The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2662. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ONE DAY'S ADDITIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the Bavaria.

The steamer *Bavaria* arrived yesterday, having left Southampton on the evening of the 17th. We have received London papers of that evening, which contain the intelligence in addition to those of the morning of the same day, which reached us by the *Arabia*.

It was published on Saturday the reply of Cardinal Antonelli to the despatch of M. Thouvenel, concerning the affairs of the Papal States. This letter first appeared in the Brussels *Nord*, which has been seized by the Belgian authorities for printing it in advance, contrary to etiquette, which requires that the French Minister should get the earliest perusal, according to diplomatic usage. This violation of propriety had already signalized the printing of the Encyclical in the defunct *Univers*.

The *Independance Belge* relates on what it considers good authority a rumor that the *Moniteur* will, in the course of a few days, publish an official declaration to the effect that the Emperor and his Government have done all they can to carry out the stipulations of Villafranca and Zurich, and that, in presence of recent events, they have still felt themselves compelled, much to the dissatisfaction of England, to object to the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont, and the violation of the rights of the Pope over the Romagna; but that, considering the remarkable result of the appeal by universal suffrage to the wishes of the people, it would be impossible for the Emperor any longer to refuse their persistent desire, and that, in consequence, *France would ratify the annexation of Central Italy to Piedmont*. The *Independance* goes on to say that, following this important communication, there will be a discussion of the motives which have determined the Government to persevere in incorporation with its territory, and that Nice with its territory, and that [illegible] by an expression of the hope [illegible] which will be a guarantee of [illegible] will receive the unanimous assent [illegible].

The following is the official protest of the Swiss Government against the annexation of Savoy to France:

PARIS, March 15, 1860.

M. Kern, Minister of Switzerland, to M. de Thouvenel, Minister of Foreign Affairs:

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: In consequence of a dispatch from Berne, I am to inform your Excellency that the Federal Council have addressed to the Government of his Majesty the King of Sardinia a note in which they demand the maintenance of the stipulations of the Treaty of 1564, confirmed by the Treaty of 1816 between Sardinia and Switzerland, in so far as they relate to the cession of the actual territory of Savoy to another Power.

I am to add that my Government regards in a particular manner any annexation of the neutralized provinces, Chablais, Faucigny and the Genevois, to another Power, as in contradiction to the stipulations of the Treaties of 1815, which guarantees these provinces, in the interest of Swiss neutrality, as if they were an integral part of the Confederation, and declaring "that they are to enjoy the neutrality of Switzerland in the same manner as if they belonged to her."

In the meantime, and with reference to the considerations which I had the honor to explain to you in the audience which you were good enough to grant me on the 13th of March, my instructions impose on me the duty of protesting formally, in the name of the Swiss Confederation, against every measure which may have for object to annex these provinces to France; till such time as the Powers of Europe, to which the Imperial Government has itself declared that it would submit this question, shall have decided.

I avail myself of this occasion, &c., KERN.

A letter from Turin of the 13th, in the *Constitutionnel*, says:

"The meeting of the Sardinian Parliament will not, it is said, take place until the 12th April. The King intends, when the expression of the wishes of the population of Romagna is made to him in a few days, to deliver a speech, in which he will declare that he postpones his acceptance for the present, adding that negotiations have been opened for the purpose of reconciling those wishes with respect for the rights of the Holy See. Unfortunately, these negotiations will not, it is feared, lead to any result. The crisis will, therefore, be only postponed for a few days. The Russian Envoy at this Court has made some remonstrances to Count CAVOUR on the subject of popular sovereignty in general, and particularly with regard to savoy. The departure of Prince na CARIGNAN for Nice has been countermanded, although everything had been prepared for his journey, the object of which was to pay his respects to the Empress of Russia. The difference of opinion which is said to have arisen between the two Courts of St. Petersburg and Turin, may perhaps be the cause of the journey being suspended. Perhaps also this act of courtesy which His Royal Highness was about to pay to Her Imperial Majesty, was considered as being inopportune, and not very pleasing to France, where it must be well known that the Russians, who reside in great numbers at Nice, have shown themselves as the warmest opponents to annexation to France. The annexation of Central Italy to Piedmont is everywhere accepted with the greatest enthusiasm. This great event will be celebrated here by *fêtes* of all kinds. There will be a grand representation at the Theatre Royal, at which the King will be present, accompanied by the members of the Provisional Government, who will come to Turin for the purpose. At the end of the week, His Majesty will, it is said, leave this capital, and make a tour in the provinces which have voted for annexation. One of the first acts of the Government, as soon as the annexation shall have been declared, will be to open a loan of one hundred millions, one-half of which will be negotiated abroad, and the other subscribed for at home."

The *Official Gazette*, of Turin, of the 13th, publishes addresses to the King, all numerously signed, from the clergy of the Valsassina, Cremona, and Piacenza, expressive of their conviction that the question of Romagna is quite distinct from the interests of religion; they coincide with professions of devoted loyalty to the throne of Sardinia.

A letter from Turin, in the *Opinione Nationale*, contains the following:

"Neapolitan emigrants are beginning to arrive in the rest of Italy, in numbers nearly as great as those from Venetia. Several arrive at Genoa every day, and nearly all are persons distinguished for their superior talents and social position. With respect to the question of annexation for Central Italy, a person of whose veracity I have no doubt, assures us that it is the intention of a great majority of the Romagnese to turn *Protestants rather than fall again under the Government of the Pope* in any form whatever."

The Vienna Police have only recovered 70,000 florins among the assets of Baron VON EYNATTEN, being but a small fraction of his plunderings. His son got off, *viâ* Hamburg, to America.

One of the performers in the horrid tragedies of the Robespierre period, has just met a dismal end at the age of 97. A vagrant and a beggar for the last 40 years, LAZARETZ, better known as Tablitz *Le Barbu*, sought and got shelter this week at the fireside of a peasant in the hamlet of St. Symphorien, near Lyons. Left alone, he was struck with epilepsy, and fell headlong into the brazier. He had been factotum to the miscreant CARRIER, in executing the famous *Noyades* at Nantes, when hundreds of Bretons were plunged into the Loire in batches and handcuffed.

LOSS OF AN AMERICAN SHIP.—PLYMOUTH, Friday.—The third mate and 17 of the crew of the *Lady Suffolk* were landed here this morning out of the Mecklenburg brig, *Mares Herout*, Capt. MOLLER, from Constantioople, now in the Sound. The *Lady Suffolk*, Capt. LAVENDER, 1,500 tons, belonging to New-York, from Liverpool, with salt for Calcutta, sprung a leak forward, on Monday evening last, which increased to such an extent that on Tuesday morning she had 8 feet of water in her hold, and finally sank. The captain, his wife, and crew, 35 in all took to the boats in long 9° 40' W., lat. 49° 30' N., and after buffeting about for eight hours were picked up by the English brig *Sappho*, bound to Gibraltar. Shortly after the Mecklenburg brig hove in sight and relieved her of the number landed at Plymouth.

The following, obtained from an authentic source, is related of Baron BERNERT, the French Minister at Naples. A few days back, he went to the palace to have an audience of the King, but was kept waiting a long time, and at last was told by one of the courtiers that "His Majesty had been sought for, but could not be found." "It appears, then," said M. BARNIER, with a smile, "that His Majesty is lost!" "No," remarked SERATELLI, also smiling, "he has only mistaken his way!" "Let us hope that such is the case," answered the ambassador.

The Florence correspondent of the *Times* gives a graphic account of the voting on the annexation question. He says:

"The voting had thus in passing much more the character of a national triumph and holiday than of a contest. I scarcely saw a man on the whole road who did not exhibit on his hat the signal of annexation. Upper as well as lower classes were decorated with it. This impression was a hundredfold strengthened when we arrived at Bologna. As for the people of the town as well as of the neighborhood, the voting seemed altogether a matter of secondary form, the chief being crowding the streets, going about in procession with flags and music, singing, cheering and rejoicing, the chief part of the day."

MEXICO.

Narrative of Events at Vera Cruz.

Official Accounts of the Capture of Miramon's Steamers—The Prizes at New-Orleans—Disposition of the Prisoners.

The *Constitution* of Saturday contains the official dispatches of the United States naval officers concerned in the capture of the Mexican steamers' copies of which, however, received by telegraph, have already been published in the TIMES. The New-Orleans mails of the 27th give full particulars of subsequent events at Vera Cruz. Subjoined, we give the substance of these documents:

MIRAMON'S NOTE TO GEN. IGLESIAS.

The note addressed by MIRAMON to the Commandant of Vera Cruz, which led to the conference of the 13th, was as follows:

HEAD QUARTERS, BEFORE VERA CRUZ, March 13, 1860.

Before opening fire upon the City of Vera Cruz, before beginning an attack which must cost the blood of so many Mexicans, and be the cause of so many disasters, I deem it my duty *to appeal to the patriotism of the chiefs of the party who adhere to the Constitution of 1857 to bring the civil war*, so devastating to the Republic and so derogatory to our national honor, *at once to a close*. Such is the object of this note, which, I doubt not, you will have the goodness to present to the gentlemen who are at the head of the party, and direct its movements.

In these solemn moments, and profoundly moved by the misfortunes that weigh so heavily upon my country, I do not hesitate to lay aside for the moment my titles, though the Government I have the honor to represent is, by right, the legitimate and truly national one; nor will I hesitate to adopt any plan that seems to me calculated to give peace to the Republic. The blessings of the nation will follow him who with true self-abnegation only seeks to deliver his country from the calamities of war.

Until 6 o'clock, the morning of the 14th, I will await the reply your Excellency may give me, in accordance with the resolution which the other Chiefs of the party established in Vera Cruz may decide upon.

If, however, within this time I should receive no reply, or if afterwards no admissible proposition for the satisfactory settlement of the great questions which divide the Mexican people be submitted to me, then, unless the forces now defending it shall not evacuate the city, I shall see myself in the sad necessity *of opening hostilities in a decisive manner*, and therein my conscience will be guiltless, inasmuch as I shall have exhausted the last means in my power that I might avert so great a misfortune.

The responsibility for all the blood which may be shed will rest upon the adherents of the Constitution of 1857.

I take advantage of this occasion to protest to your Excellency my distinguished consideration and regard. MIGUEL MIRAMON.

Gen. RAMON IGLESIAS, commanding the forces defending the City of Vera Cruz.

REPLY OF PRESIDENT JUAREZ.

This note was at once, as requested, laid before the President, who, by and with the advice of his Cabinet, replied that the sentiments therein expressed found a cordial response in his own heart, and that nothing could be more pleasing to him than the satisfactory settlement of the difficulties which had so long divided the nation. He therefore proposed that the belligerent parties name each two or more commissioners, who shall proceed at once "to discuss the great questions that divide them, to see if a pacific solution be not possible."

In transmitting the reply, Gen. IGLESIAS also took occasion to protest his own desire for a pacific solution, closing as follows:

"If, unfortunately, however, this be not possible, if reason shall not make herself heard, I shall continue to perform my duty as a soldier in defending at all hazards this place, which has been intrusted to my honor and loyalty, and the responsibility be upon those who unjustly shed the blood of their fellow-countrymen in their struggle for liberty."

THE CONFERENCE AND ITS FAILURE.

This reply was transmitted to MIRAMON the same night, and was immediately accepted, and the Commissioners appointed. Those on the part of MIRAMON were D. ISIDRO DIAZ and D. MANUEL ROSLES PAZUELA; the latter, late Minister to Washington. The commissioners on the part of the Constitutional Government were D. SANTOS DEGOLLADO and D. JOSE DE EMPARAN. The place of meeting was in front of the gas-works, and the day, Wednesday, March 14.

The representatives of the two parties did in fact agree upon the terms of the armistice, but they were disapproved by the Constitutional Government, the principal of two of the Commissioners. Whether they would have been sproved by MIRAMON, the principal of the two other Commissioners, we are not informed.

The ground of the refusal of the Juarez Government to ratify the terms of the agreement was that *it did not offer sufficient guarantee of the final adoption of the principles of the Constitution of 1857, as the basis of an arrangement*, which were with them a *sine qua non*. The armistice would, therefore, have come to nothing in any case. The Government, moreover, felt confident of their ability to make good the defence of the city, and so, trusting to fortune and their own good arms, they prepared to let the besiegers do their best.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

Hostilities were renewed on the morning of the 15th. The Vera Cruz correspondent of the *Picayune* describes the scene in the city:

"The last meeting was brought to a close late last evening, and this morning at early dawn the firing against the batteries of MIRAMON was resumed in good earnest, and the enemy commenced returning the same, but so far to no effect, as some of the balls flew over us and some far short of the distence. The enemy are at work with six guns, while the Liberals are using against them some eighteen to twenty-five 63 and 80 pounders and two small mortars.

The position which I occupy is on the roof of one of the highest houses of the city, where I can see everything, and it appears to me that the enemy cannot hold out long, as the effect from this side must be terrible, and I think already two of the pieces of the enemy have been dismounted. There is a sharp and constant firing kept up, but I think it cannot last long.

Five o'clock A. M.—A few minutes since I left the roof of the house, and as I was passing into the street, a ball from the enemy passed through the walls of the opposite house, making a terrible scattering of broken brick and stone, one of which struck me on the knee, bruising it and drawing a little blood. So much for being in the Heroic City of Vera Cruz under bombardment, but it has aroused the men, and I feel like returning the compliment. Could MIRAMON, however, just at this moment, designate us few Americans in this city, we would be the first to receive the marks of his vengeance, on account of the affair of Marin a few days since.

Ten o'clock A. M.—The enemy are now throwing fourteen-inch bombs, two of which burst in the Plaza, also one burst above the house of LABADIE & Co. while we were at breakfast, but none of us were injured. At this moment, also, a bomb burst in the house of the French Consul. Up to the present time no lives lost, but a few are slightly wounded with brickbats from the bursting of bombs.

A Spanish steamship-of-war has just arrived. I hope ere this our Government have taken steps to reinforce our squadron, for as long as this civil war lasts there is no safety for American subjects in any part of this Republic.

Half-past 12 o'clock P. M.—The firing on both sides has ceased partially. I am now more than ever satisfied that this Government ought not to treat with MIRAMON at all; his audacity and ambition ought to be put down by the force of arms, and no arrangement whatever should be entered into from this time forward, and as I said before, he must give in.

THE MEXICAN PRIZE STEAMERS.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEN. MIRAMON AT NEW-ORLEANS.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, 27th.

The United States prize steamer *Gen. Miramon*, Lieut. MINOR commanding, came up to the city yesterday morning and anchored off the Marine Hospital, where she now lies. She was Com. MARIN'S flagship, and consequently fitted up with more of an eye to comfort and elegance than her consort, the *Marques de la Habana*. Her cabin, in particular, is very neatly and tastefully arranged. Among its ornaments are several very pretty drawings of the Commodore's two sons, who were taken on board with him.

We do not learn, however, that they formed a part of the expedition proper. They had just completed their course at the College of Havana, and were returning home as passengers. No doubt they considered themselves fortunate in this peculiar opportunity, but they can in no sense be considered responsible for the expedition. They are from seventeen to twenty years of age, of fine presence, gentle manners, and varied accomplishments. The school pieces, framed and suspended in the cabin, with the natural pride of a father, testify abundantly to their proficiency in drawing. One of them, a female head, also bears witness to the artist's fine appreciation of gentleness and beauty.

Outside the *Miramon's* cabin, however, things look very different. The gun-deck, upper works, rigging and all, give evidence of the hot engagement she has been in. The marks of cannon balls, minié balls, musket balls, and shell explosions, are everywhere to be seen. Among the most noticeable is the mark of a cannon shot on a large mounted iron piece in the centre of the vessel. It is particularly curious in this that the iron has the appearance of being melted rather than indented. The smoke stack, also, curtous enough, has a clean cannon shot through it. The wheel and wheel-house, compass, ventilator, &c., are completely smashed up, while the sides of the steamer are riddled in every direction, and the rigging badly cut up.

The *Miramon* received three broadsides from the *Saratoga*, besides an innumerable number of rifle shots from the *Indianola*, during the engagement, and it is surprising that the loss of life, in any case great, was not even greater. Everything bears witness to the bravery and determined resistance of her commander. He yielded, however, very gracefully to adverse fortune. Retiring at once to his cabin he divested himself of every portion of his uniform, except a richly tasseled commodore's scarf, and attired himself in a plain but elegant suit of black, which he has worn ever since.

Commodore MARIN is about 50 years of age, but appears somewhat younger. He is very slight built, not more than five feet five or six inches in height, and perhaps 120 pounds in weight. He is very slightly knit together, however, particularly in the shoulders, stands and walks perfectly erect, and altogether has a commanding appearance. A very dark complexion and jet black eye gives him also a somewhat fiery appearance, or what would be such, were it not for quiet and exceedingly gentle manners.

The *Miramon*, like the *Habana*, has not yet broken cargo. Her magazine, indeed, is sealed up precisely as it was when she left Havana, and the key to the same still hangs where it was found in the cabin. Nor has the parchment scroll, containing a list of its contents, been unrolled. It is certain, however, that the steamer has a large quantity of powder on board, and probably shot, shell and other munitions of war in abundance.

Also were found in the *Miramon's* cabin, a list of her officers, her flag, papers, log-book, &c., containing a complete record, from the date of her departure from Havana to the hour of her capture, signed in each case by the officers of the day; also, a large quantity of bet-bands, bearing the name of *Gen. Miramon*.

The *Miramon* is a handsome modeled steamer of about 600 tons burden. She was built at Greenock, Scotland, as indicated by her engines, and is probably five or six years old. Her history, before she came into the possession of the Cuban Government as a mail boat, is not known. Nor, indeed, is anything positively known of her recent transfer to the agent of MIRAMON'S Government. We have only a rumor that her purchase money was somewhere between $50,000 and $60,000, and that it was transmitted to Havana through the French Consulate at Vera Cruz.

The *Miramon* brought up thirty-five prisoners, and has a prize crew of seventeen. The officers in charge are Lieut. R. D. MINOR, commanding; Lieut. JOHN IRWIN, D. C. BRAYTON, sailmaker; and JAS. H. JONES, chief-engineer.

The two prizes are probably worth considerably more than was at first estimated. If the cargoes turn out to be as rich as we have reason to expect, their total valuation in money cannot be less than $200,000.

Gen. GOICOURIA was not only wounded in the hand by a small splinter, during the engagement between the *Indianola* and *General Miramon*, but came very near being pierced through the body by a still larger splinter.

The following is a list of the prisoners taken on the *General Miramon*. It is not quite complete:

Officers—Com. Merin and his two young sons; Ignacio Rubia, first officer; Manuel Vele, second officer: Feliciano Lopez, third officer; Francisco Bravo, purser.

Pilots—Ramon Rusca and Geronimo Lopez.

Seamen—Dominico Mundas, Francisco Joseph, Antonio Bonado, Vicente Carlos, Rafael Jesus, Antonio Marcos, Joseph Louis, Cesario Sos, Antonio Gabriche.

Engineers—Valequin Serra, first; Motooio Colls, second; Frank Pernias, third; Juan Francisco, fourth.

Firemen—Manuel Pigsal, Andres Pujal, Fabio Solez, Antonio Vasquez, Manuel Fernandez, Manuel Bermudez, Francisco Galisso, Jueo Palcio.

"Pretended" Passengers—Domingo Ochoa, Manuel Molina, Victor M. Bisneo, Jose M. Campos, Francisco Boldan, Manuel Vasquez, Francisco Martinez, Juan Fernendez, José Antonio Carcano, and 50 others, whose names are not ascertained.

All the prisoners on both steamers left Vera Cruz on the prizes and on the *Preble*, for New-Orleans.

On the *Gen. Miramon* there were thirteen killed in the fight; four wounded, since dead; and thirteen wounded, now in the surgeons' hands.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION OVER THE PRISONERS.

The *Delta* of the 27th says: "Meantime a vexatious question arises in regard to the prisoners captured by our naval forces. They have been delivered over to the United States Marshal, who has placed them in the Parish Prison, where their condition will be more agreeable than it has been on MARIN'S vessels, or as ironed prisoners on our vessels. The District Attorney has telegraphed the Government at Washington, to know what disposition should be made of them. Owing to the absence of Attorney-General BLACK, who is detained in Pennsylvania by sickness, no reply has been sent. It is certainly very difficult to determine as to the character of these prisoners. They are not prisoners of war, as no war exists between the United States and Mexico or Spain.

The very form of a libel, of a prize, begins with the allegation that war exists against the party whose vessels have been captured. They can hardly be regarded as pirates under the strict legal definition of that crime. So far as the Government of Juarez is concerned, they might be justly regarded and treated as lawful prizes, but their capture was effected not by the authority nor by the orders of Juarez. We hope Gen. CASS will set to work speedily to solve this tangle. We do not believe there is any body else who is capable of doing it. Our District Attorney certainly declines the task, and our Marshal is in a peck of troubles with such a number of ruffianly prisoners on hand. The Sheriff of the parish, however, is not so much disturbed, as toe United States will have to pay him a pretty round sum for the hospitalities which he is lavishing upon these distinguished prisoners, now in his charge.

PROTEST OF THE FRENCH.

We find in the *Delta* and *Picayune* the following statement concerning the position assumed by the French naval officers at Vera Cruz:

"On the 11th the Commander of the French brig-of-war, Capt. BOYER, now lying at Sacrificios, sent a most insolent letter to Capt. JARVIS, of the *Susannah*, with regard to the affair of Ex-Com. MARIN, reclaiming French subjects, which were on board of MARIN'S vessels. Capt. JARVIS very properly has treated the said letter with silent contempt, as being unworthy of an answer, and will doubtless send it to the Department of State.

The commander of the French brig-of-war *Olivier*, in the presence of the commander of the American naval forces, protested against the capture of the two steamers by the *Saratoga*, *Wave* and *Indianola*. Capt. JARVIS replied that his Government was at Washington, and that, if there was any occasion at all for a protest, it was there it would have to be made.

The Vera Cruz newspapers complain that the French brig-of-war at Sacrificios is constantly in communication with the enemy at that point, contrary to the express orders of the Constitutional Government.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 31.

MARIN, signing himself an Admiral in the Mexican Navy, publishes a protest against the capture of his steamers. He says that neither the *Saratoga*, *Indianola* nor *Wave* showed their flags when he approached. He knew that the *Indianola* and *Wave* were JOARIS' steamers, and, supposing them to be towing armed boats to attack him, he attempted to escape. Two shots were first fired at him, which he returned. Then he recognized the *Saratoga*, and ordered the firing to cease, notwithstanding which the attack was continued, with the result already known. He says he purchased the steamers at Havana from merchants, by order of the Supreme Government of Mexico. He had nationalized one, and the other was to be nationalized on reaching Mexico, if she should be proved worthy.

FROM THE RIO GRAND.

THE BORDER WAR—UNITED STATES TROOPS IN MEXICO—THE RECENT FIGHT.

An extra of the Brownsville *Flag*, March 18, gives the particulars of the invasion of Mexican territory by a force of Rangers in pursuit of COSTINA. The *Flag* says:

"On the night of the 16th the officers in command of the American forces, having *anxiously obtained* official information from the citizens in command at Matamoras that COSTINA was at the Rancho de la Mesa with a considerable force, crossed over and marched to that rancho. When they had arrived within half a mile, they surprised a picket guard, who immediately gave the alarm.

Several shots were exchanged, and two persons wounded—one a Mexican soldier, the other a woman who was trying to shut a door, out of which a Mexican officer was shooting at our cavalry—before it was discovered that the surprised party claimed to be Mexican National Guards, upon which the firing immediately ceased.

When our forces were at breakfast, very near the rancho, a body of about 150 Mexicans, horse and foot, made their appearance and desired a conference, which being granted, they stated that they were Mexican National Guards and in search of COSTINAS, but could give no information respecting his whereabouts, and that the party surprised was a part of their own force guarding their baggage, and concluded by requesting our officers to take no further action in the matter till they could communicate with the authorities of Matamoras, which our forces did not seem inclined to do, replying that they were pursuing COSTINAS, and should adopt such measures to take him as circumstances might seem to require.

It was subsequently learned that these National Guards had been watching our forces during the previous day and night, and the conviction that they were only prevented from attacking our troops through fear, is very strong.

Although they denied all knowledge of COSTINAS' whereabouts, the women and a boy at the rancho, assert that he was there when the alarm was given, and our officers are convinced that their statements are true, and believe that he escaped when the alarm was first given.

Our forces are encamped on the other side, about thirty-five miles above this city, and intend to remain in Mexico till they take COSTINAS, or are ordered back.

Major HEINTZELMAN, with his usual promptness, has dispatched a company of artillery, with a 100 twelve and a twenty-four pound howitzer, to that vicinity, to be in readiness should their services be required.

The statements of the Mexicans agree, in the main, with those of our own forces. They state that they were ordered to cooperate with the Americans, and were in pursuit of COSTINAS, but that our troops, by taking a different road, unfortunately fell in with their baggage-guard.

We are informed, however, that some of the officers of the Mexican National Guard are intimate with COSTINAS, and frequently pay friendly visits to his camp. It would not be surprising if, this should be ascertained to be the case in the present instance.

Although we have every reason to believe that the Government of Tamaulipas is anxious to be rid of COSTINAS, we have no idea that they can compel the soldiery to fight him.

THE CONNECTICUT CAMPAIGN.

The Election in Connecticut To-day—Candidates for the United States Senatorship—Closing Scenes of the Struggle in the State—A Torchlight Procession Traveling Thirty Miles—Discussion Between John P. Hale and Col. Isaac H. Wright.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Saturday, March 31, 1860.

To-day is the last talking-day for the opposing political forces of Connecticut during the present contest. By the time this reaches the eye of your readers, the work of voting will be in course of vigorous prosecution. Special railroad trains and every possible means of locomotion will be brought into requisition for the purpose of conveying voters to the polls. The lame, the blind, the inefficient, the lazy, the ignorant, and the partisan will alike be assisted to exercise the elective franchise—facetiously styled, "the freemen's will." On Tuesday morning nearly half the State will wake up to a consciousness that their most sanguine hopes have proven fruitless. Of course, each party now thinks the other will prove the unlucky portion, and felicitates itself on that result.

So confident is either party of carrying the State, that both have under consideration candidates to succeed Mr. FOSTER in the United States Senate—the incoming Legislature having to fix upon that fortunate individual. Among Republicans I have heard of but one name mentioned for the succession, and that is that of the honorable incumbent himself. Mr. FOSTER'S course has thus far, I believe, been eminently satisfactory to his party. I learn, however, that he may possibly be called upon to state explicitly, whether, in any event, he would vote for the admission of a Slave State; whether, if a Territory should, under the appropriate legal forms, present itself for admission as a State under a Slave Constitution, he would vote for such admission. This you will perceive involves a definition of his position on the Popular Sovereignty question, and, as I have before intimated, there is no small probability of that point causing some little differences among the Republicans in this State. Secretary STANTON having expressed himself very strongly on this point, and declared that he would vote for such admission, has, it is said, caused some dissatisfaction among Republican leaders; and this, it is said, accounts for the fact that no further appointments were made for him beyond the first four agreed upon. Notwithstanding this vexed question, I feel quite sure that should the Republicans carry the State, Mr. FOSTER will be continued in the United States Senate, though from present appearance the "no more Slave States" plank in the Republican platform may yet cause some trouble, unless Congress should exclude Slavery from the Territories by direct legislation. The Democracy have several candidates for the United States Senatorship—in the event of their having the disposal of that office. The strongest I think is the present Secretary of the Navy, Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY. I have also heard the names of Judge SHIPMAN, who succeeds Judge INGERSOLL, and W. U. EATON, of Hartford, spoken of in this connection. SHIPMAN, however, has just stepped into a nice office, and EATON I do not consider a strong candidate. Yet while TOUCEY has almost a certainty of getting the office if the Democracy succeed, I do not think his chances would bring much could they be sold to the highest bidder.

I do not believe that any State was ever worked up to such a pitch of excitement on the occasion of an election as has been reached here. Men, women and children of all ages, colors, sexes and conditions in life, are alike afflicted with the election mania. The State seems actually to believe what the orators of both sides declare: "that the eyes of the world are upon Connecticut at this moment." And yet, the most amicable spirit of conciliation has been manifested between the opposing forces. While exercising all shrewdness to get up more imposing demonstrations, or to head off the enemy in procuring the attractions which collect large crowds, angry feelings and collisions have been almost universally avoided. Indeed, I have heard of but one occasion—that at New-Haven on evening or two since—where a disturbance of any note has taken place between the two parties. In every city, town and village in the State, meetings of both parties have been held simultaneously and in close proximity, and yet without engendering hostile demonstrations. No better evidence than this could be required to prove the complete toleration of honest difference of opinion which Republicanism inculcates.

A stranger travelling through this State would be impressed with the vast difference between the reputation and the actual character of the people of this State. It has become the fashion to speak of Connecticut as puritanical, bigoted, proscriptive and narrow-minded; but, in reality, there is more free thought, more tolerance, more true conservatism and more hospitality, than in other States with far more exalted reputations for those virtues. The most rabid Southerner might find plenty of born companions, as well as the most ultra John Brownite, and yet all living together in a spirit of unity typified only by Mr. BARNUM'S Happy Family.

Charges have been published against manufacturers of both parties, who, it is alleged, have attempted to unduly influence their workmen to vote for this or that ticket. I am convinced, however, that these allegations are without foundation. They prove one thing, however, that your mischief-making neighbor is altogether at fault in supposing that the manufacturing interest is all on the Democratic side. The Democratic Press here, certainly does not agree with him, or it would not persist in these charges against "Republican manufacturers." The only instance in any way similar to these, that has come under my observation, was when a man brought some butter to a Postmaster for sale, and the following dialogue occurred:

"This is good Democratic butter, is it?"

"Well, it is made by a Democrat, but sold by a Republican."

"That must taint it a little, but good Democratic butter is worth three cents a pound extra."

"Very well, you can pay me extra for this, if you like."

It is needless to add that the worthy Postmaster was not anxious to testify to his Democracy in this practical way.

Occasionally I have met with an indifference to the result of the election worthy of the man out West who was astonished to learn from a traveler that Gen. JACKSON was dead. One John informed me that he thought he "would be about as well off whichever party got in;" and another thought "both were wicked, and he wouldn't have anything to do with either."

I attended last evening one of the most novel demonstrations of the campaign at Colchester, the *locale* of the famous Colchester Bank. The township contains about 3,000 inhabitants, and casts 600 votes—giving the Republican ticket about 100 majority. The Democracy are making strenuous efforts to overcome this, and, of course, are sanguine of success.

Both parties had arranged for a meeting last evening, and both had by some means a claim to the use of the only available room in the place—the basement of a church. In this dilemma, neither being willing to yield, a happy expedient was resolved upon to accommodate both. It was decided that all should meet together, and hear a discussion between Hon. JOHN P. HALE, on behalf of Republicanism, and Col. ISAAC H. WRIGHT, of Boston, on behalf of the Democracy. The basement has a low ceiling, and is an ill-ventilated, badly-lighted, dirty apartment, with hard seats for about five hundred persons, which number was present. I could not but wonder at the interest which induced the Hon. Senator from New-Hampshire to undergo the fatigue of slow railroad and slower coach traveling to address such an unsatisfactory audience. The Democracy and the boys were decidedly in the majority, and if Mr. HALE could have heard some of the comments of the crowd at the conclusion he would no doubt have been highly interested. One individual thought the Senator "thoroughly squelched," another that he "hadn't advanced any arguments," another that "if he didn't propose to interfere with Slavery in the States, what did he propose?"

The speakers arranged that Col. WRIGHT should commence speaking one hour. Mr. HALE was to reply; speaking an hour and a half, and Col. WRIGHT to conclude in half an hour.

Col. WRIGHT commenced by pointing out the national character of the Democratic Party, and the sectional character of the Republicans. This sectionality of the Republicans, he claimed, was shown in the fact that fifteen States were not represented in the Convention that nominated FREMONT; that the platform of the Republicans precluded the possibility of sympathy from any Southern State; that the Party, though called Republican, was really Abolition. He denounced the party as sectional, and as intended to subvert the doctrines of the fathers of the Republic, and quoted PHILLIPS, PARKER, GARRISON, GREELEY, SEWARD and JOHN BROWN, in support of the charge that the Republicans intended interference with Slavery in the States, and thereby to effect a dissolution of the Union. He dwelt upon BOANERGES'S remark, that "the country demands an Anti-Slavery Bible, an Anti-Slavery Constitution and an Anti-Slavery God," and argued that from that expression Mr. BOANERGES meant to express his dissatisfaction with our present Bible, Constitution and God, and, therefore, the purposes of the Republicans were revolutionary and infidel. Referring to the strike at Lynn, he said the slaves of the South had no need of such movements—they were fed, clothed and taken care of at all times. He thought the John Brown agitation had caused the strike, by compelling the withdrawal of Southern custom. He complained that the Republican was not a national party.

Hon. JOHN P. HALE replied:

He explained that the Republican Party was not sectional, except so far as Southern intolerance compelled; that Virginia was represented in the Fremont Nomination Convention, and that St. Louis, the capital of a slave State, had been carried by the Republicans. The Republicans proposed to keep a degrading and enervating system of labor out of the territories, and to open the public lands to the free occupation of actual settlers and emigrants. But that is not national. [Laughter and applause.] He showed that PHILLIPS, GARRISON & Co. were not members of the Republican Party; that the alleged extravagances of SEWARD, GREELEY & Co were either misstatements or exaggerations of the truth, and that no Republican resolution or platform had ever countenanced JOHN BROWN, or proposed to interfere with Slavery in the States. So far as BUCHANANISM'S alleged dissatisfaction with the Bible was concerned, he quoted: "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which has escaped from his master unto thee." As to the strikes, he rejoiced in them. They did not hurt the Republicans, for in his own town the Democrats did not gain one vote by them. There were no strikes in Democratic States. [Applause.] He dwelt upon the question of Slavery in the Territories, and defended the Republican platform on that point, denouncing the Democratic position as intended only to subserve the interests of the Slave-power to the detriment of white labor. He urged them not to let their politics get the better of their manhood, but to study these questions thoroughly. He ridiculed the attempt to frighten off Republicanism by predicting universal ruin should they succeed. He did not believe that the plan of the Satanic to buy up the State would be more successful than the frightening dodge. He contrasted the toleration of the Republican States with the bigotry of the Democratic States, and endeavored to fasten the majority of the attempts at disunion upon the South. If it pleased God, in his wrath, to allow Democracy to carry the State, he knew it would be hailed by the whole South with joy. He besought the men of Connecticut to stand by the interests of free labor.

Col. WRIGHT rejoined, reiterating the charge that the Republicans were Abolitionists, quoting from WILSON'S presence, at a John Brown meeting in Natick, and from the *Tribune*, Mr. GREELEY, that "the day is approaching when the cry will be 'rather than support Slavery let the Union be dissolved.'" As an instance of the return of a fugitive slave, he quoted the passage where St. Paul sends back Onesimus to Philemon. [Applause.]

Mr. HALE—Yes! but he didn't send him as a slave, but as a brother beloved. [Applause and laughter.]

Col. WRIGHT replied that he always said Democracy loved the negro more than Republicanism. [Renewed laughter.] He denied that the Republicans represented the sentiments of the founders of the Government on the question of Slavery in the Territories, and, in conclusion, called upon the patriots of the State to give the reins of government to the Democracy and thereby save the Union.

Both speakers received a due quota of applause, and the meeting adjourned in good humor just in time to witness a most novel exhibition in the streets of the usually quiet village. This was nothing less than a torch-light procession of the Norwich Wide-Awakes, who had been on a visit to a neighboring village, and stopped here on their way home. They came in vehicles of all sorts, and for the evening's sport rode a distance of over thirty miles. If they only exhibit the same energy on the day of election, the triumph will be almost certain.

All calculations go to show that the vote of the State to-morrow will be unparalleled in the history of mere local contests. There is little doubt that the vote cast will equal, if not exceed, that of the last Presidential campaign. Whether, as the noted prophet of your City has declared, "Mayor WOOD has carried the State for the Democracy," remains to be seen. It is my own opinion that said prophecy will not be verified this time. O., JR.

LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT NEW-HAVEN.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, March 31.

The last great illumination of the campaign took place here to-night. Notwithstanding the immense torchlight procession of last night, a much greater and more imposing assemblage of Democrats convened to-night to hear Mayor WOOD. A stage was erected on the Green, opposite the Court-house, no hall in the city being large enough. The crowd could not have been less than 5,000. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

Mr. WOOD addressed the audience for an hour and a half, and was listened to with profound attention.

Other distinguished speakers followed, and the meeting was protracted until a late hour. This meeting closes the campaign.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING IN BRIDGEPORT.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Saturday, March 31.

The Republicans are holding an immense meeting here to-night. Their new "Homestead" is crammed to overflowing, and the "Wide Awakes" are out in great numbers, with music and torchlights. Nothing like it has been seen here before. The wildest enthusiasm prevails. Hon. O. S. FERRY, member of Congress from this district, who is now addressing as many of the crowd as can get within shouting distance of him, was escorted to the stand in a barouche drawn by six horses, gaily decorated, and preceded by Wheelock's Band, the Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen; after these a large body of our best citizens. The Republicans are confident of a glorious victory in this city and the State on Monday.

FROM ALBANY.

The Ninth-avenue Railroad Bill Progressing.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 31.

The Democratic Senators and Assemblymen held a joint caucus to-day, to nominate a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Senator GRANT presided. Mr. CALLICOT nominated HENRY MCCLOSKY, of Kings. Senator LAWRENCE nominated B. W. DOWNING, of Queens. Mr. REAGAN nominated Mr. BRATTY, of Orange. On the first ballot MCCLOSKY was nominated.

The Republican City Convention made the following nominations to-day: For Mayor, JOHN TAYLOR; Recorder, LEWIS RU

Recent Intelligence from Greece.

FURTHER OF THE BULGARIAN EXCITEMENT—GREEK JOURNALISM SINCE 1833—THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT AND THE PROSELYTES OF CRETE.

The important struggle between the Greeks and Bulgarians, of which some account was given in a late number of the TIMES, still continues with unabated ardor on both sides. It will be remembered that the scene of the conflict has been the City of Philippopolis, and more particularly the churches of the Greek communion; and that the Bulgarian parishioners, becoming tired of services performed in a tongue quite unknown to the majority of them, have been waxing strong in their demand that the liturgy should be read in a Bulgarian translation. They have at last met with success. A letter was received from the Patriarch of Constantinople, in which that dignitary, in virtue of the authority he claims to possess over all the "Orthodox," decided that henceforth the church service should be read alternately in Greek and Sclavic, in the two most central churches of the city. The proclamation was made to the assembled population immediately after the reading of the gospel. The reader had scarce finished, and had not yet descended from the *ambon*, when a scene of indescribable confusion arose. The gratified Bulgarians intoned, on the spur of the moment, a loud anthem of praise to the *Sultan* for the welcome concession. Nor were they far out of the way in ascribing the credit to him; for the decision was undoubtedly arrived at among the members of the Divan before it was pronounced by the holy prelate. The Greeks, meanwhile, far from joining in the jubilant paean, loudly cried out that they would not submit. This, in turn, occasioned an assault from the Bulgarian side, and many a Greek retired, it is said, from the holy spot, bearing on his person the marks of having participated in a very unspiritual warfare. So much for the incidents of this Sunday's combat. A telegraphic dispatch, received just before the departure of the steamer from Piraeus, announces the sequel. A new service, on a succeeding feast-day, brought with it a fresh opportunity for polemics, and these attended by more fatal results, for it is said that in the melee which took place some twenty-five individuals fell victims to the fratricidal fury. But, as all know the magnifying power of the electric telegraph, we may hope that the number at least may have been exaggerated.

In one of the Athenian journals, of a recent date, we find a complete list of all the newspapers that have been established in Greece since 1833. And here the term Greece must be taken in its largest acceptation, as including the Hellenic population not only of King Otho's dominions, but also of Constantinople, Smyrna and the Ionian Isles. We confess that the number at first astonished us, but the names of the papers, as well as the date of their first publication and the place where they appeared, are carefully stated, and in glancing over the list many familiar names meet the eye. Altogether they amount to *one hundred and forty-seven*, and we are not sure that even this large number should not be increased on account of some apparent omissions. For instance, we believe that there is, or has been, a journal published at Chalcis, in Eubœa, which is not here mentioned. Some reader of the TIMES may be interested in learning the location of the printing offices of these journals. *Ninety* have been at Athens. Next comes Patras with *eleven*. Then Corfu and Zante, each with *eight*, Syre with *seven*, Cephalonia with *six*, Smyrna, Lamia and Calamæ with *three*; Constantinople, Nauplia and Leneadia with *two*; while Tripolitza and Trieste have only furnished one a piece. It is worthy of note that all these are apparently newspapers in the strict sense. Most of them were started as weeklies; a few as semi-weeklies or tri-weeklies. There has not been, as far as we know, a single daily paper printed in Greek. It is not easy to arrive with any precision at the number of journals which have survived the difficulties attending their establishment; probably not over twenty-five in Athens, and fifty in all Greece. The oldest of all, the *Athena* or *Minerva*, still flourishes, and is one of the most important and creditable to Greece. Besides these journals, which are for the most part of a political character, there are a number of periodicals both general and professional in their scope. For instance, Greece can boast of her *four* medical monthly reviews, which reproduce the substance of all the more important essays of the great physicians of western Europe. None, however, stand upon what would be esteemed by us a remunerative basis.

The commotion in Crete, caused by the disposition of so many Greek families to join the Roman Catholic Church, has been allayed by the unusually prompt and decisive steps of the Turkish authorities. The Governor of the Island, CHOUSNI PASHA, "as soon as he learned that certain Greeks had applied to the French Consul, seeking the protection of France by the sacrifice of their religion," published the following—

Proclamation to all the inhabitants of the Island of Crete:

Within a few days we have learned that certain inhabitants of the Provinces of Crete having come hither have entered the Western Church, and become, as is reported, Catholics; but having returned to their villages, they fulfil their religious duties as formerly, but assert that they are French subjects. Now this is certainly absurd; for religious and political matters can not be confounded together, nor can any one, even if he change his religion, change also his allegiance, according to the treaties that exist between the Sublime Empire and the other Powers with which it sustains friendly relations. Wherefore we proclaim, for the information of all, that the inhabitants of Crete are Ottoman subjects, and no one is French or belongs to any other nationality; and that whosoever has a complaint to make, or shall commit the smallest offence, shall appear before the Ottoman courts, and be judged according to the Ottoman laws that are in force. Let also the *Memourides* (Sheriffs or agents of the Government) take notice of this, and fulfil regularly their duties, sending as heretofore whoever may be demanded by the various higher authorities and by the Government to them, without considering any one a foreign subject. * * * For whoever shall do contrary to this shall be punished according to law. At Khania, Dec. 29, 1859 (Jan. 10, 1860, N. S.) [L. S.] The Governor-General of the Island of Crete, CHOUSNI PASHA. B.

LAW REPORTS.

The Sloop Spray Investigation.

FURTHER DISCOVERIES IN THE CABIN—NO EVIDENCE OF VIOLENCE—ANALYSIS OF THE BLOOD.

The examination in the case of the Chinaman Jackaloo of the sloop *Spray*, was resumed on Saturday morning, at Jersey City, before United States Commissioner VROOM. The sloop has been hauled up on to the beach, and a full examination of her cabin made. The only new articles discovered were a revolver, with one barrel loaded; a double-barreled shot-gun, not loaded; a daguerreotype, a pair of silver sleeve-buttons, and fifty pennies. A quantity of vermillion was found under the captain's berth, from which it is supposed that the red stains on the mattress, which were thought to be blood, were derived. No evidence of a murder having been committed in the cabin was to be found. The first witness examined was Dr. John F. Quidor, physician to the Jersey City Prison. He gave the results of an analysis made by him of a bundle of loose cotton cord, supposed to be stained with blood. The analysis developed what he had no doubt was blood, but so far as he could ascertain, it was animal, and not human blood.

Samuel Forshay, a Policeman, identified the memorandum-book he received from Capt. Webb, and Capt. Webb testified that he received the same book from the hands of the prisonar. This book has been previously identified as the property of Capt. Leete, of the *Spray*.

Elizabeth Schenck, a colored woman, of Newark, testified that the prisoner called at her house and applied for board. He told her he was "Indian."

Ann Louisa Talmadge, a sister of Mrs. Schenck, confirmed the testimony of that witness, and went into details touching the appearance and conversation of Jackaloo at her house. He told her he had "plenty money," and said he had been two weeks in the place. James Talmadge, husband of last witness, testified that Jackaloo told him he was an Indian, and of the "Hometan tribe." "Then you must be civilized," he said to Jack. "Oh, yes, me civilized." "Are you of a mixed race, than?" asked witness. "No; full blood-Indian," replied Jackaloo. He appeared sleepy and not inclined to converse. He told this witness he had been six years in this country; had been wrecked, hnt "got off," and came to Jersey City on a boat. As these colored witnesses left the room they stopped and shook hands with the prisoner, who talked cheerfully with them.

The Court here took a recess until 2 o'clock, to await the arrival of the mother and sisters of Capt. Leete.

On the reassembling of the Court, Mrs. Electa Leete took the stand and deposed that she was the mother of Elijah and Jonathan Leate, and that they both lived with her when at home. A shirt-collar was shown the witness which she identified as Jonathan's; also a coat. A pocket-book she identified as Elijah's. She said she had known Jackaloo three or four years, but never knew of his having any amount of money at any one time.

Elizabeth Leete, daughter of the preceding witness, identified a pair of shirt-sinds as belonging to her brother, and in other respects corroborated the evidence of her mother.

Chas. H. Ross testified that he assisted in the examination of the wreck of the sloop *Spray*, and found various articles therein, mentioned above. He also found several kinds of paint, some white, some red, &c.

Mr. Haybeck, who also assisted in the search, gave similar testimony.

At the conclusion of the testimony, Mr. Jellife, on behalf of the prosecution, asked for another adjournment, on account of the absence of Capt. Willis, of the sloop *Lucinda*, whose evidence he deemed material as showing the fact of the collision of that boat with the *Spray*.

Mr. Voorhies, for the prisoner, objected to a further adjournment of the case, as unnecessary and unfair to the accused, who, he claimed, was entitled to an immediate discharge on the following grounds:

1. Want of jurisdiction. As it has not been proven that the crime, if any, has been committed on the high seas.

2. That it has not been proven that any crime at all has been committed; as no bodies of the supposed deceased have been found, and there is no positive proof of marks of blood on the vessel.

3. That if any crime of the kind has been committed, there are strong circumstances of suspicion that the deed was done by another.

Mr. Jellife replied that when the testimony was through with, he should ask for the committal of the prisoner on the following charges:

1st—For murder. 2d—For piracy. 3d—For running away with the vessel with intent to steal it.

The Commissioner decided that the evidence of Capt. Willis was essential, and accordingly adjourned the examination to Tuesday next at 11 o'clock A. M. Meanwhile Jackaloo remains in charge of the Chief of Police at the City Prison.

At the time Mrs. Leete and daughter entered the Court-room, the Chinaman at the sight of them burst into tears, and during the afternoon he continued with his head down. After the adjournment he declined an interview with the ladies, but his counsel declined to give permission. Hereafter, visitors are not to be allowed to communicate with Jackaloo without permission from his counsel.

The Chinaman is not allowed to be seen by visitors at present. He is under the impression that preparations are being made to hang him, and his spirits are much depressed. Yesterday he appeared to be much troubled, and asked the attending officer to read a portion of the Bible for him. The request was complied with, and it seemed to soothe him a great deal.

Berdan's Automatic Oven—Singular Transaction Relative to the Patent.

Sellers vs. *Berdan*.—This was an application to compel defendant to disclose patents alleged to have been obtained by him, and was made before Judge HILTON at the Special Term of the Common Pleas.

It appeared from the papers in the case that the plaintiff had commenced a suit against the defendant to recover an amount claimed to be due for the construction of an automatic oven with the application of hydraulic power, alleged to have been ordered by the defendant. It also appeared that Berdan and Sellers both agreed that no new patent would be necessary to protect the former in his right, in consequence of the application of the new power, the oven and machinery having been made to be operated in Paris. Defendant alleged that after the completion of the machinery the plaintiff, without defendant's knowledge, went to London and Paris, and took out patents in his own name, for the application of the hydraulic power, thus depriving the defendant of the use of the machinery which he had employed plaintiff to construct for him. The discovery was therefore asked by the defendant, with leave to inspect the same, to enable him to answer the plaintiff's complaint.

Plaintiff's counsel resisted the motion upon two grounds: First, that the existence of the patents was sworn to only upon information and belief; and, secondly, that the taking out of the patents did not prevent the defendant's use of the one constructed for him by plaintiff.

Defendant's counsel replied, that a statement of the existence of a document on information and belief, and its possession by the plaintiff, were sufficient, especially when the opposite party came into Court and made no denial. Further, that when the plaintiff had obtained a patent which gave him an exclusive right to use an article, they could not set up that the defendant could use the patented article *notwithstanding*, because the patent was obtained in fraud of the defendant's rights. That perhaps the defendant could compel the plaintiff to assign the patent to him; at least, the plaintiff could not compel the defendant to pay for the construction of machinery their subsequent acts had rendered worthless. A discovery, therefore, must be had before the defendant could set up his defence to the action.

The decision of the Court was afterwards reserved. Martin & Smiths for plaintiff; Kimball & Underhill for defendant.

Taxation of Costs—Witnesses' Daily Traveling Expenses Allowed.

Sniffen vs. *McNeil*.—This suit was brought in the Common Pleas, and came before Judge BRADY at Special Term lately, on an appeal from a taxation of costs by the clerk. The question was whether a witness who had attended court from day to day, to testify on the trial, returning home at night, was entitled to traveling expenses for each journey made.

The following is the opinion of the Court:

BRADY, J.—The statute regulating the traveling fees of witnesses is as follows: "For each witness fifty cents for *each day* while attending any court or officer, and if the witness resides more than three miles from the place of attendance, traveling fees at the rate of four cents per mile going and returning." (3 Rev. Stat., 5 Ed., and 24.)

It relates to one day's attendance, or provides the fees for *each day*. If the witness lives more than three miles from the place of ellowance, he is entitled as a part of each day's attendance to his traveling fees going and returning, but in cases where the action is on the calendar from day to day, and is not reached, if he reside at such a distance from the place of attendance that he may not go and return on the same day, he is not entitled to the traveling fees for going and returning each day. In such a case he will not have accomplished the traveling of the day for which the fees are provided. This is a reasonable construction of the language of the statute, and one which will adapt itself to the necessities or emergencies of each case. It may be said that no distinction was intended between witnesses who could go and return on the same day, and those who could not; but such is not my opinion, for two reasons. The first is that the statute relates, as I have already stated, to each day's attendance, providing the fees therefor, and the second is that the traveling fees are to be allowed when the witness resides more than three miles from the place of attendance, at which place it never was intended the witness should remain day after day without returning to his home each day if he could do so, save at his own expense. I am not aware that the question discussed has been decided. At all events, I have been unable to find any case upon the question, and I have adopted the construction of the section referred to, which seems to me not only justified by the language in which it is framed, but by the particular features of the case to which it is applied.

The appeal should therefore be dismissed.

The Liquor Cases.

WHO SHOULD PROSECUTE THEM?

The Board of Excise Commissioners vs. *Patrick White*.—This was an application on the part of counsel for defendant, before Judge HILTON, at the Special Term of the Common Pleas, to have the case of the defendant taken out of the hands of the counsel to the Excise Commissioners, Mr. Holmes, who is represented by Mr. McKeog, his attorney, and to have it placed under the control of the Law Department of the City.

The papers upon which the application was made set forth that by the statute of the State, it was made the duty of the Law department to take charge of all the law business of the Corporation—of the violation of ordinances, &c., &c. They also set forth that Mr. McKeog was in no wise an officer of the City, and that he had no business whatever with the control of these prosecutions.

Mr. McKeog, who has been appointed Attorney to the Board of Excise, put in papers setting forth that the powers now exercised by him as such attorney were lawfully vested in him by appointment by the Board, who had proper authority to make such appointment.

The matter was finally postponed until to-day.

John D. Gregory, for motion; R. D. Holmes, Wm. McKeog, opposed.

General Sessions.

THE JURY UNABLE TO AGREE IN THE CASE OF SHEPHERD—COMMENCEMENT OF THE APRIL TERM BEFORE THE RECORDER.

The second trial of James Shepherd for murder and arson was concluded on Saturday, after a long address to the jury, for the defence, by Mr. Ashmead, and a reply from Mr. Waterbury. In the first division of his charge to the jury, Judge RUSSELL instructed them to convict the prisoner; in the second division, or concluding half of the charge, he instructed them to acquit. They retired at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and are still out, being entirely unable to agree.

On motion of Mr. Blankman, Judge RUSSELL reduced the bail of Henry Karples (of the alleged Hecker frauds) to $100, which, of course, is equivalent to a discharge. The young man had been tried on one indictment and acquitted.

The March term of this Court has fairly, in the present instance, run into the April term, which commences to-day before Recorder BARNARD. The calendar is somewhat heavy, as most of the important cases have been laid over for the Recorder to try. Of murder cases, (some of which go to the Oyer and Terminar,) there are 10; burglary, 16; grand larceny, 35; felonious assault, 7; forgery, 18; robbery, 42; arson, 2; abandonment, 5, and minor offences, making the whole number of cases 115.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Forsyth vs. *Doost*.—Appeal dismissed with costs.

Bissell vs. *Hamlen*.—Same order.

Saltus vs. *Genin*.—Same order.

Hemenson vs. *Waterbury*.—Order reversed without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

PIERREPONT, J.—*Kechenberg* vs. *Morgan*.—Papers with Clerk, but not filed.

Fetter vs. *Loezhis*.—The Justice refuses to hear application on these papers.

Thompson vs. *Semnett*.—Motion granted.

ROBERTSON, J.—*Talbott* vs. *Daveau*.—Motion denied

Cummert, &c., vs. Pie.—Order on terms.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY, J.—*In the matter of the application of Platt Lewis to be discharged from his debts*.—Application dismissed.

Park vs. *Hazeltine*—Judgment for plaintiffs for $321 50.

Unninoy vs. *Blogg, &c.*—Judgment for plaintiffs for $624 05 Case tried March 27, 1860.

United States Circuit Court—March 31—Before Judge Betts.

Henry Seagrist, Henry Johnson, John Schroeder and Charles P. Rich, seamen on board of the brig *Humming Bird*, convicted of an endeavor to make a revolt, were sentenced to pay a fine of $10, and be imprisoned for thirty days each.

Calendar....MONDAY, April 2.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—All the demurrers except No. 11.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 853, 869, 875, 879, 881, 885, 887, 895, 897, 901, 903, 905, 909, 915, 919, 591, 149, 737, 687, 529. *Part II.*—Nos. 288, 414, 570, 538, 140, 582, 480, 342, 574, 362, 316, 270, 606, 608, 610, 614, 15, 618, 620, 626.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 5, 7, 11, 13, 15, 17, 23, 29, 33, 35, 39, 43, 44, 45, 47. *Part II.*—Nos. 4, 8, 12, 16, 18, 20, 24, 25, 30, 32, 36, 42, 46, 50, 52.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1707, 1850, 1852, 1855, 1856, 1730, 2381, 1830, 1652, 1847, 1861, 1799, 1538, 1837, 1763. *Part II.*—Nos. 2568, 248, 399, 1569, 1770, 37, 1826, 1824, 1848, 72, 421, 418, 1579, 1519, 54.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 31, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 1 bbl. Ashes, 1,089 bbls. Flour, 10,249 bushels Corn, 1,867 bushels Oats, 158 pkgs. Provisions, and 229 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of only small lots at $5 25 for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,299 bbls., including 1,068 bbls. Pots, and 231 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—No important sales have been reported to-day. Prices remain as last noticed. Total stock on hand this evening 28,186 mats and 17,364 bags, including 26,664 mats Java, 1,522 mats and 364 bags Singapore, 5,025 bags Rio, 5,210 bags Bahia, 3,050 bags Ceylon, 2,475 bags Maracaibo, 1,250 bags Porto Rico.

COTTON—About 400 bales have been disposed of at our quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ₱ lb....	8	8	8½	8¼
Middling ₱ lb....	11¼	11¾	11¾	11⅜
Middling Fair ₱ lb	12¾	12¾	12¾	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quiet to-day. The demand has been mainly for lots immediately wanted by purchasers. Prices have been somewhat depressed. Sales have been reported of 5,600 bbls.—including superfine State at $5 10 @$5 20, chiefly at $5 15@$5 20; ordinary to very choice extra State at $5 25@$5 45, chiefly at $5 30@$5 35; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 10 @$5 20; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 25@ $6 25; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 30 @$6 40; inferior extra Ohio at $5 70@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$6 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	5 10	@ 5 20
Extra State	5 25	@ 5 45
Superfine Western	5 10	@ 5 20
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 25	@ 6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 30	@ 6 40
Interior Extra Ohio	5 70	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, Round-Hoop, shipping brds.	5 80	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 05	@ 6 85
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 5 65
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 10	@ 7 50

Southern Flour has been less active at former rates. The reported sales reach 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $5 85@$6 15 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c.; and $6 20@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in demand, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 35@$7 ₱ bbl. 320 bbls. were sold within the range. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in slack demand at $3 55@$3 60 for Jersey; $4@$4 05 for Baltimore, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour $1 62½@$1 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—What has been sparingly dealt in, to-day, as buyers and sellers have differed considerably regarding prices. Sales have been reported of 7,500 bushels, including White Canada, at $1 57: Amber Western, at $1 50; and Milwaukee Club, on private terms. Corn has been in fair demand, at declining rates; sales have been reported of 46,500 bushels, at 69c.@71c. for mixed Western; 72c.@76c. for yellow Jersey and Southern; 76c.@80c. for inferior to choice white Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is in limited demand, at 83c.@85c., chiefly within the range, ₱ bushel. Barley is quiet, yet steady, as previously represented. Oats are in request including Canada at 43c.@44c.; Western, at 42½c.@43½c.; State, at 43½c.@44½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 39c.@42c.; Southern at 38c.@40c., ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales: 1,000 bales North River, at 85c.@$1, for shipment and local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been in fair demand generally; prices have been well supported. Week's receipts, 25,134 Hides; week's sales, 42,780 Hides, including, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., 2,500 Dry Montevideo, 20 to 21 lbs., 25c., 6 mos., usual selection; 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, for export, 22 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Rio Grande Cow, 20 lbs., 24½c., 6 mos., usual selection; 6,000 Dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., 23c., 6 months; 7,700 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayre, 22 lbs., private terms; 1,650 Dry Maracaibo, 22 lbs., 21½c.@22c., 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 1,250 Dry Central America, 19 lbs., 22c.@22½c., 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 1,500 Dry Truxillo, 25 lbs., private terms; 3,000 Dry Texas, 25 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry New-Orleans, 22 lbs., private terms; 300 Dry Paita, 26 lbs., 19½c., cash, as they run; 518 Dry Rio Hache, 18 lbs., private terms; 350 Dry Mexican, *via* New-Orleans, 22 lbs., 22c., 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 612 Dry Bogota and Sevanilla, 19 to 24 lbs., private terms; 1,400 Dry Salted Maracaibo, 32 lbs., 16½c., 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 1,500 Dry Salted Bahia, 28c., 16½c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Salted Bahia, 28 lbs., 15½c., cash, for export; 600 Dry Tampico, 29 lbs., private terms; 200 Dry Curacoa, 20 lbs., 14c., 6 months, as they run; 1,000 Dry Singapore Buffalo, 20 lbs., private terms; 3,000 Dry Montevideo Kips, 10 to 11 lbs., 24c.@25c., 6 months, to go East; 1,500 Country Slaughters, 70 lbs., private terms; 4,700 Western Slaughters, for export, 60 to 75 lbs., 9¼c., cash; 163 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 20 lbs. 14¾c., 6 months; 30 bales Calcutta Buffalo, to arrive, 14½c., 6 months; 100 bales Calcutta Buffalo, in Boston, to come here, 14¾c., 6 months. Sales from second hands: 2,500 Dry Rio Grande Cow, 20 lbs., 24½c., 6 months, to go East; 500 Dry Buenos Ayras, 21 lbs., 25½c., 6 months, to go East; 1,400 Dry Bogota, 23 lbs., 22½c., 6 months; 1,600 Dry Central America, 18 lbs., 22c., 6 months; 1,200 Dry Lagnayra, 25 lbs., 21c., 6 months. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 242,500, (same time last year, 24,000—year before, 250,100,) 215 bales Cow and Buffalo.

IRON—Continues quiet at old quotations. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales have been made of 2,000 tons Anthracite Pig, in lots, at $23 for No. 1, $22 for No. 2, and $21 for No. 3, on time.

LEATHER—The week's movements in this line, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDENMYER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—The demand for all kinds has somewhat improved. Rates are firmer, and, generally speaking, holders are less disposed than heretofore to close out large invoices at current figures. Oak Sole remains steady as heretofore, and the market is devoid of any feature of interest. Weekly receipts of Sole Leather about 38,000 sides. Upper in the rough has become more active, both here and at Boston; receipts quite moderate, and prices gradually ascending. Finished stock likewise displays improving animation. Boots and Shoes—Business among jobbers has become more quiet; the supply of desirable goods remaining in dealer's hands is only moderate." We quote: Sole—Oak slaughter and salted, good light, 29c.@ 31c.; oak slaughter and salted, good middle, 30c.@ 32c.; oak slaughter and salted, good heavy, 28c.@ 31c.; oak light Southern, 25c.@27c.; oak heavy, for banding, good all weights, 30c.@32c.; oak Spanish, 27c.@30c.; oak croppeo, 34c.@38c.; hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 21½c.@22c.; hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 21c.@22½c.; hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 20½c.@21½c.; hemlock, California, good light, 20c.@20½c.; hemlock California, good middle, 20½c.@21½c.; hemlock California, good heavy, 19½c @20½c.; hemlock Orinoco, &c., good light, 20c.@20½c.; hemlock Orinoco, &c., good middle, 20c.@21c.; hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 19c.@20c.; hemlock Orinoco and B. A., damaged all weights, 17c.@19c.; hemlock Orinoco and B. A., poor all weights, 12c.@14c.; hemlock slaughter in rough, 23c.@25c., on 6 months' credit.

MOLASSES—Sales have been made of small lots of New-Orleans, at 47c.@48c.; 30 hhds. Porto Rico, at 40c.; 40 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 33c.; and 300 bbls. do. do., at 31c. ₱ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, March 31.

	1859.	1860.
Cuba, Muscovado, hhds	5,129	935
Clayed Cuba	4,234	50
Porto Rico	761	109
Total, hhds	10,124	1,094
Barrels	4,298	9,003

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 1,600 bbls., in lots, at $17 75@$18 for new Mess; $17 37@$17 50 for old Mess; $14 25@$14 37 for new Prime, and $12 75@$13 for old Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in request, including Hams, at 9c.@9¾c., and Shoulders, at 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Bacon continues scarce, and quiet, at 9¾c.@11¾c ₱ lb. Lard has been purchased to the extent of 600 tierces and bbls., in lots; at 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in fair request at ouoyant rates for really desirable lots. Sales 550 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, extra, and $4@$4 62½ for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $16@$19 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $12@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at 14c.@21c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is in request, at 9c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 180 tcs., at from $4@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs., the market closing heavily, at a shade lower rates.

Stock of Rice in New-York, March 31.

	1859.	1860.
Carolina, tcs	9,665	12,972

SKINS—Have been very quiet, and prices have favored buyers slightly. The week's sales include 40 bales Curacoa and 60 bales Palta and Peruvian Goat, with 3,000 lbs. Bolivar and 2,500 Southwestern Deer, on terms not made public.

SUGARS—Have been quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 450 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6⅝c.@ 7¼c.; with some Porto Rico at 7c.@8c., and 600 boxes Havana at 6¾c. ₱ lb.

Total receipts of Sugar in March.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Hhds	28,000	37,000	30,000
Boxes	8,771	7,636	4,000
Bags	15,000	24,363	40,000
Melado	2,714	1,411	4,100

Stock of Sugars in New-York, March 31.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Cuba, hhds	6,584	17,568	15,733
Porto Rico, hhds	1,352	3,222	1,097
New-Orleans, hhds	5,793	9,311	3,537
English Islands, hhds	—	20	58
Total, hhds	13,764	30,181	20,419
Boxes	3,901	11,487	12,544
Bags	15,000	1,000	56,461
Melado, hhds	3,750	1,329	4,610

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 500 bbls., in lots, at 22½ @ 23c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive to-day. For Liverpool the engagements included 100 bales Cotton at ⅝d.; 50 tcs. Beef at 3s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 500 bxs. Cheese at 40s., and 500 tcs. Lard on p. t. For London 1,000 bbls. Oil Cake 2s., with 100 bxs. Bacon and 75 tcs. Rice at 25s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A new ship, 1,500 tons, at Thomaston, from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, Deals at £3 17s. 6d.; ship *Josiah L. Hale*, 1,593 tons, here, same voyage and price; a Br. ship, 640 tons, from St. Andrew's Bay to Liverpool, £3 15s.; bark *Louisa Bliss*, 394 tons, from St. John, N. B., to Cork for orders, to a port in Ireland or one in the Bristol Channel, £4 for Deals and 26s. 6d. for Timber; Bre. ship *Detmar & Heinrich*, 700 tons, hence to Hamburg, with 5@600 bbls. Rosin at 3s. 3d., and 22s. 6d.@23s. for Weight and Measurement, including 600 tons Walnut at the lower figure; a ship, 742 tons, from Baltimore to Bremen, Tobacco, 23s.; a Br. bark, 281 tons, hence to Glasgow, cargo Tar, 3s. 3d.; a brig, 252 tons, from Rio Grande to New-York, Hides, 3c. ₱ lb.; a brig, 180 tons, from Norfolk to Guadalonpe, Hbd. Staves, $12; a bark, 240 tons, from Wilmington, N. C. to Port-au-Prince, Lumber $12, and back to New-York, $5; a Br. brig, 175 tons, hence to Guadaloupe, $1,250; a brig from Machias to north side Cuba and back to New-York, Sugar 40c. and Molasses $3; a schooner, 200 tons, from an Eastern port to north side Cuba and back to New-York, 40c. and $3, cargo out free; one, 166 tons, from an Eastern port to Trinidad, Cuba, and back to New-York, 47c. and $3, cargo out free; a brig, 175 tons, from a Southern port to a Windward Island, $1,250; a Sail, 270 tons, to Havana, $1,250; a brig hence to a Windward Island, 50c.; one, 211 tons, same voyage, $700 ₱ month; one, 260 tons, to north side Cuba and back, 39c. and $3; another, same voyage and rates, with Molasses under deck, $3 37½; a bark, 450 tons, same voyage, 38c. and $3; an Aust. bark, 478 tons, to Rotterdam; a brig, 269 tons, to Bordeaux, Staves; one, 282 tons, to Rio Granda; ship *Cowper*, from Union Island, to Buenos Ayres; ternschooner *Arzac*, 338 tons, to Cette; a brig from Macbias to South side Cuba and back to New-York; a schooner, 198 tons, to Barbadoes; one, 100 tons, to north side Cuba and back; one, 100 tons, to Matanzas and back, on private terms.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

REV. H. GRATTAN GUINNESS

Will preach

MONDAY AND TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, 2d Presbyterian Church, corner Fulton and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3½ o'clock, in Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Church, Cranberry, near Hicks st.

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK (except Saturday) at Rev. Dr. McElroy's Church, 14th-st., near 6th-av.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

COMMEMORATION OF THE BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON IRVING.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

The Address will be delivered by WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, at the Academy of Music, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 3, at 7½ o'clock. The doors will be open at 6½ o'clock.

There will be a reception by the Society of its invited guests at the Library, on WEDNESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Members of the Society who wish to secure tickets for the Reception must apply for them at the Library immediately.

LUTHER BRADISH,
JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD,
SAMUEL OSGOOD,
GEORGE FOLSOM,
GEO. HENRY MOORE,
Committee of Arrangements.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB—Meets on MONDAY, April 2, at noon, at the rooms of the Institute, corner of 8th st. and 4th-av. Subjects—*Corn Planting, Spring Planting and Pruning*. Ladies and strangers are always especially welcome. Admission always free to all.

HENRY MEIGS, Secretary.

LECTURES.

LECTURE BY REV. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., of the Broadway Tabernacle, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 3, at Temple Hall, 9th-st., 2 doors east of Broadway.

The lecture will be illustrated from the instructive model of King Solomon's Temple. The lecture will embrace

A History of the Temple at Jerusalem—Site of King Solomon's Temple—Place and Appearance of the Building—The Temple Worship—Destruction of the First Temple—Building of the Second—The Temple under Herod—Its Destruction by Titus—The Mosque of Omar.

Admission 25 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

No. CLXXXVII—FOR APRIL, 1860.

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Cases of plates from 1-20th of an inch to one inch in thickness; size 12x30, 14x28, 18x24, adapted to great vari

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NEW SPRING SHAPES,
WILL BE READY MONDAY, APRIL 2, at
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Manufactured expressly for our
RETAIL SALES,
In RICH LYONS SILKS, LIGHT WOOLENS, &c., &c.,
and trimmed in the most improved manner.

DRESS SILKS FROM AUCTION,
AT
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PARIS ROBES AND SILKS,
Several large invoices just received from Auction, will
be ready MONDAY, April 2.
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Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

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FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS
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LACE CURTAINS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, AT
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Lace Curtains, Muslin and Lace Draperies, Satin Lambrequins, Damasks, Moreens, Reps, Tassels, and Curtain Fixtures of every description. Also,
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,
and Fixtures, in great variety,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!

3,000 PIECES
OF
FANCY DRESS SILKS
will be offered at retail on
MONDAY, April 2,
at 40 per cent. under regular prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MANTILLAS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have now open, at retail,
their Spring styles of
MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS.

HOSIERY.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Are now offering, at retail,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' AND GENT'S
SPRING AND SUMMER HOSIERY,
VESTS, &c.
A Large Lot of Ladies' and Misses'
OPEN-WORKED ENGLISH HOSE,
GREATLY BELOW THEIR ACTUAL VALUE.
Also,
A Full Assortment of
RAJOU'S SUPERIOR PARIS KID GLOVES,
At 87½ cents per Pair.
At No. 335 BROADWAY, cor. Worth-st.

NOTICE.—On the 16th of April, we shall REMOVE our RETAIL BUSINESS to the New Marble Building, No. 561 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
E. L. & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Will open on Monday, April 2,
A Large Invoice of
FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND SETS,
At $1 25, $1 50, and $1 75 each.
HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
ALSO,
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CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THEIR
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VERY SUPERIOR STYLES,
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Unequaled in
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UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
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1,500 Straw and Lace Bonnets, 12½c. to 25c.
2000 Fancy and Plain Straws, 37c., 38c.
1,250 Colored and White Split Straws, 50c.
1,000 Rough and Ready Bonnets, 25c. to 50c.
1,000 Pedal and Florence Braids, 50c. to 75c.
5,000 Finer Bonnets, in all styles cheap.
RIBBONS, GREAT REDUCTIONS.
1,500 yards Bonnet Ribbons, 6c. and 10c.
2,500 yards Bonnet Ribbons, 12c. to 25c.
1,500 Needlework Bands, 6c. to 50c.
2,000 rich Needlework Collars, 10c. to 75c.
2,000 yards Spring Dress Trimmings.
2,000 pairs Fine Lisle Glover, slightly wet, 10c.
3,000 sprigs of Flowers, all colors, 3c.
Opening a fine line of rich French Flowers, inside and out, all the new varieties and colors; on exhibition, in our new Show Rooms, on Monday. Bargains receiving from auction daily. Goods at wholesale less than jobbers' prices.

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DRY GOODS.

ATTRACTIVE SALE
OF
GOODS FROM AUCTION.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
ON
MONDAY, APRIL 2,
THE GOODS PURCHASED AT THE GREAT AUCTION SALES OF LAST WEEK.
Comprising the
NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE GOODS
Imported this season,
viz:
500 PIECES NEW SPRING SILKS,
65 cents to $1 per yard.
425 GRENADINE ROBES,
From $15 to $35, worth $35 to $50 per Robe.
200 BLACK GRENADINE ROBES,
From $12 to $18, worth $25 to $40 per Robe.
500 ORGANDIE ROBES,
From $5 per Robe.
500 BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES, 7 AND 9 VOLANTS,
At $4, worth $7.
750 BAREGE ANGLAIS AND BAREGE GRENADINE ROBES,
At $5, worth $9.
550 BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES,
At $6, cost $12 to import.
500 BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES AT $8,
Worth $15.
10 000 YARDS CHINTZ ORGANDIES,
Best quality and latest styles, colored and white grounds, at 37½ cents, worth 65 cents.
15,000 YARDS ORGANDIES, CAMIEUX COLORS,
Best quality and choice styles.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

NEW GOODS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES,
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, APRIL 2.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No 355 BROADWAY.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, on MONDAY, April 2.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No 355 BROADWAY.

GRENADINES AND SILKS, &c.
THE MOST ELEGANT STYLES OFFERED THIS SEASON,
Received per steamship *Etna*,
OPEN AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, APRIL 2.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

NEW PINE APPLE GOODS.
NEW MOURNING GOODS,
NEW LACES and EMBROIDERIES,
NEW GLOVES and HOSIERY,
NEW HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
WILL BE OPENED AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, APRIL 2.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

BRODIE'S
GRAND OPENING
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER
MANTILLAS,
AT
No. 300 CANAL-ST.,
and
5TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST.,
on
UNDER THE HOTEL.
on
TUESDAY, APRIL 10.
The Canal-st. store needs no comment, its well-known reputation is world-wide. The 5th-av. is unequaled in the world, and goods corresponding.

CHARLES STREET'S
NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER
MANTILLAS
ARE NOW OPEN.
NOVELTIES IN SPRING CLOTH CLOAKS.
ARABS, BURNOUS and BASQUES,
EXCLUSIVE STYLES.
SILK CLOAKS AND BASQUES,
IN LATE AND CHOICE DESIGNS,
At moderate prices.
A full assortment of
TRAVELING SUITS,
In Barege Anglais,
Poplin, and all other new materials.
PARIS BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
In novel designs,
AND THE
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF FINE SHAWLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN THE CITY.
LADIES WILL CONSULT THEIR INTEREST BY EXAMINING OUR VERY SUPERIOR STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING.
CHARLES STREET,
No 475 Broadway.

BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES,
Rich Colorings and Designs, $5 75; worth $12.
BAREGE ANGLAIS AND FRENCH BAREGES,
From 1s. per yard up.
POPLINS, LUSTRES AND CHALLIES.
LACE AND SILK MANTLES, new designs.
CLOAKS, SACKS AND DUSTERS, in Summer cloth.
STELLA AND BROCHE SHAWLS.
Also, Lace Curtains, Draperies and all descriptions of Linen Housekeeping Goods.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
between 8th and 9th sts.

BLUXOME,
NO. 965 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 25TH-ST.,
Is now opening a new and choice selection of
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
RIBBONS, &c.,
Many of which have been purchased at recent auction sales, and will be offered
GREATLY BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
N. B.—New styles of HEAD-DRESS.

301 301
SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!
RICH SILKS. RICH SILKS. RICH SILKS.
CHEAP SILKS. CHEAP SILKS.
THE BEST LINE
AND
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF RICH SILKS
EVER OFFERED.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-STREET,
Are still offering
CHOICE LOTS
OF
RICH SILKS,
FROM LATE AUCTION SALES
ELEGANT SILK ROBES, (nex voiantes) at $14.
Invoice cost $25
RICH ROSEBUD IMPRIME CHINE, at $1.
Invoice cost $1 45.
RICH PEKIN CANNELE at $1,
Invoice cost $1 50.
ALSO,
CHOICE LOTS FROM AUCTION SALES.
FORCED IN THE MARKET,
AT A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE!
RICH SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS
OF
NEW STYLES AND LATE IMPORTS,
At the following prices:
RICH SILKS at 60 cents!
RICH SILKS at 70 cents!
RICH SILKS at 80 cents!
RICH SILKS at 90 cents!
Or 40 PER CENT. LESS THAN INVOICE COST!
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.

MORESQUE DESIGNS
IN
FINE PAPER HANGINGS,
ON
VELVET, FRESCO AND LEATHER GROUNDS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No 369 Broadway,
Have now upon exhibition an invoice of the above choice novelties, which have been selected in Paris from their newest designs, and which they are confident will excite the admiration of all persons in want of interior decorations of any order, or for any kind of room.
Pannelling executed in the most elaborate and artistic manner.
Goods may be selected now and reserved for use during the Summer absence from the City.

WINDOW SHADES,
GOLD AND PAINTED,
Of our own manufacture.
SHADE HOLLANDS,
All widths and colors,
Made and put up at
UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE
IN REGULAR GOODS.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES,
and new styles
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
ALL OF OUR OWN TRANSPORTATION,
At prices to compete with auction goods.
SOLOMON HART, No. 369 Broadway.

CONSIGNMENT OF BLACK THREAD Veils just received will be offered on Monday, 2d inst., at great bargains.
1,000 veils at $2, worth $6.
1,000 veils at $4, worth $8.
1,000 veils at $5, worth $10.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES POMPlnet ornaments, Victoria Gimps and Polish Braids, Velvet Ribbons and Suttons, Alexandre's genuine Gloves, a large variety of Ladies', Misses' and Gents' Gloves and Hose; best French Kid, 85 cents; Shetland Wool, 10 cents; Zephyrs, 15 cents. N. B.—The new Bell Skirt at KLEBER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
NEW GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
NEW STYLES OF TAPESTRIES.....90c. to $1 25
LOWELL & HARTFORD THREE-PLY.....$1 to $1 10
LOWELL & HARTFORD SUPERFINE.....70c. to 80c.
COMMON INGRAIN.....from 2s. to 4s.
OIL CLOTHS AT 3s. PER YARD
OIL CLOTHS AT 2s 6d. PER YARD.
OIL CLOTHS AT 10c. PER YARD.
GOLD WINDOW SHADES.
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
HEARTH RUGS, &c., &c.
E. BEATTY, No. 84th-av.,
Near the Cooper Institute.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open on MONDAY, April 2.
Some very beautiful BAREGE ROBES.
Also, BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES, 6 and 7 flounces,
All of the newest designs.

CHEAP SILKS FROM AUCTION.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Have just received from auction,
Rich CHENE SILKS—splendid quality.
Price $1 per yard; cost of importation $1 50 per yard.
In great variety of styles.

MOHAIRS, POPLINS,
POIL D'CHEVRES, OTTOMANS,
And every variety of goods
For traveling and walking dresses,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
N. B.—Suits made to order.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will open on MONDAY, April 2,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT
OF
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
Including all NEW STYLES and NOVELTIES offered this Season.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will open, MONDAY, April 2,
1,000 Embroidered COLLARS, at 25c., worth 50c.
400 " " at 50c., worth $1.
500 Gents' Col'd Bordered Linen HANDKERCHIEFS at 25c., worth 38c.
Also—A large assortment of Ladies' Breakfast and Traveling SETS and COLLARS, in new designs—very low.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

PARASOLS, PARASOLS, PARASOLS.
A large assortment of
RICH PARASOLS,
All colors and prices.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN,
GREAT SALE OF RICH SILKS.
1,500 pieces NEW STYLES, at 4s. 6d. and 6s. per yard, reduced from $1 and $1 25.
100 pieces SUPERIOR QUALITY, at $1, reduced from $1 50.
No. 691 BROADWAY, a few doors below 4th-st.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Will open, on MONDAY, April 2, 10 more cases BAREGE ANGLAIS, at 1s. per yard, worth 2s. and 2s. 6d. A full assortment of colors.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Would invite attention to their large and well assorted stock of
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
Now offering 40 per cent less than cost of Importation.
☞ PLEASE OBSERVE THE NUMBER!
No. 691 BROADWAY, near 4th-st.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN,
We respectfully ask the attention of our Customers to our large assortment of
FRENCH PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS,
JUST OPENED.
1,000 PARASOLS, at 62½, worth $1.
700 PARASOLS, at $1, worth $1 50.
1,000 PARASOLS, at $1 50, worth $2.
Also, a complete assortment of FIRST CLASS GOODS, from $3 to $20.
No. 691 BROADWAY, between Amity and 4th sts.

SELLING OFF.
JOHN ELLIOTT & CO.,
No. 140 6th-av., near 11th-st.,
Will offer
On and after MONDAY, April 2,
The entire balance
of
Their new stock
at
NET COST!
Comprising
Full lines of
Real LACES,
Rich EMBROIDERIES,
Plain and Fancy RIBBONS,
Dress and Cloak TRIMMINGS,
White GOODS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.,
All to be sold at
NET COST.

A SPLENDID SELECTION OF
RICH LACES
AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
JUST OPENED
FOR SPRING TRADE.
600 French Jaconet Sets, 75 cents, worth $1 25.
500 French Jaconet Sets, $1, worth $1 50.
450 Infants' Waists, trimmed with real Valenciennes lace, at half price.
1,000 pieces Valenciennes Edging, 1s. per yard.
A large lot of black Laces, Veils, Coiffures and Barbes.
Great inducements are offered in Laces and Embroideries of every description.
N. B.—We are receiving new and choice goods by every steamer. E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
(Late Peter Roberts,) No. 429 Broadway.

W. K. PEYTON,
No. 264 Bowery,
Will open on MONDAY, April 2,
Novelties in Spring Cloth Cloaks,
SPRING CLOTH SHAWLETTES,
BURNOUS AND BASQUES,
Also a large stock of new styles
BROCHE, CASHMERE and STELLA SHAWLS,
All of which we guarantee to sell much less than Broadway and Canal-st stores.
Spring Cloth Shawlettes $4 and upwards.
Stella Shawls at $5 50 up to $20.
Please note the name and number,
W. K. PEYTON, Cloak & Mantilla Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

FURNITURE COVERINGS
AND
CURTAIN STUFFS,
By every steamer.
Selected and manufactured for us.
New and Beautiful Designs
In Silks and Worsted,
For Parlor, Dining-room and Bedroom
Coverings or Curtains.
The largest and best assortment in this country.
PATON & CO., No 341 Broadway.

SHIRTING AND SHEETING LINENS,
PATON & CO'S
Celebrated make of Shirting Linens and
SHEETINGS,
Warranted superior in durability and whiteness. Manufactured expressly for our
RETAIL TRADE.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

200 CASES
NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS and WHITE GOODS,
From auction and late steamers, at a great reduction from cost of importation
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
Nos. 279 281 and 283 Broadway.

PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, &c.
A HEADDEN,
No 391 Grand-st., corner Suffolk,
Has now his assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles of the above articles, which he offers at the lowest possible prices. He is prepared to
DECORATE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS,
with Paper Hangings in every style and finish now in vogue, with dispatch and ability unsurpassed by any house in the trade. Also, ordinary work of
LANDLORDS, AGENTS, &c.,
attended to with the usual economy of this establishment.

AT RICHMOND'S,
No. 867 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,
Call particular attention to their new Spring styles of capes, sleeves, berthas infant caps very choice, ladies' dress caps, head-dresses, mourning goods, &c., this being a specialty both for taste, material and worth. We can and do sell cheaper than any other store whatever. A very choice assortment of embroideries and laces. Matese veils from $1 25 up.
Bajou's best kid gloves, warranted, at 90 cents a pair.

AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM AUCTION.
English Carpets, Oil-cloths Paper Hangings, Window Shades, &c.

25,000 yards Ingrain and Three-ply Carpets, 25 to 80 cents per yard; fine English Tapestry Carpets, $1 per yard usually sold at $1 37; also, a large stock of fine English Oil cloths at 37 cents per yard; also, 5,000 pairs of fine gold Window Shades $1 per pair, usually sold at $3; also $10,000 worth of French Satin Paper, 12 cents per roll, usually sold at 37 and 50 cents; fine gold Paper, 50 cents, usually sold at $1 and $1 50 per roll. At COATES', No. 314 Hudson-st., above Spring.

NET PLAID MUSLINS, TAMBORED SKIRTings, unbleached muslins, linen table cloths, prints, muslins broadcloths cassimeres, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

PERSONAL.

TO F—
One treasured loss time will restore,
Jostly then I can be free.
Enough for me to know and feel—
That I have been loved by thee.
Hard is the lot alone to bear
The wintry blasts of fell despair. J. B.

S. LINWOOD WILL FIND A LETTER. Forgive long delay.

A. E. C.—I WONDER IF SHE HAS RECEIVED my letter. H. H. H.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS
AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the Best Pianos manufactured.
Opinion of nearly all the greatest and most eminent Musicians and Artists regarding these Instruments:
The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvement in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:
1. That as a result of the said improvement the voice of the Piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.
2. The tone of Steinway's Improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger, and much better prolonged, than that realized in any other Piano with which we are acquainted.
3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. Steinway as most novel, ingenious and important. No Piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe:

GUSTAV. SATTER,	WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS,	JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM. SAAR,	ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL,	GEORGE W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING,	CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW,	HENRY C. TIMM,
And many others.	

Each Instrument warranted for the term of 3 years.
Warerooms, 82 and 84 Walker-st., near B'dway, N.Y.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN,
for churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms,
NO. 203 BROADWAY,
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.
This magnificent instrument (patented in the United States May 3, 1859) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISTZ, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depôt: $45, $50 $100, $160, $195, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BEBNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway. Importers of Busson
Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
OVERSTRUNG PIANOS.
We are now offering, on favorable terms, a full assortment of piano fortes, all of which are of our own manufacture, and warranted in every respect. By permission, we refer to the undersigned parties, who, from personal experience for many years, can recommend our instruments, both as to their quality and durability:

Winslow, Lanier & Co.	E. D Morgan & Co.
Cary, Howard, Sanger & Co,	Colgate & Co.
Bowen, Holmes & Co.	J. H. Ransom & Co.
Brokaw, Butler & Co.	Betts, Nichols & Co.
Haslehurst & Smith.	Sheldon, Hoyt & Co.
Thomas Owen & Son.	Joseph Fonikes' Sons.
Merrick & Bull.	Ivison & Phinney.

And others.
Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

1828. T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS. 1828.
Established in 1828.
Formerly Dubois & Stodart & Dubois, Bacon & Chambers.
Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.,
opposite the Cooper Institute, New-York.
IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG, IRON FRAME, PIANOS.
An elegant overstrung, iron frame, 7-octave, carved Piano $385.
One elegant overstrung, iron frame, double round Piano $300.
Second-hand Pianos, in good repair, at $75, $85, $95, $100, $110, $125, $135, $150 and $175.
Pianos hired. Allowance on hire if purchased.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & Sons have been awarded Thirty-five Prize Medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
Also, for sale:
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS.
For Parlors, Churches, Vestries and Lodges,
At Wholesale and Retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
THE OVER-STRUNG
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th st.,
Near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.
TRIOLODEON Warerooms, No. 618 Broadway,
VAN OECKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees.
Highest Testimonials of
THALBERG & VIEUXTEMPS,
Large Silver Medal at a late Fair.

BANJO TAUGHT.—BANJO TAUGHT AT THE pupil's residence in New-York or Brooklyn, making the pupil a proficient in a course of lessons, $5. Single lessons 50 cents. Address, G. C. D., Box No. 208 Times Office.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 90 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER'S OVERSTRUNG grand-action Iron-frame piano-fortes, unsurpassed in sweetness and power, beauty and durability. Warranted for 3 years. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway a large stock of horizontal and upright pianos, new and 2d-hand, for sale and hire. Hire allowed on purchase.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

DISSOLUTION.
The limited copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JACKSON & THROCKMORTON, Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., expired on the 29th day of February last, A. H. Throckmorton retiring.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The business of the late firm will be continued at East 23d-st. and 24-av., under the firm of JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER, where every description of iron work for building purposes will be manufactured.
Entire fronts, iron first-story fronts, wrought and cast iron girders and beams, iron capitals, &c.
Also, every description of iron work for ships' use, iron windlasses and winches, windlass purchases, cargo winches, bawser pipes, &c.
Particular attention paid to every description of fine castings. JAMES L. JACKSON,
PETER H. JACKSON.
New-York, March 20, 1860.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.
PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to boilers, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactored by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.
Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO. and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.
These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.
For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally, or by letter to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No 17 Burling-slip.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON.
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON.
SAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON.
ANGLE and TEE IRONS, WROUGHT IRON BEAMS.
"HORSE-SHOE BRAND PERU," "BEER AND STOUT" HORSE NAILS, RODS AND OTHER GOOD BRANDS
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

"PERU" HORSE-SHOE IRON.
The genuine article is manufactured solely by the Penn Iron Company, and purchasers are cautioned against counterfeits. The genuine sold at low rates and delivered at Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy or New-York, by SALTUS & CO., No. 45 Cliff-st.

MACHINERY.

STEAM BOILER EXPOLSIONS.—ASHCROFT'S Low Water Detector, for preventing the explosion of steam boilers. Ashcroft's new patent steam gauge, water gauges, whistles, gauge cocks, &c., &c. ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BETWEEN NOW AND THE 1ST OF MAY—An experienced nurse (German preferred,) to take care of three little girls, from 2 to 6 years old; good wages and kind treatment promised. Only those well recommended may apply, between 12 and 2 o'clock, at No 296 Henry-st., Brooklyn; or send their address to Box No. 2 415 general Post office.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A RETAIL STORE IN Columbia, S. C., to keep the books and assist in selling goods. For an active, smart, young man who has had experience in business, this is a good opening. Apply at No. 45 Warren-st., between 3 and 5 P. M.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, WHO UNDERstands the management of horses and also plain gardening, to go about 35 miles in the country. Address for two days W. B., No. 108 Times Office.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN IN A MEDICINE store, who is intelligent and willing, making use of no rum or tobacco, and not afraid of stealing his bands. Apply at No. 502 Grand-st., corner of Sheriff, New-York.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TWO Protestant females as cook and laundress; they must have unexceptionable recommendations. Apply at No. 140 West 23d-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO GOOD WOMEN to go to the country; one to cook, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Call at No. 82 2d-av.

WANTED—AGENTS WHO HAVE HAD EXPERience in exhibiting engravings or works of art. Address, for full particulars, S. CLOUGH, Agent, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO DRIVE A COUpee and make himself generally useful; colored preferred. Apply at No. 1 Wall-st., between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—BY A FANCY GOODS HOUSE—TWO salesmen who have a trade. Address Box No. 1,306 Post-office.

LAD WANTED—ONE ABOUT 16 OR 18 YEARS old, as clerk in a fancy hardware store for a short time, to act as salesman. Apply at No 534 Broadway.

$2 A DAY.—RESPECTABLE FEMALES WHO want a genteel, money-making employment in the City, or who want to travel, can bring written references and apply in person, at No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 5. Some make $3 to $5 a day.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO EXPERIenced servants, one a first-class seamstress, (a Protestant,) has lived three years in her last situation; has no objection to the country; the other a thorough cook, washer and ironer; both will be found to be most respectable and first-class servants; both can give unexceptionable Brooklyn references. Can be seen at No 6 Coert-st., Brooklyn, basement, until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESpectable woman, who has served in first-class families in this City; is perfectly competent to fulfill the duties of a first-class meat and pastry-cook in any gentleman's family; would not object to assist in washing and ironing, but prefers a regular cook's place. Apply at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., two doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; one as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist with washing and ironing; the other as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 529 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., in the thread and needle store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion in a private family as chambermaid, to assist with the care of children, and do plain sewing and fine ironing. A family going in the country preferred. Would be willing to travel with a family. Has two years city reference from her late employer. Call or address, at No. 16 Downing-st., near Bleecker-st., second floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class cook; is a good baker; understands pastry, poultry and game, soups and jellies thoroughly; good reference given; also a first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Can be seen for two days. If not engaged, at No. 341½ 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class cook; is a good baker; understands pastry, poultry and game, soups and jellies thoroughly; good City reference. Can be seen for two days. If not engaged, at No. 341½ 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a private family; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City references from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 81 28th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing in a beautiful style, or would do light chambermaid and sewing. Call at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESpectable woman, who has served in first-class families in this City; is perfectly competent to fulfill the duties of a first-class meat and pastry-cook in any gentleman's family; would not object to assist in washing and ironing, but prefers a regular cook's place. Apply at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., two doors from 6th-av.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

is published daily at Times Building, fronting the City-Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning except Monday evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed for Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; five copies to one address for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the Publishers "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The White Horse of the Peppers—Widow of the Mill.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—College Bawn.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Dred, or the Dismal Swamp—A Tale of Two Cities—Young America.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Don Cæsar de Bazan. Evening—Jeanie Deans—Irish Assurance and Yankee Modesty.

BELL AND SALOON—Grover Cushney's Minstrels.

SIXTH-STREET—Near Broadway—Model of King Solomon's Temple.

SALAMI GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

PANORAMA GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

CANAL-STREET, No. 585—Westlock's Free Gallery of Gift Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the *Persia*, arrived at this port yesterday, we have one day's later news from Europe. The Brussels *Nord* has been seized at Paris for printing Antonelli's reply to Thouvenel's Dispatch in advance, contrary to diplomatic usage. It was rumored that the *Moniteur* was about to publish an official declaration that France would ratify the annexation of Central Italy to Piedmont. We have the text of the official protest of the Swiss Government against the annexation of Savoy.

Maroc has published a protest against the recent seizure of his vessels,—the *Marquez* and *Gen. Miramon*. He signs himself an Admiral in the Mexican Navy, and says that neither the *Saratoga*, *Indianola* nor *Wave* showed their flags when he approached them. The two latter he knew belonged to Juarez, and he attempted to escape, supposing that they were towing armed boats to attack him. He claims that he did not fire until two guns had been discharged at him, and that as soon as he recognized the nationality of the *Saratoga* he ordered the firing to cease, but that the attack on him was, nevertheless, continued. The steamers, he says, he had purchased at Havana under orders of the Mexican Government.

The *Empire City*, which arrived at New-Orleans on Saturday, having left Havana on the 27th ult., reports that the excitement in that city regarding the capture of the Marin expedition continued unabated. It was denounced by the Havana papers as an act of war. The stock of sugar on hand amounted to 180,000 boxes, against 300,000 in store at the same time last year. It was active at 8½@9 reals. Freights had slightly declined. Exchange on New-York was 2½@3½ per cent. premium, and on London, 13½@14 per cent.

It is officially announced that information has been received at the Department of State of the ratification by the New-Granadian Government of the Cass-Herran Treaty. This treaty provides for reparation for injuries suffered by citizens of the United States in the Panama riots, which occurred in 1856.

Papers from Buenos Ayres to the 7th, one day later than those previously received, state that the Convention to amend the Federal Constitution still continued in session. Diversity of opinion existed regarding the proper location of the National Capital. Buenos Ayres and Parana each urged its claim as superior.

The business transacted in the Senate on Saturday related almost exclusively to the District of Columbia. A bill granting certain lots of land for the benefit of Public Schools in this District was passed, and a long discussion, which resulted in no action, occurred on the bill providing for a City Railroad between Washington and Georgetown. The petition of Col. Colt for an extension of his patent for the well-known revolvers was presented. The House was not in session.

Petitions for, and remonstrances against, the location of our City Hall at Madison-square were presented to the State Senate on Saturday. The bills to establish a nautical school in this harbor; to legalize the proceedings of the Common Council for improving Eighty-third-street; to exempt family sewing-machines from levy under an execution for debt; to insure the enforcement of the penalty for violation of election laws, and to prevent encroachments on the harbor, were passed. In the Assembly, the bill relative to the foreclosure of the mortgage bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and for the relief of the stockholders, was passed. That to confirm the Ninth-avenue Railroad grant, as given by the Common Council, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Henry McCloskey, of Kings County, was nominated as candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, by a Caucus of Democratic Senators and Assemblymen, which was held on Saturday.

Palm Sunday was duly observed, yesterday, in the Episcopalian and Catholic churches. In Trinity Church the music was very fine, and Rev. Dr. Ogilvie delivered the sermon. In the Catholic Cathedral in Mott-street, where the Archbishop was announced to preach, there was no sermon, on account of the slight illness of the latter. The young people did not forget that it was All Fools' Day, and many of those who were not inclined to bear palms religiously, endeavored in practical jokes and indicrous pranks to carry off the palm.

Rev. Mr. Corbett, of the Greene-street Methodist-Episcopal Church, delivered a discourse last night which was designed for the especial edification of thieves and abandoned women. The church was crowded, but, as the detectives present declared, few, if any, of the class particularly invited were present.

The investigation in the case of the sloop *Spray* was continued on Saturday, at Jersey City, before United States Commissioner Vroom. No evidence of violence was adduced. A further examination of the sloop was made. A revolver with one barrel loaded, a double-barreled shot gun, a daguerreotype, a pair of silver sleeve buttons, fifty pennies and some vermillion were found. The case was adjourned to 11 A. M. to-morrow.

The April Term of the Court of General Sessions will commence this morning before Recorder Barnard, who has a heavy calendar of 115 cases to dispose of. The March Term, before Judge Russell, has lasted four weeks, but, with the exception of Shephard's second trial, the cases have been unimportant. The jury in Shephard's trial are unable to agree, and are still out.

The speculation in the Stock Market at the close of last week carried prices higher than they have been known for several months on New-York Central and the Western shares; Central, 79½@79¾ ₱ cent.; Rock Island, 67½. The State Stocks were unsettled on Missouris. In Money, the employment on temporary loan improved with the activity among the Stock Brokers.

The market for Flour and Wheat was inactive. Prices were somewhat unsettled. Corn was freely purchased at, however, lower rates. Oats attracted more attention. Groceries and Provisions were less sought after. Hay, Linseed Oil and Whisky were in fair demand. Hops, Metals, Naval Stores, Rice and Tallow were quiet. The freight engagements were limited. There were 397 vessels of all classes in port.

Municipal Dignity.—The people of Charleston seem to have recovered their equanimity since it has been decided that the Convention will positively be held there. The *Courier* says that the citizens will feel disposed now to "make all necessary preparations,—which many of them would not contemplate under the *duress*, as it were, of the very insulting and impudent menaces of a change of place." This is rather amusing. The hotel-keepers will probably go back to their scale of extortionate charges without fear of results. They persist in charging $5 a day for mere board, and compelling all who take rooms to pay for them a week before the Convention meets. At Chicago, on the contrary, it is announced that the prices of board at the hotels will remain unchanged.

The Connecticut Election.

The election in Connecticut takes place today. It is an important contest, and efforts have been made by both political parties corresponding to the extreme interest felt in the result. The whole State has been canvassed with a degree of vigor, activity and enthusiasm seldom evinced in any State contest. Able men from both parties have been brought from other States, and have addressed public meetings day after day, in every part of the State;—immense sums of money have been expended in the canvass,—and no stone has been left unturned by either party to secure success to its candidate.

What each party desires is the *prestige* of victory. The contest is important mainly from its bearing on the Presidential election. The Democrats regard it as of the utmost importance to their future prospects that they should carry it. It is the only one of the New-England States where they can wage a contest with any chance of success. If they are defeated here, they will regard it as almost conclusive of their inability to carry any Northern State. Connecticut is very apt to vote with the Democracy in State elections—at least their chance of carrying it is much better than in a Presidential contest. There is a good deal of conservatism in Connecticut, and a very large manufacturing interest which depends, more or less, upon the South for a market. Very earnest efforts have been made to alarm this interest by menaces of disunion and consequent ruin, and Mayor Wood has presented to the mechanics of this State very startling pictures of the ruinous competition to which they would be subjected, when the abolition of Slavery shall turn the black mechanics of the South out of employment and send them to New-England to earn a living.

Judging from appearances, however, these representations do not seem to have produced any very marked effect. The prospect of abolishing Slavery, probably, does not seem imminent enough to alarm the people of the State into any hasty action; and they are likely to vote upon a much broader and more rational view of political questions than such arguments invite them to take.

The Health Bill.

The Health bill seems to be the most popular, as it certainly is the most important, measure before the Legislature. Not far from three thousand petitioners, representing the most respectable and influential class of this community, have prayed for the immediate enactment of such a law, and not a solitary remonstrance has been made against it. Members of the Legislature individually acknowledge its importance, and seem ready and anxious to give their votes in its favor. Were we not familiar with the nature of the influences which finally defeat such measures as aim to accomplish great public good by supplanting unworthy officials, we should rest satisfied with the present position of the Health bill, and believe that this Legislature could not adjourn without making it a law.

But we must warn the friends of this measure not to be deceived into the belief that it has no opposition. We forewarn them that it has an opposition—secret it is true, but on that account the more dangerous, because deceptive—which it will require their united efforts to overcome. It was rumored during the past week that the employés of the City Inspector's Department had been heavily taxed, for the avowed purpose of raising a fund to defeat the Health bill. On Saturday, boasts were openly made in the streets that the requisite sum had been secured, and last evening the deputation in charge of the precious treasure was to set sail for the Capitol.

Let the friends of clean streets and improved public health be more than ever on the alert. A former City Inspector boasted that he defeated a Health act when the final vote was being taken, on the last day of the session. The same fate awaits the present measure at the last moment, in spite of favorable appearances, unless this secret but powerful agency be counteracted. It is a little singular that while this bill was ordered by the Assembly to be referred to a select Committee, with power to report complete on Tuesday of next week, the Speaker has not yet performed the duty of appointing that Committee. Why this delay of nearly a week in a matter of such vital consequence? It seems not to be generally known that the Health bill embraces a provision for the safety of tenement houses. Does the Legislature need another human holocaust, like the three we have already had this year, to stimulate it to action on this bill?

Lord John Russell's Reform Bill.

To say that Lord John Russell's new Reform bill does not meet with general approbation in England, is not saying much in condemnation of it. No Reform bill since 1832 has ever been received by either Parliament or the public with anything approaching to acclamation, and the best thing which the general verdict has ever said of any of them has been, that it might have been worse. The most ambitious attempt in this direction of late years was Mr. Disraeli's, and it is by a comparison with this that Lord John Russell's will undoubtedly be either approved or condemned. In both of them the principle that the constituency should be greatly enlarged, and that the House of Commons must have a much wider and more popular basis, to enable it to retain its relative position in the Government in the face of the immense increase of the Peerage which the last thirty years have witnessed, is fully and frankly recognized.

They agree, in short, in conceding the necessity for a much wider distribution of the franchise, but they differ as to the manner in which this distribution shall be made, and as to the classes who shall be made the objects of it. Strange as it may seem, however, the measure of the Tory Chancellor of the Exchequer was thoroughly democratic in its means and its ends, while that of the self-asserted Reformer of 1832 is essentially cautious, preëminently conservative, and if it can possibly be defined in two words, can in no way be so well described as by calling it a barren compromise. Mr. Disraeli proposed, for the first time, to depart from the time-honored British tradition by which the privilege of a vote is inseparably associated with the possession of a house—a whole house from ceiling to cellar—and which gives no man credit for having a stake in the country and a real interest in its welfare, unless he be in a position to change his dwelling after giving somebody half a year's notice. Mr. Disraeli proposed, in short, for the first time in the history of the British Constitution to dispense with the property qualification as all previous usage had understood it, and to allow that of honest industry, of fixed residence, and, better than all, of cultivation and intelligence, to take its place. He proposed, in other words, to allow lodgers occupying rooms by the week, schoolmasters and professional men, whether they had lodgings or not, and all persons having over $300 in the Savings' Bank, to vote at borough elections.

When we remember that even Mr. Bright has not yet got further than "household suffrage," it must be admitted that such propositions as these, emanating from the professed enemies of political change—from a Ministry whose leader, in 1852, took office in the avowed character of a bitter opponent of Democracy—do really reduce such schemes as that which Lord John Russell has now before the House of Commons to that category of "moderate measures" which nobody of such very respectable antecedents and such very fair abilities as his lordship is known to possess can ever father with impunity. A mere blockhead—or a person who had not devoted the earlier and more brilliant portion of his career to reconciling the actualities of the polling-booths with the theories of the Constitution—might earn some distinction, and achieve some small measure of success, by proposing to cut down the property qualification in counties to ten pound holdings, and in towns to six pound holdings, and by substituting the poor-law valuation for the county rates assessment; but to such men as lead the present Ministry in England such cheap distinction is no longer possible.

The best thing that can be said of the new English Reform bill is that it will, if enacted, undoubtedly add largely to the number of voters; but this is all that can be said in its favor. On the other hand, it has to contend with the obvious and all but fatal objection, that inasmuch as it leaves the principle of the present system of representation untouched, it will do nothing to pacify those of the radicals who make this question their pet hobby, and to whose exertions it is undoubtedly owing that the new measure was ever brought forward at all. Moreover, the more the property qualification is lowered, the less there is to be said in its favor. The difference between a man who lives in a house rated at £10 annual value, under the poor-law assessment in an English town, and a man who lives in a single room in a tenement-house, may in respect to externals, at least, as well as in habits of thought, be very great; but if this difference really possesses any value for electoral purposes, that value is unquestionably diminished in the same ratio as the qualification. Between the six-pound householder and the mere lodger, the difference in the amount of their stake in the country is hardly worth mentioning; while the difference in intelligence and honesty amounts to nothing. It may, therefore, be predicted of Lord John's bill, with all but certainty, that it will increase the exasperation of that large class of English artisans whom the property qualification excludes from the exercise of the suffrage, though they possess every other qualification in an eminent degree; and who, while the price of citizenship was high, bore with the loss of it with a tolerably good grace, but who, now that it is proposed to bring it to their very doors, will certainly require some better reasons for its being withheld from them than the difference between decent lodgings and a squalid cottage. In short, whatever may be said in defence of a high property qualification, there is little or nothing to be said in defence of a low one. In the latter the principle is sacrificed, while all the obnoxious and galling incidents of the distinction which it created are retained.

The Execution of Crimmins.

We have already expressed the opinion that Crimmins, who was hung on Friday, did not deserve his fate; and that Gov. Moagan, by refusing to commute his sentence, or even to postpone its execution, had sacrificed justice to his own reputation for firmness and consistency. The circumstances of his refusal confirm this conviction. It will be remembered that the jury, feeling constrained under the ruling of the Court to find a verdict of guilty, still recommended him to mercy,—and that the Governor regarded this action on their part as an attempt to evade their own responsibility by throwing it upon him.

It appears, moreover, that on Thursday last, when the doom of the unfortunate man became imminent, the Judges of the Supreme Court,—among them Judge Ingraham, who tried the case—unwilling that justice and humanity should be sacrified to a punctilio, united in a strong recommendation to mercy, which was placed in the hands of the senior counsel for the defence to be submitted to the Governor, who was informed by telegraph that such a recommendation would be presented to him. Soon after a telegraph was received in reply, to the effect that no respite would be granted, and that the execution would go on—the Governor thus virtually refusing a hearing even to those whose position, as well as weight of character, should entitle their representations to a respectful consideration, especially in a matter relating to the administration of justice. On the arrival of Mr. Ashmead—the counsel referred to—at Albany, he was met at once, even, before his case was stated, with the declaration from the Governor that his mind was made up, and had been for ten days, and that nothing would induce him to change it. In the subsequent conversation which ensued, Gov. Morgan was understood to say that the recommendation by the jury to mercy constituted the strongest reason why mercy should not be granted. It is also stated that on the same day very many of the Senators expostulated with him earnestly and forcibly, but without effect. The Governor had made up his mind.

We can understand perfectly Gov. Morgan's desire not to commit the fault of some of his predecessors, by a too lavish exercise of the pardoning power. Great public wrong has more than once been done, by opening the prison doors to hardened and desperate scoundrels whom law and justice had at last overtaken, and by rescuing from execution black-hearted murderers, about whose character and guilt there was no room for a moment's doubt. But the pardoning power still exists. It is vested by the Constitution in the Governor, and he has no right to refuse to exercise it when justice and the public good require him to do so; and still less has he any right to refuse full and fair inquiry into all the circumstances that may render its exercise important and imperative. The Governor has no right to expunge this portion of the Constitution, or to evade the duty and responsibility which it devolves upon him. Nor can he, without the grossest wrong to the community, to humanity and to himself, announce that his mind is made up, beyond the possibility of change, so long as anything remains to be said upon the subject by men of intelligence and position. If Gov. Morgan returned the answer reported, to the message that the Judges of the Supreme Court desired to make representations upon the subject, he clearly prejudged the case:—he shut out from his consideration matters which might have proved of the utmost consequence in their bearing upon it.

We cannot take the same view as the Governor seems to have taken of the Jury's recommendation to mercy;—but even if that view were correct, it does not warrant the action which he took upon it. If the Jury did evade responsibility properly belonging to them, the Governor had no right to follow their example. One of the reasons for vesting him with the pardoning power is that he may correct errors, repair wrongs and obviate injustices which courts and juries may have committed. The idea that a man unjustly convicted must be hung, in order to vindicate the proprieties of official dignity,—to resent an impertinence, fancied or real, towards the Governor,—is monstrous.

In this case, moreover, new facts were said to have been discovered upon which a motion for a new trial could properly have been based;—and a respite was desired until the Court should be in session before which such a motion could be made. This fact, together with the very great provocation under which the act was committed, the prompt acknowledgment and sincere repentance of the prisoner, his subsequent good conduct and perfect docility, the declaration of his victim's wife that she was perfectly satisfied he bore no malice towards her husband, and the universal sentiment of the whole community that his crime did not deserve death, should have induced the Governor, in our judgment, to have given the case much more candid and dispassionate attention than he seems to have bestowed upon it.

Practical Science in Schools.

When, in the development of a steam-propelled age, each function of daily life is in some measure dependent upon the arts of engineering;—when every branch of commerce and production is calling for new help from the inanimate motors; and when, at the same time failure cuts short the career of most of the new inventions which swarm from the Patent Office, and the unscientific practice, or the impracticable scheming of inventors as a class, has forfeited the general confidence in mechanical novelties, we naturally look to our schools and colleges for aid. We look to them for the reconciliation and alliance of theory and practice—for the culture of unlettered ingenuity in the laws and history of science, and the putting of a speaking tongue into the dumb mouth of Rule and Formula—for restraining erratic genius within the limits of practicability, and clothing the impalpable spirit of Theory with a working body and iron arms—that Science may no longer shine under a bushel, and that Practice may no longer grope in the uncertain light of instinct and limited experience. It is too late to restrict the learned professions to three; a fourth, delving at an equal depth into the great unknown, and revolutionizing the whole world with its benefits, has taken the foremost rank among the allies of civilization. There is, indeed, a grim dignity in the old fashioned *régime* of classical culture, and a decoction of Greek roots is capital bitters for the youthful understanding, but there is a field not only for intellectual *culture*, but for intellectual *achievement* of the highest order, in the not less comprehensive, and rather more intricate theme of dynamics. It devolves upon our schools and universities, not only to fit the mind for work, but to *set it at work*. What is the fact in the case?

Our schools of Civil Engineering and Chemistry are, on the whole, far in advance of those which pretend to teach mechanical engineering. Many of them embody, in the system of instruction, just that alliance of theory and practice which bring out and give shape and direction to the invention and resources of the student. But the "course" is too frequently a rehash of the old and literally stereotyped rules of the books. Here is a young man who can survey a field and measure the heights of a mountain, the contents of a bank and the strain on a girder, and he is a Civil Engineer. But he has not been told in the lecture-room that the cores of cast iron columns may float, and make the casting eccentric and unsafe; that a weld or the thread of a screw in a tension rod may be the beginning of a fracture; that "blacksmith's scrap" iron is not homogeneous, and will not make sound work; of the nature of iron; of red-short and hot-short metal. Iron is iron to him. There are a thousand practical details wherein the *text* books and professors are singularly incommunicative, which he learns at last by long practice and many blunders, but which should accompany his strictly scientific culture, giving it point and meaning. The chemist may not be answerable for so many mistakes of commission as of omission. It is all very entertaining to analyse the hundred bottles in the laboratory, with an occasional hunt for the arsenic in the stomach of a deliberately poisoned dog. Why not go right down to the steamer, the engine-house and the foundry, collect and analyse the contents of the chimney, and tell the groping counting-room officials that here and now are wasted so many dollars' worth of fuel in the shape of unburned combustible gases; and show the founders how to test and purify their irons; how to make steel of this mixture at a decreased cost? Why not facilitate and establish the *habit* of practical experiment, perfect the ways and means of getting an insight into live schemes, and bring the great science into daily and widespread utility in the trenching out after better results, the correction of mistakes, the exposition of shame, and the measurement of cause and effect—not as preconcerted by the professors, but as the restless brain of the world brings them up in new shapes, fresh from the great unknown.

But what shall we say of Mechanical Engineering in schools? Here is a young man who wishes to be liberally educated in the *science* of some branch of practical mechanics, before embarking in it as a business for life. So he enters a University which advertises a practical "course" for persons desiring that culture which shall fit them for "the active pursuits of life," and who do not intend to enter the "learned professions." In due course of time, after dragging over the soulless and pointless, because unapplied and unillustrated elements, he comes to the steam-engine. The Professor begins with the nature of steam as partially demonstrated by the early experimenters; traces the history of Savery and Newcomen; briefly alludes to the recent practice of Watt, and closes the "course" with an inaccurate description of the steam-engine as it existed at a time within the memory, perhaps, of some men still living. The wonderful economies of high steam greatly expanded; of the steam-jacket for preventing condensation; of super-heating and of mixing pure and wet steam; of variable cut-offs; of the innumerable variety and adaptation of valve-motions, and their philosophy; of surface condensation; of the nature, durability and adaptation of materials; of harmonizing the laws of combustion with the necessities of practical boiler-making; of the conditions of the economical generation of steam; of its separation from the water; of the appliances for facilitating draft; of the adaptation of tools and processes; of the instruments for measuring power and effect; and of the manifold and most essential, important and interesting details of machine practice—the very problems that the student will meet face to face the *first hour* he undertakes the pursuit of his chosen business—the very problems which define the rise of the steam engine from infancy to manhood—what does he learn of these? Not so much as their name; and within the hearing of the professor's voice, it may be, the ablest talent in the land is arguing patent suits concerning these very problems, and the fortunes involved.

And the models and illustrations wherewithal the professor elucidates his old saws; we think it cannot be proved that they were not made by Watt himself, well nigh a hundred years ago. Just at this time the autographs and cartoons of great engineers and artists are in demand. A letter of Fulton is worth a very handsome sum, and a mere mark by Watt or Murdock would bring a fabulous price. We would suggest to antiquarians that they visit some of our universities, and add these rare old works to their collections, at any cost.

The student of machinery in our scientific schools, as they average, is very little better prepared for his calling than if he had confined his attention to the classics altogether. And to say that either mere intellectual culture or mere machine-shop practice will fit a man for building ships or steam engines, is as absurd as to affirm that either the mere ferreting out of intricacies in Greek construction or mere stump speaking, will make a man a great and sound lawyer. And the American graduate, both because of the insufficient quantity and the inappropriate quality of his instruction, is very poorly fitted, especially for engineering pursuits. *The whole* of the practical science must be acquired out of college, and the public suffers for it in the failure of engineering works, and in the tardy progress of the great arts of which the solid foundations should be laid in our schools. Here is an opportunity for our colleges, and encouragement for our liberal townsman, who has already gone so far in this direction, to establish a school of practical science of the highest order—an institution most sorely needed—which shall lead the world instead of following in the wake of progress—which shall stand far in advance of the public information and the every-day practice, elevating the standard and multiplying the benefits of thorough engineering culture.

Manners at the Capital.—Another interchange of Congressional courtesies took place at Washington on Saturday, and the country is furnished with a fresh illustration of the refined manners and gentlemanly instincts of its representatives in the National Councils. Mr. Van Wyck, whose graphic delineation of the burning of negroes in the South has commended him to the especial sympathy and affection of the Southern delegation, was, it seems, indiscreet enough to extend his hand to Mr. Hindman, of Arkansas, in the anticipation of a cordial squeeze, and to greet him with the customary salutations. Southern blood was at once aroused, and Southern chivalry was in arms. "You scoundrel," is the polite rejoinder; while the left hand of the gentleman from Arkansas gave emphasis to this expression of feeling in an insulting movement towards the face of Mr. Van Wyck. A truly delightful state of society they must have at the Capital,—and what a strong inducement is held out to the aspirants to Congressional honors, in the prospect of broken heads, tweaked noses, and perforated bodies, to say nothing of the vulgar abuse and bullying to which they may be subjected, if they should presume to say anything in debate, to which any one of the fiery spirits in Congress may see fit to take exception.

Dodging.—It is announced that Collector Schell had some important documents which he intended to submit to the Congressional Investigating Committee, but that since the President's Message was sent in, he refuses to do so. Upon what ground his refusal is justified it is not easy to see. Mr. Buchanan's plea of impunity from investigation can scarcely cover every subordinate officer, though many of them will doubtless be very glad to avail themselves of it.

Musical.

Operatic.—M. Maretzek's arrangements at the Winter Garden have been completed, and he announces a rehearsal for to-morrow. The season will commence on Monday next, when Mme. Fabbri will make her *début*, assisted by the new tenor, Signor Orsini. Mme. and M. Gassier will give their farewell performances in connection with these great artists.

Barnum's Museum.—The season commenced here on Saturday, and the event was celebrated by a bumper attendance. Mr. Barnum made an appropriate speech, and was warmly received. An attractive bill is provided for to-night.

Palm Sunday.

COMMEMORATION OF THE DAY.

The anniversary, so hallowed to the memories and devotions of Catholics and Episcopalians, of the day on which the Saviour entered Jerusalem, previous to his crucifixion, was celebrated yesterday with the usual solemnities. In the Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches there were appropriate services. In the Catholic Churches branches of palm were distributed.

With another week comes Easter Sunday, the limit of the Lenten season.

SERVICES AT TRINITY CHURCH.

An exceedingly large congregation assembled at Trinity Church yesterday morning.

The venerable Rector Dr. Berrian, assisted by Drs. Ogilby and Vinton, officiated at the morning services, which were slightly different from those of other Sundays. Rev. Dr. Berrian repeated on this occasion the sermon preached by him on the fiftieth anniversary of his accession to the ministry, which has been before noticed.

The music in Trinity Church is, we believe, of a different character from that of any other Episcopal Church in the City, there being no female singers in the choir, which is composed of some twenty boys and men. The singing yesterday was very fine,—especially that of the anthem, "The Lord delivereth the souls of his servants."

SERVICES AT THE CATHEDRAL IN MOTT-STREET.

At the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Mott-street, a large audience assembled at 10½ o'clock, in anticipation of hearing a sermon from Archbishop Hughes. His Grace, although present, was too unwell to preach, and consequently there was no sermon. He, however, assisted in the celebration of High Mass, and passages from scriptures were read by Father McEvoy, of St. Mary's Church. At its close, the Holy Eucharist was partaken of by a large number of communicants. The services at this church for the ensuing week, known as "Passion Week," will be highly interesting, and on Easter Eve, (next Saturday,) at 3 P. M., the Right Rev. Provisional Bishop will administer the rite of confirmation.

The Game of Chess.

A new impulse is being given to the royal game of chess by the chess-column, conducted by Paul Morphy, in the New-York *Ledger*. In the last number of this popular journal is a specimen of pawo-play, in the notes to a game by McDowell and Labourdanais, which is said by amateurs of the game to be unsurpassed in skill and interest. Mr. Morphy being in New-Orleans, and of course compelled to furnish contributions by letter, it has been found convenient to associate with him in the editorship of the chess department, W. G. A. Fuller, Esq., who has long and favorably been known to the public in this capacity, to reply to chess correspondents.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Legislation for the District of Columbia.

Why the Democrats Object to the Admission of Kansas.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, April 1.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VERA CRUZ.

Señor Barandiaran is in possession of late dispatches from the Miramon Party, which state that Gen. Robles was wounded, but not seriously, during the last day's attack on Vera Cruz. Miramon attributes his defeat to the interference of the American forces with his steamers. It is now charged that the American ships hoisted no colors at first, and were taken for vessels belonging to the enemy. After their colors were hoisted, Commodore Mabin ceased firing, but resumed it in defence while retreating.

AFFAIRS IN COSTA RICA.

Dispatches from Costa Rica represent public affairs there as being in an unsettled state. President Mora is still endeavoring to enlist other States in an effort to restore him. The election for President and Members of Congress takes place in April, and Congress will convene early in May. There are four prominent candidates for the Presidency, but the present Provisional President will likely be nominated. The Provisional authorities are acting with great caution and prudence, refusing the exercise of any power not actually necessary to put in operation the new Government.

THE TRANSIT.

Letters to the State Department represent Mr. Dimitry as earnestly endeavoring to secure the transit rights of the old Canal Company. All transit propositions will be submitted to the Congress now in extraordinary session. The Cauty arrangement is said to be in popular favor. Several protests have been received lately by Señor Molina from the old Canal Company, against the transit projects submitted to the Nicaraguan Congress. These were answered with the statement that no grounds for protest could be received.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Señor Zegarra is informed, through official dispatches from Peru, that there is no danger of war between that Republic and Bolivia. The present difficulty originates with a few restless spirits who are in exile. The rejection of spurious American claims is considered as finally settled.

Interesting dispatches to the Sardinian Legation here announce that it is the fixed determination of Victor Emanuel, in spite of the opposition of the French Emperor, to receive the Italian States proposing annexation to Sardinia. Another war may be the result.

The little difficulty yesterday between Messrs. Van Wyck and Hindman has been magnified by telegraph. It was not considered of sufficient importance here to justify street talk.

Fifteen thirty-third degree Masons were escorted to Mount Vernon yesterday by the Washington Commander of the Knight Templars. They were accompanied by a fine band of music.

From the Associated Press.

Washington, Saturday, March 31.

A scene between two Congressmen this morning occasions some excitement. Mr. Van Wyck, meeting Mr. Hindman on the Avenue, held out his hand in friendly recognition, when Mr. Hindman refused to take it, making use of the words, as is reported, "You damned scoundrel, you have delivered a speech not only insulting to every Southern man, but to every gentleman"—at the same time making a movement with his left hand toward Mr. Van Wyck's face, as if additionally to insult him.

Washington, Sunday, April 1.

The *Constitution* makes the official announcement that information has been received at the Department of State that the Cass-Herran Treaty between the United States and New-Granada, providing for the adjustment of claims and payment of our citizens on account of injuries received in the Panama riots in 1856, has been ratified by the New-Granadian Government; and thus has been satisfactorily arranged another of our differences with foreign nations.

In response to the report of the House Committee on Territories, which asserts the general principle that the acceptance or rejection of a petition for the admission of a State rests entirely in the discretion of Congress at the time of such application, Mr. Clarke, of Missouri, of the minority, will present the following points: The Constitution of Kansas was not presented to Congress in accordance with law, (meaning the English bill,) but in derogation thereof; that it does not appear that there is within her limits a sufficient population as required by law; and further, the proposed area embraces the Cherokee Indian Territory, which Congress, in 1854, formally decided should constitute no part of the Territory of Kansas, but be excluded from its boundaries.

These reasons form the ground of the opposition on the Democratic side, to the admission of Kansas under the Wyandot Constitution.

SENATE.

Washington, Saturday, March 31.

Mr. Doolittle presented the petition of Samuel Colt for an extension of his patent for a rotating pistol.

Mr. Fitch made a report in favor of printing the President's Message, the accompanying instructions, &c., which was adopted.

The regular order of business pertaining to the District of Columbia, Mr. Brown moved that the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown be admitted to the floor this day. Agreed to.

The bill granting certain lots of land for the benefit of public schools in the District of Columbia, was taken up and passed.

After the passage of several minor bills, the bill providing for a city railroad between Washington and Georgetown was taken up, and after a lengthy discussion, it was postponed until Saturday next, and that day set apart for the business of the District of Columbia. Several other bills relative to the District were also acted upon, when, after an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

A New Phase of Moral Reform.

SERMON TO THIEVES AND ABANDONED WOMEN.

Rev. Mr. Corbett, of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Greene-street, delivered a sermon last evening, designed for those classes of the community (male and female) which are generally regarded as beyond the pale of religious influence or moral sentiment. A large concourse, principally of gentlemen, was present, and crowded the Church to its utmost capacity. A large number of detective Policemen were in attendance, and these, at the close of the services, informed our reporter that, so far as they could discern, there were not more than twenty *mauvais sujets* of either sex present. The exercises were commenced by the singing of the hymn, "Lord, we are vile and conceived in sin."

This was followed by a prayer from the pastor, invoking the Almighty to direct him in the discharge of the duty he had undertaken, and begging that the hearts of his hearers might be inclined to learn the way of salvation. Another hymn, beginning with the verse,

"Come, humble sinner, in whose breast,
A thousand fears revolve,"

was then sung, and subsequently the preacher read for his text, first, from the fifteenth verse of the thirteenth chapter of Proverbs: "The way of the transgressor is hard;" next, from the forty-second verse of the twenty-third chapter of Luke: "And the thief said unto Jesus, 'Lord, remember me when thou comest into thy kingdom;'" and lastly, the thirty-third verse of the twenty-first chapter of Matthew: "Verily I say unto you that the publicans and harlots shall go into the kingdom of God before you." In discussing the first quotation, he argued that the way of the transgressor was hard because his (or her) will, understanding, conscience, affections, conduct, and condition involved a state of bondage, and that though that bondage might not be realized or felt, it was nevertheless true that Satan bound the captive soul fast in his slavish chains.

In continuation, he referred to the means by which this hardened condition might be amended, and adduced as an instance the case of the penitent thief. First, the sinner began with indulging sins of the heart; then he began to feel wrong and to think wrong; after this came unrestrained language when entreated to pursue a different course. What then? After the sins of the heart and of unrestrained language came what were called "youthful indiscretions,"—sin, outward sin. And what then? Then the transgressor was driven from society; then occurred plunge after plunge into crime; and what then? Then the poor sinner was obliged by the laws of the society he had outraged to make expiation for his offences. Had not this been the course of many in this house to-night? The wickedness of the thief on the cross had been

great, but then we should consider his repentance and his faith. It was hard of a bad man to speak ill of his own deeds. Go to the men most deep in crime, and even under the gallows they would plead some traits of character in extenuation of their guilt, or assert their innocence to the last. It was hard for a sinner to condemn himself. The faith of the poor thief outstripped the faith of all who had faith in Jesus—even of that of the Centurion. The faith of the poor thief was a pure faith, without taint of worldliness. The Holy Ghost had whispered in his ear, "Jesus is the Son of God," and he believed and was saved. Thank God, the very worst men and women might thus be saved. If there were any who thought preaching such doctrine would induce a sinner to continue in a life of sin, trusting to a death-bed repentance, he would point them to the other, the impenitent thief upon the cross. In speaking of the third text, he deplored the uncharitableness of the rich and hypocritical, who spurned the woman whom weakness or temptation had led into vice; and by way of illustrating the true spirit with which such fallen creatures should be treated, adduced the example of Christ himself, when being invited to dine with SIMON, the Pharisee. There a woman, who was a sinner, (and that was all that was said of her) hearing that He was there, declared she would go and tell Him all about the matter. She went—wept before Him—washed His feet with her tears—dried them with her flowing hair—kissed them, and anointed them with precious ointment. While these engaged, the Pharisee, like many so-called Christians of to-day, began to refer to her former life, but Christ rebuked him, saying, in reply, that when He came to his house as his guest, he (SIMON) had not received Him with the ordinary Eastern hospitality, for he had given Him no water with which to bathe His feet, nor statement; neither had he received Him with the customary kiss; while, on the other hand, the poor woman, as a sign of the sincerity of her repentance, had done all these to Him. In conclusion he exhorted his hearers, if there were any who were saying to themselves, as did the publican at the door of the Temple, "God be merciful to me a sinner," to turn to Christ, and through his pardoning grace find happiness and peace hereafter.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNPAID BONDS OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE.—A meeting of the bondholders of the unpaid bonds and coupons of the city of Milwaukee, was held on Saturday evening at the Brevoort House. Over forty persons were present, and $600,000 of the bonds were represented. WATTS SHERMAN, Esq., of the firm of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., presided. Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, who has recently been to Milwaukee on behalf of the bondholders residing in this City—nearly one-half of the bonds being in the hands of New-York merchants—made a statement of the result of his visit and inquiries. He gave it as his opinion that a full and satisfactory adjustment of the securities would be made, and presented a letter from Mayor PAGE, of Milwaukee, to this effect. A resolution was passed directing that all the bondholders send their names, residences and the number of bonds respectively held by them, or represented by them, to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., of this City, on or before the 15th inst. Messrs. Chas. Moran, Abijah Mann, Simeon Draper, A. Bursch, John A. Stevens, O. Van Hoffman and Watts Sherman were appointed a Committee to arrange the classification of the bonds, and call a future meeting.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—Mrs. JANE MCNALLY, the sister-in-law of Mr. BENNETT, who was bereft of his entire family last Wednesday night, by the burning of the tenement house in Forty-fifth-street, died yesterday morning at the New-York Hospital, in consequence of injuries that she sustained by jumping from a fourth story window to escape the flames. An inquest will be held upon the body to-day. We are requested to state that the remains of Mrs. WHEELER and her four children, victims of the late catastrophe, were interred by Mrs. WHEELER'S sister; not at the public expense, as previously stated. The family were not in a destitute condition, a sum remaining to their credit in bank.

UNUSUAL NUMBER OF MISSING CHILDREN.—From a compilation of the various returns made by the different Police stations to the head-quarters of the force, it appears that the total number of children reported to be missing yesterday, was no less than fifty, and that of these, all were restored to their families or relatives except two. The success of the efforts by which this result was attained is mainly attributable to the efficiency of the management of the Police Telegraph Department.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—MARY TUOLOY, a poor woman residing at No. 646 Water-street, was shockingly injured on Saturday evening by the falling upon her head of a large stove, which her husband was carrying up stairs. Her skull was crushed in upon the brain; her eyes were torn out, her nose broken, and her face otherwise frightfully mutilated. She was admitted to the New-York Hospital, and placed under DR. FRANK'S care, but she cannot survive.

FUNERAL OF JOHN CRIMMINS.—The sympathizers and friends of JOHN CRIMMINS, who was executed on Friday for the murder of DENNIS MCHENRY, assembled yesterday afternoon in large numbers to pay the last tribute of respect to his remains. He was buried from No. 23 Pell-street, and the funeral cortège, which was quite long, passed up the Bowery and other streets to Calvary Cemetery, where the services for the dead, according to the Catholic ritural, were said by Father HENNESSY.

FOR EUROPE.—The steamer *Fulton*, which left this port on Saturday for Southampton and Havre, carried out 151 passengers and $200,870 in specie the *Teutonia* for Southampton, Havre and Hamburg took 150 passengers and $250,000 in specie, and the *City of Manchester*, for Queenstown and Liverpool, 150 passengers and $116,000 in specie.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL—Remaining on March 23, 227; admitted to March 30 54; discharged, cured or relieved, 47; died, 7; remaining at date, 227; males, 195; females, 32.

Police Reports.

UNPROFITABLE EXPERIENCE.

Not very long ago, Samuel Sprince, an old man whose reputation as a receiver of stolen goods is extended, was convicted of that offence in the Court of General Sessions, and, to the utter amazement of everybody, Judge Russell discharged him upon his payment of a fine of six cents. Early on Saturday morning, three thieves drove up to the premises No. 38 Walker-street, and broke open the store of Mr. Godfrey Sellers, on the third floor, whence they stole pieces of woolen goods, valued in the aggregate at $251 25, besides a piece of broadcloth valued at $47, the property of Mr. Benj. B. Nichols, who occupied a portion of the same store, which they threw into the wagon and then started off in a hurry. A gentlemen observed these suspicious movements and followed the thieves to the well-known residence of Sprince, No. 10 Greene-street, where the goods were left. He immediately informed Officers Lattor and Cole, of the Fifth Precinct, and they, accompanied by Mr. Sellers, succeeded in securing a portion of the property from Sprince and his two sons, Julius and Bernard, which at the time was supposed to be all that had been stolen. Subsequently, when the error had been found out, the officers returned for the remainder of the property, with orders to arrest the old man and his sons. Upon searching the house they discovered the other part of the goods, but Sprince the elder had gone, and so far has eluded the Police. His sons Julius and Bernard were apprehended, and Justice CONNOLLY, before whom they were taken, held them for examination. Nothing is known of the burglars.

A BOGUS TELEGRAPH OPERATOR.

A man, who has not yet been arrested, has been doing quite a profitable business in the Sixseenth and other of the up-town Wards, by delivering bogus telegraph dispatches, for which he demands, and has thus far received, sums varying from 75 cents to $2, according to the distance and the length of the despatch. In one case he called on a lady in Twenty-second-street, and demanded 75 cents for a dispatch, but the lady suspecting some wrong, directed him to deliver it to her husband at his office, as she never attended to his business. The man is described as a short, thick-set man, slightly pock marked, and wearing a cap. House-keepers may as well be on their guard against the scamp.

PRIZE FIGHT ARRESTED.

On Saturday afternoon, about three o'clock, a gang of rowdies landed from boats on the newly made ground at the foot of Twenty-sixth-street, (North River,) for the purpose of witnessing a prize fight there. The principals had stripped and were about commencing operations, when Officers Henley, Greene and Courteney, of the Sixteenth Ward, who had got wind of the affair, made a descent upon the party, and at sight of them the rowdies sprang into their boats and made their escape. The Sixteenth Ward is not the most favorable spot within the limits of the City for such transactions.

VERY UNGRATEFUL.

While Mr. James McDermott, of No. 8 Franklin-street, was passing through Centre-street late on Saturday night, he complied with the request of three rough-looking young men, who invited him to treat, thinking that the easiest method of ridding himself of their attentions. His expectations were not realized, however, as, on coming out of the groggery, the three men assaulted him, two holding him fast, while their companion, said to be named John McDonald, abstracted $38 in bills and change from his pocket, and ran away. McDonald was subsequently captured, and Justice CONNOLLY committed him for trial.

Coroner's Inquests.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG SAILOR.

PATRICK ROAKE, aged 21 years, was shipped as seaman last Saturday, on the ship *Niagara*, now lying off the Battery, but about to depart for New-Orleans, going on board while intoxicated, he first threatened the lives of the officers of the vessel; then entering the forecastle, he shot himself in the neck with a pistol, inflicting a wound which immediately resulted fatally. Coroner JACKMAN was summoned to hold an inquest.

VICTIMS OF INTEMPERANCE.

ELIZA SHERLOCK, a middle-aged Irish woman, became stupidly drunk on Saturday afternoon, and falling down a flight of stairs at No. 209 West Houston-street, dislocated her neck.... An old woman named ESTHER MOORE, also died from the effects of liquor at the Eleventh Ward Station-house, on Friday night. In both cases, Coroner JACKMAN held the inquests.

FOUND IN THE RIVER.

A man, respectably dressed and apparently 30 years of age, was found drowned in the North River yesterday, at the foot of Eighteenth-street. At the inquest, held by Coroner JACKMAN, the body was not identified.

Fires.

FROM AN EXPLOSION OF GAS.

At 1½ o'clock yesterday morning a strong odor of gas coming from the fancy goods store of Mr. JOHN GILARD, No. 127 Fourth-avenue, induced the wife of the proprietor to go and ascertain what caused it. On approaching the room the escaped gas came in contact with the flame of her lamp, causing an explosion, which set fire to the stock in the store, and injured it to the extent of $400. Insured fully in the Importers and Traders' Company.

IN TENEMENT HOUSES.

Slight fires occurred on Saturday night in the tenement houses Nos. 37 Crosby-street and No. 210 Sullivan-street. In each case the carelessness of the persons who occupied the apartments in which the flames were discovered was ascertained to have been the cause of the fire.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

INCENDIARY FIRES—AN ARREST.—At a little past 10 o'clock Saturday night a blacksmith's shop on DeKalb, near Hudson-avenue, was discovered to be on fire by the Police, who extinguished the flames with a few buckets of water. A few minutes after a fire burst out in a stable in Fulton place, between Fulton-avenue and Livingston-street. The stables, with four horses, and a carpenter-shop were detroyed. The loss is estimated at $1,000. Mr. CHARLES MILLER owned the property. There was no insurance upon it. From a variety of circumstances Fire Marshal BELKNAP concluded that both of these fires were the work of an incendiary, and late the same night Officer MUNSON, of the First Precinct Police, arrested a man well known to the Police, named NOAH L. BROWN, supposed to have caused them. He was committed for examination.....Between 10 and 11 o'clock Saturday night a small stable in Classon, near Flushing-avenue, was destroyed—by an incendiary, it is alleged. Loss $100. No insurance.....At 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon a fire was discovered in the ship-yard of E. WILLIAMS, Greenpoint. The fire was extinguished without much damage.....Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in SIMONSON'S ship-yard, at the foot of Milton-street, Greenpoint. The mould loft was destroyed, involving a loss of about $3,000. This fire also was the work of an incendiary.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.—The approaching Charter election in the City of Brooklyn promises to be hotly contested by the rival branches of the Democratic Party. At present both branches have candidates in the field for every office to be filled, with the exception of the office of Street Commissioner. For that Mr. CHARLES TINNEY, who is popular with his party, has received the unanimous nominations of both wings of the Democracy. Considerable local interest attaches to the elections, and the Republicans, with a divided opposition, are working hard to secure a triumph.

THE FERRY WAR.—The injunction issued by the City Court, at the instance of ALFRED CLOCK, to restrain the Common Council from appropriating $20,000, or any other sum, from the City Treasury, to enable the Special Common Council Committee to carry on the Ferry war effectually, was to have been argued before Judge CULVAS on Saturday, but by arrangement of counsel, the case was postponed until to-day at 2 o'clock, P. M.

THE DICTIONARIES. — PROF. STOWE. — Prof. STOWE, of Andover, says of the new dictionaries as follows:

"I have looked over, with some care, the last issues of both Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries. Without any disparagement of Dr. WORCESTER as an able, laborious and successful lexicographer, I must say that this examination has confirmed my former impression of the superiority of WEBSTER on almost every point for which a dictionary is usually consulted. Webster's Dictionary, as now published, I think has decidedly the advantage over Worcester's in the analytic clearness, the accuracy and neatness of its definitions, in the nice philosophical discrimination of synonyms, and in the graphic significance and beauty of the pictorial illustrations. It seems to me that all these qualities are clearly obvious even to the most hasty examination. In the orthography of the comparatively few words in regard to which they differ, I generally prefer Webster, as he follows more closely the analogies of the language, anticipating usage, which is every day gaining ground, rather than adhering to that which is passing away. In copiousness of vocabulary they appear to me to be nearly equal; at least no one can *now* pretend that the vocabulary of Worcester is more *select* and *pure* than that of Webster." —*Springfield Republican.*

Singer's Sewing Machines.

Hemming sewing machine.....$100
No. 1 sewing machine.....90
The family sewing machine, A.....75
The family sewing machine.....55
Hemming gauges.....4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York. No. 192 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Singer's Sewing Machines. AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,

Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Fire-Proof Safes.

STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

A Night Key.

BY NAPOLEON B. QUIOG.

"I can't get in," poor Wiggins said,
"When I come home late at night;
You are all asleep, and the servants in bed,
And I'm in a terrible plight!

"Do let me have a night key, wife!
You knew I will use it well;
And the fond devotions of all my life
My gratitude shall tell!"

So argued Wiggins yesterday morn,
So argued he at eve;
But Mrs Wiggins was cold and stern,
And very slow to believe.

"A night key? No!" Mrs. Wiggins said,
"Don't think of such a thing!
If you can't get home before all are in bed,
You can stand at the door and ring!"

Poor Wiggins! down town he sadly came,
But when home arrd at night went he,
He asked without one blush of shame,
And Wiggins got his key.

And what was the secret? Wasn't it neat?
When at last his spirit rose,
He had gone to SMITH BROTHERS, FULTON ST., AND GOT A SUIT OF CLOTHES!

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton st., New-York.

Destructive Fire at Mobile, Ala.

MOBILE, March 15, 1860.

Messrs. O. Mazange & Co., Agents for Herring's Champion Safes.

GENTLEMEN: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE purchased from you last year, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from the fire at the destruction of our office and building this morning. When we opened the safe after the fire, we found its contents in as good condition as when put in last evening. The safe was exposed to a severe test and proved its FIRE-PROOF qualities. We cheerfully recommend HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES to our friends and the public. MALONE & FOOTE.

FIRE AT WARRENTON, GEO.

WARRENTON, Geo., March 19, 1860.

S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gents:* The Herring's Patent Safe which I bought of you in April, 1858, has stood the fire. My house was burnt the 15th inst.; when the safe got cold I opened it, and found my books, papers, and money all safe and sound. I would like to know whether it would stand another fire. Yours, respectfully, FOSTER H. THOMPSON.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO., P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

What is it? What is it?

Why, one of WHITE'S BEAUTIFUL SPRING STYLE HATS, from No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. Go and see them. They are beautiful.

Excelsior Burr Stone Mill.

This Mill received the large Silver Medal at the late Fair of the American Institute, and is justly considered superior to all other inventions of the kind. The work performed by it is equal to that of the best flat-stone mill, and can be driven with one-half the power.

Persons wishing Feed, Corn or Flouring Mills to run with horse, steam or water-power, will consult their own interest by examining this, at No. 45 Gold-st., New-York. J. A. BENNETT.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in affecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every kind for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, (opposite St. Paul's Church.)

Household Furniture Sale.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. (store No. 23 Nassau-st.) will give their personal attention (as usual) to the sales of persons removing or declining housekeeping. They will also have regular sales during the season at their store, for the convenience of those who may desire this medium of sale

Merchants and other Strangers in the City can obtain Phrenological Examinations with charts and full written descriptions, with advice as to health, defects, talents and proper pursuit, at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Spring Beds, $5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's Patent) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and to local agencies.

Defiance Salamander Safes—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

The Spring style of Gentlemen's Hats, manufactured by ESPENSCHEID, has assumed, as we anticipated, the lead of all others among gentlemen of taste and fashion. Give him a call at 118 Nassau-st.

Rogers & Raymond

Commend their unequaled stock of Boys' Spring Clothing, at No. 254 Broadway, under the Museum, to the attention of parents.

This new establishment, connected with the well-known clothing warehouse of the firm Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., is for the special accommodation of those accustomed to deal in that thoroughfare.

ROGERS & RAYMOND would state that their Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing is cut and finished by the best artists, and that every article in their magnificent stock will be sold at rates more reasonable than have ever yet prevailed in Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

DIED.

SCOTT.—In this City, on Sunday, April 1, CAROLINE MATILDA, aged 4 years, 5 months and 4 days, youngest daughter of W. B. Scott.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Tuesday, April 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 37 East 23d-st.

PETERSON.—In this City, on Sunday, April 1, ALICE, only child of Richard N. and Henrietta Peterson.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Monday, April 2, from No. 121 West 22d-st.

MCKOWN.—In this City, on Saturday, March 31, Mrs. JULIA ANN MCKOWN, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 338 3d-av., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

CRANE.—In this City, after a short illness, LEAH, wife of Solomon B. Crane, and daughter of the late Andrew and Elsey Gillespie, aged 34 years 3 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 799 Greenwich-st., at 2 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon, without further notice.

☞ California papers please copy.

WILLIS.—In this City, on Friday evening, March 30, ALFRED WILLIS, in the 87th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 23 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., on Tuesday, April 3, at 2 o'clock. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend without further invitation.

FAY.—In this City, on Saturday, March 31, very suddenly, of disease of the heart, GEORGIANNA S. HOLLAND, beloved and only daughter of Mrs. T. W. G. Fry.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, without further notice, from the residence of her grandfather, S. R. Brooks, Esq., No. 42 Union-square, on Monday, April 2, at 4 o'clock P. M.

STEPHENS.—In this City, on Sunday, March 31, ELIZABETH STEPHENS, wife of Recolvert Stephens, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at her late residence, No. 97 Henry-st., this (Monday) afternoon, April 2, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

TOWNSEND.—In this City, on Sunday, April 1, ISAAC TOWNSEND, in the 56th year of his age.

FERGUSON.—In this City, on Saturday, March 31, suddenly, JAMES S. FERGUSON, at his late residence, West 42d-st.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 1, EDWARD C., eldest son of the late Robert H. Brown, aged 17 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his mother, No. 236 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

SPINEY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, April 1, SARAH BUNKER, daughter of Joseph S. and the late Sarah F. Spinney, aged 2 years, 9 months and 23 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 296 Pearl-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

LATHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, April 1, after a short illness, ELLEN, wife of Daniel H. Latham.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, April 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 389 Carlton av., Brooklyn.

JESSUP.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday morning, March 31, after a lingering illness, SAMUEL JESSUP, aged 55 years and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday morning, April 4, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 107 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

☞ Cleveland and Chicago papers please copy.

BERGEN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 30, suddenly of disease of the heart, MARY, wife of Garret P. Bergen, and daughter of Samuel W. Thompson.

Particulars of the funeral hereafter.

MELVAIN.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, March 31, MARIETTA L. BONNELL, wife of E. C. Melvain, aged 21 years, 4 months and 29 days.

The funeral will take place on Monday, April 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, J. A. Boenell, Esq., No. 193 Jersey-st., Jersey City. The remains will be taken to Newburgh for interment.

MILLER.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday, March 31, ADIGAL BURDOA, wife of Mr. James Miller, aged 68 years, 7 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, April 2, from the Methodist E. Church, Wood-ward, N. J., at 11½ o'clock. A. M.

☞ Monmouth papers please copy.

MURRAY.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, March 31, at the residence of her son, O. H. Murray, Mrs. RUTH MURRAY, wife of the late Wm. Murray, in the 77th year of her age.

The notice of the funeral will be given.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES. AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 155, March 31, 1860.
45, 36, 61, 32, 65, 56, 41, 43, 21, 31, 44, 73.

Class No. 156, March 31, 1860.
4, 15, 14, 66, 9, 20, 19, 16, 38, 69, 37, 60, 5.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 31, 1860
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN,

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

REMOVAL.

W. L. CONKLIN & CO. HAVE REMOVED THEIR MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT FROM NO. 8 BOWERY TO NO. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE, OPPOSITE THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES.

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FIRE IN MICHIGAN!!!

ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT SAFE.

NILES, Mich., March 27, 1860.

Messrs. Valentine & Butler:

The Safe I purchased of you some two or three years since passed through a fiery ordeal on the night of the 16th inst. The Safe was opened the following day, and all the books and papers were perfectly preserved. The Safe itself was warped on all sides, so much so that the key would not operate, yet I am of the opinion that in the hands of some one understanding it, an entrance might have been effected without recourse to force. With a new door, or this one repaired, I think the Safe good for another heat. Yours, &c.

(Signed,) THEODORE FOWLER.

DEFENCE OF HENRY GRATTAN GUINNESS.

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See this week's LEDGER—Will be ready to-day at 12 o'clock.

USE PARSONS' ROACH AND RAT EXTERMINATOR,

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Use Parsons' Roach and Rat Exterminator.
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,

NO. 189 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK.

SPRING WORK
SPRING WORK
SPRING WORK on

THE FARM,
THE FARM,
THE FARM, in

THE GARDEN,
THE GARDEN,
THE GARDEN, in

THE ORCHARD,
THE ORCHARD,
THE ORCHARD, on

THE LAWN,
THE LAWN,
THE LAWN,

AROUND THE HOUSE,
AROUND THE HOUSE,
AROUND THE HOUSE,

IN THE HOUSE,
IN THE HOUSE,
IN THE HOUSE, &c., &c., &c.

WHAT TO DO,
WHAT TO DO,
WHAT TO DO,

WHEN TO DO IT,
WHEN TO DO IT.
WHEN TO DO IT,

HOW TO DO IT.
HOW TO DO IT.
HOW TO DO IT.

SPRING WORK is coming on, and every one is thinking, and perhaps asking: WHAT shall I do? WHEN shall I do it? HOW shall I do it? Farmer talks with Farmer; Gardener talks with Gardener, and every one is gathering every item of information possible. It may be well to call the attention of all to one source of information, that some at least have not yet found out.

We refer to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, an old PRACTICAL, RELIABLE JOURNAL, edited by practical WORKING MEN, which is filled with just such information as is wanted by every FARMER; every GARDENER, in short, by every Cultivator of the SMALLEST PLOT of GROUND, as well as the large FARMER.

The *April* number, now ready, contains more useful HINTS, SUGGESTIONS and DIRECTIONS for SPRING WORK than you would gather in a day's TALK and ten days' TRAVEL.

It is just the Thing you want.

Look at the Table of Contents for one single number, given below.

In the CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS, (that is the Catalogue of Work to be done in Field, Orchard, Vegetable Garden, Flower Garden, Green-house, Hot-house, Apiary, &c.,) you will find several hundred hints, which will aid greatly in planning out work and doing it. This Calendar alone fills four large double quarto pages, and the information it gives at this season is worth more to every cultivator than the cost of the work for a whole year ($1).

The *American Agriculturist* has now entered upon its *nineteenth annual volume*, it contains in every monthly number 32 large double quarto pages, filled with original, practical articles upon every department of Rural Labor, and is also adapted to the wants of those having their little plots in cities and villages, as well as to farmers.

The *Agriculturist* contains a large number of beautiful, useful, instructive engravings, and in this respect alone it surpasses in beauty and utility any similar work ever issued.

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Delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, $1 12

N. B.—Subscribers calling at the office soon will be presented with a few parcels of seed which the Editor is distributing among his readers,

ORANGE JUDD, Publisher and Proprietor, No. 189 Water-st., (near Fulton,) New-York.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,

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CIRCULATION

THE NEW YORK SUN.

The following table shows the number of copies of the NEW-YORK SUN printed and circulated each day during the month of March, 1860, and also the number of readers, estimating five readers to each paper printed:

Date.	No. of Copies.	No. of Readers.	Date.	No. of Copies.	No. of Readers.
March 1	63,840	319,200	March 17	62,480	312,400
March 2	64,320	321,600	March 19	62,880	314,400
March 3	64,844	324,220	March 20	63,360	316,800
March 5	64,800	324,000	March 21	63,360	316,800
March 6	64,800	324,000	March 22	62,880	314,400
March 7	63,840	319,200	March 23	61,920	309,600
March 8	64,084	320,420	March 24	62,160	310,800
March 9	63,840	319,200	March 26	64,800	324,000
March 10	63,600	318,000	March 27	62,880

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FOR SALE OR TO LET—A THREE-STORY English basement house, in Bergen st., Brooklyn, second house above 6th-av.; has two kitchens, vaults under side walk, and 14 rooms; will paint and put in thorough repair; the size of the house is 20 by 40 feet; lot is 20 by 100 feet; rent $300 to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET—3-STORY AND BASEment brick, 20x45, lot 103, No. 40 47th-place, pleasant location; also No. 104 Ryerson near Myrtle-av.; has tea-room dumb-waiter, gas; also a furnished house and a cottage on Washington-av. JOHN BRAINERD, Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS —Two first-class brown-stone houses, on 49th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; size 20x48 feet, lot 100 feet; three stories and basement, and high stoops, with all of the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 618 3d av.

FOR SALE ON GRAMERCY PARK—THE substantial four-story dwelling, No. 23; size 21x70, and two-story extension; lot 109. The premises are in good order. Early possession and terms easy. Privilege in and key to the park. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A store and dwelling in good order and well located for business, with one acre of land attached, in the town of Eastchester. Apply to WM. EDGAR BIRD & CO., No. 218 Front-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 79 SOUTH 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Terms easy. Apply to G. W. LESLEY, No. 122 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburgh), or to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, one on a corner, with a large bay-window and heavy brown-stone trimmings, corner of Hanson-place and Hampton-st., Brooklyn; a great bargain. Apply to T. B. JACKSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, No. 13 West 34th-st. 25x65; lot 126.6; finished with all the modern improvements. Also, a stable in the rear, 25x22.6, with entrance from 35th st. Inquire of J. B. COBLIES, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE TWO-STORY AND basement brick houses, with all modern improvements, situated on DeKalb-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of WM. E. ROAG, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—NINE LOTS between 124 and 125th sts., and west side of 4th av. Price low, and no money wanted if improved. Apply to SAMUEL EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HIGH STOOP HOUSE on Mansfield-place; contains all the modern improvements. Also, a low stoop in the same row; size 25 by 42 feet; near Central Park. Inquire of Mr. PINDLEY, No. 11, on the premises, 51st-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE ON Brooklyn Heights, with all the modern improvements, commanding a fine view of the Bay and Harbor of New-York. For particulars apply to A. M. WOOD, Room No. 7 City Hall, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A BRICK FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house No. 321 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; 18 by 50 feet; lot 100; in perfect order and for sale cheap. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—NO. 214 WEST FOURTEENTH-st., a full sized four story brown-stone front house; lot 22x103. Apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY marble front building, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane-st., is a first-class store, suitable for mercantile purposes. To let in whole or in floors. Apply at No. 45 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE CORNER OF 30TH-ST. and 2d-av., a beautiful residence; house contains 12 rooms. Croton water, gas, &c. Inquire on the premises, or of ABRAM WAKEMAN, No. 56 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 2d-av., below 20th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 2d-av.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE—THREE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on north side 44th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Terms easy. Inquire of RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—THE THREE-STORY brick and basement house No. 99 East 16th st., with all the modern improvements; conservatory attached, and 68 years' lease of lot. Terms easy. Inquire for permission to see the house of L. H. LENT, No. 848 Broadway, and for terms, of GEO. W. TAYLOR, at Pa Callaway, and for terms, of GEO. W. TAYLOR, at Pa Callaghan's, No. 20 Nassau-st., third story.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—THE THREE-STORY and attic, high-stoop house, No. 51 7th-av., near 14th-st., finished complete throughout; will rent for ten per cent. on the cost. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO BEAUTIFUL NEW two-story and basement houses, Philadelphia fronts, brown stone stoops, with all modern improvements, situated on Pacific-st., between Clermont and Carlton avs., Brooklyn. This is one of the most accessible locations in Brooklyn, near the proposed parks; only three minutes' walk from Fulton Flatbush and Atlantic av. cars; lots, 20 by 100; houses, 20 by 40. Price, $3,800; $2,500 on bond and mortgage. Apply to owners, on premises, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. Houses just finished. Would trade for valuable building lots

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC GOTHIC frame house, filled in with brick, containing nine rooms, cellar and attic, with two lots of ground 45x200, situated on 9th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn; enriched cornices and centres, marble mantels, gas throughout, newly finished and papered throughout; piazza, courtyard in front 30 feet deep. The neighborhood is first-class and suitable for a respectable family. Price $3,800; one-half may remain on bond and mortgage. The house is 21x36, with extension 14x18. Apply to O. M. MIRRIELEES, No. 51 Liberty-st

FOR SALE—ON 125TH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7th avs., a very desirable private residence, 2½-story brick dwelling, 38 by 38 feet, erected by a practical builder for his own occupation; has gas, bath, range, laundry-tubs, furnace, &c.; in perfect repair. Also, a good carriage house and three lots of ground, 25 by 100 feet 10 inches each. Price $12,500. Terms easy. For cards of admission, &c., apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOUR TENANThouses, (with two full lots, two front and two rear,) located near 10th-av.; also 240 acres selected land in Iowa, 160 acres in Columbia County, Wis all free and clear; will be exchanged for a first-class dwelling, desirably located in the upper part of the City, or a country residence at New-Brighton, S. I. Apply to GEO. C. SMALLEY, No 11 Wall-st., basement

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH THE FURNIture, the four-story brown-stone house No. 333 West 22d-st.; one of the best locations in the City; has the modern improvements and will be sold a bargain, or rented to a small private family, with a part of the furniture. Apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, office A. L. Ely, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ALL DEscriptions of real estate, in City and country. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate, and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

CHEAP BUILDING LOTS IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—Two well located lots in South 2d st., near 10th-st., will be sold unusually low, if applied for at once. Inquire at No. 238 South 2d-st.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE NO. 150 EAST 18TH-ST. will be sold at a very low price on application to T. B. MERRICK, No. 44 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH THE FURNIture, house No. 205 East 18th-st., newly furnished.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN acres on the Hudson, 29 miles from the City; has good buildings, choice fruit and shade, river front, splendid prospect and living water; the grounds high and picturesque, location perfectly healthy, neighborhood unexceptionable and depôt close at hand; will be sold or rented to a suitable party. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—STONEHURST.—THE NEW AND elegant residence of the late Wm. D. Cromwell, at Riverdale, on the banks of the Hudson, 9 miles from New-York, or 40 minutes' ride from 31st-st. This property, situated in a most respectable, picturesque and perfectly healthy neighborhood, consists of about ten acres of land and a massive stone mansion, 60 feet square, replete with every elegance and convenience of a modern first-class dwelling, containing bath room, billiard-room, laundry—in all 25 rooms—heated throughout with the most approved steam apparatus. There is also a gas-house, a stable and a coach-house on the grounds, all built of cut-stone, in keeping with the horse. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and adorned with large forest trees and rare fruits, and contain an extensive and excellent kitchen garden. In fine, the whole comprises every refinement and luxury of a gentleman's residence. The peculiar and unrivaled situation of this property makes it at least one of the most desirable on the Hudson River. Within three minutes of the station. It is out of sight of both depôt and railroad; it is retired from any thoroughfare, and commands an uninterrupted view of the river from Sing Sing to the Narrows. A large part of the purchase money may remain. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL, No. 86 West-st., or to WM. S. DUKE, No. 3, American Exchange Bank, Cedar-st.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale his residence, situated in the village of Kinderhook, Columbia County, containing five acres of land, with a new modern brick cottage dwelling, built and finished in the best manner by days' work, under the immediate supervision of the owner, for his own occupancy; has bathing-rooms, range, hot and cold water, &c. Upon the premises are all the necessary out-buildings, excellent kitchen garden, large orchard of apples and pears, and well stocked with every variety of choice fruit—all in perfect order, and adapted for a gentleman's residence, being one of the most desirable and complete residences ever offered. Omnibuses connect at Stuyvesant with every train upon the Hudson River Railroad, and at Kinderhook upon the Harlem Railroad. For further particulars apply to T. BAILEY MYERS, Esq., office of the 6th-av. Railroad; T. R. JACKSON, Esq., Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York; or to the subscriber, upon the premises. P. S. HOES.

FOR SALE—A HIGHLY ORNAMENTAL PLACE at North Orange, N. J., within five minutes' walk of the depôt, and admirably adapted for the residence of a New-York merchant. The house contains 18 rooms, and is well supplied with gas from works on the premises. The land is something less than four acres, sloping towards the southwest, and laid out tastefully in lawn and garden. There is also a commodious stable and carriage house, and every convenience about the place to make it a pleasant residence, both Summer and Winter. For terms apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET FURNISHED —On Long Island Sound, within 15 minutes' ride of the City by New-Haven Railroad. A large and splendid private house, with out-buildings, including a bowling alley and 15 acres of land, with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. Also, a desirable moderate-size house, situate near the above, with out-buildings and two acres of land. For beauty of scenery, location and healthfulness these places are unequalled. Possession as soon as desired. Address W. H. W., Box No. 342 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH.—A FINE country seat of about 2 acres of land, beautifully situated and near the Washington Head-quarters. Large modern house replete with every convenience, from which there are fine and extensive views of the Hudson River and surrounding country. The grounds are highly embellished; large and beautiful fountain, fruit and ornamental trees, gravel walks, and shrubbery on four sides with rows of rich evergreens. Price, $10,000. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing House at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the depôt and steamboat landing. The house and out-buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to THOS B. CODDINGTON, No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT COLD LYME, CONN.—The house is large, built in the best manner, and in perfect order. Carriage-house, barn and other out-buildings thoroughly built, and conveniently arranged; about 20 acres of land attached. The place is in the village, one mile from the railway station and steamboat landing. Four trains daily to New-York; steamboat every evening. The grounds are laid out handsomely with forest, evergreen and fruit trees, grape vines, &c. Price $8,000. Apply to D. CHADWICK, Lyme, Conn.

TO RENT AT THROG'S NECK—12 MILES from New-York, a large stone house furnished, containing 20 rooms and commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound. Large garden well stocked with fruit; carriage-house, stable, ice-house filled, bath-house, wharf, &c. Lawn, 10 acres well stocked with ornamental trees. It will be rented for the Summer months or the year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence, at South Orange, New Jersey, about three quarters of a mile from the railroad station, together with sixty-three acres of land. This house is built of Westchester marble, in a superior manner, contains about twenty rooms, exclusive of the basement, and has most of the conveniences of a city dwelling.

For further particulars, address Box No. 1867 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT NEWBURGH.—A new brick house, pleasantly located on the hill, in the suburbs of the village, within ten minutes' walk from the ferry, built and finished in the most thorough manner; supplied throughout with water, has bath-room, heaters, &c.; lot is 100 feet front by 267 feet deep. Also a large number of desirably-located building lots in Newburgh.

MOSES ELY, No. 237 Broadway.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE AND PLACE, EASTCHESTER BAY.—A gentlemen intending to travel with his family, will rent his modern-built brick house, with the family furniture, ice-house, garden, &c., to a respectable family, for six months from May 1. Rent $1 500. Address O. P., Box No. 2,323 Post-office.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, A HOUSE AND half acre of ground; house modern built; contains gas, range, heater, &c. On the place are shade and fruit trees, also a barn; has a view of the river for miles; price $6,600. Apply to C. A. PEASE & CO., No. 352 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON River, a country seat, with seventeen acres of land, good improvements; plenty of fruit and shade trees; would exchange in part for New-York or Brooklyn property. Inquire of J. W. KUMSEY, No. 2 Erie Building, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A new cottage house with about ¾ acres ground, situated on Linden Hill, overlooking the valley; within 8 minutes' walk of railroad station. Furniture can also be rented if desired. Apply to Dr. S. WICKES, Orange, N. J.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, BEAUTIfully situated, with three acres of land, three miles from Fishkill Depôt, Hudson River Railroad. Apply to E. H. BEDFORD, Glenham, Dutchess County.

A VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND, LYING on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, 50 minutes from City, comprising 16 acres, is offered for sale. Good garden ground, lies high, and not a stump upon it. No buildings; has a frontage on two public roads of eighteen hundred feet. Parties desiring a fine plot of ground to build upon could not be better suited. Price $250 per acre: $2,000 cash, balance on mortgage, with interest at 6 per cent. Address J. T., Box No. 4,570 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM OF 100 ACRES FOR SALE.

This valuable property is situated on the banks of the Raritan River, Piscataway Township, Middlesex County, N. J., near the village of Bound Brook, 35 miles from New-York City, time 1½ hours.

The house cannot be surpassed in its arrangements, has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. The workmen's cottage and out-buildings are large and liberally arranged; the fences and improvements around the house are neat, showy and substantial; the land lies somnactly together; the soil is good and fruitful, with a living stream of water running through it; the neighborhood first-class and healthy; to be appreciated, it must be looked at. If desired, the stock, implements and house furniture will be sold with the farm. Apply to R. M. WALDUCK, northeast corner 6th-av. and 8th-st.; or to JOHN KAVANAH, No. 778 6th-av., New-York City.

LLEWELLYN PARK, AT ORANGE, N. J. —A tract of 500 acres of land. Country residences, in Llewellyn Park, only one hour from New-York, for sale:

Lakewood, picturesque villa, and 5 acres.
Castlewood, a stone mansion, and 5 acres.
Eyrie, Eagle Rock, a rustic cottage, and 10 acres.
A cottage and 1 acre at $5 000.
A cottage and 5 acres in Eagleton at $8,000.
10 building sites of 5 acres each, in Llewellyn Park.
10 beautiful building sites on Orange Mountain, at $500 per acre. Apply to the proprietor.

L. S. HASKELL,
No. 44 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 14 MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.—A fine new brick house, 65x40, (exclusive of piazzas,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house, (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spalding, Atherton, Ferris and others,) contains twelve commodious sleeping-rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry; and, in the basement, kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is furnished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars, inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

TO LET.—THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO RENT his residence, on Strawberry Hill, Stamford, Conn., for two years, furnished or unfurnished. The house has 15 rooms, is built of stone, and is new. The stable is also of stone, and is capacious. There are 6 acres of land in high cultivation, 300 fruit trees and grape vines, with large garden. There is an unobstructed view of the Sound, the village, and the surrounding country. Distance from Railroad station 1¼ mile. Terms, furnished, $1,000; unfurnished, $800. Address JOHN LORD, Stamford, Conn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR PROPerty in New-York or vicinity, a tract of land situated in Dingman Township, Pike County, Pennsylvania, near the Owego Turnpike Road. It contains about four hundred and fifteen acres, and borders upon a beautiful lake. The soil is well adapted to farming, well timbered, and convenient to a ready and ample market. Any party desiring property of the kind will be liberally dealt with. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—RIVERSIDE, Formerly the country residence of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Is situated just south and in sight of Plainfield, Mass. The property contains a fine house, carriage house, barn, workshop, ice house, &c., and twenty acres of the finest land in the Housatonic Valley. The house is fully furnished, and will be disposed of with or without furniture. The property will be sold low on favorable terms, or exchanged. Property unincumbered. Inquire of CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Tubby Hook, on the Hudson River, between 210th and 211th sts., three minutes' walk from the depôt. House large and convenient, with water gas, &c.; grounds containing two and three fifths acres, in terraces, lawns &c. For particulars, apply to A. R. VAN NEST, No. 50 Warren-st., or WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., No. 94 Front-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE WELL-KNOWN AND elegant residence, late of Hon. a. C. M. Pennington, at Newark, N. J., will be sold at auction April 5, next, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises. For a full description and other particulars, see *Evening Post* and Newark papers, or apply to CUNNINGHAM & FABRI, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, or N. V. S. SCHENCK, Esq., at Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 80 acres of land, lying in the town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, about 2 miles from Rhinebeck Station and 2 miles from Staatsburgh. The place has a fine view of the Hudson River and Railroad. It is in good condition, well watered, and has a variety of fruit. For particulars, apply to RICHARD SHULTS, on the premises, or to JAMES BOWERS, at Yonkers.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT HART'S CORNER, twenty-four miles from the City Hall, on the Harlem Railroad, a snug place of about 5 acres, near the depôt. The house is two stories, 24x28, extension 13x13; well built and in good order. Also another dwelling-house, good barn and about 50 grafted fruit trees. Price $2,400. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Janncey-court.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF HEMPSTEAD, L. I., a two story Cottage, with two two-story wings containing ten rooms, is located on one of the most eligible streets, and is convenient to churches, markets, stores, schools, Post office and depôt; is accessible four times a day by railroad. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE PAFF, Senior, Hempstead, Long Island.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, THREE houses, barn, &c.; main house 44x36 marble mantels; 60 City lots, high, dry and healthy; 40 minutes from City Hall; fruit, forest trees, shrubbery; price $17,000; half cash. Apply to W. J. WALKER, No. 183 William-st., or J. HARRY LYONS, Esq., Hoboken, where a map of the property may be seen.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE POST-road, one mile south of depôt, a small cottage house, with barn, stable, &c., one acre of land under good cultivation, with an abundance of fruit. House has water, furnace, range, &c. Price $5,000. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to A. T. GOURLIE, No. 5 Hanover-st., New-York.

FLUSHING LOTS.—THE FINEST BUILDING sites in the village of Flushing will be sold on liberal terms, or exchanged for improved City property. The land is high, with fine view, and three minutes' walk from the Railroad Depôt. Apply to EUGENE T. LYNCH, No. 3 Stone-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET AT MOTT HAVEN—RENT $225—A cottage, containing seven rooms and sob-cellar, in good order; extra large lot, filled with fruits and flowers, three minutes from Harlem Bridge, on the old post road, and two minutes' from Harlem Railroad Depôt. Apply at WM. MAGEE'S feed-store, near the premises; or to E. V. DE LANCEY, No 78 Broad-way.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, OR LONGER, IN Southport, Conn., two hours' ride by New-Haven Railroad, and 10 minutes' walk from depôt, a small house in good order, unfurnished, suitable for a small family. It is pleasantly situated on Long Island Sound; good bathing, &c. For particulars apply to A. BULKLEY, No. 27 Fulton-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—6 to 26 acres on mountain side and near to depôt. First-class buildings and improvements, rich soil and abundance of fruit, pure soft spring water, and cold carried through the buildings; grounds well laid out and ornamented with a fine fountain. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL place on Staten Island, near the Four Corners and the Brewery, with 40 acres, and fine buildings and out-buildings; it is near Factoryville depôt and steamboat landing; possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

HOUSE AND FIVE ACRES OF GROUND FOR SALE OR TO LET, LOW.—Large garden, abundance of fruit, fine water, stable, &c., all delightfully situated on the Manor Roads, Staten Island, within fifteen minutes' walk of Factoryville landing. Apply to JOHN J. CLUTE, at that landing, or to DAVID DECKER No. 66 Whitehall-st.

TO LET—A PLACE AT WEST FARMS, 9 MILES from the City. A large house and four acres, with fine old shade and fruit trees, surrounded by out-buildings. For a responsible tenant it will be furnished if required; is easy of access by railroad or steamboat; desirable to a man of business. Apply at No. 17 Wall-st., second story, front.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—40 acres; two miles from White Plains; view of Sound; well supplied with fruit and water. Maps may be seen at ALEX. OSTRANDER'S, No 61 Wall-st., or S. D. HUMPHREY, White Plains. If not sold, will be let furnished; farming utensils, etc.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER OR LONGER, A cottage containing nine rooms with the furniture in it, between Irvington and Tarrytown, with garden and grounds adjoining; is surrounded with shade trees. Apply to CHARLES REVERE, at the Newspaper depôt, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A family mansion with seven acres of land, at Sangerties, on the Hudson. Picturesque and healthy situation, gardens, lake, boating and fishing. Terms easy. Apply to CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, in healthy locations, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Easily accessible by railroad and steamboats

S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

RESIDENCE IN RYE TO LET OR LEASE —A handsome place near the depôt, large double house, with out-buildings, abundant fruits, shrubbery, &c., and four acres of land. Apply to E. P. WHITEMORE, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

TO RENT—"ROSIN'S NEST," THE DWELLING and grounds of Rev. G. N. Sleight, consisting of 21 acres, choice fruit, shrubbery, stream, pond, &c. Inquire of Mrs. J. ROLFE, at the Summit Seminary, Summit, New-Jersey.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN-ISLAND—Three very desirable houses with stables; rent $550 to $450. Apply to W. S. HOYT, No. 4 Pavonia-st., or to W. T. JOHNSON, No. 50 Exchange-place.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY FOR SIX months, a furnished house, pleasantly located, near the depôt at Port Chester. Apply to E. B. WESLEY, *Times* Office.

BABYLON, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A house with three acres of ground attached, situated near the water, will be sold cheap, or let to good tenant. Apply at No. 11 Front-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE.—Several desirable country residences on the Hudson and East Rivers; also in New Jersey.

CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

160 ACRES OF OHIO LAND, IN PAULDING County, desirably located, for sale low for cash, or will exchange for dry goods. It is covered with black walnut and ash; the timber alone being worth $15 per acre as it stands. For further particulars address G. C. McEWEN, No. 153 east 19th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size from eight to fifteen rooms; are in complete order. Rents from $220 to $500 per annum.

The localities for attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity.

For further particulars apply to GILBERT HOPKINS, Office No. 37 Fulton st., second floor, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS ON THE HUDSON, about one mile from the landing, a neat cottage, with one acre of land, and barn, strawberries, raspberries, &c. Apply to W. WILLIAMS, No. 168 Broadway.

TO LET—A GOOD HOUSE ABOUT ONE MILE from Astoria, with one acre of land; rent $250; with 13 acres, $400. Apply to E. W. HEWETT, 41 Pine-st.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office No. 167 Broadway; residence No 6 Jones-st. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY, BROWN-STONE, HIGHstoop house No. 118 West 44th st. This house has the modern improvements, and will be painted and put in complete order throughout; rent $1 200. One of the row of brown-stone houses on the north side of 22d st., west of 7th-av.. $725. Three-story, high-stoop house, modern improvements, No 156 West 37th-st., $650. Three-story high-stoop house, modern improvements, No. 55 West 41st-st.—has just been painted and put in complete order throughout; rent $580. Three story low stoop house, No 304 west 14th-st., between 8th and 10th avs., $500. Three and one-half story high-stoop house, modern improvements No. 174 West 21st st., $300. Three-story brick house, No. 42 10th-av., near 14th-st., $420, and others. Also, in Brooklyn: Three story high-stoop house No. 155 Degraw st., near Hicks st., $350. J. & W. DENHAM, House agents, 8th-av., corner 13th-st. Office open from morning until 9 in the evening.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT AND DESIRABLE House No. 53 10th-st., third door west of 5th-av., with the adjoining lot on the southerly side, laid out as a flower garden, and ornamented with a fountain, fine shrubbery, &c., and giving to the house the great advantage of windows on the side. The house is 23 by 70 feet, and four stories high; furnished with every modern convenience; in complete order and beautifully decorated throughout. Can be seen from 11 to 3 o'clock. Apply on the premises, or at No 84 South-st., to HANSON K. CORNING, or SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) April 2, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 45 William-st., near Wall:

20 shs. Bank of Commerce.	30 shs. Hanover Bank.
20 shs. St. Nicholas Bank.	40 shs. Lennx Ins.
20 shs. Mercantile Ins.	30 shs. City Ins.
10 shs. Peterix Ins.	55 shs. N. American Ins.
4 shs. Columb'n Mar. Ins.	$170 Atlantic M. Ins. S., '60.
20 shs. Rutgers Ins.	29 shs. Mex. Pacific Co.
20 shs. Lamar Ins.	10 shs. Knickerb'r Ins.
250 shs. Cairo City Prope'y.	50 shs. Hamilton Ins.
20 shs. Kings Co. Ins.	60 shs. N.Y. Cons. Stg. Co.
40 shs. Merchants' Ins.	20 shs. Humboldt Ins.
100 shs. Anchor Ins.	40 shs. Artisans' Ins.
200 shs. Sarat'a & White. R.	

$35,000 Racina and Miss. R. 1st Mtg. 8 per cent. Bonds.
1,000 California State 7 per cent. Bonds.
4,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds.
5,000 Tennessee State 6 per cent. Bonds.
5,000 Mississippi and Missouri R. 1st Mtg. Bonds.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, April 5. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 54 William st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock-Broker.
No. 53 William-st., near Wall.

ARTHUR GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer—Office No. 5 Great Jones-st.

COSTLY ROSEWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

At the residence of Dr. Dupee, No. 68 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., commencing THIS DAY, (Monday,) April 2, at 10½ o'clock.

Elegant rosewood piano-forte, full 7-octave, inlaid with pearl, City maker, made to order only 6 months since; suites of parlor furniture, covered in satin-maroon and brocade; bookcase, secretoires, etagerss, lace curtains, pier and mantel mirrors, velvet carpets, rugs, ormolu clocks, Dresden painted vases, Parian marble statuary, dining extension tables, oak buffet and chairs, English cut glass ware of every variety, silver tea sets, table and tea spoons, ivory balance handled knives and forks. Chambers—Rosewood bedsteads, antique style bureaus, marble tops and maroon washstands and commodes, hair mattresses and bedding, carpeting, curtains, mahogany sofas and chairs Turkish easy chairs and lounges. Basement and kitchen furniture of every description, with which the sale will commence.

W. B. WESTCOTT, & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE—BEAUTIFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, OIL PAINTINGS, SOLID ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, IN SATIN BROCADE, &c., &c.

MONDAY, April 2, at 10½ o'clock, the beautiful furniture in the 3-story residence 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., consisting of Brussels and Ingrain carpets, oil cloths, rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover, couches and side tables, rosewood chairs, solid rosewood parlor suites in satin, rich lace curtains, oil paintings, pier and mantle mirrors, China vases, bronzes, oak extension dining tables, oak arm-chairs, elegant China tea sets, rich cut glass ware, solid silverware, spoons, forks, castors, salvers, cake baskets, tea service, richly embossed, cutlery, together with a large and desirable assortment of bedroom furniture, in rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, clocks, mirrors, ingrain carpets, mahogany chairs, sofas, rockers, lounges, sofa-bed, kitchen utensils, &c., &c. Sale positive.

E. H. LUDLEW, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, April 5 and 6, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at the warehouse of Messrs. Rochefort, Skarren & Co., No. 663 Broadway:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—This handsome stock of furniture has been newly made of the best-seasoned materials, and in the superior style and finish for which this house is so favorably known, and the quantity of rosewood, oak, mahogany and other veneers; walnut and maple boards and plank. Also, horse, cart and harness. The whole will be sold without reserve, to close the business. Catalogues will be ready in a few days, when they can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., or of Messrs. Rochefort, Skarren & Co., No. 663 Broadway.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY EXECUTORS' SALE OF THIRTEEN VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS IN FIRST-PLACE, AND FIFTEEN DITTO IN FOURTH-PLACE, SOUTH BROOKLYN, BETWEEN CLINTON AND HENRY STS. AT AUCTION.

COLE & CHILTON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 5, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the above valuable lots of ground, now ready for immediate improvement, and surrounded with private dwellings of the first-class. This section of South Brooklyn is rapidly improving in value, and its close proximity to the Court-st. and Fulton-ferry Railroad will make desirable locations for dwellings for persons doing business in New-York. The terms will be very liberal and a large portion can remain on bond and mortgage.

ALSO,

FIVE HANDSOME PRIVATE DWELLINGS IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, ON CLINTON-ST. AND FIRST AND SECOND-PLACE.

CLINTON-ST.—East side, between President and Carroll sts. The three-story and high basement modern-built and stone brick houses, trimmed with brown stone, with iron balconies, wide halls painted in marble. ON THE BASEMENT FLOOR is a kitchen, dining-room and store-room. ON THE FIRST FLOOR, two parlors, the walls and ceilings of which are painted in fresco. Handsome white marble mantles, &c., and inclosed back piazza. ON SECOND FLOOR, four rooms with closets, &c., including bath room and water-closet. ON THE THIRD FLOOR, four rooms with attic floor, three rooms and open attic, &c., &c.

ALSO, NO. 65 FIRST-PLACE—The three-story, high basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front house, with balconies, parlor windows, large yard in front, marble paved vestibule, and good yard, containing two parlors and study room on the first floor, kitchen and dining-room and pantries in the basement; three rooms handsomely papered, with furnished pantries between, on the second floor; four rooms on the third floor; halls richly papered in marble throughout; parlor walls frescoed, with ornamented cornices and centre pieces, gas chandeliers and fixtures, &c.

ALSO, THE NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT DWELLINGS Nos. 15, 19, and 21 SECOND-PLACE.—Three-story and high basement with sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, having court yards and iron balconies in front.

BASEMENT—Dining-room with marble mantels, kitchen furniture with range and water heater, permanent wash-tubs, and Ridge wood water fixtures.

FIRST FLOOR—Two parlors with sliding doors, white marble mantels, gilt porcelain door furniture, walls and ceilings richly ornamented and frescoed, wide hall finished in the same style.

SECOND FLOOR—Three rooms and bath-room, with marble mantels and wash-basins.

THIRD FLOOR—Four rooms, pantries and closets, marble mantels and wash-basins, speaking-tubes and bells, inside blinds, shutters, &c., &c. All the houses are supplied with Ridgewood water and water-closets, and contain all the modern improvements. Terms will be liberal.

ALSO, TWENTY-FIVE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING-HOUSES AND STORES IN VAN BRUNT-ST., SOUTH BROOKLYN.

The above improved property as per maps.

This sale will afford a good opportunity to mechanics and others desirous of purchasing a home for themselves on easy terms. This property is located on both sides of Van Brunt-st., between Ewen, William, and King sts., in South Brooklyn. Each house contains eleven rooms and cellars. The above will be sold for 30 per cent. down, and the balance can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years, with the privilege of paying $100 or more in half yearly installments, if desired. For particulars and maps apply to the Auctioneers, No. 45 Nassau-st., E. B. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 80 Beaver-st.

Sale peremptory, by order of the Executor of Edward Kellogg, deceased.

ESTHER F. KELLOGG, Executrix.
CHAS. P. BALDWIN, } Executors.
E. R. KELLOGG, }

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF RARE AND ELEGANT FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 4, at 11 o'clock, at No. 38 8th-st., near 5th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of oak, rosewood and mahogany furniture, modern and antique, elaborately carved and finished in superior style; sofas, chairs, centre tables, armoir à glace, bedsteads, &c., of Paris manufacture; consol. from Florence, one 400 years old, probably unequaled in the City; banquets, of nearly equal antiquity; buffets, richly carved elizabethan chairs; cabinet, inlaid with tortoise shell; tables de nuit; parlor organ, by Alexander, of Paris; enamel and oval mirrors, elegantly carved extension dining table, &c.; Roman, Etruscan and Florentine vases, some of which were purchased in Paris, at the auction of Louis Philippe; a very costly bronze and Sienna mantel clock, with rich bronze relief, candelabra, &c., together with rarely equaled paintings, collected by the owner during his residence in Europe, among which are a superb copy, by Billet, of the celebrated Bonit picture by Murillo of the Immaculate Conception, a fruit and flower piece, by Chercelle; a portrait of Franklin, from an original (now lost) by Greatse; and many other elaborate and exquisitely finished originals and copies by ooted ancient and modern artists, of rare merit and value; also, statuary, mosaics, &c. The furniture may be seen the day before the sale upon permits from the auctioneer, at their office, No. 3 Pine-st., where catalogues can also be obtained.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, TO CLOSE A TRUST, OF NINE VALUABLE LOTS ON 127TH AND 128TH STREETS NEAR 5TH-AV., HARLEM—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

ON 127TH-ST.—Three lots south side of 127th-st., 235 feet west of 5th-av. Each lot 25x99 feet 11 inches.

ON 127TH AND 128TH STS.—Three lots, running through from 127th to 128th-st., commencing 385 feet east of 5th-av. Each lot 25x99 feet 11 inches. The above lots are a short distance above the Central Park, and near the 6th-av., in the most desirable and improved part of Harlem, and on the grade. The streets are graded, curb-stones laid and sidewalks flagged. The lots will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. 70 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., or E. P. Clark, Esq., No. 128 Broadway, American Exchange Bank Building.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOT NO. 37 WEST 36TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the finely polished brown-stone four-story, high-stoop, basement and sub-cellar house, 22 feet 3½ inches (more or less) by 53 feet, with library extension; lot 98 feet 9 inches, (or half the block,) No. 37 West 36th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Murray Hill, constituting, in the strictest sense, a first-class house, and cost $36,000. Title perfect. Terms at sale. The house can be seen between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., by cards of admission from the auctioneer, where a more full description can be had. Sale peremptory, to the highest bidder.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 3, at the Merchants' Exchange, the superior frame mansion in complete order for immediate occupancy, carriage house and six lots, between Broadway, 7th-av. and 54th and 55th sts.

Also, three lots northwest corner of 7th-av. and 54th-st.

Also, 66th-st., 100 feet west of 8th-av. All on the high ground adjacent to the Central Park.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WM. WITTERS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 454 Canal-st., the entire genteel furniture of a three-story house. Fine carpets, beds, bedding, bureaus, washstands, China, glass, &c., &c., together with everything usually found in a well-furnished house.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—TO THE TRADE AND OTHERS.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE, being the late stock of SIMPSON & SCHAFFER, at No. 89 Bowery to close the business.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the above warehouse, the entire stock, consisting of rosewood, mahogany, oak and black walnut parlor, hall, dining and bedroom furniture, of every style, comprising the largest and most varied assortment offered in many years. To be sold without reserve, for cash. Worthy the attention of the trade, hotel-keepers and others. N. B.—Goods can be stored on the premises till May 1, free of charge, if required. Catalogues on morning of sale.

WM. N. LEWIS, Auctioneer,

LARGE SALE OF HIGH-BRED CATTLE.

WILLIAM N. LEWIS will sell without reserve, on TUESDAY, April 3, at 1 o'clock, on the farm of the late James Buthgate, Esq., at Fordham, Westchester County, 18 very superior cows, 4 two-year old heifers, 1 bull, one pair of horses, brood mares, and farming utensils, &c.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 5 Cooper Institute.

AUCTION NOTICE.—DANIEL S. HOUGH WILL sell TO-MORROW, (Tuesday) April 3 at 10½ A. M., all the rich and costly furniture and house decorations contained in the private residence, No. 32 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., a few doors west of Broadway; this sale, embracing a fine assortment of first-class goods, mostly new, and in respectable order, and to be sold without reserve. In the catalogue will be found velvet and other carpets, rosewood suites, pier and mantel mirrors, rich rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, fine hair mattresses, a few meritorious oil paintings, superb mantel decorations, rich tables, rare and numerous other articles, corresponding in quality and style to those usually found in well furnished houses.

Notice is hereby given that during the entire Spring season we shall not indulge in lengthy and long drawn-out advertisements, regarding the practice as useless, and often grossly deceptive, intended more for strangers, especially for the people from the country, than for the intelligent citizens of the Metropolis. We shall at all time through our advertisements aim only to give the public an honest statement of facts, and a correct idea of what we have to sell, and we assure our customers that our advertisements shall correspond with our goods, and that they will receive at our hands in all cases equitable and honorable treatment. Catalogues at the houses on the morning of the sale.

HENRY H. LEWIS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY G. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, April 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 165 Madison-av., corner of 34th-st., the furniture of a family removing from the City, consisting of elegant mirrors, imperial, medallion and Brussels carpets and rugs, window curtains and cornices, piano-forte, dining and centre tables, tête-à-tête chairs, bedsteads and bureaus, made to order, and of superior quality and workmanship, rich wasegand and fixtures, of the most costly description; also, kitchen furniture, &c. At 13 o'clock, a quantity of old Madeira, Ports and Sherry wines in glass, &c.; the Madeira was imported from the house of March & Co., in 1850; the Ports and Sherry are of very superior quality, from the house of Codman & Co., Boston.

M. FITZPATRICK & BROTHERS, Auctioneers,

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF OVER $50,000 worth of books, stationery and blank books, paintings and engravings fine gold and silver watches and fine gold jewelry, clocks, silver-plated ware, cutlery and fancy goods, every morning, afternoon and evening this week, at the store No. 447 Broadway, above Canal-st. Order of sale—The fancy goods, watches, jewelry, cutlery, silver-plated ware, &c., will be sold each day at 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. and the books, paintings, &c., every evening at 7 o'clock.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

NO. 97 BOWERY.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell, on THURSDAY, April 5 at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, on the Bowery, the valuable 3-st. with buildings, on the east side of the street, 19 feet north Hester-st.; lot 25 by 100. The buildings consist of a two-story frame house in front, and a two-story brick house in rear, renting for $3,500. 75 feet of stone foundation for a large building is laid 10 feet below surface, running to within 25 feet of the front of the lot. Terms easy. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEWIS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, house and lot No. 598 6th-av., junction of Broadway, including rear building; lot 24 feet 8 inches by 100 feet deep. There is a lease on part of the property for three years, from June, 1860. Possession of the balance on delivery of the deeds. $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.

HENRY B. HEARS, Jr., Auctioneer.

Store 5½ Pine-st., between Broadway and Nassau st.

MONDAY, APRIL 2, AT 11 O'CLOCK, at No. 545 (new No. 63) Houston-st., Sheriff's sale of genteel household furniture, comprising fine entire furniture carpets, mirrors, parlor suites, obamber furniture, kitchen utensils, &c., of said house. By order of John Kelly Sheriff; B. Reilly, Deputy.

JOSEPH HOGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, AT 2 1-2 P. M., AT No. 112 Fulton-av., between Hoyt-st. and Elmplace, Brooklyn. The entire stock of reliable furniture in Humbert's Warerooms, comprising parlor, chamber, dining-room, and library furniture, in rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak all of the best manufacture. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

J. S. H. BASTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS AND earthenware, a large stock, TUESDAY, April 3, at 10 o'clock, at No. 321 Pearl-st., in lots to suit retailers; mostly best salable goods and a general assortment.

SALE OF FRUIT AND ORNAMENAL TREES, SHRUBS, VINES AND BOSES, GREENHOUSE PLANTS,
Flowering Bulbeus Roots, &c., &c.,
THIS DAY at No. 102 Malden-lane.
J. D. HOLBROOK.

TO DRUGGISTS—ASSIGNEE'S SALE—WILL be sold at auction, without reserve, by order of the undersigned, at 12 o'clock, THIS DAY, all the drugs, store and office fixtures contained in the drug-store corner of West Broadway and Duane-st. The stock has been assorted in lots for the convenience of purchasers.

N. STRATTON, Assignee, &c.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.—SEALED PROposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until Tuesday, the 10th day of April, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the wood required for the Public Schools of this City for this ensuing year, fifteen hundred cords of oak wood, and (300) three hundred cords of pine wood, more or less.

The oak wood to be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three feet long, nor less than three inches in diameter, delivered, sawed and piled, and, when required, split, in the yards, cellars or vaults of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority.

The pine wood to be of the best Virginia pine, not less than three (3) feet and six (6) inches long.

The proposals must state the price per cord of 128 cubic feet, solid measure, for the pine and oak wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load. The quantity split only as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The wood will be inspected and measured by and delivered under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said wood to be delivered at the schools when ordered, as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity of wood from the 1st day of May to the 25th day of July; and the remainder as required by the Committee. This contract for this fuel to be binding until May 25, 1861.

Security for the faithful performance of the contracts will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signature of the proposed sureties.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, and the contract to be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
ROBERT O. GLOVER,
RICHARD WARREN,
JOHN O'KEEFE,
WILLIAM B. EAGER, Jr.,
} Committee on Supplies.

PROPOSALS FOR $228,900 WATER STOCK of the City of New-York.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until SATURDAY, April 21, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Two Hundred and Twenty-eight Thousand Nine Hundred Dollars of the Water Stock of the City of New-York of the year 1844, authorized by chapter 342 of the Laws of 1854, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov 1, 1849, for purchasing Lands, constructing a new Reservoir, and extending the Croton Water-Works.

The said stock will consist of two thousand two hundred and eighty-nine shares, of one hundred dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly from the Sinking Fund for payment of interest on the City Debt, and the principal redeemable on the first day of October, 1875, from the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the City Debt.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be require to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

Upon presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Water Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 22, 1860

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1860.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROposals, directed to "Daniel E. Delavan, City Inspector," with the name of the bidder indorsed thereon, and the words "Proposals for cleaning the streets and avenues, &c., of the City of New-York, for the term of five years," will be received at the City Inspector's Office, No. 1 Centre-st., until Thursday, the 5th day of April, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the same will be publicly opened, for cleaning the streets, avenues, lanes and alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers, heads of slips, public lands and places, and the public markets and the limits thereof, to be thoroughly swept and cleaned, and to remove immediately therefrom all dirt, manure, ashes, garbage and rubbish for the term of five years, in compliance with the specifications of article 1 of chapter 23 of the Revised Ordinances of the Corporation of said City, adopted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty thereof, June 20, 1859.

The right to reject any and all proposals or bids received, if deemed to the interest of the Corporation, is hereby reserved.

Blank proposals, estimates and specifications, including form of contract, can be obtained upon application at the City Inspector's Office, No. 1 Centre-st.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

ROOFING.

PATENT MICA AND FIBROUS CEMENT ROOFING

Adapted to every variety of roof, new or old, and is unequaled for durability, beauty and cheapness, by any composition in use. Cement for sale by the barrel, with printed instructions for use, in any part of the country. JOSEPH DITTO & CO., No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

TRUNKS, &c.—JOHN CATNACH, TRUNK Manufacturer and Importer, No. 88 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st. Sole leather trunks, dress trunks &c., for American and European travelling; Paris made travelling and shopping bags, for ladies' and gentlemen's use.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jernsalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,

Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 53 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

ELECTION NOTICE.

OFFICE MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY,
JERSEY CITY, March 10, 1860.

Notice is hereby given that the annual election will be held at the office of the Company in Jersey City, on Monday, the 2d of April next, for the choice of five Directors, in place of Class No. 5, whose term of service will then expire, and of one Director of Class No. 4, to fill a vacancy. The poll will be open from 1 o'clock until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th inst. until the 2d of April next inclusive.

L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.

TO CAPITALISTS.

A gentleman leaving the City would dispose of a valuable and well rented piece of property, in a good location for stocks or up-town lots.

Apply or address

J. B. B.,
care of H. N. Fryatt,
No. 8 Fletcher-st.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 153 BOWERY—Under Mechaules' and Traders' Bank.—At an election for Directors of this Company, held Tuesday, March 13, the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

D. B. KEELER,	JOHN FOSTER,
E. SALTON,	WM. A. CUMMING,
GEO. J. PRICE,	ANDREW M. WHITLOCK,
ISAAC WALTON,	W. WAKE,
JAS. M. MILLS,	ALEX. McDONALD,
JOHN PALMER,	CHAS. PERLEY,
STEPH. VALENTINE,	ABM. DENIKE,
WM. DENNISTOUN,	NATHAN ASIEL,
E. D. BROWN,	JOBDAN L. MOTT, Jr.,
ROBT. M. FIELD,	JOHN L. MOORE,
STEPHEN CUTTER,	JOHN T. MORRIS,
D. H. KNAPP,	JOHN MURPHY,
JAMES BUMES,	BRYAN M. CAHILL,
JACOB WILSON,	A. T. BRIGGS,
SANFORD MEAD,	JOSEPH W. DURYEE.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, DAVID B. KEELER was unanimously reelected President.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SPRINGFIELD, MT. VERNON AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.—MT. VERNON, Ohio, March 1, 1860.—The public are hereby informed that APPLETON OAKSMITH has no further connection of any kind whatever with this Company, and all Powers of Attorney or Special Letters of Authority heretofore given to, or held by said Oaksmith, authorizing him to act for said Company, have some time since been canceled, annulled and withdrawn, and the Company will not hereafter be responsible for any acts of the said Oaksmith.

The public are further informed that W. H. DAVIS is for the present the only representative of the contract for building this Road.

WM. DUNBAR,
President.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March, 1860.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Corporation, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held in conformity with the requirements of the by-laws of this Company,) on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fifth (25th) day of April, 1860, at the office of the Company, in the city of Toledo, Ohio, commencing at 12 o'clock M.

FRANKLIN E. WORCESTER, Secretary.

ON SALE—MOBILE CITY EIGHT PER CENT. Bonds redeemable in 1885, interest payable in New-York semi-annually. 1st January and 1st July.

Rochester City 6 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1873, interest payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.

Troy City 6 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1873, interest payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable on the 10th day of April next, at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of Monday, the 2d day of April next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and will be re-opened on Wednesday, the 11th day of April, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. W. DURHAM, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm for which they will issue, free of charge, Letters of Credit, or Circular Letters, of £10 and upwards similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE APRIL 1, 1860 will be paid on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.:

Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.
St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal Company.
Pekin City.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad.
Also on the 4th of April the
San Francisco City Water Works.

OFFICE CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD COMPANY, OF MISSOURI—SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 29, 1860.—Notice is given that the semi-annual interest on the Seven per Cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company, of Missouri, falling due April 1, next, will be paid on presentation of the coupons therefor at the office of M. K. Jessup & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

M. BRAYMAN, President.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 29, 1860.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS FOR THIS COMpany's Stocks will be closed on the afternoon of April 5, and will remain closed until the morning of April 26, 1860, to enable the Company to prepare a list of the stockholders entitled to vote at the annual election of Directors, on the 30th of April next.

FRANKLIN E. WORCESTER,
Assistant Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors for the next election, will take place at the Bank on the first Tuesday in April ensuing.

The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock, P.M.

By order.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK, March 31, 1860.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and One half (3½) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th April next. The transfer books will be closed from the 2d to the 7th of April next inclusive. By order of the Board.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
Corner Fulton and Greenwich sts.,
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENTY-one Directors of this Company will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, April 10, 1860, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, March 30, 1860

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 9th of April. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 9th of April inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 11th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M. All sums deposited before April 10 will draw interest from the 1st.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL Secretary.

LOGAN COUNTY, VIRGINIA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The semi-annual interest on the mortgage bonds of this Company, due April 1, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office, No. 6 Wall-st.

B. F. WEYMOUTH,
Treasurer.

$4,000 TO $15,000 WANTED IMMEDIately, on satisfactory and very valuable property at Long Branch, N. J. The highest prices paid. The Railroad is now finishing to this place. Inquire, for full particulars, at the large Real Estate Office, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., NO. 52 WALL-ST., will pay coupons due April 1, on the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company second mortgage, Madison and Indianapolis 10 per cent. bonds, and Ross County, Ohio, Court-house bonds.

A YOUNG LADY OF THE HIGHEST respectability, a stranger in New-York, in embarrassed circumstances, wishes the loan of $40 or $50 for a short time; security given if required. Address Miss FANNIE G., Station C., Troy-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

RARE OLD BRANDIES,
CHOICE MADEIRA AND SHERRY WINES,
FINEST BOURBON & MONONGAHELA WHISKIES,
HAVANA CIGARS,
Constantly on hand and for sale by
S. S. WYCKOFF & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
No. 104 Murray-st.

PORT WINES, OF 1815 AND 1851, IN bottle. Solera Sherry, in bottle, packed in 3-dozen cases; Wm. Younger's East India Pale Ale, bottled, in Sole leather trunks, dress trunks &c., for American and European travelling; Paris made travelling and shopping bags, for ladies' and gentlemen's use.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD. FARE 25 TO ALBANY.

On and after MONDAY, March 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th st. station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams Bridge, 8:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 11 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt.
For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M. Mail, 3:30 P. M. Express train.
Connect with the New-York Central Railroad.

Returning, will leave:

Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains 5 and 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:40 P. M.
Dover Plains, 8 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., 4:10 P. M., Express trains.

The 9:30 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express trains connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroads.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, for the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train, from Pier No. 2 North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, via East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The California Pony Express.

THE TARIFF FOR MESSAGES.

St. Louis, Saturday, March 31.

We learn from Mr. STEBBINS, the Superintendent of the lines west of this city, that they commence receiving dispatches for the California Pony Express to-day. Each message will be numbered, and will be forwarded from the first station of the Telegraph line in Carson Valley in the same order as received here. Parties wishing their dispatches to take precedence must therefore send them in early. The lines will receive dispatches up to 5 P. M. of Tuesday next. Triplicates will be sent, and every precaution will be taken to prevent their destruction by water or wear and tear. The tariff from St. Louis to any point in California, including express and all other charges, will be five dollars and thirty cents for the first ten words, and ten cents for each additional word, and if messages fail to go through ahead of any other route the money will be refunded. The rates from New-York and other Atlantic cities are, six dollars and ninety cents for ten words, and twenty cents for each additional word, subject to the same conditions.

Later from Havana.

CONTINUED EXCITEMENT REGARDING THE MARIN EXPEDITION—STATE OF THE MARKET.

New-Orleans, Saturday, March 31.

The steamer *Empire City* has arrived here with Havana dates of the 27th inst.

Great excitement existed at Havana about the capture of the Marin expedition, and the papers denounce the capture as an act of war.

Sugar closed buoyant but active at 8¾@9 reals. The stock on the market was 180,000 boxes, against 200,000 last year.

Molasses was selling at 3½ reals.

Freights had slightly declined.

Exchange on London was 13¾@14 per cent. premium, and on New-York 2¾@3¾ per cent. premium.

Fires.

LUMBER YARD, DWELLINGS AND STORES.

Boston, Sunday, April 1.

A fire in Brighton on Saturday night destroyed the lumber-yard and contents of J. H. FULLER & SON, whose loss is $20,000, on which there is $9,000 insurance; one dwelling and two stores, owned by E. SOAREAWE, loss $7,000, no insurance; the grocery of HALSEY, KENDALL & Co., loss $7,000, insured $5,000, and two buildings, owned by CYPRAS BRACKETT, loss $6,000, insured $3,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

A fire in Chelsea on Saturday evening destroyed six dwellings, occupied by nearly twenty Irish families. Loss $10,000; insured $6,000.

DWELLING AND STORES—$40,000 LOSS.

Chicago, Saturday, March 31.

A fire at Kenosha, Wis., to-day, destroyed all the buildings on Main street, between Market and Pearl, except BAILEY'S dry goods store and the north side of Market-square. Loss estimated at $40,000, which is insured for $70,000.

A STEAMBOAT.

Evansville, Ind., Saturday, March 31.

The steamer *Kate May*, with 700 bales of Cotton on board, was burned at Cannelton this morning. The boat and cargo are a total loss. No lives were lost. The fire was the result of an accident.

A LIVERY STABLE.

Indianapolis, Saturday, March 31.

The livery-stable of O. W. JOHNSON was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss on the building, harness and buggies, about $2,500.

Singular Accident.

Philadelphia, Saturday, March 31.

An accident occurred at COOPER'S furnace, near this place, at noon to-day, by which three brothers named THOMAS, SAMUEL and JOHN STONEBACK were injured, the two first fatally, and the latter slightly. The accident was caused by some haulers of stone dumping a load into the place where the men were working.

The Vincennes at Boston.

THE CAPTAIN AND MATES OF THE SLAVER ORION ON BOARD.

Boston, Saturday, March 31.

The United States sloop-of-war *Vincennes*, from the Coast of Africa, arrived here to-day. She brings as prisoners Capt. MORGAN and mates, CHAMBERLAIN and DUNNING, of the slave bark *Orion*, captured on the coast.

A Counterfeiter Escapes from Durance.

Newark, N. J., Sunday, April 1.

GEORGE W. WILSON, recently arrested for passing counterfeit money, and awaiting trial, escaped last night from the Essex County Jail by means of false keys, leaving the door open behind him. It is regarded as fortunate that there was not a general jail delivery.

The Slave-Trade.

ALLEGED SEIZURE OF A LAWFUL TRADER.

Charleston, Sunday, April 1.

The brig *Jehossee*, on a legitimate trading voyage from here to the Coast of Africa, was overhauled and taken forcible possession of by a British vessel-of-war, and the officers and crew treated with gross indignity.

Strange Case of Shooting.

Nashville, Tenn., Saturday, March 31.

P. P. TREVITT, of Sparta, called on Dr. CARROW for professional assistance at the Commercial Hotel to-day, and while the latter was writing a prescription TREVITT shot him, killing him instantly. The act is attributed to *mania a potu*.

Obituary.

St. Louis, Saturday, March 31.

Maj. F. N. PAGE, U. S. A., died at Fort Smith Arkansas, on the 25th.

Sailing of the North Briton.

Portland, Me., Saturday, March 31.

The steamship *North Briton* sailed at 4 o'clock this afternoon for Liverpool.

Naval.

Norfolk, Sunday, April 1.

The United States steamer *Narragansett* sailed yesterday afternoon for the Pacific.

Commerce of Mobile.

Mobile, Friday, March 30.

Exports of the week	$759,425
Exports of the month	4,453,000
Exports of the quarter	17,257,455

Important Correction.

The New-Orleans market, of Friday, received last night and published in this morning's papers, was so shockingly mangled by the telegraphers, that we were obliged to have it repeated, with the following result.

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Friday, March 30.

Sales to-day 13,000 bales Middling at 10¾c.@10¾c. Sales of the week 74,000 bales. Receipts of the week 38,500 bales, against 24,000 last year. Exports of the week 38,500 bales. Increased receipts at this port, 454,000 bales. Increased at all ports, 758,500 bales. Stock in port, 465,500 bales. COFFEE firm; sales of the week 3,000 bags Prime, 12¾c.@13c. Stock, 25,000 bags, against 20,000 same time last year. Freight on Cotton to Liverpool, ⅝d. Exchange unaltered.

Cincinnati, Saturday, March 31.

FLOUR very dull. WHISKY unchanged. Provisions in fair demand. MESS PORK, $17 37½@$17 50 asked. BACON 7½c.@9½c. LARD 10¼c. Money quiet at 10@12 ₱ cent. for business paper. Sight Exchange on New-York ½@¾ ₱ cent. premium for gold.

Mobile, Saturday, March 31.

COTTON—Sales to-day 2,000 bales at 10c.@10¼c. for middling.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 31.

$4,000 Ohio 6s, '86..102		200 Reading Railroad.. 43	
1,000 Va. State 6s..... 85½		100 do.....42½	
5,000 Mo. State 6s..... 83½		300 do.....b45 43⅛	
5,000 do.....b30 84		35 do.....42⅝	
2,000 Cal. State 7s .. 89¼		200 Michigan Cen. R... 45¾	
1,000 Erie R. 6th m. bs. 100		10 do.....45	
1,000 do.....100¼		50 do.....b60 45⅜	
2,000 Erie R. 6th m. b. 45		200 do.....s30 45	
1,000 Erie R. bs. '75.. 31		50 do.....s60 45	
2,000 Read. R. R. 2d m. 98¾		200 do.....b10 45¾	
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds. 91¼		50 Mich. S. & N. I. R. 22	
3,000 do.....91⅝		50 do.....s30 21¾	
1,000 Gal. & Ch. 1st M. 91¾		50 do.....21⅝	
7,000 Del., L. & W. 2d M. 93		50 do.....s60 20¾	
15 Amer. Exch. Bank..101		50 Panama R.....b10.135¾	
34 Penn. Coal Co..... 84½		50 do.....135¾	
410 Pacific M. S. Co....104		50 do.....135¼	
50 do.....b60.104¾		100 Ill. Cent. R. Scrip.. 62	
25 Erie Railroad..... 19¾		200 do.....62¾	
200 Hudson R. R...b60 40¾		200 do.....b30 62⅝	
100 do.....40½		200 do.....b30 62¾	
200 do.....40¾		350 do.....b60 62⅝	
15 do.....40½		350 do.....62½	
200 do.....s60 40⅝		100 do.....62¾	
2000 N. Y. Central R.... 79¼		50 do.....b30 62½	
100 do.....79¾		5 Clev. Col. & Cin. R. 88	
200 do.....s10 78¾		10 do.....89¼	
50 do.....s60 78¾		250 Gal. & Chicago R... 82¾	
100 do.....b30 79		250 do.....b30 82¾	
100 do.....79		250 do.....b60 82¾	
200 do.....s10 79		50 do.....b10 82¾	
400 do.....s60 79		400 do.....82¾	
200 do.....79¼		100 do.....b10 82¾	
200 do.....s10 79¼		50 do.....s60 82⅝	
200 do.....b60 79¼		50 Clev. & Tol. R..... 28¾	
200 do.....b10 79¾		400 do.....28¾	
200 do.....79¾		300 do.....b60 28½	
200 do.....b10 79¾		10 do.....28	
600 Harlem Railroad.. 10¾		200 Chic. & R. I. R.... 65¾	
200 do.....b30 10¾		650 do.....65⅞	
200 Harlem R. Pref.b10 36½		200 do.....66	
200 do.....36¾		200 do.....b60 66¼	
1000 do.....s10 36¾		100 Del., L. & W. R.... 86	
25 New-Jersey R.....134		100 Cleve. & Pitts. R... 6	

Monday, April 2—A. M.

The Foreign Trade of the past week was comparatively active for the advanced stage of the season for Spring importations, in the entries of Foreign Merchandise. The total, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is $4,621,363, against $3,335,589 the corresponding week last season. The Export entries were to a liberal extent in Domestic Prodnce and Miscellaneous Goods—$1,688,836, against $1,725,436 same week last season. The Export of Specie scarcely half equal to the corresponding week last season: It amounts to $706,006, principally in California Gold bars and Mexican dollars by the steamers on Saturday, as against $1,343,059 same week in 1859. The following are the particulars:

Brig Jedith, Somers, Ponce—Doubloons	$16,007
Bark Wave Crest, Buenos Ayres—Donbloons	14,619
Brig J. W. Deusen, Para—American gold	10 000
Schooner Kasbec, Jacmel—Specie	3,500
Brig Winthrop, Santa Martha—French gold	2,000
Bark Teresa, St. Thomas—Five franc pieces	1,980
Bark Teresa, St. Thomas—American gold coin	78,000
Stm. Karnak, Nassau—Sovereigns	3,350
Stm. City of Manchester, Liverpool—California bars and silver	116,000
Stm. Tentonia, Hamburg—American gold	50,000
Stm. Tentonia, Hamburg—Mexican dollars	209,680
Stm. Tentonia, Hamburg—German silver	2,000
Stm. Fulton, Havre—California gold bars	200,870
Total	$706,006

The Sub-Treasury balance now stands $8,026,493, against $8,122,672 at the close of the previous week. The deliveries of Gold from California during the week were $1,051,000, more than equaling the Export demand; so that a further moderate increase on the Specie line in Bank is looked for in the weekly Statement to be made up this afternoon. The average of last Monday was $23,286,204, and the Loan and Discount line $127,613,507. In the latter no important change is anticipated, though toward the close of the week there wes an improved demand for temporary Loans on account of the decided revival of business on the Stock Exchange. In Discounts, the inquiry for strictly prime paper, below the rate usually current at Bank, is still ahead of the offering through the Bill Brokers, and the general supply of Money continues easy, both on the Street and at Bank. The Exchange market is also easy, and rules rather below than up to the Specie standard. The transactions on London for Saturday's mail were at 108¾ for Southern Bank bills, and 108¾ standard drawers here; and on Paris 5.18¾@5.17½.

According to the Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published early in March, for eight months of the current fiscal year, the entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of Bullion, from 1st July, 1859, to 1st March, inst., amounted to.....$155,004,000
Add four weeks in March..... 19,979,202

Total since July 1 to date	$174,983,202
Against same time last year	149,468,000
Increase this fiscal year	$25,515,202

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Prodnce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign articles re-exported, but exclusive of Specie.)

From 1st July to 1st March	$49,169,000
Add four weeks in March	7,235,993
Total since 1st July	$56,404,993
Against same time 1859	41,691,000
Increase this fiscal year	$14,713,993

The same tables make the Export of Specie from New-York from July 1 to March 1...$38,349,000
Add in March..... 2,383,136

Total since July 1	$41,732,136
Against same time 1859	21,663,000
Increase this fiscal year	$20,069,135

The Custom-house exact returns for the full month of March, which we expect to be able to publish in a few days, will vary somewhat the above comparison.

The shipments of Cotton to Foreign States from the Southern ports, of the present season, to date are:

2,604,000 bales, averaging $50	$130,200,000
Against 1,874,000 last year, aver'g $53 75.	97,347,550
Increased Export to date this year	$32,852,450
The total Export of Cotton the last year was 3.005,000 bales, of tha value of	$161,434,923

Giving an average value of about $53 75 to the bale, while we take $50 as the average of the present season, for the convenience of comparison. The average run of prices for both years has been much the same, though the immediate currency, say for Orleans Middling, is lower than this time last season.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	101@101¼
New-York Central	75⅝@74⅛@79⅛@79⅜
New-York and Erie	10¾@10⅝
Reading	41⅜@42⅞@42⅝
Rock Island	65½@64¾@67⅛
Michigan Guaranteed	23¼@24⅛@21½@22¼@21⅜
Michigan Southern, old	10¾@11⅛@10⅞
Michigan Central	4 ⅜@45@44⅜
Toledo	21¾@25¼@24@24⅜
Galena	61¾@62¾
Illinois Central	61⅛@60¾@65
Panama	133¾@136@135
Pacific Mail	98¾@105@104
Missouris	80¾@80½@83@82
Virginias	93@93¾
Tennessees	90¾@90@90½
Illinois Central Bonds	91⅛@91¼
Hudson River	38⅜@40¼
Harlem Preferred	34½@36½@36¼
Delaware and Hudson	96⅛@95@95¾

After a partial hesitation early in the week on one or two leading descriptions, the Stock Market gained additional strength and activity on nearly the entire list, up to the very close on Saturday afternoon. The advance on New-York Central from Thursday afternoon was *five per cent.*, under a very heavy line of purchases by the Broker of a single party. Who the principal or principals to this sudden and extraordinary operation of 20,000 or 25,000 shares was, of course, the subject of lively inquiry and surmise on the Street, the more so as some of the leading heaviest speculators, usually operating for the rise, and of late eagerly watching the turn of events at Albany, were scarcely prepared for so large an advance just now. At the same time, it was noticed that the market had previously moved, on this, as well as other speculative stocks, as though no probable event in the advancement of the Railway Tax question would long impede a further rise, and when the heavy order referred to came into the Exchange Board, the disposition to sell, after the first movement from 75@77 ₱ cent., was exceedingly sensitive. Another rise to 79½ took place on a comparatively reduced line of sales. The operations in the Stock on Saturday were about 7,000 shares, as against 15,000 (some estimates said 18,000) shares on Friday, the market closing at 4 o'clock 79½@¾ ₱ cent. The additional rise on Pacific Mail shares was 6½ ₱ cent. up to Thursday afternoon, when a good deal of cash stock was brought out at 105 ₱ cent., and the price subsequently manifested less buoyancy, though no decided weakness, with sales closing at 103¾ cash, and 104 buyer 60 days. The movement in Southern Michigan shares, of both classes, seemed also to pause about the middle of the week; the orders from the party seeking the control and reorganization of the finances of the Road at the April election, being less pressing. It is understood they have acquired the power by purchase and proxies to make their own ticket sure, and as the same time neglected and low-priced Bonds of the Company have also been taken hold of, under free orders from the same quarter, it is at least fair to assume, in advance of the election, a degree of earnestness and practical responsibility which ought to place the property on a better footing. The rise in the Second Mortgage, during the week, was from 38 to 43 ₱ cent., and in the Sinking Fund and General Mortgage from 60 to 66½ ₱ cent. The reorganization in the affairs of the Erie Company has also received a new and significant impulse, in the passage through the Legislature on Saturday of the Bill to foreclose and reorganize the old Corporation, and to create the new on the agreed basis of preserving, intact, the full value of all the original classes of securities and capital—the principal change being the conversion of the common Bonds, and all accrued and accruing coupons to the time of resuming half-yearly dividends, into a preference 7 ₱ cent. stock. These Bonds, as well as the mortgages, closed firm and in demand, and some disposition was manifested to take hold of the common shares as a fair speculation at present low prices. The shares of the Michigan Central Company are up to 45 ₱ cent.; the Toledo shares have advanced 3 ₱ cent., and the Sinking Fund Bonds 4 ₱ cent.; the Illinois Central, after wavering under the continued low quotations up to the last mail, from London, improved again on Saturday, partly on the slight turn in the English market advised by the *Arabia*, but chiefly on the increased traffic of the Road. The latest quotation was 62½@63 ₱ cent. on the Street at 4 o'clock on Saturday. Next to New-York Central, at the close of the week, the excitement in the shares of the Chicago and Rock Island ran highest, and against a pretty decided purpose to sell the stock *short* 30@60 days. The line taken in this way at 66¼ ₱ cent. was one or two thousand shares, the same and even a higher figure bid, in the same way, for more, and 67½ ₱ cent. cash paid after the printed list of sales in the afternoon. An advance of 1½@2 ₱ cent. is noted in Hudson and Harlem, and 5 ₱ cent. in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western shares, which sold as high as 83 ₱ cent. ex dividend. The general Share list closed with much firmness, the business being continued on the Street until after 4 o'clock.

In the State Stock of Missouri the speculation of the week was active and marked by frequent fluctuations on the news from the seat of legislation regarding the recent heavy additional grant of State credit to the Railways, which besides appropriating $4,150,000 new 6 ₱ cents., proposed the privilege of converting into the same stock all the 7 ₱ cent. indorsed mortgages of the Southwest Pacific Road. These amount to $2,800,000 already issued, and $1,700,000 authorized to be issued under previous grants. Of course so large an addition to the 6 ₱ cent. stock of the State as these two propositions imply, could not be viewed *here*, where the principal market for the stock is found, (for even the demand for Western banking is mainly supplied through New-York,) in any other light than as a hasty if not dangerous expansion of credit, and it was not until the telegraph reported a veto from the Governor, that the price showed a recovery to the rate prevailing before receipt of the first news of the passage of the bill. The additional dispatches to Saturday morning, though reporting the purpose of the Governor to have the bill reconsidered and amended, advised private parties, in interest for success of the new grant, that there was no probability of further action at present. There seems to be a wide difference of views between the Governor and the Railway majority in the Legislature, (which scarcely amounts to a working majority,) and very hard left-handed compliments pass from one to the other. At the same moment it is claimed that the Governor is in favor of a further grant to the principal roads, in his own way, and the *short* sellers of the stock since the veto are supposed to be acting on the belief that sooner or later this expansion of credit will be put through. It further appears that the NEW-YORK TIMES has been the means of provoking an unusual display of excitement and indignation in the lower branch of the Legislature, by copying, with the comment which the occasion called for, an extract from a letter inserted in an evening paper, as from a member of the Legislature. The discussion on tha subject ran through two days, and in the course of it the genuineness of the paragraph from the TIMES was called in question, and the matter charged upon our contemporary of the *Missouri Republican* as a fabrication! While we are sorry for this singular implication of the integrity of that veteran journal, which certainly reprodnced our remarks and the pointed extract in question, correctly, we hail tha sensitiveness in the Legislature on the subject as a good omen for the credit (and may we not add for the prudence?) of the rich and growing State of Missouri. The following movement was made in the Lower House on Monday last, and discussed the following day, without arriving at a final vote:

Mr. WELCH, of Johnson, offered a resolution, referring to an article which appeared in the NEW-YORK TIMES, of March 21, containing a letter from a member of the Missouri Legislature to a New-York stock broker. The letter states that the passage of the Railroad bill would be regarded as illegitimate by a majority of Missourians; and speaking of the effect of the bill if passed, it says: "Do nothing with any Missouri bonds which may be issued under the present forced bill for further State aid to our railroads, which will be squandered upon our roads without the free consent of an honorable majority of Missourians."

The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, said letter was unbecoming any member of the Legislature of Missouri—uncalled for—and its charges wholly unfounded, and the imputation of bad faith made against the character and credit of the State, are slanders upon the people of Missouri.

Resolved, That, should said bill be passed at the present extra session, be approved by the Governor, or become a law by the failure of the Governor to disapprove for the period of ten days, the credit of the State is as fully pledged to the payment of the bonds provided to be issued under said act as under any former law of this State; and all insinuations to the contrary meet the unqualified condemnation of the people of Missouri.

We learn that the Stock Exchange Board on Saturday restored to membership Mr. G. L. MAXWELL, (late MAXWELL & DART,) who lost his seat through the troubles of his then firm in September last.

The Bull's Head Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₱ cent., payable to-day.

The Shoe and Leather Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₱ cent., payable on Monday, 9th inst.

The transfers of the Chicago and Rock Island Company will be closed this afternoon, preliminary to the dividend of 3 ₱ cent., payable 10th inst., and they will be reopened on the morning of the 11th inst.

The settlement of the New-Haven Railroad case ought to be near at hand, considering the recent additional developments against the common honesty, and much more, against the binding legality of the "separation" of Stock attempted soon after the fraud of SCHUYLER in 1854. But we know of nothing at present, except the bill pending before our Legislature to repeal the New-York grant of way and franchise to the Company unless these claims are settled by the 1st of June, which is likely to hasten an adjustment on anything like decent terms. It appears that the rumor of an early compromise, noticed a few days since, has no other foundation than a private circular from Mr. N. A. COWDREY, of New-Haven, soliciting authority from the holders of what are called "Spurious Certificates," (that is, the certificates in regular form and with the genuine signatures of the President and Transfer Agent of the Company, which an irresponsible expert in book-keeping was directed to invalidate if he could as an over-issue,) to authorize him to accept 25 cents on the dollar, in cash, in satisfaction of their claims, or 27½ cents in the bonds of the Company, or 33⅓ cents in the stock of the Company, to be recognized as genuine. We believe Mr. COWDREY means what *he* proposes, but he does not pretend to speak *for the Company*, and if he did, the proposition, instead of being preposterous, would simply be insulting. The singular point about this and other vague suggestions of compromise is, that they are *timed* to correspond with the urgent petitions which have gone up to Albany for redress. Whether purposely so, or not, we cannot undertake to say, but it is exceedingly desirable that the Legislature should provide at least an alternative penalty against further delay. A more impudent abuse of a liberal franchise to a foreign corporation has seldom been known in this country, and the wrong falls mainly, if not exclusively, upon some of the best people of our own State. The Courts have, at length, arrested the further recognition of the pretended "separation" of stock in paying dividends; a fact which renders all classes of holders equally wronged by the present management, who, in resisting all settlement, have virtually left the use and control of the earnings of the Road—which should be large and valuable—in their own hands, without limitation as to time, and almost without responsibility as to the integrity with which the Road is operated.

An important decision has been rendered in favor of the Cleveland and Toledo Railway Company, confirming their purpose to abandon the repair and unprofitable use of the Junction Branch west of Sandusky. In the first place, the original Junction Company, before building their line or consolidating with the Cleveland, Norwalk and Toledo, were enjoined by the Courts from building the Port Clinton extension from Sandusky to Toledo in their own right. They then made an arrangement to lease the franchise of the Port Clinton Company. But the present management of the Cleveland and Toledo Company finding tha longer use of the Shore or Junction track of their line generally unprofitable, and especially so west of Sandusky—part of the track across the Bay being at best precarious, and recently damaged by storm—determined to abandon it. An injunction suit was instituted to prevent this; or, in other words, to compel the Company to repair the track and run it regularly at a heavy loss, and the name of the Port Clinton Company was employed as plaintiff. The following is tha decision of the Common Pleas Court of Ottawa County, Ohio:

Held by the Court—That the proof did not show any legal attempt to furnish aid to the plaintiff; that the plaintiff did nothing but to lend its name to the Junction Company to enable it to do what the Courts had said it had no power to do, and had enjoined it from doing, and for which its officers could have been attached but for this cloak furnished by the plaintiff. That no matter what the form was, if used for such purpose, the Court would not aid the plaintiff to enforce pretended rights so acquired. That the plaintiff had no substantial interest in the matter, but simply lent its name to shield the Junction Company from legal penalties.

2. Held that the plaintiff has not a constructed road, such as was contemplated by the statute, to be leased; that it could not lease its franchise or right to construct a road; that right was conferred upon it by the Legislature and could not be transferred or delegated to another without like authority; that it owned nothing and had nothing to lease or sell, and that if it had nothing to lease, the other party would not be prevented or estopped from saying so simply because a lease or transfer had been made out and delivered by the plaintiff.

3. That there was nothing in the instrument to the mortgagees of the Junction Company which the plaintiff could use by way of estoppel. They were third parties with whom the plaintiff had no connection or privity, and whatever their rights might be, the plaintiff could not avail itself of them. When a party makes an admission or declaration upon which another party acts, the party making the admission is estopped from denying the admission, because to permit it would be a fraud upon the party who believed and acted under it; here the admission was not made to the plaintiff, and it never did anything on the faith of it, and to say the least of it, the Court would not permit the plaintiff, if it were otherwise, to set up an estoppel to perpetuate a fraud.

The Court said it had examined the case with care, because of the large amount of property involved, and the great interest which the people along the line of the road manifested in the subject matter of the suit, and must say that the plaintiff had shown no rights in the matter which the Court was bound to protect or ought to enforce, and therefore dissolved the injunction and dismissed the petition.

The plaintiff gave notice of its intention to appeal to the District Court.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Chicago and Mississippi Road for the week and month to the 24th:

	Week.	Previously.	Total to 24th.
Passengers	$7,274	$14.699	$21,973
Freight	15,168	19,102	34,271
Mails	1,045	2,091	3,137
Total	$23,489	$35,893	$59,332
Corresponding week in 1859			$13,669

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says that the new Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, elected on Wednesday, met on Thursday morning at the office of the Company, in Pittsburgh, when GEORGE W. CASS was unanimously elected President of the Board, and SAMUEL HANNA, of Indiana, was unanimously chosen Vice-President. Some general business was then transacted, and previous to the adjournment of the Board, Mr. THOMSON resigned his position as Director, and THOS. A. SCOTT was elected by the Board to fill the vacancy.

The proposed consolidation of the Little Miami and Columbus, Xenia and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroads, was last week approved by the stockholders of the Columbus and Xenia Road, at Columbus. Some eight thousand shares were voted, and the entire vote was in favor of the contract.

The following complaint of the management of the California Steamship lines out of New-York is from the *Boston Traveller*:

There is a great outcry since the withdrawal of the opposition lins at the management of the California steam packets. People who paid their money a fortnight ago to secure passages, have, up to this hour, been unable to procure tickets, and some have been at the expense of a fruitless journey to New-York and back in pursuit of them. Surely this line is profitable enough to insure civil and decent treatment. If there is not pluck and capital enough in New-York and Boston to unhorse these dictators, commend us to a foreign alliance. The English have an ample supply of screw steamers, and an enterprising agent could make arrangements there in a brief space of time, to put on a line which could neither be frightened away nor bought off by the unprincipled New-York speculators. If there is not a man in Boston or New-York who has the energy to move in this matter, then we hope that little but big-hearted Portland, will take up the matter, and, by appealing to their British friends, relieve us from this villainous oligarchy.

COAL TRADE FOR WEEK AND SEASON.

	1859. Week.	1859. Total.	1860. Week.	1860. Total.
Phil. and Read. R.	21,631	401,774	35 408	444,115
Schuylkill Canal..	17,206	24,159	29,819	81,190
Lehigh Valley R..	8,778	153,804	14,860	226,913
Scranton, South..	7,349	91,578	13,454	143,496
Scranton, North..	3,430	24,345	2,493	26,420
Shamokin	1,640	15 966	2,457	21,598
Trevorton	1 916	24,890	3,198	18 519
Broad Top	1,749	28,021	3,223	37,638
H. Thomas (Sh. Mt. Co.)	577	1,590	1,407	7,457
Lykens Val. Co	491	835	1,031	7,177
Total	64,807	787,962	106,060	966,526

The *Albany Argus*, on the subject of tolling Rsilway freights from the West, remarks:

It would be well if the Senate would refer the subject of tolling the Roads to this *Pro Rata* Commission, or to another of similar character. We have no belief that any of our sister States or the Canadian Provinces will ever pursue the policy of *pro rating* freight; but if ever we are guilty of the folly of imposing tolls upon Railroads, we are quite sure that the Western States will retaliate by similar imposts upon property going west or southwest from this State. The moment we pass a law by which the grain and agricultural products of the West are compelled to pay toll on our Railroads, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota will charge tolls upon our manufactures, our stoves, plows, &c. and upon the merchandise which our port of New-York receives and distributes through the West. They will pass these statutes, not for revenue, though their necessities are greater than ours, but expressly as retaliatory enactments, to remain in force just so long as our system of Railroad tolls endures, and no longer.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed, but the Governor has not yet signed, a General Banking Law, similar to our New-York system, the basis of circulation being limited to Pennsylvania and United States Public Stocks, at 95 ₱ cent. of market value, which value is not to be reckoned over par. The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of Saturday, says:

Pennsylvania 5's were ⅛@¼ higher, in consequence, we presume, of the report from Harrisburgh, that the Free Banking bill had passed both branches of the Legislature, and would probably receive the signature of the Governor. Should there be any demand for more banks under this law, the necessity of State 5's as a basis of circulation, will no doubt improve their price. There is not, however, here, any desire for more banking, as is proven in the fact that there is yet unsubscribed stock in all the new banks, and of that which has been taken the market price is below the amount paid. We do not anticipate much increase of banking under the law. The features of the law under which the old banks exist are considered more desirable than are those of the proposed new law, and there being no rush for shares in existing banks, the new ones will be held in even less favor, and probably go begging.

We are requested to call attention to the dividend notice, in our advertising columns, of the Cairo and Fulton Company.

We are indebted to the Cashier of the Sub-Treasury Office, Mr. RUESELL, for the following report of the business of March:

March 1, 1860. By balance		$4,032,055 83
Receipts during tha month:		
Customs	$3,472,548 20	
Patent Fees	9,031 15	
Post-office Department	2,334,428 07	
Transfers	100,000 00	
Miscellaneous	14,193 70	
Treasury Notes	1,680 00—	8,710,201 12
Total		$12,742,256 95
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	$4,689,184 13	
Post-office Drafts	2,676,084 35—	7,565,268 48
March 31, 1860, Balance		$5,176,988 47
By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts		$2,279,446 61
By Receipts during the Month	1,603,156 25—	3,882,602 86
To payments		1,521,657 38
Balance		$2,360,945 48
By Balance, Cr., Interest Accounts		$18,694 77
To Payments		27,890 59
Balance		$21,116 28
By receipts for Customs in March, 1860		$3 472,548 20
By receipts for Customs in March, 1859		2,701,838 47
Increase in March, 1860		$770,709 73
By Balance, Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$1,306,035 67
By Coin received during the month	$488,852 02	
By Fine Bars received during the Month	656,567 76—	1,145.439 78
Total		$2,451,475 45
To payments in Coin	$1.132.960 45	
To payments in Fine Bars	155,348 60—	1,288.329 05
Balance		$1,163,146 40
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$7,569,050 23	
By Coin in hand, in Assay Office	212,618 68—	7,771,668 91
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	954,795 23	
By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office	314,165 66—	1,268,960 89
Total		$9.040.629 80
Less due depositors		1,014,136 71
Balance		$8,026.493 09

Statement of Business at the United States Assay Office at New-York for the month ending March 3, 1860:

Deposits of Gold.

Foreign Coins	$8,000	
Foreign Bullion	15,000	
United States Bullion	267.000—	$290,000 00
Deposits and Purchases of Silver.		
Foreign Coins	23,400	
Foreign Bullion	5,500	
U.S. Bullion (contained in gold)	2,500	
U. S. Bullion, (old coins)	1,100—	32,500 00
Total deposits, payable in bars	180,000	
Total deposits, payable in coins	142,500—	322,500 00
Gold Bars stamped		728,096 36
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		$148,020 23

The Legislature of Louisiana has further modified the Usury Law of that State. The new act provides that the owner of any promissory note, bond or written obligation for the payment of money, to order or bearer, or transferable by assignment, shall have the right to collect the whole amount of such, though it should include a greater rate of interest or discount than 8 ₱ cent per annum; provided it shall not bear more than 8 ₱ per annum after maturity until paid.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING CARD.

Our importations and selections of all choice fabrics of the French and English markets suitable for our City trade, have been received and are now ready. They embrace many beautiful styles of Cassimeres, Spring Coatings and Vestings of our own special designs, to be found nowhere else. Our friends would do well to make early selections.

Our stock of Spring Clothing, both for men and boys, is now ready, and in great variety. Notwithstanding the well-known superiority of our make and style, we are prepared to sell at the lowest figures in the trade. DEVLIN & HUDSON,

Nos. 258, 259, 260, Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—We feel perfectly satisfied that, on a fair trial of the virtues of this preparation for scald-head and ringworm, its merits will insure it a place in the nursery closet. For rash, pimples and scurf on the head, it is equally efficacious.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail, *vid* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

A West India mail will be made up on Monday, April 2, for the *Star of the West*, closing at 1½ P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Due.	Leave	For
Canada	April 4	Boston	Liverpool.
Etna	April 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Jura	April 4	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	April 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Illinois	April 7	New-York	Havre.
John Bell	April 7	New-York	Glasgow.
Arabia	April 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	April 14	New-York	Hamburg.
Adriatic	April 14

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2663. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The Opening Skirmish of the Presidential Fight.

Probable Success of the Republican Gubernatorial and Legislative Tickets.

GENERAL RESULTS.

FROM THE PALLADIUM OFFICE, (REP.)

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, April 2.

In 85 towns, or more than half the State heard from, Buckingham, Republican, leads over 1,000. This includes heavy majorities in Middletown, Waterbury, and most of the Democratic Districts. The House is Republican by an increased majority, and the Senate probably the same.

FROM THE HARTFORD COURANT OFFICE, (REP.)

HARTFORD, Monday, April 2.

It is impossible at the present time to give any correct opinion as to the result on Governor. It is believed, however, that BUCKINGHAM is elected.

FROM THE TIMES OFFICE, (DEM.)

HARTFORD, Monday, April 2.

Our returns show a net gain for SEYMOUR of 1,641, in thirty-seven towns and cities.

MAJORITIES FOR GOVERNOR.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

	Seymour, (Dem.)	Buckingham, (Opp.)
Middletown	290	—
Durham	—	19
Cromwell	69	—
Portland	379	—
Chatham	9	—

Democratic Representatives elected: Chatham, 2; Middletown, 2.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

	Seymour, (Dem.)	Buckingham, (Opp.)
Stamford	—	14
Darien	—	4
Greenwich	85	—
Norwalk	—	160
Wilton	—	51
New-Canaan	—	34
Ridgefield	—	87
Bridgeport	97	—
Danbury	—	35
Bethel	—	32
New-Fairfield	1	—

BRIDGEPORT, Monday, April 2.

The vote in this town to-day is the largest ever polled here. For Governor the vote stands as follows: Seymour, 1,200; Buckingham, 1,103; Seymour's majority, 97. James C. Loomis, Democratic Representative, has 56 majority. R. H. Winslow, Democratic Senator, from the Tenth District, has 83 majority.

BRIDGEPORT, Monday, April 2—11 P. M.

Representatives—Two Republicans are elected in Fairfield. There is a tie in Stratford. One Democrat is elected in Bridgeport, one in Westport, one in Weston, one in Easton, one in Monroe, one in Huntington, and one in Trumbull.

The Democrats are now marching in procession and cheering loudly. Bonfires are burning in the streets, and the greatest enthusiasm is manifested.

Norwalk elects two Republican Representatives, and the Republican legislative ticket was also successful in Ridgefield.

DANBURY—Wildman, Republican Senator, 34 majority. *Sheriff*—Seely, Republican, 10 majority. This is a reduction in the Republican vote of nearly three-quarters, as compared with the last election.

BETHEL—For Senator, 37 Republican majority.

ELEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—Republican majority, 26—a decrease of 100.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

	Seymour, (Dem.)	Buckingham, (Op.)
Hartford	349	—

COURANT OFFICE, HARTFORD, Monday, April 2—10 P. M.

Seymour in this city has 349 majority. Hartford County, with four towns to hear from, gives Buckingham 7,956, Seymour 8,268—making a Republican loss of 361 in the County, if the four towns to be heard from vote as they did last year.

Senators.—Two Democrats are elected and one Republican—the same as last yeer. The Republicans gain two Representatives in the County.

NEW-HAVEN COUNTY.

	Seymour, (Dem)	Buckingham, (Op.)
New-Haven	685	—
Waterbury	135	—

WATERBURY.—The election in this town has resulted in the triumph of the Democrats. The total vote polled is 1,600, of which Seymonr has 867; Buckingham, 732—Seymour's majority, 135. The Democrats carry the entire State ticket by large majorities. For Representatives, Brown (Dem.) leads Welton (Rep.) 172; Coe (Dem.) leads Chase (Rep) 134. Of the adjoining towns, as far as heard from, five towns give a Republican majority, and nine a Democratic majority. Of these fourteen towns, the majority for Buckingham is 53. The Democrats appear to take their victory quietly, making no unusual demonstration.

OUR LATEST DISPATCHES.

HARTFORD, Monday, April 3—2 A. M.

Hartford, New-Haven, Tolland, New-London and Windham Counties give Buckingham 1,100 majority. The returns of Middlesex, Fairfield and Litchfield Counties will not vary the result a great deal.

Buckingham is elected, without doubt, and both branches of the Legislature are Republican by decided majorities, the House by a handsome increase over last year. This result insures a Republican United States Senator. It has been one of the hardest fought battles ever witnessed in this State.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, April 3—2 A. M.

Eighteen towns in Hartford County give 398 Democratic majority. The other towns gave last year 192 Republican majority. The majority for Seymour in that County is 300.

New-Haven county, complete, gives Seymour 978 majority.

New-London County, complete, gives 600 Republican majority.

Windham County, complete, 1,116 Republican majority.

Fairfield County, eight towns, 126 Republican majority; it will probably be 200.

Litchfield and Tolland Counties gave 462 majority last year. The few returns now received show Republican gains.

Middlesex County gave 228 Democratic majority last year, and now in seven towns the Democrats gain 106, mostly in Middletown. The remaining seven towns, it is estimated, will make Seymour's majority in the county 350.

The House is Republican by nearly two-thirds.

The Senate, by returns and estimates, stands 13 Republicans to 8 Democrats.

If the towns to be heard from come in the same as last year, BUCKINGHAM, Republican, will be elected by about 1,000 majority.

FROM THE PACIFIC SIDE.

The Overland Mail of March 11—Still More Glowing Accounts from Washoe and Napa—Mining in Oregon—General and Commercial News.

MELOY'S STATION, Sunday, April 1.

The Overland Mail coach, with San Francisco dates to March 11, arrived at this station at about 12 o'clock last night.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, March 11—12 M.

No arrivals. Sailed on the 10th, Ship *Emily*, FARNAM, for Callao.

There is not much for this mail.

During five days of last week the San Francisco Branch Mint coined $595,000 in double eagles.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

Thirty tons of Washoe silver-ore, from the Ophir mine, has been smelted at the chemical laboratory of JOSEPH MOSHEIMER & Co., San Francisco, yielding an average of over $3,000 per ton, or about $100,000 in all. The company received a little more than $400 per ton for extracting the silver. Mr. MOSHEIMER is making preparations to establish a large smelting laboratory at Carson Valley.

Mr. W. S. TAYLOR, a reliable merchant, has just returned from the Washoe Mines. He informs the *Alta California* that he found 2,000 people at Virginia City, eating what they could get, sleeping on floors and in tents, and living generally in 1849-style. He went down 100 feet into the Mexican claim, in the Comstock Lead. Three men were engaged in digging the ore, two in carrying it up to the surface, and three in separating the rich ore from the poor. The vein is about ten feet wide. The ore pays $5,000 to the ton, and grows richer as they go deeper. Tunnels are being dug to reach other points of this lead. A tunnel is to be run 600 feet between the present mining places, and will go under Virginia City. His account is considered by the *Alta California* as entirely reliable.

Mr. ALPHEUS BULL, a banker, is now at the Washoe mines. He writes to a friend as follows:

"The country is unknown, and much that is said must be taken with a great deal of allowance. I saw but two claims that were paying an ounce of the mineral; the balance are undeveloped: hence their value is all conjecture. To me it appears to be a mineral country, and the relative success of the adventurers will, I apprehend, correspond with our early gold seekers in California."

A correspondent of the Sacramento *Union* writes from the Dalles, Oregon, under date of Feb. 10, concerning the new Similkameen gold mines, that the reports of rich gold fields are confirmed, but that the extent of them is not yet determined. Parties that have come into our valley the past week for supplies report that for 70 miles good prospects are found, and that the richest of all, some 40 miles from here, is the bar that was first discovered. Fifty-three men left this place for the mines yesterday. The tide has fairly set in, and nothing can prevent a rush to the mines. The snow has left us, and farmers here commenced putting in their Spring crops.

The last Yreka *Union* says that quartz mines in Jackson County, Oregon, continue yielding immense profits. From the accounts given, they excel anything yet known in California. A responsible merchant of San Francisco has paid a visit to these mines and returned. He called at the *Bulletin* office, and exhibited specimens of quartz taken from the Ish mine, seven feet below the surface. The ore in these specimens is evenly distributed through the rock, as if it had been broken and rounded into small pebble shapes and stirred in while the mass was hot. The owners of the mine claim that the quartz taken from it is worth $20,000 to the ton. They have already taken $200,000 worth out and can see as much more of equal richness in the small opening made in the ledge.

Valuable quartz discoveries are also reported at Yreka, a lead having been opened in the mountain at the head of Miner-street, from which $2,500 was taken the first day after its discovery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The bill authorizing Butte County to subscribe $200,000 towerds extending the Sacramento Valley Railroad northward to Oroville, has become a law.

The California Stage Company has expressed a willingness to carry a daily mail between California and Portland, Oregon, for the same pay the steamship company receives for carrying a tri-monthly mail between San Francisco and Portland.

At last accounts there was much activity in the organization of companies at the Napa quicksilver mines, and the work of opening them had commenced in six different places, creating a considerable demand for labor.

BY TELEGRAPH TO FRESNO CITY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, March 13—5 P. M.

Arrived yesterday, ship *Reynard*, from Boston: to-day, ships *Harry Hastings*, *Great Republic*, *Ocean Telegraph*, *Expounder* and *Good Hope*, all from New-York; Danish ship *Carolina*, from Australia; steamer *Sonora*, from Panama.

Sailed, ship *Sparkling Wave*, for Realejo.

Sugar market buoyant; No. 1 China brisk, at 8¾c.; jobbing sales of crushed, at 16¾c. @17c.; 1,800 firkins of old butter, at auction, brought 8c. @10c. per pound. Provisions very dull. No sales from the fleet that arrived to-day. The market is generally weaker. The country trade is without improvement, and the city trade buy nothing until they are compelled to do so.

Eight buildings were destroyed by fire at Shasta, on the 10th. Loss, $15,000.

A telegraphic dispatch from Yreka last night says that GEORGE Isa and three others concerned in the Ish claim at Jacksonville, Oregon, have arrived at Yreka *en route* for the Atlantic States. A ledge of almost solid gold has been found on their claim twenty feet below the surface. THOMAS COMSTOCK was offered $80,000 for his fifth interest, but refused it, saying that the wealth of the ROTHSCHILDS would not tempt him to sell it.

The Pony Express.

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED—THE TIME TABLE.

ST. JOSEPH, Monday, April 2.

The arrangements are all completed whereby the first pony of the California express will leave here to-morrow, at 5 o'clock, P. M. In order to avoid the delay of letters from New-York and other Eastern cities, one day, viz.: over Sabbath, the day and hour of starting from here will be changed to Friday of each week, at 9 A. M. The next express will not leave here till Friday, the 13th day of April, after which it will start regularly every week. Time to Fort Kearney, 34 hours; Great Salt Lake, 124 hours; Carson City, 188 hours; Placerville, 226 hours; Sacramento City, 234 hours; and San Francisco, 240 hours. Dispatches will be telegraphed from the nearest telegraph station, which will be reached in about 200 hours. Dispatches will go from any point east to any place in California in about 205 hours. Dispatches are already coming in for this route.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

AN ADJOURNMENT PROBABLE TO-DAY—THE SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD.

HARRISBURG, PA., Monday, April 2.

The Legislature will adjourn *sine die* to-morrow. Both Houses are still in session hurrying through the consideration of the calendar. The Committee of Conference on the Sunbury and Erie Railroad bill reported it in an amended form, postponing all foreclosure claims, the sale of the road, and other embarrassments under which the Company labor, until the 1st of May, 1861, and appropriating $600,000 to satisfy creditors, claimants for labor, mechanics, &c. The report met the concurrence of both Houses. The Committee of Conference reported that the General Appropriation bill passed by the Senate was rejected by the House. The Governor will call an extra session if the bill is not passed before the adjournment. The principal difference is in the matter of the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, the House demanding that they shall be increased. The salaries of the Judges in Philadelphia and Allegheny County are increased by the Committee's report. The House is still in session.

Municipal Elections in Michigan.

DETROIT, Monday, April 2.

At the municipal election to-day in Ann Arbor the Republicans elected their Meyor and most of the City officers by increased majorities.

At Adrian the Republicans elected their Mayor by 90 majority.

At Grand Rapids M. L. SWEET, Republican, for Mayor, is elected by 15 majority.

At Jackson the Republican candidate for Mayor is elected by about 20 majority.

At Owasso, AMOS GOULD, Democrat, for Mayor, has over 200 majority.

At Ypsilanti, FALLETT, Democrat, for Mayor, has 100 majority.

At Niles, the Democrats elect their entire ticket by 50 majority.

At Pontiac, the entire Democratic ticket is elected by from 10 to 80 majority.

At Flint, Cold Water and Hillsdale, the Republicans elect their entire tickets by about the usual majority.

The Illinois Delegates to Charleston.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, April 2.

The *Republican* says that it is asserted that Hon. Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, has addressed a letter to Mr. HERNDON, of Springfield, Ill., urging the delegates appointed by the Administration Democrats of that State, by all means to attend the Charleston Convention. The letter assures the delegates that they will be admitted to the Convention, and counsels them to pay no attention to what newspapers may say; and advises them to come by the Southern routes, intimating that funds will be provided for their expenses.

Messages for Europe.

A NEW LINE OF COMMUNICATION VIA ST. JOHNS, N.F.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, April 2.

Messages for Europe to go forward per steamship *Circassian* to Galway can be filed at No. 21 Wall-street to-day, and up to noon to-morrow. This is undoubtedly the speediest means of communication with Europe, as was shown by the last eastward trip of the *Prince Albert*, when dispatches from New-Orleans were delivered in London, Havre and Liverpool inside of seven days from date. The tolls on any message left at the above named office before to-morrow noon will be refunded in case the dispatch fails to be put on board the *Circassian*.

Election in St. Louis.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, April 2.

Incomplete returns of one Councilman in each election district indicate that the Republicans have carried five Wards, and the Democrats three. There were no party nominations in two Wards, from which Independents were elected.

From New-Orleans.

ARRIVAL FROM HAVANA—AMMUNITION FOR MIRAMON—A FOOT-RACE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, April 2.

The steamer *Habana*, from Havana 30th ult., has arrived. The markets are unchanged. The excitement about the captured steamers continued. It is reported that an agent of MIRAMON is in this city now after ammunition, etc.

"Unknown" won the foot-race yesterday for $5,000 by ten feet. SCHULTZ was ahead in the first hundred yards. Time, 18½ secouds. Another $10,000 race is proposed at Louisville.

Fires.

KEROSENE OIL WORKS AT HAMILTON, C. W.

HAMILTON, C. W., Monday, April 2.

WILLIAMS' Kerosene oil works were destroyed by fire on Saturday night last, together with 7,000 gallons of oil.

HOTEL AND STORES AT DANVILLE, PENN.

DANVILLE, Penn., Monday, April 2.

The Mansion House, SCROTH'S restaurant, BROWN'S saloon, SAVAGE'S jewelry establishment, and DORAN'S tailor shop, were destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. Loss, $15,000; partially insured. Fire supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

BUSINESS PORTION OF JACKSONPORT, ARK.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Monday, April 2.

Almost the entire business portion of Jacksonport, Ark., was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last. Loss $150,000, insured for $81,000.

The Carstang-Shaw Case.

VERDICT FOR SHAW, THE DEFENDANT.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, April 1.

Major WRIGHT closed his argument in the Carstang-Shaw case last evening. His speech occupied nearly eight hours in delivery, after which the jury retired, and in twenty minutes rendered a verdict for the defendant. A motion for a new trial was immediately filed by the plaintiff's counsel. In case the motion is refused, the case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

The Great Western Railroad.

HAMILTON, C. W., Monday, April 2.

The traffic on the Great Western Railroad is rapidly increasing. The returns for the last fortnight show an increase of $12,000 over the corresponding period of last year.

The Slaver Orion.

THE OFFICERS HELD FOR TRIAL.

BOSTON, Monday, April 2.

MORGAN, CHAMBERLAIN and DUNNING, late officers of the bark *Orion*, an alleged slaver, are held in $5,000 each for trial. The examination will probably take place to-morrow.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Debate on the Davis Resolutions in the Senate.

Interesting Remarks of Messrs. Saulsbury, Ten Eyck, Brown and Wigfall.

The House upon the Utah Saints and their Sins.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 2.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The annuity goods for the Indians in the Eastern District of Washington Territory will be dispatched over Lieut. MULLAN'S new wagon road, and distributed at Heligate. The Expedition will be thirty-five days in reaching Fort Benton, but the good condition of the route in question leaves no doubt that it will be open in season to permit the movement of the troops, and the transportation of Indian supplies. One hundred thousand dollars more will be required to make this route good during heavy rains.

The Indian Bureau is now vigorously occupied in drafting the necessary instructions, and making arrangements to remit funds, and carry out the Indian treaties in Oregon, the appropriation for that purpose having passed Congress.

Pursuant to instructions from the War Department, the commanding officer at Fort Ridgely, will detail one of the foot companies of artillery under his command, for detached service, to be stationed temporarily at Yellow Medicine, for the protection of the Indians on the reserve at that place. The officer in command is to communicate directly with the Department Head-quarters.

Secretary COBB has appointed MURRAY WHALON, of Pennsylvania, secret agent of the Government on the Pacific coast, *vice* J. Ross BROWNE resigned.

REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS.

The bill which Hon. R. E. FENTON, of New-York, introduced at the commencement of the present session, having received the action of the Committee to which it had been referred, has been reported in the House of Representatives without amendment, and is in a position to be taken up at any time for consideration. It proposes to allow the officers of the Revolutionary army and their heirs the life half pay which was promised them by the Continental Congress, deducting therefrom all sums which the Government ever paid by way of commutation certificates, or as pay under the act of May 15, 1828. Whatever balance may be due on this basis, is to be paid without interest. The bill also provides 160 acres of land to the surviving children of each Revolutionary soldier who served fourteen days, or was engaged in battle, &c. There is a strong feeling in Congress in favor of the bill, and it will doubtless be taken up in the House and passed at an early day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gen. JEFFERSON DAVIS is again suffering from inflammation of the eyes. The surgical operation performed on one, last Saturday, it is apprehended will result in the loss of both.

Washington is likely to be favored with a street railroad war equal to that lately waged in Baltimore. The Senate is about to pass a bill granting the franchise to a squad of speculators over the heads of citizens claiming the grant. The House will arrest such legislation.

ARMY NEWS.

The two Superintendents of the General Recruiting Service are ordered to organize at Fort Columbus and Newport Barracks, four companies of recruits; two at each depôt, of seventy-five men, or as near that number as possible, for the troops serving in the Department of Oregon, each company to have four lance sergeants, four lance corporals and two musicians, Non-commissioned officers are to be selected from the permanent party. Should there be a deficiency of recruits at either place to organize two companies, the Superintendents are to notify each other of the fact, that the deficiency may be supplied from the depôt having a surplus, and such recruits will join the deficient company at Jefferson Barracks.

Recruits will be detached to Jefferson Barracks the 20th inst., and will move on the 1st of May following from St. Louis, by the Missouri River to Fort Benton, thence to Fort Dallas, by the route passed over by Lieut. MULLAN, of the Second Artillery. Brevet-Col. ROESAR C. BUCHANAN, of the Fourth Infantry, is assigned to the command, and will proceed to St. Louis in advance of the recruits, to superintend the arrangements of troops for the march. The other officers assigned to duty with the recruits are Capt. LENNARD, of the Third Artillery; Capt. JONES, of the Fourth Infantry; Lieuts. LIVINGSTON, of the Third Artillery, KANTZ, of the Fourth Infantry, and KELTON, of the Sixth Infantry, and Second-Lieut. STONDARTON, of the Sixth Infantry, to report at Fort Columbus on the 15th inst. Capt. HENDRICKSON, of the Sixth Infantry, and Lieuts. MERCER, of the First Dragoons, SMITH, of the Sixth Infantry, and CARR, of the Ninth Infantry, are to report to Newport Barracks.

Brevet Col. JOHNSON, Acting Inspector-General, will inspect the recruits at Jefferson Barracks prior to their march from that post. On the arrival of the detachment at Fort Dallas, its distribution will be made under the orders of the commander of the Department of Oregon.

All officers of the Second Dragoons, of the Fourth Artillery, and of the Tenth Infantry, absent from Forts Kearney and Laramie, and the Department of Utah, except those on special duty, will report in person at Fort Leavenworth on the 25th inst., for duty, with a detachment of recruits to leave that post about the 1st of May following for Camp Floyd.

All officers absent from the First Dragoons, and the Eighth Infantry, stationed in the Department; from the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, the Fifth and Seventh Regiments of Infantry, except those on other special duty than the recruiting service, will report in person at Fort Leavenworth on 25th of July next, for duty, with a detachment of recruits, to leave that post about the 1st of August following for the Department of New-Mexico. All officers absent from the Third Regiment of Infantry, except those on special duty, will report in person on the 1st of July next, at San Antonio, Texas, to the commanding officer of the Department of Texas.

Officers who may report according to the above instructions, will join their respective posts and companies after executing these special orders. Should any officer be prevented by ill health from obeying these orders, before he can be excused he must present the certificate of the officer of the Medical Staff of the Army, which certificate must distinctly set forth the inability of the officer to perform the journey. In all cases the officer will be informed whether such certificate has been accepted.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 2.

The case of the United States against BOLTON, on an appeal from the Northern District Court of California, involving the title to three square leagues of San Francisco lands, was taken up in the Supreme Court to-day, WILLIAM B. REED making the opening argument for the United States. The Court, in view of the magnitude of the case, granted the request of BOLTON'S counsel, that three hours be allowed each for argument.

Col. BROWN writes to the War Department, from Brownsville, that reports the most false and exaggerated are put in circulation by persons interested in fomenting trouble, on the Rio Grande border, immediately before the leaving of the New-Orleans steamer, for the evident purpose of exercising an influence on public opinion in the States. Hence such reports should be received with the greatest caution. He adds that the Cortinas movement was a mere raid, and the accounts largely magnified.

The State Department has written a letter to our Consul, Mr. HELM, at Havana, commendatory of his partial success in behalf of LIANO, a native Spaniard, but a naturalized citizen of the United States, who was summoned to military duty. In addition to other friendly offices, the Captain-General will submit the question to his Government, with a recommendation that LIANO be exempted from military duty. Secretary CASS has sent to Mr. HELM, for the information of the Captain-General, a copy of the instructions to our Minister to Berlin, Mr. WRIGHT, on the subject of interference with the rights of American naturalized citizens.

The majority of the House Committee on the Post-office are in favor of the Senate bill for a telegraph to the Pacific, but with amendments, reducing the price of messages 25 per cent. The Committee are divided as to the amount of subsidy the Government shall pay.

Mr. BUACH has been appointed a member of that Committee in place of Mr. ENGLISH, excused from service. This supplies a Representative from the Pacific, which was much desired.

It appears by a statement of the *Picayune's* Vera Cruz correspondent, of March 21, that Capt. ALDAM wrote to MIRAMON protesting very strongly against wanton and inhuman destruction of English property and of non-combatants.

The Constitutional Union Committee to-night decided that the Chairman should convene the entire National Committee of Three Hundred simultaneously with the Convention to be held at Baltimore, May 9, to ratify nominations and take steps to further the organization for prosecuting the canvas.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 2.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) from the Finance Committee, reported back the Indian Appropriation bill amendment, and gave notice, that he would call it up to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) the bill for the final adjustment of private land claims in Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri, was taken up.

Mr. BENJAMIN stated that the object of the bill was to prevent the presentation to Congress one at a time of these private land claims.

The bill was passed.

The bill to authorize the the location of certain warrants for bounty lands heretofore issued, on motion of Mr. HAMLIN was called up and passed.

The territorial resolutions of Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) were called up.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) said the resolutions were the occasion of his speaking on the state of the Union and discussing its integrity; whether it is imperiled, and if so, who is responsible? and what remedies were there? He regarded the Federal Union as the palladium of our liberty, and would therefore oppose the political parties which threatened it. Some GIBBON would yet write the fall of the Union unless we timely pause and wisely act. It was scarce eighty years ago since the Revolutionary war was fought by those from the North, the South and the then West, who achieved a common liberty for them selves and their posterity. After that came the formation of the Federal Union, and there were conflicts then which were not irrepressible. Our fathers differed widely, but did not assume a moral government over the world. They knew no *capital* and *labor* States—now so called by political aspirants,—nor did they discuss the Slavery question; but they placed a clause in the Constitution relative to the escape of fugitives from labor from one State into another, which was a distinct and positive recognition of rights of property in slaves. It recognized the constitutional right of one man to have property in another man against the interference of States. He proceeded to discuss the Slavery questions presented from the earliest times to the present, and cited the first Fugitive Slave law of 1793, as recognizing property in slaves, and said he believed if ever there was a blot and blur on the history of the country, it was the Missouri Compromise. He charged the agitation of the Slavery question on the enemies of the Democratic Party heretofore and now. After condemning the hellish deed of Old BROWN, he referred to the political events of the day by an inquiry if the Union was imperilled. He believed that one man more than all others had brought the Union to the very verge of destruction by his teachings and advice. That man was an aspirant to the highest office of the land, was a teacher of the views of the Republican Party, and the same who recently delivered a speech in the Senate. The same man was once Governor of New-York, and refused to return to Virginia three men who escaped, charged with the crime of stealing slaves. If JOHN BROWN had carried all the slaves of Virginia to New-York, Mr. SEWARD would be a fortunate Governor for him in such an event. He quotes Mr. SEWARD'S Cleveland speech, showing that he was in favor of abolishing Slavery in the States and violating the Fugitive Slave Law. He there said "Slavery must be abolished, and you and I must do it." He also quoted from his letter to the colored citizens of Albany, that they had a right to complain of the Union, as it did not give them equal rights with others. When the Republicans assemble around the Council Board at Chicago, and call the roll of States, and there are no answers from the States where rest the remains of WASHINGTON, SUMTER and MARION, and nominate a candidate to rule over these subjected provinces, who had told the colored people that they had a right to impugn the memories of these Fathers of the Country, perhaps the patient sons of these Fathers will submit to the yoke. The motto of the banner of the Republican Party was lawlessness, and the party was bound to nothing, and its actions were duly determined by exigencies. In conclusion, he said Delaware was the first to adopt the Constitution, and will be the last to abandon it, and advocated the harmony of the Democratic Party as tending to destroy the evils which threatened the Union.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) said New-Jersey always had been true to the Union and Constitution, as understood by their framers and the statesmen of that day. The question was not now, Slavery in the States, but its extension into territory now free. None, except a few enemies of the Constitution, pretended that Congress had any right to abolish Slavery in the States in any way, but the question was as to whether in the broad domain, the common property of the Union, it should supplant free labor, enterprise and industry in the matter of commerce, colleges, schools and the golden harvest. The different systems of labor, slave and free, could exist in different sections of the country, but could not in the same field and workshop. The question was the introduction of Slavery into Territory where men are now free as the wild deer bounding over the prairie. He regarded Slavery as an evil. New-Jersey abolished it early, and then hoped others would, but because they did not it was no reason he should come here and vilify and traduce members of the latter States. Slavery would have been abolished in many places if there had not been unwarrantable interferences with it. He proceeded to speak of the Fugitive Slave law, and said New-Jersey had had one of her own in force since 1793, and they had regarded it as obligatory on them. They had no doubt of its constitutionality. In one unreported case, Chief-Justice HORNBLOWAR had discharged a slave because of a defect in the evidence, and had expressed an opinion as to the effect of its unconstitutionality, but it had not obtained with them. His people were in favor of executing the Fugitive Slave law, and he cited a case where a Representative of his State (Mr. STRATTON) advocated it, and sent three slaves back to Congress by a very large Republican vote. He contended that the principles of the Republican party were identical with those of JEFFERSON and the ordinance of 1787, and said that New-Jersey would stand with the Middle States in repelling ultraism and extravagance, and beg the other states States, by the memories of Monmouth, Trenton, Saratoga, Bunker Hill, New-Orleans and Guilford, to maintain the Union.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) said it was well known that he contended that a territorial legislature could abolish Slavery by non-action, and that he favored Congressional protection of property in the Territories. For this the charges had been brought against him that he had departed from the usages of the party, and was interpolating new rules. He proposed briefly to deny these charges, for he had not attempted to interpolate in party usages anything not advocated by our fathers. He would show that in 1822, Congress, by an express law, overthrew and set aside certain laws of Florida Territory, and went further than that, by refunding certain monies paid under the repealed law, and substituted an independent law in its stead. It was thus asserted that Congress had the right to protect property in the Territories. He cited the case of a law passed in 1834, where Congress by direct law protected Slavery in Florida, which was voted for by WEBSTER, CLAY, FORSYTH and GAUNDY, and many other illustrious men of that Congress, and passed through both Houses of Congress without a dissenting voice, and was approved by President JACKSON. Yet he (BROWN) was denominated a heretic for advocating now what those illustrious men approved. He stood where they stood; he advocated their acts, and asked nothing new. Oh, Senators! he exclaimed, how have we fallen! He asked for no new theory, yet he had been condemned by Republicans and some Democrats for it. What depth of infamy was the South sinking to to allow these things to go on? He then referred to Mr. ATHERTON'S resolutions of the Thirty-fifth Congress, declaring that Congress had no right to make a distinction in the property of States going into the Territories, and, concluding, contended that this question of protection was never denied until the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty" came into Congress. He would maintain his position and allow no petty neighborhood politician to whistle him down.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.,) spoke at some length, saying, in the course of his remarks, that the people of a Territory could not admit or reject Slavery. The South asked that slave property might be placed on a footing with all other property. The first property man ever had was in men. He was opposed to starting new questions at this time, and would therefore vote for Mr. DAVIS' instead of Mr. BROWN'S resolution, although he regretted that any had been introduced. It was better to let the Charleston Convention nominate its candidate without a platform, fight the battle, starve out the Republicans, and discuss these things afterwards.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 2.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill to extend the right of appeal from decisions of Circuit Courts to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the removal of the obstructions at Hurigate, and a bill for the improvement of Harlem River, which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MORSE, of Maine, (Rep.,) ineffectually endeavored to introduce a bill prohibiting the Chinese Coolie trade in American vessels.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) objected.

The bill for the suppression of polygamy in Utah was considered.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said this bill should pass with as much unanimity as possible, for the crime of polygamy was not only extensively practiced, but attempted to be legalized by statute. He argued, in reply to Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) that Congress has power over this low and degrading imposture, and that the very first year after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, a law was passed for the punishment of certain crimes wherever the jurisdiction of the United States extended.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, (Dem.,) interrupting, said there was no instance in which Congress attempted to operate directly for the punishment of the crime in organized Territories.

Mr. MILSON took issue, referring to the legislative history in support of the argument.

Mr. TAYLOR also controverted his position, but

Mr. MILLSON adverted to the gentleman's own State, Louisiana, to show when it was in a Territorial condition the penal laws were extended thither for the punishment of murder, arson, forgery, and every other crime.

Mr. PAYOR, of Virginia, (Dem.,) argued that the question of constitutional power is sustained by the uniform policy of the Government. Congress may supervise and annul the organic law of any incipient State. The Republican Party may associate polygamy and Slavery as the twin relics of barbarism, but he disputed the philosophy of the classification. He denied that they stand on the same ground and would fall together when driven from the shelter of a common security. In the interest of Slavery he repudiated the suggestion that the power which Congress possesses over the Territories for the punishment of crime and the suppression of polygamy may be perverted for the destruction of the rights and interests of persons holding slaves. The Territories are the common property of the people of the United States, and the power Congress possesses over them cannot be perverted for the benefit of any section repulsive to the justice and subversive of the equality of the States.

Mr. HOOPER, of Utah, (Dem.,) said polygamy was a part of the Mormon religious faith.

Mr. PAYOR replied, he had examined the disgusting and blasphemous farrago called the Mormon Bible, and he could not find therein a solitary word recognizing polygamy as a matter of religion. He did not, however, pretend to be acquainted with all the polemics of the Salt Lake Saints. The results of polygamy were seen in the bitter fruits of sedition and crime. This scandalous crime should be extirpated. It was offensive in the eyes of nations, and a reproach to civil liberty.

Mr. ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, (Amer.,) said two colored persons were conversing about the millenium, when the lion and the lamb shall lie down together. One contented himself by remarking that the time had not yet come, while the other said, when it did come, the lamb would be found inside the lion. [Laughter.] We have here, however, the lion and the lamb lying down together, and it remains for the historian to find out which is the lamb, and which is the lion. The Democrats and Republicans harmonize on the vexed question of the power of Congress over the Territories. That his morality might not be questioned, he said he would vote for this bill or any other, and this disposition should be attributed to to his early teaching of piety. [Laughter.] He repeated that this question brings up the whole power of Congress to govern the Territories, by which the Democrats will be required to stand when the question of Slavery is involved. The Democratic catechism has been often revised, and so rapidly that people were not able to keep up with the changes, and now he was required to say that Congress has plenary power all on one side, provided it is in favor of the negro. This was not as yet published as the last authoritative exposition of the Democratic creed, but it would have endorsers more respectable than the Helper book. Incest, adultery and polygamy are kindred offences. If punishment may be extended to married persons they may to single ones. If the law may be applied to whites, it may be applied to blacks. The Constitution recognizes Slavery no more than it does husband and wife.

Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) inquired whether the gentleman maintained and asserted the power of Congress to punish Slavery as a crime in the Territories.

Mr. ETHERIDGE replied—if he was showing the difficulties gentlemen may have, for fear they will not see them. Whoever votes for the bill does so with a distinct understanding that Congress has power to punish adultery, and may extend the power to the interdiction of Slavery by unfriendly legislation. But he would vote for the bill because he believed Congress would always have too much good sense to do it. [Laughter.]

Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) asked whether the gentleman, in voting for this bill, voted for the principle that Congress has the right to abolish Slavery in the Territories?

Mr. ETHERIDGE repeated that he would vote for the bill in order to scour this nauseating offence, and because he thought Congress could prohibit it in Utah. It extends its provisions as well to blacks as to the whites. As to the operation on Slavery, the only guarantee he had was the good sense, liberality and fair dealing of Congress.

Mr. PAYOR remarked that the gentleman from Tennessee said he regarded every one voting for this bill as voting for the right of Congress to abolish Slavery in the Territories. That might be and was true as to the gentleman, but he (PAYOR) repudiated that view of the question. He observed a distinction between Slavery and polygamy under the Constitution.

Mr. ETHERIDGE—I know you do. You have said so. I was only speaking for myself.

Mr. LAMAR—My question is whether Congress has power to declare and punish Slavery as a felony in the Territories.

Mr. ETHERIDGE—I admit the power of Congress to legislate over black as well as white persons, and while this bill does not embrace black persons, Congress may do so. The gentleman from North Carolina, by offering an amendment, sought to dodge the question.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) assured the gentleman he did, not went to dodge. Polygamy might continue to exist before he would vote for the first section of the bill.

Mr. ETHERIDGE replied that the gentleman was not willing to face the responsibility by voting against the bill, but at the same time, afforded by his amendment a narrow plank by which his friends might escape from the burning wreck.

Mr. TAYLOR opposed the bill. It would be a dead letter on the statute book. He advocated Mr. BRANCH'S amendment, which would apply a remedy for the evil which all seem desirous should be eatirpated. He argued that the Constitution is one of limited powers, and gave no authority to pass a measure like that under consideration.

A motion having been made to adjourn, Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said they should remain and continue the debate.

Mr. LAMAR was prepared to meet the question in a spirit of patriotism and not of party. The bill in effect declared that an entire community is guilty of felony. Owing to the great importance of the subject, it should receive a calm and not a hurried consideration.

Mr. NELSON, of Tennessee, (Amer.,) agreed that the bill was of great magnitude and should be carefully considered. After a liberal amount of discussion he would move the previous question, say 1:30 to-morrow afterno

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Apan. 2.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, 1890... 90
1,000 Ind. State 5s..... 88
2,000 Virginia State 6s 93⅜
5,000 Mo. State 6s..... 81⅝
4,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.103
15,000 Erie 2d m. b. '83.. 70
1,000 do..... 70⅜
1,000 H. Riv. R. 1st M.103¾
1,000 H. Riv. R. 2d M.. 86
1,000 M. C. R. 8 ₱c. 1st m. S. F. Con. bds.... 92⅜
5,000 Mich. So. 2d m b. 45
5 Pacific M. S. Co....103¾
100 do.....104
200 do.....b0.104¼
50 do.....104
$2,000 Ind. Bds. Ex. 95
3,000 R.R. 8ch M. Bs. b60 47
20,000 do.....b60 48
1,000 R.R Cyt. Bs. '71. 34
2,000 Mich. S 2d M. Bs. 44
10,000 do.....b30 45
1,000 do.....444
4,000 Ill Freeland Bs. 99
2,000 Ch. & Alt. 1st M. 91⅜
1,000 Cin. & Chi. 2d M.B.89⅜
2,000 Del., L. & W. 2d M. 93
2,000 Clev. & Tol. R. F. B 65
10 Bank of Commerce. 98¼
15 St. Nicholas Bank. 94
70 Penn. Coal Co..... 94½
100 N. Y. Cen. R.... 83 79
700 do.....b30 79
500 do.....78⅞
25 do.....78⅞
1100 do.....78⅝
250 do.....78⅛
500 do.....b60 78⅛
200 do.....b10 78⅝
200 do.....b60 78⅝
200 do.....b60 79
1470 do.....79
1100 do.....b60 79⅛
300 do.....b30 79⅛
250 do.....78⅜
150 do.....78⅜
200 do.....b10 78⅝
100 do.....b60 78
200 do.....b30 78⅛

SECOND BOARD.

170 N. Y. Central R.... 77⅜
600 do..... 77⅝
100 do..... 77⅞
200 Erie Railroad..... 10⅝
175 do..... 11
50 Hud. River R..b30 40
50 Mich. Cent. R..... 44
150 do..... 44⅛
150 Mich. S. & N. I. R. 97
51 M. S. & N. I. G. S.. 20
100 Panama Railroad..131
150 Ind. & Cincin. R... 34⅞
100 Gal. & Chicago R.. 61⅜
200 do.....b60 61⅜
200 do.....b60 62
100 Clev. & Toledo R.. 23⅜
100 do..... 23⅞
82 Del., L. & W. R.... 84
50 Cumb. Coal Pref.. 15
250 Pacific M. S. Co....101
100 do.....b'0 104
50 do.....b15 104
50 do.....104
100 do.....b60 104
100 do.....103⅞
100 do.....b60 103⅞
100 Reading Railroad.. 42⅝
200 do..... 42⅞
50 Ill. Cen. E. Sc'p b'30 62⅝
10 Cleve. & Pitt'sb. R.. 5⅛
150 Mich. Cen. R..... 44⅛
150 do..... 44⅜
10 do..... 44⅝
100 do.....b60 44⅝
100 do.....b60 44⅜
500 Mi. So. & N. Ins. R.. 10⅛
100 do..... 10⅜
100 do..... 10⅝
150 M. S. & N. I. G. St 21
50 do..... 20⅜
100 do..... 20⅞
100 Panama Railroad..134⅛
50 do.....b60. 134⅜
200 Gal. & Chic. R..b60 81⅝
50 do..... 81⅞
50 do..... 81⅝
500 Cleve. & Tol. R.... 24
200 do..... 23⅞
100 do.....b60 23⅝
100 do.....b60 23⅝
700 Chic. & Rock I. R..c 67⅜
950 do.....b3 67⅛
100 do.....s10 67⅜
200 do.....s10 67½
24 N. J. R. Scrip..... 115

Monday, April 2—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York on Saturday, March 31, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of March 24:

Increase in Loans	$774,716
Increase in Specie	134,555
Increase in Circulation	19,060
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,314,612

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	April 2, 1860.	March 31, 1860.	March 24, 1860.
Capital	$68,048,000	$69,433,000	$69,433,000
Loans	128,702,192	128,388,223	127,613,507
Specie	25,732,161	23,420,759	23,286,204
Circulation	8,221,753	8,444,326	8,335,266
Gross Deposits	110,614,425	106,309,687	107,505,279
Exchanged	22,877,287	22,887,856	25,397,660
Undrawn	87,737,138	83,422,037	82,107,419
In Sub-Treasury	7,816,780	8,026,493	8,122,672

The Bank return shows a general upward movement. The increase in Loans and Discounts and also in the line of Deposits, is larger than calculated upon. The balances from the interior are now accumulating at New-York, and we look for a further advance in the Deposit line through the Spring months. The market for Money this week opens without alteration in Discount rates. On temporary Loan a fair employment continues on the Stock Exchange, and the rates are 6 ₱ cent. as the rule at Bank, and 5@6 ₱ cent., according to the class of collateral, with outside lenders. The Exchange market for the Boston steamer is 108¾@¾ on London, and f.5.18¾@f.5.17½ on Paris, the same as last week, with a fair demand to-day and no large variety of first class bills offering.

After the excitement and rapid advance in prices at the close of last week, the Stock Exchange opened this morning with less buoyancy of demand, and prices soon manifested comparative weakness on the Share list and on Missouri State Stock, while the Railway Mortgages were nearly all higher, and Erie and Michigan Southern in demand. The decline in New-York Central and most of the Western Shares to the close of the early Board was ¾@1 ₱ cent., and soon after the adjournment at noon, the Street speculation showed increased feverishness, and on telegraphic advice from Albany that the Attorney-General had sent in an opinion sustaining the Tolling power of the State, New-York Central dropped 1 ₱ cent. additional, selling, for a short time, as low as 77½ @¾, as against 79¼@¾ early in the morning, before the Exchange met. This reaction was partially recovered from at the Second Board, when the sellers on the decline moved with caution, and but little business was accomplished in this Stock. The price closed 77¾@78 ₱ cent., and Rock Island Shares 63¾@¾ ex. dividend of 3 ₱ cent., as against 67½ with the dividend on Saturday. The other Western Stocks were 20@20½ for Michigan Guaranteed; 9¾@10 for the old stock; 61¾@62 for Galena; 62½@¾ for Illinois Central; 24@24½ for Toledo, and the market steady. Panama sympathized in the general decline of the day about 1 ₱ cent., while Pacific Mail advanced 1¼ ₱ cent., and sold at 105 ₱ cent. Missouri Sixes 81, seller 60 days, in the forenoon; 81¾@¾, cash, in the afternoon. The passage of the Erie Reorganizing bill through the Legislature caused an increased demand for all the Bonds of the Company, and 2@3 ₱ cent. rise in the price of the mortgages. The Bonds of the New-York Central, Hudson River, and Harlem, were all firm, and Michigan Central 8 ₱ cents. sold at 92½ ₱ cent., ex coupon of 4 ₱ cent. paid to-day. There was a free demand for Michigan Southern Bonds at 44@45 ₱ cent., which is a further rise of 2 ₱ cent. In Government Stocks nothing was done, nor in Illinois Construction Bonds, the dividend on which is paid to-day.

The pending Michigan Southern election, which takes places on the 25th inst., at Toledo, begins to excite some feeling on the part of the incumbent administration. Mr. GEORGE BLISS, the President of the Company, put forth a circular over his own name, a week or ten days since, in the course of which he indicated his purpose to voluntarily retire from the administration. As the matter appeared to be more personal to himself than general to the shareholders, and was unaccompanied by anything like a Balance Sheet of the concern, the remarks of Mr. B. seemed to call for little notice or comment from the Press. But some of our contemporaries—the *American Railway Journal* among others—have taken a different view of this demonstration, and have very poiatedly impeached both the motive and good taste of the writer. Since then, Mr. BLISS, under authority of at least a quorum of his Board, has issued a second circular, the contents of which, while affording the Balance Sheet, which the other omitted, directly concern all the stock and boadholders, and that portion of the public disposed to regard the late and present market value of the property as below its intrinsic or productive worth. This circular is as follows:

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW YORK, March 29, 1860.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS: The annual meeting for the choice of Directors of your Company will be holden at Toledo the 25th of April next. The Board have just sent to the Press a very full report of their proceedings, and a plain statement of the present condition of the Company. That Report will soon be in your hands. But for your earlier information we annex hereto a condensed abstract of some of its most important facts and statements. You will readily see that a great revolution and reform has been accomplished, and the affairs of the company placed upon a comparatively safe basis. In accomplishing this result, we have been obliged to apply some of the earnings of the road to the payment of a portion of the secured floating debt, in order to protect our securities and indorsers. This has caused a postponement in paying a share of the interest on the funded debt.

Certain outside parties, professing to be dissatisfied with that course, have combined to change the direction by installing themselves and their friends in the management of the road. The two principal operators are Directors and owners in one or the other of the two roads on the south shore of Lake Erie.

As you are aware, our road, from its natural position, has a great advantage in facilities of business in Summer, in the use of Lake Erie, as well as the roads on the south shore. If those roads, as one of them has the last year, establish arbitrary rates, in a measure prohibitory, we have the alternative of the Lake navigation. Hence the interest of the management of the South Shore roads to control our line, and hence the business over their roads, depriving ours of the great advantage, which was one of the leading inducements to its construction. One object avowed is to reorganize the Company, and raise the stock and bonds to a reduced aggregate. How far this plan is matured is not known publicly. But the operators for a change unreservedly express the opinion that the whole stock and debt must be reduced to *single millions*, thus wiping out seven millions of the property of the stockholders and bondholders.

The Directors do not believe there is any necessity for this operation. The outside assets of the Company are amply sufficient, if they can be controlled and properly managed, to pay off the whole floating debt proper of the Company. The traffic of the road is improving, showing an increase in each of the last five months—in the aggregate, $100,819 04—over the corresponding months of the last year, and the current month shows a much larger increase.

With all the embarrassments of the last year the road has paid expenses and interest on the funded debt within.....$40,062 62
And adding the appropriation for this year to the sinking fund..... 32,935 00
It makes a total deficiency of.....$72,998 62

—which is less than two weeks of our present earnings.

The road and machinery are in the very best order, and the business is done with exemplary economy. The greater part of the outside embarrassments of 1857, such as suits, disagreements with other companies, want of titles, &c., are removed. The future is a promising one, and it only needs conservative management, a perseverance in the course pursued during the last two years, and we have great confidence that ere long the affairs of the Company may be placed on a solid basis, and the business not only pay expenses and interest, but give a moderate dividend on the stock.

ABSTRACT OF THE STATISTICS OF THE REPORT, MARCH 1, 1860.

The Capital Stock, (Common, 61,246 shares; Guaranteed, 28,936 shares,) representing	$9,018,200 00
The Bonded Debt	2,531,000 00
The Floating Debt (including Pay-Rolls,)	1,086,793 60
Total	$12 633,993 60
The Floating Debt in November, 1857, was	$2,415,527 00
The Floating Debt in March 1, 1859, was.	1,244,774 00
This Debt, *proper*, March 1, 1860, was.....$665,598 51 (Of which $408,204 is secured,)	
Add Pay-Rolls and Vouchers for last two months, and contingencies, less cash in Agent's hands... 140,169 38	
Making.....$825,767 89	
Add Coupons unpaid Feb. 29, 1860..... 261,025 71	
Total March 1, 1860.....	$1,086,793 60
The Receipts of the year, from all sources, were.....	$1,834,421 09
Operating Expenses, including Taxes.....$1,105,234 59	
Treasurer's Office and Eastern Expenses..... 20,693 36—1,125.927 95	
Net surplus.....	$708,493 14
The Interest account for the year is.....	748,556 76
Deficiency.....	$40,063 62
Add the year's appropriations due Sinking Fund.....	32.935 00
Total deficiency.....	$72,998 62
The past year the earnings have been reduced.....	$165,603 87
Expenses were reduced.....	116,356 56
Net decrease.....	$68,646 51

The personal attendance of the Stockholders at the meeting is earnestly requested.

If you cannot attend, and desire your stock to be represented, you may return the annexed proxy, in blank, to my address at Toledo, and the Directors, at their meeting in Toledo, April 24, next, will designate the person to vote upon the same. By order of the Board. GEO. BLISS, President.

We do not believe that this appeal will in any respect change the result of the election on the 25th April. As we understand the case, *a radical change of administration is now a foregone conclusion.* The points to be considered are, the justice of the very direct charge here made as to the purpose and motive of the new rule, and secondly, the effect of this circular on stockholders who have as yet taken no part in the canvass, and are, perhaps, still at fault as to the real merits of the controversy. We have certainly no feeling on the subject and no particular partialities for either side, but a little plain speaking is due to the three or four gentlemen—Mr. W. F. HAVEMEYER and his associates—who have undertaken to control the future of this large property, and whose motives are assailed by Mr. BLISS and his colleagues. The movement has evidently *raised*, not *razeed*, the market value of the property. The gross balance sheet involves eighteen millions, in round numbers, in Share Capital and Funded Debt. A few weeks since this eighteen stood at only *five* millions in the open market. On Saturday last, before the appearance of this official manifesto, nimiag to defeat the movement, the eighteen millions gross stood in a market value of nearly *seven* instead of five millions six weeks ago. And if, under the new rule, when fully secured, as it will be, this value is raised to *twelve* millions, it strikes na that the bond and shareholders are seven millions richer than in February, instead of having seven millions "wiped ont" hy the change. In this practical view of the matter, the term *razee* would seem to be out of place in the circular.

But to-day we have a reaction from the market value of the property on Saturday. The appreciation up to that time is damaged, not by this circular alone, but by the current insinuation, which it now makes official, that the control is sought by Mr. HAVEMEYER and his associates, not for what the property could be made to pay, but for its subsidiary use to the Southern Shore Railway lines around Lake Erie—the use of the lake itself to be wholly excluded—which insinuation or charge we feel authorized to say is wholly unwarranted. No such side interest or subsidiary object is in the contemplation of these gentlemen. Their interest is directly and unequivocally in the property of the Michigan Southern Company, and their confidence in it has been shown, not by solicitag proxies so much as hy purchasing heavily and freely into every class of stock and bonds, believing that five millions were too low for it in February, and that twelve millions will not be too dear, after putting new life and imparting new credit to the management.

COMPARATIVE VALUES IN ROUND NUMBERS.

	Par.	Market, Feb. 4, 1860.	Mar. 31, '60.
First Mortgages	$2,000,000	$1,400,000	$1,500,000
Branch and S. F. do	4,000,000	2 000,000	2,640,000
Plain and Seconds.	3,000,000	900 000	1.300,000
Guaranteed Stock.	3,000,000	400,000	700,000
Old Stock	6,000,000	200,000	600,000
Total	$18,000,000	$5,000 000	$6,800,000

We extremely regret to notice the death of Mr. ISAAC TOWNSEND, one of our most respected hough retired merchants, who was Vice-President of the Bank of the State of New-York at the time of his decease. Mr. TOWNSEND has been in weak health for several months, but his friends were ecarcely prepared for the fatal turn in his case at the close of last week.

The annual election for Directors of the Panama Company took place this forenoon, when Messrs. Wm. H. Aspinwall, Edwin Bartlett, Henry Chauncey, Samuel W. Comstock, Edward Cunard, Wm. Fellowes, David Hoadley, Gouverneur Kemble, Theodore W. Riley, James T. Soutter, John Steward, Wm. Whitewright, Jr., and Joseph W. Alsop were elected. The last-named in place of ISAAC TOWNSEND, deceased.

It is stated that Messrs. EDWARD B. LITTLE & Co., Stock Brokers, who suspended payment on the 17th ult., will offer, in settlement, to pay their liabilities in full, with interest, in equal instalments of one, two and three years from that date.

The National Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 3½ ₱ cent., and the North River Insurance Company a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent.

At the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, on the 12th of May, 1859, the following resolution was adopted. On motion,

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to N. A. BACON, Esq., a former Director of the Road, the same who recently exposed the unfairness of the separation of Stock, for the valuable services rendered the Company for many years past."

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $88,000 for Customs, $78,000 from other sources; paid out $245,000, and held at the close a balance of $7,947,515.

The *Commercial* of this afternoon reports the following proceedings among the creditors of the City of Milwaukee:

"A meeting of the bondholders of the City of Milwaukee was held at the Discount House on Saturday, about $640,000 of the bonds being represented by about forty bondholders. WATTS SHERMAN, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. E. CASTLES, Secretary. Mr. S. DRAPER explained only the position of the parties in interest, and a Committee of seven was appointed to prepare a proposition to be submitted at the next meeting. This Committee consists of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Moran, Watts Sherman, Abijah Mann, Jr., Simeon Draper, A. Von Hoffman, A. Rusch, and J. A. Stevens. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting earnestly urge the bondholders to send their names, residences and the number of bonds held or represented by them severally to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., of this City, on or before the 15th of April.

A meeting of the bondholders will be called as early as is practicable, and it is hoped that the credit of this young and beautiful city of the West will be brought back to the high standing which its commercial importance demands."

The following is the veto of the Governor of Missouri on the Railway grant:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

I am compelled by a sense of duty which I owe both to myself as a man, and as the Executive of the State, (feeling a greater responsibility than you possibly can,) having been unofficially informed that there is now present a quorum capacitated to do business as required by section 17 of the Constitution of the State of Missouri under head of the Legislative power, in accordance with section 10 of the Constitution, under head of Executive power, I herewith return to you without my signature a bill entitled An act making a final grant of State aid to certain Main Trunk Roads, and for other purposes. Having taken the responsibility of calling an Extra Session of the General Assembly to complete the main Trunk Roads now in process of construction, and upon a careful examination of the said bill, finding that instead of securing the completion of any of said roads, in my opinion it finally prevents their completion, as will be seen by an examination of section 17 of the bill, which leaves the State without any control in the premises, and leaves the whole power in the Railroad Company without any power on the part of the State. Also, section 19 of the bill which releases the lien which the State has for her own protection under all former laws preserved. There are minor objections which the General Assembly can rectify.

Yours, respectfully,
R. M. STEWART.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. March 31.	Loans. March 24.	Specie. March 31.	Specie. March 24.
Bk. of New-York.	4,797,426	4,834,394	699,529	658,653
Manhattan Co...	4 765,866	4,433,759	1,453,212	1,138,629
Merchants' Bank.	5,391,999	5,309 667	992,661	1,035,328
Mechanics' Bank.	3,561,836	3,577 807	644,963	672,454
Union Bank.....	2,905.480	2,938,344	463,640	452,607
Bk. of America....	6,245,598	5,709,010	1,727,227	2,037,463
Phenix Bank.....	3,129,338	3,262 744	349 859	494,087
City Bank.....	2,049,701	2,127,177	295,850	281,480
Tradesmen's Bk..	1,565,370	1,514,920	322,394	240,833
Fulton Bank.....	1,440,381	1,433,564	302 690	281,990
Chemical Bank..	2,021,309	1,918,209	729 922	960,636
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,231,879	2,240,247	316,674	268,212
National Bank...	2,188,118	2,178 891	214,636	269,875
Butc. & Drov. Bk..	1,686,371	1,657 962	350,311	397,661
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	981 095	899,998	166,906	161,247
Greenwich Bank.	779,056	788.111	62,591	74,533
Leather Man. Bk.	2,037.331	2,033,990	327,296	311,721
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,219,507	1,284,713	206,261	201,261
Bk. St. New-York.	3,708,834	3,493,958	710 242	713,555
Am. Exchange Bk.	8,052,325	7,906,119	1,064,710	1,093,554
Bk. of Commerce.	12,943,269	13,029 425	2,647,200	2,513,475
Broadway Bank..	2 561,900	2,483,939	457,612	451,540
Ocean Bank.....	1,870,775	1,865 100	271,238	337,950
Mercantile Bank.	5,716,981	2,719,309	418,392	443 695
Pacific Bank....	1,067,733	1,068 940	170,154	176,284
Bank of Republic.	3,901,347	3,920,875	1,028,000	977 304
Chatham Bank....	580,562	681,704	92,411	81,925
People's Bank....	696,545	697,663	120,783	141 373
Bank of N. Am..	1,712,618	1,651,371	210,196	366 396
Hanover Bank....	1,519,290	1,504,901	184,893	171,679
Irving Bank.....	831,667	806,129	141,491	174,121
Metropolitan Bk.	7,496,439	7,545,044	1,048,796	1,115,912
Citizens' Bank....	751,862	721,377	100,151	132,000
Nassau Bank.....	1,941,448	1,873,914	340,311	220,684
Market Bank.....	1,731,506	1,678,960	283,510	305,754
St. Nicholas Bk..	1,082,641	1,103,964	157,045	150,414
Shoe & Leath Bk.	2,884,367	2,896,831	988,734	675,727
Corn Exch. Bank	1,736,717	1,702,949	181,333	189,731
Continental Bank	2,364,750	3,396,220	412,527	427,273
Bk. of Commerce	[illegible]	1,186 886	336,814	358,727
Oriental Bank...	[illegible]	852,266	83,019	74,193
Marine Bank.....	[illegible]	945,918	142,199	144,199
Atlantic Bank...	[illegible]	971,000	154,000	158,000
Imp. & Trad's Bk..	2,988,[illegible]	2,862,[illegible]	486,[illegible]	523,[illegible]
Park Bank.....	5,[illegible]	5,387,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Artisans' Bank...	963,[illegible]	999,[illegible]	141,611	[illegible]
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	709,917	745,[illegible]	99,[illegible]	[illegible]
Grocers' Bank....	547,984	550,588	[illegible]	[illegible]
North RiverBank	483,372	475 016	108,[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	411 624	411,844	51,385	49,[illegible]
N. Y. Exch. Bank	350,897	350,971	23,[illegible]	22,[illegible]
Butl's Head Bank	462,536	492,744	57,[illegible]	47,[illegible]
N. Y. County Bk..	428,538	430,291	40,[illegible]	40,488
East River Bank.	333,959	328,585	41,373	34,661
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	584,382	580,878	80,138	89,133
Total.....	138,336,223	137,613,507	$3,420,759	$3,286,204
	Increase.....$774,716		Increase.....	$134,555

Banks.	Circulation. March 31.	Circulation. March 24.	Deposits—Net. March 31.	Deposits—Net. March 24.
Bk. of New-York.	406,900	404,659	2,743,660	2,789,271
Manhattan Co...	313,183	303 286	3,352,424	3,041,880
Merchants' Bank.	168,750	170,704	3 880 396	3,263,378
Mechanics' Bank.	280,679	289,819	2,296,492	2,191,664
Union Bank.....	210,510	212 280	2,195 838	2,141,993
Bk. of America....	146,982	127,863	4,870,020	4,811,753
Phenix Bank.....	125,889	122,459	1,591,540	1,787,290
City Bank.....	.....	.....	1,330,718	1,259 037
Tradesmen's Bk..	274,278	264 644	709,033	689 608
Fulton Bank.....	179,364	174,714	1,143,030	1,098 090
Chemical Bank..	331,894	335,908	2,033,212	2,098,269
Merch. Exch. Bk.	132,446	133,126	1,396,014	1,391,573
National Bank...	141,846	143 743	957,118	979 324
Butc. & Drov. Bk..	214,416	201 506	1,259 764	1,274 625
Mech. & Trad Bk.	135,114	136,414	743,077	760 730
Greenwich Bank.	158,427	159,254	501,242	522 682
Leather Man. Bk.	233 569	230 306	1,287,010	1,245,012
Seventh Ward Bk.	205.511	201 253	713 560	715 068
Bk. St. New-York	192,488	206 720	2,127,950	2,001 546
Am. Exchange Bk.	248,436	157,096	4,833,564	4,583,034
Bk. of Commerce	1,475	1,976	6,417,244	6,242,611
Broadway Bank..	278,765	255 609	1,911,981	1,853,485
Ocean Bank.....	117 173	114,865	1,219 553	1,341 220
Mercantile Bank.	30,344	31,885	2,046,568	1,996,568
Pacific Bank....	127,276	128,113	842,446	812,413
Bk. of Republic..	208,243	208 408	3,123,534	3,121,449
Chatham Bank....	125,163	124 877	449,772	419,627
People's Bank....	100,995	102 268	501,976	525,161
Bank of N. Am..	76,736	76,056	945,938	988,767
Hanover Bank....	91,655	92 977	770,479	743 243
Irving Bank.....	125,651	126,151	600,461	587,150
Metropolitan Bk.	258,140	248,191	4,44 .675	4,467,319
Citizens' Bank....	159 525	159 087	549 936	540,872
Nassau Bank.....	129 385	127,986	1,079,077	1,054,456
Market Bank.....	207,722	208,389	1 138,779	1,075,911
St. Nicholas Bank	92 528	92,819	627,862	639,417
Shoe & Leath Bk.	74,639	74,284	2 741,544	2,600,898
Corn Exch. Bank	107 501	104,532	865,021	795,641
Continental Bank	181,248	186,186	1 858,198	1,910,538
Bk. of Commw'lth	223,043	223,953	1,037,131	985,054
Oriental Bank....	99 341	103,091	369,824	358,641
Marine Bank.....	124 900	123,486	551,550	520,118
Atlantic Bank....	71,323	74,265	207,324	202,195
Imp. & Trad's Bk..	196,401	197,559	1,840 734	1,781,916
Park Bank.....	186,594	182,957	4,387,298	4,160,108
Artisans' Bank..	92,122	90,455	552 656	516,045
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	104,402	104,757	374,897	331,731
Grocers' Bank....	83,916	84,827	374,228	348,354
North River Bank	78,119	78,191	411,824	390,195
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	127,599	132,957	239 512	247,287
N. Y. Exch. Bk..	106,738	102,972	349,448	312,576
Bull's Head Bank.	117,604	114,627	432,693	410,451
N. Y. County Bk.	92,201	90,209	306 621	314,821
East River Bank.	81,827	81,459	217,584	231,271
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	101,274	89,942	429 724	429,430
Total.....	8,444,326	8,335,266	83,422,031	$2,107,419
	Increase.....$119,060		Increase.....	$1,314,612

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 2, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the different kinds of Produce since our last have been, 50 bbls. Ashes, 13,625 bbls. Flour, 16,500 bushels Corn, 1,200 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Malt, 1 631 packages Provisions, and 585 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported to-day of 50 bbls. at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 87@$6 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to day, 40 bags Laguayra at 14¼c., and 100 bags Maracaibo at 13¾c. ₱ lb.

Philadelphia Coffee Trade, Jan. 1 to March 31.

	1859.	1860.
Imports of Rio, bags	28,925	13,564
Imports of other kinds, bags	15,035	6 161
Grand total	45,010	19,665
Stock of of Rio, April 1	5.000	
Stock of other kinds	10,113	1,500
Total stock, April 1	15,013	1,500

BALTIMORE COFFEE TRADE—Week ending March 31: Sales 1,000 bags Rio at 14c. ₱ lb. Stock of Rio, 4 000 bags. The imports from Rio at this port since Jan. 1, 1860, amount to 33,048 bags, against 57,030 bags same period 1859.

COTTON—Sales to day, 1,000 bales, at unchanged prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex
Ordinary ₱ lb....	6	6	8¼	8¼
Middling ₱ lb....	11¼	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair ₱ lb	12¾	12¾	12¾	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has been quiet, to-day, and the tendency of prices has been towards a lower range, though no remarkable alteration has taken place. We have heard of sales of 5,100 bbls—including superfine State at $5 15@$5 20, chiefly at $5 15@$5 20; ordinary to very choice extra State at $5 25@$5 45, chiefly at $5 30@$5 35; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 10@$5 20; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 25@$6 25; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 30@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio at $5 70@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$6 ₱ bbl. Superfine State..... 5 10 @ 5 20
Extra State..... 5 25 @ 5 45
superfine Western..... 5 10 @ 5 20
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin..... 5 25 @ 6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan... 5 30 @ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio..... 5 70 @ 5 75
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping brds. 5 80 @ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands..... 6 05 @ 6 85
Fancy Genesee..... 5 50 @ 5 65
Extra Genesee..... 6 00 @ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri..... 6 10 @ 7 50

Southern Flour has been in limited demand at former rates. The reported sales reach 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $5 85@$6 15 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c.; and $6 20@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is quiet, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 35@$7 ₱ bbl. 500 bbls. were sold within the range. Rye Flour continues inactive at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal sells slowly at $3 55@$2 60 for Jersey; $4@$4 15 for Baltimore, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour $1 62½@$1 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has attracted more attention, at somewhat firmer prices for Winter. Sales have been reported of 17,500 bushels, including prime White Canada, at $1 63; good Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 45; and fair Milwaukee Club, at $1 22 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in fair supply and demand, at essentially unaltered prices. The reported transactions comprise 35,000 bushels, at 66c.@69c., for unsound New Orleans, for distilling; 70c.@71c. for mixed Western; 74c. for straw-color Southern; and 73c.@78c. for inferior to fair White and Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. One very superior sample of White Southern was offered at 82c. ₱ bushel, but not sold. Rye has been inactive, at 53c.@55c ₱ bushel. Barley is in moderate request at unchanged figures; 9,000 bushels Canada and State were reported sold on terms not ascertained. Oats are quiet, yet quoted firm, including Canada at 43c.@44c.; Western at 42½c.@43½c.; State, at 43½c.@44½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 39c.@42c.; Southern at 38c.@40c., ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather quiet to-day, sales having been reported of only 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $17 75@$17 87½ for new Mess; $17 37 for old Mess; $14 25 for new Prime, and $12 75 for old Prime, ₱ bbl. Stock in the packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn, 62,986 bbls., against 54,413 bbls. March 1, 1860, and 82,772 bbls. April 1, 1859. Cut Meats have been in demand, including Hams, at 9c.@9¾c., and Shoulders, at 7c.@7¼c. ₱ lb. Bacon has been inactive, at 9¾c.@11¾c ₱ lb. Lard has been inquired for, and sales have been made of 570 tierces and bbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb. Beef has been more freely dealt in, sales having transpired of 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, extra, and $4@$4 62½ for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $16 a $19 ₱ tierce. Stock in the packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn, 56,624 tcs. and bbls., against 55,075 tcs. and bbls. March 1, 1860, and 56,622 tcs. and bbls. April 1, 1859. Beef Hams, $12@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at 14c.@21c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Obie, ₱ lb. Cheese is in request, at 9c.@12¾c. ₱ lb.

HAY—Sales 800 bales North River, at 85c.@$1 for shipment and City use, ₱ 100 lbs.

METALS—Coatinue quiet at unchanged quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 260 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 30c.@34c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in demand, including common at from $1 60@$1 65 ₱ 310 lbs., chiefly within the range. Tar and Crude Turpentine exhibit no remarkable alteration. Spirits Turpentine has been sparingly sought after at 45c.@46c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—A good inquiry prevails for Crude Sperm at $1 39@$1 40, and for Linseed at 60c.@61c. ₱ gallon; but the demand for other descriptions is limited at old quotations.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, during the week, 30,000 pieces, including, according to the Providence *Journal*, 5,000 pieces 64x64, 5½c.; 3,000 pieces 64x64, private terms; 7,000 pieces 60x64, 5¾c.; 10 000 pieces 60x64, private terms; 5,000 pieces 48x52, private terms.

SOAP—Sales 250 boxes Castile on private terms.

WHISKEY—Sales, to-day: 550 bbls., in lots, at 22½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, engagements included 800 bales Cot

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE MANTILLAS.
NEW SPRING SHAPES,
WILL BE READY MONDAY, APRIL 2, at
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
Manufactured expressly for our
RETAIL SALES,
In RICH LYONS SILKS, LIGHT WOOLENS, &c., &c.,
and trimmed in the most improved manner.

DRESS SILKS FROM AUCTION,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY (corner Grand-st.)
PARIS ROBES AND SILKS,
Several large invoices just received from Auction, will
be ready MONDAY, April 2.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETING, OIL-CLOTHS, STAIR-CARPETINGS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, MATS, RODS, MATTINGS, &c., &c., &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT! LOW PRICES!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

A DECIDED NOVELTY
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
ELEGANT GRENADINE BAREGE ROBES,
Small flounces,
WITH SHAWLS TO MATCH,
In Curiens.
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE
ONLY 300 RECEIVED.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

ORGANDIE ROBES, MUSLINS,
FRENCH PRINTS, JACONETS, GRENADINES,
TISSUES, and
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

LACE CURTAINS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST.
Lace Curtains, Muslin and Lace Draperies, Satin Lambrequins, Damasks, Moreens, Reps, Tassels, and Curtain Fixtures of every description. Also,
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,
and Fixtures, in great variety,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!

BRODIE'S
GRAND OPENING
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER
MANTILLAS,
AT
No. 309 CANAL-ST.,
and
5TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST.,
ON
UNDER THE HOTEL.
ON
TUESDAY, APRIL 10.
The Canal-st. store needs no comment, its well-known reputation is world-wide. The 5th-av. is unequaled in the world, and goods corresponding.

BLUXOME,
NO. 865 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 25TH-ST.,
Is now opening a new and choice selection of
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
RIBBONS, &c.,
Many of which have been purchased at recent auction sales, and will be offered
GREATLY BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
N. B.—New styles of HEAD-DRESS.

3,000 PIECES
OF
FANCY DRESS SILKS
will be offered at retail on
MONDAY, April 2,
at 40 per cent. under regular prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MANTILLAS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have now open. at retail,
their Spring styles of
MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS.

1860. SPRING IMPORTATIONS. 1860.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
are now offering, on the most favorable terms to WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS,
their usual large and varied assortment of
CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, AND
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
Of every description. Also, a very splendid stock of FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, decorative and plain.
All of which have been selected by one of the firm from the best European markets expressly for this season's trade.
We invite particular attention to our stock of WINDOW SHADES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, which, for extent and variety, is unsurpassed in this market.
As Furnishing and Decorating form our specialty, we are prepared to execute all orders for Draperies and every style of Paper-hanging in the most artistic style
MORESQUE DESIGNS
IN
FINE PAPER HANGINGS,
ON
VELVET, FRESCO AND LEATHER GROUNDS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.
Have now upon exhibition an invoice of the above choice novelties, which have been selected in Paris from the newest designs, and which they are confident will excite the admiration of all persons in want of interior decorations of any order, or for any kind of room.
Panselling executed in the most elaborate and artistic manner.
Goods may be selected now and reserved for use during the Summer absence from the City.

WINDOW SHADES,
GOLD AND PAINTED,
Of our own manufacture.
SHADE HOLLANDS,
All widths and colors,
Made and put up at
UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE IN REGULAR GOODS.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES,
and new styles
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
ALL OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION,
At prices to compete with auction-goods.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

CONSIGNMENT OF BLACK THREAD Veils just received will be offered on Monday, 2d inst., at great bargains.
1,000 veils at $3, worth $6.
1,000 veils at $4, worth $8.
1,000 veils at $5, worth $10.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, &c.
A. HEADDEN,
No. 391 Grand-st., corner Suffolk,
Has now his assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles of the above articles, which he offers at the lowest possible prices. He is prepared to DECORATE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS, with Paper Hangings in every style and finish now in vogue, with dispatch and ability unsurpassed by any house in the trade. Also, ordinary work of
LANDLORDS, AGENTS, &c.,
attended to with the usual economy of this establishment.

AT RICHMOND'S,
No. 567 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,
Call particular attention to their new Spring styles of capes, sleeves, bonnets, infant caps very choice, ladies' dress caps, head-dresses, mourning goods, &c., this being a specialty both for taste, material and worth. We can and do sell cheaper than any other store whatever. A very choice assortment of embroideries and laces. Maltese veils from $1 25 up.
Bajou's best kid gloves, warranted, at 90 cents a pair.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
COLUMBIAN HALL CARPET WAREHOUSE.
The proprietors have a large stock of CARPETINGS, which they offer at low prices for cash.
English Tapestry Brussels Carpet, 90 cents to $1 10.
Imperial 3 Plies, $1 to $1 10.
Ingrain Carpets, 30 cents to 75 cents.
Oil-cloths, 1 to 6 yards wide 37½ cents to $1.
Also, RUGS, MATS, DRUGGETS, and MATTINGS.
ADAMS & SPENCER, No. 281 Grand-st.

FOUNTAIN & CO.'S INDIA STORE IS the only place where India pine-apple dresses, grapes, silks, sarongs, cashmi, scorsuckers, Nankins, novelties, Chinese lacquered articles, and all kinds of American Indian Rubber Goods, bark and bead work, &a., &c., can be procured, wholesale and retail. No. 683 Broadway, French Flats, latest styles.

DRY GOODS.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
We respectfully ask the attention of our Customers to our large assortment of
FRENCH PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS,
JUST OPENED,
1,000 PARASOLS, at 62½., worth $1.
700 PARASOLS, at $1, worth $1 50.
1,000 PARASOLS, at $1 50, worth $2.
Also, a complete assortment of FIRST CLASS GOODS, from $3 to $20.
No. 691 BROADWAY, between Amity and 4th sts.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
GREAT SALE OF RICH SILKS.
1,500 pieces NEW STYLES, at 4s. 6d. and 6s. per yard, reduced from $1 and $1 25.
100 pieces SUPERIOR QUALITY, at $1, reduced from $1 50.
No. 691 BROADWAY, a few doors below 4th-st.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Will open, on MONDAY, April 2, 10 more cases BAREGE ANGLAIS, at 1s. per yard, worth 2s. and 2s. 6d. A full assortment of color.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Would invite attention to their large and well assorted stock of
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
Now offering 40 per cent. less than cost of importation.
☞ PLEASE OBSERVE THE NUMBER!
No. 691 BROADWAY, near 4th-st.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will open, MONDAY, April 2,
1,000 Embroidered COLLARS, at 25c., worth 50c.
400 " " at 50c., worth $1.
500 Gents' Col'd Bordered Linen HANDKERCHIEFS at 25c., worth 38c.
Also—A large assortment of Ladies' Breakfast and Traveling SETS and COLLARS, in new designs—very low.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

PARASOLS, PARASOLS, PARASOLS.
A large assortment of
RICH PARASOLS,
All colors and prices.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

CHEAP SILKS FROM AUCTION.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Have just received from auction,
Rich CHENE SILKS—splendid quality.
Price $1 per yard; cost of importation $1 50 per yard.
In great variety of styles.

BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES,
Rich Colorings and Designs, $5 75; worth $12.
BAREGE ANGLAIS AND FRENCH BAREGES,
From 1s. per yard up.
POPLINS, LUSTRES AND CHALLIES.
LACE AND SILK MANTLES, new designs.
CLOAKS, SACKS AND DUSTERS, in Summer cloth.
STELLA AND BROCHE SHAWLS.
Also, Lace Curtains, Draperies and all descriptions of Linen Housekeeping Goods.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
between 8th and 9th sts.

JAMES TUCKER
Has removed his retail trade in
PARIS FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
BRIDAL SETS AND GARNITURES,
to No. 757 Broadway.
Two doors above 8th-st., under Clinton Hotel.
Wholesale and Retail at No. 361 as usual.

301 301
SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!
RICH SILKS. RICH SILKS. RICH SILKS.
CHEAP SILKS. CHEAP SILKS.
THE BEST LINE
AND
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF RICH SILKS
EVER OFFERED.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-STREET,
Are still offering
CHOICE LOTS
OF
RICH SILKS,
FROM LATE AUCTION SALES.
ELEGANT SILK ROBES, (duex volantes) at $14.
Invoice cost $25
RICH ROSEBUD IMPERIE CHINE, at $1.
Invoice cost $1 45.
RICH PEKIN CANNELE at $1,
Invoice cost $1 50,
ALSO,
CHOICE LOTS FROM AUCTION SALES.
FORCED IN THE MARKET,
AT A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE!
RICH SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS
OF
NEW STYLES AND LATE IMPORTS,
At the following prices:
RICH SILKS at 50 cents!
RICH SILKS at 70 cents!
RICH SILKS at 80 cents!
RICH SILKS at 90 cents!
Or 40 PER CENT. LESS THAN INVOICE COST!
CHAS. HEARD & CO.
No. 301 GRAND-ST.

SELLING OFF.
JOHN ELLIOTT & CO.,
No. 140 8th-av., near 11th-st.,
Will offer
On and after MONDAY, April 2,
The entire balance
of
Their new stock
at
NET COST!
Comprising
Full lines of
Real LACES,
Rich EMBROIDERIES,
Plain and Fancy RIBBONS,
Dress and Cloak TRIMMINGS,
White GOODS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.,
All to be sold at
NET COST.

W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, IS now offering at retail a very large and well selected stock of desirable
MOURNING GOODS,
Consisting in part of
English and French Bombazines.
Black De Laines, in all widths.
Black Henrietta and Maltese Cloths.
Tamise and Chailies.
7-4 and 8-4 Camels Hair Thibets for Shawls, very cheap.
Black and Second Mourning Silks, some very great bargains.
Foulard Silks by the yard—handsome goods.
Grenadines and Grenadine Robes, from auction.
Silver Gray Poplins—a beautiful article.
Black and Second Mourning Lawns and Organdies.
French and Scotch Ginghams—choice styles.
Crape Marets and Bareges, in all widths, from auction.
6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 Spanish Crapes—beautiful textures.
Grenadine Bareges, in all qualities.
Traveling Dress Goods, in great varieties, &c.
Silver Gray Goods, in all materials and textures.
English Crapes Crape Veils; and Crape Sets, &c.
Shawls, Mantillas, Bonnets, &c.
Observe, W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

A SPLENDID SELECTION OF
RICH LACES
AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
JUST OPENED
FOR SPRING TRADE.
600 French Jaconet Sets, 75 cents, worth $1 25.
500 French Jaconet Sets, $1, worth $1 50.
450 Infants' Waists, trimmed with real Valenciennes lace, at half price.
1,000 pieces Valenciennes Edging, 1s. per yard.
A large lot of black Laces, Veils, Coiffures and Barbes.
Great inducements are offered in Laces and Embroideries of every description.
N. B.—We are receiving new and choice goods by every steamer. E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
(Late Peter Roberts,) No. 429 Broadway.

W. K. PEYTON,
No. 364 Bowery,
Will open on MONDAY, April 2,
Novelties in Spring Cloth Cloaks.
SPRING CLOTH SHAWLETTES,
BURNOUS AND BASQUES,
Also a large stock of new styles
BROCHE, CASHMERE and STELLA SHAWLS,
All of which we guarantee to sell much less than Broadway and Canal-st. stores.
Spring Cloth Shawlettes at $4 and upwards.
Stella Shawls at $1 50 up to $20.
Please note the name and number,
W. K. PEYTON, Cloak & Mantilla Manufacturer,
No. 364 Bowery, near Houston-st.

687. A. HATHAWAY, No. 687 Broadway,
Has just received
250 DOZEN KID GLOVES.
Made to order,
Splendid colors and quality,
AT 90 CENTS PER PAIR.
ALSO, PARIS HEAD-DRESSES, in great variety.
A NEW STYLE of RIBBON HEAD-DRESS.
Also, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
NEW GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
NEW STYLES OF TAPESTRIES.....90c. to $1 25
LOWELL & HARTFORD THREE-PLY.....$1 to $1 10
LOWELL & HARTFORD SUPERFINE.....70s. to 80c.
COMMON INGRAIN.....from 2s. to 4s.
OIL CLOTHS AT 3s. PER YARD.
OIL CLOTHS AT 2s 6d. PER YARD.
OIL CLOTHS AT 16c. PER YARD.
GOLD WINDOW SHADES.
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
HEARTH RUGS, &c., &c.
B. BEATTY, No. 8 4th-av.,
Near the Cooper Institute.

FURNITURE COVERINGS
AND
CURTAIN STUFFS,
By every steamer.
Selected and manufactured for us.
New and Beautiful Designs
In Silks and Worsted,
For Parlor, Dining-room and Bedroom
Coverings or Curtains.
The largest and best assortment to this country.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

NET PLAID MUSLINS, TAMBORED SKIRTings, nableached muslins, linen table-cloths, prints, muslins broadcloths, cassimeres, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 44 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

SHIRTING AND SHEETING LINENS,
PATON & CO.'S
Celebrated make of Shirting Linens and SHEETINGS,
Warranted superior in durability and whiteness. Manufactured expressly for our
RETAIL TRADE.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

ALEXANDRE'S GLOVES, ENGLISH HOSIERY and Undergarments, childrens' hose and gloves, ladies' and misses' walking and traveling gloves, ladies' and misses' new Polish silk veils, white and colored Shetland veal English hair, tooth and nail brushes, French kid gloves, 55 cents, worth $1, at ALEXANDRE'S BAZAAR, No. 883 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, a situation as housekeeper; is fully competent to take the general oversight of help; or would have no objection to travel with an invalid; has had extensive experience with the sick and the care of children; the best of City reference given and required. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 305 3d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO EXPERIenced servants, one a first-class laundress, (a Protestant,) has lived three years in her last situation; has no objection to the country; the other a thorough cook, washer and ironer both will be found to be most respectable and first-class servants; both can give unexceptionable Brooklyn references. Can be seen at No 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, basement, until suited.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED servants. Excellent domestics. Protestants and others of the most respectable and efficient class, are now waiting for situations at MANNING & CO.'S Agency, No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, including several first class cooks, washers and ironers, waiter girls, experienced nurses, laundresses and up-stairs servants, with references of the highest order from some of the first families in Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESpectable woman, who has served in first-class families in this City; is perfectly competent to fulfill the duties of a first-class meat and pastry-cook in any gentleman's family; would not object to assist in washing and ironing, but prefers a regular cook's place. Apply at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 8th and 7th-avs., two doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion in a private family as chambermaid, to assist with the care of children, and do plain sewing and fine ironing. A family going in the country preferred. Would be willing to travel with a family. Has two years city reference from her late employer. Call or address, at No. 16 Downing-st., near Bleecker-st., second floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, (sisters,) situations; one as first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer, the other to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing. They can give the best City reference from their last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 1st.-av., between 13th and 14th sts., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCHwoman, a situation, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and as excellent launderess; does up linen in good style, or would do chamberwork, and assist in washing and ironing; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a private family; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City references from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 81 28th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good bread baker; good City reference from her last employer. Call at No 224 West 25th-st., first floor, front room, between 8th and 9th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation; is a good cook who thoroughly understands her business, and is capable of taking entire charge of a kitchen. The best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 197 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a young woman who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing if required. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 245 3d-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, AND TO help as launderess in a private family, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call during two days at No. 68 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, (sisters,) situations in a small private family—one as plain cook, good washer and ironer; the other to do waiting or chamber-work, or would take care of a baby; both have the best of City reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 236 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook, in a private family; one who understands all branches belonging to her business thoroughly; no washing except the kitchen towels; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 76 West 19th-st., opposite the pinnbler's.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing; understands waiting on tables. Best City reference given from her last place. No objections to the country. Apply at No. 81 West 29th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children and do plain sewing. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 44 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts., up stairs, in the millinery establishment.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as child's nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; is very fond of children; is willing to do plain sewing or light chamber-work; no objection to the country or to travel. Call at No. 222 Hudson st., between Watt and Broome sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as good plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing or would take a launderess' place. Best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 488 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., in the grocery store.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, 16 YEARS of age, a situation in which she can make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a home with a respectable family; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, corner of University-place and 12th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 80 Macdougal-st., between Houston and Bleecker.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOman, a situation as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to a place as chambermaid; is willing to be generally useful. Apply at No. 378 8th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days at No. 163 27th-st., between 8th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as good cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; or would do chamberwork and waiting; best of City references. Call, until engaged, at No. 23 State-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress; or can cut and fit, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; or can do light chamberwork. The best of City references. Call at No. 188 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl as lady's maid or nurse to grown children; wishes to travel to Europe with any family who may want her services; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 124 4th-av., near 12 h-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or as waiter in a private family; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No 81 28th-st., between 8th and 7th avs., first floor front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or as waitress, in a private family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 77 27th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waiter; is a good plain sewer; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 157 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A GOOD, HARDWORKING, HONest woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; is an excellent dairy maid and will make herself useful. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER would like to engage the work of one or two families; work by the day or week. Call, for one week, at No. 361 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; is willing to assist with washing and ironing. Good City reference if required. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 88 West 16th-st., rear house.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO COMPEtent servants, either separate or together; one as good plain cook and washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; apply at their present employer's, No. 57 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble woman, as nurse and seamstress is good at taking care of children; best of reference from her last place, where she has lived five years. Apply at No. 229 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do fine washing and ironing, or to travel with a family; has good City reference. Call at No. 225 East 19th-st., between 1st-av. and Av.-A, in the store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first class chambermaid and launderess. Good City references given. Please call for two days at No. 111 West 28th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a good plain cook and washer and ironer; good City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 85 22d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English girl to do light chamberwork and plain sewing; has good City reference. To be seen at No. 85 6th-av., second floor front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as launderess; has been four years in her last place and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 182 7th-av., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as first-rate cook; can be seen, with reference, at her last place, No. 39 West 18th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER'S situation in a Seminary or private family by a lady who has several years of practical experience; she is competent to take the entire charge; understands housekeeping thoroughly; also the care and management of children if required; advertiser can give satisfactory reference. Call or address, 3 days, W. B., No. 65 Court-st., 2d door from Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn

WANTED—BY A MOST OBLIGING AND WILLing young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework, or chamberwork and waiting, or good nurse and seamstress; understands each capacity well; is neat about her person and kitchen, and very willing to her employer; good reference; no objection to country. Call at No. 73 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS launderess; can do up linens and flnerles in the best style; would assist in chamberwork, if desired; no objections to a private boarding-house or a short distance in the country; advertiser is a Dublin woman, and thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call, for three days, at No. 201 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble woman, in a private family, as first class cook, who thoroughly understands making ice-cream, jellies, soups and game, bread and biscuit, in the best manner; none need call who require any other work; satisfactory City reference given. Any application made this week will be punctually attended to. Apply at No 63 West 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECtable girls one as good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; understands her business perfectly; the other as chambermaid and waitress; is a good, plain sewer; has no objections to take care of children; both girls wish to go in the same house; they can produce the best of City reference from their last place. Call, for 2 days, at 77 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as first-class cook, and understands her business in all its branches; is a good meat and pastry cook, and bread, biscuit and all kinds of desserts; the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for five days, at No. 179 East 24th-st.; call in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY TWO MOST RESPECTABLE girls, situations; one as chambermaid and waitress, or assist in washing and ironing; the other to take care of children and sew, or wait on a lady, or do chamberwork and sewing. Best of City references from their last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 4th-av., corner Astor-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to light waiting; can give the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days in the store No. 278 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—BY A MOST OBLIGING AND WILLing young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework, or chamberwork and waiting, or good nurse and seamstress; understands each capacity well; is neat about her person and kitchen, and very willing to her employer; good reference; no objection to country. Call at No. 73 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS launderess; can do up linens and flnerles in the best style; would assist in chamberwork, if desired; no objections to a private boarding-house or a short distance in the country; advertiser is a Dublin woman, and thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call, for three days, at No. 201 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble woman, in a private family, as first class cook, who thoroughly understands making ice-cream, jellies, soups and game, bread and biscuit, in the best manner; none need call who require any other work; satisfactory City reference given. Any application made this week will be punctually attended to. Apply at No 63 West 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls one as good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; understands her business perfectly; the other as chambermaid and waitress; is a good, plain sewer; has no objections to take care of children; both girls wish to go in the same house; they can produce the best of City reference from their last place. Call, for 2 days, at 77 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as first-class cook, and understands her business in all its branches; is a good meat and pastry cook, and bread, biscuit and all kinds of desserts; the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for five days, at No. 179 East 24th-st.; call in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY TWO MOST RESPECTABLE girls, situations; one as chambermaid and waitress, or assist in washing and ironing; the other to take care of children and sew, or wait on a lady, or do chamberwork and sewing. Best of City references from their last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 4th-av., corner Astor-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to light waiting; can give the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days in the store No. 278 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO DO chamberwork and waiting and to assist in the washing and ironing, or take care of children and do plain sewing; can give good reference; would go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 258 28th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or as waitress; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best of reference from last place, where she has lived six years. Call at No. 43 London Terrace, 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN A SITuation as nurse, who has been in that capacity the last 16 years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and can furnish the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 52 West 12th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as launderess; has the best reference from her last employer, where she has lived for five years. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., front basement, for two days.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE FAMily, a situation as cook; understands soups and meats, blanc manges, jellies, puddings and pies, and is a good bread maker; the best of reference from her last place; country preferred. Call, for two days, at No. 461 6th-av., corner 28th st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID; can do fine washing, ironing and French fining, beautifully, or sew; has long and satisfactory City reference from some of the first families in New-York. Can be seen at No. 31 12th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., for a few days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse, and take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can do plain sewing, if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 145 East 28th-st., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, one as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; the other as chambermaid and plain sewer or as fine washer; have the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 305 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 158 East 23d-st, between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 12.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for a Protestant seamstress; she can do all kinds of fine plain sewing, and can dress a lady's hair. If required, Can be seen at her late employer's, for two days, at No. 49 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST TRUSTworthy middle-aged young woman as chambermaid and launderess, or would not object to take a launderess' place; has five years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 13 Union Court, Union-place, corner of 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as professed cook; can dress all kinds of game, jellies, desserts, baking, pastry, soups, &c. Best of City reference. Call at No. 234 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NICE COMPEtent and trustworthy young woman as launderess or chambermaid, and to do the fine washing; the highest testimonials can be had. Call at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY A SITUAtion to travel as companion to a lady, or would go as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; is a good dressmaker and can teach the pianoforte. Inquire at No. 644 3d-av., second story, front room. Reference exchanged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 23 University-place, between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress, in a private family; is a good hand at children's and ladies' clothing and all kinds of family sewing; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; has first class City reference from her last place as to honesty, capability, &c. Address M. R., for three days, first floor. No. 244 East 9th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and would assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 251 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as a competent nurse; can take care of an infant from its birth; best City reference can be given. Can be seen at the dry-goods store No. 361 2d av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as good plain cook; is willing to assist in the washing; has no objection to go in the country with a family; has best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, corner of 12th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as chambermaid or to take care of children; the other to cook, wash and iron. Apply at No. 126 Clinton-place, 8th-st.; both have good references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, in a gentleman's family; understands her business; the best of City reference. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., for two days, in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation to do chamberwork and light washing; has good City reference. Call at No. 54 University-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 157 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 234 7th-av., between 26th and 26th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED GIRL as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good reference can be given. Address JANE, Box No. 138 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 211 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY AN experienced, trustworthy woman; she is competent to take charge of an infant. Apply at her present place, No. 18 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl to go out house-cleaning, or to do washing and ironing in some good families, or a situation as chambermaid. Call at 243 Monroe-st, rear building.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S NURSE by a very respectable and competent woman; she has the best testimonials. Apply to Mr. Bookham, who has known her many years, at No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse and seamstress; is a capital servant; is neat and obliging. Call at No. 169 12th-st., near 2d-av., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCHWOman, a situation as laundress or to do chamberwork and fine washing. To be seen for two days, at No. 73 Perry-st. Best of City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl; can do good plain cooking; is willing to help with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 190 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED DAILY, TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1860.

[illegible] Building, fronting the City [illegible], Spruce and Nassau streets.

[illegible] TIMES (Daily) is published every [illegible]—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ [illegible] mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains the following:

Mexico—Official Account of the Capture of MIRAMON'S Steamers; Dispatches of Com. TURNER and Capt. LEWIS; Narrative of Events at Vera Cruz; Gen. DEGOLLADO'S Letter to the Governor of Vera Cruz; Gen. MIRAMON'S Letter to the Federal Government.

EUROPE—The Italian Vote on Annexation; The Question of Savoy; The Swiss Protest; Extracts from our Foreign Files.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE—Illustrative Incidents of the Character of NAPOLEON.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES—Recent Discoveries and Inventions.

AGRICULTURAL—April Work on the Farm, &c.

EDITORIALS—Articles on Current Topics.

THE NEWS—Semi-Weekly Record of Foreign, Domestic and City Intelligence.

CONGRESS—Proceedings of the Senate and House.

THE MURDERS AT SEA—Full Particulars of the Investigation of the Affairs of the Sloops E. A. Johnson and [illegible].

RELIGIOUS—Notices of Religious Movements.

Personal Items, Obituary Notices, Miscellaneous News, Marriages and Deaths, Arrivals and Departures of European Passengers, Markets, Money Market, Steamer Table, &c.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price 4 cents.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE WHITE HORSE OF THE PEPPERS—WIDOW OF THE MILL.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—COLLEEN BAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—IDA MAY—A TALE OF TWO CITIES—A KISS IN THE DARK.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY—THE DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM. Evening—JEANIE DEANS.

GOLDBECK'S MUSIC HALL—CHAMBER CONCERT Every Evening—PETIT SOIREE.

SIEBOLD'S SALOON—GERMAN COMEDY'S MINSTRELS.

CHRISTY'S HALL—HAVEN MINSTRELS.

BROOME-STREET—Near Broadway—MORAL OF KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

PANORAMA GARDEN—VAN AMBURGH & Co.'s MENAGERIE.

BRYANT'S GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, No. 365—WEBSTER'S FREE GALLERY of Fine Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The advanced skirmishing parties of the two armies who are to meet in deadly fray over the Presidential issue, next autumn, had a keen encounter yesterday, in Connecticut. Rarely have such effort and preparation been brought, as in this instance, to a State canvass, where none but State officers were in question; and the intense excitement of the electors at the polls, and in drawing out a full vote, proved that the effects of impassioned oratory and capital were large and extremely satisfactory. We are still without means of judging the event decisively. Our latest despatches, however, seem to indicate that while in the towns heard from, constituting more than one half the State, Mr. SEYMOUR, the Democratic candidate for Governor, had made very heavy gains, they still fell a great way short of overcoming the Republican majority of last Spring; and unhappily, they embrace returns from the strongest Democratic localities. It may not, therefore, be hazardous to anticipate the reelection of Mr. BUCKINGHAM, (Rep.,) by a majority seriously reduced, not varying perhaps materially from 1,000. According to the Republican figuring, the vote for the Legislature, thus far, promises a decided Republican majority in both branches. This presentation of the matter may, however, be entirely reversed by returns in a later edition.

The Territorial resolutions of Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, constituted the text of yesterday's debate in the Senate. Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, in a speech of much acrimony, attacked Mr. SEWARD, as the probable candidate of the Republicans in the Presidential contest; arguing that while that gentleman expressed conservative views at Washington, his record embraced evidence of unreserved sympathy with the Abolitionists. The allegation was sustained by the Senator from Delaware by reference to Mr. SEWARD'S speech at Cleveland, where he declared the Abolition of Slavery to be the business of Northern Free-Soilers; by the fact of his refusal, when Governor of New-York, to surrender certain fugitive slaves; and by allusion to the famous letter to colored citizens of Albany. While justifying the South in its vehement opposition to the elevation of such a man to the Presidential office, Mr. SAULSBURY concluded by eulogizing the attachment of the State to the Union, and pledging its unalterable loyalty. Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, defended the Republican Party, and, so far as New-Jersey was concerned, declared the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave act to be a cardinal principle, not only of the party, but of State policy. Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, advocated his own resolutions, requiring Congressional intervention for the protection of slave property in the territory, as preferable to the doctrine of Mr. DAVIS. The latter was sustained by Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, in a characteristic speech. Polygamy in Utah occupied the House of Representatives. Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, spoke urgently in favor of the passage of the prohibitory bill, on moral grounds. Mr. PRYOR maintained the same views, making pains to show the distinction between Slavery and Polygamy, as subjects of such legislation, and arguing the right of Congress to legislate for the Territories. The opposite opinions were supported by Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, who condemned but a useless and mischievous precedent in the bill. In the course of the debate, Messrs. ETHERIDGE and NELSON, of Tennessee, announced their design to vote for the measure; but deprecated precipitate action in a matter so momentous. Without definite result, the House adjourned.

Dispatches received at Washington from the commander of the detachment of the army now stationed on the Rio Grande, represent the bulk of news forwarded thence to be entirely fictitious, and devised to further the private objects of the inventors. The bogus accounts are, it is said, always prepared at the latest moment prior to the departure of the mail steamer.

The overland mail which left San Francisco March 11, brings telegraphic advices from that city to the 13th. The mining intelligence is of a quite recent growing and exciting character. The wealth of Washoe had not only been attested by [illegible] investigators, who had visited the [illegible], but a large quantity of the ore itself had been [illegible], and had yielded at the rate of $3,000 a ton. The mines of quicksilver at Napa Valley were also promising returns exceeding the most imaginative calculations. From Jackson County, Oregon, stories are brought of the astonishing richness of the quartz rock in that quarter, whither throngs of adventurers were hastening. The neighborhood of Yreka, California, was also exciting attention by the value of recent gold discoveries. The general news is without interest. An important portion of the town of [illegible] had been destroyed by fire.

Intelligence from Havana to the 30th inst. is received by way of New-Orleans. The excitement regarding the capture of the Marin expedition is unabated. The markets were unchanged. It was reported in New Orleans that an agent of MIRAMON was in that city purchasing ammunition.

The delegates to the Kansas Republican State Convention which assembles at Lawrence on April 11, are elected for the most part, and in several instances have been instructed to vote for delegates who will favor the nomination of Mr. SEWARD. Judge COLLAMER, our correspondent thinks, will be the second choice of the Convention. At the meeting of the Douglas County Republican Convention, resolutions were adopted indorsing Gen. LANE as a candidate for the United States Senatorship, and repudiating Gov. REEDER.

The [illegible] of CARSTANG against SHAW, at St. Louis, has resulted in a verdict in favor of the defendant. The decision, reversing the previous verdict, is presumed to have been effected by the evidence recently accumulated, touching the previous character of the fair plaintiff.

In the State Senate a number of important bills were advanced a stage, and a few of them passed. The main business of the day was the Metropolitan Police bill, which was discussed at considerable length, chiefly by City Senators. A motion to strike out the enacting clause was lost, by a vote of 10 to 17. It was made the special order for this evening. To the Assembly several bills were reported favorably. The opinion of the Attorney-General, maintaining the unconstitutionality of the act of 1851, abolishing railroad tolls, was received, read, and ordered to be printed. The bill providing for the better protection of game was passed, as were also the bills relative to the weight of hay, to incorporate the Atlantic Savings Bank, and the Long Island Railroad Company. It was determined to hold three sessions daily hereafter.

The Supervisors yesterday declined to authorize the payment of a bill presented by one of the journals in which the papers awaiting the approval of the Mayor have been advertised, on the ground that the tax-levy makes no provision for this expense. A communication was received from the District-Attorney remonstrating against those provisions of the new Police law now before the Legislature which authorize the appointment of an Attorney and Assistant to the Police. The Board adopted a resolution remonstrating against the bill now before the Legislature. In spite of the veto of the Mayor, the Supervisors adhered to their action in inserting $150,000 in the tax levy for the erection of buildings for the accommodation of the County Courts. So many of the Aldermen were in Albany yesterday looking after the interests of the City, that there could not be a quorum assembled at the hour for meeting. The Councilmen directed the Counsel to the Corporation to prepare a remonstrance against the bill now before the Legislature, which provides for the removal of the City Hall to Madison-square. The appropriate Committee was directed to report whether the street cleaning would not be performed more satisfactorily if the City were divided into a number of small districts. The communication from the Commissioners of the Central Park, asking for an appropriation of $833,000, was referred to the Committee on Finance. A message from the Mayor announced the death of Mr. ISAAC TOWNSEND. The Governors of the Almshouse, of which Board Mr. TOWNSEND was a member at the time of his death, held a meeting in the afternoon and passed appropriate resolutions.

The total number of deaths in this City last week was 446. During the corresponding weeks of 1858 and 1859 there were 446 and 426 respectively.

The semi-annual session of the Third Presbyter of New-York (New School) commenced in this City. WALTER CLARK, D. D., was elected Moderator. Delegates to the General Assembly were put in nomination, and candidates for license to preach were examined. The Session will be continued to-day at the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer commenced its April session before Judge HOGEBOOM. Nothing was done beyond the impanneling of a Grand Jury and the judicial charge to that body. To-day a murder trial will be taken up. The April Term of the Court of General Sessions commenced before Recorder BARNARD, with a calendar of 115 cases, most of them important. A Grand Jury being in session in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the impanneling of a Grand Jury for the Recorder's Court was postponed for two weeks, having been illegal for two such bodies to be in session at one time in the same county. The jury in the case of JAMES SHEPHERD, tried a second time (having been twice previously sentenced to be hung) for murder and arson, was unable to agree, and was discharged yesterday by Judge RUSSELL. It had been forty-two hours in deliberation, and stood seven for acquittal and five for conviction. It is the District-Attorney's intention to try SHEPHERD a third time.

A bloody pocket-handkerchief was yesterday found in the cabin of the sloop *Spray*, at Jersey City. The prosecution has obtained information that the captain of a vessel, when off Norwalk Island, on Thursday evening, the 15th inst., heard the cry of murder from on board of the sloop *Spray*, and also the sound of fire-arms. The case will probably be concluded to-day.

The Stock Market, yesterday, was lower and quite feverish through most of the dealings. At the close a steadier feeling obtained the difference in prices, as compared with Saturday, being from ¼ to 1¼ ₱ cent. Money rates without alteration. Exchange for the Boston steamer the same as by Saturday's mail.

The transactions in Cotton reached only 1,000 bales, at previous quotations. No important changes occurred in the market for Flour, which was sparingly sought after. A somewhat livelier inquiry prevailed for Wheat. Corn was in fair demand. Provisions were moderately dealt in. Groceries, Metals, Hops, Seeds, Naval Stores and Tallow, were inactive. Linseed and Sperm Oils attracted considerable attention. The freight engagements were more extensive.

The President's Organ.

Mr. BUCHANAN must be presumed to be sincere in the desire which he so pathetically expressed, in his late message to the House of Representatives, to have the President of the United States held in proper respect by Congress as well as the community at large. Of the various ways in which this respect can doubtless be testified, however, he only mentioned one—and that was rigid abstinence from all inquiry into the way in which he and his subordinates have been carrying on the Government. As this manner of displaying reverence for himself and his office happens to be just now singularly distasteful to the public, and will, in all probability, not be resorted to, we are prepared to supply him with a hint as to the best mode of beginning to excite the sympathy in his favor, of which he just now seems to stand so greatly in need, and if he is wise he will avail himself of it. It is the more valuable, though we praise it who shouldn't, from the fact that it suggests nothing for the execution of which he is not himself amply capable. It is neither more nor less than effecting an immediate change in the tone and language of his official organ, the *Constitution*; or if—as the world would not be at all astonished to hear—this little task should be beyond his powers, putting a final, formal and public end to his connection with it.

Both the code of morals and the code of manners, of which that journal has made itself the exponent during the last six months, are such as reflect discredit not simply on the taste of the unfortunate Mr. BUCHANAN, but on the civilization of the country. It is disgraceful to us all that a journal which not only expresses the sentiments of the Executive of the United States, but is conducted under its direct superintendence, should have no better way of disposing of its political opponents than by a strain of vulgar abuse, such as is rarely heard out of a fish market, and that its highest flights of oratory should consist simply in the ingenious collection of "hard names" and coarse epithets. No piece of invective has appeared in its columns for a long time which Parson BROWNLOW might not have written, or which might not have very appropriately graced the pages of STEPHEN H. BRANCH'S defunct *Alligator*. We make this criticism without meaning or attempting any defence of those whom it assails. But we will say, for the credit of the country, if for nothing else, that there are very few men in the Congress of the United States who are not worth the expenditure of some wit, of some sense, of some keenness, of some polish, of some sarcasm, of some knowledge, or grace, or elegance, or at all events of decent English, in any assault that it may be necessary to make upon them.

Nor is the *Constitution* content with compounding billingsgate of its own, and bespattering its enemies therewith,—but it delights in collecting the garbage which others drop, and hurling it with as much gusto as if it were [illegible] of its own manufacture. When Mr. DAVIS disgraced himself by calling another member in debate "a liar and a scoundrel," and the House disgraced itself and the country by not promptly expelling him therefor, one would have expected the "old public functionary," who so tenderly watches over our morality, to have thrown his newspaper over the scandal, and if he could wring repentance from the offender, to have concealed the offence from the gaze of an uncharitable world. Not a bit of it. He took DAVIS under his protection, adopted his blackguardism, denounced the man in whose face it had been flung, because he had not been so lost to patriotism and self-respect as to violate the law which JAMES BUCHANAN had sworn to respect, and usurp the prerogative of the House of Representatives, by punishing the insult with a pistol or club. In other words, the "organ" heaped vituperation on Mr. VAN WYCK for not fighting a duel, and eulogized Mr. DAVIS for calling low names in debate.

The assault on Mr. SEWARD a few weeks ago—that on Speaker PENNINGTON also, are not simply "attacks" on political opponents; they are in perfect keeping with the treatment of the VAN WYCK and DAVIS affair. If they emanated from a backwoods politician, or from the New-York *Herald*, we should decidedly be of opinion that the less notice taken of them the better. But when a newspaper conducted under the direct supervision of the President of the United States calls the Speaker of the House of Representatives a person "with the manners and tricks of a buffoon," "an ignorant imbecile," "the pliant tool of an unscrupulous faction," "a disgrace to the chair of a representative body"—we must all sorrowfully confess that this vulgar vituperation is a matter of public concern. If it be true that such a person as this occupies such a position, in what light does the mere fact present us to the world?—if it be not true, how shall we get rid of the damning shame and disgrace that a man who has passed through every stage of political preferment, who has seen forty years of public life, and whose old age has been honored by the highest office in the Republic, should, sitting in the Presidential chair, at the close of his career, be able to command no decenter language than this in which to denounce the shortcomings of a political opponent? One who uses the *Constitution* as the exponent of his loves, and hates, and fears, and hopes, and opinions, clearly repudiates all claim upon the personal respect of his enemies; and it is more than audacious for any such person to call upon a public body to draw the veil over his own faults out of reverence for the office he holds. If that office be entitled to any respect, he should himself be the first to pay it. To ask us to look upon it with religious awe, while he edits the *Constitution* in it, is a signal proof of the forbearance with which the public has always treated him. Nobody could make such a request whose experience of human nature had not been unusually agreeable.

Our City Railroads.

We have been requested to give place to the following notice:

"The Committee of the Senate on Cities and Villages have, on the application of Mr. WM. ALLEN BUTLER, counsel for the property owners, accorded him a hearing on the subject of City railroads, on Wednesday, at 4 P. M., at which time all persons interested in the question will have the opportunity of appearing before the Committee."

This is well enough so far as it goes. But it does not go very far. The property owners constitute a very small portion of those who are interested in the question of City Railroads. It is desirable that they should have a hearing, and a chance of proving that nobody should travel through the street in front of their premises except in the style and manner which they may approve. They have certain rights, undoubtedly, and they ought to have due consideration paid to them.

But their interests and those of the great mass of our citizens may not be identical. They will seek to convince the Committee on Cities and Villages that no more Railroads should be built. If they succeed, great injustice will be done to the rest of the community, for we do need more Railroads. Those now in existence do not accommodate one-fifth part of the City travel. If they fail, the roads will be chartered, without the slightest regard to the rights and the interests of that great class most directly concerned,—namely, *the millions who ride*. They are to have no hearing—no chance of remonstrating against the wrongs practiced upon them, or of urging that protection be secured to them in any charters that may be granted. Why will not the Committee listen to somebody on *their* behalf?

Why should the grantees of these roads be permitted to cram their cars to suffocation,—clog the streets by cumbrous and awkward rails, deny seats to those who have paid full fare, divide *thirty* or *forty* per cent. on the capital invested, and yet keep their rates so high as to prevent thousands of the honest, laboring poor from riding at all? Why should not the Legislature take them into the account, and make some effort to consult *their* interests as well as those of the monopolies to whom they give the charters, and the property-owners who oppose all roads? These two parties do not embrace the whole community,—nor are they all who have an interest in this question. The whole contest thus far has been carried on upon false grounds. The Committees and the Legislature have resolutely refused to consider the claims of that vast mass of our people, who have really much the largest interest in the decision of the question.

MORE OFFICIAL COMPROMISING WITH SWINDLERS.—At the Mayor's Office, yesterday, occurred another illustration of the lamentable inefficiency of that tribunal for the administration of justice. We referred the other day to the habit of discharging swindlers brought before the Mayor, upon the payment by them of the money they have fraudulently obtained, instead of handing them over to the proper officers for judicial examination. Yesterday the keeper of a sailor's boarding-house was brought up on complaint of three Spanish sailors whose clothing he held as security for money which he had paid a runner for delivering them into his clutches. When reproved for the imposition, he defended it by explaining that it was the usual custom—for the violation of which he would be "expelled from *his society*"—to pay runners a dollar apiece for every boarder secured, and then to charge the item in the victim's bill, thus making the sailor pay for the privilege of being swindled! The Spaniards were willing to pay for the breakfast they had had, but not the tax on their own capture.

Instead of ordering the swindler to give up at once the property, or even handing him over to the Police, the "authority" before whom the hearing was had held an hour's parley with him, now advising him to give up the property, now threatening him with the Tombs if he [illegible] of the [illegible] Fernando can wear, that this was "what the law terms a *primy fashy* fraud; yes, Sir, a regular *primy fashy* fraud;" and that he was "a *superfine accessory* in the language of the law." That this array of judicial lore succeeded where other threats and advice had failed, need hardly be stated. It was useless to oppose the majesty of such learned law, and the swindler yielded. What earthly reason can there possibly be for thus letting villains escape, when an officer of the law already has them in his hands?

Against Wind and Tide.

The Philadelphia *North American* exults in rather an unfraternal spirit over the seven-leagued strides which the City of Brotherly Love is making to overtake and pass New-York. Our contemporary discovers that, while Philadelphia has multiplied her population since 1850 at the rate of 67 per cent., New-York has gained during the same time an increase of only 55 per cent.; and thence infers that, in less than ten years, Philadelphia will "outstrip us," while in "less than thirty years she must double us in numbers." The prospect is solemn, but it does not seriously alarm us, for the experience of London and Paris has proved that the growth, however rapid, of any important suburb, always results in the increased prosperity of the metropolis; and though our contemporary rather cruelly turns Gotham over to the "excessively wild, extravagant and ambitious," and reserves Philadelphia for the decent, orderly, quiet and industrious, we make no doubt that the more people there are in Philadelphia, the more business we shall be doing in New-York. So we trust that holders of property in this "fast and furious" town, where everybody must expect "to die at 26," will not rashly sell out all they have, and reinvest in Philadelphia, for the chance of living "without glaring temptations, to the age of 56." If mere longevity be an object, it would be wiser to take stock in the Bahama Banks, where highly respectable turtles have been known to live for more than a century, and to be in all that time fully as "quiet, orderly and moral in all their habits and movements" as any of the children of PENN.

Our contemporary enumerates half-a-dozen grave reasons for the frightful deterioration of life in New-York, and for its correlative amelioration in Philadelphia. We commend them to the attention of the Sanitary Association; but we must add to them two serious considerations which ought to be borne in mind whenever our shocking inferiority is dwelt upon. New-York, for the last ten years, has been forced to make her way literally "against wind and tide." Such are the grades and such is the condition of our streets, that whenever the windows of heaven are opened our island becomes an angry pool of waters, troubled by Aldermen instead of angels. And such is the ingenuity of our street-cleaning contractors in not removing the deposits of dirt from our highways and byways, that whenever the wind rises we have something worse than a sandstorm of Egypt; a straw-dust-and-guano storm, against which the most experienced of Oriental desert-travellers would fail to make head. Our more fortunate friends who have nothing in the world to do but to keep their marble door-steps and their brick sidewalks nice and bright, ought not to be too hard upon us, in view of these circumstances. We have a great deal to contend with; but a single visit of the cholera, making a clean sweep, as it infallibly would, of the City Government, might suddenly relieve us from the pressure which now retards our progress.

Changed Times and Men.

One of the most honest of English historians confesses that one of the main props of the great "war policy" of WM. PITT was the solid body of Government contractors who were interested in furnishing supplies to the national armaments, and who were represented in Parliament by a force of subsidized members, more decorous, perhaps, but not much more scrupulous than the elect of the people who now rule our great Republic with such universal admiration and applause.

The feeble echoes of that famous policy, which have lately made themselves heard at Westminster, fall happily for the world upon the ears of quite another audience. Commerce, in the higher and wider meaning of the term, now wields that power in England which was then monopolized by a narrower and less generous interest, and the attempts of the English Conservatives to make party capital out of the questions of Italy and Savoy, at the risk of plunging Europe into war, are much more ridiculous than redoubtable. This changed aspect of the case appears even in the character of the men who are put forward to take up the parable of the dynasties and of the "balance of power" against the new BONAPARTE. Sir ROBERT PEEL, in the Commons, is the unworthy heir of a great name, who has won for himself the nickname of the "Parliamentary low comedian," by his eccentric buffooneries, and who scandalized all England four years ago by showing the white feather in a quarrel which he had provoked by delivering a lecture to his constituents on the Russian coronation, in the course of which he indulged in the most insolent caricatures of all the foreign dignitaries whom he had met at St. Petersburg.

Lord NORMANBY, in the Peers, is a broken-down diplomatist, who has now been publicly summoned by the Tuscan Minister of War, to place in the hands of the Tuscan Government his grounds for charging that functionary with "embezzling public moneys to the amount of £60,000." Gen. DE CAVERO, the Minister in question, has honorably served his country for nearly fifty years; and the London *Morning Post* indignantly, but very justly, says that if "Lord NORMANBY does not instantly answer this challenge, he will be branded by the public opinion of his own countrymen as guilty of the most groundless and heartless calumny." The cause can hardly be strongly fixed in the sentiment of England which can find no worthier men than such as these to act as its leaders and its organs.

MUNICIPAL ADVERTISING.—The Board of Supervisors yesterday again refused to pay Mayor WOOD'S bills for advertising the ordinances and resolutions awaiting his approval. This is perfectly right and proper. There is no law authorizing any such publication on his part, and he has no more right to expend money in this way than in any other. If he may advertise in one paper he may in a dozen. He has just as much authority to expend a million dollars as he has a hundred. The Board of Supervisors have discharged a public duty in refusing payment.

In point of fact, there would not be the slightest necessity for any such publication, if the advertising of the Proceedings of the Common Council were done with any regard to [illegible] or the public welfare. If the two Boards would select newspapers which the public reads, as the means of informing the public what they have done, nothing further would be needed. But, instead of this, they publish them in paltry sheets, without circulation or influence,—which nobody ever reads, and whose existence is utterly unknown to ninety-nine in every hundred of the inhabitants of the City. Yet they pay enormous sums for this kind of advertising,—which are absolutely thrown away. Whether members divide the proceeds of this plundering system with the proprietors of these newspapers, or whether they are induced in some other way thus to waste the public money, we cannot say. But they might just as well throw the money into the East River as to expend it in the way they do.

The Common Council ought to select from the City newspapers three or four having the largest circulation, among different classes of the community, and advertise their proceedings in their columns. In this way the public would know from day to day what has been done, and the expense would not be a dollar more than the present utterly useless and inefficient mode. This would obviate the necessity of Mayor WOOD'S endeavor to enlighten the public concerning the acts of the Common Council.

THE GREAT BREACH OF PROMISE CASE—A DECIDED CHANGE OF FRONT.—Our readers probably remember that some months ago a Miss CARSTANG, of St. Louis, sued Mr. SHAW, a wealthy citizen of the same place, for having broken his promise to make her his wife. The Jury gave her the munificent verdict of $100,000 damages. She was contented but Mr. SHAW was not,—so he moved for another trial, and obtained it. It has just been brought to a close, and Miss CARSTANG gets—just nothing at all. It will be her turn now to apply for a new trial, though the experience of this last one will probably not inspire her with any very ardent desire for its repetition.

Miss CARSTANG it seems kept a boarding-house in St. Louis, and after casually making Mr. SHAW'S acquaintance, cultivated it by borrowing money of him, on several occasions. He became quite a frequent visitor at her house, and, she asserts, promised to marry her. Of this promise her sister was the principal witness. Upon this second trial her whole life has been subjected to a merciless scrutiny,—the result of which was a conviction on the part of the Jury that her record was not sufficiently spotless to entitle her to damages. She leaves the Court, therefore, not only without any pecuniary solace to her wounded affections, but with the reflection that her whole life has been scrutinized and sifted and analyzed,—every innocent flirtation, every gracious smile bestowed upon a former admirer, every act of thoughtlessness and imprudence weighed in the nicest balance of legal criticism; that she herself has been subjected to the mortification of sitting day after day and hearing the unfavorable comments of the opposing counsel upon her character, and to all sorts of insinuations and innuendoes, if not the direct charges, that she was a female adventuress, that she had ensnared the defendant in her toils with the purpose of despoiling him of his wealth, and that a painful notoriety will henceforth attach to her name.

The experience of the law which Miss CARSTANG has had will not be without its moral, and it will afford no encouragement to others of her sex, whose affections may have been trifled with, to carry their griefs into Court, unless they feel confident that there is no act of their past life upon which an injurious construction can be put, and that they have been patterns of propriety and miracles of prudence,—and unless also they can divest themselves of all sensitiveness of feeling, and are willing to sacrifice the delicacy of the sex for a doubtful pecuniary compensation of an injury which loses all its hold upon our sympathies when offset by dollars and cents.

It was quite time that such a lesson was given, for these breach of promise suits have become disgustingly common throughout the country. Half a dozen heavy verdicts seem to have stimulated scores of women, more or less young, in various quarters to similar prosecutions. It was becoming absolutely dangerous for a man of wealth to be civil to an unmarried lady. We trust they will now breathe somewhat more freely.

MYTHOLOGICAL POLITICS.—There is an old French proverb which avers that "in the kingdom of the blind the one-eyed is king;" and we presume that Mayor WOOD has relied upon what Mr. EMERSON would call the "great truth" embalmed in this saying to acquire for himself the Supreme control of the New-York Democracy. But it now appears that the immaculate FERNANDO is not the only one of his party who can boast of a "single eye." The Mayor's pocket-organ in this City yesterday devoted one of its most solemn and tremendous strains to expose the machinations of some mysterious colossus, whom it describes as the "Tammany Cyclops," and who is exerting himself, in company with "the Antæus of the State Capital," to oust the Mayor from his natural control of the coming Charleston Convention. This monster, it seems, has "adopted a system of dynamics," one object of which is to "disseminate Republican poison in the Democratic ranks of Connecticut;" while still another is to seduce "the Washington of the President," and so bring about a state of things in which "consistency and honor will fare but ill." What the result of this profoundly inscrutable battle of the one-eyed shall be, time alone can determine. We can only call the attention of all the world and the rest of mankind to the struggle, unmatched since the days of the Odyssey. At the present moment the "Tammany Cyclops" seems to be winning, on one point, at least, as we infer from the following lament of the Mayor's organ:

"On last Friday we had a leading article defending the President from the assaults of his friends and foes in Congress. We made common cause with him. We denounced, and do denounce, the unrighteous course against which it was his duty to make the moderate and dignified protest he did. That very morning, by a strange coincidence, the Washington organ of the President, under the influence of the active and unscrupulous agents we have alluded to, had a most unmanly, but not an uncharacteristic attack upon the Democratic delegation to Charleston, chosen by *the people* of New-York."

This is rather hard, and it would be difficult to understand how the President could be so ungrateful, were not an explanation afforded us by the victim itself in these Orphic and overwhelming words:

"When the ass of Hector lost his ears, he brayed—when he received his fodder, he brayed—when he was shot to the heart, he brayed. It was his nature."

Two young ladies from New-York took the white veil at St. Ann's Church, Manchester, N. H., last week. The *American* says: "The young ladies are well educated and highly accomplished. The ceremony was originally intended for the private chapel of the convent, but the large number of the Catholic laity who were anxious to witness the interesting occasion induced the Lady Superior to gratify their request."

FROM ALBANY.

The Metropolitan Police Bill in the Senate.

The Opinion of the Attorney-General on Railroad Tolls.

ALBANY, Monday, April 2.

The Attorney-General's communication fully argues against the constitutionality of the bill repealing the tolls our railroads, on the ground that it diverts the public revenues for the benefit of private corporations.

The Democracy of the city have put the following candidates in nomination: For Mayor, GEORGE B. THATCHER; for Recorder, CHARLES ANDREWS; Police Justice, JOHN O. COLE; Justice of Justices' Court JOHN J. GALLUP; for Assessor, JAMES BOYLE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, April 2.

The bill to amend the Atlantic Dock Company's charter was passed; also the bill to amend the act authorizing the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining and mechanical purposes.

The bill to prevent frauds at auction sales was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to establish the grade of the Flatbush-avenue, Brooklyn, was ordered to a third reading.

The following bills were passed:

To confirm the acts of the New-York Council, relative to improving Fourth-avenue.

Mr. CONNELLY introduced a bill to incorporate the Rose Juvenile Asylum Association of New-York.

The bill to amend the Charter of the Hamilton Fire Insurance Company was reported favorably.

The Metropolitan Police bill, reorganizing the Commission and giving the appointment of the new Board to the Governor, was taken up for final reading.

J. M. MURPHY spoke at some length in opposition, excepting particularly to the clause which provides that any policeman may enter a house or other building without a warrant, when he has probable cause to suppose that stolen property is concealed there, or some crime has been or is being committed there.

Mr. SPINOLA spoke at length against the attempt to make a political machine of the police force. During his remarks he eulogized the action of SIMEON DRAPER, who, while a Commissioner, endeavored honestly to conduct the law, and when he found himself overruled, resigned.

Messrs. HAMMOND and GRANT argued against the constitutionality of the clause. Objected to by Mr. MURPHY.

Messrs. GOSS and ROBERTSON argued in favor of the clause.

The latter said the Republicans are responsible for the law, and should not leave the force in the hands of Democrats. He claimed if the bill passed that the Republican vote in the City will be increased 20,000.

A motion to strike out the enacting clause was lost, 10 to 17; Messrs. MANNIERS and HILLHOUSE, Republicans, voting in the affirmative.

The bill was then recommitted to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for to-morrow evening. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, April 2.

A large number of remonstrances from different parts of the country were presented against the insolvent bill.

The Insolvent bill came down from the Senate.

Mr. MILLIKEN moved to refer it back to be reported complete. Lost.

The Attorney-General sent in a communication in reply to the inquiries of the Assembly as to his opinion on the constitutionality of the repeal of the Railroad tolls of 1857. The present Attorney-General differs from his predecessors, to whom similar inquiries have been addressed, as well as from the Legislature of 1857 and its presiding officers, and argues that the repeal of the bill requires a two-thirds vote.

Mr. CALLICOT moved to take from the table the petition of the citizens of Brooklyn, asking for the impeachment of Judge CULVER, upon sworn charges of malfeasance in office made against him.

Mr. MILLER opposed the motion, and it was lost.

Mr. CALLICOT raised a point of order, that the petition must be regularly presented and read, and could not be laid on the table until it was read.

The Speaker ruled that the point was not well taken, inasmuch as the time to raise the point was when the petition was before the House.

Several bills of no general interest were passed—among them one to loan money to the Antwerp Literary Institute, and in reference to the University of New-York.

One to amend the act authorizing the formation of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies.

To release the first lien of State mortgage on the property of the State Agricultural Society.

Recess till 7 P. M.

The following bills were passed:

In relation to bale hay and hay scales.

To authorize the City of Rochester to raise $16,000 by tax for Schools.

To amend the charter of the Washington Insurance Company of New-York.

To incorporate the Brooklyn Medical and Surgical Institute.

To incorporate the Atlantic Savings Bank of New-York.

To incorporate the Down-Town Club of the City of New-York.

To incorporate the Long Island Railroad Company. Adjourned.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

DULL DAYS IN BOTH HOUSES—INTEREST ON CANAL DRAFTS—THE TOLL BILL OF '51—OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL—THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES—NOTHING DONE—THE LOBBY AS DULL AS THE INSIDE, &C., &C.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, April 2, 1860.

There is hardly a quorum in the Senate this morning—not enough present to go on with the third reading of bills—so that order of business was cast aside, and the general orders taken up. Nothing of moment was considered, except a bill to provide for paying interest on the principal of the Canal drafts issued last December. There is remaining unpaid the interest from July to January last—six months.

Last year a bill making provision in advance for paying this interest was passed by both Houses, but vetoed by the Governor, for some opinion that it was unconstitutional. The drafts were then in the hands of the contractors, and a law to pay the interest would have made them equivalent to any other kind of State indebtedness, and negotiable at par. By the veto, they were tainted as of doubtful character, and the contractors were forced to sell them at a shave of from ten to fifteen per cent. At these prices, almost all the certificates were bought up by bankers and capitalists, and as they were redeemed in December by the State, of course those who bought them realized the full amount of the discount or shave at which they had been bought. Now, those who held them from July to January are applying for the payment of the interest which the Governor last year decided it was unconstitutional to pay, and, strange to say, the most inveterate lobbyists of the bill are the men who last year most patriotically sustained the Governor's veto. The Senate, however, seems as little inclined this year to pay interest, as were the Governor and capitalists last year. The bill was "progressed," after a very decided demonstration that a full half of the Senators were against it.

There were so few present in the House this morning, that the third reading of bills had to be laid aside, and the regular routine business taken up. There were a great number of bills reported complete—enough to keep the Clerk reading and the House voting for the balance of the week.

The only thing of importance that transpired was the reading of an opinion from Attorney-General MYERS, on the constitutionality of the law of 1854, releasing certain railroads from the payment of tolls.

The Assembly asked this opinion of the Law officer of the State, by a resolution unanimously adopted. His reply is long. The conclusions are: 1. That the law, if its provisions were constitutional, did not receive a constitutional vote. 2. That tolls being a part of the public revenue, and by the organic law pledged to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt, it was not competent for the Legislature to release the Companies from their payment. In reaching these conclusions, the Attorney-General carefully reviews the history of our internal improvements, and shows that it was not alone the letter but the spirit of the Constitution that forbade the enactment of the law of 1851.

The opinion was read through, and listened to with respectful attention. A large number of extra copies were ordered to be printed. It seemed to have made a marked impression on the Assembly. The opinion was not communicated to the Senate, but there were a number of Senators present to hear it read in the lower House. If the Attorney-General be correct in his conclusions, and he enforces them by a suit, as it is his duty to do, the companies released will have a large score of principal and interest to pay—more probably than the commutation sum fixed in the Session bill.

The Conference Committees on the Toll bill have been together twice—once on Saturday and again this morning. Nothing could be agreed on—the Senate Committee adhering to the half cent per mile extra charge on the Central, to which the House Committee could not, of course, listen for a moment. Their report will be a mere matter of form.

It is probable the House will now pass a bill repealing the law of 1851; and send that to the Senate. I doubt whether even that can pass. The Railroads have bought up the Senate, and their agent purchased attempt to check. No shepherd ever watched his flock more carefully than does the agent look after his agents on the floor of the Senate. He don't allow them out of sight for a moment, nor even to seem to be independent.

The lobby, like the two houses, is but sparsely at-

tended to day. Saturday takes most of them home, and they don't get back in time for the early exercises on Monday. What few hours they work this week, it is expected that they will make hay fast. The sun will hardly shine three weeks longer, and they must work fast, or the grass will get mouldy.

I predict the City Railroad Bill will "move along" about Wednesday next. LEO.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

Rhode Island Awake—Political Excitement Intense—Tremendous Gathering of the Conservatives at Providence—Speeches of the Lieutenant-Governor, of Mr. Hamlin, and of Gen. Van Zandt.

From our Special Correspondent.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Saturday, March 31, 1860.

The excitement increases; day succeeds day excitement follows excitement; money flows like water; liquor flows like money; party bitterness grows more and more rancorous; partisans abuse and vilify in every conceivable manner the candidates of opposing parties, and the whole community, from Westerley to Providence, and from Woonsocket to Newport, is in a universal hubbub and tumoil. As for the undersigned, he has come to the conclusion that the longest pole will get the persimmons, and that the candidate who spends the most money will be the next Governor of Rhode Island. That's certain, sure. Each party exerts itself to get up meetings, and able speakers on each platform affirm the soundness of their political platform; and having spoken the allotted space, and the requisite amount of buncombe, retire with the Committee amid thunders of applause, take their little fifty or hundred, as the case may be, and thank the Lord that candidates possessed of such lengthy pockets have been induced to seek their services, and compelled to come down with the dust in such liberal style. Bon fires burn at every corner, bar-rooms resound with patriotic treats on every block, and the spirits of hundreds of drunken loafers rise, as they hear and dream of the probable high price of votes on Wednesday next, the 4th day of April, 1860.

This evening, in company with a friend from the New-York *Herald*, I attended a mass meeting of

CONSERVATIVES AT HOWARD HALL.

Long before the hour of meeting the spacious hall was filled. Not a seat was to be seen anywhere, and the aisles were crowded away up to the platform. The audience was as respectable and numerous as that which assembled the other evening to hear Mr. STANTON; and I must say, that in all my experience I have never seen finer assemblages at political gatherings than I have met during my tour in this State. To be sure, there is not the same curiosity among the people to hear their own townsmen that there is when speakers from abroad present themselves; but a speaker need never go beyond the city of Providence to find an intelligent, appreciative and well-behaved auditory.

After the preliminary ceremonies, and the reading of sundry strongly conservative resolutions by the Secretary, Mr. W. B. CRAPIN, the President introduced the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. J. RUSSELL BULLOCK.

Mr. BULLOCK was not designed by naturn for a stump speaker, or a popular orator. His forte consists rather in the fact that he is a substantial looking man, who has certain well matured beliefs, and who can, if occasion requires, express and explain them with ease and dignity. He began by stating that all the Republicans cared for was the extension of the sale of Helper's book and the spread of its doctrines, and that the recent invasion of the sovereign State of Virginia by that arch traitor JOHN BROWN was but a natural sequence of the doctrines of that radical party—doctrines which tend to estrangement of the States and certain collisions among the people. He then defined the "Personal Liberty bill" as a bill which was intended to nullify the Constitution, to abrogate all the compromises and to upset the general harmony and peace of the united Confederacy. Let the Republicans carry this State and they will surely pass that bill. They have done it whenever and wherever they have had the power. They did it in Ohio, and thus put into the hands of a County Sheriff the power to take a fugitive from the custody of the United States. He cited the recent case in Ohio where a fugitive slave was brought before a Judge by *habeas corpus*, and the Judge, though a Republican, declared the law to be unconstitutional. As a reward, the people, indignant that a Judge should dare to oppose their mad date, left him off of the ticket at the succeeding election. What a commentary is this upon the Judiciary of the country when a Republican Judge is put from office because he declined to be used as a tool in obeying the behests of a party. Can we have honesty on the bench for any length of time when a Judge is expected to register the ideas of his party rather than the decisions of the law? The same thing has occurred in Wisconsin, with a different result. There the Court being more decided in politics, wue decided in its opinion in favor of the Liberty bill. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, Wisconsin declined to appear—the Court decided against her, and to-day the State of Wisconsin is in a tumult and an uproar of divided opinion, as to whether she shall obey or not the mandate of the Supreme Court of the nation. She is rent from centre to circumfernnce on the subject; in all elections, from that of a pound master to Governor, this questiou comeeup, and every man has to define his position on the constitutiouality of the Liberty bill. What is this but a species of South Carolina nullification?

[At this point a drunken gentleman in the broad aisle waved his hat, and said, "Zur, I be a Spregun man, and as I'm about to take a drink, I'll go out—Good night, Zur—and I'm for SPRAGUE, sure enough." The applause which followed thn irresistibly comic air and attitude, was evidently refreshing to the audience and the speaker.]

Mr. BULLOCK resumed—What has been done und said in New-York by SEWARD? I havno't read his last speech, which, I am told, was quite moderate,—and, if so, for an evident purpose; hnt what has he said before at Rochester? Why, he tells us, there has got to be an irrepressible conflict—n struggle between the North and the South. It can't be ended—it must go on. One or the other must succumb. Either Slavery must come into Massachusetts, or Freedom must go into South Carolina, (unfortunate South Carolina.) Mr. SEWARD is a great man, a wise man, n good man—he's all powerful in his party, and what hn says is law; and this, then, is thn doctrinn of thn Republican Party. Then we have Mr. LINCOLN, the great Mr. LINCOLN, who is willing to serve the dear public in most any way. If he can't be President, he would take the Vice-Presidency; if he can't get that, he'll take anything that hn can catch hold of; and he comes among us, not content with trying to convert the people of his own State—he attempts to teach us, and takes as his text, "A house divided against itself cannot stand." He says a nation cannot exist with Freedom and Slavery. I deny it. I deny Mr. LINCOLN's statement in toto. What does the man mean? Is not Spain in existence, and has she not the two within her borders? Is not Portugal a living nation, and is not the same case true with her? And have not these United States, by their existence, by their flourishing, prosperous and happy condition, pnt thn lie upon Mr. Lincoln's assertion? Yea, verily. Ah! my friends, in the days of yore, when n common danger menaced us, there was no such talk us this; neither was there such disturbance when the North found it for her interest to buy and sell slaves. These States arn sovereign, each in themselves. [First applause.] Each one has the right to say for herself whether she will have Freedom or Slavery. Agitation only comes up when people decline to obey the laws, to respect the compromises and to observe tne comities of brethren. Look at the disgraceful raid into Virginia, insignificant in numbers hnt pregnant with innumerable troubles.

[While the humble representative of the TIMES, at 3 o'clock in the morning, was writing up this delectable report, the door of room number 20 was mysteriously opened, and a delegation from the T. G.'s entered, and with characteristic politeness insisted upon our trying a glass of tip-top Bourbon and one of the best cigars this side of Havana. Who says we don't have a portion of the good in this world as well as the bad? Well, the S. T. G.'s have left us, and we will resume our work. This raid, as Mr. BULLOCK remarked, was no more nor less than treason. To be sure, I don't approve of the great military parade which the Virginians indulged, or of the consequent excitement; but, Mr. President, this invasion was no more nor less than war. And what is more, the Republican Party approve of it and indorse it all. You all know what followed. Meetings were held, bells were tolled, and papers were draped in black. Certain gentlemen have endeavored to make political capital out of this, and have even justified the whole proceeding; and in their speeches at the John Brown meeting, thn chief actor of the invasion was compared to our Divine Master, and the gallows pronounced equal to the cross. [Shame, shame, &c.] He then camn down severely on Mr. HELPER. Who was HELPER? Wn learn that he was a North Carolina clerk, who embezzled the funds of his employer. He then went to California, and returning to New-York, he comes out with this book, and, though a renegade Southerner, attempts to teach us Northerners how to act, and n new code of morals. [Laughter.] What is therin in his book either destructive or reasonable? To be surn the great pert of it is statistics, but they are neither new nor striking. They can be found in all the census books of the land. What do they prove? Why, that a Free State advances faster—in commerce, in civilization, in everything desirable,—than a Slave State does. [Applause.] Wn all know that before. Wn see it in every book and in every page of history. But what I object to, is the commentaries of the man. They are hateful, bold, daring, and revolutionary in their tendencies. Why, just look at him. A Southern renegade; he is not an Emancipationist or a Colonizationist, or a Free Soiler, but an out and out immediate Abolitionist. That's what I say, I can't go him. [Applause.] He wants this doun in violation of law and of the Constitution. He wishes no recompense given to the owner, as the British Government did, but he goes further, and wants to tax the owners $60 a head, and after the 4th of July, 1863, would make them pay $40 per annum. This Southern renegade [hisses] is not content with depriving them of their property, but would tax them in the round sum of $400,000,000. These doctrines are opposed to the law, opposed to the Constitution, opposed to the peace and comity of the nation, and tend to break it up. ["Good." "Shame."] A quarter of a century ago, this radical party undertook this job, and what is the result? What have they gained by all their angry discussions—by the profuse expenditure of means, and their elaborate speeches? How does it farn with the slave? Any better? [No, No.] On the contrary. Are the bounds of Freedom enlarged? Yes, they have Kansas, but they would have had Kansas anyhow, and while Freedom has got Kansas—[Hi, hi]—Slavery has Texas and New-Mexico. If it hadn't been for them Virginia, would have been free long ago. [Applause.] Missouri is fast becoming so—[Reonwed applause]—and would have been free long since but for these men. Her interests demand it. Every natural cause is working for it. But the slave, poor fellow, he is worse off than ever. Thousands of them have been taken from the healthy and desirable plantations of Virginia, down to the unhealthy rice swamps of South Carolina. Harsh laws have been passed, and in some States they won't let them even meet at their places of worship, fearing that some of these Abolitionists may be around with the infernal free doctrines. (Slight applause.) The free negroes are in a dreadful state. Expelled from several States, some go to San Domingo, others to Canada, and others, thn Lord knows where. I have been to Canada and seen nt every dépôt crowds of these free negroes—poor, half-clothed, partially-fed devils, standing by the platform, shivering with the cold, and nothing for them to do. Thn Government is alarmed about them and don't know what to dn with them. [Faint applauses.]

In view of the history of the country and of the Constitutiou, do not the citizens of the whole couuiry own somnthing to each other? Are we not all citizens? Did not common labor, common blood, common enterprise and sufferiug hing us a whole to our present glorious position? And is uot each State sovnreign within her own borders, ull equnlly so? Cannot Rhode Island have such road laws, such poor laws as ebe chooses? Cannot she have freedom or Slavery as she may prefer? And why not Virginia? Personally I am opposed to Slavery. [Applause, "So are we."] I want to see the day when the sun of freedom shall gild every hill top and shinn benignly on every field. ["Hi, hi," innumernble hats in the air and a summerset (see *Webster*) from a small boy in the middle aisle, who was immedinitely squelched by a larger boy.] Rut we must go to work in the right way. In all the Southern newspapers and Legislatures, and from their Representatives in Congress, wn hear nothing but *disunion*—[hisses]—that dreadful word—and we know that the people of the South prefer disunion to thn present alarming state of fren talk. Now what wn need is compromise. The North is etroug and should be just, aye, even magnanimous. [Appluuse.] There ure some disunionists among us, even in this loynl littin Stale, hut wbere would Rhodn Island be to-day if a rupture of the bonds of uniou should take place? Here she is, u little bit of a State, bounded hy three hig ones, who would soon eat her up. What is it that protects her commerce and gives her courage to go forth into the vast ocean unappalled hy danger? Whnt encourages her manufactures and keeps from her depressing tariffs? Why, the broad flag of the Union, (applause,) witbout which she would be poor indeed. He then referred to the local troubles between Rhode Island and Massachusetts. In which case the former, though small, could go with equal dignity and power before the Supreme Court of the country, as could the proud aud large State of Massachusetts. If, said he, one hlow is struck, it will never be healed. The Union once ruptured can nevnr be reunited. There is too much bad feeling already; the South is ready for it, nnd many at thn North are drifting that way. Let us have better feeling—let us get rid of this estrangement, now so terrible. I have an abiding faith in thn people of this country. I believe thn vast majority of them are in favor of the Constitution and of Freedom, subservient to the law of the land. [Cheers.] I want to see the men of the land of GREENE strike hands again with the men of the land of MARION, in toknu of perfect amity. Let the North and the South, Massachusetts and South Carolina, labor as earnestly to perpetuate this glorious consideracy as they ever did to build it up. [Applause.] Our streets are filled with flags and banners. Not the flag of a State hut the flag of our country, ["Long may she wavn," three cheers, and great applause,"] the symbol of glorious and memorable victories, yet I trust to be the flag of a country victorious ovnr all sectional agitation and sectional alienation. We all desire the same end—we all work for it, and I know of no better way in which to aid its consummatiou than hy voting on the 4th of April next for our own nominee, WILLIAM SPRAGUE, "the calico boy." [Great applause.]

The band discoursed sweet music, and a Mr. HAMLIN was introduced, who proceeded in a very hoarse voice to pitch into the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. He assumed that some anonymous person had written several columns of political intelligence to thn TIMES, all of which was directed at the Conservative-Republicans. The only particular thing which hn mentioned, and which seemed to hurt his tender feelings, was, that your correspondent had sent a verbatim report of a Republican speech to the TIMES, and the Repnblicane understanding it was a good report, had the good eense to order 5,000 copies of it for dissemination through the State. However, to do the gentleman justicn, I will say that having a very sore throat, and understanding tbnt the TIMES' correspondent was still on hand, he desisted almost immediately from his premeditated speech, nnd digressed into the matters of more immediate interest, on which he had not prepared himself, aud which, consequently, he would prefer not to havn reported. If the Conservative-Republicane wisb 5,000 copies of thie report, which is almost as good as the other, they can, doubtless, he accommodated on the same terms.

While he yet epoke, Gen. VAN ZANDT, the big guu of thie side, entered the hnll. Cheers, shouts, hurrahs, yells, and hi-hi's were heard, hats in air and somersaults were noticed, and a grand welcome generally ensued. The gallant General made n rousing, roaring, eide-splitting, story-telling, fun-loving, mirth-provoking, rip-te doodendu campaign speech. It was jolly to hear—it was wonderful to behold. The audience were amazed, beside themselves, contented, deluded, enraged, flabbergasted, gaping, hurraking, locited to patriotism, jealous of their country's honor, and so on through the alphabet. Tammany Hall, in its palmiest dnys, never heat it. Such outbusiasm, such miracles in the way of hat performaoces, and such peculiar demonstratious of applause I never saw before, and I wish to put on record my iotense, unqnalified admiration of ye jollie Generule's unapproachable speeche.

The report and letters in your columns of the 29th and 30th are attracting great attentiou. The papers disagree about them, so do the voters; but all eldee think thn NEW-YORK TIMES manages to keen thn etart of its metropolitan brethren in the wny of furnishing newe from and for the people. HOWARD.

Latest from Rhndn Island.

CORRECTION OF AN ERROR.

Special Dispatch from our own Correspondent.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, April 2.

The excitement is yet undiminished. The acrimony of thn nxtreme partisan feeling exhibited on either side is the most rancorous and unconciliating I ever witnessed. All kinds of inducements are brought to hear npon any and every body to induce them to support one or the other of the nominations. No little of the excitement hes heen caused by the letters of the TIMES Correspondent, sowed broadcast as they have been over the Stete. They have set everybody to thinking and talking. The information contained in those letters, (and I refer more particularly now to the first two,) was derived from gentlemen of respectability of all parties. Io the main, I find that my first impressions were correct. The only paragraph to which the conservatives take exception, and the one which has been taken as u text by every party paper in the place, was thn one in which I referred to the murder of AMASA SPRAGUE. I was informed as a matter of current rumor, and as a fact which would probably influence the Irish vote, that Mr. SPRAGUE was killed by n eonple of Irishmen named GORDON, who thus revenged themselvee for alleged indignities offered to their families. This, if it were trun, would undoubtedly heve an influential bearing upon the Irish vote. But I am greatly anuoyed to find thet my information wee entirely incorrect, and thnt the true cause of his murder was his interference with thn business of a rum-shop carried on by the GORDONS, a statement of which appeared in ons of the morniag papers. Partisans can never be too careful in their etaiements, for they must know that if incorrect they surely will recoil.

Betting runs high. Large odds are offered by the Sprague men, who seem to have the most unbounded confidence in thn favorable result of the election.

HOWARD.

OBITUARY.

Mr. ISAAC TOWNSEND, a member of the Board of Ten Governors, died at his residence in this City on Sunday. His age was 55. Mr. TOWNSEND was engaged in mercantile pursuits during the greater part of his life, but retired somn years since from active business. He was formerly President of thn Board of Almshouse Governors, and nt thn time of his death was an efficient member of that body. Ha was also Vice-President of the Bank of the State of New-York, and a Director of thn Panama Railroad Company.

Merchants und othnr Strangers in thn City, can obtain Phrenological Examinations with charts and full written descriptions, with advice as to health, defects, talents and proper pursuit, at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Shirts Ready Made and Made to Order from measure. Also a complete assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods kept constantly on hand by I. U. STILLEUK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Parlor Remedies.

These torments of Job seem to be thoroughly prevalent at the present time. Like the volcano, both give issue to the foul and fiery contents of the deep interior. How much better it is to remove the causes of such suffering hy stimulating the absorbents to healty activity through the agency of the PERUVIAN SYRUP, nnd to change the disordered secretions into health-giving elements.

Extract of a Letter from Rev. Richard S. Edes.

BOLTON, Mass., June 1, 1859.

Messrs. N. L. Clark & Co.

GENTLEMEN: For years I was a sufferer from bolls, so tbat my life became wearisome through their frequnnt and persistent recurreoce. I used five bottles of the Puruvian syrup; since then I have had notbiog of the kind. I attribote this improved state of my system entirely to the Puruvian Syrup, and I feel that I cannot express my obligatione to it in terms too strong. For years I was one of the greatest sufferers.

Respectnlly yours, RICHARD S. EDES.

Sold wholesale and retail by

N. L CLARK & CO., Proprietors.

P. O. 429 Broadway, New York.

N. B.—Famphiets, giving farther information of the Syrup, can be had on application.

Rogers & Raymond

Commend their unequaled stock of Boys' Spring Clothing, at No. 214 Broadway, under the Museum, to the attention of parents.

This new establishment, connected with the well-known clothing warehouse of the firm Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., is for the special accommodation of those accustomed to deal in that thoroughfare.

ROGERS & RAYMOND would state that their Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing is out and finlehe l hy the best artists, and that every article in their magnificent stock will be sold at rates more reasonable than have ever yet prevailed in Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machine	$100
No. 1 sewing machine	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	56
Hemming gangas	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., Nn. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,

Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

Fire-Proof Safes.

STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Rogers & Raymond would call especial attention to their large assortment of SPRING OVER GARMENTS, INVERNESS CAPES, PALETOTS, SACKS, &c.,

in cloth, cassimere, of various styles, Melton Cloth, Amour Coatings, &c., which, for taste and beauty, cannot be surpassed in the City.

Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., corner of Nassau, And No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Auction Sales of Furniture.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
General Auctioneers,
Give notice
That they are now prepared to make sales of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Either at
The residences of persons declining housekeeping,
Or at
Their spacious sales-rooms, No. 9 Pine-st., near Broadway.
Orders can be left with
B. R. DYER, Agent,
No. 997 Broadway, corner of 5th-av. and 23d-st.

Guernsey's Balm will, as Certainly as you apply it, prevent inflammation and remove all pain in the severest cases of burns, scalds, bruises, fractnres, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c. 25c. a bottle. Dépôt No. 217 Front-st., New-York.

Iron Building Materials—As Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Shutters, &c., Fine Iron Work of every description, for building purposes, manufeatured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st.

Destructivn Fire at Mobile, Ala.

MOBILE, March 15, 1860.

Messrs. O. Mazange & Co., Agents for Herring's Champion Safes.

GENTLEMEN: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE purchased from you last year, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from the fire at the destruction of our office and building this morning. When we opened the safe after the fire, we found its contents in as good condition as when put in last evening. The safe was exposed to a severe test and proved its FIRE-PROOF qualities. We cheerfully recommend HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES to our friends and the public. MALONE & FOUTE.

FIRE AT WARRENTON, GEO.

WARRENTON, Geo., March 19, 1860.

S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gents:* The Herring's Patent Safe which I bought of you in April, 1858, has stood the fire. My house was burnt the 15th inst.; when the safe got cold I opened it, and found my books, papers, and money all safe and sound. I would like to know whether it would stand another fire. Yonrs, respectfully,

FOSTER H. THOMPSON.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that oen show that HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Excelsior Burr Stone Mill.

This Mill received the large Silver Medel at the late Fair of the American Institnte, and is justly considered superior to all other inventions of the kind. The work performed by it is equal to that of the best flat-stone mill, and can be driven with one-half the power.

Persons wishing Feed, Corn or Flouring Mills to run with horse, steam or water-power, will consult their own interest by examining this, at No. 45 Gold-st., New-York. J. A. BENNETT.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
Wn prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Conner & Field's Writing Fluid.

The best INK known.
Everywhere at retail.
Wholesale at No. 18 Liberty-st.

What is it? What is it?

Why, one of WHITE'S BEAUTIFUL SPRING STYLE HATS, from No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. Go and see them. They are beautiful.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every kind for permeoent retention of rupture, bathing trusses supporters, shoulder-brnces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical epptiances scientifically applied. by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, (opposite St. Paul's Church.)

Parker Brothers' celebrated London Club Sauce is superior to all others now in use, and sold at a much less rate. Indispensable at the breakfast, lunch or dinner table. One has only to procure a bottle from any respectable grocer to test its savory qualities. Orders supplied by A. J. PARKER, No. 15 Beekman-st., sole agent for the United States.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Consumers of Sauce will please observe that every new Sauce brought before the public seeks to establish itself on the merits of Worcestershire Sauce, thereby giving unwilling testimony to the unrivaled excellence of "Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce."
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No 405 Broadway,
Sole Agents for the United States.

Bridgewater Paint.—Metallic Coating of Silica for roofs, outside work, railroad bridges, dépôts, &c. Contracts for painting received at dépôt, No. 72 Maiden-lane. HICKS & BETTS, Agents.

Table Cutlery and House-Furnishing Goods, FINE GOTHIC AND OVAL TRAYS AND WAITERS, at reduced prices. W. N. SEYMOUR & CO.,
No. 4 Chatham-square.

"Trefolle," the True Secret of Beauty.—Softens, purifies, cleanses and invigorates the skin; renders the complexion beautifully clear and brilliant, 50 cents a bottle.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—With Patent Powder-proof Locks and Iron-Sash. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 66 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Have You Seen White's Big Hat? From his splendid store, No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. His Spring styles for gentlemen are neat, tasty and Ready.

MARRIED.

DAVISON—GREGG.—In Brooklyn, on Snnday, April 1, by Rev. Charles J. Jones, Mr. J. G. C. DAVISON to Miss MINNIE L. GREGG, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

MARTIN—CLARKE.—In Brooklyn on Monday, April 2, at the Church of the Resnrrection, by Rev. Henry Blanchard, WILLIAM IRWIN MARTIN to MISS KATE, daughter of Geo. R. Clarke, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BAILEY.—In this City, on Sunday, April 1, WILLIAM G. and MARY BAILEY, aged 2 years 7 months and 25 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 31 Pearl-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

CLEVELAND.—In Cleveland and Chicago papers please copy.

NESMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, April 1, suddenly, ALBERT S. NESMITH, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, April 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 18 Cheeve-place.

JEWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 31, THEODORE DWIGHT, son of Theodore E. and Eliza Jane Jewell aged 1 year and four months.

MURRAY.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, March 31, after a lingering illness, Mrs. RUTH MURRAY, wife of the late Wm. Murray, in the 78th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends as also those of her sons, W. G. and C. B. Murray, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, C. H. Murray, corner of York and Van Voorst sts., Jersey City, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

ALLEN.—In Jamaica, L. I., on Monday, April 2, at her residence, MARTHA ALLEN, relict of the late John Allen, in the 79th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, this (Tuesday) afternoon at 1 o'clock. The cars of the Long Island Railroad will leave the South Ferry at 10 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the train at Jamaica.

WHITING.—In Providence, R. I., on Sunday, March 25, GRACE, youngest daughter of Capt. Charles J. Whiting, U. S. Cavalry, aged 13 years.

KERR.—At Ottumwa, Coffee County, Kansas, on Tuesday, March 13, Dr. JOSEPH W. KERR, in the 38th year of his age. Dr. KERR was formerly a resident of this City. His remains will be brought to Ulster County for interment.

☞ Ulster County papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 157, April 2, 1860.
35, 1, 21, 14, 42, 44, 28, 51, 73, 43, 72, 60, 29.

Class No. 158, April 2, 1860.
44, 76, 70, 46, 5, 50, 57, 67, 6, 28, 22, 55, 17, 11.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., April 2, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del, or Augusta, Ga.

REMOVAL.

W. L. CONKLIN & CO. HAVE REMOVED THEIR MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT FROM NO. 8 BOWERY TO NO. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE, OPPOSITE THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS.

In obedience to a growing demand for a high order of DRESS HAT FOR CHILDREN,

We have just opened a new, select, and beautiful assortment of recent importation and menufacture, comprising every desirable description and pattern, and finished in the most appropriate manner. A general assortment of BOYS' and YOUTHS' HATS and CAPS. LADIES' RIDING HATS, &c., &c.

WARNOCK & CO., Hatters,
No. 519 Broadway (St. Nicholas Hotel.)

PARTIES ABOUT REFITTING THEIR HOUSES, AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,

are invited to examine our New and Extensive SPRING STOCK of

FRENCH CHINA
DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS,
GLASSWARE, SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
MIRRORS, BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS,
CHANDELIERS AND GAS-FIXTURES.

Our stock has never been more complete or attractive than at present, and the prices have been fixed nt the *lowest possible figures.*

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
CORNER BROADWAY AND BROOME-st.

A GREAT REMEDY.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
RHEUMATISM.

In its most painful form, also scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier.

HYATT'S LIFE SALSAM cured Alexander Dearborn, No. 95 3d-av., of severe inflammatory rheumatism, cough, pain in the side and breast, after he had been a hopeless sufferer for more than a year. Principal dépôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Sold by HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and all druggists, at 75 cents per bottle.

ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.

MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS, 333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY.

Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Redroom Furniture of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.

Interior decorations, pier mantel glasses, &c.

☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

Of all descriptions; also, SILVER and PLATED WARE for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., former v No. 11 Wall-st. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry cleaned and repaired in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen.

SPONGES,

Carriage, Bahama, Sheep's Wool, Bathing, Venice, Turkish, Cup, and Surgeon's, embracing all kinds and qualities, from the commonest grass to the finest bleached, for sale, by bale or case, or in lots to suit, by
SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., 170 and 172 William-st.

MILLS' BOURBONIA

Is a quality of Whisky made from the best selected Indian Corn, and is not only a superior article as a beverage, but is highly recommended by physicians for its superior medicinal properties and as a great remedial agent in all cases of PULMONARY DISORDERS. Sold by druggists generally. JOHN MILLS & CO.,
Proprietors, No. 14 Broadway.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT,

A "friend in need." Every family should have it.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is the best remedy for sores in the known world.

CROUP.—J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR IMMEdiately relieves this terrible affliction of childbood by the timely application of the Olive Tar on flannel to the throat and chest, and five or six drops taken on sugar interonally. No mother should be without it. Sold at No. 315 Broadway, at 50 cents per bottle, and by all druggists.

USEFUL IN ALL FAMILIES.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine, which removes paint spots, grease, &c., &c., and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without the slightest injury to color or fabric. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

TURNER'S FOREST WINE BITTERS,

taken before each meal, strengthens and enables the stomach to digest the food properly, giving the whole frame its natural strength and vigor.
Sold by druggists everywhere.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES,
and Combination Cushions.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Sole Manufacturers, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st., New-York

RE-PLATING AS GOOD AS NEW.—Families having plated castors, cake-baskets, coffee-urns, tea-sets, forks, spoons, &c., from which the silver is worn off, can have them replated at short notice, by applying to LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Bnrling-slip.

PURE WATER.—TO MANUFACTURERS AND the public generally our new CARBON FILTER will be found invaluable.
UNITED STATES CARBON-FILTER COMPANY,
No. 184 Broadway, New-York.

THE [illegible] WILL OPEN WITH [illegible]

"THE CARNIVAL AT ROME,"

From the pen of

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,

Who was an eye witness of the grotesque occurrences, which she describes. Mrs. Stowe is now in Italy, and will contribute to THE INDEPENDENT other entertaining pictures of Italian sights and scenes.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER

furnishes, as usual, a revised and corrected Sermon. The text this week, is the passage—

"Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in Heaven."

"YUSSUF AND BORUK,

An Arabian Legend,"

An Original and Entertaining Poem,

By C. D. STUART,

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.,

contributes a fresh number of his interesting series of

"FAMILIAR LETTERS ON SUNDAY-SCHOOLS,"

"THE METHODIST CHURCH: PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE."

BY REV. DANIEL CURRY, D. D.

This is the second paper of Dr. Curry's series, prepared in view of the approaching Quadrennial General Conference at Buffalo. Its subject,

"STRAY THOUGHTS ABOUT THE IRISH REVIVAL,"

By an

"IRISHMAN."

A New Feature is introduced this week into the INDEPENDENT, to render it more attractive to the Little Folks.

"LIFE PICTURES FOR THE HOME CIRCLE."

BY AN AMATEUR.

The first of these new fireside contributions is entitled

THE UP-TOWN CHILDREN'S PARTY,

and is recommended not only for children, but for general reading, to all persons who reside above Bleecker-st.

A New Contributor furnishes for this department

"A HISTORY OF MY PETS."

The INDEPENDENT will hereafter be made as attractive to Children as to full-grown Men and Women.

Terms: By Mail, Two Dollars a Year; by Carrier, Two Dollars and a Half.

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No. 5 Beekman st., New-York.

DYSPEPSIA AND CONSTIPATION CURED.

DU BARRY'S
REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD,
A DELICIOUS FARINA FOR
DYSPEPTICS, CHILDREN AND INVALIDS GENERALLY,

Derived from an African plant, discovered, grown and imported by BARRY, DU BARRY & CO.,
No 77 Regent-st., London.

For sale in packages: one lb., $1 50; two lbs., $2 75; five lbs., $6; twelve lbs., $12, by the following Druggists:

HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 end 756 Broadway.
MILHAU & SON, No. 193 Broadway.
RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.
THOS. T. GREEN, corner 14th-st. and Broadway.
DE LA VERGNE & CO., corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.
CASSEBEER, corner 4th-av. and 9th-st.

Also by the following Grocers:

ACKER, MERRALL & CO., corner Chambers-st. and West Broadway.
WM. H. JACKSON & CO., Fifth-av. Hotel.
JAMES H. TILFORD & CO., No. 10 4th-av.

And by BARRY, DU BARRY & CO.,
No. 302 Broadway.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES.

MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DIFFERENT SIZES AND STYLES,

Adapted to every branch of business where a correct and durable scale is required. Call and examine, or send for an illustrated circular.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
NO. 189 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—THE THREE-STORY brick and basement house No. 80 East 76th st., with all modern improvements; conservatory attached, unexpired 21 years' lease of lot. Terms easy. Inquire for permission to see the house of L. H. LENT, No. 848 Broadway, and for terms, of GEO. W. TAYLOR, at P. Callaghan's, No. 30 Nassau st., third story.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO BEAUTIFUL NEW three-story and basement houses, Philadelphia fronts, brown stone stoops, with all modern improvements, situated on Pacific-st., between Clermont and Carlton avs., Brooklyn. This is one of the most accessible locations in Brooklyn, near the proposed parks; only three minutes' walk from Fulton, Flatbush and Atlantic av. cars; lots, 20 by 100; houses, 20 by 40. Price, $9,800; $2,500 on bond and mortgage. Apply to owners, on premises, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. Houses just finished. Would trade for valuable building lots.

SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—These lots have the most beautiful commanding view, which cannot be equaled on Manhattan Island. Upon these lots you have a view of the whole of the Bay of New-York, Narrows, and the Ocean; also, the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, and for salubrity of the air, and healthy position it cannot be excelled. Another great advantage, these lots may be reached in 35 or 40 minutes from the City of New-York. Maps can be seen at the location at the office of DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY, situated to all kinds of manufacturing purposes, 35 acres of land, with about 1,700 feet of water front, on the north shore of Staten Island, a half mile from Port Richmond ferry; on the premises is a wharf, where a vessel can lay drawing eight feet at low water; also a large double house and out-buildings. It was formerly the residence of Dr. Harrison, and in every respect a desirable location. It will be sold in whole or in part, as may be wanted. Apply to DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 126TH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7th avs., a very desirable private residence, 2½-story brick dwelling, 25 by 38 feet; erected by a practical builder for his own occupation; has gas, bath, range, laundry-tubs, furnace, &c.; in perfect repair. Also, a good carriage house and three lots of ground, 25 by 100 feet 25 inches each. Price $12,500. Terms easy. For cards of admission, &c., apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND—FOR THE SUMmer months, to a small family, part of a new double house, about 30 minutes' walk from Stapleton or Quarantine Landings. House situated on hill slope, high, dry and salubrious, with beautiful views and in the immediate neighborhood of the best walks or drives on the island. Bath in house and stable in rear. Rent moderate. Apply to J. W. D., Box No 110 *Times* Office.

A GOOD CHANCE.—FOR SALE CHEAP, or to let, a handsome country seat, situated on Staten Island, three miles from the ferries, with new houses, barns, stables, fruit trees, vines and plenty of shade, with 5 to 15 acres of land as required. Most of the money can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 60 Leonard-st.

5,000 ACRES NEW-JERSEY LAND, well wooded, between New-York and Philadelphia, near the line of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad and three-quarters of a mile from navigation. Soil is loam underlaid with clay; climate as early as Baltimore. Price very low; terms easy. Apply to JOHN TORREY, Jr., at the office of the Railroad Company, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 29 West 30th-st., containing all the modern improvements, located between 5th-av. and Broadway; built in 1857. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Can be seen from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., or in the evening from 7 to 9 o'clock. Possession may be had the latter part of April. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COTTAGE house containing ten rooms, with four lots of ground attached, on the north side of 125th-st., near Broadway, Carmansville, within five minutes' walk of cars; has coach and stables; possession given immediately; rent $350. Apply to J. & H. JONES & CO., Nos. 33 & 40 White-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AVENUE, BETWEEN [illegible] and 30th sts., a large four-story house, 37 feet [illegible] lot 75 feet deep, fine brown-stone front, with [illegible] stone party walls, 14 feet below the [illegible]; three large rooms on each floor furnished with [illegible] of all modern improvements. Inquire of E. F. [illegible] on the premises.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—THE [illegible] story and basement frame houses and lots Nos. [illegible] Hopkinson-st., near Hanover-place; genteel [illegible] Broadway cars, [illegible] and [illegible] improvements of the day; extra land sold to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Rhoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—A first-class, three-story and attic, brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situate on Remsen-st., half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & RODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 20 Wall st.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITES OF FOUR, EIGHT, OR twelve lots on 3d, 4th and 5th avs. and 56th-st., Brooklyn, commanding a full and splendid view of New-York City and harbor, and within 30 minutes of Wall-st. by City cars. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 30 Vesey-st.; HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

PROPERTY ON MURRAY HILL FOR SALE.—The elegant house No. 15 West 37th-st., next to the residence of Rev. Dr. Spring, built by day's work; will be sold for less than its value; rented till 1st May next at $2,800. For cards of admission, apply to JAMES B. BREWSTER, No. 786 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 175 EAST 19th-st., near 3d-av. English basement, 4 story and basement; brick front; lot 16.8 by 98.9; house 54 feet deep; has modern improvements, all in good order. Now occupied by owner. Price $8,750. Terms easy. For cards of admission, &c., apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE NEW 4-STORY STONE-FRONT house, No. 115 West 34th-st.; contains all the latest improvements; cannot be surpassed in style or workmanship; rosewood doors, walnut stairs, &c.; size, 21x60 feet; lot, 152 feet deep, with or without stable privilege. Apply on the premises of D. SCHOONMAKER.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, IN THE CHOICEST part of Brooklyn, on very easy terms, a first-class 2-story cottage, with basement and attic, with or without two jointog lots, handsomely laid out as garden. Inquire on the premises, Gates-av., four doors east of Classon, or of A. FRANKFIELD, No. 33 Nassau-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone house and lot No. 102 East 34th-st., first house east of Lexington-av., in complete order, and replete with every modern convenience; built by the owner for his own use. Terms to suit. For particulars, apply to J. MESSOWENS, on the premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY-HILL—ONE NEW first-class, four-story, brown-stone front house No. 40 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements; hard-wood doors on the parlor story, and mahogany doors in front; size, 21x55. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—3-STORY AND BASEment brick, 20x45, lot 133, No. 40 4th-place, pleasant location; also No. 104 Ryerson near Myrtle-av.; has tea-room dumb-waiter, gas; also a furnished house and a cottage on Washington-av. JOHN BRAINERD, Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS—Two first-class brown-stone houses, on 49th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; size 20x48 feet, lot 100 feet; three stories and basement, and high stoops, with all of the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 415 3d av.

FOR SALE ON GRAMERCY PARK—THE substantial four story dwelling, No. 23; size 21x70, and two-story extension; lot 109. The premises are in good order. Early possession and terms easy. Privilege in and key to the park
JOHN BRAINERD, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—FOR TERM OF years, to suit applicant, the substantial four-story brown stone front house, No. 54 Leonard-st.; lot 25 by 75 feet 6 inches. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or C. W. SCHAFFER, No. 592 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high stoop brown-stone houses, Nos. 20 and 35 West 24th-st.; full size, with extension for library, finished with black walnut stairs, rosewood doors, and all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises, to LOPER & DAVIS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS three-story and attic house, No. 55 East 46th-st., 23x46 feet; has all modern conveniences. Also a small three-story house on Murray Hill, near 5th av., very complete. Inquire of R. A. WATKINSON, No. 20 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house No. 13 West 34th-st. 25x65; lot 125 6; finished with all the modern improvements. Also, a stable in the rear, 20x32 6 with entrance from 35th st. Inquire of J. B. CORLIES, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE TWO-STORY AND basement brick houses, with all modern improvements, situated on DeKalb av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of WM. H. HOAG, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—NINE LOTS between 124 and 125th sts., and west side of 4th-av. Fine view, and no money wanted if improved. Apply to SAMUEL EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HIGH STOOP HOUSE in Brookfield-place; contains all the modern improvements. Also, a few stoop in the same row; size 21 by 57 feet; near Central Park. Inquire of Mr. FINDLEY, No. 11, on the premises, 51st-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE ON Brooklyn Heights, with all the modern improvements, commanding a fine view of the Bay and Harbor of New-York. For particulars apply to A. M. WOOD, Room No. 7 City Hall, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS DESIRABLE house No. 33 West 24th st., north side, between Broadway and 6th av., being in the immediate vicinity of the Fifth av Hotel. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer's office No 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A BRICK FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house No. 321 West 24th-st., between 8th and 9th ave; 18 by 80 feet; lot 100; in perfect order and for sale cheap. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—NO. 214 WEST FOURTEENTH-st., a full sized four story brown-stone front house; lot 20x103. Apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY marble front building, Nos. 45 and 53 Duane-st.; is a first-class store, suitable for mercantile purposes. To let in whole or in floors. Apply at No. 45 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 2d-av., below 20th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE—THREE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on north side 44th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Terms easy. Inquire of RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD property and beautiful cottage residence on the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 18th-st., (known as Nos 63 and 65 Union-place,) now one of the most desirable locations in the City, either for private residence or business. The lot is 53x140 feet; the house is double, and built for separate residences. The whole front, 53x70 feet, can be improved without disturbing the present building. The lease is renewable until 1914. For further particulars, or for cards of admission to view the premises, apply to
S. W. BENEDICT, Broadway, corner 35th-st.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm containing about thirty-five acres two miles from Newark, on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good house, farm-house and stables nearly new thereon, and all in good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees upon the place.
Also a farm of about ninety acres, situated on the New-Jersey Railroad, one hour's ride from Jersey City.
ALSO, FOR SALE—Several desirable houses on Murray Hill, and 19th, 34th and 37th sts.
ALSO, FOR SALE—Lots on 69th, 76th, 84th, 85th, 114th, 115th, 131st and 136th sts., and 2d, 3d and 4th avs.
FOR SALE—Several desirable houses and lots in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. A. K. FOSTER & CO.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND lot, containing about ten acres of land, in the northwestern section of the City of Baltimore, within three minutes' walk of the city passenger railway, on Pennsylvania-av., and in a rapidly improving quarter of the city. Price $26,000, one-half cash, balance on time to suit the purchaser. For further information, address GRAFTON L. DULANY, Esq., No. 36 St. Paul's st., Baltimore.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH THE FURNIture, the four-story brown-stone house No. 333 West 22d-st; one of the best locations in the City; has the modern improvements and will be sold a bargain, or rented to a small private family, with a part of the furniture. Apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, office A. L. Ely, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, with 20, 40, or 60 acres, at Morristown, N. J. The dwelling is in Elizabethan style, well finished, on an elevated site, with handsome lawn, ornamented with walks, old forest trees and evergreen. There is also a large garden, fish-pond, carriage-house and stables.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, WITH ONE OR MORE acres of ground, or without if preferred. The house is pleasantly situated on elevated ground, within five minutes' walk from two stage routes, and 2½ miles from Williamsburgh ferry. Apply to Mr. BROWN, confectionery, Inside Peck-slip ferry.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—IN GREENWICH, Conn., 30 miles on the N. H. R., near the depôt, a nice country residence, with one acre of ground, carriage-house, &c. Contains 10 rooms. Will let it furnished for $800, or unfurnished $350. Address or apply to J. M. BOWEN, No. 43 Maiden-lane.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and undercellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 189 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DELATANTE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A THREE-STORY high basement brown-stone front house on west side of Madison-av. between 40th and 41st sts., size 24x45 lot 65; also a four-story English basement, No. 44 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., by R. G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE TWO-STORY and attic house, with two lots, on Quincy st., four doors east of Classon-av. The house contains 12 rooms, marble mantels, gas, &c. A desirable location, and will be sold cheap to close an estate. Apply to O. B. TWEEDY & CO., No. 126 Duane-st.

FOR SALE ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE, southeast corner of 29th-st., a first-class three-story brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, best design and finish; size 24x50 feet. Terms accommodating. Inquire on the premises, of G. J. HAMILTON.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—THE TWO FIVE-story and basement houses, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, corner of Mercer-st., on the Broadway block, suitable for business purposes, with a slight alteration. Lot 40 by 100. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house and lot on Lexington-av., near 39th-st., three-story and basement, and sub-cellar; house 20x42, with all the modern improvements in; will be sold cheap; terms easy. Apply at No. 415 3d-av.

CENTRAL PARK AND 100 FEET STREET LOTS FOR SALE.—Two full lots on 87th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., near the 5th. Terms easy. Inquire of the owner, C. BARNES, No. 30 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS—ONE ON NORTH SIDE 127th-st. and one south side 128th-st.; each 25 ft. front and rear; beginning 160 feet west of 5th-av. Apply to JOHN S. SUTHERLAND, No. 34 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ALL DEscriptions of real estate, in City and country. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate, and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

CHEAP BUILDING LOTS IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—Two well located lots in South 2d st., near 10th-st., will be sold unusually low, if applied for at once. Inquire at No. 238 South 2d-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE IN EIGHTEENTH-ST., near the Clarendon, full size and in complete order, at a bargain. Early possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., New-York, Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE NO. 150 EAST 18TH-ST. will be sold at a very low price on application to T. B. MERRICK, No. 44 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, FURNISHED, on Long Island Sound, within fifty minutes' ride of the City by the New-Haven Railroad, a large private house, with outbuildings, including a bowling-alley and 15 acres of land, with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees; also, a desirable moderate-sized house, situate near the above, with outbuildings and ten acres of land. For beauty of scenery, location and healthfulness, these places are unequaled. The view from either place embraces a large extent of surrounding country and Sound, from Fort Schuyler eastward. Possession as soon as desired. Address W. H. W., Box No. 342 New-York Post-office.

LLEWELLYN PARK, ORANGE, N. J.—A first-class country residence on Llewellyn Park for sale or to rent, in consequence of the owner going abroad. The place is within fourteen miles, or one hour's ride by railroad of the City, and within sight of it; it commands extraordinary prospect both in extent and beauty. It contains six acres of land with a large and convenient house and stables, both built within two years, together with a fine garden; pure spring water is carried all over the house; gas will be obtainable during the coming year. It is offered for sale or on lease, and either with or without furniture. Apply to T. B. MERRICK, No. 44 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT NEWBURGH FOR SALE.—On the west bank of the Hudson, at Newburgh, about 1½ miles north of the Landing and Railroad Depôt. The dwelling is of recent construction, large and complete in all respects, as are also the stable, coach house and other out-buildings. There are about 14 acres of beautifully shaded grounds, in the highest state of cultivation, extensively fruited, &c. There is a fine stream winding through the premises, forming a lake, and then flowing off into the Hudson; altogether, this is one of the finest places for sale on the Hudson. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET FURNISHED—On Long Island Sound, within 15 minutes' ride of the City by New-Haven Railroad. A large and splendid private house, with out-buildings, including a bowling alley and 15 acres of land, with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. Also, a desirable moderate size house, situate near the above, with out buildings and two acres of land. For beauty of scenery, location and healthfulness these places are unequalled. Possession as soon as desired. Address W. H. W., Box No. 342 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT TARRYTOWN—A first-class brick gothic cottage, commodious, (15 rooms,) convenient, accessible, sightly, replete with almost every desirable appurtenance; nearly an acre of ground, with garden plot, fruit and shade trees, and shrubbery, all in complete order; large carriage-house; pleasant location, and commanding a fine view of the Hudson; will be sold at a bargain, and on favorable terms. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 79 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY ACRES OF CHOICE LAND situated on the celebrated Andre Hill; for inland scenery cannot be surpassed; perfectly healthy; no fever and ague; churches, stores, schools, &c. For a gentleman's residence, such a spot is seldom met with. Only a few minutes walk from depôt. Apply to WM. H. RAUMER, on the premises, Tappan Town. The Northern Railroad from Jersey City stops there five times daily.
TAPPAN TOWN, Rockland Co.

TO LET OR LEASE AT BULL'S FERRY, N. J.—The bonee and 10 acres of ground at Sull's Ferry Heights, with splendid view, and known as the "Hunter place." Steamboats from foot Spring-st., and Ferry from 42d-st., North River. House in good order: 11 rooms, besides wing. Rent low. Apply to I. & A. KINGSLAND & SUTTON, No. 55 Broad-st., New-York, or to E. D. LAWRENCE, No. 1,091 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, OR LONGER, IN Southport, Conn., two hours' ride by New-Haven Railroad, and 10 minutes' walk from depôt, a small house in good order, unfurnished, suitable for a small family. It is pleasantly situated on Long Island Sound; good bathing, &c. For particulars apply to A. BULKLEY, No. 27 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIdence within 2 miles of the City, on Long Island, consisting of a two-story house, with a large wing, five lots of ground, handsomely laid out with fruit and shrubbery. Schools and churches in the neighborhood. Two lines of omnibuses running continually. JAS. R. EDWARDS & CO., No. 277 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE AT RYE, five minutes from depôt, a neat country residence, with eight bed rooms, parlor, library and dining-room, &c.; coach-house and stable; about three acres of land. Rent moderate to good tenant; now occupied by Mr. Betts. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, No. 10 William-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT FORT Washington, 1 mile from High Bridge; has a magnificent view of the Hudson River, and a fine landscape on the east; twelve acres of land, good house and stables; location very select. Further information may be obtained on application to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—FOR SALE OR TO let at Carmansville, house and six lots, water and gas supplied, good shade and view of the river; twelve trains a day, five minutes' walk from depôt. Terms easy. Apply to W. H. SULLIVAN, Broadway, corner 28th-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT—AT South Oyster Bay, Long Island. Church and school convenient; fine view of the bay and ocean; shooting and fishing unsurpassed. Apply at the office of the Harmony Fire Insurance Co., No. 50 Wall-st.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FIFTY FARMS, villas and residences—a great variety—for sale and for rent in Orange and its vicinity, by H. B. BLACKWELL, 9 to 11 A. M., 59 William st., New-York; 1 to 5 P. M., 49 Main-st., Orange.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM OF 100 ACRES FOR SALE.

This valuable property is situated on the banks of the Raritan River, Piscataway Township, Middlesex County, N. J., near the village of Bound Brook, 35 miles from New-York City, time 1½ hours.

The house cannot be surpassed in its arrangements, has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. The workmen's cottage and out-buildings are large and liberally arranged; the fences and improvements around the house are neat, showy and substantial; the land lies comeactly together; the soil is good and fruitful, with a living stream of water running through it; the neighborhood first-class and healthy; to be appreciated, it must be looked at. If desired, the stock, implements and house furniture will be sold with the farm. Apply to R. M. WALDUCK, northeast corner 6th-av. and 9th-st.; or to JOHN KAVANAH, No. 778 6th-av., New-York City.

COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG ISLAND SOUND FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated at Lloyd's Neck, on a prominent head-land, known as the Fort Hill, about 75 feet above tide water. There are 44 acres of fine land, and a mansion house just finished; the lawn sloping beautifully to a clear gravel beach, without salt meadow or any nuisance in the neighborhood—distance from the City, thirty-six miles, and communicating several times a day by steamboat and railroad; house about three minutes' walk from landing; fine bathing, boating and fishing, and the neighborhood celebrated for its general healthiness. The place is near the elegant residences of Com. Paulding, C. C. Cambreling, John Rhinelander, and Henry Lloyd, Esqs. This property is exceedingly picturesque and romantic in its characteristics, the approach to the house being exceedingly beautiful, and the greater part of the way through an avenue of magnificent forest trees of primeval growth; there is also still on it the remains of a British fortification, captured during the Revolutionary war, and the situation commands an extensive view of several harbors and of Long Island Sound. Price, $18,000; terms easy. Apply at 235 5th-av., between 7 and 8 o'clock, P. M. No brokers received.

COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 6 MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.—A fine new brick house, 65x40, (exclusive of piazza,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house, (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spalding, Emerson, Ferris, and others,) contains twelve commodious sleeping-rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry; and, in the basement, kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is furnished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars, inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

LLEWELLYN PARK, AT ORANGE, N. J.—A tract of 500 acres of land. Country residences, in Llewellyn Park, only one hour from New-York, for sale:
Lakewood, picturesque villa, and 5 acres.
Castlewood, a stone mansion, and 5 acres.
Eyrie, Eagle Rock, a rustic cottage, and 10 acres.
A cottage and 1 acre at $5,000.
A cottage and 5 acres in Eagleton at $8,000.
10 building sites of 5 acres each, in Llewellyn Park.
10 beautiful building sites on Orange Mountain, at $500 per acre. Apply to the proprietor,
L. S. HASKELL,
No. 44 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE country residence, within one mile of the railroad depôt, at New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, a modern built cottage house of nine rooms, with cellars, kitchen with a range and water heater; two parlors and a dining-room on the first floor, and a broad hall and piazza; on the second floor seven sleeping rooms, with fire-places and closets attached. The two acres of land around the dwelling include a carriage-house, and are beautifully ornamented with evergreen, and fruit trees, and shrubbery. The water is abundant, and excellent. The location elevated and healthy, and the neighborhood refined and intelligent. Trains of cars run almost hourly between New-York and New-Brunswick. Inquire for terms of J. O. TAYLOR, at the Compton House, corner 3d-av. and 24th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry seat partially furnished. The house, containing 12 rooms, is delightfully situated near New-Rochelle, and close by the Neptune House; it is immediately upon, and commands fine views of the sound. The grounds, comprising 8 acres, are handsomely laid out, with flower and kitchen gardens and a fine terrace. The facilities for boating, bathing and fishing are unrivaled. Also, coach-house and stable and bathing-house; within 15 minutes of the cars, three minutes of the steamboat, and one hour of the City. Rent $600. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, Pelham.

AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—TO LEASE FOR TWO years, either with or without furniture, a house and two acres of ground. The house is beautifully located, and surrounded by fruit and ornamental trees; there is an excellent stable and carriage house; attached is a good kitchen garden, with the usual small fruits; water and gas in the house; terms for the whole, $1,000 with furniture, or $800 without furniture, or the furniture would be sold to the lessee. Also for sale, the cows, horses, carriage, harness, &c., the proprietor being about to leave the country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., New-York, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—RIVERSIDE. Formerly the country residence of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Is situated just south and in sight of Pittsfield, Mass. The property consists of a fine house, carriage house, barn, workshop, ice house, &c., and twenty acres of the finest land in the Housatonic Valley. The house is fully furnished, and will be disposed of with or without furniture. The property will be sold low on favorable terms, or exchanged. Property unincumbered. Inquire of CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages varying in size from eight to fifteen rooms; are in complete order. Rents from $200 to $600 per annum.
The localities for attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed in the vicinity.
For further particulars apply to GILBERT HOPKINS, Office No. 37 Fulton st., second floor, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

FOR SALE—WORTHY OF ATTENTION, A FINE modern style dwelling, well located, within 1½ miles of New-Rochelle depôt; main building 27x13, wing 28x35; 22 fine bed rooms, 14 pantries and closets, from five to seven acres of land attached. Also choice and desirable lands in plots from one to twenty-two acres

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, April 5 and 6, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at the warehouse of Messrs. Rochefort, Skarren & Co., No. 653 Broadway,

Handsome Furniture.—This handsome stock of furniture has been newly made of the best-seasoned materials, and in the superior style and finish for which this house is so favorably known. Also, a quantity of reserved, oak, mahogany and other veneers; walnut and maple boards and plank. Also, horse, cart and harness. The whole will be sold without reserve, to close business. Catalogues will be ready in a few days, when they can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., or of Messrs. Rochefort, Skarren & Co., No. 653 Broadway.

Edward H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, TO CLOSE A TRUST, OF NINE VALUABLE LOTS ON 127TH AND 128TH STREETS NEAR 8TH-AV., HARLEM.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

No. 1 Nine-st.—Three lots south side of 127th-st., 235 feet west of 8th-av. Each lot 25x92 feet 11 inches.

No. 2 Nine-st.—Three lots, running through from 127th to 128th-st. commencing 235 feet east of 8th-av. Each lot 25x92 feet 11 inches. The above lots are a short distance above the Central Park, and near the 8th-av., in the most desirable and improved part of Harlem, and on the grade. The streets are graded, curbstones laid and sidewalks flagged. The lots will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. 70 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., or E. P. Clark, Esq., No. 128 Broadway, American Exchange Bank Building.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 21 OLIVER-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 10, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Oliver-st.—The 3-story, attic and basement brick house, with brown stone basement. No. 21 Oliver-st., south side, between Madison-st and New Bowery. The house is 21.11 by about 50 feet; in good order, contains gas, water, &c. For map and full particulars, apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF our readers to the sale to be made, at auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Realm-street—No. 135, near Hudson-st., 25x75 feet.

Berkman street—Lot No. 51, 24 feet 4 inches by 69 feet 11 inches.

Twenty-sixth street—Five-story brick house No. 85 West.

Also—Lot adjoining, known as No. 87.

Mulberry street—Valuable Lot No. 34.

Ninth-street—Stable No. 3, in Lafayette-court, opposite the Bible House. Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCES NEAR PELHAM, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—One in a high state of improvement for sale, and one to rent, completely furnished, with stable, garden, fruit, &c. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

Daniel S. Hough, Auctioneer, Office No. 5 Cooper Institute.

AUCTION NOTICE.—DANIEL S. HOUGH WILL sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) April 3, at 10½ A. M., at the rich and costly furniture and house decorations contained in the private residence, No. 21 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., a few doors west of Broadway; this sale, embracing a fine assortment of first-class goods, mostly new, and in respectable order, and to be sold without reserve. In the catalogue will be found velvet and other carpets, rosewood suites, pier and mantel mirrors, rich rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, fine hair mattresses, a few meritorious oil paintings, superb mantel decorations, rich tables, rare and numerous other articles, corresponding in quality and style to those usually found in well furnished houses.

Notice is hereby given that during the entire Spring season we shall not indulge in lengthy and long drawn-out advertisements, regarding the practice as useless, and often grossly deceptive, intended more for strangers, especially for the people from the country, than for the intelligent citizens of the Metropolis. We shall at all time through our advertisements aim only to give the public an honest statement of facts, and as correct idea of what we have to sell, and we assure our customers that our advertisements shall correspond with our goods, and that they will receive at our hands in all cases equitable and honorable treatment. Catalogues at the houses on the morning of the sale.

Thomas M. Franklin, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF TWENTY VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS.—Located on Washington, Prospect and White sts., in Brooklyn, E. D., (late Bushwick,) within one mile of Peck-slip Ferry.

FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Prospect-st.—The frame house and plot of ground, 45 x113 feet, on south side of Prospect-st., between Washington and White sts.

Also, 4 vacant lots adjoining, each about 25x150 feet.

White-st.—4 lots on the west side of White-st., commencing on the southwest corner of Prospect, each 25 x 100 feet.

Washington-st.—6 lots on the east side of Washington-st., commencing 100 feet south of Prospect-st., each about 25x150 feet.

Terms.—Two thirds of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years, at 7 per cent.

Maps at the office of FRANKLIN BROTHERS, No. 50 Wall-st.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE, UNDER THE direction of Dayton, Hurlbut & Jones, of valuable property on Broadway, Morris and New sts. A. J. BLEECKER & SON & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, April 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On Broadway—The valuable plot, with buildings on the northwest corner of Broadway and Morris-st., known as No. 29 Broadway and Nos. 2 and 4 Morris-st.

On Broadway—The plot with buildings No. 30.

On New-street—The lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, on the west side of the street, (connecting in the rear with the last-mentioned lot,) known as No. 25 New-st.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

BLUNT, TILLOTSON & HEYWOOD, Att'ys.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOT NO. 37 WEST 36TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.—ADRIAN H. MOLLER will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 5, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange the finely polished brown stone four-story, high-stoop, basement and sub-cellar house, 22 feet 1½ inches (more or less) by 63 feet, with library extension; lot 98 feet 9 inches, (or half the block,) No. 37 West 36th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Murray Hill, constituting, in the strictest sense, a first-class house, and cost $30,000. This property, Terms at sale. The house can be seen between the hours of 12 A. M. and 4 P. M., by cards of admission from the auctioneer, where a more full description can be had. Sale peremptory, to the highest bidder.

Adrian H. Muller Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 3, at the Merchants' Exchange, the superior frame mansion, in complete order for immediate occupancy, carriage house and six lots, between Broadway, 7th av. and 54th and 55th sts.

Also, three lots northwest corner of 7th-av. and 54th-st.

Also, 9th-st. 100 feet west of 8th-av. All on the high ground adjacent to the Central Park.

M. Doughty, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, APRIL 5, at 10½ o'clock, at Salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a splendid collection of plants, flowers, shrubs and fruit-trees, just arrived per steamer *Fulton* from France, from the well-known house of Pallorce & Co., French horticulturists and florists, City of Lyons, consisting in part of camellias, dahlias, monthly roses, creeping do., pear trees, 36 varieties, apple do., peach do., plum do., cherry do., apricot do., gooseberry do., 12 varieties of strawberries, all of which are warranted to be in good order. The whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 14 Ashland-place, Perry-st., near Greenwich-av., the entire furniture of the above three-story first-class dwelling, comprising mahogany parlor suits, hair-cloth, mahogany, secretary bookcase, centre tables, sofas and lounges, chairs, dining table and chairs, sideboard, bureaus, wardrobes, kitchen furniture, &c.

J. W. Perry, Auctioneer.

FURNISHED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AUCTION.—The attention of housekeepers is called to the large sale of rich and costly furnitures contained in the five-story residence No. 18 East 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, consisting of a large and extensive variety of parlor, dining-room, library, and chamber furniture of every description. Catalogues are now ready. Sale positive. For full particulars see *Herald*.

A. S. Richards, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 500 CASES OF boots, shoes and brogans at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, April 4, at 10½ o'clock, at Store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. This sale will comprise one of the best goods we have offered this season. We call the attention of City and country dealers. Catalogues and samples on morning of sale.

Wm. Withers, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, AT 12½ o'clock, in continuation, the closing sale of the balance of the large and valuable stock of mantillas, fancy goods, ribbons, laces, silks, piece goods, at 347 Canal-st. The richest part of the stock will be in this sale. Also, 1 large mirror; also, 6 sewing machines; balance of store fixtures. By order of Assignee, MOLYNEUX BELL.

W. S. Molyneux, Auctioneer.

HARDY PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—W. S. MOLYNEUX will sell THIS DAY, at No. 9 John-st., the usual fine assortment of hardy roses, bonaynockies, collections, dahlias, pæonies, &c., suitable to plant at this season, together with geraniums, roses, &c., in bloom, from Peter Henderson, Jersey City. Catalogues.

Henry H. Lyons, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 4, at 12 o'clock, at No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine coupee, with pole and shaft, built by J. R. Lawrence; "one Spencer" bobs coach; two curtain-quarter coaches, and one calèche; all in fine order.

Joseph Hegaman, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, AT 2½ O'CLOCK, P. M., at No. 115 Vanderbilt-av., between Fourth and Lexington avs., mahogany and walnut parlor and chamber furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, mattresses, crockery and kitchen furnitura.

J. S. H. Bartlett, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS AND queensware, a large stock, TUESDAY, April 3, at 10 o'clock, at No. 261 Pearl-st., in lots to suit retailers; very best reliable goods and a general assortment.

PEREMPTORY SALE—ON TUESDAY, APRIL 3, at 10 o'clock precisely, at No. [illegible] Broadway, corner 31st-st., the fixtures, &c., of the "Shades," at said number.

[illegible] Auctioneer, Atty. for Mortgagee.

AUCTION SALES.

J. Mason Perrin, Auctioneer—Office No. 6 Great Jones-st.

COSTLY ROSEWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

At the residence No. 68 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., commencing THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) April 3, at 10½ o'clock.

Elegant rosewood piano-forte, full 7-octave, lolsit with pearl, City maker, made to order only 8 months since; suites of parlor furniture, covered in satin maroon and brocade; bookcase, escritoires etageres, lace curtains, pier and mantel mirrors, velvet carpets, rugs, ormolu clocks, Dresden painted vases, Parian marble statuary, dining extension tables, oak buffet and chairs, English cut glass ware of every variety, silver tea sets, table and tea spoons, ivory balance handled knives and forks. Chambers—Rosewood bedsteads, antique style bureaus, marble tops and mirrors, wasnta nd and style bureaus, marble tops and mirrors, washstands and commodes, hair mattresses and bedding, carpeting, curtains, mahogany sofas and chairs, Turkish easy chairs and lounges. Basement and kitchen furniture of every description, with which the sale will commence.

AUCTION NOTICE—TO THE TRADE AND OTHERS.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE, being the late stock of SIMPSON & SCHAFFAR, at No. 59 Bowery, to close the business.

A. C. PETTIT will sell on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the above warehouse, the entire stock, consisting of rosewood, mahogany, oak and black walnut parlor, hall, dining and bedroom furniture, of every style, compriding the largest and most varied assortment offered in many years. To be sold without reserve, for cash. Worthy the attention of the trade, hotel-keepers and others. N. B.—Goods can be stored on the premises till May 1, free of charge, if required. Catalogues on morning of sale.

Mortimer Griffin & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, At Public Auction,

On THIS DAY, (Tuesday,)

At the elegant four-story brown stone residence, No. 79 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

Sale commencing at 10½ o'clock, being the largest and richest assortment of household furniture offered at auction this season; piano forte, drawing room suites, chamber and dining room furniture, kitchen and basement furniture. Sale peremptory.

Wm. N. Lewis, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HIGH-BRED CATTLE.

WILLIAM N. LEWIS will sell without reserve, on TUESDAY, April 3, at 1 o'clock, on the farm of the late James Bathgate, Esq., at Fordham, Westchester County, 18 very superior cows, 4 two-year old heifers, 1 bull, one pair of horses, brood mares, and farming utensils, &c.

Barry H. Lyons, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, April 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 165 Madison-av., corner of 34th-st., the furniture of a family removing from this City, consisting of elegant mirrors, imperial, medallion and Brussels carpets and rugs, window curtains and cornices, piano-forte, dining and centre tables, tête-a-tête chairs, bedsteads and bureaus, made to order, and of superior quality and workmanship, rich vases and gas fixtures, of the most costly description; also, kitchen furniture, &c. At 12 o'clock, a quantity of old Madeira, Ports and Sherry Wines in glass &c., the Maderie was imported from the house of March & Co., in 1850; the Porte and Sherry are of very superior quality, from the house of Codman & Co., Boston.

M. Fitzpatrick & Bro., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF OVER $50,000 worth of fancy goods, watches, jewelry, silver-plated ware, cutlery, ceilings, books and stationery, THIS MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING, at the store No 447 Broadway, above Canal-st.

Order of Sale.—The fancy goods, jewelry, cutlery, &c., will be sold in the morning at 10 o'clock, and afternoon at 2 o'clock and the books, paintings, &c., in the evening at 6½ o'clock.

Sale to be continued on TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at the same hours.

Samuel Osgood, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—CONTINUATION SALE —ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF JEWELRY.—SAMUEL OSGOOD will sell on TUESDAY, April 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 663 Broadway, a large collection of fine jewelry, watches, diamonds, silver and plated ware. The stock will compare with any in the City, having been selected with great care. W. T. GRAFF.

Assignee of the late firm of Dempsey & Fargis.

B. L. Snow, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DRUGS, &c.—The sale of drugs, fancy articles and fixtures, will be continued THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the store corner West Broadway and Duane st.

N. STRATTON, Assignee, &c.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.—Sale by order of the Supreme Court, at auction, on THURSDAY, April 5, at 12 o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, house and lot No. 32 Woodhull-st.; lot 20x100, house 20x40. English basement. Philadelphia front brick, brown-stone trimmings, marble mantels, range, gas and water in house; location private, about five blocks from Hamilton-av. Ferry, near Hicks-st. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage three years at 7 per cent.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT AND COSTLY Rosewood, Oak and Black Walnut Cabinet Furniture, comprising the entire stock of about $18 000, of BURNS & BROTHER, at No. 453 Broadway, will be sold at auction,

BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE,

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 11 and 12.

N. B.—Persons desiring first-class furniture will find it to their advantage to attend this sale, which will be peremptory, to close the estate.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD.

FARE $3 TO ALBANY.

On and after MONDAY, March 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams Bridge, 8:30 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.

For White Plains, 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M.

For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt.

For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depôt.

For Albany, 9 A. M. Mail, 3:30 P. M. Express train.

Connect with the New-York Central Railroad.

Returning, will leave:

Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.

White Plains 5 and 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.

Dover Plains, 6 A. M.

Albany, 11 A. M., 10 P. M. Express trains.

The 9:30 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. express trains connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroads. JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Winter Arrangements—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 9, North River, at 7:35 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2 North River, make close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* Easton Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburg.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M. and at 4:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express Trains 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill 1.5:15 P. M. A Mountain and Buffalo Passenger Train (with sleeping cars) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 6 P. M. For Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD—From ofer foot of Duane st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo Cauandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, HIGHLANDS, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH SQUAN &c. *via* steamboat ALICE PRICE from foot of Murray st. New-York. Leave Red Bank at 7½ A. M., and New-York at 3½ P. M., every day except Sunday.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—Leave foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 4 and 5:30 P. M. for Piermont and Suffern 5:30 and 9:30 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Suffern at 6:50 A. M. and 6:40 P. M., and Piermont 8:30 and 9:35 A. M., and 2:20 and 7:45 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Fartbank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Hicksville, 12 M. and 4:20 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

EXPRESSES.

AMERICAN & EUROPEAN EXPRESS CO.,

NO. 78 BROADWAY.

PACKAGE EXPRESS 4 times every week for all parts of Europe *via* Liverpool, also by each French and German Mail Steamer. Samples taken at low rates, and prepayment of freight optional with the sender.

Purchases made at easy commission and Bills of Exchange in sums to suit on London and Paris.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

PROPOSALS.

City Inspector's Department, New-York, March 23, 1860.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROposals, directed to "Daniel E. Delavan, City Inspector," with the name of the bidder indorsed thereon, and the words "Proposals for cleaning the streets and avenues, &c., of the City of New-York, for the term of five years," will be received at the City Inspector's Office, No. 1 Centre-st., until Thursday, the 5th day of April, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the same will be publicly opened, for cleaning the streets, avenues, lanes and alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers, heads of slips, public lands and places, and the public markets and the limits thereof, to be thoroughly swept and cleaned, and to remove immediately therefrom all dirt, manure, ashes, garbage and rubbish for the term of five years, in compliance with the specifications of article 1 of chapter 23 of the Revised Ordinances of the Corporation of said City, adopted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty thereof, June 30, 1859.

The right to reject any and all proposals or bids received, if deemed to the interest of the Corporation, is hereby reserved.

Blank proposals, estimates and specifications, including form of contract, can be obtained upon application at the City Inspector's office, No. 1 Centre-st.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

TALLOW—PRIME CITY-RENDERED, IN BARrels for sale by JAMES BUCHUN & CO., No. 10 Elizabeth-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO, D. Lines, Commander,

will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 57 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $80.

For freight or passage apply to

M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail May 26.

FOR HAVANA.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE. Leaving every 20 days from each port.

STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY, R. W. Shufeldt, Commander.

This well-known and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on THURSDAY, April 5, at 2 o'clock A. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board on presentation of clearance.

Freight received on the 31st inst. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 31 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Cap. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 4.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wednesday, April 11.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 25.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 2
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-Green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship

ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. Comstock.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,

On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31.
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,	TUESDAY, Sept 11,
SATURDAY Oct. 6.	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.

The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world, for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.

Cabin passage, $150.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., or to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.

Agents at Havre Messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.

Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 13 Faubourg Montmartre.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.

The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.

Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, Wm. G Barry, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., THURSDAY, April 5, at 4 P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Atlanta, $21; Columbus, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; and to Florida points at very low rates. Freight, 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 96 West-st. The R. R. COYLER succeeds SATURDAY, April 7.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. Brownless, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on or about the 3d of March, 30th March and 27th of April—that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates:

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana.....15

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship FLORIDA, Capt. I. Cannell, will leave on SATURDAY, April 7, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.

SAM'L L. MITCHILL & SON.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.—The steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE daily (Sundays excepted) from Peck-slip, East River, at 4 P. M. These boats have excellent state room accommodations.

Cabin fare $1 50; no charge for berths.

Forward deck passage $1.

For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., New-York.

A. MILLS, Agent
Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE FAVORITE steamer ARMENIA, Capt. J. P. Sutro, will commence her regular trips on WEDNESDAY, April 4, leaving New York from Pier foot of Harmon-st. EVERY TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY thereafter, at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving at Albany in ample time to take the express train west. Leaves Albany EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., touching at Hudson, Catskill, Bristol, Rhinebeck, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point, Grassy Point, Nyack, Tarrytown and Yonkers each way.

MARCH, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, April 3 2½ P. M	Wed'day, April 4, 6½ A. M.
Wed'day, April 4, 2½ P. M	Thursday, April 5, 7 A. M.
Thursd'y, April 5, 3 P. M.	Friday, April 6, 7½ A. M.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD FREIGHT.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. All freight for stations on the above road should be marked "Steamer Bridgeport," for if shipped by any other boat higher prices will be charged. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE new and fast steamer JOHN BROOKS, Capt. John Brooks, Jr., leaves Peck-slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., and taken for the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad at the lowest rates.

T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 112 South-st.

MORNING LINK TO PEEKSKILL.—THE steamboat AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every day in the week, at 8 A. M., for Peekskill, making the usual landings; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at Amos-st.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN BY THE steamer TRAVELER, from Peck-slip, Pier No. 35 East River, at 3 P. M., and CHAMPION at 6 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—MARY STONE and Henry A. Stone, her husband, against EDWARD KETCHAM and Mary Ann, his wife, Anthony J. Bleecker, James H. McMillan and Stephen Upson.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March, 1860.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in said Clerk's office on the 31st day of March, 1860.—Dated April 2, 1860. ALBERT CARDOZO, Pl'ffs.' Att'y.

ap3-law10wT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON FARRAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at his residence, No. 113 West 22d-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 12, 1859.

MARY FARRAN, Executrix.
MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD, Executor.

d13-1aw6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER S. POWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES D. STRONG, No. 212 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1859.

JAMES D. STRONG, Administrator.
JULIET J. POWELL, Administratrix.

n15-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 26 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 3, 1859.

o4-law6mTu* EDWARD S. CLARK, Executor.

FOUR SECOND-HAND SAFES FOR SALE LOW.—QUICK BROTHERS, No. 98 Maiden Lane. Also, a large assortment of Wilder's patent Fireproof Safes constantly on hand.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Aigiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,

Issue circular notes and letters for

[illegible] for quiet, well place [illegible] scene of the former in Fulton-street, last evening. As in the previous contest, the score was 1,000 points up. This time Lynch was successful, he having vanquished his opponent by 14 points. As each of the parties have now won a match, a third encounter will undoubtedly occur before long. Until within the last 200 there was very little excitement, but from this time to the end it continued to be one of the most interesting matchees within the memory of the oldest "ropo handlers." Messrs. Phelan, Lake, White, Cleveland, Brasher, and most of the best players in the City, with about four hundred other spectators, were present.

Sudden Death of a Drunkard.—Late Sunday evening a middle-aged man, while sitting in the staggery No. 41 Mott-street, kept by Patrick Tulley, suddenly fell to the floor and expired in an instant. His body was removed to the Sixth Ward Station-house, where it was recognized as that of John Cole, a baker by trade, who has for some time subsisted on charity, and lived a vagrant's life. It is supposed that want of food and bad liquor have caused his decease. The rum-shop in which the occurrence transpired, as well as two other resorts in the vicinity of the same character, are kept, it is said, by one of the School Inspectors of the Sixth Ward.

Was there Another Victim?—The Albany Knickerbocker, of last evening, states that Wm. Van Dyck, a young man residing in Orange-street, was on board the sloop *E. A. Johnson*, when the murders were committed, and was probably a fourth victim. Van Dyck, it says, left his father's sloop, which trades between this City and Albany, upon which he had been for some time engaged, and shipped with Capt. Burr, just before his departure on the ill-starred voyage. The truth of this statement is denoted, however, as the names only of the four persons who have, from the first, been identified with the tragedy, appear on the shipping articles of the sloop.

Part of the Everett House to be Sold.—Nearly one-half of the Everett House, on Union-square, is announced to be sold to-day at public auction. The property comprises a portion of the estate of the late Anson G. Phelps. The present proprietors of the hotel have a lease of the premisee for [illegible] years, and the property has to be sold subject to this lease, so that the sale will not at present interfere with the Hotel. The property is estimated at $150,000. The entire hotel commands a rent of $30,000, the lease having been taken at this figure for ten years.

The Journeymen House-Painters.—A mass meeting of the New-York Journeymen House-painters was held at Military Hall, in the Bowery, last evening, Mr. Patrick Keady filling the Chair. Seventeen shops were reported as paying $2 per day. Several speeches were made in favor of a more perfect system of organization for the protection of the rights of labor, and a number of new members were received by the payment of the usual fees.

The Great Bell.—Messrs. Schifflin, agents for the Bochum Cast Steel Works for this country, write to state that the bell now exhibited in the Park is not the largest of the kind ever made. The proprietors of the works in Prussia, who invented this method of casting steel bells, have made several considerably larger.

The Worth Monument is at last in a fair way of completion, as the granite for the railing around it reached the City on Saturday and was placed yesterday upon the ground. A very few weeks will suffice to render the obelisk as much a credit to the City, as it has heretofore been a disgrace.

Tammany Society.—There was a large attendance at the meeting of the Tammany Society last evening, I. V. Fowler in the Chair. Aldermen Peck, Henry, and one or two others were initiated. Nothing else but routine business was transacted.

Third Presbytery of New-York.

SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION AT THE MERCER-STREET CHURCH.

The semi-annual session of the Third Presbytery of New-York (New School) commenced in this City yesterday, at the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church. About forty members were present, two-thirds of whom were ministers. Rev. Walter Clarke, D. D., of the Mercer-street Church, was elected Moderator for the ensuing six months; and Revs. C. C. Wallace and E. W. French were chosen temporary Secretaries. On motion of Dr. Hatfield, the Presbytery went into a *vivo voce* nomination of Commissioners to the next General Assembly, to be held at Pittsburgh on the third Thursday in May. The following gentlemen were put in nomination, and will be voted on to-day:

Ministers—Dr. Walter Clarke, Dr. Asa D. Smith, Dr. E. F. Hatfield, Dr. J. J. Owen, Revs. Dwight M. Seward, Wm. H. Babbitt.

Laymen—Chas. L. Doe, Jno. W. Sprague, Wm. H. Christie, Hiram B. Littell, Jno. G. Parker, Wm. C. Hart.

Several candidates for admission to the cherge of the Presbytery were examined and sustained.

The list of Licentiates was then read by the Secretary, and inquiries were made relative to each one separately. The case of Carlton S. Horton, now dying of consumption in the Island of Madeira, was presented by Rev. Mr. French, and excited a good deal of interest. This young gentleman, who is represented to be a person of brilliant talents and rare Christian virtues, after spending his whole patrimony in educating himself for the ministry, and, when on the eve of entering upon his labors, was attacked with consumption, and compelled to go to Madeira in search of health, where he now remains in a dying and extremely destitute condition. His case had excited the sympathies of the United States Consul, Mr. Mabry, through whose liberality and kindness he had been supplied with many comforts which he would not otherwise have had, but Mr. French thought it was a shame that he should be allowed to depend upon the charity of strangers.

Other gentlemen testified to the rare qualities of Mr. Horton, and said that if they had been aware of his condition he should have had relief long before this. Nearly all present offered to contribute their mite to his relief, and agreed to bring the matter to the notice of their more wealthy friends. The case was finally referred to Revs. Mr. Fenton and Sawyer for immediate action. It was stated that Mr. Horton entered the Union Theological Seminary of this City in the most robust health, and that the seeds of his disease were planted in his system while there, in consequence of the damp and foul atmosphere that pervades the basement of that institution.

The Presbytery here adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M. At the afternoon session the candidates for licenses to preach presented themselves, and were examined by Rev. Messrs. Clarke, Hatfield and others. The following are the names of the candidates, all of whom are students of the Union Theological Seminary: Abram D. Moore, Hiram D. Wraze, George B. Revnolds, D. Stuart Dodge, John S. Whitman, J. [illegible], John M. Forbes, Arthur [illegible]. The examination will be resumed at 10 o'clock A. M.

Fatal Affray in a Bar-Room.

A MAN KICKED TO DEATH.

Soon after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a man named Peter Hall was beaten to death in the liquor store kept by Herman Lohmann, at the northwest corner of Rutgers and Water streets. From the statements of parties who witnessed the occurrence, it appears that Hall, who is by occupation a ship carpenter and caulker, has for some time past led a very dissolute life, spending whet little money he earned for liquor, and becoming very quarrelsome when under its influence. Yesterday he passed most of the day in the liquor shop in question, occupying himself in drinking and playing dominoes, and at the time of the affray which resulted in his death, he was much intoxicated. About 4 o'clock, one Patrick [illegible], a laborer employed on Nicholson's large box [illegible], lying between Rutgers and Pike streets, in company with John McCarty, a fellow-workman, entered Lohmann's for a drink. At this time Hall was standing at the bar, and Murray so

[illegible]

Police Reports.

STILL ANOTHER ARREST IN THE COSGROVE CASE.

In January, 1859, a dispute occurred in a drinking-place in Fulton-street, between a number of well-known rowdies, and one of them named Patrick Cosgrove *alias* "Cockroach," was stabbed in the *mêlée* which resulted. The injured man lingered along for several months, but finally died in July last. During his illness he repeatedly stated that he knew the name of his assailant, but persistently refused to disclose it, for the reason that he hoped to recover and take the law into his own hands. Just previous to the present Charter election Ex-Councilman McCarty, of the Third Ward, was apprehended on a charge of having been implicated in the affray which caused Cosgrove's death, and now Barnett Colee, an oyster-man, has been arrested on a bench-warrant upon a similar charge. The accused will be arraigned in the Court of General Sessions.

THE RESULT OF WAKING THE DEAD.

On Saturday night a number of Irishmen assembled at a house in Hammersley-street, near Bedford, to "wake" the dead body of a deceased acquaintance, according to the custom of their country, by means of potheen, dudeen and shillalah. They faithfully worked with this object in view until long after daylight on Sunday, when the result of their ardent spiritual exercises manifested itself in such discordant sounds that the peace of the neighborhood was disturbed. The noise having been heard by Officer Standish, of the Ninth Precinct, he entered the house to ascertain its cause, and found the mourners engaged in a fight over the coffin with clubs and knives, with which, so far, no serious injury had been done. The intestine feud was immediately stayed at sight of the official, who was looked upon as the common enemy, and who soon received a severe beating at the hands of the belligerents. One Thomas Nelligan, who had made himself especially prominent in the attack, the officer sought to arrest, but the fellow ran out of the house and entered a three-story building near by, to the roof of which he ascended in his effort to escape. The officer followed the fugitive, who slid from the ridge pole down to the eaves, and the wood-work breaking, he was precipitated a distance of 10 feet to the roof of a shed, and rolling thence struck heavily on the pavement 15 feet below. He was picked up bruised and insensible, and after having received the attention of Police Surgeon Jonee, who thinks that his injuries are mainly internal, he was moved to the Hospital for treatment.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Officer Roee, of the Third Precinct, yesterday apprehended a man named John G. Glynn, who is said to have murdered one Peter Nanghton and his wife in Webster, Mass., on the 6th of November, 1856. The accused succeeded in escaping at the time the murders were committed and all trace of him was lost until within a few days. Justice Osborn committed Glynn to the Tombs, pending the arrival of the Massachusetts officers to condnct him to that State.

Coroner's Inquests.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT TO A CARTMAN.

Martin Doescher, a young German laborer, employed by a gardener named John Miller, was driving with a load of manure down a steep hill in Broadway, near One Hundred and Twentieth-street last Saturday, when his horse becoming restive, he determined to detach him from the vehicle and allow it to roll down the hill of itself. As he held one of the shafts to direct the wagon's course, a large stone suddenly arrested further progress, and the shaft striking the deceased, caused him to fall. He was found some time afterwards quite insensible and badly injured about the head, and in spite of every effort to restore him to consciousness he expired. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest at the late residence of deceased in Seventy-third-street, corner of Eleventh-avenue.

RUN OVER BY A RAILROAD CAR.

Mr. E. G. Lenbard, a passenger by the Erie Railroad train which arrived late on Saturday night, died at the New-York Hospital on Sunday, in consequence of injuries sustained under the following circumstances: Soon after the locomotive had been detached, and before the cars had reached the depôt, Mr. Lonbard, with several other passengers, left the train and walked on the track in advance of the cars. Fearing that they would overtake him, he stepped upon the adjoining track of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, but a train was also advancing upon that track, and to avoid it he returned to the Erie track. At that moment one of the cars came in contact with him, knocking him down, fracturing his right leg and lacerating it frightfully. Coroner Jackman held an inquest, which resulted in a verdict of "Death from injuries accidentally received."

UNBURIED DEAD BODIES.

The body of a sailor who shot himself on board of the ship *Niagara*, on Saturday afternoon, may still be seen lying in the back area of the Second Ward Station-house, enveloped in its clothing and a mattress on which it was taken from the vessel. The proper authorities promised to have it removed early on Sunday morning, but it has been allowed to remain where it was left, to the great annoyance of the fifty policemen who are obliged to make it their sleeping quarters for the night. Yesterday it had become so offensive as to nauseate a number of the Policemen, and they were obliged to remove it into the back area. Capt. Ward and his force naturally express much indignation at the Coroner in converting their quarters into a dead-house.

INJURED BY THE MACHINERY ON THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

Jamie Kelly, a young man who had been employed as a hand on board the steamship *Northern Light*, was admitted to the New-York Hospital a month ago, suffering from injuries to his head which he received while engaged in cleaning the machinery of the vessel, and from the effects of which he yesterday died. Coroner Jackman investigated the case.

Fires.

IN A SEWING-MACHINE MANUFACTORY.

A fire occurred about 11 o'clock last evening, from some unknown cause, in a rear room on the fourth floor of the building No. 135 Mercer-street, the two upper stories of which are used as a manufactory for Whitney & Lyon's sewing-machines. The apartment in which the fire was discovered was nearly filled with finished machines, packed in cases for transportation, and the amount of loss upon them by heat and water is estimated at $1,500. The fire did not extend below the upper story, but the machinery of Eoff & Shepard, silversmiths, who occupy the second floor, was much damaged by water. A manufactory of gas fixtures in the basement, of which Mr. Geo. H. Kitching is proprietor, was also flooded, and the stock much injured in consequence. The total loss is probably about $2,500, and all the occupants had their property fully insured.

SUSPICION OF ARSON.

On Sunday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, Officer Rosenburgh, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, while passing through Clinton-street, discovered smoke issuing from the grocery store No. 19, kept by a German named Strauss. Having procured aid, he forced open the door, and soon extinguished the fire with a few buckets of water. An examination of the premises, after the fire was put out, disclosed the fact that a large lot of kindling wood, thoroughly saturated with kerosene oil, had been placed in close vicinity to the spot where the fire was first discovered, and if this had been ignited the destruction of the building and the sacrifice of many lives would probably have resulted therefrom. The facts were at once communicated to the Fire Marshal, who has commenced an investigation of the affair.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

THE MAYOR'S BILLS FOR ADVERTISING NOT TO BE PAID—CONDITION OF THE RECORDS IN THE REGISTER'S OFFICE—VETOES OVERRULED.

At a regular meeting of this Board yesterday, Mr. Blunt offered a resolution appropriating $250 to repair the damage which had been done by overflowing of the Croton water to a number of volumes of records in the Register's office. Referred. Mr. Blunt said that he had always objected to the introduction of the Croton in the Comptroller's office, and for the very reason that some accident or carelessness might entail most serious damage to the records, and the propriety of his course had now been justified.

A communication was received from the District-Attorney, remonstrating against certain provisions of the New Police act now under consideration in the Legislature, which propose the appointment of an attorney and assistant to the Police, contemplating, he apprehended, an Attorney-in-chief and assistants for each Police district. This would, in his judgment, seriously interfere with due administration of justice. The communication was accompanied by a memorandum, prepared for presentation to the Legislature, in which the reasons for his objections were set forth at great length; and a resolution offered by Mr. Kenney, stating that the Supervisors united with the District-Attorney in his remonstrance to the Legislature against the passage of the present Police bill, was adopted.

The veto of the Mayor on the insertion of $150,000 in the tax levy, for the erection of court rooms for the County Courts, was taken up. The appropriation passed unanimously, in spite of his Honor's objections.

A second veto against the appropriation of a room in the Hall of Records for the use of the Register was returned to the Committee on County Affairs.

A report of the Committee on Printing and Stationery was received. It concluded with a resolution that the Board decline to authorize the payment of a bill rendered by the *Daily News*, to the amount of $692 80, for publishing, by directions of the Mayor, "papers which were before him for approval," on the grounds that publication was never authorized by the Supervisors, and that no appropriation for such expense had been inserted in the tax bill; and further, that a continuance of this advertising in the four papers selected by him at such prices would entail an annual expense of over $60,000, which, if paid from county charges, would leave a serious deficit in the incidental expenses for printing and stationery belonging to the county. One instance was cited in the report where the advertising of a bill for $9 cost more than four times the amount of the bill itself; and another, wherein a bill for $96 was presented for advertising a report in favor of remitting a personal tax. The report and resolution were adopted unanimously.

The Board declined to pay a bill of Banks Brothers of $78 for books furnished by order of George T. Maxwell, Clerk of the Superior Court, for the reason that the Judges had made no requisition for the books, and the Clerk had no right to order them without such authority.

Several reports for the relief of parties erroneously assessed, were disposed of, and a number of small bills were ordered paid, after which the Board adjourned to meet again on Monday next at 2½ P. M.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

NO QUORUM.

In consequence of the departure of a number of the members of the Board of Aldermen for Albany yesterday, there was no meeting last evening.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

PAWNBROKERS TO BE CHECKED—PROTEST AGAINST THE REMOVAL OF THE CITY HALL—APPROPRIATION FOR THE CENTRAL PARK LAID OVER—NOT DOWN IN THE PROGRAMME.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen last night, a resolution tending to the reduction of the interest now exacted by pawnbrokers on sums less than $25 was adopted, as was a resolution directing the Counsel of the Corporation to prepare a remonstrance against the passage of a bill now before the Legislature providing for the removal of the City Hall to Madison-square. The Committee on Street Cleaning was also required to report whether the interests of the City in making contracts for cleaning the streets would not be best secured by a division of the City into small districts.

The Mayor sent in a communication, announcing to the Board the decease of Mr. Isaac Townsend, one of the Governors of the Almshouse, and recommended that proper measures be taken to testify appreciation of his public and private virtues. The Chair appointed Messrs. Van Tine, Boosar and Hall as a Committee to attend to the obsequies of the deceased.

The report of the Corporation Attorney for the month of March presents a total of receipts of $626 97, being the amount collected for penalties for violations of Corporation ordinances.

A new site was ordered to be selected for the Seventh District Police; the present one, in Gouverneur-street, being exceedingly damp and unhealthy.

A large number of "general orders" were concurred in, but there was nothing of special public interest among them. During the reading of one—a report in favor of paving Tenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to the East River, with Belgian pavement—an elderly gentleman, a property-holder on the line of the street, appeared within the bar, and approaching the reader, demanded to see the petition on which the report was founded. Respect for his age induced the President of the Board to deal quietly with him; and the venerable Sergeant-at-Arms (Mr. Slidell) was directed to remove him from inside the bar. He was intensely excited at the idea that he could not be heard openly in opposition to this proposition, which, he claimed, was a swindle on property-holders. Finally, by the persuasion of Mr. Green, Messenger to the Board, who assured him that he would be heard before the Committee, he was induced to retire. The report was adopted, so the gentleman will not have an opportunity of presenting his objections.

The communication from the Commissioners of the Central Park, asking an appropriation for the current year of $633,000, to be provided for by the issue of stock, excited much discussion. A motion was made by Mr. Hogan to refer the matter to the Committee on Alms-House, but the document was finally referred to the Committee on Finances.

The remonstrance from the Common Council against the passage of the Railroad bills now before the Legislature, was laid over.

The Board then adjourned until next Monday, at 5 P. M.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMHOUSE.

THE DEATH OF MR. ISAAC TOWNSEND.

A special meeting of the Board of Ten Governors was convened at the Rotunda yesterday, to take action on the death of Isaac Townsend, a Governor since the Board was organized in 1849, excepting one year, during which he was necessarily absent. All the members excepting Gov. Duoao were present. Gov. B. F. Pinckney was in the Chair, and opened the proceedings by alluding to the sudden demise of Mr. Townsend, pronouncing an appropriate eulogy upon the character of the deceased.

Governor Wm. J. Pinckney, after a few feeling remarks, introduced the following resolutions:

Whereas, This Board is again called to mourn the demise of one of its members; of one who was engeered to us, his colleagues, by his noble and generous qualities, whose early and consistent devotion to the duties of his official station had secured so honored and enviable a position in the community, and

Whereas, It is proper and right that we, his associates, should express our sympathy and condolence with the family and friends of deceased in this sad bereavement, therefore

Resolved, That the Board of Almshouse Governors tender the widow and family of the late Isaac Townsend our sincere sympathy for the loss they have sustained in the death of a kind husband, father and companion; and while we bend in views the decrees of Providence as inscrutable, in this removing from a life of usefulness and activity one who has contributed so much of sound judgment and practical experience in the early organization of this Board, as well as in many other associations of life, we most earnestly commend them to the care of Him who "disposes all things," who has promised to be a "father to the fatherless," and who is the "widow's God."

Resolved, That the many virtues of the late Mr. Townsend have endeared him to us; that we shall ever cherish his memory; and long after the sod becomes green over his last resting place, we will remember his noble character, and endeavor to emulate his virtues.

Resolved, That this Board will attend the funeral rites of deceased, and wear the usual badge of mourning.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly authenticated, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Gov. Smith said that he had been associated with the deceased for several years, and that a purer and more conscientious man he had never met. In his public capacity as a Governor he was above suspicion, and there were none who could say ought against him. He was a kind and indulgent father, a sincere and faithful friend. Gov. Smith moved that on Wednesday, when the funeral will take place, all business in the Department will be suspended, which was carried.

Eulogies were thus pronounced by Governors Gunther, Oliver and Moloney, when the resolutions were adopted and the Board adjourned.

OFFICE OF THE CITY INSPECTOR.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,

From the 24th day of March to the 31st day of March, 1860.

Men, 88; Women, 73; Boys, 147; Girls, 138. Total, 446. Adults, 161; Children, 285. Males, 235; Females, 211. Colored persons, 6.

DEATHS FROM ABSOLUTE DISEASE.

Abscess	2	Diarrhœa	2
Albuminuria & B'ts dis.kidn's	1	Diphtheritis	3
Anemia	1	Dropsy	4
Angina	1	Dropsy in Chest	1
Apoplexy	2	Dropsy in Head	16
Bleed'g fr'm Lungs	2	Dropsy in Heart	2
Bleed'g of Nav'l	2	Dysentery	1
Bleeding womb	1	Emphysema	1
Bronchitis	9	Epilepsy	1
Cancer	4	Erysipelas	5
Cholera Inf'tum	1	Fever	1
Cholera morbus	1	Fever, Puerp'al	5
Cirrhosis Liver	1	Fever, Scarlet	63
Colic	1	Fever, Typhoid	2
Congest'n Brain	9	Fever, Typhus	3
Congest'n Lungs	4	Fistula in Ano	1
Constip'n Bo'els	1	Heart, Dis. of	7
Consumption	55	Hooping Cough	11
Convul's, adult.	2	Hypertr'y of h't	1
Convul's, Inf'nt.	36	Inanition	1
Croup	11	Infiam. Bowels	4
Debility, Adult.	4	Infiam. Brain	8
Debility, Infant.	5	Infiam. Lungs	26
		Infiam. Stomach	7
		Infiam. Umbil'l	1
		Infiam. of Throat	5
		Infiam. of Veins	1
		Infiam. of Womb	1
		Liver, dis'se of	1
		Lungs, dis'se of	4
		Marasmus, Inf't.	16
		Measles	2
		Mortif'n Lungs	1
		Palsy	5
		Pleurisy	1
		Reten'n Urine	1
		Rheumatism	2
		Scrofula	4
		Small-pox	5
		Softening Brain	1
		Teething	5
		Tumor	1
		Ulcer'n of Bow'ls	1
		Ulcer'n of Thr't	1
		Unknown	1
		Varioloid	1
		Total	402

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Burns or Scalds	2	Drowned	5
Casualties	4	Exposure	1
Concussion	1	Intemperance	3
Delirium Trem's	2	Lues Venerea	1
		Old Age	7
		Poison	1
		Premature Birth	7
		Total	34

The number of deaths compared with the corresponding weeks of 1858 and 1859, and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending April 3, 1858 446
Week ending April 2, 1859 ..... 426 ..... Increase 20

Week ending March 24, 1860:

From absolute disease 394
From external causes, &c. ..... 20—414

Week ending March 31, 1860:

From absolute disease 402
From external causes, &c. ..... 44—446

Increase this week 32

COST OF CLEANING THE STREETS.

The following statement from the City Inspector's Department for the month ending March 31, will show what it is now costing to clean the streets of the City. It is but fair, however, to say that the heavy expense is increased by reason of the accumulation of the dirt of months, the removal of which has just been commenced, and that when this is disposed of, the expense of keeping the streets in decent order will be much reduced:

		Cost.
Sweepers employed	369	
Days' work sweeping	2,083¾	$3,125 62½
Loads manure removed	10,885	
Loads dirt and rubbish rem'd	13,913	4,653 27
Loads ashes, &c., removed	11,153	2,538 80
Total loads removed	35,951	$10,317 69½

THE DEPARTMENTS.

THE CROTON AQUEDUCT.

The bids for the construction of a number of sewers were opened yesterday at the office of the Croton Board, and awarded as follows: That for the sewer in Second-avenue, to and through Forty-seventh-street to Third-avenue, and in Third-avenue, from Forty-seventh-street to a point midway between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, and also in Forty-eighth-street—was awarded to W. Gallagher, the lowest of seven bidders. He gives sureties in $5,000. The contract for the sewer in Second-avenue, from Thirty-ninth-street to Forty-first-street, was awarded to J. Bowen, the lowest bidder out of five. Sureties for $3,000 were given by him. That for the sewer in Sixth-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Forty-seventh-street, for which there were three bids, was awarded to J. Crowley, who gave sureties in $2,000. That for the sewer in Fourth-avenue, commencing at Forty-seventh-street, thence to Forty-sixth-street, and through that street to a point within 60 feet of the Fifth-avenue, for which there were nine bids, was awarded to J. Bowen. He gives surety for $3,000.

Owing to the late hour at which the bids were opened, and the great press of business on the Department yesterday, the calculations were not made regarding the amount of each contract.

Besides those interested in the opening of these contracts, there were hundreds in attendance who desired to obtain employment on the public works, yesterday being the time fixed for the resumption of operations. Owing to the necessary absence of Dr. Rollins, the Water Purveyor, no gangs for repairing streets had been organized, and in all probability this kind of work will not be commenced until next Monday. Sprinkling the streets is to be resumed to-day, and parties desiring licenses aided in crowding the rotunda. Licenses were granted to 57, who pay three cents for each hundred gallons of water used.

The Water Police, too, appeared (as is required by their instructions) to make their reports. This force is composed of twelve men, whose duty it is to traverse the City within the districts assigned to them, to report the erection of new houses, any violations of the laws regulating the use of the Croton, as also any damage or breakage which may occur to the pipes or hydrants. Their reports are presented daily at 12 M., and these officers together with the outsiders present combined made an assemblage not often seen in the office.

RECEIVER OF TAXES.

The receipts of taxes, interest and arrears of Croton water rents for the week ending Saturday, 31st, were as follows: Taxes, $22,820 14; interest on arrears, $1,422 62; Croton water, $239 20—showing a slight increase over the receipts of last week.

LAW REPORTS.

Murders at Sea.

THE ALLEGED HOMICIDES ON BOARD THE BARK ANNA—U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT—BEFORE G. F. BETTS.

Hires, the second mate of the American bark *Anna*, who is charged with causing the death of several colored seamen of that vessel on a voyage from South America to Falmouth, England, was further examined yesterday on one of the six charges which have been made against him.

Richard R. Rosemen was called: I did not see any one on deck but the defendant Johnson, and the man at the wheel; I was forward of the foremast when I heard the scuffling; went after wood; the sail-room was on the starboard side, forward, perhaps twenty feet from where I was standing; I heard the noise before I walked towards it; there was a movement of feet and hands; heard no voices; the door of the sail-room was open—it slid forward—and I looked in; the room was about ten feet square; the defendant and deceased were not more than two feet from the door; saw defendant thrusting his knee in deceased's stomach; did not see them come out; next saw deceased go by the galley window about two hours after; saw the defendant between four and five P. M. going aloft; I thought the beating was very cruel; did not think it my duty to go and ask the man how much he was injured; think I saw Johnson aloft after that in the afternoon of same day, between one and three o'clock, in the maintop; did not notice what he was doing, and did not see him come down; the next I saw him, he was banging by the main sheet; I stopped to look at him for a moment, and the captain told me to go on; I drew a bucket of water, and afterwards went to him and asked him if he knew me; he tried to say "Charles;" blood was running out of the corners of his mouth, and his tongue was hanging out; the weather was not cold; I went about in my shirt sleeves; deceased was looking aft, and rolling his head about and heaving his body from side to side; it was blowing hard, and there was a bad sea on; I attempted to carry him away, but I was not strong enough; I had been sick; two men were laid up and complained of fever and ague, and the other was laid up from beating; his name was John Tuttle. [Defendant here exclaimed in a low voice, "You lying ——, if you don't tell the truth I'll hurst your head for you."] William Pomeroy had then been laid up less than a week; the Captain had the wheel—we were short-handed; the Captain took the man down into his cabin, and I took the wheel; I could not see into the cabin from where I stood at the wheel; I saw Johnson alive in the cabin; went down for water, the tanks were in aft; I set the bucket down and tried to get the man somewhere; he was lying on the cabin floor; in fifteen minutes afterwards I went down again, and asked him if he knew me; he stared at me but could not speak; in fifteen or twenty minutes more the Captain told me he was dead; heard him speak no intelligible word after the beating in the saloon; he tried to pronounce "Charles;" the crew called me "Charley," although that was not my name; did not see deceased fall from aloft—only heard he fell; I heard deceased's voice in the forecastle; he talked as if he was choked; I had no difficulty with defendant, but he had difficulty with me; it was about the slush-lamp, and he threatened to "put his boots into my guts;" that was the only difficulty I had with him; I did not say I would be even with the defendant because of this; have no feeling of enmity against the defendant, and have not expressed any.

The case was here adjourned until 11 o'clock to-day.

Ganaral Sessions.

THE JURY IN SHEPHERD'S CASE UNABLE TO AGREE AND DISCHARGED—OPENING OF THE APRIL TERM BY THE RECORDER.

After having been locked up forty-two hours, the jury in the case of James Shepherd, on his second trial for murder and arson, came into Court yesterday morning and stated that they were still unable to agree, and that there was no prospect of a consummation so much to be desired; whereupon Judge Russell dismissed them, and Shepherd was returned to the Tombs to be tried a third time on a speedy occasion.

The April term of the Court was then opened by Recorder Barnard. Owing to the fact that a Grand Jury was in session in the Oyer and Terminer, (two grand inquests at one time in the same county being contrary to law,) the gentlemen summoned to this Court as Grand Jurors were ordered to attend in two weeks, and dismissed to that time.

William Anderson, indicted for burglary in the first degree, in entering the dwelling-house of Mr. Henry Carll, No. 11 Thomas-street, and stealing $91, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison.

George Armstrong and Thomas Williams, indicted for burglary in the first degree, in entering the dwelling-house of Daniel Lobfein, No. 85 Bedford-street, and stealing $65, on March 10, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

William Cavanagh pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was remanded.

William Castor pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

Erastus Downing and John Munson pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and were sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE APRIL TERM—A GRAND JURY IMPANNELED.

Judge Hogeboom opened this Court yesterday, with a fair prospect of trying several murder and manslaughter cases—the long-tarrying case of McDonald, for the killing of Virginia Stewart, in Broadway, not being among them. The following gentlemen were impanneled as a Grand Jury:

Jas. W. Churchill, foreman.	Ambrose K. Ely, John C. Hunt,	John Pettigrew, Willard Phelps,
Wm. B. Appleton,	F. Lawrence,	Alex. Rankin,
Frank L. Allen,	Wm. Wood,	Sam't Reeve,
G. B. Billerwell,	Sam'l Millbank,	Barnet L. Solomon
Malanethon Burr,	John N. Olcott,	Wm. W. Wright.
John Dunham,		

The Judge then proceeded to charge the Grand Jury on the several points required by the statute. During his address one member of the Grand Inquest, Mr. Geo. B. Billerwell, fell to the floor in a fainting fit and was removed from the Court. No case being ready for trial, a recess was taken till to-day.

Habeas Corpus to Obtain Possession of a Child.

The Application of Phoebe Ann Holmes.—The particulars of this case were given in the Times of March 24.

The applicant is a colored woman, and is alleged to be a servant in a house of prostitution in this City. The respondent, John T. Brown, is in the employment of a City Express Company, as porter. The child was conceded by both parties to be illegitimate. The father now had the care of the child, which was in New-Jersey, in the custody of a friend, the father paying its expenses.

Justice Sutherland finally held that the case was one resting in the discretion of the Court to make such order as was for the best interest of the child. As it appeared that the father was best able to support the child, and that he had well taken care of it hitherto, the writ was dismissed, and the child remanded to the hands of Brown, the respondent and father.

Stephen Reed for relator; Delaney & Genet for respondent.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Hockroom, J.—*John* vs. *Rosenblatt.*—Judgment for plaintiff for sum claimed and interest.

Young et al. vs. *The New-York and Liverpool Steamship Company.*—Judgment for defendants on demurrer with costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Sutherland, J.—*Wright* vs. *Miller, &c.*—Order settled and amendment allowed.

Application of Wycoff, and infant.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Petition of Hattin.—Not allowed. Returnable before General Term.

Leonard, J.—*Grant, &c.*, vs. *Ayrault.*—If the plaintiff execute, acknowledge and deliver the stipulation in ten days, then the motion to change place of trial is denied. Otherwise motion is granted, upon execution and delivery of his part of stipulation. $10 costs of motion to abide event.

Sutherland, J.—*Wright* vs. *Miller.*—Motion to appoint new Referee granted. H. W. Robinson appointed in place of L. Robinson, with $10 costs to abide event.

Duffey vs. *Geoffrey.*—Order granted.

Reynolds vs. *Reynolds.*—Divorce granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Daly, J.—*Outeadie* vs. *The Mayor &c.*—Judgment set aside and new trial ordered.

Kelly vs. *Same.*—Same order.

Bush vs. *Same.*—Same order.

Joyce vs. *Same.*—Same order.

Hunt vs. *Same.*—Motion to open judgment denied.

Reed vs. *Butler.*—Motion granted conditionally.

Silverstone vs *Simon.*—Motion granted.

Zabriskie vs. *McLelland.*—Motion to discharge from arrest denied.

Catlin vs. *Wilson.*—Motion denied.

Jarvis, Receiver vs. *Purdy.*—Motion denied.

Smith vs. *Sheken.*—Motion denied.

Maloney vs. *Dows*—Case settled.

Hilton, J.—*Schreiner* vs. *Schreiner.*—Divorce granted.

Bescom vs. *Deen.*—Motion denied.

The Board of Commissioners of Excise vs. *Hollister.*—Motion granted on payment of costs.

Sellers vs. *Berdon.*—Motion granted; order to be settled on motion.

Ulery vs. *Erneverk.*—Order of reference, &c.

Calendar.... Tuesday, April 3.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Omnibus suit.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 853, 867, 895, 899, 901, 905, 915, 919, 891, 149, 687, 529, 923, 927, 935, 937, 941, 953, 945. *Part II.*—Nos. 524, 628, 630, (640,) 642, 644, 648, 650, 656, 660, 662, 664, 666, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 51, 53, 65, 93, 85, 89, 91, 93, 97, 103, 105, 111, 113. *Part II.*—Nos. 36, 42, 58, (62, 63,) (66, 67,) 70, 76, 86, 94, 96, 100, 104, 106.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1797, 1840, 1855, 1856, 1730, 2381, 1830, 1652, 1847, 1861, 1799, 1837, 1763, 1827, 402. *Part II.*—Nos. 1529, 72, 363, 356, 424, 1541, 1642, 1720, 1862, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1871, 132, 1824.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Political.—The charter election, which takes place to-day, bids fair to be an exciting one, and doubtless a respectable vote will be polled. There are three "department" offices to be filled, viz.: Collector of Taxes and Assessments, Street Commissioner, and Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. For these offices there are four tickets in the field—one Republican, two Democratic, and one, the "Eclectic" or American, composed of the Democratic and Republican candidates. An unusual amount of political labor has been performed during the past week, particularly by the candidates and their friends of the respective wings of the Democratic Party, and much bad blood has been created, threatening to produce a general row. Several collisions of a petty kind took place last evening—one, at McCarty's barroom, just at the rear of the City Hall, bid fair at one time to be serious in its results. But the prompt action of the Police in arresting the principals in this disturbance rendered the attendance of a Coroner unnecessary. Last evening the "Mozart Hall" wing held a mass meeting at the corner of Grand and Second streets, E. D., when the principal orator of the occasion was Mayor Wood. The announcement of his name brought together a large crowd of people, representing all parties. The managers of the meeting fortunately invoked the aid of a special police force, and the numerous turbulent spirits were kept in check, so that no serious disturbance occurred. The meeting, of course, was enthusiastic. Besides the "Department" offices to be filled, there are the following Ward officers to be elected: An

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2664. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.—WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL IN THE SENATE.

Speech of Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota.

The House on Polygamy and Slavery.

Speech of Mr. Eli Thayer on the Latter-Day Saints.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 3.

NEW-YORK OFFICIALS UNDER INVESTIGATION.

The Investigating Committee had Messrs. BUTTERWORTH and AUGUSTUS SCHELL before them to-day. Mr. SCHELL was asked to furnish a list of subscribers to the New-York Hotel Fund, but he declined complying, although when last before the Committee he expressed a willingness to do so, if he had it. On reflection he declines, as it is private matter among gentlemen, and he doubts the propriety of furnishing their names without their consent. He admitted he had frequently and cheerfully contributed money to aid in elections, and expected to do so again. In reply to a question as to management of the New-York Custom-house, he responded that there was nothing connected with it which he or any one else would desire to conceal. He knew of nothing implicating in the slightest degree, the President or his Administration, with the raising of funds for political purposes. The Committee have under consideration the propriety of bringing Mr. SCHELL before the House, for refusing to produce the private papers supposed to be in his possession. Mr. BUTTERWORTH testified that he had contributed money to be used in elections in 1856, because he considered the success of the Democratic Party essential to the welfare of the country. Col. FREMONT he considered only an instrument in the hands of political speculators; and his success as dangerous to the Union. The Committee informed the witness that they *only* desired facts, and not reasons. Mr. BUTTERWORTH replied that he considered the question impertinent, and only answered lest improper deductions might be drawn from his refusal to do so, but that the explanation must accompany his testimony. In reply to the question, if the President had not agreed to retain him in office, in consideration of his sustaining his Lecompton policy, he replied, "No;" adding that no man would have dared to make such a proposition to him. Witness was then asked if he had not written to Mr. HASKINS, urging him to sustain the President's Lecompton policy. Mr. B. replied that if Mr. HASKIN would produce his (BUTTERWORTH'S) letters, he would produce the replies, and these would answer the inquiry of the Committee. The Committee promised to see Mr. HASKIN, and let the witness know to-morrow, if the proposition be accepted. The next question was, had the witness sent money into Mr. HASKIN'S district, with a view of defeating that gentleman? Mr. BUTTERWORTH answered that he had for the same reason that he had contributed money in 1856; he thought the success of the Democratic Party conducive to the best interests of the country, and had labored for that success. The Committee again reminded the witness that they only wanted facts. Witness was then asked if others had not contributed, and who they were? He replied, nearly all the prominent Democrats in New-York, he presumed, had done so, but he should mention no names. The Committee inquired if he had not given leave for absence to the employees of the Assay Office, that they might go into Mr. HASKINE District, and electioneer and vote against that gentleman. Witness replied that he had given such leave, and explained, the Committee objecting, that when men were idle he cheerfully granted leave of absence that they might not be about where the bull-pen was. After the arrival of a steamer, all hands were busy for nearly two weeks. Then would follow ten or twelve idle days. When on leave, employees attended public or private business, as best suited their inclination, without any control from the head of the office. Mr. BUTTERWORTH further testified that there was no fact within his knowledge which implicated in any way the President of the United States, or any member of his Cabinet. He appears again before the Committee to-morrow.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

At a meeting of the Pacific Railroad Committee, this evening, a definite conclusion was arrived at, by the adoption of the following resolution, offered by Mr. CURTIS, the Chairman:

Resolved, That the road shall start from two points—one on the western border of the State of Missouri, and the other on the western border of Iowa, with two converging lines bearing westward, and uniting within two hundred miles of the Missouri River, and thence proceeding by a single trunk line, by the nearest and best route to the Bay of San Francisco, or to the navigable waters of the Sacramento, in the State of California.

The Committee instructed the Chairman to report a bill drawn upon this basis.

Mr. BLAIR, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution confining the corporators or contractors to the use of American iron, which was adopted unanimously.

MR. WILKINSON'S SPEECH.

Mr. WILKINSON'S speech to-day in Senate on Homestead bill was very able, and the vote on the motion to take up the House bill is regarded as a test vote on the bill itself. The vote stood 26 to 24.

ARMY RESIGNATION.

The resignation of Second Lieut. LEROY NAPIER, Jr., United States Army, has been accepted by the President, to take effect February 28, 1860. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 3.

CHARLES E. SINCLAIR has resigned his position of Associate Judge of the United States Supreme Court for Utah. Judge CRADLEBAUGH of that Territory is now in Washington. It is not known that any of the Federal officers excepting Gov. CUMMINGS and Surveyor-General STAMBAUGH are now in Utah.

The House Post-office Committee have nearly unanimously agreed to recommend the restoration of the mail to the steamship *Isabel*, and the Committee of Ways and Means will, there is little if any doubt, report an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars per annum for her mail service between Charleston and Key West, in addition to the ocean postage between Havana and Key West.

Senator HUNTER has emphatically denied the truth of the dispatch from St. Louis, charging that he had written a letter to Springfield, Ill., urging the Cook delegates to attend the Charleston Convention, and intimating that their expenses will be paid.

If the proposed amendment to the Pacific Telegraph bill be adopted by the House, there is reason to believe that the line will not be built for years to come, as the capital to insure its construction will not be supplied. It will cost, probably, from eight hundred thousand to a million of dollars, bestows large sums annually to keep it in working order.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 3.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) from the Territorial Committee, reported bills organizing Arizona and Colorado.

He also offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were laid over:

Whereas, Congress, by act of August, 1858, required the First Comptroller of the Treasury to adjust the damages due to E. H. CORWICK and A. G. RAMSEY, on account of the abrogation of their contract by the Postmaster-General, to carry the mail via Vera Cruz Acapulco and San Francisco, in the judgment of Congress, the law aforesaid dictated that the contract existed, and further, that the duty was imposed on the First Comptroller to adjust the account; and whereas, WILLIAM MEDILL, First Comptroller, instead of proceeding to execute the said law of Congress, did unwarrantably and affirm that said contract was never abrogated, thereby intending to defeat the clearly expressed will of Congress, and has set at defiance the decision of his predecessor, Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, and in so doing, the said WILLIAM MEDILL has assumed the prerogative of nullifying the will and opinion of Congress, by them solemnly declared; and has practically refused to obey the order of Congress.

Therefore be it resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the said WILLIAM MEDILL, the First Comptroller of the Treasury aforesaid, has justly incurred the disapprobation of Congress.

Resolved, further, That in the judgment of Congress, the conduct of the said WILLIAM MEDILL makes it improper that he should longer remain First Comptroller of the Treasury.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill defraying the expenses of the Japanese Embassy on their arrival in the country.

Mr. GREEN introduced an Act to amend an Act from the House relative to the Overland Mail service.

On motion of Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) the bill concerning appeals and writs of error was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. BAYARD, the bill for the supply of vacancies in certain offices was taken up and passed. It provides for allowing the Court to fill vacancies in District-Attorneys' or Marshals' offices occurring during the session of the Court, until appointments can be made by the President.

On motion of Mr. MASON, the bill providing for the adjudication of the claims of the Rhode Island Company against Paraguay, by the appointment of a Commissioner by such Government to sit in Washington three months, in accordance with treaty stipulations, was taken up and passed.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) wanted the Homestead bill up and passed to a final vote. It was a very important measure.

The Indian Appropriation bill came up, and the amendments of the Senate were adhered to. After which the bill was postponed till Thursday.

The House Homestead bill was taken up, the pending amendment being the Senate bill.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered an amendment that all lands that come under the provisions of this bill should be only those subject to private entry at the passage of the law.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) said that the measure of giving free homes to actual settlers was one which had long occupied his attention, and for which he felt a deep interest. He had long lived among new settlers and had seen the workings of the present land law. He had seen immense swindling carried on under this system. The Government turns speculator and seeks to fill its Treasury by the sale of land. If Government does this, why should not people also speculate, even if they had to break the laws to do so? He had looked for a change, and was glad to see it in this form of the Homestead bill. He was in favor of the House bill, and thought the Senate bill lacked force and vitality, and did not reach the real merits of the case. Some of its restrictions are illiberal where liberality should be the chief provision of such a measure. It also seeks to create distinctions between persons and classes, when the real purpose of such a bill should be to give all our people free homes. He had not supposed a measure so just, so beneficent, would receive any serious opposition from any party. Therefore he was astonished at the amendment of the Senator from North Carolina, (Mr. CLINGMAN,) which was an attempt to defeat the bill. If that Senator was sincere and can see nothing in this great measure beyond a mere donation; if his range of vision is limited to such a narrow view, he certainly could not understand the meaning of this measure. Mr. W. read from the speech of Mr. Cass on this subject, repelling the charge that this measure was unjust. He repudiated the idea that the grant was in any sense a charity. Men are fond of saying the Government was not a charitable institution. Will they go further and say the Government should not be a speculator and a monopolist? This measure was just and proper, and intended to promote the unbounded interests of the whole country. If the Government would but recognize the truth of nature, that the wild lands of the nation belong to him who settles them, improves and cultivates them, it would then recognize what is but a common principle of equity. Mr. WILKINSON then cited cases of the monopoly of land by despotic Governments, to show the immense evils of such a system, referring particularly to Ireland, where large landed monopolies exist, and a large majority of her sons have no legal right to earn their bread from their mother earth. Our present land system has a tendency to increase the spirit of monopoly and of speculation, and he hoped to see it changed, and thought the Government should adopt a principle far older than the nation itself, and that the public land should be sold no more forever. He would like to see the Government ordain that the people should inherit the land, and that the same be granted, in limited quantities, to every man who is anxious to earn an honorable living for himself by the cultivation of the soil. He would have the Government, in its Homestead bill, address itself to the laboring masses of the country, to those who are too often ground down in the unequal conflict between capital and labor, to the poor man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, and to him who feeds on the uncertain crumbs that fall from the rich man's table. He would have the Government say to these persons, "There is a vast unsettled domain for your occupation. Take it—live upon it—cultivate it and it shall be yours." And when, as was said by a distinguished member of the House of Representatives, the poor man is put in possession of his portion of the soil and is secured in the enjoyment of the home from which his wife and children shall not be driven, then he is raised above poverty, not only in the land, but still more by the virtues which he cultivates at his hearth, while he honestly tills the soil. And then, too, he no longer ministers to the undue accumulation of wealth by others. He objected to the Senate bill, because it shut out from its benefits the unmarried man—the men who were really the pioneers and early settlers of the new country. They go where families cannot go, and they furnish more and better protection to the western frontiers than all the armed soldiers that could be sent there. This bill should look beyond the immediate benefit to be conferred, and if properly devised, it will be for the immediate benefit of the masses. It will advance the cause of sorrowing humanity everywhere, not merely in the Western States, but all over this broad land from Maine to Texas. These are the ends which the guardians of the nation's weal should strive to accomplish in the discharge of the high trust reposed in them. Pass through the streets of your great cities and see the boys of all ages willing to work but finding nothing to do, and exposed to all the temptations incident to such a situation. Who does not wish these boys might be rescued from the constant strife between vice and virtue, in which vice so often obtains the mastery? Let them be told there is a home and a possession for them. Let them be told that they can go to the wild lands of the West and conquer a home. We shall then have less need for the erection of prisons and houses of refuge. And when the ambition of these young emigrants has been attained, and when the rich earth begins to yield her fruits into the hand of the young settler, he will require no stimulating legislation to drive him into matrimony, but will feel the necessity of a helpmeet in the home he has won by toil. Nature legislates in these matters much better than men. He had another objection to the Senate bill. It would operate unjustly as to the foreign population, and he was surprised to hear the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PUGH) say he was in favor of it on that ground.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said he should have amended that portion of the bill. The benefit was confined to heads of families to prevent fraud. The young men can still go forward and make claim under the Preemption law.

Mr. WILKINSON said that all he claimed was the same provisions as were in the Preemption law. So far as his experience went, unmarried men had been no more efficient in robbing the Government than some married men, and in his opinion they were quite as honest as older men. The young unmarried man can go where he could not take a family, and by giving this inducement to young men they will go forward and get a home, erect a cabin first and then bring on the family. The bill will operate unjustly on our foreign population, and in this it falls far below the Preemption law. The Senator from Tennessee (Mr. NICHOLSON,) stated that the Senate bill provided that any person who filed his intention to become a citizen might enter land. He desired to correct this error. Here he raised his complaint, and found another objection to the Senate bill. There was another act of injustice. The first section of the bill—[this section was read by the Clerk]—would exclude all persons who may immigrate to this country after the passage of the bill until they had become citizens. He would make this bill as broad as the Preemption law. Heretofore it had been the policy of the Government to encourage emigration, but now this was resisted by the present Administration. The Secretary of the Interior says, "that by this new policy of the Homestead bill an undue stimulus would be given to emigration, and the land bounty can no longer be held out as an inducement for future military service." He (Mr. WILKINSON) hoped that we never again could hold out such a motive as to give bounty land warrants as an inducement for military service. This high functionary would now, when the Government has become strong and powerful, turn away the descendants of those men who, by their blood and treasure, contributed to the establishment of a free Government on this Continent. Mr. WILKINSON read extracts from the proceedings of the Congress of the Republic of Columbia, in 1823, proposing to give free homes to emigrants, and also an extract from the proclamation of the King of Persia, offering the same inducement to emigrants. The Secretary of the Interior might have taken lessons in statesmanship from the young Republic of Columbia, and he would hardly have been equal to the duties of a Cabinet officer under the heathen King of Persia. Is it in consequence of the Executive opposition that the authors of this Senate bill have been disposed to so frame it as to discourage emigration? He hoped not, and he hoped that this provision of the House bill would be adopted, by which all who declare their intention to become citizens may be permitted to enjoy all the rights of those who are already citizens. There is still another objection, stronger than any yet noticed; the Senate bill provides that only such land shall be entered as is suject to private entry—that is already surveyed and exposed for sale. The settler often goes in advance of the survey, but this bill disregards entirely the early pioneer, who braves all the hardships, and allows the more timid ones to come in afterward and reap all the benefits. In his own State there were millions of acres of unoccupied public land open under the Preemption law, but little or none subject to private entry. The friends of the Homestead measure ask for a practical bill. They want an operative bill. In plain words, they want an honest bill, which will accomplish in fact, the thing which it assumes to maintain in theory. There was still one last objection to which he wished to call attention. This was, the provision limiting the application of the bill to alternate sections of this land. He regarded this provision as particularly objectionable, because there seems to be a strong desire, on the part of the Government, to make the energy and enterprise of the people the subject of speculation and aggrandizement. This provision would place the settlers who secured homes under this bill at a distance from each other, and consequently tend to the embarrassment of the new settlements on the frontier. He did not approve of Government speculation in any case, and most of all when it undertook to gorge the treasury from the sale of lands, the market value of which has been greatly enhanced by reason of the settlements about them. The first settlers of the country are those who are obliged to build roads, bridges, school-houses and churches, and, in short, to create everything essential and necessary to the happiness and welfare of a civilized community, and it was apparent how much more arduous their labors would be in consequence of the remoteness of settlements or neighbors. The social and municipal exigencies of a settlement demand that it shall be as compact as possible. The bill which has passed the House is free from these objections. It seeks to carry out the true objects and purposes of this wise policy. It places before the people this measure in the full spirit of its application, making no distinction as to persons, and no unjust distinctions as to the lands affected by its provisions. But if we cannot accomplish this result, if the Senate has determined to reject the House bill, he should endeavor to gain the same end through amendments, and if these should be rejected he might be inclined to support the Senate bill, for the recognition of a fair principle. The Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. JOHNSON,) has spoken of this measure as being above and beyond all party issues, and he agreed with him. He believed the measure to be far higher than parties or partisan claims. It appeals directly to the great heart of the nation, and to those who are struggling from day to day, and it will be welcomed by those who are ever patient, ever enduring, ever vigorous and ever hopeful. Why then should any one attempt to narrow it down to any spirit of party platform, or of sectionalism? Cannot the intrest, the wisdom and lofty statesmanship of all parties be combined in support of a general principle, which history, experience and common sense, all proclaim to be just and proper? The views of politicians should be modeled to suit the interests of the people and not of party. Too much time of the National Legislature has, for the last few years, been taken up to fight long many battles for vague abstractions, and too little has been employed in the defence of acknowledged rights. He sustained the Homestead bill because he honestly believed it to be truly just and wise, and calculated to enhance the prosperity of the great mass of the people. If the gentlemen on the other side of the chamber choose to regard this measure as sectional, and cannot reconcile it with their party faith, then they, and they alone will have made the issue, and he apprehended those with whom he had the honor to act politically will be ready to meet it. Then it will go upon the record and will be spread before the country, that the Democratic Party resisted the liberal policy of the Homestead bill, and it would also be spread abroad that no Republican in this body was either ashamed or afraid of the measure to grant free homes to the actual settlers on the public land. May we not hope that this measure will be perfected in the spirit of harmony and good will, with no disturbing sectional feeling, and that it will receive the support of all sections of the country, because it is for the common benefit of the whole country? Standing upon his own soil, the settler rises to the full dignity of manhood. He is independent from the hour in which he becomes the owner of a farm, and is independent of everything save his country and his God. Open up a home to him, and you will have found the surest method for the perpetuation of the Government. You will have sanctified his patriotism, and he can never prove untrue to the Constitution and the law, when his wife and children are enjoying the benefits of a free home protected by that Constitution and those laws. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 3.

The House resumed the consideration of the Anti-Polygamy bill.

The following is the bill as reported from the Committee:

Bill to punish and prevent the practice of Polygamy in the Territories of the United States and other places, and disapproving and annulling certain acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, and which sets forth:

Whereas, It is admitted that polygamy is permitted by the Municipal regulations of one of the Territories of this Union, and is sought to be justified on the ground that this abomination in a Christian country is a religious rite of the inhabitants of said Territory; and

Whereas, No principle of self-government or citizen sovereignty can require or justify the practice of such moral pollution; therefore,

Resolved, &c., That if any person or persons, being married, and an inhabitant of any Territory of the United States, or other places over which the United States possess exclusive jurisdiction, shall intermarry with any person or persons, or cohabit with any person or persons, or live with any person or persons, as partners, acknowledging conjugal relations, the former husband and wife being alive, he, she, or they, so offending, shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine not exceeding $500, and be imprisoned not less than two years, nor more than five years; *provided, nevertheless*, that this section, or anything therein contained, shall not extend to any person or persons whose husband or wife shall absent himself or herself one from the other, for the space of five years, the one of them not knowing the other to be living within that time, nor to any person or persons who shall be, at the time of such marriage, divorced by competent authority, or to any person or persons whose former marriage, by sentence of competent authority, shall have been declared void.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, that the following ordinance of the Provisional Government of the State of Deseret, so called, namely, "An ordinance incorporating the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," passed Feb. 8, in the year 1841, and adopted, reenacted, and made valid by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah by an act passed Jan. 19, in the year 1855, entitled "An act in relation to the compilation and revision of the laws and municipal ordinances in force in Utah Territory, their publication and distribution," and all other acts and parts of acts heretofore passed by the said Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, which establish, support, maintain, shield or countenance polygamy, be, and the same hereby are disapproved and annulled: *Provided* that this act shall be so limited and construed as not to affect or interfere with the right of property legally acquired under the ordinance heretofore mentioned, nor with the right to "worship God according to the dictates of conscience," but only to annul all acts and laws which establish, maintain, protect, or countenance the practice of polygamy, evasively called spiritual marriage, however disguised by legal or ecclesiastical solemnities, sacraments, ceremonies, consecration or other contrivances.

The substitute proposed by Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) is as follows:

Be it enacted that the third and fourth sections of the act, entitled, "An act to establish a Territorial Government for Utah, approved 9th of September, 1850, be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter the Legislative power as defined and limited in said act, shall be vested in the Governor, and thirteen of the most fit and discreet persons of the territory to be called the Legislative Council who shall be appointed biennially by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from among the citizens of the United States residing therein, and without reference to any districts which have heretofore been laid off.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the first appointments under this act shall be made on or before the 4th of March, 1861, on which day said appointments shall have effect.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, (Dem.,) on the resumption of the discussion this morning, proceeded to sustain his assertion made yesterday, that there was no instance in which Congress had enacted a special penal code to operate in the organized Territories. The act of 1790 was general in its application, and extended to treason and other offences against the United States. Congress, by erecting Territorial Government, had delegated certain powers, so that the criminal became amenable to the local law. He admitted that polygamy is a great evil and a nuisance in the eyes of Christendom, and that it deserves to be extirpated, but as the execution of this proposed law is left to the Mormons, does any man believe a Mormon, who has a plurality of wives, would enforce it against his neighbor similarly circumstanced? The great cause of our troubles is that the Mormons have been intrusted with the execution of the laws, which they have constantly disregarded. As a remedy for the evil, he proposed to divide Utah between Pike's Peak and Nevada.

Mr. CLARKE, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said, in his opinion, that is the best possible way to dispose of the question. The Mormons can thus be made subservient to moral virtue and local authority. His information was that Pike's Peak has now a population of twenty thousand, and will soon receive an accession of at least fifty thousand.

Mr. PARROTT, of Kansas, (Rep.,) said Pike's Peak is legally a part of Kansas. At one time the population was as high as fifty thousand, and at no time has it been less than ten thousand. His correspondence and examination satisfied him that the number will be largely augmented this Summer, but he did not wish Kansas to be curtailed of her fair proportions till she is admitted into the Union.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, (Dem.,) did not believe Jeffersonia has five thousand inhabitants.

Mr. MCCLERNAND responded that his friend was sceptical on many subjects, and urged his plan for destroying polygamy by dividing the Territory between Pike's Peak and Nevada, and bringing the Mormons under the influence of a moral class of people.

Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) had no doubt as to the power of Congress to suppress polygamy and felony of all kinds in the Territories. It had been asked if polygamy be suppressed, may not the Republicans seize upon the principle and suppress Slavery. But the cry of Humanity, Order, Labor and Squatter Sovereignty are all pretexts made to play their subtle parts in the great drama against the South. There was no way to meet the question before them but by looking it in the face and considering it on its merits. He never heard of a retreating army inspiring terror or respect in a pursuing foe. The South must look to herself for her own protection. He maintained, in opposition to Messrs. MCCLERNAND and ETHERIDGE, that there is nothing in the practice and history of legislation over the national territory which forbids the exercise of the power in question. The right of Congress to legislate over the territories, to revise their legislation, to reverse it, to amend the organic law, to repeal their acts and punish offences with the territories, has been asserted from the foundation of the Government to the present day. The best way to get rid of this question was to authorize the President to buy out the Mormon possessions.

Mr. NOEL, of Missouri, (Dem.,) repudiated entirely the idea that there is an analogy between the crime of polygamy and the institution of Slavery as the latter exists at the South. He was opposed to the bill, for the reason that Congress ought not to interfere in the manner proposed while the organic act exists, and by which the power to make local laws is delegated to the Legislative Assembly. We have already spent twenty millions to preserve peace in Utah. If this bill pass we had better make the appropriation fifty millions to increase our army, for the troubles will break out afresh. There was no necessity for passing a direct law, which would be impracticable. Let the power of the people of Utah to legislate be withdrawn and transferred to some other body, which will not exercise it so as to shock the moral sense.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) addressed the House in favor of the bill, and against the various amendments offered to it. He showed that Congress has full power to pass the law in question; that even the Dred Scott case recognized and admitted the power of Congress to govern the Territories, with a certain limitation imposed by the Constitution: that among those limitations was found no restriction on the power of Congress to prohibit this practice of polygamy. Finally he entered his protest against the doctrine of squatter or popular sovereignty; that it seemed to him Providence had permitted this modern Sodom to grow up in our midst as a standing rebuke against the madness and folly of abdicating the power of Congress over the Territories.

During a colloquy between Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Rep.,) and Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, the former said JOHN WESLEY spoke of Slavery as the sum total of all villainies.

Mr. JENKINS, of Virginia, (Dem.,) inquired—Do you say so?

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I said WESLEY said so.

Mr. JENKINS—Do you say so?

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I am very much of that opinion.

Mr. JENKINS—Then you declare a lie.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I am not in the habit of descending into cesspools to throw dirt with blackguards. [Sensation.]

Mr. JENKINS (in his seat) was understood to say, "I can't receive that as an insult."

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) remarked if the bill had proposed simply to annul certain laws of Utah establishing polygamy, he would vote for it without hesitation; but it went far beyond that, and proposed to create and punish an offence in every organized Territory in the United States. It was the policy of the Federal Government from the beginning to delegate to the organized Territories legislation upon all rightful subjects of legislation, criminal as well as civil, reserving till 1854 the right of revising and disapproving of such legislation. Slavery had, indeed, been for many years an exception, but in 1850 the doctrine of non-intervention as to that subject also had been as distinctly avowed as the principle of the adjustment measures of that year. He read an extract from CLAY'S report in 1850, asserting this doctrine. It had been distinctly embodied in all its extent in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, extending to all the rightful subjects of legislation, and leaving it to the inhabitants to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution. This was now the settled policy of the country and of the Democratic Party. Slavery indeed stood upon a different ground. Slavery was not merely a domestic institution, but slaves were property, and, as such, entitled to all the sanctions of property. But he warned gentlemen that there were millions who did not understand this, or who would not, and that the next step would be, punishment as a penal offence of this other "relic of barbarism," Slavery. It was not because he denied the power of Congress to pass it, but because it was a departure from the settled policy of the Government, of leaving to the Territories to legislate for themselves on matters of local policy, that he would vote against the bill.

Mr. THAYER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.)—It has become apparent in the progress of this debate that there is at least one question upon which Representatives from all parts of the country may agree. Every member from every section of the Union is ready to denounce the odious crime of polygamy. It is encouraging, it is refreshing to know that there is at least one subject upon which there is no sectionalism. Upon this subject I have not heard the Representatives from North Carolina boast that their people were better than those of Massachusetts; nor have I heard the Representatives from the State of New-York boast that their people were better than those of Mississippi. There is really now one practical question before us for our consideration, and, Sir, in my remarks upon it I shall not treat it as an abstraction, as a figure of speech, or as a point of law. Polygamy is an existing fact, and as an existing fact I agree with members from every part of this country in denouncing it, and I will go as far, Sir, as to insure its most speedy extermination. Nor, Sir, is it a fact which began to-day, or yesterday, or last week. I should have supposed from the zeal which has been manifested here that it was never heard of until the beginning of this session of Congress. But, Sir, it was some thirteen years ago when BRIGHAM YOUNG, a shrewd and unscrupulous impostor, led his Mormon followers from Illinois, or from Missouri, across what was then the Great American Desert, to the basin of the Great Salt Lake. Poor, deluded, fanatical women, having little religion, or no religion at all, saw charms in the religion of JOE SMITH, and embraced the faith of the Mormons. From time to time there has been accessions to their numbers. From year to year they have gathered from Wales, from Scotland, from England, from Germany, and from the States of this Union, and there they have gathered, until I think they obtained their highest number some two years since: and now they are in their decline. During these thirteen years we have had a Whig Administration, a Democratic Administration, and for one Congress the Republican Party had the organization of this House; and, Sir, there never has been an act passed against this crime to make it a penal offence by statutes. Though it was before the eyes of the country, and before Congress, still no party, until this day, has taken the responsibility of proposing that it should be abolished by penal statutes, and by force of arms. But now, Sir, there seems, as I said before, to be a feeling not alone in this community, but in this House, which could be accounted for only on the supposition that polygamy was never heard of until to-day. There is a moral spasm, or paralysis, a sort of panic, which impels men to vote, and to vote now, and to vote against polygamy at all hazards.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, (Dem.)—I desire to say that I introduced a resolution, in the last Congress, referring this subject to a Committee.

Mr. THAYER—My assertion was, that no act had been passed against it. And now, Sir, there is a most intense zeal manifested that something should be, not done, but voted, to exterminate polygamy in Utah; and this, Sir, would seem to satisfy some consciences. Though this very act will not peril the existence of that infamous institution, the act with them is enough. I will not call them stupid, or sluggish, but they are satisfied with voting against polygamy. If the ability of these gentlemen to execute were equal to their zeal to enact, we might almost say that omnipotence would be one of their weaknesses. But, Sir, it is not proposed to execute. There is no party in this country to-day, nor has there been in the last thirteen years, who would dare to vote bayonets and revolvers to stab or shoot polygamy, or BRIGHAM YOUNG and his followers. And, Sir, I would charge that the claim made now should not be sustained by this House. What is claimed? That the Congress of the United States should make an expression of opinion so that the world may know that the United States are opposed to polygamy. How much better should we stand before the nations of the earth, when we have shown what they might have known to-day, whether we are really opposed to polygamy or not? Shall we be doing anything to that end by putting a solemn vote upon the journals of this House? Any such expression of sentiment is superfluous. There is no State of this Union but what has already made polygamy a penal offence, and what is the combined expression of the representatives of the States more than the individual expression of the States themselves, acting in their individual capacity? Do we by combined action do anything more than they have done? Certainly not. The world understands now well enough that this country is opposed to polygamy, and it never will understand it any better by a vote, the whole effect of which will be to prolong that institution. Then, Sir, as an expression of sentiment, this bill is superfluous. But, Sir, it is more than that. It is claimed by some that this is a penal statute. Will it be enforced? I say no, and I tell you, should the bill pass, neither you nor I will ever live to see a party which dares to vote money to strengthen a President who would use it for putting in operation and enforcing such a penal statute as this bill proposes. Then, Sir, what does it amount to? I say as a penal statute it is powerless, I will not go into an argument here to show why it ought not to be enforced; to speak of the cruelty of the attempt to enforce it; against men who could never be brought to understand why it was enacted. I will not go into an argument about the expense,—the millions it will cost the Government to enforce it, giving the Mormons reason to charge persecution against us, driving them to the mountains. We should inevitably prolong the existence of Mormonism by this means. I pass by this. For nobody claims that it is the purpose of any party to vote money or means to enforce the penal statute. But, Sir, the honor and authority of the United States must be vindicated, it is said. The honor and authority of the United States vindicated, indeed, by a law which its very framers admit is, from its inception, a dead letter! Nobody dares stand up here now, and say he would enforce that law. Then, Sir, I claim that it is a sham. *Ab initio*, that it is a false pretence. And, Sir, I will never vote for a sham, or a false pretence, by whatever men, or whatever party, it is brought into this House. I do not deal in those things, Sir, especially upon practical questions like this now before us. What I have said in relation to this bill is enough to govern my vote, and that vote shall be against it. I have shown that as an expression of moral sentiment of this country it is superfluous; that as a penal statute it is powerless; that as a vindication of the honor and authority of this Government, it is worse than futile, for it brings authority and honor into ridicule and contempt. Now, Sir, if these are the facts, and if that is the prospect before us on this bill becoming a law, let me now inquire whether there is any anything that can be proposed that is better. And here, Sir, I am happy to be able to say, I believe that the solution,—peaceful, quiet, easy, natural, practical solution of this question is now within your reach. I am happy in the belief that the gold mines of Pike's Peak and the silver mines of Carson Valley do now furnish us with the solution of this vexed question of polygamy. I have therefore proposed an amendment to the pending bill, that this country of Utah, together with a part of Kansas and Nebraska, shall be constituted into two land districts, in such a way that the Mormon population shall be nearly equally divided between the two. Now, what are the facts about the population. I come now to arguments which shall address themselves directly to the question before the House. The Mormons, by the highest authority I can get, have to-day about 30,000 people. I have it from the officers of the United States Army, who have been in Utah during the last two years, and who assure me that not more than one-seventh of this population of Mormons are legal voters. What then are the facts in relation to the two proposed land districts? I have it from a delegate from Jefferson, and from other gentlemen, that there is in Jefferson at least 40,000 men, not less than 20,000 of whom are voters. We have it also from the papers just received from California, that there are in Carson Valley at least 30,000 men, not less than 15,000 of whom are voters. And the prospect is that the population of Carson Valley is destined to an increase which has never been paralleled in this country, not even in California. At the next session then these two land districts will probably come here asking admission as sovereign States. Then, Sir, dividing the Mormon population between these two land districts, either one of which has now five times the number of voters—each one of which is rapidly increasing, while the number of Mormon voters is diminishing—with this prospect, I say, is there any risk or any doubt but that Mormonism will be exterminated by local law, provided we pass this amendment and constitute the two land districts as proposed? No, Sir. Why is local law any better than the law of a non-resident power? I contend that the law of a non-resident power is only to be laughed at, and be despised anywhere. True authority, in my judgment—the only authority worth minding—is law made and enforced by the people where it is law. That local law is what Mormonism and what polygamy or any other crime cannot evade. But this non-resident law, though it may do for capital for politicians and for pretences, never does do for practice. I have not, and I do not intend to spend my time now, in attempting to show this House to what inextricable complications this precedent would lead. There is no end to that. I say only if we pass this amendment, and subject these Mormons to the operation of local law, it will be sufficient for the extinction of polygamy. Sir, is it to be supposed that a hundred thousand miners at Pike's Peak, and the same number of miners at Carson Valley, without any women at all, will allow a monopoly of women at Salt Lake? [Laughter.] Sir, I do not believe that the men who go into the territory are the rude pioneers they are sometimes called—men of no education, refinement, and intelligence. I do not agree that they are runaways and outlaws. They have more vigor in them, more power of endurance, more persistence than those of the old States. They are above the average of the people of their States, as I have said in this Hall before. I assure you that there are men among them who are educated. There are to-day in Carson's Valley, and at Pike's Peak, men who have read history; some of them may have read Roman History. [Laughter.] And I feel perfectly secure that under this proposition Mormonism and polygamy and all things connected therewith, may be left to the control of these two land districts which I propose to establish. Now, Sir, is it safe to leave this matter to a representative republican free government made by the people themselves in these two land districts? Every man acquainted with the history of the world knows that polygamy never has existed under a Democratic or Republican form of government. Every man who reads history would decide beforehand that it could not exist where there is equality of the sexes, under such a form of government. Wherever it has existed—in Turkey, in Arabia, under the chiefs of Central Africa, or among the aborigines of America, it has always been sustained by a military despotism, and could be sustained by nothing else. Then the argument is conclusive that in subjecting polygamy to the action of the democracy of these two land districts, we do most effectually end it. But it may be inquired, Sir, why we do not organize the Territories of Jefferson and Nevada instead of constituting these public land districts? why we do not pass an organic act? I am going to give my own views on this subject. The bill or amendment I have proposed does neither affirm nor deny the power of Congress to legislate for the Territories. But while I present that bill, I do deny it, and still hold my own views upon that subject. If the inquiry is made of me why I would not vote for a Territorial organization, I say because I am ready to desert the old policy of the Government of organizing Territories; and I say I will never vote for the organization of another Territory under this Government. Neither would I acquire another foot of land to be governed by the Congress of the United States, or sold by the authority of Congress. The purposes of this Government, as has been well said here, are few and simple. And it is no part of its purposes to exercise non-resident jurisdiction, or traffic in real estate. Therefore I am for getting rid of this business which is alien to the purposes of this Government, as soon as I can possibly do it. And, therefore, I am opposed to taking the responsibility of organizing more Territories or reviving that old policy which has led to all the sectional quarrels between the States. I tell you we cannot afford to spend the time of this Nation in quarreling about distant provinces which the Constitution does not know. Sir, I am so much of a Popular Sovereignty man that I deny that Congress can by an organic act bestow sovereignty upon the Territories. I would not go so far as even to pretend it.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, (Dem.)—The gentleman says the Constitution does not know anything less than a State. What does he do with the Constitutional power of Congress to dispose of the public lands?

Mr. THAYER—I should have said as a political community. The Constitution speaks of territory as land, as property, but as a political community it knows nothing less than a State; and hereafter, as a member of this House, I would know nothing less than a State; therefore, I am opposed to an act granting permission to a Territory to make any laws it may please.

Mr. SMITH—If Congress has no power over the Territories of the United States, except as property, then Congress has no power over the people of the Territories.

Mr. THAYER—Exactly; and no more right to govern the people of the Territories. It may be that under the construction of the Constitution which has obtained, Congress would really be decided to have the same right that GEORGE III. had to govern these colonies. But I deny that Congress now has, or ever had, a right to govern American citizens in the Territories of the United States. To be explicit, if Congress has that right, where did it get it? Congress is the servant, and not the king, of the people. The people, in this country, Mr. Speaker, is king, and there is no other. Nobody else has sovereignty but the people; and if Congress can dispense sovereignty, Congress must certainly acquire it; for nobody believes that

NEW BOOKS.

NAPOLEON III. IN ITALY AND OTHER POEMS. By ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING. New-York: C. S. FRANCIS & Co., No. 554 Broadway. 1860.

No person who is capable of passing a judgment upon poetry of the class to which the works of Mrs. BROWNING belong, will need the assurance of her preface to convince him, after he has read but a single one of these "poems before the Congress," that "they have been written simply because the writer loves truth and justice, *quand même*, 'more than PLATO' and PLATO'S country, more even than DANTE, and DANTE'S country, more even than SHAKESPEARE, and SHAKESPEARE'S country." Their every verse rings with the clear silver accent of sincere conviction; and the intenser emphasis which sometimes for a moment flings this conviction out with a half-dissonant sharpness like the angry notes of a challenger's trumpet, is the unconscious emphasis of a proud, pure nature deeply stirred, impatient of the skeptic sloth of others, and not untinged with scorn of the dullness and distrust to which it knows it must so often speak.

Never was there a genius more richly endowed than Mrs. BROWNING'S, with that exquisite and terrible moral sensibility which TENNYSON has so admirably described,

"The love of love, the hate of hate,
The scorn of scorn."

Mrs. BROWNING'S verses, when she is dealing with the passionate realities of right and wrong, seem to flush and pale like a living human face. And this indignation, this sorrow, this hope and wrath, have nothing in them of that "lachrymose and egotistical quality commonly described as "womanish." *Womanly* they are, in the impetuous and loyal directness with which they assert themselves; womanly, after the fashion of England's ELIZABETH when she spoke those proud words to her soldiers at Tilbury Fort, which Howard of Effingham, and his heroic sailors were so swift to translate for the benefit of the Armada into a language which all Spain could understand. The "Cry of the Children," the "Crowned and Wedded," the "Casa Guidi Windows," and "Aurora Leigh," while they are vivid with a delicate intensity of feeling which SHELLEY might have known, are also nervous with a condensed intellectual weight and earnestness more to be looked for from the Roman satirist than from a modern English woman. It is this combined fervor of heart and brain which sets Mrs. BROWNING apart among our singers; and through all the vagaries of her taste, and all the frequent mistiness of her imagination, makes and keeps for her such an audience as few poets in their life-time have ever won. By that audience these new poems will be welcomed, were it only for the artist's sake. We can but trust that, once welcomed, they may fulfill another than an æsthetic mission. For we are sure that within the covers of this little book more truth is clasped, and truth of a finer and deeper strain in regard to the character of the Emperor of the French, and to the work which he has done for Italy, than is now to be found, or, in all human probability, will for a long time to come be found, in all the speeches of all the wise men of Britain in Parliament assembled.

Mrs. BROWNING, when she writes of Italy and of the saviour of Italy, writes of matters which she understands. She writes from her judgment, her experience, her well-founded, righteous and reasonable sympathies. She has no political theories to support; no partisan ends to accomplish; no vulgar prejudices to pander to or obey. The lack of all these things would, perhaps, unfit her to lead a Parliamentary cohort; it fits her all the more to speak the truth, and forestall the temperate verdict of posterity. She has known Italy as few foreigners ever can know any country; known it not merely through the mere accumulations of experience, though ten years of mature life might yield to a much less quick and apprehensive brain than hers a not unprofitable store of facts, but through the appreciative and assimilative attributes of a rarely-gifted nature. A democrat in the simplest, and loftiest, and only worthy meaning of that much blasphemed and more bespattered term, she has judged the Sovereign of the French with patience, with single-mindedness, as those who speak history are bound to judge them who make history. The insolent folly and the parrot-like absence of all reflection with which the career of this extraordinary man has been so commonly passed upon by the cheap "liberalism," both of England and America, have received no sterner rebuke than is read to them in these poems by a writer whose "liberalism" is a thing not of the lip but of the life. If anything could startle self-sufficiency into self-examination, it might be the consideration that the "despot of France," seen from the side of the sentiments, commands from a poet like Mrs. BROWNING the same homage which is rendered to him from the side of common sense by statesmen like RICHARD COBDEN and JOHN BRIGHT. As, for instance, in this opening strain of analytic judgment and deliberate applause:

NAPOLEON III. IN ITALY.

I.

EMPEROR, Emperor!
From the centre to the shore,
From the Seine back to the Rhine,
Stood eight millions up and swore
By their manhood's right divine
So to elect and legislate,
This man should renew the lias
Broken in a strain of fate
And leagued kings at Waterloo,
When the people's hands let go.
Emperor
Evermore.

II.

With a universal shout
They took the old regal's out
From an open grave that day;
From a grave that would not close,
Where the First Napoleon lay
Expectant in repose,
As still as Merlin, with his conquering face
Turned up in its unquenchable appeal
To men and heroes of the advancing race,
Prepared to set the seal
Of what has been on what shall be.
Emperor
Evermore.

III.

The thinkers stood aside
To let the nation act.
Some hated the new-constituted fact
Of empire, as pride treading on their pride.
Some quailed, lest what was poisonous in the past
Should graft itself in that Druidic bough
On this green now.
Some cursed, because at last
The open heavens to which they had looked in vain
For many a golden fall of marvelous rain
Were closed in brass; and some
Wept on because a gone thing could not come;
And some were silent, doubting all things for
That popular conviction,—evermore
Emperor.

IV.

That day I did not hate,
Nor doubt, nor quail, nor curse.
I, reverencing the people, did not hate
My reverence of their deed and oracle,
Nor vainly prate
Of better and of worse
Against the great conclusion of their will.
And yet, O voice and verse,
Which God set in me to acclaim and sing
Conviction, exaltation, aspiration,
We gave no music to the patent thing,
Nor spared a holy rhythm to throb and swim
About the name of him
Translated to the sphere of domination
By democratic passion!
I was not used, at least,
Nor can be, now or then,
To stroke the ermine beast
On any kind of throne,
(Though bridled by a nation for its own;)
And swell the surging choir for kings of men—
"Emperor
Evermore."

V.

But now, Napoleon, now
That, *leaving far behind the purple throng*
Of vulgar monarchs, taint
Treads it higher in thy deed
Than stair of throne can lead,
To help in the hour of wrong
The broken hearts of nations to be strong,—
Now, lifted as thou art
To the level of pure scorn,
We stand to meet thee on these Alpine snows!
And while the palpitating peaks break out
Ecstatic from somnambular repose
With answers to the presence and the shout,
We, poets of the people, who take part
With elemental justice, natural right,
Join in our echoes also, nor refrain.
We meet thee, O, NAPOLEON, at this height
At last, and find thee great enough to praise.
Receive the poet's chrism, which smells beyond
The priest's, and pass thy ways;—
An English poet warns thee to maintain
God's word, not England's,—let his truth be true
Above men liars! with his truth reposed
To all men's lie. Exalt the sword and smite
On that long anvil of the Apennine
Where Austria forged the Italian chain in view
Of seven consenting nations, sparks of fine
Admonitory light.
Till men's eyes wink before convictions new.
Flash in God's justice to the world's amaze,
Sublime Deliverer!—after many days
Found worthy of the deed thou art come to do—
Emperor
Evermore.

To follow the march of this noble canticle throughout, would be to tell the recent story of Italy better than it has ever yet been told. Let the reader go to the poet, and hear it. What legend of ancient war climbs so high as this episode of Milan after Magenta:

Take up the child, MAC MAHON, though
Thy hand be red
From Magenta's dead,
And riding on, in front of the troop,
In the dust of the whirlwind of war
Through the gate of the city of Milan, stoop
And take up the child to thy saddle-bow,
Nor fear the touch as soft as a flower
Of his smile as clear as a star!
Thou hast a right to the child, we say,
Since the women are weeping for joy as those
Who, by thy help, and from this day,
Shall be happy mothers indeed.
They are raining flowers from terrace and roof:
Take up the flower in the child.
While the shout goes up of a nation freed
And heroically self-reconciled,
Till the snow on that peaked Alp aloof
Starts, as feeling God's finger anew,
And all those cold white marble fires
Of mounting saints on the Duomo-spires
Flicker against the Blue.
"Emperor
Evermore."

XII.

Ay, it is He,
Who rides at the King's right hand!
Leave room to his horse and draw to the side,
Nor press too near in the ecstasy
Of a newly-delivered impassioned land:
He is moved, you see,
He who has done it all.
They call it a cold, stern face;
But this is Italy
Who rises up to her place!—
For this he fought in his youth,
Of this he dreamed in the past;
The lines of the resolute mouth
Tremble a little at last.
Cry, he has done it all!
"Emperor
Evermore."

XIII.

It is not strange that he did it,
Though the deed may seem to strain
To the wonderful, unpermitted,
For such as lead and reign.
But he is strange, this man:
The people's instinct found him
(A wind in the dark that ran
Through a chink where was no door,)
And elected him and crowned him
Emperor
Evermore.

XIV.

Autocrat? let them scoff,
Who fail to comprehend
That a ruler incarnate of
The people, must transcend
All common kings born kings.
These subterranean springs,
A sudden outlet winning,
Have special virtues to spend.
The people's blood runs through him,
Dilates from head to foot,
Creates him absolute,
And from this great beginning
Evokes a greater end
To justify and renew him—
Emperor
Evermore.

XV.

What! did any maintain
That God or the people (think?)
Could make a marvel in vain?—
Out of the water-jar there,
Draw wine that none could drink!
Is this a man like the rest,
This miracle, made unaware
By a rapture of popular air,
And caught to the place that was best?
You think he could barter and cheat
As vulgar diplomates use,
With the people's heart in his breast?
Prate a lie into shape
Lest truth should cumber the road;
Play at the fast and loose
Till the world is strangled with tape;
Maim the soul's complete
To fit the hole of a toad:
And filch the dogman's meat
To feed the offspring of God?

XVI.

Nay, but he, this wonder,
He cannot falter nor prate,
Though many around him and under,
With intellects trained to the curve,
Distrust him in spirit and nerve,
Because his meaning is straight.
Measure him ere he depart,
With those who have governed and led;
Larger as much by the heart,
Larger so much by the head.

XVIII.

He will not swagger nor boast
Of his country's needs, in a tone
Missuiting a great man most
If such should speak of his own;
Nor will he act, on her side,
From motives baser, indeed,
Than a man of a noble pride
Can avow for himself at need;
Never, for lucre or laurels,
Or custom, though such should be rife,
Adopting the smaller morals
To measure the larger life.
He, though the merchants persuade
And the soldiers are eager for strife,
Finds not his country in quarrels
Only to find her in trade.—
While still he accords her such honor
As never to flinch for her sake
Where men put service upon her,
Found heavy to undertake
And scarcely like to be paid:
Believing a nation may act
Unselfishly—shiver a lance
(As the least of her sons may, in fact,)
And not for a cause of finance.
Emperor
Evermore.

Nor does Mrs. BROWNING render less justice to NAPOLEON at Villefranca than to NAPOLEON at Solferino. The "Tale of Villafranca" is an inimitable sketch, in which, by a few clean, quick touches, the faltering diplomacy of Europe and the great deed imagined by a great monarch are brought face to face for judgment before the simple, straightforward conscience of Italy. We are sorely tempted to make a place for the poem here; and yet another place for the splendid and stately verses entitled "A Court Lady;" and yet another for that most characteristic and lofty poem, "The Dance;" but our waning space warns us that we must close our ears to all these sirens: and dismiss our readers with half-a-dozen words of criticism, to this wise and beautiful book itself.

Mrs. BROWNING'S divine rage is more heedful of the mortal rules of metre and syntax in these "Poems before the Congress" than it has usually been. Yet there are some lapses of profound prose in the current of her swelling verse which are sufficiently astounding. How shall we scan, for example, these remarkable lines in "Italy and the World?"

"For fully developed Christianity
Is civilization perfected."

It is a phenomenon quite out of our power to explain, that the capacity of accepting such a sequence of syllables as this should coexist with the exquisite instinct of melody which perpetually breaks through the poetic compositions of Mrs. BROWNING: but the trait seems to be ineradicable, and we have nothing for it but to lament what is plainly past mending. This we do the more sincerely that the one poem in the present collection which is most marred by the outbreaks of this trait is the very one which for our own sake as Americans, we could have wished to be the most artistically faultless. This is a sad, stern poem, called "A Curse for a Nation," addressed to America, and full of the true voice of all that is civilized, pure, valient and honest in the world, against our one great national sin. Mrs. BROWNING'S appeal is made in no Pharisaic temper. Her warning and entreaty come from one who may loyally say,

"My heart is sore
For my own land's sins."

and it will be an evil day for America when such words as hers are heard with impatience, hostility, contempt or indifference by a people who ought not to listen to any foreign taunts upon our slave-holding liberty without feeling that our own

"Conscience, tradition and name,
Explode with a deadlier blame
Than the worst of them all."

New Music.

Messrs. WM. HALL & SON have just issued, in fine folio style, the complete score for voice and piano of Mr. W. V. WALLACE'S new opera of "Lurline," recently produced in London with unequaled success. Considered simply in its mechanical aspects, the volume is most creditable, and evidences both progress and enterprise in American matters musical. A few years ago the publication of such a work would have been regarded not only as an impossible, but even a ridiculous feat. *Now* every amateur of pretension prides himself on familiarity with the partitions of new operas. We do not propose to criticize the music of Mr. WALLACE'S opera until we are justified in doing so by a dramatic performance of it. Gathering, however, a general idea of the work from the score, we have no hesitation in pronouncing it a remarkable addition to the *repertoire* of the English stage. The *ensembles* are numerous, and display rare powers of invention and knowledge of lyric effect. The ballads and sensation pieces are full of telling melodic points, and frequently very striking in harmonic treatment. In two words, the work is both popular and musicianable, and perused in dry detail, accounts for the extraordinary enthusiasm which prevails in London concerning its merits. There are 32 numbers and 300 pages in the complete edition, which, in every typographical respect, reflects credit on the enterprising house to whom we are indebted for it.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Prospects of a Fourfold Stampede—A Bachelor's Homestead Bill—Proposed Encouragement to Telegraph Lines Eastward—Fire in Sacramento—Archbishop Alemany's Pastoral Letter—Miscellaneous.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Friday, March 9, 1860.

We have fallen upon stirring times. All signs indicate that San Francisco is to bubble and boil this Spring with a hotter migratory excitement than ever before since 1849. We have a fourfold fever raging in our bones. The most extraordinary reports, the most extravagant rumors of mineral discoveries are rolling in upon us daily and hourly, and from four different quarters. The Washoe silver started earliest; then the St. Helen's quicksilver—which, seeming to collapse, passed out of mind for a week, but now commands confidence again; then Similkameen, and now Jacksonville bewitches the people. Upon these four the changes of all conversation are rung. From Washoe we hear nothing definite or new since my last. But gentlemen from Placerville say that all along the central route the roads are thickly populated with emigrants. From the counties further north—Butte, Yuba and Nevada—travelers say that whole towns are on the move;—yet everywhere prevails an impression among the more stable that untold suffering, destitution and bitter disappointment, await the arrival of the swarming crowds. Silver they grant by the mountain, but speculators and capitalists have all the work to do. There is little reason to hope for surface diggings, and without them, all that do not find new leads, which they can sell to advantage, must be content to work for wages—which, in consideration of the immense supply, must be very light, while the work will be heavy enough.

From St. Helen's comes now a sort of groundswell of reports of all sorts of discoveries,—quicksilver, lead, silver, copper and gold. Being within a day or two's travel of San Francisco, we allow less for the accumulation about these stories by rolling. There is a feeling prevalent that extraordinary developments ought to be made in that region. It seems as if the surface of the earth were scarcely cold there yet. Not long since a weary, dust-begrimed pilgrim, passing up the valley, felt tempted to bathe in a limpid spring upon which he stumbled. So, stripping, he leaped in, and scrambled out again parboiled. Geysers abound in the vicinity—and what may not be expected of a land whose cool, refreshing-looking pools boil with hot water, and where liquid mercury leaps out of the rocks when a hammer strikes them?

Those who contemplate trying the extreme northern gold-fields, the Similkameen mines, calculate on rough times and hard work. Perhaps it is because of their distance, and that frosts and snows hem in their treasure; perhaps because that the news from there is better indorsed by graver, less excitable men; but certain it is, that many believe that the best place for single-handed working miners to pare out a fortune speedily is there.

But the Jacksonville mines really threaten to make the most considerable diversion from the current that sets toward Washoe. As early as 1852 there was some mining done in that region, but the Indians were too troublesome to permit much prospecting away from the immediate vicinity of the settlements. When the Indians were comfortably disposed of, the settlers were too poor to take the time to look up new leads. But their very poverty compelled them out, when the usual water supply of last Winter failed them, to explore the wilderness; and the results are stunning. They come back telling of rocks of gold scarcely more than alloyed with quartz. Every day since my last, new specimens have been brought into town of a rosy, brown and rotten quartz, sparkling and heavy with gold. You know that in the great mass of auriferous quartz—such, for instance, as most of that out of which Col. FREMONT is shelling "a brick" a week—there is no gleam of the precious metal, nor a point that looks like it. All these Jacksonian specimens that I have seen have the little drops, beads or nuggets scattered over their surface, and thickly studding the sides at every fracture. Under a magnifying glass the same vision appears in the yellow stone which, to the naked eye, presents no intimation of them. Several parties have each dispatched their man to look up claims, and occupy till printers and carpenters, bricklayers and lawyers, can arrive at their leisure, and fall to work.

In prospect, rents are tumbling, and real estate in the city, which has been going up steadily for the last four months, pauses at a stand still.

To get to Jacksonville, just now, the best way is by boat to Sacramento, thence by stage to Shasta and Yreka, and thence by pack-trains across the Southern Oregon line. A little later, a better way will be by steamer to Crescent City and thence by pack-trains out. The trip costs at this season about $50 to a man who goes to work—as much as he chooses to the mere traveler.

Our Legislature is a good deal puzzled how to employ itself until its hundred days are up. By way of a joke, last Wednesday, the Assembly passed a Senate bill exempting bachelors' homesteads from taxation and sale on execution to the extent of $1,000. They seem a good deal ashamed of their action, and may reconsider it.

Our City Water Works being under consideration, a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee lately charged upon information that the ordinance first passed our Supervisors under corrupt influences—that water stock had been given to sundry Reform members for their votes. At once the Judiciary Committee was given power to send for persons and papers, and the entire old Board end part of the new Board of Supervisors were summoned to attend at Sacramento. A single session of the Committee satisfied it that the charge was a slander, and the accused without a stain or just suspicion of evildoing.

Mr. EGERTON has introduced into the Senate a bill proposing an appropriation of $60,000 toward the establishment of a line of telegraph to the East, and also of $40,000 for a second line. These appropriations are intended to encourage the two lines already started. The northern is in operation through Placerville to Genoa, in Carson Valley (Utah,) and there sticks, for want of funds. The other goes by San José as far as Fresno City, and halts for the same cause. If the northern line hurries on by the Salt Lake route and reaches St. Louis first, to it goes the $60,000. If the southern line is smartest, and by the line of travel adopted by the Overland mail, beats it into St. Louis, then it is entitled to the larger sum; and the other one must accept the $40,000. I am unable to learn what the prospect of this very practicable proposition is in the Legislature.

On the 4th March they had a $30,000 fire at Sacramento, on the west side of Seventh street, between K and L streets. Among the principal sufferers were P. J. Toll, damage to building, &c., $10,000; Wm. Weston, building, $6,000; Searles & Bragg, about $3,000, in vehicles and harness; Dr. G. G. Morgan, do., $3,000; J. W. Reeves, a hearse, $1,200; Root, Lynch, (proprietor of the Monongahela,) buggies, &c., $1,200; —— Blunt, (carriage,) $300; Thomas Hill and Dr. Smith, (vehicles,) $775; A. M. Bernard, (buggy and harness,) $300; Juan de Elaseta, (horse and buggy,) $400; J. W. Stewart, attorney and counselor, (library and furniture,) $1,500; —— Stevenson, do., $2,000. The fire is presumed to be the work of an incendiary.

Archbishop ALEMANY, of this diocese, has addressed a long pastoral letter to the Catholics of California, which concludes as follows: "We, therefore, direct the clergy of the diocese to add, in their daily mass, the collect '*pro Papa*' until further notice, and to recite in public worship the litany of the Saints, on the first Sunday after the receipt of this; and we also request all the faithful to recite every day the litany of the Blessed Virgin, whose maternal protection has frequently been sensibly felt, and whose most powerful intercession has often proved efficacious in reconciling the fallen with the Chief Bishop and Pastor of our souls, our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ."

We all thought that the project for a Constitutional Convention was negatived by 5,000 majority at the last popular election. The enactment required that a majority of all the votes cast for members of Assembly should be required to authorize the calling of a Convention. But the Legislative Committee that has the matter in hand, while admitting that 99,070 votes comprised the aggregate of the votes for Assemblymen, and that but 45,960 were officially returned for a Convention, still assume that 1,000 votes were cast in Yuba, and 1,800 in Sierra, and "many in other counties," which ought to have been counted, but were not. By this lame and impotent reasoning they conclude that the people wanted a Convention, and introduce a bill providing for the election of 115 Delegates, at $250 pay, and $3 mileage for every 20 miles traveled, to meet on the first Wednesday in June, 1860, and revise the Constitution. The bill also appropriates $50,000 for expenses. For a country where it never snows except upon the mountains, is not this a little the coolest of proceedings? Unless rapidly educated in impudence, within the last five weeks, the Legislature will never pass the bill!

The Senate, without a qualm, has moved our Eastern boundary-line from the 120th to the 116th meridian, providing Congress consents. The additional breadth of two degrees embraces the Washoe region. GLAUCUS.

Children for the West.

A large and most interesting company (over 50 boys and girls) left the City for the West yesterday afternoon under the charge of Mr. HENRY FARNHAM. They were brought together by the Children's Aid Society, and were for the most part orphans and destitute boys and girls. They were handsome and well dressed children, and appeared exceedingly happy, anticipating a bright future in the land of the West.

FROM UTAH.

Departure of General Johnston for Washington—Affairs Among the Mormons.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP FLOYD, U. T., Thursday, March 1, 1860.

An unusual commotion has been created in camp to-day in consequence of the departure of Gen. JOHNSTON for Washington City, in pursuance of orders from the War Department. The entire army paraded in front of the General's quarters, and escorted him two or three miles on his way, and when they finally separated from him eleven guns—a Brigadier-General's salute—were fired as a last adieu. It is generally remarked that no other military commander of the American army ever left a military department carrying with him so universally the high regards and good wishes of those under his command, as well as their approval of his official conduct. And the demonstrations made by the army reflected as much honor upon themselves as it afforded pleasure to him.

Some persons who do not understand the position in which the General was placed, have thought that he was not sufficiently rigorous towards the Mormons, and it is undeniable that the Mormons have not merited, either by patriotism or loyalty, the gentle usage they have received; but without any intention to interpret the General's own wishes or desires in the premises, under his orders from the War Department, no other course was left open than that pursued by him, and inasmuch as the President chose to place the Mormons in the same category with the citizens of the States, Gen. JOHNSTON deserves the highest praise for thoroughly comprehending and maintaining the actual relations that the army bears toward citizens.

Under the harassing circumstances by which it has been surrounded, the unexampled forbearance of the army in Utah is a strong argument in support of the policy of educating military officers, for every insult that priestly malignity could devise and cowardly enmity could execute, has been offered to our Government, its representatives and its army, and yet not a single one has been resented by either officer or private, though I have no doubt the temptation has often been very great; but as long as Government chooses to regard the cowardly rebels as loyal citizens, army officers know their duty toward them and will perform it. And the ability of the officers to control their men under such circumstances speaks volumes for the discipline of "the gallant little army."

A letter received by the last mail from the Quartermaster-General, states that all the troops, *except ten companies*, will be withdrawn from here during the coming season. In a former letter, written soon after the report of the Secretary of War reached us, I attempted to show that it would disgrace our Government to withdraw its army, while they acknowledge that the Mormons are disloyal. But if any portion is taken away all ought to go. Ten companies, though I doubt not they would be able to withstand any force the Mormons could bring against them, while they *act on the defensive*, would be utterly powerless to effect any good. It would require all of them to guard the depôts here. No force could be sent out against the Indians if they should become troublesome, nor could any protection be afforded to emigrants; and to expect any cooperation from the Mormons would be wicked folly, for I venture to assert that not one of the horrible butcheries that have been perpetrated within and adjacent to this Territory in the last five or six years, but that can be traced directly to the Mormon Church; if they were not absolutely perpetrated by its orders, they at least were by the instigation of its priests and apostles. The shocking history of the many bloody massacres committed upon Capt. LANDER'S Wagon Road last Summer, loudly demands that a sufficient military force should be placed upon it to protect at least the lives of emigrants. Gen. JOHNSTON had matured a plan for furnishing this protection during the next season; it was to send *twelve companies* upon this route, to establish two military depôts, one at Beaver Creek, 45 miles west of the South Pass, and the other at the foot of the Goose Creek Mountains, and to send an escort of dragoons with each train of emigrants from one of these depôts to the other. This would have afforded ample security to emigrants until they were entirely beyond the reach of the myrmidons of Mormonism. But if any of the troops are withdrawn, of course this arrangement cannot be carried out, and the mis-named saints will still have opportunity to prosecute their diabolical schemes. A person would naturally think that three years' fruitless experience would be sufficient to satisfy the Government that a temporizing policy toward the Mormons can never be productive of any good result; and if they are satisfied that such is the case, there are but two courses to choose between. One is to commence at once to flog honesty and decency into them, and the other to draw off at once, and abandon the Godforsaken country to its fate. But if the latter is adopted, a decent regard for the lives of our citizens will compel the Government to cause all emigration over these plains to cease.

RICHARD.

From Another Correspondent.

CAMP FLOYD, U. T., Tuesday, March 6, 1860.

Little has occurred in this Territory since your last advices to interest the general reader. Indeed it is doubtful if anything less than a general war between the inhabitants and the troops, or something equally improbable and exciting, would engage the attention of your Eastern readers.

The publication of the *Valley Tan*, the only Gentile paper in the Territory, has been suspended, with little prospect of its being renewed. One of the principal reasons is this: The foreman of the office, a Mormon, had his choice between giving up his situation and being cut off from the Church. To any one familiar with the absolute despotism of the Church, it is needless to say that he chose the former alternative.

The *Mountaineer* has of late been particularly bitter against the TIMES. In reviewing an editorial on Utah and the report of the Secretary of War, (which editorial, by the way, is conceded here to be one of the best written articles which has appeared on the subject,) the *Mountaineer* informs its readers that the TIMES is "nobody," and so considered in New-York. In a subsequent number it gives your correspondent "Richard" its attention. The last issue contains an ill-bred and vulgar attack on Judge ECKLES, under the supposition that he is your correspondent "Richard." His statements are of course denied in toto. I am not in a condition to judge of the accuracy of all of them. I know, however, that it was reported directly to Gen. JOHNSTON last Fall, that, during the Summer, twenty-three pieces of cannon had passed a certain mail-station on the way to Utah. It is undoubtedly true that arms and ammunition have been brought into the Territory, in considerable quantities, during the past year, by the Mormons. It is also true that there is some unusual preparation going on in Salt Lake City now, in the way of putting arms in a serviceable condition. I am told, on excellent authority, that the Mormons anticipate some action of Congress hostile to the system of polygamy, and are disposed to resist it.

I think you were in error in endeavoring to convict Secretary FLOYD of inconsistency in advising the withdrawal of the army, after having made such strong charges against the Mormons. It surely answers no purpose save that of enriching contractors and the Mormons to keep the army here, unless Congress will authorize its use in establishing military law. The Secretary has to choose between keeping the army here inactive, and moving it where there is pressing need of it. He is not responsible for the past blunder of the President, or for the present non-action of Congress. From this much relieve the Secretary, for he carries a heavy load now, and there is a hair that breaks the camel's back.

The withdrawal of the army will be followed by a general stampede of all the Gentiles in Utah. There is an impression that the little security now existing for the lives and property of the Gentiles would then be gone.

The condition of affairs here is evidence that our country is so large it cannot all be taken care of. I can imagine no other reason for the apathy of the people and of Congress, than that owing to the great distance of Utah from the States, and its isolation, it is hardly regarded as a part of the common country. Certainly a hundredth part of the outrages committed here, if committed in any State, would excite universal indignation. What are the details of JOHN BROWN'S foray compared with those of the massacre of one hundred and twenty peaceful emigrants at Mountain Meadows, by the Mormons and Indians? How can any man with a wife or sister read, without his blood boiling, of the atrocities of that wholesale murder, and especially of that fair young girl, who throwing her arms around Bishop LEE, and begging for her life, was taken by the roadside, her person violated, and then her throat coolly cut?

The card of Judge CRADLEBAUGH seems to have awakened no more attention than if he had simply accused the Mormons of being Roman Catholics. He has *proof* of everything he alleges, and Mr. HOOPER will never dare accept his challenge to a public discussion.

The Judge is an honest, earnest man, and left here with a determination to do all in his power to make the true character of the Mormon Church and people known. To a man so familiar with the manifold crimes of Mormonism, it must be galling to hear that familiar phrase in the States, "The Mormons are more sinned against than sinning."

The statements of honest, intelligent men are treated as exaggerations; the affidavits of others read with many grains of allowance; a Mormon version always accepted in lieu of any other; and there seems to be a general inclination to treat Mormons as an innocent, well-meaning people, persecuted on account of their religion.

Those who have lived here and know of what they speak, who are discouraged and indignant that such abominable doctrines and crimes as characterize Mormonism should be tolerated, have the consolation of believing that a few years will bring the Army here again, when the hundreds of murdered emigrants and peaceful citizens whose bones are bleaching in the cañons and valleys of Utah will be avenged.

Snow fell here last night to a greater depth than before this Winter.

Gen. JOHNSTON left for Washington, *via* California, on the 1st inst. His was accompanied by Maj. PEARCE, A. A. G., and Lieut. LIVINGSTON, Second Dragoons. Col. SMITH, Tenth Infantry, succeeds to the command of the Department, and Col. MCCAUSLAND, Seventh Infantry, to that of Camp. OBSERVER.

KANSAS.

Delegates to the National Republican Convention—Political Affairs.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Monday, March 26, 1860.

The delegates to our Republican State Convention, which is to meet here on the 11th of April, are now mostly elected, and in several instances are instructed to vote for delegates to Chicago who will favor the nomination of WM. H. SEWARD. Such is the case in this county, and there is but little doubt that our whole delegation will be in favor of Mr. SEWARD, first and last.

If it should be necessary to abandon Mr. SEWARD, Judge COLLAMER would be among the first to command the entire opposition vote. It is gratifying to see his name already hoisted, in some of the Eastern journals, as the man for the crisis. His character needs no pen-eulogy, and will not, should he become the standard-bearer in the first Republican triumph. While he has no superior as a statesman, as a logical debater he stands among the first of American Senators.

On Thursday last this county held a Convention to choose delegates to the State Convention on the 11th proximo, and either could not or would not let the occasion pass without giving expression to that personal malice which troubles some of our prominent republicans so excessively. LANE had succeeded, in the main, in managing the primary elections so that a majority of the delegates present were understood to be his friends, and very foolishly determined to make the most of the opportunity presented by attending the Convention and urging some of his pet theories upon the delegates. A number of resolutions was accordingly presented, which were evidently concocted by LANE. In due time they were read. There was one which declared that JIM LANE ought to go to the United States Senate, if he could only get votes enough. Congress will take notice and make room. Then it was resolved, that CHAS. ROBINSON had broken the back of the Republican Party, and assassinated his brother LANE, by his testimony before the Harper's Ferry Senate Committee. That was all well done! Legitimately done at a convention chosen expressly to elect delegates to go to a State Convention, and select six men to cast our vote for our first choice for a Presidential nominee! It was the more solemn, from the fact, that while the Convention was of LANE'S choosing, they were only able to pass the resolution denouncing Gov. ROBINSON by the casting vote of the Chairman. But they read just as well for all that, and the missionary spirit of LANE has already directed a copy of the proceedings of the Douglas County Republican Convention to be sent to every member of Congress, and they will undoubtedly request several Eastern journals to copy. LANE expects to derive a great advantage by crying persecution, but where his motives are best known he will make slow progress.

Gov. ROBINSON will leave in a few days for Washington, where he intends to labor for our railroad appropriations, and for the payment of the award claims as given before the Commissioners last Summer. H. J. ADAMS and Gov. MEDARY will also visit Washington in a few days, in behalf of our sufferers of '56.

RANDOLPH.

LAW REPORTS.

Affairs of the American Hard Rubber Company.

Gorham D. Abbot vs. *The American Hard Rubber Company, William Judson, David N. Rogers and Henry G. Norton et al.*—This was a motion on behalf of the plaintiff for an injunction and the appointment of a Receiver, and came on before Justice SUTHERLAND at Chambers.

The affidavits of the plaintiff set forth that he was a large stockholder and creditor of the American Hard Rubber Company to the amount of about $100,000, and that the bis creditors have made a sale of certain patent rights and personal property to Messrs. Poppenhusen & Koulg for $120,000, which was unauthorized and tended to diminish the value of the plaintiff's stock.

The defendants set up that the sale was authorized by the stockholders, and was made in good faith and for the best interests of the Company.

This action is stated to be merely ancillary to one now pending in the United States Circuit Court of Connecticut, praying for the same relief in that State, where the Company is incorporated.

The motion has been on hearing for three days. The argument was now concluded, and the Court took the papers and reserved decision.

David E. Wheeler and E. W. Stoughton for plaintiff; Wm. E. Curtis and Samuel A. Foot for defendants.

Action for Levying Attachment.

Lefevre vs. *Pierson et al.*—This was an action for an alleged trespass. The suit arose out of the following facts. In January, 1859, H. H. Morange, Esq., caused an attachment to issue against the plaintiff as an absconding debtor, which was levied by the defendant Pierson. The plaintiff gave the defendant gold in lieu of the goods seized. The plaintiff afterwards commenced this action to recover damages for the alleged illegal levy of the attachment; the objection being that the attachment was issued without due authority by the Justice.

Messrs. William Fullerton and H. H. Morange, for the defendants moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the attachment, being valid on its face, protected the officer and all persons acting under him; and that the complaint, being merely for a naked trespass without averring malice, could not be maintained in its present form.

Judge HILTON, of the Common Pleas, before whom the cause was tried, so held, and granted the motion.

Stanley and Langdell for plaintiff; H. H. Morange for defendants.

The Excise Question.

The Board of Excise Commissioners vs. *Patrick White*.—The particulars of this case were given in the TIMES of Monday.

The motion was on the part of the defendant for an order directing that the case be taken from the hands and control of the Counsel and Attorney of the Board of Excise, and transferred to the Law Department proper, which it was alleged was only authorized to take charge of the litigation of the City.

The motion was based upon the allegation that the gentlemen now in charge of the case had no power in the premises, and that the Board of Excise could give them no power of authority to act.

Mr. MCKEOG, attorney to the Board of Excise, offered, in his own behalf, assisted by Mr. Holmes, to oppose the motion. These gentlemen contended that the Board of Excise did have the power to appoint counsel to themselves in this or any other matter.

The motion was now argued before Judge DALY, at the Special Term of the Common Pleas, and decision was reserved.

John D. Gregory for motion; R. D. Holmes and Wm. McKeog opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOGEBOOM, J.—*Janeway, Trustee, &c.*, vs. *Janeway et al.*—Construction of the will settled. See memorandum. Decree to be settled upon two days' notice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BOSWELL, J.—*Irwin et al.* vs. *Farr.*—Order granted that defendant within ten days deliver to plaintiffs' attorney a sworn copy of the assignment in the petition mentioned, &c., &c., $10 costs of motion to abide event.

Hamilton, Jr. vs. *The New-York Patent Felt Company.*—Order granted and settled.

Atwood vs. *Armstrong.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to defendant.

Irwin vs. *Coghlin et al.*—Motion granted, allowing defendant to except to decisions of Referee within ten days, on payment to plaintiff's attorney $10 costs of opposing motion. Also, to make and serve a case within ten days.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

MONCRIEF, J.—*Quinn* vs. *Foster, Executor, &c.*—Motion denied with $7 costs to defendant, to abide event.

Canry et al. vs. *Disbrow.*—Motion denied with $7 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY, J.—*Kelly* vs. *Hollander*.—Application dismissed without costs and without prejudice to renewal.

Chambers vs. *Lewis.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendant to amend on payment of costs of demurrer.

Tiffany vs. *Williams.*—Judgment for the defendant with liberty to the plaintiff to withdraw the demurrer on payment of the costs.

Calendar.... WEDNESDAY, April 4.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 37 to 46 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—No. 181 on March Calendar, and Nos. 52, 54, 56, 58, 59, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 77.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 529, 243, 293, 311, 219, 277, 393, 515 219, 145, 621, 661, 653, 329, 677, 681, 473, 703, 711, 719. *Part II.*—Nos. 656, 611, 194, 332, 614, 585, 684, 688, 690, 696, 702, 708, 710, 712, 713, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 91, 97, 121, 135, 139, 141, 143, 153, 161, 163, 167, 173, 175, 179, 181. *Part II.*—Nos. 30, 42, 120, 138, 140, 142, 151, 154, 162, 166, 170, 176, 178, 182.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I

1034; France 5.18¾ cent. 20¾ ₱ dollar; 60 day bills on New-York, &c., 1@1¼ and 1¾ ₱ cent. discount; Sight par at ¼ and ¾ ₱ cent. premium."

The receipts include $160,000 for Customs.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. March 26.	LOANS. April 2.	SPECIE. March 26.	SPECIE. April 2.
Philadelphia	2,516 000	2,497,000	620,000	6-1,000
North America	2,834,765	2,865 405	617,.70	642,442
Farm. & Mech	2,972,354	2,929,364	754,914	743,920
Commercial	1,556 000	1,591,000	274,000	264,000
Mechanics'	1,800 803	1,791,027	215,525	236,679
N. Liberties	1,380,000	1 393,000	303,000	259,000
Southwark	979,065	993,643	204,276	202 926
Kensington	867,437	817,864	188,359	170 408
Penn Township	824,439	849,103	155,665	159,238
Western	1,474,381	1 538,201	333,850	356,844
Manuf. & Mech	1, 49,220	1,30 ,208	127,800	158 555
Commerce	619,.91	643 416	3-3,-93	204,456
Girard	2,142 969	2 177,329	344,239	390,035
Tradesmen's	574,178	596,196	103,468	83,139
Consolidation	505 072	520,124	88,413	78,742
City	813 324	847,725	176,919	205 492
Commonwealth	479,653	478,443	119 895	123,115
Corn Exchange	628 967	419 967	86 611	94,263
Union	546,928	548,638	107,873	90 3-8
Total	26,405,370	26,906 310	5,060,274	5,132 630

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. March 26.	DEPOSITS. April 2.	CIRCULATION. March 26	CIRCULATION. April 2.
Philadelphia	1,686,000	1,730,000	297 000	3-6,000
North America	1,766 309	1,728 834	237,945	261,055
Farm. & Mech	2,702 183	2,770,783	338 865	337,415
Commercial	772 000	779,000	146,000	153,000
Mechanics'	915,.87	941,740	254,370	148,623
N. Liberties	904 000	891 000	151,000	158 000
Southwark	685,718	696,283	104,490	101,940
Kensington	855,230	887,993	136,445	138 215
Penn Township	552,311	576,588	97,075	101,915
Western	924 419	913,3 7	174 250	144,910
Manuf. & Mech	892 455	889,004	116 240	142 959
Commerce	451 666	441,640	99,033	102,380
Girard	1,901 177	1,908 617	194,525	242 975
Tradesmen's	226 382	231,369	80 200	82,010
Consolidation	28-,521	286,594	97,285	104,850
City	464,.69	529 006	102,680	117,150
Commonwealth	315 516	310,190	130 970	149,395
Corn Exchange	292 690	298 272	124 869	131,760
Union	282,283	297,370	87,240	88,760
Total	15,562,369	15,742,810	2,958,312	3,138,048

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 3, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the different kinds of Produce since our last have been 57 bbls. Ashes, 586 bbls. Flour, 400 bbls. and 1,024 bags Corn Meal, 1,900 bushels Wheat, 31,725 bushels Corn, 60 bushels Rye, 6,141 bushels Oats, 646 packages Provisions, and 501 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales have been reported to-day of 35 bbls. at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 87@$6 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales 1,800 lbs. American yellow, at 25c.@30c ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Adamantine are in good request, chiefly at 17¾c.@18½c. ₱ lb. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

COFFEE—Sales transpired, to-day, of 185 bags Rio, at 13¾c.@14c.; and 600 bags Porto Rico, at 14c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is moderately inquired for, chiefly at 23¾c.@23½c. ₱ lb. Nothing really new in other descriptions.

COTTON—Has been in pretty fair request, at steady rates. Sales 1,500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex
Ordinary ₱ lb	8	8	8½	8¾
Middling ₱ lb	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair ₱ lb	12¾	12¾	12¾	13¼

DYEWOODS—Transactions have been restricted; they include 325 tons Lima Wood, chiefly at $65; with 160 tons Jamaica Logwood at $14 ₱ ton. We quote: Camwood, $115@$125; Fustic, Cuba, $34@$35; Fustic, Tampico, $24@$25; Fustic, Tabasco, $22@$23; Fustic, Savanilla, $18@$19; Fustic, Maracaibo, $21: Logwood, Laguna, $22@$23; do., Tabasco, $22@$23; do. St. Domingo, $15@$16; do. Jamaica, $13 50@$14; Lima Wood, $60@$70; Sapan Wood, $70@$75; Barwood, $23@$24 ₱ ton. Stock on hand amounts to 2,322 tons, including 350 tons Barwood, 35 tons Brazilletta Wood, 51 tons Camwood, 302 tons Fustic, 101 tons Hacha Wood, 1,053 tons Logwood, 380 tons Lima Wood, and 50 tons Sapan Wood.

FISH—Dry Cod have been lightly dealt in; chiefly at from $3 25@3 75 ₱ cwt. Mackerel are less plenty and are in request, including large No. 1 at $16 02@$16 87 ₱ bbl. Salmon and Herrings have been quiet at former quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been somewhat brisker to-day for State and Western Flour. The demand has been mainly from the regular Eastern and local trade. Prices have not varied materially. Sales have been reported of 7,250 bbls., including ordinary to very choice superfine State at $5 15@$5 25, chiefly at $5 15@$5 20; ordinary to very choice extra State at $5 25@$5 45, chiefly at $5 30@$5 35; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 10@$5 25; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 25@$6 25; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 30@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio at $5 70@$5 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@$6 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra State	$25	@ 5 45
Superfine Western	5 10	@ 5 25
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 25	@ 6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 30	@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping brds.	5 85	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 05	@ 6 55
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 5 65
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 10	@ 7 50

Southern Flour continues in limited demand at former rates. The reported sales reach 1,350 bbls., in lots, at $5 90@$6 15 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c.; and $6 20@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian rules quiet, including inferior; to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 40@$7 10 ₱ bbl. 600 bbls. were sold within the range. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $3 50@$3 60 for Jersey; $4@$4 05 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour $1 62½@$1 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The inquiry has been good for Brandies, and moderate for Wines. Prices of the former favor sellers; of the latter are steady.

FRUIT—Raisins have been in demand, including Layer at $2 47½@$2 50; and Bunch at $2 37½@$2 40 ₱ whole box. Other descriptions have been quiet. Sales, by auction, 4,914 boxes Naples Oranges, at $1 95@$2 20 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active to-day. Desirable lots are generally held above the views of buyers. Sales have been confined to 2,500 bushels, including choice white Canada at $1 63; while Western at $1 62; and red Western (Winter) at $1 48 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in fair request at about previous quotations. We have heard of sales of 43,000 bushels, at 70c.@70¼c. for mixed Western; 72c.@75c. for yellow Southern, and 76c.@80c. for inferior to prime white Southern ₱ bushel. Rye quiet, at 83c. ₱ bushel. Sales, 4,000 bushels. Barley is inquired for, and is steady; sales, 6,000 bushels State, at 72c.@80c. ₱ bushel. Oats are attracting more attention, partly from speculators, including Canada, at 43c.@44c.; Western, at 42½c.@43½c.; State, at 43½c.@44½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 39c.@42c.; Southern at 38c.@40c., ₱ bushel. Included in the sales were 9,000 bushels State, in store, at 44c. ₱ bushel, weight.

HAY—Sales have been reported to-day of 1,250 bales North River at from 80c.@$1, for shipment and City use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been inquired for at buoyant prices.

HOPS—Sales 50 bales last year's crop, at 6c.@12c. ₱ lb.

IRON—We have heard of sales of 120 tons Scotch Pig, in lots, at $24 50@$25 ₱ ton, usual credit.

LATHS—Eastern $1 50@$1 55 ₱ thousand.

LEAD—The demand has been restricted; prices have not varied much.

LEATHER—Sale has been in fair request at uniform quotations.

LIME—Rockland, 85c. for Common and $1 10 for Lump ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales have been confined to small lots of New-Orleans at 48c.@50c., the latter an extreme rate; Porto Rico at 40c., and Cuba Muscovado at 26c.@32c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in slack demand today, and sales have been confined to 950 bbls., in lots, at $17 87½ for new Mess, here, and $18 37½ for do., deliverable in June; $17 45@$17 50 for old Mess; $14 25 for new prime, and $12 75@$13 for old prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been pretty freely dealt in—including Hams at 9c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 7c.@7¼c. ₱ lb. Bacon has been scarce and quiet, at from 9¾c. to 11¾c. ₱ lb. Lard has been in fair request at, however, irregular rates. Sales: 650 tcs. and bbls. at from 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb. Beef has been moderately inquired for, at unaltered quotations. Sales 250 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, extra, and $4@$4 02½ for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $16@$19 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $12@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in moderate demand, at 14c.@21c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Obio, ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair request, at 9¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 120 tcs., at from $4@$4 50, chiefly within the range of $4@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been more extensive to-day, having amounted to 580 hhds. Cuba at from 6¾c.@7¾c.; 150 hhds. Porto Rico, chiefly at 7c.@7¾c.; 67 hhds. Texas (by auction) at 6¾c.; 150 boxes Havana at 8¾c., and 50 hhds. Melado at 4¾c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 25,000 lbs. Prime, part at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet to-day; prices have not varied materially.

TIN—The demand has been somewhat brisker at previous quotations.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day: 600 bbls., in lots, at 22½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 300 bales Cotton at ¾d.@9-32d.; 50 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 30s.; 300 boxes Cheese, by do., at 40s., with 500 pkgs. Lard and 200 tcs. Beef on private terms. For London, 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 5s. 6d., and 100 bales Pig's Hair at 3s. For Bremen, 100 bales Cotton at ¾c.; 800 bbls. Resin at 3s., and 500 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 2s. 9d.

Sales of Real Estate....APRIL 3.

By Adrian H. Muller.

House and lot No. 42 Prince-st., (Hibernia Hall,) 25x125 ..... $11,000

1 lot south side 54th-st., 125 feet west of 7th-av., 20x100.5 3,400

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

The lot and buildings on the northwest cor. Broadway and Morris, 87.0 2.9x80 by 116 7x113 feet ..$34,000

4-story brick house and lot No. 2 Morris-st., 22.1x80. 7,500

4 story brick house and lot No. 4 Morris-st., 22.1x80. 7,500

4-story brick house and lot No. 30 B'way, 27.6x136.23,000

4-story brick house and lot 76 New-st., 12.1x79.2.. 3,900

4-story marble store No. 42 Barclay-st., 25x100.....28,000

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

House and lot No. 34 Mulberry-st., 25x35 ..... $1,750

Lot No. 51 Beekman-st., 24x70 18,000

Lot, with stable, Lafayette-court, (9th-st.) 25x30.. 7,700

House and lot No. 85 West 28th-st., 25x99 6,650

Lot No. 87 West 28th-st., 25x99 5,000

Unexpired Lease of No. 159 Reade-st., 25x75 4,700

HOTELS.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE,
Broadway, corner of Houston-st., New-York.
Conducted on the European plan.

I have purchased this Hotel from my late employer. Having the superintendence since 1854 I hope I have become favorably known to our customers. I have re-garnished anew the Restaurant. I shall supply good meals at reasonable prices. I have fitted up a new bar and reading room, having an entrance through the Hotel and on Houston-st. I have stocked it with the best wines, liquors and cigars. I shall exert myself to make this the best and cheapest Hotel in the City for travelers as well as permanent boarders. Transient prices unchanged.

50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per day or single rooms;

Double rooms and parlors $1 50 to $3.

Meals at all hours, and as ordered.

The custom of the neighborhood is invited to my new Restaurant, entrance either on Broadway or on Houston-st. SAMUEL E. MEAD.

MOUNT PROSPECT HOUSE,

West Bloomfield, New-Jersey, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st of May. A cottage house on the grounds to rent. W. HOLT.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—An entire second or third floor, will be let, with first-class board, to one or more grown persons; fine large house—26 feet wide—situated in 4th-st., two blocks east of Broadway; neighborhood unexceptionable; first-class reference given and required. Address A. T. A., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A first-class house, No. 230 West 32d-st., a back parlor furnished, at $10 per week, for a gentleman and wife, or two young men. Family small. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING at No. 151 2d-av., can accommodate a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen with a furnished room and board. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS AND one or two single ones, will be let with board in a small private family; gentlemen preferred; dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged. Apply at No. 55 East 28th-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs.

BOARDING.—PERSONS DESIRING HANDsomely furnished apartments in a modern house, with board in a small family, may find such accommodation by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st. References given and required.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, 100, 26 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bedrooms as the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS for a gentleman and his wife or for single gentlemen; also, a single room for one or two single gentlemen, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—ROOMS, CONVENIENT TO CARS and stages, together with board, can be obtained by applying at No. 63 East 26th-st., near 4th av.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—ON or near Columbia-st.; possession immediately or on 1st of May; one unfurnished room or room and bedroom, for a gentleman and wife, where there are but few boarders taken; terms not to exceed $55 per month; the best of reference will be given and required. Address H. C. W., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO gentlemen can have a large and pleasant square chamber and closet furnished, and partial board with an American private family for $9 per week; the location is good, from 3 to 5 minutes walk from the ferries. References required. Address, with real name, A. M., Box No. 1,998 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN can have board and a pleasant, furnished front room, with the advantages of a pleasant and agreeable home, with a small family consisting of three persons. Location convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References must be unexceptionable. Address W. O. R., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, having a full-sized third story front room, well furnished, with gas and bath, will take a single gentleman at $6 per week. Location pleasant—near the ears, or Wall-st. Ferry. Address (with real name and place of business) G. R., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—IS now to let (by two single gentlemen, merchants in New-York,) on the west side of Columbia-st., with a large room looking to the East river. Address MERCHANTS, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen may obtain large and handsomely furnished rooms with board, by applying at No. 102 Henry-st. Reference required.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—GENTLEMEN, OR gentlemen and their wives, can procure pleasant rooms with board on reasonable terms, No. 3 Montague-place; convenient to Wall and Fulton-ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS TO LET, with board, at No. 210 Fulton-st., opposite the Savings Bank. Reference required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A teacher of modern languages, Latin and higher English branches, for himself, wife and daughter, in a private family, where his professional services would be received as part payment. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address M. L. D., Box 180 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FROM 1st May next, by a gentleman and wife: a parlor and bedroom, or one large room, furnished or unfurnished; must be within eight minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Address B. M., Brooklyn Post-office, stating terms.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—ONE OF THE FINEST locations on the Hudson; good shade, and river view. Suites of rooms to rent, with board, from May 1, on reasonable terms; also, single rooms. Inquire of J. YOUMANS, Warburton-av., Yonkers.

BOARD WANTED—IN A QUIET, GENTEEL family, for a gentleman, wife, and child three years old, in a good-sized built house, with gas, bath, &c.; partial board for the gent; location near some avenue, between 14th and 40th sts.; terms must be very moderate. Address A., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A WIDOW, WITH ONE child, wishes to obtain a comfortable room, with board, in a private family, living in the upper part of the City, where she can have the comforts of a home. Address Box No. 222 Post-office.

BOARD AT HOBOKEN.—A FAMILY OCCUpying a large house will take two gentlemen, with good references, to board. Address with name A. B., Box No. 3,259 Post-office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM—and bedroom attached, on second floor, with excellent table, at No. 341 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, suitable for three young gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—In suites or separately, with or without board, or with private table; location quiet and respectable, and convenient to public conveyances. Further particulars made known on application at No. 129 East 10th-st.

19 UNION-PLACE—BROADWAY, ABOVE 15TH-st., suite of rooms, front ones; also, two single ones to let, with board. This is a desirable location. Rooms front on the park. Breakfast from 7 until 9. Dinner at 5 and at 6 o'clock.

NO. 31 BOND-STREET—TO LET—THE THIRD floor. Possession given immediately if required.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY IS DESIROUS of meeting with a family where instruction in music, French or German would be considered as an equivalent for her board. Address No. 161 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

A SUITE OF WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—On second floor, front, with board, in a first-class brown-stone house, with every convenience, near cars and three lines of stages. No. 71 West 14th-st.

AN ELDERLY LADY AND HER DAUGHTER, occupying a house with the modern improvements, wish to let several furnished rooms to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 242 Madison-st.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, for a gentleman and wife; also a room for a single gentleman. Address J. W. H., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO RESPECTable families of adults can be accommodated with board during the Summer months, at a farmer's residence, near Croton Lake. Situation desirable and healthy; large and airy rooms: where there will be no other boarders; plenty of fruit, fine shade. For full particulars, inquire for two days at No. 163 West 34th-st., between the hours of 10 and 2. Board $6.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR SIX OR eight weeks, during the months of July and August next, in a pleasant and healthy situation on the East River, at a convenient distance from the City. The family consists of four adults, four children and two servants. Address (with terms) M., Box No. 52 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FORTHWITH—(Farm house preferred,) by a gentleman, wife and daughter, where there are few or no boarders. Address W. P. W., Box No. 3,976, stating location and terms, which must be moderate.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman doing business in the City, and having a small family; wishes pleasant quarters for five or six months from May 20. Address, with terms and particulars, E. Y. STANTON, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES—SIR: Mr. COLLINS, of the Colbna House, No. 279 Hudson-st., is hereby duly authorized by me to receive any contributions that may be handed in for my children and family. Yours truly,
JAMES S. WILLIAMS.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1860.

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JOHN F. TROW, Esq., No. 379 Broadway, New-York.
M. BEACH, Esq., Editor of the *Sun*, New-York.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1860.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Rory O'More—Yankee Courtship—Barney the Baron.

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DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

There were reported to the Senate bills organizing the Territories of Arizona and Colorado. Mr. Green, of Missouri, subsequently introduced resolutions suggesting charges against William Medill, Comptroller of the Treasury, the principal misdemeanor being his refusal to adjust an account with the contractors for the Vera Cruz mail, notwithstanding an act of Congress directing him to do so. The resolutions demanded the removal of Mr. Medill. Resolutions providing for the payment of expenses to be incurred in bringing the Japanese Embassy to this country were adopted. The House bill in regard to new contracts for a daily overland mail was referred. A commission was ordered for the adjustment of American claims upon Paraguay. The Homestead bill of the House was called up at the instance of Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, who urged its passage, and was followed in an able and telling speech by Senator Wilkinson, of Minnesota, who also sustained the measure. The House surrendered itself to polygamy and Mormonism, Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, opening the day with a set speech in opposition to the pending prohibitory bill. Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, was in favor of the bill, as was also Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio. Mr. Noell urged a variety of reasons against it, which were strengthened by the arguments of Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina. Mr. Thayer, of Massachusetts, was for partitioning Utah between the two projected Territories upon its eastern and western frontiers; and so solving the difficulty, without direct legislation. At the same time, he was unfriendly to the organization of the new Territories. At the adjournment, Mr. Keitt was still speaking adversely to the bill.

The full returns of the election in Connecticut confirm the earlier reports of the success of the Republican ticket. The majority of Mr. Buckingham, the candidate of that party, appears to be about 571. The Senate and House are both decidedly Opposition.

A dispatch from Louisville states that Mr. Cassius M. Clay has published a card, appealing to the people of Madison County against the Revolutionary Committee of that county. When the question of denouncing Mr. Clay was before it, it was rejected by a small majority, but his case was to be again considered on Monday. He asserts that he has discountenanced the radicals, and that he advised them to leave the State. If attacked, the Republicans will defend themselves to the last extremity. A letter signed by some of the Bereans affirms that this renewal of the excitement originated in the insults offered to one of their number, who was sick with consumption. Further difficulty is apprehended.

The Legislature yesterday, in joint meeting, re-elected Hon. H. H. Van Dyck as Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Senate passed the Metropolitan Police bill by a vote of 18 to 12. The new City Hall bill was recommitted in order that parties interested for and against the measure may have a further hearing. A bill providing for a popular vote upon an amendment to the Constitution abolishing a property qualification in voting was introduced. Some debate arose as to the right of the Senate Committee of Conference on Railroad Tolls to report. The report of the Assembly part of the Committee was received from the Assembly. The subject was made the special order for this morning at 11 o'clock. The bill authorizing the sale of the West Washington Market property to the City was debated and passed in the Assembly, 75 to 18. That forbidding stockholders voting by proxy was lost, 45 to 46, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table. The Conference Committee on the Railroad Toll bill reported that the Senate Committee had proposed that the Railroads pay, in lieu of Tolls, $1,301,000, which the House Committee declined, proposing as a substitute to repeal the act of 1851, abolishing Tolls. Thereupon the Committee had disagreed and adjourned. After debate, a motion by Mr. Flagler, that the Assembly insist on its amendments, was adopted by 96 to 4. A bill was introduced by unanimous consent to repeal the act of 1851, abolishing Railroad Tolls. It was immediately reported, considered in Committee, and ordered to a third reading. The bills to settle the Connecticut boundary, to authorize the sale of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad to the Atlantic and Great Western Company, to authorize a railroad in South and West streets, and Ninth-avenue, were passed, as was also the annual Appropriation bill. The bill to pay damages incurred in the burning of Quarantine was reported from the Grinding Committee complete.

The Anniversary of the Birthday of Washington Irving was commemorated last evening, at the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Historical Society. Hon. Luther Bradish presided, and the stage was filled with eminent gentlemen from various portions of the country. A commemorative address was delivered by William Cullen Bryant, Esq., and brief eulogies were pronounced by Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck, Ex-Gov. King, Prof Greene and the presiding officer. The proceedings lasted three hours, and were attentively listened to by an audience that fairly filled the building.

The protracted examination of Jackaloo, the Chinaman of the sloop *Spray*, was concluded yesterday, and Commissioner Vroom committed the prisoner upon the charges of murder, piracy and robbery, to await the action of the Grand Jury. He was removed to Newark in the custody of the Deputy U. S. Marshal.

The Third Presbytery of New-York continued its session yesterday, at the Monroe-street Presbyterian Church. Nine candidates for the ministry having stood a satisfactory examination were licensed to preach. Delegates to the General Assembly were elected, and reports from the various Churches on the state of religion were listened to. The sessions were adjourned to Monday next at 10 A. M.

The Stock Market was active yesterday, and the speculative feeling quite strong again. Prices firm at the Second Board, but a fraction off at the very close. No change in Money or Foreign Bills. The latter steady—108¾@108¾ on London.

Sales were made of 1,500 bales Cotton at former quotations. Flour was more sought after, at essentially unchanged rates. Wheat was less active. Corn was in good demand. Provisions attracted less attention. Sugars were in fair request. Coffee, Hay, Tobacco, and the principal kinds of Oils, were moderately dealt in. The movements in other branches of the trade were restricted.

Democratic Differences in Georgia—Secretary Cobb.—Hon. Howell Cobb has withdrawn his name as a candidate for the Presidency. He was nominated, it will be remembered, by a State Convention, held under a call of the Democratic members of the State Legislature in December last. But another Convention was called and held last month, under the auspices of the State Executive Committee, which claims the exclusive right to call State Conventions; and its action was such as to convince Mr. Cobb that he could no longer be a candidate without danger of dividing and distracting the party. He refuses to be instrumental in doing this, and therefore withdraws.

The issue was substantially between Mr. Cobb, as the representative of the Administration, and Mr. Stephens, who is generally understood to be friendly to Judge Douglas. Mr. Stephens has very great influence with his party throughout the State, and has never countenanced the bitter warfare which Mr. Buchanan saw fit to wage upon the Illinois Senator for having dared to differ from him on the Lecompton question. He is strongly impressed, moreover, with the fact that the nomination of Douglas is the only step by which the Democracy can escape defeat next Fall. The issue on this point was not very openly made, but it is understood to have entered actively and influentially into the canvass.

Mr. Cobb closes his letter by urging the duty of union in the party for the purpose of defeating the Republicans, if this can be done; and, "failing there, of saving the Government if possible, *ourselves at least*, from the *dishonor* and *ruin* which would follow the successful inauguration of a Black Republican Administration." This language is a little mysterious, and may mean much or nothing, according to circumstances. We should like to know whether Mr. Cobb means to say, what his words apparently imply, that he proposes to prevent the inauguration of a Republican President if one should be elected. It would be a little singular to see a member of the Cabinet taking such ground as this. Mr. Cobb has generally been regarded as a sensible and conservative man,—as being much less under the influence of Southern ultraism than other statesmen from the same section. But these expressions in his letter seem to show that he either cherishes the same absurd and irrational ideas of public right and duty with them, or else he affects to do so for political purposes at home. In either case, he must forfeit something of the public respect he has hitherto enjoyed.

Pressure of Party Interests.

If the *Tribune* may be regarded as its exponent, the Republican Party in this State is in a very awkward position. It is compelled to raise money in some way—and dare not do it honestly for fear of losing votes: so it is constrained to look about for some class, or some interest, which it can rob! That we do not in the least misrepresent the *Tribune's* proposition, the following, from its columns of yesterday, will show:

"If we are to finish the canals, pay the interest on our debt, and keep the wheels of Government in motion, we must raise this year over five millions of dollars. If this sum is raised by a direct tax, a tax of four mills will be necessary. Last year the tax was two and a half mills, and the only year that it has ever been higher was in 1857, when it was three mills, and *the Republicans lost the State the next year in consequence.* To impose a four-mill tax would, in our opinion, *endanger the Republican supremacy in this State;* and yet, even if we abandon the completion of the canals, which we cannot do, a tax of nearly that amount must be raised *unless some other source of revenue is found.* The reimposition of a moderate tax upon the railways, with a consequent increase of tolls upon the canals, is the only expedient that has been suggested; and this question is not so much whether tolls shall be reimposed, as whether they shall be so regulated as to render possible a reduction of the direct tax to two and a half mills, or whether *we shall be content with less* than three hundred thousand dollars in gross from that source, and impose a tax of at least three mills and a half.

This is the question which stares the Senate in the face. *How any Republican can hesitate, we do not see.* We cannot believe there is any Senator representing a *Republican District* outside of this City who does not know and feel that if he votes to impose a tax of three and a half mills, *he digs his political grave.* Let not Senator Sessions and his companions deceive themselves into the belief that the people will have forgotten their action when, eighteen months hence, they are called upon to elect a new Senate. The people will not forget it, because their own pockets and the public Press will combine to remind them of it. Again, then, we appeal to Senators Sessions, Robertson, Ketchum, Fiero, Lapham and Abell to pause before they *inflict so deadly a blow upon the great party to which they belong.* If they have no regard for their own future political prospects, let them at least remember that they are in a measure the *guardians of a cause* whose success they have *no right* even to put in jeopardy."

Could anything be more charmingly simple—more unsuspectingly innocent than this? The State needs five millions of dollars to pay interest on its debts and current expenses. If it raises this sum by taxation, the Republican ascendancy will be endangered: Republican Senators cannot be reëlected;—every man who votes for it digs his political grave. The money must be raised, then, in some other way. How? A "moderate tax upon railways" is the only "expedient" yet suggested, the *Tribune* says,—and, therefore, it is the only one which it discusses—the only point now open being whether "*we* shall be content" with levying upon them for less than $300,000—or go the whole figure, and make a clean thing of it! Why not consider other "expedients" a little first? Why could not the Republicans make as much money, and save as many votes, by plundering some other interest as Railways? Why not tax banks,—why not tax steam-engines of all sorts,—why not tax coaches, cabs, wheelbarrows and go-carts, as well as Railroad trains? Why not rob newspaper offices,—or cotton factories, or furnaces? Why not levy a tax upon men who vote the Democratic ticket,—or confiscate the property of all who prove traitors to the "cause whose success they have no right to put in jeopardy?" Any of these measures would be just as legitimate and just, as the one which the *Tribune* advocates. There is no more reason for taxing one interest for the support of Government than another. All taxation, to be just, should be equal. The State might just as well insist on raising $300,000 from the *Tribune* establishment, to save taxation, as from the Railroad interest. The whole scheme is one of robbery and plunder.

If anything could be more remarkable than the effrontery of the project itself, it is the ground on which the *Tribune* urges its adoption. Not a word in vindication of its justice,—or even in extenuation of its baseness. *Party interest* requires it, and that is enough. To raise this money by equal and fair taxation,—to make all the property of the State bear equally the burden of paying interest on the public debt and the current expenses of the State Government,—"would, in our opinion," says the *Tribune*, "endanger the Republican supremacy in this State!" That is enough. The whole argument lies in that nutshell. If Senators have no regard for their own fate,—if they are not to be deterred by the consideration that they "dig their political graves" by being honest,—if "they have no regard for their own future political prospects,"—let them remember the cause! They have no right to jeopardize the success of the party, for the indulgence of their own whimsical notions of right and wrong.

The *Tribune* evidently sees nothing wrong,—nothing open even to suspicion, in all this. Its Editor is clearly honest in urging these arguments in support of such a scheme,—that is to say, he is blind to his own dishonesty. He will probably be surprised to hear that anybody thinks there can be any doubt about the propriety of robbing Railroads rather than incur the risk of losing Republican votes. The glory of God was once supposed to require the roasting of heretics, and the plunder of their possessions. The doctrine has not died out of the human heart. It has about as strong a hold now as it ever had. The only difference lies in the fact that politics have taken the place of religion, and party is now the divinity whose glory is to be promoted at all hazards, and by any means that may promise success.

The Connecticut Election.

The Republicans have carried Connecticut—by a very small majority to be sure, but with a decided ascendancy in each branch of the Legislature. Their candidate for Governor is elected by 517 majority. "It is not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church door—but it will *do*." They have achieved a victory of very marked importance—one which will have a decided effect upon the action of both political parties at their National Conventions. It will encourage the Republicans to rely with confidence upon their own principles, their own organization, and their own candidates; and will, at the same time, teach the Democrats that they cannot carry any New-England, and probably no Northern State, with such a platform and such candidates as their Southern wing threatens to impose upon them.

The Democrats, it must be confessed, fought this battle at some disadvantage. They had plenty of money, a vigorous and effective organization, and plenty of speakers. They left no stone unturned,—no argument unenforced, no influence unused, which could promise success. But then they had Gen. Cushing and Mayor Wood to make their speeches, and it must be conceded that both of these gentlemen, eloquent and powerful as they may be, are quite as apt to damage as to aid any cause which they espouse. Mayor Wood's pocket organ assured us, last week, that His Honor was clearly and unmistakably the foremost orator in the world. The writer of the article had heard Berryer, Royer Collard, De Lamennais, Guizot, Thiers, Louis Napoleon, Victor Hugo, Brougham, Palmerston, Gladstone, Disraeli, Bright, and all other great orators, both of the European Continent and of this,—but not one of them could for a moment be compared to Fernando in anything that constitutes a great speaker. He had more force and vigor than Brougham, more logic and culture than Gladstone, a sharper wit than Disraeli, and a manlier, purer English than Bright. It may seem strange that this oratorical wonder of both hemispheres should have not carried so small a State as Connecticut over to the Democracy in his pocket. But with all his eloquence and all his power, Fernando is lamentably lacking in tact. He is very apt to fancy himself, even when in Connecticut, to be addressing his favorite constituents of the Sixth Ward, and is not, therefore, always as considerate as he should be in the selection of his topics and his arguments. He was not happy in his efforts to alarm the mechanics of Norwalk by the apparition of an army of black competitors rushing thither from the South, as one of the results of Abolition. He was not fortunate generally in his attempts to vindicate Slavery *per se*, and commend it to the admiration and love of the inhabitants of Connecticut. Gen. Cushing is quite apt to make similar mistakes in the matter of latitude, and to address audiences in New-England in very much the same language which he would employ in Alabama or New-Orleans.

Considering all these things, therefore, the Democrats have done very well. They came very near carrying the State—much nearer than the Republicans wish they had, in view of the coming Presidential struggle. The result in the Legislature shows, however, that they have made no very marked impression upon the public sentiment of the State on the main issue—and that the heavy vote of their candidate for Governor was largely due to his personal popularity. The question of most practical importance depending on this contest, aside from its moral effect, was the election of a United States Senator; and that point the Republicans have secured by a very decided majority. This shows that the people of the State are resolute in their adherence to the leading doctrines of the Republican faith, and that, upon a fair and distinct issue, they are quite certain to vote for the Republican candidate for the Presidency.

The Street Cleaning Job.

To-morrow the City Inspector is to open the proposals for cleaning the streets, avenues, &c., of the City *for the term of five years*. Bids have been invited by public advertisement for some weeks past,—specifications were prepared and delivered to applicants,—and yet the great mass of the community have been utterly ignorant of the fact that this important question was to be settled definitely for five years to come.

It may just as well be understood at the outset that the whole affair is a *sham* from beginning to end. The contract to be made tomorrow will not give us clean streets, no matter how many hundred thousand dollars may be paid under pretence of securing them. The specifications are not framed for the purpose of accomplishing this object, but merely to give a profitable job to the parties who may secure the contract. It ought to be understood that these same specifications were prepared by the Common Council in 1857, and a contract under them awarded to certain parties at the rate of $345,000 per annum for five years. The contract passed both Boards, and was signed by Mayor Wood, but the City Inspector refused to execute it, because he deemed it a violation of the City Charter. It was rescinded in 1858. In 1859 the same specifications were again prepared, and a resolution awarding the contract under them to the same parties, under other names, was passed by the Councilmen, but was defeated in the other Board. Under the hue-and-cry recently raised against the attempt of the Mayor, Comptroller and City Inspector to clean the streets thoroughly, without the intervention of the Common Council, this same old scheme of corruption was again revived, and is about to be consummated.

A contract to clean the streets is to be awarded for *five years*. Let us see *how* they are to be cleaned, and what security is to be given that they will be cleaned at all.

The project starts by requiring all the streets to be cleaned *once a week*—Broadway alone being swept daily, and Park-row, Chatham-street, the Bowery to Grand-street, part of Fulton, Cortlandt, Wall, Maiden-lane, Whitehall and part of Grand-streets being swept seven times each month. Now, what possible chance is there of keeping the rest of the City clean by sweeping it once a week? The dirtiest parts require to be swept oftenest, but, by this plan, they are to be swept only one-seventh as often as the cleanest. Mr. Smith offered to sweep the whole City every day for $300,000 per annum. This contract will probably give a larger sum for one-third the service.

The specifications next authorize the City Inspector to dispense with street-cleaning altogether when it may be "impracticable on account of the weather." Then comes a provision to enforce compliance with the terms of the contract. If the contractor fails to clean any street or avenue for twenty-four hours after notice in writing, he shall be fined $5; if he fails twenty-four hours longer, he shall be fined $25; if he fails for a week, the Common Council shall investigate the matter, "and shall have the *option* of annulling the contract or compelling its performance." If, therefore, it costs $40 to clean a street, the contractor can pay his fines, and still make $10 by leaving it uncleaned. If it is Broadway, he can make some $250 a week by leaving it untouched.—And if the Common Council decide to annul the contract, the work neglected may be relet.

"And all charges for such work, *over and above the amount that the aforesaid contractor would have been entitled to for the same*, together with such other expenses, losses, &c., that would have been incurred by the City, by reason of said forfeiture, shall be charged to said contractor; *provided*, however, that *neither said contractor nor his sureties shall be liable for any expenditure or loss sustained by the City, by reason of said forfeiture or annulment of said contract, after the expiration of thirty days* from the date of said annulment, and notice thereof, as aforesaid."

These provisions show clearly enough that these specifications are all in the interest and for the benefit of the contractor. Probably they were drawn up by the very parties who expect to get the contract under them. It is quite certain, at all events, that the proposed arrangement will never give us clean streets, and that all it was ever intended to do was to place an enormous job in the hands of a clique of half a dozen persons who expect to make themselves rich out of it, at the expense of the comfort and health of the people of the City. To-morrow is the day for the consummation of this splendid scheme.

The Original Jacobs.

At last we have laid our hand upon one of the most "illustrious obscure" of modern times. We have not, indeed, arrested the miscreant who struck William Paterson, nor unearthed the cruel parents of Casper Hauser, nor settled the authorship of Junius, nor revealed the true features of the Man in the Iron Mask. But we have discovered the style, title, calling, quality, and very nature of the real Original Jacobs. In, and of itself, this achievement is not, perhaps, particularly worth mentioning, and might be more appropriately chronicled in the calm and spacious pages of the *Notes and Queries* than in the close and crowded columns of a daily journal. But the Original Jacobs proves to be a political type as well as a curious idiosyncracy. As a mere subject for speculation, he is no doubt as interesting as the Dodo or the Ornithorhynchus; as a power in the State, and the representative of powers greater than himself, he merits grave consideration.

Jacobs, then, the "real original," rejoices we hardly know whether it is proper to say in the Christian, but certainly in the prenominal appellation of Curtis M. He is a Colonel by calling, and by election a member of the House of Delegates of Maryland. By special grace and inspiration he has been furthermore elevated to the rank of a new prophet Elisha, for the warning, and—if haply it be yet time—for the salvation of the people of the South. It is in this capacity that he deserves our attention. The voice of Jacobs is as the voice of many boiling waters poured upon our ears from a myriad of angry Southern hearths; and in listening to Jacobs of the North we shall learn what manner of men our Southern brethren really are—what they think of the world they live in, and what their notions are of statesmanship and political principle.

Hence the significance of Jacobs, and the importance of our great discovery. A few weeks ago Jacobs delivered, at Annapolis, a speech on the "Free Colored People of Maryland." This speech struck several of Jacobs' colleagues as "deep in historical research, and replete in all that delineates the normal condition of an inferior race," and they accordingly urged Jacobs to allow them the pleasure of printing it as a "public necessity." They hoped Jacobs would "not feel at liberty to decline." We rejoice to know that Jacobs did not feel at liberty to decline; but at this imperative summons gracefully gave up to his country what was meant for a Committee, and sacrificed his own long-preserved incognito to the enlightenment of his fellow-citizens. Jacobs had made his speech in his capacity of Chairman of a Committee of the House. It begins thus:

"As in the history of individuals, events transpire that modulate and control their future destiny in this world—so it is in the history of Governments. History teaches us that Governments, like human systems, have their regular periods of growth, maturity, decline and extinction; and while it is little more than a dismal record of the crimes and the calamities of the human race, it also teaches us that the ignorance, avarice, wickedness and ambition of mankind may be assigned as the general causes of the downfall of Governments."

The practical tone and business-like directness of this exordium prove, of course, that Jacobs could never have dreamt of printing his speech when he made it. Jacobs would have been more flowery, more excursive, more sententious had he been consciously talking to the nation. He was bent only upon settling a business question before the House; upon disposing of the rights and the liberty of 75,000 of the people of Maryland, and of the good name of an ancient American commonwealth. So Jacobs went thus blankly to the point. He devoted only one-fifth of his whole speech to elucidating his opening proposition that the future is apt to be affected by the present, and yet in developing this astounding thought he displayed so much sense and skill, such rhetorical felicity and such statesmanlike candor that we can scarce resist the temptation to analyze his noble argument. But we must deny ourselves this pleasure. How the "despotism of earth plans our destruction," in requital of the circumstance that "our institutions arraign the world;" how the "voice of Gorsach calls from the earth at Carlisle, Penn., for vengeance;" how the "North cannot now stop or retrace *her* hellish designs even if *they* (the designs?) would;" how "a million of swords leaping from their *rusty* scabbards at the call of duty will tell the House of Delegates that the South, having passed the rubicon, will never submit," but will "fight or die," even though the "masses at the North are literally crazed and mad, their brain on fire, and their hearts blackened with the lust for Southern blood;" how "fond Northern mothers, in the soft vesper twilight, teach their children to kneel with their backs to the South, and raise their hands and voices in imprecations upon negro Slavery and the wicked slaveholder;" how all these considerations bear Jacobs steadily onward, a deep and growing tide of thought, to the "programme of action" before him, we cannot now set forth. Suffice it that on page 7 of his oration, Jacobs overtakes his programme, clutches it, and unfurls it to the world. It is a programme worth pondering, not only by American citizens at home but by that subtle despotism abroad which is "plotting our destruction." Jacobs begins by giving up the Union as a bad job. The Northern people, according to Jacobs, have made up their minds to barter the rights of the South away, "for the privilege of throwing up their caps and crying, 'Long live Queen Victoria!' 'Long live monarchy!'". To establish this proposition is easy to Jacobs; but it might not be so easy for our readers to follow Jacobs in establishing it. "Crowned heads of Europe," lulled to sleep by "despotism chanting a requiem jubilee over the last remains of Liberty;" quotations from the Declaration of Independence; visions of the "sun of Liberty setting in a sea of blood," and pictures of affectionate young ladies bedewing the graves of venerable slaves with "tears of heartfelt sorrow," succeed each other in the Jacobs kaleidoscope in such bewildering brilliancy, at this point, that we thankfully take Jacobs' word for it that he is "running off from the subject," and return with him to his results. The Union being hopeless and the South doomed to stand in battle array upon "Mason and Dixon's line," Jacobs declares the first duty of Maryland to be the immediate destruction of the "excrescence, blight, mildew and fungus" of free-negroism. As a slave-ship when overtaken by a cruiser fastens down her hatches, so Jacobs calls upon the South to "stow away her free negro population below, while she clears the decks for action." Nor must the work be done negligently. Jacobs is a very Lord Stafford for "thoroughness."

"Free negroism throughout this State must be abolished. A universal pass system must be adopted. Emancipation by last will and testament, or by any other means, must be prohibited. Negro worship, except in the assembly of the white congregation, and at the stated place and hours for the same, must not be allowed. Free negroes going out of the State must not be allowed to return on pain of being sold into Slavery for life. No free negro to enter the State, under a like penalty. Negroes must not be allowed to attend political meetings, elections, fairs or other public gatherings. A general police system throughout the State, to enforce and execute those and such other needful laws on the subject, must be provided for. A close system of espionage upon all stragglers and strangers of no known pursuit must be observed."

This is "delineating the normal condition of an inferior race" with a vengeance. If the "despotism of earth, plotting the destruction of liberty," is not pleased with this programme, the despotism must be very hard to please. The chapter of "Grave Police Offences" in the Austrian code is rather a dilution than a development of the system here so tersely stated, and if Jacobs in execution be equal to Jacobs in legislation, D'Urban and Gyulai might learn much from this Maryland Solon, who assures us that in this scheme for annihilating the civil and social existence of one whole "caste" of his fellow-creatures, and introducing the spirit of Fonche into the land of Calvert, he has "in view only the fear of God, the wishes of a confiding constituency, and the lasting welfare of the State." We will believe that Jacobs is sincere. We will not charge him and his with basely coveting the pecuniary value of the 75,000 natives of Maryland, upon whom he proposes to put in practice that law of the strongest, by force of which the Coast Kings of Africa are yearly enabled to fill the barracoons of Cuba with new *bozales*, and to keep their royal selves in rum. We will take Jacobs at his word: assume that his conscience is as clear as his brain is chaotic, and that he and his "confiding constituency" verily believe the safety of the South from the "chains of British abolition tyranny" to depend upon this colossal act of domestic piracy. For it is only when seen in this light that Jacobs appears the "original" he truly is, and this policy the marvel that we must feel it to be. To cheat the poor and weak out of the rights which you have once conferred on them is in no wise a novel thing. To steal negroes for profit is a common dictate of the unregenerate mind even in the Patriarchal States. But to believe that the welfare of the negro commands the dishonor of the State, and that the last hope of Republican liberty sleeps in a project which Timour the Tartar would have disdained for its cruelty, its cowardice and its cunning, to believe this and to publish the belief with invocations of "Elisha's God," is truly something new under the sun.

We thank the Original Jacobs for his unveiled "programme." If the sense of shame, the love of liberty and the chivalrous instinct of loyalty to the helpless be not utterly dead in the South, this pious patriotism of Jacobs should sting the conscience and the self-respect of Southern men far more sharply than the loud-tongued indignation, or the half-uttered scorn of all the world beside.

A Wise Movement.

The Legislature yesterday took some important action concerning property in this City owned by the State. A bill was passed directing its survey and sale to the City, and authorizing the Comptroller to settle any judgments that may have been recovered against the City for the use of such lands hitherto. We believe this latter provision relates to the Washington Market property, to which the State has recently established a title, although the rents upon it have been collected by the City for ten or twelve years past.

Naturally enough there were parties anxious to keep this question open still longer, and to protract indefinitely the litigation which has already cost the City tens of thousands of dollars, from which nobody but a few lawyers reaped any advantage, and which promised to be continued indefinitely. We are very glad they were foiled in their efforts to perpetuate this controversy—certain to involve heavy expenses, and equally certain to end against the City. The State has a clear title to the property in question. That title has been duly established, after full investigation, in the courts of law, and nothing can possibly be gained, while very much is certain to be lost, by carrying it on any longer. The claim, under the State's title, to back rents is equally clear, and cannot be resisted with any chance of a better result. Indeed, unless we are greatly mistaken in the legal aspects of the question, a reopening of the judgment in this case would only end in giving the claimants rents for thirteen years, instead of the six for which these suits were brought. Under these circumstances, the Comptroller and the Corporation Counsel very properly urge action which will enable them to bring this long controversy to a close.

The bill itself is one that ought long ago to have passed the Legislature. If the State has a title to lands in this City of any value, it ought to know it. It needs all the money which belongs to it, and will be much better than in looking for special interests on which it may levy special taxes to replenish its exhausted treasury. Let the State ascertain what lands in New-York belong to it,—establish its title to them,—sell them at auction to the highest bidder, and then, perhaps, it will not need either to plunder the railroads or tax the people.

The City Railroad System.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is asserted, and probably with truth, that the exclusive right to construct a railroad and carry passengers through any of the main arteries of this City, at the fare of five cents, is worth from one to two millions of dollars.

The cause of this value is plainly that *the price allowed to be charged is in excess of the value of the services rendered.* A grant of this kind, then, is equivalent to the right to take, without remuneration, from the persons who use the cars, $70,000 a year, which sum is in effect a special tax to that amount; equally whether the so-called franchises be given to the railroad companies, or sold and the funds given to the Municipal Corporation. Now, if political exports are to be remunerated, or the City of New-York needs a million of dollars, there is no reason why it should be contributed by the merchants, mechanics, laborers and others who ride in City cars, any more than by any other special class.

There is no principle which makes it just or expedient to grant monopolies to carry passengers at a price greater than the value of the services rendered, which would not, with equal justice, allow a company or individuals to have the exclusive right to carry and deliver milk, to sell groceries, or to perform any other acts at the prices higher than their value.

But in addition to its being a special tax, it operates also as a prohibition *pro tanto* of locomotion, by increasing the difficulty in increasing the expense.

But the peculiar injustice in the present case, in granting or selling this right to levy a special tax, is that the streets and avenues are purchased, graded, and paved *at the expense of the adjacent property*, on the hypothesis that the owners are the beneficiaries; and they never are purchased or constructed at the expense of the City at large.

What is required is the right of having this transportation done at the lowest rates at which responsible parties will do it, and to attain this end, leave this, like all other business, open to competition. This principle admitted, there will be but little trouble in settling all details, and passengers will be carried at the fair value of the services rendered.

To sell this right of special tax would be an injustice to all traveling through the City, and an injury to all its interests. To give away this right would be a monstrous fraud, unworthy of a Legislature of a civilized State. EQUITY.

Our correspondent puts the whole case very clearly and forcibly;—and yet both the "injustice" and the "fraud" of which he speaks will probably be perpetrated,—simply because the members of the Legislature, with whom the decision of the matter rests, care neither for the public interests nor for common justice. One of the most prominent of the State officers—representing politically the majority of both Houses—is reported to have said that any measure could be carried through the present Legislature by the use of money. If there be any foundation whatever for such an opinion, it is very easy to see that neither the rights of our citizens, nor the principles of justice and fair dealing, have any chance of success, against a franchise worth to *somebody* at least half a million of dollars.

The Legislature is clearly inclined to levy a special tax upon the people who ride in City cars,—for the purpose of reimbursing the monopolists who buy their votes. This is straightforward and business-like. A member demands a hundred dollars for his vote on a Railroad grant. The grantee is willing to pay it, provided he can have the right to get it back again out of somebody else. Naturally the victim nearest at hand is the man or the woman,—the mechanic or the sewing girl,—who wishes to ride. It is simply a question of fares;—keep them up to a high figure, so as to produce dividends of *thirty* or *forty* per cent., and the grantee can afford to pay a good price for votes. Now, a legislator who discards all this, and acts according to the public interest, loses his fee—because nobody can afford to buy his vote. It needs but very little knowledge of the character of public bodies to predict the result.

Suppression of Polygamy.—The bill introduced into the House of Representatives for the suppression of polygamy in Utah, and now under discussion, prohibits the practice, and makes all persons violating the law liable to a penalty of $500, or imprisonment for five years or less.

The only defect of the measure is the very serious one, that it contains no provision for securing the infliction of either the fine or the imprisonment. As it stands, its execution will of course be left to Mormon juries, and we feel satisfied that nobody, either in Congress or out of it, expects, under these circumstances, ever to see any conviction take place under it. It has already been found impossible to afford protection to life and property by the aid of such machinery as this, and an attempt to rely on it for the suppression of polygamy, proves either that the promoters of the bill are unwarrantably sanguine, or utterly careless about its success. In fact, the absence of any provision for the exclusion of Mormons from the jury box in the trial of cases of bigamy, gives the measure very much the appearance of a party manœuvre.

A Pleasant Delusion.—The *Evening Express* is of opinion that the morning newspapers are very little read, so it reprints their contents and then rejoices in the belief that the *Evening Express* is the most extensively and thoroughly read newspaper in the country!

The Tract Society.—We publish in our supplement this morning a communication concerning the Tract Society controversy, which those interested in the matter will doubtless find worthy their attention.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Long Island Election.—The Charter election in Brooklyn passed off very quietly in all of the Wards. The result, so far as could be judged by the returns up to 12 o'clock last night, was as follows:

Collector of Taxes—Driggs, Democrat.

Street Commissioner—Williams, probably—Republican—gain.

Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies—Duryea, Republican—gain.

Aldermen—Second Ward, McLaughlin, Democrat. Fourth Ward—Taylor, Republican. Sixth Ward—Franks, Democrat. Eighth Ward—Van Brunt, Republican. Tenth Ward—Green, Democrat. Twelfth Ward—O'Keefe, Democrat. Fourteenth Ward—Brady, Democrat. Sixteenth Ward—Kerbl, Democrat. Eighteenth Ward—Kalbfleisch, Democrat.

Mr. Sparkman, Republican, is elected Supervisor in the Nineteenth Ward. The Democrats will, probably, have a majority of two in the Common Council. Last year the Democrats had one majority in that Board. The vote was very small throughout the city—probably not more than 19,000. In New-Utrecht Supervisor Cropsey is reëlected by a majority of 114 over John J. Cary. In Gravesend the vote for Supervisor was a tie, being equally divided between S. G. Stryker and B. Ryder.

The Mercantile Library.—The excitement attending the choice of officers of this meritorious institution for the ensuing year rivals in intensity the annual excitement of the New-York corporation of the same name. There is a very active movement afoot to effect a radical change in the administration of the Library; and this evening, at the Polytechnic Institute, a meeting will be held to ratify a series of "independent" nominations. The call given in our advertising columns, is signed by influential names.

Incendiary Fire at Greenpoint.—At 8½ o'clock, last night, a fire broke out in a stable on the corner of Franklin and India streets, destroying, besides the stable, three two-story frame buildings, all owned by Mrs. Bogardus, of New-York, whose loss is estimated at $8,000. The buildings were occupied by Peter Cayman, shoe-store, whose loss is $4,500; insured for $1,000. Osman Benton, grocer; loss, $1,000; insured for $600. George Palmer, tinware; loss, $2,000; insured for $2,000. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

Injunction.—Judge Culver dissolved the injunction, yesterday, to prohibit the Common Council from using money to secure to Brooklyn her ferry rights.

[Advertisement.]

A SENSATION HAT!

IMPORTANT AND RELIABLE ANNOUNCEMENT!

We have just received the gratifying intelligence that on

SATURDAY NEXT, THE 7TH INST.,

KNOX

will introduce an entirely original conception of his, portrayed in a most attractive Hat for young men, which has been very properly named

THE SENSATION HAT.

It is exceedingly neat in style, and is destined to become a universal favorite with all young gentlemen of taste and refinement. The "Sensation" Hat can be seen, "felt," and bought on Saturday next, at No. 212 BROADWAY.

[Advertisement.]

HOUSEKEEPERS!!

will find every description of English Medallion, Velvet Brussels, Three-ply Ingrain and plain Carpeting, Rugs, Oil-cloths, Mats, Matting, Window Shades, Drugguts, Table and Piano Covers, at greatly reduced prices.

Be particular and go to HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery, sign of the large Golden Eagle.

[Advertisement.]

"JENNIE DEANS" AT BARNUM'S.—Admirably produced. Scenery superb. Acting excellent. The "getting up" every way praiseworthy. It brings tears to the most obdurate eyes. "The Stranger" is played this afternoon. It will be done in a masterly manner. One thousand persons a day go to see the "What Is It." It is a wonder!

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills act on the circulation and expel all morbid humors from the blood. On the stomach, liver and lungs their effect is equally marvelous. Thousands have been cured of scrofula and its kindred disorders, when all else had failed.

To Advertisers.

The NEW-YORK TRIBUNE having a larger circulation than any other newspaper in the world, is the very best medium in which to advertise.

A limited number of advertisements are inserted in the WEEKLY TRIBUNE, with a circulation of 217,000 copies, for $1 per line.

In SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE 25 cents per line is charged.

In DAILY TRIBUNE, 10 cents per line for ordinary advertisements.

Address

HORACE GREELEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New-York.

N. B.—Advertisements for this week's WEEKLY TRIBUNE must be handed in TO-DAY.

Cutaneous Diseases.

Cutaneous diseases are more mortifying to the pride than any other of human ills. Let those who vaine a fair skin purify their blood by the use of PERUVIAN SYRUP, which removes such affections by stimulating the absorbents to take up and expel the morbid elements by the natural outlets of the system.

Rev. JOHN PIERPONT says:

"I have been cured of a troublesome cutaneous disease by the use of the Peruvian Syrup, and it affords me great satisfaction to find that it is making its way into the confidence of the medical profession, for my settled conviction is that it deserves the confidence, not of that profession alone, but of the public."

Sold, wholesale and retail, by N. L. CLARK & CO., Proprietors, No. 423 Broadway, and by all Druggists. Pamphlets had on application.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machine	$100
No. 1 sewing machine	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	55
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 180 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE REST IN USE.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Singer's Sewing Machines. AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,

Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $118. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Fire-Proof Safes. STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Rogers & Raymond would call especial attention to their large assortment of SPRING OVER GARMENTS, INVERNESS CAPES, PALETOTS, SACKS, &c., in cloth, cassimere, of various styles, Melton Cloth, Amour Coatings, &c., which, for taste and beauty, cannot be surpassed in the City. Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., corner of Nassau, And No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Gentlemen are invited to call and examine a Model of a Gentleman's Dress Hat for the Spring of 1860, price $3 50, and it will be found to excel in fineness, durability and elegance any Hats for which $4 is demanded in Broadway. ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Guernsey's Balm will as Certainly as you apply it, prevent inflammation and remove all pain to the severest cases of burns, scalds, bruises, fractures, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c. 25c. a bottle. Dépôt No 217 Front-st., New-York.

Iron Building Materials—As Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Shutters, &c., Fine Iron Work of every description, for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st.

Destructive Fire at Mobile, Ala.

MOBILE, March 15, 1860.

Messrs. O. Mazange & Co., Agents for Herring's Champion Safes.

GENTLEMEN: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE purchased from you last year, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from the fire at the destruction of our office and building this morning. When we opened the safe after the fire, we found its contents in as good condition as when put in last evening. The safe was exposed to a severe test and proved its FIRE-PROOF qualities. We cheerfully recommend HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES to our friends and the public. MALONE & FOOTE.

FIRE AT WARRENTON, GEO.

WARRENTON, Geo., March 19, 1860.

S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gents:* The Herring's Patent Safe which I bought of you in April, 1858, has stood the fire. My house was burnt the 15th inst., when the safe got cold I opened it, and found my books, papers, and money all safe and sound. I would like to know whether it would stand another fire. Yours, respectfully,

FOSTER H. THOMPSON.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE FOR DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every kind for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, (opposite St. Paul's Church.)

Parker Brothers' celebrated London Club Sauce is superior to all others now in use, and sold at a much less rate. Indispensable at the breakfast, lunch or dinner table. One has only to procure a bottle from any respectable grocer to test its savory qualities. Orders supplied by A. J. PARKER, No. 15 Beekman-st., sole agent for the United States.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Phalon & Son's "Snow-white Oriental CREAM," for whitening and beautifying the complexion. Warranted in no way injurious. No lady should be without it. Observe that every bottle has the proprietors' name blown in the glass. For sale everywhere. PHALON & SONS, No. 619 Broadway.

Household Furniture Sale.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. (store No. 23 Nassau-st.) will give their personal attention (as usual) to the sales of persons removing or declining housekeeping. They will also have regular sales during the season at their store, for the convenience of those who may desire this medium of sale

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's Patent) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and to local agencies.

Merchants and other Strangers in the City, can obtain Phrenological examinations with charts and full written descriptions, with advice as to health, desires, talents and proper pursuit, at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Dr. Riggs' Truss Office is Removed to Astor House, entrance on Barclay-st. New instruments for varicocele, enlarged veins, Prolapsus and Hemorrhoids, also, Supporters, Braces and all surgical appliances.

The Illusive Wig.

CLIREHUGH has introduced to the notice of gentlemen wearing Wigs an entirely new article, under the above title, which he claims possesses qualities that recommend it as superior to all others. Those who have worn them unhesitatingly concede their incomparable excellencies. Every improvement has been studied in their construction, and the result is absolute perfection, especially as regards the fit, which is guaranteed. An inspection is respectfully solicited. No. 290 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.

Something New.—A HEMMER, TUCKER, TELLER, BIAS-DEE and GUAGE combined, just patented. Simple hemming, any width and thickness of cloth, either side, applied to any sewing machine by any one in a few minutes.

RETAIL PRICE, $5; LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Orders by mail supplied, postage paid. Complete instructions go with every Hemmer. Send for a circular. Also, UNIVERSAL BOSOM-FOLDER AND SELF-MARKER, for Quilting. UNIVERSAL HEMMER CO., No. 429 Broadway.

The Parker Sewing Machine Co.'s FIRST CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD, Rapid and Noiseless, and beautiful $40—NEW SEWING MACHINE—$40, under Patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, and Wheeler & Wilson. Agents wanted. Office No. 469 Broadway. VERNON & CO.

$50.—New Shuttle Machines—$50.—THE PARKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY introduce to the public their manufacturing machine, shuttle-stitch, high-speed, strong and beautiful. Office, No. 469 Broadway. VERNON & CO.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine. They are the favorites for families.—*Times.* We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.* Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer. THE OLDEST AND BEST REMEDY KNOWN for the extermination of Rugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Rats, Mice, and every species of vermin. Sold at the Principal Dépôt, No 613 Broadway, and by all druggists everywhere. Price from 25 cts. to $1 per box.

Spalding's Prepared Glue. USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO., P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

J. & M. T. Levitt, No. 19 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 31 Minories, London, having this day disposed of their New-York business to Mr. J. H. BRADBURY, their late Agent, solicit a continuance of the patronage with which they have been favored.

J. & M. T. LEVITT, No. 31 Minories, London.

Refering to the above, J. H. BRADBURY has much pleasure in informing his friends and the public that he will continue to supply the same styles and descriptions of Watches and Watch-Movements, which have hitherto given such unqualified satisfaction, at the same office, No. 19 Maiden-lane, and invites an inspection of his stock, which comprises the newest styles, in various qualities, all offered at the lowest market rates and on the best terms.

J. H. BRADBURY, No. 19 Maiden-lane.

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1860.

Have you seen White's Big Hat?—From his splendid store, No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. His Spring style for gentlemen's use. Neat, tasty and ready.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

MARRIED.

HOPPOCK—SMITH.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 3, by Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, at the Reformed Dutch Church, in 5th-av., GEORGE H. HOPPOCK to Adelia C., second daughter of Edwin Smith, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

BLACK.—In this City, HENRY CLAY, youngest son of William G. and Mary Black, aged 2 years 5 months and 25 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 42 Pearl-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

TOWNSEND.—In this City, on Sunday, April 1, ISAAC TOWNSEND, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, April 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Grace Church, Broadway, without further invitation.

TOWNSEND.—In this City, on Monday, April 2, WALTER WILMOT TOWNSEND, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church corner of 5th av. and 29th-st., on Thursday, April 5, at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

MARSHMAN.—In this City, on Sunday evening, April 1, after a short illness, CLARA, beloved daughter of Benjamin and Rachel Marshman.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral from her father's house, No. 132 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., on Wednesday, April 4, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

ROGERS.—In this City, on Monday, April 2, J. TYLER HOPPER, aged 35 years.

His friends, friends of the family, and members of Sagamore Lodge F. A. M., are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, April 5, at 10 o'clock, A. M., from his late residence, No. 645 (new No. 68) Houston-st., without further notice.

ADAMS.—In this City, on Monday, April 2, Capt. JOSEPH ADAMS, in the 81st year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend his funeral, to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the M. E. Church, in Forsyth-st., near Division-st., without further invitation.

DEWITT.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, April 3, JANNETT DA LA MONTANYA, wife of Cornelius Dewitt, aged 35 years, 9 months and 5 days.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, at 1 o'clock this day, (Wednesday,) April 4, at the residence of her husband, No. 52 North Moore-st. Her remains will be taken to Marbletown, Ulster County, for interment.

JASSUP.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday morning March 31, after a lingering illness, SAMUEL JASSUP, aged 55 years and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday morning, April 4, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 107 South 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

☞ Cleveland and Chicago papers please copy.

MILLER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 2, Mr. JOSEPH MILLER, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 30 Court-st., Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

DUNBAR.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 3, in his 27th year, SAMUEL P., son of the late Dr. Samuel Pine Dunbar.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brother, James M. Dunbar, are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his brother's residence, No. 167 Henry-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Jamaica for interment.

WILDE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 3, of congestion of the brain, FRANK BALDWIN, son of Joseph and Margaret L. Wilde, aged 3 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 97 Livingston-st.

GUTHRIE.—At East Williamsburgh, on Monday evening, April 2, after a short illness, MARTHA GUTHRIE, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, April 4, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, East Williamsburgh. Carriages will be in waiting at Grand-st. Ferry, Williamsburgh, at 1 o'clock.

MURRAY.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, March 31, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ROTH MURRAY, wife of the late Wm. Murray, in the 78th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends as also those of her sons, W. G. and C. H. Murray, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, C. H. Murray, corner of York and Van Voorst sts., Jersey City, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

WARD.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday morning, April 3, at the residence of her father, LUCINDA, only daughter of H. O. & Helen L. Weed, aged 5 years and 5 months.

The funeral will take place, at the Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, at 2½ o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, April 4. Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers-st. at 11 and 12:20 for Yonkers, and, returning, leave Yonkers at 4:26 and 5:28.

DRISLER.—At Mount Holly, N. J., on Thursday, March 29, LILLIE, youngest child of Henry and Elizabeth S. Drisler, aged 18 months.

GLOVER.—At Portchester, on Monday, April 2, WILLIAM GRANNISON, youngest son of Grandison and Lucy Ann Glover, aged 15 years.

☞ Derby, Conn., papers please copy.

SMITH.—At Hazel Green, Wis., on Thursday, Feb. 23, of congestion of the lungs, EMILY E. SMITH, youngest daughter of Eleanor L. and the late Hugh Smith, D. D., of this City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES. AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 159, April 3, 1860.

57, 68, 60, 78, 52, 40, 49, 6, 65, 23, 47, 42, 77.

Class No. 160, April 3, 1860.

20, 67, 3, 37, 7, 14, 52, 46, 34, 59, 11, 48.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., April 3, 1860.

GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulers, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

REMOVAL.

W. L. CONKLIN & CO. HAVE REMOVED THEIR MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT FROM NO. 8 BOWERY TO NO. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE.

OPPOSITE THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

AMERICAN WATCHES, IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES, FOR SALE BY GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR BELOW CANAL-ST., FORMERLY No. 11 WALL-ST.

BARTLETT & CO., Needle Manufacturers for all Sewing Machines, now furnish by a new process and improved machinery, a perfect Burnished Helix-eyed Needle, at reduced prices. Wholesale and Retail No. 419 and 421 Broadway.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Has been used by more than a million people. DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS. Paper Bags, all sizes and varieties, with a large assortment of Printing Manilla and Wrapping Paper, at FREEMAN & ROBERTSON'S Paper Warehouse, No. 66 Beekman-st. Small size thin paper for shippers.

GAS FIXTURES SELLING OFF CHEAP, PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.—The subscribers offer their stock of chandeliers, pendants, brackets and every article appertaining to the business, at unprecedented low prices. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 85 Leonard-st. P. S.—Will remove to No. 5 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., west of Broadway, soon after May.

THE INDEPENDENT FOR THIS WEEK,

PUBLISHED TO-MORROW MORNING,

will open with a brilliant description of

"THE CARNIVAL AT ROME,"

From the pen of

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,

Who was an eye-witness of the grotesque occurrences which she describes. Mrs. Stowe is now in Italy, and will contribute to THE INDEPENDENT other entertaining pictures of Italian sights and scenes.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER

furnishes, as usual, a revised and corrected Sermon. The text this week, is the passage—

"Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in Heaven."

"YUSSUF AND BORUK,

An Arabian Legend."

An Original and Entertaining Poem,

By C. D. STUART.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.,

contributes a fresh number of his interesting series of

"FAMILIAR LETTERS ON SUNDAY-SCHOOLS."

"THE METHODIST CHURCH: PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE."

BY REV. DANIEL CURRY, D. D.

This is the second paper of Dr. Curry's series, prepared in view of the approaching Quadrennial General Conference at Buffalo. Its subject is "THE ITINERANCY," the point at issue being whether the term of a Methodist minister's settlement over his congregation (which is now two years) shall be extended to three or five. All Methodists should read these papers, from the pen of one of the clearest writers in the Methodist denomination.

"STRAY THOUGHTS ABOUT THE IRISH REVIVAL,"

By an

"IRISHMAN."

A New Feature is introduced this week into the INDEPENDENT, to render it more attractive to the Little Folks.

"LIFE PICTURES FOR THE HOME CIRCLE."

BY AN AMATEUR.

The first of these new firesids contributions is entitled

THE UP-TOWN CHILDREN'S PARTY,

and is recommended not only for children, but for general reading, to all persons who reside above Bleecker-st.

A New Contributor furnishes for this department

"A HISTORY OF MY PETS."

The INDEPENDENT will hereafter be made as attractive to Children as to full-grown Men and Women.

Terms: By Mail, Two Dollars a Year; by Carrier, Two Dollars and a Half.

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,

No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

EVERY PERSON WHO DESIRES TO BE THOROUGHLY CONVERSANT WITH THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES SHOULD POSSESS YOUNG'S AMERICAN STATESMAN: A Complete Political History of the United States, from the Formation of our Government to the Present Time. Recommended by Statesmen, Politicians and Editors, of every Party, as impartial and invaluable. Octavo, 1,065 pages. $3 50. DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, New-York.

FIRE IN MICHIGAN!!!

ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT SAFE.

NILES, Mich., March 27, 1860.

Messrs. Valentine & Butler:

The Safe I purchased of you some two or three years since passed through a fiery ordeal on the night of the 18th inst. The Safe was opened this following day, and all the books and papers were perfectly preserved. This Safe itself was warped on all sides, so much so that the key would not operate, yet I am of the opinion that in the hands of some one understanding it, an entrance might have been effected without reconrse to force. With a new door, or this one repaired, I think the Safe good for another heat. Yours, &c.

(Signed,) THEODORE FOWLER.

WOMAN'S A, B, C OF HEALTH ZARTALISIA A, B & C, ARE INFALLIBLE REMEDIES FOR ALL FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS, DEBILITATING INFLUENCES, AND UNHEATHY CONDITIONS INCIDENTAL TO THE FEMALE SEX.

Price $1 per case, or 6 cases for $5, of any assortment. ☞ Full directions and particulars will be found on the pamphlet accompanying each preparation. The pamphlet contains further valuable advice for females of all ages, and will be mailed, free of charge, to any part of the United States on receipt of the address.

Sold by the proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (4 doors below McDougal,) New-York, where he can be confidentially consulted from 11 to 2 and from 4 to 8 daily.

Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and at Mrs. HAYES', Medical Dépôt, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A GARDEN IN WINTER can be obtained by planting all the choice evergreens. FRUIT IN SUMMER will grow abundantly on well-selected and well-planted fruit trees. PLEASANT WALKS all the growing year can be enjoyed, when the finest deciduous TREES AND SHRUBS meet the eye, and masses of fragrant roses scent the air. For all these, this is the planting season. HARDY GRAPES for vineyards, and EXOTIC GRAPES for nurseries, should now be chosen. For catalogues of all these, and every plant for the garden, lawn or conservatory, apply at No. 3 Nassau-st., or to PARSONS & CO., Flushing, L. I.

CHILTON ON THE CROTON. The Diaphragm Filter, manufactured by McKENZIE & O'HARA, is the kind of porous Filter to which I alluded in my recent report to the Croton Board. I consider the artificial sandstone which constitutes the filtering medium, to be an excellent article for the purpose. The instrument is quite durable, and only requires to be reversed occasionally to insure its action. JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist. Manufactured and sold by McKENZIE & O'HARA, No. 364 4th-st., corner of Mercer.

ARTESIAN WELL, CANADA WEST. ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER. DO NOT BE DECEIVED. This extraordinary Water is performing wonderful cures every day of Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Liver and Kidney complaints, and every disease arising from impurity of the blood. C. L. MATHER, Agent, Astor House, New-York.

Call and get a pamphlet.

RE-PLATING AS GOOD AS NEW.—Families having plated castors, cake-baskets, coffee-urns, tea-sets, forks, spoons, &c., from which the silver is worn off, can have them re-plated at short notice, by applying to LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

HARPER'S WEEKLY FOR THIS WEEK

Contains the first installment of

A NEW SERIAL STORY, ENTITLED

CAPTAIN BRAND, of the Schooner "CENTIPEDE." A Pirate of Eminence in the West Indies; his Loves and Exploits, together with some account of the Singular Manner in which he departed this Life. By Lieut. HENRY A. WISE, U. S. N. Illustrated by C. PARSONS and A. LUMLEY.

ALSO,

WILKIE COLLINS' NEW and THRILLING TALE, "THE WOMAN IN WHITE" continued, with Illustrations by MCLENNAN.

ALSO,

FITZ HUGH LUDLOW'S NEW TALE of AMERICAN LIFE, "THE NEW PARTNER IN CLINGHAM & CO., BANKERS," continued.

ALSO,

Two graphic Illustrations of the late TENEMENT HOUSE CATASTROPHE in 45th-st.

ALSO,

A fine Portrait and Biography of Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio.

ALSO,

Departure of the JAPANESE EMBASSY for the United States.—Residence of TOWNSEND HARRIS.

ALSO,

Another Number of the UNCOMMERCIAL TRAVELER. By CHARLES DICKENS.

ALSO,

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT "ON THE WAY TO CHARLESTON."

ALSO,

Two COMPLETE TALES of unusual merit.

Besides

The usual Editorials, Lounger, Comicalities, and all the News of the Day.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS. WHAT A SPLENDID HEAD OF HAIR! Miss S——, of 5th-av., New-York, has for a few months used MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR-DRESSING OR ZYLOBALSAMUM. Her hair, which was always harsh and dry, has now become soft, silky and glossy, whilst its abundance astonishes all who behold it.

REV. MRS. E. C. ANDRUS, *many years Missionary to Hayti, now of Martinsburgh, N. Y.* The climate having seriously affected her hair and scalp, says: "I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair-Dressing or Zylobalsamum. I have tried various other remedies for my hair, but never anything that *so materially and permanently benefited me.*

This is the most delightful preparation for the toilet for cleansing, dressing and preserving the hair, giving it a natural lustre and softness, however harsh and dry, and is a certain preventive of scurf and dandruff.

For sale at Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S Restorer Dépôt, No. 355 Broome-st., New-York, and all druggists. Price 37½ cents per bottle.

USE PARSONS' ROACH AND RAT EXTERMINATOR, THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Use Parsons' Roach and Rat Exterminator. THE REST IN THE WORLD. Use Parsons' Roach and Rat Exterminator. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Money returned if not successful, by BARNES & PARK, New-York. Sold by druggists generally.

SPLENDID PICTURE. The first impressions of a new and superb engraving of Rosa Bonheur's celebrated painting of THE HORSE FAIR, printed in beautiful oil colors, are now ready. It is executed by the unrivaled artists, Sarony, Major & Knepp, who have undertaken to make it the most splendid work of the kind ever issued from their extensive establishment. Its size is nearly two by three feet, embracing more than TWENTY DIFFERENT TINTS, SHADES AND COLORS, and it will present, upon the walls of the parlor, drawing-room or art gallery, all the splendid effect of a superb oil-painting. A copy of this rich and costly engraving, which has received the highest testimonials of favor by connoisseurs and the Press, can be obtained for only $1 50, delivered free of charge at any Post-office in the United States. Agents wanted. J. M. EMERSON & CO., Publishers, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, (up stairs.)

BEDS, BEDS, BEDS. Mattrasses, Feathers, Cots, Comforters, Blankets, &c. GOOD AND CHEAP, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. M. WILLARD, Agent, No. 384 Hudson-st., Corner of Houston, New-York.

WINDOW SHADES Manufactured by PRISON LABOR. We sell to the jobbing trade only. The attention of large buyers solicited. A. BARRICKLO & CO., No. 35 Murray-st.

MILLS' BOURBONIA Is a quality of Whisky made from the best selected Indian Corn, and is not only a superior article as a beverage, but is highly recommended by physicians for its superior medicinal properties and as a great remedial agent in all cases of PULMONARY DISORDERS. Sold by druggists generally. JOHN MILLS & CO., Proprietors, No. 14 Broadway.

CROUP.—J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR IMMEDIATELY relieves this terrible affliction of childhood by the timely application of the Olive Tar on flannel to the throat and chest, and five or six drops taken on sugar internally. No mother should be without it. Sold at No. 315 Broadway, at 50 cents per bottle, and by all druggists.

USEFUL IN ALL FAMILIES.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine, which removes paint spots, grease, &c., &c., and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without the slightest injury to color or fabric. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Professor A. BAILLOT begs to call the attention of all young men in business to the formation of his new class of French under peculiar circumstances of great advantage to them. For particulars see the advertisement under the head "Instruction," in this day's paper.

STARR'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE For family use. 25 cents per bottle, with brush. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured and for sale by STARR GLUE COMPANY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR Is invaluable in cases of burns, scalds, sores, skin diseases and rheumatism. Sold by all druggists. J. WRIGHT & CO., General Agents, No. 14 Broadway, New-York.

SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR AND FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS.—Reliable medicines for Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and all kindred diseases. Sold by all Druggists. Principal office removed to No. 208 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

MAYORS OF THE GREAT CITIES.

We, the undersigned MAYORS, hereby certify that the Druggists, Apothecaries and Physicians of our several cities have signed a document of assurance to us that the Remedies of Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., of Lowell (AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, PILLS, AGUE CURE and CHERRY PECTORAL,) have been found to be medicines of great excellence, and worthy the confidence of the community.

HON. JAMES COOK, MAYOR OF LOWELL.,
HON. ALBIN BEARD, MAYOR OF NASHUA, N. H.,
HON. E. W. HARRINGTON, MAYOR OF MANCHESTER, N. H.,
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HON. JOHN C. HAINES, MAYOR OF CHICAGO, ILL.,
HON. M. J. A. HEATH, MAYOR OF SELMA, ALA.,
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FOR SPRING DISEASES,
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FOR SORE EYES, SORE EARS AND HUMORS,
FOR FEMALE DISEASES,
FOR SUPPRESSION AND IRREGULARITY,
FOR SYPHILLIS OR VENEREAL DISEASE,
FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS,
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REGULAR NOMINATIONS, for the election to be held on THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1860.

Polls held at No. 154 Atlantic-st. Open from 8 to 10 A. M., and 4 to 9 P. M.

FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES H. FROTHINGHAM, Merchant, Nos. 94 Remsen-st.—120 Wall-st.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, SPENCER D. C. VAN ROKKELIN, Merchant, Nos. 6 Harrison-st.—69 Broad-st.

FOR CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, STEPHEN W. CAREY, Ship Broker, No. 44 Sidney-place—61 South-st.

FOR RECORDING SECRETARY, THEODORE E. SMITH, Clerk, No. 51 Pierrepont-st.—13 Vesey-st., with Messrs. Maclehurst & Smith.

FOR TREASURER, HENRY H. DICKINSON, Druggist, No. 129 Atlantic-st.

DIR

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, a situation as housekeeper; is fully competent to take the general oversight of help; or would have no objection to travel with an invalid; has had a thorough experience with the sick and the care of children: the best of City references given and required. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 306 3d-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, (sisters,) situations; one as first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer, the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing. They can give the best City references from their last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 223 1st.-av., between 13th and 14th sts., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, in private family as chambermaid; is a good seamstress; is an excellent hand at doing up ladies' fine muslins; wishes to go to the country with a family that will remain in the Fall; the best of City references from first-class families. Can be seen at No. 203 East 13th-st., top floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PLAIN, HUMBLE, HARD-working young woman, a situation as good cook, baker and washing and ironing, or to do general house-work; would do chamberwork and waiting if required. Is very neat about her person and kitchen, and is kind and obliging; good references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 78 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL FROM THE North of Ireland, a situation as good plain cook; understands all kinds of cooking, bread and pastry. No objection to assist in the washing if required. Best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 109 West 35th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBER-work and waiting, or as children's nurse, for a very respectable American girl; is of very neat appearance; kind and obliging disposition; or would be willing to make herself generally useful at housework in a small family, and will try to please, at moderate wages. Call at No. 18 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES who wish to economize, by employing good, faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Intelligence and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first class cook, who perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Has the best City reference. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 11th-st.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION, BY AN experienced woman, who is accustomed to take the entire care of infants; can bring them up by hand; is a Protestant; or one or two children; is a good seamstress. The best of City reference. Apply at No. 843 2d-av., between 55th and 56th sts., 3d floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse; is capable of the charge of a baby from birth; is a good plain sewer; would go about growing children and assist with chamberwork; has no objection to go in the country. The best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to mind children and do plain sewing; or would do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; is a excellent laundress; does up linen in beautiful style; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 624 4th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, FOR A FAITHFUL, capable servant, as cook and laundress, or general servant; is a hard-working girl, thorough and neat in her duties, and a very superior washer and ironer and good cook; can be very highly recommended from her last situation. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; or a family going to travel will find a person who is accustomed to traveling; can engage not to be sea-sick; good reference. Call at No. 375½ 3d-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, GENTEEL GIRL, A situation as family seamstress; makes children's clothes; is a good shirt-maker; understands all kinds of fine sewing; is quick at the needle; embroiders neatly; best of reference given; wages $7 to $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; understands her business; best reference given; no objection to the country; is desirous of a good home. Apply at No. 206 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, AND TO help as laundress in a private family, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call during two days at No. 149 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as professed cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, and would take the entire management of a kitchen and dairy; has no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as seamstress and to teach small children or chamberwork; references as to character and ability can be given by her employers, or by letter. Call for two days at No. 11 Wyckoff-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as first class cook; she understands all kinds of fancy and ordinary meats, soups, pastries, &c., for hotel or private family; has 15 years' experience; has just returned from Chicago. Apply to Mrs. CUMMINGS, No. 2 Marion-pl., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing; understands waiting on tables. Best City reference given from her last place. No objections to the country. Apply at No. 61 West 29th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, 16 YEARS of age, a situation in which she can make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a home with a respectable family; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, corner of University-place and 12th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do general housework in a small private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; is honest and industrious; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 211 1st-av., near 13th-st., front, near the new building.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, in a small private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived for five years in one place; is capable of doing the marketing if required. Call, for two days, at 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; is willing to assist with washing and ironing. Good City reference if required. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 88 West 16th-st., rear house.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO COMPEtent servants, either separate or together; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at their present employer's, No. 37 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable woman, as nurse and seamstress; is good at taking care of children; best of reference from her last place, where she has lived five years. Apply at No. 229 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do fine washing and ironing, or to travel with a family; has good City reference. Call at No. 225 East 19th-st., between 1st-av. and Av.-A, in the stere, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a good plain cook and washer and ironer; good City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 85 22d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English girl to do light chamberwork and plain sewing; has good City reference. To be seen at No. 85 6th-av., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as laundress; has been four years in her last place, and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 182 7th-av., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist with the ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 117 West 26th-st., first flight of stairs, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class chambermaid and laundress. Good City references given. Please call for two days at No. 111 West 25th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has good City reference. Call for 2 days, at No. 383 1st-av., 2d floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE person, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and sewing; is a good plain sewer; can do all kinds of embroidery; would prefer going in the country. Call at No. 165 West 28th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion in a private family as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or to assist in taking care of children; good references given. Call, for two days, at No. 42 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 149 East 16th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, THE ONE AS CHAMbermaid or nurse, the other as waitress, by two young women who are leaving their present situations, their master being about departing for Europe. Inquire at No. 31 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress; would have no objection to assist in the care of children; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 286 1st-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN A situation as first-class waitress; has the very best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 199 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework, in a small private family. Call at No. 200 Mott-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble girl, to cook, wash and iron, or as laundress in a private family; has best of City reference. Call at 264 West 33d-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTAble women; one as first-class cook; the other as seamstress and nurse; best of City reference. Apply at No. 307 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waiter. Has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 482 6th-av., corner of 28th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH GIRL to go traveling with a lady, or as seamstress; understands dressmaking. Apply at No. 121 West 28th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—SEVERAL VERY EXPERIENCED Scotch, Protestant and others, of the most respectable and efficient class, are now waiting for situations at MANNING & CO.'S Agency, No. 10 Tillery st., Brooklyn, including several first class cooks, washers and ironers, waiter girls, experienced nurses, laundresses, and un stair servants, with references of the highest order from some of the first families.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, WELL-DISPOSED competent young woman, (a Protestant,) a situation in City or country as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress; will be found to know her duties well; is a good bread baker; can manage milk and butter. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front. Wages moderate in a good place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as first-class cook, and understands her business in all its branches; is a good meat and pastry cook, and bread, biscuit and all kinds of desserts; the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 179 East 24th st.; call in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY TWO MOST RESPECTABLE girls, situations; one as chambermaid and waitress, or assist in washing and ironing; the other to take care of children and sew, or wait on a lady, or do chamberwork and sewing. Best of City references from their last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 4th-av., corner Aster-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to light washing; can give the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days in the store No. 378 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO DO chamberwork and waiting and to assist in the washing and ironing, or take care of children and do plain sewing; can give good reference; would go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 258 28th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or as waitress; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best of reference from last place, where she has lived six years. Call at No. 43 London Terrace, 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN A SITuation as nurse, who has been in that capacity the last 16 years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and can furnish the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 52 West 17th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as laundress; has the best reference from her last employer, where she has lived for five years. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., front basement, for two days.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE FAMily, a situation as cook; understands soups and meats, blanc manges, jellies, puddings and pies, and is a good bread maker; the best of reference from her last place; country preferred. Call, for two days, at No. 463 6th-av., corner 23th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID; can do fine washing, ironing and French plaiting, beautifully, or sew; has long and satisfactory City reference, from some of the first families in New-York. Can be seen at No. 31 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for a few days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse, and take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can do plain sewing, if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 145 East 28th-st., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, one as seamstress; can cut and fit childrens' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; the other as chambermaid and plain sewer or as fine washer; have the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 305 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as first-class chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and to assist with taking care of children. Best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 158 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 12.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for a Protestant seamstress; she can do all kinds of fine plain sewing, and can dress a lady's hair, if required. Can be seen at her late employer's, for two days, at No. 49 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST TRUSTworthy Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; or would not object to take a laundress' place; has five years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 13 Union Court, Union-place, corner of 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as professed cook; can dress all kinds of game, jellies, desserts, baking, pastry, soups, &c. Best of City reference. Call at No. 234 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NICE COMPEtent and trustworthy young woman as laundress or chambermaid, and to do the fine washing; the highest testimonials can be had. Call at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY A SITUAtion to travel as companion to a lady, or would go as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; is a good dressmaker and can teach the pianoforte. Inquire at No. 61 3d-av., second story, front room. Reference exchanged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; has no objections to go to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 23 University-place, between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress, in a private family; is a good hand at children's and ladies' clothing, and all kinds of family sewing; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and would assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 251 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as a competent nurse; can take care of an infant from its birth; best City reference can be given. Can be seen at the dry-goods store No. 361 2d av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as good plain cook; is willing to assist in the washing; has no objection to go in the country with a family; has best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, corner of 12th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one as chambermaid or to take care of children; the other to cook, wash and iron. Apply at No. 126 Clinton-place, 8th-st.; both have good references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, in a gentleman's family; understands her business; the best of City reference. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., for two days, in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or plain sewing; has the best of references; would go to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 28 2d-av., near 9th-st, in the millinery store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation to do chamberwork and light washing; has good City reference. Call at No. 54 University-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 157 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 234 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED GIRL as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good reference can be given. Address JANE, Box No. 138 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 211 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY AN experienced, trustworthy woman; she is competent to take charge of an infant. Apply, at her present place, No. 16 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, to go out house-cleaning, or to do washing and ironing in some good families, or a situation as chambermaid. Call at 243 Munroe-st., rear building.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse and seamstress; is a capital servant; is neat and obliging. Call at No. 169 12th-st., near 2d-av., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; is capable of taking charge of the dining-room; best of City reference. Apply at No. 431 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman, a situation as laundress or to do chamberwork and fine washing. To be seen for two days, at No. 73 Perry-st. Best of City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl; can do good plain cooking; is willing to help with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 198 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as laundress or nurse, do chamberwork and assist in fine washing. Call at her present employer's, No. 42 Leight-st.

A FAMILY LEAVING FOR EUROPE wish to procure good situations for two domestics, whom they can recommend with confidence; one as chambermaid and to assist with washing; the other as waitress and to assist with sewing; places together in the country preferred. Can be seen at the residence of their present employers, No. 71 West 21st-st.

A RESPECTABLE, WELL-EDUCATED German lady, 20 years of age, is desirous of meeting with a situation as housekeeper or seamstress; the object, but kind treatment and opportunity for improving in English looked for. First-class references given. Address No. 150 Degraw-st. South Brooklyn.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—A LADY, WHO can give the highest testimonials as to ability and competency, would like the situation of housekeeper. Address A. B., Box No. 173 *Times* Office, for one week.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 9th-st. between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN OF steady, industrious habits and good education, (speaks French fluently,) a situation in any business where the above qualities would command a living; would take the position of janitor or watchman of a school or building; suitable references. Address E. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener by a respectable Protestant man, with or without incumbrance, who perfectly understands the growing of all kinds of vegetables, greenhouse and vineries, is a first class agriculturist, and has a practical knowledge of raising young stock; has acted to the above capacity for the past twenty years; can produce the best of reference. Call or address GARDENER, at A. Smith's seed-store, No. 64 White-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN THE CAPACITY of gardener and foreman on a farm, by a scientific man that understands his business thoroughly in both departments in all their various branches, the laying out and reclaiming of lands, and the raising of farm stock, and can give unexceptionable reference to ability and conduct. Address for three days, J. L. K., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, is a good and careful driver; has the best of reference from first-class families in this City and England; no objections to the country. Apply, for two days, at CHAS. S. COXHEAD'S, Saddler, No. 1,035 Broadway. Address B, B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable young man; perfectly understands the care, treatment and management of gentlemen's horses; he knows the City well, and is a first-class groom and good driver; has no objection to go to any part of the country; can give first-class recommendations as to character and capability. Call, for two days, at No. 219 Bowery, John B. Callan's saddlery store.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A single man with unexceptionable references as to character and capacity; advertiser wishes to find a family who appreciates the service of a strictly sober man that is always willing to promote the interest of his employer. Location no object. Call at ROBERT MACKEY'S livery stables, Nos. 76 and 81 West 23d-st., or address a note for J. K., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A most competent men; understands the diseases and treatment of horses in every respect, and has the best of references. Also, his wife, would act as chambermaid or nurse and seamstress; would be found open to proposition to any one requiring him or both. Address K. M., at Mr. Trainor's saddlery, No. 654 Broadway, until engaged.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG SCOTCHman, a situation as gardener; married, but no family; he is fully competent in the management of green-houses, graperies, vegetable and flower gardens; has lived in first-class places in England and Scotland, and seven years in this country; can come well recommended. Address E. F. G., for three days, at Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 64 White st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman; is thoroughly conversant with the management and care of horses; will be found willing and obliging; has the best reference from his last employer, whom he has served six years; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call or address, for two days, No. 13 Union-court, corner University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, without children, a situation; has a thorough knowledge of agricultural as well as horticultural purposes; is a first-class coachman and groom; understands the care of all stock; would go out single if united; has first-class reference; my wife would take care of a gate house, milk, butter, poultry, &c. Address B. P., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable young man; perfectly understands the care, treatment and management of gentlemen's horses; he knows the City well, and is a first-class groom and good driver; has no objection to go to any part of the country; can give first-class recommendations as to character and capability. Call, for two days, at No. 219 Bowery, John B. Callan's saddlery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable Protestant man who perfectly understands the treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has thirteen years experience in the care and treatment of horses; is perfectly sober and trustworthy, as his testimonials will fully prove from his last employers in this City. Address M. R., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A married man, who thoroughly understands his profession in all its branches; is fully competent as farm manager; understands the care and raising of stock. The best of testimonials produced from his former employers. The advertiser is willing and able to work. Address H. F. N., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AND HIS wife, (Protestants,) situations—the man as waiter; the woman as first-class cook; she perfectly understands English, French and Spanish cooking; have no objections to go to the country. Apply at No. 168 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the basement, until suited.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITuation by a young man, and to assist in the garden if required, or make himself generally useful about the house; no objections to go to the country; understands the care of horses and is also a good driver; three years reference from last place given. Address J. M., Box No. 168 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A respectable middle-aged man, without any incumbrance. He understands the care of horses and cattle, and can give the most satisfactory reference as to sobriety, honesty and capability for the last 20 years. Call or address M. M., No. 73 Nassau-st., where he can be seen until engaged, in the basement store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VEGETABLE gardener: understands the management of a farm and the care of horses; his wife is a good plain cook and dairy woman; and can take care of poultry: can produce the best City references from their last employer. Address J. D., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH NO CHILdren, a situation as coachman; can produce four years' reference from his last place; understands the management of hot beds and vegetable gardens if required. Address a note to C. W., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED coachman, who has served with several of the most respectable families in this City, and can produce the best City references; understands the diseases of horses, &c.; will make himself useful. Address P. F., No. 131 East 25th st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a steady, competent young man, who thoroughly understands his business; is not afraid of work; can give the best City references. Address J. K., coachman, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED.—A MARRIED MAN, WITH A SMALL family, wants employment on a farm, where a house would be given for his family; a man that understands farming in all its branches, and is a good plain vegetable gardener: also, the care of horses, and is a good careful driver, and can produce satisfactory reference. Address, for three days, K L., Box No 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener and coachman; one who is competent of taking charge of a vegetable garden and also understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver. Call at No. 9 John-st., for two days from 10 until 12 o'clock or from 2 to 4 in the afternoon, or address J. S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AGED 25, (single,) a situation; can produce the best testimonials of character from his last employer; has a perfect knowledge of agriculture, horticulture, treatment and attention to horses and cattle; feeling anxious to give satisfaction and he satisfied. Address J. R. W., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man who thoroughly understands vegetable gardening in all its various branches: out-door flowering and keeping a place in order; can care horses; is a good driver; has the best of City reference from last place. Address P. B., Box No. 185 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A single man, who understands his business; is not afraid to work; likes to keep things looking in good order. Can furnish satisfactory country and City references. Address M. M., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, or send a note to, or call at Fox & Co.'s, No. 1,112 Broadway, corner 33d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable single man; perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, carriages and harness; is a steady driver and a sober man; the most satisfactory reference from his last place, and has no objection to the country. Address, for two days, T. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A sober, industrious single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and cow if required; has good reference in both City and country for many years; willing to make himself generally useful. Address D. E., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION IN A private family; is a Protestant; understands his business and is willing to do it; has the best of City and country reference; will be found worth looking after. Can be seen, for two days, at Mr. Graham's saddlery store, No. 66 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; no objections to taking charge of a small vegetable garden if required, or make himself generally useful; understands his business in all its branches. Can come well recommended from his last place. Address S. M. E., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN OF RESPECTable family and good education, a situation in some family in quality of waiter; he understands perfectly his business and possesses the best of references; no objection to the country. Address, by note, E. M., No. 93 White-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter in a dry goods house, or gentlemen's furnishing goods house; he can give the best of reference from his last place, as to honesty, steadiness and sobriety. Address T. H., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a married man; only one child; thoroughly understands his profession; is equally competent as gardener and farmer; understands the care and raising of stock; the best of testimonials given; five years in his last place. Address A. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; no objection to go to the country for the Summer; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 900 Broadway, grocery store, corner 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a competent man; understands the care and charge of horses; is careful driver and can furnish good City reference. Apply to or address COACHMAN, for three days, No. 129 7th-av.

WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER, A MIDDLEaged man, who has had twenty years' experience in book-keeping, is in want of a situation; can give the best of references as to capability. Address A. M., Box No. 3,404 Post office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN AND HIS WIFE, situations: the man as coachman and groom and gardener; the woman is a splendid cook, washer and ironer and dairy maid; have no incumbrance, and are well recommended. Apply at 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUATIONS in the country; the man, an American by birth, understands farming in all its branches; the wife is German; can milk and attend to the duties of a dairy and housework in general; they will go all in their power to please; wages moderate. Apply at 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM, OR groom and coachman, by a Protestant young man not long in the country; thoroughly understands his business, and would make himself generally useful. Address J. F., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUAtion on a farm. Had three years' experience. Understands the care and driving of horses. Can take care of cattle in general. Is sober and honest, and willing to work. Address M. A., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, aged 19, a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business and is obliging; no objection to City or country. Address JOHN PRICE, Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by an active and competent man who perfectly understands his business, and having good City references. Can be seen for two days. Address C. B., No. 93 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT single man, a situation as coachman or plain gardener; understands the care and milking of cows; is willing and obliging; will not be found wanting anything stated; good reference given. Address J. W., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, WITH THE best of reference, a situation as coachman; can assist in the garden if required; has no objections to make himself useful. Can be seen at 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of reference. Apply at the harness-maker's, Broadway, corner of 12th st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AN ENGAGEment for one or two hours in the afternoon, to give private lessons in the English Branches or Classics. Address R. M. H., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE FRENCHMAN, A SITUation in a private family; understands his business well; good City references. Address No. 874 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as waiter in a private family; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 811 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of City and country reference. Address D. D., Box 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, COLLECTING to do. Can give the best of references. Address FRANKLIN, Box No. 139 *Times* Office

TO WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.—WANTED —A situation in a wholesale drug-store, by a young man from Georgia, who has had more than five years' experience in the above business. Refers to Harral, Risley & Kitchen, Druggists, No. 76 Barclay-st., where he may be seen from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M. this day.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

$25 TO $30—BOOK-KEEPER, CASHIER or CLERK.—Wanted immediate employment, temporary or permanent, by a young man, aged 24, a thorough double entry book-keeper; has had many years' active business experience in various capacities; will pay from $25 to $30 (in proportion to salary) to any party who will secure him a permanent situation. paying from $700 to $1,000 per annum; the above will be paid without fail, for any situation, however laborious the duties; refers to several prominent City firms. Address ANDREWS, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED ENGLISHMAN, A situation as coachman and groom; by one who perfectly understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and is a good and careful driver, and can give the best of references from gentlemen in this City, with whom he has lived. Can be seen, for three days, at his last employer's office, or address E. G., care of G. Schwab, Esq., No. 68 Broad-st., New York, first floor.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, WITH ONE child, a situation to take care of a small farm and assist in the garden, and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; can milk cows, &c.; the wife to mind a dairy and poultry, or would cook, wash and iron for a small family; no objections to any part of the country; have good recommendations. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 624 4th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single young man, who has a full knowledge of his business in all its various branches; perfectly understands the cultivation and treatment of grapevines, flowers, &c., both under glass and out doors; has also a competent knowledge of laying out new places, such as first class gentlemen's residences; can, if required, superintend a farm. Address T. M. J., Box 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENglishman, of steady reliable habits, to take care of horses, work in a garden or on a farm, or in fact do anything required by a useful man about a gentleman's house; also, by a young Irishman, in the same capacity. Situations also wanted by a man and wife; he as farmer, and she as good cook, washer and ironer; have no family. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a steady young man, (a Protestant,) who understands his business in every sense of the word; is a thorough and practical groom; understands the nature and diseases of horses and their treatment; has good references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 109 East 13th-st., or a note addressed to M. W., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, shall meet attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, INDUStrious and highly recommended colored man; is an excellent coachman and thorough groom; he understands the treatment of different diseases; is perfectly acquainted with the City; can take charge of a first-class stable; is willing and obliging; no objections to the country; is recommended by the best families in the City. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, (MARRIED,) a situation as porter in some mercantile house in the City; can give the best of reference from his late employer, with whom he has served several years; he is intelligent, honest and obliging. Address PORTER, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man, a situation to take care of a small place, or work on a farm and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; understands perfectly the care and management of young stock; can milk cows, &c. Wages moderate, with a nice family; has good reference. Apply for two days, at No. 624 4th av., near 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young Protestant Englishman, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has no objection to the country; has the best City reference. Address J. K., coachman, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED.—A MARRIED MAN, WITH A SMALL family, wants employment on a farm, where a house would be given for his family; a man that understands farming in all its branches, and is a good plain vegetable gardener; also, the care of horses, and is a good careful driver, and can produce satisfactory reference. Address, for three days, K L., Box No 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A SITUation as gardener and coachman; one who is competent of taking charge of a vegetable garden and also understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver. Call at No. 9 John-st., for two days from 10 until 12 o'clock or from 2 to 4 in the afternoon, or address J. S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AGED 25, (single,) a situation; can produce the best testimonials of character from his last employer; has a perfect knowledge of agriculture, horticulture, treatment and attention to horses and cattle; feeling anxious to give satisfaction and he satisfied. Address J. R. W., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man who thoroughly understands vegetable gardening in all its various branches: out-door flowering and keeping a place in order; can care horses; is a good driver; has the best of City reference from last place. Address P. B., Box No. 185 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A single man, who understands his business; is not afraid to work; likes to keep things looking in good order. Can furnish satisfactory country and City references. Address M. M., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, or send a note to, or call at Fox & Co.'s, No. 1,112 Broadway, corner 33d st.

AUCTION SALES.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY EXECUTORS' SALE OF THIRTEEN VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS IN FOURTH-PLACE, AND FIFTEEN DITTO IN FOURTH-PLACE SOUTH BROOKLYN, BETWEEN CLINTON AND HENRY STS., AT AUCTION.

CHILTON & CHILTON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 5, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the above valuable lots of ground, now ready for immediate improvement, and surrounded with private dwellings of the first-class. This section of South Brooklyn is rapidly improving in value, and its close proximity to the Court-st. and Hamilton-av. railroad will make desirable locations for dwellings for persons doing business in New York. The terms will be very liberal and a large portion can remain on bond and mortgage.

ALSO,

FIVE HANDSOME PRIVATE DWELLINGS IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, ON CLINTON-ST. AND FIRST AND SECOND-PLACE.

CLINTON-ST.—East side, between President and Carroll sts. The three story and high basement underpinned and attic brick house, trimmed with brown stone, with iron balcony wine halls painted in marble. On the BASEMENT STORE is a kitchen, dining-room and store-room. On the FIRST FLOOR, two parlors, the walls and ceilings of which are painted in fresco. Handsome white marble mantles, &c., and inclosed back piazza. On the SECOND FLOOR, four rooms with closets, &c., including bath room and water-closet. On the THIRD FLOOR, four rooms with attic floor, three rooms and open attic, &c., &c.

ALSO, NO. 65 FIRST-PLACE—The three-story, high basement and sub cellar brown-stone front house, with balconies at parlor windows, large court-yard in front, marble paved vestibule, and good yard, containing two pumps and steady room on the first floor, kitchen and dining-room and pantries in the basement; three rooms handsomely papered, with furnished pantries between on the second floor; four rooms on the third floor; halls richly papered in marble throughout; parlor walls frescoed, with ornamented cornices and centre pieces, gas chandeliers and fixtures &c.

ALSO, THE NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT DWELLINGS Nos. 15, 19, and 21 SECOND-PLACE.—Three-story and high basement with sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, having court yards and iron balconies in front.

BASEMENT—Dining-room with marble mantels, kitchen furniture with range and water heater, permanent wash-tubs, and Ridgewood water fixtures.

FIRST FLOOR—Two parlors with sliding doors, white marble mantels, gilt porcelain door furniture, walls and ceilings richly ornamented and frescoed, wide hall finished in the same style.

SECOND FLOOR—Three rooms and bath-room, with marble mantels and wash-basins.

THIRD FLOOR—Four rooms, pantries and closets, marble mantels and wash-basins, speaking-tubes and bells, inside blinds, shutters, &c. All the houses are supplied with Ridgewood water and water-closets, and contain all the modern improvements. Terms will be liberal.

ALSO, TWENTY-FIVE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSES AND STORES IN VAN BRUNT-ST., SOUTH BROOKLYN.

The above improved property as per maps.

This sale will afford a good opportunity to mechanics and others desirous of purchasing a home for themselves on easy terms. This property is located on both sides of Van Brunt-st., between Sackett, William, and Kane sts., in South Brooklyn. Each house contains eleven rooms and cellars. The above will be sold for 30 per cent. down, and the balance can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years, with the privilege of paying $100 or more in half yearly installments, if desired. For particulars and maps apply to the Auctioneer, No. 45 Nassau-st., E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 89 Beaver-st.

Sale peremptory, by order of the Executor of Edward Kellogg, deceased.

ESTHER F. KELLOGG, Executrix.
CHAS. P. BALDWIN, } Executors.
E. R. KELLOGG, }

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, April 5,
At 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.

THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET, NEAR BIGLI.

Finely polished brown-stone front house and lot No. 32 West, near 6th-av., house 21 11¾x63; lot 93.9.

TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.

4-story English basement brick house and lot No. 100 West; lot 16.8x98.9.

READE-STREET.

2 lots Nos. 146 and 148, each 25x63 feet.

ALLEN-STREET.

2 lots and building in front, fronting on Hill, together, 50x87.6.

EAST BROADWAY.

Two 2-story brick houses and leases of lots, Nos. 20 and 63; houses 25x47 feet; lots 25x71 feet.

PIKE-STREET—EXECUTOR'S SALE.

1-story and attic brick house, and lease of lot, No. 22; house 21.6x38; lot 22 6x85.9.

Maps, terms, &c., at the Auctioneer's, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FRONTAGE AND LOT NO. 37 WEST 26TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the finely polished brown stone three-story, high-stoop, basement and sub-cellar house, 22 feet 11½ inches (more or less) by 63 feet, with library extension; lot 22 feet 9 inches, (or half the block,) No. 37 West 26th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Murray Hill, constituting, in the strictest sense, a first-class house, and cost $36 600. Title perfect. Terms at sale. The house can be seen between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., by cards of admission from the auctioneer, where a more full description can be had. Sale peremptory, to the highest bidder.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON HENRY, 10TH, 127TH AND 128TH STREETS.

We would call attention to the sale of valuable Real Estate to be made, at auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

HENRY STREET—No. 303, handsome house and lot.
10TH STREET—No. 61, four-story brown stone.
127TH STREET—Near 5th-av., 3 lots; street graded; 127th and 128th sts., near 5th-av., 6 lots; streets graded.

Maps of the property and full particulars at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, &C., AT AUCTION.

We would call attention to the sale of rare and elegant FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, &c., to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., this day, WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 88 9th-st. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF RARE AND ELEGANT FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 4, at 11 o'clock, at No. 88 9th-st., near 5th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of oak, rosewood and mahogany furniture, modern and antique, elaborately carved and finished in superior style; sofas, chairs, centre tables, escritoir & sinee bedsteads, &c., of Paris manufacture; consol. from Florence, over 400 years old, probably unequaled in the City; banquets, of nearly equal antiquity; buffets, richly carved Elizabethan chairs; cabinet, inlaid with tortoise shell; tables de nuit; parlor organ, by Alexander, of Paris; mantel and oval mirrors, elegantly carved extension dining table, &c., Romao, Etruscan and Florentine vases, some of which were purchased in Paris, at the sale of Lord Philmore; very costly bronze and Sienna mantel clock, with rich bronze relief, candelabras, &c., together with rarely equaled paintings, collected by the owner during his residence in Europe, among which are a superb copy, by Billet, of the celebrated Coult picture by Murillo of the Immaculate Conception; a fruit and flower piece, by Chereilo; a portrait of Franklin, from an original (now lost) by Greuze; and many other elaborate and exquisitely finished originals and copies by noted ancient and modern artists, of rare merit and value; also, statuary, mosaics, &c. The furniture may be seen the day before the sale upon permits from the auctioneer, at their office, No. 3 Pine-st., where catalogues can also be obtained.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, TO CLOSE A TRUST, OF NINE VALUABLE LOTS ON 127TH AND 128TH STREETS NEAR 5TH-AV., HARLEM.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

ON 127TH-ST.—Three lots south side of 127th-st., 235 feet west of 5th-av. Each lot 25x99 feet 11 inches.

ON 127TH AND 128TH STS.—Three lots running through from 127th to 128th-st. commencing 385 feet east of 5th-av. Each lot 25x99 feet 11 inchees. The above lots are a short distance above the Central Park, and near the 5th-av., in the most desirable and improved part of Harlem, and on the grade. The streets are graded, curb-stones laid and sidewalks flagged. The lots will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. 70 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., or W. P. Clark, Esq., No. 128 Broadway, American Exchange Bank Building.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT NO. 245 WEST TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, TUESDAY, April 17, 1860, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. at No. 245 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of richly carved rosewood etageres with mirrors, rosewood sofas, chairs and tête-à-têtes, do. do. rosewood 7⅓ octave, Dunham manufacturer; work table, pearl inlaid; rosewood quartette tables, rosewood sofas and divans in crimson plush, very large French plate pier and mirrors, centre table in gilt with cut-glass plate, lace curtains, valuable mantel clock, medallion velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, armoire glass, dressing tables, centre mills, beautifully decorated cottage furniture, several sets; rich China and cut glass ware, China vases, highly ornamented; Paris mantel statuettes, painting, &c., &c., together with a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCES NEAR PEEL-HAM, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—One in a high state of improvement for sale, and one to rent, completely furnished, with stable, garden, fruit, &c. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HOADLEY, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5, AT 9 1-2 O'CLOCK A.M., precisely, at No 244 Schermerhorn between Bond and Nevins sts., Mahogany Parlor Furniture in good order—Book case, music-box, maroon and crimson window curtains, pier glass and cornices, Brussels and ingrain carpets and oil cloths, mantel clock, window shades, mahogany and painted chamber furnitnre, mattresses, beds, walnut extension tables, silver-plated tea set, parlor heater, refrigerator, and kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY—At 1 o'clock P. M., precisely, at No. 193 Dunfield-st., between Willoughby-st. and Fulton-av. Handsome Furniture in excellent order—Rosewood oarder suite, nine pieces in maroon velvet; marble-top mahogany and painted chamber furniture, mattresses, toilet crockery, Brussels and ingrain carpets and oil-cloths, extension tables lace curtains, silver-plated ware, crockery, glass and cutlery, and kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY—At 3½ o'clock P. M., precisely, at No. 12 Bond-st., near Fulton-av. Parlor and Chamber Furniture in excellent order—Velvet and 3-ply carpets, window shades, oak extension table and chairs, China, and kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

COLE & CHILTON, Auctioneers.

WILLIAMSBURGH—AUCTION NOTICE.—COLE & CHILTON will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, THIS DAY, to close an estate, the valuable vacant ground forming the northeast corner of Grand and 2d sts Williamsburgh. Also, the dwelling house and lot No. 62 North 2d-st. See handbills and maps at auctioneer's office.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT AND COSTLY Rosewood, Oak and Black Walnut Cabinet Furniture, comprising the entire stock of about $13 000, of BURNS & BROTHER, at No. 453 Broadway, will be sold at auction.

BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 11 and 12, M. E.—Persons desiring first-class furniture will find it to their advantage to attend this sale, which will be peremptory, to close the estate.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

The well-known country-seat at Clifton, near the Narrows, Staten Island, which since 1841 has been the family residence of Wm. H. Aspinwall, Esq., about 9 miles from New-York, and offering to any gentleman who desires to visit the City daily, a desirable home, which, for health, beauty and convenience, has no superior on the sea-shore.

The place contains about 68 acres of land, the highest in the neighborhood, affording sea or twelve fine building lots and comprising a great variety of woods, hill and dale, about one-half on the southern slope fronting the ocean, and the other half facing the Upper Bay and City. The sea and inland views are unsurpassed—overlooking well-wooded eminences, as well as every vessel which enters or leaves the port. The land between this property and the Narrows is owned by the United States Government, and will probably always remain open.

The dwelling house is over 100 feet front, and varies in depth from 30 to 90 feet, built in part with hollow brick walls, and part with wood filled in with brick. Grapery, in bearing for six years. Green house, ice-house and stables, with nine stalls and ample carriage room; one of the entrances is a carriage-drive of over half a mile, well graveled. A description of this place is to be found in Downing's work on "Landscape Gardening," page 36.

The property will be sold as a whole or in parcels, as designated on the lithographic maps to be seen at the Merchants' Exchange, or at the office of the auctioneers, No. 23 Nassau-st.—the same being also staked out on the grounds. If not disposed of by private sale prior to THURSDAY, April 19, will on that day be offered at auction, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For terms, apply to the auctioneers. The house will be open for inspection any day between Monday, 9th inst., and the day of sale, on orders to be obtained of the auctioneers.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ITALIAN BRONZES, MARBLE STATUARY PAINTINGS, LIBRARY, THREE ELEGANT PARLOR SUITES, PIANO-FORTE, &c.,

On THURSDAY, April 5, at 10½ o'clock,
By B. W. WASTCOTT, Auctioneer,

Of the entire elegant parlor, dining-room, nursery and chamber furniture, contained in the residence No. 152 21st-st., west of 7th-av. The furniture of the house is new, and in order, and first-class throughout, comprising everything adapted to a fashionable and costly furnished residence, and to be positively and peremptorily sold, without regard to weather.

N. B.—Parties from a distance will find in this sale six hundred lots of elegant furniture, carpets; centre and pier tables, mantel and pier mirrors, superb pianoforte, etagere, China, cut glass, silver ware, &c. Catalogues at house. Terms of sale, cash, bankable money, and deposit from all purchasers. House for sale.

AUCTION NOTICE—TO THE TRADE AND OTHERS—CONTINUATION SALE.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE, being the late stock of SIMPSON & SCHAFFER, at Nos. 89 Bowery, to close the business.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the above warehouse, the entire stock, consisting of rosewood, mahogany, oak and black walnut parlor, dining and bedroom furniture of every style, comprising the largest and most varied assortment offered in many years. To be sold without reserve, for cash. Worthy the attention of the trade, hotel-keepers and others. N. B.—Goods can be stored on the premises till May 1, free of charge, if required. Catalogues on morning of sale.

Also, at 1 o'clock, 2 horses and spring carts.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE OIL PAINTINGS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 4th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a selection of fine oil paintings just arrived from Europe, comprising elegant landscapes, marines and interiors, by

SMETS, BLOCKX,
BERGHIUS, REDIG,
WOUVERMANS, VANDENBOSCH,
WYNANTS, CARL JAROIN,

and other well-known artists; also, a large original Scriptural piece by Salaert, one of the best pupils of Rubens; also, a large landscape, "Diana Hunting," by Van Harp and Vickenbrom. The paintings are now on exhibition, and will be sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 10 Ashland-place, Fourth-st., near Greenwich-av., the entire furniture of the above three-story house, in first-rate order, comprising mahogany parlor furniture, mirrors, two mahogany secretary bookcases, centre tables, Brussels and ingrain carpets, dining-table and chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL At auction, on THURSDAY, April 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 391 4th-av., elegant household furniture, all made to order by Meeks, consisting of elegant velvet medallion and Brussels carpets, dining-room and bedroom do., velvet stair carpets, two richly carved rosewood suites in gold and crimson, carved rosewood centre and side tables, rich lace embroidered window-curtains with gold and white lambrinkins, carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and chairs, Chinese secretary, superb China vases large Parian decorated vases and figures, oak extension table, engravings, medallions, French China dinner and tea sets, cut-glass ware, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL At auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 4, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine coupee, with pole and shaft, built by J. R. Lawrence; "one Spencer" caleche coach; two curtain-quarter coaches, and one caleche; all in fine order.

DANIEL S. HONOR, Auctioneer—Office 5 Cooper Institute.

IMPORTANT SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD furniture, rich velvet carpets, pier and mantel glasses, superb decorations, &c., the same being the entire contents of the elegantly furnished private residence No. 35 Clinton-place, in 8th st., a few doors west of Broadway. Sale to commence at precisely 10½ A. M., TO-MORROW. (Thursday,) April 5. We refrain from giving a detailed and elaborate catalogue of the infinite number of articles contained in this sale from cellar to garret, regarding the custom as useless and very often grossly deceptive. Suffice to say that the house is very large and the assortment and variety extensive, the goods first-class, in fine order, all been used, and are to be sold to the highest bidder. No new goods brought in. We can assure buyers that this sale is well worthy their attention, and that they will not be disappointed if they attend, either in the quantity or quality of the goods, or in receiving equitable and honorable treatment at the hands of the auctioneer. For further particulars, we refer to the house and the catalogue, which will be ready early on the morning of the sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, AT NO. 121 EAST THIRTEENTH-ST., near 3d-av., on THURSDAY, 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock, the furniture of a gentleman relinquishing housekeeping, all in good order, and of well-known manufacture: Suite in brocatelle, sofas, tete-a-tetes, voltaire, &c.; also, in hair cloth; etageres, rosewood piano-fortes; rosewood centre, ice and side tables; rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedroom furniture, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, oil-cloths, &c.; library furniture, bookcases in mahogany and oak, tables; Turkish lounges and chairs in tapestry, couches, one splendid President desk. Basement Furniture—Extension table, buffet, oak chairs, dinner, dessert and tea sets, china, glassware. Also, a fine assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 5, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No 79 Nassau-st., a splendid collection of plants, flowers, shrubs and fruit-trees, just arrived per steamer *Fulton* from France, from the well-known house of Pelouze & Son, French horticulturists and florists, City of Lyons, consisting in part of camelias, dahlias, monthly roses, creeping do., pear trees, 36 varieties, apple do., peach do., plum do., cherry do., apricot do., gooseberry do. 12 varieties of strawberries, all of which are warranted to be in good order. The whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

NO. 97 BOWERY.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell, on THURSDAY, April 5, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, on the Bowery, the valuable lot with buildings, on the east side of the street, 25 feet north Hester st.; lot 25 by 100. The buildings consist of a two-story frame house in front, and a two-story brick house in rear, rent'ng for $1,500. 75 feet of stone foundation for a large building is laid 10 feet below surface, running to within 25 feet of the front of the lot. Terms easy. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—CONTINUATION SALE—ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF JEWELRY.—SAMUEL OSGOOD will sell, WEDNESDAY, April 4 at 10½ o'clock, at No. 603 Broadway, a large collection of fine jewelry, watches, diamonds silver and plated ware. The stock will compare with any in the City, having been selected with great care.

Assignee of the late firm of Dempsey & Fargis.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 500 CASES OF boots, shoes and brogans at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, April 4, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortland-st. This sale will comprise some of the best goods we have offered this season. We invite the attention of City and country dealers. Catalogues and samples on morning of sale.

W. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

HARDY PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—W. S. McILVAIN will sell THIS DAY, at No 9 John-st., the usual fine assortment of hardy roses, honeysuckles, carnations, daisies, pansies, &c., suitable to plant at this season, together with geraniums, roses, &c., in bloom, from Peter Henderson, Jersey City. Catalogues.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., the entire furniture, carpets, beds, bedding, &c., of a large house. THURSDAY, at private residence in Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park, furniture of the house. TUESDAY, in Cherry-st., lumber yard, &c.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, April 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. P. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st. Prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods. Also, 50 cases City-made Galtere.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

RARE OLD BRANDIES,
CHOICE MADEIRA AND SHERRY WINES,
FINEST BOURBON & MONONGAHELA WHISKIES,
HAVANA CIGARS,
Constantly on hand and for sale by
S. S. WYCKOFF & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
No. 104 Murray-st.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES BOBIN & CO. COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

PORT WINES, OF 1815 AND 1851, IN bottle; Solera Sherry, in bottle, packed in 3 dozen cases; Wm. Younger's East India Pale Ale, bottled, in cases; Jameson's Irish Whisky, in Bond; Sashmill's Irish Whisky, in Bond for sale by O. E. HABICHT, Agent for Guinness' Stout, No. 127 Pearl-st.

HOUSEKEEPER'S FURNISHING GOODS AT COST.—Kitchen utensils, wooden ware, refrigerators, sets tea trays, sets dish covers, table cutlery, plated spoons and forks, plated waiters, tea sets, castors, tin ware, bronze bas stands, children's carriages, all to be sold at a large sacrifice. Store to let and fixtures for sale. S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LEES, Commander,

Will leave for Havre touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water tight compartments, including the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail May 26.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Leaving every 28 days from each port.
STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY,
X. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.

This well-known and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on THURSDAY, April 5, at 2 o'clock P.M., from Pier No. 45 North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board an presentation of clearance.

Freight received on the 31st inst. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 31 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$138
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$118
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Miller,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Cap. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,
SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, Laog, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 4.
ARABIA, Stone leaves New York, Wednesday, April 11.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 18.
PERSIA Judkins, leaves New-York Wed'day, April 25.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA, Lennon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-Green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship

ADRIATIC,
Capt. JOS. J. COMSTOCK.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,

On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf,	Leave Havre,
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8.
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31.
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,	TUESDAY, Sept 11,
SATURDAY, Oct. 6,	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.

The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unsurpassed by any steamship in the world, for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.

Cabin passage, $130.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., or to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

Agents in London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.

Agents at Havre, Messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.

Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 32 Faubourg Montmartre.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Semi-Weekly United States Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.—The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, Lt. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 4, at 4 o'clock P. M. Through tickets to the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, Tenn., $31 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charlotte, N. C., $22, and places in Florida. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The MARION, Capt. FOERES, succeeds SATURDAY, March 7.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina. Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.

The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.

Passage to Norfolk (state room and meals included) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, WM. C. REEVE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 N. R., THURSDAY, April 5, at 4 P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Columbus, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; and to Florida points at very low rates. Freight, 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st. The R. R. CUYLER succeeds SATURDAY, April 7.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship FLORIDA, Capt. I. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, April 7, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75, Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.—The steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE daily (Sundays excepted) from Peck-slip, East River, at 4 P. M. These boats have excellent state room accommodations.

Cabin fare $1 50; no charge for berths.
Forward deck passage $1.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., New-York.
D. A. PHILLS, Agent
Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

MARCH, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MONTS PUCK, FAIR HAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, April 3, 2½ P. M.	Wed'day, April 4, 6½ A. M.
Wed'day, April 4, 2½ P. M.	Thursd'y, April 5, 7 A. M.
Thursd'y, April 5, 3 P. M.	Friday, April 6, 7½ A. M.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD FREIGHT.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. All freight for stations on the above road should be marked "Steamer Bridgeport," for if shipped by any other boat higher prices will be charged. GEO. W. CORLISS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 10 CENTS.—THE new and fast steamer JOHN BROOKS, Capt. JOHN BROOKS, leaves Peck-slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken for the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad at the lowest rates. T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 112 South-st.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE steamboat AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every day in the week, at 8 A. M., for Peekskill, making the usual landings; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at Amos-st.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT AND ORIENT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32 East River, foot of James-st., for the above ports, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN BY THE steamer TRAVELER, from Peck-slip, Pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and CHAMPION at 8 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

COMMUNICATION.—THE STEAMER CATALINE is withdrawn from the Bridgeport Line for repairs. All freight will be taken by the steamer BRIDGEPORT, at Peck-slip.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in hand-carved fruit and flowers. Also, solid obeonized chamber suites, plain and ornamented, at H. F. WARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1843.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.

Parties in search of Chamber Furniture that will stand the "test of time" may rely upon getting superior goods at moderate prices, both in enameled and Solid Walnut Suites. Also, Paillasses and Mattresses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF A THREE-story house, of a family declining housekeeping; neatly but not expensively furnished; would like to sell the whole together, from basement to attic. To a party going to housekeeping, this offers a desirable opportunity, as the furniture has been but little used. The parlor furniture is rosewood and brocatel; also, piano and books. Address THOMPSON, Box No. 2,751 Post-office.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS AND CRIBS, cottage bedsteads in great variety, wardrobes, bureaus, chairs, &c., invalid beds and lounges, recommended by the faculty; mattresses of all kinds; spring beds, good and cheap, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, 4 doors below Bleecker-st., in the basement.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given, in ready money, for Furniture, Carpets, Books, &c., at No. 126 6th-av., between 8th and 10th sts.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

FURNITURE.—$150 ONLY FOR A FULL SET of rosewood and satin furniture. Call at 459 6th-av.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM AND HOISTING ENGINES, of the manufacture of HITCHCOCK, COOK & CO., the reputation of which is thoroughly established; all sizes, both vertical and horizontal, for sale by CHARLES W. COPELAND, Sole Agent, No. 123 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM BOILER EXPOLSIONS.—ASHCROFT'S Low Water Detector, for preventing the explosion of steam boilers. Ashcroft's new patent steam gauge, water gauges, whistles, gauge cocks, &c., &c. ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS.,) NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO 8 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE Also on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West Indies

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Entire Success of the Opposition Ticket—Buckingham's Majority for Governor, Five Hundred and Seventy-one—Senate and House Republican.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, April 3.

Complete returns show the election of BUCKINGHAM, Republican, for Governor, by 571 majority. The Representatives stand 142 Republicans to 89 Democrats, and the Senators, 13 Republicans to 7 Democrats. One District is doubtful.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, April 3—2 P. M.

All the returns received to-day continue to favor the Republicans. They elect their State ticket by about 1,000 votes, and have a large majority in both branches of the Legislature.

SENATORS ELECTED.

The New-Haven *Journal* claims the election of 12 Republican Senators, with the Third, Seventeenth and Twentieth Districts to hear from. Its returns indicate the election of the following:

1st District, Johnson, Dem.; 2d, Stonghton, Rep.; 4th, Clark, Dem.; 5th, Baldwin, Dem., (gain;) 6th, Scranton, Dem., (gain;) 7th, Brewster, Rep.; 8th, Hamb, Rep., (gain;) 9th, Otis, Rep.; 10th, Winslow, Dem.; 11th, Wildman, Rep.; 12th, Curtis, Rep.; 13th, Coggswell, Rep.; 14th, Payne, Rep.; 15th, Goodwin, Rep.; 16th, Mygett, Rep.; 18th, Colte, Dem.; 19th, Pratt, Rep., (gain;) 21st, Lillie, Rep.

Municipal Elections.

AT ELMIRA, NEW-YORK.

ELMIRA, Tuesday, April 3.

At the charter election here, to day, the Democrats elected nearly their entire ticket.

AT SCHENECTADY, NEW-YORK.

SCHENECTADY, Tuesday, April 3.

BENJAMIN T. POTTER, Republican, was to-day elected Mayor, by 400 majority over the Democratic candidate.

AT PORTLAND, MAINE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 3.

The municipal election at Portland, to-day resulted in the election of JOSEPH HOWARD, Democrat, for Mayor, over J. JEWETT, Republican, by 48 majority. The Democrats also elected four out of the seven Aldermen, and twelve out of the twenty-one Councilmen.

AT TOLEDO, OHIO.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, April 3.

At the municipal election yesterday the Central Republican ticket, with the exception of one Councilman, one Assessor and one Constable, was elected by average majorities of 170.

AT MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, April 3.

At the municipal election, to-day, LYNDE, Democrat, was elected Mayor, by 1,000 majority. The Democrats also elect their Comptroller and City Attorney. The Republicans elect their Treasurer, by from 200 to 400 majority.

AT CINCINNATI, OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 3.

At the election held yesterday for city and ward officers, the Democrats elected their entire ticket by an average majority of 700. The Democrats elect nine Councilmen and the Republicans eight.

AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Tuesday, April 3.

The municipal election yesterday passed off quietly. The Opposition elected their Mayor, Marshal, and five Councilmen, and the Democrats one Councilman and the balance of the city officers.

The Kentucky Troubles.

CASSIUS M. CLAY AND THE PEOPLE OF MADISON COUNTY, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, April 3.

Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY publishes to-day an appeal to the people of Madison County against the revolutionary Committee of that County, from whom he escaped denouncement by a small majority last Tuesday, and who were to consider his case again yesterday. He says he advised HANSON and his associates to leave; that he has discountenanced the radicals, but that if the Republicans are attacked they will defend themselves. His appeal embraces a letter signed by FRANK BLAND and GEORGE HOLLEY, in which they say the troubles did not orlginate about HANSON, but because GEORGE WEST, who was sick of consumption, was maltreated, and his daughter insulted with gross language. Mr. CLAY concludes as follows:

"You may be strong enough to overpower me, but you cannot drive me from the duty I owe to myself, to my friends and to my country. If I fall, I shall not fall in vain; and it will be enough for all long cherished associations if perchance my blood shall atone for the wrongs of my race, and these States shall at least be free."

Private advices intimate apprehensions of further trouble.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT—MEASURES ADOPTED.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, April 3, 1860.

This morning the Senate and House reconsidered the vote on the General Appropriation bill, and recommitted it to a Conference Committee. The Committee reported the bill, which the House adopted. The bill to incorporate the South Pittsburgh Coal Company was passed over the Governor's veto. Mr. PALMER, Opposition, of Schuylkill County, was elected Speaker of the Senate for the next term.

Both Houses have adjourned *sine die*. The Appropriation bill was previously signed by the Governor.

The Knights of the Golden Circle.

ANOTHER ORDER DENOUNCED AS A SWINDLING IMPOSTURE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 3.

Two of the subordinate officers of the Knights of the Golden Circle publish a card, denouncing Gen. [illegible], the Commander-in-Chief, as an impostor. [illegible],500 men are enrolled here, under the representation that plenty of money will be furnished to [illegible] in Mexico, where for such aid land [illegible], &c., are promised. This induced many to [illegible] but there is no evidence yet of any base [illegible].

St. Louis Mechanical and Agricultural Association.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 3.

The St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association offer $20,000 in premiums at the next Fair, and it is probable that $4,000 or $5,000 more in [illegible] awards will be added by the citizens. A [illegible] of $1,500 will be given for the best stallion. [illegible] importations from Belgium are already received for exhibition, and others from other parts of [illegible] are expected. The effort will be spared to make this Fair equal all previous ones.

[illegible] News.

[illegible] TO PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

[illegible], Tuesday, April 3.

[illegible] of the Republican [illegible] the people of the Northern part of the Territories [illegible] election of a Provisional Government.

Burning of the Kentucky Military Institute.

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, April 3.

The Kentucky Military Institute, near Frankfort, was partially destroyed by fire on Friday night, together with the Superintendent's residence.

Visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, April 3.

It was officially announced in Parliament last night that the Prince of Wales would not leave England on his visit to America before the 10th of July.

Weather Report.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, April 3.

Weather fair and clear to noon. Thermometer [illegible] depth of snow last night, four inches. 4 P. M.—Light, NW.; sky hazy; thermometer 41°, [illegible] rapidly.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 3.

[illegible]—Sales to-day 6,500 bales at 10½c.@11c. [illegible]; sales of three days 26,500 bales; [illegible] of three days, 18,000, against 14,250 same time last year; receipts ahead of last [illegible] bales. Receipts at all Southern ports [illegible] last year, 767,000 bales. Sugar steady at [illegible]@7¾c. Molasses 28c.@40c. Whisky dull at [illegible]. Freights—Cotton, to Liverpool, 9-16d.; [illegible] on London 7-16@9-16 per cent. premium, and [illegible] bills of lading 7@7½ per cent. premium. Sight [illegible] on New-York ½ discount to ½ premium.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 3.

FLOUR quiet at $5 75@$5 87½ for How[illegible]. [illegible] steady. Corn irregular; sales [illegible]c.; Yellow declined 2c. Wheat [illegible] at $1 70@$1 72. Provisions steady. Whisky—Sales of Ohio at [illegible] on New-York at par.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 3.

FLOUR unchanged; superfine, $5 75. Wheat [illegible] 2,000 bushels, at $1 50 for red, and $1 60@[illegible] for white. Corn steady, at 72c. Mess Pork [illegible] $18 50; Prime, $14@$15. Whisky dull, at [illegible]@23½c.

SAVANNAH, Monday, April 2.

Cotton—Sales to-day 650 bales at unchanged [illegible]. Gold [illegible] at $5 40@$5 50 for Superfine.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 3.

Flour [illegible] generally unchanged. Corn [illegible] Lower, 18½c.@11½c.

Money market easy but unchanged. Sight Exchange on New-York for gold at ¼@¾ ₱ cent. premium.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 3.

Sight EXCHANGE on New-York rates reduced to 2 ₱ cent. for currency and ¾ ₱ cent. for gold.

MOBILE, Saturday, March 31.

COTTON—Sales to-day 250 bales, at unchanged rates.

MOBILE, Monday, April 2.

COTTON—Sales to-day 2,000 bales, at 10c.@10¼c. for Middling.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 2.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,200 bales. Prices easier, but quotations unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 3.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 93¾; Reading Railroad, 21¾; Morris Canal, 51¾; Long Island Railroad, 11¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

FROM ALBANY.

Passage of the Metropolitan Police Bill in the Senate.

The Annual Appropriation Passed by the House.

DEFEAT OF THE PROXY BILL.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 3.

The Conference Committee of the Senate and Assembly on the Railroad Toll bill disagree. The Senate Committee offer various propositions, one of which is to raise the compensation for tolls to $1,300,000, and to remove the restrictions on the fare of the Central Road. The Assembly Committee decline this, and insist on their own bill imposing tolls, or on the repeal of the law removing the tolls.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 3.

The morning proceedings were devoid of interest

The following bills were referred back with powa to report complete.

To abolish the New-York Almshouse Department.

To incorporate the New-York Dyckman Library.

To amend the revised statutes relative to the proceedings for the collection of damands against vessels.

The following bill was ordered to a third reading.

To confirm the resolution of the New-York Common Council, providing for the extension of a pier on the south side of pier No. 1, North river.

The Metropolitan Police bill was passed, Ayes, 18—all Republicans; Nays, 12—Democrats 9, Republicans 3, (Messrs. HILLHOUSE, PROSSER and TRUMAN.) Absent, Messrs. MANIERRE and WILLIAMS.

The 28th section was amended so that policemen in serving warrants or entering dwellings, while searching for stolen property or criminals, shall not possess more power than is conferred by the common law. The section constituting the Police Commissioners the Excise Commissionsrs was stricken out.

The enacting clauses of the following bills were stricken out:

For the appointment of three appraisers in each county through which the canals pass.

To enable the husband or wife to be a witness in certain cases.

Relative to fines collected in Courts of Special Sessions.

The new City Hall bill was recommitted, that parties for and against may be heard.

Mr. RAMSEY introdnced a bill to provide for submitting to the people the proposition to abolish the property qualification clause.

The toll question was made the special order for to-morrow, at 11 o'clock. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 3.

H. H. VAN DYCK, was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The bill to prevent Railroad stockholders from voting by proxy was taken from the table on the motion of Mr. MCQUADE, and the bill was then read a third time and lost by a vote of 45 to 46.

The bill to provide that the expenses in rendition cases shall be paid by the county where the offence is alleged to have been committed, unless otherwise ordered by the Governor, was lost by 32 to 47. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The bill to authorize the incorporation of the Fine Arts Associations, and to amend the charter of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, was passed.

The bill to authorize the sale of certain lands belonging to the State, and to empower the City of New-York to purchase the same, came up for a third reading.

Mr. CONKLING moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out the seventh section, which directs the Comptroller to pay any judgments recovered by any lessee of lands surveyed under the act. This was designed to compel the payment of the Taylor and Brennan judgments, amounting to $500,000, and to prevent an appeal or proceeding to set aside the judgment. He denounced this as a gross and infamous fraud on the City of New-York.

Mr. VARIAN moved to amend the bill so as to declare that nothing in the act should prevent an appeal or proceeding to set aside judgments.

Mr. ROBINSON designated the seventh section as a fraud, and declared that if no dishonesty was concealed in the bill, there could be no objection to the proposed amendments.

The Speaker advocated the bill, declaring that the Comptroller of New-York favored the Seventh section, and the Corporation Counsel, GREENE C. BAOKSON, had stated the Washington Market judgments were good and valid.

Messrs. MCQCADE, MILLER, MILLINGTON and JOHNSON favored the bill.

The motion to recommit was lost, and the bill was then passed.

Upon presenting the report of the Conference Committee, Mr. FLAGLER moved that the House insist on its original bill. After discussion it was adopted.

Mr. O. ALLEN offered resolutions authorizing the Attorney-General to institute proceedings for testing the constitutionality of the bill repealing tolls, and to associate counsel with him for the purpose. Objected to and lost.

A bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means to repeal the law of 1851, removing tolls from the Central Railroad.

After a heated debate, by force of a two-third vote the bill was speedily rushed through the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading.

A large number of bills were reported from Select Committees complete.

Mr. CALLICOT reported favorably the bills: To protect mechanics and laborers employed in erection of buildings, and to prevent adulteration of milk.

The bills: To lay out a portion of New-York, North of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street; in relation to a botanical garden in New-York, and to authorize the construction of a railroad from Flatbush to the East River, Brooklyn, were moved forward to be reported complete.

The bill to indemnify persons defrauded by the President or Transfer Agent of the New-Haven Railroad having been defeated, Mr. BINGHAM moved to reconsider the vote. The motion was laid on the table.

The Brooklyn Broadway Railroad bill was lost, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The following bills were passed:

To authorize the sale of the Erie and New-York City Railroad to the Atlantic and Great Western Road.

To incorporate the Southwestern Mining and Land Company.

The bill in relation to the Reciprocity Bank at Buffalo was laid on the table.

EVENING SESSION.

The Grinding Committee reported several bills as fit to be reported complete, among them the following:

To secure creditors a just division of assigned property.

To provide for the payment of the property destroyed at the Quarantine on Staten Island.

To increase the tax on hawkers and peddlers.

To exempt surgical implements and libraries of physicians and surgeons from levy and sale under a writ of execution.

On motion of Mr. WALSH the bill relative to unsafe buildings in New-York was put forward to be reported complete.

A motion to reconsider the vote on the bill to prohibit sharcholders in Railroad corporations from voting by proxy was laid on the table.

The bill to amend the Port Richmond and Bergen Point ferry law, and the New-York Wharf and Bulkhead bill were ordered to a third reading.

Mr. FLAGLER moved to take up the annual appropriation bill for third reading. Agreed to.

Mr. PAINE moved to recommit the bill with instructions to reduce the appropriation to the New-York City Hospital from $22,000 to $10,000.

Mr. GOVER moved to further amend by appropriating $10,000 to the graduates of the New-York Institution for the Blind, to ha paid out of the proceeds of the sale of the property of the Institution in New-York.

Mr. MILLIKEN moved the previous question, which was ordered.

Both amendments were adopted, and the bill was then read the third time and passed.

Mr. MCQUADE moved to take up the bill to authorise the construction of a railroad in South and West streets, and other streets of New-York. Agreed to and the bill passed.

Also the bill to confirm the Ninth-avenue Railroad grant was passed.

Adjourned.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE POLICE BILL—REPEAL OF THE LAW OF 1851, RELEASING TOLLS—THE PROXY BILL KILLED—THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD INDEMNITY BILL KILLED—THE CHARTER AMENDMENTS—THE SANITARY BILL, ETC.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 3, 1860.

Last evening, the Police bill was the special order in the Senate, coming up for a third reading accordingly to a previous vote.

When the clerk commenced to read, a motion was made to recommit, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause.

On this motion, the discussion took a wide range—the bill incidentally, and the Republican Party being brought directly under review. The opposition among the speakers was mostly from the Democratic side, but it was very evident that the oppostion was not all in that section of the circle. The motion to strike out the enacting clause was defeated, through the hard efforts of the friends of the bill, it being lost by Ayes, 10; Noes, 17—two Republicans, Messrs. MANNIERRE and HILLHOUSE, voting with the Democrats.

The third reading then progressed a short time, when a motion was made to refer the bill back to the Committee of the Whole, for further amendment. To this motion, "the friends" had to submit, the vote standing Ayes, 18; Noes, 11; as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Bell, *Blood, Connolly, Gardiner, Grant*, Hammond, Hillhouse, *Kelly, Lawrence*, Manierre, Montgomery, *J. M. Murphy*, P. P. Murphy, Prosser, Ramsey, *Seymour*, Truman, Warner—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Abell, Ferry, Fiero, Goss, Ketcham, Lapham, McGraw, Munroe, Richmond, Robertson, Sessions—11.

AYES—Republicans, 10; Democrats, 8.

NAYS—Republicans, 11.

The bill was made the special order for this Tuesday evening, when it will probably be pretty thoroughly sifted.

It is supposed that at least seven Republicans will vote against the bill, unless it is so materially amended as to destroy it in the estimation of its warmest adherents. On the other hand it is said that there are two or three Democrats (of the Tammany Hall kind) that will not let the bill oe lost, if their votes can save it. Of the probabilities of their doing this, others can judge as well I can. It don't look probable that they will do anything of the kind.

The votes of two or three—perhaps four—Republican Senators will turn on other votes to be given. If they can secure votes for some measures of local importance to themselves, by voting against the bill, or by keeping out of the way when the final vote is taken, they will declare the Police bill not to be a party measure, and vote against it. They will justify this with the argument that the law of '57 was a Republican measure, carefully matured by eminent men of the party, and that the party have no right to make such radical changes in so short a time.

The House has been diligently engaged for the last two sessions in the third reading of bills. That order was continued all day, except when it was interrupted by Mr. FLAGLER to make a report from the Conference Committee on the Toll bill, and by the entrance of the Senate, to take part in the election of a Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Mr. FLAGLER, from the Conference Committee, reported that the two bodies had had several meetings, the final one having ended that morning.

The Senate proposed to the House Committee that the Senate bill should be so amended as that the Central Railroad should be required to pay a commutation tax of $250,000 a year for four years—making a sum total of $1,000,000. That in consideration of this payment, the Central should be permitted to charge *whatever rates of fare the Company thought proper to enforce.* [This is a little more turkey to the Central than the original bill proposed to give.] That the Erie road should pay a commutation of $240,000, in four years, and that the other roads named in the Senate bill should together pay a sum of $61,000—making in all $1,301,000.

This proposition was non-concurred in by Mr. P. P. MURPHY, of the Senate, and was *unanimously rejected* by the House Committee. Then the House Committee proposed to advise the passage of an act containing the following sections:

First—Repeal the act of 1851, releasing the various railroads from the payment of tolls.

Second—Restore and put in force all acts repealed by the act of 1851.

Third—Imposing the same tolls on the entire length of the Central as were imposed on any portion of the line previous to 1851.

This proposition the Senate Committee rejected, Mr. P. P. MURPHY dissenting from his colleagues. Then the two Committees "agreed to disagree," and to report that fact to their respective Houses. Mr. FLAGLER so reported all these things—these saying and doings—to the House, and on the back of it submitted a resolution that the Assembly "insist" on the original bill, imposing tolls on railroads. This resolution was adopted, ayes 96, noes 4, and a report of the proceedings were transmitted to the Senate.

Then Mr. O. ALLEN asked consent to offer a resolution instructing the Attorney-General to institute proceedings to compel the railroads to pay up the back tolls released by the law of 1851. This was objected to, and of course went back to the mover.

Whereupon, Mr. FLAGLER, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill repealing the act of '51, the same as had been submitted to the Senate Committee. This was received, immediately considered in Committee of the Whole, reported to the House, and ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 73 to a few scattering negatives.

The Senate's Committee attempted a report to that body, but a question of order was raised, that the Senate had no bill before it, and hence could not act unless the House transmitted the papers upon which the Committee had been raised. This was enough to occupy Senators for a couple of hours.

There is much conjecture as to the probable action of the Senate on the new bill ordered to a third reading in the House. That bill, if it passes, substantially does what the other Toll bills proposed to do—or rather it puts the heavy load on the Central, and leaves the other roads comparatively free. "Mrs. Jones won't like that," said the watchful servant to an unseemly trespasser. "The Central Railroad won't like this repealing of the act of 1851, and it don't like the proposition of the Attorney General to prosecute for back tolls. But, as it is understood here, the contracts made between the agents of that Company and Senators did not bind Senators to approve these new propositions. They were only bought to oppose the Toll bill and *pro rata*. Unless the Central buys them over again, it is probable most of those who voted against the Toll bill will vote for the House bill. Of course, under the circumstances, you will see the difficulty of making any fair estimate of what will ultimately be done in the Senate. It is all guess-work now.

The House, in the order of third reading, slaughtered two bills that have attracted some attention.

The bill to prevent stockholders in railroad corporations from voting by proxy was called up, read and killed—ayes 45, noes 46.

The bill for the indemnity from the New-Haven Company of persons defrauded by SCHUYLER was also read and lost—ayes 37, noes 51.

The Select Committee on the amendments to the Charter will report the bill complete whenever that order of business is reached. The bill agreed upon is substantially that presented by Mr. COOPER. The only alterations made are some limitations on the number of clerks which shall be employed in the several departments.

The Sanitary bill is ready to go to a third reading, but it looks as though it would not get votes enough to pass it. It conflicts with the proposed amendments to the Charter, and hence the increasing opposition. Both bills cannot be reconciled or harmonized, and there being the least plunder—("political capital" it is called here)—in the Sanitary bill, of course that goes to the wall.

LEO.

THE IRVING COMMEMORATION.

Imposing Meeting at the Academy of Music—Oration by Wm. Cullen Bryant—Speeches of Luther Bradish, Edward Everett, Prof. Greene, and Gullan C. Verplanck.

The memory of WASHINGTON IRVING was, under the auspices of the Historical Society, fittingly honored by an assemblage of unusual numbers at the Academy of Music last evening. And not alone in numbers, but in the character of the meeting, was the occasion remarkable. The general audience was creditably attentive through a series of exercises lasting three hours, while among those who were provided with seats on the stage were Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, who presided, Gen. Winfield Scott, Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. Gullan C. Verplanck, Hon. George Bancroft, Dr. John W. Francis, Gov. Hall, of Vermont; George Ticknor, Ex-Governors King and Fish, Charles King, LL.D., Dr. Cogswell, Prof. Geo. W. Greene, District-Attorney Roosevelt, Horace Webster, Wm. B. Astor, Rev. Dr. Osgood, John Jacob Astor, the officers of the Historical Society, and many other persons of equal note.

The centre of the scene drawn across the stage was graced with a portrait of IRVING, fresh from the pencil of POWELL, and perhaps hardly quite finished, having a fine laurel plant on either side. The renowned historian is represented sitting at the favorite window of his library, overlooking the placid Hudson. The attitude is one of profound meditation, in which most of his portraits have been taken—his left hand supporting his head slightly, and his arm resting on the winoow-sill. On the table and bench near him are laid open books, as if carelessly dropped at a moment when the subject of his reflection absorbed his attantion.

Shortly after 7½ o'clock, the house being then quite filled, Mr. BRADISH, the Chairman, cummenced the exercises.

SPEECH OF MR. BRADISH.

Mr. BRADISH said: Fellow-members of the New-York Historical Society, and all who honor this occasion by their presence—We come this evening to lay the chaplet of our warm affection upon the still fresh grave of a beloved associate. We come to indulge in sweet memories of the past, and to do such honor as we can to one who has so greatly honored himself and us; one, the mild and healthful radiance of whose genius and productions, and the beautiful harmony of whose character and life, have shed such unfading lustre upon our country and his kind; one, in whom the intellectual, moral and social elements were so harmonized and beautifully blended that his memory will live, equally in the present admiration and the warmest affections of all. Such is the occasion of our present meeting. The exercises of the evening will commence with prayer, to be offered by Rev. Dr. CREIGHTON, long the beloved pastor and respected friend of the deceased. The commemorative address will then he delivered by WM. CULLEN BRYANT, the poet and pride of his country. This will be followed by remarks and letters from several gentlemen from various States of the Union, all to be concluded by a benediction to be pronounced by Rev. Dr. DEWITT, long a member of our Society; after which, without formal motion, the Society will consider itself adjourned.

After a brief delay Mr. BRYANT proceeded with his address—a *verbatim* report of which will be found in this morning's TIMES. It was received with frequent demonstrations of favor, and at its conclusion the orator was warmly rewarded with applause.

Hon. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, the playmate and friend of IRVING, then in a brief address moved the usual vote of thanks and the request of the Society for a copy of the address for publication.

Ex-Gov. KING seconded the motion, paying a passing tribute to the memory of IRVING, and a high compliment to Mr. BRYANT and Mr. VERPLANCK.

Prof. GEO. W. GREENE spoke to the resolution. As he sat down there were frequent calls for Mr. EVERETT to speak.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT then came forward, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF EDWARD EVERETT.

I rise at your instance, Sir, with much pleasure, to assure you, on behalf of my friends from the East, who share with me the privilege of being present with you this evening, that all New-England—for I know that I may speak for her on this occasion—responds most empbatically to every word that has been said—sympathizes most cordially with everything that can be said or uttered, in honor of the bright and beloved name to which you have consecrated the hour. It does not belong to me in this presence to attempt the eulogium of IRVING. On other occasions, and in other places, and while the country was still saddened by his recent loss, I claim the mournful privilege of joining my voice to the unanimous expression of respectful and affectionate admiration which followed him to his grave; and we come now only, honored by your invitation, to listen to the just, the discriminating and eloquent tribute which your distinguished fellow-citizen, inspired by the sympathy of kindred genius, has paid to his memory—giving utterance, I am sure, to the thought and feeling of this great and approving audience. It is, indeed, fitting, Sir, that every part of the country should unite with you in these offices of commemoration. It was one of the peculiar felicities in the literary career of IRVING that he was an equal favorite in every part of the country. Although his first productions were mainly—one of them exclusively—on local themes, and therefore, in ordinary hands, likely to excite only a local interest, these first displays of his happy talent, alternately playful, shrewd and tender, were as promptly and cordially welcomed in Boston, in Philadelphia, in Baltimore and in Richmond, as in New-York. The good taste which prescribed limits to the controversy, the kind feeling which tempered the ridicule, the sound sense which chastened the pleasantry, and above all, that "touch of nature which makes the whole world kin," shone out in every page of the sportive creations of the youthful humorist. These were qualities that were equally attractive in every part of the country, and they secured for him, from the onset, throughout the Union, the same popularity which he enjoyed in his native city; and this happiness attended him throughout his career. There never was a day, from his first appearance as an author down to the publication of his last volume, which the slightest trace of locality, if I may so express myself, attached to his reputation. If from that remoteness of local position, which must exist between the different parts of a great continent—if from peculiarities having their origin in national descent or historical recollections—if from feelings of State or sectional preference, growing out of the political organization of the country—I mean its division into States and groups of States, if from any or all of these causes sectional likes or dislikes of authors on account of their place of birth or residence have crept into our literature, (and I must say there is less of this narrow feeling than might have been expected,) there never has been the slightest indication of it in reference to Mr. IRVING; the East and the West, the North and the South have shown themselves equally prompt to swell the chorus of his unenvied popularity. I own, Sir, that I look upon this universal power which crowned Mr. IRVING'S literary efforts, and followed him through life, as not less happy for the country than honorable for himself. It tended to foster a nationality of the purest and noblest kind—a nationality of mind. It is not easy to overrate the influence of such a writer as Mr. IRVING over a community like ours,—a reading and a thinking,—but also a sensitive and impressible people; and that influence has from the first been wholesome, genial, and conciliatory; tending to form a generous public sentiment, unalloyed by local prejudice, and thus to prove, amidst causes of aberration and estrangement,

A hoop of gold to bind our brothers in.

To Mr. IRVING must be awarded the credit of being the first entirely successful American author. The state of our literature when he came forward—rather, I should say, the almost total want of everything that could be called an American literature—entitles him to this praise. Not so much a country as the germ of a country, the entire population of the United States, at the close of the war of the Revolution, not equaling that of the State of New-York at the present day, your Imperial City not numbering, probably more than thirty thousand inhabitants when Mr. IRVING was born,—there never was a period in our history when literature stood at so low an ebb. The literary culture which our fathers brought from Europe was mostly of a theological character, and as far as general literature was concerned, there had been a decline rather than advancement, the pioneers of civilization struggling under the difficulties of colonial life,—though in many respects they did wonders. The community could not be expected to keep itself *au courant* with the intellectual progress of Europe. Controlling circumstances in the Revolutionary age—I mean from the Stamp act down to the Constitution—forced the mental energy of the country into political channels. In that department, and in political history, some works of great ability were produced, but of a native literature, properly so called, there was next to nothing. Books we got only by importation; even the classics of our language were not republished on this side of the Atlantic. I do not remember that the works of any one of the great English authors had been reprinted in America. Possibly some enterprising booksellers in the large cities had ventured at an edition of *Pope's Essay on Man*, or *Young's Night Thoughts*; but with some trifling qualification of this kind, my remark, I believe, will be found to hold true. Toward contemporary English literature there was the same indifference. BOSWELL'S *Johnson*, of which Lord MACAULAY says, that "it is read beyond the Mississippi and under the Southern cross, and is likely to be read as long as the English exists, either as a living or a dead language,"—the most delightful of books by the most despicable of writers,—a work which would be republished at the present day in this country before the sheets were dry from the English press, appeared in England in 1791, and was not reprinted in America till 1809. In that year, at the darkest hour which preceded the dawn of our national literature, the first purple gleam of IRVING'S fancy began to blush in the East. Soon the sky was seen to redden and glow with the coming splendors; Hope and Expectation strained their waiting eyes toward the glorious light, and anon the sun of his resplendent genius arose, with healing in his wings, and moved with steadfast glory up to the meridian. Then, like the sun on Gibeon, it stood still—a long and gladsome noon—shedding light and joy through the world of letters, till it went down at length with unclouded beams to the golden west. His fame and his favor grew with the growth and strengthened with the strength of the country. His early productions were the favorites of the club-room and the fireside, when we counted some seven millions of population in 1809. His *Life of Columbus* and *Life of Washington* have been received as classics by four times that number, whose overflow has spread to the Pacific ocean. The most popular of our writers in his youth, when there were none to contest the palm, he led, with cheerfully acknowledged superiority, the rapidly increasing company of names not unworthy to be classed with his own, and went down to his grave in his well-earned, undisputed, unenvied preeminence.

Such he was to his countrymen as an American writer, nor was his career less distinguished as a member of the great republic of European and especially of English Letters. MILTON observed, two centuries ago, that "the Italians were not forward to bestow written encomiums on men of this side the Alps." It might be said with equal truth fifty years ago, if not now, that the English were not forward to bestow written encomiums on men this side of the Atlantic. It must be owned, however, that, at the beginning of this century, there had not been many occasions to put that liberality in this respect to the test. About the time that Mr. IRVING'S career began, it had been asked rather invidiously than unjustly, by a kind-hearted humorist, who really loved America, "Who reads an American book?" Thanks to the pen of our accomplished countryman, the question was soon reversed, and after the publication of the *Sketch Book*, it might with equal propriety have been asked, "Who does *not* read an American book?" Mr. IRVING, however, went abroad at the most unfavorable moment at which an American author could present himself before the British public. To the general prejudices to which I have alluded, and all the traditional sources of Anti-American feeling connected with recollections of the Revolution, were superadded the irritations of a recent war. Of all literary adventurers a young American, writing for bread, seemed the least likely to gain a favorable ear in London. Even if there were no obstacles of this kind to be surmounted, Mr. IRVING'S arrival in Europe coincided with the palmy days of SCOTT, BYRON, MOORE, CAMPBELL, ROGERS, COLERIDGE and WORDSWORTH. But, with calm self-reliance of sterling merit, he fearlessly entered the olympian race with these illustrious rivals. He entered it unknown to the great English public, with but one friend among the literary magnates of the day. But, with courage, set off by unaffected diffidence, he guided his glowing axle along the imperial course. A shout of generous applause soon cheered the gallant stranger; the brightest eyes in England rained influence on his noble adventure; more than one of the veteran candidates for public favor, dropped successively behind him, and wheeled his panting courser in triumph to the goal, abreast of the most admired of his competitors. It would be highly presumptuous in me, Sir, after what has been said by the distinguished eulogist of the evening, and the other gentlemen who have preceded me, to pursue in any detail the noble career of our departed friend. Happy in his genius, happy in the early bloom of his reputation at home, happy I will say in his misfortunes, happy in the success of his miscellaneous writings, he was thrice happy in the choice of the subjects of his two great historical compositions. One might ask what theme so auspicious for the most popular of American writers, at the meridian of his fame, as the life of COLUMBUS, had he not found for his later years a still more auspicious theme in the life of WASHINGTON. What unexampled felicity, not only to accompany the great Discoverer as he went forth "weeping, but bearing precious seed," but also to "come again with rejoicing," at the evening of the year, "bearing the full-grown sheaves" of the Father of his Country! How favored the life, beyond all ordinary measures of human happiness. Opening with the year which gave a recognized national existence to the country—consecrated by the benediction of WASHINGTON on his infant head—and permitted to rehearse, to all coming time, the wondrous tale of a hidden world, called forth by the glorious adventurers from behind the vail of waters, and that still more wondrous, still more glorious tale of that peerless name, in which all the blessings, and hopes, and destinies of that new-found world flowered out in the loveliness of their consummation. There is yet one happiness in the life of IRVING that must not be forgotten—I mean that he was permitted to enjoy while living, in all its amplitude and without deduction, his world-wide reputation. So cheerful, so unanimous a recognition of cotemporary merit has perhaps never been witnessed. Success, fame, affluence, political advancement—rarely to the candidate for public favor, roused up no enemies to him. No one envied his good fortune, no one qualified his praises, no one hated, no one maligned him. Detraction was melted into kindness by the angelic loveliness of his character, and no voice but that of respect, affection and veneration reached his ear. So he heard and so he did. These posthumous honors are but the echoes of those which you delighted to pay him while he sojourned among us; and the chaplet which you reverently place upon his grave, you were for his living honor. What can be added to the happiness of such a life and such a death?

At the conclusion of Mr. EVERETT'S speech, which was received with constant interruptions of applause, the resolutions were adopted, and the meeting separated after a benediction by Dr. DEWITT.

The Sloop Spray Tragedy.

THE CHINAMAN COMMITTED.

The examination of the Chinaman was concluded yesterday, at Jersey City, G. S. CANNON, Esq., the United States District-Attorney, having recovered from his recent illness, was present, and took charge of the case on behalf of the Government. He deemed it unnecessary to dwell upon the case, which had been closed by Mr. JELLIFFE on Saturday, and asked that JACKALOW be committed to the custody of the United States Marshal, and kept in the Essex County Jail, to await the action of the Grand Jury upon the charges—first, of murder; second, of piracy; and third, of robbery, the latter being for running away with the sloop *Spray* with the intention of stealing her.

Mr. VOORHIES raised objections as follows:

1. Want of jurisdiction. As there is no proof whether the crime was committed in the jurisdiction of the United States, or within the State jurisdiction. The prosecution had attempted to make out that a murder had been committed, and their theory was that it was committed in Long Island Sound. If this were the case it was cognizable by the State of New-York, in another district.

2. It had not been proven that a murder had been committed. To do that, the bodies of the murdered men must be found.

Commissioner VROOM cut short the effort of counsel to review the evidence on the ground that, in a preliminary examination, it was only necessary to make out a *prima facie* case; he would, however, hear the points.

Mr. VOORHIES protested against this decision of the Commissioner, and proceeded to make the best use he could of the foregoing points, citing various authorities in support of his motion for the discharge of the prisoner.

Mr. CANNON did not anticipate any argument in the case; the mass of authorities produced by the opposing counsel could be satisfactorily disposed of. Commissioner VROOM was sitting here, first, simply as a magistrate, to ascertain if a crime had been committed; second, whether there is probable cause that the prisoner committed the crime. If the Commissioner was satisfied that a *prima facie* case had been made out, then he asked that the prisoner be committed on the three charges named. He cited authorities showing that the United States has concurrent jurisdiction in all crimes committed in bays, rivers, &c., where the tide ebbs and flows.

Commissioner VROOM decided that a *prima facie* case had been made out on the first point for murder; secondly, that the evidence disclosed the fact that the crime was committed between New-York and Norwalk Island, and consequently within the jurisdiction of the United States Courts; third, that the robbery was not consummated until his arrival at Barnegat, and consequently was clearly within the limits of the United States Court.

The prisoner was then committed to the charge of the United States Deputy Marshal, to be conveyed to the Essex County Jail, to await the action of the Grand Jury on the three charges. He was taken to Newark.

Marine Temperance Society.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The association known as "The Marine Temperance Society of the Port of New-York," held its twenty-seventh meeting last evening in the Mariner's Church, corner of Catharine and Madison streets. The assemblage was rather a meagre one, and of the persons present hardly a tithe seemed to be seafaring men. Capt. EDWARD RICHARDSON, who is the President, occupied the Chair.

On the conclusion of the religious exercises by which the proceedings were begun, Mr. J. H. BROWNLOW, the Secretary, read his annual report. From this document we learn that the Association was established in 1833, and that "it has gone on from year to year, snatching from the fiery fangs of that hydra-headed monster, intemperance, all those who could be induced to listen to its teachings and 'sign the articles' of total abstinence." The benefits of the Society, it continued to say, had been extended to men of every clime, and, doubtless, its certificates of membership had, ere this,

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1860.

WASHINGTON IRVING.

Commemoration of the Birth and Death of the Great Historian.

Eulogy Delivered Before the New-York Historical Society by William Cullen Bryant.

No tribute of respect to the memory of the greatest of American historians could have been more appropriate, or have emanated from a more fitting source, than that offered last evening by the New-York Historical Society. The Academy of Music was fairly filled with those who came to assist in the ceremonial; an assemblage representative of all that is most cultivated and refined in metropolitan society, and all eagerly expectant of the panegyric which a native poet of universally acknowledged talent had been selected to pay to the fame of the illustrious historiographer of the Knickerbockers. At the appointed hour, Mr. BRYANT took his place before the foot-lights, and was received with tumultuous applause. His address was as follows:

EULOGY BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

We have come together, my friends, on the birthday of an illustrious citizen of our Republic; but so recent is his departure from among us that our assembling is rather an expression of sorrow for his death than of congratulation that such a man was born into the world. His admirable writings, the beautiful products of his peculiar genius, remain to be the enjoyment of the present and future generations; we keep the recollection of his amiable and blameless life and his kindly manners, and for these we give thanks; but the thought will force itself upon us that the light of his friendly eye is quenched—that we must hear no more his beloved voice, nor take his welcome hand. It is as if some genial year had just closed and left us in frost and gloom: its flowery Spring, its leafy Summer, its plenteous Autumn, flown, never to return. Its gifts are strawn around us; its harvests are in our garners; but its season of bloom and warmth and fruitfulness is past. We look around us and see that the sunshine which filled the golden ear and tinged the reddening apple brightens the earth no more.

Twelve years since the task was assigned me to deliver the funeral eulogy of Thomas Cole, the great father of landscape painting in America, the artist who first taught the pencil to portray, with the boldness of nature, our wild forests and lake shores, our mountain regions, and the borders of our majestic rivers. Five years later I was bidden to express, in such terms as I could command, the general sorrow which was felt for the death of Fenimore Cooper, equally great, and equally the leader of his countrymen in a different walk of creative genius. Another grave has been opened, and he who has gone down to it, earlier than they in his labors and his fame, was like them foremost in the peculiar path to which his genius attracted him. Cole was taken from us in the zenith of his manhood; Cooper when the sun of life had stooped from its meridian. In both instances the day was darkened by the cloud of death before the natural hour of its close; but Irving was permitted to behold its light, until, in the fulness of time, and by the appointment of nature, it was carried below the horizon.

Washington Irving was born in New-York on the 3d day of April, 1783, but a few days after the news of the treaty with Great Britain, acknowledging our independence, had been received, to the great contentment of the people. He opened his eyes to the light, therefore, just in the dawn of that sabbath of peace which brought rest to this land after a weary seven years' war—just as the City, of which he was a native, and the Republic, of which he was yet to be the ornament, were entering upon a career of greatness and prosperity, of which those who inhabited them could scarce have dreamed. It seems fitting that sons of the first births of the new peace, so welcome to the country, should be that of a genius as kindly and fruitful as peace itself, and destined to make the world better and happier by its gentle influences. In one respect those who were born at that time had the advantage of those who are educated under the more vulgar influences of the present age. Before their eyes were set, in the public actions of the men who achieved our revolution, noble examples of steady rectitude, magnanimous self-denial and cheerful self-sacrifice for the sake of their country. Irving came into the world when these great and virtuous men were in the prime of their manhood, and passed his youth in the midst of that general reverence which gathered round them as they grew old.

William Irving, the father of the great author, was a native of Scotland—one of a race in which the instinct of veneration is strong—and a Scottish woman was employed as a nurse in his household. It is related that one day while she was walking in the street with her little charge, then five years old, she saw General Washington in a shop, and entering, led up the boy, whom she presented as one to whom his name had been given. The General turned, laid his hand upon the child's head, and gave him his smile and his blessing, little thinking that they were bestowed upon his future biographer. The gentle pressure of that hand Irving always remembered, and that blessing, he believed, attended him through life. Who shall say what power that recollection may have had in keeping him true to high and generous aims.

At the time that Washington Irving was born, the City of New-York contained scarcely more than twenty thousand inhabitants. During the war, its population had probably diminished. The town was scarcely built up to Warren-street; Broadway, a little beyond, was lost among grassy pastures and tilled fields; the Park, in which now stands our City Hall, was an open common, and beyond it gleamed in a hollow among the meadows, a little sheet of fresh water, the Kolch, from which a sluggish rivulet stole through the low grounds called Lispenard's Meadows, and following the course of what is now Canal-street, entered the Hudson. With the exception of the little corner of the island below the present City Hall, the rural character of the whole region was unchanged, and the fresh air of the country entered New-York at every street. The town at that time contained a mingled population drawn from different countries; but the descendants of the old Dutch settlers formed a large proportion of the inhabitants, and these preserved many of their peculiar customs, and had not ceased to use the speech of their ancestors at their firesides. Many of them lived in the quaint old houses, built of small yellow bricks from Holland, with their notched gable ends on the streets, which have since been swept away with that language.

In the surrounding country, along its rivers and beside its harbors, and in many parts far inland, the original character of the Dutch settlements was still less changed. Here they read their Bibles and said their prayers, and listened to sermons in the ancestral tongue. Remains of this language yet linger in a few neighborhoods; but in most, the common schools and the irruptions of the Yankee race, and the growth of a population newly derived from Europe, have stifled the ancient utterances of New-Amsterdam. I remember that, twenty years since, the market people of Bergen chatted Dutch in the steamers which brought them in the early morning to New-York. I remember, also, that about ten years before, there were families in the westernmost towns of Massachusetts where Dutch was still the household tongue, and matrons of the English stock, marrying into them, were laughed at for speaking it so badly.

It will be readily inferred that the isolation in which the use of a language, strange to the rest of the country, placed these people, would form them to a character of peculiar simplicity, in which there was a great deal that was quaint and not a little that would appear comic to their neighbors of the Anglo-Saxon stock. It was among such a population, friendly and hospitable, wearing their faults on the outside, and living in homely comfort on their fertile and ample acres, that the boyhood and early youth of Irving were passed. He began while yet a boy to wander about the surrounding country, for the love of rambling was the most remarkable peculiarity of that period of his life. He became, as he himself writes, familiar with all the neighboring places famous in history or fable, knew every spot where a murder or robbery had been committed or a ghost seen; strolled into the villages, noted their customs and talked with their sages, a welcome guest, doubtless, with his kindly and ingenuous manners and the natural playful turn of his conversation.

I dwell upon these particulars because they help to show here how the mind of Irving was trained, and by what process he made himself master of the materials afterwards wrought into the forms we so much admire. It was in these rambles that his strong love of nature was awakened and nourished. Those who only know the Island of New-York as it now is, see few traces of the beauty it wore before it was leveled and smoothed from side to side for the builder. Immediately without the little town it was charmingly diversified with heights and hollows, groves alternating with sunny openings, shining tracks of rivulets, quiet country seats with trim gardens, broad avenues of trees, and lines of pleached hawthorn hedges. I came to New-York in 1825, and I well recollect how I admired the shores of the Hudson above Canal-street, where the dark rocks jutted far out in the water, with little bays between, over which drooped forest trees overrun with wild vines. No less bountiful were the shores of the East River, where the orchards of the Stuyvesant estate reached to cliffs beetling over the water, and still further on were inlets between rocky banks bristling with red cedars. Some idea of this beauty may be formed from looking at what remains of the native shore of New-York Island where the tides of the East River rush to and fro by the rocky verge of Jones' Wood.

Here wandered Irving in his youth, and allowed the aspect of that nature, which he afterwards portrayed so well, to engrave itself on his heart; but his excursions were not confined to this island. He became familiar with the banks of the Hudson, the extraordinary beauty of which he was the first to describe. He made acquaintance with the Dutch neighborhoods sheltered by its hills—Nyack, Haverstraw, Sing Sing and Sleepy Hollow—and with the majestic Highlands beyond. His rambles in another direction led him to Communipaw, lying in its quiet recess by New-York Bay; to the then peaceful Gowanus, now noisy with the passage of visitors to Greenwood and thronged with funerals; to Hoboken, Harsimus and Paulus Hook, which has since become a city. A ferry-boat dancing on the rapid tides took him over to Brooklyn, now our flourishing and beautiful neighbor city; then a cluster of Dutch farms, whose possessors lived in broad low houses, with stoops in front, overshadowed by trees.

The generation with whom Irving grew up read the *Spectator* and the *Rambler*, the essays and tales of Mackenzie, and those of Goldsmith; the novels of the day were those of Richardson, Fielding and Smollet; the religious world were occupied with the pages of Hannah More and Doddridge, fresh from the press; politicians sought their models of style and reasoning in the speeches of Burke and the writings of Mackintosh and Junius. These were certainly masters of whom no pupil needed to be ashamed, but it can hardly be said that the style of Irving was formed in the school of any of them. His father's library was enriched with authors of the Elizabethan age, and he delighted, we are told, in reading Chaucer and Spenser. The elder of these great poets might have shown him the art of heightening his genial humor with poetic graces, and from both he might have learned a freer mastery over his native English than the somewhat formal taste of that day encouraged. Cowper's poems, at that time, were in everybody's hands, and if his father had not those of Burns, we must believe that he was no Scotchman. I think we may fairly infer that if the style of Irving took a bolder range than was allowed in the way of writing which prevailed when he was a youth, it was owing, in a great degree, to his studies in the poets, and especially in those of the earlier English literature.

He owed little to the schools, though he began to attend them early. His first instructions were given when he was between four and six years old, by Mrs. Ann Kilmaster, at her school in Ann-street, who seems to have had some difficulty in getting him through the alphabet. In 1789 he was transferred to a school in Fulton-street, then called Partition-street, kept by Benjamin Romaine, who had been a soldier in the Revolution—a sensible man and a good disciplinarian, but probably an indifferent scholar,—and here he continued till he was 14 years of age. He was a favorite with the master, but preferred reading to regular study. At 10 years of age he delighted in the wild tales of Ariosto, as translated by Hoole; at 11 he was deep in books of voyages and travels, which he took to school and read by stealth. At that time he composed with remarkable ease and fluency, and exchanged tasks with the other boys, writing their compositions, while they solved his problems in arithmetic, which he detested. At the age of 13, he tried his hand at composing a play, which was performed by children at a friend's house, and of which he afterwards forgot every part, even the title.

Romaine gave up teaching in 1797, and in that year Irving entered a school kept in Beekman-street by Jonathan Irish, probably the most accomplished of his instructors. He left this school in March, 1798, but continued for a time to receive private lessons from the same teacher at home. Dr. Francis, in his pleasant reminiscences of Irving's early life, speaks of him as preparing to enter Columbia College, and as being prevented by the state of his health, but it is certain that an indifference to the acquisition of learning had taken possession of him at that age, which he afterwards greatly regretted.

At the age of sixteen he entered his name as a student at law in the office of Josiah Ogden Hoffman, an eminent advocate, who in later life became a Judge in one of our principal tribunals. It was while engaged in his professional studies that he made his first appearance as an author. I should have mentioned among the circumstances that favored the unfolding of his literary capacities that two of his elder brothers were men of decided literary tastes, William Irving some seventeen years his senior, and Dr. Peter Irving, who in the year 1802 founded a daily paper in New-York, at a time when a daily paper was not, as now, an enterprise requiring a large outlay of capital, but an experiment that might be tried and abandoned with little risk. Dr. Irving established the *Morning Chronicle*, and his younger brother contributed a series of essays bearing the signature of Jonathan Oldstyle, of which Mr. Duyckinck, whose judgment I willingly accept, says that they show how early the author acquired the style which so much charms us in his later writings.

In 1804, having reached the age of twenty-one, Irving, alarmed by an increasing weakness of the chest, visited Europe for the sake of his health. He sailed directly to the south of France, landed at Bordeaux in May, passed two months in Genoa, made the tour of Sicily, and crossing from Palermo to Naples, proceeded to Rome. Here he formed the acquaintance of Washington Allston, who was then entering on a career of art as extraordinary as that of Irving in literature. With Allston he made long rambles in the picturesque neighborhood of that old city, visited the galleries of its palaces and villas, and studied their works of art with a delight that rose to enthusiasm. He thought of the dry pursuit of the law which awaited his return to America, and for which he had no inclination, and almost determined to be a painter. Allston encouraged him in this disposition, and together they planned the scheme of a life devoted to the pursuit of art. It was fortunate for the world that, as Irving reflected on the matter, doubts arose in his mind which tempered his enthusiasm and led him to a different destiny. The two friends separated, each to take his own way to renown—Allston to become one of the greatest of painters, and Irving to take his place among the greatest of authors. Leaving Italy, Irving passed through Switzerland to France, resided in Paris several months, traveled through Flanders and Holland, went to England, and returned to his native country in 1806, after an absence of two years.

At the close of the year he was admitted to practice as an attorney-at-law. He opened an office, but it could not be said that he ever became a practitioner. He began the year 1807 with the earliest of those literary labors which have won him the admiration of the world. On the 24th of January appeared, in the form of a small pamphlet, the first number of a periodical entitled *Salmagundi*, the joint production of himself, his brother William, and James K. Paulding. The elder brother contributed the poetry, with hints and outlines for some of the essays, but nearly all the prose was written by the two other associates.

When *Salmagundi* appeared, the quaint old Dutch town in which Irving was born had become transformed in a comparatively gay metropolis. Its population of twenty thousand souls had enlarged to more than eighty thousand, although its aristocratic class had yet their residences in what seems to us now the narrow space between the Battery and Wall-street. The modes and fashions of Europe were imported regularly and fresh. *Salmagundi* speaks of leather breeches as all the rage for a morning dress, and flesh-colored small-clothes for an evening party. Gay equipages dashed through the streets. A new theatre had risen in Park-row, on the boards of which, Cooper, one of the finest of declaimers, was performing to crowded houses. The churches had multiplied faster than the places of amusement; other public buildings of a magnificence hitherto unknown, including our present City Hall, had been erected; Tammany Hall fresh from the hands of the builder, overlooked the Park. We began to affect a taste for pictures, and the rooms of Michael Paff, the famous German picture dealer in Broadway, were a favorite lounge for such connoisseurs as we then had, who amused themselves with making him talk of Michael Angelo. Ballston Springs were the great fashionable watering-place of the country, to which resorted the planters of the South with splendid equipages and troops of shining blacks in livery.

Salmagundi satirized the follies and ridiculed the humors of the time with great prodigality of wit and no less exuberance of good nature. In form it resembles the *Tattler*, and that numerous brood of periodical papers to which the success of the *Tattler* and *Spectator* gave birth; but it is in no sense an imitation. Its gaiety is its own; its style of humor is not that of Addison nor Goldsmith, though it has all the genial spirit of theirs, nor is it borrowed from any other writer. It is far more frolicksome and joyous, yet tempered by a native gracefulness. *Salmagundi* was manifestly written without the fear of criticism before the eyes of the authors, and to this sense of perfect freedom in the exercise of their genius the charm is probably owing which makes us still read it with so much delight. Irving never seemed to place much value on the part he bore in this work, yet I doubt whether he ever excelled some of those papers in *Salmagundi* which bear the most evident marks of his style, and Paulding, though he has since acquired a reputation by his other writings, can hardly be said to have written anything better than the best of those which are ascribed to his pen.

Just before *Salmagundi* appeared, several of the authors who gave the literature of England its present character had begun to write. For five years the quarterly issues of the *Edinburgh Review*, then in the most brilliant period of its existence, had been before the public. Hazlitt had taken his place among the authors, and John Foster had published his essays. Of the poets, Rogers, Campbell and Moore were beginning to be popular; Wordsworth had published his *Lyrical Ballads*, Scott, his *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, Southey, his *Madoc*, and Joanna Baillie two volumes of her plays. In this revival of the creative power in literature, it is pleasant to see that our own country took part, contributing a work of a character as fresh and original as any they produced on the other side of the Atlantic.

Nearly two years afterwards, in the Autumn of 1809, appeared in the *Evening Post*, addressed to the humane, an advertisement requesting information concerning a small elderly gentleman named Knickerbocker, dressed in a black coat and cocked hat, who had suddenly left his lodgings at the Columbian Hotel in Mulberry-street, and had not been heard of afterwards. In the beginning of November, a "Traveler" communicated to the same journal the information that he had seen a person answering to this description, apparently fatigued with his journey, resting by the road side a little north of King's Bridge. Ten days later Seth Handaside, the landlord of the Columbian Hotel, gave notice, through the same journal, that he had found in the missing gentleman's chamber "a curious kind of written book," which he should print by way of reimbursing himself for what his lodger owed him. In December following, Inskeep & Bradford, booksellers, published *Diedrich Knickerbocker's History of New-York*.

Salmagundi had prepared the public to receive this work with favor, and Seth Handaside had no reason to regret having undertaken its publication. I recollect well its early and immediate popularity. I was then a youth in college, and having committed to memory a portion of it to repeat as a declamation before my class, I was so overcome with laughter, when I appeared on the floor, that I was unable to proceed, and drew upon myself the rebuke of the tutor.

I have just read this *History of New-York* over again, and I found myself no less delighted than when I first turned its pages in my early youth. When I compare it with other works of wit and humor of a similar length, I find that, unlike most of them, it carries forward the reader to the conclusion without weariness or satiety, so unsought, spontaneous, self-suggested are the wit and the humor. The author makes us laugh, because he can no more help it than we can help laughing. Scott, in one of his letters, compared the humor of this work to that of Swift. The rich vein of Irving's mirth is of a quality quite distinct from the dry drollery of Swift, but they have this in common, that they charm by the utter absence of effort, and this was probably the ground of Scott's remark. A critic in the *London Quarterly*, some years after its appearance, spoke of it as a "tantalizing book," on account of his inability to understand what he called "the point of many of the allusions in this political satire." I fear that he must have been one of those respectable persons who find it difficult to understand a joke unless it be accompanied with a commentary opening and explaining it to the humblest capacity. Scott found no such difficulty. "Our sides," he says, in a letter to Mr. Brevoort, a friend of Irving, written just after he had read the book, "are absolutely sore with laughing." The mirth of the *History of New-York* is of the most transparent sort, and the author, in even the later editions, judiciously abstained from any attempt to make it more intelligible by notes.

I find, in this work, more manifest traces than in his other writings of what Irving owed to the earlier authors in our language. The quaint poetic coloring, and often the phraseology, betray the disciple of Chaucer and Spenser. We are conscious of a flavor of the olden time, as of a racy wine of some rich vintage—

"Cooled a long age in the deep-delved earth."

I will not say that there are no passages in this work which are not worthy of their context; that we do not sometimes meet with phraseology which we could wish changed, that the wit does not sometimes run wild and drop here and there a jest which we could willingly spare. We forgive, we overlook, we forget all this as we read, in consideration of the entertainment we have enjoyed, and of that which beckons us onward in the next page. Of all mock-heroic works, *Knickerbocker's History of New-York* is the gayest, the airiest, the least tiresome.

In 1848 Mr. Irving issued an edition of this work, to which he prefixed what he called an "Apology," intended in part as an answer to those who thought he had made too free with the names of our old Dutch families. To speak frankly, I do not much wonder that the descendants of the original founders of New-Amsterdam should have hardly known whether to laugh or look grave on finding the name of their ancestors, of whom they never thought but with respect, now connected with ludicrous associations, by a wit of another race. In one of his excellent Historical Discourses, Mr. Verplanck had gently complained of this freedom, expressing himself, as he said, more in sorrow than in anger. Even the sorrow I believe must have long since wholly passed away, when it is seen how little Irving's pleasantries have detracted from the honor paid to the early history of our City—at all events, we do not see how it could survive Irving's good-humored and graceful "Apology."

It was not long after the publication of the *History of New-York* that Irving abandoned the profession of law, for which he had so decided a distaste as never to have fully tried his capacity for pursuing it. Two of his brothers were engaged in commerce, and they received him as a silent partner. He did not, however, renounce his literary occupations. He wrote, in 1810, a memoir of Campbell, the poet, prefaced to an edition of the writings of that author, which appeared in Philadelphia; and to the *Analectic Magazine*, published in the same city, he contributed a series of biographical accounts of the naval commanders of the United States. Of this magazine, in 1813 and following years, he was the editor; making the experiment of his talent for a vocation to which men of decided literary tastes in this country are strongly inclined to betake themselves. Those who remember the *Analectic Magazine*, cannot have forgotten that it was a most entertaining miscellany, partly compiled from English publications, mostly periodicals, and partly made up of contributions from some of our own best writers. The biographical essays of which I have spoken were the only published writings of Irving between the appearance of the *History of New-York*, in 1809, and that of the *Sketch-Book* in 1819.

It was during this interval that an event took place which had a marked influence on Irving's future life, affected the character of his writings, and, now that the death of both parties allows it to be spoken of without reserve, gives a peculiar interest to his personal history. He became attached to a young lady whom he was to have married. She died unwedded, in the flower of her age; there was a sorrowful leave-taking between her and her lover, as the grave was about to separate them on the eve of what should have been her bridal; and Irving, ever after, to the close of his life, tenderly and faithfully cherished her memory. In one of the biographical notices published immediately after Irving's death, an old, well-worn copy of the Bible is spoken of, which was kept lying on the table in his chamber, within reach of his bedside, bearing her name on the title page in a delicate female hand—a relic which we may presume to have been his constant companion. Those who are fond of searching, in the biographies of eminent men, for the circumstances which determined the bent of their genius, find in this sad event, and the cloud it threw over the hopeful and cheerful period of early manhood, an explanation of the transition from the unbounded playfulness of the *History of New-York* to the serious, tender and meditative vein of the *Sketch Book*.

In 1815, soon after our second peace with Great Britain, Irving sailed again for Europe, and fixed himself at Liverpool, where a branch of the large commercial house to which he belonged was established. His old love of rambling returned upon him; he wandered first into Wales and over some of the finest counties of England, and then northward to the interior region of the Scottish Highlands. His memoir of Campbell procured him the acquaintance and friendship of that poet. Campbell gave him, more than a year after his arrival in England, a letter of introduction to Scott, who, already acquainted with him by his writings, welcomed him warmly to Abbotsford, and made him his friend for life. Scott sent a special message to Campbell, thanking him for having made him known to Irving. "He is one of the best and pleasantest acquaintances," said Scott, "that I have made this many a day."

In the same year that he visited Abbotsford his brothers failed. The changes which followed the peace of 1815 swept away their fortunes and his together, and he was now to begin the world anew.

In 1819, he began to publish the *Sketch Book*. It was written in England, and sent over to New-York, where it was issued by Van Winkle, in octavo numbers, containing from seventy to a hundred pages. In the preface, he remarked that he was "unsettled in his abode," that he had "his cares and vicissitudes," and could not, therefore, give these papers the "tranquil attention necessary to finished composition." Several of them were copied with praise in the London *Literary Gazette*, and an intimation was conveyed to the author that some person in London was about to publish them entire. He preferred to do this himself, and accordingly offered the work to the famous bookseller Murray. Murray was slow in giving the matter his attention, and Irving, after a reasonable delay, wrote to ask that the copy which he had left with him might be returned. It was sent back with a note pleading excess of occupation, the great cross of all eminent booksellers, and alleging the "want of scope in the nature of the work" as a reason for declining it. This was discouraging, but Irving had the enterprise to print the first volume in London at his own risk. It was issued by John Miller, and was well received, but within a month afterwards the publisher failed. Immediately, Sir Walter Scott came to London and saw Murray, who allowed himself to be persuaded, the more easily, doubtless, on account of the partial success of this first volume, that the work had more "scope" than he supposed, and purchased the copyright of both volumes for two hundred pounds, which he afterwards liberally raised to four hundred.

Whoever compares the *Sketch Book* with the *History of New-York* might, perhaps, at first fail to recognize it as the work of the same hand, so much graver and more thoughtful is the strain in which it is written. A more attentive examination, however, shows that the humor in this lighter parts is of the same peculiar and original cast, wholly unlike that of any author who ever wrote, a humor which Mr. Dana happily characterized as "a fanciful playing with common things, and hare and there beautiful touches, till the ludicrous becomes half picturesque." Yet one cannot help perceiving that this author's spirit had been sobered since he last appeared before the public, as if the shadow of a great sorrow had fallen upon it. The greater number of the papers are addressed to our deeper sympathies, and some of them, as for example, the "Broken Heart," the "Widow and Her Son," and "Rural Funerals," dwell upon the saddest themes. Only in two of them—"Rip Van Winkle" and the "Legend of Sleepy Hollow"—does he lay the reins loose on the neck of his frolicsome fancy, and allow it to dash forward without restraint; and these rank among the most delightful and popular tales ever written. In our country they have been read, I believe, by nearly everybody who can read at all.

The *Sketch Book* and the two succeeding works of Irving—*Bracebridge Hall* and the *Tales of a Traveler*—abound with agreeable pictures of English life, seen under favorable lights and sketched with a friendly pencil. Let me say here, that it was not to pay court to the English that he thus described them and their country; it was because he could not describe them otherwise. It was the instinct of his mind to attach itself to the contemplation of the good and beautiful, wherever he found them, and to turn away from the sight of what was evil, misshapen and hateful. His was not a nature to pry for faults, or disabuse the mind of good-natured mistakes; he looked for virtue, love and truth among men, and thanked God that he found them in such large measure. If there are touches of satire in his writings, he is the best-natured and most amiable of satirists, amiable beyond Horace; and in his irony, for there is a vein of playful irony running through many of his works, there is no tinge of bitterness.

I rejoice, for my part, that we have had such a writer as Irving to bridge over the chasm between the two great nations—that an illustrious American lived so long in England, and was so much beloved there, and sought so earnestly to bring the people of the two countries to a better understanding with each other and to wean them from the animosities of narrow minds. I am sure that there is not a large-minded and large-hearted man in all our country who can read over the *Sketch Book* and the other writings of Irving, and disown one of the magnanimous sentiments they express with regard to England or desire to abate the glow of one of his warm and cheerful pictures of English life. Occasions will arise, no doubt, for saying some things in a less accommodating spirit, and there are men enough on both sides of the Atlantic who can say them; but Irving was not sent into the world on this errand. A different work was assigned him in the very structure of his mind and the endowments of his heart, a work of peace and brotherhood, and I will say for him that he nobly performed it.

Let me pause here to speak of what I believe to have been the influence of the *Sketch Book* upon American literature. At the time it appeared the periodical lists of new American publications were extremely meagre, and consisted, to a great extent, of occasional pamphlets and dissertations on the questions of the day. The works of greater pretension were, for the most part, crudely and languidly made up, and destined to be little read. A work like the *Sketch Book*, welcomed on both sides of the Atlantic, showed the possibility of an American author acquiring a fame bounded only by the limits of his own language, and gave an example of the qualities by which it might be won. Within two years afterwards we had Cooper's *Spy* and Dana's *Idle Man*; the press of our country began by degrees to teem with works composed with a literary skill and a spirited activity of intellect until then little known among us. Every year the assertion that we had no literature of our own became less and less true; and now, when we look over a list of new works by native authors, we find, with an astonishment amounting almost to alarm, that the most voracious devourer of books must despair of being able to read half those which make a fair claim upon his attention. It was since 1819 that the great historians of our country, whose praise is in the mouths of all the nations, began to write. One of them built up the fabric of his fame long after Irving appeared as an author, and slept with Herodotus two years before Irving's death; another of the band lives yet to be the ornament of the Association before whom I am called to speak, and is forming the annals of his country into a work for future ages. Within that period has arisen among us the class who hold vast multitudes in motionless attention by public discourses, the most perfect of their kind, such as make the fame of Everett. Within that period our theologians have learned to write with the elegance and vivacity of the essayists. We had but one novelist before the era of the *Sketch Book*; their number is now beyond enumeration by any but a professed cataloguemaker, and many of them are read in every cultivated form of human speech. Those whom we acknowledge as our poets, one of whom is the special favorite of our brothers in language who dwell beyond the sea, appeared in the world of letters and won its attention after Irving had become famous. We have wits, and humorists, and amusing essayists, authors of some of the airiest and most graceful compositions of the present century, and we owe them to the new impulse given to our literature in 1819. I look abroad on these stars of our literary firmament—some crowded together, with their minute points of light in a galaxy—some standing apart in glorious constellations—I recognise Arcturus, and Orion, and Perseus, and the glittering jewels of the Southern Crown, and the Pleiades shedding sweet influences; but the Evening Star, the soft and severe light that glowed in their van, the precursor of them all, has sunk below the horizon. The spheres, meantime, perform their appointed courses; the same motion which lifted them up to the mid-sky bears them forward to their setting; and they, too, like their bright leader, must soon be carried by it below the earth.

Irving went to Paris in 1820, where he has passed the remainder of this year and part of the next, and where he became acquainted with the poet Moore, who frequently mentions him in his diary. Moore and he were much in each others' company, and the poet has left on record an expression of his amazement at the rapidity with which *Bracebridge Hall* was composed—one hundred and thirty pages in ten days. The Winter of 1822 found him in Dresden. In that year was published *Bracebridge Hall*, the groundwork of which is a charming description of country life in England, interspersed with narratives, the scene of which is laid in other countries. Of these, the Norman tale of "Annette Delabie" seems to be the most beautiful and affecting thing of its kind in all his works; so beautiful, indeed, that I can hardly see how he who has once read it can resist the desire to read it again. In *Bracebridge Hall* we have the "Stout Gentleman," full of a certain minute painting of familiar objects, where not a single touch is thrown in that does not heighten the comic effect of the narrative. If I am not greatly mistaken, the most popular novelists of the day have learned from this pattern the skill with which they have wrought up some of their most striking passages, both grave and gay. In composing *Bracebridge Hall*, Irving showed that he had not forgotten his native country; and in the pleasant tale of "Dolph Heyliger" he went back to the banks of that glorious river beside which he was born.

In 1823, Irving, still a wanderer, returned to Paris, and in the year following gave the world his *Tales of a Traveller*. Murray, in the meantime, had become fully weaned from the notion that Irving's writings lacked the quality which he called "scope," for he had paid a thousand guineas for the copyright of *Bracebridge Hall*, and now offered fifteen hundred pounds for the *Tales of a Traveller*, which Irving accepted. "He might have had two thousand," says Moore, but this assembly will not, I hope, think the worse of him, if it be acknowledged that the world contained men who were sharper than he at driving a bargain. The *Tales of a Traveller* are most remarkable for their second part, entitled *Buckthorne and his Friends*, in which the author introduces us to literary life in its various aspects, as he had observed it in London, and to the relations in which authors at that time stood to the booksellers. His sketches of the different personages are individual, characteristic and diverting, yet with what a kindly pencil they are all drawn! His good nature overspreads and harmonizes everything, like the warm atmosphere which so much delights us in a painting.

Irving, still "unsettled in his abode," passed the Winter of 1825 in the South of France. When you are in that region you see the snowy summits of the Spanish Pyrenees looking down upon you; Spanish visitors frequent the watering-places; Spanish peddlers, in their handsome costume, offer you the fabrics of Barcelona and Valencia; Spanish peasants come to the fairs; the traveler feels himself almost in Spain already, and is haunted by the desire of visiting that remarkable country. To Spain Irving went in the latter part of the year, invited by our Minister at Madrid, Alexander H. Everett, at the suggestion of Mr. Rich, the American Consul, an industrious and intelligent collector of Spanish works relating to America. His errand was to translate into English the documents relating to the discovery and early history of our Continent, collected by the research of Navarrete. He passed the Winter of 1826 at the Spanish capital as the guest of Mr. Rich; the following season took him to Grenada, and he lingered awhile in that beautiful region profusely watered by the streams that break from the Snowy Ridge. In 1827 he again visited the South of Spain, gathering materials for his *Life of Columbus*, which, immediately after his arrival in Spain, he had determined to write, instead of translating the documents of Navarrette. In Spain he began and finished that work, after having visited the places associated with the principal events in the life of his hero. Murray was so well satisfied with its "scope" that he gave him three thousand guineas for the copyright, and laid it before the public in 1828. Like the other works of Irving, it was published here at the same time as in London.

The *Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus* placed Irving among the historians, for the biography of that great discoverer is a part, and a remarkable part, of the history of the world. Of what was strictly and simply personal in his adventures, much, of course, has passed into irremediable oblivion; what was both personal and historical is yet outstanding above the shadow that has settled over the rest. The work of Irving was at once in everybody's hands, and eagerly read. Navarrete vouched for its historical accuracy and completeness. Jeffrey declared that no work could ever take its place. It was written with a strong love of the subject, and to this it owes much of its power over the reader. Columbus was one of those who, with all their faculties occupied by one great idea, and bent on making it a practical reality, are looked upon as crazed, and pitied and forgotten if they fail, but if they succeed are venerated as the glory of their age. The poetic elements of his character and history, the grandeur and mystery of his design, his prophetic sagacity, his hopeful and devout courage, and his disregard of the ridicule of meaner intellects, took a strong hold on the mind of Irving, and formed the inspiration of the work.

Mr. Duyckinck gives, on the authority of one who knew Irving intimately, an instructive anecdote relating to the *Life of Columbus*. When the work was nearly finished, it was put into the hands of Lieutenant Slidell McKenzie, himself an agreeable writer, then on a visit to Spain, who read it with a view of giving a critical opinion of its merits. "It is quite perfect," said he, on returning the manuscript, "except the style, and that is unequal." The remark made such an impression on the mind of the author that he wrote over the whole narrative, with the view of making the style more uniform, but he afterwards thought that he had not improved it.

In this I have no doubt that Irving was quite right, and that it would have been better if he had never touched the work after he had brought it to the state which satisfied his individual judgment. An author can scarce commit a greater error than to alter what he writes, except when he has a clear perception that the alteration is for the better, and can make it with as hearty a confidence in himself as he felt in giving the work its first shape. What strikes me as an occasional defect in the *Life of Columbus* is this elaborate uniformity of style—a certain prismatic coloring in passages where absolute simplicity would have satisfied us better. It may well be supposed that Irving originally wrote some parts of the work with the quiet plainness of a calm relator of facts, and others with the spirit and fire of one who had become warmed with his subject, and this probably gave occasion to what was said of the inequality of the style. The attempt to elevate the diction of the simpler portions, we may suppose, marred what Irving afterwards perceived had really been one of the merits of the work.

In the Spring of 1829, Irving made another visit to the South of Spain, collecting materials from which he afterwards composed some of his most popular works. When the traveler now visits Grenada and is taken to the Alhambra, his guide will say, "Here is one of the curiosities of the place; this is the chamber occupied by Washington Irving," and he will show an apartment, from the windows of which you have a view of the glorious valley of the Genil, with the mountain peaks overlooking it, and hear the murmur of many mountain brooks at once, as they hurry to the plain. In July of the same year he repaired to London, where he was to act as Secretary of the American Legation. Here he published his *Chronicles of the Conquest of Grenada*, one of the most delightful of his works, an exact history, for such it is admitted to be by those who have searched most carefully the ancient records of Spain, yet so full of personal incident, so diversified with surprising turns of fortune, and these wrought up with such picturesque effect, that to use an expression of Pope, a young lady might read it by mistake for a romance. In 1831 he gave the world another work on Spanish history, the *Voyages of the Companions of Columbus*, and in the year following the *Alhambra*, which is another Sketch-Book, with the scene laid in Spain.

While in Spain, Irving had planned a *Life of Cortez*, the Conqueror of Mexico, and collected the facts from which it was to be written. When, afterwards, he had actually begun the composition of the work, he happened to learn that Prescott designed to write the *History of the Mexican Conquest*, and immediately he desisted. It was his intention to interweave with the narrative descriptions of the ancient customs of the aborigines, such as their modes of warfare and their gorgeous pageants, by way of relief to the sanguinary barbarities of the Conquest. He saw what rich materials of the picturesque these opened to him, and if he had accomplished his plan, he would probably have produced one of his most popular works.

In 1832 Irving returned to New-York. He returned after an absence of seventeen years to find his native city doubled in population; its once quiet waters alive with sails and furrowed by steamers passing to and fro, its wharves crowded with masts, the heights which surround it, and which he remembered wild and solitary and lying in forest, now crowned with stately country seats, or with dwellings clustered in villages, and everywhere the activity and bustle of a prosperous and hopeful people. And he, too, how had he returned? The young and comparatively obscure author, whose works had only found here and there a reader in England, had achieved a fame as wide as the civilized world. All the trophies he had won in this field he brought home to lay at the feet of his country. Meanwhile all the country was moved to meet him; the rejoicing was universal that one who had represented us so illustriously abroad was henceforth to live among us.

Irving hated public dinners, but he was forced to accept one pressed upon him by his enthusiastic countrymen. It was given at the City Hotel on the 30th of May, Chancellor Kent presiding, and the most eminent citizens of New-York assembled at the table. I remember the accounts of this festivity reaching me as I was wandering in Illinois, hovering on the skirts of the Indian war, in a region now populous but then untilled and waste, and I could only write to Irving and ask leave to add my voice to the general acclamation. In his address at the dinner, Chancellor Kent welcomed the historian of New-Amsterdam back to his native City, and Irving in reply poured forth his heart in the warmest expressions of delight at finding himself again among his countrymen and kindred, in a land of sunshine and freedom and hope. "I am asked," he said, "how long I mean to remain here. They know little of my heart who can ask me this question. I answer, As long as I live."

The instinct of rambling had not, however, forsaken him. In the Summer after his return he made a journey to the country west of the Mississippi, in company with Mr. Ellsworth, a commissioner intrusted with the removal of certain Indian tribes, and roamed over wild regions, then the hunting-grounds of the savage, but into which the white man has since brought his plow and his herds. He did not publish his account of this journey until 1835, when it appeared as the first volume of the *Crayon Miscellany*, under the title of a *Tour on the Prairies*. In this work the original West is described as Irving knew how to describe it, and the narrative is in that vein of easy gayety peculiar to his writings. *Abbotsford and Newstead Abbey* formed the second volume of the *Crayon Miscellany*, and to these he has added another entitled, *Legends of the Conquest of Spain*.

In 1836 he published *Astoria; or, Anecdotes of an Enterprise beyond the Rocky Mountains*; a somewhat curious example of literary skill. A voluminous commercial correspondence was the dull ore of the earth of which he refined and wrought into symmetry and splendor. Irving reduced to a regular narrative the events to which it referred, bringing out the picturesque wherever he found it, and enlivening the whole with touches of his native humor. His nephew, Pierre M. Irving, lightened his labor materially by examining and collating the letters and making memoranda of their contents. In 1837 he prepared for the press the *Adventures of Captain Bonneville, of the United States Army, in the Rocky Mountains and the

have acquitted himself as well as many who have had a higher reputation for dexterity in business. When I was at Madrid in 1857, a distinguished Spaniard said to me: "Why does not your Government send out Washington Irving to this court? Why do you not take as your agent the man whom all Spain admires, venerates, loves? I assure you it would be difficult for our Government to refuse anything which Irving should ask, and his signature would make almost any treaty acceptable to our people."

Returning in 1846, Irving went back to Sunnyside, on the Hudson, and continued to make it his abode for the rest of his life. Those who passed up and down the river before the year 1836, may remember a neglected cottage on a green bank, with a few locust trees before it, close to where a little brook brings in its tribute to the mightier stream. In that year Irving became its possessor; he gave it the name it now wears, planted its pleasant slopes with trees and shrubs, laid it out in walks, built outhouses and converted the cottage into a more spacious dwelling in the old Dutch style of architecture, with crow-steps on the gables; a quaint, picturesque building, with "as many angles and corners," to use his own words, "as a cocked hat." He caused creeping plants and climbing roses to be trained up its walls; the trees he planted prospered in that sheltered situation, and were filled with birds which would not leave their nests at the approach of the kind master of the place. The house became almost hidden from sight by their lofty summits, the perpetual rustlings of which, to those who sat within, were blended with the murmurs of the water. Van Tassel would have had some difficulty in recognizing his old abode in this little paradise, with the beauty of which one of Irving's friends* has made the public familiar in prose and verse.

At Sunnyside Irving wrote his *Life of Oliver Goldsmith*. Putnam, the bookseller, had said to him one day; "Here is Foster's *Life of Goldsmith*; I think of republishing it." "I once wrote a memoir of Goldsmith," answered Irving, "which was prefixed to an edition of his works printed at Paris; and I have thought of enlarging it and making it more perfect." "If you will do that," was the reply of the bookseller, "I shall not republish the *Life* by Foster." Within three months afterwards Irving's *Life of Goldsmith* was finished and in press. It was so much superior to the original sketch in the exactness of the particulars, the entertainment of the anecdotes, and the beauty of the style, that it was really a new work. For my part I know of nothing like it. I have read no biographical memoir which carries forward the reader so delightfully and with so little tediousness of recital or reflection. I never take it up without being tempted to wish that Irving had written more works of the kind; but this could hardly be; for where could he have found another Goldsmith?

In 1850 appeared his *Lives of Mahomet and his Successors*, composed principally from memoranda made by him during his residence in Spain; and in the same year he completed the revision of the new edition of his works which was brought out by Putnam, a bookseller of whose obliging and honorable conduct he delighted to speak. Irving was a man with whom it was not easy to have a misunderstanding; but, even if he had been of a different temper, these commendations would have been none the less well deserved.

When Cooper died, towards the close of the year 1850, Irving, who had not long before met him, apparently in the full vigor of his excellent constitution, was much shocked by the event, and took part in the meetings held for the purpose of collecting funds to erect a monument to his memory in this City—a design which I am sorry to say has wholly failed. He wrote a letter advising that the monument should be a statue, and attended the great memorial meeting held in Metropolitan Hall in February of the next year, at which Webster presided. He was then near the end of his sixty-eighth year, and was remarked as one over whom the last twenty years had passed lightly. He, whom Dr. Francis describes as in early life a slender and delicate youth, preserving his health by habitual daily exercise, appeared before that vast assembly a fresh, well-preserved gentleman, scarcely more than elderly, with firm but benevolent features, well-knit and muscular limbs, and an elastic step, the sign of undiminished physical vigor.

In his retirement at Sunnyside, Irving planned and executed his last great work, the *Life of Washington*, to which he says he had long looked forward as his crowning literary effort. Conetable, the Edinburgh bookseller, had proposed it to him thirty years before, and he then resolved to undertake it as soon as he should return to the United States. It was postponed in favor of other projects, but never abandoned. At length the expected time seemed to have arrived; his other tasks had been successfully performed; the world was waiting for new works from his pen; his mind and body were yet in their vigor, the habit and the love of literary productions yet remained, and he addressed himself to this greatest of his labors.

Yet he had his misgivings, though they could not divert him from his purpose. "They expect too much—too much," he said to a friend of mine, to whom he was speaking of the magnitude of the task and the difficulty of satisfying the public. We cannot wonder at these doubts. At the time when he began to employ himself steadily on this work, he was near the age of threescore and ten, when with most men the season of hope and confidence is past. He was like one who should begin the great labor of the day when the sun was shedding his latest beams, and what if the shadows of night should descend upon him before his task was ended? A vast labor had been thrown upon him by the almost numberless documents and papers recently brought to light relating to the events in which Washington was concerned—such as were amassed and digested by the research of Sparks, and accompanied by the commentary of his excellent biography. These were all to be carefully examined and their spirit extracted. Historians had in the meantime arisen in our country of a world-wide fame, with whose works his own must be compared, and he was to be judged by a public whom he more than almost any other man had taught to be impatient of mediocrity.

I do not believe, however, that Irving's task would have been performed so ably if it had been undertaken when it was suggested by Constable; the narrative could not have been so complete in its facts; it might not have been written with the same becoming simplicity. It was fortunate that the work was delayed till it could be written from the largest store of materials—till its plan was fully matured in all its fair proportions, and till the author's mind had become filled with the profoundest veneration of his subject.

The simplicity already mentioned is the first quality of this work which impresses the reader. Here is a man of genius, a poet by temperament, writing the life of a man of transcendent wisdom and virtue—a life passed amidst great events and marked by inestimable public services. There is a constant temptation to eulogy, but the temptation is resisted; the actions of his hero are left to speak their own praise. He records events reverently, as one might have recorded them before the art of rhetoric was invented, with no exaggeration, with no parade of reflection; the lessons of the narrative are made to impress themselves on the mind by the earnest and conscientious relation of facts. Meantime the narrator keeps himself in the background, solely occupied with the due presentation of his subject. Our eyes are upon the actors whom he sets before us, we never think of Mr. Irving.

A closer examination reveals another great merit of the work, the admirable proportion in which the author keeps the characters and events of his story. I suppose he could hardly have been conscious of this merit, and that it was attained without a direct effort. Long meditation had probably so shaped and matured the plan in his mind, and so arranged its parts in their just symmetry, that, executing it as he did conscientiously, he could not have made it a different thing from what we have it. There is nothing distorted, nothing placed in too broad a light or thrown too far in the shade. The incidents of our revolutionary war, the great event of Washington's life, pass before us as they passed before the eyes of the Commander-in-Chief himself, and from time to time varied his designs. Washington is kept always in sight, and the office of the biographer is never allowed to become merged in that of the historian.

The men who were the companions of Washington in the field or in civil life, are shown only in their association with him, yet are their characters drawn, not only with skill and spirit, but with a hand that delighted to do them justice. Nothing, I believe, could be more abhorrent to Irving's ideas of the province of a biographer, than the slightest detraction from the merits of others, that his hero might appear more eminent. So remarkable is his work in this respect, that a distinguished member of the Historical Society,† who has analyzed the merits of the *Life of Washington* with a critical skill which makes me ashamed to speak of the work after him, has declared that no writer within the circle of his reading "has so successfully established his claim to the rare and difficult virtue of impartiality."

I confess that my admiration of this work becomes the greater the more I examine it. In the other writings of Irving are beauties which strike the reader at once. In this I recognize qualities which lie deeper and which I was not sure of finding—a rare equity of judgment, a large grasp of the subject, a profound philosophy, independent of philosophical forms, and even instinctively rejecting them, the power of reducing an immense crowd of loose materials to clear and orderly arrangement, and forming them into one grand whole, as a skillful commander, from the rabble of raw recruits, forms a disciplined army, animated and moved by a single will.

The greater part of this last work of Irving was composed while he was in the enjoyment of what might be called a happy old age. It was not without its infirmities, but his frame was yet unwasted, his intellect bright and active, and the hour of decay seemed yet distant. He had become more than ever the object of public veneration, and in his beautiful retreat enjoyed all the advantages and few of the molestations of acknowledged greatness; a little too much visited, perhaps, but submitting to the intrusion of his admirers with his characteristic patience and kindness. The retreat had now become more charming than ever, and the domestic life within was as beautiful as the nature without. A surviving brother, older than himself, shared it with him, and several affectionate nephews and nieces stood to him in the relations of sons and daughters. He was surrounded by neighbors who saw him daily, and honored and loved him the more for knowing him so well.

While he was engaged in writing the last pages of his *Life of Washington*, his countrymen heard with pain that his health was failing and his strength was ebbing away. He completed the work, however, though he was not able to revise the last sheets, and we then heard that his nights had become altogether sleepless. He was himself of opinion that his labors had been too severe for his time of life, and had sometimes feared that the power to continue them would desert him before his task should be ended. A catarrh to which he had been subject, had, by some injudicious prescription, been converted into an asthma, and the asthma, according to the testimony of his physician, Dr. Peters, one of the most attentive and assiduous of his profession, was at length accompanied by an enlargement of the heart. This disease ended in the usual way by a sudden dissolution. On the 28th of November last, in the evening, he had bidden the family good night in his usual kind manner, and had withdrawn to his room, attended by one of his nieces carrying his medicines, when he complained of a sudden feeling of intense sadness, sank immediately into her arms, and died without a struggle.

Although he had reached an age beyond which life is rarely prolonged, the news of his death was everywhere received with profound sorrow. The whole country mourned, but the grief was most deeply felt in his immediate neighborhood; the little children wept for the loss of their good friend. When the day of his funeral arrived the people gathered far and near to attend it; this capital poured forth its citizens; the trains on the railway were crowded, and a multitude, like a mass meeting, but reverently silent, moved through the streets of the neighboring village, which had been dressed in the emblems of mourning, and clustered about the church and burial-ground. It was the first day of December; the pleasant Indian Summer of our climate had been prolonged far beyond its usual date; the sun shone with his softest splendor; and the elements were hushed into a perfect calm; it was like one of the blandest days of October. The hills and forests, the meadows and waters which Irving had loved seemed listening, in that quiet atmosphere, as the solemn funeral service was read. It was read over the remains of one whose life had well prepared his spirit for its new stage of being. Irving did not aspire to be a theologian, but his heart was deeply penetrated with the better part of religion, and he had sought humbly to imitate the example of the Great Teacher of our faith.

That amiable character which makes itself so manifest in the writings of Irving, was seen in all his daily actions. He was ever ready to do kind offices, tender of the feelings of others, careful just, but ever leaning to the merciful side of justice, averse from strife, and so modest that the world never ceased to wonder how it should have happened that one so much praised should have gained so little assurance. He envied no man's success, he sought to detract from no man's merits, but he was acutely sensitive both to praise and to blame—sensitive to such a degree that an unfavorable criticism of any of his works would almost persuade him that they were as worthless as the critic represented them. He thought so little of himself that he could never comprehend why it was that he should be the object of curiosity or reverence.

From the time that he began the composition of the *Sketch Book* his whole life was the life of an author. His habits of composition were, however, by no means regular. When he was in the vein, the periods would literally stream from his pen; at other times he would scarcely write anything. For two years after the failure of his brothers at Liverpool, he found it almost impossible to write a line. He was throughout life an early riser, and when in the mood, would write all the morning and till late in the day, wholly engrossed with his subject. In the evening he was ready for any cheerful pastime, in which he took part with an animation almost amounting to high spirits. These intervals of excitement and intense labor, sometimes lasting for weeks, were succeeded by languor, and at times by depression of spirits, and for months the pen would lie untouched; even to answer a letter at those times, was an irksome task.

In the evening he wrote but very rarely, knowing—so, at least, I infer—that no habit makes severer demands upon the nervous system than this. It was owing, I doubt not to this prudent husbanding of his powers, along with his somewhat abstinent habits and the exercise which he took every day, that he was able to preserve unimpaired to so late a period the faculties employed in original composition. He had been a vigorous walker and a fearless rider, and in his declining years he drove out daily, not only for the sake of the open air and motion, but to refresh his mind with the aspect of nature. One of his favorite recreations was listening to music, of which he was an indulgent critic, and he contrived to be pleased and soothed by strains less artfully modulated than fastidious ears are apt to require.

His facility in writing and the charm of his style were owing to very early practice, the reading of good authors and the native elegance of his mind, and not, in my opinion, owing to any special study of the graces of manner or any anxious care in the use of terms and phrases. Words and combinations of words are sometimes found in his writings to which a fastidious taste might object; but these do not prevent his style from being one of the most agreeable in the whole range of our literature. It is transparent as the light, sweetly modulated, unaffected, the native expression of a fertile fancy, a benignant temper, and a mind which, delighting in the noble and beautiful, turned involuntarily away from their opposites. His peculiar humor was, in a great measure, the offspring of this constitution of his mind. This "fanciful playing with common things," as Mr. Dana calls it, is never coarse—never tainted with grossness, and always in harmony with our better sympathies. It not only tinged his writings, but overflowed in his delightful conversation.

I have thus set before you, my friends, with such measure of ability as I possess, a rapid and imperfect sketch of the life and genius of Washington Irving. Other hands will yet give the world a bolder, a more vivid and exact, a more distinctive portraiture. In the meantime, when I consider for how many years he stood before the world as an author with a still increasing fame—half a century in this most changeful of centuries—I cannot hesitate to predict for him a deathless renown. Since he began to write empires have risen and passed away; mighty captains have appeared on the stage of the world, performed their part, and been called to their account; wars have been fought and ended, which have changed the destinies of the human race. New arts have been invented and adopted, and have pushed the old out of use; the household economy of half mankind has undergone a revolution. Science has learned a new dialect and forgotten the old; the chemist of 1809 would be a vain babbler among his brethren of the present day, and would in turn become bewildered in the attempt to understand them. Nation utters speech to nation in words that pass from realm to realm with the speed of light. Distant countries have been made neighbors; the Atlantic Ocean has become a narrow frith, and the Old World and the New shake hands across it; the East and the West look in at each other's windows. The new inventions bring new calamities, and men perish in crowds by the recoil of their own devices. War has learned more frightful modes of havoc, and armed himself with deadlier weapons; armies are borne to the battle-field on the wings of the wind, and dashed against each other and destroyed with infinite bloodshed. We grow giddy with these rapid and ceaseless mutations: the earth seems to reel under our feet, and we turn to those who write like Irving for some assurance that we are still in the same world into which we were born; we read and are quieted and consoled. In his pages we see that the language of the heart never becomes obsolete; that Truth and Good and Beauty, the offspring of God, are not subject to the changes which beset the inventions of men. We become satisfied that his whose works were the delight of our fathers, and are still ours, will be read with the same pleasure by those who come after us.

If it were becoming at this time and in this assembly to address our departed friend as if in his immediate presence, I would say: Farewell, thou who hast entered into the rest prepared, from the foundation of the world, for serene and gentle spirits like thine. Farewell, happy in thy life, happy in thy death, happier in the reward to which that death was the assured passage; fortunate in attracting the admiration of the world to thy beautiful writings; still more fortunate in having written nothing which did not tend to promote the reign of magnanimous forbearance and generous sympathies among thy fellow-men. The brightness of that enduring fame which thou hast won on earth is but a shadowy symbol of that glory to which thou hast been admitted in the world beyond the grave. Thy errand upon earth was an errand of peace and good-will to men, and thou art now in a region where hatred and strife never enter, and where the harmonious activity of those who inhabit it acknowledges no impulse less noble or less pure than that of love.

* H. T. Tuckerman.

† G. W. Greene—*Biographical Studies.*

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Plain Questions and Answers.

A CONVERSATION BETWEEN A PASTOR AND HIS DEACON.

DEACON—Most happy am I to meet you, my friend; and at this hour, when we can have a full and candid interchange of views upon a subject which to me is of deep and abiding interest. Like you, I have for years been an ardent friend of the American Tract Society, have loved its great principle of catholic union, have admired its work, had unbounded confidence in its Executive Committee and officers, have prayed for God's blessing upon it, and rejoiced in its large success; but during these last years I have heard and read so many complaints against it, that I confess my confidence is shaken; and as another society is proposing to carry forward the work which it is said the American Tract Society at New-York fails to perform, I have thought it might be best to leave the national society and give the other organization my funds, sympathies and prayers. As you understand the whole subject, will you candidly answer my questions, and if possible remove my difficulties?

PASTOR—Glad I am that you have introduced this subject, and as I esteem it one of deep and vital interest to our Church, our country and our common Christianity, I will most cheerfully answer questions, and remove difficulties so far as I may be able. You will not forget that it takes much less time to ask than to answer questions. What are the points upon which your mind labors?

DEACON—I have difficulties respecting *the catholic basis upon which the Society was originally formed, and how far it ought to publish upon the question of Slavery.* There are questions also as to *the changing of books, the late Anniversaries, and the withdrawal of the Branch at Boston.*

CONSTITUTIONAL BASIS.

First, let me ask what was the *original design* of the founders of this and the other Union societies which have constituted so marked a feature of the Christianity of our country for the last forty years?—for if we can fully catch the spirit of those great souls who laid in prayer and faith, and tears and toil, the foundations of the American Bible, Tract, Sunday School and kindred Societies, we shall be likely to judge more fairly of some of the difficult questions now arising.

PASTOR—Happily the Burders, Bogues, Fullers, Worcesters, Dwights, Ralstons, Masons, Milnors, and other founders of these Catholic societies, have left a record of their aim and work which cannot be misread. Their hearts burned with love to Christ. They longed to save souls for Christ's sake. Their great design in forming these societies was to win sinners from the ways of death; and for this one paramount and all-absorbing object they resolved to hold in abeyance points upon which those who were to cooperate were not agreed, that they might with the greater power and one voice plead with sinners to return to God. The American Tract Society had never been formed but for this one work; and when it ceases to labor for the salvation of the lost, it will have forgotten its first great and only design. Let us keep this in view as we advance.

DEACON—Do you believe, then, that the principles upon which the Society was formed, which are embodied in its Constitution, will not allow the Executive Committee to speak out boldly and fearlessly its sentiments upon all important subjects?

PASTOR—Have you ever supposed that a national union Tract Society could speak out upon all important subjects?

DEACON—No; denominational peculiarities are evidently to be avoided, such as baptism, orders in the ministry, and modes of Church government; and these are doubtless important matters.

PASTOR—And why avoid denominational peculiarities?

DEACON—Plainly because thus alone will you preserve the principle of harmony upon which the Constitution itself is based, and be able to work for the salvation of souls as a Union Society.

PASTOR—There are then *some* important subjects upon which the Society may not speak, and this for the sake of peace and usefulness.

DEACON—Yes; denominational subjects.

PASTOR—Are there not other than denominational subjects, such as politics or Slavery, the discussion of which might destroy harmony?

DEACON—Perhaps so? but does the Constitution forbid these?

PASTOR—*The principle upon which it is based does*, unless there is agreement upon them. In fact, my friend, the defining article of the Constitution says nothing about denominational peculiarities. It speaks of evangelical Christians as Christians, and not as denominations, and forbids discussion upon all topics which would foment division among good men. The Society is not composed of denominations, but individuals; and the limitation of its organic law affects equally *all controverted subjects*, whether denominational or not.

DEACON—But is not the Church bound to declare *the whole truth?*

PASTOR—The Tract Society is not a Church, but a voluntary combination of individuals to do a specific and limited work—a work most carefully defined. She never proposed to declare all that you or I might think truth, upon every subject, or even upon every important subject.

DEACON—Would you, then, forbid the Society to utter its teachings upon doubtful and disputed questions in doctrines and morals?

PASTOR—Assuredly. It was created for no such purpose. Its great work is "to diffuse a knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ as a Redeemer of sinners," and thus to save sinners, and promote true godliness among men.

DEACON—But has not the Committee forgotten its great work, and spent its strength upon the disputed questions of temperance, dancing, and the use of tobacco?

PASTOR—By no means. The great body of its issues are upon the one theme—a thousand variations upon the one key-note—"Christ, and Him Crucified;" while upon collateral themes, they have published but little, and only that which in their judgment was calculated to receive the approval of good men; upon dancing and tobacco, scarcely more than a solitary tract each, taking such ground as all have approved, so far as I have ever heard. I do not affirm that Christians fully *conform* to the teachings of the Society upon all subjects, any more than you would claim full conformity to the instructions of the sacred Bible in your daily life, although you approve heartily of those instructions.

DEACON—Do you then affirm that the Society can publish only that, whether it be doctrine or precept, denominational or otherwise, which, in the judgment of the Committee, will meet the approval of the great body of good men, and will promise usefulness?

PASTOR—I affirm exactly that.

DEACON—How can the Committee decide what will probably meet that approval?

PASTOR—Composed as it is of members of different denominations, each of whom will naturally protect the interests of his own church, and having access to all the publications of the various Evangelical churches, the Committee is not likely to err; but if it should, and issue a book not meeting general approval, or failing to be useful, it can only withdraw it.

DEACON—Suppose the Committee, upon examining a given book, have reached the conclusion that it will meet the approbation of Evangelical Christians, *of what else must they be assured before they are justified in its publication?*

PASTOR—*That it is important truth, adapted to be useful, and to be widely circulated.* The Society was formed to save souls by the circulation of religious truth.

DEACON—And who decides what shall be published?

PASTOR—The Publishing Committee alone—for this it was created.

DEACON—Has the membership of the Society then no power in the case?

PASTOR—Yes, all power. The Society can, through the action of its Board, change its Publishing Committee, but it cannot constitutionally, *by a direct vote of the Society*, compel its Publishing Committee to do what their conscience forbids. To force them to do this is, my friend, the one aim in which opposition is concentrated. The Publishing and Executive Committee, and the great body of the Society, feel *conscientiously bound not to violate its fundamental principle of Christian union*, on which every donation and legacy have been received; and partisans are pressing them to such violation.

DEACON—Is not this strict construction as to the limits of the Constitution, and the duty of the Publishing Committee, a new thing with the Executive, called into being to meet an exigency?

PASTOR—No, verily. They have acted upon it from the beginning; nor could the Society have existed one year on any other interpretation.

DEACON—I confess I see not how harmony can be preserved upon any other principle. But does not this suggest the inquiry: Is it desirable to have a Society based on such principles of union?

PASTOR—I am a little surprised that *you* should raise such an inquiry—you who have heartily sustained the Society on this basis for thirty years, have marked its progress, and rejoiced in its labors, so signally sealed by the blessing of the Spirit. Its power to preach the Gospel of the grace of God to millions of the lost, was thought in the outset to be power enough; and when it was seen that evangelical Christians of all names could meet upon this basis, and heartily join in one effort of evangelism, there were joyful gratulations and many thanksgivings that the several members of Christ's house were becoming one. Is the union of Christians any the less desirable now? Are not the reasons for unity, in faith and action, increasing in number and potency constantly as the day of Christ draweth on? Is not the hour approaching when the prayer of our blessed Lord will be answered, "*That they all may be one?*" And can you at this late day, after seeing the glorious results with which God has for thirty-five years crowned this union Society, raise the inquiry, Should it exist? There is no less need for its existence now than at any former time. The waste places are as numerous, the souls of the poor and destitute as precious, its facilities for supplying them with the provisions of the Gospel as great, and the blessing of God upon its work as rich and precious as ever; nor will its work be done until the neglected masses of our own land, of this continent, of heathen nations, have heard the tidings of peace.

SLAVERY.

DEACON—While I cannot but assent to the basis of the Society as you have explained it, and must give renewed thanks to God for the good done by this agency, there is one point upon which I have great difficulty. I regard SLAVERY as a system of enormous wrong, as indeed the "sum of all villainies," and slaveholders are fearfully sinful while sustaining that relation; and I shudder in view of the evils which arise out of the system, the separation of husbands and wives, parents and children, and cruelty and oppression in all their forms, and I wish the Society to speak out against these enormities in stirring language.

PASTOR—Upon some of the points you have just now made there is no agreement among Evangelical Christians. Do you wish the Committee to speak on these disagreed points?

DEACON—No, certainly not. But all do agree, I suppose, that great evils and vices arise out of the system, and that oppression is at least very often connected with it. Why cannot the Society utter its denunciations against these *evils* and that *oppression* as the Bible does?

PASTOR—Precisely this the Society is doing, in an edition of the Bible with notes and practical instructions, scattered over the whole land, North and South, so that whatever denunciations the Bible contains, the Society utters. Still more, there is not an evil arising out of, or connected with Slavery, or any other institution, which these publications do not repeatedly and plainly condemn, and against which, lift up a voice of earnest rebuke.

DEACON—True, but do the works of the Society *trace these evils to the system of American Slavery, and show the wickedness of those implicated in that system?*

PASTOR—No, the Society has never indulged in criminations against the persons who may be implicated in the system. They have not felt that this was the way to win and convert. They find no example in the conduct of Christ and his Apostles to encourage them in such denunciation. Inspired writers give a fearful list of the works of the flesh, and declare that those who do such things cannot inherit the kingdom of Heaven; but they nowhere trace these vices to the system of Slavery as their cause, but rather trace all sin to a depraved heart. Nor does the angry and partisan spirit in which this subject is often discussed tend to aught else than bitterness and alienation between brethren.

DEACON—But has the Committee done all it should? Has not a new exigency arisen in which the great body of Evangelical Christians of the South, who once condemned the system of Slavery, now defend it as just and scriptural, thus calling for a more distinct and unambiguous testimony from the North?

PASTOR—If that were so, it would only show that more clearly the impossibility of the Tract Society, which is neither a Northern nor Southern institution, giving its testimony upon a point where Christians disagree. But this does not prevent any member of the Tract Society from giving his testimony in any way he sees fit—as a man by daily conversation, as a citizen by his vote, as a politician by influencing the action of parties; as a member of an Anti-Slavery Society, he can, if he choose, bear his testimony. Suppose the Committee should undertake to utter a testimony upon this subject, would it be of any special value? Testimony against a sin is valuable in proportion as it carries moral weight, and comes to the consciences of those reproved as authoritative. For whose benefit is this testimony now invoked? Is it not as a reproof to the South, to slaveholders and their defenders, by Northern men, upon a subject of which the South think the North is greatly ignorant, or deeply prejudiced? Would a testimony uttered by such a body, in present circumstances, have any moral power over the consciences of the South? You ask the Committee to utter a testimony against Slavery in the midst of heated political and sectional discussions, when you know it would have almost no moral weight whatever; and this, too, when such utterance as would at all satisfy you would rend the Society in pieces, and inevitably and speedily close fifteen States to all its laborers. You would sacrifice and crush out the immense work of evangelization now carried forward by hundreds of colporteurs in those States, for an imaginary good to result from a conflicting or feeble testimony.

DEACON—Is this certain? Has not the other Society borne its testimony?

PASTOR—Yes, feebly, and its testimony is despised and trampled under foot, its witnesses imprisoned or driven out of the States needing the testimony, and its power to preach the Gospel to ten millions of our brethren, eight millions of whom are guiltless of slavery, lost, utterly lost. Was this Christian wisdom or blind misguidance?

DEACON—Is it not often said, "Do your duty, whatever the consequences?"

PASTOR—A truthful maxim, blindly quoted. What is duty, is the question. Every individual, in meditating an important act, should seek an affirmative answer to these three questions: Is my motive pure and right? Is the act itself sinless? Is the probable consequence such as God will approve? The *probable consequence* of an act, unless it be one plainly commanded in the Bible, is an important element to be considered in determining the question of duty. The *probable*, nay, the *certain consequence* of such a testimony as many have demanded, would be the expulsion of the Society's colporteurs and publications from a wide and needy field.

DEACON—I admit it. But ought not the Society to bear its testimony against the sin of slaveholding, even if the certain consequence would be the expulsion of its colporteurs and publications from the Southern and Southwestern States?

PASTOR—Assuredly not. The Society do now preach *the whole Gospel*, North, South, East and West, in its preciousness and completeness, and the Committee have no right to withdraw the Gospel from millions of the perishing for the sake of a disputed testimony. They are right in believing that the "*word of God* is quick and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart;" and when they have hundreds of colporteurs distributing that living, powerful, piercing, dividing, discerning word of God, throughout the South, it would be not simply folly, but deep wickedness to adopt a course that would exclude them from that wide missionary field. While a few extremists may claim that all evangelizing agencies should be withdrawn from the South, love for souls, the example of Christ in laboring among the needy, and the command, "Go ye into *all* the world," forbid the American Tract Society to yield to such a claim. The Committee dare not assume such a responsibility.

DEACON—Are not the Committee then afraid to offend the South?

PASTOR—No, they fear to offend God. The Committee are intelligent and conscientious men, and do what they esteem duty, as little influenced by fear of the South as by denunciations from the North.

DEACON—But is it not frequently intimated, and by ministers of the Gospel, too, that the Committee meanly and cringingly bowed to the mandate of "the slave-driver when he cracked his whip so nimbly?"

PASTOR—Yes, and it was once said of the Committee's Master, "He is a glutton and a wine-bibber." As the blessed Jesus forgave his slanderers, I cannot but hope he will forgive these slanderers of his own faithful servants, who are thus charged with unmanly cowardice for doing what their conscience, their judgment, the Constitution of the Society, and love to the souls of the slaves require of them.

DEACON—Would you leave the impression that the Constitution forbids any utterance against the evils which arise out of Slavery, because the subject is an exciting and disputed one; and because upon some points there is not yet a consent?

PASTOR—By no means. I have not said, nor has the Committee, that it should keep silent upon acknowledged evils. There are certain evils arising out of Slavery which all evangelical Christians agree in condemning; and there are also certain aspects of the whole subject of Slavery which are in earnest controversy between as good men as the land contains. The former the Society may deal with, the latter not. Neither the Constitution nor Christian expediency counsels silence upon agreed evils. The Committee speaks in ten thousand voices against these, and against all sin, and in the way it judges most likely to do good. The Committee doubtless believe that a full and earnest preaching of the Gospel of Christ, as contained and preached in the New Testament, is the grand agency for eradicating the evils which afflict humanity, elevating society, and saving the soul. In that belief, if I mistake not, you agree with them.

DEACON—Most heartily! If I understand you then, the Committee are governed by precisely the same principle in dealing with this subject as with all others, namely, *to publish without fear or favor whatever in their judgment will do good, and receive the approbation of the great body of good men.* If that is their position it is right, and must be maintained.

PASTOR—Such is precisely their position to-day, and has been from the hour the Society started on its heaven-blessed mission.

DEACON—But did not the report of the Committee of fifteen *instruct* the Publishing Committee to publish on Slavery?

PASTOR—No, Sir. That Committee was not appointed to instruct, nor did they assume any such prerogative. They expressed the opinion that certain duties and evils connected with Slavery should be discussed, and cautioned the Committee so to do it as to promote the widest and best usefulness of the Society throughout our whole country.

DEACON—How far has this been found practicable?

PASTOR—For a full explanation of the course of the Executive Committee in this whole matter, I would refer you to their Special Report, presented to and adopted by the Society in 1858, showing that the Publishing Committee regarded the report of the Committee of fifteen, taken as a whole, as *not permitting* them to publish on Slavery what would sunder the Society by alienating the whole Southern and Southwestern States. This document may be found in the Annual Report for 1858, and whoever would accurately understand the existing facts would do well attentively to examine it.

DEACON—Has the Society, then, fully indorsed the course of the Executive Committee in this matter?

PASTOR—Most emphatically.

REVISING AND ABRIDGING BOOKS.

DEACON—I notice frequent complaints against the Publishing Committee for its manner of revising books. Will you state plainly the principles by which the Committee is governed in preparing works for the press?

PASTOR—By the same principles which govern other religious publishers, who print books only to do good. They assure us that they feel deeply the responsibility and difficulty of preparing publications adapted to the highest usefulness. While they will do no injustice to authors, they will not issue a sentence which they believe might mislead one soul. All works of *living authors* are issued under their own sanction; and in no case is a *deceased author* made to convey an idea not his own, and no change is made which it is not supposed the author would approve for the Society's circulation, could he be consulted. And this accords with all *authorized and established usage.* Not a small part of the books which constitute the libraries of the world; which are in daily use in our schools, academies, and colleges; which are issued by Boards of Publication, ecclesiastical, voluntary, religious, literary and scientific, have been revised and abridged substantially on the above principles. Dr. LEONARD BACON, in speaking of revisions, gives this rule: "It is well in publishing any book to eschew whatever there may be in it calculated to beget trouble, and the retention of which might do no good." Perhaps this rule would give too wide liberty to a Publishing Committee. Revisions must be made carefully and wisely, with rigid justice to the author and the community, and when made, distinctly announced. The idea that everything once published, however voluminous, can be reissued only in editions *absolutely entire*, is held intelligently by no one. It would lock up vast stores of knowledge from millions of men; it would attribute to deceased Christian writers a pride of authorship above a desire of usefulness; it would forbid a living author to change his own works in new editions; it would convict almost every Christian denomination among us of official wrong in issues they have sanctioned; especially would it banish from most of our Churches their cherished Psalm and hymn books.* Is this a satisfactory statement?

DEACON—Yes, if the Committee are governed by these principles; but have I not recently read an assault upon them, for supposed violations of these principles in the omission of certain phrases about Slavery from a tract of LEGH RICHMOND?

PASTOR—I suppose you have. Charges against good and true men are very recklessly made by an irresponsible Press in these days. Look a moment at this case. The Committee is charged with mutilating "LEGH RICHMOND'S tract." The fact is, that tract was abridged and published by the New-England Tract Society in 1815, ten years before the National Society at New-York had an existence; and this "suppression," "mutilation," and "evasive silence," over which this ardent advocate of the Boston Society grows grandly indignant, was done *by the excellent Committee of the New-England Society forty-five years ago!* When the Boston Society became a branch of the American Tract Society at New-York in 1825, it handed over to the National institution as one of its works this "mutilated" tract, for which "mutilation" the New-York Committee is at this late day called to account! Shame upon the ignorance or disingenuousness which could pen such a charge!

DEACON—Does not this same article, after charging the Committee with "mutilations" which it seems they never made, also affirm that the Society has issued for years, in a volume, this tract of LEGH RICHMOND *unabridged*, retaining its testimony against the Slave-trade, and the evils and wrongs of the system?

PASTOR—Yes, it does so affirm.

DEACON—But have not the paper containing this article, and other papers and speakers, affirmed for years that the Committee *utterly refuse to print one word of testimony against the system; that they will not publish the Word of God upon it; that they strike out every word relating to the subject from all their books?*

PASTOR—Yes; such statements have been made a thousand times.

DEACON—Will you then, my dear pastor, explain how a religious paper, or a Christian man, can for years repeat a statement palpably erroneous, and then voluntarily come forward and disprove that statement by quotations from the books which were in his hands all the while, without a public acknowledgement of his error?

PASTOR—Such an acknowledgement is just what a Christian man, *repenting of his wrong*, ought to make.

DEACON—But there is no evidence that he repents of his wrong; and I must ask you to explain why he labors to display in *italics* and CAPITALS the strongest testimony against Slavery found in LEGH RICHMOND, and even mutilates a sentence and changes the punctuation to give it a point the author never meant?

PASTOR—Even sensible and good men sometimes do unaccountable things. This assault upon the Committee is but a specimen of the injustice reiterated almost weekly by *quasi* religious papers of the North. The Committee are censured for issuing new editions of *Isabella Graham* and *Mary Lyon* precisely in the form their authors condensed them, and wished to hand them down to posterity. If authors have no liberty freely to prepare and issue good works according to their own best judgment, who is more a slave than they? Those italics and capitals seem intended to excite the South against the Society, and thus to expel its laborers and books from the Slave States—but it is not for me to charge the writer of that article with such a purpose.

DEACON—Have I not seen a statement implying that the Committee have within a few years carefully examined all books published by them, and excluded everything bearing upon the subject of Slavery?

PASTOR—If so, the implication is totally untrue. No change in reference to this subject has been made in the Society's stereotype plates.

DEACON—The Publishing Committee, acting upon the principles you have stated, will not err in the matter of revising books. Upon that point I rest: but I have some questions as to

THE LATE ANNIVERSARIES.

If I am rightly informed, the Committee took the ground at the last anniversary that the members of the Society had no power in directing the expenditures of the Society's funds; that as a trust they must be administered according to the Constitution, uninfluenced by the wishes of this or that member, or even by a vote of the whole Society assembled; in short, that the Society has no control over its funds and servants.

PASTOR—You have been sadly misinformed. The Committee took no such ground, nor any ground upon that subject. A distinguished legal gentleman, *in opposing a motion to instruct the Publishing Committee what to publish*, made a speech to show that trust funds must be administered by the legal trustees according to law; that the popular body could elect a Board, and the Board elect the Committee; but that the popular body could not, by a direct vote *en masse*, constrain the Committee to publish against their views of duty. No truer position was ever taken.

DEACON—Has the Society, then, all necessary power to control its funds?

PASTOR—Certainly, by changing the Committee through the action of the Board of Directors.

DEACON—If, then, the Society *is* dissatisfied with its Executive, as has often been said, why has it not removed them?

PASTOR—The truth lies here, my friend: the Society as a whole, as shown by the cooperation of its members throughout the country, is not dissatisfied. Some persons themselves, by their constant talking, that the Society is with them; but when the Society meets, it sustains the Executive, and frowns upon these persistent agitators.

DEACON—Why call them persistent agitators?

PASTOR—They are such. The Society has repeatedly pronounced against them; they have withdrawn from all support of the Society, or fellowship with it; they war against every distinctive feature of its work, and strive unceasingly to alienate its funds.

DEACON—But these men are members of the Society; have they not the *right* of free speech, and should they not be protected in the exercise of their rights?

PASTOR—Technically, I suppose any one man has a "*right*" to talk all the day if he desires it; but if the Society were determined not to hear him, I know not how you could protect him in his "right." There certainly is a point beyond which Christian propriety, not to say common courtesy, forbids any man to go in forcing his opinions upon the attention of others. Those dissatisfied with the course of the Executive Committee have, not only through the papers and the pulpit, and in public meetings, urged their objections, but have destroyed that delightful spirit of harmony and Christian union which had from the beginning characterized the Society's anniversaries; have interrupted the religious services of the day, and sent deep pain to the hearts of thousands who love this mode of serving Christ. Comes there no end to this unseemly course.

DEACON—Did not the Committee at the last anniversary gag free speech, and shout down opposing speakers?

PASTOR—No, Sir; the Committee did no such thing, nor did it aid or abet any such thing; but sat quietly, having no power to control a thousand men rendered indignant by this persistent agitation.

DEACON—True enough, the *Committee* should not be held responsible; but did not the majority shamefully gag the minority?

PASTOR—Majorities, especially if large, are apt to exercise their power, and if indignant somewhat strongly; yet in this case I think the majority was strangely tolerant.

tainly not a very great one. I find on their catalogue only four or five small publications on that subject, to all of which I believe friends of the Boston Society have raised serious objections; nor do I suppose they are called for to any considerable extent even in New-England.

DEACON—Why should this be, when the subject is one of such deep interest to New-England people, and of such acknowledged importance?

PASTOR—Partly because New-England is already surfeited with Anti-Slavery literature; partly because such utterances as e union Tract Society can make must be tame and spiritless, compared with the spicy and fiery issues of the Anti-Slavery Press; and partly from the incongruity of a Society established to print devotional and soul-saving truth becoming implicated in partisan controversy.

DEACON—If the Boston Branch withdrew "*on account of Slavery*," as I notice one of its Committee has publicly declared, should they not devote their main strength to that subject?

PASTOR—This is for them to judge.

DEACON—Well, is it true that, falling under the Anti-Slavery ban, they have drawn off from the national institution the great body of its friends and supporters in the North and West, as we are told?

PASTOR—Far from it. Some good and able men have become its advocates, and many faithful and praying Christian men and women throughout the North have had their minds poisoned by partisan statements and heated appeals. Yet the National Society seems to have as many and as liberal friends as ever it had. Christians are increasing in the land, as the result of glorious revivals, and the broad platform of the American Tract Society attracts thousands of large-hearted and Union-loving Christians to its noble work. Many true Anti-Slavery Christians, who at first thought the Boston Branch right, and the National Society wrong, *now see* that if the poor slaves of the South, and the millions of destitute whites there, are to have the gospel through this agency at all, it must be from the National Society, and they are rallying with renewed zeal to its aid. They are not willing to give up the South, with its ten million souls, as a field for colporteur effort, because among them may be found three or four hundred thousand slaveholders. Is it wise, right, Christ-like, or common sense even, to refuse the gospel to four million slaves, because you may think they have very wicked masters?

MESSENGER AND CHILD'S PAPER.

DEACON—Another point. Is it true that the Boston Branch, in withdrawing from the national Society, attempted to supplant the *American Messenger* and *Child's Paper* by organs of their own, refusing to give a copy of the list of subscribers to the New-York Society until the last day of the year, when it was of comparatively little value?

PASTOR—Yes. The facts I understand to be these—as a matter of history they should be recorded: While the Boston Society was yet a branch of the national Society a paper was projected, the proof of which I am informed was almost an exact counterpart of the *Messenger* in name, size, and general appearance, and designed to be sent to the subscribers of the *Messenger*.

DEACON—Was that scheme actually carried through?

PASTOR—No, for special reasons the plan was changed. As to the list of subscribers I may add that the Committee at New-York, feeling that it had a moral, if not a technical right to a list of the subscribers to its own periodicals, asked for such a list. In July, 1859, they made a respectful request for it; again in October they appealed to their brethren, and still again in November. At the end of the year it was sent.

DEACON—Was not the Boston Branch, after its withdrawal, compelled to establish papers of its own because the national Society refused to allow it to circulate the *Messenger* and *Child's Paper*?

PASTOR—The national Society never refused to allow them to circulate the *Messenger* and *Child's Paper*; but to the present time supply these papers to that Society on the same terms as to other societies not auxiliary.

DEACON—Have the New-York Committee acted justly and kindly with their seceding brethren of the Boston Society?

PASTOR—More than justly and kindly; with true generosity continuing to them for eighteen months after they ceased to coöperate as a branch the same large discounts on all their publications which were allowed when they were vigorously coöperating with the National Society, and paying to it their surplus funds.

CAN THERE BE FUTURE PEACE?

DEACON—Is it possible, think you, for both Societies to occupy the same field and be at peace?

PASTOR—That depends mainly upon the policy of the Boston Society. The Catholic Society, which for thirty-five years has labored for the glory of Christ over the whole land, which is sustained by Christians of many denominations, which has a peaceful character, and has ever pursued a conciliatory course towards assailants, is not likely to change its principles, or depart from its uniform course. The other institution is, in its present form, young, sustained chiefly by, one denomination, the Congregational, and as it separated on account of Slavery, is in danger of becoming local, sectional and denominational in character. Thus far the paths of the two Societies have been divergent; but if the advocates of the Boston Society, in their speeches and writings, will cease their attacks upon the National institution, and especially if its Committee will forget that it "separated on account of Slavery," and will labor to save souls in the spirit of Christ, there is work enough and room enough for both Societies.

DEACON—What are the specific differences between the two Societies in *object*, and in the *modes of working*?

PASTOR—The *object* is ostensibly the same, though the new enterprise has spent much of its strength thus far in attempting to displace the national Society from the confidence of its friends, instead of giving itself to purely evangelical labors. As to the *modes of working* to be pursued, the utterances of the organs and friends of the Boston Society justify me in presenting the following contrast: The *national* Society will pursue its work over the whole country; the other Society can labor only in Northern States. The *national* being furnished with a house and printing facilities free of rent, by an original donation in New-York of $25,000, carefully husbanded and economically managed, will continue to print books at the cheapest possible rates, and scatter them broadcast over the land by benevolent agencies; the other, not having such facilities, cannot furnish so cheap a religious literature, or convey it so widely to the destitute. The *national* has a series of works on its catalogue unsurpassed for fervor of devotion, scriptural truth, directness of appeal, condensation of thought, and adaptation to the wants of the fallen race, books and tracts, numbering some 2,400, which have been blessed in the conversion of thousands; the other has as yet but a comparatively small list. Of the character of their new books and tracts I am not able to speak. I know they say much of "live books," "books for the times," and so on; but I do not expect them to secure books more instinct with spiritual life, or better adapted to prepare men for eternity, than the library of the national Society contains. The national has a most admirable system of colportage, employing some five hundred men, who go out into the highways and hedges of the whole land, and carry these invaluable works to the habitations of the poor and careless, and supply them; the other has very few such laborers, I believe—and, indeed, some of the leading minds in that Society speak slightingly of the whole system of colportage.

DEACON—Will you please give me in a few words your opinion of the Colporteur system? for I have noticed an evident intention to destroy the confidence of the Christian community in the enterprise.

PASTOR—The necessity for such an agency is demonstrated in the admitted fact that not far from one-third of the adult population of our whole land are neglecters of the means of grace, as furnished by the churches, and must be reached, if at all, by an aggressive and ubiquitous agency like this. The efficiency of the system is seen in the fact that one colporteur can visit annually ten thousand souls, comprised in two thousand families, pray in each family, and tell its members of Christ and His claims upon them; can distribute two thousand volumes of those precious works on which such Divine blessing rests; and in his tireless visits from house to house can exert ten thousand influences for God, of which no record ever appears on earth. The results of this wide-spread evangelism I have followed in the records of the Society from year to year with increasing pleasure and unwavering confidence, especially since the personal examination I have made of the actual working of the system. That all this work can be done, and all these influences sent forth on their endless mission, at a cost of two or three hundred dollars a year, would seem to demonstrate its economy on the coldest commercial principles. But, my good brother, it is almost trifling to look at the question in this light. Colportage was commenced as a benevolent spiritual work; it has been prosecuted ever since as a benevolent and spiritual work; and, unless benevolent funds are furnished it cannot be continued. Scores, even hundreds of the colporteurs, in the more needy fields, spend the whole amount of their sales to meet their salary and expenses. Of course, it costs money to carry forward the system; and money will be supplied as good men see the spiritual nature of this aggressive and apostolic agency. I would our land were full of such self-denying and zealous laborers.

DEACON—I am happy to say you have removed the only difficulties which have given me any uneasiness. And now, if the union of all good men in the work of Christ is of such value as to justify the formation of this Catholic Society; if the basis of such a Society *necessarily excludes questions controverted among evangelical Christians*; if the Committee have pursued *the same course in reference to Slavery, as to every other disagreed subject*; if, in revising books with the single motive of usefulness, they adhere to *established usage*, giving full justice to the authors; if they have pursued a wise, conciliatory and magnanimous course in the anniversaries of the Society, and in reference to the withdrawal of the Boston Branch, and the *Messenger* and *Child's Paper*; and if they carry forward with increasing energy and efficiency the wide-spread and heaven-blessed system of Colportage, why should I not continue my prayers, contributions and earnest coöperation to the old, unchanged, national and Catholic American Tract Society? Must it not be, my beloved pastor, a great sin bitterly to assail such a Christian Society, whose whole aim is to save souls?

PASTOR—While I will not impeach the motives, nor judge the hearts of those who have led in this "ten years' war," it has ever seemed to me uncalled for by the facts; and its leaders have shown themselves unchastened in spirit, unguarded in their statements, unsatisfied with suitable explanations, and unappeasable in their opposition. My earnest prayer is, and I am sure it is the prayer of thousands, that He who by a gentle word calmed the troubled waves of Galilee's sea, would smile upon this sea of strife, and say, "Peace, be still." Jesus must love any Scriptural means to unite all His true children heart and hand in one beautiful, grand, glorious effort of evangelization. I would love what he loves. May all who name His name soon see eye to eye in his cause.

A LIFE DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

THE HEALTH OF NEW-YORK.

Excess of Mortality in this City—What Causes it, and How it may be Remedied.

INTERESTING REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY.

The Committee of the Assembly of this State on the Incorporation of Cities and Villages, to which was referred the bill introduced by Mr. JAQUES, entitled "An act concerning the public health of the counties of New-York, Kings and Richmond, and for other purposes," have submitted to that body an interesting and valuable report, a full synopsis of which we present to our readers, regretting that its extreme length precludes its insertion *verbatim* in our columns.

For several years past the Legislature has been memorialized by various societies and individuals of the City of New-York respecting its sanitary condition, representing that City to be subject to extraordinary sources of sickness and mortality, and asking for such alteration in the laws relating thereto as will cause them to conform to the system pursued with such good results in other places. The movement originated in the New-York Academy of Medicine, by which Association, in 1856, the Legislature was petitioned for certain modifications of the Health law. The memorial from that body expresses the opinion that

"A large portion of the annual mortality of this City results from diseases whose causes are more or less within control, but which are totally unchecked by any public administration of proper sanitary precautions, and that from this neglect, in addition to a very great and unnecessary loss of life, the City and State endure an incalculable detriment in their commercial and moral interests."

The petition was renewed the following year, but no action was taken. At length, in 1858, the public attention being more fully awakened to the subject, the Senate appointed a Committee to investigate the facts relating thereto, whose report fully sustained all the statements of the undue mortality of the City. The bill nevertheless failed to become a law.

An examination of the sanitary statistics of the City for the past year not only confirms all that has been alleged respecting the condition of its public health, but demonstrates that this is still on the descending grade. The ratio of its mortality to its population is that of one to 36.9 per annum, while in Brooklyn it is one to 40.2; in Boston, one to 48.1; in Baltimore, one to 50.2; in Providence, one to 52.9; and Philadelphia only one to 63.6. If New-York had the past year been as healthy as Philadelphia, 9,071 lives would have been saved and taking the calculation of Dr. PLAYFAIR—that for every death there are twenty-eight cases of disease—253,988 people suffered the pangs and cost of sickness which might have been avoided. An able statistician of New-York has prepared a table which shows that the excess of mortality in each Ward, over that of the same population in the State, ranges from 53 in the Second Ward to 1,608 in the Twelfth.

The same authority states that the causes which make New-York City so unhealthy have the greatest effect upon the young. In Surrey, England, 10 children in every 86 under the age of one year died; in London, 1 in every 5; in *New-York* 10 in every 26; making the mortality of children in New-York double that of London. So, also, it appears that while New-York State has the *least* mortality of any State or country of its size in the world, New-York City has the greatest of any city, large or small.

CAUSES OF EXCESSIVE MORTALITY.

The facts stated are the more surprising when we learn that this excessive amount of sickness and mortality may be attributed chiefly to the utter neglect of those public sanitary precautions and administrations whose preventive efficiency modern science has established and demonstrated. Medical men divide the public sources of disease (as distinguished from the strictly personal or individual) into two classes: 1st—Those arising from causes external to the dwelling, and, 2d—Those from causes *developed within the dwelling*. To the former class belong all such external influences as marsh miasms, and circumstances producing epidemics, such as yellow fever, &c. To the other class belong a much larger array of diseases, equally fatal and abundant in cities where hygienic measures are neglected. To the latter class is due a large proportion of the great increase of mortality of the last few years in New-York. The tables of the Senate report exhibit this fact in the most striking manner. By these tables cholera infantum exhibits an increased ratio of mortality of 250 per cent. from 1851 to 1857 over that from 1811 to 1820; cholera morbus an increased ratio of 100 per cent. in the same period over that from 1804 to 1810; diarrhœa 1,000 per cent.; dropsy of the head 600 per cent. The most striking instance, however, of the unnatural increase of disease is that of *congestion of the brain*, as will be seen by the following figures taken from the City Inspector's report:

DEATHS FROM CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN IN NEW-YORK CITY.

From 1804 to 1819 inclusive (15 years)	none
From 1820 to 1838 inclusive (18 years)	50
From 1839 to 1852 inclusive (14 years)	477
From 1853 to 1855 inclusive (3 years)	1,576

Many of the diseases enumerated in the tables referred to are the direct result of deficient ventilation and sunlight, filth of person and domicil, cellar dampness and darkness, innutritious food, foul gases, &c. It is stated that nearly 20,000 persons in the City live under ground.

In searching for the reasons of this extraordinary mortality when contrasted with that of other cities inferior in topographical and climatic position and in facilities for drainage and pure water, the answer comes from various quarters—*the almost entire absence of scientific sanitary supervision.*

The sanitary affairs of London, of Paris, of Philadelphia, Boston and other cities are supervised and directed by medical men of high standing, *and in every case* with the most salutary and economical results.

HEALTH ARRANGEMENTS OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

With these principles and their practical results in view, the Committee next ask attention to the protective health arrangements of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. In the absence of any internal sanitary supervision in the former City, there are yet in its municipal Government three separate and distinct departments appointed to exercise a care over the public health.

First—*The Board of Health*, composed of the Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen *ex-officio*.

Second—The *Commissioners of Health*, consisting of six persons.

Third—The *City Inspector's Department*, comprising the City Inspector, twenty-two Health Wardens, a Bureau of Sanitary Inspection, with twenty-two Street Inspectors, a Bureau of Records and Statistics, a Bureau of Markets, and a Bureau for the inspection of Weights and Measures.

The number of individuals thus directly and indirectly concerned in the care of the public health is about one hundred and twelve, yet the Committee show that there is not one who feels it to be required of him to use any effort whatever to check the diseases which annually carry on excess of many thousands to the grave.

The members of the Board of Health are elected without the slightest reference to sanitary matters; they are simply Aldermen and Councilmen, without a medical man among them. The duties of the Health Commissioners pertain solely to quarantine affairs and to seasons of epidemic.

"They have no power to regulate the sanitary inspection of the City. Respecting the City Inspector's Department, a late head of it declared before the Senate Committee: 'I believe that, inasmuch as this professional knowledge is in no manner connected with the duties of City Inspector, directly or indirectly, I hold it to be perfectly ridiculous to urge the idea of a medical qualification.'"

Admitting for argument's sake the correctness of the opinion expressed by the late City Inspector, that *the health laws are the most perfect for sanitary regulation of any city in the Union ever contemplated*, the question naturally arises, Why, then, is it, that the City, possessing such laws, has the heaviest proportionate mortality of all? The Committee think an answer may be found in a single fact connected with the administration of those laws—an answer shadowed forth in the testimony from which the above opinion is taken, viz.: That the execution of them has not for many years been confided to minds competent to appreciate either their nature or their value. From the year of its organization—about 1804—till 1844, the City Inspector was almost invariably possessed of a medical education. Since that period the incumbents have invariably been without the requisite medical knowledge, and soon after this change of policy took place, commenced that remarkable exodus from European States which has brought to the port of New-York over two and a half millions of people, including those from famine-stricken Ireland, with the terrible accompaniments of typhus fever and small-pox.

Another important fact relating to the City Inspector's Department must not be overlooked. Notwithstanding its duties in relation to the public health were thus neglected, yet there have been added to it, from time to time, several other functions of an entirely incongruous character. The duties of a Health Department in such a City as New-York, if properly constituted and arranged, would possess a magnitude and importance sufficient to occupy the time and talents of the best educated men to be found in the ranks of the medical profession.

OPINIONS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

The Committee think there is thus demonstrated the necessity for a thorough change in the Health Department of the City of New-York, so as to elicit a more active and intelligent supervision and execution of the important provisions of law committed to it. Should there be still in any mind a doubt of this necessity it will be removed by the perusal of the following opinions expressed by the public authorities themselves. The following paragraph is from the "Report of the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health in 1849," of which Governor MORGAN was an efficient member, and one of the signers of the report:

"The labors of your Committee during the past appalling season of sickness and death, and the awful scenes of degradation, misery and filth developed to them by their researches, have brought into full view the fact that *we have no sanitary police* worthy of the name; that we are unprotected by that watchful regard over the public health which common sense dictates to be necessary for the security of our lives, the maintenance of the City's reputation, and the preservation of the interests of the inhabitants. To no other work should the authorities address themselves more earnestly than the *establishment of a thoroughly organized medical police, at whose head should be an active and experienced medical man.*"

The following resolution was adopted and ordered to be transmitted to the Legislature by the Board of Supervisors of New-York, March 30, 1858:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, an imperative necessity exists for such improvements in the details of the City Inspector's Department and in the qualifications of its executive officers as are dictated by the modern progress of science; and that a legislative enactment to this effect would add greatly to usefulness and efficiency, and meet with the approval of the great body of our fellow-citizens. Lastly, the subject of sanitary reform in the City of New-York was brought to the notice of this Legislature by His Excellency the Governor, in his last annual message, in the following words: "I recommend to your careful attention the highly important subject of the public health, especially in the City of New-York. A considerable personal experience obtained in an official capacity during the prevalence of epidemic cholera in 1849, convinced me that the absence of scientific sanitary supervision was even then a great defect in its municipal organization." To convince the Legislature of the necessity of sanitary reform we need only give an enumeration of the occupations of the Health Wardens now in office. Of the twenty-two, one is a clerk, one, a speculator, one an emigrant runner, one a barkeeper, one a policy dealer, one a plumber, one a stone mason, two oricklayers, one a ship-carpenter, two house-carpenters, one a hatter, one a laborer, one livery-stable keeper, one a barber, three rumsellers, one a carman, one a butcher, and one, until his appointment as Health Warden, had no business or occupation."

PECUNIARY AND MORAL ECONOMY OF HEALTH MEASURES.

In the City Inspector's report for the year 1850 it is stated that the loss in that year of more than five thousand of our citizens and more than ten millions of dollars might have been prevented, had the laws of life and health, the causes of disease, and the means of prevention been more known and observed. In his report for 1851 he says further: "We had 7,340 deaths in the City of New-York in the year 1851 *which might have been prevented*. He states also that according to the rules of Mr. FARR, the Registrar-General of Great Britain, 15,040 were constantly sick during the past year unnecessarily.

The physical vigor of the people is one of the strongest defences against pauperism, bankruptcy and demoralization. From whichever way we will, we see the intimacy, we might almost say the mutual dependence of health and morals on physical serenity and political prosperity.

In the report made to the Legislature, in 1857, by a special committee appointed "to investigate the condition of tenement-houses and their occupants," we find the following:

"In one building, 110 families are gathered, some of them numbering eight or ten members, occupying one close apartment, and huddled indiscriminately in damp, foul cellars, to breathe the air of which is to inhale disease. Indeed, no language could faithfully depict the sufferings and misery witnessed even in the hurried visits paid to these hot beds of immorality, drunkenness, debauchery and disease."

Again:

"In the houses visited by your Committee, sights were presented to them alike startling and painful to behold. Young faces, haggard with want, and bearing that peculiar look of premature age imparted by early sin; peered at them from every corner; misery and vice in their most repulsive features met them at every step. Scarcely an apartment was free from disease; and the blighting curse of drunkenness had fallen upon almost every family."

There is, moreover, no Municipal Medical Board that takes legal cognizance of the mischiefs under consideration, nor an intelligent medical police to execute existing sanitary ordinances, so as to supplement the insufficiency of mere moral force."

INFLUENCE OF EMIGRATION ON MORTALITY.

The assertion is often made, and has recently been repeated in a semi-official form, that the extra mortality of New-York is due to the influx of unacclimated foreigners. To this apology for the excessive death pressure upon its population, we find answer that, however correct such allegations may have been in former years, there was no sanitary system in operation, as there should have been, to meet these emergencies; but that for the past five years the alleged causes have in a great measure ceased, though the proportionate mortality has not diminished.

While concurring in the statement of the baleful influences of the apartments into which the emigrants are thrown on arrival, the deficiencies of fresh air, &c., all these but demonstrate the necessity of a radical change in the sanitary arrangements of the health district. Let the Legislature at least make the effort at improvement, and if the experience of other and worse places is of any value, we may hope to see the pride of our State redeemed from this disgrace which now weighs heavily upon her.

THE IMPORTANCE TO THE STATE AND COUNTRY OF A SOUND CONDITION OF HEALTH IN THE DISTRICT.

A sound state of the public health in the district proposed by this bill, is a question of great importance, not only to the inhabitants of the district itself, but of scarcely less to all the rest of the State, and indeed of all the other sections of the Union, for it is the commercial centre of the State and country. The $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 worth of clothing which is there made up from the rude material and distributed throughout the land, is but one item of the long list of personal connections which the people of the country bear to the people of the district; and when it is remembered that the hands by which much of the clothing is manufactured may be covered with the pustules of the small-pox, or that it may be made up in rooms which are at the same time the workshops and chambers of people afflicted with that or some other contagious disease, it is at once seen how intimate and extensive are the interests which the whole country have in its sanitary integrity.

QUARANTINE.

While the importance of quarantine restriction against exotic diseases cannot be doubted, it is a generally admitted fact that such restrictions *alone* cannot be relied upon as sufficient, unless the local hygienic regulations, and an efficient sanitary police within the City, vigilantly guard against the localizing causes and the earliest germ of the maladies. The first great advocate of our quarantine regulations, the distinguished Dr. BIGHARN BAILEY, declared that "New-York may be rendered as healthy a City as any place under the sun; and when a more rigid sanitary police prevails, and the nuisances with which the City abounds are corrected, you will hear no more of the ravages of particular diseases."

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

The mutterings of another storm have reached us from across the Atlantic, and the cholera has appeared, though but in a single case, during the past season at quarantine. While all unnecessary alarm on this subject should be avoided, yet the plainest dictates of prudence bid us prepare for any emergency; and from the descriptions given us of the two principal portions of the proposed Health District, they were never in a condition more fitted for the easy reception and promotion of that fatal scourge against which thorough domiciliary and civic cleanliness and purification are the only safeguards.

In the opinion of the Committee no hill has ever been presented to the Legislature, based upon sounder views of public policy, or more urgently demanded by the welfare of the people, than the Health bill which we have now the honor to report for the action of the House, and we earnestly recommend its speedy passage into a law.

MECHANICS AND ENGINEERING.

Steamship Economy—Improved Iron and Steel Manufacture—Mayor Wood on Engineering—Sub-Marine Apparatus—Iron Bridges—The Best Railroad Track.

The English steamer *Thetis* is running with one quarter the coal consumed by ordinery vessels of the same power and tonnage, which is rather better protection than Government subsidies.

A Railway station indicator, for cars, has been devised by Mr. LIERNUR, of Mobile, which exhibits in each car a sign bearing the name of each next station. A projection at the side of the rail moves a rod in the car, which changes the signs in the proper order. On many lines where the officials are proverbially negligent as to calling out the names of stations, such an instrument would be especially valuable to strangers.

FOWKES' steam plow, a new and much-improved machine, on the general plan which attracted so much attention here, last season, is now building at Cincinnati, and will be ready for the coming season. It will have more power, and less weight, than the first, wrought iron being substituted for cast iron in many places. No expense will be spared to make the machine capable of thoroughly testing the value of the arrangement.

A new process of making malleable iron, or iron castings reduced to a malleable or partial wrought-iron nature, by decarbonizing them after they are cast, has been introduced successfully by Prof. EATON, at Elizabethport, N. J. The usual process is, to heat them for eight or nine days in succession, in combination with oxide of iron, the oxygen taking the carbon out of them. The new method is, to use the white oxide of *zinc*, which requires but forty hours' maintenance of heat, costs less, leaves the iron clean, and may be performed with greater accuracy. At the same time, metallic zinc distils from the oxide, and is collected by a water bath.

In exemplifying our national character, in a recent speech, Mayor WOOD told the old story about a friend "recently returned from Europe," riding in a car with a bigoted Englishman, who believed in nothing American, and particularly remarked the speed of British locomotives. When they arrived at London, the Yankee pointed out to the astonished John Bull a Norris American locomotive at the head of the train. The facts which spoil the story are: First, that no American engine has been running in England for fifteen or twenty years; second, the Norris engines taken to England (in 1837) never ran to London; third, they were made for working on heavy inclines, and never ran fast. The Norris engine of to-day is a very much improved machine, compared with the little affairs of that early time.

SUBMARINE EXPLORER.

A considerable improvement in this apparatus has been perfected by Mr. RYERSON. The diving-bell is double, the space between the two shells being filled with compressed air, which is used as required for respiration, and for regulating the ascent. There is also a spray pump, throwing in spray, which absorbs the carbonic acid breathed out by the men. The spray also gives up its air, which has, it appears, an excess of oxygen. Chemical tests show remarkable results. One sample of air, taken from a bell after being so much breathed by six persons that candles went out in it, contained 100 parts oxygen, 6 carbonic acid, 8 nitrogen, and 76 vapor. After the spray pump had worked ten minutes, the candles and breathing freshened, and the exhausted air contained 100 of oxygen, 26 carbonic acid, 1.5 nitrogen, and 72.5 aqueous vapor.

The Bessemer process of converting cast-iron while melted, fresh from the furnace, into cast-steel and wrought-iron, is, to a great extent, successful. Cast-iron has an excess of carbon, a part of which is expelled—leaving enough to constitute steel—by blowing air into the melted iron; the oxygen of the air unites with and burns out the carbon. Thus cast-steel costs very little more than cast-iron. Wrought-iron is made by burning out nearly all the carbon from the melted cast-iron, by the same process. This branch of the Bessemer process is not yet perfected. The old way of making cast-steel is to reduce the pig-iron to wrought-iron by the puddling-furnace and the refining-hammer, which expels nearly all the carbon, and then infusing fresh carbon enough to make steel of it by another and expensive process—heating the iron for days together in contact with pure carbon. The Bessemer steel is drawn down by the hammer like other steel, after casting. Its quality is excellent. Of this there is the most abundant evidence. It is strange that the improvement is not adopted in this country, especially since it is an established branch of manufacture, both in England and on the Continent. Some such process as this—substituting a cheap chemical operation for expensive labor—would render us independent of the world in the supply of iron and steel.

IMPROVED IRON BRIDGES.

Messrs. A. & P. ROBERTS, of Philadelphia, whose wrought iron manufactures have long been standard, are now making the well-known Whipple Bridge for railways, &c. We do not here propose to discuss the plans of iron bridges. Suffice it to say that this one, after long trial, has proved reliable. But the quality of material and workmanship is, after all, the most important consideration. In these particulars the house mentioned possesses especial facilities, and has introduced important improvements. The usual causes of failure in wrought-iron structures are, first, imperfect *welds*. Therefore, the Messrs. ROBERTS do not trust to welds; they place none whatever in the vital parts of the structure. All tension rods are rolled in one continuous piece. The second cause of failure is bad fits. When by reason of inaccurate workmanship, parts that are designed to fit, do not quite touch each other, or have not a full bearing, excessive and often breaking strain is thrown upon other parts. Such results are especially liable to occur in bridge building, and are particularly hazardous. In the bridges mentioned the best machine fits are designed to prevent this defect. 3. The want of uniformity in iron may bring breaking strains on weak but apparently sound parts. This may be avoided by great care in the manufacture. The best material is not only used, but fairly used, that each part may do its assigned work and no more. One of the bridges on the Beaver Meadow line has been erected four years, where it has carried 20,000 tons of coal, &c., per week, and the heaviest equipment, without showing signs of weakness. There are others on the Northern Pennsylvania and the Lehigh Valley lines. One is now building of 160 feet span for the Illinois Central.

RAILROAD TRACK.

Probably the very best variety of permanent way known, considering quality and cost, for use in this country, is that of W. B. ADAMS of London; it is extensively used in England and India. The rail is very deep—from 5 to 7 inches—but the web, or vertical portion, is extremely thin, so that the weight is not greater than that of the common rail. This gives it immense vertical stiffness. It is held up and in place by two longitudinal sticks of timber, say 6 inches square each, which are firmly bolted through the rail to either side of it. It is for obvious reasons called the sleadruth rail. These longitudinal timbers form the sleepers, and give an ample and continuous bearing *where it is wanted*, right under the load. They also preserve the lateral stiffness of the rail. So deep is the rail that it cannot bend in detail, *i. e.* under each wheel—therefore its bearing is distributed over a very large space on the timber, and it does not crush into the timber. Nor do the timbers tend to get loose. We have seen the bolts taken out, and the timbers pried off from the rail with a bar, so tightly did they adhere to it. They seem to rust on, making a truly *permanent* way. Cross sleepers are dispensed with, except at the joints, where the ordinary "fish" splices or some of their modifications are employed to preserve the continuity and strength of the adjacent rail ends. But the great feature is yet to be mentioned. The rail is double-headed. When the top is worn out, the whole mass, side timbers and all, have but to be turned over to furnish a *new* track. Double-headed rails, held by short chairs, on the common English plan, wear out nearly as fast on the bottom as on the top. But this rail, resting on ballast only, is not at all injured. And the shape of the bottom head, instead of the American flat foot, is practically quite as good as to stiffness. Thus, for the price of one rail, we have two. The system does not cost more, after the appliances for fitting it up are prepared, than a fair cross-sleeper track. The only objectionable feature is that the drainage of a mud track would not be so good as with cross-sleepers. With good ballast, however, this is not an objection of moment. We think this track, at the end of ten years, would have saved *one-half* the repair expenses of way, and a large proportion of those of equipment, as well as considerable fuel. When repair expenses of track are twenty-five cents for every mile run by each train, the importance of economy is obvious. This form of permanent way has been for some time before the American Railway public. We should like to know why it has not yet been adopted in *a single instance*. There is no patent on any part of it, and the rolling-mill people would be only too glad to make the rails. If there is any valid objection against this system, we should like to hear it. If there is not, then we submit that it is eminently poor economy not to adopt it, or at least to experiment with it.

The Church for Deaf Mutes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following touching appeal was written by a deaf mute, four years ago. The church for which he asks has been secured. It is situated in Eighteenth-street, a little west of the Fifth-avenue. Its services are so arranged as to accommodate deaf mutes and others willing to aid them. In this way a sufficient income is derived to sustain the Rector and pay current expenses. In connection with this church, the deaf mutes have a weekly evening lecture upon matters of general interest, and a library. Situations for those out of employment are found. Aid is extended to those who need it, in times of sickness and trouble. In short, this church seeks, in every way consistent with its means, to do good among the graduates of our institutions. $10,000 will place it upon a sure basis. The church, on the ground of its special mission among deaf mutes, asks that this sum may be made up by the benevolent of this community. An effort is on foot to obtain one hundred subscriptions of $100 each, payable when the whole amount shall be secured. Thirteen have been received. Communications may be addressed to Rev. THOS. GALLAUDET, Rector, No. 9 West Eighteenth-street.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1860.

APPEAL OF A DEAF-MUTE.

GENEROUS PEOPLE: We come to ask aid of you. The people of our State have kindly given us the means of education. We have a large and noble institution, we have teachers, we have books. When we leave our school and go about among the people, we can talk with them by writing and spelling with our fingers, but we have no church in which we can worship God. If we go into your churches we cannot hear and understand your speaking preachers. We want to have a church in which we can worship God with praying and preaching in our language, of signs, but we have not enough money to pay for a church. Will you help us? God will reward you, for the Bible says:

"He that hath pity on the poor lendeth unto the Lord, *and that which he hath given will he pay him again.*"

A DEAF-MUTE.

Bogus No-Sunday Petition.

ALBANY, Friday, March 30, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A German gentleman of New-York, who does not train in the Lindenmuller Company, a little curious about the Anti-Sunday Petition of his countrymen, gives me the following results of his investigation this morning. The whole number of signatures claimed to be attached to the petition varies from 10,000 to 100,000! The actual number is 4,805. Of these, 317 are appended to a MS. petition addressed to the Governor, and purport to be the signatures of *"Citizens of the City of New-York."* These names, as compared with the New-York *Directory*, and it is ascertained that *eleven* are genuine—including five saloon-keepers and grocers; but that *three hundred and six out of three hundred and seventeen are not to be found!*

Among the signatures in the larger list are many obvious forgeries: for example—"*Horace Greely*, No. 95 Elizabeth-street," has not the poor merit of being spelled accurately. Other equally unfortunate errors abound. This ought to dispose of the No-Sunday Petition, and of the opposition to the bill for suppressing the Sunday theatres. They are the known centres of many vices and crimes. This bogus petition must now be added to the catalogue of iniquities for which they are responsible.

K.

Chicago Hotels, &c.

CHICAGO, Saturday, March 24, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The New-York *Herald* of a recent date contains a letter purporting to come from "Our Chicago Correspondent," in which the capacity of several prominent hotels in this city is enumerated. That statement of that correspondent is calculated to give a very erroneous impression in regard to the real facts in the case. The Richmond House, for instance, is put down as capable of accommodating 275 persons. Now, the Richmond can entertain in good style 400 persons; 275 is the capacity of the house on ordinary occasions, when there is no particular necessity for crowding the guests a little. Besides, the hosts of the Richmond are also the keepers of the Hyde Park House, a splendid new Summer Hotel, located on the Lake shore, about five miles south of the Court-House. This house will accommodate 200 persons in good style, and is easily reached by cars, which pass it every hour in the day, consuming not over twelve or fifteen minutes of time. This house is in no way inferior to the Richmond, which, as many New-Yorkers who have traveled in these parts can testify, is second to none in the Western States.

H.

BURNING AT LAWRENCE.—The new Pemberton Mill will, it is said, be completed about the first of July next. The building will be larger than the old structure, which was so suddenly destroyed. Wooden pillars will be substituted for the iron supports in the old mills. Nearly all the manufactories have as much as they can do to supply with sufficient rapidity their articles of manufacture. A few of the establishments sometimes keep running in the evening. Everything betokens a very successful business season in Lawrence during the Summer months—a circumstance which, so far as material prosperity is concerned, will greatly mitigate the effects of the disaster that occurred in that city on the 10th of [illegible]. —*Boston Transcript.*

OBITUARY.

Rev. Cephas Washburn, the pioneer preacher of Arkansas, died at Little Rock, March 17, aged 79 years. He went to Arkansas more than thirty years ago, a missionary under the American Board, to the Charokees, and lived among them until 1840, when he removed to Benton County, where he remained until about 1857, when he removed to Fort Smith, and became the pastor of the Presbyterian Church. At the time of his death he was traveling as an evangelist of the State.

Rev. Dr. T. C. Thornton, President of Madison College, Mississippi, died at Sharon, March 22.

PERSONAL.

Benj. H. Brewster, Esq., of Philadelphia counsel for the claimant of the alleged fugitive slave Moses, was complimented with a serenade on Friday evening, and made a speech to his friends. In that speech the following passage occurred: "This institution of domestic servitude is a great political necessity—social and commercial necessity—and I will also add that I firmly believe it to be politically right, socially right, and morally right. It is the law of God as well as the law of man. It requires no defence."

The Boston *Transcript* says, that Mr. John McNeil, of Hillsboro', N. H., has been appointed to a lucrative office in the Boston Custom-house. This gentleman is a cousin to Gen. Pierce, and was the only blood relation of the Ex-President in office, at the commencement of Mr. Buchanan's term. Mr. McNeil was one of the first persons removed by Collector Austin, and now his name is on the first list of appointments made by Collector Whitney.

The Philadelphia papers announce the appearance, in that city, of a new dramatic reader, Miss Leonore Ashley, of New-York. The *Inquirer* says: "This lady will only read once in this city. She will then proceed to Baltimore and Washington. Although but little publicity has been given to this event, the fact that Leonore Ashley is the daughter of a distinguished citizen of New-York is known in many circles, and will excite curiosity."

Brigham Young has furnished Rev. Elias Nason, of Medford, Mass., the following facts concerning his personal history: "I was born, in Whitingham, Windham County, Vermont, June 1, 1801. I have, living, four brothers—John, Phineas H., and Joseph, older than myself, and Lorenzo D., younger, and a sister named Nancy, all of whom live in the Great Salt Lake City. My father's name was John. He was born in Hopkinton, Middlesex County, Mass."

Mr. Douglas E. Jerrold, a son of Douglas Jerrold, is visiting Charleston. He has placed his drawings on public exhibition. Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Adams, of Boston, the author of the *South Side View of Slavery*; Rev. Dr. Blagden, of the Old South Church, Boston; Rev. Dr. Todd, author of the *Student's Manual*, and Rev. Gardiner Spring, of New-York, are in the same city.

Hon. E. B. Hart, Surveyor of this port, left for Europe in the *Fulton* on Saturday. We understand he will be absent only a few weeks, returning in season to be examined by the Investigating Committee at Washington, if his testimony should be desired.

The statue of John Adams, to be erected in Mount Auburn Cemetery, has arrived at Boston from Legborn. Accompanying it were a set of statues of Christ and his Apostles, purchased in Italy for the new Roman Catholic Cathedral in Boston.

Miss Caroline Ransom has just completed a portrait of Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, which will be included in the coming exhibition of the National Academy of Design.

Messrs. George Money and Jacob M. Manning, of Boston, have been elected Overseers of Harvard College, to fill vacancies.

It is in contemplation to erect a monument in New-Bedford in memory of the late Rev. Mr. Hemans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At a recent monthly meeting of the Massachusetts State Temperance Alliance in Boston, two agents of the Society narrated sundry incidents of the temperance movement, and both agreed that

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A THREE-STORY English-basement house, in Bergen st., Brooklyn, second house above 5th-av.; has two kitchens, vaults under side walk, and 14 rooms; will paint and put in thorough repair; the size of the house is 20 by 40 feet; lot 20 by 100 feet; rent $300 to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av.

Will sell for cash or trade.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—THE THREE-STORY brick and basement house No. 80 East 16th st., with all the modern improvements; conservatory attached, and 66 years' lease of lot. Terms easy. Inquire for permission to see the house of L. H. LENT, No. 848 Broadway, and for terms, of GEO. W. TAYLOR, at P. Callaghan's, No. 20 Nassau-st., third story.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—THE THREE-STORY and attic, high-stoop house, No. 61 7th-av., near 14th-st., finished complete throughout; will rent for ten per cent. on the cost. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT MARBLE BASEment and brick mansion house No. 20 Concord-st., Brooklyn, together with over four lots of ground. House is 44 feet front by 55 feet deep, built by day's work under the immediate superintendence of the late owner, has solid oak staircase, and solid mahogany doors on parlor story, strong brick partition walls and cemented cellars. A large green-house is attached well stocked with choice plants. Grounds 55 feet front by 205 feet deep, tastefully laid out as a flower garden. Oil clothe, gas fixtures and parlor pier mirrors sold with the house. Possession given immediately, if required. For cards of admission to view the premises apply at the office of BAGLEY SONS & CO., Furman-st., near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO BEAUTIFUL NEW two-story and basement houses, Philadelphia fronts, brown stone stoops, with all modern improvements, situated on Pacific-st., between Clermont and Carlton avs., Brooklyn. This is one of the most accessible locations in Brooklyn, near the proposed parks; only three minutes' walk from Fulton, Flatbush and Atlantic av. cars; lots 20 by 100; houses, 20 by 40. Price, $3,600; $2,500 on bond and mortgage. Apply to owners, on premises, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. Houses just finished. Would trade for valuable building lots

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC GOTHIC frame house, filled in with brick, containing nine rooms, cellar and attic, with two lots of ground 25x200, situated on 9th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn; enriched cornices and centres, marble mantels, gas throughout, newly finished and papered throughout; piazza, country and in front 30 feet deep. The neighborhood is first-class and suitable for a respectable family. Price $3,800; one-half may remain on bond and mortgage. The house is 21x36, with extension 14x18. Apply to G. M. MERRILEES, No. 51 Liberty-st

5,000 ACRES NEW-JERSEY LAND, well wooded, between New-York and Philadelphia, near the line of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, and three-quarters of a mile from navigation. Soil is loam underlaid with clay; climate as early as Baltimore. Price very low; terms easy. Apply to JOHN TORREY, Jr., at the office of the Railroad Company, No. 51 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COTTAGE house containing ten rooms, with four lots of ground attached, on the north side of 155th-st., near Broadway, Carmansville, within five minutes' walk of cars, boat or stages; possession given immediately; rent $350. Apply to J. & H. JONES & CO., Nos. 38 & 40 White-st., EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th-st., or to J. C. GRAFF, Carmansville.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—WILL be sold at a bargain, the beautiful four-story brownstone English basement house, (with furniture if desired,) all in perfect order, just painted and papered, and extra well built, with every convenience, south side, near 7th-av., being a first-class location and residence. For terms, &c., inquire of J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, between Madison and 4th avs., two beautiful four-story brown-front houses, finished with rosewood and black walnut doors, stairs, &c.; size 25x63 feet; also, two four-story stone-front houses in 39th-st., north side and west of Lexington-av. Terms easy. A large part may be left on mortgage. Inquire on the premises, of ARNOLD & MOWBRAY.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AVENUE, BETWEEN 28th and 29th sts., a large four-story house, 27 feet front and 186 feet deep, fine brown-stone front, with portico stoop; 16-inch party walls, 14 feet below the curb; three large rooms on each floor furnished with the best of all modern improvements. Inquire of E. F. ROGERS on the premises.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—THE two snug 3-story frame houses and lots Nos. 235 and 237 Livingston-st., near Hanover-place; genteel location, convenient to Fulton-av. cars, are in good order, and contain gas. Ridgewood water. Prices $3,400 and $3,600. Terms easy. Inquire of WM. SELPHO, No. 516 Broadway, New-York, or No. 363 State-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Clinton avs.; terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A COUNTRY-PLACE—A house, barn and 14 full lots, in Park-av., near Tompkins av., Brooklyn; improvements rent for $450, and the lots are in a rapidly-improving neighborhood; three City Railroads run within a few rods of the lots; price $14,000. Inquire of or address the owner, F. J. BEAN, No. 142 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh.

PROPERTY ON MURRAY HILL FOR SALE. —The elegant house No. 15 West 32th-st., next to the residence of Rev. Dr. Spring, built by day's work; will be sold for less than its value; rented till 1st May next at $2,000. For cards of admission, apply to JAMES B. BREWSTER, No. 786 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE NEW 4-STORY STONE-FRONT house, No. 115 West 34th-st.; contains all the latest improvements; cannot be surpassed in style or workmanship; rosewood doors, walnut stairs, &c.; size, 22x60 feet; lot, 152 feet deep, with or without stable privilege. Apply on the premises of D. SCHOONMAKER.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY, brown stone house and lot No. 102 East 34th-st., first house east of Lexington-av., in complete order, and replete with every modern convenience; built by the owner for his own use. Terms to suit. For particulars, apply to JAMES OWENS, on the premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY-HILL—ONE NEW first-class four-story, brown-stone-front house No. 49 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs., built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements; hard-wood doors on the parlor story, and mahogany blinds in front; size, 21x55. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME COTtage on 214tet-st., with fine view of the Hudson River. Also to let, a large house on 152d-st., near the H. R. R. R. depôt. Also a store and dwelling on 10th-av., near 152d-st. Also a three-story house, on West 21st-st., with all modern improvements; rent $500. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,088 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NEAR MADIson-square, in 23d-st., a brown-stone English-basement house, medium size, with or without handsome furniture. Will sell from cash purchaser $17,500, without the furniture. A mortgage for $10,000 can remain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or address Box No. 3,529 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD PREMISES NO. 163 Mercer-st., 9 years unexpired from May 1, 1860, with 21 years' renewal; also, lot on 5th-av., opposite Central Park, between 109th and 110th sts.; lot on 144th-st., north side between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of M. P. MASON, No. 9 Chambers-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—CHOICE locations, viz.: The three-story Philadelphia brick Nos. 174 and 176 Fort Green-place (late Canton-st.,) within a few steps of the Fulton av. cars. Water, gas, &c. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, owner, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 159 WEST TWENTY-third st., a marble front, three-story high, basement house, three rooms deep, with modern improvements; will be sold low, and the greater part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to THOMAS W. WATERMAN, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS —Two first-class brown-stone houses, on 49th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; size 20x48 feet, lot 100 feet; three stories and basement, and high stoops, with all of the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 415 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—FOR TERM OF years, to suit applicant, the substantial four-story brown stone-front house, No. 54 Leonard-st.; lot 25 by 108 feet 6 inches. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or C. W. SCHAFFER, No. 592 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house No. 13 West 34th-st., 25x65; lot 126.8; finished with all the modern improvements. Also, a stable in the rear, 25x32.6 with entrance from 35th st. Inquire of J. R. CORLIES, on the premises.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. —Nearly two-thirds of a block of ground, for which improved property will be taken for one-half of the purchase money. No objection to a good class of tenement-houses. THOS. MACFARLAN, 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE TWO-STOBY AND basement brick houses, with all modern improvements, situated on DeKalb-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of WM. H. ROAG, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A store and dwelling in good order and well located for business, with one acre of land attached, in the town of Eastchester. Apply to WM. EDGAR BIRD & CO., No. 218 Front-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—THE NEW first-class four-story house No. 14 West 36th-st, built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. Possession immediately. Inquire of [illegible] & CO., 48 Pine-st.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE—NINE LOTS on 11th and 12th sts., and west side of 4th-av., [illegible] and no money wanted if improved. Apply to GEORGE L. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BRICK FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house No. 323 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; 18 by 60 feet; lot 100 feet deep; in perfect order and [illegible]. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—NO. 214 WEST FOURTEENTH-st., a full sized, four-story brown-stone front house; [illegible]. Apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY and [illegible] front building, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane-st., is a first-class store, suitable for mercantile purposes, [illegible] whole or in floors. Apply at No. 45 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON [illegible]-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE—THREE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on north side 44th-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway. Terms easy. Inquire of RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,128 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIFTH HOUSE FROM THE corner of 3d-av. and 126th-st., south side. The house is [illegible] with the modern improvements. Apply to [illegible] MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

[illegible] IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE [illegible] for a [illegible] dining-room and kitchen, [illegible] between Myrtle and Park avs.; gas and [illegible] water laid in. Lot 25 by 100. Price $2,500.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD property and beautiful cottage residence on the north-west corner of 4th-av. and 16th-st., (known as Nos. 63 and 65 Union place,) now one of the most fashionable locations in the City, either for private residence or business. The lot is 53x140 feet; the house is double, with separate entrances from the street and avenue, and built for separate residences. The whole front, 53x70 feet, can be improved without disturbing the present building. The lease is renewable until 1914. For further particulars, or for cards of admission to view the premises, apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Broadway, corner 35th-st.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm containing about thirty-five acres two miles from Newark, on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good house, barn-house and stables nearly new thereon, and all in good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees upon the place.

Also a farm of about ninety acres, situated on the New-Jersey Railroad, one hour's ride from Jersey City.

ALSO, FOR SALE—Several desirable houses on Murray Hill, and 19th, 34th and 37th sts.

ALSO, FOR SALE—Lots on 59th, 79th, 84th, 85th, 114th, 115th, 131st and 136th sts., and 2d, 3d and 4th avs.

FOR SALE—Several desirable houses and lots in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. A. E. FOSTER & CO.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—FORECLOSURE OF MORTgage.—Sale by order of the Supreme Court, at auction, on THURSDAY, April 5, at 12 o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, house and lot No. 32 Woodhull-st.; lot 20x100, house 20x40. English basement, Philadelphia front brick, brown-stone trimmings, marble mantels, range, gas and water in house; location private, about five blocks from Hamilton-av. Ferry, near Hicks-st. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage three years at 7 per cent.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH THE FURNIture, the four-story brown-stone house No. 333 West 22d-st; one of the best locations in the City; has the modern improvements and will be sold a bargain, or rented to a small private family, with a part of the furniture. Apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, office A. L. Ely, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, WITH ONE OR MORE acres of ground, or without, if preferred. The house is pleasantly situated on elevated ground, within five minutes' walk from two stage routes, and 2½ miles from Williamsburgh ferry. Apply to Mr. BROWN, confectionery, inside Peck-slip ferry.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with bas-ment and undercellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 189 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DELATANTE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—The three-story brick dwelling-houses Nos. 159, 161 and 163 Livingston-st., Brooklyn; will be sold low to close an estate if early application be made to WM. H. SCOFIELD, No. 39 William-st., Room No. 2, second floor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO BROWN-STONE front houses, four stories, high stoop, on West 42th st., near 5th-av., the seventh and ninth houses west of the avenue. Inquire of E. G. KIDDER, No. 161 Chambers st.

50 CHOICE LOTS IN HARLEM, ON graded streets, ready for immediate improvement, between 7th and 8th avs. near the railroad depôts and steamboat landings, rapidly increasing in value. Low prices and easy terms. D. S. DUNCOMB, 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ALL DEscriptions of real estate, in City and country. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate, and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE IN EIGHTEENTH-ST., near the Clarendon, full size and in complete order, at a bargain. Early possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., New York, Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE NO. 150 EAST 18TH-ST. will be sold at a very low price on application to T. B. MERRICK, No. 44 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—LOT NO. 143 READE-ST., BETWEEN Greenwich-st. and West Broadway. Apply to KIDDER BROTHERS, No. 161 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—11 LOTS ON 2D-AV. AND 43D ST. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 161 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

133 ACRES FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL—Two miles east of New-Hamburgh Station, the property formerly owned by O. S. Fowler. The improvements consist of large stone mansion, three stories and basement, containing over 60 rooms; has water throughout and is being put in complete order. Also, one large two-story attic and basement house; one cottage, one farm house, three barns, carriage-house, greenhouse, ice house, &c. The place is one of the best fruit farms in the State, having over 10,000 fruit trees of the choicest kinds, together with a large number of currant and blackberry bushes, grape vines, &c. The stock would be sold with the place, if required; or the large house sold with 30 acres. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 161 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF HARRISON, Westchester County, a place of from 50 to 150 acres. This place is believed to possess superior attractions for any one desiring a handsome country residence or an excellent farm. There is a dwelling-house and suitable out-buildings, all in good repair. The land is well fenced and watered by a stream of living water, and contains a small amount of wood land. There is also a thrifty apple orchard of grafted fruit just coming into bearing. The place borders for a considerable distance a very handsome sheet of water. It is situated about 3½ miles from White Plains, in an excellent neighborhood, near good schools and churches. Terms easy. RICHARD B. CARPENTER.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, FURNISHED, on Long Island Sound, within fifty minutes' ride of the City by the New-Haven Railroad; a large private house, with outbuildings, including a bowling-alley and 15 acres of land, with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees; also, a desirable moderate-sized house, situate near the above, with outbuildings and ten acres of land. For beauty of scenery, location and healthfulness, these places are unequaled. The view from either place embraces a large extent of surrounding country and Sound, from Fort Schuyler eastward. Possession as soon as desired. Address W. H. W., Box No. 342 New-York Post-office.

LEWELLYN PARK, ORANGE, N. J.—A first-class country residence on Llewellyn Park for sale or to rent, in consequence of the owner going abroad. The place is within fourteen miles, or one hour's ride by railroad of the City, and within sight of it; it commands an extraordinary prospect both in extent and beauty. It contains six acres of land with a large and convenient house and stable, both built within two years, together with a fine garden; pure spring water is carried all over the house; gas will be obtainable during the coming year. It is offered for sale or on lease, and either with or without furniture. Apply to T. B. MERRICK, No. 44 Cedar-st.

TO LET—IN NEWARK, IN NEW NORTH BROADst., near Parker, the new three-story brick house, Philadelphia front, with a two-story extension, handsomely finished, with marble mantels, gas, water, &c., containing 15 rooms, (4 small,) good cellar, and cellar-kitchen. Parlor dining-room and kitchen on the same floor. The house occupies a lot 30x100 feet, has every convenience, is in a pleasant, airy, healthy locality, and six minutes' walk from the M. & E. R. R. Depôt for New-York. It will be completed and ready to occupy on the 26th of April. Rent, $360. Let for only one family. JOHN PROVOST, 192 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE.—BUSINESS ARRANGEMENTS compelling the subscriber to leave Orange, he offers his house and ten acres of land, or house and lot for sale. The house contains thirteen rooms and is within four minutes' walk of the depôt; all necessary outbuildings, an excellent and large kitchen garden, well stocked with many varieties of excellent fruit. The location is as beautiful and pleasant as any one in Orange. For particulars and terms apply on the premises, Prospect-st, Orange, or to L. T. STOWELL, No. 57 Monigomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—TWENTY ACRES OF CHOICE LAND situated on the celebrated Andre Hill; for inland scenery cannot be surpassed; perfectly healthy; no fever and ague; churches, stores, schools, &c. For a gentleman's residence, such a spot is seldom met with. Only a few minutes walk from depôt. Apply to WM. H. BALMER, on the premises, Tappan Town. The Northern Railroad from Jersey City stops there five times daily.

TAPPAN TOWN, Rockland Co.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND—FOR THE SUMmer months, to a small family, part of a new double house, about 10 minutes' walk from Stapleton or Quarantine Landings. House situated on hill slope, high, dry and salubrious, with beautiful views and in the immediate neighborhood of the best walks or drives on the island. Bath in house and stable in rear. Rent moderate. Apply to J. W. D., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, A HOUSE and 5 lots of ground, fronting on Congress st., within 3 minutes' walk of Congress Spring—2-story house and spacious barn; the premises are in excellent order, and location unequaled. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON River, a country seat, with seventeen acres of land; good improvements; plenty of fruit and shade trees; would exchange in part for New-York or Brooklyn property. Inquire of J. W. RUMSEY, No. 2 Erie Building, New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE POST-road, one mile south of depôt, a small cottage house, with barn, stable, &c., one acre of land under good cultivation, with an abundance of fruit. House has water, furnaces, range, &c. Price $5,600. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to A. T. GOURLIE, No. 5 Hanover-st., New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—6 to 26 acres on mountain side and near to depôt. First-class buildings and improvements, rich soil and abundance of fruit, pure soft spring water, hot and cold carried through the buildings; ground well laid out and ornamented with a fine fountain. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL place on Staten Island, near the Four Corners and the Brewery, with 40 acres, and fine buildings and outbuildings; it is near Factoryville depôt and Steamboat landing; possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—40 acres; two miles from White Plains; view of Sound; well supplied with fruit and water. Maps may be seen at ALEX. OSTRANDER'S, No. 61 Wall-st., or S. D. HUMPHREY, White Plains. If not sold, will be let furnished; farming utensils, etc.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—FOR SALE OR TO Let at Carmansville, house and six lots, water and gas complete; good shade and view of the river; twelve trains a day, five minutes' walk from depôt. Terms easy. Apply to W. H. SULLIVAN, Broadway, corner 26th-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT—AT South Oyster Bay, Long Island. Church and school convenient; fine view of the bay and ocean; shooting and fishing unsurpassed. Apply at the office of the Harmony Firn Insurance Co., No. 50 Wall-st.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FIFTY FARMS, villas and residences—a great variety—for sale and for rent in Orange and its vicinity, by H. B. BLACKWELL, 9 to 11 A. M., 59 William st., New-York; 1 to 5 P. M., 49 Main-st., Orange.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER A FURNISHED house beautifully situated at Greenfield Hill, Conn., near Fairfield. Apply to DANIEL BARNES, No. 160 West 22d-st., or address Box 1,069 New-York Post office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM OF 100 ACRES FOR SALE.

This valuable property is situated on the banks of the Raritan River, Piscataway Township, Middlesex County, N. J., near the village of Bound Brook, 35 miles from New-York City, time 1½ hours.

The house cannot be surpassed in its arrangements, has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. The workmen's cottage and out-buildings are large and liberally arranged; the fences and improvements around the house are neat, showy and substantial; the land lies comoctly together; the soil is good and fruitful, with a living stream of water running through it; the neighborhood first-class and healthy; to be appreciated, it must be looked at. If desired, the stock, implements and house furniture will be sold with the farm. Apply to R. M. WALDUCK, northeast corner 6th-av. and 8th-st.; or to JOHN KAVANAH, No. 778 6th-av., New-York City.

COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 14 MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.—A fine new brick house, 65x40, (exclusive of piazza,) and 8 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house, (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spalding, Atherton, Ferris, and others,) contains twelve commodious sleeping-rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry; and, in the basement, kitchen, laundry billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is furnished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars, inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

LEWELLYN PARK, AT ORANGE, N. J.—A tract of 500 acres of land. Country residences, in Llewellyn Park, only one hour from New-York, for sale:

Lakewood, picturesque villa, and 5 acres.
Castlewood, a stone mansion, and 5 acres.
Eyrie, Eagle Rock, a rustic cottage, and 10 acres.
A cottage and 1 acre at $5,000.
A cottage and 5 acres in Eagleton at $8,000.
10 building sites of 1 acre each, in Llewellyn Park.
10 beautiful building sites on Orange Mountain, at $500 per acre. Apply to the proprietor

L. S. HASKELL,
No. 44 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE country residence, within one mile of the railroad depôt, at New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, a modern built cottage house, including basement, with cellars, kitchen, with a range and water heater; two parlors and a dining-room on the first floor, and a broad hall and piazza; on the second floor seven sleeping rooms, with fire-places and closets attached. The two acres of land around the dwelling include a carriage house, and are beautifully ornamented with evergreen, and fruit trees, and shrubbery. The water is abundant, and excellent. The location elevated and healthy, and the neighborhood intelligent. Trains of cars run almost hourly between New-York and New-Brunswick. Inquire for terms of J. O. TAYLOR, at the Compton House, corner 3d-av. and 24th-st

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—RIVERSIDE, Formerly the country residence of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Is situated just south and in sight of Pittsfield, Mass. The property consists of a fine house, carriage house, barn, workshop, ice house, &c., and twenty acres of the finest land in the Housatonic Valley. The house is fully furnished, and will be disposed of with or without furniture. The property will be sold low on favorable terms, or exchanged. Property unincumbered. Inquire of CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size from eight to fifteen rooms; are in complete order. Rents from $200 to $600 per annum.

The localities for attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity.

For further particulars apply to GILBERT HOPKINS, Office No. 37 Fulton st., second floor, from 11 to 13½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH—A FINE country seat of about 2 acres of land, beautifully situated and near the Washington Head-quarters. Large modern house replete with every convenience, from which there are extensive views of the Hudson River and surrounding country. The grounds are highly embellished: large and beautiful fountain, fruit and ornamental trees, gravel walks, and skirted on four sides with rows of rich evergreens. Price, $10,000. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing House at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the depôt and steamboat landing. The house and out-buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements as now on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to

THOS B. CODDINGTON,
No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT COLD LYME, CONN.—The house is large, built in the best manner, and in perfect order. Carriage-house, barn and other out-buildings thoroughly built, and conveniently arranged; about 20 acres of land attached. The place is in the village, one mile from the railway station and steamboat landing. Four trains daily to New-York; steamboat every evening. The grounds are laid out handsomely with flowers, evergreens and fruit trees, grape vines, &c. Price $8,000. Apply to D. CHADWICK, Lyme, Conn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR PROPerty in New-York or vicinity, a tract of land situated in Dingman Township, Pike County, Pennsylvania, near the Owego Turnpike Road. It contains about four hundred and fifteen acres, and borders upon a beautiful lake. The soil is well adapted to farming, well timbered, and convenient to a ready and ample market. Any party desiring property of the kind will be liberally dealt with. Apply to O. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 80 acres of land, lying in the town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, about 4 miles from Rhinecock Station and 2 miles from Staatsburgh. This place has a fine view of the Hudson River and Railroad. It is in good condition, well watered, and has a variety of fruit. For particulars, apply to RICHARD SHULTS, on the premises, or to JAMES BOWERS, of Yonkers.

TO RENT AT THROG'S NECK—12 MILES from New-York, a large stone house furnished, containing 8 rooms and commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound. Large garden well stocked with fruit; carriage-house, stable, ice-house filled, bath-house, wharf, &c. Lawn of 10 acres well stocked with ornamental trees. Will be rented for the Summer months or the year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence, at South Orange, New Jersey about three quarters of a mile from the railroad station, together with sixty-three acres of land. This house is built of Westchester marble, in a superior manner, contains about twenty rooms, exclusive of the basement, and has most of the conveniences of a city dwelling.

For further particulars, address Box No. 1867 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Tubby Hook, on the Hudson River, between 210th and 211th sts., three minutes' walk from the depôt. House large and convenient, with water, gas, &c.; grounds containing two and three fifths acres, in terest, terms &c. For particulars apply to A. R. VANNEST, No. 50 Warren st., or WILLAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., No. 94 Front-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE WELL-KNOWN AND elegant residence, late of Hon. A. C. M. Pennington, at Newark, N. J., will be sold at auction April 5, next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises. For a full description and other particulars, see Evening Post and Newark papers, and apply to PENNINGTON & WARREN, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, or N. V. S. SCHENCK, Esq., at Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT HART'S CORNER, twenty-four miles from the City Hall, on the Harlem Railroad, a small piece of land, 5 acres, near the depôt. The house is two stories, 21x24, extension 13x13; well built and in good order. Also another dwelling-house, good barn and about 50 grafted fruit trees. Price $2,400. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY,
No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FLUSHING LOTS.—THE FINEST BUILDING sites in the village of Flushing will be sold on liberal terms, or exchanged for improved City property. The land is high, with fine view, and three minutes' walk from the Railroad Depôt. Apply to EUGENE T. LYNCH, No. 3 Stone-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET AT MOTT HAVEN—RENT $325—A cottage, containing seven rooms and sub cellar, in good order; extra large lot, filled with fruits and flowers, three minutes from Harlem Bridge, on the old post road, and two minutes from Harlem Railroad Depôt. Apply at WM. MAGEE'S feed-store, near the premises; or to E. V. DE LANCEY, No. 78 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—New cottage house with about ¾ acres ground, situated on Linden Hill, overlooking the valley; within 8 minutes' walk of railroad station; furniture can also be rented if desired. Apply to Dr. S. WICKES, Orange, N. J.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER OR LONGER, A cottage containing nine rooms with the furniture in it, between Irvington and Tarrytown, with garden and grounds adjoining; is surrounded with shade trees. Apply to CHARLES REVERE, at the Newspaper depôt, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A family mansion with seven acres of land, at Saugerties, on the Hudson. Picturesque and healthy situation, gardens, lake, boating and fishing. Terms easy. Apply to

CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, in healthy locations, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Easily accessible by railroad and steamboats.

S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO RENT—"ROBIN'S NEST," THE DWELLING and grounds of Rev. G. N. Sicight, consisting of 21 acres, choice fruit, shrubbery, stream, pond, &c. Inquire of Mrs. J. ROLFE, at the Summit Seminary, Summit, New-Jersey.

TO LET AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—A handsome, double two-story cottage, containing 11 rooms; beautifully located; grounds tastefully laid out; abundance of fruit, grapes, berries and shrubbery; within 3 minutes' walk of depôt. Apply at No. 30 Broadway, third floor.

BABYLON, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—House with three acres of ground attached, situated near the water; will be sold cheap, or let to good tenant. Apply at No. 11 Front-st., N. Y.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS ON THE HUDSON, about one mile from the landing, a neat cottage, with one acre of land, and bars, strawberries, raspberries, &c. Apply to W. WILLIAMS, No. 168 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE.—Several desirable country residences on the Hudson and East Rivers; also in New-Jersey.

CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

HUDSON RIVER.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE at Hastings, a beautiful country seat on the river bank, retired from and yet convenient to the depôt, containing about two acres of ornamental grounds, a handsome villa, 38x34, brick carriage house and greenhouse, all in perfect order. Price, $16,000. No incumbrance. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st., or No. 1078 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER County, 22 miles from the City by Harlem railroad, a first-class country residence; large stone house, five acres of land, with barn and other out-houses, good garden and plenty of young fruit trees. Inquire of A. S. CAMPBELL, No. 702 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—COMmanding one of the finest views on Staten Island. It is situated on Castleton Heights, and for healthfulness and beauty of location cannot be surpassed. Inquire of Mr. Carroll, livery stable, Quarantine Landing, for Mr. BRADY'S cottage.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office No. 167 Broadway; residence No. 6 Jones-st. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO RENT—A BROWN-STONE FRONT DWELLing, No. 100 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park, a desirable location, and house in perfect order; possession can be had at any time. Also, a commodious stable in 13th-st., near Broadway. Apply to

E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT AND DESIRABLE house No. 53 10th-st., third door west of 5th-av., with the adjoining lot on the southerly side, laid out as a flower garden, and ornamented with a fountain, fine shrubbery, &c., and giving to the house the great advantage of windows on the side. The house is 28 by 70 feet, and four stories high; furnished with every modern convenience; in complete order, and beautifully decorated throughout. Can be seen from 11 to 3 o'clock. Apply on the premises, or at No. 84 South-st., to HANSON K. CORNING, or SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway.

TO LET—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE in 21st-st., above the 3d-av., Brooklyn; chandeliers and fixtures throughout; barn and stables, greenhouse, and twelve lots of ground, well stocked with fruit trees of all descriptions; a fine well of water, commanding a fine view of the bay; rent $400, to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, or to Mr. GROVE, 4th-av., between 21st and 22d s.s., Brooklyn.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st. between Lorimer and Leonard sts., with 2 lamps in front of the door. For particulars, &c., apply to C. B. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st, New-York.

TO LET CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY AND basement brick dwelling, No. 42 President-st., Brooklyn, 20x52 feet, on first story, 40 feet above—lot

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2665. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ELECTIONS.

THE CONTEST IN RHODE ISLAND.

Success of the Democratic Ticket.

Bounce at the Polls—Prodigal and Undisguised Corruption.

THE RESULT IN CONNECTICUT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, April 4.

Beyond a donbt, the combined Democratic and Conservative Republican ticket is successful in this State. The greatest excitement has attended the election, and every device which party tactics could suggest has been employed by both parties to secure their success.

The open purchase of votes has been a remarkable feature of the day. The voters, when led up to the ballot-box, would with one hand drop the ticket and with the other receive the bribe. The negro vote rated high, some colored brethren receiving $50 each. Individuals of comparative wealth declined to vote unless paid to do so. Voters publicly put themselves up for purchase. Bids would commence at $10 and run up to $50.

Great good humor and merriment prevailed all day. The excitement was intense. Bands of music, banners, decorated wagons, and hired conveyances of every description, paraded the streets from early morning till now.

The announcement of PADELFORD'S unsuccessful attempt to bribe the Town Clerk of Cranston undoubtedly lost him a large vote. The action of the Democrats and Conservatives has been united; that of the Republicans was divided.

It is estimated that $150,000 has been spent. Large amounts have been bet on the result. The odds have been in favor of SPRAGUE. Padelford men have shown a disposition to hedge.

In other towns wholesale bribery was even more open and outrageous.

The disposition among many Republicans to vote for TURNER was counteracted by a notice from him requesting them to adhere to the party.

Bon-fires, cannon, liquor, cash and excitement abound. The Democrats are rejoicing that, with their registry taxes all paid by the Union party, they will go into the Presidential fight stronger than ever.

Good order has been maintained throughout. Everybody drinks, but everybody appears to be used to it.

Mr. SPRAGUE, the Governor elect is 28 years of age.

I have been furnished by both parties with a list of returns from the towns, so far as heard from; bnt as they vary so frequently and are as yet incomplete I will spare you the details. Providence gives SPRAGUE about 900 majority; Newport abont 400; Warwick, Cranston, North Providence, Warren, Scituate, Johnstown and South Kingston give rousing majorities for SPRAGUE.

Smithfield, Cumberland, Westerly, Fall River, Hopkington and Bristol have given nominal majorities for PADELFORD. The SPRAGUE majority in the State will not be far from 1,500.

A collation is under way at the City Hotel. One hundred guns are being fired. A serenade will be given to the Governor elect as soon as the collation is down. SPRAGUE'S friends enthusiastically call this a truly conservative victory; the Democrats allow the same. HOWARD.

From the Associated Press.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, April 4—Midnight.

The State has gone for WM. SPRAGUE, Democrat, for Governor, by a large majority.

Thirteen towns give SPRAGUE 3,808; PADELFORD, 2,602.

This city gives a large majority for SPRAGUE, and he is probably elected by not less than 1,500 majority.

The Legislature is also against the Republicans.

The Connecticut Election.

THE RESULT—HEAVY REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN THE LEGISLATURE.

The New Haven *Journal*, of yesterday, gives returns from every town in the State except five. The Republican majority on the Gubernational ticket is 351. The remaining towns, it is thought, will increase this figure. The *Courant* claims 600 majority for BUCKINGHAM, but the returns show only the figures as stated by the *Journal*. The aggregate vote polled at this election was 86,000; an increase of nearly 6,000 over that of the Presidential campaign of 1856.

The following table presents a comparison of the vote of 1860 and 1856, by counties, omitting the five towns from which no returns for Governor have been received:

	1860.		1856.		
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Am.	
[illegible]	6967	7026	6333	928	[illegible]
[illegible]	6873	6963	6416	309	7097
[illegible]	5293	4864	5481	150	5631
Essex	2808	3264	2887	183	3070
New-Haven	8703	8764	7976	604	8580
New-London	5569	4985	5402	350	5752
[illegible]	2221	1871	2407	25	1953
[illegible]	3062	2099	3913	56	3969
Total	43,068	42 717	42,715	2615	44,985

The Republican vote this year nearly equals that of Republicans and Americans together in the State. The Democratic increase over [illegible].

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, April 4.

The *Courant* figures, this morning, 14 Republican Senators out of the 21, and 60 majority in the House, against 17 last year.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, April 4.

Returns from every town in the State give BUCKINGHAM, Republican, for Governor, 536 majority. The official count, it is thought, will not vary the result much from these figures. The Republicans have 59 majority in the House, against 17 last year, and 7 majority in the Senate, against 5 last year. To-morrow night the Republicans have a grand torchlight procession and illumination in honor of their victory.

WATERBURY, Wednesday, April 4.

The Republicans of this city are celebrating their victory here by a grand torchlight procession, the Wide-Awakes in uniform, and citizens generally participating. A hundred guns are being fired, and the city is alive with enthusiasm and excitement.

SEIZURE OF AN ALLEGED LEGAL TRADER.—Information has been received in this city of the capture by the British steamer *Falcon* of the brig *Jehosse*, Capt. VINCENT, of this port, on the west coast of Africa. The last previously known of the *Jehosse* was her sailing for New-York. She was overhauled about the 20th of January, in the Gulf of Guinea, by the British cruiser, on suspicion of being engaged in the Slave-trade, and boarded. Every proper question was answered by Capt. VINCENT, bnt the right of search denied and resisted. Capt. VINCENT and his officers were carried on board the *Falcon*, and there subjected to great indignity, being stripped of their clothing and abused in an insulting manner by the epaulietted officials of Queen Vic. While the officers were thus detained, the vessel was plundered, the cargo broken open, and the private trunks, desks, and stores on board her rifled. A prize crew was put on board, and sail made for the coast. The first night was a scene of demoniac revelry. The prize crew had pillaged the liqnor from the stores of the *Jehosse*, and were hopelessly drunk; indeed, so far were they stupefied, that the commander of the *Falcon* withdrew them, and placed a new crew on board the brig. The *Jehosse* was taken into Whydaw; but, after several days' detention, she was, on the 6th of February, tendered to her officers, who refused to accept of her restoration. Capt. VINCENT, at last advices, was awaiting the arrival of some of the United States squadron, to lay his grievances before the proper authorities. From all accounts, the affair was certainly a high-handed one, and Capt. VINCENT and his crew deserve ample reparation and heavy damages.—*Charleston Mercury, April 2.*

STATUARY FOR THE CAPITOL.—Two cases of statuary that lately arrived from Italy were on the 2d opened in the old hall of the House of Representatives. They contained two large white marble statues by CRAWFORD, one representing Justice and the other History, intended for one of the great bronze doors on the east front of the Capitol.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senators Pugh and Wigfall on the Homestead Bill.

More of the Mormons in the House.

SPEECH OF MR. NELSON, OF TENNESSEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 4.

NEW-YORK OFFICIALS STILL UNDER INVESTIGATION.

Messrs. SCHELL and BUTTERWORTH were before the Investigating Committee again to-day. Mr. SCHELL still refused to furnish a list of subscribers to the New-York Hotel fund, if he had one, which he did not admit, though he thought he had some names. The Committee adopted a resolution to be reported to the House, asking that the witness be brought before the House for contempt in refusing to produce the list.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH also appeared before the Committee and was informed that Mr. HASKIN declined furnishing copies of his (BUTTERWORTH'S) letters, bnt that he had no objection to his own being exhibited. Mr. BUTTERWORTH said that he would prefer his letters being produced as explanatory of Mr. HASKIN'S replies, but with the latter's consent the replies would be forthcoming. They were then opened and read, to the great amusement of the Commitee. In these letters Mr. HASKIN urges Mr. BUTTERWORTH to stand by the President's Lecompton policy, and not to run after BOB WALKER and DOUGLAS. This was three weeks after the Lecompton Message was communicated. In the January following he speaks of the necessity of the enabling act, and appeals to Mr. BUTTERWORTH in these words: "Where shall I go?" It is understood that all paragraphs touching Kansas will be extracted from this correspondence and entered as part of the testimony, and Mr. HASKIN may produce Mr. BUTTERWORTH'S letter touching the same subject. He is to have another opportunity to do so. Some of the letters of HASKIN are exceedingly rich in style, particularly one making reference to an interview the writer had with Secretary TOUCEY.

The following colloquy transpired during Mr. BUTTERWORTH'S examination:

Mr. COVODE—You said yesterday you regarded some of the questions impertinent, and such as the Committee had no right to ask. Have yon had any conversation since with the President on this point?

Mr. BUTTERWORTH—No, Sir; I have seen the President bnt once, and that was at the public levee. He inquired if the Committee had gotten through with me; that was all which passed on the subject.

Mr. COVODE—Has the President not advised you, since yon were last before the Committee, that it had only certain powers, and that you could refuse to answer.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH—The President would hardly venture to advise me on that subject, after a practise of twenty years at the bar. I feel competent to determine such a question for myself. I have already stated the only conversation I had with the President since I was last before the Committee.

The witness is to appear before the Committee again to-morrow, to file the Kansas correspondence alluded to above.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH MEXICO.

The Government here is in receipt of intercepted correspondence of MIRAMON with Com. MARIN, showing the object of the former to blockade the entire Mexican coast; also of the protest of the French naval commander in the Gulf against the course of Capt. JARVIS, in which the French official assigns as the reason for protesting in a matter in which he was in no way interested, that an attack might hereafter be made upon French ships. Such diplomatic display will hardly please his Imperial master, and the result to this new disciple of VATTEL may be the loss of his epaulettes.

Letters from the British Consul, under date March 21st, to his Legation here, represent the loss and damage to British property in Vera Cruz as very great. Steps will be taken immediately to secure indemnity for the loss, and to hold MIRAMON for its payment. The British Consul says there is no doubt that MIRAMON has totally abandoned his project of taking Vera Cruz.

The Administration continues to approve, entirely, the course pursued by our officers, in spite of the different versions of the facts surrounding them. It is understood in official circles that the prisoners will be discharged, and the steamers surrendered to them.

RAILROADS IN THE CAPITAL.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will present to Congress to-morrow a memorial praying permission to connect their lines by constructing a track through the tunnel east of the Capitol, and by building a bridge on piles alongside of the present bridge over the Potomec. In the meantime they ask liberty to run horse-cars aloug the streets leeding to the bridge. This application will be backed by powerful influence, and there seems to be no sound objection to it.

CONGRESSIONAL AMNITIES.

An angry passage occurred to-day in the House between Messrs. GROW and BARKSDALE, which caused a momentary excitement, but which soon passed over.

The *Star* pronounces the dispaich to the New-York *Leader*, giving the particulars of a scrimmage between Messrs. CLAY and CLINGMAN, as slanderous. I am enabled, npon good authority, to say it is strictly correct, except in one particular. Mr. CLAY was not knocked down, though struck a severe blow. Senators had hold of Mr. CLAY, but he jerked his right arm loose and struck before he could be prevented. No injury was done on either side. An explanation soon followed, and the parties were reconciled.

POLYGAMY IN UTAH.

There is no doubt of the passage of the law by the House, to-morrow, making polygamy an offence in Uteh. The impression is that it will pass the Senate, but the law will be a dead letter before Mormon juries.

CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT.

Congress and the Chief Executive of the Nation are now fully at loggerheads. It no longer remains a question for friendly intervention or arbitration, which is greater of the two—the House of Representatives or Mr. BUCHANAN. The Judiciary Committee met this morning and authorized Mr. HICKMAN, Chairman of the Committee, to report adversely to the position taken by Mr. BUCHANAN in his protest, tonching the right of Congress to investigate, by preliminary proceedings, the acts of the President or any subordinate officer of the Government, prior to the filings of any charge against them. What the express grounds taken by the Committee are, of course we shall be unable to tell until the report is drawn and submitted to the House. The Committee made short work of it, and so will Mr. HICKMAN in his part, and the report will, therefore, probably be put in during the last of the present week.

We may judge to some extent of the nature of the report of the Committee from the propositions set down for their consideration by the President.

His first protest is against the exercise of accusatory powers by Congress, except in case of impeachment, where the charge has been fully made by parties other than Congress, and duly considered by the House. In this case he admits the right of the House to accuse even the President, and bring him to his trial in the Senate; but he claims that that body has no right to institute a charge itself, and proceed to the investigation of it. The Committee must, therefore, have overruled this point.

His next point is, that the House has only power to proceed in such cases as remedial action. This the Committee must also overrule.

His next proposition is in this language: "Except in this single case (impeachment) the Constitution has invested the House of Representatives with no power, no jurisdiction, no supremacy whatever over the President." The Committee does not seem to entertain the same view of the importance of the President as he does himself. They seem to have a much more elevated opinion of their own body than of the Executive.

His next proposition is eminently flattering to himself. It is:

"Indeed he (the President) is the only direct representative on earth of the people of all and each of the sovereign States. To them and to them alone is he responsible while acting within the sphere of his constitutional duty."

Here again the Judiciary Committee disagree with His Excellency. They have instructed Mr. HICKMAN—who by the way does not love the President particularly—to say to the House that in their opinion Mr BUCHANAN is to some degree responsible to them, especially as they have good grounds for the belief that he has overstepped the bounds of his constitutional duty. The Committee evidently believe that although, according to Mr. BUCHANAN, "his office is the most dignified in the world," and that "no one, except the people, have a right to inquire into his action," that *they* represent the people, and in that capacity they call upon him to answer the charges against him, and claim an unlimited right to investigate.

They do not deny any of the other privileges claimed by the President, nor do they seem at all deterred from the performance of what they deem to be their duties by his declaration that he "will defend them (what he claims to be his rights and prerogatives) to the last extremity." What this "last extremity" is we are not told, bnt it probably relates to the decision of the Snpreme Court upon the constitutional rights and prerogatives of the President. The result of an appeal to the Snpreme Court is inevitable. It is in the President's control. There is no doubt that an expression of legal opinion by Mr. BUCHANAN, upon a point touching his rights, would be equivalent to a decision by the Supreme Court. But it is equally certain that the House, with all due respect to the President, will proceed with the investigations they have inaugurated, in any contingeney.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

There are facts connected with the proceedings of the Committee which have not yet been made public. The Committee agreed, soon after it commenced its sessions, that inasmuch as the evidence would probably reflect dishonorably npon the President, before the evidence should be closed, or a report made upon it, a transcript of all the testimony should be snbmitted to Mr. BUCHANAN, that he might have the opportunity to take such action upon it or make such explanations as he saw fit. This was done. The President never complained or filed protest until he discovered that the Commitee had such evidence as would reflect lasting disgrace upon him and ruin the party of which he is the head. I am assured by one who knows all the evidence in the case, that these are facts, and that the charges substantiated by the testimony before Mr. COVODE'S Committee are most conclusive of the knowledge of the President of gross and shameful frands.

Bnt the question between the Republican House and Democratic "J. B." is still an open one. "The white hairs" of the latter will not shield him from exposition. When it comes up in the House from the Committee, the contest will be a sharp and bitter one If the charges against the President are shown by the report of Mr. COVODE'S Committee, there will be very little legislation after that, and the question of superiority will have to be settled by the people in November next. We await the reports from both the Judiciary and Mr. COVODE'S Committee with anxiety.

THE HARLEM RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

The Committee on Commerce have before them bills, offered by Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, appropriating two hundred thousand dollars for removing the rocks and deepening the Hurl Gate channel; also an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for dredging and otherwise improving the channel of Harlem River. These are things much needed by the commercial interests of New-York, and the advantages of such improvements cannot be estimated. The bills were placed in the hands of Mr. ELIOTT, of Massachusetts, who at once set himself to the examination of them. He has reported them back to the Committee favorably, with a very strong argument in their favor, so that the unanimous report of the Committee in favor of the bills is considered certain. If they become a law, those interested in the navigation of those rivers will owe much to the energy and perseverance of Messrs. HASKIN and ELIOTT, for securing so large an appropriation.

THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

Much has been said about Mr. BUCHANAN'S preferences for his successor—HUNTER, BRECKINRIDGE, JOE LANE, DICKINSON, and a host of them—all except DOUGLAS—have claimed that honor. The following anecdote, the truthfulness of which is vouched for by a gentleman who was present; illustrates the estimation in which "Old Buck" holds "Breck." The story is told as follows;

A few days since several Virginia politicians called at the White House, to pay their respects to the President, and in the course of the conversation Mr. B. related the following with great glee: "When Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE visited Kentucky last December, for the purpose of making his speech before the Legislature, he met Gen. LESLIE COMBS, the old Clay leader of the Whig Party, of that State, and addressed him as follows: 'Gen. COMBS, you have performed longer service, and more valuable service, to your party, with less reward, than any living man.' To which Gen. COMBS promptly replied: 'Major BRECKINRIDGE, you have performed shorter service, and less service, for your party, with greater reward, than any living man." Whereupon, they 'liquored.'"

Mr. BUCHANAN narrated this story to his friends with great gusto, adding that "many a truth was spoken in jest, and he thought the old General about right in his estimation of the Vice-President's services."

DOUGLAS AND HUNTER.

It is rumored that the friends of DOUGLAS and HUNTER will meet again to negotiate. How they propose to arrange matters remains a secret, but it is more than probable that HUNTER will demand the first chance. DOUGLAS' friends here, many of them at least, say that he cannot be put off again for four years. It has been done twice already.

A lengthy conversation with a leading Democratic politician from the South convinces me that they would prefer any Southern man, LANE of Oregon, or DICKINSON of New-York, to DOUGLAS, bnt *will take the latter*, in case of necessity, rather than see a Republican elected.

PRESIDENTIAL SPECULATIONS.

Senator KING expresses the opinion, that the fact that the Republicans carry Connecticut and Rhode Island, makes Mr. SEWARD'S nomination at Chicago inevitable.

Speculations upon Presidential chances are all the vogue here, and active preparations are going on for both Conventions, among the members of Congress. The plan now is, if the House refuses to adjourn over for the Charleston Convention, to pair off, so that less then a quorum will remain, so that no business can be transacted. This dodge may effect an adjournment for ten days or more. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 4.

The House Select Committee has agreed to report a Pacific Railroad bill on the following plan of location, as proposed by Col. CURTIS—namely, starting from two points, one on the western border of of Missouri, and the other on the western border of Iowa, with two converging lines bearing westward and uniting within two hundred miles of the Missouri River, thence proceeding by a single trunk line by the nearest and best route to the Bay of San Francisco or to the navigable waters of Sacramento.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 4.

The Chair laid before the Senate the correspondence between the Attorney-General and Judges of Utah relative to the judicial proceedings of that Territory. Laid on the table.

Mr. THOMPSON, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) presented the resolution of the New-Jersey Legislature, in favor of an increase of the dnty on imported goods, and in favor of the House Homestead bill.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the relief of the representatives of ROBERT MORRIS' late Postmaster of New-York. Passed.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) moved that the resolutions offered by him yesterday, censuring the Comptroller of the Treasury, for a decision defeating the expressed will of Congress, and for refusing to obey its order, thereby incurring the disapprobation of Congress, which renders it improper that he longer remain in office, be referred to a committee.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.) said he believed the resolution was calculated to injure this gentleman, whom he believed to be a gentleman faithful in the discharge of his dnty. The proposition is a novel one. Whose is it? Certain persons have applied for a claim for alleged damages. He reports adversely to their claims, and makes that report on the written opinion of the Attorney-General. Called upon by the Postmaster-General, he made this report conformable to the opinion of the highest law-officer of this Government. And because he has thus done his dnty he is arraigned before the Senate by resolutions reflecting on his official character, and expressing the opinion that he ought to be removed. Private claimants against this Government, because the officer acting under the opinion of the Attorney-General reports adversely, come here and ask the Senate to entertain a proposition reflecting on the credit of the officer. If it were not for the great respect I have for my friend from Missouri, I should move to postpone this resolution indefinitely, or at least till the 5th of March next. I will not do so, bnt, as this claim was raised by an alleged breach of contract by the Postmaster-General, I think the Post-Office Committee is a proper reference.

Mr. GREEN—The Senator does not state the case correctly. Originally, it was in the position he now states. It was a claim growing out of what was alleged to be a breach of contract. Congress passed a law stating that the contract having been made and abrogated, the First-Comptroller should assess the damages thereof. The making of the contract and its abrogation are facts affirmed by Congress. Whether any damage has accrued, I do not know. This question we have nothing to do with. But the Comptroller says there was no contract, and is the Senator just to bring up this question, improperly as I conceive?

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.)—The resolutions were offered yesterday. The day before yesterday Col. MEDILL returned to Ohio on account of illness, and I suggest to the Senator that he allow these resolutions to lie over for a day or two that I may have time to make some inquiries. I assure him that Gov. MEDILL will meet any investigation anywhere, and before any Committee, and there will not be found a stain upon his character.

Mr. GREEN—I will reply to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. PUGH—I will call up the resolution at any time.

Mr. GREEN—Mr. MEDILL was here when the resolution was offered. I know what I say, and no man can contradict it. Before he left, a copy of these resolutions was sent to him, and he read it. No person is taken by surprise. This has been a straightforward affair from the beginning up to the present period. When these resolutions were prepared, I put them in the shape I thonght least objectionable, and a copy was delivered to him before he left, which was yesterday evening, as I am told.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.)—My opinion is just the contrary. He left yesterday morning.

Mr. GREEN—Well, that is my information. I do not wish to prejudge the case. Although the Senator from Delaware says the Attorney-General bolsters him up, I say there are the opinions of two Attorney-Generals directly to the contrary. This is not a question of law, but a question affecting the dignity and power of Congress. The Senate and House of Representatives, and the Executive, approve a measure, and assert a certain rule for the purpose of adjudicating an account, and I deny the right of any officer to set at defiance Congress, the Executive, and law. I want the law executed. As to the amount of damage, I have not one word to say, but it is to vindicate a principle. I do not know either one of these parties; never saw one of them, and never expect to, but I maintain that when Congress passes a law, and it is approved by the Executive, no one officer of this Government has a right to disregard it and set it aside, unless it be a violation of the Constitution. The Senator from Delaware went improperly, as I think, into the merits of the case. All I ask is that it be referred and investigated, for I know it is a case worthy of investigation.

The Chair called up the special order.

Mr. BAYARD moved to postpone it for ten minutes. He defended Mr. MEDILL, who, he said, had been sick for some time, and had left on that account. But his objection to the resolution was, it was improper and irregular to make the Senate an accusing body.

Mr. GREEN moved to postpone the special order another ten minutes.

Mr. PUGH—I object to any such motion.

Mr. GREEN—I do not yield the floor.

Mr. PUGH—I will object to the motion.

Mr. GREEN—I will not yield the floor, and no man has a right to take it from me. I call the gentleman to order.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Lonisiana, (Dem.)—If thet motion is made I shall object, as, if this is continued, I have some amendments I wish to move.

Mr. GREEN—I object to any discussion. You shall not discuss the resolution on this motion.

Mr. BENJAMIN—I do not permit any gentleman to tell me I shall not do anything.

Mr. GREEN—I mean you are not in order, and I will call on the presiding officer to enforce the rules.

Mr. BENJAMIN—Very well; then address yourself to the presiding officer.

Mr. GREEN—I do. Sir.

Mr. BENJAMIN—I was going on to say, when I was interrupted in a manner somewhat discourteous, at least—but that I leave to the Senate—that I should object, because we would not have time to dispose of this matter, and because I have some amendments to offer.

Mr. GREEN—I have no objection to such reasons; but when you undertake to discuss the merits of the resolutions, I will object.

Before the resolutions were disposed of, the Homestead bill came up as the special order.

Mr. PUGH proceeded to contrast the Senate and House bills. He believed the operation of the bill should be limited to heads of families; otherwise sham preemptions would lead to fraud and corruption. A man's family would bind him to the soil for its improvement, and thus there should be a discrimination between the married and unmarried man. The Senate bill was a wise measure for revenue and economy. It gave sixty millions of acres for homesteads, which was enough for all in the United States who desire to go there. He read numerous acts showing that Congress had, time after time, donated the public lands to towns, mail routes, and States; and in view of all this, it was said the Homestead bill proposed some great revolution in the land system, to destroy the public revenne, when the fact was it was but the same principle that had been guiding the system relative to the public domain since the earliest days of the Republic. The policy of the General Government in its donations of lands had acted unjustly toward new States. The first excuse was that the sale of the lands was to liquidate the debt; but when that was paid a second and third arose. He did not believe that the passage of the bill would injure the revenne, for, under the graduation act, the price decreased from time to time, and the Homestead bill would bring other lands into market. The Secretary of the Interior had said in his report, that all the lands failed as a source of Federal revenue, except those subject to private entry. The bill would improve the sources for revenue. He thought it time to cease donating lands for the benefit of colleges, schools, asylums, and railroad corporations, unless they were located on the lands. The Senator from TEXAS (Mr. WIGFALL) had denominated this a party question, but this was rather late in the day, inasmuch as a Homestead bill passed the same House that passed the Kansas-Nebraska act.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.,) disclaimed wishing to make it a party test. He proceeded at length, and said donations of alternate sections would prevent the sale of the public lands. The passage of the bill would be the abandonment of the revenue, and also an expense to the Government, and it would be better to give $160 out of the Treasury to the homeless than to donate land and go to the expense of establishing land offices to survey it. His Railroad bill was for practical purposes, for transmitting naval and military stores. The Homestead bill was for paupers. It was popular to talk of the poor. Poverty, he said, was a crime. The man who was poor had sinned, and there was a screw loose in his head somewhere. He would amend the title of the bill to read "For the encouragement of crime, providing for criminals, and violating the Constitution." It was popular, he repeated, to talk of the bone and sinew of the land, of wool, hats and brogans, but poverty was a crime. He would not pander to prejudice by such talk. The bill provided for the purlieus of London, the Five Points of New-York, and criminals who violate the law when they get on the lands. The bill provides for those who could not provide for themselves. Gentlemen tried to be popular in the introduction of such a bill. It was a great mistake of any man to suppose that the people had no sense. [Laughter.] These lands would be occupied by the outpourings of jails, etc., and when they were represented in Congress, he would like to see the man who wore the ermine. Great God! what a sight it would be!

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) asked if Texas did not give away lands to her own citizens and foreigners.

Mr. WIGFALL asked if the Senator was not once a Democrat?

Mr. WILKINSON said he never was.

Mr. WIGFALL replied that Texas could please her own fancy. She had a right to do what she pleased with her own property, to give it to a Missionary Society, to publish a Bible, or to gamble it off in hell. [Laughter.] Texas was a free sovereign State, and exercised rights which were not delegated to this miserable one-horse concern in Washington. [Renewed laughter.] He had understood Mr. WILKINSON to say he was a Know-Nothing.

Mr. WILKINSON replied that he did not say so. The Senator was a little obtuse to-day. [Laughter.]

Mr. WIGFALL continued at length. He thought the patronage of the Government in this respect ought to be given to the States. The bill would exclude slaveholders from the Territories, and provide for paupers and a fanatical population. It would be a free-soil country.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the President be requested, if in his opinion it is not inconsistent with the public interest, to furnish to the Senate copies of all correspondence not heretofore called for, relating to the claim of a foreign government to the military service of naturalized American citizens. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 4.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) gave notice of a bill to erect a Custom-house and Post-office at Waukegan.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported back the West Point Appropriation bill, with a recommendation by a bare majority of the Committee, that the House non-concur in the Senate amendment providing for calling into service a regiment of Texas Volunteers.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) as a member of the Committee, said he would have voted in favor of the amendment if the President and Secretary of War, in their communication in response to a call of the House, had said they thought this additional force necessary, but they both studiously avoided an expression of opinion on the subject.

Mr. STANTON moved that the subject be made the special order for Tuesday.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, (Dem.,) said early action should be taken in order that the people of Texas may know whether they may have hope for protection.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) remarked that this amendment proposed an appropriation of one million of dollars. It were better that the bill should be defeated and the new one introduced, rather than that the Senate should load it down with irrelevant amendments and make it a special order.

The House, by seven majority, refused to make it the special order for Tuesday.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Anti-Polygamy bill.

Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, (Dem.) characterized polygamy as a grave and high offense, but denied that Congress has power in the premises. It was not a crime against the United States. Congress cannot legislate wisely and properly for the Territories. He said that if the Federal Government had any power whatever in the matter, as asserted by gentlemen, it had the power to make the Territorial Governments pass laws for the protection of property, and if the Territorial Government failed to do this, then the Federal Government could alter the legislature of that Territory, and put another there which would pass such laws.

Mr. GOOCH, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, not differing in general principles, but in the details, from the bill under consideration. He designed to limit its operation to Utah. This Government has the power, and it was its dnty, not only to declare polygamy a crime, bnt to provide punishment therefor.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippt, (Dem.,) asked the gentleman whether, under the same power to prohibit polygamy, he would not draw the power to exclude Slavery. So far as he was concerned, he saw a vast difference between prohibiting a crime and excluding property from the Territories. What was the gentleman's opinion?

Mr. GOOCH replied that he, and those with whom he associated, were not responsible for the introduction of Slavery in this discussion. The gentleman is from a slaveholding community—from the same State as his (BARKSDALE'S) colleague (LAMAR,) who yesterday brought Slevery into the consideration of this question. The gentleman from New-York (OLIN) alluded to it only in response to an interrogatory. On the Republican side the institution of Slavery had not been drawn into the discussion.

Mr. BARKSDALE—Then yon decline to answer the question.

Mr. GOOCH replied that he believed under the Constitution Congress has the power to prohibit Slavery in the Territories. When this question comes before the House, he would tell the gentleman whence he derived the power. He reviewed the schemes of his colleague (THAYER) and another gentleman, (MCCLERNAND,) saying it was utterly futile to commit the Mormons to the infant settlements of Pike's Peak and Nevada.

Mr. THAYER, of Massachnsetts, (Rep.,) replied that one of the delegates from those Territories says that they are entirely willing to take the responsibility; and further, that the Mormons, in great numbers, are traveling toward Pike's Peak and Carson Valley to engage in mining.

Mr. GOOCH had no doubt that they were willing to do all they could to get a territorial organization. He was, however, told this morning by one of those delegates that they wished to have nothing to do with the Mormons.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) called the gentleman's attention to that part of the Republican platform which declares Congress has sovereign power over the Territories, and in exercising that power can prohibit those twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery in the Territories.

Mr. GOOCH replied that they now had one of the relics of barbarism here, and it was their duty to suppress it. He believed Congress has full power over all rightful subjects of legislation in the Territories, subject only to the Constitution.

Mr. BRANCH—Do yon believe Congress possesses sovereign power in the Territories?

Mr. GOOCH replied that he believed Congress has full power, with the limitation named. If he had been in the Philadelphia Convention he would not have used the word "sovereign power." He did not understand that Republicans believe Congress can pass any act in conflict with the Constitution.

Mr. TAYLOR wished to know what kind of sovereignty his colleague preferred—that kind which existed in Egypt under Pharaoh, based on Corn, or that among the people of the Territories, based on Land.

Mr. GOOCH replied, as he did not recognize either kind of sovereignty, he could not answer the question.

Mr. SIMMS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) did not know that a bachelor has a right to discuss this question. It was not to be supposed that a bachelor knows much about matrimonial affairs, but as those who belong to the matrimonial ranks have raised the difficulties, he hoped the House would excuse a bachelor for coming in as a peacemaker in this quarrel. He proceeded to advocate the bill on the ground that polygamy is a violation of individual rights—a violation of all the rights of the people in well-organized Territories. Slaves, he argued, in reply to what had been previously said in the debate, were recognized as property, and as such, the holders of slaves were entitled to protection. He then proceeded to speak of the violation of law by the Mormons, and of their having instigated the Indians to the commission of crimes, and made treaties with them.

Mr. HOOPER, the delegate from Utah, said some of these charges emanated from a most infamous source, namely, Judge DRUMMOND, who took to Utah a female not his wife, and placed her beside him on the bench. It was on such representations that the Government had sent the army against the peaceable citizens of the Territory.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, (Dem.,) wished to know on what authority Mr. HOOPER said Judge DRUMMOND appeared on the judicial bench with a courtesan?

Mr. HOOPER—From the knowledge of sight-seeing. I saw it myself. [Laughter.]

Mr. SIMMS wished to know whether or not it was true that the Mormons declared war against the United States; whether they do not acknowledge the Church as the only supreme power, and whether they have not a peculiar coin of their own, etc. He caused to be read a letter from Camp Floyd, attributing certain violations of law to the Mormons.

Mr. HOOPER remarked that some things therein he knew to be false. The Mormous are fallible, but when he heard wholesale charges against them, and their being spoken of contemptuously, it made his blood course rapidly in his veins. He scouted the false charges and imputations heaped on his people. At some other time he would discuss these matters fully. The coining of money was among the other crimes attributed to them. This is explained by saying that after the Mormon battalion were discharged after the Mexican war, some went into Col. SUTTER'S employment, and while digging a race for the construction of a mill, they made the first gold discovery. On returning to Utah they took their dust with them, and having constructed a rude mint, put it into coin. It was pure, and answered for circulating purposes in the absence of the coins of the United States, and was subject to whatever standard the Government might prescribe. They had a right to change the form of their treasure.

Mr. SIMMS said he could appreciate the feelings of the gentleman, and he had spoken of polygamy as a crime against the common law.

Mr. NELSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) moved the previous question, which occasioned not a little confusion, as some gentlemen designed to debate the subject.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) amid the noise, charged that the floor had been farmed ont to certain gentlemen by contract with the Speaker.

The Republicans vigorously called him to order.

The main question was ordered to be put, 114 against 75.

Mr. NELSON having reported this bill, was allowed an hour to close the debate. He commenced by speaking of the second section of the bill, which proposes to repeal the act of the Territorial Legislature incorporating the Church of Latter Day Saints. It was the most extraordinary ever enacted on this continent. It was a dangerous corporation, whose power was contrary to the spirit of our institutions. The Mormon Church exercises all the power of Government. Rome, in its palmiest days, had not conferred on it such powers as are found in this corporation. Besides, it was violative of the Constitution of the United States, and therefore it was the duty of Congress to repeal it. Murder, rapine and other crimes were perpetrated by authority of that so-called Church. He showed that Congress has power to repeal or supervise the laws of that territory, the authority being found in the act establishing the Territorial Government of Utah. Without concluding, he gave away for a motion to adjourn, which prevailed.

MURDERS.—At Louisville, Ky., March 30, a private watchman named JOHN G. YARNER was shot and instantly killed by one CHARLES JUNOT, also a watchman. The parties had quarreled about the watchmen. The parties had quarreled about the smoking of a cigar....At Newark, N. J., April 1, a German named HERMANN VOLKER killed an Irishman named JOHN MASTERSON during a quarrel....At New-Orleans, March 29, THOMAS MASUDER, a steamboat hand, was killed in a bar-room by a stranger, who fled, and has not yet been arrested.

FROM ALBANY.

Passage of the Canal Appropriation Bill in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 4.

The Senate Railroad Committee heard the stage proprietors and others interested in the New-York City Railroads to-day. The Committee favor the bills.

The Supply bill is perfected and will be reported to-morrow.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 4.

The bill to abolish the Almshouse Department was taken up.

Mr. SPINOLA moved to recommit the bill, on the ground that serious charges had been preferred against the Ten Governors, who had no opportunity to defend themselves.

Mr. ROBERTSON opposed the motion, and charged, on his own responsibility, that gross bribery and corruption existed in the Department.

Mr. SPINOLA warmly defended the Governors, denouncing the charges as emanating from a corrupt, prostituted press. The bill was not to aid the taxpayers, but had its origin in intrigues. Designing men, who desired to get everything within their grasp, had the entire control of every department of the City Government.

Before taking the question, the hour for the special order, the report of the Conference Committee on the Railroad Toll bill, arrived.

Mr. FIERO moved to appoint a new Conference Committee. Lost, 14 to 14.

After a long debate the motion to recede from the Senate bill was laid on the table, 16 to 15.

The bill to abolish the Almshouse Department, and establish a Board of Public Charities, was further debated by Messrs. COLVIN, ROBERTSON and SPINOLA, and referred to a Select Committee to report complete.

The following bills were ordered to a third

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....April 4.

$10 U. S. 6s, 1867....102¼		7 Del. & Had. C. Co..	97
1,000 Penn. 6s, 1860...	90¾	250 Erie Railroad.....	13½
10,000 do.....	90¾	50 do.....	13⅝
4,000 Va. State 6s.....	94	150 Hudson Riv. R..b60	40
1,000 N. C. State 6s...	83½	50 do.....	39¾
2,000 Mo. State 6s.....	83½	50 do.....s60	39⅜
5,000 do.....s30	82	75 Harlem Railroad...	10⅜
1,000 L. R. 4th M. Bs..	58	110 Stonington Rail'd..	88
2,000 L. Riv. R. C. B.	83	25 Delaware, L. & W. R.	94
2,000 Har. 2d Mt. Bs..	84	10 New-Jersey Cen. R.	106
2,000 L. Sc. 2d Mt. Bs.	47	100 Reading Railroad ..	42¼
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs...	88	100 do.....b30	41⅜
2,000 Ill. C. & M. L. G. B.	9	400 do.....b30	43
2,000 M. & C. 1st M. B..	103	100 do.....b60	43
2,000 M. & C. 1st M. B..	103	150 do.....	42¾
1,000 L. S. & W. 1st M. B.	70⅛	50 Mich. Cen. R....s60	44¾
2,000 C. & Tol. S. F. Bs.	65	110 do.....	45
7,000 D., L. & W. 1s. Bs.	87½	50 do.....s60	45
20 Bank of Commerce..	98¾	50 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	10½
do.....	98¾	50 do.....	10¾
20 Chatham Bank.....	99⅛	13 do.....	10⅞
110 Pacific M. S. Co....	107⅛	50 Panama R.....b30.	138½
do.....s30	107	50 do.....s10.	135½
100 do.....b30	107⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip. b60	82½
100 do.....b60	107⅜	200 do.....b60	62⅜
100 do.....s60	108⅜	400 do.....	62½
100 do.....s30	107¼	300 do.....	62
100 do.....	107⅜	100 Gal. & Chic. R.s30.	62¼
200 do.....s60	107⅜	do.....	62½
100 do.....s15	107	400 do.....	62⅜
200 N. Y. Cen. R....b60	78	100 do.....b30	62½
100 do.....b30	78	1000 Clev. & Tol. R....	25⅜
100 do.....b15	78	40 do.....	25¼
50 do.....s3	78	250 Chi. & R. I. R.....	64
2000 do.....	77⅞	50 do.....b30	64
100 do.....s10	77⅞	200 do.....opg	64
100 do.....b4	77⅞	100 do.....b30	64
200 do.....s45	77⅞	25 Chi., Bur. & Q. R..	60½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Mo. State 6s....	82¼	$N. Y. Central R....	77⅜
1,000 Tenn. 6s, 1890...	90⅝	150 do.....	77⅝
10,000 Va. State 6s...s60	92	200 do.....b30	77⅝
1,000 Erie R. C. B., '82	98½	100 do.....b60	77⅞
2,000 Rad. R. R. 2d M.	99	200 Harlem R.....b10	10⅜
1,000 R. R. R. C. B...	84	100 do.....	10⅝
1,000 C. R. 8 per c.		100 Har. R. Pref...b30	35¾
1st M. R. F. C. R.	94	300 Mich. Cent. R...b30	45
1,000 Gal. & Ch. 1st M.	92	200 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	10
1,000 Ch. & R. I. & P. B.	66	25 do.....	9⅞
20 Erie Railroad.....	13⅜	300 do.....	9⅝
100 do.....	13¼	100 do.....	9⅝
200 People's Bank.....s10	101	150 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	21½
70 Corn Ex. Bank.....	99½	do.....	20¾
50 North Ex. Bank....	96	20 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	62¾
10 Park Bank.....s12		200 Gal. & Chic R...b60	62⅜
100 Pacific M. S. Co.b30	107	100 do.....s10	62⅜
do.....b30	106⅞	100 do.....b30	62⅜
20 do.....s10	106⅞	100 Ch. & Rock I. R.b30	63⅜
50 do.....s30	106	19 D., L. & W. R.....	85
50 do.....b30	106⅛		

WEDNESDAY, April 4—P. M.

Another large business was done to-day in Stocks. There was less excitement on part of the Share list than yesterday and the day before, the fluctuations in New-York Central ranging between 78@77¾ ₱ cent., but in State and Railway Bonds the demand was further increased, and prices generally advanced, all round. Missouris 82½ ₱ cent., Virginias 94, Tennessees 90¾@¾; Erie firsts 101, seconds 94½, thirds 79@79¾, fourths 58, fifths 48, and the common Bonds 35½ ₱ cent.; Michigan Central 8 ₱ cents. sold at 94, ex-dividend; for the Southern seconds 49 ₱ cent. wne bid this afternoon, and for Hndson thirds 86@87. The bonds of the New-York Central keep scarce, 93¾ ₱ cent. bid for the 6 ₱ cent. certificates. The advance since yesterday on the State Securities named above is equal to ¾ ₱ cent., on a diminished offering at the Board of Cash Stock, and less disposition to pnt out sellers' options on Missouris since the defeat of the new grant. One of the least exceptional points in the vetoed bill was the proposition to help the Pacific Company reach the Kansas border with their main line. This has now been pnt in a different form by authorizing the County of St. Louis, with whose interest the work is already strongly identified, to subscribe half a million of dollars to the stock of the road, if by a popular vote and direct taxation to raise the money, the people of the County think proper, and the object sufficiently important to do so. The Western Road Stocks were generally strongly in demand, and prices, until near the close of the dealings, were up to yesterday's currency, and, in the case of Cleveland and Toledo, Michigan Southern and Michigan Central, ahead of the previous quotnations. The last week's traffic in March on the Galena Road is a third less than the same week last season, while the Rock Island is higher by about two thousand dollars on the week, and $11,467 better on the whole month. The speculative demand for Erie shares continues nt 12¼@12¾ ₱ cent., and all the stocks connected with the Anthracite Coal trade are higher; Delaware and Hndson, 97; Leckawanna, 85 *ex dividend*; Reading, 42¼@¾; Pennsylvania, 84¼. The movement in Pacific Mail, after carrying the price to 107½, fell back about 1 ₱ cent. in the afternoon. There was not much done in Panama, or in Hudson River or Harlem. At 4 o'clock the General Share market was somewhat dull, and pricee quoted by some of the Brokers as weak.

There was nothing done in Exchange, calling for remark, after the Boston mail of yesterday. Another week of large Cotton export from the South, and over two millions miscelleneous Produce from New-York, keep the supply of bills fully up to the trade demand, nt 108¾@¾ on London. In Discounts we hear of nothing new. The inquiry for Money on temporary Loan holds fair this week, in consequence of the continued activity on the Stock Exchange. The rates range 5@6 ₱ cent.

A new firm of Discount and Exchange Brokers, Messrs. MUNN, BLACKHAM & MARSH, advertise their card in another column of this paper. Office under DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.'s Bank.

The following was to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Total receipts.....	$69,667 70
Payments.....	169,606 00
Balance.....	7,909,725 83

Included in the receipts were $53,000 for Customs.

A private dispatch received to-day from Ohio advises that the Supreme Court of that State, in a very elaborate and able opinion, has affirmed the validity of railway mortgages in the most liberal sense, setting aside all the pleas raised in the case immediately before the Court of the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Road, and holding *that the franchise to use the road passes with the sale*; though not the abstract charter itself.

The Superintendent of the Banking Department has called for the usual quarterly statement from each Bank of the State as on the morning of the 31st of March.

The March return of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company is as follows:

March, 1860.....	$76,241
March, 1859.....	64,774
Increase.....	$11,467

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago for March were:

	1859.	1860.
First week.....	$20,816	$17,903
Second week.....	19,408	19,068
Third week.....	19,586	18,398
Fourth week.....	33,109	23,600
Total.....	$92,920	$78,967
Decrease.....		13,953

The Hudson River Railroad, in the March traffic, which had the River competition against it ten days earlier this year than last, compares as follows:

March, 1859.....	$175,773 23
March, 1860.....	161,047 88
Decrease.....	$14,725 38

The following is a statement of the receipts of the first half of the fiscal year of 1859-'60, as compared with the same period of 1858-'59:

	1859-60.	1858-59.
October.....	$170,157 48	$140,782 87
November.....	157,443 09	137,094 50
December.....	232,032 64	197,980 14
January.....	211,713 68	192,161 14
February.....	209,422 63	190,588 94
March.....	161,047 88	175,773 23
Total.....	$1,141,817 46	$1,033,380 82
Increase.....		$106,436 58

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.
Stock at Ports	2,396,000	3,260,000	2,442,000	2,822,000	2,909,000
Rec'd at Ports	1,869,000	1,206,000	1,017,000	1,003,000	1,200,000
Exp. to France.	479,000	842,000	276,000	513,000	365,000
Exp. to G. Br'n	1,209,000	416,000	248,000	295,000	363,000
Total Exports	2,699,000	1,264,000	1,511,000	1,821,000	1,833,000
Stock on hand.	977,000	817,000	780,000	657,000	655,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Stock at Ports	93,000	75,000	100,000	41,000	83,000
Rec'd at Ports	66,000	66,000	82,000	54,000	66,000
Exp. to France.	10,000	4,000	2,000	13,000	10,000
Exp. to G. Br'n	16,000	30,000	10,000	10,000	18,000
Total Exports	26,000	30,000	94,000	77,000	94,000

Messrs. Wright & Co., in their weekly circular of yesterday, prepared for the Boston steamer, remark:

Receipts show some diminution from the enormous sale of the past four months, and by telegraph from New-Orleans we learn that for the week ending 29th March the net total was 35,000 bales. It may fairly be assumed from the tenor of the letters recently received, and as advised by telegraph, that we shall have but small receipts during the remainder of the season. The excess the past year amounts to 730,000 bales; this may be increased a few thousand bales for a week or two, but will suffer some diminution before the end of the season. Exports are free and fairly proportioned. To France the amount gains steadily on last year, the excess this week is raised to 137,000 bales. Great Britain gets 66,000, and other foreign ports, 15,000. The stock on hand is declining and will show a reduction every week.

Messrs. NEILL BROTHERS, in their circular, say:

"There is still a diversity of opinion on the crop question. Those who yet believe in a sudden falling off in receipts expect the crop will stop at four and a half millions, while the more general impression is that the decrease will be gradual, and the crop run beyond this figure. The conrse of receipts to latest telegraphic dates favors the latter view, but the question may be said to depend almost entirely on the receipts henceforward at New-Orleans. The weekly deliveries there still show an excess over last year, but at all other points a decrease. The total by telegraph, including overland cotton to eastern spinners, is now 4,137,000 bales. The average receipts of the past five years subsequent to this date, were 530,000 bales; last year, 400,000 bales; and year before, 605,000 bales."

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Road earned in the third week in March, $25,959, against $16,673 same week last season.

The January statement of the Receiver of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From passengers.....	$10,806 15
From freight.....	17,412 32
From Mail.....	1,707 30
From Express.....	760 00
Total for January, 1860.....	$30,725 77
Total for January, 1859.....	29,262 60
Increase.....	$1,463 17

EXPENSES.

Operating road, maintaining track, construction account, &c., January, 1860.....	$34,245 76
Operating road, maintaining track, construction account, &c., Jannary, 1859.....	27,301 66
Increase.....	$6,944 06

The report, according to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, for the month of January, 1860, shows an excess of $3,519 99 over the gross receipts. The February report is expected to show receipts from the 1st to the 25th day of sale, by order of the Court, $26,795; disbursements of $31,195. The receipts for the entire month last year were $22,269.

The following circular has been issued to the first and second mortgage bondholders of the La Crosse and Milwnukee Railroad:

"On the first day of December last, by agreement with S. CHAMBERLAIN, mortgagee in possession, the receipts and disbursements of the road, during the proceedings for the foreclosure of the second mortgage, were placed in my hands. At that time there were large sums, long past due, for the original purchase money of the grounds in this city occupied for depôt, machine shops, engine houses, freight depôts, &c., npon which several foreclosure suits were pending, and others threatened—a swing bridge constructed over the canal at Portage, rolling stock then recently placed npon the road, and the pay-rolls of the operators for November, all to be provided for. The safety of the first and second mortgage bonds, as well as the proper operating of the road, made it imperative that these matters should take precedence of the Interest and Sinking Fund.

The receipts and disbursements have been as follows:

RECEIPTS.

December, 1859.—Freight income.....	$27,332 36
Passenger income.....	16,214 50
Express income.....	898 93
Miscellaneous.....	251 66
Jannary, 1860.—Freight income.....	21,130 60
Passenger income.....	10,755 24
Express income.....	820 30
Miscellaneous.....	177 42
February, 1860.—Freight locome.....	17,811 67
Passenger income.....	11,517 48
Express income.....	881 05
Mail income.....	2,553 82
Miscellaneous.....	542 41
Total.....	$110,892 49

DISBURSEMENTS.

December, 1859.—Pay-rolls.....	$19,179 67
Monthly accounts.....	9,489 95
January, 1860.—Pay-rolls.....	17,891 24
Monthly accounts.....	8,359 99
February, 1860.—Pay-rolls.....	10,475 71
Monthly accounts.....	5,716 35
Total.....	$77,113 11

DISBURSEMENTS FOR OTHER PURPOSES INDICATED ABOVE.

For pay-roll of operatives for November...	$20,659 10
For incumbrances on depôt-grounds, depôt-buildings, &c.....	7,113 74
For rolling stock.....	11,115 45
For swing bridge over Portage Canal.....	3,275 85
For right of way to prevent stoppage of trains.....	2,418 50
Total.....	$44,582 64

In making these payments, $10,803 26 heve been taken from the March receipts, not yet made up.

The proportion of the receipts and disbursements belonging to the land-grant division, included in the above, are as follows:

Receipts.....	$31,995 28
Disbursements.....	43,309 03

PRENTIS DOW,
Agent for 2d Mortgage Bondholders.
MILWAUKEE, March, 1860."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 4, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the different kinds of Produce since our last have been: 75 bbls. Ashes, 5,014 bbls. Flour, 3,160 bushels Corn, 3,664 bushels Rye, 3,440 bushels Oats, 1,116 bushels Malt, 851 packages Provisions, and 677 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported to-day of 45 bbls. at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 62½@$5 68¾ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day have been confined to 200 mats Java and 250 bags Maracaibo on private terms, with 100 bags Porto Rico at 14c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand has been moderate nt about former prices, for all above common grades. The reported sales reach 1,400 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ₱ lb....	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
Middling ₱ lb.....	11¼	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair ₱ lb	12¼	12¾	12¾	13¼

Messrs. NEILL BROS. & Co. have prepared the following statement of the movements of Cotton for the past week and since 1st of September last, compared with the five preceding years:

	Receipts. Past week.	Since Sep. 1.	Exports per Past Week. To G. Brit.	To France.	Other F. P.
1859-60.	88,000	4,002,000	72,000	11,000	17,000
1858-9..	75,000	3,260,000	66,000	4,000	20,000
1857-8..	100,000	2,442,000	82,000	2,000	10,000
1856-7..	41,000	2,622,000	54,000	13,000	10,000
1855-6..	53,000	2,909,000	66,000	10,000	18,000
1854-5..	92,000	1,995,000	21,000	5,000	6,000

	Exports since Sept. 1. To G. Brit.	To France.	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1859-60	1,672,000	478,000	345,000	2,695,000	989,000
1858-9	1,206,000	342,000	416,000	1,964,000	817,000
1857-8	1,017,000	278,000	218,000	1,571,000	780,000
1856-7	1,003,000	323,000	295,000	1,621,000	537,000
1855-6	1,200,000	385,000	368,000	1,933,000	653,000
1854-5..	984,000	254,000	173,000	1,411,000	357,000

DRY GOODS—The public sales to-dey were generally well attended, and resulted, in the main, satisfactorily.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands of Flour have attracted more attention, at n shade firmer prices for reelly desirable lots. Sales have been reported of 10,650 bbls., including superfine State at $5 20@$5 25; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 30@$5 50; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 15@$5 25; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 30@$6 25; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 35@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio at $5 70@$5 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@$6 ₱ bbl. Superfine State..... 5 20 @ 5 25
Extra State..... 5 30 @ 5 50
Superfine Western..... 5 15 @ 5 25
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin..... 5 30 @ 6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan... 5 35 @ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio..... 5 70 @ 5 80
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping brds. 5 85 @ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brand..... 6 05 @ 6 85
Fancy Genesee..... 5 55 @ 5 70
Extra Genesee..... 6 00 @ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri..... 6 10 @ 7 50

Southern Flour is in fair demand at former rates. The reported sales reach 1,600 bbls., in lots, at $5 95@$6 20 for poor to good superfins Alexandria, Baltimore, &c.; and $6 25@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is more sought after, inolnding inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 45@$7 10 ₱ bbl.; 750 bbls. were sold within the range. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in reqnest at $3 50@$3 60 for Jersey; $4@$4 05 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour $1 62½@$1 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed, and prices have favored buyers. We have heard of sales of one or two boat-loads of Milwaukee Club, for export, on private terms. Corn has been in good demand at rather firmer prices; sales 42,500 bushels at 70½c. for mixed Western; 74c.@75c. for yellow Jersey and Southern; and 76c.@80c. for white Southern, and 65c.@72c. for unsound, ₱ bushel. Rye and Barley remain about the same. Oats are salable and steady, including Canada, at 43c.@44c.; Western, at 43c.@43½c.; State, at 43½c.@44½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 39c.@42c.; Southern at 38c.@40c., ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been reported to-day of 1,400 bales North River at from 80c.@$1, for shipment and City use, ₱ 100 lbs.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston, 100 bales heavy Bags at 9½c. each, six months credit; and 875 bales Bagging at 12½c.@12¾c. ₱ yard.

HEMP—Have been in slack request at former quotations.

HOPS—Sales to-day, 400 bbls. last year's crop, at 6c.@12c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Continne quiet, at previous prices for most descriptions.

MOLASSES—We have heard of sales of 250 bbls. New-Orleans at 48c., 25 hhds. Porto Rico at 38c., 300 bbds. Cnba at 28c.@32c., 100 bbls. Texas on private terms, add, by auotion, 10 bbls. New-Orleans at 30c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been partially neglected. The nominal prices range from $3 55@$3 60 ₱ 280 lbs. Week's receipts, 2,124 bbls. Estimated stock at the close, 9,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been plenty and depressed, closing at 36½@36c. ₱ gallon. Week's receipts, 6,897 bbls; estimated stock, 10,000 bbls. Tar has been more sought after. Messrs. EARLSON & BROOKS report the sales of the week thus: "600 bbls. Washington, to arrive, at a fraction under $2 50, delivered in yard, filled and in order; 1,500 Washington and Wilmington, on the spot, at $2 40@$2 75; and 1,200 bbls. Wilmington, to arrive, at $2 75 and $2 81¼, principally at the inside rate." Week's receipts, 3,900 bbls.; estimated stock at the close, 500 bbls. Rosin has been unsettled, common having been in good request, while other kinds have been quiet. We new quote: Common, afloat and delivered, $1 55@$1 60; Strained, at $1 62½@1 70; No. 2, at $1 75@$1 90 ₱ 310 lbs.; and No. 1, at $2@$4 50 ₱ 280 lbs. Estimated stock of Common, 10,000 bbls. Messrs. LUCA & TUSKES have prepared the following statement of the

Naval Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to April 2, 1860.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls.....	20,927	19,088
Spirits Turpentine, bbls.....	34,447	14,933
Rosin.....	152,636	93,293
Tar.....	13,482	4,076

OILS—Crude Sperm is in demand at from $1 37@$1 40 ₱ gallon. Crude Whale is in moderate request, chiefly at 46½c. ₱ gallon. Refined Whale and Sperm are inquired for at uniform quotations. Linseed is salebie and firm at 59c.@61c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Park has been in slack request, and sales have been confined to 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $17 75@$17 85 for new Mess, here; $18 37½ for do., deliverable in June; $17 40@$17 50 for old Mess; $14 25@$14 30 for new prime, and $12 75@$13 87½ for old prime, ₱ bbl. Cnt Meats have been less freely dealt in, including Hams at 8½c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 7c.@7¼c. ₱ lb. Bacon continues scarce and quiet, at from 8¾c. to 11¾c. ₱ lb. Lard has been in less request at irregular rates. Sales: 950 tcs. and bbls. at from 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb. Beef has been inquired for, at unaltered quotations. Sales of 300 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, extra, and $14@$14 62½ for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $16 2@19 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $12@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter has been in mere demand, at 10c.@20c. for State, and 10c.@15c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair request, at 9¾s.@12¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 300 tcs., chiefly within the range of $3 87@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is inactive, and prices are somawbat nominal.

SALTPETRE—Sales, in Boston, 200 bags, at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Clover and Timothy have been quiet, at old prices. Calcutta Linseed has attracted less attention, at from $1 66½@$1 70 ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and sales here been made of 371 hhds. Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¼c.; 80 hhds. Texas on private terms; 55 hhds. New-Orleans, part at 6¾c.; a small lot of Porto Rico at 8c.; 280 hhds. Melado, at 4¾c.@4¾c.; 60 boxes Havana at 7c., with, by auction, 20 hhds. Texas, at 5¾c.@5 13-16c., and 232 hhds. New-Orleans, at 6¼c.@7c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The public sale, to-day, resulted in the disposal of all the Greens, with a portion of the Blacks, at about previous prices. The competition among buyers was not very brisk.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day: 1,200 bbls., in lots, at 22c. @22¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements comprised some lots of Cotton at ¼d.; 50 bbls. Pork at 3s. 6d.; 200 tierces Beef on private terms; 200 pkgs. Lard, by steamer, on private terms; and 300 boxes Cheese by do., at 40s. For London, 100 tierces Rice on private terms; and 6,000 gallons Oil at 27s. 6d. For Glasgow, 100 bags Bark, at 40s; and — tcs. Lerd at 27s. 6d. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Western Continent*, 1 278 tons, to load in the Dispatch line for Heng Kong and Shanghai at $14,000; four ships from Chincha Islands to Hampton Reads for orders, Gnano, $15; bark *Yankee Blade*, 419 tons, from Charleston (chartered there) to Hevre, Cotton, ⅞c., Rice $3, and Resin $1; bark *Trieste*, 542 tons, from Philadelphia to Rio Janeiro, Cosl, $8; brig *A. Sprague*, 212 tons, six or eight months' voyage, $700 ₱ month, to be victualed and manned by (be owners; a Russian tern. schooner to Newcastle, Eng., Resin, 3s.; schooner *Eureka*, 315 tons, two voyages to Cadiz and back to New-York, $2,400, with privilege of Malaga at $200 additional; a schooner, 125 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $1,100; a brig and a schooner from Machins to Porto Rico, and back to New-York, Sugar, 40c. and Molasses, $3; a schooner from a port in Maine to St. John, P. R., and back, 48c. and $3@$3 50; a bark, 412 tons, to Havana, $1,500; onc. 399 tons, same voyage, $1,450; a schooner, 262 tons, same voyage, about $1,500; a brig, 220 tons, from Machias to south side Cuba and back, 45c. and $3; one, 196 tons, from Norfolk to West Indies, Hhd. Staves $12, and Shingles $2; n bark, 256 tons, to Cardenas and back, about $2,000; a schooner, 199 tons, same voyege, Sugar $5, and Molasses $3 and $3 25; a brig, 227 tons, to north side Cuba and back, 38c. and $3; ship *Eastern State*, 813 tons, to Australia and back, vid Chincha Islands; a ship, a bark, and a brig, from Philadelphia to St. Paul de Loando and Fernando Po, Africa, Coal; bark *Nonpareil*, 438 tons, from Leghorn to Boston; brig *Orilla*, 299 tons, to Cadiz, Staves, and back from Cadiz and one other port; a schooner to Sagua, Railroad Cars; a brig, 170 tons, to Point Petre, Guad., and back from south side Cuba to New-York; a schooner, 1,000 bbls., to the West Indies by the month, and ane 190 tons, to Turk's Island and back, on private terms.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 4, 1860.

The supply of meets, especially of beef, veal and pork, is too large for the present week, which, by the way, is the last of the Lenten season. Eggs are abundant and cheap, and shad are beginning to be taken plentifully, so that butchers may well say that there is n very small demand for coarser meats. The hetels, which are filled with traders from the country, need a fair supply of first cnts; bnt even after the close of Lent the masses will not purchase the coerser meets ebundantly, when two pounds of eggs or two pounds of nice shad cost scarcely more than one pound of beef. For several weeks shad will be the principal animal food, and those sending live etock to the City will do well to bear this fact in mind, in estimeting the probable wants of the merket, and the prices to be expected. For a day or two after Lent there will be a little extra demand for beef, then shad will be bonght freely for two or three weeks, and when people become tired of them, there will be a better sale for beef until the Spring trade is over, and citizens begin to depart for their usual Summer resorts.... The number of live cattle brougbt in this week (3,813) is nearly np to the weekly nyerege of last year, and the better weights of the animals swell the actual amount of beef rather above the average. Of course prices have been lower to-day, and the yards were ecarcely cleared this evening at a decline on the closing sales of nearly 1c. ₱ lb., estimated dressed weight, from the closing rates last week.... Milch cows are still a drug, though only 143 came in during the week. Deniers make every effort to dispose of them, even sending them to the country to be peddled out, but they meet with little success. There appears to be nearly cows enough in the neighborhood of the City to snpply the current demand.... Veal calves are coming in quite freely, though in less numbers than at this time last year. The demend is not large and prices have declined ½c. ₱ lb., live weigbt. The quality is rather poor, many of those of larger size are thin in flesh. Probably half of all in market this week will not average 5c. ₱ lb.... Sheep have arrived rether slowly, the receip's for the week ending this morning being but 3,416. During the day, however, there have been considerable fresh arrivals, and this afternoon prices are 25c. ₱ head lower, with plenty on hand.... Hogs are not very abundant, but the demand is very moderate, and prices have declined ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb., live weigbt.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 3.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week.....	3,813	143	730	3,416	4,418
Previous week....	3,646	174	850	4,757	6,250
Same w'k last year	3,367	244	931	3,786	5,511
Weekly average of beeves for 1859.....					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858.....					3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857.....					3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 12,520. Total number received the previous week, 15,689. being a decrease of 3,169, mostly of sheep and swine.

Of the 3,813 fresh bullocks received during this week, 3,433 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 250 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 62 were yarded at BROWNING'S; 23 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; and 45 at CHAMBERLAIN'S yards, on Robinson-street. Sales at Bergen were very light, as few cattle came that way. A smaller number than usual were also sold at the down-town markets.

Of the 3,433 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin from owners and salesmen, and from the yard-books, 540 head came from Ohio, 203 from New-York, 77 from Indiana, 1,312 from Illinois, 121 from Pennsylvania, 12 from Canada, 48 from Michigan, 850 from Iowa, 27 from New-Jersey, 195 from Missouri, and 48 from Kentucky. Western cattle are in abundance; the receipts from Iowa (850) are much larger than have ever before come from that State during a single week. One-third of all in market are credited to Illinois. The better average condition of these Western cattle shows that farmers have been converting the low-priced corn into beef. New-York farmers seemed to anticipate this supply from the West, and only 200 were sent in from this State.

The 3,433 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street and at Bergen Hill came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 1,057; Hudson River Railroad, 1,717; Harlem Railroad, 27; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 460; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 174; Hudson River Boats, 240. As most of the owners wished to have the benefit of the Albany market, an unusually large proportion of the cattle came over the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

After the Sunday sales of some 200 cattle, the market opened tolerably brisk on Tuesday, at Forty-fourth-street, with 3,200 beeves on hand,—quite a proportion of them good killing cattle, especially as for western bullocks, showing that there is gers still left in that country. It was soon evident that the w... prices could not be maintained, and a concession was allowed in weight and actnal price equal to ¾c. ₱ lb. At these figures a fair clearance of bullocks was made during the day, but a larger number than usual were left for to-day. Buyers came up slowly this morning, and reolng a fair show of animals, and remembering that the present week would probably be worse upon the retail trade than even the former ones had been, they appeared very indifferent as to making purchases and could only be induced to take hold by conceding from yesterday's rates. Many of the sales of to-day, taking actual weights into account, were ¾c. ₱ lb. below the prices of last week, and the closing sales were nearer 1c. lower.

Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, yesterday's sales being included in those of to-day, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	Last week.	To-day.
Premium cattle.....	10c.@10¾c.	10¾c.@11c.
First quality.....	9¾c.@10c.	10c. @10¾c.
Medium quality.....	8¾c.@ 9¾c.	9c. @ 9¾c.
Poor quality.....	7¾c.@ 8c.	8c. @ 8¾c.
Poorest quality.....	6c. @ 7c.	7c. @ 7¾c.
General selling prices..	8c. @ 9¾c.	9c. @10c.
Average of all sales....	8¾c.@ 9¾c.	9¾c.@ 9c.

Very few animals brought over 10c., and only that figure yesterday. Nice killing steers were plenty, at 9c., and towards night very fair beeves were sold at 8c.. Quite a number of the brokers, tempted with a little good luck for a fortnight past, bought up cattle at Albany at the closing rates of last week. Most of these found the balance upon the wrong side upon feeding up to-night. Nor can we promise them any very flattering prospects for the future. Large numbers of still-fed cattle are ready to be pushed in at any fair opening, and if such does not soon come, they will have to be sent forword any way to make room for Summer feeding others. About 1,160 bullocks were taken East from Albany on Monday.

The following extracts from our copious notes made of transactions during tha day, will give the distant reader some idea of the character of the sales:

M. DALTON bought 33 head of fair Ohio steers at Albany which wonld dress abont 6½ cwt. They cost $55 when they reeched the yards; bnt after retailing out they only footed up $52 50—leaving the profit upon the wrong side.

WHITE & SON were selling 97 good killing Illinois steers for H. R. SMITH. Rated 8 cwt, and were averaging strong 9c.

W. H. HASBIS, for Mr. WILLOUBY, 80 medium to good Illinois steers, of 7¾ cwt., at 7¾c.@9¾c.

VAIL & SHEPARD for Dr. J. DARRAH, 91 common uneven Illinois cattle, which brought 8c.@9¾c.

O. SMITH came in with 14 good heavy cattle from Chatauque County, N. Y. Home weight 26,806 lbs. gross. GEO. AYRAULT assisted in selling them at 8c.@10¼c. They were fed by WESTFIELD & RIPLEY. The best were sold yesterday, but from appearances the remsinder would not make the owner whole, although among the best lots of the day. AYRAULT also sold 29 head

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, in private family as chambermaid; is a good seamstress; is an excellent hand at doing up fine muslins; wishes to go to the country with a family that will return in the Fall; the best of City references from first-class families. Can be seen at No. 203 East 30th-st., cop floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL FROM THE North of Ireland, a situation as good plain cook; understands all kinds of cooking, bread and pastry. No objection to assist in the washing if required. Best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 109 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION, BY AN experienced woman, who is accustomed to take the entire care of Infants; can bring them up by hand; is a Protestant; or one or two children; is a good seamstress. The best of City references. Apply at No. 343 1st-av., between 16th and 20th sts., 3d floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse; is capable of the charge of a baby from birth; is a good plain sewer; would go about growing children and assist with chamberwork; has no objection to go to the country. The best City references. Can be seen for five days at No. 55 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist children; can do plain sewing; or would do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; is an excellent laundress; does up linen in beautiful style; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; fully understands dressmaking and all sorts of family sewing; or would take care of one child; has no objection to travel; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, by calling at the bakery, No. 238, corner of 21st-st. and 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; understands her business perfectly; or as cook, washer and ironer in a small family; no objection to the country; Brooklyn preferred; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, FOR A FAITHFUL, capable servant, as cook and laundress, or general servant; is a hard-working girl, through and neat in her duties, and a very superior washer and ironer and good cook; can be very highly recommended from her last situation. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; or a family going to travel will find a person who is accustomed to traveling; can engage not to be sea-sick; good reference. Call at No. 375½ 3d-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, GENTEEL GIRL, A situation as family seamstress; makes children's clothes; is a good shirt-maker; understands all kinds of fine sewing; is quick at the needle; embroiders neatly; best of reference given; wages $7 to $8. Call at No. 218 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as first-class chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and to assist with taking care of children. Best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front door, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; understands her business; best reference given; no objection to the country; is desirous of a good home. Apply at No. 206 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, AND TO help as laundress in a private family, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands cooking in all its branches, and would take the entire management of a kitchen and dairy; has no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; fully understands dressmaking and all sorts of family sewing; or would take care of one child; has no objection to travel; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, by calling at the bakery, No. 238, corner of 21st-st. and 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; understands her business perfectly well; has lived with the best of families, and has ten years' reference. Can be seen at No. 200 7th-av., second floor, back room, between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by an experienced woman; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; to save trouble, the advertiser is a Catholic; can give good City references from the best families. Can be seen for two days, at No. 89 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN CITY OR COUNtry, by a Protestant young woman as first-rate cook, excellent baker, and perfectly understands her business; is willing to go to the country. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 40 Spring-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and washing, or as waitress, or as nurse and plain sewing, in a private family; best of City reference given from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 40 32d-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble girl, as competent waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has no objection to going a short distance into the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 61 East 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; understands cookery in all its branches; would assist in washing if required; lately arrived from Europe. Call at No. 260 West 31st-st., between 8th and 10th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; if required, no objection to assist in light work. Call at her present employer's, No. 145 West 14th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as coachman; an experienced hand and capable of his business; can give as good recommendations as the City can afford. Can be seen at J. & R. Lowden's, No. 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived for five years in one place; is capable of doing the marketing if required. Call, for two days, at 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist with the ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 117 West 26th-st., first flight of stairs, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has good City reference. Call for 2 days, at No. 363 1st-av., 2d floor, front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as seamstress and to teach small children or do light chamberwork; references as to character and ability can be given by her employers, or by letter. Call for two days at No. 11 Wyckoff-st., near Court-st.; Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as first-class cook; she understands all kinds of fancy and ordinary meats, soups, pastries, &c., for hotel or saloon; has 18 years' experience; has just returned from Chicago. Apply to Mrs. CUMMINGS, No. 2 Marion-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do general housework in a small private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; is honest and industrious; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 211 1st-av., near 13th-st., front, near the new building.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman to take care of an infant; she understands her business perfectly well; has lived with the best of families, and has ten years' reference. Can be seen at No. 200 7th-av., second floor, back room, between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by an experienced woman; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; to save trouble, the advertiser is a Catholic; can give good City references from the best families. Can be seen for two days, at No. 89 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN CITY OR COUNtry, by a Protestant young woman as first-rate cook, excellent baker, and perfectly understands her business; is willing to go to the country. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 40 Spring-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and washing, or as waitress, or as nurse and plain sewing, in a private family; best of City reference given from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 40 32d-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as competent waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has no objection to going a short distance into the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 61 East 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; understands cookery in all its branches; would assist in washing if required; lately arrived from Europe. Call at No. 260 West 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived for five years in one place; is capable of doing the marketing if required. Call, for two days, at 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—BY A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist with the ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 117 West 26th-st., first flight of stairs, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has good City reference. Call for 2 days, at No. 363 1st-av., 2d floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE person, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and sewing; is a good plain sewer; can do all kinds of embroidery; would prefer going in the country. Call at No. 165 West 28th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion in a private family as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or to assist by taking care of children; good references given. Call, for two days, at No. 42 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 149 East 26th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, THE ONE AS CHAMbermaid or nurse, the other as waitress, by two young women who are leaving their present situations, their master being about departing for Europe. Inquire at No. 31 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or plain sewing; has the best of references; would go to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 38 3d-av., near 9th-st, in the millinery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress; would have no objection to assist in the care of children; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 386 1st-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as first-class waitress; has the very best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 169 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework, in a small private family. Call at No. 209 Mott-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble girl, to cook, wash and iron, or as laundress in a private family; has best of City reference. Call at 106 West 33d-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTAble women; one as first-class cook; the other as seamstress and nurse; best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waiter. Has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 462 6th-av., corner of 29th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; is capable of taking charge of the dining-room; best of City reference. Apply at No. 431 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

A FAMILY LEAVING FOR EUROPE wishes to procure good situations for two domestics, whom they can recommend with confidence; one as chambermaid and to assist with washing; the other as waitress and to assist with sewing; places together in the country preferred. Can be seen at the residence of their present employers, No. 71 West 21st-st.

A RESPECTABLE, WELL-EDUCATED German lady, 26 years of age, is desirous of meeting with a situation as housekeeper or seamstress; salary no object, but kind treatment and opportunity for improving English looked for. First-class references given. Address No. 180 Degraw-st. South Brooklyn.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—A LADY, WHO can give the highest testimonials as to ability and competency, would like the situation of housekeeper. Address A. B., Box No. 172 *Times* Office, for one week.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MOST NEAT, WILLING, hard-working young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a good cook, baker of bread, and an excellent laundress; is neat and quick about her work and kitchen; best reference; no objection to the country; a home in preference to high wages. Call at No. 75 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in a private family as chambermaid and plain sewing, or would like to assist in the care of children; best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 44 East 21st-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference if required; can be seen till engaged. Call at No. 8 16th-st., in the front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook; she is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and all kinds of desserts. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 31 West 20th-st. Leaving in consequence of her employer going to Europe.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, A SITuation as cook and laundress; understands meat, poultry and baking; does up linen in magnificent style; wages $8 or $9; or as regular laundress; does finting and crimping; best of reference given. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family; is an excellent baker; understands bread, pastry, biscuits, &c.; good City references. Call at No. 199 East 14th-st., near 1st av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter in a private family by a respectable young girl, with best of City reference; has lived two years in her last situation; is to be seen at No. 32 West 27th-st., between 5th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, WITH GOOD reference, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and an excellent baker. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist with children. Can be seen for two days at No. 410 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as housekeeper; is fully competent to fill the above situation. Call at No. 14 Hester-st., after 12 o'clock.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country, as good cook and to wash and iron, as waiter and chambermaid, and to do housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 54 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; best City reference. Call at 85 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do chamberwork and plain sewing; willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of reference given. Apply at No. 214 East 20th-st.

WANTED—SEWING BY WHEELER & WILSON'S machines. Machines sent into the City and country; competent operators furnished; instructions given. Mrs. WILSON, No. 424 4th-av., one door above 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation in a small family; is a good plain cook—one who perfectly understands her business. Call, for three days, at No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE SEAMSTRESS A situation to go out of town with a family for the Summer. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 59 4th-av., this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and seamstress; has three years' reference. Can be seen for two days at 109 West 26th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH GIRL to go traveling with a lady, or as seamstress; understands dressmaking. Apply at No. 121 West 38th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; would assist in the garden and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; no objections to any part of the country; has good reference. Apply, for three days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PRACTICAL gardener, who understands his business in all its branches, greenhouse, grapes, flowers and vegetable gardening; has the best City references for the last eight years for capability and character. Address or call on D. E. Wheeler, seedman, No. 237 Broadway, for J. M., or A. Bridgeman, No. 878 Broadway, which will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man who thoroughly understands vegetable gardening in all its various branches: out-door flowering and keeping a place in order; can carry horses; is a good driver; has the best of City reference from last place. Address P. B., Box No. 185 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A private family or boarding house, by a steady man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and will make himself generally useful; no objections to go in the country. Address J. O. N., at No. 809 Broadway, for three days; or Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A man who thoroughly understands all its branches; has lived 15 years with the most respectable and leading gentlemen of Massachusetts and New-Jersey, and has the best of reference in this City, &c. Address P. M. L., Box No. 170 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER OR GARdener by a competent man, married, without children; wife is a first-class dairy woman; have been many years in this country. Can give most satisfactory recommendations. Address J. L., or apply at Smith's seed-store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VEGETABLE gardener; understands the management of a farm and the care of horses; his wife is a good plain cook and dairy woman, and can take care of poultry: can produce the best City references from their last employer. Address J. D., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A sober, industrious single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and cow if required; has good reference in both City and country for many years; willing to make himself generally useful. Address D. E., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION 'N A private family; is a Protestant; understands his business and is willing to do it; has the best of City and country reference; will be found worth looking after. Can be seen, for two days, at Mr. Graham's saddlery store, No. 86 University-place.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN OF RESPECTable family and good education, a situation in some family in quality of waiter; he understands perfectly his business and possesses the best of references; no objection to the country. Address, by note, E. M., No. 92 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, OR groom and coachman, by a respectable single man of long experience; has good and satisfactory reference; understands his business thoroughly; would go in the country if required, and assist in gardening. Address J. N., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of references as to capability; has no objections to go to the country. Call, or address, for two days, E. D., No. 488 6th-av., in the milk depôt.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom, who perfectly understands his business. Address HENRY BARNS, at Mr. Traleor's saddle and harness store, No. 554 Broadway, near Bond-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachmen, with long and satisfactory written recommendations from first class families living in this City, any of whom he can refer to. Address, for three days, J. M., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Protestant man, who is competent in every respect, and can give the best of City reference as to character and capability, for the last eight years. Address J. F., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR coachman; can take charge of carriage or race-horses; can come well recommended; no objection to town or country. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; no objection to go to the country for the Summer; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 900 Broadway, grocery store, corner 20th-st.

WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER, A MIDDLEaged man, who has had twenty years' experience in book-keeping, is in want of a situation; can give the best of references as to capability. Address A. M., Box No. 3,404 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN AND HIS WIFE, situations; the man as coachman and groom and gardener; the woman is a splendid cook, washer and ironer and dairy maid; have no incumbrance, and are well recommended. Apply at 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by an active and competent man who perfectly understands his business, and having good City references. Can be seen for two days. Address C. B., No. 93 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER, OR ANY other employment, where a smart active man is required; is well acquainted with the City; has the best City reference from his last employer. Apply at No. 10 Amity-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY one who understands gardening in all its branches, and the growing of all vegetables and flowers; he has the best of testimonials as to character and ability. Address O. C., No. 15 John-st., seed store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE FRENCHMAN, A SITuation in a private family; understands his business well; good City references. Address No. 174 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION on a farm; has three years' experience; understands the care of horses and cattle in general; is sober and willing. Address M. S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, A SITUAtion in the country to take charge of a farm, dairy, stock, &c., or to live in the family. Address a note, A. E. F., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as waiter in a private family; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 311 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN, A SITUATION as groom and coachman, and vegetable gardener; has first-class reference for each. Address COACHMAN, for two days, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, COLLECTING to do. Can give the best of references. Address FRANKLIN, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A BOY, WHERE he can learn some useful trade. Address S. H. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED ENGLISHMAN, A situation as coachman and groom; by one who perfectly understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and is a good and careful driver, and can give the best of references from gentlemen in this City, with whom he has lived. Can be seen, for three days, at his last employer's office, or address E. G., care of W. Schwab, Esq., No. 63 Broad-st., New-York, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENglishman, of steady reliable habits, to take care of horses, work in a garden or on a farm, or in fact do anything required by a useful man about a gentleman's house; also, by a young Irishman, in the same capacity. Situations also wanted by a man and wife; he as farmer, and she as good cook, washer and ironer; have no family. Apply at No. 10 Tillery-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENglishman, of steady reliable habits, to take care of horses, work in a garden or on a farm, or in fact do anything required by a useful man about a gentleman's house; also, by a young Irishman, in the same capacity. Situations also wanted by a man and wife; he as farmer, and she as good cook, washer and ironer; have no family. Apply at No. 10 Tillery-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man in the country; would take charge of one horse or a pair; is a good careful driver; would assist or understands plain gardening, can and is willing to do anything about a gentleman's place. Tarrytown preferred, as he has been there for the last two years. Address L. W., Box No. 208 *Times* Office. Best reference. Single.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a good and careful driver; has the best of references from first-class families in this City and England; no objections to the country. Apply, for two days, at CHAS. S. COXHEAD'S, Saddler, No. 1,095 Broadway. Address R. B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable young man; perfectly understands the care, treatment and menegement of gentlemen's horses; he knows the City well, and is a first-class groom and good driver; has no objection to go to any part of the country; can give first-class recommendations as to character and capability. Call, for two days, at No. 219 Bowery, John S. Caffan's saddlery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a respectable man, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; is a good groom and careful driver, and also a good vegetable gardener; has good City reference; has no objections to the country. A note addressed to THOMAS, Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for two days, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable young married man, who understands his business in all its various branches; has the best of City reference from his last and former employers; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address M. F., Box No. 182 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND plain gardener; understands all kinds of flowers; steady driver; the best of reference from his last place; a single young man, 28 years of age; most willing and obliging; sober, honest and quiet. Address A. D., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for two days; it will be carefully attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; HAS ever twenty years' practice in this country; understands his business all through, green-house, vinery and vegetation, fruit and ornamental trees, grafting, draining, &c.; can come well recommended. To be seen for two days at A. Bird's seed-store, No. 907 Broadway. Understands care of stock, &c. Address N. P.

THE ADVERTISER, 28 YEARS OF AGE, who has been accustomed to handling money and keeping accounts, would like a situation in a broker's office. Good references and ample security given. Address CLERK, Box No. 122 *Times* Office, with real name, stating when and where an interview may be had.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCOTCHMAN AND his wife; the one as vegetable gardener and the other as cook, for a small place in the country. The men must know how to take care of horses and milk cows, and both be willing to make themselves generally useful. Apply at 82 East 16th-st., between 8 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WAITRESS, ALSO, a thorough chambermaid and laundress. None need apply but those bringing the best of references, and willing to go to the country. Apply at No. 20 East 23d-st., until 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A COOK TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE in the country, to do plain cooking, wash and iron (no dairy) in a small family. Call at the dry-goods store, corner Canal-st. and Broadway, between 10 and 11 o'clock, Thursday morning.

TO FARMERS.—WANTED—AN AMERICAN, Englishman or Scotchman, single, to work on a farm 30 miles from New-York; one who thoroughly understands his business, and can produce first-rate references, may apply at No. 99 Market-slip.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO COOK, wash and iron for a small family; she will have one person to assist in the week. Wages, $7. Apply at No. 54 West 21st-st.

WANTED—AGENTS WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIence in exhibiting engravings or works of art. Address, for full particulars, S. CLOUGH, Agent, Providence, R. I

WANTED—A COOK, WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands her business and can make bread; the best of references required. Apply at No. 65 5th-av., before 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NONE NEED apply but those having the best City references. Call, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M., at No. 19 East 22d-st.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT WOMEN, ONE as cook and laundress, and the other as nurse and seamstress. Apply, with City references, at No. 304 2d-av., between 16 and 17 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK, TO GO INTO the country. She must understand baking, and assist in washing and ironing. Apply before 1 P. M., at No. 13 Washington-square, at the door on 5th-av.

WANTED—A NICE AND TIDY PROTESTANT girl to set as waiting-maid and companion to a lady. Call, for two days, at No. 13 4th-st., Williamsburgh.

TO MILLWRIGHTS.—A FIRST-RATE HAND wanted. None other need apply. R. HOE & CO., No. 11 Sheriff-st.

LECTURES.

LECTURE!

REV. WM. H. MILBURN

will deliver his very popular lecture

on FRIDAY EVENING, April 6,

in the

NORFOLK-STREET M. E. CHURCH,

near Stanton-st.

Subject—*What a Blind Man Saw in England.*

Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 7¾ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cts.; to be had at the door.

MRS. SOPHIE SAGER WILL DELIVER A lecture at Cooper Institute, second floor, on FRIDAY EVENING, April 6, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Woman's Destiny and Man's Duty; and a view of the Spirits in the Nineteenth Century, or a Trance State.* Tickets 25 cents. Sold at the bookstore in the Cooper Institute, 4th-av., No. 2.

ADULTERATION OF LIQUORS—HOW liquors are manufactured—Dr. Cox reviewed, &c. CHARLES A. SEELEY, Chemist, will deliver a lecture, illustrated with experiments, at the New-York Medical College, 13th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, April 6, at 8 o'clock. At the close of the lecture an opportunity will be given for questions. Admittance 25 cents.

LECTURE ON ST. PETERSBURG, BY Rev. EDWARD E. RANKIN. In the 42d-st. Presbyterian Church, between 7th and 8th avs., THURSDAY EVENING, April 5, 1860, at 8 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents. Proceeds for the benefit of the Church. Tickets to be had at the door.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—HENRY H. STEWART, Esq., will deliver a lecture before the Association, at the Rooms, Nos. 317 and 319 Broadway, THURSDAY EVENING, April 5, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*What of the Workingman?* Admittance free. All are invited, young men especially.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAMBOAT AND BUSINESS FOR SALE.

A good steamboat, running in a passenger and freight business from New-York, with route as new running. A good opportunity for an enterprising man. For further particulars, apply to

CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 BROADWAY, New-York.

TO STEAMBOAT MEN.

Two gentlemen now owning and running a steamboat on a good route, out of New-York, are desirous of associating a third person with them, to have an equal interest and to act as the agent for the route. Small capital and a man of energy and business talent wanted. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

A HOUSE-FURNISHING AND RANGE ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—Located in one of the best avenues in this City, and in an excellent neighborhood for trade. To a party about to enter the above line, this presents an opportunity for trade, with a new stock of goods and location unsurpassed, seldom offered. For further particulars, apply to C. B. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

$1,500—FOR SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST in the stock and good-will of an old and well-established cash business, now in operation and prepared for the approaching business season. Profits 100 per cent. Apply at the Office, south side of 38th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT RIGHT FOR PENNsylvania of the celebrated conical washing machine—the best in the world. Can be seen in operation at No. 421 Broadway, New-York. For particulars, address T. FISLER, 4th-st., six doors below Chestnut-st., Camden, N. J., agent for the patentee.

HOTEL FOR SALE—VERY LOW—THE whole, or one-half of a well-known hotel at a celebrated watering-place. Costly furnished, lit with gas, and will accommodate about two hundred people. Inquire of J. G. & W. J. MILLS, No. 112 Front-st.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED WHOLEsale crockery business, on the west side of the City, of over 25 years' standing; will be sold in consequence of the proprietor's ill health; stock from $8 to $10,000. Address F. H. L., Box No. 168 *Times* Offices.

LIQUORS IN BOND.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, a bill of $10,000, payable a portion cash and balance in unincumbered lands, located near the Illinois Central Railroad. Address Box No. 705 New-York Post-office.

$100 PER MONTH MADE BY ANY ONE with $10 stencil tools. Address JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 589 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

FOR SALE—PEWS IN BRICK CHURCH, DR. Spring and Hoge, Pastors; one in middle and one in side aisle. Apply or address ISAAC KIP, Jr., No. 27 William-st.

HOTELS.

MOUNT PROSPECT HOUSE,

West Bloomfield, New-Jersey, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st of May. A cottage house on the grounds to rent.
W. HOLT.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN, or gentlemen and their wives, can obtain good board, with nicely furnished rooms, in a respectable private family permanently residing in a first class house—pleasant and healthy situation; good neighborhood—some seven minutes' walk from South or Hamilton-av. Ferries, and on reasonable terms. For particulars, inquire at No. 154 Union-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—An entire second or third floor, will be let, with first-class board, to one or more grown persons; fine large house—26 feet wide—situated in 4th-st., two blocks east of Broadway; neighborhood unexceptionable; first-class reference given and required. Address A. T. A., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING at No. 161 2d-av., can accommodate a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen with a furnished room and board. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—PERSONS DESIRING HANDsomely furnished apartments in a modern house, with board in a small family, may find such accommodation by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st. References given and required.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 25 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms for a gentleman and wife, and one suitable for a single gentleman, can be procured at No. 41, (new No. 54,) West 23d-st. Will not move on the 1st of May.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD—TOGETHER WITH THE ENTIRE SECond floor, can be had with a New-England family residing at No. 43 West 9th-st., near 5th-av. Dinner about 6 o'clock. House has all modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—ON or near Columbia-st.; possession immediately or on 1st of May; an unfurnished room or room and bedroom, for a gentleman and wife, where there are but few boarders taken; terms not to exceed $55 per month; the best of references will be given and required. Address H. C. W., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO gentlemen can have a large and pleasant square chamber and closet furnished, and parties board with an American private family for $9 per week; the location is good, from 3 to 5 minutes walk from the ferries. References required. Address, with real name, A. M., Box No. 1,998 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN can have board and a pleasant, furnished front room, with the advantages of a pleasant and agreeable home, with a small family consisting of three persons. Location convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References must be unexceptionable. Address W. O. E., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—IS wanted (by two single gentlemen, merchants in New-York,) on the west side of Columbia-st., with a large room looking to the East river. Address MERCHANTS, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen may obtain large and handsomely furnished rooms with board, by applying at No. 102 Henry-st. Reference required.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—GENTLEMEN, OR gentlemen and their wives, can procure pleasant rooms with board on reasonable terms, No. 8 Monroe-place; convenient to Wall and Fulton-ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PARLOR AND bedroom on the second floor, with board, in a first-class house, situated between Court and Clinton sts. For farther information, inquire at 48 Livingston-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CAN BE OBTAINED for two or three gentlemen, or gentlemen with their wives, on moderate terms; situation convenient to Wall and South ferries. Address H. L., Box No. 972 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM, suitable for two gentlemen, to let with board, in a house pleasantly located, commanding a fine view of the Bay. Dinner at 5 o'clock. References exchanged. Apply at No. 92 Columbia-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS TO LET, with board, at No. 210 Fulton-st., opposite the Savings Bank. Reference required.

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BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FROM 1st May next, by a gentleman and wife; a parlor and bedroom, or one large room, furnished or unfurnished; must be within eight minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Address B. M., Brooklyn Post-office, stating ter

The New-York Times.
PUBLISHED THIS MORNING, APRIL 5, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The Office is in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the Publishers "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and containing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued THIS (Thursday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Northern Light*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10½ A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

This paper contains the President's Protest against the Covode Investigation; a full account of recent events in Mexico, and the details of the important news from Europe.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—WILLIE O'REILLY—IRISH AND OUT OF PLACE—BRIAN O'LYNN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—COLLEEN BAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—THE BOROUGHMASTER—WALLACE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—PERFECTION—YOUR LIFE'S IN DANGER—Evening—JEANIE DEANS.

BRYANT HALL—INDIAN EXHIBITION.

HOPE CHAPEL—TOM THUMB.

BERLOU'S SALON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

CHICKERING'S HALL—HAVEN MINSTRELS.

BROADWAY—Near Broadway—MUSEUM OF KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

PALACE GARDEN—VAN AMBURGH & Co.'s MENAGERIE.

DODWORTH'S GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

BROADWAY, No. 596—WENDLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Rhode Island election has terminated, as was to be anticipated, in the triumph of the Democratic-Republican coalition. Mr. SPRAGUE, who was on the allied ticket for Governor, has unquestionably been chosen, by a majority not varying greatly, it is supposed, from 1,500. The Republicans have also lost both branches of the Legislature. The election was the occasion of very great excitement. Money was openly offered for voters; and our correspondent states that men of known wealth exposed their ballots to sale at prices ranging from ten to fifty dollars. No acts of violence are reported. The victory was celebrated at Providence, among the triumphant party, with a feast, and a serenade to the Governor elect.

The returns from Connecticut, now complete, assign 536 majority to the Republican Governor, and give 14 of 21 Senators to the same party. The majority of the Republicans in the House, which last year was 17, will now be 59.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate yesterday certain correspondence between the Attorney-General and the Federal Judges of Utah in reference to judicial affairs in that Territory. Resolutions of the New-Jersey Legislature favoring an exalted tariff, and the Homestead Act, were submitted by Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. GREEN subsequently called up his resolutions in refsrence to Mr. MEDILL, and moved their reference to the appropriate Committee. Mr. SAULSBURY spoke in opposition to the reference, stating that it was well known that the action of the Comptroller, whether right or wrong, was founded upon ths advice of the Attorney-General, and to regard it in a criminal light was merely absurd. Mr. PUGH moved a postponement of the subject, as Mr. MEDILL was absent, and detained by sickness in Ohio. Mr. GREEN, however, insisted upon his motion, alleging that the Comptroller had been furnished with a copy of the resolutions prior to his departure. He was encountered by Mr. BAYARD, who argued that the Senate had nothing to do with ths censure and removal of officers, and there was no foundation for the charges in the present instance. After a sharp passage between Messrs. BENJAMIN and GREEN, the subject gave way to the Homestead Bill, as the special order, Mr. PUGH advocating the bill with amendments, among which was the restriction of the right of location to married men. Mr. WIGFALL followed, opposing ths measure in a speech of great length, marked with his well-known peculiarities. A resolution, offered by Mr. SUMNER, calling for copies of correspondence in the State Department relative to military service exacted from American citizens abroad, was adopted. In the House of Representatives, the Military Academy Appropriation bill was reported from the Military Committee, with a recommendation that the Senate amendment, authorising a regimsnt of Texan Volunteers, be concurred in. An attempt to make the bill the order of the day for Tuesday was defeated. Mr. KEITT then resumed from Tuesday his remarks against the Polygamy bill; and was followed by Mr. GOOCH, of Massachusetts, who advocated amendments, and opposed the plan of partition favored by Mr. THAYER. Mr. SIMMS, of Kentucky, was for the measure. His remarks called out Mr. HOOPER, the Utah delegate, who denied ths charges brought against the Mormons. He accused Judge DRUMMOND, their most violent assailant, of having brought a courtesan with him to the Territory, and seated her beside him on the Bench. The allegation of the primitive Saints of the Territory having coined money, hs explained by reference to the history of California gold discovery. At this stage, Mr. NELSON called for the previous question, which was ordered by a vote of 114 to 75. Mr. NELSON then spoke for an hour in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. FRANK SANBORN was one of the witnesses summoned by the Senate Committee of Investigation in the Harper's Ferry affair, hut, recusant to the writ, he was arrested on Tuesday evening at his house in Concord, Mass., hy a Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms. News of the fact speedily flew over that Revolutionary battle-ground, and it was not long before the prisoner was rescued, and steps taken to secure a writ of *habeas corpus*. This was issued by Judge HOAR, and, upon its return yesterday before a full Bench of the Supreme Court at Boston, SANBORN was discharged, on the ground that the warrant should have been executed by the Sergeant-at-Arms in person. The Court refused to pass upon other points suggested for the prisoner. An attempt was made to carry the excitement into ths Legislature, by a motion that the Attorney-General be instructed to appear for SANBORN. It was voted down. A memorial from SANBORN was subsequently presented, setting forth the particulars of his arrest, and demanding protection. No action was had upon it.

Rev. DANIEL WORTH, whose long confinement in the jail at Greensboro', N. C., upon a charge of circulating HELPER'S Compendium, has been referred to from time to time in these columns, has been convicted of that offence, and sentenced to imprisonment for one year.

The first dispatch of the Overland Pony Express occurred on Tuesday evening from St. Joseph's. A great multitude witnessed the departure, and were addressed by several gentlemen interested in the origin of the enterprize.

The bill to abolish the New-York Almshouse Department was debated in the State Senate—Messrs. ROBERTSON and CALVIN sustaining, and Mr. STEBBINS attacking the measure. It was referred to a Select Committee to report complete. The report of the Railroad Toll Conference Committee coming up, a motion to appoint a new Committee prevailed, and the Senate decided to [illegible]—16 to 15. Among bills ordered to a third reading were the following: Relative to the Canals of New-York; to abolish property qualifications [illegible] of the Constitution; to provide for the appointment of Inspectors and Canvassers in New-York. Among the bills passed in the Assembly was those to divide the Sixth Judicial District of New-York; to provide for the enlargement of the Canals; and to abolish capital punishment. The latter measure does not, however, realize its title, as it merely confines the death-penalty to treason, and murder and arson in the first degree. The bill providing for the inspection of [illegible] in New-York and Brooklyn was also passed. The Senate bill amending the Metropolitan Police law was reported favorably.

The Board of Education, last evening, reelected Mr. S. S. RANDALL, City Superintendent of Schools, and Mr. HENRY KIDDLER Assistant-Superintendent, for two years from next June. The nomination of Mr. DELAMATER for School Commissioner for the Sixteenth Ward was confirmed, and he took his seat in the Board. Mr. WILLIAMS, of the Seventeenth, and Mr. MAGAN, of the Twelfth, were confirmed as School Trustess in their several Wards. A report was received from the Committee on Supplies, showing that the cost for supplying each pupil with books and stationery during 1859, was $1 16. The aggregate amount expended for supplies was $60,066 85—a decrease of $24,141 23, as compared with the expense dnring 1858. The Finance Committee reported a balance on hand, on account of special appropriations, of $90,295 04. After voting to reader new school-building No. 14 mors secure, ths Board adjourned.

The only case of importance disposed of in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, was one of an aggravated assault on a child. The jury convicted the accused of an attempt to commit the assault, and he was sent to the State Prison by Recorder BARNARD for five years. EGBERT DEMING, who has beretofore figured somewhat extensively in connection with several corporations, originating with himself, for the ostensible purpose of "converting slate-stons into marble," was yesterday arrested on twenty-six charges of perjury, alleged to have been committed in making affidavits for the purpose of breaking up ths New-York Marble Company. He was held to bail hy Recorder BARNARD, in the sum of $3,000, to answer. The District-Attorney having left town for Albany, it is not probahle that any trial will take place in the Court of Oyer and Terminer during this week.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of the Madison-squars Presbyterian Church, delivsred a lsctnre at the Presbyterian Church in Sixth-street, upon the subjsct of labor in its relation to character.

The Stock Market continued activs yesterday. Prices were higher for State Securities and Railway Bonds, and the demand strong for nearly all these and most of the Westsrn Sharee, whils in New-York Central and Pacific Mail tbsrs was something of a pause at the close. Nothing new in Exchange or Discount rstes.

Flour was in moie demand, as wss likswise Corn, at somswhat firmer prices. Other kinds of Grain, with Cotton, Coffee, Hops, Tallow, Provisions, and the principal descriptions of Oil, were moderately inquired for. Hay, Rice, Whisky, Sugars, Molasses and Spirits Turpentine attracted considerabis sttention. Freights wsrs quiet, with 432 vessels of all classes in port.

Ths Livs Stock markets havs been rather oversupplied this week. This is the last week of Lent, and the demand for meat is yet small, especially as eggs are so abundant and cheap, and fresh Shad are beginning to be taken plentifully. For the week ending yesterday, the receipts of live animals at the various City markets numbered: bssf cattle, 3,813; milch cows, 143; veal calves, 730; shesp, 3,416; swine, 4,418—making a total of 12,520. At yesterday's general weekly markets, beef cattle declined ½c.@¾c. ₩ lb., dressed weight, and it was with difficulty that all the animals were sold. Very fair killing steers were sold in the afternoon at 8c. ₩ lb., or 2c. ₩ lb. lower than one year ago....Milch cows are a drug in market, and cannot all be sold at anything like fair prices.... Veal calves are also in excess of the dsmand, and ½c. ₩ lb. lowsr. Very many of them ars in poor order....Sheep are in fair supply, hut lowsr than last week....Hogs are quite plenty, and ½c. ₩ lb., live weight, lower than last week. There is a surplus on hand.

Census of 1860—Population—Effect on the Representation of the Free and Slave States.

Such has been the uniform growth of the United States for seventy years past, that the aggregate result of the census of 1860, in regard to population, is no mystery. We know almost exactly what the aggregate is to be—and for a majority of the States, we know almost the precise results. In the general and particular estimates, there are, however, two *variables*. These are, first, the amount of *foreign* immigration and its distribution; and, secondly, the amount and distribution of *domestic migrations*. But, to correct these, we have some very accurate data. We have, for example, the whole amount of immigration from Europe in the last ten years; next, we have the average rate of mortality, showing how many of these are now *alive*; and, although we do not know the precise amount of domestic migration, we know certain general facts: that the great *current* of migration is to the West, and chiefly to the Northwest. In addition to all these general data, some of the States took semi-decennial censuses in 1855. The States of Massachusetts, New-York, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, took the census in 1855, and Arkansas in 1854. In these States, situated in different parts of the Union, an almost exact estimate can be made, and they indicate very clearly the degree of growth in their respective sections. In some of the States also, the number of slaves is given for taxation. A calculation based on these facts for each particular State, gives an aggregate a little larger than what ths general ratio of growth would give. Is that likely to be true? We think it is, for this reason. Between 1850 and 1860 there arrived in the United States *one million* of foreign immigrants *more* than had arrived between 1840 and 1850. Deducting from these the propsr ratio of deaths, and there would remain of these at least *seven hundred thousand* in 1860. This is to he added to the aggregate obtained hy applying the ratio of antecedent growth. Taking these facts and principles as the hasis of caloulation, we have the following result for each State of the Union:

States.	Free People.	Slaves.	Aggregate.
Alabama	500,000	420,000	920,000
Arkansas	205,000	75,000	280,000
California	300,000	—	300,000
Connecticut	410,000	—	410,000
Delaware	98,000	2,500	100,000
Florida	70,000	68,000	138,000
Georgia	580,000	420,000	1,000,000
Illinois	1,750,000	—	1,750,000
Indiana	1,500,000	—	1,500,000
Iowa	700,000	—	700,000
Kentucky	760,000	240,000	1,200,000
Louisiana	350,000	300,000	650,000
Maine	700,000	—	700,000
Maryland	560,000	90,000	650,000
Massachusetts	1,260,000	—	1,260,000
Michigan	800,000	—	800,000
Minnesota	300,000	—	300,000
Mississippi	375,000	425,000	800,000
Missouri	910,000	90,000	1,000,000
New-Hampshire	350,000	—	350,000
New-Jersey	600,000	—	600,000
New-York	3,750,000	—	3,750,000
North Carolina	625,000	325,000	950,000
Ohio	2,500,000	—	2,500,000
Pennsylvania	2,900,000	—	2,900,000
Rhode Island	180,000	—	180,000
South Carolina	300,000	420,000	720,000
Tennessee	950,000	300,000	1,250,000
Texas	510,000	210,000	720,000
Vermont	330,000	—	330,000
Virginia	1,130,000	520,000	1,650,000
Wisconsin	700,000	—	700,000
Oregon	60,000	—	60,000
New-Mexico	80,000	—	80,000
Kansas	120,000	—	120,000
Nebraska	50,000	—	50,000
Washington	30,000	—	30,000
Utah	50 000	—	50,000
Dahcota	6,000	—	6,000
Dist. of Columbia	50,000	2,000	52,000
Aggregate	27,666,500	3,900,500	31,516,000

In the column of free population is included the free colored population, which will amount to about 500,000. In the *new* Slave States, such as Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, there may be a few more slaves than are above represented. Taken in all, the aggregate of slaves will be about 4,000,000. The census of 1860 will approximate, in regard to races, very nearly this proportion:

Free white population	27,000,000
Colored slave population	4,000,000
Colored free population	500,000
Total	31,500,000

If we compare this with the other Censuses since 1790, we shall observe one great and important fact bearing on the domestic and political questions of the country, viz.: that the *white* population *increases much faster than the colored*. Indeed, this fact is so palpable that the tables show an increase of 37 per cent. in *white* population, and only 26 in the colored. At first sight this might be supposed to be wholly the effect of *foreign immigration*. Bnt this is not so. There is a perceptible difference in the growth of the races, independent of all foreign additions. We shall not here comment on that fact, but proceed to look at the representative population. This is composed of the free people, and three-fifths of the slaves. The *representative* population of the several States will be as follows:

Alabama	752,000	Mississippi	630,000
Arkansas	250,000	Missouri	964,000
California	300,000	New-Hampshire	350,000
Connecticut	410,000	New-Jersey	600,000
Delaware	97,500	New-York	3,750,000
Florida	110,800	North Carolina	880,000
Georgia	832,000	Ohio	2,500,000
Illinois	1,750,000	Pennsylvania	2,900,000
Indiana	1,500,000	Rhode Island	180,000
Iowa	700,000	South Carolina	552,000
Kentucky	904,000	Tennessee	1,130,000
Louisiana	530,000	Texas	642,000
Maine	700,000	Virginia	1,442,000
Maryland	614,000	Wisconsin	700,000
Massachusetts	1,260,000	Oregon	60,000
Michigan	800,000	Vermont	330,000
Minnesota	300,000		

To ascertain the bearing of these results, on the House of Representatives, and the Electoral Colleges,—we must refer to the Census act of 1850. By that act the House of Representatives must consist of 233 membere. The whole representative population must he divided hy this numher, which determines the *ratio* for each State. If, when applied to each State, the number of representatives does not equal 233, then one *additional* representative is to be given to each State having the *largest fractions*, till the aggregate is obtained. Applying this rule to the above representative population (assuming the estimate to be correct,) the general *ratio* for representatives obtained is 124,000. Applying this to the several States, and obtaining the deficiency hy taking the largest fractions, we have the following results, both for the aggregate, and for the loss, and gain in the several States in Representatives:

States.	No. of Rep's.	Gain.	Loss.
Alabama	6	—	1
Arkansas	2	—	—
California	2	—	—
Connecticut	3	—	1
Delaware	1	—	—
Florida	1	—	—
Georgia	7	—	1
Illinois	14	5	—
Indiana	13	1	—
Iowa	6	4	—
Kentucky	7	—	3
Louisiana	4	—	—
Maine	6	—	—
Maryland	6	—	—
Massachusetts	10	—	1
Minnesota	2	—	—
Michigan	6	2	—
Missouri	8	1	—
Mississippi	5	—	—
New-Jersey	5	—	—
New-Hampshire	3	—	1
North Carolina	7	—	1
New-York	30	—	3
Ohio	20	—	1
Pennsylvania	23	—	2
Rhode Island	1	—	1
South Carolina	4	—	2
Tennessee	9	—	1
Texas	5	3	—
Virginia	11	—	2
Vermont	2	—	1
Wisconsin	5	2	—
Oregon	1	—	—
Total	233	18	21

This table presents some remarkable facts, viz:

1. All the old and large States of the Union, without exception, lose ground relatively, and most of them positiveiy.

2. The South loses ground largely; the new State of Texas, having *five-fold* the territory of the old States, and lying west of the Mississippi, is the only one that gains.

3. The *only* part of the Union which positively gains is the Northwest—Missouri being properly included in that.

4. The Northwest positively gains 15 Representatives and 2 Senators in Minnesota.

5. The Slave States *lose* 11 Representatives and gain 4—being a positive loss of 7. The Free-States *gain* 14 and lose 10—being a positive gain of 4, with 4 Senators in Minnesota and Oregon. The admission of Kansas and Nebraska, which will speedily happen, will add 2 Representatives and 4 Senators to the same side.

"Westward the star of empire takes its way" is no longer poetry, hut the most sober of fact—and not only westward, hut northwestward, is the course of empire.

The inferences from these tables we may hereafter notice, since they are of great importance in relation to the races which inhabit this country and in regard to its future politics.

Bos Locutus Est.

It was a dark day for anclent Rome when the bullock spoke in the Forum. We hope that no harm may be imminent ever modern Rhode Island, but a like phenomenon has just occurred in her capital.

The bullock in this case, however, is merely a hiped, and opens his mouth not so much for the good of the State as to secure his own election to the office of Lieutenant-Governor, and the general triumph of Democratic principles. Mr. J. RUSSELL BULLOCK, we suppose, represents the average intelligence of his own party in his own State. This heing the case, it is worth while to listen to Mr. BULLOCK'S more or less articulate utterance. Mr. BULLOCK, it is understood, went into the recent canvass on the strength of his well-matured beliefs rather than of his oratorical graces. One of his "beliefs," then, is that the only object of the "Republican Party is to extend the sale of HELPER'S book." Another of his "beliefs" is that "whatever Mr. SEWARD says, is law to the Republicans." Another of his "beliefs" is that if we will only maintain Slavery in America side by side with Freedom, we can flourish amain and rival the greatness of Portugal and Spain! Indignant at the notion that Slavery and Freedom cannot coexist, Mr. BULLOCK gives vent to this crushing argument from facts: "Is not Spain in existence, and has she not the two within her borders? Is not Portugal a living nation, and is not the same case true with her?"

Nevertheless, Mr. BULLOCK is "personally opposed to Slavery," and "wants to see the day when the sun of Freedom shall gild every hill-top and shine benignly on every field." Inconsistent BULLOCK! Who will assure us, in the case of your living to look upon this auspicious day, against defeat in our noble rivalry for national honors with the Lusitanian and the Iberian monarchies?

Such are the beliefs of BULLOCK. Tbese, with the important information that "Rhode Island is a small State, hounded hy *three* hig ones, which might easily eat her up," in case BULLOCK'S party should be defeated, constitute the staple of his oration. We suppose they really represent the beliefs and the information of Mr. BULLOCK'S party; and the result shows that BULLOCK has not broken silence in vain. Rhode Island has been favored with a portent in time, and has made the best of her way in a direction opposite to that taken hy her sister State of Connecticut. She did not even stop to reflect that the mother of all Blue-laws is one of the "three" ogres whom BULLOCK has represented as lying in wait to devour and digest her spirited little self, with no more compunction than if she were one of her own unapproachable turkeys.

Spring and Song.

The Spring has evidently set in, and happily with less than its usual severity. In ordinary times a New-York April is only to be described hy the popular Italian verse which paints the peculiarities of the town of Tivoli:

"O Tivoli di mal conforto!
O piove, o tira vento,
O suona, o morte!"

Rains and winds and tolling funerals make up the merry staple of the days, while the few gleams of sunshine and clear weather which relieve the dismal panorama are consumed by the unburied portion of the population in running madly about from street to street in search of "Housee to let," against the coming of that fearful jndgment-season, the inevitahle first of May.

The present year has dealt with us more mercifully than usual, perhaps because it is a leap year, and as such consecrated to the ladies. But thus far it has certainly meted us a less liberal measure than we had reason to expect of April annoyances. It has not rained above twice a day since the month began; the last winds of March swept the streets so thoroughly that there is scarce a peck of dust left undevoured in the metropolis; and though we have had a casual gust or too since Saturday, the complacent disposition of the skies has sednced our cautious neighbors of the *Tribune* into once more erecting their Ebenezer on the summit of their building. This is not merely the most cheerful, hut also the moat imposing sign of the season. What sort of a generation it is which habitually asks for a sign, we know on the best authority; and we can only commend the charitable liberality of the *Tribune*, which is giving them a sign at least one-third as high as the whole edifice which supports it. The said edifice, be it observed, however, is helped by its sign as LOUIS XIV. was by his peruke. Without his peruke, the King was only a little wizened old fellow. Surmounted by that gorgeous triumph of the tonsorial art, he became, indeed, *Le Grand Monarque*.

We welcome the return of the *Tribune's* top-knot, therefore, with unfeigned satisfaction, and trust it may prove no uncertain harbinger of good weather. The matter is of public interest; for as the gigantic construction in question, when it last fell a victim to the fury of the winds, was blown inwards upon the roof, it is only rational to anticipate that the next catastrophe must carry it ontwards into the street. In which case let Tammany, *proximus Ucalegon*, beware! But we will neither borrow trouble for ourselves nor lend it to others. We are destined to enjoy an exceptional and enviable April, and Easter must open upon New-York on Monday, next we are sure with smiles, for it will open with song.

Scandinavian sailors whistle for a gale. Surely then the united voices of some fifty odd Italian opera singers, bursting at once into lyric rapture, ought to ehain the sunshine to Gotham and give us weather of the true Neapolitan strain. We say the fifty odd are to sing at once. This is strictly true; but they are not to sing together. The Opera comes back to us as the Speaker of the Commons came to WILLIAM PITT after dinner; not one Opera, hut two Operas. The eternal duality here again reappears: Darkness contending with Light; ORMUZD with AHRIMAN; Athens with Sparta; Rome with Carthage; England with France; North with South; DAY with GOODYEAR; MARETZEK with ULLMAN. There is a lady in one of Mr. DICKENS' novels, who declares that she "likes her tea cold." MARETZEK likes his opera hot. In tranquil times he disappears—goes to Havana, Mexico, Rio, all sorts of insignificant places. When the day of the drama is darkened, and the future is vague, MARETZEK rushes back, rejoicing like a Celt at Donnybrook Fair. Now he claims the Opera in America as his hy "patent." If it be an "established institution," says MARETZEK, "it is the subscriber who has heiped to make it so." True, O, MARETZEK; this hast thou done! and New-York rejoices to see that thou wilt not suffer all the pleasant chestnuts to he eaten hy thy rivals! Not that MARETZEK admits any rivals by name as such. With a haughty sarcasm, the immortal *impresario* alludes to the people of the Academy only as "those who describe themselves as Opera managers." Yet they are the "people of the Academy;" hut this, their strength, MARETZEK means shall prove their weakness. Messrs. ULLMAN & STRAKOSCH possess the Academy, a voice or two, and—*præterea nihil*. They enter the campaign with our own pretty PATTI, who has not yet made up her mind, it would appear, to desert us, and who is announced by the management as likely "to sing until her departure"—a consummation which strikes us as equally probable and desirable Let PATTI wait, hy all means, till after the Prince of Wales' visit, and then more than return the politeness of Great Britain hy carrying our card to London. BRIGNOLI, AMODIO and the rest will support her, at least for a time, till their engagement at New-Orleans shall take effect. Against this noble little army of the Academy, MARETZEK, having counted the cost, advances from his splendid camp at the Winter Garden with a threatening host. Four *prime donne*, more formidable than all the King of Dahomey's Amazons, lead his line. Madame INEZ FABBRI, who brings us all the coubined charms of novelty, a hrilliant reputation and a published horror of "preliminary puffing;" Miss WISSLER, a new American lady-singer, who asks only a "fair fieid and no favor;" Madame GASSIER, who will fill the place of BOSIO for us before she goes in June to fill it for the West End of London; and Madame FREZZOLINI, diademed with the admiration of all Europe, from Paris to St. Petersburgh. Then we have a new tenor—*really* a new tenor. For some time we supposed the name of this new tenor to be either "What is it?" or "Trefelio;" since we could not otherwise account for the frequency with which these mystic words appeared on our City walls; and we rather leaned towards "Trefelio," which we found constantly described as the "secret of beauty." Bnt it now appears that ERANI is the fortunate being in question; and we can only hope that he will not be smothered in *billets-doux* before Monday nigbt. We need not conjure this fate from his colleage VOLPONI, who is put down as a *tenore robusto*, and onght therefore to be strong enough to bear the common fate of tenors without calling on the Lold baritone GASSIER for help. With this array, MARETZEK raises his banner over his fortress; and that fortress the most delightful of theatres. The "Winter Garden" suffers a Spring-change. All its bosky dells and aromatic arbors will now become vocal with the sweet voices *Veris et Favoni*; while its boxes and orchestra stalls will doubtless blossom as the rose.

Truly, the Spring-time of year is not only coming, but come; and those of us who have strong constitutions, thick-soled shoes, or a large capital with the livery stables, may safely anticipate at least a month of enchanting entertainment in the harmonious hattle-royal of MARETZEK with ULLMAN.

Progress of Journalism—The New-York Newspapers.

We understand that a project is on foot, which will go into effect next week, for supplying the country with New-York newspapers still more promptly and generally than hitherto. Mr. SHEARS, who has for some time past had the contract for transporting newspapers and periodicals over the Hndson River Road, has made an arrangement to run a *special Newspaper Express*, leaving New-York at 4 o'clock in the morning, and reaching Albany in time for the first morning train for Buffalo at 8½ o'clock. A locomotive and baggage-car only will be run to Poughkeepsie, and will not stop this side of that place, except for wood and water. At that point the engine will be changed, and a single passenger-car will be attached. The whole train, however, will be run hy Mr. SHEARS, and at his own expense, for the express purpose of supplying the North and West with New-York papers from three to ten hours in advance of the time they are now received.

By this arrangement, subscribers at Albany and Troy will find the TIMES and other New-York morning journals npon their breakfast-tables: they will reach Syracuse by noon, and Buffalo by tea-time. Mr. SHEARS intends, we understand, to supply the papers to newsagents at the various points, *at the lowest possible price*, though the extra expense incurred will compel some slight addition to the rates now charged for transportation. Unless his charges are extravagant, the enterprise cannot fail largely to promote the circulation of New-York papers in the towns and cities of the interior.

The News agents in some of the interior towns look upon the project with distrust, and complain of the Hudson River Road for thus establishing a monopoly which they fear will prove oppressive, and which by exacting exorhitant rates for freight, will so far diminish their profits as seriously to injure their business. It is perfectly natural that they should anticipate such a result, for the tendency of every monopoly is to high charges and other impositions. As Mr. SHEARS runs this train at his own expense and under his own control, he will have the entire control of the businsss. But he cannot enforce any rate of charges he may see fit, because he would thus incur the active hostility not only of the agents who depend upon him for their snpplies, but of the journals and other periodicals in which he deals, and they would soon find means to relieve themselves of an oppressive and injnrious monopoly. The only way in which he can make this bold enterprise successful is by extending its advantages to news agents as well as news readers and all others concerned. He must keep his prices so low, that the increase of their business will make it the interest of agents to support him in the undertaking. If he does this, he will succeed; if not, he will inevitably fail.

We presume Mr. SHEARS will establish a tariff of charges for each point upon the route, and publish it for the information of all concerned. If it is moderate and liberal, we think the news agents in the interior will do well to waive their objections to the apparent hardship of the principle, and await the practical operation of the enterprise. If they take hold of it zealously, it is not at all unlikely that they will find it will so increase their business as largely to augment their profits. Like all innovations, it will for a time disturb somewhat the ordinary operations of trade; but if it is liberally managed, and carried into effect with due regard to the general interest, it cannot fail, like all marked improvements, to contribute in the end largely to the general welfare. It certainly threatens to interfere disastrously with the business of other establishments in this City engaged in forwarding periodicals to the country, for it cuts them off entirely from their ordinary means of transportation. We presume, however, that their characteristic enterprise will enable them to meet the difficulty in some way or other.

We have received letters from country agents remonstrating against the project, on the ground that it will subject them to extortionate charges for transportation, and urging us not to countenance or aid it in any way. All we have to do with it is simply to sell to Mr. SHEARS, at our ordinary rates and upon precisely such terms as we would sell to anybody else, whatever numbers of the TIMES he may order and pay for. What he may do with them, or upon what trains he may send them to the interior, is his affair, not ours,—unless, indeed, he should demand such increased prices for them at retail as should diminish the number sold. But his interest, like ours, lies clearly in increasing the sale;—and as a general thing a man may be relied on to consult his own interest in a matter of this kind. We shall await further developments of the enterprise, therefore, and watch its practical operation. We have no wish to countenance any movement which may affect injuriously the thousands of News Agents throughout the country, and trust that Mr. SHEARS has too just an appreciation of his own interest to make any such attempt.

DESPONDENT AND DISMAL.—The Savannah *Republican* does not like the working of our institutions. It is particularly displeased with the embarrassements which the existence of a Congress often throws in the way of the Executive,—and thinks that more confidence in the President is highly desirable. If he is unfit to he allowed to act upon his own discretion, "he should never have been placed where he is." This may he very true; but how could the people know how little discretion Mr. BUCHANAN would exhibit before they put him in office? The *Republican* adds:

"Upon the whole, we are inclined to regard Congress as a *nuisance*, and especially its representative or popular branch. If we had only a Senate as a legislating and consulting branch of the Government, we religiously believe that we should get on far better, and assume a vastly higher position among the nations of the earth. This may not be good Democracy, but we contend that it is good sense."

It certainly is not very "good Democracy," and we douht whether it will generally be accepted as very good sense. Everybody probably would concede that the best form of government in the world would be that of a single man—provided only he were certain to be the wisest, ablest, least selfish and most patriotic man living. A despotism is the simplest form of government, and has certain advantages over any other. It must necessarily be more vigorous, can act with more energy, can conceal its purposes and plans more effectually, and in various ways can do more than any other for the promotion of the public welfare. While the autocrat is a perfectly just and wise man, therefore, it may work very well. But governments must be framed to meet the contingency of having but that kind of ruler. The [illegible] are [illegible] that every despot will consult his own interests and passions much more than the welfare of the people, and it becomes necessary, therefore, to surround the Executive office with checks and safeguards. It is much better to submit to the inconvenience of occasional hesitation than to run the risks of uncurbed authority. Our Government has been framed upon this principle: jealousy of Executive power is the sentiment that lies at its foundation. In many cases this may possibly be carried too far,—but experience shows that it is the safe side on which to err.

OUR MAYOR AND THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—The *Herald* and *Daily News* think the Democratic defeat in Connecticut is due to the absence of the Tammany Hall leaders from the stump; that if JOHN VAN BUREN and JOHN A. DIX and others of that section of the party had followed the example of Mr. WOOD, a different result would have been brought about. This theory of the disaster is, however, open to great doubt. In the first place, the character of the Tammany Hall faction is, according to the *Herald* and Mr. WOOD'S organ both, so irretrievably bad, and so very notorious, that the notion of their being able to influence the people of Connecticut is ridiculous on the face of it. Viewed from the Mozart Hall point of view, their mere presence is positively baleful, and their advent in the Nutmeg State would have been sufficient to drive vast numbers of good Democrats into the arms of the Republicans.

In the next place, the testimony of the Republicans as to the service rendered them by Mr. WOOD is unanimous, or nearly so. All the organs of the party agree in stating that none of their own speakers did so much to insure their triumph as our excellent and itinerant Mayor. General regrets are expressed by them that owing to his inability to be in two places at once, they were unable to secure his services for the canvass in Rhode Island. A large number of the more doubtful and wavering members of the party are said to have been confirmed in their faith by the charms of his eloquence.

Under these circumstances, it is but fair to presume that if "Confidence CASSIDY, CASSIDY & Co." had also gone to the rescue, the majority for BUCKINGHAM would in all probability have been doubled. If Mr. WOOD continues to neglect the business of the Mayoralty, for the purpose of further stumping Northern States, he will expose himself to grave suspicions of treachery.

PECULATION ABROAD AND AT HOME.—The Albany *Evening Journal*, in publishing the following extract from a foreign letter, remarks that it shows that peculation on the part of public officers "is not confined to this Democratic country, but flourishes equally under the despotic Government of the Hapsburgs:"

"We saw in the earlier years of the present Emperor's reign, Prof. EXDLICHER, one of the most influential men at Vienna, closely connected with the Ultramontanists, poisoning himself, and the Chief of the Postal Department, Privy Councellor, VON MAAS, shooting himself, both having embezzled public money; but now we hear at the same time of the suicide by hanging of Lieut. Gen. ETHAFFEN, his son, an officer of the army, having previously absconded; of the suicide by poison of Mr. NOE VON NORDENDE, Chief of the Police; of the arrest of Mr. BRUNNER, chief manager of the Crédit Mobilier, with a salary of $20,000, and of Messrs. BRAUNELLA and PRESSEL, belonging to the leading merchants of Trieste—all of them involved in frauds upon the Treasury."

The *Journal's* remark is quite true. Public officials steal under a despotism as well as in a Democracy. Human nature is the same there as here. But there is one point of difference. Their scoundrels commit suicide when they are detected: ours never do. If all these defaulters who have poisoned, shot or hung themselves in Austria had lived in the United States, their valnable lives would have been spared. They would still have remained ornaments of the circle in which they moved. What is the reason of this remarkable difference? What is there in our climate so much more favorable to the longevity of public plunderers, than in the atmosphere of despotic Austria? Can the *Journal* explain the singular fact?

MORE NONSENSE.—Mr. THADDEUS HYATT has offered $300, it is said, in prizes for essays on the powers of Congress to compel persons to testify before Committees of Inquiry. We are sorry, if this be true, to find that Mr. HYATT is about to add the folly of wasting his money to the folly of a fruitless martyrdom. Prize essays rarely contain anything either new or very striking, and, in this instance, they would be more than ordinarily worthless. The powers of Congress in the matter of summoning witnesses, as well as in every other matter, can only be ascertained in one way, and that is by judicial decisions; and this right which he contests has never come before the Courts either in this country or in England without being solemnly confirmed. He might just as well offer a prize for the best essay on the right of the Supreme Court of this State to issue a writ of *habeas corpus*. If he wishes to secure that most valuable of possessions—a fair reputation for common sense—he will make a clean breast of it to the Committee, and return peacefully to the bosom of his family.

ANOTHER THEATRICAL WAR.—The vernacular stage has no monopoly of managerial troubles. Hardly have the last rumors of the great Octoroon war begun to die away upon the ear, when we are startled with this preliminary thunder-peals of

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE HAMPDEN COUNTY AFFAIR.

Arraignment of Frank B. Sanborn, One of the Witnesses Summoned by the Senate Committee—Recent Public Expressions—His Discharge.

STATEMENT OF MR. SANBORN.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 4.

F. B. SANBORN was arrested at Concord by United States officers last night, under a requisition from the Senate Committee. WATSON FREEMAN, Jr., Deputy United States Marshal, and SILAS CARLETON, Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate, called at SANBORN'S residence at 9 o'clock last night. SANBORN refused to accompany them, when he was handcuffed and taken to a carriage at the door, during which he struggled violently, and the members of his family cried murder, fire, &c. The excitement spread and the town bells were rung, collecting a large crowd. RUFUS HOSMER, a lawyer, then suddenly, it is supposed from the excitement the affair occasioned him. SANBORN was forcibly taken from the officers by the crowd and kept under their power until a writ of *habeas corpus* could be obtained. Judge HOAR, of the Supreme Court, having been applied to, issued a writ of *habeas corpus*. Deputy-Sheriff JOHN B. MOORE served the writ and arrested SANBORN, which ended the mission of the United States Marshal's *posse* for the time being. The following is the writ of *habeas corpus*:

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. To the Sheriffs of our Counties, &c.:

WE COMMAND YOU, that the body of FRANK B. SANBORN, of Concord, in the County of Middlesex, by SILAS CARLETON imprisoned and restrained of his liberty, as it is said, you take and have before a Justice of our Supreme Judicial Court at Boston, in the County of Suffolk, immediately after the receipt of this writ, to do and receive what our said Justice shall then and there consider concerning him in this behalf, and summon the said SILAS CARLETON then and there to appear before our said Justice, to show the cause of the taking and detaining of the said FRANK B. SANBORN; and have you then this writ, with the cause thereon.

Dated April 2, 1860, and signed by Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court.

John Keyes, John A. Andrews, and Samuel E. Sewell, are counsel for Sanborn, and the United States District-Attorney and C. L. Woodbury and Melton Andrews for the United States.

The hearing was at Boston, before the full Bench, consisting of Judges Shaw, Metcalf, Biglow, Merrick and Hoar.

Mr. SANBORN'S counsel presented the following points:

First—That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate of the United States has no power out of the District of Columbia, which is exclusively under the jurisdiction of Congress.

Second—That the precept for arrest being directed to the Sergeant-at-Arms by name, he alone can serve it.

Third—That the Sergeant-at-Arms cannot deputize his power to others out of the District of Columbia.

After hearing the arguments of the counsel, Chief Justice Shaw briefly reviewed the circumstances of the case, stating that it presented no conflict of authority between the Executive of the United States and the executive officers of this Commonwealth. As to the first point taken, the Court were not prepared to say that the Senate could not have its precepts served outside of the District of Columbia. On the third point, that the Sergeant-at-Arms could not delegate his authority to another person, there was no doubt, and all the Court were agreed that he had no such authority. A warrant of this sort must be limited to the person to whom it is given by the Senate. The order of the Court was that SANBORN be discharged.

The rendition of the decision called forth demonstrations of applause, which were speedily checked. The Court-room was thronged.

SANBORN left with his friends for home.

The subject of the arrest of SANBORN was introduced before the Legislature in the form of resolutions to employ the State Attorney-General for the defence.

The resolutions were briefly debated, and laid on the table.

The House, by a unanimous suspension of the rules, received the following memorial, which was read:

"The memorial of T. B. SANBORN, of Concord, a free white citizen of this Commonwealth, respectively showeth that, about the hour of nine o'clock, on the night of April 2, your memorialist was forcibly seized and handcuffed, in his own house in Concord, by a body of men who refused to give their names, or read their warrant—if any they had—but dragged your memorialist into the street, and attempted to force him into a carriage, evidently for the purpose of carrying him out of the said Concord; none of the men aforesaid being citizens of Concord, as far as your memorialist can learn; but he believes them to be residents of Boston; their names as finally given by themselves some time after the events just related being SILAS CARLTON, COOLIDGE TARLTON, FREEMAN and FOSS. Furthermore, your memorialist would represent that a writ of *habeas corpus* being served on the said CARLTON by Deputy Sheriff MOORE, of Concord, in your county of Middlesex, said writ being granted by, and bearing the signature of Hon. E. R. HOAR, one of the Commonwealth's Justices of the Supreme Court, the said CARLTON did neglect and refuse to give up the body of your remonstrant, or remove his handcuffs, but your memorialist was taken forcibly by your Sheriff from the custody of said CARLTON and his companions, though the aforesaid writ of *habeas corpus* called for the body of your memorialist, and was duly served by the proper officer; all of which he conceives to be a grievous violation of his rights as a citizen of this Commonwealth; and, therefore, he prays for such relief from your honorable body as his safety and your own dignity may require.

T. B. SANBORN.

BOSTON, April 4, 1860."

After reading the above memorial, a resolution to instruct the Attorney-General of the State to act as counsel for Mr. SANBORN was taken from the table, 128 to 76, and debated at length. The resolution was passed at the third reading, and was then tabled. The result in the Court being known, TARLTON and other officers, engaged in SANBORN'S seizure, were arrested on warrants from the Police Justice of Concord, and released on personal recognizance to appear there on Friday for hearing. Mr. SANBORN made the following additional statement in regard to the arrest:

"I at first offered no resistance, but when the handcuffs were put on I refused to go, not having heard any warrant or seen any signatures, or been told the names of the officers or the nature of my offence, so far as I can recollect. When they dragged me into the open air without allowing me to put on my boots, overcoat or hat, I called murder, and resisted with my feet as well as I could, with four stout men holding me. They dragged me to the carriage, which had been brought up by a fifth or sixth confederate, and attempted to put me in. I broke the side of the carriage with my feet, and my sister seizing one of the ruffians they dropped me on my feet again. Again they tried to put me in, but my sister whipped the horses, which started and foiled them again. They were still struggling with me and her, five men against a man and a woman, when the neighbors came running to my aid. The ruffians still attempted to kidnap me, but they soon found they were overpowered; then, and not until then, did they read their warrant in the street, by the light of a lantern, while I stood handcuffed and half clothed in their hands. This must have been fifteen minutes after my first seizure.

STATEMENT OF MR. SANBORN.

The following address to the people of Massachusetts appears in the Boston *Journal* of last evening:

CONCORD, Mass., April 3, 1860, 12 o'clock at night.

To the Citizens of Massachusetts:

I have to inform you that a cowardly assault was committed on me this evening, at about 9 o'clock, *in my own house*, by four or five persons claiming to have authority to arrest me. The facts are these:

I came in from a call about 9 o'clock, and was sitting in my slippers at my desk, when a knocking called me to the door. I went down stairs, opened the door, when a small man entered and said, "Does Mr. SANBORN live here?" "That is my name, Sir," said I, putting out my hand to welcome him. "Here is a paper for you," said he, handing me a folded one, which I took.

At that moment, a gray-haired, tall and stout man entered the open door, and said, "I arrest you, Mr. SANBORN." "By what authority," said I, "and what is your name?" He gave no name, but said, "I am from the United States Marshal's office," or something of that sort. "What is your authority—your warrant?" repeated I. "We have a warrant," said some one, for by this time two more men appeared. "Show it—read it," said I. A small man, calling himself FREEMAN, (afterwards,) for none would give their names, began to read a paper, but had got only through a few lines, when the gray-haired ruffian took a pair of handcuffs from his pocket, and proceeded to put them on my wrists, I standing in my own house, without a hat or boots, only in slippers of cloth.

A whistle was given; some men rushed in, none of them known to me, and carried me by force to the street, where stood a carriage with two horses. They lifted me from the ground, and tried to put me in the carriage. I resisted with my feet, for my hands were tied in the manacles. They tried two or three times without success, breaking the carriage, but the horses started and they could not get me in. In the meantime my cries and those of my sister had called my neighbors from their homes, who surrounded the ruffians and prevented them from carrying me off.

I stood in the street in my slippers half an hour, wearing the handcuffs, until Deputy-Sheriff MOORE took the key from the ruffians' hands under a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by Judge HOAR. Their names, given after a long time and reluctantly, were SILAS CARLTON, ——— COOLIDGE, ——— TARLTON and ——— FREEMAN. There were two or three others whose names I have not learned.

Previous to the time I was handcuffed, standing in the street, FREEMAN read me a warrant, signed by Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE, for my arrest, with an indorsement from MCNAIR, Sergeant-at-Arms of the U. S. Senate, authorizing SILAS CARLTON to seize me. How he did it I have said. People of Massachusetts, act as it seems to you best in this case.

F. B. SANBORN.

John Brown Meeting at Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 4.

A John Brown meeting was held here last night in response to an address from Hayti to citizens of Albany, congratulating them on the demonstrations made in honor of the martyrdom of JOHN BROWN. Messrs. PARKER PILLSBURY, A. M. POWELL, Rev. M. MILLER, and others, addressed the meeting, and addresses to the people of Hayti were adopted.

The California Pony Express.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIRST DISPATCH FROM ST. JOSEPH'S.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, April 4.

The departure of the California Pony Express, last evening, was delayed two hours by the detention of the New-York messenger. In the meantime an immense crowd had gathered around the Express office to witness the inauguration of this great and novel enterprise. Before the departure of the Express, the assembly were addressed by Mayor THOMASON and Messrs. MAJORS and RUSSELL, of the Express Company, who in brief and appropriate remarks, set forth the benefits to the country from this undertaking, and the prospects of its future and undoubted success, which were received with applause. The messenger from New-York lost a connection by the withdrawal of a train between Detroit and Chicago, which would have delayed the Express twenty-four hours, but for the courtesy of General Superintendent HAYWARD, of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, who brought him here by a special train from Palmyra, 192 miles, in 4 hours and 57 minutes, making eight stops of five minutes each. He arrived so as to only delay the Express 2 hours and 15 minutes. At 7½ o'clock, the bag containing voluminous telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the country, for the Sacramento *Union*, the San Francisco *Bulletin*, and the *Alta California*, together with forty-nine letters, five private telegrams, and some papers for San Francisco and intermediate points, was, by request of W. H. RUSSELL, placed upon the pony, a spirited bay mare, by Mayor THOMASON, amidst great enthusiasm, when the little boy dashed off at a rapid rate, bearing her burden towards the Golden State. The return courier should arrive here on Friday next, April 13, when the advices he brings will be promptly forwarded to the Associated Press. The telegraphic dispatches for this route are duplicated on paper, besides a duplicate being taken on linen, prepared for the purpose, in indelible ink, and carefully sealed. Water-proof copies are thus forwarded to different points in order to guard against any chance of delay or miscarriage.

ATCHISON, Wednesday, April 4.

The Pony Express to San Francisco made the first 45 miles to Kinekuka in five hours and ten minutes, the pony showing no signs of fatigue.

From the Plains.

ARRIVAL OF THE SANTA FE MAIL.

INDEPENDANCE, Wednesday, April 4.

The through mail from Santa Fé arrived here to-day. The latest dates are to the 27th of February, but the conductor says he has been on the route sixteen days only. This mail came by the Rattoon Mountain route.

No hostile Indians were seen.

The United States forces at Fort Union have been sent against the Attoche Indians, who are again at war.

Three hundred lodges of the Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians were pitched fifty miles above Bent's Fort. They are at war with the Utes, and are going up to give them battle. A great many trains were passed coming in, and some met going to the gold mines.

The grass is yet very scarce, except in the valleys, and this retards the starting of emigration to Pike's Peak.

Delegates to Chicago and Charleston.

VERMONT REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

NORTHFIELD, Tuesday, April 3.

Hon. LEVI L. UNDERWOOD, of Burlington, presided over the Republican State Convention here today, when the following delegates were chosen to the Chicago Convention: E. N. Briggs of Brandon, Peter L. Washburn of Woodstock, E. D. Mason of Richmond, and E. C. Reddington of St. Johnsbury. The following were chosen as substitutes: Reynolds Carpenter, Jr., Daniel Needham, W. C. Wilson and H. K. Slayton.

The First District Convention was also held here, and elected John W. Stuart of Middlebury, and E. B. Barton of Manchester, delegates; and James G. French of Montpelier, and M. G. Evarts of Rutland for alternates.

SEWARD DELEGATES FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

PITTSFIELD, Wednesday, April 4.

The Republicans of the Eleventh Congressional District of the State met at Hinsdale to-day, and elected JOHN H. COFFING of Great Barrington, and MATTHEW D. FIELD of Southwick as delegates. They are both Seward men.

HUNTER DELEGATES IN VIRGINIA.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Wednesday, April 4.

The Sixth District Convention to-day elected Messrs. EARLY and COGHILL, Hunter men, delegates to Charleston, by 2,500 majority.

From Independence, Mo.

REBUILDING OF THE BURNT DISTRICT—INDIGNATION AT GOV. STEWART'S RAILROAD VETO.

INDEPENDENCE, Wednesday, April 4.

The burnt district in this city will all be built upon this Summer, as almost all the parties burned out are able, and more substantial and better buildings will be put up.

The indignation here against Gov. STEWART and his abettors is very great, and hanging and burning in effigy are the order of the day.

Fires.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, April 4.

THOMAS & Co.'s and LARKIN & Co.'s tobacco establishments, with many other buildings, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss not yet ascertained, but it is very heavy.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, April 4.

The wholesale drug store of SUCLIFFE & PREUSS is now (9 P. M.) on fire. The bulk of the stock will be materially damaged by fire and water.

Murder in Newark.

DEATH OF AN IRISHMAN FROM A STAB IN THE BOWELS.

NEWARK, Wednesday, April 4.

JOHN MASTERSON, an Irishman about 32 years old, died this morning from the effects of a stab in the bowels from a dirk knife in the hands of HERMAN VILKES, in an affray on Monday evening. VILKES is in custody. The Coroner's Jury found a charge against VILKES and he was fully committed.

The Albany and Vermont Railroad.

TROY, N. Y., Wednesday, April 4.

Parties in this City to-day purchased the Albany and Vermont Railroad. The road extends from the city of Albany to Eagle Bridge, Washington County. The amount paid was $307,000. It cost $2,600,000. A new Board of Directors, a majority of them residing in this city, were chosen to-day.

The Knights of the Golden Circle.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 4.

At a meeting yesterday of the Knights of the Golden Circle, Mr. BICKLEY, the Commander-in-Chief of the Order, answered the charges made against him by subordinate officers of the Order. A Committee was appointed to investigate the matter.

Case of Rev. Daniel Worth.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Wednesday, April 4.

Rev. DANIEL WORTH has been found guilty of circulating HALPER'S *Impending Crisis*, and sentenced to imprisonment for one year.

Weather at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, April 4.

Weather mild and bright. Thermometer 28 degrees above zero. The ice is breaking up, and the river is open in front of the city. Steamers are running on Richelieu River, and there is every prospect of an early opening of navigation.

Sailing of the Canada.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 4.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* sailed at noon with 57 passengers for Liverpool and 21 for Halifax.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 4.

The steamer *De Soto* has arrived; from Havana the 1st. Her news is unimportant.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 4.

FLOUR quiet at previous rates. WHEAT buoyant with an advancing tendency; White, $1 55@$1 65; Red, $1 43@$1 45. CORN active at 70c.@72c. PROVISIONS steady; Mess Pork, $18; Prime, $15; Bacon, 10c. WHISKY steady at 22½c.

MOBILE, Wednesday, April 4.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,500 bales, at prices ranging from 10c.@12c. The sales of the past three days add up 8,500 bales, and the receipts 1,500 bales. STERLING EXCHANGES 108@109.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 4.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet, at $1 55@$1 63 for White, and $1 40@$1 44 for Red. CORN steady. WHISKY firm, at 21½c.@22½c.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machine	$100
No. 1 sewing machine	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 180 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE.
Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $100.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Rogers & Raymond would call especial attention to their large assortment of SPRING OVER GARMENTS, INVERNESS CAPES, PALETOTS, SACKS, &c., in cloth, cassimere, of various styles, Melton Cloth, Amour Coatings, &c., which, for taste and beauty, cannot be surpassed in the City.
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., corner of Nassau,
And No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Gentlemen are invited to call and examine a Model of a Gentleman's Dress Hat for the Spring of 1860, price $3 50, and it will be found to excel in fineness, durability and elegance any Hats for which $4 is demanded in Broadway. ESPENCHEID, Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Guernsey's Balm will, as Certainly as you apply it, prevent inflammation and remove all pain in the severest cases of burns, scalds, bruises, fractures, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c. 25c. a bottle. Dépôt No 217 Front-st., New-York.

Iron Building Materials—As Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Shutters, &c., Fine Iron Work of every description, for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st.

Destructive Fire at Mobile, Ala.
MOBILE, March 15, 1860.
Messrs. O. Mazange & Co., Agents for Herring's Champion Safes.
GENTLEMEN: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE purchased from you last year, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from the fire at the destruction of our office and building this morning. When we opened the safe after the fire, we found its contents in as good condition as when put in last evening. The safe was exposed to a severe test and proved its FIRE-PROOF qualities. We cheerfully recommend HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES to our friends and the public. MALONE & FOOTE.

FIRE AT WARRENTON, GEO.
WARRENTON, Geo., March 19, 1860.
S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gents*: The Herring's Patent Safe which I bought of you in April, 1858, has stood the fire. My house was burnt the 15th inst.; when the safe got cold I opened it, and found my books, papers, and money all safe and sound. I would like to know whether it would stand another fire. Yours, respectfully,
FOSTER H. THOMPSON.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.
S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Sure Cure for Piles, &c.
A new remedy for Bleeding, Blind and Itching Piles, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, &c. A liquid; warranted to cure, if not, the money will be refunded. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, Chemist, No. 71 Prince-st., Boston. Sold, wholesale and retail, by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and all Druggists. Certificates with each bottle.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The Parker Sewing Machine Co.'s FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD, Rapid and Noiseless. $40—NEW SEWING MACHINE—$40. under Patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, and Wheeler & Wilson. Agents wanted. Office No. 469 Broadway.
VERNON & CO.

Kane's Patent RANGE AND HEATER, is the most economical, simple and durable Range yet introduced. It bakes equal to the brick oven, and heats the room above. If you want a good Range, you would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, at No. 319 Bowery, opposite Bleecker, st., New-York.
CHARLES KANE.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
THE OLDEST AND BEST REMEDY KNOWN for the extermination of Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Rats, Mice, and every species of vermin. Sold at the Principal Dépôt, No. 612 Broadway, and by all druggists everywhere. Price from 25 cts. to $1 per box.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Ice Pitchers, Ice Pitchers.
New and handsome styles just received from the factory and for sale at the LOWEST PRICES by the subscriber, at No. 22 John-st. WM. S. MURRAY.

This is the Time they are Required.—Dizziness, Swimming Feeling in the Head, Bleeding of the Nose, Influenza, Sudden Chills, Coughs, Fevers, Consumption, are all cured by the early use of BRANDRETH'S PILLS; the body is thus placed in the best possible position to resist all impressions of disease.
One hundred years of vigorous life would be our lot if we used BRANDRETH'S PILLS in sickness. They act only on impurities. The stomach is not unduly excited, because the Pills are composed of those vegetable substances which 100 years' experience has proved never to injure. They are the only
TONIC PURGATIVE KNOWN,
and drive out all foul humors and restore the health to what it was in our first parents. In the last thirty years they have cured over
FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS,
given up to die, and now their
REPUTATION IS ABOVE ALL
other medicines whatsoever as purifiers of the blood.
They are applicable to all, agree with all, and sure to do their work well by searching out the root of any complaint, however deep, and effecting a cure.
Sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at No. 294 Canal-st., Brandreth Building, and 4 Union-square.

J. & M. T. Levitt, No. 19 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 31 Minories, London, having this day disposed of their New-York business to Mr. J. H. BRADBURY, their late Agent, solicit a continuance of the patronage with which they have been favored.
J. & M. T. LEVITT, No. 31 Minories, London.

Refering to the above, J. H. BRADBURY has much pleasure in informing his friends and the public that he will continue to supply the same styles and descriptions of Watches and Watch-Movements, which have hitherto given such unqualified satisfaction, at the same office, No. 19 Maiden-lane, and invites an inspection of his stock, which comprises the newest styles, in various qualities, all offered at the lowest market rates and on the best terms.
J. H. BRADBURY, No. 19 Maiden-lane.
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1860.

Parker Brothers' celebrated London Club Sauce is superior to all others now in use, and sold at a much less rate. Indispensable at the breakfast, lunch or dinner table. One has only to procure a bottle from any respectable grocer to test its savory qualities. Orders supplied by A. J. PARKER, No. 15 Beekman-st., sole agent for the United States.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Merchants and other Strangers in the City, can obtain Phrenological Examinations with charts and full written descriptions, with advice as to health, defects, talents and proper pursuit, at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Pain Annihilater.—Any Internal Pain or soreness of the chest may be at once relieved by an outward application of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar to the chest, and a few drops taken on sugar, internally. Sold at No. 315 Broadway, at 50 cents per bottle, and by all druggists.

Shirts Ready Made and Made to Order from measure. Also a complete assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods kept constantly on hand. by I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Table Cutlery and House-Furnishing Goods, FINE GOTHIC AND OVAL TRAYS AND WAITERS, at reduced prices. W. N. SEYMOUR & CO.,
No. 4 Chatham-square.

"Trefolle," the True Secret of Beauty,—Softens, purifies, cleanses and invigorates the skin; renders the complexion beautifully clear and brilliant. 50 cents a bottle.

Have you seen White's Big Hat?—From his splendid store, No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. HIS SPRING STYLE FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE. NEAT, TASTY AND READY.

Dr. Riggs' Truss Office is Removed to Astor House, entrance on Barclay-st. New instruments for varicocele, enlarged veins, Prolapsus and Hemorrhoids. Also, Supporters, Braces and all surgical appliances.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Dr. Marsh's Genuine Truss will positively cure Rupture. Call at No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, or send for a circular. Ladies can be attended to (if desired) in private rooms. Trusses of every kind, for permanent protection of ruptures, bathing trusses, elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, (opposite St. Paul's Church.)

DIED.

TOWNSEND.—In this City, on Monday, April 2, WALTER WILMOT TOWNSEND, in the 67th year of his age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church corner of 5th av. and 39th st., on Thursday, April 5, at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

GAILLARD.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 4, JANE MARSHALL, wife of Dr. Edwin S. Gaillard, and daughter of the late Rev. Edward Thomas, of South Carolina.
The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, at the residence of her brother, No. 262 4th av., on Friday, April 6, at 1½ o'clock P. M.
☞ Charleston and Columbia, S. C., papers please copy.

GUERNSEY.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 4, BELLE L., daughter of Dr. Henry and Martha J. Guernsey, aged 4 years, 5 months and 17 days.
Funeral services from the residence of her father, No. 245 East Broadway, on Thursday, April 5, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ADAMS.—In this City, on Monday, April 2, Capt. JESARE ADAMS, an old and highly respectable ship master, for many years in the South American trade, also an old member of the Marine Society of New-York, having been a valued member for 30 years.
The members of the Marine Society are requested to attend his funeral, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, this day, (Thursday,) from the Methodist Church in Forsyth st., near Division-st., at 3 o'clock P. M. Panotual attendance is requested. Interment at Greenwood.

GORDON.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 4, WILLIAM MOLENOAR GORDON, only son of the late C. W. Gordon, and grandson of the late William Molenoar, Esq., of Harlem, in the 52d year of his age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 120 Madison-av., without further notice.
☞ Trenton, N. J., and Cincinnati, Ohio, papers please copy.

SQUIRES.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, April 3, JAMES, infant son of Selah and Mary E. Squires, aged 9 months.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence No. 36 Boorman-place, without further invitation.

GRIERSON.—In this City, on Sunday, April 1, of pneumonia, aged 31 years, JOHN LUCAS GRIERSON, eldest son of Samuel Grierson, of Brooklyn.

BIRD.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 4, MRS. MARY BIRD, aged 71 years.
Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, Matthew and James D. Bird, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles J. Chipp, No. 111 Hammond-st., at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

DUNBAR.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 3, in his 26th year, SAMUEL P., son of the late Dr. Samuel Pine Dunbar.
His relatives and friends, and those of his brother James M. Dunbar, are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his brother's residence, No. 167 Henry-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Jamaica for interment.

DUCKER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 4, at 1 o'clock P. M., EMMA KELSO, youngest daughter of David K. and Eliza A. Ducker, aged 1 year and 9 months.
Her funeral will take place at the house of her parents, No. 74 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, April 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

TAYLOR.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, April 3, FRANK BLISS, son of Walter H. and Ellen A. Taylor, aged 4 years.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from No. 116 Jersey-av.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 161, April 4, 1860.
49, 34, 28, 12, 44, 69, 7, 23, 26, 58, 64, 43, 72, 37.
Class No. 162, April 4, 1860.
69, 62, 35, 64, 51, 49, 71, 22, 77, 39, 32, 57, 76.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., April 4, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
Class 296. April 4, 1860.
16, 77, 56, 30, 39, 12, 63, 22, 45, 32, 72, 18.
Prizes cashed at No. 558 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing
HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers,
Macon, Ga.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF
HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES,
OF GEORGIA.
Class 295; April 3, 1860.
29, 4, 49, 74, 44, 76, 16, 13, 55, 66, 51, 19, 34.
Prizes cashed at No. 558 Broadway.
HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

REMOVAL.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO. HAVE REMOVED THEIR MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT FROM NO. 8 BOWERY TO NO. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE,
OPPOSITE THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

"DOG OF AN INDIAN, DIE!"
A GREAT INDIAN STORY.
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY
(The Best Story and Sketch Paper Published)
OF THIS WEEK,
Ready To-Day at 12 o'clock,
will contain the commencement of
ANOTHER GREAT INDIAN ROMANCE!
BY HARRY HAZEL,
Author of "The Mute Spy," "Red Raven," "West Point Cadet," &c., &c.,
written expressly for the NEW-YORK WEEKLY, entitled
THE SHOOTING STAR;
OR,
TECUMSEH AND THE PROPHET.
A TALE OF SAVAGE LIFE ON THE FRONTIER.
Besides the above beautiful romance it will contain a very large number of Sketches, Poems, &c., by some of the best authors in America.
For sale by every News Agent.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.
NO. 71. VOL. 5.
NOW READY. PRICE 15 CENTS, CONTAINS
Melodies from Fra Diavolo, for Piano.....Auber
The May Song, for Piano.....Beethoven
Scenes that are Brightest. Song.....W. V. Wallace
Evangeline. Song.....J. Blockley
ALSO READY. PRICE 10 CENTS,
SOLO MELODIST NO. 10,
Containing twenty-seven Operatic, popular and miscellaneous pieces for Flute, Violin, Cornet, Clarionet, &c., &c.
C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 107 Nassau-st.

ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.
MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS, 333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY,
Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.
Interior decorations, pier mantel glasses, &c.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

SPONGES,
Carriage, Bahama, Sheep's Wool, Bathing, Venice, Turkish, Cup, and Surgeon's, embracing all kinds and qualities, from the commonest grass to the finest bleached, for sale, by bale or case, or in lots to suit, by
SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., 170 and 172 William st.

USEFUL IN ALL FAMILIES.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine, which removes paint spots, grease, &c., &c., and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without the slightest injury to color or fabric. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

NEWSDEALERS
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WILL REMEMBER
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THAT THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE
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OF ROSS & TOUSEY
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IS STILL IN THE FIELD,
AND DOES NOT ALLOW
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TO DRIVE THEM OUT OF TRADE.
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TO DRIVE THEM OUT OF TRADE.
DEALERS WILL BE SUPPLIED,
DEALERS WILL BE SUPPLIED,
DEALERS WILL BE SUPPLIED,
ON THE BEST TERMS,
ON THE BEST TERMS,
ON THE BEST TERMS,
BY THE OLD FIRM OF
ROSS & TOUSEY.

STODART PIANOS.
Known all over the world as the best instrument manufactured.
Warerooms No. 501 Broadway.

ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS!—The place to get them of superior workmanship, the newest patterns, and at low prices, retail or wholesale, is Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, of LUCIUS HART.

CLUB-FOOT AND OTHER DEFORMITIES of the ankle, foot and hand, skillfully treated by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 680 Broadway.

THE INDEPENDENT FOR THIS WEEK.

PUBLISHED THIS MORNING,

contains a new and original poem from the pen of

LADY BYRON,

(Widow of the great poet,)

addressed

"TO THE AFRICAN RACE,"

being a tribute to the memory of the late

MRS. ELIZA LEE FOLLEN,

A brilliant description of

"THE CARNIVAL AT ROME,"

by

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,

Who was an eye-witness of the grotesque occurrences which she describes. Mrs. Stowe is now in Italy, and will contribute to THE INDEPENDENT other entertaining pictures of Italian sights and scenes.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER

furnishes, as usual, a revised and corrected Sermon. The text this week, is the passage—

"Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in Heaven."

"YUSSUF AND BORUK,

An Arabian Legend."

An Original and Entertaining Poem,

By C. D. STUART.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.,

contributes a fresh number of his interesting series of

"FAMILIAR LETTERS ON SUNDAY-SCHOOLS."

"THE METHODIST CHURCH: PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE."

BY REV. DANIEL CURRY, D. D.

This is the second paper of Dr. Curry's series, prepared in view of the approaching Quadrennial General Conference at Bu

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE UNEXPIRED LEASEHOLD [illegible] and unfurnished dwelling, residence on the [illegible] of Fifth-av. and 126th-st. (known as [illegible] place.) Now one of the most desirable [illegible] in the City, either for private residence [illegible] for corporate residences. The whole front, [illegible] can be improved without disturbing the [illegible] building. The lease is reasonable until 1924. [illegible] particulars, or for cards of admission to [illegible] apply to
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Broadway, corner 35th-st.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A Farm containing about thirty-five acres, two miles from Bergen, on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good house, farm-house and stables nearly new throughout, and all in good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees upon the place.

Also, a farm of about ninety acres, situated on the New-Jersey Railroad, one hour's ride from Jersey City.

Also, for Sale—Several desirable houses on Murray Hill, and 126th, 34th and 37th sts.

Also, for Sale—Lots on 30th, 79th, 84th, 85th, 124th, 125th, 127th and 136th sts., and 2d, 3d and 4th avs.

For Sale—Several desirable houses and lots in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. A. K. FOSTER & CO.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO BEAUTIFUL NEW two-story and basement houses, Philadelphia fronts, brown stone steps, with all modern improvements, situated on Pacific-st., between Portland and Carlton avs., Brooklyn. This is one of the most accessible locations in Brooklyn, near the proposed parks; only fifteen minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; also Atlantic Dock cars; lots 20 by 100; houses 20 by 40. Price, $6,000; $2,500 on bond and mortgage. Apply to owners, on premises, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. Houses just finished. Would trade for valuable building lots

SHERIFF'S SALE.—FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.—Sale by order of the Supreme Court, at auction, on THURSDAY, April 5, at 12 o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, house and lot No. 32 Woodhull-st; lot 20x100, house 20x40, English basement, Philadelphia front brick, brown-stone trimmings, marble mantels, range, gas and water in house; location private, about five blocks from Hamilton-av. Ferry, near Hicks-st. Five-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage three years at 7 per cent.

$.000 ACRES NEW-JERSEY LAND, well-wooded, between New-York and Philadelphia, near the line of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, and three-quarters of a mile from navigation, with loam underlaid with clay; climate as early as Baltimore. Price very low; terms easy. Apply to JOHN [illegible], Jr., at the office of the Railroad Company, No. 21 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—EXTRA WIDE HOUSE.—FOR SALE, on 42d-st., near 8th-av., an unusually fine house, 34 feet wide by 70 feet deep; brown-stone, 4-story, and completely modern. The house has been built but a few years, with great care, for the owner, (now deceased.) It is offered for sale to close the estate, and is a very desirable residence. For cards of admission and further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND [illegible], containing about ten acres of land, in the northwestern section of the City of Baltimore, within three minutes' walk of the city passenger railway, on Pennsylvania-av., and in a rapidly improving quarter of the city. Price $26,000, one-half cash, balance on time to suit the purchaser. For further information, address GRAFTON L. DULANY, Esq., No. 26 St. Paul's-st., Baltimore.

CHEAP HOUSES FOR SALE—IN VARICK-st., near Charlton, $4,500; 10th-st., near Waverley-place, $4,000; 34th-av., near 54th-av., $7,500; 30th-st., near 2d-av., $4,000; 32d-st., near 4th-av., $6,000; 33d-st., near 10th-av., $4,300; 51st-st., near 10th-av., $5,000; Seventh-st., near 11th-av., cottage with extra ground, $3,750; 53d-st., near 2d-av., $5,000; 2d-av., near 37th-st., $5,500. ROSWELL G. PRICE, No. 10 Pine-st.

$6.000.—CHEAPEST PROPERTY IN THE CITY.—FOR SALE—The store property No. 421 9th-av., near the Blind Asylum; also, a four story brown-stone-front house near the above, on the avenue; also, two fine buildings and lots on 25th-st., near 9th-av., and neat cottages. J. E. HATCH, No. 205 8th-av.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AVENUE, BETWEEN 29th and 30th sts., a large four-story house, 27 feet front and 125 feet deep, fine brown-stone front, with [illegible] stoop; 16-inch party walls, 14 feet below the [illegible]; three large rooms on each floor furnished with [illegible] best of all modern improvements. Inquire of E. F. [illegible] on the premises.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Clarkson avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to I. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A COUNTRY-PLACE—A house, barn and 14 full lots, in Flushing-av., near Tompkins-av., Brooklyn; improvements cost for $4,500, and the lots are in a rapidly-improving neighborhood; three City Railroads run within a few [illegible] of the lots; price $14,000. Inquire of or address the owner, F. J. BEAN, No. 142 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—THE NEW 4-STORY STONE-FRONT [illegible] House, No. 125 West 24th-st.; contains all the latest improvements; cannot be passed in style or workmanship; rosewood doors, walnut stairs, &c.; size, 20x60 feet; lot, 152 feet deep, with or without stable privilege. Apply on the premises of D. SCHOONMAKER.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY, brown stone house and lot No. 102 East 34th-st., first door east of Lexington-av., in complete order, and replete with every modern convenience; built by the owner for his own use. Terms to suit. For particulars, apply to JAMES OWENS, on the premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, WITH ONE OR MORE acres of ground, or without if preferred. The house is pleasantly situated on elevated ground, within five minutes' walk from two stage routes, and 2½ miles from Williamsburgh ferry. Apply to Mr. BROWN, confectionery, inside Peck-slip ferry.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and underpinning, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 127 3d-st., or to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DEMAYNEY.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the parlor doors and hall furnishings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—A first-class, three-story and attic, brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situate in Lawrence-st.; half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & RODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 29 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITES OF FOUR, EIGHT, OR twelve lots on 3d, 4th and 5th avs. and 55th-st., Brooklyn, commanding a full and splendid view of New-York City and harbor, and within 30 minutes of Wall-st. by cars. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 30 Vesey-st.; HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD PREMISES NO. 103 Mercer-st., 9 years unexpired from May 1, 1860, with 21 years' renewal; also, lot on 5th-av., opposite Central Park, between 109th and 110th sts.; lot on 114th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of M. E. MASON, No. 9 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—THE TWO FIVE-story and basement houses, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, corner of Mercer-st., on the Broadway block, suitable for business purposes, with a slight alteration. Lot 39 by 100. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house and lot on Lexington-av., near 39th-st., three-story and basement, and sub-cellar; house 20x42, with all the modern improvements in; will be sold cheap; terms easy. Apply at No. 415 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—FOR TERM OF years, to suit applicant, the substantial four-story brown stone front house, No. 54 Leonard-st.; lot 25 by 100 feet 6 inches. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or C. W. SCHAFFER, No. 592 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house No. 12 West 24th-st.. 25x65; lot 126.6; finished with all the modern improvements. Also, a stable in the rear, 25x22.6, with entrance from 25th st. Inquire of J. B. CORLIES, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE TWO-STORY AND basement brick houses, with all modern improvements, situated on DeKalb-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of WM. H. HOAG, No. 19 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—THE NEW first-class four-story house No. 14 West 36th-st., built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. House 25x55; lot 25x98. Possession immediately. Terms easy. Apply to CLARKSON & CO., 48 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS DESIRABLE house No. 33 West 24th-st., north side, between Broadway and 6th-av., being in the immediate vicinity of the Fifth-av. Hotel. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer's office No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR BROOKLYN property, a commodious house and six City lots, well stocked with shade-trees and fruit, in a healthy village on the New-Jersey Central Railroad; it is a pleasant home. Address Box No. 936 Post-office.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—NINE LOTS between 124 and 125th sts., and west side of 4th-av. Price low, and no money wanted if improved. Apply to SAMUEL EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BRICK FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house No. 321 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; 18 by 80 feet; lot 100; in perfect order and for immediate occupation. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—NO. 214 WEST FOURTEENTH-st., a well-built four-story brown-stone front house; price $8,000. Apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY marble front building, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane-st., is a first-class store, suitable for mercantile purposes. To let in whole or in floors. Apply at No. 45 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 24th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE—THREE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on north side 44th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Terms easy. Inquire of RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE house with extension for dining-room and kitchen, No. 9 Adelphi-st., between Myrtle and Park avs.; gas and water introduced; lot 25 by 100. Price $2,800.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS—ONE ON NORTH SIDE 125th-st. and one south side 126th-st., each 25 ft. front and 100 deep; beginning 100 feet west of 5th-av. Apply to JOHN S. SUTHERLAND, No. 34 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ALL DESCRIPTIONS of real estate, in City and country. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate, and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE IN EIGHTEENTH-ST., near the Clarendon, full size and in complete order, with modern improvements. Early possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York, Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 139 EAST 18TH-ST., will be sold at a very low price on application to T. B. HERRICK, No. 44 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FOUR VALUABLE LOTS ON THE south side of Madison-st., 192 feet 11 inches east of Scammel-st. The lots together are 94 feet on Madison-st. by about 95 feet in depth. The premises have been in use for seven years, and are well known as a coal-yard. There is also a brick building for shops

Also, five valuable lots on the south side of 14th-st., 88 feet east of Avenue C; each lot is 25x103 feet 3 inches. These lots are well located for manufacturing purposes. For particulars, apply at No. 3 Pine-st., front office, second story, Room No. 3.

BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE AND TO LET.—The two-story 3-story frame houses and lots Nos. 235 for sale, and 247 Livingston-st., near Hanover-place, to be let; genteel lots for convenient to Fulton-ferry; are in good order and contain gas. Ridgewood water. Prices $3,400 and $3,600. Terms easy. Inquire of WM. SELPHO, No. 516 Broadway, New-York, or No. 352 State-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE, southeast corner of 39th-st., a first-class three-story brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, best design and finish; size 24x50 feet. Terms accommodating, inquire on the premises, of G. J. HAMILTON.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY house, No. 126 2d-av., near the corner of 9th-st. Lot 26 feet front by 125 feet deep; house 26 feet by 75, replete with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. Apply on the premises, between 12 and 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—ON THE CORNER OF 80TH-ST. and 3d-av., a beautiful residence; house contains 12 rooms. Groun very low. &c. Inquire on the premises, or at ABRAM WAKEMAN, No. 59 Fulton-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP.—A Full size, in complete order, in Albion-place, No. 407 4th-st. Terms easy. Inquire of N. BODGE, dentist, at No. 34 East 13th-st,

PROPERTY OWNERS HAVING HOUSES to let or lease in any part of Brooklyn, can be added in procuring good tenants at LESLIE'S Real Estate Office, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts., Savings Bank building. Those having apartments, stores, or parts of houses to let, will do well to have them entered on his books. Communications by mail or Boyd's Express will be attended to.

WANTED TO LEASE—A PLOT OF GROUND containing from 4 to 24 lots, lying upon or adjacent to some corner below 42d-st., between 3d and 9th avs., by a party of unquestioned respons bility and promptness. Address LESSEE, Box No. 125 *Times* Office, with full particulars, and you will receive immediate attention.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG ISLAND SOUND FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated at Lloyd's Neck, on a prominent head-land, known as the Fort Hill, about 75 feet above tide water. There are 44 acres of fine land, and a mansion-house just finished; the lawn sloping beautifully to a clear gravel beach, without salt meadow or any nuisance in the neighborhood—distance from the City, thirty-six miles, and communication several times a day by steamboat and railroad; house about three minutes' walk from landing; fine bathing, boating and fishing, and the neighborhood celebrated for its unusual healthiness. The place is near the elegant residences of Com. Paulding, C. C. Cambroling, John Rhinelander, and Henry Lloyd, Esqs. This property is exceedingly picturesque and romantic in its characteristics, the approach to the house being exceedingly beautiful, and the greater part of the way through an avenue of magnificent forest trees of primeval growth; there is also still on it the remains of a British fortification, captured during the Revolutionary war, and the situation commands an extensive view of several harbors, and of Long Island Sound. Price, $18,000; terms easy. Apply at No. 235 5th-av., between 7 and 8 o'clock, P. M. No brokers received.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF HARRISON, Westchester County, a place of from 50 to 150 acres. This place is believed to possess superior attractions for any one desiring a handsome country residence or an excellent farm. There is a dwelling-house and suitable out-buildings, all in good repair. The land is well fenced and watered by a stream of living water, and contains a small amount of wood land. There is also a thriving young orchard of grafted fruit just coming into bearing. The place borders for a considerable distance a very handsome sheet of water. It is situated about 3½ miles from White Plains, in an excellent neighborhood, near good schools and churches. Terms easy.
RICHARD B. CARPENTER.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, FURNISHED, on Long Island Sound, within fifty minutes' ride of the City by the New-Haven Railroad, a large private house, with outbuildings, including a bowling-alley and 15 acres of land, with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees; also, a desirable moderate-sized house, situate near the above, with outbuildings and ten acres of land. For beauty of scenery, location and healthfulness, these places are unequaled. The rent for either place embraces a large extent of surrounding country and Sound, from Fort Schuyler eastward. Possession as soon as desired. Address W. H. W., Box No. 342 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—IN NEWARK, IN NEW NORTH BROAD-st., near Parker, the new three-story brick house, Philadelphia front, with a two-story extension, handsomely finished, with marble mantels, gas, water, &c., containing 15 rooms, (4 small,) good cellar, and cellar-kitchen. Parlor, dining-room and kitchen on the same floor. The house occupies a lot 30x100 feet, has every convenience, is in a pleasant, airy, healthy locality, and six minutes' walk from the M. & E. R. Depôt for New-York. It will be completed and ready to occupy on the 20th of April. Rent, $360. Let for only one family. JOHN PROVOST, 192 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE.—BUSINESS ARRANGEMENTS compelling the subscriber to leave Orange, he offers his house and ten acres of land, or house and lot for sale. The house contains thirteen rooms and is within four minutes' walk of the depôt; all necessary outbuildings, an excellent and large kitchen garden, well stocked with many varieties of excellent fruit. The location is as beautiful and pleasant as any one in Orange. For particulars and terms apply on the premises, Prospect-st., Orange, or to L. T. STOWELL, No. 57 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON TO LET.—To let, the elegant country seat of the late Abraham Schermerhorn, Esq., situated on the Hudson River, about five minutes' walk from the depôt, at Riverdale, near Yonkers. The house is large, in good order, and furnished throughout, including a billiard-table. On the premises are a large stable, an ice house and garden, with 35 acres of land. The location is unsurpassed for health and beauty. Rent, $2,000. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF 100 ACRES, suitable for a business man for sale or exchange, two miles from depôt at City of Rahway, N. J., where access can be had to the City every hour. Location remarkably healthy and pleasant; large house, barns, carriage-house, &c., in good order, and the place in a high state of cultivation; three apple and one peach orchard, and quinces, cherries, raspberries, strawberries, &c. Address F. WINDSOR, Rahway, N. J., or apply at DeGraw's Hotel, Rahway.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size from eight to fifteen rooms; are in complete order. Rents from $200 to $600 per annum.

The localities for attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity.

For further particulars apply to GILBERT HOPKINS, Office No. 37 Fulton-st., second floor, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

FOR SALE—TWENTY ACRES OF CHOICE LAND situated on the celebrated Andre Hill; for inland scenery cannot be surpassed; perfectly healthy; no fever and ague; churches, stores, schools, &c. For a gentleman's residence, such a spot is seldom met with. Only a few minutes walk from depôt. Apply to W. H. BALMER, on the premises, Tappan Town. The Northern Railroad from Jersey City stops there five times daily.
TAPPAN TOWN, Rockland Co.

SING SING, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A very pleasant and desirable residence, consisting of three acres of land, a house, nearly new, containing 8 rooms, barn, out-houses, choice fruits, &c., on high ground, and about 10 or 15 minutes' from the Hudson River Railroad Depôt. This is a rare opportunity to purchase a beautiful place low; price, $2,500. Address S. D., Box No. 180 *Times* Office,

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP—AT Five-Mile River, Conn., a small double house, in good order, and about one-third of an acre of ground, very handsomely situated near the water; about one-fourth of a mile from the New-Haven Railroad, and about 2½ miles from Norwalk; price, $800 cash; or will be exchanged for City property. Apply to SAM. RAYMOND, at Two-Mile River; or to JAMES G. POWERS, No. 101 Murray st., New-York.

TO RENT LOW—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE on Staten Island, near the Manor Road, one mile from Port Richmond. The house is new and commodious; the grounds, about 15 acres, well laid out. Will be rented for one year for $350. Apply to W. A. GELLATLY, at Schieffelin Bro. & Co.'s, corner of William and Beekman sts., or to A. D. T. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

TO LET—A COUNTRY HOUSE, FOOT OF 76th-st., on East River, including about three acres of ground. The house is a large double house, conveniently arranged, with hot and cold water, and in good order. The house is surrounded with shade and fruit trees, and lawn in front to the water; a fine large garden, ice-house, stable, &c. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 9 College-place.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Mount Vernon, Westchester County, forty-five minutes' ride from the City. House contains 11 rooms and kitchen built cut; has ¼ acre of ground well supplied with fruit, vegetables, &c., &c. Inquire of W. H. PRICE, No. 77 East 13th-st., near 4th-av., New-York, or of W. L. JENKINS, on the premises, 1st-av., between 3d and 4th sts., Mount Vernon.

COUNTRY SEAT AT GLEN COVE, L. I., FOR SALE OR TO LET—About 22 acres, one mile from the steamboat landing, on the road to the village, one of the most splendid locations in the county; improvements of the first class; built by the present owner in 1855. For further particulars, inquire at No. 183 Water-st.

TO LET—A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE, on Bay Side av., Flushing, L. I., about 20 minutes' walk from the railroad depôt or steamboat landing, next east adjoining the undersigned, to whom apply for terms, &c. P. R. MUMFORD, No. 161 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—FOR SALE OR TO Let at Carmansville, house and six lots, water and gas complete; good shade and view of the river; twelve trains a day, five minutes' walk from depôt. Terms easy. Apply to W. H. SULLIVAN, Broadway, corner 128th-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT—AT south Oyster Bay, Long Island. Church and school convenient; fine view of the bay and ocean; shooting and fishing unsurpassed. Apply at the office of the Harmony Fire Insurance Co., No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, at Rye Neck Village, about 5 minutes' walk from the depôt of the New-Haven Railroad. Possession can be had on or before the 1st of May. For particulars, apply to W. H. PRICE, No. 77 East 13th-st., near 4th-av., from 8 to 10 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M. Rent, $250.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FIFTY FARMS, villas and residences—a great variety—for sale and for rent in Orange and its vicinity, by H. B. BLACKWELL, 9 to 11 A. M., 59 William st., New-York; 1 to 5 P. M., 49 Main-st., Orange.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., a desirable country residence; large and commodious house, with orchard, large garden, fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises, near the depôt.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, BEAUTIfully situated, with three acres of land, three miles from Fishkill Depôt, Hudson River Railroad. Apply to E. H. BEDFORD, Glenham, Dutchess County.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.—GLEN COVE, L. I.—A VALUABLE tract of about 300 acres, comprising a portion of the Deverix estate, within a few minutes' drive from the steamboat landing. It will be sold in plots to suit purchasers, or entire with dwelling-house, barns, &c., which are in complete order. It is beautifully diversified with forest and meadow land, hill and valley. A stream of never-failing water runs through the entire estate, and there are also numerous springs on different parts of it. The lawns extend to the water's edge, and the whole tract, from its gently sloping situation, commands an unrivaled view of the Sound and the picturesque Islands and bay in the vicinity. For bathing, boating, fishing and shooting this place cannot be excelled. It has access to the City by water several times a day. It is perfectly healthy, and for a person either of business or leisure, or for parties seeking an investment, it presents advantages rarely to be met with so near to the City. Terms liberal. Apply to WM. M. WHITE, Glen Cove Pavilion; IRVING & WINTHROP, No. 44 Nassau-st., or to READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall st

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 14 MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.—A fine new brick house, 55x40, (exclusive of piazza,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house, (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spalding, Atherton, Ferris, and others,) contains twelve commodious sleeping-rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry; and, in the basement, kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is furnished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars, inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

FOR SALE AT VERNON VALLEY, LONG ISLAND—Within twenty minutes of the North Port steamboat landing, the well-known Fleet Farm, from 300 to 400 acres, 150 under excellent cultivation, and the balance in his thrifty growing timber, a considerable portion of which is locust. The house and outbuildings are large and in good condition well watered, fruit of various kinds. Half the purchase-money can remain on mortgage, for a term of years, on the farm, and the other half cash or secured by other property. The said farm will be sold, at public auction, on the 11th day of April, 1860, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises. If the day is stormy the sale will take place the next day. This property offers great inducements to farmers and citizens BENJAMIN F. WHITE.

COUNTRY SEAT AT NEWBURGH FOR SALE.—On the west bank of the Hudson, at Newburgh, about 1½ miles north of the Landing and Railroad Depôt. The dwelling is of recent construction, large and complete in all respects, as are also the stable, coach-house and other out-buildings. There are about 14 acres of beautifully shaped grounds, in the highest state of cultivation, extensively fruited, &c. There is a fine stream winding through the premises, forming a lake, and then flowing off into the Hudson; altogether, it is one of the finest places on the Hudson. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

LEWELLYN PARK, AT ORANGE, N. J.—A tract of 500 acres of land. Country residences, in Llewellyn Park, only one hour from New-York, for sale:

Lakewood, picturesque villa, and 6 acres,
Castlewood, a stone mansion, and 5 acres,
Eyrie, Eagle Rock, a rustic cottage, and 10 acres.
A cottage and 1 acre at $5 000.
A cottage and 5 acres in Eagleton at $8,000.
10 building sites of 5 acres each, in Llewellyn Park.
19 beautiful building sites on Orange Mountain, at $600 per acre. Apply to the proprietor,
L. S. HASKELL,
No. 44 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—These lots have the most beautiful commanding view, which cannot be equaled on Manhattan Island. Upon these lots you have a view of the whole of the Bay of New-York, Narrows, and the Ocean; also, the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, and for salubrity of the air, and healthy position it cannot be excelled. Another great advantage, these lots may be reached in 35 or 40 minutes from the City of New-York. Maps can be seen of the location at the office of DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—TO LEASE FOR TWO years, either with or without furniture, a house and two acres of ground. The house is beautifully located, and surrounded by fruit and ornamental trees; there is an excellent stable and carriage house; attached is a good kitchen garden, with the usual small fruits; water and gas in the house; terms for the whole, $1,000 with furniture, or $800 without furniture, or the furniture would be sold to the lessee. Also for sale, three fine horses, carriage, harness, &c., to a proprietor being about to leave the country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., New-York, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE.—A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY, suited to all kinds of manufacturing purposes. 35 acres of land, with about 800 feet of water front, on the north shore of Staten Island, a half mile from Port Richmond ferry; on the premises is a wharf, where a vessel can lay drawing eight feet at low water; also, a large double house and out-buildings. It was formerly the residence of Dr. Harrison, and in every respect a desirable location. It will be sold in whole or in part, as may be wanted. Apply to DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—RIVERSIDE. Formerly the country residence of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Is situated just south and in sight of Pittsfield, Mass. The property consists of a fine house, carriage house, barn, workshop, ice house, &c., and twenty acres of the finest land in the Housatonic Valley. The house is fully furnished, and will be disposed of with or without furniture. The property will be sold low on favorable terms, or exchanged. Property unincumbered. Inquire of CALDWELL & JAMES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY in the village of Canandaigua, Ontario County, N. Y., consisting of a spacious dwelling house, equally adapted for a large or small family, with all necessary outbuildings, orchard, garden, orchard and meadow 4 acres in all; it is on Main-st., and within a few paces of the court-house, post-office, county offices, depôt, four places of Protestant worship, &c., &c. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Tubby Hook, on the Hudson River, between 210th and 211th sts., three minutes' walk from the depôt. House large and convenient, with water, gas, &c.; grounds containing two and three fifths acres, in terraces, lawns, &c. For particulars, apply to A. R. VANNEST, No. 50 Warren-st., or WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., No. 94 Front-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

A GOOD CHANCE.—FOR SALE CHEAP, or to let, a handsome country seat, situated on Staten Island, three miles from the ferries, with new houses, barns, stables, fruit trees, vines and plenty of shade, with 6 1/2 acres of land as required. Most of the money can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 69 Leonard-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, with 26, 40, or 60 acres, at Morristown, N. J. The dwelling is in Elizabethan style, well finished, on an elevated site, with handsome lawn, ornamented with walks, old forest trees, and evergreen. There is also a large garden, fish-pond, carriage-house and stables.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIdence within 2 miles of the City, on Long Island, consisting of a two-story house, with a large wing, five lots of ground, handsomely laid out with fruit and shrubbery. Schools and churches in the neighborhood. Two lines of omnibuses running continually. JAS. R. EDWARDS & CO., No. 277 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE AT RYE, five minutes from depôt, a neat country residence, with eight bed-rooms, parlor, library and dining-room, &c.; coach-house and stable; about three acres of land. Rent moderate to good tenant; now occupied by Mr. Betts. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st.

TO LET—IN NEW NORTH BROAD-st., near Parker, the new three-story brick house, Philadelphia front, with a two-story extension, handsomely finished, with marble mantels, gas, water, &c., containing 15 rooms, (4 small,) good cellar, and cellar-kitchen. Parlor, dining-room and kitchen on the same floor. The house occupies a lot 30x100 feet, has every convenience, is in a pleasant, airy, healthy locality, and six minutes' walk from the M. & E. R. Depôt for New-York. It will be completed and ready to occupy on the 20th of April. Rent, $360. Let for only one family. JOHN PROVOST, 192 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE.—BUSINESS ARRANGEMENTS compelling the subscriber to leave Orange, he offers his house and ten acres of land, or house and lot for sale. The house contains thirteen rooms and is within four minutes' walk of the depôt; all necessary outbuildings, an excellent and large kitchen garden, well stocked with many varieties of excellent fruit. The location is as beautiful and pleasant as any one in Orange. For particulars and terms apply on the premises, Prospect-st., Orange, or to L. T. STOWELL, No. 57 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON TO LET.—To let, the elegant country seat of the late Abraham Schermerhorn, Esq., situated on the Hudson River, about five minutes' walk from the depôt, at Riverdale, near Yonkers. The house is large, in good order, and furnished throughout, including a billiard-table. On the premises are a large stable, an ice house and garden, with 35 acres of land. The location is unsurpassed for health and beauty. Rent, $2,000. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF 100 ACRES, suitable for a business man for sale or exchange, two miles from depôt at City of Rahway, N. J., where access can be had to the City every hour. Location remarkably healthy and pleasant; large house, barns, carriage-house, &c., in good order, and the place in a high state of cultivation; three apple and one peach orchard, and quinces, cherries, raspberries, strawberries, &c. Address F. WINDSOR, Rahway, N. J., or apply at DeGraw's Hotel, Rahway.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size from eight to fifteen rooms; are in complete order. Rents from $200 to $600 per annum.

The localities for attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity.

For further particulars apply to GILBERT HOPKINS, Office No. 37 Fulton-st., second floor, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

FOR SALE—TWENTY ACRES OF CHOICE LAND situated on the celebrated Andre Hill; for inland scenery cannot be surpassed; perfectly healthy; no fever and ague; churches, stores, schools, &c. For a gentleman's residence, such a spot is seldom met with. Only a few minutes walk from depôt. Apply to W. H. BALMER, on the premises, Tappan Town. The Northern Railroad from Jersey City stops there five times daily.
TAPPAN TOWN, Rockland Co.

SING SING, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A very pleasant and desirable residence, consisting of three acres of land, a house, nearly new, containing 8 rooms, barn, out-houses, choice fruits, &c., on high ground, and about 10 or 15 minutes' from the Hudson River Railroad Depôt. This is a rare opportunity to purchase a beautiful place low; price, $2,500. Address S. D., Box No. 180 *Times* Office,

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP—AT Five-Mile River, Conn., a small double house, in good order, and about one-third of an acre of ground, very handsomely situated near the water; about one-fourth of a mile from the New-Haven Railroad, and about 2½ miles from Norwalk; price, $800 cash; or will be exchanged for City property. Apply to SAM. RAYMOND, at Two-Mile River; or to JAMES G. POWERS, No. 101 Murray st., New-York.

TO RENT LOW—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE on Staten Island, near the Manor Road, one mile from Port Richmond. The house is new and commodious; the grounds, about 15 acres, well laid out. Will be rented for one year for $350. Apply to W. A. GELLATLY, at Schieffelin Bro. & Co.'s, corner of William and Beekman sts., or to A. D. T. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

TO LET—A COUNTRY HOUSE, FOOT OF 76th-st., on East River, including about three acres of ground. The house is a large double house, conveniently arranged, with hot and cold water, and in good order. The house is surrounded with shade and fruit trees, and lawn in front to the water; a fine large garden, ice-house, stable, &c. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 9 College-place.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Mount Vernon, Westchester County, forty-five minutes' ride from the City. House contains 11 rooms and kitchen built cut; has ¼ acre of ground well supplied with fruit, vegetables, &c., &c. Inquire of W. H. PRICE, No. 77 East 13th-st., near 4th-av., New-York, or of W. L. JENKINS, on the premises, 1st-av., between 3d and 4th sts., Mount Vernon.

COUNTRY SEAT AT GLEN COVE, L. I., FOR SALE OR TO LET—About 22 acres, one mile from the ste

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday) April 5, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 59 William-st.:

50 shs. Hanover Bank.	50 shs. Atlantic Bank.
50 shs. Equitable Ins.	20 shs. People's Ins.
20 shs. Arctic Ins.	10 shs. N.Y. Fl't Dry'k Co.
25 shs. N. American Ins.	34 shs. Washington Ins.
40 shs. Phœnix Ins.	40 shs. Beekman Ins.
250 shs. Ontario City Property.	750 shs. Sun M. Ins, scr '57.
10 shs. Market Ins.	100 shs. Overland Mail Co.
25 shs. Fireman's Ins.	10 shs. Resolute Ins.
10 shs. Co. Western Mer.	60 shs. Columb'n Ins.
50 shs. Am. Coal Co.	

$1,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. bonds.
$1,000 Racine and Miss. R. 1st Mtg. 8 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Evanston Canal and R. 1st mtge. bonds.
$1,000 Androscoggin R. (of Maine) 6pc. bonds.
$1,000 Chicago City 6 per cent bonds.
$1,000 Winnisiped and Missouri 7 per cent. Bonds,
$1,000 Milwaukee City 8 per cent. bonds.

Also, regular sale on MONDAY, April 9. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 59 William st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H NICOLAY.
Auctioneer and Stock-Broker,
No. 59 William st., near Wall.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, April 5,
At the Merchants' Exchange.

TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET—MURRAY HILL.

Finely polished brown-stone front house and lot No. 22 West, near 5th-av.. house 22 11½x63; lot 98.9.

TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.

Stone English basement brick house and lot No. 109 West; lot 18.8x99.9.

READE-STREET.

2 lots Nos. 146 and 148, each 25x63 feet.

ALLEN-STREET.

2 lots and buildings Nos. 89 and 101, together, 50x37.6.

EAST BROAD WAY.

Two 3-story brick houses and leases of lots, Nos. 20 and 22; houses 25x47 feet; lots 25x71 feet.

FIRE-STREET—EXECUTOR'S SALE.

2-story and attic brick house, and lease of lot, No. 22: house 24.6x36; lot 22 0x86.9.

Maps, terms, &c., at the Auctioneer's, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOT NO. 37 WEST 38TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the finely polished brown stone four-story, high-stoop, basement and sub-cellar house, 22 feet 11½ inches (more or less) by 63 feet, with library extension; lot 98 feet 9 inches, (or half the block,) No. 37 West 38th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Murray Hill, constituting, in the strictest sense, a first-class residence, and one of the most perfect. Terms at sale. The house can be seen between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., by cards of admission from the auctioneer, where a more full description can be had. Sale peremptory, to the highest bidder.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, April 5 and 6, 1860, at 10 o'clock, at the warerooms of Messrs. Rochefort, Skarren & Co., No. 652 Broadway:

ELEGANT FURNITURE.—This handsome stock of furniture has been newly made of the best-seasoned materials, and in the superior style and finish for which this house is so favorably known. Also, a quantity of rosewood, oak, mahogany and other veneers; walnut and maple boards and plank. Also, horse, cart and harness. The whole will be sold without reserve, to close the business. Catalogues will be ready in a few days, when they can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 2 Pine-st., or of Messrs. Rochefort, Skarren & Co., No. 652 Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOT ON 14TH-STREET, NEAR 8TH-AVENUE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 10, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—

WEST 14TH-ST.—The extra large lot, together with the handsome brick building thereon, No. 214½ west 14th-st., north side, 450 feet west of 8th-av. lot 25x125 feet. Terms easy. For maps and full particulars apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSE NO. 15 WEST 32D-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 10, 1860, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York—

WEST 32D-ST.—The first-class house No. 15 West 32d-st., near 5th-av. House is four stories, high stoop, brown stone, in good order, and contains the improvements suitable for a gentleman's residence. House 20x50, with extension 19 feet; lot 20x98.9. A loan of $4,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps and full particulars are at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co. Auctioneers.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF our readers to the sale of handsome household furniture, rosewood, mahogany and other veneers, &c., comprising the entire stock of Messrs. Rochefort, Skarren & Co., to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, April 5 and 6, at 11 o'clock, at the warerooms No. 652 Broadway. Catalogues can be obtained at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ITALIAN BRONZES, MARBLE STATUARY PAINTINGS, LIBRARY, THREE ELEGANT PARLOR SUITES, PIANO-FORTE, &c.,
On THURSDAY, April 5, at 10½ o'clock,
By E. H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
Of the entire elegant parlor, dining-room, nursery and chamber furniture, contained in the residence No. 152 21st-st., west of 7th-av. The furniture of the house is new, and in order, and first-class throughout, comprising everything adapted to a fashionable and costly furnished residence, and to be positively and peremptorily sold, without regard to weather.

N. B.—Parties from a distance will find in this sale six hundred lots of elegant furniture, carpets; centre and pier tables, mantel and pier mirrors, superb piano-fortes, stagers, China, cut glass, silver ware, &c. Catalogues at house. Terms of sale, cash, bankable money, and deposit from all purchasers. House for sale.

THOMAS H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF TWENTY VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS—Located on Washington, Prospect and White sts., in Brooklyn, E. D., (late Bushwick,) within one mile of Peck-slip Ferry.

FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

PROSPECT-ST.—The frame house and plot of ground, 45 2/12 feet, on south side of Prospect-st., between Washington and White sts.

Also, vacant lots adjoining, each about 25x150 feet.

WHITE-ST.—8 lots on the west side of White st., commencing on the southwest corner of Prospect, each 25x100 feet.

WASHINGTON-ST.—6 lots on the east side of Washington-st., commencing 100 feet south of Prospect-st., each about 22x150 feet.

TERMS.—Two thirds of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years, at 7 per cent.

Maps at the office of FRANKLIN BROTHERS, No. 50 Wall-st.

BROWN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

BROWN & NICHOLS, NO. 35 NASSAU-ST. will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) April 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 140 West 22d-st., one door west of 7th av., all the furniture in the above house; full assortment of parlor furniture, in hair-cloth and brocatel, book-cases, mirrors, Brussels carpets, chandeliers, oil paintings, engravings, mantel ornaments, &c. Dining-room Furniture—Extension table, crockery and glass-ware; all the chamber furniture, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, carpets, mattresses, pillows, sheets, blankets, counterpanes, &c., &c. Basement furniture, cooking stove, dining tables, carpets, engravings, &c. All the kitchen furniture, general assortment, with which the sale will commence.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell, on THURSDAY, April 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., in addition to the usual assortment of hardware, one cask assorted German hardware, damaged on the voyage, embracing brass and iron neck bolts; till. chest and pad locks; compasses spring dividers, ball braces, box scrapers, sheep shears, butcher bone saws, hand and hoop vices, &c., &c.; also, 10 cases 14,000 map engravings on bond and mortgage. Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co. Auctioneers.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF our readers to the sale of handsome household furniture, rosewood, mahogany and other veneers, &c., comprising the entire stock of Messrs. Rochefort, Skarren & Co., to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, April 5 and 6, at 11 o'clock, at the warerooms No. 652 Broadway. Catalogues can be obtained at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a very fine Bay Mare, 9 years old, 15¾ hands high, warranted perfectly sound and kind in all harness or under the saddle, free from any tricks or vice, either on the road or in the stable; a remarkably stylish driver; can trot in wagon in about 3¼ minutes, and under the saddle close to 3 minutes—a stylish mare for any one to possess.

Also, a fashionable City-made 3/4-seat wagon, nearly new, and weighs about 170 pounds.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, AT NO. 121 EAST THIRTEENTH-ST., near 3d-av., on THURSDAY, 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock, the furniture of a gentleman retiring/ishing housekeeping, all in good order, and of well-known manufacture: Suite in hrocatelle, sofas, tete-a-tetes, voltaire, &c.; also, in hair cloth; etageres, rosewood piano-fortes; rosewood centre, lon and side tables; rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedroom furniture, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, palliasses, &c.; library furniture, bookcases in mahogany and oak, tables; Turkish lounges and chairs in tapestry, couches, one splendid President desk. Basement Furniture—Extension table, buffet, oak chairs, dinner, dessert and tea sets, china, glassware. Also, a fine assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 153 West 24th-st., all the genteel furniture contained in the above house, comprising large parlor suite in plush, centre tables, Brussels and ingrain carpets, dining-room and chamber furniture, gas-fixtures, &c.; also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Sale positively without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON FRIDAY, 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 260 East 28th-st., between Avenues A and B, the entire stock of fine groceries, teas, wines, liquors, sugars, soaps, candles, &c., &c., comprising a general assortment. Sale positively without reserve.

AUCTION NOTICE—ELEGANT AND COSTLY Rosewood, Oak and Black Walnut Cabinet Furniture, comprising the entire stock of about $18,000, of BURNS & BROTHER, at No. 483 Broadway, will be sold at auction,

BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 11 and 12. N. B.—Persons desiring first-class furniture will find it to their advantage to attend this sale, which will be peremptory, to close the estate.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL B. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office 5 Cooper Institute.

IMPORTANT SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD furniture, fine velvet carpets, pier and mantel glasses, superb decorations, &c.; the same being the entire contents of the elegantly furnished private residence No. 26 Clinton-place, in 8th st., a few doors west of Broadway. Sale to commence at precisely 10½ A. M., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) April 5. We refrain from giving a detailed and elaborate catalogue of the infinite number of articles contained in this sale from cellar to garret, regarding the custom as useless and very often grossly deceptive. In fine to say that the house is very large and the assortment and variety extensive, the goods first-class, in fine order, all been used, and are to be sold to the highest bidder. No new goods brought in. We can assure buyers that this sale is well worthy their attention, and that they will not be disappointed if they attend, either in the quantity or quality of the goods, or in receiving equitable and honorable treatment at the hands of the auctioneer. For further particulars, we refer to the house and the estate, which will be ready early on the morning of the sale.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 5 Cooper Institute.

WILL SELL TO-MORROW, (FRIDAY,) April 6, at 10½ A. M., from residence, No. 21 Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) a few doors west of Broadway, all the goods contained in the house, embracing an assortment well worthy the attention of those in want of fine household goods, at auction prices, such as pier and mantel mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood settees, centre and side-tables, lace and brocatel curtains, window-shades, mattresses, oil-paintings, rosewood bookcases, ormolu clocks, Dresden china vases, richly-carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bedroom furniture, fine hair mattresses, two 7-octave pianos, a magnificent Phelan billiard table, and a large variety of table ware, such as silver and china tea sets, ivory enticy, cut glass ware, and a multitude of other goods too numerous to mention, and which we refrain from mentioning, regarding the custom of long advertisements as useless, and very generally deceptive, intended not for the intelligent citizens of the City, but especially for the unwary, and for strangers from the country. Catalogues at the house. Sale THIS DAY (Thursday) at No. 35 Clinton-place. See advertisement.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, APRIL 5, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a splendid collection of plants, flowers, shrubs and fruit-trees, just arrived per steamer *Fulton* from France, from the well-known house of Poiloroe & Co., French horticulturists and florists. City of Lyons, consisting in part of camellias, dahlias, monthly roses, creeping de., pear trees, 36 varieties, apple do., peach do., plum do., cherry do., apricot do., gooseberry do., 12 varieties of strawberries, all of which are warranted to be in good order. The whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder.

PAUL & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE ON FRIDAY, at 10½ A. M., at No. 183 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, comprising rosewood suites of furniture, enameled chamber suites, chairs, tables, lounges, extension tables, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, one basement heater.

W. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

HARDY PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—W. S. McILVAIN will sell THIS DAY, at No. 9 John-st., the usual fine assortment of hardy roses, honeysuckles, carnations, daisies, pansies, &c., suitable to plant at this season, together with geraniums, roses, &c., in bloom, from Peter Henderson, Jersey City. Catalogues.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, April 5, at 10½ a'clock, at the store of J. P. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st. Prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods. Also, 50 cases City-made Gaiters.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD.
FARE $2 TO ALBANY.

On and after MONDAY, March 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams Bridge, 8:30 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 11 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt.
For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M. Mail, 3:30 P. M. Express train.
Connect with the New-York Central Railroad.
Returning, will leave:
Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains 5 and 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.
Dover Plains, 6 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., 4:10 P. M., Express trains.

The 9:30 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express trains connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroads. JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 23, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train (with sleeping cars) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—A From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express at 4 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, HIGHLANDS, MIDDLETOWN, BED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., and steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Murray-st., New-York. Leave Red Bank at 7½ A. M., and New-York at 3½ P. M., every day except Sunday.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Leave foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 4 and 6:30 P. M., for Piermont and Suffern. 5:30 and 9:30 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Suffern at 6:50 A. M. and 6:40 P. M., and Piermont 6:30 and 7:35 A. M., and 2:20 and 7:45 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4, and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

EXPRESSES.

AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS CO.,
NO. 72 BROADWAY.

PACKAGE EXPRESS twice every week for all parts of Europe *via* Liverpool, also by each French and German Mail Steamer. Samples taken at low rates, and prepayment of freight optional with the sender.

Purchases made at easy commission, and Bills of Exchange in sums to suit on London and Paris.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

INSURANCE.

NEW BRANCH INSURANCE OFFICE.
THE BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Principal Office No. 70 Wall-st.,
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000.
SECURELY INVESTED.

For the convenience of its up town patrons, have opened a

BRANCH OFFICE,
In the "Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank Building, No. 563 Broadway,
Next to the corner of Prince-st., adjoining "Ball, Black & Co.'s New Store," and are insuring buildings, merchandize, household furniture, vessels in port, leases, and personal property generally, at the lowest rates consistent with permanent security and indemnity.

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Edward F. Davison,	John M. Tobin,
George Barrell,	Benjamin W. Boyd,
My. A. Smythe,	Oliver Bryan, Jr.

RICHARD OAKLEY, President.

JAMES O. HARRIOTT, Secretary.
New-York, April, 1860.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-STREET.

CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000
WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

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GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AIMES, Jr., Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH PAIR OF horses, dark bay, eight years old, perfectly well matched, warranted sound and gentle. Also, a coupé, Summer calèche and sleigh by Wood Brothers; harnesses, &c., by Wood Gibson. The whole in first-rate order; the property of a gentleman going to Europe. Inquire at private stable, West 27th-st., next to 5th-av., at any time except from 2 to 5 P. M.

A SPLENDID BAY HORSE FOR SALE—Full 16 hands high, a fine roadster; kind in single or double harness; sold only for want of use. To be seen at No. 187 East 17th-st., from 8 to 11, and 3 to 6 o'clock.

BAY PONY FOR SALE—ABOUT FOURTEEN hands high, perfectly sound and kind, and a good traveler; also a wagon and harness, but little used; price of the whole $310. Apply to E. JONES, No. 2 Noilson-place.

HORSES.—FOR SALE, A PAIR OF FINE BAY coach-horses, and a very superior lady's or gentleman's saddle-horse. Apply at the stable of CHARLES BRADLEY. No 52 West 16th-st.

NOTICE.—GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., announce the withdrawal from their house of Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL, and the admission as partners therein of Mr. ROBERT B. MINTURN, Jr., son of Mr. Robert B. Minturn, and Mr. IRVING GRINNELL, son of Mr. Moses H. Grinnell.

New-York, March 26, 1860.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. JONES, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $80.
For freight or passage apply to
S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail May 26.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Leaving every 20 days from each port.
STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.

This well-known and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on THURSDAY, April 5, at 2 o'clock A. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board on presentation of clearance.

Freight received on the 31st inst. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 31 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Miller,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Cap. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 4.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wednesday, April 11.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wed'sday, April 25.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-Green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. COMSTOCK.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 21,	TUESDAY, July 31,
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,	TUESDAY, Sept. 11,
SATURDAY, Oct. 6,	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.

The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world, for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.

Cabin passage, $150.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling-Green, or to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.

Agents at Havre, Messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.

Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 23 Faubourg Montmartre.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST AND DUBLIN, FOR $30.—The high-classed, powerful, Clyde-built, screw-steamship JOHN BELL, Capt. CRIGHTON, (late of the ship *Three Bells,*) will sail from Pier No. 39 North River, on SATURDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock noon. Rates of passage, Saloon, $65. Steerage, $30. Including an abundance of properly-cooked provisions. This steamer has unsurpassed accommodations for passengers. For passage, apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 87 Broad-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—Semi-Weekly United States Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.—The splendid steamship MARION, WM. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, April 7, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $21 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $23; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbus, S. C., $20; Charlotte, N. C., $22, and places in Florida. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The JAMES ADGER, Capt. ADAMS, succeeds WEDNESDAY, April 11.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.

The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, WM. C. BEARS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 N. R., THURSDAY, April 5, at 3 P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Columbus, $20; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; and to Florida points at very low rates. Freight, 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st. The R. R. CUYLER succeeds SATURDAY, April 7.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship FLORIDA, Capt. I. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, April 7, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. B. Through tickets can be had for the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAM'L L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KANAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on or about the 3d of March, 30th March and 27th of April—that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates:

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana.....15

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMER JOHN BROOKS.—THIS NEW AND favorite steamboat is again on her route between New-York and Bridgeport. Her owner had withdrawn her for a few weeks during the Winter for the purpose of painting her. When she was first brought out last season she proved herself to be one of the fastest boats in our American waters, making a daily passage to and from New-York during the Summer months, and averaging, from wharf to wharf for 80 consecutive passages three hours and twenty-two minutes, the longest passage being four hours and the shortest three hours. Her capacities for freight and passengers are unsurpassed. Her veteran commander, John Brooks, has no superior on this or any other route. The courtesy of Mr. John Hubbell, the well known purser, in attention to passengers and correct business habits make him a favorite with all who enjoy his acquaintance. Success, we say, to this splendid sailing craft her officers and owner. Commend us to them when we have occasion to pass over the Sound.

LEO.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.—The steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE daily (Sundays excepted) from Peck-slip, East River, at 4 P. M. These boats have excellent state room accommodations.

Cabin fare $1 50; no charge for berths.
Forward deck passage $1.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., New-York.
D. A. WILLS, Agent
Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

MARCH, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, April 3, 2½ P. M.	Wed'day, April 4, 6¾ A. M.
Wed'day, April 4, 2½ P. M.	Thured'y, April 5, 7 A. M.
Thursd'y, April 5, 3 P. M.	Friday, April 6, 7½ A. M.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD FREIGHT.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. All freight for stations on the above road should be marked "Steamer Bridgeport," for if shipped by any other boat higher prices will be charged. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE new and fast steamer JOHN BROOKS, Capt. JOHN BROOKS, Jr., leaves Peck-slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken for the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad at the lowest rates. T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 112 South-st.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE steamboat AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every day in the week, at 8 A. M., for Peekskill, making the usual landings; returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M. Touches at Amos-st.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN BY THE steamer TRAVELER, from Peck-slip, Pier No. 28 East River, at 3 P. M., and CHAMPION at 8 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES BOBIN & CO.'S COGNAC.
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

PORT WINES. OF 1815 AND 1851; IN bottle; Solera Sherry, in bottle, packed in 2 dozen cases; Wm. Younger's East India Pale Ale, bottled, in cases; Jameson's Irish Whisky, in Bond; Bonbmill's Irish Whisky, in Bond, for sale by O. E. HABICHT, Agent for Guinness' Stout, No. 127 Pearl-st.

MACHINERY.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—ASHCROFT'S Low Water Detector, for prevention of the explosion of steam boilers. Ashcroft's new patent steam gauge, water gauges, whistles, gauge cocks, &c., &c. ASHCROFT & CO., No. 80 John-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR

[illegible] the News of the Seizure of Marin was received at the Capital—The Clergy and the Press—Action Severe—Displeasure of Mr. Matthews as English Resident—The Situation—Protest of Marin.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mexico, Sunday, March 18, 1860.

The arrival of a mail to the 8 ifish Legation from Vera Cruz has given us some light upon pending events at that port. The capture of the fleet of Gen. Marin is the great event, and has thrown this city into a state of fermentation never before witnessed, except upon the occasion of the landing of Gen. Scott. The local Press has since literally groaned in its la[illegible] giving to this public the refined and concentrated curses of the clergy upon the heads of the [illegible] Yankees." Sufficient time has elapsed for them to take any definite course, and the course all is undecided as to what, means for [illegible] to be adopted. Many speculations are rife, and the threats of the clergy give reasons for supposing that extreme measures will be adopted against us unfortunate Americans, who are left hare unprotected, with the alternatives of abandoning our occupations and business, and thereby becoming ruined, or stopping in the country and thereby suffering the persecution which our own Government has brought upon us, through its *professed* love for liberal institutions and its incapacity to adopt an honorable and decided foreign policy. Some say we are all to be banished. Others believe we will not be banished, but one by one submitted to such persecutions as the fertile minds of this cowardly people are capable of inventing. The future immediately darkens upon us, and if our Government now remains inactive and inoperative, tales, such as those of Tacubaya, Tepic, &c., &c., it may be expected, will come thick and fast upon us. The seizure of Marin has caused a deep feeling here, and one which it is hopeless to think of removing by fine words. Nothing will now do but blows, for however much in the right the commander of the *Saratoga* was in firing upon and capturing Marin, the clergy are so blind to their own interests, and so cowardly and revengeful in their spirits, that they will never lose an opportunity for taking revenge. Of this be assured; and therefore if you hear of more of us being butchered and hung up like dogs to gratify the passions of the fanatics of Mexico, you may know the cause.

The clergy have placed new restrictions upon the Press, and do not allow even their own papers to be distributed before they are carefully scrutinized. They are very much afraid that one word might find light that reflected upon them or their prospects. They are pretty well aware the Vera Cruz campaign is a failure, and that they can only save their immediate position by keeping the public in the dark and by gathering their scattered forces without delay.

The Indian insurrections are largely on the increase. The success of the savages in Yucatan, where they put to death some 2,400 of the State troops, has given great encouragement to the Indians throughout the country. We hear that a body of them, some 4,000 strong, are now laying waste the western portion of this State, destroying and killing everything that pertains to the white race. Their cry is, "Death to the whites, and Long live Liberty!" They are as yet an undisciplined herd, but if they are allowed to go on they are quite likely to find a clever man to lead them before long, and then they will be able to turn into their ranks all the Indians of the country. It is sad to contemplate the turn this servile insurrection is likely to take, for we can no longer look upon it as a thing to be commenced. For many months it has been apparent that this civil war would change its character, and instead of being a struggle between two parties claiming to be civilized, it is now rapidly turning its force against both, and threatening to destroy the few who still remain of the white race. There can be no question now that the war of castes has begun in Mexico. Where it will end is a new problem for us. The Indians are at best as five or six to one of the whites; and if we consider that nearly all of the negroes and mongrels will go with them, we shall find the "colored gemmen" at least twenty times as strong as the dirty whites of Mexico. They have all the best military men, and some of the most distinguished statesmen (the word can hardly be used) in the country, and if these men unite their heads the day is not far ahead when Montezuma II. will mount the throne of Mexico. Whether Benito, Juarez, Lozada, Mejia, Rojas, or some other, will be the man, depends upon what course the war is to take. My own impression is, the clergy will seize hold of the Indians, and by recognizing and sanctioning all their atrocities, urge them on to unheard-of cruelties. In that event, woe to the unfortunate foreigners—especially Americans and English—living in this country. They will come off badly.

By the mail just in we learn the British Government has appointed a new man over the head of Mr. Mathews, as Minister to Mexico. It is difficult to understand the meaning of this move of the British Government. A few months ago they recalled their Minister Otway for being a violent partisan of the Clergy, for neglecting his own countrymen, for refusing protection to Americans, and, in fact, for being about as inefficient and unsuitable a man as ever disgraced any public service. Mr. Mathew, a fine, generous gentleman, was left in his place. Up to the present time he has labored with unremitting zeal for his own countrymen and for Americans, and all foreigners in general. He has warned his Government of the actual results of the Clergy rule, and unquestionably done all in his power to obtain the favor of his Government for the only party that could restore order to the country. For this he has been attacked most violently in the London journals, by a set of anonymous letter-writers, believed to consist of Otway and some London briefless barrister—who have charged him with being the tool of the Americanizers of Mexico; and this charge has been harped upon so much that Lord John Russell has become scared and named a new man. The appointment is a very bad compliment to the English in Mexico, to us, and to the judgment of him who has made it. As there is little question that Mr. Mathew's friendship for liberal institutions has caused his removal for him, we may for the present entertain very serious fears that England has already agreed to the scheme for European intervention in Mexico.

The preparations for the defence of this capital are going ahead rapidly. A new line of works, at about half-a-mile's distance from the city walls, is now being erected. These works are much too imposing for any native attack, and clearly show the clergy expect, at no distant day, to be forced to contend with a foreign foe.

We hear Carvajal has just cut to pieces the Clergy forces in the Plain of Perote. A number of the disbanded have returned here, and if they are not deserters, and any reliance can be placed on their accounts, the Constitutionalists have complete possession of the entire rear of Miramon, and should be able to destroy his disabled army as it falls back from Vera Cruz.

There appears to be no doubt that the clergy have been completely destroyed in the State of Oajaca. In the Villa de Ejutla the populace destroyed a small Clergy force by beating them to death with clubs and stones. The commander of this force was a brother of Segura, the editor of the *Diario de Avisos* of this city.

From the interior we hear of many excesses being committed by both parties. The reports come to us through the clergy, and little reliance can be put on them, so far as they refer to their opponents, but as to their own doings there can be no question. The movement of Ortega with the bulk of his forces from Zacatecas, gave the clergy an opportunity to enter the State, which they did, and took signal vengeance upon the defenceless inhabitants.

In this valley Aureliana has possession of San Augustin, Contreras, and all the other villages towards Ajusco. On the other side of the valley the scattered forces of the unfortunate Villarea have been reorganized under the command of a young man, an old companion of Miramon, who is said to be a plucky fellow and not a bad officer. It is expected he will do something for the Constitutional cause very soon. He has possession of the villages at the foot of the volcanos.

We have no late news from Vera Cruz, but it is suspected Miramon is about returning here. By the mail which leave to-day Gabriac sends strong orders to Admiral Penaud. He yesterday declared in the palace that he would force the American fleet to leave the waters of Vera Cruz, or blow the vessels to pieces. This is strong talk. We will see if the Admiral will carry out his doss. Also, the Mexican question will assume a new character. I have been saying, for the last two years, through the Times, that affairs were drifting to the point they are now near to. But nobody bothered themselves. We shall see what effect this French movement will have upon our gradually declining sense of national honor.

Commodore Marin's Protest Against the Seizure of His Vessels.

The following is the protest of Com. Marin, already referred to in our dispatches:

On the 27th day of February last, the [illegible] for the City of Havana, with two [illegible] from merchants of [illegible] account of the Supreme [illegible] given to one of them [illegible] she had been nationalized [illegible] and rebuilding for the [illegible] of Marques de Habana, until she was [illegible] Mexican, which was to take place, [illegible] after reaching the coast of Mexico; and provided [illegible] served herself in good condition during the voyage.

The undersigned, according to instructions from his Government, was bound to, and, on the 6th of [illegible] night of the third day, at the hour of 11½ [illegible], he was approached by three vessels, two [illegible] and a three masted ship, to wit: the steamer [illegible] whom the undersigned knew to be in the service of Don Benito Juarez, the President of Vera [illegible] the steamer *Indianola*, a merchant vessel, also as being in the interest, and at the service of Don Benito Juarez, and what turned out afterwards to be the *Saratoga*, a war vessel of the United States.

The undersigned believing the said steamers, *Wave* and *Indianola*, to be in the service and under the command of the Vera Cruz Government, and supporting it, and they were towing up armed launches, said Government, to attack him, ordered the anchors to be cut, and pressed the fire at the engines. At this very moment, and, at a short interval from each other, he received two ball-shots from the approaching vessels, which were immediately returned by the *Miramon*. Presently the masts of the ship became more apparent, and the undersigned, taking his spy-glass, soon discovered that the aforesaid steamers were not towing armed launches of the Government of Vera Cruz, as he had supposed, but a frigate, which, it struck him, might be of the United States, though she had no flag at her mast, any more than the *Wave* and *Indianola*; and at once he ordered his men to cease firing, as his Government, not being at war with the United States, had instructed him sedulously to avoid all complications with that nation. But the fire from the attacking vessel was resumed with increased vigor, both with cannon and musketry. The steamers *Miramon* and *Marques de la Habana* were boarded and captured, and the undersigned, with his officers and crew, reduced to rigorous captivity. The number of men killed and wounded on board of his steamer, the undersigned cannot state, as he was held, immediately after being taken, in strict and solitary confinement.

On the 13th, the undersigned was transferred, with some of the men under him, on board of the *Preble*, another vessel-of-war of the United States, which left on the 14th for New-Orleans, where the undersigned and his men were landed on the 26th, and conducted to the public jail under escort.

The undersigned would state, in addition, that among the persons prominent on board of the attacking vessels, and clearly engaged in the expedition, were Señor Goicoechea, Col. Jose Ordonez, and the well-known Señor La Llave, one of the Generals of Don Benito Juarez.

For all which, and in view of the claim for redress and satisfaction which his Government may have to urge, on account of the outrage committed by Capt. Turner, of the *Saratoga*, without the least color of right, pretense or excuse, upon vessels and men belonging to the Mexican Republic, in the waters of Mexico, and within cannon-shot from the coast, the undersigned hereby publicly, and in the most solemn manner, protests:

1. Against his having been approached stealthily, and in the night, while at anchor in one of the ports of the Republic to which he belongs, by the *Saratoga*, a war-vessel of the United States, commanded by Capt. Turner, of the United States Navy, in concert with the steamer *Wave*, a vessel in the service of the Vera Cruz Government, and with the *Indianola*, a merchant steamer, known to be in the interest of, and under directions from the same Government, without cause, and against his having, whilst Mexico is at peace with the United States, been fired at, in flagrant violation of the law of nations.

2. The undersigned protests against his having been reduced to captivity with his officers and crew, and brought to this port of New-Orleans, the undersigned being kept during the whole passage in strict confinement.

3. The undersigned protests against the capture of the steamers under his orders, and against their transportation to this port.

4. The undersigned protests against the slaughter that was made of his men, when firing had ceased on board the Mexican steamer, and when resistance was no longer offered on his part.

5. The undersigned protests against the outrageous manner in which he and his men were taken to the jail in this city, as common felons, without cause or warrant, and against their having been detained in it to this day, though no complaint as yet has been entered, in Court or elsewhere, charging any of them with any offence or delinquency whatever.

THOMAS MARIN,
Admiral of the Mexican Navy.

New-Orleans, March 27, 1860.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Late Isaac Townsend.—The funeral of Isaac Townsend, late Governor of the Almshouse, took place yesterday afternoon from Grace Church, and was attended by the Mayor of the City, both branches of the Common Council, the Board of Ten Governors, and a large concourse of prominent citizens and friends of the deceased. The services were conducted in the Episcopal form, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, rector of the Church, assisted by Rev. Dr. Hobart, and Rev. Mr. Haughton. The following list of pall-bearers, selected entirely from the business associates of the deceased, testifies to the high standing, which he held in the mercantile world: Wm. E. Wilmerding, Geo. Duer, R. S. Hone, Rauben Withers, John Steward, Auguste Belmont, Jno. J. Kingsford Wm. H. Aspinwall, Isaac Bell, Simeon Draper. The attending physicians were Drs. Delafield, Marcoe, Clark, and Elliott. The body was deposited in the family vault at Trinity Cemetery. A meeting of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital was held on Tuesday at the house of Dr. James R. Wood, to take action in regard to the death of Mr. Townsend. Drs. Clark, Parker and Jas. R. Wood, were appointed a Committee to draft suitable resolutions, and submitted the following, which were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, The Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital desire to express their deep grief on hearing of the death of Mr. Isaac Townsend; and whereas, in his decease the cause of human charity becomes a mourner; the poor have a friend; the Government of the Almshouse Department one of the most liberal, efficient and devoted members, and New-York one of her most intelligent and best citizens, therefore,

Resolved, That we express to his afflicted family our heartfelt sympathy and sincere condolence in their great bereavement, and as an expression of sorrow for our own loss, we will wear the usual badge of mourning, and in respect for his exalted character and many virtues, will attend the funeral in a body.

Resolved, That this preamble and resolution be communicated to the family of the deceased.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary (Dr. John W. Greene) supply a badge of mourning to each member of the Medical Board, at the house of Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, at 1½ o'clock, on Wednesday, the 4th inst.

The meeting then adjourned.

A Mysterious Disappearance.—The family of a well-known citizen has been plunged in the greatest distress in consequence of the sudden disappearance of a near relative—a young lady fifteen or sixteen years of age. The lady in question for the last few months has been an inmate of a well-known boarding-school at Eagleswood, New-Jersey. Her room-mate on awaking several mornings since, very much to her surprise, saw that the couch which her companion had occupied was vacant. As she failed to make her appearance at the breakfast-table, inquiries were immediately instituted, which resulted in discovering that she had taken the early boat for New-York. The captain of the boat stated that a young lady answering the description given came up to the City with him on the morning in question; that he did not notice she was on board until some time after he had left the dock, and that he did not observe the direction in which she went after she landed. Thus far vigilant detectives have failed to obtain any trace of the missing one. Those under whose charge she was until the time of her disappearance are unable to imagine a motive for her sudden flight. She had expressed no dissatisfaction with the arrangements of the school, nor had she, so far as is known, any admirer outside of the institution who would have been likely to urge her to an elopement.

Lecture on the Life and Character of Dr. Adam Clarke.—An interesting lecture on the life, character and labors of the great commentator, Dr. Adam Clarke, was delivered last evening, in St. Paul's Methodist Church, on Fourth-avenue, by Rev. Dr. McClintock. The subject matter of the lecture was drawn mainly from the volumes edited by Joseph Clarke, the son of Dr. Clarke, and the lecturer treated his theme under four heads: the Doctor's youth and early training; his ministerial labors; his vast literary acquirements; and the prodigious amount of labor he performed, as a Christian and a philanthropist. Each topic was illustrated with copious extracts from the volumes referred to, which were commented on,—sometimes eloquently, sometimes colloquially, by the lecturer, who was heard throughout with marked attention by an intelligent audience, which, considering the state of the weather, was quite large.

Panic in a Public School.—About noon yesterday the Principal of the Primary Department of Ward School No. 24, in Rivington-street, observed some vapor escaping from one of the registers, and stopping up the hole discovered a boy who was passing to call the Janitor. Another boy who was going by at the same moment also happened to see the vapor, and supposing it to be smoke, became alarmed and called out "Fire." This occasioned a temporary panic, and a few of the scholars hurried out; the rest were dismissed slowly and in order. Fortunately, no one was injured, and had it not been for the excitement in the neighborhood and the great number of persons crowding in for their children, the school would not have been dismissed. It is happily the case that this building is heated by hot water, and the furnaces are so placed that there is no possibility of any fire occurring from them.

Interfering with the Shad Fishery.—The Acting General Superintendent of Police yesterday issued an order directing Capt. Gibson, of the Harbor Police, to procure a tug and, with a sufficient number of men, enter forthwith upon the work of removing all shad-poles from the New-York side of the Hudson River that he may find placed where the water is deeper than six feet at mean low tide. This order was given at the request of the Board of Harbor Commissioners, who, by the law of April 16, 1857, are authorized to inhibit the placing of poles where they might act as an obstruction to free navigation. To-day probably the work of pulling them up will be commenced, under the supervision of Harbor Commissioner, Geo. W. Bight, and it is estimated that at least half of those down are in deeper water than is prescribed; thus making their owners liable for a fine of $5 for each offending pole.

American Engineers' Association.—The second monthly meeting of the above Association was held last evening at the Cooper Institute, Charles McCarthy, Vice-President, in the Chair. The object and [illegible] defined in the constitution, are the "[illegible] of engineering as a profession, by the establishment [illegible] of courses of lectures and [illegible] subjects; by the formation [illegible] and minerals, and a library; [illegible] new inventions; investigating the [illegible] and such other means as may be [illegible] expedient." The topic of the evening was the Water Indicators as at present in use." Various instruments were shown, and their merits discussed. A number of members were admitted.

Historical Society Reception.—A brilliant assemblage thronged the rooms of the Historical Society last evening. The galleries and library were thrown open for the delight of the members and their friends, and through these different departments the crowd ebbed and flowed until a late hour. One of the most attractive features of this delightful reception was the portrait of Washington Irving, by Brady. The fidelity with which the lineaments of the lamented original were portrayed, and the exquisite skill exhibited in their reproduction elicited the highest praise from all; and among those who lingered around the portrait there were many whose former intimate friendship with the eminent author enabled them to speak with discrimination of the admirable likeness. All the arrangements of the evening were conceived and executed in a manner which secured the greatest amount of enjoyment to each individual present, as was demonstrated by the lateness of the hour at which the last Historical departed.

Vessels Required to Furnish Bills of Health.—The ushering in of April is the signal for preliminary precaution against the importation by vessels arriving at this port of infectious diseases. Dr. Gunn, the Health-Officer of the port, has just issued orders requiring captains of vessels trading between New-York and the West Indias and other tropical ports to furnish themselves with bills of health from the Health Authorities of the ports whence they respectively sailed, for presentation on their arrival here, under the penalty of detention at Quarantine. The same requisition exteods to all coastwise vessels arriving from ports south of Cape Henlopen.

The Patrolmen and their Pay.—The appropriation for the Police having become exhausted, the Patrolmen have so far received no pay for their services during the past month, which, of course, in many instances subjects them to great inconvenience. Unless some benevolent individual should advance funds to the City in their behalf, as Mr. A. V. Stout did last year, they will have to wait for their wages until after the passage of the tax-levy. The Captains and Sergeants were fortunate enough to obtain their pay before the funds gave out.

The Seventy-Ninth (Highland) Regiment, N. Y. S. M.—Col. McLean, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, has issued orders for two batallion drills, the one to take place on the 11th, the other on the 25th of April. It is proposed to have a grand moonlight parade (with a full band of music) early in May. The regiment will be formed in two wings—those who muster in the kilt being placed on the right, and those in pantaloons on the left.

New Buildings.—One of the largest, if not the largest stores in the City is, it is stated, about to be erected for Claflin, Mellen & Co. The edifice will front 375 feet on Worth-street, and 80 feet on West Broadway and Church-street—occupying about half a square. The building will be of marble front, and cost $200,000, and the ground is worth $120,000, making the total cost $320,000. Samoel A. Warner is the architect.

Extreme Destitution.—A whole family, consisting of John Hassen, his wife, aged mother, and three children, were found on Tuesday night, by the Twenty-second Precinct Police, lying upon the sidewalk in Forty-eighth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, homeless, almost naked, and so enfeebled for lack of nourishment that they could scarcely stand. Their destitution was the result of Hassen's intemperance, and Justice Quackenbosh committed him to prison, while the women and children were placed under the care of the Governors of the Almshouse.

That Dreadful Bell.—The cast-steel bell, landed here recently, *en route* for San Francisco, and which has been lying in the Park for the past fortnight, to the great delight of boys and amateur bell-ringers, was yesterday hoisted and hung beneath the City bell, preparatory to the trial of their comparative merits, which will take place to-day. The operation attracted large crowds during the day, and was completed without accident.

American Geographical and Statistical Society.—At the regular monthly meeting, this evening, in Clinton Hall, a paper will be read by Mr. Abraham Gesner, M. D., on "The Recent Elevations and Depressions of the Lands of Northern America." The General Secretary will also read a communication from the Hydrographical Office, Washington, on "The Progress of Marine Geography."

Harlem Railroad.—The Harlem Railroad Company has placed six new cars upon its City line, increasing the number to nearly forty now running. This addition reduces the interval between them to about two minutes—a change which will be a great accommodation to persons leaving the City by the trains, as well as to those residing on the route of the City line.

Railroad Conductor Killed.—About 7 o'clock P. M., yesterday, one of the conductors on the Second-avenue Railroad named Frederick White, of Harlem, came to his death by being caught between a moving car and the wall of the depot. He was so badly injured that he died in ten minutes. He leaves a family.

Veterans of the National Guard.—The annual meeting of the Veterans of the National Guard was held last evening at the Lafarge House. The principal business transacted was the election of officers, a majority of whom are the incumbents of the last year, who hold over under the rules of the organization.

Police Reports.

STOLE FROM THEIR BENEFACTOR.

Mrs. Bridget Smith, who resides in Eighty-fourth-street, near Eighth-avenue, a few days since received a destitute married couple, named Patrick and Bridget McDermott, into her house, until such time as they should be able to obtain other accommodations. After remaining a day or two, they repaid her kindness by absconding with her little hoard of $50. Officer Bernholz, of the Twenty-second Ward, succeeded in arresting the graceless vagrants, and recovered the money, which the woman had concealed in her stocking. The prisoners were committed by Justice Quackenbosh to answer for the larceny.

FORGERY.

A young man named Edward McGowan—not the notorious "Ned" of San Francisco—was yesterday arrested, upon a charge of purloining a letter from the Post-office containing a check for twenty-five dollars, forging the signature of J. M. Morrison, and afterwards getting the check cashed. The check was sent through the Post-office by John Penfield. McGowan, to whom the "operation" was traced, told conflicting stories as to how he became possessed of the check, and was held at the Fourteenth Ward Station-house for examination.

A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.

Counterfeit five-dollar bills on the Danbury Bank, of Danbury, Conn., were put in circulation on Tuesday night, most of the theatres having taken one of them in payment for admission. The notes apparently are altered from the issues of the Government Stock Bank of Ann Arbor, Mich., an institution that failed several years ago, and are very well executed.

FIGHT ON SHIPBOARD.

James Smith, second mate of the ship *John Fife*, which arrived yesterday from Glasgow, while in a drunken fit assaulted George Aimi, the first officer, and badly injured him. Smith was arrested by the Harbor Police and locked up to await examination. The fight grew out of some old grudge which originated during the voyage.

DRIVING TOO FAST.

Officer Porce, of the Central Park Police, on Tuesday arrested Wm. McDonald, the keeper of a livery-stable, for having in exercising a horse on one of the avenues, driven faster than allowed by the regulations of the Park. Justice Brownell, before whom he was taken, imposed a fine upon him.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE MURDERS IN WEST-STREET.

On the 23d ultimo a fight occurred between a number of men at the [illegible] drinking-saloon No. 80 West-street, and during its progress two of the belligerents, named William Hickey and John Keevan, were stabbed by the proprietor of the place, who was arrested. The wounded men were taken to the New-York Hospital, where Hickey died within a few days of his admission, and Keevan, having lingered until Tuesday, finally sank from the effects of his injuries. Coroner Schirmer yesterday held an inquest at the Trinity-place Station-house upon the body of Keevan, at which similar evidence to that taken in the case of Hickey was adduced, resulting in a verdict that death had been caused by peritonitis, the result of wounds at the hands of Dunnigan. The prisoner states that he used the knife in self-defence, but the evidence does not verify his assertion. The friends of the deceased parties are greatly enraged against Donnigan, and threats of lynching him having been made by the crowd on his appearance yesterday at the inquest, the officers had to remove him to another room. Dunnigan is a vicious-looking fellow, and is said to have stabbed a man named Christopher Moran, at the drinking-saloon No. 26 State-street, Brooklyn, about a month ago; but he was never tried for the offence, on account of the refusal of Moran to appear against him.

Our Political Organizations.

THE YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB.

This organization, now in the eighth year of its existence, has secured a suite of capacious rooms at the Union House, in Union-square, which were to have been inaugurated by an address from Hon. Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, last evening. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, and some misunderstanding as to the time when Mr. Smith would arrive, the address was deferred to Friday evening next. The Club is preparing for active work during the coming Presidential campaign.

THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB.

The Young Men's National Union Club held a regular meeting at Clinton Hall last evening. Twenty members were present, and less than half the Wards were represented. Upon an election of officers, Gen. John Lloyd was chosen Chairman. The members freely discussed the elections in Connecticut and Rhode Island, and the coming National Convention of the Union Party at Baltimore, and appeared to be of the opinion that as a balance of power throughout the Union their organization would be of some consequence.

Rev. Dr. Adams on Labor.

A LECTURE IN AID OF THE FIRST GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The sixth and last of a course of lectures in aid of tha First German Presbyterian Church, in Sixth-street, was delivered in that Church last evening, by Rev. Dr. Adams. His subject was "Labor," which he proposed to consider in its relations to character, rather than in its connection with political economy. The phrase "laboring classes" he disliked, as tending to perpetuate distinctions that did not exist, and to engender false notions upon the whole subject of labor. According to the Christian dispensation, we are all laborers, and the labor of all, provided it is legitimate and necessary, is alike honorable. Half of the trouble that arises out of this subject of labor would be avoided by a recognition of the doctrine of the New Testament, of the honorable character and mutual dependence of all varieties of labor. The professional man and the mechanic, the student and the farmer, though laboring in different fields, were mutually dependent upon each other, and were engaged in equally useful and respectable occupations. It was a great mistake to suppose that the man who works with his mind is not a laborer; his is the hardest kind of labor.

The labor of the hands finds cessation and repose in sleep, while that of the mind perpetuates itself after its task is finished. The celebrated Wm. Pitt was in the habit of repeating in his sleep the speeches that he had delivered during the day. There was no sleep for his restless and over-wrought brain. The consequence was, that at the early age of 47 he was sleeping in Westminster Abbey, instead of following the plow in Ayrshire, with firm step, at the age of 70 or 80. The false notions with regard to the respectability of various kinds of labor had been, and still were, the source of incalculable evils. Young girls would rather starve in a garret, in the attempt to earn a living by the needle, than to enjoy a comfortable home as domestics, merely because they were deluded by the false notion that the former vocation was more "respectable" than the latter. The speaker dwelt at considerable length upon this point, and argued that every kind of honest and useful labor was equally respectable, and looked upon with equal favor by Him who had ordered that man should earn his bread in the sweat of his brow.

The lecturer then spoke of the mistaken attempts of Social Reformers to achieve what they called the "elevation of labor." He allnded to the decrees of the Provisional Government of France immediately following the Revolution of 1848, wherein they undertook to carry out the Socialistic theory, and provide work for the citizens. The attempt proved a failure, as might have been expected, and the poor deluded followers of these mistaken theorists, were swept from the streets by Cavaignac's cannon and bayonets. When Patrick Henry was an old man, tha late Dr. Rice, of Virginia, took his young son to see him, in hopes that some word might fall from the lips of the eloquent old man that would leave a lasting impression upon the heart of the youth. Henry gazed into the face of the boy and said, "Young man, remember that every man is the maker of his own fortunes and character." Had that single sentence was more truth, more sense and more sound philosophy than in all the decrees of the Provisional Government of France, or all the theories of the Social Reformers. The individuality of man is the fundamental idea of the Christian philosophy, and any Government or social organization that interferes with this individuality is anti-Christian, anti-common sense and false.

OUR CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

ELECTION OF A CITY SUPERINTENDENT AND AN ASSISTANT—ERECTION OF NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS—EXPENSES OF THE DEPARTMENT, ETC.

At the meeting of the Board of Education last evening, the pay-roll of the Schools in the Fourth Ward was presented, and a resolution to adopt it, notwithstanding the refusal of one of the Ward officers to sign it, was passed.

A communication was received from the School Officers of the Ninth Ward, asking for the appropriation of $36,533 for the erection of a building for School No. 3. The communication was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A communication was received from the School Officers of the First Ward, asking that bills amounting to over $1,400 be paid for putting a school house in good condition, was referred.

The President announced that the election of a City Superintendent and an assistant was in order. The term of Mr. S. S. Randall, the present City Superintendent, and of Mr. Henry Kiddle, his assistant, will expire in June. On the first ballot, both gentlemen were reelected for two years, by a nearly unanimous vote.

The report in favor of confirming the nomination of Mr. Williams to the office of a Trustee of the Seventeenth Ward, and Patrick Magan a Trustee of the Twelfth Ward, were taken up and adopted.

The Committee on Supplies sent in a report showing the cost per scholar for supplies for each year since 1853. The report showed that the average attendance in the Schools for 1859 was 51,712, and that the amount of supplies furnished during the year amounted to $60,066 85, being an expense of $1 16 for each pupil, or a decrease of $24,141 23, as compared with the cost of 1858.

The report of the Committee on Elections, in favor of confirming the nomination of Mr. Delamater as School Commissioner from the Sixteenth Ward, was received, and Mr. Delamater was confirmed.

The Committee on Supplies reported having contracted for pure Lehigh coal for the ensuing year at the rate of $4 93 per ton.

The Committee on School Furniture reported in favor of appropriating $5,500 for pianos for eundry Schools. The report was adopted.

A report, recognizing the need of a new school building for Ward School No. 32, but recommending, in consequence of the exhausted state of the treasury, that the construction of a proper edifice be postponed until next year, was submitted and adopted.

The Committee on Finance recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sums hereinafter mentioned be taken out of the school moneys for 1860.

Salaries of Teachers and Janitors	$65,000
Support of Free Academy	6,000
Normal School	3,000
Evening Schools	2,000
Supplies through the Depository	15,000
Rents of School Premises	5,000
Pianos for Ward Schools	6,000
Incidental Expenses of Board of Education	5,000
Special Appropriations	25,000

The resolution was adopted.

The Comptroller was directed to draw his warrant for $150,000, to be placed at the disposal of the Board.

The Finance Committee reported a balance on hand, on account of special appropriations, of $90,295 04.

A report was received in relation to the safety of the new school building, No. 14, now in progress of construction in Twenty-seventh-street, near Third-avenue. The report favored an extra expenditure of $7,500, to render the building secure. The Committee recommended wooden beams between the iron beams now in the building, more mason work, &c.

Mr. Tucker did not agree with the other members of the Committee, in so far as the weight of the floors was to be largely increased. He favored filling in with wood and deadening the floors with the usual Georgia pine. In conclusion, he moved, as an emendment, that extra wooden beams and wooden floors be substituted for the additional iron beams and the brick arches. He also stated that his plan could be carried out without additional expense, as the contractors would do the work for the same that they would put in the brick arches.

The amendment was adopted, by a vote of 14 to 9, and the resolution, as amended, after the appropriation had been stricken out, was adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

A HARD CASE.

A case of peculiar hardship, caused by the fraud of a well-known lawyer, who fled the country in 1854, leaving behind him as large a record of deliberate villainous malvcreation of trusts as has been known for many years, was brought to the notice of the Comptroller yesterday. In 1853 the lawyer in question sold to a man in moderate circumstances a lot of ground on Eighteenth-street, upon which there was a mortgage for $1,000, held by the City, but no mention was made of this at the time, nor was any search of title instituted, the purchaser being willing to take title of the City. The lawyer paid the interest on the $1,000 regularly up to the time of his flight, so that notice should not reach the purchaser, and after his departure a mortgage of $1,900 given to the lawyer was paid to his assignee, and this, it was supposed, paid for the property. Mr. Franklin, collector of City revenues, discovered yesterday, however, that for five years no interest had been paid, and this, (which, unless relief is granted, subjects the property to resale,) was the first intimation the purchaser had of the fraud which had been practiced on him. An application to the Supervisors may possibly save the victim from a second payment.

CLOSING UP THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE PAST YEAR.

For more than a year past the Comptroller, with all the clerical force at his command, has been engaged in the task of arranging and methodizing the accounts of his office, and bringing order out of the confusion and complication in which they were found by him. On Saturday the trial balance sheet for the year was made up and found correct to a fraction. Taking into consideration the many millions of dollars which was pass through the hands of this official, this result is noteworthy and gratifying.

THE CROTON BOARD.

NEW WORK IN PROGRESS AND TO BE COMMENCED.

The Croton Department, equally with others of the City Government, is losing much valuable time and favorable weather for the prosecution of necessary work, by the delay on the part of the State to pass the Tax Levy bill, and by the failure of the Common Council to confirm contracts already awarded.

At the High Bridge, about forty man ara employed in unshipping the old pipes so as to be ready for laying down the new seven-foot pipes, with which it is intended to replace those now down.

It is intended also to lay a line of over two miles of four-foot pipe from the new reservoir, so as to connect at the distributing reservoir with those which supply water direct to the City. These pipes alone will hold as much as a reservoir of good size, and will add materially to the quantity of water for the City. With the additional supply afforded by these means, citizens need not apprehend any diminution in their supply hereafter. This work, however, is delayed by the non-confirmation by the Common Council of the contract for the four-inch pipe recently awarded to a New-Jersey Company.

The Department is also now engaged in lowering the large pipes in the Eighth-avenue, from Seventieth to Ninetieth-streets, about ten feet, so as to compare with the new level of the avenue. This is an ingenious and scientific operation, for the pipes are let down without interfaring with the flow of water. The engineer in charge of this work, George S. Green, Jr., has also charge of the works at the High Bridge.

TAX COMMISSIONERS.

REDUCTIONS OF PERSONAL TAX.

As the day approaches for the closing of the tax-books, the office is thronged with applicants for relief from alleged excessive taxation. Out of over 12,000 notices served personally, already some 1,300 have had their taxes reduced, and it is expected that about 2,000 more will be made similarly happy.

LAW REPORTS.

Action for Slander.

R. G. Fairchild & Co. vs. *Peter H. Vandervoort.*—This is an action for slander, and is now brought on for trial in the Common Pleas, before Judge Hilton.

It appears, from the plaintiffs' statement of the case, that the parties were merchants, dealing in China and glass ware in this City, and that in June, 1856, they obtained credit in business upon the guarantee of Cromwell, Williams & Co.; that on or about June 1, 1856, the defendant said to Warren V. Herrick, a member of the firm of Cromwell, Williams & Co.—which firm were the sponsors of plaintiffs—that Fairchild was not a man of his word; that he had cheated him (defendant) out of $10,000; and that he (Fairchild) was a scoundrel. Plaintiffs aver that similar remarks were made to other firms of the City, and that in consequence many houses have ceased to credit them, and that Cromwell, Williams & Co. have withdrawn their guarantee. The complaint demands $20,000 dsmages.

The defence is a mere denial of the allegations of the complaint; but leave has been granted to the defendant to amend by justifying. Case still on.

Martin & Smith for plaintiffs; E. W. Stoughton for defendsnt.

The Ferry Question.

THE BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL AGAIN ENJOINED.

The People vs. *The Mayor and Common Council of Brooklyn.*—This was a motion for an injunction against the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn, to restrain that body from authorizing the Ferry Committee to use any sum of money to be voted by the Common Council from the Treasury of the City, in any attempt to influence the "Courts and Legislature" in regard to "cheap ferriage." The motion is based upon the affidavit of Edward White, a resident and tax-payer of that City, who avers that in a secret session of the Common Council, on or about March 26, they voted $20,000, to be used by their Ferry Committee for such purposes.

It was stated by counsel for the motion that the Courts were spoken of in connection with the Legislature, merely as a blind to divert attention from intended lobby feats at Albany in that regard.

The injunction was granted temporarily, with the usual order to show cause, returnable on the third Monday of this month. The order was allowed by Justice Bonney at Chambers. The Common Council desire a ferry tax of one cent.

Gilbert Dean for motion.

The Omnibus Case.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company vs. *Schuyler, et al.*—This case is still in progress before Justice Ingraham, at Special Term, and is likely to continue for some time to come.

By a stipulation, the further proof of signatures to the surrendered certificates was dispensed with for the present, and they were submitted on a similar arrangement, as were the transfer books some days since, as stated some days ago. The examination of witnesses in regard to the dividend books is now in progress.

In Pursuit of a Milk Company.

Henry C. Hepburn vs. *The American Solidified Milk Company, Thos. R. Payne.*—This was a motion at Chambers before Justice Bonney, on the part of the plaintiff, for an injunction against the defendants, and for a Receiver.

Hepburn sets forth that he is a creditor of the Company to a large amount, and is entitled to have the stock of the Company applied upon the paymont of his claim, but that the Treasurer thereof refuses so to do.

The defence is that certain proceedings on the part of the plaintiff are wholly illegal, and that the matters set forth in his complaint are not true. Case still on.

Wm. Fullerton and Arthur & Gardner for plaintiff. G. Dean and Stanley & Langdell for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Leonard, J.—*Moutaloon* vs. *Clover et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff overriding demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer in twenty days, on payment of costs of demurrer.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Pierrepont, J.—*Bissill* vs. *Hamblin.*—Motion granted without costs.

McElrath vs. *Herbert.*—Same order.

Holbrook and others vs. *Vose et al.*—Allowance granted as indorsed on papers.

Curtis vs. *Fire Company.*—Case settled and with Clerk.

Mills vs. *Jacot et al.*—Motion for a new trial denied; $7 costs to defendants.

Calendar.... Thursday, April 5.

United States District Court.—Nos. 45, 47 to 55, inclusive.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 299, 311, 219,

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2666. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Brown and Green on the Homestead Bill.

Passage of the Anti-Polygamy Bill.

Mr. Lovejoy Seeks Martyrdom in the House.

Intense Excitement among Southern Members.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 5.

THE MELEE IN THE HOUSE.

Quite a scene was presented in the House, to-day, while it was in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The Chairman, finding he could not restore order, called the Speaker to his seat. Mr. PENNINGTON's appeal and the mace of the Sergeant-at-Arms had the desired effect, and the members became quiet. Mr. LOVEJOY had reached the climax of his denunciation of Slavery, when he found himself standing immediately in front of the Democratic side of the Hall, gesticulating violently. Mr. PRYOR, springing to his feet, protested against the gentleman crossing over to their side of the hall, and shaking his fist in their faces. Others followed Mr. PRYOR's example, and at the same time the Republicans backed up Mr. LOVEJOY. The prospect now was for a general *melée*. The Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms appeared, but was requested to stand aside, and keep out of the way. All were on their feet, and apparently prepared for action; some urging on the row, others aiming to calm the storm. No blows, however, were struck, and peace was restored on the condition that Mr. LOVEJOY would either speak from his seat, or from the clerk's desk. Selecting the latter position the speaker continued in an eloquent strain of bitter denunciation of Slavery and slaveholders, during which a running fire was kept up against him by Southern gentlemen.

THE MORMONS.

The bill punishing polygamy in Utah, or as others term it, "The bill establishing polygamy in the District of Columbia," passed the House to-day by a large majority. The first section begins thus: "That if any person or persons, being married, shall, during the life of the former husband or wife, marry another person in any Territory of the United States, or other place except the District of Columbia, over which the United States possess exclusive jurisdiction, shall, on conviction thereof," &c. This, it is contended, establishes, by implication, polygamy in Washington, and declares exclusive Congressional jurisdiction over the Territories; a question somewhat mooted in these days of popular sovereignty. When this provision was read in the Senate, it created no little merriment.

A PAYMASTER ROUGHLY HANDLED.

The Senate had a spicy executive session to-day, during which Mr. WINSTON, newly appointed Paymaster of the United States Army, was roughly handled. His nomination was finally confirmed.

THE TREATY WITH HONDURAS.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the treaty just concluded with Honduras, on the same basis with that made with Nicaragua, and pending in the Senate, the transit clause being the only difference. It is the intention of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to bring up Honduras for action first, then follow with the Nicaraguen Treaty, leaving Mexican matters until the last. This he deems the best policy, after consulting the friends of each treaty. There is some hope of ratification of them all.

THE TEXAS FRONTIER.

In reporting the Military Academy bill yesterday, the Committee based its adverse action on the Senate amendment for the Texas Regiment, on the failure of the Secretary of War or the President to recommend it. This surprised Secretary FLOYD, as he had recommended it to each member of the Committee to whom he had spoken on the subject, but orally only. This, it seems, the Committee did not regard as a recommendation, and to-day the Secretary addressed the Chairman a strong document, urging the passage of the bill as amended by the Senate. Mr. STANTON may move to recommit the bill, with a view to considering this letter, and reversing the report. If the adverse report is in good faith, based on the failure of the Executive to recommend the appropriation, this letter of Secretary FLOYD must secure favorable action.

Official letters received to-day from Gov. HOUSTON represent affairs on the Texas frontier as still much disturbed.

The Indian Bureau declines acceding to Gov. HOUSTON's proposition about the manner of negotiating with Texas Indians. Gov. H. thinks these negotiations should be effected through Texas, in order that the tribes might realise the fact that Texas was a party in interest, and that her rights were to be respected. When they negotiate directly with the Federal Government, they regard Texas as a separate nation, and pay no attention to treaty stipulations. Gov. HOUSTON urges that all goods and presents should reach the Indians through Texas channels. Commissioner GREENWOOD unfortunately thinks differently.

THE BOLTON CASE.

The Supreme Court was occupied to-day with the great Bolton case, involving the title to Sacramento City, California. Hon. ROBT. J. WALKER spoke for two hours in defence of the claim. The Government is represented by Attorney-General BLACK. The court-room was much crowded during the argument.

THE NEW-YORK OFFICE-HOLDERS.

Mr. COVODA's Committee failed to report a resolution to-day, asking that Mr. SCHELL be arraigned for contempt, in not furnishing a list of subscribers to the New-York hotel fund. Mr. BUTTERWORTH placed on record numerous extracts from Mr. HASKIN's letters touching the Kansas policy of Mr. BUCHANAN, of which I have already given the pith. Q.

From Another Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 5.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Pacific Railroad Committee met this morning, and occupied two hours in perfecting a bill. It about half finished the work, and will meet to-morrow morning to complete it. The Committee voted to strike out the clause terminating the route at the head of navigation on the Sacramento River, thus adding three hundred miles of road to the proposed route. This may kill the bill, as it makes it the longest route of all those proposed. An attempt will be made to reconsider it to-morrow.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROTEST.

The Judiciary Committee have adopted HICKMAN's report on the President's Protest, and authorize him to report. The report is adverse to the President. P.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

THE CONVENTION TO BE HELD AT CHARLESTON—THE HOSPITALITIES OF THE CITY PLEDGED—MESSRS. VALLANDIGHAM AND ASHMORE OPPOSE A CHANGE OF PLACE FOR HOLDING THE CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 5.

The Democratic National Committee met this morning. Twenty-three States were represented. GEORGE A. CALDWELL, of Kentucky, was chosen Chairman *pro tempore*, in the absence of Judge SMALLEY, and C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, Secretary. It was unanimously resolved that it is inexpedient, under existing circumstances, to change the place for holding the Democratic Convention from Charleston to any other place.

Previous to action on the resolution, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM stated the reasons for the call, which originated mainly in the complaints regarding the impositions which it was rumored would be practiced in Charleston concerning accommodations for visiters. He had received numerous letters on this subject. Gentlemen of Baltimore, Philadelphia, Richmond, St. Louis and Louisville, had presented inducements for changing the place of meeting to these cities. It might be stated that gentlemen of Charleston would, as far as they could, extend their hospitalities to delegates.

Mr. ASHMORE, of South Carolina, stated to the Committee that he had appeared at the summons of the Secretary, but did not regard himself a member of the Committee. He had met the Executive Committee at its first meeting as the substitute of Hon. B. H WILSON, the member of said Committee from South Carolina, as expressed in his letter, only for the purpose of appointing the time when the Convention will meet in Charleston. He therefore regarded himself as limited to the single act of fixing the time, which had been done, and not regarding himself as enthorized to act, should decline voting or participating further then to say, as a matter of information, that he had received many letters from distinguished gentlemen in Charleston, of the Convention party, who assured him that the hospitalities of that party would be extended to the fullest extent of their ability to accommodate visitors and delegates. He was frank to say, in his opinion, nothing need be expected from the Anti-Convention party. As to the change, he hoped no effort would be made to effect one. He did not believe the Committee had the power to make any, and if it were so, it would have a very deleterious and injurious effect upon the friends of the Convention in South Carolina, who, he thought, were unanimous in opposing the change. He had been informed by letters that many of the parties would charge only three dollars per diem, but yesterday he had received private letters, saying that certain houses had been fitted up for entertainment, at five and six dollars per diem, including lodging and bedding. The landlords of the city claimed the high price of provisions as an excuse for these changes. He should not discuss this question, however, and as he should decline voting on any of the propositions before the Committee, would withdraw.

The Committee adjourned to meet at Charleston on the 21st, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Lodge of the Masonic Hall, which has been tendered and accepted for the use of the Committee.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 5.

The President to-day transmitted to the Senate, for ratification, the recently concluded treaty of commerce and friendship with Honduras, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Although the Nicaragnan and Mexican treaties have received no attention from the Senate for weeks past, it is the opinion of some Senators that it is probable they will both be revived.

Mr. COLFAX to-day reported, from the Post-office Committee, amendments to the Senate Atlantic Telegraph bill, reducing the subsidy and the maximum charge for private messages.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 5.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) presented nineteen memorials from citizens of Connecticut, praying for the abolition of spirit rations in the Navy. Referred.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution, which was referred, requesting the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire if the War Department, or any of its officers, have entered into a contract during the last two years for iron for public buildings since the public advertisement for the same, the amount furnished and contracted for, the prices paid, and by what authority the contract was made; also, a similar inquiry as to shot and shells, and iron gun carriages; and authorizing the Committee to send for persons and papers. Laid over.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House joint resolution constituting Macon, Georgia, a port of entry for the time being, and for other purposes, and it was passed.

Mr. CHESNUT, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) moved to take up and then to postpone till Monday next, Mr. DAVIS' Territorial resolutions. Agreed to.

The bill for the relief of Capt. SHUBARCK was passed.

On motion of Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) the joint resolution providing for the reception of the Japanese Embassy was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) the bill concerning the Courts in the Territories was taken up and passed. It provides that the jurisdiction of the Probate Court shall not be less than $2,000, with the right of appeal in all cases.

The Indian Appropriation bill then came up.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) moved an emendment, the effect of which was to allow California to take care of the Indians on its own border, and thus reduce the expense to the Government much less than now. He said it was not often that California came to this floor preaching economy, but when she did, she thought she was entitled to a hearing. If the amendment passes, the Indians will be better cared for and maintained than by the General Government, and at a reduced expense.

Pending the question, the Homestead bill came up.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) hoped the friends of the Homestead bill would stand by it, and not let the Appropriation bill override it.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said he would not lay aside the bill for anything except a funeral.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) said the Homestead bill was an Abolition measure, and should not take precedence of the Indian Appropriation bill.

The question of postponing the Homestead bill was not agreed to. Yeas, 25; nays, 30.

Mr. FITCH's emendment that the lands granted for homesteads shall be entered in alternate quarter sections, and that the quarter sections remaining to the United States shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of lands when sold, and that the provisions of the act shall be only applicable to land subject to private entry at the date of the passage of the bill, was not agreed to.

Mr. BROWN of Mississippi (Dem.,)—At heart I think this principle is right, but my constituents do not desire me to vote in its favor. If I was only giving the vote of ALFRED F. BROWN, I should record it in favor of this bill; but when I cast one of the votes belonging to the State of Mississippi, I will cast it in accordance with the wishes of that State, and not according to my own. But, Sir, if the friends of that measure could be induced to accept such a proposition as I have made, and take that instead of the Homestead bill, I would take the hazard of settling with my constituents and vote for it. Now, Sir, what is it? It is substantially, for all purposes, everything which the friends of either of these bills will secure. If the purpose be to benefit the settlers, my proposition is that he who settles on the land may remain, so long as he chooses, with the strong arm of his Government stretched over him, protecting him from harm everywhere. Can the settler ask for more? My proposition removes the two years' litigation, and says to the settler, Go upon the land and stay as long as you choose, and whenever you are ready, come and pay for it at the minimum price, whatever that may be. You will thus relieve the settler from that anxiety which he feels if he should fail to pay the money at the land office, lest some more fortunate man will come and pay the money, and take his land away. I care not what others may say, I tell you and the country that the bone and sinew of the country know that the preëmption system is rather the bane and curse of the squatter than a benefit. He has been decoyed by this public land policy, and expended his labor in rearing a little cot in the forest, making a little improvement, and struggling against the difficulties that surround him, only to find, after a year of toil, that he had attracted the eye of some speculator, or man of more money than himself. I am not ashamed to stand in this presence and say that, by every power vested in me as a Senator, I would protect these sons of honest toil. I did not listen to my friend from Texas (Mr. WIGFALL) with much pleasure yesterday, when he said poverty was a crime. No, Sir, poverty is no crime. It may lead to crime, but in itself it is virtue. There are more men on the list of poor men in this country who are honest and patriotic than there are on the list of millionaires.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.)—I would like to know who you call poor. I stated distinctly yesterday what I meant, and I desire not to be misunderstood. It seems I have been, by the reports, I did not see them—I do not read the newspapers—never do. But a friend showed me one published in Baltimore—the *Sun*—and he was horrified at my remarks. I stated distinctly that labor was capital. I consider that which would bring money to any man capital—homes, muscle and brains are capital to a man—and if he chooses not to use them he is guilty of a crime, and it is an outrage on those men who do work, that the results of their labor, and enterprise, and industry—that the money they have made by the sweat of their faces—should be made to support pauperism, which is another name for vagabondism, and that for crime. All these bills that are introduced to provide for the poor are an insult and an imputation on the American people. I, myself, have been as poor as anybody.

Mr. BROWN—I am not going to discuss phraseology with my friend; I simply wanted to give him an opportunity to explain. I mean what is called poor in common parlance, people who have not an abundance of this world's goods, and who may be considered by their neighbors as poor. There may be ten thousand such people to-day within sight of this Capitol, and perhaps twenty thousand. It may be all well enough for gentlemen who are born with silver spoons in their mouths like my friend from Alabama (Mr. CLAY,) not to care for the poor. But, Sir, I come from that class. I was one of them, struggling through the early years of my life for a living. I recollect from whence I came, and I never hear a taunt thrown at that class of people without feeling as if I must speak in defence of them. Sir, they are the bone and sinew of your land—the muscle of your army and navy. When you want soldiers to fight, you do not get them from Fifth-avenue. But when you want men to stand in the line and face the enemies of the country, you take them from that class of people to whom I have alluded. These are the man who will settle in one hundred and sixty acres, the men who have settled my own State and the State from which the Senator comes—Texas.

Mr. WIGFALL thought the Senator was assailing his own State, and inquired who were the men that formed the Mississippi Regiment in the late war? They were men who owned the land, men of substance, free men, who bought their land and paid for it—men who never begged or stole—respectable, decent men, who would not go upon one hundred and sixty acres of land. There are no men in Texas who have received donations, and they have no paupers there; but men have paid for what they own.

Mr. BROWN—I am obliged to my friend for defending Mississippians against any assault of mine. But I know what belongs to the honor of my own State, and it does not sound very kind for the Senator to tell me I have made an assault on my own State. They have never charged me with being derelict, and it does not belong to the Senators from other States to charge me with being unfaithful. I have held the language on other occasions, and have been twice returned to this body and twice to the House of Representatives. I doubt whether they will thank the Senator from Texas for the views which he offers. I have said that the men of bone, muscle and brains are mostly confined to one hundred and sixty acres of land. I know where the Graduation bill came from—it came from Alabama. That reduced the land in Alabama and Missouri to 12½ cents per acre, and I appeal to Senators whether the men who bought homes under that bill at 12½ cents per acre were not as patriotic, and have not as much muscle, bone and brains as those who have paid $1 25 per acre for homes.

Mr. GREEN said he had no right to call this a Homestead bill. But homestead is the popular cry. Who has the power to make a homestead? Not a Federal Government, and all this talk about a homestead is a nonentity and an absurdity. The first moment the title passes out of the Federal Government it is subject to State Governments, and I ask my friend—my particular friend—from Tennessee, (Mr. JOHNSON,) when he is talking about making a homestead, how long does it remain one? Just so long as the title remains under the United States. But the moment it passes out he is a serf. The title is subject to State law then, and to judgment and execution. In Tennessee it may be sold the next day. Homestead! If the States want homesteads let them make them. If Tennessee wants homesteads let them pass a homestead law.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.)—We have.

Mr. GREEN—Very well, then let them execute it.

Mr. JOHNSON—We do it.

Mr. GREEN—That is all very well with your own property and your own citizens, but outside of Tennessee, in other States, what business have you to make a homestead? The public land is to be administered by the General Government for the general benefit, to pay the debts of Government. And now we have men getting up and proposing to make a homestead, when, if they are lawyers or sensible men either, they know that the moment the title passes out from the United States he cannot hold it. If the State does not wish to exempt it, it will be sold the next day. Why call it homestead? It is a misnomer. It is a misuse of terms. Homestead! Homestead! to secure a man and his family a home! Nobody can do this without sovereign power. You would do much better to get the State Legislatures to act, and call on them to pass Homestead laws, is a contradiction and an absurdity. You say if he keeps possession five years he has a homestead. I say we have that already, by the Preëmption law. Does it secure a man, his wife and children, a home, against execution, creditors, money and influence? Not a word of it. There is nothing like a homestead connected with the whole thing. I will tell you what it is—first, it is pandering to a vitiated and corrupt public taste; second, it is a demagogic system to court popularity; third, it is a deception practiced on the public mind. I use these terms just as I wish to have them understood. I impute motives to no one, but these are the palpable facts resulting from this act. We now have the Preëmption law. It permits a man to go upon the land. I am willing to extend the time of payment to two years, and if a man cannot pay for the whole section, let him take a part—eighty or forty acres. Every man can surely secure a home of forty acres; and permit me to remark that forty acres of land will support a family, and set them forth in the world as well as ordinary society can claim. Why give him land to make a homestead? Now, what do you understand by homestead? A perpetual home, or a temporary home? Which do you mean? I want gentlemen to speak out. I ask the Senator from Tennessee, what do you mean by it?

Mr. JOHNSON—Does the Senator want an answer?

Mr. GREEN—I do.

Mr. JOHNSON—I mean by a Homestead, first, to grant into his possess on a certain amount of land, so that a man can call it his own, so far as the Federal Government can protect it from forced sales or execution. Then I proceed on the idea that, where the States have not done it, they will commence the policy where the Federal Government ceases. That they will, by State legislation, secure to each individual a certain amount of soil which he can call his own. You may call it Homestead, or any other name you choose. The advocates of this bill do not assume any power in the Federal Government to conflict with State authority. While the power remains in the Federal Government, it is to give them a guarantee against any other contract made prior to the title passing from the Federal Government to him, I presume that the States in which this land lies will pursue the same principle of justice; that the popular sentiment that induced the Federal Government to adopt this policy here will induce the States to take it up and carry it out.

Mr. GREEN—I understand. That discloses a wonderful amount of information.

Mr. JOHNSON—So far as securing homesteads are concerned, it is very hard for the Federal Government or a State to secure a citizen in the enjoyment of that which he never possessed. One thing is clear, no State or Federal Government can secure a man a home if he never possesses it.

Mr. GREEN—He says the same policy and the same popular sentiment. Oh, there is a wonderful degree of information in that. I see the trees bend under the gushing wind. I see individuals bow to what they suppose to be popular sentiment. Sir, I will stand by the Constitution of my country against public sentiment, and stand up for justice even against the rushing wind. I will stand up for right even if popular sentiment is against it.

Mr. JOHNSON—If I go with the popular sentiment, I do not do it in contravention with the Constitution of the United States. I stand here to defend popular sentiment, but in conformity with the law. I believe the Homestead proposition to be right. I believe it to be Constitutional, and therefore I uphold popular sentiment in accordance with these views.

Mr. GREEN—I had no doubt he was conscientious in his remarks; but the human mind is so constituted, and the moral convictions so tempered with pride and power, that when the idea of popular sentiment is brought to bear on them, it too frequently warps the one and sways the other. There can be no homestead made by Congress. There can be an arrangement made for temporary occupancy, out to secure a home against State execution and State law is utterly impossible. It is beyond the powers of this Government, and in contravention of the express rights of the several States. Then, why call it homestead? Why not call it gift? It is not homestead, and adopting that name only deceives the public, defrauds the public, and it is a cheat upon ourselves. To call it Homestead permits a fraud on the public. This measure would strike at the prosperity of every State in the Union. It would strike down the whole railroad system, and it is an injustice to the soldiers of the Revolution, and of the war of 1812—to whom bounty land warrants have been granted. For, if you pass this bill, the warrants will not be worth a dollar. Is it the object of the Government to tax the rich to build up the poor? This Government derives its power from the States, and is there to that grant any power to tax one portion for the benefit of another? There is not, and however this Senate may vote, however public judgment may pronounce, truth will stand forever. This land is purchased by common treasure. What right has the Government to take this land and give it to the most worthless? It encourages neglect, idleness, laziness, and waste. The object of Government is protection. This plan would destroy all incentive to industry. At the end of five years these people would cry for a new division of land, and, perhaps, the Senator from Tennessee will say the public breeze demands another division.

The Senate went into Executive Session on the Treaties.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 5.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Post Office Appropriation bill.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Anti-Polygamy bill.

Mr. NELSON, of Tennessee, (American,) resumed his remarks in its support, expressing the hope that the passage would approach as near as possible to unanimity. He saw a manifest distinction between interfering with the rights of property and the right to declare criminal an act which is so declared by the law of God. The existence of the institution of polygamy in Utah is an insult to the moral feelings of the whole population—an insult to the wives and daughters of gentlemen here, and those of their constituents. It was a reflection on our national character, that it should exist under the protection of American law.

Mr. HOOPER, the Delegate from Utah—My remarks, Sir, on the bill now under consideration will be brief. However much my own feelings might prompt me to speak at length upon the subject now before the House, the propriety of doing so at this time is in my judgment questionable. Many gentlemen, knowing that gross calumnies have been circulated against my people, and taking a lively interest in their exposure, (for which I thank them,) have urged me to let all the facts be known in a speech or speeches upon this floor. Sir, when the time comes, and come it will, for events are even now shaping so as to bring it about, that my remarks can be properly heard and weighed without the prejudice which unhappily prevails at present, those charges which have been so freely and unscrupulously made shall be met, and their falsehood made apparent to the whole country. Until then, Sir, I am content—to wait. In the meantime, I can only appeal. Sir, to the dispassionate and the unprejudiced to think better of the one hundred thousand of their fellow-citizens in Utah, born upon the same soil, nurtured under the same institutions, and speaking the same tongue, than to suppose them capable of conspiring with one accord to perpetrate such offences as those which have been charged upon them by their enemies. Mr. Speaker, it is not my intention at present to discuss the peculiarities of the bill now under consideration, but I would respectfully ask, Sir, are gentlemen prepared to reap the consequences of its passage? Are we not just emerging from a difficulty with the very people against whom this bill is leveled, a difficulty which at one time threatened the country with civil war and all its attendant horrors? Sir, what was the condition of the people of Utah? They suspected, and as they thought with good reason, the good faith of the intentions of their fellow-citizens towards them. These suspicions have been allayed, I rejoice to say, and all accounts lately received from my constituents go to show that a better feeling exists towards the Government than has been known before for years. The doubts existing in their minds in relation to their treatment have measurably subsided. But if this bill be passed, and if a measure is proposed for carrying it out, those doubts will be revived with increased force. The fires which blazed so fiercely when the fuel of persecution was heaped up, have now almost died out. The question presents itself now—not, Sir, for the consideration of one party, but for the representatives of the people of this country of all parties, of the whole country—are you prepared, gentlemen, again to enkindle those fires? Mr. Speaker, this important point is the only one which I desire now to make; but, Sir, I think it is my duty not to hold back from speaking of another matter upon which, during this discussion, I have been exposed to censure. I have been reminded upon this floor, as the representative of the people of Utah Territory, that polygamy is there practiced, and I cannot but allude to the expressions of sentiment which have been made upon this floor in condemnation of that practice.

Mr. CLARKE, of Missouri, (Dem.,) interrupting—I desire to ask a question of the gentleman from Utah, not to embarrass him, but perhaps for his benefit. The question is this: What number of people in your Territory have more than one wife? And further, whether a second marriage is proposed or commanded by authority of your church, and whether that injunction is binding upon your people?

Mr. HOOPER—I will reply to the gentleman from Missouri, by remarking in the first place that practically I am not a polygamist, but the accounts which have been received here of the abuses of polygamy in the Territory must have proceeded from its enemies. In the second place, from my observation during a ten years' residence in Utah, I could say that not over one-half of the population of Utah are polygamists, and probably not over one-half that number have more than two wives. [Laughter.] I do not understand that there is any obligation in any manner upon any one to have a number of wives unless he prefer it. I know of no Church regulation whereby a man is compelled to become a polygamist, and I know of no Church regulation whereby any woman is compelled to marry a man if it is not in accordance with her free will. Mr. Speaker, I am encouraged by knowing there are several gentlemen upon this floor who have been acquainted with me for the last twenty years, long prior to my identification with the people of Utah, and who will say that they know me personally to be incapable of deceit or dissimulation. I beg them all, therefore, to hear me say, upon my honor as a gentleman, that the passage of this bill will not be unacceptable to extreme advocates of polygamy in Utah. It will enable them to call to their aid even those who now hesitate to defend polygamy as an institution, and unite them all in opposition to this unjust attempt of the General Government to put it down by force.

The House voted on and rejected Mr. BRANCH's substitute—47 against 151.

The House next voted on Mr. MCCLERNAND's substitute to repeal the law organizing Utah, and dividing the Territory between Jefferson and Nevada, for which he proposed a temporary government. Rejected—35 against 159.

The House tabled the preamble to the bill, which was passed with verbal amendments—149 against 60, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Adams of Kentucky, Adrain, Aldrich, Ately, Anderson of Missouri, Anderson of Kentucky, Ashley, Babbitt, Barr, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Boteler, Brabson, Brayton, Briggs, Bristow, Buffington, Burlingame, Burnett, Burroughs, Butterfield, Campbell, Carey, Carter, Case, Clark of New-York, Clark of Missouri, Cobb, Clark B. Cochrane, John Cochrane, Colfax, Conkling, Covode, Craig of Missouri, Curtis, Davis of Maryland, Dawes, Delano, Dimmick, Durfee, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Ellison, Ely, Etheridge, Fernsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Foster, Frank, French, Garnett, Gilmer, Graham, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Hall, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Virginia, Helmick, Hickman, Hill, Hoard, Hughes, Humphrey, Hutchins, Jenkins, Junkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Kenyon, Kilgore, Kittinger, Lamar, Larrabee, Leach of Michigan, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Mallory, Marston, Martin of Virginia, Maynard, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Millson, Milward, Moore of Kentucky, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morse, Nelson, Nixon, Olin, Palmer, Parry, Pettit, Porter, Potter, Pryor, Quarles, Reagan, Rice, Robinson of Rhode Island, Royce, Schwartz, Scranton, Sherman, Sickles, Simms, Singleton, Smith of North Caroline, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, Stevens, Stevenson, Sweet of Pennsylvania, Stokes, Stratton, Tappan, Theaker, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Underwood, Vance, Vandever, Van Wyck, Verree, Waldron, Walton, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Webster, Wells, Willson, Windom, Woodruff, Woodson. —149.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ashmore, Barksdale, Barrett, Bocock, Bonham, Bouligny, Boyce, Branch, Brech, Clopton, Cooper, Cox, Crawford, Curry, Dejarnette, Florence, Foulke, Gartrell, Hamilton, Hardeman, Haskin, Dallon, Hawkins, Hindman, Holman, Houston, Howard, Jackson, Jones, Keitt, Logan, Love, Martin of Ohio, McClernand, McQueen, McRae, Miles, Montgomery, Moore of Alabama, Morris of Illinois, Niblack, Noell, Pendleton, Phelps, Pugh, Riggs, Robinson of Illinois, Ruffin, Scott, Smith of Virginia, Stallworth, Stewart of Maryland, Stout, Taylor, Thayer, Thomas, Vallandigham, Whitely, Windom—60.

Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, (Dem.,) rising to a question of privilege, said the House had passed a resolution requiring Mr. WILLIAMSON to serve a notice on him, stating the grounds upon which the latter contests his seat. He had received from Mr. WILLIAMSON a paper purporting to be a statement, but it was a mere repetition of the memorial of Mr. WILLIAMSON, heretofore presented. The House, he apprehended, required something more than a rehearsal of the memorial. He held the notice in his hand, and had prepared a specification of his objections to this, showing its inconsistencies, and the impossibility of his taking testimony on it.

Mr. SICKLES' response was read, in which he says Mr. WILLIAMSON's charges are without foundation and wholly untrue. He has no knowledge of any illegal vote cast for him, but on the contrary has been wrongfully defranded of votes. He wished to call the attention of the House to the character of Mr. WILLIAMSON's notice, before the matter was referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. SHERMAN objected, saying that this subject should be referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, (Rep.,) denied the right of Mr. SICKLES to speak on the subject.

The Speaker decided otherwise.

Mr. WASHBURN appealed from the decision.

Mr. SICKLES moved to lay the appeal on the table. Carried—95 against 77.

Mr. SICKLES said: Mr. WILLIAMSON, after confessing here that he had proof of fraudulent votes for Mr. SICKLES, had in his own paper, the *Weekly Dispatch*, advertised for information or testimony to sustain his charge. Mr. WILLIAMSON's notice on him had failed to point to one solitary illegal vote. He challenged whatever scrutiny may be brought to bear on the election in his district. He did not want to meet a masked battery. He asked for an investigation of all the circumstances which transpired since the question was laid before the House. He wanted to know whether his right to a seat was to be tried on principle or in a manner unknown to the Constitution, the laws and common justice.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) remarked that Mr. SICKLES came before the Committee on Elections this morning. It appearing that Mr. WILLIAMSON had not reached the City, the Committee, without objection from Mr. SICKLES, suggested that the whole matter be postponed till half-past 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. SICKLES said he proposed the matter be sent there now.

Mr. DAWES—I have the floor, and don't wish to bandy words with the sitting members. He then said that Mr. SICKLES had indulged himself in vituperative remarks concerning the contestant, and had attached to his letter in reply to Mr. WILLIAMSON an argument in his own behalf.

The subject was referred to the Committee on Elections.

The House went into the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to take up the Tariff and Loan bill.

Mr. BARCA, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) was against any alteration of the Tariff. The present bill yields sufficient revenue to meet the wants of the Government.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would not ask a vote on it for three weeks. On his motion, the various bills on the calendar were laid aside till the Tariff Loan bill was reached.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,)—The House has been occupied for several days in the discussion of polygamy. The Republican party, of which I am a member, stands pledged, ever since 1854, so far as Congress has the power, to exterminate the twin relics of barbarism, Slavery and polygamy in the Territories of the United States. Now, Sir, as we have administered a death-blow to one of those twins, I propose to pay my respects to the other twin. I want to see both strangled and go down together as they heartily deserve.

Mr. CURE, of Alabama, (Dem.)—It is not in order under the rules, but I am willing to let him go on and talk about that other twin.

Mr. LOVEJOY—I shall go on without the gentleman's leave, or anybody else's leave, individually.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.)—Does the Chair hold that the twin relics are in order. I think, under the new rules, the debate must be confined to the Tariff bill. I only raise the question because I am afraid if the general debate goes on, the real subject before us will be neglected.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said the discussion was open as broad as upon the President's Message, but the majority of the House might at any time limit the discussion to the subject matter.

The Chairman, Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, (Rep.,) decided that general debate was in order.

Mr. LOVEJOY—I was about to say, when interrupted, that the question presented is, whether Slavery shall be extended beyond its present limits, as that is the only question over which we have exclusive jurisdiction; but, Sir, when it is proposed to extend what is termed an institution, but what is not an institution, but simply a practice, like polygamy, the question naturally arises, What is the nature, what the influences, and what the elements of this practice, and what will they prove to be when extended, if allowed to extend? I am aware that it has been stated on this floor that the morality of Slavery has been settled; that its ethics are no longer to be discussed; that they were settled by the Stagyrite of Greece, and have been reaffirmed and reëstablished by the Stagyrite of Ohio, who portrayed it in gorgeous colors, like the hues which gather around the clouds of a Summer sunset. We were told that where slaveholding will pay there slaveholding will go. Precisely upon the same principle, where robbery or piracy will pay they will go, and where human flesh is cheaper than beeves cannibalism will go, because it will pay. Sir, than robberies, than piracy, than polygamy, slaveholding is worse—more criminal, more injurious to man, and consequently more offensive to God. Slaveholding has been justly designated as the sum of all crime. You put every crime that is perpetrated upon men into a moral crucible, and dissolve and combine them all, and the result of the amalgam is slaveholding. I am speaking in earnest, before God, and it is God's truth. It has the violence of robbery, the blood of piracy, the brutal lusts of polygamy all combined and concentrated in itself, with aggravations that neither one of those crimes ever knew or dreamed of. Now, Mr. Chairman, the justification of Slavery is placed mainly on three grounds: the inferiority of the enslaved race, that the fact of enslaving men imparts Christianity and civilization to them, and the guarantees of the Constitution. We conceda as a matter of fact the inferiority of the race, but does it follow that it is right to enslave a men simply because he is inferior to you. Mr. Chairman, this is to me a most abhorrent doctrine. It would place the weak at the mercy of the strong. The theory is, that if a man is crippled, trip him up; if he is old and weak, strike him—he can't strike back; if he is a child, deceive him. Why, Sir, this doctrine of the Democrats—and it is the doctrine of devils as well—would lead the strong to enslave the weak everywhere. It would justify the angels in enslaving man, and, in turn, it would justify the archangels in enslaving the angels. If carried out in the universe, it would ultimately transform Jehovah himself into an infinite Juggernaut.

Mr. LOVEJOY, who had commenced his remarks on the extreme left of the Republican side, had gradually advanced into the space in front of the Speaker's chair, and as he warmed in his subject he began to gesticulate with some vehemence. In the midst of the remark last reported he was interrupted by Mr. PRYOR, of Virginia, (Dem.,) who excitedly called him to order, at the same time advancing towards him, with fierce gesticulations. He was understood to say, "Keep your own side, Sir; you shall not come over here, shaking your fists in the face of gentlemen!"

Great confusion ensued. Members began to rush towards the scene from all sides, some shouting order, and others denouncing LOVEJOY.

Mr. PRYOR—I call him to order, Sir. He shall not shake his fists in our faces, Sir. It is bad enough to let him stand over there and talk his treason.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) who had been in his seat with a heavy cane in his hand, came forward with the crowd, shouting and flourishing the cane. The only words understood from him above the din of the Chairman's gavel, were, "Keep his own side, the rascal."

Mr. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) and other gentlemen, moved that the Committee rise, and some called the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Chairman would receive no motion till gentlemen resumed their seats.

The crowd still increased and a collision seemed inevitable.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) shouted—I rise to a point of order. The gentleman from Illinois is out of his seat. He has no right to leave his seat and come upon the Democratic side.

Mr. LOVEJOY, standing firm, was understood to reply, "I will stand where I please."

He stood at this time on the Republican side, near the dividing aisle.

Mr. PRYOR vociferated—Let him stand over there and talk. He shall not come upon this side.

Mr. BARKSDALE continued to flourish his cane, several gentlemen around him and Mr. SINGLETON restraining their violence.

Mr. ADRAIN—To avoid all difficulty, I suggest the gentlemen just speak from his side; no one supposes he can be intimidated.

Mr. PRYOR—Nobody wants to intimidate him.

Mr. LOVEJOY—Nobody can intimidate me, Sir. Sit down, gentlemen, I am safe enough.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) approached, shaking his fists.

Mr. BAKER, of New-York, (Dem.,) and others, restrained him.

Mr. BURNETT forced his way into the midst of the circle around LOVEJOY, and shouted, "There is a rule which requires every gentleman to keep his seat while speaking. He can speak only from his own seat. He cannot, and he shall not, cross this hall in a menacing manner towards us, as he has done. He must speak from his seat, and he shall do it.

The Chairman appealed to gentlemen to enforce order, and said he would call the Sergeant-at-arms.

The young man acting as deputy of the Sergeant-at-Arms approached with his silver mace.

Mr. BURNETT—You may call your Sergeant-at-Arms, but he shall not do it.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Dem.,) turned back the mace-bearer with some remarks.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, vociferated that his colleague should not commit a breach of the rules, but should have all his rights.

The Speaker was called in to resume his seat, when the Chairman reported that the Committee rose owing to the disorder.

Finally comparative quiet was restored.

Mr. SHERMAN said "We are good now."

This was succeeded by a burst of laughter.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Finale of the $100,000 Case—Speech of Samuel Glover Esq.—Verdict for Shaw—Gov. Stewart's Veto of the Railroad Bill—Another Session of the Legislature Called by his Excellency—Bates and the Germans—Revival of Americanism.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Monday, April 2, 1860.

To the infinite relief of a long-suffering and much bored community, the CARSTANG case is at last decided. The agony is over, and let us charitably hope that now some worthier subject of debate may occupy the public mind and absorb the general interest than the probable result of the intrigues of Mr. HENRY SHAW, or the guilt or innocence of the insinuable EFFIE. Both plaintiff and defendant come out of their three weeks' trial of the most exciting case which has ever occurred in the civil Courts of this country, materially damaged in purse and character. The defendant has obtained the verdict, but in order to show that he had never promised to marry the plaintiff, his counsel was obliged to place him before the Jury and the community in the most unenviable position. A millionaire trembling on the verge of three score years and ten, a practical botanist and landscape gardener whose labor at Tower Grove have won him a wide renown—a philanthropist who has munificantly endowed the City of St. Louis with grounds sufficient to create in our midst a worthy rival of the *Jardin des Plantes* of Paris, if the wise and liberal plan of the donor should be carried out in its details, he figures in this trial as a libertine of seventy, and, like MACAULAY'S Marlborough, thrifty in his very vice; for several incidents of this amour reveal more meanness than they do passion. Although the verdict is esteemed a just verdict, and, indeed, the only verdict that could have been rendered on the evidence, yet the regret is quite general in the community that some adequate punishment could not be inflicted upon the defendant. The only witness who swore to the contract of marriage was the sister of the plaintiff, and her testimony was contradicted and impeached in almost every conceivable way, and her character and that of her sister were shown to be decidedly bad. It would be untrue and too harsh to say that Miss EFFIE had been proved a public prostitute, but if there is any dependence to be placed in human testimony, she is and has been for the last twenty years an intriguante and an adventurer of the most dangerous type. Possessing a fine form, pleasing appearance, fascinating manners, superior intellect and indomitable will and energy, EFFIE CARSTANG'S career has been very different from that of the mere lewd beauty who lives by the sale of her liberal favors.

The cause has afforded a fine field for forensic display, and the opportunity has been abundantly improved. Judge BATES, after the first few days, took no active part in the trial, and the speech of the case, at least on the side of the defendant, was made by SAMUEL GLOVER, Esq. He has long enjoyed a large and lucrative practice at our bar, but his reputation, hitherto, has been rather that of a sound lawyer of great and patient research than that of an able advocate before "the immortal twelve." Mr. GLOVER has a slight impediment in his speech, which is rather an advantage than a disadvantage to the orator, as, while it does not embarrass him, it serves to fix the attention of his audience. His argument was powerful in its acute analysis of the evidence, its close logic, scathing sarcasm, and its broad philosophy of life. The ingenious speech of Mr. HOMES was severely criticised, and the shallowness of the sophistry of the plaintiff's counsel made apparent. Mr. HOMES had argued that reputation was but a poor test of the real character—always unreliable, and generally erroneous, because a reputation could be created in a few hours, without the slightest foundation in truth. Any malicious man could destroy the purest reputation of the most virtuous woman, and no woman could stand the scrutiny of her enemies into her life for twenty years, because the fairest fame could not escape calumny, and men were prone to believe lies rather than the truth. Mr. GLOVER rose to the height of true eloquence when he vindicated the justice of the biblical canon, "by their good report or by their evil report shall ye know them," and contended that the reputation flowed just as naturally and as inevitably from the character of the person as does the light of heaven from the sun. The laws of the moral world are as immutable as the laws of the physical world, and what a person is, that they will show themselves to be by their words and deeds. A licentious woman must gratify her passion, a dishonest man must wrong his neighbor, just as surely as the iron obeys the magnet, or water seeks its level. The speech was not only an effective appeal to the jury, but it was an admirable philosophical essay upon morals and life.

The jury were out only twenty-five minutes after listening to twenty-six hours of argument, before they brought in a verdict for the defendant. A motion for a new trial was at once filed, and the cause may be taken to the Supreme Court; but, in spite of such tokens of vitality, this verdict has pretty effectually killed the prospects of Miss EFFIE and her counsel of obtaining a $100,000 from SHAW.

Next to the breach of promise case, the mad freaks of his eccentric Excellency the Governor have most absorbed the public interest during the past week. The author of the railroad system of Missouri, as he was proud to style himself, he vetoed a bill which was prepared by a Legislature specially convened by him for the purpose, and which was framed after consultation had been held with him so that the bill should exactly mirror the Governor's views. The veto message is evidently the act of a drunken man; it is so confused, the words are so jumbled together without rhyme or reason, that the only clear idea which can be derived from the document is, that that Governor has not signed the bill and is very drunk. In deep disgust that not very fastidious assembly, the Legislature of Missouri, at once resolved to adjourn, and did adjourn without vouchsafing to the illustrious Executive even the poor show of respect of previously informing him they were about to adjourn. Just as the members were leaving the capital, the private secretary of the Governor hurried breathless to the railroad station, and there read aloud a proclamation of "Glorious Boa" to the effect that, as he had been *unofficially* informed—of what he should have been *officially* informed—of the adjournment of the Legislature, he called upon them, by virtue of the authority in him vested, to reassemble, and take into consideration the railroad bill once more. This proclamation was greeted with jeers and laughter, and it is more than problematical whether a "constitutional quosum" of the present Legislature ever assemble more.

While Judge BATES' letter has met with great approval from the Opposition of Missouri, including all the old-line Whigs—the followers of HENRY CLAY, whose political platform and that of Mr. BATES are almost identical—the German Republicans of the Northwest seem indisposed to support any candidate who did not vote the Fremont ticket in '56. So extreme a position is well calculated to awaken, as, indeed, it already has awakened in certain quarters, the old American feeling. Unless greater moderation shall characterize some of the German organs, this attempt at dictation will result, in Missouri in putting an American ticket into the field next August and November. Such a complication would cause the defeat of the Republican ticket beyond a peradventure. Q.

THE MURDER OF DR. KEITT.—The *Home Companion*, of Ocala, Fla., gives the proceedings of the meeting of citizens held in that place on the 10th and 14th ult., to consult as to the measures to be taken to secure the punishment of the murderers of the late Dr. WILLIAM J. KEITT, brother of the Representative in Congress from South Carolina. A Committee of thirty, appointed at the first meeting, rendered the following verdict at the second meeting:

"That the' slaves ISAAH and ALLEN, of the late Dr. KEITT, be hung, and that JOEN and ZELUS, also slaves of Dr. KEITT, receive each fifty stripes a day, and the woman MALVINA twenty-five stripes a day, for ten consecutive days, Sundays excepted, and that they be then banished from this State."

At a later hour of the day, the Jury, through their foreman, returned the following amendment to their verdict, which was adopted:

"Whereas, circumstances have transpired that induce the Jury that tried the slave ISAAH to change their view of the case, they therefore unanimously recommend that his sentence be commuted to banishment from the State. By order of the Jury.

J. M. COMMANDER, Foreman."

The *Companion* states that the Executive Committee, appointed to carry out the will of the meeting, discharged its duty.

COUNCIL TO THE WILL OF JOHN MODONOGH.—The following is a copy of the codicil to the will recently presented in the City of New-Orleans, by Moses Fox, a man professing to be a nephew to the late JOHN MODONOGH. The document was sent to MAYOR SWAZE by the Baltimore agents of the MODONOGH estate in New-Orleans, and communicated to the Council last evening. The agents state that it is no donot a forgery, but the handwriting strongly resembles that of MODONOGH. There are no names of witnesses signed to the codicil. Fox represents that the codicil was given to a man employed on a flat-boat who traded up the river, which accounts for it not having been heretofore produced:

Codicil to my last Will and Testament.

Be it known that I, JOHN MODONOGH, do hereby will and bequeath to my beloved nephew, MOSES FOX, the sum of $30,000, which is to be paid to him eight years after my death, by the trustees of my estate in the City of New Orleans. (Signed) JOHN MODONOGH.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 1, 1849.

Baltimore Exchange, April 4.

Rev. Mr. Worth, the missionery imprisoned at Greensboro', N. C., writes from his cell: "I will make no speculation on the results of my late prosecutions; there are two of them in two different counties. The first will be here, in about two weeks, the other in about four weeks following. The results of both you will soon hear, as hundreds of printing presses in the North are waiting to give it to the public. I don't know that I can say a word about the future at present; I must await results before I can know my own mind."

FROM CANADA.

The Canadian Government Propose to Establish two Free Ports, one on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the other at Sault Ste. Marie—They also Intend to Negotiate a Commercial Treaty with France—The Intercolonial Railway and the United Navigation of the St. Lawrence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Saturday, March 31, 1860.

More important news now than for many a day past. The Canadian Government have given notice to Parliament that they intend to introduce resolutions to establish two free ports, (one on the Lower St. Lawrence, the other at the Sault Ste. Marie,) and also to ask the leave of the House to negotiate a treaty to foster commercial intercourse with France.

Where the free port on the Gulf of St. Lawrence is to be is not yet known—perhaps it will be at Bic—perhaps lower down. The object of its establishment is plain. The American fishermen who now frequent the Gulf do not buy a cent's worth of provisions from Canada—they bring everything with them, as also all the materials they use in their calling. The Frenchmen do the same. But if we establish a free port it is to be presumed that Americans, French, Newfoundland, Nova Scotian and British vessels will frequent it; thus bring the St. Lawrence more into notoriety, to say the least; enable Canadians to sell a quantity of produce, and perhaps we shall found on our shores a great emporium for the trade in fish.

The Western free port will be Sault St. Marie, and no customs duties will be collected on the British shore of Lake Superior, beyond. This is even more important to you of the United States, and to us of Canada, than the other. It looks towards the development of mining industry on our side of the Great Lake, and towards securing to a Canadian channel the trade of the Red River settlement and the great Northwest beyond. The prices of manufactured goods, such as hardware and wearing apparel, must go far towards determining the location which any body of men will choose for mining. We assert that the mineral resources of the north shore are at least as great as those of the south shore of Lake Superior; and, if so, with cheaper store-goods, a large population must be attracted thither. Again, the Red River merchant, who now goes to St. Paul, Minnesota, for his supplies, taking his furs with him, will hereafter be induced to go to Fort William, on our side of Lake Superior, for there he will get his goods free from the 20@30 ℔ cent. duty which he has to pay on all that he gets which has passed your frontier to get to St. Paul. The Hudson's Bay Company, too, will probably avail themselves of the facilities to be offered in future by the route to their territory through Canada. They now adopt the northern route, sending their ships from England to York Factory, Hudson's Bay, chiefly that they may avoid paying the Canadian duty on their supplies, which would amount to £1,000 or £2 000 per annum. They will most probably seek the St. Lawrence and Lake Superior route, which is more easily and quickly to be traversed, when they are allowed the facilities we propose to offer them.

Now, as to the proposed treaty with France. It is understood here that when Mr. GALT, our Finance Minister, was in England, hearing of the British commercial treaty with France, and of Mr. GLADSTONE'S determination to remove the differential duties which had up to that time protected colonial timber, he conceived the idea of negotiating a Canadian treaty with France as well. He is said to have seen several members of the Board of Trade and of the Treasury, to have been told to go ahead—regarding, however, the obligations of imperial treaties—and only to have delayed a trip to France because his colleagues in Canada might have wanted his voice and his vote at the opening of Parliament at the end of February. Here he has met with enthusiastic aid at the hands of the French Consul—the Baron GABRIEL DE BOILEAU—and there is little doubt that if he obtains, as he is sure to obtain, the leave of our Parliament to lower, by proclamation, the rates of duties levied on articles imported from France direct, such as wines, brandies, silks, &c., the treaty can be concluded, and an immense trade in timber be developed with France—which has hardly a stick of its own. This subject, viewed in connection with that of the Free Port on the Lower St. Lawrence, assumes very great importance indeed.

The Troubles in Kentucky.

LETTER FROM CASSIUS M. CLAY—HE REPUDIATES ALL SYMPATHY WITH THE RADICALS.

WHITE HALL, KY., March 29, 1860.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

The secret purpose of the leaders of the attack upon the "Radicals," at Berea, was to suppress Republicanism in Kentucky, and aimed more especially at me. Knowing that I relied upon the justice of my cause, and the irreproachable and patriotic purposes of my whole action in the Commonwealth, I in good faith cut myself away from the revolutionary doctrines of the "Radical Abolitionists," and the unfortunate purposes of those who in their persons made an armed insurrection against the non-slaveholding whites of the Commonwealth. The proposition that the Legislature should, as it could constitutionally do, enact a law to meet the difficulty, and thus avoid all violence, was met by Radical Abolitionists of the North and their enemies here, with equal denunciation. The reason alleged was, that it was useless to drive off those non-resistents whilst I was left to agitate the Slavery question! And it is well known that my personal and political enemies desired to include me in the proscription! Nothing but the *friendship* of some of the Committee (when the opposition was noisy) and the conservatism of the country prevented. Finding that they did not get a safe opportunity to attack the Republicans through the Radicals, whom they supposed would be defenceless by us, they kept up their threats against me till my Frankfort speech rallied around me all the true lovers of constitutional liberty, and thwarted for the time their criminal designs. Everything that I have said offensive to the slaveholding interest has been studiously paraded in the Press and elsewhere, and calumny added, both by the slaveholders and the "Radical Abolitionists" of the North, to consummate my ruin and the downfall of the cause of liberty here.

J. G. HANSON, one of the expelled Bereans returned to Kentucky, his native State, on the *3d day of this month*, as published in a letter to the Centreville (Ind.) *Republican*. The mob again threatened him but faintly, he retired, which was well known here in all circles, to the mountains for a while, and then was generally at Berea, having preached and at ended Sunday School more than once. But as soon as it was known that I was in Berea on Saturday, a great excitement was got up and stories circulated that I was there marshaling my forces against the revolutionary tribunal. By Sunday night, the mob had taken the head, and on Monday brought on the collision at Berea, by "illegal search" of the houses of citizens there without warrant, adding insult to injury, ostensibly to find HANSON, but in reality to raise a row, which they succeeded in doing, several being shot in both sides. And the Revolutionary Committee of two back, rallied again on Tuesday and finding no one, broke down that terrible thing—the sawmill—and declared vengeance against me and the Republicans who were engaged in the fight. What was my true position? Sending out to elect me of the Frankfort speech, I advised Mr HANSON to leave this State, and thus save himself and my friends from the conflict which I well knew was *premeditated* by the Revolutionary Committee. On Sunday night, I stayed at Kingston, where I stated the whole thing, and my message of peace to Berea, to several slaveholders. One of the Revolutionary Committee being present, I was then informed by that committee man that they were "*after me certainly*"—*that I "was the one wanted*;" and it was currently reported that a special detachment had been sent to "*take me*" wherever found! which the said detachment was very careful not to do! At the same time the old letter of protest, which HANSON wrote *on the 10th inst.* to Judge FIELD, was now talked of as being dictated by me at Berea on Saturday, to stir up the community to madness, and execute vengeance upon me without time for truth or reflection. On Tuesday I was no doubt saved from mischief only by timely taking the stump and showing the true people of Madison what I had really done; and that some of the mob knew the whole thing on Monday, and *had suppressed it with a view to connect me with stirring up war in the State!* That Committee well know, while I shall not defend the radicals in their mad purposes, that I will not be driven into acquiescence in their usurped power, nor from the defence of all Republicans who are attacked in their persons or property *because only of their Republicanism*. They desire to renew the fable of the wolf and the lamb, and by the committal of outrages against my friends which I am pledged to resist, to consummate with a show of public justice their own criminal designs against my life and cause. I publish these facts that all honest men may not be deluded; that we may stand or fall upon our merits, and not be overwhelmed with clamor, which is the strong weapon of mob violence always. The Governor may make his demonstrations—the "Minnie rifles" and "cannon" may come on to extinguish the just indignation of outraged freemen in vain. Standing upon the *laws*, the *Constitution* and our *own patriotic purposes*, we shall not be intimidated by this new accession of power in the suppression of our rights. If civil war is begun, it will be begun against our most earnest imprecations of the forbearance of friends, and most solemn protest against the aggressions of enemies of the common liberties of all! If blood be shed, it will not be first shed by us! If the States shall fly to arms, and citizens, North and South, become involved in one common ruin, *let those who shall begin the conflict answer for the end.*

C. M. CLAY.

A SLAVE AND HER CHILDREN.—The following paragraph appears in the Atlanta (Ga.) *Confederacy*, under the title of the "Devilish Act of a Negro Woman:" "We learned through a gentleman from Pengield, on yesterday, that a negro woman belonging to JAMES LAWSON, of that place, becoming tired of life, threw three of her children into a well, said to be 65 feet in depth, and then jumped in herself. Mr. LAWSON went down after them, and found her still living and not seriously injured. When he reached her, she attempted to drown him, and it was only by main force that he subdued her and brought her up; the children were all dead. She is confined in jail, and will not count be hung as a murderess. She assigned, as a reason for the rash and inhuman act, that she wished to die, and didn't want to leave any of her children behind."

LAW REPORTS.

Tragedy of the Bark Anna.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT—BEFORE GEO. F. BETTS.

The examination of Gordon Hires, second mate of the bark *Anna*, was continued yesterday before United States Commissioner BETTS. R. G. Rossman was recalled and further cross-examined by Mr. Ridgeway. They were 81 days from Laguna to England—a long passage; the weather was rough, and there was much water on deck. Counsel explained that his object was to show that the deaths were caused by rough weather and exposure.

Witness—The water for several days was two and a half feet deep in the ice scuppers; the pumps were kept going most all the time, day and night, when there was no occasion for it; the Captain was once at the pump; he was not sick during any part of the passage to witness' knowledge; most of the sails were blown away, and the flying-jib-boom was lost on the voyage from New-York to Mobile.

Re-direct—When the Captain assisted at the pumps they were short-handed in consequence of the deaths of Johnson, Tuthill, and James Armstrong.

John Thomas, a colored seaman of the *Anna*, deposed: I joined the bark *Anna* at New-York; was in the forecastle all the day of this occurrence, and heard the scuffle in the sail-room; went round and saw Johnson lying on the foot chest, and Mr. Hires, the prisoner, choking him; Hires had both hands on his throat and stood over him. [Witness showed the position of the prisoner as he stood over deceased.] Just looked at them and turned away; about two hours afterwards I saw Wm. Johnson in the main-top blessing his head against the mainmast, and he said to me, "Tom, I'm very bad." I told him to go down on deck; he did so, and we went to reef the mainsail; afterwards we went to get a pull of the main sheet, and Johnson was trying to help them, but he was so weak he couldn't do it; he had the rope round him, and was frothing at the month; a few hours afterwards he was dead. [Witness confirmed the statements of Rossman in every important particular.]

Cross-examined—About a week after leaving Mobile, and the day before this occurrence, deceased complained of his shoulder; it got well before they left Laguna; he fell from the main-yard about three weeks before this occurrence, but did not complain; witness was at the wheel, and saw him fall, but did not notice on what part of his body he struck; next saw the second mate have him by the collar, helping him upon the poop; he appeared to be injured; nothing was done for him at the time, so far as witness knew, except to send him aloft again a few minutes afterwards; he fell about forty feet; there was nothing the matter with him until the scuffle in the sail-room; he was perfectly well the morning of that day; the room was well filled with sails and other articles; the tool-chest stood on the left side of the room; witness could see the second mate choke him from where he stood, and saw blood running from his mouth; witness afterwards went into the forecastle and heard the scuffle continued; heard nothing said during it; the next time he saw Johnson was in the forecastle, two hours and a half afterwards, at the conclusion of his watch below; Johnson appeared very weak and sick; he was staggering and tailing about; he came in to get his dinner; all hands went on deck after that; next saw the second mate on the poop, about half-past twelve o'clock; Johnson did no duty after that; he went aloft, but was not able to do duty; witness saw him again between six and seven o'clock in the cabin dead; the only circumstance associated with the affray in witness' mind was the fact that Tuthill lay dead in the forecastle; Johnson was about eighteen years old; had some conversation with him; told him he had better get up on deck, and not have the second mate coming down and beating him again; all hands had been called on deck before this; did not know whether Johnson had been ordered to cut any wood that morning; did not know where Rosemen was at the time of the scuffle; Johnson had not complained of having a fever; witness made complaint against the mate as soon as he could get ashore; told Mr. Hawley, the ship's agent, about the matter; told Hawley that his shipmates had been killed on board, and wanted him to see into it; the ship was at this time lying at anchor in the bay of Cowes; went ashore on Saturday night; had liberty from the captain; went to the magistrate the following week; returned to the vessel several times previous to making the complaint, but did not remain to do anything; told the captain he did not wish to stay, or sail in the vessel any more; had made no threats of what he would do.

To the District-Attorney—When Johnson fell from the yard-arm, he was ordered up again; could not say that he ever saw Hires ill-use Johnson at any previous time.

The case was then adjourned, to allow time for the arrival of the Captain from Havana. On Monday the evidence against Lane will be heard.

The Judgments Against the City.

Jacob D. C. Outwater vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York*—*William Joyce* vs. *The Same*—*John Kelly* vs. *The Same*—*Charles Brush* vs. *The Same*—*John W. Hunt* vs. *The Same.*—It will be remembered that motions were made some weeks since on behalf of the present Comptroller, to open the judgments recovered against the City Corporation in these cases. The motions were made before Judge DALY of the Common Pleas, who decided that except in the last mentioned case, Hunt vs. The Mayor, &c., the judgments ought to be opened, and the City permitted to make defence anew, under their present Counsel.

The opinions written by Judge DALY in the several cases have now been filed. The following extract from the opinion in the Outwater case, gives the views of his Honor upon the constitutionality of the act of 1859. This was the only legal question of any general interest involved.

DALY, F. J.—It is objected to this motion that the fifth section of the act, laws of 1859, (p. 1,127,) under which it is made, is unconstitutional. The Constitution declares, (Art. III. sec. 16,) that "No private or local bill, which may be passed by the Legislature, shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title." The title of the act in question is, "An act to authorize the Supervisors of the City and County of New-York to raise money by tax." The first and second sections authorize the Supervisors to raise a specified sum by tax, to be applied to certain objects and purposes which are named in the act. The third section authorizes them to direct the Comptroller to issue revenue bonds, to an amount sufficient to pay any judgment obtained against the City, other than those mentioned and provided for in the second section, and to satisfy claims of members of the Police force for back pay, on arrearages of salary, and to raise by tax the next succeeding year, that is in 1860, a sum sufficient for the redemption of the above-mentioned bonds, with interest; and the *fifth* section, the one in question, authorizes the Comptroller to take all proper and necessary means to open and renew any judgment against the City, which he shall have reason to believe was obtained by collusion or founded on fraud, and for that purpose, to use the name of the defendants, and to employ counsel.

I think the fifth section comes clearly within the subject of the act, as expressed in its title. The amount of the revenue bonds, and the amount of the tax to be raised by their redemption, will depend upon the amount of the judgments to be paid, and if any of those judgments should be reversed and judgment given for the City, or if any of them should be reduced in amount, through the steps which the Comptroller is authorized to take by this section, the amount for which revenue bonds are to be issued, or at least the amount to be raised by tax, in 1860, for the redemption, will be proportionably lessened. A proviso, therefore, in an act authorizing the Supervisors to raise money by tax, which contemplates the possible reduction of the amount, to meet which the tax is to be imposed, is as much a part of the subject of the act, indicated by the title, as any other part of it. If the act had named the sum which was to be raised to meet the claims of the Police force, and the judgment referred to, there might be some doubt; but as it is left to the Supervisors to ascertain the amount for which it will be necessary to issue revenue bonds, as well as the amount necessary for their redemption, and as the obligations for which provision is to be made, may be reduced through the means which the Comptroller, by this section, is authorized to take, it is very clear to my mind that this provision appertains to, and forms a part of the whole subject of the act.

Affairs of an Ohio Railroad Company.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

George S. Coe, Trustee, &c. vs. *A. S. Beckwith et al.*—This is an action on the part of the plaintiff, as Trustee of the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, incorporated under the laws of Ohio, to determine his rights and duties in regard to certain funds deposited to his credit with the United States Trust Company in this City, and for the benefit of the Company for which he is Trustee.

The complaint sets forth that a mortgage, covering the entire property of the Corporation for which the plaintiff is trustee, was made to the plaintiff as such trustee, to secure $500,000 of Bonds of the Company, and that the provisions of that mortgage authorized him, in case the interest on the bonds should not be promptly and regularly paid, to enter upon the Road and take possession of its rents and profits, and apply the same to the payment of said interest. It was further stated that the interest was not paid when due, and that the plaintiff did enter upon a portion of said Road, and apply the proceeds of its operations as specified and stipulated in the instrument set forth. The mortgage was deposited with the United States Trust Company in this City, and subsequently other funds were also placed in deposit with said concern, for the benefit of the Railroad Company.

The defendants caused attachment to be issued to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, who took into his possession the entire property of the Railroad Company deposited with the Trust Company, to apply upon the satisfaction of the claims of the defendants, who were bondholders of the Company.

This action is now brought to determine who has the right to dispose of and apply the funds involved.

The defendants demurred to the complaint upon the ground—first, that the trust created could not be maintained by the laws of this State, and that it was fraudulent and void, out of which no cause of action could not accrue; also, that there was a misjoinder of parties to the action.

But a question preliminary to that upon the demurrer was raised by the defendants' counsel: that the Court has neither jurisdiction of the Company, which was located in Ohio, and incorporated under the laws of that State, nor of the person of the defendants, who were residents of the State of Connecticut.

The case is on before Justice LEONARD at Special Term, and is still pending.

Fred. A. Lane, for plaintiff; F. B. Mather, for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

LEONARD, J.—*Anderson* vs. *Luckey, &c.*—Demurrer overruled with leave to amend on payment of the costs.

SOUTHERLAND, J.—*Rostwick &c.*, vs. *Jenkins, &c.*—Motion denied, but all proceedings to be stayed until the issues in the case are disposed of. No costs.

Todd vs *Gay, et al.*—Motion granted on payment of costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

RAMSEY, J.—*Thomson, &c.*, vs. *Sherwood, &c.*—Motion granted, &c. Order to be agreed upon as settled, on two days' notice.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Runyon* vs. *Gray.*—Motion granted.

McLaren vs *Ball.*—Motion denied with $7 costs.

Zollerman vs. *Gaudy.*—Motion denied without costs.

Bulkwinkle vs. *Ferris, &c.*—Order granted to show cause, &c., to plaintiff.

Shackleton vs. *White*—Default opened and case restored to Special Term calendar.

Talcott vs. *Langdon*—Default opened and permission to serve answer on payment of costs.

Beekman vs. *Tremont*—Referred to E. Leflingwell.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

MONCRIEF, J.—*Curtis et al.* vs. *La Bau et al.*—Motion to set aside inquest, &c., denied, without prejudice to the renewal of the application upon additional papers, and payment of $7 costs of present motion.

Smith vs. *Brown.*—Motion denied without costs to either party.

Bowe vs. *Searing.*—Motion for a stay of proceedings granted.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Benedict et al* vs. *McOlmess.*—Judgment that defendant satisfy the judgments of record.

Townsend vs. *Boyet.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

McPaslen vs. *McPaslen.*—Bill dismissed.

Crawford vs. *Eetrest Fire Insurance Company.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Balmer vs. *Donaldson.*—Motion denied, with costs.

PIERREPONT, J.—*Williams* vs. *Orser, Sheriff, &c.*—Case settled.

General Sessions.

John Shea, indicted for robbery in the first degree, pleaded guilty to an attempt to rob. On the 1st March, in Baxter-street, he attacked James Kelly, and stole his coat from him. That coat was afterwards found in Shea's possession. He was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Thomas Williams and William H. Forrest, indicted for burglary in the third degree, were placed at the bar. On March 7, it was alleged that they broke into the store of David Hollister, No. 149 Duane-street, and stole 5 000 cigars, with small articles of clothing, valued at $150. Williams was tried and acquitted. Forrest pleaded guilty of an attempt to commit burglary, and was remanded.

Allen Clark, *alias* Henry Purdy, went to the coal yard of Clappenburg & Co., in Thirty-fifth-street, near Ninth avenue, and ordered two tons of coal to be sent to a house in West Seventeenth-street, in payment whereof he gave a check on the Citizen's Bank for $41 75, signed by Wm. Schenck. The check was a forgery, but the evidence was insufficient. In charge of the check he received $31 71 in good money. The coal was sent to the address specified, but he did not live there. The jury disagreed.

United States Circuit Court.

BEFORE JUDGE SMALLEY.

David Chappells, mate of the bark *Magdalena*, was convicted of inflicting cruel and unusual punishment upon one of the crew, and was thereupon sentenced to be imprisoned for sixty days, and to pay a fine of $1.

Calendar....FRIDAY, April 6.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. (short calendar) 1935, 2367½, 3403, 3951, 1305, 3117, 1875, 3065, 4321, 2167, 4275, 4311, 4059, 4177, 2603, 3995, 1795. *Part II.*—Nos. 3988, 6430½, 2944, 3082, 2162, 2288, 3052, 3952, 690, 702, 3112, 3376, 1896, 2208, 4032, 4060½, 4172, 4096, 3106.

All other Courts adjourned until Monday.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 5.

$2,000 U. S. 5s, 1865	100½	250 New-York Cen. R.	77⅛
12,000 Tenn. 6s, 1890	90⅝	50 do	b30 77⅛
3,000 Va. State 6s	94¼	50 do	77⅛
8,000 do	94	100 do	77⅛
2 000 Mo. State 6s	82½	100 do	s30 77
2,000 do	82⅜	50 do	s10 77
76 000 do	83	1960 do	77
1 000 H. R. R. O. 8s	84	200 do	b60 77
1,000 Harlem R. 1st m.	97	100 do	b60 77⅛
1,000 Harlem 2d m. bs.	94	250 do	77⅛
5,000 M. So. 2d m. bs.	49	100 do	b10 77⅛
3,000 M. Int. st. fd. bs.	66	100 do	hf 77⅜
3 000 Ill. Cen. R. bds.	88	50 do	s30 76⅜
5,000 do	88¼	50 Erie Railroad	b30 11⅜
1,000 N. J. C. 1 m. h.	103	345 do	11⅜
2,000 L. E. & W. 1st M. B.	70⅜	50 do	b30 11⅝
14,000 C. & Tol. S. F. Bs.	65	50 Hudson Riv. R.	s10 39
8 Commonwealth Bk	97	139 Harlem Railroad	10⅜
5 Am. Exchange Bk.	101	200 do	b30 10⅜
38 Manhattan Bank	138	100 Reading R'd	b30 41⅜
100 Canton Company	20⅜	100 do	42⅜
10 Harlem R. Pref	35¾	1500 do	b30 42⅜
10 do	35⅝	500 do	s60 42⅜
7 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	97¾	600 do	s30 42⅜
12 do	98⅜	400 do	42⅜
19 do	98	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	9⅜
10 do	97⅜	30 do	10
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	106	150 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	20⅜
20 no	105⅜	100 Panama R.	b60. 135
50 do	b30 105⅜	100 Ill. Cen. R.	88⅜
50 do	105	50 Ill. Cen. R. S.	b60 81⅜
50 do	b30 105	900 Gal. & Chicago R.	62⅜
50 do	b30 104⅜	50 do	h10 63⅛
250 do	104⅜	250 do	63⅜
250 do	h30 104⅜	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	s10 25
50 do	s30 104	100 do	25⅜
25 do	104	50 do	s60 25
400 do	b3 104⅜	50 do	s30 25⅛
50 do	h30 104⅜	550 do	25⅜
100 Mich. Cent. R'd	44⅜	100 do	b60 25⅞
50 do	44⅞	300 Chic. & R. I. R.	b30 83⅜
250 do	45	17 do	63⅝
100 do	45¼	25 Chic. Burl'n & Q. R.	60⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 Mo. State 6s.	s60 83	50 Pacific M. S. Co.	106
20 000 do	83⅜	100 do	h15. 106⅜
10.000 do	b30 83⅜	50 do	s30. 105⅞
5,000 E. R. 3d M. B.	79⅜	50 Gal. & Chic. R.	62⅜
1,000 N. R. 4th M. B.	59⅜	200 Reading R.	h10 42⅜
750 N. Y. Central R.	77	600 do	42⅜
100 do	h30 77⅜	200 do	b60 43
100 do	b60 77⅜	50 Mich. Cent. R.	45⅜
100 do	s60 77⅝	50 do	h10 45⅜
300 do	77⅜	70 do	s60 45⅜
100 do	h30 77⅜	50 do	46⅜
100 do	b10 77⅜	7 Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	88⅜
33 Erie Railroad	11⅜		

THURSDAY, April 5—P. M.

There was a falling off in the volume of business on the Stock Exchange to-day, and some weakness in prices on the Shere list through the forenoon. But at the Second Board the speculative temper of the market was again strongly displayed, and the latest quotations after the regular adjournment of the Brokers were firm on nearly all descriptions, and especially so on Missouri State Six ℔ cents., Pacific Meil, Reading and Michigen Central. The last figure yesterday for Missouris was 82¼; the hulk of salee this morning 83 ℔ cent., and this afternoon 83½ ℔ cent. The maturing contracts in the stock, made hoth before and pending the recent action of the Legislature, are understood to be heevy, while the supply on the Street is reduced by the gradual return of investing confidence since the veto of the Governor. The couree of Pacific Mail wes quite erratic, though this is nothing new for thet etock. The price dropped yesterday from 107½ to 104 this foreoon, and ran up at and after the Second Boerd to 107 ℔ cent. The business of the Company is improving as the seeson advances, and the California emigration, as well as the freight liele, is promoted by the new three trips per month arrangement. A rumor on the etreet pisces the way-hill of to-day's steamer at a large figure, though this may possibly be exaggerated. The transactions in Reading have suddenly revived, and a pretty free speculntion is again going forward in the etock. The price of Michigan Central advanced this afternoon, on the Merch return of traffic, fo 45¾ ℔ cent. In New-York Central the fluctuation from yesterday's last price was full 1 ℔ cent. The sales at the early Board were rather pressed by one or two Brokers at 77 ℔ cent., and on the Street, between tha Bosrds, the stock sold down to 76½@⅝, and as suddenly returned at the Second Boerd to 77⅛@77½, as against 77½@⅝ yesterday afternoon. Verious surmises continue to be indulged as to the final result of the Tax question before the Legislature, though no decided beliet is indulged in any querter that this action will be positively hostlie, or to speak mora properly, without some compensating advantege to the Road. Among the Western shares, Toledo wes next firmest after Michigan Central, closing 25¼ @¼. In Southern Michigan no large amount of businese wae done. The transfers closed this afternoon preparatory to the election at Toledo on 25th inet., and until after that time we look for only a moderate speculation in either class of Stock. The Second Mortgagae of the Company eold at 43 ℔ cent., being an edvence of 11 ℔ cent. in about a week's time. The Sinking Funde of the Toledo Company were in large demand, at 65 ℔ cent., and Erie Third Mortgege sold at 79½ ℔ cent., and the Fourths at 59½ ℔ cent., heiog about 3 ℔ cent. on the former and 4½ on th latter within a week or ten days, with every prospect of higher rates for these and other classes of the Bonds of the Company, since the passage of the reorganizing bill through the Legislature, which it is understood the Governor will epprove, if he has not elreedy done so. The common bonds were 35½ bid. The shares rescted fo $11½@⅔. The general market thie afternoon left off firm.

The lollowing was to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$63,340 10
Payments	158,250 31
Belance	7,814,815 59

The receipts include $46,000 for Customs.

In Money affairs to-day there is nothing new to remark in Discounts. The offering of choice mercantile bills, even at the lowest terms for money, is not large, and in some casse single-neme paper running into October is held for 6 ℔ cent. The whole range of quotations for prime lists of indorsed bills is called 5@5½ ℔ cent. 30@60 days, and 5½@6½ ℔ cent. 90 days@6 months, outside of Bank, and 6@7 ℔ cent. at Bank. There is less stir in temporary Loans among the Stock Brokers. The demand is quiet, and the supply of means offered in this way quite free, both at Bank

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; fully understands dressmaking and all sorts of family sewing; or would take care of one child; has no objection to travel; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, by calling at the bakery, No. 238, corner of 31st-st. and 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman to take care of an infant; she understands her business perfectly well; has lived with the best of families, and has ten years' reference. Can be seen at No. 200 7th-av., second floor, back room, between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by an experienced woman; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; to save trouble, the advertiser is a Ca bollo, can give good City references from the best families. Can be seen for two days, at No. 89 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in a private family as chambermaid and plain sewing, or would like to assist in the care of children. The best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 44 East 21st-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; good City references if required; can be seen till engaged. Call at No. 3 6th-st., in the front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook; she is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and all kinds of desserts. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 31 West 30th-st. Leaving in consequence of her employer going to Europe.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family; is an excellent baker; understands bread, pastry, biscuits, &c.; good City references. Call at No. 199 East 14th-st., near 1st av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter in a private family by a respectable young girl, with best of City reference; has lived two years in her last situation; is to be seen at No. 83 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TRUSTworthy young person, in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; makes good bread and pastry; would take a place for chamberwork and fine washing; is well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN CITY OR COUNTRY, by a Protestant young woman as first-rate cook, excellent baker, and perfectly understands her business; is willing to go to the country. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 40 Spring st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as waitress, or as nurse and plain sewing, in a private family; best of City reference given from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 40 32d-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamberwork and waiting; will assist with the fine washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 238 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A VERY NEAT AND OBLIGING young woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, or general housework, or chamberwork, washing, or nurse and seamstress; understands each capacity well as reference can show. No objection to country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do the chamberwork and plain sewing, or take care of children in a small family; has no objection to go to the country; has seven years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 97 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class cook, thoroughly understands her business and can be well recommended. Call at No. 34 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., second floor, near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, as competent waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has no objection to go a short distance into the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 61 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; understands cookery in all its branches; would assist in washing if required; lately arrived from Europe. Call at No 260 West 31st-st, between 9th and 10th ave., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; if required, no objection to assist in light work. Call at her present employer's, No. 145 West 14th st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, THE ONE AS CHAMbermaid or nurse, the other as waitress, by two young women who are leaving their present situations, their master being about departing for Europe. Inquire at No. 31 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, WITH GOOD reference, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and an excellent baker. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is a good sewer; understands dressmaking; is willing to make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 434 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN PRIVATE FAMilies by two respectable Protestant girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, and the other as plain cook; understands washing and ironing. Call for two days at No 221 Varick-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and to do housework and ironing. Inquire at the residence of her employer, No. 103 Waverley-place. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN CITY OR COUNtry, by a Protestant young woman as first-rate cook, excellent baker, and perfectly understands her business; is willing to go to the country. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No 40 Spring st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as waitress, or as nurse and plain sewing, in a private family; best of City reference given from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 40 32d-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamberwork and waiting; will assist with the fine washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 238 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A VERY NEAT AND OBLIGING young woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, or general housework, or chamberwork, washing, or nurse and seamstress; understands each capacity well as reference can show. No objection to country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

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WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing. Inquire at the residence of her employer, No. 103 Waverley-place. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S-MAID, seamstress and hairdresser, by a young woman who has lived six years in her present place; is willing to go in the country. Inquire at No. 73 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing and embroidery; respectable families wanting such a person may apply at No. 5 Market-st., for two or three days, best of reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as chambermaid and nurse, chambermaid and waitress or could take charge of an infant and do plain sewing or do chamberwork, washing and ironing. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN lady, as housekeeper in a hotel or private family, in or out of the City; the best of reference given. Call at or address No. 180 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or to assist with children. Can be seen for two days at No. 410 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as housekeeper; is fully competent to fill the above situation. Call at No. 14 Chester-st., after 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; best City reference. Call at 85 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and plain sewing; willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of reference given. Apply at No. 214 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation in a small family; is a good plain cook—one who perfectly understands her business. Call, for three days, at No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST RATE BEAMSTRESS A situation to go out of town with a family for the Summer. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 59 8th-av., this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and seamstress. Has three years' reference. Can be seen for two days at 109 West 26th st.

CALIFORNIA.—A NURSE WISHES TO WAIT on a family or invalid; is not sea-sick; would pay part of her passage; best of reference. Address NURSE, No. 127 East 26th st.

A FAMILY LEAVING FOR EUROPE wish to procure good situations for two domestics, whom they can recommend with confidence; one as chambermaid and to assist with washing, the other as waitress and to assist with sewing; places together in the country preferred. Can be seen at the residence of their present employers, No. 71 West 21st-st.

A RESPECTABLE, WELL-EDUCATED German lady, 20 years of age, is desirous of meeting with a situation as housekeeper or seamstress; salary no object, but kind treatment and opportunity for improving in English looked for. First-class references given. Address No. 160 Degraw-st. South Brooklyn.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCOTCHMAN AND his wife; the one as vegetable gardener and the other as cook, for a small place in the country. The man must know how to take care of horses and milk cows, and both he willing to make themselves generally useful. Apply at 82 East 16th-st., between 8 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, ONE as cook, washer and ironer, and to do general housework; the other as nurse, chambermaid and plain sewer; Scotch or German preferred; none need apply without good City references, at No. 204 West 20th st., between 8th and 9th ave., for two days.

WANTED—A SMART BOY, (GERMAN PREferred,) 16 to 18 years old, to act as waiter and make himself generally useful in a private family. Apply at No. 55 8th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS LIGHT PORTER; must be well acquainted with the City, and willing to make himself generally useful. Unbanned reference required. Apply to M. CAFFE, No. 62 Walker-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK, TO GO INTO the country. She must understand hasing, and assist in washing and ironing. Apply before 1 P. M., at No. 13 Washington-square at the door on 8th-av.

WANTED—A GOOD CANVASSER FOR ADVERtisements; one qualified, though not having experience, may apply to S. H. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY. GOOD REFERences required. Inquire at No. 28 Amity-st., between 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT OFfice boy. Apply at No. 366 Washington st.

TO FARMERS.—WANTED—AN AMERICAN, Englishman or Scotchman, single, to work on a farm 30 miles from New-York; one who thoroughly understands his business, and can produce first rate references, may apply at No. 99 Market-slip.

HAT CURLER WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS workman can have permanent employment by application to P. HEAST & CO., No. 36 South 6th-st., Philadelphia.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable young man, to take charge of a gentleman's farm; is in every respect a practical and experienced farmer; can take right hold of plowing sowing, mowing, &c.; is fully capable to a position of trust and responsibility; would take charge of a horse, and drive, and be willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place. Refers to his last employer, with whom he has lived five years. Apply at No. 18 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION. BY A single man, who has a thorough and practical knowledge of his business in all its departments, comprising the treatment and management of graperies, green-houses, fruit trees, vegetables, &c.; is also experienced in the laying out of new places, so as to suit any gentleman's views. Apply or address, for this week, T. S., at Smith's seed-store, No. 64 White-st

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PRACTICAL gardener, who understands his business in all its branches, greenhouse, grapes, flowers and vegetable gardening; has the best City references for the last eight years for capability and character. Address or call on D. E. Wheeler, No. 637 Broadway, for J. M., or A. Bridgeman, seedsman, No. 878 Broadway, which will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; would assist in the garden and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; no objections to any part of the country; has good reference. Apply, for three days, at No. 624 4th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; HAS over twenty years' practice in this country, understands his business all through, green-house, nursery and vegetation, fruit and ornamental trees, grading, draining, &c., can come well recommended. To be seen for two days at A. Bird's seed-store, No. 907 Broadway. Understands care of stock, &c. Address N. P.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man, who can furnish good country and City reference. Understands the business thoroughly. No objection to the country. Fair wages required, and full satisfaction given. Address J. N., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, or Fox & Co., No. 1,112 Broadway, corner of 32d-st., for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young man who perfectly understands his business, in all its various branches; is willing to make himself generally useful; has no objection to going a short distance into the country; has good City and country reference. Address T. C., Box No. 156 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as coachman and groom, who understands the care and management of fast horses; has the best City reference; no objections to go in the country. Address W. W., care of Chas. S. Coxhead, Saddler, No. 1,036 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man who thoroughly understands vegetable gardening in all its various branches; is a good flowering and keeping a place in order; can care horses; is a good driver; has the best of City reference from last place. Address P. B., Box No. 185 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A private family or boarding house, by a steady man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and will make himself generally useful; no objections to go in the country. Address J. O. N., at No. 809 Broadway, for three days; or Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERican, single man, as coachman; understands the care of horses; can read and write; is kind and obliging, and can give the best City reference; no objection to go to the country. Apply personally or by letter to ROBERT AULD, Builder, 44th-st., North River, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; no objections to taking charge of a small vegetable garden if required, or make himself generally useful; understands his business in all its branches. Can come well recommended from his last place. Address B. M. E., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A man who thoroughly understands all its branches; has lived 16 years with the most respectable and leading gentlemen of Massachusetts and New-Jersey, and can give the best of reference in this City, &c. Address P. M. L., Box No. 170 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER OR GARdener by a competent man, married, without children; wife is a first-class dairy woman; have been many years in this country. Can give most satisfactory recommendations. Address J. L., or apply at Smith's seed-store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A MAN AND HIS wife; the man is a practical gardener; understands the cultivation of grapes, flowers, vegetables, &c.; also, a first-rate groom; the wife is a competent cook, chambermaid or laundress; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Address A. H. N., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; BY a sober, industrious single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and cow if required; has good reference from his last place; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. G., Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN. OR groom and coachman, by a respectable single man of long experience; has good and satisfactory reference; understands his business thoroughly; would go in the country if required, and assist in gardening. Address J. N., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a sober steady and perfectly temperate young man; has the best of City reference; no objection to City or country. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, by calling at D. Wright's saddlery, No. 805 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for J. J. M.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MAN AND HIS wife; the man as vegetable gardener and farmer; understands the care of horses, cattle, &c., the woman is a good plain cook, and first-rate dairy woman; can give the very best references. Address C. B. H., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER, A MIDDLEaged man, who has had twenty years' experience in book-keeping, is in want of a situation; can give the best of references as to capability. Address A. M., Box No. 3,404 Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY one who understands gardening in all its branches, and the growing of all vegetables and flowers; he has the best of testimonials as to character and ability. Address O. C., No. 15 John-st., seed store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener, who fully understands the business; understands the care of horses and carriages; is well recommended from his last place. Address A. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of references as to capability; has no objections to go to the country. Call, or address, for two days, E. D., No. 488 6th-av., in the milk depot.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom who perfectly understands his business. Address HENRY BARNS, at Mr. Trainor's saddle and harness store, No. 654 Broadway, near Bond-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, wife long and satisfactory written recommendations from first class families living in this City, any of whom he can refer to. Address, for three days, J. M., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Protestant man, who is competent in every respect, and can give the best of City references as to character and capability, for the last eight years. Address J. F., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR coachman; can take charge of carriage or race-horses; can come well recommended; no objection to town or country. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young man, as waiter in a private family; has no objection to go to the country. The best of City reference from his last employer. Can be seen for two days at Union-square Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN A private family, by a thoroughly competent man, who can be highly recommended; town or country no objection. Address a note to W. BIERWIELLD, No. 43 3d-av., northeast corner 10th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as coachman; can experienced hand and capable of his business; can give as good recommendations as the City can afford. Can be seen at J. & R. Lowden's, No 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; the best of City and country references can be given. Address K. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AN ENGAGEment for one or two hours in the afternoon, to give private lessons in the English branches or classics. Address R. M. H., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION ON a farm; understands the care of horses and cattle; is sober and willing; is not afraid of work. Address M. O., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A steady young man; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address J. J., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUTH OF seventeen years, who writes a good plain hand, in a large wholesale store; can give good City reference, if required. Address P. J. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUAtion, as cook, in first-class hotel, either City or country. Inquire at Mr. Thomas', No. 18 Greene-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION on a farm; has three years' experience; understands the care of horses and cattle in general; is sober and willing. Address M. S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, A SITUAtion in the country to take charge of a farm, dairy, stock, &c., or to live in the family. Address a note, A. E. F., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN, A SITUATION as groom and coachman, and vegetable gardener; has first-class reference for each. Address COACHMAN, for two days, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A BOY, WHERE he can learn some useful trade. Address S. H. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE man aged 30; understands book-keeping thoroughly, a good and rapid writer; also experienced as cashier and salesman; would engage in any respectable business however laborious for a moderate compensation. Address M., Box 161 *Times* Office

THE ADVERTISER, 28 YEARS OF AGE, who has been accustomed to handling money and keeping accounts, would like a situation in a broker's office. Good references and some security given. Address CLERK, Box No. 122 *Times* Office, with real name, stating when and where an interview may be had.

PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINT brushes will find a superior quality of paint brushes sash brushes, &c., at the brush factory No 328 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

DRY GOODS.

WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURERS. Gold Border Shades, Painted Shades of all kinds, Buff and White Holland Shades, All selling at manufacturer's prices. Lace Curtains, $3 per pair and upwards; Furniture Chints, Damasks, Reps, &c., all at low prices. At FERGUSON BROTHERS, No. 351 Broadway.

GRAND SPRING OPENING! OF SPLENDID ENGLISH MEDALLION VELVET CARPETS, WITH BORDERS TO MATCH.

Crossley's last new patterns of Tapestry, Brussels, elegant three ply and ingrains, Spring styles. OIL CLOTHS, From three to twenty-four feet wide. Velvet and Paris Piano and Table Covers. GOLD WINDOW SHADES, &c., Offering at extraordinarily low prices! HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

"SPRING FASHIONS." Hats and Caps for Gents and Youth. A splendid assortment of Misses and Children's straw Goods. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal st.

1860. SPRING IMPORTATIONS. 1860. SOLOMON & RABT. No. 369 Broadway, are now offering, on the most favorable terms to WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS, their usual large and varied assortment of CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS. Of every description. Also, a very splendid stock of FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, decorative and plain. All of which have been selected by one of the firm from the best European markets expressly for this season's trade. We invite particular attention to our stock of WINDOW SHADES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, which, for extent and variety, is unsurpassed in this market.

As Furnishing and Decorating form our specialty, we are prepared to execute all orders for Draperies and every style of Paper-hanging in the most artistic style

SPRING CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE. A splendid stock of NEW GOODS for Men's and Boys' wear, adapted to Southern and Western, early trade, at very low prices, for CASH or short time, to prompt paying customers. Call and examine before you buy. N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES POMPIdet ornaments, Victoria Gimps and Polish Braids, Velvet Ribbons and Buttons. Alexandre's genuine Gloves, a large variety of ladies', misses' and gents' Gloves and Hose; best French Kid, 35 cents; Shetland Wool, 10 cents; Corsets, 15 cents. N. B.—The new Bell Skirt at ELGER'S, No. 362 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

FOUNTAIN & CO.'S INDIA STORE IS the only place where India pine-apple dresses, grapelika, jaconets, satins, seersucker, Nankins, novelties, China lacquered articles, and all kinds of American Indian feather fans, bark and bead work, &c., &c., can be procured, wholesale and retail. No. 668 Broadway. French Fans, latest styles.

WET PRINTS, PLAID MUSLINS, WHITE shirtings, ginghams, chambrays, linens, tablecloths, broadcloths stella shawls, black silks, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED RETAIL Book-store, that has been kept by the proprietor for many years. It is situated in one of the best streets up town and would, to any enterprising man, be a certain and safe opportunity of doing a good business—inability to attend to it being the sole reason of the proprietor selling out. For particulars, inquire of KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., New-York.

$3,000.—WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER active or silent, that can furnish $3,000, in a very lucrative business, that has been established about a year, with the above amount. It can be largely increased, and would insure large profits. References given and required. Address with real name and reference, E. C. & CO., Box No. 1,513 Post office.

$1,500.—FOR SALE—ONE HALF INTEREST in the stock and good-will of an old and well-established cash business, now in operation and prepared for the approaching business season. Profits 100 per cent. Apply at the Office, south side of 38th-st. between Broadway and 7th-av.

A HOUSE FURNISHING AND RANGE ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—Located in one of the best avenues in this City, and in an excellent neighborhood for trade. To a party about to enter the above line, this presents an opportunity for trade, with a new stock of goods and location unsurpassed, seldom offered. For further particulars, apply to C. B. H., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT RIGHT FOR PENNsylvania of the celebrated conical washing machine—the best in the world. Can be seen in operation at No. 42½ Broadway, New-York. For particulars, address FISLER, 4th-st., six doors below Chestnut-st., Camden, N. J., agent for the patentee.

HOTEL FOR SALE—VERY LOW—THE whole, or one half of a well-known hotel at a celebrated watering-place. Lately furnished, lit with gas, and will accommodate about two hundred people. Inquire of J. G. & W. J. MILLS, No. 112 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A CLOTHING MANUFACTORY IN the City of New-York, consisting of sewing machines, fixtures, good will, &c.; well established, and now doing a good business. For particulars, inquire of S. L. MACOMBER, No. 466 Broadway.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A MEDICAL MAN, ENgaged in extensive special practice, desires a partner or confidential assistant. Address MEDICUS, Union-square Post office, for three days.

$100 PER MONTH MADE BY ANY ONE with $10 stencil tools. Address JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—THREE YOUNG BASHAW HORSES, just from New-Jersey, which cannot be surpassed for size, style and speed; all over 15½ hands high and as handsome as *Lontern*; one can trot in 2:50, others in 3 minutes, to wagon; any gentlemen about purchasing will find it to their interest to look at the above stock, as they were selected by one of the best judges as the most promising untrained young horses in the State. Apply at private stable, in alley rear of No. 65 3d-av., near 11th st.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH PAIR OF horses, dark bay, eight years old, perfectly well matched, warranted sound and gentle. Also, a coupé, Summer caléche and sleigh by Wood Brothers; harnesses, &c., by Wood Gibson. The whole in first-rate order; the property of a gentleman going to Europe. Inquire at private stable, West 27th-st., next to 6th-av., at any time except from 2 to 6 P. M.

HORSES FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY stylish carriage horses, (sorrel,) nearly 16 hands, fast travelers, and of great endurance. The property of a gentleman who is absent traveling for his health, and has, therefore, no use for them. They will be sold at a bargain on application to Mr. HAWITT, at the American Express Company, Hudson-st.

CARRIAGES.—WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBItion, at our warerooms, Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin, and 77 White-st., first door east of Broadway, a fine assortment of first-class carriages and road wagons, manufactured on the premises, under our immediate supervision, from the best selected materials and workmanship, to which we invite the attention of the public. MINER & STEVENS.

A ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE FOR SALE—Built by Birdsly; will carry four grown persons and two children; is in perfect order. Also, a one-seated wagon, with leather top. Can be seen at BIRDSLY'S stables, in 18th-st., near Broadway. For terms, apply at No. 22 East 17th st.

A SPLENDID BAY HORSE FOR SALE—A full 16 hands high, a fine roadster; kind in single or double harness; sold only for want of use. To be seen at No. 167 East 17th-st., from 8 to 11, and 3 to 6 o'clock.

BAY PONY FOR SALE—ABOUT FOURTEEN hands high, perfectly sound and kind, and a good traveler; also a wagon and harness, but little used; price of the whole $310. Apply to E. JONES, No. 2 Nellson-place.

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AT EVERDELL'S, These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZER'S. MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. $4 per bag, 160 pounds. $80 per ton, 2,000 pounds. GUANO, BONE SAWINGS, &c., &c, AT MAPES' AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED WAREHOUSE, Nos. 126 and 128 Nassau-st. and No. 11 Beekman-st., N. Y.

MANUFACTURED PHOSPHATIC GUANO, A first-class fertilizer, containing ammonia, potash salts, phosphates, and other necessary ingredients, in the proportions and conditions best adapted to produce most favorable effects in the growth of crops. QUALITY GUARANTEED. Price, $45 per ton of 2,000 lbs., in bags 125 lbs. each. Prepared by J. M. HUNTINGTON & CO., at their Steam Mills, Norwich, Conn. Sold in New-York by nearly all the horticulturists, seedsmen, florists, and dealers in guanos. A fair trial, side by side, on any crop, with the best Peruvian guano, is solicited.

PERUVIAN GUANO NO 1. SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, BONE DUST, &c., for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at lowest market price. Send for a circular. A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff st.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS and have not sufficient manure of their own, or who are desirous of a quick growth and large and early crops of vegetables, a beautiful lawn and grass plat, will find what they need in the POUDRETTE OF THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY. This fertilizer is neat, handy, without odor, packed in new barrels, and has the advantage of not injuring the seed or plant by direct contact therewith, and of being known for 20 years as a reliable article. Price $1 50 per barrel for 7 barrels and over. Pamphlet, with directions, &c., free. Apply to GRIFFING, BROTHER & CO., No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

PEAR TREES, &c.—A LARGE AND CHOICE collection of pear and other fruit trees and all kinds of ornamental trees and shrubs, also a choice lot of standard dwarf and monthly roses and summer flowering plants in great variety, for sale at reasonable rates, by WM. C. WILSON, No. 49 West 14th-st.; nursery at Astoria, L. I.

HOTELS.

MOUNT PROSPECT HOUSE, West Bloomfield, New-Jersey, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st of May. A cottage house on the grounds to rent. W. HOLT.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN, or gentlemen and their wives, can obtain good board, with nicely furnished rooms in a respectable private family permanently residing in a first class house—pleasant and healthy situation; good neighborhood—some seven minutes' walk from South or Hamilton-av. Ferries, and on responsible terms. For particulars, inquire at No. 154 Union-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A handsome second or third floor, will be let, with first-class board, to one or more grown persons; fine large house—26 feet wide—situated in 45th-st., two blocks east of Broadway; neighborhood unexceptionable; first-class reference given and required. Address A. T. A., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms for a gentleman and wife, also one suitable for a single gentleman, can be procured at No. 45 (new No. 54,) West 27th-st. Will not move on the 1st of May.

BOARDING.—ROOMS, CONVENIENT TO BARS and stages, together with board, can be obtained by applying at No. 63 East 36th-st., near 4th av.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 5 o'clock

BOARD—TOGETHER WITH THE ENTIRE SECond floor, can be had with a New-England family residing at No. 43 West 9th-st., near 6th av. Dinner about 6 o'clock. House has all modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—ON or near Columbia-st.; possession immediately or 1st of May; an unfurnished room or room and bedroom, for a gentleman and wife, where there are but few boarders taken; terms not to exceed $55 per month; the best of references will be given and required. Address H. C. W., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN can have board and a pleasant, furnished front room, with the advantages of a pleasant and agreeable home, with a small family, consisting of three persons. Location convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References must be unexceptionable. Address W. O. R., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ACcommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be had at No. 11 Monroe-place after the 1st of May; references required. Apply at No. 38 Willow-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SEVERAL ROOMS vacant, large and small, for permanent boarders; house 8 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; location very pleasant, &c.; reference required. Call at No. 125 Sands-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen may obtain large and handsomely furnished rooms with board, by applying at No. 102 Henry-st. Reference required.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—GENTLEMEN, OR gentlemen and their wives, can procure pleasant rooms with board on reasonable terms, No. 8 Monroe-place; convenient to Wall and Fulton ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PARLOR AND bedroom on the second floor, with board, in a first-class house, situated between Court and Clinton sts. For further information, inquire at 48 Livingston-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CAN BE OBTAINED for two or three gentlemen, or gentlemen with their wives, on moderate terms; situation convenient to Wall and South ferries. Address H. L., Box No. 912 New-York Post office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM, suitable for two gentlemen, to let with board, in a house pleasantly located, commanding a fine view of the Bay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged. Apply at No. 93 Columbia-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS TO LET, with board, at No. 210 Fulton-st., opposite the Savings Bank. Reference required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—IN A private family, near Wall-st. Ferry, by a gentleman, wife and two children; unfurnished rooms and good table indispensable, as a permanent arrangement will be made if suited; $50 per month will be paid. Address Mrs. HENRY, Box No. 1,243 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY desire a pleasant and convenient room, with good board in a private family, between 4th and 17th sts. and 2d and 7th avs. Address C. B. B., Post-office Box 2,757.

BOARD WANTED—UP TOWN, IN OR NEAR 8th-av., parlor and two bedrooms on second floor unfurnished, for three persons. Address H. R., Box No. 1,025 Post-Office.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—BY AN elderly lady. Front room preferred, on west side of City; dinner about 1 o'clock; price not to exceed $6 per week; house with modern improvements; no moving 1st of May. Address Box No. 690 Post-office.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, for a gentleman and wife; also a room for a single gentleman. Vicinity of East Broadway preferred. Address J. W. H., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND floor, with or without board, at the Madison Park House, No. 2 West 25th-st., corner of Broadway, opposite Madison Park and Worth Monument

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1860.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—IRELAND AS IT WAS—CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY—LIMERICK BOY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—COLLEEN BAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—OLIVER TWIST—MAGIC TRUMPET.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—PERFECTION—YOUR LIFE'S IN DANGER—Evening—JEANIE DEANS.

MOZART HALL—INDIAN EXHIBITION.

HOPE CHAPEL—GEN. TOM THUMB.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

ORPHEDONK'S HALL—HAYTI MINSTRELS.

NINTH-STREET—Near Broadway—MODEL OF KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

CANAL-STREET, No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Indian Appropriation bill coming up yesterday in the Senate, Mr. LATHAM moved as an amendment, that California be permitted to provide for her own Indians. He nrged tha proposition upon economical grounds. Without further discussion, the subject was laid aside, snd the Homestead debate was resumed. The amandment offered by Mr. FITCH, providing for tha retention by Government of alternate quarter sections, wae rejected. Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, referred to a bill he had to offer as a substitnte, tha distinctiva trait of which was to extand the period of preemption, and to prevent tbe ejection of settlers. For such a measure he declared he should be able to vote; bnt not for either the Senate or House bill. Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, attacked tbe wbole scheme of free lands or homesteads as mischievous, and as a prodnct of reckless and dangerous partisanship. He added, bowever, nothiog to tbe arguments previously urged against the maasure. Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee of Ways and Means in the Honse, reported the Post-office Appropriation bill. Mr. NELSON then resnmed and closed his speech in favor of the Utah Polygamy bill, and was followed by Mr. HOOPER, the Mormon delegate, who threatened that the passege of the act would revive the ill-feeling between his people and the Government, which had so lately been extinguished. The substitutes proposed by Messrs. BRANCH and MCCLERNAND were successively put to vote and rejected. Tha bill finally passed by 149 yeas to 60 nays. Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, claiming to speak to a privileged question, referred to ths contest for his seat, and produced and commented npon the notice which Mr. WILLIAMSON, in response to the House resolntion, had caused to be served upon him. After some difficulty the Repnblicans succeeded in silencing him, and in referring tbe subject to tha Committee upon Elections. The Tariff Loan bill was takan np in Committee of the Wbole; and Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, made a violently radical speecb on the Slavery issne. A portion of hie remarks csused great excitemeat among Sonthern members. For awhile a collision seemed inevitable; but the orator modarating his tone, closed his philippic without disturbance.

The Democratic National Committee met yesterday at Washington to consider finally the vexed question of the place for bolding the approaching Convention. It was determined, after matnra discussioo, to edbere to Charleston; and the Committee adjourned to meet in that city a few days previous to the time of the Convention assembling.

We are informed that the North German Lloyds steamship *Bremen*, which wes to have sailed from Southampton for this port on the 21at ult., did not leave on that day, having been detained in Breman in order to replace ber shaft, broken on her last outward passage.

San Francisco dates to March 16 are received by the Overland Mail. Trade, particularly witb the country, was dull. As an instance of that fact, a sale of dry goods is mentioned at which 75 *per cent.* of costs and charges was realized. The Committee of the California Legislature having undsr consideration the proposed chaoge of the eastern boundary of tbe State so as to include tha Wasboe Silver mines, had reported adversely to such ection, regarding it as unconstitutional nnless the people had approved it at tbe ballot box. Crowds of miners continued to rush to Carson's Valley. Advices from the Sandwich Islands extend to Feb. 22. Statistics recently published showed that 1,612 birtbs and 2,291 deaths bad occurred in the kingdom during 1859.

The Central Overland Mail brings later advices from Salt Lake City and Pike's Peak. From tha former point we receive nothiog of interest. Fresh and highly important discoveries of gold have been made at Pike'e Peak, causing extreme excitement.

Snch additional ratnrns as reach ns from Rbode Island confirm the election of Mr. SPRAGUE, tbe conservative candidate, by a majority approximating to 1,700. In the Senate tbere will be 19 Repnblicans to 13 Coalition; and in the House, 36 Repnblicans to 35 Coalition.

In the State Senate, the bills relative to the sale of intoxicating liquors, authorizing the sale of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, and incorporating the Dyckman Library, were passed. Tbe bill relative to the State Prisons was made the special order for to-day. Tbe only business of interest at the evening session was a vote not to recede from the Senate bill relative to Railroad Tolls. Tbe Supply bill was made the special order for to-day in the Assembly. The bills subsidizing the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, erecting Highland County, and amending the Statutes relative to alienation by deed, were reconsidered and passed. The bill in reference to unsafe buildings in New-York was also passed, together with a large number of bills of minor importance.

The case of SHERMAN M. BOOTH, arising ont of the Glover slave rescne, two years since, rafuses to be quieted. The latest phase it bas assumed is the service of a writ of *habeas corpus* upon the United States Marshal, in whose custody BOOTH has remained, and ths refusal of tbst officer to obey the writ.

At the meeting of the Geographicel and Statistical Society, wbicb was held in Clinton Hall last night, a paper on the "Elevations and Depression of the Coast of Northern America" was read by Dr. GESNER, end a communication from tbe Hydrographical Department at Washington, treating of tbe progress of marine geography, was read by Mr. THEOPHILUS FISKE. The Committee to whom had been relerred tbe question as to the selection of officers for the fortbcoming yaar, reported, among other nominecs, the nama of Prof. S. F. B. MORSE for President, and Judge C. P. DALY for ons of the advisory counsel.

The Tammany Hall Democratic General Committee met last evening, and organized for the year by reslecting ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., Chairman. All the contestnt cases were settled with the exception of the Eighteenth Ward. For thet e Special Committee was appointed. After appointing a Committee to prepare an address, tbe Committee adjourned.

Nine bids made by parties anxious to clean the streets of the City for the next five years were opened et tbe office of the City Inspector at noon. Three different parties, among whom was Mr. R. A. SMITH, tha proprietor of ths street-sweeping machines, offered to do the work for $300,000 *per annum*. PATRICK LYNCH, LUKE KEENAN, JOHN ROURKE and JOHN SMITH thought it wortb $229,500 a year, and if the sureties which they offer prove satisfactory, they will receive the award.

The work of removing shad-poles from the harbor, where they have been set in defiance of law, and have operated as an impediment to free navigation, was yesterday commenced at the instance of the Harbor Commissioners under the direction of the Inspector of Harbor Police. About 100 poles were drawn, some of which were found within 500 feet of the North River piers. Tbe value of the property thns destroyed is estimated at $1,500. The fishermen, of course, are indignant, but no attempt to resist the officers was made.

During the month of March, 11,422 persons received gratuitous surgical and medical treatment in the different dispensaries of this City. The principal esuses of death wsre consumption and scarlet fever.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Association, last evening, the Chairman stated that, in the opinion of many friends, the Health bill now before tha Legislature, favored by this organization, and awaiting its third reading, is likely to become a law.

The Chamber of Commeree hald its monthly meeting yestarday. A nnmber of new members were elected; tbe Legislature memorializsd not to disturb the existing harbor bonndaries, and tha bill for Codifying tbe Revanna laws was discussed end referred to a committee.

The Stock market was somewhet unsettled eerly in the day yesterday, end prices on the Share list rather lower. In the aftarnoon the dealings again became firm, and so closed. Pecific Mail went to 107, and Missouri Sixes to 83¼ per cant. New-York Central laft off 77½@77¾.

The transections in Cotton and Flour were somswhat less extensiva. The latter was held with more firmness. Wbaat, Rya and Barley were inactive. Corn was in livsly request. Mixsd Western advanced. Pork and Cut Meats were lightly dealt in, and ware tending downward. Lard attracted more attention, partly from shippers. Beef, Rice, Molasses, Coffee, Hay, Tallow and Whisky were in demand. An active business was reported in Sugars at, however, rather easier ratss. Othsr branches of trads exhibited no remarksble alteration.

The Case of Mr. Sanborn—Power of Legislatures to Summon Witnesses.

Mr. F. B. SANBORN is in some respects a much more fortunate man than Mr. THADNEUS HYATT. Instead of being quietly conveyed to Washington, quietly produced before the Senate, quietly permitted to maintain his rights before empty benches, and then quietly consigned to a tolerably comfortable prison, he has managed to throw Concord into convulsions, have himself solemnly commiserated by the State Legislature, and solemnly discharged by tbe full bench of the Supreme Conrt. While the unfortunate HYATT is pining in obscnrity, SANBORN is the hero of the day in his native town—crowned with the honors of a triumph over the United States, achieved after a pitched battle in the streets, and a legal struggle in the Courts.

For all this notoriety, however, whatever it may be worth, as well as for the sympathy which the pnblic have bestowed on him, he is, in our opinion, entirely indebted to the gross misconduct of the deputy Sergeant-at-Arms and his assistants. Nothing can excuse or palliate the extreme brntality by which their whole procedure was marked. We differ *in toto* from Mr. SANBORN, both with regard to his own rights and dnties and the power of the Senate. That he is laboring under gross misapprehensions with regard to both the one and the other we feel quite satisfied, but we give him credit for being honest in his views, and for pnrsuing the course which he has tbought proper to adopt under a sense of duty. We acknowlege, moreover, that he is a gentleman, a man of education, a citizen respected by his neighbors, and engaged in the pursuit of an honorable calling. To beset the house of such a person as this, in a peaceable village, at 9 o'clock at night, seize him in his own hall, handcuff him on the spot as if he were a desperate felon, drag him out in his dressing-gown and slippers, and attempt to place him in a carriage hy main force, without producing warrant, or vonchsafing any explanation, was a proceeding which nothing can justify. It is utterly indefensible from beginning to end, and ought not to be tolerated. It is made all the more reprehensible by the fact that it was entirely unnecessary. There was not the shadow of a pretext for resorting to it; Mr. SANBORN had confessedly made no preparation to resist. His door was opened on tbe first summons; and he appeared in person, unarmed, and in a peculiarly defenceless condition. To have the warrant read to him before he was removed was his sacred right, and to handcuff him before he had actually attempted to resist was as gross an outrage as was ever committed in the name of Law.

The only object of the Vice-Presideat's warrant, in such a case as this, is to secure the attendsnce of a witness before the Senate. He is not actually guilty of a contempt, so as to place him in the position of a criminal, until, on being produced at the bar, he still refuses to answer. So that the smallest possible amount of force that is necessary to take him to Washington is all that the officer is justified in using, and it is his bounden duty to treat every person in Mr. SANBORN'S position with all possible respect and consideration. The whole affair has proved conclusively that whatever SANBORN'S shortcomings may be, Mr. SILAS CARLETON is totally unfitted for the duties with which the Sergeant-at-Arms had charged him. No man ougbt to be intrusted with tbe warrant of the Senate of the United States who attempts to execute it in such clumsy fashion—in the night—and with every circumstance of bungling violence and outrage; and if tbat body wishes to have its lawful orders respected, it will do well to see that tbey fall into such unworthy hands no more.

But however strongly we may condemn the manner in which the arrest was effected, of the rightfulness of the proceeding itself we have no doubt whatever. What purpose those who sympathize with JOHN BROWN propose to serve by refusing to obey the subpœna of the Senate, except giving themselves a fleeting notoriety, we confess we are unable even to conjecture. They may possibly disspprove of the Senate altogether, and may be fully sstisfied that the couotry would be a great deal better without it, and that the Committee of Investigation now sitting ought never to have been appointed; but as long ae the Senate is in existence, and tbe Committee is actually sitting, we cannot for the life of us see what is to be gained by conteating its claim to tbe power of snmmoniog witnesses.

If obedience were refused on moral grounds, too, the course of the recusants would be quite comprehensible. But SANBORN and HYATT refuse it on constitutional grounds. They shelter themselves under the common law and tho Constitution. But what the common law and the Constitution say on this, or on any other point, can only be learned from the Courts of law, and tbey bave, over and over, pronounced the position in which HYATT, SANBORN & Co. have entrenched themselves to be utterly untenable. Tbe English law of Parliament is clearer on tbis very matter tban on any other within the whole range of its jurisdiction. The power of both Houses of Parliament to summon witnesses, to arrest them if they refuse to obey, and to imprison tbem if they refuse to answer, has been exercised from time immemorial, and has never been doubted or disputed before any tribnnal. All the Courts have solemnly confirmed it. It has been raised within the last twenty years, in tbe case of HOWARD *vs.* GOSSETT, before tbe Exchequer Cbamber, and the Speaker's warrant, in a case precisely similar to SANBORN'S, was declared to bave been legally issued and perfectly valid. That we brought the law of Parliament over with us, as well as the common law, and that our legislative assemblies have all inherited the powers which it bestows, is maintained by all our elementary writers. Their views have also been frequently confirmed by the Conrts. Tbe power of the House to punish for contempt by arrest and imprisonment was conceded in ANDERSON *vs.* DUNN, by the Supreme Conrt of the United States, in an action for assault and false imprisonment brought against the Sergeant-at-Arms. Tbe same doctrine, applied to the Common Council of this City as a legislative body, was elaborately discussed by Judge DALY, of the Common Pisas, a sbort time ago, in the case of Briggs *vs.* McKeliar, and strongly affirmed. It has within the last fortnight nndergone another thorough examination at the bands of Judge HOFFMAN, of the Superior Court, in the case of Wickelhausen *vs.* Willett, and with the same result. In this last instance the question before the Court was, not whether the House of Representatives possesses the power to compel the attendance of witnesses before a Committee of Inquiry, but whether it was sufficient to release a Sheriff from liability for an escape; but it had, nevertheless, to be discussed at some length, and was disposed of in a manner to remove all donbt.

Under these circumstances, we confess we are nearly at as great a loss to know why the Massachusetts Legislature wishes to meddle in the Sanborn affair, as to known why SANBORN refuses to obey. If he chooses to make a ridiculous display of contumacy, it is his own affair, though we could wish him a more useful kind of excitement; but his folly furnishes the Legislature with no excuse for sending the State Attorney-General into Court to maintain the absurd proposition that the Senate of the United States, though it may legislate for the whole Union, can only "inquire" of the inhabitants of the District of Colnmbia. What is sublime in a single fanatic, is apt to be very absurd in a "general conrt;" and SANBORN, moreover, can in no way be served so effectually as in being allowed to fight his battle single-handed. As he incnrs all the risk, it is but fair to allow him to monopolize all the glory.

The Rhode Island Election.

The result of the Rhode Island election was not a Democratic victory, though it was a Republican defeat. If it shows that the Republicans are in a minority, it does not indicate that the Democrats have the majority in the State. Both parties will doutless draw more useful practical lessons from tbe issue, than an unqnalified triumph for either would have inculeated.

Our readers will probably remember the circumstances under which the canvass opened. In the Republican Convention there was quite an animated contest between the radicals and the conservatives,—between the Republicans pure and simple and those who, accepting the general principles and views of the Republican Party, had some fears of its Abolition tendencies, and some sympathy with the Americanism which still lingered in the State. In the result the latter were entirely discarded. The ultra men of the party carried the day, and nominated one of their representative men, Mr. PADELFORD, for Governor. Thereupon the others seceded, and accepted the Democratic nominee, Mr. SPRAGUE, as their own candidate. His election shows that the Democrats, aided by Americans, Old Whigs, and Conservative Republicans, are stronger tban tbe Republicans, and can outvote them.

The election derives its chief importance from its bearing upon the nominations of the two parties for the Presidency. In itself, Rhode Island ie not large enough to create any very great solicitude on either side as to the way in which its Presidential vote may he cast. But its action may be of some importance as an index of the probable action of other States. The same influences whicb bave manifested themselves in Rbode Island, exist in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and many other large and important States; and if they should be combined in the same manner, they would probably lead to a similar result. If the old Whigism, the Americanism, and the Republican conservatism of the other States should vote with the Democrats, the Republicans could scarcely expect to carry the Presidential election.

So far as it has any influence at all, the Rhode Island election will lead both parties to play for this etake,—to make such nominations and adopt such platforms as will secure tbis vote,—*provided* it can be done without sacrificing a larger vote in some other quarter. This is a difficult and delicate problem for botb parties. If the Democrats nominate a man who can get Northern votes outside the rigid ranks of the party, they run the risk of losing Southern support. If the Republicans aim at the same result,—if they seek to conciliate conservative votes,—they are threatened with the loss of German and other votes which may be of still more importance.

Log-rolling in Albany.

Time was that when the enacting clause was out a bill would die, but our enterprising representatives at Albany bave changed all that. They can bear that good bills should perish stillborn; but they cannot endure that a bad bill once killed should stay killed forever, and so refuse their successors the pleasure of killing it once more. In accordance with a venerable Western custom, derived from those primitive times in which men helped each other to log housee, instead of hindering each other as now they do from brown-stone fronts, our Albany legislatore have organized themselves into a Mutual Assurance Company for the passage of all measures which have no merits of their own whereby to pass. Yesterday morning three bills—one levying a tax of one mill on all assessed property in the State of New-York in aid of the Albany and Snsquehannah Railroad; another organizing a new County, by tbe name of Highland, to be formed from portions of Uister and Orange Connties; and a third, known as the Anti-Rent bill, altering the Reviaed Statutes in regard to the alienation of property, with a view to favoriog the Anti-Renters—were passed in tbe House. Each of these bills had been previously "killed;" they were revived simultaneously, and came to life by almost exactly tbe same vote in each particular case.

We do not know that we ought to express the least surprise at seeiog legislation of this sort introduced into the State Government. Our representatives have loog since tbrown off even the pretence of public epirit, alike in the ends at which tbey aim and in the means by which they seek them. And tbe people, like the cook-maid's eels, have evidently learned, if not positively to like, at least comparatively to endure, the process of being skinned. But we do beg leave respectfully to suggest that tbe sessions of tbe Legislature would be shortened, and mattera generally much simplified, if the Solons of Albany would make their little arrangements at the beginning rather than at the end of their palaver. As they go to Albany to "roll logs," the sooner they roll them the better it will be for all concerned.

THE NEWSPAPER EXPRESS TRAIN.—We mentioned yesterday the arrangemsnts made for expediting the transportation of New-York morniog newspapers loto the interior. Ws understand that the gain, in point of time, is still greater than we had supposed. Tbe train is to leave Thirty-first-street at tweoty minutes past 8 o'clock, and is to reach Albany in time for the Western train at 7½, and tbe Northern train at 8 o'clock. The TIMES, therefore, can be laid upon the breakfast-table of its Albany subscribers, and will be served at Buffalo and Montreal by 6 o'clock in the evening.

Much of the credit of tbis enterprise is dus to the President and Directors of ths Hudson River Railroad, who have entered into the matter with great spirit, and will run the train at but little more than half tbe actual cost incurred. They have also decided to run a single passenger car with the train directly from this City, so that persons who are very anxious to reach distant points in advance of the usual time of arrival, will have an opportunity of doing so. This train will make the wbole country between this and Albany merely a suburb of New-York, so far as the supply of morning newspapers is concerned. It is a bold enterprise, and affords a striking indication of the rapid advance of New-York jonrnalism in interest and importance.

THE CASE OF CRIMMINS.—The *Tribune* vindicates the course of Gov. MORGAN in refusing to postpone the execution of CRIMMINS, by quoting the opinion of the District-Attorney that he ought to have been hung. If the counsel on the other side had been consulted, he would probably have been equally explicit and empbatic the other way. A prosecuting officer is the last peason to whom one would go for a just, dispassionate and unprejudiced opinion concerning the extenuating circumstances of any case in which he has been professionally engaged. He has just been doing everything in his power to secure a conviction:—natnrally enough, the points of evidence which condemn the accused have made the most marked impression upon his own mind, and he is rarely inclined to see any extenuating circumstances, unless he is prepared to confess that his own action has led to injustice and wrodg.

The presiding Judge is clearly the proper authority to appeal to for a reliable, unprejudiced opinion. Wby did not Gov. MORGAN apply in that quarter?—or, rather, why did he virtually refuse to pay any heed to the representations of the Judge and of all his associates, on tbe ground that his mind was already made up? This is the only point on which we have censnred his action,—and it is precisely the point which the *Tribune* finds it convenient not to touch.

AN EPITAPH IN ADVANCE.—The Pennsylvania Legislature has just adjourned, and its departure is greeted with tbe following pleasant eniogism by the Philadelphia *Inquirer*:

"Both Houses of the Legislature have adjourned, and for that one act we tender them our hearty thanks, for never in the history of Pennsylvania has a session been marked by more corrupt, wicked intriguing than the present. Every good citizen feels the blush of honest indignation tingling his cheeks when he thinks of their proceedings. No measure, however beneficial, could stand the slightest chance of passing, unless by profuse expenditure of money. Almost every man, with some noble exceptions, had his price, and, if common rumor be true, it was an enormous price. If it could not be paid in the hard cash, secure prospective profits were just as good."

Perhaps our own legislators at Albany may be gratified to read what is likely to be said of them, whenever they shall gratify the State by adjourning. It will not differ much in its general tenor from the preceding. Public opinion is very nearly unanimous in regard to the character of their public acts. It must be highly gratifying for public servants to carry back to their coostituents such warm expressions of general contempt and disgust as are embodied in the paragraph we have quoted.

POLYGAMY FORBIDDEN BY THE MORMON BIBLE.—In the course of the debates on the Anti-Polygamy bill, in tbe Honse of Representatives, botb tha supporters and oppoeents of that measure seem to hsve been hopelessly befogged upon the simple question whether polygemic practices are enjoined or forbidden in the Mormon religious creed. Mr. HOOPER, the delegate from Utah, declares that "Polygamy is a part of the Mormon faith." Mr. PRYOR, who hed "examined the disgusting jerrago called the Mormon Bible," averred that he could find there no word recognizing tbis tenet of beliaf. Neither of these gentleman was right. Tbe member from Virginia did not read his copy of Jo SMITH'S Bible with cere; nor was the delegate from Utah quite honest. Mr. PRYOR was correct in asserting that tbe Mormon canon does not recognize polygamy, but be omitted the perusal of one chapter, whicb positively *forbids* it, and tbus oversets Mr. HOOPER'S declaration in the most summery menner.

In the "Book of Jacob," authorized edition of the "Book of Mormon," the following passage occurs:

"Behold, tbe Lemanites, your brethren, whom ye hate, because of their filthiness and the cursings which bath come upon their skins, are more righteous than you; for they bave not forgotten the commandment of the Lord, which was given unto our fathers, that they should bave save it were *one wife, and concubines they should have none*: and there should not be whoredoms committed among them. And now this commandment they observe to keep; wherefore, because of this observance in keeping this commandment, the Lord God will not destroy them. but will be merciful to them, and one day they shall become a blessed people."

Considering that the "Book of Mormon" is accepted by the Latter-Day Saints as their sacred record, this is tolerably clear testimony against polygsmy. It may very properly be commended to the notice of the honorable gentleman from Utah, whose acqueintence with the tbeological literature of his co-religionists is evidently limited.

THE CITY HALL CLOCK.—At last a clock bas appeared upon the City Hall. The suddenness of its advent, only two years after the telegraphic *dispatch* of its unfortunate predecessor, has taken the public quite by surprise. Many are tbe questions asked concerning it. Where did it come from? Is it of Connecticut growth, snd did tbe Mayor purchase it in that industrial clime, thus rendering his political mission there none the less *time-serving?* If he didn't, how came it to make its appearance just as the greet missionary reeched home? If, while attending to his own political fortunes in another State, be still cherished in one little corner of his heart a kindly memory of his deserted home and her crying needs, and purchased the mnnicipal present, onght not our hearts to soften towerd bim, while a single teer of gratitude rolls down our cheek, and thus washes therefrom a part of tha dust which municipal neglect has suffered to abower upon us? Will tbe new clock give us a diffarent time from either of tbe other public disls, and tbns add a new embarrassment to the horologic inquiries of the public, already divided into *time* parties by Trinity, Tiffany and Sperry, as effectually as Tammany, Mozart and the Republicaos divide them politically? Will sudden elavation to a high position at tha City Hall affect the clock as it does human officials, and render it unworthy of public confidence? When "the governing class" want the polls closed early or late, will they be able to bribe the City clock to indicate the hour that may suit their convenience? Will common oil answer tbe purpose of facilitating its motions, or must the lubrication of its pivots and wheals be drawn from a tap in the public tressury? Will its hands always move forward, or at length turn back, in imitation of tha shsmeful retrograds movement of municipal reform, under tha auspices of the present administration? In fine, will it become tainted with the prevailing mnnicipal dishonesty and corruption, until it degsnerates to a fitting sign-board of the business which tbs political Funks practice in the rooms beneath it; or will it, by virtua of its inability to vote, be let alone by dishonest politicians, and be suffered to meet tha inquiring gaze of tha public with a look of intelligant and trutbful response? Let us hope for the best, in gratitude for the removal of those boarded loopholes, whicb for a long time havs turned on the City tbeir meaningless stare.

Death of James K. Paulding.

All wbo know the story of WASHINGTON IRVING'S life must have missed from the circle of more or less distinguished persons who assembled to do honor to his memory, on Tuesday evening last, the name of JAMES K. PAULDING. Comrades as well as contemporaries, the joint authors of *Salmagundi* had outlived together the common span of human years. The slder of the two was destined to see his friend and fellow-laborer, tha partnar of his early renown and the neighbor of his declining deys, pass away into ths hnsh of a tranqnil Autumn night, end to gather np alone the tiibntes of admiration and respect which all ware so eager to shower upon a grave not less worthy than the grave of ALBERT DURER to bear the inscription, "*Emigravit*," in token of that life of genius which symbolizes so well in its earthly immortality the undying destiny of the universal spirit of man.

But it PAULDING made way for IRVING to precede bim in death as in life, it is scarca a stretch of fancy to say that be lagged behind only long enough to gather up and bear to bis more illustrious friend tbe grateful homage of their common country. Tbe echoes of tba eloquent enlogies which on Tuesday night were wreathed about the name of IRVING, at the Academy of Music, had barely reached the quiet nooks in which bis heart had taken such delight, and where his life had led its calm, laborious days, when ths hand of Spring was laid on tba friand whom Autumn had spared. JAMES KIRKE PAULDING diad at Hyde Park early on Tbursday morning; and "although by reason of strength" ha had attained unto fourscore yaars, he died, as IRVING died, suddenly, and, like Irving, in the peace of bis own home.

Mr. PAULDING was born in Dutchess County, in tbis State, on tha 22n of August, 1779, and in tha very crisis of the great war of the Revolution. The red-coats disturbed him in his cradle, his family being forced to take refuge from tha invaders in Westchester County, where tha childhood and youth of PAULDING were passed, and where he seems to have received whatevsr scholastic and regular education he ever enjoyed. Come to man's estate, Mr. PAULDING removed to New-York, then, as now, *the* City of tbe Empire State, though not, as now, of the nation; and fell at once into intimete relations with WASHINGTON IAVING, whose elder brother had married PAULDING'S sister.

In Jsnnsry, 1807, under the almost nominal supervision of WILLIAM IRVING, the first number of *Salmagundi* made its eppearance, bearing with it two aspiring young New-Yorkers and their literary fortunes. Tha wholesome infinance which IRVING'S pecullar refinement, patience, and breadth of nsture exerted npon the more vehemsnt and less original constitution of his colleagua's mind, is sensibly marked in the papers which PAULDING contributed to this collection. Left to himself, tha infant who had been put to flight by Sir WILLIAM HOWE'S royalists, turned instinctively in his manhood upon these premature enemies, and Mr. PAULDING'S pen was consecrated to the chastisement of 'British outrages" of all sorts and kinds. He opened the war of 1812 witb a satire entitled "John Bull and Brother Jonathan," whicb will be read as a study of American manners and feelings in tbe early and captious days of our National Independence, long after it has ceased either to sting tbe "effete monarchy" over seas, or to rejoice the cockles of democratic bearts in tbose backwoods cabins where slone it would now be likely to find an audience for its own sharp sake. The New-York of 1812 was, of course, enchanted with the work, and for a time Mr. PAULDING quite eclipsed his friend, in the public eye. He followed np his first "hit" with a second, "*The Lay of the Scottish Fiddle*," issued in 1812; and then brought himself to the notice of the political leaders of tbe day—and particularly of Mr. MADISON—by a pamphlet entitled *The United States and England*. In 1814 he was named by the President, Secretary of the Board of Navy Commissioners. From this office he was subsequeotly advanced to tbat of Navy Agent at New-York, which he held for many years; and finally, under Mr. VAN BUREN'S administration, was called to the Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy. This was his last political preferment; and, although always known as a resolute and a devoted partisan of Democratic principles, Mr. PAULDING never exerted any very commanding influence in the political world. His official duties did not distract him from the pursuit of literary fame. In 1815, he issued *Letters from the South by a Northern Man*—a home tour—which the future historian of America will not find altogether unimportant. In 1818, he attempted a still boldar flight in *The Backwoodsmen*, a poem in six caotos, which neither future historians nor present readers can be expected to make their constant *vade mecum;* and in 1822, after an interval which hsd produced *A Sketch of Old England* and *The New Munchausen*, he came forward as a novelist in *Königsmarke*, or *Old Times in the New World*. It is in his character of novelist that the name of PAULDING is best known, and in this character that he is most likely to be remembered. *Königsmarke* paints the story of the Swades in Delaware, already caricatured by IRVING in *Knickerbocker's History of New-York*. It has the merits of patriotic earnestness, and of a kind of deliberate vivacity not seldom degenerating into the trivial, which are the most conspicuous features of Mr. PAULDING as an author. The *Dutchman's Fireside*, another glance into the past, was more keenly teken and more vigorously reported. Tbis novel, whicb appeared in 1831, becsme very popular, was translated into French by the indefatigable M. DEFAUCON-PRET, a very hawk upon the wing, forever bovering over the literature of England, Germany and all the world beside, and wbose voluminous versions rival the original fecundity of VOLTAIRE or LOPE DE VEGA. It wes translated, of course, into Dutch also, and we believe into the Swedisb, Danish and German as well. *Westward Ho*, a novel of Kentucky life, which has since been robbed of its titular rights by Mr. KINGSLEY'S more fortunate and powerful romance; *The Puritan and his Daughter*; tbe *Tales of a Good Woman by a Doubtful Gentleman*; and the *Book of St. Nicholas*, complete, we balieva, the catelogue of Mr. PAULDING'S works of fiction. If to these we add the *Merry Tales of Three Wise Men of Gotham*, a sstire in the vein, though not in the fashion, of REYBAUD'S *Jerome Paturot*; tbe *Traveler's Guide or New Pilgrim's Progress*, wherein the follies and foibles of British bsgmen on their trevels are set forth and scourged; a *Life of Washington*, of little force or authority; and a volume of *American Comedies*, composed by Mr. PAULDING, in company witb ono of bis sons, end published in 1847, we have before us the avowed results of Mr. PAULDING'S long literary life. But these bear hardly an adequate proportion to his anonymous productions. Rather a writer than an author, Mr. PAULDING ran over into all sorts of compositions, and carried into all the thoroughly positive and emphatic qualities of his character. His style was, unhappily, vitiated very early in his career by the mania for "strong writing" which prevailed in the early days of American literature, and between which and himself IRVING wisely put the Atlantic Ocean before the disease had had time to fasten itself npon him. And as style, by an ancient and irreversible law, is the ordained vehicle of immortality in letters, Mr. PAULDING'S future reputation is more likely to entwine itself with the charmed memory of his coadjutor than to flourish firmly in its own independent beauty and strength.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

General News—The Rush to the Washoe Mines—Later from the Sandwich Islands—Shipping and Commercial.

MELOY'S STATION, Thursday, April 5.

The overland mail coach, with San Francisco dates to March 16, arrived at this station late last night.

The general news is of no special importance.

In consequence of the consolidation of the lines of steamships between San Francisco and New-York, the *Uncle Sam*, advertised to sail on the 20th, has been withdrawn, and the mails will go forward by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer.

Another woolen factory has been commenced in San Francisco.

The Legislative Committee on the proposed change of the eastern boundary of the State, so as to include the Washoe mines, report adversely, on the ground of the lack of constitutional power, unless the question is first submitted to a vote of the people.

Some fine specimens of copper, amounting in all to 200 pounds, have been brought to San Francisco from the neighborhood of Crescent City, Del Norte County. These specimens yielded from 25 to 33 per cent. of pure copper. The vein from which they were taken is stated to be well defined, the outcropping having been easily traced for over a mile.

The Sixth Infantry have been ordered to Humboldt Bay by Gen. CLARK, on account, probably, of the late massacre of Indians in that country.

CARSON'S VALLEY.

The latest news from the Carson Valley silver mines is but a repetition of former accounts. People were flocking thither in large numbers, and preparations were active for erecting machinery suitable for extracting silver from the ore. New towns were being laid out, new mines discovered, and claims selling at enormous prices. The excitement throughout California concerning these mines is certainly on the increase.

An earthquake was felt at Carson City on the 19th, lasting several seconds. It was so severe that goods were shaken from shelves in stores. A general rush was made for the streets from nearly every house in the town, and quite a panic for a time prevailed. The same shock was felt in the portion of California nearest contiguous, and extending to Sacramento, disturbing the equanimity of the Legislature in session.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The latest news received from the Sandwich Islands is to the 22d ult., but the news is unimportant. Statistics published in the *Polynesian* show the number of births in the kingdom last year to have been 1,612, and the deaths 2,291. The wheat crop last year was excessive to the amount of 50,000 bushels, and was worth only 40c. per bushel.

The schooner *Matilda* recently arrived at Honolulu from Fanning's Island with 10,000 gallons cocoanut oil, which sold at a good profit. This was calling attention to many islands in the North Pacific, which are covered with cocoanut trees, and it was anticipated that an extensive and lucrative trade might grow up by tuning this native production to account in the manufacture of oil.

The shipping news embraces the arrival at Honolulu of the whale-ship *Hibernia*, of New-Bedford, in a leaky condition. She was condemned and sold at auction for about $50,000.

The whalers *George Washington*, *Republic*, *Osage* and *American* were in the port of Honolulu.

The merchant-ship *Heather Bell*, from London for British Colnmbia, had touched at Honolulu.

COMMERCIAL AND SHIPPING.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, March 16—Noon.

Arrived, 13th, ship *B. L. Metcalf*, from New-York; 16th, steamer *Orizaba*, from Panama.

Sailed, 14th, ship *Sumatra*, for Valparaiso; 16th, *Napier*, for Callao.

The regular trade is dull. Transactions are mostly confined to speculations in Sugars, the market for which continues quite active. Candles were selling in fair quantities at 19c. Anthracite Coal brings $13.

At a large trade sale of staple dry goods, 75 ₩ cent. of cost and charges were realized. Provisions are rather quiet, but prices are fairly maintained. There were sales of 92 hhds. Robbins' Bacon, at 15c.; 400 half bbls. extra clear Pork, at $11@$11 25; 150 bbls. do., at $22. Hams are dull. Butter is somewhat improved; sales of 500 firkins of Isthmus, at 27½c. Lard is inactive and unchanged. Rice is firm, with a good deal doing in a quiet way, and the tendency is upward. In Spirits, 300 octaves Rochelle brandies were sold, at $2@$2 50; 100 do. American, at 16c.; 100 bbls. Whisky, at 46½c.; pure Spirits, at 46c.@47½c. In Gin, Rum and Alcohol, nothing was doing. Raw Sugars have further advanced; small sales of No. 1 China, at 9c; 135 hhds. Muscovado, ex *Reynard*, and 37 do. New-Orleans, ex *Good Hope*, were sold at 11c.@12c. Crushed has been depressed by operators to reach late arrivals, and 700 bbls. sold from first hands at 15¾c. The Refinery has contracted with the trade for about 200 bbls. Circle A. at 12¼c. deliverable in September, 12¾c. deliverable in October, 12¼ in November, and 11¾c. in December next. The regular dealers operate with very little confidence, and are much discouraged by the unsatisfactory condition of trade with the country. Little can be done with any article unless in speculative request.

The California Telegraph.

EXTENSION OF THE LINE ACROSS THE PLAINS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 5.

The operator at Fresno City writes that they are extending the line towards the east rapidly. It will be in operation to Visalia, over sixty miles this side of Fresno, in two weeks from March 17, and to Fort Tejon, which is within one hundred miles of Fort Yume, by the middle of May.

An office on the Missouri line will be opened at Springfield to-morrow, and the line will be extended towards Fort Smith as rapidly as possible, so that we may soon have another eight-day express by the Butterfield route.

From Utah and Pike's Peak.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL

Johns, N. B., from Monlego Bay, Jamaica, bound to Philadelphia, with sugar and dyewood, is here. Capt. BEATLEY offered to sell in Hampton Roads two free negroes, whereupon he was arrested, and the vessel taken in charge by the authorities.

Fast Day in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 5.

Business was generally suspended here to-day, the day having been set apart as a day of fasting and prayer. The churches were well filled in the morning, and during the afternoon and evening the streets and theatres were thronged with people. The weather is delightful.

The Fire at Jacksonport, Ark.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 5.

The fire at Jacksonport, Ark., on the 28th ult., previously reported, consumed some thirty business houses, comprising almost the entire business portion of the place. Loss estimated at $150,000; insured $60,000, principally in Hartford Companies.

Six Children Burnt to Death.

CHICAGO, Thursday, April 5.

A dispatch from Orian, Richland County, Wis., states that the house in that village occupied by a family named REAGAN, was destroyed by fire last Tuesday, and six children perished in the flames, the eldest of whom was sixteen years old.

The Glover Rescue Case.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Thursday, April 5.

Commissioner MILLER, of Racine, has issued a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of SHERMAN M. BOOTH, now in custody of the United States Marshal for inciting the rescue of the fugitive slave GLOVER two years since. The Marshal refuses to obey the writ.

Death of Hon. James K. Paulding.

TARRYTOWN, Thursday, April 5.

Hon. JAMES K. PAULDING, Secretary of the Navy under President TYLER, died at his residence at Hyde Park last evening, at 12 o'clock.

The Knights of the Golden Circle.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 5.

St. Joseph papers say that several hundred Knights of the Golden Circle, from Kansas and Nebraska, have arrived there, prepared to start soon.

Democratic Rejoicings.

NORWALK, Conn., Thursday, April 5.

There is a great Democratic rejoicing here to-night. One hundred guns have been fired over the Democratic victory in Rhode Island.

Failure of a Cotton Factor.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 5.

It is reported that WM. T. STARK, a prominent cotton factor, has failed, with large liabilities.

FROM ALBANY.

The Senate Committee on City Railroads.

Some Large Logs Rolled through the Assembly.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 5.

A great log rolling combination for passing bills developed itself to-day. The Susquehanna Railroad, Highland County and Anti-Rent bills passed by nearly the same vote. It is rumored the combination extends to the Brooklyn Ferry bill in the House, and to the Railroad Toll bill in the Senate.

SENATE,

ALBANY, Thursday, April 5.

Remonstrances were presented against the Insolvent bill.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Dyckman Library, New-York.

To establish the grade of Flatbush-avenue, Brooklyn.

To amend the law relative to claims and demands against ships and vessels.

To incorporate the Atlantic Savings Bank, Brooklyn.

To authorize the sale of the Erie and New-York City Railroad to the Atlantic and Great Western Road.

To amend the charter of the New-York Homestead Fire Insurance Company.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Brooklyn Grand-street Railroad bill, coming up as a message from the Assembly, a motion was made to read it a third time.

Mr. SPINOLA made a vigorous opposition to the bill, using all efforts to protract the debate, and drive off the question by calling ayes and nays on question after question. Eventually, at a late hour, the Senate adopted a resolution to make the bill the special order for 12 o'clock to-morrow, when the final vote will be taken without delay or debate. Recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. SPINOLA asked leave to present a petition of the Common Council in Brooklyn against the bill authorizing ISA BUCKMAN to construct a railroad in Grand-street, Brooklyn.

Messrs. ROBERTSON and RAMSAY objected to the receipt of the petition.

Mr. LAWRENCE denounced such action as an infringement upon the right of petition. The petitioners represented three hundred thousand of the people, who were thus denied a voice in the Legislature of the State. The objections were withdrawn, and the petition laid on the table.

The Canal Appropriation bill was received from the Assembly.

Mr. LAPHAM moved to concur in the amendments.

Mr. TRUMAN moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost, 15 to 16.

Mr. RAMSAY moved to make the bill the special order for to-morrow, at 10½ o'clock. Agreed to, 16 to 13.

Considerable time was then spent in filibustering, motions and debates—Mr. PROSSER moving to lay different orders of business on the table, in order to reach the resolutions, to move the adoption of a rule for the previous question. After much delay, the resolutions were reached, when Mr. PROSSER moved the previous question rule. This elicited much debate, several Senators on the majority side opposing, on the ground that the rule had never been adopted by the Senate, and was unworthy of that body.

Mr. FIELD moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried—20 to 5. Messrs. BELL, GOES, P. P. MURPHY, PROSSER and WARNER voting in the negative.

Mr. SESSIONS called up the report of the Committee of Conference on the Railroad Toll bill, the pending question being on the motion to recede from the amendments of the Senate. The ears was lost by a vote of 10 to 19.

The bill, therefore, goes back to the Assembly, with a message that the Senate insists on its own bill.

Mr. HAMMOND reported favorably the bill relative to the Police Court, New-York.

A resolution against the bill was presented from the Board of Supervisors, New-York. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 5.

The bill in relation to School Libraries in the City of New-York was passed.

The Annual Supply bill was reported, and made the special order for to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The bill authorizing the taking of additional lands for the Central Park was reported complete, and ordered to a third reading.

After the passage of some unimportant bills,

Mr. ST. JOHN moved to take from the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill was lost. Motion carried by 80 to 23.

The bill was then passed. It imposes a quarter of a mill tax upon the people of the State for the present year to aid the road.

Mr. REGAN moved to take from the table the motion to reconsider the vote defeating the bill for the erection of Highland County. Motion carried, by 77 to 18.

The bill was then passed, by 72 to 24.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to take from the table the Anti-Rent bill, amending the Revised Statutes respecting alienation deed.

Motion carried by 72 to 25.

Mr. ROBINSON moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to amend, so that the bill shall only apply to new contracts, and not destroy all existing covenants and sweep away the rights of landlords under deeds and leases already granted.

A warm debate ensued, the minority endeaving to fight off the final passage of the bill.

Mr. ROBINSON'S amendment was lost, and the bill passed again by the commination vote.

Mr. GOVER next moved that the bill to provide against the erection of unsafe buildings in New-York, now have a third reading. Carried, and the bill passed. The reading of this bill occuoied so long a time, that after its passage at 2½, the house took a recess till 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion of Mr. CALLICOT the testimony taken by the Select Committee to investigate the cause of the death of a patient in the Utica Asylum, was ordered to be printed forthwith.

Mr. BUTLER reported against the bill for the more perfect organization of the State Militia.

On motion of Mr. MERRITT the report was laid on the table.

The bill to ascertain and pay the damages caused by the destruction of the Quarantine buildings was reported complete; also the bill to amend the law relative to peddlers and hawkers.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the Hebrew Benevolent Society, New-York.

The Huntington and Huoter's Point, Long Island, Railroad bill.

To provide for the more effectual insurance of School-houses.

To amend the charter of the Cemetery Association of B. Nai Jeshurun, New-York.

Recess till 7 P. M.

Mr. H. SMITH moved to reconsider the vote on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill.

The Speaker ruled the motion out of order.

Mr. H. SMITH appealed from the decision of the Chair. The bill passed to-day was a different bill from that upon which the former reconsideration was moved. He had changed his vote from the negative to the affirmative, in order to move this reconsideration, believing the House would be glad of an opportunity to review its action.

Mr. JOHNSON argued that the rule only allowed one reconsideration of a vote on the final passage of a bill. If it were otherwise, there would be no end to legislation.

Mr. MERRITT deemed that the bill as passed was entirely a new bill, and hence susceptible of reconsideration.

Mr. WILLIAMS took the same view.

The House sustained the decision of the Speaker, and the motion consequently failed.

BILLS PASSED.

To legalize certain notices published in the *Evening Journal* during the State paper controversy.

To amend the Act for the facilitation of the collection of debts against corporations.

To widen and improve Bushwick-avenue, Brooklyn.

To extend the term of the New-York Constables two years.

To reduce the capital stock of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company.

To lay out the City of New-York west of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street.

In relation to the collection of taxes on land of non-residents.

The Committee of Nine reported the following bills as proper to be reported complete:

To amend the Metropolitan Police law.

To incorporate the Trustees' Parochial Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New-York.

The Brooklyn East District fire bill.

To incorporate the Transit Life Insurance Company.

To fix the salary of the Chief Clerk in the Surrogate's office, New-York, at $2,500.

Adjourned.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

PARTIES BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON CITIES AND VILLAGES ON CITY RAILROADS—A GIGANTIC SPECIMEN OF LOG-ROLLING—THE CHANCE FOR CHARTER AMENDMENTS—INTERESTED AND INTERESTING VISITORS—MR. GEO. OPDYKE IN THE LOBBY—PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 5, 1860.

The Senate Committee on Cities and Villages had a formal session in the Senate Chamber yesterday afternoon, to hear arguments on the different Railroad bills now before the Committee.

Mr. WM ALLAN BUTLER was the first speaker. He appeared on the part of the property-owners, who were opposed to having any railroads laid in front of their property. Mr. BUTLER had "nothing to say," or next to nothing. His first point was that the owners did not want the railroads constructed nor operated. His second point was that if they were to be put in operation, his clients wanted the grants, and would pay a million of dollars for them. This last point evidently attracted the attention of the Committee, as all three were noticed at that time to make memorandums in writing. Mr. BUTLER having concluded, the Committee asked, "if there was any gentleman who desired to reply to the reasons given by the last speaker?"

Mr. PETER B. SWEENEY, on behalf of the parties applying for the grants, said, "If Mr. BUTLER had offered all the arguments against the bills that were to be made, their friends had nothing to say. Nothing had been presented worthy of being refuted."

Mr. PULLIS, one of the stage proprietors to be affected injuriously by these roads, desired to be heard in behalf of himself and his associates. Leave was granted, and he proceeded. He made an effective speech—an interesting narrative of his own life, showing his struggle from poverty to the business in which he is now engaged, and concluding with the inference that if these bills passed, he was to be again reduced to poverty. A partner in the same business followed, and much in the same strain.

Mr. RUFUS F. ANDREWS appeared to think it necessary to give more attention to the speeches of Mr. PULLIS and his associate, than Mr. SWASSAY had paid to that of Mr. BUTLER, for on the part of the proposed corporators he made an argument in favor of the bills.

When he had concluded, invitation was given to any others to speak *pro* and *con.*, if the spirit moved them, but nobody responded, and the Committee adjourned, as was understood, without the intention to hear any further discussion.

There were about fifty persons present during the session, and little or no interest manifested in the proceedings. It seemed the prevalent opinion that the report was a foregone conclusion, and that all time passed in discussion was a wanton waste.

In the evening session of the Senate, the bill to abolish the office of Ten Governors was the special order. It was discussed mainly by Mr. SPINOLA against the bill, and Mr. ROBERTSON in its favor. It was finally referred to a Select Committee to report complete. It is intended to pass this bill.

This morning the Senate was perseveringly engaged in the third reading of bills. All went along smoothly except the oill to amend the several acts in relation to State Prisons, which was referred back to the first Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for to-morrow morning, immediately after reading the journal.

The House did nothing but read bills yesterday afternoon and evening and this morning, except that occasionally a bill would be reported.

You have heard of log-rolling, have you not? Well, this morning, in the House, we had one of the most successful performances in that way that I ever witnessed. Shortly after business had commenced, somebody moved to take from the table the motion to reconsider the vote on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill. The motion prevailed, the vote was reconsidered, and the oill passed, ayes 67.

Then a motion was made to take from the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Anti-Rent bill was killed. This motion prevailed, the vote was reconsidered, and the bill passed—Ayes 74.

Then came a motion to reconsider the vote on the Highland County bill, which prevailed, and the bill passed—Ayes 72.

It is said that a fourth partner in this combination is the bill to regulate the rates of ferriage between New-York and Brooklyn.

If this be so, there are four bills which had been killed galvanized into life by a mutual agreement among their respective friends. I have often seen such things attempted, but never on so large a scale, or with bills of such importance. It is rare that four capital prizes are drawn in the same scheme.

The Charter amendments have gone too. The election in Connecticut is the primeval cause. The Republican leaders have become frightened at the strength and purpose manifested by Wood, and are indisposed to put any additional clubs in his hands, for fear he may use them offensively upon others besides the Sacheme of Tammany. It is barely possible that an attempt may be made to give the Croton Aqueduct Board and the Bureau of Assessments to the Comptroller, without giving Mr. Wood any more patronage.

The bill to build a City Hall up town is to be amended so as to appropriate a less sum of money, and to have the Common Council to decide where the new Hall shall be erected. This gives the Aldermen a chance to be *seen* and felt.

As the prospects of the Charter amendments dwindle away, the hope of the friends of the Sanitary bill are revived. But I hardly think they will pass it, although it is urged by a great many prominent and influential men.

The Police bill will pass the House.

The Railroad people begin to manifest fears that a Toll bill will pass yet, or that the law of 1851 will be repealed.

There is a great number of prominent New-Yorkers here this week. I noticed a score or so in the lobby yesterday that are marked men in the commercial metropolis. Jolly, clever, smiling SIM. DRAPER is here, looking after the uprooting of the Board of Ten Governors, over which he so long presided. He evidently thinks that a very small run of shad have succeeded to the big fish that were associated with him. I think he is right, if the half of what is said be true.

Mr. CASSIUS OPDYKE was also in the lobby yesterday, consulting with the Republican leaders of the State as to the character of the bills affecting New York interests. He has reconciled many conflicting opinions, and harmonized clashing interests. It is hardly possible that the diversified views upon City Railroads, the Almshouse bill, and the proposed changes in the Police law, would have been soothed down but for his interposition. He has done a great deal more than any one else to make apparent the necessity for increased facilities of transit between the two extremes of the City, and to show that it was probably good political policy to distribute the grants in the manner proposed. From his known hostility of last year, both to the projects and the projectors, he was enabled to speak understandingly and conclusively, especially as he was above any suspicion of a pecuniary interest.

There is no talk yet of an adjournment, although the time is up a week from to day. The Appropriation bill is not yet touched in the Senate, nor the Supply bill in the House. LEO.

Merchants and other Strangers in the City, can obtain Phrenological Examinations with charts and full written descriptions, with advice as to health, defects, talents and proper pursuit, at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Pain Annihilator.—Any Internal Pain or soreness of the chest may be at once relieved by an outward application of J. R STAFFORD'S Olive Tar to the chest, and a few drops taken on sugar, internally. Sold at No. 315 Broadway, at 50 cents per bottle, and by all druggists.

Have you seen White's Big Hat?—From his splendid store, No. 215 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. HIS SPRING STYLE FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE. NEAT, TASTY AND READY.

Dr. Riggs' Truss Office is Removed to Astor House, entrance on Barclay-st. New instruments for varicocele, enlarged veins, Prolapsus and Hemorrhoids. Also, Supporters, Braces and all surgical appliances.

Wigs! Wigs! Clirehugh's Illusive Wig is an entire novelty. Its lightness, durability, natural appearance and fit, make them unsurpassable. Obtainable only at No. 290 Broadway, northeast corner Reade-st., opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Five and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Alfred Munroe & Co.'s Circular.

Our stock of Men's Spring Clothing, now ready, is very large and desirable, comprising a great variety, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest and best importers. Our Spring over-garments, business coats, vests and pants, are in the latest and most approved style of shape and make.

Our assortment of Boys' Clothing is larger than ever before so early in the season. We have given that department the attention it deserves, and invite inspection with unlimited confidence. Garments and fabrics adapted to all ages, from three years to manhood.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, (between Canal and Grand sts.)

Auction Sales of Furniture.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., General Auctioneers, Give notice That they are now prepared to make sales of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Either at Their residences of persons declining housekeeping, Or at Their spacious sales rooms, No. 9 Pine-st., near Broadway. Orders can be left with B. B. DYER, Agent, No. 967 Broadway, corner of 5th-av. and 23d-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machine	$100
No. 1 sewing machine	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	55
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE. No. 495 Broadway, New-York. No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Singer's Sewing Machines. AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE, Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $118. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Fire-Proof Safes. STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Guernsey's Balm will, as Certainly as you apply it, prevent inflammation and removes all pain in the severest cases of horns, scalds, bruises, fractures, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c. 25c. a bottle. Depot No 217 Front-st., New-York.

Iron Building Materials—As Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Shutters, &c., Fine Iron Work of every description for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st.

Purify the Blood.

Not a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none have ever been found which could equal in effect AYER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy function of the blood, and expels the impurities that grow and rankle in the blood. Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require an alterative remedy. Such a remedy that could be relied on has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects. But the trial of a single bottle will snow to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken. Sufferers from scrofula, scrofulous swellings and sores, try it and see the rapidity with which it cures. Skin diseases, pimples, pustules blotches, eruptions, &c., are soon cleaned out of the system by it.

St. Anthony's fire rose or erysipelas, tetter or salt rheum, scald head, ringworm, &c., should not be borne while they can be so speedily cured by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

Syphilis or venereal disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this Sarsaparilla, and the patient left as healthy as if he had never had the disease.

Female diseases are caused by scrofula in the blood, and are generally soon cured by this Extract of Sarsaparilla. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

For all the purposes of a family physic take AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, which are everywhere known to be the best purgative that is offered to the American people. Price 25 cents per box, or five boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all druggists everywhere.

Destructive Fire at Mobile, Ala.

MOBILE, March 15, 1860.

Messrs. O. Mazange & Co., Agents for Herring's Champion Safes.

GENTLEMEN: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE purchased from you last year has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from the fire at the destruction of our store and building this morning. When we opened the safe after the fire, we found its contents in as good condition as when put in last evening. The safe was exposed to a severe test and proved its FIRE-PROOF qualities. We cheerfully recommend HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES to our friends and the public. MALONE & FOOTE.

FIRE AT WARRENTON, GEO.

WARRENTON, Geo., March 19, 1860.

S. C. HARRING & Co.—*Gents:* The Herring's Patent Safe which I bought of you in April, 1858, has stood the fire. My house was burnt the 15th inst.; when the safe got cold I opened it, and found my books, papers, and money all safe and sound. I would like to know whether it would stand another fire. Yours, respectfully, FOSTER H. THOMPSON.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Four-Dollar Hats.

Leery & Co.'s successors. HUNT & DUSENBURY, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, having increased their facilities of manufacture and purchased their materials favorably in Europe and in this market, are now prepared to offer at the above price an article which, in quality, style and finish cannot be approached by any other house in the trade. These hats are all of their own production, and made under their personal supervision, and as for a series of years every improvement has been introduced in their factories, they now state confidently that their fabrics are unequaled.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.

THE OLDEST AND BEST REMEDY KNOWN for the extermination of Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas Rats, Mice, and every species of vermin. Sold at the Principal Depot, No 612 Broadway, and by all druggists everywhere. Price from 25 cts. to $1 per box.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.* We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.* Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Sewing Machines. GEORGE S. SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES. G. H. COLLINS, No. 430 Broadway.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. For sale everywhere. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO., P. O. address, Box No. 3,000. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Ice Pitchers, Ice Pitchers.

New and handsome styles just received from the factory and for sale at the LOWEST PRICES by the subscriber, at No. 22 John st. WM. S. MURRAY.

J. & M. T. Levitt, No. 19 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 31 Minories, London, having this day dissolved their New-York business to Mr. J. H. BRADBURY, their late Agent, solicit a continuance of the patronage with which they have been favored.

J. & M. T. LEVITT No. 31 Minories, London.

Refering to the above, J. H. BRADBURY has much pleasure in informing his friends and the public that he will continue to supply the same styles and descriptions of Watches and Watch-Movements, which have hitherto given such unqualified satisfaction, at the same office, No. 19 Maiden-lane, and invites an inspection of his stock, which comprises the newest styles, in various qualities, all offered at the lowest market rates and on the best terms.

J. H. BRADBURY, No. 19 Maiden-lane. NEW-YORK, April 2, 1860.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every kind for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, (opposite St. Paul's Church.)

Parker Brothers' celebrated London Club Canes is superior to all others now in use, and sold at a much less rate. Indispensable at the breakfast, Inn or dinner table. One has only to procure a bottle from any respectable grocer to test its savory qualities. Orders supplied by A. J. PARKER, No. 15 Beekman-st., sole agent for the United States.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Household Furniture Sale.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. (store No. 23 Nassau-st.) will give their personal attention (as usual) to the sales of persons removing or declining housekeeping. They will also have regular sales during the season at their store, for the convenience of those who may desire this medium of sale.

Phalon & Son's "Snow-white Orientral CREAM," for whitening and beautifying the complexion. Warranted in no way injurious. No lady should be without it. Observe that every bottle has the proprietors' name blown in the glass. For sale every where. PHALON & SONS, No. 619 Broadway.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Bowe's Patent) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and to local agencies.

The Secret of Health.

BY ONE WHO HAS TRIED IT.

Let all who would avoid the woes
Of sickly days and sneezing—
The miseries forlorn of "Black dose,"
The pain and grief of wheezing—
Rheumatic anguish, swollen throat,
These plagues that come together—
Purchase at SMITH'S a new SPRING COAT,
Just made to suit the weather.

The styles are rich, the prices low,
There's glass and warmth about them;
Whoe'er aspires to be a beau
Cannot be one without them.
Both man and boy should make a note,
And call at SMITH'S together,
Each purchasing a new SPRING COAT,
Just made to suit the weather.

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

Ladies' Splendid Gaiters with heels, at 12s. and 20s. Charming Slippers, 6s. to 10s. per pair. Lovely Boots and Shoes for children, all styles and prices. Ladies, remember, MILLER & CO., No. 337 Canal-st.

Improved French Yoke Shirts, Ready made, all sizes, and made to order from measure, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

MARRIED.

HOYT—MARSTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 4, by Rev. T. R. Smith, Mr. WM. H. HOYT, of Baltimore, and Miss MARGARETTA L. MARSTON, of this City.

SCOTT—SMYTHE.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, March 27, by Rev. J. S. Gilmor, Rev. H. B. Scott, of Princeton, Ind., to Miss MARY J., daughter of Rev. W. M. Smythe, of Cahawba, Ala.

REEVES—MASSICK.—At Franklin, N. Y., on Monday, April 2, by Rev. E. Folsom Baker, Rector of St. Mathew's Church, Unadilla, Mr. JAMES A. REEVES to Miss DELIA MERRICK, daughter of Joseph H. Merrick, Esq.

BABCOCK—KNOWLTON.—At Castleton, N. Y., at the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday, March 27, by Rev. Homer Eaton, Mr. CLAUD BABCOCK, of Albany, to Miss MARIA KNOWLTON, of the former place.

DIED.

GAILLARD.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 4, JANE MARSHALL, wife of Dr. Edwin S. Gaillard, and daughter of the late Rev. Edward Thomas, of South Carolina.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her brother, No. 293 4th av., on Friday, April 6, at 12½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Charleston and Columbia, S. C., papers please copy.

GORDON.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 4, WILLIAM MOLENDAR GORDON, only son of the late C. W. Gordon, and grandson of the late William Molenoar, Esq., of Harlem, in the 52d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 130 Madison-av., without further notice.

☞ Trenton, N. J., and Cincinnati, Ohio, papers please copy.

BIRD.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 4, Mrs. MARY BIRD, age 71 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, Matthew and James D. Bird, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles J. Chipp, No. 111 Hammond st., at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

ACKERMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, April 5, Mrs. SUSANNAH ACKERMAN, aged 74 years and 7 months.

Her remains will be taken to Paramus, Bergen County, N. J., for interment. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dotch Church of that place, on Sunday next, April 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Paterson papers please copy.

FISH.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 4, suddenly, EMILY, wife of Wm. L. Fish, and daughter of Wm. T. Jennings, Esq.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Dr. Chapin's Church, Broadway, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LATSON.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, April 4, suddenly, MARY ANN SOOKS, wife of Wm. B. Latson.

The relatives and friends of the family, also John W. Latson and Dr. H. Shepherd Mott, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 388 8th-av., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

EDGAR.—In this City, on Thursday morning, April 5, CORNELIA LE ROY, relict of the late Wm. Edgar, in the 74th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Calvary Church, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DE LA MONTAGNIE.—In this City, on Thursday, April 5 after a lingering illness, ALEXANDER, son of Edward and ADD De La Montagnie, aged 34 years, 3 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 361 10th-st., on Saturday, April 7, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment in Greenwood.

☞ San Francisco, Cal., papers please notice.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, April 5, of scarlet fever, EDWARD BOOKER, eldest son of Wm. B. and Mary S. Smith, aged 6 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 166½ Adams-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, April 6, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

MOFFAT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, April 5, after a short illness, SUSAN ISABELLA, daughter of David and Susannah L. Moffat, aged 3 years, 7 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 57 Willow-st., this day, (Friday,) April 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

GIBSON.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Wednesday evening, April 4, of apoplexy, JOHN GIBSON, aged 68 years, 10 months and 4 days, a native of England.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 304 Atlantic st., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

LEGGATT.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday, April 5, at 5 o'clock, A. M., ROBERT, second eldest son of Robert and Eliza Leggatt, aged 6 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 160 South 1st st., Williamsburgh, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Friday.

☞ Dublin, Ireland, papers please copy.

WILLARD.—At Yonkers, on Thursday, April 5, JOHN WILLARD, aged 79 years, late of Albany.

The funeral will take place, at the First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, at 4 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, April 7. Trains leave Chambers st. at 12:20 and 3:20 for Yonkers, and, returning leave Yonkers at 5:28.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

BARNBY.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday morning, Feb. 5, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Saml. Appleton, of hemorrhage of the lungs, GEORGE E., son of Mary and the late George Barnby, of this City, aged 22 years and 6 months.

Notice of the funeral in Saturday's paper.

THOMAS.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, April 3, MARY GRAFTON, daughter of Henry E. and Mary G. Thomas, now of that City.

PAULDING.—At Hyde Park, Dutchess County, on Thursday, April 5, JAMES K. PAULDING, in the 82d year of his age.

VAN VECHTAN.—At Schuylerville, Saratoga County, on Sunday, April 1, WALTER VAN VECHTAN, in the 81st year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES. AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lotterys, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 163. April 5, 1860.

7, 21, 4, 70, 5, 44, 50, 28, 26, 45, 75, 61, 32.

Class No. 164, April 5, 1860.

62, 7, 61, 8, 44, 55, 22, 16, 24, 53, 60, 32.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., April 5, 1860.

GEO. C. GORDON, JOS. SEAL, JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.

CLASS 297. APRIL 5, 1860.

54, 1, 30, 7, 61, 60, 2, 51, 28, 69, 50, 64, 18.

Prizes cashed at No. 558 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

REMOVAL.

W. L. CONKLIN & CO. HAVE REMOVED THEIR MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT FROM NO. 8 BOWERY TO NO. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE, OPPOSITE THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

USEFUL IN ALL FAMILIES.—HOEKMAN & CO.'S Benzine, which removes paint spots, grease &c., &c., and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without the slightest injury to color or fabric. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

NEW-YORK DAILY PAPERS DELIVERED 200 miles from the City before breakfast.—SHEAR'S Hudson River Railroad Newspaper Express Train starts at 3:20 A. M. on Monday, April 9. See card in another column.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Headache immediately, and was never known to fail. DR SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Affords immediate relief to Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES!

No affliction to which the human system is subject calls for greater sympathy than the Piles. These are of two forms—external and internal Piles. Persons who are afflicted with this disease can be permanently cured by using DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY.

Hundreds of persons in this City were entirely cured by using it, and references will be given to persons who were afflicted with them for twenty years, and this article cured them. Sold only at the Bowery Drug Store, No. 158, just above Broome-st.

HIGH RENTS IN BROADWAY, FROM $5,000 to $15,000, are paid by some Safe makers. I pay but $500, and can, therefore, afford to sell my Safes, which are as good as any in the world, twenty per cent below Broadway prices. Fifteen thousand of GAYLER'S Safes have been sold during the last thirty years, and not one has proved insecure when exposed to fire or burglars. I now make them with boiler plate iron, and offer them cheaper than the thin sheet iron Safes sold by other makers. C. J. GAYLER, No. 1 O M

ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS!—The place to get them of superior workmanship, the newest patterns, and at low prices, retail or wholesale, is Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, of LUCIUS HART.

CLUB-FOOT AND OTHER DEFORMITIES of the ankle, foot and hand, skillfully treated by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

FIRE IN MICHIGAN!!!

ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT SAFE

NILES, Mich., March 27, 1860.

Messrs. Valentine & Butler:

The Safe I purchased of you some two or three years since passed through a fiery ordeal on the night of the 16th inst. The Safe was opened the following day, and all the books and papers were perfectly preserved. The Safe itself was warped on all sides, so much so that the key would not operate, yet I am of the opinion that in the hands of some one understanding it, an entrance might have been effected without recourse to force. With a new door,

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm containing about thirty-five acres two miles from Newark, on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good house, farm-house and stables nearly new thereon, and all in good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees upon the place.

Also, a farm of about ninety acres, situated on the New-Jersey Railroad, one hour's ride from Jersey City. Also, FOR SALE—Several desirable houses on Murray Hill, and 19th, 34th and 37th sts.

Also, FOR SALE—Lots on 59th, 79th, 84th, 85th, 114th, 125th, 131st and 136th sts. and 2d, 3d and 4th aves.

FOR SALE—Several desirable houses and lots in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. A. K. FOSTER & CO.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT MARBLE BASEment and brick mansion house No. 20 Concord-st., Brooklyn, together with ever four lots of ground. House 44 feet front by 86 feet deep, built by day's work under the immediate superintendence of the late owner, has solid oak staircase, and solid mahogany doors on parlor story, strong brick partition walls and ornamental cellars. A large green-house is at arched well stocked with choice plants. Grounds 55 feet front by 200 feet deep, tastefully laid out as a flower garden. Oil cloths, gas fixtures and parlor cheval mirrors sold with the house. Possession given immediately if required. For cards of admission to view the premises apply at the office of BACHE'S SONS & CO., Furman-st., near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO BEAUTIFUL NEW two-story and basement brown stone houses, Philadelphia fronts, with all modern improvements, situated on Pacific-st., between Portland and Carlton aves., Brooklyn. This is one of the most accessible locations in Brooklyn, near the proposed parks; only three minutes' walk from Fulton Flatbush and Atlantic av. cars; lots, 20 by 100; houses, 20 by 40. Price, $3,800; $2,500 on bond and mortgage. Apply to owner, on premises, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. Houses just finished. Would trade for valuable building lots

FOR SALE.—$4,500 EACH FOR THE TWO NEW and elegant two-story, attic and basement brick cottages, situated in Penn-st., near Bedford av., Brooklyn, E. D., having 13 rooms each, and replete with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold water, bathe, gas and fixtures, heater, range, &c. Terms easy with immediate possession, and privilege of an adjoining lot at a moderate price. Apply to G. S. BISHOP, Savings Bank, No. 3 Chambers-st., or H. PHILLIPS, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—EXTRA WIDE HOUSE.—FOR SALE, on 22d-st., near 5th av., an unusually fine house, 34 feet wide by 70 feet deep; brown-stone, 4-story, and completely modern. The house has been built but a few years, with great care, for the owner, now deceased. It is offered for sale to close the estate, and is a very desirable residence. For cards of admission and further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, between Madison and 4th avs., two beautiful four-story stone-front houses, finished with rosewood and walnut doors, stairs, &c.; size 25x69 feet; also, two four-story stone-front houses in 39th-st., north side and west of Lexington-av. Terms easy. A large part may be left on mortgage. Inquire on the promises, of ARNOLD & MOWBRAY.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COTTAGE house, containing ten rooms, with four lots of ground attached, on the north side of 155th-st., near Broadway, Carmansville, within five minutes' walk of cars, boat or stages; possession given immediately; rent $350. Apply to J. & H. JONES & CO., Nos. 38 & 40 White-st., EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 186 West 48th-st., or to J. C. GRAFF, Carmansville.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE ORPHANS' Court, at public vendue, on the 11th April, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the town of Bergen, Hudson County, N. J., the residence of the late John Mandeville, a commodious cottage of nine rooms, a small building for an office, and a large 3 story building, used as a carpenter's shop, with half an acre of ground.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME COTtage on 74th-st., with fine view of the Hudson River. Also to let, a large house on 152d-st., near the H. R. R. Depot. Also a store and dwelling on 10th-av., near 152d-st. Also the three-story house, 307 West 34th-st., with all modern improvements, rent $500. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,088 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NEAR MADison-square, in 23d-st., a brown-stone English-basement house, medium size, with or without handsome furniture. From cash purchaser will take $17,500, without the furniture. A mortgage for $10 000 can remain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or address Box No. 3,529 Post-office

$6,000.—CHEAPEST PROPERTY IN THE CITY.—FOR SALE—The store property No. 421 8th-av., near the Blind Asylum, also, a four story brown-stone front house near the above, on the avenue; also, two fine building lots on 35th st., near 8th-av., and neat cottages. J. E. HATCH, No. 208 9th-av.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AVENUE, BETWEEN 38th and 39th sts., a large four-story house, 27 feet front and 186 feet deep, fine brown stone front, with portico stoop; 16-inch party walls, 14 feet below the curb; three large rooms on each floor furnished with the best of all modern improvements. Inquire of E. F. ROGERS on the premises

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon aves. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW 4-STORY STONE-FRONT house, No. 115 West 34th-st.; contains all the latest improvements; cannot be surpassed in style or workmanship; rosewood doors, walnut stairs, &c.; size, 21x60 feet; lot, 153 feet deep, with or without stable privilege. Apply on the premises of D. SCHOONMAKER.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY Brown-stone front house, with bas ment and undercellar, now being finished by day's work in the most substantial manner, located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 200 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DELAFANTE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD PREMISES NO. 163 Mercer-st., 9 years unexpired from May 1, 1860, with 21 years' renewal; also lot on 5th-av., opposite Central Park, between 109th and 110th sts.; lot on 14th-st., north side between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of M. F. MASON, No. 9 Chambers-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—VERY choice locations, viz: The three story Philadelphia brick Nos. 174 and 176 Fort Greene-place, (late Caotion-st.) within a few steps of the Fulton av. cars. Water, gas &c. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, owner, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 169 WEST TWENTYthird st., a marble front, three-story high, basement house, three rooms deep, with modern improvements; will be sold low, and the greater part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to THOMAS W. WATERMAN, No. 51 Liberty-st

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE FOR a house in New-York or Brooklyn, a beautiful Italian villa and one acre of handsomely ornamented ground in Westchester County, 12 miles from New-York. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 58 Williamst., or to DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE 3 story brick house No. 35 Livingston-st., with gas, furnace, water, painted walls &c., in complete order; lot 23 feet front, 25 feet rear, and about 152 feet deep, making a large yard, full of shrubbery, vines, &c. Apply to H. W. BISLEY, No. 76 Barclay st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY House, No. 125 2d av., near the corner of 8th-st. Lot 26 feet front by 126 feet deep; house 26 feet by 75, replete with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order Apply on the premises, between 12 and 4 o'clock P. M.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. —Nearly two-thirds of a block of ground, for which improved property will be taken for one half of the purchase money. No objection to a good class of tenement-houses. THOS MACFARLAN, 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE FIFTH HOUSE FROM THE corner of 3d-av and 10th-st, south side. The house is new, with the modern improvements. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—The three-story brick dwelling-houses Nos. 159 161 and 163 Livingston-st., Brooklyn; will be sold low to close an estate if early application be made to WM. H. SCOFIELD, No. 39 William-s., Room No. 2, second floor.

50 CHOICE LOTS IN HARLEM, ON graded streets, ready for immediate improvement, between 2d and 4th ave near the railroad depôts and steamboat landings, rapidly increasing in value. Low prices and easy terms. D. S. DU COMB 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house No. 13 West 34th-st. 25x65; lot 125 6; finished with all the modern improvements. Also, a stable in the rear, 25x32 6 with entrance from 35th st. Inquire of J. B. CORLIES, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD PREMISES NO. 163 Mercer-st., 9 years unexpired from May 1 1860, with 21 years' renewal; also lot on 5th-av., opposite Central Park, between 109th and 110th s s.; lot on 14th-st., north side between 5th and 6th ave. Inquire of M. F. MASON, No. 9 Chambers-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—VERY choice locations, viz: The three story Philadelphia brick Nos. 174 and 176 Fort Greene-place, (late Caotion-st.) within a few steps of the Fulton av. cars. Water, gas &c. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, owner, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 169 WEST TWENTYthird st., a marble front, three-story high, basement house, three rooms deep, with modern improvements; will be sold low, and the greater part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to THOMAS W. WATERMAN, No. 51 Liberty-st

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE FOR a house in New-York or Brooklyn, a beautiful Italian villa and one acre of handsomely ornamented ground in Westchester County, 12 miles from New-York. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 58 Williamst., or to DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE 3 story brick house No. 35 Livingston-st., with gas, furnace, water, painted walls &c., in complete order; lot 23 feet front, 25 feet rear, and about 152 feet deep, making a large yard, full of shrubbery, vines, &c. Apply to H. W. BISLEY, No. 76 Barclay st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY House, No. 125 2d av., near the corner of 8th-st. Lot 26 feet front by 126 feet deep; house 26 feet by 75, replete with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order Apply on the premises, between 12 and 4 o'clock P. M.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. —Nearly two-thirds of a block of ground, for which improved property will be taken for one half of the purchase money. No objection to a good class of tenement-houses. THOS MACFARLAN, 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE FIFTH HOUSE FROM THE corner of 3d-av and 10th-st, south side. The house is new, with the modern improvements. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—The three-story brick dwelling-houses Nos. 159 161 and 163 Livingston-st., Brooklyn; will be sold low to close an estate if early application be made to WM. H. SCOFIELD, No. 39 William-s., Room No. 2, second floor.

50 CHOICE LOTS IN HARLEM, ON graded streets, ready for immediate improvement, between 2d and 4th ave near the railroad depôts and steamboat landings, rapidly increasing in value. Low prices and easy terms. D. S. DU COMB 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house No. 13 West 34th-st. 25x65; lot 125 6; finished with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LUDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

The well-known country seat of Clifton, near the Narrows, Staten Island, which since 1841 has been the family residence of Wm. H. Aspinwall, Esq., about 9 miles from New-York; and offering to any gentleman who desires to visit the City daily a desirable home, which, for health, beauty and convenience, has no superior on the sea-shore.

The property contains about 60 acres of land, the highest in the neighborhood, also dog tax or twelve fine building lots, and comprising a great variety of woods, hill and dale; about one-half on the southern slope fronting the ocean, and the other half facing the Upper Bay and City. The sea and inland views are unsurpassed—overlooking well-wooded eminences, as well as every vessel which enters or leaves the port. The land between this property and the Narrows is owned by the United States Government, and will probably always remain open.

The dwelling-house is over 100 feet front, and varies in depth from 30 to 90 feet, built in part with hollow brick walls, and part with wood filled in with brick. Grapery in bearing for six years. Green house, ice-house and stables, with nine stalls and ample carriage room; one of the entrances is a carriage-drive of over half a mile, well graveled. A description of this place is to be found in Downing's work on "Landscape Gardening," page 36.

The property will be sold as a whole or in parcels, as designated on the lithographic maps to be seen at the Merchants' Exchange, or at the office of the auctioneers, No. 23 Nassau-st—the same being also staked out on the grounds. If not disposed of by private sale prior to THURSDAY, April 19, will on that day be offered at auction, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For terms, apply to the auctioneers. The house will be open for inspection any day between Monday, 9th inst., and the day of sale, on orders to be obtained of the auctioneers.

HENRY H. LUDS Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, April 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood sofas in brocatelle and reps bedroom rosewood suits in delaine, elegant carved rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, marble-top pier tables, carved rosewood and oak dining tables, elegant gilt-frame, pier mirrors, rosewood hat-stands, black walnut wardrobes, elegant rosewood secretary, mahogany chairs in crimson plush and hair cloth, mahogany couches and lounges, rosewood and mahogany marble-top washstands, rosewood etageres, tête-à-tête, stair carpets, gas chandeliers and window shades gilt cornices, mahogany-frame mirrors, mahogany rockers in hair cloth, hair mattresses, blankets, &c. Also, a large assortment of China, glass, dinner and tea sets. At 12 o'clock, one rosewood 7¼-octa e piano, made by Paris & Co., of Boston; one 5½-octave do.; three large iron safes in good order, to be sold without reserve. Also, three large show-cases, suitable for jewelry or fancy goods, with silver plated and mahogany frames. Also, an invoice of white and colored matting of various widths. Also, an invoice of silver plated ware.

HENRY H. LUDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st, a very fine Bay Mare, 9 years old, 15¾ hands high, warranted perfectly sound and kind in all harness, or under the saddle, free from any tricks or vice, either on the road or in the stable; a remarkably stylish driver; can trot in waggon in about 3¼ minutes, and under the saddle close to 3 minutes, and a stylish mare for any one to possess.

Also, a fashionable City-made ¾-seat waggon, nearly new, and weighs about 170 pounds.

HENRY H. LUDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a Mexican bay Pony, 13 hands high, six years old; is an excellent saddle horse for boy or girl; can trot in harness in 4 minutes, has been used by a boy during the past year.

HENRY S. HEERS, Jr., Auctioneer,
Will sell, on TUESDAY, April 10, at 11 o'clock,
AT NO. 122 BROADWAY,
ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF MR. WM. C. LEMON.

Comprising choice imported Havana cigars of the following known brands: Flor de Nichot, Partagas, Espanoa, Rich Honse, Cabanas Cadenas, Telegrapho Submarino, Fearless and other Concha Operas, Zarzuelas, Regalias, &c. Also, fine cut plug and choice smoking tobacco together with the store fixtures, show cases, jars, desk, iron safe, &c., &c.

On WEDNESDAY, April 11,
at 11 o'clock at Nos. 5 and 7 Liberty-st., the entire assortment of the Tobacco and Cigar Factory, comprising leaf tobacco, fine cut chewing, and smoking tobacco, snuffs, &c.

Also, steam engine and boiler, cutting machine, presses, rollers, shafting, pulleys, bolts, tools, tobacco knives, moulds and forms, and all the necessary apparatus for manufacturing tobacco and snuff. Terms cash, in City funds.

By order of ELIAS PITCHER, Esq.,
Assignee.

ARTHUR T. GOODMAN, Auctioneer,
Office No. 5 Great Jones-st.
MORTGAGE SALE OF
ROSEWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
THIS DAY. (Friday.)
at the residence No 86 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely,
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,
full 7-octave, pearl keys, and inlaid with mother of pearl.

Rosewood parlor suites of drawing-room furniture, velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs, lace curtains, pier and mantel mirrors, etageres, bookcase, escritoire, rosewood marble-top centre tables, oil paintings, morose whatnots.

Dining-room furniture of every kind.

Chambers—first, second and third stories elegantly furnished.

Kitchen and basement furniture with which the sale will commence.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 21 OLIVER-STREET.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 10, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—

OLIVER-STREET.—The two-story attic and basement brick house, with brown-stone basement, No. 21 Oliver-st, to the rear, between Madison-st. and New Bowery. The house is 21.11 by about 50 feet, is good order, containing gas, water &c. For maps and full particulars apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st, near Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on WEDNESDAY, April 11, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at the warehouse of Messrs Rochefort, Skarren & Co., No 652 Broadway.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—This handsome stock of furniture has been well made of the best seasoned materials and in the superior style and finish for which this house is so favorably known. The whole will be sold without reserve, to close the business. Catalogues can be obtained of the auctioneers, No 3 Pine-st., or of Messrs. Rochefort, Skarren & Co., No. 652 Broadway.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 5 Cooper Institute,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) April 5, at 10¾ A. M. from residence, No. 21 Clinton-place, (5th-st.) a few doors west of Broadway, all the goods contained in the house, embracing an assortment well worthy the attention of those in want of fine Rosewood goods, at auction prices, such as pier and mantel mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets rosewood parlor centre and side-tables, lace and brocatel curtains, window shades, mattresses, oil paintings, rosewood bedsteads, ormolu clocks, fine china vases, richly-carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bedroom furniture, fine hair mattresses, two 7-octave pianos, a magnificent Phelan billiard table, and a large variety of table ware such as silver and china tea sets, ivory carving and glass ware, and a multitude of other goods too numerous to mention, and which we refrain from mentioning regarding the custom of long advertisements as useless, and very generally deceptive, intended not for the intelligent citizens of the City, but especially for the country and for strangers from the country. Catalogues at the house.

W. N. LEWIS, Auctioneer.
SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!—
Horses, Wagons, &c., at Mott Haven, Westchester County, N. Y. WILLIAM N. LEWIS will sell by public auction on MONDAY, April 9, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises, Boston Road, corner of Van Cortlandt-st., a new two story frame building, known as Magee's Hotel store. The building is 30 feet front and rear, by 50 feet deep; the brick stable in the rear, two stories high, 22 feet square. Also, a lot of ground 50 feet front and rear, by 100 feet in depth; also a stable to the lot, 16x22 feet; the whole inclosed by a new fence. After the sale of the house and lot, will be offered for sale three good horses, one two-horse wagon, one two-seated wagon, two single-horse wagons, nearly new; one first-rate cart, and one harness, one two-horse market, two sets double harness, three sets single harness, all nearly new, sleigh bells, robes and blankets, saddle and bridle, scales, jumps, track, blocks and falls, hay ropes, &c. Sale positive. Terms cash.

J. W. PEREZ & Co., Auctioneers.
MAGNIFICENT SALE OF OVER $10,000 WORTH OF RICH AND COSTLY FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—The property of Signor De Sanchez, J. W. PORTER & CO., Auctioneers, will sell THIS DAY (Friday) April 6, commencing at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture in the residence No 218½ West 14th st., a few doors from seventh-av., viz: Rosewood piano, three pool and cover, solid rosewood parlor suites, in satin; velvet and brocatelle coverings; lace and brocatelle curtains, pier and mantel mirrors, oil-paintings, together with a large and extensive variety of oak dining-room furniture, china ware, cut glassware, silverware, entirely rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, curtains; beds and bedding, hair mattresses, Ingrain carpets, cloth mirrors, mahogany chairs, sofas, rockers, sofa bed, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT
No. 330 GOLD-ST., BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 6, 1860, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of A. F. & J. H. Ockershausen, Assignees, the three story, basement and mansard-cellar brick house and lot, No 330 Gold-st., Brooklyn, west side, 413 feet 9 inches south of Willoughby-st; lot 21 feet 11¾ feet; house about 38 feet deep, in first rate order, and furnished with marble mantles, gas, bath room, hot and cold water, &c. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer,
AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY, OF FRUIT
and ornamental trees, shrubbery, hot and greenhouse plants, in great variety; dwarf and standard pear-trees, cherry, plum, apricot, apple and peach trees; dwarf and standard roses; cottage, prairie and moss roses; flowering shrubs of all kinds and varieties; pot-plants, &c., &c. Sale at 10½ o'clock, at 102 Maiden-lane.

J. D. HOLBROOK.

JOSEPH HOGMAN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, AT 10 o'clock A. M. at the general sale-rooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of household furniture, two pianos, three large showcases, carpets, oil-cloths, crockery, cutlery, &c.

W. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.
HARDY PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—W. S. McILVAIN will sell THIS DAY, at No 9 John-st., the usual fine assortment of hardy roses, honeysuckles, carnations, daisies, pinks, &c., suitable to plant at this season, together with geraniums, roses, &c., in bloom, from Peter Henderson, Jersey City, Catalogues.

POSTPONEMENT OF FURNITURE SALE.—The realization of the sale of the handsome house-hold furniture of Messrs Roch fort Skarren & Co., No. 652 Broadway, advertised to take place this day, (Friday,) by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April 11, 1860, at 11 o'clock. Catalogues and full particulars at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.
FORECLOSURE SALE BY ORDER OF SUPREME COURT.—Two valuable building lots in Brooklyn, on Washington-av., 250 feet south of Myrtle-av., running through to Hamilton-st., with small cottage house—lots 25 feet by 100—on SATURDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, at No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by JAS. COLE, under direction of Geo. Remsen, Esq., Sheriff.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

MUNN, BLACKHAM & MARSH,
NOTE AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Buildings,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GROCERS' BANK on SATURDAY, the 31st day of March, 1860:

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts	$550,703 55
2. Overdrafts	631 22
3. Due from Banks	21,038 27
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$47,600
5. Due from Brokers	
6. Real Estate	39,000 00
7. Specie	103,833 95
8. Cash Items, viz.: checks and bank notes received on deposit the day previous	40 915 56
9. Stocks	62,250 00
10. Bonds and Mortgages	
11. Bills of Solvent Banks	
12. Bills of Suspended Banks	
13. Loss and Expense Account	
Total	$809 482 55

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital	$300,000 00
2. Circulation Registered	$59,350
2. Circulation not Registered	
Total	$59,350
Less Notes on hand	7,188—52,162 00
3. Profits	33,283 17
4. Due to Banks	
5. Due to individuals and Corporations other than Banks	
5. Due Treasurer of the State of New York	
7. Due Depositors on demand	423,537 38
8. Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads	
Unpaid Dividends	500 00
Total	$809,482 55

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss: EDWARD WILLIS, President, and SAMUEL R WHITE, Cashier, of the Grocers' Bank, a Banking association located and doing business at New-York in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 31st day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. EDWARD WILLIS, President.
SAMUEL R. WHITE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 6th day of April, 1860.
B. E. WATSON, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BROADWAY BANK, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of March, 1860,

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$2,571,892 88
Overdrafts	416 74
Due from Banks	75,930 39
Due from the Directors of Bank	$100,154 34
Real Estate	175,000 00
Specie	425,508 32
Cash Items, viz: Principally Checks and Drafts on City Banks	216,757 16
Stocks—United States	$152,990
New-York State	180,270
	333,260 00
Bills of Solvent Banks	29,515 00
Loss and Expense Account	6,065 53
Total	$3,834 316 00

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Circulation Registered	$305 090
Less Notes on hand	16,306— 288,784 00
Profits	411 072 62
Due to Banks	122 505 36
Due Depositors, on demand	2,012,729 02
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads—Unpaid Dividends	1,925 00
Total	$3 834 316 00

State of New-York, County of New York, ss: FRANCIS A PALMER President, and JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the Broadway Bank, an Associated Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 31st day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. F. A. PALMER, President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, this 4th day of April, 1860.
MATTS. BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 163 Bowery—Under Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.—At an election for Directors of this Company, held Tuesday, March 13, the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

D. B. KEELER,	JOHN FOSTER,
E. L. WALTON,	WM. A. CUMMING,
GEO. J. PRICE,	ANDREW M. WHITLOCK,
ISAAC WALTON,	W. WAKE,
JAS. M. MILLS,	ALEX. McDONALD,
JOHN PALMER,	CHAS. PERLEY,
STEPH. VALENTINE,	ABM. DEY,
WM. DENNISTOUN,	NATHAN ASIEL,
E. D. BROWN,	JORDAN L. MOTT, Jr.,
ROBT M FIELD,	JOHN L. MOORE,
STEPHEN CUTTER,	JOHN H. MORRIS,
D. H KNAPP,	JOHN MURPHY,
JAMES HUMES,	BRYAN M. CAHILL,
JACOB WILSON,	A. T. BRIGGS,
SANFORD MEAD,	JOSEPH M. CURTIS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, DAVID R. KEELER was unanimously reelected President.
T. Y. BROWN Secretary.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD BONDS.—The following six per cent. Bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies were stolen from the fire-proof in the office of the undersigned on the evening of Feb 23 1859: Nos. 476, 477, 478, 481, 502, 503, 526, 537, 544, 545, of $1 000 each, redeemable in 1889. Coupons payable June 1 and Dec. 1, 1859 attached.

All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped; and application will be made to the joint Board for a renewal of them at their meeting in July next, at the Company's Office in Princeton, N. J.

Should any of the above Bonds be offered for sale, information of the same to Gaw, Macalester & Co., Walnut-st., Philadelphia, or Hoskins & Co., No. 53 Merchants' Exchange, New-York will be thankfully received. R. P. LARDNER, Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1860

CHEMICAL BANK—NEW-YORK, APRIL 2, 1860.—At an election held this day, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

JOHN Q. JONES, CORNS V. S. ROOSEVELT,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE, ROBERT McCOSKEY,
BRALISH JOHNSON.

And for Inspectors of the next succeeding election:
PETER GOELET, ISAAC L. PLATT,
JAPHET RISHOP.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN Q. JONES, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cohoes Company will be held at the office of the said Company, in the village of Cohoes, on the first MONDAY of May next at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the sale at auction of such real estate as shall be then offered, in pursuance of the recommendation of a former stockholders' meeting, and for transacting such business as shall be brought before the meeting. By order of the Directors,
T. G. YOUNGLOVE, Secretary.
Dated March 15, 1860.

ON SALE—MOBILE CITY EIGHT PER CENT. bonds redeemable in 1886, interest payable in New-York semi-annually, 1st January and 1st July.
Rochester City 6 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1873, interest payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.
New-York Central Railroad 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds, redeemable in 1875. Coupons for interest payable in New-York Feb. 1 or Aug. 1.
Troy City 5 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1873, interest payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD.—The Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of three per cent, on and after the 10th day of April next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days, will be paid at the office of the Treasurer only. L. WRIGHT,
OSWEGO, March 30, 1860. Treasurer.

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—A decree having been entered for the sale, on the 28th of April inst., of the Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad—formerly Cincinnati, Logansport and Chicago Railway—arrangements are being made by the parties interested for the purchase and completion of the road under a new organization.

All information will be furnished on application at the office of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, No. 45 Liberty-st.—New-York, April 4, 1860.

FINANCIAL.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March, 1860.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Corporation, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and the Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held (in conformity with the requirements of the by-laws of the Company,) on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fifth (25th) day of April, 1860, at the office of the Company, in the city of Toledo, Ohio, commencing at 12 o'clock M.
FRANKLIN E. WORCESTER, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable on the 10th day of April next, at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of Monday, the 2d day of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be re-opened on Wednesday the 11th day of April, at 10 o'clock A. M. E. W. DUNHAM, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 29, 1860.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS FOR THIS COMPANY'S Stocks will be closed on the afternoon of April 5, and will remain closed until the morning of April 26, 1860, to enable the Company to prepare a list of the stockholders entitled to vote at the annual election of Directors, on the 26th of April next.
FRANKLIN E. WORCESTER, Assistant Treasurer.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm for which they will issue, free of charge, Letters of Credit, or Circular Letters, of £10 and upwards similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, March 20, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent, payable on and after the 9th of April. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 9th of April inclusive. W. A. KISSAM.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 41th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M. All sums deposited before April 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY—No. 71 Wall-st., New-York April 5, 1860. A dividend of ten per cent has been declared payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD.
FARE $2 TO ALBANY.

On and after MONDAY, March 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams Bridge, 6:30 A. M., 1 and 5:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains, 5:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt.
For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M. Mail, 3:30 P. M. Express train.
Connect with the New-York Central Railroad.
Returning, will leave:
Williams Bridge, 8:40 and 9:30 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains 8 and 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.
Dover Plains, 6 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M. 4:10 P. M., Express trains.
The 9:30 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express trains connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroads. JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 12, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express Trains 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 8:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train (with sleeping cars) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, HIGHLANDS, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., *via* steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Murray-st., New-York. Leave Red Bank at 7¾ A. M., and New-York at 3½ P. M., every day except Sunday.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

EXPRESSES.

AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS CO.,
NO. 72 BROADWAY.

PACKAGE EXPRESS twice every week for all parts of Europe *via* Liverpool, also by each French and German Mail Steamer. Samples taken at low rates, and prepayment of freight optional with the sender.

Purchases made at easy commission, and Bills of Exchange in sums to suit on London and Paris.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $228,900 WATER STOCK of the City of New-York.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until SATURDAY, April 21, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Two Hundred and Twenty-eight Thousand Nine Hundred Dollars of the Water Stock of the City of New-York, of the year 1854, authorized by chapter 342 of the Laws of 1854, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 1, 1849, for purchasing lands, constructing a new Reservoir, and extending the Croton Water-Works.

The said stock will consist of two thousand two hundred and eighty-nine shares, of one hundred dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly from the Sinking Fund for payment of interest on the City Debt, and the principal redeemable on the first day of October, 1875, from the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the City Debt.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Water Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 22, 1860

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROposals will be received until THURSDAY, April 12, 1860, for the construction of the Warwick Valley Railroad, from the junction of the Newburgh Branch with the New-York and Erie Railroad to the village of Warwick, Orange County, a distance of about ten miles.

Profiles, plans, estimates of quantities, and specifications will be ready for examination at the office of the Company in the village of Warwick, on and after SATURDAY April 7.

The Directors reserve to themselves the privilege of rejecting any propositions that may not be deemed advantageous to the Company.—WARWICK, March 30, 1860.
By order of the Board of Directors, G. BURT, Pres.
W. HERRICK, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK.—EXTENSION NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment appointed under the act entitled "An Act to alter the map of the City of New-York by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1853 will receive evidence and hear arguments as to the value of the property to be taken for the enlargement of the Central Park, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 902 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., from the 2d day of April next to the 16th day of April next (excluding Sundays), between the hours of 11 A. M., and 3 P. M., at which time and place all persons interested in the subject are invited to be present.

The property provided to be taken is contained within the following limits and boundaries: Southerly by the northerly side of 106th st., northerly by 110th st., easterly by the 5th-av., and westerly by the 8th-av.

Dated, New-York, March 27, 1860.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER,
HAWLEY D. CHAPP,
RICHARD KELLY, } Commissioners.

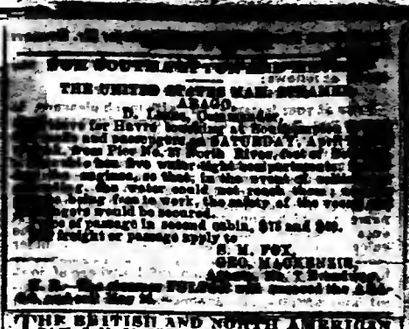
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF ASSESSED, March 2 1860.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—SALE OF PROPERTY for unpaid taxes and regular rents of Croton water. Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for the unpaid taxes on real estate for the year 1858, and the unpaid regular rents of Croton water for the water year commencing May 1, 1854 and ending April 30, 1855, added to the tax of 1856, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Monday the fourth day of June next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day, until the whole shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the taxes and regular rents unpaid and the property to be sold, is published in the *Morning Courier and New-York Enquirer*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Mitchell, No. 62 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 9, 1860.
EDWARD B. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM McMURRAY,
GEORGE G. RYKON, } Executors.
9-law6w*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JESS DEMAREST, late of the City of New-York, weigher, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry C. Wright, counsellor-at-law, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 30, 1860.
ROLERICK F. CLOW, Administrator.
ANNA DEMAREST,
Mh30-law6m* Administratrix of said deceased.



THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM QUEENSTOWN TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Miller,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Cap. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,
SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, lying, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 4.
ARABIA, next leaves New York Wednesday, April 11.
NIAGARA Willis, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 18.
PERSIA Judkins, leaves New-York Wed'sy, April 25.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 2
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof thereto expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-Green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. Comstock.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31,
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,	TUESDAY, Sept. 11,
SATURDAY Oct. 5.	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.

The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly acknowledged by any steamship in the world, for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.

Cabin passage, $150.

For freight

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY HOTEL, PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, April 5, 1860.

As I have already announced, by a special dispatch to the TIMES, the Union ticket, composed of the Democratic and Conservative Republican elements, was yesterday elected by a majority of about fourteen hundred votes.

A very general desire has been expressed that due publicity should be given to the fact that this is not a Democratic victory, but a victory of Conservatism over Radicalism in its worst form—Abolitionism. This is decidedly true. And to one who has seen the course of the union between the two parties, and who understands the animus which inspired the intense *personal* opposition to the Republican nominee, it is clearly apparent. But to outsiders it will seem that there were two tickets in the field,—one of which was Republican, and received the support of such men as CORWIN, while the other was a combination of Democrats and disaffected Republicans, receiving the support of the Democratic Party, papers and orators. That in a well contested fight, the Republicans were defeated, and the Union ticket was triumphantly elected. The impression which ninety nine men in a hundred, out of the State, would receive, is, that the Republican tier has been broken, and, as the leading Democratic organ of this city says this morning, "RHODE ISLAND *is the first of the* NEW-ENGLAND *States to wheel into line.*" What line?

In consequence of these facts I propose briefly to dispose of the whole question, and in a few propositions to place the case fairly and squarely before the country.

In the first place, there is in this State a Republican majority, which can at any time elect the regular nominees of its party. In this party is, however, a clique of men, whose Anti-Slavery proclivities are so strong that they may safely be called Radical Abolitionists. They aspire to rule the party and to advance with the cause their individual ambitions. Prominent among them are DAVIS, BARSTOW and PADELFORD. According to usage and precedent, the Republican nomination for Governor belonged to the present incumbent, Gov. TURNER, who is a very popular, intelligent gentleman of the Republican school proper. It was the undoubted belief in the mind of the people that he would receive the nomination, and when it was announced that PADELFORD was the nominee, they were astounded beyond measure, and at the onset a strong Anti-Padelford feeling was manifested. It was soon ascertained that bargaining had been at the bottom of the movement, and then the opposition became tremendous. Delegetions waited on Gov. TURNER and tendered him their support. He declined. The feeling became more and more intense, and it is stated that overtures were made to Gov. TURNER to take the place of PADELFORD, it being suggested that in that event both he and SPRAGUE would withdraw, but matters had gone too far to be thus amicably settled. The Padelford party liberally offered to pay all the election expenses of this and the Presidential campaign, and in other ways attempted to conciliate the people. The young men, who are very bitter to any and every thing which is in any way connected with or tainted by Abolitionism, deserted PADELFORD almost *en masse*, and rallied under the name of Conservative Republicans. So it seems that PADELFORD, whom they deem a rabid and fanatical Abolitionist, and who they say in an unusual manner obtained the nomination which rightfully belonged to Gov. TURNER, was unable to unite the elements of his own party, and was willing to run as the candidate of, (through the regular Republican ticket,) as the result shows, a minority of his party. If he had been successful, our opinion would be, that in spite of all these drawbacks he deserved credit for having led the Republican host on to victory. But as he has failed, Gov. TURNER'S party may now be considered as virtually resolved into its original elements. I think he and the clique who seized with him in securing the nomination should be held responsible for the demoralization of the Republican Party in Rhode Island. He has worked nobly since the struggle commenced. But there should have been no struggle. He has shown sagacity, perseverance, ingenuity and generosity in the conduct of the campaign; but the campaign was unnecessary.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE, the Governor elect, will probably initiate no new policy, suggest no novel ideas, or carry out any grand enterprise. He does not pretend, nor do his friends, that he is politically well-informed. He has been elected simply on compromise grounds, and as a young man who is not an Abolitionist. The Democracy have gained nothing in reality, though doubtless to thousands the tidings of PADELFORD'S defeat will seem like the first symptom of a reaction in New-England against the Republican influence. This is not so considered here. The Conservative Republicans claim to be good party men, and affirm their intention of voting for the Chicago nominee, whoever he may be. Many make an exception in favor of DOUGLAS, who, if nominated at Charleston, would, beyond a doubt, under existing circumstances, carry this State. The Democrats say they do not claim this as a victory—only a Republican defeat.

The amount of open

CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY

at the polls yesterday was astounding. Stories which would make the Sixth Ward of New-York blush for shame are glibly told by both parties, of their success in the appliance of money. Fabulous yarns circulate in all the bar-rooms and lounging-places of the city about the auction of voters held at the various polls. But it is an undeniable fact that both parties have eternally disgraced themselves, and have initiated a pernicious system of electioneering in the State, which will smell "wusser and wusser" as time rolls on. As I write, the huge sixty four pounder, bought during the famous Dorr war, is belching forth its thunder, and as it is now, so it has been all the morning, and will be till night. New hats shine on every street, but not on every head. A general settling up of bets is taking place, and thousands will rest in unwonted pockets before the day closes. The little girls, six in number, who room on the same floor with myself, are joyfully parading the hall, waving Sprague and Bullock flags, and shouting, with melodious voices, "Hurrah for the Calico Boy! Hurrah for SPRAGUE and Victory!" The S. T. G's, the T. C.'s and other mysterious organizations propose a grand dress parade, in company with the Artillery and Light Infantry Companies, in honor of Col. SPRAGUE, who received their almost unanimous support. A general illumination is proposed, and serenades, dinners and varied entertainments are the order of the day.

Col. SPRAGUE may personally feel proud of his position. He has received an unexpectedly large vote, and one which must be preguant with suggestions of future political preferment to so young a man as he. The result to him, politically, socially and pecuniarily, will doubtless exceed his most sanguine expectations; and if he is only half as much of a man as his friends claim him to be, he will undoubtedly be able to make his mark. Personally, though, I do not believe that Mr. SPRAGUE desired the position, or will care, after a little political experience, to leave his more quiet pursuits for those of such stormy conflicts and unsatisfying results. PADELFORD is contented, I understand, with the result. He could not be expected to cope with such means as his opponents were able to bring to bear upon the electors, and he must have been somewhat disheartened at the tame support yielded him by those from whom he had a right to expect better things, as a party.

Gov. TURNER was of course annoyed and provoked at the treatment he received at the hands of those who pulled the ropes at the Convention; and though he is a strict party man, and voted the ticket straight through, I rather think he is very much like the aged lady who, witnessing the conflict waged between her marital lord and a large-sized brute, didn't care a mosquito's evebrow which whipped.

The first demonstration by the Sprague party was at a collation given them at this hotel last night. All hands had gone to bed, but were unceremoniously knocked up, and in the short space of an hour Steward COYLE and his assistants had a bountiful spread prepared for some six hundred enthusiasts, who enjoyed themselves to the top of their bent, and who shouted "Hurrah for SPRAGUE!" till they sweat tears of joy.

HOWARD.

FROM THE NEWSPAPERS.

The Providence *Journal* gives the following recapitulation of the vote for Governor by Counties:

	Padelford.	Sprague.	Scattering.
Providence County	6,007	7,337	127
Newport County	1,313	1,419	7
Washington County	1,647	1,412	—
Kent County	1,012	1,460	7
Bristol County	622	644	2
Totals	10,601	12,172	143

The *Journal* says: "In all the towns but New-Shoreham and Jamestown, WILLIAM SPRAGUE has a majority of 1,571 over SETH PADELFORD, and a clear majority of 1,428 over all opposition. J. RUSSELL BULLOCK is elected Lieutenant-Governor, and WALTER S. BURGES Attorney-General. They were on the same ticket with Mr. SPRAGUE. JOHN R. BARTLETT is re-elected Secretary of State, and SAMUEL A. PARKS General Treasurer, both without opposition, they having received the nomination of three separate State Conventions.

The Sprague Party have elected 13 of the 22 Senators, and 35 of the 71 Representatives. Newport has elected only one Representative, WM. P. SHEFFIELD. There is no election of either Senator or Representative in Tiverton or Charlestown, and Richmond failed to elect its Representative.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, April 5.

The whole vote of the State has been received, and is as follows: SPRAGUE, 12,295; PADELFORD, 10,635; scattering, 143. SPRAGUE'S majority, 1,317.

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE.—The Providence Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church elected their delegates to the approaching General Conference on Friday last. They are Revs. DANIEL WISE, PAUL TOWNSEND, SIDNEY DEAN, S. C. BROWN, and GEO. M. CARPENTER. The balloting stood as follows: Whole number of votes cast 102. Of these, D. WISE received 93; S. C. BROWN, 56; S. DEAN, 54; GEO. M. CARPENTER, 54; P. TOWNSEND, 53; ABEL STEVENS, 15, &c. The whole delegation are intensely opposed to all Church slaveholding.

M.

Pursuant to the notice issued, the tenders for cleaning the streets of this City for the term of five years were opened yesterday, in the presence of the Comptroller and City Inspector, a large crowd of bidders, sureties and lookers-on being in attendance.

The following is a list of the bids. If the sureties offered are accepted by the Comptroller, the following, which is the lowest bid, will receive the contract, viz: Patrick Lynch, Luke Keenan, John Rourke and John Smith, $229,500. The sureties are John H. McCunn, Robert H. Bleakie, James Moore, Arthur Absarty, Thomas Kelly and Daniel McElhany, who jointly offered to justify in $202,000.

The other biddars were as follows:

J. Nelson Luckey—first year, $300,000; second, $250 000; third, fourth and fifth, $200,000 each—making an average of $230,000 per year.

Henry D. Doremus, $244,600; or $100,000, and he to be allowed to retain the street manure, but he offered no sureties.

George White and Barney Backer, $249,000.

George Gallagher, $250,000, but declared informal, as no sureties had signed.

Thomas A. Dunn, $257,000, but informal, as only two out of four sureties had signed.

Christian Zeigler and Wm. Grosvenor, $274,000.

Garrett E. Winans, James W. Benk, and H. H. Cargill, $300,000.

Robert A. Smith, $300,000. Mr. Smith's bid was as follows. As it was conditional, it was thrown out for informality:

That the said Robert A. Smith shall receive compensation for the work done under the terms of this contract, at the rate of three hundred thousand dollars per annum—payable semi-monthly, in equal installments.

That the said Robert A. Smith, in offering his bid as aforesaid, further declares that the specifications heretofore recited, requiring the said work of cleaning and sweeping the streets and avenues hut once in each and every week, are insufficient to meet the wants and requirements of tax-payers and other citizens of the City of New-York. And furthermore, he declares that the work to be done under the specifications aforesaid will not suffice to keep the streets and avenues in a cleanly and wholesome condition; and that his bid is offered in full view of this state of facts.

The said Robert A. Smith further begs leave respectfully to submit the following proposition, to wit: That should the said contract be awarded to him on the terms heretofore mentioned, he will undertake to clean and sweep the streets and avenues embraced in this Contract District *once in every twenty-four hours*, if required; and that he will keep the said streets and avenues *in a continued state of cleanliness*, without additional charge over and above the said $300,000 per annum, provided always that the payments as aforesaid shall be punctually made.

Securities in $75,000 each—Wm. H. Appleton, of D. Appleton & Co., Broadway; C. L. Tiffany, of Tiffany & Co., Broadway; G. C. Cobb, Importers' and Traders' Bank.

STREET DEPARTMENT.

WIDENING OF BROADWAY AT FIFTY-NINTH-STREET.

In 1857 an act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the widening of Broedwey at its junction with Fifty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, so far as to efford a finer and broader entrance to Central Park. The Street Commissioner has decided to widen the street on the east side by taking off a triangle, the base of which is about two hundred feet. This affords a view of the Park and entrance for a long distance, which otherwise would be obstructed until visitors were directly at the gate.

The regular advertisements for objections were inserted yesterday, but as property-holders in the vicinity here asked for the improvement, it is probable that none will be interposed.

NEW POLAR EXPEDITION.

The Harbor Commissioners in Search of an Open Polar Sea—The Shad Fishermen brought to Grief—Poles, Nets and Chains Devastated.

During the months of April, May and June, the Hudson River, as everybody who has seen it knows, is studded with poles belonging to the shad fishermen, who, from time immemorial, have obtained profitable returns from the heavy investments of money and labor which they have made in the fishery. The extensive way in which this business has been conducted in the Harbor of New-York, has for many years been a source of much danger and inconvenience to the commerce of the port, as it has been next to impossible for any vessel to pass between the serried columns of hickory poles which stretched across the river, almost from shore to shore, without sustaining demege. The invariable consequence to a sailing vessel that comes in contact with one of these poles, is the stripping of the copper from her bottom, and to a steamship the breaking of the buckets of her wheels, while it is an incident of almost every day occurrence for a small boat to be driven against them by the tide and overset. Not long since the Cunard steamer *Africa* was delayed in her departure for four hours, in consequence of a pole having become jammed into her wheel.

In April, 1857, a law was passed by the Legislature of this State, constituting a Board of Harbor Commissioners, and empowering them to remove all obstructions to the navigation of the herbor. The section, referring to the matter in question, reads as follows:

"It shall not be lawful except in cases now provided by law, for any person to erect or drive in the soil under water in the harbor of New-York eny poles for the purpose of fishing where the water is of greater depth than six feet at mean low tide, under the penalty of five dollars for esch pole erected or driven contrary to the provisions of this section and it shall be the duty of the said Commissioners to cause the same to be removed."

In accordance with the provision quoted, in the fishing season of 1858, Messrs. BLUNT and STOEDER, two of the Harbor Commissioners, having first notified the fishermen and allowed them ample time for the removal of their property, secured a tug-boat, and, protected by a force of Police, devoted several days to the work of pulling up the poles, which their contumacious owners had absolutely refused to stir. A great deal of valuable property was then sacrificed, as the first cost of each pole is said to be about $4, while the expense of transporting it and placing it in position averages the additional amount of from $4 to $6. These poles are from 30 to 50 feet in length, and the value of a row of them, with the nets anchors, ropes, &c., attached, varies from $20 to $400, according to its length. The fishermen, who are mostly residents of New Jersey, at that time claimed that it was their right to set poles anywhere on the Jersey side of the river, to a point midway of the channel, and fancied they had been imposed upon; but so far, although they have repeatedly threatened legal proceedings against the State of New-York for the destruction of their property, they have obtained no redress. Last year many of the poles, but not to such an extent as before, were again set in opposition to the law, but the season passed by, and they stoodd unmolested, for the reason, it is said, that the Harbor Commissioners remained unimbursed for the expenses they had incurred in the foray of the previous year. This season, therefore, emboldened by the impunity which attended their proceedings of the last, the fishermen have placed their poles almost to within a stone's throw of several of the piers on the North River, and the nuisance apparently was becoming more intolerable than ever before. The Harbor Commissioners, therefore, determined again to remove the poles, and having secured the aid of the Harbor Police force, the work was yesterday commenced. The steam-tug *Magnolia*, with a gang of stevedores and three boats' crews of the police, under the command of the Inspector, all armed with revolvers in anticipation of a threatened resistance by the fishermen, left the barge office pier at 10 o'clock A. M., fully equipped for the purpose in view. A range of poles just southeast of Ellis' Island was first visited. Eight of them only were pronounced to be without the prescribed limits, and the fishermen in charge having promised to remove them, they were allowed to remain for the present.

A range of 18 in the vicinity of the first array were all set in the channel. They probably had been recently set, as no nets were attached to them. Orders were given to haul them up, which was accomplished by fastening a stout chain to each of them singly, when the tug would "hack," and the pole come out of the mud into which its sharpened point had sunk to the depth of four or five feet; the chain having then been slipped off, the green stick of timber would again sink irrecoversbly to the bottom of the river. Sixteen poles with nets attached, lying near Castle Garoen, next were similarly treated, much apparently to the surprise of a boat's crew of fishermen who came up before the operation had been performed, one of whom remarked with an air of sadness, to those on board the tug, "I hope you don't have to earn your bread by such hard work as we have to do." Another boat then came up, and an old man pleaded earnestly for time that he might remove his poles himself. If of course was granted, with the warning to be expeditious. Opposite Pier No. 5 North River, a range of 31, with nets attached, valued at $400, belonging to Mr. JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, of Jersey City, who likewise. It is said, owns the majority of the poles in this part of the harbor, was next drawn, and this closed the operations for the day. The value of the property destroyed yesterday can scarcely fall short of $1,500. It seems at first glance a hard matter, but when the fact of the injury thus inflicted upon the shipping interests is considered, and when it is remembered also that the fishermen have acted in defiance of the law, with which they were familiar, they will receive little sympathy in their misfortunes. To-morrow the work of destruction will be resumed, and it is believed that a week will have passed before the operation shall have been completed, as the Bay is filled with poles all the way to the Narrows. It is probable that profiting by this experience, some of the fishermen will remove their property themselves, and should they evince such an inclination, a reasonable time will be accorded them.

No disturbance, nor even the slightest symptom of resistance, was apparent during the proceedings of yesterday, and none is anticipated, although stories were current last evening that a meeting had been held at Jersey City, at which it had been decided to forcibly resist what the Jerseymen characterize as an infringement of their rights.

Chamber of Commerce.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT BUCHANAN—ARBITRATIONS—THE REVENUE LAWS—MISCELLANEOUS.

The monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, the President, P. PERIT, in the Chair. The following persons were admitted as members: Henry Amy, Henry A. Dike, Ezekiel J. Donnell, William Foster, Jr., Emil Helnemann, Frederick W. Jones, Shepherd T. Knapp, George Mackenzie, John D. McKinsey, Edmund H. Miller, William Mollar, Henry W. Peek, Benjamin D. Smith, E. Augustus Thouron, William M. Vail, Horace J. Moody.

W. K. STRONG was elected to fill the vacancy on the Committee of Arbitration. The following letter was received from President BUCHANAN, and ordered to be placed on file:

WASHINGTON CITY, March 31, 1860.

To P. PERIT, ESQ.—*My Dear Sir*: Your favor of the 5th inst., inclosing the able and interesting report and resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, in favor of "the perfect immunity" (from capture) of all private property upon the ocean in time of war, was duly received, and referred to the State Department. It has since occurred to me that the respect so eminently due to the Chamber requires that I should address you a few remarks in answer.

War is a dreadful calamity, shocking to humanity, and ought to be avoided by all honorable means; but whilst mankind continue in their present state, it will sometimes be inevitable. If, with the small but gallant naval force of this country, we should be driven into a war with a nation possessing a navy far more numerous and powerful than our own, we should then be in a comparatively helpless condition without the aid of privateers. We might, with almost as much propriety, agree to abandon our system of volunteer militia, and trust alone to the regular arms for our defence on the land, as to deprive ourselves of the services of privateers, which are our volunteers and militia upon the ocean. Besides, privateers may be strictly guarded from abuses by law, and be restrained within the rules which govern our regular navy.

Neither would the abandonment of war against private property upon the ocean of itself afford freedom and security to our commerce. In order to accomplish this object, we must proceed a step further and obtain the consent of the powerful naval nations, that merchant vessels shall not be blockaded in port, but be suffered to pass the blockading squadron and go out to sea. If these should remain blockaded in our harbors, there would be comparatively but little private property on the ocean to protect. A powerful fleet, by blockading the mouth of the Chesapeake, could effectually prevent any merchant vessel from going to sea from any port in that noble Bay, or its tributaries. So in regard to New-York, New-Orleans, &c., &c.

If the proposition to abolish war against private property on the ocean were combined with a proposition to secure to merchant vessels a perfect immunity from blockade in any port, then the subject would be well worthy of serious consideration.

Yours respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN.

The special Committee having in charge the subject of a Court of Arbitretion, reported in favor of an application to the Legislature to so amend the Charter of the Chamber as to give to the decisions of the Committee of Arbitration the efficacy required. A memorial was also presented and adopted for this purpose.

Mr. BLUNT called the attention of the Chember to the fact that several bills were under consideration in the Assembly affecting the harbor line. A resolution was adopted requesting that the harbor boundaries, as fixed in 1857, may not be disturbed.

A plan submitted by Mr. MAURY, to prevent frauds in the packing of cotton, by affixing a leaden label to the ropes of the bale, was non-coucurred in. It was argued that the ropes were often removed in the cotton-press, and attached to the bales from other plantations.

Hon. JOHN COCHRANE'S bill or the codification of the Revenue laws was called up by Mr. PHELPS, who moved its reference to two Committees—one relating to claims touching the entry of goods, and the other to claims referring to shipping.

On motion of Mr. BLUNT, the old Committee was discharged, and the bill was referred to a committee of ten, with Moses H. GRINNELL as Chairman. A communication was received from the Boston Board of Trade, on the subject of the drawback on manilla cordage; also, a memorial in favor of changing the laws so as to allow of the importation of hemp in the form of cordege, at a reduction of the present duties. It was referred. The Chamber voted to purchase a gold medal for an assistant surgeon in the British Navy, who was engaged in laying the Atlantic cable, and whose name was accidentally left off the list at the time the medals were distributed. After some routine business the Chamber adjourned.

The Sanitary Association.

PROSPECTS OF THE METROPOLITAN HEALTH BILL IN THE LEGISLATURE.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Association last evening, the only business of importance was the report of the Chairman, Hon. F. E. MATHER, on the prospects of the bill now before the Legislature, "For promoting the public health of the City of New-York, and for other purposes." This, it will be recollected, is the bill that includes Kings and other counties in its operation.

Mr. MATHER said: A little more than a week ago we were informed that it was important that some member of this Association should visit Albany, and ascertain the prospects of our bill. A week ago last Tuesday, myself and Dr. GRISCOM went up and obtained an opportunity of visiting the "grinding committee." We met with them, and the bill was "put through." You are aware that that Committee has nine members, and it is requisite that any bill that is reported from that Committee shall have at least seven votes. Our bill was called up at a meeting of the Committee, by a member from whom we had always expected the most opposition, and who was instrumental in keeping it back in the Standing Committee of the Assembly, to which it was referred. His course encouraged us, as did also the fact that when the bill was named, it brought out a spontaneous expression of favor from a majority of the Committee, and when the vote was taken, it received eight votes out of the nine. The ninth gentlemen said he had not had time to examine the bill, as it was quite lengthy, and he asked that it be laid over until the next day. From conversation with him, I was satisfied that his vote would be given. The order of proceeding was for the bill to go into the House, and there to be referred to a special Committee to report it complete. It was so referred, has been reported back, and was at the last advices awaiting its turn to come up for a third reading. What the prospects of the bill are I could not say. The turnings and variations are like the changes of the kaleidoscope, and there are so many conflicting interests we cannot say what will be the result. A number of our friends speak of the measure as being very certain to be enacted into a law. I must say, for myself, that I do not feel so sanguine as some of our friends.

Our Medical Institutions.

REPORT OF THE CITY DISPENSARIES FOR THE MONTH MARCH.

	New-York Dispensary.	Northern Dispensary.	Eastern Dispensary.	Demit Dispensary.	N. Western Dispensary.	Grand Totals.
No. of Patients	3,644	1,744	2,237	2,540	1,257	11,422
Treated at Dwellings	665	401	548	712	279	2,534
Tr'd at Dispensaries	2,079	1,343	1,651	1,828	947	8,828
Primary Vaccinations	115	96	234	209	62	706
Re-vaccinations	8	—	21	23	8	60
Whole No. Vaccin'd.	123	96	281	231	55	786
Number of Adults	2,561	1,010	1,144	1,269	721	7,006
Number of Children	783	734	1,093	1,271	535	4,416
No. Native Patients	1,123	875	1,041	1,248	562	4,847
No. Foreign Patients	2,521	869	1,196	1,294	695	6,575
No. sent to Hospital	587	9	119	23	14	757
Number of Deaths	10	10	17	25	10	77
Prescrip's Dispensed	8,858	2,832	5,491	4,605	2,560	24,348

During the month of March, as above shown, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded gratuitously to 11,422 persons. The principal causes of death were consumption and scarlet fever. The principal diseases chiefly affected the respiratory system.

SALE OF VASES ONCE OWNED BY LOUIS PHILIPPE AND ANTIQUE PAINTINGS AND FURNITURE.—At the sale of the contents of a private house in Ninth-street, near Fifth-avenue, yesterday, some rare articles were disposed of. An exquisite piece of statuary, a sleeping infant, in white marble, by POMPOLON, of Florence, which headed the list, was knocked down for $100, to Mr. NIBLO, of Niblo's Garden. The eighth article, as stated in the catalogue, was a "Louis Philippe Vase, purchased at his auction in Paris." The purchaser was an elderly Frenchman. The vase is of Dresden China, and the shape and size of a medium punch bowl, and elegantly mounted. It bears the stamp of Sevres, besides the impress of the words "Palace" and "Tuilleries," to counterfeit which used to be felony. On one side is a representation of two cupids, holding between them a flower wreath, and beneath a crown, over the initials P. L. The vase has been mended several times. A trousseau box from Florence, said to be 400 years old, brought $65. A carved bedstead, reported of the same age, and taken from an old palace near Lucca, was sold for $60. There were several vases sold which were taken from Pompeii. Some dozen paintings were included in the sale, principally copies of old artists. Among the copies was one of the "Immaculate Conception," by MURILLO; another of the "Tabernacle," by FRA ANGELICO; the "Virgin of the Harpies," "Achilles Discovered," after BATTONI; "The Deluge," by POUSSIN. The paintings commanded good prices. Carpets, chairs and crockery, bureaus and bedsteads, and stoves and sofas were the closing articles of sale, and when these were reached, the bidding took, as it usually does, a lively turn.

SUDDEN, BUT NOT AT ALL MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE FROM GLEN COVE.—The residents of Glen Cove were terribly excited on Monday morning by the discovery that Mr. PAXTON, for many years proprietor of the Glen Cove Hotel, had deserted his establishment, carrying with him some $8,000 in cash, and every article of value which was movable, even to the billiard balls in his saloon. Of course great excitement was caused, and a thorough search instituted, which led to the discovery that he had left about 3 o'clock on Saturday morning in a wagon belonging to a personal friend in the village, who is suspected of having been privy to his intentions. He was tracked to this City, and thence to the steamer *Fulton*, on board of which he sailed on that day for Havre, carrying with him his ill-gotten plunder, and leaving behind many sorrowing friends, for besides owing about $3,000 in Glen Cove he was indebted twice that amount in this City and Brooklyn. The party owning the horse and wagon received a letter from Mr. PAXTON on Monday, stating that he was sorry for the step he was forced to take, and that the horse would be found at a stable in Brooklyn. The suspicions of the villagers, to which reference has been made, are strengthened by the fact that the owner of the horse had recovered his animal from the stable before this letter reached him. Mr. PAXTON was a large fine-looking man, over six feet high, well known in this City, where his credit stood high. Much curiosity is expressed as to the cause which led to such a step.

TAMMANY DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE—ORGANISATION FOR 1860.—The members of the Tammany Hall Democratic General Committee met at their rooms last evening, for the purpose of organizing for the present year. E. F. PORDY, Esq., occupied the chair. The first business done was listening to the report of the Committee on Contested Seats, which was accepted, with the exception of the case of the Eighteenth Ward. In that case a Special Committee was appointed to effect a compromise, if possible. The Committee then proceeded to organize permanently. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., was re-elected Chairman, by acclamation. JOHN E. DEVLIN and A. B. ROLLINS were elected Secretaries, JOSEPH M. MARSH Treasurer, and CHARLES MILLS Sergeant-at-Arms. On taking the chair, Mr. FOWLER made a speech, in which he returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and took a favorable view of the future of the Democratic Party. A Committee was appointed to prepare an address, and then the Committee adjourned to Thursday evening next.

MEETING OF THE BRICKLAYERS—THE BOSSES COME TO TERMS.—A regular meeting of the "Bricklayers' Protective Union" was held at their headquarters, in Wooster street, last evening, the President, WM. HOLT, in the Chair. There was a full attendance of members. At the meeting, on Monday night last, it was voted that all members of the Union should thereafter demand $2 a day, commencing on Tuesday morning. Last evening, a list of the bosses who had agreed to comply with the demand was read, and found to comprise sixty-one names, including all employers of note in the City. The announcement was received with applause, and it was voted that the list of names be advertised in the TIMES, *Herald*, *Express* and *Sun*. A large number of new members were then initiated. The death of EDWARD KEROS, a member of the Union, was announced, and the usual marks of respect paid to his memory. The semi-annual election of Trustees and Treasurer then took place, after which the meeting adjourned.

NINETEENTH WARD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The annual examination of the Male, Female and primary Departments of this school was made on Wednesday and Thursday by Messrs. RANDALL, KIDDLE and JONAS, the City Superintendents. The Male Department, which has been under the care of Mr. HIRST, the Principal, was found to have made good progress during the last year. The Female Department, in charge of Miss ANNOT A. RUTHERFORD, the Principal, received high praise from Mr. KIDDLE, particularly for the excellent order and attention displayed by all the classes during the examinations. The first class, which was taught by Miss LUCY M. O'CONNELL, the Vice-Principal, and the third class, instructed by Miss TRAINOR, were particularly distinguished. Several creditable compositions were read; "My Mother," by Miss MARY DILLON, was a marked production. The musical exercises were very pleasing. The Primary Department, in charge of Miss ROCKWELL, also passed a very successful examination.

PASSION WEEK.—To-day is that festival known among Christians throughout the world as Good Friday. As Palm Sunday commemorates the triumphal entry of Christ into Jerusalem, and Holy Thursday the last Supper, so Good Friday celebrates his Crucifixion. In Episcopalian and Catholic Churches, more particularly, the passion is sung and prayers are offered for all classes and conditions of men. Holy Saturday, which recurs to-morrow, closes Passion Week. Then the sacrament and ornaments, which have been removed from the altar to typify the destitution of the Saviour during the passion, are restored to their places; the baptismal font and the new fire are blessed, and a representation of Christ's body is illuminated to represent his rising from the dead. Lent closes with Holy Saturday, and Easter Sunday is devoted to a joyful celebration of the triumph of Christ over his enemies and the grave.

PRESENTATION TO REV. MR. CORBITT AND LADY.—Last evening, the congregation worshiping in the Greene street M. E. Church made a donation visit to Rev. Mr. CORBITT, their pastor, and his wife. The tables, which were furnished by the visitors, were laden with creature comforts, and the party was in every respect a very agreeable one. During the evening, Dr. STRICKLAND, on behalf of the young ladies of the congregation, presented to Mrs. CORBITT the sum of $500; and on the part of the male members of the congregation, the sum of $1,500, to Mr. CORBITT. In accordance with the rule of the M. E. Church, Mr. CORBITT will be removed to some other perish by the approaching Conference, and it is thought will be placed in Jersey City. He will preach his farewell sermon on Sunday next.

THE CENTRAL HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY.—The Trustees of the Central Homœopathic Dispensary—an institution supported by subscription, and where advice and medicine, are given free of charge—have issued the Sixth Annual Report. They state that during the time the Dispensary has been organized, 5,445 cases have been treated, and that during the past year 2,449 prescriptions have been given. The total expense for the six years has been $1,365 31, which is equal to 25 cents for each case treated, and nine cents for each prescription given. Although an incorporated body, the Trustees of the Dispensary find it necessary to call upon its friends for the means to increase the hospital accommodations. The Dispensary building is No. 19 East Eleventh-street.

DEPARTURE OF REV. THOMAS STARR KING.—Among the passengers in the steamer *Northern Light*, for San Francisco, yesterday, was Rev. THOMAS STARR KING, the popular Unitarian, or Universalist, preacher of Boston. Mr. KING goes out, by invitation, to assume the pastorship of the Unitarian Church in San Francisco. A social breakfast, in honor of Mr. KING, was given at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, on the morning previous to his departure, by a number of his Unitarian friends in this City, at which appropriate sentiments were exchanged, and speeches made by Wm. CULLEN BRYANT, Rev. Drs. BELLOWS and OSGOOD, Mr. KING, and others. He was accompanied to the steamer by a host of friends and admirers.

A GYMNASIUM FOR THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Ground will be broken in Lafayette-place next month for a new gymnasium, of which the officers and a majority of the men of the Seventh Regiment (National Guard) have signified their intention to become members. Already the members of the Second Company practice gymnastics in the Zouave drill, and crowded audiences during the past Winter have witnessed their exercises every week. Mr. AENAS S. BRADY, Corporal of the Sixth Company, and a gymnast of note, will be the Gymnasiarch of the new institution, which will be opened on the 1st of September next.

A PLEA FOR CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—In the debate at the last meeting of the Board of Education with regard to the propriety of altering the original plan of the new School-building, No. 14, in Twenty-seventh-street, so as to render the structure more secure, it was intimated that the plan was adopted as *an experiment*. The edifice is designed to accommodate 4,000 children. Are such experiments often tried? We know of no penalty that would be too severe for a man who would deliberately set about experimenting with human life in this manner.

THE MOZART COMMITTEE.—Last evening the Mozart Democratic Republican General Committee met in secret conclave at Mozart Hall, President SCHERMERHORN in the Chair. There was a large attendance of members, but no other than the usual routine business was transacted. An adjournment was had at an early hour.

TERRIBLE FALL.—Mr. WM. WHITMORE, a man 60 years of age, employed as pressman in the printing-office Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-street, fell through the dummy hoistway about 6 o'clock last evening, from the fifth to the first floor, receiving injuries which he cannot survive. He resides in Nineteenth-street, near First-avenue, but was sent to the City Hospital for treatment.

ADULTERATION OF LIQUORS.—Mr. CHARLES A. SEELY, chemist, lectures this evening at the Thirteenth-street Medical College, on the adulteration of liquors. He designs to review the statements recently made by Dr. Cox, Inspector of Liquors for Hamilton County, Ohio.

EXTRAORDINARY TIME.—The steamer *Armenia* made her trip from this City to Albany, April 4, in 7 hours and 14 minutes.

Fires.

IN A PLANING AND MOULDING SHOP.

A fire originated from some unknown cause, about 1½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, near the boiler on the lower floor of the three-story frame building in Second-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, occupied as a planing and moulding shop by LAWRENCE & MOWSAT. So quickly did the flames spread that the workmen with difficulty escaped from the building. Mr. ABRAHAM COUT, who manufactured sashes and blinds on the third floor, having with his employer, to save themselves by jumping from the windows to a shed some distance beneath. Messrs. LAWRENCE & MOWNAR'S loss on the building is $6,000 and on their stock $4,000. They are insured for $1,000 each in the LEOOX, Rutgers, Williamsburgh City, and East River Companies, besides $700 in the Park Company. Their safe was recovered with its contents much charred. Mr. COUT'S loss amounts to $2,000. He is uninsured. A pile of lumber in the adjoining yard, owned by BROWN & STONE, valued at $150, was also consumed.

IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.

At nearly the same hour at which the above fire occurred, the inmates of the tenement house No. 114½ Allen-street were greatly alarmed by the burning of some furniture in the apartment of J. KOLESKI, on the first floor of the building. The fire was caused in consequence of some liniment which Mrs. KOLESKI was mixing having come in contact with the stove. Her dress ignited and she was severely burned about the head and face, while her husband in attempting to put out the flames was also burnt. The fire was soon extinguished.

IN A THIMBLE MANUFACTORY.

A fire last evening at No. 4 Liberty-place was occasioned by some sparks falling upon the flooring in the room on the third floor, occupied as a thimble manufactory by Mr. G. O. SMITH. The flames were put out with a loss to his stock and machinery of about $500. Other parts of the building were used for light manufacturing purposes, and doubtless some damage was done to the property of the various occupants by water, but to what extent could not be ascertained.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A large amount of business was transacted at the meeting of the Board of Education last evening. The Finance Committee, to whom was assigned the duty of preparing the annual estimate of moneys required to be raised for the support of public schools for the year 1861, reported the following estimate.

For General Fund.

Teachers' wages, $128,000, less rate's apportionment estimated at $66 500.	$61,500	Evening schools	6,000
		Salaries	4,500
		Fuel	6,000
Cleaning, sweeping, &c.	6,800	Printing	700
		Addition to libraries	3,000
Music teachers	3,200	Normal School	1,200
Total			$94,900

Special Fund.

To complete Public Schools	$4,200	New School-house No. 29	$20,000
Rents	5,000	For the erection of a building to accommodate the Board of Education, officers, &c.	25,000
Heating and ventilation	5 500		
Repairs—deficiency account	10,000	Total	$84,000
Repairs, 1861	15,000		
To complete No. 28	1,500		
Grand total, $177,100.			

A resolution was adopted prohibiting the use of camphene or burning fluid in any of the Public School buildings.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ELECTION.—The annual election for officers of the Mercantile Library took place yesterday, at No. 154 Atlantic street, the polls closing at 9 o'clock in the evening. 875 votes were polled, but up to a late hour last night no idea could be formed of the result, as there were a great many split tickets. The contest was somewhat exciting, but good feeling prevailed throughout.

THE POOR.—During the year 1859, 7,610 persons were relieved by the Superintendent of the Poor in the Eastern District of the city,

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2667. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.—WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

PRIVATE BILL DAY IN CONGRESS.

THE NEW-YORK HOTEL FUND.

Shall Mr. Schell be Committed for Contempt?

Mr. Wells, of New-York, on the Slavery Question.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 6.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Quite a calm prevailed in the House, to-day, after the storm of yesterday, although many Southern men are still grumbling about what they denominate the outrage upon them by Mr. LOVEJOY. Gatherings of Southern Democrats could be seen in different parts of the Hall, consulting as to what ought to be done under the circumstances of the case. Mr. LOVEJOY expresses himself as entirely indifferent to the result of such consultations.

PRIVATE BILL DAY.

The Senate to-day passed upwards of fifty private bills, and the House quite as many. None of them, however, were of much magnitude. To-morrow District business comes up, and the Street Railroad bill will pass the Senate.

THE CASE OF MR. SCHELL.

Mr. COVODE reported a resolution to the House, asking that Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL be brought before the Bar on the charge of contempt, in not producing the list of subscribers to the New-York Hotel Fund. The resolution lies over, and is ordered to be printed. It comes up on Monday, but will hardly be adopted, as many regard it as a violation of private rights, and in solving in no way public interests.

THE WAREHOUSE TROUBLES.

Mr. PUGSLEY appeared as witness before the Committee, and testified as to fraud in leasing the Government warehouses in New-York. He knew that the lease was made without an opportunity for competition. The witness offered much better terms to Government than the contract was let for, but Secretary CASS refused to consider his proposals. The testimony of this witness was regarded by the Committee as very material, to establish corruption on the part of the Executive Government.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH was again before the Committee and it was agreed that all correspondence should be withheld until Mr. HASKIN produced BUTTERWORTH'S letters, which are in New-York. Mr. HASKIN thinks that the published extracts from his replies do him injustice, and is anxious for the letters to appear entire.

NAVIGATION OF HARLEM RIVER.

Mr. BARR introduced a bill, to-day, to organize a Company for improving the navigation of Harlem River, and allowing the Company to levy tolls to defray expenses. This proposition seems to meet with general favor, as it is free from all constitutional objection.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Pacific Railroad Committee is vacillating as to the bill to be reported. Yesterday one proposition was made to designate which pass of the mountains it should cross, and another requiring it to run by Salt Lake City. These will be voted down, when the Committee assembles to-morrow for final action. Mr. ARAMES, of Minnesota, has steadily advocated the proposition to authorize the construction of three roads, leaving capital to seek the best route. He believes that a bill providing for only one will be defeated. Yet he is aiming to secure the best bill possible on the basis determined on by the Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The case of the Tennessee Mining Companies *vs.* Goodman *et al.*, was argued before the Supreme Court to-day by Hon. SAMUEL SMITH for plaintiffs in error. This case involves the right of appeal from State courts. Plaintiffs are all New-Yorkers, and have half a million dollars involved in the decision.

Hon. S. S. MARSHALL, of Illinois, arrived here this afternoon, *en route* to Charleston.

Senator SEWARD holds a crowded levee to-night.

The Telegraph Company will accept the bill as amended by the House, though they consider it as hardly fair to limit messages for California to $3.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 6.

Semi-official advices from Vera Cruz state, in addition to what has already been published, that the Liberals defeated the Fourth Regiment of cavalry belonging to MIRAMON on the 5th ultimo, ten miles west of Jalapa, taking their horses, arms and ammunition.

Gen. VILLALBA, Liberal, had defeated five hundred Reactionists at San Martin, twenty-five miles west of Puebla, taking seven pieces of artillery, together with a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition.

Gen. PUEBLITA, Liberal, was besieging LAOARDE, Reactionist, at Hneyapani, fifty miles north of Mexico.

The city of Puebla was threatened by the combined forces of VILLALBA, ALATRISTE and CAVAJAL. Several letters state that the city has already been taken, but this needs confirmation.

Judge MASON closed his argument to-day before the Commissioner of Patents, in favor of the extension of the Morse Telegraph patent. The opinion prevails that their decision will be favorable.

The receipts into the Treasury last week were $1,227,000. The amount subject to draft was nearly six millions and a half.

It is a matter of comment that the Anti-Polygamy bill which passed the House yesterday excepts the District of Columbia from its operation, so far as marrying more than one person is concerned, but prevents the living or cohabiting here if the marriage of the polygamist takes place elsewhere. There is, however, an existing law against polygamy in this District.

Congressman DIMMICK, one of the Pennsylvania Delegates to the Charleston Convention, publishes a letter to-day declaring for DOUGLAS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 6.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) moved to take up the House resolution providing for the manner of expending the balance of the appropriation for repairing works and piers, in order to preserve and secure the light-house of Chicago. Passed.

The Private Calendar was taken up.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) presented a petition from Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON and others, praying for the creation of a United States District and Circuit Court at Binghamton, New-York, and introduced a bill in accordance with the petition.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for a report of HENRY R. SELBY on the occupation of the San Juan Island. Agreed to.

Forty-two private bills were passed, including all the House bills.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 6.

On motion of Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) a resolution was adopted, requesting the President to communicate any facts in his possession touching the reported expulsion of American citizens from the City of Mexico, and the confiscation of their property by MIRAMON.

Mr. KUNKEL, the delegate from Washington, reported a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of State for Mr. CROSBY'S account of the facts and circumstances connected with the occupation of the Island of San Juan.

Mr. BARR, of New-York, (Dem.,) introduced a bill which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, authorizing the formation of a company for the improvement of East River at Hell Gate, New-York.

Mr. HAWKINS, of Florida, (Dem.,) introduced a bill granting bounty lands to soldiers engaged in the Indian wars of Florida since the 3d of March, 1855. Referred to the Committee on public lands.

The House considered the private bills.

Mr. MILLWARD, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department inquire into the action of the officers in charge in regard to the contracts for the marble columns for the Capitol extension, and whether the late action of the War Department is legal and right or in violation of the rights of the contractors, Messrs. Rice, Baird and Kelbrea.

Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Select Committee, of which he is Chairman, made a report, quoting from the testimony, of the progress made as to the examination of AUGUSTUS SCHELL, who, it appears, was connected with what is known as the New-York Hotel Fund, amounting to $30,000 or $40,000, part of which it is supposed was sent to Pennsylvania, and a portion expended in New-York during the Presidential contest. The Committee required him to produce a list of the subscribers, which he declined, on the ground that he could not do so, even were he certain he had the paper, without the authority of the persons whose names would appear; that it would involve a breach of implied confidence, and besides no power was given to the Committee to ask for the production of a paper entirely private in its character. The Committee differed from Mr. SCHELL, and insisted on the production of the paper as material to the investigation, and accordingly propose a resolution that the Speaker issue a warrant, directed to the Sergeant-at-Arms, to take Mr. SCHELL into custody and bring him before the bar to answer for contempt, in refusing to produce a certain paper when required to do so by the Committee.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) will submit a minority report, and the subject will be considered on Monday.

M. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) asked unanimous consent to report a bill from the Post-office Committee, making an appropriation for supplying the Pike's Peak region immediately with mails; and stated if the appropriation was delayed until the general Post-office Appropriation bill passed at the close of the session, they would not probably have any mail served there till Autumn.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) objected, when Mr. COLFAX said if he could obtain the floor on Monday, he would move to suspend the rules so as to put it on its passage.

The House passed seventeen private bills.

An ineffectual effort to adjourn till Monday was made.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to go into Committee of the Whole for general debate.

Mr. BRANCH hoped not, after the exhibition of yesterday.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) was opposed to making the Committee a debating Society.

Went into Committee.

Mr. WELLS, of New-York, (Rep.,) holding proof slips in his hand, began to speak.

Mr. BURNETT raised a point of order. For the gentleman to read a speech was not in accordance with the rules.

The Chairman, Mr. PETTIT, overruled the point, being governed by uniform precedent.

Mr. WELLS bowed, and prayed for the wisdom and energy which would enable him to advocate the cause of man before this august tribunal of the people, and while arguing against Slavery, said the corner-stone of our Government is the equality of all men. The revival of the African Slave-trade is necessary to the continuance of Slavery, as the Southern Abolitionists are working out the extinction of the latter by practical amalgamation. Three powers are engaged in the effort to extend Slavery—the President, the Democratic Party, and the Supreme Court. The impending crisis is upon us, but the people are aroused to take a stand with the lovers of freedom against the advance of despotism, and to prevent conscience, right and humanity from being trodden under foot.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) was assigned the floor.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) rose to a point of order, and designating by name the only seventeen members present, said it was not competent to transact business in the absence of a quorum. He meant no disrespect or discourtesy, but it seemed to him the dignity of the House was very much impaired by discussion under these circumstances.

The Committee having voted on a question raised by Mr. BRANCH, it was formally ascertained that no quorum was present, when, in accordance with the rules, the roll of the members was called.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) thought nothing more ridiculous than these proceedings.

Mr. STOUT, of Oregon, (Dem.,) wished to show by the record that those who, at an earlier period, voted against an adjournment had retired.

Mr. SCOTT, of California, (Dem.,) moved a call of the House; pending which, it adjourned.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP BILL.

Provisions of Mr. Washburne's Bill Concerning Ocean and other Steamers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 29, 1860.

One of the most peculiar measures which has had its advent with the present Congress is the new Steamship bill introduced by Mr. E. B. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, entitled "An act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and for other purposes." It has many excellent provisions, and some errors which render the bill almost worthless.

As will be seen hereafter, the bill provides more for remodeling the plan of ship-building, equipments and inspection, than fixing the responsibility of officers and crew. The chief faults in the present laws are that they are too lenient with the owners and officers of vessels, so that they have become careless in regard to the protection of the lives of persons intrusted to their care. In this repect it would be difficult to make a law too stringent. The infliction of a fine of a few hundred dollars upon the master of a vessel who by negligence allows his vessel to come in collision with another, or for want of proper care and inspection allows her to become unseaworthy, or a few thousands upon the owner who employs such master or runs such vessel, is merely nothing.

In sections 24 and 25, the bill provides that in case of *willful* neglect to inspect, report, &c., a fine of $100 shall be imposed upon the party thus derelict in his duties. In case of officers or crew where, by negligence, lives are destroyed, he makes the penalty imprisonment for a term of not less than three months nor more than ten years, and calls the offence *manslaughter*. So much for the taking title of Mr. WASHBURNE'S bill.

In the very first section Mr. WASHBURNE exhibits astonishing ignorance of the subject he is treating. He says: "And in the inspection of the boilers and mechinery, the test pressure to which they shall be subjected shall be at least *one-third more* than the maximum working pressure allowed." Your correspondent has taken the trouble to consult with practical engineers and shipmasters upon the points in this bill—which Mr. WASHBURNE probably has not—and finds upon their statements, at the Navy-yard and elsewhere, that the pressure to which engines are subjected, for trial, is about one-eighth, never more than one-fourth, greater than the maximum working pressure. We will take for example the low-pressure engines used, I believe, on nearly all the Lake and Sound vessels. They carry from 30 to 35 pounds pressure, which is considered ample. Now apply one-third additional pressure, and you have 40 pounds on the lowest working pressure—a strain which is seldom reached in this class of engines, and which would be likely to damage the very best machinery. High-pressure engines usually average 80 pounds pressure, and vary to some extent from that point, according to the service. This brings the test pressure up to 106⅔ pounds—a point, I am informed, seldom if ever reached with this class of engines, and which no practical engineer would ever consent to, unless he was fearful of the strength of the machine itself. If you desire to obtain a machine of 60 or 90 lbs. working pressure, it must be subjected to a test of 90 and 120 lbs. Several practical engineers and masters tell me that the thing is impracticable. They regard one-eighth above the maximum working pressure sufficient, and one-fourth as only necessary in doubtful cases. The bill requires *cold* water pressure, which contracts the iron, and if there is a fissure in the iron it will be pretty certain to exhibit it. A steam-boiler will bear much greater steam than hydrostatic pressure, so that the bill really provides that the test-pressure shall be one-half greater than the working pressure, by making the basis of the test on steam and the experiment with hydrostatic. It is well that every precaution should be taken to secure safety in engines and boilers, but it does not appear at all necessary that machinery should be ruined merely to demonstrate that it can be done.

The next and most peculiar feature of the bill is the provision, by which it gives the informer one-half of all the fines imposed for violation of the provisions of this act, thus inflicting upon all persons engaged in the business the guardianship of a horde of self-appointed detectives. It was FRANKLIN, I believe, who said "that he had made a fortune by attending to his own business." Mr. WASHBURNE evidently does not desire the exemple to be emuleted.

The next radical change which will interest navigators is in respect to signal lights. There is a system now in universal use, which is, I believe, a red light on the porthand, a green one on the starboard hand, and a clear light on the pilot-house in the centre. This is the practice upon the upper lakes, from which location Mr. WASHBURNE gathers his points for this bill. His bill provides for two white lights—one at the foretop or mastheed, and another over the stern. These will cause much confusion, as one cannot be distinguished from the other, both being of the same color; besides, it breeks up the present system, by which vessels signalize and pass each other, which is now as perfect as it can be.

In the twelfth section, the bill provides for the carrying of a raft or rafts, or material for them, which, with the great addition of life-boats, will make a very respectable cargo, without freights or passengers.

Section 13 is as follows:

"That no passenger steamer, embraced within the eleventh section of this act, shall be permitted to carry more than one person, exclusive of the officers and crew, to every three and one-half tons of lawful tonnage measurement."

This rate Mr. CLARK, of New-York, and all steamboat men, urge as too great a reduction. Take, for instance, the *Great Eastern*, which is of 22,000 tonnage, and calculated to carry 10,000 passengers with ease and safety. This law would reduce it to 6,286 passengers. Now, with this number as an average, no vessel in the ocean, California or lake service can begin to pay its expenses or realize any profit therefrom.

Section 15 provides that all vessels which have been built more than five years shall be hauled into dry dock, and two outside and inside planks removed from both sides. The usual way of examining the timbers is to bore into them, and afterwards plug them with bolts or wooden pins, which serves as an additional fastening. The plan proposed by Mr. WASHBURNE will cost ocean steamers not less than $35,000, and lake and river steamers $15,000 to $25,000. It is claimed that tearing off the planks will damage the frame more than a dozen examinations of the present kind. Besides this, most vessels are as good after five years' service, if well built originally, as when first shoved off.

Sec. 18 provides for the appointment of additional inspectors at certain ports, among which I find Galena, Ill., on Fever River, a very small stream, never before found necessary. Mr. WASHBURNE represents that town and district, which is the only comment required upon this section of the bill.

The bill goes into effect four months after its passage, which will be just in the busy part of the season. There are very few vessels on the lakes, rivers, or in the California service less than five years old. It will take at least from one to two months to make the inspections required.

I have alluded to what seem to be the errors of the bill, because whatever is good in it will recommend itself, while the errors should be pointed out before it becomes a law.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, has offered an amendment, which appears to cover all the ground necessary in addition to the present law. The bill is made a special assignment for two weeks from Tuesday last. There is a prospect of much discussion upon it when it comes up for consideration.

It is a singular fact, but observable to every person here, who watches the course of Congressional legislation, that no Reform bill can be introduced, which does not either run to excess, or attach to itself some lobby or plunder scheme. Legislators do not find it in their power to confine themselves to the points they wish to remedy. Either from outside pressure, or from a desire to signalize themselves, this thing arises. In consequence of this, much salutary legislation is prevented, and much transacted that should better be left alone. Under this class of Reform bills may be rated Mr. WASHBURNE'S bill "for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in part or in whole by steam." P.

From the West Indies.

THE COOLIE IMMIGRATION—THE FIRE AT BARBADOS.

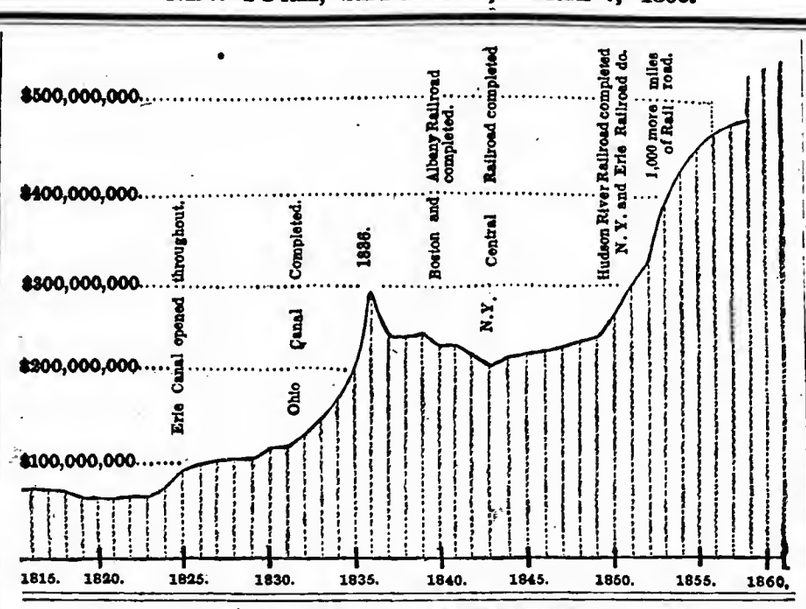
By files of Jamaica papers to March 9, we are placed in possession of later intelligence from the West Indies.

The Coolie immigration was progressing at a rapid rate. Mr. MCGREGOR, the agent for Jamaica in Calcutta, had reported that 350 Coolies were to be ready to sail for the island on Jan. 2, and that 2,000 more would leave by March 1.

The ship *Tartar*, from Madras, had arrived at Demerara with 350 immigrants—one more than when she sailed; while 73 of a cargo numbering 336, by the *Earl of Derby*, had died on the passage.

The conflagration at Barbados, of which we have previously been informed, had aroused the people of Georgetown to the necessity of more efficient protection against fire, and a brigade had been organized.

The House of Assembly in Barbados had taken measures to relieve the most needy of the sufferers by the destructive fire which had occurred there; £500 had been appropriated for their benefit. Notice had been given to those whose buildings had been destroyed not to attempt to reërect them without license,



THE CITY OF NEW-YORK AND ITS ARTERIES OF COMMERCE.

The effect upon our City of the opening of the railroads and canals, which have so greatly contributed to her present prosperity, is shown in a striking manner by the accompanying Figure, for the idea of which we are indebted to Dr. GILLESPIE, of Union College, whose remarkable "Diagram of the Ups and Downs of the States," published by us some years ago, will be remembered by many of our readers. In the engraving now before us, the dotted upright lines represent the assessed values of the property (real and personal) in the City of New-York for the years at the foot of these lines, (ten years to an inch,) and each inch of the lines themselves stands for two hundred millions of dollars. The zig-zag line which joins the tops of these dotted lines shows our financial Ups and Downs. Thus it is level for the years in which the wealth of the City remained stationary, as from 1815 to 1818, and from 1819 to 1823; the line runs upward when this wealth increased, as from 1831 to 1836; it runs downward when the assessed value decreased, as from 1836 to 1843; and the degree of slope of this line is proportional to the rapidity of this increase or decrease of wealth. The notes inserted at some of the points of change indicate their material causes. They are more fully developed in the following extract from a late message of Gov. STEWART, of Missouri, who used these data as a strong argument for the extension of the railroads of his State. Referring to a numerical table of the assessed values, (which our diagram gives by lines,) he says:

"It will be seen upon inspection that no advance was made on the assessments from 1815 to 1823 (during which time New-York had no internal improvements,) but that, on the contrary they decrease in these eight years $11,000,000. In 1824 a considerable part of the Erie Canal was in operation, and the assessments advanced $12,000,000. In 1825 the Erie Canal was completed, and they increased $18,000,000 more. They then advanced at the average rate of about $5,000,000 per annum until about 1832, when the completion of the Ohio Canal, which extended the influence of New-York to the Ohio Valley, caused the assessments to rise for three years at the rate of $24,000,000 per annum; while in the next year, 1836, they rose to the almost incredible amount of $90,000,000. This was, however, an excessive and unwholesome growth, and the terrible financial crisis which followed, together with the great fire which destroyed such an immense amount of property, not only arrested the advance, but put back the dial of prosperity for a time; so that in 1840 the assessments had fallen $57,000,000 below those of 1836; being less than $253,000,000, though still $106,000,000 more than in the year the Ohio Canal was completed. In the following year the Western Road was completed to Albany, connecting there with the Erie Canal, and in 1843 that road, now known as the New-York Central, was extended to Buffalo. The New-York assessments consequently fell to less than $228,000,000, a lower point then they had touched since 1835—eight years before.

But New-York, now seeing the advanteges accruing to other points from direct railroad communication, in the increase of commerce and the enhanced value of property, became thoroughly aroused to the importance of a railroad system centering in the City, and commenced the Hudson River Railroad, revived the New-York and Erie, which had been suspended, and began the construction of numerous other works of minor importence. Upon the completion of the first of these, in 1850, the assessments rose $30,000,000, and with the opening of the second, in the following year, $34,000,000 more; and since that time with similar gigantic strides that great City has marched onward without faltering. Ten hundred and forty miles of railroad, besides the two named, were opened to the public use in the State of New-York from 1850 to 1855, inclusive, all tributary to the great Metropolis. No prophet is required to predict her future, for she holds her destiny in her own strong grasp; and the truth-telling figures above given indicate the nature of the foundations upon which her prosperity is based. No man who examines them without prejudice can doubt that it is the railroads and canals which bring the wealth of an empire to her doors."

THE TROUBLES IN KENTUCKY.

Appeal of Cassius M. Clay to the Citizens of Madison County—Origin of the Disturbance.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF MADISON COUNTY: Learning from a reliable source that the Revolutionary Committee of Madison are about to meet in Richmond on next Monday, to take into consideration who are again to be proscribed, and having understood that I only escaped their denouncement last Tuesday by a small majority, and that I am again to be considered on Monday, I avail myself of this means of making my protest and defence. I would greatly prefer always to meet my accusers face to face and there make my defence, but as friends have insisted on my avoiding any pretence for a conflict, I yield to their wishes and make this written appeal:

In the first place I, as a free citizen of a constitutional Commonwealth, most solemnly protest against any power on earth, but the legal and regularly constituted authorities of my country, to decide in any manner upon my "life, liberty or property." I regard, all impartial men will regard, him as the worst enemy of true liberty who acquiesces in any usurpation on the part of any man, or set of men, of the sovereign power of the State. If every man in Madison was to consent to the usurpation, it would be none the less an overthrow of the Constitution; which can be annulled, set aside, changed or disobeyed with impunity, only by the legal representatives of the people in convention assembled. But, according to the known facts, but about a fourth part of the county signed the papers protesting against the doctrines and action of the "Radical Abolitionists"—Rev. JOHN G. FEE and others. And it is very well known that a very large number of those signing that paper were and are utterly opposed to any other than legal proceedings against those unhappy men, women and children. So that the Committee have not even the show of authority, three-fourths of the county having absolutely refused, amid threats of intimidation on the part of the movers, to sanction their illegal action. But waiving all these considerations, I do not fear to plead to you on the merits of my cause.

If it was a crime to resist the will and action of this Revolutionary movement, I have not done even that, except by the high moral power of an earnest protest; refusing to join by force of arms in a common defence with the exiles. My reasons for this are these: I regarded the radical doctrine, that "there is no law for Slavery," as *revolutionary*. To deny the potency of the Constitution and the laws, is to set up an independent Government in opposition to the existing Government and laws, the two distinct policies and jurisdictions of which must inevitably, at last, come into physical conflict. And, while I am opposed to Slavery on all possible grounds, my love and respect for my Constitution and my country override all other political considerations. My theory is, that Slavery is a creature of law, and the subject of support, modification, increase, or destruction, as any other policy; and to be reached in the same way only; by moral suasion, by speech, by the Press, by the laws, and by the Constitution. That so long as it constitutes property, by laws, that the laws must be respected and enforced in good faith. First the majority have the right to rule; because we know of no other or better way of promoting the ends of Government, the safety and happiness of the whole of the governed. That if the slaveholder thus rule we will acquiesce—and if we thus rule they must also acquiesce. And therefore the Republicans in Kentucky have been opposed to, and have steadily denounced, any illegal interference with slaves, from at home or abroad—they have given no countenance to the escape of slaves, to insubordination, or to servile insurrection. Hence, on the 4th of July, 1856, at the Slate Lick Springs, in this county, when Rev. JOHN G. FEE avowed from the stump the radical Abolition doctrine, I denounced it from the stump. He was Corresponding Secretary of the Central Republican Club; at our first meeting in Richmond, he was displaced, and a Republican elected in his stead. When he was mobbed in several places—when his colaborer, Rev. J. S. DAVIS, asked my aid in defending Mr. FEE—I addressed a letter, dated October 8, 1857, declining to identify myself in any way with Mr. FEE'S doctrine or action. These letters were first published in the Washington *Republic*, in the face of the world, and were republished in the Louisville *Journal* and other Kentucky papers. Again, when the movement was made against the Bereens, I took the same neutral ground in letters addressed to the Richmond *Messenger* and to the Cincinnati papers, one copy of which was published in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated White Hall, Ky., December 28, 1859, but which, I know not by what means, failed to reach Judge FIELD until the Monday following; and, the exiles being gone, I went into the *Messenger* office and took it away, as the occasion for its publication had passed.

Again, I heard that J. G. HANSON, one of the exiles, had returned, I went, on Friday last, to the house of ALEXANDER MCWILLIAMS, where we talked the matter over; and we coincided in opinion, as we always had done—that our friends should separate their fortunes altogether from HANSON and his party.

On Saturday, with JOHN H. RAWLINGS, I went to Berea, and there used all my influence to persuade my Republicans friends not to identify themselves at all in any manner with HANSON, but to ask him to sell his mill, and remove from the State, as his presence would be a continual source of discontent, and might possibly involve the Republicans in a conflict, when innocent men might be killed. I stayed all night with WM. STAPP, where the same views were uttered and concurred in. I returned again through Berea, enforced with a parting word the same advice, and was leaving for home when Mr. HANSON hallooed. I stopped, and Mr. RAWLINGS introduced him to me. He asked me what was the public feeling towards him? I replied that I would speak frankly with him; that I was, as he well knew, opposed to his political principles, and could not stand by him in any way; but that my personal feelings were kind toward him. I had not talked with the Committee, but I had spoken to some in their confidence, and the feeling of bitterness against him was greater than ever on account of his return, I was told; and that I hoped he would leave the State for his own safety, as well as to avoid the possible fight between my friends and the Committee because of his presence. He remarked that he found no fault with me; that every one must stand on his own convictions, and that "every dog has his day."

Taking leave of him I went to Kingston, where I stayed all night with WHITT MOODY. Whilst there, Messrs. BRADDUS and NEWLAND came in to see me, when I expressed the same views. I sent for G. W. MAUPIN, an old hunting companion, to spend the night with us, and to have a friendly talk about the whole matter, as I knew he was one of the Committee, and had acted the part of a peace-maker when TONY was attacked in the first raid at Berea, I was told. I then explained to G. W. MAUPIN, in the presence of S. NEWLAND and WHITT MOODY, my whole position, as he had not read my Frankfort speech. I told him that he was one of a revolutionary Committee; that I should not interfere with their action, if they confined themselves to the expulsion of the "Radicals;" but that if the Committee attacked us, the Republicans, on account of our principles, that we would defend ourselves to the last; and that in such defense, we'd shoot him, REUBEN MUNDAY, TERRELL, or any other one of the Committee who aided and abetted any assassination of any one of my party that was for peace; that I had told our friends at Berea, that whoever stood in defence of HANSON would do so at his own risk, and we would not stand by him; but if they cleared themselves of HANSON, and were attacked in their own right, that we would make a common cause—we would take to the woods, and defend ourselves to the death.

This, men of Madison, is my whole connection with the Radicals of Berea. All the time against their doctrine—all the time for the peace and safety of the community.

On Monday night I staid with my sister SMITH; on Tuesday, hearing that the excitement was mostly against me, and that I was thought to have dictated the letter of HANSON to Judge FIELD, with a view to bring on the war, I made my remarks at the Courthouse to clear the popular mind of all apprehensions. The falsehood of the whole allegation is apparent, when you will see by the letter to Judge FIELD that it is dated on the 13th inst., two weeks ago, when I had neither seen nor known HANSON, nor been at Berea since my Northern tour, and therefore could not possibly have had any intercourse with him.

Now it turns out just as I had expected, from what was said by Mr. NEWTON, in Richmond, on Wednesday morning last, in the presence of G. W. MAUPIN and others—that the Republicans had nothing to do with HANSON, were for peace, and fought in their own defence.

The Republicans say (which was admitted to me by one of the party) their houses were rudely searched, and I give you here a copy of a letter written to me by Messrs. BLAND and HALEY, stating the whole cause of the difficulty, which original letter, signed by HALEY and BLAND, by J. H. RAWLINGS, can be seen by calling upon me:

BEREA, in the Evening, March 30, 1860.

MY FRIEND C. M. CLAY: I drop you a line stating the facts concerning the fight. In the first place, it was not brought about over HANSON, but over the treatment to GEORGE WEST. The Committee went to his house on the hunt of HANSON. WEST is in the last stage of consumption, and told his daughter to shut the door; and they broke the door down, and they cuffed and abused WEST and his daughter; and we went to see WEST, with no view of seeing any of them. We met them, and I begged for peace, and did all I could to obtain it. I intended to take your good advice.

FRANK BLAND AND GREEN HALEY.

Here, men of Madison, are some of the facts—but not all of the facts—the language to the daughter of WEST was too gross for the public eye, and I therefore suppress it. Nor were these the only outrages. A similar offence to the children of the poor brought on a revolution in that kingdom from which we draw our blood and our love of liberty. The story will sink deep into the hearts of thirty millions of Americans! The battle of the 26th day of March will never be forgotten in the annals of this nation! You may drive these men into the mountains; you may burn their houses; you may hunt them down like wild beasts, till the last one falls by superior force; but their cause is the cause of American liberty, and the holiest instincts of human nature. The martyrdom will light up the fires of civil war, which will pervade the Union, and be extinguished only by the downfall of one or other of the great powers which shall have caused them to desolate the land.

Men of Madison, I stand by those men—I stand by the Constitution and laws of my native State—I stand by the Republican Party everywhere—I stand by the liberties which I inherited from our fathers, and which my own blood has, from the beginning of the Revolution of 1776 to this hour, in every battle-field, been present to defend. I stand, in a word, on my Frankfort speech of Jan. 10, 1860, which I desire to place before the world as the ground of my faith and my action.

I shall in no way whatever recognize or submit to any Revolutionary Committee. At my country's call I have freely risked my life in her defence. Two years in exile from my home and family; nine months in a foreign prison; ready at all times to sacrifice money, health, and even life itself, I have brought back an unsullied name to the place of my birth, and which you were not the last to welcome as part of the common glory of the State. You may be strong enough to overpower me; you cannot drive me from the duty which I owe to myself, to my friends and to my country. If I fall, I trust I shall not fall in vain; and it will be enough for all my long-cherished aspirations, if perchance my blood shall atone for the wrongs of my race, AND THESE STATES SHALL AT LAST BE FREE.

C. M. CLAY.

WHITE HALL, Ky., March 31, 1860.

MORMON AFFAIRS.

Condition of Things in Utah—Opinions about Congressional Legislation—Progress of Mormon Settlements, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, March 9, 1860.

Ever since it was known in this city that Sec. FLOYD had declared that the army would be removed from Utah the present season, various have been the speculations indulged in as to destination, and whether or not the whole of the army would be removed. Opinions are yet very conflicting. The "Gentiles" and the not over strict of the "faithful" have reaped too rich a golden harvest while the army has been here, to wish it away in a hurry. And I am afraid many of those who make some pretensions to being good Mormons, have something of a hankering after the "dry goods and groceries" brought so plentifully into this Territory through the liberality of good Uncle Sam,—while, of course, the very faithful and devout consider that neither the "dry goods and groceries," nor the "leeks and the onions" of the Gentiles equal even the "small dust of the balance," when compared with integrity to the Mormon cause, which may be a little endangered by too close and protracted proximity to anything Gentile.

The prevailing sentiment, however, is that the greater part of the troops at Camp Floyd will steer for Mexico during the Summer, and that a small permanent garrison will be maintained at Camp Floyd and another at Fort Bridger.

With the departure of Gen. JOHNSTON for Washington, *via* California, came the rumor that he was called to the capital to confer with the President upon the propriety and *modus operandi* of some brilliant descent upon Mexico, which, by its success and splendor, should harmonize jarring interests, unite antagonistic parties, increase the area of the country, transfer the "irrepressible conflict" from internal to external objects, magnify the American name, glorify the American arms, and last, not least, give an unprecedented *éclat* to JAMES BUCHANAN'S Presidential term, and close it in one brilliant, blazing triumph, with red and blue fire.

As Gen. JOHNSTON has left us, it may be proper to state the estimation in which he is held by the people of Utah. He is generally considered to be a gentleman of high character, with a great deal more of the soldier than the citizen in his composition. He has the reputation of having kept his soldiers under strict and wholesome discipline, and at the same time he has sedulously abstained from the first act of comity towards the Utah people, further than his duties positively required of him. In a word, the Mormons think there could have been a more free, come-at-able, sociable commander, and there could have been one a great deal worse.

Gen. JOHNSTON and Gov. CUMMING have not exactly run together from the first. The Governor's policy has been of a conciliatory hue; the General's has been decidedly inclined to the dictatorial. Both have suited their respective positions, and both have done very well; at least, both might have done much worse than they have.

Mr. MORRILL'S promised bill for the suppression of polygamy in the Territories is rather ridiculed here. No *ex post facto* law can be made. This consoles many a Mormon patriarch, whose family is on a rather more liberal scale than is considered orthodox in the American world outside of the Great Basin. It is confidently believed here that Congress will make no law interfering with the domestic relations. If this belief is not well grounded, and if such a law be passed, the Mormon lawyers, rather shrewd ones, will enter an appeal against the constitutionality of the same. If this proves unavailing, then dodges will be resorted to; and it is well known that the Mormons are perfect adepts in the evasive and frustrative arts. Depend upon it, that Congress can ever effectually suppress polygamy is the last thought that a Mormon noddle will entertain.

The Mormons are not only careless of Congressional interference with polygamy, but they [illegible] gloriously indifferent to any action Congress may take in reference to reorganizing this Territory, or repealing the organic act, or anything of the kind. To be sure, they will knock, and continue knocking for admission into the Union, because it is their duty, and is in the natural order of things. But very few Mormons have any hope that Congress will favor their knocking, *for some time to come at least.* Some kind of a fatality or predestination doctrine seems to have taken hold of their minds. They seem to understand that, for some cause or other, they must and will be oppressed all the time; that this is their "manifest destiny" till the "*day of triumph*," and consequently they care little which way the oppression comes. It can scarcely take them unawares.

That man would be a curiosity who would think that the Mormons had any strong desire for the interference of Federal officers. Yet the question is being handed round—what has become of the bulk of our Federal officers? Secretary HARMONY has been away from the Territory all Winter; Indian-Agent FORNEY ditto; Judge SINCLAIR ditto; Judge CRADLEBAUGH almost ditto. How is this? Do their duties lie in Washington? In the case of the Judges, the law expressly provides that they shall not be absent from their Districts for a longer term than sixty days. And if the presence and example and labors of our Federal officers are needed in any Territory, why not in this?

The Mormons are widely renowned for their persistent industrial energies. Not only have they a special aptitude and *penchant* for "increasing and multiplying," but also for "replenishing the earth." Of course the "Mormon war" upset all their plans, and put a stop to many of their little enterprises. But now things are running back pretty much into the old channel. Much of the population of the cities and old settlements is floating off to new fields for enterprise. Cache Valley, north, is the favorite place. This fine Valley possesses any amount of wood, water, grass and fertile soil. But it is higher than Salt Lake Valley, and subject to deep snows and long Winters. Several new settlements were made there last Summer, and, from all appearances, there will be quite a stampede for that Valley the coming season. Apostle E. T. BENSON is deputed to settle and "preside" in Cache Valley. It will be recollected that when the army was about entering Salt Lake Valley, 'Brother BRIGHAM" suggested Cache Valley as a proper and fitting place for a military post. Business pointed northeast, and consequently the army located itself southwest. I think the faithful are now rejoicing at the success of the Prophet's stratagem, whereby that large and fertile Valley was left open for civil settlement.

Provo Valley, southeast, a small, fertile, well-grassed, well-wooded, well-watered, elevated valley on the Provo or Timpanogas River, is another place of attraction to which the landless are looking for their quotas of land.

In San Pete Valley, four new settlements have been made within the past twelve months or so. This valley is also elevated, and well supplied with wood, stone, water and grass. It is a fine wheat valley. Apostle ORSON HYDE is about to devote a good portion of his time to the direction of affairs there.

About forty miles west of Fillmore, on the Sevier River, above Sevier Lake—the lake Nicolet of Fremont—a dam has been constructed, which it is expected will provide for the watering of about fourteen thousand acres of desert land, and to this place many of the inhabitants of Fillmore and other cities are proposing to go and settle. Within about twelve miles of the settlement is the largest patch of cedar known in the Territory.

In making new settlements, the usual Mormon course is first to lay out a fort or a city. If a fort, the lots for houses and corrals are very small, and the whole is inclosed with a wall, of mud, adobes, or stone, according to circumstances, for protection. If a city, it is laid off in blocks and lots, the lots generally ranging from half an acre to one and a quarter acres, and the blocks generally containing from four to eight lots each. The streets run at right angles with the cardinal points of the compass. The farming land is generally laid out outside the city or fort in twenty-acre lots, one lot to each man or big boy,

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Of certain books it may be said, that, without some knowledge of them, no man can be called educated. One of these is the Bible. He who knows but little of that book, and its most important place in history, is destitute of one of the first elements of culture, regarded merely as human culture. Whatever may be his position in society, he is an ignorant man, having no right to influence the direction of the actions or opinions of intelligent men. Next to this, though at a wide distance, may be placed HOMER and HERODOTUS—the one "the fountain-head of poetry, the other "the father of history." We by no means say that a man is uneducated who cannot read HERODOTUS in the Greek, but he surely is an ignorant person who knows little or nothing about him in any more accessible form.

No other ancient writer has had more numerous translators—all readable, too, as the poorest translation of such a writer must ever be. The present is doubtless, in all respects, the best. The assertion is warranted by the great pains taken by the learned author, the long time he has been engaged in the work, the rich introduction, the luminous foot-notes, and the more extended dissertations on the main points of the Herodotean books, especially in that connection with the Scripture archæology.

Everything is given that will enable the reader to appreciate this old writer, and to understand his place in history. We become well acquainted with him, and with the age in which he wrote. The entertaining as well as instructive HERODOTUS—we give him our whole hearts. "Frank, childlike, guileless, playful, quaint,"—we are inclined to believe all that he tells ne; we feel at least certain that he himself honestly believes all that he relates to us as credible; that he gives us the best he can find, even when he expresses his own doubts, and that, in either aspect, no bias, political or religious, would lead him consciously to deceive the reader, or to swerve knowingly from that truth which he so religiously regards as the only end of historical writing. It is a book for the child as well as the philosopher; full of the most delightful stories for the one, and furnishing matter of profoundest thought for the other.

HERODOTUS has been justly charged with superstition and credulity. With great ability, however, as well as truth, it is shown that herein consists much of the very truthfulness of his history. The age of the Persian ever was one of faith in omens, theophanies, dreams, and especially in oracles. The doctrine of a divine Nemesis pervaded the whole soul of Greece. We see it, afterwards, so prominent in the Greek drama. With HERODOTUS it was a master feeling. To show this doctrine to the world seems to have been a leading motive in his great work. Now it is quite evident that such a tendency may have led him, unconsciously, to give a wrong *direction* to certain facts, if not to warp their very truth; though there is everywhere the strongest internal evidence that, when the objective truth demands it, the author can and does rise above all such subjective influences. But there is a higher view to be taken of this. It may seem a paradox, at first, and yet the common sense of the reader must agree with the translator in the position that all this rendered HERODOTUS the more *truthful* writer in the best sense of the word. That is, he was a more truthful representative of the mind of his age, and, therefore, actually gives us a more truthful picture of the state of Greece in that exciting semi-heroic period of the Persian wars, than ever could have been given by the more skeptical, the more critical, and, as far as statistical detail is concerned, the more correct THUCYDIDES. Dreams, oracles, *nemesis*, or special Providences, may be false as facts, false as explanations of facts, and yet they do enter, not merely into the *spirit* of such a time, but into the very outward facts themselves. They are quite different facts from what they would have been without such subjective influences controlling their objective form and relative position. He, therefore, who in scornful skepticism utterly rejects them, may give the skeleton of history; he may be very sharp, too, in defining the outward causations, but that which is the real history—what is *thought*, what is *felt*, what is *believed*, what, in short, is the mind or spirit of the age—this, in such hands, becomes all a falsehood or a blank. Who has most of this higher or substantial verity, the "legendary EUSEBIUS," or the critical GIBBON? Different answers will be given to each a question from different positions, and yet there can be no doubt about the matter in any truly thoughtful mind. In the one we have much outward falsehood; in the other there is throughout one monstrous lie—false in its core, false in its position, all the more false from being given to us in the form of facts, partial yet indisputable—lying facts we may call them, because while presenting the *face* of the third century, exhibiting the most malignant *spirit* of the eighteenth.

The Herodotean stories were in the mind of Greece. Oracles and Nemesea formed an inseparable part of its thinking; the barest outward facts took a direction from them; and, had HERODOTUS possessed the skeptical spirit of THUCYDIDES, it is far from being certain that it would have made his history better, or more truthful, even as a history of facts. Instead of merely paring off excrescences, such a critical knife might have cut into the very quick. It would have thrown out much of the marvelous, which we can separate for ourselves; but, in all probability, would have left ont still more of that which is most important, as well as true, and whose place could never have been supplied. There is a sense in which even myths become history; they enter into the thoughts of succeeding ages, they become *spiritual verities*, and cannot be overlooked without making history in many cases a worthless blank, or a waste of worthless facts, having nothing to quicken the thought, or to live in the memory of any succeeding humanity.

We are not to impose on ourselves; we may separate the mythical from the common thought, preserving the reality of each; but it becomes an important question whether the spirit of skepticism and hypercriticism may not also pervert history, sometimes to a greater degree than either credulity or superstition. The school of NIEBUHR have rendered the Roman State a spreading capital, without a base, and almost without a shaft. They had nothing in the beginning to make Rome what it afterwards was. There must have been a heroic period for such an empire; there must have been the marvelous, if not the supernatural, in the foundation of so mighty a structure. So is it with Greece. The age of PERICLES could not have been what it was, had not the Persian wars preceded it. The Parsian wars would not have presented their peculiar features, had there not been a Romantic or heroic age before them. So too may we say of the Bible history. We need not shrink, even here, from carrying ont the parallel which some have instituted for a very different purpose. The wondrous character of the later nation, as it appears when coming in contact with profane history, demands the still more wonderful beginning. The Hezekiahs, the Isaiahs, the Jacobs, the Zerubbabels, the Maccabees, the Gamaliels, and the Pauls, could never have appeared as the later records describe them, had there been no Samuel, no Joshua, no Moses, no Exodus from Egypt, no law-giving on Sinai, as represented to us in the marvelous yet truthful pictures of the more ancient books.

So, too, modern prejudice, or the tendency to judge of ancient things through modern ideas, may also warp history, or our views of history. HERODOTUS tells us that, on asking the meaning of an inscription on one of the Pyramids, he was informed that "it recorded the quantity of onions, leeks, &c., consumed by the laborers in the erection of the monument." Col. MURE makes himself merry with this; he thinks it "le very much as if some foreigner, ignorant of the English tongue, were to ask the meaning of the inscription on the London Monument, and should receive for answer from some quizzing humorist of Fish-street Hill, that it recorded the number of quarts of porter and pipes of tobacco consumed y the builders of the column. "This," says the profounder RAWLINSON, "is to argue that what would be unlikely to take place in London in the eighteenth century, A. D., would have been equally unlikely to happen in Egypt in the eighteenth century B. C. He suggests a vast difference between those primitive times and our own, and he is doubtless right. A little reflection must convince any one that the old Oriental servitude was a very different thing from our modern commercial Slavery. Good and abundant feeding for his laboring *subjects* was just one of the things on which an ancient despot of the Pharaoh stamp would especially pride himself. Owning all, as well as ruling all, he would regard this as one of the best ways of setting forth his power and munificance. Besides, the ancient political economy had no better statistics by which to show the greatness and costliness of the work. HERODOTUS might be defended by other examples from the history of those early days; but there comes to us one which ought to be peculiarly satisfactory. It is a testimony from the camp in the Wilderness. JOSEPHUS tells us that in the days of the bondage, the children of Israel were employed in building pyramids. Everything concurs to show that though they worked hard, they were well fed. Hence, the difficulty Moses experienced in arousing them to a true sense of their condition. They loved "the flesh pots of Egypt;" they well remembered their pampered servitude; its toils were forgotten in its indulgences, and especially as they thought of them amid the starving hardships of the desert. Then arose deliciously before their minds the very articles here enumerated by HERODOTUS as worthy of an inscription on the monument of their labors. "We *remember* the fish that we did eat in Egypt, the cucumbers and the melons, and the *leeks* and the *onions*, and the *garlic*, but now our soul is dried away."—Numb. xi:5. It is a segment, but an exactly-fitting segment, of the same ancient picture coming down to us through the ages, but by a widely separate way, which the track of the Greek historian never crossed.

The fidelity of HERODOTUS is attested by the fact of his extensive travels. Fifteen thousand miles, a great part of it among nations barbarous and unknown, and this too in a time when traveling in Asia Minor, Assyria, Egypt, and even in Greece Proper, was a matter of great difficulty, giving rise to the saying that "no man took a journey or made a voyage willingly." The military spirit or commercial gain were the usual stimulants to so hazardous an undertaking. With HERODOTUS it was that higher feeling which must ever command for him our respect, and secure our confidence. It was the pure love of knowledge, prompting to sacrifices which would be regarded as remarkable even in our own age; at that time they were truly astonishing—no less marvelous, in fact, than some of the more special wonders he records.

HERODOTUS had a passion for the marvelous, but he could not rest in any supposed delusion. The proof of this occurs repeatedly in his history, and in such a way as to produce an irresistible impression of his determined truthfulness. There is a characteristic specimen, Book II. ch. 3. Not content with the information given by the priests of Memphis, he makes special journeys to Heliopolis (the Scriptural On) and to Thebes, for the sole purpose of seeing whether the monuments and interpretations of those places would agree with those of the former. It was the same careful spirit that led him to examine the inscriptions on the tripods and medals in the Oracular temples, and to compare one with the other, as the best means of checking, at least, the popular stories, and reducing them to some kind of chronological accuracy. At another time he makes a special voyage to Tyre for no other purpose but to get at the truth of some reports concerning a famous temple of Hercules in that place. He had been puzzled by the separate traditions of two Hercules, as he had found them in the East. While examining this old temple at Tyre, he discovers on the walls a reference to the Thasian Hercules, and so this indefatigable archæologist takes ship to the island of Thasos, where he finds a temple built by a Phœnician colony five generations earlier than the first mention of the Grecian Hercules, the son of Amphitrion. RAWLINSON thinks this was time thrown away on an unimportant question. We must, however, differ from him here. There is no matter of deeper interest amongst the problems of antiquity than this universal myth of Hercules. The name is as clearly Phœnician, or Shemitic, as *Kadmus* or *Europa*. It denotes the *traveler* or *wanderer*, (the article combined with the Hebrew radicals R K L,) and although Phœnician use gave it too much of a *commercial* sense, even as the Javanic thinking clothed it with too much of the warlike or hero idea, yet is it doubtless everywhere that same tradition of the World-Deliverer which belonged to the common stock of primitive revelation before the dispersion of mankind, and which afterwards each nation dressed up in its own habit of thought, or according to its own fancy of that idea in which consisted the mystery of the world's redemption.

The great merit of HERODOTUS early excited a jealousy of him in the minds of ancient writers, although modern critics have been disposed, more and more, to do him justice. Among other causes injurious to our historian was the false reputation acquired by CTESIAS, a Greek writer, who gives us an account of the Assyrian empire. As physician to ARTAXERXES MNEMON, he resided a number of years at the Persian court. This gave him credit, although it is seen now that his position in this proud Oriental monarchy was only a temptation to try the most lying experiments on the wondering credulity of his former countrymen. In all the characteristics of truthfulness he is the very opposite of HERODOTUS, and yet he carried the ages with him. It is from the fragments that remain of CTESIAS that we get the stories that used to figure in our school books about the early Assyrian empire, beginning with NINUS and including all the romance of SEMIRAMIS and SARDANAPALUS. However, he got the ear of antiquity, with the exception of the critical ARISTOTLE, who evidently ranks him among the mythologists. From this false credit he seems to have been better known than HERODOTUS, to some of the earliest Christian fathers, from whom he derived a still further indorsement that passed him down to the whole series of ecclesiastical writers. They take him as the chief authority, although they each found it difficult to make any fair reconciliation between his extravagant accounts and the modest chronology of the Scriptures, with which HERODOTUS so much better agrees. Modern research has tendered to weaken more and more the credit of this courtly romancer, until, as our author says, "the *coup de grace* has been given him by the discoveries on the Assyrian monuments, which convict him of having risen into notice by a system of enormous lying, to which the history of literature scarcely presents a parallel." He was the sensation writer of his day, and, like some modern oriental travelers of the same description, cast the more sober and truthful narrator into the shade.

The great modern merit of HERODOTUS is found in the fact that thorough examination shows no ancient writer to be in better accordance with the Scriptures. The exhibition of this forms an important part of the present work. Hence the space devoted to the Assyrian and Egyptian monuments. But there is another aspect of this agreement, for the proof of which we need not go to mounds and ruined temples. It is the testimony of the unspoken, of the unwritten, like that which comes from the blank tablet, the voiceless catacomb, the silent chamber in the pyramid. It is the evidence it furnishes of the lateness of human history. The Scriptures give us the positive proof of this. In HERODOTUS it comes out silently, yet most convincingly in its negative aspect,—all the more impressive, too, from the fact that he is after all, our great authority in respect to the elder world. So much noise has of late been made about CHAMPOLLION, and BUNSEN, and the hieroglyphics, that some, who get all their knowledge from reviews, have come to look upon HERODOTUS as common-place, and to regard any mere reference to him as showing a lack of erudition. But say what we will, in this old writer, together with the few remaining fragments of BEROSUS and MANETHO, we have, substantially, all the learning on the subject. The hieroglyphics are but marginal scholia, more obscure often than the text. HERODOTUS had the first reading of the Egyptian monuments more than two thousand years ago, when they stood brightly out to the familiar eye of the living interpreter. He has given us all the choice parts of their information. The obscured remains that are now costing so much labor in their deciphering, may confirm, but can add little to, his general truth and accuracy. They are but scanty duplicates, age-worn and defaced, of knowledge anciently gleaned under better circumstances, and not clearer aids of interpretation.

Such are the sources of history. How impressive the lesson they teach us! It is not obtrusive, like the miracle of the senses, or the outward supernatural, yet taking a still deeper hold upon the reflecting mind. We may understand this, when we remember that there are two classes of wonders, as well as two measures of the credible. There are wonders for the reason—soul-wonders' as we may call them, in distinction from the sense miraculous. There is the awe of the unknown, the vast unknown in nature, which science reveals, although some of the most zealous votaries of science are so little affected by it. There is the profound unknown of the human race, the utter darkness that rests upon its origin, were it not for the revelation we so inadequately value. There is the startling thought of our short residence upon the earth. "We are but of yesterday," says the patriarch; "We are but of yesterday," is still the utterance of the thoughtful spirit; the intervening centuries are but as "a day when it is past, and as a watch in the night." How brief a time has man been here; we mean historical man. There may be, to certain minds, a pleasure in the fancy of some unknown, unknowing rudiment of humanity that had existed millions of years before, but what would such a creature be to us? Man proper, man historical, the record-keeping, the tradition-gathering man, knowing himself and knowing his race—men with the first idea of humanity—such a man has been but a short time among "the things that do appear." Geology cannot bring him down from the remote past; history only carries him up a few centuries; sought in either direction, every clue is soon lost, every trace of him soon utterly disappears.

We start upon the broad familiar shores of modern history. As we voyage up, narrower and narrower flows the stream, darker and darker grow the forest shades upon its banks. We reach the head of navigation and find ourselves in a dense wilderness. From the deposits brought down by the silent floods we seek to gain some little further knowledge of the unexplored regions above; and so, when history fails, we resort to language and ethnology, and from them we find that the primæval fountain cannot be far off. But origin itself, our origin, is necessarily a fact transcending. We cannot know whence we come, unless it is revealed to us from a plane of knowledge higher than the inductive.

Three thousand years—how dark it grows! Four thousand years—there is midnight over all the earth. We are somewhere not far from the pole of human existence—for it is impossible that such a humanity as the earliest accounts reveal, such a strong, rapid-moving, pyramid-building, empire-founding humanity as comes to light on the Assyrian and Egyptian monuments, could have existed long before, and yet have left no track in time. Such a long burial in the unknown might be conceived of man poetæval, obsolete, time-worn, the modern savage, who has been sinking ever since the fall, but not of men primæval, such as revelation sets him forth, and earliest history finds him. Let those who will believe in a series of Chaldean monarchs or Hindoo demi-gods, running up to empty multiples so vastly exceeding all the centuries that fall below the place where history has its twilight beginning; let those who will believe with BUNSEN, that there could have been such a single perpendicular line of Egyptian dynasties running on its solitary length of ages, whilst utter darkness rests on all beside this lonely obelisk in the waste of time. Ten thousand years and more in Egypt, and yet no history begun in Greece or Italy!—ten thousand years of unbroken monarchy, of king succeeding king, with all the rest of the world an unknown political blank, an uninterrupted historical silence!—it is incredible. The thinking, we are convinced, will find it easier, in the end, to believe in Moses than to give credence to this. No forced computation of overlapping monuments can make it either truthful or consistent.

The human race is not much older than the Pyramids. A chiliad, or so, is all that reason as well as revelation can allow. It is this modest claim of antiquity made by the Scriptures that should have commended their truthfulness to all sober minds. They stand here in such striking contrast to those hollow, pretentious chronologies to which the anti-biblical critic is so unnaturally inclined to give the preference. The Bible starts with the very seal of truth upon its title page. Make all allowance for unimportant variances; take the Septuagint, or the more modest, and, therefore, the more trustworthy Hebrew Numbers, and it is just as we might *à priori* expect to find it. Few are the centuries of man's existance before that time when he begins to know himself, and to make himself known upon the earth. The Scripture account, by its very opposition to these boastful claims to antiquity which have so tempted other nations, shows itself to have been made under a guidance higher than any mere human wisdom, either of ancient or of modern times.

The other lights, so far as they were real lights, have all become extinct. Egypt and Nineveh long survived the rest, but they, too, have at last gone out. The Bible history runs on for a brief space all alone. We must follow this or none. There are some faint reflections of its cosmogony and primæval genealogies in the earliest pretensions of other nations, but it is not difficult to determine which is the original and which is the copy. The grandeur, simplicity, unique consistency, in the one, the over-laying, the over-coloring, the disproportioned, the grotesque, the swelling, wonder challenging, style—the unnatural antique of the others, leave no ground for doubt. If Moses copied from Persian or Hindoo myths, then we have a fact as curious as it is unexampled. Instead of growing upon the original, the later legend divests it of all its swelling disproportions; instead of going beyond it in all the known characteristics of the mythical style, the lower or more barbarian Jew, as some would style him, comes back to the unique grandeur of this idea, and chastely returns to the utmost simplicity of fact and diction. This is a reversal of all historical experience. The events narrated in the earliest Hebrew Scriptures are indeed most marvelous, for how could the beginning of a new world and a new race, the new experience of humanity in its untried primæval being, be otherwise than marvelous!—but a still greater wonder, a wonder for the awed reason instead of the astonished sense or fancy, is the exceeding modesty, truthfulness, and reverence, with which it is all told. Where else have we such a narrative, delivered in such a style, in all the annals of history or philosophy?

The earliest life is evidently before the mythi- [illegible] have reasoned as though the first [illegible] had nothing to do but to make myths, and to express certain ideas in this same poetical, semi-philosophical form; but this is a later aspect of the human mind. It follows that primæval period which may be described as one of simple gazing wonder, called out by the great facts of nature and the thought of Him who made it—a period which had no room for myths in its unspeculating adoration of the one Great God, unassociated, as yet, with any other, unconfounded as yet with nature, —the God for the most part unseen, yet believed as occasionally manifesting himself to the wants of the young, thoughtful race. This is the simple Patriarchal religion. Myths are the beginning of that departure which seeks to worship "the creature," (the creation,) "*more than*," or rather, as the preposition should be rendered, Rom. i:25, "*along with* the Creator." They are the first attempts at a kind of philosophizing, seeking in some ideal representation of the physical to get a position above the common mind. Hence the Polytheism of the West, the Pantheism of the East—each, in its own way, a departure from the primæval thought of God so strongly perduring in the Shemitic mind that lay between. Of all writings, early or late, none are so directly opposed to all nature worship, in every form of the idea, as the books of Moses. Hence is it that of all nations, ancient and modern, the Jews, though having their own marvelous and their own supernatural, have exhibited the least tendency to the mythical in any proper sense of the word. Their national life is one stupendous miracle of Divine power, but of the Pantheistic, the Polytheistic, the cloudy Ideal—in a word, the mythical, we find no trace on these conservators of the world's earliest history.

T. L.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

The Treaty not in Conflict with the Reciprocity Clause of our Commercial Treaties.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The reciprocity clause in our treaties with Prussia, France, England, the Hanseatic Republics and other foreign nations, binds the parties *generally* to place each other on the footing of the most favored nation. In some of those treaties there is a further stipulation that if favors are granted by one party to any nation upon conditions or *equivalents*, the same favors may be claimed by the other party on similar terms. Since these treaties were made our Government has negotiated two important reciprocity treaties upon the basis of conditions and equivalents. The first was the Canadian, during the Administration of of Gen. PIERCE. The second is the Mexican, now waiting ratification by the Senate. The Mexican is not only based upon conditions and equivalents, but is a compound treaty of a unique character. Our Government desiring the *transits* across the Isthmus, and through Sonora to the Gulf of California, and seeing at the same time that the exports of Mexico, consisting mainly of dye-stuffs, hides, cocoa, and the precious metals, would not compete with our productions, while with 9,000,000 of people she might be a great consumer of our products, asked terms for the *transits in perpetuity*, and for an exchange of commodities, the rates of duty on the latter to be adjusted by us for both countries on the reciprocity principle. The Mexican Government, (the JUAREZ,) desiring the prestige and moral force of our recognition of their Government, as the Government *de jure* and *de facto* of Mexico, and influenced as much by this as by pecuniary considerations, offered to grant the transits and the exchange of commodities, as proposed, for $4,000,000. The terms were accepted, and the treaty negotiated, our Government stipulating that two of the four millions should be applied by us in liquidation of the claims of our citizens against Mexico.

If ratified, this treaty will be of more importance to every section of the country than any commercial treaty that our Government has ever negotiated. By it, an outlet is secured for the rice, cotton, tobacco, wheat and hemp of the Southern and Western States, without fear of competition from other countries, and a sufficient outlet for the manufactures of leather, iron, paper, cotton, textiles, shop manufactures and agricultural implements, from the Middle and New-England States, to sustain for a long time the present values of these commodities. It will immediately bring the two countries, through the facilities of steam navigation and postal arrangements, into the closest relations. Our lost trade will be restored, and our present exports of $5,000,000 per annum will soon be quadrupled. Add to this the value from year to year of the Isthmus transit to the Atlantic and Pacific States, and the transit through Sonora to the Gulf, as an outlet for the entire productions of Western Texas, New-Mexico and Arizona, and the aggregate sum will be too huge for calculation. A treaty fraught with such advantages should not be lost to the country through partisan feeling. Senators should look upon it as statesmen, upon whom the Constitution has imposed the responsibility of ratifying or rejecting, as the interests of the country, and our treaty obligations to other countries, may require.

But it is said the treaty conflicts with the reciprocity clause of our commercial treaties; that its ratification would certainly be followed by a demand from England for the admission of her *textiles* to our country at the same low rate of duty as Mexican exports, and that, the demand being complied with, our revenues and our immense manufacturing interests would be utterly destroyed. These are truly formidable reasons for its rejection, if based on a just construction of the reciprocity clause of those treaties. That the objections, however, are not will taken, a plain statement of the case will amply demonstrate. England demands admission for her goods on the terms granted to Mexico. Our Government replies that Mexico had important transits across her territories that we needed for *international intercourse*; that these transits and the exchange of her products for ours on the reciprocity principle were offered to us for valuable *pecuniary* and other considerations; that we accepted the terms and received the grants for our money and our power; and that having *paid* for the grants, we are rightfully in possession of the same upon the basis of *equivalents*, within the meaning of the reciprocity provision of all our commercial treaties.

Now your Government proposes to flood our country with your manufactures under the Reciprocity clause of the treaty of 1815, and thereby annihilate our revenue and our industrial pursuits. How will you compensate us in the way of *equivalents* for these dire calamities? Have you important *transits* that are indispensable to us? No. Will you protect us against the aggressions of other nations? We do not require protection. What, then, can you offer us on the basis of *equivalents*? Will you give us a hundred millions sterling per annum? That would not be sufficient. The wealth of your empire would hardly compensate one for the loss of our occupations and the endangerment of our free institutions. We cannot, for any equivalents in *money that you can pay*, convert our high civilization into barbarism, and consign to extinction the last chance to demonstrate that man is capable of self-government. You must therefore be content to send your exports to us subject to the *imposts* of our laws for the admission of similar goods from other nations, until you can induce us to make you an exception to their operation under a special reciprocity treaty upon the basis of conditions and equivalents.

This is the proper construction of the reciprocity clause. England and France so view it; and, acting upon it, they have just concluded a reciprocity free trade treaty on the basis of equivalents. This basis will exclude our Government from participating in the arrangement, unless we can offer those Powers satisfactory *equivalents*, which we cannot do without hazarding the existence of our entire home interests. While England and France, therefore, with their low capital, cheap labor and high development in the useful arts, may fraternize as neighbors through commercial treaties, based on equivalents, without impairing their reciprocity treaty obligations to other nations, the United States and Mexico, as coterminous countries and neighbors, may also, through similar treaties, fraternize, and at the same time preserve inviolate all their commercial reciprocity treaties.

J.

OUR CITY CHARITIES.—NO. IV.

The Children's Aid Society.

Prior to the year of grace 1848, the attention of the benevolent and philanthropic citizens of New-York does not seem to have been particularly called to the condition of the neglected, vagrant and homeless children of the City. The House of Refuge was, indeed, performing its beneficent work for the juvenile delinquents; Orphan and half-orphan Asylums garnered up those who were deprived of a parent's care, and were brought under their notice; the Randall's Island Nursery, and the Home for the Friendless, took charge of many of those who were utterly dependent and helpless; but there were very few who were not startled, when told in the report of Mr. G. W. MATSELL, Chief of Police for the year 1848-9, that there were nearly 10,000 children in the City not reached by any of these institutions, who never attended the Public Schools, but who lived upon the streets, many of them having no other home, night or day. They were not criminals in the eye of the law, for their thefts, if they were guilty of stealing, were of very small amounts, and almost entirely food or fuel to keep them from perishing. Some of them gained a precarious subsistence for themselves or their parents by pilfering and begging; others swept the crossings, picked over the ash-boxes, gathered rags, bones and refuse paper; others still sold matches, tooth-picks, or other small articles, or peddled apples, oranges and flowers; a large class were newsboys, and print and ballad sellers; others were organ-grinders, statuette-sellers, or venders of Bohemian and Dresden ware.

Many of them slept in areas, boxes, old wagons, or on the pavement over the printing vaults, where the heat would impart some warmth to their half-clad and chilled limbs, in the Winter, and in Summer laid them down upon the benches or grass of the Park. All were miserably clad, and many of them half-starved. From three-fourths to four-fifths of them were of foreign parentage, and in many cases were compelled, by their unnatural parents, to supply them, from their scanty gains with the means of intoxication.

The statistics of Mr. MATSELL's report were at first regarded as exaggerations, but the visitors of the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, who had the opportunity of thorough investigation, fully confirmed them, and, indeed, demonstrated that they did not completely represent the magnitude of the evil.

The first effort made to reach these neglected children, which has come to our knowledge, was the establishment of a Boys' Meeting, by members of the Carmine-street Presbyterian Church and others, in 1848, at first in a hall at the corner of Christopher and Hudson streets, and subsequently in Amos-street. Those who entered upon this enterprise had found that these ill-clad, unwashed, unkempt children could not be drawn into any of the existing Sabbath Schools, or churches. Rough as they were, they were unwilling to go among those who were better clad than they, and the only way of reaching them was to establish meetings for them alone, and by means of familiar conversation and lecturing, by singing pleasant and lively songs of a religious and moral character, by pictures, maps, illustrations, and by anecdotes and simple instruction, to endeavor to improve their minds and hearts. At first, the effort seemed likely to prove a failure; these little street Arabs, wild and restless as an untamed colt, could not be kept still, or brought into a condition of subordination; many times it was found necessary to call in the aid of the Police to preserve order, but at length the children began to feel that it was a shame to treat with rudeness and violence those who only sought to do them good, and in their rough way they became civil and comparatively quiet.

The succeeding year a second "Boys' Meeting" was established in Wooster-street, through the unwearied efforts of Mrs. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, and the knowledge that was there acquired of the habits and needs of these poor children, stimulated those who had become interested in their condition to try to do something more for them. They came with tolerable regularity, indeed, to the Boys' Meetings, but any good impressions which might have been made there, were speedily effaced amid the profanity and obscenity of their associates and the wretchedness of their homes, if such places as they dwelt in could be called homes. Many of them who were willing to work could find no work to do, and with the two great promptere to evil—hunger and idleness—constantly at hand, they could not easily be restrained from falling into vice.

The Juvenile Asylum and the Five Points House of Industry were started about this time, and some of these wayward and neglected children were gathered into both, but in several quarters of the City they still swarmed in crowds, and the faithful workers, whose hearts were pained by their condition, felt that something more must be done for them, or they would swell, to a fearful extent, the army of crime. Honest labor and removal from evil and corrupting influences, were as much a necessity to them as to the poor girls, to whom Mr. PEASE acted the part of an angel of mercy. Where the disposition to do good exists, there is usually combined with it a fertile invention, which readily finds the way and means of doing it. It was so in this case. The opportunity of acquiring a livelihood by honest toil was felt to be a first necessity. For this purpose those most active in the Boys' Meetings having organized themselves, in February, 1853, as the "Children's Aid Society," and appointed a Board of Trustees of different denominations, Hon. JOHN L. MASON being Chairman, Rev. C. L. BRACE, already known as a brilliant writer and conversant with European reformatory effort, as Secretary, and J. E. WILLIAMS, Esq., of the Metropolitan Bank, as Treasurer, commenced operations. A workshop for pegging shoes was opened, and as many of the boys as could be induced to work employed in it. From thirty to forty boys daily worked in this shop, earning from $1 25 to $4 per week. In all 115 boys were furnished with work during the first year, many of whom after a time were sent to good places in the country. Owing to some adverse circumstances the shop did not pay its way, but fell in debt the first year nearly $200.

Industrial Schools were next established for girls, where they might be instructed in books half the day, and taught sewing or some light trade the other half, being furnished with a plain, cheap dinner, and sometimes with two meals a day, and clothed with the garments which they themselves assisted in making. A paid matron presided over these schools, assisted by volunteer teachers, mostly from the wealthier classes, who, with a zeal, earnestness and perseverance worthy of all praise, engaged in duties which required no ordinary amount of patience, courage and fortitude. Two of these schools were established the first year—one in Roosevelt-street, afterwards removed to Orval, and subsequently to Cherry-street, and the other in Houston-street.

THE NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE.

It was still felt that unless these children could be removed from the associations by which they were surrounded,—the squalor and filth, obscenity and blasphemy, and that utter disregard of the decencies of life, which marks so many of the huge tenement houses where the abject poor do mostly congregate—there was but little hope of their growing up virtuous and pure in character. Homes must be found for them in the country. To accomplish this, circulars were addressed to clergymen, respectable farmers, manufacturers and mechanics in the neighboring States, soliciting applications from them for boys and girls to be employed on farms, in work-shops and manufactories in the country. Responses were received offering employment for 300 children, and 207 were sent to places, of whom 20 were taken from the prisons, to which they had been committed as homeless vagrants. Most of these children did well, and under their changed circumstances gave evidence that they were attempting to lead a new and better life.

In 1854 the "Newsboys' Lodging House" was opened in the Sun Buildings, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, under the charge of Mr. C. C. TRACY. These boys were found to constitute a community by themselves, governed by certain simple laws, most rigorously executed, but owing little allegiance to any other code, civil or moral. Very few of them had any homes, their lodging-places being in the streets, boxes, alleys, or entries to the printing offices, or in Summer in the Park. They were very ragged and dirty, but usually shrewd, intelligent, and keen at shifting for themselves and making a bargain. The earnings of many of them were quite large, but were almost invariably squandered in attendance upon theatres or gambling. They were regarded by those who knew them best as the hardest and most uncontrollable of all the street children of the City.

The officers of the Society had made a wise selection of the man for Superintendent of this department of their labors. Mr. TRACY was, perhaps, better qualified for the work than any man they could have found. Cool, calm, collected, an utter stranger to fear, he yet had in large measure that electric sympathy for boys, and such boys as were to come under his care, which insured his finding his way speedily to their hearts. We half suspect that he was a wild boy himself, he is so thoroughly versed in boy-nature. Added to this sympathetic bond, he possessed much mechanical ingenuity, and great fertility in expedients for interesting and influencing these restless, untamed boy-men, whose experiences of heartless and pitiless ing had made them old even in childhood.

Mr. TRACY entered upon his work amid many discouragements. The lodgings were to be had for the boys at 6 cents a night, but a condition of admission was, that the applicant should first submit to a bath; this, to boys whose skins had had no acquaintance with water other than for months, was at first an exceedingly distasteful requirement. *Free air* had hitherto been one of their most highly-prized privileges, and it was not without a struggle that they abandoned it. After a few abolitions, however, the bath-tub became a decidedly popular institution. The next great difficulty was to keep the lads in order, or to arrange them into classes for the evening school. For some time the spirit of insubordination was so rife, that any man of less faith and patience than Mr. T. would have given up in despair; but at length there seemed to be some evident improvement. The boys grew cleaner, quieter and more respectful, and the obscene and profane language, which had at first been the staple of their conversation, was abandoned, at least in the lodging-house. Mr. TRACY attended to their bodily ailments and injuries (not few in their rough-and-tumble life,) he helped them occasionally when they were lucky and in danger of "pulling" from lessons on their papers; and while he sometimes engaged with them in their boisterous play, brought constantly to bear upon them the highest and purest motives. This was done without cant or ostentation, and it began ere long to produce a salutary effect. To encourage economy among them, he constructed a table with apertures in the top, each surmounting with a little box having the boy's number on it, in the latter of which he could drop every night a portion of his daily earnings, and persuaded the boys to keep the "bank," as they called the table, closed for two months. At the end of that time it was opened, and the boys were astonished at the amount of savings they had accumulated. Most of the money was expended for better clothing, and many of the little ragamuffins were better clothed than ever before in their lives. To check their tendency to gambling, Mr. TRACY introduced the game of draughts, and as some of the boys were fond of reading, he established a reading-room and library for their benefit. The lodging-house is still maintained, and now affords a shelter for some of the other street-boys as well as the newsboys. The evening school is kept up, and is useful in furnishing the rudiments of education to children who would otherwise have no opportunity of acquiring them. Supper is now furnished to such of them as have four cents to pay for it, and they have a free dinner and an hour of religious instruction on Sunday. The boys have each a drawer, or rather a large pigeon-hole, with a door which locks, where they deposit their best clothes; (rags being a necessary uniform for the newsboy,) and on Sundays and grand occasions, many of them appear well dressed. At the end of each month the "bank" is opened, and such of the savings of each boy as he does not draw for clothing or other expenses, are deposited to his credit in the Sixpenny Savings Bank. Many of them after having accumulated a sum sufficient to start them fairly, either find a situation in the country, or as apprentices in some good trade, or occasionally establish a little shop on their own account. Three years since, Mr. TRACY resigned the Superintendency of the Lodging-house, to take charge of another department of the work of the Society, the conducting companies of children to the West—since that time it has had, we believe, three Superintendents. It is at present in charge of Mr. C. O'CARROL, formerly one of the Society's Visitors, and under his care it maintains its previous efficiency; from 70 to 80 boys nightly find lodgings there, and in its pleasant rooms, are attracted away from the pernicious influences which formerly led them astray. He who shall visit the Newsboys' Lodging-house, expecting to see models of quietness and good behavior; boys who would be patterns of correct deportment for school-teachers or Sunday-school superintendents to parade before visitors, will be grievously disappointed; but he who can discern, under a rough and perhaps blunt and uncouth demeanor, the virtues of frankness, generosity, independence and self-reliance, coupled perhaps with some recklessness and swagger, and occasionally a little sauciness, will conclude, after careful observation, that many a boy brought up to the possession of wealth and luxury, and offered every advantage of education, does not play his part in the world so well as some of these poor newsboys.

In describing thus fully the home provided for the little news-venders, we have digressed from our historical narrative of the other operations of the Society. In 1855, the Industrial Schools for girls had increased to four, and two others were placed under the supervision of the Society. These Schools numbered 850 girls, of whom full four-fifths were of foreign parentage. Many of these, under the instruction there received, and their subsequent location in Christian families through the exertions of their teachers and the officers of the Society, were saved from an impending life of shame, and, in their new homes, grew up to unsullied womanhood.

The boys' meetings had increased in numbers, and their good results had led other persons, not connected with the Society, to establish similar meetings in other parts of the City. At the beginning of 1855, ten of these meetings were in existence, with an average attendance of over 1,000 boys. Near the close of the year an Italian School was established for the little organ-grinders, statuette sellers and rag-pickers of the City, in a room kindly furnished by the Five Points House of Industry. The school was held from 5½ to 8 o'clock P. M., and was attended by from 70 to 80 children, mostly of Italian birth or descent. They were taught by a countryman of their own, Mr. CERQUA. The School is still continued, and is prosperous, its numbers having increased to 90 children in regular attendance; but the little organ-grinders have generally ceased to come.

SENDING CHILDREN TO THE COUNTRY.

The operations of the Society in locating children in the country, were greatly increased during the year 1855, 800 children and 63 adults having been provided with places, nearly all of them in the Eastern and Middle States. Its gross receipts were about $10,000.

In 1856 the same general policy was pursued as in the preceding year. A Children's Aid Society was established in Brooklyn through the efforts of some of the visiters of the New-York Society. Another Boys' meeting was established in Hamersley-street, among a class of boys who, for years, had been the terror of the neighborhood. This year there was an increasing demand for children, from some of the Western States, and 192 were sent to Michigan, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin.

The year 1857 was, in some respects, a new era in the history of the Society. The financial pressure which occurred in the Autumn of that year fully tasked its energies and resources. Its income was much greater than in any previous year, and the calls upon its liberality, both in supplying

...Asylum, and the reasons urged by ... Friends for us to present the plan ... Children's Aid Society, and the argu... advance in its justification. We should ... that the number of children sent ... West by the Society greatly exceeds that of ... received by the Asylum. With the latter, the ... of children is only an incident of their work, ... not over twenty per cent. of the children received ... (frequently of; only about 200 being sent out ... year; while, with the former, it is one of the ... objects of their organization, and the num... for five years past to country homes ... annually.

The plan adopted by the Children's Aid Society is this: the visitors and teachers of the Industrial Schools select such children as, in their view, would be benefited by a removal to a new and distant home, ... of course, those known to possess vicious ... on a given day, send or bring them to the ... Hall. Others come in of ... the struggle with poverty and ... to the great City, or desirous of com... with kin now under better auspices. Assembled ... they are examined very carefully as to their ... history, parentage, condition, faults and vices by ... Trask; if approved by him they are subjected to ... ablution, dressed in a new, plain but neat ... and after receiving some affectionate and parti... counsel from Mr. Trask, or some of the other ... they are ready for the journey. During the ... year, as we have already seen, about 20 per cent. of the children sent out have been taken from the ... Randall's Island nursery, and have been carefully ... from the schools there, but of course have ... the preliminaries required in the case ... children.

The children thus collected are accompanied, either by Mr. Trask or one of the Society's visitors, to some point previously designated, and at which their arrival ... been suitably advertised, correspondence having previously been had with some prominent citizens ... to the location of a company in that vicinity. On the day fixed, usually the day after the arrival, ... and others desiring to take the children as... from a district of twenty miles radius, and an ... Committee being chosen of responsible citi... who are well acquainted with the applicants, ... children are soon located, mostly in the families ... farmers. The Society does not possess the power ... indenturing the children, and this they regard as ... advantage rather than a misfortune; as they say ... often occurs that a change is beneficial, both ... employer and the employed, and the employer, ... that the child's stay with him depends upon ... securing his attachment, takes more pains to win ... than if he were an indentured apprentice.

The officers of the Society urge in favor of their policy two classes of arguments, the one based on its economy of expenditure, and the other on its more ... results to the children.

One plan, they say, requires no extensive grounds, ... edifices, no large corps of teachers, no long ... in an asylum at a heavy *per capita* expense. ... expend—aside from the clothing, which is mostly ... from ten to fifteen dollars in transporting ... from this City to the prairies of the West, ... even this small sum is in part replaced by the ... while the asylums, having the same ex... for transportation, incur also the expense ... support and education of the child for six or ... months, and the interest on the enormous ... property for their edifices and grounds.

In the matter of moral advantage to the children, they urge that the change from the poverty and mis... in which the child has lived here to the substan... of a farmer's home, and the prospect of ... dependent upon his good conduct, ... efficiently in reforming his character ... brief period of asylum instruction; that the ... can be reformed much more effectually by ... him as an *individual* than as one of a mass, ... a routine course of training; that, isolated from his fellows and acquaintances, he forms ... better associations, and the virtues thus de... are not mere drill virtues, as easily put off as ... but form a component part of his nature; that ... ...nveniences, peculiarities and routine of an asy... life weaken the character, and disqualify the ... for the real hardships and toils of a Western ... life; that the education attained at the asylum ... be as well acquired in schools elsewhere, and ... the instruction has been earned by previous ... will be more highly prized; and, finally, that a ... comparison of results would demonstrate the superi... of their system.

To the alleged objection that this plan has arrayed the hostility of large numbers at the West against it, they reply, that if this were so, the fact could not be concealed; that it would find its way extensively into the public prints, and that it would be impracticable for them to locate other companies at the West; whereas, in fact, they have applications for much larger numbers than they can supply, and these from localities which have already received companies of their children.

These, we believe, are their principal arguments, fairly stated. Some of them, though unquestionably honestly put forth, will not, we think, bear the test of a rigid examination. We do not doubt, indeed, that children untainted by vicious habits and practices, whose misery and poverty are only the result of neglect and desertion, would generally do well, if transported to a good Western home, without previous training, nor that those young children of misfortune who have had a two or three years' training at Randall's Island, will be the better for removal to scenes where they can be taken to loving hearts, and brought up where their individuality will have opportunity of development.

But in the case of the street children, of whom Dr. Deems says, in a recent report to the Trustees of the Juvenile Asylum, ninety per cent. have been ascertained to be addicted either to falsehood, theft, profanity, obscenity, or other vicious habits, and fifty per cent. to all of these, we cannot believe that a thorough scrubbing, a suit of new clothes, and a brief moral lecture, will eradicate evil habits and principles which have flourished so long in a fertile soil. Our experience of wayward children is, that *sin*, in them as well as in adults, is more than skin-deep, and that any process which does not implant in them new motives and principles of action, must fail of effecting a thorough reformation.

As to results, we would respectfully submit to all parties concerned, that there are as yet no sufficient data for determining them. The agents of the institutions and societies are not, and in the nature of the case cannot be, disinterested witnesses. Nor are the letters from persons at the West, often written under the influence of prejudice on one side or the other, much more reliable. It would be easy to obtain, from people of high standing and character, a hundred letters for or against any one of the institutions which have been engaged in sending children to the West, and yet every letter might be written by strictly conscientious persons. The only method by which satisfactory data can be obtained for forming a just estimate of the results of the different methods pursued, is for the societies and institutions concerned to select a careful, judicious man, thoroughly versed in the whole subject, and unprejudiced in favor of one or the other theory, and placing in his hands the record of the location of their several companies, send him out, to investigate, as thoroughly as possible, the subsequent history and career of each child comprising them. By such an inquiry, and by no other of which we can now conceive, could definite and reliable information be acquired on which to base future action.

THE LYNN STRIKE—MANUFACTURERS YIELDING.—One of the largest meetings of the series was held at Lynn on Saturday evening, at Lyceum Hall. James Duncan presided, and E. C. Darlin acted as Secretary. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Morse, [illegible] Beaver; John C. Vennard, shoe manufacturer, who has signed the bill of wages; Joseph J. Doty, Lewis Jenkins, Hugh Cross and Mr. Hawley, formerly of Haverhill. Mr. Doty announced that he was about to take up his residence in Wellwater, Va. Mr. Hawley stated that secret societies were forming in Haverhill, who were preparing for another strike. It is stated that twenty-four manufacturers in Lynn have signed the bill of wages, seven of whom put down their names on Friday last. The feeling is unanimous among the strikers to hold out. It is also stated that Mr. Hawley and about thirty other practical "journ" are about to emigrate to Staunton, Va., where a shoe manufactory is about to be established. *Boston Traveller, April 2.*

MODEL FARM AND BOTANIC GARDEN NEAR PHILADELPHIA.—A company has recently been incorporated, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to establish a Model Farm and Botanic Garden near Philadelphia. Upon the model farm are to be conducted careful experiments in reference to the relative adaptedness of soil & [illegible], the best methods of cultivation, the [illegible] of different varieties of food and methods of feeding, the comparative value of breeds of stock, and the means of preventing and treating [illegible] diseases. The Botanic Garden will comprise [illegible] and an extensive and scientifically arranged collection of growing plants, and will also be used in testing the practicability of acclimating [illegible] ornamental foreign plants. Under an [illegible] with the Polytechnic College, the [illegible] of the experimental farm will be admitted to the lectures, practical laboratory instruction, and all the scientific privileges of the College.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, April 5.*

LITERARY AND NEW BOOKS.

The work devoted to the female celebrities of the present and of the last two centuries, is promised in a few days. It will be the joint production of Grace and Philip Wharton. The following lady notabilities will figure in it: Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough; Mme. Roland, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire; Letitia Elizabeth Landon, (L. E. L.,) Mme. de Sevigné, Sydney, Lady Morgan; Jane, Duchess of Gordon; Mme. Recamier, Lady Hervey, Mme. de Stael, Mrs. Thrale-Piozzi, Lady Caroline Lamb, Ann Seymour Damer, La Marquise du Deffand, Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu, Mary, Countess of Pembroke; La Marquise de Maintenon.

A man named Lazaretz, who, in the first revolution, was secretary to the notorious Carrier, author of the *noyades* at Nantes, died three years ago at St. Symphorieu, near Rouen. He for many years lived solely by begging, and was well known in different parts of France by the name of "Trablitz le Barbu." His death was occasioned by his having in an attack of epilepsy fallen into the fire in the cottage of a peasant who had given him hospitality. He had attained the age of 97.

The Royal English Opera season has terminated. In an address published by Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison, it is stated that during the three seasons at Covent Garden, they have expended £79,788 for artists, authors, rent, &c. It is stated that the next season, which will open in October next, will be the last of the Pyne and Harrison occupation of Covent-Garden Theatre, and that Mr. Gye will assume the responsibilities of English opera during the Winter months.

The new volume of M. Thiers' *History of the Empire*, which is about to appear, will consist of more than 900 pages. It begins by describing the disorganization of the French army when it arrived on the Rhine, and the dissatisfaction occasioned in France by Napoleon not having concluded peace after the victories of Lutzen and Bautzen; concluding with the final abandonment of Napoleon's cause, and the entrance of Count d'Artois into Paris.

Galignani says that the recent concert of M. and Mme. Sainton, at the Hôtel du Louvre, will rank, in every respect, among the most attractive of the Paris season, and the enthusiastic applause which greeted the fair *bénéficiaire*—so long known as Miss Dolby—proved the readiness of the Parisian audience to welcome talent even though coming from "Perfide Albion."

Lord Macaulay, who held in the highest veneration the famous Admiral Robert Blake, expressed, some months before his death, a hope that the gentlemen of Somerset would set up some memorial of that great man. The suggestion was taken up. A subscription has been commenced. Mr. E. H. Baily has contributed the design. Mr. Hepworth Dixon has written the inscription.

Mr. Laurence Oliphant is about to meet with a French rival in the person of the Marquis de Moyes, who was *attaché* to Lord Elgin's French colleague in the embassy to China, Baron Gros. The Marquis' *Recollections of the Baron Gros' Embassy in China and to Japan*, in 1857-'58, are to be published in English by Messrs. Richard Griffin & Co.

The annual exhibition of pictures by artists of the French and Flemish schools—the seventh that has taken place in London—was opened on Saturday morning for a private view. Mlle. Rosa Bonheur exhibits two small pictures, but her more important works are, it is said, reserved for the German gallery.

Mr. Smith announces that he will open Her Majesty's Theatre in London on Easter Tuesday, and advertises as engagements already made those of Mlle. Titiens, Mesdames Alboni and Borghi-Mamo, and Mesdames Ferraris and Pocchini. Mr. Benedict and Signer Arditi are to be the conductors.

Two Months at Arrah in 1857 is the title of a brief account of the siege of Arrah, by Mr. John Halls, B. A., Assistant-Surgeon, Bengal Army, and Ex-Assistant-Surgeon at the civil station of Arrah, originally written for the information of the author's friends.

It is proposed by the Society of Arts of London to open in the first week of June an exhibition of modern furniture of the Italian style, the object of the exhibition being to extend the acquaintance of the public with ornamentation and the appliances of modern workmanship and material.

The French Minister of Algiers has placed 2,000 francs in the hands of the Geographical Society of Paris, to be added to the 6,000 francs already in their hands, which sums will be given to the first traveler who succeeds in arriving in Algieria or Senegal by way of Timbuctoo.

A Committee has been formed at Bonn and Cologne to open a subscription for a monument to be erected to the memory of E. M. Arndt. It is to stand on the left side of the Rhine, and will very likely be a statue of Arndt, keeping watch, even in death, over the beloved stream.

Messrs. Black, the Edinburgh publishers, have introduced a useful novelty. The postage of each book is marked on the binders' label, so that any one wishing to send the book by the post sees at once the postage, without being obliged to weigh it.

Mr. Van Voorst, of London, has in the press *The Posthumous Papers of John Hunter on Natural History, Physiology, Generation, Psychology, Palæontology, and Comparative Anatomy.* Edited, with notes, by Prof. Owen.

"Pierre de Medicis," the new opera by Prince Poniatowski, has been just produced at the Grand Opera of Paris. A Golconda is said to have been spent on the dresses and scenery.

The Norwich Festival will commence on Sept. 17, with a cheap evening performance of "The Creation." On Tuesday evening an act of the concert will be devoted to a selection from Glück's "Armide."

The Dublin University Zoological and Botanical Association has presented an address, and 21 volumes of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, to Sir Leopold McClintock, the Arctic navigator.

A Committe of gentlemen has been formed for the erection of a portrait-statue of Dr. Priestley, among other distinguished men of science, in the corridor of the museum at Oxford.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's Parliamentary tale of "St. Stephens," now appearing by installments in *Blackwood's Magazine*, is to be republished in a separate form by the Messrs. Blackwood.

The usual notice has been given to artists proposing to send their pictures to the Royal Academy for exhibition. This year the latest day for sending in pictures will be April 10.

Lord Dufferin has been excavating on the banks of the Nile, and a small temple, with the columns *in situ*, and a considerable number of inscriptions, have rewarded the search.

The Didots, of Paris, have published *Histoire Critique*, by Lord Macaulay, translated by P. Pretz, and preceded by a biographical notice of the eminant historian.

Mlle. Titiena, who is now singing at the grand opera in Barcelona, has, according to the journals, created a perfect *furore* in that most musical of Spanish cities.

Pagnerre, the Republican Parie publisher, has brought out a fifth volume of the new and spirited French translation of Shekespeare, by Francois Victor Hugo.

The lateat volume, the 36th, of the Surtees Society's publications is by a famous hand: "The Heraldic Visitation of Yorkshire, by Sir William Dugdale, in 1665."

Mr. Foley, R. A., has in hand a statue of one of the Brothers in Comus. This is understood to be intended for his diploma work upon election as Royal Academician.

The literature of Polar Exploration is about to receive a new contribution from the surgeon of the Kane Expedition, to be published by Mr. Bentley, of London.

The Princess of Prussia, wishing to testify her gratitude to M. Meyerbeer, the composer, has presented him with a magnificent baton of leader of an orchestra.

Mr. Mulready has in hand a picture, with figures the size of life, worked out from the same design as "The Toy-Seller," a small sketch in the Sheepshanks gift.

Michel Lévy Frères, of Paris, announce that they have acquired the copyright of all the works of M. Alexandre Dumas, past, present and to come.

Mr. Murray announces the publication of the *Arrest of the Five Members by Charles I., a Chapter of English History Rewritten*, by Mr. John Forster.

The date fixed for the performance of the Orpheonists of France in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, England, is from the 24th to the 30th of June.

Mr. Shirley Brooke is announced as about to deliver, before the Literary Institute of Leicester, a lecture on the interior life of the House of Commons.

Gatlincili, a diatinguished dramatic artist of Italy, has just received the Cross of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus from the King of Sardinia.

Mr. Maclise has determined to paint his great cartoon in Westminster Palace] in the German fresco—that is, in the water-glass medium.

It is said, on good authority, that with Mlle. Piccolomini's tour in the provinces of England her theatrical career will terminate.

James Holmes, formerly "miniature painter to George IV.," an artist of repute in that generation, died recently at Chelsea.

Dr. Charlee Mackay is editing, with an introduction and notes, *The Jacobite Minstreley of Scotland*, for Messrs. Richard Griffin & Co.

The restoration of the old beautiful Town Hall of Ypres, formerly the capital of West Flanders, is now complete.

The Lower Rhenish Musical Festival is this year to be held at Dusseldorf—Herr Ferdinand Hiller to be its conductor.

A History of the Reign of Queen Anne is talked of as likely to proceed from the pen of Mr. Thackeray.

A new cantata by Mr. Macfarren, on an English subject, with words by Mr. Oxenford, is in the press.

James Charles Hook is the Royal Academician selected to fill the chair of James Ward.

Mr. Charles Swain has a new volume of poems ready for the press.

RELIGIOUS.

Notices of Religious Movements.

In reply to a letter of inquiry addressed to an officer of the Military Academy at West Point, the *Observer* has received a curious statement of facts, showing that the Army has furnished a number of candidates for the Ministry. The writer states that several professors in the Academy have resigned their commissions, at different times, to become clergymen; and that, at the present time, ten or twelve of the professors and instructors, and as many as thirty of the cadets, are members of the Christian Church, while "many earnest hearts are yearning for an increase of piety." Among the professors who have become clergymen, the following are named: Rev. C. W. HACKLEY, who resigned his Army commission in 1813; Rev. W. N. PENDLETON, of Virginia, who resigned in 1833, and entered the Episcopal ministry: Prof. BLEDSOE, Rev. Dr. VINTON, Rev. M. P. PARKS, and others. The officer who contributes these statements adds some reflections upon the moral character of the military profession. He says: "The Christian soldier must ever deprecate the terrible extremity of taking human life, though he be called under Providence to the sad office of executing the spy and slaying the foe of his country. I have had many doubts and misgivings on the subject of my profession, and have tried by prayerful inquiry to ascertain the path of duty."

Dr. TYNG gives the opinion that the sexes should be taught in the same room in the Sunday School and that for the smaller boys, females are the best teachers. He observes in his last *Independent* article: "Years ago, I walked into a boy's school, connected with a Church, and taught in its basement.—where I found a complete uproar and mob. A teacher had in some way undertaken to compel a boy's submission, who found a protector in another teacher,—till their loud quarrel overwhelmed the school completely, and I should be ashamed to record the things said and done, which I heard and saw myself. The origin I knew not. But the effect was indisputable. The teachers were both respectable gentlemen, but a hasty spirit stirred up strife,—and there was no soft answer to turn away anger. The presence of the other sex would have rendered such a scene impossible."

The question of itinerancy in the Methodist Church is elaborately discussed by Rev. Dr. CURRY in the *Independent*. The Methodist denomination are considering the expediency of extending the term during which a minister may remain in the same place, and the subject is to be brought to the notice of the next General Conference. Dr. CURRY, after a careful review of the arguments for and against the project of extension, considers that the present regulation will probably be so modified that the maximum of a three years' pastorate will be allowed, as a measure at once desirable and safe. Such as are asking for more will accept this, hoping hereafter to gain all they ask; and those who deprecate any change will yield so much, hoping that this concession will satisfy.

This is Holy Saturday, the end of Passion Week and the close of Lent. The services appropriate to Good Friday took place yesterday in the Episcopal and Catholic Churches; the Passion of the Saviour being sung, and prayers offered for all classes and conditions of men. To-day, the sacrament and ornaments are restored to their places, the baptismal font is blessed, and other ceremonials observed. On Easter Sunday (to-morrow) a subscription will be taken up in all the Roman Catholic Churches in this City, in order to provide a fund for the support of the orphans maintained in our metropolitan institutions, conducted by the Sisters of Charity. As the accident to the Asylum in Fifth-avenue, notwithstanding the liberality of subscriptions, has drained the treasury, the managers are in more than ordinary need of funds.

Bishop LAY, Missionary Bishop of the Southwest, publishes an earnest appeal to Episcopalians for a special fund of $10,000, to be expended at his discretion, for the purpose of "bringing in new men and establishing them in new places." The Bishop says: "Besides the appropriation made annually to keep up stations, I ask for the means to enable me, as occasion serves, to take firm hold with both hands—to make a distinct and decided effort. I threw myself upon the kindness of a generous Church, and ask you for this outfit. Give it to me without conditions; leave me at liberty to exercise an unfettered discretion. Allow me until the next General Convention to prove the results."

Rev. Dr. PRIME reviews twenty years of editorial labor on the New-York *Observer*. He observes: "When we look back over the twenty years, the wonder is that so few have fallen and so many remain. The same occasion occurs for grateful surprise when we look at the pulpits of the City, and see so many in them now who were well on in life when we came to town. We are writing in the building that stands where the Brick Church stood, itself remembered in history, but the pastor, then venerable, is only more so now."

Mr. SPURGEON has declined an invitation from the Congregational Union to participate in its anniversary exercises in May. He writes to Dr. THOMPSON that it is quite impossible for him to leave home at present for America, and adds: "I have been nearly seven years without a rest, and am hoping this year to make a little journey upon the Continent. I must then come home again, and, if God shall help me, stick to it for another seven years."

The *Southern Presbyterian* publishes the first report of the Anvisary Committee of the Board of Domestic Missions for the Southwest. This Committee was instituted by the General Assembly in May last, was not completely organized and prepared for effective service until about the middle of November. More than thirty applications have been received for ministers to supply vacant churches and destitute fields. Many planters wish to obtain chaplains for their families.

Unions are taking place between the Unitarians and Universalists. In Lowell, Mass., the two Unitarian and two Universalist Societies have formed a Sunday School Union, which meets in the four churches in rotation. At Fremont, Ill., the Universalists and Unitarians have united in one society, and have engaged the pastoral services of Rev. C. G. HOWLAND.

The *Journal of Missions* for April states that from Aug. 1, 1859, to Feb. 29, 1860—seven months of the financial year of the American Board—the receipts amount to but $153,952; that the whole sum needed for the year is $436,000; that within the five remaining months the contributions must amount to $282,000; and that to accomplish this, the monthly contributions must be $56,400.

The *Examiner* says: "If Hon. GEO. N. BRIGGS, of Massachusetts, accepts the appointment of Chancellor of Madison University, as the friends of the institution have reason to hope, Dr. EATON will voluntarily and cheerfully retire, that he may devote his whole time to the more congeniel duties of his theological professorship.

The Methodist Book Concern has received letters from Dr. BUTLER and Mr. HUMPHREY, missionaries in India. All the missionaries and their families are in good health. Mrs. DOWNEY is teaching a school of twenty-five orphan boys.

The National Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations is to meet in New-Orleans on Wednesday, 11th inst. The New-York Association has appointed Dr. MCCOUN and Messrs. J. E. HARNETT and W. B. HOLMES its delegates. The Convention will sit until Monday, April 16.

Rev. GEO. M. EVERHEART, for eight years a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and for five years President of the Huntsville Female College at Huntsville, Ala., has been ordained a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

A Church of "Disciples," or "Campbellites," has just been organized at Port Huron, Mich., under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. WILLIS. Nearly $2,000 have been subscribed for the erection of a house of worship.

Religious Services in this City To-morrow.

EASTER SUNDAY—SERVICES IN THE CATHOLIC AND EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

Worship will be resumed, in the morning, at Plymouth Church, corner of Tweuly-second-street and Seventh-avenue; morning sermon by Rev. HENRY B. SMITH; afternoon, Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, of Brooklyn.

Rev. Dr. BETHUNE will preach in the Twenty-first-street Reformed Dutch Church in the afternoon, and on every succeeding Sunday afternoon till further notice.

Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach a sermon to young men at Cooper Institute in the evening, and will also conduct day services in the same place.

The quarterly Sunday School concert of the Calvary Baptist School will be given at the Church in the evening; addresses by Rev. C. C. Goss, Mr. W. B. TAYLOR and others.

Rev. S. D. DENNISON, General Agent of the Board of Foreign Missions, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-street, in the evening.

Rev. DAVID B. COE will preach in the Market-street Church, (late Mr. CUTLER'S,) in the morning; and Rev. GEO. S. GRAY in the evening.

Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON will preach in the Chapel of the Home for the Friendless, in the evening.

Rev. Mr. FROTHINGHAM will preach, morning and evening, at the hall corner of Thirty-second-street and Broadway.

Bishop POTTER will administer the rite of confirmation in the evening, at the Memorial Church in Hammond-street.

The anniversary of the Sabbath School of Dr. ALEXANDER'S Church in Fifteenth-street, will be held in the evening, in the Church.

A missionary festival will be held in the evening at the Seventeenth-street Methodist Church; sermon in the morning by Rev. Dr. CROOKS.

Rev. Dr. THOMPSON will lecture at his Church in the evening on *Daniel and Babylon*.

Rev. Dr. VAN KLEECK will preach in the evening at Knickerbocker Hall.

Rev. Dr. S. R. JOHNSON will preach in St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes in the evening.

Mrs. CORA L. V. HATCH will speak at Hope Chapel, afternoon and evening.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 6.

$8,000	Tenn. 6s, 1890	90¾	50	N. Y. Cen. R.	b10 78¾
3,000	do	90¾	50	do	b15 78¾
1 000	do	90¾	400	do	s3 78¾
3,000	Va. State 6s	94	100	do	b6w 78¾
1 000	Mo. State 6s	83	100	do	b4 78¾
20,000	do	83¼	200	Har. Railroad Pref.	36¾
1,000	California S. 7's	98	400	do	36
1,000	Erie B. 3 m. bs. '83	79¾	600	Reading R.	b30 43
5,000	do	80	1800	do	43
1,900	E. R. 4th m. bs.	69½	10	Cleve. Col. & C. R.	89¼
10,000	Mich. Fe. 2d M. Bs.	48½	15	Erie Railroad	12
6 000	do	48	100	do	s60 12
11,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. bs	70¾	100	do	12¼
1,000	Clev. & T. S. F. Bs.	98	40	do	12¼
29	Amer. Ex. Bank	101	100	do	12¾
6	Continental Bank	100	100	do	b30 12¾
50	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	98	100	do	b60 12¾
100	Penn. Coal Co.	84	100	do	s30 12¾
200	Pacific Mail S. Co.	108	100	do	s60 12¾
50	do	105¾	100	Mich. Central R.	46¾
50	do	105¾	50	do	b15 47
50	do	b10. 105¾	50	do	s10 47
100	do	b30. 105¾	50	do	b30 47
100	do	105¾	100	do	47
125	do	105	50	Ill. Cen. R.	b30. 62¾
150	do	b10. 105	8	Ga. & Chicago R.	62¾
100	do	b30. 105	450	Cleve. & Toledo R.	26
60	do	b60. 105	50	do	s15 26
200	do	104¾	50	Chicago & R. I. R.	s30 64
850	New-York Cen. R.	78¾	50	do	b30 64
400	do	b60 78¾	1050	do	opg 64
250	do	b60 78¾	300	do	b60 64¼
250	do	s30 78¾	77	Ia. & Cincinnati R.	36
1000	do	78¾	100	do	35
300	do	b30 78¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Virg'a State 6's	83¾	15	Hudson R. R.	39¾
10,000	Mo State 6's	83	50	do	89¾
14,000	Tenn. 6's, '90	90¾	50	do	b60 39¾
5,000	E. R. 2d M. Bs '83	80¾	600	Reading R.	43
1,000	M. C. R. 8 p c 1st		200	do	b60 43¼
	M. S. F. C. Bds	83¾	300	do	b30 43
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	88	75	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	61
25	Pacific M. S. Co.	105¾	50	do	b60 62
50	do	s60 105	50	Mich. Cent. R.	s60 46¾
200	do	105¾	50	do	46¾
100	do	b60 105¾	150	do	s30 46¾
100	Del. L. & W. R.	85	100	M. So. & N. Ia. R.	10
17	N. Y. Central R.	78	100	Panama R.	b60. 136
360	do	s60 78	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	82¾
150	do	78¾	150	do	62¾
200	do	s30 78	350	Clev. & Tol. R.	26¾
125	do	s10 78	200	do	s30 26¾
100	Erie Railroad	12¾	100	do	b10 26¾
300	do	s60 12¾	200	do	26¾
25	Mil. & Miss. R.	2	295	Chi. & R. I. R.	64

FRIDAY, April 6—P. M.

Business on the Stock Exchange continues active, and the speculative temper of the market is rather on the increase, from day to day. The Share list was less influenced to-day by Albany news, as the decisive vote of yesterday in the Senate against the tolling measure of the Assembly is deemed final against any hostile action this session. The recovery since yesterday on New-York Central is full 1 ₱ cent., closing 78½@78¾ ₱ cent. The first sales were at 78¼, and the price scarcely raised ¼ ₱ cent. through the day. The additional advance in Toledo shares was 1@1¼ ₱ cent.; in Michigan Central, 1@1¼ ₱ cent.; Rock Island, ¼@½ ₱ cent.; Illinois Central, ¼@1 ₱ cent., and Erie ¾ ₱ cent. The demand for and sales of the last named were quite free at 12½@12¾ in the forenoon, and afterwards at 12¾, seller 60 days, and 12½ cash,—the latest quotation 12¼@12⅝. The Third Mortgage of the Company was in demand, and further advanced to 80¼ ₱ cent. On this mortgage 7 ₱ cent. interest has accumulated, so that the present currency is equal to only 73¼ ₱ cent. net. The other classes of Erie Bonds were firm, with but few parcels offering. Michigan Southern Seconds receded 1 ₱ cent. from the extreme advance of yesterday, while both classes of shares were held firm on the large traffic return for March. In State Stocks the demand was less eager than yesterday for Missouris, most of the sales at 83 ₱ cent. Tennessees were firm, and in Virginias there was but little done. The mortgages of the Harlem and Hudson Roads are firmly held, the bids for Hudson firsts, 103½; seconds 99, and thirds 86; Harlem firsts, 96; seconds, 93, and thirds, 76½. The Toledo Sinking Funds had another rise of 1 ₱ cent., 66 sales and bid. Pacific Mail Shares opened at 106, an abatement of 1 ₱ cent. from the extreme price of yesterday, and sold down to 105, closing 105¼ ₱ cent. Panama was also ¼@1 ₱ cent. lower. The general market at the close of business is quoted firm, but with less movement after the regular adjournment at the Second Board. All the Coal Stocks keep firm, and Reading quite active at 43 ₱ cent.

We have nothing new to report in Money rates. Among the Discount Brokers prime selections of paper continue scarce, and are taken ½@1 ₱ cent. below the general rule at Bank. With the Stock Brokers, the employment of Money on temporary Loan is less active than early in the week, at from 5 to 6 ₱ cent. A number of temporary investments are making in the Federal Treasury Bills at a premium of ⅛ ₱ cent. on the Six ₱ cents. We learn of one sale to-day at seven-tenths of 1 ₱ cent. A moderate business was done in Exchange on London and Paris for the mail to-morrow, at the steady quotations of 108¾@¾ and fr.5.18¾@fr.5.17½. Our market is now rather above than below the rates at Mobile and New-Orleans for standard bills. Some Southern Bank-indorsed francs were sold to-day at fr.5.18¾, which cost that price at Mobile. Mr. VANDERBILT places the steamer *Illinois* on his Havre and Southampton line to-morrow. She has been recently overlauled and refitted for this trade, and is expected to make good time.

The English mail by the steamship *Kangaroo* this morning is only two days later than the previous arrival, *viâ* Southampton, per *Bavaria*. Some slight fluctuations in the English Funds had taken place on the political news from the Continent, but the Railways continued firm, and the London Stock Exchange, as a general remark, was strong. In American descriptions the following are the latest figures to March 21:

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
United States 5 p. c. red. '74.	91¾ to 92¾	92¼@2
Virginia State, 5 ₱ cent.	82 to 84	
Do., 6 ₱ cent.	93 to 95	
Illinois Cen. 8 ₱ ct. red. 1875	77 to 79	
Do., 7 ₱ cent. red. 1875	77 to 79	x. c.
Do., do., Fr. Land red. 1860	88 to 90	
Do., $100 shares, $70 paid	44 to 46	dis. 49¾ dis.
Do., $100 shares, all paid	54 to 56	55
Mis. Cen. 8 ₱ cent. con. '80.	83 to 88	x. c.
Do. 8 ₱ cent., 1869	81 to 83	82¼@⅜
Do., 8 ₱ cent. 1st mor. gage (sink. f.) '82	81 to 83	x. c.
Do., $100 shares	32 to 37	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ₱ c't. (sinking fund) 1885.	45 to 50	
Do., $100 shares	5 to 19	
New-York Central, 6 ₱ ct., (sinking fund) 1883	85 to 97	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1864	91 to 93	92
Do., 7 ₱ ct., (sink. f.) 1876	91 to 93	
Do., $100 shares	66 to 68	
New-York and Erie 1st Mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1867	87 to 89	
Do., 2d mort., 1859	80 to 82	
Do., 3d mort., '83, assented	66 to 68	
Do., Bonds, 1862, '71, '75, assented	25 to 30	
Do., shares, assented	9¾ to 10½	10
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds—1st mortgage, con., 6 ₱ c't	87 to 89	
Do., 2d mort. 5 ₱ ct. Ster.	92 to 94	93½@3
Do., $50 shares	35 to 37	
Philadelphia & Reading bds. 6 ₱ cent., 1860	86 to 90	
Do., 6 ₱ cent. 1870	73 to 76	
Do., $50 shares	15 to 20	

The Liverpool Cotton market is reported without change in prices. Breadstuffs rather firmer. An arrival to Saturday, March 24, at Halifax, is hourly looked for. One of Mr. CUNARD'S screw-steamers from Liverpool, same date, is also about due at this port.

The Rochester *Union* says:

"The passenger trade of the Central Railroad is evidently improving, and is now getting to be heavy for the season. The New-York Express train from the East, Tuesday morning, brought ten coaches, and the trains for Buffalo and Niagara Falls, each took five coaches, all very well filled with passengers. On Monday next the new time-table will take effect."

Confirmatory of the above we have privata advices from the line to the effect that the passenger trade this week are running unusually full, and we believe the same evidences of an improved passenger traffic are experienced over the Erie line which was never in finer condition, and has seldom made the same prompt express time between New-York and Dunkirk.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road earned:

In March, 1860	$159,183
Against March, 1859	114,037
Increase	$45,145

The Wabash Valley Road earned:

In March, 1860	$64,414
Against March, 1859	61,769
Increase	$2,645

This is the largest March traffic ever made by the line.

The earnings of the Little Miami and Columbus and Xenia Railroad Company for the month of March, 1859 and 1860, were as follows:

March, 1859	$106,840
March, 1860	103,595
Decrease	$3,244

The March receipts of the New-York and New-Haven Road were $70,634
March receipts in 1859 72,000
Increase $1,366

The March return of the Michigan Southern Company is as follows:

	1859.	1860.
From passengers	$71,902	$60,880
From Freight	61,238	100,422
From mails	4,583	4,455
Miscellaneous	5,992	7,780
Total	$143,625	$173,533
Increase		$29,908

The March earnings of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Road were, in 1860, $77,192 79.

The receipts on the Grand Trunk Railway, for the week ending March 24, were:

1860	$71,417 34
1859	$51,664 54
Increase	$19,752 80

The following was to-day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Total receipts	$253,665 43
Payments	395,865 14
Balance	7,672,595 93

Included in the receipts were $17,000 for Customs.

Of the sale of the Albany Northern Road, the Troy *Arena* reports:

"We are reliably informed that a majority of the stock was purchased by and transferred to a Troy party yesterday, and that, thereupon, seven Trojans, who of course will constitute a majority of the Board of Direction, were immediately chosen Directors of the Company. The operation was effected in New-York. The changes in connections or arrangements of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Road, which it involves, will doubtless soon become vacant. This Road sold for $252,000, or for $307,000 with the liens. After the purchase, the new stockholders elected the following Board: L. G. B. Cannon, Jos. M. Warren, James Forsyth, H. L. Shields, John B. Gale, Thos. W. Lockwood, L. H. Tupper, Charles W. Tillinghast, of Troy; and on the transfer, Messrs. Corning, Payne and Martin, of Albany, of the old Direction, resigned their places."

The original cost of the road was $2,600,000. L. G. B. CANNON was chosen President, and L. H. TUPPER Superintendent.

The length of the road is 32 miles—commencing at Albany and West Troy, Cohoes, Waterford, Washington County, and connecting with the Rutland and Washington Railroad.

The road was built to give Albany important railroad connections with

The New-York Daily Times

[illegible], APRIL 7, 1860.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

[illegible] this Evening.

[illegible]—Italian Ambassador—O'Flanigan [illegible]—Miscellaneous.

[illegible] Theatre—Colleen Bawn.

Winter Garden Theatre—Leading Strings—Marriage Bells or Box and Cox.

[illegible]—Bowery Theatre—Little Katy—Knights of the Rose.

Barnum's Museum—Afternoon—Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady—Our Fellow Clerks. Evening—[illegible].

Minstrel Hall—Indian Exhibition.

Music Chapel—Gen. Tom Thumb.

Melodeon Saloon—Christy & Christy's Minstrels.

Congregational Hall—Hayti Minstrels.

[illegible]—Near Broadway—Model of King Solomon's Temple.

[illegible] Gallery—Exhibition of Paintings.

Wall-street, No. 389—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Fine Paintings.

Any St. Auburn in our regular carrier, and will serve the [illegible] from Twenty-sixth-street to Forty-fifth-street, and from Fifth-Avenue to the East River.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The arrival of the steamship *Kangaroo*, at this port, with files from England and the Continent to March 11, and telegraphic advices through Queenstown to March 22, supplies intelligence of interest. The Savoy and Nice annexation question was approaching a solution. The Treaty of Cession had been signed at Turin, and nothing remained but to complete the formality of a vote, and an appeal to the Great Powers, to consummate the transfer. Nice is represented to be obstinately averse to the change. French troops were said to be under orders to enter and occupy the two States. Our latest dispatches, however, make no mention of [illegible] movements. The London *Times* declares it is simply useless to withstand the will of Napoleon in the matter; admits the fact of annexation to be substantially *une affaire finie*; and counsels a cessation of agitation in regard to it. The result of the plebiscitum in the Æmilian Provinces has completed the breach between the Pope and the King of Sardinia. His Holiness had addressed a letter to the King, bitterly censuring his policy, and concluding by launching an excommunication at the royal head. The missive and the thunder seem to have produced no effect upon the obdurate monarch. The King of Naples, it was reported, had announced an intention to advance his army into the Roman States simultaneously with the entrance of the Piedmontese troops into the Legations. Further conflicts of a sanguinary sort had attended the Spanish operations in Morocco. In addition to the battle in the neighborhood of Tetuan previously reported, a second contest in the same neighborhood occurred on the 11th ult., in which large masses of both armies were engaged, and the Moors were repulsed with great loss. From Hungary we learn that the excitement there is still fermenting. The anniversary of Austrian perfidy in 1848 had been generally observed on the 15th of March. The death of the Shah of Persia is announced. The English news is of slight interest. Mrs. Anna Jameson, the distinguished writer upon topics associated with literature and art, is dead.

Our advices from Vera Cruz are to March 26. Miramon had retired from that place, and was retreating toward the interior. The Liberals had gained several victories. Gen. Villalba had beaten the Reactionists at San Martin. Hneyapam was besieged by Gen. Pueblita; and Puebla was on the verge of falling into the hands of Carvajal and his associates. The Fourth Regiment of Miramon's Cavalry had been attacked and beaten on the 8th ult., by the Liberals, near Jalapa.

The coast of Cuba again threatens danger to unwary American merchantmen. Capt. Swasey, of the ship *Mississippi*, at New-Orleans from Liverpool, reports that when off the coast of Cuba, he was pursued and fired at by a war-steamer carrying Spanish colors; and was only permitted to pass after answering various interrogatories. He states that he had the American flag flying all the time.

The immigration of Coolies to the West Indies is progressing actively, as we learn from late Jamaica Journals. Two vessels recently arrived at Demerara, together brought 686 of this class, and the agent for Jamaica at Calcutta, had reported that 2,350 would be ready to leave for that Island by the first of March. The announcement of the great fire at Barbados on Feb. 16 created much alarm in the different islands, and active measures had been taken in some of the large towns, to guard against such a catastrophe.

Mr. Doolittle submitted to the Senate, yesterday, a bill prepared in accordance with the petition of Hon. D. S. Dickinson and others, which asks for the location of a District and Circuit Court at Binghamton. The session was chiefly taken up with the consideration of private bills, of which a large number were passed. After the exciting scenes of Thursday, the House did not seem disposed to enter with great activity upon the business before it. A resolution offered by Mr. Branch, requesting the President to inform Congress of the facts regarding the expulsion of Americans from Mexico and the confiscation of their property by Miramon, was adopted, as was also one directing the Secretary of State to submit Mr. Cagley's account of the occupation of San Juan. Mr. Covode, from the Committee which has been unsuccessfully endeavoring to entice Mr. Sickles to submit a list of the subscribers to the New-York Hotel fund, reported a resolution directing that that gentleman should be brought before the House for contempt, in refusing to furnish the Committee with the information which it desired. A minority report will be submitted on Monday, when the subject will be thoroughly discussed. In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wells, of this State, delivered a speech on the Slavery issue, which proved less inflammatory than that of Mr. Lovejoy on the previous day; for when he had concluded there were but seventeen members in their seats, and the House was obliged to adjourn.

Silas Carleton, the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate, with three others concerned with him in the recent arrest of Mr. Sanborn, at Concord, have been held to bail in the sum of $2,000 each to answer the charge of kidnapping.

The State Senate yesterday had the Canal Appropriation bill under consideration. Mr. Sessions spoke earnestly and long in favor of a concurrence in the Assembly amendments which strike out from the bill the Chenango extension and the long locks. During the evening session the City Railroad bills were taken up as the special order. Messrs. Bell, Manierre, P. P. Murphy, and Prosser opposed their progress at every turn, but without success, for when our dispatch closed there was every prospect that all the bills would be ordered to a third reading. The Assembly bill to abolish capital punishment was reported favorably. A majority of the Select Committee reported the New-York Charter Amendment bill favorably to the Assembly, but some gentlemen thought that they detected in it a secret scheme to increase the powers of Mayor Wood, and it was eventually recommitted. The Senate bill repealing the Military Consolidation act was reported back. An unsuccessful attempt was made to take up the Brooklyn Ferry bill. The Senate bill to incorporate the Gymnasium of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association was reported complete and ordered to a third reading. When the Assembly adjourned, at 10 P. M., the Supply bill was in process of amendment.

The work of removing harbor obstructions in the shape of shad-poles, was resumed and prosecuted with vigor yesterday, in various parts of the harbor. In many instances the fishermen engaged to remove the poles themselves, and were allowed to do so. The work goes on to-day.

Yesterday being Good Friday, nearly all the Civil Courts stood adjourned. The Circuits of the Supreme Court were engaged in the trial of short causes; but no other business of importance was done.

The Stock market continued active yesterday, and prices on the Share list advanced ¼@1 per cent. State Stocks steady and Railway Bonds in good demand. In Exchange a moderate business at previous rates. Nothing new in Money rates.

The transactions in Flour were moderate. Prices were unchanged. Wheat attracted more attention, partly from shippers. Corn was less abundant, and was held higher. The demand, however, was not brisk. Provisions were in rather slack request, as were likewise Coffee, Teas, Cotton, Fish, Fruit, Foreign Liquors, Hops, Metals, Rice, Tallow, and most kinds of Oils and Naval Stores. Sugars were freely offered and purchased. A restricted business was reported in Hides, Leather, Hay, Whisky and Freights.

Republicans and Foreign Powers.

We find from the leading Western organ of the Republican Party—the Chicago *Press and Tribune*—a few days since, an article complaining that the party at Washington had no clear and well-defined policy on the subject of our Foreign Relations. In the Senate its leaders have contented themselves with defeating all the important treaties with foreign Powers submitted to their action. The treaty with Nicaragua—negotiated with a good deal of difficulty, and calculated to protect American interests on the Isthmus, as well as to promote the peace and prosperity of both countries—was rejected. The Mexican Treaty has experienced the same fate,—though there is a chance that their action upon this may yet be reconsidered. But in neither of these cases has any good reason been offered for the action of the Republican Senators, nor have we any information as to the principles or the policy on which they would have our relations with these States conducted.

The only objection made to the Nicaraguan Treaty is that it engaged the Nicaraguan Government to protect American life and property on the Isthmus, and secured to us the right to do it ourselves, with or without their consent, in case of absolute necessity. This has been treated by Republican opponents of the treaty as pledging us to some kind of intervention in Nicaragua, or as at least giving the President power to intervene without consent of Congress. Yet nothing of this sort is either expressed or implied. A treaty with a foreign Power cannot enlarge, or in any way alter, the powers and rights of the Executive under the Constitution. This stipulation merely *bound Nicaragua not to object to such intervention*, if it should become absolutely necessary to the protection of American citizens. It did not pledge us to intervene. Our Government could still do as it liked about protecting its own citizens. The clause was a privilege conceded by Nicaragua, to be used or not—as our Government, acting through its ordinary channels, and under the usual restraints of its Constitution and laws, might determine. Yet the Republicans opposed it—made themselves the special champions of Nicaraguan honor, and rejected a treaty which would do more towards securing peaceful and harmonious relations between the two countries than anything that has occurred for many years.

Equally inexplicable is their action on the Mexican Treaty. One of the Rhode Island Senators is said, indeed, to have urged that it would compel us, if ratified, to conceds to England, France and other foreign Powers the same tariff relaxations which by its terms we grant to Mexico. A correspondent in another column,—who is one of the most eminent manufacturers in Rhode Island,—disposes very effectually of this argument, and shows that it has no foundation whatever in fact. For a time it was urged, especially by the *Tribune*, that the Government with which we had negotiated was certain to be overthrown:—but the recent defeat of its opponents at Vera Cruz disposes of this objection. Some of the Republicans have professed to believe that the treaty would lead to accessions of slave territory from the northern provinces of Mexico, and they have resisted its ratification upon that ground. But Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, opposes it because it will build up *free* States,—because railroads will inevitably carry free emigrants into those regions, and Texas will soon find, in Mr. Wigfall's language, one or more free States established on her borders. This argument clearly answers the other, and is much the most likely to be founded in truth.

The treaty certainly contains provisions of the utmost importance to the commerce of the two countries, and to the manufacturing interests of our own. The great necessity of this country is *larger markets for its products*. We need more free intercourse with other nations, especially those upon this continent. A treaty with Spain which should give our flour and various articles of manufacture free admission into Cuba would be worth more to this country than the fee simple of the Island itself. The treaty with Mexico would benefit the manufacturers of New-England far more, by the commerce it would create, than would a cession of half her territory. While there is a wide difference of opinion as to the utility of a tariff which shall check the import of foreign goods, there ought to be none as to the policy of promoting the export of our own commodities.

The Republicans are apparently acting upon the policy of defeating the Administration in whatever it undertakes. They reject these treaties because they have been negotiated by a Democratic Administration, and evidently hope to weaken that party with the public by defeating its attempts to carry on the Government. This is a hazardous policy, besides being an unpatriotic one. The Republicans may think it better that they should have the adjustment of all these questions, and so be willing to defeat action upon them until their anticipated advent to power. But the interests of the country ought not to be thus postponed to party success, nor are the people so easily blinded as to the parties really responsible for the failure of public measures. There is danger, moreover, that the opportunity for securing favorable treaties with both these Powers may be lost forever, if lost now. The treaty with Mexico was possible only in consequence of the factious contests which divided the country, and when either party shall have become established in power it is not at all likely we shall be able to secure equally favorable terms.

It seems to us that the complaint of the Chicago *Press and Tribune* is not without justice, and that the Republicans owe it to themselves and the country to adopt some fixed policy upon these important questions, and not content themselves with merely playing the game of the dog in the manger towards the Administration.

Is Poverty a Crime?—Wigfall says it is. And Wigfall knows. Experience has taught him. He says: "I myself have been as poor as anybody." In the presence of the Senate and the world he thus declares he has been guilty. But then, Wigfall has reformed. The "rich old boy" remembers with true contrition the early sins of "the poor young man." With humble devotion he now worships wealth, and practices all the virtues of his creed, from Ignorance down. He regards knowledge with a pious hate. With slightly pharisaic pride he parades this, his crowning virtue, before the Senate, and declares, in verification of it, "I do not read the papers; I never do." The statement required no affidavit to accredit it. Of course he "doesn't read the papers." Whatever else may be said against him, no man would think of charging the crime of intelligence upon one who believes that "poverty is another name for vagabondage, and that for crime." The great mission of the Texan sage is at length apparent. To him shall history accord the glory of founding a new school of ethics, in the light of which the philosophy of Christian morality "pales its ineffectual fires." The elevating tendency of a faith like this commends itself to the hopes of all who love the race. In gratitude to its founder, we indite this tribute for inscription on his tomb: "A criminal by birth—for he had not a thread of apparel he could call his own—he yet grew to a noble manhood, adorned by all the virtues of wealth, and unstained by the vices of knowledge."

The Bill Against Polygamy.

The objections put forward in the House on Thursday by Mr. Hooper, the delegate from Utah, to the passage of the bill prohibiting Polygamy, are two in number. The first is, that not over a quarter of the Mormons have more than two wives; and the second is, that if the bill is passed, the Saints will resist its execution by force of arms, if necessary. What weight the House attached to this style of argument was evinced by the result of the division which followed, and there seems a fair prospect that the bill will eventually become a law.

We have already called attention to the fact, however, that it provides no machinery for carrying its prohibitions into force, except the usual ons of trial by jury, to be followed on conviction by fine and imprisonment; and it is perfectly well known to everybody in and ont of Congress that juries in Utah must at present and for a long time to come consist mainly if not wholly of Mormons, or in other words, of persons who themselves either openly practice Polygamy, or openly approve of it. Does any one seriously believe that under such circumstances a single conviction will ever take place under the act, or that the proportion of wives to husbands in Utah will thereby be the least diminished? Would any one suppose so, even if he were not familiar with the history of our rule in Mormondom during the last three years, and did not know perfectly well that the presence of a large military force in the Territory during all that period has neither been sufficient to secure the smallest respect for our country nor the smallest security for life or property? The murders and outrages of all sorts committed in Utah during the last three or four years, have been almost past counting. The perpetrators of a large number of the most atrocious of them are well known, and yet it is confessed on all hands that nothing has been done to punish them. The United States Judges have done nothing, and the United States Army have done nothing, for the simple reason that the grand and petty Jurors in all criminal cases are Mormons, and must of necessity be Mormons. At this moment any Christian citizen who enters the Territory carries his life on his sleeve, unless he choose to live within the United States sentries; and if he ventures outside them, and is knocked on the head, there is no redress.

We confess, therefore, that much as we detest Mormon institutions, or rather because we detest them, we are sorry to see Congress make an abortive attempt to correct the "manners and excesses" of this adulterous tribe. Mr. Buchanan has already taught them to hold our threats in contempt. He declared war against them, apparently for the mere purpose of treating himself to a little humiliation and stultification by making peace before the troops reached the scene of action. He proclaimed martial law, and has ever since acknowledged, day by day that even the common law cannot be administered under the batteries of our army.

We must now protest against Congress following his example. The task of making awful threats, which cannot be executed, had better be left in his hands. His manner of performing it has already inspired the Mormons with a very hearty contempt for our authority, and, doubtless, supplied Mr. Hooper with the audacity which prompted him to inform the House of Representatives that one of their acts would meet with armed resistance from his constituents. The only thing that is wanting to complete our degradation in Mormon eyes is the passage of such a measure as the Polygamy bill. It is pretty sure to exasperate them, and make capital for their leaders, and is equally sure to do nothing for their reformation. And worse than either—if, as we confidently expect, it be allowed to remain a dead letter on the statute book, an evidence of our morality rather than of our power—it will more than ever convince the Saints of our entire inability to reduce them to decency and good order. So that we are constrained to say, that, however valuable it may be as a national testimony against a plurality of wives, it will do a great deal towards the still further complications of the Utah difficulty. It will prolong the attitude of defiance which the polygamists now occupy, and render it necessary for us eventually to resort to much more serious measures for their subjection than would have sufficed four years ago.

A Soldier of Fortune.

Two of the "Knights of the Golden Circle" in New-Orleans have published a card denouncing Gen. Bickley, the Commander-in-Chief of the Order, as an impostor. Whether the epithet be technically correct or not, there has certainly been a vast difference between what the General has said and what the General has done. In this City, last Fall, he endeavored to recruit a regiment of men with the avowed object of colonizing Mexico—peaceably, but in sufficient force to provide for all contingencies. The Colonel of a celebrated New-York regiment was appointed to the command of the *corps*, which, it was said, would constitute but a small fraction of the large army already enrolled in various parts of the United States. The Colonel has since declared that he would have nothing to do with the organization, and the few who joined it soon ascertained that the initiation fees and other sums they had paid, were just so much money out of pocket. The large stories about arms and munitions stored away, and plentiful funds to be provided for the successful prosecution of the enterprise; of the desire of Juarez and Mexican Provincial Governors to secure the services of the legion in a cause similar to that for which Lafayette had shed his blood; of the distinguished military career of the Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea, where he had rapidly risen in the ranks of the Russian Army to the position of General, and had been decorated with the Cross of Honor by the Czar; of what the Czar, in conversation, had said to him, and of the particular inquiries afterwards propounded to him by Napoleon III., in person, concerning the reasons that had induced him to join the Russian forces instead of lending his mighty sword and military abilities to the allies; of what he had done when he was an officer of the American Army in Mexico, and of what Gen Scott had said to him concerning the ease with which the "K. G. C." could accomplish anything and everything,—all this grandiloquent language came to be regarded with distrust by the hundred men, more or less, who had signed the roll.

Inquiries were made. Gen. Scott was called upon; he did not know such a person as Gen. Bickley; had never heard of him or of the "K. G. C.," and had not said any of the fine things about them attributed to him. Neither could anything be learned of the large bodies of troops drilled with extraordinary precision, which this Martinet had collected at Cincinnati, at Memphis and other cities. The expedition to Mexico was to set out very soon; meantime the General was about to make a preliminary visit to the promised land to make the necessary arrangements for landing. To certain of his new recruits he offered a commission in his army, preferment in prospective, and an opportunity to accompany him in this "preliminary expedition;" but they must pay him in advance a certain sum for the purchase of arms and the payment of their traveling expenses. None were induced to close with this offer, but the General departed ostensibly upon this journey of *reconnaissance*, accompanied by his cousin, the Treasurer of the "Castle" in New-York, and one or two "military men" from the South, who had joined him here. After they had gone the landlord of the "Castle" in the Bowery, in which their meetings had been held, demanded that the members of the Order remaining should pay the rent due for many weeks' occupation of his hall. Although they had once made up a contribution for this very purpose, they paid the rent again—as the departed Treasurer, by some strange freak of memory, had forgotten to do so.

The General meantime went as far as New-Orleans, *en route* to Mexico, and no further. With the exception of an occasional trip to neighboring cities, for the purpose of addressing the inhabitants with a view to obtaining men and means, he has remained there ever since. But in the Southern States he puts a new phase upon the objects of the organization. In a speech at Montgomery, Ala., he is reported to have said that the "K. G. C." was "originally intended to advance and subserve the interests of the Southern States." Of course he did not take this ground in New-York.

But what of all this? If Gen. Bickley succeeds in his enterprise after all, will not everybody say that he is a great man? We fear the thin-skinned members of the order in New-Orleans, who call the General an impostor, have mistaken the age they live in. After all, as the man in the play says, "honesty is the root of all evil," and "money is the best policy."

The Health of the City.

We are perfectly aware that it is hopeless to command the attention of a Legislature absorbed in schemes of public plunder and private gain, for a measure which *merely* involves the lives and the health of a million of people. It is almost as impossible to awaken any interest in the subject among these very people themselves. Nevertheless, while the Legislature is in session, and there remains any chance of securing action upon the New-York Health bill, we feel bound to repeat and insist upon the considerations which ought to secure its prompt and unanimous passage.

As we have already shown, New-York, judged by the mortality returns from the Inspector's Office, would be pronounced the unhealthiest City in the world. This is true in fact, although there is no necessity for it; for situated as it is, between two rapid streams of salt water, with a gentle declivity towards each, thus admitting of the most admirable drainage either on the surface or through the sub-soil, there is no reason in physics why any waters should stagnate upon the surface of its streets and give rise to emanations detrimental to health. In this particular, and with the exception of Boston, no city of any magnitude on this continent enjoys such rare natural advantages as New-York, and no city as a consequence should exhibit a lower per centage of mortality. Compared with London, washed only by the putrid, festering Thames; or with Paris, cleansed only by the sluggish Seine; or St. Petersburg, inundated periodically by the Neva, and surrounded by a marshy background, the fruitful nursery of malaria at every approach of Spring;—compared with these cities, New-York, in point of physical advantages, stands preëminent,

Nevertheless, this bright medal has another side; and he who ventures to leave the main arteries of municipal travel, will speedily come into a region where black, putrid products of decomposed organic matter, house-sweepings, kitchen offal, dead animals, *et id omne genus*, unsluminated by sewer or gutter, form an oozy bed of fermenting slime. Within a stone's throw of palatial residences, where Art tricks herself in her most gorgeous hues, squalid poverty swarms in the over-crowded tenant-house, and disease, always malignant, generally contagious, finds a festering nest the year round. Too little of this is known outside of that Samaritan profession whose pleasure it is to battle with disease and suffering in every conceivable form. But let the rich capitalist, about to build upon some spacious lot on the outskirts of the denser blocks of palaces, call in at the Dispensary, and ask information touching the great brick block whose precincts are honeycombed upon the nice principle of crowding fifty families into a single house, and he will readily understand why the Pearl-street undertaker, in selling out his good-will and fixtures, advertised it as "a very profitable business, *especially among children*."

Unfortunately, however, though very justly, disease is no respecter of persons, and the millionaire in his palace has to breathe the same air as the starveling in his cellar. Damask curtains and plate-glass windows will not exclude cholera, or typhus, or small-pox. And the personal cleanliness of any one household will not always afford security against the deleterious agencies of an infected atmosphere. Every street which is left with its seething, rotting mass of slime, gorging the carriage-way from curb to curb, is a hot-bed of disease, rankling with the seeds of death, and ready to blossom into a harvest of desolation whose limits none can define. The poor may, and undoubtedly do, suffer first. The little children whom we see crowding the doorways, with sore eyes, and wan, watery complexions, pale and sickly, looking like so many shoots of diseased celery, drop first into the grave; then follow parents, and lastly here and there the inmate of a palace falls a victim. The newspapers discuss the matter, strangers avoid the City, business suffers, and there goes up a universal cry, *"Purify the City."*

Yes: purify the City,—not by discussing the dangers of imported disease, and turning feverish thoughts towards Quarantine, but by beginning a system of internal purification which shall free us of all enemies to health *within* our borders. Let the Legislature take up and pass the Sanitary bill at once. All admit its necessity—all recognize its importance. It will have done enough to immortalize itself if it can give to this poor, misgoverned City, a code of health, the best parent to a code of morals. That done, we can then hope for better days: we can then hope to see no pestilence of home origin, sporadic and self-developed, wasting our firesides—our warehouses closed, commerce paralyzed, and the hand of industry only employed in burying the dead. Cannot every class see how much it is personally interested in the matter of sanitary reform? Let it only compute what the value of its business for three months, at least, is—multiply that into the same computation of all other industries, and see what the amount would come to in round figures. Will the people—will the Legislature—move in this matter? The public gratitude awaits those who shall give health to their fellow-men by destroying the deadly agencies now slumbering after the Winter's cold, only to awaken with renewed activity at the approach of a Summer's heat.

The Carstang Case—Reputation no true Test of Character.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to say a word about the St. Louis breach of promise case. I know nothing of its real merits, not having seen the evidence on either side; but truth and justice, and every human being's worldly experience, will go to disprove the arguments of Mr. Shaw's lawyer, which your exceedingly unsophistical St. Louis correspondent believes to be the vindication of the justice of the Biblical canon, "By their good report or by their evil report shall ye know them." Now, pure sympathy for that poor hunted bachelor, must have prompted your writer to thus falsify Bible text—proving, even in this simple instance, that people will not always speak the truth—for there are no such words in the sacred book.

No man but one of narrow and malicious mind, and most certainly no Bible writer, would ever use such words as the above, because every just and generous person feels that mere report goes for nothing. The woman who pursues Shaw may or may not be a bad woman; but nothing can be more true than the saying of her counsel, which your correspondent mentions, that "reputation is but a poor test of real character"—that "no woman's reputation could stand the scrutiny of her enemies"—that "the fairest fame will not escape calumny," and that "men are more prone to believe lies than truth." Everybody knows that all this is true, though it is not always to their profit to say so. Your correspondent calls it shallowness and sophistry. He must have been brought up in the woods on a diet of milk and honey; he certainly has had no experience among the men and women of the world. I should call it the most transparent and shallow sophistry which is contained in the words which your correspondent manufactures and calls Bible truths. Many an honest man, and not a few virtuous women, have gone down to the grave with blackened characters and broken hearts, the result of lying "reports." How many men enjoy for years the reputation of saints, while their real character is a combination of swindler and debauchee! Sometimes, through mere accident, they are exposed, but nobody seems surprised;—such things are too common.

No one knew better the truth of the words, "Reputation is an idle and most false imposition, oft got without merit and lost without deserving," than the philosophical rascal who uses them in Shakespeare's "Othello." He knew this because he himself passed for an honest man, while really a great villain, and because his own "evil report" had easily destroyed the character and reputation of two pure and inoffensive people.

It does not need quite so many startling religious, political and social *exposés* as we have served up to our community every year, to prove that Mr. Glover's argument that "reputation flowed just as naturally and inevitably from the character of the person as does the light of heaven from the sun," is mere twaddle. A more glaring lie never was uttered.

I once heard an old German physician say that a really prudent and cunning rogue always "lived and died with the reputation of an honest man." This may not be always, but it is often true.

The two chief points urged by the opposing counsel, which your correspondent mentions, have just this difference—Mr. Glover's is *accepted* as truth; Mr. Howe's is a real truth.

Thousands of persons bear deservedly good reputations; but many are undeservedly assailed. Many good women have been the victims of scandal from men without truth or honorable feeling, merely because they were the rejected or despised of such women. It is their most frequent method of revenge; and women who are really pure of heart, and whose actions are unconstrained because of their innate purity, are those who suffer most.

Those who choose the policy that "their greatest virtue is not to leave undone, but to keep *unknown*," will never be suspected. JUSTITIA.

The remarks of our correspondent are perfectly just. While it is doubtless going too far to say that general good reputation affords no ground for presuming good character, it would be quite as great a mistake to accept such a reputation as hostile and interested scrutiny may fix upon any person as conclusive against him. The most innocent acts—especially if marked by that want of prudence which the pure and unsuspecting are most prone to exhibit—may be tortured by malevolence into the most ruinous and damning proofs.

Whether this was or was not so in Miss Carstano's case, we have no means of judging, and have, therefore, no right to say. A correspondent, whose article was published in Wednesday's Times, seems to have understood our remarks of Tuesday as indorsing the truth of the assaults made on the trial upon the lady's character,—or at least the justice and fairness of the defendant's counsel in making them. Nothing could be further from our purpose. All we intended to say was, that no woman,—as the experience of this trial proves,—could venture into a court of justice and there seek a remedy for her wrongs, unless she had been such a miracle of propriety and prudence as to defy the most malignant scrutiny, or else was prepared to submit to the defamation to which she would certainly be exposed. We had no thought of intimating that this was just or right;—on the contrary, the very fact that no woman could possibly hope to escape untouched from such an ordeal, and that therefore no woman, as things are managed in our Courts, could safely apply to them for a redress of personal wrongs, would necessarily imply a condemnation of the practice, even if it were not distinctly expressed. He must certainly have a very unfeeling nature, or be singularly deaf to the dictates of justice, who could look without indignation upon the spectacle so often exhibited in Courts of Law,—where the combined power of genius, money, and malignity is arrayed against a woman whose sole defence is her innocence, and whose sole reliance is upon that public sense of justice and fair play which is too often quite as much affected by prejudice and purchased perjury as by sympathy with the weaker party in the unequal contest.

Whether the plaintiff in this St. Louis case has been falsely assailed we have no adequate means of judging. Upon the first trial little or no effort was made to impeach her character. After the jury had rendered the preposterous verdict of $100,000 damages in her favor, the defendant seems to have been incited to make every possible effort to ruin her reputation for the purpose of relieving himself from the heavy penalty;—and nothing was left undone which money, industry and the relentless efforts of hired counsel could do, to accomplish that object. We have not read the evidence with any special care. But so far as we recollect, only one witness gave any testimony of a positive character calculated to destroy her reputation. He seems to have volunteered his evidence, and to have been quite willing to criminate himself in public estimation for the sake of injuring her. The chances are decidedly against the veracity of such a witness;

[illegible] motive, much stronger than his love of [illegible] and justice, for [illegible] interest in any [illegible]. The [illegible] character has [illegible] nations and [illegible] irreparable damage in the general estimation of the public. This may be, and is unquestionably due to the unfortunate and criminal propensity of the public to believe [illegible] injurious of any one, and especially of a public man; and it is the right and duty of all considerate persons to protest against [illegible] so pernicious and so general a wrong. But the fact remains, and must have weight with every [illegible] woman, however pure and innocent, who values her reputation, in rendering her cautious [illegible] seeking an uncertain redress for injuries however serious, in the face of perils so certain and so tremendous.

Safety of Ocean Navigation.

Mr. Washburn's bill, before Congress, intended to promote comparative safety in that now most perilous of undertakings, going down to the sea in ships, is severely criticised for two reasons—first, the proposed penalties in case of casualties are very severe; second, and chiefly, the limited number of passengers and the unlimited number of [illegible] will materially curtail the profits of steamship owners.

We take the broad ground that the penalties are not too severe;—*what* penalties it is best to impose is, indeed, a debatable question. Experience shows that any amount of fines that juries can be made to impose will be willingly risked. Where business enterprise is undertaken upon lottery principles, everything will be staked. On the contrary, can juries be made to punish the guilty parties by imprisonment? This, indeed, would be salutary, but can it be accomplished? The case-hardened heart of the juror slips like a file on chilled iron over the familiar newspaper reports of "Loss of the *Hungarian!*" "Loss of the *Arctic!*" but that unstable heart is softened to pity when banishing for a moment the subtle influences of daily, soul-exhausting business, as it is warmed to compassion under the glowing eloquence of the defendant's attorney, with the ancient but ever-moving story of the defendant's innocent and suffering family, and before the enterprising and virtuous prisoner then and there appealing with subdued agony for mercy. What the punishment should be is not difficult of comprehension, in view of the outrageous and aggravated recklessness of ship-owners. What juries and judges, now that both sympathy and general corruption are the order of the day, *would* make the penalty, is not so easily determined.

As to the number of life-boats, we believe that one-half, at least, of our ships should carry nothing else. We regard one-half our steam vessels as outrageously unsafe; they will break up and sink under a rap which should make no impression; they will burn up like a tinder-box; they are vulnerable at every point. The whole business resolves itself into an engineering question, as all other business of this character does before it arrives at any proper degree of development.

To build a steamship which will take fire without even extraordinary carelessness; which will founder in any storm that ever blew; which will necessarily break up on a reef; which will fill and sink after collision, or which will risk the lives of the passengers under any of those ordinary circumstances which destroy them, at wholesale and habitually, at the present time;—to build a ship vulnerable in any of these points, is, to speak very moderately, unnecessary. It is more: it is a criminal perversion of the laws of science and of scientific practice. But it is still more: it is the poorest kind of economy. It is pretty well known that a sharp ship, of a given midship section, will run faster, with a given quantity of fuel, or at the same speed with less fuel, than a blunt ship. Now, suppose we project a false, sharp, iron bow from a blunt ship, designed merely to decrease the resistance—an improvement by no means unprecedented—which shall merely furnish buoyancy to hold itself up, and shall not carry cargo. Of course the arrangement will promote economy. And if new ships were built substantially in the same way, the result would be the same. This practice is to load down the bows of ships, however sharp, with anchors, cables, &c., giving them a weight disproportionate to their buoyancy, and allowing this weight a tremendous leverage wherewith to break the ship in two—all of which is pronounced unnecessary by thorough navigators. But whatever the economy may be does this affect safety? Manifestly. In case of collision, the false bow will crumple, and yield like a buffer, protecting the real bow of the ship from injury. And a plenty of bulkheads will protect the ship from foundering, in case of side collisions. We mean a solid bulkhead, coming above the water-line, and not perforated by doors which render it entirely valueless, nor as light withal as the partition which a farmer would put into his potato bin. Then all ships should be strengthened by hogging frames, after the manner of lake boats and North River steamers. Thus, with a comparatively light weight of metal, they become girders of immeasurable strength, capable of resisting all strains to which they will be subjected. As now built, it is not wonderful that they go to pieces even on the softest sandbanks. An iron ship will not burn; but an iron shell or firebox, full of combustibles, may be worse than a wooden vessel. The economy of iron ships, as to capacity and durability, is so demonstrated by the European experience as not to admit of doubt. Explosions do not occur frequently on seagoing vessels. No American, and but two British ships in this service have exploded their boilers. But this should not mitigate the rigidity of boiler examinations and tests. In short, the best way to make an economical ship, even if it were *guaranteed* against the chances of accident, is to make one which would most successfully resist the various causes of disaster. Nature and economy go hand in hand in this matter. And so long as our shipowners neglect not only the safety of passengers, but their own interests, for the sake of saving a few almighty dollars in *first cost*, we hope their cargoes will be limited by law to little else besides the buoys, boats, and appointments for saving lives.

Miss Patti and Sweet Seventeen.—The admirers of Miss Patti, whose enthusiasm is doubtless as irrepressible as their numbers are indefinite, will be, or ought to be, delighted to know that to-day is a feast-day with them. Our charming young prima-donna enters to-day her seventeenth year—that halcyon time of beauty, youth and bliss, according to the novelists. So young, and yet so ripe a fame, deserves to be honored by all the gallantry of Gotham on Monday night.

A New Project.—The "*Spirit of the American Press*" is a weekly paper, devoted mainly to the reproduction of the principal leading Editorials of the City Dailies. It brings together, in this way, many valuable articles which could otherwise only be found by reading all the daily journals. It is edited with care and impartiality, and, we are glad to hear, meets with a good reception from the public.

The Week.

The definition which usually precedes the gay revelations of Holy Week has obtained more or less all the City theatres during the present week. At the best and most popular the attendance has been small,—LAURA KEENE's alone holding the largest share. Something of this result is undoubtedly due to Holy Week, which affects all those classes of the permanent amusement-going public; but more is attributable, we fancy, to the fact that managers generally prepare novelties for Easter, and thereby teach the public to wait patiently until it comes round. With the approaching Monday we may expect a brilliant opening of the Spring season, both musically and dramatically. Two of the best temples of the drama, however, change completely the character of their entertainments:—at the Winter Garden we are to have opera, under the able direction of Mr. MAX MARETZEK, and at Niblo's Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS retire, in favor of Cook's Royal Amphitheatre. There will, in consequence, be but five up-town places of theatrical entertainment open in Broadway—WALLACK's and LAURA KEENE's. At the first-named of these establishments a couple of novelties are announced for to-night—a new comedy, called "Leading Strings," and a farce called the "Marriage Bliss of Box and Cox." All the established members of Mr. WALLACK's superb company appear in these pieces. At LAURA KEENE's Theatre the drama of the "Colleen Bawn" is of course the present novelty. Without any unusual degree of excitement, this piece has done well. The classes most likely to be interested in its performance have as yet scarcely been able to pay their devoirs, owing to the religious restraints of Lent, and for this reason the work will only enter upon its Irish career during the coming week. Mr. BOURCICAULT's countrymen will undoubtedly pay homage to a work of such startling originality, and beyond this its striking merits as a sensational drama will insure for it a steady run to the end of the season. We may here state for the edification of people interested in such topics, that the season will close about the 15th of May, and a change of management immediately ensue. An eminent comedian is spoken of as the successor to Miss LAURA KEENE, and under his direction a Summer season of three or four months will be inaugurated. Mr. BOURCICAULT, it is almost superfluous to add, is not the gentleman referred to. The public will regret to lose an actress so thoroughly admirable and a manager so energetic and enterprising as Miss KEENE. Ill health, we are informed, is the cause of the lady's retirement.

Miss BATEMAN's engagement at the Winter Garden comes to a close this evening, when the lady takes her benefit in "Evangeline," which will be played for the last time. Additional attractions are also offered to make the event imposing.

The great topic of discussion, in fashionable circles, is the approaching struggle between the rival managers, MAX MARETZEK and Messrs. ULLMANN & STRAKOSCH. The "indomitable" has secured a first-rate company for the campaign, and the rehearsals, during the week, at the Winter Garden, have confirmed the belief that two successes will be achieved on Monday and Wednesday evenings—the first by Signor ERANI, who is an artist of the grand and thorough school, and the second by Mme. FABBRI, who possesses, undoubtedly, the freshest and fullest voice ever heard in the United States. "Lucia" is selected for the opening performance, and will introduce Mme. GASSIER, Signor KASHIR, and Signor GASSIER. The orchestra, which is composed exclusively of picked men, will be under the direction of Mr. MAX MARETZEK. The office for the sale of tickets opens to-day.

At the Academy of Music the managers rely on the continued attractiveness of Miss PATTI, and announce an Opera in which she obtained her latest success—the "Barbiere." The cast is the same as last season.

Mr. BARNUM's renovated Museum has been attended by crowds since its opening, and the entertainments, from "Jennie Deans" in the lecture-room, down to the "What is It?" on the platform, have given general satisfaction. Under the energetic direction of the Prince of Showmen, there cannot be a doubt that the Museum will now command a larger share of attention than it has enjoyed of late years.

Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS make their last appearance to-night at Niblo's. A very attractive bill is provided for the occasion.

A series of interesting classical entertainments are in progress at Goldbeck's Hall, to which public attention may be directed on the score of their general excellence. We refer to the soirées of the "Chamber Concert Union." The fourth entertainment of the series will take place on Tuesday next, when Mr. S. B. MILLS Mr. SAAR and Messrs. DOEHLER, REYER and BRANNEN will assist in the interpretation of several unique morceaux. The Misses GILLIES will assist in the vocal department.

We hear with pleasure that a series of entertainments, entitled "Evenings with the English Composers, Ancient and Modern," will shortly be given in this City, under the direction of Mr. J. G MAINDER, Mr. J. R. THOMAS, and Mr. SIMPSON. Italian music in the concert room is no longer attractive, and a return to the simplicity and grace of the English composers will be hailed with delight by the masses.

The success of Mr. W. V. WALLACE's opera of "Lurline" at the Royal English Opera, London seems to be legitimate and hearty beyond precedent. No better proof of this can be given than the fact that although the season came to a close on the 17th of last month, public curiosity was so little satisfied that Mr. HARRISON had to announce nine additional performances of the work. When these shall have been completed the opera will have enjoyed an uninterrupted run of forty performances—having been produced on the 23d of February and played nightly since. The Queen and Royal Family visited the theatre three times in the space of ten days—an amount of patronage which has seldom been bestowed on a native composer—if Mr. WALLACE, who is a citizen of the United States, can be so called.

An exhibition of Indians at Mozart Hall attracts some attention, from the conspicuous advertising which the red-skins insure by frequent promenades of Broadway. Their games and ceremonies are illustrated with much breadth of effect.

Gen. TOM THUMB has resumed his receptions in this City, at Hope Chapel. Senor OLIVEIRA, the violinist, and other musical artists, assist in a concert. The General is to be seen twice a day.

A philosophical *Treatise on Musical Sound*, by SAMUEL D. TILLMAN, M. A., has just been published by HEPPMAN & PENNAL, and will attract the attention of that portion of the musical profession which devotes some attention to the æsthetics of music. Attached to the pamphlet is an ingenious contrivance called a "Tonometer," by which the relative position of all the true and tempered notes in the major and minor modes in every key now known can be ascertained.

The *Weekly Programme* is the title of a new theatrical paper just started by Messrs. MCLACHLAN. It is neatly printed, and contains contributions from several well-known actors.

At the New Bowery Theatre a powerful bill is provided for to-night. At GEORGE CHRISTY's Minstrels the new version of the 'Toodles" will be played for the last time, and at Onderdonk Hall the Hayti Minstrels offer strong inducements to the public.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Spanish Outrages Again.

THE SHIP MASCONOMO FIRED AT BY A WAR STEAMER SHOWING SPANISH COLORS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 6.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of Tuesday says that Capt. SWASEY, of the ship *Masconomo*, from Liverpool, reports that on the 8th of March, while he was passing eff Cuba, he was chased and fired at by a war steamer carrying Spanish colors. He hove to, and was questioned by the captain to know whither he was bound. The steamer then sailed away without giving any explanation. The *Masconomo* had American colors and private signals flying all the time.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Friday, April 6—Evening.

There were no signs at Halifax at 10 o'clock this forenoon of the R. M. steamship *Niagara*, now in her fourteenth day from Liverpool and fully due. To-day being a holiday (Good Friday) in Nova Scotia, the line has been closed most of the day, but was to have opened this evening. To-night, however, the wires appear to be down, and we are obliged to close without obtaining any later advices from Halifax than above stated.

The Bank of Upper Canada.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, April 6.

The rumors in regard to the position of the affairs of the Bank of Upper Canada, which have obtained circulation within the past two or three days, have their origin in a circular issued by a former servant of the bank, making numerous charges against the institution. The bank, however, stands well, and its credit will not be affected in the least by these rumors.

The Arrest of F. B. Saubarn.

HIS CAPTORS HELD TO ANSWER A CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING.

BOSTON, Friday, April 6.

SILAS CARLETON, Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate, WATSON FREEMAN, Jr., Deputy United States Marshal, and Messrs. COOLIDGE and Foster, appeared before Justice BALL to-day, at Concord, charged with assault and attempt to kidnap FRANK B. SANBORN. They waived an examination, and gave bail in $2,500 each, to appear for trial at the next term of the Superior Court.

Fires.

MUSIC STORE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 6.

MORSE's music store, corner of Chestnut and Eleventh steeets, was burned this morning. Loss $15,000: insurance $12,000.

FACTORY.

CINCINNATI, Friday, April 6.

This morning the building on the corner of Western row and Columbia-street, occupied by W. W. HAMER & Co., manufacturers of grinding and bolting flour-mills, was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss, $20,000; insurance not known.

Shocking Accident.

SIX MEN FALL DOWN THE SHAFT OF A COAL MINE AND ARE KILLED.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 6.

The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* of Thursday evening publishes an account of an accident in a coal mine, Irwin's Station. Six men were precipitated a hundred and twenty feet down the shaft by the breaking of a rope, and all were killed.

Later from Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAVANNAH AT PENSACOLA—MIRAMON STILL RETREATING.

PENSACOLA, Thursday, April 5.

The sloop-of-war *Savannah* has arrived here, from Vera Cruz 26th ult. Her advices are that MIRAMON was retreating. The sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* had not arrived. We have been unable to learn any details of the news.

The Last Hungarian.

A GLEAM OF LIGHT PROMISED AT LAST.

HALIFAX, Friday, April 6—A. M.

Capt. CRAWFORD has arrived here from the wreck of the *Hungarian*, and will go to Boston by the *Niagara*. He has all the information and numerous documents respecting the wreck.

Accident—Two Persons Drowned.

BOSTON, Friday, April 6.

C. E. WHITNEY and A. A. OSBORNE, respectable young clerks of this city, were drowned in Charles River, yesterday, by the upsetting of a boat.

Commerce of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 6.

Value of the weekly Exports	$106,000
Increase of Exports	42,310
Value of the weekly Imports	220,000
Increase of Imports	23,795

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 6.

Cotton market dull. The receipt of the *Kangaroo's* advices caused less firmness in the market. Sales to-day 5,000 bales, at 10½c.@11c. for Middling. The sales of the week add up 50,000 bales, and the receipts 26,000 bales, against 23,000 for the same time last year. The exports of the week sum up 51,000 bales, and the total exports to date 1,649,000 bales. Receipts at this port ahead of last year 423,500 bales; ditto at all ports 766,500 bales; stock, 441,500 bales. FREIGHTS and EXCHANGE unchanged. SUGAR dull at 6¼c.@7¼c. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES 35c.@39c.

CINCINNATI, Friday, April 6.

FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHISKY dull and declined ¼c.; sales at 18½c. PROVISIONS without change. Money market without alteration; good paper discounted at 10@10½ per cent. Sight Exchange on New-York for gold unchanged.

MOBILE, Thursday, April 5.

COTTON easier, but quotations unchanged; sales to-day 1,000 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 6.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives 94; Reading Railroad, 21⅜; Morris Canal, 50¾; Long Island Railroad, 11⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39⅜. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
THE OLDEST AND BEST REMEDY KNOWN for the extermination of Rugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Rats, Mice, and every species of vermin. Sold at the Principal Depôt, No 612 Broadway, and by all druggists everywhere. Price from 25 cts. to $1 per box.

Barry's Tricopherous
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Something New.—A HEMMER, TUCKER, TELLER, BINDER and GUAGE combined, just patented. Simple humming, any width and thickness of cloth, either side, applied to any sewing machine by any one in a few minutes.
RETAIL PRICE, $5; LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
Orders by mail supplied, postage paid. Complete instructions go with every Hemmer. Send for a circular. Also, UNIVERSAL BOSOM-FOLDER AND SELF-MARKER, for Quilling.
UNIVERSAL HEMMER CO., No. 429 Broadway.

The Parker Sewing Machine Co.'s
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD, Rapid and Noiseless, $40 NEW SEWING MACHINE—$40,
under Patents of Hewe, Grover & Baker, and Wheeler & Wilson. Agents wanted. Office No. 469 Broadway.
VERNON & CO.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Sewing Machines.
GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S
CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 430 Broadway.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Perry's Japanese
ROOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing. Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

"Spring Fashions."
Hats and Caps for Gents and Youth. A splendid assortment of Misses' and Children's Straw Goods.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Kane's Patent
RANGE AND HEATER, is the most economical, simple and durable Range yet introduced. It bakes equal to the brick oven, and heats the room above. If you want a good Range, you would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, at No. 319 Bowery, opposite Bleecker, st., New-York.
CHARLES KANE.

J. & M. T. Levitt, No. 19 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 31 Minories, London, having this day disposed of their New-York business to Mr. J. H. BRADBURY, their late Agent, solicit a continuance of the patronage with which they have been favored.
J. & M. T. LEVITT. No. 31 Minories, London.

Refering to the above, J. H. BRADBURY has much pleasure in informing his friends and the public that he will continue to supply the same styles and descriptions of Watches and Watch-Movements, which have hitherto given such unqualified satisfaction, at the same office, No. 19 Maiden-lane, and invites on inspection of his stock, which comprises the newest stylee, in various qualities, all offered at the lowest market rates and on the best terms.
J. H. BRADBURY, No. 19 Maiden-lane.
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1860.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every kind for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, (opposite St. Paul's Church.)

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Pain Annihilator.—Any internal Pain or soreness of the chest may be at once relieved by an outward application of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar to the chest, and a few drops taken on sugar, internally. Sold at No. 315 Broadway, at 50 cents per bottle, and by all druggists.

Dr. Riggs' Truss Office is Removed to Astor House, entrance on Barclay-st. New instruments for varicocele, enlarged veins, Prolapsus and Hemorrhoids. Also, Supporters, Braces and all surgical appliances.

Shirts Ready Made and Made to Order from measure. Also a complete assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods kept constantly on hand by I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Clothiers and Merchant Tailors are invited to inspect our choice assortment of Novelties, and full supply of Staple Goods especially adapted to the wants of the trade.
SULLIVAN, RANDOLPH & RUDD,
Nos. 30, 32, 34 and 36 Park-place,
Successors to WILSON G. HUNT & CO.

Table Cutlery and House-Furnishing Goods, FINE GOTHIC AND OVAL TRAYS AND WAITERS, at reduced prices. W. N. SEYMOUR & CO.,
No. 4 Chatham-square.

"Trefolie," the True Secret of Beauty.—Softens, purifies, cleanses and invigorates the skin; renders the complexion beautifully clear and brilliant, 50 cents a bottle.

Gentlemen's Garrote Collars—At $1 50 per dozen, equal to any made. All sizes ready this day at our stores, No. 61 Nassau-st., and No. 381 Broadway.
IRA PEREGO & SON.

Best New-York Shirts—All sizes, ready-made, $18, $14, $30 the dozen; also, made to order.
IRA PEREGO & SON,
No. 61 Nassau-st., and No. 381 Broadway.

Hegeman & Co.—We have now for sale, S. T. Suit's Salt River Bourbon Whisky, direct from the distillers in Kentucky, in cases of 1 dozen bottles; a superior article, wholesale and retail.

Having Confidence in the efficacy of the PERUVIAN SYRUP, (Protoxide of Iron,) as a medical agent, we recommend to our brethren in the ministry the careful reading of this pamphlet.

Rev. THOS. STARR KING,	Rev. S. H. RIDDEL,
Rev. SYLVANUS COBB,	Rev. JOSEPH M. CLINCH.
Rev. JOHN PIERPONT,	Rev. MARTIN MOORE,
Rev. THOS. WHITTEMORE,	Rev. CHARLES BRIGGS,
Rev. JAMES B. MILES.	Rev. EDWARD EDMONDS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1859.

The experience we have had of the Peruvian Syrup, (Protoxide of Iron,) and the evidences which have been exhibited to us of its great success in the cure of many diseases, satisfy us that it is a medicinal agent of remarkable power, and deserving the attention of invalids.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq, President of Metropolitan Bank.

Rev. ABEL STEVENS, Editor of *Christian Advocate and Journal.*

JOHN G. NELSON, firm of Nelson & Richmond, No. 81 John-st.

P. CHURCH, Editor of New-York *Chronicle.*

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., Postmaster.

The Pamphlet referred to can be had on application to the proprietors of the "PERUVIAN SYRUP," or will be sent free of charge to any address.

The Peruvian Syrup is sold by all druggists and by the proprietors, N. L. CLARK & CO.,
No. 429 Broadway.

Alfred Munroe & Co.'s Circular.

Our stock of Men's Spring Clothing, now ready, is very large and desirable, comprising a great variety, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest and best importers. Our Spring over-garments, business coats, vests and pants, are in the latest and most approved style of shape and make.

Our assortment of Boys' Clothing is larger than ever before so early in the season. We have given that department the attention it deserves, and invite inspection with unlimited confidence. Garments and fabrics adapted to all ages, from three years to manhood.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway,
(between Canal and Grand sts.)

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machine	$100
No. 1 sewing machine	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	55
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
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Singer's Sewing Machines.
AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,
Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
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Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Guernsey's Balm will, as Certainly as you apply it, prevent inflammation and remove all pain in the severest cases of burns, scalds, bruises, fractures, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c. 25c. a bottle. Depôt No 217 Front-st., New-York.

Iron Building Materials—As Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Colnmns, Girders, Beams, Shutters, &c., Fine Iron Work of every description, for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st.

Destructive Fire at Mobile, Ala.
MOBILE, March 15, 1860.
Messrs. O. Mazange & Co., Agents for Herring's Champion Safes.
GENTLEMEN: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE purchased from you last year, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from the fire at the destruction of our office and building this morning. When we opened the safe after the fire, we found its contents in as good condition as when put in last evening. The safe was exposed to a severe test and proved its FIRE-PROOF qualities. We cheerfully recommend HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES to our friends and the public. MALONE & FOOTE.

FIRE AT WARRENTON, GEO.
WARRENTON, Geo., March 19, 1860.
S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gents:* The Herring's Patent Safe which I bought of you in April, 1858, has stood the fire. My house was burnt the 15th inst.; when the safe got cold I opened it, and found my books, papers, and money all safe and sound. I would like to know whether it would stand another fire. Yours, respectfully,
FOSTER H. THOMPSON.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.
S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Four-Dollar Hats.
Leary & Co.'s successors, HUNT & DUSENBURY, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, having increased their facilities of manufacture and purchased their materials favorably in Europe and in this market, are now prepared to offer at the above price an article which, in quality, style and finish cannot be approached by any other house in the trade. These hats are all of their own production, and made under their personal supervision, and as for a series of years every improvement has been introduced in their factories, they now state confidently that their fabrics are unequaled.

Parker Brothers' celebrated London Club Sauce is superior to all others now in use, and sold at a much less rate. Indispensable at the breakfast, lunch or dinner table. One has only to procure a bottle from any respectable grocer to test its savory qualities. Orders supplied by A. J. PARKER, No. 15 Beekman-st., sole agent for the United States.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees, superior to any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Hair Braids, Fronts, &c., always on hand, wholesale and retail, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

What Can I Do Best?—By securing a careful Phrenological Examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, with a Chart and written description of character, you will learn what you can do best.

Kerosene and all other brands of Coal Oils, foreign and domestic; also, Paraffine Candles, for sale by HORATIO EAGLE, Agent, No. 254 Canal-st., near Broadway.

Have you seen White's Big Hat?—From his splendid store, No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. HIS SPRING STYLE FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE. NEAT, TASTY AND READY.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, Southwest corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. Medicines warranted strictly pure, and dispensed with the utmost care.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

MARRIED.

SQUIRE—HAERTSHORNE.—In this City, on Thursday, April 5, by Rev. Samuel Osgood, Mr. GEORGE H. SQUIRE to Miss JENNIE HAERTSHORNE, all of this City.

WALDRON—FAIRCHILD.—In this City, on Thursday, April 5, by Rev. E. G. Brooks, ALEXANDER WALDRON to AMALIA T. FAIRCHILD, both of this City.

KNOWLTON—FRANCIS.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, April 4, by Rev. Wm. J. Babbitt, JOHN M. KNOWLTON, of Brooklyn, L. I., to JANE M. JARVIS, daughter of Isaac Francis, Esq., of the former place.

PANTS—RICHARDSON.—On Wednesday, April 4, by Rev. Arch. Macisy, JACOB PANTZ to EDITH J., daughter of the late James V. Richardson, of Philadelphia.

WALKER—BOER.—At Fairfield, Conn., on Thursday, April 5, by Rev. Marenus Willet, Mr. ELIPHALET WALKER, of New-York City, to Miss FRANCES E. BOER, of this former place.

DIED.

DE LA MONTAGNIE.—In this City, on Thursday, April 6 after a lingering illness, ALEXANDER, son of Edward and Ann De La Montagnie, aged 34 years, 3 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 351 10th-st., on Saturday, April 7, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment in Greenwood.

San Francisco, Cal., papers please notice.

INSLEE.—In this City, on Thursday, April 5, SARAH F., daughter of Samuel and Eliza Inslee, aged 17 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers and teachers of Grammar School No. 38, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, April 8, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 449 Hudson-st.

MAGRIN.—In this City, on Friday, April 6, after a lingering illness, PAUL MEDAIN, in the 61th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, April 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 106 Prince st.

MOORE.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, April 6, BENJAMIN MOORE, son of the late Dr. Samuel W. Moore, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the ANNUNCIATION, 14th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

HICKS.—In this City, on the afternoon of the 6th Inst., at the residence of his mother, No. 211 East Broadway, ELIAS HICAS, son of Sarah H. and the late Elias Hicks aged 17 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DELLENTASH.—In this City, on Friday, April 6, of consumption, FREDERICK D. F. DELLENTASH, aged 23 years, 7 months and 25 days, youngest son of Joseph P. Dellentash.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother in-law, Daniel Darrow, on Sunday afternoon, April 8, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

WARE.—In this City, on Friday, April 6, at 4 o'clock A. M., of scarlet fever, GEORGE, son of E. K. and Mary C. Ware, aged 3 years, 8 months and 20 days.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, No. 113 West 4th st., at 3 o'clock P. M. this day, (Saturday,) April 7. The attendance of all friends is respectfully requested.

SANOSA.—In this City, on Friday, April 6, of malignant scarlet fever, LOUISA, only daughter of Rufus and Maria Louise Sanger, aged 7 years and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 53 West 17th st.

YERBY.—In this City, on Friday, April 6, at No. 126 East 12th-st., GEORGE E., youngest son of George W. and Mary E. Yerby, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Chicago, Ill., papers please copy.

HEDENBERG.—In this City, on Friday, April 6, at 10 o'clock P. M., of consumption, CHARLES T., 7th eldest son of Francis L. and Mary B. Hedenberg, in the 27th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in this evening's papers.

St. Louis, Mo., and Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

BLACHLY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, April 6, at the residence of his brother-in-law, E. P. Beach, JOSEPH WARREN BLACHLY, Jr., aged 23 years, only son of Joseph W. and Mary C. Blachly, formerly of Cincinnati.

His funeral will take place at Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday morning, April 10, at 11 o'clock, from the Second Presbyterian Church. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

CRYSTAL.—At New-Rochelle, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, of erysipelas, CATHERINE, wife of John Chrystal, in the 30th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, at 2 o'clock on Sunday. Her remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, on Monday morning. Carriages will be in readiness on the arrival of the train at the New-Haven depôt, 27th-st., at 9 o'clock A. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

ROGERS.—At Green Point, L. I., ELIZABETH ROGERS, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, April 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her son's residence, No. 186 Washington-st., Green Point, L. I., without further notice.

OGDEN.—At Astoria, L. I., on Thursday, April 5, SAMUEL GOUVERNEUR OGDEN, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, Ravenswood, L. I., on Sunday, April 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BARNEY.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday morning, April 5, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Saml. Appleton, of hemorrhage of the lungs, GEORGE E., son of MARY and the late George Barney, of this City, aged 22 years and 6 months.

His friends, and those of his sister, Mrs. J. T. Goodliffe, and of his brother, ISAAC M. Barney, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 151 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., this day, (Saturday,) April 7, at 3½ o'clock.

LINDSAY.—At Middletown, Conn., on Thursday evening, April 5, Mrs. EMILY LINDSAY, wife of Rev. Prof. John W. Lindsay, and daughter of the late Dr. Thomas E. Bond.

The funeral will take place to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Wm. B. Skidmore, No. 36 Clinton-place. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation.

WAITE.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 5, at the residence of his brother, ISAAC INSLEY, son of the late Capt. Isaac Waite.

His remains will be taken to the family burial ground, Westport, Conn.

Portland, Me., papers will please notice.

HIBBARD.—At Canaan, Columbia County, on Monday, April 2, Mrs. SIBBIL HIBBARD, widow of the late Rev. Billy Hibbard, of the New-York Conference, in the 86th year of her age.

The funeral of Mrs. G. P. BERGAN will take place on Monday, April 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at her late residence, Hoyt-st., between Atlantic and State sts., Brooklyn. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 165, April 6, 1860.
10, 65, 73, 22, 29, 58, 69, 51, 45, 54, 8, 14, 50.
Class No. 168, April 6, 1860.
32, 38, 5, 77, 55, 52, 16, 73, 64, 78, 58, 14, 46.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., April 6, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA,
CLASS 238. APRIL 6, 1860.
17, 1, 40, 23, 9, 47, 62, 38, 33, 54, 42.
Prizes cashed at No. 558 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing
HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

REMOVAL.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO. HAVE REMOVED THEIR MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT FROM NO. 8 BOWERY TO NO. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE,
OPPOSITE THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE.
Every one who has used Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Horse Liniment coincides with the above.
No charge is made if it is not superior to any other in curing colic, scratches, old sores, swellings, lameness, &c.
Hiram Woodruff and many eminent trainers use it. A single dose given to an ever-driven horse puts new life into him immediately. Trainers of race-horses should always have a bottle on hand. A dose given after a hard heat will invigorate a horse and make him win, when without it he might lose.
It is warranted perfectly innocent.
Price 50 cents. Sold by druggists and saddlers.
Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM, the certain conqueror of Rheumatism, Scrofula, King's Evil, with every disease flowing from great impurity of blood, no matter of how long standing or from what source derived. The Life Balsam is equally efficacious in the most violent forms of old ulcers, Erysipelas, Fever Sores, and Mercurial Diseases. The certificates accompanying each bottle will conclusively show that there is no medicine which can compare with this powerful, safe and certain purifying agent, and that it has also cured the very worst cases of Cancer, Liver Complaint and Fistula. Principal dépôt, No. 246 Grand-st.; agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st. For sale by all druggists, 75 cents per bottle.

TO THE MASONIC FRATERNITY!
SORROW LODGE AT WASHINGTON!
GRAND MASONIC CEREMONY
In honor of
GEN. JOHN A. QUITMAN,
And at the
GRAVE OF WASHINGTON,
In the LEADER
OF THIS WEEK.
THE ONLY REPORT.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Of all descriptions; also, SILVER and PLATED WARE for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry cleaned and repaired in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen.

NEW-YORK DAILY PAPERS DELIVERED 200 miles from the City before breakfast.—SHEAR'S Hudson River Railroad Newspaper Express Train starts at 3:20 A. M. on Monday, April 9. See card in another column.

USEFUL IN ALL FAMILIES.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine, which removes paint spots, grease, &c., &c., and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without the slightest injury to color or fabric. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

ICE PITCHERS, ICE PITCHERS.
ICE ROWLS.
22 John street 22
THE PLACE TO BUY.
NEW AND HANDSOME STYLES JUST RECEIVED from the factory, and for sale at the LOWEST PRICES, BY WM. S. MURRAY, No. 22 John-st., near Broadway
22 John street 22

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES,
and Combination Cushions.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Sole Manufacturers. Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st., New-York

STODART PIANOS.
Known all over the world as the best instrument manufactured.
Warerooms No. 501 Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES AND FITTING.
NO. 707. BROADWAY. NO. 707.
The largest and best selected assortment of GAS FIXTURES and FRENCH BRONZES in the City for sale, at VERY LOW PRICES, by
STEPHEN PHILBIN, 707 BROADWAY,
Between Washington place and 4th-st.

NORTON'S OINTMENT,
FOR
SALTRHEUM AND SCROFULA.
Permanently cures tetter, scaldhead, ringworms and itching eruptions of the skin.
This ointment penetrates to the hesis of the disease, goes to its very source, and cures it from the flesh heneath to the skin on the surface. Large glass boxes, price 50 cents.
GEBRIT NORTON, original proprietor, New-York.
Dépôt at PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER'S, No. 15 Beekman-st., and sold by Druggists.

CATARACT WASHING MACHINE,
In operation at No. 439 Broadway, second floor.
SULLIVAN & EVATT, Proprietors and Manufacturers.
Wholesale orders at our office, No. 24 Beekman-st.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS.
Paper Bags, all sizes and varieties, with a large assortment of Printing, Manilla and Wrapping Paper, at FREEMAN & ROBERTSON'S Paper Warehouse, No. 66 Beekman-st. Small size thin paper for shippers.

THE METROPOLITAN PATENT GAS Burner and Regulator combined is the leading burner for economizing gas bills, and producing a beautiful, brilliant and anti-flickering light, to be had only at the office of the Company, No. 592 Broadway. All others are base imitations.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR AND FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS.—Reliable medicines for Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and all kindred diseases. Sold by

POLITICAL.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

SENTIMENT OF THE SOUTHERN STATES CONCERNING THE UNION AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—PROSPECTS OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MACON, Monday, March 26, 1860.

I have recently traveled through nearly half the States of the Union, and in the course of my travels I have penetrated most of the "capital States," to adopt the talking, but inaccurate nomenclature of Senator HUNTER; and as I have enjoyed uncommon facilities for ascertaining the prevailing sentiment of the region indicated, on the subject of the Presidential nomination to be made at Charleston, perhaps you may not be disinclined to publish the result of my observations.

Throughout the North and West, the opinion is universal that no other candidate but DOUGLAS would be able to carry a single free State. And the most intelligent men of all parties concur in the expectation that he would receive the support of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, California and Oregon, which, with the 120 votes of the South, would give him a clear majority in the Electoral College. Being impressed with the soundness of these views myself, I should consider the Presidential question as settled, almost beyond peradventure, if it were possible to predict with confidence the course of the Southern States in the Charleston Convention. And this is the feature of the case, that I propose to discuss in the light that has been thrown upon it during my journey.

The conclusions of rage and folly that are constantly announced at Washington furnish no true indication of the feelings of the people. On the contrary, the ranting and nonsense—the frantic demonstrations of spurious patriotism and offended personal dignity, so frequently seen in the representative bodies, are generally reprehended by the constituencies everywhere. The people one meets on the great routes of travel are about a fair average of the masses in point of intelligence and good sense. With this class my conversations have been wide and free, for several weeks past, and they all talk in a similar strain. In Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama—in all the Southwestern States, in fact—one hears substantially the same sentiments and views. Everybody deprecates the factory agitation—everybody resents, in a spirit of natural indignation, the pragmatic insolence of the Free-Soilers on the subject, and is ready, in a certain contingency, to break out of the Union. At the same time there is a hopeful feeling apparent, and you rarely meet a man who does not estimate at its true value the privileges conferred by the Constitution—and more especially since the outbreak at Vera Cruz. A rupture with Spain is anticipated, and the whole South looks with a longing eye on Cuba. It is supposed that the island would fall an easy prey to our arms, in the event of a war, but not unless the Union is maintained intact. And it is felt, furthermore, that the hope of territorial expansion rests on the Democratic party. Hence the strong pervading anxiety for the election of a Democratic President, and the manifest readiness of the whole South to sacrifice much of personal preferences, and prejudices of every description, in order to the attainment of that great end. When you superadd to the great importance of the Slavery question, domestically considered, the critical condition of our external relations, and the immense interest of the South to be put in issue in case of the acquisition of Cuba and Mexico, or either of them, you will be able to appreciate the solicitude which fills the whole Southern mind in respect to the Charleston nomination. At no period in our history was the election of a Democratic President a matter of such vital consequence to the South. Always important, inasmuch as the principles and policy of the Democracy conform to the views and interests of that region, it is a subject of almost infinite moment at this juncture of our affairs, internal and foreign. In presence of these overmastering considerations, all inferior questions disappear. What does Louisiana care for the jealousies, the dislikes or the aspirations of Mr. SLIDELL? By means of his tact and address he contrived to obtain the control of the Democracy of the State; but more than three-fifths of the people dislike him, and repudiate his principles. The remnant of the old Whig Party is still strong in Louisiana, although the organization is dissolved; and it consists, in great measure, of gentlemen of personal respectability and large social influence. They coöperate unhesitatingly with the Democrats on all national questions, and their wishes will have considerable weight with the delegation at Charleston. The State will acquiesce in the nomination of DOUGLAS without the least repugnance or hesitation, if it shall be made to appear that he is the most eligible candidate.

The same remarks apply, generally, to most of the States of the South. The Southern men are the best politicians in the country. Individuals may have their preferences, States their candidates, but no man is to be pressed in the face of Northern remonstrances. Tennessee names ANDY JOHNSON, but only as a compliment to that respectable Senator. Kentucky is about equally divided between BRECKINRIDGE and GUTHRIE, and will support DOUGLAS without difficulty. The most determined resistance to his nomination will proceed from South Carolina and Mississippi; but the voice of those States will be drowned in the general acclaim. He has a strong party in Alabama: and when his warm supporters are reinforced, as they will be by the opposition, the hostility of the fire-eaters will be speedily vanquished. Georgia prefers TOOMBS, but from a feeling of State pride alone. COBB is a shallow schemer, with a show of strength arising chiefly from his official position. Maryland, Delaware and North Carolina, will be for DOUGLAS from the start. Circumstances may reuder it expedient for these States to throw their votes in another direction in the early stage of the proceedings, but they will come in whenever their adhesion is deemed advisable. The opposition of Virginia will be neutralized by the contest between HUNTER and WISE. HUNTER has the State, but the minority of the party represented by WISE is strong enough to prevent his nomination. And Virginia, although a border State, with no interest in the "institution," except in so far as it furnishes a market for her surplus niggers, fancies herself a leading Southern Power, and under that delusion she will play the game to win.

You will perceive, from what I have already written, that I anticipate the nomination of DOUGLAS, and under such circumstances as will tend to consolidate the party and inspire universal confidence in the success of the ticket. This result seems to me inevitable. It is impossible to conceive of that degree of infamy in a body, composed as the Charleston Convention is to be, necessary to the selection of a standard-bearer who must enter upon the campaign foredoomed to defeat. The Northern Democrats will say to the South, We can give to Mr. DOUGLAS votes enough to elect him certain, and probably by a large majority. We can give you no assurance of success with any other candidate. Make your election. We throw the responsibility upon you. If you insist upon nominating another man, we will acquiesce and support him in good faith; but the election of SEWARD will thus be insured.

Can there be any doubt about the course of the South in the face of representations such as these? If the Southern men are made to understand that they must have DOUGLAS or SEWARD, no member of the Charleston Convention can stand up before his people, if he refuses to accept the Senator from Illinois.

T. R.

HON. HOWELL COBB WITHDRAWS FROM THE FIELD.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1860.

DEAR SIR: As President of the Democratic State Convention which assembled in Milledgeville, on the 8th December last, I take the liberty of addressing you this letter.

That Convention met in conformity to the long-established usage of the Democratic party of the State, and I have never entertained a doubt that it was regular and proper in every respect, in appointing Delegates to represent the State in the approaching Charleston Convention, it discharged a legitimate duty, and in a manner acceptable to a large majority of the Democracy. Responsive to what I regard as the sentiment of a decided majority of the Democratic party, it presented in the form of a recommendation my name to the favorable consideration of the Charleston Convention for nomination as a candidate for the Presidency. I may be permitted here to say that I appreciate most highly this manifestation of confidence and kindness thus tendered to me as a freeman coming from the Democracy of my native State. Immediately after the action of this Convention, a portion of the State Executive Committee called a Convention, to assemble on the 14th of this month, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Charleston Convention. This call was made upon the assumed ground that the Executive Committee alone were intrusted with the power and duty of calling Conventions, and that the act of the Democratic members of the Legislature, in calling the December Convention, was an *unauthorized usurpation of power on their part.* So far as the record goes, the issue made by the Executive Committee was with the Democratic members of the Legislature, in which I think a most unjust and illiberal attack was made upon a large body of as true and faithful Democrats as ever assembled in the State—either as a Convention or members of the Legislature. In conforming themselves to the uniform usage of our party for many years, they had a right to expect the support and confidence of their Democratic brethren of the State.

Whilst, however, neither the Executive Committee nor their Democratic organs, at the time of calling the Convention of the 14th inst., made a direct and open issue with the action of the December Convention in its recommendation of my name for nomination at Charleston, yet the charge was made in different quarters, that there existed dissatisfaction in the public mind in reference to it. Many of my friends who fully approved and sanctioned all that had been done at the December Convention, advised with me as to the proper course to be pursued. The indications were that the Democracy of Georgia would be divided and distracted, at a time when every patriot in the State felt there existed the greatest necessity for union and harmony. Issues rising in magnitude and importance far above all considerations of personal advancement or interest, were fast forcing themselves upon us—requiring for the future protection of our rights and honor, the undivided and cordial cooperation of every true and loyal son of the State. With this feeling I fully sympathised, and determined to direct my conduct accordingly. I therefore responded to those who had addressed me on the subject, and frankly stated to them the course I desired to pursue, and my reasons for it. Whilst I entertain no doubt whatever of the propriety and regularity of the December Convention, I neither desired nor would I accept the vote of the State at Charleston against the will and voice of a majority of the Democracy of my own State. Indeed, I went further, and said that I could not consent that my name should be presented at the Charleston Convention, if the opposition to me, though a minority, should be of such character, either in numbers or feeling, as would endanger that union and harmony in our ranks, which I regarded as so essential, in view of the alarming crisis through which the country was now called to pass. As the question was made, though indirectly, upon the action of the December Convention in reference to myself, I urged upon my friends to participate in the movement for the March Convention, that there might be a full and fair expression of the popular will on the subject. So far as my own personal position in the matter was concerned I waived all questions of regularity and legality, desiring to know what were the feelings of the Democracy on the subject. It was immaterial to me whether that information came through the channel of a regular or an irregular Convention. To learn the fact was my object then—and to act upon it is my purpose now.

The March Convention has assembled, and its proceedings are now before me. I have carefully analyzed and considered them in connection with the action of the December Convention. The result is, that I am well satisfied that I have received during this contest the warm and earnest support of a decided majority of the Democracy of the State—for which I feel most deeply and sincerely grateful. It is clear to my mind, however, that the opposition to me, though not so openly avowed, is equally decided. Under these circumstances, *I regard the longer connection of my name with the nomination at Charleston, as calculated to produce discord where there should be harmony*, and distraction where there should be unity. With this conviction, there is no room for hesitation as to my course. *I must withdraw my name unconditionally from the canvass*, and this letter is written for the purpose of announcing to all who may feel an interest in the matter, but particularly to the delegation from Georgia to the Charleston Convention, that I have done so.

I will seek some other occasion to express to those who have extended to me their generous confidence and earnest support, my grateful appreciation of their conduct.

In common with our brethren of the South, we approach a contest involving the issues of life and death. Fanatical and unscrupulous enemies, leagued together in a political organization, formidable in numbers, desperate in its fortunes, malignant in its purposes, under a leader worthy in every respect of his associates and followers—threaten to take possession of the Federal Government—that Government which our fathers formed for the protection of all. This party seeks to control it for the avowed object of bringing dishonor first and ruin afterwards upon that portion of the country where our lot has been cast. To meet and overthrow this enemy, by the aid of the friends of the Constitution, right and justice at the North, is our first duty—and failing there to be prepared for the work of saving the Government—ourselves at least—from the dishonor and ruin which would follow the successful inauguration of a Black Republican administration, is our second great duty. The preparation for these duties must begin with union and harmony among ourselves. To that result I shall contribute every effort which it may be in my power to make—with the confident hope of being fully and cordially sustained by the people of Georgia.

I am, very truly, your friend,
HOWELL COBB.

Hon. I. T. IRVIN, President Democratic State Convention.

MISCELLANEOUS POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE

The Nashville *Union and American* contains a long communication from H. S. FOOTE, formerly Governor of and Senator from Mississippi, and more recently of California, in which he says that he will support Judge DOUGLAS if nominated by the Charleston Convention, or any other suitable person nominated in his stead, upon "an unsectionalized platform." He continues: "You seem to have been informed, gentlemen, that I have presented an unvarying opposition, for the last six years, to the two Democratic Administrations which have been in progress during that period. This is, indeed, a grave mistake of facts. I supported, and with singular zeal, the administration of Mr. PIERCE long after he formed his ill-starred Cabinet; did not abandon him even after he had permitted one of his Cabinet Ministers utterly to crush out the Union organizations of the South, and uttered no complaint against him and his political advisers at all, until they commenced that memorable war upon such national men as DICKINSON, BRONSON and O'CONNOR, for refusing to sanction the attempt openly made by Mr. PIERCE and his Cabinet to *discriminate in the bestowal of office in favor of Democratic Freesoilers, and against National Democrats.* So in regard to Mr. BUCHANAN'S administration; I yielded it a hearty and public support, from the delivery of his inaugural address up to the commencement of the unsparing war now in progress against Mr. DOUGLAS and his political friends, because they will not yield up the fundamental principles of the Democratic platform, in obedience to the behests of an Executive Chief *notoriously overawed by the fulminations of secession factionists of the South.*"

The Missouri *Republican*, (St. Louis,) in a long editorial, urges that the differences of the Democratic Party respecting the question of Slavery in the Territories should not be allowed to disturb its harmony, and that neither side to the controversy about the power of the Territorial Legislature should be allowed to introduce it into the Charleston Convention. The question involved, in its opinion, is of no practical moment, inasmuch as any legislative action against the institution would be subject to judicial review; and, moreover, no one would take slaves into a Territory where the public sentiment is so clearly indicated as it would be by such hostile legislation. In conclusion it administers the salutary caution to extremists that "the Democratic Party in the Union has no strength to waste in tilting at windmills, nor can the Democracy of Missouri afford to encounter the united Opposition unless the ticket and platform command the confidence of the whole party."

The Augusta (Geo.) *Chronicle and Sentinel* is eminently dissatisfied with the Northern Democracy. To the common and "flippant" remark at the South that there is nothing good outside of the Democratic Party, it replies, "God knows there is precious little *in it.*" It complains that nearly every person at the North regards Slavery as a moral, social and political evil—"poor, duped, blind, ignorant people." The Fathers of the Republic come in for their share of our contemporary's censure, for their having held the "crude opinion" that the institution was a wrong and evil, and for having incorporated into the Declaration of Independence the "*utter untruth*" that all men are created free and equal, and laments their melancholy want of foresight in that

"They did not see things as we see them, nor could they foretell rightly years ago how intimately and how vitally *all the interests* of civilization, and the peace and prosperity, and even the existence of great communities, would become wrapped up in and dependent upon the God-given institution of African Slavery."

The Galveston (Texas) *News*, referring to Gen. HOUSTON'S avowed admiration of the Indian character and his open advocacy of an indulgent policy to both hostile and friendly tribes, says: "We have a Governor—elected by nearly the unanimous vote of the frontier—administering an Indian policy which meets the almost unalmous censure of those who placed him in office." The *News* contrasts this policy with the decisive, energetic and even exterminating policy pursued by Gen. WASHINGTON, as illustrated in the instructions given to SULLIVAN when he marched against the Six Nations, and is of opinion that "experience has always proved that clemency towards the wild Indians, and trusting to treaties with them, have invariably resulted in treachery towards our own race."

The *Express* of Petersburgh, Va., says that a movement is on foot having for its object the formation of a new State, to be composed of certain portions of Tennessee, Kentucky and Mississippi, being all the territory lying between the Tennessee River on the East, and the "Father of Waters" on the West, including the large and flourishing City of Memphis, and that "it is stated that the Legislature of Tennessee have already signified its assent to this important measure." We might add, that all such schemes for the division of the present States of the Confederacy are impracticable, as, while the intense sectional jealousies of the country continue, there is no hope of any of them receiving the assent of Congress.

The Memphis *Bulletin* complains that the New-York *Herald*, not content with making the fortune of HELPER, assisted by the Lower House of Congress, is now engaged in performing the same good office for LYSANDER SPOONER, the author of an ultra Abolition work on "The Constitutionality of Slavery," which the *Herald* calls "a skillful and powerful argument," "Logically fortified in every way"—"Argument so logically and conclusively laid down for it by Mr. SPOONER." The *Bulletin* warns the public "to be on the look-out for a perfect avalanche of Spooneriem." The warning is quite needless, however, for the attempt to galvanize the book into life proves to be a dead failure.

The Detroit *Advertiser* counsels all office-holders in Michigan, who indiscreetly aided to secure a Douglass delegation to Charleston, to set their houses in order in the prospect of a speedy decapitation. The forlorn condition and unamiable disposition of the occupant of the "proudest position on earth" is thus graphically depicted in what we hope is only a fancy sketch. "Mr. BUCHANAN has now nothing left him but revenge, and to no man is that sweeter than to him."

The *Confederation*, published at Montgomery, Ala., boldly announces its adherence to the principle of "popular sovereignty," which it identifies with the seizing and holding the national territory by "the strong hands and stout hearts of the people." It argues that the South established the political doctrine by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and then responded to the action of its Representatives in Congress by raising men and money to conquer the newly-organized Territory, at which time not a whisper was heard "about the monstrosity of squatter sovereignty." Nothing can surpass in frankness and candor the following confession:

"But to our query as to who are the *squatter sovereigns.* We ask, in all fairness and candor, did the South not make a fair and earnest effort to gain and *retain* possession of Kansas by the importation of men for that express purpose, and was there any objection among us to that method? Did these men not go there, and did they not vote in the territorial elections upon all occasions, without the least regard being paid either as to the *time* they had *been there*, or as to the time they intended to *stay there?* Is it not notorious that *they did?* Most assuredly it will not be denied. And now," continues the Confederation, "we set up a howl of denunciation against the *very means* we ourselves employed to take and keep the Territory."

The Savannah *Republican* publishes the following call:

"The citizens of Georgia who are opposed both to the mad schemes of the Anti-Slavery Party of the North, and to the abuses and extravagance of the Democratic Party—to all interference by one section with the domestic institutions of another, whether in the States or in the Territories, which are the common property of all the States—who believe the constitutional right of the South to a free enjoyment of the latter, with her property of every description, both just and indefeasible—who eschew all sectional political parties as inimical to the public tranquillity—who revereuce the Constitution and advocate respect and obedience to all laws passed in pursuance thereof, and to the decisions of the constituted judicial tribunals of the land, are requested to meet in their respective counties, as early as practicable, and appoint delegates to a State Convention, to be held in the City of Milledgeville, on Wednesday, the 2d day of May next, for the purpose of taking such action as may be deemed expedient, in reference to the approaching Presidential election."

Senator HUNTER, says the Washington *States*, emphatically denies the truth of the dispatch from St. Louis, charging that he had written a letter to Springfield, Illinois, urging the Cook delegates to attend the Charleston Convention, and intimating that their expenses would be paid.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S CITY AND COUNTRY NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY, No. 41 Park-row—N. Y. Times Building. Merchants wishing to extend their business should ADVERTISE NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST. Every facility is offered for this purpose by J. H. & Co. For promptness and reliability they refer to Raymond, Wesley & Co., publishers of this paper.

RUFUS M. BRUNDAGE, Importer, wholesale and retail dealer, No. 232 BLEECKER-ST., New-York. Is selling his large and well selected stock of White, Gold-band and Decorated DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS, VASES, &c. GLASSWARE, HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, CROCKERY, &c. BEST QUALITY AT LOWEST PRICES.

VULCANITE. TO WORKERS IN IVORY, TORTOISE SHELL, BORN AND BONE.

This valuable new manufacture having been perfected in my extensive factory, I am now ready to supply orders to any extent equal to one ton daily.

My present stock embraces all the leading styles of combs of a quality admitted to be superior to any Vulcanite ever before introduced.

Cases of plates from 1-20th of an inch to one inch in thickness; size 12x20, 14x28, 12x24, adapted to great variety of purposes. Every trade and art supplied with this valuable article, adapted to their peculiar business. My intention is to supply all trades with stock, as well as to make it up myself.

Workers may rely upon a quiet use of this substance, as the article which I manufacture is not a mean apply.

HORACE H. DAY, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1860. No. 28 Cortlandt-st.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR, WITH FILTER AND WATER-COOLER COMBINED, Is the only one patented having a CONDENSING surface exposed to the provision chambers to extract the moisture from the air.

The *Scientific American* says: "This refrigerator not only has the advantage of being novel, but also of fulfilling perfectly the purpose for which it was intended." Manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLEY, 486 Broadway.

SECOND-HAND SAFES Of various sizes and makers, and in good order, For sale at the GAYLER SAFE DEPOT, No. 100 Maiden-lane.

GAYLER'S SAFES Made of boiler-plate iron —fire and burglar-proof,

COAL OIL. 10,000 gallons COAL OIL of very superior quality and color, for sale by DIETZ & CO., Lamp Manufacturers, No. 132 William-st.

GRATEFUL FOR THE MANY FAVORS bestowed during the past 18 years, the subscriber would remind his friends and the public, that he continues his paint store at No. 67 Vandam, between Hudson and Varick sts., where he will at all times be happy to receive orders for house or ornamental painting. His patrons may rely upon all orders being executed with dispatch, with the best materials, and at the lowest prices. ROBERT W. HIGGS, No. 62 Vandam-st.

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE arrest and conviction of the person or persons representing themselves as members of Engine Company No 50, and soliciting and collecting money for the said Company. All persons are hereby notified that the Company have never authorized any one to solicit money in their behalf. J. M. HARNED, THEO. HENDRICKS, Sec'y. Foreman Engine Co. No. 50.

METALLIC THERMOMETERS, DIAL FOUR inches diameter, case one inch deep, handsomely finished for parlors. Warranted more correct than mercurial thermometer of double the price. Terms—$24 a dozen. Circulars and cuts sent by mail. Also, Metallic Barometers to match, $24 apiece. VICTOR BEAUMONT, No. 175 Centre-st., New-York.

PORTABLE STEAM AND HOISTING ENGINES, of the manufacture of HITTLOER, COOK & CO., the reputation of which is thoroughly established all sizes, both vertical and horizontal, for sale by CHARLES W. COPELAND, Sole Agent. No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

FOUR SECOND-HAND SAFES FOR SALE LOW.—QUIRK BROTHERS, No. 98 Maiden Lane. Also, a large assortment of WILDER'S patent Fireproof Safes constantly on hand.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES—SIR: Mr. COLLINS, of the Collins House, No. 279 Hudson-st., is hereby duly authorized by me to receive any contributions that may be handed in for my children and family. Yours truly, JAMES S. WILLIAMS. NEW-YORK, March 28, 1860.

WANTED TO ADOPT.—PERSONS WISHING to adopt a fine healthy American female child, two months old, may hear of an opportunity of doing so by addressing Dr. HENRY, Broadway Post-office.

JAMES LITTLE, MERCHANT TAILOR, has removed to No. 645 Broadway, one door above Bleecker-st., where he will conduct solely a genteel custom trade.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS AT EVERDELL'S, These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, HUDSON RIVER, FORTY-FIVE MINUTES BY RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.—The WOODLAND PARK HOUSE will open for the reception of guests on the 1st of May. This spacious elegant mansion, surrounded by thirty acres of highly picturesque grounds, is delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, commanding a beautiful view of the river; excellent bathing, boating and fishing; superior accommodations for horses and carriages. Owing to the great demand for rooms at WOODLAND last season the proprietor has leased the RIVER-SIDE HOTEL, on the Hudson River, opposite the railroad station and steamboat landing, 152d-st. Parties engaging rooms at the hotel, will have the privilege of the extensive grounds, billiard-room and bowling alleys of WOODLAND PARK. Families and single persons wishing to enjoy all the comforts of the country with the conveniences of a town residence, will find this a most desirable location—it being only seven miles from Madison-square, and accessible at all hours by cars, steamboat and stage. Applications for rooms can be made at the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman and wife, from 1st May next, within one hour's ride or ride from New York City. Address, stating location and terms, which must be moderate, B., Box No. 1,677 New-York Post-office. The best of references given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A PLAIN, quiet family, not over three hours' ride from the City, for a lady and two small children; two rooms required. Address F., Box No. 762 New-York, stating location, accommodations, and terms.

BOARD AT ORANGE—IN A PRIVATE FAMIly; the rooms are large, and the location very convenient to churches, depot, park, and mountain. But few persons will be received. Address COMFORT, Box No. 92, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD, FOR ADULTS, CAN be had on a farm, close to the depot, at South Orange, New-Jersey. Address THOMAS LOWNDES, South Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR SIX months, within a convenient distance from the City, with early access in the morning for the gentleman; a private family preferred, or where there are few or no other boarders taken, and must be near churches and good schools, with plenty of shade, and on reasonable terms. Address MERCHANT BOARDER, Box No. 128 *Times* Office, New-York.

BOARD IN CORNWALL, N. Y.—MME RUTTAY KOSSUTH will accommodate a limited number of Summer boarders from the 1st of May. The place is easy of access by daily steamboats from the City, and the house stands at a mile's distance from Idlewild. References—Chas E Forman, No. 49 Chambers-st.; L. B. Bacon, No. 59 Murray-st.

WANTED.—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, (Oyster Bay preferred,) within 40 miles of the City, in a private family, where there are no other boarders, for three adults, four children, and two servants. Best accommodations required. Address, stating locality, terms, &c., No. 6 Maiden-lane.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MR. BRYANT'S ADDRESS ON WASHINGTON IRVING will be handsomely printed on tinted paper, and will be prefixed to the new and beautiful edition of SALMAGUNDI, uniform with the national edition of Irving's works. Price, $1 50.

The Address will also be issued separately in a few days. O. P. PUTNAM, and all Booksellers.

TO AGENTS AND OTHERS.

On and after April 15, the first volume of the NEW AND BEAUTIFUL NATIONAL EDITION OF IRVING'S WORKS, (with two Specimen Books, when desired by Agents,) will be sent per mail, on receipt of $1 50. Specimen books separate, 50 cents. Address G. P. PUTNAM, No. 115 Nassau st.

THOMAS HOOD'S BRILLIANT WORK.

TYLNEY HALL, Announced by us some months since, WILL NOW BE READY IN A FEW DAYS.

The merits of this book are such as to insure very large sales, and as (Hood's) it will remain standard, therefore no risk will be incurred by the booksellers who order large quantities to insure the best terms. J. E. TILTON & COMPANY, Publishers, No. 161 Washington-st., Boston.

MITCHELL'S NEW INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY. The Third Book of the Series. Just ready, A SYSTEM OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY designed for the use of schools and academies. Illustrated by twenty-three COPPER-PLATE MAPS, DRAWN and ENGRAVED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK FROM THE LATEST AUTHORITIES, and embellished with a hundred engravings. It is believed that this will be found to be the best system of School Geography ever issued in the world.

The series of Geographies consists of

1. Mitchell's First Lessons in Geography, Retail Price	$0 25
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3. Mitchell's New Intermediate Geography	1 13
4. Mitchell's School Geography and Atlas	1 20
5. Mitchell's Ancient Geography and Atlas	1 25
6. Mitchell's New Ancient Geography	1 13
7. Mitchell's Biblical Geography	0 75
8. Mitchell's Geographical Question Book	0 25

Also, just ready, GOODRICH'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. A new edition, much enlarged, and newly illustrated. Price $1 12.

Goodrich's Series of Histories now comprises:

1. Goodrich's Pictorial History of the United States, new edition	$1 12
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3. Goodrich's Pictorial History of Rome	0 94
4. Goodrich's Pictorial History of Greece	0 94
5. Goodrich's Pictorial History of France	0 94
6. Goodrich's (Parley's) Common School History of the World, enlarged edition	1 12
7. Goodrich's First History, Introductory to the History of the World	0 37
8. Goodrich's Child's Pictorial History of the United States. At press.	

TENNEY'S GEOLOGY. Geology for Teachers, Classes, and Private Students. By SANBORN TENNEY, A. M., Lecturer on Physical Geography and Natural History in the Massachusetts Teachers' Institute. Illustrated with two hundred wood engravings. Price, $1 13.

STOCKHARDT'S CHEMISTRY. The Principles of Chemistry, illustrated by Simple Experiments. By Dr. JULIUS ADOLPH STOCKHARDT, Professor in the Royal Academy of Agriculture at Tharand, and Royal Inspector of Medicine in Saxony. Translated by C. H. PEIRCE, M. D. Fifteenth thousand. Price $1 96.

REID'S ESSAYS ON THE INTELLECTUAL POWERS OF MAN. Essays on the Intellectual Powers of Man. By THOMAS REID, D. D., F. R. S. E. Abridged, with notes and illustrations from Sir William Hamilton and others. Edited by JAMES WALKER, D. D., President of Harvard College. Price $1 31.

STEWART'S PHILOSOPHY OF THE ACTIVE AND MORAL POWERS OF MAN. The Philosophy of the Active and Moral Powers of Man. By DUGALD STEWART, F. R. SS., Lond. and Ed. Revised, with omissions and additions, by JAMES WALKER, D. D., President of Harvard College. Price $1 31.

HOWS' LADIES' READER. The Ladies' Reader. Designed for the use of Ladies' Schools and Family Reading circles; comprising choice selections from standard authors, in prose and poetry, with the essential Rules of Elocution, simplified and arranged for strictly practical use. By JOHN W. S. HOWS, Professor of Eloeuution. Price $1 13.

COPPEE'S ELEMENTS OF LOGIC. Elements of Logic. Designed as a manual of instruction. By HENRY COPPEE, A. M., Professor of English Literature in the University of Pennsylvania, and late Principal. Assistant Professor of Ethics and English Studies in the United States Military Academy at West Point. Price 75 cents.

COPPEE'S ELEMENTS OF RHETORIC. Elements of Rhetoric. Designed as a manual of instruction. By HENRY COPPEE, A. M., author of "Elements of Logic," &c. New edition, revised. Price $1.

THE SCHOLAR'S COMPANION. Containing Exercises in Orthography, Derivation, and Classifications of English Words. Revised edition, with an introduction and copious index. By RUFUS W. BAILEY. Price 60 cents. E. H. BUTLER & CO., No. 137 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE. BOOKS FOR THE MILLION. FOR TWENTY DAYS ONLY. The Books and Stationery of C. SHEPARD & CO., No. 397 Broadway, will be offered at cost, and even less, for the next twenty days, to close the stock before the 1st of May. Call early for a good selection.

AMERICAN GAS-LIGHT JOURNAL, Devoted to Light, Water and Sewerage. Contents for April, 1860: Griffin's Patent Blast Gas Furnace—Practical Management of Gas Works—Water-Gas at the Northern Liberties Gas Works—The Time Light—Suit against the Metropolitan Gaslight Company—Annual Reports of Gas Companies—Mixture of Coal in Gas-Manufactnre—Pond-erons Legislation at Albany—The Public Health—Patents—Motion of Gases—Loss of Light by Glass Shades—A Gas Company in a Tight Place—Open ended Retorts—Proposed Congress of Gas Companies—Removal of Carbon from Retorts—Evaporation of Water in Gas-Meters—Coal in the United States—Sanitary State of New-York—Water dnpply in Paris. Also, twenty-five engravings and ten pages of illnstrated advertisements.

Three Dollars per annum. Rooms No. 254 Canal-st., near Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED RETAIL book-store, that has been kept by the proprietor for many years. It is situated in one of the best streets np town and would, to any enterprising man, be a certain and safe opportunity of doing a good business—inability to attend to it being the sole reason of the proprietor selling out. For particulars, inquire of KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., New-York.

INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE—WITH A MAP of the World, colored, showing all the principal Isothermal Lines. Price $1. Sent by mail postage free. Just published and for sale by J. DISTURNELL, No. 419 Broadway, up stairs.

DRY GOODS.

NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES OF DRESS GOODS, At Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway, (Block above the Astor House.) TRACY, IRWIN & CO.

GRAND SPRING OPENING! OF SPLENDID ENGLISH MEDALLION VELVET CARPETS, WITH BORDERS TO MATCH. Crossley's last new patterns of Tapestry, Brussels, elegant three-ply and ingrains, Spring style, OIL CLOTHS, From three to twenty-four feet wide. Velvet and Paris Piano and Table Covers. GOLD WINDOW SHADES, &c., Offering at extraordinarily low prices! HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

"SPRING FASHIONS." Hats and Caps for Gents and Youth. A splendid assortment of Misses and Children's Straw Goods. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal st.

PAPER HANGINGS, DECORATIONS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, &c. A. HEADDEN, No. 391 Grand-st., corner Suffolk, Has now his assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles of the above articles, which he offers at the lowest possible prices. He is prepared to DECORATE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS, with Paper Hangings in every style and finish now in vogue, with dispatch and ability, unsurpassed by any house in the trade. Also, ordinary work of LANDLORDS, AGENTS, &c., attended to with the usual economy of this establishment.

ENGLISH CARPETS. NEW GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

NEW STYLES OF TAPESTRIES	90c. to $1 25
LOWELL & HARTFORD THREE-PLY	$1 to $1 10
LOWELL & HARTFORD SUPERFINE	76c. to 80c.
COMMON INGRAIN	from 2s. to 4s.

OIL CLOTHS AT 3s. PER YARD. OIL CLOTHS AT 2s. 6d. PER YARD. OIL CLOTHS AT 10c. PER YARD. GOLD WINDOW SHADES. TABLE AND PIANO COVERS. HEARTH RUGS, &c., &c. B. BEATTY, No. 8 Fourth-avenue, Near the Cooper Institute.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! COLUMBIAN HALL CARPET WAREHOUSE. The proprietors have a large stock of CARPETINGS, which they offer at low prices for cash.

English Tapestry Brussels Carpet, 90 cents to $1 10.	
Imperial 3-Pliss, $1 to $1 10.	
Ingrain Carpets, 30 cents to 75 cents.	
Oil-cloths, 1 to 6 yards wide, 37½ cents to $1.	

Also, RUGS, MATS, DRUGGETS, and MATTINGS. ADAMS & SPENCER, No. 381 Grand-st.

ALEXANDRE'S GLOVES, ENGLISH HOsiery and Undergarments, childrens' hose and gloves, ladies' and misses' walking and traveling gloves, ladies' and misses' new Polish silk veils, white and colored Shetland, real English hair, tooth and nail brushes, French kid gloves, 88 cents, worth $1, at ELLIS' BAZAAR, No. 883 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side.

FOUNTAIN & CO.'S INDIA STORE IS the only place where India pine-apple dresses, grapes, silks, taffetas, satins, seersneker, Nankins, novelties, China, lacquered ware, and all kinds of Amoreon ladies' leather bags, Rattan and bead work, &c., &c., can be procured, wholesale and retail. No. 636 Broadway. French Fans, latest styles.

PARIS MILLINERY.—MADAME TERRERO, No. 5 Great Jones-st., has just received per steamer *Bavaria*, entirely new and exquisite styles of Paris Fancy Straw, Opera, Reception Hats, Dress Caps, Head Dresses, &c., to which she respectfully invites the attention of the ladies.

WET PRINTS, PLAID MUSLINS, WHITE shirtings, ginghams, chambrays, linens, tablecloths, broadcloths, stella shawls, black silks, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION—North east corner of 5th-st. and 3d-av.; Rev. M. H. WILLING, A. M., Rector. The series of opening services of this new Church, and the Sunday-school connected with it, have been very impressive, and unexpectedly largely attended. THIS (Saturday) EVENING, the Dean of the General Theological Seminary, Rev. SAMUEL B. JOHNSON, D. D., preaches; and on TO-MORROW, (Easter-Sunday,) at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7½ o'clock, P. M., the Rector is expected to preach. The Holy Communion will be celebrated for the first time in this Church at Easter-morning service.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and a Prayer Meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lectures on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ P. M. FRIDAY EVENING—Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH—(FORMERLY ABINGDON-square Church,) will resume public worship, at the large and spacious hall, 22d-st., corner of 7th-av., TO-MORROW. Preaching at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Prof. HENRY B. SMITH, D. D.; at 3½ by Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, D. D., Brooklyn, and at 7½ by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN. Sabbath-school at 2 o'clock. Special collections will be taken at each of the services. Seats free, and strangers made welcome.

A HAPPY TIME AMONG THE CHILDREN. The quarterly

AUCTION SALES.

Henry H. Leeds, Jr., Auctioneer.

WE will, on THURSDAY, April 12, at 10 o'clock, AT NO. 128 BROADWAY, ASSIGNEES SALE

OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF MR. WM. C. LEMON, consisting of choice imported Havana cigars of the following brands: Flor de Melbot, Partagas, Espadas, Trabucos, Buchanans, Cadenas, Telegrapho, Panchos and other Cheshire Operas, Zarzuelas, &c. Also, fine cut plug and choice smoking tobacco, together with the store fixtures, show cases, desk, iron safe, &c., &c.

On WEDNESDAY, April 11, at 11 o'clock, at Nos. 213 and 215 Duane st., the entire contents of the Tobacco and Cigar Factory, comprising leaf tobacco, fine cut chewing, and smoking tobacco, snuff, &c.

Also, steam engine and boiler, cutting machine, presses, rollers, shafting, pulleys, boxes, mods, tobacco knives, moulds and forms, and all the necessary apparatus for manufacturing tobacco and snuff. Terms cash, in City funds.

By order of ELIAS FITCHER, Esq., Assignee.

Wm. F. Wagner & Co., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Canvassing, paintings, magnificent rosewood parlor suites, piano forte, Italian bronzes, library, wines, &c., at the elegant private residence, No. 152 West 21st-st., On MONDAY, April 9 at 10½ o'clock.

WILLIAM E. WESTCOTT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell as above, the costly and beautiful furniture, the property of a gentleman leaving a large and elegant assortment of first-class goods, well worthy the attention of those in want of magnificent furniture at auction prices; such as superb satin rosewood parlor suites covered in rich crimson brocatel, obstuary top etageres, French mantel and pier glasses, made by Belvecchio, centre and side tables, Turkish chairs and lounges, escritoires, rosewood secretary, bed chamber, silk and lace curtains, rosewood grand piano forte, rosewood armoire-a-glace, statuary groups, rich marble clocks, paintings, rich carpets, chandeliers, elegant vases, rosewood chamber furniture of every description, china, rich cut-glass, silver-ware, &c. Purchasers can rely upon finding a large and elegant variety in this house, and that the whole will be positively sold without reserve. Terms of sale—cash. The post-ponement of sale on account of weather.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 11, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at the warehouse of Messrs. Rochefort, Skarren & Co., No. 652 Broadway.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—This handsome stock of furniture has been newly made of the best seasoned materials, and in the superior style and finish for which this house is so favorably known. The whole will be sold, without reserve, to close the business. Catalogues can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st., or of Messrs. Rochefort, Skarren & Co., No. 652 Broadway.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, April 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom, No 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites in brocatelle and reps bedroom rosewood suite in do frame, elegant carved rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, marble-top pier tables, carved rosewood and oak dining tables, elegant gilt-frame, pier mirrors, rosewood hat stands, black walnut wardrobes, elegant rosewood secretary, mahogany chairs in crimson plush and hair cloth, mahogany couches and lounges, rosewood and mahogany marble-top washstands, rosewood etagere, tête-à tête, stair carpets, gas chandeliers and window shades, gilt cornices, mahogany-frame mirrors, mahogany rockers in hair cloth, hair mattresses, blankets, &c. Also, a large assortment of China, glass, dinner and tea sets. At 12 o'clock, one rosewood 7¼-octave piano, made by Davis & Co., of Boston, one 6¾-octave do., three large iron safes in good order to be sold without reserve. Also, three large show-cases, suitable for jewelry or fancy goods, with silver-plated and mahogany frames. Also, an invoice of white and colored matting of various widths. Also, an invoice of silver-plated ware.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 11 and 12, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the residence of J. F. Balestier, Esq., No. 192 West 14th-st., one door west of 8th av., splendid private collection of oil-paintings, water colors and engravings, comprising over 300 works of the first modern and ancient masters, generally cabinet sizes, and most desirable subjects. This collection has been made during a series of years by the present owner, without regard to cost, for the gratification of his own taste, and are only disposed because he declines housekeeping. There are very few private collections in this City that will exceed this in the number of high-class artists of the ancient and modern schools. We will not enumerate them here, but refer to the catalogue, which will be ready on Tuesday, the 3d inst. The paintings will be on exhibition from that date until the day of sale; also, the two evenings previous to the sale. Tickets of admission can be obtained at our office, No. 23 Nassau-st.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer, Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHARGE TO ORDER BY Mr. BOSCH.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 9, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 31 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a valuable assortment of furniture, consisting of sofa, carved hand Brussels carpets, parlor suites, in green silk brocatel, curtains to match, fancy chairs, centre tables, clock and bronzes, china vases, a splendid 7-octave piano forte, carved, made by Lindeman; rosewood centre-table, etagere and ornaments, chandeliers and oil paintings; dining-room—mahogany French extension table, buffet chairs, covered morocco, liquor-stand, chiffonere, rich gilt-band dinner sets, fancy China tea sets; oil-cloths rosewood hall-stands and chairs, French black walnut bedsteads, chairs, secretary, dressing bureaus; rosewood suite, covered in plush, book-case, wardrobes, shaving-stand, French made mattresses, washstand, kitchen ware, &c.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a Mexican bay Pony, 13 hands high, six years old; is an excellent saddle horse for boy or girl; can trot in harness in 4 minutes, has been used by a boy during the past year.

Wm. Dumont, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED real estate, situate on Amity and 3d sts., in the City of New-York, belonging to the estate of Wm. Gallatin, deceased, will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, April 10, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at noon:

No. 1—The two dwelling houses and lots Nos. 117 and 119 3d-st., situate on the south side of said street, between 1st-av. and avenue A. Containing each in breadth in front and rear 20 feet, and in depth 105 feet 9 inches, the gable or side wall of each dwelling-house being party walls.

Map-st.—The dwelling-house and lot No. 72 Amity-st., on the south side, between Laurence and Thompson sts. Containing in breadth in front 25 feet, in the rear 26 feet 10 inches and in depth on the westerly line 106 feet, and on the easterly side 113 feet; the easterly and westerly walls of the dwelling-houses being party walls.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

For maps or further particulars inquire of the auctioneer, or of C. J. & E. DeWITT, No. 88 Nassau-st., New-York. BENJAMIN S. TAYLOR, Executor.

Thomas M. Franklin, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF TWENTY VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS—Located on Washington, Prospect and White sts., in Brooklyn, E. D., (late Bushwick), within one mile of Peck-slip Ferry.

FREMAUX BROTHERS will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Prospect-st.—The frame house and plot of ground, 45 x118 feet, on south side of Prospect-st., between Washington and White sts.

Also, 5 vacant lots adjoining, each about 25x150 feet.

White-st.—8 lots on the west side of White-st., commencing on the southwest corner of Prospect, each 25x100 feet.

Washington-st.—6 lots on the east side of Washington-st., commencing 100 feet south of Prospect-st., each about 25x150 feet.

Terms.—Two thirds of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years, at 7 per cent.

Maps at the office of FRANKLIN BROTHERS, No. 50 Wall-st.

W. N. Lewis, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!—Horses, Wagons, &c., at Mott Haven, Westchester County, N. Y. WILLIAM N. LEWIS will sell by public auction on MONDAY, April 9, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises, Boston Road, corner of Van Cortlandt's, a new two story frame building, known as Magee's feed store. The building is 30 feet front and rear, by 40 feet in depth. A brick stable in the rear, two stories high, 23 feet square. Also, a lot of ground, 38 feet front and rear, by 100 feet in depth; also, a stable in the lot, 16x22 feet; the whole inclosed by a new fence. After the sale of the house and lot, will be offered for sale three good horses, one two-horse wagon, one two-horse feed wagon, two single-horse wagons, nearly new, one three-rake hay cart and cart harness, new, one two-horse sleigh, two sets double harness, three sets single harness, all nearly new, sleigh bells, robes and blankets, saddle and bridle, scales, lamps, truck, blocks and falls, hay ropes, &c. Sale positive. Terms cash.

James Cole, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE—1,000 LOTS AND GORES, Willis Ward, Brooklyn. By order of the Executors of the late John S. Bergen. JAMES COLE & SONS will sell on TUESDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 1,000 lots on 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th and 8th avs, and on 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th and 45th sts., including a large and valuable water front. This property is eligibly located on high grades; no low land; 3d, 4th and 5th avs. opened; railroad from Fulton and Hamilton avs; ferries on the 3d-av. This sale offers great inducements for investments or speculation; title perfect. For book maps and full particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York.

M. Doughty, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Saturday) April 7 at 10½ o'clock, at No 55 Nassau-st., a large assortment of first-class household furniture of a dec'ased lining business, consisting in part of viz: Rosewood parlor suites covered in brocatel and plush, mahogany do. in hair cloth, viz, tête-à-têtes, sewing chair, parlor and arm de., centre tables, bookcases, extension and dining tables, cutlery, silver-plated ware, dining chairs, buffets, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, &c. Also, two rosewood Sharp's patent billiard tables, bagatelle do., with balls and cues and complete.

D. A. Chilton, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHOICE PRIvate Library of rare and standard works, richly illustrated, in elegant bindings, fine oil paintings, engravings, silverware, watches, piano-forte, &c. Peremptory sale, by order of Thos. E. Hall, administrator of the estate of William Macrea, deceased, by CHILTON & CHILTON will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 9, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 20 East 37th-st., Murray Hill, near Madison-av., all the handsome furniture in the above house, valuable private Library, paintings, medals, engravings, silverware, &c. For particulars, see advertisements in the daily papers, and in descriptive catalogues at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 45 Nassau-st.

Brown & Nichols, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, at our sal esroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, comprising a full assortment of rich parlor furniture, carpets, curtains, French plate mirrors, &c.; chamber furniture, beds, bedding, toilet sets, gas-fixtures, &c., oak dining-room furniture, table cutlery, china dinner and tea sets, cut-glass, &c.; also a superb 7-octave rosewood piano-forte; also one do. 6¾-octave; also a rosewood billiard-table, with balls, cues, &c., all complete.

James Cole, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—NO. 95 EIGHTH-AV.—AN assortment of bars, caps, gas fixtures, &c.; also, all the right, title and interest of Edward Westervelt which he had on the 23d day of March, 1860, of, in and to the lease of the premises above mentioned.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

AUCTION SALES.

A. G. Thomas, Auctioneer.

Office No. 189 Broadway.

ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE,

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.

The subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to the large and costly stock of first-class Rosewood, Oak, Mahogany and Black Walnut Parlor, Hall, Dining-room and Boudoir Furniture, the stock of

"BURNS & BROTHER,"

At No. 453 Broadway,

which he will sell at auction at the warerooms, through the medium of A. G. TOTTLE, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next, at 11 o'clock, to close the estate. The stock is warranted of the best quality, and will be sold WITHOUT RESERVATION for cash.

JAMES BURNS, Assignee of Burns & Brother.

Joseph Hagsman, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, APRIL 9, At 9 o'clock A. M. precisely, at No. 178 Henry, between Jorale mon and State-sts.

Mahogany parlor furniture, marble top, mahogany and painted chamber furniture, brussels and ingrain carpets, mattresses, oak dining-room furniture, crockery and kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY,

At 11½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 63 Hicks, between Orange and Cranberry-sts.

A general assortment of mahogany and walnut marble top parlor and chamber furniture, extension-tables, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, pictures, crockery and kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY,

At 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely, at No. 52 Hoyt, between Pacific and Dean sts.

Mahogany parlor furniture—marble top painted chamber furniture, brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, extension-table, mattresses and bedding, lace curtains, crockery and kitchen furniture, all in excellent order.

W. S. McElvain, Auctioneer.

HARDY PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—W. S. McELVAIN will sell THIS DAY, at No. 9 John-st., the usual fine assortment of hardy roses, boneysuckles, carnations, daisies, pansies, &c., suitable to plant at this season, together with geraniums, roses, &c., in bloom, from Peter Henderson, Jersey City. Catalogues.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

NEW-YORK,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

AND

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

CROMMELIN, GOODWIN & CURTIS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 50 Wall-st.,

Negotiate Bank, Insurance and Express Stocks, and Business Paper, and advance upon the same. Prompt attention given to collections, or any business intrusted to us.

EUGENE THOMSON,

AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,

No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

MUNN, BLACKHAM & MARSH,

NOTE AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Buildings,

Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,

New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS, &c.,

Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,

No. 32 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 153 Bowery—Under Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.—At an election for Directors of this Company, held Tuesday, March 13, the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

D. B. KEELER,	JOHN FOSTER,
E. L. WALTON,	WM. A. CUMMING,
GEO. J. PRICE,	ANDREW M. WHITLOCK,
ISAAC WALTON,	W. WAKE.
JAS. M. MILLS,	ALEX. McDONALD,
JOHN PALMER,	CHAS. PERLEY,
STEPH. VALENTINE,	ABM. DENIKE,
WM. DENNISTOUN,	NATHAN ASIM,
W. D. BROWN,	JORDAN L. MOTT, Jr.,
ROBT. M. FIELD,	JOHN L. MOORE,
STEPHEN CUTTER,	JOHN H. MORRIS,
D. H. KNAPP,	JOHN MURPHY,
JAMES HUMES,	BRYAN M. CAHIL,
JACOB WILSON,	A. T. BRIGGS,
SANFORD MEAD,	JOSEPH W. DURYEE.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, DAVID B. KEELER was unanimously reelected President.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., New-York, March 29 1860.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of Five Dollars per share upon the Capital Stock of the Company be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 15th day of May, 1860; and that the same be payable on the stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company in that City, and on the stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co.; and that parties desiring to pay their instalments in London, may pay the same, at the rate of four shillings two pence sterling to the dollar.

Resolved, That the Transfer Books be closed on the 10th day of May and reopened on the 15th, and that no transfers be permitted, after that date, of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid.

Resolved, That interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum be allowed upon all assessments paid previous to the 15th of May, and charged at the same rate upon all assessments paid after that date.

By order of the Board.

A. E. BURNSIDE, Treasurer.

CHEMICAL BANK—NEW-YORK, APRIL 2, 1860.—At an election held this day, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

JOHN Q. JONES, CORN'S V. S. ROOSEVELT,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE, ROBERT McCOSKEY,
BRALISH JOHNSON.

And for Inspectors of the next succeeding election:
PETER GOELET, ISAAC L. PLATT,
JAPHET BISHOP.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN Q. JONES, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

ON SALE—MOBILE CITY EIGHT PER CENT. Bonds redeemable in 1868, interest payable in New-York semi-annually, 1st January and 1st July.

Rochester City 6 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1873, interest payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.

New-York Central Railroad 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds, redeemable in 1876. Coupons for interest payable in New-York Feb. 1 or Aug. 1.

Troy City 6 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1873, interest payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD.—This Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., on and after the 10th day of April next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all other at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days, will be paid at the office of the Treasurer only. L. WRIGHT,

OSWEGO, March 30, 1860. Treasurer.

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—A decree having been entered for the sale, on the 25th of April inst., of the Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad—formerly Cincinnati, Logansport and Chicago Railway—arrangements are being made by the parties interested for the purchase and completion of the road under a new organization.

All information will be furnished on application at the office of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, No. 45 Liberty-st.—New-York, April 4, 1860.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March, 1860.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Corporation, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held (in conformity with the requirements of the by-laws of this Company,) on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fifth (25th) day of April, 1860, at the office of the Company, in the city of Toledo, Ohio, commencing at 12 o'clock M.

FRANKLIN E. WORCESTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE BOOKS WILL BE OPENED FOR subscription to the Capital Stock of the United States Warehouse Company at the St. Nicolas Bank on SATURDAY, the 7th inst., and will remain open till Saturday, the 14th inst., from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily.

C. D. MATHEWS,
JAS. GREEN,
C. N. S. ROWLAND, } Commissioners.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable on the 10th day of April next, at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of Monday, the 2d day of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be re-opened on Wednesday, the 11th day of April, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. W. DUNHAM, Treasurer.

The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, Secretary's Office, New-York, March 29, 1860.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS FOR THIS COMpany's Stock will be closed on the afternoon of April 5, and will remain closed until the morning of April 25, 1860, to enable the Company to prepare a list of the stockholders entitled to vote at the annual election of Directors, on the 25th of April next.

FRANKLIN E. WORCESTER, Assistant Treasurer.

Ship and Leather Bank, New-York, March 30, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 9th of April. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 9th of April inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM.

FINANCIAL.

SAVINGS BANK.—UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, No. 429 Canal-st., cor. of Varick st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent interest paid on sums up to $500, and five per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before April 20 draw interest from April 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

GARONNA S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M. All sums deposited before April 10 will draw interest from the 1st.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.

RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY—No. 71 Wall-st., New-York April 5, 1860. A dividend of ten per cent. has been declared payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN DOLLARS ON EACH share of the capital stock of the Mnnn Illinois Land Company will be payable on the 7th instant.

APRIL 4, 1860. D. H. NEVINS, Treasurer.

STATE DEBTS OF TEXAS, ARKANSAS, Mississippi and Florida bought by

GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 50 Exchange-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER'S situation in some public institution or in a private family, by a lady who has several years of practical experience; she is competent to take the entire charge; understands housekeeping thoroughly, also the care and management of children if required. Advertiser can give satisfactory reference. Call or address for one week, S. M., No. 64 High-st., between Adams and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamberwork and waiting; will assist with the fine washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do the chamberwork and plain sewing, or take care of children in a small family; has no objection to go to the country; has seven years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 97 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business and can be well recommended. Call at No. 94 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., second floor, near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is a good sewer; understands dressmaking; is willing to make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN PRIVATE FAMilies by two respectable Protestant girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, and the other as plain cook; understands washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 221 Varick-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. Inquire at the residence of her employer, No. 103 Waverley-place. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S-MAID, seamstress and hairdresser, by a young woman who has lived six years in her present place; is willing to go in the country. Inquire at No. 73 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing and embroidery; respectable families wanting such a person may apply at No. 5 Market-st., for two or three days; best of reference given.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES to go out by the day to wash and iron; is a good laundress, and will do house cleaning; good reference from families for whom she has worked. Can be seen for three days. Call at No. 91 West 16th-st., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; understands her business perfectly and has good City reference. Can be seen this day and Monday at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st. No objections to the country.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST, SOBER HARDworking woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; is a good plain cook, and a good washer and ironer. Can also bakes bread; will go in the country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN lady as housekeeper in a hotel or private family, in or out of the City; the best of reference given. Call at or address No. 180 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or as chambermaid, from 1st May. Best City reference. Call at No. 157 West 23d-st.

CALIFORNIA.—A NURSE WISHES TO WAIT on a family or invalid; is not sea-sick; would pay part of her passage; best of reference. Address NURSE, No. 127 East 26th st.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—call at the Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help, to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer, by a married man; fully nuderstands the out-door management of vegetables, fruits and flowers, and is competent as farm-manager; also the care and raising of stock; can give the most unexceptionable references from families of the highest standing in the City, in which he has been engaged the last 20 years. Address J. W., at A. Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, or Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable Protestant man, who perfectly understands the treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has thirteen years' experience in the care and treatment of horses; is perfectly sober and trustworthy, as his testimonials will fully prove from his last employers in this City. Address M. E., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A married man who thoroughly understands his profession in all its branches; is competent as a farm manager; nnderstands the care and raising of stock. The best of testimonials produced. Address H. F. N., Box No. 199 *Times* Office. N. B.—No coachman's place required.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, with the best of reference from his late employer, a situation in City or country; is an excellent man over horses, and understands plain gardening; can take a turn at any kind of farming, as he knows it practically. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., this day, or Monday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young man, as coachman, and to assist in gardening; is willing to make himself neefnl around a gentleman's place. His last employer may be seen daily at the Marine Bank. Address L. G., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A GOOD-SIZED room, with partial board, in a quiet private family. Terms not to exceed $5 50 per week. Location desired below 10th-st., west side. Address A. B., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom, who perfectly understands his business. Address HENRY BARNS, at Mr. Trainor's saddle and harness store, No. 654 Broadway, near Bond-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, with long and satisfactory written recommendations from first class families living in this City, any of whom be can refer to. Address, for three days, J. M., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Protestant man, who is competent in every respect, and can give the best of City references as to character and capability, for the last eight years. Address J. F., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR coachman; can take charge of carriage or race-horses; can come well recommended; no objection to town or country. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young man, as waiter in a private family; has no objection to go to the country. The best of City reference from his last employer. Can be seen for two days at Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN A private family, by a thoroughly competent man, who can be highly recommended; town or country no objection. Address a note to W. BIERWIELLD, No. 43 3d-av., northeast corner 10th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; the best of City and country references can be given. Address K. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION ON a farm; nnderstands the care of horses and cattle; is sober and willing; is not afraid of work. Address M. O., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A steady young man; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Address J. J., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUTH OF seventeen years, who writes a good plain hand, in a large wholesale store; can give good City reference, if required. Address F. J. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUAtion, as cook, in first-class hotel, either City or country. Inquire at Mr. Thomas', No. 18 Greene-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION on a farm; has three years' experience; understands the care of horses and cattle in general; is sober and willing. Address M. S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, A SITUAtion in the country to take charge of a farm, dairy, stock, &c., or to live in the family. Address a note, A. E. F., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN, A SITUATION as groom and coachman, and vegetable gardener; has first-class reference for each. Address COACHMAN, for two days, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A BOY, WHERE he can learn some useful trade. Address S. H. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE man aged 30; understands book-keeping thoroughly, a good and rapid writer; also experienced as cashier and salesman; would engage in any respectable business however laborious for a moderate compensation. Address M., Box 162 *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER, 28 YEARS OF AGE, who has been accustomed to handling money and keeping accounts, would like a situation in a broker's office. Good references and ample security given. Address CLERK, Box No. 123 *Times* Office, with real name, stating when and where an interview may be had.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN OF steady, industrious habits and good education, (speaks French fluently,) a situation in any business where the above qualities would command a living; would take the position of janitor or watchman of a school or building; suitable references. Address E. H., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man, who has a thorough and practical knowledge of his business in all its departments, comprising the treatment and management of graperies, green-houses, fruit trees, vegetables, &c.; is also experienced in the laying out of new places, so as to suit any gentleman's views. Apply or address, for this week, T. S., at Smith's seed-store, No. 64 White-st

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WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PRACTICAL gardener, who understands his business in all its branches, greenhouse, grapes, flowers and vegetable gardening; has the best City references for the last eight years for capability and character. Address or call on D. E. Wheeler, No. 237 Broadway, for J. M., or A. Bridgeman, seedsman, No. 878 Broadway, which will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; would assist in the garden and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; no objections to any part of the country; has good reference. Apply, for three days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; HAS over twenty years' practice in this country; understands his business all through, green-house, vinery and vegetation, fruit and ornamental trees, grading, draining, &c.; can come well recommended. To be seen for two days at A. Bird's seed-store, No. 807 Broadway. Understands care of stock, &c. Address N. P.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man, who can furnish good country and City reference. Understands the business thoroughly. No objection to the country. Fair wages required, and full satisfaction given. Address J. N., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, or Fox & Co., No. 1,112 Broadway, corner of 33d-st., for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young man who perfectly understands his business, in all its various branches; is willing to make himself generally useful; has no objection to going a short distance into the country; has good City and country reference. Address T. C., Box No. 156 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITOATION BY AN ENGLISHman as coachman and groom, who understands the care and management of fast horses; has the best of City reference; no objections to go in the country. Address W. W., care of Chas. S. Coxhead, Saddler, No. 1,035 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITOATION AS GARDENER BY A single man who thoroughly understands vegetable gardening in all its various branches; ont-door flowering and keeping a place in order; can care horses; is a good driver; has the best of City reference from last place. Address P. B., Box No. 185 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A private family or boarding-house, by a steady man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and will make himself generally useful; no objections to go in the country. Address J. O. N., at No. 809 Broadway, for three days; or Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERican, single man, as coachman; understands the care of horses; can read and write; is kind and obliging, and can give the best City reference; no objection to go to the country. Apply personelly or by letter to ROBERT AULD, Builder, 44th-st., North River, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; no objections to taking charge of a small vegetable garden if required, or make himself generally useful; understands his business in all its branches. Can come well recommended from his last place. Address S. M. E., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A man who thoroughly understands all its branches; has lived 16 years with the most respectable and leading gentlemen of Massachusetts and New-Jorsey, and has the best of reference in this City, &c. Address P. M. L., Box No

FROM ALBANY.

Progress of the City Railroads in the Senate.

DEBATE ON THE SUPPLY BILL.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, April 6.

The Canal Appropriation bill was taken up.

A motion was made that the Senate concur in the Assembly amendments, which struck out from the bill the Chenango extension and the long locks.

Mr. Folger opposed the motion to concur.

Mr. Bowmer supported the motion, and made a spirited speech, in which he severely denounced the action of the professed friends of the canals in the Senate and Assembly, who were standing at the head of the canal party in Western New-York. They had defeated the canal appropriation bill till this late day in order to prosecute their own personal schemes, and it was now too late for the Chenango and the Long-Locks bill, it would have been passed in January, and several feet of water would have been in the Canal then. But now the work could not be done this season. He declared that the majority should no longer shirk the responsibility; for, so far as he was concerned, he would vote only for the Senate Tolls bill, or direct taxation. He attacked the citizens of Buffalo, some of whose representatives in 1855, now in the Legislature, had voted to abolish tolls, in relation to the proposition to raise the rates of fare on the Central Railroad, he showed that the proposition had been made and indorsed by Governor Seward, the New-York *Tribune*, the Albany *Evening Journal*, and other Republican leaders and organs.

Mr. Seaman gave way to an adjournment.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to abolish capital punishment was reported favorably as passed by the Assembly.

Mr. Stanchfield reported a bill to improve the navigation of the East River, New-York.

The New-York City Railroad bills were taken up as the special order.

The first bill taken up was for the construction of a road in Seventh-avenue and other streets.

Mr. P. P. Murphy called for the reading of the minority report, and moved to limit the fare to three cents. Motion lost.

Mr. Bell moved to make the proprietors of stage lines the incorporators. Lost.

A long time was spent in efforts to amend, the opposition being made by Messrs. Bell, Mannierre, P. P. Murphy and Prosser, when the bill was reported to the Senate.

The Fourteenth-street bill was next taken up, and after similar opposition to this and the remaining three bills, all were reported to the Senate.

The fight was renewed in the Senate on a motion to order the Seventh-avenue bill to a third reading, which was carried.

There is a prospect of a very late session, but all the bills will be ordered to a third reading before the adjournment.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, April 6,

Mr. Cooper, from a majority of the Select Committee, reported complete the New-York Charter Amendment bill.

Mr. Mirkin hoped the report would be laid on the table and be printed. He wanted to see whether this was a bill to increase by any bargain the powers of Mayor Wood.

Messrs. A. Smith and Glover raised points of order in opposition, which were overruled by the Chair.

Mr. Mirkin moved to recommit the bill. He believed it was one that never should have been reported complete.

Mr. McQuade advocated the motion to recommit, and

Mr. Cooper denounced the motion as intended to kill the bill; and appealed to the party majority to support the bill.

The motion to recommit the bill prevailed by a large majority, thus probably killing the bill for the present session.

Mr. Bowen reported against the Senate bill repealing the military commutation act, unless amended as proposed by the Military Committee of the House.

Mr. L. Smith moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to the Committee to report back the Senate bill favorably forthwith. Carried.

The Senate bill was then reported back.

Mr. Cassidy moved to take up the Brooklyn Ferry bill, and demanded the ayes and nays.

The motion failed for want of a two-third vote.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Cassidy, from the Judiciary Committee, reported complete the Senate bill to incorporate the Gymnasium of the Brooklyn Young Men's Association, which was ordered to a third reading.

The Supply bill was taken up and debated and amended, until 10½ P. M., when progress was reported and the bill made the special order for 10 o'clock to-morrow. Adjourned.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE SUPPLY BILL—AMENDMENTS TO THE CITY CHARTER—PROBABLE ABOLITION OF THE MILITIA SYSTEM—THE CHANCES OF THE RAILROAD BILLS—WHAT THE LEGISLATURE IS DOING FOR NEW-YORK.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 6, 1860.

The House was reading bills all last evening; it was reading bills to-day up to 12 o'clock, when the Supply bill was taken up and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

An attempt was made last evening to bring up the Champ Ferry bill, one of the four bills combined in the grand scheme of yesterday. It failed, owing, doubtless, to the fact that, between the morning and evening session, telegrams were received that some New-York judge had enjoined the $20,000 appropriation made by the Common Council of Brooklyn, and placed at the disposal of the Committee of that body sent here to secura the passage of the Penny Ferry Act.

The amendments to the Charter—dwindled down to a proposition to give Comptroller Haws the Bureau of Assessments and the appointment of the Croton Aqueduct Board—were reported this morning, and by a vote of the House, recommitted to the Committee on Cities and Villages. Of course that kills them, as the power to report complete was not given. They do say that the Aldermen manifested a willingness to divide hereafter, and as an earnest, came down handsomely. Hence, &c., &c.

The Legislature appears determined to abolish the militia system altogether. The Senate passed a bill to release from the payment of commutation fines. This went to the House, was referred to the Judiciary, then sent to the Military Committee. That Committee this morning reported adversely. The House ordered the Committee to reverse this report, and made the bill the special order. I am afraid that the occupation of the gentlemen of the sword and plume is gone. Who wants to invest in the traps of a warrior? I know where there be equipments to be had at a bargain, and this bill goes on the statute-book.

In the Senate, last evening, Senator Spinola had the tantrums, and took a fancy to filibustering against any business proposed by any of his associates. He carried this spirit to such an extent, that at last the majority took rumbrage, and in succession laid one order of business after another on the table, down to motions and resolutions, when it was proposed to adopt another rule, giving the mejority the power of the previous question. This was not done, however, but the proposition laid on the table, where it can be resorted to when necessary. Such a rule, I believe, has never been in force in the Senate, and there was a natural disposition to initiate it now. I hardly think the necessity for it will occur again.

After the vacation of a couple of hours, Senators thought they would do something to earn their money, so they called up the report of the Conference Committee and voted, Ayes 16, Noes 12, that they would not recede from their amendments to the Assembly Toll bill. This virtually settled the hash of the Tolling question for the session, and was looked upon as a great moral triumph by the Railroad men, who were inclined to be very merry after the result had been announced. At their headquarters in the Delavan House, there was an after re-union of those who had been instrumental in producing this result. The attendance was about equal of distinguished individuals—the responsible editors of the two leading party organs, and Republican and Democratic members of the Senate.

This morning the bill to provide for the completion of the Canals of the State came up from the Assembly for concurrence in the amendments of the Assembly, striking out long locks and Chenango extension. It was discussed for some time, but no vote taken, the question being postponed until to-morrow morning.

The bill to permit Ira Buckman and his associates to construct and operate a three cent. fare railroad in certain streets of Brooklyn, was read and passed. This was the bill on which Spinola wasted three hours yesterday. It passed the House last year, and came to the Senate, where it was killed by the tactics commenced yesterday.

A number of bills were reported.

You will see that among them were the following Railroad bills:

Fourteenth-street,
Avenue D,
Seventh-avenue,
Fourteenth-street.

To confirm the grant made by the Common Council for the Ninth-avenue.

It is understood that no more of the nine that have passed the House will be reported or acted on by the Senate. Some of those who helped to get all these bills through the House, and who have been earnest advocates of City Railroads up to this time, are now noticed to be "on the contrary quite the reverse." They don't appear to have realized heretofore that "many are called but few are chosen."

The Senate, on the coming in of these reports, made their consideration the special order for this evening at 7 o'clock, ordering a special session for that purpose. They will probably be ordered to a third reading to-night, and to-morrow read a third time and passed, Ayes—whatever number may be considered necessary.

Mr. Mannierre made a minority report against City Railroads.

Mr. Mannierre also reported the bill for the erection of a new City Hall. Amended as I wrote yen yesterday that it would be.

As I wrote yesterday, the interest which the City of New-York has in the legislation of this Winter, grows less and less daily. No amendments will be made to the Charter—no Sanitary bill will be passed, unless a miracle happens. More than nine-tenths of the local bills affecting the City are already dead. The great measures of the session—the City Railroads—are being crowded through, and when they are through, the thread by which the Legislature is held together will not be stronger than a rope of sand. Dissolution follows close upon their birth.

LEO.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A RAID ON THE RIVER THIEVES.

Extensive Robberies of Grain at the Atlantic Basin—Movements of the Pirates—Shrewdness of the Detectives—Arrest of the Chief Operators, and Recovery of a Part of the Stolen Property.

Within the past four weeks one of the best organized of those bands of thieves, which make their living by depredations upon the mercantile community, has been dispersed through the indefatigability and shrewdness of Officers Cornell, Lee and Blackwell, of the Harbor Police force. The leading spirit of the gang was one John Minor, a man some 30 years of age, who came from Buffalo to Brooklyn some six years since. In the latter city he soon gathered about him a number of kindred spirits, whose illicit opperations have involved losses to merchants and others amounting in the aggregate to thousands of dollars, and whose plans were prosecuted almost with impunity, on account of the perfect organization of the band, and the skillful arrangements which it had made for baffling the most cunning attempts on the part of the police to disperse it.

The field offering the greatest inducements to this organization of rogues was the canal-boats, chiefly laden with grain, that rendezvous in the Atlantic and Erie Basins of the Atlantic docks, Brooklyn, with the captains of which, in some instances, they were known to be in league. With a boat, built expressly for the purpose, a part of the band would go at night alongside one of the canal-barges, receive on board the bags of grain that had already been prepared for shipment, and the fleet little craft would convey the plunder to mills at points up the East River, or to Staten Island, where the band found confederates in the millers, by whom the stolen grain would quickly be thrown back on the market in the form of flour.

Although no doubt existed in the minds of the officers as to who were the real perpetrators of these extensive robberies, they were never able to catch the rogues in the act. For instance, a trim little schooner-yacht of about 8 tons burden, called the *Elize*, has for months past been accustomed to lie either in the Erie or Atlantic Basin. She was owned, the officers learned, by a man named James Baker, who lived with his wife on board the barge *Tally Ho*, lying in the Erie Basin. The singular movements of the craft convinced Officers Cornell and Lee that she was employed to carry off grain. They determined to watch her movements, and night after night, in a small boat concealed under the quarter of some ship in the vicinity, they would keep her in view. After remaining on the look-out for two nights, without witnessing the slightest suspicious movement on the part of those in charge of the yacht, the third night—exhausted with watching and suffering from severe colds taken in the discharge of this unpleasant duty—the officers relaxed their vigilance, only to find next morning that the schooner had departed. This operation was repeated several times. Occasionally the officers would keep at their post of observation in the open boat from 10 o'clock P. M. until 2 A. M., when, unable to bear the exposure longer, they would go home. On looking for the schooner next day they invariably discovered that she had gone, and generally on the succeeding day she would be lying at her moorings in the basin again, as demurely as if she were the most honest of water craft. The officers, of course, felt greatly chagrined at their repeated failures to detect the schooner in some overt act, and justly attributed their non-success to the fact that her crew could patiently enjoy their leisure and dignity along side a warm stove in their little cabin, with their eyes, or those of a confederate on shore, fixed upon their shivering enemies, and as soon as they obtained information of their departure, it was a very easy matter to haul their light vessel in among the fleet of boats, quickly take on board the cargo and depart. In spite of these failures the officers did not become discouraged, but still watched, although the vicinity of the schooner's moorings afforded no desirable place for a look-out; the canal-boats in the basin being packed together in large numbers, covering a space of several acres, and presenting such a flat surface that the figure of a man, standing erect, could be seen from a great distance.

On Sunday, the 5th of March, about 9 o'clock in the evening, Officer Cornell received information, in one of those wonderful and mysterious ways by which detective policemen obtain their knowledge, that it would be well to watch the canal boat *Trafalgar*, lying at the Atlantic Basin, and heeviily laden with grain, consigned to the Western Transportation Company. He accordingly kept a watch upon her until 12 o'clock at night, when the bitter cold compelled him to retreat. Returning at 5 o'clock in the morning, his attention was attracted to the lighter *Sarah Elizabeth*, which in his absence had been hauled to a point in the vicinity of the canal-boat, and near the entrance to the dock. Subsequently the lighter was hauled back to her original berth, and the crew went ashore. The officer did not understand these movements, so he awaited further developments. At 8 o'clock, the crew having returned, each carrying his dinner pail, and gone on board, the lighter was again hauled through the gap, which she passed and headed towards the East River. The morning being very calm, the vessel made but little progress, and the officer crossed the ferry, obtained the assistance of his colleague, Officer Lee, and returned just in time to see a steam-tug hitch to the lighter and tow her to the dock just below Jones' stores, near Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, where having been speedily unloaded, she left before the officers could come up with her. They finally succeeded in boarding her at Pier No. 4, East River, and found the Captain, named Charles Horsnick, *alias* Beker, John Harm and John Hara, the hauds, engaged in making the vessel snug, as if they intended to remain there for the night. The officers inquired where they had landed the grain, parts of which were still scattered on the deck, but were told by these men that they had had none on board. Not crediting the story, the three lightermen were arrested, when, becoming frightened, they acknowledged that they had been employed to carry a quantity of grain from the *Trafalgar*, and volunteered to conduct the officers to the place where it had been lauded. On arriving at Wm. D. Jones' store, at No. 84 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, the officers found that the grain had just been teken from the scales, that it weighed 15,000 pounds, and that workmen were then transferring it from the large rough bags in which it had been received to ordinary grain bags. Mr. Jones told the officers that he had bought the grain from one Joseph Purcell, keeper of a flour store at Nos. 67 and 69 Hemilton-avenue, who was soon afterwards arrested on suspicion of having been engaged in receiving stolen goods. The grain was seized, and the four prisoners, next day, were taken before Justice Cornwell, of the Brooklyn Police Court, who et once, on learning the facts, determined to hold them for examination, although the evidence at that time against them was but slight.

Next the officers searched for John Morra, who had been employed as watchman on board the *Trafalgar*, where he lived with his wife and child. Morra had been frequently seen in the company of John Minch, *alias* "Buffalo Jack," the reputed leader of the gang of thieves, but for two days no trace could he obtained of either of them. Finally, on the third day, they learned that Morra's wife had received a note from him, so they determined to follow her when she should go out. Accordingly that night they tracked the woman to a lager-bier saloon or place of amusement in Broadway, called the Melodeon, where they found both Morra and Buffalo Jack, whom they at once arrested and locked up for the night in the Second Ward Station-house. Morra, who denied that he knew anything of the stolen grain, appeared to be greatly disturbed at his arrest, and said that he should institute a thorough investigation of the matter, while his alleged accomplice, who has frequently been in custody on charges of stealing under similar circumstances, preserved his equanimity and appeared confidence in the good fortune that had previously attended him. The next party arrested was Harrison Smith, whom the officers found on board a steam-tug, just about to depart for Albany. Smith disclosed full particulars of the mode in which the robbery had been conducted, and said that he had been employed by Buffalo Jack to assist in loading the lighter. A thorough examination of the charges against all the parties under arrest was subsequently made by Justice Cornwell, which resulted in the admission to bail, in the sum of $1,000 each, of Purcell, Horsnick and Morra, while Smith, John Taylor and Buffalo Jack were each fully committed for trial.

While the case was under investigation, Officer Cornell learned that Charles A. Harrington, one of the parties implicated in the robbery, had fled to Albany at the instigation of Purcell, to escape arrest. The officer went to that city on the 15th of the month, and on his arrival at the First District Police station, was surprised to learn from Capt. Hasapeck that Harrington had just been apprehended, and that he

The work of removing the shed poles from the navigable waters of the harbor was continued yesterday, under the supervision of Sergeant Brevoort, of the Harbor Police, assisted by three boats' crews, numbering fifteen men. The business was prosecuted with as much moderation as the nature of the undertaking allowed, and in all cases where a disposition was manifested to conform to the requirements of the law, some indulgence was extended to the fishermen by giving them more time to attend to the removal themselves.

The boat which left the barge-office at 9 o'clock went first to the Narrows, where the officers found, on the Long Island shore, near Fort Hamilton, several rows, of 35 each, of the heaviest hickory poles they had yet met with. They were so firmly imbedded that they were pulled up with great difficulty; the stout chains employed for the purpose being three times broken before 12 o'clock. The shad-fishermen along the shore had already held a consultation, and deputized the Coroner at Bay Ridge to make overtures to the invaders. This officer came off and offered, on behalf of the fishermen, to have all the poles removed from the channel way, if the Commissioners would suspend operations. The overtures were accepted. All the poles in this part of the Narrows are directly in the way of shipping. No nets were found upon the poles here, and some regrets were expressed at finding no shad to make a meal for the hungry workmen. A good supply of fish had been laid in at Fulton Market, which furnished an excellent chowder.

The neighborhood of Robbins' Reef was then visited, where the poles bristled in large quantities, stretching out from the Staten Island shore. Operations were commenced on the easternmost line, and after pulling some half dozen, a deputation of fishermen, who had been watching the motions of the steamtug, came off and desired to hold a parley. They asserted that a law of *the County of Richmond*, passed two years ago, and which "had a year to run," permitted them to set poles and fish in thirty-eight feet of water; or upon a line drawn from Robbins' reef-light to the Fort at the bluff. This line includes within it the deepest water of that part of the bay, and embraces the ancherage ground for all the vessels, large and small, which come to at Quarantine. Not wishing to be too peremptory, although the officers could not see the bearing of the argument, they concluded to take the advice of the Commissioners before proceeding further; and after surveying the said line to the Narrows, and finding all the poles within the line named, they returned up the river. Opposite Bedloe's Island, and towards Governor's Island, there was a large number of poles belonging to Mr. McLaughlin, who, seeing the steamer at work pulling them up, came off and explained that he considered he had a right to fish to the middle of the river, under the protection of New-Jersey laws. With all deference to his objection, however, the work of removal progressed until Mr. McLaughlin came to terms, and promised to do the work himself and save his poles.

At the mouth of the East River was a new row of hickory poles, the first adventure of a new hand in the business, who pleaded hard for the privilege of letting them remain until to-dey, when he, also, agreed to remove them. His offer was accepted.

On proceeding up the North River, where operations were first commenced, they found thet some of the fishermen had already begun to take up their poles.

The lateness of the hour compelled a suspension of operations for the day. On passing up the North River eleven rows of stakes were counted between the Jersey ferry and Nineteenth-street, directly in the channel way. Among the trophies of this second day's work was one hickory pole which measured 80 feet in length, and about 18 inches through at the butt. It was landed at Whitehall.

The work will be resumed to-day,

Adulteration of Liquors.—Mr. Charles A. Seelby, chemist, delivered a lecture at the Thirteenth-street Medical College last evening, upon the subject of adulterated liquors, being induced thereto, as he stated, by the interest lately excited in the public mind by the lecture of Dr. Cox, Liquor Inspector of Cincinnati, upon the same subject. The audience consisted of 75 gentlemen and three ladies—about the same number as attended the lecture of Dr. Cox. After a brief sketch of the history of wine-making from the time of Noah, the lecturer proceeded to speak of the constituent parts of various kinds of liquors. The *prussic acid* found in brandy, of which so much is said, was not peculiar to manufactured brandy, but was found in genuine brandy, and in almost everything else. The quantity was so small as to have no deleterious effect upon health whatever. Genuine brandy also contained *fusil oil*, which, considering the quantity, was equally harmless. The lecturer then analyzed a sample of brandy, which he said was purchased at a notorious place in this City, where, if anywhere, one would expect to find the worst specimen of the poisonous stuff of which so much is said. The brandy was purchased at the rate of five cents for a half pint, or about 80 cents per gallon. The result of the analysis, according to the lecturer, showed that the brandy was made of a poor quality of rye whisky, flavored with various spices, of which the principal was Guinea pepper. It contained, however, no *prussic acid*, very little alcohol, and very little *fusil oil*, and, altogether, was not so intoxicating, and therefore not so dangerous a liquor to drink as genuine brandy. In fact, manufactured liquors, or "factitious liquors," as he called them, might be more pure and wholesome than genuine liquors, for the letter always contained some superfluous and unwholesome ingredients. The essence of all liquor was alcohol, and all that was needed to enable us to manufacture "factitious liquors," which should be superior to the genuine, was to ascertain the proper drugs with which to impart the right flavor to the alcohol.

More Trouble in Dr. Cheever's Church.—It appears that Dr. Cheever's Church troubles here by no means ended yet. From the announcement of the prospectus of election at the last annual meeting it was generally supposed that the Trustees favorable to Dr. Cheever were elected by a small majority. But subsequent to that meeting, the Inspectors satisfied themselves that Dr. Cheever's friends had voted illegally to such an exteul that the legitimate vote of the opposition had been improperly overcome. The Inspectors, therefore, issued certificates of elcction to the Anti-Cheever Trustees. This has greatly incensed the Cheever Party, who threaten to resort to legal meesures to assert their rights. As the Anti-Cheever Trnstees are in office from their last election, they appear to have the advantage. They will possibly be called upon to decide upon their own quelifications for holding over.

A Self-willed Jehu.—On Thursday evening the passengers in stage No. 5, of the East Broadway line, were the subjects of an imposition on the part of the driver, who, instead of conveying them to Sonth Ferry, the end of the route, turned his horses up-town again, when he reached the Museum. His excuse for this illegal conduct was, that Broadway was blockaded with fire-engines, and when told to go down Vesey, and thence through Greenwich-street to the ferry, he positively refused. Finally, he condescended to drive through Fulton and Nassau streets to Maiden-lane, but finding that street blockaded, he returned, giving the passengers no opportunity to leave the vehicle until it got opposite the Park. A lady, on remonstrating with the driver for not carrying the passengers to Ferry, had some very indecent epithets applied to

Recommencement of Work by the Croton Department.—On Monday next, the regular sewer and paving work of this Department will be commenced, so far as Dr. Rollins, the Water Purveyor has been able to organize the gangs, affording employment to hundreds of laborers, who have been impatiently waiting this chance. The repairing and repaving of the streets will be prosecuted with all possible dispatch. It is hoped that the Fourth-avenue above Seventeenth-street will not be forgotten, as its condition is not only dangerous, but disgraceful.

Bank Removal.—The venereble Tradesmen's Bank, located for so many years in Chatham-square, has purchased a portion of the Lafarge property on the corner of Reade-street and Broadway, and commenced the erection of an elegant fire-proof marble building 33·6 x 100 feet. One side of the foundation and the walls of the vault have been finished, the latter presenting a mass of granite and cement which would seem to defy the skill of pickaxes or "jimmies."

The Mechanic Arts.—The Free Cleeses for Mechanic Arts, established by the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen in 1850, are still kept up at the Rooms of the Apprentices' Library, in Broadway. The Mechanical Drawing is taught by Mr. T. D. Stetson, whose experience as solicitor of patents and in preparing drawings for the principal machine works in the country renders him fully qualified for the position which he occupies. The Architectural Class is taught by Mr. David Paton, formerly State Architect of North Carolina, a gentleman of great experience in his profession.

Police Commissioners.—The Police Commissioners were to have met, yesterday, but, owing to the absence one of the members at Albany, looking after the new Police Bill, the meeting was deferred. It is not unlikely that the new bill may be in operation before the present Board can hold another session. At least so say those who ought to be posted.

Carelessness in Blasting.—A correspondent, who was riding with his family through Fortieth-street, between Fifth and Madison avennes, yesterday morning, reports that rocks and fragments from a blast in an adjoining lot fell profusely around him; and one large stone was dashed to atoms within a few feet of a passing lady. No warning of the blast had been given. He justly reprehends such culpable and illegal recklessness.

A Daily Comic Paper.—Among the arrivals in the *Kangaroo*, yesterday, was Mr. Wm. Newman, one of the well-known trio of artists engaged on the London *Punch*. He comes to this country under an engagement with Mr. Makinfield Addey, a London publisher, who has spent the last two years in this country, and who is about to try the experiment of publishing a daily illustrated comic paper in this City.

Military Lecture.—Mr. Siddons lectures this evening on subjects connected with military service at the Division Armory, corner of Elm and White streets. As Major-General Sandford has granted the free use of the room, no admission fee will be charged.

Police Reports.

ESCAPE AND RECAPTURE OF A BLACKWELL'S ISLAND CONVICT.

George De Noir, *alias* George Smith, a prisoner on Blackwell's Island, yesterday concealed himself behind a wall in the stone quarry, just before the dinner hour, and when the keepers had gone away, emerging from his hiding-place, he entered a small boat which two of his former companions had in waiting for him, and was rowed down to Williamsburgh, where the boat was abandoned. The three men crossed Grand-street Ferry, but were soon met by a former keeper on the Island, who recognized De Noir, and suspecting that he had just escaped, followed him through various streets until Officer Gale, of the Fourteenth Ward, was encountered, and the convict's arrest was effected. De Noir protested that he had just been discharged from the Island, and said that his name was Gray. He was nevertheless taken before the magistrate at Essex Market, but as neither the officer nor keeper could swear that he was an escaped convict, they took him to the office of the District-Attorney for information. Learning there that the sentence of a man named Gray expired on the 6th inst., they were inclined to credit the repeated assertion of the man that he was that individnal, and that he had just been discharged. Before letting him go, however, they decided to take him to Police headquarters, where soon afterwards a dispatch was received from Blackwell's Island that a prisoner had escaped, and subsequently a keeper came over and identified De Noir as the fugitive. He was confined for the night in the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, and to-day he will be returned to his old quarters.

A CONTEMPTABLE SWINDLER.

Nnmerous complaints have letely been received at the Detective office from servant girls who heve been victimized by a middle-aged man, of respectable appearance, who had responded to their advertisements for situations. It eems that, having obtained an interview, he would engage his unsuspecting victim for a place in New-Jersey or Long Island, to which he agreed to conduct her. On the wey to the boat or railroad, professing to heve nothing bnt large hills, he would borrow a few dollars from the girl, sometimes also obtaining possession of her clothing npon pretence of relieving her of trouble, and immediately give her the slip. Among his recent victims have been Bridget Hynes, lately engaged in the family of Ex-Recorder Tillou, and Catharine Hughes, of No. 124 Perry-street, each of whom lost respectively $35 and $20 worth of property. Detectives Roach and Poole, by an ingenious *ruse*, succeeded yesterday in apprehending the swindler. He gives the name of Edward Jeckson, end says thet he has been in the service of many well-known wealthy citizens. He was locked up at Police Headquarters, where meny of his victims eppeared and identified him. Each of them he saluted kindly, and with consummete coolness apologized for his delinqueucies.

AN OLD STORY.

On Thursday evening Stephen Johnston, residing at No. 62 East Broadway, went into the saloon at the corner of Broadway and Eighth street, whither he was followed by a young woman, named Catharine McCann, with whom he engaged for a time in earnest conversation. After her departure Johnston discovered that his gold wetch, worth $40, and $90 in money had been taken from his pockets, and believing that the girl had stolen the property, he ceused her apprehension. She subsequently confessed having committed the theft, and restored a portion of the money. Justice Kelly committed her to answer.

LOST HIS EAR.

Yesterday afternoon, two colored men, named Wm. S. Wetson and Charles H. Simmons, engaged as laborers at Washington Market, became engaged in a violent altercation, which resulted in Simmons biting off his opponent's ear. Watson subsequently appeared in court with the dissevered member in his hand, and preferred a charge of mayhem agelnst Simmons, who, having been arrested hy Officer Hamblin, was locked up for trial hy Alderman Smith, in defeult of $1,000 bail.

A THEFT AND A CONFESSION.

Henry Sullivan was arrested by Detective Poole, while leeving Levy's pawn shop in Broome-street, on a charge of heving stolen a gold watch from the office of Mr. Robert Pardon, No. 5 Gold-street. The young man confessed the theft, and stated that he had just pawned the watch with Mr. Levy. Levy at first, when the officer applied for the property, indignantly refused to return it, but upon sober second thought, gave it up. Sullivan was committed by Justice Quackenbush for trial.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUICIDE OF A JEALOUS WIFE.

Dr. W. B. Latson, a dentist, residing at No. 385 Eighth-avenue, on Wednesday evening, found his wife stretched lifeless upon the floor of her bedroom, and a small furnace filled with the ashes of burnt charcoal near at hsnd. Fresh air had been excluded from the room by carefnlly packing the crevices of the doors end windows with cotton, and upon a table near the body a card upon which the following words were written was found:

"Farewell William—forgive me for all the tronble I have caused you, but recollect your business has drove me crazy, and neither in pity for my *body* or *soul* would you change your ways. *I am no thief*; you could not mean that. Give my things to my dear sister, and something to Adeline and children."

On Thursday evening Coroner Schirmer investigated the circumstances attending the death of Mrs. Latson. It was shown that the deceased for many years had been jealous of the attentions her husband paid to other ladies, and in consequence had repeatedly threetened suicide, ou one occasion having taken a quantity of morphine and mercury with that design. On the morning of her deetb some angry words had psssed between her husband and herself, and in the course of the dispute she accused him of having formed improper acquaintances. He left her at 2 o'clock in the afternoou, and on his return in the evening at 6 o'clock he found her dead. A *post-mortem* examination of the body was made by Dr. Bouton, and the lungs and other organs were found greatly congested. A verdict that death had resulted from the inhalation of carbonic acid gas was rendered. The deceased was a native of England, and was about 38 years of age.

FOUND IN THE RIVER.

The body of Mr. Wm. Cooke, a Canadian, about 31 years of age, lately a resident at No. 413 Tenth-avenue, was found yesterdey in the East River, at the foot of Eighth-street; but as there were no marks of violence upon it, and deceased was of intemperate habits, a verdict wes rendered hy Coroner Jackman's jury, of death from supposed drowning. Deceased was employed hy his brother as a bookkeper, and has been missing since January. When the body was first found a great crowd gathered, in consequence of a rumor that it was that of one of the persons murdered on the *Spray*.

A CHARCOAL VENDER KILLED.

Henry N. Lubkemann, a middle-aged German, was jolted from the seat of his charcoal wagon in Delancey-street on Thursday afternoon, and sustained such severe injuries from the fall that he died yesterday. Coroner Jackman held an inquest. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Fire.

IN A CABINET-SHOP.

A fire was discovered at 11 o'clock last night in the upper floor of the rear three-story brick building No. 28 Attorney-street, in the cabinet manufactory of William Ohrmann. It extended to the floor below, occupied as a manufactory of sofas by Alexander Stein, and the damage to the stock of both parties is estimated at $1,000, upon which there was a partial insurance. In the first story Mr. Stein also carried on a cabinet manufactory. The injury to his stock was not serious. The damage to the building will amount to about $300.

LAW REPORTS.

The Record Commission.

McSpedon & Baker vs. *The Board of Supervisors*.—This is an action for damages against the Board of Supervisors, upon the allegation that by a false return that body defeated the plaintiffs' claim.

The case now came up before Justice Leonard, at Chambers, on demurrer to the complaint, bnt was finally postponed. Counsel for the plaintiffs nrged a postponement, on the ground that it was quite probable that before the adjonrnment of the Legislature the Record Commission would be provided for, and the necessary sum be inserted in the Tax Levy.

Defendants' counsel opposed the motion, on the ground that they had been kept dancing attendance upon the Courts for a long time in the matter.

J. W. Edmends for plaintiffs; A. R. Lawrence for defendants.

The Case of Haas Again.

S. H. Hanford et al. vs. *L. Haas et al.*—This case, which has been many times reported in the Times since its commencement in 1857, now appears to be approaching a conclusion.

An innumerable series of motions having been disposed of by as great a number of orders, plaintiff now made a motion before Justice Sutherland, of Chambers, for the appointment of a Receiver, which was granted, and L. Moses, Esq., was appointed, and qualified in $3,500.

The Court also allowed $30 costs and disbursements to plaintiff.

Van Buren and Seixas for plaintiff; Benedict and Boardman for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Bonney, J.—*Powers* vs. *Rance*.—Motion denied, $10 costs.

Moncrief vs. *Moncrief*.—Order staying proceedings vacated with $10 costs to plaintiff.

Holt vs. *Mason*.—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Sutherland, J.—*Freeman* vs. *Munns*.—Motion denied with costs.

The Mayor, &c., vs. *Fiana et al.*—Report confirmed, and order granted.

Hoven vs. *Wilson*.—Order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Daly, J.—*Rice* vs. *Fogg*.—Case settled.

The People, &c., vs. *Thomson*.—Discharge granted.

Brady, J.—*Neary* vs. *Kennedy*.—Motion denied with $10 costs and disbursements.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Mercantile Library Election.—The canvass of the votes cast for officers of the Mercantile Library Association, was finished at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when the following named persons were declared elected: President, James H. Frothingham; Vice-President, S. D. C. Bokkelin; Corresponding Secretary, *Gilbert L. Haight; Recording Secretary, Theodore E. Smith; Treasurer, Henry H. Dickinson; Directors, Wm. A. Gellatly, Darwin G. Eaton, Robert C. Ogden, Adrian Van Sinderen, Robert T. Shannon, Jr., Henry M. Evans, *Franklin Woodruff, *Joseph D. Leggett, *Henry B. Smith. Inspectors of election—Chas. J. Shepard, James L. Butler, Charles H. Cadwell. The names with a * were on the independent ticket. All of the other names were on the regular ticket.

Young Highwaymen.—Two boys, one 10 and the other 11 years old, were sent to the House of Refuge yesterday hy Justice Cornwell, they having been arrested for highway robbery. They pursued a little girl who was going to school on Prospect-avenue yesterday, and took a pair of gold rings from her ears. The girl's screams attracted the attention of an officer and the young ruffians were arrested.

Serious Accident.—Henry Burke, the driver of a swill cart, was fatally bruised yesterday by the breaking down of his cart, which caused the hogshead in which the swill is carried to burst and run upon him.

Declension.—Peter G. Taylor, reëlected as Alderman of the Fourth Ward at the late charter election, declines to accept the office. He is absent at the South.

Drowned.—The body of an unknown man was taken out of the water near the foot of Washington-street last evening. Coroner Hoaton will hold an inquest to-day.

Loss by Fire.—The loss by fire in this city during the month of March, was $53,000, upon which there was an insurance of $30,000.

City Court.—The April Calendar will be taken up in this Court on Monday next, when the first twenty cases will be called.

Supreme Court.—Judge Lott will open a Special Term of this Court at 9 o'clock this morning.

Jersey City.

Charter Nominations.—The Jersey City Democratic Charter Convention on Thursday night msde the following nominations: For Mayor, Chas. Fink; Water Commissioners, long term, Hon. Samnel Westcott; short term, Hon. Jecob R. Worteudyke; Collector of Taxes, for First and Second Wards, Lewis M. De Camp; Third and Fourth Wards, Smith Mead; School Superintendent, Abraham S. Jewel.

Declension.—Mr. Charles Fink, who received the nomination of the Democratic Convention on Thursday evening last for Mayor of Jersey City, declines the honor. The party will call a meeting at an early day to select another name.

Obituary.

Nessr-ed-din, Shah of Pereia, whose decease ie just anneunced, was born about the year 1833. He was the son of Mehemet Shah and Queen Velliat, of the Kadjar tribe. Abbaz Mirza, whose retgn was so brief but hrilliant, was his grandfather. Nessr-eddin was called to the throne in 1849, while he was living with one of his uncles, away from the Court. Fortunately much attention had been paid to his education. Besides a knowledge of the Persian and Turkish langueges, he is said to have studied French and English with success and not to have slighted history. The result of this mental training was exhibited in the liberal manner in which he governed his subjects. He is described es having been mild and gentle in his manners, but energetic when occasion required, and simple in the habits of his private life. It wae his custom to rise early, breakfast at 8 o'clock, meet his Prime Minister at 9, for an hour's confereuce on matters of State, and then to give audience to any one of his subjects who had a complaint to make or a petition to present. These duties through, he was at leisnre until 6 o'clock, when he was accnstomed to dine with his family. Occasionelly, also, he is said to have admitted to his table the great nobles of his Empire.

[Advertisement.]

A PURE HOLLAND GIN IN BOTTLES.
WOLFE'S PURE COGNAC BRANDY, IN BOTTLES.
WOLFE'S PURE PORT WINE, IN BOTTLES.
WOLFE'S PURE SHERRY WINE, IN BOTTLES.
WOLFE'S PURE MADEIRA WINE, IN BOTTLES.

All the above Wines and Liquors are imported and bottled hy the subscriber for medicinal and private use, and are warranted pure and the best quality. The Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is the only gin that has the indorsement of the medical faculty. For sele by all druggists, grocers and fruit stores in the United States.

Unolpho Wolfe,
Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

Spring businese suite, from $7 50 to $18.
Black dress suits, from $12 to $25.
Black frock coats, from $4 50 to $16.
Business coats, from $3 to $10.
Cassimere pants, from $2 to $6.
Vests of all styles and materials, from $1 50 to $4.

GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.,
Mammoth Clothing Warehouse,
Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery, between Houston and Bleecker streets.

[Advertisement.]

Barnum very properly calls his Museum now the "nicest, cleanest and most acceptable place of amnsement in the world." It is the climax of comfort, entertainment end unexceptionability. The ladies delight in it. Children cry to go there. The men eulogize it. And such multitudes as daily fill its "marble halls" to see the "What Is It," with his smiling face—to weep or laugh over the exquisite scenes of "Jeanie Deans" every evening—to enjoy the excellent performances given every afternoon? Barnum's is the crowded place, and Barnum is the wizard that produces it.

[Advertisement.]

HOUSEKEEPERS!!

will find every description of English Medalion, Velvet Brussels, Three-ply Ingrain and plain Carpeting, Rugs, Oil-cloths, Mats, Matting, Window Shades, Drnggets, Table end Piano Covers, at greatly redneed prices.

Be particular and go to Hiram

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1860.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

TREATY F R THE CESSION OF SAVOY

EXCOMMUNICATION OF VICTOR EMANUEL.

The Visit of the Prince of Wales to America,

The screw-steamship *Kangaroo*, Capt. BROOKS, which sailed from Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 21st, and touched at Queenstown on the 22d ult., arrived here yesterday morning.

The new steamship *Canadian*, for Portland, left Liverpool about the same time as the *Kangaroo*.

The steamship *Europa* arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 18th, and reached Liverpool at 7 P. M. on the 19th ult.

The steamer *Balbec* was to leave Liverpool for Halifax and New-York on the 24th, in place of the *Jura*.

The United States steamer *Iroquois* arrived at Gibraltar on the 14th from Genoa.

The United States corvette *San Jacinto*, from Teneriffe, arrived at Cadiz on the 9th of March.

The annexation of Savoy to France was generally regarded as an accomplished fact. The London *Times* admits that the Emperor NAPOLEON had gone so far that he could not in honor recede without a fight, and says that he must be permitted to carry off his prey.

It is asserted that all the appointments of prefects and other officials for Savoy had been completed in Paris.

The Paris *Patrie* publishes a letter from Turin, stating that the question of the annexation of Savoy had been definitively settled between France and Sardinia.

The Savoy Deputation, consisting of forty members, had arrived in Paris, and had been received by the Emperor.

A dispatch from Vienna announces that Austria will pronounce herself against any violation of the rights of Swiss neutrality guaranteed by treaties.

The treaty relative to the cession of Savoy is said to have been signed by France and Sardinia before the issue of M. THOUVENEL's dispatch of the 14th March.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* states that the Pope had addressed a monitory to King VICTOR EMANUEL, intimating that henceforth all relations between his Holiness and the Royal family must be considered as broken off. That his Majesty will understand *that he has openly violated the laws of the Church, and is formally excommunicated.* The Holy Father reserves to himself the duty of taking into consideration the interests of the Universal Church and the good Catholics of Piedmont, before proceeding to severer measures, which, in any event, weigh from henceforth upon the person of the King.

Le Nord says the moment the Pope's bull is fulminated, the Cities of Milan, Genoa, Leghorn, Turin, Bologna, and Florence have agreed to illuminate, and give the character of a national celebration to the event.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ANNEXATION OF SAVOY AND NICE.

FURTHER DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the 19th ult., Mr. KINGLAKE rose to ask the noble lord the Foreign Secretary a question of which he had privately given notice; but, as he wished to make a short statement to the House, to put himself in order, he would conclude with a motion. He never rose to address the House with more pleasure than he did at that moment, [a laugh,] for he rejoiced to be able to say that, unless he had been deceived by a very inexplicable hoax, the news from Nice was of the most gratifying description. They had been told that the people of Nice anxiously desired to become annexed to the great empire of France, and that, if there might be a small group of persons in that country who perversely wished to remain attached to the throne of Sardinia, it was hardly tolerable that so insignificant a fraction of the population should be permitted to indulge in that malignant species of loyalty. Within the last hour and a half, however, he had received a telegram which informed him that the Municipal Council of Nice had voted to remain under the dominion of Sardinia, [cheers,] and had also declared that if France should insist that its remaining united to Sardinia was incompatible with the safety of the French frontier, then the Municipal Council of Nice anxiously prayed that their country might be an independent State. The telegram went on to say that a deputation had proceeded from Nice to Turin, to carry this decision thither, and it added that a vote of thanks had been given by the Municipal Council to three members of the English House of Commons, one of whom was the honorable member for Horsham, (Mr. S. FITZGERALD,) and another his honorable friend the member for Tamworth, (Sir R. PEEL.) He hoped he might be permitted to congratulate his honorable friend on the extremely gratifying fact that the son of one whose votes once exercised a vast influence within these walls, and, through the House of Commons, over the whole of Europe, had been honored by the vote of thanks thus proffered to him. [Hear, hear.] The question of which he had given the noble lord notice he wished to ask in order to guide him with reference to his pending motion. Very naturally a good deal of anxiety had been evinced by honorable members as to the course he intended to take with regard to that motion. The truth was, the project for annexing Savoy and Nice had been so constantly passing into new phases that it had been exceedingly difficult for any gentleman charged with the duty of bringing forward a motion of this kind to know the exact time and the exact form for submitting it to the House. The communications they had received from her Majesty's Government on that subject had from time to time considerably varied. He did not say that in any taunting spirit, because it might be quite consistent with the fact and with the absence of divided opinions that one thing should be true on Tuesday and another on Friday. On Tuesday they were told by the noble Lord at the head of the Government that he had every reason to suppose that the consent of the great Powers would be sincerely asked and sincerely abided by by the Emperor of the French, and on Friday the noble lord the Foreign Secretary said that which went very far to dissipate that assurance. Under these circumstances, all he could state was that he trusted he should be able to place his motion before the House in such a shape as would tend to strengthen the hands of Her Majesty's Government. If, however, he found the conduct of the Government was not such as enabled him to put his motion in the form he would best like, he should not shrink from the duty of putting it in such a form as the justice of the case required. He must frankly add that he would feel relieved if any other honorable gentleman undertook the task which, by accident rather than by any seeking of his own, had become imposed upon him. The inquiries which he now wished to make of the noble lord were—first, whether Her Majesty's Government had received the appeal that was understood to have been addressed by the Swiss Government to the great Powers of Europe; secondly, whether Her Majesty's Government would give the statement contained in that appeal due consideration before they replied to the dispatch lately received from M. THOUVENEL; and, lastly, whether Her Majesty's Government, before answering the note from the Swiss Government, would put themselves in communication with the other Powers to whom that note was also addressed, with a view, if possible, to arrive at some common action on the subject. He now begged to move the adjournment of the House.

Lord J. RUSSELL—In answer to the first question put by the honorable member—viz.: whether the note from the Swiss Government has been received—I have to state that no note from the Swiss Government has yet been received. With regard to the other two questions, which relate to the future course which Her Majesty's Government will think fit to adopt, I have to appeal to the House for their forbearance. [Hear, hear.] I stated the other evening that a dispatch of great importance had been received from the French Government. Since that time we have received the intelligence which has reached my honorable friend—namely: that *the Swiss Government has determined, after an appeal to Paris and Turin, to send a note to all the great Powers of Europe with regard to the projected annexation of Savoy to France.* In these circumstances, I say, I ask the forbearance of this House to leave it to her Majesty's Government to deliberate freely and carefully on the answer they will return to any communication made to them. [Cheers.] It cannot but be that the answer given in this House would not be confined to this House, or even to this country, but it must go forth all over Europe that answers are given from day to day on the different points which this negotiation assumes, and the result must be most prejudicial to the public service and most embarrassing to her Majesty's Government. [Hear, hear.] The time will arrive when the whole conduct of her Majesty's Government will come before Parliament, and I must therefore ask the indulgence of the House if I decline to answer these questions. [Hear, hear.]

The motion for adjournment was then withdrawn.

THE PRELIMINARY CONDITIONS OF ANNEXATION.

The following forms a portion of the correspondence on the Savoy question, which appears in the London papers.

LORD J. RUSSELL TO EARL COWLEY.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 6, 1860.

MY LORD: M. DE PERSIGNY called upon me to-day, and read to me a dispatch of M. THOUVENEL, on the subject of Savoy, in answer to my dispatch to your lordship, of the 13th ult. M. THOUVENEL directed M. DE PERSIGNY to leave me a copy of the dispatch, if I desired it; but as there was nothing new in the arguments, although very ably put, and as I did not wish to continue a barren controversy, I did not ask for a copy. I wish your lordship, however, to ascertain from M. THOUVENEL *in what manner the promise of the Emperor that the great Powers shall be consulted is to be carried into effect.* Is there to be a previous vote in Savoy and in Nice? If that vote is unfavorable to separation, will the project fall to the ground? If it is favorable, will the proposed cession, by the King of Sardinia, of Savoy and Nice, be submitted to the great Powers? To what do the terms *réclamer* and *revendiquer*, in the Emperor's speech, allude? Are they intended to apply to the term between 1814 and 1815, or to the period between 1792 and 1814?

I am, etc., J. RUSSELL.

EARL COWLEY TO LORD J. RUSSELL.

PARIS, March 9.

I was surprised, on calling this morning on M. THOUVENEL, to find that he had been for two days in possession of M. de CAVOUR's reply to that part of his Excellency's dispatch of the 24th, which related to the annexation of Savoy to France. I proceeded, in compliance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's dispatch of the 6th inst., to ask his Excellency in what manner the promise of the Emperor,—that the Great Powers should be consulted in this matter,—is to be carried into effect. M. THOUVENEL replied that the Sardinian Government having declared that they would not object to the annexation of Savoy to France if such should be the wish of the Savoyards themselves, he was about to draw up a dispatch which would be addressed to the Imperial representatives at the Courts, parties to the treaties of 1815, explaining the wishes of the Imperial Government, and the reasons why it was considered that these wishes should be acceded to. His Excellency thought that this dispatch would be sent off on Tuesday or Wednesday next. With regard to your Lordship's second question, whether there should be a previous vote in Savoy and Nice, M. THOUVENEL replied that *the Imperial Government adhered to the principle of consulting the wishes of the inhabitants of those two countries.* In what manner and at what period this appeal was made he could not now state; but, as at present advised, he should say that *the communication to the Powers would precede the vote.* He reserved to himself, however, to act in this matter as circumstances might require. Should the vote be unfavorable, he had no hesitation, in reply to your Lordship's third question, in stating that *the project of annexation would fall to the ground.* Your Lordship's fourth question is answered under the first. To your Lordship's inquiry as to the period to which the terms *reclamer* and *revendiquer*, used in the Emperor's speech, allude, Mr. THOUVENEL replied, to no particular period whatever. The Emperor considered that the new order of things about to be established in Italy gave him the right to protect the French frontier; and it was in virtue of this right, which it seemed to him he possessed, that his Majesty made use of the words in question. In the course of the conversation, M. THOUVENEL, in reply to an observation which fell from me, said that the Imperial Government would of course receive with due consideration, and scrupulously examine, any arguments or advice which might be given in answer to the communication which he was about to make to the Great Powers.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO AMERICA.

WHERE HE SHOULD GO, AND WHOM HE SHOULD SEE.

From the London Times, March 20.

One of the most inveterate traditions of our fathers was the immobility of Royalty. That the King should remain habitually within a certain radius of his capital, and never go beyond it, except for the purpose of making a solemn and formal visit to some loyal province, was with the latter sovereigns of the House of Hanover almost an article of faith. The first two GEORGES were, of course constantly running over to Germany; but when the Prince, who, born and educated in the country, "gloried in the name of Briton," came to the throne, the Tycoon of Japan was almost as immovable. This may have been partly the result of natural sluggishness of mind, but it was, perhaps, more an imitation of French and Spanish Royalty, which had then reached the extreme of absurd punctiliousness. Whatever the cause, GEORGE III. was content to oscillate all his life between London and Windsor, and an excursion to Weymouth was the most formidable journey which he ever attempted. His son and successor never visited either Scotland or Ireland until he had ascended the throne, at the age of nearly 60 years. King WILLIAM, though he had seen the world in his youth, was almost as stationary after he had ceased to be a midshipman. It cannot be doubted that much of the narrowness of these Sovereigns, and the despotic tendencies of the first two, arose from their having seen so little of the world, and even of the country they were to govern. In the age before railways, the greatest Lords were content to pass much of their time in residences almost suburban, being deterred by the enormous expense from transferring their households frequently to Northumberland or Derbyshire and back. The Sovereign encouraged this dislike of locomotion by his example, and, in spite of grand tours in his youth, the English Milord could not be said to be a really travated man.

Now, however, Englishmen go everywhere, in Europe and in the East, and Royalty is about to lead them to a field which, if not untrodden, is less known than it should be. *The Prince of Wales is likely to make American travel popular by his intended visit to Canada.* For the first time since the discovery of America, an heir apparent to the British Crown is to cross the Atlantic, and, in his character as the future ruler of this Empire, receive the respects of one of its most flourishing provinces. Other Princes have visited the Western World in military or naval capacities. The father of her present Majesty held high command there. But the unity of the Empire and the *status* of British North America as a great allied province, and not a mere dependent "plantation," will for the first time be recognized when ALBERT, Prince of Wales, sets foot on its shores. The Governor-General, in opening the Canadian Parliament, announced the approaching visit, and the satisfaction of all classes has since been loudly expressed. The people of the North American Colonies are prepared to receive the Prince of Wales with every demonstration of regard. Not only as a tribute to his station as the future head of the greatest Commonwealth in the world, but as the representative of a rule which has conferred immense benefits on the provinces, the Canadian people will give him welcome. For twenty years the progress of the North American Colonies has been such as to surpass even the rapid growth of the neighboring States. Her present Majesty's accession to the throne found the Canadians deeply discontented, and, as it is now admitted, not without cause. Insurrection followed, blood was shed, and our evil-wishers all over the world raised their raven croak, as usual, on the inevitable dismemberment of the British Empire. But the folly of seventy years before was not to be repeated; justice was preferred as a remedy to the employment of Hessians, and the policy of conciliation produced not only quiet, but loyalty. Since those menacing days the prosperity of the Provinces has been almost uninterrupted. The reign of VICTORIA has seen what may be called a nation grow up on the banks of the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario. The population of the Provinces has more than doubled, and their wealth has increased in a far greater proportion. Wise negotiations have broken down the commercial barriers between them and the United States, and allowed the creation of a most thriving trade. British capital, instead of seeking investment among decaying Spaniards or faithless Orientals, has been able to develop the resources of a people which is one with our own. The country is now traversed by railways; the most astonishing engineering work of the age has been constructed within its territory by the genius of STEPHENSON; steamers of great speed and capacity are built for the direct service of the Colonies, and everything promises that the prosperity which is to come will be as permanent as great. Nor have the Canadians failed to appreciate their political advantages. Under the protection of the United Kingdom they have become a nation without any of the burdens and perils of nationality. Like men standing on the shore while ships are battling with the waves, they are able to look on the struggles which convulse the neighboring Union. That Canada is anxious for admission into the sisterhood of American Republics is an assertion that the most reckless orator would hardly now make. The people of the provinces are independent enough in their way, and would, no doubt, fiercely resent any assumption of undue power by England. But as long as the mother country rules with kindness and moderation, the Canadians are not likely to mix themselves up with the feuds of Slavery, or throw in their lot with a people who confess that their own future destiny is dark and troubled.

It would, however, be a matter of regret if the Prince of Wales, satisfied with the homage of the Canadians, should neglect to visit the Republic which now plays so great a part in the world. We do not, of course, anticipate in any case that the Prince would return to England without having set foot on the United States' territory; but there are different ways of visiting a country, and, as none repays attentive observation more than the American Republic, so none is likely to be so ill understood by a mere flying tourist. America is not a country of museums and palaces, to be "done" in so many days with a *Murray's Handbook*. Its interest consists in its people, in the phases of civilization through which they are passing, in the political and commercial activity which they display, in their energy and restlessness, their greatness and their weaknesses. Although we cannot expect that a youth in his nineteenth year should be able to appreciate the American Commonwealth, yet *we feel sure that a journey through the United States and some association with the people would not be lost labor.* Of a kind and courteous reception the son of Queen VICTORIA may be very sure. The interest of Americans in the descendants of the former ruler of their country is second only to that of Englishmen themselves, and, whatever may have been formerly the case, the feeling is now one of good will and sympathy. The Prince of WALES might find both instruction and recreation in a visit to the Atlantic cities, whether it be New-York, in all its ambitious and span-new splendor, or its more quiet rivals. There is much to be learnt from a few weeks of such travel—more than a Royal personage may ever afterwards have an opportunity of learning. One who is called to such high destinies, and who will have such opportunities of directing the tastes of his countrymen, may advantageously study the progress in the arts of life by a people thrown, as it were but yesterday, on the shores of a new continent, a progress not less wonderful than their commercial prosperity. *If the Prince of Wales should further visit the President of the United States at Washington, the courtesy will, we feel sure, be appreciated, and tend to draw closer the bonds which unite the two countries.*

DEATH OF MRS. JAMESON, THE WRITER.

From the London Times, March 20.

We record with much regret the death, after a few days' illness, of Mrs. JAMESON, the authoress, whose literary works were of a high class in art and social science, and who has left friends, not only in her own country, but in almost every capital in Europe, to lament her loss. Mrs. JAMESON was the eldest daughter of Mr. MURPHY, painter in ordinary to the Princess CHARLOTTE, a well-known artist in the early part of the present century. She married Mr. ROBERT JAMESON, the late Vice-Chancellor of Canada, whom she survived six years. Her literary labors commenced with the *Diary of an Ennuyée* in 1826, followed by numerous volumes on various subjects of biography and art. Her principal and most popular publications were her *Characteristics of Women*, chiefly studies from SHAKESPEARE; *Visits and Sketches at Home and Abroad, Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada.* The letter work she regarded as peculiarly a record of her own social views and convictions. In 1842 she published the *Hand-Book to the Public Galleries of Art in and near London*, which was the first of a series of artistic works of subsequent production,—viz.: on *Sacred and Legendary Art, Legends of the Monastic Orders, Legends of the Madonna*, &c. One of her last publications was a revised and enlarged edition of *Memoirs of the Early Italian Painters*, published by Mr. MURRAY. For two years past she had been engaged on a laborious and elaborately illustrated work announced by Messrs. LONGMAN, and nearly completed, the "History of our Lord and of his Precursor, St. John the Baptist, with the Personages and Typical Subjects of the Old Testament as represented in Christian Art." In the completion of this labor she had revisited Italy and passed several months in Rome and other continental cities. As an art-critic Mrs. JAMESON was almost unrivaled. She appreciated and expounded not only technical excellence, but the inward meaning of works of art; the relations they bear to the history of art itself, and the history of nations among whom they were created. But her intellectual excellence extended in other and nobler directions—in a deep interest in all social and moral questions, as evidenced in her printed lectures on "Sisters of Charity at Home and Abroad," and the "Communion of Labor," prefaced by an earnest and eloquent introduction. In this late and small volume she considers the practical side of English life—treating of labor, of charity, of education, of the condition of her own sex, of our criminal laws and reformatory institutions. At the meeting of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science, at Bradford, in October last, she attended the sections with the deepest interest and attention, and any brief observations she made were received with marked respect. Mrs. JAMESON'S illness was of a few days' duration only. After a visit to the Reading Room of the British Museum she complained of a cold, and in two or three days a severe attack of bronchitis succeeded, from the effects of which she never rallied, expiring on the evening of Saturday, the 17th inst.

HUMBOLDT AND PRINCE ALBERT.

The London *Athenæum* contains a review of the extraordinary volume of correspondence of the late Baron HUMBOLDT. In the volume is a letter from Prince ALBERT, acknowledging the receipt of HUMBOLDT'S *Kosmos*. "Unfortunately," says the *Athenæum*, "this last contains an expression which HUMBOLDT, not being perhaps in the best of humors when he wrote about it to VARNHAGEN, has turned into ridicule. The Prince Consort concludes his letter thus: 'May heaven, "whose circling seas of light and star-terraces" you so nobly describe, preserve you still for many years to your country, the world, and the *Kosmos* itself, in undisturbed freshness both of body and soul. This is the sincere wish of your entirely devoted, ALBERT.' Upon this, HUMBOLDT remarks to VARNHAGEN that 'the Prince makes me speak of "circling seas of light and star-terraces," a Coburgh variation on my text and *quite English* from Windsor, where there are nothing but terraces.' He then goes on to state that once in the *Kosmos* he used the word 'star-carpet,' for which the Prince has substituted 'star-terraces'—an offence which, we think, need not have been visited with any severity. The Prince Consort was evidently no favorite with HUMBOLDT, who complains of him in this very letter for want of politeness towards him some years previously when at Stolzenfels. On that occasion, he says, the Prince asked him to present a copy of the *Kosmos*, which HUMBOLDT, of course, did, and 'the Prince,' he says, 'had the politeness not to thank me.' The Prince's letter to him he characterizes as a 'wooden, weak epistle,' and he is even vexed at the Prince sending him a copy of CHATTERWOOD'S *Views of Central America*—'a book,' he says, 'that I purchased myself two years ago; a fine edition of Byron would have been far more agreeable.' In all this we think the natural philosopher tart and crotchetty. A more suitable literary gift than CHATTERWOOD'S *Views* for a Prince to make to such a traveler as HUMBOLDT does not occur to our mind. How was the Prince to know that the philosopher would have preferred an edition of Byron? He thinks it singular, also, that no mention is made of the Queen in Prince ALBERT'S letter, and concludes, quite gratuitously, as it appears to us, that it is because his 'book of nature' is not sufficiently Christian in its tone to secure her commendation. 'You see,' he says, 'how severely I can judge when princes write.' In another letter to VARNHAGEN, in reply to one in which his correspondent objects to the severity of his strictures upon Prince ALBERT, he still girds at the Prince, whom he calls 'the Man of the Star-Terraces,' and affirms, when he was with him at Stolzenfels, the Prince remarked to him, 'I know that you have great sympathy for the suffering Russian-Poles, which is a pity, for the Poles deserve our sympathy as little as the Irish.' '*Mihi dixit!*' he exclaims, 'and this is the beautiful husband of Great Britain's Queen!' We very much doubt the accuracy of HUMBOLDT'S memory upon this point. The words attributed to the Prince Consort do not seem to be in his style. There is a vexation and unfairness in all HUMBOLDT'S remarks upon the Prince that will make his admirers regret that they should ever have been published under his name."

MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH NEWS.

In the House of Lords, on the 19th of March, Lord TEYNHAM moved a resolution declaring that it is expedient in the election of members of Parliament that the votes of the electors be taken by secret ballot.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE opposed the motion, and argued that publicity is an essential element of freedom, and that the ballot adopted in America is not a secret voting at all.

The motion was lost by a vote of 4 yeas to 39 nays.

In the House of Commons Mr. KINGLAKE put some questions to the Government as to the affairs of Savoy and Nice, and announced that he had just received a telegram from Nice to the effect that the Municipal Council of that place had voted to remain annexed to Sardinia, or failing that, to be created an independent State.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL protested against these daily inquiries, and claimed the indulgence of the House until such time as Government was prepared to fully explain its foreign policy.

His Lordship then moved the second reading of the Reform bill.

Mr. DISRAELI spoke in opposition to the measure, and asserted that it would give the predominant power to the lower classes. He condemned the bill as premature and mischievous, and hoped the Government would withdraw it.

Mr. BRIGHT was the principal speaker in support of the bill. He admitted that it was not all that he could desire, but thought it was desirable to proceed by degrees.

The debate was adjourned.

On the 20th, in the House of Commons, Mr. H. BEECKLEY made his annual motion for leave to bring in a bill providing for taking votes by ballot. After some debate the motion was rejected by a vote of 147 to 254.

It is announced that the squadron to convoy the Prince of Wales to Canada on his forthcoming visit will consist of the screw-steamer *Hero*, 91 guns; the *Ariadne*, screw, 26 guns; the *Flying Fish*, screw, 6 guns; and the royal paddle-yacht *Osborne*. The Prince will take his passage out and home in the *Hero*, one of the finest vessels of her class in the Navy. The yacht *Osborne* will be retained for services on the coasts and rivers of Canada.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the subject, expresses a hope that the Prince after visiting Canada will make a tour through the United States, where he may be sure of a generous welcome; and if he should visit the President at Washington the *Times* feels sure the courtesy will be appreciated, and the act will tend to draw closer the bonds which unite the two countries.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE was so seriously ill that prayers were offered up for her in the various garrison chapels of England.

Mrs. JAMIESON, the authoress, died on the 17th ult.

At a meeting of the Red Sea Telegraph Company the completion of the line to India was formally announced. It was likewise stated that in the course of a couple of months the Mediterranean line is expected to be finished, when London will be in direct communication with Calcutta.

Lord DERBY had been examined concerning the Galway mail contract by the Committee of the House of Commons having the subject under investigation. He explained the objects which the Government had in view in granting the contract.

FRANCE.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Paris papers publish the following, dated Antibes, 20th: "The Nice contingent of the Italian army of reserve has left by steamer for Genoa. In spite of the cession of Nice to France, the soldiers were shouting 'Vive la France,' and 'Vive l'Empereur.' The population anxiously and impatiently awaits the annexation."

The treaty relative to the cession of Savoy and Nice was signed at Turin before M. THOUVENEL addressed his circular note of the 14th to the Foreign Powers, who signed the final act at Vienna. The object of this note is to disengage from the question of the cession of Savoy, (spontaneously agreed to by the King of Sardinia,) not only the question of the guaranteed neutrality of Switzerland, but also the principle of natural boundaries. M. THOUVENEL explains the reasons which reduce the cession to a simple rectification of frontiers. He expresses, therefore, in the name of the French Government, a hope that the Powers who have signed the final act of Vienna will appreciate the considerations set forth in his note with the same friendly feelings with which the communication of the new territorial arrangements concerted between France and Sardinia has been made to them. The object of M. THOUVENEL'S note is not to consult Europe, and still less to admit the protests which may be made by Foreign Powers, but simply to communicate to them that the annexation has been resolved upon.

The Emperor presided on the 20th at a Council of Ministers, at which the question of exempting sugars from duty was considered.

A report was current that the French troops had entered Savoy, but it proved to be unfounded.

The *Salut Public*, of Lyons, states that the Second and Third Dragoons have received orders to be in readiness to leave Lyons between the 25th March and the 5th of April. Their destination is unknown, but presumed to be Savoy.

According to the Paris correspondent of the London *Post*, the relations of France and England were not in a very satisfactory state.

The camp at Chalons this year is to consist of 60,000 men under Marshal MCMAHON.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says it was reported that a French diplomatic manifesto would shortly appear, in which all designs upon the Rhine frontier will be expressly disclaimed, and the inference will be repudiated that because France for special reasons now adds two small parcels of territory to her Empire, she therefore means to set a precedent for claiming what are called natural frontiers.

It is stated that the export duty on rags, which the French Government proposes to substitute for the absolute prohibition hitherto in force, will amount to about 100 per cent. on the price of common rags, and 50 per cent. on the price of the best quality.

The provisions of the Commercial Treaty between France and England were in full operation, and the export of French goods to England on a large scale had already commenced. Commercial men in France were said to be realizing daily the advantages of the treaty.

The *Moniteur* publishes a list of persons who have been decorated with the ribbon of the legion of honor for services rendered to the army in Italy.

The Paris Flour market was dull and drooping, and in order to effect sales holders had made a reduction of 1f. per sack. The price of Wheat was well maintained.

The Paris Bourse had been flat and rather lower Rentes closed on the 20th at 67.90.

ITALY.

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN NAPLES.

The following dispatches are published in the London papers:

MR. ELLIOT TO LORD J. RUSSELL.

(Received March 8.)

NAPLES, March 2.

MY LORD: A short time ago I forwarded to your Lordship a copy of a circular from the Minister of Police, directing the Intendants to arrest, without hesitation, the persons against whom there might be even simple grounds for suspicion.

The Government have now shown themselves determined to go a step further, and yesterday proceeded to arrest men upon whom no suspicion of taking part in any conspiracy can fall.

Of the number of persons arrested I can give your Lordship no accurate information, though I am told they are numerous in the middle and lower classes, but among my own friends or acquaintances, and belonging to the highest families, I can count five who have either been actually arrested or else have found safety in concealment; these are: The Prince Torella, the Marquis de Bella, (brother to Prince Torella,) Prince Camporeale, Duke Proto, Marquis Vulcano.

Prince TORELLA received a letter desiring him to attend at the Prefecture of the Police, which he did, nothing doubting, and was there told to consider himself under arrest, and to have his preparations made for leaving the kingdom the following morning. He made no resistance, but asked leave to be allowed to return home to make his preparations, and to take leave of a very aged mother; but this indulgence was refused him, nor could he obtain any information with regard to the crime imputed to him.

The arrest, however, of the Prince, and the universal conviction that no justification could be given for it, produced so great an effect upon all classes that the same night he was set at liberty and allowed to return home.

We are now told that it was all a mistake!

His brother, the Marquis BALLA, eluded the pursuit of the police, but it has been conveyed to him that he must leave the country.

Prince CAMPOREALE likewise succeeded in hiding himself, but he has since been allowed to return home; and, in his case, like that of Prince TORELLA, the order for the arrest is now said to be a mistake.

Duke PEORO and Marquis VOLCANO have been arrested and ordered into exile without trial or examination.

There are likewise two Marquises MONTE ROSSI, and the MM. VACCA, DE SIMONE, and two DE PHILIPPE, summarily ordered into exile. Of the two last-named gentlemen, one is a lawyer, and the other an *employé* of the Government, and both leave behind them families depending entirely upon them for their means of subsistence, and who will now be left penniless and dependent upon charity.

During the afternoon and night of yesterday the town was patrolled, and the troops kept under arms, but no sort of disturbance took place, though the Government affirm that they had positive proof that there was to be a dangerous demonstration, and that a seditious handbill had been posted up.

Whatever evidence may be sufficient to satisfy the Government of the existence of plots or conspiracies, it is certain that the proofs are not such as would bear the light; but the denunciation of spies are received as conclusive, and the accused are summarily ordered into banishment, untried and unheard.

I will inform your Lordship by the messenger on Tuesday of the steps I have taken with the hitherto vain hope of inducing the Government to pause in a course which, if persisted in, must finally lead to the destruction of the King and of his dynasty.

I have, &c., HENRY ELLIOT.

MR. ELLIOT TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

(Received March 13.)

NAPLES, March 3.

MY LORD: I took the earliest opportunity of seeing M. CARAFA, to inquire the cause of the arrests mentioned in my dispatch of yesterday's date, and to ask whether the country was in so eminently critical a state as to call for such extreme measures, directed against men who could scarcely be seriously suspected of conspiracy or treason.

M. CARAFA repealed, as he has so often done before, that the Government felt no uneasiness, but that they had received undoubted information of the intention of the partisans of annexation to Sardinia of making a demonstration which it would have been necessary to suppress by force; and that, to avoid bloodshed, the preventive measures which had alluded to had been taken; and his Excellency triumphantly pointed to the tranquillity with which the day had passed as conclusive evidence in favor of the course adopted.

I said that, of course, if the Government had the proof which he said they possessed of a conspiracy to violate the law, they could not be blamed for arresting the persons implicated; but I trusted there was no truth in the report that those persons, instead of being openly brought to trial, where their guilt or innocence might be proved in the face of day, were to be summarily transported or exiled without trial or examination.

To my regret, however, M. CARAFA replied that such was the decision of the Government; for that, although they had proofs sufficient to satisfy themselves of the guilt of the persons arrested, the evidence was not such as would procure a conviction in a Court of justice.

"In plainer words," I answered, "you have resolved to accept as conclusive the denunciations of spies whom you dare not bring face to face with the accused," and this, without apparent shame, M. CARAFA frankly admitted to be the state of the case, repeating that he was aware they could not procure a legal conviction, but that they had no doubt whatever of the guilt of the accused.

I asked whether he or any one else could believe that a man like Prince TORELLA would be a leader in a seditious but childish demonstration, and he at once replied that he did not believe it, and that the Prince's arrest had been an "error" which was speedily remedied.

I begged M. CARAFA not to talk of a man in Prince TORELLA'S position being arrested by mistake, for that the only "error" which was evident was a miscalculation of the effect upon the public which had been produced by the arrest.

I asked whether Prince CAMPOREALE, who had concealed himself, was a dangerous character, and with regard to him I was told that I might convey to him the assurance that he might return home without being molested.

I then said that the Marquis DE BELLA had been told that if he gave himself up he should receive passports for the frontier, but that he dared not put himself in the hands of the police, as innocence no longer protected a man from punishment in a country where he is not allowed to disprove the charges brought against him; and M. CARAFA empowered me to convey to him the promise that he would be allowed to leave the country.

I used all the arguments in my power to persuade the Government to pause in the fatal course in which they have embarked, and I especially pointed out that at a moment when the Administration is without a President or head, the odium of those measures would fall direct upon the King himself, and I concluded by saying that as I felt convinced that the destruction both of His Majesty and of the dynasty is inevitable unless wiser counsels are listened to, I would beg him to request for me the honor of an audience, in order that when the catastrophe arrives I may not have upon my conscience the reflection that I had not done all in my power to save an inexperienced Sovereign from impending ruin.

M. CARAFA promised to convey my request to the King, but I have not yet received an answer.

The French and Spanish Ministers have held the same language as myself.

I have, &c., HENRY ELLIOT.

RECENT ACTS OF OPPRESSION.

NAPLES, Wednesday, March 14. (*via* Genoa.)

Six Neapolitans have been informed that they may remain at Naples. The Court of Vienna has disapproved of the severe measures which were intended. An Austrian General has arrived at Naples. The Ambassadors of the Western Powers have given advice to the King.

Letters from Naples speak of continued agitation, and popular manifestations on the frontiers. The Ambassadors of the Western Powers had given advice to the King. The Austrian Government had disapproved of the severe measures which were intended, and an Austrian General had arrived at Naples.

Gen. FILANGHIERI had resigned, and Prince CASARO had succeeded him as President of the Council.

THE ANNEXATION OF CENTRAL ITALY.

From the London Times, March 20.

The King of Sardinia has taken the step for which he has so long been preparing. He has laid his hands upon the patrimony of St. Peter. Modena and Parma had already been allowed to gravitate to the forming mass of Italian power, and the mere appearance of the decree which annexed them to Sardinia would have caused but slight sensation. But this formal State paper is accompanied by a declaration which startles many who have accustomed themselves to believe that there was a real power latent under the threatenings and tamentations that came to us from Rome. This King of a half-formed kingdom, ostentatiously deserted by his great protector, denounced as a sacrilegious robber by all the adherents of the old Papacy throughout Christendom, and bitterly hated by every nation which, like Austria and Spain, makes religious bigotry the spring of its civil system, *advances as calmly to seize a province of the States of the Church as an English soldier would walk up to take a jewel out of the head of an Indian idol.* When FARINI lays before VICTOR EMANUEL the result of the suffrages, his master declares his acceptance "not only of the States of Modena and Parma, but also of the Romagna, which has already separated itself from the Papal Government." Imitating the promptitude of his great confederate, the King of Sardinia has probably already put his troops in motion to take possession of his new province. There is always great virtue in possession, but at this crisis an accomplished fact is especially strong in its inertness. Who shall now move a Sardinian garrison out of Bologna? What voice will be strong enough to call to arms the jaded and exhausted States whose zeal for the priesthood has already well nigh eaten them up? Rumors are passing from mouth to mouth how the zealots and the bigots and the perverts, and how others who are neither zealous nor perverted, but who are only curious in rare ceremonials, are packing up for a journey to Rome, in the hope of seeing the unwonted forms of an excommunication of a Sovereign Prince. VICTOR EMANUEL must have calculated the effect of such a fulmination before he affronted it, and must have convinced himself that among his own Italian subjects it would be but a byword and a jest. The faithful Savoyards, who might have had scruples of conscience in obeying an excommunicated Sovereign, are transferred to an Emperor who is, happily, in the bosom of the Church; but as to the people of Lombardy, Modena, Parma, and the Romagna, any public act which may mark the hostility between their new Sovereign and their ancient tyrant, or the ally of their ancient tyrant, will be to them a claim to their confidence and affection. Moreover, these imprecations would have an unexpected acknowledgment if the same curses which should expel VICTOR EMANUEL from the pale of the Church, should also scare the French army from the City of Rome. It is clear that VICTOR EMANUEL has ascertained either *that these thunderbolts will not fall, or else that he can afford to despise them.*

However, MASSARONI himself could not pocket a booty with more politeness than does VICTOR EMANUEL accept the Romagna. The expression of Sardinia's "deep devotion" must be very gratifying to the Holy Father when, looking round upon his new Austrian levies, he comes to the conclusion that they are not numerous enough to chastise his affectionate but rather predatory son. When the King declares that he is ready to defend the independence of the Supreme Minister of religion he must inspire great confidence in the College of Cardinals, and when he promises to pay homage to the Sovereignty of the Pope he is probably as welcome as a gang of housebreakers who should ransack your cellars and drink your health in the contents of your best bins. But there are some few words in this speech, which we print elsewhere, that have a smack of real flavor. The King promises "to contribute to the splendor of the Papal Court." Now, as VICTOR EMANUEL cannot be so cruel or so lost to all care for his own personal convenience as to propose appearing at the Papal Court, and discharging this promise of contributing to its splendor by his own personal *éclat*, he must mean that he will contribute in money. He might propose to himself, not only to acknowledge the titular suzeralnty of PIO NONO, but also to pay him an annual tribute. If such should be the intention of this very determined marauder, *the Pope might do many a worse thing than forego his very problematical expedient of excommunication, and accept the position offered him.* The homage is, indeed, not a very substantial matter, but perhaps it may go for something with St. Peter: the money, however, is a very serious advantage; and, although we may have every admiration for that fervid zeal which has enabled Dr. CULLEN to collect from the Irish people for the service of the Pope nearly as much money as they pay weekly for traveling along some six miles of railway, yet, upon the whole, a regular stipend paid annually from the Treasury at Turin or Bologna will be a much safer income to count upon than all the Peter's pence that can be extracted from the pockets of the faithful.

The Romagna is gone from the Pope as irrevocably as Savoy is gone from Sardinia—we will not yet add Nice to this category, although we have not much hope that the municipal council of that city, even with the aid of the three Englishmen whom they have acknowledged as their champions, will be long able to struggle against absorption. In this speech VICTOR EMANUEL says nothing of Tuscany, but it is now pretty certain that, with some very trifling condition, Tuscany must follow and that the work is done. The two great adventurers who, twelve months ago, went out together to carve new fortunes in Italy, have now, then, got all that they for the present intend to seize. *They have not only obtained their booty, but they have secured it.* Their victims complain, inde

of Navarre, which formerly enjoyed the rights of the Spanish province, had resolved to enforce the removal of official residence from the City of Tudela. The Queen in Madrid, who refused to sign representative of Austria at Turin, has appointed to his former post at Vienna.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* telegraphs that the report that Austria had joined in the remonstrance of Switzerland on the question of the annexation of Savoy is without foundation.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

[illegible] of Gibraltar, we have some particulars [illegible] of the second campaign in Africa. [illegible] management, the Spanish lost 250 killed [illegible]. The Moors, who took part in the action [illegible] 15,000, and the action lasted seven [illegible] hours.

[illegible] again took place on the 7th, in which [illegible] were victorious.

[illegible] was expected to be attacked in a few days.

[illegible] of the Spanish fleet had left Gibraltar [illegible].

The Emperor of Morocco is stated to have sent an [illegible] to Marshal O'Donnell, declaring that he would prosecute the war to the very last.

A Madrid telegram asserts that Gens. Prim, Rios and Zabala had been raised to the dignity of Grandees of Spain of the first class.

The *Correspondencia Autographa* announces that as the Moors will only consent to peccniary sacrifices as conditions of peace, war must be continued.

PORTUGAL.

The Cortes had authorized the free exportation of wheat, barley until the 30th of June.

The Portuguese Minister of Marine is dead.

RUSSIA.

It was expected that Prince Gortschakoff, who for some time past had been seriously ill, would at his own request be soon released from his duties as Minister for Foreign Affairs. Baron de Budberg, Russian Minister at Berlin, was spoken of as his successor.

The following letter has been received from St. Petersburg, dated March 8: "I heve frequently spoken to you of the abnormal situation of the Russian Empire with respect to her finances. The complete stagnation of trade—the general dearness of prodnce—the complete absence of gold or silver coin; and this situation, far from improving, is becoming worse every day. The dullness of trade is the principal cause of this financial crisis. It is calculated that silver coin to the amount of 175,000,000 roubles was exported between the 1st of January, 1854, and the 1st of January, 1859. The total amount of the gold and silver coin current at present in Russia does not exceed 200,000,000 roubles. The paper money in circulation increased on the 1st Jan., 1859, to 735,000,000 roubles. The financial condition of the country is becoming worse, in consequence of the continued stagnation in our foreign trade, which has been in a most deplorable condition during the last three years. There is but one opinion among our official financiers, and that is, that our Government must contract a foreign loan on any terms, and that the amount cannot be less than 60,000,000 roubles. The circulation of such a sum in the interior of the country exclusively can alone facilitate the operations of the Minister of Finance, and relieve from paying the interest of the national debt in gold. The Government is about to make an appeal to private speculators to work the gold mines, discovered in the districts lately ceded by the Emperor of China to the Emperor of Russia. The Government will offer advantageous terms, not so much on account of the quantity of gold to be obtained as to encourage emigration to that fertile country, which is now a complete desert."

SERVIA.

Belgrade, Saturday, March 19.

The Porte has recognized Michael Obrenowitz as successor to his father, Milosch, Prince of Servia.

INDIA.

Bombay telegrams to the 25th February report that the loans were all closed, and an income tax and a State paper currency announced. The income tax will be 2 per cent. on incomes of from £20 to £50, and above that 4 per cent.

Important alterations are to be made in the tariff. The duty on twist and yarn is to be raised to 10 per cent., and saltpetre is to be subject to a duty of 2 rupees per maund of 82 pounds.

The License bill had been modified and the scale reduced.

Hemp, jute, hides, wool, flax, tea and coffee are to be duty free. Twenty per cent. duties are to be lowered to 10 per cent.

An invasion of Kokees had taken place in Tippera; 1,000 persons were murdered.

A report was current of treason at Indoor, the Capital of Holkar.

Exchange 2s. 1½d.

The mails with the above dates reached Dover on the morning of the 21st, too late for the *Kangaroo*.

THE VERY LATEST.

By Telegraph to Liverpool.

Tuesday Evening, March 21, 1860.

The tendency of the Stock markets to-day was more favorable—the slowness with which prices recede has discouraged some of the speculators for the fall, and induced them to buy back. A little hesitation was occasioned by the telegram respecting the [illegible] of Austria, but at the close renewed firmness prevailed, assisted by intelligence of an improvement on the Paris Bourse, coupled with a slight advance on the foreign Exchanges, and the latest quotations were nearly ¼ per cent. above those of yesterday. British Railway Stocks remain very strong, and have likewise advanced. The demand for Money continues active, and no business is done below the Bank minimum. There were again no Bullion operations at the Bank.

English funds continue to be unfavorably influenced by the impression produced on all minds, as to the character of the proceedings by which France has acquired Savoy. There has been no recovery from the decline of yesterday.

The Rupee stocks experienced a further reaction of ¼ per cent. The demand for Discount has increased to-day, and at the Bank the applications were numerous. The prevailing distrust on the Continent is causing stagnation in business. Money finds little employment; and the rate at Hamburg and Frankfort is 1½ per cent.; at Paris in the discount market it is 2¾, or ¾ below the terms of the Bank of France.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Master of the Rolls will give judgment on Saturday in the case of Stanton *vs.* The Carron Company. The directors of the Great Western railway of Canada recommend a dividend at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, for the half year eading Jan. 31.

The *Herald* says the present demand for money is causing bankers and brokers to increase their reserves. Long-dated bills are not now so freely taken, except at an advance upon former terms—for short acceptances the rate is 4 per cent, the joint-stock banks not making loans to brokers under 3¾@3¾ per cent. The *Herald* says that yesterday the intended visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada, and the expectation that he will make a tour through the United States, exercised an influence on most of the American Securities.

A deputation from Salford had an interview with Lord John Russell yesterday, to ask for a second member of Parliament for Salford.

The *Herald* continues to advise Lord John Russell to withdraw the Reform.

By Telegraph to Queenstown.

London, Thursday, March 22.

The *Daily News'* City Article says our Stock Markets to-day were subjected to a slight check, speculators taking advantage of the universal distrust of the grasping policy of the French Emperor, to bring about a reduction of half per cent. Consols. The same feeling of distrust prevails in financial and commercial circles in France, as the langnor of the Bourse and the falling off in the discount business of the French Bank tend to show. The Stock Markets here, however, are by no means weak in character, and prices strongly resist the downward tendency. This is especially the case with British Railway Stock. Business at Bank continues brisk; the terms in the open Market being 4 to 4¼ per cent. for the best bills; good six months paper is placed at 4¾ to 5 per cent. No bullion was withdrawn from Bank to-day: £57,000 by the *Essex* had been taken for export. All the recent supplies of gold are now exhausted, but more is steadily expected.

From the Times' City Article.

The Funds opened this morning with slightly firmer prices, but again became dull in the afternoon. Discount and the money in the discount market and at the Bank continues active, the revenue payments to the Bank absorbing heavy amounts, which cannot be brought back to the market except in the shape of advances from that establishment. The loans on bills and other securities have this quarter been larger than usual, and the payments of these will considerably diminish the sum that would otherwise become available from the approaching dividends.

Corn averaged week ending March 17,

Wheat, 11,008 quarters at 46s. 2d.; Barley, 44,392 qrs., 26s. 5d.; Oats, 13,374 qrs., 23s. 1d.; Rye, 63 qrs., 34s. 10d.; Beans, 6,276 qrs., 38s. 7d.; Peas, 1,300 qrs., 37s. 7d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

News has been received of the death of the Shah of Persia.

A Petersburg dispatch states that appearances are quite favor of an early opening of navigation. A small quantity of tea from Japan is daily expected to arrive. The quality is described as very common.

Gen. Sir G. Brown, the commander of the forces in Ireland, has selected as his aides-de-camp, Capt. W. Seymour and Capt. F. Kingscote; both officers are in the Rifle Brigade.

Referring to the new Indian tariff, the *Times* regards as the necessity of imposing a duty of 10 per cent. on the importation of twist and yarn into India [illegible] when the last vestige of the protective [illegible] has been abolished in this country. The remission is under a bounty on native productions. There will be a treble advantage enjoyed by India in competing with Manchester, viz.: Buying the cotton at their own doors, saving the freight from Europe of the manufactured goods, and a direct bounty of ten per cent. If the condition of India is favorable to these manufactures, the first two might be considered to present a sufficient stimulus without the ten per cent. protective duty. A duty had previously been imposed of ten per cent. on shirting, and the system therefore takes an important range.

THE TRACT SOCIETY.

Objects and Purposes of the Boston True Society.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The long communication from a Life Director of the (New-York) American Tract Society, in your extra of the 4th inst., having called attention to the (Boston) American Tract Society, please allow another Life Director of that Society, who is also a member of the other Society, (Boston,) to make a brief statement. Not in the way of reply, for to do this directly I have no desire; but simply to take the occasion to bring the Society at Boston distinctly before the community, and state what is its *appropriate work*. A few words will remove much misapprehension.

The *appropriate work* of the Society is *two-fold*. First: to lead men to Christ; a point, however upon which it is not now necessary to dwell. Second: *To teach them what Christ wishes those who come to Him to do*; which it does by holding up, illustrating, and enforcing the great laws of Christian morality, as they have ever been understood by the most prayerful, the most intelligent, and exemplary Christians of all denominations; striving by kind Christian appeals to bring men to obey those laws; and to exalt Christ, not only as a Saviour, but as a *King*. Or, in the words of Dr. Justin Edwards, "Its object is to *save men from eternal sinning and eternal suffering*," setting before them, of course, for this purpose, "life and good, and death and evil," and persuading them to the one, and dissuading them from the other.

As to the *time* for doing this—that is, for urging to any *particular* duty, or dissuading from any *particular evil*—the Society follows the example set it by the spirit of the Lord. When the enemy comes in like a flood, it lifts up a standard against him; when men make void God's law, it deems it a time to work. A prevalence of intemperance, it regards a reason for urging the duty of temperance; a prevalence of Sabbath breaking, a reason for urging the obligation to "remember the Sabbath to keep it holy," and for showing the divinely appointed method of doing it; a prevalence of oppression, a reason for urging the duty and explaining the application of the law of doing "unto others as we would that they should do to us;" and so on, through the whole catalogue of moral duties and morel evils.

If any evil shows itself to be more than ordinarily formidable, if it is fraught with especial injury to the cause of Christ and Christian liberty, and particularly if it creeps into the Church and begins to corrupt God's word, and "puts good for evil and evil for good," thus claiming the divine sanction for itself, the Society regards it with uncompromising opposition. The fact that it strengthens itself by making unholy alliances with politics, and with commerce, makes no difference, only that is regarded as an additional reason for greater diligence and perseverance.

Such are the object and policy of the Society as at present administered.

First—It is *impartial*. It urges all moral duties and dissuades from all moral evils alike; or rather, as the importance of each demands. It comes to the help of the Lord against the mighty as well as against the weak.

Secondly—It is *faithful*, both to truth and to souls. It teaches Christ as He is set forth in the Bible. If any professes to accept and submit to Christ, when it is evident that they are only submitting to some *imaginary* being—to a being that has no abhorence of some of their besetting sins—it teaches them the *true* Christ, in his purity, and in His kingly right to the fullest obedience. It teaches what is *genuine repentance*—including in this, as a necessary part of its duty, the correction of any grave error; as for instance, if any professes repentence, and yet, in consequence of a false education or peculiar temptations, live in the practice of great sins, it teaches them the ways of the Lord more perfectly; as saith the Scripture, "Thou shalt in any wise rebuke thy neighbor (brother) and not suffer sin upon him."

Thirdly—It is *efficient*. Having *adopted* a standard of morality, it *maintains* it. If any depart from a Christian practice, instead of coming *down to* them, it strives to bring them *up*. Instead of yielding to demands for silence upon points of *common morality*, because it is said there is a difference of opinion among evangelical Christians, it proclaims aloud that there *neither is nor can be* a difference; that as the Trinitarian ceases to be evangelical when he makes Christ simply a man, so *he* ceases to be evangelical who claims the right to annul the institution of marriage to make gain of another man's wife or child. This principle of the Society makes it like a successful besieging army. It yields nothing belonging to the *great King*; but pressing its way onward, and taking one outpost of the enemy after another, it waits the time when some decisive blow will give it the victory, and Christ shall reign triumphat over *sin and death*.

The next point in which the community will feel an interest, is to know whether this was the *original* object and policy of the Society. If Christians were to form a new Tract Society to-day, they would, of course, form it upon such plan, and conduct it upon such principle as they pleased. This would be their right. They could make it a Temperance Tract Society, or a Sabbath Tract Society, or a Doctrinal Tract Society. But as they are not *forming*, but only *administering* a Society, they will wish to regard the intention of the founders. Let us, then, proceed to that.

The original constitution of the Society, as it was formed in 1814, said, "The object of this Society is to promote the interests of vital godliness and good morals." Another article provided that "Any religious or charitable society, and any association of persons for the reformation of morals and the suppression of vice, shall be supplied with tracts at cost," showing that while it was not intended to make the Society a temperance Society, nor a Sabbath Society, nor an Anti-Slavery Society, it was intended by the founders to make it a co-laborer, both with these and other societies; to make it join hands with them, and go forth to fight the battles of the Lord with them. It was intended that the Society should become a kind of spiritual armory, whence Christians should be supplied with moral weapons of all kinds, as the condition of the church and the world demanded.

As to the time of furnishing any *particular weapons*, and rallying the soldiere of the Cross to any particular warfare, (for the founders of the Society did both—furnished the weepons and led the van,)—the plan was this: When "impieties" were "*growing*," when floode of iniquity were *sweeping away the institutions of Christianity and the landmarks of the fathers*," then to unite in a "*common effort*." "Too long have good men," they said, "stood still in *criminal supineness*, or silent despondence, while a flood of licentiousness has been sweeping away the institutions of Christianity and the landmarks of the fathers." They thought it a time, then, for the criminally supine to arouse themselves; and for the silently despondent to speak out; and for *all* to make vigorous effort. "It is time," they said again, "that they who have slumbered amidst these growing impieties, or have wept over them in secret places, should unite in a common effort to strengthen the things that remain and are ready to die."* They thought moreover, therefore, that it was not only time for effort, but for *united effort*. And though there was a difference of opinion, as wide as "*criminal supineness*" (easy apology for sin) is from despondent grief in view of it, or secret weeping, they urged the work forward; arousing the one class and encouraging the other. Evidently, then, the founders of the Society intended it to be an instrumentality for preserving "the institutions of Christianity, and the landmarks of the fathers," by urging duties when they were *neglected*, and by dissuading from moral evils whenever they began to *grow* upon us; and for kindly, patiently, and perseveringly urging men to "cease to do evil and learn to do well," in *all* things.

They especially recommended, moreover, that the means be adapted to the end; that each shaft be a *polished* shaft; that David select the "smooth stones of the brook." "Beside tracts of common concern, there should be some," they said, "adapted to various situations and conditions—entering," they further said, "into the reasonings, excuses, temptations, duties, &c., of each, and pointing out to them the way of the Lord."*

Such, then, was the Society as at first formed, and such its management. Consequently, when the Society in New-York passed a resolution in 1857, unanimously declaring that the time had come for it to publish upon Slavery, as upon other evils, this Society, being then united with it, immediately after adopted that resolution as its own, and took its stand with it, feeling that not only duty to God, but consistency with itself, *required* it to do so. And there it has felt obliged to stand, alone; not because it has *desired* to be alone, but because it could not abandon its *vital, working principle*; viz.: that of *urging particular duties and dissuading from particular evils, by specific applications of divine truth*; "*entering into the reasonings, excuses, temptations, duties, &c., of each, and pointing out to them the* WAY OF THE LORD;" and that, too, *at the time when His way is neglected, and moral evils are growing upon us.*

As to whet the landmarks of the fathers are, which it is the sacred duty of this Society to preserve, one of them is this:

"We consider the voluntery enslaving of one part of the human race by another as a *gross* violation of the most precious and sacred rights of human nature; as utterly inconsistent with the law of God, which requires us to love our neighbor as ourselves; and as totally irreconcilable with the spirit and principles of the Gospel of Christ, which enjoins that 'all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.' Slavery creates a paradox in the moral system—it exhibits rational, accountable and immortal beings in such circumstances as scarcely to leave them the power of moral action. It exhibits them as dependent on the will of others, whether they shall receive religious instruction; whether they shall know and worship the true God; whether they shall enjoy the ordinances of the Gospel; whether they shall perform the duties and cherish the endearments of husbands and wives, parents and children, neighbors and friends; whether they shall preserve their chastity and purity, or regard the dictates of justice and humanity.' See action of the Presbyterian and General Assembly in 1818, four years after this Society was formed. 'Such,' the Assembly said, 'are some of the consequences of Slavery—consequences,' it said, 'not imaginary, but which connect themselves with its very existence.'

And it then added: 'It is manifestly the duty of all Christians who enjoy the light of the present day, when the inconsistency of Slavery both with the dictates of humanity and religion has been demonstrated, and is *generally seen and acknowledged*, to use honest, earnest, and unwearied endeavors to correct the errors of former times, and as speedily as possible to effect this blot on our holy religion, and TO OBTAIN THE COMPLETE ABOLITION of Slavery throughout Christendom and throughout the world.'"

Now, the moment there began to be a change from that sentiment, and from the line of action there pointed out, that moment the duty of this Society began. That was the platform of duty on which the Society was formed. That was then the sentiment of the country, North and South. Southern slaveholders sat in that body, and represented the Southern churches there; and yet that action was unanimous. There, then, the Society must *stand*. A difference of opinion among professing Christians, which evidently there now is, it must regard not as a reason for *silence*, but for *speaking*. For the difference is itself *an evidence* that this great landmark is being swept away.

It is a well-known fact, that instead of "using honest, earnest and unwearied endeavors to correct the errors of former times," and striving "as speedily as possible to effect the blot from our holy religion, and obtain the complete emancipation of slaves throughout the country and the world," the current of effort has set to a great extent the other way. This land-mark of the fathers has been almost obliterated; the pulpit at the South is not allowed even to call attention to it. Hence the duty of the Society is *imperative*. Not to speak at such a time would be suicidal to its whole object. And not to do it because there is a difference of opinion among professed Christians, would be not only to admit the fact that an alarming *defection in the church* has taken place, but to use that fact as a reason for standing out of the way, and letting the *defection go on*.

The policy of the Society, therefore, is to yield nothing; to urge the standard of morality it started with; to hold up, illustrate and enforce, those views of Christian duty which have ever been held by the most prayerful, the most intelligent and exemplary Christians of all denominations. And to do this upon one moral subject as freely and faithfully as upon another. And all who sympathize in these views, and are willing to use the means our fathers provided for preserving and extending them, the Society cordially invites to cooperate with it. It will be its constant and prayerful endeavor, not only to bring men *to* Christ, but to teach them what is His will, and in that way to "save them from eternal sinning and eternal suffering."

Some references in the communication of the 4th inst. to this Society are designedly passed over. The false impressions, they convey, compared with the great issue before the country, are altogether unimportant. All that any member or officer or friend of this Society has ever said in regard to the other Society's refusing to allow this Society to circulate its publications, papers or otherwise, so far as I have heard, is this: That it has raised its price to this Society to such an extent as *practically* to take them out of its hands. It is obliged to sell them to its depositories at the same price that it pays for them, and in some cases to be at the expense of the freight beside. But this and other things of the kind, easily explained, are altogether unimportant. What the community wishes to know I presume is, What is the Society, and what is it doing? And this I have tried to state. God has been manifestly with it, sustaining and encouraging it, and raising up friends for it all over the country.

A Life Member.

* Address, 1814.

MECHANICS AND ENGINEERING.

The Manufacture of Architectural and Ornamental Iron Castings.

Those who are accustomed to observe the rough cast iron, which ordinarily presents its uncouth surface in the more familiar forms of implements and machinery, can scarcely imagine that the same raw material, by substantially the same process, can be moulded into the sharp, full and delicate outlines of the smoothest ornamental scrolls and figures—the elaboration of metal which in olden time were illustrations of high art, chiefly because they were the costly and prolonged work of the artificer's chisel and graver. When we imagine a furnace full of melted iron at three thousand degrees of heat, spouting with flames and concussions into a hollow cavity of wet sand, the quiet settling and cooling of the livid mass into the most delicate indentations of the mould, is not the first suggestion of the spectacle to the uninitiated observer one of wonder? Yet the fact is, that practical science has reduced the moulding of this most rigid and unpromising metal, not only into the hard and solid forms of strength and durability, but into the finest tracery of elaborate ornamentation.

Without discussing the singularly enough mooted question—does the quality of outline and color constitute architecture! and decorative elegance, or must these be the result of the costly and expensive reduction of the raw matcrial by the graver and the chisel?—let us assume that the cheap multiplication of elegant shapes is desirable:—what is the practical process of producing them?

Previous to 1842, all the home manufactured grate and ornamental castings used in this country were made in Peekskill, from mixtures of foreign and American iron. Before these works were in operation such castings were imported from Berlin. The Berlin iron has long been celebrated, not for its strength, but for its extreme fluidity when melted. In 1842, the germ of the present house of Messrs. James L. Jackson & Brother was started in Stanton-street, for the express purpose of manufacturing this class of work. Such has been the success and growth of the establishment that it now occupies 26 lots of ground—nearly an entire block—on Second-avenue, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets. Its production is principally architectural iron work, both rought and cast, for entire buildings and fronts and for window caps, railings, &c.; grates and their appointments, Summer fronts, casings and screens for steam-pipes for warming rooms, (see illustrations of elaborate forms in *Railway Review*, No. 12,) compound iron beams, shutters, doors, sky-lights, &c. The capacity of the casting department is some thirty tons a day, which, considering the fact that the majority of the productions are extremely elaborate, light and thin, is not inconsiderable. So much as to the history of a leading establishment in this line of production.

An examination of the processes and operations at the foundry of Messrs. J. L. Jackson & Bro., suggests to us the following particulars of general interest. It is well known that the moulds which are formed to receive the molten metal, are composed of a fine sand, as free as possible from vegetable (combustible) substances, and of a chemical nature that prevents its repid melting and deterioration under intense heat. For heavy castings—thick metal which retains its heat—a coarser variety of sand, which will not easily melt, is used. The fine sand which would alone form a smooth mold for fine castings, would melt and yield in various places under prolonged heat, leaving uncouth projections in the castings.

The same is true of moulding sands as of clay in the form of brick: some will yield under a red heet, while others will retain their form while holding melted iron. The desired quality of fine sand is found near Albany. After careful working and sifting, to secure its uniformity, the sand is "tempered" with water to the right consistency for retaining its shape. After the patterns are drawn from the moulds, the latter are lined with charcoal dust and plumbago, to prevent the sticking of the sand to the iron, and to insure smoothness in the casting. Making the patterns is one of the most difficult processes involved. The first pattern is wrought out of clay, plaster, or wood, of which the latter would warp, and neither would stand as permanent patterns. From the first there is cast a second pattern—of a mixture of tin and lead which is chased and polished till it resembles burnished silver as to smoothness and sharpness; but even this is not right as to shape for permanent use. When iron, especially in thin and elaborate forms, cools in the mould, it springs and warps, from the unequal cooling of its parts; this is inevitable, and the only remedy is to crook the pattern in a contrary direction, so that the iron will warp into the desirable form. So this tin and lead pattern is crooked and moulded; a casting is made, which, having the right crook to allow its reproductions to shrink straight, is polished and finished, and is the standard pattern with all these operations. The pattern of so small an article as a Summer front in a grate costs some $65.

There are varieties and mixtures of very soft iron which runs almost like water when melted; it is not strong, and fortunately strength is not required, but shape only. This iron is just the opposite in appearance and qualities to the chilling car-wheel iron described on a former occasion. The latter runs sluggishly, and is, when chilled, as white as silver; the former is a dull black, lead, or grey color, and quite brittle. Now the selection and mixtures of iron, and of sand to cast it in, is the head and front of the whole business; but, like driving a locomotive, tempering a knife-blade, making steel, and other operations, in which facility is entirely the result of long practice, it cannot be described. Its results, however, all the more admirable to populer appreciation because decided in that mysterious laboratory, the experienced eye of an old founder, instead of being the straightforward work of chemical tests—its results are certainly praiseworthy. We have seen at this establishment castings of ornate scroll and vine work, right out of the sand, as smooth as ordinary patterns. In cases where a wooden pattern was used, so accurate and strong was the mould, and so fluid the metal, that the grain of the wood was accurately reproduced on the iron casting. Many of the designs for ornamental work are very fine; some of them are patented; all of them are got up in the establishment.

The size of the works has been already mentioned. Its chief divisions are two casting-houses—the one for heavy architectural work being 160x50 feet, and facing Twenty-ninth-street; the one for light work is 158x90 feet. Both are well arranged as to light and conveniences. The machine-shop on Second-avenue is 178x50 feet. The court-yard inclosed is 138 feet square. The whole establishment has cost some $200,000, and will employ, when in full operation, 250 men. One important feature deserves mention. The proprietors have not forgotten the wants of the operatives. A large central apartment, well warmed and lighted, is devoted to a wash-room, with a supply of Croton, which must contribute to the general health and comfort.

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Approaching Congress of Savans at Paris—Recent Astronomical Discoveries—Scientific Bibliography.

A grand reunion of scientific men from all parts of the world is to be held in Paris during the coming August, and preparations are now being made to assemble a great number of Continental, British and American savans. It will be conducted on principles somewhat different from those of the British Association, and it is proposed to be held annually in one of the capitals of the world.

The Humboldt Foundation is a project set on foot in Berlin, to perpetuate, if possible, the memory of the late Alexander von Humboldt, and the ever-ready and energetic aid which he accorded to scientific cleimants of all countries. "It is therefore our desire," say the promoters," to establish a fund, called the Humboldt Foundation, a memorial of gratitude, designed to promote scientific talent wherever it appears, in all the branches in which Humboldt developed his scientific energy—namely, in works of Natural History and distant Travels." As all countries that cultivate science will contribute, the Foundation bids fair to start with the materials for a high degree of usefulness.

The intra-Mercurial planet predicted by Le Verrier, was not only discovered sooner than was anticipated by Dr. Lescarbault, but Wolf, of Zurich, that indefatigable observer of the solar spots, shows that it has been seen perhaps a dozen times within the past hundred years, by observers in different parts of Europe, who all describe a distinct circular spot, apparently as large as Mercury, passing rapidly across the sun's disc. The year of this as yet anonymous planet is shorter than our February by about ten days.

Certain recent astronomical observations seem to prove a new chapter of Life in the Moon. Hitherto our satellite has been looked upon as merely a dry earthy mass, without water, without atmosphere, and consequently without vegetation or inhabitants. The popular imagination, indeed, has always persisted in peopling it with luna denizens; but how were they to subsist without air? Euler thought the moon really had an atmosphere; but his observations did not convince astronomers. Later, De la Rive and others added new authority to the opinion of Euler; according to them she has an atmosphere, but it is extremely low.

Herr Schwabe, a distinguished German astronomer, goes still further. In a late number of the Astronomical Annals (*Astronomische Nachrichten*) he announces having seen a species of vegetation on the moon! Here is the fact on which he bases his conclusion: the surface of the moon presents numerous striped lines like so many furrows. These had been explained in a variety of ways—some considering them as dried-up river-beds, others as tracks left by torrents of lava, &c. Schwabe advances a quite other solution. According to him, the ridges that run down the loftier lunar mountain sides present at certain seasons a green color, which they lose at the end of a few months. Thence he concludes that there exists a vegetation in the moon, coming at a season corresponding to our earthly Spring, and going at a season corresponding to our Autumn. Should this interesting fact receive final authenticity, it will certainly overthrow the commonly receive opinion that there is no water on the surface of the moon. For, since the vegetation seen by Schwabe is green, would not analogy suggest that it is the result of chemical combinations similar to those which produce the phenomena of our earthly vegetation?

Summary of the History of Astronomy in the United States of America, (*Précis de l'Histoire de l'Astronomie aux Etats Unis.*) Such is the title of a neat volume by M. Mailly, in which much valuable information is given. The author, who is attached to the Brussels Observatory, shows full command of original sources as to all that is recent, and has taken trustworthy guides as to what is more ancient. He dates the independent cultivation of Astronomy in the United States from the establishment of the American Philosophical Society, in 1743, under the Secretaryship of Benjamin Franklin.

The twinkling of the stars—the phenomenon called by astronomers *scintillation*—has hitherto been a subject for sentiment rather than science. Mr. Charles Dufour, of Morgee, Switzerland, who communicates a paper called "Instructions for the better Observation of the Scintillation of the Stars," to the *London Philosophical Magazine* for March, is the first to undertake continued observations on this phenomenon. His observations commenced at Morges in 1852, and were at first, he says, but a series of gropings in the dark; but since 1853 down to the present time, he has never allowed one evening to pass, in which the stars were visible, without carefully observing their scintillation. It seems to be an important branch of astronomical study, and merits a place among meteorological observations.

Owen's much looked-for Palæontologic volume—*Palæontology, or a Systematic Survey of Extinct Animals and their Geological Relations*. Edinburgh: A. & C. Black—has just reached us. It is not, as we anticipated, of high theoretical value, as he avoids all general questions, and confines himself to a bald classification of fossil remains. But there is intrinsic poetry in the mere tabulation of the heirarchy of extinct organisms, ranging from the Protozoa or infusorial animalcules, up to man. With respect to certain recent and revolutionary questions in Palæontology, he is very guarded or quite silent. He states the well-known fact of the discovery of flint implements at Abbeville and Amiens, in the postpleiocene deposits, and cites the opinion of Sir C. Lyell, that "the disappearance of the elephant, rhinoceros, and other genera of quadrupeds now foreign to Europe, (and with which the flints fashioned by human hands were associated,) implies a vast lapse of agee, separating the era in which the fossil implements were framed and that of the invasion of Gaul by the Romans;" but avoids committing himself to any definite utterance.

With respect to Darwin's remarkable work, he is more guarded than the New-York Times reviewer. He regards the origin of species as still "only a matter of speculation," and says that the observation of the effects of any hypothetical transmuting influences in changing any known species into another, has not yet been recorded. "And," adds he, "past experience of the chance sims of human fancy, unchecked and unguided by observed facts, shows how widely they have ever glanced away from the gold centre of truth."

A volume of great interest to the naturalist and geologist is preparing for publication by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. It will contain photo-lithographic plates of the fossil footprints found in the Connecticut River sandstone. This work was commenced by the late Dr. Deane, of Greenfield, Mass., the first observer of these geological phenomena, and will be issued under the superintendence of Dr. Gould, Dr. Bowditch and other scientific men, for the benefit of Dr. Deane's family. The volume will be got up in the style of Agassiz's "Contributions," containing at least 40 plates. A letter from Sir Roderick Murchison has been received, expressing his high sense of the value of these scientific data, and his anxiety for their publication.

The third volume of Agassiz's *Contributions to the Natural History of the United States*, will soon be issued by Little, Brown & Co. Subject—"Acelephs; or Jelly Fishes."

Messrs. Trubner & Co., London, announce as forthcoming, the *Results of a Scientific Mission to India and Upper Asia*, by Herman and Robert Schlagintweit. The work is to be in 9 vols. quarto.

The last number of the *Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science* contains a paper by Dr. Lankester, in which he proves that the tribe of organisms hitherto brought together under the general name of Myxogastric fungi, are not fungi: they are, in fact, not vegetables, but animals. Should this view be ultimately established, the Zoologists will thereby receive compensation in respect of the Corallines, which the botanists have appropriated.

Messrs. A. & C. Black announce as in preparation a popular scientific handbook, entitled *A Schoolboy's Manual of Geology*, by J. Beete Jukes, Director of the Geological Survey of Ireland.

The programme of lectures before the Royal Institution—with Owen, Faraday, Huxley, and Tyndall among the lecturers—is well fitted to tantalize one of scientific tastes and aspirations.

A most important and highly interesting document has recently been laid before the English House of Commons, relative to the want of space in the British Museum, and the desirability of removing a portion of its contents to other quarters. It strikingly pictures the state of plethora under which the Museum at present groans in every one of its departments, with the single exception of the Library. The keeper of the Antiquities cries out for more space. Prof. Owen, Superintendent of the Natural History Department, the eminent palæontologist of whom we have spoken above, groans that he has no space for the exhibition of his saurians and mastodons, his fossil birds, fishes and plants. He is willing and anxious to exhibit a complete series of restorations of all these—thus exhibiting the condition of the planet in every stage of its existence. The keepers of the other Departments are equally clamorous, and the probability is that adequate erections will be made at South Kensington.

WORDS FROM THE PEOPLE.

TENANT HOUSES FOR COLORED PEOPLE.

LETTER FROM DR. PENNINGTON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: The views you give in your paper of the 20th of March, under the caption of "The South and Free Negroes," strike many of the intelligent among us as being most timely and just. Never was there a time in the history of this country when we as a people stood more in need of the defence of the competent and the influential of the land. But my object in this paper is to ask leave through your columns to reach the attention of a class of readers in this City, among whom your journal largely circulates. I refer to *property owners*.

You are aware that the colored population of this City ranges from 18,000 to 25,000. Formerly the masses of them resided in the lower part of the City, say south of the line of Eighth-street. But within the last ten years the colored population has been removing up town, and concentrating in a western section of the City. Take Eighth-street south, Fifty-third-street north, Sixth-avenue east, and Tenth-avenue west, and it will be found that great numbers of intelligent, industrious and quiet colored families are seeking homes, &c. As yet they are obliged mainly to live in tenant houses.

Those houses are a decided improvement upon old houses lower down, inasmuch as they are newer, and the Croton water is introduced into them. But at best a tenant-house, as they are built here, is a very undesirable residence for a family with children, and the evil is felt by many among us. Some of them are in localities where the surrounding influences are odious; and the ingress and egress to them is beset with all sorts of annoyances.

There are many small houses in the cross streets of the section to which reference is now had, that respectable colored families would gladly occupy were the owners or agents willing to let or lease to them, as it would afford them the chance to improve their social position. Those houses would be taken by two, or not more than three small families, whose associations would be a guarantee to the agents or owners for the prompt payment of rents, care of their property, and the respect that the tenants [illegible] can be ascertained by the landlords of [illegible] now letting houses of any class, [illegible] that they are the best rent payers. They [illegible] careful of the landlord's property, and [illegible] their numbers, drink quor less frequently than [illegible] occupied by any other class of tenants.

So far as the interest of the landlord is [illegible] it is found that colored tenants are at a premium in the Croton houses—so much so that some are [illegible] a change from white to colored; and some are [illegible] adopting the plan of employing colored agents to act for them in the business of letting their houses and collecting their rents.

Now, Mr. Editor, it is hoped this will meet the eyes of some of our wealthy property owners, and real estate agents who have the renting of [illegible] of houses, two and two and a half stories, such as have been vacated by families whom God has prospered, and who have removed to improved houses. Will they not extend to the colored people, many of whom they employ in one way or another, this important facility for improving their social position? Will it not be a credit to them to let some of these neat, pleasant old residences to respectable colored families, seeing that they are inevitably falling into the hands of various classes of others who are not more deserving?

Yours respectfully,

J. W. Pennington.

No. 349 West Twenty-sixth-street, April, 1860.

INDEPENDENT JOURNALISM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In noticing the slur upon the Times made by Wendell Phillips in his Brooklyn tirade, and also your editorial thereon; the thought occurred to my own mind—or rather the query—whether it were possible for a journal or an individual to occupy a neutral position in politics, and be conscientious in so doing; whether it were possible for a newspaper of the present day to openly condemn the wrong and applaud the right, *wherever* found, in political matters or public men; or to use the words of your recently published prospectus, "to claim the right to judge fairly and dispassionately of *all* parties—approving and aiding whatever in them may tend to the promotion of the public good, and condemning and denouncing everything in all of them which involves detriment or disaster to the country at large."

Now, Sir, this to my mind is the true position of the Press—totally unfettered and unrestrained it should be in everything pertaining to the public weal—no currying, no fawning to the powers that be; respectfully, but fearlessly doing its duty, towards all parties and all measures.

As an individual, I care not to know the politics of my paper until I peruse it, and then, if unable to determine, all the better—not desiring it to come to me, as you term it, "labeled to order."

Rest assured, Messrs. Editors, that you have a large and influential portion of the community with you in your course—a portion also rapidly on the increase—of conservative men who rejoice that we have at least one leading journal that has the manliness to be independent of party.

W. J. P.

Salisbury, Conn., March 27, 1860.

PAY OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 28th inst. there is a letter from your Washington correspondent, in which he comments on the Navy-pay bill now before Congress, in a spirit which seems to me both superficial and narrow. Your correspondent says that the true obstacle to the bill is the number of Captains and Commanders who, at present performing no service, would yet be benefited by its provisions equally with the Lieutenants, whom he calls the "real workers" in the service. Is your correspondent ignorant, Sir, that these Captains and Commanders have been Lieutenants? Does he not know that most of them have had to struggle against greater difficulties, with smaller pay than the present corps of Lieutenants? They have done their work, and done it faithfully; they have borne the burden and heat of the day, and now in the eventide, when their employers wake up to the conviction that they have been niggardly in their rewards to labor, and seem desirous to repair their fault, shall they be shut out from the benefits of such generous action, and their younger and more fortunate successors alone reap the advantage of it?

Your correspondent says there are 71 captains and over 200 commanders, according to the last Naval register, unemployed. Are they unemployed through their own fault, Sir. If so, let them be blotted from that list at once; but let not those who have volunteered for every post of danger or service of difficulty—who are wearying every influential friend with petitions that this influence may be exerted to procure for them honorable employment—those whose professional lives will furnish a thousand evidences of energy and unselfish devotion to their country—of heroic daring and disciplined submission to constituted authorities—let not such men, while they have still the power to do, and the will to dare, find themselves regarded as idle drones, or be pushed aside to make way for their impatient and often less worthy juniors. Their numbers are fast lessening; the hardships which they have borne in the service, and the anxious cares which their poverty entailed, have bowed their brave spirits and their stalwart frames,—wait but a little and they will all have passed away. Then if we steadily refuse to increase the list of promotions to these ranks beyond the number actually required for service, the economical ends desired will have been attained without injustice and without suffering.

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This substantial brick buildings, experienced Professors, and thorough graduating course for ladies and gentlemen. Apply to W. H. BANNISTER, Principal, Port Plain, New-York, or see him at Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway, each forenoon after April 4.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.

The thirty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, May 2, and continue twenty-one weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Burr's bookstore, No. 51 John-st., or by addressing the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 11 West 27th-st.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

CLASSES OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

THE ANTI-BOOK SYSTEM, OR NATURE'S PRACTICAL METHOD FOR TEACHING LANGUAGES.

PROFESSOR A. BAILLOT,

Bachelor ès-Lettres and ès-Sciences of the Faculty of Paris; Barrister-at-Law and M. D. in France; Member of the College of Preceptors in England; Corresponding Member of several Literary and Scientific Societies in France, England and Russia; Poet-Laureate of the Jeux Floraux de Toulouse, &c., &c.; Author of the "Anti-Book System, or Nature's Practical and Rational Method for Teaching Languages"—

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REFERENCES.

Mrs. G. KENT, No. 34 Hammond-st., New-York.
Mrs. H. M. FIELD, No. 102 East 18th-st., New-York.
Mrs. M. BEACH, No. 66 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.
J. E. WILLIAMS, Esq., President Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
CHAS. GOULD, Esq., Wall-st., New-York.
Rev. H. M. FIELD, Editor of *Evangelist*, New-York.
Dr. JAMES BOYLE, Chambers-st., New-York.
JOHN F. TROW, Esq., New-York, Brooklyn, New-York.
M. BEACH, Esq., Editor of the *Sun*, New-York.
F. ANDERSON, Esq., *Daily News*, New-York.
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Brooklyn.
Dr. J. H. RAYMOND, President of the Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn.
Prof. REMSEN R. RAYMOND, 123 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

Immediate application is requested, as the number of subscribers will be limited. Easy terms of payment will be granted to pupils giving respectable references.

A HAPPY HOME FOR BOYS.—AMUSEMENT BLENDED WITH INSTRUCTION.—A new Boarding School by an experienced teacher. SAMUEL M. ENGLISH will reopen his house and school as a boarding school for boys, on the 1st of May, 1860. A liberal table, thorough instruction, and affectionate intercourse guaranteed.

REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK.—John Saxton, Jacob J. Westervelt, William Smith, Geo. F. Nesbitt, Abram Wyckoff, Samuel Chas. S. Benson, M. L. Brooks, W. F. Jones, M. H. Rose, John Stokes, John Cavanna, Esqrs. In Brooklyn, Rollin Sanford, Luther Eames, Henry Poor, and B. Tomegnic, Esqrs. Also, Henry Petwin, Iowa City; Capt. C. B. Thompson, San Francisco; Geo. M. Tedd, St. Louis; Chapman Harris, New-Orleans; Hon. Origen S. Seymour, Litchfield, Conn., of whom circulars may be obtained.

N. B.—Mr. S. M. ENGLISH will be at Earle's Hotel Park-row, near Broadway, New-York, on the 24th, 26th and 27th inst., to confer with parents, or will call upon those who will leave their address at said Hotel.

THE BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE, NEW-JERSEY.—Twelve miles from New-York by railroad.—Will commence a 20th term of five months, May 1. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. The Young Ladies' Department, in charge of an experienced Instructress, has been in successful operation for many years. Recent improvements, with the introduction of gas, render the accommodations more complete and attractive than ever. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.; H. SEYMOUR, No. 53 Beekman-st., New-York City; or of Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Thirty-eighth Semi-Annual Session on April 5. With a large corps of permanent professors, and ample cabinets, and apparatus, the finest gymnasium in New-England, and other rare facilities for physical training; in a location celebrated for its beauty and salubrity, it presents unrivalled advantages for female education. To graduates of other schools, some of whom are always in attendance, the Institute affords opportunities for acquisitions to almost any extent in the fine arts and modern languages. Circulars address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AT ORANGE, N. J.—This location, 13 miles from New-York, is perfectly healthy, and the accommodations of the school are ample and convenient. The number admitted as boarding scholars is limited to six, who are under the constant supervision of the principal. The course of instruction embraces, besides the common and higher English branches, Latin, the modern languages by native teachers, and music and drawing by the best instructors. For circulars, stating terms, references, &c., address Miss M. E. HARRIS, Orange, N. J.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY.—The Summer Session of this Institution commences on THURSDAY, May 3. For catalogues containing full particulars, references, &c., address C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

CHERRY VALLEY, April 2, 1860.

"It is a fine institution for young ladies, and stands in one of the loveliest valleys in this State."—Editorial notice of the *Home Journal*.

THE HOME INSTITUTE.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT EASTON, CONN.—GOOD SITUATION, GOOD BOARD, GOOD INSTRUCTION, GOOD DISCIPLINE. EVERYTHING GOOD AND SUBSTANTIAL. CIRCULARS MAY BE HAD OF SULLIVAN, RANDOLPH & BUDD, NOS. 30-36 PARK-PLACE, OR OF THE PRINCIPAL, RUFUS H. WHEELER.

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ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—FOR YOUNG Ladies—Opposite New-York, 45 minutes from the City; term opens May 2; circulars at Firth & Pond's Music Store, No. 547 Broadway; J. A. Fowler and Rev. William B. Dwight, Principals; Post-office address—ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK CITY.

MALE BOARDING-SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—Location healthy; this school is easy of access to New-York. The pupils are under the immediate care of the principal, every effort put forth to make the pupils comfortable and happy. Terms $120 per year. For particulars, address the principal, AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

CORRECT PRONUNCIATION IN TWELVE LESSONS.—Persons wishing to take private lessons at their residence, or families wishing to take a few lessons and be furnished with a French servant in capacity and at wages they may require, address E. HONDS, care F. Gentil, No. 341 Pearl-st. Reference: Prof. C. Paquet, Burlington College, N. J.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE FERRY, Bergen County, (near Hackensack,) N. J. Accessible several times daily, by stage or railroad. Fare from Hoboken 25 cents. Next term opens May 7. Those desiring home comforts and thorough instruction for their boys, at $32 50 per quarter, please write for circular. A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Beautiful and healthy location and easy of access. Good instruction and the comforts of a home furnished to pupils. Terms $140 per annum. Circulars containing particulars sent and interviews arranged on application to the Principal. C. H. WHEELER.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT BEDford, Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to 12. Terms, $100 a session. Next session will open May 1. Circulars may be had of J. M. SATES, Esq., No. 128 Broadway, or of the Principal.

JULIUS A. FAY'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J.—The Summer Session of this School will open on the 7th of May. Further information, by circulars, can be obtained of Rev. H. M. FIELD, *Evangelist* Office; Messrs. Clark & Austin, No. 3 Park-row; or of Rev. F. G. CLARK, No. 96 West 22d-st.

A FRENCH LADY, A GRADUATE OF THE University of France, offers her services to ladies, gentlemen or schools to teach French Literature and Conversation, by a new and rapid method. Terms very moderate, and high testimonials produced. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

$40 PAYS BOARD and Tuition four-teen weeks, at Hudson River Institute, Clayerack, Columbia Co., N. Y. | Term opens April 13. Fourteen Instructors. Ladies desiring to teach, furnished places. Write for a Catalogue. REV. A. FLACK

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Summer term will commence April 2, 1860. Pupils admitted at any time during the term. Principal, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD. For catalogue apply to the Principal, White Plains.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—THOSE WHOSE education has been neglected can receive private instruction by a competent teacher in the English, classics, French and music. He has also a new and rapid method of teaching children the art of elocution. Call or address MEAD, No. 119 West 34th-st.

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TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE SUMMER Term commences May 1. Circulars, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained at E. Goodenough's bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., or by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

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INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

We beg leave to call your attention to some of the advantages which our Institution offers to young ladies desiring a pleasant home and the opportunity of acquiring a thorough and finished education.

The Institution is located on the west bank of the Hudson, twenty-five miles from New-York, and is accessible by railroad and steamboat from the City or any part of the country. The situation is one of the finest that even the Hudson can boast, end commande, in every direction, a view of mountain, valley, and river scenery of the rarest grandeur and beauty. The healthfulness of the climate is probably unequaled by that of any other part of the country.

The edifice is a fine, modern, brick structure, furnished with taste and elegance, and has ample accommodations for one hundred boarders. It is lighted with gas, heated by furnaces, thoroughly ventilated, and supplied throughout with pure water from a mountain spring. The grounds are extensive, embracing ten acres, and furnish every facility for recreation in the open air. The river, to the shore af which the grounds extend, has a fine beach; and a bath-house, with commodious dressing-rooms, has been erected, that pupils may enjoy the benefits of salt-water bathing.

The Course of Study is full and systematic, embracing three departments: Preparatory, Academic, and Collegiate, and comprises, it is believed, all the branches, both practical and ornamental, which young ladies will find it desirable to pursue.

Instrumental and Vocal Music receive especial attention. The French language is taught by a lady who was for many years a teacher in a female seminary in France.

The social organization of the School constitutes one of its chief excellences. The Principals and all the Faculty reside in the same building, and sit at the same table with the pupils—an arrangement which contributes largely to the formation of correct social habits and to the cultivation of refinement and elegance of manners.

In order to secure the healthful and symmetrical development of the body, a systematic course of physical training by calisthenic exercises has been adopted. Carriages and fine saddle-horses are furnished for those who wish to ride, and other out-door recreations are encouraged and liberally provided for.

The next term will commence April 18.

Persons desiring further information will please send for our annual Catalogue.

Applications for admission should be addressed to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principels.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE, A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, On Brooklyn Heights, No. 106 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton. ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., } Principals. EDWARD E. BRADBURY, A. M., }

The Principals, aided by thoroughly qualified teachers, devote their entire time and attention to the education of their pupils.

A new quarter commences on Monday, April 16.

"ON THE HOLYOKE PLAN."

A country Home School for girls at Bridgeport, Conn. A full course of study under accomplished teachers, including board for $2 40 per week. Miss A. A. CARTER, Principal. Circulars can be had at the Amer. School Inst., No. 346 Broadway, or of the Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—STAMFORD, CONN.—The Summer Term will reopen April 30. Miss AIKEN would inform her patrons that she has located her school on Strawberry Hill. The building is constructed of stone and amply fitted for the purpose. The spacious grounds and charming prospect render it a beautiful home, and as a healthy location it is unsurpassed. Thorough and experienced teachers and professors are engaged to contribute the highest advantages for a complete course of education. For circulars, containing terms, &c., apply to Principal, Miss AIKEN.

ELM PARK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—One of the most flourishing schools in New-England. Rev. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal, assisted by J. DOW, A. M., and J. A. SHAW, A. B., late of Harvard College. A full English and classical course of study, also music; a Primary Department for small boys, under the charge of Mrs. RICHARDS. Terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS INSTRUCTED children in vocal and instrumental music, would like to obtain pupils at $8 per quarter; also, would devote two or three hours each day to the instruction of children at their residence, in the common English branches, French and drawing. Call at No. 28 North Moore-st., from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fifth Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. ROSE, No. 68 Cedar-st., of S. P. YORK, No. 17 Nassau-st., and of N. BLISS, No. 299 Broadway, New-York; also by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

AT $5.—BUSINESS WRITING EASILY LEARNED!—Stiffness and trembling removed!! LOLBEAR'S system of hand-training, No. 609 Broadway, will positively remove all stiffness or trembling from the most cramped, clumsy hand, and give an easy, rapid business style. Reduced terms, $5. Private rooms, $15. Three afternoon seats vacant.

THE NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE will open its next Term WEDNESDAY, May 2, and proffers pupils first-class accommodations at the lowest rates of charge. Circulars at N. Lane's, No. 67 Wall-st., R. Carter's, No. 630 Broadway, and of the Principal, Rev. J. A. SAXTON, Norwich Town, Conn.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—THIS family school for young ladies, so well known, and convenient to the City, resumes May 1. Circulars are left with Mr. BROWN, No. 819 Broadway, and visits are pleasantly made by boat *Mattano*, from Fulton Market slip, at 9, 1, 4 and 6 daily.

THE MESSRS. MANSFIELD, PRINCIPALS of the Rockland Female Institute, will be happy to see their patrons and those who have daughters to be educated, at the Astor House, Saturday, April 7, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

$120 PER YEAR. COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, Cooperstown, N. Y. For both sexes. Term begins May 11. Closes Oct. 5. R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal. $120 PER YEAR.

DR. HINCKEL, NEAR SNUG HARBOR, north shore, Staten Island, will receive into his family and instruct with his day scholars, a few boys. French and German spoken in the family.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AN ENGAGEment for one or two hours in the afternoon, to give private lessons in the English branches or classics. Address R. M. H., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

MUSIC IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE taught by a German lady, residing at No. 242 Madison-st., between Jefferson and Clinton sts.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL—LEX.-AV., NEAR 37th-st. Instruction thorough; discipline efficient; philosophical lectures with apparatus. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY, PERFECTLY FAMILiar with the French and English languages, who can give the very best references of American and German families, wishes to meet with an engagement either as housekeeper, companion or governess in a refined family. For more particulars, apply at Mr. BUTTIGKOFER'S, No. 444 Broome-st., New-York or No. 22 Garden-st., Hoboken, for one week.

A GERMAN LADY, HIGHLY EDUCATED, and with first-class references, desires a few pupils to instruct in the German and French languages and other branches of a thorough education. Address Box No. 961 Post-office, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20.000.—AN ESTABLISHED CASH business for sale that is now and has been making $10,000 per year profit for several years. The owner is engaged in a very extensive trade elsewhere, and cannot attend to both JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, NO. 227 BROADWAY

HOTEL AND BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.—There is a desirable location for a hotel or boarding-house, in a growing neighborhood, 20 miles, 1 hour's ride in cars, at Westfield, New-Jersey Central Railroad; an opportunity seldom offered. Apply today, from 10 to 1 o'clock, at No. 75 Pine-st., up stairs, or of C. A. LEVERIDGE, Westfield, N. J. Cut out for reference.

A HOUSE-FURNISHING AND RANGE ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—Located in one of the best avenues in this City, and in an excellent neighborhood for trade. To a party about to enter the above line, this presents an opportunity for trade, with a new stock of goods and location unsurpassed. seldom offered. For further particulars, apply to C. B. H., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FOR SALE.—A large hotel and restaurant, well established, below Park-place on west side of the City, with all the furniture, and ample stock on hand, and one year's lease of premises for sale at a bargain. Apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT RIGHT FOR PENNsylvania of the celebrated conical washing machine—the best in the world. Can be seen in operation at No. 421 Broadway, New-York. For particulars, address T. HISLER, 4th-st., six doors below Chestnut-st., Camden, N. J., agent for the patentee.

HOTEL FOR SALE—VERY LOW—THE whole, or one half of a well-known hotel at a celebrated watering-place. Costly furnished, lit with gas, and will accommodate about two hundred people. Inquire of J. G. & W. J. MILLS, No. 112 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A CLOTHING MANUFACTORY IN the City of New-York, consisting of sewing machines, fixtures, good will, &c.; well established, and now doing a good business. For particulars, inquire of S. L. MACOMBER, No. 486 Broadway.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A MEDICAL MAN, ENgaged in extensive special practice, desires a partner or confidential assistant. Address MEDICUS, Union-square Post-office for three days.

DRUG-STORES FOR SALE.—TWO DRUGstores, (old-established stands,) at Brooklyn, for sale. Apply to HENRY HAYDOCK, No. 116 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

$100 PER MONTH MADE BY ANY ONE with $10 stencil tools. Address JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass.

ROOFING.

PATENT MICA AND FIBROUS CEMENT ROOFING

Adapted to every variety of roof, new or old, and is unequaled for durability, beauty and cheapness, by any composition in use. Cement for sale by the barrel, with printed instructions for use, in any part of the country. JOSEPH DITTO & CO., No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

MOTH PROOF PENCIL CEDAR TRUNKS—A sure remedy, for sale at No. 131 Greenwich-av., near 13th-st.; at WINDLE & CO'S., No. 56 Maiden-lane, and at the factory of WM. DELANE, corner of Bleecker and Hammond sts.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD. FARE $2 TO ALBANY.

On and after MONDAY, March 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams Bridge, 8:30 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt.
For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M. Mail, 3:30 P. M. Express train.
Connect with the New-York Central Railroad.
Returning, will leave:
Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains 5 and 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.
Dover Plains, 6 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., 4:10 P. M., Express trains.
The 9:30 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express trains connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroads. JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 12, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 8:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M. and 12:20 and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 6:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train (with sleeping cars) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, HIGHLANDS, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., *via* steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Murray-st., New-York. Leave Red Bank at 7½ A. M., and New-York at 3½ P. M., every day except Sunday.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—Leave foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 4 and 5:30 P. M. for Piermont and Sufferns, 8:30 and 9:30 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Sufferns at 6:50 A. M. and 6:40 P. M., and Piermont 6:30 and 7:35 A. M., and 2:20 and 7:45 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

EXPRESSES.

AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS CO., NO. 72 BROADWAY.

PACKAGE EXPRESS twice every week for all parts of Europe *via* Liverpool, also by each French and German Mail Steamer. Samples taken at low rates, and prompt sent if freight optional with sender.

Purchases made at easy commission, and Bills of Exchange in sums to suit on London and Paris.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

INSURANCE.

NEW BRANCH INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Principal Office No. 70 Wall-st., CASH CAPITAL, $150,000.

SECURELY INVESTED.

For the convenience of the up town patrons, have opened a

BRANCH OFFICE

In the "Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank Building, No. 563 Broadway,

Next to the corner of Prince-st., adjoining "Ball, Black & Co.'s New Store," and are insuring buildings, merchandise, household furniture, vessels in port, leases, and personal property generally, at the lowest rates consistent with permanent security and indemnity.

DIRECTORS.

Richard Oakley,	Aaron L. Reid,
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George Barrell,	Benjamin W. Floyd,
Hy. A. Smythe,	Oliver Bryan, Jr.

RICHARD OAKLEY, President.

JAMES C. HASSIOTT, Secretary.
New-York, April, 1860.

THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY

Will remove to NO. 92 BROADWAY, about April 10.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-STREET.

CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000

WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
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HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AIMES, Jr., Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.—SEALED PROposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until Tuesday, the 10th day of April, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the wood required for the Public Schools of this City for the ensuing year, fifteen hundred cords of oak wood, and (300) three hundred cords of pine wood, more or less.

The oak wood to be of the best quality, the sticks not less then three feet long, nor less than three inches in diameter, delivered, sawed and piled, and, when required, split, in the yards, cellars or vaults of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority.

The pine wood to be of the best Virginia pine, not less than three (3) feet and six (6) inches long.

The proposals must state the price per cord of 128 cubic feet, solid measure, for the pine and oak wood, and also the price per cent for sawing and splitting per load. The quantity split only as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The wood will be inspected and measured by and delivered under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said wood to be delivered at the schools when ordered, as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity of wood from the 1st day of May to the 25th day of July; and the remainder as required by the Committee. The contract for this fuel to be binding until May 25, 1861.

Security for the faithful performance of the contracts will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signature of the proposed sureties.

The Committee reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, and the contract to be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT, ROBERT O. GLOVER, RICHARD WARREN, JAMES CROKEER, WILLIAM B. EAGER, Jr., } Committee on Supplies.

PROPOSALS FOR $225,960 WATER STOCK of the City of New-York.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until SATURDAY, April 21, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of Two Hundred and Twenty-eight Thousand Nine Hundred Dollars of the Water Stock of the City of New-York of the year 1854, authorized by chapter 342 of the Laws of 1854, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 1, 1859, for purchasing Lands, constructing a new Reservoir, and extending the Croton Water-Works.

The said stock will consist of two thousand two hundred and eighty-nine shares, of one hundred dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly from the Sinking Fund for payment of interest on the City Debt, and the principal redeemable on the first day of October, 1875, from the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the City Debt.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

Upon presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Water Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 22, 1860.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROposals will be received until THURSDAY, April 12, 1860, for the construction of the Warwick Valley Railroad, from the junction of the Newburgh Branch with the New-York and Erie Railroad to the village of Warwick, Orange County, a distance of about ten miles.

Profiles, plans, estimates of quantities, and specifications will be ready for examination at the office of the Company in the village of Warwick, on and after SATURDAY, April 7.

The Directors reserve to themselves the privilege of rejecting any propositions that may not be deemed advantageous to the Company.—WARWICK, March 30, 1860.

By order of the Board of Directors, G. BURT, Pres.
W. HERRICK, Secretary.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at No. 261 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,

D. LINES, Commander.

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to S. M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail May 26.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Miller,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Cap. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,
SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 4.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wednesday, April 11.
NIAGARA, Miller, leevee Boston Wednesday, April 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wed'nay, April 25.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 16.
ASIA, Lott, leavee New-York, Wednesday, May 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ADRIATIC, Capt. JOS. J. COMSTOCK, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS, On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf,	Leave Havre,
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31,
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,	TUESDAY, Sept. 11,
SATURDAY, Oct. 6.	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.

The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world, for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.

Cabin passage, $130.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., or to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.

Agents at Havre, Messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.

Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 12 Faubourg Montmartre.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST AND DUBLIN, FOR $30.—The high-classed, powerful, Clyde-built, screw-steamship JOHN BELL, Capt. Gardner (late of the ship *Three Bells*,) will sail from Pier No. 39 North River, on SATURDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock noon. Rates of passage: Saloon Cabin, $65. Steerage, including an abundance of properly-cooked provisions, $30. This steamer has unsurpassed accommodations for passengers. For passage, apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 87 Broad-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Semi-Weekly United States Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.—The splendid steamship MARION, Wm. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, April 7, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, for the above and the following places: To New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, Tenn., $31 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charlotte, N. C., $22, and places in Florida. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The JAMES ADGER,

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm containing about thirty-five acres, two miles from Newark, on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good house, farm-house and stables nearly new thereon, and all in good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees upon it.

Also, a farm of about ninety acres, situated on the New-Jersey Railroad, one hour's ride from Jersey City.

BUILDING LOTS—Lots on 89th, 79th, 94th, 85th, 114th, 115th and 116th sts., and 2d, 3d and 4th avs.

FOR SALE—Several desirable houses and lots in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh.

A. K. FOSTER & CO.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO BEAUTIFUL NEW three-story and basement houses, Philadelphia fronts, with stone stoops, with all modern improvements, situated on Pacific-st., between Portland and Carlton avs., Brooklyn. This is one of the most accessible locations in Brooklyn, near the proposed parks; only two minutes' walk from Fulton, Flatbush and Atlantic-avs.; 20 by 100 feet; houses, 20 by 40. Price, $12,500 on bond and mortgage. Apply to owners on premises, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M. Houses just finished. Would trade for valuable building lots.

FOR SALE—$4,800 EACH FOR THE TWO NEW and elegant two-story, attic and basement brick cottages, situated in Penn-st., near Bedford av., Brooklyn, E. D., having 12 rooms each, and replete with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold water, bells, gas and fixtures, heater, range, &c. Terms easy and immediate possession, and privilege of an adjoining lot at a moderate price. Apply to G. S. BISHOP, Bowne Bank, No. 3 Chambers-st., or H. PHILLIPS, on the premises.

FOR SALE—EXTRA WIDE HOUSE.—FOR SALE, No. 7 Bond-st., near 5th-av., an unusually fine house, 34 feet wide by 70 feet deep; brown-stone, 4-story, and basement; thoroughly modern. The house has been built but a few years, and will be sold with or without the furniture, for the owner, (now deceased.) It is offered for sale to close the estate, and is a very desirable residence. For cards of admission and further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR VALUABLE LOTS ON THE south side of Madison-st., 192 feet 11 inches east of Seventh-st. The lots together are 94 feet on Madison-st. by about 95 feet in depth. The premises have been in use for seven years, and are well known as a coal-yard. There is also a brick building for shops.

Also, five valuable lots on the south side of 14th-st., 98 feet east of Avenue C; each lot is 25x103 feet 3 inches. These lots are well located for manufacturing purposes. For particulars, apply at No. 3 Pine-st., front office, second story, Room No. 3.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COTTAGE house, containing ten rooms, with four lots of ground attached, on the north side of 155th-st., near Broadway, Carmansville, within five minutes' walk of cars, boat or ferry; possession given immediately; rent $350. Apply to E. E. JONES & CO., Nos. 38 & 40 White-st.

WILLIAM TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th-st., or to J. O. KRAFF, Carmansville.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE ORPHAN'S Court, at public vendue, on the 11th April, at 3o clock P. M., in the town of Bergen, Hudson County, N. J., the residence of the late John Mandeville, a commodious cottage of nine rooms, a small building for an office, and a large 2-story building, used as a carpenter's shop, with half an acre of ground.

$6,000—CHEAPEST PROPERTY IN THE CITY.—FOR SALE—The store property, No. 421 6th-av., near the Blind Asylum; also, the two-story brown-stone front house near the above, on 9th avenue; also, two fine buildings and lots on 35th st., near 8th-av., and neat cottages. J. E. HATCH, No. 421 6th-av.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY basement cottage brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day, extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW 4-STORY STONE-FRONT house, No. 115 West 34th-st.; contains all the latest improvements; cannot be surpassed in style or workmanship; rosewood doors, walnut stairs, &c.; size, 22x59 feet; lot, 182 feet deep, with or without stable privilege. Apply on the premises of D. SCHOONMAKER.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and underbuilding, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 238 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DEGRAVE.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—WILL be sold at a bargain, the beautiful four-story brown-stone English basement house, (with furniture if desired,) all in perfect order, just painted and papered, and extra well built, with every modern convenience, south side, near 7th-av., being a first-class location and residence. For terms, &c., inquire of

J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITES OF FOUR, EIGHT, OR twelve lots on 3d, 4th and 5th avs. and 58th-st., Harlem, commanding a full and splendid view of New-York City and harbor, and within 30 minutes of Wall-st. by City cars. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 20 Vesey-st.; HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—THE TWO FIVE-story and basement houses, Nos. 9 and 10 Clinton-place, corner of Mercer-st., on the Broadway block, suitable for business purposes, with a slight alteration. Lot 40 by 100. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS DESIRABLE house No. 23 West 34th st., north side, between Broadway and 6th-av., being in the immediate vicinity of the Fifth-av. Hotel. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer's office No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE, southeast corner of 39th-st., a first-class three-story brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, best design and finish; size 24x58 feet. Terms accommodating. Inquire on the premises, of G. J. HAMILTON.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE 3-story brick house No. 35 Livingston-st., with gas, furnace, water, painted walls, &c., in complete order; lot 23 feet front, 25 feet rear, and about 152 feet deep, making a large yard, full of shrubbery, vines, &c. Apply to H. W. RISLEY, No. 76 Barclay st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS HOUSES; one a corner, with bay windows, handsome brown-stone trimmings, with or without lot adjoining, corner of Hanson-place and Hampden-st., Brooklyn; great bargain; the inside house 16 rooms; $6 500; $4,000 can remain. THOMAS B. JACKSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 126 3d-av., near the corner of 8th-st. Lot 26 feet front by 125 feet deep; house 26 feet by 75, replete with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. Apply on the premises, between 12 and 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house No. 13 West 34th-st., 25x65; lot 125.6; finished with all the modern improvements. Also, a stable in the rear, 25x32.6, with entrance from 35th st. Inquire of J. E. CORLIES, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE TWO-STORY AND basement brick houses, with all modern improvements, situated on DeKalb-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of WM. H. ROAG, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—THE NEW first-class four-story house No. 14 West 36th-st., built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. House 25x85; lot 25x98. Possession immediately. Terms easy. Apply to CLARKSON & CO., 48 Pine-st.

WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I.—LOTS FOR SALE on the following streets: Devoe, North 2d, Ewen, and Graham av. Will be sold very low. Apply to JOHN M. JACKSON, No. 36 Warren-st., second floor, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A NEW HAND-some brown-stone front house, just finished and built for the owner's use, No. 106 West 34th-st; lot 25x100 feet; rent $1,800. Possession given immediately. Apply to W. H. PLUMMER, No. 302 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE WASHINGTON HOUSE, AT Jersey City, corner of Grand and Hudson sts., opposite the Cunard steamers. The proprietor will dispose of his interest, lease and fixtures at a very low rate. Further particulars on application as above.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—RIGHT IN all respects for a large family; a real home; situated in Albion-place, No. 467 4th st. Price and terms will be right. E. DODGE, next west of Broadway, No. 24 East 16th-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—NINE LOTS between 124 and 125th sts., and west side of 4th-av. Price low, and no money wanted if improved. Apply to SAMUEL EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BRICK FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house No. 321 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; 18 by 80 feet; lot 100; in perfect order and for sale cheap. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY marble front building, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane-st., is a first-class store, suitable for mercantile purposes. To let in whole or in floors. Apply at No. 45 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE house with extension for dining-room and kitchen, No. 76 Adelphi-st., between Myrtle and Park avs.; gas and water introduced, lot 25 by 100. Price $2,800.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ALL DESCRIPTIONS of real estate, in City and country. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate, and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO BROWN-STONE front houses, four stories, high stoop, on West 47th-st., near 8th-av., the seventh and ninth houses west of the avenue. Inquire of E. G. KIDDER, No. 161 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—LOT NO. 143 READE-ST., BETWEEN Greenwich-st. and West Broadway. Apply to KIDDER BROTHERS, No. 161 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—11 LOTS ON 2D-AV. AND 43D ST. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 161 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE IN EIGHTEENTH-ST., near the Clarendon, full size and in complete order, at a bargain. Early possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., New-York; Metropolitan Bank.

FIFTH-AV. RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—House and lot on east side of 5th-av., below 30th st., with every modern improvement. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1 973 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NO. 407 FOURTH-STREET, ALBION-place. House and lot over site, every way right. Terms easy. Sold for the owner to live in. Inquire of E. DODGE, at 24 East 16th-st., next corner to Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LOT 20 FEET FRONT BY 50 FEET deep, on 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Terms easy. Apply to R. BAKER, corner of 7th-av. and 48th-st.

FOR SALE—IN NINETY-SECOND-ST., BETWEEN 4th and 5th avs., four lots, on the grade, and free from rock, overlooking the Park and East River. Address W. A. COLLINS, Box No. 3,888 Post office.

TO BUILDERS.—LOTS, WITH A BUILDING loan, for sale, situated on 42d-st.—one of the wide streets—near 8th av. A fine opportunity for an enterprising builder. Apply to

E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, TUESDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock noon, the first-class brown-stone, four story, high stoop house on the south-west corner of 15th st. and 2d-av., fronting 80 by 90 feet-square. Built in the best manner, with all modern improvements, and in good order. House 22.7x60; lot 307x128.3 on 2d av.; has a splendid court-yard 23 feet wide, running 128.3 along 2d-av. 70 per cent. can remain on mortgage.

WISCONSIN SCHOOL LANDS.

1,500 acres in Central Wisconsin for sale very cheap. Apply at Room No. 6, No 34½ Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE, TO LET OR LEASE—in Brooklyn, a large stone building, about 75x150 feet two stories high, with good well of water, and 40 or 50 vacant lots on the corner of Hickory-st. and Stuyvesant-av.; two miles from Peck-slip, Roosevelt-st. or Division-av ferries. Inquire at WM. T. MILLS, corner of Myrtle and Lewis avs. Also, a large double house, with stable and fine garden. Rent low.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND lot, containing about ten acres of land, in the north-western section of the City of Baltimore, within three minutes' walk of the city passenger railway, on Pennsylvania-av, and in a rapidly improving quarter of the city. Price $26 000, one-half cash, balance on time to suit the purchaser. For further information, address GRAFTON L. DULANY, Esq., No. 36 St. Paul's-st., Baltimore.

BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE AND TO LET.—The two snug 2-story frame houses and lots Nos. 236 for sale, and 237 Livingston-st., near Hanover-place, to be let; genteel location, convenient to Fulton-av. cars; are in good order, and contain gas, Ridgewood water. Prices $3 400 and $3,600. Terms easy. Inquire of WM. SELPHO, No. 516 Broadway, New-York, or No. 382 State-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.—ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT TWO-story and basement houses, 16th-st., near 4th-av., double parlors, marble mantels, piazza, everything in best style. Terms—To a genteel American family, $250 or more, cash, and $50 quarterly till paid. Inquire of Mr. DAY, 15th-st., Brooklyn, after 2 o'clock.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON BROOKLYN Heights for sale, between Hicks and Henry sts.; two lots, 26x100, each running through from Montague to Remsen sts.; house on Montague-st., brown-stone front. This house and one lot will be sold separate, or the vacant lot. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN B. SARDY, at No. 58 South-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY basement brick front house and lot, No. 130 West 38th-st.; house 21x45, lot 21x98.9; has the modern improvements; gas-fixtures and oil-cloths go with the house. Terms easy. Inquire of R. BRUSH, No. 27 West 44th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

CLIFFSIDE.—FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence for sale, situated on the east bank of the Hudson, 54 miles from New-York, in the town of Cornwell, Orange County, N. Y., near Idlewild; contains 17 acres of choice land, with fruit and berries of the best selection; easy access, being 5 minutes' walk from steamboat and ferry of the Hudson River Railroad; the house is of brick and stone, 44x48, and commands a river view of 15 miles in extent; is furnished with furnace, gas and water; brick barn 42x44, with wing 24x40; will be sold furnished or unfurnished; possession given immediately. For full particulars, with a view of the house, size of rooms, terms, &c., inquire of CARSON & HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st., or CHARLES E. MORTON, No. 34½ Pine st., Room No. 9, or of the owner, D. CARSON, Jr., Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

TO LET OR LEASE AT ASTORIA—A LARGE and roomy house, in complete order, with or without a stable, situated on Sunswick Terrace, near the steamboat landing, with large lawn extending to the river. Grounds are ornamented with many rare and beautiful trees, shrubbery, fruit trees, &c.

Also for sale, a country seat, beautifully situated on the bank of the river at Hell Gate, now occupied by the subscriber. House 44x45 feet, with piazzas, &c., two stories and attic, furnace, bath room, water closets, hot and cold water throughout, boat and bath house; grounds beautifully laid out with shrubbery, ornamental and fruit trees; is convenient to ferry and steamboat.

Inquire of W. A. THOMPSON, Mer. Fire Ins. Co., No. 65 Wall-st, New-York; or of Dr. JOHN W. SCOTT, Astoria.

133 ACRES FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL.—Two miles east of New-Hamburgh Station, the property formerly owned by O. S. Fowler. The improvements consist of large stone mansion, three stories and basement, containing over 60 rooms; has water throughout, and is being put in complete order. Also, one large two-story attic and basement house; one cottage, one farm house, three barns, carriage-house, greenhouse, ice house, &c. The place is one of the best fruit farms in the State, having over 10,000 fruit trees of the choicest kinds, together with a large number of currant and blackberry bushes, grape vines, &c. The stock would be sold with the place, if required; or the large house sold with 30 acres. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 151 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, FURNISHED, on Long Island Sound, within fifty minutes' ride of the City by the New-Haven Railroad, a large private house, with outbuildings, including a bowling-alley and 15 acres of land, with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees; also, a desirable moderate-sized house, situate near the above, with outbuildings and ten acres of land. For beauty of scenery, location and healthiness, these places are unsurpassed. The view from either place embraces a large extent of surrounding country and Sound, from Fort Schuyler eastward. Possession as soon as desired. Address W. H. W., Box No. 342 New-York Post-office.

HASTINGS ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TO BE LET OR SOLD—A cottage, with garden, plantations, &c., pleasantly situated in the village of Hastings, within less than five minutes' walk of the railroad station and steamboat landing. The cottage contains 11 rooms and cellar, and wood-house, &c.; is fitted with fixtures, closets, pump, reservoir, &c.; is papered and painted, and fit for immediate occupation: rent moderate; to a purchaser of the whole or part the terms of payment would be accommodating; a large proportion of the price might remain for a term of years on bond and mortgage; or the whole, with additional security. Apply to W. H. SAUNDERS, Hastings on-the-Hudson.

FOR SALE.—BUSINESS ARRANGEMENTS compelling the subscriber to leave Orange, he offers his house and ten acres of land in said town for sale. The house contains thirteen rooms and is within four minutes' walk of the depôt; all necessary outbuildings, an excellent and large kitchen garden, well stocked with many varieties of excellent fruit. The location is as beautiful and pleasant as any one in Orange. For particulars and terms apply on the premises, Prospect-st., Orange, or to L. T. STOWELL, No. 57 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON RIVER TO LET.—The elegant country seat of the late Abraham Schermerhorn, Esq., situated on the Hudson River, about five minutes' walk from the depôt, at Riverdale, near Yonkers. The house is large, in good order, and furnished throughout, including a billiard-table. On the premises are a large stable, an ice house and garden, with 35 acres of land. The location is unsurpassed for health and beauty. Rent, $2,000. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size from eight to fifteen rooms; are in complete order. Rents from $200 to $600 per annum.

The localities for attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity.

For further particulars apply to GILBERT HOPKINS, Office No. 37 Fulton st., second floor, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

FOR SALE—TWENTY ACRES OF CHOICE LAND situated on the celebrated Andre Hill; for inland scenery cannot be surpassed; perfectly healthy; no fever and ague; churches, stores, schools, &c. For a gentleman's residence, such a spot is seldom met with, only a few minutes walk from depôt. Apply to WM. H. BALMER, on the premises, Tappan Town. The Northern Railroad from Jersey City stops there five times daily.

TAPPAN TOWN, Rockland Co.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS, ONE MILE EAST OF the Hudson River Railroad Station and Steamboat Landing, a small neat cottage, containing eight rooms, besides kitchen and basement, with garden and grounds; a healthy location, and easy access to the City by steamboat or railroad; will be rented to a desirable tenant for $120 per annum. Apply to P. BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av., near 18th-st., before 9 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP—AT Five-Mile River, Conn., a small double house, in good order, and about one-third of an acre of ground, very handsomely situated near the water; about one-fourth of a mile from the New-Haven Railroad, and about 2½ miles from Norwalk, price, $800 cash; or will be exchanged for City property. Apply to SAM. RAYMOND, at Two-Mile River; or to JAMES G. POWERS, No. 101 Murray st., New-York.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN acres, on the Hudson, 29 miles from the City. Has good buildings, choice fruit and shade, river front, splendid prospect; and living water; the grounds high and picturesque, location perfectly healthy, neighborhood unexceptionable, and depôt close at hand. Will be sold or rented to a satisfactory party. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO RENT LOW—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE on Staten Island, near the Manor Road, one mile from Port Richmond. The house is new and commodious; the grounds, about 15 acres, well laid out. Will be rented for one year for $500. Apply to W. A. GALLATLY, at Schieffelin Bro. & Co.'s, corner of William and Beekman sts., or to A. D. T. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

SING SING, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A very pleasant and desirable residence, consisting of three acres of land, a house, nearly new, containing 8 rooms, barn out-houses, choice fruits, &c., on high ground, and about 10 or 15 minutes' from the Hudson River Railroad Depôt. This is a rare opportunity to purchase a beautiful place low; price, $2,500. Address S. D., Box No. 180 Times Office.

FOR SALE—ON LITTLE NECK BAY, LONG Island cottage, barn, &c., with about three acres of land, in fine order; location very healthy; now occupied by R. Foster, Esq. Apply to

C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, 7 Clove Road, Staten Island, furnished, three quarters of a mile from the landing, with all modern improvements; good garden and fruit. Would be exchanged for a dwelling in the City. Apply to C. C. HATCH, No. 75 Murray-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—IN ASTORIA, L. I.—A dwelling-house, barn, &c., with five acres of land, good garden, plenty of fruit, about a quarter of a mile from steamboat landing. Communication with New York at all hours by boat, railroad and stage. Inquire of M. PRYER, No. 116 Chambers-st.

TO LET—A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE, on Bay Side av., Flushing, L. I., about 20 minutes' walk from the railroad depôt or steamboat landing, next east adjoining the undersigned, to whom apply for terms, &c. P. R. MUMFORD, No. 101 Pearl st.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FIFTY FARMS, villas and residences—a great variety—for sale and for rent in Orange and its vicinity, by H. B. BLACKWELL, 9 to 11 A. M., 50 William-st., New-York; 1 to 5 P. M., 49 Main-st., Orange.

TO RENT—"ROBIN'S NEST," THE DWELLING and grounds of Rev. G. H. Sleight, consisting of 21 acres, choice fruit, shrubbery, stream, pond, &c. Inquire of Mrs. J. ROLFE, at the Summit Seminary, Summit, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., a desirable country residence; a large and commodious house, with orchard, large garden, fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. Apply to Mrs. AWLEY, on the premises, near the depôt.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG ISLAND SOUND FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated at Lloyd's Neck, on a prominent head-land, known as the Fort Hill, about 75 feet above tide water. There are 44 acres of fine land, and a mansion-house just finished; shown sloping beautifully to a clear gravel beach, without salt meadow or any nuisance in the neighborhood—distance from the City, thirty-six miles, and communication several times a day by steamboat and railroad; house about three minutes' walk from landing; fine bathing, boating and fishing, and the neighborhood celebrated for its unusual healthiness. The place is near the elegant residences of Com. Paulding, C. C. Cambreling, John Rhinelander, and Henry Lloyd, Esqe. This property is exceedingly picturesque and romantic in its characteristics, the approach to this house being exceedingly beautiful, and the greater part of the way through an avenue of magnificent forest trees of natural growth; there is also still on it the remains of a British fortification, captured during the Revolutionary war, and the situation commands an extensive view of several harbors, and of Long Island Sound. Price, $18 000; terms easy. Apply at No 236 5th-av., between 7 and 8 o'clock, P. M. No brokers received.

COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 14 MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.—A fine new brick house, 65x40, (exclusive of piazza,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. This house, which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spalding, Atherton, Ferris, and others, contains twelve commodious sleeping-rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry; and, in the basement, kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is furnished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars, inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

FOR SALE.—GLEN COVE, L. I.—A VALUABLE tract of about 300 acres, comprising a portion of the Doscoris estate, within a few minutes' drive from the steamboat landing. It will be sold in plots to suit purchasers, or entire with dwelling-house, barns, &c., which are in complete order. It is beautifully diversified with forest and meadow land, hill and valley. A stream of never-failing water runs through the entire estate, and there are also numerous springs on different parts of it. The farms extend to the water's edge, and the whole tract, from its lofty sloping situations, commands an unrivaled view of the Sound and the picturesque islands and bays in the vicinity. For bathing, boating, fishing and shooting this place cannot be excelled. It has access to the City by water several times a day. It is perfectly healthy, and for a person either of business or leisure, or for parties seeking an investment, it presents advantages rarely to be met with in the market. Terms liberal. Apply to WM. M. WEEKS, Glen Cove Pavilion; IRVING & WINTHROP, No 44 Nassau-st., or to READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st

FOR SALE AT VERNON VALLEY, LONG ISLAND—Within twenty minutes of the Port Jefferson landing, the well-known Fleet Farm, from 300 to 400 acres, 150 under excellent cultivation, and the balance in thrifty growing timber, a considerable portion of which is locust. The house and outbuildings are large and in good condition, well watered, fruit of various kinds. Half the purchase-money can remain on mortgage, for a term of years, on the farm, and the other half cash or secured by other property. The said farm will be sold, at public auction, on the 11th day of April, 1860, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises. If the day is stormy the sale will take place the next day. The property offers great inducements to farmers and citizens. BENJAMIN F. WHITE.

COUNTRY SEAT AT NEWBURGH FOR SALE.—On the west bank of the Hudson, at Newburgh, about 1½ miles north of the Landing and Railroad Depôt. The dwelling is of recent construction, large and complete in all respects, as are also the stable, coach-house and other out-buildings. There are about 14 acres of beautifully shaped grounds, in the highest state of cultivation, extensively fruited, &c. There is a fine stream winding through the premises, forming a lake, and then flowing off into the Hudson; altogether, this is one of the finest places for sale on the Hudson For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

LLEWELLYN PARK, AT ORANGE, N. J.—A tract of 500 acres of land. Country residences, in Llewellyn Park, only one hour from New-York, for sale.

Lakewood, picturesque ville, and 5 acres.
Castlewood, a stone mansion, and 5 acres.
Eyrie, Eagle Rock, a rustic cottage, and 10 acres.
A cottage and 1 acre at $5 000.
A cottage and 5 acres in Eagleton at $8,000.
10 building sites of 5 acres each, in Llewellyn Park.
10 beautiful building sites on Orange Mountain, at $500 per acre. Apply to the proprietor,

L. S. HASKELL,
No. 44 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—RIVERSIDE, Formerly the country residence of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, is situated just south and in sight of Pittsfield, Mass. The property consists of a fine house, carriage house, barn, workshop, ice house, &c., and twenty acres of the finest land in the Housatonic Valley. The house is fully furnished, and will be disposed of with or without furniture. The property will be sold low on favorable terms, or exchanged. Property unincumbered. Inquire of CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—AT SOUTHPORT, CT., A DESIRABLE summer residence, within five minutes' walk of the depôt, and a short distance from the sea-shore; two acres of land with fruit-trees, &c., in abundance; good garden, orchard, never-failing well, barn, woodhouse, &c. Inquire of GEORGE N. DAVIS, Security Fire Insurance Company, or of FRANCIS BULKLEY, at the depôt. Distance from New-York 62 miles, by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Four trains each way stop at the depôt.

AT POUGHKEEPSIE,—TO LEASE FOR TWO years, either with or without furniture, a house and two acres of ground. The house is beautifully located, and surrounded by fruit and ornamental trees; there is an excellent stable and carriage-house; attached is a good kitchen garden, with the usual small fruits; water and gas in the house; terms for the whole, $1,100 with furniture, or $800 without furniture, or the furniture would be sold to the lessee. Also for sale, three fine horses, carriage, harness, &c., the proprietor being about to leave the country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., New-York, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR PROPERTY in New-York or vicinity, a tract of land situated in Dingman's Township, Pike County, Pennsylvania, near the Owego Turnpike Road. It contains about four hundred and fifteen acres, and borders upon a beautiful lake. The soil is well adapted to farming, well timbered, and convenient to a ready and ample market. Any party desiring property of the kind will be literally dealt with. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDson, 2½ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, wash-house, gas house, ice-house, &c. This elte, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A SMALL COUNTRY PLACE OF five acres, 2½ miles from the Hudson River Railroad Station, at Irvington, on the road from Sunnyside to the Valley of Saw Mill River; contains a neat cottage, barn, springs, and a variety of fruit; and is very eligibly situated for fruit growing. Price $1,800, in cash, as the owner is moving to Europe. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A desirable country residence situate in the village of Mount Vernon, Westchester County; size of ground 205x110 feet, with two-story and basement house 36x26 feet, barn, &c.; the garden is beautifully laid out, and stocked with the choicest fruits, shrubbery, &c.; fruit-trees, &c. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 175 West 29th-st., near 8th-av., New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

HOUSE TO LET IN ORANGE, N. J.—A house very centrally situated, within five minutes' walk of Brick Church depôt. House is old-fashioned roomy, and very pleasant; garden large, with plenty of fine fruit, cherries, grapes, currants, strawberries, asparagus, &c. A very desirable residence. Address ORANGE, Box No. 1,196, Post-office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, with 20, 40, or 60 acres, at Morristown, N. J. The dwelling is in Elizabethan style, well finished, on an elevated site, with handsome lawn, ornamented with walks, old forest trees, and evergreen. There is also a large garden, fish-pond, carriage-house and stables.

S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIdence within 2 miles of the City, on Long Island, consisting of a two-story house, with a large wing, five lots of ground, handsomely laid out with fruit and shrubbery. Schools and churches in the neighborhood. Two lines of omnibuses running continually. JAS. R. EDWARDS & CO., No. 277 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE AT RYE, five minutes from depôt, a neat country residence, with eight bed-rooms, parlor, library and dining-room, &c.; coach-house and stable; about three acres of land. Rent moderate to good tenant; now occupied by Mr. Betts. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—New cottage house with about ¾ acres ground, situated on Linden Hill, overlooking the valley; within 8 minutes' walk of railroad station; furniture can also be rented if desired. Apply to Dr. S. WICKES, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, in healthy locations, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Easily accessible by railroad and steamboats.

S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A HOUSE AND 8 lots of ground; house modern-built, contains 11 rooms, gas, range, heater, &c., beautifully located on Broadway, third house below Lamartine-av. Apply on the premises, or to C. A. PEASE & CO., No. 362 Broadway, New-York. Price $6,800.

COTTAGE TO LET OR FOR SALE AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A neat cottage, in perfect order, with large garden, situate in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, six to eight minutes' walk from the Railroad Depôt at Flushing. Rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED, OR FOR SALE—The well-known residence of the late F. W. Paulding at Dobbs' Ferry, one hour's ride from the City; one of the most commanding situations on the Hudson, and within 5 minutes' walk of the Railroad Depôt. Apply to FRED. E. GIBERT, No. 46 East 14th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A handsome cottage, barn, and two acres, with choice fruit, fish-pond, &c., ten minutes' walk from Spring Valley depôt, Rockland County, and 30 miles from New-York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

BABYLON, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—House with three acres of ground attached, situated near the water; will be sold cheap, or let to good tenant. Apply at No. 11 Front-st., N. Y.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL country residence, at Manhasset, L. I. Partially furnished. Situated directly on the water. Apply to COVERT & CO., No. 61 Warren-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER A FURNISHED house, beautifully situated at Greenfield Hill, Conn., near Fairfield. Apply to DANIEL BARNES, No. 160 West 23d-st., or address Box 1,089 New-York Post office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, situated in the south suburb of Poughkeepsie, on high ground, and commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country. House new, 28x49; eleven rooms, with all modern improvements. One or two acres of land can be had. For particulars inquire of GEO. CORLIES, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET—RESIDENCES IN THE TOWN OF RYE, near the Railroad Depôt; two handsome and improved pieces, a larger and a smaller; rent, $700 and $325. Apply to E. P. WHITTEMORE, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—COUNTRY residence, situated on Bergen Hill, 20 minutes' ride in stage from Jersey ferry; new house, large carriage house and stable, fruit, good water; about 30 city lots. Apply to No. 6 Ferry-st.

COTTAGE TO RENT—AT CLIFTON, STATEN Island, near Vanderbilt ferry, with about one acre of ground; contains eleven apartments, well arranged for convenience and comfort. Apply for particulars to Rev. T. TOWALL, No. 236 Union-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—AT YONKERS—A HOUSE ON WARburton-av., with stable, carriage-house and other out-buildings, one acre of ground, well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, vegetable garden, &c. Fine river view. Address H. B., Box No. 502 Post-office.

TO LET.

**ROBT. E. B

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2668. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

TUSCANY ANNEXED TO SARDINIA.

The Great Powers Consent to the Annexation of Savoy.

THE TRANSFER EFFECTED.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

HALIFAX, Saturday, April 7.

The Cunard steamship *Niagara* arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning. She left Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 24th ultimo, touching at Queenstown on the following day. The *Niagara* reports on the 25th of March, at 12½ P. M., off Salters, passed steamship *Africa*, bound to Liverpool.

The *Niagara*'s dates are three days later than those already received.

The steamship *Bolton* was to leave Liverpool for Halifax and New-York shortly after the *Niagara*, taking the place of the *Jura*.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool at 9:40 on the morning of the 22d ult.

The ship *Champion of the Seas*, from Melbourne with 24,000 ounces in gold, had arrived at Liverpool.

The London *Times* views WM. H. SEWARD'S Union speech favorably.

THE SAVOY QUESTION.

The Paris *Patrie* says that the Sardinian troops have commenced the evacuation of Savoy, and that the first detachment of French troops, returning from Lombardy, will arrive at Savoy on the 25th of March.

M. THOUVENEL'S last dispatch to Count DE PERSIGNY, containing explanations for the British Government relative to the annexation of Savoy, was published in the Paris *Moniteur* on the 22d of March. It contains little but what had been previously stated. It points out the necessity for the revision of the French frontiers; reiterates the Emperor's respect for existing treaties; claims that this is purely an exceptional case; shows that *the cession will be made without violence and free from all constraint*, and concludes by expressing confidence that England will see that the situation of France has required the consummation of this project.

The London *Times*, in an editorial, admits that the annexation must be quietly allowed, but at the same time denounces the act as one of spoliation and wrong, and in principle as bad as a march upon the Rhine or a sudden attempt on Antwerp. It adds, it must leave upon all minds the conviction that there is no safety except in continual watchfulness and armed preparation against the aggressions of a sovereign who thus seizes upon the possessions of a friendly Power.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that all the Powers had replied to France relative to Savoy, and gives the following as the substance of their notes:

Russia says that so long as the right of the people to select rulers is not put forward by France, and that as the present change does not affect the balance of Europe, what Sardinia may do with Savoy is no business of hers.

Russia is said by another authority to have sent a dispatch to Paris in opposition to an annexation, and protesting against the application of the theory of national frontiers.

Prussia says that, as the Emperor of France formally disavows the doctrine of natural frontiers, the transfer of Savoy is no business of hers.

Austria declares that she certainly does not approve of any annexation of the kind, but as Europe stood by when other annexations were effected, she does not see what she has to do with the annexation of Savoy.

Le Nord says the reply of the British Government had reached Paris, and it was understood that it had not renounced all hope of preventing annexation, or at least of reducing it to proportions which would make it a constant source of embarrassment to France.

The Emperor NAPOLEON, in receiving the deputation from Savoy, stated that the reunion of Savoy and Nice to France has been resolved on in principle. *The assent of Piedmont and of the population had been obtained*, and the negotiations with the Powers who signed the treaty of 1815 permitted the hope of a favorable examination of the question by the greater part of them.

The Swiss *Chargé d'Affaires* at Vienna had presented to Count RECHBERG a circular note, in which the Federal Council protests to the Powers who guaranteed the treaties of Vienna against any measure having for its object the incorporation of Chablais and Faucigny with the French Empire. Count RECHBERG replied that Austria reserves her definitive reply until she has ascertained the disposition of Europe; but he reminded the Minister that last year, when the French troops were conveyed by railroad from Culoze to Chambery, the Austrian Cabinet in vain presented to Switzerland, as well as to the Great Powers, that the neutrality of that part of Savoy should be respected; but by the passage of the French troops that neutrality was openly violated, contrary to the treaty of 1815.

Six French regiments are said to have taken possession of Chablais and Faucigny.

A French frigate had arrived off Nice, and several regiments were expected there on the 26th. The population of Nice had signed a petition against the representations of the municipality.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary proceedings were of little interest.

In the House of Commons the Savoy question was again debated, and the conduct of the British Government was censured by several members.

The budget was taken up, and MR. GLADSTONE moved a resolution imposing an income-tax of ten pence in the pound for one year.

An amendment was offered reducing the tax to nine pence, but it was rejected by 55 majority, and the original resolution agreed to.

Several other provisions of the Budget were adopted.

In the House of Commons, on March 21, the bill limiting the hours of labor of women and children in the bleaching and dyeing works was passed by a large majority.

On March 22, the debate was resumed on the Reform bill, Sir JOHN PAKINGTON being the principal speaker in opposition to it. He was followed by other speakers, when the debate was further adjourned.

On March 23, in the House of Lords, the Duke of Newcastle said that the Government had received no information from either France or Sardinia relative to the recent vote of the municipality of Nice on the subject of annexation.

Colonel DUNNE asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he was aware of the intended advance of the Spanish army on Tangiers, and what guarantee he had received from the Spanish Government that there would be no permanent or even protracted occupation of a place so essential to the supply of the fortress of Gibraltar.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that the Spanish Government had replied to the representations of her Majesty's Government with respect to a prolonged occupation of Tangiers in a friendly manner, and the correspondence had already been laid on the table.

The Reform bill was regarded with much apathy by the Press and the public.

The merchants of Manchester had appointed a deputation to wait on Sir C. WOOD to make representations against the increase of duty in India on cotton, yarns and twist.

The London *Times* has an editorial on Senator SEWARD'S late speech on the Slavery question. It treats the speech as the programme of the Republican Party, and clear in it evidences of the dawning of a more friendly feeling between the Northern and Southern States. It thinks that under the organization of the Republicans, and with the moderate programme sketched by MR. SEWARD, the North may be able, without plotting or bluster, to roll back the tide of the slaveholding aggression.

FRANCE.

Gen. DUFAUR, who is on a special mission from Switzerland, had an interview with the Emperor, and expressed himself satisfied with his assurances to respect Swiss interests.

The fleet at Toulon had received orders to be ready for sea.

The Paris Bourse had become firmer. On the 23d there was a decided improvement, and the *Rentes* advanced to 68f. 20c.

It is asserted that the French Government, while still retaining Chablais and Faucigny, is indisposed to give most solemn guarantees to Switzerland and Europe that Swiss interests shall be protected.

The Grand Duke MICHAEL had arrived at Toulon *incognito*, where he is inspecting the newly-constructed portable gunboats, with a view to the application of the system on the Amoor River.

Orders had been issued for the formation of two camps additional to that of Chalons, one consisting of infantry near Stomer, and the other of cavalry at Luneville, near the Prussian frontier.

ITALY.

The French army in Lombardy commenced its return on the 21st.

The Sardinian Council of State had decided that the *Concordat* concluded by Austria with the Pope is not binding in Lombardy.

The Ex-Duke of Tuscany is preparing to protest against his fate.

Baron RICASOLI reached Turin on the 22d, and presented to the King of Sardinia the vote of Tuscany on the annexation question. The King, in response to a congratulatory speech by RICASOLI, said:

"I accept the vote of Tuscany, which, after having been expressed by the National Assembly, is now confirmed by a unanimity of popular suffrage. Tuscany, in associating her destinies with those of Piedmont, far from renouncing, continues her glorious traditions, and augments their importance, by uniting them to those of the other parties of the State. The Parliament in which the representatives of Tuscany will take seats beside those of Piedmont, Lombardy and the Æmella, will bring the laws of the country into conformity with the truthful principle of liberty. Thus Tuscany will enjoy the blessings of administrative autonomy without weakening the union of power and the national will, upon which the prosperity and independence of the country are principally dependent."

The King then signed a decree annexing Tuscany to Sardinia.

It is ordered that on the promulgation of the decree annexing Tuscany to Piedmont, the French Legation at Florence would be dissolved and return to Leghorn.

The Paris *Constitutionnel*, in an article by its principal editor, says the withdrawal of the French troops from Italy must not be considered a sign of coolness between France and Sardinia. France leaves Lombardy because its independence is irrevocably assured. Austria only intends to act in defence of the frontier of Venetia. The loyalty of the French policy could not occasion her any embarrassment on that subject. The withdrawal of the French army from Italy is, therefore, a sign of the approaching solution of the question of Italy, and not a sign of complication, which the wisdom as well as the interest of Piedmont will know how to prevent.

It was reported that CAVOUR would be Minister of Marine in the Sardinian Council.

Prince CARIGNAN was expected to proceed to Florence on the 26th, not as Regent, but as the King's Governor of Tuscany.

The Ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany was preparing a protest addressed to the European Powers, and a manifesto to the Tuscans, against the flagrant violation of treaties that has taken place.

The Duchess Regent of Parma had appealed to the great Powers to support her protest.

A demonstration had taken place at Rome in honor of the birthday of GARIBALDI. The soldiers dispersed the crowds, and a number of persons were wounded.

AUSTRIA.

The agitation in Hungary continued, and numerous arrests had been made at Pesth.

A new loan of 200,000 florins had been authorized. It is repayable by lottery during fifty-seven years, at 5 per cent.

Letters from Pesth report that many arrests in that city had been made, and revolutionary proclamations are said to have been discovered by the Police.

Many rifled cannon had been recently made in Austria, and were supposed to have been sent to Venetia.

The Austrian Government was raising at home a new loan of 200,000,000 florins, interest at 5 per cent., repayable in fifty-seven years, by means of lottery drawings.

RUSSIA.

Appearances indicated that the opening of navigation would be late this Spring.

PERSIA.

News has been received of the death of the Shah of Persia.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Recent telegraphic dispatches from India mention that the cotton crop in the northwestern provinces will this year be favorable.

The Tussah silk crop on the lowest part of Bengal was expected to prove a partial failure.

A Calcutta dispatch of March 1 reports that the Bank of Bengal had raised the rate of discount 1 per cent. Indigo had advanced five rupees, and was still rising. Exchange, 26½d.

CANTON, Tuesday, Feb. 14.

Tea very active, at unchanged rates. Exchange 4s. 9¾d.@4s. 9¾d.

A collision, ending fatally, took place at Swatow, between the Anglo-Chinese Customs service and a British vessel.

Trade was active at Shanghai. Exchange 6s. ¼d.

Gen. MONTAUBAN, commander of the French forces, had landed at Hong-Kong.

The rebellion is gaining strength in the North.

SAILING OF THE NIAGARA FOR BOSTON.

HALIFAX, Saturday, April 7.

The steamship *Niagara* sailed at 7 P. M. for Boston, where she will be due on Monday morning. Wind North and blowing lightly. Weather clear.

From Havana.

NEWS UNIMPORTANT—HEALTH OF HAVANA—MARKETS.

The steamship *Cahawba* arrived at this port on Saturday morning, from Havana on the 2d inst. There was nothing new in Havana. The Morocco war fever continued. The Miramon excitement was not over, but was mostly confined to rumors.

A difficulty had occurred at Clenfuegos between the crew of the United States steamer *Wyandot* and the night watch of that city. One man belonging to the steamer was killed by the soldiers.

The health of Havana was good. Holy week has caused a general suspension of business.

The Havana *Price Current*, of the 31st, says: Business for the past week has been rather dull; purchasers insisted on further concessions, which only in some cases have been granted. The transactions in the Sugar market have been principally on the basis of 8¾ rials ₱ arrobe, for No. 12 D. S., shippers refusing to pay over 8¾ rials. The demand for White Sugar for Russia continues; Muscovados quoted at 7 to 8½ rials ₱ arrobe. The stock on hand between Havana and Matanzas is calculated at about 200,000 boxes, against 232,000 and 186,000 same date in 1859 and 1858.

Molasses—6½ to 7 rials, according to quality.

Freights—Remain about the same as last dates.

Exchange—On London, 13 to 13¼ premium; on New-York, 2½ to 3½ premium; on New-Orleans, 4 to 4½ premium.

THE BELLE ISLE TELEGRAPH PROJECT.—Among the passengers in the *Bohemian*, which left Portland for Liverpool on Saturday last, were Messrs ALLAN & WOOD, the President and Superintendent of the Montreal Telegraph Company. They go to England on business connected with the projected cable to the Straits of Belle Isle, notice of which has heretofore been taken by the Press. The energy displayed by these gentlemen and their associates in the management of the St. Lawrance, evinces that in their new enterprise they will not be found wanting.

The Mobile *Mercury* has discovered a remarkable coincidence between Mayor WOOD'S late speech at Norwalk, Conn., and the Alabama platform. It "takes some credit to Alabama that such a sound political speech ever found utterance in Connecticut."

FROM WASHINGTON.

An Illinois Scheme for Allaying Slavery Agitation.

Private Bill Day in the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 8.

Señor MATA, the Mexican Minister, is sojourning with his family in Richmond, Va. Parties interested in the ratification of the Mexican treaty, with one or two exceptions, have entirely ceased their efforts, and the subject appears to have been completely forgotten. The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs evinces no interest, energy or tact in the Mexican or any other treaty that has been before the Senate. It is said, and with some show of reason, that had he not delayed bringing forward the Nicaragua Treaty until the last day, the probabilities are that it would have been ratified. Whether this is true or not, there is no excuse for leaving such important matters till the last moment. The Mexican Treaty was negotiated Dec. 14, 1859, and if ratified at all it must be ratified within six months, and but little more than sixty days of this time remain. According to present appearances, so far as the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs is concerned, the matwill never receive any particular attention at his hands. The Virginia Senator swells pompously in homespun one day, and in fine broadcloth the next, and is not making himself very useful or agreeable in anything.

There is a slight indication of a disposition to review the Mexican Treaty from the Republican side. It is stated that Senator SIMMONS has an amendment prepared, and that he intends to make an effort to have the matter brought up at the first Executive Session. In order to remove all doubts relative to the working of the reciprocity clause, the Rhode Island Senator proposes to strike out of the list of articles we agree to admit from Mexico, textile fabrics, boots, shoes, iron, tools, &c., articles not produced in Mexico, and insert in place thereof a variety of her native productions, not now included in the reciprocity clause, and such as European nations do not produce. This, so far as it goes, may prove satisfactory to all parties, but if any very material amendments to the Treaty are made by the American Senate, the Constitutional Government will embrace the opportunity to reject it.

It is not true that the Liberals of Vera Cruz were nearly out of ammunition. They had enough to sustain a long seige. MIRAMON never could have taken the place, even with the aid of the Marin steamers, though he might have done great damage to the city. His greatest hope lay in the conspiracy of VIVANCA, which was discovered and thwarted.

BUTTERFIELD'S projected Mexican Gulf Mail steamship line now stands prominently. Leading men of both branches of Congress have come out in its favor.

DELEGATES TO CHARLESTON.

The influx of Charleston delegates renders our hotels unusually lively. There are some here from most of the Northern and Western States, and calculations freely indulged in. One paper, prepared on what is claimed to be reliable authority, gives the nomination to DOUGLAS on the third ballot. It is rumored on the streets that Hon. JOHN SLIDELL is a candidate, but will not be brought forward until after HUNTER, BRECKINRIDGE and LANE have run down, when his New-York friends will start him as a compromise candidate. Mr. DOUGLAS' stock is evidently rising as delegates arrive. The only prevailing idea seems to be to win, and to do this they claim the nomination of DOUGLAS as essential. Gov. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, and Gen. JAMES are among the arrivals this morning.

THE COVODE INVESTIGATION.

Mr. COVODE, I understand, will not press the resolution relative to Mr. SCHELL, as the Committee deem the testimony unimportant. They refer the question to the House only in consequence of the principle involved, and will leave it to the House to settle it without a contest. It will probably be postponed until after Mr. HICKMAN'S report on the President's protest is disposed of. This report will be presented to-morrow, and a lively time is anticipated, as it will be against the President's position. The Committee will have before them to-morrow Messrs. VAN DYKE and PITT, of Philadelphia. Most of the money contributed in New-York has been traced into the hands of PITT, and the Committee desire to know in what manner it was disbursed. Mr. VAN DYKE, too, is expected to make a clean breast of it, as he and Mr. BUCHANAN are at loggerheads, and a fierce correspondence lately took place between them, which led to his removal as United States District Attorney. Secretary COBB has been called on for the contracts and correspondence touching the lease of the public stores in New-York. Hon. Mr. BARR will also be called to the stand to testify on this point, as he protested against the transaction at the time. It is said Mr. COBB excused himself for not taking other proposals, on the plea that if he did others still more favorable would in turn come in. The Committee do not think the plea a good one. Mr. WINSLOW, I understand, will demand subpœnas for THURLOW WEED, HORACE GREELY, MOSES GRINNELL, JOHN F. BUTTERWORTH and SIMON DRAPER, that they may furnish the free Fremont programme for Pennsylvania and amount of Republican contributions for electioneering purposes in that State.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Pacific Railroad Committee met yesterday. It was the most important meeting of all. The Curtis bill for a central route was perfected, except as regards the choice of the names of the incorporators. Some twenty resolutions were passed upon. The only matters of importance were the rejection of two resolutions incorporating a southern route; the adoption of an amendment terminating the road at the head of the navigable waters of the Sacramento; and a resolution authorizing the Chairman to report the bill to the House as soon as the names of the incorporators are decided upon. The Committee meet tomorrow morning to complete their work. The bill will probably pass the House. In the Senate the southern route will be attached to it, and it then remains for the House majority to kill the bill, if they are willing to take the responsibility.

There is much anxiety to see the reports and bills from the Committee. Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas will submit the majority and minority reports.

THE HARPER'S FERRY WITNESSES.

The decision of the Special Senate Committee not to send for JOHN BROWN, Jr., as a witness, on the ground that the Sergeant-at-Arms has no power to deputize his authority, is an admission of the ground taken by SANBORN, the refractory witness in Massachusetts, and the opinion of Chief Justice SHAW, of that State, on the same point. This necessitates additional legislation to compel the attendance of witnesses.

THE MEXICAN STEAMERS.

Señor TEJADA has received dispatches from the Spanish commander in the Mexican Gulf, giving an improved version of late transactions there, and a copy of a protest against American interference with the *Marques de Habana*, which is claimed to be a Spanish vessel. Señor TEJADA fully indorses the protest, and has laid the same before the Washington Cabinet, with the intimation that he would await expected instructions from Madrid on the subject. We may anticipate a diplomatic contest with Spain of more than ordinary animation.

Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 7.

A gentleman has just arrived here from Brownsville, TEXAS, whose statements corroborate those heretofore received in regard to the outrages perpetrated by CORTINAS and his band of marauders. He says there is no doubt but that CORTINAS is upheld and sustained in his operations by Mexicans who profess to be friendly to the United States. United States forces had determined to put an end to his depredations, and to accomplish this nothing short of capturing him would effect it. The troops had accordingly, on invitation of some friendly Mexicans, crossed the Rio Grande into Mexican territory with the intention of pursuing him, and if possible, capturing him. The next intelligence from there will probably announce his capture.

The Covode Committee called Mr. EVANS, of the NEW-YORK TIMES, before them to-day, to testify where he obtained the statement, published in that paper on Thursday, purporting to be testimony taken before the Committee relative to a correspondence between Messrs. HASKIN and BUTTERWORTH. Mr. EVANS said he obtained it from one of the witnesses, whereupon Mr. BUTTERWORTH has been subpœnaed to reappear before the Committee. Mr. HASKIN will be summoned, and will testify relative to the correspondence between him and Mr. BUTTERWORTH.

The Pacific Railroad Committee had a meeting this morning, and discussed a batch of all kinds of resolutions, favoring railroads from almost every important point on the Atlantic to some point on the Pacific. They were all rejected, and the Committee again agreed upon the plan originally adopted by the Committee, as offered by the Chairman, to construct a central road, starting from two points, one in Iowa and the other in Missouri, to unite within two hundred miles of the Missouri river, which will be somewhere near St. Joseph, in Missouri.

By order of the Secretary of War, a detachment of twenty-six privates, with two sergeants and corporals, under the command of Lieut. MULLIN, detailed from two companies of dragoons at Fort Laramie, have been ordered for service with the expedition under Capt. REYNOLDS, for exploration of the headwaters of the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers. They will leave as soon as the season will permit.

An extra session of the Cabinet was held to-day, to consider what course our Government will pursue in regard to the captured Mexican steamers. The questions involved are of a grave and serious character, touching international law. The law officer of the Government, Judge BLACK, has the matter under consideration. The decision of the Administration will probably be announced early next week.

H. D. MANAY has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, *vice* PAGE, deceased.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 7.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) presented a petition of citizens of Illinois, setting forth that great alienation exists in the Union, caused by the discussion of the subject of Slavery in Congress, and they pray that body to recommend to all Legislatures a change in the Constitution for establishing a geographical line through the States and Territories north of which Slavery is to be prohibited, and south of which it is not to be interfered with by Congress or the States.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.)—It affects the Territories, and had better go to that Committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL supposed that as they asked for a change of the Constitution, the Judiciary Committee would be more appropriate. So it was referred to that Committee.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) offered a resolution calling on the Post-office Department for all the correspondence with Mr. BROOKS, the late Chicago Postmaster, in relation to the condition of that office. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. GREEN, the bill concerning District Courts of Kansas was taken up and passed.

District of Columbia business was considered, and the Pennsylvania-avenue Railroad bill was debated until a late hour, when, without taking a vote, the Senate went into Executive session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 7.

The House considered the private calendar, and passed fourteen bills.

Adjourned.

Geographical and Statistical Society.

DEPRESSION OF THE AMERICAN SHORE LINE—THE SELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

Dr. ABRAHAM GESNER lectured before this Association last evening, in Clinton Hall, on "Recent Elevations and Depressions of the Lands of Northern America." The audience was by no means numerous, though it was not wanting in appreciative attention. By way of exhibiting his theory in a popular form, Dr. GESNER made use of a large and admirably drawn map of the Western Hemisphere, on which the course of the Gulf Stream was represented with much accuracy. A sectional view of the coast line of North America was also shown, and did most material service in illustrating the Doctor's views.

Rev. Dr. HAWKS, the President, occupied the Chair. When the preliminary business had been disposed of, according to the rule, Mr. THEOPHILUS FISKE read a report as to the condition of the Library, and its acquisitions during the past three months. From this we ascertain that within the time specified the Society has been presented with 392 volumes, 105 maps, and 273 pamphlets.

Mr. WITTHAUS then read an elaborate correspondence relative to the election of officers for the ensuing year. He recommended Mr. S. B. MORSE for the office of President, Mr. GRINNELL for Vice President for one year, Mr. RUSSELL for Vice-President for two years, and Rev. Dr. THOMPSON for Vice-President for two years. The report was accepted, and the names of the nominees ordered to be posted in the library until the occurrence of the election in May next.

Dr. GESNER was subsequently introduced by the President. In the course of his address he argued that the phenomena now presented by the earth's exterior have had their origin in physical forces which in our day are comparatively quiescent. The continents and large islands were elevated, he said, before the volcanoes which appear on them had broken forth. That changes of level had taken place in lands at a distance from the sea, was certain, but not more certain than that the bottom of the sea was itself subject to such changes. Beginning with New-Jersey, which geological investigation proved to have been once submerged, he proceeded to speak of the geological formation of the Atlantic coast from Maine to Labrador. He thought that the marl and green-sand deposits of New Jersey were produced by the same causes as the chalky soil of England. He concluded from the changes which New-Jersey exhibits in the variations of its surface that its Southern portion has been gradually sinking. From the Gulf of St. Lawrence down to New-Brunswick, and thence to Newfoundland, he displayed the changes which, by the operation of natural forces, had been produced on the coast, and expressed the belief that an examination of the soundings made by the early American navigators along the North American Coast showed inobitably that the floor of the sea had been constantly changing. So, too, by the various fluctuations in the course of rivers, inland, the surface of the earth was changed, and lakes were produced in the depressions into which those rivers ran. In discussing the subject further, the lecturer arrived at the conclusion that many of the elevations and depressions now visible on the earth's surface are due to the sinkings or protrusions of its cool surface—its interior being heated to the point of melting. Finally, he referred to the alleged discrepancy between the Bible narrative of the Creation and the opposing inferences that have been drawn from geological discovery, and declared that he was compelled to the belief that by the six days were meant portions of time so indefinite that they may have extended over millions of years. He deuled that geology tended either to scepticism or unbelief.

On taking his seat a unanimous vote of thanks was accorded him, the purport of which was eloquently conveyed by the President.

Mr. FISKE, the General Secretary of the Society, then read an interesting paper, (mainly prepared by Lieut. MAURY,) which had been sent from the Hydrographical office in Washington, and which, so far as it had any practical purport, recommended the establishment of systems of telegraphic meteorology, that is, of communicating from port to port the state of the weather.

The *Democratic Standard*, Concord, N. H., hoists the standard of DANIEL S. DICKINSON, "as our first choice for the Presidency, subject to the decision of the National Convention."

FROM ALBANY.

Passage of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Subsidy.

Defeat of the City Hall Bill.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 7.

The vote yesterday on the Brooklyn Ferry bill was considered as the final overthrow of that measure this session. The friends of the bill will probably not attempt to revive it.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 7.

Mr. GOSS made a majority report in favor of amending the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The bills to divide the Sixth Judicial District, New-York, and amend the State Prison law, were ordered to a third reading.

The New-York City Hall bill was lost, ayes 11, noes 15.

The bill imposing a quarter of a mill tax to aid in the construction of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad was announced from the Assembly.

Mr. RAMSEY moved to concur in the amendments made by the Assembly.

Motion carried by 17 to 12, so the bill was finally passed, and goes to the Governor for his signature.

Mr. MURPHY presented a majority report in favor of abolishing the office of Almshouse Governor.

Mr. SPINOLA vigorously opposed the adoption of the report.

Messrs. HAMMOND and COLVIN also opposed the report. The latter moved that the report be referred back to the Committee on Poor Laws, and that the Committee have power to sit during the session, with power also to send for persons and papers.

Motion adopted by 15 to 11.

This disposes of the question this session.

The Senate concurred in the amendments of the House to the Canal bill, thus finally disposing of the Chenango and long locks.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, April 7.

The report of the Grinding Committee coming up for the agreement of the House, Mr. BARNETT moved to strike out from the report the Senate Insolvent bill.

After a debate, the motion was lost—53 to 57.

The consideration of the Supply bill was then resumed.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to amend the Metropolitan Police bill was reported complete.

Mr. WEBSTER desired to know if the report was unanimous.

Mr. CONKLING stated that the report was not signed by Mr. GOVER.

A number of other bills were reported complete, among them one to reorganize the Harbor Masters' Department.

Mr. BUTLER reported a bill to amend the Excise law.

The Supply bill was again taken up, and a large number of amendments made.

The pending motion was to order the bill to a third reading, when a 9 o'clock the House adjourned.

GOSSIP ABOUT LEGISLATION.

THE SUPPLY BILL IN THE HOUSE—ECONOMY THE RULE, EXTRAVAGANCE THE EXCEPTION—CITY RAILROADS IN THE SENATE—THE ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA PASSED—THE ALMSHOUSE AND CITY HALL BILLS DEAD—THE BROOKLYN PARKS LAID OUT FOR A TIME, BUT NOT FOR ALL TIME—THE CANAL BILL PASSED WITHOUT THE CHEMUNG EXTENSION, ETC., ETC.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 7, 1860.

The House, last evening and this morning, considered the Supply bill. The rule of economy prevailed, and but few additions were made to the items reported by the Committee of Ways and Means. The exceptions were in favor of the officers, page boys, etc., etc., of the two houses.

The Senate, you will recollect, made the City Railroad bills the special order for last evening.

The majority heard and considered all the amendments which the minority had to propose—*and voted them down*. The majority listened patiently—very patiently—to all that the minority had to say, and then ordered the bills to a third reading. So you see there was no indecent haste—no choking down of debate, no cutting off propositions to amend—but all was done quietly and in order, as befitted the importance of the subject and the dignity of the Senate. Much better, was it not, than the hurry-skurry with which the "Gridiron" was put over the legislative coals?

This morning the Senate was a battle-field indeed. The contest opened between Messrs. SPINOLA and LAPHAM, on a motion made by the latter to recommit the bill to provide for laying out Parks in Brooklyn. After an animated contest, the bill was recommitted.

Then the friends and opponents of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad entered the lists—the bill to facilitate the construction of that road coming up from the Assembly, for concurrence in the amendments limiting the amount appropriated to $350,000, instead of $1,000,000. Mr. HAMMOND, who voted for the million readily enough, could not go for the fraction, and made an adroit speech against concurring. Mr. FERRO did the same, and ditto Mr. LAPHAM. Mr. RAMSAY replied on behalf of the road, expressing his thankfulness for the pittance, and Mr. ROPER made one of those frank, manly, open-hearted appeals which none like him can make, because none so like him talk earnestly and warmly for what he thinks is right. The amendments were concurred in, ayes 19, noes 11. The puzzle is, will the Governor sign this bill? He vetoed one last year. This year he said "he would sign," if there was a constitutional vote for it. So you will see the doubt turns upon what is a constitutional vote. Some say 65 to 47—they are the friends of the bill. Some say 67 to 22—they, it is needless to say, are its opponents. The Governor will probably refer the case to the Attorney-General, and let him solve the doubt. I think the fact that time brings the Presidential contest within the next seven months will have quite a bearing on the decision.

The third battle was between Senator SPINOLA on the one side, and the Republican Party on the other. The pugnacious Senator from Brooklyn took a fancy to have the bill to abolish the Board of Ten Governors recommitted to the Committee on Poor Laws, with instructions to investigate the institutions under the control of the Ten Governors, and report to the next Legislature. As the bill had been ordered to a third reading, you will note that this motion of Senator SPINOLA'S was quite a change of the programme. Nevertheless he carried it through, by a vote of Ayes, 15; Noes, 11; and so ends the crusade against the Governors, who are at liberty to entertain the Committee, and go on their way rejoicing that they have beat the Republican Party in a Senate where they have fourteen majority.

The City Hall bill, amended so as to build a capitol in Madison-square, came up for a third reading. It was lost—ayes 15, noes 11. Each of the New-York Senators voted for it.

The Canal bill came up for concurrence in the amendments made by the Assembly, striking out Long Locks and Chenango Extension. The bill appropriates only what is necessary to complete the Erie, the Oswego, the Champlain, the Genesee Valley and the Cayuga and Seneca. The Senate concurred with the House, notwithstanding the opposition of the Railroads. I judge that the Railroads were opposed, from the fact that Senator HAMMOND announced the result as conclusive evidence that the Railroads did not own the Senate.

This closed the day's work—the most important in producing results that has been held this session.

LEO.

MURDER IN IOWA—ESCAPE OF THE MURDERER. An Iowa correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* says: The particulars of a deed of outrage and murder, which occurred near Ottumwa, Iowa, are agitating the people along the line of the railroad from here to Ottumwa. Week before last two strange men, with a young woman of very interesting appearance, arrived at Ottumwa in a double wagon. The men pretended that the young woman was a sister, but, while stopping at a hotel over night, it became evident from their actions that they were her seducers, and she their miserable victim. On Friday morning the body of a young woman was found in the Des Moines River, dead, and bearing evidences of having been foully murdered, her skull being broken in, and finger-marks being visible upon her throat. It was afterwards discovered that she had been murdered in a field, about a mile from Ottumwa, a board covered with blood and human hair being found there, as well as pools of blood on the ground. They, no doubt, murdered her there, and then conveyed the body to the river, and cast it into the stream. A man was arrested next day, but it turned out that he was not one of the two who were seen with the woman. At last accounts a party was scouring the country west of Ottumwa, in pursuit of the murderers. It seems that the young woman answered to the name of Dora—that from conversation at Ottumwa it is probable that she was from Rockford, Illinois.

DIFFICULTY AT DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH.

Two Sets of Trustees claiming Election.

PROSPECTS OF A LEGAL CONTEST.

The readers of the TIMES who recollect the full and exclusive report of the transactions of the last annual meeting of Dr. Cheever's Church (Society), which appeared in this paper on the morning succeeding that meeting, will remember that the triumph of Dr. Cheever's friends in the election of Trustees was announced as having been effected by a majority of two votes. It now appears that subsequent to the meeting, and before having certified to the result, the deacons, W. H. SMITH and G. H. WARD, who presided as inspectors of election, became satisfied that illegal votes had been cast by Dr. Cheever's friends. They therefore gave the certificates of election to four of the anti-Cheever Trustees, who, not counting the illegal votes, they decided to have been elected.

The Deacons had been notified not to certify to the election of trustees, by a large and influential portion of the Society, and immediately after the election were served with affidavits which went to show the character of the votes, which, it is claimed, left them no alternative but to give the certificates as though no illegal votes had been cast. It appeared to them that some of those who voted for Dr. CHEEVER'S friends were not eligible, from non-compliance with the by-laws. These by-laws require that the voter shall have paid pew-rent, and have attended the Church for one year preceding the election. The investigation showed that some of Dr. CHEEVER'S voters had not paid pew-rent to the Treasurer, but held receipts from Dr. CHEEVER himself, as a creditor of the Society. It is alleged that Dr. CHEEVER gave these receipts to those who paid nothing—thus giving or lending them the money to vote. On the other hand, Dr. CHEEVER'S friends say that the receipts were given on behalf of the Treasurer, and that Dr. CHEEVER'S salary being in arrears, he had a right to give them. To this it is replied that none but the Treasurer could collect moneys, and that no payments were legal unless to him, or to some one authorized by him to give receipts; and that Dr. CHEEVER'S undertaking to collect his salary in this way was like an attempt would be on the part of a ferrymaster, or conductor on a railroad car, to stop payment of salaries from moneys belonging to their employers passing through their hands, or like the claim of any creditor of the Society would be to collect debts and give receipts on behalf of the Society.

At all events, the Deacons decided that they could not properly certify to the election of Trustees by the alleged illegal votes, and gave the certificates to C. R. HARVEY and C. B. TOMPKINS, in substance as follows:

"At a meeting of the Society of the Church of the Puritans, held Monday evening, March 12, to fill the vacancies in the Board of Trustees, sixty-four votes were cast, of which—HENRY A. HART, T. J. HALL and W. E. WHITNEY received 33 votes each; C. R. HARVEY and C. B. TOMPKINS received 31 votes each; JAMES O. BENNETT received 27 votes, and THOMAS ROONEY received 3 votes—and we so announced the result at the time. But immediately thereafter, and before certifying to the same, evidence of a conclusive and satisfactory nature came before us, proving that six illegal votes were cast, containing the names of Messrs. HART, WHITNEY and HALL. We therefore certify that Messrs. HARVEY and TOMPKINS received a plurality, and a majority of the legal votes cast, and are entitled to serve for three years from the 31st of March, and that no choice was made for the third vacancy in the Board of Trustees."

The Cheever party, whose trustees would be prevented from taking their seats should these certificates be allowed, maintained that the announcement on the evening of election ended the duties of the Inspectors, and that they could not subsequently alter the result. They have procured the opinions of Messrs. W. C. NOYES and WM. TRACY, sustaining their views.

The Anti-Cheever party, however, have taken counsel also with Mr. W. M. EVARTS, it is said, who, by the way, helped to make the by-laws, and to found the Church. They claim that the construction of the by-laws must in accordance with their spirit be, that the certificate of the Deacons who presided at the election must entitle the holder to a seat in the Board of Trustees as *de facto* a member thereof, and that if any wanted to question that right it must be done by injunction or *quo warranto*. They say also that this opinion of Mr. NOYES does not touch the question of illegal votes, or the important one of the usage and custom of Church elections.

Such was the state of the case on Saturday evening when the first meeting of the new Board of Trustees took place. If the CHEEVER trustees were admitted, that party would have a majority in the Board, while if the Anti-Cheever party were admitted the contrary would be the case. Last year the Board stood five Anti-Cheever to two CHEEVER, and it will be remembered strongly condemned the appeal for British aid, as well as the taxing of non-attending pew-holders, on the ground that the Church was abundantly able to pay its debts. The policy of the CHEEVER party, on the contrary, was to get all the British aid they could, and re-establish the taxing of the non-attending pew-holders, with a view, it is charged, of getting the Church property out of the hands of the heaviest owners.

But the Anti-Cheever Trustees would hold over without some overt act to prevent it, so the Cheever men obtained an injunction from a Judge of the Superior Court, restraining the holders of the certificates from performing the duties of Trustees until a week from to-day, when they were required to show cause why the injunction should not be continued. This will bring the discussion fairly into the courts, and there is no telling where it will end. It is possible that the Cheever party may get a taste of injunctions next time, so that there is a possibility of lively times. The remaining two of the Anti-Cheever Trustees, whose terms are yet unexpired, withdrew from the Board, leaving the Cheever men to organize alone.

Enterprise of the New-York City Press—Pro Rata to the Rescue.

From the Buffalo Courier.

The *Herald*, TIMES and *Post* and *Tribune* have contracted with the Hudson River Railroad Company to run a train expressly for conveyance of

LAW REPORTS.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Trial of George Dower in the United States Circuit Court—Before Judge Smalley.

George Dower, second mate of the packet ship [illegible], was put on trial, charged with the murder of [illegible] named Humphreys on board the ship [illegible] on her passage from this port to London.

[illegible] conducted the case for the prosecution. [illegible] Stewart and Mr. Ridgway for the defence.

[illegible] Sigsbee, one of the crew, was put on the stand and testified that he was one of the crew, and [illegible] when Humphreys was lost overboard; it was the night of the 16th December last; we were making the main top-sail; I was in the fluke of the yard, on the weather side, and the defendant and Humphreys were on the lee side, which was the port side; the wind was blowing fresh and the vessel was heeling over; Dower told Humphreys to lay down on deck, and struck him; Humphreys came down [illegible] of the top; Dower followed him and [illegible] him on the deck; Humphreys said he could [illegible] in the way going round the top, and Dower told him to get on the backstay; he did [illegible] struck him in the face, standing [illegible] him; when he was struck he [illegible] line, about six feet; I saw Dower [illegible] and saw Humphreys fall; I [illegible] from the angle he must have [illegible] vessel; Dower struck him be- [illegible] to descend; it is very danger- [illegible] who is not a good sailor to descend [illegible] backstays; there was no cry of "man over- [illegible]; the ship was not hove to nor any boat low- [illegible]; the ship could have been hove to, but a boat [illegible] have been lowered without danger; we [illegible] eight miles an hour; it was a moon- [illegible] night; there was a heavy sea running; [illegible] left the deck immediately and left Dower on [illegible] is not known who was overboard when [illegible] went, called about a quarter of an hour [illegible]; I saw who it was when he fell, but I did not [illegible] about who it was when the crew was [illegible]; Humphreys appeared well when he came [illegible] two days before the 8th I saw his side [illegible] black and blue; I saw Dower beat and [illegible] frequently before the 8th; there were no [illegible] the voyage; we were at this time 600 to [illegible] miles from any land; I never saw Humphreys [illegible] his ship went to London and the de- [illegible] was sent home by the Consul, and I did.

Cross-examined—Dower struck Humphreys with his fist, but I don't say which fist; Dower was holding on [illegible] backstay; I was 15 or 16 feet from them; [illegible] backstays always have considerable motion, and a man on them would sway with the rolling of the ship; I saw Dower shake the stays; he was standing on the rigging; did shook the stays with one hand; a man could not give the stays a great deal of motion, but he could motion; he could shake so as to incouve- [illegible] when coming down; Dower did not say any- [illegible] would the man fall off; I did not swear before [illegible] Dower had no difficulty with [illegible] before this; there was no particular [illegible] of the affair after it was discovered who fell; some were talking about a man being overboard when I came down; after the man went over, the [illegible] gave orders to set a sail before the crew were [illegible]; I don't know whether he knew there was one overboard; I made a complaint in Eng- [illegible]; defendant was arrested about three weeks after our arrival; defendant always treated me well; Humphreys was more like a landsman than a seaman; I said nothing about my seeing it at the time; I told one of the crew named Fox about it a few days before we got to London; I did not tell him before, because I did not want the Captain or the sec- [illegible] to know I knew anything about it; I meu- [illegible] it to him more by accident than anything else; I made a complaint as soon as we got ashore; we ar- [illegible]; and on Monday I went to the Consul.

Another of the crew named Fox gave an account of the affair, corresponding mainly with that given by Sigsbee. Fox was also on the yard, and testified to the kick, as he knew and the fall. He testified also to great abuse of Humphreys on the part of Dower on several occasions previously, and that while Dower was beating him on one occasion, he said he would murder him.

Another of the crew, named Blodgett, testified that he was on deck at the time and saw Humphreys fall; that he was a little ways on the stay, and then fell [illegible] with it; that he fell clear of the vessel into the water, and disappeared; that he did not know who it was that the crew were mustered. He further testified, I heard the defendant speak about it some five minutes after; some of the crew said a man was overboard, and Dower said, no, it was only a man's hat; Dower had ill-used Hnmphreys; I saw him strike him the day after we left New-York; two nights before this affair I heard a heavy body fall on deck, and heard Humphreys' voice calling to defend- [illegible] not to kill him; I think he said, "Don't kill me, for God's sake!" defendant said, "I will kill you, you son of a bitch," and then I heard blows for four or five minutes; I heard Dower tell two of the boys that he had sent No. 5 fishing, and would send some of them after him if they did not mind themselves; Humphreys was called No. 5 on board; I heard Dower tell Humphreys that he would drown him be- [illegible] he got to London, and at another time that he would kill him.

The prosecution then proved the *Devonshire* to be an American vessel, and rested their case.

Mr. Ridgway called upon the District-Attorney to call, also, a witness named Goff, who was examined before the Commissioner, and whose testimony was favorable to the defence. The Judge said that the defence could call him; that counsel well knew that such a motion could not be granted by the Court, and the motion was made to influence the jury, which pro- [illegible] must not be taken.

Mr. Ridgway then opened the case for the prosecu- [illegible], and called as a witness the first mate of the *Devonshire*, William W. Urquhart, who said: I remem- [illegible] the loss overboard of this man; I first saw him on the backstay; I was on deck, between the main and mizzen masts; I saw him coming down rapidly; he [illegible] up on the crane line, and stopped there ten or [illegible] seconds; his arms and legs were twisted round the stay; he then cleared himself of the crane line, and came down very rapidly, all the way clinging to the backstay; he must have struck heavily on the channels, which knocked him overboard; while he was coming down, I cautioned him about coming down in that way; told him to look out for himself; when I saw he must go overboard, I ran to leeward, and when I got to the rail he had just struck the wa- [illegible]; I ran aft, and threw a life-buoy over to him; it would not have been proper to heave to; it was blow- [illegible] half a gale, and a heavy sea was on, and the man would have been drowned before we got the ship to; we found out who was missing when the crew was mustered; the stay was eleven inches round; I don't think the defendant could have shaken it so as to shake the man off; it might assist; Humphreys stopped an instant after I cautioned him; he stopped on the crane line because he had to; he forced himself from it as any one would; a man standing in the slings on the weather side could not see what happened on the [illegible]-stays at the crane line; Humphreys came down in the usual way; he was a very awkward sailor; never saw Dower abuse the deceased; it was very dangerous to come down as he did; the lee-back- [illegible] would have a motion of about a foot.

Thomas Anderson, the master of the *Devonshire*, testi- [illegible] to seeing the occurrence; that deceased fetched up on the crane-line heavily on his feet; then got clear of the crane-line and slipped down very fast; when he got about half way down he seemed to lose hold of the stay by his hand, but his legs were round it, and I ran there, thinking I could catch him, but before I got there he struck the main channels and fell over backward into the sea; I saw the man step from the yard on the rigging and then on the backstay; there was no one in the lee- [illegible] rigging at the time; the nearest person was as much as eight feet from him; ten or fifteen seconds after the man went overboard I saw Dower coming down the weather rigging; he could not have got there at that time if he had been in the topmast rigging with Humphreys; Dower was a kind officer on board; I never saw him strike Humphreys, and heard no complaints from him; never heard the wit- [illegible] for the prosecution say anything about it on board; Dower was arrested three weeks after our arrival; the testimony in the case came out in the pa- [illegible] two or three days after we arrived; that was the first I heard of it; defendant remained on board after that till his arrest; there was nothing to prevent him from going away.

Cross-examined—I ran to the side of the ship when I saw him lose his hold, and then ran aft to the house, to throw over a life-buoy, but the mute was ahead of me, and threw it over, and I then turned right around and came back to the weather-rigging, and there saw the defendant; we were then about two hundred miles from Sable Island; I saw a ship three days before, but did not speak her; when I saw the defendant, I asked him if he knew who it was overboard, and he said he did not.

Re-direct—A man standing in the topmast rigging could not shake the backstay with one hand so as to shake a man off.

James A. Rawson, one of the crew, testified that he stood on deck by the main topsail halliards, on the weather side, with his hand on the reef-cheek and [illegible]; that he saw the man coming down the [illegible] he made a stop at the crane-line, and [illegible]; stopped there not more than a [illegible] slid down very fast till he got to [illegible] and then went over backwards; he did [illegible] of the backstay; next saw the defendant [illegible] down the weather-rigging, not more [illegible] or a minute and a half after the [illegible] time; the man could not more than [illegible] them; it would take a man eight [illegible] there from the topmast rigging, [illegible] never saw the defendant [illegible]; I was an able seaman on board.

The testimony of the defence was here closed, and the Court adjourned.

The Marine Court City Judgments.

MOTION FOR INJUNCTION.

Martin vs. *The Mayor, &c., and three other cases.*—These were judgments originally rendered in the Marine Court, transcripts of which were filed in the Clerk's office of the Common Pleas, thus taking them into that Court upon appeal.

It will be remembered that the Comptroller inter- [illegible] that they be set aside, upon the alle- [illegible] they were obtained by collusion and [illegible] Court of Common Pleas refused the [illegible] up the judgments, holding that that [illegible] interfere where it only became [illegible] judgment by the mere filing of a [illegible] Clerk.

The [illegible] matter was then made in the [illegible] which was made before Judge [illegible] opened to set aside the judgments, up- [illegible] Common Pleas had repeated- [illegible] Court would not open judg- [illegible] Court), except in [illegible] to get these [illegible] made on the [illegible] default.

[illegible] responsible to get these [illegible] DALY, at the [illegible] Common Pleas, for an order that [illegible] cause show cause why a perpetual [illegible] injunction should not issue in such case to forever re- [illegible] strain them from further [illegible].

Decision reserved.

Wm. C. Noyes for motion.

LAW AND FUGILISM—THE ASSAULT ON BILLY MORRISSEY.

The People vs. *John Morrissey.*—It will be well remembered that Morrissey, the notorious pugilist, was some time since indicted for assault and battery with intent to kill, upon the person of his equally celebrated brother-striker Billy Mulligan. It may not be as well known, but it is as certainly true, that the offender was arraigned and held to bail in the sum of $300, to appear at the General Sessions for trial upon the charge. Mulligan has since gone to Europe, and so has Morrissey, and from the fact that Morrissey went, his bail, William P. Powers, was made responsible by the District-Attorney, and judgment was obtained against him for the $300.

A motion was now made before Judge Daly, at the Special term of the Common Pleas, for an order vacating that judgment, upon the ground of irregularity of the several processes against Morrissey.

It was stated by Counsel for Powers, that upon the solicitation of Mr. Busteed, Counsel for Mulligan, Mulligan was permitted to go to Europe by the District-Attorney; but even though Morrissey obtained a certificate from Dr. Horace Green that it was necessary for him to go abroad for his health, (which certificate was produced in Court), still the District-Attorney was not willing that Morrissey should be absent, but must needs proceed upon his bond. Counsel said that Mr. Waterbury had acknowledged these statements to be true, and indulged in some very spirited remarks in regard to the "*dictatorial*" manner in which the District-Attorney had acted. Counsel urged, that the process against Morrissey was irregular, because no sommons had ever been served upon the defendant, and because the bond did not set forth, as it was necessary it should, where and when the offender should appear for trial. It only said that he should appear at the Court of Sessions, and that was all.

To this Mr. Waterbury answered that the trial had been once postponed, and that that was the reason of the apparent lack of particulars given. Mr. Waterbury responded to counsel for Powers in a similar spirit. After reply, the Court reserved decision.

John McKeon for motion; Nelson J. Waterbury opposed.

Duty on Caustic Soda—Similitude.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, APRIL 6—BEFORE JUDGE SMALLEY.

Benjamin H. Field vs. *Augustus Schell.*—This was an action against the defendant as Collector of this port, to recover back duties amounting to about $600, imposed by the defendant upon a quantity of caustic soda imported by the plaintiff in the year 1859, which duties were paid by him under protest. Caustic soda is not mentioned in the Tariff act of 1857, and the Collector thereupon imposed a duty upon this importation of fifteen per cent., which, by the first section of the Tariff act of 1857, is imposed upon all non-enumerated articles. The plaintiff, on the contrary, claimed that the article was liable only to a duty of four per cent. under the twentieth section of the act of 1842, which provides that on every non-enumerated article which bears a similitude either in material, quality, texture, or the use to which it may be applied, to any enumerated article chargeable with duty, there shall be charged the same rate of duty which is levied and charged on the enumerated article which it most resembles in any of the above particulars, because caustic soda held such a similitude to soda ash which is charged with a duty of four per cent. This similitude was proved by the plaintiff.

The Judge said that if the question were a new one, he should have some doubt whether the twentieth section of the act of 1842 were not overruled by the subsequent statutes, but that the question had been already decided by the Supreme Court in the case of Stewart *vs.* Maxwell in 16 Howard; and in a case before Judge Giles, in Maryland, the doctrine had been applied to this very article of caustic soda. He charged the jury, therefore, that if they found the similitude spoken of in the statue to exist between caustic soda and soda ash, they must find for the plaintiff, which the jury accordingly did.

For plaintiff, Messrs. McKeon and Smyth; for defendant, Judge Roosevelt and Mr. Hunt.

Decisions.

RANNEY J.—*Schubbord* vs. *Hartan.*—Motion denied.

Eggleston vs. *Hubbell.*—Order granted.

SUTHERLAND J.—*Brovers* vs. *Betts.*—Case settled.

Barkwal vs. *Sogre.*—Motion granted in part, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

MONCRIEF J.—*McDowell* vs. *Second Avenue Railroad Company.*—If all costs and fees are paid their judgment vacated. Otherwise motion denied, with $7 costs.

Calendar.... Monday, April 9.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 19, 97, 98, 99, 101, 102, 103, 104, 106, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 118, 89.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 325, 203, 737, 809, 843, 905, 505, 301, 949, 951, 953, 955 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 971, 978. *Part II.*—Nos. 588, 730, 664, 4051, 736, 4,096, 770, 772, 774, 776, 782, 790, 792, 794, 798, 800, 806, 808, 810, 812, 816.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 191, 65, 241, 247, 249, 250, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 259, 261, 269. *Part II.*—Nos. 190, 192, 94, 258, 260, 264, 265, 266, 270, 274, 276, 278, 280, 286, 290, 298.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1850, 1855 1856, 1730, 1526, 1652, 1647, 1961, 1799, 1763, 402, 1854, 1614, 1587, 1588, 329. *Part II.*—Nos. 1862, 132, 35, 1891, 1894, 1895, 1904, 1868, 1354, 310, 311, 343, 1569, 1646, 1710, 1871.

The Connecticut Election.

THE IMMENSE VOTE AND THE DEMOCRATIC SWINDLERS.

From the New-Haven Palladium, April 5.

The largest vote ever polled in Connecticut before was in the Presidential election in 1856, when the total was 80,325. The natural increase in Connecticut in four years, as shown by tables of the vote for twenty years past, is about four thousand, and we have no donht that from three to four thousand illegal and fraudulent votes were cast for the Locofoco ticket on Monday last. The largest Republican vote ever before polled was in 1856, when Fremont had 42,715; Buckingham has 44,483, showing about half the natural increase. But the largest Democratic vote ever polled was for Pratt in 1859—38,369. Allowing half the natural increase, and the legal Democratic vote would be about 40,000. Instead of that, 43,874 were polled on Monday, another indication that nearly four thousand fraudulent votes were cast for that ticket.

The localities in which the Locofoco vote was increased gives another indication of the means employed. In all the cities the Loco vote increased beyond all honest possibility. In New-Haven the increase is 1,122—very nearly 50 per cent. in one year! and this in the face of the regular and natural Republican increase of 349! If any man thinks that this increase of 50 per cent. is honest, let him look at Bridgeport, where the Loco increase is about 300, or 33 per cent., or at Hartford, where the Loco increase is about 700—33 per cent. in face of a regular Republican gain of 200, or at Norwich, where the Loco gain is 300—nearly 50 per cent.—in face of a large Republican gain, or at Middletown, where the Locos gained nearly 200, and Portland, where they gained 50 per cent.!

A similar comparison of the votes in towns all along the lines of Railroad, or routes from New-York City, shows very accurately just where the Wood regiment of shoulder-hitters located. And yet, in spite of these most shameful and outrageous villainies, the Republicans have swept old Connecticut again.

The earnings of the Auburn Prison during the month of March were as follows: Contract earnings, $7,963 73; Miscellaneous earnings, $302 73; total, $8,266 46. Ordinary expenses, $6,031 29. Earnings over expenditures, $2,235 17.

LECTURES.

HON. JOHN SHERMAN, OF OHIO,
Will lecture at the Cooper Institute, before the Young Men's Republican Union, on FRIDAY, April 13, at 8 P. M. Tickets 25 cents. Seats reserved for ladies.

LECTURE.—REV. WM. H. MILLBURN WILL deliver his lecture, *What a Blind Man Saw in England*, on MONDAY EVENING, April 9, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, (Rev. W. A. Bartlett's,) Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents. To be had at W. W. Swain's Bookstore, No 210 Fulton-st.; W. W. Rose's, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; Rev. Mr. Clarke's Methodist Bookstore, No. 37 Fulton-av., and at the door.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MARINE SOCIETY of New-York will be held on MONDAY EVENING, April 9, at 6 o'clock, at the United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Water sts. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested.
JOSEPH TINKHAM, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB meets at the rooms of the Institute, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., on MONDAY, April 9, at noon. Subjects—*Corn Planting, Spring Planting, Pruning.* Ladies and strangers are always especially welcome. Admission is always free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEman of spotless character and the highest respectability, in the vigor of manhood, (forty-seven,) but never married, with a good presence and affectionate disposition, of Christian principles, liberal education and refined tastes and manners, having an individual maintenance, and residing in this City, desires to form a mutual attachment, in view of wedlock, with some congenial young lady, (an orphan preferred) or young widow unincumbered. She must be of a respectable family, and also be prepossessing, warm hearted, affluent and refined. Address, with full and truthful particulars, in good faith, F. N. D., New-York Post-office.

PERSONAL.

WANTED, INFORMATION OF MICHAEL McGRAVY, who left Montreal here about 10 years [illegible]. JOHN McGRAVY, at [illegible] New-York City.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
AT
[illegible]

JAMES LITTLE,
has removed to No. [illegible] Bleecker-st., where he will continue his former trade.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.
OVERSTRUNG PIANOS.

We are now offering a full assortment of pianofortes, all of which are of our own manufacture, and warranted in every respect. By permission, we refer to the undersigned parties, who, from personal experience for many years, can recommend our instruments, both as to their quality and durability:

Winslow, Lanier & Co	E. D Morgan & Co.
Cary, Howard, Sanger & Co,	Colgate & Co.
Bowen, Holmes & Co.	J. H. Ransom & Co.
Brohaw, Butler & Co.	Betts, Nichols & Co.
Haslehurst & Smith.	Sheldon, Hoyt & Co.
Thomas Owen & Son.	Joseph Foulkes' Sons.
Merrick & Bull.	Wilson & Phinney.

And others.

Warerooom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN,
for churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms,
NO 283 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument (patented in the United States May 3 1859) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISTZ, ROSSINI MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depôt: $45, $50 $100, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400 A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway Importers of Busson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

1833. T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS. 1833.
Established in 1833.
Formerly Dubois & Stodart & Dubois, Bacon & Chambers,
Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., opposite the Cooper Institute, New-York.
IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG, IRON FRAME, PIANOS.
An elegant overstrung, iron frame, 7-octave, carved Piano $365.
One elegant overstrung, iron frame, double round Plane $300.
Second-hand Pianos, in good repair, at $75, $85, $95, $100, $110, $125, $135, $150 and $175.
Pianos hired. Allowance on hire if purchased.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & Sons have been awarded Thirty five Prize Medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 36 years.

Also, for sale:
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS.
For Parlors, Churches, Vestries and Lodges.
At Wholesale and Retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
THE OVER-STRUNG
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th st.,
Near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORgans, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150 Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

A 6 3-4 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, Pirsson's make, but little used, will be sold very low for cash. A 7-octave, Pleyel's make, for $125. Twenty rosewood and mahogany 6 and 6¾ octave pianos very cheap, $50 to $110. Pianos and Melodeons to let, or sold on installments. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—FULL 7-OCTAVE in rich rosewood case, full round corners, mouldings, full iron plate, richly ornamented, high, brilliant tone, made by best City makers, fully warranted, and is without spot or blemish; in use only four months; cost $300; will be sold for $210 cash. Apply at No. 676 6th-av., near 39th-st., from 7 A. M. till 7 P. M., for three days. An object made for cash.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made, PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway.
Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 90 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

BANJO TAUGHT.—BANJO TAUGHT AT THE pupil's residence in New-York or Brooklyn, making the pupil a proficient in a course of lessons, $5. Single lessons 50 cents. Address, G. C. D., Box No. 208 Times Office.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF BARMORE'S IMproved over-strung premium pianos, pronounced unrivaled by the best judges, and warranted for three years, at wareroom No. 348 Bleecker st., at great bargains, 7 octave, for $160, $165 and $140.

ALBERT WEBER'S OVERSTRUNG grand-action iron-frame pleno-fortes, unsurpassed in sweetness and power, beauty and durability. Warranted for 3 years. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright pianos, new and 2d-hand, for sale and hire. Hire allowed on purchase.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

MUSICAL.—A LADY FROM CONNECTICUT desires a situation in a family where as instructor in music and the English branches she may receive a small compensation, besides board; a good home most desirable. The best of references given. She also solicits a place as soprano singer in some Protestant Church. Inquire of T. F. BRINSMADE, No. 36 Park-row, with Scoville Manufacturing Company.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECRET NEWSPAPER CIRCULAR.

BEGGING SYSTEMATICALLY.

An advertising customer sends us a curious circular, to which his card, taken from the *Express*, is attached. The circular says:

"We would be glad to receive an order to insert your advertisement in our paper."

* * * * *

"The peculiar advantages furnished by the *Evening Post* as an advertising medium, are that *it has a larger circulation than any other evening paper*," (among those) "who are attracted to it by the reliability of its market reports, and the high tone of its editorial comments."

The "high tone" and "reliability" of the *Post* certainly do not extend to a drumming circular like this. Its circulation is not larger than any other evening paper, and is NOT ONE-THIRD AS LARGE as the *Evening Express*,—as can be proved to the satisfaction of any one who will prosecute the inquiry.

We don't object to this practice of asking for business where it is needed, except where a positive misstatement is made to secure it. The *Express* does not need any such system of drumming, and only objects to such "high toned, reliable statements" of the *Post*, because they are intended to deceive the public. If the *Post* wants to make a show upon its circulation, it can do so at once. The proprietors of the *Express* will give to any charity the *Post* and the *Express* may name—

$1,000 if its circulation is larger than the *Evening Express.*

$500 if it is equal to the *Evening Express.*

$500 if it is ¾ of the *Express.*

$450 if it is ⅔ as much,

$250 if it is ½ as much, and

$2,000 if the circulation of the *Evening Express* is not larger than the *Post*, and all other evening papers in the English language in New-York together, upon condition that the *Post* pays the same sums to any charity we may name, if the *Evening Express* circulation upon proof, is shown to be greater than that of the *Post*, as above stated.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S CITY AND COUNTRY
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 41 Park-row—N. Y. Times Building.
Merchants wishing to extend their business should ADVERTISE
NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST.
Every facility is offered for this purpose by J. H. & Co. For promptness and reliability they refer to Raymond, Wesley & Co., publishers of this paper.

VULCANITE.
TO WORKERS IN IVORY, TORTOISE SHELL, HORN AND BONE.

This valuable new manufacture having been perfected in my extensive factory, I am now ready to supply orders to any extent equal to one ton daily.

My present stock embraces all the leading styles of combs of a quality admitted to be superior to any Vulcanite ever before introduced.

Cases of plates from 1-20th of an inch to one inch in thickness; size 12x20, 14x28, 12x24, adapted to great variety of purposes. Every trade and art supplied with this valuable article, adapted to their peculiar business. My intention is to supply all trades with stock, as well as to make it myself.

Workers may rely upon a quiet use of this substance, as the article which I manufacture is not a monopoly.
BOKAOK H. DAY.
New-York, March 28, 1860. No. 28 Cortlandt-st.

IMPROVE YOUR EYES, BY M. WISE, OPTICIAN,
Has REMOVED to No. 755 BROADWAY,
Persons with weak eyes can be supplied with glasses which will greatly benefit and not strain the sight. Particular attention is paid to a new style of PERSPECTIVE GROUND GLASS, of the finest flint, which, through their high polish and true ground, produce the purest vision, and have been highly recommended as the best, in their effect upon the eye, for preserving and improving the sight in continued writing and reading.

Short-sighted persons, and those operated upon for Cataract, can also be suited.

He inserts NEW GLASSES of superior quality, in old frames, and solicits the patronage of all in want of his articles.

He warrants all spectacles purchased of him to suit the sight for five years, or change the glasses without extra charge.

COAL OIL.
10,000 gallons COAL OIL of very superior quality and color, for sale by
DIETZ & CO.,
Lamp Manufacturers, No. 333 William-st.

DISSOLVED.—THE FIRM OF W. P. LEFURGE & CO. in this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the books and accounts will be settled at No. 1 and 2 Clinton Market, by G. M. GOFF.
W. P. LEFURGE,
New-York, March 31, 1860. GEO. M. GOFF.

WANTED TO ADOPT.—PERSONS WISHING to adopt a fine healthy American female child, two months old, may hear of an opportunity of doing so by addressing Dr. HENRY, Broadway Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE MANTILLAS.
NEW SPRING SHAPES,
WILL BE READY MONDAY, APRIL 2, at
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
Manufactured expressly for our
RETAIL SALES,
In RICH LYONS SILKS, LIGHT WOOLENS, &c., &c., and trimmed in the most improved manner.

DRESS SILKS FROM AUCTION,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY (corner Grand-st.)
PARIS ROBES AND SILKS,
Several large invoices just received from Auction, will be ready MONDAY, April 2.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETING, OIL-CLOTHS, STAIR-
CARPETINGS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, MATS,
RODS, MATTINGS, &c., &c., &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT! LOW PRICES!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

A DECIDED NOVELTY
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
ELEGANT GRENADINE BAREGE ROBES,
Small flounces,
WITH SHAWLS TO MATCH,
In Cartons.
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE.
ONLY 300 RECEIVED.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

ORGANDIE ROBES, MUSLINS,
FRENCH PRINTS, JACONETS, GRENADINES,
TISSUES, and
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

LACE CURTAINS AND UPHOLSTERY
GOODS, AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST.
Lace Curtains, Muslin and Lace Draperies, Satin Lines, Damasks, Moreens, Reps, Tassels, and Curtain Fixtures of every description. Also,
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,
and Fixtures, in great variety,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!

CHARLES STREET,
NO. 475 BROADWAY.
The following new styles in
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
in all NOVEL TEXTURES and in SILK,
will be exhibited
On MONDAY, April 9.
THE ARAB,
VICTORIA REGINA,
SORENTE,
AND BUCKINGHAM.
ALSO,
THE NEW MARCO BASQUE.
These letter we make to order from measure. They are made by men operatives, and the fit GUARANTEED.
Many other exclusive styles will be found in our establishment, and at moderate prices.
NO. 475 BROADWAY.

NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES OF
DRESS GOODS,
At Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway,
(Block above the Astor House.)
TRACY, IRWIN & CO.

WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURES.
Gold Border Shades,
Painted Shades of all kinds,
Buff and White Holland Shades,
All selling at manufacturer's prices.
Lace Curtains, $3 per pair and upwards; Furniture Chintz, Damasks, Reps, &c., all at low prices.
At FERGUSON BROTHERS, No. 351 Broadway.

1860. SPRING IMPORTATIONS. 1860.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
are now offering, on the most favorable terms to WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS,
their usual large and varied assortment of
CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
AND
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
Of every description. Also, a very splendid stock of FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS,
decorative and plain.
All of which have been selected by one of the firm from the best European markets expressly for this season's trade.
We invite particular attention to our stock of WINDOW SHADES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, which, for extent and variety, is unsurpassed in this market.
As Furnishing and Decorating form our specialty, we are prepared to execute all orders for Draperies and every style of Paper-hanging in the most artistic style

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Black Lace Mantillas.
Lace Mantillas, Points, Flouncings and Veils, from auction, at half the usual prices.
Fine French Bands, Edgings and Insertions.
900 French Jaconet sets, 75c., worth $1 25.
600 French Jaconet sets, $1, worth $1 50.
350 infants' Waists, with Valenciennes Lace, at less than half price.
Infants' Medallion and Inserting Caps (new styles).
1,000 pieces Valenciennes Edgings, for 1c per yard.
Point Lace Collars, Sets, Coiffures, and Barbes.
Valenciennes and Medallion Collers, Sets, and Handkerchiefs,
Point Applique Lace Handkerchiefs, $400, worth $700.
A new lot of Thread Lace Collars.
All the above are choice goods, and will be offered at very low prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

419. METZLER & LANCASTER 419.
Will offer for inspection
On MONDAY, April 9,
a varied and fashionable
assortment of
LADIES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH DRESS TRIMMINGS, BONNET-RIBBONS, HEAD-DRESSES, FANCY GOODS, &c.
M. & L. would call the Ladies'
PARTICULAR ATTENTION
to the
MUCH ADMIRED
ATLANTIC HOOP SKIRT.
No. 419 BROADWAY,
near Canal-st.

PLAID SILKS,
FIGURED SILKS,
CHINE SILKS,
CHINTZ SILKS,
All the Newest Styles of Silk, in Good Qualities, at the very Lowest Prices.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 Canal Street.

PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, &c.
A. BEADDEN,
No 391 Grand-st., corner Suffolk,
Has now his assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles of the above articles, which he offers at the lowest possible prices. He is prepared to DECORATE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS, with Paper Hangings in every style and finish now in vogue, with dispatch and ability, unsurpassed by any house in the trade. Also, ordinary work of LANDLORDS, AGENTS, &c., attended to with the usual economy of this establishment.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
NEW GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
NEW STYLES OF TAPESTRIES.....90c. to $1 25
LOWELL & HARTFORD TRIPLY.....$1 to $1 10
LOWELL & HARTFORD SUPERFINE.....76c. to 80c.
COMMON INGRAIN.....from 2s. to 4s.
OIL CLOTHS AT 3s. PER YARD.
OIL CLOTHS AT 2s. 6d. PER YARD.
OIL CLOTHS AT 16c. PER YARD.
GOLD WINDOW SHADES
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
HEARTH RUGS, &c., &c.
B. BEATTY, No. 8 Fourth-avenue,
Near the Cooper Institute.

BARGAINS IN ENGLISH CARPETINGS.
ENGLISH BRUSSELS, SMALL PATTERNS AND RICH COLORINGS, at $1 00, $1 10 and $1 25 per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS at 85c.
English Velvet, handsome designs, only $1 10 and $1 25.
The above are from the very best makers, and warranted in every respect, by A. T. STEWART & CO.

SPRING CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.
A splendid stock of NEW GOODS for Men's and Boys' wear, adapted to Southern and Western, or city trade, at very low prices, for CASH, or short time, to prompt paying customers. Call and examine before you buy.
M. A. KNAPP
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES POMPEdour ornaments, Victoria Gimps and Polish Braids, Velvet Ribbons and Buttons, Alexander's genuine gloves, a large variety of Ladies', Misses' and Gents' Gloves and Hose; best French Kid, 50 cents; Shetland Wool, 10 cents; Zephyrs, 12 cents; N. B.—The new Ball Skirt at BLAKE'S, No. 333 Broadway, near 19th-st., [illegible].

PARIS MILLINERY.—MADAME THIBERG, No. 6 Great Jones-st., has just received per steamer Europa a full and exquisite styles of Paris Bonnets, Flowers, Dress Trimmings, Reception Hats, Dress Caps, Head Dresses, &c., to which she respectfully invites the attention of the ladies.

DRY GOODS.

ATTRACTIVE SALE
OF
DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION!
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 325 Broadway,
Will offer at retail on Monday, April 9,
THE GOODS PURCHASED
AT THE LATE GREAT AUCTION SALES,
Comprising the
NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE GOODS IMPORTED THIS SEASON,
viz.:
500 pieces SPRING SILKS, from 65 cts. to $1 per yard.
360 GRENADINE ROBES, from $15 to $25, worth $35 to $50.
150 BLACK GRENADINE ROBES, from $12 to $20, worth $25 to $40.
100 BARE

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IN PRESS,
MR. BRYANT'S ADDRESS
On WASHINGTON IRVING,
handsomely printed on tinted paper in 12mo.
G. P. PUTNAM,
No. 115 Nassau-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
BOOKS FOR THE MILLION.
FOR TWENTY DAYS ONLY.
The Books and Stationery of
C. SHEPARD & CO., No. 397 Broadway,
will be offered at cost, and even less, for the next twenty days, to close the stock before the 1st of May. Call early for a good selection.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES C. CONVERSE, WILLIAM H. HARDING, JOSEPH B. GRAY, EDMUND W. CONVERSE and NATHAN DAY against MORRIS R. BANTEAU.—Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their offices, No. 146 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and seventy-eight dollars and twenty-nine cents, with interest from the twenty-seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, besides the costs in this action.—Dated New-York, March 30, 1860.
BUCKHAM, CADY & SMALES,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
To the defendants: The complaint referred to in the above summons was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York.—Dated New-York, April 7, 1860.
Yours, &c., BUCKHAM, CADY & SMALES,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
a8-law6w*

SUPREME COURT OF STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES C. CONVERSE, WILLIAM H. HARDING, JOSEPH B. GRAY, EDMUND W. CONVERSE, and NATHAN DAY, against JAMES W. BUTCHINSON and MORRIS R. BANTEAU. Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.) To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the city and county of New-York, at the City Hall in the city of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their offices, No. 146 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and seventy-nine dollars and forty cents, with interest from the twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, besides the costs in this action.—Dated New-York, March 30 1860.
BUCKHAM, CADY & SMALES,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
To the defendants: The complaint referred to in the above summons was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, in the City Hall, in the City, County, and state of New-York.
Yours, &c., BUCKHAM, CADY & SMALES,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
ap1-law6w* Dated New York, April 7, 1860.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.—AMOS S. PERRY, of the City of Troy, in the County of Rensselaer, an insolvent debtor, individually and as one of the late firm of A. S. PERRY & CO., of said City of Troy, New-York. Notice first published Feb. 20, 1860; creditors to appear before Hon. GILBERT ROBERTSON, Jr., County Judge of said County of Rensselaer, at the City of Troy, in said County, on the 5th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate and he discharged from his debts individually and as one of said late firm of A. S. PERRY & Co.
TABOR & HARWOOD, Attorneys for Insolvent,
20f-law10w* Troy, New-York.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.—JOHN W. CIPPERLY, of the town of Lansingburgh, in the County of Rensselaer, an insolvent debtor, individually and as one of the late firm of A. S. PERRY & CO., of the City of Troy, New-York. Notice first published Feb. 20, 1860; creditors to appear before Hon. GILBERT ROBERTSON, Jr., County Judge of said County of Rensselaer, at his office, in the City of Troy, in said County, on the 8th day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he discharged from his debts, individually and as one of said late firm of A. S. PERRY & CO.
TABOR & HARWOOD, Attorneys for Insolvent,
20f-law10w* Troy, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM Y. FRENCH, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 553 Grand-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York the 5th day of March, 1860.
JANE E. FRENCH, Administratrix.
m5-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BEEBE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Leander Ross, No. 84 Pearl-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 18, 1860.
LEANDER ROSS, Executor.
JANE BEEBE, Executrix.
20f-law6m*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against the estate of JANE WILLIAMS, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, to present the same at the residence of either of the subscribers on or before the 10th of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1860.
VINCENT W. BATE, No. 835 Broadway,
THOMAS UTTER, No. 81 Barrow-st.,
ja9-law6m* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NOAH T. CONKLING, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 110 Duane-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1860.
SAML. D. ADDISON, Executor.
ja9 law6m*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan. 10 1860.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City of New-York for the year 1860 are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen, or for military services; and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls or said 30th day of April.
The following section of the act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:
SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859 chapter 322, section 9.
J. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. V. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CENTRAL PARK.—EXTENSION NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment appointed under the act entitled "An act to alter the map of the City of New-York by laying out thereon a public place and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1856, will receive evidence and hear arguments as to the value of the property to be taken for the enlargement of the Central Park, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 202 Broadway corner of Duane-st., from the 2d day of April next to the 16th day of April next (excluding Sundays), between the hours of 11 A. M., and 3 P. M., at which time and place all persons interested in the said act are invited to be present.
The property provided to be taken is comprised within the following limits and boundaries: Southerly by the southerly side of 106th st., northerly by 110th st., easterly by the 5th-av., and westerly by the 6th-av.
Dated, New-York, March 27, 1860.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER,
HENRY D. CLAPP,
RICHARD KELLY,
Commissioners.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY TAXES 1859.—The town and school taxes of Mount Vernon, Wakefield, Washingtonville, Olivville, Fifth Ward, Fleetwood, Morrisania, West Farms, &c., may be paid for the last time; also back taxes and lots sold for the taxes of 1855 redeemed, thereon be superseded at the TAX OFFICE, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., on MONDAY, April 9.
JOHN S. Y. REE, General Collector.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROposals will be received until THURSDAY, April 12, 1860, for the construction of the Warwick Valley Railroad, from the junction of the New-Jersey Branch with the New-York and Erie Railroad to the village of Warwick, Orange County, a distance of about ten miles.
Profiles, plans, estimates of quantities, and specifications will be ready for examination at the office of the Company in the village of Warwick, on and after MONDAY April 7.
The Directors reserve to themselves the privilege of rejecting any propositions that may not be deemed advantageous to the Company.—WARWICK, March 30, 1860.
By order of the Board of Directors, G. BURT, Pres.
W. BEDARCE, Secretary.

ROOFING.

PATENT MICA AND FIBROUS CEMENT ROOFING.—Adapted to every variety of roof, new or old, and is unequalled for durability, beauty and cheapness, by any composition in use. Cement for sale by the barrel, with written instructions for use, in any part of the country. JOSEPH DITTO & CO., No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

HOTELS.

MOUNT PROSPECT HOUSE,
West Bloomfield, New-Jersey, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st of May. A cottage house on the grounds to rent.
W. HOLT.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing a fine large house, wish to make a permanent arrangement with one or more grown persons for a few choice rooms not required by themselves. First-class table; rooms furnished or not as desired. No moving. Unexceptionable references given, and the same will be required. Locality and neighborhood desirable, being in 45th-st., between Broadway and 2d av. Address F. S., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A LARGE, WELL FURNISHED Room, supplied with all modern conveniences, on second floor, may be obtained by a single gentleman, with or without partial board, in a private family occupying a first-class house, between 8th and 12th sts., near Broadway. No other boarders taken. References required. Address, with name, C. B. H., Box No. 210 *Times* office.

BOARDING.—WANTED, IN NEW-YORK OR Brooklyn, a partially furnished room or room and bedroom, with board, for a lady, with a respectable private family, where there are but few or no other boarders. State full particulars, with terms per month, which must be moderate. Address M. A. B., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—AN ENTIRE SECOND AND third floor, newly and fully or partially furnished, can be engaged with board. The house has undergone a thorough cleaning and repair, and fitted up by a lady, who will keep it in perfect order, and give good satisfaction. References exchanged. No. 4 Ashland-place.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT LARGE AND SMALL rooms, furnished and unfurnished, can be obtained with board. Those wishing to make permanent arrangements for the first of May and the present also, will please call at No 62 Hammond-st., between 4th and Bleecker. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in West 14th-st., would let, with board, their entire second floor, and a parlor and bed room on third floor, to a party or a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen. Address G. E. M., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN MAY find a furnished room, with partial board, in a pleasant location, and convenient to business, by addressing F. W., Box No. 4,063 New-York Post-Office. First-class references given and required.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board at No. 8 West Washington-place. The house is near the Park, pleasantly situated, and has all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—MAY BE OBTAINED, WITH GOOD accommodations, for a gentleman and wife and one or two single gentlemen, in a small, quiet, respectable family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 163 Canton-st., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—WANTED IN A PLEASANT LOCAtion, between the 3d and 6th avs., one parlor and two bedrooms, with private table, for a small family. Address B., Box No. 1,496 Post-office.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 68 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARDING.—ROOMS, CONVENIENT TO CARS and stages, together with board, can be obtained by applying at No. 63 East 26th-st., near 4th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SUMMER RESIdence.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in the brown stone house No. 81 Sands-st., fully equal to any location in Brooklyn or Long Island for pure air and elevated position; bath-room, hot and cold water, &c., an excellent table, moderate terms, and 6 minutes from Fulton Ferry; references exchanged; no moving.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN WANTED, BY A gentleman, wife, and two children, (five and seven years,) in a genteel family, on or near the Heights. Satisfactory references exchanged. Address, stating location, rooms, and terms, LEWIS, Box No. 138 *Times* office, New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ACcommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be had at No. 71 Montrose-place, after the 1st of May; references required. Apply at No. 38 Willow-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SEVERAL ROOMS vacant, large and small, for permanent boarders; house 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; location very pleasant, &c.; reference required. Call at No. 125 Sands-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen may obtain large and handsomely furnished rooms with board, by applying at No. 102 Henry-st. Reference required.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—GENTLEMEN, OR gentlemen and their wives, can procure pleasant rooms with board on reasonable terms, No. 8 Monroe-place; convenient to Wall and Fulton-ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom attached, on second floor, suitable for three young gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, at No. 381 Pacific-st., one block from Atlantic-st. cars.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PARLOR AND Bedroom on the second floor, with board, in a first-class house, situated between Court and Clinton sts. For further information, inquire at 43 Livingston-st.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED AT H. A. MEAD'S, in the pleasant village of White Plains, from the 1st of May, one hour from New-York by Harlem Railroad. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—ANY PRIVATE FAMILY in Brooklyn Heights wishing to accommodate a gentleman, wife and child, five years old, with good rooms and board, can address J. W., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

NOS. 35 AND 37 WEST THIRTIETH-ST., between Broadway and 5th-av., two or three select families and three or four gentlemen of the first respectability can be accommodated with suites or single rooms furnished in the best style, or unfurnished, in one of the most delightful locations in the City. Table first-class. References exchanged.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, in suites or separately, with or without board, or with private table; location quiet and respectable, and convenient to public conveyances. Further particulars made known on application at No. 129 East 10th-st.

A SUITE OF WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—On second floor, front, with board, in a first-class brown stone house, with every convenience near cars and three lines of stages. No. 71 West 14th-st.

A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM, or a single furnished room to let, to a single gentleman, with gas, bath, &c., breakfast if required, in 12th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family; references exchanged. Apply at 39 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BOARD FOR THREE ADULTS AND two children; the entire second-floor, with modern improvements, required; location between 34th and 42d sts., and 6th and 8th avs. $90 per month will be paid for good accommodations. Address NEW-ENGLANDER, Station E, 8th-av. References given and required.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A GOOD SIZED room, with partial board, in a quiet private family. Terms not to exceed $5 50 per week. Location desired below 16th-st., west side. Address A. B., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHing the piano-forte and singing, is desirous of obtaining board in a private family where instruction in music and use of her piano would be deemed a partial equivalent for good accommodations. Address BOARD, office of the *Musical World*.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING AT NO. 45 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., will rent the suite of rooms second floor and back parlor, with hall room adjoining furnished or unfurnished, with board. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

A NELDERLY LADY AND HER DAUGHter, occupying a house with the modern improvements, wish to let one or two rooms to gentlemen only. Inquire at No. 242 Madison-st., between Jefferson and Clinton sts.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO Guition desires board in some private family in the city or country, where three hours' daily instruction will be received as an equivalent for her board, while she would pay a fair price for that of her two little girls aged 9 and 7 years. Address E. M., Box No. 891 Post-office, New-York.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING HANDSOMELY furnished suites of rooms in a modern house, either with or without board, for the Summer or permanently, may find such accommodation by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st. References given and required.

ROOMS.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with beautiful rooms with breakfast in a pleasant house up town, near Broadway, where there are no boarders. Address JONES, Box No. 162 *Times* office.

SUITE OF ROOMS, OR THE WHOLE second floor, to let immediately, or from 1st of May, with or without board, at No. 19 Union place, Broadway above 15th-st.; also, two single rooms. Breakfast from 7 until 9, dinner at 5 and 6 o'clock.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF THE piano-forte and singing, wishes to obtain board in some pleasant family, where instruction in the above would be received as compensation; good references given. Address X. L. Y., Box No. 174 *Times* office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES BOARD—AGREE able—in vicinity of the evening the only locality possible requisite. All rent, with full particulars, R. S., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—With or without board. Apply to PARK BENJAMIN & CO., No. 61 East 13th-st., opposite the Equitable Store of Washington. First class accommodations wanted for a large number of applicants.

WANTED—BOARD FOR TWO GENTLEMEN, IN a private family where there are no other boarders; location four of Broadway, below 14th-st. Address G. and S., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 151 10TH-ST., corner 4th-av., one block from Broadway, two parlors on the first floor, suitable for a physician.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR SIX months, within a convenient distance from the City, with early access in the morning for the gentleman; a private family preferred, or where there are few or no other boarders taken, and must be near churches and good schools, with plenty of shade, and on reasonable terms. Address MERCHANT BANKER, Box No. 128 *Times* Office, New-York.

BOARD IN CORNWALL, N. Y.—ONE BUTTERMILK HOUSE Top will accommodate a limited number of summer boarders from the 1st of May. The place is very accessible, daily steamboats from the City, and the house stands at a mile's distance from Idlewild. References—Chas. F. Forman, No. 49 Chambers-st.; L. B. Bacon, No. 59 Murray-st.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—ONE OF THE FINEST Locations on the Hudson, good house, and river view. Suites of rooms to let, with board, from May 1 on reasonable terms; also, single rooms. Inquire of J. YOUMANS, Warburton-av., Yonkers.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—NEAR THE Croton or the Hudson River, for a lady and two daughters, aged 13 and 16. Address, stating locality and terms, which must be moderate, Box No. 124, Yorkville Post-office, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young woman, a situation as good cook and laundress; can do all kinds of cooking; is particularly neat in her kitchen, of an obliging disposition; understands well the management of milk and butter; is a good maker and baker of bread; can be well recommended for honesty and efficiency. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to mind children and do plain sewing, or as chamber-maid and assist in washing and ironing; is neat and tidy in appearance and exceedingly fond of children; no objections to the country. Has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer, by a neat, respectable young woman, or would do general housework for a small family; is an excellent baker and a first-rate laundress; no objections to the country; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to assist in washing, or as waitress alone; is fully competent to fill either situation; has three years' City reference convenient to where she advertises from. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, cor of University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, HUMBLE, HARDWORKing young woman, a situation as good cook, baker of bread, pies, &c., and washing and ironing, or general housework, or as chamberwork, waitress or laundress; has good reference for each capacity, is neat about her person and kitchen; no objections to country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion in a private family as chambermaid and laundress; can do fine muslins in the neatest manner, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; the best of City reference. Call from 10 to 4, at her present employer's No. 44 East 21st-st., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class chambermaid, and to do plain sewing or fine washing and ironing; understands her business perfectly; can give the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 467 2d-av., between 28th and 29th sts., fourth floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; no objections to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Call at No. 185 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as first-class cook, and understands her business in all its branches; is a good meat and pastry cook and makes bread, biscuit and all kinds of desserts. Best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 236 6th-st., near the Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress, and to do light chamberwork; understands all kinds of family sewing; can dress ladies' hair, and operates on Grover & Baker's sewing machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED.—TWO SISTERS WISH EMPLOYMENT —one as cook and the other as chambermaid; both to assist at washing and ironing; have lived 4 years and 2 months in their last place. Can be seen for two days at the lady's residence, No. 43 Irving-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; could take charge of an infant from its birth; good City references given. Apply at 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook, who thoroughly understands her business; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 131 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; or would do plain sewing and care grown children; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Coort, corner of University-place and 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman, a situation as cook and laundress; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does up linen in style; wages $9; also a waitress and parlor-maid, who takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY AN EXperienced American woman who understands her business. Can make dessert, soups and jellies. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 127 West 24th st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family; is an excellent baker; understands bread, pastry, biscuits, &c.; good City references. Call at No. 196 East 14th-st., near 1st av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do chamberwork and nurse, or to do chamberwork and help with the washing and ironing in a small private family; no objection to go to the country. In Summer. Call at No. 104 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EXPERIenced, faithful servant, as good cook and washer and ironer, or as chambermaid, laundress and waitress; can fill either situation to her employer's entire satisfaction, or would do general housework for a small family. Unexceptionable references given. Call at 58 Allen-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, (sisters,) situations in a small private family—one as plain cook, good washer and ironer the other to do waiting or chamberwork, or would take care of a baby; both have the best of City reference. Can be seen, for 2 days at No 236 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as shambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, in quiet at the residence of her employer, No. 103 Waverley-place. Can be seen for two days

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S-MAID, seamstress and hairdresser, by a young woman who has lived six years in her present place; is willing to go in the country. Inquire at No. 73 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as laundress in a private family; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 804 4th-av., in the millinery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK, AND to help as laundress, by a very competent woman, with good City references; is a good meat, pastry and vegetable cook, and baker. Call, during two days, at No. 89 West 11th st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID. Is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or would go as nurse and seamstress, and take care of children. Will go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 242 7th av., in candy store, near 26th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do general housework in a small private family, or chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 245 West 18th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY ONE WHO HAS A thorough knowledge of housekeeping in all its branches and who is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at her present place for three days, No. 97 9th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A good, steady man who thoroughly understands his business and can give the best of City references. Call, or address a note to W. L., care of Mrs. Bedean, No. 901 Broadway, corner 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as nurse and seamstress; is capable to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 24 Hammond-st., in the rear, third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby; has no objection to travel. Good City references. Call for two days at No. 33 west 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY AN experienced trustworthy woman; she is competent to take charge of an infant. Apply at her present place, No. 16 West 19th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country, as good cook, and to wash and iron, as waiter and chambermaid, and to do housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, 636 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PLAIN COOK; is a good washer and ironer, and acquainted with general housework. City references given. Apply at No. 186 East 16th-st., between Avenues A and B, top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH girl, a situation as laundress or chambermaid in a private family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 73 Perry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a respectable young woman, who has lost her own child, of three weeks old, and has a good breast of fresh milk. Apply, for two days, at 124 4th-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY A GOOD SCOTCHWOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or do general housework. She is a clean, tidy, hard-working woman. Can be seen at 424 Broadway, upstairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE German girl as waitress and chambermaid. Inquire at No. 178 Forsyth-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or as chambermaid, from 1st May. Best City reference. Call at No. 157 West 21st-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—IN another department alone; a situation by a steady trustworthy woman, who has lived in her last place two years and a half, and who has unexceptionable references; she leaves her present situation on account of the family leaving for Europe. Apply at her present employer's, No. 20 Waverley-place.

AN INFANT'S NURSE, MONTHLY NURSE and other experienced and desirable servants are now disengaged at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. C. BOKHAM has returned.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at nos. 13 and 14 Bible House 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A POCKET-BOOK CONtaining bills for advertising in the different City papers; supposed to have dropped out of the pocket in going from New York *Dispatch* office to California steamer, foot of Warren st., on the 5th inst. As the above is of no value to any but the owner, $5 will be paid to the finder on leaving it at the New-York *Dispatch* office, No. 22 Beekman-st.

DIAMOND BREASTPIN.—LOST ON SUNDAY last a gentleman's DIAMOND PIN. $25 will be paid to the finder on delivery it at 128 Duane-st., to A. C. RICHARDS.

FRESH GREEN TEAS.—1,810 PACKAGES Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Twankay, Hyson Skin, Imperial, Gunpowder, landing from *Surprise*. For sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN OF steady, industrious habits and good education, (speaks French fluently,) a situation in any business where the above qualities would command a living; would take the position of janitor or watchman of a school or building; suitable references. Address E. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer, by a married man; fully understands the out-door management of vegetables, fruits and flowers, and is competent as farm-manager; also the care and raising of stock; can give the most unexceptionable references from families of the highest standing in the City, in which he has been engaged the last 20 years. Address J. W., at A. Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, or Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer, by a neat, respectable young woman, or would do general housework for a small family; is an excellent baker and a first-rate laundress; no objections to the country; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to assist in washing, or as waitress alone; is fully competent to fill either situation; has three years' City reference convenient to where she advertises from. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, cor of University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, HUMBLE, HARDWORKing young woman, a situation as good cook, baker of bread, pies, &c., and washing and ironing, or general housework, or as chamberwork, waitress or laundress; has good reference for each capacity, is neat about her person and kitchen; no objections to country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion in a private family as chambermaid and laundress; can do no fine muslins in the neatest manner, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; the best of City reference. Call from 10 to 4, at her present employer's No. 44 East 21st-st., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class chambermaid, and to do plain sewing or fine washing and ironing; understands her business perfectly; can give the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 467 2d-av., between 28th and 29th sts., fourth floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; no objections to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Call at No. 185 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as first-class cook, and understands her business in all its branches; is a good meat and pastry cook and makes bread, biscuit and all kinds of desserts. Best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 236 6th-st., near the Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress, and to do light chamberwork; understands all kinds of family sewing; can dress ladies' hair, and operates on Grover & Baker's sewing machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED.—TWO SISTERS WISH EMPLOYMENT —one as cook and the other as chambermaid; both to assist at washing and ironing; have lived 4 years and 2 months in their last place. Can be seen, for two days, at the lady's residence, No. 43 Irving-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; could take charge of an infant from its birth; good City references given. Apply at 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook, who thoroughly understands her business; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 131 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; or would do plain sewing and care grown children; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Coort, corner of University-place and 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman, a situation as cook and laundress; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does up linen in style; wages $9; also a waitress and parlor-maid, who takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY AN EXperienced American woman who understands her business. Can make dessert, soups and jellies. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 127 West 24th st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family; is an excellent baker; understands bread, pastry, biscuits, &c.; good City references. Call at No. 196 East 14th-st., near 1st av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do chamberwork and nurse, or to do chamberwork and help with the washing and ironing in a small private family; no objection to go to the country. In Summer. Call at No. 104 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EXPERIenced, faithful servant, as good cook and washer and ironer, or as chambermaid, laundress and waitress; can fill either situation to her employer's entire satisfaction, or would do general housework for a small family. Unexceptionable references given. Call at 58 Allen-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, (sisters,) situations in a small private family—one as plain cook, good washer and ironer the other to do waiting or chamberwork, or would take care of a baby; both have the best of City reference. Can be seen, for 2 days at No 236 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as shambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, in quiet at the residence of her employer, No. 103 Waverley-place. Can be seen for two days

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S-MAID, seamstress and hairdresser, by a young woman who has lived six years in her present place; is willing to go in the country. Inquire at No. 73 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as laundress in a private family; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 804 4th-av., in the millinery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK, AND to help as laundress, by a very competent woman, with good City references; is a good meat, pastry and vegetable cook, and baker. Call, during two days, at No. 89 West 11th st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID. Is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or would go as nurse and seamstress, and take care of children. Will go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 242 7th av., in candy store, near 26th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do general housework in a small private family, or chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi Weekly)—Three Dollars per year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the Publishers "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Barber of Seville.

BURTON'S GARDEN—Royal Amphitheatre—Equestrian Troupe.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Colleen Bawn.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Leading Strings—Marriage Bells or Box and Cox.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Lamplighter—O'Neal the Great—Norah Creina.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Orphan of Geneva. Evening—Yankee Drama.

MOZART HALL—Indian Exhibition.

HOPE CHAPEL—Gen. Tom Thumb.

KELLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

CHIDDERDONK'S HALL—Hayti Minstrels.

NINTH-STREET—Near Broadway—Model of King Solomon's Temple.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The new Newspaper Express arrangement goes into effect this morning, and before half our readers in the City, within three miles of the Times building, have opened this present sheet, the Times will be upon the breakfast tables of thousands at Albany and Troy—one hundred and fifty miles away,—and of thousands more along the intervening route.

We are compelled, as a matter of course, to put the paper to press at an earlier hour than has been usual hitherto; and we must urge our advertising friends to hand in their notices as early as possible during the afternoon and evening. This is essential, not only to our convenience but to their own; for if the advertisements are not received early, it will be impossible to classify and place them under the proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Niagara*, with European files to March 24 and telegraphic advices to the 25th, reached Halifax on Saturday afternoon. The news is of interest. The annexation of Tuscany to Sardinia had been consummated, a decree to that effect, accepting the demand of the Etrurians, having been issued by Victor Emanuel. The withdrawal of French troops from Lombardy, having been commenced simultaneously with this action, the Paris *Constitutionnel* had explained that this course had been pursued through no ill-feeling on the part of France; but because the independence of Italy was thus irrevocably assured. The Sardinian army had at the same moment commenced the evacuation of Savoy. The anticipated French dispatch commenting on the annexation of that province, repudiated the idea of the measure being the inaugural step of a restoration of natural frontiers. The replies of the Great Powers to this statement are reported to have been of one tenor, namely: that they saw no reason to oppose a measure thus stripped of objectionable attributes. The Reform bill and the Budget had been further debated in the British House of Commons. The income tax of ten-pence in the pound had been agreed to. The Reform bill appeared to attract little public attention or interest. Commenting upon the recent speech of Mr. Seward in the Senate, the London *Times* regards its tone as indicative of a better state of feeling between the two sections of the country; and with so modified a programme, it judges it to be possible for the Republicans to withstand the advances of Pro-Slavery aggression. From China, we learn that the rebellion is assuming new energy, and that at Swatow a fatal collision had occurred between the Custom authorities and a British vessel. The news from India is without importance.

The steamship *Canadian*, from Liverpool on the 21st ult., arrived at Portland on Saturday. Her advices have been anticipated by the *Kangaroo* and the *Niagara*.

The bark *Ceres*, Capt. Wheeler, arrived at this port yesterday. She sailed from St. Helena, under charter of the British Government, March 15, with 232 Africans, (which had been captured from a slaver by the United States steamers *Mystic* and *Fulton*,) for Port Spain, Trinidad, where they were landed, having an addition of one by birth. Capt. Wheeler brings home a boat, the only relic of ship *Fleetwing*, which was supposed to have foundered off Cape Horn. This boat was shipped on board the *Fleetwing*, consigned to Rev. Geo. Pierson at Honolulu. When off Cape Horn the vessel was leaking badly, and all efforts to keep her free proved unavailing. Six of the crew took possession of the boat, leaving the ship, which was subsequently picked up by ship *Imogene*, Capt. Williams, and carried into Pernambuco, and there purchased by Capt. Wheeler.

The *Cahawba*, from Havana on the 2d inst., arrived here on Saturday. There was little of interest in her news. The excitement in regard to the Morocco war was unabated, and the flow of contributions unflagging. The feeling in regard to the seizure of the *Miramon* and the *Marques de Habana* was subsiding. At Cienfuegos there had been a difficulty between the crew of the United States steamer *Wyandot* and the police of the city. One of the sailors had been killed. The health of Havana was good.

Our files of the *Bermudian* bring us advices from the Islands to March 20. They contain nothing of interest.

Some further particulars of Mexican news to the 26th ult. are forwarded from the *Savannah*, at Pensacola. The retreat of Miramon from before Vera Cruz commenced on the 21st ult., and he was proceeding actively toward the capital. So nearly exhausted were the supplies of ammunition in Vera Cruz that, it is said, the town must have yielded had the attack been maintained for a day or two longer. A bark bearing Spanish colors had been captured off Alvarado by the United States steamer *Indianola*, and was brought to Vera Cruz. The Captain declared his port of destination to be Galveston, Texas, and that the derangement of his compass had led him astray.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates to March 19, is reported by telegraph from Springfield, Missouri. We thus receive the interesting news that a Japanese corvette had arrived at San Francisco to bear the information that the Embassy was to embark on the 11th ult. at Kanagawa for the Isthmus, by way of the Sandwich Islands and San Francisco. It was signified by the officers that the Emperor, in dispatching this *avant-courrier*, desired to intimate his profound respect for the American Republic. The vessel bore the Grand Admiral of the Japanese Navy, and also the officers and a portion of the crew of the schooner *Fenimore Cooper*, recently wrecked. The arrival of the corvette greatly contented the people of San Francisco, who were preparing to entertain the strangers sumptuously. The emigration to the Washoe region was setting in from all portions of the State with unparalleled vigor. The mines lose none of their reputation for exuberant wealth.

Oregon and Washington dates to March 13 are received. A movement exists in the State and Territory in favor of urging upon Congress a Pacific Railroad by way of St. Paul's and the Columbia river, as the route preferable to all others. The accounts received from the Similkameen mines confirm their reported richness. The population of Washington Territory has been ascertained from the Assessors' reports to be about 70,000, and the taxable property $3,500,000.

From British Columbia, under date of March 14, we learn that the Indians of Vancouver were becoming violent, and committing frequent outrages. One-third of the population of Victoria had during the preceding month gone to the Frazer river mines.

The dates from the Sandwich Islands are to [illegible]. Washington's birthday had been generally celebrated through the Islands. Mr. Neilson, the Secretary whom the King shot, still survived, and had recently been visited by his Majesty. Trade had been excessively dull.

In the United States Senate on Saturday, a petition of citizens of Illinois, praying for the restoration of a geographical line bisecting the States and Territories to divide free from slave labor, was presented by Mr. Trumbull. That gentleman moved its reference to the Judicial Committee, and after an objection from Mr. Green, who would have had it go to the Committee on Territories, it was so referred. The bill relative to District Courts in Kansas was passed. The bill authorizing a Railroad through Pennsylvania-avenna having been considered, the Senate went into executive session, and presently after adjourned. The House addicted itself to the private calendar, passing fourteen bills.

A majority report was made to the State Senate on Saturday, in favor of amending the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors. The bill from the Assembly authorizing a quarter mill tax to be imposed in aid of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, was passed by a vote of 17 to 12, and was sent to the Governor. A majority report in favor of abolishing the office of Governors of the Almshouse was received. Its adoption was violently opposed; and a motion to refer it to the Poor Law Committee, with power to sit during the recess and investigate the subject, was successful. The House amendments to the Canal bill ware concurred in. The City Hall bill was lost by a vote of 15 to 11. In the Assembly the Metropolitan Police and various other bills were reported complete. The Supply bill occupied much of the morning and evening session. Many amendments were made to it, but before the question was taken upon the third reading, the House adjourned.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Society of the Church of the Puritans on Saturday evening, two sets of trustees appeared, claiming to have been elected at the annual meeting of the Society on the 12th ult. The Anti-Cheever claimants founded their demands on the certificates of the inspectors of election, and the Cheever men on the announcement of the inspectors on the evening of election. The former were served with an injunction, restraining them from acting, and the latter quietly took their seats. The whole question will be tested in the Courts.

The trial of George Dower, second mate of the packet ship *Devonshire*, for the murder of one Humphreys, a seaman, was commenced on Saturday, in the United States Circuit Court. It is charged that on the 18th day of December, Dower had an altercation with Humphreys; that he caused the sailor to fall overboard, and that no alarm was given, and no effort made to rescue the man. Testimony for prosecution and defence was heard, and the case rested.

The Stock Market closed with a steady feeling on Saturday. New-York Central, 78; Missouri sixes, 83 ₱ cent. Exchange on London, 108¼@ 108⅜. A fair employment for money among the Brokers at 5@6 ₱ cent. at call. Discount rates, 5 to 7 ₱ cent., with a scarcity outside of bank of prime paper.

The sales of Cotton comprised 1,000 bales at steady prices. Flour was in moderate request at uniform rates. More activity was discernable in Wheat, which was stiffly held. Corn was scarce and quiet. The movements in Provisions were fair. Pork was depressed. Coffee attracted more attention. Sugars were less sought after. The public sale of Teas resulted unsatisfactorily. Other branches of business exhibited no remarkable alterations. There were 430 vessels of all classes in port.

Slaves as Property—The Question Really at Issue.

Mr. Wigfall, the new Senator from Texas, in one of his recent speeches in the Senate, said he denied that "we at the South draw any distinction between slaves and any other property. We ask simply," said he, "that *that property shall be put upon the same footing as every other species of property*. We ask that, and we ask *nothing more*."

Mr. Wigfall seemed to be under the impression that he was speaking in the spirit of moderation and forbearance. This "simple" demand of the South evidently struck him as the merest trifle in the world;—and no language can picture his disgust and horror at finding that the people of the North were unwilling to make this slight concession. But neither Mr. Wigfall nor those Pro-Slavery ultraists who are fond of dwelling upon the same point, are quite as simple as they would be thought. They know very well that if they can establish this point, in the law and public sentiment of the country, they will have everything they could possibly desire. In fact, there will be left nothing more to be conceded. All the planks in all the platforms of both parties—all the contests about Territorial sovereignty, the extension of Slavery, the limits of Federal power, &c., become utterly empty and useless. If slaves are property, in the same sense and to the same extent as "lands, horses, mules and hogs," as Mr. Winfall, in another part of his speech, declared that they are—if they are to be thus regarded and treated by the Legislatnree, Courts and people of the Union—if this is the *status* upon which they are to be maintained by the Constitution of the United Statee, any further controversy on the subject is either the idlest of shams or the most flagrant injustice. In that case, Mr. Wigfall need resort to no elaborate argument to prove that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislatures can exclude Slavery from Federal territory. It cannot be excluded anywhere, by any power, or from any jurisdiction—State or territorial. What would Mr. Wigfall say to a law of South Carolina—or a clause in the Constitution of that State—which should declare all title to property in land, in horses, in hogs and mules utterly invalid and void? No State, no society, has any right thus to confiscate property—thus to destroy that which rests upon an older and more solid basis than any form of government—without which, indeed, there can be no such thing as government anywhere.

It is easy to see that the Pro-Slavery Party have selected this principle as the Malakoff of their peculiar institution. That the Federal Conetitution recognizes slaves as property appears to be a plausible and comparatively innocent proposition. It has been repeated so often—its truth has been so generally assumed, and even Northern men have so frequently conceded it as a matter of fact, that Southern politicians, not without reason, count upon establishing it as a point of Constitutional law. When they have done this, they have done everything. They have access both to Territories and to States. They have established their right to carry Slaves into Federal Territory, and to hold them there in spite of Congress, in spite of Territorial Legislatures, and in spite of Constitutions. They have virtually annulled the laws and the action of all States which have abolished Slavery, and will have made their institution and its code just as universal, just as permanent, just as completely out of the reach of hostile legislation, as that general law of property which lies at the basis of all government, and, indeed, of all society. Mr. Wigfall says, "we ask *that* and we ask *nothing more!*" What a pattern of forbearance—what a model of moderation Mr. Wigfall is!

The Constitution of the United States does not recognize slaves as property at all. There is not a solitary section, phrase or syllable in it which countenances the assumption that slaves are property precisely as lands, horses, mules and hogs are property—to use the words of Mr. Wigfall. It does undoubtedly recognize Slavery; but it does even that only silently and by implication. But it gives not the slightest color or countenance to the doctrine that slaves are *only* property—that they are to be governed solely by the laws which govern property—and that they have none of the rights which belong to persons. On the contrary, with studied and deliberate purpose, in each and every allusion which it makes to slaves, the Constitution speaks of them as *persons*—which they cannot possibly be if they are solely and exclusively *property*. If they are persons, they have personal rights: they are subjects of moral law:—they have certain spiritual powers and faculties of which no laws can divest them, and which no human power can ignore or disregard without committing a moral wrong. *Property* has no such rights,—no such faculties. The owner of a hog may fatten, kill and eat him if he pleases:—the owner of a slave cannot. A slave may be held accountable for his acts,—may be punished for theft,—may be guilty of murder:—a horse cannot. It is perfectly absurd to speak of the two as being alike *property*.—as holding to the law and the State precisely the same relation, in the same sense and to the same extent. The very terms—*person* and *property*—exclude the idea that they can be identical. A person cannot be property,—nor can that which is property possibly be clothed with the attributes and rights which are inseparable from personality. There may be property in certain *faculties* of a person,—property in his labor, property in the products of his genius,—property in his time, his services and his earnings;—but personality itself cannot be owned.

This is the view of Slavery which is apparent in the Constitution of the United States. No man has ever designated but three clauses in that instrument which refer to Slavery, directly or indirectly; and in each of these, slaves are spoken of distinctly and deliberately as *persons*. The clause which permits their importation until 1808, simply forbids the prohibition of "the migration or importation of such *persons* as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit." The clause which fixes their ratio of representation, merely declares that, to the whole number of *free* persons shall be added "three-fifths of all *other persons*;" and the clause which provides for the return of fugitive slaves, declares, with equal precision, not that fugitive *property* may be seized and reclaimed, but that "no *person* held to service or labor in one State" shall be discharged therefrom by the laws of any State into which he may escape. In each and every one of these clauses special care is taken to designate slaves as *persons*, and thus necessarily to exclude the idea that they are *property*. Their service, their labor, is due to—is owned by—others; but they do not, therefore—because they cannot—surrender any of the rights which always, from the necessity of the case, belong inalienably to persons everywhere.

In this sense the great mass of the Northern people concede the legal existence, and the Constitutional immunity of Slavery. They regard slaves as *persons* owing service and labor to their masters, by virtue of local laws or usages, which are recognized as valid by the Constitution of the United States. But they do not regard them, nor does the Federal Constitution regard them, as being thereby divested of the rights of persons—as being merely property, like Mr. Wigfall's "horses, lands, mules, and hogs." They are still persons—men and women, having rights and owing duties—with moral responsibilities and immunities, of which no law can deprive them, without being itself an outrage upon the law of universal humanity.

The North does not regard slaves as merely property, and can never be brought to do so under any circumstances; for such a concession would be to surrender their own control over Slavery within their own limits—to annul their own prohibitions of it, and to establish the law of Slavery, like the law of property, as the immovable basis and foundation, not only of the Federal Government, but of every State and every community in the Union. The claim of the South, so far as the South sanctions Mr. Wigfall's view,—as it seems inclined to do more and more every day,—is extravagant, and will never be conceded. It really marks the line of division between the two great parties and sections of the Union; and so long as it is persisted in and pressed, it is folly to hope for compromise or peace on this vexed question. It indicates a purpose on the part of the South to abdicate its most important duties toward the slaves,—to abandon all thought of treating them as persons, of respecting their rights, of recognizing any moral obligations towards them—and to place them in all respects upon the same level with their horses, lands, mules and hogs. Such an endeavor is unworthy of Southern men, and ought to be at once resented and resisted by them from a feeling of self-respect. Practically, thousands of them—the great mass, indeed, in our judgment—will never act upon such a doctrine; but they should never assent to its theoretical establishment or promulgation. Slaves are *persons*—in the view not only of the Federal Constitution, but of the laws and usages of the Southern States; and Mr. Wigfall's assertion that the South "draws no distinction between them and any other property" is a slander upon the Southern people, which they themselves should be the first to resent.

The Election.—Feeling in Washington.—The following is an extract of a private letter from a gentleman in Washington:

"The results of the elections in Connecticut and Rhode Island have called out no rejoicing from either party in Washington. The pervading feeling there appears to be one of deep solemnity, in view of the mighty interests involved in the great contest to come off next Fall. I have never witnessed so little desire to trifle or make merry about anything.

The Republicans are for the most part resolved and reckless. But the most intelligent portion of the party in Washington concur in the opinion that they must rally on more conservative ground, as much for the good of the country as to insure them any chance for success. Mr. Seward is the most worried man I notice. His manner, air, and conversation have entirely changed since the recent elections."

The result of the late elections in Connecticut and Rhode Island was certainly calculated to infuse more serious and grave reflection into the political contests of the day than usually attends the struggles of parties. The desperation which marked the canvass in both States was indicative of the stormiest and fiercest Presidential contest this country has ever seen;—while the strength shown by each party was sufficient to stimulate its hopes, without inducing a perilous over-confidence of success. In Connecticut the Democratic vote was very heavy, and a correspondent in New-Haven states that, but for the unequal distribution of Representatives, the vote for the new Legislature would have been quite as favorable for the Democrats as was that for Governor. The result, however, indicates that the people of Connecticut are Republican in sentiment, and that they will vote for the Republican candidate, unless something should occur to withdraw a portion of the party strength from his support. In Rhode Island the election shows that the Democrats and Conservatives united can carry the State;—the obvious inference is that the Republicans must prevent that union, if they hope to secure the electoral vote.

The Conventions of the two great parties are close at hand, and we shall soon have the curtain lifted upon the great drama which is to be enacted upon the political stage.

The Independence of Italy.

There is nothing more fascinating in the way of speculative science than the nebular theory of the astronomers. To imagine the magnificent evolution from mist and vapor, from mere inorganic chaos, of a new world, solid and splendid, prolific with life and glorious with light, is to assist in fancy at the most majestic spectacle which it can enter into the mind of man to conceive. And yet, for those who truly measure the worth and dignity of human welfare and of human progress, the political process now going on with such stately and steadfast steps in the Italian Peninsula, must have an interest scarce inferior. There, from the distractions and contradictions of an unnatural and intolerable Past, a great people, the acknowledged peers of the proudest nations of the earth in the grandest attributes of humanity, are now emerging, State by State, and province by province, to gravitate around one common centre into a new national unity and independence. Before the simple fact that, in this sixtieth year of the Nineteenth Century, the world is witnessing the practical realization of a purpose and a hope which have never died out of the brain and heart of Italy throughout all the trials and intrigues and temptations—all the discouragements and defeats and disappointments of five hundred years—the merely formal and diplomatic and temporary aspects of what we call the "Italian Question" are dwarfed and disappear. The "treaties of 1815," the "defences of Germany beyond the Alps," the "balance of power in Europe," are matters about which the small wise men who rule the world, according to Oxenstierna, with so very economical an expenditure of brains, may be allowed to prate in Parliaments and to prose in dispatches. The achievement of Italian independence, like the establishment of the American Republic, or the overthrow of feudalism in France, is an event which can only be justly estimated and fairly comprehended when it is looked at from the foreground of the Future.

For the point which has now been reached in the development of Italian affairs, practically amounts to the achievement of Italian independence. The acceptance by Victor Emanuel of the sovereignty offered him by Tuscany, the Romagna and the Central Duchies, has converted the ancient kingdom of Sardinia at once into a province of the modern kingdom of Italy—a kingdom stretching from the Alps and the Lago di Garda to the Orvietan and the Patrimony of St. Peter, maintained by the literally inexhaustible resources of the most fertile region of Europe, and defended by the strength of twelve millions of Italians.

The surrender of Savoy to France by the monarch of this new realm, which has been so industriously represented by the clamorous alarmists of the English Press as a humiliation to the King of Sardinia, a peril to the people of Italy and an outrage upon the mountaineers of the French Alps, will certainly strengthen rather than weaken the Italian State now growing into greatness. It leaves Italy to the Italians, literally and absolutely. Metternich used to condense the policy which he fondly fancied he had established over the Peninsula, into the assertion that Italy had become simply "a geographical expression," like India or Turcomania, representing a certain area of the earth's surface, but no nationality or humanity—no present or possible State. The irresistible movement of modern ideas, happily incarnated in the most powerful of contemporary sovereigns, has dashed this Metternich policy into pieces; and Italy not only is to be, but already is, a political reality in a very grave and serious sense. It is most fortunate for her future, therefore, that in thus becoming a reality, she has become an exclusively Italian reality. Savoy, which belonged to France before the Burgundian ancestors of Victor Emanuel began their southward progress into power and into fame, has always been and still is an essentially un-Italian State. The reconstitution of Savoy under the First Napoleon, upon the system adopted in France, struck root at once in the instincts and affections of the people; and the characteristics, alike social and administrative, of the Savoy of to-day, are altogether French. The people of Ireland do not differ more from those of Great Britain than do the Savoyards from the Piedmontese, the Tuscans and the Romagnols. It is quite possible, certainly, that the result of a popular vote taken in Savoy might be more favorable to the continued dominion of the Sardinian crown than the result of such a vote taken in Ireland would be to the maintenance of the union with England; for the House of Victor Emanuel has no such scores to settle with its Savoyard subjects as the cruel misgovernment of centuries has created between the Irish people and their foreign rulers. But so far as national sympathies, interests and hopes are concerned, Savoy moves with France, and not with Italy. In permitting Savoy, then, to take her natural course, the King of Sardinia frankly accepts his new destiny of a purely and proudly Italian monarch. The Italian States, newly combined under his sceptre, outnumber, by nearly two millions, the population of his hereditary Italian dominions; and although the seat of the royal government will probably be retained at Turin, as the simplest way of avoiding any unnecessary and dangerous questions of precedence among the numerous renowned and beautiful cities over which the tri-color of Italy is now floating in freedom, the substantial result of the great events which have followed so rapidly from the judicial madness of Austria, is the disappearance of the comparatively provincial independence of Sardinia in favor of the national independence, actual or prospective, of the entire Italian Peninsula.

Europe has chosen that for the present Venetia should be denied her part in this glorious revival. The foolishness of a decrepid fanatic in the Vatican condemns two millions more of Italians, for the present, to the vexations of tyranny and the perilous temptations of revolution. The idiocy of the young King of Naples, and the short-sighted wickedness of his nearest relations, who hope by driving him into the most frantic excesses of despotism to compel his abdication in favor of his ambitious brother, the Count de Trani, are rapidly rousing the Vesuvius of the South to an erruption which will doubtless sweep every vestige of the Bourbon dynasty from the Peninsula. In Venice, in Rome, in Naples, the present is full of troubles, the future uncertain and ominous. To conjure, or to control the storms which must sooner or later break from the blackness of Austrian brutality, Papal imbecility and Bourbon tyranny, will task to the uttermost the patience, the patriotism, and the statesmanship of that Italy which already lives and moves and has a national being. It is no holiday work which lies before these emancipated millions and their heroic King. But if the past be any warrant for the future, we cannot doubt it will be done, well, wisely and worthily, till the patriotic dreams of Petrarch himself shall one day pale before the great realities of free, prosperous and united Italy.

The New City Hall.—The bill authorizing the erection of a new City Hall—fixing its location on Madison-square, and authorizing a City debt of several millions of dollars for the purpose of building it, was defeated on Saturday—but only for want of votes. The probability, therefore, is that it will be taken up again—and possibly, passed. There is a great deal of "money in it," and all such bills have a wonderful tenacity of life. They will live as long, after the enacting clause has been stricken out, as a snake will after its head is off.

This bill has been amended twice. The first amendment proposed to leave the location of the new City Hall to the Common Council. Property speculators in the vicinity of Madison-square were not quite satisfied with this,—so it was changed again, and provision made for a legislative City Capitol on Madison-square, and a building for the Courts on the Park. In other words, we are to have *two* City Halls instead of one, and of course at double the cost! This is the shape of the bill as it stands now,—and probably it is the shape in which it will experience its resurrection.

We have several associations in this City formed for the special purpose of taking care of the City interests. One of them has been giving its attention to the location of the City Hall,—and there was a very general concurrence of opinion among its members, as there is everywhere, that it might be placed on Washington Heights or at Albany as well as on Madison-square. But one of its most prominent and active officers announced that he was of a different opinion;—that he owned a large establishment in the immediate vicinity of the square, and that he considered it his first duty to look after the welfare of his own property. The price of that would be increased by the proposed location;—whether the interests of the City would be promoted, he had not inquired. That man ought to be sent to the Senate.

The City Railroad Schemes.—Three or four of the City Railroad projects are probably destined to be passed to-day. Not the slightest regard has been paid, in any one of them, to the wants or conveniences of the City. Not a solitary provision has been inserted to secure their good management,—to promote the comfort or secure the rights of those who ride, or to fix the fare at any figure consistent both with justice to the public and liberal profits to the owners of the roads. Three or four new monopolies are simply created, and clothed with power to levy upon the laboring classes taxes sufficient to pay them thirty or forty per cent. upon every dollar they may invest in the roads!

There has been the faint glimmering of a hope that the competition of these new roads would compel the old ones to improve their management, and somewhat diminish their profits. But the Legislature is not blind even to this small chance of promoting the public welfare. The chink has been detected, and is to be stopped up forthwith. A bill has been reported to *consolidate* all the City Railroads. This will effectually destroy competition, and place the City absolutely and completely at the mercy of one gigantic and remorselessly avaricious monopoly. We wish there were any ground for hoping that the Governor would veto so iniquitous a bill.

The Charleston Convention.—A correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* urges the necessity of keeping a regiment of their volunteer troops in readiness for service during the month of the Convention. Suggestions are constantly thrown out in the South Carolina journals of the propriety of being prepared for something unusual during the session. What does all this mean? What trouble is apprehended? Do the Charleston people anticipate insults, disorder and assault from the Convention and the Democrats whom it will bring together;—or do they fear that violence may be offered to them from some of their own unruly spirits? It certainly is very unusual to see such a commotion excited in any city by the prospect of a National Convention. We trust these forebodings will all prove to be empty and needless.

Enlarging the Field.—It is stated by one of our neighbors that the Congressional Investigating Committee has been questioning one of our correspondents as to where he obtained certain information published in the Times. We should like to know where they find their authority for such a proceeding. The resolution which prescribes their task, directs no inquiry into the affairs or the management of the Times, nor have they any right thus to drag them before the public. Their duty is confined to investigating the conduct of the Executive Department of the Government, of which the Times does not form a part. They will have enough to do if they perform their own duty thoroughly and satisfactorily.

Amusements.

Wallack's Theatre.—There is a kind of respectable piece—a sort of drama of well-dressed but scheming society—which can be played at Wallack's Theatre, and nowhere else. It depends on talk without epigram; scenes without situations; is dull, real and uninteresting, but polite and well-bred. With a company remarkable for its knowledge of the nicely toned commonplaces of society, Mr. Wallack can occasionally play such a piece. At any other house the feat would be dangerous, if not impossible. We are led naturally to these remarks by a consideration of the comedy called "Leading Strings," produced on Saturday night, and which, more than any other recent production, falls short of every ordinary critical excellence. The story is simply that of a step-mother who desires to wean her son from an affection which she conceives to be hasty and ill-founded. She does so, and effects a change in the gentleman's feelings by convincing him that the lady of his choice is a matrimonial schemer. A thread so taut and straight admits of no ingenious entanglement, and hence we look to the dialogue for our immediate sensations of pleasure. We were unable to detect any excellence in this specialty. Mr. Troughton, the author, has failed to say a good thing, and in point of fact, never, from beginning to end, attempts anything higher than a polite platitude. To account for the comparative success which the piece achieved, we must return to the original proposition, that Mr. Wallack's company *can* do things which at another house would provoke lockedjaw. Mrs. Hoey, as the step-mother, contrived by some unaccountable means, known only to herself, to make the part not only elegant, but interesting,—an achievement which we regard as marvelous. Dreary wastes of language bloomed with nice maternal meaning as this sterling actress hovered over them, and mere episodes became domestic epochs by the quiet naturalness of her intensity. Mr. Lester Wallack, too, was excellent, not only in a keen perception of the broad weariness of his part, but in the elaboration of innumerable little irritations, without which it would be absolutely nothing. To these two artists belong the success of the piece. Mr. Blake—dressed like a banker—impersonated a butler, and elicited some welcome merriment by grimacing and wearing his hands constantly in his pockets. For one or both of these achievements he was called out after the piece, and incited to make a little speech. Miss Gardner played with her usual arch vivacity, and was thoroughly good. The subordinate parts were respectably supported, and Mr. Lauren Wallace announced the comedy for repetition to-night. We do not expect for it a long career.

Operatic.—The season will commence at the Academy of Music to-night, with Miss Adelina Patti in the "Barbiere."

At the Winter Garden, the season is announced to open on Wednesday, with "Lucia."

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Departure of the Japanese Embassy.

A JAPANESE MAN-OF-WAR AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Interesting from California, Oregon, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands.

Springfield, Mo., Saturday, April 7.

The Overland mail-coach, with regular San Francisco dates to March 19, arrived here late last night.

San Francisco, Monday, March 19—12 M.

The Japanese steam corvette *Candinamarca* arrived here on Saturday, the 14th, forty days from Jeddo. The vessel is of 250 tons burden, has a crew of fifty-seven men, carries ten guns, and was built three years ago for the Emperor of Japan, at a cost of $70,000. She is sent here by the Emperor to announce that the Japanese Embassy would leave Kanagawa by the United States steamer *Powhatan* on the 11th of February, *viâ* the Sandwich Islands and San Francisco. The object of the Emperor in sending a vessel to announce the coming of the Ambassadors is to manifest in this manner his high estimation of the American Government. No other armed vessel belonging to that nation has been permitted to leave its shores.

The *Candinamarca* brings the officers and a portion of the crew of the United States schooner, *Fenimore Cooper*, recently wrecked; and at the request of the Emperor, Lieut. John N. Brooks, U. S. N., volunteered to assist the Japanese officers in making the voyage over the, to them, untried ocean.

The Chief Admiral of the Imperial Japanese navy comes by this vessel. She will remain here until the *Powhatan* arrives, and then return at once to Jeddo, to report the arrival of the Ambassadors and suite thus far on their journey.

The people of San Francisco are delighted at this manifestation of good feeling on the part of the Japanese government, and will do everything possible to entertain their visitors, hoping thereby to stimulate the lucrative trade which has already commenced between this country and the empire of Japan.

Arrived, 17th, ship *Reporter*, from New-York; 18th, *Archer*, from New-York, and *Flora*, from Hong Kong.

Since the last overland mail, the market has been without interest, and with no sales worthy of note. Advices from Hong Kong to Jan. 14 favor the sugar movement, and will give rise a further upward tendency. Money is easy on collateral, but no paper, unless very choice, is discounted.

The shipment of treasure to-morrow will be about $1,500,000.

The rates of passage to New-York by the steamer *Sonora*, which sails to-morrow, are: First cabin, $140; steerage, $90. These rates, it is understood, will be permanent. About 400 passengers will go by the *Sonora*.

The export of wheat continues; 10,000 sacks are on board ship for Callao, and 12,000 more have been purchased for Australia, at the rate of about two cents per pound.

Tilman W. Boggs, formerly Governor of Missouri but a resident of California since 1846, died at his residence in Napa on the 24th instant, aged 63 years.

A brisk emigration has commenced from all parts of the State for the Washoe mines. The correspondents of all the leading California papers tell the same story concerning these mines—that the country bordering on the Sierra Nevada Mountains on the eastern side, is a vast region of minerals, and wonderfully rich in silver and gold, although a large number of our people continue to doubt the reliability of these accounts, which are probably exaggerated. The popular confidence in Washoe is gaining ground. The latest discovery reported is a new strike on the Comstock lead, a mile and a half from Virginia City. These diggings are said to be as rich as at the original opening of the same lead. Laborers are asking $5 per day, and hard to get at that, as all men are looking out for claims of their own.

FROM OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

Oregon advices to the 12th of March are received. The proposition for a joint Convention, representing Oregon and Washington Territory, to urge Congress to build the Pacific Railroad from St. Paul to the Columbia River, on the ground of that being the best route, and the one enlisting interest, is strongly and urgently advocated by the Oregon Press.

The *Oregonian* is in receipt of a letter from parties in the Similkamen mines, confirming the generally-received opinion that they are rich and extensive.

Gen. Palmer was at the Dalles, making preparations for opening a wagon-road to the mines, $3,000 having been subscribed for that purpose.

The Washington papers also contain favorable accounts from Similkamen, where, it was said, rich auriferous quartz had been found. The river had been prospected ninety miles, and found rich as far as examined. Gold diggings had also been discovered on the Nova Ilpiticum, a stream entering the Columbia near Fort Colville.

The Assessors' reports make the white population of Washington Territory about 70,000, and the taxable property $3,000,000.

FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The latest dates from British Columbia are to the 14th. The ship *Princess Royal* was soon to sail from Victoria for London, with $60,000 worth of furs for the Hudson Bay Company.

The Indians on Vancouver's Island were becoming very troublesome, and were constantly committing robberies and other outrages on the roads.

The Victoria *Colonist* says: Since the 1st of April last eleven wholesale jobbing houses, with an aggregate capital of $200,000, have closed their business here. Still, Victoria is improving rapidly.

Within a month one-third of the population of Victoria had gone to the Frazer River mines.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The bark *Francis Palmer* brings news from the Sandwich Islands to the 28th ult., six days later.

The ship *Siren* arrived from Honolulu on the 23d of February, from Boston, and had already engaged a return cargo of oil and bone for New-Bedford.

Letters from Hilo state that the volcano at Kilauea was in great activity.

King Kamehameha had returned to Honolulu from Tahaima, where he had been on a visit to Mr. Neilson, his private secretary, whom he shot some time since in a fit of jealousy.

Washington's birthday was generally celebrated at Honolulu. Trade there had been very dull for three months.

EXTENSION OF THE CALIFORNIA TELEGRAPH.

St. Louis, Saturday, April 7.

The California Telegraph line, *viâ* the Butterfield Overland Mail route, was extended to Springfield, Mo., eighteen miles beyond Meloy's Station, yesterday, and a large force of men are at work pushing it forward to Fort Smith, on the southwestern border of Arkansas. Advices from California by the last mail state that the line on that side is being rapidly extended from Fresno City this way, and it is expected it will reach Los Angeles by the 1st of July; thence to Fort Yuma it will be built with all possible speed. With telegraphic communication to Fort Smith on this side, and Los Angeles on the other, it will be very easy for the Mail Company to reduce the time between New-York and San Francisco to ten days, as the roads between the first-named points will admit of very rapid traveling. The tariff from St. Louis to Springfield, Mo., is seventy cents for the first ten words and seven cents for each additional word.

From Mexico.

ARRIVAL BY THE SAVANNAH—RETREAT OF MIRAMON—ANOTHER VESSEL CAPTURED BY AN AMERICAN STEAMER.

Pensacola, Thursday, April 5.

The United States steamer *Brooklyn*, with Mr. McLane, the United States Minister, had not arrived at Vera Cruz when the *Savannah* sailed.

Miramon commenced withdrawing his forces from before Vera Cruz on the morning of March 21.

Gen. Miramon was retreating towards the Capital.

The Juarez forces were so nearly out of powder that it is believed had Miramon remained longer he would have succeeded in capturing the city.

On the evening of the 23d the United States steamer *Indianola* brought to an anchor off the city a bark which it had captured southward, in the neighborhood of Alvarado.

The bark bore the Spanish colors, and professed

be bound to Galveston, Texas. The captain gave as an excuse for being found so near the Mexican coast that his compass was disordered.

Bloody Affray in Massachusetts.

ONE MAN KILLED AND TWO WOUNDED.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 7.

At South Reading, last night, MICHAEL FOLEY was killed, and two of his friends wounded, one supposed mortally, by HENRY THOMPSON. The Foley party were celebrating a wedding in a part of THOMPSON's house. They became noisy and riotous, when THOMPSON started for the police, was pursued and attacked, whereupon he stabbed his three assailants.

MICHAEL FOLEY, the man who was killed by THOMPSON, was a son of JOHN FOLEY, who occupied the upper part of THOMPSON's house. THOMPSON has made a full statement of the affair. He said he had determined to prosecute the first man who became drunk in his house; and that, having vainly attempted to quiet the disturbance in FOLEY's apartments, he went to find a constable at 2 o'clock in the morning, and that, having been followed and hustled by the three men, he used a knife in self-defence. He is in jail at East Cambridge waiting examination. THOMPSON is an Englishman, a laborer, and has the reputation of a steady man. The house in which the trouble originated is his own property.

From Kansas.

MORE TROUBLE THREATENED IN LINN AND BOURBON COUNTIES.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Saturday, April 7.

Information from Southern Kansas gives rise to apprehensions of serious trouble in Linn and Bourbon counties, growing out of alleged violations of the amnesty act. An attempt recently made by the Deputy Marshal to arrest Capt. MONTGOMERY was effectually resisted. Considerable interest is manifested in this city in regard to the approaching trial of the rescuers of the alleged fugitive slave CHARLEY FISHER. The trial commences on Monday next, before Judge PETTIS, of the United States District Court. The river has commenced receding slowly at this point. The weather is warm and dry.

Political Demonstrations.

RATIFICATION MEETING AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 7.

The city is considerably enlivened this evening by the torchlight processions of numerous political clubs of the Democratic and People's parties. Large ratification meetings have been held by both parties as an opening of the Spring municipal campaign. There is much enthusiasm, and prominent men are speaking on both sides.

DEMOCRATIC REJOICINGS AT HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, Saturday, April 7.

The Democrats of Hartford fired one hundred guns this afternoon for Rhode Island and the Democratic gains in Connecticut.

The Canadian Line of Steamers.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR NEXT SUMMER.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, April 7.

Hon. SIDNEY SMITH has left for England. The *Globe of this morning* states that he goes to make arrangements for the Canadian steamers to call at Derry, instead of Cork, and that EMMONSTONE, ALLEN & Co. are to put a steamer between Glasgow and Derry. A steamer is also to be put on between Nova Scotia and River Du Loup, to connect with the ocean steamers. A party is to start very soon to survey the route for a line of telegraph from Belle Isle to the Island of Anticosti.

Fires.

FORTY BUILDINGS AT MANCHESTER, OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 7.

A fire, last Thursday, at Manchester, Ohio, 12 miles above Maysville, destroyed forty buildings. Loss $50,000; insurance not known.

CLEVELAND (OHIO) INSTITUTE.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, April 7.

The Cleveland Institute was partially burned to-day, in consequence of which it will be closed during the Summer. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

Fatal Accident from Blasting.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Saturday, April 7.

A man named DUNHAM was killed to-day in the Middlesex quarry by the premature explosion of a blast. He was blown into the air some thirty feet, and fell upon the rock, wounding him so that he lingered but a few hours.

The Knights of the Golden Circle.

RICKLEY REMOVED FROM THE COMMAND.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 7.

The Knights of the Golden Circle met yesterday and expelled Major BICKLEY, and appointed Col. GREENOUGH as Commander-in-Chief of the organization.

The Assets of W. E. Clark.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 7.

The assets of W. E. CLARK will meet his liabilities.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MR. FITZGERALD TASISTRO'S RECITATIONS.—The unpretending announcement that Mr. TASISTRO would recite SHAKESPEARE'S "Hamlet," at Dodworth's Hall, on last Thursday evening, drew together an audience of about two hundred persons, which, under the circumstances, was a marked compliment to his reputation as an elocutionist and interpreter of SHAKESPEARE'S text. Mr. TASISTRO began by making a few introductory explanations as to the causes which had induced him to commit to memory some of the most sublime creations of the immortal bard, and then proceeded with the business of the play in a style at once novel and surprising. As his announcement led us to infer, he uses no book or memoranda of any kind, but recites every part from memory with perfect fidelity to the text, modulating his voice, which possesses great flexibility, so as to place each character before the audience in its proper light. These remarkable changes of intonation constituted the distinguishing trait of Mr. TASISTRO'S performance throughout, while the great soliloquies were delivered with a degree of pathos and nicety of distinction which are seldom equaled on the stage. The audience was highly delighted, and the applause was loud and spontaneous. That Mr. TASISTRO will make his mark in this new sphere of intellectual exertion, there can be little doubt; and since SHAKESPEARE has been, as it were, banished from the stage by the sensation drama, it is pleasant to witness the success of a gentleman in bringing them, in a still more striking form, before the public. We presume these recitations will be continued.

EASTER.—Lent is over. The fasting, the mortification, the special devotion which that penitential season exacts from many of those who assume to be Christians, are, it is to be presumed, at an end. Yesterday was Easter day—a day kept as a popular festival in every Christian land on the old Continent. Here, however, we have no such merry-makings, no such fun, no public rejoicings, no jubilant crowds of children trundling their hard and purple-dyed eggs over the bright green sward. The fact is, we have other business to mind. And yet Easter is a memorable festival. It recalls to the Christian an event not less in its religious importance than Christmas. While the latter commemorates Christ's nativity, the former brings to mind his glorious resurrection. Of the two, this one of Easter may, in one sense, be regarded as the more suggestive, inasmuch as his ascent from the tomb occurred on a bright Spring morning, when the bursting buds appear on the hitherto bare branches. In the Episcopalian and Catholic Churches yesterday the day was observed with all the religious pageantry which such a joyous festival warrants. In Trinity Church and the Catholic Cathedral the services were particularly imposing.

A LADY IN LIQUOR.—A painful sight was witnessed, on Friday, by residents in the lower part of Twentieth-street, and one we believe to be of very rare occurrence in this City; a young lady, elegantly dressed, the daughter of highly respectable parents residing in the vicinity, was seen in that street, in a state of gross intoxication, followed by a crowd of boys who were hooting and yelling at her, but to whom she paid no heed. A Policeman fortunately saw her in time to save her from further, though perhaps merited, indignity, and conducted her to the residence of her afflicted parents. In the same street and on the same day, some brutes, calling themselves men, had enticed a little boy, not over ten years of age, into a low groggery in that street near the Sixth-avenue, and induced him to drink until he was nearly crazy, and then he was let loose to see how he would act. He commenced throwing stones at every passer-by without regard to age or sex, and was finally taken in by a Policeman, who promised to make every effort to discover and bring to punishment the wretches who were guilty of such infamous conduct.

NEW YORK MERCHANTS AND THE ATLANTA CHURCH ORGAN.—The Atlanta (Geo.) *Locomotive* reports the proceedings of a public meeting of citizens of that place, called to express the gratitude of the townsmen to certain New-York merchants, who presented a handsome organ to the Central Presbyterian Church, an act which was praised as a deed of "munificent liberality," and in consideration of which the Atlanteans promise to "recognize their common brotherhood" with the mercantile firms aforesaid, whose names figure in the resolutions as follows:—Messrs. Claflin, Mellen & Co., J. R. Jaffray & Sons, Phelps, Bliss & Co., Arnold, Constable & Co., Allen, McLane & Bulkley, Eno, Bulen & Valentine, Cameron, Edwards & Co., S. M. & E. A. Whitlock & Co., Paton & Co., A. Braig & Warren, Roberts, Rhodes & Co., W. H. Lee & Co., H. Tolo, Cooke, Dowd & Baker, Tracy, Irwin & Co., and George E. L. Hyatt, gentlemen of New-York City.

A CHAPTER OF CASUALTIES.—GEO. W. TYERS, a lad 12 years of age, whose father was murdered some two months since, fell from a pile of lumber at No. 162 Monroe-street, on Saturday afternoon, and broke one leg and both wrists. He was removed to the residence of his mother, No. 225 Monroe-street, and placed under a physician's care....Mr. JOHN SMITH was found lying in Seventh-avenue, near Thirty-second-street, by Policeman HART, having been rendered insensible by a fall on the curb-stone. Through the attention of Dr. WATTS he was partially restored, and subsequently was sent to Bellevue Hospital....On Saturday night, WM. NICHOLAS, a foreman of Fire Engine Company No. 44, was run over by another engine at the corner of Second-avenue and Second-street. His shoulder was dislocated, and he received severe internal injuries.

GRIEVOUS DISAPPOINTMENT.—Every lady reader of the TIMES knows, of course, that a law of fashion, sanctioned by usage, demands the exhibition on Easter Sunday of the Spring novelties in the way of bonnets, mantillas, &c., and the churches on that day (weather permitting,) are expected to present an array of elegant newness, charming to behold. Yesterday, however, was a *discussion* for the fair votaries of fashion, and the hats and mantillas laid out on the evening before for service on the morrow, were returned to their depositories, and doubtless with many a sigh. However, opportunity will always be found by those who choose to make it, and Broadway will have all the benefit of the storm in the increased display which the first sunshine will call forth.

OLD LANDMARKS GOING.—One by one the landmarks of past days are fading away from the lower part of the City, and among the last which has fallen before the march of improvement, is the venerable French Catholic Church of St. Xavier, in Canal-street, near Broadway, whose congregation some time since removed to their elegant new church in West Twenty-third-street. On the site of St. Xavier's Church, an elegant marble store is to be erected, the first which has been commenced on that side of Canal-street, though we are informed that parties are in treaty for other lots on the same block, with a view of erecting handsome stores.

CONFINED IN A FERRY-HOUSE.—A female named CATHARINA LENIG, on her way to Brooklyn, was seized with the pains of labor in the Hamilton Ferry-house, last evening. Attention was at once attracted to her case. Medical assistance, and the Police, in the person of Sergeant BERTOOSE, were summoned, and the Ferry-house converted, for the nonce, into a lying in hospital. The new comer, who proved to be a lusty boy, was named on the spot EASTER LENIG. The pair were removed to the City Hospital. The husband of the mother departed for the South on Saturday morning, leaving her in a friendless condition.

A MONUMENT TO TEMPERANCE IN THE CENTRAL PARK.—The Father Mathew Benovolent Temperance Association hold their annual ball to-night at the City Assembly Rooms. The *fête* will, no doubt, be graced by all the beauty and gallantry that the most ardent and devoted of its patrons could desire. An additional claim, in the behalf, on the public attention, consists in the fact that the Committee of Management have, through their Chairman, Mr. E. L. CAREY, projected the erection of a monument in the Central Park to Father MATTHEW, and not only intend to devote the proceeds of their ball to that object, but ask the public to aid them by personal donations.

THE HARBOR OBSTRUCTIONS.—On Saturday the operation of removing shad-poles from the North River to a point as high up as Spuyten Duyvil Creek was continued by the Harbor Police. Not a great many poles were taken up, however, as the owners, in the majority of instances, pleaded so earnestly for time to pull up their property themselves that the officer in command accorded it, simply admonishing them of the necessity to be expeditious in their movements. To-day the police resume operations.

A FAREWELL SERMON POSTPONED.—The Methodist Church in Greene-street was filled to overflowing last evening, in anticipation of a farewell discourse from the pastor, Rev. Mr. CORBITT, but the reverend gentleman did not make his appearance. He has been suffering for several days past with a severe attack of neuralgia, and although he was able to fill his pulpit yesterday morning, yet a subsequent attack of the disease later in the day rendered it impossible for him to fulfill his evening's engagement.

THE NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—At a meeting of this Association, held on Saturday evening, delegates were chosen to represent it at the National Typographical Union, which assembles at Nashville, May 6, 1860. Several ballots were had before Messrs. THOMAS J. WALSH, of the New-York TIMES Office, and HENRY M. FAILING, of the *Daily News*, were declared elected. The delegates were instructed to invite the National body to hold its succeeding session in this City.

APRIL SHOWERS.—The long-standing complaints about dusty streets and empty cisterns were hushed yesterday by plentiful showers, which began to fall shortly after daylight, and continued until 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The wind blew chill from the eastward, and toward evening died away, leaving the river enveloped in a fog, which, however, was not so dense as to materially obstruct navigation. The condition of the streets was perceptibly improved by the rain.

BRAZILIAN MEN-OF-WARSMEN AT THE CITY HALL.—A group of the officers attached to his Brazilian Majesty's sloop-of-war *Donna Isabella* met with a cordial reception, upon visiting the City Hall on Saturday, to pay their respects to his Honor the Mayor. The vessel is to leave within the fortnight for Rio de Janeiro. In the interval his Honor has consented to return the call of the officers, upon her quarter deck.

FOR EUROPE.—The screw-steamer *City of Washington*, Capt. JAFFREY, left this port on Saturday, at noon, for Liverpool, *via* Queenstown carrying 164 passengers. She took no specie. The *Illinois*, Capt. GRIFFIN, for Southampton and Havre, carried 95 passengers, and $300,380 in specie, $100,000 of which was in Mexican silver.

STRAWBERRIES.—The steamship *Star of the South*, which arrived on Saturday from Savannah, brought on a quantity of strawberries, the first of the season; she also brought some lettuce, radishes and other early vegetables.

REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL TO APRIL 6, 1860.—Remaining on Nov. 30, 227; admitted to April 6, 50; discharged, cured or relieved, 47; died, 8; remaining at date, 222. Males, 183; females, 39.

Police Reports.

SUPPOSED FATAL ASSAULT.

For a long time a bitter rivalry has existed between the proprietors of two dance-houses in the First Ward, each of whom had enlisted on his side the sailors who resorted at the respective establishments. On Thursday night an open rupture occurred between the frequenters of the *salon* No. 161 Washington-street, kept by one Freidschutz, who, having gone to the place of Martin Butts, corner of Carlisle and West streets, commenced an assault upon its patrons. The fight resulted, however, in no material injury to the combatants, except that Butts, it is said, discharged a pistol at one of the assailants, the ball from which missed its mark and inflicted a slight wound in the leg of his own wife. At a late hour on Friday night, Henry Dedrickson, a Swedish sailor, who is said to have been one of the attacking party on the previous night, was knocked down with either a club or a slung-shot by a member of the antagonistic clique, several of whom were standing at the corner of Carlisle and West streets, as he, partially intoxicated, passed by them on his way to his boarding house, conducted by a sober acquaintance. The outcries of the injured man's companion attracted Officer Ryan to the scene of the assault, but the assailants had secreted themselves before he came up. Dedricksoo, who had been rendered insensible by the blow, was removed to the New-York Hospital, where it was found that his skull had been terribly fractured, and the physician pronounced his injuries to be of a fatal character. He still remains at the institution, and has not yet returned to consciousness. A man named John Greenwood was subsequently arrested on suspicion of having been one of Dedrickson's assailants, and after an extended search Sergeant Denton finally apprehended one Jeremiah Murphy at a seaman's boarding house in Oliver-street, who, from the statement of a young man who witnessed the assault, is thought to be the person by whom the murderous blow was struck. Justice CONNOLLY committed both prisoners to the Tombs.

Fires.

IN A GROCERY—THE PROPRIETOR ARRESTED FOR INCENDIARISM.

Flames were discovered, soon after 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, in the grocery No. 110 East Twenty second-street, kept by TULLY MCDONALD, and before they could be extinguished, the contents of the store were destroyed. The upper part of the building was occupied by several families, who were driven back by the smoke in their efforts to escape by the hall-way, and some of the more frightened among them lowered themselves by means of bed-cords from the windows. From certain circumstances connected with the matter, MCDONALD was arrested on suspicion of having intentionally fired his premises, and Justice KELLY committed him, pending the result of the Fire-Marshal's investigation. The prisoner is the same man who was nearly killed, a few months since, by a Hungarian who suspected him of being too intimate with his wife, and his face is shockingly disfigured by the scars he received on that occasion. His stock, which was worth about $200, was insured for $700 in the Eagle Insurance Company. The furniture of the tenants was injured to the extent of $100, and was uninsured. The building is owned by JOHN HAGEMAN, and it will cost $400 to repair it. It is insured in the North River Company.

IN A DWELLING-HOUSE—ARREST OF ANOTHER SUSPECTED INCENDIARY.

The small frame building, No. 29½ Cornelia-street, was discovered to be on fire between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning, under the stairs leading to the sleeping apartment of JAMES BUANS, the proprietor of a grocery on the first floor. The fire was quickly put out, when an investigation developed the fact that several bundles of kindling-wood, upon which camphene had been poured, had been placed where the fire was discovered. BUANS' stock is said to be worth about $150, and as he had it insured for $500 in the Hamilton Insurance Company, he is suspected of having made the incendiary attempt, and is now in custody awaing an investigation of the matter by the Fire Marshal.

IN A STABLE—HORSES BURNED.

At 8 o'clock on Saturday evening the stables Nos. 3 and 5 Staple-street, occupied by ex-Alderman H. R. HOFFMIRE, were totally destroyed, involving a loss on harness, wagons, &c., of about $300, upon which there was no insurance. Two horses, valued at $100 each, owned by A. W. FRASER, glass case maker, were burned to death. The fire extended to the rear of Mr. HODSON-STREET'S premises, damaging the stock by fire and water to the extent of $600 or $800, fully insured. Some mischievous fiend is believed to have caused the fire.

IN A MACHINE-SHOP.

About 11¾ o'clock on Saturday night the stock and fixtures in the shop of the "New-York Lathe and Tool Manufactory," in rooms Nos. 3 and 4 Harlem Railroad Building, corner of White and Centre streets, were injured by fire to the extent of $700. Insured for $1,000 in the Quaker City Company. The materials in the printing office of THOMAS HOLMAN, adjoining, were slightly damaged by water. Fully insured. Sparks from the forge are supposed to have caused the fire.

ON BOARD A VESSEL.

Soon after 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon a fire broke out near the galley on board the barm. *brig A. Hopkins*, Capt. MURRAY, loading at Pier No. 12 North River, for Galveston, Texas. The flames were extinguished by closing the scupper holes, and staving several casks of water which lay on the deck, but not until the foremast and fore rigging had been damaged to the extent of $1,200. The vessel is fully insured; her cargo was not injured.

ANOTHER STABLE AND MORE HORSES BURNED.

From some unknown cause, a fire broke out about 2½ o'clock yesterday morning in the frame stable belonging to Mrs. MAHON, in Thirty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and two of the six horses which were in at the time were burned to death. The stable, harness, hay, &c., were totally destroyed, involving a loss of $800, upon which there was no insurance. Mrs. MAHON'S dwelling in the front part of the lot was damaged about $100; uninsured.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The work on the Brooklyn Academy of Music is advancing very rapidly. The walls at both ends, and the rear wall, are up to the third story, and the front wall is up to the second story. The front is to be constructed with the best kind of pressed brick, with stone trimmings, and the work throughout is of the most substantial character. It will be completed by the 1st of December next.

MORTALITY.—There were 123 deaths in this city last week, classified as follows: Men, 18; women, 21; boys, 45; girls, 39; adults, 39; children, 84; males, 63; females, 60. There were 13 deaths each, by consumption, inflammation of the lungs, and convulsions, (infantile;) 12 of scarlet fever, 3 by other fevers, and 1 by old age. *Sixty-nine* were under 5 years of age. Ninety-six were natives of the United States.

ARSON.—NOAH L. BROWN, arrested a few days ago by Officer MUNSON, of the First Precinct Police, on suspicion of having set fire to a carpenter's shop on De Kalb-avenue, and to a stable in Fulton-place, was examined before Justice CORNWELL, on Saturday, and fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.—A man named BENJAMIN CARSON escaped while being taken to jail, Saturday, to await examination upon a charge of stealing.

BURGLARY.—The house of HENRY STONE, No. 10 Carroll-place, was entered Saturday evening last, and robbed of silver-ware valued at $100.

Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The representatives of the Jersey City Fire Department made the following nominations on Friday night: For Chief Engineer—Samuel A. French, present incumbent. Assistants—First District—John D. Nolan, Adrian B. Reynolds and Wm. J. Stephens. Second District—John Beatty, Isaac Edge and Charles Cook. Third District—Smith Mead, J. Jardine and Thomas Howe. Fourth District—P. H. Nogent, J. Lincks and John G. Hayback. Fire Commissioners—J. V. Thurston and B. McGulgan.

BRUTAL ASSAULT UPON AN ORGAN-GRINDER.—A man named LAWRENCE CURRIS was taken before Recorder BEDFORD, in Jersey City, on Saturday morning, charged with having committed a violent assault upon an Italian organ-grinder named NICHOLS AMATTO. Without the least provocation CURRIS aimed a heavy blow at the Italian's head with a heavy stick of wood, which he warded off by throwing up his arm, upon which a severe cut was inflicted. Accused was sent to jail to await trial.

AMERICAN CHARTER NOMINATIONS.—The straight out Americans of Jersey City, on Saturday night, made the following nominations: For Mayor, DAVID S. MANNERS; Water Commissioner, long term, JACOB B. WORTENDYKE; short term, BENJAMIN O. EDGE; Assessors, First and Second Wards, RICHARD CAMP; Third and Fourth Wards, SMITH MEADE; Collector, JOHN B. HAIGHT.

FIRST WARD NOMINATIONS.—The Democratic delegates of the First Ward, Jersey City, on Saturday night nominated for Aldermen—Wm. Clark and Theodore F. Randolph. Chosen Freeholder—Daniel Thomas. Commissioner of Appeals—John S. Schank. Justice of the Peace—Andrew McMillen. Constable—Michael Lee.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,
Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Iron Building Materials—As Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Coinmns, Girders, Beams, Shutters, &c., Fine Iron Work of every description, for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
THE OLDEST AND BEST REMEDY KNOWN for the extermination of Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Bets, Mice, and every species of vermin. Sold at the Principal Depôt, No 618 Broadway, and by all druggists everywhere. Price from 25 cts. to $1 per box.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Perry's Japanese
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing.
Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

J. & M. T. Levitt, No. 19 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 31 Minories, London, having this day disposed of their New-York business to Mr. J. H. BRADBURY, their late Agent, solicit a continuance of the patronage with which they have been favored.
J. & M. T. LEVITT. No. 31 Minories, London.

Referring to the above, J. H. BRADBURY has much pleasure in informing his friends and the public that he will continue to supply the same styles and descriptions of Watches and Watch-Movements, which have hitherto given such unqualified satisfaction, at the same office, No. 19 Maiden-lane, and invites an inspection of his stock, which comprises the newest styles, in various qualities, all offered at the lowest market rates and on the best terms.
J. H. BRADBURY, No. 19 Maiden-lane.
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1860.

Only for this month.—Dr. E. B. FOOT, the celebrated Physician and Electrician, of Saratoga Springs, and author of Medical Common Sense, will positively leave this city to open his Summer office in Saratoga on the 1st of May. All who have difficult chronic diseases should call and consult him at once at his Winter Office, 546 Broadway. Office hours from 1 to 8 P. M. Consultation free.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Household Furniture Sale.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. (store No. 23 Nassau-st.) will give their personal attention (as usual) to the sale of persons removing or declining housekeeping. They will also have regular sales during the season at their store, for the convenience of those who may desire this medium of sale.

Parker Brothers' celebrated London Club Sauce is superior to all others now in use, and sold at a much less rate. Indispensable at the breakfast, lunch or dinner table. One has only to procure a bottle from any respectable grocer to test its savory qualities. Orders supplied by A. J. PARKER, No. 15 Beekman-st., sole agent for the United States.

Dr. Riggs' Truss Office is Removed to Astor House, entrance on Barclay-st. New instruments for varicocele, enlarged veins, Prolapsus and Hemorrhoids. Also, Supporters, Braces and all surgical appliances.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
G. B. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

What Can I Do Best?—By securing a careful Phrenological Examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, with a Chart and written description of character, you will learn what you can do best.

Kerosene and all other brands of Coal Oils, foreign and domestic; also, Paraffine Candles, for sale by HORATIO EAGLE, Agent, No. 254 Canal-st., near Broadway.

Straw Goods at Retail at Wholesale Prices, FOR THIRTY DAYS, AT NO. 339 BROADWAY. STORE WILL OPEN THIS MORNING, APRIL 9, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
No. 2 sewing machine.....$100
No. 1 sewing machine.....90
The family sewing machine, A.....75
The family sewing machine.....65
Hemming gauges.....4
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cure of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every kind for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied. by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, (opposite St. Paul's Church.)

New-York Eye Infirmary.
The Annual election for Twenty-two Directors will take place at the Infirmary, corner of 13th-st. and 2d-av., on WEDNESDAY, April 11 Polls open from 6 to 7 o'clock P. M. A. DUBOIS, Secretary.

The Illusive Wig.
This is an entire novelty, showing the natural skin instead of a silk division. It combines every improvement. A perfect fit guaranteed. CLIREHUGH, No. 290 Broadway, northeast corner Reade-st.

Have you seen White's Big Hat?—From his splendid store, No. 26 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. HIS SPRING STYLE FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE. NEAT, TASTY AND READY.

MARRIED.

CANN—WILKINS.—In this City, on Thursday evening, April 5, at the residence of the bride's brother, by Rev. E. T. FISCOR, Mr. THOMAS K. CANN to Miss PARNELLA WILKINS, all of this City.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

VANDERPOEL—VANDERPOEL.—In this City, on Thursday, April 5, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Edward Lathrop, JOHN VANDERPOEL to Miss MARY E., eldest daughter of Jacob Vanderpoel, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

MAGRIN.—In this City, on Friday, April 6, after a lingering illness, PAUL MAGRIN, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, April 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 105 Prince st.

BUTTS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, April 8, after a short illness, MULFORD BUTTS, aged 36 years.

The friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services, on Tuesday morning, April 10, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 44 Carmine-st., near Bleecker. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

BEATEN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, April 8, at the residence of her brother in-law, John Priestley, after a short illness, Miss MARY BEATON, aged 56 years.

Her friends, and those of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., on Tuesday, April 10, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

O'MARA.—In this City, on Saturday, April 7, at his residence, No. 5 East 30th-st., near 5th-av., JOHN O'MARA, aged 38 years.

A solemn High Mass of Requiem will be celebrated for the repose of his soul, on Tuesday morning, April 10, at 10 o'clock, in St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., (Rev. Dr. Cummings.) His friends, and those of his family, are requested to attend without further invitation.

☞ California papers please copy.

WOODS.—In this City, on Friday evening, April 6, WILLIAMSON, son of James H. Woods, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Rev. Dr. Adams' Church, on Madison square, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HERRING.—In this City, on Friday evening, April 8, WILLIAM FOAN, aged 1 year and 4 months, only child of William and Mary E. Herring.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, East 30th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., (entrance opposite No. 12,) this day, (Monday,) April 9, at 11 o'clock.

HICKS.—In this City, on the 6th of Fourth Month, ELIAS HICKS, son of Sarah H. and the late Elias Hicks, aged 17 years.

The funeral will take place, at the residence of his mother, No 211 East Broadway, on Third Day, (Tuesday,) the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

PROUDFOOT.—In this City, on Sunday morning, April 8, in the 73d year of her age, ANN TAYLOR, daughter of the late Lawrence Proudfoot.

The friends of the family, and of her son, Lawrence P. Bostwick, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her brother in-law, James Van Antwerp, No. 41 East 12th-st., at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Her remains will be taken to Newcastle, Westchester County, for interment, on Wednesday morning.

ROBINSON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, April 8, of membranous croup, NELLIE, the youngest child of William E. and Helen A. Robinson, aged 23 months.

Funeral, without further notice, from the residence of its grandfather, George Dougherty, No. 87 Market-st., Newark, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

GRAHAM.—In this City, on Saturday, April 7, FRANCIS GRAHAM, aged 38 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday morning, April 10, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 100 West 16th-st.

SHEAR.—In this City, on Saturday morning, April 7, EDITH WRIGHT, daughter of Le Roy N. and Eliza E. Sheer.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 206 West 29th-st., on Tuesday, April 10, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

GIBSON.—In this City, on Saturday, April 7, Rev. JAS. GIBSON, in the 48th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Tuesday, April 10, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Church corner of Houston and Thompson sts., the Fourth Associated Reformed Congregation, (his late charge.) His brethren of the ministry are respectfully invited to attend.

MARSTON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 8, HATTIE W., daughter of Samuel W. and Maria Marston, aged 4 years, 8 months and 20 days.

Her funeral will take place, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 141 Fort Green-place, near Fulton av., Brooklyn.

BLACHLY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, April 6, at the residence of his brother in-law, E. P. Beach, Joseph Warren Blachly, Jr., aged 28 years, only son of Joseph W. and Mary C. Blachly, formerly of Cincinnati.

His funeral will take place at Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday morning, April 10, at 11 o'clock, from the Second Presbyterian Church. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

BIGLOW.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, April 8, of consumption, CATHARINA V., wife of F. H. Biglow, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, April 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 86 Willoughby-st., without further notice.

KETCHAM.—In South Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 7, WM. GERIO, son of Henry and Catharine M. Ketcham.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) April 9, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at No. 75 4th-place, South Brooklyn. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

ROBINSON.—At Morristown, N. J., on Friday April 8, JULIA G. ROBINSON, daughter of the late Wm. J. Robinson, Esq., formerly of this City.

The funeral service, together with that of her brother, the late Elisha D. Robinson, will be held at the First Presbyterian Church at Morristown, this (Monday) morning, April 9, at 11 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation. Cars return to the City the same afternoon.

FURNEY.—At Summit, N. J., on Friday, April 6, Mrs. ELIZA FURNEY, widow of the late John Furney, aged 73 years.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, this day, (Monday,) April 9, at 1 o'clock.

VASSEUR.—At Newark, on Sunday, April 8, FANNY, wife of Hermann Vasseur, and daughter of the late Robert Johnston of Williamsburgh.

Her remains will be taken to Evergreens Cemetery. Friends in Brooklyn or New-York intending to accompany the remains to the grave are invited to meet at the residence of her mother, No. 67 Powers-st., Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock.

HALLETT.—At Astoria L. I., on Sunday, April 8, ELIZA HALLETT, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence on Tuesday, April 10, at 2½ o'clock. Steamer *Mattano* leaves Fulton Market-slip at 1 o'clock.

TRASK.—At Sherwood, Bergen, N. J., on Saturday evening, April 7, ELIZABETH CARTER TRASK, widow of the late Israel E. Trask, of Springfield, Mass., in the 72d year of her age.

VAN WYCK.—At Sing Sing, on Saturday, April 7, at the residence of his father, after a long illness, GARDINER VAN WYCK, son of Gen. Philip G. Van Wyck, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday next, at 1 o'clock, from St. Paul's Church, Sing Sing, without further notice.

LINDSAY.—At Middletown, Conn., on Thursday, April 5 after a few hours' illness, Mrs EMILY BOND LINDSAY, daughter of the late Dr. Thomas E. Bond, and wife of Rev. Prof John W. Lindsay, aged 38 years.

The body will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

ATTWOODS.—At East Haddam, Conn., on Thursday, April 5, SARAH ANTOINETTE, wife of Julius Attwoods, of East Haddam, and daughter of James N. Gonld, of Stony Brook, L. I.

JONES.—At Cazenovia, Madison County, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 4, MORRIS JONES, formerly of this City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS. BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 167, April 7, 1860.
13, 64, 55, 57, 11, 66, 30, 20, 7, 46, 44, 37, 76.
*Class No. 168, April 7, 1

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Handsome country property, containing about thirty-five acres two miles from the ferry on the road to Elizabeth City with a good house, farm-house and stables nearly new thereon, and 200 fruit trees, Abundance of fruit and shade trees upon the place.

Also, a farm of about ninety acres, situated on the New Jersey Railroad, one hour's ride from Jersey City.

Also, FOR SALE—Several desirable houses and lots in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. A. K. FOSTER & CO.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT MARBLE BASEment and brick mansion house No 30 Cooper-st., Brooklyn, together with ever four lots of ground. House 44 feet front by 56 feet deep, built by day's work under the immediate superintendence of the owner, has solid oak staircases, and solid mahogany door and parlor doors, strong brick division walls and connected cellars. A large grecn-house is attached well stocked with choice plants. Grounds 55 feet front and 200 feet deep, tastefully laid out as a flower garden. Gilt cloths, gas fixtures and parlor pier mirrors sold with the house. Possession given immediately if required. For cards of admission to view the premises apply at the office of CHAS SONS & CO., Furman-st., near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF GROUND ON NORTH side of 29th-st., a little west of 9th-av., being 50 feet front by half the block, with the improvements thereon, consisting of a good three-story brick dwelling house, 20x40 feet, with kitchen and frame two-story brick building in the rear of the same, with hot and cold water on each floor. (Rents for $550) on one of the lots; and on the other there is a three-story brick house, inclosed but not finished inside. On the rear of both lots there is a factory 40x23 feet, three stories and basement, with engine of four-horse power, with boiler, shafting &c., suitable for dye-house purposes. The whole will be sold light manufacturing horses. The whole will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Part of purchase money can remain on mortgage. Inquire at the office of J. & W. DENHAM 9th-av and 16th-st.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO BEAUTIFUL New three-story and basement houses, Philadelphia fronts, brown stone stoops, with all modern improvements, situated on Pacific-st., between Portland and Carlton avs., Brooklyn. This is one of the most accessible locations in Brooklyn, near the proposed parks; only three minutes' walk from Fulton Flathush and Atlantic av. cars; lots 20 by 100; houses, 20 by 40. Price, $6,200; $2,500 on bond and mortgage. Apply to owner, on premises, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. Houses just finished. Would trade for valuable building lots

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD property and beautiful cottage residence on the northwest corner of 47th-av. and 18th st., (known as Nos. 43 and 45 Union-place.) now one of the most desirable locations in the City either for private residence or business. The lot is 53 by 140 feet; the house is double, with separate entrances from the street and avenue, built for separate residences; the whole front, 61½ feet, can be improved without disturbing the present building. The lease is reasonable until 1911. For further particulars, or for cards of admission to view the premises, apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Broadway, cor. 35th-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE NO. 208 West 20th-st., situate on Chelsea square; house 44x48 feet, lot 100x109 feet. The house is one of the most convenient and comfortable in the City, the garden is large and well supplied with grape vines, flowering shrubs and vines. Persons having young children and who desire to give them an attractive home, would do well to see this place before purchasing elsewhere. $13,000 can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent, if desired. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—EXTRA WIDE HOUSE.—FOR SALE, on 23d-st., near 5th-av., an unusually fine house, 31 feet wide by 70 feet deep; brown-stone, 4-story, and completely modern. The house has been built only a few years, with great care, for the owner, (now deceased.) is offered for sale to close the estate. It is a very desirable residence. For cards of admission and further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COTTAGE house, containing ten rooms, with four lots of ground attached, on the west side of 10th-av., near Bergen-st., Gowanus, Carmanville, within five minutes' walk of cars, boat or stages; possession given immediately; rent $150. Apply to J. & H. JONES & CO., Nos. 38 & 40 White-st. EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th-st., or to J. U. GRAFF, Carmanville.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE ORPHAN'S Court, at public vendue, on the 11th April, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the town of Bergen, Hudson County, N. J., the residence of the late Joon Mandeville, a commodious cot age of nine rooms, a small building for an office, and a large 3-story building, used as a carpenter's shop, with half an acre of ground.

$6,000.—CHEAPEST PROPERTY IN THE CITY.—FOR SALE—Toe store property No. 421 9th-av., near the Blind Asylum; also, a four story brown-stone-front house near the above, on the avenue; also, two fine buildings and lots on 35th st., near 9th-av., and neat cottages. J. E. HATCH, No. 218 9th-av.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon-avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with bas-ment and under cellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner, located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 238 34-st., to JOHN D. ORTWELL, or JOSEPH DE LAVANTE.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—WILL be sold at a bargain, the beautiful four story brown-stone English basement house, (with furniture if desired,) all in perfect order, just painted and papered, and extra well built, with every modern convenience, south side, near 7th av., being a first-class location and residence. For terms, &c., inquire of J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av; four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS HOUSES; one a corner, with bay windows, handsome brownstone trimmings, with or without the adjoining, corner of Hanson-place and Hampden-st., Brooklyn; great bargain; the inside house 18 rooms; $6 500, $4,000 can remain. THOMAS B JACKSON on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, between Madison and 4th avs., two beautiful four-story stone-front houses, finished with rosewood and black walnut doors, stairs, &c.; size 25x63 feet; also, two four-story stone-front houses in 39th-st., north side and west of Lexington-av. Terms easy. A large part may be left on mortgage. Inquire on the premises, of ARNOLD & MOWBRAY.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME COTtage on 72d-st., with fine view of the Hudson River. Also to let, a large house on 152d-st., near the H. R. R. R. depôt. Also a store and dwelling on 10th-av., near 152d-st. Also a three-story house, on West 51st-st., with all modern improvements, rent $500. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,088 Broadway

TO EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL COUNTRY SEAT of 4 to 15 acres in Westchester County within easy carriage drive of New-York, a new first-class brown stone house, fashionably located on Murray Hill, near 5th-av. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st., or No. 1,618 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE front house, No 63 West 37th st., between 5th and 6th avs., in perfect order, having just been re-oiled and painted by Messrs Vasey & Bird, in their best style. House 20 by 50, lot 20 by 100. Apply to LOOMIS & GOFF, No. 1,128 Broadway, or No. 6 Pine st.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Nearly two-thirds of a block of ground, for which improved property will be taken for one half of the purchase money. No objection to a good class of tenement-houses. THOS MACFARLAN, 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE FIFTH HOUSE FROM THE corner of 3d-av on 10th-st., south side. The house is new, with the modern improvements. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—The three-story brick dwelling-houses Nos. 159 161 and 163 Livingston-st Brooklyn; will be sold low to close an estate if early application be made to WM. H. SCOFIELD, No. 39 William-s., Room No. 2, second floor.

50 CHOICE LOTS IN HARLEM, ON graded streets, ready for immediate improvement, between 2d and 4th avs., near the railroad depôts and steamboat landings, rapidly increasing in value. Low prices and easy terms. D. S. DUNCOMB 51 Liberty-st.

$7,250 AND $6,800.—FOR SALE OR TO LET one of those handsome high stoop houses on Mansfield-place, 51st-st.; also, one of the low-stoops in the same row; contains all the modern improvements For further particulars inquire of Mr. FINDLEY, No 11 51st-st., near 8th-av.

$2,000.—TWO BROWN-STONE HOUSES for sale very cheap, or to let; have all the modern improvements; situated on the north side of 31st st., between 2d and 3d avs. Nos 155 and 157. Price $7,000; $5,500 can remain three years. Inquire on the premises

FOR SALE—THE FIVE TWO-STORY AND basement brick houses, with all modern improvements, situated on DeKalb av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of WM. H. BOAG, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE WASHINGTON HOUSE, AT Jersey City, corner of Grand and Hudson sts., opposite the Cunard steamers. The proprietor will dispose of his interest, lease and fixtures at a very low rate Further particulars on application as above.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY AND basement brick house, No. 147 East 53d-st.; brown-stone to first story, is furnished throughout with gas and Croton water; bath, range, wash-tubs, &c., and is in first-rate order. Apply to D. RICHARDS 711 31 av.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—FIVE LOTS between 124 and 125th sts., and west side of 7th av. Price low, and no money wasted in improved. Apply to SAMUEL EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BRICK FOUR-STORY AND BASEment house No. 321 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; 18 by 50 feet; lot 100; in perfect order and for sale cheap. Terms easy. Apply on the premises

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY marble front building, Nos 48 and 50 Duane-st., is a first-class store, suitable for mercantile purposes to let in whole or in floors. Apply at No. 45 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 26th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 199 3d-av. JOHN D. ORTWELL.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE house with extension for dining-room and kitchen, No 18 Adelphi-st., between Myrtle and Park avs.; gas and water introduced, lot 25 by 100. Price $2,800.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ALL DEscriptions of real estate, in City and country, by SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate, and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FIFTH-AV. RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A house and lot on east side of 5th-av., 100 by 80th st., with every modern improvement. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1 073 Broadway.

TO BUILDERS.—LOTS, WITH A BUILDING Loan, for sale, situated on Lexington-av., one of the wide streets, near 8th-av. A fine opportunity for an enterprising builder. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 187 Broadway, 3d story.

LOTS FOR SALE WITH A BUILDING LOAN.—The very desirable lots on the northwest corner of 4th-av and 23d-st. Apply to J. G. CHURCHILL, No. 9 College-place.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

F. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, TUESDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock noon, the three-and-a-half-story, high stoop house on the southeast corner of 4th-st. and 2d-av., fronting 20 feet on 4th-st. and 21 feet on 2d-av., fronting 20 feet on 4th-st. and 21 feet on 2d-av., fronting 20 feet on 4th-st. and 21 feet on

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

The well-known [illegible] seat at Clifton, near the Narrows, [illegible] since 1841 has been the family residence of Wm. H. Aspinwall, Esq., about 9 miles [illegible] steaming to any gentleman who desires [illegible] a really desirable house, which, for [illegible] residence, has no superior on the [illegible]

The [illegible] about 65 acres of land, the highest [illegible] affording one or twelve fine building [illegible] comprising a great variety of woods, hill [illegible] and dale, with [illegible] on the southern slope fronting [illegible] the other half facing the Upper Bay and [illegible] the main and inland views are unsurpassed—over-[illegible] well-wooded embankments, as well as every vessel [illegible] entering or leaving the port. The land between this property and the Narrows is owned by the United [illegible] Government, and will probably always remain [illegible]

The [illegible] house is over 100 feet front, and varies in [illegible] depth from 35 to 80 feet, built in part with hollow brick [illegible] and part with wood, filled in with brick. Grounds [illegible] laid out for six years. Green-house, ice-house [illegible] stabling for six stalls and ample carriage room; [illegible] one of the entrances is a carriage-drive of over half a [illegible] mile. A description of this place is to [illegible] be found in Downing's work on "Landscape Gardening."

The [illegible] will be sold as a whole or in parcels, as [illegible] suit purchasers. The lithographic maps to be seen at the [illegible] auction rooms of the auctioneers.

The [illegible] same setting also to be staked out on [illegible] the premises, if not disposed of by private sale prior to [illegible] THURSDAY, April 19, will on that day be offered at [illegible] auction, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For [illegible] terms, apply to the auctioneers. The house will be [illegible] open for inspection any day between Monday, 9th inst., [illegible] and the day of sale, on orders to be obtained of the auctioneers.

X. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

216 FINE LOTS ON THE 5TH AND 10TH AVENUES, BROADWAY, 53D AND 214TH STREETS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on THURSDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON 53d-ST.—2 fine lots, south side, 32 ft. 2 east of Madison-av., 20.7x100, 8 each

ON 53d-AV.—1 fine lot southwest corner of 136th, 24, 11x110.

ON 53d-AV.—2 fine lot southwest corner of 137th, 24, 20x110.

ON BROADWAY.—4 fine lots southeast corner of 214th-st.

ON 10TH-AV.—4 fine lots southwest corner of 214th-st.

ON 214th-ST.—4 fine lots, south side, 97.10 east of Broadway, opposite the residences of Messrs. SEAMAN & PERKINS.

The Harlem River boats will commence running in a few days, stopping at 215th st., and intermediate landings. Title perfect. TERMS VERY LIBERAL.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

WM. B. WESTCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, stationary, mantings, magnificent rosewood parlor suites, piano-forte, Italian bronzes, library, wines, &c., at the elegant private residence,

No. 152 West 21st-st.,

On MONDAY, April 9, at 10½ o'clock.

WILLIAM B. WESTCOTT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell as above the costly and beautiful furniture of the house, containing a large and elegant assortment of first-class goods, well worthy the attention of those in want of [illegible] purchasers at auction prices; such as superb [illegible] gold reinvested parlor suites covered in rich crimson [illegible] brocade, stationary top etageres, French mantel and [illegible] mirrors, made by Delvecchio, centre and side-tables, [illegible] marble tops and lounges, escritoires, rosewood secretary [illegible] and book-case, silk and lace curtains, rosewood [illegible] 7-octave piano forte, rosewood armoire-a-glace, stationary [illegible] tables, marble clocks, paintings, rich carpets, [illegible] chamber furniture, rosewood chamber furniture [illegible] of every description, china, rich cut glass, silver-ware, [illegible] &c. Purchasers can rely upon finding a large and elegant variety in this house, and that the whole will be positively sold without reserve. Terms of sale—cash. [illegible] No postponement of sale on account of weather.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on WEDNESDAY, April 11, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at the warehouse of Messrs. Rochefort, Skarren & Co., 76 and Broadway,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—This handsome stock of furniture has been newly made of the best seasoned materials, and in the superior style and finish for which this house is so favorably known. The whole will be sold, without reserve, to close the business. Catalogues can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., or of Messrs. Rochefort, Skarren & Co., No. 652 Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF PROPERTY ON NASSAU AND ANN STREETS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 13, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of O. Meades, Referee.

NASSAU AND ANN STS.—The valuable lot, together with the buildings thereon, on the north west corner of Nassau and Ann sts., being 9 feet 9 inches in front, 19 feet 1 inch rear by 70 feet 7 inches on Ann-st., and 70 feet north side.

NASSAU-STREET.—The valuable lot, together with the building thereon adjoining the above on the north, being 24x70 feet. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

HENRY B. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, ITALIAN BRONZES, LIBRARY, WINES, &c., ORDERED BY MR. BOSCH.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 9, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 31 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a valuable assortment of furniture, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, parlor suites, in green silk brocatel, curtains to match, fancy chairs, centre tables, clocks and bronzes, china vases, a splendid 7-octave piano forte, carved, made by Loder-man; rosewood centre-table, etagere and ornaments, chamber suites and oil paintings; dining-room—mahogany French extension table, buffet, chairs covered morocco, Musez stand, chiffonniere, rich gilt-hand dinner sets, fancy China tea sets, oil-cloths, rosewood bell stands and chairs, French black walnut bedsteads, chairs, secretary, dressing bureaus; rosewood suite, covered in plush, book-case, wardrobes, shaving-stand, French made mattresses, washstand, kitchen ware, &c.

HENRY B. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on TUESDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a very fine pair of sorrel horses, well matched, 6 years old, 16 hands high 7 and 8 years old, warranted sound and kind in every respect, good and stylish driver and also a light cut-under carriage, nearly new.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 21 OLIVER-STREET.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 10, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, Oliver-st, the valuable two-story attic and basement brick house, with brownstone basement, No. 21 Oliver-st., south side, between Madison-st. and New-Bowery. House 21 by 50 feet, in good order. Contains water, gas, &c. For terms and more full description, apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF PROPERTY ON NASSAU-STREET.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 13, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John H. Harriet, Esq., Referee.

NASSAU STREET.—The valuable lot, together with the buildings thereon, on the west side of Nassau-st., commencing 94 feet 9 inches north of Ann-st.; lot 25x70. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

HENRY B. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 11 and 12, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the residence of J. M. Ballistier, Esq., No. 19 West 14th-st., one door west of 5th-av., splendid private collection of oil-paintings, water colors and engravings, comprising over 300 works of the first modern and ancient masters, generally cabinet sizes, and most desirable subjects. This collection has been made during a series of years by the present owner, without regard to expense, for the gratification of his own taste, and are sold only because he declines housekeeping. There are very few private collections in this City that will exceed this in the number of high-class artists of the ancient and modern schools. We will not enumerate them here, but refer to the catalogue, which will be ready on Tuesday, 3d inst. The paintings will be on exhibition from that date until the day of sale; also, the two evenings previous to the sale. Tickets of admission can be obtained at our office, No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO WILL SELL AT Handicap, on TUESDAY, April 10, at 10½ o'clock at No. 20 West 31st-st., a general and valuable assortment of furniture, consisting of velvet carpets, rich silk brocatelle and lace curtains, carved wood cornices, pier mirrors, carved rosewood parlor suite, covered in fine and white silk brocatelle; rosewood etagere, centre tables, very fine rosewood piano-forte made by Munn & Clarke, 7-octave; fine oil paintings, mantel ornaments, &c., dining-room—Black walnut sideboard, extension sliding tables to match; lounge, chairs covered in morocco, china, glass, &c.; valuable imported clock and bronzes, engravings, oak extension table, and chairs and lounge to match. Bed-rooms—Rosewood bedsteads, bureau, tables, &c.; cottage chairs, mattresses, &c.; black walnut furniture, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, hall-stand, and other furniture, all of which is in excellent order and nearly new.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HANDSOME PIANO-FORTE, ORDER BY MR. BOSCH.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 9, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 31 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a valuable assortment of furniture, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, parlor suites, in green silk brocatel, curtains to match, fancy chairs, centre tables, clocks and bronzes, china vases, a splendid 7-octave piano forte, carved, made by Loder-man; rosewood centre-table, etagere and ornaments, chamber suites and oil paintings; dining-room—mahogany French extension table, buffet, chairs covered morocco, Musez stand, chiffonniere, rich gilt-hand dinner sets, fancy China tea sets, oil-cloths, rosewood bell stands and chairs, French black walnut bedsteads, chairs, secretary, dressing bureaus; rosewood suite, covered in plush, book-case, wardrobes, shaving-stand, French made mattresses, washstand, kitchen ware, &c.

HENRY B. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 20 West 31st-st., a general and valuable assortment of furniture, consisting of velvet carpets, rich silk brocatelle and lace curtains, carved wood cornices, pier mirrors, carved rosewood parlor suite, covered in fine and white silk brocatelle; rosewood etagere, centre tables, diamonds, ear and finger rings, fine gold bracelets, bracelets, sterling silver plated-ware, and all of which is of the finest quality, having been selected with great care.

E. H. McILVAIN, Auctioneer.

CHOICE CUT FLOWERS.—W. S. HAMILTON will SELL THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the Conservatory of hardy roses, honeysuckles, [illegible] &c., suitable to plant in [illegible] geraniums, roses, &c., in [illegible] Jersey City. Catalogues [illegible]

[illegible], Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, the entire furniture, &c., of a [illegible] sofa bedstead, centre [illegible] bedsteads, mattresses, [illegible] other carpets, oil cloths, together with everything for housekeeping.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) April 9, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 48 William-st., near Wall:

25 shs. Irving Bank.	20 shs. Mar. Ex. Bank.
50 shs. Bk. of Commonwealth.	25 shs. Lamar Ins.
5 shs. Peoenix Ins.	25 shs. Mer. Ins.
20 shs. Commercial Ins.	50 shs. Atlantic Ins.
55 shs. Columbia Ins.	20 shs. Brevoort Ins.
40 shs. Gt. Western Mar.	12 shs. City Ins.
10 shs Astor Ins.	66 shs. N. American Ins.
60 shs Brooklyn Ins.	20 shs. Excelsior Ins.
16 National Ins.	70 shs. Jefferson Ins.
50 shs. N. Y. & Erie R.	150 shs. Am. Guano Co.
1 sh. Am. Express Co.	20 shs. Sixth-av. R.

$3,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. bonds.
1,000 California State 7 per cent. bonds.
4,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent bonds.
5,000 Chicago and Rock Island 1st mort. bonds.
5,000 Sacramento City 10 per cent. bonds.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, April 12. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., nr Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock-Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office No. 139 Broadway.

ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE,

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.

The subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to the large and costly stock of first class Rosewood, Oak, Mahogany and Black Walnut Parlor, Hall, Dining-room and Boudoir Furniture, the stock of

"BURNS & BROTHER,"
At No. 453 Broadway,

which he will sell at auction at the warerooms, through the medium of A. C. TUTTLE, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next, at 11 o'clock, to close the estate. The stock is warranted of the best quality, and will be sold WITHOUT RESERVATION for cash.

JAMES BURNS,
Assignee of Burns & Brother.

HENRY B. HARTS, Jr., Auctioneer,
Will sell, on TUESDAY, April 10, at 11 o'clock,
AT NO. 122 BROADWAY,
ASSIGNEES SALE
OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF MR. WM. C. LEMON.

Comprising choice imported Havana cigars of the following known brands: Flor de Nicbos, Partagas, Espanola, Club House, o Buchanan Unflanza, Telegraphs Submarino, Fenlicho and other Concha Operas, Zarzuelas, Regalias, &c. Also, fine cut plug and choice smoking tobacco, together with the store fixtures, show cases, jars, desk, iron safe, &c., &c.

On WEDNESDAY, April 11,
At 11 o'clock at Nos. 213 and 215 Duane-st., the entire contents of the Tobacco and Cigar Factory, comprising leaf tobacco, fine cut chewing, and smoking tobacco, snuffs, &c.

Also, steam engine and boiler, cutting machine, presses, rollers, shafting, pullies, bolts, tools, tobacco knives, moulds and forms, and all the necessary apparatus for manufacturing tobacco and snuff. Terms cash, in City funds.

By order of ELIAS PITCHER, Esq.,
Assignee.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE.

By A. D. GALE, No. 49 Dey-st., New-York, boots and shoes, about 1,000 cases, on TUESDAY, April 10, at 10 o'clock A. M. This sale offers extra inducements, as it comprises a large and general assortment, many of which have been advanced on and must be sold. We shall also sell a number of lots of our own make, such as boys', youths', and men's calf sewed boots and congress gaiters. A. D. GALE No. 49 Dey-st.

DANIEL S. HOYOR, Auctioneer, Office 5 Cooper Union.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and costly decorations, TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) April 10, at 10½ A. M., from the private residence No. 38 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., between Broadway and University-place, embracing a large and varied assortment of first-class goods, such as genteel housekeepers want, in good order and to be sold without reserve, as velvet and Brussels carpets, pier and mantel glasses, bronze and marble clocks, statuettes, bronzes, large and small, rich China vases, French paintings and other costly ornaments and decorations, fine rosewood parlor suites, etageres, tables, book-cases, easy chairs, ladies' escritoires and work-tables, gas chandeliers, elegant lace window drapery. The second story is furnished with richly carved rosewood chamber furniture of every kind desired, pure hair mattresses and beddieg; third story with mahogany and walnut furniture; a large assortment of fine table ware, consisting of China, cut glass and silver ware, with which the sale will commence. On WEDNESDAY, we shall sell the contents of the large house No. 21 Clinton place, THURSDAY, a fine assortment in 12th-st.; particulars to-morrow. We take the liberty of cautioning the public against regarding long advertisements as to stock either the quantity or quality of the goods—they being intended chiefly to entrap the unwary and unsophisticated, and especially strangers. Catalogues at house on morning of sale.

JOHN S. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, 12TH INST., at 10½ o'clock at No. 99 West 43d-st., near 6-av., elegant household furniture, of the manufacture of Messrs. J. H. Belter & Co., in good order and but little used. Sale made in consequence of the party leaving for Europe. Consisting in part of velvet, Wilton, tapestry and Brussels carpeting; carved rosewood parlor suites in satin, damask, brocatel, with solid finished loch chairs carved rosewood French plate etazere, labrate; solid rosewood stationary top, centre, side and tea tables; French plate oval and other mirrors, lace curtains, shades throughout; French fire-gilt, 21 day clock, with candelebra to match. Oil paintings in gilt frames, comprising a full set of Cole's voyage of life, engravings, mantel and etagere ornaments, articles of vertu, magnificent 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, Griffin & Co.'s makers, round corners; rosewood mahogany and walnut bedroom furniture; marble top bureaus, bedsteads, wash stands, wardrobes, bookcases, tables, Turkish lounges, couches, Voltaires, best hair mattresses, palliases, china table sets, Library furniture, bookcases, tables, &c. Dining room furniture in oak, extension table, marble top buffet, Prescott and other dining-chairs, decorated French china dinner, tea and dessert sets; French glassware, silverware, &c. oil cloths, rosewood hatstands, mats, &c.; also a fine assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The furniture may be seen one day prior to sale with catalogue.

WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED real estate, situate on Amity and 2d sts., in the City of New-York, belonging to the estate of Wm. Gallatin, deceased, will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, April 10, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at noon:

First—The two dwelling houses and lots Nos. 117 and 119 2d-st., situate on the south side of said street, between 1st-av. and avenue A. Containing each in breadth in front and rear 20 feet, and in depth 105 feet 9 inches, the gable or side wall of each dwelling-house being party walls.

Amity-st.—The dwelling-house and lot No. 72 Amity-st., on the south side, between Laurence and Thompson sts. Containing in breadth in front 25 feet, in the rear 26 feet 10 inches, and in depth on the westerly side 106 feet, on the easterly side 113 feet; the easterly and westerly walls of the dwelling-houses being party walls.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

For maps or further particulars inquire of the auctioneer, or of C. J. & E. DeWITT, No. 88 Nassau-st., New-York. BENJAMIN S. TAYLOR, Executor.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers salesrooms 35 Nassau-st

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 25 London Terrace, 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., elegant household furniture, rich Bohemian glassware, French china dinner and dessert set, rich rosewood parlor suite, one elegant seven octave rosewood piano, rosewood etagere, rich silk brocatelle and lace window curtains, tapestry velvet carpets, rich chandeliers, French plate mirrors, one full dining set in oak and rep, two covered Boulogne to match, splendid mahogany furniture, one superb Bohemian punch-bowl, a complete set of engraved cut glass viz., tumblers, wines, champagne hocks, &c., very rich claret decanters, parian figures of Venus with a shell, Venus at the Bath, terra-cotta vases, inkstand, &c., rich French china vases, a superb set of Bohemia dessert glass, fruit stand, dessert plates, cut porcelain, finger basins, punch cups, &c., superb Bohemian tureens with stand and glasses to match, hanging flower vases, silver-plated pickle-jars, &c., kitchen furniture, oil-cloths, &c., with which the sale will commence. Catalogues can be had at our salesrooms on Tuesday.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE.—1,000 LOTS AND GORES, Twelfth Ward, Brooklyn. By order of the Executors of the late John S. Bergen. JAMES COLE & SONS will sell on TUESDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 1,000 lots on 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs., and on 41st, 42d, 44th and 45th sts., including a large and valuable water front. This property is eligibly located on high grades; in Bowland; 3d, 4th and 5th avs opened; railroad from Fulton and Hamilton avs.; ferries on the 3d-st. This sale offers great inducements for investments or speculation; title perfect. For book maps and full particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE & CHOICE PRI-vate Library of rare and standard works, richly illustrated, in elegant bindings, fine oil paintings, engravings, silverware, medals, piano-forte, &c. Peremptory sale by order of Thos. S. Hall, administrator of the estate of William Macrea. CHILTON will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 9, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 39 East 37th-st., Murray Hill, near Madison-av. all the handsome furniture in the above house, valuable private library, paintings, medals, engravings, silverware, &c. For particulars, see advertisements in the daily papers, and in descriptive catalogues at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 45 Nassau-st.

J. F. SOLOMON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY, APRIL 10 at No. 102 Maiden-lane. By catalogue, a choice variety of French dwarf and standard pear, apple, plum, peach, apricot, cherry, quince, and other fruit trees, ornamental and evergreen trees, dwarf and standard rose, black, red and white currant bushes, French and English gooseberries, Irish juniper, pot and greenhouse plants, moss, prairie and other running roses, Azalia, Ahutilum, Tunia, Heliotrope verbenas, geraniums, picks, sweet williams, honeysuckle, syringa, flowering almonds, dahlias, pansies and daisies, spiraeas, salines, &c., imported by Mr. Corsar, and selected by himself in France four years ago, and growing in this country since.

MORTIMER GRIFFIN & Co., Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD furniture at public auction on THIS DAY, at the elegant dwelling residence No. 48 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., being the largest and richest assortment of furniture, &c., offered at auction this season. For full particulars, see *Herald* of this day.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer

AUCTION SALE OF CHINA GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.—A large catalogue—Peremptory sale for cash, in lots, for dealers, TUESDAY, April 10, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., by J. S. H. BARTLETT. Call and see a free sale.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED PACKAGES.—THE Adams Express Company will dispose of, by public auction, about 400 packages which have remained in their possession one year and over, uncalled for.

The sale will take place MONDAY, April 16, at 10 A. M., at No. 57 Broadway, up stairs.

ADAMS EXPRESS CO., No. 59 Broadway, New-York.

PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINT brushes will find a superior quality of paint brushes and brushes, &c., at the brush factory, No. 139 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. FRED'K E. HOFFEL.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jarusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Sells on Paris, and Sterling Bills in sums to suit.

MUNN, BLACKHAM & MARSH,
NOTE AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Buildings,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

FINANCIAL.

1860. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1860
1860. Pacific Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1860.
1860. Union Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1860.
1860. Great Western Marine Insurance Scrip of 1860.
1859. Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1859.
1859. Commercial Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1859.
1859. New-York Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1859.
1859. Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1859.

Bought and sold or negotiated on commission by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 163 BOWERY—Under Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.—At an election for Directors of this Company, held Tuesday, March 6, the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

D. B. KEELER,	JOHN FORSTER,
E. L. WALTON,	WM. A. CUMMING,
GEO. J. PRICE,	ANDREW M. WHITLOCK,
ISAAC WALTON,	W. WAKE.
JAS. M. MILLS,	ALEX. McDONALD,
JOHN PALMER,	CHAS. PERLEY,
STEPH. VALENTINE,	ABM. DENIKE,
WM. DENNISTOUN,	NATHANIEL,
E. D. BROWN,	JORDAN L. MOTT, Jr.,
ROBT M FIELD,	JOHN L. MOORE,
STEPHEN CUTTER,	JOHN H. MORRIS,
D. H. KNAPP,	JOHN MURPHY,
JAMES HUMES,	BRYAN M. CAHIL,
JACOB WILSON,	A. T. BRIGGS,
SANFORD MEAD,	JOSEPH W. DURYEE,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, DAVID B. KEELER was unanimously reelected President.
T. Y. BROWN Secretary.

CHEMICAL BANK—NEW-YORK, APRIL 2, 1860.—At an election held this day, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

JOHN Q. JONES, CORNELIUS V. S. ROOSEVELT,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE, ROBERT McCOSKEY,
BRADISH JOHNSON.

And for Inspectors of the next succeeding election:
PETER GOELET, ISAAC L. PLATT,
JAPHET BISHOP.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN Q. JONES, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

ON SALE—MOBILE CITY EIGHT PER CENT. bonds redeemable in 1885, interest payable in New-York semi-annually. 1st January and 1st July.

Rochester City 6 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1873, interest payable in New York 1st January and 1st July.

New-York Central Railroad 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds, redeemable in 1876. Coupons for interest payable in New-York Feb. 1 or Aug. 1.

Troy City 6 per cent Bonds, redeemable in 1873 interest payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD.— This Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of three per cent, on and after the 10th day of April next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank in Utica, at the Oneida Bank, in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; and others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days, will be paid at the office of the Treasurer only. L. WRIGHT,
OSWEGO March 30, 1860. Treasurer.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UN-ion BANK OF LONDON, as agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm for which they will issue, free of charge, Letters of Credit, or Circular Letters of £10 and upwards similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.— A decree having been entered for the sale, on the 28th of April inst., of the Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad—formerly Cincinnati, Logansport and Chicago Railway—arrangements are being made by the parties interested for the purchase and completion of the road under a new organization.

All information will be furnished on application at the office of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, No. 45 Liberty-st.—New York, April 4, 1860.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March, 1860.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Corporation, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held (in conformity with the requirements of the by-laws of this Company,) on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fifth (25th) day of April, 1860, at the office of the Company, in the city of Toledo, Ohio, commencing at 12 o'clock M.

FRANKLIN F. WORCESTER Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable on the 10th day of April next, at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of Monday, the 2d day of April next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and will be re-opened on Wednesday the 11th day of April, at 10 o'clock A. M. E. W. DUNHAM Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE BOOKS WILL BE OPENED FOR subscription to the Capital Stock of the United States Warehouse Company at the St. Nicholas Bank, on SATURDAY, the 7th inst., and will remain open till Saturday, the 14th inst., from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily.

C. D. MATHEWS,
JAS. GREEN,
C. N. S. BOWLAND, } Commissioners.

NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK, March 31, 1860.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and one-half (3½) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th April next. The transfer books will be closed from the 2d to the 7th of April next inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, March 30, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent, payable on and after the 9th of April. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 9th of April inclusive. W. A. KISSAM

RURAL SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER OF Fulton-st and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M. All sums deposited before April 10 will draw interest from the 1st. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President
RICHARD H. BELL Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY—No. 71 Wall-st., New-York April 5, 1860. A dividend of ten per cent. has been declared payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

STATE DEBTS OF TEXAS, ARKANSAS, Mississippi and Florida bought by
GEO. K. STARR No. 50 Exchange-place.

EXPRESSES.

TO CALIFORNIA IN EIGHT DAYS.
BY
THE CENTRAL OVERLAND CALIFORNIA
AND
PIKE'S PEAK EXPRESS COMPANY.

The Pony Express will leave St. Joseph's at 9 o'clock, A. M., on FRIDAY, April 13, and weekly thereafter. Letters will be received at the office of the Company, New-York, up to 3 o'clock, MONDAY afternoon of each week, where full particulars and information may be obtained, room No. 8 Continental Bank Building, Nassau-st. Telegrams will be received at the Office of the American Telegraph Company, No. 2 Wall-st., up to 7 o'clock of Thursday evening.

J. B. SIMPSON, Vice-President.

AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS CO., NO. 72 BROADWAY.

PACKAGE EXPRESS twice every week for all parts of Europe via Liverpool, also by each French and German Mail Steamer. Samples taken at low rates, and prepayment of freight optional with the sender.

Purchases made at easy commission, and Bills of Exchange in sums to suit on London and Paris.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

RARE OLD BRANDIES,
CHOICE MADEIRA AND SHERRY WINES,
FINEST BOURBON & MONONGAHELA WHISKIES,
HAVANA CIGARS,
Constantly on hand and for sale by
S. S. WYCKOFF & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
No. 104 Murray-st.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 42 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
CHATELLAULT WINE,
DEWDROP GIN.

PORT WINES, OF 1815 AND 1851, IN bottle; Solera Sherry, in bottle, packed in 2 dozen cases; Wm. Younger's East India Pale Ale, bottled in cases; Jameson's Irish Whisky, in bond; Bashnell's Irish Whisky, in Bond, for sale by E. HABICHT, Agent for Guinness' Stout, No. 137 Pearl-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to
S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail May 26.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC,
JAS. J. COMSTOCK, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the passengers and mails, on SATURDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, from Pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock, A. M.

All baggage not required for the voyage should be sent on board this day before sailing, marked "below."

Bills of lading will be signed at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Room No. 4,) up to noon on the 13th inst. Parcels will be received at the office on the wharf up to 11 o

		Closing—April 7.	
		100 Erie Railroad	29½
		100 do b30	29½
		100 Hudson River R	35
		100 do	35¼
		100 do b60	35¼
		300 Reading Railroad	45
		600 do	45¼
		100 do	45¼
		100 do b60	45¼
		10 Del. L. & W. R	81
		10 New-Jersey C. R	120
		150 Mich. Cen. Rail'd	47½
		100 do	47¾
		100 do	48
		50 do b60	48
		50 do b30	48
		50 Mich. So. & N. I. R	28¾
		50 Mich So & N.I. R. s.	28¾
		150 do s30	28¾
		100 Panama Railroad	138½
		150 do	138½
		50 do b10	138½
		50 do	138¾
		50 do b60	138¾
		100 Ill. Central R. Scrip	6
		50 do b60	61½
		50 Galena & Chicago R.	62½
		320 do	62¾
		150 do b30	62½
		50 do	62¾
		50 Cleve. & Tol. R	26¾
		300 do	26¾
		100 do b60	27
		100 do s30	26¾
		100 Ch. & R. I. R b10	64
		100 do opg	64
		50 do b30	64
		50 Ch., B. & Q. R	83
		75 do	64
		50 do s60	64
		SECOND BOARD.	
		46 Har. R. Pref	36
		200 Reading Railroad	44½
		300 C. & R. I. R. opg	63½
		50 do	63¾
		50 do b30	63¾
		133 Mich. C. R	46
		50 do b10	46
		50 do b20	46
		100 do	45¾
		100 do s60	45¾
		50 Panama R	134¼
		50 do s30	134¼
		100 do	134
		150 Gal. & Chic. R. b60	62½
		100 Clev. & Tol. R	26¼
		10 Del. L. & W. R	86
		1,000 Har. Railr cod	10½

MONDAY, April 9—A. M.

Our Foreign Import and Export Trade now enters upon the last quarter of the fiscal or treasury year 1860. The first week of the quarter at New-York shows an import entry largely reduced from the corresponding week last season, the falling off being especially marked in Foreign Dry Goods. We do not regard this as an accidental sign of what is to come through the current quarter. The Secretary of the Treasury, we happen to know, calculates upon a reduction of at leest a million of revenue, which argues a gross falling off in the import entries, compared with the fourth quarter of the fiscal year 1859, of about seven millions of dollars in free and dutieble merchandise. Our own inquiries, the past week, among some of our leading authorities in the import trade of this City, satisfy us that more than this sum will fall off at New-York alone. The early Winter and Spring trade, although resulting in a larger business than anticipated, was such, not at first, as to encourage heavy orders in advance for the later Spring and early Summer trade. Nor have the profits on the Dry Goods branch of business been such, of late, as to change the views of the Importers materially. Complaint is made of the great inequality of prices, which competition among both Jobbers and Importers for the Southern custom—by far the most desirable this season, as last—gave rise to. And the end has been some very considerable sacrifices on certain descriptions of Continental Dry Goods through the Auction rooms. It is therefore safe to conclude that the extreme increase in the Importations at New-York, and probably for the whole country, over last year, was ettained at the close of March. What the; least figure of that increase is will be shown in a day or two by the Custom House summary, which has been delayed by one or two recent changes at the desks of the Custom House. The *per centage* of increase is about *fifteen* ₱ cent., chiefly running through the first and second quarters, from July 1 to December 31, while the *per centage* of increase on the Export line at this port and on Cotton from the Sonth is, altogether, over *forty* ₱ cent. On this line, for the fourth quarter, we anticipate a falling off in the Bullion movement, equal to the estimated decrease in the entry of Foreign Merchandise, while the probability is that eight millions more will be added to the increase in the Cotton movement—the present stock in the Southern ports being 160,000 bales in excess of the same period last year—giving a total Export figure for this staple alone of *two hundred millions dollars*. The following estimate of the probable entries of Foreign Merchandise and the probable (or outside) clearances of Bullion from New-York, (assuming that peace will be continued in Europe,) may not be ont of the way at the present time:

	Imports of Goods. 1859. Actual.	1860. Estim.	Exports of Specie. 1859. Actual.	1860. Estim.
April	$22,152,178	$18,000,000	$6,259,167	$4,000,000
May	23 430,219	20,000,000	11,421,032	8,500,000
June	23.883.929	21 000,000	7,496,981	5,500,000
Total 3 mos.	$69,166,317	$60,000,000	$25,177,180	$16,0.0,000

We believe that our Specie estimate is considerably ahead of the views of the best Bullion end Banking authorities, and it would really seem *not* to be borne out by the present currency for Exchange both here and at the South, but we assume that sixteen millions can readily, if not advantageously, be spared from the receipts from California and the interior, and leave the Banking and Sub-Treasury reserve stronger on the 1st of July than last season.

The Import entries of the past week at New-York, including the Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, amount to $4,306,048, as against $6,227,229 same week last season. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods $2,068,734, against $1,677,678 same week last year. The export of Specie $310,089, against $494,000 same week last season. The Sub-Treasury balance is reduced on the week $463,608—the present balance standing $7,562,885, against $8,026,493 at the close of the previous week. We look for no important change in the Specie line at Bank on the return to be made np this afternoon, although the last average of $23,420,759 was thought to be rather a declining one, and the balances with Boston have been against this City. The continued ease in Money and the tendency to accnmulate Deposits at this point would argue a further increase of the Discount average, which stood last Monday, $128,388,223. We quote mercantile bills, prime class, outside of Bank, 5@5½ ₱ cent, 30@60 days; 5½@6½ ₱ cent., 90 days to 6 months. At Bank, the terms are 6@7 ₱ cent., as the general rule, but from this we hear of occasional departures. On the Stock Exchange, Money is employed at from 5 to 6 ₱ cent., subject to call. Exchange, as the week previous, 108¾@108¾ on London; f 5.18¾@f.5.17½ on Paris.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States			101¼@101½
New-York Central	79⅜	@79½	@76⅜@78½@78
New-York and Erie			10½@12@11½@12½
Reading			42½@43¼@43
Rock Island*			64⅛@63¾@64@63¾
Michigan Guaranteed			21½@19½@22¼
Michigan Southern, old			10¾@12@9¾@10¾
Michigan Central			44¾@47@45¾
Toledo			24¾@27@26¾
Galena			62¼@63@62½
Illinois Central			63@61½@62@61½
Panama			135@136@134½
Pacific Mail	104@107¾	@104@107¼	@103¾@104
Missouris			82@81@83¼@83
Virginias			93¾@94¾
Tennessees			90¾@90¾@90¼
Illinois Central Bonds*			87¼@88½
Hudson River			40¼@39@39¼
Harlem Preferred			36¼@35¾@36
Delaware and Hudson			98¾@98¼

*Ex. Dividend.

We have to review another active and speculative week on the Stock Exchange. The firmness in demand is quite general, and the course of prices, for the most part, upward. This is more particularly marked, perhaps, in some of the Railway Mortgages (not included in the foregoing table) than in the Shares. The issues of all the prominent New-York roads, and of the Michigan Southern, Wabash Valley, Cleveland and Toledo, &c., have been in active request and at rising prices. In addition to the businsss done at the Board, there is a good inquiry, on private purchase, for the sometime neglected mortgagee of the Western lines in process of liquidation or reorganization, and also for the bonds of the leading Western cities. Among the prominent speculative Shares

New-York Cotton Exchange shows more frequent and violent fluctuations. The extreme difference of the week is 3 ₱ cent. At the close on Saturday there was a little more steadiness in the stock, growing ont of the significant vote at Albany against the original Tolling measure in the Senate. New-York and Erie stock advanced both in price and demand, and promises soon to resume its old place in the active stocks for daily specnletion at the Exchange. The advance is ₱2 the share. Chicago and Rock Island, among the Western shares, was largely dealt in, but scarcely maintained the sudden extreme advance at the close of the previous week. Toledo, Michigan Southern and Michigan Central, towards the close of the week, were all strong, and the former two continued so, while Michigan Central rescied about 2@1½ ₱ cent. from the best price of the week. There was more done in Reading than for several months past, and in all the other stocks connected with the Anthracite Coal Trade, pricee were higher. An additional advance of 3 ₱ cent. each was had on Delaware and Hndson, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. In Pacific Mail the highest figure was attained that we have known for eighteen months—107½ ₱ cent., from which the price twice reacted in the course of the week—finally closing 104 ₱ cent. Panama, after advancing 1 ₱ cent.—or from 135@136 ₱ cent.—fell back to 134½ ₱ cent. In State Stocks a free business was done in Missouris, finally closing at an advance of 1 ₱ cent. on the previous Saturday. Tennessees and Virginias both show a steady improvement, and the Federal five per cents. are ½ ₱ cent. better for the conpons of 1874, and ½ ₱ cent. on the registered stock of the same dete. The general market on Seturday closed steedy, and the improved demand is not likely to suffer the present week from the tone of the English advices just at hand *vid* Halifax.

We notice that the favorite steamship *Persia*, of the Cunard line, retnrns to her place in the line this week. She was to leave Liverpool on Saturday, March 31, and will be dne here on Wednesday or Thursday next. Another California steamer will be due by the close of the week. The boat on the Pacific side is reported to have left San Francisco with $1,500,000 in Gold.

In answer to an inquiry in regard to the Public Debt of Tennessee, its probable increase, &c., we have to state—as we did in substance a month or two ago—that by the Railway Commissioners' report to the last Legislature, the State had advanced to October, 1859, $10,000 ₱ mile in her own Bonds, on about 1,051 miles, and had lent her indorsement on the first mortgeges of about 220 miles additional, and her indorsement to the City of Memphis to aid 35 miles in Arkansas, opposite that city. These items would seem to embrace about 1,300 miles of finished Railway, while the original promise of the State, conditioned that the private subscriptione were equal to the undertaking, extended to 1,599 miles. Of the finished work in Tennessee, the Commissioners stated that 977 milee were in profitable operation to the 1st of October last. The whole expenditure then was

In State eid in loan of Bonds direct	$10,512,000
And by indorsement	2,200,000
Total State lien, $10,000 ₱ mile	$12,712,000
Private subscriptions expended	29,016,000
Total cost	$41,728,000
Net earnings of fiscal year	2,411,245

—Or nearly 6 ₱ cent. on their cost. The Tennessee Roads are generally unincumbered by second mortgage liens, so that, beyond the State lien of $10,000 ₱ mile, these works have been mainly finished by private enlerprise and individual subscriptione. Of the remaining lines, or unfinished perts of lines, say 299 miles, to which aid was promised, a portion hae been abandoned for the want of sufficient private subscriptions; another portion, completed since the date of this report, and the remaining portion will be entitled to State aid to the extent of $10,000 ₱ mile, as the work progressee through the years of 1860 and 1861. The unfinished link of the Mobile and Ohio Road within the State will be entitled to about $415,000, and a link of the Northwestern, from Huntington to Jackson, 28 miles, to connect with the first-named work, is also about to be undertaken. No new grants are promised or anticipated; the Legislature not convening again until October, 1861, and the temper of both the Legislative and Executive Departments of the State, as well as the popular opinion among the people, on the subject of Public Debt, being in the directio n of cantion *and entire security*. The last, thus far, has been signally realized. Every railroad company in the State provide their own mortgage interest, in season to be remitted to New-York, with the Bank of Tennessee, and are also required to provide a Sinking Fund after the State Bonds loaned to them have run five years from their respective dates.

COAL TRADE FOR WEEK AND SEASON.

	1859. Week.	1859. Total.	1860. Week.	1860. Total.
Phil. and Read. R.	25,906	425,831	34,0.5	478,:39
Schuylkill Canal	27,602	51,761	28,171	79,381
Lehigh Valley R.	12 354	166,158	17,899	244 821
Scranton, South	8 846	100,424	16,788	160,257
Scranton, North	2.657	27,002	2,717	31,137
Shamokin	2,435	18,401	1,725	23 323
Trevorton	1,599	26 186	771	17,390
Broad Top	1,909	29,930	3,302	40,970
H. Thomas (Sh. Mt. Co.)	753	2,348	1,197	8,654
LykensVal. C'l Co.	896	1,720	894	8,071
Total	84,925	849,761	107,489	1,082,113

The *Mining Journal*, of Saturday, says:

The trade for this week from this region (Schuylkill) is not so heavy as wes anticipated. The demand for Coal is not very brisk, and there has been a turnout at a number of the collieries for higher wages. The shipments *via* Lehigh Canal have commenced. We will commence our reports next week. A gentleman who has visited the principal Coal Markets states that the stocks on hand are much lighter than they were this time last year. This looks favorable for the business, and if Coal is not pushed into the market unsold, fair prices ought to be obtained.

The following is the important opinion at length of the Supreme Court of Ohio on Railway Mortgages, referred to a few days since on the authority of a telegraphic dispatch:

Present—Hon. JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Chief Justice, and Hon. MILTON SUTLIFFE, and Hon. JOSIAH SCOTT, and Hon. WM. GHOLSON, and Hon. WM. V. PECK, Judges. L. J. Critchfield, Reporter.

GENERAL DOCKET.

292. Geo. S. Coe *vs.* The Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Company et al.

293. The Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Company *vs.* George S. Coe.

ERROR to Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County.

GHOLSON, J—1. Certain persons, their associates, successors and assigns, were created a body corporate, with succession, with power to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, contract and be contracted with, acquire and convey, at pleasure, all such real and personal estate as may be necessary and convenient to carry into effect the objects of the incorooration. The corporation was authorized to construct and maintain a railroad between certain termini, and to demand and receive for the transportation of persons and property, a compensation not exceeding certain specified rates. It was also euthorized to appropriate, by proceedings under a general law regulating such proceedings, land necessary for its railroad track, the property of individuels. *Held*—1. That under these general powers the corporation had no power to alienate the franchise to be a corporation, or the franchise to construct and maintain a railroad, and receive compensation for the transportation of persons and property, nor any interest in real estate acquired and held solely and exclusively for the purpose of the exercise of such franchise. 2. That after the railroad had been constructed and prepared for use, things requisite for thet use, such as locomotives, cars and the like, not affixed to the land being acquired by the corporation, are to be regarded as personal property, subject to alienation and liable for debts. 3. That the corporation could nol make a mortgage of any property, such as the above described, to be subsequently acquired, so as to give it validity, in other manner, or to a greater extent than an individual owner of personal property.

11. The corporation held a grant of power to borrow money not exceeding its capital stock, at a rate of interest not exceeding 7 ₱ cent., and to execute bonds therefor, and to secure the payment thereof, by a pledge of the property and income of the Company. And a subsequent grant of a like power, and the authority to pledge was expressed to be "by mortgage or otherwise, the entire road, fixtures and equipments, with all the appurtenances, income and resources thereof." Held—1. That under the power thus granted for the special purpose of borrowing money, the Company could not mortgage the franchise to be a corporation appertaining to the individual members of the corporation, but could mortgage the franchises of the corporation to maintain the Railroad and receive compensation for the transportation of persons and property, and could mortgage property connected with the Railroad and the use of its franchise, whether real or personal, to be subsequently acquired. 2. That the power which the Company had, to institute a judicial proceeding to appropriate private property, was not transferable, and that the mortgage of the Company could give no right to the exercise of such a power which the provisions of the general law on the subject did not authorize. 3. That the execution of a mortgage by the Company, which did not provide for, could give no exemption from liability for a liability which might be incurred, by its own act or a judical proceeding, that the execution of a like mortgage upon personal property, by an individual, would not create.

III. The Company issued bonds and executed mortgages to secure their payment, under its special power. The bonds were made payable ten years after their date, with interest at the rate of 7 ₱ cent., payable semi-annually. They were negotiated by the Company at a discount, and a part of them were exchanged for iron rails. Held—1. That it was a proper exercise of the power to make the interest on the bonds payable semi-annually. 2. That the act of March 3, 1851, which authorized the Directors of the Company to sell or negotiate the bonds issued by said Company at such rates as they might think proper, and which provided that the bonds so sold should be as valid in every respect as if sold at their par value, applied both to the bonds and the security given for their payment; and, therefore, the sale of the bonds at a discount did not render invalid the mortgages. 3. That the Company, having received authority to sell the bonds at less than their par value, there could be no ground for [illegible] the invalidity of the bonds or the mortgages.

IV. The Company, by its charter, could give no exemption from liability for a liability which might be incurred, by its own act or a judical proceeding, that the execution of a like mortgage upon personal property, by an individual, would not create.

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its property and income, the property in possession and to be acquired. Two of these mortgages were properly executed and recorded, but the second in order of time, executed in New-York and acknowledged before an Ohio Commissioner in that State, had but one witness. The third or subsequent mortgage was expressly made subject to the first and second. Held, that whether the second mortgage be regarded as creating a legal or equitable claim it was entitled to a priority over the third.

V. A creditor having been permitted to levy an execution upon a part of the personal property, including a portion acquired subsequently to the date of both the second and third mortgages, but this levy having been made after the action was brought and while the property was in the hands of a receiver appointed in the case. Held, that as against even the equitable claim of the second mortgage the creditor was not entitled to a preference.

VI. The consideration of the deb' for which the creditor asks judgment was for moneys advanced in payment of interest for the Company, and taxes assessed against the Company, and for rights of way paid for by the creditor. Held, that such consideration of the debt due from the Company, created no equitable claim upon the property conveyed hy the mortgages.

VII. The mortgages executed by the Company were to trustees for the benefit of the holders of the bonds. They provided for the payment of the interest and principal of the bonds and contained a defeasance. The instruments also purported to give to the trustee an authority to sell the property, upon conditions, at a place and in a mode prescribed. The action was brought to obtain, and the relief asked was, a sale under the order of the Court. Held, 1. That the parties were entitled to snch sale. 2. That the property must be sold as real and personal, and that the real estate must be sold according to the rules governing sales of real estate, and must, therefore, be appraised. 3. That the railroad, with its fixtures, constituting an entire tract of real estete, indivisible for the purpose of the sale, together with the franchise connected therewith, should be sold in like manner as an entire tract lying in two or more counties, and the proceedings incidental to the sale should be had in the county in which the action was brought. 4. That the personal property should be sold as personal property, but might be sold with such precautions as to prevent a sacrifice and to produce the highest price, which the Court, in its discretion, might order. 5. That the mortgagees must be regarded as proceeding on that part of the instrument which operates as a mortgage, and not under the power to sell, and therefore, the court would not be authorized, in this action, to charge, upon the proceeds realized by a sale, an allowance for the trouble of such mortgagees, or the fees of their counsel. 6. That the mortgagees represented the bondholders, and the latter were neither necessary nor proper parties to the action, and that any question as to the amount for which the security would be available, must be made with the mortgagees, by an issue in the action. 7. That the mortgagees, as between them and the Company, would be authorized to receive the proceeds of the sale, but the Company would have the right to require, that upon or before payment of the proportion payable upon any bond, it should be produced, and, if paid in full, canceled, or if paid in part, such payment to be credited. 8. That any question as to the party entitled to receive the money on a bond, or as to the proportion payable on any bond lost or destroyed, or questions which may arise between the present parties, but should be disposed of when they arise in another action, or in a supplementary proceeding. 9. That an order requiring the bondholders to prove their claims and state the amount paid for the bonds, was erroneous.

VIII. A party owning lands entered into an agreement with the company, by which it was allowed to enter on the lands and construct the track of its road. It was to pay for the nse of the land, upon an estimate to be made by persons selected, within sixty days after such estimate. The agreement provided that if payment was not made, the interest which it gave, and the fixtures and works constructed should become the property of the party, as if the agreement had not been made, and "said company has without authority and in its own wrong entered upon said land and made said road through the same." The estimate having been made, and the payment not made within the time, an injunction was asked to restrain the Company from using the land for its railroad track. Held, that an injunction was properly refused, and that the party should be left to pursue the ordinary legal remedies.

Judgment reversed.

Financial and Commercial by the Niagara.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money market was unchanged, with an active demand.

The stock market had been dull, but the fluctuations were slight. On the 22d the market showed a slight improvement. The demand for money continued brisk, and no transactions were reported below the Bank minimum of 4 ₱ cent.

The London *Times* asserts that, notwithstanding semi-official contradictions, the Turkish Government are seeking to negotiate a new and not inconsiderable loan.

The London *Daily News'* city article says the funds opened on Friday at a fractional improvement, and subsequently became animated under the advance on the Paris Bourse, and Consols closed at ¼ advance on the previous day. The demand for money on Friday was very active, both at the bank and elsewhere.

The London *Times* says the funds opened on Friday at a decline of ⅛, but soon rallied, and advanced under favorable telegraphic dispatches from Paris The demand for discounts was very active, and the rates in open market occasionally were above four ₱ cent.

The London *Herald* city article says the general rate for three months' bills was 4⅛@4¼ ₱ cent. The new Brezilian loan closed without sufficient subscriptions, and the ROTHSCHILDS took the amount necessary to complete the sum required.

Consols closed on Friday at 94⅛@94⅝ for money, and 94⅜@94¾ for the account.

The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £76,400.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote bar silver at 5s. 2½d., dollars 5s. 2½d., eagles nominal at 76s. 5d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report a limited business in American stocks at previous rates.

Messrs. BELL & SON report an improved demand for Illinois Central shares and bonds, and all descriptions slightly higher. They quote:

United States 6s, Bonds, 1868	97	@ 99
United States 5s	92	@ 92½
Alabama 5s, Bonds	75	@ 77
Kentucky 6s	90	@ 92
Maryland 5s, Bonds	96	@ 97
Massachussettes fives, bonds	102	@104
Ohio sixes, 1876	97	@ 98
Pennsylvania fives	82	@ 84
Pennsylvania fives, 1877	82	@ —
Virginia sixes, 1886	83	@ 85
Virginia fives, 1886	82	@ 84
Montreal City sixes	80	@ 82
Illnois Central fives, Freelands, 1860	88	@ 90
Illinois Central sixes and sevens	77	@ 79
New-York Central sixes	85	@ 86
New-York Central sevens	91	@ 93
Erie Railroad sevens, 1st Mortgage	87	@ 88
Erie Railroad sevens, 2d Mortgage	80	@ 82
Erie Railroad sevens, 3d Mortgage	66	@ 67
Pennsylvania Central sixes, 1st Mortgage	87⅛	@ 88½

The London *Times*, of March 23, reports New-York Central and Illinois Central slightly higher, and quotes sales of United States Fives at 92, Illinois Central shares at 42½ discount, and Michigan Central Sinking Fund Bonds of 1869, at 83.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Broker's Circular* reports the sales of the week at 63,800 bales, of which 5,000 were to speculators and 10,000 to exporters. Holders offered freely out showed no disposition to press sales. In uplands there was a large business at easier prices, but quotations were unchanged. Some authorities report the middling and lower grades 1-16d. lower. The sales of Friday were 8,000 bales, the market closing steady at the following authorized quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
New-Orleans	7⅛	6¾
Mobile	7⅛	6⅝
Uplands	7	6¼

The stock in port was estimated at 64,000 bales, of which 703,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. There was a better inquiry, and prices had an advancing tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report FLOUR firm, with holders demanding an advance of 4d.; sales of Ohio at 27s.@29s., Philadelphia and Baltimore at 25s. @26s. 6d. WHEAT firm, but quiet, since Tuesday; sales of red at 10s 2d.@10s. 8d., and white at 10s. 6d.@ 12s. 6d. Corn dull; sales of yellow at 33s. and white at 37s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report—BEEF quiet; sales of prime mess at 75s.@85s. PORK, more inquiry at easier prices; sales of old mess at 52s. 6d., and new at 75s.@77s. 6d. BACON in good demand, but all qualities slightly declined. LARD heavy at 57s. 6d. @60s. TALLOW—quotations nominal; hnichers', 58s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports—Potashes quiet at 29s.@29s. 6d., and Pearl Ashes inactive at 33s. Sugar quiet, and prices irregular. Coffee steady and in good demand. Philadelphia Bark quiet at 9s. 9d. Fish Oils—Sales unimportant. Linseed Oils steady. Resin dull, and all qualities common, 4s. 6d.; and slightly declined. Sales of common at 4s. 3d.@4s. 4d.; good medium, 4s. 8d.@7s. Spirits Turpentine dull at 35s. 6d.@36s. Tea slow of sale, but prices without alteration. Cloverseed 40s.@45s. for American red.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING Bros. report Breadstuffs generally closing with an advancing tendency. Wheat—Sales white at 47s.@50s., and red at 45s.@46s. Flour, 27s. Iron—Bar and rail steady at £5 10s.@£5 ; Pig steady at 58s. 6d. Sugar quiet. Rice firm. Tallow flat at 57s. 6d. Tea heavy; sales of Congou 1s. 5d.@1s. 5½d. Spirits Turpentine dull at 35s. Coffee buoyant. Linseed Cakes slow of sale, prices unchanged. Fish Oils unchanged. Seal and Cod Oil held for 36s. Linseed Oil quiet at 28s. on the spot, and at 29s. for future delivery.

HAVRE MARKET.

[For the week ending 20th ult.]

COTTON firm, with an edvancing tendeucy; sales of the week, 8,000 bales; stock in port, 233,000 bales; New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 105f, do. *bas*. 99f. Breadstuffs firm and advancing. Ashes firm. Coffee buoyant. Oils dull and nominal. Rice firm. Sugar buoyant, and considerably higher for all kinds. Tallow dull. Whalebone quiet.

LATEST MARKETS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Suoday, March 25.

COTTON—Salee yesterday, 7,000 beles, incl[illegible] to speculators and exporters; the market closing [illegible] but steady. Breadstuffs firm. Provisions quiet.

LONDON, Saturday, March 24—P. M.

CONSOLS closed at 94¼@94⅝ for money, and 94¾ for account.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, March 25.

There is no later news than appears in the Liverpool papers of Saturday, which is embraced in the foregoing summary.

LONDON, Saturday, March 24—P. M.

SUGAR quiet. COFFEE firm. TEA quiet; common Congou, nominally 1s. 5d. RICE firm; the business doing to-day is at stiff rates. SALTPETRE firm, but with a slow inquiry. TALLOW quiet; sales for delivery in March, at 57s. 6d.; April alone, 57s.; April to June, 53s.; and October to December, 93s.

Port of Boston and Charlestown.

Monthly Statement of the Value of Goods, Wares and Merchandise entered during the month of March, 1860.

Species of Goods, Wares and Merchandise.	Value.
IMPORTS—Dutiable, entered for consumption	$2,158,948
Dutiable, warehoused	797 038
Free, exclusive of Specie and Bullion	946,100
Specie and Bullion	1,210
Total Imports	$3,902,303
EXPORTS—Domestic Merchandise	$874,575
Foreign Merchandise, dutiable	85,585
Foreign Merchandise, free	29,905
Specie and Bullion	3,000
Total Exports	$993,045
Merchandise withdrawn from Warehouse for consumption	$606,832

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 7.

COTTON dull; sales, to-day, 25,000 bales at 10¼c. @11c. for Middling. SUGAR steady at 6¼c.@7¼c. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 7.

FLOUR active at $5 50 for Superfine. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK—Nothing done. BACON—Sides, 10¼c. WHISKY drooping.

Commerce of Mobile.

MOBILE, Friday, April 6.

Exports of the week $1,146,044.

Markets by Telegraph.

MOBILE, Friday, April 6.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 1,000 bales, at 10c.@10¼c. for Middling; sales of the week, 13,000 bales; receipts of the week, 15,000 bales, against 77,500 in the corresponding week last year; increased receipts at this port, 114,000 bales; stock in port, 157,835 bales. FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, ½d.; to Havre, nominal. EXCHANGE—On New-York, at sight, ¼@¾ ₱ cent. premium; on London, 60 days, 8@8½ ₱ cent. premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 7.

FLOUR quiet; superfine $5 75. WHEAT closed with an advancing teadency; advanced 3c.@5c.; Kentucky red, $1 65@$1 70; Pennsylvania, $1 44@ $1 45. CORN advanced; sales 3,000 busbels at 73c.@ 73½c.; and for May delivery, at 75c. WHISKY firm at 21¾c.@22¾c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 7.

FLOUR dull; Howard-street, $5 87½. WHEAT buoyant; white, $1 55@$1 68; red, $1 43@$1 48. CORN steady, and advanced 1c.; white, 73c.@74c.; yellow, 70c.@71c. PROVISIONS steady; Mess Pork, $18; Prime, $15; Rump, $14. Bacon held at 10c. WHISKY dull at 22c.

Correction.

The receipts of Cotton at Charleston for the week ending Thursday were 7,600 bales, instead of 700, as incorrectly printed.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 7.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 94¾; Reading Railroad, 21⅝; Morris Canal, 51; Long Island Railroad, 11⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39½. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 7, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, has been: 35 bbls. Ashes, 4,132 bbls. Flour, 145 bbls. Corn Meal, 226 bushels Wheat, 338 bushels Corn, 54 bushels Rye, 4,347 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Malt, 1,269 pkgs. Provisions, and 400 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 62½@$5 68¾ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,017 bbls., including 861 bbls. Pots, and 156 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia were confined to small lots of No. 1 Quercitron, at $29 ₱ ton.

BRICKS—North River Hard have been in request, including common at $4 50@$5 ₱ thousand. Other descriptions have not varied much.

COFFEE—Sales have been made, to-day, of 50 bags Maracaibo at 13c.@14¼c.; a cargo of 50 bbls. and 1,100 bags Jamaica, for export, on private terms; and 550 bags St. Domingo at 12¾c.@12¾c., ₱ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—The day's transactions add up 1,000 bales, at unchanged prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ₱ lb	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
Middling	11⅛	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	12⅛	12¾	12¾	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand, and desirable lots have been quoted firm. Sales transpired, to-day, of 6,656 bbls., including superfine State at $5 20@$5 25; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 30@$5 50; chiefly at $5 30@$5 35; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 15 @$5 25; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 35@ $6 25; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 45 @$6 40; inferior extra Ohio at $5 70@$5 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@$6 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	5 20	@	5 25
Extra State	5 30	@	5 50
Superfine Western	5 15	@	5 25
Extra Iowe and Wisconsin	5 35	@	6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 45	@	6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 70	@	5 80
Extra Ohio, Round-Hoop, shipping brds.	5 85	@	6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 90	@	6 90
Fancy Genesee	5 55	@	5 70
Extra Genesee	6 00	@	7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 10	@	7 50

Southern Flour has been quiet, yet steady. Sales have been reported of 1,400 bbls., at $5 95@$6 20 for peor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c.; and $6 25@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is salable and firm, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 50@$7 10 ₱ bbl.; 525 bbls. were sold within the range. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 60@ $4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 55@$3 65 for Jersey; $4@ $4 05 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat continues in lively request and it is held with more firmness. We have heard of sales of 81,600 bushels, including Canada Club, in store, at $1 22; prime white Indiana, at $1 65; Milwaukee Club at $1 22@$1 23; Chicago Spring at $1 20, delivered, and ordinery white State at $1 50 ₱ bushel. Corn is in light supply, and is held higher; the demand is restricted; the reported sales have been confined to 13,500 bushels at 70c. for unsound mixed Western; 72c.@73c. for good do. do.; 75½c.@ 76c. for yellow Jersey and Southern, and 80c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet and languid at 80c.@ 82c. ₱ bushel. Barley is dull and heavy. Prices are somewhat nominal. Oats are in request, and are quoted rather firmer. Canada, at 43½c.@44½c.; Western, at 43c.@44c.; State, at 44½c.@45½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 40c.@42½c.; Southern, at 38c.@41c., ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 900 bales North River, at 85c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been more sought after, including last year's crop, at from 5c.@13c.; end old, which have been freely purchased by speculators, on terms not disclosed, ₱ lb.

IRON—We have heard of sales of 100 tons Scotch Pig at $24 50@$25 ₱ ton, usual terms. In Philadelphie, sales have been made during the week of 1,200 tons Anthrecite Pig, in lots, at $23 for No. 1, and $22 for No. 2, on time.

LI

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2669. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Chesnut, of South Carolina, on Republicanism.

THE EXECUTIVE PROTEST.

Report of the Special Committee of the House Adverse to the President.

THE VIEWS OF THE MINORITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

THE SEIZURE OF MEXICAN VESSELS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 9.

The resolution of Mr. SUMNER, to-day, calling on the President to know by what authority American vessels of war attacked and captured steamers in Mexican waters, is regarded as a forerunner of an attack on the Administration.

RAILROADS IN WASHINGTON.

The Senate postponed the Street Railroad bill, after providing for the stock to be taken by the citizens, to the great disgust of nine gentlemen, who supposed they carried this valuable franchise in their breeches pocket.

THE AQUEDUCT.

The House and Senate Committees on the District of Columbia, with many other members of Congress, will accompany the city authorities on Saturday, to inspect the condition of the Washington Aqueduct, with a view to making further appropriations to complete this great work.

THE CORRUPTION INVESTIGATIONS.

Mr. HICKMAN'S report was fought desperately by the Democrats, and reckless filibustering was resorted to to prevent its reception. Finding opposition of no avail, profound attention was paid while Mr. HICKMAN read the paper from the Clerk's desk. The report is pronounced a conclusive reply to the President's protest.

The witnesses from Philadelphia not appearing, to-day, Mr. COVODE'S Committee adjourned over till Wednesday.

Mr. WINSLOW being engaged to-morrow on the Naval Committee, Mr. BUTTERWORTH was again before the Committee to-day, and positively declined furnishing Mr. HASKIN'S letters until Mr. HASKIN proceed his, which will not be done before next week, as they are in New-York. Until they have been furnished the Committee they are not to be given to the Press.

THE TREATIES.

Senator MASON will not call up the Mexican treaty until after the Nicaraguan treaty has been disposed of. The latter will be brought to a vote this week. At least, such is now the programme, and four Republicans have intimated their intention to support it.

Señor MATA has been very active to-day, and is in excellent spirits as to the fate of the Mexican treaty. He is ready to accept the amendment proposed by Mr. SIMMONS.

PRESIDENTIAL SPECULATIONS.

Senator SEWARD'S chances for the Chicago nomination are freely canvassed, and his friends are sanguine. Several large bets have been offered, but refused. Gov. BANKS will have a host of friends.

ARMY NEWS.

A portion of the escort to Capt. REYNOLDS, belonging to Companies B and G, Second Infantry, now at Fort Laramie, will join their commands at Fort Riley. Lieut. CONNELL, of the Second Infantry, is assigned to duty with the recruits at Jefferson Barracks, and will report to Major MACRAE. Capt. DAVIS, of the Second Infantry, will turn over the public property to Lieut. CONNELL, and join the commands at Fort Ripley. Lieut.-Col. BUCHANAN is relieved from the operation of special order No. 37, and Major BLAKE, of the First Dragoons, is assigned to command the troops ordered to the Department of Oregon, and will proceed forthwith to St. Louis to superintend arrangements for the march.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Gov. MORRILL, of Maine, was on the floor of the House, to-day, and received numerous congratulations.

The Overland Mail bill will be up in the Senate to-morrow, and a warm contest is anticipated.

The California and Oregon delegations in Congress signed a strong protest to-day against the renewal of the Morse telegraph patent, as the inventor has already enjoyed the monopoly twenty-one years. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 9.

Mr. FOWLER, Postmaster of New-York, reached here this morning, and has made full and satisfactory explanations at the Post-office Department of the alleged deficit in his accounts. They have accordingly been adjusted and permanently settled.

The bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union is to be called up to-morrow in the House, and the calculation is that it will pass by twenty majority. Its success in the Senate is doubtful, at least with the boundaries passed by the Wyandotte Constitution.

HANCOCK JOHNSON, Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri, has been appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate as United States Marshal for that State.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 9.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) presented the resolutions adopted at the meeting at Nashville, Oct. 10, 1859, in regard to the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) called the attention of the Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia to the condition of the jail at Washington City, which would disgrace a tribe of savages.

Mr. BROWN said a new jail was about being erected by the General Government.

After some conversation the subject was dropped.

A number of bills of a private nature were considered.

The bill for the relief of settlers on lands in Arkansas was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) it was resolved that the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to consider by what title or right the *Saratoga*, a ship-of-war belonging to the United States, has undertaken, in time of peace, and without the sanction of Congress, to use force against two other vessels-of-war, at that time in Mexican waters, and after a bloody contest to capture the same and bring them as a pretended prize of war into a port of the United States, holding their officers and crews as prisoners, and also to consider if any action of Congress be required to prevent the recurrence of such a collision, and such an assumption to make a prize of war and prisoners in time of peace.

The resolution of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Dem.,) instructing the Military Committee to inquire into contracts made by the War Department for iron was taken up, and postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, for amendment of the act in regard to liabilities of ship owners.

Mr. WILSON gave notice of a bill more effectually to suppress the Slave-trade.

Mr. DAVIS' resolutions were taken up, and Mr. CHESNUT, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) addressed the Senate. He favored the resolutions because they pronounced against two heresies—first, the sovereign power of the Federal Government over Slavery, and secondly, the sovereign power of the people of the Territories over Slavery in the Territories. The first led straight to despotism, and the second relieved the Federal Government of its manifest duties. These points had been already so fully discussed that he would not go into them, but would refer to events immediately connected with them. Since the first Monday in last December, notable scenes had occurred at the Federal Capitol. The representatives of the people had met, and the collision between the two sections showed a wide and growing estrangement. The country was now preparing for a grander, wider, and he hoped a final struggle. This state of affairs resulted from the agitation of the Slavery question, and misconception on one side of the relation of the States to each other and to the Federal Government, and a misapprehension in regard to the equality of all races of men. Those who asserted this equality disregarded the world as it was, cast aside the lessons of experience, and abandoned themselves to fanaticism. Mr. CHESNUT proceeded to charge that the object of the Republican Party was the emancipation of the slaves, and contended that if they were driven from here they would go to Central and South America. He showed the evil results of emancipation elsewhere. The slave States furnished two hundred millions of the exports, of which the North had the carrying trade. He pointed out the disaster to result from the abolition of Slavery to the great Northern interests of navigation, commerce and manufactures. If the North contended that Slavery was a moral wrong, the North, under the Constitution, was not responsible. He denied, however, that Slavery was a moral wrong: it had its authority in the Bible. The institution of Slavery had stood the severest tests, and, in spite of all the opposition, it was steadily progressing to accomplish its ends. He pointed out the capacity of the South for independence, and he was impelled to the conviction that, unless this wickedness and folly ceased, the sooner it happened the better for mankind and civil liberty. He would say to the North that Slavery could not be abolished, except by the extermination of the black race and the desolation of the country. Great Britain is too dependent on the cotton crop to attempt this now, but when she got her own system of Slavery established, then she would be ready to strike the blow. He read from English authority to show that this was contemplated, and charged the Republicans with being the English and foreign party. Mr. CHESNUT then proceeded to show the nature of the Federal Government, which, he contended, was a compact between the States, and argued that if the people North would understand that States, as to their institutions, were as separate and independent as England and France, there would be no difficulty. He pronounced the theory of the "irrepressible conflict" between the systems of labor North and South as fanatical and superficial. The two systems of labor assisted each other. That there was a conflict of ideas in regard to the Government, and that wild theories at the North prevailed, and that there could be no peace there, argued against the doctrine of the equality of the races and their inalienable right of liberty. He held that the liberty of an individual had to be regulated to the interests of society. He pronounced the principles of the Red Republicans of France and the Black Republicans of this country to be the same, and equally destructive to true civil liberty.

The resolutions were laid aside.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved to take up the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, (Dem.,) presented a substitute for the Homestead bill.

Messrs. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) and JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) opposed Mr. HUNTER'S motion, desiring to press the Homestead bill to a vote as soon as possible.

Mr. HUNTER'S motion was lost, by yeas 24, nays 24.

Mr. WADE moved to postpone all prior orders and take up the House Homestead bill.

Carried by yeas 26, nays 22. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 9.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) introduced a bill for preventing the vessels of any Government, inclusive of those under subventions with any such Government, from carrying aught save bullion and specie, and neither passengers, letters nor freight for hire, under a penalty of seizure.

Mr. THAYER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill constituting Dacotah a land district, and providing for the admission to the House of a delegate therefrom.

Mr. SCOTT, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to authorize the President in conjunction with California to run and mark the boundary between the Territories of the United States and California.

Mr. MORSE, of Maine, (Rep.,) offered a resolution calling on the President for copies of all communications with foreign Governments, and copies of instructions to our naval officers and Consuls on the West Coast of Africa, not heretofore made public; the number of slavers captured and condemned in our Courts; where such slavers were fitted out; and that the President give his opinion whether any further legislation is necessary with a view of extinguishing the Slave-trade.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, (Dem.,) proposed an amendment, also calling for information where such vessels were built, at what ports they were fitted out, and by whom.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) offered an amendment calling for the places of residence of the owners, captains and crews.

Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) offered an amendment, calling also for the cost of maintaining the African squadron.

These amendments were accepted by Mr. MORSE.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) the 2d and 3d of May was set apart for the consideration of Territorial business.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) moved, and the House proceeded to the consideration of the report of Mr. COVODE, from the Investigating Committee, concluding with a resolution directing the Speaker to issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms for the arrest of AUGUSTUS SCHELL, and bring him before the bar of the House to answer for a contempt of its authority in refusing to produce a certain paper, when required to do so by the Committee.

Mr. WINSLOW, of the Minority, made a report denying the premises of the majority, and maintaining that there is no authority to inquire into the private contributions of any persons whatever, unless it be first determined that the purposes were corrupt. Such a wanton and improper interference would be in conflict with the just rights of citizens, and dangerous in all its consequences. AUGUSTUS SCHELL was required to produce a list of persons who contributed to the New-York Hotel Presidential fund, who declined to produce it, and was right in such refusal. No evidence exists to show that the expenditure of the money was used for corrupt purposes, nor has the election of any person in Pennsylvania been questioned.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Illinois, (Dem.,) concurred mainly in the minority report.

Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) questioned the right of Mr. WINSLOW to bring up a minority report.

Mr. WINSLOW maintained that he did so as a question of privilege.

Mr. COVODE wished to postpone the consideration of this subject in order to enable Mr. HICKMAN to make a report on the President's protest, which report covered the whole ground of the legal question involved.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) raised a point of order that Mr. WINSLOW'S course was irregular under the parliamentary law.

The Speaker decided that Mr. COVODE was entitled to the floor, as the proposer of the question.

Mr. WINSLOW said the floor having been assigned to him, could not now be taken from him by any other member. With all proper respect for the Speaker, it was an instance of arbitrary power unprecedented in parliamentary history.

On motion of Mr. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) Mr. WINSLOW'S appeal from the decision of the Chair was tabled—125 against 59.

Mr. COVODE said he wanted the list in Mr. SCHELL'S possession, because it contained the names of the Government officers, and not because it was signed by private individuals.

Mr. HICKMAN ineffectually sought to present the report of the Committee on Judiciary on the President's protest.

Mr. COVODE moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Thursday week, and demanded the previous question.

Mr. LEAKE, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved that there be a call of the House.

Negatived, 74 against 108.

During the roll call, Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) asked whether there was any truth in the rumor that copies of Mr. HICKMAN'S report had been sent to the New-York papers, and that it was now in type?

Mr. HICKMAN replied in the affirmative, with the express injunction that the report shall not be published till it is made to the House. He had supplied copies according to precedent, the President himself having sent advance copies of his Message to other cities. He was anxious that the report should be made, read and printed, and then that a day to suit the convenience of the House be assigned for its consideration.

Mr. LEAKE wished to know whether the report had not already been printed?

Mr. HICKMAN said it had.

Mr. LEAKE—Then your argument falls to the ground.

Mr. HICKMAN—The report is now in type in the public printing office.

Mr. HINDMAN desired to know whether it was in type in New-York?

Mr. HICKMAN replied, not that he knew of. He sent it to New-York under the injunction that it should not be published until made to the House. If it is printed before, it will be a breach of confidence.

Mr. BRANCH asked whether the Committee on Judiciary authorized him to place his report in the hands of editors before it was made to the House?

Mr. HICKMAN replied in the affirmative. It was brought to the majority of the Committee on Friday, the members having been called at his instance.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, (Rep.,) knew it was a common practice, and the Democratic side had enjoyed almost a monopoly of it.

Much confusion and calls to order from the Democratic side.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,)—You know it's not the common practice.

Calls to order from the Republican side.

Mr. WASHBURN—It is.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Rep.,) raised the point of order, that it was not competent to indulge in debate during the roll call.

The Speaker said the colloquy must here stop.

After another scene of confusion the result was announced as above stated.

Mr. COVODE withdrew his motion, when Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved to recommit the report.

This was agreed to, 105 against 80.

REPORT OF HON. JOHN HICKMAN ON THE PRESIDENT'S PROTEST.

Mr. HICKMAN, from the Committee on Judiciary, made the following report on the President's protest:

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the Special Message of the President of the United States to the House of Representatives, beg leave to submit the following report:

On the 5th day of March last, JOHN COVODE, a Representative in Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, submitted, and the House of Representatives adopted, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a Committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker, for the purpose of investigating whether the President of the United States or any other officer of the Government has, by money, patronage, or other improper means, sought to influence the action of Congress, or any Committee thereof, for or against the passage of any law appertaining to the rights of any State or Territory; also, to inquire into and investigate whether any officer or officers of the Government have, by combination or otherwise, prevented or defeated, or attempted to prevent or defeat, the execution of any law or laws now upon the statute-books, and whether the President has failed or refused to compel the execution of any law thereof; that said Committee shall investigate and inquire into the abuses at the Chicago and other Post-offices, and at the Philadelphia and other Navy-yards, and into any abuses in connection with the public buildings and other public works of the United States; and

Resolved further, That as the President, in his letter to the Pittsburgh Centenary Celebration of the 25th of November, 1858, speaks of the employment of money to carry elections, said Committee shall inquire into and ascertain the amount so used in Pennsylvania, and any other State or States; in what districts it was expended, and by whom and whose authority it was done; and from what source the money was derived, and to report the names of the parties implicated; and that, for the purpose aforesaid, the Committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, and report at any time.

The Message counsels a protest against the action of this House. The President complains that he has been "abused," and that the constitutional rights and immunities of the Executive have been violated in his person. The material positions assumed in the communication are substantially embraced in the following propositions:

1. That the House of Representatives possesses no power under the Constitution, except as an impeaching body, to accuse the President of the United States or any other officer of the Government.

2. That the first recited resolution is an accusation of high crimes and misdemeanors against the President, and that his accuser has been constituted one of his judges.

3. That the charge is too vague and general.

4. That there is danger under such a precedent of an aggrandizement of the Legislative, at the expense of the Executive and Judicial departments.

In consideration of the high source from which the manifesto proceeds, the Committee prefer to confine themselves to an examination of the postulates of the paper, however obnoxious to criticism its general tone may be on the score of taste and temper. But they cannot restrain an expression of their deep regret, that an officer who prides himself upon the fact that "the people have thought proper to invest him with the most honorable, responsible and dignified office in the world," and who declares he "feels proudly conscious that there is no public act of his [my] life which will not bear the strictest scrutiny," and that he defies "all investigation," should forget, amid the surroundings of the place, and power, and flattery, that he is but the servant of the same people, and that he should shrink back in terror or anger from a simple inquiry into his stewardship. This is the first time, under the Republic, a Chief Executive has left a recorded admission that he has been made oblivious of the origin and ephemeral character of his position by the reveleries of its enjoyment. To distinguish such conduct by approbation would be to sanction kingly prerogative, and to proclaim that rightful rule came "by the grace of God," and not from the confidence of men. The nation, always charitable in the interpretation of acts and motives, is not prepared to overlook such a delinquency.

The President of the United States, under the Constitution, possesses neither privileges nor immunity beyond the humblest citizen, and is less favored in this respect than Senators and Representatives in Congress. Article 1, section 6, reads: "They (the Senators and Representatives) shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same." No such exemption is made in behalf of the Executive or any other officer of Government. The conduct of the President is always subject to the constitutional supervision and judgment of Congress; whilst he, on the contrary, has no such power over either branch of that body. He is left, under the law, without shield or protection of any kind, except such as is borne by all. He is as amenable for all his acts after inauguration as before. He can make no plea which is denied to any other citizen, and is subject to the same scrutiny, trial and punishment, with the proceedings, hazards and penalties of impeachment superadded. The President and the citizen stand upon equality of rights. The distinction between them arises from an inequality of duties. Whenever the conduct of the latter is open to inquiry and charge, that of the former is not the less so. The President affirms, with seeming seriousness, in comparing himself with the House of Representatives, that, "as a coördinate branch of the Government, he is their equal." This is denied in emphatic terms. He is "coördinate" but not coequal. He is "coördinate" for he "holds the same rank," but he is no coequal, for his immunities and powers are less. The members of the House may claim a privilege, whether right or wrong, which he cannot, and the executive or law-executing power must always be inferior to the legislative or law-making power. The latter is omnipotent within the limits of the Constitution; the former is subject, not only to the Constitution, but to the deteriorations of the latter also. To repeat the point, the President is not, in any respect, superior to the citizen, merely because he is bound to discharge more numerous duties; and he is not coequal with that branch of Government which helps to impose and define those duties. The fact that he holds a limited veto over the legislation of Congress cannot affect the soundness of the views here briefly presented. His claim to "legislative capacity," in other words to possess legislative power, will scarcely be conceded in view of article 1, section 1, of the Constitution, declaring that "All legislative powers herein [therein] granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, *which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.*"

The President, it will be observed, throughout his message assumes that the resolution to which he makes reference charges him with the commission of high crime and misdemeanors. This was necessary to the argument he has advanced. It is for such charges only the House has the power of impeachment. The *gravamen* of his complaint is, that the accusations are of such a nature, if true, would subject him to an impeachment, and that the House has proceeded to pass upon them, or is moving to pass upon them, through a form of proceedings not authorized by the Constitution. Herein lies the fallacy, and that which, unexposed, might operate as the deception of the plea. If this were in truth a *charge* against the President, calling for the form of trial prescribed by the Constitution, then the determination of this House might possibly be open to animadversion. Unfortunately for the attempted defence of that officer, there is no *charge* made of any grave offence calling for trial of any kind. It is a mere *inquiry* that is proposed. The language of the resolution may be cited as the best proof. The Committee raised is "for the purpose of *investigating* whether the President of the United States, or any other officer of the Government, has, by money, patronage, or other improper means, sought to influence the action of Congress, or any Committee thereof, &c.; "*to inquire and investigate* whether any officer or officers of the Government have, by combination or otherwise, prevented and defeated, or attempted to prevent and defeat, the execution of any law or laws," &c.; and "whether the President has failed or refused to compel the execution of any laws," &c. If no criminality is alleged, but, on the contrary, an *investigation or inquiry* alone is proposed, the question may be asked, with ruling force and emphasis, what has the House to do with the law of impeachment? The resolutions do not contemplate a judgment, and therefore there can be no formal trial under them. But, admit charges proper for impeachment were made, would the House be bound to submit the matter to any particular Committee, and allow the accused a cross-examination, as the President seems to suppose? By no means! The Constitution prescribes no rules for the House, but it is left perfectly free to adopt its own. It may refer the charges to a standing Committee, or a select Committee, or it may proceed without the intervention of either. It may allow cross-examination, or deny it, as to its members may seem most proper at the time. The precedent set in the case of Judge PECK, upon which great stress is laid, cannot take away the full discretion allowed by the Constitution, nor make the law either shorter or narrower than it is written. In such a case, each House of Representatives will determine for itself its mode of procedure without suggestions from a "coördinate," and rely upon the highest law as its charter. There is no Judge presiding over the Representatives of the sovereign people of the sovereign States to teach and inculcate legal proprieties. When they shall permit even the President to do so, then will there be a law superior to the Constitution, and a discretion locked in chains.

The resolution of the Senate of March 28, 1834, upon which the President seemingly had his eye in the preparation of his protest, presents a case very different from the present one. That body resolved as follows:

"That the President, in the late executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both."

The complaints made by President JACKSON to this proceeding were, that the acts charged upon him constituted one of the highest crimes which that officer can commit, impeachable from its very nature; that the Senate, as his constitutional judges in such a case, not only accused, but found him guilty of the charge, without any opportunity on his part to defend himself. And Mr. BUCHANAN, Jan. 16, 1837, speaking on the subject, declared that the Senate had transcended its constitutional power, because the resolution charged an impeachable offence against the President; that criminal intent was involved in the charge, as it was to be presumed from an illegal or criminal act.

The resolutions of the House, on the contrary, do not even imply censure, much less pass judgment. They propose an examination merely, such as may be instituted by any member of society against any other member of society, to test informally either honesty or respectability. And has it ever been conceived before, that such a privilege—that of inquiry—does not pertain to every human being? The fact that which investigation may lead to the conclusion that the party against whom it is brought to bear is guilty of nefarious practices, cannot affect the right; it is preliminary to accusation, trial, and judgment. So have it cannot be made an objection to the action of the House that evidence may thus be found touching the official character of any or many officers of Government. If it shall be found, in executing the command of these resolutions, that the President is open to a direct charge of high crimes or misdemeanors, it will but prove the wisdom of the proceeding. Then, and not till then, may the party sought to be implicated demand the full hearing secured to him by the Constitution. As yet he is subject to the law of the *citizen*; hereafter, possibly, he may invoke the law of the *officer*.

It is proper to make this additional remark in reference to the protest of 1834—that it was not presented to the Senate during the consideration of the resolution. It was not till after a formal determination against him that the President remonstrated. Here the interposition comes to prevent all investigation.

The President esteems it "a violation of the principles of universal justice," that the member moving the resolution should have been appointed one of the Committee provided for by it. His ten years of service in this body, of which he reminds us, not to speak of his senatorial career, ought to have enabled him to recall to mind the precedents of Congress in such cases.

This is a new and startling objection, condemning as it does, in terms of severe reproach, a practice in legislation coextensive with our national existence. Certainly it has been the practice to appoint the mover of a special inquiry chairman of the committee raised. Mr. CUSHING, in his *Law and Practice*, says: "On the occasion of the appointment to prepare articles of impeachment against Lord MELVILLE, which had been ordered on the motion of Mr. WHITBREAD, that gentleman was first appointed one of the committee raised." A reason for this course is, doubtless, to be found in the presumption that the person proposing examination has grounds to believe it important, and is, on that account, the best qualified to conduct the proceedings.

The President likewise disapproves, in terms of severity, of the phraseology and scope of the resolution. His expression is: "It is as vague and general as the English language affords words in which to make it." If it be true, as before urged, that there is a general right to inquire into the conduct of private citizens and public officers, which may and may not look to accusation and trial, then the remark sinks to a cavil. Under such circumstances, it is not necessary to apprise the individual upon whom the inquiry bears of either the subject or the object of inquiry. The first opportunity for him to require notice is in the legal proceeding which is to end in his acquittal or condemnation. What would be thought of a rule of law requiring even a prosecutor to define his charge, and frame his indictment, without preliminary proceedings or opportunity to inform himself as to its true character? A bare suspicion would scarcely be regarded as a defensive prudence. And in the case of an officer controlling millions of patronage, and an influence penetrating every city, town and hamlet of a vast country, it would be unsafe to assume informers and witnesses would volunteer against him, especially as favorites and beneficiaries would be the most likely to possess the knowledge needed in the ascertainment of truth. For Congress to reach the conclusion to which the President would lead them, would be to practically settle forever that impeachments were obsolete, and that executive officers had the immunity of perfect irresponsibility.

Indistinctness and uncertainty must necessarily precede research. If it were otherwise, all investigations would be rendered useless. As far as bounds may be set for investigation, the resolution in question will compare favorably with that introduced into the Senate by Mr. MASON, Dec. 5, 1859, bearing upon the invasion of Harper's Ferry. This will be readily admitted by a comparison of the two. The following is the resolution referred to, passed by the Senate Dec. 14, 1859, under which the mover was appointed Chairman of the Committee contemplated by it, and testimony is now being taken.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the facts attending the late invasion and seizure of the Armory and Arsenal of the United States at Harper's Ferry, in Virginia, by a band of armed men, and report—

Whether the same was attended by armed resistance to the authorities and public force of the United States, and by the murder of any of the citizens of Virginia, or of any troops sent thereto to protect the public property; whether such invasion and seizure was made under color of any organization intended to subvert the Government of any of the States of the Union: what was the character and extent of such organization; and whether any citizens of the United States not present were implicated therein, or accessory thereto, by contributions of money, arms, munitions or otherwise;

What was the character and extent of the military equipment in the hands or under the control of said armed band; and where, and how, and when the same was obtained and transported to the place so invaded.

That said Committee report whether any and what legislation may, in their opinion be necessary on the part of the United States for the future preservation of the peace of the country, or for the safety of the public property, and that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Could there well be a more limitless field for experiment? It covers every foot of the country, if not the earth, and lays open every act and motive of every citizen of the United States to analysis, comment and exposure. It is not deemed necessary to extend remark, as it is sufficient for the argument to propound the question: Where is to be found the doctrine of jurisprudence, or justice, or propriety which subjects the every-day life of every merchant, farmer, artisan and laborer to such a test, and protects their servant, the President, from it?

Article 2, section 1, of the Constitution, declares "the Executive power shall be vested in the President of the United States of America." There is but one Executive head or fountain, and but one Executive responsibility, as there is but one legislative head and one legislative responsibility. The President admits the propriety of inquiry by the Senate or the House into the conduct of his subordinates, but denies that his liability is as great as theirs. The accepted teachings of the Executive, Judicial, and Legislative branches of the Government are the opposite of this.

President JACKSON, in his Message of April 21, 1834, to the Senate, explanatory of his protest of the 15th of April of the same year, says:

"Nor do I claim the right in any manner to supervise or interfere with the persons intrusted with such property or treasure, (the public money and property of the United States,) unless he be an officer whose appointment is under the Constitution and laws, devolved upon the President alone, or in conjunction with the Senate *and for whose conduct he is constitutionally responsible.*"

President POLK, of whose Cabinet Mr. BUCHANAN was a member during the first session of the Twenty-ninth Congress, used this language:

"If the House of Representatives, as the grand inquest of the nation, should at any time have reason to believe that there had been malversation in office by an improper use or application of the public money *by a public officer, and should think proper to institute an inquiry into the matter*, all the archives and papers of the Executive Department public and private, would be subject to the *inspection and control of a Committee of their body*," &c.

The rulings of the Supreme Court have been in the same direction. In the cases of WILCOX *vs.* JACKSON, and WILLIAMS *vs.* United States, it was decided that the law devolving particular duties upon the President, by name, was fulfilled by the discharge of these duties by his subordinates, on the ground that these subordinates were instruments through whom he acted and spoke. It can certainly not be necessary to transcribe what appears throughout the Journals of Congress, that each House has continually claimed and exercised the necessary power of inspecting, inquiring into, and supervising the different Executive Departments and operations of the Government. If it be true that the close and intimate connection insisted upon exists between the President and officers appointed by him and exercising executive uses, the reason is not manifest why the management of the one should not be made as plain and patent as the other. The most rational and plausible conclusion at least, would be that the pretentious tenets of the protest have been seriously weakened, if not destroyed, by the force of its admissions. The necessity for the full and unrestricted exercise of the power in question is so overruling as to present its surrender.

1. With a view to impeachment.
2. For the purpose of legislation.
3. To protect the privileges of Congress.

The constitutionality, the legality, and the authorized expediency, of the inquiry proposed by the resolutions being, as is believed, amply vindicated, no question remains in respect to it, except such as might address itself to the discretion of the House. If, by the proceedings to remedy a mischief, a greater mischief would be likely to follow, then a well-regulated prudence would indicate its abandonment. The President, in his protest, suggests such a danger, and rests his resistance upon it. It is thus expressed: "The whole proceeding against him justifies the fears of those wise and great men, who, before the Constitution was adopted by the States, apprehended that the tendency of the Government was to the aggrandizement of the Legislative, at the expense of the Executive and Judicial Departments." If, indeed, 'fears of legislative aggrandizement should ever have existed, the cause of those fears is left in great obscurity. The history of the Constitution, through all the stages of its formation, its adoption by the several States, and the conspicuous differences between the great political parties at the time, would seem to deny the existence of any such apprehension. The strong sentiment of the Democratic Party, through its whole struggle with the Federalists, until the election of JEFFERSON, was directly the reverse of the President's statement. In the Convention which formed the Constitution, jealousy of the Executive branch of the proposed Government was as great, even, as the kindred jealousy against the probable encroachments of the Federal Government upon the independence and sovereignty of the separate States. In that body it was even proposed that the Executive should be removable by the Legislature, without impeachment or conviction of high crimes and misdemeanors. As a further manifestation of that feeling, it was proposed that the Executive should be plural. MADISON and RANDOLPH urgently supported it as a measure of protection against the aggressions of the Chief Magistrate upon the rights of the coördinate branches of the Government. Mr. RANDOLPH, Governor of Virginia, and Attorney-General under WASHINGTON, speaking upon this subject, said:

"The situation of this country is peculiar: the people are taught aversion to monarchy; all the Constitutions are opposed to it: why cannot three execute?"

The ineligibility of the Executive after one term was also insisted upon, as a necessity to prevent usurpation. JEFFERSON declared his wish to be that the President should be elected for seven years, and be ineligible afterwards. Mr. RANDOLPH also urged this remarkable expression: "The Executive may appoint men devoted to them, and even bribe the Legislature." HAMILTON, after the adoption of the article in the Constitution relating to the Executive, addressing Gov. LEWIS, used a still more striking expression: "You nor I, my friend, may not live to see the day, but most assuredly it will come, when every vital interest of the State will be merged in the all-absorbing question of who will be the next President." So numerous are the proofs that the "wise and great men" of our earlier history entertained forebodings of the very opposite character to those which the President ascribes to them, that it is difficult to resist a disposition to attribute insincerity to the President to accomplish the purposes of his protest. The suspicion on the part of the people has become so great, that they are continually reducing Executive power. In many of the States the Governor has become but a mere chief of police. This is not, however, to be attributed to legislative or executive agency, but to the fact that Chief Executives so use their patronage as to produce a tendency to a centralization of power dangerous to the liberties of the people. The world is but a great battle-field for power; and if universal history teaches any lesson, it is this: "That power is always stealing from the many to the few;" that executive heads of nations absorb popular rights; and that all revolutions are on the part of the people, not to establish thrones, but to regain that which has been wrested from them by the throne. The citizen of the United States has reason to fear that which every other nation has suffered.

The Committee, entertaining the views herein expressed, recommend the adoption of the resolution:

Resolved, That the House dissents from the doctrines of the Special Message of the President of the United States, of March 28, 1860;

That the extent of power contemplated in the adoption of the resolution of Inquiry of March 5, 1860, is necessary to the proper discharge of the constitutional duties devolved upon Congress;

That judicial determinations, the opinions of former Presidents, and uniform usage, sanction its exercise; and

That to abandon it would leave the Executive Department of the Government without supervision or responsibility, and would be likely to lead to a concentration of power in the hands of the President dangerous to the rights of a free people.

Mr. HOUSTON said that Mr. TAYLOR and himself were the minority of the Judiciary Committee; but for want of time they had not been able to get together to agree upon a joint report. Each of them, however, had prepared a separate report, both agreeing on general principles, and sustaining the President's special Message.

Mr. HOUSTON'S views were read. The framers of the Constitution sought to confine each department of the Government within proper limits, so that one might not encroach upon the other, and thus disturb the equilibrium; therefore the House of Representatives should confine its action to the limitations and requirements of the Constitution. It was alike due to justice and the character of our Government, at home and abroad, that it should not be perverted for the oppression of individuals or mere party advantage, by investigations into vague and slanderous imputations, founded on street rumors and newspaper articles. There is a possibility that these things may have already done much to lessen the confidence of the country in the Legislative as well as the other Departments of the Government. While Congress should maintain its own dignity, it should not make assaults on individuals in public and private life. The power and duties of each branch of the Government are plainly set forth in the Constitution. The Departments are independent, one of another, except when by the Constitution they are declared otherwise. The President may be impeached. The House have the sole power of impeachment, and the Senate the power to try it. There is no other mode by which the House can inflict punishment except by impeachment. He could be impeached for abuses under the Constitution, but could not be punished for disorderly conduct as could a member of the House. This body has repeatedly decided that censure or disapprobation is a punishment. To arraign a high officer on vague and indefinite charges is a revolting outrage, and will not be countenanced, even by vindictive partisans. If the resolutions did not look to impeachment, what was their object? If they contained specific charges instead of vague insinuations, inquiry would be proper and no objections would have interposed. If, as has been charged, money was used for corrupt purposes in any State, the State itself must redress the wrong. It was not in the power of the House to do so, nor could it delegate its authority to any other body. There could in this investigation be intended nothing but a discreditable party scheme to accomplish party purposes. The position taken by the President is right, against the assault on the great principle established for the administration of justice.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) as one of the minority Committee, will read his views to-morrow.

Mr. HICKMAN submitted the motion that the reports be printed, and further consideration be postponed till to-morrow week.

Pending which the House adjourned.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Steamer Wave at New-Orleans for Stores and Powder—Feeling in Vera Cruz—Comonfort and his Interests—State of Feeling in New-Orleans Relative to Mexico—Movements of the Filibusters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 3, 1860.

The small steamer *Wave*, a miserable craft, left Vera Cruz for New-Orleans on the 22d ult. She broke down opposite Berwick Bay, and was obliged to put in there, where she still remains. This is the latest date we have from Vera Cruz. Señor RODRIGUES, of the *Ministerio de Fomento*, and Señor ORPESA, a special agent of the Constitutional Government to purchase stores and powder, came over in the *Wave*. No news had been received from the City of Mexico for upwards of twenty days. During the siege of Vera Cruz, the feeling in that city was decidedly against anything like compromise, or even an armistice. The Liberals had determined to defeat MIRAMON, and this having been accomplished, they are resolved to follow him up, and forever destroy that miserable Church faction, which has now no hope except to involve the country in one common ruin. The capture of MARIN'S steamers by the United States forces excited the highest feelings of friendly enthusiasm among the people of Vera Cruz towards the Americans.

The capture of these steamers, the defeat of MIRAMON, and the successes of the Liberals have developed a new and interesting feature in Mexican affairs here. COMONFORT and several of his partisans are sojourning in this city, and it now appears that, for several months past, those in his interest, from New-York to New-Orleans, and at various points in Mexico even, have been plotting for the return of that chief to power. Gen. COMONFORT has stated positively that he would not return to Mexico unless called or invited back by the general voice of the country; and in this matter the General evinces as much ignorance of the Mexican people and his own powers and position as he did when he deserted the Liberals, expecting to be sustained by the Church Party. The recall of COMONFORT is the last move that may be expected on the part of the Mexican people, strange and eccentric as they sometimes appear. So long, however, as the civil strife continued without any immediate prospect that either party would obtain supreme power and restore peace and order, COMONFORT and his partisans have been endeavoring to so shape matters as to bring about his recall. A young Mexican of accomplishments and a good deal of ability, named CANEDO, has been exerting himself actively for COMONFORT. He is now here; also, Gen. JUTESTAS. It is understood that, not long since, General DOBLADO was dispatched to Mexico, *via* Panama, in the interest of COMONFORT. But as I said before, recent events have dashed the hopes of this clique to the ground, and of course they denounce the Jnarez treaty and the act of the United States in capturing the Marin steamers. All this shows how necessary it is for the United States Government to go forward in a decided manner, maintain its alliance with the Liberal party, and thus peacefully and forever cut off all hopes of *intrigantes*, coming from what quar

LAW REPORTS.

Actions to Supersede Assignees.

A HEAVY ASSIGNMENT.

James Bayard et al. vs. *L. O. Wilson et al.*—This was an action to remove Bates and Wilson, as assignees of [illegible], upon the allegation that [illegible] personally responsible to act in such a capacity. The assignment was made on the 30th of [illegible]. The plaintiffs sue as judgment creditors of the firm of L. O. Wilson & Co., and the action came on for trial before Justice Mosorsz at the Special Term of the Superior Court. Upon the trial Mr. Cowan held that no proof was admissible on the [illegible] of fraud by the pleadings, except such as related to the fitness of trustees, and that they could not be called to pay [illegible] in this action.

After an effort to introduce certain testimony, which was overruled by the [illegible] of the Court, counsel for the plaintiffs moved for leave to amend, so as to enlarge the issues of fraud, which was denied. Mr. Cowan held that the complaint [illegible] was granted, the [illegible] in the least [illegible] for over $2,000,000 [illegible] according to the valuation placed upon it by the [illegible], and the plaintiffs' claim is for $[illegible].

[illegible] for plaintiffs; James T. Brady for defendants.

Over and Terminer.

SECOND TRIAL OF JOHN PFROMER FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

The business in this Court, for this and the ensuing week, will consist of murder and manslaughter cases, to be tried before Judge Emott. Yesterday the District-Attorney called on for trial the case of John Pfromer. It will be remembered that on the night of March 25, 1859, Charles Sturges, attended by other [illegible], went to the saloon kept by Pfromer, at No. 34 Bowery, and there created a disturbance with one of the employés, which Pfromer endeavored to quell, when Sturges, diverting his attention from his antagonist, turned and assaulted Pfromer. The latter, being [illegible] in danger of bodily harm, took a pistol from behind the bar, and fired it at Sturges, who fell, mortally wounded, and subsequently died. Pfromer was tried in this Court in the following month before Judge Davies, and convicted of manslaughter in the second degree. The case was carried up to the General Term, Supreme Court, where the verdict was set aside, and a new trial granted.

Yesterday, the District-Attorney, after calling the prisoner to the bar on the aforesaid new trial, was unable to proceed therewith, owing to the alleged absence of witnesses. The case was postponed till to-day.

General Sessions.

WITNESSES ABSENT AND LAWYERS UNPREPARED.

It is strange how witnesses will keep away, and how counsel won't be ready, in cases wherein both have been [illegible] that they would be put on the calendar. But so it is, and it occurs every day. The Recorder has done his best to make it otherwise; the result, if any where, lies with the District Attorney. Yesterday, again, there was a large calendar, but only four small cases were disposed of, three of which resulted in verdicts of acquittal.

Michael Grady was convicted of stealing a coat, but was recommended to mercy. The Recorder sent him to the Penitentiary for thirty days.

James Corrigan was tried for receiving stolen goods, and acquitted.

Thomas Conners was tried for burglary in the third degree, and acquitted.

Thomas Malone was tried for receiving stolen goods, and acquitted.

The Recorder wished to clear off the cases on the calendar, but the District-Attorney was not prepared to proceed. Court adjourned till this morning in consequence.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Monmouth, J.—Cox vs. *Platt.*—Complaint dismissed.

Leonard, J.—Pratt vs. *Manning.*—Plaintiff to elect as to first cause of action, whether he will demand equitable relief.

Townsend vs. *Manning.*—Motion made to suggested amendments settled.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Bonney, J.—Shay vs. *Shay.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Custody of children to plaintiff.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Daly, J.—Feyras vs. *Fanchere.*—Case settled.

Pinckney vs. *Stern, Harris* vs. *Willett, Haubner* vs. *Stadman.*—Same orders.

Calendar....TUESDAY, April 10.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 48, 51, 53, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 113, 119, 120, 121, 122, 124, 126, 128, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 325, 737, 515, 960, 268, 657, 905, 907, 591, 923, 933, 943, 531, 975, 977, 979, 987, 988, 985, 991. *Part II.*—Nos. 588, 730, 664, 9651, 756, 4,006, 770, 972, 774, 776, 782, 790, 792, 794, 795, 800, 804, 806, 810, 812, 816.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 311, 97, 207, 217, 273, 279, 285, 297, 307, 299, 291, 293, 301, 305, 311, 313. *Part II.*—Nos. 190, 192, 94, 258, 260, 264, 265, 266, 270, 274, 276, 278, 280, 288, 290, 298.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1855, 1730, 1652, 1847, 1861, 1763, 402, 1644, 1587, 1588, 329, 2768, 1767, 331, 2361. *Part II.*—Nos. 1862, 132, 35, 1891, 1894, 1896, 1904, 1868, 1254, 310, 311, 343, 1569, 1646, 1710, 1871.

The Kidnapping Case at Norfolk.

A PHILADELPHIA CAPTAIN IN TROUBLE.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

"The two negro boys who were attempted to be sold by Capt. Bazley, of the British schooner *Alice Rogers*, to a citizen of Hampton, were brought to Norfolk on Friday, together with the mate and crew of the schooner as witnesses, in the custody of Deputy-Marshal Nash. The schooner lies aground on Hampton bar, and it is said has sprung a leak. The vessel and cargo are in possession of the Marshal for a violation of the laws of the United States, which in this case subjects them to seizure, besides a penalty of ten thousand dollars and three years' imprisonment on the captain.

The Captain's statement is, that the mothers of these boys had been detected by him as accomplices with some of the crew in plundering the vessel before he left port, and compromised by each giving him *a boy*, to do as he pleased with, being the same two boys he had offered for sale in Hampton. He says he "took them on board almost naked, gave them clothing, and made them comfortable; that after about a fortnight's run, he made the capes of Virginia, and, being short of provisions, ran into Hampton Roads to procure a supply to last him to Philadelphia, whose his cargo was consigned; that after getting into Hampton Roads he bethought him of the two boys, who had been given to him, and whom he looked upon as his *bona fide* property, and thinking as he was in a Slave State, that he could sell them, determined to effect, if possible, a sale before he left the waters of Virginia.

He accordingly offered them to a gentleman in Hampton for the sum of $1,000, but finally consented to take $900 for the two. This, he said, he thought he had a right to do, as he considered them as his property; and that in selling them he was doing them good service by taking them from a condition of nakedness and starvation like that of thousands of Jamaica negroes, and providing them with good homes and kind masters.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION—WHAT IS IT DOING?—The Washington *Star* has the following: "The number of strangers visiting the Smithsonian Institution daily has been very large this season. The greatest inconvenience which visitors suffer in their visits to the hall is a descriptive guide to the specimens. The publication of a catalogue does not supply this deficiency, in consequence of the daily increase of the museum. To remedy this, it has been determined to label every specimen, giving to each the common as well as the classical name, which label will be so placed as to be easily read by every visitor. This work is now in progress, under the supervision of Professor Baird, and many specimens which before served to excite rather than satisfy curiosity, may now be known by the labels prominently affixed to them. The classification and arrangement of the very extensive collection of shells is rapidly progressing under the especial direction of Professor Carpenter. The design in this arrangement is to make it as beautiful to the eye and convenient of access as possible, and at the same time strictly scientific in the classification. When completed, it will be one of the most attractive of the collections in the museum. Many of the rare specimens which have been in the collection for years, and were beginning to look rather rusty, have passed through a process of dressing by the skillful taxidermist of the Institution."

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, April 9, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, has been: 17 bbls. Ashes, 8,573 bbls. Flour, 96 bbls. Corn Meal, 96 bushels Corn, 252 bushels Rye, 1,140 bushels Oats, 400 bushels Malt, 2,926 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,116 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pearls are still very active at $5 25 for Pots, and $[illegible]@6 68¾ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rather more in fair demand at full prices. Sales have been made of 300 bags Laguayra at 14¾c.; 600 bags Porto Rico, mainly for export, at 14c.; 525 bags Rio at 13½c.@14c.; 45 bags Maracaibo at 13c.@13¼c.; and 900 bags St. Domingo at 12¾c. ₱ lb., usual terms. Stock of Rio on hand, this evening, about 5,000 bags.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request at uniform rates. Sales have been reported of 2,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile, N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ₱ lb.....	7¾	7¾	7¾
Middling.....	11	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair.....	12¼	12¾	12¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—The unfavorable weather, to-day, has had the effect of restricting operations. The attendance at the Corn Exchange was limited. The demand for State and Western flour was moderate. The home trade were the principal buyers. Some inquiry existed for lots, wanted by shippers. Prices were sustained. Sales have been reported since our last, of 9,675 bbls., including 3,000 bbls. on speculative account, bought for export. We quote: [illegible] at $4 20@$5 25, chiefly at $5 25 per barrel for [illegible] at $5 30@$5 50; chiefly at $5 25@$5 45 [illegible] to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 15@$5 25; extra lowa and Wisconsin at $5 25@$5 25; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 45@$5 40; extra Ohio at $5 [illegible]@$5 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $[illegible]@$[illegible] ₱ bbl. Canadian flour [illegible] $[illegible]@$5 25

Inferior Extra Ohio.....	$ 70	@ $ 80
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping brds.	5 85	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brand.....	6 05	@ 6 90
Fancy Genesee.....	5 55	@ 5 70
Extra Genesee.....	6 00	@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Michigan.....	6 10	@ 7 50

Southern Flour has been in request, but not at prices satisfactory to the principal holders; hence, sales have been rather light, comprising 1,200 bbls. at $6@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c.; and $6 25@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is inquired for, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 50@$7 10 ₱ bbl.; 450 bbls. were sold within the range. Rye flour rules quiet at $3 60@$4 49 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 55@$3 65 for Jersey; $4@$4 05 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good request. It is generally held at higher prices. Nor are the principal holders very eager to sell, as they anticipate a lively inquiry, and a decided improvement in the market. The transactions, to-day, have been restricted—partly by the boisterous weather. Sales were reported of 24,000 bushels, including Milwaukee Club, chiefly at $1 23@$1 24, and poor white Southern at $1 50 ₱ bushel. It was also rumored that some lots of Spring Wheat were being shipped from first hands. Corn has been in light supply and good request, chiefly for the East, at advanced prices. We have heard of sales of 44,500 bushels at 73c.@75c. for mixed Western, at the railroad depôt and delivered; 74c.@77c. for inferior to fair yellow Jersey and Southern, and (nominally) 80c.@82c. for white Southern; the latter an extreme asking rate ₱ bushel. Rye has been quiet. The supply is moderate. The nominal quotations are 80c.@82c. ₱ bushel. Barley has been more sought after at, however, prices which have not been satisfactory to holders. Hence, sales have been limited. Oats have attracted more attention, including Canada at 44c.@45c.; Western at 43½c.@44½c.; State at 45c.@45½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 40c.@42c.; Southern at 38c.@41c. ₱ bushel.

GUNNY-BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston, 300 bales heavy Bags at 9¾d. each; and 600 bales Standard Bagging, chiefly to arrive, at 12¾c.@13c. ₱ yard. Stock in Boston, 9,000 bales Bags, and 6 600 bales Bagging, against 10,000 bales Bags, and 10,200 bales Bagging, same time in 1859. Imports into Boston, Jan. 1 to March 31, 3 669 bales Bags, and 8,815 bales Bagging, against 4,417 bales Bags, 1,746 hundles do., and 12,690 bales Bagging, same time last year. The supplies on the way from Calcutta amount to 13,370 bales Bagging, against 19,465 bales do. last year.

HAY—Sales 650 bales North River at 85c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales, 40 bales last year's crop, at 6c.@10c. ₱ lb.

IRON—There were 75 tons Scotch Pig purchased, at $24 75@$25 per ton, usual credit.

LEAD—Has been inactive at previous quotations

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 140 bbls. New-Orleans, at 46c., and some Cuba Muscovado, at 31c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet and nominal, at $3 55 ₱ 280 lbs. A moderate inquiry prevails for Spirits Turpentine, at 45½c.@46c. ₱ gallon. Tar and Resin remain as last noticed.

OILS—Linseed is salable and buoyant, at 61c.@62c. ₱ gallon. Other descriptions are quiet at former prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in request, and sales have been reported of 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $17 65@$17 70 for new Mess, here; $18 25 for new Mess, deliverable, at the option of the buyer, in June; $17 37@$17 40 for old Mess; $14 12@$14 25 for new Prime, and $12 75 for old Prime, ₱ bbl. A buyer also paid on Saturday afternoon, 25c. ₱ bbl. for the privilege of calling for 500 bbls. any time within the month of June, $18 12½ ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue abundant and depressed at 8¾c.@9¼c. for Hams, and 7c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon has been quiet at from 9¼c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is active and firm. The reported transactions include 950 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb. Beef is unaltered. Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 50 for Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, extra, and $4@$4 75 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $16 @$19 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $12@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 11c.@20c. for inferior to very good State, and 10c.@15c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at 9½c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of only 75 tcs., chiefly within the range of $4@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales 50 boxes Castile at 10c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Sales of 50 bags Pimento were made at 6¾c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request, and sales have been reported of 137 hhds. Cuba, at 5¾c.@7c.; 358 hhds. Porto Rico, at 6¾c.@7¾c., including a cargo of 313 hhds., at 6¾c.; 30 hhds. Texas, at 6¾c.@7c.; and 150 hhds. Melado, at 4¼c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day: 15,000 lbs., at 10½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 370 bbls., in lots, at 22c @22½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements comprised 10,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 5¾d.; 5,000 bushels Corn, in shippers' bags, at 5d., with, by steamer, 175 boxes Bacon, at 30s.; 10 tons Lard, at 30s.; 75 half bbls. do., at 40s.; 100 tcs. Beef, at 55s.; 150 pkgs. Butter, at 40s.; 500 boxes Cheese, at 40s.; 20 tons Leather, at 50s., and 5 tons Oil, at 45s. For London, 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s.; 300 boxes Bacon, at 22s. 6d.; 200 tcs. Beef, at 4s. 6d.@4s. 9d.; 300 boxes Cheese, at 40s.; 500 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d.; 5 tons Whalefoots, at 30s; and 81 bundles Bone, at ¼d. For Glasgow, 2,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, on private terms. For Bremen, 1,000 bales Cotton, at ¾c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Sold in casks, 448 feeds. Price, $14; half casks, $7.]

Dépôt No. 21 Broadway, New-York.

GRATEFUL FOR THE MANY FAVORS bestowed during the past 18 years, the subscriber would remind his friends and the public, that he continues his paint store at No. 62 Vandam, between Hudson and Varick sts., where he will at all times be happy to receive orders for house or ornamental painting. His patrons may rely upon all orders being executed with dispatch, with the best materials, and at the lowest prices. ROBERT W. HIGGS, No. 62 Vandam-st.

TO LANGAN, JOBBING GARDENER—Residence No. 51 14th-st., one door from Broadway. The advertiser is a scientific gardener, of long practice in first class situations, and can be recommended as such in New-York. Those who wish to have their greenhouses and gardens properly attended to, will please call. Gardens laid out in the country, &c.

METALLIC THERMOMETERS, DIAL FOUR inches diameter, case one inch deep, handsomely finished for parlors. Warranted more correct than mercurial thermometer of double the price. Terms—$2 a dozen. Circulars and cuts sent by mail. Also, Metallic Barometers to match, at $5 apiece. VICTOR BEAUMONT, No. 175 Centre-st., New-York.

FOUR SECOND-HAND SAFES FOR SALE LOW.—QUICK BROTHERS, No. 98 Malden Lane. Also, a large assortment of Wilder's patent Fireproof Safes constantly on hand.

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STORAGE FOR FURNITURE WANTED at once, in the neighborhood of 14th or 23d st., west of 6th-av. Address STORAGE, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO ADOPT.—PERSONS WISHING to adopt a fine healthy American female child, two months old, may hear of an opportunity of doing so by addressing Dr. HENRY, Broadway Post-office.

CALVARY CHURCH PEW.—TO RENT, AN eligible pew, in the north transept of Calvary Church. Apply to JAMES S. MERRIAM, No. 29 William-st.

FOR SALE—A PEW IN THE BRICK CHURCH, corner of 5th-av. and 37th-st. Address Box No. 2,176 New-York Post-office.

LECTURES.

HON. JOHN SHERMAN,

OF OHIO,

Will lecture at the Cooper Institute, before the Young Men's Republican Union, on FRIDAY, April 13, at 8 P. M. Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats for ladies.

LECTURE—BY Dr. R. GOODALE, AT THE COOPER Union, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 11th inst. at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Tyranny of Opinion. Illustrated and applied to the Sciences and Practice of Medicine.* The reason why *Catarrh* was never understood, and never cured! Important to its victims. Admission 15 cents; paid at the door. Room No. 24.

REV. J. P. NEWMAN WILL DELIVER HIS last Lecture previous to his departure for Europe, in the Bedford-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 17, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Our Ancestors and their Descendants.* Tickets 25 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mr. GEORGE WILKES, the editor of

WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,

has made arrangements to furnish his report of the

FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP

in advance of any other report to be obtained here. It will be in an extra of

WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,

printed in London under the supervision of Mr. Wilkes. One hundred thousand copies will be shipped in the *Vanderbilt*, which sails immediately after the fight, and will be here with almost absolute certainty on Saturday; the 28th of this month. These copies will be landed and forwarded by express to all parts of the country without delay. By this method, the

FULL AND EXCLUSIVE REPORT

of Mr. Wilkes will be circulated thirty hours in advance of any other report of the fight in this country. To get this earliest, fullest and best report, it is absolutely necessary that you should send your orders in advance to the News Agents of New-York. One hundred thousand copies are all that we shall receive from England, and they will be speedily exhausted. We make this announcement thus early, in order that News Agents in distant cities may have time to order their supplies.

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HEENAN AND SAYRES,

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The cultivated reader will mark in it an advance and an expansion. It is the best book yet written by the author of "The Scarlet Letter."—*London Critic.*

One of the most remarkable novels 1860 is likely to give us, whether from English, French or American sources. Such an Italian tale we have not had since Herr Andersen wrote his "Improvisatore."—*London Athenæum.*

Never before has Italy inspired a romance-writer with a work so compulsive in its elements, so perfect in their organic harmony.—*London Spectator.*

The story possesses a seductive enticement, which few will be inclined to resist. It abounds in sweet and gentle episodes, illustrative of Italian life, vivid descriptions of some of the most celebrated works of art, and profound discussions of æsthetic principles.—*New-York Tribune.*

Many of the scenes are harrowing in their intensity of excitement. * * * Every way worthy of the high and peculiar fame of the writer.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

It cannot be read without a vivid interest.—*N. Y. Albion.*

The character of Donatello is a wonderful creation.—*N. Y. Home Journal.*

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THE MATHEMATICAL MONTHLY,

Vol II., No. 7. (for April,) just issued.

Edited by J. D. RUNKLE, A. M., A. A. S., of Cambridge, assisted by the most eminent Scientific Mathematicians.

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will be offered at cost, and even less, for the next twenty days, to close the stock before the 1st of May. Call early for a good selection.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held at their room, Brooklyn Institute, THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock. William McMay, Esq., will read selections from Burns, and the Nominating Committee will make their report. The members and the public are invited to attend.

L. H. HOLMES, Chairman L. and M. Com.

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WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and assistress, or to mind children and do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing; is neat and tidy in appearance, and exceedingly fond of children; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer, by a neat, respectable young woman, or would do general housework for a small family; is an excellent baker and a first-rate laundress; no objections to the country; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to assist in washing, or as waitress alone; is fully competent to fill either situation; has three years' City reference convenient to where she advertises from. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, cor. of University-place and 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION in a private family as chambermaid and laundress; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; the best of City reference. Call from 10 to 4, at her present employer's No. 44 East 21st-st., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class chambermaid, and to do plain sewing or fine washing and ironing; understands her business perfectly; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 406 3d-av., between 28th and 29th sts., fourth floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; no objections to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Call at No. 185 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as first-class cook, and understands her business in all its branches; is a good meat and pastry cook and makes bread, biscuit and all kinds of desserts. Best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 2½ 6th-st., near the Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress, and to do light chamberwork; understands all kinds of family sewing; can dress ladies' hair, and operates on Grover & Baker's sewing machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 470-6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED.—TWO SISTERS WISH EMPLOYMENT —one as cook and the other as chambermaid; both to assist at washing and ironing; have lived 4 years and 2 months in their last place. Can be seen for two days, at the lady's residence, No. 43 Irving-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook, who thoroughly understands her business; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 131 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; or would do plain sewing and care grown children; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Court, corner of University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY AN EXperienced American woman who understands her business. Can make desserts, soups and jellies. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 127 West 24th st, near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family; is an excellent baker; understands bread, pastry, biscuit, &c.; good City references. Call at No. 159 East 14th-st., near 1st-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do chamberwork and nurse, or to do chamberwork and help with the washing and ironing in a small private family; no objection to going to the country, in Summer. Call at No. 104 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, (sisters,) situations in a small private family—one as plain cook, good washer and ironer; the other to do waiting or chamberwork, or would take care of a baby; both have the best of City reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 236 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman as nurse or seamstress; can give good City reference from her last place; would have no objection to go to the country for the season. Call for two days at No. 303 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen in a private family; one as first-class laundress, and the other as first class waitress; have lived in the best of families and have excellent reference; prefer to go together; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 129 West 31st-st, second floor, back room, for two days, at the lady's residence, No. 43 Irving-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook, who thoroughly understands her business; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 131 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; or would do plain sewing and care grown children; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Court, corner of University-place and 12th-st.

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WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do chamberwork and nurse, or to do chamberwork and help with the washing and ironing in a small private family; no objection to going to the country, in Summer. Call at No. 104 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, (sisters,) situations in a small private family—one as plain cook, good washer and ironer; the other to do waiting or chamberwork, or would take care of a baby; both have the best of City reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 236 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman as nurse or seamstress; can give good City reference from her last place; would have no objection to go to the country for the season. Call for two days at No. 303 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen in a private family; one as first-class laundress, and the other as first class waitress; have lived in the best of families and have excellent reference; prefer to go together; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 129 West 31st-st, second floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and fine washing and ironing or lanndress; has the best reference from her last employer, where she has lived five years. Call at No 71 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., front basement. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamerwork and waiting, and to assist in washing and ironing, or chamberwork and plain sewing; understands her business. Best of City references from her last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 131 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good cook; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; has lived three years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 West 21st-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; would do chamberwork and waiting; has four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., front basement

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or would do plain sewing; has the best of City references from her last place; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 67 West 18th-st., near 6th-av., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as ranner laundress. In a small family, has good City reference. Inquire at No 436 6th-av., in the plumbing store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-RATE cook; is an excellent baker and pastry cook; perfectly understands her business; can give City reference. Apply at No. 893 3d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can do fine washing, if required; good City reference. Apply at No. 107 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing, or as chamberwaid and to assist in washing and ironing. Inquire at the residence of her employer, No. 103 Waverley-place. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as laundress in a private family; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 804th-av., in the millinery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK, AND to help in laundress, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; is a good meat, pastry and vegetable cook, and baker. Call, during two days, at No. 89 West 11th-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID. is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or would go as nurse and seamstress, and take care of children. Will go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 242 7th-av., in candy store, near 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do general housework in a small private family, or chamberwork to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 245 West 18th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY ONE WHO HAS A thorough knowledge of housekeeping in all its branches and who is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at her present place for three days, No. 97 9th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as nurse and seamstress; is capable to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 24 Hammond-st., in the rear, third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby; has no objection to travel. Good City references. Call for two days at No. 33 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY AN experienced trustworthy woman; she is competent to take charge of an infant. Apply at her present place, No. 16 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PLAIN COOK; is a good washer and ironer, and acquainted with general housework. City references given. Apply at No. 186 East 16th-st., between Avenues A and B, top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH girl, a situation as laundress or chambermaid in a private family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 73 Murray-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a respectable young woman, who has lost her own child, of three weeks old, and has a good breast of fresh milk. Apply, for two days, at 124 4th-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY A GOOD SCOTCHWOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or do general housework. She is a clean, tidy, hard-working woman. Can be seen at 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to do the general housework of a small private family; no objection to a nice place in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 166 East 23d-st., southeast corner.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as nurse and seamstress; best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 157 West 26th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or housework, in a small family. Has good reference. Call at No. 204 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, by a young woman who has the best of references; would prefer the country for the summer; no objection to do fine washing. Apply at No. 89 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE German girl as waitress and chambermaid. Inquire at No. 178 Forsyth-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or as chambermaid, from 1st May. Best City reference. Call at No. 157 West 26d-st.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—call at the Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help, to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian language spoken. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PLAIN, HUMBLE, HARDworking young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework, or chamberwork and waiting, or general housework, or chamberwork and waiting, or nurse and seamstress; understands each capacity as best reference can show. No objection to be out of the city. Can be seen at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN a situation as first-class cook, either meat or pastry, in a hotel or Summer house; understands all kinds of cooking, as best City references can show. No objections to any part of the country. Can be seen at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; understands making butter and pastry; has good references; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 22 James-st., corner of New-Bowery, third floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, who have good City references, one as cook and will assist in washing, the other as chambermaid and waitress; would prefer living in one family. Apply at No. 91 West 19th-st., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—AN ENGLISH LADY FULLY QUALlified to take the responsible duties of a house, desires a situation in a private family where she would assist in that capacity, and give instruction in English and music. Address for three days, appointing an interview, M. D., Union Square Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY PERson as nurse; she is fully capable of taking the entire charge of children, a baby from its birth, or grown children; is very kind and attentive in sickness. Has the best of City reference. Can do plain sewing. Call at No. 193 7th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY AS GOVerness to small children or a companion to a lady; wages not so much a consideration as a home; is fond of children, and accomplished; has just arrived in this country from England. Good references given. Address E. M. B., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress in a private family; is a good hand at children's and ladies' clothing, and all kinds of family sewing. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as excellent cook and baker; would be willing to do the plain washing if required; would be willing to go in the country for the Summer; best of City reference. Apply at No. 84 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and to do fine washing; understands waiting on table; has no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 158 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., room No. 12; has no objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A RESpectable family, by a woman that perfectly understands her business; both English and American style; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of reference. To be seen for two days at No. 393 Broome-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as nurse and seamstress; best of City references from the last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 West 27th st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as laundress: has served in some of the best families in the City; understands all kinds of starching, fluting, &c. Has good reference. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, which she understands in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best City references from her last place; can be seen for two days at 119 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 400 2d-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork, and assist in washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 307 East 14th-st., between Avennes B and C. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST RESPECtable young girl as seamstress or chambermaid; will be found worthy and reliable in the discharge of her duty; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 112 West 47th-st., where she has lived nearly two years.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to cook, wash and iron; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 84 7th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to the country; can be recommended from her last place. Call at No. 134 9th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUAtion as laundress; she understands all kinds of French fluting; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 88 East 19th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take charge of grown children and sew; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., Room No. 14.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook; will assist with washing; is a good baker; best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 512 2d-av., in the store.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as child's nurse; good City references required. Apply at No. 13 East 22d-st, between 9 and 12 A. M., and 6 and 7 P. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid or nurse, or assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 177 Elm-st, corner of Broome-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has City reference. Apply at No. 211 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, front room.

A WILLING AND OBLIGING SERVANT may obtain a situation to do plain cooking, washing and ironing for a small family, at No. 162 West 31st-st, near 8th-av. Must be well recommended for neatness. Salary liberal, to a worthy girl. No Irish need apply.

GOOD SERVANTS IN ABUNDANCE.—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., at the Large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help, to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer, by a married man; fully understands the out-door management of vegetables, fruits and flowers, and is competent as farm-manager; also the care and raising of stock; can give the most unexceptionable references from families of the highest standing in the City, in which he has been engaged the last 20 years. Address J. W., at A. Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 878 Broadway, or Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable young man, to take charge of a gentleman's farm; is in every respect a practical and experienced farmer; can take right hold of plowing, sowing, mowing, &c.; is fully capable to a position of trust and responsibility; would take charge of a horse, and drive, and be willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place. Refers to his last employer, with whom he has lived 5 years. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable young man; perfectly understands the care, treatment and managemnut of gentlemen's horses; he knows the City well, and is a first-class groom and good driver; has no objection to go to any part of the country; can give first-class recommendations as to character and capability. Address A. D., for two days, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable youug man; perfectly understands the care, treatment and management of gentlemen's horses; he knows the City well, and is a first-class groom and good driver; has no objection to go to any part of the country; can give first-class recommendations as to character and capability. Call, for two days, at No. 219 Bowery, John B. Callan's saddlery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener by a respectable Protestant married man who perfectly understands the growing of all kinds of vegetables, greenhouse and vineries, is a first-class agriculturist, and has a practical knowledge of raising young stock; has acted in the above capacity for the past twenty years; can produce the best of reference. Call or address T. P., at A. Smith's seed store, No. 64 White-st., for three days.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF procuring a good situation for his coachman; he is a first-rate groom and driver; he is honest, sober, and can be trusted implicitly; he perfectly understands the care of horses, coaches, and harness. Any gentleman in want of a trustworthy young man will call or address W. C., No. 93 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener, by a respectable Protestant man, (married, without children,) has a thorough practical knowledge of both gardening and farming, raising young stock, &c. Can give the best of references. Address C. J., or apply to A. Smith, Seedsman, No. 64 White-st. New-York. To be seen two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A young man who understands the general management of greenhouse plants, out-door flowers, the forcing of vegetables at all seasons; good City references produced; or would act as coachman and gardener in a small place; no objection to the country. Address C. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A RESPECTABLE man and wife, without incumbrances; the man as coachman and gardener—his wife as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread and pies; country preferred; both understand their business thoroughly, and have the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 222 4th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man who thoroughly understands vegetable gardening in all its various branches; can do hoeing and keeping a place in order; can care horses; is a good driver; has the best of City reference from last place. Address E. J., Box No. 165 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUation as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and has the best of City references. Address G. H., No. 341 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AS COACHman and gardener, who thoroughly understands his business, and also the charge of a farm, if required, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address A. C., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, single, a situation as coachman: he thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; would assist in gardening, and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; no objection to any part of the country; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A married man who thoroughly understands his profession; is fully competent to take charge of a farm; understands the care and raising of stock; the advertiser is willing and able to work, as well as to direct others; the best of testimonials produced as to character and capability from his former employers. Address H. F., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A sober, industrious single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and a cow if required, and can keep a gentleman's place in good order. Has had many years' experience both in city and country, and willing to make himself generally useful, and can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT Scotchman, a situation as coachman and gardener, who understands the care and management of horses, and would be willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place. No objection to the country. Has good reference. Can be seen at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener; understands his business in all its branches, greenhouse, grapes, flowers and vegetable gardening; has the best of City references for the last eight years for capability and character. Address, or call on D. E. WHEELER, No. 237 Broadway, or A. Bridgman, seedsman, No. 878 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, about 22 years of age, a situation as coachman, and to assist in a garden, and make himself generally useful; understands working about a gentleman's horse; has been at the business this last nine years; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, or address J. S., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A YOUNG ENGlishman and his wife, without incumbrance. Protestants; the man as waiter in a private family, and understands his business thoroughly; his wife as chambermaid, or assist in any part of the house, and have no objections to the country; best of City reference can be given. Address B. B., No. 199 East 13th-st., 2d floor. Can be seen for two or three days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable man, who fully understands the above business; has lived several years with one family; has got the best of City reference from his last employer; first-rate hand at horses, and a careful driver. Address M. B., Box No. 180 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single young man; has many years' experience in the care of horses and coaches; is a careful driver; has no objection to make himself generally useful; can be well recommended by his late master. Call on or address T. J. ATKINS, 539 Broadway, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; no objections to take charge of a small vegetable garden if required, or make himself generally useful; understands his business in all its branches; can come well recommended from his last place. Address S. McE., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a steady, competent young man, who leaves his last employer on account of breaking up house; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at Mr Lowry's harness-store, No. 832 Broadway, if not engaged, or address J. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, a situation as farmer, vegetable gardener, coachman or groom; understands farming, gardening, &c., in all their branches; has first class reference as to the above. Call for or address P. B., for 3 days, Box No. 192 *Times* Office, or No. 289 West 33d-st., near 10th-av.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A respectable man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; conducted a large place for six years; farming also; has the best of City and country reference. Address S. G., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE YOUNG man a situation as light porter in a store or hotel; having obtained a fair English education and writes a good hand, considers himself competent in either capacity, and is not afraid of work. Can be well recommended. Apply, for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED MAN with one child, as coachman, who understands his business thoroughly and also the care of a garden, and the management of a farm and the raising of stock; the best of reference given from the last. Address Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A FIRST-RATE single man as coachman and groom; he is perfectly competent and understands his business, and is willing to assist in a garden and make himself generally useful; he has first-rate recommendations, beside that which I can give him. Address B. B. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young man, as coachman, and to assist in gardening; is willing to make himself useful around a gentleman's place. His last employer may be seen daily at the Marine Bank. Address L. G., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A PRIvate family, by an active and competent young man, who perfectly understands his business, and having good City references; no objections to the country. Address E. B., No. 50 4th-av., in the barness store, between 8th and 9th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, A single young man, 24 years of age, a situation to take care of horses, carriages, &c.; he understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; has the best of recommendations from his last employer. Address H. W., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family by a very sober man, who perfectly understands his business and all the branches thereof; good City references can be given. Address, by note, No. 921 and 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., in the grocery, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in a store as porter, or to drive a horse and wagon, or would go under instruction to a house carpenter, as he knows a good deal of the trade; he understands the care and management of horses. Address, for 3 days, S. R., No. 397 1st-av., or box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a Protestant young man; can come well recommended from his last place, both for capability and sobriety; has no objection to the country. Address J. M., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SOBER AND WILLING young man, a situation: he is a good coachman and understands the care and management of horses; is also a good vegetable gardener; has the best of reference from his last employer. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young man as waiter in a private family. Has no objections to go to the country. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at the drug store, corner of 18th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable single man, who understands his business in every respect, and also understands the training of young horses. Can produce the best of City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR GROOM and coachman by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business. Has good reference, and would make himself generally useful. Address J. F., Box No. 220 *Times* Office,

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family; has the best City refrence for the last ten years in the City. Can be highly recommended. Can be seen for two days, at Mr. MORRIS', corner 12th-st. and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A good, steady man, who thoroughly understands his business, and can give the best of City references. Call, or address a note to M. L., care of Mrs. Bedeau, No. 901 Broadway, corner 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a married man; would prefer a place in Brooklyn, or a short distance in the country; understands farming and milking cows; best of references. Address M. DAVY, Box 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as gardener; is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; has good recommendations from former employer. Apply to J. R., at A. Reid's seed store, No. 807 Broadway, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED coachman, who has served with several of the most respectable families in this City, and can produce the best City references; understands the diseases of horses, &c.; will make himself useful. Address P. F., No. 131 East 25th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man, who understands the care and management of horses. Has the best references as to character. No objections to go to the country. Address T. M., care of Charles S. Coxhead, saddler, No. 1,035 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN ON a farm; has three years' experience; is able to take care of horses and cattle; is a sober, honest and willing man; is not afraid of work. Address A. N. D., Box No 139 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and gardeoer; is a good, steady driver; understands working in a vegetable garden; is willing to make himself useful; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a middle-aged Protestant man, with undeniable testimonials for ability and general good conduct. A note addressed to S. W., Box No. 146 *Times* Office, will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN AN AGRICULtural or hardware store, by one who has had some experience at the business. Address L. B. G., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; the best of City and country references can be given. Address J. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

TO WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.—WANTED BY a situation in a first-class wholesale Drug-store, by a young man from Georgia, 24 years of age, who has had six years experience in the business. Being a native of, and having always resided in the above State, he can influence and secure trade in that section. Refers to Harral, Risley & Kitchen, Wholesale Druggists, No. 76 Barclay-st.

HARDWARE SALESMAN.—A YOUNG MAN (American) who has had six years' experience with one firm, from whom he has the best of references as to industry and ability as a salesman, &c., is desirous of obtaining a situation at the above business; satisfactory reference given. Address R. T. A., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER DEsires temporary employment in the adjusting of erroneous books or accounts, or in any business requiring the services of an experienced accountant or penman. Terms moderate; satisfactory references. Address M., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

TO BOSS CARPENTERS.—A YOUNG MAN, 18 years old, wishes to learn a trade as house-carpenter; has worked at the business 6 months. Apply at No. 344 1st-av., for two days.

NICHOLAS MULVIHILL.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single men, who understands his business; is a steady and sober man. Liberal wages wanted, and in return will be found civil and agreeable. Has no objection to travel. Address J. N., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, or can be seen at Disney's saddlery-store, No. 125 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a single man, a Protestant, who perfectly understands his business as a servant, and can produce satisfactory reference from his last place; is willing to be useful to his employer, and has no objection to City or country. Address W. E., Coachman, Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUation, by a young single man of sober and moral habits; understands his business in City or country; will be found agreeable and obliging; good City reference can be given. Address, for two days, B. J. D., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, or call before 10 o'clock in stables Nos. 18 and 21 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A young man who understands the culture of the hot and cold grapery, flower, fruit and kitchen garden. Unexceptionable City reference given. Call or address C. C. M., for three days, at Mr. Curtis' store, No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses; is a careful driver, and is willing to make himself useful; has the best of reference as to character and capability. Address C. S., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as coachman; an experienced hand and capable of his business; can give as good recommendations as the City can afford. Can be seen at J. & E. Lowden's, No. 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable single young man who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. Address J. H., No. 72 3d-av., in the drug store, near the corner 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A single man of industrious, sober habits, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Any commands left at Caswell & Hazard's, Druggists, under Fifth-avenue Hotel, for S. T., for two days, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man without family; thoroughly understands fruit, flower, and kitchen gardening, greenhouse, graperies, &c.; is willing to make himself useful. Apply to S. D., at W. Elliott's Seed store, No. 31 John-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 17 TO 19 years of age, to take charge of an office and to act as clerk; must be a good penman, and of systematic habits, and must furnish the best of references as to honesty and faithfulness; salary from $3 to $4 per week. Address, with full particulars, ADVERTISER, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NURSE, TO ATTEND A CHILD ten months old; natural fitness and undoubted character is required. To such a one liberal wages will be given; none other need apply. Apply at No. 103 5th-avenue, near 17th-st., from 8 to 11 in the morning and from 5 to 9 in the evening.

WANTED—TO HIRE—A WOMAN TO DO THE cooking, washing and ironing for a small family; also, a nurse to take charge of two small children; Protestant for nurse preferred. None need apply who cannot give the best of references. Address W., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMART, HONEST AND INDUStrious man to take charge of a place in the country of 5 acres, 20 miles from the City, on the Hudson River; must be a good gardener, and capable of taking care of cow and horse. Good reference required. Apply at No. 138 Front-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL, PRIVATE FAMILY, AT No. 35 East 20th-st., two neat, tidy girls, one as plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. None but those having the best of recommendations from their last place need apply.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GIRL to go a short distance in the country, to do general housework; must be a good washer and ironer and understand milking; Protestant German preferred. Apply at No. 34 6th-st., for two days, from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT ENGLISH OR American girl to take charge of two boys, 8 and 10 years of age. She must be a good seamstress. Apply at No. 38 East 12th-st., between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING agents for a handsome and valuable work, to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEORGE W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers', Franklin-square.

WANTED—A COOK WHO UNDERSTANDS her business well, also to assist in the washing; the best references required. Apply to No. 35 West 26th-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO ATTEND A confectionery store; one accustomed either to the baking or confectionery line, and writing a good hand, with good City reference, can apply at 19 Union-square.

WANTED—TWO GOOD WOMEN, ONE AS COOK and laundress, and the other as nurse and seamstress in a small family. Apply, with City references, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 304 2d-av.

WANTED—A TIDY YOUNG GIRL, 15 OR 16 years of age, to take care of children and assist in light work. Apply, with reference, No. 122 West 43d st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COOK, who can also wash and iron; must come with good recommendations. Apply at No. 53 West 9th-st., in the morning before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON A FARM one who has had some experience preferred. Apply on Tuesday at 1 o'clock, at No. 215 Water-st.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A CLOTHING STORE; a single man who has had experience in the business, and can bring a good City reference, can apply at No. 201 Greenwich st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE COOKING AND washing in a small family; good testimonials required. Apply at No. 367 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

TO FARMERS.—WANTED—A GOOD PRACTIcal man, one who thoroughly understands his business, a good farmer, milker, &c. Apply at No. 233 Fulton-st., Brookly

THE [illegible] TIMES.

[illegible], fronting the City Hall, between Nassau and Beekman streets. [illegible] (Daily) is published every morning, and served at 12½ cts. per week.

Six Dollars a year.

THE TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year, in one address, or Five Dollars.

THE TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year, to one address for Twelve Dollars; to Clubs of twenty or more, $1 each.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the arrival of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents each.

Subscriptions to be paid invariably in advance.

Communications to be addressed to the Publishers "New-York Times, New-York City."

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, pnblished this morning, contains the following:

[illegible] Review of the New Edition of *Herodotus*.

[illegible]—Scientific Books forthcoming.

[illegible]—Spring Work for the Farm.

[illegible]—Settlement of the Savoy Question; Tuscany annexed to Sardinia; the London *Times* on the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada.

[illegible]—The Rhode Island Election; Political [illegible].

[illegible]—Semi-Weekly Summaries of Foreign, Domestic and City Intelligence.

[illegible]—Articles on Current Topics.

[illegible]—Notices of Religious Movements.

[illegible], Literary News, Obituary Notices [illegible].

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price 4 cents.

Appointments this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Royal Amphitheatre Equestrian Troupe.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Colleen Bawn.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Leading Strings—Marriage Bells—Box and Cox.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Fashion and Famine—Othello the Great—Wilful Murder.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Japanese Dwarfs.

[illegible]'S MUSIC HALL—Concert Soiree.

[illegible] HALL—Indian Exhibition.

[illegible] CHAPEL—Gen. Tom Thumb.

HELLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

HUNTER-STREET—Near Broadway—Model of King Solomon's Temple.

[illegible] GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The New Newspaper Express arrangement goes into effect this morning, and before half our readers in the City, within three miles of the Times building, have opened this present sheet, the Times will be upon the breakfast tables of thousands at Albany and Troy—one hundred and fifty miles away,—and of thousands more along the intervening route.

We are compelled, as a matter of course, to put the paper to press at an earlier hour than has been usual hitherto; and we must urge our advertising friends to hand in their notices as early as possible during the afternoon and evening. This is essential, not only to our convenience but to their own; for if the advertisements are not received early, it will be impossible to classify, and place them under the proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, moved in the Senate yesterday a resolution calling upon the President for information in regard to the seizure of Mexican vessels in time of peace, and their disposition agreeably to the law of prizes applicable to a state of war. It was adopted. Notice was given by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, of a bill to suppress the Slave-trade. Mr. Davis' resolutions were subsequently called up, when Mr. Chesnut, of South Carolina, argued in support of them, chiefly because they shunned the excess of Congressional intervention in territorial affairs on the one side, and squatter sovereignty on the other. He laid much stress upon the value of the South to the North not only in a political, but conspicuously in a commercial point of view; inferring that in pursuing a policy which was hourly weakening the ties of union, the Republican Party was ruining both sections alike. Mr. Chesnut spoke at great length, and was listened to with marked attention. At the close of his remarks Mr. Hunter endeavored to call up the Indian Appropriation bill. Messrs. Wade and Johnson (Tenn.) urged the consideration of the House Homestead bill instead; and by a vote of 26 to 22, caused that measure to have precedence of all other bills upon the calendar. Resolutions addressed to the President, inquiring into the state of the Slave-trade, the enforcement of the laws against the traffic, and the propriety of further preventive legislation, were offered in the House by Mr. Morse. Mr. Bocock and other Southern members proposed amendments tending to fix the responsibility of the trade upon the Northern States; and with them, the resolutions were adopted. Territorial business, at the instance of Mr. Grow, was made the special order for May 2 and 3. Mr. Covode brought in a report of the Investigating Committee, relative to the recusancy of Mr. Augustus Schell, and called upon the House to take action in the premises. Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, made a minority report, which was decided to be out of order; and the subject was postponed for three weeks. The Special Committee on the President's protest, through Mr. Hickman, the Chairman, then reported. The report controverts all the positions assumed by the President; shows how essential the powers claimed by the House are to the exercise of its power of impeachment, of its legislative functions, and for the protection of its privileges; and declares the exemption demanded by Mr. Buchanan, for his office, to be dangerous to the rights of a free people. The report concludes by recommending a series of resolutions embodying the argument of the Committee. On the part of the minority of the Committee, Mr. Hoogland announced that they had had no time to prepare a minority report; but that each would present his own views. He proceeded to read a paper setting forth his reasons for dissenting from the majority, the principle point being that of money had been wrongfully used in any State to control elections, it was for that State, and not for the Federal Government, to redress the wrong. Mr. Taylor, also of the minority, is to present his views to-day. Pending a motion to amend and refer, the House adjourned.

Advices by the steamship *Niagara*, which arrived at Boston yesterday, were received at the New-York office early this morning. They supply [illegible] matters of interest and moment.

[illegible] down is without interest. Sugars [illegible] at $1 37. Exchange on London 25 [illegible].

[illegible] to March confirm the [illegible] Falcon and Sotillo, on the [illegible] the Government forces. The [illegible] succeeded in rallying their [illegible] attempt of the Monagas party to [illegible] section at Caracas had [illegible] loss of some lives. The [illegible] market [illegible] first quality was selling at $14 75 the [illegible].

The letter-bags [illegible] steamer *Savannah* have been received at New-Orleans, but contain little editorial news. The small-pox was raging [illegible] the troops of Miramon, who, it was [illegible] was disposed to stamp out the cause of the [illegible] bark captured by the *Indianola*, the *Maria Concepcion*, a destined [illegible] for Maury's expedition. A Mexican [illegible] had likewise been seized. The decree [illegible] Matamoras had been promulgated at the [illegible].

[illegible] arrived at New-Orleans [illegible], with $1,900,000 in specie [illegible] troops. The Texas Democratic [illegible] was held at Galveston on [illegible] platform, which was adopted [illegible] profound, as may be inferred [illegible] that the Delegates are instructed to [illegible] from the Charleston Convention if the [illegible] rule is not adopted.

[illegible] of the Republican Party in [illegible], Newark, N. J., [illegible] in the [illegible] theatre [illegible] Republican [illegible].

[illegible] inhabit large cities, and half a million more smaller towns. In Virginia not a fifteenth part of that population lives in towns. Yet Virginia has the splendid harbor of Norfolk, and the fine town-sites of Richmond, Petersburgh, Lynchburg and Wheeling. New-York is full of iron factories and Cotton mills; yet Virginia leaves her iron in the mountains, and cotton untouched. New-Orleans, which was supposed to have the site for the largest town in America, fades before Cincinnati and St. Louis.

Turning back to our proportions, we find that, in 1800, the Free States had 7 more Representatives, but, in 1860, no less than 82 more than the Slave States. In the Presidential election of 1864, the Free States will cast 196 votes to the Slave States 104. Should Pennsylvania and New-Jersey then vote with the South, they will still be a minority. We need not allnde to politics further than to say that, after 1860, there will be little room for a balance of power. Whatever is the clear, defined opinion of the Free States will become the dominant policy of the Union. Bnt, if any one is apprehensive of such a result, let him remember that a party *in* power is far more conservative than one out. To render radicalism powerless, let it be pnt *in* power.

The review, which we now concinde,—and which we have made with no small care, upon a basis furnished by a very eminent statistician of Ohio—leads us to one result, in which all true Americans,—nay, all Christians—must feel the glowing ardor of patriotism, and the exulting throb of conscious progress. Coming into existence only seventy years since, our Government, elastic in its nature, and giving full scope to the freedom of the hnman miad, has grasped State after State, Territory after Territory,—millions npon millions,—and spanning the continent from ocean to ocean, incloses a nation greater than Great Britain,—the only great Repnblic which has ever existed, and the only nation where Christianity grows epontaneously without the aid of Government or of missionary.

Congressional Manners.

Mr. Speaker Pennington seems, we feel bound to say, greatly wanting in one part of his duty, at least. One of his most important functions is the preservation of order in the House. Not simply the technical order—which consists in putting the proper motions at the proper time, and having them disposed of in the proper way—but real order, which consists in the proper and gentlemanly behavior of the members in their observance, not of the rules of parliamentary procedure, but of the usages of civilized society.

The lie direct has been twice given during the present session, accompanied, in one case, by an additional term of abuse, without a word of remonstrance or reproof from the Chair. On the first occasion, in which Mr. Davis figured as the offender, not only was no notice taken of his ruffianly scurrility by the House or the Speaker, but he has actually been allowed to aggravate his indecency by publishing it in the official report of the debates.

On Tuesday of last week a scene occurred, if possible, of still grosser disorder. Mr. Farnsworth adopted Wesley's declaration touching the character of Slavery, "that it was the sum of all villainies," and was thereupon informed by Mr. Jenkins that "he lied if he thought so." To which Farnsworth rejoined that "he would not descend into a cesspool to throw dirt with blackguards." We have looked in vain in the report of this pleasing and graceful passage-at-arms for any word of astonishment, or indignation, or rebuke, from the presiding officer or any private member. The only intimation one perceives of its being considered anything unusual, is, that Farnsworth's mode of resenting imputations on his veracity created a "sensation." What the precise nature of this emotion was we are not informed. There are various kinds of sensations. What would excite in some people a sensation of unmitigated disgust, only produces in others one of unmixed pleasure. The spectacle of a rough-and-tumble fight between two drunken thieves would to a Bishop be nauseating in the extreme, while it would only fill the breast of Mr. William Mulligan with a feeling of delicious excitement. What impression is, therefore, made on the nerves of members of Congress by listening to the filthy Billingsgate of two of their colleagues, we are unable to say. It depends, no doubt, a great deal on the extent to which they are familiar with the scandals for which the Capital is now, we are sorry to say, so thoroughly notorious. It may be that the sensation produced by the ruffianly points of Jenkins's onslaught, and the dirty vigor of Farnsworth's retort, was in all respects pleasant; but what is the nature of the sensation produced by such episodes amongst all classes and conditions of people out of doors, we are happily in no doubt whatever. The most foul-mouthed scamp that ever haunted a Sixth Ward grog-shop, cannot hear of the adoption by members of the Congress of the United States of his own phraseology, and his own style of discussion, without having his red nose made redder by the addition of an honest blush of shame and indignation.

It is almost an insult to our readers to point out the precise *status* occupied by what is called "giving the lie," in the intercourse of gentlemen in our day. In the single case in which the performance is consistent even with common sense,—one in which an individual is maliciously stating what he knows to be untrue—it is something of which no person of ordinary self-respect now allows himself to be guilty. The phrase itself occupies in our day a recognized position in the slang of thieves and bullies. That it should be not only introduced into the debates of Congress, but placed amongst the printed records as a legitimate and parliamentary expression of opinion, unsaddled with censure from any quarter, is one of the most disgraceful incidents of the present political struggle. If Speaker Pennington seee the matter as the world sees it, he will wince under the reflection that the *Globe* will record the coarse vituperation of the Davises and the Jenkinses without his indignant rebuke.

The scene on Thursday was still more disgraceful to the parties concerned, to the presiding officer, to the House and the country. It has been so fully described already that few words are needed in regard to it. Mr. Lovejoy, a member from Illinois, saw fit to deliver a ferocious denunciation of Slavery,—and in the fervor of his oratory, he seems to have wriggled himself, unconsciously, away from his own seat, and from the vicinity of his party supporters, into the neighborhood of the Democrats. Thereupon Mr. Pryor, of Virginia, came forward, and with menacing tone and manner warned him back. This gave rise to a miscellaneous row,—in which Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, shouted that he would not "parley with a perjured negro;"—Mr. Singleton, also of Mississippi, called Mr. Lovejoy a "d—d Black Republican," and Mr. Lovejoy retorted by calling Mr. Singleton a "d—d Secessionist." Mr. Singleton then advanced upon Mr. Lovejoy, and was met by Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Case, of Indiana, and Mr. Clark, of Missouri.

The bill to amend the General Railroad law was reported in the State Senate. The following bills were passed: to lay out a public park in Brooklyn; to amend the several acts relative to State prisons; to perfect the amendments to the Constitution abolishing the property qualifications. At the evening session the Senate passed the following City Railway bills, viz.: Seventh-avenne, Ninth-avenue, Avenue D, Fourteenth-street and South and West streets. The following were passed in the Assembly: to appeal the act abolishing Railroad Tolls; to regulate the rates of wharfage in New-York. The bill relative to the Public Health in New-York and Brooklyn was lost. The New-York Tax Levy was reported complete, and amendments discussed.

The Mayor sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen last evening, nominating Thomas Addis Emmet for President of the Croton Board. The Aldermen refused to confirm the nomination. The City Inspector sent in the bids for cleaning the streets for the next five years, giving the award to Messrs. Lynch, Curren & Co, as the lowest bidders. The communication was referred. The Board concurred with the Councilmen to appoint a joint committee to investigate the affairs of the Almshouse Department, and then adjourned. Strong remonstrances were presented to the Board of Councilmen against confirming the assessment for widening Worth-street. The hospitalities of the City were tendered to the commander and officers of the Brazilian sloop-of-war now in port. In reply to a resolution of inquiry, the Comptroller informed the Board that $110,090 69 had been paid for advertising during the last 14 months—$94,474 04 for the Corporation, and $16,216 65 for the County. $3,000 was voted to the Female Guardian Society, $1,000 to the Mercy and Child's Hospital, and $500 each to the Ophthalmic Hospital and Union Aid Society. The Supervisors called on the Counsel to the Corporation to state whether the taxes on incorporated companies which the Receiver of Taxes has been unable to collect can be applied to a reduction of the County tax dne the State. Many bills presented by physicians for holding *post-mortem* examinations for the Coroners were ordered to be paid after a brief debate. So was that of the Coroners themselves, for the quarter ending March 31, and amounting to $4,525 12, and one of $344 50, for support of witnesses provided with accommodations at the House of Detention.

There were 451 deaths in the City last week. During the corresponding weeks in 1858 and 1859, there were 435 and 478, respectively, and during that ending March 31, 446.

The Stock Market fell off yesterday afternoon ¼@½ ₩ cent. on the bank return, of which an unfavorable view was taken on the Stock Exchange, because of an increase of $2,200,000 in loans and discounts. The market closed unsettled. The fluctuations were most marked in Pacific Mail, 104 down to 101, and up again to 102@102½. New-York Central left off, 77⅞@¾.

Sales were reported of 2,000 bales Cotton at steady prices. Flour and Wheat were moderately dealt in, partly by shippers, at full rates. Corn advanced, having been more sought after. The transactions in Provisions, Groceries, and Linseed Oil, were to a pretty fair extent, at uniform quotations. Freights were somewhat brisker.

The Political Relations of the States and Races to be Determined by the Census of 1860.

When, in a nation or union of States, the elementary States, or sections, or races, of which the Union is composed, are to be represented in the General Government, not precisely *per capita*, nor by States, but by a fixed *unit* of population *in each*, it becomes one of the most interesting problems to know how time and growth have modified the political relations of States, races and sections. No country except our own has presented a fair opportunity of doing this; and it is evident that there can be no better test of the power and value of each element of civilization which enters into the growth of the whole. What we mean by this may be illustrated by some significant examples. Take that of *races*. The colored race of the United States was, in 1790, 19 per cent. of the whole population; bnt in 1860 it will be but 13½ per cent.—showing that it is relatively declining. Again: take *States*. Virginia had, in 1790, 9 per cent. of the Representatives of the Congress; hut in 1860 she will have hut 5 per cent.—having relatively declined nearly one-half. In regard to *sections*, the Northwestern States had, in 1790, not a single vote; hnt in 1860 they will have one-fonrth of the House of Representatives. This increase has evidently heen at the expense of the older States. Let us see, then, how and in what proportion these changes have been effected. We have stated in a former article the probable population of ench State, and tbe representative population. Let us suppose the country to be divided into four sections—viz.: the old Northern States, the old Southern States, tbe Northwest and the Southwest. Contrast the representation of these sections in 1800 and in 1860.

	In 1900.	In 1860.
The Old North, viz.: New-England, New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania	57	83
The Old South, viz: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia	47	35
Ths Northwest, viz: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, and Minnesota	..	73
Ths Southwest, viz: Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas	3	39

Tbe changes which this simple table presents are remarkable. The old South, which in 1800 had 49 per cent. of the entire representation, has now hut 16 per cent.; and hut *one-half the vote of the Northwest*, which had then not a solitary vote in Congress. If we go further, we find that the entire mass of Slaveholding States has hut *one* vote more than the Northwest, which then had none! The Northwest has grown twice as rapidly as the Soutbwest. The old North has increased moderately; the South has diminished.

A still more extraordinary result is produced when we compare the Atlantic States with the Valley of the Mississippi. They stand thus:

	Atlantic States.	Mississippi Valley
In 1800	104	3
In 1860	118	112

At this rate of growth, in another ten years the Mississippi Valley will ont-vote all other sections of the Union; and since the Northwest grows double as fast as the Southwest, it will be safe to say that in another generation the north half of the Mississippi Valley, from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains, and from the Red River of the North to the mouth of the Ohio, *will have the majority of votes in the House of Representatives*. That region will then have thirteen States, viz.: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Dacota, the new mining State of Colonna, another to be earved out of Nebraska, and probably another frem Dacota. The growth of the Pacific States will not prevent the result. The slope of the Pacific is narrow and has very few agricultural advantages. The mines are not superior to those of the Park, south of Mountain City, in the new mining territory. Indeed, the last will probably be the most populous mining State of the Union; and as the monntain mines are developed,—and the miners must be fed,—the factories, towns and cities on the Missouri, Mississippi and Ohio will increase, and command the various and immense trade which will result from the existenee and civilization of twenty millions of people in the Upper Valley. We need not, however, speculate on the future. The laws which prodnce such events are fixed, and the growth of that great fertile and prosperous region will go on with increased rapidity, as certainly as the floods of the Mississippi are borne to the Gulf. Let us turn for a moment to the slaving States—whose staple products are cotton, sugar and tobacco, cultivated by labor—the plantation States are necessarily sparse in their population. For the same reason, they afford no resources for factories, and no encouragement for cities. Hence, the growth of population in those States is comparatively slow, and their political weight relatively declining. Take New-York and Virginia in comparison. In New-York a million of people nor a "negro thief;"—Mr. Ashmore, of South Carolina, accused him of having "perjured himself;" and the inevitable Barksdale renewed his efforts by shonting to Mr. L.: "The meanest negro in the Sonth is your superior!" These are a few of the gems of that brilliant parliamentary display, of which the official *Globe* has thus far snppressed all report, and which we only know, therefore, through the telegraph. If any person had been taken into the House, on that day, blindfolded, and had merely listened to what was going on around him, he would naturally have supposed himself to have been inveigled into some dismal den of ruffianism in the Five Points, and to be surrounded by the brutal scoundrelism which festers in the moral cesspools of a great city. What would have been his surprise at seeing in Barksdale—so voinble in the dialect of ruffians—a person in the garb of a gentleman; at finding Singleton, not the blear-eyed, ragged, filthy and fonl-monthed vagaboud his words would indicate, but one who seemed at least partially conscious of the decencies and proprieties of good society; and at discovering himself to be, not in a hrothel, nor among professional brawlers, but in the legislative halls of the *only* free, self-governed, democratic Repnblic on the face of the earth!

These scenes are coming to be characteristic of our Congressional debates, and of our pnblic life. We comment upon them with no hope of even arresting the attention of the actors in them; and certainly with no purpose to expose to contempt and scorn the institutions which render them possible; bnt with the desire of impressing upon the minds of the people the necessity of doing something to redeem the country from the foul disgrace which such incidents are heaping upon it. It is the special duty of the Speaker to use all the power of his office for their suppression; and it is in this particular that Mr. Pennington has failed.

Very Hard to Please.

From the Tribune.

"A few days since, the Times charged us with all manner of turpitude, *because of our advocacy of levying Canal Tolls on the Central Railroad.* We copied the accusations and replied; but the Times *has neither defended its accusations nor withdrawn them.* These are but specimens of the Parthian warfare wherein that journal seems to take delight. We are sure that a different course would more commend it to the regard of the fair-minded and manly, no matter of what party."

We had no idea the *Tribune* desired a continuance of the discussion referred to, or we should cheerfully have gratified it. Averse as we are constitutionally to controversy of all kinds, we can always practice self-denial for the accommodation of our friends. We have always supposed that when a discussion was ended, it was best to stop. The *Tribune* seems to be under the impression that fairness and justice requlre it to be interminable,—that an opponent has no business to stop quarreling, and that it seriously involves one's moral character to discontinue a newspaper controversy, leaving to your adversary the advantage of the last word. We can't agree with our neighbor, though for the sake of peace we are quite willing to adopt and act upon its peculiar views.

Starting afresh, then, in this matter, the first thing we have to observe is that it is not correct to say that we charged the *Tribune* with "all manner of turpitude, because of its advocacy of levying canal tolls on the Central Railroad." What we denounced was its advocacy of thie policy—not on the ground of its justice, its equality, its tendency to promote the public welfare,—but *because the supremacy of the Republican Party required it.* Our object in thnt article was not to contest the policy of tolling the Railroads—that we had done frequently and thoroughly before,—but to denounce the practice of determining great public questions with sole reference to party necessities and party interests, and to signalize the effrontery with which the *Tribune* had pursued this conrse. And now, that our neighbor may have no cause to complain of us for not copying its remarks, we give place to them again. Here they are:

"If we are to finish the canals, pay the interest on our debt, and kssp the wheels of Govsrnmsnt in motion, we must raise this year ovsr five millions of dollars. If this sum is raised by a direct tax, a tax of four mills will be necessary. Last year the tax was two and a half mills, and the only year that it has ever been highsr was in 1857, when it was three mills, and *the Republicans lost the State the next year in consequence. To impose a four-mill tax would, in our opinion,* endanger the Republican supremacy in this State; and yet, even if we abandon the completion of the canals, which we cannot do, a tax of nearly that amount must be raised, *unless some other source of revenue is found.* The reimposition of a modsrate tax upon the railways, with a consequent increase of tolls upon the canals, is *the only expedient that has been suggested;* and the question is not so much whether tolls shall be reimposed, as whether they shall be so regulated as to render possible a reduction of the direct tax to two and a half mills, or whether *we shall be content with less* than three hundred thousand dollars in gross from that source, and impose a tax of at least three mills and a half.

This is the question which stares the Senate in he face. *How any Republican can hesitate, we do not see.* We cannot believe thers is any Senator representing a *Republican District* outside of the City who dess not know and feel that if he votes to impose a tax of three and a half mills, *he digs his political grave.* Let not Senator Sassions and his companions decetve themselves into the belief that the people will have forgotten their action when, eighteen months hence, they are called upon to elect a new Senate. The people will not forget it, because their own pockets and the public Press will combine to remind them of it. Again, then, we appeal to Senators Sassions, Robertson, Ketcham, Fiero, Lapham and Abell to pause before they *inflict so deadly a blow upon the great party to which they belong.* If they have no regard for their own future political prospects, let them at least remember that they are in a measure the *guardians of a cause* whose success they have *no right* sven to put in jeopardy."

This was a clear and distinct appeal to the selfish interests and party discipline of individual Senatore,—an unmistakable demand upon them to vote for tolling Railroads, because to do otherwise would be to "dig their own political graves," and put in jeopardy the "Republican supremacy in this State." These were the sole reasons given for the action urged. A fair and equal tax upon the property of the whole State would endanger the success of the Republican Party: the money, nevertheless, must be had:—*therefore*, the *Tribune* insisted that it should be levied npon the Railroads. We denounced this as a dangerous and flagitious policy,—as dishonestly subordinating great public interests to mere partisan necessities, and as debauching the whole tone and tenor of legislation, hy making it the mere tool and instrument of place-holding selfishness and the intrigues of party ambition.

The *Tribune* complains that we have "neither defended our accusations nor withdrawn them." There has not been the slightest occasion for doing either. They speak for themselves in the *Tribune's* own language. Notwithstanding our charge was not to contest the policy of tolling the Railroads, we have yet been at the pains to show that there were reasons for tolling the Railroads, *aside* from the party considerations upon which it had previously based its advocacy of that measure. That may or may not be true:—we have devoted many columns of the Times to the task of setting forth our reasons for a contrary opinion, and not one of them has the *Tribune* ever copied. We do not feel called upon to go over that grounds again. We have said all we have to say upon it. What we denounced in the *Tribune* was its open and shameless appeal to Republican Senators to vote for supplying the necessities of the State out of the private resources of a Railroad Corporation,—because any other course would defeat their reëlection and endanger the supremacy of their party. When the *Tribune* shall attempt any vindiction of its position and principles upon this point, we will make such answer to its arguments as they may seem to require.

Difference among Doctors.—Senator Wigfall has hit upon a plan for disbanding the Republican Party. It is scarcely entitled to the merit of novelty, for it has been tried over and over again, bnt without that degree of success usually necessary to commend new experiments to puhlie favor. He eays:

"Hunger, they say, will starve and tame the wolf, and hunger may tame the Black Republicans into some little common sense, if not patriotism, before four more years roll round. They are fighting for spoils; *beat them, and they will disband.*"

Wigfall does not agree with Wendell Phillips on this point,—nor probably on any other, unless it be on the dissointion of the Union. But in this particular instance we are inclined to think that Wendell is more sensible than Wigfall. In his lecture advocating a dissointion of the Union, a few weeks since, Mr. Phillips declared his preference for a triumph of the Democratic Party for the following reasone:

"And yet *I would rather see a Democratic President.* [Loud laughter.] And I will tell you why. If there is a Republican President elected in 1860, you will all be looking to ths Administration. You will all be waiting to see what law can do—what Liberty fettered can do against Slavery unbound. *Agitation will be lulled.* Everything liks free and unfettered action will ceass. We shall wait. Bnt 1st Douglas or any othsr Democrat be elected, and every man in the Free States will arm himself for the struggle with ths Slave power. *Insurrection will break out upon the mountains—an insurrection of thought in the pulpits—and we shall make greater Anti-Slavery progress in four years than we should do in forty years under such a programme as Wm. H. Seward's speech of the last month.*"

Mr. Phillips does not believe that the Republican Party would "disband if it were beaten." On the contrary, he thinks that the ultra Anti-Slavery element of that Party would be immensely aided hy defeat,—that it will have new provocations for effort, and a much better field for success. If the Repnblicans are successful, and are thus saddled with the responsibilities of power, he foresees that they must lose all the advantages of an aggressive position, and seek the alliance and support of conservatism both at the North and at the South.

Which is right—Mr. Phillips or Senator Wigfall?

The Last Days.—The Legislative session is drawing to its close. The hundred days expire on Thnrsday, and if the Legislature sit beyond that time, they lose the three dollars *per diem* which the State allows them for their service. Where very important bills are pending—that is to say, hills involving very large amounts of money—the members are very likely to protract their labors and serve themselves and the State two or three daye longer, gratuitously.

The danger of had legislation always increases as the session shortens. All the rules and restrictions upon hasty action are then suspended; debate is abandoned as a matter of necessity; bills are sent from one honse to the other and acted npon instantly, without reference to Committees, without discussion, and without any knowledge of their purport, on the part of the majority of the members. Even those who may understand their demerite, are afraid to oppose their passage lest the delay thus occasioned should throw overboard some pet project of their own. There is a general consent on the part of everybody that everybody else shall have his own way.

In this style some of the most important and mischievous measures have passed just upon the heel of the session. The public always looks with dread for tbe acts of the last day or two. The sweeping enactments in regard to our City have been reserved for the last; and New-York will probably awake some fine morning and find herself gridironed with railroads, saddled with all sorts of monopolies,—her City Hall removed to Madison-sqnare, the Battery legislated to Macomb's Dam, the Mayor, Common Council and Board of Snpervisors appointed by the Comptroller, and everything else so transmogrified that we shall scarcely know whether we are living on Manhattan Island or the borders of Japan.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The season commenced here last svening with a good performance and a fine house—two irreproachable conditions of success. Rossini's opera of the "Barbiere" was performed with a cast similar in all respects to that of last season. Miss Patti was received with enthusiasm, and executed her *rôle* into the usual neatness. Signor Brignoli, who was in good voice, infused some vivacity into ths part of the Count—an achievement which is worthy of record. Susini, Amodio and Fazzi were good.

On Wednesday, Donizetti's opera of "Don Pasquale" will be produced, with Miss Patti as *Norina*; Signor Brignoli as *Ernest*; Signor Fazzi as *Malatesta*, and Signor Susini as *Don Pasquale*.

Winter Garden.—Mr. George Jordan, a gentleman and an artist of deserved repute, takes his benefit here to-night. An excellent programme is provided, and an additional attraction offered in the reappearance of Mrs. George Jordan.

Niblo's Garden.—The equestrian troupe of Mr. J. M. Nixon, from Astley's London establishment, commenced a new season at this house last night, after an extremely successful one in Boston. All the prominent members of the company assisted in the programme, and the entertainment passed off to the entire satisfaction of a densely crowded house.

Personalities.

Victor Hugo, still in exile through his stubborn unwillingness to accept any favor at the hands of the Emperor, has just finished a novel called *Les Miserables*. It is a collection of touching tales designed to illustrate the sufferings of the people,—and will be first published in a *Review* which M. Hetzel, the well-known publisher, is about to establish in Paris. Two novels, one by Lamartine, and the other by Mad. Sand, will appear in the same *Review* immediately after the work of Victor Hugo.

M. D. Bazancourt, the military historian of the Crimean war, had an audience of the Emperor recently for the purpose of presenting to him the second volume of his history of the *Italian Campaign of 1859*. He was received with marked distinction. Both volumes of this work reached us some days since, and we shall publish in to-morrow's Times a review of them, with some interesting extracts,—giving an account of incidents connected with the peace of Villafranca, hitherto entirely unknown to the public.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Domestic Section.

ADDITIONAL BY THE HAVANAH.

New-Orleans, Monday, April 9.

The mails by the sloop-of-war *Savannah* have arrived.

The small-pox was raging among Miramon's troops at Medellin.

It is doubtful whether Miramon remains in his camp much longer.

The bark captured by the *Indianola* was the *Maria Conception*, of Maury's expedition, from Bayona. A Mexican schooner had also been taken.

The decree banishing Americans, and confiscating their property, had been published at the capital.

Later from Texas.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—A STRONG PLATFORM.

New-Orleans, Monday, April 9.

The steamship *Arizona* from Brazos is below, with $1,900,000 in specie, and fifty United States troops on board.

The Democratic Convention was held in Galveston on the 2d. The attendance was large. The platform takes strong Southern grounds. A resolution was passed requiring the delegates to withdraw from the Charleston Convention if the two-thirds rule is rejected.

Lake Navigation.

Detroit, Monday, April 9.

The steamer *Bee Bird*, arrived from Detroit this morning, reports no ice this side of Mackinaw, while at the latter place the tug *Legislator* had arrived from Lake Michigan, and reported having had but little difficulty in getting through. It is believed that the Straits will be open for all vessels within a week.

Brellville, C. W., Monday, April 9.

The Bay of Quinte is nearly clear of ice, and the first boat of the season leaves for Oswego to-morrow.

The New-York Papers by Lightning.

THEIR RECEPTION AT ALBANY AND BUFFALO.

Albany, Monday, April, 9.

L. N. Shear's newspapers express reached Albany at 7:19 A. M., eleven minutes ahead of time, making all Northern and Western connections. There was great enthusiasm at Albany and Troy.

The papers were served through Albany before 8 o'clock.

Buffalo, Monday, April 9.

The New-York daily papers of this morning were received here this evening at 6 o'clock.

Pennsylvania Politics.

Norristown, Penn., Monday, April 9.

The Opposition Convention for the Fifth Congressional District has elected James Hoover and Dr. C. W. Jackson delegates to Chicago, and Dr. J. W. Boyer and Frank Crosby alternates. The delegates will vote on the first ballot for Cameron. Mr. Hoover favors Seward, and the others are for Bates.

The Cleveland Institute.

Cleveland, Ohio, Monday, April 9.

Our dispatch of Saturday, announcing the partial burning of the Cleveland Institute was in error, as regards the closing of the school for the Summer term. The school will not be closed.

Political.

HON. ALEX. H. STEPHENS DECLINES TO BE A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Augusta, Ga., Monday, April 9.

A private letter from Hon. A. H. Stephens to a Georgia Delegate to Charleston protests against the use of his name, at the Charleston Convention, as a candidate for the Presidency.

Municipal Election.

Hartford, Monday, April 9.

At the city election to-day, Henry C. Deming, Democrat, was elected Mayor by 449 majority. The whole Democratic city ticket was elected by an average majority of 466. The Aldermen and Councilmen are equally divided. The whole number of votes cast awst 4,373.

Fire in Memphis, Tenn.

Memphis, Monday, April 9.

Samuel Moseley's cotton shed and seven dwellings were burned last night. The shed contained 600 bales of Cotton. Loss, $70,000; insured for $40,000.

Death of an Ex-Congressman.

Troy, N. Y., Monday, April 9.

Jos Pierson, an old resident and member of the Bar of this City, and formerly Representative in Congress, died to-day, aged sixty.

Lake Navigation.

Saratoga, Monday, April 9.

Navigation on Lake Champlain is resumed; steamers are making regular trips between Whitehall and Rouse's Point.

MORAL COURAGE.

Extracts from a Sermon Delivered on Sunday Evening by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Mr. Beecher, speaking in his sermon on Sunday night of moral courage among business men, said:

I have been a silent spectator—I think I have said little about it—of the desperate effort which has lately been made to get up another merchant fever. How many have been ashamed to honestly stimit themselves to be Anti-Slavery men, Abolitionists! How many that drank in the drop of Liberty with their mother's milk, have, from an ignominious fear, been attempting to curry favor with the South! These men are fit only to be cast out, and to be trodden under foot! They are salt without savor. They have lost function, in losing manhood. Do you suppose there could be pinned up in hell a more exquisite roll of infernal honor than that exhibited by these men—I think there were some twelve hundred of them—who signed a petition asking the Legislature to permit Southern slaveholders to bring their slaves into this State, for fear they should not be thought to be sound in favor of Slavery—for fear they should lose custom and reputation? I do not know but what they will save their reputation, but as to saving their souls, I am afraid there is not much to save in that direction! If there is, then there is a degree of infinitesimals that is beyond any comprehension of mine. What dastards, what contemptible things wearing the form of men, must they be, who, entering Judas, make haste to sell their principles and their Master, without the pretence of any other temptation than that of saving a little pelf—and that, too, when they were rich enough to retire long ago! But it is comforting to think that there is some use in the worst of things! When things have become corrupted, they are, at any rate, good for manure; and let us hope that out of this reeking filth a more luxuriant harvest of virtue may spring up!

I know these men. I have read their names. I have treasured them up I have no feeling of revenge toward them. But there may come a time when I shall have something *to say about them, and to them.* I shall never forget that when I do speak under such circumstances, every word is to be a red-hot cannon-ball! I will have nothing to do with them. *My soul,* go not into their council! They are not merely cowards, but *perjured* cowards, every one of them; and some of them are apostates. They were educated to better things, and have gone back to apostacy, under the paltriness and bribery of interest!

There is one thing that men ought to understand, and that is, not only that integrity is safe in business, but that it is the *only safety* in business. A man that is infected in other respects besides his honesty, may not be safe merely because he is honest; but where a man has industry, and sagacity, and experience, if he has, added to these, moral principle, it will not only not stand in the way of, but it will immeasurably increase both his safety and his profits. And the man who from cowardice throws away moral principle, is not only a villain, but a fool. He cheats himself, as Judas did, who betrayed Christ for silver, and got a halter.

Under the same head, Mr. Beecher made the following remarks in reference to the recent refusal by the Trustees of Plymouth Church to open the church-building to Wendell Phillips:

When I was away from home, recently, I turned ruby red with shame to find in a newspaper what I supposed was an ignominious slander, but which proved to be an ignominious truth—namely, that this church had been refused to Wendell Phillips, for the delivery of his address on "The Destruction of the Union." If the church had not been accustomed to be let freely for concerts, and lectures, and the like, pending the construction of a new church, the case would have been different, and it might have been prudent not to let it on the occasion in question; but when it was in the market to be let to all respectable causes and persons, for one hundred dollars a night—which is the fee—to deny it to him because he was advocating an unpopular doctrine, and because it was feared that his using it would have an injurious effect on the raising of money for the new church, was shameful in the extreme. When I read it I colored till I felt the blushes in my boots! I was ashamed through and through! I said to myself, "Thirteen years of administration among a people, resulting, in the Gubernatorial year, only in a cowardice that makes them afraid to let a man stand in my place and speak what they do not believe, what they fear will have an unfavorable effect on the church, or what will have an unfavorable effect on me!"

There is not a more moral and upright man, or a more perfect gentleman and scholar, in the Union! Though I do not accept his philosophy, or the application of it, I am proud to own that Wendell Phillips is my personal friend. I have the

...ballot is the test of the loyalty of the people to the Constitution and the Union. ... I am willing to vote for you speech as I ever was. ... have it myself. I will contend for it for others; and I will rebuke that cowardice which is afraid to let a man speak freely. Manliness requires that you should allow every man to speak. If you want to meet it, meet it by counter speech.

Now, you know very well that while I speak with great severity and emphasis, I do not speak with hatred or anger, but because I abhor cowardice—dread most in those that I love. I did not suppose I had brought up a church or a congregation to sin in this way.

One thing I am perfectly settled about, and that is this: I myself shall be free, and every one who has anything to do with me shall be free also, if I can help him to be so. And if, in the augmentation of the Church, you mean that there shall be circumscription of the liberty of speech, you will not have my cooperation in the putting up of a single brick. You may say that this will stand in the way of building. Then let it! I do not care for a building that goes up on that foundation. It would be like an old temple of Egypt—great and grand in outward form, but full of dead dust inside. No: nothing is of any worth that does not carry with it the vitality of the liberty of the sons of God in the expression of honest convictions. So much for that!

REPUBLICANISM IN NEW-JERSEY.

Anniversary of the Organization of the Republican Party in Newark.

SPEECHES OF HON. CHARLES CASE OF INDIANA AND HON. F. P. BLAIR OF MISSOURI.

A mass meeting of the Republicans of Newark was held in the Newark theatre last evening, under the auspices of the YOUNG MENS' Republican Working Club. The occasion was the fourth anniversary of the organization of the Republican Party in Newark—and, in fact, in the State of New-Jersey—and also an inauguration of the Club, which has just been formed with a view of forwarding the interests of the Republican Party during the coming Presidential campaign. The call of the meeting invited all those "in favor of the prevention of the extension of the spread of Slavery," and under that lucid invitation an audience of about a thousand assembled, including a number of ladies, for whom seats were reserved in the upper tier of the Theatre.

Mr. JOHN MILLS, President of the Club, officiated as Chairman of the meeting, and after briefly stating the objects which had brought the audience together, introduced as the first speaker Hon. CHARLES CASE, of Indiana.

SPEECH OF MR. CASE.

Mr. CASE proceeded to compliment the Club on its organization, and to indorse the spirit which actuated the members. He called attention to the threats of the extreme Southern wing of the Democracy, that if they were not successful in the Presidential contest they would dissolve the Union, and asked where were the Democracy of the North who dared to rebuke these sentiments? They had threatened to dissolve the Union if a Republican Speaker was elected—to "go out" if PENNINGTON, one of their own townsmen [applause] was elected. A great many did go out—to drink. [laughter,] and that was probably all the going out that would be done on the 4th of March next if a Republican President was elected. [Laughter and applause.] Mr. CASE proceeded to show the justice of the doctrines of the Republican Party in opposition to the extension of Slavery, contrasting the effect of the institution of Slavery on different States, and arguing that Congress had the power as well as the duty of excluding it from the common Territories of the Republic. He reviewed the history of the Democratic Party to show that upon the question of the power of Congress in the Territories, they held precisely an opposite position in 1846, to that now assumed. He claimed that the Democratic Party had broken the pledge of peace on the Slavery question, and disturbed the boasted finality by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The love of the Democracy for freedom in Kansas reminded him of the Quaker, who, during a naval engagement had remained a non-combatant until the first British sailor stepped on the deck of the American vessel. The worthy Friend stopped the first man of the enemy overboard, with the remark, "I hope, friend, thee can swim." The love of Democracy for freedom in Kansas was much like the love of the Quaker for the life of that man. [Applause and laughter.] He argued that the Democratic Party was a Pro-Slavery party, and that, unless a man could indorse that doctrine, he would not be tolerated in that party, and quoted from Senator MASON'S speech, in which he alluded to the "mudsills of the North," to show the Democratic doctrine to be that all laborers were slaves—the artisans of the North, as well as the negroes of the South. In conclusion Mr. CASE made an energetic appeal to the audience to sustain the party which stood up for free labor. [Applause.]

Mr. J. Y. FOSTER then read a letter from Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM, expressing his sympathy with the objects of the meeting, but his inability to be present and participate in the proceedings.

SPEECH OF HON. FRANK P. BLAIR.

Hon. FRANK P. BLAIR, of Missouri, was then introduced, and said: It was a happy omen that this city sounded the key note of the coming campaign of 1860, and had also furnished the first victor of the campaign—the Speaker of the House. [Applause.] It was not only auspicious, but appropriate, because the Republican Party was contending for the references of the principles of the Revolution. That party would restore the noble commonwealth of the Declaration of Independence. In all the written instruments of this Government, Slavery was denounced and abjured. The Constitution was framed to promote the liberties of the people. The Republican Party was, in spite of this, charged with being oppressive upon the rights of the South. He defied the production of any statute on the subject of Slavery enacted in support of the institutions of freedom which was not nearly a unanimous measure. The compromises of 1820 and 1850 were favored by a majority of Southern men. There was not a statute on the subject of Slavery that was not placed there by the action of the Slave States themselves. If the South denounced these acts, they denounced their own ancestors. When they denounced the Missouri Compromise and the doctrine of Congressional power over the Territories, they denounced their own ancestors. Why were these cries against the bad faith of the North, when the acts complained of were the work of Southern men. From whence came the complaints of the non-enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law. Was it from the border States who lost the most slaves? No, it was from Southern States who never lost slaves, but only seized upon that as a pretext for complaint. Republicans everywhere protested that they had no desire to interfere with Slavery in the States, and that they wished to see all laws enforced. It was no uncommon thing for laws of various kinds to fail of full enforcement. Would a man be justified in breaking up the Union because he could not recover a lost pig. [Laughter.] And yet part of the South threatened to break up the Union because they could not catch their runaway negroes! The fact was that those States who lost the most slaves would never make that a pretext for dissolving the Union. The cry was only a pretext for their efforts to retain their hold on the patronage of the Federal Government. The pseudo-Democratic Party had reversed all that had reversed all that had been taught by the fathers of the Republic, as well as done all they could to reverse the action of the old Democratic Party. The party was working with a single eye to the perpetuance of Slavery—mainly for the political power which they could gain by it. They had been grasping and encroaching, and whenever a question of the aggrandizement of our territory in the direction of the Free States came—as in the case of Maine, or in Puget Sound—the Democratic policy was to yield to Great Britain. POLK had declared for "54-40 or fight," and took '49 without a fight; [laughter;] and at the hour he made the surrender of that just claim, he was advocating the incursions on Mexico, and the taking of a slice of the Mexican country. At this very hour they had set up a ricketty concern in Mexico—JUAREZ, who was a full-blooded Indian, making a war of religion, of race—warring on the Catholics—and Mr. BUCHANAN was supporting him. Mr. BUCHANAN was elected mainly by Catholic votes, and it was probably fair that he should pay them off by making war on their religion in Mexico. [Laughter.] But the effort was to enlarge the territory which could be converted to the uses of the "peculiar institution." The lowlands of Mexico were to be subjected to the Dred Scott decision, and the strong arms and wealth of the North were to be used for the defence and propagation of that institution. That was the Democratic programme. The sterility that followed in the footsteps of the slave was to be extended over all the Territories, if possible. Would the laboring men of the North lend themselves to that project? Instead of adding strength to our country, these new acquisitions would weaken it. The strength o' the North had been taxed to build up the weakness of the South, and to help the South rule them with a rod, hardly less rigorous than that laid on the backs of their negroes. Their plan was to subject the entire tropics, in order that they might either rule the North, or be strong enough to separate. He wanted to know whether, after the North had fought for the acquisition of new territory, the South had a right to peaceable secession?

While he had compassion for the condition of Southern slaves, he had more sympathy with nine-tenths of the people of the South who were kept from industrial employment by this accursed system. The slaveholder held all the niluvial and rich land, and nothing was left for the non-slaveholding white people to do at the South, but to beg or steal, and that was the condition of nine-tenths of the non-slaveholding whites at the South. They were fast verging into barbarism, and might probably be soon reduced to the same state of slavery as the negro! And yet the Republicans were charged with thinking all about the negro, and caring nothing for the white man. He wanted Northern men to remember the oppressions of the non-slaveholding whites of the South. This mountain of Slavery submerged the whites of the South beneath an incrustation of niggers. [Applause and laughter.] He believed in equality of all men, but he believed in separation also; that God made the earth, and populated it as he intended. It should be peopled, and that those whom God had intended to populate a certain zone, should be returned to that zone and kept there. [Applause.] He would say nothing about negro equality, but so long as they put themselves in a position of being charged with favoring negro equality, so long they would not have power in this country. He believed in the "irrepressible conflict," and that it would forever wage between these two hostile systems. But, while they proclaimed the irrepressible conflict they should point to some end to it. Let their efforts be to the end that the tropics should be opened to maintain the Africans, and separate the races; and the non-slaveholders, on hearing that doctrine proclaimed, would rally to the support of the Republican Party that should proclaim it. He professed to know the feelings of the non-slaveholders, and knew that while they opposed negro-equality, they would advocate colonization and a separation of the race. He believed that even in New Jersey the accession of a hundred thousand [illegible] army. [illegible] ...dican [illegible] ...words [illegible] ...and [illegible] ...hearing, he [illegible] ...spirit of the [illegible] ...South-[illegible] ...Whose they [illegible] ...South-[illegible] ...pelling the free negroes [illegible] ...contest, the question of color [illegible] ...importance. It behooved every [illegible] ...to say that if the negroes were [illegible] ...homes, the bounty of the [illegible] ...give them new homes. [Applause.] ...of Slavery was ruling the Union and [illegible] ...the nation into fury. Had they no [illegible] ...The power which made most of our Presidents won't make the next, unless they should [illegible] ...the slave power was overthrown. So [illegible] ...had the spirit of the people been quelled, [illegible] ...elected PIERCE, the meanest man in the country, [laughter,] by a heavy majority. And [illegible] ...had congratulated the country on the peace that prevailed, even as it did in the Garden of Eden. They knew that there never was a greater falsehood than that the people of the North were responsible for the reopening of the Slavery agitation. Why, those rare Union Democrats were threatening the dissolution of the Union, and another Union party was to be formed to keep them on the outside. Men were possibly to be frightened by threats of the withdrawal of Southern trade and of dissolving the Union; but he did not believe it. He had an abiding faith that the men of the North would scorn threats of all kinds. [Applause.] For himself, he had enlisted for the war, and intended to [illegible] ...

After cheers for the [illegible] ...the party, and the Club, and music [illegible] ...the meeting broke up, [illegible] ...dispersed about 10½.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK RESCUING COMPANY—PUBLIC EXHIBITION.—A volunteer association with the above title, which has lately been started in this City for the purpose of saving life and property in case of fire, gave a public exhibition yesterday afternoon in the rear of No. 171 Christie-street. The association is composed entirely of Germans, and numbers at present about 60 members. The officers are L. FROMLICH, foreman; JOSEPH STROHMENGER, assistant-foreman; and Dr. OTTO, physician. If it should meet with proper encouragement and assistance from the City Government, and from the Insurance Companies, it is proposed to extend the organization into every fire district in the City. The exhibition yesterday was highly successful, and was witnessed by several hundred people, including representatives from various Insurance Companies, City officials and members of the Press. The apparatus employed was similar to that used in European cities, but it is the intention of the Company to avail themselves of every improvement that may be made in fire escapes—the object of the organization being to get the advantage of skill and practice in their application. This advantage was illustrated by the exhibition yesterday. In the rear of No. 171 Christie-street are two four-story brick buildings which are about to be torn down, and the Company were allowed to experiment on them in any way they pleased. At the sound of a trumpet from the Foreman, they commenced scaling the walls by means of small ladders, going up one story at a time, and breaking in the windows on their way, until they reached the top of the building. Then, throwing down a rope, they drew up the sack, made it fast, and commenced sliding down in rapid succession, the sack being held at the lower end by their companions, and sufficiently removed from the building to make the descent easy. Trunks, furniture and flour barrels were also rescued through the sack in the same way. This experiment was repeated, and on the second trial not more than two minutes elapsed from the sound of the trumpet before the men were safely sliding down the sack from the fourth-story windows. Experiments were also made with a simpler fire-escape, consisting merely of a sheet of thick canvas, about fifteen feet square, held up by means of ropes passing over the shoulders of men standing on the ground. Between twenty and thirty men, one of them weighing over 200 pounds, jumped from the roof of a four-story building on to this canvas, without sustaining the least injury. The exhibition was concluded by a speech from Mr. HENRY S. SMITH, in which he acknowledged on behalf of the spectators the pleasure they had derived from the spectacle, and awarded due praise to the German population of the City, for being the first to initiate such a praiseworthy organization.

A WOMAN AND A WIFE.—"Some weeks since," says the Charleston *Courier* of Wednesday, "a New-York merchant was advised and persuaded to take a Southern trip of recreation on account of the condition of his health. He desired to leave alone, and not unnecessarily, as he thought, to remove his wife from the care of the family, and to burden her with the nursing of her invalid, who only needed change and recreation. His wife, no less determined in her own feelings and sense of duty, was resolved on accompanying him, and finding all ordinary means ineffectual for gaining his consent, she went to the steamship on which his passage had been engaged. She introduced herself confidentially to the captain, begged a quiet berth, and thus secured her object. The steamship was some hours out from New-York before the invalid husband discovered that his faithful and devoted wife was so near him. On the passage, from that time, she was not only a nurse to her husband, but a ministering angel of comfort to all who needed her gentle attentions."

MARINE SOCIETY.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Marine Society of the port of New-York was held last evening at the United States Hotel, the President, CHAS. H. MARSHALL, in the Chair. Capt. JOSEPH TIBHAM TINKHAM, the Secretary, presented the report which states that sixty-one widows and orphans have received pensions which is a decrease of one during the quarter by death.

Cash on hand at last report	$998 34
Bequest of Capt. ALEX. MARSHALL	500 00
Collections and donations	424 01
Interest collected	1,225 00
Total	$3,147 35

About $1,000 have been paid in pensions during the quarter. The Society is managed in all its details with a rigid regard to economy, its aim being to increase, as fast as possible, the pensions of its beneficiaries. The funds of the Society, amounting to $55,200, are invested in bonds and mortgages, bearing interest at 7 per cent. The widows receive annually $70, $80 and $90, according to grade. A sea-captain joining the Society as a full member, secures for his widow in case of his death a sum exceeding the interest on $1,000 during her life. The Society is one of the oldest benevolent institutions of the kind in existence, having been organized in 1774. The report closes with a strong appeal to seamen to join the Society, and thus enable it to sustain its well-earned reputation as a charitable institution.

AN ACCOMPLISHED ROGUE.—SHEPHERD, who is in the Tombs, awaiting his third trial on a charge of arson, adds skill in picking pockets to his other accomplishments. Yesterday a gentleman desiring to spend a cheerful hour, procured a ticket at the entrance to the Tombs, and after satisfying his curiosity with a thorough inspection of the cells and their inmates, started to retire from the Halls of Justice. But on reaching the door, he found to his surprise that his ticket was missing. Instead of being a visitor he was a prisoner. He recollected that he had been near SHEPHERD while walking in the corridor, and the keeper's suspicions that he had gained possession of the ticket were verified by a search. Doubtless he hoped to effect an escape, in time, through its instrumentality.

BALL OF THE FATHER MATTHEW TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The Society known by this designation held its first annual ball last night in the City Assembly Rooms. The crowd was exessive—so much so, in fact, as to retard freedom of movement in the rooms. The profits are to be devoted to the construction of a fitting memorial to Father MATTHEW, (the Irish Apostle of Temperance,) in the Central Park. The practical enforcement of the principles for whose promotion the Society has been more directly instituted, insured uninterrupted harmony and decorum. The management, besides, was admirably strict.

ARCTIC MEETING.—Dr. HAYES will lay before the citizens of New-York at the Cooper Institute, this evening, the details of his projected expedition to the Polar Seas. Sufficient funds have already been raised by the Committee to render it probable that the Expedition will set sail in the latter part of May. Besides Dr. HAYES himself, the Rev. Drs. THOMPSON and BETHUNE, and Judge DALY will deliver addresses. Some objects of interest, brought from the Arctic regions, will also be exhibited. Tickets (free) will be issued to those applying for them to-day at the room of the Geographical Society in Clinton Hall.

THE APOTHEOSIS OF WASHINGTON.—This well-known painting, which is to be sold at auction, in the Merchants' Exchange, by H. H. LEEDS & Co., to-morrow at noon, is the same which was on exhibition in the Capitol at Washington a year or two ago. It represents Liberty, Fraternity and Equality as about to place on WASHINGTON'S brow a crown formed from the hues of the rainbow, while Columbus, Lafayette, Kosciusko, Bosarris, Tell, and other patriots of different nations, assist at the coronation.

A MEDICINAL SPRING.—Jacob-street, the name of which the Councilmen voted to alter last night, is one of the oldest streets in the City, whose denomination has been preserved intact, and a few years since was quite famous on account of the discovery of a *medicinal* spring on its line. The water from it, however, without analysis, proved to be merely the dirty brackish settlings of the Old Swamp, which once stood where *Leather*-street is now located.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—This Committee met at its head-quarters last evening, but transacted no business of importance. Their rooms at No. 618 Broadway, which have been leased for a year from next May, are undergoing thorough renovation preparatory to the active business of the political campaign about to commence.

SHOCKING STAGE ACCIDENT.—JOHN GOGER, a German, whose residence could not be ascertained, was run over last evening, in Fulton-street, near Broadway, by one of the Croton line of stages, and sustained a fracture of the spine. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

COLLISION.—About 1 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, during the fog, the Wall-street Ferry-boats *Bedford* and *Metropolis* came in collision when half way across the river. The *Bedford* had her wheelhouse, gentlemen's cabin and staunchion carried away, and was compelled to lay up. The *Metropolis* also sustained serious damage.

A HAPPY DEPARTURE.—The great California bell, which did not make so much noise as was expected from it, was yesterday lowered from its position on the bell tower in the Park, preparatory to its transhipment to San Francisco, where it is intended as a fire bell for that city.

[Communicated.]

TO THE CORPORATORS OF TRINITY CHURCH.

At an informal meeting of the Vestry of Trinity Church, on Monday, the 2d inst., either fourteen or fifteen members being present, twelve of my fellow-vestrymen made up a ticket *which they expect you to elect*. At the first ballot, I not voting, it proved that each of the twelve had *voted for himself*, and had *stricken my name from the list*, on which it has stood for four-and-twenty years. I did not seek to have it placed there at the first; I have now no special wish for its mere retention. But as the best interests of the church have been maintained in that body with honor by some other member of my family for nearly a century, and faithfully by me since you placed me in it, I cannot consent that you should unrespectingly be used to administer a rebuff to me which will really come from other hands. Tickets prepared under the direction of the gentlemen to whom I have alluded will be handed to you as you approach the polls. I have no desire to protest against their course, even were it proper that I should do so. I will only say, that should I receive from those corporators who think that the elections for the Vestry should not be settled in the vestry-room, enough votes to elect me, I shall highly prize this evidence of the continuation of their confidence, and do all in my power, as I have thus far done, to show them that it has not been misplaced. If otherwise, I shall only hope that Mother Trinity may find an abler servant—she cannot find one more faithful or more earnest than ANTHONY J. BLEECKER.

EASTER MONDAY, 1860.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machine	$100
No. 1 sewing machine	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	55
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Singer's Sewing Machines. AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,
Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Iron Building Materials—As Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Shutters, &c., Pipe Iron Work of every description, for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
THE OLDEST AND BEST REMEDY KNOWN for the extermination of Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Flies, Rats, Mice, and every species of vermin. Sold at the Principal Depôt, No. 613 Broadway, and by all druggists everywhere. Price from 25 cts. to $1 per box.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Parker Sewing Machine Company.
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD, Rapid and Noiseless, $40.—NEW SEWING MACHINE.—$40.
under Patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, and Wheeler & Wilson. Agents wanted, Office No. 463 Broadway. VERNON & CO.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. For SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 45 Cedar-st.

Perry's Japanese BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing. Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

Eureka Unrivaled Sewing-Machine—Price $50. Every machine guaranteed. Office, No. 489 Broadway. Parties not having full amount accommodated. Agents wanted. D. J. LEVY, Supt.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every kind for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, elastic bracers, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, (opposite St. Paul's Church.)

Have you seen White's Big Hat?—From his splendid store, No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. HIS SPRING STYLE FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE. NEAT, TASTY AND READY.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—With Patent Powder-proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 490 Broadway.

What Can I Do Best?—By securing a careful Phrenological Examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, with a Chart and written description of character, you will learn what you can do best.

Kerosene and all other brands of Coal Oils, foreign and domestic; also, Paraffine Candles, for sale by HORATIO EAGLE, Agent, No. 264 Canal-st., near Broadway.

The Illusive Wig.—This is an entire novelty, showing the natural skin beneath the parting. It combines every improvement. A perfect fit guaranteed.
CLIREHUGH, Sole Manufactorer, No. 230 Broadway, northeast corner of Reade-st.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's Patent,) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Something Entirely New.—"Stuttering and Stammering." The cause and cure, by Dr. A. H. SMEDLY. Office, No. 648 Broadway. No charge until perfect satisfaction is given. Hours, 10 to 5.

Shirts Ready Made and Made to Order from measure. Also a complete assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods kept constantly on hand by I. U. SHELECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

MARRIED.

FLEMING—KINCAID.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, April 6, by Rev. A. Elmendorf, JAMES FLEMING to ELICIA PATTERSON, daughter of William Kincaid.

DIED.

O'MEARA.—In this City, on Saturday, April 7, at his residence, No. 5 East 30th-st., near 5th av., JOHN O'MEARA, late State Printer of California, aged 33 years.

A solemn High Mass of Requiem will be celebrated for the repose of his soul, on Tuesday morning, April 10, at 10 o'clock, in St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st. (Rev. Fr. Cummings.) His friends, and those of his family, are requested to attend without further invitation.

☞ California papers please copy.

BOTTS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, April 8, after a short illness, MOLFORD BOTTS, aged 35 years.

The friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services, on Tuesday morning, April 10, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 44 Carmine-st., near Bleecker. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

HICKS.—In this City, on the 6th of Fourth Month, ELIAS HICKS, son of Sarah H. and the late Elias Hicks, aged 17 years.

The funeral will take place, at the residence of his mother, No. 211 East Broadway, on Third Day, (Tuesday,) the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Sunday morning, April 8, in the 73d year of her age, ANN TAYLOR, daughter of the late Lawrence Proudfoot.

The friends of the family, and of her son, Lawrence P. Boardwick, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her brother in-law, James Van Antwerp, No. 41 East 12th-st., at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Her remains will be taken to Newcastle, Westchester County, for interment, on Wednesday morning.

GRAHAM.—In this City, on Saturday, April 7, FRANCIS GRAHAM, aged 36 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday morning, April 10, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 100 West 18th-st.

GIBSON.—In this City, on Saturday, April 7, Rev. JAS. GIBSON, in the 48th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Tuesday, April 10, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Church corner of Houston and Thompson sts., the Fourth Associate Reformed Congregation, (his late charge.) His brethren of the ministry are respectfully invited to attend.

GOLDEY.—In this City, on Saturday morning, April 7, KEITH WRIGHT, daughter of Le Roy N. and Eliza E. Shear.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 206 West 29th-st., this day, April 10, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

GOLDEY.—In this City, on Saturday, April 7, of consumption, CHARLES W. GOLDEY, aged 38 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 22 Harrison-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

YERBY.—In this City, on Friday, April 6, GEORGE B., youngest son of George W. and Mary E. Yerby, aged 6 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of parents, No. 128 East 13th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

HEWIT.—In this City, on Monday, April 9, MARY TAYLOR, twin son of Mahlon T. and Lathena L. Hewit, aged 3 months and 17 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 149 Madison-st., on Wednesday, the 11th inst., without further invitation, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MILLS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 9, after a short illness, NANCY MILLS, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, No. 328 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BABCOCK.—In Brooklyn, after a short illness, Capt. HENRY BABCOCK, aged 39 years, 4 months and 18 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother, No. 31 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are requested to attend, without further invitation.

☞ Newport, R. I., papers please copy.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of their father, No. 136½ Adams-st., on Thursday, April 5, of scarlet fever, EDWARD HORACE, aged 8 years and 9 months, and on Sunday, April 8, of the same disease, WILLIAM KING, aged 4 years and 7 months, only children of William S. and Mary S. Smith.

BLACHLY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, April 6, at the residence of his brother in-law, E. P. Beach, JOSEPH WARREN BLACHLY, Jr., aged 28 years, only son of Joseph W. and Mary C. Blachly, formerly of Cleveland.

His funeral will take place at Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday morning, April 10, at 11 o'clock, from the Second Presbyterian Church. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

BISLOW.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, April 8, of consumption, CATHARINE V., wife of F. H. Bislow, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, April 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 86 Willoughby-st., without further notice.

VASSAUR.—At Newark, on Sunday, April 8, FANNY, wife of Hermann Vasseur, and daughter of the late Robert Johnston of Williamsburgh.

Her remains will be taken to Evergreens Cemetery, Friends in Brooklyn or New-York intending to accompany the remains to the grave are invited to meet at the residence of her mother, No. 47 Powers-st., Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock.

HALLETT.—At Astoria, L. I., on Sunday, April 8, ELIZA HALLETT, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Tuesday, April 10, at 2½ o'clock. Steamer *Mattano* leaves Fulton Market-slip at 1 o'clock.

TRASK.—At Sherwood, Bergen, N. J., on Saturday evening, April 7, ELISABETH CARTER TRASK, widow of the late Israel E. Trask, of Springfield, Mass., in the 72d year of her age.

VAN WYCK.—At Sing Sing, on Saturday, April 7, at the residence of his father, after a long illness, GARDINER VAN WYCK, son of Gen. Philip C. Van Wyck, aged 39 years.

TUCKER.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, April 9, of consumption, CATHARINA NICHOLS, wife of Joseph Tucker, of New-York, and daughter of Elijah W. Nichols, of Newark.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, No. 205 Mulberry-st., Newark, on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

ROBINSON.—At Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, April 4, DEBORAH, widow of Capt. Wm. Robinson, formerly of Baltimore, Md., aged 73 years.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

SCOTT.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Friday, March 23, Rev. GEORGE BROWN SCOTT, M. A., Minister of the Established Church of Scotland.

Deceased leaves a wife and a daughter 6 years of age, to lament his loss. But we hope and trust that they, with other mourning friends, will so live as to meet him again in a blessed immortality.

CUSHMAN.—At Albany, on Sabbath morning, April 8, MARY JANE CUSHMAN, wife of Robert S. Cushman, and daughter of the late John Thompson.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, those of her brothers, Major and Joseph Thompson, and of her brothers-in-law, A. H. Gale and Paul Cushman, are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Tuesday,) April 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of A. H. Gale, No. 121 East 13th-st., without further invitation.

STRONG.—At Albany, on Friday, April 6, KITTY, wife of Robert Strong, and mother of Anthony M., William N. and Thomas J. Strong, of that city, aged 75 years.

MONTROSS.—At Clinton Corners, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Monday morning, April 2, after a severe illness, MARY C., wife of Lewis Montross, and daughter of the late Caleb Simpson, of Basking Ridge, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service on Sunday, April 15, at 3½ o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church in 86th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Yorkville. Her remains were interred at the Friends burying ground, Clinton Corners.

UNDERHILL.—At Wolcott, Wayne County, N. Y., on Friday, April 6, WILLIAM UNDERHILL, Sr., formerly of this City, in the 86th year of his age.

WARD.—At Yonkers, on Monday, April 9, MARCUS LIVINGSTON, youngest child of H. G. and H. L. Ward, aged 3 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place this day, April 10, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the First Presbyterian Church. Trains leave Hudson River Railroad Depôt, Chambers-st., at 11 and 1:15; returning leave Yonkers at 3:33 and 6:45.

BOURNA.—At his residence at Melrose, on Monday, April 9, CHRISTOPHER STIBBS BOURNA, in the 49th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his brothers, Dr. G. M., Rev. Rowland H., Francis, Wm. Oland, and Rev. Theodore, are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 28th-st. and Madison av., on Wednesday, April 11, at 10 o'clock A. M.

O'DONOGHUE.—At sea, on board packet ship *Thornton*, on Friday, March 30, while on her voyage from Liverpool to New-York, Dr. MAURICE O'DONOGHUE, a native of Dublin, Ireland, aged 55 years.

☞ London and Dublin papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES. AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 169, April 9, 1860.
18, 37, 7, 38, 27, 74, 11, 22, 10, 48, 63, 1, 39.
Class No. 170, April 9, 1860.
4, 57, 56, 60, 62, 73, 20, 54, 8, 37, 25, 65, 19, 35.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., April 9, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
CLASS 300. APRIL 9, 1860.
52, 29, 4, 11, 9, 26, 2, 24, 25, 31, 19, 71, 56, 64, 42.
Prizes cashed at No. 558 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

REMOVAL.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO. HAVE REMOVED THEIR MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT FROM NO. 8 BOWERY TO NO. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE, OPPOSITE THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

REMOVAL.
KIMBALL, WHITTEMORE & CO.
Have removed from No. 374 to No. 579 BROADWAY, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, where they have for sale the most complete assortment in the City of LOOKING GLASSES, CORNICES, PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES, &c.
in style, quality and price our goods are unexceptionable.

BEDS. BEDS, BEDS.
Mattresses, Feetbers, Cots, Conforters, Blenkets, &c., good and cheap—wholesale and retail.
M. WILLARD, Agent, No. 384 Hudson-st., Corner of Houston, New-York.

SPONGES,
Carriage, Bahama, Sheep's Wool, Bathing, Venice, Turkish, Cup, and Sorgeon's; embracing all kinds and qualities, from the commonest grass to the finest bleached, for sale, by hale or case, or in lots to suit, by SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., 170 and 172 William st.

PLATED WARE AT BARGAINS.—RICH Plated Tea Sets, six pieces, $20, usual price $30; Cake Baskets $4, usual price $6; Castors $5, usual price $8; Liquor Stands $15, usual price $26; Waiters $15, usual price $24; Butter Dishes $3 50, usual price $5 50; Ice Pitchers $3, usual price $11.
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

USEFUL IN ALL FAMILIES.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine, which removes paint spots, grease, &c., &c., and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without the slightest injury to color or fabric. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS.
In all cases of costiveness, bilious and liver affections, piles, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, and all general derangements of health, these pills have

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.—[illegible] thirty-five acres, two miles [illegible] and stable nearly new thereon. Abundance of fruit and shade trees [illegible]

[illegible] about ninety acres, situated on the [illegible], one hour's ride from Jersey City. [illegible] several desirable houses on Murray [illegible] 124th and 125th sts.

FOR SALE—Lots on 59th, 70th, 84th, 85th, 114th, [illegible] 1st and 126th sts., and 2d, 3d and 4th avs.

FOR SALE—Several desirable houses and lots in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. A. K. FOSTER & CO.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—An elegant brown-stone house, situated in a very pleasant part of the city, a few minutes' walk from the ferries, three stories, with finished attic, basement and under-cellar; size 35x50, lot 23x120. The house is built in the very best manner and provided with all the modern improvements, furnace, gas, hot and cold water, bath rooms, &c., and connected with sewer. Any person wanting a fine house at a reasonable price will find it worth while to examine the property. Price $11,000; two-thirds may remain on mortgage. Rent $950. Apply to JAMES L. KEUBLOW, No. 200 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO BEAUTIFUL NEW five-story and basement houses, Philadelphia fronts, brown-stone stoops, with all modern improvements, situated on Pacific-st., between Portland and Carlton aves., Brooklyn. This is one of the most accessible locations in Brooklyn, near the proposed parks; only three minutes' walk from Fulton, Flatbush and Atlantic av. cars; lots, 20 by 100; houses, 20 by 40. Price, $6,500; $1,500 on bond and mortgage. Apply to owners on premises, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. Houses just finished. Would trade for vainable building lots

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD property and beautiful cottage residence on the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 18th-st., (known as Nos. 63 and 65 Union-place,) now one of the most desirable locations in the City, either for private residence or business. The lot is 53 by 140 feet; the house is double, with separate entrances from the street and avenue, built for seperate residences; the whole front, 53x70 feet, can be improved without disturbing the present building. The lease is renewable until 1914. For further particulars, or for cards of admission to view the premises, apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Broadway, cor. 35th-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE, TO LET OR LEASE—In Brooklyn, a large stone building, about 75x150 feet, two stories high, with good well of water, and 40 or 50 vacant lots on the corner of Hickory-st. and Degraw-av., two miles from Peck-slip, Roosevelt-st. or Division-av. ferries. Inquire of M. MILLS, corner of Myrtle and Lewis aves. Also, a large double house, with stable and fine garden. Rent low.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND lot, containing about ten acres of land, in the northwestern section of the City of Baltimore, within three minutes' walk of the city passenger railway, on Pennsylvania-av., and in a rapidly improving quarter of the city. Price $26 000, one-half cash, balance on time to suit the purchaser. For further information, address GRAFTON L. DULANY, Esq., No. 36 St. Paul's-st., Baltimore.

BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE AND TO LET.—The two snug 2-story frame houses and lots Nos. 225 for sale, and 247 Livingston-st., near Hanover-place, to be let; genteel locations, convenient to Fulton-av. cars; are in good order, and contain gas, Ridgewood water. Prices $3 400 and $3,600. Terms easy. Inquire of WM. SELPHO, No. 616 Broadway, New-York, or No. 363 State-st., Brooklyn.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON BROOKLYN Heights for sale, between Hicks and Henry sts., two lots, 25x100, each, running through from Montague to Remsen sts.; house on Montague-st., brown-stone front. The house and one lot will be sold separate, or the vacant lot. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN B. SAROY, at No. 58 South-st.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE ORPHAN'S Court, at public vendue, on the 11th April, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the town of Bergen, Hudson County, N. J., the residence of the late John Mandeville, a commodious cottage of nine rooms, a small building for an office, and a large 3-story building, used as a carpenter's shop, with half an acre of ground.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra [illegible] location Lefferts-st., between Franklin [illegible] to suit purchasers. Apply to [illegible] Bank, corner of Broad-[illegible] THREE-STORY [illegible] or JOSEPH DE-[illegible]

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NEAR MADISON-square on 23d st., a brown stone English basement house, medium size, will be sold without handsome furniture. From a cash purchaser will take about $17,000 without furniture. A mortgage for $10,000 can remain. Apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or address Box No. 3,529 Post-office.

$7,250 AND $6,500.—FOR SALE OR TO LET one of those handsome high-stoop houses on Mansfield-place, 51st-st.; also, one of the low-stoops in the same row; contains all the modern improvements. For further particulars inquire of M. FINDLEY, No. 11 51st-st., near 8th-av.

$2.000.—TWO BROWN-STONE HOUSES for sale very cheap, or to let; have all the modern improvements; situated on the north side of 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.. Nos. 155 and 157. Price $7,000; $5,000 can remain three years. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS HOUSES; one a corner, with bay windows, handsome brown-stone trimmings, with or without lot adjoining, corner of Hanson-place and Hampden-st., Brooklyn; great bargain; the inside house 16 rooms; $6,500; $4,000 can remain. THOMAS B. JACKSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE front house, No. 63 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in perfect order, having just been frescoed and painted by Messrs. Vacy & Bird, in their best style. House 20 by 50, lot 20 by 100. Apply to LOOMIS & GOFF, No. 1,128 Broadway, or No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITES OF FOUR, EIGHT, OR twelve lots on 3d, 4th and 5th avs. and 55th-st., Brooklyn, commanding a fall and splendid view of New-York City and harbor, and within 30 minutes of Wall-st. by City cars. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 39 Vesey-st.; HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—THE TWO FIVE-story and basement houses, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, corner of Mercer-st., on the Broadway block, suitable for business purposes, with a slight alteration. Lot 50 by 100. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE, southeast corner of 39th-st., a first-class three-story brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, best design and finish; size 24x50 feet. Terms accommodating. Inquire on the premises, of G. J. HAMILTON.

FOR SALE.—A NEW THREE-STORY BRICK house, handsomely furnished, will be sold cheap for cash; situated in a desirable location in Brooklyn; house sold separate from the furniture if required. For particulars inquire of S. F. LEWIS, No. 120 Warren-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE—BY R. G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st. Three-story high basement stone-front in 31st-st., near Madison-av.; three story high basement stone-front west side Madison-av. near 41st.; also, a four-story brown-stone, size 25x60 feet; 1st 100 feet on West 17th-st., near 5th av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE NO. 303 Henry-st., near Grand-st., in perfect order, for immediate occupancy; possession on 25th April. Can be seen from 2 to 5 P. M. Price, $6,500; terms easy, or will be rented for $650. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FINELY located in 17th-st., near 5th-av., full lot, built by days' work, in perfect order and elegantly fitted up. Will be sold at a great bargain if early application be made to PARK BENJAMIN, No. 24 West 17th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST CLASS FOUR story, high stoop, brown stone houses, Nos. 29 and 35 West 34th-st. Full size, with extension for library. Finished with black walnut stairs, rosewood doors, and all modern improvements. Apply on the premises of LOPEE & DAVIS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO FIRST-class residences, and two lots, in the City of Syracuse; very desirable property. Lots in New-York or Brooklyn, merchandise or building materials taken in exchange. W. P. JORDAN, No. 18 Wall-st., Room No. 20.

THIRTIETH-STREET.—TO LET—A 3-story brick house in a first-class situation, containing every modern improvement; the interior is of beautiful finish, and in perfect order; to a small and careful family only; rent, $875. Inquire at No. 77 West 13th-st

FOR SALE—THE FIVE TWO-STORY AND basement brick houses, with all modern improvements, situated on DeKalb-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of WM. H. HOAG, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—NINE LOTS between 124 and 125th sts., and west side of 4th-av. Price low, and no money wanted if improved. Apply to SAMUEL EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BRICK FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house No. 321 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; 18 by 50 feet; lot 100; in perfect order and finish cheap. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 2d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE house with extension for dining-room and kitchen, No. 76 Adelphi-st., between Myrtle and Park avs.; gas and water introduced; lot 25 by 100. Price $2,800.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ALL DESCRIPTIONS of real estate, in City and country. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate, and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE IN EIGHTEENTH-ST. near the Clarendon, full size and in complete order, at a bargain. Early possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., New-York, Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A TWENTY-FIVE FEET FIRST-class residence on St. Mark's place, with lot on rear for carriage-house. For further particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,073 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY stylish carriage horses, (sorrel,) nearly 16 hands, fast travelers, and of great endurance. The property of a gentleman who is absent traveling for his health, and has, therefore, no use for them. They will be sold at a bargain on application to Mr. HEWITT, at the American Express Company, Hudson-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH PHAETON, WITH back seat for coachman, built to order by George Watson's successor in Philadelphia, and but little used; sold only for want of use. Apply to H. H. LEEDS & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st., where it may be seen. Only price $275.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

The furnished country place known as Katonah's Wood, at Bedford, adjoining the Jay homestead, and recently occupied by Mrs. J. Butler Wright. See particulars in the daily *Evening Post*, or at the office of Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG ISLAND SOUND FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated at Lloyd's Neck, Long Island, on a prominent headland, known as the Fort Hill, about 100 feet above tide water. There are 44 acres of fine land, and a mansion house, just finished; the lawn sloping beautifully to a clear gravel beach, without salt meadow or any nuisance in the neighborhood; distance from the City, thirty miles, and communication several times a day by steamboat and railroad; house about three minutes' walk from landing; fine bathing, boating and fishing, and the neighborhood celebrated for its unusual healthiness. The place is near the elegant residences of Com. Paulding, Dr. Alex. J. Steveos, C. C. Cambreling, John Rhinelander and Henry Lloyd, Esqs. This property is exceedingly picturesque and romantic in its characteristics, the approach to the house being exceedingly beautiful, and the greater part of the way through an avenue of magnificent forest trees of primeval growth; there is also still on it the remains of a British fortification, captured during the Revolutionary War, and the situation commands an extensive view of several harbors, and of Long Island Sound. Price, $18,000; terms easy. Apply at No. 235 5th-av, between 7 and 8 o'clock P. M. No brokers received.

COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 14 MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.—A fine new brick house, 65x40, (exclusive of piazza,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house, (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spalding, Atherton, Ferris, and others,) contains twelve commodious sleeping-rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry; and, in the basement, kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is furnished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depot, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars, inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

CLIFF SIDE.—CHARMING COUNTRY SEAT TO let cheap on the west bank of the Hudson. The house is large, roomy and convenient, water excellent, view unsurpassed, situation most salubrious, free from fever and ague. As much land as desired; stable and outbuildings; a grapery yielding an abundance of the finest native grapes; fruit trees, garden, strawberry beds, &c; within forty-five minutes of Canal-st., by two boats, running eight or ten times daily, and within twenty minutes' row or sail of the Manhattanville station on the Hudson River Railroad. The 42d-st. ferry runs to within a mile of the house, and the forty-five minutes' drive to Hoboken is unsurpassed for beauty and excellence of road. Apply to D. E. WHEELER, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD CITY PROPERTY.—A splendid property on the east bank of the Hudson, 40 miles from the City of New-York, at Woodlawn, consisting of 200 acres first quality land, having a river front of 2,800 feet. This property is well calculated for dividing into country seats, having on it several beautiful building sites, covered with a fine growth of forest trees. It will be sold in two parcels of 100 acres each, if desired. This presents an opportunity for investment seldom met with. No incumbrance on the property. Title perfect. For further particulars apply to SMITH & GODDARD, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 3 American Exchange Bank, Cedar-st.

LLEWELLYN PARK, AT ORANGE, N. J.—A tract of 500 acres of land, Country residences, in Llewellyn Park, only one hour from New-York, for sale:

Lakewood, picturesque villa, and 5 acres,
Castlewood, stone mansion, and 5 acres,
Eyrie, Eagle Rock, a rustic cottage, and 10 acres.
A cottage and 1 acre at $5,000,
A cottage and 5 acres in Eagleton at $8,000.
10 building sites of 5 acres each, in Llewellyn Park.
10 beautiful building sites on Orange Mountain, at $500 per acre. Apply to the proprietor,

L. S. HASKELL,
No. 44 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

TO LET OR LEASE AT ASTORIA—A LARGE and roomy house, in complete order, with or without a stable, situated on Sunswick Terrace, near the steamboat landing, with large lawn extending to the river. Grounds are ornamented with many rare and beautiful trees, shrubbery, fruit trees, &c.

Also for sale, a country seat, beautifully situated on the bank of the river at Hell Gate, now occupied by the subscriber. House 44x46 feet, with piazzas, &c., two stories and attic, for nace, bath room, water closets, hot and cold water throughout, boat and bath house; grounds beautifully laid out with shrubbery, ornamental and fruit trees; is convenient to ferry and steamboat.

Inquire of W. A. THOMPSON, Mer. Fire Ins. Co., No. 65 Wall-st., New-York; or of Dr. JOHN W. SCOTT, Astoria.

TO RENT AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND—A beautiful place recently occupied by George Law, and formerly by William Burrowe. The house is a cottage of 7 rooms, and has attached to it from 10 to 30 acres of land, as may suit the tenant; stables and outhouses. Rent, furnished, $1,800; for a lease a trifle under. Also, a beautiful small cottage adjoining, furnished, $1,000. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size from eight to fifteen rooms; are in complete order. Rents from $200 to $800 per annum.

The localities for attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity.

For further particulars apply to GILBERT HOPKINS, Office No. 37 Fulton-st., second floor, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED—Handsome country seat at Newburgh, being the residence of the late W. P. C. Smith, containing 30 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson and Highlands; buildings in good order; fine kitchen garden; a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees on the premises. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN acres on the Hudson, 29 miles from the City. Has good buildings, choice fruit and shade, river front, splendid prospect; and living water; the grounds high and picturesque, location perfectly healthy, neighborhood unexceptionable, and depôt close at hand. Will be sold or rented to a suitable party. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO RENT LOW—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE on Staten Island, near the Manor Road, one mile from Port Richmond. The house is new and commodious; the grounds, about 15 acres, well laid out. Will be rented for one year for $500. Apply to W. A. GELLATLY, at Schieffelin Bro. & Co.'s, corner of William and Beekman sts., or to A. D. T. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A FIRST-class brick cottage; commodious, convenient, accessible, slightly, replete, nearly an acre of ground, with garden plot, fruit and shade trees in abundance; large carriage house, fine view of the Hudson; will be sold a bargain, and on favorable terms. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 79 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, situated in the south suburb of Poughkeepsie, on high ground, and commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country. House new, 28x49; eleven rooms, with all modern improvements. One or two acres of land can be had. For particulars inquire of GEO. CORLIES, Poughkeepsie.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR LEASE.—A large donhie house, with a good stable and about ten acres of ground, situated on the Bloomingdale road, between 107th and 108th sts, and adjoining the Lunatic Asylum property; rent $600. For further particulars, apply to Dr. WM. B. MOFFAT, No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 9.

HUDSON RIVER.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, at Hastings, a beautiful country seat on the river bank, convenient to the depôt, containing about two acres of ornamental grounds, a handsome villa, 36x34; brick carriage-house and greenhouse, in perfect order. Price, $16,000. No incumbrance. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine st., or No. 1,078 Broadway.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, $45 PER MONTH—At Elizabeth, N. J., till Oct. 1; everything very complete for comfort, and no extra garden; also, stable and barn without extra charge; access to and from by boat or rail hourly. Small children decidedly objectionable. Address J. F. S., Box No. 466 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COTTAGE ON THE Hudson, near Irvington, Westchester County, 24 miles from the City. Price for house and grounds, $3,000. Rent, $350 a year. Possession given immediately. Apply to PHILIP SCHUYLER, Jr., No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE near Port Chester, on the N. Y. & N. H. R.R. consisting of 8 acres of land, large dwelling, outbuildings, &c.; also a variety of fruit. For particulars inquire at No. 207 Front-st., on Wednesdays, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, Clove Road, Staten Island, furnished, three quarters of a miles from the landing, with all modern improvements; good garden and fruit. Would be exchanged for a dwelling in the City. Apply to C. C. HATCH, No. 75 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER County, 22 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad, a first-class country residence; large stone house, five acres of land, with barn and other out-houses, good garden and plenty of young fruit trees. Inquire of A. S. CAMPBELL, No. 702 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FIFTY FARMS, villas and residences—a great variety—for sale and for rent in Orange and its vicinity, by H. B. BLACKWELL, 9 to 11 A. M., 59 William st., New-York; 1 to 5 P. M., 49 Main-st., Orange.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER SEASON AT FAR Rockaway, L. I., two cottages, furnished or unfurnished, beautifully situated on the seashore. For a Summer residence it cannot be surpassed. For further particulars inquire of OWEN & CLARKE, No. 25 John-st.

TO LET—IN SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., A HOUSE containing 12 rooms, near the Presbyterian Church, 66 rods from depôt. Good barn, half acre of land, pleasant situation. Address or apply to editor of *Orange Journal*.

TO LET—AT YONKERS—A HOUSE ON WARburton-av., with stable, carriage-house and other out-buildings, one acre of ground, well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, vegetable garden, &c. Fine river view. Address H. B., Box No. 502 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., a desirable country residence; a large and commodious house, with orchard, large garden, fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises, near the depôt.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Two cottages, with lot 52 by 224 feet; also, 9 acres of land, in the village of Fort Lee, N. J., situated on the banks of the Hudson River, eight miles from the City Hall, opposite 150th-st. Inquire of C. L. COXHEAD, No. 1,636 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—COUNTRY residence, situated on Bergen Hill, 20 minutes' ride in stage from Jersey ferry; new house, large carriage house and stable, fruit, good water; about 30 city lots. Apply to No. 6 Ferry-st.

TO LET—AT RAHWAY, N. J.—A NICE COTtage with garden, stable, &c., two minutes' walk from the Railroad Depôt. Rent only $200. Apply to THOS. H. SHAFER, Rahway, N. J.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT FORT Washington. Apply to JOHN HOOPE,
Corner of Broadway and Chambers-st

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

HASTINGS ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TO BE LET OR SOLD—A cottage, the village of Hastings, within less than five minutes' walk of the railroad station and steamboat landing. The cottage contains 11 rooms and cellar, and woodhouse, &c.; is fitted with fixtures, closets, pump, reservoir, and is papered and painted, and fit for immediate occupation; rent moderate; to a purchaser of the whole or part the terms of payment would be accommodating; a large proportion of the price might remain for a term of years on bond and mortgage; or the whole, with additional security. Apply to W. H. SAUNDERS, Hastings-on-the-Hudson.

COUNTRY SEAT AT NEWBURGH FOR SALE.—On the west bank of the Hudson, at Newburgh, about 1¾ miles north of the Landing and Railroad Depôt. The dwelling is of recent construction, large and complete in all respects, as are also the stable, coach-house and other out-buildings. There are about 14 acres of beautifully shaped grounds, in the highest state of cultivation, extensively fruited, &c. There is a fine stream winding through the premises, forming a lake, and then flowing off into the Hudson; altogether, this is one of the finest places for sale on the Hudson. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—TO LEASE FOR TWO years, either with or without furniture, a house and two acres of ground. The house is beautifully located, and surrounded by fruit and ornamental trees; there is an excellent stable and carriage house; attached is a good kitchen garden, with the usual small fruits; water and gas in the house; terms for the whole, $1,100 with furniture, or $800 without furniture, or the furniture would be sold to the lessee. Also for sale, three fine horses, carriage, harness, &c., the proprietor being about to leave the country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., New-York, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, furnished or unfurnished with all the modern improvements, including hot and cold water, baths, hard and soft water, and out-houses, consisting of wood and coal houses, ice-house, (filled,) heunery, and other appurtenances, situated on the large knoll overlooking the valley, possessing a commanding view on Scotland-st., near South Orange, and within three minutes' walk of the depôt. Contiguous land, for garden or farm purposes, may be had if desired. This place presents every convenience and facility for gentlemen doing business in New-York City. Inquire at the Orange *Journal* Office, or of JOHN B. STEVENS, 67 Wall-st., New-York.

LARGE COTTAGE, LOW RENT.—COTTAGE at Clifton, Staten Island, containing, on the 1st floor, parlor 18x16, dining-room 18x13, library 15x10, kitchen, china closet and pantry; on the 2d floor, 5 bed-rooms and store room; also 3 bed-rooms in the attic, wash-room and cellar under the basement, with about half an acre of land, and stabling for three horses; situated one mile from Vanderbilt Landing, by plank sidewalk. Rent to a good tenant $300; former rent $450. Address M. A. P., Box No 1,275 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—RIVERSIDE. Formerly the country residence of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Is situated just south and in sight of Pittsfield, Mass. The property consists of a fine house, carriage house, barn, workshop, ice house, &c., and twenty acres of the finest land in the Housatonic Valley. The house is fully furnished, and will be disposed of with or without furniture. The property will be sold low on favorable terms, or exchanged. Property unincumbered. Inquire of CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDson, 2½ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, wash-house, gas house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coachee may be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET—Situated on Castleton Heights, within 15 minutes' walk from either ferry; house modern built, containing 11 rooms, bath-room, gas, &c; stable and coach-house, cistern and well of water, one acre of ground; locality perfectly healthy, and has a splendid view extending 15 miles in three directions. Rent, $750. Apply to CHARLES KEUTGEN, No. 63 Ann-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT RYE TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—With 3¼ acres, carriage-house, stables, &c. One quarter mile from depôt, eligibly situated, has 14 rooms, including kitchen, wash-room, and library. Rent moderate to good tenant. Possession immediately. Occupied by Mr. Bates. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st., D. C. BANK, or Depôt Keeper.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A desirable country residence situate in the village of Mount Vernon, Westchester County; size of ground 205x110 feet, with two-story house, 30x36 feet, barn, &c.; the garden is beautifully laid out, and stocked with the choicest fruits, shrubs, &c.; terms easy. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 178 West 25th-st., near 8th-av., New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Depôt. Good buildings; well fenced and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND OOFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, with 20, 40, or 60 acres, at Morristown, N. J. The dwelling is in Elizabethan style, well finished, on an elevated site, with handsome lawn, ornamented with walks, old forest trees, and evergreen. There is also a large garden, fish-pond, carriage-house and stables.

S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE AT RYE, five minutes from depôt, a neat country residence, with eight bed-rooms, parlor, library and dining-room, &c.; coach-house and stable; about three acres of land. Rent moderate to good tenant; now occupied by Mr. Bates. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND. CHEAP—A handsome cottage; seven rooms, good cellar, about half an acre of land, splendid grape vines, fruit trees, excellent water and a healthy location, ten minutes' walk from the landing. For further particulars, apply to CHARLES VAN TINE, No. 43 Barclay-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A new cottage house with about ¾ acres ground, situated on Linden Hill, overlooking the valley; within 8 minutes' walk of railroad station; furniture can also be rented if desired. Apply to Dr. S. WICKES, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, in healthy locations, commanding fine river views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Easily accessible by railroad and steamboats.

S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED, OR FOR SALE—The well-known residence of the late F. W. Paulding at Cobble Ferry, one hour and 15 minutes from the City; one of the most commanding situations on the Hudson, and within 5 minutes' walk of the Railroad Depôt. Apply to FRED. E. GIBERT, No. 45 East 14th st.

BABYLON, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—House with three acres of ground attached, situated near the water; will be sold cheap, or let to good tenant. Apply at No. 11 Front-st., N. Y

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A handsome cottage, barn, and two acres, with choice fruit, fish-pond, &c., ten minutes' walk from Sorlog Valley depôt, Rockland County, and 30 miles from New-York. S. EGOY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER A FURNISHED house beautifully situated at Greenfield Hill, Conn., near Fairfield. Apply to DANIEL BARNES, No. 100 West 22d-st., or address Box 1,089 New-York Post office.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office No. 167 Broadway; residence No. 6 Jones-st. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO RENT—A BROWN-STONE FRONT DWELLing, No. 100 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park, a desirable location, and house in perfect order; possession can be had at any time. Also, a commodious stable in 13th-st., near Broadway. Apply to

E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD STORIES, each in one large room of about 45x90 feet, of the Gymnasium building, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., near Jefferson Market, suitable for lecture, school or billiard rooms, light and well ventilated, replete with Croton water, gas fixtures, &c., together with a large lot of settees, benches, school desks and furniture if desired. Rent low and possession immediately. Apply to RICHARD L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st. between Lorimar and Leonard sts., (with 2 lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. B. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY AND basement brick dwelling, No. 42 President-st., Brooklyn, 20x52 feet, on first story, 40 feet above—lot 100 feet deep; is in complete order, having just been painted and papered; has gas throughout, range, stationary wash-tubs, and bath, with hot and cold water; water closets connecting with street sewer, marble mantels, bells, speaking-tubes &c. Apply to the Arctic Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall-street, New-York.

TO LET—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS BRICK house No. 72 West 20th-st., south side, near to the 6th-av. It will be finished about the 15th of April, and will possess all the modern improvements and conveniences. For particulars, apply to MACY & CO., corner of 20th-st. and 6th av., or to J. CUDDINGTON, No. 17 Wall-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment, high-stoop, full-size house, three rooms deep, in first-rate order, with all the modern improvements, No. 228 West 20th-st., opposite the beautiful College grounds, between 9th and 10th avs.; also, a four-story and basement, brown stone, high-stoop house, for sale, No. 60 West 37th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Inquire of WM. FANNING, No. 276 5th-av.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO LARGE, WELL lighted and ventilated rooms, in building corner of Fulton and Front sts., Brooklyn, having nine windows in each room. They are well calculated for any light manufacturing purposes and will be rented low to a good tenant; within 100 yards of Fulton Ferry. Apply to the Long Island Insurance Company, in the building.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE NO. 282 4th st., opposite Washington-square. This house is in all respects a desirable residence, and is in a remarkably pleasant locality, and has every convenience in its arrangements. For a small family, rent $1,200 Inquire of WILLIAM A. COUGHLEN, No. 267 Broadway.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and four-story building corner of 4th and Green sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter Office, No. 326 4th-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A NEATLY BUILT three-story brick dwelling-house, very pleasantly located, No. 247 Washington-st., cor. of Johnson-st., opposite St. John's Church and near the ferries. Rent, $550. Inquire of E. KINGSLEY, No. 241 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS SOCIETIES, &c., AT Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., with a spacious entrance, eligible front and corner rooms on 2d, 3d and 4th floors store No. 50 12th-st.; 1st and 3d floors of No. 48 12th-st., near Broadway. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO let cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE ON BROADWAY—THE large basement room, located between Lexington and 7th avs., worth from $12,000 to $16,000, in exchange for objects of art to be selected from over 3,000 articles, possessing a very extensive and valuable private collection, consisting of paintings, drawings, engravings, autographs, marble and bronze statuary, antique cabinet furniture, ivory, corals and jewelry, and a cabinet of numismatics chronologically classified; or, if preferred, one-half of the value of the house given in objects of art, and the balance to remain on mortgage, or to be paid up partly in bonds or cash. Address, stating location and terms, B. S. L., Box No. 2,436 Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE BEAUTIFUL FULL-sized three-story, high stone top brick house, No. 215 Adams-st., Brooklyn; three rooms deep, furnace, gas fixtures, bells, tubes and water; eight minutes' walk from Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry. Inquire at No. 185 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

STORE NO. 142 FULTON-STREET TO LET OR LEASE—25 feet by 108 feet deep, with good rear light; has been occupied for several years as a first-class clothing store, and is one of the best stands in the street for business or saloon. For particulars apply to A. FREEMAN, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st., De Groot's Oak Hall.

BROADWAY.—NO. 474 BROADWAY, EAST SIDE, between Grand and Broome sts., is being altered to a 4 story store. The store will be let for one year. The upper part, either as lofts or offices, and the basement will be leased. Apply to CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE STORE and saloon, with basement and dwelling, No. 214 Grand-st., near the Bowery. The store extends the whole depth of the lot; has a fine plate-glass front, and is well adapted for a large and extensive business. Apply at No. 269 Bowery, from 4 till 7 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT FORT Washington, one mile from the High Bridge; has a magnificent view of the Hudson River and a fine landscape on the east; 12 acres of land, good house and stable; location very select. Further information may be obtained on application to R. G. PIERCE, 10 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A beautiful brick house, replete with conveniences, suitable for a private family, a few minutes from two ferries, and on the cars

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT
SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS, STATUARY,
BILLIARD-TABLE, &c.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., on WEDNESDAY, April 11, at 10½ A. M. The above sale is believed to be one of the most superb that has taken place for many years. The whole of the furniture was made to order by Messrs. RINGUET-LEPRINCE & L. MARCOTTE & BOUDOUINE, and has been in use but a few months, and is fully equal to new. It consists, in part, of very rich suites of BLACK WOOD and GILT, covered in MOIRE ANTIQUE; do. in TAPESTRY; elegant rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich SATIN; black and gilt centre tables, with very rich GILT BRONZES; elegant cabinets to match; superb black and gilt carved centre-table, marble-top; elegant carved oak extension dining-table, 2 superb carved oak sideboards, very elaborate; 16 carved oak chairs and 4 arm-chairs covered in green morocco; 4 carved oak chairs, in rep; elegant oak buffet, marble-top; carved oak CONSOLE table, PINK marble top; elegant suite of library furniture, style of Louis XV., covered in green and gold rep; library table, elegant rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, carved rosewood bedsteads, bureau, washstand, 2 elegant armoire, wardrobe, round and square commodes, toilet tables, two superb French marble and bronze clocks, pair of lamps for gas, to match; elegant PARIAN STATUARY; also, an elegant French rosewood billiard table, with cues, &c., complete.

ALSO,

TEN SUPERB OIL-PAINTINGS, VIZ:

MARINE, by Louis Verboeckhoven; SHEEP AND POULTRY, by Francois Vansveedonck; LA VISITE AU CHATEAU, by Reyntjens; THE WRECK, Henri Schaep; THE PORTRAIT, by Biermout; LANDSCAPE AND CATTLE, by Robbe & Vincent; THE VISIT, by Diddeart; THE HALT, by Wouvermans; CATTLE, by Jean Van Baer; THE RETURN FROM BATTLE, by Geyer.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE ACADEMY OF AUGSBERG.

This magnificent picture is believed to be the only one by this artist in this country, with the exception of one in the Gallery of Mr. Belmont.

The whole of the above will be on exhibition at our salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., from Monday afternoon until Wednesday morning, when the whole will be positively sold without any reserve. Ladies are particularly invited to an inspection of the above.

P. S.—The PAINTINGS will be sold precisely at ONE o'clock.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON MADISON-AV.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 18, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

MADISON-SQUARE—The elegant brick and brown-stone mansion, and three full lots of ground, on the southeast corner of 26th-st. and Madison-square, built in the most substantial manner and beautifully finished. The inside is trimmed with solid black walnut, most elaborately carved. The whole finish of the house is unexceptionable in every respect, and must be seen to be appreciated. There is attached a beautiful library and picture gallery. It was built by day's, work, without regard to expense, by the late owner, for his own use, and is a first-class residence. The situation is unsurpassed, being one of the most beautiful sites in the City. If desired, the house and two lots will be sold separately from the rear lot, which forms the garden. $40,000, or, if preferred, one-half of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage on the property for three years. For further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine, or to W. M. EVARTS, Executor, No. 2 Hanover-st.

N. B.—The house may be seen on cards from the auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 13, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at No. 9 East 17th-st., near 5th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of elegant carved rosewood piano, finished back and pearl keys, made by Gale & Co.; rosewood parlor furniture, sofas, chairs, tête-à-têtes in crimson plush, etageres, large mirrors, pier and centre tables, wardrobes, bedsteads, bedding, and Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON OLIVER-ST., 14TH, 15TH, 16TH, 31ST AND 32D STS.—We would call attention to the sale of valuable property to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, comprising:

WEST 32D-ST.—No. 15, four stories, brown-stone.
OLIVER-ST.—No. 21, two-story and attic brick house.
WEST 16TH-ST.—Valuable lot, No. 214½.
WEST 15TH-ST.—No. 126, three-story brick house.
WEST 14TH-ST.—No. 50, four-story brown-stone house.
WEST 31ST-ST.—Nos. 34 and 36, four-stories, brown-stone houses.
SECOND-AV. AND 15TH-ST., SOUTHEAST CORNER—First-class building.

For terms of sale, maps and full particulars apply at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, TUESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock noon, the first-class brown-stone, four-story, high stoop house on the southeast corner of 15th-st. and 2d-av., fronting Stuyvesant-square. Built in the best manner, with all modern improvements, and in good order. House 22.7x60; lot 30.7x123 3 on 2d av.; has a splendid court-yard 23 feet wide, rnouing 123.3 along 2d-av. 70 per cent. can remain on mortgage.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 12, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at No 48 Barrow-st., Household Furniture.—The entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved mahogany chairs, mahogany sofa, tables, tête-à-têtes, centre-table, one rosewood sevsu octave piano, Barmore, manufacturer; one gilt-oval mirror, lace and damask curtains, gilt cornices, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofa bedstead, dressing bureaus, writing desk, rich china and glassware, china vases, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom, 23 Narsau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on TUES. AY, April 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No 30 West 31st-st., a general and valuable assortment of furniture, consisting of velvet carpets, rich silk brocatelle and lace curtains, carved wood cornices, pier and mantel glasses, rosewood parlor suits, covered in bins and white silk brocatelle; rosewood etagere, centre tables, very fine rosewood piano-forte, made by Munns & Clarke, 7-octave; fancy tables, mantel ornaments, &c Dining-room—Black walnut buffet and extension dining tables to match; lounge, chairs covered in morocco, china, glass, &c.; valuable imported clock and bronzes, engravings, oak extension table, and chairs and lounge to match; rosewood bedsteads, bureau, table, &c.; cottage chairs, mattresses, &c.; black walnut furniture. Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, hall-stand, and other furniture, all of which is in excellent order and nearly new.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY B. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on TUESDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a very fine pair of sorrel horses, well matched, (geldings,) 18 hands high, 7 and 8 years old, warranted sound and kind in every respect, good and stylish drivers. Also, a light cut-under carriage, nearly new.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—WEDNESDAY, April 11 and 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, the celebrated oil-painting "Apotheosis of Washington," by James Burns, formerly exhibited in the Rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, and elicited universal admiration; size of painting 13 by 11 feet 8 inches. The design of the picture, embracing the fraternization of the nations of the earth, is exemplified in the glorifying of Washington by three angelic forms—Equity, Fraternity, Liberty—in the presence of a numerous body of admiring patriots; the most prominent persons represented being those most renowned in their respective countries for their exertions in the cause of freedom, &c. For the adornment of a Government building, public institution, private gallery or public exhibition, this painting is peculiarly appropriate. This picture is now on exhibition at the Merchants' Exchange, where it will be sold on the day above named, without any reserve, for whom it may concern. Now on view.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 11, at the private residence No 186 West 23d-st., five doors east of 7th-av., genteel household furniture, consistlog of Wilton, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany parlor suites in hair cloth, rosewood marble-top centre tables, gilt-framed pier mirrors, lace and brocatel curtains and cornices, lounge in hair cloth, mahogany and black walnut wardrobes, bedsteads and chairr, mahogany extension table, black walnut arm chairs, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oil-cloth, Brussels stair carpet, stair rods, &c. Also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 11 and 12, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the residence of J. N. Hallstisr, Esq., No. 192 West 14th-st., one door west of 8th av., splendid private collection of oil-paintings, water colors and engravings, comprising over 300 works of the first modern and ancient masters, generally cabinet sizes, and most desirable subjects. This collection has been made during a series of years by the present owner, without regard to expense, for the gratification of his own taste, and are sold only because he declines housekeeping. There are very few private collections in this City that will exceed this in the number of high-class artists of the ancient and modern schools. We will not enumerate them here, but refer to the catalogue, which will be ready on Tuesday, 3d inst. The paintings will be on exhibition from that date until the day of sale; also, the two evenings previous to the sale. Tickets of admission can be obtained at our office, No. 23 Nassau st.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY, APRIL 10 at No. 193 Malden-lane. By catalogue, a choice variety of French dwarf and standard pear, apple, plum peach, apricot, cherry, quince, and other fruit trees, ornamental and evergreen trees, dwarf and standard roses; black, red and white currant bushes, French and English gooseberries, Irish juniper, pot and greenhouse plants, moss, prairie, and other running roses, Azalia, Abutilum, Fuzia, Heliotrope verbenas, geraniums, pinks, sweetwilliams, honeysuckles, syringo, flowering almonds, dahlias, pansies and daisies, spiræas, althees, &c., imported by Mr. Corrat, and selected by himself in France four years ago, and growing in this country since.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—NEW-YORK SILK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st., will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 11, at 10 o'clock, at the factory of the New-York Silk Manufacturing Company, a large quantity of looms, machinery, shafting and belting, clocks, gas fixtures, desks and drawers, band-looms, button wheels, warping machines, stoves, chairs, stools, silk and cotton on spools, &c.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

EDWARD OSGOOD, Auctioneer, No. 1 Pine-st.

AUCTION NOTICE—ASSIGNEE'S SALE—Will be sold WEDNESDAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the stock remaining unsold and goods uncalled for at 'Tiffany's late store, No. 441 Broadway, consisting of gold watches, diamonds, ear and finger rings, fine gold breastpins, bracelets, sterling silver plated-ware, &c.; all of which is of the finest quality, having been selected with great care.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a lot of damaged crockery and glassware.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office No. 128 Broadway.

ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.

The subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to the large and costly stock of first-class Rosewood, Oak, Mahogany and Black Walnut Parlor, Hall, Dining-room and Boudoir Furniture, the stock of

"BURNS & BROTHER,"

At No. 453 Broadway,

which he will sell at auction at the Warerooms, through the medium of A. C. TUTTLE, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next, at 11 o'clock, to close the estate The stock is warranted of the best quality, and will be sold WITHOUT RESERVATION for cash.

JAMES BURNS,
Assignee of Burns & Brother.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

16 FINE LOTS ON THE 5TH AND 10TH AVENUES, BROADWAY, 53D AND 214TH STREETS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on THURSDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON 53D-ST.—2 fine lots, south side, 32 ft. 2 east of Madison-av., 20.7x100, 5 each

ON 5TH-AV.—1 fine lot southwest corner of 136th, 24, 11x110.

ON 5TH-AV.—1 fine lot southwest corner of 137th, 24, 11x110.

ON BROADWAY.—4 fine lots southeast corner of 214th-st.

ON 10TH-AV.—4 fine lots southwest corner of 214th-st.

ON 214TH-ST.—4 fine lots, south side, 87.10 east of Broadway, opposite the residences of Messrs. SEAMAN & FERRIS.

The Harlem River boats will commence running in a few days, stopping at 215th-st., and intermediate landings. Title perfect. TERMS VERY LIBERAL.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11,

At 9 o'clock A. M. precisely, at No. — President, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn.

A very large and general assortment of handsome furniture, of the very best manufacture, in excellent order.

PARLORS—Rosewood parlor suits, 8 pieces; splendid mahogany, rosewood, walnut and oak buffets, with marble tops and mirrors; rosewood, mahogany, and walnut bookcases, centre and work tables, Turkish arm-chairs, French reception do., carpets.

CHAMBERS—Splendid mahogany and painted sets with best mattresses and beds, oval mirrors, wardrobe, large quantity of excellent bedding, mostly new, together with the usual assortment of kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

HENRY B. HEARS, Jr., Auctioneer,
Will sell, on TUESDAY, April 10, at 11 o'clock,
AT NO. 122 BROADWAY,
ASSIGNEES SALE
OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF MR. WM. C. LEMON.

Comprising choice imported Havana cigars of the following known brands: Flor de Vichot, Partagas, Epanola, Club House, oBuchanan Ouñanza, Telegrapho Submarino, Fenticho and other Concha Operas, Zarzuelas, Regalias, &c Also, fine cut plug and choice smoking tobacco, together with the store fixtures, show cases, jars, desk, iron safe, &c., &c.

Terms—cash, in bankable money.

By order of ELIAS PITCHER, Esq.,
Assignee.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE.

By A. D. GALE, No. 49 Dey-st., New-York, boots and shoes, about 1,000 cases, on TUESDAY, April 10, at 10 o'clock A. M. This sale offers extra inducements, as it comprises a large and general assortment, many of which have been advanced on and must be sold. We shall also sell a number of lots of our own make, such as boys', youths', and men's calf sewed boots and Congress gaiters. A. D. GALE No. 49 Dey-st.

A. MORTIMER, GRIFFIN & CO., Auctioneers.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Public Auction,

The property of a gentleman leaving the City, at the brown stone residence, No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) being the largest and richest assortment of household furniture and works of art offered at auction this season. Rosewood 7⅓ octave piano-forte, elegant drawing-room suites, &c.

M. C. ENEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) April 10, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 12 Wyckoff-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn, all the handsome household furniture, oil-paintings, engravings, &c., in said house. See *Herald* for full particulars.

JAS. M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 28 Pine-st. N.Y.

EXECUTRIX SALE OF A VALUABLE Farm, of about 60 acres of land, with improvements; also the Croton Lake brick-yard and machinery; also farm horses, stock, &c., near Towner's Station, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, about 61 miles from New-York. JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 19, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, near Towner's Station, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, by order of the Executrix of the late Chas. H. Sandford, the Croton Lake brick-yard, with moulds, machinery and implements of all kinds necessary to carry out the business, with an inexhaustible supply of brick-clay and sand: also a valuable farm adjoining the brick-yard, called the Townsend Farm, containing about 60 acres of land in good order, with the dwelling house, barn, &c.; also two yokes of oxen, several horses, two premium colts, a pair of mules, carts, wagons, wheelbarrows, farming utensils and other movable property. The brick-yard offers a very desirable location for an enterprising man, and is the only one on the line of the Harlem Railroad, and has a side track running to the kilns. The demand is large and the Railroad Company transports the bricks on favorable terms to any point of their road above Harlem River. The sale is peremptory. Terms favorable, to be announced on the sale. Persons desirous to attend the sale can take the morning train of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, which leaves New-York at 9 A. M. and stops at all stations north of Williamsbridge. For further particulars inquire of C. W. SANDFORD, Esq., No. 5 Tryon-row, or of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York City.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers salesrooms 35 Nassau-st

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 25 London Terrace 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., elegant household furnitnre, rich Bohemian glassware, French china dinner and dessert set, rich rosewood parlor suits, one elegant sevenoctave rosewood piano, rosewood etagere, rich silk brocatelle and lace window-curtains, tapestry velvet carpets, rich chandeliers, French plate mirrors, one full dining set in oak and reps, two carved oak bookcases to match, splendid chamber furniture, one superb Bohemian punch-bowl, a complete set of engraved cut glass, viz., tumblers, jugs, champagne bowls, &c., very rich claret decanters, tumblers and wines, hatstand, oil-cloth, basement and kitchen furniture. Catalogues can be had at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William-st.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE—1,000 LOTS AND GORES, Twelfth Ward, Brooklyn. By order of the Executors of the late John S. Bergen. JAMES COLE & SONS will sell on TUESDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 1,000 lots on 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs, and on 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th and 45th sts., including a large and valuable water front. This property is eligibly located on high grades; no low land; 3d, 4th and 5th avs opened; railroad from Fulton and Hamilton avs; ferries on the 3d-av. This sale offers great inducements for investments or speculation; title perfect. For book maps and full particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York.

W. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

HARDY PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—W. S. McILVAIN will sell THIS DAY, at no. 9 John-st., the usual fine assortment of hardy roses, boneysnckles, carnations, daisies, pansies, &c., suitable to plant at this season, together with geraniums, roses, &c., in bloom, from Peter Henderson, Jersey City. Catalogues.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF 800 cases boots, shoes, brogans and gaiters at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., being a complete catalogue of new goods direct from the manufacturer's. Also, an invoice of stock goods.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.—A large catalogue—Peremptory sale for cash, in lots, for dealers, TUESDAY, April 10, at 10 o'clock, at No 221 Pearl-st., by J. S. H. BARTLETT. Call and see a free sale.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FORTY-NINTH-STREET LOTS.

Attention is called to the Trustees' sale of 12 large and valuable lots on north and south side of 49th-st near 3d-av., to be made at auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, by order of the Supreme Court. Maps, &c., No. 35 Wall-st.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer. Office 5 Cooper Union.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and costly decorations, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) April 10, at 10½ A. M., from the private residence No. 35 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., between Broadway and University-place, embracing a large and varied assortment of first-class goods, such as genteel housekeepers want, in good order and to be sold without reserve, as velvet and Brussels carpets, pier and mantel glasses, bronze and marble clocks, statuettes, bronzes, large and small, rich China vases, French paintings and other costly ornaments and decorations, fine rosewood parlor suites, etageres, tables, book cases, easy chairs, ladies' secretoires and work-tables, gas chandeliers, elegant lace window drapery. The second story is furnished with richly carved rosewood chamber furniture of every kind desired, pure hair mattresses and beddlog; third story with mahogany and walnut furniture; a large assortment of fine table ware, consisting of China, cut glass and silver ware, with which the sale will commence. On WEDNESDAY, we shall sell the contents of the large house No 21 Clinton-place. THURSDAY, a fine assortment in 12th-st.; particulars to-morrow. N. B.—We take the liberty of cautioning the public against regarding long advertisements as a test for either the quantity or quality of the goods—they being intended chiefly to entrap the unwary and unsophisticated, and especially strangers. Catalogues at house on morning of sale.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer. Office No. 5 Cooper Institute.

WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, (WEDNESday,) April 9, at 10½ A. M., from residence, No. 21 Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) a few doors west of Broadway, all the goods contained in the house, embracing an assortment well worthy the attention of those in want of fine household goods, at auction prices, such as pier and mantel mirrors, velvet and Brusseels carpets, rosewood suites, centre and side-tables, lace and brocatel curtains, window-shades, mattresses, oil-paintings, rosewood bookcases, ormolu clocks, Dresden china vases, richly-carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bedroom furniture, fine hair mattresses, two 7-octave pianos, a magnificent Phelan billiard table, and a large variety of table ware, such as silver and china tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut glass ware, and a multitude of other goods too numerous to mention, and which we refrain from mentioning, regarding the custom of long advertisements as useless, and very generally deceptive, intended not for the intelligent citizens of the City, but especially for the unwary, and for strangers from the country. Catalogues at the house.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,) at 10½ A. M., at No. 5 Cooper Institute, the contents of the store, embracing a large and varied assortment of household furniture, carpets, pier glasses, bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, small glasses, hat stand, washstand, bedding, sofas, mahogany chairs, rockers, toilet sets, feather beds, one rosewood parlor suite, one fine rosewood carved piano, in good condition, besides a variety of other goods not enumerated the same being the contents of a well-furnished house. Secondhand dealers will find it to their advantage to attend.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE PEREMPTORY and attractive sale of French and English China, rich cut and engraved glassware, &c., at the store No. 403 Broadway, below Canal-st., the proprietor being about to relinquish the business.

WILLS & ELLSWORTH

will sell on THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire stock in store, comprising a large and elegant assortment of the best quality of French and English dining, dessert and tea sets, Parian and bisque statuary, rich decorated vases, cut and engraved glassware, white porcelain and English stone china, &c., with a large assortment of useful and ornamental articles, the whole to be sold without reserve. Catalogues will be ready on Wednesday, 11th inst., when the stock can be examined.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

OIL PAINTINGS SELLING OFF IN CONSEQUENCE OF REMOVAL.—Owing to the intended removal of the proprietor, the entire collection of paintings now on exhibition at No. 494 Broadway will be sold without reserve on the evenings of WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. The collection is select, vast and comprehensive in variety, including landscape, scenery, historical and figure pieces, mounted richly in gold leaf frames, and sustaining a creditable comparison with the most successful evidences of genius ever furnished the public. Sale commences each evening at 7½ o'clock.

FRED & COLE, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF DRY GOODS.—ON WEDNESDAY, April 11, at 10½ A. M., at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising calicoes, delaines, muslins, ribbons, linens, gloves, blankets, shawls, cloths, cashmeres, cloaks, gingbams, &c., &c., being the entire stock of a retail store.

ABM. BUBEOK,
Deputy Sheriff.

JOHN H. BENLY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—JOHN H. BENLY will sell, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., marble-top and other bureaus extension and other tables, mahogany and other chairs, bedsteads, sofas, sofa beds, lounges, hair and other mattresses, feather beds, bookcases, wardrobes, &c. By order of James Sacket, Attorney.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED PACKAGES.—THE Ademe' Express Company will dispose of, by public anctiou, about 400 packages which have remained in their possession one year and over, uncalled for.

The sale will take place MONDAY, April 16, at 10 A. M., at No. 59 Broadway, up stairs.

ADAMS EXPRESS CO., No. 59 Broadway, New-York

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD
FARE $2 TO ALBANY,

On and after MONDAY, March 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th st. station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams Bridge, 8:30 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt.
For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Express trains.
Connect with the New-York Central Railroad.

Returning, will leave:

Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M., and 3:46 P. M.
White Plains 5 and 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.
Dover Plains, 6 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., 4:10 P. M., Express trains.

The 9:30 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express trains connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroads. JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. From MONDAY, April 9, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train, at 9:45 P. M., (Sundays incinded); Way Trains for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarry town, 3:35 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30, P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:30 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included,) and 8:45 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5:25, (Sundays included,) and 9 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Trains leave pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail, 9 A. M. for Dunkirk, and intermediate stations. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, HIGHLANDS, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., via steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Murray-st., New-York, Leava Bed Bank at 7½ A. M., and New-York at 3½ P. M., every day except Sunday.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Trains. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 8 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—Leave foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 4 and 5:30 P. M. for Piermont and Suffern. 5:30 and 11 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Suffern at 6:50 A. M. and 6:40 P. M., and Piermont at 8:30 and 7:35 A. M., and 2:20 and 7:45 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyeck, New City and Haverstraw.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M. Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Sag Harbor, 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.

SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL, AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, AND HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE and TIRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PEASE'S, BISHOP and SMITH'S,
HORSE NAIL RODS—N and OTHER BRANDS IRON,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.

PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 20 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally, or by letter to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

"PERU" HORSE-SHOE IRON.

The genuine article is manufactured solely by the Peru Iron Company, and purchasers are cautioned against counterfeits. The genuine sold at low rates and delivered at Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy or New-York, by SALTUS & CO., No. 45 Cliff-st.

PIPE, PIPE, PIPE, PIPE, PIPE, PIPE.—10,000 feet 4, 5 and 6 inch cast iron drain-pipe for sale low for cash or approved paper. All close buyers are requested to call and examine our stock at the pipe foundry, No. 39 Greene-st., near Grand.

A. & E. B. BRADY.

DENTISTRY.

CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling which is warranted. Tooth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 67 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC,
JAS. J. COMSTOCK, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the passengers and mails, on SATURDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, from Pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock, A. M.

All baggage not required for the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

Bills of lading will be signed at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Room No. 6,) up to noon on the 13th inst. Parcels will be received at the office on the wharf up to 11 o'clock on sailing day.

For passage, apply to WILLIAM H. WICKHAM office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

N. B.—The ADRIATIC will sail again on her second voyage on the 2d of June.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINZE, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to
S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail May 26.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Miller,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Cap. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,
SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 4.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wednesday, April 11.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 25.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-Green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, James Stone, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mail and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 10½ o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 25th of April.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. COMSTOCK.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,

On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31,
SATURDAY,

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Mails by the Niagara.

Interesting Details and Extracts from Foreign Files.

The steamship *Niagara*, whose advices have been transmitted in synopsis from Halifax, arrived at Boston yesterday.

Her mails were received at the New-York Post-office at an early hour this morning.

We obtain from our London and Paris exchanges a variety of particulars and extracts of interest.

THE QUESTION OF SAVOY.

The Emperor and the Savoyard Deputation.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday, March 22, published an official account of the reception by the Emperor Napoleon of the deputation charged to present to His Majesty addresses on the subject of the annexation of Savoy. The following was the reply returned by the Emperor, of which a telegraphic summary has already appeared in our columns:

GENTLEMEN—I thank you for the sentiments you have just expressed towards me, and I receive you with pleasure. The King of Sardinia having agreed to the principle of the reunion of Savoy and of the county of Nice to France, I may, without dereliction of any international duty, express to you my sympathy, and welcome the expression of your wishes. The circumstances under which this rectification of frontiers takes place are so exceptional that at the same time they fully respond to legitimate interests they do not put upon any principle, and consequently do not establish any dangerous precedent.

In fact, it is neither by conquest nor by insurrection that Savoy and Nice will be reunited to France, but by the free consent of the legitimate Sovereign, supported by the popular adhesion. Thus everything which in Europe does not cede to a spirit of antagonism of another period looks upon this adjunction as necessary as natural and just. The reception given to the communications addressed by my Government to the Powers represented at the Congress of Vienna authorizes for the majority of them the founded hope of a favorable examination.

My friendship for Switzerland made me look upon it as possible to detach in favor of the Confederation some portions of the territory of Savoy; but, in face of the repulsion shown among you at the idea of seeing a country dismembered which has known how to console for itself through centuries a glorious indivisibility, and thus give itself a national history, it is natural to declare that I will not constrain the wishes of the populations to the profit of others. As regards the political and commercial interests which unite certain portions of Savoy to Switzerland, it will be easy, I think, to satisfy them by special arrangements.

I hope, then, gentlemen, that I may soon consider you as members of the great French family. I shall make it a point of honor to realise all your wishes, and the annexation of a country connected with France by so many bonds will become for it a new cause of prosperity and of progress.

When you return to your fellow-citizens, tell them how much I have been touched by the manifestation of which you have been the honorable organs. There are among you so many descendants of those families who have contributed to the illustration of France in the career of science as well as of arms, that everything conspires in explaining and justifying the work of union under preparation.

How John Bull submits to the Annexation of Savoy.

From the London Times, March 23.

A small party of Savoyard gentlemen have just settled the question which disquieted Europe. They have made NAPOLEON III. a present of their country. Who they are and what their position may be in their own country we are not told. All we know of them, apart from their reception at the Tuileries, is, that they are enduring with courage and success the successive trials of certain Amphytrionic mysteries. They have dined with an important journalist, to whom this exercise owes much of its early *éclat*; they are to-day dining with the Ministers whose labors are, perhaps, even more demonstrative and less deliberative than those of the journalist; and to-morrow, their palates having been thus gradually subliminated and their rustic manners improved, and care having been thus taken that they shall be able to endure the oppressive honor of admission to the Imperial presence without incurring the misfortune which befell that deputation of fawning quadrupeds which was once brought too suddenly before the majesty of Jove, they are to dine at the Tuileries! Thus shall it be done unto the men who make NAPOLEON III. a present of their country. The patriotic member of the Irish Parliament thanked Heaven that he had a country to sell; the more generous Savoyard thanks Heaven that he has a country to give away. His generosity is not vexed by any unpleasant inquiries. No one in Paris asks him what he title is to dispose thus absolutely of the country in which he was born. A title to e province or a kingdom depends very much upoo circumstances. There are several entirely new theories abroad on this subject. France goes by universal suffrage. Parma, Modena and Lombardy take the same rule. The Romagna passes by universal suffrage, subject to an indefeasible suzerainty and an imperial veto. Tuscany seems to hang on a title by special occupancy. But Savoy is only to be conveyed by what the lawyers call livery of seisin. Somebody, no matter who, so that he happens to be on the spot claiming the right to do so, gives a twig, or a piece of turf, or a lump of stone, and the recipient of this gift is at once in possession—enter and remove him who can! It is very convenient for those who may wish to acquire European property that these varieties of title should exist, but it is somewhat embarrassing to those who are desirous only of retaining what they have derived from their ancestors.

We have made up our minds to allow Savoy and Nice to go to France, and to be content with any securities or palliatives which negotiation may succeed in procuring; but we have by no means made up our minds to be compelled to admit that this annexation is a natural and equitable transaction, effected with the consent of the population, consummated under the auspices of the majority of the great Powers parties to the Treaties of 1815, and approved by every one except only old-fashioned people who are behind their age. On the contrary, we claim to speak the voice of the whole civilized world when we say that every honest man, of every country, looks upon this act as one of spoliation and of wrong. In principle it is as bad as a march upon the Rhine or a sudden attempt upon Antwerp. Fortunately, its importance is not equal to its flagitiousness in principle. This act must leave upon every man's mind a conviction that there is no safety, except in continual watchfulness and in armed preparation, against the aggressions of a sovereign who thus seizes upon the possessions of a friendly power. Europe allows the deed to pass upon the principle of the Roman law, that "*De minimis non curat, prætor.*" Having allowed it to pass, it has always been our advice to let it go without ill words or angry remonstrances. But when the Emperor challenges approval and talks of equity, and claims the assent of Europe to his act, it is necessary to protest loudly that, although we submit, we also condemn.

Piedmont and Central Italy.

DECREE ANNEXING THE CENTRAL STATES TO SARDINIA.

Correspondence of the London Times.

TURIN, Sunday, March 18, 1860.

A supplement of the official gazette of the kingdom, published last night, gives FARINI's speech and the King's answer, as well as the decrees of annexation. FERINI said:

"SIRE: I have the honor of placing in the hands of your Majesty the legal documents of the universal suffrage of the people of Æmilia. May your Majesty, who has mercifully listened to the cries of suffering, accept benignantly this testimony of gratitude and faith. According to these, their legitimate votes, these people, Sire, will have no other desire than that of deserving well of your Majesty and of Italy, by emulating in civil and military virtues the other people of your Majesty's constitutional monarchy."

The King answered:

"The manifestation of the national will of which you have brought me the authentic proof, is so universal and spontaneous that it confirms, in the face of Europe, and in other times and circumstances the vote already expressed by the Assemblies of the Æmilia. Such signal manifestation is the best proof of that order, perseverance, patriotism and political sagacity by which those populations have acquitted in a few months the sympathy and esteem of the whole civilized world. I accept their solemn vote, and I will glory henceforth in calling them my people. By adding to the constitutional monarchy of Sardinia, and assimilating to its other provinces, not only the States of Modena and Parma, but likewise the Romagna, which had already separated itself from the Pontifical rule, I do not intend to fail in that devotion towards the venerable Head of the Church, which has always lived in my heart. As a Catholic and Italian Prince, I am ready to defend the independence necessary to his high ministry, to contribute to the splendor of his Court, and to do homage to his high Sovereignty. The Parliament is on the point of meeting. It will receive the representatives of Central Italy, together with those of Piedmont and Lombardy, unite together the new kingdom, and assure its prosperity, liberty, and independence."

As you see, the annexation has been done purely and simply, without any vicariat or other modification.

The decree of annexation is as follows:

Victor Emanuel II., King of Sardinia, Cyprus, Jerusalem, &c.

Considering the results of the universal voting in the provinces of the Æmilia, from which is seen the general wish of those populations to unite with our State; having heard our Council of Ministers, we have decreed and decree:

ARTICLE 1. The provinces of the Æmilia will form an integral part of the State from the date of the present decree.

ART. 2. The present decree will be presented to Parliament in order to become law. Our Ministers are charged with the execution of the present decree, which, countersigned with the seal of the State, will be put in the archives of the Kingdom, and published in the Provinces of the Æmilia.

VICTOR EMANUEL. C. CAVOUR, Minister-President; G. B. CASSINI, Minister of Justice; M. FARINI, Minister of War; P. S. VENOSTA, Minister of Finance; T. MAMIANI, Minister of Public Instruction; FARINI, Minister of Public Works.

Dated TURIN, March 18.

Attitude of Parties in the United States.

From the London Times, March 22,

We were not wrong in anticipating that the frenzy of animosity between the Northern and Southern States of the American Union, which was called into being by the enterprise and the execution of John Brown, would rapidly cool. Although, unhappily, the causes of disagreement are lasting, and hardly likely even to be lessened in our own time, yet the national feeling of the American people is urging them to sacrifice every consideration to the maintenance of peace. The orators of Boston and the fire-eating Governor WISE, of Virginia, are equally condemned by all but a few bigots of their respective parties. We, far away from the scene of these quarrelties, and knowing little of the community among which they rage, except from their public press, may not be able to follow the various turns of a controversy as well as the native politicians; but we have at least the advantage of that breadth of view which is given by distance, and are, perhaps, enabled to judge of great results better than those whose imaginations are heated by the violence and recriminations which they hear on every side. That the leading politicians of the States, and after them the great mass of the people, would make an effort to bring these feuds to a close, and that from this point of view the Harper's Ferry business might be productive of good, is perhaps we cannot fail to anticipate. The American must now be aware that to allow these smouldering hatreds to continue is to subject the Union to periodical convulsions, which may end some day in an irremediable catastrophe. Although the way is not clear, and even the highest minds cannot suggest any remedy except patience and mutual tolerance, yet *we may hope that the policy of mutual irritation has come to an end, and that after some time the more moderate men on both sides will arrive at an understanding as to the terms of a settlement which shall insure peace to the community.*

In a speech delivered by Mr. SEWARD, in the American Senate, on the question of the admission of Kansas, we think that the first dawning of a more friendly feeling may be discerned. Mr. SEWARD is, we believe, now taken as the representative of the Republican Party, and their candidate for the Presidency. His opinions on the great question of the day have consequently an importance which it is easy to estimate. The speech on the admission of Kansas is able, and even eloquent; it has apparently been adopted by the speaker's party as a true exposition of their sentiments, and has been replied to by his opponent with an energy which is complimentary to its merits. That it will tend to soften the asperity which still prevails is highly probable; but this effect will not be produced by any want of firmness in its tone or clearness in its principles. Mr. SEWARD is no "trimmer." He is a staunch Anti-Slavery man, and his speech is the most forcible attack on Slavery that has been made for a long time. But it will tend to concord, because it avoids passion and acrimony. It may be read and assented to by any enlightened slaveowner; it will command the assent of political economists as well as the sympathy of the philanthropic and religious world.

The Republican Party, says Mr. SEWARD, protest against this domination. Without attacking the rights of the Southerners or approving the enterprise of BROWN, they rebel against the dictation which the slaveowning party have exercised for years. A majority of the people in the North he declares to belong to this party, which has, as it were, been created by the aggressions of the South. Practically, then, North and South are in antagonism. Yet the war is carried on by the one party openly, fairly, constitutionally, and as befits civilized and self-governing men; by the other it is waged by means of violence and proscription. A party of Democratic slaveowners might come and hold their meetings in the midst of any Free State. "Extend to us the same privileges, and I will engage that you will very soon have in the South as many Republicans as we have Democrats in the North." To carry on the struggle between Freedom and Slavery openly and by means of argument, but to limit their object simply to the defence of existing institutions in the Free States, and to the assertion of the right of the Territories to shut out Slavery, is the programme of the Republican Party. "We do not seek to force or even to intrude our system on you. We are excluded justly, wisely and contentedly from all political power and responsibility in your capital States. Use your authority to maintain what system you please. * * * I can pronounce as accurately respecting the Northern or Republic representatives as any one. * * * We are not a hostile Republic. * * * Differences of opinion, even upon the subject of Slavery, are with us political, not social or personal differences. There is not one disunionist or disloyalist among us all." This is the creed of the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and, though it differs rather from the doctrine of an "irrepressible hostility" existing between the two sections, we think it represents the deliberate convictions of even the most earnest opponents of Slavery. The policy of the Republican Party, as far as we can understand it, will be, then, to stand on the defensive, and merely oppose the aggression of the slaveowners on the Free States and unsettled territory of the Union. The downfall of Slavery must be left to time, to economical causes, and to the influence on the owners of the quiet reprobation of the world.

All who are interested in the deliverance of the Western Republic from the curse of Negro Slavery will see with pleasure the cause of freedom transferred to the guardianship of a great and responsible party, the policy of which will supersede the impotent and irritating devices of agitators. A principal cause of the continual success of the Southerners has been the dread felt by the conservative party of being thought to adopt the views of the Abolitionists. Under the organization of the Republicans, and with the moderate programme sketched by Mr. SEWARD, the North may be able, without putting or hluster, to roll back the tide of slaveholding aggression.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE STREET-CLEANING CONTRACTS REFERRED—ANOTHER PRESIDENT FOR THE CROTON BOARD REJECTED.

The Board of Aldermen, at their meeting last evening, received a communication from the President and Directors of the New-York Eye Infirmary, asking a donation of $1,000. It was referred.

A communication was received from the Mayor, nominating Thomas Addis Emmet for President of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Alderman GANST moved that the Board do not advise and consent to the nomination of the Mayor.

Alderman SEAGRIST moved to amend by laying it on the table.

The motion to amend was lost. Alderman GANST's motion was carried by a vote of 9 to 6.

A resolution was received from the Board of Councilmen, calling for a Joint Committee of five to investigate the affairs of the Almshouse Department.

Alderman CORNELL moved that the Board concur with the Board of Councilmen.

Alderman GANST believed it was beyond the power of any Committee of the Board to investigate the affairs of the Almshouse Department.

Alderman DARRAGH hoped the Board would concur. He thought the Governors of the Almshouse courted investigation.

Alderman GANET said he understood from report that the charges were "drunkenness on the part of the Almshouse Governors; debauchery," &c. In his opinion the charges were trumped up without foundation. Until there were charges made, which could be investigated, he did not see any use of appointing a Committee of Investigation.

After some further debate, the Board concurred with the Board of Councilmen.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, transmitting the estimates for cleaning the streets for the term of five years. The lowest bidders were Messrs. Lynch, Currin, Rourke and Smith, as we have before reported. The communication was referred to the Committee on Street Cleaning.

A resolution was adopted directing the Corporation Counsel to prepare and forward to the Legislature a memorial against the removal of the City Hall to Madison-square.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

WIDENING OF WORTH-STREET—THE BRAZILIAN OFFICERS TO BE ENTERTAINED BY THE CITY—COST OF CORPORATION ADVERTISING.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen, last evening, a strong remonstrance from property owners was received, against confirming the assessment for widening Worth-street, as reported by the Commission, on the ground of the gross irregularity and injustice manifest in their proceedings.

The hospitalities of the City were tendered to the Commander and officers of the Brazilian sloop of war now in port, and Messrs. HALL, HOGAN, BYRNES, TOWNSEND and SHANNON appointed a Committee to carry the same into effect.

The Comptroller, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, informed the Board that the amount paid for official Corporation advertising during the past fourteen months, amounted to $94,474 04, and for County purposes $16,216 55—making a grand total of $110,690 59 paid to the newspapers for advertisements by the City and County. Of this amount the *Daily News* received $16,728; the *Express*, $15,861; the two German papers, *Handel und Staats Zeitung*, $5,000 each; and the *Commercial Advertiser*, $9,665.

OFFICE OF THE CITY INSPECTOR.

STREET CLEANING.

The weekly report of the City Inspector shows that during the week ending on the 7th inst. he had 395 men employed, who removed 26,869 loads of manure, dirt, rubbish and ashes, at a cost of $3,474 89, of which $2,942 25 was paid to sweepers, $3.024 to dirt and manure cartmen, and $2,498 to ash cartmen. This is a reduction of over $2,000 on the expenses of the previous week.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

OPENING OF BIDS FOR SEWERS.

Tenders for five sewers, opened yesterday at the Croton Department, were awarded as follows:

Sewer in Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fifth to Thirty-sixth street; four bids, of which Hugh McGrane was the lowest; surety, $1,000.

Sewer in Third-avenue, from Sixty-first to Sixty-sixth street; nine bids; awarded to Hugh McCabe; surety, $3,000.

Sewer in Sixth-avenue, from Forty-seventh to Forty-eighth street; two bids; awarded to J. H. [illegible]; surety, $1,000.

Sewer in Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first [illegible]

[illegible] Reports.

NOTICE TO THE SHIP INSURERS.

[illegible] boats crossed [illegible] 1, 2 and 8 of the Harbor Police were returning, about 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the steamship Manhattan from the Narrows, which they had been engaged in removing shad poles, their attention was attracted by a signal of distress toward the ship *Ironsides*, lying near Ellis' Island, and bound for St. John, New-Brunswick. The boat was headed for the ship, which she reached in advance of a boat that had been dispatched from the revenue cutter *McClelland*, to ascertain what the matter was, and the police learned that a desperate fight was in progress among the crew, most of whom were under the influence of liquor. Three of the more riotous of the men, named James McLoud, James Welsh and Thomas Ware, were secured, although they made a fierce resistance to the officers. Peter Nelson, John Brown and Michael Moore, also belonging to the ship, who had been threatened by the prisoners, and whom already had been thrown out in the shape of a neck with knives, and beaten with slung-shots, were detained as witnesses. The timely arrival of the Police doubtless prevented the murder of these three-named men; and it was fortunate for many of the desperate ruffians heavily before they could do more than [illegible] O'Mara is a powerful [illegible] looking man, [illegible] heavy [illegible] hair, [illegible] from [illegible] after the fighters were upon him, and one of the officers. All the prisoners were locked up in the First Precinct Station-house.

DESPERATE BRAWL AND SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Last night between 9 and 10 o'clock, Henry Smith, a member of Hose Company No. 41, while conversing with an acquaintance, at the corner of Canal and Greenwich streets, was addressed by an individual known as Johnny in terms which induced him to make an insulting reply, whereupon Johnny invited him to fight, at the same time laying off his coat. Smith, it is alleged, immediately produced a pistol and aimed it at Johnny's head, but observing the movement, the latter, to shield himself, sprang behind a bystander named Michael Marrow. The pistol, however, was discharged by Smith, who knelt down and fired twice between Marrow's legs, without succeeding in hitting Johnny either time, the balls having taken effect in the glass door of the corner grocery. The noise drew a large crowd, among whom were several of Smith's enemies, by whom he was beaten in a terrible manner, and left insensible on the sidewalk. A policeman named Burleigh, who it is said was close by during the progress of the rowdyism, waited until the excitement had subsided, when he gave an alarm rap, which of course was unanswered until the assailants had fled. Smith bears the reputation of a great bully, and the beating he received is believed to have been in retaliation for an assault he is alleged to have committed on Sunday night upon one John Clark, at the foot of Desbrosses-street. His friends conveyed him to his residence.

A BONE TO PICK.

Mr. Heine Ferrera, the proprietor of a boarding-house for Spanish seamen, at No. 378 Water-street, was astonoded last Saturday at the discovery that his cherished spouse had eloped with Sylvanus T. Bone, a young man who had been in his employ for some months as a runner. An investigation showed that Mrs. F. had carried off with her not only all her wearing apparel, but about $400 in gold, a part of which belonged to her husband, while the remainder, some $150, had been placed in his care by Mr. Antonio De Mello, an acquaintance, who was negotiating to buy an interest in the business. Mr. F. was grieved at the loss of his cash, and set out in search of the runaway Bone and the truant wife, both of whom were finally found at a boarding-house in Franklin-street. He caused them to be taken before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed them, pending an examination into the merits of the case. As Mrs. Ferrera is full of years, and no vestige of the possible charms of her youth remain, Mr. Bone, who is not more than half her age, is thought to have eloped more for the love of more than the lady, especially as he evinced in Court intense disgust at the consolation she offered him. For herself, she was not at all disconcerted at the perplexing predicament in which her husband had found her, but said she would cling to her Bone until death.

ARREST ON IMPLICATION.

Richard Williams, a seaman, was apprehended yesterday, by Officer Eagan, of the First Precinct, on suspicion of having been implicated in the recent murderous assault upon Henry Dedrickson, the Swedish sailor, who was knocked down with a slung-shot at the corner of Washington and Carlisle streets. The prisoner has been identified as one of the gang of ruffians who stood on the corner when the assault was committed. Dedrickson has undergone the trepanning operation. He still remains at the Hospital, but as yet no very favorable change in his symptoms has taken place.

Coroners' Inquests.

SWIFT RETRIBUTION—CONFESSION AND TERRIBLE DEATH OF AN INCENDIARY.

An inquest was held yesterday at the New-York Hospital on the body of an aged Frenchman named JEAN BAPTISTE LA ROCHELLE, who died in consequence of shocking burns received on the 20th ult., while engaged in setting fire to the crockery store No. 233 Greenwich-street, occupied by the brothers DEDACK and CORNE MORISSETT. For some days prior to his decease, in addition to suffering intense physical torture, ROCHELLE betrayed great uneasiness of mind, which at times was of a very agonizing character. Finally, on Thursday last, believing the moment of his dissolution near, he expressed a desire to see Fire Marshal BAKER, to whom he made a confession or his guilt. He stated that three weeks before the fire occurred DEDACK MORRISSETT intimated his intention to burn out the store, because the adjoining crockery establishment of JOSEPH NORTON was doing a more successful business. Afterwards, at MORRISSETT's request, ROCHELLE said that he purchased at different times two gallons of camphene, which were placed in the store. He had been informed by MORRISSETT, on the day the fire occurred, that it was to take place that evening, and consented to assist in the transaction upon the promise of MORRISSETT to start him in a little place for himself, should he be successful in obtaining the insurance money. Accordingly, about 7½ o'clock, on the evening in question, a man whose name ROCHELLE did not know, the brothers MORRISSETT and himself, were in the store, and the stranger having applied the match to the pile of inflammable stuff that had been collected, ROCHELLE was directed by DADACS MORRISATT to throw his overcoat upon the flames. As he was in the act of complying, a glass jar full of camphene, which stood near, was overturned, and some of the liquid saturated his clothing, and fell in his boots, and the flames coming in contact with it, he was instantly set in a blaze. He rushed into the street to save himself, in spite of the opposition of MORRISSETT, who sought, he said, to prevent an exposure by burning him along with the store. While the dying man was making this confession, the brothers MORRISSETT, who have been in custody ever since the occurrence of the fire, stood by his bedside. He accused them of having brought him to his terrible death, and in his frenzy invoked the judgment of heaven upon them. They made no response, and declined to ask him any questions. The only testimony taken at the inquest was as to the manner in which deceased obtained his injuries. A verdict was rendered that he died in consequence of burns received while engaged in the commission of incendiarism. The MORRISSETTS' stock, valued at $700, was damaged to the extent of $500, but they had an insurance of $1,000 upon it in the Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company. Mr. NORTON, their neighbor, of whose success they were jealous, lost $1,200 worth of property by the fire. It is said that the prisoners owed their landlord nearly $200 for rent, and [illegible] is mentioned as an additional incentive to the incendiarism. Yesterday afternoon they were fully committed by Justice CORNELL on a charge of arson. In their examination before the magistrate, DEDACA stated that he was a Canadian by birth, 22 years of age, and in reference to the charge against him, he had nothing to say. His brother is also a native of Canada. He protested his innocence.

WARNING TO BOYS.

Christopher Jones died yesterday at the Hospital, from injuries received by falling from the roof of the house No. 72 Cherry-street, while flying a kite on Sunday afternoon. A jury summoned by Coroner SCHIRMER rendered a verdict of accidental death.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOLD INCENDIARISM.—During the last week not less than fifteen buildings were fired by incendiaries in different parts of the city. One man, named NORTH, has been held to answer a charge of having set fire to buildings on DeKalb-avenue and Fulton-place; another has been arrested at Greenpoint, and yesterday officers OATS and CARROLL, of the Third Precinct, arrested CHARLES WAIGHT, on suspicion of having set fire to a tenement house, an Sunday night, at the corner of Amity and Columbia streets, when the building was damaged to the extent of about $200. Had not this fire been discovered early in its progress, many lives must have necessarily been lost. At 8½ o'clock Sunday night a pile of lumber at the foot of North Second-street, owned by RALPH KENYON, was set on fire, and yesterday morning, at about 4 o'clock, Officers MCMAHON and FARRELL, of the Second Precinct, discovered smoke issuing from a house in Fleet's-alley, between York and Front streets. Upon entering the premises, they discovered a man named LYNCH watching a fire which he had kindled upon the floor of the first story of the building, which was unoccupied. The upper stories were occupied by *five families*, numbering in all some thirty persons. LYNCH was taken before Justice CORNWELL yesterday, and upon examination was discharged, there being no evidence that he intended to fire the building.

THE COURTS.—The April Term of the City Court was opened yesterday, and the calendar for the day called, when the Court adjourned till Wednesday (to-morrow), when the following cases will be called: Nos. 3, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42. Circuit Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33. The Court of Over and Terminer was opened yesterday, and the following Grand Jury was sworn: Henry J. Hadden, Foreman; Jacob Phillips, Charles Peters, George May, Wm. J. Miller, E. R. Moore, Edward Plant, Charles A. Fisher, C. H. Peppers, James R. Thompson, William W. Hurlburt, George W. Ely, Wm. S. Tisdale, Edgar W. Stevens, Wm. H. Prosser, James H. Titus, Wm. E. Patten, Thomas Lowe, John A. Ten Eyck, Abraham Schenck, Josiah Smith, Wm. Prestige, Edward Mitchell. After the usual charge the Grand Jury retired.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of this body was held last evening. The returns of the late Charter election were presented and referred to a Committee, to report next Thursday evening, when the Aldermen will meet as a Board of Canvassers. The report of the Committee on Water-Rates was then taken up, and, after a lengthy discussion, section 31 was adopted, and the balance was made the special order for Wednesday of next week. The section adopted reads as follows: "All manufacturing and other business, and all steam and ferry boats and shipping, requiring a large supply of water for steam-engines and other purposes, are to be charged therefor one cent per one hundred gallons on the average estimated quantity during the year. Proportions of a year may be paid for to the termination of the current year, (but no deduction shall be made for less than one month in any instance,) at the discretion of the Water Board. This rule will apply in all cases."

SUDDEN DEATH OF A SHIP CAPTAIN.—Capt. ROBERT BABCOCK, temporarily stopping with his brother, at No. 31 East Baltic-street, died yesterday from congestion of the brain, caused by taking an overdose of landanum. The deceased has commanded a vessel out of New-York for the past ten years, and was to have been married within a few weeks.

[Advertisement.]

SWELLING OF THE TONSILS.—This prevailing affection, accompanied with swelling of the glands of the neck under the ears, comes on without any warning; you feel chilly, which is soon followed, if ul fall habit, by fever, and perhaps delirium. Be not in the least alarmed—it is an affair of a few days, if you take the followlug advice: So soon as you are attacked, swallow from five to eight of the Brandreth Pills. If, in six or eight hours, you are not easier, take four or six more pills. In the next twenty-four hours four or six more should be taken; and, if decided amendment has taken place, a smaller dose the third day. This simple plan of treatment is sure to cure. A piece of Allcock's Porous Medicated Plaster may be very advantageously applied to the throat, on both sidee, or Brandreth's Liniment, or any other safe, warming application. Good nursing should be secured.

Brandreth's Pills are highly prized by all who suffer from bilious and liver complaints, dyspepsia, wind, spasm, giddiness, deafness, dizziness of the eyes, &c. For habitual costiveness, as a femily aperient medicine, and as a purifier of the blood, they are unsurpassed; and tn all sudden attacks of sickness their prompt use is often the means of saving valuable lives.

DEAFNESS CURED.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.:

Sir: Six years ago I was afflicted with an attack of the measles, which was so severe that my life was for a considerable length of time despired of. When I recovered I was so deaf I could with difficulty sustain a conversation, and almost despaired of ever being able to hear again. Reading an advertisement of your most valuable Pills, I purchased two boxes, after using which I found myself entirely recovered. I consider it bnt justice to you and those like afflicted that this ehonid be known.

Gratefully yours, H. L. SPENCER.
DANVILLE, Va., March 27, 1860.

COSTIVENESS AND BILIOUSNESS CURED.

NEW-YORK, April 5, 1860.

DR. B. BRANDRETH:

Dear Sir: In the Spring of 1853 I had the misfortune to break my thigh, in consequence of which my constitution became extremely debilitated, and I suffered with great costiveness, attended with dizziness and severe pain in the head and side, and oppression of the heart. I was attended by several physicians of this City for three years, without obtaining relief, and had despaired of a cure till finally I was induced to try your Pills, which almost instantly relieved me, and in a short time completely restored my health. I consider them the best medicine in the world.

Yours truly, JAMES MURPHY, 259 West-street.

Sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at the principal office, No. 294 Canal-street, and No. 4 Union-square, and by all dealers.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Pills neutralize the noxious poisons of Small Pox, allay the inflammation, destroy the infectious exhalations from the body, leaving the patient cool and comfortable, and indneing quiet and refreshing sleep. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—New Gas Fixtures for the Spring trade, superior to any ever offered before, will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, removed to No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

WARNER, PECK & CO.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 9.

$1,000 U. S. 5's, '65	100⅞	390 N. Y. Cen. R.	78½
25,000 Mo. Stats 6's	52⅝	50 do.	btw 78½
5,000 do.	b60 83	100 do.	s60 78
5,000 do.	s10 82¾	100 do.	tw 78¼
1,000 Cal. State 7's	89	50 do.	78¼
6,000 do.	89¼	100 do.	b30 78¾
6,000 N. Y. S. 6's, '74..109¾		250 do.	s30 78¾
5,000 E. R. 2d M. Bs. ex.	95	100 do.	bnw 78½
25,000 E. R. 5th M. Bds.	90	200 Erie Railroad	12⅜
7,000 E. R. 3d M. Bs. '83	85	200 do.	12⅜
1,000 Har. 2d M. Bs.	94	200 do.	12¾
5,000 Mich. C. R. 8 p. c. Is. M. S. F. C. Bs.	93	100 Gal. & Chicago R.	62¾
1,000 Gal. & C. 1st M.	92	50 do.	62¾
4,000 Lack. & W. 1st M.	93	100 Harlem Rl'd	s10 10¾
1,000 Clev. & T. S. F. Bs, 6s	69	30 do.	10¾
10 Cort. Ex. Bank	100	10 do.	10¾
55 Continental Bank	103	50 Har. Railroad Pref.	36¾
17 Bank of Commerce	99	100 Reading Railroad	42¾
25 Amer. Ex. Bank	101⅜	100 do.	b15 42½
62 Mechanics' Bank	120	100 do.	b30 42⅞
6 Del. & Hnd. Cn. Co	98⅜	100 do.	b60 46
50 do.	b60 98⅜	22 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	10⅞
52 do.	98¾	100 do.	b60 11
75 Pacific M. S. Co.	104	150 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	22⅞
50 do.	s10 104	100 do.	b30 23
50 do.	103⅜	100 do.	s30 22¾
50 do.	103⅝	100 Panama R.	b60 134
150 do.	b30 103⅜	50 do.	134
50 do.	b30 103¾	150 do.	b10 134
50 do.	103¾	50 do.	133¾
370 do.	103	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	61⅜
50 do.	s10 103	10 Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	89⅞
25 do.	s3 103	10 do.	90
500 Indianapolis & C. R	36	50 do.	83½
175 Ch. Bur. & Quin. R.	65		

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 Mo. S. 6s	s10 82⅞	50 N. Y. Cen. R.	s3 77½
10,000 do.	s60 82¾	100 Mich. Cen. R.	45¼
5,000 do.	b30 83	200 do.	45⅛
5,000 Cal. State 7s	89½	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	22¼
1,000 L. E. & W. 1 M B.	71⅜	50 do.	b30 22½
2,000 N. Ia. 1st Mge.	76	50 do.	22
1,000 Ill. F. Bonds	98¾	100 Erie R.	s60 12⅜
50 Panama R.	b10 133¾	100 do.	12⅝
50 do.	b15 133¾	200 do.	s60 12⅝
50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	61	200 do.	b60 12¾
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	102	100 do.	s60 12¾
1150 do.	101	100 Harlem R.	10¾
150 do.	b30 101	50 Harlem R. Pref.	36½
350 N. Y. Cen. R.	77⅜	200 Reading R.	42¼
100 do.	b10 77½	100 do.	b60 42½
100 do.	s60 77¾	50 Gal. & Chic. R.	s60 62
100 do.	b30 77¾	100 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	63¼

MONDAY, April 9—P. M.

The Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of March were completed this afternoon. The Import entries of the month were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$16,163,698
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	3,592,093
Free Goods	3,739,241
Total entries of month	$23,495,032
Against March, 1859	20,738,790
Increase March this season	$2,755,242

The amount of goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse during the month is $2,200,117, or less by $1,391,876 than went into Warehouse. There was also entered during the month Foreign Specie of the value of $85,094.

The Exports from New-York to Foreign States for the month of March were:

In Domestic Produce	$6,998,687
Foreign Goods re-exported	1,136,067
Specie	2,381,663
Total clearances	$10,516,417
Against March, 1859:	
In Produce	$5,377,840
Foreign	498,161
Specie	3,343,667—$9,219,678
Increase in March this season	$1,296,739

We annex our usual summary of the Import, Export and Gold movement at New-York for the nine months of the current fiscal year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1859-'60. From July 1, '59.	vs.	1858-'59. From July 1, '58.
July	27,111,000		18,469,900
August	24,301,000		19,556,000
September	16,459,000		15,335,000
October	12,987,000		13,454,000
November	14,728,000		10,501,000
December	18,724,000		13,282,000
January	21,528,000		19,377,000
February	19,166,000		18,756,000
March	23,495,000		20,739,000
Total 9 Months	$178,499,000		$149,468,000
Foreign Specie	2,193,000		711,000
Together	$180,692,000		$150,179,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1859-'60. From July, '59.	vs.	1858-'59. From July, '58.
July	$4,938,000		$4,772,000
August	5,161,000		4,660,000
September	4,947,000		3,522,000
October	4,753,000		5,238,000
November	5,323,000		3,482,000
December	6,382,000		3,700,000
January	5,299,000		3,763,000
February	5,699,000		3,284,000
March	6,999,000		5,375,000
Total 9 months	$48,491,000		$37,793,000
Foreign reexported	7,607,000		3,896,000
Together	$57,298,000		$41,681,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1859-'60. From July 1, '59.	vs.	1858-'59. From July 1, '58.
July	10,051,000		2,801,000
August	6,410,000		2,202,000
September	8,268,000		3,240,000
October	5,544,000		3,028,000
November	4,383

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2670. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.—WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Prince Albert at St. Johns, and the Anglo-Saxon at Portland.

PUBLICATION OF THE SAVOY TREATY.

Excommunication of the Pope Against his Despoilers.

Conditions of the Hispano-Moorish Treaty.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, April 9, } via Sackville, N. B., April 10. }

The steamship *Prince Albert*, Captain PROWSE, from Galway on Saturday the 31st ult., arrived at this port at noon of Monday, the 9th inst.

She has 90 passengers for St. Johns, and 550 for New-York, for which port she will leave on Tuesday morning.

The steamship *North American*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th ult.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 30th.

The steamship *New-York*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 30th.

THE SAVOY QUESTION.

The treaty for the cession of Savoy to France was published, but its features were already known.

It was reported that Switzerland will protest against French occupation, civil or military, of Chablais and Faucigay.

There were rumors of a probable Congress on the Swiss question.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL had stated in the House of Commons that the San Juan question was approaching a settlement.

A warrant had been issued against HENNAN and HAYNES to compel them to keep the peace.

The House of Commons had adopted an address to the Crown, urging strong efforts to obtain from France the abolition of the restrictions on British shipping.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company had rescinded its former resolutions, and determined to raise £25 000 on a mortgage of the old cable, to be expended in efforts to its restoration.

FRANCE.

The French Senate had indirectly rejected, by a large majority, petitions requesting their interveation in favor of the temporal powers of the Pope.

The Paris Bourse had been buoyant and prices considerably higher, viz.: 70f. 35c.; but on Friday a strong reaction set in, and the closing quotation for Rentes was 69f. 85c.

The French papers treat Lord JOHN ROSSELL'S speech with comparative indifference.

ITALY.

The Pope had issued the act of major excommunication against all who counseled rebellion, invasion or usurpation in the Romagna, and had sent a protest to all the Governments against the annexation of the Legations to Sardinia.

AUSTRIA.

Austria had handed to the German Diet a protest against the annexation of the Italian Duchies to Sardinia.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The official Madrid *Gazette* contain the preliminaries of the treaty of peace between Spain and Morocco. Morocco cedes all the territory between the sea and the road to Anghera; the Convention of 1859 relative to "Manilla" ("Melilla") is ratified; an indemnity of 20,000,000 piastres is to be paid to Spain for the expenses of the war; and in the meantime, Spain is to hold Tetuan; a commercial treaty is guaranteed, and a Spanish Minister and missionaries are permitted to reside at Fez. The treaty is to be signed at Tetuan, April 2, and a commission is to be appointed to determine the boundaries between Spain and Morocco.

BY THE ANGLO-SAXON.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, April 10.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool, 29th, *via* Queenstown, 29th ult., arrived this evening.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool at 3 A. M. of the 26th.

The *Anglo Saxon* arrived at 10:45 P. M. She brings 180 passengers.

Spoke, 28th, ship *Calliope*; 29th, ship *Northern Chief*, from Calla; April 10, off the Bay of Fundy ship *St. Mark*.

ENGLAND.

The work had been recommenced on the *Great Eastern*.

Earl LONSDALE was dead.

Lord ELGIN'S departure for China had been delayed until the middle of April.

Before the House of Commons Investigating Committee, Sir CURAGE ROMAY testified that Mr. LEVER agreed to transfer the contract for carrying the mails from Galway to the Montreal Company, but subsequently repudiated his agreement.

The London *Herald* understands that a Congress of the great Powers will be held in the course of a few weeks in London.

It is asserted that Russia favors a Congress.

FRANCE.

The first returning battalions of the French army from Italy had entered Savoy.

Reports had been in circulation that orders had been transmitted to Italy to suspend the departure, but it was pronounced untrue.

France assumes one hundred and seventy-five million francs of the debt of Piedmont, in consideration of the cession of Savoy.

SPAIN.

The preliminaries of peace between Spain and Morocco were signed on the 25th. An armistice was concluded previously.

A battle occurred on the 23d on the road to Tangiers, in which the Spaniards were completely victorious.

ITALY.

The result of the election for representatives in Parliament was very favorable to the Liberal causs.

It is reported from Rome that on the 20th the gendarmes charged the people, and that more than 30 were wounded.

The *Patrie* asserts that the King of Naples, notwithstanding the invitation of the Pope, refuses to occupy the Papal States with Neapolitan troops.

Prince CARIGNAN is appointed Lieutenant of the King and commander of the naval and military forces.

The administrative centre will remain provisionally at Florence. RICASOLI is appointed General Governor. The Ministry is discontinued, and the army of Tuscany will be incorporated with the Sardinian army. A squadron with Sardinian troops had left Genoa for Tuscany.

It is asserted that the whole of the Pope's troops will [illegible] Rome. The Neapolitans will occupy the Legations to prevent a conflict with the Pied[illegible]

It is believed the Queen of Spain will be anxious to [illegible] United States.

AUSTRIA.

The Minister of the Interior has rebuked the Austrian functionaries in Hungary, for not watching the movements of the populace, and reporting the names of persons hostile to the Government.

SWITZERLAND.

It is expected that England and Prussia will act in concert, especially in maintaining the rights of Switzerland.

BERLIN, Tuesday.

The answer to M. THOUVENEL'S note is discreet for the reservation of the rights, and energetically supports the demand of Switzerland.

INDIA.

India dates are to February 24, but there is nothing important.

The total cost of the mutinies is estimated at forty millions sterling.

It is proposed to tax unmanufactured tobacco 6d. per pound.

At Calcutta, ships are in demand for England and China.

The United States steamer *Hartford* was at Hong Kong.

The widow of Gen. Sir WILLIAM NAPIER is dead.

Commercial News by the Prince Albert.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The demand for money was heavy. An advance of the rate of interest by the Bank of England was pending.

Consols closed on Friday at 94¼ for money, and 94⅛@94¼ for account; and on Saturday, at 94@94⅛ for both money and account.

The French Bourse was very agitated, and the rates had reached 70f. 35c., but closed at 69f. 30c. (?)

The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £95,000.

BARINGS' circular reports Money decidedly more stringent.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 43,000 bales, of which 2,560 were to speculators and 5,000 to exporters. The market was very dull, and prices had a declining tendency. Some circulars report the inferior qualities ⅛d. lower. The sales of Friday were 7,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing quiet at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans.....7¾d.	Middling do.....6 5-16d.
Middling do.....6¾d.	Fair Uplands.....7d.
Fair Mobiles.....7¾d.	Middling do.....6 3-16d.

The stock in port was estimated at 847,000 bales, of which 691,600 were American.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market was firm, but rather tamer.

HAVRE MARKET.

The Havre Cotton market closed with a declining tendency; sales of the week 10,000 bales; stock 231,000 bales; New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 105f; New-Orleans *bas*, 99f.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs Market was dull, and Tuesday's advance was barely maintained.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote Flour tending downward; American, 26s.@30s., but prices barely maintained. Wheat quiet at about Tuesday's advance, but full prices were occasionally obtained; red Western, 10s. 3d.@10s. 8d.; white Western, 10s. 6d.@12s. 6d. Corn dull; yellow, 33s. 6d.@34s. 6d.; white, 37s.@38s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

BIGLAND, ASPINA & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others report—BEEF steady. PORK firm and Irish 2s. 6d. higher; new American 75s.@77s. 6d. BACON steady. LARD dull and nominal. TALLOW—Little inquiry and prices weak; butchers', 57s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports ASHES quiet, at 29s.@30s. for Pots, and 33s.@33s. 6d. for Pearls. SUGAR heavy. COFFEE quiet. RICE firm, and 3d. higher. BARK quiet; Philadelphia, 8s. 9d.@9s. 6d.; Baltimore, 7s. 6d. FISH OILS—Sales unimportant. LINSEED OIL, 28s. 3d.@28s. 6d. RESIN dull at 4s. 3d.@4s. 4½, for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 33s. 6d.@36s. TEA—Sales unimportant.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARINGS' Circular reports WHEAT firm, and 1s @2s. higher. IRON steady, for Bars and Rails; Pig dull and slightly lower; sales at 55s. 9d. SUGAR dull, and partially 1s. lower. RICE firm. TEA irregular, and slightly lower. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 35s. 6d. @35s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

There was no change to note in American Securities.

LATEST MARKETS.

Liverpool, Saturday—P. M.

COTTON very dull. Sales to-day 4 000 bales. WHEAT buoyant. CORN steady. FLOUR steady. PROVISIONS steady.

LONDON, Saturday.

The Colonial produce markets for the week have been unsettled, partially from the proposed advance in the Bank rate.

Political Movements.

MISSOURI DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 10.

The Democratic State Convention met at Jefferson City yesterday morning. After a spirited discussion, Judge ROWLAND, who is said to be in favor of DICKINSON for the Presidency, was elected temporary Chairman. At the afternoon session R. E. ACOCK, of Polk County, was chosen permanent President. After the election of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, the Convention adjourned till evening.

CHICAGO DELEGATES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 10.

R. T. DAVIS, of Fall River, and S. WEBB, Jr., of Scituate, were chosen delegates to the Chicago Convention, at Middleboro, to-day. G. B. WESTON and G. GOFF were chosen substitutes.

The Republican Convention of the Second District to-day elected ROSSAR J. DAVIS, of Fall River, and SETH WEBB, Jr., of Scituate, as delegates to Chicago.

Fires.

STORES AT WELLSVILLE, N. Y.

WELLSVILLE, Tuesday, April 10.

At about 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the rear of the store of H. G. TAYLOR, and before it could be subdued, entirely destroyed that store, together with the stores occupied by H. H. PARKER and J. F. FOWLER, and a barber-shop and dwelling occupied by —— MASON. Total loss $10,000. Total insurance about $5,000.

AT NASHVILLE, TENN.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, April 10.

A fire on Union-street, to-day, destroyed property to the amount of $30,000 belonging to GEORGE GREYS, J. FLOWERS, JOHN LUSK and Mr. BARNESS.

Trouble at an Indiana Penitentiary.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Tuesday April 10.

Our citizens, some weeks since, remonstrated with the Superintendent of the State Penitentiary against the employment of convicts on work outside of the walls. The Superintendent persisted, and, this morning, the bells were rung and the citizens assembled, and the convicts were withdrawn inside the walls,—thus quieting the matter for the present.

Salvage of Cargo from the Wreck of the Hungarian.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 10.

A correspondent at Barrington states that about four hundred cases and bales of cargo have been taken from the wreck of the steamship *Hungarian* within the past few days.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 10.

The following is the weekly statement of the Boston Banks:

Capital Stock	$36,581,700
Loans and Discounts	60,660 600
Specie	6,320 600
Due from other Banks	9,788,000
Due to other Banks	9 206 000
Deposits	20,470,000
Circulation	7,756,000

Later from Mexico.

VERA CRUZ QUIET—MIRAMON ON HIS WAY TO THE CAPITAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, April 9.

The schooner *Arrogant* has arrived, from Sisal 4th inst. The Spanish war vessel *Habanera* was in port, with dispatches from the Spanish squadron at Vera Cruz for Havana.

We have Vera Cruz dates of the 1st. The city was quiet, and it was reported that MIRAMON had left for the Capital. The estimated loss of property by the bombardment of Vera Cruz is $5,000,000. Tals is doubtless an exaggeration, as residents of Vera Cruz say the valuation of the whole city would hardly reach that amount.

Naval.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, April 10.

The United States steam sloop of war *Dacotah* has returned from a perfectly satisfactory trial trip.

Municipal Election.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, April 10.

Our city election resulted in the choice of MILLS, Democrat, for Mayor, by 400 majority. SPRAIN, Democrat, was chosen Marshal by 41 majority. A majority of the city ticket is Democratic. The Opposition elected a majority in the Council.

Forty Thousand Dollars in Bank Notes Stolen.

COLUMBUS, GA., Tuesday, April 10.

The Marine Bank Agency wee entered with false keys last night, and forty thousand dollars stolen, about half of which were Marine Bank notes, and the remainder Georgia and Carolina notes. A reward of $1,000 has been offered.

Lake Navigation.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, April 10.

The propeller *Vermont*, of the Northern Transportation Company's line, arrived this forenoon from Detroit and Toledo *via* the Welland Canal, the first boat of the season. Navigation is open through the Lakes *via* the Oswego and Welland Canal.

The New-York Dailies in Utica.

UTICA, Tuesday, April 10.

The New-York dailies were distributed here at 11¼ o'clock to-day.

FROM ALBANY.

THE NEW COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE.

Passage of the Supply Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 10.

The Senate closed the fillibustering on the Amsbonsa resolution this afternoon, by ordering the bill to be read a third time at 7½ o'clock this evening. At that hour it was read, and the vote being taken, the resolution was lost—ayes 16, noes 13. Five Republicans voted in the negative. A motion to reconsider was made, and laid on the table. The bill will pass the Senate.

The bill to revise the present license laws was read a third time in the House, and lost—ayes 43, noes 56.

The Sanitary bill was taken from the table and the vote by which it was lost the other day was attempted to be reconsidered. The motion to reconsider failed—Ayes, 49; Noes, 46. This kills the bill for the Session.

The Governor sent to the Senate for confirmation the following nominations for Police Commissioners: JAMES BOWEN, AMOS PILLSBURY and JOHN G. BERGEN. These nominations were confirmed.

The Charter election held here to-day has resulted in the election of the entire Democratic ticket, by majorities ranging from 500 to 1,000. Last year the Opposition carried the city. The Democrats are boisterous over the change. LEO.

From the Associated Press.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 10.

AMOS PILLSBURY, JAMES BOWEN and JOHN G. BERGEN, of Brooklyn, were appointed Police Commissioners under the new law. The Senate went into Executive session and confirmed the appointments at once.

The Democracy have elected their whole city ticket. Geo. H. THACHER is chosen Mayor, and CHAS. L. AUSTIN Recorder by 800 to 1,600 majority. They carry seven Aldermen out of ten, and six Supervisors. Mr. WENDELL, the regular American nominee for Mayor, withdrew in favor of the Republican candidate. The Hard Shell, or Wood Democracy, ran a separate ticket, headed by HIRAM PERRY, who received only 290 votes in the city. The straight Americans supported Mr. THACHER. In the evening an impromptu meeting gathered in the Capitol while the Legislature was still in session, crowding the great hall. Speeches were made by Senators SPINOLA and GRANT, E. O. PERRIN, of Brooklyn, Hon. THOMAS C. FIELDS of New-York, Assemblymen GAY, DARCY, and others. Much enthusiasm prevails.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 10.

P. P. MURPHY introduced a bill to provide for lengthening the locks on the Erie and Oswego Canals—a revival of Senator PROSSER'S long-lock improvement stricken out of the Canal bill.

The bill for the drainage of the Cayuga marshes was reported for the consideration of the Senate.

The Brooklyn Central and Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroads consolidation bill was reported complete and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. MORRIS moved to reconsider the vote directing the Committee on the Poor Laws to sit during the recess to investigate the management of the New-York Almshouse Department.

Mr. SPINOLA moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost, 11 to 14.

He then moved to postpone. Lost—11 to 15.

Messrs. SPINOLA and COLVIN then spoke at length against the motion, endeavoring to drive off the action of the Senate.

After a protracted session, the Senate reconsidered the resolution empowering the Committee to set during the recess on the Almshouse Department investigation, and ordered the bill abolishing the Department, and establishing a Department of Public Charities, to a third reading.

On the final passage, the bill was lost, 16 to 13. Messrs. MANIERRE, MONTGOMERY, PROSSER, RAMSEY and TAGMAN, Republicans, voted with the Democrats in the negative. Absent—Messrs. HAMMOND, HILLHOUSE and LAWRENCE.

A motion to reconsider the vote was laid on the table.

The probability seems to be that the bill will eventually pass, as Mr. PROSSER will probably change his vote.

The General Appropriation bill was taken up, and amended by appropriating $5,000 to the Institution for the Blind; for publication work on Musical Notation; $5,000 for the Montezuma Salt Springs.

The appropriation of $5,000 to complete a map of New-York Harbor, was stricken out.

Several other amendments were made, and the bill was read the third time and passed.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 10.

Mr. ROBINSON called up the concurrent resolution appointing a Commissioner to examine the discipline of the State Prisons, to report to the next Legislature, with a view to the amelioration of the condition of the convicts and their reformation. Adopted.

The bill establishing a ferry slip on the east side of the Battery enlargement, and to authorize a ferry thence to Staten Island, came up for third reading.

Mr. WARREN moved to lay the bill on the table, charging that it had been improperly substituted for a bill different in its provisions. Laid on the table.

The following bills were passed:

To amend the act authorizing the taking of additional lands for the Central Park.

To amend the revised statutes respecting indictments and proceedings thereon.

To incorporate the Western New-York Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association.

The Supply bill was taken up for final reading.

Mr. CONKLING moved to strike out all extra compensation of the clerks, officers and messengers of the House. Lost, and the bill passed, ayes 94, nays 8.

A messenger was announced from the Senate, informing the House that that body refused to recede from its amendments to the Assembly Railroad Toll bill.

The House insisted upon its own bill, 81 to 25.

The bill substituted by the Senate for the Assembly *pro rata* bill was then announced, as the messages from that body on both these subjects were acted on many days since by the Senate, and transmitted to the House, but had been kept back till now.

Mr. FLAGLER moved to amend the Senate bill by naming the Comptroller, Auditor and State Engineer the Commissioners, and adding the section applying *pro rata* at once to all railroads in the State, and making it a misdemeanor for any railroad to charge less per mile for through than for way freight.

The amendment was adopted, and the bill returned to the Senate.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. BARRET attempted to move forward the personal liberty bill, but failed.

Mr. HOLCOMB asked consent to introduce a resolution for the final adjournment on Friday. Objected to.

The vote defeating the bill to amend the Revised Statutes, to relieve from indictments and proceedings thereon, was reconsidered and the bill passed.

The vote defeating the Brooklyn Broadway Railroad was also reconsidered on a motion of Mr. DARCY, and the bill passed.

The bill to extend streets between Eighteenth and Thirtieth-streets, and to confirm grants to land under water within the harbor-master's line for solid filling, were lost. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to amend the Excise law came up for a final reading.

Mr. BURNET moved to substitute a Prohibitory law.

Messrs. MARSON and BURNETT spoke in favor of total prohibition. The motion was lost by 49 to 59, and the bill was then lost by 43 to 56.

Mr. JAQUES called up a motion to reconsider the vote defeating the bill, establishing a Sanitary District in New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties.

Mr. MILLER said he had voted against the bill before and should still oppose it. He found under the pretence of being a bill to improve public health it conveyed up a wholesale transfer of political patronage and office from one set of men to another. Ever since the session commenced, greedy hands had been stretched forth to clinch the rich prize of street cleaning, which was said to open a placer to the fortunate contractor. It had come up in various guises, and this was the last. Departments and offices were transferred wholesale by the bill. It was to this he was opposed. In the West, if bad men were in office, the people turned them out. If the Democrats are in a majority in the City of New-York, that is no reason why the Republicans of the State should wrest their power by legislation from their hands. He respected the public voice, and should under no pretense favor a political measure of this kind, whatever guise it might assume.

Mr. WILEY advocated the bill as a measure of humanity, not as a party measure.

Mr. MASSON thought that this bill was the most salutary of the session. He believed that by the passage of this measure the Legislature had it in their power to do some little to make amends for the notoriety it had attained as one, that had done nothing that was useful, and very much that was mischievous. After considerable discussion, the motion to reconsider was lost by 49 to 46; so the bill was finally defeated. The Republicans voting with the Democrats to defeat the bill were: Messrs. O. Allen, Crooker, Dorsh, Donerick, Evans, Jennings, Jewett, Merseles, Miller, Moulton, Perry, St. John, Whipple and the Speaker.

Mr. WEBSTER moved to make the City Tax Levy the special order for to-morrow morning, immediately after the reading of the journal; carried.

The following bills were passed:

To exempt certain property of physicians and surgeons from levy and sale under execution.

To assure creditors a just division of the property of debtors on assignment; and

To amend the Charter of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company. Adjourned.

GOSSIP ABOUT LEGISLATION.

THE RAILROAD BILLS—CHANCES FOR A VETO—THE ALMSHOUSE BILL—THE TOLL BILLS—AMENDMENTS TO THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BILLS—REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 10, 1860.

The sessions of the House and the Assembly, last evening, were fruitful of important results.

In the Senate, the following bills, to authorize the construction of Railroads in the City of New-York, were read and passed: Fourteenth street, Ninth-avenue, Tenth-avenue, Seventh-avenue, Avenue D.

The following was the vote on the first bill read, which was the Seventh-avenue:

Messrs. Abell, *Blood*, *Colvin*, *Connolly*, Ferry, *Gardiner*, *Grant*, Ketcham, Lapham, *Lawrence*, Munroe, *J. M. Murphy*, Ramsey, Richmond, Sessions, *Spinola*, Warner—20.

Messrs. Bell, Goss, *Kelly*, Manierre, Montgomery, Murphy, Prosser, Rotch, Truman—9.

From the fact that all the Democrats and twelve Republicans voted together in the affirmative, you will see that these "important measures of the session" were entirely divested of partisanship.

While the vote on the last bill was being taken, we had a revelation from Senator TRUMAN about the Gridiron. He said he voted for the Gridiron, "because he was in." The House smashed this Gridiron, and sent up these five Gridirons. He should vote against them "because he was not in." That was all the "difference" there was in his opinion. "Bless God for the difference," said one of Senator TRUMAN'S colleagues, who *is* in the House bills and *was not* in the Gridiron.

The Senate also passed the resolutions submitting to the people an amendment to the Constitution, authorizing people of color to vote without their being possessed of property. The resolutions passed: ayes, 19; noes, 3—Messrs. *Conolly*, *J. M. Murphy* and *Spinola*.

The bill known as the Anti-Rent, which had passed the Assembly, also passed the Senate last evening; ayes 21, noes 6, as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Abell, *Blood*, *Colvin*, *Connelly*, Fiero, *Gardiner*, *Grant*, *Kelly*, Ketcham, *Lawrence*, Manierre, Montgomery, *J. M. Murphy* P. P. Murphy, Prosser, Ramsey, Richmond, Rotch, Sessions, *Spinola*, Truman —21.

NAYS—Messrs. Ferry, Goss, Lapham, McGraw, Munroe, Warner—6.

This bill repeals the law of 1805, and, it is said, will most effectually dispossess the landlords, as all the reversionary interest they have in a large amount of the leases or grants under the tenant's hold was created by the act repealed. The Anti-Renters are in great glee, and their joy appears to be based upon a prospect that they will now be enabled to make fair arrangements for the settlement of the vexed questions so long in dispute between them and the landlords.

It is a matter of doubt to-day whether this Anti-Rent bill, or the City Railroad bills will meet the approval of the Governor. The talk among the knowing ones this morning is, that the Railroad bills will have hard sliding through the Executive Chamber. But at such a time as this it is very difficult to form any accurate judgment. Last year they would have been vetoed—nothing is more certain than that.

In the Senate this morning, the entire day has been passed in discussing, or rather fillibustering, over the Almshouse bill. When the President announced "Reports of Select Committees" in order, Mr. MORRIS moved to reconsider the vote by which the Committee on Poor Laws were instructed to investigate the management of the Ten Governors. Senators SPINOLA and GRANT made all sorts of counter motions to stave off the time until the special order should be reached. There were two, and both were postponed, when Senator SPINOLA made another fillibustering expedition, but at last the majority brought the question to a vote, and the motion to reconsider prevailed—ayes 16, noes 11.

The motion recurring, which was virtually to bring the Almshouse again before the Senate for a third reading, the Senate is now considering, with a prospect that it will be so engaged until after this letter leaves Albany. The power of the mejority in the Senate is extremely limited, because there is no rule allowing the previous question. Hence, by a succession of motions, points of order, appeals, etc., the real question may be postponed almost indefinitely. Take an example: At 12½ o'clock Senator ROOSARSON moved that Senator SPINOLA be allowed to speak five minutes, and that the main question be put at the end of that time, without delay or debate. Such a motion, as it relates to priority of business, is not debateable, and yet the majority have already managed to evade a direct vote for two hours, with a prospect that it may be midnight before it can be reached. It is now confusion worse confounded—no one pretending to have kept in remembrance the labyrinth through which they have been winding. When the end is reached, the Almshouse bill will be passed—the political majority of the Senate having determined upon that, and to-day, for the first time this session, they manifest something of political cohesion and adhesion.

The House yesterday afternoon passed the bill repealing the law of 1851, which released certain Railroads from the payment of tolls. The vote was ayes 76, noes 31. The affirmative vote was all Republican, the negative vote, with one exception, was all Democratic.

The bill goes to the Senate. It is said that there it will be amended, by striking out all of the enacting clause, and inserting the bill commuting for tolls at a million of dollars from the Central, and removing the present restrictions on the rates of fare. It will be substantially the Commutation bill heretofore passed by the Senate, with a sentence saying "that in consideration of the payment of tolls the restriction is removed." It is surmised by the managers of the Central that they can buy this bill through the House. I shall not be surprised if they can, but I don't believe they can buy the Governor's signature to it.

The bill to amend the Metropolitan Police act, passed the House last evening—ayes 74, noes 34. It only lacks the Governor's signature to make it a law. I should think he would hesitate to sign it, knowing that it imposes upon him the onerous duty of selecting three Police Commissioners. But I presume he will hardly be deterred by this consideration.

The Sanitary bill was killed; ayes 56, noes 38. You see it lacks 9 votes of enough. It will be a hard struggle if it gets them, or if it again gets to a third reading.

This morning the House insisted—ayes 81, noes 25—upon non-concurring in the Senate amendments to the Toll bill. So the Lower branch may now ask for another Conference Committee, or for a free conference, as we phrase it. If it asks, it will hardly fare better than before.

The House also—ayes 67, noes 31—refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the *Pro Rata* law, and then adopted a substitute for the Senate substitute, appointing the Comptroller, State Engineer and Auditor, Commissioners to regulate the tariff of freights on railroads, and to require companies to enforce it. If the Senate accept this amendment, it will be substantially accepting the *Pro Rata* law. We shall see.

There is as yet no talk of adjournment. The Republican State Convention meets at Syracuse next Wednesday week. The majority of the Legislature want to attend that Convention, and I should not wonder if they staid here until it is time to go there, which would keep them here until Tuesday morning. LEO.

BERMUDA AND THE WEST INDIES.

Sailing of the two Admirals from Bermuda—The Weather and the Crops there—Arrival of the West India Mail—Late Accounts from Jamaica, Demerara and Barbadoes.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BERMUDA, Monday, March 26, 1860.

The departure of the two Admirals from these Islands—the old one and the new—is the most notable local event since my last. Admiral Sir ALEXANDER MILNE, anxious to make himself personally acquainted with the state of affairs in the southern portion of his extensive command, left these Islands on the 19th instant in his temporary flagship, the steam-frigate *Emerald*, for Barbadoes. His predecessor in this command, Admiral Sir HOUSTON STEWART, bade adieu to Colonial official duty, and to his numerous friends, in this part of the world, on the 21st instant, having on that day set sail for England in his flagship the *Indies*, two-decker. It is confidently stated that Sir HOUSTON will step into office again, on arriving home, as one of the Naval Lords of the Board of Admiralty.

The weather here has been very boisterous for the last five days—strong winds from southwest and west having prevailed, causing vessels ready for sea to remain snugly in port. It is too early yet to give an estimate that may be fully relied on respecting the maturing potato crop; but this I may now say, that good judges are of opinion that the crop this year will be less than the last by some 10,000 barrels.

The West Indian mail, with dates to the second week in this month, (March,) by the Cunard steamer *Delta*, arrived this forenoon.

From Jamaica the dates are to 10th March. The Governor had prorogued the Legislature, but a special session would have to be held to consider measures for transferring the Post-office Department from Imperial control to the local Government. The Governor had been ill, but his health was improving. Satisfactory accounts of the prospect of a supply of labor from Calcutta for Jamaica had been received. The first instalment of Coolie emigrants, 310 in number, were to leave Calcutte at the beginning of last January for Kingston. Maj.-Gen. BELL retires from the command of the forces in Jamaica, to be succeeded by Col. TIDY. The affairs of the Jamaica Bank were in a good condition, a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the last six months having been declared.

Demerara advices are to the 10th March. The Court of Policy was busy with the Annual Estimate of the expenses of the Colonial Government. The Governor was about to have prepared a new Civil List for the Colony, as the one in force would expire at the end of 1860. This new list is to embrace, it is said, some alterations of salaries; the Governor to have £6,000 sterling a year instead of £5,000, as at present; and there are to be twelve stipendiary magistrates, at a salary each of £700 sterling. The ship *Jehan* had just arrived from Madras, with 32 Coolies, after a fine passage of 75 days. Eight convicts, who have escaped from the French penal establishment at Cayenne, and were at large in Georgetown, had been sent away from Demerara by the Governor's order, not again to penal servitude, but to freedom, in any other place where their presence would be allowed.

Barbados accounts are to the 12th of March. The Legislature was engaged in considering measures for the improvement of Bridgetown, consequent upon the late fire there. The American bark *Gazelle*, Capt. RHODES, and the American brig *Lexi. TEAVES*, had arrived with an assorted cargo of Breadstuffs. Flour (extra) sold at $7 50@$7 75, and Brandywine Meal (in bond) at $4 75. Flour was in light supply at the above date, and Breadstuffs generally would soon be wanted. New Sugar was selling at $4@$4 25, and Molasses at 17 cents a gallon.

There is nothing of any interest from the other Islands. Yours truly, * * *

THE POLAR EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

Meeting of the Geographical Society—Addresses by Dr. Hayes and Others.

In order to afford the public an additional opportunity of being made familiar with the details of Dr. HAYES' projected expedition in search of an entrance into the open Polar Sea, a meeting, to which were admitted gratuitously all who felt any interest in the matter, was held last night in the Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the Geographical and Statistical Society. The hall was nearly filled by an audience of the most respectable character, and on the platform were many gentlemen not only well known in connection with the Society, but of high reputation in their respective professions.

Dr. HAYES' theory as to the existence of an open Polar Sea, and the possibility of effecting an entrance into it, was illustrated by a huge map of the Polar regions, and a smaller one, showing the course of KANE through Baffin's Bay and Smith's Strait.

The Chair was taken by Rev. Dr. HAWKS, the Society's President.

On motion of Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, and the regular business of the Society were dispensed with.

Dr. HAWKS briefly recapitulated the objects for which so large and intelligent an audience had assembled.

This popular demonstration, he said, indicated that the people of New-York not only appreciated the importance of scientific progress, but sympathized with those who, devoted to its advance, should by their labors and sacrifices, that science has its martyrs as well as religion. As Americans we were unwilling to allow all the discoveries in physical geography to be monopolized by other countries, and especially with regard to any portion of our own country. He concluded his remarks by introducing Dr. HAYES, who at once proceeded to state in detail his plan for the survey of the open Polar Sea. This was in substance but a repetition of his address at the previous meeting in the hall of the Historical Society. The Doctor illustrated his views by frequent references to his monster circumpolar map. He pointed out the great ice-bound coast by which the Arctic Sea is surrounded, and showed how from Spitzbergen, Hudson and Scoresby had penetrated to the latitude of 80° and 81½'. It had been learned, however, from a paper contributed to the Royal Society by Mr. GEORGE BARRINGTON, that Dutch vessels had penetrated even so far as 89° of north latitude, and that a great open area had been found almost entirely destitute of ice. The course of Dr. KANE through Baffin's Bay, up to Mount Franklin, which is the northern extremity of Grinnell land; and the reasons for his being unable to proceed farther were narrated at length, and the opinion was expressed that the open sea, which he had so nearly entered, was navigable for half the year. The physical causes which had led to this the Doctor explained at length. The point where Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his companions met their unfortunate fate was pointed out, and the probable circumstances by which the disaster was accompanied were briefly stated *en passant*. The Doctor then argued the practicability of the completion of the discovery of the open polar sea and of the regions in its vicinity, and restated the means by which he hoped to achieve those results. He wound up by appealing to the Geographical Society to continue their patronage of his scheme, and enable him to carry it to a successful end. It, he said, they provided the necessary means, and God should spare his life and bless his efforts, he hoped, before three years rolled round, to place in their hands the complete solution of the only geographical question yet remaining open for investigation.

On resuming his seat, he was loudly applauded.

Rev. Dr. THOMPSON was then introduced, and spoke of the the scientific importance of the enterprise in which Dr. HAYES was about to embark, and the duty of the public to render such assistance as would enable him to carry out the expedition to a successful issue. The facts to be derived from the Arctic regions had a religious bearing, in showing us the primative workings of the Creator in moulding this universe into shape and form. The important and much mooted question of the unity of the race would also be furthered by the facts to be derived from those regions relative to the early migratory habits of man.

Dr. THOMPSON was followed by Rev. Dr. BARRONS, who confessed to a painful ignorance of the whole subject of Arctic exploration. He had read with interest the narratives of various explorers, but the only impression left upon his memory were a confusion of icebergs, broken ice, snows, and scurvy. He had been urged, however, by an old friend to speak on this occasion, and could not refuse. After alluding to the high and noble aims of the expedition, and paying an eloquent tribute to the heroism of the late Dr. KANE, whose discovery of the open Polar sea, had been denied by the way, but he hoped would be confirmed by Dr. HAYES, he closed by a strong appeal to the audience to contribute the material aid necessary to advance the enterprise.

On motion of W. J. FULLER, a resolution was adopted to take up a collection in aid of the expedition, Mr. FULLER supporting his motion with a short speech and a subscription of $5.

While the collection was being taken up Lieut. VIELE offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Arctic Committee of the Geographical Society be requested to memorialize Congress for an appropriation of $20.000 in aid of the expedition, on condition that the same amount be raised by private subscription. He said he was ashamed to present such a resolution, for he thought the public spirit of New-York ought to render it unnecessary, but there had, as yet, been only $17,000 raised, whereas $30,000 at least would be required.

Judge DALY read an extract from a letter lately received from England, by Mr. HENRY GRINNELL, expressing warm sympathy for the proposed expedition, and stating that if it should fail through, the writer had no doubt that a similar enterprise would be set on foot in England. Judge DALY said that national pride, if no other reason, should prompt us to see that the expedition did not fail for want of adequate support.

Mr. GEO. FOLSOM then announced that the subscription taken up in the audience had only amounted to $25, to which he begged leave to add $25 more. The meeting then adjourned.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

$1,146,000 IN SPECIE.

Additional from California.

Final Approval of the Cass-Herran Treaty with New-Granada.

INTERESTING FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The U. S. Mail steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall on the 2d inst., arrived at this port early yesterday morning, with the California mails to the 29th ult.

She brings $1,146,000 in specie, and 528 passengers.

Passed the *Ariel* on the 6th inst., hence for Aspinwall, 22 miles north of Isagua.

Left in port at Aspinwall the U. S. war-vessels *Roanoke*, *Sabine* and *Relief*, and the French war-brig *Lucifer*.

The news from California by this arrival has been generally anticipated by the Overland Mail.

From Peru, we hear that the war feeling against Bolivia was dying out.

By an arrival at Panama from Carthagena on the 2d inst., we have dates from Bogota, New-Granada, to March 12.

The Cass-Herran Treaty has been finally approved.

CALIFORNIA.

Arrival and Reception of a Japanese War-Propeller—Nar

the Yankees should not be out of pocket for their courtesy in this business. His Excellency, with a straight face, signified that it should be done as promptly as the lumber-schooners now occupying the dry-dock could be got ready to launch. While these two high grands thus consulted, the other officials, returning to the carrieges, were being conveyed through the principal streets, in sight of the couching lions, past the churchee and hotels, around the plaza, over Rincon Hill, and to Steamboat Point. Here is being constructed a magnificent boat for the Sacramento route—a sort of a *New-World* or *Isaac Newton*. One glance sufficed for their expression of admiration, and then they returned to business. The whole corps of foreigners pulled out note-books and pencils, divided in companies, cut the boat into sectiose and each sketched his shere. They mede measurements, took drafts, copied carves, and did not cease until satisfied that putting their work together, they could construct the counterpart of the *Cryscopolis* at home. By the wey, Mr. KENO says the Japanese, in comieg over, showed themselves experts in every department of angineering, hut not extraordinary as sailors. It was not nntil they had been several days at sea that they consented to divide into watches,—it was a new idee to them; hnt when they had tried it a dey, they seemed to relish it wonderfully. They had Dutch chronometers on board, and gave evidence of a Dutch education. Beck to the hotel, they dined, rather awkwardly handling our nnequal end barbarous chopsticks, bnt managing notwithstanding to do justice to their dinner. They marched back after dark to the boats, their path illuminated with paper lanterns.

Yesterday, a grand salnte was fired in their honor, and returned in sort. The officers visited several foundries and ship-yards. To-dey they inspect the fortifications of the herbor and the national vessel in port. They will, while here, be publicly received and be subjected to the inevitable hand-shaking of the Democracy.

Within the last three deys we heve walked on the verge of a riot without tumbling in, and enjoyed a new popular sensetion. The risk of the riot was in this wise: Saturday was St. Petrick's Day. The rain, hy some curioue mishap, got in a little ahead of the almanac, owing, doubtless, to the proverbial uncertainty as to just when the Patron Saint of ould Ireland was born; and the 17th rose as pretty a morning as ever looked down upon a city, all whose roadsides and hill-tope were emerald with tall grass, and every epire of that grass beaded with dew. It was warm as June; the lizy fog lay in the valleys and thinly on the Bay, while the upper parts of the city were all aglow with mellow sunlight. A misanthrope could not resist the temptation to be happy; a suicide could not come up to the scratch on such a day. Now, on the plaza that slopes down to the City Hall, there stands a famous liberty-pole—a stick of Oregon pine, straight as an arrow, small and lithe from foot to potnt, and 110 feet high. It was a present from the Corporation of Portland, in the lumber-rolling Territory, to the City of San Francisco, and by the recipients was highly honored. It was first erected on the 4th of July, 1850. It had looked down on mere gambling, more fast hacheler life, more merry-makings, more terribly earnest mass-meetings, more endden changes of fortune, than any other stick of timber in the country. It was the centre of the daily crowds of Vigilants, when the people took the administration of justice out of the hands of the corrupt courts; it wes the rallying point for the Law and Order men when they essayed to put down the Vigilents; it was the flag-staff around which the Broderick mourners gathered; it wes the centre of the city, and every man in town held it in esteem. Lest Fall it showed signs of rottenness about the foot, when a lover of the town encased it for several feet abont with stout plank, which made it good against high winds for the next ten years.

On this St. Patrick's Day in the morning, an effigy of the Saint dangled from near ite top, clothed in distinctive rags, e string of potetoes ebout its neck, and a whisky-bottle in its pocket. The policemen on dnty saw it eerly, and tried to get it down, but failing, went about his busieess, saying eothing, for which sin he was suspended thet very night. About 8½ P. M. some Irishmen, looking aloft, saw their Saint. They went to the poll, fussed awhile with the halyerds, and then ran for an axe. In five minutes, as if by magic the plaza was filled with Irishmen. The axemen began to cut the pole, and two or three policemen came rushing np to prevent the desecration. The whole crowd tumbled in upon the policemen and hustled them away. Meanwhile the pole began to totter,—then fell with a crash, hut without e cheer. The boys kindled a fire, carried the ragged bogus saint to it, and consumed him to the last strew. But by this time the Americans began to gather. Luckily a procession of men with shamrocks in their button-holes, and the dedicetion of a fine large Catholic Church et some distance, gave the Irish a good excuse to vacate the premises. The Yankee boys ground their teeth and muttered vengeance. Ninety-nine men out of a hundred carried chips on their shoulders, and invited any loose Irishman to knock them off. Lots of fellowe were spilin' for a fight. The Police, terribly ashamed of themselves for not heving seen and removed the effigy, were around quieting everybody, and rather seducing, than demanding, to peace. A company fell straightway to work, to saw off the rotten end of the pole and dig out the hole where it was plasted. By 4½ P. M. the Oregon pine was np egain, and the American flag floating from it. Bonfires, and dancing oe the green by the American boys, concluded the dey—and only four arrests had been made from sunrise to midnight. If, when the axe wes leveling the pole, the police hed been strong enough to make much of a demonstration, probably a terrible row would have been precipitated. Their temporary weaknese was the city's salvation from a disgraceful riot.

This is the third St. Patrick's morning thet the Saint has been hung. The job is alweys cherged to the Monumental Fire Engine Company—a Baltimore crowd; but it is most likely a trick of mischievous juveniles—very likely half Irishmen themselves. You will smile faintly to think thet even a riot such as we nerrowly escaped could prove serious. Then you heve no idee what an excitable folk we are. Probebly there was not a house in the city that the matter was not discussed in; certainly not a knot of citizens in the street who did not talk it over. The newspapers were entreated to be prudent—to touch it gingerly, and by no excessive levity or offensive comments to kindle into flame the smoking combustibles. Twenty-four hours after the whole matter wae stale, and you might denounce ell parties concerned, on either side, without frightening the most timid.

To-day one of our newspepers sinks out of sight. The *National*—a morning orgeu, established, es report says, by Dr. GWIN's money, supported out of his pocket, and edited by his business agent and personal friend, GUTHRIE—merges iuto the *Herald*, which is edited by JOHN NUGENT, who has the reputation of being GWIN's personal end bitter enemy. The bargain has been long in contemplation, they say. The terms, so far as rumor gives them, are, GUTHRIE to be the mansging man and proprietor, and NUGENT to be sole editor—the joint result to be called the *Herald*, and the sheet to be enlarged to hold the advertisements of both. The *National* has been a Custom-house organ of late, and a little riotous about LATHAM's election. The *Herald* has been *Mint* ish and orthodox. It may retain that GWIN and LATHAM are to be one flesh, and drive the same team hereafter. If NUGENT is really to be sole editor, possibly GWIN is sold.

From the North, the balance of late testimony is to the undoubted wealth of the Similkameen mines, and the good luck of those who are already on the spot stocking them. The rush thitherward is reported to ober daily thickening, and its speed accelerating for it.

The population of Washington Territory et last accounts was set down at 6,844; the assessed property was valued at $3,233,695.

The British ship *Satellite* sailed on the 12th of March from Esquimalt for San Juan Island. "An arrangement for the joint occupatiou of the island had been agreed upon between the representetives of the two Governments." The ship *Princess Royal* was about leaving Victoria (March 13) for London, with £120,000 worth of furs, consigned to the Hndson's Bay Company.

Our dates from Hong Koeg are to the 14th of Janoery, hronght by the ship *Flora*, arrived here Merch 18. The renewel of hostilities wes anticipated. Rumor hed it thet 5,000 British soldiere and 5,000 Sikhs were to be eent from Hindostan to take part in a new ettack.

Justice and the jury heve an eye to steamer-day. The triel of Dr. CHASE, accused of emptying e stale liquid eacretion of the humen body, whereof chlorine is e very considerable constitnent, into the carboye of Mint acids, has been in progress before the Police Court ever slace Wednesdey last, holding from 10 A. M. to 10½ P. M. But on Seturdey night they must edjourn over Sundey, and hy common consent over Monday, too, it being steemer-dey. Pity the runners, their game is up. Only one steamer leaves to-dey for Penama, and at such an advance of ratee that meny families thet hed erranged to return to the East on visits, give it up, and will be content another year without seeing the faces of old friends, getting glimpses of old homesteads, or acquiring the heart-sickness which Californians say comes over them on returning, after long absence, to find old friende ell married or dead, young friends with strange, beerded faces, the household words forgotten, the objects of anclent Interest stale, the winds chilly eed bleek, the heat tropical and insupportable, and all things sadly changed.

Teke up nnr newspepers and reed Bulkhead forever. They say the Bulkheed bill is going to pess, and thet GOV. DOWNEY will lack the pluck to veto it. I have learned to hope otherwise, bnt if it should, the raging and boiling in our town will be a slght worth an Isthmus trip to see. We had e kind of Stete earthqnake last week, thet shook all the land from Washoe to Sacramento, and even in San Francisco, some, who eet too much lobster-salad at dinner, fancied they felt the tremor. If we could believe the pepers, the Chamber of Commerce, the Supervisors, 9 to 2, the mechanics in mass meeting assembled, the merchants on Montgomery-street, the people everywhere, the passege of the Bulkhead hill would get up e quaking so extensive in comperison, that men who now go hoasting of the late earthquake, would take oath thet they never felt anything of the eort before. Pretty nearly everything that San Francisco has denounced as a swindle this Winter, the Legislature haa given a third reading end passed in hot haste. So we mey have e hreeze before the 10th of April yet.

In the County of El Dorado, next esst of Sacramento, and bnt a few miles from Placerville, lies the little village of Georgetown, nsually as quiet ee a chnrch-yard in a deserted town on Sunday morning; but now resounding—unless it is e hoax—with the noise of men staking off claims to a silver lead of astonishing richness. The Colome *Times* and Placerville *Democrat* tell the same story about it. Some men were panning ont gold calmly and without hope of getting "much above a color," when certain chunks that they supposed to be sulphates of iron were thrown out, But taking a piece to be aeseyed, the fact wee revealed thet it was very rich in silver. A few hends took out six pounds of nearly the pure erticle next dey. Specimene, the *Democrat* continues, have been taken from this Sailor's Flet lead worth $10,000 to the ton.

A privete letter from Rev. Mr. GOBLE, the Baptist missionary (of New-York) who left for Jepen a month or two since, reports him with his family eafe et Honolulu, about to sail on the 29th of Februery for Kanagawa direct, and to land there the 25th of March. Kind friends make them at home on the islands, and pay the expenees of the voyage thence to their field of labor. Four miesionary families, just leaving for San Frencisco (since arrived here) and the States, two missionary families on their wey to Vanconver's Island, stopping with an English ship from London, the Rev. Dr. PIERSON, bound home from the Micronesian mission, meeting ell together at Houolulu. On the Mondey evening lollowing, writes Mr. GOBLE, they were to have e missionary jnhilee.

The originel will of BRODERICK goes East to-day to be submitted to the witnesses. It is directed to the referee, Mr. HACKETT.

The steemer takes, too, our Californie Delegation to the Charleston Convention. GLAUCUS.

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

Approval of the Cass-Herran Treaty—The Chiriqui Road Project Indefinitely Postponed—Naval Movements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, April 2, 1860.

Datee from Bogota are to Merch 12. Greet egitation prevailed there in Government circles, on the reception of the news of MOSQUERA'S victory and movements in Cauca. It was reported he was preparing to march npon Bogota, and President OSPINA, in consonance with authority given him by the last Congress, was contemplating the removal of the capital and Congress to Medelin, in Antioquia.

The Cass-Herran Convention had been finally approved.

In the Seeete, on the second reading, the bill chartering an American Company (ANSSOSA W. THOMPSON, &c.) to make a road across Chiriqui from the Atlantic to the Pacific, was indefinitely postponed. This is the transit which Secretary TOUCEY recommended should be purchased by the United Statee Government for $300,000.

A Committee of Congress has reported in favor of the constitutionality af the Election laws, which are violently opposed by the Liberals, and which have already caused so much blood to be epilled.

President OSPINA had borrowed $100,000 of the foreigner DANIES, with which to put down the revolts in Megdalena, Bolivar and Cauca, and was recruiting men lor the same purpose, which he expected Gen. HARRAN to eommand; but in this he will donbt less be disappointed, for Gen. HARRAN'S *rôle* is one of peace. Gen. H. had not arrived at Bogots with his settlemeet of the Bolivar revolution as late as the 12th, but was daily expected.

The Senate had rejected the Liberal Senators returned by the State of Magdalena.

Letters are published in the *Tiempo* from CARRILLO, clearly implicating President OSPINA in the attempt to revolutionize Ceuca.

OSPINA's majority in the House of Representatives was daily diminishing, so that there were great hopes that his efforts to revnlntionize the States and bring them back to Centralism would fail.

Mr. H. S. SANFORD, of New-York, arrived at Bogota on the 9th of March.

We heve in port the flag-ship *Lancaster*, and the war-steamers *Wyoming* and *Saranac*. The sloop-of-war *Cyane* sailed on the 24th for San Francisco direct to go into dock. It is reported that her Commander LOCKWOOD, will be surpeseded by Commander CHATARD. Lieul. J. H. SPOTTS has been transferred from the *Cyane* to the *Saranac*. Lieut. R. W. MEADE aed Lient. FOXALL PARKER, of the *Soronac*, have been transferred to the *Cyane*. Lieut. J. H. Mocea has been temporarily transferred from the *Lancaster* to the *Soronac*. The *Levant* is at Reseho and the *St. Marys* on the Mexican Coast. The *Roonoke*, flagship of the Home Sqnadron, is at Aspinwall. Also, the frigate *Sobine*, end the supply-ship *Relief*. The *St. Louis* is at San Juan del Norte.

The *North Star*, Capt. JONES, arrived on her first passage out to Aspinwall, under the new arrangement, in seven days and a half—a day quicker than she was expected—the idea having generally obtained that the Commodore would not hurry himself, now that he has things "all his own way." In seven deys and three-quarters after the *North Star* left her wharf at New-York, her 750 passengers were on board the *Golden Gate* on the Pacific—as quick dispatch as has ever been made. Uefortunately, however, the Havana siesmer with the New-Orleans passengers did not arrive until the next day, thus detaining the *Golden Gate* eighteen hours. It presumed Mr. VANNASHLY will make such arrangements, when he shall have had time, that this will not often happen. It is to be hoped the scale of prices of passage to San Francisco, so far as Panama is coscerned, will be revised by the Directors or President of the Pacific Mail Company. From New-York to San Francisco cabin passage is $200—from Panama to San Francisco it is the same. Deducting $60 for the share of the Atlantic steamers, and $25 for the Railroad Company, would leave the price from Panama $115. Why this discrimination against the few persons traveling between Panama and San Francisco?

The Japanese Commission is expected in Panama in the course of another month. Capt. J. J. BOYLE, of the storeship *Warren*, is instructed by the Secretary of the Navy to catch 700 sharit for their subsistence from Aspinwall for New-York—they being "a long way from home."

There has been no more fighting in the State of Cauca, in this Confederation, since Gen. MOSQUERA'S troops, under Gen. ORANDO, defeated and cut np CARRILLO'S 700 men on the 22d of February. MOSQUERA has now over 4,000 men under arms, and threatens to march epon Bogota unless Congress shall repeal the odious election and other unconstitutioeal laws. It is more probable, however, that he will confiee himself to the defensive, opposing the execution of these laws, so far as his State is concerned. Most QUERA has sent an ageet here, to enlist sympathy and aid from the Stale of Panama, but he will not get much of the latter. Panama will remain neutral. If a struggle shall take place between the States and the General Government. MOSQUERA has also sent an egent to Bogota, to confer with the Goverament, and it is not unlikely that President OSPINA and Congress will be indnced by Gen. HERRAN to act in a coecilitory manner towards Cauca. F. W. R.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Proposed War af Peru Against Bolivia—The Troubles in Ecuadar.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, April 2, 1860.

By the *Ariel* yon had datea from Valparaiso to March 1, and from Callao and Lima to the 12th. Since then the United States corvette *Wyoming* has arrived here from Callao and Gnsyaquil with one day later from Lima and dates from Guayaquil to the 22d March. On the 14th, a Council of Ministers was held at Lime to deliberate upon the propriety of making war npon Bolivia. President CASTILLA stroegly advocated an appeal to the sword, hut all his Ministers, including Vice-President MAR, refused their concurrence, and the Council broke up, leevlug "Old Boots" pacing up and down the hall in a toweriug passion. The Council also refused to send FRANCO, in Ecuador, any more money with which to operete against the Junta, et Quito, and to enforce the late treaty. So, as it is certain that GARCIA MORENO will have possessiou of Gnayaquil in a month or two more, unless Peru shall support FRANCO with men aed money, the seven or eight millions which CASTILLA expended in forcing a treaty upon Ecuador will he money thrown eway. From the foregoing you will perceive that the war-spirit in Peru is dying out. A funny scene, which occurred a few days since at Lima, further illustrates this. There was a Peruvian battalion in Ecuador, called the "Column of Honor," all picked and supposed to be reliable men. On their return to their quarters in Lima, their commander, trusting too much in their affection and loyalty, drew them up before their barrecks, and efter preising them for their constancy and bravery in the late campaign,—in which there was no fighting,—told them they were about to reap naw laurels in Bolivia; "but," said he, "as I want no unwilling men to follow me to victory, those who are not willing to lay down their lives for their country have full liberty to return to their homes. All such will step three paces in froat!"—and the *Comercio* says that nearly the whole battalion not only stepped *three* paces, but kept on stepping, and are probably making tracks yet, in order to place as wide a space as possible between themselves and the press gang.

Gen. FRANCO had abont 3,000 men in Gnayaqnil, who were badly paid from the Custom receipts of the port. A Peruvian steamer had just arrived at Guayaqnil, and taken a detachment of this force to Esmeraldas, a point more convenient to Quito than is Guayequil—but no fighting can take place between FRANCO and the troops of the Junta uetil the dry season sets in, before which time, it is generally believed, FRANCO will fly to Peru.

Gen. BELZU, Ex-President of Bolivia, declined all overtures of CASTILLA to halp him make war en his native country, and has gone to Valparaiso. F. W. R.

FROM CHILE.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AT VALPARAISO—THE INDIANS—RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES—VARIETIES.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VALPARAISO, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1860.

To-dey we are honoring the birthday of the Father of his Country. The *Wyoming* set the example, dressing ship at sunrise, in company with the *Fredonio*. The *Esmeralda*, (Chilian) *Clio*, (British,) and *Constantiae*, (French,) ships-of-war, have flags et their peeks. The Yankee merchantmen have put up all their bunting. At the Consul's office, and here and there on a private residence, the stars and stripes are floating in the air of as beentiful a day as ever man enjoyed on the globe.

At noon we had a salute from the *Wyoming*, in which the *Esmeralda*, *Constantine* and *Clio* joined. Even the common people hsre speak of him we honor as *el gran* (the great) WASHINGTON.

Day before yesterday, (Monday, 19th,) Dr. TREVITT, formerly Consul for the United Stetes at this port, sailed for Callao in the American ship *Cherubim*, with his family. The hospital remains in charge of Dr. SAWYER, who is employed as surgeon on board the *Fredonia*. The hospital has been removed from the former premises of Dr. PAGA, to a cottage in oae of the back streets, in the ravine of San Francisco, a building owned by Mr. RIGEN. Neither for commodiousness nor for salnbrity of situation can it be compared with the spot on which, for so many years, it has been loceted, and from which it has been so unnecessarily removed.

From the Indian frontier the latest news contradicts what we had heard, that the Indians were disposed to treat for peace. BARBOSA, who has shown commendable vigor in his command, writes that they are more than ever disposed to go on with hostilities; and so far from asking peace, heva approached his camp and challeeged him to an encounter. The challenge had been accepted, and as a result of it we gather that fifteen Indians were killed and more than a hundred weupded.

The estimates for the year 1860 presented by the City Council of Valparaiso for approbation of the snpreme Government, are $252,406. The chief items are the following:

City Police force, pay and rations	$70,224
Lighting the streets	40,728
Interest on loans	24,000
Support of city schools	15,500
Jails and watch-hoeses	17,300
Almshouse	8,500
Hospital	3,500
Repairing streets and cleaning	13,860
Unforeseen expenditures	28,878

The last sales of copper were 18,000 quintals, at $20, cash, which is an advance on previous prices of 50 cents.

It is understood that the consigaments of GODDARD from Boston, to ALSOP & Co., have been transferred to the house of HATH, GRUSING & Co.

The American ship *Morning Star* has arrived, Capt. NORTON, 900 days from heme, with 900 barrels of oil.

American whaling bark *Mermaid*, HOWS, has sailed to cruise.

To-morrow, 23d, by order of assignee, the steam mill, bakery and appurteninces of WILLIAM PITCHARD are to be sold at anction, according to advertisement, for benefit of oreditors.

A bust of the late Archbishop elect of Santiago, ERAQUIERE, has recently arrived from Europe, as also thet of Bishop ALDAY, deceased in 1788.

A coplous extract of Presideet BUCHANAN'S Message was republished here e day or two since, taken from, and credited to, the new Spanish paper in New-York, *El Noticioso*. Other articles have appeared in the daily journals of this city from the same source. Their tone is healthy and fair. I am glad there is an organ for the utterance of proper sentiments towards Spanish America, in the Spenish language, in New-York. And at the same time it does justice to the North American people and Goverament. The promotion of amity and mutual confidence is whet the nations living on this Continent need. Whereas the disfiguring, either through intention or ignorance, of the measures and men of either side, can only prodnce misunderstanding and hinder real progress.

It is really amusing at times to read whst is written and hear what is said regarding the schemes and policy of the United States Government and people. Our rapacity for territory is spoken of as if it were proverbial. Not long ago I was calling on a native gentleman a judge, and a very intelligent man, when the coaversation turned on the Straits of Magellan, and a poor sickly colony which is maintained there by the Chilian Goverament. That it is a weak and unprofitable affair all present seemed ready to agree, when the lady of the house, in an under tone, yet audible, said, "It would be better to let the Yankees come and take it at once." She took me for an Englishman, since all are *Ingleses* who speak the language. Her husband, however, made a slight sign to her, and the conversation was turned to something else; but the incident showed the tone of remark that was customary, even in a family which might be accounted one of the most intelligent and affable in the place.

At the same time and in the same style the papers, if at any time they would read a lesson on union, or dissuade from civil war, or dwell on any kindred subject for the political edification of their countrymen, resort to this as the standing argument—"The Yankees will come down npon." "Our dissensions invite them to seize our territory." "The colleens of the North will find the opportunity for carrying out their plans of aggrandizement."

Now, whether we are to blame far it as a nation, through our policy, or as individuals, through boast-ing of what we can do, I will not stop to say at present; but here is a most prevalent tone of remark in regard to us, which sometimes annoys, and at others is harmlessly ludicrous. Occasionally a Chilian is heard to speak as if he supposed Chilian territory must be to North Americans the *ne plus ultra* of all that is desirable, and that it would be the height of our ambition to subjngate them. In order to increase our own importance and prowess. Which brings to mind a remark oece made here by a United States naval officer, a noisy, bolaterous, fluent and jolly fellow, a Lieutenant named NELSON, who patiently heard a yoeng Chilian utter his far-sighted (?) perception of the wishes of the United States to seize on Chili, if they conld once accomplish it, and then, with the toses of Stentor, answered him: "Why, my dear Sir, the people of the United States, if they wanted to, could come here and spade your country into the Pacific in a fortnight!"

But it may be questioned whether we are innocent in regard to this impression. There certainly is a style of vaunting that is neither conservative eor creditable; so that these people, however mistaken in their estimate of the policy of the United States, have eot origiegated altogether this unfavorable impression of themselves alone. The Mexican war set the ball in motion, and the numerous expeditions from the States against Central America, the tone of some newspapers, and the swaggering laugnege of individuel citizens of the "Universal Nation," have kept it pretty steadily in motion ever since.

VALPARAISO, Wednesday, Feb. 29, 1860.

A report from the manager of our City Hospital has jest appeared. During last year 3,207 patients have been under treatment. Of these 648 have died, among whom a woman 110 years of age, and a mea and woman each 112 years old. The income for the year was $55,717, and the ontlay 53,905. The chspel has been repaired, 255 iron bedsteads provided in place of wooden ones; a dispensary and bathing-room provided, and also a steam laundry.

The Chilian bark *Andes*, bound to London from Gnayaquil, has put into this port in distress, and, according to puhlic advertisemeet, signed hy the captain, is sbendoeed to the Underwriters.

The new insurance company, called the Lloyds of Valparaiso, have recently met with two misbaps; one the *Moria*, coal laden, belonging to PEARSON, and the other some cergo in the ——, belonging to Caoss; hut it is reported that these Underwriters refuse to pay, on the ground of their not being total lesses.

At the present time there are 90 vessels of all nations in the hay, besides two merchantmen.

The Uelted States steamer *Wyoming*, 6 guns, Capt. MITCHELL, sailed yesterday for Panema.

American ship *Golden Eagle* has just arrived from California, after a passage of 40 days.

American bark *S. H. Woterman* has arrived. Left New-York in September last or thereabouts. Put into Rio, and is 54 days thence.

From the Southern frontier we learn thet the town of Negrete, 1,700 inhabitants a yaar ago, has been entirely destroyed. Most of the inhabitants had fled, and the Indians have had all their own way. These wild fellows, at last tidings, were holding a Coegress only 24 miles from Nacimiento, another town, and coolly debating their future plan of operations.

Notice is published that VINCENTE GOMI has resumed his former post of City Items man for the *Comercio* newspaper.

Señor SANTIBANES, *Chargé des Affaires* from the Government of Bolivia to the Chilian, has just gone to the Capital to present his credentials.

Don SANTIAGO GONOR, formerly the editor of the *Mercurio*, had been at last accounts in Mendoza, and had just set off for Valparaiso.

The British ship *Indian Queen*, having been repaired, is now advertised for sale at auction on the 2d proximo, as "fit for a voyage to any part of the world." Months ago, striking an iceberg off Cape Horn, she was abandoned hy the captain and part of the crew, who have, I believe, never since been heerd from. The mate brought her in here, and she was sold.

The American steamer *Bio-bio* has just arrived from Talcahuano. She is popular, and is doing well.

The intelligence reaches us that 800 copies of the Bible were burned publicly in front of the Archbishop's palace, a month ago, because they had no notes. This is mentioned here with reprobation. It must be a bad cause that has to burn the Scriptures. That much is clear at any rate. And without notes! Then they would have burned it when God first gave the divine record, for surely it had no notes then.

Our papers here, writing in the interest of Spain, intimate that the Spanish Government has, if anything, a greater task on hand than was calculated for in opening a war with Morocco. And, as the Moors are evincing more skill, this is attributed to English officers aiding the "barbarian" army; from which the conclusion is drawn thet "England, in all the ways she can, manifests her sympatny for the Moors, and her jealousy of Spain."

Referring to the Spanish treasury, the remark is oodly made here in the *Mercurio*, that no difficulty as yet exists in raising fuuds for the war, since "the *sale of church property* with ordinary taxes, will amply suffice."

On the 25th and 26th inst. ns less than thirty-one vessels arrived at this port, most of toem from Europe and North America. Amoeg them was the *John Lond*, from Boston, *Astreo*, from Melbouree, and *Gertrude*, from New-York, all American. The bark *Texas* sailed on the 25th for Huasco.

The Message of President BUCHANAN is criticised in enr papers on account of his persisting in recommeeding the epproprietion of money for the purchass of Cuba, and also because of the policy suggested in regard to Mexico, of an armed interference to reestaulish order there, and protect American ieterests. Oee article concludes thus: "If we do not wish the United States sooner or leter to overwhelm us with their immense power, it is eecessary that we learn to follow them in their carreer of progress, and that we come to be as polished and as industrious as they. This is the oely rule—the sole method which can save us." Tha lessoe is a good one anyhow, whether the rod to which the writer points be a reality or no.

The Ladies' Beneficent Society of this city, of which Madame LAMARCA is President, reports that the Sisters of Charity, whom the Society sustains, have aided 10,973 inolgent sick persons. The Society has also provided 11,491 prescriptions of medicine from the dispensary, and 19,900 orders for food. 1,534 visits have been made at domiciils of the poor. Also "36 illicit unions have been legalized by the sacrament of marrisge." In the Asylum for Destitute Girls 65 inmates have been received. Total funds of the Society for the past year have beee $18,876; expended, $10,053—balance for this year, $8,823.

Copper is now ruling at $20 50. Wool at $8; merino do. at $14 to $15. Flour, $3 62 the cwt. Hides best class, sold et $17 25; poorer from $15 50 to $16 50.

The yield of the silver mines has been less of late. Only 439 marks of bar silver came up by last steamer. However the practice now prevails, more than it did, of shipping silver direct from Caldera for England.

A Mr. MOORE and lady, accompanied by a widow lady, Mrs. SIS, are now here, arrived from the United States three weeks ago.

Shareholders of the Chili Insurance Company are called to attend the anenal meeting on the 8th of March, when it is supposed the dividend declared will emouet to $25 on a share; only $50 on a share having ever been paid in. It is also supposed, after the dividend, the shares will sell for $250.

The Bank at present pays no interest on open account for money et call. EDWARDS, in his banking house, however, keeps en steady, allowing his five per cent., and consequently has all the business. Even the directors themselves of the bank keep their accounts with him. The bank is surely a very cautious institution.

There seem to be tokens that the new Gas Company has come to a stand still in the birth. The old Company give out that in May next gas will be sold at five dollars a thonsand, and that gas fitting will be left open to competition.

In politics it may be added thet order is restored, but the quiet is that of compression not of satisfaction. Few would be found to deny that the Administration has the mastery of the country, but still it is impossible to avoid misgivings about the comieg period when the elections are to take place. The opposition is crushed out, but not appeased, and the elements of agitation slumber in readiness for an outbreak when the present pressure is taken off. The extraordinery faculties of the Governor exieed to November next. SOUTH PACIFIC.

CRUISE OF THE SHIP WYOMING.

Her Arrival at Panama—Affairs in Peru.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAM-SLOOP WYOMING,
BAY OF PANAMA, New-Granada,
Tuesday, March 27, 1860.

We heve at last reached Panema, and there joined our appropriate station and squadron. We left Valparaiso Feb. 28, and arrived at Callao, Peru, on the 8th instant. Here we remeined till the 14th. Considerable excitement existed at Lima and Callao among the American residents, respecting the mission of the Secretary of Hon. RANDOLPH CLAY, our Minister to Peru, to Washington. Various rumors were prevalent as to the issue of the difficulties pending between the United States and Peru. CASTILLO'S peremptory refusal to meet the claims of our citizens, after their justice had been acknowledged by a Peruvian tribunal, and the insolent manner in which his decieneion had been communicated, induced the hope that at last our Goverament would resort to another mode of settlemeut than diplomatic remonstrance. But since our arrival here we have found that the rumors of sending the Pacific Squadron to demand payment, whica were current at Lima during our stay, were unfounded.

Peru is at present politically quiet, bnt the country is in a wretched state. The abolition of Slavery therein some three years since, hy immediate emancipation, is now felt to be a political mistake. The country is filled with banditti, generally composed of the liberated slaves, who, being too idle to labor, prowl over the mountains and valleys, infesting every highway. Even the road between Callao and Lima is filled with robbers, and without being well-armed and attended it is perilous to ride the seven miles o that road in the afternoon or towards nightfall. The murder of Capt. LAMMAS, of Her Britannic Majesty's sloop-of-war *Vixen*, a few weeks since, in broad daylight, in the streets of Lima, is but one of the many outrages perpetrated by these desperadoes. Americans are subjected to daily insults in Lima and throughout Peru, with no redress for their grievances.

We touched at the Chincha Islands on our way to Callao, and found a fleet of seventy-five sail loading with guano. Order and quiet existed throughout the fleet, nor had there been any recent disturbance.

Leaving Callao on the 14th inst. we arrived at Guayaquil, Ecuador, on the 20th. We were visited by the Governor of the Province, together with the British Minister and Consul. The rainy season had forced the rival political parties of Ecuador to a cessation of hostilities, but they will probably be reseewed at the opening of the dry season. The American Consulate at Geeyaquil is in charge of JUAN ANTONIO GUTIERREZ, Esq., to whom the archives were transmitted by Mr. CASSAEOVA, former United States Coesul there, on his sudden departure from Guayaquil. Mr. GUTIERREZ has been recognized by Gen. FRANCO as Acting Vice-Consul for the United States. He is Coesul-General for the Argentine Confederation, and Consul for Chile, as well as Vice-coesul for the United States. On the 21st inst. the mail for Quito, which has for a long time been interrupted by the letestine troubles of Ecuador, left Gnayaqeil for the capital. The American residents of Geayaqeil were anxiously awaiting the appointment of a Consul by the Government, as no one oan care so well for American interests as a citizen of the United States.

There are at preseet in this port, besides ourselves, the United States flag-ship *Lancaster* and the *Saranac*. The sloop-of-war *Cyane* left on the 25th for San Francisco. The *Levant* is at Realejo, whither we will proceed about the 30th proximo to relieve her, and cruise along the Nicaraguan and Mexican cossts. All continue well on board of the *Wyoming*, and the geeeral health of the Squadron is also good. THETA.

LAW REPORTS.

Verdict of Manslaughter.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—BEFORE JUDGE SMALLEY.

The United States vs. *George Dower*.—This case was submitted to the Jury after being summed up by Mr. Dwight for the prosecution and Mr. Ridgway for the accused. The Judge charged that it was not necessary thet the *corpus delicti* should be proved; it wes a question for them to determide, whether Humphreys was killed hy the falling overboard, and thet they could fiud a verdict of manslaughter or of murder, as they saw fit The Judge alluded to the cruelties practiced on American ships, in speaking of the alleged malice shown against the deceased on the part of Dower, in very stroug terms. His charge bore hard against the prisoeer.

The case was submitted to the Jery about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Jery were out all night, and at the opening of court in the morniog brought in a verdict of manslaughter. The prisoner's wife, who was present with her child in her arms, was much affected on the rendition of the verdict.

Motion to set aside Judgment for Irregularity.

Haggerty and another vs. *John Roth*.—This is the cause wherein the defendant's attorneys, residing in Troy, obtained an eatension of time to answer on the last day, and served same by mail. The plaintiff's attorneys, however, before receipt of the order, had entered judgmeet, issued execution, and obtained a levy. Defendants moved to set aside judgment for irregularity, which motion was heard before Justice Allen, who refused to set aside the judgment, but gave the defendants leave to answer, and ordered the cause to be tried on the 6th of April, the judgment and levy to stand as security. On Friday the cause was tried in the Supreme Court, before Justice Hogeboom and a Jury, and resulted in a verdict for plaintiffs for the whole amount claimed—$2,613 27.

Von Buren & Seixas for plaintiffs; A. R. Dyott, Counsel for defendant.

Mimic Rifles in Court.

Henry A. Burr vs. *W. J. Syms & Co.*—This action was brought to recover the price of five hundred M nie rifles, sold and delivered by the plaintiff to the defendants, who are dealers in guns in Broadway. The case was tried before Justice BALCOM, at the Circuit of the Supreme Court.

It appeared thet Syms & Co. employed one Charles St. John to hny five hundred rifles for them. St. John bought them of the plaintiff for Syms & Co., and after they were delivered, and the receipt for payment signed by the plaintiff, Syms & Co. handed the plaintiff a certified check, payable to the order of St. John, the defendants' agent, which the plaintiff at once declined to receive, unless it was made payable to his own order. Syms & Co. insisted upon his taking it, payable to the order of St. John, for some reason existing between Syms & Co. and him. It appeared that St. John was insolvent at the time, and that the check had not been indorsed by him at the time it was left with the plaintiff. The plaintiff stated that he called upon Syms & Co. to get the check made payable to his own order, was treated in an unctril and unbusinesslike manner, which led him to suspect something wrong, and he at once commenced this suit, and attached their property.

The Judge directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff, holding—

That a certified check is eot a paymeet unless the party egreets to receive it as sech.

That it was the defendants' business to get the indorsement of their agent before offering the check.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $4,235 68.

A. C. M. Pennington and Ira D. Werree, lor plaintiff; C. Hart and M. Van Cott, for defendants.

The Case of Alderman Cornell.

Thomas Reilly vs. *Charles G. Cornell and James McMann*.—The particulars of this cese were given in the TIMES of March 23.

The plaintiff charged that the defendants had colluded together to defraud him of his property, situated on the corner of Allen and Houston-streets, and known as Hermitage-hall. His complaint averred that he procured a loan of Cornell of $5,600—for security allowing the defendant to hold a referee's deed, a verbal agreement having been made to the effect that when the loan shonld be paid, the title to the property should be surrendered. He also averred that he paid interest on the loan, and that the defendeut, Cornell, transferred the property to the defendant McMann, his father-in-law, and that they, with others, conspired to defraud him of the estate. Upon these papers, Justice MOSCRIP, of the Superior Court, granted a temporary injunction, with an order to show cause, &c., which was now returnable.

The defeedant, Cornell, avers that the property was purchased absolntely for the sum of $5,600, and that all the money afterward claimed to be paid as interest on the alleged loan, by plaintiffs, was really rent due the defendants for occupation of premises by plaintiff after sale.

The defendants also deny all collusion, and aver thet the whole transaction wss perfectly honorable and legitimate.

Jesuce MOSCRIP, however, decided to continue the injunction, after argument, with costs to plaintiff, to abide event.

E. W. Dodge, for plaintiffs; J. L. Beman, for defendants.

Action against a Policeman.

AMERICANS VS. IRISHMEN.

John Folan vs. *Thomas Pearson*.—This was an action against the defendant, a Seventeenth Ward policeman, for false imprisonment, eed was tried in the Common Pleas, before Judge BRADY.

Tee plaintiff's testimony was, that on the night of the 20th of May, 1859, while he was near the corner of Secoed-street and Third-svenue, an excitement was created by the cry of "Thief." He interfered to secure the offeeder until an officer should arrive. The defeedant soon came up, and oemauded to know who would aver that the person charged was a thief, and refused to

PRO-RATA IN WALL-STREET.

How the Pro-Rata operated on an Operator in New-York Central—being a brief Chapter of Personal History.

Speculation and peculation are not synonyms. And though both terms have peculiar significatiou in connection with a street-cleaning contract, their difference is essential. Accordingly, I have uo hesitation in admitting thet speculation has been the chief business of my life.

This idiosyncracy developed itself at a very early age. Having rolled up the nucleus for more extended operations by trading knives with, and selling poplar whistles to, the emaller boys of the neighborhood, I began to look around for n paying and permanent investment. A maiden aunt advised me to invest in a fund that was theu being established for the purpose of supplying all the little barefooted boys with testaments; but as she declined to make me tha cashier of the institution I turned a deaf ear to her suggestion.

At the instance of my mother, I purchased a dozen hens. I embarked in this enterprise the more readily, as that estimable lady agreed to take the fruit of the henuery at a standing price of fifteen cents per dozen, and I had ascertained by personal inquiry among the stores of the vicinity that they could supply me with eggs the year round at an average price of tsn. Very soon thereafter a hennery was in full blast. This operation paid pretty well until my mother, oue morning, remarked that she didn't see how I could manage to diurnally superinduce four dozeu of eggs from but one-fourth that uumber of hens, and one of the hens a rooster, at that. It was in vain that I apoke of the uewly-inveuted "Heu-persuader," which juggied the egg awey as soou as laid, thus inducing the deluded fowl to believe, on seeing the empty nest, that her conclusioue had been hasty and erroneous, that the egg had uot been deposited, and that an immediate resumptiou of labor was absolutely necessery. This was a fact in uetural history which my mnternal ancestor failed to eppreciate; the egg contract was rescinded, and the heue were literally, left ou my hands, for oue morning they all turned up dead. I rather suspected my maiden nunt of poisoning them;—she always had a mortal antipathy against the whole roost, especially the rooster—for when I told her of the foul murder, she said thet it was a judgment, and asked me if I was uot sorry that I hadn't giveu my money to the barefooted little boye; I replied, "uot to my personal knowledge; that the little boya hadn't auy business to be barefooted;" whereupou my nunt groaned aud said she was sorry that she had euch a wicked nephew. This early enterprise taught me e very important lesson in commercial ecouomy, viz.: that the supply should never exceed the demand.

At e subsequent period of life I dealt extensively in that grade of wheat, fmmiliarly known as "stumptail;" but the taie of this operatiou has been before told, and, passing over this and luter. veniug experiences, we will at once consider the eventful end in which I ettempted to leunch myself on the wsters of Wall-street, and, like the *Great Eastern*, got stuck on the stocks.

It is somewhat remarkable that when e meu breaks, he almost invariably becomes a broker. Thus it was with a friend of mine, Major URSA, more commonly called Ursa Major, who, in the remarkable panic of 1857, failed, paid something less than nothing on the dollar, moved over to Jersey City, and took up his residence in Wall-street. A lingering remuant of pride would have persuaded him to open n mock auction shop in preference, but this business had to be carried on in partuership with the police, and the division rendered the profits small; he had n large family to support, and so he sacrified conscientioue scruples, humbled all promptings of pride, bade adieu to respectability, and thenceforth wrots himself, Broker. It *is* true that my friend has some weak points of character. He reads the persoual advertisemsnts in the *Herald*; believes that BENNETT is the greatest living politician; GUINNESS, the greatest liviug preacher, and SYLVANUS CORB, Jr., the greeteet living author; but then I heve seeu some very reepectable business men at work with their ledger ou Sundays. In his praise it might be said thet he never run for Meyor, that he never had a place in the Custom-house, and that none of his family were ever in Congress; therefore, on the whole—like Trinity Church—the Major was rather an ornament to Wall-street.

Oue word, here, about Wall-street—as it is well known, Trinity Church stands at its heed. It is supposed that this fact first gave rise to the celebrated proverb, "The nenrer the church, the further from God." The Church was originally huilt that bueiness men might enjoy the convenience of a clock, and be enabled to celculete to a second how long they nnd their uotes might run before bank-closing. For this purpose, Trinity Church is very useful to the brokers; but it is doubtful if any of them ever consulted the clock ou the interior, for in religious matters it is their wont to "sell ehort," calculating to "buy in" at some future time. It is in Wall-street that those queer specimens of Mammon's zoology, technically known as Bulls and Bears, chiefly abound. The pen in which they herd, and where their voices are usually heard, is called the Stock Exchauge,—it might very appropriately be termed the Stock Yard. In one reepect, these animals resemble lambs—they love to gambol; but the analogy goes no further, and he who comes shearing is this locality is very apt to returu shorn, as many can testify. It may be well to mention, in this connection, that my friend Ursa Major heads the Bears, Old Taurus leads the Bulls.

Well, one day last Winter, I strolled into Wall street, and "happened" into the Mejor's office.

"Sandy, my boy," cried he, seizing my haud and making of the connected arm au extempore pump-handle, "how are ye? I was just thinking of you; there's a pile of mouey to be made and no risk run; you are just the man. Thereupon I iutimated that, if a pile of money was to be made and uo risk run, I *was* just the man. The Major then proceeded to develop his idea. New-York Ceutral, he said, was going to get an awful twiet; the *Pro Rata* bill had passed the House and would certainly pass the Seuate; he was very sure thet it would pass the Senate, for, though the State permitted Railroad Companies to ruu over cattle and men, indiscrimiuately, and attempt euch experiments as running two traine in oppoeite directions on one track et the same time, to allow them to regulate their own freight tariff was a privilege uot to be grauted even in this land of liberty, and, in addition to all this, the *Tribune* philosophers, from GREELEY down, advocaled the bill, so that its ultimate edoptiou was certain. "Now," said the Major, "juet sell Old Taurue e few thousend shares of New-York Central at 70, sell short, you know, and when this *Pro Rata* hill is carried you can buy in at 60—so you see?" Of course I saw; any fool could see; the whole thing was plain as n pike-staff. So I thanked the Major, and gave him my hsnd—we agreed to operate jointly, (I furnishing the money,) and floor Old Taurus. In fact we considered Old Taurus as already floored. To commemorate this victory over his rival, the Major invited me to drink, at the same time borrowing n quarter. After drinking we counted up the profits and fouud that they amounted to a fortune; being prospective millionaires we went down to DELMONICO'a and dined—the Major ordered the dinner and I paid for it. After dinner I thought the *Pro Rata* bill had passed two Houses instead of one, and incidentally meeting Old Taurus, proposed to compromise for the round sum of $35,500 50; Tnurus, however, replied, "uot if he know'd it," evincing a dispoeition to permit miscellaneous things to rip geuerally, whereat we grsally wondered. The uext morning the stock looked up a little, and Taurus winked et me from across the way, but the Major said this buoyancy was temporary and rather indicated a decline than otherwise; eutertaining this view of the matter we determined to take the Bull by the horns, and did so, selling Taurus a few more shares at the same figure. Well, to make a long story short, time passed but the *Pro Rata* bill did not; New-York Central weut up permanently and so did your correspondent and coadjutor. Now, I, the, an a broker—one of the Board—and my shingle flanks the Major's.

Having been through a course of pretty eevsre epreuts, I wish to impress eome truths upon those who have not. I wieh to impress the fact upon the commnnity generally that au "outsider" in Wall-street stande ebout the sams chauce thet a cat would in Tophet without clnws. Thet the best movement in etocks is to stand stock-still before you go in. That if you "sell short" it will take you a loug time to recover yourself. Thet if you caiculate upon the pessage of auy legislative hill, ths expediency of which is urged by the *Tribune*, you will find your disnppointment greater than you csn "Beer"; and, lastly, that the only sure way of making money without work, is to take a coutract for cleaning ths streets.

SANDY.

PARIS AND ITS GOVERNMENT.

Advantages of its Municipal Organization—The Markets—Fire Department—Street-Cleaning—Sewerage.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been reaiding in Paris for aome years back, and ou returning here have beeu eurpriced to eee the smell amount of improvemeut in the City Government during my absence. The City hee enlarged, and mauy fiue buildings have been erected, but I must say, as every American will esy ou returning from Eurepe, that it is a blot on the chnracter of the psople that the capltal of the first uetion in the world for industry and progress ehonld be eo deprived ol comfort aud protection. I am aware, ns are most New-Yorkers, of the ceuses of this remiseness, hut they ouce kuown, why cannot public opiniou force justice to be doue? However, I do uot intend writing a political nrticle.

Since I have been in Peris, I have had occnsion to examine in considerable deteil the municipal adminietration, police organization, &c., of thet city, which is justly considered as the most elegaut and beet-conducted city in the world, end the following remarke mey perhaps interest some of your readers. It is well known that the principal reason for the clock-work like regularity with which moves the administratiou of the City of Paris lies in the fect of the centralizetion of the power in the hands of a very few pereons, and thie is the only way im which n respectable aud efficient city government cen he obtained. Paris is governed by the Prefet of the Seine and by the Prefet de Police, both of whom are named by the Emperor. The present Prefet, the Barou HAUSSE MAN, is e man of great abilities aud of high position in society. He has occupied his post for a loug period. He is assisted by the Conseil Municipel, composed of sixty members, aleo uemed by the Emperor, end who are inteuded to represent all the callings eud professione of the capital. This couucil is composed of such men es LE VERRIER, the great estronomer; ERNEST GOUIN, the celebrated conetructor of locomotivee aud eteam eugiues, &c.; their services are gratuitous. The Prefet has charge of sverything coucerning the fineaces of the city—all public works, the opening of new streets, the peving, cleaning and keeping in order of the etreets and eewere, &c., &c.

Thc Prefet de Police has functions of n differeut uature from those of the Prefet de la Seine. In the first place he has cherge of all the police of the city, public ns well as eecret, and, hy a recent decree, the Department of the Sureté Generale, which formerly belonged to the Minister of the Interior, hss beeu transferred to his depnrtmeut. Thus he ie at the head of ell the police in France, and the efficiency of this change hns already beeu felt seusibly. It ie nlmost impossible at preseut for n crime to be committed in Frauce without detection. Of course it seems hard to see, from time to time, e betch of respectable citizens, side by eide with real criminals, going off to Ceyenne, for no other crime than that of heving ndvocated opposition to the Government, but nny one who conducts himself properly, aud does uot meddle with politics, will uever be troubled by the police. M. BOITELLE, the preseut Prefet de Police, was formerly Prefet of the Departmeut de L'Aisue. He was appointed after the attempt mede to assassinate the Emperor at the Opera, about the same time that Gen. ESPINASSE was appointed Minister of ths Interior. M. BOITELLE is a very fiue looking man, of impoeing appearance, but rather thentrical in his manners. He is ths *beau ideal* of a French functionary.

The Prefet de Police hee charge of the administration of the markels, bakers' eud butchers' establishments, tha price of hread, the falsification of liquids and alimentary substances of all kinds, omnibuses, carts, hackney coaches, *Filles soumises* and many other attributes too numerous to mention. His powere are very minutely laid down, eo that there cau be no collisiou between him and the Prefet de la Seine. Since the enlargemeut of the city the number of the Sergene de ville (policemeu) has beeu increased to betweeu four aad five thousand. There is also the Garde de Paris, composed of picked soldiers, foot se well as mounted, who are inteuded for the servicee of thestrea and bells, preserving order on public occasions, &c.

The corps of the Sepeurs Pompiers (firemeu) ie e military body, and its chief ie respensible to the General-in-chief of the city. The members are chosen from the regiments of chasseurs and of the line, and their time of service, pay nud discipline are the eame ee in the ermy. They have barracke where they eleep, end poets in ell perts of the city where they are on eervice. They receive theoretical and practical instruction from the time they enter the corps, and it is aetonishing to see the agility and skill with which they attack a building on fire. Speaking abont fires, it would be well to remark that for oue fire in Paris there are at least ten in New-York, and the firea in Paris are geuerelly extinguished before much damage is done. Some extansive fires have taken piece in the environs of the city, where water was difficult of access, but in the city proper they are very rare,—I think uone of my great importance since the burning of the manutention on the Quai de Billy. Wood is used in the buildinge uearly if not quite ne much as in New-York, and I think the ouly reasons for the rarity of fires consiet in the good instructiou and orgeniztion of the body of firemeu, end the care with which buildings are constructed. By the police regulations no house iu a given street can exceed a certain height, (which height varies with the width of the etreet,) nud as it is for the interest of the builders to go as high as poseible, the houses are thue of nearly the seme height, and extremely uniform. The plens are inspected, and the building ie inspected during constructiou by proper officers: thus nothing unsafe or imprudent is allowed to pass. Moreover, if nny accident happeus through the fault of the architect, he is lisble to pass n few months or yeare in prisou, to complete his educetion.

The subject of street-cleaning would uo doubt interest an inhebitaut of New-York. The cleening of streets and sewers is one of the atlributioue of the Prefet de la Seine. The street-sweepers end cantouiers are employed permanently, and their operations are under the immediate direction of employees called Inapecteurs de Baleyage. The principal streets and boulevards are divided into sectione of perhape the leugth from Fulton to Chambers etreete, eech of which is pleced uuder the charge of a eingle cantonier, who is supplied with a broom, n shovel, and a wheelbarrow, nud his duty is to keep the roadway and sidewalks of his sectiou clean in all weather, and watered in duely weather, for which last purpose he is furnished with a pair of large copper watering pots, with which, after n little practice, he will sprinkle the street uearly as fast as a watering-carl.

The watering-carts are larger than those of New-York, and are arranged so as to sprinkle a space of about sixteen feet in width. The smaller and more obscure streets are swept in the uight by gangs ol street-sweepers, (a great part of whom are Germsn women,) and the rubhlish carted off, so thet at 7 o'clock in the morning the streets are perfectly cleen. As regards the rubbish carried out of housee and deposited in the street, it is forbidden, under penalty of fine ou the owner of the house, to make any deposit before 11 o'clock iu the evening, or after 7 o'clock in the morniog. The carting is done by contractors, hut in any case of neglect they are heavily fined, and the rubbish is taken away by the administration at the contractor's expense. Paris is not as well supplied with water as New-York, although new works ere soon to add to this supply 25,000,000 gallons per day, from the river Somme Sonde, a considerable distance from tbe city; etill, water is used there for the public service, iu the streets and fountains, much more profusely than here

Regerding sewers in Paris, they are easily kept cleen, for the reeson thet very little dirt cau be washed luto them by the rain, ou eccount of the cleeu conditiou of ths strsets, and thst no solid subetances are allowed to flow into the sewers from tbe houees. Tbie last also eccounts iu n great degree for the enlire absence of disagreeeable odore in the etreete, even iu the hottest weether.

The vaults uuder the houses are required to be built in cement masoury, so ee to be impervious; snd they are uot allowed to have nuy communication with the sewers, es being injurious to the public henlth. The contents nre taken awny periodically hy private enterprises orgeuized for that purpose, aud et the expense of the owuer of the house, but thie expense is inconsiderable. All these producte are utilized in the manufecture of emmonia, poudrette, &c., principelly at Bondy. Someby the vaults, however, are divided into two perte of n porous partition, which eeparates the liquid from the solid, and ths liquid is nllowed to flow into the sewer after having beeu disinfected hy throwing into it a kind of powder, which hes been pnteuted for that purpose. The sewers are large enough to permit the pessege of the workmeu employed to visit tbem, and are veutilleted by eartheu-ware tubes conducting to the tope of the houses. Some of the sewers are immense; the one uuder the *Boulevard de Sebastopol* is 15 feet wide by nbout ss much in helght, and contsins, nttached to oue of its sides, two lines ol cast-iron water-plpes, oue of which ie four fest in diametsr. The bottom of the sewer contains a cenel of ebout six feet iu width, each side of which are sidewelks corresponding to towing-peths. Ou the borders of this canal are fixed rails, ou which are mounted small cars which eerve to carry off obstructione whenever they occur. The eewer of the *Rue de Rivoli*, end that of the *Boulevard Malesherbes*, have also railways, by which undergrouud communication ie hed with the Seine, et Asuiéres, several miles from Peris. These sewers are eil built of rough rubble-etone and Romen cement mortar.

THE MORMONS.

A SCHISM AMONG THE SAINTS.

Important Movement in the Mormon Camp—New Organization under Joe Smith, Jr., as Prophet, to Oppose the Mormon Church in Utah.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

AMBOY, Ill., Friday, April 6, 1860.

Young JOE SMITH has at length acceded to the proposal to take upou himself the place of his father in the Mormou Church, with a view to clear it of those enormities which in Utah are so disgracing to humanity. This day, at ths Conference, he offered himself for acceptance as *the* Prophet, and was accepted.

The Mormon Conference assembled at this place at 10 A. M., and occupied the morning in preaching. Much of this preaching consisted in denunciation of ths apostacy of the Church in Utah, and the evils promulgated by BRIGHAM YOUNG and his satellites were vigorously nttacked. Polygamy was especially adverted to as being the great evil, and as being the evidence of the falling away of the Saints.

In the afternoon, it being understood that young SMITH would be installed, quite a number from the Gentile world were present. Your correspondent was on hand, of course, occupying for the nonce a high seat in the synagogue, in the midst of more high dignitaries of the Church and saints than ever he met before. There was much anxiety, on the part of both priests and faithful, manifested. There was a feer that they might experience now, that

"Twixt cup and lip
There's many a slip."

Nor was this anxiety allayed until SMITH took the rostrum and delivered himself of his offer as prophet as follows:

I will say to you, brethren, as I hope you are now, and will continue to be, in the Lord, that God tries his people with sore afflictions.

He has tried ue, but the day of our deliverance is at haud.

I come to you not of myself, but at the bidding of a greater and a mightier than I—even the Holy Spirit. For some time past I have been receiving manifestations through the Holy Spirit of the will of God, and nothing but this has moved me now to come up here to take upon myself the position that I feel that I am aboul to assume. I shall assume that position only et the bidding of the Lord God, lor I do not propose to be olctated to by anything eave only that which comes of a power not of me or of myself, but only by that power which is above all—the power which has brought me here. God works in a way and by means best known to himself, aud for me it is not to discern his ways except hy the revelation which he gives thereof.

For twe or three years past the conduct of the Church of Christ has been exciting God to wrath; its weys have been the ways of evil and in the paths of unrighteousness, and now he has proceeeded to its reorganization, that his people may be redeemed from error and blessed with great blessing.

In assuming the position I am now about to offer myself for, I am well aware that all sorts of improper and unworthy motives will be ascribed to me. It will be asserted that it is the work of selfishness, the desire of ueme, honor or fortune; but I do uot propose to accept this office as a meane to wealth. I do uot accept the position for a uame. I assume it only as I feel thet I am called upou by God to take it. Neither do I take the positiou without having considered the unworthy motives that the world will ascribe to me. All of these things have I considered, and the power within me was so great that not even for the space of a moment could I hesitate as to my duty and my course. There is no selfish reasou for my assuming the position in which my father stood.

Neither would I come to you without some guarantee that I should be received; that the power within me would prompt you to receive me, else hereafter I should be accused of motives of evil.

Neither would I come to you advancing doctrines that to me it would seem would and should be held in abhorrence; nor with doctrines which the Lord God must abhor. My desire is to come to you teaching such doctrines as all must feel to be, and accept as true doctrines: the doctrines of religion and morality. To this end, I have through life kept myself unbiased by all offers of gain which have been made to me, to induce me to take a step like this. Never did I converse with J. J. STRANG, for I was a boy in his day, even as I am but a boy now. In his day I had not acquired a sufficient knowledge of him to be influenced by his opinions, so much deplored now.

I hold in entire abhorrence many of the doctrines preached and promulgated by BRIGHAM YOUNG. I have been told that my father promulgated these same doctrines—the doctrines of YOUNG. This I never did believe, and I never can believe it, for the doctrines were uot promulgated by divine authority; and I believe that my father was a good man, and no good man could have promulgated such odious doctrines.

I believe in the unity of the church and in truth and honesty, and all these I find in the Bible, and in "the Book of Mormon," and in "the Book of Doctrine and Covenants," which latter books are but auxiliaries to the first.

Now, I have my own peculiar notions in regard to revelation, and I am happy to say, in the face of this meeting, that the voice of those with whom I have conversed among this people is, that they concur with me.

I cannot find such doctrines as are promulgated in Utah in the books wherein I believe, and so odious are those doctrines to me, that the time was when I held in view the idea of becoming the head of the Church in utter abhorrence, so much was this so. So repulsive was the very idea, that it did not seem to me that I could take the position which my father held upon myself. The idea thet I was to assume the headship of the Church, however, came slowly upon me. I received many works upon that subject and many writings, but these I have avoided the reading of for fear that they should influence me to some wrong action, or that I should be biased in my judgment in relation to the truth of the revelation of God or the truth in the Church. The course I determined to pursue was, to do right.

I come then to you free from any taint ol sectarianism. I am unbiased, and have no seifish end to serve, although I have come in contact with men that have advised me to take this course, as one which would build up for me a great name. It has been said to me, that a Mormon elder, though but a stripling, possessed a greater power than any man, and it was told me that this power arose from the depth of feeling in the breasl of the saint; but with so sacred a sentiment I did not wish to trifle. I had no idea of being made use of by some talented, hut unscrupulous man; I do nol propose that any such man shall take me as a leader. I knew that if I allowed myself to take upon myself this office, being urged by any cooslderations unworthy of it, such as will be ascribed to me, I should not have the power of God. But this step has not been of my own dictation. The spirit has moved me to it, and all I ask is, that my shortcomings be dealt with in mercy.

I believe that a man owes duties to the country in which he lives—that ne is ameuable to the laws of his land, and that he is liable to have that duty enforced upon him hy those laws, and I say that Mormons cau so act that they shall have as many friends as the people of any sect. I have always resided among the people of Hancock County, who are strong Anti-Mormons, and I have never known that I had an enemy. I have been engaged with Anti-Mormons; I have mingled with them, and never have made an suemy, although I have often found it necessary, not only not to give offence by remarks of my own, bn also to smother my own leelings when I have heard the remarks which others made. I hold no leelings of enmity toward any man living who has fought this doctrine.

In conclusion, I would say I come to you. If you receive me, I will give my ability, the influence of my great name, and what little power that may give; and I trust by your prayers of faith to discharge the duties of the position faithfully, and I pledge myself to promulgate no doctrine that shall not be approved. If you do not agree to receive me, say so freely.

I do uot care to say more. I have simply to add that I hope the spirit which prompts my coming will also prompt my reception.

High-priest SMITH then moved that he be chosen President Prophet, and a unanimous aye was heard. SMITH then in form accepted the post; the Church was given over into his charge by the President of the Conference, GURLEY, and his mother was received into the Church by unanimous vote.

He was then ordained by the laying ou of hands.

THE APOSTLES.

On motion, the following "Sainta" were unanimously appointed and ordained to be members of the Council of the Church:

John C. Gaylord,	Wm. Aldrich,
Edwin Cadwell,	George Morey,
Calvin Beebe,	Jscob Doan,
Oliver P. Dunham,	Zenos Whitcom,
Lyman Hewit,	Dwight Webster, and
Winthrop H. Bisire,	G. Jackson.

The following Elders were then ordained Presidents of the Quoroms of Counties: James Blakeslee, Edmund C. Briggs, C. G. Lamphier, W. D. Morton, Arch. M. Wilsey, and George Rarey and John A. Mscintosh were selected to like office, hut being absent were not now ordained.

S. J. Stone was ordained as President of the Quorum of Elders, and Israel L. Rogers was ordained as Bishop.

Thus we have a new organization of the Latter-Day Saints opposed to the organization in Utah. Whether any actiou will be taken to depose YOUNG and his "false prophets" and "fallen saints," as these denominate them, time will tell. Likely something will turn up to-morrow. M.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Coal in Utah—Difficulty in Getting Wood—Accidents—Crops—Robberies, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, March 16, 1860.

The country adjacent to this city is not over stocked with timber, either to convert into lumber or to use for fuel. When the Mormons first settled this Valley, trees grew in the cañons down to their very mouths, but now, by the continual consumption, teams have to go a distance of from twelve to twenty-five miles from this city, not on good level roads, but up steep cañons, to get wood for fuel, and even then ths steep and almost inaccessible mouutains have to be scaled, sometimes by the meu on all fours, and the wood to be "snaked," that is, dragged, from a quarter of a mile to two miles, in hundles fastened together by a log-chain, down the steep mountain sides, to the cañon bed, where the wagons are loaded. The general time occupied in getting and fetching a load of wood from the cañons to this city is, for a horse and team, one and a half days, and for an ox team three days—a load for a single team usually being about three-quarters of a cord. Those who get their own wood consider that not less than one month in the year is absolutely required to be thus employed. And as the distance to the wood and the difficulty of getting it are all the time increasing, it will be readily perceived that the discovery of coal in this vicinity, if uot absolutely uecessary to the welfare of the people, comes to be looked upon as a matter of extreme importance. The Legislature some time ago offered a high premium for the discovery of a coal-bed within forty miles of this city, and various parties have from time to time beeu on the look-out for this desirable commodity. A coal-bed was discovered some time since on Chalk Creek, a tributary of the Weber River, some fifty miles east of this city, and last Winter the Legislature made an approprietion for the purpose of opening a road to the same. In this bed are several veins of good bituminous coal.

Within a few days past, the existeuce of n veiu ol coal four feet thick, four miles east of Provo Cañon, and fifty miles south of this City, has been made public, and a company has been orgaaized which it is expected will commeuce operations without deley to procure a supply of coal for the community.

There are also divers rumors current about coal having been found in Emigratiou Cañon, and at the foot of the "little mountain," about twelve miles enst of this city. So we have cheering prospects of procuring a sufficiency of fuel for the future, and more ecouomically than the wood-getting system was promising to be, or indeed has been for soms time past.

The Chinese sugar-cane is growing into favor in this Territory. Very good crops were raised last season, and, as a consequence, molasses has been much more abundant the past Winter than at any time since the whi to man settled in Utah. Mr. J. T. WILLIS, of Toquerville, some three hundred miles south of this city, made a fair specimeu of sugar by simply boiling dowu the expressed juice of the cane. But Toquerville is situated on the south side of the "Rim of the Basin," and enjoys a climate approximating to the tropical; consequently, the sugar-eane there flourishes far more, and is a great deal more certain to ripen, than in the colder and more wintry and frosty regian around Salt Lake. Whether or not sugar can be made by merely boiling the juice of the cane grown in this valley is uncertain, the experiment never having been tried, to my knowledge; but many fear it cannot.

Our Winter has broken, and farmers and gardeners are huey on the highest lands preparing them for the seed. The characteristics of ths past Winter have been etesdy cold, occasioually very eevere, very little wind, and an extraordinary amount of fog, which would precipitate continually like a very gentle fall of snow, covering all out-door things with fantastic coats of hoary frost. These icy coats would stick for days together ou every weed and every spear of grass, making it very hard upon the cattle on the ranges, for ice-grass is rather cold comfort for the hovine race.

The extreme cold, the hard frosts, the heavy, protracted fogs, or some more mysterlous thing, has nearly destroyed the vitality of our fruit trees. The other day I went through the nursery of one of our principal horticulturists, and he with me, cutting the trees to show me how far they were affected. He says he shall have no fruit this seasou, and very little more than the roots of any of his trees are alive. Peach, plum, apricot snd epple have all suffered, especially the pesch. The currant trees seem wholly to have escsped.

Yesterday week a man named OGILVIE was killed in Parley's Cañon, a few miles southeast of this city, by a snow-slide or avalanche, which shot down the mountain side for the distance of a mile, with a roaring noise like thunder. OGILVIE was on the side of the mountain getting wood. His body had uot yet been found. The enow-slide tore up great trees by the roots, hurling them down into the bed of the Cañon. OGILVIE is the second person killed in this manner in the Cañons near this city the past Winter.

A remarkable accident occurrred recently to a son of Mr. STAPLES, of Toquerville. The lad, fourteen years old, was endeavoring to get a runaway hog back to the pen, when the savage animal turned upon him, attacked him, and inflicted with its tusk a smell wound in the groin, severing the artery. The boy ran about fifteeu-rods, and then fell down, and died instantly.

A few days ago a couple of thieves drove off a herd of cattle from the range about fifteen miles southwest of this city. The gentlemen were discovered at Lehigh, filing off the hrands from the horns of the cattle, preparatory to rehranding them them with a view to supply the market at Camp Floyd. It is needless to add that arrest followed the discovery.

Our learned lectures continue in the Tabernacle. On the evening of the 9th inst. Prof. PRATTS' subject was "Hydraulics," and last night Capt. GIBSON expatiated ou "the Hidden Mysteries of New-Guinea." The *Mountaineer* wants to know if some body cannot lecture ou "Common Things," and suggests the idea of lectures on subjects which will come within the sphere of the every-day life of the people.

A grand hall, probably the last of the kind for the present season, came off last night, in the Social Hall in this city. It was got up hy the "Deseret Typographical Society," and I suppose must have been a fine affair. Tickets $5 per couple, extra ladies $1 each. Always "extra ladies" at these Mormon halls. Happy country!

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 10.

$5,000	U.S. 5's,'74, Reg.	102¾	135	N. Y. Central	77⅛
4,600	Vlr. State 6's	93	300	do	b60 77⅛
1,000	Tenn. 6's, '90	90½	200	do	s60 77
2,000	Ind. State 5's	88	300	do	b60 77⅛
2,000	Georgia S. 6's	103	100	do	s10 77⅛
8,000	Mis. S. 6's	s60 82¾	100	do	s10 77⅛
9,000	do	83	100	do	77⅛
10,000	do	b30 83	500	do	b30 77⅛
30,000	do	s60 82½	100	do	b20 77⅛
3,000	Cal. State 7s	89½	50	do	s60 77⅝
3,000	do	89⅞	100	do	77⅝
1,000	Brook C. W. Ln.	101½	200	Erie Railroad	13¼
4,000	Erie R 1st M. Bs.	101½	545	do	13
2,000	E. R. 2d M. Bs. Ex.	94	100	Reading Railroad	42¼
2,000	E. R. 3d M. Bs. '63.	84	50	do	b30 42⅛
8,000	do	s60 82⅛	25	M. S. & N. I G.S.	s60 21⅜
3 000	Erie R. 6th m. bs	49	50	do	22¼
1,000	do	50	235	Panama Railroad	133½
15,000	M. C. R. 8 ₱ c. 1st mt. sk. fd. cn. bs.	93	50	do	s30 133½
500	Ill. Cen. R. bds.	89¾	50	do	s10 133½
2 000	do	88¾	410	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	61
1,500	do	88¼	50	Ga. & Chi. Railroad	61¼
150	Canton Co	b60 21	650	do	62
62	do	20¾	300	do	61½
1 000	Gal. & Chi. 1st me.	92	350	do	s60 61¾
20	Merchants' Bank	107½	50	do	s10 61¾
8	City Bank	126	50	do	b30 61¾
10	Ocean Bank	93¼	250	do	b60 61¾
20	Bank of N. Amer.	102	100	do	s30 61¾
10	Hanover Bank	97	110	do	61¾
23	Continental Bank	100	50	do	b30 61¾
5	Bank of America	109¼	50	do	b30 61¾
25	Mel. & Hnd. Can. Co.	97¾	100	Cle. & Tol. R	b30 25½
20	Penn. Coal Co	83¼	700	do	26¾
378	Pacific Mail S. Co.	102	100	do	s60 26¾
720	do	101¾	100	do	b30 25¾
100	do	s30 101¾	50	do	s30 25¾
250	do	b60 102	350	Chi. & R. I. R.	b60 63¾
100	do	s60 101¾	400	do	b30 63¾
50	do	b30 101¾	500	do	63¾
100	do	b30 102	50	do	b30 63¾
100	do	s30 101¾	50	Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	63¾

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Mo. S. 6s	b30 83	300	Erie R.	13
2,000	Cal. State 7s	89¼	50	do	13¼
1,000	N. Y. C. & R. Bds	88½	30	do	13½
14,000	E. R. 4th M. B	61	100	Erie R. As. Stock	13
500	Hnd. R. R. 1st M.	103¼	50	M. S. & N. I. R	11
1,000	Harlem R. 1st M.	97	50	Panama R.	s60 133
1,000	Ill. Csn. R. Bds.	88¼	150	do	133¼
10 000	H. & St. Jo R. Bs.	87½	100	do	133
20,000	M. C. R. 8 ₱ c. 1st M. S. F. C. Bds	93	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	61
25	Am. Ex. Bank	101½	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	s60 61¼
160	Pacific M. S. Co.	101	200	do	s60 61¾
100	do	b30 102	550	do	61¾
8	do	101¾	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	26
100	do	b60 102¾	200	do	b60 26¼
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	77¾	500	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	63½
125	do	78	21	Clev. & Pittsb'gh R.	81½
			15	New-Jersey R.	125

TUESDAY, April 10—P. M.

There was more than the usual degree of elasticity shown by the Stock Market to-day, under a trial of its streugth by the *Bear* account based on the Bank return of yesterday afternoon, which they construed unfevorably. There was some eagerness to sell on the first call of Stocks at the early Board at or below the reduced prices made at the close of business on Mondey, and a pretty heavy husiness was done in New-York Central, Galena aud Chicego, Rock Island and Toledo Railway shares, and also in Pecific Mail. But before the adjournment the character of the buyers and the free nature of the demand were not without their influence on prices, and, soon after, ou the Street, the recovery was quite equal to the whole decline ou New-York Ceutral, (almost the only speculative Stock dealt in between the Boards,) the price edvaucing to 78 ₱ cent., as against 77⅞ at the close yesterday, aud 77⅛@¼ eerly this morning. Ths same firmuess was followed up at ths afternoon Board, and its influeuce extended to nearly the entire Share list, and also to Missouri six ₱ ceuts. After the official liet of seles wss printed, New-York Central was doue at 78⅛ buyer 30 days, and 78⅛ cash, closing et these figures; Pscific Mail at 102¼, Missouri eixes nt 83@ 83⅛, and New-York end Erie 13⅛, closing 13⅛@⅛ ₱ csut., the highest figure paid for eight or ten months past. Some orders nre understood to have come out from Loudon in the *Niagara's* mail, received from Boston this morning. The Bonds of the Company were ⅛@1 ₱ cent. less buoyant than yeslerday morning, for the third mortgage, the rapid rise bringing ont a few small lots, which were taken at 84 ₱ cent. cash, and iuducing a single sale, seller 60 deys, at 82½ ₱ ceut.; while the fourth mortgege rose to 61 ₱ cent., large sales. There was n free demand for Michigan Central 8 ₱ ceuts., at 93 ex dividend, and for Illinois Central Construction Bonds, nt 88½@¼ ex dividend. Among the Western shares, there wee a pressure to sell Galene on the continued indifferent receipts of the line; last transections et 61¾. The price of Rock Island edvanced in the afternoon to 63½ ₱ ceut., aud Toledo to 26¼. In Illinois Central Scrip no important sales were made. The London quotations come 1 @1½ ₱ ceut. better, hut are not yet quite up to our pricee; last sales there, 58½ ₱ cent. Panama showed some weakness through the day; closing sales, 133 ₱ ceut. United States Fives were firmer. The geueral market left off firm, with en increesing demand for nearly all the speculetive Sharee, and for Misouri Stock and Railway Bonds.

The Bank return of yeaterday produced less vsriation in the market for Mouey than might have beeu looked for uuder the ettempts mede ou the Street end also by some of our cotemporaries to creete a feeling egainst the expansiou of the Discount line. Without preteuding to pase upon the policy of the Bank movement, we teke it that the subject is sutirely within the wisdom eud control of the large Bauks, whose meuagers, with the preseut ability to do so, eutered the market for mercantile hills and temporary loans nt the going rates ou the Street, and by abeting their own terms have anccessfully competed with private leuders to the extent, in the fortnight, of two or three millions. In the present etate of the Foreign Exchanges eud the assurances which the last mail brings us, of coutinued peace in Europe, it is difficult to eee why the Banks should hold their terms for Money so far above the market as to throw the businese of lending at 5@6 ₱ cent. into outside channels. Under our Free Banking System, in New-York, and the growth and diffusiou of Bank Cepital through nearly eixty inteeed of teu or fifteeu coucerns in the City, as of old, to say uothing of the presence of immense private mouey cepital, the command or control of the market is uot within the province of the leading Banks of the Street, who are so soundly rated for lending their means, and it is a happy day for free trade in bnaking that the fact is so; in other words, that this busiuess, dlvested of its ancient and fsctitious charm or significeuce, is, like all other brauches, left untrammeled to regulate itself; bearing the penalties of its own imprudence, and realizing the rewards in each individual csee, if derived from the legitimate use of a *bona fide* Cnpital and a well-sustained line

The New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1860.

EIGHT PAGE SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The ... in the Times Building, fronting the City ... Park—... Nassau and Nassau streets.

... YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every ... evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ ... Dollars a year.

... TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Price Dollar ... to one address for Five Dollars.

... YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a ... to one address for Twelve Dollars; ... Copies for Twenty Dollars. Any ... Club of twenty or more, will be ...

... FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the ... of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 ... single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

... should be addressed to the Publishers "New-... New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

... GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—ROYAL ... EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

... KEENE'S THEATRE—COLLEEN BAWN.

... THEATRE—LOVE FOR LOVE—MARRIAGE ... OR RICHARD CUR.

... THEATRE—Afternoon—UNCLE TOM'S ... Evening—BETSY BAKER—... CLARKE AND CRASHER—NEGRO ... OF THE OLD FRONTIER.

... MUSEUM—Afternoon—EUSTACHE BAUDIN, ... DEAD.

... INSTITUTE—GRAND CONCERT.

... HALL—INDIAN EXHIBITION.

... CHAPEL—GEN. TOM THUMB.

... SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

... STREET—Near Broadway—MODEL OF KING ... TEMPLE.

... GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

... STREET—No. 289—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY ... PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Prince Albert*, from Galway March 31, ... St. Johns, N. F., on Monday, and her ... to this City last evening. It is of ... The Savoy Treaty had been published. ... verify the abstracts hitherto given. ... it was said, was about to publish a ... protest; and it was also rumored that a general ... would meet to consider the subject. In ... Senate a vote, prompted by petitions in ... of the temporal power of the Pope, had been ... by a majority of that body appeared ... to the petitions. In the mean- ... had issued his major excom- ... against all who had counseled or aided ... of the Romagna to Sardinia, ... a circular protest, on the same ... the Great Powers. Austria had al- ... attention of the Duchies the ... protest addressed to the Diet ... The terms of the pending treaty be- ... and Morocco have been published at ..., on the part of the latter ..., the payment of $20,000,000, the cession of ... of territory, submission to a Spanish ... of Tetuan, and the celebration of a lib- ... commercial treaty. The English news is of ... moment. In the House of Commons, ... RUSSELL had stated that the San ... difficulty was in course of negotiation, prom- ... early adjustment. The Atlantic Tele- ... Company had announced a change of pro- ... It now proposes to raise £25,000, by way ... upon the value of the submerged ... to be applied to raising it. In regard to the ... fight, measures had been taken to cause ... of all parties concerned, and to prevent ... from taking place.

The steamship *North Star* arrived at this port very early yesterday morning, bringing the California gold and specie shipment of the 20th ult. A ... summary of her news appeared in a portion ... yesterday's morning edition. The *North Star* ... Aspinwall on the 2d inst. The *Roanoke*, *Sabine* and *Relief*, and the French war-brig *Lucifer*, ... last at that port. The treasure-list by this ... is $1,146,000. The news from California ... been anticipated by the Overland mail.

The intelligence from the Isthmus is interesting, the principal item being a confirmation of the rumored approval of the Cass-Herran Treaty. The Chiriqui Road project, intended to provide a transit ... from the Atlantic to the Pacific, appears to be in an unsatisfactory state, the consideration of the charter having been indefinitely postponed by the New-Granadian Legislature. President Ospina ... had effected a loan, and was recruiting soldiers to suppress the insurrectionary movements, but the promise of his enterprises was not regarded as flattering. The attitude of Gen. MOSQUERA was threatening, but a reconciliation of existing ... between the revolted State of Cauca and the General Government was not considered ... The United States Flag-ship *Lancaster* and steamers *Wyoming* and *Saranac* were ... at Panama. The *Cyane* had sailed for San ...

From South America, we receive the usual rumors of warlike movements. On the 14th of March, a Cabinet Council was held at Lima, to consider the expediency of declaring war against Bolivia. President CASTILLA, however, was alone in his desire to draw the sword, his Ministers refusing their concurrence. The Council broke up without arriving at any conclusion, to the intense disgust of the President. The troubles in Ecuador continued, chiefly in consequence of the poverty of Franco, and his inability to enforce treaty ...

Our Bermuda correspondent informs us that on the 19th ult. Admiral Sir ALEXANDER MILNE left that Island for Barbados, in order to acquaint himself, by personal observation, with the southern ... of his command. His predecessor, Admiral Sir HOUSTON STEWART, sailed for England on the 21st. Good judges estimated that the potato crop of the Bermudas would fall short of last year's by 10,000 barrels. The Government of Jamaica had ... the Legislature, but an extra session, it was anticipated, would have to be held to consider ... relating to the transfer of the Post-office ... to the local authorities. Three hundred and twenty-nine coolies had arrived at Demerara. In Barbados new sugar was selling at $4@4 25, and molasses at 17 cents per gallon. It was anticipated that a supply of breadstuffs would soon be needed.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst. represent the city as quiet. MIRAMON was said to have left for the Capital. Some estimated the loss which had been done to the city by the recent bombardment at $6,000 000, but those who were best informed on the subject thought that amount greater than the valuation of the whole city.

Our Utah correspondent writing on the 16th ult., states that the severity of the Winter had mitigated, and that agricultural labors had been generally commenced. Much interest was felt in discoveries of coal which had recently been made in several localities. The diminution of the native ... rendered the new resources of fuel highly important. In Illinois, a movement of the reformed Latter Day Saints, a movement which has been on foot for some time past, yesterday culminated in the acceptance by JOSEPH SMITH, the younger, of the headship of the church. The object of this wing of the communion is to put an end to the corruption and evil existing in Utah, to discountenance YOUNG, and to abolish polygamy.

In the Senate, Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial from ... HASBURN, complaining of the treatment he had received from the pretended deputy of the Senate's Sergeant-at-Arms, and denouncing polygamy. The memorial was enforced by remarks from the Massachusetts Senator, who recited the circumstances of the transaction, and begged to have the matter referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. MASON, of Virginia, opposed the reference and the present consideration of the subject, on the ground that, until the return of the writ, the Senate would be without means of judging the affair. The subject was postponed. The Homestead bill coming up, Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, took occasion to explain his well-known project of negro colonization in some part of tropical America. Incidentally, the exhaustion of the soil resulting from slave labor was forcibly pressed by the Senator, provoking an animated colloquy, to which Messrs. MASON, HAMMOND and WIGFALL participated. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, claimed for the blacks of his State as high a degree of intelligence and civilization as could be expected from them in their inferior social position. Without action upon the bill the Senate adjourned. Mr. TAYLOR, as one of the minority of the Committee upon the President's protest, read to the House a paper setting forth his reasons for dissenting from the majority. Subsequently, a motion of Mr. HICKMAN, that his report be printed, was referred to the Committee upon Printing. Mr. GROW called up the bill providing for the admission of KANSAS, and stated curtly the grounds for his advocacy of the measure. The opposite view was represented by Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, who denounced the population of Kansas as insubordinate, both ... coming before Congress "in the garb of definite." He said the application was in violation of the English Compromise, and in disregard of the conditions under which Kansas had become possessed of the Cherokee reserve. Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, declared he should vote for the bill; and upon Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, objecting that there was no proper evidence of sufficient population, said there was every reason to believe the Territory possessed an adequate number. Mr. PARROTT, the Kansas Delegate, defended the character and claims of his people against the assaults of the Missouri Representatives. Mr. GROW gave notice that he should call for a vote upon the bill to-day, and the House adjourned.

The Missouri Democratic Convention assembled at Jefferson City on Monday. Judge POWLARD, who was elected temporary Chairman, after a spirited debate, is said to be favorable to the nomination of Hon. D. S. DICKINSON for the Presidency, but the preferences of Mr. R. E. ACVET, the permanent President, are not stated.

A bill to provide for the enlargement of the locks on the Erie and Oswego Canals was introduced into the State Senate. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the Committee on the Poor Laws was instructed to sit during the recess, and take evidence in regard to the Governors of the Almshouse, was carried, and the resolution rejected. The bill abolishing the Almshouse Board was then ordered to a third reading. On its final passage the bill was lost, 16 to 13. The General Appropriation bill, with several amendments, was passed. The Assembly adopted a resolution appointing a Commission to visit the State Prisons and report upon the condition of the convicts. The following bills were among those passed: To authorize the purchase of additional lands for the Central Park, and to amend the revised statutes relative to indictments. The Supply bill, after discussion, was passed, 81 to 25. The bill substituted by the Senate for the House *Pro Rata* bill was then announced, and, after radical amendments embodying the principles of the House bill, was returned. At the afternoon and evening sessions the Brooklyn Broadway Railroad and several other bills were passed.

The weekly report from the Island Institutions, to the Board of Governors, yesterday, showed a decrease of 151 in the number of inmates, as compared with the report of the previous week. The number remaining on the 7th of April was 7,670. In relation to the extension of the Idiot Asylum, the Board decided to pull down the present walls, which are only eight inches in thickness, and erect twelve-inch walls. The plumbing work on the new Island Hospital was contracted for for the sum of $6,300. The highest bid for the work was $13,000. The question in relation to a plan for heating the new Island Hospital was called up, but the Board adjourned without taking any action upon it.

There was a large attendance at the meeting of the Geographical Society, at the Cooper Institute, last evening, to listen to Dr. HAYES on the details of his proposed Arctic expedition. Rev. Dr. THOMPSON and Rev. Dr. BETHUNE also spoke in favor of the enterprise. A resolution was passed in favor of memorializing Congress for an appropriation of $20,000 in aid of the project.

In the action pending against Alderman CORNELL, to set aside some dealings relative to the property known as Hermitage Hall, alleged to have been fraudulent, Justice MONCRIEF, of the Superior Court, has decided to continue the temporary injunction until the hearing of the cause.

The second trial of JOHN PFROMER, for the homicide of CHARLES STURGES, on March 25, 1859, at No. 36 Bowery, was commenced yesterday before Judge ELLIOTT, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, but only seven jurors were obtained, when the panel was exhausted. A fresh panel was ordered to be summoned, and the case adjourned till to-day.

In the Stock Market yesterday the early dealings were at the reduced quotations made the afternoon before, but at the Second Board prices recovered, under a firm demand for some descriptions, and closed at an advance. New-York Central 78¾@¾; Pacific Mail, 102¾; Missouris, 83@83½, and Erie, 13½@13¾. The rates for Money and also for Exchange continue steady.

Cotton was more active and was firm. Flour and Wheat also attracted more attention, partly from shippers and speculators, at buoyant prices. Corn was scarce and advancing. The demand was moderate. A restricted business was reported in Provisions and Groceries. Hay, Hops, Common Rosin, Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine and Sole Leather were inquired for. Tallow and Whisky were freely purchased, but at easier rates. Tobacco was rather quiet—desirable lots having been held above the views of buyers. The freight engagements, especially for Liverpool, were more extensive.

Corrupt Use of the Public Money.

Mr. WINSLOW, it is said, is about to apply for subpœnas directed to HORACE GREELEY, THURLOW WEED, and other Republican notabilities, for the purpose of examining them as to the amount and final disposition of the Republican contributions in aid of their cause at the Pennsylvania election in 1856. If he does make any such application, we hope the Committee will have the good sense to refuse it, not because the inquiry would do no good, but because the present Committee is not competent to make it. It has been appointed for the sole and express purpose of investigating the conduct of the officers of the existing Administration, and the use which these gentlemen have made of funds belonging to the public treasury. In so far as it travels outside this line, its action is impertinent and unauthorized. What it has to discover is, what use Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN and his subordinates and appointees have made of the Government money and Government contracts, and whether any portion, and, if so, what portion, of this money or these contracts, has been devoted to electioneering in the interest of a political party.

The idea that, if any damaging revelations are made on these points, their effect may be neutralized by showing that another party has done the same thing, is thoroughly absurd. If Messrs. GREELEY, WEED & Co., or any other members of the Republican Party, have spent money in corrupting voters, or influencing elections in any way whatever, they have been guilty of a very heinous offence, the consequences of which, if it ever become general, were vividly depicted in Mr. BUCHANAN'S letter at the time of the Pittsburgh celebration. But the fact that the money they so spent, if they so spent any whatever, was either their own or that of persons who gave it them, with a full knowledge of the general nature of the purpose to which it was to be applied, creates an essential difference and distinction between them and Mr. BUCHANAN & Co., inasmuch as, if the latter used the money of the Government for improper purposes, it was not their own money, but the money of the nation, held by them in trust for the good of men of all parties. If it should turn out that all the services which the President and his Cabinet have rendered to the party to whom they owe their places have been rendered at their own expense, and that any outlay they have incurred has been met by drafts on their private bankers, much as we may deplore their aberrations from the path of duty, their offence will be by no means so grave as if they had put their hands into the pockets of the people.

That anybody should have ever supposed there was any parallel between the conduct of Government officers using Government money to promote the success of their own party at the polls, and that of private individuals using their own money for the same purpose, furnishes a singular illustration of the obliquity of vision which long familiarity with the ways and wiles of partisanship is sure to entail. The politicians' creed with regard to the public treasury has long ago been reduced to the well-known formula—"to the victors belong the spoils." "To the thieves belong their plunder," is, however, though not quite so pleasant to the ear, a proposition which derives fully as much support from morality and common sense. The notion, which is now thoroughly implanted in the mind of a large portion of the public, that the mere fact of having achieved a victory at the polls warrants any man or body of men in bestowing the offices which are, thus placed at his disposal, not upon those who are best fitted to fill them, but those who may have done most to bring the victory about, is a notion derived from the practice and morality of freebooters; and that any body of peaceful citizens, with ordinary pretensions to respectability and patriotism, should entertain it for a moment, is something so extraordinary that we are driven into laying the blame of it on human nature itself, rather than any particular sect or party.

From this doctrine, however, to the doctrine that public contracts may be awarded, not to those who will do the most and best work for the least money, but to those who will make them most serviceable to the party—and that *spare* cash belonging to the public for which there is no immediate use, and which will not be readily missed, may be used in subsidizing party newspapers and party organizations, there is but one step, and this a very short one. Every man who holds deliberately that the power of appointment to a public office is held in trust, not for the nation at large, but for a political party—and nearly all politicians are of this way of thinking—may fairly consider himself a participator in the odium and shame of such transactions as that at Philadelphia two years ago, which received the indorsement of "J. B.," or of such revelations as those made by WENDELL the other day about the disposal of the proceeds of the public printing. To hold that a President may lawfully or honorably put a knave or a blockhead into a place of honor or emolument, is to hold that the ability and integrity of its servants are of no value to the nation; and to hold that he may do so, and then profess great horror and astonishment at his seizing a portion of the fellow's wages for party purposes, or sending a contract to the yard where it would secure most votes, is a very flimsy affectation of morality.

Every party in this country which upholds, or at least refuses to denounce or repudiate, the present mode of filling all public offices—the peopling of the Custom-house, Post-office, and Navy-yards, with notorious electioneering agents, simply because they expect the day to come when they may enjoy the same privilege themselves—may reasonably be called upon to share in the disgrace which our "old public functionary" is now making such frantic efforts to avoid.

The Corporation Advertising.

It is generally supposed that the object of advertising is to reach the public,—and that the only motive which the Common Council can properly have for advertising its proceedings is, to keep the great mass of the people regularly and properly informed in regard to them. The manner in which this object is sought just now is a little peculiar. A report has just been made by the Comptroller to the Board of Councilmen, setting forth the sums paid to the proprietors of the various newspapers in the City, for advertising for the Common Council and the Departments during the fourteen months ending on the 1st of March. As it is something of a curiosity in its way, we publish this return at length:

New-York Daily News	$16,728 15
New-York Leader	4,835 90
New-York Express	15,861 36
New-York Herald	3,496 98
New-York Staats Zeitung	5,679 11
New-York Handel Zeitung	22 00
New-York Criminal Zeitung	51 85
New-York Demokrat	5,010 98
New-York Times	1,990 59
New-York Day-Book	4,068 46
Commercial Advertiser	9,665 85
Evening Post	5,539 74
New-Yorker	424 45
Journal of Commerce	1,305 15
New-York Sun	1,565 93
New-York Mercury	285 52
National Police Gazette	1,083 40
New-York Mentor	155 60
Sunday Courier	521 53
New-York Tribune	1,550 47
Courier and Enquirer	3,718 36
Century	62 50
Truth Teller	645 33
Courier des Etats Unis	561 80
United States Mining Journal	404 57
New-York Dispatch	663 90
New-York Freeman's Journal	337 98
Weekly Reporter	5 00
Metropolitan Record	347 69
New-York Abend Zeitung	931 40
New-York Atlas	889 81
Irish News	601 50
Sunday Times	677 95
New-York Tablet	319 11
New-York Daily Transcript	982 40
Merchants' Record	97 85
New-York Phœnix	271 96
Porter's Spirit	85 40
United States Economist	174 50
New-York Press	123 65
Traveler	509 35
Atlantish Blatter	27 60
Commercial Times	25 10
Spirit of the Times	21 00
Merchants' Journal	25 20
Scottish American Journal	140 75
American Railroad Journal	93 60
United States Hotel Directory	114 65
Irish American	798 03
American Mining Chronicle	149 00
Commercial Gazette	42 20
Shipping and Commercial List	10 00
Merchants' Advertiser	42 20
New-York Picayune	3 39
New-York Engineer	7 75
Ladies' News	48 50
Hodges' Journal of Finance	25 00
Spiritual Telegraph	60 00
Frank Leslie's Illustrated News	132 89
Weekly Mail	26 80
Mercantile Review	47 45
New-York Reporter	39 60
New-York Observer	115 75
Illustrated Welt	53 46
Humorist	9 35
Merchants' Reporter	19 60
Mercantile Reporter	9 30
Merchants' Register	10 65
Journal L'Epoque	42 80
Commercial Guide	10 65
Cambrian American	16 50
Agricultural Journal	2 40
Albion	40 40
Illustrated News	4 50
Illustrated Blatter	4 70
Programme	409 78
Christian Enquirer	6 00
American Baptist	60 00
N. Y. Family Courier	60 00
N. Y. Examiner	60 00
Musical World	60 00
Frank Leslie's German News	60 00
Architect's Journal	8 40
L'Eco D'Italia	6 10
Independent	98 80
Total	$94,474 54

Here are $94,474 expended by the Common Council, with the professed object of making its proceedings known to the people at large. Over half that amount is paid to five papers, with about the following circulation:

	Circulation.	Amount.
Daily News	3,500	$16,728
Morning Express	2,500	15,861
Commercial Advertiser	2,000	9,665
Courier and Inquirer	2,500	3,718
Day Book	1,500	4,068
Total	12,000	$50,060

Here is more than *fifty thousand dollars* paid for advertising in five newspapers whose aggregate circulation does not exceed 12,000! This is paying over *four dollars* per annum for each subscriber. The remaining $44,000 is spent upon a crowd of journals, many of which are not known even by name to one in fifty of the inhabitants, and half a dozen of which really give to the proceedings all the publicity they ever receive. Take the following daily journals, and consider the amounts paid to each:

New-York Times	$1,990
New-York Herald	3,496
New-York Tribune	1,550
New-York Sun	1,565
Staats Zeitung	5,079
Total	$13,680

These five papers have an aggregate circulation of not less than *two hundred thousand* copies—*sixteen times as large* as that of the five on which more than four times as much money is annually wasted by the Common Council! There may be a few advertisements designed for a specific class of readers, which may properly be published in papers which have but a small class circulation. But the great mass of the people in this City—nine-tenths of all who read anything at all—read one or more of the five papers last named; and advertisements of the City Government, proceedings of the Common Council, or anything else published in them alone, will reach *five times* as many persons as if published in all the other newspapers of the City.

It is not easy to see what motive the Common Council can have for such an absurd disposition of the public money. It cannot be from a desire to secure the support of these journals, for newspapers without circulation cannot possibly have influence. The *News* is sustained almost wholly by these donations, together with what it gets from the General Government; yet what possible object anybody,—even its owner, Mayor WOOD,—can have in sustaining such a sheet, it is not easy to conjecture.

There is one just and fair way of disposing of this advertising, which the Common Council should pursue. Let them select such papers as have the largest circulation and pay their regular rates for such space as they require;—or else let them advertise in all those that have any considerable circulation, and pay a fixed price *for each thousand subscribers*. In either way their advertising would be of some use, and the money it might cost would be well spent. But it is utterly absurd to be throwing away enormous sums upon papers which have no circulation at all, under the pretence of giving important information to the public. Not one man in a thousand is a whit the wiser for anything that may be advertised in either of the journals, to which more than half of the whole amount spent for advertising is annually paid.

The Health Bill.

The defeat of the New-York Health bill in the Assembly causes more sadness than indignation among the reflecting portions of our community. Its object is so purely beneficent,—the necessity for some measure of the kind is so pressing and imperative, and the lives of thousands of children during the approaching Summer depend so directly upon its enactment, that no one can regard its rejection without sorrow and profound regret.

Nor is it very easy to see why it was rejected. The *Tribune*, with an affectation of fastidiousness as novel as it is needless, half applauds its defeat, because it would turn Democrats out of office and put Republicans in their place. The Democrats in the Assembly voted against it for the same reason. Whether it would operate in that way we do not know. We are quite certain that this was no part of the purpose of the bill,—that party considerations had nothing whatever to do with it, and that they ought not to be allowed, either to aid or prevent its passage. The special purpose of the bill was to create a Department in this City which should take charge of the Public Health,—study and detect all the causes of unnecessary disease and death among our inhabitants,—provide for their removal, and prevent, so far as watchful and intelligent precautions can do it, the creation of nuisances, and the development of contagious and pestilential ailments. It sought this end mainly by securing for the Department the services of instructed medical men—men familiar with the subject, and having no interest but that of the public to serve. At present, as everybody knows, and as the condition of the City proves, the various offices in connection with what is called the Health Department are filled by men who have no knowledge whatever of the subject intrusted to them, and no care for anything but the salaries they are to receive. The whole concern, as it now stands, is a farce and a sham, serving no purpose whatever but to give thirty or forty men a living at the expense of the City—at a *fearful* expense, moreover, in life and in health, as well as in money. Whether they are Democrats or Republicans is not of the slightest consequence; it is enough to know that they are not qualified for the duties which ought to be performed in connection with that Department, and that this branch of the public service, as at present organized, is utterly inefficient and useless.

What a satire upon self-government is afforded by the fact that such a bill as this,—so imperatively required by the public welfare—should be defeated merely because it may possibly turn twenty or thirty incapables out of office and supply their places with better men! Last year a member from this City was not ashamed to avow that, although he was in favor of the bill, he had withheld his vote and caused its defeat because he learned that it would deprive *two* of his friends of their official positions. But we thought the scorn and contempt which his paltry excuse excited everywhere, would be a sufficient warning against any imitation of his example. It seems we were mistaken. Our citizens must make up their minds,—those of them that cannot get out of town,—to swelter through another Summer of filth, disease and pestilence, in order to keep in place a score of dependent and worthless officials.

Bomba Junior.

Punch represents the youthful King of Naples as playing, in great glee, with the manacles and other instruments of despotism which were the instruments of his father's serious occupation. This young monarch is evidently ambitious of eclipsing the unenviable notoriety which his father acquired by his despotism. At a period when a Murat is plotting for his crown, and the work of Italian independence is carried on so gloriously, it is somewhat hazardous, one would think, for a Sicilian king to test too severely the patience and forbearance of his subjects. Recent outrages, however, against the personal rights and liberties of numerous respectable citizens of Naples prove that FRANCIS II. and his Ministers are of quite a different opinion. A detailed account of these outrages has been communicated to the British Foreign Secretary by Mr. ELLIOT, in a dispatch we have published at length. That document closed, it will be remembered, by stating that his request for an interview with the King, in order that he might warn his Majesty of the fatal consequences of so iniquitous a policy, had been presented to the Minister, and that M. CARAFA promised to convey it to the monarch; but, as no answer had been received up to the date of Mr. ELLIOT'S last dispatch, we may presume that the honor sought for was not to be accorded to him. The British *Chargé* need not, however, repine at his failure, as the French, Spanish and Austrian Representatives were equally unsuccessful in their efforts to divert the Neapolitan Government from its purpose.

Happen what may, BOMBA Junior is resolved to continue in the footsteps of his father. He is autocrat of the Two Sicilies; he has a "right divine to govern wrong;" and no insolent foreigner must dare to become the censor of his acts, or to intervene between him and his subjects. But whoever sows the wind will reap the whirlwind; and this infatuated despot, if he persist in his present course, must not be surprised at seeing himself, ere long, a crownless and a hated wanderer, and his kingdom a province of Sardinia. Without ever dreaming that he is aiding in such a work, this young King may yet prove a chosen instrument for consummating the independence and the unity of Italy.

A Split among the Mormons.

A portion of the Mormons have at last become disgusted with the proceedings of the Saints at Utah, and have taken steps to get rid of the tyranny of BRIGHAM YOUNG. A letter from a correspondent, which we publish in another column, gives an interesting account of the proceedings of the Mormon Conference just held at Amboy, in Illinois. The Mormon Church everywhere acknowledges the rightful authority of young JOE SMITH, son of the founder of the sect;—and steps have for some time been in progress to induce him to assume the Presidency. This has at last been accomplished. He has been inducted into office, and made an address on the occasion, which will be found at length in another column.

This new organization denounces the action of BRIGHAM YOUNG with great vehemence, as founded upon false doctrine, and calculated utterly to disgrace and ruin the new faith. It will be seen by young SMITH'S speech, that they have no sympathy with polygamy,—that they brand the practices of YOUNG and his followers as prompted by seducing spirits, and based on the doctrines of devils. It is proposed to send missionaries to Utah, to expound to the brethren the false and dangerous errors of faith and practice into which they have been betrayed, and to induce them to abandon their present habits, and return to the primitive faith of the Mormon Church. It is believed that, with the prestige of young JOE SMITH'S name, they can make a decided impression upon the Saints in Utah, and overthrow the usurped and abused authority of BRIGHAM YOUNG.

If they shall succeed in this endeavor, they may aid the Government in solving the difficult problem of suppressing polygamy without interfering unduly with the alleged rights of the Territorial inhabitants. It is doubtful, however, whether YOUNG will surrender his position and power so easily, and whether his hold upon the people is not strong enough to render these movements abortive. The isolation in which the Utah Mormons live, the despotism which YOUNG has established over them, the fact that all their property is in his hands, and the ignorance of the great mass of them of any other head of the Church, will render it a very difficult task to undermine his authority, or persuade the mass of his followers to rebel against him. It is well understood, moreover, that he has five or six hundred *Danites*—reckless and perfectly unscrupulous ruffians—at his command, ready to commit any crime which he may direct, and disposed to crush summarily any authority which may dispute his own. If young SMITH has anything of his father's nerve and skill in dealing with men, he may carry this important revolution into effect. The attempt is, at all events, an interesting and important event.

THE CITY RAILROAD BILLS.—These bills have passed both branches of the Legislature, in their original shape,—and need only the Governor's signature to become laws. Much as the City needs more railroads, we hope these bills will not receive the Governor's sanction;—for they will not give the City such roads as we need,—while they will prevent provision being ever made for better ones.

A large number of well-known citizens have signed a request to the Governor that he will veto these bills,—mainly on the ground that they give away franchises for which responsible parties have offered a million of dollars, and because they permit much higher rates of fare than are just and right. A writer in the *Evening Post* calls attention to very grave defects in the bills themselves,—which are quite sufficient to justify, and, indeed, to require, the Governor's interposition to prevent their becoming laws. After noticing that the bills impose upon the grantees no obligation to build the roads,—that there is no provision requiring them to be run at night,—that the rates of fare allowed are excessive and unequal,—that there is no authority anywhere to determine how often the cars shall be run, the writer adds:

The license fee is fixed permanently at what is *now* paid by other roads; while under these exclusive privileges it is worth ten times as much to the Company, and the injuries to the City will be ten times as great, because—

1. The Legislature has not reserved the right to alter, amend or repeal the acts. They are permanent grants of vested rights to private individuals.

2. The bills provide that "in all cases the use of the streets for the purposes of said railroads, as herein authorized, shall be considered one of the uses for which the Mayor, &c. of the City hold said streets and avenues." Of course the City is bound to keep the streets, and perhaps the track itself, in repair, at the public expense, and to allow it to remain there forever, it being a part of the public use of the street.

3. There is no corporate responsibility—no corporate duty—no trust—no corporate liability to an action—no forfeiture for nonuser or misuser. Suppose an individual is injured by their negligence, who shall be sued?—and what property shall be liable? You can only sue those actually interested at the time of the injury, and who they are you cannot discover and your execution must go against the men whom you sue—perhaps men of the air, and not against the property of the road—which will, at the end of the law's delay, belong to another set.

4. There is no stock—no corporation—no trustees—no maps, surveys, or certificates of location—no record—"no nothing" visible which has a body to be kicked or a soul to be damned, or property to be liable.

It has been said that party considerations are involved in these bills which have contributed to secure their passage, and which will render their approval certain. How this may be we do not know: but if Gov. MORGAN is free to exercise and act upon his own judgment in the matter, he cannot fail to find in these objections, as well as in the settled sentiment of our people, abundant and satisfactory reasons for withholding his assent to their becoming laws.

THE VACANCY IN THE CROTON BOARD.—The Mayor, since his accession, has successively nominated for President of the Croton-Aqueduct Commissioners Messrs. HERBERT, GALLOT, TOWNSEND, PATRICK G. MALONEY, JAMES S. LIBBY, JAMES ... WILLETT, and THOMAS ... EMMET. The Aldermen have rejected them all. Meantime, two Commissioners have constituted the Croton Board, and Mr. TAPPAN acts as President. Is it not time that this farce was ended? If two Commissioners can transact all the business, let the office of the third be abolished; if three are required, let the executive and legislative authorities cease their bickerings, which have already been prolonged for more than three months, and appoint some man who is not a partisan, to the responsible post.

SUPERHEATED STEAM.—A correspondent, "Franklin," in the TIMES of Saturday last, says that the "Professors" in England call superheated steam "*steam gas*, which is an impure hydrogen gas of so dry a nature that, for want of proper lubrication, it destroys the rubbing parts of machinery;" and, hence, that it is of no commercial value. All this is true, provided the steam is so highly heated as to be partially decomposed, which is *not done* by the successful superheaters in use. It cannot be done without heating the superheating vessels nearly white hot, which temperature they will not stand—hence the plan, if it were practiced, would be unsuccessful. The greatest and best office of drying, or what is scientifically called superheating, steam, is the absolute conversion of the water that goes out of the boiler with the steam *into steam*. Often one-half the water pumped into a boiler is thrown away in this manner. Beyond this, superheating to a still higher temperature has been found valuable, and not impracticable. The best method of using highly superheated steam, however, is admitted to be that of Mr. WEATHERED, an American, whose plans are in considerable use on the Continent, and will certainly be found a very important supplement to all those methods of superheating which are intended to do more than merely drying the steam—*i. e.*, thoroughly evaporating the water.

ONE IN AUTHORITY TURNED AUTHOR.—A Washington correspondent of the *New-Orleans Picayune* says:

"The President of the United States, in the course of a conversation with himself, a few days ago, expressed an intention of writing some reminiscences of his own career, in Congress and abroad. Mr. BUCHANAN is desirous of leaving on record some notes of the prominent public men, with whom, at different periods of his life, he has been associated."

The President has already put into print one "reminiscence of his own career" which does him very little credit. If the itch of authorship has not seized upon him too firmly we advise him to scratch no more.

HONORABLE INTENT.—The Nashville *Union and American* has the following:

ANOTHER STATUTE TO HENRY CLAY.—A project has been started in Washington to erect a statute to HENRY CLAY in that city.

We trust the "statute" will be as immutable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, if it is ever erected. The danger is that, like other projected monuments to greatness in this country, it will remain in *statu quo* forever.

Amusements.

OPERATIC.—Mr. MARETZEK'S season at the Winter Garden will commence positively to-night. All the arrangements necessary for an energetic campaign have been completed, and the innumerable artists of the house (which, we may here add, is one of the strongest ever presented to a New-York audience) are palpitating with zealous desire to show their mettle. To-night, Mme. GASSIER makes her *rentrée* as *Lucia* and Signor ERRANI his *début* as *Edgardo*. Concerning the lady there can be no doubt; and the journalists of Havana are to be relied on, while the man is also certain of the reception always accorded to a first-class artist. Signor GASSIER and Signor GARIBALDI appear in the other parts.

At the Academy of Music Miss ... appears as *Norina*, in Donizetti's opera ... Pasquale," assisted by BRIGNOLI, FERRI, and ...

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. JORDAN'S benefit ... house, last evening, attracted a large ... and was a practical compliment to the ... position as one of our best comedians. Three ... were played: "Living too Fast," the "Co... Lesson," and "Robert Macaire." In the first ... GEORGE JORDAN made her reappearance after a ... absence from the stage, and fairly astonished ... former admirers by the quiet excellence of her performance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Miss MARY GANNON takes her benefit at this house to-night, and announces for performance one of the "fine old comedies," "Love for Love." All the artists of Mr. WALLACK'S company appear in the cast.

Threatening Condition of Our Mexican Relations.

From the Charleston Mercury.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 30, 1860.

The complicated affairs of Mexico, the capture of MIRAMON'S steamers by United States vessels, the movements of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," Gov. SAM HOUSTON'S arming of Texas, and the calling into the field of a large military force, have for the moment withdrawn the attention of politicians from President making, and caused them to hold their breath, as if in expectation of some grand explosion from some unknown quarter.

The examination now being proceeded with here, before the United States District Court, of the prisoners of the captured Mexican filibuster steamers, *being conducted privately*, Judge MCCALEB having issued an order of Court prohibiting the publication of the testimony. The object of the examination appears to be simply to effect the condemnation of the vessels, and their seizure as lawful prizes to our Government. Mr. PIERRE SOULE appears as counsel for Commodore MARIN, and will make a powerful effort in his defence, as well as for the release of the vessels. The position which our Government occupies in the capture of these vessels seems very novel to the community at large, who cannot understand how we could make a capture of Mexican steamers in Mexican waters without being at war with Mexico. It can only be cleared up when it is understood that *our Government interferes as the open ally and friend of one Government of Mexico*, and is sustaining President JUAREZ against the attempts of MIRAMON, the other. No doubt, if the vessels be condemned before the Court of Admiralty as lawful prizes, the Government at Washington will instruct the release of the prisoners.

This is a small matter compared with the shadows of coming events, which must soon decide the fate of Mexico. Who is the leader of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," whom it is said number about 5,000, plucked men, and with what party they are in league with, is still a mystery. It seems, however, that our Government is not only fully cognizant of their intentions (*i. e.* their destination for Mexico,) but *it is given out it will not interfere with the "Knights" so long as they do not arm within the jurisdiction of our territory*. In connection with this movement, if we take the late correspondence between President BUCHANAN and Gov. SAM HOUSTON, in relation to the application of the latter, asking for the aid of the General Government in raising troops for the defence of the Texan frontier against invasion by Mexican bandit forces, and the President's refusal, there will appear not only to be a conflict of opinion between the Executive of Texas and the Executive of the United States, but a deeper motive and intent, which has not yet come to the surface. On the refusal of Mr. BUCHANAN to support and authorize the Governor of Texas to raise a military force for the defence of the Texan frontier, Gov. HOUSTON not only denounces the inefficiency of the regular troops in Texas, but proceeds at once to raise a large force of mounted Texan Rangers—orders Gen. M. T. JOHNSON to take the field in command—summons Maj. SAM MCCULLOUGH from Washington by telegraphic dispatch—appoints him a Major-General; and finally, issues his first "army orders," which have a strong squinting towards "operations of the army" in Mexico.

In ordering Gen. JOHNSON to take the field, Gov. HOUSTON says:

"A treaty, negotiated between the United States and Mexico, is now before the United States Senate for ratification. *Upon its success depends the existence of friendly relationships between the two countries.* While this delicate state of things exists, the Executive does not desire to precipitate or complicate matters. If compelled to act for the defence of Texas, and 'to adopt means to prevent a recurrence of the outrages,' he desires the co-operation of all Texans, and the sanction of law. He can not warn his fellow-citizens against any unauthorized or premature movement, which can but result in great evil to those engaged in it, and prevent the consummation of the end desired. An authorized expedition, governed by all the restraints of law, having for its object the overthrow of the bandits who make hostile incursions into Texas, would be hailed with delight by a

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ST. NICHOLAS FESTIVAL.—The time-honored festivities of the Epee Festival, which, in connection with the holidays dedicated to the perpetuation of the memory of the departed nationalities, is annually celebrated at Easter by that decent and decorous contingent of our community, the descendants of the Dutch, was duly commemorated last evening at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The Chair was occupied by Hon. MARSHALL FIRE, who had on his right, as invited guests, Rev. Dr. Vermilye, Rev. Dr. Bethune, David T. Valentine, ex-Mayor Kingsland and ex-Judge Roosevelt. On his left, Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck, ex-Gov. King, and Shepherd Knapp. Miscellaneously dispersed among the company, we noticed Dr. Woodruff, Augustus Schell, Henry Morton, and many other gentlemen of similar commercial standing or professional reputation and publicly known and appreciated. In the course of the evening [illegible] speeches were made by the Chairman and many of the guests, including both the Ex-Governors, all the clergymen, [illegible] As a pleasant variation in the entertainments of the night, Mr. HENRY MORTON and Mr. [illegible] favored the assemblage with some excellent [illegible] Of course, the hereditary [illegible] perhaps, unconscionably long pipes, and pink-dyed eggs were exhibited to a degree almost threatening in its results on the nervous system. Everything, however, [illegible] in regard to this we speak only of the period over which our personal observation extended. We were conducted with characteristic hospitality, we are obliged to avow that, as the morning advanced, some of the gentlemen who were called upon to speak indulged in a latitude of expression which might, under other circumstances, be considered as fairly open to criticism.

RENUMBERING TO A SCHOOL TEACHER.—The simple matter of life at our Grammar Schools has just been broken in upon at School No. 36, in the Eighteenth Ward, by a valedictory meeting of the pupils of the School, convened to say and sing farewell to their Principal, Miss M. MARSTON. The meeting was attended by several distinguished friends of education, including the Superintendent of School, S. S. RANDALL, Esq., JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., WM. H. NELSON, Esq., and Mr. SCOTT, of Grammar School No. 40, all of whom bore their testimony in an impressive manner to the importance of the duties which Miss MARSTON has so long performed, and to the skill and judgment with which she has fulfilled them. One of the pupils of the school, Miss EMMA V. MURCH, in behalf of her comrades, addressed Miss MARSTON in a feeling and affectionate speech, reciting at the close the following lines:

"We cannot forget thee! as o'er the bleak mountains
Or through the lov'd valley, thy foot-steps may roam;
On the lake, by the stream, or beside the bright fountain,
We still shall be with thee—thou shalt still be our own.
We cannot forget thee! when daylight is stealing
Away on the sunbeams that rest on the wave;
That hour when affection lies buried in feeling,
And sorrow sheds round us the gloom of the grave.

When the cold dews of twilight around us are falling,
And nature weeps tears for the light that is past;
Remembrance, each day-dream of fancy recalling,
Shall paint thee the same as we gazed on thee last!

We cannot forget thee! tho' over the wide waters
The winds of old ocean should bear us along;
Ah! no—in the group of the muses' fair daughters
Thy name shall be echo'd in story and song.

Then farewell, then lov'd one, we ne'er can forget thee!
Our sighs and our tears and our hearts then art ever engraven;
We may find thee again, and if not where we met thee,
The friends that now mourn thee shall meet thee—in heaven!"

THE BAXTER-STREET MISSION.—The conductors of the Baxter-street Mission call attention to the spiritual wants of that section of the City. The Mission-house is located at No. 42 Baxter-street, in the centre of a crowded population. Regular religious services are sustained, and a Sunday-school has been started, but the means at command are exceedingly limited, and it is urged that much more good might be accomplished with enlarged facilities. The missionary in charge of this enterprise, Mr. W. S. WILDER, requests it to be made known that the Mission-house is open to visitors, and that, in addition to the Sabbath services, public exercises take place on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. The Missionary makes the following statement of the condition of the [illegible] entrusted to his work: "We are in the midst of a population that not only represents every nationality of the globe, but its worst vices. Irish, Germans, Italians, Poles, Russians, French, Americans and Africans—Catholics, Jews and Gentiles—landsmen and seamen. Some of these have never, until lately, attended a prayer meeting, or their children a Sunday-school. Many have never read or heard the Bible read, and know as little of its teachings as the most degraded heathen. And this class of population has been increasing upon us, gathering strength, and extending their influence for years. They have already, by their peculiar repulsiveness, driven several of our most respectable Christian churches out of their borders, and even now they have made such aggression beyond their original boundary upon our common Christianity, that it is rumored two more churches have decided to move further away from this kind of sinners. Our mission is located in the centre of this moral vandalism,—not alone,—but quietly nestled under the shadows of two noble Christian institutions which are doing much."

ARREST OF AN IMPORTANT WITNESS ON A CHARGE OF ARSON.—The Albany *Statesman*, of Monday night, says late last Fall a satchel containing a quantity of jewelry, some money and a Savings Bank book, belonging to Mrs. PATRICK HENNESSEY, was stolen from on board one of the New-York steamboats. It was subsequently found in a house in this city, and its theft traced to DAVID CROWLEY, who was arrested and is now in jail. On the 26th of March PATRICK HENNESSEY reached this city, as required, to testify before the Grand Jury. He met Officer MALOY at the City Hall late in the morning, and upon being asked why he was not there at 10 o'clock, he replied that he came from New-York in the *Francis Skiddy*, and not being awakened when the boat reached the city, he was taken to Troy. He remained in this city until Wednesday evening, and upon reaching New-York the next morning he was arrested for arson. It appears that on Sunday night, the 25th of March, his house, No. 23 Goerck-street, in New York, was destroyed under such suspicious circumstances as to lead to the belief that it was a willful act. If Mr. HENNESSEY did come up the river the night in question in the *Skiddy*, he could not have committed the arson; and this fact, if true, he can substantiate by the clerk of the boat. Officer MALOY is of the belief that he was in the City Hall in this city, on or before 12 o'clock on the morning of the 26th of March. If this be true, he could not have come up in the Hudson River Railroad train that day and thus could not have been in New-York the Sunday night upon which the alleged arson was committed.

RENUMBERING STREETS ON A NEW PLAN.—The Common Council recently authorized the renumbering of some of the streets in the upper part of the City—among them West Twenty-third, West Thirty-fifth, West Twelfth and others. In carrying out the directions of the Board, Mr. EWEN, Superintendent of Street Improvements, has devised, and thus far carried into operation, a system which, if universally adopted, will prove most useful, from its simplicity. He gives to all the streets running across the avenues 100 numbers to each block—*i. e.*: Twenty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenue, contains only 100 numbers; at the Sixth-avenue, the numbers commence at 100; at the Seventh-avenue, No. 200; Eighth-avenue, 300; and so on—the same system prevailing east and west. The advantage of this is that a party searching for a number has only to look between the two avenues embracing the hundred, and thus vexation and trouble are avoided. Another advantage is, that where there are vacant lots, parties who elect to build are certain that their numbers, once placed, will not be altered. It is also Mr. EWEN'S intention to have all the *odd* numbers on the north side of the street: and if this system shall be generally adopted north of Fourteenth street, where the distances between the avenues, east and west, are equal, much future inconvenience will be saved. The plan has been tried, thus far, in West Twenty-third, West Thirty-fifth, and West Twelfth streets, with entire satisfaction to all interested.

SPRING WORK ON THE STREETS COMMENCES.—With the present week, the regular work of the season connected with this Department, such as paving, repairing, &c., the streets, is resumed. Ten gangs of workmen have been organized, each consisting of twelve men, who will commence the much-needed repairs to the pavements in the following streets: South, Pearl, West Greenwich, Bleecker, Fourth-avenue, Division-street, First-avenue, East Broadway and Twenty-third-street, and as fast as new gangs are organized other streets will be added. This portion of the work of the Department, under the special directions of Dr. ROLLINS, the Water Purveyor, gives employment to about two hundred and fifty men, the whole force, and the work done being under the direction of FOSTER B. WILLIAMS, who has performed the same duties for many years. Owners and occupants on the line of these streets, as well as all who have occasion to pass through them with vehicles, will hail the above announcement with pleasure.

OPPOSITION TO STREET PEDDLING.—An adjourned meeting of coal-dealers and grocerymen was held last evening at No. 100 Hester-street for the avowed purpose of combining against the practice of hawking coal and other articles about the City, which, it is alleged, is in violation of the City ordinance, and unfair towards those who pay rent and taxes. Wm. DONOHERTY, a coal-dealer, was appointed Chairman. Mr. WEEKS explained the objects of the movement, which was to put an end to the [illegible] by small peddlers, with established dealers. The public health was injured by this class of persons, who purchased decayed vegetables, fruit, and scattered them about the City. Mayor WOOD had promised to look into the complaint, and consult the Corporation attorney as to the rights of the parties complained of, and a hearing had been [illegible] it is understood, will be had before the Mayor to-day. A committee was appointed to confer with store-keepers and coal-dealers in the different Wards on the movement. The meeting was small, and with the exception of Mr. WEEKS and one or two others, there appeared to be little interest felt in the subject.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE—MONTHLY RECEIPTS OF CITY REVENUE.—The following is the amount of money received and deposited with the Chamberlain, to the credit of the Sinking Fund during the month of March:

Dock and slip rent	$12,467 25
Interest on bonds and mortgages	74 61
Ferry rent	87 59
Sale of street manure	729 69
Ground rent	719 60
House rent	3,800 91
Water-lot quit-rent	155 98
Commutation of water-tax rent	137 67
Market cellar rent	772 85
Principal of bond and mortgage	500 00
Market rents	7,145 85
Total	$29,590 11

This amount, it will be perceived, is much less than that for February, but which is readily accounted for by the fact that the last report included *all* the rents due the City from cellars under the markets and property of all kinds leased by the Corporation, and which, being payable quarterly, came in under the February return.

IMPROVEMENTS TO THE CITY HALL.—A few weeks since the Common Council directed the Street Commissioner to prepare plans for improving the light and ventilation of the City Hall basement, now almost useless by reason of the darkness and dampness of the rooms. The plans which have been prepared under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and adopted by the Board, contemplate an area about six feet wide and such to a level with the basement floor, with a handsome iron railing on the outside. The windows on the front and ends of the Hall are to be let down to the floor, which will add much to the beauty of the building. When this improvement shall be consummated a number of rooms now entirely useless will be brought into requisition, and the cause for complaint against the unhealthy dampness of that portion of the building done away with. The work, which is to be done under the direction of Mr. PURDY, Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, will be advertised in a few days, and completed in a few weeks.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT TO A YOUNG LADY.—Miss LETTIA KNEE, a seamstress employed in DEVLIN'S clothing establishment, while crossing the Park from Beekman-street yesterday morning on her way to work, received a pistol shot wound in her hand under the following circumstances: Mr. DANIEL MOSKAY, a book-keeper in the store No. 495 Broadway, was walking close beside Miss KNEE, and in the same direction, when, to avoid a mud-puddle that lay in his path, he made a long jump. At the same instant a pistol falling from his pocket, exploded when it struck the pavement, and the ball entering the index finger of the lady's right hand, passed through in the direction of her wrist, and so far it has not been extracted. Miss KNEE was removed to the New-York Hospital and placed under the care of Dr. BELL. Her wound is a very painful one.

ELECTION OF FIRE WARDENS.—The Board of Representatives of the Fire Department met last night, for the purpose of electing Fire Wardens. There was a very full attendance, and although everything passed off quietly, yet there was considerable excitement. The following were elected Fire Wardens for three years: WM. MILLER, of Hose Company No. 14; DANIEL CORBY of Hose Company No. 20; WM. BRANDON, of Hook and Ladder No. 1, and JOHN DEWSEY, of Engine No. 34. The vacancy caused by the death of Mr. SANDERSON, it was unanimously voted not to fill, but to pay the full salary to his widow. Mr. MILLER has but one arm, and was formerly a bell-ringer, but was removed by Mayor WOOD. It was midnight when the proceedings terminated.

THE TIME OF THE FIGHT BETWEEN HEENAN AND SAYERS CHANGED.—Letters were received here yesterday, by the sporting fraternity, from MCDONALD, one of the trainers, stating that the time and place of the fight between SAYERS and HEENAN had been changed. The change was made in consequence of the exertions of interested parties to prevent the fight taken place in the vicinity of Milden Hall, Suffolk county. Through their efforts the directors of the Eastern Counties Railway refused to furnish a special train. It is now understood that the fight will take place on Friday, the 13th inst., about one hundred miles north of London. The place at which it was originally intended the fight should have taken place is a village about eighteen miles from the town of Newmarket.

A HINT TO TAX-PAYERS.—Parties who are so unfortunate as to own taxable property, and so unfortunate as to be compelled to pay $1 79 per $100, are reminded that only eighteen days remain of the time allotted to them for the correction of any tax improperly laid, and that on the 30th inst. the books of the Tax Commissioners will be sealed against them, leaving them to the mercies of the Common Council. Out of the 15,000 parties notified for personal tax, less than 2,000 have appeared; thus testifying that they are very negligent of their of their own interests, or that the Assessors have made very correct returns.

KIND TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.—Three Germans, named CHRISTOPHER DUTCHINOX, AUGUSTS DELSTE and GEORGE HEPPS, were arrested by the Eleventh Ward Police, at a late hour on Monday night, on charges of having been disorderly in the street. They were locked up until 2½ A. M., when Alderman ROSSELL, who had been sent for, left his bed, came to the Station-house, opened Court, and discharged them. Such instances of kindness on the part of Aldermen to their constituents have been so rare of late as to merit chronicling.

A SCHOOL BOY BADLY INJURED.—On Monday afternoon FRANCIE COLLIER, a lad residing with his parents, at No. 13 Christopher-street, while passing the corner of Waverley-place and Charles-street, on his way from school, sustained a fracture of the thigh, in consequence of a ladder that had been carelessly left upon the sidewalk having fallen upon him. He was removed to his home.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Mr. JOHN WARREN, a resident of Williamsburgh, fell between a feed-barge and the dock, at pier No. 35, East River, yesterday afternoon, and would either have been crushed to death or drowned, had not Harbor Police boat No. 5, Coxswain ALEXANDER, been in the vicinity and rescued him. When taken from the water he was much exhausted.

THE SLOOP SPRAY.—Mr. B. F. HASTINGS, of Bridgeport, on Friday morning picked up on the shore, near the Bridgeport light, a mattress and a pillow, which show marks of blood. They are supposed, says the *Advertiser*, to have been thrown overboard from the sloop *Spray*, whose crew, it is thought, were murdered by the Chinaman, JACKALOW.

A PRIZE POEM.—By a card in another column, it will be seen that Mr. COLTON offers a prize of $100 for the best poem descriptive of PEALE'S famous painting of the "Court of Death," now on exhibition at the Cooper Institute. The picture is well worthy of a visit. It is, without doubt, the master-piece of the artist.

THE BRAZILIAN CORVETTE.—Mayor WOOD'S contemplated visit to this vessel was postponed yesterday on account of the inclement weather.

Fires.

IN A DWELLING-HOUSE.

A small frame dwelling-house in Eighty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, was totally destroyed by fire between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening. It was owned and occupied by August TSUSNAR, who estimates his loss at $1,000 upon which he had an insurance for $700 in the Bowery Company. It origin was accidental.

Police Reports.

A MELEE AMONG CRITICS.

While John Rooney, a plumber, residing at No. 252 Elizabeth-street, was criticising the performances which he had witnessed at one of the theatres, in the liquor saloon No. 237 Elizabeth-street, Patrick Collins and two other strangers entered the room and engaged offensively in the conversation. Rooney finally became exasperated and stripped for a fight, but before he could strike a blow Collins, it is alleged, sprang upon him and stabbed him so severely in the face and head with a pocket-knife that it is thought he will be disfigured for life. Justice STRAUS committed Collins for examination, on a charge of felonious assault.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

By means of forged order bearing the signatures of Messrs. Case & Pratt, 75 sides of leather, valued at $300, were obtained from the Captain of the steamboat *Manhattan* on Saturday last. The leather was yesterday found by officers Burdick and King in the possession of Wm. Marks, a German shoemaker of Madison-street, who is said to have purchased it for 13 cents a pound, when its market value is 38 cents. He was arrested and held, pending an investigation of the charge of receiving stolen property. The swindler has not yet been detected.

CARRYING A JOKE TOO FAR.

John Casey was arrested yesterday on a charge of having robbed John Masterson, who lives at No. 231 East Nineteenth-street, of a gold watch valued at $50. Casey said that he had taken the watch from his friend by way of joke while he was dozing in an oyster saloon, and offered Masterson the money he had obtained by pawning it, and the broker's ticket beside; but the latter was not satisfied with the explanation, and Justice STEERS committed Casey for trial.

Coroner's Inquest.

FATAL FALL.

GARDNER SLOCUM, a brick-layer, died yesterday at No. 121 East Sixteenth-street, in consequence of injuries received by falling through a scaffold which he stepped on, knowing it to be insecure. He met with the accident on the 10th ult., at a building in process of erection in Nineteenth-street, near First avenue. Coroner O'KEEFE held the inquest.... The same Coroner also held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital upon the body of JOHN CLEMENTS, a painter, 24 years of age, who fell, on the 24th ult., a distance of 30 feet, while descending a ladder, and broke his leg, besides receiving injuries to his head, which resulted fatally yesterday. Deceased was a native of Scotland.

FOUND DROWNED.

The body of an unknown man was found in the North River, at the foot of Nineteenth-street, on Monday night. No notice of the fact, however, had been received at the Coroner's office up to the hour of closing last evening.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machine $125
No. 1 sewing machine 95
The family sewing machine, A 75
The family sewing machine 65
Hemming gauges 4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Singer's Sewing Machines. AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,
Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $130. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

To Tailors and Clothiers.
THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO. invite the special attention of Tailors and Clothiers to their large new double-speed shuttle or lock-stitch machine, made expressly for manufacturing purposes. Price $150. For sale at No. 495 Broadway, New-York and No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Family Sewing at Reduced Prices.
Mrs. SIMPSON, No. 495 Broadway, respectfully informs her customers, and ladies generally, that she has reduced her charges for making Ladies' and Children's Clothing, and will send machines into families, with competent operators, at reduced prices.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Espenscheid, Hat Manufacturer, celebrated equally for the cheapness, as well as the superior quality of his hats, and for his artistic skill in fitting the features and peculiar style of dress of each individual wearer, so as to confer grace and elegance in all instances, is now offering his Spring style of gentlemen's hats for inspection and sale at No. 118 Nassau-st.

Iron Building Materials—As Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Shutters, &c., Fine Iron Work of every description, for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th st., 2d-av. and 29th-st.

Another Diamond Wedding Afoot.

BY NAPOLEON B GOUGE.

By every blessed ringlet
In your brown and glossy hair;
By your cheeks of rose and lily,
And your pearly teeth, I swear;
By all your charms of person,
Of manners and of mind,
I swear, Matilda Jane, to be
A husband true and kind.

Your wishes shall be law to me—
Your whims a sealed decree;
You may waltz with all the world, and I
Shall never jealous be;
I'll give houses in Fourteenth-street
To all your kin and kith;
And I'll dress myself, so help me Heaven!
At the clothing-store of SMITH.

SMITH BROTHERS' One-price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138, and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

Something New.—A HEMMER, TUCKER, TELLER, BINDER and GUAGE combined, just patented. Simple hemming, any width and thickness of cloth, either side, applied to any sewing machine by any one in a few minutes. RETAIL PRICE, $5; LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
Orders by mail supplied, postage paid. Complete instructions go with every Hemmer. Send for a circular. Agts. UNIVERSAL BOSOM-FOLDER AND SELF-MAKER, for Quilting.
UNIVERSAL HEMMER CO., No. 429 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by E. C. SPALDING & CO.
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600, No. 48 Cedar-st.

Perry's Japanese
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing.
Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

Ladies' Dress and Rosette Trimmings,
ROSETTES, GIMPS, BRAIDS,
At LOCKETT, SON & CO.'S,
No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every kind for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses suspenders, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, (opposite St. Paul's Church.)

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Important to Housekeepers.
MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER is the oldest and best article known for the extermination of Croton Water Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths in furs and clothing, and every species of vermin that infest your houses. Try a box, and test the truth of the above. Principal Depot, No. 612 Broadway. Price, 25 cents to $1.

Dr. Klunc's Improved Self-Adjusting Truss—a new article which peculiarly adapts itself to every variety of rupture, and for cleanliness, durability and comfort, is unsurpassed. Dr. KLUNC'S attends personally to the fitting and applying of Trusses. Ladies waited on when required at their private residences.
KLUNC & PHILLIPS, No. 182 Broadway.

Household Furniture Sale.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. (store No. 25 Nassau-st.) will give their personal attention (as usual) to the sales of persons removing or declining housekeeping. They will also have regular sales during the season at their store, for the convenience of those who may desire this medium of sale.

Phalon & Son's Cocoine, or Deodorized Cocoanut-Oil, is the best and cheapest article for the hair. Try it. Everybody uses it. Price, 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists in the United States and Canadas. No. 6:9 Broadway.

"Trefelle," the True Secret of Beauty.—Softens, purifies, cleanses and invigorates the skin; restores the complexion beautifully clear and brilliant. 50 cents a bottle.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—With Paten' Powder-proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Side-board and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 450 Broadway.

Have you seen White's Big Hat?—From his splendid store, No. 248 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. HIS SPRING STYLE FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE, NEAT, TASTY AND READY.

What Can I Do Best?—By securing a careful Phrenological Examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, with a Chart and written description of character, you will learn what you can do best.

BIRTHS.

MORRISON.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 10, at No. 141 East 29th-st., Mrs. JOHN MORRISON, of a son.

MARRIED.

FRASER—MCDONALD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 4, by Rev. D. J. Patterson, Mr. ALEXANDER FRASER to Mrs. ISABELLA MCDONALD.

DOWNING—PAUL.—In Brooklyn, Friday, April 6, by Rev. D. J. Patterson, Mr. JOHN DOWNING to Mrs. MARY PAUL.

HENRY—PATTERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 9 by Rev. D. J Patterson, Mr. THOMAS HENRY to Miss EMMA JANE PATTERSON.

DIED.

LOEB.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 10, LEWIS FOREMAN, youngest son of Mary H. and D. Porter Lord, aged 3 years and 8 months.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the evening papers.

BOWERS.—At his residence at Melrose, on Monday, April 9, CHRISTOPHER STIBBS BOWERS, in the 49th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his brothers, Dr. G. M., Rev. Rowland H., Francis Wm. Oland, and Rev. Theodore are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 28th st. and Madison av., this morning, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DODGE.—In this City, on Monday evening, April 9, of congestion of the lungs, SAMUEL WILLETS, infant son of Dr. J. Smith and Almira B. Dodge, aged 14 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at 2 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, April 12, at No. 10 East 17th st.

DELMONICO.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 10, at 4½ o'clock in the morning, after a lingering illness, PETER A. DELMONICO, in the 78th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his nephew, Lorenzo Delmonico and Frank Otard, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mulberry-st., on Thursday morning, April 12, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

WAYTE.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 10, AGNES CLARA, beloved daughter of Edwin and Delia E. Wayte, aged 4 years 6 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, April 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Amity-st. Baptist Church, without further invitation.

HEWIT.—In this City, on Monday, April 9, MARION TAYLOR, twin son of Mahlon T. and Luthena L. Hewit, aged 3 months and 17 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 142 Madison-st., Wednesday, the 11th inst., without further invitation, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MILLER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 9, after a short illness, NANCY MILLER, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, No. 326 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

STARK.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, April 10, ELLEN, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Stark, of New-York City.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, April 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, No. 34 East Warren st.

BURROWS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, April 10, MARGARET, wife of Rev. W. Burrows, aged 70 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, April 11, at 4 o'clock P. M., from her son's residence, No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and on Thursday, April 12, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the M. E. Church at New-Providence, N. J.

NICHOLS.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, April 9, of consumption, CATHARINE NICHOLS, wife of Joseph Tucker, of New-York, and daughter of Elijah W. Nichols, of Newark.

The relatives and friends of this family are invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, No. 269 Mulberry-st., Newark, on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

CORNELL.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday, April 10, MARY JOSEPHINE CORNELL, aged 16 years 7 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral to-morrow (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Wm. H. Woolley; aged at 2½ o'clock from the Presbyterian Church, Jamaica, L. I.

LOUNSBERY.—At Passaic Valley, Morris County, N. J., on Friday, April 6, SARAH, wife of Jeremiah Lounsbery.

Her remains were interred at the Cemetery in Plainfield, N. J.

OBITUARY.

Died at Brooklyn, April 8, J. WARREN BLACKLY, Jr., aged 28 years, only son of Joseph W. Blackly, Esq., formerly of Cincinnati now of Morristown, N. J.

The pang of parting with friends, who, like the subject of this notice, have just completed their preparation for active life, is ever severe. Graduating at Yale College in 1853, before he had definitely fixed upon a profession, he was smitten with disease which defied all the restorative influence of medical skill, tropical climes, and the most devoted and loving attention of parents, wife and friends. Leaving for the Bahamas to avoid the severity of one Winter, he went abroad but to find that no climate could stay the progress of his decline, and returned to his native shore only to die. His wish, which as life ebbed grew more potent, was gratified. He sank to rest amid familiar scenes, and "his eye in its last glance felt the need of no cherished one." They who shared the friendships of his earnest, sympathetic nature, and his ardent college attachments, will understand what a sundering of ties there must have been to him in consciously leaving wife, child, father and mother. But all this only rendered more significant the touching simplicity, entireness of faith, and calm resignation with which he committed them all to the all-encircling love—by him daily more appreciated—of an ever present Saviour.

Notwithstanding his prostration from disease he had since graduation been a most faithful and thorough student of literature. Through the weary watches of sickness, he had been securing no mean familiarity with the first class of authors. Left free to gather from all walks of learning, he had read and treasured the thought and elegance alike of the old and modern essayists, the historian and the poet. His taste for the arts, naturally of a high order, had been refined and cultivated by a personal study of the works of the masters; has been refreshed and fostered by the presence in his home of many choice productions. In the science of Chronology, too, he had made marked progress, and a large and choicely selected cabinet of shells evinced his interest and promise in this department. But he is gone, and with a feeling of unutterable sadness, classmate and friend will mourn the death of one who, to rich sweetness of disposition and refinement of nature and manner, had added such rare culture and promise of usefulness.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES. AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 171 April 10, 1860.
60, 16, 34, 49, 59; 55, 57, 67, 70; 56, 43, 5.
Class No. 172; April 10, 1860.
56, 41, 4, 20, 26, 3, 39, 69, 30; 10, 37, 40, 72, 16.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., April 10, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO'S CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
CLASS 301. APRIL 10, 1860.
64, 8, 5, 1, 74, 26, 48, 53, 50, 42, 19, 76, 63, 24.
Prizes cashed at No. 556 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing
HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

REMOVAL.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO. HAVE REMOVED THEIR MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT FROM NO. 8 BOWERY TO NO. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE, OPPOSITE THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

A SAVING OF TWENTY PER CENT.
To all who want
GAS FIXTURES,
CHINA,
GLASS,
AND SILVER-PLATED WARE.
Our assortment is unequaled in the City of New-York, and our prices are marked down to a rate that must
CONVINCE ALL
that it is to their interest to make their purchases from us.
GOODS FREELY SHOWN,
and no one
PERSUADED TO BUY.
N. B.—A lot of second-hand chandeliers at very low prices. W. J. F. BAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

RICH CARPETING.—SPRING STYLES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.;
Invite attention to their SPRING STYLES, ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETING, also 2 Ply and Ingrain of every variety of style and grade. English and American Oil Cloths, &c., &c.
Best styles English Velvets, 125 to 160 cents per yard.
Best styles English Tapestry, 80 to 100 cents per yard.

ASTHMA.
For the instant relief and permanent cure of this distressing complaint use
FENDT'S BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES.
Made by C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., 107 Nassau-st., N. Y.
Price, $1 per box; sent free by post.
For sale at all Druggists.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES Have Five Patents, Work on Balls, and are Self-Adjusting.

40 SECOND-HAND SAFES, For sale low, taken in exchange for LILLIE'S CHILLED AND WROUGHT IRON SAFES.
FRANK E. HOWE, No. 203 BROADWAY, (First block below Astor House.)

MILLS' BOURBONIA
Is a quality of Whisky made from the best selected Indian Corn, and is not only a superior article as a beverage, but is highly recommended by physicians for its superior medicinal properties and as a great remedial agent in all cases of PULMONARY DISORDERS. Sold by druggists generally. JOHN MILLS & CO., Proprietors, No. 14 Broadway.

PLATED WARE AT BARGAINS.—RICH Plated Tea Sets, six pieces, $30, usual price $30; Cake Baskets $4, usual price $6; Castors $5, usual price $8; Liquor Stands $15, usual price $25; Waiters $15, usual price $24; Butter Dishes $3 50, usual price $5 50; Ice Pitchers $8 usual price $11.
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal st.

USEFUL IN ALL FAMILIES.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine, which removes paint spots, grease &c., &c., and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without the slightest injury to color or fabric. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
SIX SHIRTS FOR $9.
What is the use of paying $2 50 for your Shirts when you can get just as good a Shirt made to order, for $1 50 each at LEWIS & GEBERT'S, No 469 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.?
We are the only manufacturers who use the genuine New York Mills muslin in Shirts made to order, at $1 50 each. Every Shirt warranted in every respect. Single Shirts made for samples. All styles of cross plaits and fancy Shirts at $2 each. No. 469 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

GAS FIXTURES AND FITTING.
NO. 707. BROADWAY. NO. 707.
The largest and best selected assortment of GAS FIXTURES and FRENCH & BRONZES in the City for sale, at VERY LOW PRICES, by
STEPHEN PHILBIN, 707 BROADWAY,
Between Washington-place and 4th-st.

WINE CASTORS AND DECANTER STANDS.
Some new and elegant styles just received, with richly cut bottles, colored or plain, at prices lower than ever before offered, 4 and 6 Burling-slip. LUCIUS HART.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Toothache in one minute.

STILL CATAWBA AND ISABELLA WINES FOR COBBLERS
A DELICIOUS DRINK.
For sale in casks or by the gallon.
FRED. S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-st., N. Y.

NATIVE WINES.—FREDERICK S. COZZENS, 73 Warren-st., New-York, has for sale Native Wines, the pure juice of the grape, at low prices. For delicate use for sickness, and as strengthening beverages, they are unrivaled. Also, Pure Grape Wines, for the Communion Service. A liberal deduction made to Clergymen.

PURE WATER.—TO MANUFACTURERS AND the public generally our new CARBON FILTER will be found invaluable.
UNITED STATES CARBON FILTER COMPANY, No. 164 Broadway, New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS, MANUFACTURERS of first-class pianos. Salesroom No. 628 Broadway. Factory, corner of 20th-st. and 11th-st.

THE INDEPENDENT FOR THIS WEEK.

Opens with a fresh and interesting sketch,

FROM THE PEN OF

MRS. HAR

[illegible]

[illegible] OF THE COUNTRY.

From the Philadelphia North American, April 10.

By favor of Capt. Williams, of the bark *Rosena*, just arrived at this port from Puerto Cabello, we have the latest papers of importance in Venezuela. It is gratifying to learn, by this intelligence, that the disturbances there are fast approaching a settlement, and that a few more months will witness a pacification of the whole country, and the full triumph of its constitutional rights. In *El Vigilante*, March 19, we find the following article:

"The office has just received from Gen. Barro a communication of events up to the 11th inst. Its account of operations in the west of the Republic is very pleasing. On the 10th, Gen. Barro, with his division, arrived before Barquisimeto, (a westward and interior town of Venezuela,) after having pursued various parties of the factionists, with the loss on their part of a general, a colonel and an officer.

Aranguren, Monsenes, and others of the factionist chieftains, had been for five days besieging the city, with about seven hundred men, and had already lost about one hundred officers and privates. In passing the river, the division of Gen. Barro forced the factionists to fight, and themselves pursued them in every direction. Great numbers were slain, and many four captured. A list is added of the factionist chieftains who were slain.

Gen. Barro gives high praise to the behavior of the chiefs and privates. He especially commends the valiant of Commandante Francisco Antonio Pedilla, who, with his squadron, attacked and pursued the foe with a valor distinguished even among the valiant.

The courageous and determined Commandante-at-Arms of Barquisimeto, Doctor Jesus Gil, pursued the hostile infantry, and at last, after slaughtering, wounding and capturing large numbers of the enemy, reached Gen. Aranguren. He was aided in his efforts by the cavalry of Gen. Barro, who deserves the same high eulogy paid to the military virtues of Commandante Gil.

Gen. Barro entered Barquisimeto at 9 A. M., on the 10th, amidst the patriotic acclamations of a heroic people, who found themselves relieved once more from factious invasion.

Commandante Manuel Herrea marched upon Guanare with a strong brigade in pursuit of the rebels, who had started in the direction of the Province of Portuguesa, and other Constitutionalist forces had occupied all the line from Araure to Barinas. The details of the remnants of the best organized part of the revolutionist faction, under the command of Aranguren, Colmenares, and other hostile chiefs, before the ramparts of Barquisimeto, settles in the mind of the General-in-chief of the West, (of Venezuela,) the triumph of the Constitutional party. The prompt pacification of the whole Republic will speedily ensue, and the pursuit of the rebel fugitives will be followed up with rapidity and energy of action.

Omitting some subsequent and unimportant details, concluding the article which we have above translated, we will merely add that the list of casualties in the account of this engagement, which we hope and believe to be decisive of the whole struggle, embraces the death of one general, seven colonels, and four subordinates.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE MANTILLAS.

NEW SPRING SHAPES,

WILL BE READY MONDAY, APRIL 2, at

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)

Manufactured expressly for our

RETAIL SALES,

In RICH LYONS SILKS, LIGHT WOOLENS, &c., &c., and trimmed in the most improved manner.

DRESS SILKS FROM AUCTION,

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY (corner Grand-st.)

PARIS ROBES AND SILKS,

Several large invoices just received from Auction, will be ready MONDAY, April 2,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETING, OIL-CLOTHS, STAIR-CARPETINGS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, MATS, RODS, MATTINGS, &c., &c., &c.

LARGE ASSORTMENT! LOW PRICES!

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

A DECIDED NOVELTY

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

ELEGANT GRENADINE BAREGE ROBES,

Small flounces,

WITH SHAWLS TO MATCH,

In Cartons.

AN ENTIRELY NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE

ONLY 300 RECEIVED.

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

ORGANDIE ROBES, MUSLINS,

FRENCH PRINTS, JACONETS, GRENADINES, TISSUES, and

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

LACE CURTAINS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST.

Lace Curtains, Muslin and Lace Draperies, Satin Laines, Damasks, Moreens, Reps, Tassels, and Curtain Fixtures of every description. Also,

GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,

and Fixtures, in great variety,

MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

JOHN J. BENSON has now ready

His SPRING MANTLES, consisting of the latest PARIS

FASHIONS in

RICH BLACK SILK MANTLES,

RICH BLACK SACQUES

AND BASQUES, richly trimmed.

HANDSOME STRIPED CLOTH GOODS, in endless variety.

REPPE CLOTH GOODS, in all the newest shapes, At moderate prices and of superior make.

No. 318 CANAL-ST.,

OPPOSITE MERCER.

AT NOS. 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AVENUE.

NEW AND SEASONABLE DRY GOODS

FROM AUCTION,

Comprising Lace Curtains and Draperies,

Linen Sheeting and Pillow Casings,

Damask Table Linen of every variety.

Lace, Silk and Cloth Mantillas.

Stella and Broche Shawls.

Dress Goods in Barege Anglais, from 6¼ cents per yard up.

Poplins Lustre, Pol de Chevres, &c., &c.,

Of the best value in the City.

CHARLES G. HOOK,

6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.

LACE AND MUSLIN

By the Piece or Yard,

AND NEW STYLES

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,

ALL OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

TO COMPETE WITH AUCTION GOODS.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 BROADWAY.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Will offer at retail on

MONDAY, April 9,

their entire stock of

STELLA SHAWLS,

at a Reduction of 20 per cent.

Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

MANTILLAS AND TRAVELING CLOAKS,

Spring assortment now open

at Retail.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 461 Broadway, (corner Grand-st.,)

Have just received

1,000 PIECES BEST QUALITY CHINA SILKS,

In small checks, (very desirable,)

Retailed at 62½ cents.

BREAKFAST SETS JUST RECEIVED

Per *Arabia*, will be opened on MONDAY, 9th inst.

A complete assortment of the above Goods, with latest styles, from $1, to $3, per set.

N.B.—Black Lace Mantillas, from Auction, at great bargains.

MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 BROADWAY.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN POMPONS, Ornaments, Victoria Gimps and Polish Braids, Velvet Ribbons and Buttons, Alexandre's genuine Kid Gloves, a large variety of Ladies', Misses' and Gents' Gloves and Hose; best French Kid, 25 cents; Shetland Veils, 50 cents; Zephyrs, 15 cents. N. B.—The new Embroidery at ELCERT, No. 362 Broadway, near 19th-st., 2d floor.

AT WHOLESALE.

A splendid stock of NEW GOODS for Men's and Boys' wear, adapted to Southern and Western, or city trade, at very low prices, for CASH, or short time, to prompt paying customers. Call and examine before you buy.

N. A. KNAPP,

No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

WET ENGLISH PRINTS, PLAID MUSLINS, shirting muslins, plaid muslins, ginghams, chambrays, broadcloths, linens, table-cloths, curtain muslins, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S CITY AND COUNTRY NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY,

No. 41 Park-row—N. Y. Times Building.

Merchants wishing to extend their business should ADVERTISE

NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST.

Every facility is offered for this purpose by J. H. & Co. For promptness and reliability they refer to Raymond, Wesley & Co., publishers of this paper.

CAUTION!

SAPONIFIER OR CONCENTRATED LEY,

THE READY FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

Unprincipled parties are passing off on the public a spurious article of Saponifier or Concentrated Ley, branded Concentrated Pot-Ash, Concentrated Ley, &c. The only genuine original and patented article is put up in one-pound iron cans, and manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, to be had of all respectable storekeepers. Wholesale trade supplied by LEWIS, JAMES & CO., Agents, Philadelphia.

COAL OIL.

10,000 gallons COAL OIL of very superior quality and color, for sale by DIETZ & CO.,

Lamp Manufacturers, Nos. 122 William-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND PART OF A TWO-STORY brick house in Dominick-st., between Hudson and Varick, consisting of three large rooms and bath-room on the second floor, an attic room and front basement. The house is in very good order, and has all the modern improvements. Will be let to a small and genteel family only. Inquire of J. B. PALMENBERG, No. 269 Canal-st.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING a new first-class modern residence in one of the most delightful situations on the Lake, offers superior accommodations to a few select parties wishing to engage board for the Summer months; those willing to pay liberally, can apply for two days, to Room No. 111 Everett House, corner 17th st. and 4th-av., between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 8 P. M.

ACTIVE MEN IN CITY AND COUNTRY can make $1 to $5 per day selling A. BROWER'S patent Waterproof Composition, warranted to make boots, shoes, and all leather impervious to water, and last as long again. A. BROWER & Co., Manufacturers, No. 4 Reade-st.

ANY YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIROUS to acquire the practical and theoretical knowledge of architecture, in all its branches, will find this an advantageous opportunity. Address, for further information, ARCHITECT, No. 953 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED TO ADOPT.—PERSONS WISHING to adopt a fine healthy American female child, two months old, may hear of an opportunity of doing so by addressing Dr. HENRY, Broadway Post-office.

CALVARY CHURCH PEW.—TO RENT, AN eligible pew, in the north transept of Calvary Church. Apply to JAMES S. MERRIAM, No. 29 William-st.

PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINT brushes will find a superior quality of paint brushes sash brushes, &c., at the brush factory, No 320 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. JOHN K. HOPPER.

SAFE FOR SALE.—A LARGE SECOND-HAND safe of Herring's make, in first-rate order, will be sold low. Apply at Nos. 90 and 92 Beekman-st., up stairs.

SMALL STEAM-BOILER WANTED—FROM 15 or 20 gallons; copper or iron. Any one having such to sell, address L., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st.

LECTURES.

HON. JOHN SHERMAN,

OF OHIO,

Will lecture at the Cooper Institute, before the Young Men's Republican Union, on FRIDAY, April 13, at 8 P. M. Tickets 25 cents. Seats reserved for ladies.

LECTURE—BY Dr. R. GOODALE, AT THE COOPER Union, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 11th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Tyranny of Opinion. Illustrated and applied to the Science and Practice of Medicine.* The reason why *Caloria* was never understood, and never cured! Important to its victims. Admission 13 cents; paid at the door. Room No. 24.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—Prof. NAIRNE will lecture at the Columbia College Law School, No. 37 Lafayette-place, next FRIDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock, and every subsequent evening till the close of the term. Subject—*The True Ground of Moral Obligation.* The students of the Law School, and the public, are invited to attend.

REV. J. P. NEWMAN WILL DELIVER HIS first Lecture previous to his departure for Europe, in the Bedford-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 12, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Our Ancestors and their Descendants.* Tickets 25 cents.

DRY GOODS.

AT NO. 729 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.

JAMES GRAY & CO.

Have now open, new

GRENADINES, BAREGES and FRENCH PEKO CLOTHS.

PARIS ORGANDIES and JACONETS.

JAMES GRAY & CO.

Now offer their superb stock of NEW PARIS SILKS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Just open, NEW LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

No. 729 Broadway, cor. Waverley-place.

BONNETS FOR 1860—NEWEST STYLES, AND largest stock from auction

In straw goods of every description, at prices far below the cost of manufacture. Now open for inspection.

O. G. HOOK,

Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,

Between 8th and 9th sts.

WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURERS.

Gold Border Shades,

Painted Shades of all kinds,

Buff and White Holland Shades,

All selling at manufacturer's prices.

Lace Curtains, $3 per pair and upwards; Furniture Chints, Damasks, Reps, &c., all at low prices.

At FERGUSON BROTHERS, No. 351 Broadway.

FINE GOLD WINDOW SHADES

Of our own manufacture,

Put up from $4 to $8 per pair.

Elegant Flower and Landscape SHADES

At equally low prices.

Best Scotch Shade HOLLANDS,

All widths and colors,

By the yard, or put up from $3 to $5 per pair.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway.

MORESQUE DESIGNS

IN

FINE PAPER HANGINGS,

ON

VELVET, FRESCO AND LEATHER GROUNDS.

SOLOMON & HART;

No. 369 Broadway,

Have now upon exhibition an invoice of the above choice novelties, which have been selected in Paris from the newest designs, and which they are confident will excite the admiration of all persons in want of interior decorations of any order, or for any kind of room.

Panelling executed in the most elaborate and artistic manner.

Goods may be selected now and reserved for use during the Summer absence from the City.

1860. SPRING IMPORTATIONS. 1860.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway,

are now offering, on the most favorable terms to WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS, their usual large and varied assortment of CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Of every description. Also, a very splendid stock of FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, decorative and plain.

All of which have been selected by one of the firm from the best European markets expressly for this season's trade.

We invite particular attention to our stock of WINDOW SHADES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, which, for extent and variety, is unsurpassed in this market.

As Furnishing and Decorating form our specialty, we are prepared to execute all orders for Draperies and every style of Paper-hanging in the most artistic style

RECEIVED PER STEAMER ARABIA.

A large assortment of rich and beautiful

STEEL SETS,

Consisting of Breastpins, Earrings and Bracelets, to match.

An assortment of

BUCKLES AND CLASPS,

In steel, gold and emaille.

Also an invoice of the latest novelties in Coiffures, Cachepeignes and Hairpins, which will be offered at very low prices, and to which the attention of the ladies is respectfully invited.

EMIL KANTER, (successor to Fred. M. Peyser,)

No. 577 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

EMIL KANTER, SUCCESSOR TO FRED. M. PEYSER,

No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel,

Invites the attention of the ladies and the public in general to his large and complete stock of DRESS AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS, containing all the latest styles; which he offers at reduced prices.

LADIES, IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST to call and examine the RICH and BEAUTIFUL STYLES of LACES, TRIMMINGS and DRESS ORNAMENTS from the LATEST IMPORTATIONS. Sold at wholesale prices. by

ADOLPH NEW,

No. 298 Canal-st., Srandreth Building.

THE PIONEER,

Exclusively ready-made linen store,

No. 387 Broadway, near 26th-st.,

First and thus far sole depôt entirely for Ladies' undergarments ready-made.

Promises the perfection attained by the single eye alone.

NOTICE. AVIS NOTTICIA. AVISO NOTIZ.

FOUNTAIN'S India Store is the only place where India Pineappio Dresses, crapes, washSilks, Lntenge, Satins Seersucker. Nankins, novelties, China, Lacquered articles, all kinds of curions American Indian Feather Fans, Bead work, &c., can be procured wholesale and retail, at 683 Broadway. French and Chinese Fans.

SPRING CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.

A splendid stock of NEW GOODS for Men's and Boys' wear, adapted to Southern and Western, or city trade, at very low prices, for CASH, or short time, to prompt paying customers. Call and examine before you buy.

N. A. KNAPP,

No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

MAX MARETZEK—ITALIAN OPERA.

FIRST NIGHT OF THE SEASON,

OF

WEDNESDAY, 11TH INST.

Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Parquette and Dress Circle.....$1 00

Family Circle.....50

Reserved seats, extra.....50

Orchestra Stalls.....2 00

Private Boxes for eight persons.....15 00

Mr. MAX MARETZEK, finding the interval of time between the close of the dramatic and the beginning of the operatic season (as heretofore announced) too brief to enable him to complete his preparations to present his operas in the perfect style he desires, begs to announce that the

OPENING OF THE SEASON

Will be on

WEDNESDAY NEXT 11TH INST.

First appearance in New-York of

SIGNOR ACHILLE ERRANI,

Reappearance of

SIGNORA PEPITA GASSIER

And

SIGNOR LUIGI GASSIER,

In Donizetti's favorite opera of

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Signora Gassier.....as.....Lucia

Signor Errani.....as.....Edgardo

Signor Gassier.....as.....Ashton

Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK.

The sale of tickets commences on Saturday, 7th inst., at 9 o'clock, at the box office of the Winter Garden and at the down-town office, in the stationery store of DEVLIN & HAGAN, No. 7 Nassau-st., Continental Bank Building.

WINTER GARDEN.

MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA.

SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock,

FIRST GRAND MATINEE.

First appearance of Signoras

FABBRI and GASSIER.

Particulars in further advertisements.

WINTER GARDEN.

MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA,

THURSDAY, the 12th inst.

First appearance in New York of

SIGNORA INEZ FABBRI,

In Verdi's grand Opera,

LA TRAVIATA.

Box Book now open.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

MISS

MARY GANNON'S

BENEFIT.

TO-NIGHT, (Wednesday,)

When will be revived, first time in six years,

IN ALL ITS ORIGINAL SPLENDOR,

APPOINTMENTS, COSTUMES AND SPLENDID SCENERY,

Congreve's Comedy, in 5 acts, of

LOVE FOR LOVE,

Carefully revised, contracted and altered, by

W. WALLACK.

With the following splendid cast:

Sir Sampson Legend, (father to Valentine and Ben).....Mr. Blake.

Valentine, (in love with Angelica).Mr. Lester Wallack.

Scandal, (his friend, a free speaker).....Mr Dyott.

Tottle, (a half witted beau).....Mr. Walcot.

Ben, (Sir Sampson's youngest son).....Mr. Brougham.

Foresight, (an illiterate old fellow).....Mr. Sloan.

Jeremy, (servant to Valentine).....Mr. Young.

Trapland, (a scrivener).....Mr. Moore.

Buckram, (a lawyer).....Mr. Parsloe.

Steward.....Mr. Coburn.

Servant.....Mr. Oliver.

Angelica, (niece to Foresight).....Mrs. Hoey.

Mrs. Foresight, (second wife to Foresight).Mrs. Walcot.

Mrs. Frail, (sister to Mrs. Foresight).....Mrs. Sloan.

Miss Pine, (dangbter to Foresight by first wife).....Miss Mary Gannon.

Nurse to Miss.....Miss Tree.

Jenny.....Mrs. Young.

To be followed by a joyous and laughable one-act piece, by the author of the comedy, "Everybody's Friend," called the

MARRIAGE BLISS

OF

BOX AND COX.

Mr. Box, (a retired printer,).....Mr. Brougham

Mr. Cox, (a retired hatter).....Mr. Walcot

Mrs. Box, (late Sophy Dawes,).....Mrs. Vernon

Mrs. Cox, (late Fanny Hawes.).....Miss Mary Gannon

Mrs. Bouncer, (always the same).....Miss Carman

TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) April 12—

Fourth night of

The successful Comedy called

LEADING STRINGS,

and

MARRIAGE BLISS.

FRIDAY, April 13—

A grand 5-act Comedy,

Greatly Cast,

and

other entertainments.

SATURDAY, April 14—

MR. WALCOT'S

BENEFIT.

A GREAT BILL.

First time in four years, the beautiful play of

LAVATER.

To be followed by the very popular comedy of EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE

ELEVENTH NIGHT

OF

MISS LAURA KEENE and MISS AGNES ROBERTSON

IN

DION BOURICAULT'S

ENTIRELY NEW IRISH DRAMA

In three acts,

Entitled the

COLLEEN BAWN,

or the

BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole proprietors..Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.

COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 P. M.

EVENING at 7 P. M.

All the Company, and the following distinguished Artistes appearing.

Mr. C. Hale, Mrs. J. Hale.

Little Cordelia Howard, Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Howard,

The Denis Brothers, Mr. Harry Pearson,

Mr. James Dunn, Mr. Geo. Brooks,

Mr. J. H. Herman, Miss Kate Leslie,

Mr. J. M. Ward, Miss Annie France.

AFTERNOON, at 2 P. M.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,

And the Christmas Pantomime of

MOTHER GOOSE AND THE GOLDEN EGG.

EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

PAGE OF HISTORY, BETSY BAKER,

DANIER BROTHERS, FORTUNE'S FROLIC,

SLASHER AND CRASHER, NEGRO BLUNDERS,

BRIDE OF THE OLD FRONTIER.

Interspersed with Singing and Dancing.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....J. M. NIXON

NIXON'S EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

FROM ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, LONDON.

Two Splendid Entertainments,

WEDNESDAY MATINEE.

Doors open at 2 o'clock.

THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, (Wednesday,) April 11, 1860, will be given the Superb Chivalric Pageant of the

FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD,

with all its magnificent accessories.

NEW FEATURES

Introduced for the first time this season, and added to the performances.

LES GROS TETES.

New and magnificent act of HURDLE LEAPING by

MLLE. ELLA ZOYARA.

Performed on her beautiful courser at full speed.

JAMES ROBINSON,

In his world-challenging Bareback act.

THE GREAT HANLONS,

In their immense Aerial Gymnastics.

In rehearsal, THE BRONZE HORSE and MASSANIELLO, with full choruses.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SPECIAL CARD.

FIRST GRAND MATINEE

OF

NIXON'S GREAT TROUPE,

From Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, London,

On WEDNESDAY, April 11, 1860,

When will be offered a most

ELEGANT EQUESTRIAN FETE,

Arranged especially for the pleasure of family parties. Among the host of brilliant novelties will be the

CHIVALRIC SPECTACLE OF

FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD;

Or, The Meeting of Henry VIII. and Francis I., Reproduced in a style rivaling its original splendor, presenting a vivid illustration of the exploits, ceremonials and gorgeous pageants of the most magnificent tournament recorded on the pages of ancient history.

ELLA ZOYARA

In her wonderful feats of equestrianism on her beautiful courser.

The novel scene of

DON JUAN,

ZAIDEE

AND

ALL THE STARS OF THIS MODEL TROUPE.

Concluding pantomimic scene of

LES GROSSE TETES.

Produced with novel and unique appointments; properties made in Paris for this piece.

THE ORIGINAL GENERAL TOM THUMB

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway,

Two entertainments each day, from 3 to 4½, and 7½ to 9 o'clock. Doors open half an hour in advance.

On SATURDAY there will be an extra entertainment, commencing at 12 o'clock, for the accommodation of schools and families residing at a distance.

Señor OLIVEIRA, the great violinist, Mr. WM. TOMLIN, Baritone, from the Nobility's Concerts, London, and T. SCHREINER, Pianist, accompany the little General at each performance.

ADMISSION.

Day entertainment.....25c | Evening entertainment.35c

Children under 10 yrs...13c | Children under 10 yrs..10c

Reserved seats, 25 cents.

The General rides daily in his Miniature Carriage from the La Farge to the hall of entertainment.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

AT NIBLO'S SALOON.

First week of George Christy's great combination piece of WEFFO, THE SENSIBLE MONKEY.

WEFFO, the Monkey.....GEO. CHRISTY

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents.

THE OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.—OLD ADAMS and his extraordinary collection of living California animals, 150 in number, including 17 Dancing Bears, is daily expected in the ship *Golden Fleece*, from San Francisco. Not having time to devote to it, I will sell to a party who is competent to manage it, an interest in this novel exhibition, on terms worthy of attention. P. T. BARNUM, Museum.

THE SPRING EXHIBITION OF THE BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY Will take place at the Athenæum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts., on WEDNESDAY, April 11, at 4 o'clock P. M., continuing open on the 12th and 13th, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M. A band of music each evening. Admittance 25 cents.

GRAND INDIAN EXHIBITION—BY REAL Indians, EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING during the week, at Mowatt Hall, No. 663 Broadway. Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents. Doors open at 2; commence at 3 o'clock, afternoon; and 7 in the evening; commence at 8 o'clock.

HERRMANN, THE KING OF WIZARDS, will shortly appear in New-York. See further advertisement.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PATTI—DON PASQUALE.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, April 11, at 8 o'clock.

MISS PATTI AS NORINA.

For the first time in New-York, in Donizetti's popular Opera of

DON PASQUALE,

Which will be given with a most complete and unique cast.

MISS PATTI.....as.....Norina

SIG. BRIGNOLI.....as.....Ernesto

SIG. FERRI.....as.....Malatesta

SIG. SUSINI in his great rôle of.....Don Pasquale

As performed by him in the Royal Opera House of London with Mario and Grisi.

MISS PATTI will sing at the end of the Opera VENZANO'S CELEBRATED BRAVURA WALTZ.

On Friday, MISS PATTI'S third night.

On Saturday, GRAND PATTI MATINEE, Last time of DON PASQUALE.

NOTICE.

It being now definitely settled that Miss Patti departs for London in the middle of May, the Directors beg to announce that she will make her final appearance on or about April 28. The Academy having been let previously for the anniversaries, the company will depart for Boston and Philadelphia, for the purpose of giving there the closing performances of the season.

Miss Patti will, prior to her departure, successively appear in Lucia di Lammermoor, Semnambula, Puritani, Martha, Don Giovanni, Linda di Chamounl, and in a GRAND FESTIVAL CONCERT,

Of which due notice will be given.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1860,

Cheered by the presence of such DELIGHTED THRONGS OF PEOPLE, the proprietor is determined to leave nothing undone that promises to add to the ATTRACTIONS OF THE MUSEUM.

In the Lecture Room will be repeated, now in the SECOND TRIUMPHANTLY SUCCESSFUL WEEK of its performance,

THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,

Bourcicault's touching and laughable Scotch moral drama of

JEANIE DEANS! JEANIE DEANS! JEANIE DEANS!

JEANIE DEANS! JEANIE DEANS! JEANIE DEANS!

JEANIE DEANS! JEANIE DEANS! JEANIE DEANS!

JEANIE DEANS! JEANIE DEANS! JEANIE DEANS!

OR, THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN,

WITH

NEW MUSIC, NEW SCENERY, GRAND TABLEAUX, &c.

JENNIE DEANS.....Miss EMILY MESTAYER.

EFFIE DEANS.....Mrs. J. J. PRON.

DAVID DEANS.....Mr. DILMON GRACE.

DUMBIEDIKES.....Mr. HADAWAY.

DUKE OF ARGYLE.....Mr. BRIDGMAN, &c., &c.

In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,

In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,

In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,

In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,

The great French moral drama of mystery, performed for 400 successive nights in Paris,

EUSTACHE BAUDIN,

WITH

Mr. C. W. Clarke.....in the character of.....Eustache.

Previous to the Drama, AFTERNOON and EVENING, MONSIEUR LA PIERRE, A FRENCH ZOUAVE, who lost one of his legs at the taking of the MALAKOFF, has been engaged and will introduce a variety of astonishing gymnastic feats peculiar to that extraordinary military corps.

THE RENOWNED

WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?

WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?

WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?

WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?

AS WELL AS THE

LIVING BLACK SEA LION, the most extraordinary creature of the kind ever exhibited; the GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, weighing over 2,000 pounds; the LEARNED SEAL, the HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c., may be seen at nearly all hours.

Among the recently introduced novelties is a LIFE-LIKE WAX FIGURE OF A. W. HICKS, alias William Johnson, now on trial for a triple murder and piracy.

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, and on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the Drama of JEANIE DEANS will be repeated. On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, will be repeated EUSTACHE BAUDIN. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, THE LADY OF LYONS.

Admittance to everything, 25 cents; Parquet, 15 cents extra. Children under ten years, 15 cents, and to the Parquet 10 cents extra.

GRAND CONCERT

OF MISCELLANEOUS MUSIC

BY THE SINGING CLASS

CONNECTED WITH THE

14TH-STREET MISSION SUNDAY SCHOOL,

Assisted by over 300 singers, selected from more than 2,500 Sabbath School vocalists, trained by Mr. Peck,

AT THE

COOPER INSTITUTE,

THIS EVENING, APRIL 11, 1860.

CLASSICAL SELECTIONS

Will be introduced, sustained by

Miss E. COLEMAN, Miss MATTIE MARSHALL,

Mr. PECK, Mr. J. PHILLIPS

Mr. H. TUCKER, Mr. THOMAS WHITE.

Pianist..Mr. G. W. COLBY | Conductor.....Mr. PECK.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Full chorus—"Rosalie, the Prairie Flower."
2. Duet—"The Flower Queen"....Fannie and Lizzie.
3. Solo and chorus—"Annie Lisle".....Minnie.
4. Solo and chorus—"The Turtle Dove's Nest"...Harriet and Willie.
5. Solo and chorus—"Robert of Lincoln".....Juvenile Songsters.

Solo.....Mamie Peck, (6 years old.)

6. Solo and chorus—"The Union". Solo by Mr. Phillips.
7. Quartette—"The Nightingale."
8. Comic Duet—"Sir, a secret"—"Cinderella". Messrs. Peck and White.
9. Semi-chorus and chorus—"The Mocking Bird," Emily, Matilda and Amelia.
10. Song—"Searcher of Hearts".....Miss E. Coleman.
11. Musical dialogue—"The Railroad Song."
12. Quartette—"Gondolier Serenade."

PART II.

Introduction—Piano-forte.....Mr. Colby.

1. Full chorus—"Bonnie Jean."
2. Semi-chorus—"Over the Summer sea".....Emma, Jane, Caroline, Maria, Minnie.
3. Solo and chorus—"The Merry Heart".....Maria.
4. Song—"Flee as a bird to your mountain"....Master Lockwood.
5. Full chorus—"The Hazel Dell."
6. Song—"Oh! if I were a little bird".....Lizzie.
7. Solo and chorus—"Niagara Falls".....Mr. Peck.
8. Glee—"See the sun's first gleam".....Mixed voices.
9. Trio—"The Serenaders".....Messrs. Peck, Phillips and White.
10. Solo and chorus—"Viva l'America"..Master Conner.
11. Full chorus—"Gentle Nettie Moore."
12. Trio—"The Watchman".....Messrs. Peck, Phillips and Tucker.

Tickets 25 cents; children half-price. The overstrung double grand piano used on the occasion is from Steinway's, No. 84 Walker-st. Doors open at 6½; concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.

CONCERT AND LECTURE

AT

WESTMINSTER CHURCH,

West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.,

On THURSDAY EVENING, April 12, 1860, at 8 o'clock,

CONCERT

By the following ladies and gentlemen:

Miss BELLE JANES,

Miss M. MARSHALL,

Messrs. C. and H. TUCKER.

Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW will preside at Piano.

LECTURE,

By Rev. W. H. MILBURN,

The "Blind Preacher," on

"WHAT A BLIND MAN SAW IN ENGLAND,"

With many Incidents and Anecdotes never before related.

PROGRAMME.

1. Quartette—"Hark! the Angels strike the Lyre".....Bishop
2. Duet—"Two Forest Nymphs".....Glover

Misses JANES and MARSHALL.

3. Quartette—"Prayer," by F. W.....Rossini
4. Lecture—"What a Blind Man Saw in England."

Rev. W. H. MILBURN.

5. Quartette—"Bank of Violets"..Sir J. Stevenson and T. Cooke
6. Aria—"Mary, Queen of Scots".....E. A. Payne

Miss JANES.

7. Quartette—"Bow Down Thine Ear."

Tickets, 50 cents; may be had of Messrs. Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway; G. M. Mirrielees, Esq., No. 51 Liberty-st., near Nassau; in the drug-stores in the neighborhood of Westminster Church; and at the doors of the Church on the evening of Concert.

A CARD—$100.

The undersigned will pay ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best POEM (rhyme or blank verse) descriptive of Rembrandt Peale's Painting of "THE COURT OF DEATH." The Poem to consist of not more than 100 lines—the award to be made by three distinguished American Poets (to be hereafter named) on or about the 4th of July next. The names of the authors to be covered by seal till after the decision, and only the selected one to be made public.

Address G. Q. COLTON,

No. 31 Park row, New-York.

COURT OF DEATH.

This sublime Painting, by REMBRANDT PEALE, is now on exhibition at the COOPER INSTITUTE,

From 3 to 5½, and 7 to 9½ o'clock P. M. Description given at 4 and 8. Admission 25 cents. FAC-SIMILE COLORED ENGRAVINGS of the painting (size, 23 by 31 inches) may be obtained of the subscriber at the unprecedented low price of $1. Mail subscribers will add four letter stamps to pay postage. Engravings rolled and sent with perfect safety. They may also be obtained at the Exhibition, Cooper Institute. Free admission to all who purchase an Engraving.

Letters should be addressed G. Q. COLTON,

No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

Post-office Box, No. 3,391.

A GRAND CIVIC COMPLIMENTARY BALL will take place TO-NIGHT, at Jones' Assembly Rooms, No 656 Broadway, by the ex-members and friends of the J. R. Scott Dramatic Club.

I. J. LUGGER, Chairman.

M. W. ALEXANDER, Treasurer.

J. J. McGOVERN, Secretary.

WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS, No. 366 CANAL-ST.

HOTELS.

MOUNT PROSPECT HOUSE,

West Bloomfield, New-Jersey, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st of May. A cottage house in the grounds to rent. W. HOLT.

THE MOUNTAINS WITHIN CITY'S REACH.—Orange, N. J., has become justly celebrated for its salubrity; it is accessible to the City almost every hour in the day. Persons about to engage board for the Summer will be glad to learn that the Park House, Orange, has been refitted throughout this Spring; gas and all appliances of comfort are introduced. Desirable rooms can be engaged now. Address ORRIN DICKINSON, Proprietor, Park House, Orange, N. J.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—BROADWAY, CORner of

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS, STATUARY, BILLIARD-TABLE, &c.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, at their salesroom, No. 33 Park-st., THIS DAY, April 11, at 10½ A. M. precisely.

The above sale is believed to be one of the most superb ever made to order by Messrs. RINGUET-LEPRINCE & L. MARCOTTE & SOUDOUINE, and has been in use but a few months, and is fully equal to new. It consists, in part, of very rich suites of BLACK WOOD and OAK, covered in MOREE ANTIQUE; do. in TAPESTRY; elegant rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich SILK; ebonized and gilt centre tables, with very rich GILT BRONZES; elegant cabinets to match; superb blanc and gilt carved centre-table, marble-top; elegant carved oak extension dining-table, 2 superb carved oak sideboards, very elaborate; 14 carved oak chairs and 4 arm-chairs, covered in green morocco; 4 carved oak chairs, in rope; elegant oak buffet, marble-top; carved oak CONSOLE table, PINK marble top; elegant suite of library furniture, style of Louis XV., covered in green and gold repp; library table, elegant rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, carved rosewood bedsteads, bureau, washstand, two elegant dressers, wardrobe, round and square commodes, toilet tables, two superb French marble and bronze clocks, pair of lamps for gas, to match; elegant PARIAN STATUARY; also, an elegant French rosewood billiard table, with cues, &c., complete.

TEN SUPERB OIL-PAINTINGS, viz:

MARINE, by Louis Verboeckhoven; SHEEP AND POULTRY, by Francois Vansevendonck; LA VISITE AU CHATEAU, by Reyntjees; THE WRECK, Henri Schaefels; THE PORTRAIT, by Biermont; LANDSCAPE AND CATTLE, by Robbe & Vincent; THE VISIT, by Diddeart; THE HALT, by Wouvermans; CATTLE, by Jean Van Baer; THE RETURN FROM BATTLE, by Geyer.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE ACADEMY OF AUGSBERG.

This magnificent picture is believed to be the only one by the artist in this country, with the exception of one in the Gallery of Mr. Belmont.

The whole of the above will be on exhibition at our salerooms, No. 33 Nassau-st., from Monday afternoon until Wednesday morning, when the whole will be positively sold without any reserve. Ladies are particularly invited to an inspection of the above.

P. S.—The PAINTINGS will be sold precisely at ONE o'clock.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 11, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at the warehouse of Messrs. Rochefort, Skarren & Co., No. 663 Broadway,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—This handsome stock of furniture has been newly made of the best seasoned materials, and in the superior style and finish for which this house is so favorably known; an elegant round-cornered piano, pearl keys, Hansoms, maker. The whole will be sold, without reserve, to close the business. Catalogues can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., or of Messrs. Rochefort, Skarren & Co., No. 663 Broadway.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneers.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of handsome Household Furniture, to be sold at auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, at No. 663 Broadway. Catalogues at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 12, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at No. 663 Broadway, Household Furniture.—The entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved mahogany chairs, mahogany sofa, tables, tete-a-tetes, centre-tables, one rosewood seven octave piano, Barmore, manufacturer; one gilt-oval mirror, lace and damask curtains, gilt cornices, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofa bedstead, dressing bureaus, washing desk, china and glassware, china vases, &c., together, with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 13, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at No. 9 East 17th-st., near 5th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of elegant carved rosewood pianos, finished back and panel by Gale & Co.; rosewood parlor furniture, sofas, chairs, tete-a-tetes in crimson plush, etageres, large mirrors, pier and centre tables, wardrobes, bedsteads, bedding, and Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF PROPERTY ON NASSAU AND ANN STREETS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 13, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of O. Meeker, Esq., Referee.

NASSAU AND ANN STS.—The valuable lot, together with the building thereon, on the northwest corner of Nassau and Ann sts., being 2 feet 9 inches in front, 19 feet 1 inch rear by 70 feet 7 inches on Ann-st., and 70 feet north side.

NASSAU-STREET—The valuable lot, together with the building thereon adjoining the above on the north, being 20x70 feet. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF PROPERTY ON NASSAU-STREET.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 13, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John H. Hassell, Esq., Referee.

NASSAU STREET—The valuable lot, together with the buildings thereon, on the west side of Nassau-st., commencing 25 feet 9 inches north of Ann-st.; lot 21x70. Maps &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

194 VALUABLE LOTS AT HARLEM.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 17, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—Harlem, valuable lots on 1st, 3d, 4th, 6th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs., and 95th, 96th, 99th, 113th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122d, 135th, 138th, 139th, 141st and 142d sts. For further particulars, see auction columns in *Courier*, *Commercial*, *Post* and *Day Book*. Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of Handsome Household Furniture, to be sold at auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, at No. 663 Broadway. Catalogues at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 12, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at No. 663 Broadway, Household Furniture.—The entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved mahogany chairs, mahogany sofa, tables, tete-a-tetes, centre-tables, one rosewood seven octave piano, Barmore, manufacturer; one gilt-oval mirror, lace and damask curtains, gilt cornices, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofa bedstead, dressing bureaus, washing desk, china and glassware, china vases, &c., together, with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 13, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at No. 9 East 17th-st., near 5th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of elegant carved rosewood pianos, finished back and panel by Gale & Co.; rosewood parlor furniture, sofas, chairs, tete-a-tetes in crimson plush, etageres, large mirrors, pier and centre tables, wardrobes, bedsteads, bedding, and Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF PROPERTY ON NASSAU AND ANN STREETS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 13, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of O. Meeker, Esq., Referee.

NASSAU AND ANN STS.—The valuable lot, together with the building thereon, on the northwest corner of Nassau and Ann sts., being 2 feet 9 inches in front, 19 feet 1 inch rear by 70 feet 7 inches on Ann-st., and 70 feet north side.

NASSAU-STREET—The valuable lot, together with the building thereon adjoining the above on the north, being 20x70 feet. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF PROPERTY ON NASSAU-STREET.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 13, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John H. Hassell, Esq., Referee.

NASSAU STREET—The valuable lot, together with the buildings thereon, on the west side of Nassau-st., commencing 25 feet 9 inches north of Ann-st.; lot 21x70. Maps &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

194 VALUABLE LOTS AT HARLEM.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 17, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—Harlem, valuable lots on 1st, 3d, 4th, 6th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs., and 95th, 96th, 99th, 113th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122d, 135th, 138th, 139th, 141st and 142d sts. For further particulars, see auction columns in *Courier*, *Commercial*, *Post* and *Day Book*. Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF CHARLES H. TRASK, ESQ., ASSIGNEE OF JOHN THURSBY'S SONS, OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE SIXTH, NINTH, FIFTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, April 26, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

HICKS-ST., SOUTH BROOKLYN—The valuable lot, together with the building thereon, on the west side, 20 feet north of Carroll-st., 20x85 feet.

WASHINGTON-ST., BROOKLYN, AND NEWTOWN TURNPIKE—The large plot of ground, together with the buildings thereon, northeast corner, containing about four lots.

SMITH-ST., BROOKLYN, LATE WILLIAMSBURGH—One lot on the east side, between Powers and Ainslee sts., 25x100 feet.

HOWARD-AV. AND HANCOCK-ST.—The valuable plot of ground on the southeast corner, being about 177x175 feet.

WYCKOFF-ST.—Two lots, north side, between Waterbury-st. and Bushwick-av., each lot 24.8x95 feet.

WYCKOFF AND WATERBURY STS.—Two lots northwest corner of Wyckoff and Waterbury sts., each lot 24.8x95 feet.

RENSEN AND WATERBURY STS—One lot, southwest corner, 24.7x95 feet.

RENSEN ST.—Three lots, south side, 125 feet east of Waterbury-st., each lot 25x95 feet.

RENSEN-ST.—Five lots, south side, 550 feet east of Waterbury-st., each 25x95 feet.

The sale will be absolute to the highest bidder.

For maps of the property and full particulars, apply to CHARLES H. TRASK, Esq., Assignee, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER, BETWEEN NEW-HAMBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 27, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the farm of the late George Vanderbilt, containing 140 acres, situate on the Hudson River, near Milton ferry, depot Hudson River R. R., and midway between Poughkeepsie and Poughkeepsie, and contiguous to the residences of Messrs. Frothingham, Hitchcock, VanRensselaer, Ellsworth and Meise. The ground is of an excellent quality and in good cultivation; plenty of fruit, shade and ornamental trees, spacious stone house and outbuildings, fences in good order. This sale offers a rare chance to any gentleman desirous to settle on the banks of the Hudson. It could, if desired, be advantageously divided, there being several fine villa sites on the premises. For map and bills giving full particulars of the place, apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—S. & J. BOGART, SALESroom No. 1 North William-st., will sell, on THIS DAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 14 Waverley-place, all the elegant rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture contained in the above house, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, in satin brocatel, easy and reception chairs, rosewood marble-top centre-tables, French plate pier and mantel glasses, velvet, tapestry, Brussels and three-ply carpets, elegantly carved rosewood bedstead, do. marble-top dressing bureau, do. washstand, rosewood wardrobe, solid mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany marble top dressing bureau, enclosed washstands, mahogany wardrobes, pure hair mattresses, feather pillows and bolsters, sofas, lounges, mahogany extension dining table, rosewood dining-room chairs, china dinner and tea sets, cut glass decanters, tumblers and wines, hatstand, oil-cloth, basement and kitchen furniture. Catalogues can be had at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William-st.

BROWER & NICHOLS, Auctioneers, salesrooms 25 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL, ON THIS DAY, APRIL 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 25 Leyden Terrace, 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., elegant household furniture, rich Bohemian glassware, French china dinner and dessert set, rich rosewood parlor suits, one elegant seven octave rosewood piano, rosewood etagere, rich silk brocatelle and lace window curtains, tapestry velvet carpets, rich chandeliers, French plate mirrors, one full dining set in oak and reps, two carved oak bookcases to match, splendid chamber furniture, one superb Bohemian punch bowl, a complete set of engraved cut glass, viz., tumblers, wines, champagne hocks, &c., very rich claret decanters, parian figures of Venus with a shell, Venus at the Bath, terra-cotta vases, inkstand, &c., rich French china vases, a superb relief Bohemian dessert glass, fruit stand, dessert plates, compotiers, finger basins, punch cups, &c., superb Bohemian tureens with stand and glasses to match, hanging flower vases, silver-plated pickle-jar, &c., kitchen furniture, oilcloths, &c., with which the sale will commence. Catalogues can be had at our salerooms on Tuesday.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, AT 9 O'CLOCK P. M., at No. 7 Brevoort place, 10th-st., New-York. Administrator's sale—A large and general assortment of mahogany parlor and chamber furniture in excellent order, viz., pianofortes, secretary bookcases, gas chandeliers and fixtures, velvet and ingrain carpets, and oil-cloths, Hall's patent spring hair mattresses, McGraw's patent feather-bedsteads, sofa, china, cut glass ware, hanging office desk, vulcan iron safe, stoves, ingrain, hemp and kitchen furniture. Unincumbered house on the day of sale.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—IN STAMFORD, Conn., on SATURDAY NEXT, 14th inst., the building and grounds occupied by the late Mrs. Bamford Female Seminary. The furniture will also be sold. Commencing at 10 o'clock; the real estate at 3 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

The well-known country-seat at Clifton, near the Narrows, Staten Island, which since 1841 has been the family residence of Wm. H. Aspinwall, Esq., about 8 miles from New-York, and offering to any gentleman who desires to visit the City daily a desirable home, which, for health, beauty and convenience, has no superior on the sea-shore.

The place contains about 60 acres of land, the highest in the neighborhood, affording ten or twelve fine building lots, and comprising a great variety of woods, hill and dale, about one-half on the southern slope fronting the ocean, and the other half facing the Upper Bay and City. The sea and inland views are unsurpassed—overlooking well-wooded emblazones, as well as every vessel which enters or leaves the port. The land between this property and the Narrows is owned by the United States Government, and will probably always remain open.

The dwelling house is over 100 feet front, and varies in depth from 20 to 90 feet, built in part with hollow brick walls, and part with wood, filled in with brick. Grapery, in bearing for six years. Green house, ice-house and stables, with nine stalls and ample carriage room; one of the entrances is a carriage-drive of over half a mile, well graveled. A description of this place is to be found in Downing's work on "Landscape Gardening," page 36.

The property will be sold as a whole or in parcels, as designated on the lithographic maps to be seen at the Merchants' Exchange, or at the office of the auctioneers, No. 36 Nassau-st., the same being also staked out at the grounds. If not disposed of by private sale prior to THURSDAY, April 19, will on that day be offered at auction, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For terms, apply to the auctioneers. The house will be open for inspection any day between Monday, 9th inst., and the day of sale, on orders to be obtained of the auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 11, at the private residence No. 156 West 23d-st., five doors east of 7th-av., genteel household furniture, consisting of Wilton, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany parlor suites in hair cloth, rosewood marble-top centre tables, gilt-frame pier mirrors, lace and brocatel curtains and cornices, lounge in hair cloth, mahogany and black walnut wardrobe, bedsteads and chairs, mahogany extension table, black walnut arm chairs, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oil-cloth, Brussels stair carpet, stair rods, &c. Also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 11 and 12, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the residence of J. N. Ballistier, Esq., No. 192 West 14th-st., one door west of 8th av., splendid private collection of oil-paintings, water colors and engravings, comprising over 300 works of the first modern and ancient masters, generally cabinet sizes, and most desirable subjects. This collection has been made during a series of years by the present owner, without regard to expense, for the gratification of his own taste, and are sold only because he declines housekeeping. There are very few private collections in this City that will exceed this in the number of high-class artists of the ancient and modern schools. We will not annumerate them here, but refer to the catalogue, which will be ready on Tuesday, 3d inst. The paintings will be on exhibition from that date until the day of sale; also, the two evenings previous to the sale. Tickets of admission can be obtained at our office, No. 23 Nassau-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

16 FINE LOTS ON THE 5TH AND 10TH AVENUES, BROADWAY, 53D AND 214TH STREETS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on THURSDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON 55D-ST.—2 fine lots, south side, 32 ft. 2 east of Madison-av., 26.7x100, 5 each

ON 53D-AV.—1 fine lot southwest corner of 136th, 24, 11x110.

ON 5TH-AV.—1 fine lot southwest corner of 137th, 24, 11x110.

ON BROADWAY.—4 fine lots southeast corner of 214th-st.

ON 10TH-AV.—4 fine lots southwest corner of 214th-st.

ON 214TH-ST.—4 fine lots, south side, 97.16 east of Broadway, opposite the residences of Messrs. SEAMAN & FERRIS.

The Harlem River boats will commence running in a few days, stopping at 215th-st. and intermediate landings. Title perfect. TERMS VERY LIBERAL.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer,

ABSOLUTE SALE OF LOTS ON 143D AND 144TH STS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 12, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON 143D-ST.—Five very desirable lots, north side, 175 feet west of 7th av, 20x½-block each.

ON 144TH-ST.—Five very desirable lots, south side, 175 feet west of 7th av., 25x½-block each.

These lots are in a position to increase rapidly in value, and are well worth the attention of purchasers. Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer. Office No. 5 Cooper Institute,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (WEDNESday,) April 9, at 10½ A. M., from residence, No. 21 Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) a few doors west of Broadway, all the goods contained in the house, embracing an assortment well worthy the attention of those in want of fine household goods, at auction prices, such as pier and mantel mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood suites, centre and side-tables, lace and brocatel curtains, window-shades, mattresses, oil-paintings, rosewood bookcases, ormolu clocks, Dresden china vases, richly-carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bedroom furniture, fine hair mattresses, two 7-octave pianos, a magnificent Phelan billiard table, and a large variety of table ware, such as silver and china tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut glass ware, and a multitude of other goods too numerous to mention, and which we refrain from mentioning regarding the custom of long advertisements as useless, and very generally deceptive, intended not for the intelligent citizens of the City, but especially for the unwary, and for strangers from the country. Catalogues at the house.

N. B.—TO-MORROW (Thursday,) we shall sell a fine assortment of genteel household furniture, at No. 35 Clinton place, in 8th-st. See advertisement on Thursday morning.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) at 10½ A. M., at No. 5 Cooper Institute, the contents of the store, embracing a large and varied assortment of household furniture, carpets, pier glasses, bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, small glasses, hat stand, washstand, bedding, sofas, mahogany chairs, rockers, toilet sets, feather beds, one rosewood parlor suite, one fine rosewood carved piano, in good condition, besides a variety of other goods not enumerated, the same being the contents of a well-furnished house. Second-hand dealers will find it to their advantage to attend.

J. MINOR-TAYLOR, Auctioneer—Office 5 Great Jones-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.

ON THURSDAY, OF THIS WEEK,

Will be sold at the elegant private residence, No. 68 West 18th-st., all the contents of the above house, consisting of a large quantity of very rich and costly household furniture, glassware, &c. Also, probably the best collection of ancient oil-paintings, bronzes, Parian and China figures and vases offered at auction this season. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock precisely. Catalogues at the house on the morning of sale.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to sales at private houses. Good prices and prompt returns guaranteed.

JAS. M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 28 Pine-st. N.Y.

EXECUTRIX SALE OF A VALUABLE Farm, of about 60 acres of land, with improvements; also the Croton Lake brick-yard and machinery; also farm horses, stock, &c., near Towner's Station, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, about 61 miles from New-York. JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 19, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, near Towner's Station, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, by order of the Executrix of the late Chas. H. Sandford, the Croton Lake brick-yard, with moulds, machinery and implements of all kinds necessary to carry out the business, with an inexhaustible supply of brick-clay and sand; also a valuable farm adjoining the brick-yard, called the Townsend Farm, containing about 60 acres of land in good order, with the dwelling house, barn, &c.; also two yoke of oxen, several horses, two premium colts, a pair of mules, carts, wagons, wheelbarrows, farming utensils and other movable property. The brick-yard offers a very desirable location for an enterprising man, and is the only one on the line of the Harlem Railroad, and has a side track running to the kilns. The demand is large and the Railroad Company transports the bricks on favorable terms to any point of their road above Harlem River. The sale is peremptory. Terms favorable, to be announced at the sale. Persons desirous to attend the sale can take the morning trains on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, which leaves New-York at 9 A. M. and stops at all stations north of Williamsbridge. For further particulars inquire of C. W. SANDFORD, Esq., No. 5 Tryon-row, or of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York City.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, 12TH INST., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 99 West 43d-st., near 6th-av., elegant household furniture, of the manufacture of Messrs. J. H. Belter & Co., in good order and but little used. Sale made in consequence of the party leaving for Europe. Consisting in part of velvet, Wilton, tapestry and Brussels carpeting; carved rosewood parlor suites in satin, damask, brocatel, with solid finished inch chairs; carved rosewood French plate etagere, elaborate; solid rosewood statuary top, centre, side and loo tables; French plate oval and pier mirrors, lace curtains, shades throughout; French fire-gilt, 21-day clock, with caedelabras to match. Oil paintings in gilt frames, comprising a full set of Cole's voyage of life, engravings, mantel and etagere ornaments, articles of vertu, magnificent 7-octave rosewood plane-forte, Griffin & Co. makers, round corners; rosewood mahogany and walnut bedroom furniture; marble top bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, wardrobes, bookcases, tables. Turkish loounges, couches, Voltaires, best hair mattresses, palliasses, china toilet sets. Library furniture, bookcases, tables, &c. Dining-room furniture in oak, extension table, marble top buffet, Prescott and other dining-chairs, decorated French china dinner, tea and dessert sets; French glassware, silverware, &c. Oil cloths, rosewood hat stands, mats, &c.; also a fine assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The furniture may be seen one day prior to sale, with catalogue.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer,

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M. precisely, at No. 210 Adams-st., between Tillary and Johnson sts.,

A small quantity of mahogany parlor furniture—bedsteads, bureau, carpets, stoves, cane-seat chairs, oil cloths, refrigerator, with kitchen furniture, all in excellent order.

SAME DAY,

At 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 154 Adams st., between Concord and Nassau sts.

Mahogany parlor and chamber furniture—Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, gas fixtures, extension table, refrigerator, crockery, and kitchen furniture.

W. S. MALVAIN, Auctioneer.

HARDY PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—W. S. MALVAIN will sell THIS DAY, at No. 9 John-st., the usual fine assortment of hardy roses, honeysuckles, carnations, daisies, pansies, &c., suitable to plant at this season, together with geraniums, roses, &c., in bloom, from Peter Henderson, Jersey City. Catalogues.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF 2000 cases boots, shoes, brogans and gaiters at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., being a complete catalogue of new goods direct from the manufacturer's. Also, an invoice of stock goods.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED PACKAGES.—THE Adams Express Company will dispose of, by public auction, about 400 packages which have remained in their possession one year and over, uncalled for.

The sale will take place MONDAY, April 16, at 10 A. M., at No. 59 Broadway, up stairs.

ADAMS EXPRESS CO., No. 59 Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

M. O. EDAY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FUENITURE, COSTLY PIANO, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell, on THURSDAY, April 12, at 10½ o'clock, At the private residence No. 78 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.,

ALL THE HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE contained in said house, consisting in part of elegant parlor suites in green velvet plush and brocatel. Brussels carpets, elegant pier glasses, console tables and cornices, rich lace curtains, rosewood and black-walnut pier and centre tables, mahogany hook-case, mahogany writing-desk table, a MAGNIFICENT FULL 7¼-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, SUPERBLY FINISHED, carved all round, very rich tone, made to order by Messrs. Hall & Sons at a cost of $700; VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS by noted Dutch and other masters; also, mantel ornaments; also, full suites of chamber furniture, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, toilet-stands in rosewood, black-walnut and mahogany; ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., parlor heater, stoves, &c., together with a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

158 LOTS

On 10th and 11th avs., 158th, 159th and 160th sts., will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, April 19, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

This beautiful piece of ground is on a level with 10th av., in the centre of Carmansville, and adjoining the residences of Moses Taylor and Shepherd Knepp, Esqrs., and on the stages and railroad route. 158th-st., its southern boundary, is graded and paved to the North River, of which the whole property commands a view. The sale will be made by single lots and in parcels, on easy terms of payment. The title to the property is now unexceptionable, having lately been perfected by the releases obtained and recorded in the Register's office. For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneer. No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange

$4,000 Kenosha, Rockford and Rock Island Railroad Bonds.

200 shares Mechanics' Bank	$25 each
20 shares 6th av. Railroad	30 each
70 shares Columbian Marine Ins. Co.	100 each
10 shares Lamar Insurance Co.	100 each
30 Continental Insurance Co.	100 each

Stock sales, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES IN BROOKLYN.

Attention is called to the sale of houses and lots in Brooklyn, to be made at auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, auctioneer.

The 3-story brownstone front house and lot No. 20 Harrison-st.

Also, the two 3-story brick houses and lots on Hamilton-st., near Myrtle-av.

Maps, &c., at No. 35 Wall-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

Office No. 139 Broadway.

ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE,

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.

The subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to the large and costly stock of first-class Rosewood, Oak, Mahogany and Black Walnut Parlor Hall, Dining-room and Boudoir Furniture, the stock of

"BURNS & BROTHER,"

At No. 455 Broadway,

which he will sell at auction at the warerooms, through the medium of A. C. TUTTLE, THIS DAY (Wednesday) and THURSDAY next, at 11 o'clock, to close the estate. The stock is warranted of the best quality, and will be sold WITHOUT RESERVATION for cash.

JAMES BURNS,
Assignee of Burns & Brother.

WM. B. WESCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

The undersigned will sell on THURSDAY, April 12, at 10½ o'clock, the entire magnificent rosewood furniture, &c., contained in the five-story residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., all of which is in perfect order, and will be sold positively and peremptorily, without reserve. The Parlors, Dining-Room, Chambers and Nursery are elegantly furnished, including the splendid parlor suites in brocade, piano-forte, centre-tables, etageres, &c. Parties who wish first-class furniture will have an opportunity of examining it before the sale by catalogue, as but an imperfect description can be given in an advertisement. Sale positive—rain or shine.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE, PEREMPTORY and attractive sale of French and English China, rich cut and engraved glassware, &c., at the store of Mr. EBENEZER COLLAMORE,

No. 403 Broadway, below Canal-st., the proprietor being about to relinquish the business.

WILLS & ELLSWORTH

will sell on THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire stock in store, comprising a large and elegant assortment of the best quality of French and English dining, dessert and tea sets, Parian and bisque statuary, rich decorated vases, cut and engraved glassware, white porcelain and English stone china, &c., with a large assortment of useful and ornamental articles, the whole to be sold without reserve. Catalogues will be ready on Wednesday, 11th inst., when the stock can be examined. The sale will be continued until the whole is disposed of.

JOHN LYMAN, Auctioneer.

OIL-PAINTINGS SELLING OFF IN CONSEQUENCE OF REMOVAL.—The brilliant collection of oil-paintings now in grand display at No. 494 Broadway, and among which may be found landscapes and scenery, exhibiting extraordinary perfection; fruits that rival nature, historical and figure pieces, all of which are suitably inlaid in highly decorated gold-leaf frames, will be sold at auction on the evenings of WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. The collection comprises a variety of over 300 subjects. Sale commences each evening at 7½ o'clock.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer, No. 1 Pine-st.

AUCTION NOTICE—ASSIGNEE'S SALE—Will be sold WEDNESDAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock all the stock remaining unsold and goods uncalled for at previous sales, in store No. 683 Broadway, consisting of gold watches, diamonds, ear and finger rings, fine gold brooches, bracelets, sterling silver plated ware, &c.; all of which is of the finest quality, having been selected with great care.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF PEAR, PLUM, PEACH, cherry and other fruit-trees, THIS DAY, at No. 102 Maiden lane, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

Also, 300 pots plants, consisting of roses, camellias, cactuses, orange, acacia, dahlias, pinks, geraniums, verbenas, &c., &c., from W. Wilson's, Astoria, L. I.

J. D. HOLBROOK.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction on THURSDAY, April 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of F. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st. Prime fresh goods adapted to City or country trade.

BROADWAY LEASE AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on FRIDAY, April 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, six years' unexpired lease of the five-story store No. 534 Broadway. Possession can be had by 25th April.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK WANTED—TO GO IN THE COUNTRY, (one hour's ride from the City on the New-Haven railroad) to cook, wash and iron for a small family; must be a good cook, bread baker, washer and ironer. None but Protestants and those having good references need apply. Apply between 11 and 12 o'clock at No. 77 Cedar-st., room No. 9.

WANTED—TO GO 12 MILES IN THE COUNTRY, a cook to wash and iron, who knows how to make butter, and a girl to do waiting and chamberwork. They must understand their business thoroughly, and have good City references. None others need apply. Inquire at Room No. 26 Brevoort House between 9 and 10 o'clock Friday morning. Irish need not apply.

WANTED—TO HIRE—A WOMAN TO DO THE cooking, washing and ironing for a small family; also, a nurse to take charge of two small children; Protestant for nurse preferred. None need apply who cannot give the best of references. Address W., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A THOroughly competent waitress; also, a chambermaid and laundress. Must come with the best of references and willing to go to the country, need apply at No. 20 East 23d-st., from 11 to 2 o'clock this day (Wednesday.)

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE INTO the country, a young woman to do general housework for a small family; one that can come well recommended as a capable and tidy servant, may address (with reference and wages expected) A. H. W., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A SMALL, PRIVATE FAMILY, AT No. 35 East 20th-st., two neat, tidy girls, one as plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. None but those having the best of recommendations from their last place need apply.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO ATTEND A confectionery store; one accustomed either to the baking or confectionery line, and writing a good hand, with good City reference, can apply at 19 Union-square.

WANTED—IN A RETAIL FANCY AND DRY goods store, a young lady who perfectly understands the business; no other need apply. Call at No. 265 Grand-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as child's nurse; good City references

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Case of Frank Sanborn in the Senate.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, on Negro Colonization.

Debate on the Kansas Admission Bill in the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 10.

HON. JOHN SLIDELL IN THE FIELD.

It is suspected by the knowing ones that Senator JOHN SLIDELL has not abandoned his hopes of being the Charleston nominee—despite the damage received by him in the report of Senator TOOMBS on the Harpers Ferry fraud. SLIDELL'S plan of operations is to have FESSEN, BIGGINBRIDGE and JOE LANE successively killed off in the struggle of pitting these against Judge DOUGLAS; and then—the Convention becoming disgusted with these contentions and slaughters—the South, it is thought, can be rallied unanimously on the Buchanan Senator. New-York is to be united on through the influence of BUCHANAN, and Mr. BENNETT has hopes of also being made useful in this contest. Mr. S. F. BUTTERWORTH, moreover, pledges "his delegation," and on the whole the plot is thought to look well by the parties interested.

CALIFORNIA MAIL SERVICE.

Senator GWIN, from the Post-office Committee, reported to-day the following bill: "To provide for the transportation of mails between St. Joseph, Mo., and Placerville, California, within twenty days."

Be it enacted, &c., that the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to contract for the conveyance of mails within twenty days time from St. Joseph, Mo., to Placerville, California, provided the service can be obtained semi-weekly at a compensation not to exceed $462,000 *per annum*, and bi-weekly, if the Postmaster General shall order such additional service, at a compensation not to exceed $800,000 *per annum*, and daily not to exceed $80,000; the service to expire on September 15, 1864, and the contractors to supply Denver City and Great Salt Lake City, and other intermediate offices with the entire mail weekly, without additional compensation; and provided further, that the contractors shall convey on each trip within the specified time, the newspapers and all mail matter delivered by the agents of the Department, written or printed, upon which postage is paid.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That should contractors performing service upon routes Nos. 8,911 and 12,501, be willing to accept new service on said routes under the provisions of this act, it shall be discretionary with the Postmaster-General, in view of their ability to perform the service, to amend their contracts to conform to the same without advertisement for proposals. And in the event of failure to make such arrangements with contractors aforesaid, or either of them, then the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to contract with other responsible parties who will give good security for the faithful performance of their contracts, according to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3.—*And be it further enacted*, That the cost of the service authorized in this act, and that being performed under the act of the 3d of March, 1859, shall be paid by the Treasury upon a certificate of service from the Post-office Department; and the postage on through letters to and from California, Oregon and Washington Territory, shall be ten cents, and newspapers double the present price.

This bill is unanimously reported, and will pass the Senate without doubt. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 10.

It is understood that some of the Republican Senators are to have a conference this week, in order to consider an amendment prepared by Senator SUMNER to the commercial clause of the Mexican treaty. As the treaty now stands, it would in the matter of importations confer on France, England, Belgium, and other nations, great advantages as to this country, because by our existing treeties with them they could claim all the benefits extended to "the most favored nations," among which Mexico would be included; and also give them advantages equal to our own in Mexico at our expense. This is the interpretation given to the clause by one of the Senators. The object of the amendment of Mr. SUMNER is to secure for ourselves exclusively the advantages to commerce and domestic products. This, it is supposed can be accomplished, in which event the other clause of the treaty will become comparatively unobjectionable to several of those Senators who are opposed to the treaty in its original form. This movement is regarded as indicative of an improvement in the prospects of a ratification of the treaty. There is reason to believe that the parties directly interested will acquiesce in such an amendment.

Land sales are to take place in Michigan in July and August, of alternate sections, under the railroad act of 1856, the minimum price of which is $2 50 per acre, together with the lands heretofore unoffered, embracing an area of 1,600,000 acres.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 10.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said he wished to present a memorial of F. P. SANBORN, setting forth a gross attempt at kidnapping by certain persons who pretended to act under the authority of the Senate of the United States. He sets forth that on the evening of the 3d of April, certain persons who had been lounging about his house, fraudulently induced him to come to the door, when they seized him, handcuffed him, and undertook to convey him to a carriage, but by the courageous interposition of a retired lady, the neighbors were aroused, and finally the village was aroused by the ringing of a bell. At length that great friend of the oppressed in our country, a writ of *habeas corpus*, arrived on the ground, and by the intervention of that writ he was taken from the custody of the kidnappers, and the next day a hearing was had before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and Chief-Jestice SHAW, representing a full Bench, without undertaking to pass upon the question of jurisdiction of the Senate, went on to declare that the authority delegated by the Senate to the Sergeant-at-Arms could not be delegated to another; therefore, all the proceedings were void, and the prisoner was discharged. Now, it seems to me that this is suspicuous, both as to the person to whom it was directed and from the place where it was made. It was directed against Mr. SANBORN, a quiet citizen engaged in the instruction of youth, a scholar of excellent attainments and of perfect purity, and beloved by all his friends and neighbors. It was attempted at Concord, where another seizure was once attempted, which began that Revolutionary contest which ended in independence. I submit that a person like Mr. SANBORN having suffered this outrage by persons claiming to act by authority of the Senate, has a right to redress from this body. I submit still further that this body owes something to its character, and ought to wash its hands of such an act. I hope this memorial may be printed and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said he should object to the reference of this memorial. He presumed the statement of the Senator from Massachusetts was known mostly from the contents of the paper. He knew nothing about those contents, but he did know something of the facts, so far as the Senate was concerned. This man SANBORN was assumed to be in correspondence with the man who was lately hung, murderer at Harper's Ferry. He was in correspondence either with that man or some of his associates. The correspondence was found among BROWN'S papers or papers. This fact was brought to the knowledge of the Committee of this body. This man was summoned in the usual manner to appear before the Committee and give whatever information might be in his power, connected with this matter. He wrote a letter to the Chairman, acknowledging the summons, stating he had no intention to be disrespectful, but giving some reasons why he could not come.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said that he said this life was endangered if he came here.

Mr. MASON said he believed that was it, that he feared some personal violence, hnt it resulted in a refusal to attend, and at the instance of the Committee a warrant was issued to arrest him and bring him here as a contumacious witness. The Sergeant-at-Arms was sent to Boston with directions, if he could find the witness, to deonte his authority to the Marshal of the United States or his deputies. The authority in this case was deputed to one of the deputy Marshals. So far the facts appear. It appears from subsequent correspondence with the Marshal and the District-Attorney of the United States at Boston, that the writ was served on the man, and that he resisted the officers and refused to attend them. It was not until they found it impossible to take him under the warrant that they used force. He was afterward, as I am informed, rescued by a mob in this town of Concord, and after he was taken from the possession of the officers the writ of *habeas corpus* was served, and upon trial in Boston he was discharged by the Judges of the Supreme Court on the legal and narrow ground, with it making inquiry into the authority for making the arrest, that the Sergeant-at-Arms could not depute his authority.

Mr. MASON thought the memorial had better be laid on the table.

Mr. SUMNER reluctantly consented, with the understanding that it should be called up when the process was returned.

The memorial was laid on the table.

The bill to amend the act for the admission of Oregon, so as to extend the period in which Oregon could locate certain grants of land, was taken up and passed.

The Homestead bill was taken up.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said he wished to refer to the remarks of the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. CHESNUT,) who said that we ought to study the laws of nature and of experience. I believe it is the duty, and the highest of the statesman, to study the laws of nature, and to legislate in accordance therewith. I do not subscribe to the doctrine of the great Senator from Massachusetts, that we should not reenact the law of God, and that it is useless for us in legislation to consult the laws of nature and make our enactments in accordance therewith. But the application which the honorable Senator made to the races of mankind, denying as he did the equality of the human race, or that equality which was declared in 1776. I desire to submit what I believe to be the true understanding of this question. I do not believe that our ancestors intended to declare that in the high temperate latitudes, and on the same soil, and side by side, the negro was both mentally, physically and morally the equal of the white man, or the descendants of the Caucasian race, nor do I believe they intended to declare that the white man in the tropics side by side with the negro morally or physically, is the equal of the negroes, the children of the tropics. Aye, Sir, let us study the laws of nature. What are the laws which God has stamped upon us all in this universe? It is that the white man cannot live in the tropics and maintain his supremacy and superiority. He has tried and always failed. Such has been the experience of the world, and such is the law of nature. The white man has never yet invaded Africa, and under its burning suns and tropical regions attempted to establish his supremacy over the negro race. Why, Sir? Because the laws of nature are stronger than man, and he must yield to that rule which nature has ordained and established." The history of the world has shown this. The white men of the greatest Emperor of modern times undertook to maintain supremacy in St. Domingo, over the colored race, but failed. The Spanish race, which undertook to assert her supremacy in the tropics, has become effete. In the tropics the children of the Sun will become superior to the white man physically at least, and if physically inferior, your supremacy cannot be sustained. Now, what did our forefathers mean? I do not suppose they meant all men had equal powers under all circumstances. The declaration they made was an equality of rights, not of powers. I think it means that one man has just as much right to himself and wife and children as any other man has. If one is stronger than another it by no means follows that he has a right to sell or enslave the weaker one. I knew it has been said on this floor that our forefathers did not intend to refer to the men of Africa in the Declaration of Independence, but how any man can make that statement and read the original draft, I am at a loss to know; for in the same instrument, in the handwriting of Mr. JEFFERSON, is contained this language, in denouncing the King of Great Britain: "He has waged a cruel war against human nature itself, and violated the sacred rights of liberty in the persons of distant people who never offended him, made them captive, and thus carried Slavery to another hemisphere. This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel Powers, is the warfare of the Christian King of Great Britain, determined to keep open a market where "men should be bought and sold," &c. The word "men," here inserted by Mr. JEFFERSON, was printed in capital letters for the purpose of giving double emphasis to what he said, that the children of Africa were "men." We were reminded also by the honorable Senator to study the Scriptures, but if I read them aright they declare that God gave dominion to man over the earth, the sea and the air, but not over his fellow man. What natural right have I, because I am white and educated, to hold another man in Slavery because he is black and ignorant. There is no law of nature, and it does not exist by any law of nature, but only by State law. Mr. DOOLITTLE then pointed out the desolating effect of slave culture. Within sight of the capital, in the county in which WASHINGTON had his estates, land had been reduced from fertility to poverty. The population declined, and the very church in which WASHINGTON worshipped had fallen into decay, and become an asylum for cows.

Mr. MASON said the Senator had been poaching on his manor. Land in Fairfax County had become impoverished by the culture of tobacco; the population, however, had largely increased. As to the church, he regarded it with filial reverence. His ancestors had worshipped there, and it had been put in good repair, and it was now used as a place of worship. The decline of the fabric resulted from the influx of sectarians, who had got the advantage. He would take occasion to say, that when he was in New-England, he visited Plymouth, and found a wilderness, where they hunted bears and wolves.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said the neighborhood of Plymouth had always been barren and uncultivated. He had pointed out that lands in Virginia, once rich and cultivated, had been impoverished by slave culture. He would ask the Senator from South Carolina if that was not the effect of slave labor?

Mr. CHESNUT, (Dem.,) replied that in all new countries they went on new lands in preference to reclaiming the old: but in the older States this is not the case. He knew in South Carolina of old lands producing more than they did twenty years ago. Agriculture was advancing in South Carolina as much as in any State in the Union. Slave labor did not impoverish the soil. The very part in the Declaration of Independence, referred to by the Senator from Wisconsin, was stricken out by the framers.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he intended to show what ADAMS, JEFFERSON and FRANKLIN meant. The clause was stricken out in compliance with the representatives of South Carolina and Georgia, who wished to continue the Slave-trade. He had no desire to reduce the Gulf States to the condition of San Domingo, but did maintain that if the negroes could be colonized in some congenial climate, they could live out of a state of slavery, and attain to a state of considerable civilization. He pointed out Liberia as a successful experiment, and read from the debates in Parliament to show that the condition of the West Indies was not as deplorable as represented. Mr. DOOLITTLE then advocated the Homestead bill. In the course of his remarks he said:

I do not find myself placed in the position of the Senator from Missouri. The people of Wisconsin are almost entirely unanimous in favor of this bill. It is not for myself alone, or for the Republican Party, but for the entire people of the State that I can sustain the measure as it came from the House of Representatives, and sustain it heartily, with all my judgment and all my understanding. I can support it because it is a measure to fund the title of the land in individuals upon the actual possession and cultivation, because it establishes each homestead sufficient, in size for a single family only, as God originally created Society, because it does not build up large landed estates to be worked either by tenants or by slaves, because it procures actual settlement, and not absenteeism; happy homes filled with brave sons and blooming daughters, well-tilled fields and gardens instead of broad uncultivated wastes in the hands of grasping speculators—in a single word, this bill regards man more than money. It makes no invidious distinctions between our brethren of the Old World. Just as if there could be any possible difference where a man happened to be born. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," is the language of the New Testament. We have land enough and to spare, bread enough and to spare, is the language of this bill, not only for our own States, but for the children of all Christendom, to come and enjoy without money and without price. All we ask is your sworn allegiance to this country. We hold this vast domain not for ourselves, but for all generations. I submit that this bill, if followed, as I hope it will be, by another enactment which shall withhold from public sale all land until it shall have been open for a long time to the action of this bill, will be a measure to make peace between all the Indian tribes, for it will make the settlements on our border more compact, and they will be so strong in self-defence as to put an end to all Indian depredation, and to all pretext for Indian wars. I sustain this measure because it may be made more efficient than all others as a Pacific railroad measure, at least on the Northern or central route. If you will but pass this bill, and direct a survey upon these routes, preserving alternate sections, it will attract on these lines armies of emigration across the continent, planting, as they go, homes for freemen and their wives and little ones, peaceful in their progress, but more majestic and powerful than the great army of NAPOLEON. Throw forward these columns of emigration and civilization, and they will demand and will have the great engine of material and modern civilization—the railway. You will develope by this policy on those lines a series of independent States, binding forever in fraternal embrace the Atlantic and Pacific coast. You will also thus overwhelm Mormonism and wipe it out more efficiently than by any other means. Let men go there with their wives and children, and rear homes and firesides all through Utah, and you will put an end to the blighting and cancerous curse that now rests on that Territory. I could sustain this measure also, because its operation will postpone for centuries, if not forever, all serious conflict between capital and labor in the older Free States, for while it withdraws the surplus population, it will create a greater abundance of the means of subsistence. I support this measure because it will enable the non-slaveholding white men in the Slave States to escape from the crushing burden of that system whose best advocates on this floor boast that there can be no conflict of labor and capital there, simply for the reason that capital is the absolute master of labor, is its captive, and though well fed, yet it is an absolute slave.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.,) said that capital was not the master of "white labor."

Mr. DOOLITTLE explained. He did not say that it was. He referred to the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. HUNTER.)

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.)—If the Senator refers to me, I never said that capital owned white labor. I said the master owned the slave, and there could be no contest, for the master represented both capital and labor.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—I never said the Senator said so. I support this measure because, while opening our territories to free white men, it will, in my opinion, prevent the Africanization through the introduction of Negro Slavery, and thus secure what I believe was intended that the temperate regions shall be, the permanent homes of the Caucasian races. I support it because I believe it will bring on the final settlement of this whole negro question, by opening our Territories to free white men, and by treaty arrangements with our neighbors, who occupy the tropics, we may induce them to open equally wide their beautiful Territories to the children of the tropics, the descendants of Africa, who are best adapted to dwell within them, and to cultivate and develop them. It seems to me we may by example and treaty induce them to do this. These questions of opening and settling the territories of this Continent are questions of empire, and for all generations, and should be controlled by enlarged views, by the laws of nature, of geography and climate, of races and races. They should be met in the spirit of Christian philanthropy and exalted patriotism. They are not only questions affecting all the native and foreign-born Caucasian race, but also the destiny of the colored race. The ultimate destiny of the Indian race is already a matter of history, but the ultimate destiny of the negro race on this Continent, a question that lies deeper and goes beyond the Slavery question, is one of the greatest problems which has ever been presented to the American statesman. It is a question which meets us every day, and which is wrapped up with and involved in the destiny of this great Government. The time is coming and is pressing us harder and harder for its ultimate decision. The time is coming when the American statesman must meet this question and look it squarely in the face. There are three possible solutions of this question. One is that of Northern fanaticism, the other that of Southern fanaticism, and the third, and only practical and wise solution, is that which was proposed by the greatest and wisest of our ancestors early in the history of this Republic. The first looks to an unconditional emancipation of four million of slaves by force, if necessary, to remain upon a footing of equality in all respects, side by side with the white race, and upon the same soil. This may be called the John Brown solution. The second, which I understand to be the solution of Southern fanaticism, looks to the acquisition of Cuba, all central and tropical America, reopening the African Slave-trade with Africa, as well as with the old slave-producing States in the United States, and of planting Slavery all over that region, for the double purpose of planting Slavery there and of extending it all over that country until it shakes hands with Brazil, but also, it seems to me, of bringing into this Union millions on millions of mixed races, for the purpose of counterbalancing the growing power of the great Caucasian races in the North and West. The third solution is that which was proposed by JEFFERSON, and concurred in and sustained by WASHINGTON, MADISON, MONROE, CLAY and JACKSON, which looks to the time when the colonization and deportation of the emancipated race shall take place hand in hand—*pari passu*—with their ultimate emancipation. That by the voluntary action of the States and individuals, they shall go to some place under some climate congenial to their constitution, and adapted to their best development where they could work out their own future.

Mr. MASON wanted to know how this deportation was to be effected.

Mr. DOOLITTLE thought if we managed the Central American States kindly they would themselves open lands to negro settlements.

Mr. HAMMOND, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) said that gentlemen on the other side need not trouble themselves with the solution of the Slavery question, for it was already solved. Slavery was always to stand as it now stood, and was to advance with the destinies of the South. It was a matter of indifference what people North thought on the subject.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he did not intend to discuss the subject in an offensive manner, nor to discuss its existence in the States. He spoke with reference to its extension in territories.

Mr. HAMMOND said the South would not consent to be restricted as to her expansion. He asked if all the States had not an equal right in the territories?

Mr. DOOLITTLE recited that a citizen of South Carolina and a citizen of Wisconsin could enter a Territory on a position of equality.

Mr. HAMMOND asked if both ought not to be allowed to take their property there.

Mr. DOOLITTLE replied at length, contending that slaves were only property under the laws of the States where it existed, like a corporated company, which was regulated by State laws.

A colloquial debate ensued.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) inquired what question was before the Senate?

The Chair replied the Homestead bill. [Laughter.]

Mr. DOOLITTLE said that playful remarks should not divert him from a reply. In conclusion, he said the Homestead bill measure was for empire and for all generations.

Mr. MASON said the Senator was right in calling this a measure of empire. It was a proposition populating free territories by emigrant aid societies. The intent and design of the bill was to aid as a great engine of political power to get the Republican Party in possession of the Government. The end of this usage of this bill would be then to operate on Slavery in the States. This policy had been fairly and honorably stated by the Senator, and was a measure to obtain political power to operate against Slavery.

Mr. DOOLITTLE asked if the Senator was not in favor of populating the Tropics with free negroes of the United States.

Mr. MASON said he could not conceive a greater curse to the white man or to the free negro than to send the latter there. Slavery only elevates them.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said that free negroes in Massachusetts were, in intelligence and character, but little behind the white people. They could read and write and attended schools, but there was a prejudice which weighed against them. He believed the free negroes of the North and South had made marked progress in a few years.

The Senate, without taking any action on the bill, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 10.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) a member of the Committee on Judiciary, read his argument in support of the President's protest. He denied that the House has unlimited power to initiate or carry out an investigation of any kind, according to its mere will and pleasure. If so, this would not be consistent with the great principle of law everywhere recognized where the rights of individuals are concerned, and as a consequence the adoption of the resolution in relation to the President was in violation of this great principle of law. He refers to the powers of the Select Committee as extraordinary and inquisitorial, when not a particle of evidence against the President had been placed before the House. In conclusion, he says the positions taken by the President are right, and the protest made by him has a solid foundation in the provisions of the Constitution and those great principles which underlie every system of law established for the administration of justice.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) moved that twenty thousand copies of the report be printed. The propriety of this was referred to the Committee on Printing.

On motion of Mr. HICKMAN, the further consideration of the subject was postponed till Monday next.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) called up the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union. He did not desire to discuss the question, and therefore simply confined himself to the statement of facts, saying that this was the third bill which had been introduced for the admission of Kansas into the Union—the first having passed the house in July, 1856, but failed in the Senate. She had a voting population of 17,000 a year ago, which is a greater vote than in two-thirds the Congressional districts of the Union. From all he could learn Kansas now has a population of from 110,000 to 113,000.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) spoke of the binding power of the English Compromise, which the people of Kansas had disregarded and violated. Besides the Wyandotte Constitution infracts the treaty stipulation by including 800,000 acres of the Cherokee land within the boundary.

Mr. GROW inquired whether the same boundaries were not prescribed in the Lecompton Constitution, for which the gentleman voted.

Mr. CLARK said he voted for the Lecompton Constitution, but he did not know at the time of the existence of the treaty stipulations which secure those lands to Indians free of State control.

Mr. GROW showed that the bill under consideration excepted out of the boundaries such lands until the Indians signify their wish to be included in the State.

Mr. CLARK—You ought to have said these lands should form no part of the State.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) asked Mr. CLARK whether he did not vote for the admission of Oregon.

Mr. CLARK replied that he did, and stated his reasons for doing so, adding that Oregon was a loyal people and sought not to subvert the Government, and did not come here clothed in the garb of defiance, like Kansas.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) intended to vote for the bill, considering that by doing so he would be acting in the spirit of the English Compromise. The leading feature was the number of people. This requirement had been substantially complied with.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) pointed to the fact that the English Compromise requires that the census shall be duly and legally taken. It has been ascertained that Kansas has only about 60,000, not 93,000, as required by the Federal ratio for representation in the House.

Mr. PENDLETON repeated that the main fact to be determined was the population of Kansas. The method of ascertaining was secondary only. In December, 1858, the President recommended that an appropriation be made for taking this very census, yet the Committee of Ways and Means paid no regard to it. The Senate Committee on Finance proposed such an appropriation, but the Senate voted it out in the face of the declaration of a Democratic Senator from Ohio that it would be considered a waiver as to that part of the English compromise, which requires the census to be taken. He said that according to the best information Kansas has a population of 110,000, and maintained that all the Indian rights were preserved under the provisions of this bill.

Mr. PARROTT, the Delegate from Kansas, said that although the Lecompton Constitution was characterized as a fraud, it was tendered to Kansas as an organic law; and when this was stricken down, there sprung from it a mean and false contrivance called the English Compromise. It was entitled, "An Act to admit Kansas into the Union," when everybody knew that it was intended to keep Kansas out of the Union. The people want to come in with her honor untarnished and unsoiled—not only as a confederate, but a coequal. The people of Kansas did not succumb to the restrictive provision. He thought it came with singular facility from the gentleman from Missouri, (Mr. CLARK,) to charge the people of Kansas with lawlessness and disorder. The judgment of history is recorded that there were repeated raids of ruffians and cut-throats from Missouri, and who kindled the flames which afterwards spread with such fury all over the land.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said the disturbances were instigated by the Emigrant Aid Society.

Mr. THAYER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) explained that that Society was simply a business organization. It never paid the expenses of any one to Kansas or a dollar for the purchase of arms, and was amenable to the Courts.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, (Dem.,) asked whether the Society did not originate with politicians in Washington.

Mr. THAYER replied that he framed the Charter of that Company. He was a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts at the time. If the Kansas bill had not passed, he would have applied it to some other part of the country. If there was anything previous to the formation of the Company, it was the Blue Lodge of Missouri, the members of which said that Yankees should not go there if bayonets and rifles could keep them out. The Emigrant Aid Society sent thither only peaceable and friendly men.

Mr. PARROTT, resuming, said it was false and slanderous that the people of Kansas ever resisted the laws of the country, and were revolutionary either in history or their present attitude.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri—Have not your people resisted the laws?

Mr. PARROTT replied—God forbid that he should deny that the people resisted the execution of the Territorial law. This constituted one of the chief glories of that people. He recognized no law save that which originates with the people. The laws evaded by his constituents were not the will of the people legally expressed, but the expression of a Missouri mob, clothed with the forms of law; and they were a fraud, and calculated to promote and encourage fraud, and were only executed with the aid of the Federal bayonets sent there, and stimulated, as such scoundrels were, by Federal patronage, one striving to outdo the other by rascality. In conclusion, he stated the reasons why Kansas should be admitted. He spoke of her population as sufficient, and defended her generally from all aspersions.

Mr. GROW said he should ask a vote to-morrow.

Adjourned.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

INCREASE IN THE INSTITUTIONS—EXTENSION OF THE IDIOT ASYLUM—PROGRESS OF THE ISLAND HOSPITAL.

The weekly report from the Institutions to the Board of Governors of the Almshouse, yesterday, showed that the number of inmates remaining April 7 was 7,670—a decrease of 151, as compared with the report for the previous week.

A communication was received from Dr. Sanger, stating that the Inspectors of the Ralesford Island Hospital, Massachusetts, intend visiting the Institutions under the Board of Governors, and asking that they receive the hospitalities of the Islands. The communication was referred to the Committee on Bellevue Hospital. The visitors will arrive in the City to-day, and they propose to remain here one week.

A communication was received from parties offering to heat the new Island Hospital, for ten years, for the sum of the difference between what it would cost by their plan and the cost for heating heretofore. The communication was referred to the Committee to report.

A communication was received reporting the escape of Wm. Hardy from Blackwell's Island, a few days ago. He was taken up in a boat by his friends, and landed on Long Island.

A bill from the New-York Gas Light Co., amounting to $269 50, for three months, for lighting the City Prison, was ordered to be paid.

The Committee having in charge the proposed enlargement of the Idiot Asylum on Randall's Island, reported in relation to the report of the architect, that it would not be safe to raise the walls to 32 feet in height, upon the present 8-inch walls, and recommended that the walls be rebuilt 12 inches in thickness.

Governor SMITH opposed taking down the present walls, believing that they are strong enough to bear all the weight designed for them. He believed that the proposed alteration had not been dictated by the architect or by the Committee, but by contractors.

A communication was read from the architect, stating that the present walls are very poor, and unfit to sustain the proposed enlargement.

Governor OLIVER claimed that the Committee had acted purely with a view to doing what was right, and in accordance with the opinion of the architect.

Governor W. T. PINCKNEY thought Governor SMITH should withdraw his insinuation, as there was no foundation for it. The Committee had reported in favor of having the walls rebuilt, because they believed the building would be unsafe, and because if improved the building would be dry and healthy for the children who are obliged to live in it.

Governor SMITH disclaimed any intention to reflect upon the Committee or the architect. What he did mean to say was, that the proposition to rebuild originated with the contractor. The new work (not built on the old walls) was to be twelve inches, and that, he believed, would strengthen the old walls. He was in favor of going on with the work in accordance with the original plan.

Governor DUGRO had examined the walls when they were naked, and was satisfied that they were not fit to have the improvement carried up on them.

Governor W. T. PINCKNEY said that if the building were his own private property, he would prefer rebuilding, to expending $4,500 upon the old building, which is damp and which is not strong enough to sustain the proposed enlargement.

Governor W. T. PINCKNEY moved that the subject be laid on the table, and that Governor SMITH be appointed a Committee to investigate as to whether any fraud had been committed. After some further discussion Governor PINCKNEY withdrew his motion.

Governor BARRINGER moved to lay the subject on the table for two weeks, in order to give time for further examination. Lost.

Governor SMITH moved to adhere to the original contract. Lost.

The question was then put on the adoption of the report of the Committee, and it was carried by a vote of 6 to 2.

The bids for the plumbing work on the Island Hospital, were received. There were eight bids, ranging from $6,300 to $13,000. Downey & Fitch were the lowest bidders, and, on motion of Governor DUGRO, the contract was awarded to them, provided they give satisfactory security; and an Inspector was appointed to superintend the work at a salary not exceeding $200.

Gov. DUGRO moved to take up the proposals for heating the Island Hospital, and give the contract to the bidder offering to do the work for the lowest amount—$16,300.

Gov. B. F. PINCKNEY opposed making the contract—first, because, as it was yet undecided whether the present members of the Board should continue to manage the Department, or whether a new Commission should take their places he was opposed to making so large a contract at this time. Secondly, he believed the plan proposed entirely inadequate to the work. But as he did not care to debate the question at length, at so late an hour, he moved that its further consideration be postponed until the next meeting of the Board. Carried. The Board then adjourned.

Easter Elections.

TRINITY CHURCH.

The annual election of Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church took place yesterday. Unusual interest was manifested in this election, in consequence of an independent ticket having been put in the field by the Corporators—who comprise owners and lessees of pews, and communicants of one year's standing—in opposition to the regular ticket nominated by the Vestrymen. The precise grounds of this opposition it was difficult to discover at the scene of the election, as each party told a different story, and every man of each party seemed more anxious to secure a vote than to give a reason for the faith that was in him. As near as could be ascertained, however, the parties are at variance on several points. But the origin of the difficulty appears to have been the action of the Rector, Dr. BERRIAN, in appointing to the post of Assistant-Rector, Rev. MORGAN L. DIX, a young man who, whatever his merit, which is said to be great, was not entitled, in the opinion of many of the corporators, to be thus promoted over the heads of his seniors. Mr. DIX is the son of Hon. JOHN A. DIX, Ex-Senator of New-York, who is one of the present Vestrymen, but whose name was omitted from the opposition ticket. Another ground of opposition was stated to be a proposed change in the policy of the Church, advocated by several of last year's Vestrymen, by which the stipends heretofore granted to poor Churches, and the annuities awarded to the families of deceased clergymen, were to be cut off. It was also argued that the practice which has heretofore prevailed, of allowing the Vestrymen to nominate their successors, while the Corporators contented themselves with merely indorsing, by their votes, the ticket thus nominated, should be broken up. These reasons, together with others, evidently of a personal nature, combined to make the election a very exciting one, and gave the vestibule of Trinity Church the appearance of a more worldly polling place. At the closing of the polls it was announced that the whole number of votes polled was 240, nearly 100 more than were ever cast before. On canvassing the votes, it was found that the regular, or Vestrymen's ticket, was elected by about 180 majority, or nearly four to one. Most of the names on the opposition ticket, however, were the same as those on the regular ticket,—the only exceptions being, that on the opposition ticket the name of ANTHONY J. BLEECKER was substituted for JOHN A. DIX, GEO C. MOSHAN for GOUVERNEUR M. OGDEN, ABRAHAM H. LIVINGSTON for NELSON JARVIS, and WM. P. LEE for SAMUEL DAVIS. The following is the ticket elected:

Church Wardens—William E. Dunscomb, Robert Lyon.

Vestrymen—Henry Youngs Alexander L. McDonald, Gulian C. Verplanck, George T. Templeton Strong, Samuel T. Skidmore, William H. Falle, John A. Dix, Cyrus Curtiss, Abel T. Anderson, Frederick Pentz, Gouverneur M. Ogden, Joseph Delafield, Abraham B. Sands, Francis R. Tillou, John H. —, John J. Cisco, Alexander W. Bradford, Nelson Jarvis, Samuel Davis, Jas. G. King.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.

The election in this Church, yesterday, resulted in the success of the following ticket:

Wardens—Lyman Denison, Edward M. Willett.

Vestrymen—Evert A. Duyckinck, Geo. C. Collins, R. C. Hance, Allioa L. Mix, Fulton Cutting, Geo. D. H. Gillespie, C. A. Berrian, Jno Tappan.

DEATH OF MR. GEORGE C. CAMPBELL.—We regret to announce the death, by drowning, while on his way from New-York to his country, of Mr. GEO. CAMPBELL, son of the Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, the veteran editor of the *British Standard*. Mr. GEORGE CAMPBELL was a young gentleman of the most irank and genial manners, and none could know him without feeling the warmest friendship and affection towards him. Mr. CAMPBELL had, from his boyhood, wished to make the sea his profession, and, at length accomplishing his desire, perished (after three or four voyages) while performing his duties as an officer on the bark *Nerve*, during the late heavy gales in the Atlantic. The deceased, however, while "every inch a sailor," shared in the literary tastes of his family, and we believe we are guilty of no betrayal of confidence when we state that an able and interesting volume of Australian adventures, lately published by the Messrs. ROUTLEDGE, was from the hand of the brave young fellow who has left us.—*London Weekly Mail.*

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

STOLEN GOODS RECOVERED.—Officer COYLE, of the First Precinct Police, at an early hour yesterday morning, discovered a man carrying a bundle on Fulton-street, under circumstances which excited his suspicions. He approached the man, who, upon seeing the officer, dropped his bundle, and succeeded in escaping. In the bag was found a quantity of tools, which had just been stolen from the store of E. C. WOOD, No. 40 Fulton-street.

MERCANTILE UNION.—The second regular meeting of this Society was held on Monday evening in the Polytechnic Institute. There was a respectable attendance, and an address was delivered by LEVI WELLS HART. Subject—"Business Life in the Reciprocal Relations of Employers and Employes." The Society is represented to be in a flourishing condition.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—Rev. Dr. LITTJOHN, who has been called to this Church, on Sunday preached his farewell sermon to his late congregation,—that of St. Paul's Church in New-Haven. His text was from the 4th chapter of Ephesians at the 11th verse: "And he gave some apostles; and some prophets; and some evangelists, and some pastors and teachers."

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—The Brooklyn Horticultural Society commences its annual Exhibition, this afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the Athenæum. The rooms will be open on Thursday and Friday, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.—A servant girl, employed in a family on Beaford-aveane, was arrested yesterday, on suspicion of being the accomplice of a burglar who recently robbed the house of her employer. She was committed for examination.

LAUNCH.—The schooner *Patridge* will be launched at about 10 o'clock this morning, from the yard of SHERADAY & LENNOX, foot of Court-street. She is 70 tons burden.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Calendar for this day: Nos. 13, 26, 27, 31, 33, 35, 35, 37, 39, 40, 43, 44, 65, 46, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55. The Equity Calendar will be called in this Court on Monday, the 23d inst. Demurrers will be held first, afterwards motions for foreclosures.

Slavery in New-Mexico.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS IN THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

A long letter, signed by S. B. WATROUS, is published in the St. Louis *Democrat*, describing the scenes which occurred in the Territorial Legislature of New-Mexico on the introduction of the bill to repeal the Slavery law. Mr. WATROUS, who witnessed the affair, writes as follows:

"Judge KEITHLEY, the Speaker of the House, introduced a bill for the repeal of the law passed at the last session of the Legislature for the protection of property in slaves in this Territory; upon which a member from Santa Fé County moved that this bill be tejected. Judge KEITHLEY then made a speech in favor of the bill, in which he was ably supported by Messrs. GARCIA and CUELLER, of Loccorro County. The vote was then taken upon the motion; the House refused to reject the bill, which was laid upon the table for a second reading, and the House adjourned until the following day. In the meantime, the news spread like wildfire all over Santa Fé, and the members were summoned in hot haste. The following morning, on entering the House, the Speaker was handed a copy of the proceedings of a Committee appointed by the members of the House, the substance of which was, *that they could never consent to have any person preside over them who could dare to introduce so Anti-Democratic a bill* before such a high-toned National Democratic House of Representatives; and in pursuance of instructions received at the caucus held the previous night, Mr. CUELLER *introduced a resolution declaring the Speaker's Chair vacant*; and after considerable delay in excusing members from voting, the resolution was carried in the affirmative. Mr. CUELLER was elected to the vacant seat, and immediately qualified as Speaker of the House. This was the identical Mr. CUELLER who made a strong speech the day previous in support of the very bill for the introduction of which Judge KEITHLEY was ousted from the Chair, and thus the traitor received the reward of his treachery.

The object of this measure was to induce a belief abroad that the people of New-Mexico are favorable to Slavery, when nothing is farther from the truth, as they know nothing about it. Even many members of the present Legislature were not aware of the existence of this law until the present effort was made for its repeal. It will doubtless excite surprise that a handful of office-holders and office-seekers should be able to humbug a whole people, and keep them in ignorance of matters of such vital importance to them, where it suits their private interests to do so; but to those who are aware of the actual state of things here, it is the simplest thing imaginable."

The following steamers are announced to take visitors to the Charleston Convention, and

Supplement to The New-York Times

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1860.

ADDITIONAL BY THE NIAGARA.

Our Transatlantic Correspondence.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Annexation Question—Central Italy—A High Tide—M. de Lamartine—American Society—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, March 22, 1860.

The French people, now that justice is done to Italy, and the long looked-for annexation has taken place, manifest just the least bit of jealousy to see Piedmont gradually absorbing State after State, and taking rank almost as a first-class Power, while France, which did the work, is to content herself with Savoy and Nice. And even this thin slice of comfort the obstinate Lord NORMANBY, and still more obstinate Mr. KINGLAKE, refuse to give her without a struggle.

What a singular termination this war—commenced for an idea—has had! The Austrians were to be driven out of Lombardy and Venetia, and their influence destroyed in the Duchies. For this work France only demanded the applause of the world; territorial aggrandizement had no part in the programme. Instead of this, Venetia still remains under Austria, the Duchies and even the Romagna have been annexed to Piedmont, a fatal blow has been struck at the temporal power of the Pope, and France, on the well-grounded pretext that it had not anticipated so great an augmentation of the power of Piedmont, demands, as a security against that power, the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France.

The journal which commenced at Paris the agitation of the subject of annexation of these two Provinces, and which has the most constantly kept it before the people,—the *Patrie*—after exhausting all other arguments in favor of its policy, has fallen upon two which none other than the journal which discovered a crocodile in the Seine could have found. The first is, that the Savoyards, from time immemorial, when they have accomplished a great day's work, or lifted an extraordinary weight, are gratified by their comrades with this stupendous compliment: "Why, you are as strong as a Frenchman!" The other is that when a Savoyard grows exultant over any subject, he is in the habit of exclaiming: "There is but one God and one France!" After that, who will say that Savoy ought not to be annexed to France?

But the *Patrie* has had its recompense. The deputation sent by Savoy and Nice to beg NAPOLEON to accept their allegiance and the Government of the two provinces, in going yesterday to the Tuileries, passed by the office of the *Patrie*, and there delivered at M. DELAMARRE, the editor-in-chief, a speech of thanks. To-day this paper looks important and self-sufficient; M. DELAMARRE appears in double-leaded small pica; the type has had an extra dash of ley, and its columns are, for once, readable without a microscope.

(Let me add in parenthesis, while on this subject, that I lately met a subscriber to the NEW-YORK TIMES, an elderly gentleman, a member of the French Institute, who declared his intention of discontinuing the subscription because the type were too small, and he could not read them without fatiguing his eyes. Who could have supposed that a gentleman habituated all his life to the sooty Lees of the French journals, would have found fatigue for his eyes over the clean pages of the NEW-YORK TIMES? "*Il faut avoir l'œil Americain pour lire vos journaux,*" he said. Is it possible that this very common expression in France—"to have the American eye"—comes from the predilection of the American journals for "minion and "nonpareil?")

You have seen how ingeniously the Venetians and Neapolitans manage to express their political faith through tri-colored costumes, bouquets, and other devices. The last invention of the kind belongs to the vegetable venders of Naples, and consists in placing radishes, turnips and parsley side by side, so as to unite the red, white and green of the Sardinien flag, three colors that repreasent to the Neapolitan police, sedition, revolution and demagoguism, and which are therefore inadmissible in that well regulated and order-loving community.

Fifty thousand people—to use a figure of speech—daily surround the door of the Paris Observatory, demanding the head of M. BABINET! Fifty thousand people, who went to Havre and Cherbourg to see the greatest tide of the present century, on the faith of the famous Professor, and returned minus two hundred francs and the tide, but with a terrible *grippe* instead! M. BABINET was not yet forgotten for his prediction that the comet of four years age was to destroy the globe—not exactly because of any regret that the prediction was not fulfilled, but because he was mistaken in promising a grand show that was not realized. Now the prophetic star of M. BABINET is on the wane; he that was the pet of the Parisians is so no longer. The public, however, avid of shows, had magnified this promised tide into something more than phenomenal; the inward flow was to reach the basin of the Tuileries—the reflux was to leave the Channel dry! The famous *mi dièse* which the southwest wind was to give us that day in aid of the sun and moon, was as completely wanting as that of Tamberlik in the "Trovatore." The bosom of the ocean remained as flat as that of many other beautiful objects of nature, and the sea which was once whipped by Xerxes, was to-day hissed by the Parisians.

The friends of M. LAMARTINE have imagined a new method of liquidating the illustrious poet's debts. You will recollect that two appeals were made to the public for subscriptions in aid of this object, one of which brought 200,000 francs, and the other less than nothing—it did not cover the cost of advertising. The estate of Monceau, of which M. LAMARTINE is proprietor, was then offered at public sale at the upset price of 1,125,000 francs, but there were no bidders—not on account of the price, but because there was a dislike to taking from M. LAMARTINE the homestead he had made so many sacrifices to maintain. His friends have now bought or otherwise obtained for him the possession of the copyrights for his lifetime, of all his own books, numbering, with a few unpublished works yet in his own hands, *one hundred and one volumes*. These 101 volumes will be crowded into 40 volumes, and published by M. LAMARTINE himself, at the rate of ten volumes a year for four years, and no other person will have the right to publish any of his works. They will be furnished to subscribers at the rate of 320 francs, payable 80 francs annually, on the receipt of the annual installment of 10 volumes. Subscriptions are received by M. LAMARTINE himself at his residence, No. 43, rue de la Ville l'Evêque. Paris.

Madame GEORE SAND has just come to town from her country house, to give the last touches to a five-act drama, destined for one of the large theatres. M. VICTOR HUGO will publish his new romance, *Les Misérables*, just completed, in a new review which the well known publisher, M. HETZEL, is about to establish at Paris. This work of M. HUGO is a series of affecting scenes, intended to bring into relief the sufferings of poverty. After the work of M. HUGO the new review will publish two romances—one from the pen of M. LAMARTINE, the other from that of Madame SAND.

A sale of of pictures belonging to the heirs of the late M. LENORMANT, Member of the Institute, which took place this week, the celebrated portrait of Madame RECAMIER, by the Baron GERARD, was sold for $3,900! This picture, which was painted about the year 1800, and at a time when this distinguished illustration of the first Empire was in the zenith of her reputation, represents her reclining on a sofa in a more than ultra First-Empire toilet, and it is from this picture that the numerous engravings of Madame RECAMIER are copied. At this sale a view of the Chateau of Arenenberg, a small pencil sketch the size of the hand, made by the present Emperor when he lived at the Cheteau with his mother, brought $140, and was bought by a Polish nobleman. The Empreor visited this collection privately before the sale, examined the works in detail, and ordered his agent to buy three of the pictures.

The many friends of M. MICHEL CHEVALIER, in the United States or elsewhere, will learn with pleasure that this gentleman has, at length, obtained the *apogee* of the civil hierarchy in become a Senator of the Empire. He is unquestionably the first political economist in France, and will be recollected by his many publications on this subject. He has always shown a lively sympathy for the United States, and was once sent on a mission there, where he learned much of the people and the institutions of the country. M. CHEVALIER is a Member of the Institute; was, until now, a Counsellor of State, and remains charged with the department of politicel economy on the *Journal des Débats*, Orleanist peper.

The *Revue Européenne*, imperialist monthly, contains in its last number, a lengthy review signed C. DE SAULT, on Dr. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL, of New-York. While admitting the impossibility of such an innovation in France, the writer none the less elevates Miss BLACKWELL to the standard of the first of modern heroinea. Of the innovation itself the writer is not enthusiastic,—simply, perhaps, because it is an innovetion and contrary to continental ideas, where woman is far from that state of emancipation she has reeched in England, and especially in America; hut he places no hounds to his admiration of the woman who was able to pass through so many trials and embarrassments in order to conquer and establish a new idea in the world.

The death of JULLIEN has neturally made a good deal of talk in the artistic world. During all last Summer and a portion of the Autumn he was confined at Clichy, the prison for debts, and only escaped hy a long process, at the end of which he showed to the French authorities that he hed never legally renounced his allegiance to France; and wes, therefore, still a French citizen. He was thus liberated under the benefit of the bankrupt law, and at once set about orgenizing a series of mammoth concerts. But the imprisonment and the difficulties encountered in the organization of his concerts were too much for him, and two days before the first concert was to have taken place, the condition of his mind became too epparent to permit any further doubt as to what course onght to be pursued. On that day he entered his house with a large knife in his hand. His niece, a young woman of eixteen, e pupil of DUPREZ, and whom he had adopted as his deughter, was seated at the piano at her studies. "Come here," said JULLIEN, "I am going to make you hear the most marvellous music you ever heard, the grand concert of the engels—I am going to kill you." He was about to execute the menace, when the young girl, with great presence of mind, said to him: "Certainly! but play me first an air on the flageolet, so that I may compare your music with that of the engels!" JULLIEN found the idea excellent, embraced his niece, and went in search of his instrument. The young girl then made her escape, and the madman was seized and carried to a private hospital at Neuilly. I saw JULLIEN a week before this event at a *soirée* at an American house. He brought his wife and niece, and those who knew him remarked a great change—attributing it simply to the vexations depending on the organization of his concerts. As soon es he had seated his family he hurried away, and his wife and niece, uneasy at his conduct, soon after followed him. At the hospital of Neuilly the physicians treated JULLIEN for a cerebral fever; that is to say, with energetic entiphlogistic remedies; and in the prostration which ensued he caught cold and was attacked with inflammation of the lungs, with which he died. He recovered his senses before his death, and was able to converse with his friends rationally.

The *Patrie*, above named, which discovered the crocodile in the Seine, and the two famous reasons for annexing Savoy to France, has made another astonnding discovery. The young Prince Imperial, the *Patrie* gravely announces, "*is a man, reads and writes, and rides a horse!*" Listen, ye future subjects of the man who, at four years of age, is already a man and rides a horse! Bow down in anticipation of the coming greatness of your embryo sovereign, who reads and writes, and is a men at four years of age! As long as the *Patrie* lives there is no danger for the Bonaparte dynasty.

But for the Americans and other Protestants fixed at Paris, Lent would have been this year a dull season. Among the most brilliant of the *soirées* of the week, were a costumed ball at Mrs. CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED'S, and a series of reunions attendant upon the marriage of Miss CORBYN, of Virginia, to the Marquis of MONTMORT, Member of the *Corps Legislatif*. Another marriage in the Protestant world which excites a good deal of attention, is that of the eldest daughter of Baron HAUSSEMANN, Prefect of the Seine, to M. CHARLES DOLFUSS, a millionaire manufacturer, and also a member of the *Corps Legislatif*.

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN ROME.

The Troubles and Movements in Central Italy —The Austrians Eager to Renew the War —Prospects of a Revolution in the Roman States.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Saturday, March 17, 1860.

The elections in Tuscany, as you have learned ere this, are over, and, as was to be expected, the result is unanimous for annexation. The opposite party, it appears, abstained from voting, in order to give color to the charge that the polls were not free to all. The *Giornale di Roma*, day before yesterday, argued that it was impossible the vote should be *perfectly unanimous*, had all parties freely voted; and assuming that the silent faction was prevented by force or fear from expressing its wishes, protests against the acceptation of such an indication of the will of the people.

You will have seen, too, that CAVOUR accepts the offer of Tuscany and the Romagna, and VICTOR EMANUEL will acknowledge openly these faithful subjects, who have so long been shouting *Evviva* to his name, and putting his white cross over their tobacco-shops. No one douhts that this will bring on another war, which will put in jeopardy all that hes been gained. I can assure you from personal knowledge, that *the Austrian army eagerly expects another opportunity to march into Lombardy*; and under such a commander as BENEDEK would not be easily forced to the defensive.

It mey be that NAPOLEON is opposed to this new position of Sardinia; but he is certainly working in Southern Italy to insure its success. Every one knows that the eight thousand French troops in Rome are all that stand between the Pope and the King of Naples and instant revolution. Well, this barrier will be taken awey. I am assured, on the best authority, that the French Ambassador has given notice to the Papal Government of the withdrawal of the French soldiers at no distant day. He adds that he will give further notice before the removal actually takes place; hnt that the fact is certain, and must be looked forward to Moreover, the French have already received orders *not* to fight for the Pope on the borders against the inhabitants of the revolted Romagna; so the Pontiff is completely open to attack on that side.

It is the general expectation that the French will withdrew soon after Easter—the time which is also set for the recommencement of the wer. Suppose, then, that NAPOLEON were to hold himself aloof from the war, bnt, at the same time, to withdraw his troops frem Southern Italy. He wonld be doing more for Italian Unien and Freedom than if he fought a dozen Solferinos and rohbed each of its power by a Villafranca.

When the French *do* go, it will be all at once, and suddenly. True, there may be full notice given a month before, but that month will not be consumed in preparntion. They are alwaye ready to leeve at a day's notice. On one occasion during the war, an offensive message having been sent from the Vatican to Paris, a telegraphic answer arrived late in the evening, that the Imperial forces would leave Rome et 8 o'clock the next morning! At the time appointed everything was in readiness, hnt the Pope, thoroughly frigbtened, had spent the night in telegraphic deprecation; and at the last moment an order arrived postponing, for twelve hours, the evacnation. At the end of the twelve honrs it was again put off twelve hours, after which it was laid on the tahle indefinitely.

I think it is not difficult to see what wonld follow such a departure of the troops. The Papal soldiers have received orders *not* to resist an uprising of the people. That this is wisely conceived on the part of the Government must appear, when we consider that the great body of the Pontifical troops are more likely to join in a rebellion than to put it down. Besides, even were they all loyal, they are not strong enough to master the hordes of the *Trastevere* and *Monté*. Any opposition on their part, therefore, would only result in hloodshed on hoth sides, and more terrible defeat, in the end, to the Government.

But, hy yielding without a blow, the Pope throws himself upon the sympathies of Catholic Christendom, as a meek martyr, despoiled hy wicked men. Not that he would remain in the Vatican, to be etoned like Stephen, or personally maltreated;—oh, no! he would undonbtedly fly from Rome, as would the cardinals end friars with him. This they themselves have said. What a purging that would be!

But whither? Some say Naples; hut Naples would not long be safe after Romc had risen. True, the Pope has private possessions in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies; hut they are not large enough for his 21,415 monks: and he must go somewhere, processionally, and in style. Spain has offered him a retreat; hut Spain is not a convenient *point d'appui*. Germany is not to be thought of. France only remains. What a apectacle that will he, (and it is hy no means unlikely)—the Pope placing himself under NAPOLEON'S direct protection! These are hardly empty speculations. Easter draws near; the war, if it hegins, will hring all these questions to speedy decision; and the poor old Holy Father is even now obliged to look them in the face.

On the day of the elections in Tuscany and Emilie, the troops were all under arms in Rome, and peced the streets continually, awaiting some expression of popular feeling. Of course, no such expression was forthcomiug. The public delights in postponing its performances. Grim silence, therefore, on Monday and Tuesday. Wednesday night, however, somebody must have been busy; for on Thursday morning, (the Ides of March,) thousands of placards were found posted throughout the city, voting "For the annexation." Placards, and not daggers, are the weapons of modern conspiracy; and the old gentleman who sits in all that is left of the seat of the CÆSARS, may find these Ides as fatal to his power as though the Brutus of to-day were a poignard (instead of a bill) sticker!

The restriction on smoking has been removed, and the people have adopted other means of showing their union and power. For instance, next Monday there will be a grand "*Walk*" out at the Porta Pia—where the opposition Carnival was held. All the world is expected to be there. The authorities are at their wits' ends to know what to do about these "*walks*." The citizens merely come together, es if by spontaneous impulse, in some street, walk quietly up and down a couple of hours, and then go home. There is no excuse for making particular arrests, and it is impossible to take so many into custody at once. Barring up one street would only drive them into another. So they "walk," as resistlessly as ghosts.

Our American artists have, many of them, preferred to take up their residence in Florence; but a goodly number still remain here. Mr. PAGE packed up, yesterday, for transportation to London, his last two pictures, "Venna" and "Moses." The Venus is but a repetition of the one which he sent to America, not long ago. The picture meets with no great appreciation from artists in Rome, and it is probable that Mr. PAGE'S theory will find new opposition in England.

The "Moses" is a very striking picture. Aaron and Hur are holding up the hands of the weary prophet, (who hears a strong resemhlance to Mr. P. himself,) and looking with eagerness down into the valley below, to perceive the effect of the supernetural eid. The battle, of which only a few scattered figures are indicated, is not very vigorous. One would much rather read it in the facea of Aaron and Hur, than try to decipher the aimless legs and arms of the left-hand lower corner. The sun is setting and the full moon rising. The effect of the mist in the valley, through which a ribbon-like river glides, and the glow of sunset upon the cliffs beyond, are perhaps the best things in the painting. The masses of brilliant coloring, in the way of robes, are, according to the artist, necessary to the full effect; but I should not think he would be satisfied to call forth such praise as I heard from a lady, who only said, "What a lovely blue."

R. W. R.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Anecdore of the Rifle Movement—History of a Patriotic Hungarian—Government Action —The Paper Duty—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, March 23, 1860.

I must tell you a good thing about the riflemen. A short time ago, on a dark, rainy evening, a policeman observed a mysterious fire burning by the water-side, on the muddy banks of the Thames, near Battersea. He approached it, and discovered an individual boiling a pot over a heap of sticks which he had succeeded in igniting. To his surprise the "party" was in uniform, and was armed with rifle and bayonet. He had also a blanket and haversack. "What are you doing here?" quoth Dogberry. "I am only bivouacking," was the reply. "I do it to harden myself," added the respondent, with a proud air of conscious merit. Sad to relate, the obtuse and unpatriotic "peeler" took this practical volunteer into custody, and basely and ignorantly locked him up all night, which was a different species of hardening from that which he intended. Does not this show the spirit which is beginning to animate this country on the eve of the peaceful dawn of the Napoleonic millennium?

I have just received a letter from Col. TURR, GARIBALDI'S right arm and aid-de-camp, inclosing his photograph as he sat with shattered arm bound up; for his right arm was sacrificed to the cause of Italian independence, in one of the latest battles fought. TURR'S history is a romance. He is a Hungarian, and was in the service of Anstria. When the war of independence broke out, he joined the ranks of his own countrymen, an honorable and patriotic deserter from the army of the oppressor. He entered the British service during the Russian war, with a general feeling against despotism, and revenge against Cossack intervention to put down the newly-acquired liberties of Hungary. He was employed by the British Government to purchase horses for them, and in the pursuance of his duties, which were most energetically and efficiently discharged, he was taken into custody hy the Austrians at Bucharest, while dining at a public table in a hotel. That very morning he had held friendly intercourse, while trying horses for purchase, with the self-same party of Austrian officers, one o some of whom denonnced and arrested him. For fifteen weeks Col. TURR languished in a damp, cold dungeon, expecting every moment to be hanged. And hanged he would have been, for all that England's ministers cared, had not the English Press taken up the subject in a genorons strain of indignation and resentment. The *Morning Advertiser* was the first that protested, and all joined in the cry of sheme, aave, to their ehame be it said, one or two "base exceptions." At last, the Ministry were compelled to interfere. Tory end Liberal newspapers were alike in arms to prevent this national stain. Prose and poetry raised a storm of furious rehuke. At length TURR wes released, es it was said, in special compliment to Queen VICTORIA, whose uniform he wore, and in whose service his life was freely periled. The gallant young soldier and patriot came to England to thank, not the Queen and Government, but the writers who saved him. He then spent all his money and devoted all his time and energy in the cause of the Circassians, from whose Prince, SEFER BEY, he bore a touching address te the British people, which the London *Times* refused to insert even as an advertisement. That newspeper then sought to assist in the destruction of Circassian independence. Was this paid by a cart-load of roubles, or by the hospitality of PALMERSTON? A Committee was formed in London, which included Viscount Raynham, M. P.; James Wylde M. P.; the geographer. Capt. Bell, of the *Vizen*; the harristers Beale and Birkbeck, George Leverson, &c., &c., and of which ALFRED B. RICHARDS was Hon. Sec. In vain did they represent to the Foreign Office the atrocious violation of Articles X. and XI. of the Treety of Paris, by which the Black See was neutralized, and its waters interdicted to the flags of war of all nations. Lord CLARENDON only telegraphed to St. Petershurgh for instructions. British merchants were advised not to trade on the East Coast of the Black Sea, until Russia had completed her arrengements—*i. e.*, conquered the Circassians. An armed Russian expedition under Gen. PHILIPSON, or some snch name, destroyed and hnrnt the towns and factories of the Circassians on the east coast of the Black Sea, nnder circumstances rivaling in sanguinary atrocity the destruction of the Turkish fleet at Sinope. This is history and truth; yet, when SCHAMYL was taken prisoner, the London *Times* pretended to howl over the subjugation of the Caucasus. Poor TURR, who never recovered from his incarceration within the dripping walls of the Anstrian cell, broke a blood-vessel, and was obliged to seek the milder climate of Turkey, after struggling between life and death. His friends in London heard that he was confined to his hed, and dying near Constantinople. Suddenly, when he had ceased even to be able to write *in propriâ personâ* the late war broke out, and the emaciated hand that could not wield a pen grasped a sword, and one of the London Committee received a letter from TURR, dated from Genoa, saying, "I am about to join my chief, GARIBALDI, and within ten days you may expect a letter dated from Milan"—and in ten daya he was there. Then the London newspapers, end among them the *Times*, recorded his dashing exploits, and how a small bend, in the advance, made this or that *reconnoissance*. At lest TURR was shot through the arm, and the tender care of an Italian lady was lavished on the wounded hero, who so narrowly escaped the gallows when in the British service. Add to this, that TURR would not avail himself of the opportunity of a wealthy marriage with a beautiful young girl in England, on the principle that an impoverished exile owed a higher duty to his country, and that he only wished to die on the battlefield of liberty. Imagine his youth, fine figure and handsome face, and I think your readers will admit that there is something nobler, better, more worth living and dying for, than the "almighty dollar," or Manchester scheme of existence, and that Miss PORTER'S once popular fiction of *Thaddeus of Warsaw* has received some illustration in this brief narrative of true events in the history of a patriotic Hungarian in these matter-of-fact days.

I think that I was not far wrong in my view of Spanish aggression in Morocco. Depend upon it, the Spaniards are determined to be masters, if possible, of the triangle formed by Ceuta, Tangiers and Tetuan, and they will not be satisfied without it.

Never was such a row about rags, and the paper-making controversy has scarcely yet simmered down to pulp. The advocates of the treaty at any price declare that French paper cannot compete with us, and that if it did French rags would rise to a level in price with English. What do the Paris *chiffoniers* say? For my part, in one sense, I should rejoice to shut out the filthy commodity of rags from our shores. The English paper manufacturers may depend upon it, that, if their interests *can* be abandoned, they will. They must take as their motto the famous name by which the "Army and Navy Club" was known, to wit: the "Rag and Famish." *Apropos* of clubs, this is a ramhling sort of letter, and I must tell you a story about the Reform Club here, which I think may make your most saturnine reader smile. The Reform Clnb, of course, includes a great number of men of advanced political principles. Now even the illustrious FOX was not a man of the very highest social worth. It may, therefore, be easily understood that the Reform Club is not particular, so long as a man is of value to the cause, what his antecedents, character and banking account may be. There are queer fellows in that Club, I can assure you, and its membership is not a pass-word of gentility. One day—so runs the story, a member, probably an Irish one, rushed in a state of excitement to the porter of the Club, and stated that he had lost a fifty-pound note! The porter received the intelligence with subdued politeness, but with scant emotion. He listened to the tale, noted the particulars, said that the note should be searched for, and a notice put in the hall, and then slightly coughed, as be returned to his avocations. A day or two after the member entered the cluh. It was now the porter'a turn to exhibit excitement. He rushed towards the member. "Here is your fifty-pound note, Sir," he cried, "I found it this morning. Here it is. We didn't none of us think you had lost it, Sir," he added, in a tone of hurried agitation, "and you may thank your stars as none of them 'ere members found it, for if they had, you would certainly have never seen anything of it egain." I do not vouch for the truth of this. I am not credulous. I am not sure that so large a sum ever was lost there, save it might be at cards, (they play hillierda on Sunday in that club;) but this I will say, that if not a true, it is a good story —*se non e vero e ben trovato*.

And this brings me to the Italians and their cause. Central Italy will have VICTOR EMANUEL, and NAPOLEON will have Savoy: these are fixed facts. The ballot is lost here, on the annual motion of Mr. H. BERKLEY, by a large majority; hut the ballot as performed in France will do the business of the hurdy-gurdies. The political ballet will be danced by pictnresque mountaineers, as well as the French ballot exhibited, and at the end of the *pas d'annexation*, the monntain sylph will fall, in an enchanting attitude, into the open arms of NAPOLEON, principal male dancer, from the *Theatre Impérial* and *Cirque Olympique*, Paris. It is thonght that he of the Sardines has an understanding with him of the Zouaves—that double-faced Janus, whose temple-door is ever on the jar, if not open.

I have just seen "A Letter to the Shareholders of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company," wherein the prospects and position of the Galway line are much lauded. The general meeting of shareholders is fixed for the 28th of this month.

The Anglo-Luso Brazilian line is not quite yet established on so firm a basis. What Liverpool would be to Galway, Southampton seeks to be to Milford Haven, where the vessels of this line run. There is an effort made to substitute Southampton for Milford Haven, as the port of departure. Nor hes South Wales, strange to say, as yet backed an undertaking fraught with such beneficial results to that country. Should this line be removed, the port of Milford will be thrown back 50 years. The stupid Welsh landowners in the naighborhood will not invest a trifle te hava the valne of their land increased a hundred fold. There is no harbor in Great Britain with such natnral advantages as Milford. The late Government wes anxions to develop these, but the present men shelved the matter—possibly in deference to NAPOLEON, lest they should be accused of wishing to rival Cherbourg. Milford Haven, or rather Pembroke Docks, properly defended, is the only port in this country perfectly unassailable from the sea, even with WHITWORTH'S guns. There are a FOX-hunter, an earl and a parson in the vicinity, who hold a great deal of land. The first hates railways, the second is a fossil obstruction in the way of all improvement, and the third says he has only a life interest in his vast property, which brings him in £18,000 a year, and will do nothing. Can any country, save England or Wales, furnish three such specimens together? Can you even imagine the existence of such voluntary Rip Van Winkles in your go-ahead country? But Mr. ROEBUCK, M. P., and Mr. LEVER, M. P., have determined te develop Milford Haven's rich resources and facilities, in spite of ROWLAND HILL, SAM. CUNARD, Southampton, earl, fox-hunter and parson; end I am morally certain that they will do it, if it can be done.

A curious pamphlet, ably written, has been published in the North, containing a prophetic detailed account of the conquest of England hy France in the year 1880. It really possesses a descriptive power which is remarkable, and makes an Englishmen feel nncomfortable for full five minutes after its perusal.

Only fancy; the House of Commons last night nearly counted out the adjourned debate on Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S little Reform bill. Lord Johnny had to run for it himself, to save his own bill from being thrown out in this ignominions manner. This is fun. For myself, I have no objection to the bill, so fer es it goes. It does not go far enongh, and without the ballot it will be ineffective, save so far es this: it may assist to give us the hallot at no distant period.

There is a farce at the Olympic, in which ROBSON takes the part of the Benicie Boy. The diminutive man is supposed to be mistaken for the Americen pugilist, and to be much annoyed in consequence. WIGAN plays the part of a supposed real fighting man. I hope shortly to send you the doings of the true actors in the P. R. or prize-ring. I have an idea, somehow, that a public building may be taken for this fight. It is a pity that MR. SPURGEON'S new Chapel is not more advanced for the occasion. He might preach a sermon on it afterwards.

Character of Louis Napoleon.

From the London Saturday Review.

LOUIS NAPOLEON is neither so bad nor so able as is curreatly supposed. "It is his fate," said one who knew him well, "to be always misconceived. People used to think him a *cretin*, and now they think him a god." As we turn over page after page of his writings, we are compelled to admit that he has ideas and aspirations which are, to a certain extent, reflected in his policy. True, the ideas are often wrong-headed, while the policy is dyed deeply with self-interest and a low kind of expediency; but he is not a vulgar tyrant of the old-world type. With regard to his intellect, the *mot d'énigme* was hit on by a statesman who served him before the *coup d'état*, who speaking lately of the sudden turns of his policy, observed, "Il ne sait pas la différence etre rêver et peaser." He carries out his projects with great prudence and coolness; but he devises them in the spirit of an enthusiast. Hence arise strange contradictions. The fire and the water meet, and the whole vanishes in vapor. It was thus that his dreem of Italy free from the Alps to the Adriatic melted eway in front of thet grim Quadrilateral. It was thus that his design of raising Hungary in rebellion, and avenging on Austria the wrongs which she hed inflicted on his uncle, disappeared before the sbedow of a coming Coalition. LOUIS NAPOLEON is a sufficiently acute men to have foreseen both the difficulties of the Lombardo-Venetian campaign and the possible complications which might heve resulted from an insurrection on the Danube; but his imagination was powerfully affected by tha picture which it called up, and resson was silent till he was face to face with possible disaster.

No one has ever called him bloodthirsty. He does not even appear to be vindictive. The expressions which he makes use of in his works with regard to his enemies are not particularly strong. He has always shown marked civility to those who were kind to him in his exile. Even amongst people who habitually spoke of him as *fourbe* and *coquin*, we have always heard him described as a man who would rather do anybody a good turn than a bad one. He appeers to have been really affected by the carnage of Solferino, as well as awed by the tremendous magnitnde of the conflict. It is impossible not to sympathize more with him than with the legitimate and hereditary oppressors of mankind—with the Hapshurgs or the Bonrbons.

Amidst a whole nation of talkers, LOUIS NAPOLEON is silent. Conscious of his inability to cope in argument with many even of those about him, he listens quietly to what they have to say, and follows in the end his own intuitive decision. This power of holding his tongue has done him very good service. It deepened the impression of his stupidity, which threw his adversaries off their guard; and, now that his reputation for ability is gained, he seems to the vulgar—

A statesman af consummate mind
Solving an ancient problem—

at times when it is no disparegement to his merits to say that he only "*fait le mouton qui rêve*."

Again, he has that first and most important requisite for success—he hes convictions. He entered France after his long exile, not only with a keen eye to his own interest, but with a ready-made budget of opinions on every subject. The ideas of those amongst whom he found himself were e thousand times more sane, but then they were not held with the same undoubting firmness of belief. What gives Mr. BRIGHT the power which he has in our own House of Commons? Is he really so much superior in intellect to the men who sneer in silence at his fervid half-truths? We venture to think not; but than, in the midst of a sceptical generation which ie but too apt to believe that "there is nothing new, and there is nothing true, and it don't signify," he clings to his narrow creed with a zeal worthy of the catacombs. Open the published writings of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and lay them side by side with those of any one of the personages who were conspicuous when the Revolution of 1848 burst upon Europe. Is this the political philosopher who was to eclipse DE TOCQUEVILLE? Is this the declaimer who was to silence MONTALEMBERT? Is this the statesman before whom the wisdom of GUIZOT was to be turned into foolishness?

FRANCE AND SAVOY.

Expesirton of the Reasons for the Annexation.

The *Moniteur* publishes the fellowing dispatch, which, with merely the necessary changes of address, has been sent as a circular to the Ministers of France at the Courts of all the great Powers:

M. DE THOUVENEL TO COUNT DE PERSIGNY.

PARIS, March 13, 1860.

MONSIEUR LE COMTE: The Emperor, in his speech to the great bodies of the State on the opening of the Legislative Session, expressed his ideas in the prevision of of a considerable territorial alteration on the other side of the Alps, and announced the intention of submitting to the wisdom and equity of Europe a question which is not raised by the ambition of France, but in a manner put by the very events themselves. His Majesty has considered that the moment has come to fulfill this engagement, and I hasten, in conformity with his orders, to empower you to communicate our explanations to the Cabinet of London.

Soleman acts, freely adhered to, on the termination of a campaign fortunate for our arms, have established in the most irrefragable manner that we had not for object any territorial aggrandizement when circumstances forced us to intervene in the affairs of Italy. If the Imperial Government has been enabled to foresee, in hypotheses from which circumscribed ness ought not entirely to banish [illegible] tion analogous to that which [illegible] we flatter ourselves not only that we have [illegible] to bring it about, but that we have, [illegible] endeavored, in all conjunctures, to follow [illegible] most fitted to keep it out of the chances of [illegible] The stipulations of Zurich, like those of Villafranca, entirely enchained it. Although the [illegible] of Lombardy strengthened Piedmont on [illegible] we had no hesitation in silencing our own [illegible] far from favoring the development of a state of things which could furnish us with legitimate and [illegible] reasons for claiming guarantees, we [illegible] Europe knows, all our influence to realize, in their literal tenor, the dispositions of the treaties which reserved the maintenance of the territorial circumscriptions of Central Italy.

I need not now advert to the circumstances which have prevented the success of our efforts.

The Government of her Britannic Majesty has been the first to appreciate their character, it will suffice to recall the fact that the [illegible] cerning ourselves, before all things, with the general interest, with the establishment of a certain order of things in the Peninsula, [illegible] us to seek, in combinations different from those which we had treaty-sanctioned, to realize, by other means of settling the pending questions, the [illegible] ation *forced itself* disengagement for our [illegible] and without putting ourselves in [illegible] policy which has constantly [illegible] the language of the Emperor, we had, [illegible] *consider the prejudicial effect which [illegible] in Italy might be capable of inflicting, [illegible] interests.*

It is impossible to dispute the fact that the [illegible] tion of a considerable State, [illegible] the Alps, is an event of the highest [illegible] gard to the security of our frontiers. [illegible] cal situation of Sardinia acquires an [illegible] which it could not have when that [illegible] counted four millions souls, and was [illegible] held by a greater number of [illegible] pal to the Peninsula. With a development nearly triple its population and [illegible] sources, *the possession of all the passes of the Alps would permit it, in the case of its alliances [illegible] it our adversary; to open access to our territory to a foreign army, or by its own forces to disturb the [illegible] of an important part of the empire, by interrupting our principal line of military and commercial communication.* To demand guarantees against an eventuality, of which the occurrence, however distant we may suppose it to be, does not diminish the peril, is simply to obey the most legitimate considerations; and the most ordinary courses of international policy, which never at any period has assumed gratitude and sentiment as the one basis of the relations of States.

Besides, are these guarantees calculated to give umbrage to any power? Are they not, on the contrary, in the conditions of a just balancing of strength, and above all indicated by the nature of things which has placed our system of defence at the foot of the western slope of the Alps? At divers periods of history for the last two centuries, especially when there was a question of settling the eventual succession to the throne of Spain, and later, when the succession of Austria was in question, combinations have been discussed which extended the possessions of Piedmont in Italy, and gave her sometimes Lombardy, sometimes other contiguous territories.

In such views, assuredly less vast than that which is now before us, the annexation of Savoy and of the county of Nice has always been considered by several of the principal Powers of Europe as a compensation necessary for France.

Confident that my thoughts cannot allow of false interpretations, I experience no embarrassment in quoting a precedent of more recent date. May it not be permitted to seek a lesson from the history of our century without evoking irritating remembrances which the present generation repudiates? I will, therefore, call to mind that at a moment when Europe was little disposed to use forbearance with regard to France, it recognized on the Alps the necessities of our geographical situation, and unanimously thought it equitable to leave to us a portion of the territory which has now become much more indispensable to our security. It was only under the impression of the events of the following year that that clause was annulled. The Emperor, on ascending the throne, spontaneously declared that he accepted, as the rule of his relations with Europe, the respect of treaties concluded by preceding governments, and this is a principle of conduct to which his Majesty will always make it a law to remain faithful. But it is impossible not to recognize the exceptional character of the circumstances which determine us to demand that a modification should now be effected in the delimitation of the frontier lastly traced between France and Sardinia. The result of the war has been to bring about, by the cession of Lombardy to Piedmont, a first change in the territorial circumscriptions of Italy; the annexation of other States to this kingdom constitutes a new change, of which the consequences have for us especial gravity; and it is in no way an abandonment of the respect accorded on all occasions by the government of the Emperor to existing treaties, to demand that they should not, in reality, be altered to our detriment.

In a communication which is addressed before all things to the good faith of the cabinets of Europe, and which proves that which animates the Government of the Emperor, ought I hesitate to say that in restoring Savoy to Piedmont, it was wished to constitute that country guardian of the Alps, so that it should hold the passes into France open? However annoying that situation was, we loyally resigned ourselves to it during half a century; still more, we even accepted it after a campaign in Italy, which would easily have furnished us the occasion of changing it; bnt ought we to admit that the conditions which we have scrupulously respected, so as to import no trouble into our international relations, should be aggravated? And can Europe, on its side, think it just that, in addition to the weight with which they already bore upon us, should be added that of a State of which the force will have trinled in the course of one year? In inviting the modification of the treaties on this point, we in some sort confine ourselves to asking that one of their stipulations may not acquire, beyond even the wish of the powers which subscribed them, a bearing more grave and a sense more disadvantageous. I hasten to add that the Government of the Emperor does not wish to obtain the goerantees which it demands except from the free consent of the King of Sardinia and of the populations. The cession which will be made will, therefore, remain exempt from all violence as from all constraint. Our firm intention, moreover, is to arrange it, as far as the territories of Savoy, subject to an eventual neutralization are concerned, so as not to injure any acquired right and not to affect any legitimate interest. In accordance with our requirements, (*convenances,*) and with the will of the King of Sardinia, and without contravention of the general interests of Europe, the cession of Savoy and the county of Nice to France raises no questions incompatible with the best established and the most rigorous rules of public law. If the character, the language, and the customs of the populations destined to be united to France, assure us that that cession is not contrary to their feelings; if we reflect that the configuration of the locality has intermixed their commercial and their political interests with their own; if we say, lastly, that the Alps constitute the barrier which must eternally separate Italy from France, we may confine ourselves to conclude from this that the new frontier to be established between Piedmont and ourselves finds its sanction in the force of circumstances. *It is not in the name of the idea of nationality, it is not as a natural frontier, that we prosecute the adjunction of Savoy and Nice to our territory; it is solely as a guarantee, and under circumstances such that

with, and the object of which, as you will see, is to protest in the name of the Government against the annexation to France of those districts of Savoy consequently submitted to neutrality in virtue of the treaties of 1815.

This step could not fail to give the greatest surprise to the Government of the Emperor. His Majesty has accorded to Switzerland, on many occasions, proofs of his interest and friendship which might have decided the Federal Council to place confidence in the justice of France. It has preferred to protest. I cannot, therefore, abstain from replying to the communication which it has forwarded to us. Is this protest founded in right? Is it founded in fact? Such are the questions which it behooves us to examine and to solve, in order to appreciate the character and value of the resolution taken by the Helvetic Government.

In principle, sovereignty implies essentially the right of alienation. A sovereign may, whatever he the motives that actuate him, cede the whole or a part of his states, and none would be justified in opposing either measure, unless there should result from it any disturbance of the balance or distribution of power in Europe. *His Majesty, the King of Sardinia, is therefore free, according to his prerogatives, to annex the possession of Savoy in favor of France.* The first point cannot be disputed, and is not capable, in object right, of becoming the object of any doubt, or creating any legal difficulty.

In fact, however, the exercise of sovereign right in certain matter of cession may, by international stipulations, be made subservient to conventional restrictions; and it is thus that the Federal Council thinks it its duty to regard, as a convention of 1564, and on the treaties of 1815, the allegation that Sardinia cannot divest itself of Savoy without renouncing its engagements.

The question consequently narrows itself to the inquiry in what degree the Sardinian Government is bound by the acts to which I have just referred.

The Convention of 1564, exclusively agreed to between the Seigneurs of Berne and the Duke of Savoy, had for its object an allotment and boundaries which subsequent events have frequently modified without any protest on the part of Switzerland. She relied on stipulations and upon contingencies which have no analogy with an actual state of possession. She finds herself, therefore, barred by the force of the circumstances themselves; and so true was this, that no mention of the matter was made in the acts of 1815, where care was, nevertheless, taken to recall previous Conventions still existing, or maintained in vigor, and especially that of 1754. There remain, then, the treaties of Vienna. What do they stipulate? and how have the Plenipotentiaries happened to be agreed upon the clauses which concern the eventual neutralization of a portion of Savoy? It is necessary, in order to define precisely the character and scope of these clauses, to recall here the negotiations to which they gave rise. Switzerland at the Congress of Vienna, solicited, as essential to the defence of her southern frontier, the cession of several territories which were equally claimed by the envoys of the King of Sardinia. The Sardinian plenipotentiaries, after long discussions, adhered to the demand of the Helvetic Confederation—subject, however, to a combination calculated in the interest of Piedmont and originating with themselves. This combination is precisely that which in certain cases has the effect of extending the guarantees of neutrality to the northern part of Savoy. "The undersigned," declared M. de St. Marsan, in his memorandum of the 26th of March, "is authorized to consent, in favor of the Canton of Geneva, to the cession of the territory on the following conditions:

"That the provinces of Chablais and Faucigny shall be included in the neutrality of Switzerland; that the Sardinian troops may retire by the route of the Valais; that the armed troops of no other Power shall either remain in, or pass through these provinces, with the exception of such as the Helvetic Confederation may think proper to station there."

This arrangement, therefore, had for its object to cover a portion of Savoy; and Switzerland, by its acquiescence, obliged herself to secure the execution of it by pledging herself on the one hand to afford a passage to Sardinian troops to return to Piedmont, and on the other, to station, in case of need, Federal troops in the neutralized country. The engegement accepted by the confederation was the equivalent for a territorial cession made to the Canton of Geneva, and the eventual neutralization of Chablais and Faucigny—a guarantee stipulated for the advantage of Sardinia, and the compensation for a sacrifice. This neutralization had not then been originally arranged with a view to the protection of the Swiss frontier, which was sufficiently defended by an impassable barrier—that is to say, the neutrality proclaimed by agreement of the Powers. On the contrary, it was imposed as a charge on Switzerland, which accepted it on onerous conditions.

What foundation, after this, can the Helvetic Confederation have for invoking the acts of 1815 in opposing the cession of Savoy to France? The Council General might pretend that this cession modifying the terms of the contract, it is lawful for them to consider themselves exonerated, with respect to Serdinia, from the obligation of watching over the maintenance of the neutrality of Chablais and Faucigny; but one cannot understand that they should wish to avail themselves of the occasion to contest with Piedmont the right to dispose of this province, and to declare that an attack is made on the guaranteed security of the Confederation.

Does not the situation of Switzerland, so far as it may be gathered from the negotiations, establish the fact that the Council General interposes, without legitimate grounds, in the arrangements which the Governments of the Emperor and the King of Sardinia propose to concinde?

I observe, moreover, Sir, that it is open to us to inquire how far the stipulations of 1815 on this special point conform with the whole of the combinations agreed upon at that period between the Powers who signed the treaties of Vienna to insure the neutrality of the Helvetic Confederation. But that is a question which the Government of the Emperor ought to discuss with those Powers; and I do not hesitate to say that we are disposed to adopt any compromises suggested, whether for the general interest, or especially for the interest of Switzerland.

You will be good enough, Sir, to read this dispatch, and to furnish a copy of it, to the President of the Federal Council. Accept, &c.,

(Signed,) THOUVENEL.

AUSTRIA.

The Peculations and Corruptions of the Austrian Government—State of Hungary.

From the London Daily News.

PESTH, Friday, March 16, 1860.

It is a well-known axiom that centralization must lead to oppression below, and to corruption above, and still people are always taken aback when they have to taste these baneful fruits of a wrong system. Thus we see now men's minds unsettled, and a general uneasiness spreading far and wide through all classes of society at Vienna, at hearing that gigantic frauds have been discovered in the army administration, and that men of the highest rank and station are implicated in them. Just as in the latter days of Louis Philippe, when the Ex-Ministers Teste and Cubieres were brought to trial for having received bribes, and the Duke of Praslin for wife-murder, France began to doubt the honesty of all the public men connected with the Citizen King, thus the suicide of several officers and officials discloses the rottenness of Austria.

Within one and the same week we hear of the execution of Capt. Dorr, at Verona; of the suicide, by hanging of Lieutenant-General Baron Ennatten; by poison, of M. Noe von Nordberg, Chief-of-the Police; by shooting, of Gen. Pointmar and Col. Marx. Within the same week M. Richter, the manager of the Crédit Mobilier, at a salary of £4.000 a year; M. Brambilla, a banker of Trieste; and M. Parudo, a rich merchant, were arrested on suspicion of having defrauded the Treasury of millions, together with the abovementioned persons who had executed themselves. All these men stood in an intimate relation with the Court or the highest authorities, and therefore suspicion le rife that even more powerful persons are involved in these transactions.

When Baron Bruck, the Minister of Finance, issued during the Italian war spurious bonds of the so-called voluntary loan to the extent of one hundred and sixteen millions, and all the Exchanges of Europe unanimously found him guilty of fraud, *Francis Joseph treated the matter as a good joke*, and did not withdraw his confidence from the cunning minister, who had succeeded in swindling such an amount by false pretences out of the pockets of cautious Dutchmen; but he is now mortified to see that his generals and police officers, bankers and merchants, practice similar tricks against his own treasury. He is said to be in an angry mood, and resolved to have all the thieves around him severely punished. He ought to know that centralization has its natural price in corruption, and that this price must be paid somehow. The late Czar Nicholas knew this fact well enough, and accepted it for better and for worse; he once openly told Count Adlersberg, "There is but one public man in my empire who does not steal." The Count, in the belief that a compliment was intended to him, replied, "May I ask your Majesty who this man is?" and Nicholas said, with that well-known stern look, "*I myself.*"

In Hungary the petty annoyances still continue. The guests of Count Theodor Csaky, who, when the police had, at Lent time, forbidden a ball as having a political tendency, entertained the guests coming to the festival at his castle, were all brought before the judge, the ladies were fined, and the gentlemen imprisoned for three days. M. Anastasius Tomory, a wealthy gentleman at Pesth, having invited the Hungarian authors and musicians residing in the capital to his country seat to a dinner party; the police forbade him to see his friends in his own house. Such insolence maddens people to fury; and it was, therefore, quite natural that the 15th of March, the anniversary of the Pesth revolution, should have been selected by the students for a grand demonstration in honor of the martyrs of liberty. With crape on their hats, some three hundred young men went to the Roman Catholic church, where they had ordered a mass to be said for those who had fallen in 1849, but they found the gates shut against them. They proceeded to the different cemeteries where the martyrs of 1849 are buried, but everywhere a detachment of police stopped their progress. At the Kerepes Cemetery at last two of the young men were arrested; the others, together with the crowd which had meanwhile assembled, attempted a rescue. The police detachment fired on the crowd and wounded three persons, but were overpowered; two companies of soldiers and some cavalry appeared at this moment, and cleared the streets. We hear that many arrests have taken place this night among the students. We cannot but lament such collisions; though they cannot lead to no serious result, still they show the drift of the public mind. Much more important is the fact that the Calvinist notabilities have assembled in a conference at Debreczin, and resolved to hold, on the 29th of April, district meetings at Debreczin and at Misbolcz, disregarding the prohibitions of the ministry. These religious defiance meetings have a deeper significance than the demonstrations of the students at Pesth.

The subscriptions for the Hungarian Academy, from the 1st of January to the 1st of March, amount to £2,000, and show that even under the pressure of heavy taxation—the direct taxes alone absorbing 33 per cent. of the income of landed estates—the Hungarians find it their duty to uphold an institution which represents nationality and science. Collections are now made for the relief of the Croats suffering from famine, which tend to obliterate even the last remembrance of those national dissensions which characterised the years 1848 and 1849. *All the different races and creeds in Hungary are now completely united.* What the liberality of the Legislature in 1848 was unable to achieve, the common Austrian oppression, which has extinguished even party distinction, has accomplished. Hatred of Austria is now the only feeling pervading the country.

The Austrian Sale of Hungarian Arms.

From the London Times.

PESTH, Wednesday, March 14, 1860.

Great indignation has been caused in this country by the announcement that the Austrian Government is about to sell in England a quantity of all sorts of arms taken from the Hungarians people after the revolution of 1848-9. If all these arms had been used in actual warfare against the Government perhaps its right to sell them could not be disputed, though the exercise of it would undoubtedly prove both poverty and meanness; but, in point of fact, the greater part of them are no more the property of the Austrian Government than are the arms in the Tower of London. After the insurrection was quelled, weapons of every kind, even those of mere ornament, were required to be given up, but promises in writing were made that the ornamental ones should be restored. These promises were not kept. The ornamental arms, as well as others, were confiscated, and it is those which form part of the coming sale. As an example of the way in which things were done take this fact, within my own knowledge: A gentleman had a splendid sword, the sheath of which was of gold, decked with diamonds. When the call for arms was made, he stated that he had this sword, and offered to give up the blade, but prayed to be allowed to keep the sheath. "It is a pity to separate them," said an Austrian functionary: "let them go together. You are sure to get them back in a fortnight or ten days, and here is a written acknowledgment for them!" Ten years have passed since then, and, in spite of applications innumerable, the gentleman has obtained neither sword nor sheath. Perhaps both will figure at the English sale? I know not whether it is allowable to call such acts as these *stealing*; but, at all events, they are a very peculiar specimen of what the wise call "conveying."

Speech of the Russian Emperor

The following speech was addressed by the Emperor of Russia, on the 4th ult., to the members of the Committees from the twenty-four Governments of the second convocation:

Gentlemen: I begin by renewing the expression of my gratitude to the nobility of the three Governments of Lithuania, who have first set the example, and have labored on the common work.

Then addressing all the members of the committees collectively:

As for you, gentlemen, I will say to you what I have already said to your government-marshals. I shall say to you that a holy work is in hand, and that it closely affects my heart. I am convinced that you also will regard it as a holy work. I have two objects, or rather, I ought to say, I have only one, the good of the country, and I have no doubt you have the same object.

I desire that the improvement of the lot of the peasantry should not be merely nominal, but in reality, and that the transition should be effected peaceably and without a shock.

That cannot be effected without some sacrifices on your part. I wish these sacrifices to be as little onerous to the nobility as possible.

A programme is in existence, drawn up for your labors, which defines your direct duties. You have to answer questions that will be put to you. For the rest, if you find it necessary to add any considerations of your own, you can express them in special memorials that will be examined and laid before me. Act unanimously with the general welfare in view.

I know that absurd rumors have been in circulation. Doubtless, they have reached your ears. It has been said that my confidence in the nobility has been impaired; that is a falsehood and a calumny. Pay no attention to them, and trust in me. From the beginning I addressed myself to the nobility with full confidence; it is with the same confidence I address you now. I depend on your justifying my expectation by your acts.

My Minister of the Interior, and Count Panins, whom I have created President of the Examining Committee in the place of Gen. Rostovtoff, are acquainted with my intentions and my views on this question. They will be able to communicate them to you in detail. You must assist us, gentlemen. Therefore, gentlemen, with God's help, set to work.

Turning to Count Panins, the Emperor added:

Count Panins, I recommend to you your colleagues in the work. I am convinced they will conscientiously perform their task. Monsieur le Ministre, I beg you to conduct with prudence and reflection this affair to the end proposed; I do not wish it to be procrastinated.

The Excommunication of the King of Sardinia.

The following letter from Turin, of March 18, appears in the *Presse:*

"Friday last the Episcopal Court of Turin, as likewise all the Episcopal Courts of the Kingdom, *received the text of the excommunication pronounced by Rome*, on account of the annexation of the Romagnas. On Friday evening this document was taken by the grand-vicars of Monsignore Fransoni (still absent at Lyons) to the Minister of Justice. On Saturday—that is, yesterday—the Council of State, duly informed of it, declared the bull null and void, and prohibited the publication of it, on account of its not having received the royal *exequatur*. It is said that a decree is about to appear to this effect. This rumor, which has been current for the last four-and-twenty hours among the public, does not appear to me to make any impression.

I have been assured that the clergy were previously inclined not to resist the prohibition against the publication of this pontifical document.

The Death of Mrs. Jamieson.

From the London Daily News.

The death of Mrs. Jamieson is a great loss to the literature of the arts, but a greater still to the many friends of this most exemplary, intelligent, and genial lady. Few of the public know under what circumstances Mrs. Jamieson's works were produced—at what cost of ill-remunerated but most conscientious labor—and on what holy and self-sacrificing purposes the proceeds of that labor were employed. For many, many years Mrs. Jamieson was the almost sole support of her mother and her sisters, and of a sister's child besides. No one ever bore a heavier load of self-imposed obligations, or carried that load more uncomplainingly. She moved under it as if she never felt it. But it was very heavy for all that, and it has broken her down at last. Her almost incessant labor during the latter years of her life, was lightened by an annuity of £100. (in addition to a pension of the same amount,) which annuity she owed to the determined kindness of her friend, Mrs. Procter, (wife of that sweetest of singers and kindliest of men, better known to the world by his *nom de plume* of Berry Cornwall,) who raised the sum required for the purchase of this annuity by her own unaided efforts from among Mrs. Jamieson's friends, and presented it to the unsuspecting and astonished donee as a birthday gift. It is well that such acts should be known, especially when done so unostentatiously and bravely.

Mr. Buchanan's Social Qualities.—A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, after describing a dinner at the White House,—which seems to be very much like a dinner anywhere else,—thus describes Mr. Buchanan himself:

"The cooking is generally French cooking, the wines costly and rare; and you will soon have an opportunity of hearing the 'great man' talk. You need not be informed that Mr. Buchanan is one of the most delightful diners in the world. He has a fund of small talk for the ladies, a variety of old-fashioned anecdotes, and, as he is by no means sparing of the juice of the grape, he grows more easy and more affable and more agreeable as the repast goes on, calling out one after the other of the company, and paying compliments to the ladies, occasionally taking wine with them. You never ask the President to take wine with you, but wait to be invited by him. After remaining in this delightful society for several hours, at a given signal from the President the company rise, return to the reception room, where they are served with coffee and *liqueurs*, or, if they prefer it, with brandy, after which you take your leave and go home to remember the hospitalities you have enjoyed. Some of these dinners are dull and stately enough, but I have known them to be as delightful as the most genial could desire."

Mount Vernon Again.—More Money Wanted.—Although the Ladies' Association have fairly obtained possession of Mount Vernon, their financial troubles have not ended. The Regent appeals for $140,000, the interest of which sum is to go for the maintenance of the place. The lady writes:

"Practical men whom I have consulted on this subject estimate that it will require from $8,000 to $10,000 annually to cover the expenses which must be incurred if Mount Vernon is to be kept in repair, and provided with a force sufficient to protect and preserve the house and grounds in security and good order worthy their future national position. Of this sum the annual receipts from visitors may furnish from $1,500 to $2,000, although those of the past year only amounted to $1,228 25; but the remainder cannot be safely relied on, except from a principal invested so as to yield the requisite interest."

Search for the Grave of Roger Williams.—The Providence *Journal* states that a careful search was made on the 22d ult. for the grave of Roger Williams. The North Burying-ground was explored. It was at length discovered that in one place an excavation had been made, about twelve feet in length by two in breadth, and there the workmen commenced digging. The first article found was in the upper grave, about five feet below the surface. This was a half-corroded hinge. Soon, nails began to appear, to some of which adhered pieces of wood that had so absorbed the iron-rust as to seem almost like petrifaction. The utmost care was used in removing and preserving all the matter from the bottom of the graves, which resulted in the discovery, in the upper one, of the mark of the coffin, on the hitherto undisturbed strata of shale, the form being distinctly visible, the head having lain towards the west. Five other graves have since been opened, but none of them occupy the same relative position as these; nor do any other facts appear, from a careful examination of the premises, to suggest a doubt as to the identity of the "lower grave" with the spot where the remains of Roger Williams have been permitted to moulder for well nigh two hundred years.

POLITICAL.

NOMINATION OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.

LETTER FROM HON. W. H. DIMMICK.

From the Washington States and Union.

WASHINGTON, H. R., April 5, 1860.

My Dear Sir: In answer to your letter of the 3d of April, I will reply with the utmost frankness, for at such a crisis as the present, it is due to each constituency that their chosen representative should, when requested, declare his opinions without the slightest reserve, giving the reasons which have led him to adopt them, pursuing a particular course of policy.

As you know, I have been a consistent supporter of the present National Administration, having always been, as I now am, an enthusiastic admirer of its illustrious chief; with whatever ability I possess, I have uniformly sustained its measures and rejoiced in its triumphs. But Mr. Buchanan having indicated his unchangeable determination to retire at the close of his present term of office, it became my duty to carefully survey the field in search of a candidate who possesses more of the requisites for the present emergency than any other.

I saw that before the swelling tide of Black Republicanism, State after State in the North has gone down, *until the Democratic Party cannot be said to position it have a majority in a single one north of Mason and Dixon's line, unless it be Oregon.* Nor does there seem much prospect of reversing, at present, the disastrous current. Even Connecticut, the most conservative of the New-England States, has recently been lost in a battle which our forces fought under the most favorable auspices. The candidate for Governor was Mr. Seymour, who had already filled the office with great credit to himself, and who personally is the most popular man in Connecticut, without a single exception. In addition to his great individual strength, Mr. Seymour had recently returned from Europe, where he had been during the bitter contest upon the Lecompton Constitution and the other issues distracting the Democratic Party. He was, therefore, in a position to unite the Democratic Party, which he did, commanding its enthusiastic support.

The time, too, was propitious. To the still vivid remembrance of the John Brown raid was added the present example of the stickers throughout the East, giving practical proof of the truth of the Democratic warnings, that the Republican party is agrarian and revolutionary, injuring society and the Union in its pursuit of fanatical abstractions. Yet, notwithstanding all these advantages, we were defeated in Connecticut, so that more than ever I am forced to the conclusion that *we are in a minority in nearly every Northern State, if not every one.* What, then, is the first point which presents itself to one seeking for the best candidate? Evidently our search must be for a man who can bring us outside votes. The candidate must not only be unexceptionable for abilities, for experience, for Democracy, but he must have the power to obtain suffrages from among those who have, for years past, acted against us. Without this letter, it appears impossible that we should succeed this Fall; and the desire to succeed is, at this conjuncture, a sentiment which is identical with true patriotism. Who, then, of the candidates can draw from the Opposition the necessary votes and win for us the great battle? In looking over the list of names that will be presented to the Charleston Convention, I only discover one with which we can make an inroad upon the enemy. There are a number of statesmen who would receive the unanimous support of the party, but I can only discover in a single one, the elements which would obtain for us outside strength. *That one, you have long since conjectured, I conceive to be Mr. Douglas.* Among the other gentlemen named, there are those distinguished in war, in the Senate chamber, for this or that particular talent, with this or that record, but for not one of them does his most enthusiastic friends claim that he can obtain more than a strict party vote—to elect any one of them we should have to rely upon the Democratic Party, and it alone. But we require more, and we require precisely that which Mr. Douglas is able to give.

Every person concedes that Mr. Douglas has a personal and peculiar strength among men who have been acting recently with us; while at the same time his long and consistent Democratic services would insure the warm and energetic support of our whole party. His recognized great ability, his bold and manly bearing, his defiance of the combined assaults of jealous foes, his consistency amid trial and persecution, have won for him a place in the popular heart which cannot be eradicated. *His nomination would probably be equivalent to an election; the elimination of any other would, to say the least, leave the contest exceedingly problematical.* Hence, I favor the nomination of Mr. Douglas, and influenced by the same course of reasoning, many of my colleagues from the Southern States are joining in the movement which promises to carry him triumphantly over the bitter hostility of men who prefer the defeat of the Democratic Party, to the success of a rival.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

W. H. DIMMICK.

THE UNION PARTY.

EX-SENATOR CLEMENS ON THE INTERVENTION QUESTION.

From the Alabama Whig.

MEMPHIS, March 16, 1860.

Dear Sir: Your letter reached this city during my absence from home, and was not therefore received until yesterday.

My name is signed to the address of the National Executive Committee, and I was present when the general principles intended to be enunciated in that address were agreed upon, but I had no further agency in its preparation, and do not know that my interpretation of its meaning is entitled to any particular weight. I give you, therefore, my views as an individual, rather than as a member of the Committee.

The passage to which you call my attention is in these words:

"To remove the subject of Slavery from the arena of party politics, and leave it to the independent control of the States in which it exists, and to the unbiassed action of the judiciary."

You ask if this language is intended to exclude the idea of Congressional intervention with Slavery in any form, and in all places? and further, whether "the right and the duty of Congress to protect Slavery in the Territories in the event the judiciary fail, or is unable to do so, is intended to be ignored?"

I can best answer your inquiries by first stating my own opinion. *The power of Congress to protect Slavery in the Territories does not, in my judgment, admit of a doubt*, and cases may arise in which the exercise of that power will become an imperative duty. But at the same time I concede it to be a judicial question, and recognize to the fullest extent the authority of the Courts to settle and determine it. I hold further that it is at present a mere abstraction, and I consider it doubtful whether it will ever assume a practical form. We have no territory into which Slavery can go, and if any should be acquired hereafter, soil and climate will unquestionably, in a great measure, regulate its domestic institutions. At all events there is no occasion for anticipating the discussion.

Those who are to come after us will be apt to settle it for themselves, no matter what our decision may be. Its introduction heretofore into the politics of the nation has been fruitful of nothing but evil. It has divided the country into two great sectional parties. It has excited jealousy, distrust and ill-feeling to such an extent which threatens civil war and bloodshed, and brought in its train a host of other evils, without one single compensating advantage to the South, as a section, or to any class, or to any number of its citizens. If anything has been gained in this unnatural and unreasonable strife, *the North has gained it all*; and they have gained nothing but a preponderance of political power, which is worthless to the great mass of voters, and valuable only to those who expect to live upon the public offices. It was a sense of these evils which led to the formation of the Union party, and, speaking for that party, the National Executive Committee have declared that the question of Slavery ought to be divorced from all connection with party politics. So far as I understand their views, they intended to express no opinion upon the power of Congress over the subject. It would have defeated the very end they had in view. Claiming that it should be regarded and treated as a proposition separate and distinct from all political creeds, they would have been guilty of singular inconsistency if they had attempted to make it one of the planks in their own platform principles. They left it—wisely, as I think—to the jurisdiction of that tribunal which the Constitution has appointed as the supreme arbiter in cases which cannot be settled by mutual agreement, and ought not to be determined by a majority of voters on the one hand, or rebellion and disunion on the other. On this subject they prescribe no rule of party action—announce no article of party faith. *One of the main objects of the Union organization is, to get rid of Slavery as a political question*—to bring back the times when parties were divided upon banks, tariffs, internal improvements, foreign relations, and other legitimate subjects of national legislation; and if, in the course of events, a practical question should arise as to the powers and duties of Congress over the subject in the Territories, to refer that question to the Judiciary, rather than the ballot box or the bayonet.

This I apprehend is what the Committee meant to express. No member of it made any surrender of his opinions, or exacted any from others. They said, in effect, "there is no case before us—there is no necessity for the expression of an opinion—there is no occasion even to 'agree to disagree,' and if, contrary to our expectations, a case should arise, the Constitution has pointed out the best mode and manner of its settlement."

There may be a variety of opinions among the members of the Committee as to what powers Congress may rightfully exercise over the subject of Slavery in the Territories, but they all agree that to submit the question to a popular vote would be to make the feelings, interests, or prejudices of a majority, the exponents of constitutional law, and they all shrink from that other alternative of rending the Union into fragments, and writing the last chapter of its history with blood.

This letter is entirely at your disposal. It contains nothing I have any desire to conceal, and nothing which I shall not repeat again and again, in public and in private, to all who feel any desire to become acquainted with my views.

I am, with great respect, very truly yours, &c.,

JERE: CLEMENS.

MOVEMENTS IN ILLINOIS.

BON E. B. WASHBURNE DESIRES A RE-ELECTION.

Mr. David G. Croly, editor of the Rockford (Ill.) *News*, in publishing the annexed letter of Hon. E. B. Washburne, which he alleges that gentleman has circulated extensively, but privately, under his frank, charges him with opposing the mileage reform bill to the best of his ability, with voting for it only when he saw it could not be defeated, with distributing valuable books and public documents in the hope of influencing votes, and with using disreputable means to influence the editors of certain journals in Illinois:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, March 23, 1860.

To Ma. ——— *My Dear Sir:* I observe by the papers that it is proposed in your county to ascertain the preference of our Republican friends for the next Republican candidate for Congress, by stationing men at the polls in the various towns on the day of your town elections in April. If this be so, it might be well for my friends to understand it, so they can have a fair chance. I desire no nomination against the conviction of our friends, and to their wishes I shall most cheerfully bow. The Republicans of your county have ever stood by me with a zeal and devotion that has challenged my gratitude; but if they think the interests of our good cause demand a change, I shall yield with pleasure to their judgment.

I see that the Rockford *News* is assailing me almost every day, and charging me with voting against the Mileage bill. The charge is simply untrue. *I have voted for it.* This paper is edited by a Pro-Slavery Democrat, and he cares nothing about my vote on that bill, whether it had been for or against it for he has no words of condemnation for the three Democrats from our State who actually voted *against the bill*, while every Republican from our State *voted for it.* It is merely a pretext for an attack on me, because I am a Republican, and for the reason that for seven years I have stood up in Congress in vindication of the convictions of my constituents, and resisted the encroachments of the Slave power. It is for our Republican friends to say whether they will sacrifice me for being true to them, at the bidding of a Pro-Slavery Democrat, though acting under the garb of neutrality.

By the direction of the National Republican Congressional Executive Committee I send you this circular letter, and beg your attention to the same.

Very truly, your friend,

E. B. WASHBURNE.

A DISUNIONIST ELECTOR.

J. T. Morgan, nominated as an elector in Alabama, has published a letter, of which the following is the only important part:

I believe it to be the duty of the South, and a measure of necessary self-protection, to *withdraw from the Union in the event a Black Republican President should be inaugurated.* Not that the election of a President on any platform is illegal or unconstitutional, according to the letter of that instrument, but because the whole spirit of the Constitution is violated in that war of extermination upon our rights, which that event would prove to be our heritage so long as a slave remains upon our soil. *I shall favor disunion in such an event*, whether a Black Republican is elected over a sound Democrat, such as Pierce or Lane, or over a Democrat who professes all of Democracy except its most valuable principles, like Douglas and Pugh.

Thus far I am a disunionist, and I rejoice to believe that the convictions of millions of true men in the South are profoundly settled in favor of this conclusion. If peace, happiness and glory are yet in store for us as a nation, they will spring from that virtuous disposition on the part of the patriots of the South, which will bring them at once to oppose the last remedy of an injured people to the inroads of the aggressors, and to stop them in their fatal course before they dare to strike another blow at a Southern State, or to usurp the Government, in the name of the Constitution, and at the expense of our lives, our homes and our civilization.

The Democratic Party will have accomplished its highest duty to the country, when by a course of firm and consistent adherence to the Constitution it shall have maintained the rights of the people against the assaults of the Black Republican Party, and the treachery of pretended friends. I shall labor for its success so long as there is a prospect of the attainment of these ends. I shall do this in the earnest hope that it may be able to preserve the Union by such means, but when it fails of its great purposes, and we are left to the degradation of an unequal and unjust position in the Union, I shall advocate an effort to reclaim our rights at the sacrifice of the Union.

I am with great respect, your obedient servant.

JOHN T. MORGAN.

THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM.

LETTER FROM HON. B. F. HALLETT.

Hon. B. F. Hallett, of Boston, who drew up the Cincinnati Platform, has written a letter to the Mobile *Mercury*, in regard to its construction, of which the following is an extract:

I have but another word to say upon the reference made by your correspondent to that resolution in the Cincinnati Platform which he charges upon Mr. Hallett as conceding the power to a Territorial Legislature, to abolish the institution of Slavery. That resolution reads thus:

"That we recognize the right of the people of the Territories, acting through the fairly-expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, *to form a Constitution with or without domestic Slavery*, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

The right here recognized is that of the *people* of a Territory *to form a Constitution with or without domestic Slavery.* It recognizes no act to be done touching Slavery, by the people or the Legislature of a Territory *before* the forming of a Constitution, but declares that *when* they have adopted a Constitution with or without Slavery, then they are entitled to be admitted into the Union.

This was and is the Democratic doctrine against the "freesoil" dogma of "no more Slave States," and this is the precise principle which was laid down by Mr. Calhoun, in his resolution in the Senate of 1847, viz.:

"That as a fundamental principle in our political creed, a people in forming a Constitution have the unconditional right to form and adopt the government which they may think best—and that no other condition is imposed by the Federal Constitution on a State, in order to be admitted into this Union, except that its Constitution shall be Republican; and the imposition of any other by Congress would not only be in violation of the Constitution, but a direct conflict with the principles on which our political system rests."

With this exposition, and with no disposition to question the motives or purpose of the author of "Southern Confederation," I am content to leave the publicly-expressed opinions of Mr. Hallett for twenty years, upon the "Slavery issue," to the judgment of the whole brotherhood of Southern and Northern Democrats, who mean to maintain "the equal rights of all the States in all the Territories," and uphold the Constitution and the Union. He has nothing to ask of them but their good opinion.

Very respectfully yours,

B. F. HALLETT.

BOSTON, March 19, 1860.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Frederick Douglass' paper, in commenting on Wendell Phillips' speech at Brooklyn, which it characterizes as "like all the speeches of Mr. Phillips—more epigrammatic and sentimental than logical or practical"—makes the following pithy reflection upon its effect upon the Anti-Slavery movement for the dissolution of the Union:

"Mr. Phillips may be correct in the opinion that Senator Seward would have made a more radical Anti-Slavery speech if there had been no South to conciliate; but what would such a speech be worth to the slave if the Union was dissolved? What does Brazil or Cuba care for Anti-Slavery speeches in America? And would Virginia care for Anti-Slavery utterances in the North, if the political telegraph, which makes them thrill along the nerves of the South, was cut off at Mason and Dixon's line?"

A Washington correspondent of the Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* makes a melancholy confession of the absence of real tone and meaning in the Southern disunion movement. This letter-writer says:

"The truth is, that disunion, out of South Carolina, and a few earnest spirits here and there in the Gulf States, is a mere game of the politicians. *It is a raw head with which they hope to frighten the inevitable Yankees from seizing on their share of the public spoils.* This is the truth, and when a State acts on a different theory, it is the fable of the mountain and the mouse, as exhibited in the present form of the Southern States Conference question."

The Baltimore *Patriot* says of the Americans in Maryland:

"The dominant Opposition majority in the State consists of the votes of Americans, and those votes will count just as well in November next, to redeem the State from Democracy, under their old true and tried leaders, as in times past. And we are pleased to see that this thing is clearly understood by the Americans everywhere. While they welcome all others to help them defeat the common enemy, they will never give up the command of the field. The Americans of Maryland, and especially of Baltimore, know how to take care of their own State without foreign counsel, and they mean to be on the winning side this time."

A new Southern daily paper, the *Issue*, has made its appearance at Selma, Ala., W. J. Kennedy, Editor. The sheet is a small folio, very respectably got up, and, moreover, Anti-Disunion in its principles. The editor's introductory says:

"We do not advocate disunion, although enough has been done to justify it long ago, but we do not advocate it, because we think the South may, by a resolute, united, uncompromising resistance to aggression preserve herself and the Union also. Our weakness has been of our own creation."

The Mobile *Register*, in its comments upon Mr. Curry's late speech in Congress, argues that as the Union of the States was originally founded on compromise, the Territorial question should be settled in the same way. It says:

"The Charleston Convention will go far to determine this question, and upon it hangs immediate Union or Disunion. For if Mr. Curry's platform is adopted by that body, the Union is already sectionally divided, and a Northern sectional President will be elected by the majority vote in the controversy."

The proprietors of the United States Hotel of Washington have entered into negotiation for the chartering of a substantial new steamship of 1,800 tons for the round trip to Charleston. The ship will sail from Baltimore in connection with a special train of cars from Washington; will be fitted up and provisioned for 125 cabin passengers for the trip, including all the luxuries of a first-class hotel during the continuance of the Convention.

A Mississippi paper, without hesitation, enunciates the following prophecy, which, in its oracular lucidity, is certainly Delphic:

"Public opinion is fast settling into the firm conviction that either the nominee of the Charleston Convention or the nominee of the Chicago Convention will, for the next four years, hold the reins of Government."

The Troy (N. Y.) *Budget*, after a burst of enthusiasm upon the President's Protest against the investigation by Congress of charges of corruption in the conduct of elections, which he himself preferred, subsides into the following moderate prophecy:

"His 'Protest' will be preserved among the most memorable of our State papers, and will be proudly referred to as an authority by his successors."

The *Weekly Globe*, published at Lexington, Ill., was originally established as a Democratic paper. Its editor, Mr. Wm. F. Craig, having seen fit to change his political sentiments, announces that the *Globe* will henceforth be a Republican journal. It appears that this action has stirred the ire of the Democratic stockholders in the concern, and they threaten an injunction, to stop the publication altogether.

The Memphis *Enquirer* considers the *National Intelligencer*, "though *claiming* to be strictly Constitutional in its principles, and especially Conservative in its policy," no better than it should be on the Slavery question." This unfavorable opinion is founded upon the notice of Mr. Bayas' letter, which lately appeared in the columns of our Washington contemporary.

A writer in the South Carolinian thinks the duty of South Carolina is clear, to present the name of her distinguished son Hon. James L. Orr to the Charleston Convention, as a compromise candidate, he being well known to be the second choice of the friends of Douglas, Lane and Dickinson.

The Nashville *Union and American* publishes a communication from Hon. Henry S. Foote, ex-Governor of Mississippi, in which he strongly advocates the nomination of Senator Douglas by the Charleston Convention. In that communication he declares that he has ever been a consistent and unwavering advocate of Democratic principles.

A Plea for "Harlots and Thieves."

NEW-YORK CITY, Saturday, April 7, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The sermon of Rev. Mr. Corbitt to "thieves and harlots" was a very good thing. He deserves credit for his effort to reach these unhappy classes, to save them from the terrible fate that inevitably awaits them unless they reform and repent.

But, Mr. Editor, how can a thief or a harlot repent and reform in this City? Who is there to aid them in retracing their steps? Parsons may preach and exhort and distribute tracts—they will not save a soul. They may lead some to a determination to do better, but how can that determination be carried out? There is no one to aid them. No one will assist or employ a thief or a harlot if their former characters be known—no matter how sincerely they may have repeated.

"Alas for the rarity
Of Christian charity
Under the sun!"

No matter how tempted before they fell—how driven on by want and destitution, or allured by deceptive yet brilliant visions of wealth, they will be driven back to their old companions in crime—driven back to dead despair. Why preach to them—why "call them to repentance"—if when they come forward they are repulsed, and forced back into sin and shame?

I speak of these things knowingly. I am no petty thief nor swindler, but have been engaged in transactions which, although the law cannot reach, are still dishonest and fraudulent. I will not say how I was tempted, how I struggled, how I fell. I desire to reform ere it is too late, and would again lead an honest life, but how can I? Others are in my situation. If society would only exercise some charity towards us, and give us an opportunity to reform, we might do better. Otherwise we run the risk *of either being criminals or else starving to death?*

There is plenty of sympathy for the murderer, but none for the unfortunate woman who has been tempted away from the path of virtue, none for the youth who, rash, headstrong and imprudent, has gone on from one sin to another, until at last he resigns himself to his terrible fate. Still we are urged to "reform and repent!"

I have presented a truthful, yet sad state of things. I ask a small place in your journal, without giving you my name, which I have no doubt would surprise you. God is my witness that I am in earnest in what I write. "Harlots and thieves," as you term them, are fearfully increasing in number, and many of them also in this City are daily dying—dying, too, without any hope, and all because there is no one to save them. J. W.

A Card from Miss Kate Fox.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At a time when *Free-Loveism* is rampant in New-York, and an Association of Free-Lovers is flourishing here undisturbed and unrebuked, it is important that all Spiritualists who love and revere "pure religion and undefiled," and who conform their lives to the morality taught in the Bible, should mark broadly the difference between themselves and a set of people whose principles they loathe and abhor, and whose practices they condemn; whom they regard as a nuisance in the community, and the veritable "spawn of hell." Too long have true Spiritualists borne the odium deserved by those "affinity" seekers, who own "a higher law than marriage," and are the foulest blot New

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—CHARLES FARRAR, plaintiff, against GEORGE W. Collins, Silas G. Cordes, his wife, Courtlandt P. Cordes, Hannah Cordes, John H. Feldane, James H. Holland, The Broadway Bank, Daniel L. Pettee, Benjamin Jackson, William H. Wilson, Basil B. Hopkins, Robert Hull, Thomas W. Atkinson, Andrew Stevens, Clinton Hitchcock, Richard A. Reading, Jonathan Od ll, Daniel B. Warner, Henry Lyles, Jr., Henry A. Polhamus, George Thompson, Burns Brooks, William Cumming, Holbrook Chamberlain, Frederick E. Ives, John Beecher, Samuel S. Osborn and Brewster Woodhull, Defendants.—Summons.—For relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, City of Brooklyn and to serve a copy of your answer on the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 193 Broadway, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $830 57, with interest on the sum of $554 63 from the 31st day of January, 1868, and on the sum of $335 94 from the 16th day of February, 1859, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 16, 1869.

C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Plaintiff's Att'y.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of March, 1860.—Dated New-York, March 6, 1860.

C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

mh7-law6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL BURCHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of W. D. SALISBURY, No. 16 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 21, 1860.

WILLIAM D. SALISBURY, } Executors.
CORNELIUS L. EVERITT. }

ja21-law6wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS MASTERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at her residence at the Mansion House, Hicks-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated Jan. 3, 1860.

HELEN R. MASTERSON,
Executrix.

ja9-law6wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE KIRTLAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, Jr., No. 4 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1859.

WM. CHAUNCEY, } Executors
LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, Jr. }

ot5-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LIPPINCOTT SAMUELS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 69½ First-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the nineteenth day of April next. Dated New-York, Oct. 16, 1859.

FANNY SAMUELS,
Administratrix.

ot8—law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, attorney-at-law, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of B. ACKERMAN & BROTHER, No. 144 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next. Dated New-York, Jan. 3, 1860.

GILBERT F. ACKERMAN, } Executors.
JAMES H. BRUSH, }

ja5wSw W*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS H. MORRIS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Starr & Ruggles, No. 32 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of April next. Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1859.

SIDNEY B. MORSE, Administrator.

se5-law6mW*

MEDICAL.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NERVOUS DEBILITY. LOCAL AND GENERAL: Its Importance to the Sexes, &c. The author of this Book, Dr. C. D. HAMMON, has removed from No. 61 Bleecker-st. to No. 656 Broadway, corner Bond-st. Office hours from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evenings.

PROGRESS VERSUS ROUTINE.
QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,
Patented Aug. 30, 1859.

Is the only remedy for consumption and all kinds of coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil

Also,

QUERU'S JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, (patented,)

To be had of the inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND Venereal Hospital Practice, by M. LARMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c. No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Also, TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 7 to 9. To those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, blotches, (whites,) involuntary loss of semen, nightly, with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c., may not be aware of the fact he takes this method to inform them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into 5 rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF certain class of disease with success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. It should be read by all persons previous to marriage.—*Medical Gazette*, has 50 colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Seperate consulting rooms

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sent at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 13 Ann-st.

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DR. E. COBBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and extended practice of over 20 years in the above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diplomas in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers.

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HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisons taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing, but treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and stage of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary mode adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

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The Principals, aided by thoroughly qualified teachers, devote their entire time and attention to the education of their pupils.

A new quarter commences on Monday, April 16.

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THE ANTI-BOOK SYSTEM,
OR NATURE'S PRACTICAL METHOD FOR TEACHING LANGUAGES,

PROFESSOR A. BAILLOT,

Bachelier ès-Lettres and ès-Sciences of the Faculty of Paris; Barrister-at-Law and M. D. in France; Member of the College of Preceptors in England; Corresponding Member of several Literary and Scientific Societies in France, England and Russia; Poet Laureate of the "Jeux Floreaux de toulouse," &c., &c.; Author of the "Anti-Book System, or Nature's Practical and Rational Method for Teaching Languages"—

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ON REDUCED TERMS,

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Meeting EVERY DAY, from 7 to 9 P. M.,
And for which the TERMS will be
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Subscribers to this Class are GUARANTEED PERFECT PRACTICAL PROFICIENCY IN
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Mrs. M. BEACH, No. 66 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.
J. E. WILLIAMS, Esq., President Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
CHAS. GOULD, Esq., Wall-st., New-York.
Rev. H. M. FIELD, Editor of *Evangelist*, New-York.
DR. JAMES BOYD, Chambers-st., New-York.
JOHN F. TROW, Esq., No. 379 Broadway, New-York.
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F. ANDERSON, Esq., *Daily News*, New-York.
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Immediate application is requested, as the number of subscribers will be limited. Easy terms of payment will be granted to pupils giving respectable references.

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THE BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE, NEW-JERSEY—Twelve miles from New-York by railroad—Will commence its 6th term of five months, May 1. All the arrangements of this school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. The Young Ladies' Department, in charge of an experienced Instructress, has been in successful operation for many years. Recent improvements, with the introduction of gas, render the accommodations more complete and attractive than ever. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.; H. SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st., New-York City; or of
Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, (Messrs. CLARK & FANNING, Principals,) opens April 17 the closing term of its current school year. Pupils from seven years of age and upwards received and prepared for business or college. Arrangements have been made in private families for *boarding pupils* from a distance. Healthful exercise in the large Square, at the recesses, is permitted, and special physical training at a first-class gymnasium, near the Institute, has been secured for those pupils who desire it; whilst the school-rooms are large and light, with high ceilings, well ventilated, and every way suited to the comfort and instruction of 200 students. Twelve Professors are constantly employed.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Thirty-eighth Semi-Annual Session on April 5. With a large corps of permanent professors, ample cabinets, and apparatus, the finest gymnasium in New-England, and other rare facilities for physical training; in a location celebrated for its beauty and salubrity, it presents unrivalled advantages for female education. To graduates of other schools, some of whom are always in attendance, the Institute affords opportunities for acquisitions to almost any extent in the fine arts and modern languages. For circulars address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. E. BOYD.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—STAMFORD, CONN.—The Summer Term will reopen April 30. Miss AIKEN would inform her patrons that she has located her school on Strawberry Hill. The building is constructed of stone and amply fitted for the purpose. The spacious grounds and charming prospect render it a beautiful home, and as a healthy location it is unsurpassed. Thorough and experienced teachers and professors are engaged to contribute to the highest advantages for a complete course of education. For circulars, containing terms, &c., apply to Principal, Miss AIKEN.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY.—The Summer Session of this Institution commences on THURSDAY, May 3. For catalogues containing full particulars, references, &c., address
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

CHERRY VALLEY, April 2, 1860.

"It is a fine institution for young ladies, and stands in one of the loveliest valleys in this state.—Editorial notice of the *Home Journal*.

ELM PARK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—One of the most flourishing schools in New-England. Rev. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal, assisted by J. DOW, A. M., and I. A. SHAW, A. B., late of Harvard College. A full English and classical course of study, also music; a Primary Department for small boys, under the charge of Mrs. RICHARDS. Terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

CORRECT PRONUNCIATION IN TWELVE LESSONS.—Persons wishing to take private lessons at their residence, or families wishing to take a few lessons and be furnished with a French servant in capacity and at wages they may require, address E. HOMES, care F. Gentil, No. 341 Pearl-st. Reference: Prof. C. Paquet, Burlington College, N. J.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. Students (either sex) received any time. Circulars No. 339 Water-st. Interviews (10 to 12 o'clock) 122 Nassau-st., up stairs. Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Boyne, Bergen County, (near Hackensack,) N. J. Accessible several times daily, by stage or railroad. Fare from Hoboken 25 cents. Next term opens May 7. Those desiring home comforts and thorough instruction for their boys, at $32 50 per quarter, please write for circular.
A. B. WINANT, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fifth Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. ROSE, No. 68 Cedar-st.; of S. P. YORK, No. 17 Nassau-st., and of N. BLISS, No. 299 Broadway, New-York; also by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

CHELSEA COMMERCIAL AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 241 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Summer Session commences MONDAY, 16th inst.
Rev. Dr. F. F. SCHEIFLER, Director,
Successor to Rev. N. Z Graves.

N. B.—Private lessons given to ladies and gentlemen.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester county, N. Y., R. LOCKWOOD, Principal. The 16th session will commence May 1. For circulars apply to CLARK, AUSTIN & CO., No. 3 Park-row, or to the subscriber, who will call on the applicants if desired.

EDUCATIONAL AGENCY—BIBLE HOUSE, New-York, for engaging teachers, purchasing places, school furniture apparatus, &c. Circulars of the best Schools furnished gratuitously. Call or address Rev. G. G. SAXE, A. M. Box No. 2,371 New-York Post-office.

THE NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE will open its next Term on WEDNESDAY, May 2, and proffers pupils first-class accommodations at the lowest rates of charge. Circulars at N. Lane's, No. 67 Wall-st., R. Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and of the Principal, Rev. J. A. SAXTON, Norwich Town, Conn.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—THIS family school for young ladies, so well known, and convenient to the City, resumes May 1. Circulars are left at NEWS, No. 819 Broadway, and visitors are pleasantly made by boat *Mattano*, from Fulton Market slip, at 9, 1, 4 and 6 daily.

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HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Summer term will commence April 2, 1860. Pupils admitted at any time during the term. Principal, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD. For catalogue apply to the Principal, White Plains.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—FOR YOUNG Ladies—Opposite New-York, 45 minutes from the City. Term opens May 2; circulars at Firth & Pond's Music Store, No. 547 Broadway; J. A. Fowler and Rev. William B. Dwight, Principals; Post-office address—ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK CITY.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—DUTCHESS CO., N. Y., Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. The best instruction and a pleasant home furnished to ladies and gentlemen at reasonable charges. Spring term opens April 5. Catalogues sent upon application.

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INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The Summer term will begin on the 18th inst. For particulars, see advertisement in the *Times*, Saturday, April 14. Catalogues may be procured at the bookstores of T. J. Crowen, Esq., Messrs. Clark Austin & Co., Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Burr, or by addressing
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GOVERNESS.—A PROTESTANT LADY—A European—educated in Paris, where she has resided nearly 20 years, wishes for an engagement in a school or private family. Besides higher branches of general education, she teaches the piano and harp, harmony, drawing, painting, the Spanish, Italian, German and French languages; the two latter she speaks like a native. Direct C. M. L., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

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NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE AND EDUCATIONAL AGENCY, No. 335 Broadway, N. Y.—Instruction provided in all branches. Competent and suitable teachers sent wherever wanted. Circulars and catalogues of schools and seminaries free, for the use of parents and pupils. Teachers wanted as principals, assistants or partners, in the different States.
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A SPLENDID STOCK OF BARMORE'S IMproved over-strung premium pianos, pronounced unrivaled by the best judges, and warranted for three years, at wareroom No. 348 Bleecker-st., at great bargains, 7-octave, for $160, $165 and $140.

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WANTED—A SOPRANO, WITH A POWERFUL voice, in an Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. Address F. W., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT AT A meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, held this day at their office, No. 69 South-st., it was unanimously

Resolved, That Pilots JOHN MAGINN and JOHN MARTINO, be, and are suspended from acting as Sandy Hook Pilots, for a term of three months from this date, for violation of the rules and regulations duly made and promulgated by the Board, and that all persons employing them will be liable to the penalty prescribed by section 29 of the Pilot Act now in force.

By order,
F. PERKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 10, 1860.

[Ext. from Sec. 29, Pilot Laws.]

Any person not holding a license as pilot under this act or under the laws of the State of New-Jersey, who shall pilot, or offer to pilot, any ship or vessel to or from the port of New-York by the way of Sandy Hook, except such as are exempt by virtue of this act, or any master or person on board a steam-tug or tow-boat, who shall tow such vessel or vessels, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding sixty days: and all persons employing a person to act as pilot not holding a license under this act, or under the laws of the State of New-Jersey, shall forfeit and pay to the Board of Commissioners of Pilots the sum of one hundred dollars.

CENTRAL PARK.—EXTENSION NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment appointed under the act entitled "An Act to alter the map of the City of New-York by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859, will receive evidence and hear arguments as to the value of the property to be taken for the enlargement of the Central Park, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., from the 2d day of April next to the 16th day of April next (excluding Sundays,) between the hours of 11 A. M., and 3 P. M., at which time and place all persons interested in the subject are invited to be present.

The property provided to be taken is contained within the following limits and boundaries: Southerly by the southerly side of 106th-st., northerly by 110th st., easterly by the 5th-av., and westerly by the 8th-av.

Dated, New-York, March 27, 1860.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, HAWLEY D. OLAPP, RICHARD KELLY, } Commissioners.

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BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 369 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1843.

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Parties in search of Chamber Furniture that will stand the "test of time" may rely upon getting superior goods at moderate prices, both in Enameled and Solid Walnut Suites. Also, Paillasses and Mattresses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

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Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

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Four brown-stone houses, with all the modern improvements, pleasantly located in Brooklyn.
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Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

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AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 153 BOWERY—Under Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.—At an election for Directors of this Company, held Tuesday, March 13, the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

D. B. KEELER, E. L. WALTON, GEO. J. PRICE, ISAAC WALTON, JAS. M. MILLS, JOHN PALMER, STEPH. VALENTINE, WM. DENNISTOUN, E. D. BROWN, JOSEPH FIELD, STEPHEN SUTTER, D. H. KNAPP, JAMES HUMES, JACOB WILSON, SANFORD MEAD, JOHN FOSTER, WM. A. CUMMING, ANDREW M. WHITLOCK, W. WAKE, ALEX. McDONALD, CHAS. PERLEY, ABM. DENIKE, NATHAN ASIEL, JORDAN L. MOTT, Jr., JOHN L. MOORE, JOHN H. MORRIS, JOHN MURPHY, BRYAN M. CAHIL, A. T. BRIGGS, JOSEPH W. DURYEE.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, DAVID B. KEELER was unanimously reelected President.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, March 29, 1860.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of $5 per share upon the Capital Stock of the Company be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 15th day of May, 1860; and that the same be payable on the stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City, and on the stock registered in London at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co.; and that parties desiring to pay their installments in London, may pay the same at the rate of four shillings two pence sterling to the dollar.

Resolved, That the Transfer Books be closed on the 10th day of May, and reopened on the 15th, and that no transfers be permitted after that date of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid.

Resolved, That interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum be allowed upon all assessments paid previous to the 15th of May, and charged at the same rate upon all assessments paid after that date.

By order of the Board.
A. F. BURNSIDE, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	147,000

This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.

ROBERT

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$5,500. [illegible] GOOD INVESTMENT. [illegible] Central Park. The elegant [illegible] and sub-cellar, brown-stone and [illegible] No. 207 East 58th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; [illegible] and 12 pantries and wardrobes; hard-finished [illegible] marble mantels throughout; library, [illegible] and hall elegantly papered and painted; [illegible] bath, range, wash-tubs, water closets, bells, [illegible] butler's pantry—in fact, every first-class [illegible]; is in splendid order. Will be sold on [illegible] terms, and is a bargain. Apply to DAVID [illegible], No. 171 2d av.

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—[illegible] containing about thirty-five acres, two miles from Newark, on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good [illegible] farm-house and stables nearly new thereon, and all in good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees upon the place.

Also, a farm of about ninety acres, situated on the New-Jersey Railroad, one hour's ride from Jersey City.

Also, Two Sale—Several desirable houses on Murray Hill, and 19th, 20th and 37th sts.

Also, For Sale—Lots on 69th, 70th, 84th, 85th, 134th, [illegible], 61st and 126th sts., and 3d, 9d and 4th avs.

For Sale—Several desirable houses and lots in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. A. K. FOSTER & CO.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—An elegant brown-stone house, situated in a very [illegible] part of the city, a few minutes' walk from the ferries, three stories, with finished attic, basement and [illegible] bay; size 22x50, lot 23x120. The house is built in the very best manner, and provided with all the modern improvements, furnace, gas, hot and cold water, [illegible], &c., and connected with sewer. Any person wanting a fine house at a reasonable price will find the whole to examine the property. Price $11,000; [illegible] may remain on mortgage. Rent $960. Apply to JAMES L. TRUSLOW, No. 209 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF GROUND ON NORTH side of 126th-st., a little west of 9th-av., being 50 feet front by half the block, with the improvements thereon, consisting of a good three-story brick dwelling house, 22x40 feet, with gas and Croton water on each floor, (rents for $460) on one of the lots; and on the other there is a three-story brick house, inclosed but not finished inside. On the rear of both lots there is a factory 25 feet, three stories and basement, with engine of five-horse power; with boiler, shafting, &c., suitable for light manufacturing business. The whole will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Part of purchase money can remain on mortgage. Inquire at the office of J. & W. DERHAM, 8th-av. and 16th-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD property and beautiful cottage residence on the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 106th-st., (known as Nos. 1 and 3 Union-place,) now one of the most desirable locations in the City, either for private residence or business. The lot is 53 by 140 feet; the house is double, with separate entrances from the street and avenue, built for separate residences; the whole front, 53x70 feet, can be improved without disturbing the present building. The lease is renewable until 1914. For further particulars, or for cards of admission to view the premises, apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Broadway, cor. 35th-st.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO BEAUTIFUL NEW two-story and basement houses, Philadelphia fronts, brown stone stoops, with all modern improvements, situated on Pacific-st., between Portland and Carlton aves., Brooklyn. This is one of the most accessible locations in Brooklyn, near the proposed parks; only three minutes' walk from Fulton, Flatbush and Atlantic avs. each; lots 20 by 100; houses, 20 by 40. Price, $8,500; $2,500 on bond and mortgage. Apply to owners, on premises, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. Houses just finished. Would trade for valuable building lots.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE NO. 206 West 20th-st., situated on Chelsea-square; house 46x42 feet, lot 100x109 feet. The house is one of the most convenient and comfortable in the City; the garden is large and well supplied with grape-vines, flowering shrubs and vines. Persons having young children and who desire to give them an attractive home, would do well to see this place before purchasing elsewhere. $13,000 can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent., if desired. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—WILL be sold at a bargain, the beautiful four-story brown-stone English basement house, (with furniture if desired,) all in perfect order, just painted and papered, and extra well built, with every modern convenience, south side, near 7th-av., being a first-class location and residence. For terms, &c., inquire of J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, between Madison and 4th avs., two beautiful four-story stone-front houses, finished with rosewood and black walnut doors, stairs, &c.; size 25x69 feet; also, two four-story stone-front houses in 39th-st., north side and west of Lexington-av. Terms easy. A large part may be left on mortgage. Inquire on the premises, of ARNOLD & MOWBRAY.

BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE AND TO LET.—The two snug 2-story frame houses and lots Nos. 226 for sale, and 227 Livingston-st., near Hanover-place, to be let; genteel location, convenient to Fulton-av. cars; are in good order, and contain gas, Ridgewood water. Prices, $3,400 and $3,600. Terms easy. Inquire of WM. SELPHO, No. 616 Broadway, New-York, or No. 228 State-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE ORPHAN'S Court, at public vendue, on the 11th April, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the town of Bergen, Hudson County, N. J., the residence of the late John Mandeville, a commodious cottage of nine rooms, a small building for an office, and a large 2-story building, used as a carpenter's shop, with half an acre of ground.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and undercellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 220 2d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DELATANTE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NEAR MADISON-square on 23d st., a brown stone English basement house, medium size, with or without handsome furniture. From cash purchaser will take about $17,000, without furniture. Rent for $10,000 can remain. Apply to GOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or address Box No. 3,529 Post-office.

$7,250 AND $6,800.—FOR SALE OR TO LET one of those handsome high stoop houses on Mansfield-place, 51st-st.; also, one of the low-stoops in the same row; contains all the modern improvements. For further particulars inquire of Mr. FINDLEY, No. 11 51st-st., near 8th-av.

$2,000.—TWO BROWN-STONE HOUSES, for sale very cheap, or to let; have all the modern improvements; situated on the north side of 21st-st., between 2d and 3d aves., Nos. 155 and 157. Price $7,000; $5,000 can remain three years. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME COTtage on 141st-st., with fine view of the Hudson River. Also to let, a large house on 152d-st., near the H. R. R. R. depot. Also a store and dwelling on 10th-av., near 162d-st. Also a three-story house, on West 31st-st., with all modern improvements; rent $500. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,088 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar, replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for a house in New-York or Brooklyn, a beautiful Italian Villa and one acre of handsomely embellished grounds in Westchester County, twelve miles from New-York. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 58 William-st.; or DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 30 Macdougal-st.; lot 25x100; house 22x40; 2-foot alley. Parlor ceilings handsomely frescoed; in perfect order. Furnace, gas, bath, water-closets and stationary tubs. Terms easy. Can be seen any time after 9 A. M.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE front house, No. 63 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th aves., in perfect order, having just been frescoed and painted by Messrs. Vacy & Bird, in their best style. House 20 by 50, lot 20 by 100. Apply to LOOMIS & GOFF, No. 1,128 Broadway, or No. 6 Pine-st.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Nearly two-thirds of a block of ground, for which improved property will be taken for one-half of the purchase money. No objection to a good class of tenement houses. Apply to T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE.—A NEW THREE-STORY BRICK house, handsomely furnished, will be sold cheap for cash; situated in a desirable location in Brooklyn; house sold separate from the furniture if required. For particulars inquire of E. F. LEWIS, No. 120 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE NO. 203 Henry-st., near Grand-st., in perfect order, for immediate occupancy; possession on 25th April. Can be seen from 2 to 5 P. M. Price, $6,500; terms easy, or will be rented for $650. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FINELY located in 17th-st., near 6th-av., full lot, built by days' work, in perfect order and elegantly fitted up. Will be sold at a great bargain if early application be made to PARK BENJAMIN, No. 24 West 17th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE TWO-STORY AND basement brick houses, with all modern improvements, situated on DeKalb-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of WM. H. HOAG, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOMLYN—The three-story brick dwelling-houses Nos. 159, 161 and 163 Livingston-st., Brooklyn; will be sold by trustee an estate if early application be made to WM. H. MAYFIELD, No. 39 William-st., Room No. 2, second floor.

50 CHOICE LOTS IN HARLEM, ON graded streets, ready for immediate improvement, between 2d and 4th avs., near the railroad depots and steamboat landings, rapidly increasing in value. Low prices and easy terms. D. S. DUNCOMB, 51 Liberty-st.

WEST 14TH-ST.—FOR SALE, A LOT ON THE north side of West 14th-st., near 6th av.; also a lot in the rear, on 15th-st. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to A. B. WOOD, No. 57 Maiden-lane.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—NINE LOTS between 124 and 125th sts., and west side of 4th-av. Price low, and no money wanted if improved. Apply to SAMUEL EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BRICK FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house No. 341 West 33th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; 18 by 50 feet; lot 100; in perfect order and for sale cheap. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 2d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE house with extension for dining-room and kitchen, No. 76 Adelphi-st., between Myrtle and Park avs.; gas and water introduced; lot 25 by 100. Price $2,800.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ALL DEscriptions of real estate, in City and country. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate, and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A TWENTY-FIVE FEET FIRST-class residence on St. Mark's place, with lot on rear for carriage-house. For further particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,073 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE house, two story and basement, No. 4 Skillman st., Phillips Row; gas and water introduced; price, $2,300; terms easy. Apply on the premises.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THREE-story and basement, brown-stone front, in the vicinity of Stuyvesant-square; in excellent condition, with gas, bath-rooms, water closets, and every convenience. Two-thirds of the amount may remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given 1st of May. Apply to ROBERT RAIT, No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS.—For sale, in the above location, a first-class five-story English basement house, over 21 feet wide, and about 65 feet deep, built in the very best manner, with all the modern improvements, and beautifully frescoed; early possession will be given; this property is most admirably calculated for a physician, or for a fashionable family requiring elegant parlors and reception rooms. For permit to view the premises and terms, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT THREE-STORY, high-stoop, circular front, brown-stone house and lot, No. 1 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., house 33x60, and lot, No. 1 West 16th-st., and a most desirable place for a residence; lot 33x92 feet. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM OF 100 ACRES FOR SALE.

This valuable property is situated on the banks of the Raritan River, Piscataway Township, Middlesex County, N. J., near the village of Bound Brook, 35 miles from New-York City, time 1½ hours.

The house cannot be surpassed in its arrangements, has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. The workmen's cottage and out-buildings are large and liberally arranged; the fences and improvements around the house are neat, showy and substantial; the land lies compactly together; the soil is good and fruitful, with a living stream of water running through it; the neighborhood first-class and healthy; to be appreciated, it must be looked at. If desired, the stock, implements and house furniture will be sold with the farm. Apply to R. M. WALDUCK, northeast corner 6th-av. and 8th-st.; or to JOHN KAVANAH, No. 778 6th-av., New-York City.

COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 14 MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.—A fine new brick house, 65x48, (exclusive of piazza,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and pantry. The house, (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spalding, Atherton, Ferris, and others,) contains twelve commodious sleeping-rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry; and, in the basement, kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is furnished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars, inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

LLEWELLYN PARK, AT ORANGE, N. J.—A tract of 500 acres of land. Country residences, in Llewellyn Park, only one hour from New-York, for sale:

Lakewood, picturesque villa, and 5 acres.
Castlewood, a stone mansion, and 5 acres.
Eyrie, Eagle Rock, a rustic cottage, and 10 acres.
A cottage and 1 acre at $5,000.
A cottage and 5 acres in Eagleton at $8,000.
10 building sites of 5 acres each, in Llewellyn Park.
10 beautiful building sites on Orange Mountain, at $500 per acre. Apply to the proprietor,

L. S. HASKELL,
No. 44 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AND PRODUCTIVE Farm of 200 acres, in a high state of cultivation, on Long Island Sound, three hours from New-York, fronting the water, with fishing, yachting, and game, all that can be desired. Farm-house and buildings in good order, detached residence with carriage-house, barn, stables, &c.; lawns, shrubbery, garden and shade trees half a mile from farm buildings; one of the most desirable places for a country seat or permanent home, and as profitable investment, that can possibly occur. Price $25,000. Address, from first parties only, C. JEFFRIES, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DELIGHTFUL country residence, situated in the village of Mendham, Morris County, N. J., distant about 6 miles from the depôt at Morristown. This place contains 2½ acres of ground, a large barn, stables, ice-house filled with ice, cistern, well, &c.; a large garden and grounds filled with the choicest shade, ornamental and fruit trees of all kinds. This place is situated in the immediate vicinity of good schools, churches, &c., and is in every respect a country residence. For particulars apply to SAMUEL FREEMAN, No. 355 Broadway; CHARLES STARR, Jr., No. 117 Fulton-st.; or to F. A. FREEMAN, Morristown, N. J.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern improvements, including hot and cold water, baths, hard and soft water, and out-houses, consisting of wood and coal houses, ice-house, (filled,) hennery, and other appurtenances, situated on the large knoll overlooking the valley, possessing a commanding view on Scotland-st., near South Orange, and within three minutes' walk of the depôt. Contiguous land, for garden or farm purposes, may be had, if desired. This place presents every convenience and facility for gentlemen doing business in New-York City. Inquire at the Orange *Journal* Office, or of JOHN B. STEVENS, 67 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—A THREE-story (Philadelphia) brick house; stone basement, sub-celler, 14 finished rooms, bath, water-closet, hot and cold water, speaking tubes, flue closets and pantries, hard walls throughout, modern style and finish, enameled parlor doors of glass—in a word, a complete house, and situated in a genteel neighborhood. Size of house 24x40; lot 24x115. Just finished; is very convenient (5 minutes) from railroad depôt, stores, churches, schools, &c. Any person wishing a genteel house in the city, the above presents inducements rarely met with. Terms will be easy. Address

P. C. CHANDLER, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A FRUIT or dairy farm in New-York, Connecticut or New-Jersey, a good house and two acres of land at Tarrytown, on the Hudson; the grounds are well shaded with fruit and forest trees, and the river view is extensive; is well situated for a country residence, or young ladies' boarding-school, and is only three minutes' walk from the station and steamboat landings; 75 per cent. can remain on mortgage for five years. Apply to S. N. THOMAS, Tarrytown.

TO RENT AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND—A beautiful place recently occupied by George Law, and formerly by William Burrows. The house is a cottage of 14 rooms, and has attached to it from 10 to 30 acres of land, as may suit the tenant; stables and out-houses. Rent, furnished, $1,800; for a lease a little under. Also, a beautiful small cottage adjoining, furnished, $1,000. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size from eight to fifteen rooms; are in complete order. Rents from $200 to $600 per annum.

The localities for attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity.

For further particulars apply to GILBERT HOPKINS, Office No. 37 Fulton-st., second floor, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED—Handsome country seat at Newburgh, being the residence of the late W. P. C. Smith, containing 30 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson and Highlands; buildings in good order; fine kitchen garden; a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees on the premises. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN acres, on the Hudson, 29 miles from the City. Has good buildings, choice fruit and shade, river front, splendid prospect; and living water; the grounds high and picturesque, location perfectly healthy, neighborhood unexceptionable and depôt close at hand. Will be sold or rented to a suitable party. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 49 Pine-st.

TO RENT LOW—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE on Staten Island, near the Manor Road, one mile from Port Richmond. The house is new and commodious; the grounds, about 15 acres, well laid out. Will be rented for one year far $500. Apply to W. A. GELLATLY, at Schlefflin Bro. & Co.'s, corner of William and Beekman sts., or to A. D. T. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, situated in the south sueurh of Poughkeepsie, on high ground, and commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country. House new, 28x49; eleven rooms, with all modern improvements. One or two acres of land can be had. For particulars inquire of GEO. CORLIES, Poughkeepsie.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Two cottages, with lot 52 by 224 feet; also 3 acres of land, in the village of Fort Lee, N. J.; situated on the banks of the Hudson River, eight miles from the City Hall, opposite 150th st. Inquire of C. L. COXHEAD, No. 1,035 Broadway.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY, FOR THE Summer months, a well-furnished cottage on Fort Hill, Tomkinsville, Staten Island. The location is unsurpassed, within half an hour's distance from the City, and seven minutes' walk from the ferry. Inquire at the Collector's office, Staten Island ferry.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COTTAGE ON THE Hudson, near Irvington, Westchester County, 24 miles from the City. Price for house and grounds, $3,900. Rent, $350 a year. Possession given immediately. Apply to PHILIP SCHUYLER, Jr., No. 43 Wall-st., Janney Court.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FIFTY FARMS, villas and residences—a great variety—for sale and for rent in Orange and its vicinity, by H. B. SLACKWELL, 9 to 11 A. M., 59 William st., New-York; 1 to 5 P. M., 49 Main-st., Orange.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER SEASON AT Far Rockaway, L. I., two cottages, furnished or unfurnished, beautifully situated on the seashore. For a Summer residence it cannot be surpassed. For further particulars inquire of OWEN & CLARKE, No. 25 John-st.

IRVINGTON—FOR SALE, A ROMANTIC LITTLE place of five acres, with comfortable country house and outbuildings, 2½ miles from depôt; plenty of fruit, excellent water, perfectly healthy. Price $2,000.

DINGEE & HOLDEN, 8 Pine-st., or t. 018 Broadway.

TO LET—IN SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., A HOUSE containing 12 rooms, near the Presbyterian Church, 60 rods from depôt. Good barn, half acre of land, pleasant situation. Address or apply to editor of *Orange Journal*.

TO LET—FROM JUNE 1 TO OCTOBER, A FURnished country seat at Throg's Neck, Westchester County, twelve miles from the City. Gardens, stables, &c. For particulars apply to E. J. GENET, No. 78 Broadway.

TO LET AT ASTORIA, L. I.—TWO LARGE brick stores, suitable for feed and flour, grocery or light manufacturing business; situated at the steamboat landing. Apply on board the steamer MATTANO, Fulton Market-slip.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT FORT Washington. Apply to JOHN HOOPE, Corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

LARGE COTTAGE, LOW RENT.—COTTAGE, East Clifton, Staten Island, containing, on the 1st floor, parlor 16x16, dining-room 16x13, library 15x10, kitchen, china closet and pantry; on the 2d floor, 5 bed-rooms and store-room; also 3 bed-rooms in the attic, wash-room and cellar under the basement, with about half an acre of land, and stabling for three horses; situated one mile from Vanderbilt Landing, by plank sidewalk. Rent to a good tenant $300; former rent $450. Address M. A. P., Box No 1,975 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing House at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the depôt and steamboat landing. The house and out-buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to

THOS B. CODDINGTON,
No. 78 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—RIVERSIDE, formerly the country residence of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Is situated just south and in sight of Pittsfield, Mass. The property consists of a fine house, carriage house, barn, workshop, ice house, &c., and twenty acres of the finest land in the Housatonic Valley. The house is fully furnished, and will be disposed of with or without furniture. The property will be sold low on favorable terms, or exchanged. Property unincumbered. Inquire of CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDson, 2½ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 20 acres of land; also, wash-house, gas house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 40 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET—Situated on Castleton Heights, within 15 minutes' walk from either ferry; house modern built, containing 11 rooms, bathroom, gas, &c.; stable and coach-house, cisterns and well, with one acre of ground; to-cality perfectly healthy, and has a splendid view, extending 15 miles in three directions. Rent, $750. Apply to CHARLES KEUTGEN, No. 43 Ann-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A desirable country residence situate in the village of Mount Vernon, Westchester County; size of ground 205x168 feet, with two-story and basement house 36x26 feet, by 22, &c.; the house is beautifully laid out, and stocked with the choicest fruits, shrubs, &c.; terms easy. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 176 West 29th-st., near 8th-av., New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the depôt at Dobbs' Ferry, well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE AT WHITE PLAINS—A COTtage-house with all necessary out-buildings and four acres of land, pleasantly located in the town of White Plains, on West-st., near the Methodist Church, 2½ miles from Mamaroneck Depôt, and 3 miles from the depôt at White Plains. Location perfectly healthy. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 80 acres of land, lying in the town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, about 4 miles from Rhinebeck Station and 2 miles from Staatsburgh. This place has a fine view of the Hudson River and Railroad. It is in good condition, well watered, and has a variety of fruit. For particulars, apply to RICHARD SHULTS, on the premises, or to JAMES BOWERS, of Yonkers.

FOR SALE—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, A HOUSE and 5 lots of ground, fronting on Congress st., within 3 minutes' walk of Congress Spring—2-story house and spacious barn; the premises are in excellent order, and location unequaled. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AND PRODUCTIVE Farm of 200 acres, in a high state of cultivation, on Long Island Sound, three hours from New-York, fronting the water, with fishing, yachting, and game, all that can be desired. Farm-house and buildings in good order, detached residence with carriage-house, barn, stables, &c.; lawns, shrubbery, garden and shade trees half a mile from farm buildings; one of the most desirable places for a country seat or permanent home, and as profitable investment, that can possibly occur. Price $25,000. Address, from first parties only, C. JEFFRIES, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL place on Staten Island, near the Four Corners and the Brewery, with 40 acres, and fine buildings and out-buildings; it is near Factoryville depôt and Steamboat Landing; possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT NEW-Rochelle, on Davenport's Neck; a house and about four acres of land, with stables, &c. The grounds are well laid out, plenty of fruit; near the water, good bathing, fishing &c.; a desirable residence. Apply to C. FROTER, New-Rochelle; or THEYRUS LAWTON, Counselor at Law, No. 124 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY SEAT (FURNISHED) TO LET.—The residence of Joseph D. Thurston, at Bayside, near Flushing, including carriage-house, &c.; lawn and shaded front, &c.; commanding fine views of Little Neck Bay. For particulars address, with name, Box No. 2,019 Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—New cottage house with about ¾ acres ground, situated on Linden Hill, overlooking the valley; within 8 minutes' walk of railroad station; furniture can also be rented if desired. Apply to Dr. S. WICKES, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, in healthy locations, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Easily accessible by railroad and steamboats.

S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED, OR FOR SALE—The well-known residence of the late F. W. Paulding at Dobbs' Ferry, one hour's ride from the City; one of the most commanding situations on the Hudson, and within 5 minutes' walk of the Railroad Depôt. Apply to FRED. E. GIBERT, No. 46 East 14th-st.

TO LET—RESIDENCES IN THE TOWN OF RYE, near the Railroad Depôt; two handsome and improved places, a larger and a smaller; rent, $700 and $325. Apply to E. F. WHITTEMORE, No. 51 William-st., New York.

BABYLON, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—House with three acres of ground attached, situated near the water; will be sold cheap, or let to good tenant. Apply at No. 11 Front-st., N. Y.

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fondas Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 8 miles from Amsterdam, on the New-York Central Railroad, and 9 miles from Johnstown, the County seat. The farm contains 105 acres, all fine tillable land, with the exception of 7 acres of woodland. It is well watered, and a fine, large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones, good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two-story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. A good cash business is done in the store, and the post-office is kept there. The village contains a large brick flouring mill, large tannery and two stores. One mile east is a village of 1,500 inhabitants. There are 6 cows, 3 horses and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence or for agricultural purposes, such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at Nos. 92 and 94 Cliff st.

FOR SALE—A FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT ON the east bank of the Hudson River, at Hyde Park, containing 260 acres in high cultivation, with desirable cottage and very spacious out buildings. It has two of the best building sites on the river, and would make two very desirable places or one of the finest stock farms in the State. It is capable of keeping fifty head of stock at present. For further particulars, apply at Nos. 32 Dey-st., or to the subscriber, on the place. Terms easy.

WALTER FICKETT.

TO LET—A GOOD FARM OF 103 ACRES, WITH 7 or 8 acres salt meadow, and Spring crops are being put in from April 1, in East Chester, one mile from New-Rochelle depôt; if more desirable, the dwelling, with garden and orchard, separate; a fine place for a country home, with fishing grounds attached. Inquire of D. MORGAN, New-Rochelle village, or DAVID D. MORGAN, No. 382 Bowery.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE grazing farm of 125 acres, town of Canaan, Columbia County, N. Y., a few miles from Chatham-Four-Corners. Also, the two 3-story brick houses Nos. 214 and 216 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. (store property,) will be sold low, or leased to manufacturers. Apply to J. H. POILLON, No. 52 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN EXCELlent fruit and dairy farm of 157 acres, 30 miles from New-York, via New-Haven Railroad; spacious mansion and outbuildings, with view of Sound; fish-pond, choice fruit, &c. S. EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 30 ACRES, ONE AND a half miles from the village of Oyster Bay, and one mile from Norwich, all the buildings are nearly new and in good repair. For particulars inquire on the premises, of J. MONILAWS.

$8,000 WILL BUY A SPLENDID FARM of 100 acres, with crops on the ground, 30 miles from New-York; easy of access by railroad or steamboat. Terms easy. Address MYRON E. TANNER, Haverstraw, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.—25 and 60 acres in Rockland County; 50 acres in Dutchess County; 70 acres at Bedford, and 200 at Greenburg, Westchester County; 106 acres on Long Island; 90 acres at Rahway, and 14 acres at Franklin, N. J.

SANDS & BROTHER, No. 166 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED FOR THE SUMMER.—A small family want a comfortably furnished, moderate sized house, with pleasant grounds, for the Summer. Any one having such to let in the immediate vicinity of the City may hear of a desirable tenant, by addressing D. M. B., Box No. 1,332 Post-office.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED—To RENT, A furnished house, of moderate pretensions, in or near Newburgh or Fishkill Landing, from July 1 to Oct. 1, 1860. Address S. C., No. 60 West 11th st., New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—A COMFORTABLY-FURnished or partly-furnished three or four story modern built house, located between 30th and 42th sts., and 8th and 4th avs. Address, with full particulars, H. E., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A PLEASANT RESIdence located between Manhattanville and Stuyvesant Duyvel, with from half to one acre of land. Address, stating size, locality and price, Box 1,557 Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD-SIZED ROOM, SUITABLE for storing furniture; possession 15th to 20th inst. Address Box No. 1,498 Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

DIAMOND BREASTPIN.—LOST ON WEDNESday last, a gentleman's DIAMOND PIN. $25 will be paid the finder to deliver it at 128 Duane-st., to A. C. RICHARDS.

LOST—SIX LOUISIANA STATE COUPONS, OF $30 each, payable April 1, 1860, Nos. 251 to 256, inclusive, payment whereof has been stopped, and for which a suitable reward will be paid on return of the same to us. M. MORGAN & SONS, No. 37 William-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING LAST, IN A Madison-av. stage, a private daily JOURNAL. The finder will please call at No. 235 Broadway, in the office. Any reasonable reward will be given. When last it contained three days' transactions.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BARR, REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office No. 167 Broadway; residence No. 6 Jones-st. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO LEASE,
Foot of 113th-st., East River,
FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.
The brick building, 80x100, steam engine, water front of 100 feet, with dock, with 5 to 10 lots, and Croton water.

The location of this property being so near the City, and the water front being available for vessels of any size, renders it more available for any kind of manufacturing purposes than any other property on the island. Apply to

J. N. WATSON, Harlem,
At the Steamboat Dock, 130th-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD STORIES, each in one large room of about 45x90 feet, of the Gymnasium building, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., near Jefferson Market, suitable for lecture, school or billiard rooms, light and well ventilated, replete with Croton water, gas fixtures, &c., together with a large lot of settees, benches, school desks and furniture if desired. Rent low and possession immediately. Apply to RICHARD L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with 2 lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY AND basement brick dwelling, No. 43 President-st., Brooklyn, 20x52 feet, on first story, 40 feet above—lot 100 feet deep; is in complete order, having just been painted and papered; has gas throughout, range, stationary wash-tubs, and bath, with hot and cold water; water-closets connecting with street sewer, marble mantels, bells, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply to the Arctic Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall-street, New-York.

TO LEASE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS BRICK house, No. 72 West 20th-st., south side, near to the 6th-av. It will be finished about the 15th of April, and will possess all the modern improvements and conveniences. For particulars, apply to MACY & CO., corner of 20th-st. and 6th av., or to J. CODDINGTON, No. 17 Wall-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment, high-stoop, full-size house, three rooms deep, in first-rate order, with all the modern improvements, No. 288 West 20th-st., opposite the beautiful College grounds, between 9th and 10th avs.; also, a four-story and basement, brown stone, high-stoop house, for sale, No. 60 West 37th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Inquire of

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2671. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL IN THE SENATE.

Remarks of Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee.

The House Passes the Kansas Admission Bill.

Sharp Dialogue between Messrs. Pryor and Potter.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OUR CUSTOM-HOUSES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 11.

The Secretary of the Treasury communicated to the Senate yesterday the amount of revenue collected and the expenses thereof, together with the number of persons employed. In 1858, the revenue amounted to $49,565,597; the expenses to $3,320,789. The number of employees was 2,041. In 1859, the revenue collected amounted to $48,383,430. Expenses $3,305,830. The employes numbered 2,972.

THE PRINTING INVESTIGATION.

The Senate's Printing Committee has closed its testimony, and will be ready to report in a few days. Several points are made which are interesting to politicians, and among others is the first point of difference between Col. FORNEY and President BUCHANAN.

The testimony, I understand, will show the quarrel to have commenced over the printing of the Post office blanks.

THE COVODE COMMITTEE.

Messrs. VAN DYKE and PLATT are here, and will testify before the Covode Committee to-morrow. Mr. BAKER, Editor of the *Pennsylvanian*, who was examined last week, admitted that he was receiving a regular salary as an employe of the Philadelphia Custom-House. The Committee desired to know what special duty he performed, but this was a puzzler. He finally answered that he attended to business in Court for the District Attorney. Mr. VAN DYKE, I understand, will ignore his assistance, and deny that he attended to any business connected with the Courts. Mr. BAKER is brother to the Collector, and nephew to Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. V. is also expected to show up the plan adopted by the Federal officers in Philadelphia to control State politics, for making resistance to which he was dismissed from office.

The Committee to-day examined four persons from New-York, three of whom were policemen. They also testified that Collector SCHELL employed them and some hundred others, three days prior to the last Congressional election, and paid them $10 each, and discharged them again the day after the election. This was done, they stated, on the application of candidates who opposed Messrs. BRIGGS and CLARK.

The Committee have a large number of names of those said to have been thus employed, but deem the sample furnished sufficient. Should they determine to go through with the list, the Committee will visit New-York as a matter of economy.

THE NEW-YORK HOTEL FUND.

Postmaster-General FOWLER was before the Covode Investigating Committee this morning, and testified that he was one of the contributors to the New-York Hotel Fund, as every prominent Democrat in New-York was. He denied that persons had been employed about his office with a view to rendering political service, although in times of election he made it a rule to give a few days' leave of absence when it did not interfere with the proper discharge of the public duty. Neither Mr. BUCHANAN nor any member of his Cabinet had attempted, directly or indirectly, to control the affairs of his office. He conducted them himself, to the best of his ability for the public interests.

Mr. FOWLER was relieved from further attendance on the Committee, and leaves this afternoon for home.

A NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT IN TROUBLE.

Mr. TRAIN, a member of the Committee, telegraphed a statement to the New-York *Herald* to-day, contradicting that journal's Washington dispatch in Saturday's issue. Mr. SHAW, of the *Herald*, was summoned before the Committee to-day, to state the source of his information, and failing to appear, an officer has been directed to bring him before the Committee to-morrow, when, I understand, he will give Mr. BUTTERWORTH as his informant.

PRYOR VS. POTTER.

The fifteenth Congressional scene of the present session occurred on the floor of the House to-day, between Messrs. PRYOR and POTTER, and it seems to be pretty well ascertained that a challenge passed before the House adjourned. Mr. HINDMAN is said to have delivered to Mr. POTTER Mr. PRYOR's note, but Mr. POTTER's friends say he will not accept the challenge.

MEXICAN MAILS.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH's Mexican mail steamer project is now pressed upon Congress, but with no hope of success, as members can no longer be led by the obby.

THE WAREHOUSE TROUBLES.

Secretary COBB has thus far failed to furnish the Committee with the contract and correspondence touching the public warehouses. The Committee, to-day, called for the affidavits and returns of Collector BAKER, of Philadelphia, of the salary paid his brother. The law requires the Collector to make his returns under oath. To-morrow they will call for facts connected with the construction of life-boats for the New-Jersey coast.

A PUBLIC PRINTING-OFFICE.

Mr. HASKIN will endeavor to report a bill, to-morrow, for the establishment of a public printing-office—now regarded as the great reform of the age—not only cutting off a source of corrupt plunder, but saving large sums of money to the Government.

PROSPECTS OF MR. DOUGLAS.

Senator LATHAM is preparing to speak on the Davis resolutions, and will declare his readiness to support Mr. DOUGLAS for the Presidency, if necessary to the success of the party.

It is ascertained that the two delegates to Charleston from Brigadier BOWMAN's District, in Pennsylvania, are for DOUGLAS. One of these resides in Bedford, whence Mr. BOWMAN was imported to Washington. Mr. BOWMAN and Attorney-General BLACK are reported a saying, to-day, that they would not support DOUGLAS, even if nominated.

THE CALIFORNIA EXPRESS.

Great efforts are making by the lobby to defeat the Overland Telegraph bill. Parties are offering to build a line for less than what it would cost to transport the necessary weight of wire across the continent. The bill will pass as reported by Mr. COLFAX.

THE PONY EXPRESS.

A large number of letters and dispatches left here yesterday for the Pony Express to California.

THE KANSAS BILL.

The Kansas bill, which passed the House by a large vote to-day, will go through the Senate without difficulty.

OUR MEXICAN RELATIONS.

Republican Senators freely express the opinion to-day that the Mexican Treaty will be amended and finally ratified.

It is a singular fact that Señor TEJADA called on Secretary CASS to know if the *Marquis de Habana* was a Spanish vessel. The General blandly replied, "My dear Sir, your Government has not intrusted this Department with that information, unless it be contained in the protest you did us the honor to file."

RAILROADS IN WASHINGTON.

A bill was reported to the Senate yesterday, authorizing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to make connection with the Southern lines by tunnelling Capitol Hill. Meantime the cars will be drawn through the city by horses. This removes what has always been a great nuisance on this line of travel.

ARMY NEWS.

Col. D. S. MILES, of the Second Infantry, will proceed with his regimental staff, on the 1st of May next, to Fort Riley, Minnesota, at which post the head-quarters of the Second Infantry are established. Four companies of the First Cavalry at Fort Riley, under Maj. SEDGWICK, and two companies of the Second Dragoons at Fort Kearney, to be designated by the commanding officer of that post, will compose an expedition to operate against the hostile Kiowas and Camanches. The cavalry will march from Fort Riley on the 15th, and the dragoons from Fort Kearney on the 1st of May for the Pawnee Fork. They will march well armed, and will carry with them an abundant supply of ammunition. A few necessary articles of clothing and equipment for additional horses. They will require, besides, two wagons to each company including the company wagons of each command, will be furnished with means of transportation for 30 days' provisions—five-sevenths of the meal rations to be fresh beef on the hoof. The instructions for the conduct of expedition beyond the Arkansas will be furnished hereafter.

In compliance with paragraph 14, General Orders No. 6, dated Head-quarters of the Army, New-York, March 12, three companies of the Second Infantry, now at Fort Laramie, will march on the 15th of May next for Fort Abercrombie, under the command of Major DAY. One wagon will be allowed for field and staff, two for each company, and a sufficient number to carry 60 days' rations—five-sevenths of the meat rations to be fresh beef on the hoof. Major DAY will conduct his command *via* Fort Randall, at which place he will replenish his supplies and proceed direct to Fort Abercrombie.

Company H, Second Infantry, now at Fort Leavenworth, will march on the 15th for Fort Riley, and on the 25th Companies G. and H. of Second Infantry will march, under command of Brevet Maj. WESSELS for Pawnee Fork, and take post at that place. They will be allowed two waggons to each company, besides the number necessary for transportation of supplies. Brevet Maj. HAYS, Company G., Second Artillery, at Fort Ridgely, now under orders to proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., will take advantage of the first opportunity to come to St. Louis by water. The Assistant Quarter-Master will provide transportation from there. Brevet Maj. WILLIAMS, Company G. Fourth Artillery, now under orders to Fort Monroe, Va., will march by land to Sioux City, from which place transportation by water will be furnished by the Assistant Quarter-Master in St. Louis. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 11.

The President has recognized FRIEDRICH KUHNE, of New-York, as Consul of the Duchy of Saxe Weinigen for the United States; ROBERT BARTH, of St. Louis, as Vice-Consul of the Kingdom of Wurtemberg for Missouri and Illinois, and Vice-Consul of the Duchy of Nassau for Missouri; OSCAR G. PARELET as Vice-Consul of Brazil at Wilmington, N. C.; and F. A. HERSCH, as Consul of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg at Boston.

The Commissioner of Patents has granted an extension of the Morse patent for seven years from to-day, but has not yet prepared a written opinion. It covers the patent of 1846, including the instrument now in use, and the mode of transmission.

The House having requested the President to communicate all the information in his possession relative to the expulsion of Americans from the City of Mexico, and the confiscation of their property by Gen. MIRAMON, the Secretary of State has replied that no information on the subject has reached the Department.

The Kansas bill passed the House by a large majority. Only three from the slaveholding States voted for the bill,—Messrs. Barrett, Etheridge and Webster. An equal number from the non-slaveholding States voted against it,—Messrs. English, Sickles and Scott. Absent or not voting were thirteen Southern and three Northern Democrats, and nine Opposition, including three Southern Americans.

It appears from the files of the State Department that nothing has been effected by our ministers abroad to remove the restrictions on the tobacco trade. The latest communication on the subject is from our late Minister to France, Mr. MASON. This communication is dated August 1858, in which he says that the French Government has no desire to surrender the monopoly and sale of the article.

The French Spoliation bill will come up to-morrow in the House as the special order; also the report of the Committee on Public Expenditures, proposing to reform the printing abuses. Mr. HASKIN has, however, consented to postpone the matter, to accommodate Messrs. CLOPTON and HINDMAN, who contemplate being absent from the City.

The colloquy between Messrs. PRYOR and POTTER in the House to-day has led to initiatory steps on the part of Mr. PRYOR, for a duel—an invitation having been extended to Mr. POTTER, through a friend, to leave the District, for the purpose of receiving a challenge.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 11.

The bill to amend the Patent laws was taken up and rejected by Yeas 19, Nays 19, the Vice-President voting in the negative.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the protection of witnesses in criminal cases in the District of Columbia.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) from the Judiciary Committee, asked to be discharged from further consideration of the memorial of Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, of New-York, relative to the establishment of a United States District Court at Binghamton, N. Y.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) moved to take up the bill for the transportation of the mails overland to the Pacific.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) opposed the motion. He had to go away, and he desired to express himself on the bill.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. HALE thought the Butterfield route stood in the way of a satisfactory arrangement of the mail service to the Pacific. There was, however, little difference of opinion as to the Salt Lake route. He thought it ought to be considered at once.

After further debate the subject was passed over.

Mr. POLK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) reported a bill for the relief of E. G. SQUIER, late *Chargé d'Affaires* to Central America.

Mr. HALE introduced a resolution instructing the Committee of Naval Affairs to inquire whether any corporeal punishment has been substituted since the abolition of flogging in the Navy, and by what authority, and what steps have been taken in regard to the recent murder on board the United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, and what steps may be necessary for the protection of seamen on board of United States and merchant vessels. Adopted.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, which he would call up to-morrow, for the adjournment of both Houses of Congress from the 19th to 30th April.

The Homestead bill was taken up.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) replied to Mr. MASON's remarks of yesterday. He thought it singular that Tennessee Senators were singled out as objects for an attack. The Senator from Virginia seemed to think that the Senator of Wisconsin had thrown a flood of light on the subject yesterday. One's stomach was sick to nausea of this eternal agitation of the Slavery question. He thought that there was no connection between the Homestead and Slavery question. The Homestead bill was a great beneficent, philanthropic, Christian measure, rising above parties, but he believed that if the ten commandments, or the Lord's Prayer, were under consideration, the negro would be introduced somewhere. The country North and South is becoming tired of this eternal agitation of the Slavery question. The homestead principle was introduced 1791 under the Administration of Gen. WASHINGTON, who, he believed, was from the Old Dominion, and he signed the bill. He believed that he was as great a man as any of the modern lights, and preferred following his guidance; JEFFERSON also indorsed the principle, and he preferred being associated with WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON than with those who now represented Virginia. Mr. JOHNSON was quite caustic in his allusions to the Senator from Virginia, and defended the homestead principle at considerable length. In the course of his remarks he pointed out that this principle had been frequently adopted in bills which had been passed during the term of the Senator from Virginia, and yet he had not protested against them; this, he argued, was a want of fidelity on his part, and should disqualify him in the eyes of his constituents. He also read Mr. MASON's votes in past years, to show that he voted for the same principle. Tennessee did not stand here to be rebuked by a Senator from any State; now, as heretofore, she could take care of herself, either in the field or the Council Chamber. The Republican Party being short of capital, had seized upon the Homestead measure, because it was popular; but it originated before the Republican Party existed, and was of Democratic origin. He replied to WIGFALL's remark that poverty was crime, and said: if this were so, the country was full of criminals. Mr. JOHNSON discussed a large variety of topics, and in the course of his remarks, said that CALHOUN was more of a politician than a statesman; he had not the cast of mind to found a great party. He had only established a sect.

Mr. MASON replied. He was surprised that the Senator poured out vials of wrath upon him. He supposed that they were on the same side of the channel, and united by common interest. He had no intention to take the State of Tennessee into his keeping. He supposed that they would act together upon a measure brought forward by the Republican organization for the avowed purpose of breaking down the Southern institutions. He defended himself from the taunts that he had sat silent while bills embodying this principle had passed the Senate. He denied that the principle of the Homestead bill was contained in the legislation of 1850. The policy recommended by the earlier Presidents, and carried into effect in 1850, was entirely different from that embodied in the Homestead bill. The one was designed to reclaim wilderness, and invite population into distant Territories; the latter proposes to give away land for no such purpose. He defended his vote on the Graduation bill, and showed that this bill did not contain the principle of the Homestead bill. He contended that the necessary effect of the latter would be to transplant people from non-slaveholding States to pre-occupy public lands, to the exclusion of the people of Southern States. He was opposed to the whole principle of giving away public lands, and should vote against it.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.,) further discussed the subject. He was tired of this twaddle about the people, denied that the Homestead bill was a Democratic measure, and asked: When did it become a part of their platform? It has been adopted by the Republicans, and is designed to cut the throat of Southerners. Anybody who denies that this Government is a compact between States is no Democrat. He reiterated that the Homestead bill constituted a part of the Republican platform.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,)—Where do you find it in the Republican platform?

Mr. WIGFALL (pointing to Mr. SEWARD and Lord LYONS, who were talking together on one of the sofas)—There it is, talking to Lord LYONS. The British Minister and the platform are together.

Mr. PUGH—I deny that the Republican Platform says anything about the Homestead bill; they have only taken it up according to their habit of picking up whatever they find lying about loose.

Mr. WIGFALL then apologised for referring to gentlemen by name, and then continued his remarks, which were of a very discursive character. He denied that there was any propriety or necessity of settling up territories and creating new States.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) moved to postpone the subject till Tuesday, as he wished to speak.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) was willing, providing they could then obtain a final vote on Wednesday.

Mr. BROWN and others were unwilling to consent to this arrangement.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) urged the propriety of fixing a day for the final vote.

The bill was then recommitted, with instructions to be reported back on Tuesday, and with the understanding that it shall be pressed to a final vote.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 11.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (American,) said this subject came before the House under different circumstances than it did two years ago. Then the contest was between Border Ruffians and Emigrant Aid Societies; between Sharp's rifles and bowie-knives; blood was then flowing from her wounds and her virgin soil was desecrated. Now all was peaceful. He was satisfied from the argument yesterday of Mr. PARROTT (Delegate from Kansas) that it was his opinion that Kansas has not the required population for a Representative in this House. He opposed the admission of Oregon and Minnesota because their respective Constitutions permitted alien suffrage, and besides, he did not believe Oregon now has a population of fifty thousand. He referred to the Opposition Tennessee platform, in which the extension of the period of probation for foreigners is advocated, and that foreigners not naturalized should be prevented from voting at the elections; on this declaration of principles seven out of the ten members of Congress on this floor were elected. The provisions of the Wyandot Constitution, he argued, are obnoxious to this objection, and come within the category. If a residence of six months is sufficient to entitle foreigners to citizenship, then change the naturalization laws. If this period is too long, declare them citizens the moment they reach the soil, and administer to them the oath of citizenship, so that they may be punished, if guilty of treason, and rewarded if true and loyal to our country and its interests. He moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Territories, with instructions to limit the boundaries so as to exclude all lands belonging to the Cherokee Indians. This we owe to the American character, and our treaty faith with this tribe.

Mr. GOOCH, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) in reply to Mr. CLARK, (Mo.,) denied that the people of Kansas, in the formation of their Constitution, have acted in violation of law. No Congress has the power to say that the people shall not send up a petition asking for admission into the Union. The English Compromise was not an enabling act. It could not take away any of the rights secured under the Constitution of the United States. There was the authority of that Constitution and a precedent for the admission of Kansas; and the people acted precisely as they should have acted. The English bill imposed no restraint on the power of the present Congress. The admission of new States was a matter of discretion. He would go still further and say that even if he had voted for the English bill, though he would have considered that the most unfortunate act of his life, it would not preclude him from voting for the admission of Kansas under the Wyandotte Constitution. It has been shown that there is sufficient population in Kansas, which has every element to organize an efficient State Government. He answered the objections as to the boundaries, saying that the Indian Territory was protected by a treaty which Congress cannot infringe; and whatever might be the merits of the question with regard to the voters, he thought it would be unfair and unjust to apply to Kansas a principle not extended to other new States. He trusted that Kansas would be admitted into the Union, and thus the strife which has so long existed would be terminated.

Mr. QUARLES, of Tennessee, (Am.,) opposed the bill on the grounds of the including of Indian lands within the boundaries of Kansas, which is in violation of the treaties; that the people should have complied with the English bill, and that the population was not sufficient. Besides, the Wyandotte Constitution was Anti-Republican, according to the definition of the Constitution of the United States, and because it permits foreigners to vote. Having repudiated the English bill Kansas was here without authority of law.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) declared himself in favor of the bill as a friend of the people of Kansas. He repudiated the extraordinary speech delivered yesterday by the delegate from Kansas, (Mr. PARROTT,) believing its tendency was to jeopard the admission of the State. It was odnoxious to make a charge of unfairness, and he considered the speech as showing more temper than wisdom, whatever might be its merits as an oratorical production. It might be in the line of his duty to lecture the members of the House.

Mr. PARROTT, interrupting, claimed that he held a seat here by a right equal to that of the gentleman, and asked him to specify the objectionable language.

Mr. COX, resuming, said that Mr. PARROTT had not done justice to the men who undertook here to remove the Lecompton Constitution from the Halls of Congress. The delegate while charging that the English bill was intended to keep Kansas out of the Union, made no exception to his sweeping libel. The intention of some of those who voted for it was to enable the people of Kansas to reject the Lecompton Constitution, and this was his declared purpose. To call the English bill, as did the delegate from Kansas, a mean and false contrivance was unjust to those who stood up in favor of the rights of the people of Kansas. As a man of honor, he was bound to vote for this bill. There was no difficulty with him as to the population of Kansas. He referred to the evidence of the votes and the registry. If the Democrats had had fair play in the election there, the people would not have been thrown under the corrupt rule of the corrupt Republican Party. He would vote for the bill because it was right, and not merely to get rid of the question. When he voted for the English bill, he reserved his discretion. He could vote for Kansas whenever she came here with a Constitution approved by the people. He so stated at the time. He showed that Kansas had complied with the English bill. The enabling act with the census in it was not restrictive. It was only a proposition to Kansas. If she accepted it well and good; if she refused it, very well; she can do as she pleases. Congress can act as it pleases at every stage of the proceedings. It can repeal as well as enact all the substantive parts of the English bill Kansas accepted. He referred to the justification of his vote by his constituents, coming here with double his former majority. In spite of all the vituperation and abuse, and a most unexampled personal contest, he was returned here, and as the crowning act of that triumph he would vote for the admission of Kansas.

Mr. PRYOR, of Virginia, (Dem.,)—I rise to a question of privilege. By referring to the *Globe* of this morning, I find the following report advertising to the scene which occurred here some days since:

"Mr PRYOR, advancing from the Democratic side of the House to the area where Mr. LOVEJOY stood: The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LOVEJOY) shall not approach this side of the House shaking his fists and talking in the way he has talked. It is bad enough to be compelled to sit here and hear him utter his treasonable and insulting language; but he shall not, Sir, come upon this side of the House, shaking his fists in our faces.

Mr. POTTER—We listened to gentlemen on the other side for eight weeks when they denounced the members upon this side with violent and offensive language. We listened to them quietly, and heard them through; and now, Sir, this side shall be heard, let the consequences be what they may.

Mr. PRYOR—This is the point I make. Let the gentleman speak from his seat, and say all under the rules he is entitled to say; but, Sir, he should not come upon this side, shaking his fists in our faces, and talking in the style he has talked. He shall not come here gesticulating in a menacing and ruffianly manner.

Mr. POTTER—You are doing the same thing."

Mr. PRYOR—It is due to myself to say that, upon the occasion here described, I did not recognize the presence of the member from Wisconsin, nor did I hear any word from his lips, nor am I singular or peculiar in that lack of recognition of his presence, for by referring to the New-York journals, and those of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other places, all of which publish separate and distinct accounts of the affair, not a word appears in any of them of his presence, or of any word said by him. However, I find this in the *Globe*, and I presume I must allow that he did appear, and did speak on that occasion. In order to ascertain, however, what he did say I have had recourse to the manuscript of the Reporters, and I find, Sir, that he has interpolated the record touching our proceedings here, and affecting its record in a most material point. [Here Mr. PRYOR pointed out the corrections made by Mr. POTTER, and which appeared in his own handwriting.] To his remark, "and now, Sir, this side shall be heard," he had added, "let the consequences be what they may." After a remark by Mr. PRYOR, that Mr. LOVEJOY should not shake his fists in their faces, he had interjected, as for himself. "You are doing the same thing now." Again, he added to his (POTTER's) remark, that "the Democratic side could not say where a member should speak, and they shall not say." He would now yield for the member to say whether or not he had made these alterations.

Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, (Rep.)—Mr. Speaker, I am very much surprised that the member from Virginia should say that he did not see me on the occasion alluded to; but, Sir, I have no right to say, and shall not say that he did, because I, of course, cannot know it. But I stood, Sir, within a few feet of the gentleman, and after he made the remarks which he has just read relative to Mr. LOVEJOY, coming down into the area, and gesticulating, and shaking his fists, I said, "You are doing the same now;" and I was surprised to find that I was not so reported. I did, therefore, what I suppose every member has a right to do under such circumstances. When I was conscious I had made the remark, and others on this side heard me, I corrected the report in that particular. I claimed and exercised the same right of looking over the reporters' notes, and correcting them that others have done; and I believe the member from Virginia did the same thing; at any rate, the remarks were corrected by some one, judging from the notes I saw. It is perfectly natural to suppose that under such circumstances, and during the confusion of so many speaking, the reporters would not hear distinctly every word, but gentlemen on this side heard me make the remarks as reported in the *Globe*.

Mr. PRYOR—I did not know the member, and therefore he might have passed before my face without my noticing him. As to what he says about my correcting the report, I did in two instances substitute one word for another, in no respect changing the sense of my remarks, certainly not making it stronger or putting myself in any more heroic attitude. I understand the gentleman was to say that he said then I did in a ruffianly and violent manner advance towards Mr. LOVEJOY. [Laughter from the Republican benches.] Now, Sir, I wish to know if I am to understand further if he intends by that any menace or offense. [Laughter.]

Mr. POTTER—Mr. Speaker, what I meant was this: While the member from Virginia was charging Mr. LOVEJOY, after he had left his own seat, and came down into the area shaking his fists at Mr. LOVEJOY, and was charging him so that it would go to the country with this same offence, if it be an offence, I said, what was a very natural remark. "You are doing the same thing." I deprecated the shaking of fists upon one side as much as the other, and I meant what I said. I stand by what I said; and, as I said before, I consider that a member has a right, under such circumstances, to not only correct his remarks, but to insert any remark which he knows to have been left out; and I put it in because I wanted the report to be correct. That was the only motive, and I would ask the member from Virginia now, if he did not of his own motive erase that remark of mine after it had been put to by the reporters; and I would ask further, what right he had to erase that without consulting me? When I looked over the votes I saw what the gentleman from Virginia had said, but I considered I had no right whatever to alter a word, or even a comma of it, and I would have cut my right hand off before I would have done it. But, Sir, that remark of mine, put in its proper place as I uttered it, was entirely wiped out by the gentleman from Virginia. He erased it in such a way, that neither the reporters nor any other person could have told what the words were. Sir, it was taking a liberty which he had no right to take. It is the right of no member to erase the remark of another member, whether that remark appears in the reporters' notes or not, after a member has corrected his remarks; it is done of another gentleman's business, and he has no right to take the liberty of altering or amending it.

Mr. PRYOR—One word more and I have done with the subject. The gentleman wants to know by what authority I took the liberty, and he imputes the act to me of erasing any remark he had placed there. Sir, I did take that liberty. I felt myself authorized to erase an unwarranted interjection. He says before he would have done that thing—before he would erase what somebody else had put into the manuscript, he would have had his arm cut off, yet he could put in what he did not utter. Sir, the gentleman says he stands by his language. I understand him by that to give me the liberty of construing his remark as I please.

Mr. POTTER—I shall stand by my language, Sir.

Mr. PRYOR—I shall construe his remarks as I please, and whether or not he stands by it the sequel will demonstrate.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) desired to say that he heard the member from Wisconsin use the language referred to, as reported in the *Globe*.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, (Dem.,) and Mr. GARNETT, severally expressed their views against the bill.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) closed the argument in favor of the bill. As to the boundaries, they are the same as the Senate and House have heretofore approved. The area is 85,000 square miles. With regard to the population, each House declared two years ago that Kansas had a population sufficiently large for a State. She has a voting population of 17,150. He also argued that nothing in the proposed boundaries would prejudice Indian rights. It was time to close the old annals, and open a new chapter in the history of Kansas.

Mr. MAYNARD's motion to recommit was disagreed to.

The bill was then passed—134 against 73, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Adrain, Aldrich, Allen, Alley, Ashley, Babbitt, Barr, Barrett, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Briggs, Buffington, Burch, Burlingame, Burnham, Butterfield, Campbell, Carey, Carter, Case, Clark of New-York, Clark B. Cochrane, John Cochrane, Colfax, Conkling, Cooper, Corwin, Covode, Cox, Curtis, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Elliot, Ely, Etheridge, Farnsworth, Fenton, Florence, Foster, Fouke, Frank, French, Gooch, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Hall, Haskin, Helmick, Hickman, Hoard, Holman, Howard, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Jenkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Kenyon, Kilgore, Killinger, Larrabee, Leach of Michigan, Lee, Logan, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Marston, Martin of Ohio, McClernand, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Montgomery, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Illinois, Morse, Nihlack, Nixon, Olin, Palmer, Pendleton, Perry, Pettit, Porter, Potter, Pottle, Rice, Riggs, Robinson of Rhode Island, Robinson of Illinois, Royce, Schwartz, Scranton, Sedgewick, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, Stevens, Steward of Pennsylvania, Stout, Stratton, Tappan, Thayer, Theaker, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vallandigham, Vandever, Verree, Waldron, Walton, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Webster, Wells, Wilson, Windom, Wood, Woodruff, Wasburn of Wisconsin—134.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams of Ky., Anderson of Mo., Anderson of Ky., Ashmore, Avery, Barksdale, Bocock, Bonham, Bowie, Boyce, Branson Branch, Brigham, Burnett, Clark of Mo., Clopton, Corr, Craig of Mo., Craig of N. C., Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Davis of Md., Edmundson, English, Garnett, Gartrell, Gilmer, Hamilton, Hardeman, Harris of Va., Hatton, Hawkins, Hill, Hindman, Houston, Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, Keitt, Lamar, Leach of North Carolina, Leake, Love, Maloney, Maynard, McQueen, McRae, Miles, Millson, Moore of Kentucky, Moore of Alabama, Nelson, Nash, Pugh, Quarles, Reagan, Ruffin, Scott, Sickles, Simms, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Smith of North Carolina, Stallworth, Stevenson, Stokes, Thomas, Vance, Whiteley, Winslow, Woodson—73.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said as more than two-thirds of his political friends had voted against the bill, he had voted no.

The bill declares that the State of Kansas shall be admitted into the Union under the Wyandotte Constitution, on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever. The boundaries begin at the point on the western boundary of Missouri where the thirty-seventh parallel of North latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the twenty-fifth meridian of longitude west of Washington; thence north on that meridian to the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of that State to the place of beginning—provided nothing contained in the Constitution of Kansas shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in the Territory, according to existing treaties; nor shall their territory be included with the State until the tribe shall signify their assent to it. Until the next general apportionment, Kansas shall be entitled to one member in the House of Representatives. The remainder of the bill contains the usual land provisions and conditions. Adjourned.

An indignant correspondent of the Nashua (N. H.) *Gazette*, who signs himself "Dan," says that "*Miss Flora Temple*, after her great race on the 10th, was so much fatigued and worried that her keepers came well nigh killing her by giving her strong libations to counteract the great perspiration she was in, and when she was led out of a neighboring stable, where she was put up after the race, to be taken to her own, she insisted upon pulling off her blankets and lying down on the sidewalk. Too bad to give poor *Flora* so much drink as to craze her. The decay of the trotting turf may be truly said to date from the day when *Miss Temple* gets 'tight,' and insists upon making up her bed on the sidewalk."

Another passenger railroad is to be constructed in Philadelphia, to run from the terminus of the Frankford Road to the Fox Chase.

The Louisville *Courier* will publish a Sunday edition hereafter, to be distinct from its daily and weekly issues.

FROM ALBANY.

Passage of the New-York Tax Levy.

The Railroad Toll Bill in the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 11—1 P. M.

The bill to fix the term of office of the City Chamberlain was signed by the Governor this afternoon, and has become a law. It was rumored here that a movement would be made to-night by the Common Council of your City to remove Mr. SROUR. Hence the unusual promptness in signing the bill. There was also a rumor that the old Police Commissioners would hold a special meeting to-morrow and appoint Mr. MATSELL Superintendent. To prevent this the new Commissioners took the oath of office to-day, and will take possession of the department to-morrow.

The bill to permit juries to find verdicts for murder in the second degree, and to postpone the execution of those convicted of murder in the first degree until one year after their conviction, was favorably considered in the Senate this evening. If there is time it will pass.

It appears less probable this evening that the Alms house bill will pass.

The Senate is now considering the bill to repeal the act of 1851, releasing tolls on railroads. The amendment pending is to remove the restriction on the fare charged way passengers on the Central.

There is every prospect of a midnight, or perhaps all-night session. The railroad men feel confident of carrying their point, and anticipate their ability to purchase it through the House. LEO.

From the Associated Press.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 11.

Speaker LITTLEJOHN did not vote at all on the New-York Sanitary bill. His vote was recorded in the negative erroneously.

The bill relative to the custodian of public moneys, which passed the Assembly to-day, retains the New-York Chamberlain in office three years.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 11.

The concurrent resolution authorizing and directing the Governor to transmit such laws and documents as he thinks proper to other States was adopted.

The bill to widen Bushwick-avenue, Brooklyn, was reported complete.

The Assembly bill to repeal the Act of 1851, abolishing tolls on Railroads, was made the special order for 8 o'clock this evening.

The following bills were passed:

To authorize the Supervisors of Kings County to build a Court-house.

To amend the act to facilitate the collection of debts against Corporations.

To compel better attendance at offices of County Clerks and Clerks of Courts of Record.

To extend York-street, Brooklyn.

The enacting clause was stricken out of the bill to provide for the improvement of the East River.

The first part of the report of the Commissioners of the Code was presented. Its lucid condensation of statutes was highly commended by the Senate.

The following bills were passed:

To amend the charter of the Hebrew Benevolent Society of New-York;

Relative to School libraries of New-York;

To extend the term of office of New-York Constables; and

To amend the charter of the Hebrew Cemetery Association of New-York.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to authorize the publication of the revised statutes was laid on the table.

The bill exempting certain property of physicians and surgeons from levy and sale under execution was reported favorably.

Mr. PROSSER's bill for enlarging the locks on the Erie and Oswego Canals, by the application of sliding gates, was taken up in the Committee of the Whole. After a debate, progress was reported, by a vote which indicates that the scheme is dead for the present session.

The bill to abolish capital punishment, except for treason and murder in the first degree, was taken up, but the Committee rose without making any progress.

The Senate then took up the bill repealing the act of 1851 abolishing tolls on railroads.

Mr. BLOOD moved to amend by repealing the 7th section of the Consolidation act restricting the Central Road, so as to put the Central on the same footing with other roads in the State under the general Railroad law.

Mr. RAMSEY opposed engrafting the amendment on this bill. He was prepared to vote for it as a separate proposition.

Mr. HAMMOND favored the emendment. If the bill was introduced as a separate proposition every person knows that it will never pass the House, for those who run the machine there are rabid in their hatred of the Central Road. He argued elaborately to show what inestimable benefit the Central Road had been to the State, and denounced the spirit which animated the lower House as having its origin in personal interests, and being dictated by selfish, and not patriotic motives. He was willing to vote down the whole thing now, for he considered that it never should have been introduced at this late hour of the session; but he would support the amendment as just and proper.

Messrs. BELL and RAMSEY spoke in favor of the bill, and attacked Mr. HAMMOND as false to the pledges he made during the canvass.

MIDNIGHT.

After a long debate, the amendment, removing all restrictions on fares on the Central road, was adopted, by a vote of 14 to 13.

The bill was then reported to the Senate.

A motion was made in the Senate to strike out the amendment, which was lost by a vote of 13 to 15, as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Bell, Fiero, Goss, McGraw, Montgomery, Monroe, P. P. Murphy, Prosser, Ramsay, Richmond, Roach, Warner and Williams.

NAYS—Messrs. Abell, Blood, Colvin, Connolly, Gardiner, Gratt, Hammond, Kelly, Ketcham, Lapham, Manierre, J. M. Murphy, Robertson, Sessions and Spinola.

Before taking the vote on ordering the bill to a third reading, the Senate, at 12 o'clock, adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 11.

The New-York City Tax Levy came up on its final reading.

Mr. WEBSTER moved to recommit, with instructions to strike out the $100 000 for old contracts.

After a warm debate the motion was lost, and the bill passed—76 to 5.

The following bills were passed:

To provide for a ½ mill tax for the support of the Government;

To repeal the act allowing the Central Railroad to charge five cents additional when a ticket was not purchased before entering a train;

In relation to the Colonial history of the State;

To amend the General Manufacturers' Association law;

To authorize the construction of a bridge across the mouth of Croton River.

Mr. FLAGLER moved to take from the table the motion to reconsider the vote defeating the bill to indemnify parties defrauded by the New-Haven Railroad. Lost.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the custodian of the public moneys.

To authorize the continuance of East-street, New-York.

In relation to mills.

A motion to reconsider the vote on the bill to extend certain streets in New-York, and confirm the grants of land under water, made in 1857, was lost, and the bill finally defeated.

The Quarantine bill was reported by the Committee. An entire new bill is substituted, naming Geo. W. PATTERSON, JOHN P. CUMMINGS and ROBERT CHRISTIE, Jr., as Commissioners to purchase a location for the Quarantine at

LAW REPORTS.

Oyer and Terminer.

SEVERAL PRISONERS ARRAIGNED FOR MURDER AND MANSLAUGHTER—SECOND TRIAL OF JOHN PFROMER FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

Before proceeding with the trial of John Pfromer, yesterday, the following prisoners, charged with murder or manslaughter, were arraigned before Judge Ingraham:

John Sigel, indicted for the manslaughter of August Lovenheim. He pleaded not guilty.

Diedrick Dannemann, indicted for the manslaughter of Diedrick Gerken. Also, he pleaded not guilty.

Patrick Murphy, indicted for the homicide of Peter Hall. He pleaded not guilty.

William Donnigan, indicted on one case of murder, in the killing of William Hickey, on March 23, and on one case of manslaughter in the first degree, in the killing of John Keenan. He pleaded not guilty.

Knox Folkes, indicted for manslaughter, in killing Mary Stewart, pleaded not guilty. The trial of each of the above parties was set down for future days, in this or the next term of the Court.

The case of John Pfromer, on his second trial for killing Charles Sturgis, was next resumed. On Tuesday, eleven jurors were obtained, and from the new panel of yesterday the twelfth was soon accepted and sworn. Mr. Waterbury opened the case for the prosecution, and called and examined his witnesses. The defence, conducted by Mr. H. L. Clinton, had examined three witnesses on their side, when the Court adjourned.

This case has been published once in full detail, and has been on two or three other occasions referred to. Pfromer and Schwitzgeble were partners in a coffee and cake restaurant, at No. 36 Bowery. Pfromer's speciality was the making and baking of the cakes, with a general superintendence of the kitchen. Sturgis, who it seems was a rowdy, and the terror of the neighborhood, entered the saloon on the night of the 25th of March, 1859, and renewed a system of annoyance, such as he had often been engaged in before. He threw the sugar about, took money from the till, broke the crockery, and finally demanded to see the baker, that he might thrash him. The kitchen door being locked, he threatened to burst it open, when Fanny McCarthy, a servant in the establishment, opened it and let him in. When he entered the saloon he was accompanied by a man named Kerrigan, who tried to get him away from the kitchen, but without avail. He attacked the baker, Pfromer, and was repulsed. He renewed the attack, when Pfromer took a pistol and shot him. On the first trial, before Judge Davies, in 1859, the jury found Pfromer guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, but a new trial was obtained, on application of the defendant's counsel to the Supreme Court, on the ground of irregular ruling on the part of the Judge. This new trial is now in progress, and will be continued to-day.

General Sessions.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY—GOLD-STEALING.

Conrad Schlegelman, Henry Hartfelder and Peter Meyer were tried for an assault and battery on Albert E. Blenck, at No. 436 Pearl-street, on Feb. 6. Blenck, the complainant, was foreman in the shop where the defendants worked. The question of a strike was raised, and Blenck, while making some remarks in opposition to the strike, received a blow from a bottle, thrown at him by Hartfelder. Some confusion ensued, during which the other defendants attacked Blenck. The Jury convicted them, but also recommended them to mercy. The Recorder sent them to the City Prison for thirty days, to cool their striking propensities.

John Conlan was tried for stealing, on the 27th of August, 1856, five ounces of gold from his employer, Mr. James, manufacturing jeweler, corner of Broadway and John-street. At a late hour the Jury had not agreed on a verdict.

The "Outs and Ins."

CLERK VS. CLERK.

The People ex. rel. Samuel Osgood vs. *Thomas E. Peers.*—This was an action by the relator in the nature of a *quo warranto*, to obtain the office of Clerk of the Second District Court. It was averred by Osgood that the Mayor and Aldermen duly appointed him as such clerk on the 14th of November, 1859; and that in pursuance thereof he attempted to enter upon his official duties, but was prevented from so doing by the defendant, who would not vacate the position. The complainant demanded not only the possession of the office, but damages for the long usurpation on the part of the defendant.

In response to the allegations of the plaintiff, Peers denied that the relator (Osgood) had any claim to the position, alleging that the appointment set up in the complaint was made in the absence of the Mayor and the proper number of the members of the Board of Aldermen, and that, in consequence, it was no appointment whatever, and did not give the relator any title to the position. It was also averred that Peers was appointed in 1851, his term of office running until 1857, and that in that year it was extended still another six years by the act of the Legislature, under which he now claims the place.

The cause was now tried in the Supreme Court, before Justice BALCOM, who, after the evidence was all in, gave judgment *pro forma* for the defendant, holding that the plaintiff had not shown sufficient title to the office.

James T. Brady, for plaintiff; D. D. Field, for defendant.

uit Against the Second-avenue Railroad Company.

A THRICE-TOLD TALE.

Anthony Delchant vs. *The Second-avenue Railroad Company.*—This is the third trial of this action, on both the former ones the jury having disagreed. The case is on again before Judge HILTON, in the Common Pleas, and will probably consume a day or two in the trial.

The plaintiff was a butcher, having a place of business up town, and was driving his horse and cart down the line of the defendants' railroad, about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 21st of July, 1857, in the usual course of his business. The defendants had been repairing their track in some manner at the junction of Catharine and Pearl streets, and had left holes and piles of stone there, as alleged by the plaintiff. As plaintiff was passing that point, ons of defendants' cars came along, and in such close proximity that the plaintiff had not time to get out of the way unless the car was stopped. He testified that he cried out to the driver to stop, but that he did not, but driving on at the usual speed came in contact with the plaintiff's cart, throwing him out upon a pile of stones, injuring him to such an extent that he has not yet recovered from the effect, but, as he believes, will always be an invalid in consequence. He also testified that at that time he had on hand about $200, which was consumed by the expenses of his long confinement, and that his business was wholly ruined by his necessary neglect.

The defence is that the plaintiff, if injured as alleged, was injured in consequence of his own negligence, and not by the negligence of the driver of the car, or of the Company. Case still on.

John H. Trapp for plaintiff. J. H. Platt and John Masson for defendants.

Vulcanized India-Rubber Car Springs.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, PATERSON, N. J.

APRIL 10.—*Chas. Goodyear and the New-England Car Spring Co.* vs. *The Elastic Cone Spring Co.*—His Honor Judge DICKERSON, U. S. Judge for the District of New-Jersey, has granted an injunction against the Elastic Cone Spring Co., at the suit of the New-England Car Spring Co., restraining the Elastic Cone Spring Co. from manufacturing, using, or selling Vulcanized India-rubber Car Springs; it having been clearly proved that they were infringing the pateat of Charles Goodycar, the exclusive right to use which, in the manufacture of springs, being owned by the New-England Car Spring Co. The case was argued on March 30.

For plaintiffs—Chas. M. Keller, of Nsw-York.

For defendants—Joseph P. Bradley, of Newark, Ex Chancellor Williamson.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BOSKEY, J.—*Campbell* vs. *Campbell.*—Papers insufficient. Judgment cannot be granted because of their irregularity.

Calendar....THURSDAY, April 12

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—NOS. 48, 51, 64, 67, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—NOS. 137, 143, 144, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 156, 160, 161, 164, 165, 166, 167, 169, 170, 171, 7, 121.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 725, 756, 714, 846, 728, 860, 864, 866, 872, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 891, 896, 900, 902, 904, 906.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. (241, 242) 327, 343, 345, 353, 355, 141, 191, 217, 357, 359, 365, 371, 383, 385. *Part II.*—Nos. 94, 311, 336, 338, 340, 312, 314, 346, 348, 354, 356, 358, 360, 366, 372, 376.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1730, 1652, 402, 1644, 1915, 1916, 1918, 1921, 1923, 1512, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961. *Part II.*—Nos. 1936, 1937, 330, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1955, 1956.

From New-Mexico.

INDIAN OUTRAGES—AN AMERICAN LADY CAPTURED.

A letter from New-Orleans to the St. Louis *Republican* says:

"Since my last letter, the indian news from New-Mexico, as well as Arizona, is stirring indeed. The Navajos, a few days since, took captive Mrs. J. H. Pierce, an American lady, and a Mexican servant girl living in the Sonotta Valley, in this Territory, and succeeded in escaping with them to their mountain fastnesses. The circumstances of the capture I have not learned. Capt EWELL and two companies of dragoons are in pursuit, but at latest advices had not succeeded in overtaking them. With the present small military force in our Territory, it is impossible to prevent these outrages, especially as long as the Indians are allowed to roam at pleasure over the country.

"A letter which I received by the last Santa Fé mail, from a prominent and very influential citizen of New-Mexico, who is at the present time attending Court at Santa Fé, encloses the following, received by him from his home, which is some six miles south of Albuquerque. From this statement of facts there is evidently something wrong in the management of the military department of New-Mexico.

"We are all well and doing well, but mightily afraid of the Navajos. They are getting very saucy. They have run off the mules of the wealthy Mexicans who were herding on this side of the mountain for safety—about 600 head. They got back some, but no broken down they could not travel. A part of the mules they took from one rancho, not three miles from our house. Two companies of troops (United States mounted,) started in pursuit of them, succeeded in passing them, and concealed themselves at the crossing of the river, waiting for the Indians to cross. The Indians, on their way to the river, killed three men and two women, besides taking one woman captive, then passed directly between two companies of troops, and escaped. These gallant soldiers, and defenders of their country, subsequently found this fact in the morning, after light, by viewing the trail of the successful marauders. The Company of Mexicans that went out from here into the Navajo country had great difficulty in getting back—they losing two of their company. They succeeded in bringing ten Navajo women as captives, and this is one reason I have more fear, as they will have their revenge whenever and wherever they can. They have been so successful thus far, their success will make them more bold.

FATAL DUEL IN JEFFERSON TERRITORY.—The *Rocky Mountain News* gives the particulars of the late duel between Gov. BLISS, of Jefferson Territory, and Dr. STONE, member of the Legislature, which resulted in the death of the latter. The first offence was given by Gov. BLISS, in a toast at a dinner-party, and, singular enough, considering the time and place, was deliberate, and designed as a personal reflection and insult. This was avowed upon the spot, and of course it only remained for the parties to settle the terms of the meeting. These were: Shot guns, loaded with a single ball, distance thirty paces, time 3 o'clock in the afternoon; place, the Highland side of the Platte River. The report of Dr. STONE'S gun followed immediately the word "fire." Mr. BLISS was an instant later, and perfectly distinct. Dr. STONE fell to the ground, supposed to be mortally wounded, the ball of his opponent entering the left thigh, penetrating the bladder and passing through his entire body. The ball of Dr. STONE struck the ground some ten feet in advance of his opponent. Dr. STONE declining a second fire, the parties were then removed from the ground. It is stated that the duel was witnessed by from 600 to 800 spectators, who were very quiet and orderly, and dispersed immediately after seeing the result.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 11.

$22,000	Tenn. 6's, '90...	90½	200	N. Y. Cen R.....	76
3,000	do.....	90¾	100	do.....s30	78
5,000	Va. State 6 s.s60	93¾	100	do.....s60	77½
2,000	do.....	93	100	do.....b10	78
10,000	Mo. State 6's s60	83½	100	do.....b30	78½
1,000	do.....	83	400	do.....b3	78
50,000	do.....	82½	800	do.....b3	78
4,000	do.....	82¾	100	do.....	78¼
5,000	do.....b30	84½	300	do.....s30	76½
3,000	Cal. State 7's....	89	200	do.....	78¾
5,000	Brook. C. W. l'n. b2		200	do.....b60	78½
1,000	Erie 2d M. Bds..	95	54	Erie R. As. Stock..	13½
1,000	E. R. 2d M. Bs. '83.	83½	250	Hud. Riv. R....b60	33½
7,000	do.....	83	400	do.....	33¼
2,000	Erie R. Bs. '75..	37½	150	Harlem R. Pref....	36
7,000	Mich. Cen. R. 8's c		100	Reading R.....b60	42¾
	1st M. S. F. C. Bs..	93	500	do.....s60	42
2,000	Mich. S. & N. I. 2d M. Bs.	44	50	Mich. Cen R...b30	45½
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. bs...	88¼	100	do.....	45¾
7,000	do.....	88	100	do.....b10	45½
8,000	Han & St. Jo. B. b	68	200	do.....b10	45¾
5,000	do.....	68¾	50	do.....b30	46
3,000	do.....	68¼	100	M. So. & N. Ia. R. b60	11
8,000	L. E. & W. 1 m. b	71½	50	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S..	22¾
1,000	Chic. & R. I. bs.	93	125	Panama Rai. road..	133½
6,000	Det. M. & Tol. bs	50	50	do.....	133¾
10,000	National Bank....	101	900	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	60¾
10,000	Bank St. of N. York.	100	50	Gal. & Chi. R....b30	62
5,000	Bank of Commerce.	98¾	410	do.....	62
5,000	do.....	98¾	150	Clev. & Tol. R...s30	26¾
5,000	do.....	99	100	do.....s30	26
23,000	Metropolitan B'k..	113	300	do.....	26¾
10,000	Market Bank.....	102	60	do.....s60	26
16,000	Corn Exch. Bank..	100	100	do.....b60	26¾
10,000	St. Nicholas Bank.	94	200	do.....b30	26¾
12,000	Bk. of America....	109	1000	do.....	26½
77,000	Del. & H. Canal Co.	97¾	620	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	63½
100,000	Pacific M. S. Co. s60	161¾	150	do.....b60	63¾
250	do.....	102	100	do.....b60	63¾
60	do.....	102¾	100	do.....b30	63¾
300	do.....b60	102¾	50	do.....s30	63¾
50	Erie Railroad....b30	13¾	100	do.....b10	63¾
500	do.....	13¾	100	do.....b60	63¾

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Cal. State 7s....	89	100	Reading R.....	42¾
2,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	88	11	Mich. Cen. R.....	46
1,000	L. E. & W. 1. M. Bs	71½	100	do.....	46¼
5,000	M. So. S. F. Bds.	68	51	M. So. & N. Ia. R.	11
1,000	N. Ia. 1st Mtg...	76¾	150	do.....b60	11¾
20,000	Am. Ex. Bank.....	101¾	14	M. So. & N. Ia. G. S.	22¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	78¾	50	do.....	22¾
100	do.....s10	78¾	200	Clev. & Tol. R.....	26¾
25	Pacific M. S. Co. s30	102¾	200	do.....b30	26¾
60	do.....	102¾	100	do.....b60	27
50	do.....	102¾	200	do.....	26¾
50	Erie R.....	13¾	200	Chic. & R. Isl. R....	63½
100	Erie R. As. Stock.	13¾	40	Del. L. & W. R.....	99
100	Harlem R. Pref....	36½			

WEDNESDAY, April 11—P. M.

The week's later news from Europe published this morning, to the effect, financially, that a larger demand for Money at 4 ₩ cent. is experienced in London, with the prospect of an advance by the Bank of England to 4½ ₩ cent., was unfavorably construed on the Stock Exchange early in the day. But this impression soon passed off when the Brokers came together at the regular Board, and pricee began to display their accustomed strength, as of late. The probability is, however, that in an advancing state of the Foreign Exchanges at this season of the year, the effect of such accounts would have been more decided. But they come at a time when little or no Specie is going forward, and when its active export is still kept back by the continued heavy movement of Cotton from the Southern ports. The return of the latter, for the present week, is 139,000 bales, according to our usual authority,—the circular of Mr. WRIGHT,—while another party figures up 164,000 bales, which gives from seven to eight million dollars in Exchange on a single week's export. Bills on London, in this market, are quoted to-day 108¾@108¾ ₩ cent., the closing rates for the *Arabia's* mail, with only a moderate trade demand, notwithstanding the free facilities offered for the conversion of the bills receivable of the Importers into cash, at from 5½ to 7 ₩ cent. per annum discount. At some of the leading Banks we hear of a good offering of trade paper this week, while the Discount Brokers outside report a smaller supply of strictly prime bills, the shortest being taken up at 5@5½ ₩ cent. To the Stock Brokers, Money comes easy at 5@6 ₩ cent., the inside figure being quoted to us by most of the leading firms a to-day as the rule.

The Share List, at the early Board, opened at 78 ₩ cent. for New-York Central, (after some Street sales at 77¾@¾,) and the price and demand strengthened through the day, until sales were made, in the afternoon, at 78¾ ₩ cent.; the final price, 78½ ₩ cent. Erie shares rose to 13¾ ₩ cent., and most of the Western list was ¼@½ ₩ cent. stronger than yesterday, although the additional returns of the first week's traffic in April are not much more than equal to the same week last season. The figures are almost identical on the Galena, and also on Rock Island, though, in explanation, it is stated that the returns include one working day less than last year. A good return is made by the Illinois Central—over $12,000 increase; and yet this stock was the least buoyant of the list. A firm feeling obtained in Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Cleveland and Toledo. Among the Coal Stocks, Reading and Delaware and Hudson were a fraction easier than yesterday, while Delaware and Lackawanna rose to 90 ₩ cent. ex dividend, sales. There was more firmness in Pacific Mail shares, and 102¾ ₩ cent. paid at the close. As the market gradually recovers from the heavy realizations on this stock made some days ago—to the extent, it is said, of 6,000 shares by a single party—a disposition is evinced to move the price upward again. Panama was also stronger, though no speculative activity is shown in it. Nearly all the City Bank shares are firm and in request on small investment orders.

In Federal, State and Railway Bonds, there was a large business in Missouris, with a fraction off, as compared with the best sales of yesterday. Tennessees were 90¼@¾, a fair amount of sales; and Californias 89, in demand. At the early Board 102 ₩ cent. was bid for United States Fives of 1874 coupons, and this afternoon 102¼ ₩ cent., without bringing out the stock. A private purchase of $30,000 or $35,000, we understand, was made between the Boards. For the Bonds of the Michigan Southern Company, prices were higher for the Sinking Fund and lower for the Second Mortgage. Eries of 1883 fell back ½c. ₩ cent., while the Second and Fourth Mortgage and the Unreserved prices were firmer. The general market for both Bonds and Shares left off firm.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.
Rec'd at Ports	4,071,000	3,320,000	2,515,000	2,878,000	2,999,000
Ex. to G. Br'n	1,950,000	1,274,000	1,487,000	1,063,000	1,279,000
Ex. to France.	457,000	316,000	278,000	330,000	375,000
Ex. to oth'r f.p.	361,000	429,000	234,000	311,000	377,000
Total Exports	2,768,000	2,019,000	1,999,000	1,704,000	2,031,000
Stock on hand.	969,000	772,000	760,000	490,000	819,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec'd at Ports.	75,000	60,000	76,000	56,000	89,000
Ex. to G. Brit'n	111,000	68,000	70,000	60,000	79,000
Ex. to France.	18,000	4,000	2,000	7,000	10,000
Ex. to oth'r p.	10,000	13,000	6,000	16,000	9,000
Total Exports.	139,000	85,000	78,000	83,000	98,000

Messrs. WRIGHT & Co. remark:

"Receipts for the week at all the ports amount to 75,000 bales, against 93,000 last week, and 60,000 in the corresponding week last year. The excess reaches 751,000 bales, which may probably prove the maximum excess of the season, as we know by telegraph that the receipts at all points have got down to small figures. Exports for the week are large—say 139,000 bales, of which 111,000 are to Great Britain, being the largest week's export of the season, or of any previous season. To France the excess is increased this week, and now amounts to 151,000 bales. To other foreign ports there is a decrease of 68,000. This deficit cannot now be made up; the quality required does not exist in the country. The purchases will have to be made in Liverpool, and will cause an increased demand for export in that market.

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Road the first week in April were:

First week, 1860.....	$20,234
First week, 1859.....	20,151
Increase.....	$223

The earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad the first week in April were:

First week, 1860.....	$47,600
First week, 1859.....	34,699
Gain.....	$12,901

The trsffic of the Great Western Railway of Canada for the week ending April 6, was:

Passengers.....	$21,765 44
Freight and live stock.....	29,137 16
Mails and sundries.....	1,336 25
Total.....	$52,238 05
Corresponding week of last year.....	40,868 14
Increase.....	$11,370 81

The following was to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts.....	$188,185 84
Payments.....	313,083 53
Balance.....	7,175,503 51

Included in the receipts were $83,000 for customs.

Peyment California Drafts, $53,000.

The following are the Currency and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Per cent. Discount.
New-York State Currency.....	3-10@ —
New-England.....	1-5@ —
New-Jersey.....	1-5@ —
Philadelphia.....	¼@ —
Baltimore.....	¼@ ¾
Interior Pennsylvania.....	¾@ ¾
Interior Maryland.....	¾@ ¾
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana.....	¾@1
South Carolina and Georgia.....	¾@ ¾
North Carolina.....	1 @1¼
Virginia.....	¾@1
Illinois and Wisconsin.....	2¾@2¾
Michigan.....	1 @ —
Tennessee.....	1¾@1¾
Free Indians.....	1¾@ —
Louisiana.....	1 @ —
Mobile.....	1¾@ —
Canada.....	¾@ ¾
Missouri.....	2 @ —

SPECIE.

Silver.		*Gold.*	
Mexican Dols...	$1 06@ —	Old Am. Qr. Dels.	$1 02@ —
Spanish Dollars..	1 10@ —	Spanish Qrs. each.	27@ —
Five-franc pieces.	98@ —	Span. ¾ & 1-16 Pos.	1 27@ —
French Crowns...	1 10@ —	*Gold.*	
German Crowns..	1 08@ —	Sovereigns.....	4 85@4 88
Prussian Thalers.	71@ —	Twenty francs...	3 86@ —
Guilders.....	40@ —	Ten-thaler pieces	87@ —
English Silver...	4 80@4 85	Ten-guilder pcs..	3 96@ —
Species.....	1 08@ —	Spanish Doub'n.	16 30@15 40
Old Am. Half Dols.	1 04¾@—	Patriot Doubl'n.	15 70@15 80
		Gold.—Am. Old. &c. prem.	

Sales of Real Estate....APRIL 11.

By ADRIAN H. MULLER.

House and lot No. 20 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, 16x100 $5,250.

Two houses and lots on east side of Hamilton-st., 250 feet north of Myrtle-av., 20x100. $3,000 each.

By E. H. LUNLOW & Co.

House and lot, north side, No. 311 Henry-st., 23.6x70.8, for $5,467.

By P. B. WILKINS.

Unfinished house and lot south side 34th-st., 39 feet east of 10th-av., 19.4x88, $4,700.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S CITY AND COUNTRY NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY, No. 41 Park-row—N. Y. Times Building. Merchants wishing to extend their business should ADVERTISE NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST. Every facility is offered for this purpose by J. H. & Co. For promptness and reliability they refer to Raymond, Wesley & Co., publishers of this paper.

RUFUS M. BRUNDAGE, Importer, wholesale and retail dealer, No. 232 BLEECKER-ST., New-York, Is selling his large and well selected stock of White, Gold-band and Decorated DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS, VASES, &c. GLASSWARE, HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, CROCKERY, ETC. BEST QUALITY AT LOWEST PRICES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY, Cleaned and repaired in the best manner by the first London and Geneva workmen, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, 1 door below Canal-st., (formerly No. 11 Wall-st.)

BALLOON ASCENSION AT PALACE GARDEN. Prof. WISE would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he will make an ascension, in his Balloon *Ganymede*, on THURSDAY, April 19, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of procuring the means necessary to provide for his Transatlantic voyage. He will also deliver a lecture on the subject of *Ballooning*, at Palace Garden Music Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 17, at 7½ o'clock. Admission, 25 cents. Parties purchasing tickets for the lectures will be entitled to admission to the ascension without extra charge. Prof. Wise hopes that his appeal to the friends of progress will ensure him to demonstrate this great world's problem.

IMPROVE YOUR EYES, BY M. WISE, OPTICIAN, Has REMOVED to No. 755 BROADWAY. Persons with weak eyes can be supplied with glasses which will greatly benefit and not strain the sight. Particular attention is paid to a new style of PERSPECTIVE GROUND GLASS, of the finest flint, which, through their high polish and true ground, produce the purest vision, and have been highly recommended as the best, in their effect upon the eye, for preserving and improving the sight in continued writing and reading. Short-sighted persons, and those operated upon for Cataract, can also be suited. He inserts NEW GLASSES of superior quality, in old frames, and solicits the patronage of all in want of his articles. He warrants all spectacles purchased of him to suit the sight for five years, or change the glasses without extra charge.

CAUTION! SAPONIFIER OR CONCANTRATED LEY, THE READY FAMILY SOAP MAKER. Unprincipled parties are passing off on the public a spurious article of Saponifier or Concentrated Ley, branded Concentrated Pot-Ash, Concentrated Ley, &c. The only genuine original and patented article is put up in one-pound iron cans, and manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, to be had of all respectable storekeepers. Wholesale trade supplied by LEWIS, JAMES & CO., Agents, Philadelphia.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR, WITH FILTER AND WATER-COOLER COMBINED. Is the only one patented having a CONDENSING surface exposed to the provision chambers to extract the moisture from the air. The *Scientific American* says: "This refrigerator not only has the advantage of being novel, but also of fulfilling perfectly the purpose for which it was intended." Manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLEY, 426 Broadway.

COAL OIL. 10,000 gallons COAL OIL of very superior quality and color, for sale by DIETZ & CO., Lamp Manufacturers, No. 132 William-st.

BOAT FOR SALE.—THE HULL OF A NEW Boat, calculated for side-wheels, and now ready to receive her engines. She is 75 feet long, and 13 feet beam, copper-fastened and coppered. For further particulars apply at the Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED PACKAGES.—THE Adams' Express Company will dispose of, by public auction, about 400 packages which have remained in their possession one year and over, uncalled for. The sale will take place MONDAY, April 16, at 10 A. M., at No. 59 Broadway, up stairs. ADAMS EXPRESS CO., No. 59 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—IN STAMFORD, Conn., on SATURDAY NEXT, 14th inst., the buildings and grounds known as the Stamford Female Seminary. The furniture will also be sold. Commencing at 10 o'clock; the real estate at 3 P. M.

USE THE BEST.—CONGER & FIELDS' CHEMical Writing Fluid better than any ink known, and cheaper. For sale everywhere. S. S. STAFFORD, Agent, No. 18 Liberty-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO MARRIED LADIES.—Accurate and detailed information in reference to divorces, the causes for which they can be procured, the steps necessary to be taken, &c., may be obtained by addressing Mrs. C. B. V., Box No. 183, *Times* Office. The most entire confidence may be relied upon.

WANTED TO ADOPT,—PERSONS WISHING to adopt a fine healthy American female child, two months old, may hear of an opportunity of doing so by addressing Dr. BERRY, Broadway Post-office.

CALVARY CHURCH PEW.—TO RENT, AN eligible pew, in the north transept of Calvary Church. Apply to JAMES S. MERRIAM, No. 29 William-st.

FOUR SECOND-HAND SAFES FOR SALE low.—QUIRK BROTHERS, No. 98 Malden Lane. Also, a large assortment of Wilder's patent Fireproof Safes constantly on hand.

EUROPEAN PATENTS.—AN AMERICAN ENgineer recently from Paris, is about returning, and offers his services to those wishing inventions introduced address T. D. STETSON, No. 5 Tryon-row, New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS AT EVERDELL'S, These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st.

LECTURES.

HON. JOHN SHERMAN, OF OHIO, Will lecture at the Cooper Institute, before the Young Men's Republican Union, on FRIDAY, April 13, at 8 P. M. Tickets 25 cents. Seats reserved for ladies.

REV. E. SEYMOUR Will preach in the Lecture room of the Market-st. Church, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Be not Deceived.*

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—Prof. NAIRNE will lecture at the Columbia College Law School, No. 37 Lafayette place, next FRIDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock, and every subsequent evening till the close of the term. Subject—*The True Ground of Moral Obligation.* The students of the Law School, and the public, are invited to attend.

REV. J. P. NEWMAN WILL DELIVER HIS last Lecture previous to his departure for Europe, in the Bedford-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 12, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Our Ancestors and their Descendants.* Tickets 25 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IN PRESS. MR. BRYANT'S ADDRESS On WASHINGTON IRVING, handsomely printed on tinted paper in 12mo. G. P. PUTNAM, No. 115 Nassau-st.

THE GREAT ROMANCE OF THE DAY! 11,000 COPIES IN FOUR WEEKS! A plot of weird and mysterious interest; The most subtle and delicate analysis of character; Refined criticism on the master pieces of Italian art; Exquisite pictures of Italian scenery; A style of the utmost purity, simplicity and vigor; Constitute the attractions of THE MARBLE FAUN; OR THE ROMANCE OF MONTE BENI. By NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, Author of "The Scarlet Letter," &c.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRESS.

The cultivated reader will mark in it an advance and an expansion. It is the best book yet written by the author of "The Scarlet Letter."—*London Critic.*

One of the most remarkable novels 1860 is likely to give us, whether from English, French or American sources. Such an Italian tale we have not had since Herr Andersen wrote his "Improvisatore."—*London Athenæum.*

Never before has Italy inspired a romance-writer with a work so composite in its elements, so perfect in their organic harmony.—*London Spectator.*

The story possesses a seductive enticement, which few will be inclined to resist. It abounds in sweet and gentle episodes, illustrative of Italian life, vivid descriptions of some of the most celebrated works of art, and profound discussions of æsthetic principles.—*New-York Tribune.*

Many of the scenes are harrowing in their intensity of excitement. * * * Every way worthy of the high and peculiar fame of this writer.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

It cannot be read without a vivid interest.—*N. Y. Albion.*

The character of Donatello is a wonderful creation.—*N. Y. Home Journal.*

We are charmed beyond expression with his exquisite pictures of Italian scenery and works of art.—*N. Y. Independent.*

Youthful with the youth of nature, and glorious with the golden lustre of art.—*N. Y. Saturday Press.*

Rich with suggestive thought on life, humanity and art. * * * Exceeding wealth of beauty, poetry and eloquence.—*Boston Courier.*

In none of his previous works does he exhibit superior, if equal, power.—*Boston Transcript.*

Far more healthy and cheerful in tone than his previous works. * * * He writes with his old power of fascination.—*Boston Advertiser.*

"The Marble Faun" is a book which might well make a new era in novel writing. It is in all respects superior to anything which has come from Mr. Hawthorne's pen.—*Boston Sat. Express.*

Fascination is the word which describes the emotion the reader of "The Marble Faun" will experience.—*Boston Sat. Gazette.*

The best art-novel written in the English language.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

The story, as a story, is managed with singular artistic power.—*Phila. Sat. Post.*

One of the few modern books which the world will not willingly let die. * * * Full of feeling and fancy.—*Phila. Press.*

As an exertion of poetic and imaginative power, it takes as high a flight, and certainly a far wider sweep, than any of his former efforts.—*Phil. North American.*

No such living picture of Italy has ever been transferred to paper.—*Buffalo Courier.*

A fascinating story. * * * In style this book is a study.—*Taunton Gazette.*

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Whether viewed as a work of fiction, or as one of artistic or literary merit, we are bold to assert that neither "The Scarlet Letter" nor any other of Mr. Hawthorne's writings will bear comparison with "The Marble Faun."—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A COMpetent woman who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; also, a situation by a steady respectable young woman as waitress and to assist with chamberwork; would like to go in the country with a family. Both can produce unexceptionable City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen the two days at No. 42 20th-st, between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, the one as first-class cook, who has had long experience in all kinds of cooking and baking; good reference; the other as laundress, who perfectly understands her business; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 120 East 20th-st., first floor, front room, near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLEaged woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is an excellent baker and pastry cook. Has the best of City references. Has no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 189 West 26th st., between 8th and 9th ave., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person, as lady's maid and seamstress; ons who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses. Perfectly undoubted City references. Can be seen at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS English nurse, a Protestant; is perfectly qualified to take the entire care of a baby from its birth, or ons or two growing children; is a good seamstress; is highly recommended by the first families in the City. Apply, personally, at No. 843 3d-av., between 55th and 56th sts., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as good cook; thoroughly understands her business—meats, game, pastry and jellies; has no objection to go with a family into the country for the Summer; good City references. Apply at No. 63 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., over the grocery, second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing; has no objections to go the country for the Summer; has been four years in her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 101 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A SITuation as first-rate cook; would assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; or as first-class laundress; understands her business perfectly. No objections to the country. Has good City reference. Apply, for two days, No. 63 4th-av., near 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived for sight years in one family; is capable of taking care of a house in the absence of a family; can be highly recommended for it; no objections to Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days at No 193 East 14th-st., near 1st-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse or lady's maid with a family going to Europe, who would consider her services worth the price of the passage. She does not suffer from sea-sickness. For character she refers to Mr. William Redmond, No. 43 Barclay-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as nurse; has been in that capacity for the last sixteen years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 52 12h-st., near Broadway, in the music store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has the best of City references; has lived going on foor years in her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 132 Christie-st., over the grocery store, Room No. 1, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook; she understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; she is willing to assist with washing and ironing, if required; the best of reference can be given. Apply at No 46 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and to do plain sewing; is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; can get the best of City reference for the last six years. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 60 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN WHO is a first-rate cook, in a private family; she is an excellent baker and pastry cook, and can give the best of references from some of the best families with whom she has lived; can be seen for two days by calling at her present employer's, No. 20 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Also a young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing, or chambermaid and waitress; best City reference given. Call at 13 Union-court, University-place, corner of 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, who is also a good washer and ironer; is willing and honest, and has the best reference from her present employer, where she can be seen for a few days. Call at No. 101 East 34th-st., northwest corner Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, also baker; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, corner of 39th st. and 4th-av., Murray Hill-place, second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CHAMBERmaid, who would also assist in washing, by a person who is fully competent to fill the situation. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 292 8th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as waitress or chambermaid, and to take care of children; is competent to fill either of these situations; has three years' City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 177 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as professed cook; can dress all kinds of game, jellies, desserts, pastry, baking, &c.; has lived in the best of families; City reference. Call at No. 294 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A respectable young woman, or to do plain sewing or light chamberwork, or to take care of a baby from its birth; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 141 East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; would do light chamberwork or wait on a lady; has excellent references. Can be seen till engaged at No. 399 6th av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Also a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 118 Amity-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook; she is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and all kinds of pastry; the best of City reference; left in consequence of the family going to Europe. Call, for two days, at No. 147 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands her business in all its branches; can show good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 129 7th-av., up four pair of stairs, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as experienced nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and sewing, understands cutting and fitting all kinds of family clothing; best of reference. Call on present employers, 831 5th-av., to the hassment.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 111 West 36th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, altering or repairing ladies' dresses; would assist in chamberwork, or would take care of an old lady. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 141 29th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing; best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 245 3d-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; can give good City reference. Call for two days at No. 178 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily as Chambermaid; can do up muslins, or do plain sewing; no objections to do a small share washing. The very best of City references given. Call, for two days, at No. 331 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT nurse, a middle-aged woman, with first-rate City references; can take care of a child from its birth. Apply at No. 92 East 15th-st., two doors from 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as laundress and chambermaid. Good reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 16 Dennett-place, Brooklyn, between Coort and Smith sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid, and to do fine washing; has good City reference. Call at No. 37 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; has good references from her last place. Call at No. 856 2d-av., between 34th and 35th-sts., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WELSH PROtestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and sewing, or chambermaid and washing. Call at No. 118 East 30th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as good cook, washer and ironer, and can be seen for two days at No. 278 1st-av.; has the best of City reference, and understands her work in the kitchen.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, one as chambermaid and laundress, the other as waitress; best of City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 113 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS AND chambermaid. Reference at her present employer's, No. 11 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR CHAMBERWORK and waiting; has good City reference. Apply at No. 46 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress or chambermaid. Apply to her last employer's, No. 41 East Broadway.

GOOD SERVANTS IN ABUNDANCE.—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., at the Large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 136 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of good, capable help, to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 15 Bible House, 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian language spoken. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one is a good cook, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the other is a good chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; both have lived together in their last place for two years and five months, and would prefer a place together again; both have the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 85 6th-av., third floor, in the rear.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, one as good, plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing, or would take a laundress' place; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and ironing; they have no objection to go a short distance in the country; they have the best of City reference. Call at No. 173 7th-av., corner of 18th-st., entrance. Call at No. 173 7th-av., corner of 18th-st., second floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A VERY CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing; and would attend to the care of children, and do chamberwork; can be the care of children, and do chamberwork; can be highly recommended for faithfulness and capability; can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing machine. Call at No. 196 17th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class chambermaid, and to do plain sewing or fine washing and ironing; understands her business perfectly; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 467 3d-av., between 28th and 29th sts., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as first-class cook, and understands her business in all its branches; is a good meat and pastry cook and makes bread, biscuit and all kinds of desserts. Best City references from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 9½ 6th-st., near the Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a young woman who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing if required. Best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 408 6th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation in a private family as good cook and laundress; has lived five years with one family; references unexceptionable. Call, for two days, at No. 159 Greene st., rear, second floor, between Bleecker and Houston.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objections to go in the country; wages from $10 to $12; City reference if required. Apply for two days at No. 101 28th-st., near 3d-av., in toy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, FOR A FAITHFUL, capable servant, as cook and laundress, or general servant; is a hard-working girl, thorough and neat in her duties, and a very superior washer and ironer, and good cook; can be very highly recommended from her last situation. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MOST RELIABLE, HARDworking, humble young woman, a situation as good plain cook, baker of bread, pies, &c; washing and ironing or general housework. Or chambermaid, waiting or laundress; good reference; no objections to country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation in City or country, as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and childreos' dresses; also can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the best of testimonials can be given; will be found willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th av., 1st floor, front.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, A situation, as cook and laundress; is a good baker; wages, $8; also, a competent chambermaid and waitress, who can do fine washing and ironing in neat style; willing to go to any of the Hudson River towns. Call or address No. 218 East 23d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place; no objections to the country. Call at No. 191 East 13th-st., front room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress in a private family; understands dressmaking and all kinds of plain sewing; she can produce the most satisfactory City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 279 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN CITY OR COUNTRY by a Protestant young woman, as first-rate cook and excellent baker; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 40 Spring-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as chambermaid; would be willing to do plain sewing or assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen this day at No. 128 East 29th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE English person, as nurse; she is competent to take charge of an infant from its birth, or she would travel. Inquire at her present place, No. 77 East 18th st., near 4th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do light chamberwork, and take care of children and do plain sewing. Best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 251 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A woman who is competent to take charge of a baby from its infancy; the best references from her last place, where she has lived far four years. Inquire at No. 128 East 36th st., near 3d-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook in a gentleman's family; understands her business in all its branches; has good City reference; no objection to go to toe country. Apply at No. 134 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or plain sewer, has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 159 Greene-st., second floor, in the rear, between Bleecker and Houston sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, by a respectable young woman, a Protestant; the best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 99 East 22d-st., cor. of 3d-av.

WANTED.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS WISH situations in a private family, as nurse and plain sewer; and as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 114 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing. Can come well recommended. Apply at No. 201 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and do plain sewing; would like to go in the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 67 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL A SITUATION in a private family as waitress or to take care of one child and do light chamberwork; would prefer the country. Call at 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to cook, wash and iron in a private family; best of City references. Apply at No. 40 East 32d-st, between 4th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT person as waitress; would do the chamberwork and waiting of a small private family. Good City references. Call at No. 200 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress or chambermaid. Call, for two days, at No. 19 Macdougal-st.

CALIFORNIA.—A NURSE WISHES TO WAIT on a family or invalid; is not sea-sick; would pay part of her passage; best of reference. Address NURSE, No. 127 East 26th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A steady, sober, industrious young man, who understands his business; understands the management and care of horses and cattle; a good steady driver, if required; would make himself generally useful and obliging around a country gentleman's place; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address M. L., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman or gardener; understands both businesses well, the forcing of all kinds of vegetables, pruning and grafting, and is a good groom and oarsful driver; can come well recommended for both situations, from his last employers, both for capability and sobriety. Address a note to J. M., No. 1,024 Broadway, or Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT single man, a situation in some small place, to take charge of one horse, or a pair, and to make himself useful; is a good driver; can produce the best of references; is kind and obliging; will not be found wanting in anything stated. Address WEBSTER, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man, who understands the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses, harness and carriages; has the best of City reference in that capacity. Ladies or gentlemen in want of such a man will address R. A., care of Mr. Samuel Tawry, No. 902 Broadway; or Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER PROTESTant man, a situation as coachman, in a respectable, nice family; he understands his business in the care and management of horses, and also is a good, safe driver, in the City or country; would prefer the country; has the best of reference. Address H. D., Box 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; no objections to take charge of one horse or a pair, and to make himself generally useful; understands his business in all its branches; can come well recommended from his last place. Address S. McE., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant single man, of long experience both in this country and England; understands his business and willing to do it; will be found useful and obliging about a house. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Graham's saddlery store, No. 66 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a first-class young man, who is steady, sober, and obliging, and can give six years' first-class City references; no objections in going with a good family to the country. Call at the saddlery-store, No. 332 Broadway, or address M. B., Box No. 126 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, A single young man, 24 years of age, a situation to take care of horses, carriages, &c.; he understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; has the best of recommendations from his last employer. Address H. W., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY AND trustworthy young man as coachman and groom; he understands the care and management of horses, is also a good vegetable gardener, and a good farmer; is willing to work, and make himself useful. Has good reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A YOUNG MAN and wife—the man as waiter; the woman as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; the best of City or country reference, as to capability and honesty of character. Address D. F., Messrs. Delinc and Co., No. 699 Broadway, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY ONE who fully understands his business, and can come well recommended from his last employer. Address L. G., No. 200 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT single man wishes a situation in some small place, to take care of one or two horses; is a good, careful driver; understands plain gardening and the care and management of cows; is kind and obliging; is willing to make himself useful in everything required. Any one wanting such services may address J. W., Box No. 208 *Times* Office. Reference to correspond one day only.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RE spectable young man, an American and of Protestant principles, to take the care of horses and drive carriages, and make himself generally useful, on a gentleman's place; understands plain gardening; will be found a young man of obliging disposition and very reliable habits; excellent references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable Protestant man, who perfectly understands the treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has thirteen years' experience in the care and treatment of horses; is perfectly sober and trustworthy, as his testimonials will fully prove from his last employers in this City. Address M. R., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable steady single Protestant man (English). Favorable City references. Applications to WILLIAM, Waiter, care of J. Story & Co., New Fish and Oyster Market, No. 41 University-place, between 10th and 11th sts., will have immediate attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A sober, industrious single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and a cow, if required, and can keep a gentleman's place in good order; has had many years' experience, both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF procuring a good situation for his coachman; he is a first-rate groom and driver; he is honest, sober, and can be trusted implicitly; he perfectly understands the care of horses, coaches, and harness. Any gentleman in want of a trustworthy young man will call or address W. C., No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as valet and groom; one who has served in the British Cavalry 12 years; would like to travel with a gentleman, or would embrace a first-class situation as coachman; can give good City references. Apply or address J. M. D., No. 270 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer, by a married man; understands vegetables, fruits and flowers, as farm-manager; also stock; unexceptionable references from families of the highest standing; 20 years' experience. Address J. W., at A. Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, or Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young man who perfectly understands his business; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference from city and country. Can take charge of a vegetable garden if required. Address T. C., Box No. 156 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER, IN A private family, by a respectable young man, of long experience; has a thorough knowledge of his business, and has satisfactory reference in this City. Call or address WAITER No. 877 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts., in care of Mr. Freeman.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man who thoroughly understands vegetable gardening in all its various branches; out-door flowering and keeping a place in order; can take care of horses; is a good driver; has the best of City reference from last place. Address E. J., Box No. 165 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, in a wholesale store as entry clerk or assistant book-keeper; is willing if necessary to attend to some other business; writes a good business hand; satisfactory reference given. Address W. H. S., in care of S. K. Russell, No. 722 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man, as waiter in a private family; has no objection to go with a family to the country for the Summer; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 36 6th-st., for two days, in the book-store.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN IS desirous of obtaining a situation as waiter in a respectable private family; country preferred. Can furnish the highest City references as to character and capability. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; one who thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself useful; the best of reference given from his last employer; no objections to either City or country. Address R. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO SPEAKS French and English, and translates both, a situation as salesman, entry, correspondlog or traveling clerk. Has had 8 years' experience in business in New-York. Good City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a steady, competent young man, who leaves his last employer on account of breaking up house; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at Mr Walks, No. 985 Broadway, if not engaged, or address J. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man, as waiter, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN, with one child, as coachman and gardener, who thoroughly understands his business, and also the management of a farm if required; the best of testimonials from his last place. Address S. H., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUAtion as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of City references. Address E. W., No. 241 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND HIS wife, a situation; the man is a good driver; can also work on a farm and garden; the woman is a good cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young man who perfectly understands his business, and will make himself useful to his employer; has good references. Call on J. B. CALLAN, No. 219 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 19, WHO resides with his parents, a situation in some wholesale house; can write a good hand and is correct at figures; gives the best of City references. Address E. S., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. Address J. H., No. 72 3d-av., in the drug-store near corner 12th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable single man; he thoroughly understands his business in every respect, and also understands the training of young horses; can produce the best of City reference. Address J. J., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable man, who perfectly understands his business and has the best of City references. No objection to the country. Address K. M., No. 932 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE YOUNG man to work on a farm; understands the business well, or would take care of a vegetable garden; will make himself useful. Address H. D., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A smart, active man, who understands his business in every department perfectly. Address, for this week, P. J. McCABE, in care of R. B. Minturn, Esq., Hastings on the Hudson.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who understands his business; would have no objection to assist in the garden; best references given. Address J. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman, who understands the care of horses and the garden. Can be seen for two days at No. 765 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as waiter in a private family; he can give the best of City references. Can be heard of, for three days, at No. 811 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM ENGland, a situation as waiter in a private family; has two years' good character. Apply at No. 37 Warren-st., or address Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

TO BOSS PAINTERS.—WANTED, BY A young man who has served two years to the painting business, to get in with some good boss grainer to sign writer to perfect himself. Can grain some and has a good knowledge of sign painting. Best of City references can be given. Address J. H., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—WANTED—TO PLACE A lad, 14 years old, with a respectable druggist, to learn the business. A proper person can have him until he becomes of age. Address E. W. W., Box No. 1,332 Post-office.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN OF many years' experience in New-York and vicinity, a situation to teach the ancient classics, Spanish, French or English; is of unquestioned capacity as a teacher and disciplinarian; could influence considerable patronage. Address, for ten days, TEACHER, Box No. 247 New-York Post-office.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD LONG EXPERIENCE in teaching English, Piano-forte and French, (which she speaks purely and fluently,) desires a situation as resident or traveling governess. The best references given. Apply at the Van Norman Institute, No. 5 West 38th-st., from 12 till 4 P. M., and after 7 in the evening.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY AS GOVerness to small children or a companion to a lady; wages not so much a consideration as a home; is fond of children, and accomplished; has just arrived in this country from England. Good references given. Address E. M. B., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching French, German and English, wishes to find a situation in a school or family. Unexceptionable references. Address M. L., Williamsburgh Post-office.

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Adapted to every variety of roof, new or old, and is unequaled for durability, beauty and cheapness, by any composition in use. Cement for sale by the barrel, with printed instructions for use, in any part of the country. JOSEPH DIXON & CO., No. 278 Broadway, New-York.

ANY YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIROUS to acquire the practical and theoretical knowledge of architecture, in all its branches, will find this an advantageous opportunity. Address, for further information, ARCHITECT, No. 993 Broadway, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, two steady, industrious girls, with satisfactory recommendations from their last place: one as general housemaid; the must understand plain cooking, and be a good laundresse—wages $7; the other to assist to the care of two children, and do the chamberwork—wages $6. Wages may be raised to efficient, steady girls, after a month's trial. Apply at No. 80 East 36th st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS WHO CAN COME WELL recommended; one for general housework, wages $7; the other as nurse and seamstress, $5. Both to go before May 1, with a small family, to the town of Flushing, eight miles from New-York. A large Catholic and other churches near by. Apply to R. C. EMBREE, No. 142 Duffield-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—TO GO 12 MILES IN THE COUNTRY, a cook to wash and iron, who knows how to make butter, and a girl to do waiting and chamberwork. They must understand their business thoroughly, and have good City references. None others need apply. Inquire at Room No. 26 Brevoort House between 9 and 10 o'clock Friday morning. Irish need not apply.

WANTED—TO HIRE—A WOMAN TO DO THE cooking, washing and ironing for a small family; also, a nurse to take charge of two small children; Protestant for nurse preferred. None need apply who cannot give the best of references. Address W., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE INTO the country, a young woman to do general housework for a small family; one that can come well recommended as a capable and tidy servant, may address (with reference and wages expected) A. H. W., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS GARDENER, TO attend to a vegetable, fruit, and flower garden, and take care of a horse—a few miles up the North River; or would employ man and wife with no incumbrance, if the wife would attend to the cooking, washing, and ironing—with best of references. Apply at No. 397 4th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, WILLING, PROTESTANT girl, to do general housework in a private family. For such a one, who is a good washer and ironer and plain cook, a good home and $6 per month will be given. Apply at No. 41 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; must be a good plain cook and baker, a first-rate washer and ironer, willing and obliging; City reference. Apply at No. 57 West 35th-st., between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing of a private family. None but those competent, and who can produce good recommendations, need apply at No. 98 Pacific-st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COOK, who can also wash and iron; must come with good recommendations. Apply at No. 53 West 9th st., in the morning before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING agents for a handsome and valuable work, to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEORGE W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers', Franklin-square.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A RESPECtable girl, as waiter, with City references. Apply at No. 137 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN AS COOK. Apply to Mrs. G. CURTIS 27 Washington-place.

BRASS CASTERS WANTED.—TWO FIRSTclass carriage hand moulders can have a permanent situation by applying to IVES & PARDEE, manufacturing Company, at Mount Carmel, Conn. Factory at Ives Station, on Canal Railroad.

BOY WANTED—FOR ERRANDS AND OFFICE duties; must write a fair hand and come well recommended. Apply at the office of the New-York Shot and Lead Company, No. 63 Centre-st.

GARDENER AND FARMER WANTED.—Wanted, a single, steady man, as a vegetable gardener; also, to assist on a farm—a man accustomed to oxen and the habits of New-England preferred. Apply at No. 132 Monroe-st., from 4 to 8 P. M.

GARDENER WANTED—WHO IS WELL AC-quainted with vegetable as well as out-door flower gardening, and is willing to make himself generally useful; a married man preferred. None need apply without good recommendations. Apply to BALDWIN & STARR, No. 23 Park-row.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS

PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS AND SQUARE PIANOS

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The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the Improvement in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:

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2. The sound hy Steinway's improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger, and much better prolonged, than that realized in any other Piano with which we are acquainted.

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This magnificent instrument (patented in the United States May 3, 1859) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISTZ, ROSSINI MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depot: $45, $50, $100, $150, $185, $255, $360, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Season Accordeone, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

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JOHN B. DUNHAM, ESTABLISHED IN 1834, Manufacturer of THE OVER-STRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Manufactory and Warerooms Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th st., Near Broadway, New-York.

Purchasers may rely upon these Instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORgans, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

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HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 90 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

BANJO TAUGHT.—BANJO TAUGHT AT THE pupil's residence in New-York or Brooklyn, making the pupil a proficient in a course of lessons, $5. Single lessons 50 cents. Address, G. O. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

LEGAL NOTICES.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the Publishers "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—La Traviata.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—Royal Amphitheater Equestrian Troupe.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Colleen Bawn.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Love for Love—Love and Murder.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Page of History—Lola Montez—The Veteran and his Progeny—The Maid of Munster—The Fairce and Hatter—Tom Cringle's Log.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Eustache Baudin. Evening—Jessie Deans.

HOPE CHAPEL—Gen. Tom Thumb.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

☞ Mr. Acton is our regular carrier, and will serve the Times from Twenty-sixth-street to Forty-fifth-street, and from Fifth-avenue to the East River.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Senate rejected the bill to amend the Patent Laws by a vote of 19 to 19, the Vice-President voting against it. The bill relative to the transportation of the mails to California was taken up, but, after a brief conversation, was laid aside, and Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, spoke at some length in favor of the Homestead bill. He was replied to by Mr. Mason, who was followed by the irrepressible Wigfall on the same side. The bill was finally made the special order for Tuesday next, with the understanding that a vote would then be taken. The Kansas Admission bill engaged the attention of the House. Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, argued against the bill, alleging that the Territory lacked the proper population; objecting to the clause of the Wyandotte Constitution which requires as a title to citizenship a residence of only six months; and insisting upon the exclusion of the Cherokee reserves from the boundaries of the State. He was succeeded by Mr. Goode, of Massachusetts, in opposition to, and Mr. Quarles, of Tennessee, in support of his argument. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, who had voted for the English bill, avowed his determination to sustain the present measure; referring to his declaration at the period of his former vote, that he should be for the admission of Kansas, whenever it came with a Constitution approved by its people. Mr. Pryor arose to a question of privilege predicated upon a report of the disturbance on the occasion of Mr. Lovejoy's recent speech. He objected to the published reports, as containing remarks of Mr. Potter addressed to him; whereas he had not only not heard Mr. Potter speak at the time, but was unaware of his presence. A conversation marked with extreme acerbity ensued between the two gentlemen; resulting in an intimation from Mr. Pryor that his colloquist should be held to account elsewhere. Mr. Grow then closed the debate by a speech epitomizing the points urged by the friends of the bill; and then, upon the vote being taken, the bill was passed by a vote of 134 to 73. Mr. English explained his reason for voting in the negative.

Our Arizona correspondent, writing from Tubac, gives details of depredations committed by the Apache Indians. On the 15th ult. they seized and carried off a Mrs. Page and a little Mexican girl from the Santa Rita Mountains, and killed two wood-choppers at Arinaca, besides driving away a large quantity of stock. Mr. Page, the husband of the kidnapped women, gave the alarm that the Indians were in the vicinity, and forthwith dispatches were sent off to Fort Buchanan, which had the effect of starting Capt. Ewell, with 25 men, on the trail of the fugitives. Mr. Lothrop, of the Sonora Emigration and Mining Company, when intelligence of the depredations reached Tubac, immediately assembled the Mexican population in the Plaza, and persuaded many of them to assist in the pursuit. Dispatches which he subsequently received from Lieut. Randall, at Fort Buchanan, induced him to set out immediately for that place with his force, which consisted of Mexicans and Pegago Indians to the number of 57 men. The trail had been followed until it was evident that the Indians had divided into two parties, each taking one of their prisoners with them; but the rescue of the latter had not been effected. An Indian prisoner, however, had been sent by Capt. Ewell into the Pinal country, with instructions to see that Mrs. Page and the little girl were brought to the Cañon del Oro within eight days, to be exchanged for other prisoners in his hands.

The following bills were passed in the State Senate: To authorize the erection of a new City Hall in New-York; to amend the act facilitating the collection of debts against corporations. The Assembly Railroad Toll bill was considered at the evening session. In the Assembly, the New-York Tax Levy was passed by a vote of 76 to 5. There was also passed the bill authorizing a 1¾ mill tax for the support of the Government, and the act relative to the custody of public money in New-York City. A bill was reported naming three Commissioners to locate Quarantine. It was laid upon the table, on the ground that it was a substitute for, rather than a report upon, the bill originally committed.

The ship *Jacob A. Westervelt*, belonging to H. L. Roos & Co.'s line of Liverpool packets, took fire yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, while lying at anchor in the North River. Her passengers and crew were speedily removed by the Harbor Police steamboat *Magnolia*, which was fortunately in the vicinity pulling up shadpoles, but the vessel and her cargo, which was made up of breadstuffs and provisions, valued in the aggregate at $175,000, was almost entirely destroyed. The *Westervelt* is valued at $60,000, and is insured in this City. Her cargo is said to have been insured in Europe.

The second trial of Peromer, for the homicide of John Sturois, was resumed yesterday before Judge Emott, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The case for the prosecution was finished, and three witnesses for the defence were examined. The Court then adjourned till to-day. In the General Sessions two rather important cases were tried before Recorder Barnard, in the former of which, for assault and battery, the defendants were convicted, while in the latter, for an alleged robbery of scrap gold, the jury had not agreed at a late hour.

The Board of Health convened yesterday, on the call of the Mayor, for the purpose of taking action on the recommendation of the Commissioners of Health, to appoint Dr. Lewie A. Sayre "Agent of the Board of Health." The Doctor was confirmed by a vote of 19 to 8, after a spirited debate, which, however, had no special reference to him.

The Republican Central Committee, at their meeting last evening, passed a series of resolutions strongly remonstrating against the passage of the City Railroad bill, and calling upon the Governor to veto the measure. A Committee was appointed to convey the remonstrance to the seat of Government.

The Commissioners of Emigration, at their regular weekly meeting yesterday, adopted a resolution declaring that the salary of Dr. Jerome, the Physician of the Marine Hospital, ought not to be paid, as the office has virtually been abolished. One thousand alien passengers have arrived during the week.

In the Stock Market, yesterday, the demand for most of the Railway shares was firm, and prices closed ¼ @ cent. better than on Tuesday. Pacific Mail was also ¼@¾ cent. firmer. Exchange quiet at 108¼@¾ on London. Discounts 5@5½ ₩ cent. on very short, and 5½ to 7 ₩ cent. on longer date paper. Temporary Loans to the Stock-Brokers mostly done at 6 ₩ cent.

Flour and Wheat continued in active demend at buoyant prices. Corn and Cotton were less active. The transactions in Provisions and Groceries were restricted. Hay, Hops, Tobacco, Linseed Oil and Tellow were in request at funiform rates. Naval Stores, Metals, Whalebone end Whisky were lightly dealt in. The public sale of Teas passed off rather spiritlessly. Freights were quist, shipowners having advanced their asking rates. There were 461 vessels of all classes in port.

The live stock markets have been supplied with about as many animals of the different kinds as during last week. The receipts at all the reguler City yards, for the week ending yesterday, numbered: 3,768 beef cattle, 155 milch cows, 1,077 veal calves, 4,498 sheep and lambs, and 4,222 live hogs. Total, 12,520; total last week, 13,720. At yesterday's general weekly market beeves were rather dull of sale, and prices declined about ½c. ₩ ℔., estimated live weight. Milch cows were a drug, and the yards were still full last evening. Veal calves sold ½c. ₩ ℔., live weight, lower then last week. Sheep and lambs declined 25c.@50c. ₩ head, at which rate the pens were about cleered out last night. Live hogs advanced about ½c. ₩ ℔., live weight, with a moderate demand.

The President and Congress.

The Judiciary Committee, to whom Mr. Buchanan was so anxious to get his case transferred, has delivered judgment upon his plea in abatement, and overruled it with considerable emphasis. Mr. Hickman's majority report, presented to the House of Representatives on Monday, discusses the points of the President's protest *seriatim*, and disposes of them all with a facility and a clearness which, we venture to assert, were not surpassed even in the case of Judge Peck, in which Mr. Buchanan found so much consolation. The document has but one fault, and that is the occasional severity of its tone; but for this Mr. Buchanan has himself to thank. To have either examined or replied to so shrewish, undignified and ill-tempered a document as his message to the House, in the language of judicial calmness and moderation, would, perhaps, have been the wisest and most becoming course to pursue; but it is a course which, under such circumstances, ordinary mortals, of whom Congressional Committees are generally composed, find it extremely difficult to adopt.

The Report proves from the Constitution that not only is Mr. Buchanan not in the enjoyment of any such special immmunities as he claims for himself, and which exempt his conduct from investigation at the hands of either House, but that he has actually less privilegee than any private member of Congress. They enjoy freedom from arrest during the session, upon all charges except treason, felony and breach of the peace. He enjoys nothing of the kind, but stands before the law in precisely the position of a private individual. He claimed "legislative capacity" for himself in his jeremiad of last week, and alleged that as a "coördinate branch of the Government" he was the equal of the House. The report shows that the Constitution deprives him by implication of all legislative power, by expressly lodging it in the hands of "the Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

Touching upon the general right of the House to inquire into the state of the Administration, the report travels, though of course with much greater amplification, over the ground adopted on this point by ourselves in discussing the President's Message a few days ago, and alleges, what nobody but Mr. Buchanan would ever have thought of denying, that this power of inquiry, without the presentation of specific charges, is open to less question than perhaps any power which it has ever claimed or exercised, and that to charge it with the duty of legislating, without enabling it to supply itself with such information as it might require touching the state of the country, would have been a mockery. Moreover, some such power is essential, in order to enable it to impeach the President, which Mr. Buchanan confesses it is authorized to do. But he insists that, whenever it does do so, it shall do so without any preparation, and without taking any evidence. It must not—according to him—open its lips about the conduct of the person to be impeached until the day of trial arrives, and it is called on for its proofs. That this would be an excellent mode of making every officer of the Government perfectly irresponsible, by rendering all impeachment impossible, we freely admit; and if Mr. Buchanan finds it convenient to protect his doings in office from all examination, we strongly recommend him to defend, with as much vigor as he can muster, this new theory of the powers and functions of the House of Representatives.

For an old public functionary who had served five terms in the House to assert that the appointment of Mr. Covode on the Committee of Inquiry was, because he was the mover of the resolution for its appointment, "a violation of the principles of universal justice," was, as we remarked at the time, a tolerably cool proceeding, considering that it was in rigid accordance with all parliamentary usage since parliament first began, and is, moreover, the only way of making any inquiry a reality. To put on a committee members who did not desire its appointment, and are utterly indifferent about the matters which it proposes to investigate, is a proceeding, the extreme folly of which was fully recognized several centuries ago, and it has consequently never been resorted to since. Common sense, parliamentary practice and common justice prescribe the appointment on all committees of inquiry of the person who moves for it, and is therefore most interested in making it full and effectual, as the only thing which can prevent committees from becoming a sham. The Hickman report cites one very apposite precedent, which we should think Mr. Buchanan would find extremely disgusting. When a committee was appointed to prepare articles of impeachment against Lord Melville, Mr. Whitbread, who made the motion, was the first person named upon it.

Nobody who cares much for the good name of the country can avoid seeing in this whole affair abundant matter for regret and humiliation. One of our oldest public servants no sooner reaches the summit of his ambition, and is placed in the highest office of the State, than grave suspicions begin to be entertained of his own official purity and that of his subordinates. His strenuous and very affecting lamentations over the corruption of others do not appear to have had the least influence in quieting these dark doubts. The more he preaches, and the oftener he turns up his eyes in holy indignation, the more people whisper and insinuate. Finally, the gossip of the clubs and caucuses and newspapers shapes itself into a motion for an inquiry, and the public looks to Mr. Buchanan for that course of action which all its experience of human nature leads it to expect of an honest man accused of knavery, of a gentleman whose honor is impeached, of a great officer of a great State who is charged, after a long and brilliant career, with some of the baser breaches of his high trust,—either the fierce eagerness for investigation of a sensitive man, or the contemptuous silence of a proud one. It finds itself forthwith treated to a letter, half of which is filled with the quibbles of a small lawyer, and the other half with the tearful vituperation of a common scold.

Austrian Annexation.

There are annexations and annexations; and though the same term be applied to all transactions of this nature, they differ from each other not seldom, quite as widely as the jurisprudence of Rob Roy from that of Jeremy Bentham. Lord Byron, when he permitted himself to abstract a single golden hair from that gleaming strand of Lucrezia Borgia's "gory locks," which has at once horrified and delighted so many romantic visitors to the Ambrosian Library, mildly stated in his diary that he had "obtained" the fair but formidable relic. Probably the respectable authorities of Milan felt disposed to label the proceeding with a different name.

Many organs of public opinion in England are now denouncing that in Europe which they applaud in Asia; and while they recognize in the annexation of Oude or the Punjaub merely another forward step in the pacification and tranquillization of India, find in the annexation of Savoy a fearful precedent of ambitious ravenings yet to come; the first mutterings of a thunder-storm which threatens the edifice of Western public law with ruin. This, of course, is perfectly natural and to be expected. Just as natural, and just as much to be expected, is the language used by Austria on the same subject; but the contrast between the note which Francis Joseph sees in the eye of France, and the beam which all Europe has once and again failed to discover in the eye of Austria, is striking enough to deserve a moment's attention.

Austria, we are now informed, has replied to the circular note of France on the question of Savoy, "that she certainly does not approve of annexations of this kind, but that since Europe stood by when other annexations were effected, she does not see what she has to do with the annexation of Savoy." The answer is sufficiently tart; and it is to be hoped that Prussia and England, at which Powers it was principally aimed, have felt the proper amount of conscience-stricken anguish at finding their own devices thus recoil upon themselves. But Francis Joseph, like most angry men, has a short memory. If the indifference of Europe to the annexations which are gradually raising Sardinia to the rank of a great Power has been of woes unnumbered to the Hapsburg princee "a direful Spring," the like indifference on a previous occasion enabled Austria to "round her territories" as neatly as France now requests, with all the politeness possible to the strongest of States, to be allowed to round her own. When peace once more reigned throughout Europe in 1815, by grace of the Holy Alliance, and justice was everywhere done by apostles in embroidered coats, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, reciprocally anxious to spare each other the suffering of trying to digest the last rich morsel of the well-carved ex-Kingdom of Poland, set apart the city and territory of Cracow in Gallicia, "to be regarded as a free, neutral and independent city." Three special treaties to this effect between the three Powers, all signed May 3, 1815, were embodied in the European Congressional Treaty of June 9, 1815, and fortified with this very explicit clause: "*No armed force shall ever be introduced into the city of Cracow under any pretext whatever.*"

This being the "public law" of Europe, things went well with Cracow, the Cracoviane, and the *Cracoviennes* for more than thirty years. In January and February, 1846, a rumor pervaded Prussian Poland, or Posen, and Austrian Poland, or Gallicia, that "evil-disposed persons" were preparing trouble for the powers ordained of Metternich. The Prussian Government, being reasonably honest, went to work, looked up the agitators and suppressed them. The Austrian Government, liking "certain kinds of annexation," and anything which might lead to them, did nothing at all, but in all probability to foment the very little mischief which really was lurking among its Gallician subjects. No outbreak of any kind, however, had taken place, when on the 18th February, by way of maintaining the public law of Europe, which had forbidden any such proceeding, an Austrian army entered Cracow to the consternation of the inhabitants. On the 19th, martial law was proclaimed in this independent city by this "law-abiding" monarchy. On the 21st, a tavern-keeper got up some slight brawl in the streets, the civic authorities being paralyzed by this audacious invasion of their rights. Thereupon the Austrian troops fired into the streets, and killed several persons. On the 22d they shut the churches up, and one man was killed for walking out of his house when an Austrian sergeant had bidden him stay at home. Probably this last tremendous encounter alarmed the brave Colin, who at 5 P. M. of the same day marched out with all his army, carrying with him every official in the City, from the Corporation to the street-sweepers. Such a dispensation might be hailed in New-York with blessings both loud and deep; but in Cracow they did not enjoy the advantages of universal suffrage; and as they, consequently, had some slight confidence in their City Government, the citizens, 130,000 in number, were naturally filled with alarm at being thus left without a constituted authority. They were in this state when half a dozen Gallicians came in from the country, *passing the army of* Colin *on their way*, and began to issue communist proclamations, and to demand an army to march against Austria. *Forty* men followed these fanatics; they left the city on Colin's track; Colin retreated before them, and declared Cracow to be marching upon the Empire! A procession of monks and nuns following the Austrians was accordingly attacked by the troops, who won a glorious victory with no loss of life on their own side.

These proceedings, of course, roused Prussia and Russia. Austria having opened the door, the Russians came in to Cracow on the 2d of March; the Prussians on the 7th; but both soon after abandoned the city to the returning Austrians, who declared Cracow "annexed" to the Empire of the Hapsburg-Lorraines. Cotemporaneously with this "annexation," the Prefects in Gallicia issued placards offering a reward to the peasantry for the "disaffected" gentry of the province, *dead or alive*. By the 12th of March, 1478 proprietors, including sixty or seventy priests and many ladies, were massacred and their murderers rewarded. Thus Austrian Poland was "pacified;" and thus "independent Cracow" was "annexed." This being the kind of annexations which Austria likes, it is hardly surprising she should disrelish such tame and popular "annexations" as that of Savoy.

Nor ought we to be astonished that the Savoyard annexation is not much more to the taste of the British Conservatives, seeing that no serious debate, even on the Cracovian annexation took place in the British Parliament till Aug. 17, nearly six months afterwards, when Mr. Hume and Mr. Milnes in the Commons, and Lords Beaumont and Kinnaird in the Peers, protested against these "breaches of humanity and of treaty stipulations," and moved an inquiry why a British Consul had never been sent to this most unfortunate "protected State." Then the Duke of Wellington stated that he had heard of all this in April, being "then a member of the Council," but "*couldn't remember whether the subject had been discussed.*" The Duke also thought there "must have been, or would be, some way of explaining the conduct of Austria;" and then volunteered the gratuitous assertion that "if ever a breach of a treaty was justifiable, it was in this case!" Moreover, the "noble Earl, then Secretary for Foreign Affairs, felt assured, from what he knew of Prince Metternich's character," that what had happened must have been all right and proper. Even Lord Palmerston was convinced that the "mild and benevolent Austrian Government" could have had no hand in anything cruel or unjust. And so Cracow was annexed, with the general applause of all the "conservative" world—and remains so annexed until this day.

Carrying Deadly Weapons.

A young girl, a seamstress, dependent upon her daily labor for her livelihood, was crossing the Park yesterday morning, on her way to her work, when she was overtaken by Mr. Daniel McKay, a book-keeper at No. 405 Broadway. In passing her, McKay made a spring in order to avoid a puddle, dropped a pistol from his pocket, which exploded on reaching the ground, and the ball, after striking the girl's forefinger, traversed her right wrist, and lodged in her arm, and so far, has not been extracted. The wound, if not dangerous, is painful, may probably disable her for life, and in the meantime, leaves her helpless in the hospital.

This unfortunate woman is one more added to the list of the victims of the impunity which attends the disgraceful practice of carrying concealed weapons. That it should be so general as it is—for there is hardly a loafer, rowdy, or fireman, or "fast" man in the City, whose pocket does not contain a revolver—is a disgrace to our civilization. We are in the habit of setting down people who go about their daily business with guns on their shoulders, or yataghans in their belts, as barbarians; but the open and undisguised exhibition of one's personal armory is decent and Christian compared with our practice of stowing away little pistols in our coat pockets because it is not cowardly and it is not treacherous. The usage which prevailed in the last century, of wearing small swords, is generally supposed to have given way to the increasing strength and efficiency of the law, and the increasing refinement of our manners. But the set of men in this City who carry deadly weapons under the black coats of peaceful-looking shopkeepers and clerks, and under the eye of the Metropolitan Police, are far greater barbarians than any swashbuckler that ever haunted Alsatia. The old-fashioned bully flaunted his weapons before the world, shewed his rapier and his swagger in the streets, and enabled peaceful people to get out of his way. Ours sneaks along with the dress and air of a deacon, talks like a tax-payer, grumbles over the inefficiency of the Police, and keeps his implements of assassination carefully concealed in the breast-pocket of a seedy black swallow-tail. The results of this manly custom are known to everybody. It causes nine out of every twelve petty rows to end in murder. It places the most inoffensive of the community at the mercy of its scum. It leads every year to innumerable accidents. The fact of it being a punishable offence does not seem to make the least difference. Nobody seems to fear any legal consequences from the sudden revelation of his private arsenal to the public gaze. If all men who walk up Broadway every day were searched, the number of those who would be found in possession of the means of murdering their neighbors, without a moment's warning, would astonish people who judge of our manners by the extent of our religious organizations, and who are in the habit of supposing life in New-York a very different thing from life in the Chinese seas.

We do not deny the propriety of a man's arming himself who has to venture at night into dangerous localities. No police, however vigilant, can guarantee everybody against the ruffianism of such places as the Sixth and First Wards; and we hold that every citizen upon whom a night attack is made by a ruffian, renders society a service by treating his assailant like a wild animal. But what business have such people as Daniel McKay, "book-keeper, at 405 Broadway," with loaded pistols in their pockets at 8 o'clock in the morning, in front of the City Hall? What is the meaning of a shopman going to his employer's counting-room armed with deadly weapons, and ready to scatter death among the passers-by at every plunge and tumble he makes through the municipal mud? The unfortunate victim in this case furnishes one more illustration of the extent to which the poor and helpless are made, in this City, the butts and playthings of recklessness and disregard of law, and she is entitled at least to the sympathy of the public, since she cannot have its protection.

The New Police Bill.

The Metropolitan Police bill, which has just passed, whatever its defects may be, has one great merit—and that is, that it removes the two Mayors from the Board. These officers are, and always will continue to be, thorough politicians, as incapable of performing any public duty uninfluenced by political considerations, as a fish of living out of water. They are the creatures of political intrigue; politics is their business, and all their ambition is political. They cannot avoid making all the influence they possess subservient to their advancement in their profession, and it is folly to expect them to do otherwise. Mayor Wood, for instance, looks on his Mayoralty as simply a stepping-stone to greater honors; and to suppose that he would not use the position in its fullest extent to help himself on in his career, is to give him credit for a disinterestedness of which he would himself be thoroughly ashamed.

The change which has just been made is another step towards the complete abandonment of the absurd attempt to govern New-York by the same machinery as a New-England village, which we have long protested against, and the futility of which, even Jefferson foresaw. We have been governed long enough in the interest of the Sixth Ward, and it is now high time to obtain some better security for our lives and property than pugilists consider necessary. The men who hold the power which is hereafter to make our houses and our purses safe, must owe their offices to something more respectable and reliable than the 30,000 admirers of "His Honor the Mayor," who grace this City with their presence. Anybody who is willing to have his skull fractured and his purse robbed in honor of our "Municipal System," is welcome to the gratification of his taste. But the majority of our citizens do not share it. The [illegible] system, as we possess it, is [illegible] inefficient and repulsive concern, [illegible] are few of us who are not willing to have our Anglo-Saxon prejudices violated by its removal. Some of us are even audacious enough to believe that it was created for the people, and not the people for it, and that the fact that it has become a nuisance is quite sufficient warrant for getting rid of it.

One great defect of the new bill, however, is that it still permits Aldermen to act as magistrates. The only use these men make of their judicial powers is the discharge of criminals between arrest and examination, thus neutralizing the exertions of the police, and interfering with the duties of the police justices. In addition to this, a greater or less number of them are criminals themselves, with indictments hanging over their heads, and most of their associations are with the criminal population. Permitting them, therefore, to share in the administration of justice, is a great scandal, as well as a great abuse.

The Newspaper Express—Excitement at Troy—Fair Rivalry.—Our Troy contemporaries do not take kindly to the new order of things established by the New-York morning newspaper express train over the Hudson River Railroad. For some reason or other they seem to have been made thoroughly unhappy by it. They can scarcely represent, with any accuracy, the feelings of the people of Troy in this matter, for certainly *they* cannot object to receiving New-York journals with their breakfast, instead of their dinners, as hitherto. Possibly our Troy friends fear the effect of the direct rivalry they are forced to maintain with our Metropolitan papers; but competition of all sorts is what publishers there as well as here must expect to encounter.

We are glad to see, however, that the Troy journalists do not intend to confine their efforts to scolding. They do not expect to stop the train by abusing the parties to the project, nor by whining over the losses and inconvenience to which it is likely to subject them. On the contrary, they intend to "fight fire with fire,"—and, as we gather from a very long and rather cloudy announcement in the *Whig*, they intend to carry the war into Africa, by running an Express of their own, and delivering *Troy papers in New-York* by breakfast time! The *Whig* announces that Messrs. *Scissors & Co.*,—who are in fact, though not openly, the editors and proprietors of all the daily papers in Troy,—have organized this new express, and made "extensive, extra, exclusive and extraordinary arrangements" for the accomplishment of their schemes.

This is perfectly legitimate and proper. It may impose some extra expense on the Times and other New-York papers, in order to maintain themselves against this formidable competition of their Troy rivals,—but this is among the casualties of the business. Our Troy friends have our best wishes. Their enterprise and pluck deserve success. We shall be most happy to aid them in any way.

The Academy Exhibition of 1860.

This morning the National Academy of Design opens its Exhibition for 1860. From this time forth, all the world, Gentiles, publicans and sinners, may freely, though not gratuitously, enter in and enjoy the fruits of the *palette* in their season. Last night was reserved for the "Scribes and Pharisees," fashion and the critics, to whom a "private view" is graciously accorded by the rulers of the Academy. "Private" these views, in so far as they are views at all, must certainly be admitted to be; and in a sense which reminds us forcibly of an observation which we heard made in a sharp Yankee accent, one night at Rome, on leaving the Coliseum, after a most impressive display of blue lights, provided by Prince Demidoff, in honor of the return of Pope Pius from Gaeta. The reader may easily imagine that such a show in such a place must banish from the mind, for the time being, all external and sublunary thoughts. We imagined so ourselves, as we stood there in the arena, and watched the ghostly splendors flash and fade around the solemn circle of the eternal pile. But as we came out through one of the great vomitories, the familiar tones of New-England fell upon our ear, in these expressive words: "Private fortunes, do you say? Hem—there are some of those private fortunes so infernally private you never can find 'em."

The private view at the Academy, we fear, must be classed with these fortunes. You see, as we saw last night, a great many human beings, a general glitter of gilt frames and a kaleidoscopic glow of colors. Here and there some bit of drawing like Barry's gracious crayon heads, arrests your attention by being intelligible and expressive even under the gaslight; but so far as the paintings are concerned, if you really care to know what they are, what they mean, and how they say it, you will make a Gentile of yourself and go by daylight, today, or to-morrow, or for many days to come. As to the human beings, of course it is the purest bliss to gaze on fashion and the critics; but both of those delectable corporations are quite as apt as were Ulysses and his crew to be led by the ears, and Fashion, at least, has other uses for cotton than to stuff the same upon its tympanum; and so last night both Fashion and the Critics went astray after the Opera. "Don Pasquale" at the Academy, —Maretzek's *début* at the Winter Garden—how could Fashion or the Critics resist this double attraction?

Still there was a goodly showing of people at the rooms in Tenth-street; on the walls a goodly number of canvases; the female dragon at the door was as ferocious as usual, the Committee as courteous, the company as chatty and circumambient—and so the exhibition of 1860 has been "inaugurated," with all the honors and homage and hopes upon which art, artists and amateurs can reasonably have counted.

Large Long Island Trout.—A magnificent trout was taken on the north side of Long Island last week, (by Mr. J. Crumby, of this City,) of most extraordinary dimensions. After the battle attending his capture was over, with the assistance of George Townsend, Esq., of Oyster Bay, who was present at the time, the "monarch of the brook" was safely landed. The trout was 20¾ inches long, 13¼ inches girth, and weighed *four and a half pounds*. The nearest approach to the size and weight of this fish was a trout of the same species taken at Islip, L. I., in March, 1848, (by Mr. F. Donn, of this City,) when he was regularly christened as the "Henry Clay Trout." His dimensions were a trifle less than the above, and his weight, (after having bled freely,) 3 pounds and 14 ounces.

Mr. Dodd having for over twelve years been "the champion of the heavy weights" on Long Island, has now relinquished the "belt," which he has so long held, with the satisfaction of a "true lover of the angle." The exhibition of the fine fish recently taken, to several "enthusiasts of the rod" here, created a marked sensation; and they were unanimous in their declaration that they had never seen any trout so fine before.

Both of the trout as above, were of the kind known to some sportsmen as "creek fish," and it is unnecessary to say more than this to the initiated. They have constant access to fresh and salt water, without which the trout can never reach the highest state of perfection. They are the true "game" trout in shape, muscle and flavor, and cannot be equaled by any other kind. This is conceded by all experienced judges.

During the State canvass a singular bet was made on the result of the State election, which was lost by Mr. Jason M. Case, who on the 7th, (says the Hartford Times,) in conformity with its terms, wheeled a barrel of crackers from the State House, in this city, to the State Prison, at Wethersfield, and back. He started at 9 o'clock in the morning, amid the encouragement of a group of amazed spectators, and arrived at the prison in one hour and a quarter. He remained there [illegible] hour, making one hour and a half on his return trip.

[illegible] Mr. Max Maretzek, the [illegible] opened [illegible] night, having leased the Winter Garden for the purpose, and was unbolted [illegible] all [illegible] in the [illegible] chambers with something more than the [illegible] The opposition was deserved, for if the [illegible] took the lease had in this City—and there [illegible] been sufficient to throw discredit on their [illegible]—it undoubtedly the one to which the [illegible] is most indebted for past services and [illegible] vancement. We say this with no desire to make the oftentimes meritorious efforts of [illegible] followed in his footsteps, but simply as a [illegible] truth which may gracefully be put on record [illegible] moment. Something is due to the hardy [illegible] treads the path to progress and success, [illegible] something is Mr. Maretzek's, as a pioneer [illegible] Williams. Much has been accomplished [illegible] epoch of the old Astor-place Opera-house; [illegible] has been established "on a [illegible] a dozen times, and, whether successfully [illegible] we have secured by the efforts then initiated a [illegible] season of respectable operas and artists. [illegible] incidents incidental to an enterprise pronounced [illegible] have taken place, some and most against [illegible] [illegible] with the public, and on many [illegible] [illegible] have been the means of exciting a spirit of excellence and of educating the public in the school of comparison, which would not otherwise have been expected or effected. When the Academy of Music was erected, it was supposed that these old struggles would cease, and that, content with one spacious opera house, the Musical World would rest satisfied with what the managers chose to give them. Under ordinary circumstances this might have been regarded as a natural consequence of a wise and liberal speculation, but an injudicious system of leasing the Fourteenth-street house for a lengthy period, and of thus establishing, or attempting to establish a monopoly of Italian opera, has resulted—as all such efforts result—in a long series of oppositions. For the simple reason that the Winter Garden possesses better acoustic properties than any other establishment in the City, it has been invariably selected as the battle ground for the musical contestants. Besides many others, Mr. Hackett, (with Grisi and Mario,) Mr. Strakosch, and finally Mr. Maretzek, have in turn occupied it with their belligerent forces,—numbering frequently some of the greatest and best artists we have ever had in this country. So much for the place and the cause of its selection. Mr. Maretzek, like a cautious general, enters upon his present fight with ample resources. His company is unusually strong—the strongest, probably, that has been in this City since the palmy days of the Marti troupe. Among his *prime donne* we find the names of Mesdames Inez Fabbri, Gassier, Frenkofort and Wissler; his principal tenors are Signors Ferrari and Stigelli; his baritones and bassos, Messrs. Gassier, Gasparoni, Ardavani and Muller. With this double force in all departments he is able to play six times a week, and will of course do so.

The opera selected for the opening night was Donizetti's "Lucia"—a work delightful in itself, but not especially suggestive to a belated writer. It was cast as follows: Mme. Gassier was the *Lucia*, Signor Ferrari the *Edgardo*, and Signor Gassier the *Ashton*. With the exception of the tenor, all the artists are well known and appreciated in this community. Signor Ferrari has recently won a success in Havana, where he is esteemed a worthy successor of Signor Salvi. In the general characteristics of voice and style he bears many resemblances to his illustrious predecessor. He phrases with distinctness and with a nice and rare perception of musical balance. His executive powers are good and substantial, rather than showy and remarkable. The most noticeable portion of his performance was the malediction scene of the second act, which was delivered with vehement musical emphasis, and brought down the house with a tumult of applause. In the first and last acts he sang with care, and displayed much sweetness of intonation, marred occasionally, however, by certain depressions of the sustained tones, which, if not blemishes on his art capacity, were certainly indications of unusual nervousness. We anticipate for Signor Ferrari a brilliant career. He has obviously a good voice, and knows how to use it to the best advantage.

Mme. Gassier obtained the honors of the evening and fully merited them. We have no recollection of a better *Lucia*, and certainly cannot recall a performance in which the lady has been heard to such decided advantage. So remarkable was her excellence in the last act, and the applause which it provoked, that it was some minutes ere the opera could proceed. Mr. Gassier was admirable as *Ashton*. He always is admirable in all that he undertakes.

The orchestra, strong and efficient, (being composed entirely of picked men,) was conducted by Mr. Maretzek, with his usual ability. The chorus is first rate.

To-night, (Thursday,) Mme. Inez Fabbri, the new prima donna, will make her *debût* in "La Traviata," supported by the best members of the company.

Benefit.—We are requested to state that Mr. Pearson's benefit announced for to-night at the Winter Garden, will take place on Thursday of next week.

Barnum's Museum.—Mr. Barnum has sent an agent to England to secure the Winner in the Great Fight. He proposes to put him on exhibition at the Museum.

Academy of Music.

The least regarded of Donizetti's innumerable works is probably "Don Pasquale,"—which is also one of his best. Its career in this City has never been brilliant. Piccolomini, whose *Norina* was accepted in Europe as admirable, failed to make any impression with the part here. It was enjoyed by the appreciative few and ignored by the remunerative many. No reason can be assigned for this, except that the idea of the opera is very quiet and domestic, and not at all of the sensational character which people fond of being astonished most affect. The music, thoroughly delicious, is filled with melodious ideas and graceful elaborations of musical figures. It is so eminently singable, too, that successful or unsuccessful, it is sure, like the "Barbiere" of Rossini, to find its students in the foremost ranks of art. We are indebted to Miss Patti for the present opportunity of hearing the work, and if we may judge by the members who shared our satisfaction, it is in a better way now of becoming popular than at any previous period of its cis-atlantic history. There was, in truth, a remarkably large audience to greet the prima donna in her new part, and to add it to her repertoire as a success. In all the more detached portions of the work, and in every passage where facility and delicacy were required, Miss Patti sang excellently. In the ensembles there was occasionally a lack of power, and notably in the termagant *finale* to the second act, where experience of the bands and a knowledge of male excitants is needed. Apart from these slight drawbacks, the performance was in every way a success.

Signor Susini as the perplexed *Don* was very amusing. Signor Ferri as the Doctor good, and Signor Bellotti as *Ernest*, all that the most exacting [illegible] could desire. The Opera will bear repetition.

Artificial Culture of Trout.—The angling will be rejoiced to learn that this process has been successfully commenced in this part of the country. Mr. Aaron S. Vail, at Smithtown, L. I., has been busily engaged for the last two years in breeding trout, and his efforts have proved successful. On Monday of this week he conveyed 2,123 trout, of last Winter's hatching, in cans from Smithtown to Yonkers, and stocked the pond of Mr. Blackwell at that place. The little fellows are all doing well, and undoubtedly Mr. B. will have the pleasure, in a year or so, of casting the fly upon his own waters and tickling the palate of many a piscatorial epicure from the proceeds of his own grounds.

The Wisconsin Fugitive Slave Case.—The following is the return of the United States Marshal of Wisconsin to the writ of *habeas corpus* issued for Mr. Booth. The Marshal flatly refuses to deliver up his prisoner:

To Lemuel S. Miller, Esq., Court Commissioner, Racine County:

I, the within named J. H. Lewis, Marshal of the United States for the District of Wisconsin, am transmitting to your jurisdiction in the premises, and do fully make return to the annexed writ of *habeas corpus*, that I hold the said Sherman M. Booth in my custody as said Marshal of the United States, by virtue of a sentence and order and warrant of the District Court of this United States for the District of Wisconsin, in a matter of which the said Court has exclusive jurisdiction, as will fully appear by a copy of a record of the prosecution, trial, conviction, sentence of said Sherman M. Booth, and of the order and warrant for his rearrest hereto annexed; and without intending any contempt of your authority by this writ, *I respectfully decline and refuse to surrender said Sherman M. Booth*, as commanded in said writ of *habeas corpus*.

J. H. LEWIS,
United States Marshal, District of Wisconsin.

April 5, 1860.

Dr. Wise, Editor of the Cincinnati *Israelite*, has written to several Senators to caution them against the repetition of any clause in the Chinese treaty [illegible] that in the treaty with Switzerland, which [illegible] the Jews from enjoying the [illegible] American citizens.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS—ORGANIZATION OF A UNION PARTY—MORE DISCOVERIES OF SILVER—THE JAPANESE VISITORS—PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE AMBASSADORS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Wednesday, April 11.

The Overland Mail coach with San Francisco dates to March 23, arrived here at 3½ o'clock this afternoon.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—Arrived 21st, brig *Penguin*, from Hamburg; 23d, bark *Daniel Webster*, from New-York. Sailed 20th, Danish ship *Hindoo*, for Valparaiso; 23d, the steamer *Washington*, for Panama, to remain there as a reserve boat for the Mail line.

Since the steamer of the 20th there has been a moderate demand from the country, but business is slack, with no further speculative operations.

Candles were heavy and drooping. Coffee unchanged. 2,000 cases of assorted goods were put up at auction, but as they would not bring within 25 per cent. of the home cost, the samples only were sold. Coal was hard to sell at $13@$14. Provisions were quiet, but prices well sustained. 300 half barrels of extra clear Pork were sold at $11. Butter has an improving tendency—Isthmus 25c.@28c. Sugars, both refined and raw, were inactive; China No. 1 lower; crushed 16c. The market for foreign brandies was active at improving prices; other kinds, including domestic, were dull.

There is not much news. The Central Overland Express Company started from Sacramento on the 21st, to stock the route towards Salt Lake, taking over 100 animals, conducted by 25 men, under the superintendence of CHAS. NEIMAN.

A movement is on foot to organize a Union Party in California.

There is a rumor that Capt. WRIGHT, recently California agent of the Vanderbilt line, intends to start the steamer *Hermann*, on the 15th or 20th of April, as an opposition boat to Panama, to connect with the *Ericsson*, from Aspinwall to New-York.

About $17,700 of Government drafts were sent to New-York during the fortnight ending on the 20th, which accounts to that extent for the light treasury shipment by the last steamer.

It is reported that the telegraph on the Butterfield route will be extended to Visolia, about 250 miles from San Francisco, by the middle of April. The State Telegraph line will be completed this week between Sacramento and Placerville, making two lines complete between San Francisco and Placerville, both of which there connect with the line to Carson Valley.

The claim to the Sascol ranch, comprising 600,000 acres of land, on which are the towns of Benicia and Vallajo, has been confirmed by the United States Circuit Court.

There has been much excitement in El Dorado during the past few days, on account of the discovery, near Georgetown, of some valuable specimens of silver ore, resembling that from the Washoe mines. Whether the lead is extensive or not has not yet been determined.

The Senate has passed a bill appropriating $70,000 for the commencement of a State Capitol at Sacramento; also a bill appropriating $240,000 to build nine wagon roads across the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

A letter, received from Kanagawa, Japan, dated 6th February, says that the *Powhatan*, according to news just received from Jeddo, would probably sail with the Japanese Embassy direct to Acapulco, there to coal, and thence proceed to Panama. This is later news from Jeddo than the *Candinmurrah* brought, and comes from such a source as to throw doubt on the previous announcement that the *Powhatan* was to sail for San Francisco; still, the latest reports are conflicting, and the Legislature are preparing to give the Ambassadors a grand reception if they do visit San Francisco, making it a State affair. The Japanese Admiral, and other officers of the *Candinmurrah*, have had a public reception by the Corporation authorities at the City Hall, have been treated to banquets, honored with salutes from the forts and plaza, and received marked attentions from all classes of persons. To-day the *Candinmurrah* officers and crew will be taken to the Navy-yard at Mare Island, when the vessel will go on the dry dock for repairs, and the officers will be invited to an inspection of the facilities furnished for shipbuilding, repairing, &c. The strangers have manifested great curiosity at the sights presented here, and are desirous of investigating the mechanical and other peculiarities of the city. They seem highly pleased with the attention bestowed upon them. The usual accounts have been received from the Washoe silver mines during the week. The news was as favorable as ever.

Missouri Democratic Convention.

DRAFT OF THE RESOLUTIONS TO BE ADOPTED.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, April 11.

The proceedings of the Democratic State Convention at Jefferson City, yesterday, were not very harmonious, and little progress was made.

The Committee on Resolutions agreed upon a platform which will be presented this morning, indorsing the main features of Mr. BUCHANAN'S administration; affirming that neither Congress nor Territorial Legislatures have the power to abolish or prohibit the introduction of Slavery into the Territories; repudiating the doctrine of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS of unfriendly legislation; favoring the Fugitive Slave law; charging the invasion of Virginia as the legitimate result of the teachings of the Republican Party; repudiating the stereotyped charge of disunion sentiments so often repeated for party effect against the Democratic Party, and denouncing the doctrine of the irrepressible conflict. On State politics, as regards the Railroad issue, it is proposed to refer it to the people at the next election asserting, however, that it is alike the duty and for the interest of the State to encourage a judicious system of internal improvements within the constitutional limit of the State debt.

A resolution advocating the peaceful acquisition of territory, especially Cuba, was added to the platform this morning, when the whole report was adopted unanimously. After several ineffectual ballots, Gov. CLAIBORN F. JACKSON was unanimously nominated, and THOMAS C. REYNOLDS was also unanimously nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. B. T. MASSEY, the present Secretary of State, and A. W. MCALLISTER, the present Treasurer, were nominated for reelection.

The Rains at the West.

RISE OF THE MONONGAHELA RIVER—DESTRUCTIVE FRESHETS IN OHIO.

PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, April 11.

The heavy rains for the past three days have caused a freshet, attended with the destruction of considerable property. The lowlands along the Monongahela and Allegany Rivers are completely inundated. The rise came so suddenly that several coal boats on the Monongahela were swept over the dam and sunk. The number lost was thirteen, the loss being over $16,000. The loss in Allegheny has been considerable. Several manufactories were flooded, and families in some instances were driven from their dwellings. The railroads also have suffered by land-slides, which have impeded travel.

Altogether it has been one of the most destructive freshets experienced for many years. The rivers have now mostly attained the highest stage—rising but about an inch an hour. The Monongahela pier-mark indicates 29 feet 4 inches—only 20 inches less than the great freshet of 1852.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, April 11.

The heavy rains of the past few days have resulted in considerable obstruction to the railroads in the State. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh and the Central Ohio Roads are both washed away in several places, and will be rendered impassable for a day or two. A message from Columbus says that all the roads leading into that place are overflowed.

Arkansas Democratic State Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, April 11.

The Arkansas Democratic State Convention which was held at Little Rock on the 2d, nominated RICHARD H. JOHNSON, Editor of the *True Democrat*, a violent opponent of DOUGLAS, for Governor. W. W FLOYD, T. T. CONNELLY, G. W. TAYLOR and W. W LEAK were chosen Electors. Eight Delegates to Charleston were also elected. The Committee on Resolutions made a report favoring the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, which was at once unanimously voted down. The resolutions advocating the Congressional protection of Slavery in the Territories and repudiating the heresies of DOUGLAS, were passed by a large majority.

A dispatch from Fort Smith says the excitement in the Cherokee nation on the Slavery question is increasing, and serious trouble is brewing.

Conclusion of the Suit Between the Bank of Pennsylvania and John Miller.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 11.

The suit of the Assignees of the Bank of Pennsylvania vs. JOHN MILLER, the late Postmaster, was concluded this morning. Justice READ, in charging the Jury, was severe in his strictures in regard to the morality and legality of the transactions between ALLISONS, the President of the Bank, and Mr. MILLER, the United States officer, who was prohibited under a heavy fine and imprisonment from entering into such negotiations. The Jury rendered a verdict of twenty-seven thousand odd dollars, being the sum received by MILLER for the purchase of the Bank property by the Government for the Post-office, with interest.

Terrific Hurricane and Steamboat Explosion.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, April 11.

A terrific hurricane passed over Urbana Monday, uprooting and demolishing several buildings.

The steamer *Samuel Gaty* burst her boiler when about 100 miles below Louisville yesterday, thereby killing one fireman and scalding several passengers.

The Bank of Central New-York.

UTICA, Wednesday, April 11.

O. B. MATTESON, a few days since, declined to resume the Presidency of the Bank of Central New-York. The Bank to-day, by an order of the Supreme Court, passed into the hands of JOSEPH BENEDICT, Esq., as Receiver.

Army Contracts.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Wednesday, April 11.

The contracts for the transportation of the army supplies to New-Mexico were to-day awarded to Messrs. RUSSELL, MAJORS and WADDALL of this City.

Navigation Westward.

COLLINGWOOD, C. W., Wednesday, April 11.

A steamer left Owen Sound for this port Monday, but put back on account of the ice, of which there was still considerable in the bay. It is feet disappearing.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, April 11.

The Lake is open at Buffalo. Two propellers left this morning, and one is out of sight. Navigation may now be considered open for the season.

The Bank of Central New-York.

UTICA, N. Y., Wednesday, April 11.

The *Daily Observer*, of this day, announces that the Bank of Central New-York has gone into liquidation, and that Hon. JOSEPH BENEDICT has been appointed Receiver and entered upon his duties. The circulation of the Bank is said to be amply secured.

Virginia Politics.

STAUNTON, Va., Monday, April 9.

The District Convention elected Messrs. MOFFITT and YOST, Hunter men, as Delegates to Charleston.

IMPORTANT FROM ARIZONA.

Two Female Captives taken by Apaches—Sixty Volunteers in the Field—Two Men Murdered by Apaches—Liberality of the Sonora Emigration and Mining Company—Attack upon Arivaca—Interesting Details, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TUBAC, Friday, March 23, 1860.

On the morning of the 15th inst., Mrs. JOHN PAOX and a little Mexican girl were abducted from their home, in the pinery of the Santa Rita Mountains, by wild Apache Indians. Mr. PAOX had gone into the mountain to get out some lumber contracted for by the Sonora Emigration and Mining Company, and the females were left alone. A careful examination of the vicinity has since led to the conviction that the Indians secreted themselves near the house and watched the departure of the men, in order to carry off the females. One of Mr. PAOX'S men, who had gone out hunting early in the morning, returned after an absence of about two hours, and upon observing what had taken place, gave the alarm. The half-frantic husband, a bridegroom of only two months, rode to the Canoa ranche for help, and after starting an express for Tabac, Mr. R. M. DASS, the proprietor, set out with a neighbor to accompany Mr. PAOX upon the trail.

When the dispatch reached Tubac, every heart was filled with consternation at so unlooked-for an event, for the Apaches have never hitherto attempted the taking of prisoners since the Territory was ceded to the United States. The officers of the Sonora Emigration and Mining Co. forwarded the dispatch to the commander of Fort Buchanan without delay, and our citizens awaited further intelligence in anxious suspense, preparing, meanwhile, to take active part in the rescue upon the receipt of information that would enable them to direct their energies to the proper point. The messenger who had gone to the post returned with a note from Lieut. RANDALL, First Dragoons, stating that Capt. EWELL had started with 25 men to intercept the Indians at a pass in the mountains, taking several Indian mail prisoners at the Fort to negotiate or exchange, and requesting to be intercepted by an express across the country, if any additional information was obtained, "such as a delivery of the prisoners, their bodies being found," &c.

Mr. S. F. LATHROP, Director of the Sonora E. and M. Co., on Sunday about noon received information from the Company's hacienda at Arivaca, that, on the evening of the same day these captives were abducted, thirty head of cattle were stolen from the ranche by another party of Apaches, who had also killed two wood-choppers of the Company returning home from their work. Seven men started in pursuit of the Indians, as soon as the alarm was given, under written orders, which Mr. LATHROP had issued some days before, to follow any stock stolen from the ranche, on the best animals at command, and not to turn back as long as the animals could stand up. They followed the trail, as subsequently appeared, for two days, traveling in that time over ninety miles, and closely pressing the Indians. Six head of cattle gave out during the tramp, and were shot by the Indians, but in their haste, they dared not stop to cut off a pound of the meat, and were finally pressed so closely that they abandoned the stock to their pursuers. The cattle were returned to Arivaca on the 20th. The diabolical murder which had taken place simultaneously with the theft was not discovered till after the party started. The murdered men were stripped entirely nude, their heads almost chopped off with the axes, and to complete the picture of horrors, they left the bodies literally riddled with arrows and bullets.

Information of this foray, as I have already said, reached Tubac on Sunday, at noon. This horror, following hard upon the abduction case, created an intense excitement. Farmers, too, came in town, and reported having seen, while hunting for a stray cattle, piles of brush, seemingly built up within a fortnight, which might be intended for signal fires, and it was inferred that an attack upon Tubac and the neighboring ranches was intended. In the evening Mr. LATHROP assembled the Mexican population on the public plaze, and, upon alluding to the outrages which had been perpetrated by the Apaches, he stated that it was most probable that the two parties would make for a common point on the Gila River, and that he was only awaiting further intelligence to start with a company of volunteers to join Capt. EWELL. Representing an interest as Director of the Sonora Emigration and Mining Co., of persons far removed from the soil of Arizona, he would yet assume the responsibility of even temporarily stopping the Company's works, if necessary, and put all his men in the field. He spoke of the long-continued apathy of our Government in refusing to hearken to our almost incessant appeals for adequate military protection, and declared that if we ourselves would not be driven from the country, like the old Spanish fathers who first settled the land, we must strike a decisive blow for ourselves, and overawe the savages. He agreed to furnish rations for all who would accompany him, and promised to employ them at the mines upon his return, if they desired employment. On behalf of the Company, he would relinquish all claim to the stock stolen during the late foray at Arivaca, if captured by the expedition, or any other animals bearing the Company's brands that might be seized by the party; that captured stock should be recognized as lawful spoils of war, and all other members of the expedition, Mexicans and Americans, should share it equally. Many agreed to join him, and he dismissed the crowd, to await further intelligence.

On Monday, an express arrived from Lieut. RANDALL, Fort Buchanan, with the following dispatch for Col. LATHROP:

"I received an express from Capt. EWELL last night, to the effect that Mrs. PAGE and the girl have not been taken from the mountains. That the Indians have been left afoot, and are trying to steal animals that they may get their captives off. It is, therefore, desired that a strict guard should be kept over all animals for the present, and that all persons who can join in the rescue will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. Send me fifty or one hundred 'Papago' men, if possible. Tell them I will pay them well, and give them all the beef, &c., they can eat. Send them up to-night, as quick as possible. Capt. EWELL wishes to surround the mountain, and I will distribute them. Capt. EWELL desires no hostile movement toward these Indians, and will be glad to have every information sent to the post. Be sure that no animals are left loose."

Mr. LATHROP, who was severely indisposed at the time, immediately rallied himself. He sent for the Chief of the Papagoes, and secured the services of seventeen of the tribe—all the others being away hunting mical roots for food. Twenty-eight Mexicans agreed to go, and Don ANT. GANDARA, a native of Sonora, volunteered to command them. Late in the afternoon Col. LATHROP dispatched a courier to the commander at Fort Buchanan, with the following:

TUBAC, March 19, 1860—4 P. M.

DEAR SIR: I have your favor of this morning. *I will be at Fort Buchanan* at daylight in the morning, with at least sixty men. It will be mixed—Americans, Mexicans and Papagoes. I shall require *arms* for the Mexicans. You may rest assured that what can be done will be by all the citizens here to recover the prisoners.

Yours,
S. H. LATHROP, Director.

Col. LATHROP started for the Ford about dusk, with a force of fifty-seven men. He arrived at early morn. Forty-five of his men were on foot. During the day an express arrived from Capt. EWELL, stating that the Indians had passed out of the mountain, previously dividing into two parties, each with a prisoner. The party having charge of the little girl had crossed the Overland Mail road some thirty miles east of Tucson, and the young captive had thoughtfully left evidences of her presence along the trail for the benefit of those in pursuit. The trail of the other party was also followed, but, after proceeding some distance, they found no trace of Mrs. PAOX, and the Captain thought it probable that she had given out, and that her captors had killed her rather than suffer her to be retaken, and had secreted the body.

Capt. E. would not return to the post, but would send out one of his Indian prisoners, well mounted, to the Pinal country, telling him to bring in the two captives to the Cañon del Oro within eight days, where he would meet them and exchange his prisoners at the Fort for them. He endeavored to inspire him with the most direful apprehensions in regard to the safety of his wife and children at the post in case he failed to return, and had adopted measures to make it a matter of little doubt that he would keep the engagement. Capt. E. has therefore moved on to the Cañon del Oro, where he will encamp till the expiration of the eight days.

A trail was found about the time this dispatch arrived, which crossed the valley of the Sonoita within four miles of the post, and it was at once surmised that this must be the trail of those Indians who had Mrs. PAOX in custody. The volunteers from Tubac were sent out with rations for six days, and ordered to follow the trail till some positive indication was found of the presence of Mrs. PAOX in the party. Col. LATHROP himself was too ill to ride, and was compelled to remain behind. Lieut. RANDALL and Col. L. both think Mrs. PAOX still living, and consider that the Indians will take as good care of them as their barbarous ideas of propriety will suggest. But they are in captivity, at the mercy of savages who know no pity, and a mere whim of any of their captors may prove their death-warrant at any moment. That they will shortly be ransomed and restored to their families is the prayer of every sympathetic heart.

HESPERIAN.

New-Jersey Items.

THE JERSEY CITY CHARTER ELECTION.—The Opposition of Jersey City elected their candidate for Mayor by 224 majority, and five of the eight Aldermen. The following is a list of candidates elected:

Mayor—CORNELIUS VAN VORST, Opp.

Water Commissioners—Jacob R. Wortendyke, Dem., and Benj. O. Edge, Opp.

Collector of Taxes—Henry L. Richards, Dem.

Assessors—First and Second Wards—Lewis M. DeCamp, Dem.; Third and Fourth Wards—Smith Mead, Dem.

School Superintendent—Abraham S. Jewell. No opposition.

Aldermen—First Ward—Wm. Clarke and Thomas Earle, Opp. Second Ward—Isaac Edge, Opp., and John McBride, Dem. Third Ward—Hosea F. Clark and Rufus K. Terry, Opp. Fourth Ward—Wm. H. Nafew and John B. Romar, Dem.

Chosen Freeholders—First Ward, A. J. Fitch, Opp.; Second Ward, James Lyach, Dem.; Third Ward, James F. Fleider, Opp.; Fourth Ward, E. E. Ducan, Opp.

First Ward—Commissioner of Appeals, Phineas C. Dummer; Constable, Chancellor Chase; Justice of the Peace, Robert B. Earle.

Second Ward—Commissioner of Appeals, Patrick Coyle; Constable, Dennis Farrell; Justice of the Peace, John Cowan.

Third Ward—Commissioner of Appeals, John Chilver; Constable, Wm. D. Sloan; Justice of the Peace, Wm. C. Morris.

Fourth Ward—Commissioner of Appeals, Wm. C. Traphagen; Constable, N. B. Rommel; Justice of the Peace, C. A. Grigletti.

HOBOKEN CHARTER ELECTION.—The canvass in the Charter election of Hoboken was completed yesterday, and has resulted in the entire defeat of the Opposition candidates, with the exception of Chosen Freeholder. The ticket, as elected, is as follows:

Mayor—John R. Johnston. Treasurer—Abraham Barker. City Clerk—George S. Avery. Collector of Taxes—Wm. H. Child. Collector of Arrears—Edward Moak. Superintendent of Schools—Lorenzo W. Elder. Water Commissioners—John S. Luckey and Carsten Sierck. Overseer of Poor—Adam Wahl. Street Commissioner—Patk. Mehan. Councilmen First Ward—Newman A. Wood. Second Ward—Nathaniel O. Carpenter elected over Wm. White Opposition by 28 majority. Third Ward—Robt. J. Betge, reelected by about 65 majority. The Council Board stands 4 Democrats to 2 Opposition.

The following appropriations were voted to be raised by tax: For public schools, $3,500; Fire Department, $1,250; lamps and gas, $3,000; Police, $2,500; poor, $1,500; cleaning streets, $2,000; repairing streets, $500; water rents, pumps and wells, $350; salaries, $2,750; VAN MATER'S claim, $400; roads, $50. Total, $18,100.

AID TO THE LYNN STRIKERS.—A public meeting is to be held at Commercial Hall, Jersey City, this (Thursday) evening, in aid of the Lynn strikers.

In Philadelphia, on Sunday, April 8, one Wm Smith, an Englishman, shot his wife, Ann Smith, and then deliberately took another pistol and shot himself. The ball entered the woman behind the right ear, and came out of her mouth. The cause of the quarrel appears to have been about a ring which the woman had that formerly belonged to her first husband, and this one desired to become in possession of it; she refused to give it to him, and hence the attempted murder.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machine	$100
No. 1 sewing machine	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	55
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Singer's Sewing Machines. AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,
Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

To Tailors and Clothiers.
THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO. invite the special attention of Tailors and Clothiers to their large new double-speed shuttle or lock-stitch machine, made expressly for manufacturing purposes. Price $50. For sale at No. 495 Broadway, New-York and No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Family Sewing at Reduced Prices.
Mrs. SIMPSON, No. 495 Broadway, respectfully informs her customers, and ladies generally, that she has reduced her charges for making Ladies' and Children's Clothing, and will send machines into families, with competent operators, at reduced prices.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Fapenscheid, Hat Manufacturer, celebrated equally for the cheapness, as well as the superior quality of his hats, and for his artistic skill in fitting the features and peculiar style of dress of each individual wearer, so as to confer grace and elegance in all instances, is now offering his Spring style of gentlemen's hats for inspection and sale at No. 118 Nassau-st.

Iron Building Materials—At Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Shutters, &c., Fine Iron Work of every description, for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st., 3d-av. and 29th-st.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every kind for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, (opposite St. Paul's Church.)

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Important to Housekeepers.
MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER. Is the oldest and best article known for the extermination of Croton Water Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths in furs and clothing, and every species of vermin that infest your houses. Try a box, and test the truth of the above. Principal Depot, No. 612 Broadway. Price, 25 cents to $1.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
G. B. COLLINS, No. 430 Broadway.

Have you seen White's Big Hat?—From his splendid store, No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. HIS SPRING STYLE FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE. NEAT, TASTY AND READY.

What Can I Do Best?—By securing a careful Phrenological Examination at SOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, with a chart and written description of character, and will learn what you can do best.

Paralysis.
This terrifying disease, even when depending on grave derangements of the nervous centre, will yield to the alterative power of the PERUVIAN SYRUP. (Protoxide of Iron,) which, by improving the digestion, and consequently purifying the blood promotes a proper nutrition of the substance of the brain and nerves.
Rev. Thomas Whittemore: "I have been using, for some time past, the PERUVIAN SYRUP (Protoxide of Iron.) It gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits elasticity of muscle. I have no doubt, that in cases of Paralysis, like mine, Dyspepsia, and especially of Dropsy, it may be administered with a greater prospect of success than any other medicine in use among us."
Sold by all druggists and by the proprietors,
N. L. CLARK & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

Sure Cure for Piles, &c.
A new remedy for Bleeding, Blind and Itching Piles, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, &c. A liquid; warranted to cure. If not, the money will be refunded. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, Chemist, No. 71 Prince-st., Boston. Sold, wholesale and retail, by WEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and all Druggists. Certificates with each bottle.

The Parker Sewing Machine Company.
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD, Rapid and Noiseless, $46—NEW SEWING MACHINE—$46
under Patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, and Wheeler & Wilson. Agents wanted. Office No. 469 Broadway.
VERNON & CO.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Perry's Japanese
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing.
Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

Eureka Unrivaled Sewing-Machine—Price $80. Every machine guaranteed. Office, No. 489 Broadway. Parties not having full amount accommodated. Agents wanted. D. J. LEVY, Supt.

Spring Beds—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's Patent,) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Shirts Ready Made and Made to Order from measure. Also a complete assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods kept constantly on hand by I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

MARRIED.

GARDNER—STEWART—In this City, on Tuesday, April 10, in Grace Church, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, JOHN L. GARDNER, Jr., of Boston, to ISABELLA, daughter of David Stewart, of this City.

HYDE—TAUSIG.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 10, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, by Rev. Dr. McClintock, RALPH MEAD HYDE to MARY S., daughter of WILLIAM TAUSIG, Esq., all of this City.

MATHER—MILLS.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 10, by Rev. T. Ralston Smith, Mr. C. M. MATHER to Miss FANNY M. MILLS, daughter of Andrew Mills, Esq., all of this City.

BLAKE—DIX.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 11, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Morgan Dix, CHAS. F. BLAKE, Esq., of Boston, to ELIZABETH M., eldest daughter of Hon. John A. Dix, of this City.

SUTTON—HASBROUCK.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 11, in the 29th-st. Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. Dr. Chambers, Mr. EBEN SUTTON, formerly of Salem, Mass., to Miss MARY, daughter of John L. Hasbrouck, Esq., New-York.

Salem, Mass., papers please copy.

DIED.

DELMONICO.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 10, at 4¼ o'clock in the morning, after a lingering illness, PETER A. DELMONICO, in the 78th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his nephew, Lorenzo Delmonico and Frank Otard, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mulberry-st., on Thursday morning, April 12, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

LORD.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, April 10, LEWIS FORMAN, youngest son of D. Porter Lord, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, this day, (Thursday,) April 12, at 2 o'clock, at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

LIVINGSTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 11, at 1 o'clock A. M., Col. JOHN W. LIVINGSTON, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, at Grace Church, Broadway.

DODGE.—In this City, on Monday evening, April 9, of congestion of the lungs, SAMUEL WILLETS, infant son of Dr. J. Smith and Almira B. Dodge, aged 14 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at 2 o'clock this day, (Thursday,) April 12, at No. 10 East 17th-st.

GILBERT.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, April 11, of scarlet fever, ADELL GILBERT, daughter of the late Norris W. Gilbert, aged 4 years and 7 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, Samuel Sparks, No. 337 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9 avs.

SHARP.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 11, HORACE WARREN, infant son of John A. and Abby Jane Sharp, aged 6 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 134 East 33d st., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

LEONARD.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, April 11, THOMAS, eldest son of the late Joseph Leonard.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 44 Stuyvesant st.

CURTIS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, April 11, WILLIAM R., son of George H. and Jeanna J. Curtis, aged 6 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from Quincy-st., second door east of Bedford-av., Brooklyn.

TERHUN.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Wednesday, April 11, RICHARD K. TERHUN, aged 38 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday, April 13, at 11½ o'clock, from the residence of his aunt, Mrs. John Terheun, at Hackensack, N. J. Cars leave Jersey City at 9¾ o'clock.

PETIT.—In New Rochelle, on Tuesday, April 10, CHARLOTTA S. PATIT, in the 4th year of her age, daughter of Harriet F. and Joseph Petit, Jr.

The funeral will take place, from the residence of Joseph Petit, No. 103 Pineapple st., Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) April 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BANANICT.—At Mexico, Oswego County, N. Y., at his residence, on Saturday, Feb. 11, GUALAS, son of the late Elias Benedict, of Herkimer, N. Y. A gentleman esteemed and respected in life, and universally lamented in death.

☞ Canada Press please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 173, April 11, 1860.
18, 40, 71, 27, 31, 23, 28, 58, 52, 62, 77, 57, 78, 11.
Class No. 174, April 11, 1860.
55, 16, 38, 5, 8, 13, 63, 62, 58, 52, 60, 41, 19.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., April 11, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
CLASS 302. APRIL 11, 1860.
29, 37, 47, 18, 19, 54, 45, 48, 26, 22, 27, 75.
Prizes cashed at No. 558 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing
HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

REMOVAL.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO. HAVE REMOVED THEIR MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT FROM NO. 8 BOWERY TO NO. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE, OPPOSITE THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

REMOVAL.
KIMBALL, WHITTEMORE & CO.
Have removed from No. 374 to No. 579 BROADWAY,
opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, where they have for sale the most complete assortment in the City of LOOKING GLASSES, CORNICES, PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES, &c.
in style, quality and price our goods are unexceptionable.

MILLS' BOURBONIA
Is a quality of Whisky made from the best selected Indian Corn, and is not only a superior article as a beverage, but is highly recommended by physicians for its superior medicinal properties and as a great remedial agent in all cases of PULMONARY DISORDERS. Sold by druggists generally. JOHN MILLS & CO., Proprietors, No. 14 Broadway.

ASTHMA.
For the instant relief and permanent cure of this distressing complaint use
FENDT'S BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES.
Made by C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., 107 Nassau-st., N. Y.
Price, $1 per box; sent free by post.
For sale at all Druggists.

BEDS, BEDS, BEDS.
Mattrasses, Feathers, Cots, Comforters, Blankets, &c., good and cheap—wholesale and retail.
M. WILLARD, Agent, No. 384 Hudson-st., Corner of Houston, New-York.

SPONGES,
Carriage, Bahama, Sheep's Wool, Bathing, Venice, Turkish, Cup, and Surgeon's, embracing all kinds and qualities, from the commonest grass to the finest bleached, for sale, by bale or case, or in lots to suit, by SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., 170 and 172 William st.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET, OF CONN.,
Is the author of Liniment called "Dr Sweet's Infallible Liniment."
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is the great External Remedy of the age.

NEW-YORK FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY.—The 44th anniversery of the New-York Female Auxiliary Bible Society will be held at the Bible House, Astor place, on Fifth SUNDAY the 15th, at 12 o'clock A. M. Rev. JOHN CUMMING Smith and others will address the meeting.

THE INDEPENDENT FOR THIS WEEK,

PUBLISHED THIS MORNING,

Opens with a fresh and entertaining account,

FROM THE PEN OF

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,

OF

A DAY AT TIVOLI;"

being another of her interesting sketches, now being published in THE INDEPENDENT, of sights and scenes in Italy.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.,

furnishes another of his series of

"FAMILIAR LETTERS ON SUNDAY-SCHOOLS,"

WILLIAM M. EVARTS, ESQ.,

contributes a second paper, entitled

"LAVERY IN THE FREE STATES."

REV. DANIEL CURRY, D. D.,

One of the most popular writers in the Methodist denomination, discusses the question of

"LAY DELEGATIONS;"

a subject of great interest, in view of approaching important conferences of the Methodist Church.

A SERMON,

BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"REMARKABLE TESTIMONIES TO THE POWER OF THE IRISH REFORMATION"—not yet made public in this country—from the pen of an "Irishman."

"JAMES KIRKE PAULDING;

His Expurgation of his own Writings Against Slavery,"

BY THEODORE TILTON.

THE DRESSMAKER'S STORY,

BY AN AMATEUR.

THE CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT, lately introduced into

THE INDEPENDENT,

contains this week some charming articles which cannot fail to please the little folks at home.

TERMS—By Mail, Two Dollars a year; by Carrier, Two Dollars and a Half.

Address, JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,

No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm containing about thirty-five acres two miles from Newark, on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good house, farm-house and stables nearly new thereon, and all in good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees upon the place.

Also, a farm of about ninety acres, situated on the New-Jersey Railroad, one hour's ride from Jersey City.

Also, one SALE—Several desirable houses on Murray Hill, and 19th, 34th and 37th sts.

Also, two SALE—Lots on 89th, 90th, 94th, 95th, 114th, 115th, 131st and 136th sts., and 2d, 3d and 4th avs.

FOR SALE—Several desirable houses and lots in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh.

A. K. FOSTER & CO.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—An elegant brown-stone house, situated in a very pleasant part of the city, a few minutes' walk from the ferries, three stories, with finished attic, basement and under-cellar; size 22x50, lot 22x120. The houses is built in the very best manner, and provided with all the modern improvements, furnace, gas, hot and cold water, bath rooms, &c., and connected with sewer. Any person wanting a fine house at a reasonable price will find it worth while to examine the property. Price $11,000; one-thirds may remain on mortgage. Rent $950. Apply to JAMES L. TRUSLOW, No. 209 Pearl-st., New-York.

$5,500—FOR SALE.—A GOOD INVESTment, near Central Park. The elegant 2-story, basement, and sub-cellar, brown-stone and brick house, No. 147 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; has 18 rooms and 12 pantries and wardrobes; hard-finished walls, and marble mantels throughout; library, dining-room and hall elegantly papered and painted; has gas, bath, range, wash-tubs, water closets, bells, dumb-waiter, butler's pantry—in fact, every first class improvement; is in solsndid order. Will be sold on very easy terms, and at a bargain. Apply to DAVID RICHARD, No. 711 3d av.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO BEAUTIFUL NEW two-story and basement houses, Philadelphia fronts, brown stone stoops, with all modern improvements, situated on Pacific-st., between Portland and Carlton avs., Brooklyn. This is one of the most accessible locations in Brooklyn, near the proposed parks; only three minutes' walk from Fulton Flatbush and Atlantic av. cars; lots, 20 by 100; houses, 20 by 40. Price, $3,200; $1,500 on bond and mortgage. Apply to owner, on premises, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. Houses just finished. Would trade for valuable building lots

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE SIX NEW first-class brown stone houses, situated on the south side of 46th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., about 200 feet east of 6th-av., one of the most desirable locations up town. The houses are finished in handsome style, with black walnut stairs, marble halls, plate glass, circular doors and windows, and altogether first-class houses The street is being paved with Belgian pavement. The houses are opened and can be examined during the day. Apply on the premises, or of T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 9 College-place.

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS.—For sale, in the above location, a first-class five-story English basement house, over 22 feet wide, and about 65 feet deep, built in the very best manner, with all the modern improvements, and beautifully frescoed; early possession will be given; this property is most admirably calculated for a physician, or for a fashionable family requiring elegant parlors and reception rooms. For permit to view the premises and terms, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 7 WEST 22D-ST., second door from 5th-av., four stories, brown-stone front, extra width, with library extension, built with great care expressly for the owner's occupation; has rosewood doors, two butler's pantries, two bath rooms, two laundry rooms, four water closets, one on each floor, &c. Apply on the premises, or to ALMET REED, No. 100 West-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE, TO LET OR LEASE—In Brooklyn, a large stone building, about 75x150 feet, two stories high, with good well of water, and 40 or 50 vacant lots on the corner of Hicory-st. and Stuyvesant-av., two miles from Peck-slip, Bedford-st. or Division-av. ferries. Inquire of WM. T. MILLS, corner of Myrtle and Lewis avs. Also, a large double house, with stable and fine garden. Rent low.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND lot, containing about ten acres of land, in the north-western section of the City of Baltimore, within three minutes' walk of the city passenger railway, on Pennsylvania-av., and in a rapidly improving quarter of the city. Price $16,000, one-half cash, balance on time to suit the purchaser. For further information, address CRAFTON L. DULANY, Esq., No. 36 St. Paul's st., Baltimore.

BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE AND TO LET.—The two snug 3-story frame houses and lots Nos. 239 for sale, and 237 Livingston-st., near Hanover-place, to be let; genteel location, convenient to Fulton-av. cars; are in good order, and contain gas, Ridgewood water. Price $3,400 and $3,600. Terms easy. Inquire of WM. REIFEO, No. 516 Broadway, New-York, or No. 239 State-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and under-cellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 230 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DELATANTE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NEAR MADison-square on 23d st., a brown stone English basement house, medium size, with or without handsome furniture. From cash purchaser will take about $9,000, without furniture. A mortgage for $10,000 can remain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or address Box No. 3,529 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 22x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall grimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STOBY BROWN STONE front house, No. 63 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in perfect order, having just been frescoed and painted by Messrs. Vacy & Bird, in their best style. House 20 by 50, lot 20 by 100. Apply to LOOMIS & GOFF, No. 1,128 Broadway, or No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON VERY FAVORABLE TERMS, only $1 000 down, the balance on bond and mortgage; the 3-story brick dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements, No. 92 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply to P. R. WILKINS, No. 14 Pine-st., or to D. F. CURRY, No. 16 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—A NEW THREE-STORY BRICK house, handsomely furnished, will be sold cheap for cash; situated in a desirable location in Brooklyn; house sold separate from the furniture if required. For particulars inquire of E. F. LEWIS, No. 120 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE NO. 303 Henry-st., near Grand-st., in perfect order, for immediate occupancy; possession on 25th April. Can be seen from 2 to 5 P. M. Price, $6,500; terms easy, or will be rented for $650. Inquire on the premises.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON BROOKLYN Heights for sale, between Hicks and Henry sts.; two lots, 26x100, each running through from Montague to Remsen sts.; house on Montagne-st., brown-stone front. The house and one lot will be sold separate, or the vacant lot. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN B. BARDY, at No. 58 South-st.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITES OF FOUR, EIGHT, OR twelve lots on 3d, 4th and 5th avs. and 55th-st., Brooklyn, commanding a full and splendid view of New-York City and harbor, and within 30 minutes of Wall-st. City cars. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 20 Vesey-st.; HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—THE TWO FIVE-story and basement houses, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, corner of Mercer-st., on the Broadway block, suitable for business purposes, with a slight alteration. Lot 50 by 100. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE, southeast corner of 39th-st., a first-class three-story brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, best design and finish; size 24x50 feet. Terms accommodating. Inquire on the premises, of G. J. HAMILTON,

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES AND LOTS IN PASsaic, N. J., fronting the Paterson and New-York Plank Road, with barn, cellar, gardens, &c. Within 20 minutes, by N. Y. & E. R. R., from New-York. Call from 10 to 3, on Thursday and Saturday, at No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 20. Inquire for A. SPEER.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FINELY located in 17th-st., near 5th-av., full lot, built by days' work, in perfect order and elegantly fitted up. Will be sold at a great bargain if early application be made to PARK BENJAMIN, No. 24 West 17th-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house, known as No. 33 Rivington-st. House 25 by 42 feet; lot 25 by 100 feet. The house is in good order and convenient. Price $8,000; one-half can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE TWO-STORY AND basement brick houses, with all modern improvements, situated on DeKalb av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of WM. H. HOAG, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—NINE LOTS between 124 and 126th sts., and west side of 4th-av. Price low, and no money wanted if improved. Apply to SAMUEL EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BRICK FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house No. 321 West 38th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; 18 by 50 feet; lot 100; in perfect order and for sale cheap. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 2d-av., below 20th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 2d-av.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE house with extension for dining-room and kitchen, No. 76 Adelphi-st., between Myrtle and Park avs.; gas and water introduced, lot 25 by 100. Price $2,900.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ALL DEscriptions of real estate, in City and country. S. REYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate, and General Agent, No. 21 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A TWENTY-FIVE FEET FIRST-class residence on St. Mark's-place, with lot on rear for carriage-house. For further particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,073 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE house, two story and basement, No. 4 Skillman-st., Phillips Row; gas and water introduced; price, $2,300; terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE IN EIGHTEENTH-ST. near the Clarendon, full size and in complete order, at a bargain. Early possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., New-York, Metropolitan Bank.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 687 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

SAFE FOR SALE.—A LARGE SECOND-HAND Safe of Herring's make, in first-rate order, will be sold low. Apply at Nos. 80 and 82 Beekman-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG ISLAND SOUND FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated at Lloyd's Neck, Long Island, on a prominent headland, known as the Fort Hill, about 100 feet above tide water. There are 44 acres of fine land, and a mansion house, just finished; the lawn sloping beautifully to a clear gravel beach, without sail meadow or any nuisance in the neighborhood; distance from the City, thirty miles, and communication several times a day by steamboat and railroad; house about three minutes' walk from landing; fine bathing, boating and fishing, and the neighborhood celebrated for its unusual healthiness. The place is near the elegant residences of Com. Paulding, Dr. Alex. J. Stevens, C. O. Gambreiling, Joon shinelander and Henry Lloyd, Esq. This property is exceedingly picturesque and romantic in its characteristics, the approach to the house being exceedingly beautiful, and the greater part of the way through an avenue of magnificent forest trees of primeval growth; there is also on it the remains of a British fortification, captured during the Revolutionary War, and the situation commanding an extensive view of several harbors, and of Long Island Sound. Price, $18,000; terms easy. Apply at No. 235 5th-av, between 7 and 8 o'clock P. M. No brokers received.

COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 14 MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.—A fine new brick house, 65x40, (exclusive of piazza,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house, (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residence of Messrs. Babcock, Spalding, Atherton, Ferris, and others,) contains twelve commodious sleeping-rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry; and, in the basement, kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room, &c.; and is furnished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars, inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

LLEWELLYN PARK, AT ORANGE, N. J.—A tract of 500 acres of land. Country residences, in Llewellyn Park, only one hour from New-York, for sale, viz:

Lakewood, picturesque villa, and 5 acres,
Castlewood, a stone mansion, and 5 acres,
Eyrie, Eagle Rock, a rustic cottage, and 10 acres.
A cottage and 1 acre at $5 400.
A cottage and 5 acres in Eagleton at $8,000.
10 building sites of 5 acres each, in Llewellyn Park.
10 beautiful building sites on Orange Mountain, at $500 per acre. Apply to the proprietor,

L. S. HASKELL,
No. 44 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

CLIFF SIDE.—CHARMING COUNTRY SEAT TO let cheap on the west bank of the Hudson. The house is large, roomy and convenient, water excellent, view unsurpassed, situation most salubrious, free from fever and ague. As much land as desired; stable and outbuildings; a grapery yielding an abundance of the finest native grapes; fruit trees, garden, strawberry beds, &c; within forty-five minutes of Canal-st., by two boats, running eight or ten times daily, and within twenty minutes' row or sail of the Manhattanville station on the Hudson River Railroad. The 42d-st. ferry runs to within a mile of the house, and the forty-five minutes' drive to Hoboken is unsurpassed for beauty and excellence of road. Apply to D. E. WHEELER, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.

HASTINGS ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TO BE LET OR SOLD—A cottage, with garden, plantations, &c., pleasantly situated in the village of Hastings, within less than five minutes' walk of the railroad station and steamboat landing. The cottage contains 11 rooms and cellar, and wood-house, &c.; is fitted with fixtures, closets, pump, reservoir, &c.; is papered and painted, and fit for immediate occupation; rent moderate; to a purchaser of the whole or part the terms of payment would be accommodating; a large proportion of the price might remain for a term of years on bond and mortgage; or the whole, with additional security. Apply to W. H. SAUNDERS, Hastings on the Hudson.

LEWELLYN PARK, ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—A first-class country residence on Llewellyn Park for sale or to rent, in consequence of the owner going abroad. The place is within 14 miles, or one hour's ride by railroad of the City, and within sight of it. It commands an extraordinary prospect both in extent and beauty. It contains six acres of land, with a large and convenient house and stable, both built within two years, together with a fine garden; pure spring water is carried all over the house; gas will be obtainable during the coming year. It is offered for sale or on lease, and either with or without furniture. Apply to T. S. MERRICK, No. 44 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT NEWBURGH FOR SALE.—On the west bank of the Hudson, at Newburgh, about 1½ miles north of the Landing and Railroad Depôt. The dwelling is of recent construction, large and complete in all respects, as are also the stable, coach-house and other out-buildings. There are about 14 acres of beautifully shaped grounds, in the highest state of cultivation, extensively fruited, &c. There is a fine stream winding through the premises, forming a lake, and then flowing off into the Hudson; altogether, this is one of the finest places for sale on the Hudson. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—A THREE-story (Philadelphia) brick house; stone basement, sub-cellar, 14 finished rooms, bath, water-closet, hot and cold water, speaking tubes, fine closets and pantries, hard walls throughout, modern style and finish, ensemeled parlor doors of glass—in a word, a complete house, and situated in a genteel neighborhood. Size of house 24x40; lot 24x115. Just finished; is very convenient (5 minutes) from railroad depôt, stores, churches, schools, &c. Any person wishing a genteel house in the city, the above presents inducements rarely met with. Terms will be easy. Address

T. C. OHANDLER, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A FRUIT or dairy farm in New-York, Connecticut or New-Jersey, a good house and two acres of land at Tarrytown, on the Hudson; the grounds are well shaded with fruit and forest trees, and the river view is extensive; is well situated for a country residence, or young ladies' boarding-school, and is only three minutes' walk from the station and steamboat landings; 75 per cent. can remain on mortgage for five years. Apply to S. N. THOMAS, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—RIVERSIDE, Formerly the country residence of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Is situated just south and in sight of Pittsfield, Mass. The property consists of a fine house, carriage house, barn, workshop, ice house, &c., and twenty acres of the finest land in the Housatonic Valley. The house is fully furnished, and will be disposed of with or without furniture. The property will be sold low on favorable terms, or exchanged. Property unincumbered. Inquire of CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

TO RENT AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND—A beautiful place recently occupied by George Law, and formerly by William Burrows. The house is a cottage of 14 rooms, and has attached to it from 10 to 30 acres of land, as may suit the tenant; stables and coach houses. Rent, furnished, $1,800; for a lease a trifle under. Also, a beautiful small cottage adjoining, furnished, $1,000. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size from eight to fifteen rooms; are in complete order. Rents from $200 to $600 per annum.

The localities for attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity.

For further particulars apply to GILBERT HOPKINS, Office No. 37 Fulton-st., second floor, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE BUDson, 2½ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, wash-house, gas house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

TO LET—THE PREMISES NOW OCCUPIED BY L. Stillman Ives, Esq., on the Hudson River, near Manhattanville, within five minutes' walk of the depôt, and within 45 minutes of Chamber st., *via* Hudson River Railroad. The house is brick, with hollow walls, gas, bath-room, &c. Also, the store, No. 79 South st., next to the corner of Gouverneur-st. Apply to

A. J. SMITH, No. 65 Chatham st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED—A Handsome country seat at Newburgh, being the residence of the late W. C. Smith, containing 30 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson and Highlands; buildings in good order; fine kitchen garden; a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees on the premises. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN acres, on the Hudson, 29 miles from the City. Has good buildings, choice fruit and shade, river front, splendid prospect; and living water; the grounds high and picturesque, location perfectly healthy, neighborhood unexceptionable and depôt close at hand. Will be sold or rented to a suitable party. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, situated in the south suburb of Poughkeepsie, on high ground, and commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country. House new, 26x40; eleven rooms, with all modern improvements. One or two acres of land can be had. For particulars inquire of GEO. CORLIES, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET—COMPLETELY FURNISHED—A BEAUtiful country residence at Spuyten Duyvil, for six months, near the City, via Hudson River Railroad; house large, convenient, modern improvements; stables, garden, lawn, &c.; for beauty of scenery, location and healthfulness, unequalled. Apply to C. W. VAN DOREN, on the premises.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY, FOR THE Summer months, a well-furnished cottage on Fort Hill, Tompkinsville, Staten Island. The location is unsurpassed, within half an hour's distance from the City, and seven minutes' walk from the ferry. Inquire at the Collector's office, Staten Island ferry.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COTTAGE ON THE Hudson, near Irvington, Westchester County, 24 miles from the City. Price for house and grounds, $3,500. Rent, $350 a year. Possession given immediately. Apply to PHILIP SCHUYLER, Jr., No. 43 Wall-st., Janncey Court.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A HUDSON River family mansion, in a flourishing town, near steamboat landing and railroad station, six acres grounds, high and healthy situation, adjoins a lake, fine boating, commands 50 miles' view of Catskill Mountains. Apply to CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT LONG Branch, containing parlor, dining-room, six bedrooms, kitchen, large mansard and cellar, bathing houses, arbor, barn, and stabling for three horses. For further particulars, inquire at No. 29 Beaver-st., or of SAMUEL MORRIS, Pavilion Hotel, Long Branch.

TO RENT IN NEWARK—A THREE-STORY and basement brick house, within five minutes' walk of the Market-st. depôt, and near the centre of the city. Possession given immediately. Apply to JAMES R. DEY, No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR LEASE—A desirable country seat, between Fairfield and Bridgeport, overlooking the Sound; house is 40 by 60 feet; 18 acres fine lawn, &c.; will exchange for a good City residence. IVAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 1 Pine-st.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FIFTY FARMS, villas and residences—a great variety—for sale and for rent in Orange and its vicinity, by H. B. BLACKWELL, 9 to 11 A. M., 43 William-st., New-York; 1 to 5 P. M., 49 Main-st., Orange.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—TO LEASE FOR TWO years, either with or without furniture, a house and two acres of ground. The house is beautifully located, and surrounded by fruit and ornamental trees; there is an excellent stable and carriage house; attached is a good kitchen garden, with the usual small fruits; water and gas in the house; terms for the whole, $1,100 with furniture, or $800 without furniture, or the furniture would be sold to the lessee. Also for sale, three fine horses, carriage, harness, &c., the proprietor being about to leave the country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., New-York, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET—Situated on Castleton Heights, within 15 minutes' walk from either ferry; house modern built, containing 11 rooms, bathroom, gas, &c.; stable and coach-house, cisterns and well, with one acre of ground; locality perfectly healthy, and has a splendid view, extending 15 miles in three directions. Rent, $750. Apply to CHARLES KEUTGEN, No. 63 Ann-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT RYE TO LET, LEASE OR FOR SALE—With 3¼ acres, carriage-house, stables, &c., quarter mile from depôt, slightly situated, has 14 rooms, including kitchen, wash-room, and library. Rent moderate to good tenant. Possession immediately. Occupied by Mr. Betts. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st., D. C. BANK, or Depôt Master, Rye.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, with 20, 40, or 60 acres, at Morristown, N. J. The dwelling is in Elizabethan style, well finished, on an elevated site, with handsome lawn, ornamented with walks, old forest trees, and evergreen. There is also a large garden, fish-pond, carriage-house and stables.

S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND, CHEAP—A handsome cottage; seven rooms, good cellar, about half an acre of land, splendid grape vines, fruit trees, excellent water and a healthy location, ten minutes' walk from the landing. For further particulars, apply to CHARLES VAN TINE, No. 43 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A FIRST-class brick cottage; commodious, convenient, accessible, sightly, replete, nearly an acre of ground, with garden plot, fruit and shade trees in abundance; large carriage house, fine view of the Hudson; will be sold a bargain, and on favorable terms. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 79 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR LEASE.—A large donhis house, with a good stable and about ten acres of ground, situated on the Bloomingdale road, between 107th and 108th sts., and adjoining the Woodlawn property; rent $600. For further particulars, apply to Dr. WM. B. MUFFAT, No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 9.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—New cottage house with about ¾ acres ground, situated on Lindsn Hill, overlooking the valley; within 8 minutes' walk of railroad station; furniture can also be rented if desired. Apply to Dr. S. WICKES, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, in healthy locations, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Easily accessible by railroad and steamboats.

S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED, OR FOR SALE—The well-known residence of the late F. W. Panilding at Dobbs' Ferry, one hour's ride from the City; one of the most commanding situations on the Hudson, and within 5 minutes' walk of the Railroad Depôt. Apply to FRED. E. GIBERT, No. 46 East 14th-st.

TO LET—AT YONKERS—A HOUSE ON WARburton-av., with stable, carriage-house and other out-buildings, one acre of ground, well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, vegetable garden, &c. Fine river view. Address H. B., Box No. 502 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., a desirable country residence; a large and commodious house, with orchard, large garden, fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises, near the depôt.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—COUNTRY residence, situated on Bergen Hill, 20 minutes' ride in stage from Jersey ferry; new house, large carriage house and stable, fruit, good water; about 30 city lots. Apply to No. 6 Ferry-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A handsome cottage, barn, and two acres, with choice fruit, fish-pond, &c., ten minutes' walk from Spring Valley depôt, Rockland County, and 30 miles from New-York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET AT ASTORIA, L. I.—TWO LARGE brick stores, suitable for feed and flour, grocery or light manufacturing business; situated at the steamboat landing. Apply on board the steamer MATTANO, Fulton Market-slip.

TO LET—IN SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., A HOUSE containing 12 rooms, near the Presbyterian Church, 60 rods from depôt. Good barn, half acre of land, pleasant situation. Address or apply to editor of *Orange Journal*.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—A THREE-story (Philadelphia) brick house; stone basement, sub-cellar, 14 finished rooms, bath, water-closet, hot and cold water, speaking tubes, fine closets and pantries, hard walls throughout, modern style and finish, ensmeled parlor doors of glass—in a word, a complete house, and situated in a genteel neighborhood. Size of house 24x40; lot 24x115. Just finished; is very convenient (5 minutes) from railroad depôt, stores, churches, schools, &c. Any person wishing a genteel house in the city, the above presents inducements rarely met with. Terms will be easy. Address

T. C. OHANDLER, Newark, N. J.

TO LET—FOR JUNE 1 TO OCTOBER, A FURnished country seat at Throg's Neck, Westchester County, twelve miles from the City. Gardens, stables, &c. For particulars apply to E. J. GENET, No. 78 Broadway.

A COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, nine miles from New-York, a house and nine full lots, beautifully situated on the Harlem Railroad; plenty of fruit of all kinds on the place. Inquire of SOUTHWICK & GRISWOLD, No. 61 Chambers st.

BABYLON, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—House with three acres of ground attached, situated near the water; will be sold cheap, or let to good tenant. Apply at No. 11 Front-st., N. Y.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT FORT Washington. Apply to JOHN HOOPE,
Corner of Broadway and Chambers-st

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fonda Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 9 miles from Amsterdam, on the New-York Central Railroad, and 9 miles from Johnstown, the County seat. The farm contains 105 acres, all fine tillable land, with the exception of 7 acres of woodland. It is well watered, and a fine, large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones, good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two-story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. A good cash business is done in the store, and the post-office is kept there. The village contains a large brick flouring mill, large tannery and two stores. One mile east is a village of 1,500 inhabitants. There are 8 cows, 3 horses and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a summer residence or for agricultural purposes, such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at Nos. 92 and 94 Cliff st.

FOR SALE—A FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT ON the east bank of the Hudson River, at Hyde Park, containing 250 acres in high cultivation, with desirable cottages and very spacious out-buildings. It has two of the best building sites on the river, and would make two very desirable places or one of the finest stock farms in the State. It is capable of keeping fifty head of stock at present. For further particulars, apply at No. 32 Dey-st., or to the subscriber, on the place. Terms easy. WALTER FICKETT.

FARM FOR SALE—IN UNION TOWNSHIP, ON the Morris turnpike, two miles to Elizabethtown, N. J., containing 160 acres, new 2-story house, 26x40 feet, good barn and other out-buildings, with 400 apple and other choice fruit trees, and a lasting stream of water. The above farm will be sold in two or more sections, with fine building sites if desired. Apply to JOHN P. SEARS, on the premises, or to JOS. BOGGS, No. 53 Walker st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE grazing farm of 125 acres, town of Canaan, Columbia County, N. Y., a few miles from Chatham Four-Corners. Also, the two 3-story brick houses Nos. 214 and 216 Fulton-st. Brooklyn, (store property,) will be sold low, or leased to manufacturers. Apply to J. H. POILLON, No. 52 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

$8.000 WILL BUY A SPLENDID FARM of 100 acres, with crops on the ground, 30 miles from New-York; easy of access by railroad or steamboat. Terms easy. Address MYRON E. TANNER, Haverstraw, N. Y.

FOR SALE—TWO DESIRABLE FARMS ON Cayuga Lake. Apply to MERRIAM & HUBBARD, No. 18 William-st., New-York

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED—UNFURNISHED, BEtween 34th and 42d sts., and not higher than about 2d-av.—$20 a month is offered for three rooms (one small) on same floor, for two adults, in a respectable private house, with bath room and modern improvements. Address PERMANENT, Madison-square Post-office.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED FOR THE SUMMER.—A small family want a comfortably furnished, moderate sized house, with pleasant grounds, for the Summer. Any one having such to let in the immediate vicinity of the City may hear of a desirable tenant, by addressing D. M. B., Box No. 1,332 Post-office.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN FAMILY OF THREE persons, want part of a house, unfurnished—four rooms on second floor, one on third, in a good neighborhood, convenient to the cars, below 42d-st.; first-class references given. Address W. S., Box No. 121 *Times* Office. Rent must be moderate.

WANTED—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A SMALL house, with modern improvements, in a pleasant neighborhood, on the west side of the City, below 30th-st.; rent not to exceed $500. Address B. S., Box No. 1,496 Post-office.

A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BY A lady and her daughter, where the owner would be willing to board in part or full payment of rent; undoubted reference given and required. Address L. C., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of OSTBON & CHIPP, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by CHAS. J. CHIPP, who will continue the business at the corner of Greenwich and Christopher sts.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1860. SHEPHERD OSTRDM, CHAS. J. CHIPP.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of LYMAN & GREENMAN is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

THOMAS O. LYMAN,
HENRY L. GREENMAN.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1859.

NOTICE.—A. A. ROBBINS & CO., FORMERLY HASKELL & ROBBINS, announce the withdrawal of Mr. C. H. HASKELL, the above said firm being dissolved this day by mutual consent. A. A. ROBBINS will continue on with the business.

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1860.

ACTIVE MEN IN CITY AND COUNTRY can make $1 to $5 per day selling A. BROWER'S patent Waterproof Composition, warranted to make boots, shoes, and all leather impervious to water, and last as long again. A. BROWER & Co., Manufacturers, No. 6 Reade-st.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office No. 167 Broadway; residence No. 6 Jones-st. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

PROPERTY OWNERS HAVING HOUSES to let or lease in any part of Brooklyn, can be aided in procuring good tenants at LESLIE'S Real Estate Office, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts., Savings Bank building. Those having apartments, stores, or parts of houses to let, will do well to have them entered on his books. Communications by mail or Boyd's Express will be attended to.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR RENT FROM THE 1ST of May a fire-proof brick house in Milwaukee, which has been occupied for the last 15 years as a wholesale and retail drug-store. The store is in the centre of the business part of the city, on Water st., and offers an excellent opportunity for any one wishing to go into the drug business. Rent moderate. Apply to JOHN McKESSON, Esq., No. 93 Fulton-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE TO LET—IN WILliamsburgh, four blocks from South 7th and 8th sts. ferries, three stories high, basement, gas, water, and sewer; house 25 by 50 feet; lot 100 feet. Rent $450; or for sale, price $8,000, half cash. Title perfect. Inquire of HUGHES & GREEW, corner of Grand and 5th-st., or of LYON & BROTHER, No. 31 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished, in 8th, 12th, 13th, 14th 15th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 22d, 31st, 34th, 42d, 43d sts. Also, country seats for sale or to let at Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Fort Washington, Throggs' Neck, Fordham, Staten Island, &c.

DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8

AUCTION SALES.

M. C. Kent, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, COSTLY PIANO, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell, on THURSDAY, April 12, At 10½ o'clock, At the private residence No. 76 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ALL THE HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE contained in said house, consisting in part of elegant parlor suites in green velvet plush and brocatel, Brussels carpets, elegant pier glasses, console tables and cornices, rich lace curtains, rosewood and black-walnut pier and centre tables, mahogany book-case, mahogany writing-desk table, a MAGNIFICENT FULL 7¾-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, SUPERBLY FINISHED, carved all round, very rich tone, made to order by Messrs. Ball & Sons, at a cost of $700; VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS by noted Dutch and other masters; also, mantel ornaments; also, full suites of chamber furniture, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, toilet-stands in rosewood, black-walnut and mahogany; tapestry carpets, oil-cloths, &c., parlor heater, stoves, &c., together with a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Wm. B. Wanzer & Co., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

The undersigned will sell on THURSDAY, April 12, at 10½ o'clock, the entire magnificent rosewood furniture, &c., contained in the five-story residence No. 133 West 41st-st., near 7th-av., all of which is in perfect order, and will be sold positively and peremptorily, without reserve. The Parlors, Dining-Room, Chambers and Nursery are elegantly furnished, including three splendid parlor suites in brocade, piano-forte, centre-tables, etageres, &c. Parties who wish first class furniture will have an opportunity of examining it before the sale by catalogue, as but an imperfect description can be given in an advertisement. Sale positive—rain or shine.

J. Milton Taylor, Auctioneer—Office 5 Great Jones-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.

ON THURSDAY, OF THIS WEEK,

Will be sold at the elegant private residence, No. 58 West 18th-st., all the contents of the above house, consisting of a large quantity of very rich and costly household furniture, glassware, &c. Also, probably the best collection of ancient oil-paintings, bronzes, Parian and China figures and vases offered at auction this season. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock precisely. Catalogues at the house on the morning of sale.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to sales at private houses. Good prices and prompt returns guaranteed.

Jas. W. Miller, Auctioneer—Office, No. 28 Pine-st. N.Y.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF A VALUABLE Farm, of about 60 acres of land, with improvements; also the Croton Lake brick-yard and machinery; also farm horses, stock, &c., near Towner's Station, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, about 61 miles from New-York.

JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 19, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, near Towner's Station, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, by order of the Executrix of the late Chas. H. Sandfer, the Croton Lake brick-yard, with moulds, machinery and implements of all kinds necessary to carry on the business, with the machinery to supply it with clay and sand; also a valuable farm adjoining the brick-yard, called the Townsend Farm, containing about 60 acres of land in good order, with the dwelling house, barn, &c.; also two yoke of oxen, several horses, two premium colts, a pair of mules, carts, wagons, wheelbarrows, farming utensils and other movable property. The brick-yard offers a very desirable location for an enterprising man, and is the only one on the line of the Harlem Railroad, and has a side track running to the kilns. The demand is large and the Railroad Company transports the bricks on favorable terms to any point of their road above Harlem River. The sale is peremptory. Terms favorable, to be announced at the sale. Persons desirous to attend the sale can take the morning train of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, which leaves New-York at 9 A. M. and stops at all stations north of Williamsbridge. For further particulars inquire of C. W. SANDFORD, Esq., No. 5 Tryon-row, or of the auctioneer, No. 58 Pine-st., New-York City.

John W. Porter, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTENSIVE AUCTION sale of elegant household furniture, piano-forte, oil-paintings, &c., at the five-story private residence No. 213 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.

JOHN W. PORTER will sell, as above, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, the entire magnificent furniture of the above first class house, to which he would call the special attention of purchasers, as being the most attractive and valuable sale of unique and elegant furniture made by auction this season. The sale will be peremptory, rain or shine, descriptive catalogues of which can be obtained at the house on the morning of sale.

The furniture consists, in the parlors, of—

Splendid pearl inlaid rosewood piano-forte, with embroidered steel and cover; velvet carpets; satin, damask and lace curtains; large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors; three full suites of rosewood parlor furniture, richly carved and covered in satin brocatel, with slip-covers—all these suites were made to order and are of the most costly description; three elegantly-carved rosewood etageres, with plate doors; lady's French marble music cabinet, statuary marble-top tables, elegant Turkish and recumbent chairs, in satin; rosewood reception chairs, covered in medallion tapestry; magnificent Sevres and Dresden China vases, with a beautiful collection of parlor ornaments; also, a number of valuable oil paintings, in rich frames.

Dining-Room, Library, and Chamber Furniture.—Carved rosewood bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, all to match; ormolus, with mirror fronts; oval glasses, full suites of rosewood furniture, in hair cloth; oval mirror, velvet Wilton carpets, large hair mattresses, elegant extension dining tables, rich silver-ware, dining arm chairs, marble-top hoffet, crystal, cut, ruby and white glass-ware; elegant dinner set, pearl and silver cutlery, tête-à-têtes, sofas, cushioned-back chairs, arm chairs, Gothic chairs, English oil-cloth, velvet stair-carpet, hall stand, refrigerator, range, stoves &c.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS—BY E. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 12th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., continuation of sale of Ma ch 20 of the stock belonging to Messrs. Walby, Dodd & Co., who wish to close them off regardless of cost. The stock with few exceptions is of the first quality, and presents a good opportunity for private buyers to procure fine goods at very low prices. The goods in bond will be sold, duty paid or unpaid, as desired. The stock comprises brandy, nearly wine grower's vinet, Castillon & Co., Bisquith, &c., in casks, cases and demijohns, Sherries, Madeiras, Ports, Jamaica and Granada rum, Irish, Scotch, Bourbon and Monongahela whiskies, gin, champagnes, absynthe, &c. Also, 100 000 very fine Havana cigars, imported by them from the best houses in Havana, consisting of marketable goods only, and warranted in prime condition, and of favorite brands, viz.: La Empresa, Eugenia Zarzfield, Paul Morphy, Concha, El Pern, La Piccolenini, La Muruca, Millar Commues and others, put up in tenth boxes. Also, about 60,000 Matanzas cigars, consisting of Londres, Conchas, Trabucos and La Normas.

Henry H. Lyons, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS—BY H. LEGGS & CO. will sell at auction on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 11 and 12, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the residence of J. N. Sallistier, Esq., No. 102 West 14th-st., one door west of 8th av., splendid private collection of oil-paintings, water colors and engravings, comprising over 300 works of the first modern and ancient masters, generally cabinet sizes, and most desirable subjects. This collection has been made during a series of years by the present owner, without regard to expense, for the gratification of his own taste, and are sold only because he declines housekeeping. There are very few private collections in this City that will exceed this in the number of high-class works of the ancient and modern schools. We will not enumerate them here, but refer to the catalogue, which will be ready on Tuesday, 3d inst. The paintings will be on exhibition from that date until the day of sale; also, the two evenings previous to the sale. Tickets of admission can be obtained at our office, No. 23 Nassau-st.

E. T. Wills, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—LARGE, PEREMPTORY and attractive sale of French and English China, rich cut and engraved glassware, &c., at the store of Mr. EBENEZER COLLAMORE,

No. 463 Broadway, below Canal-st., the proprietor being about to relinquish the business.

WILLS & ELLSWORTH will sell on THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire stock in store comprising a large and elegant assortment of the best quality of French and English dining, dessert and tea sets, Parian and bisque statuary, rich decorated vases cut and engraved glassware, white porcelain and English stone china, &c. with a large assortment of useful and ornamental articles, the whole to be sold without reserve. Catalogues will be ready on Wednesday, 11th inst., when the stock can be examined. The sale will be continued until the whole is disposed of.

John E. Van Antwerp's Son, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HARDWARE, &C.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 17 and 18, at 10 o'clock, at No. 37 Barclay-st., by order of Messrs. D. McDowell and others, assignees, the entire stock of Messrs. Murphy & McCarthy, embracing an extensive and well-selected assortment of English, German and American hardware, cutlery, gues, heavy goods, &c., &c., all in fine order. Terms, four and six months credit. Catalogues now ready and may be had at the store of the auctioneer, No. 73 William-st., or at No. 37 Barclay-st.

A. J. Sleeper, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. J. SLEEPER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, 13th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 338 33d-av., between 26th and 27th sts., the furniture contained in said house, comprising tapestry, Brussels, three-ply, ingrain and stair carpets, oil-cloths, rosewood drawing-room furniture, in red plush; hair seat chairs, rockers, easy chairs and divans, marble-top and other tables, oval mirror, sofa, hat stand, what-not, bookcase, marble top bureaus and washstands, pictures, bedsteads, mattresses, beds, hoisters and pillows. China and glassware, refrigerator, stoves, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

John Levison, Auctioneer.

OIL-PAINTINGS SELLING OFF IN CONSEQUENCE OF REMOVAL.—The brilliant collection of oil-paintings now in grand display at No. 491 Broadway, and comprising a variety of over two hundred subjects, among which may be found landscapes and scenery, exhibiting extraordinary perfection; fruits that rival nature, historical and figure pieces, all are suitably inlaid in highly decorated gilt leaf frames. Will be sold at auction on the evening of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, in consequence of the intended removal of its proprietor. Sale commences each evening at 7½ o'clock.

Brown & Nichols, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, AT 12 o'clock, at salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., large sale of imported standard and monthly roses, from the well-known nursery of J. W. Paulson, at Wechawken, N. J.; also 300 Isabella grape vines, 300 monthly honeysuckles, running roses, &c. The French stand ard roses have been specially selected as the very best varieties in cultivation. The plants are of extra large size, with fine fibrous roots. Gentlemen will find this an excellent opportunity to replenish their stock.

J. D. Holbrook, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF PEAR, PLUM, PEACH, cherry and other fruit-trees, THIS DAY, at No. 102 Maiden lane, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

Also, 300 pots plants, consisting of roses, camellias, cactuses, orange, acacia, dahlias, pinks, geraniums, verbenas, &c., &c., from W. Wilson's, Astoria, L. I.

J. D. HOLBROOK.

W. S. McIlvain, Auctioneer.

HARDY PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—W. S. McILVAIN will sell THIS DAY, at No. 9 John-st., the usual fine assortment of hardy roses, honeysuckles, carnations, daisies, pansies, &c., suitable to plant at this season, together with geraniums, roses, &c., in bloom, from Peter Henderson, Jersey City. Catalogues.

John P. Montgomery, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction on THURSDAY, April 12 at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st. Prime fresh goods adapted to City or country trade.

AUCTION SALES.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE HOUSES AND LOTS AT AUCTION.

Attention is called to the sale to be made at auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, comprising:

Thirty-fifth-street—First-class brown-stone houses and lots Nos. 136 and 140, East.

Laight-street—Brick house and lot No 69.

Monroe street—Brick house and lot No 272.

Thirty-ninth-street—Brick house and lot No. 279, West.

Lexington-avenue—Four lots southwest corner 52d-st

Fifty-second-street—Five lots adjoining above.

Maps, terms, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, 35 Wall-st

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

158 LOTS

On 10th and 11th avs., 158th, 159th and 160th sts., Will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, April 19, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

This beautiful piece of ground is on a level with 10th av., in the centre of Carmansville, and adjoining the residences of Moses Taylor and Shepherd Knapp, Esqrs., and on the stages and railroad route. 158th-st., its southern boundary, is graded and paved to the North River, of which the whole property commands a view. The sale will be made by single lots and in parcels, on easy terms of payment. The title to the property is new unexceptionable, having lately been perfected by the releases obtained and recorded in the Register's office. For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) April 12, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 63 William-st.:

20 shs. Mer. Ex. Bank.	10 shs. Columbia Mar. Ins.
6 shs. Bank of Sing Sing.	25 shs. Artisans' Bank.
20 shs. Bank of Commerce.	55 shs. Irving Bank.
20 shs. Jersey City Ins.	50 shs. North River Bank.
32 shs. Ætna Ins.	10 shs. Phœnix Ins.
25 shs. Mer. Ins.	90 shs. Rutgers Ins.
40 shs. Mer. & Trad. Ins.	60 shs. Brooklyn Ins.
40 shs. Stuyvesant Ins.	16 shs. National Ins.
20 shs. Germania Ins.	14 shs. City Ins.
10 shs Astor Ins.	50 shs. Hamilton Ins.
50 shs. Knickerbocker Ins.	50 shs. Virginia S. S. Co.
40 shs. Lenox Ins.	45 Lorillard Ins.
10 shs. Commerce Ins.	

$5,000 Mississippi and Missouri 1st mortgage bonds.
4,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. bonds.
2,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. bonds.
4,000 Sacramento City 6 per cent. bonds.
12,000 Trevorton Coal and Railroad 1st mortgage bonds.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, April 16. Regular auction sales of stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 63 William st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock-Broker,
No. 63 William-st., near Wall.

David Scott, Auctioneer.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT AUCTION IN JERSEY CITY.

HOUSE AND THREE LOTS OF GROUND.
DAVID SCOTT

Will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, April 13, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, the very desirable property situated on the corner of Jersey-av. and South 7th-st. The above was built by the owner, without regard to cost, in the very best manner; choice trees and shrubbery on the premises. Five minutes' walk to the ferry. Sale positive.

Wm. Topping & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE SALE OF SILK NECK-TIES.
3,000 dozen
SILK NECK TIES, ALL NEW GOODS
Of the most desirable styles,
Will be sold at auction
ON FRIDAY, APRIL 13,
At 10 o'clock,
BY
WM. TOPPING & CO.,
Auctioneers,
Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place, and
No. 8 Murray-st.

A. C. Tuttle, Auctioneer—Office No. 139 Broadway.

CONTINUATION OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT AND COSTLY CABINET FURNITURE, at No. 453 Broadway, THIS DAY, (Thursday,)

being the balance of stock of Burns & Brother, comprising a splendid assortment, and to commence at lot No. 160, with parlor furniture. To be peremptorily sold for cash, by order of JAMES BURNS Assignee.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON MADISON-AV.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 18, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

MADISON-SQUARE—The elegant brick and brown-stone mansion, and three full lots of ground, on the southeast corner of 26th-st. and Madison-square, built in the most substantial manner and beautifully finished. The inside is trimmed with solid black walnut, most elaborately carved. The whole finish of the house is unexceptionable in every respect, and must be seen to be appreciated. There is attached a beautiful library and picture gallery. It was built by day's work, without regard to expense, by the late owner, for his own use, and is a first-class residence. The situation is unsurpassed, being one of the most beautiful sites in the City. If desired, the house and two lots will be sold separate from the rear lot, which forms the garden. $40,000, or, if preferred, one-half of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage on the property for three years. For further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine, or to W. M. EVARTS, Executor, No. 2 Hanover-st.

N. B.—The house may be seen on cards from the auctioneer.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 13, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at No 9 East 17th-st., near 5th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of elegant carved rosewood piano, finished back and pearl keys, made by Gale & Co.; rosewood parlor furniture, sofas, chairs, tête-à-têtes in crimson plush, etageres, large mirrors, pier and centre tables, wardrobes, bedsteads, bedding, and Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, &c.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 16, at house northeast corner of 4th-av. and 35th-st., the furniture contained in said house, comprising complete sets of rosewood parlor furniture, in green plush, crimson brocatel and green brocatel, rosewood centre and side tables, rosewood etageres, rosewood couch, rosewood bedstead, dressing bureaus, cmoire a glace, arm and sewing chairs, &c.; black walnut gothic chairs, etageres, tables and bedsteads; mahogany bedsteads, commodes, dressing tables, chairs, &c.; mahogany extension table, complete set cottage bedroom furniture, French plate mantel glasses, ingrain, Brussels and velvet carpets; silk and lace curtains, blue and gold china dinner set, 340 pieces; cut glassware, &c., together with the kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

Edward H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW & Co., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 12, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at No 48 Sarrew-st.: Household Furniture.—The entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved mahogany chairs, mahogany sofa, tables, tête-à-têtes, centre-table, one rosewood seven octave piano, Barmore, manufacturer; one gilt-oval mirror, lace and damask curtains, gilt cornices, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofa bedstead, dressing bureaus, writing desk, rich china and glassware, china vases, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

194 VALUABLE LOTS AT HARLEM.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 17, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—Harlem, valuable lots on 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs., and 95th, 98th, 99th, 113th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122d, 135th, 138th, 139th, 141st and 142d sts. For further particulars, see auction columns in the *Tribune*, *Commercial*, *Post*, and Book Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of handsome Household Furniture to be sold at auction by F. H. LUDLOW & CO., TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock, at No. 48 Barrow-st. Catalogues at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

Daniel S. Hough, Auctioneer. Office No. 5 Cooper Institute.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSday,) April 12, at 10½ A. M., from residence No. 35 Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) a few doors west of Broadway, all the goods contained in the house, embracing an assortment well worthy the attention of those in want of fine household goods, at auction prices, such as pier and mantel mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood suites, centre and side-tables, lace and damask curtains, window-shades, mattresses, oil-paintings, rosewood bookcases, ormolu clocks, Dresden china vases, richly-carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bedroom furniture, fine hair mattresses, two 7-octave pianos, a magnificent Phelan & Collard table, and a large variety of table ware such as silver and china tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut glass ware, and a multitude of other goods too numerous to mention, and which we refer to from motives of honesty regarding the custom of long advertisements as useless, and very generally deceptive, intended not for the intelligent citizens of the City, but especially for the unwary, and for strangers from the country. Catalogues at the house.

N. B.—TO-MORROW, (Friday,) we shall sell a fine assortment of genteel household furniture, at No. 21 Clinton place, in 8th-st. See advertisement on Thursday morning.

John L. Vanderwater, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 99 West 43d-st., near 6th-av., elegant household furniture, of the manufacture of Messrs. J. H. Belter & Co., in good order and but little used. Sale made in consequence of the party leaving for Europe. Consisting in part of velvet, Wilton, tapestry and Brussels carpeting; carved rosewood parlor suites in satin, damask, brocatel, with solid finished inch chairs, carved rosewood French plate etagere, elaborate; solid rosewood, statuary top, centre, side and loo tables; French plate oval and pier mirrors, lace curtains, shades throughout; French fire-gilt, 21-day clock, with caudelabras to match. Oil paintings in gilt frames, comprising a full set of Cole's voyage of life, marble statuary, mantel and etagere ornaments, articles of vertu, magnificent 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, Griffin & Co. makers, round corners; rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedroom furniture; marble top hall seats, bedsteads, washstands, wardrobes, bookcases, tables, Turkish lounges, couches, Voltaires, best hair mattresses, palliasses, china toilet sets. Library furniture, bookcases, tables, &c., together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

John H. Burley, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL, THIS day, at 2 o'clock, at No. 411 Canal-st., mahogany, marble-top and other bureaus chairs, extension and other tables, sofas, sofa-beds, rope and check matting, mattresses, feather beds, 2 cook stoves, Brussels and other carpets, wardrobes, bookcases, oil cloths, cutlery, china and earthenware; all to be sold without reserve, rain or shine.

BROADWAY LEASE AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on FRIDAY, April 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, six years' unexpired lease of the five-story store store No. 534 Broadway. Possession can be had by 15th April.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD. FARE 50 TO ALBANY.

On and after MONDAY, March 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th st. station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams Bridge, 8:00 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depot.
For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depot.
For Albany, 9 A. M. Mail, 3:30 P. M. Express train.
Connect with the New-York Central Railroad.

Returning, will leave:

Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains 8 and 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:40 P. M.
Dover Plains, 6 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., 4:10 P. M., Express trains.

The 9:30 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express trains connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroads.

JOHN BUROHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 9, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows:

Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train, at 9:45 P. M. (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30, P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:30 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included,) and 8:45 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5:25, (Sundays included,) and 9 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Trains leave pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail, 9 A. M. for Dunkirk, and intermediate stations. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Suffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. Marsh, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, HIGHLANDS, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., and steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Murray-st., New-York. Leave Red Bank at 7½ A. M., and New-York at 3½ P. M., every day except Sunday.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—Leave foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 4 and 5:30 P. M. for Piermont and Sufferns, 5:30 and 9:30 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Sufferns at 6:50 A. M. and 6:40 P. M., and Piermont 6:30 and 7:35 A. M., and 2:20 and 7:45 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

EXPRESSES.

AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS CO., NO. 72 BROADWAY.

PACKAGE EXPRESS twice every week for all parts of Europe via Liverpool, also by each French and German Mail Steamer. Samples taken at low rates, and prepayment of freight optional with the sender.

Purchases made at easy commission, and Bills of Exchange in sums to suit on London and Paris.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

INSURANCE.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

New-York, April 6, 1860.

☞ AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on MONDAY, 2d inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM G. LAMBERT,	GEO. BLISS,
GEORGE O. COLLINS,	ROE LOCKWOOD,
DANFORD N. BARNEY,	LEVI P. MORTON,
LUCIUS HOPKINS,	CURTIS NOBLE,
THOS. MESSENGER,	J. B. HUTCHINSON,
WILLIAM B. MELLEN,	CHAS. P. BALDWIN,
CHAS. J. MARTIN,	AMOS T. DWIGHT,
CHAS. B. HATCH,	HENRY A. HURLBUT,
B. WATSON BULL,	JESSE HOYT,
HOMER MORGAN,	WM. STURGIS, Jr.,
LEVI P. STONE,	JOHN R. PORTER,
JAMES HUMPHREY,	GEO. T. STEDMAN,
GEORGE PEARCE,	SIDNEY MASON,
WARD A. WOBK,	A. F. WILLMARTH,
JAMES LOW,	CYRUS YALE, Jr.,
I. H. FROTHINGHAM,	F. H. COSSITT,
CHAS. A. BULKLEY,	WM. R. FOSDICK,
RICHARD BIGELOW,	DAVID I. BOYD,
GEORGE D. MORGAN,	LEWIS ROBERTS,
THEODORE McNAMEE,	SAMUEL B. CALDWELL,
CEPHAS H. NORTON,	A. J. WILLS,
OLIVER E. WOOD,	WM. H. TOWNSEND,
ALFRED S. BARNES.	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, CHAS. J. MARTIN was unanimously reelected President, and A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.

SAMPSONS & BALDWIN, NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON, REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON, BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON, OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON, ANGLE and TEE IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS, HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU "BBB" and STITTS, HORSE NAIL RODS—N and OTHER GOOD BRANDS, PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.

PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 20 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally, or by letter to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

"PERU" HORSE-SHOE IRON.

The genuine article is manufactured solely by the Peru Iron Company, and purchasers are cautioned against counterfeits. The genuine sold at low rates and delivered at Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy or New-York, by SALTUS & CO., No. 45 Cliff-st.

PIPE, PIPE, PIPE, PIPE, PIPE, PIPE.—10,000 feet 4, 5 and 6 inch cast iron drain-pipe for sale low for cash or approved paper. All close buyers are requested to call and examine our stock at the pipe foundry, No. 39 Greene-st., near Grand.

A. & E. B. BRADY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAMBOAT AND BUSINESS FOR SALE.

A good steamboat, running in a passenger and freight business from New-York, with route as now running. A good opportunity for an enterprising man. For further particulars, apply to

CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 BROADWAY, New-York.

TO STEAMBOAT MEN.

Two gentlemen now owning and running a steamboat on a good route, out of New-York, are desirous of associating a third person with them, to have an equal interest and to act as the agent for the route. Small capital and a man of energy and business talent wanted. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway New-York.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A DISCOVERY RANKING with the steam and sewing machine has been perfected by the advertiser, who wishes to dispose of an interest in it for the purpose of introducing it to general use. Demand almost unlimited, and profits large; only a moderate sum needed. No experiments to be made. As this is a discovery of great public utility, it is hoped that capitalists will give it serious attention. The highest references given and required. Address with real name CHEMIST, Box No. 160 *Times* Office. Any gentleman wishing to provide a son or friend with a most respectable and profitable occupation, will find this a rare opportunity.

$30,000.—NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.—Any person wishing to enter into a safe and well-established business, of 18 years standing, in the manufacture of articles of iron, copper, &c., for which there is a large demand—the amount required to purchase the said business is from $25,000 to $30,000. For further particulars, address, with real name, W. N. T. C., No. 229 Broadway, New-York, room No. 63, or apply personally between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., for one week.

$5,000.—A PARTNER WANTED TO JOIN another person in purchasing a stock of dry goods, about 10 miles from the City. The business has been long established, and is conducted for cash. It is a strictly first-class business, and is a very favorable opportunity for an active person to enter into; a very profitable business. Address, with real name, J. D. C., Box 2,215 *Times* Office. The best of references given and required.

$20,000.—AN ESTABLISHED CASH business for sale that is now and has been making $10,000 per year profit for several years. The owner is engaged in a very extensive trade elsewhere, and cannot attend to both. Apply at JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, NO. 227 BROADWAY.

$5,000 REQUIRED TO PURCHASE THE interest of a party retiring from a manufacturing business well established, down town; sales mostly for cash to first-class City houses. Those having the above amount in cash, or cash and first-class City securities, may address N. C., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

A HOUSE-FURNISHING AND RANGE ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—Located in one of the best avenues in this City, and in an excellent neighborhood for trade. To a party about to enter the above line, this presents an opportunity for trade, with a new stock of goods and location unsurpassed, seldom offered. For further particulars, apply to C. B. H., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

DRUG-STORES FOR SALE.—TWO DRUG stores, (old-established stands,) at Brooklyn, for sale. Apply to HENRY HAYDOCK, No. 116 Maiden-lane, up stairs

TO LIQUOR DEALERS AND OTHERS.—For sale, one of the best liquor stores up town. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to HUGH MURRAY, corner of 43d-st. and 11th-av.

$100 PER MONTH MADE BY ANY ONE with $10 stencil tools. Address JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC,
Jas. J. Comstock, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the passengers and mails, on SATURDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, from Pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock, A. M.

All baggage not required for the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

Bills of lading will be signed at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Room No. 4,) up to noon on the 13th inst. Parcels will be received at the office on the wharf up to 11 o'clock on sailing day.

For passage, apply to WILLIAM H. WICKHAM office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

N. B.—The ADRIATIC will sail again on her second voyage on the 24 of June.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. Lines, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments, insuring the engines so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $80.

For freight or passage apply to
S. M. FOX,

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Humboldt Butchery of Indian Infants and Women—Fifty Rifles Hanged—Rogue River Rangers—A Solid Ledge of Gold at Jacksonville—Items About Town, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, March 16, 1860.

The particulars of the horrid massacre of peaceable Indians, one bright Sunday morning, (Feb. 25,) I detailed in my last steamer letter. Since then, nearly all who were in the vicinity have been in town, and the coherence and agreement of their several stories show that we have arrived at the truth in the matter. It appears that the brutal murderers were not over-anxious to meet the male Indians; that a spy who had attended an annual dance on Indian Island (about a mile from Eureka, the County Seat of Humboldt) the evening previous, conveyed the intelligence that there was not a gun, bow or arrow on the island, that the savages were entirely defenceless. The whites then approached, about 6 o'clock in the morning, fired upon and killed three men, who were asleep in a cabin at some little distance from where the women lay, than, entering lodge after lodge, they dirked the sleeping, and with axes split open and crushed the skulls of the children and women. The total killed on the island were fifty-five, of whom only five were men. On South Beach, about a mile away from Eureka, in another direction, an hour or two before, the same party of whites had killed 58, most of them women and children. No defence was made. Many of the women were making an honest living in the families of the whites. The half-breeds pleaded for their lives in good English. On the following Wednesday 40 more were butchered on the South Fork of the Eel River. The Humboldt *Times*, which justifies this short method of getting rid of disagreeable neighbors, says that many of those killed on Eel River were bucks and bad fellows. Still later, by a few days, 35 were slaughtered on Eagle Prairie—total of the butchered within one week, 188. The victims had lived on terms of peace with the whites, and relied on them for security. They were not even charged with thieving. Their great crime was that the whites suspected that some hostile mountain Indians had taken refuge among them when hard pressed. The names of the brave men who brained the children have not been published. One writer for the *Bulletin* says, however, that there is a fellow in Eureka who boasts that with his own hatchet he slew 30 women and children in one day, and that another man who professes to have been captain of the outlaws says that he alone killed 60 infants.

JACOB ELTRA, for the murder of JAMES MCQUADE, on the 27th of January, 1858, was executed at Stockton on the 9th inst., protesting his innocence to the last. Twice he had been tried, and twice respited. His imprisonment has lasted over two years. The last effort to sequit him was grounded on the fact that the chief witness against him was a Turk—hence a negro—and hence incapable of testifying against a white man. Just as he was going to die, he gave the Sheriff a package of the heads of phosphorus matches. He had saved them during the two years of his confinement, to swallow in a last emergency, and so commit suicide; but thinking better of it, he had refrained from taking his own life.

The Crescent City *Herald* has seen some golden sands panned out from the ocean beach; nobody believes it. Fine copper has been discovered near the same place, and forwarded to San Francisco as a test, but it does not tempt much. The Jacksonville *Sentinel* says rich placer mines have been found near the head of Applegate, some twenty-five miles from Jacksonville. The Ish claim stories increase in size daily. The last item telegraphed from Yerka concerning it, says a ledge of almost solid gold has been found some twenty feet below the surface. THOMAS CAVANAY, it adds, was offered $80,000 for his one-fifth interest, but declined to accept it, saying that the wealth of the ROTHSCHILDS would not tempt him.

The Flour mills of KENYERE & CROSBY, of Tehama, were burned down on the 8th of March,—damage $100,000. Insured for $10,000 in the Ætna.

On Monday and Tuesday a fleet of ellppers from New-York arrived: the *Great Republic* and *Ocean Telegraph* came in side by side, jnst 100 days out from your port; the *Harry Hastings* in 119 days, and *Good Hope* in 145 days. From Boston, the *Reynard*, in 127 days, and the *Kepsonet* in 148 days. Merchandise and all sorts is cheap, and there is quite a housekeeping fever bred by the market reports.

The fact that Mr. SIMONTON of the *Bulletin* has been selling off his furniture preliminary to sending his family East on a visit, has given the hungry reporters opportunity to write an item to the effect that he leaves the *Bulletin*,—and next day to contradict the story, upon the best of authority, as untrue.

The charges of corruption in our Reform Supervisors, brought in the Spring by the enemies of our City Water Works, stood a single night's investigation, and then the prosecution broke down.

Two days, now, the Police Court has been trying to get a jury to give Dr. CHASE a new trial on the charge of tampering with the acids used in the Mint. A panel of 100 jurors was exhansted, when ten jurors only had been sworn—the trouble being that they all read the newspapers. To-day a new venire of 36 has been ordered.

The *Sonora* (old line) steamer arrived here Tuesday afternoon, with New-York dates to Feb. 20, and 600 passengers. The Overland stage, with telegraphic news from New-York to the 21st, oeal in in about half an hour. The *Orizaba* (Vanderbilt) arrived this morning, and among her passengers I see, fat and full of hope, EDWARD PEPPER, Esq., who used to do the Republicanism of the Second Ward of your City.

The Steamship Companies' consolidation took us a little aback—but hurran, now, for VANDERBILT! If I have ever said anything to the discredit of his lazy boats, please cancel or forget it all, and let me have a clean record with the ruling powers.

GLAUCUS.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STREET LABELS.—The verdict of "careless slovens," if not of "culpable rascal," would be found by the public against a druggist who should serve them with medicines from an array of bottles and boxes having some the labels upside down, others with the inscription reading from right to left, and others yet, with no marks at all to indicate their contents. Without intimating that the public receptacles of ashes, filth, and garbage, in this City, commonly 'yclept "public thoronghlares," contain elements so well adepted to sanitary purposes as the druggist's ipecac. and arsenic, we still believe that the naming and numbering of the public ways are matters worthy of at leasl a tittle of the care which the clumsiest apothecary-boy in the town devotes to labeling bottlee on the dusty shelves of a shop. The manner in which has been accomplished the design of making street lampe serve as street signs also, which should be legible by night es well as day, is certainly as ridiculous as the attempt was commendable. The naked African who aped the grandeur of civilized appagel by wearing a sailor's jacket, which in his ignorance he used *à la* trowsers, was in a hardly more ludicrous plight, considering the *locale* of his experiment, than is this great town, when its attempted adornment results in typifying the municipal topsy-turvy with illuminated guide-boards fastened upside down. The job of lettering the lamps was certainly never bestowed on the workman as a reward of literary merit; his fidelity to his patron at the polle having probably much more to do with the matter. This irregularity of inscriptions is bad enough, though the name of the street can be read, if the inqolring traveler will only climb the post and read from the inside of the lamp, or resort to the circus expedient of standing on his head. But worse than this is the uiter neglect to label some of the streets at all; by which a stranger at the upper crossings of Broedway is afforded as little means of learning his whereabonts as he would enjoy in the middle of the Arabian desert. Other streets have their names, like CALIGULA'e laws, printed so fine, and stuck so high, that only a telescope can bring them down. Nor are all these clnmsy neglects compensated hy the double or thiee-fold labeling—often with different names—which some of the streets enjoy. Even when the righi street is found, the anxious seeker afier e tenement or boarding house—in this time of domestic pilgrimages—has not seen the end of his embarrassments; for the same numbers often are used hy different honses in a single street—not to mention the beautiful simplicity afforded by giving a part of the street a differenl name from that enjoyed by both its ends, and numbering the houses, not according to their order in the street, but their position in the "place." Toe authorities have already undertaken the renumbering of some of the whole of our greal Metropoliten labyrinth?

SALE OF MR. BALESTIER'S COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, AND THE APOTHEOSIS OF WASHINGTON.—The sale of Mr. J. N. BALESTIER'S large collection of oil-paintings and engravings was commenced at his residence, in Fourteenth-street, last evening. There was a very fair attendance, but the bidding, although sometimes spirited, was seldom liberal. The first sold was a lot of engravings, most of them of moderate merit, which brought an average of about $1 25 each, with frames. The paintings, one hundred and thirty-one of which were sold, brought very poor prices. A large majority of them were sold for a little more than the value of the frames. An Italian landscape, said to be the work of SALVATOR ROSA, was sold for $12 50, and a "Landscape and Figures" labeled from the same artist, sold for $18. The "Itinerant Preacher," a very good picture, by C. F. BLAUVELT, was knocked down to Gov. WASHINGTON SMITH for $55. The same gentleman secured a piece of tropical scenery, hy JESSE TALBOT, for $55. "The Shepherd," by MARSHAL DE METZ, which was a present from Dr. ARMOND, of Paris, to Dr. DAVID HOSACK, of this City, was sold for $100. The "Interior of a Monastery," a small picture, by REMBRANDT PEALE, brought $13; and two landscapes by ADAM BARLAND, brought $30 each. "Christ Sleeping on the Cross" and "St. John the Baptist Sleeping," by MICHAEL ANGELO CARRAVAGGIO, sold, the first for $140 and the other for $160. The sale will be continued, and probably concluded, this evening. The "Apotheosis of Washington" was sold at the Merchant's Exchange yesterday, by Messrs. LEEDS to Mr. E. C. ALBURGIS, for the sum of $160.

WORKING MEN'S POLITICAL UNION OF THE EIGHTEENTH WARD—THE FREE LAND MOVEMENT.—A meeting of the Society which has assumed the above title was held last night in the German saloon, No. 202 AVENUE A. The object for which it has been ostensibly organized is the promotion of the movement in favor of the passage by Congress of a Homestead bill, securing the public lands in limited quantities to actual settlers. The meetings, according to the requirements of the constitution, are held monthly, and the expenses are defrayed entirely by voluntary contributions. The attendance last night did not exceed twenty persons, all told. In the absence of the President, Mr. WARDEN and Mr. SPENCER were, on motion of Mr. HENRY BERRY, elected respectively Chairman and Secretary. The Constitution was afterwards read, and subsequent to that, addresses in favor of the free land scheme were delivered by Mr. POOR and others. At a pretty late hour the meeting adjourned.

DEATH OF MR. W. E. WILMERDING.—Mr. WM. E. WILMERDING, senior partner in the well-known firm of WILMERDING & MOUNT, auctioneers, died suddenly yesterday morning, as is supposed, of an apoplectic attack. Mr. WILMERDING was in the sixty-first year of his age. He had been complaining during the last week, hut was not considered dangsrously unwell. The funeral services will be held at Grace Church on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

RISING STAR HISTRIONIC UNION.—At a qnarterly meeting of this Association of amatenrs, held on Saturday evening, April 7, the following gentlemen were unsnimously eiscted for the ensuing season, viz: President, F. J. STEVENS; Manager, Joseph A. Polak; Assistant Manager, Pster Conlin; Secretary, William C. Miller; Treasurer, George W. Anderson.

THE AFRICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY.—A meeting of the colored people of this City and vicinity is to be held this evening at Zion Church, "to pass judgment on the African Colonization Society." It is asserted that this Society has similar aims with the American Colonization Society, and that as such it should be discouraged by the colored people.

Police Reports.

OVERTAKEN BY JUSTICE.

Charlee Lamont, a Frenchman, who is under indictment at Newport, R. L., for keeping e disorderly honse, and who forfelted his bail, by fleeing to this City, was apprehended on Tuesday at the instance of his enretty, one Mr. Roach, and is now detained until a requisition for his retnrn to Rbode Island is received from the Governor of that State.... Wm. Curry, a laborer, who had been admitted to bail in this City some months ago in the sum of $1,000 for trial on e charge of forgery, and who went to Savannah, Geo., to escape from justice, was arrested there a few deys since and returned to this City. He is now confined in the Tombs awaiting trial.

CARRYING OFF COBBLE-STONES.

Jamss Duffy and Wm. McManus were arrested yesterday morning hy Officers Woolley and Cabre of the Twentieth Precinct, for carrying off pavingstones from Sixth-avenue, near Thirty-fifth-street. They stated that they had been esrting away the stones for some time, under the direction of Thomas A. Dunn, formerly a member of the Board of Councilmen, in whose employ they were. Their excuse, however, was not deemed valid, and Justice QUACKENBUSH committed them for examination.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

EFFECT OF THE NEW POLICE LAW.

CHANGES IN THE POLICE COMMISSION—NEW OFFICES CREATED—WHO ARE TO BE THE LUCKY MEN?

The news of the passage of the amendments to the Metropolitan Police law created considerable stir at the Police Head-qnarters yesterday. No little anxiety was manifested as to the probable policy of the new *régime*. As stated in the TIMES of yesterday, the new Board consists of but three members—Messrs. STILLMAN, STRANAHAN, ULLSHOFFER, BAILEY and the two Mayors being dropped; Mr. BOWEN retained, and Messrs. AMOS PILSBURY and JOHN G. BERGEN added. Mr. BOWEN has been Treasurer since the organizetion of the Board. Mr. PILSBURY is the well-known efficient Ex-General-Superintendent, and Mr. BERGEN is the gentleman who came within a few votee of representing Mr. SPINOLA'e district in the State Senate. Messrs. BOWEN and BERGEN are staunch and strong Republicans, and Mr. PILSBURY is a Dem. ocrat, and no little interest is exhibited in the question as to wbether they will all pull together.

In some quarters it is feared that the plan now is to run the Commission as a political machine for the Presidential campaign, making it a strict party affair, and ruthlesely sacrificing all bnt the true blue Republicans. In that case Mr. PILSBURY would, doubtless, be in a glorious minority. At all events the two Republicans, Messrs. BOWEN and BERGEN, will have the field all to themselves if they wish. By many it is believed that this will give Mr. BOWEN even more power than he has heretofore exercised, which has been by no means insignificant.

Some curiosity is manifested as to the probable course of Mr. PILSBURY with regard to the General Superintendent's powers and duties. Having held the place himself, and resigned in consequence of a lack of power, he will have no excuse for not realizing the responsibility of whoever is to be his successor. But there is one section of the law under which it is barely possible that Mr. PILSBURY may be his own successor. This is a clause providing that, "In the absence or disability of the Superintendent, or whenever a vacancy shall occur in that office, the President of the Board shall possess the powers and perform the duties of the office, with proportionate increase of pay during snch continuance of duty." The law increases the Superintendent's salary to $5,000, while the Commtssioners receive but $8 per diem. Now, if the Board should elect Mr. PILSBURY President, and decline to fill the vacancy existing in the office of General Superintendent, Mr. PILSBURY would be virtual Superintendent, and not present the novel spectacle of a man resigning an office worth $5,000 per annum to accept one worth $2,404, as he would should he not occupy that position.

It was the general opinion yesterday, however, that Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER'e chances were the best for the Superintendency. His long service in the old and new Departments, and his performance of the duties of the office *pro tem.*, were considered as strengthening his claims sufficiently to make his selection a matter of great probability. The name of JOHN A. KENNEDY was, however, freely spoken of, as it has been, in fact, since Mr. PILSBURY'S resignation.

The new law creates four Inspectors of Police, at a salery of $2,000 each, and changes the rank of the present Inspectors to thet of Captains. The present Deputy Snperintendents take rank as Inspectors, and the Captains will furnish the other two if they are appointed. It is believed, however, that the present two will suffice, unless some of the other counties which have not yet organized under the law should require the other two. The towns of Newtown, Flushing and Jamaica are now included in the Metropolitan Police District, but as they, like Richmond and Westchester Counties, will probably not want a Metropolitan Police, they will not be taxed for any of the expenses of the Commission. The names of Capteins Leonard, Hert, Hopkins and Bennett have, however, been named in connection with the two new Inspectorships.

The law contemplates no changes in the clerical force of the department, but leaves that matter in charge of the Board. It is remored that an effort will be made to displace the efficient chief clerk Mr. EMBREE, who has been in that position since the organization of the Commission. It is said that a discharged clerk—a relative of one of the new Commissioners, is quite anxious to fill the chief clerk's shoes. No charges have ever been preferred against Mr. EMBREE, and the talk concerning his removal is doubtless mere speculetion.

Much good, it is expected, will result from the power of general police supervision over pawnbrokers, licensed vendets, junk shops, cartmen, intelligence offices and auctioneers of watches and jewelry. Any one who reade the daily papers must see what an inestimable boon to poor persons who are oppressed in these places this police supervision will prove. It will operate as a summery cure for many at present incurable evils, among which Peter Funkism will be not the least important.

The sanitary features of the bill, under a vigdant administration such as that of Mr. PILSBURY, would no doubt be of infinite service. The supervision of ferry boats, manufactories, slaughter houses, *tenement houses* and unsafe buildings, with the summary methods of correcting abuses in them by the immediate action of a magistrate, it is thought will be of infinite service. The provision with regard to the cleaning of tenement bouses will enlail much duty upon the force; but, in the deplorable event of the failure of the health hill, may do something toward regenerating those pest-houses of the poor.

The new Board will probably hold its first meeting in a day or two.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

DR. SAYRE APPOINTED AGENT.

In accordance with the following resolutions recently adopted by the Commissioners of Health, the Board of Health was convened yesterday for the first time in more than a year:

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor be requested to convene the Board of Health at his earliest convenience.

Resolved, That the Commissionars of Health would respectfully recommend the appointment of Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, (Resident Physician) as Agent of the Board of Health, in place of Dr. Rockwell, whose term of office has expired.

An attempt was made to exclude reporters from the meeting, but, on motion of Alderman PECK, they were admitted.

Alderman GENET moved that Dr. Sayre be appointed Agent of the Board of Health, to receive the compensatinn to which he is legally entitled.

Alderman DARRACH was willing to vote for the motion, but only on condition that Dr. Sayre receive the same compensation as his predecessor, and that his accounts be audited hy the Commissioners of Health. He offered an amendment to that effect.

Alderman GENET opposed it, but it was formally adopted, hy a vote of 18 to 8.

After a debate, which lasted nearly two hours, the nomination of Dr. Sayre was confirmed, under the operation of the previous question, hy ayes, 15; noes, 9—Aldelman GENET voting against his own resolution, in consequence of the amendment which had been made.

A motion, that the salary of Dr. Sayre be fixed at $2,500, was laid on the table—ayes, 19; noes, 8.

The regular meetings of the Board were fixed for the first Monday in each month until otherwise ordered. Adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

NO SALARY FOR DR. JEROME—WEEKLY STATEMENT.

At a meeting of the Board, yesterday, the following resolution, introduced by Mr. Low, was adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, the Quarantine Hospital at Staten Island has been established by the acts of 1st Quarantine Commissioners in the removal of the patients from that institution in conformity with the law of the State, and in consequence thereof that the bill of the physician-in chief for services never rendered, ought not to be allowed hy them, and that the said bill be referred to the Counsel of the Board with a copy of the resalntions, for his opinions thereon.

Dr. Jerome demands $1,250 salary for the past three months.

By the weekly statement it appears that 1,000 emigrants have arrived during the week; that there has been $2,158 received for commutation; 755 in the Ward's Island Hospitals, and the balance of the emigrant fund, $11,279 95.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

ILLEGAL WORK.

A day or two since the Street Commissioner was notified that some parties were driving piles and making preparations to widen the end of the south side of Pier No. 13, North River, leased and occupied by the owners of the Virginia line of steamships. After vainly searching for some official authority for such a procedure, the Commissioner sent to the owners of the line to learn who ordered the work to be done. Not receiving a satisfactory reply, Mr. Earle, Superintendent of Wharves and Piers, yesterday delivered an official notice to the party in charge of the work to desist, but it was treated with contempt, and complaint having been at once made to the Corporation Attorney, the refractory dock-builder was arrested. Permission was, some time since, granted to Messrs. Cromwell, owners of the Savannah line of propellers, who lease the inside of the pier, to widen their portion, in order to accommodate their rapidly increasing freight business, but it was only extended to them, and the other parties not having received official sanction to their proceedings, are like to get into a quarrel with the City.

Fire upon a Packet-Ship.

PROBABLE DESTRUCTION OF THE "JACOB A. WESTERVELT" BY FIRE—EFFORTS OF THE HARBOR POLICE AND OF THE CREW OF THE BRAZILIAN CORVETTE TO SAVE HER—THE STEAM FIRE ENGINES PUT IN REQUISITION.

The ship *Jacob A. Westervelt*, Capt. WILLIAMS, belonging to H. L. RICH & Co.'s line of Liverpool packets, took fire yesisrday, about 3 P. M., while lying at anchor in the North River, ontward bound. The fire originated in the between decks, aft, and was caused by the npsetting of a lamp. The carpenter had gone below, in company with a boy, for the purpose of procuring stores for the steerage passengers, 18 in number, and while thus engaged the boy let the lamp fall; it broke, and set fire to the cotton stowed near by, and in a few minntes the emoke was so dense as to defy the exertions of the men sent below to extinguish the flames.

The Harbor Police steamboat *Magnolia*, with a squad of fifteen men on board, being near at hand, drawing shad poles, immediately repaired to the ship and removed the crew and passengers, nearly all the cabin fnrniture, ship's sails, some rigging, captain's sextants and other instruments.

The crews of Brazilian corvette *Donna Isabel* and of the United States revenue cntter *McLane* were early on board, and in a very short time cnt adrift and sent down the sails of the burning vessel, which were brought asbore hy the police-boat.

The Police steamer, while her men were at work on board the ship, was sent in search of assistance, and soon returned with the steam lighter *Alpha*, belonging to Mr. H. FORN, of Brooklyn. The steam tugs *Mercury* end *Samson* and the steem ferry boat *Bedford*, all of which have the Worthington pumps on board, were soon alongside and numerone streams of water were thrown into the ship. The anchore of the burning vessel having been slipped she was towed asbore, between Bedlow's and Gibbet Island, where she grounded head to the wind. This circumstance caused the fire to work forward slowly.

Capt. MERRITT, agent of the Board of Underwriters, with a gang of twenty men, were also busied on board breaking onl cargo.

Fire Engine Company No. 20, GEORGE SEELY, foreman, was taken alongside the ship on the steam-tug *James Howard*, about 6 o'clock, and added another powerful stream to the many already on the fire; bnt, in spite of every exertion, the fire gained headway, and at 7¾ o'clock the mizzen-mast leil over the stern. Upon application of the Board of Underwriters, Chief Engineer DECKER dispatched the steem fire-engine MANHETTAN, No. 8, to the burning ship. She was taken off by one of the Peck-slip Ferry boats, reached the vessel about 10 o'clock, and quickly got two heavy streams upon the flames, about midships, where they ourned with great fury. The Union Ferry boats, the Croton Water boat, the *Metropolis*, *Nassau* and *Gowanus* were likewise sent off to aid in extinguishing the fire, and their Worthington pumps were put into operation, but notwithstanding their efforts to save the forward part of the ship, the fire hed so increased that the mainmast went by the board at 10½ o'clock, and the foremast fell soon afterwards. At 12 o'clock the whole interior of the ship was a mass of fire, and all hopes of saving her bull had been abandoned, although the firemen ars conliuuing their efforts in hope of saving a portion of the cotton and naval stores.

The vessel was scuttled where there is hul sixteen feet of water at low tide. This was done at the request of one of the owners, but it proved a fatal mistake, as, had she been sunk at the point where she lay when the fire broke out, doubiless her hull would have been saved.

The passengers were landed at Pier No. 1, East River, at the expense of the owners of the ship, and were provided with lodgings at No. 2 Front-street.

Capt. AUSTIN, who had commanded the ship previously, end who wes on board as a passenger, and in very ill health, was also brought ashore in a very exhausted condition.

Much praise is awarded to the crews of the Brazilian corvette, the cutter *McClellamd* and the Herbor Police, for their exertions in saving the sails, rigging and cabin furniture. They manned the yards, unbent the sails, lowered them on deck, and performed the work with as much cheerfulness and celerity as though their own propeity wes at stske.

A brulal assault was made upon JOHN Ross, a member of Manhattan Company No. 6, and a clerk in the General Post office, who was running through Chatham-street to overtake his Company. When near the corner of Pearl street, his uniform attracled the attention of a gang of "Dead Rabbits," who are hangers-on of an Engine Company who entertain sentimenis of envy toward the steam-engines, and one of the scoundrels dealt him a blow from behind with a heavy club, thet laid him prostrate on the walk. His head was terribly gashed, but while still lying on the ground he drew a revolver, and discharged three shots at his assailants as they ran off, neither of which took effect, however. His wound was bound un at a neighboring drug-store, and he went on board the ship to work, but the pain under which be labored in consequence of his injury impelled him to return home.

The *Jacob A. Westervelt*, it will be remembered, was set on fire, supposed by an incendiery, some two years since, while lying at her dock in the East River, and a considerable portion of her after cabin and deck were destroyed. At that time she was only saved from total destruction by the timely arrival and assistance of the ferry boats of the Union Ferry Company, whose Worthington force-pumps were brought to play upon the fire.

The *Jacob A. Westervelt* was built in 1849, hy JACOB A. WESTERVELT; rates A 1½, of 1,418 tone burden, and is owned by Messrs. H. L. RICH & Co., of this City. It is valued at $60,000, and is insured in this City. Her cargo consists of the following articles: 5,720 bushels corn in bulk; 1,672 do. in bags; 6,865 busbels wheat, 2,069 bales cotton, 450 tierces beef, 156 boxes bacon, 1,167 tierces lard, 120 casks rice, 234 hides, 715 harrels resin. 50 bales merchandise, 85 boxes do., 31 bales rags, 100 half chests tea, 7,200 staves. Total value, $175,000. Supposed to be mainly insured in Europe.

The Pacific University in Oregon.

MEETING ON ITS BEHALF AT REV. DR. ADAMS' CHURCH—REMARKS OF PRESIDENT MARSH.

On Tuesday evening, at the lecture-room of the Madison-avenue Church, (Dr. ADAMS',) Rev. S. H. MARSH, of Oregon, made some stetements in regard to the country on the North Pacific coast, illustrative especially of the need of e College in thet region. The section of Oregon and Washington west of the Cascade Mountains is the finest on the Pacific, and is capable of supporting a dense population, and possessed of the most important conditions of public prosperity. East of this section, beyond the Cascade Mountains, extending to the north far into British America, and eastward to the valley of the Missouri, the basin of the Columbia spreads out—a vast region, containing many sub-sections of divers characters, as respects soil and climate, but the most of it likely, at no distant day, to be brought into the service of man.

Through the Columbia and Missouri valleys is the great natural highway of transcontinental commerce. This is far the shortest and most available route for the Pacific Railroad, and here eventually a road will be built.

Through these valleys, from Puget Sound to the great lakes, is the only belt of habitable country extending from sea to sea.

Northern Oregon and Washington as the terminus of this, and connected by the Columbia with its 1,000 miles of navigable waters with the interior, must ultimately he the great maritime country on the Pacific.

This section contains a population of at least 100,000, attracted from the Mississipoi valley by the fineness of the climate and soil and the large allotments of land by the General Government.

In the midst of this country Mr. MARSH has been laboring for six years to lay the foundations of a College. He claims that the remoleness and isolation of the country demand it; while its future importance makes it eminently desirable that those institutions that have so largely contributed to give character and influence for good to the Atlantic States should be early planted there. It seemed evident, from his statements, that an institution of learning was needed there; that, without it, we could hardly expect proper men to be found for the pulpit, the school and for public life.

The plan of the proposed College has already been matured, and has received the approval of prominent friends of educatlen at the East, including clergymen, lawyers, and other public men of the highest standing. Such names as Edward Everett, Edwards A. Park, Robert C. Winthrop, Edward N. Kirk and George P. Marsh are a sufficient guaranty for the character of this enterprise. We are persuaded that the educational interests of Oregon imperatively *demand* just euch an institotion as the one which is here advocated, end that ite establishment on firm foundations *cannot be postponed* without serious loss.

Now, while society is in a formative state, this institution is needed, to give those to its future elements The people must be educated. They cannot be educated without a good and thorough system of education. There can be no good system of education without a head. *The College is the head.*

We heartily commend this institution to the liberality of those wise men, who are able to see the seeds of the future in the present, and are not afraid to "cast their bread upon the waters."

Methodist Episcopal Conferences.

MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK EAST CONFERENCE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—SHALL SLAVEHOLDERS BE EXCLUDED FROM THE CHURCH?—THE NEW-YORK CONFERENCE.

The New-York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has just commenced its Twelfth Annual Session at Stamford, Connecticnt. The business of the Conference will probably occupy it for a week or more. A larger nnmber of delegates than usnal are present, and the attendance of outsiders is also large, being drawn together by the exciting discussion touching the relations of the Church to the Slavery question, and the dnty of the Church North towards the members of the Church in the Southern States, who are involved in the "guilt of Slavery." The business of electing seven delegates to the General Conference, which meets at Buffalo on the 1st of May, has been seized as the fitting occasion to decide whether the "General rule on Slavsry" in the discipline shall be changed so as to exclude slaveholders from the Church.

Bishop SIMPSON presides. Upon the vote for Secretary the relative strength of the Anti-Slavery and Conservative parties in the Conference was called out. Rev. G. N. WOODRUFF, the Anti-Slavery candidate, was elected by 70 to 49 at the first vote, *viva voce*. Committees were then appointed upon Slavery, and the "examination of character."

In the afternoon, a meeting of the conservative members of the Conference was held, in which the policy of changing the General Rule was debated, the sentiment being strongly against that measure, as it would remove Slavery from the good influence of the Church.

The speakers were Rev. Dr. NATHAN BANGS, Rev. LABAN CLARKE, M. L. SCUDDER and others.

NEW-YORK CONFERENCE.

The Seventy-first Annnal Session of the New-York Methodist Episcopal Conference commenced in this City yesterday morning, at Dr. MCCLINTOCK'S Church, in Fourth-avenue, Bishop SCOTT presiding. At the call of the roll about 250 members answered to their names—a much larger nnmber than usual on the first day of the session. The Conference was opened by prayer from the Bishop, and, after administering the Sacrament of the Lord's Snpper, the body proceeded to the election of Secretaries. Rev. BENJ. GRIFFIN was chosen Chief Secretary, and Rev. H. H. FERGUSON and Rev. P. WARD Assistants. The usual Committees were then eppointed, as follows:

On Public Worship—A. C. Foss, G. S. Hare, Chas. Steeling, S. F. Zimmerman, J. C. Deninger.

On Conference Stewards—M. D. C. Crawford, C. S. Brown, Jeremiah Milford, W. H. Evans.

On Necessitous Cases—B. M. Adams, J. T. Nichols, T. N. Lewis, Wm. Stevens, A. Ackerly, D. B. Faron, John Snchlen.

On Missions—The presiding Elders of the several Districts.

On Education—J. McClintock, S. D. Brown, G. D. Dray er, Silas Fiich, Richard Wheetley, J. W. Beach, F. W. Dinger.

On Sunday Schools—J. G. L. McKeown, E. R. Keys, F. W. Chadwick, L. B. Andrus, J. M. Parker, D. L. Marks, C. Jost.

On Ministers—The Secretaries.

On Publication of Minutes—J. H. Lent.

On Memoirs—H. Lounsbnry, J. N. Shaffer, Q. N. Lewis, M. D. C. Crawford.

On Tracts—John Poisal, A. V. Amerman, J. N. Shafer, Jes. Burch, E. E. Pinney, D. W. C. Van Gaeberd, J. C. Lyon.

On Bible Cause—Jos. Holdich, L. H. King, J. B. Wakely.

On Temperance—B. M. Adams, W. Bloomer, G. D. Townsend, A. C. Morehouse, D. D. Lindsley, A. J. Fields, T. C. Gremma.

On Colonization—W. P. Strickland, D. D.; P. C. Oakley, W. H. Ferris.

On Lay Delegation—B. M. Adams, W. H. Ferris, Jno. Luckey.

Bishop SCOTT then briefly addressed the Conference, urging the importance of entering upon the discussion of the various subjects that might be brought before them in a spirit of conciliation, forbearance and brotherly love. Reports were then made upon the condition of superannuated and supernumerary clergymen. Rev. M. CRAWFORD was appointed to prepare obituary notices of Rev. THOS. DAVIE end Rev. W. J. FOSS. On motion it was decided that the Conference should meet at 8½ o'clock A. M., and adjourn at 1 P. M., each day during the session. It is expected that the session will continue a week. The list of appointments of preachers will not be announced until the last day of the session. The annual sermon was preached in St. Paul's Church, Fourth-avenue, last evening by Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD, pastor of the Duane-street Church in this City. A large audience was in attendance.

The Tompkins Market.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING—THE DRILL-ROOMS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

This handsome building is now nearly completed, the first coating of peint is dry, the floors are being leid, and on the 1st of May the stalls will be up, the butchers will be et work and the Seventh Regiment, before the 1st of June, will take possession of its new quarters. In dimensions this building is 181 feet nine inches long, by 100 feet wide. Of the three stories, in which it is divided by solid wrought-iron beems, three feet apart, running the whole width of the building, the first story is to be used as a market; the other two stories are to be exclusively dedicated to the use of "our gallant Seventh." The second story is divided into eleven company meeting or equad drill rooms, about 21 by 36 feet in dimensions, and two large company drill rooms; one 66 feet long by 36 wide, and the other 42 feet long by 36 wide. So there will be a room for each company, irrespective of the two large drill rooms, a room for the band end two rooms to spare, for meetings or eny other purpose to which the Regimeni may see fit to devote them.

The third story, the grand feature of this beautiful structure, forms one undivided regimental drill-room, without pillar, brace or obstruction of any kind, from wall to wall or floor to ceiling. In dimension, taking up as it does the entire area of the third story, it is, of course, nearly that of the building, 181 feet long, by 100 feet wide, and the roof being arched, the ceiling is very high, over 30 feet el ee the centre, making it the handsomest and largest drill-room in the United States. In addition to this, it is most amply lighted by 48 large, low windows, 6 feet wide at the base—16 of them on the east and west sides, and 8 on the front and back. The effect of such an immense, unobstructed surface of floor, bigh walls and the large windows, is very striking, and well worth seeing.

The whole building, with the exception of the floors, which are, of course, covered with planking, end the roof, which is supported by sixteen wooden truss beams, is built entirely of those fire-proof materials, iron and brick.

The ceilings of the first and second stories are made of arched brick-work, and the intervening spaces between the massive iron cross beams and the ceilings are concreted. The outer covering of the roof is galvanised iron, and the interior: the ceiling of the third story is to be plaster, put upon the iruss-work supporting the roof.

The exterior of the building is as beeutiful end pleasing to the eye as its dimensions are large and substantial. The style of the architecture is simple and appropriate. It will be a feature of great improvement to its locality, and a not unworthy neighbor of the Cooper Institute.

The little sqnare or park, so long disfigured hy the dilapidated sheds and stalls of the old market-place, is being laid out into grass plots, and its dirty surroundings are to be removed.

This handsome structure would, indeed, seem too slately for the main object of its erection, if our favorite was not to make its home there. It will cost, when completed, $230,000.

Republican Central Committee.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST THE CITY RAILROAD BILL.

A large and spirited meeting of the Republican Central Committee was held last evening, D. D. P. MARSHALL, the First Vice-President, in the Chair. The evening was principally occupied in a warm discussion of the City Railroad bills passed by the Legislature.

The following resolntions were unanimously adopted, and a Committee of five was appointed to convey the remonstrance to Governor MORGAN to-day.:

Whereas, The Republican Party, of our City, in common with most of our citizens, desire additional railroad accommodations, they most emphatically repudiate and remonstrate against the consummation of the recent acts for snch purpose passed by the Senate and Assembly; for the reason that the granting of such valuable franchises to a hand of monopolists, who are already in the enjoyment of vast special privileges in our City, and their being urged upon our legislators by an unscrupulous lobby, who have no interests to subserve but their own selfish purposes, to the injury of the best interests of our City, and for the further reason that a probable consolidation of these new roads with those now in existence would prevent, rather than make competition, and thus fasten upon tax-peyere, householders and the laboring classes the most odious monopoly ever contemplated in the history of modern legislation; and,

Whereas, Our citizens have used every proper endeavor to procure the passage of judicious sanitary laws for the protection of the lives and property of our metropolis, and such reasonable amendments to our City Charter as the best financial interests of our City demand, and the modifications of our Almshouse regulations as would prevent frands and a scandalous waste of our public money, all of which good and much-desired measures have been strangled, passed by and utterly ignored, that these iniquitous railroad schemes might be pushed to a consummation; we, therefore, as citizens, and in our capacity of representative Republicans, earnestly call upon his Excellency, Governor MORGAN, to fix by his veto his seal of condemnation npon them. And we further saggest to his Excellency that he recommend to the Legislature the passage of these bills, when so amended as to secure their construction, legislative control, and all proper protection to our citizens; and, at the same time, providing for the sale of the franchises at auction, under the direction of the Comptroller of the City, to such parties as will afford the greatest accommodations for the lowest fare, and thus prevent the accumulation of a fund by two cent contribntions from the laboring masses, male and female, of our City for any purpose not contemplated by any honest, just and truly republican legislation.

A resolution was also adopted pledging the Republicans to remember at the polls those who vote for these measures.

Resolutions also were adopted deprecating the defeat of the Health bill in the Assembly.

The Strike at the Cathedral.

We have received a long statement from a committee of the stone-cutters on the new Cathedral, giving the reasons for their refusing to go on with their work under the contractor. Two dollars a day, they say, is the standard price during winter for their work; yet many of the best workmen among them could not earn over nine shillige. A committee accordingly waited upon Mr. JOYCE, the contractor, to ask an increase of wages. He replied that he made his own regulations and paid his own prices, and those who did not like them could leave. They accordingly withdrew on the 14th of February, and although five committees have since waited upon Mr. JOYCE, they have been able to make no arrangement with him. The Committee state that they ask nothing unreasonable, but merely fair wages for their work. They refer to Archbishop HUGHES' statement on laying the corner-stone of the building, thet its erection would give employment to the poor at fair compensation, which has not been fulfilled. They deny that they have ever used or threatened personal violence to any parties on account of this strike, and declare that they have no sympathy with any such demonstrations. They proposed to leave the matter to a Committee of day's-men working in the shop—they to choose three and Mr. JOYCE two. He refused, and said he should manage his business to suit himself

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2672. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate on the Culture of Negroes.

The Pacific Telegraph in the House.

The Affair between Messrs. Pryor and Potter.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 12.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN MESSRS. PRYOR AND POTTER.

The City is full of rumors about the duel between Messrs. PRYOR and POTTER, but nothing reliable is known. It is said that Mr. POTTER proposed rifles at fifty yards, which was declined; then bowie knives which was also declined. Mr. POTTER is said to be in the city, and Mr. PRYOR in Virginia.

THE CORRUPTION INVESTIGATION.

Brigadier BOWMAN made his appearance before the Covode Committee to-day, and testified that at no time since he has had the *Union* newspaper, has he been interested in the Public Printing or binding.

Mr. COVODE—Were you not to receive $10,000 from Mr. WENDELL out of the proceeds of the Public Printing after taking charge of the *Union*?

Brigadier BOWMAN—Yes, Sir.

Mr. COVODE—Was not that *bonus* to cease if WENDELL ceased to get the Public Printing from the Executive Departments?

Brigadier BOWMAN—Yes, Sir.

Mr. COVODE—And yet you say you had no interest in the Public Printing after you became proprietor of the *Union* newspaper?

Witness floundered about and tried to explain, but the Committee could not appreciate the explanation.

Mr. VAN DYKE next appeared before the Committee, Messrs. COVODE, OLIN, TRAIN and WINSLOW present.

Mr. VAN DYKE testified that he was acting United States District-Attorney, and that he had received no official notification of his removal, although he understood that the President had nominated a person to the Senate as his successor; that the ground on which his removal was based was a difference between him and the Collector of the Port, the President alleging that friendly relations were absolutely necessary among the Federal officials in Philadelphia. Mr. VAN DYKE replied that no social relations were essentially necessary, as all official business had to be transacted by correspondence, which had to become a matter of record for the direction of their successors, and that he regarded the true cause of his removal to be his having opposed all combinations of Federal officers for the purpose of controlling local elections and primary meetings of the party in Philadelphia.

Mr. COVODE—Did not the combinations alluded to extend to the attempt to control State elections?

Witness—Such was the understanding of the party.

Mr. COVODE—Was not the President informed of these combinations, and did he approve of them?

Witness—He and other leading Democrats of Philadelphia had appealed to the President in a protest against it.

Mr. COVODE—Have you had any correspondence with the President with reference to these combinations?

Witness—As a matter of course all such correspondence, if any such had taken place, was confidential, and he was sure the Committee would see the impropriety of his answering the question.

This question was not pressed by the Committee.

Mr. VAN DYKE further testified that GEORGE W. BAKER, of Philadelphia, editor of the *Pennsylvanian*, and nephew to the President, was incorrect when he said he had in no way assisted Mr. V. in his official duties as District Attorney; that Mr. BAKER, several months after his appointment to a position in the Custom-house, had been detailed by his brother—Collector BAKER—to collect testimony in a certain case which was shortly to be brought to trial; but that Mr. BAKER had been employed a very short time in this matter—certainly not over two weeks—and the best evidence that he did not take much interest in it was that he had sworn that this case was one of seizure and forfeit of brandies, whereas the record goes to show that it was a case at the common law, for the recovery of duties paid under protest. Mr. VAN DYKE said he had requested Mr. BAKER, some time afterwards, as the officer detailed for such duty, to procure testimony in another case, and that he replied he was unable to do so, being too much occupied in a steamship company just organized, and with which he was connected. The only other case of the United States with which Mr. BAKER had anything to do was a criminal case brought before the United States Commissioner in Philadelphia, in which case Mr. BAKER did not appear for the Government.

Mr. COVODE asked witness if he would furnish the Committee with his official opinion, as to whether it was not a criminal offence for the United States Collector to employ a person, and pay him a salary, without requiring any official duty of him.

Mr. WINSLOW objected to the witness complying, and the question is held over for advisement.

Mr. VANDYKE is to appear before the Committee again to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA POST-OFFICE.

The matter of locating the Philadelphia Post-office comes up before the Post-office Committee of the House to-morrow. The agent of BAILEY & Co. and LEVY & Co., whose property lies on Chestnut-street, near the Custom-House, are here, endeavoring to have the Committee reverse their decision refusing this property.

PROSPECTS OF MR. DOUGLAS.

A telegram from Missouri announces that the delegates from that State are for Mr. DOUGLAS, though without instructions. The same announcement comes from Arkansas. Douglas stock is now buoyant.

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Lord LYONS was on the floor of the Senate to-day, an attentive listener to the debate on the question of setting apart a portion of the appropriation for public schools in the District of Columbia for the benefit of colored children. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 12.

The most reliable report concerning the Pryor and Potter difficulty is, that the latter promptly accepted the message of the former to meet him outside the District; that a duel is to be fought with rifles, but that the distance has not yet been agreed upon, and that Mr. LANDER, of Wagon Road reputation, is Mr. POTTER's friend. Mr. HINDMAN is Mr. PRYOR's friend. Both PRYOR and POTTER were absent from their homes last night, and neither was in the House to-day.

It is stated that the distance was fixed at 150 feet, but to this or the description of weapons, probably to the latter, the friends of PRYOR objected. Rumor says that thereupon Mr. POTTER offered the choice of shotted muskets or bowie knives, and that here the matter rests for the present. The reports are so numerous and contradictory that nothing can be stated with confidence as to accuracy. The affair excites intense interest throughout the city, and some of the rumors are so extravagant in their details as to warrant the suspicion of having been invented to satisfy, in part at least, an excessive appetite for the latest intelligence. It is generally conceded, however, that there has not been as yet a hostile meeting. Mr. HINDMAN has left for home. His friendly offices for Mr. PRYOR were confined merely to the initiatory proceedings.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 12.

Various Executive reports were received.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to extend the limits of the port of entry for the District of Philadelphia. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MASON's resolution, to take a recess from the 19th to the 30th of April, was taken up.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) advocated it on the ground that no business could be done in that period, and that it was better so to adjourn instead of adjourning over three days.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) was opposed to the resolution. He thought that they could do business that did not elicit serious controversy.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) moved as an amendment to adjourn from the 19th of April to the 23d of May, so as to cover all the Conventions.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) thought they ought to stay and legislate upon business of vital interest to the country.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said there was no use to deceive themselves. No business could be done during the Conventions. They might as well meet the matter squarely.

Mr. MASON withdrew his resolution.

Mr. WILSON's resolution, instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the contracts for iron made by the War Department, was taken up.

Mr. YULEE, of Florida, (Dem.,) saw no propriety in adopting the resolution.

The Chair called up the special order—it being business which related to the District of Columbia, with which the Senate was occupied the remainder of the day.

The bill to grant $25,000 for five years to the public schools was taken up.

Mr. CLARK, of New Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, that a portion should go to the education of the colored population.

This excited some debate.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) was willing the free negroes in the District should be educated in their own schools, and to authorize them to tax themselves for the purpose. He would go further, and say, if the Northern people would let the slaves alone, he would favor the education of the slaves. But for the interference of the North, this would have been done long ago. They gave their blacks a religious education, and would give them other instruction, but that Northern fanatics take advantage of their learning to make them their own worst enemies.

Mr. MASON opposed the amendment. He thought it wise policy on the part of the Southern States to withhold education from the slaves. Negroes, bond or free, form no part of our political society.

The amendment was further discussed by Messrs. DAVIS and BAYARD and others.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said whenever Republicans resisted the expansion of Slavery, they had lectures from the other side on the equality of races. The North don't seize black men and sell them for fear of their equality—the North was not unwilling to permit black men to learn to read the Bible.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.,) said it was not true that the slaves were not allowed to learn to read. They are not allowed to learn to write, for that would be dangerous.

Mr. WILSON—I am sorry the Senator don't understand the laws of his own State. I have the laws of the Southern States in my room, proving what I say, and will produce them here.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) inquired whether Mr. WILSON believed in the equality of all men, black and white?

Mr. WILSON replied so far as natural rights are concerned he did. In mental and physical characteristics he believed the African race inferior to the white race.

Mr. DAVIS—Does he mean in social and political rights, in political and social equality, for what "right" means is a thing to be determined afterwards.

Mr. WILSON—I believe every human being has a right to his life, liberty and to act so as to secure his own happiness; in other words, I believe the Declaration of Independence precisely and exactly.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) asked Mr. DAVIS if he believed in the equality of all white men.

Mr. DAVIS said yes, in the political equality of every citizen of the United States. He alluded to some of Mr. WILSON's remarks as being offensive, and said that Senator spoke on his own responsibility.

Mr. WILSON disclaimed any intention of giving offence, but said while he regarded duelling as a barbarous code, he should not shrink from uttering his sentiments freely, here or elsewhere, and accept the full responsibility.

Mr. DAVIS said, as the Senator disclaimed the intention to give offence, that was sufficient.

No question was taken. Adjournad.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 12.

The House passed the Senate bill to settle the title to the lands along the boundary of Georgia and Florida.

The Speaker laid before the House an executive communication in compliance with a resolution, transmitting the result of the coast survey, showing the practicability of making Harlem River navigable.

Mr. GILMER, of North Carolina, (Am.,) from the Committee on Elections, reported the following:

Whereas, It is claimed that that portion of the Territory of Minnesota not included in the State of Minnesota still remains an organized territory, and the residents thereof entitled to have a delegate in Congress; therefore,

Resolved, That the President communicate, if not incompatible with the public interests, all such information as he may have in his possessions to the existence of any such territory.

The preamble was rejected and the resolution adopted.

Twenty-five thousand copies of the President's protest, and the reports of the Committee on the Judiciary on the subject, were ordered to be printed.

The consideration of the report of the Committee on Public Expenditures, proposing a reform in the public printing and the French Spoliation bill were postponed, the former till the 25th of April and the latter till the 9th of May.

The Senate bill for a telegraph to the Pacific came up.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) explained the amendments proposed by the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads as reducing the amount annually to be paid by the Government to $10,000 if the messages exceed this amount the Government is to pay the additional tolls. The price for ten words is to be reduced to $3. If the contractors refuse to accept this bill, the Secretary of the Treasury is to advertise for proposals and give the contract to the lowest bidder. He spoke of the necessity of such a means of communication, and especially in case of war, and said that this was the most economical measure yet produced.

Mr. STOUT, of Oregon, (Dem.,) regretted that the Committee had thought it necessary to reduce the amount from that proposed by the Senate. He hoped, however, that the bill would be passed, as it was of incalculable importance to the Pacific, and would facilitate the opening up of the great thoroughfare to that coast.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) opposed the bill. There was no power under the Constitution authorizing the Government to engage in building telegraph lines. It creates a monopoly for ten years, at an expense of $400,000, besides giving advantages as to the lands. The names of the corporators should be stricken out, and the contract made with the lowest responsible bidders.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) said he would gladly have voted for the bill as it came from the Senate, believing that the rates therein were cheaper and more moderate than the tariff existing on any telegraph line on this or any other Continent. The corporators had all the skill and character necessary to this enterprise, and opening it to competition would damage, if not defeat, the object in view. He expressed surprise at Mr. BURNETT's constitutional objections, considering that this bill had received the sanction of a very large majority of the Senate, in which there are sixty Presidential candidates.

Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, (Dem.,) did not consider that the bill bestowed on the corporators an exclusive monopoly, nor did the Committee so intend. If the matter was thrown open to competition it would defer for another year at least the building of the line, the advantages of which would be incalculable to the American people.

No question was taken on the bill.

The House then went into Committe of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The Tariff bill was nominally under consideration.

Mr. HARDEMAN, of Georgia, (Am.,) made a speech contending that Congress has no power to legislate for the territories either to establish or prohibit Slavery, but it can only legislate for its protection where it legally exists. This was the Georgia doctrine. He therefore repudiated Squatter Sovereignty.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) asked him whether he would vote for a candidate for the Presidency who was not in favor of protecting Slavery in the Territories?

Mr. HARDEMAN replied he would not. He then asked Mr. CRAWFORD whether he would vote for Mr. DOUGLAS if he were nominated at Charleston?

Mr. CRAWFORD replied, when that nomination is made, he would determine what course he would take, and not till then.

Mr. HARDEMAN was glad he had converted to his doctrine his colleague, who would not cross the river till he got to the bridge. (Laughter.)

Mr. DAWES gave his views of Slavery, which he pronounced a sin and crime before God and man—a blighting, withering curse to the land on which it rests, and those who walk its surface.

Mr. DUELL, of New-York, (Rep.,) charged the Democratic Party with reopening Slavery agitation by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and proceeded to show how widely they have departed from the doctrines of JEFFERSON and the early fathers, as to the rights of man.

The Committee rose. Adjourned.

THE INTERNATIONAL BILLIARD MATCH.—*Porter's Spirit of the Times* publishes a letter from M. BERGER, the French billiard-player, addressed to Mr. PHELAN, from which it appears that the proposed match is not unlikely to take place. M. BERGER writes that "he is not accustomed to challenge professors of billiards of any nation, not even of France; but he has never refused a challenge—more particularly—*a plus forte raison*—you, Mr. PHELAN, who are the standard-bearer of billiards—*le drapeau du billards*—in America, and of whom he is loud in his praise, citing your name, and vaunting your great skill in billiards. Your letter has given him pain, and we are certain that, if he can go to America, you will see in him a frank and loyal man, and that there will be nothing but good understanding between you."

FROM ALBANY.

The Insolvent Bill Killed in the Assembly.

VETOES PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 12.

The Grinding Committee of the Assembly unanimously refused to report the Brooklyn Water Works bill. The probability, therefore, seems to be that the bill is dead.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 12.

The bill to establish the exterior line of the City on the Harlem River, between the First and Third avenues, was ordered to a third reading.

The following bills were passed:

To extend East-street, New-York.

To divide the Sixth Judicial District of the City of New-York.

The motion by Mr. MCLEAN MURPHY to strike out the enacting clause was lost, 7 to 16.

To consolidate the Brooklyn Central and the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Companies.

To widen Bushwick-avenue, Brooklyn.

To incorporate the Western New-York Agricultural Society.

The Brooklyn and Broadway Railroad bill was laid on the table.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Bills considered in Committee of the Whole.

The Tenth-avenue Railroad bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. WILLIAMS reported adversely on the bill relative to Bank-note Engraving.

Mr. SPINOLA offered a joint resolution to adjourn *sine die* at 8 P. M. on Friday.

A concurrent resolution of the Assembly, appointing Messrs. C. BRYANT, ROBERT B. MINTURN, Mr. T. COGSWELL, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., and ALFRED PELL, Commissioners, to examine the State Prison discipline, and report to the next Legislature, was adopted.

A Committee of Conference was appointed on the Appropriation bill.

The bills for the payment of the interest on the Canal drafts, and to divide Alleghany County into two jury districts, was ordered to a third reading.

EVENING SESSION.

The concurrent resolution of the Assembly relative to the exchanging of laws, &c., with the Executives of other States, was adopted.

The bill in relation to capital punishment was taken up, and, after a debate, ordered to a third reading—17 to 10.

The Supply bill was then taken up, and debated until past midnight.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 12.

The annual Appropriation bill came down from the Senate amended.

The House non-concurred, and appointed a Committee of Conference.

The bill relative to the appointment and duty of Harbor Masters of New-York was amended by adding a section giving canal boats exclusive use of the waters from Pier No. 2 to Pier No. 9, inclusive, East River, from the 20th of March to the 1st of January, each year, and passed.

The motion by Mr. CALLICOT to strike out the enacting clause was lost.

The following bills were passed:

To incorporate the Orange County Milk Association.

To incorporate the Dyckman Library of New-York.

The bill for the relief and discharge of insolvent debtors came up for a third reading.

Mr. STILSON moved to recommit, with instructions to make the bill applicable only to debts incurred after the passage of the law.

A long debate ensued, Mr. ROBINSON arguing ably against the constitutionality of the proposed law, and showing that its provisions were precisely similar in substance to those of the present bill.

The bill was finally put to a third reading, without Mr. STILSON's amendment, and lost by 55 to 53. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The Governor vetoed the bill incorporating the Minstrel Fund Association, and the House sustained the veto.

The afternoon session was spent on claim bills.

At the evening session, Mr ELLSWORTH, on a question of privilege said that some time since, when the resolutions of an inquiry into certain rumors reflecting upon Ex-Canal Commissioner SHERRILL were before the House, he had stated that he had heard charges made by Gen. LEWIS, of Saratoga, against the integrity of Mr. SHERRILL. He had since had interviews with Mr. LEWIS, who, on a thorough investigation, had become convinced that the charges which he made were without the slightest foundation, and he (ELLSWORTH) deemed it due to Mr. SHERRILL to say that, so far as he knew there was no ground whatever for any censure of his official conduct or the slightest stain on his integrity.

The concurrent resolutions of the Senate respecting our commerce with Mexico, and conveying instructions thereon to representatives in Congress, were rejected by the House, only receiving 13 affirmative votes.

The following bills were passed:

In relation to the rights of lessees or occupants of buildings.

To incorporate the Transit Life Insurance Company.

GOSSIP ABOUT LEGISLATION.

THE CONTEST OVER THE TOLL BILL—THIRD READING OF BILLS—THE INSOLVENT ACT—A VETO ACTUAL AND VETOES PROSPECTIVE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 12, 1860.

There was a sharp discussion last night in the Senate—the discussion of the season—on the bill from the Assembly repealing the act of 1851, which released the Central from the payment of tolls.

There was but one amendment offered, and that was to relase the Central from the present restriction on the rates of fare. Over this there was a contest that lasted for four hours.

Senator HAMMOND had been brought from a sick bed to speak in favor of the amendment, and in opposition to tolls. He did make a speech, and probably as good a one as any Senator on that side of the question could make. When he had concluded Senator SELL replied, and taking Senator HAMMOND rather than the toll bill for a text, he said some things that made Mr. HAMMOND wince, Senator P. P. MURPHY following suit, and making one of the most effective, telling, personal speeches that I have ever heard.

In the Committee the amendment was lost, ayes 14, nays 14. When the Committee reported to the Senate, the amendment was again moved, and this time prevailed, ayes 14, nays 13. There was then a long discussion on ordering the bill to a third reading, and before a vote was taken the Senate adjourned. It was supposed the question would be renewed this morning, but the session went by without its being done.

The House has kept steadily to the third reading of bills ever since yesterday morning, and has thus disposed of the accumulation on the Clerk's desk, that this morning there were not to exceed forty bills ready for the final vote, all of which will be disposed of to-day.

The only bill of importance that has been read in the last twenty four hours is that known as the Insolvent act. It came up this morning, and encountered a furious opposition from Messrs. ROBINSON, of Chemung, and JAQUES, of New-York, who in turn denounced the proposed enactment as unconstitutional. An amendment was adopted, providing that the bill shall not have a retrospective action. When the bill was read, and the ayes and noes being called, it failed to receive a constitutional vote. The following were the ayes and noes:

YEAS—Messrs. O. Allen, *Arcularius*, Barden, Bingham, Bixby, *Bowman*, Briggs, Butler, *Cadwell*, Carter, *Coles*, Collins, *Cruchmon*, Crocker, *Darcy*, Downs, Ellsworth, Finch, Fisher *Fulton*, *Gibbs*, *Gover*, *Harris*, Jeffords, Jennings, Johnson, *Jones*, *C. Kelsey*, R. S. Kelsey, *Kennedy*, Lee, McArthur, *Masterson*, Merrelis, Miller, Monlton, Austin Myres, *A. A. Myers*, *O'Rourke*, Payne, Pelton, Perry, Pond, Rider, St. John, Servis, Silvergerland, *A. Smith*, Speaker, *Vermilye*, *Voorhees*, *Walsh*, *Webster*, Wiley, *Woodruff*—55.

NAYS—Messrs Barnett, Bebe, *Burns*, D. Clark, *J Clark*, P. Clerk, Conkling, Cook, *Cooley*, Crane, Culver, *Decker*, Dorsch, Dwight, Earll, Emerick, Flagler, Gray, *Hall*, Holcomb, Hoskins, Hough, Hubbell, Jakway, Jaques, Jewett, *Kortright*, McFadden, McQuade, McVean, Maxon, Merrill, Millington, Morgan, *O'Neil*, Palmer, *Petit*, Pismb, Richardson, Robinson, Savage, B. Smith, J. M. Smith, Stilson, *Taber*, Tucker, Van Alstyne, VanHorn, *Varian*, Whipple, *Yeury*—53.

There is less excitement—less crowd—here than you would think possible. The immense lobbies that in former years swarmed in the Capitol are not here this year. All the bills that bring crowds from the City have been disposed of, or are before the Governor, and you see around only a few patient waiters, and a few impatient watchers of the Executive chamber. At noon to-day there were not twenty "outsiders" in the vestibule. It is said that the "insiders" have worked this change; but of course that is a slander, as it implies that members have learned to do business for themselves, without the intervention of go-betweens.

The opinion that the Governor will veto the City Railroad bills gains ground. There is an icy atmosphere that betokens "vetoes about these days." It is said that the Susquehanna Railroad bill and the West Washington Market bill will also be vetoed. LEO.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

THE ADVICES BY THE PERSIA.

Lord John Russell's Speech on the Savoy Question.

Prospect of a European Coalition Against France.

THE GREAT PRIZE FIGHT.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. JENKINS, which sailed from Liverpool at about 2 P. M. on the 31st ult., and from Queenstown on the evening of the 1st inst., arrived here at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

A brief abstract of her news appeared in our morning edition of yesterday.

The *North American* arrived at Liverpool at 9:20 on the morning of the 29th ult.

The *Glasgow* arrived at Queenstown on the 30th, and the *New-York* reached Southampton on the same day.

The advices by the *Persia* have been partially anticipated by the arrival of the *Prince Albert* at St. Johns.

The King of Serdinia had issued a proclamation releasing the inhabitants of Savoy and Nice from further allegiance. The King, at the close of his manifesto, declares that France and Italy are two sister nations whose destiny is to march at the head of civilization.

The Paris *Patrie* states that the French regiments, in returning from Italy, will stop successively at Chambery and Nice, but that a military occupation will only take place when the necessary formalities of the treaty have been fulfilled. The districts of Chablais and Faucigny will provisionally receive no garrison.

A dispatch from Berne mentions that the Swiss Government intended to protest against any occupation, military or civil, by France, of the provincee of Chablais and Faucigny, until such time as the Powers who have guaranteed the neutrality of Switzerland, and who are called upon by the confederation to see that thie neutrelity is not violated, shall have decided upon the matter.

A report was current that negotiations were on foot for a Congress on the Swiss part of the Savoy question; that Russia, Austria and Prussia were in favor of it, and that France would positively submit to its decision.

The following is a summary of the report addressed by the Swiss Federal Council to the Federal Assembly:

The interests, the safety, the independence and neutrality of Switzerland demand that her rights, in reference to the neutralized provinces of Savoy should not be encroached upon by their annexation to France. Even admitting that the neutrality of these provinces should continue, their annexation would still be against the treaties, and would threaten the rights and interests of Switzerland. The expectation of the good offices of the Powers concerning these questions, reassures Switzerland, on condition that no occupation of those provinces by France previously takes place, and that the *statu quo* shall be respected.

The following are therefore the proposals made by the Federal Council:

That the Assembly may ratify the resolutions which have been adopted, and grant the necessary credits.

The Assembly should request the Council to continue to protect energetically the rights and interests of Switzerland in regard of the neutralised provinces of Savoy, and to obtain that the *statu quo* should be respected. It may also authorize the President to take all necessary measures to that effect.

The Assembly will be again convoked in the event of its becoming necessary to call out the troops, or should other grave circumstances require it.

In the House of Commons, on the 28th ult., after considerable debate, the bill abolishing Church rates was passed through Committee amid loud cheers. The Income tax bill was also passed through Committee.

In the House of Lords, on the 30th ultimo, the state of affairs with China was debated, and some censure was cast upon Government for entering upon a new war without the consent of Parliament. Lord ELGIN said he had sanguine hopes that the Chinese would make satisfactory concessions, and thereby avert war.

In the House of Commons, Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that the San Juan question was under discussion and approaching a settlement. Until this was arrived at, the island would be occupied by 100 British marines and an equal number of American troops.

The Chief Constable of the Isle of Ely (one of the chief resorts for prize fights) had obtained warrants for the apprehension of SAYERS and HEENAN, with a view to their being bound over to keep the peace for 12 months.

There had been great animation on the Paris Bourse, and a considerable advance in prices. At one time, on the 30th, Rentes touched 70.70, but a strong reaction set in, and they rapidly declined, the last price being 68.85.

Some of the French journals had recommenced their diatribes against England.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says that preparations were being made for the campaigning outfit of an army of 250,000 men, and that all officers and men on furlough had been ordered to join their corps.

A journal under French protection was shortly to come out at Geneva, to advocate the doctrine of natural frontiers to the fullest extent.

Letters from Rome confirm the statement that the allocution pronounced by the Pope in the secret consistory of the 26th instant included the excommunication of the King of Sardinia, without naming VICTOR EMANUEL. The allocution specifies his acts, which, it says, have incurred the censures pronounced by the Councils against the plunderers of the Church.

The Papal Carabineers had taken off the escutcheon of Sardinia from the house of the Sardinian Vice-Consul at Pesaro.

A Berlin dispatch states that Prussia had sent a reply to M. THOUVENEL's note, in which she expresses disapproval of the annexation of Savoy to France.

The financial and commercial news by the *Persia* is identical with that received by the *Prince Albert*.

FRANCE.

Chances of a Coalition against France—France Advancing Toward her Natural Frontier—Secret History of the Annexation—The Speech of Lord John Russell—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, March 29, 1860.

A week ago there was no Europe; the Emperor NAPOLEON and France were the only power; theirs was the only voice capable of dictating terms or of being heard above the confusion. Is the waking up which has just taken place in England and Switzerland but a dying kick, or is it the forerunner of a European coalition against France? Nobody believes a coalition possible, because nobody is willing to take the lead. The Emperor NAPOLEON tears up the treaties of 1815, throws the pieces in the faces of the great Powers, and nobody dares reply by a call to arms. According to the *Gazette* of Augsburg, "England will not, Russia does not wish to, Austria cannot, and Prussia will take good care not to do it." This phraseology of the German journal expresses exactly the shade of sentiment of the different nations. Notwithstanding the efforts made in Germany, all attempts at a coalition have failed, and we may safely predict, will fail. Certain powers have no interest in protesting; the others are afraid of the cost. But should they protest, France will do as the other Powers did when she protested against the annexation of Cracow to Austria: she will take note of the act, but pay no attention to it. In the late events, it is now seen that Austria was the only Power that retired with honor, for she fought and bravely fought to protect the line which is considered in Germany as German, while the rest have not even protested, much less taken up arms against France.

The army in France, and not alone the army, but a majority of the politicians, are in the firm belief today that before the expiration of a year NAPOLEON will be on the Rhine. So wide-spread is this belief, that all Germany is in a fermentation, and they are now, perhaps, regretting at this late hour their former indifference. In France it is believed possible to remove the frontiers to the Rhine without a war. Thus the Emperor will offer to Russia a slice on the Danube, to Austria the same, to Prussia Saxony, and perhaps other provinces; to Bavaria a money indemnity, and to England Sicily. The nationality of the Belgians will be swallowed up with as little ceremony as has just been that of the Savoyards. The Powers will be offered this arrangement or a fight, and since the former will cost infinitely less than the latter, it is thought in France that the proposition will be accepted, and the proposed change of frontiers take place without the least spilling of blood. You will appreciate the sudden alarm that has grown up within the last two or three days in England and Germany, when I tell you that this change of frontiers is talked of by men high in position as certain to take place. It is this growing feeling, no doubt, that influenced the late speech of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, when he almost declared that England was ready to go to a rupture with France in order to join a European coalition. On this question of a coalition, however, it is well to remark the important position of Russia; Europe, without Russia, may form a coalition against her, but without her Europe cannot form a coalition against any other power.

The diplomacy attendant upon the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France has been but a comedy from beginning to end, put upon the stage to save appearances and to avoid establishing disagreeable precedents. The Emperor would have shown more dignity, however, in omitting certain portions of the programme, so palpably belonging to the decorator's art that even his friends laughed at their transparency. Of this catagory was the reception of the Savoyard delegation at the Tuileries. The French secret agents who had for some time been in Savoy organizing demonstrations and "trimming" the people for the coming change in their political condition, sent the deputation to Paris, giving them to understand that the Emperor was a man who did not forget his friends, and that the first in the market would be the first served. It is already said that the gentleman who headed the deputation and made the speech to His Majesty is to be made a Senator of the Empire. After the prompt and determined manner in which Savoy and Nice were annexed to France, the Emperor had no need to invent so flimsy a pretence for the satisfaction of a public whose good or bad opinion in the matter he had totally disregarded up to that moment.

It is not clear by any means that the majority of the people of Savoy and Nice are in favor of annexation to France. The French journals count the abstentions from the polls, which form the majority, in favor of annexation, but upon what authority they do not tell us. We should rather be disposed to class them in the opposite category; for where is the man, when he knows that the annexation is a *fait accompli*, who would derange himself in order to gain gratuitously the displeasure of the antborities which are to rule him for the future? It is true that the language and the habits of the people of Savoy are French, and that the sympathies of the country are with France, but there is another and an important side to the question, especially for a people so poor as the Savoyards, and that is the question of taxes. By their incorporation into the French Empire their taxes will be largely increased, while, at the same time, they will be subjected to the French system of espionage over speech and printed matter. On this question of taxes the same may be said of Tuscany and the other Duchies, which will in the future pay much-increased taxes, as parts of the new Kingdom of Italy, it being the singular privilege of large States to owe the heaviest debts, and require the most onerous imposts.

The last speech of Lord JOHN ROSSALL has caused a good deal of irritation in France, and would have caused more were it not regarded partly as a manœuvre to give stability to the Ministry. But the fact that the Foreign Secretary is obliged to abuse France in order to retain power, is not exactly an agreeable reflection on this side the channel; and if France can obtain the neutrality of Russia, and England does not change her tone, you may certainly look for an offensive policy on the part of France in the direction of Belgium and the Rhine. The doctrine of "rectification of frontiers" and "natural boundaries" will be the pretext. France has no longer any regard for the rights of Prussia or the Confederation, and if England shows hostility about so insignificant a change as that of the annexation of Savoy, and Russia will remain tranquil, there is no longer any reason why NAPOLEON should hesitate in the movement he undoubtedly contemplates.

But there is this singularity in the sudden change of position of the English Cabinet, that it gave its consent, or at least did not offer absolute resistance to the annexation of Savoy, till after Switzerland had made her reclamation on the neutrality of Upper Savoy, and till after the Emperor NAPOLEON had announced his willingness to Switzerland and the world to treat on the subject. Gen. DUFOUR, who was sent to Paris by the Swiss Federal Council to confer with the Emperor, had left Paris entirely satisfied with the sentiments of his Majesty, and this fact was known in London before the extraordinary speech of Lord JOHN RUSSELL had been made.

In England they say that NAPOLEON, so soon as he obtained the advantages of the new commercial treaty, did not care longer to show any delicacy toward England, and is prepared now to break the alliance; in France they make exactly the same charge against England, with this fact in favor of the French view of the case, that while the people of France were so opposed to the treaty that nothing but the isolated action of a despot could have ever made it a law, the whole Government and people of England almost were in favor of it. This does not look like a premeditated trick on the part of France.

Before the annexation of Tuscany and the Romagna to Sardinia, the French Government gave to the world the impression that it would oppose that measure; the annexation nevertheless has taken place, and we hear of no protestation from France. We are therefore founded in the belief that the opposition of France was not sincere, and that there was an undercurrent of diplomacy to which the other was but the cloak. But the singular feature of this part of the question is, that France is now wielding successfully against England the argument that it was England who forced the aggrandizement of Piedmont to an extent beyond the wishes or the anticipations of France, and which forced France, as the neighbor of so powerful a nation, to claim the French slopes of the Alps. By this argument, which is at least plausible on the surface, England is responsible for the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France.

The Prince of Monaco, whose six-by-nine province lies in the county of Nice, and who, a few years ago, offered to sell his orange patch to the American Government under the pretext that it would make a good naval station, will now at last be bought out, and the ancient Principality of the Grimaldis, which has resisted so many storms and political convulsions, is about to cease its independent existence, if indeed the word independence can be applied to a title which only existed by sufferance. The Prince will remove to Paris, and will receive from France an annual pension, for him and his successors, of 200,000 francs. MALAKOFF.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Great Prize Fight—A Canard—Heenan Already Thrashed—Morrissey Instructing Sayers—The Morale of the Ring—Literary News—Changes in London Journalism—The Galway Steamers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, March 29, 1860.

I do not like the idea of a stale man appearing in the ring—matched, too, against superior weight. Youth will be served, as the saying is; and for my own part, I should not be surprised at any issue to the great international "mill" that may happen. Of course there are no end of "yarns" going the round of the newspapers and of the various rumors and the fancy throughout the United Kingdom. One is that HEENAN had a glove fight the other day with one ISH BAKER, of West Bromwich, a third-rate pugilist, of about TOM SAYERS' weight, viz.: 10 stone 10 lb., and that BAKER administered a complete thrashing to his antagonist, the "B. B.," as it is the fashion to call him, within twenty minutes. Moreover, it is vehemently added that a gentleman "of high position on the Turf" offered then and there to back ISH BAKER against HEENAN for £500—win or lose with SAYERS. I unhesitatingly pronounce all this to be mere fiction. In the first place, it is not likely that a man in training for so great an event would expose his play to a chance customer to publish it to all the world thus. If there were any truth in the matter at all, it might be considered a dodge in order to put TOM SAYERS off his guard, or to affect the betting. But I really do not think that the American champion would lend himself to so disreputable a proceeding. Reverting to my objection to a stale man in the ring, I point to the annals of pugilism to corroborate the view. Fighting takes a great deal out of a man early in life—then succeed drinking and late hours. All athletic sports must abide by the same rule. It is the rule of nature. At forty years of age, a fighting man is generally as old as an ordinary well-preserved man of sixty. I doubt whether the veteran CAESAR himself could have polished off Lord BROUGHAM, when each of them were some fifty-nine years of age.

Your "Benicia Boy" ought to fight well; or else he is a humbug altogether. Should he fight only tolerably well, TOM will have his work cut out. I regret myself that a more even match was not made up. SAYERS has won many fights, and only been beaten once; but we must remember that the renowned BELCHER, who would fight his own pupil and protégé, the "Game Chicken," was miserably beaten by him at last. The fact of SAYERS being Champion of England at all, however creditable to himself, shows the degeneracy of the Ring. The Champion of England by prescription and tradition, should be a thirteen-stone man at least, and about six feet in height—in fact, not a lighter man than the Benicia Boy himself. TOM SAYERS ought to hold the belt of the light weights. In fact, there is no real champion of England at present, according to the old standard. I do not think it very creditable to MORRISSEY, who is over here, to interest himself so ardently on behalf of SAYERS. I hear that he is going to put SAYERS up to HEENAN's mode of fighting, and that he has challenged the latter in case he should beat SAYERS. I do not like these return fights. MORRISSEY says he will fight no one save HEENAN. Has he any particular spite against his former antagonist? Was he not satisfied with beating him?

Now, as to the when and the where of the fight. It is said that it will take place a day or two before the time hitherto appointed. This is, I fancy, a mere feint. The way of it will probably be thus: It can't matter my telling you that which I don't know with certainty, and which, if it be true, cannot be known here in time to inform the "beaks." The Eastern Counties Railway will have the honor of conveying the select circle down their line. The circle will then embark on board a large steamer, and proceed down past Walton on the Naze. The steamer will then put back, and land her distinguished passengers in some quiet and secluded nook on the banks of old Father Thames, who will doubtless conduct himself on the occasion—to the imaginative mind, at least—just as the sedgy Severn did when OWEN GLENDOWER astonished that stream. This is a programme I have heard from a good source. For my part, I should like to see the Directors of the Crystal Palace do a sporting thing, and place their glass Temple at the service of the Fancy. I have seen sparring in the gloves in the English Opera House. Why should we not have a real fistic display in the magnificent arena where the Handel and Byrne Festivals took place? It might be called the "Crib Celebration," or the "Spring Festival," or the "[illegible]." GULLY, as you know, who fought and was beaten by the "Game Chicken," after an honorable contest of an

ble appear in the regular form—namely, in three volumes, at £1 11s. 6d.

I can give you another piece of intelligence. The London *Times* is at last going to be reduced to two pence. Advertisements are to be doubled in price; since the circulation, it is expected, will reach two hundred thousand a day. In my opinion this change will destroy the "leading" journal, and bring it down to the level among the rest. The *Daily Telegraph* now prints seventy thousand copies daily, owing to its American presses. As an instance of the importance of the removal of the paper duty to newspaper proprietors, it may be mentioned that, upon this number, the saving of duty alone will amount to £22,750 per annum. The four high priced morning papers, the *Herald*, *Post*, *Chronicle* and *Daily News*, have united to get a common reporter in the Parliament and one in the Law Courts. A further saving is effected in stereotype plates, so that only one setting up is required by the four papers. Here is economy. The *London Times* will have to come down to a penny before it has done, and then fight its way into the van with the odium of its old career contingent to it, and the weight of its past sins carrying it downwards towards the limbo, not of abortions, but small fry, "tied up." I tell you that the great London Monopoly of the Press is no longer to be feared—no, no more than the *Herald* at New-York. Why did it work with such ruthless fury? Why telegraph Bright's speeches at length from Northern platforms, and then boast of it on account? It gave the Manchester orators importance when it ought to have ignored them. It fostered agitation to destroy itself—helped to make a cotton famine again to follow it everywhere, and hold the appeal of the paper duty and the cheap Press before the glaring eyes of its appalled proprietary of snobbish exclusives and unscrupulous respectables.

Yesterday the Directors and Mangers of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, commonly called the Galway line, met their shareholders at a public meeting at the London Tavern. The report and balance sheet were adopted, and all went smoothly. But Gray, of the *Freeman's Journal*, the once fellow-prisoner of O'Connell, made a polished speech, saying that he differed from his brother directors, and therefore, although his heart led him to remain at the Board of Direction, his head directed him to leave. He did not say in what he differed. He was implored to remain by Father Daly and Sir Hesketh Fleetwood, and will probably be reelected. It appeared that he had made a rash vow, or given a rash pledge, when in Ireland, to some malcontents, that he would not approve of the management. A most able, dignified and effective statement at length was made by the Chairman, Mr. Harvey Lewis; a patriotic harangue delivered by Father Daly, and a few telling words uttered by Mr. Lever, M. P. That gentleman said that not only had he risked his all in this line, but induced all his relatives to embark in it. He knew it must succeed, and it had succeeded. He spoke of the importance of British, Irish and American union. This was the shortest way—the silver link. Before the meeting was convened, I should mention that "a letter to the shareholders," in favor of the line, was circulated, to which attention had that morning been flatteringly drawn in the money articles of no less than six of the London daily newspapers. Altogether the first meeting of the shareholders of the Galway Line went off as "merry as a marriage bell," and presented a most favorable contrast to the stormy assemblies of *Great Eastern* proprietors.

THE ANNEXATION OF SAVOY.

Important Speech of Lord John Russell.

THE REAL OPINION OF JOHN BULL UPON THE SUBJECT.

In the House of Commons, on the 26th ult., Mr. Horsman took an opportunity of referring to the subject of foreign policy, and especially with regard to the rights of the House to discuss questions connected with our foreign relations. When Parliament met there were numerous questions on foreign affairs on which no obstruction had been offered to the Government. There had been matters of controversy between the Governments of France and England on the subjects of the Suez Canal and the war between Spain and Morocco, but no information had been given to the House on the subject—none had been given with regard to differences which had existed on the subject of the joint expedition to China. Turning to Savoy he said that at the end of last session assurances were given that the Emperor had no intention of territorial aggrandizement. At the beginning of this session the House was told that the Government had no official information of any step towards annexation on the part of France. That answer had been given from time to time repeated, in spite of the assertions by Mr. Kinglake and Sir Robert Peel that they had received information that the annexation of Savoy was complete, and without any opposition of the Powers of Europe. At length the Government admitted that a dispatch had been received showing that Savoy had been annexed, and without any consultation with the Powers of Europe. The answer of the Foreign Secretary to that dispatch had been forwarded by Lord John Russell, but it was still withheld, thus showing that the spirit of the noble Lord was not that which dictated the foreign policy of the Government. It was stated in the French journals that that answer was a protest couched in the most friendly terms. It was evidently kept back from a feeling of hostile criticism. It was stated that the proceedings of France had been precipitated by the discussions in the House of Commons. No doubt that was the case, because a hostile motion in that house would cause embarrassment, and take the matter out of the hands of a docile Government. At the moment that the Government thought it was negotiating, acts were doing which ended in the accomplishment of the annexation of Savoy, offering a strong contrast to the prescience of Mr. Kinglake, which entitled him to the confidence of the House, and it behoved them for the future to watch the Government, who were no match for the duplicity of their Imperial ally. He protested against the interference with the rights of the House involved in the doctrine which had been laid down, that members were to frame their speeches in consonance with the wishes of the Emperor of the French. It was in vindication of his right as a member of that House that he declared the policy of the Emperor in Italy, in Savoy, and Switzerland, was one of deceit, perfidy and injustice, while he made mere tools of the ministers of England. If he was to be rebuked for the expression from the Treasury bench, he would retort that he saw there many who had fallen under the censure of the House, and he would warn those who wished to utter a speech in that House to take care that they did not again incur a severe censure.

Lord J. Russell (who was received with loud cheers) denied that there had been any attempt to stifle the free speaking in that House, and Mr. Horsman had just given a good specimen of free speaking, whether as regarded Ministers or foreign Sovereigns. He fully appreciated the zone and forbearance which had been exercised by the Opposition in reference to negotiations on foreign affairs, and he wondered that Mr. Horsman did not take his place on the front bench opposite, and shame Mr. Disraeli by showing what fiction could effect. As to any disputes with France with regard to the war between Spain and Morocco, and the joint expedition to China, the statements of Mr. Horsman were mere imagination. Then, said he, with regard to this great and important subject of Savoy, I have more than once told the House the state of our relations with France on the subject. I have told the House what our Ambassador in France had said, and what our Minister at Turin had reported of his conversations with the Minister of France. I do not consider myself bound, however, to vouch for everything that was so reported by our Minister as to the way in which the project would be carried out. The right honorable gentleman says I had assured the House to its very great satisfaction not only that the Emperor of the French had consulted the great Powers of Europe, but that he would abide by the result of their opinion. Now, the noble lord opposite, the member from Leicestershire, endeavored to extract from me an opinion as to whether the Emperor of the French intended to consult the Great Powers in the sense of exposing to them and explaining to them his views with regard to Savoy, or whether he would abide by their opinion. Now, I never, not being certain myself, would state in what sense the Emperor meant to consult them; but the moment that I received a dispatch on that subject, which convinced me in what sense the consultation was to be made, I came down to this House, and I told the House, in answer to the right honorable gentleman, that *I thought it was intended in the sense of explaining the reasons of the Emperor of the French*, but at the same time, not supposing that the Great Powers were to decide the question, but *that the Emperor of the French was himself to decide upon it.* But with regard to that subject, I said, however, that if there was a unanimous disapproval of the great Powers of the course which the Emperor of the French meant to pursue with regard to the annexation of Savoy—if they felt it was an alarming step for France to take, and might betoken future aggressions—I did not think the plan would be proceeded with. Whether I was right or wrong in that opinion cannot now be ascertained, because we know with regard to these great Powers the Austrian Government said in the first instance that the annexation of Savoy was not worse at all events than the annexation of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany to Sardinia, and that it was a question which had less interest for Austria than the question of the annexation of Tuscany. We know besides that *the Emperor of Russia has said that it is free to the King of Sardinia to give away his own province, and that it is fair to the Emperor of the French to receive it*, and that it is impossible that any foreign sovereign can object to the transfer of a number of subjects from one sovereign to another. Then I say with regard to any opinion that we might give we could not expect it would have the same weight as if it had been the opinion of the four Powers expressed, if not in the same terms, in terms of deprecation as strong as we used. The right honorable gentleman seems to think that we are ashamed of the reply that we sent to the dispatch of M. Thouvenel. I can assure him that the Government are not at all ashamed of our reply to that dispatch, and I believe the House will be of opinion that we have no reasons to be ashamed of it. But these are matters which are connected with other subjects, especially with one subject that must be of great importance to Europe, and to this country as a free country, and this Parliament as a free Parliament, must be one of surpassing difficulty—I mean as it is connected with *the independence and neutrality of Switzerland.* [Cheers.] Some days after we received the dispatch from M. Thouvenel, we received a representation from the Government of Switzerland, complaining of the [illegible] that was about to be made. Well, this is a question that is of a different nature from that with regard to Savoy, because with regard to Savoy, it may be said, as with regard to Tuscany, those matters that was settled at the Congress of Europe in 1814 and 1815, [illegible] to Savoy, and that Tuscany [illegible] Duke of Tuscany, but [illegible] no guarantee on the part of the other Powers with regard to the possession of Tuscany [illegible] Grand Duke, and with regard to the possession of Savoy by the King of Sardinia, and therefore the cession by the King of Sardinia of his rights to Savoy is a question on which Europe may, if it think fit, or may not remonstrate; but with regard to the independence of Switzerland, that is a matter of interest to all Europe, and is guaranteed by the great Powers of Europe; and not only is the territory of Switzerland, the territory belonging to the Confederation, guaranteed, but there is a part of Savoy which is declared to be neutralized, and with regard to which it is provided that if war break out with the neighboring Powers the troops of the King of Sardinia shall vacate the territory, and that the Swiss military authorities shall hold it to the termination of the war. Now, it is obvious that the transfer of that province from the King of Sardinia to the Emperor of the French is a dangerous condition of that territory, and though not in the treaty, it bears in an important respect—it may be indirectly, but it does treach in an important respect—on the independence of Switzerland. For that reason, therefore, Switzerland has appealed, as M. Thouvenal has appealed on the part of the Emperor of the French, to the various Powers of Europe, and the French Government have received—as they say—favorable answers from several of those Powers. On the other hand, Switzerland has appealed to the Powers of Europe with a view to maintain her neutrality intact, and with a view to her future independence. Now, this is a question which does not require merely an answer on our part to the dispatch of M. Thouvenel, but it does require—and it requires in the opinion of her Majesty's Government—*that we should endeavor to ascertain what is the opinion at Berlin, and what likewise is the opinion at St. Petersburg on this subject.* We have ascertained so far, that without coming to any concert, without any decided course being agreed upon, or hardly proposed, *the court of Berlin and the court of Vienna do attach the highest importance to the neutrality of Switzerland.* [Cheers.] And according to the treaty which we read of in the newspapers of to-day, the Powers of Europe will be called upon to say whether the position of Switzerland will be safe. I do not think this is a negotiation that can be carried on by this House. I do not think that the members of this House, voting by majorities and minorities, could decide what should be the communications made to Berlin and to Vienna, and to St. Petersburg, and whether we might not get some cooperation on the part of Russia. The right honorable gentleman despises our abilities; he thinks that we are an object of contempt, and therefore so far as he is concerned, he gives us at once a vote of want of confidence. But the House has not taken away its confidence from us, and till there is a vote that they have done so, we shall think ourselves entitled to carry on this negotiation, and to place before this House, when it is concluded, the result of it. It is for this reason, with a view of giving more information to the House than I can do at present, that I have hitherto withheld the answer that has been given to M. Thouvenal's dispatch. I do not wish to follow the right honorable gentleman in his depreciation of the character of the Emperor of the French, but it is obvious to me that the course which has been pursued, as I expected from the first, and as I have said frankly to the French Government, has already produced a great deal of distrust. I believe myself that if when the war was begun last year, the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia had said plainly to the world, "The King of Sardinia has to sustain a great war against the Emperor of Austria, he cannot sustain it alone; the Emperor of the French has determined to help him, but the Emperor of the French expects, and has stipulated by treaty with the King of Sardinia, that if the territories of the King are very much increased in Italy, a portion of the territory of the King neighboring closely upon France and the French side of the Alps, shall be given to the Emperor of the French"—I believe if that opinion had been declared—it being a bargain not so unlike others that have occurred in the history of Europe—a great amount of indignation would have been saved. But I must say *that the circumstances which have occurred, the manner in which the question has been brought forward, the tone taken by the Sardinian Government, the expressions which it used, that it meant neither to sell, nor exchange, nor surrender Savoy*—[hear, hear.]—*that conduct, taken together with that of the Emperor of the French, has produced a great distrust in this country. I believe it will produce a great distrust all over Europe.* I very much doubt whether strong resolutions or even strong language on the part of this House would have produced a great effect upon the ultimate issue of this question. We have been told that the passionate language held in this House made it necessary for the French nation to insist upon what their Emperor was doing, and that it would be a loss of honor to their country not to support him. I do not attach much importance to that representation. It is evident it is a plausible pretext. But be that as it may, there have been declarations from the beginning of these discussions, and especially after the first discussion that took place in the House of Lords, it was declared in the French newspapers, and through them all over Europe, that although strong language might be used on this subject, we had no intention of going to war. The right honorable gentleman, (Mr. Horsman,) in one of his speeches, said we might be quite sure there would be no one in this House who wished to go to war about Savoy. Now, if there had been an entire liberty to her Majesty's Government to negotiate on this subject, although certainly they would not have threatened war, although certainly they would still less have pledged the government and the country to go to war, still it is a very different thing not saying anything on the subject, and declaring at the commencement of the negotiation that whatever might be the issue it would not lead to war. My opinion, as I stated it in January and afterwards, and which I have no objection to repeat now, is that *such on act as the annexation of Savoy is one that will lead a nation so worlike as the French to call on its Government from time to time for other acts of a similar nature, and, therefore, I do feel that, however we may wish to live on the most friendly terms with the French Government, we ought not to keep ourselves apart from the other nations of Europe*—[loud and long continued cheers]—but that when future questions arise, as future questions may arise, we shall be ready to act with others, and to declare, always in the most moderate terms, but still firmly, that the settlement of Europe, that the peace of Europe, are matters dear to this country; and that that settlement and that peace cannot be assured if they are liable to perpetual interruptions—[cheers]—to constant fears, to doubts and rumors with regard to the annexation of this country, with respect to the union or junction of that other country, but that the Powers of Europe, if they intend to maintain the peace, must respect each other's rights—[cheers]—must respect each other's limits, and must endeavor to restore, and not to disturb—to restore that commercial confidence which is the result of peace, which tends to peace, and which ultimately forms the happiness of nations. [Loud cheers.]

Lord J. Manners expressed the pleasure with which he heard the announcement of Lord John Russell of the prospect of a return to the old alliances of this country, which ought never to have been laid aside, and that the neutrality of Switzerland was the subject of consideration of the Government in conjunction with the other great Powers.

Mr. Bright said that no one had shown what direct interest this country had in the discussion of this question of Savoy. If Sardinia had compensated France for what the latter had done for her by the cession of Savoy, England ought to be glad that Sardinia should be relieved from a perpetual alliance with France. After the transference of Lomberdy and the Duchies and Romagna to Sardinia, was it to expected that Austria would interfere about Savoy? Was it to be expected, after the course this country had taken towards her not long ago, that Russia would join England in an interference in this matter, while even Prussia expressed no interest in the matter, so that England alone seemed to have an interest in it; but it was difficult to see what that interest was. Europe, England, and the House had given up the question, and it only remained in the hands of Mr. Horsman and Mr. Kinglake. Mr. Horsman wished the House to do something now that diplomacy had failed; did he mean war? Not with France, but with ministers; but he had made a mistake in attacking the Government when it was in the right. He protested against the House being the common scold of Europe. He urged that this country ought to take a purely impartial position in Europe, and he protested against a policy of incessant meddling.

After some observations from Lord C. Hamilton,

Mr. A. Kinglake stated that Mr. Bright's speech was characteristic of the man, showing, as it did, implicit reliance in the infallibility of his own opinions, and total ignorance of those of other men, and as regarded the latter especially so of his, in attributing to him a leaning to, and, indeed, a patronage of Sardinia, while the honorable gentleman was equally at fault in declaring that Savoy, as a province, was politically worthless. He expressed his heartfelt gratification at the statement of Lord J. Russell.

Sir H. Willoughby recalled the House to the question before them, which was the report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the Income Tax, against which, as it stood, he still protested.

STATE OF ITALY.

THE RECENT SLAUGHTER AT ROME.

The following is the text of the order of the day issued by Gen. Da Govon to the French troops the day after the collision between the Pontifical *gendarmerie* and the people:

Rome, Tuesday, March 20.

Deplorable events occurred on the Corso last evening, but we must examine their origin in order to understand them. In fact, to hiss is equivalent to a blow—it is offering an insult from a distance instead of close at hand—it provokes a revenge which justifiable indignation does not always allow to be taken with proper calmness. Such is the cause of the lamentable circumstances which followed the onset of the insulted Pontifical *gendarmerie.* But the order was given by a French officer, who could not permit that insult to be enoured by men in military uniform without degrading them and humiliating himself. The order was therefore properly given, but its execution unhappily was not such as it would have been with men knowing that a cool and firm repression is infinitely better, because it avoids the irritation which blind passion suggests. Let us be calm ourselves and moderate in our judgments. Let us remember that, according to the Emperor's orders, our duty is to maintain here the supremacy of the law and respect for authority; and that for that purpose we are the supports of the Pontifical troops. If we obstruct or paralyze their action, we weaken the power we ought to support, and we place ourselves under the necessity of fulfilling their duties ourselves. There is no alternative. The latter would make our service much heavier; let us, therefore, confine ourselves to the former, which is our strictest duty. The General is profoundly afflicted at the disasters which have befallen officers and soldiers under his command, but he has too much confidence in their nobleness of character not to feel sure they will acknowledge that this lamentable occurrence arose from no ill-feeling towards them, but from the rash conduct of men blinded with passion when provoked by unbearable insults. The General recommends the soldiers to avoid crowds, and to retire to their barracks, or to the troops stationed for the maintenance of order. He will receive the complaints of the wounded, and prosecute the guilty parties if they can be identified.

The following was afterwards published:

Rome, Friday, March 23.

The General of Division has been to make known that he received yesterday, on the part of the Pontifical Government, the most feeling expression of regret for the wounds received by two officers of the division in the riot of the 19th. Moreover, a deputation of officers of the Pontifical Gendarmerie, in full uniform, headed by a superior officer, has come to express similar sentiments, and obtain the names and addresses of the wounded. In order to present to them the same testimony of sympathy. The General therefore trusts that no unpleasant feeling will be left by this accident—fortunately not very serious, but still most regrettable, and deeply regretted.

A letter from Rome of the 24th, in the *Débats*, says:

As to the events of St. Joseph's day, after making careful inquires, I do not think that the number of 200 wounded is at all exaggerated. I am fully justified in affirming that no summons to disperse was made before the Roman force charged the people. On the Piazza Colonna, the gendarmes who debouched began on the side opposite to that where the hisses were heard before. As to the order given by the captain, it was merely, "Clear the piazza!" The captain meant no more than an order to drive away those who hissed. On the contrary, the most serious wounds were inflicted in the Corso and on the Piazza del Popolo, nearly a kilometre (five furlongs) from the point of departure. It was at the further end of the Corso, near the Piazza del Popolo and in the Piazza itself, that many persons well known for their devotedness to the Holy Father, were wounded. This fact is early explained; they were returning to the city, having preferred, on that day, to divert themselves at the Pincio or the Villa Borghese, on account of a floating rumor that the Corso would be made the scene of a political demonstration. As to the two French officers wounded, they are both doing well. One of them, M. Micaut, Lieutenant in the Fortieth Regiment, had the muscles of his arm cut through to the bone; and the other, M. Morland, a staff officer attached to the Twentieth of the Line, received a sword thrust in the neck.

ANTICIPATED DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH TROOPS.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* publishes, at the head of its columns, and in its largest type, the following note on the departure of the French troops from Rome:

"The possibility of the departure of the French army of occupation from Rome has been spoken of, and certain journals have spread contradictory rumors on the subject. One of the principles of French policy is to respect the independence of other States, and our armies can only occupy foreign territories from temporary necessities caused by interests of European order. Thus, we occupied Lombardy after the peace of Villafranca until the question of Italy was agitated; and now, as the presence of our soldiers at Milan would be justified by no good reason, their return is explained by the solution which Piedmont, in the plentitude of her responsibility, has adopted. At Rome we have protected the Holy Father during the last eleven years, and the great interest connected with the defence of the Papacy completely justifies that prolonged intervention; but it has always been admitted that we could not remain in that city indefinitely. The Roman Government itself has appeared to desire our departure, without, however, being disregardful of the immense services which our brave soldiers daily render it. In order that this desire of Rome may be satisfied, France must only wait for one single thing, which is that the security of the Holy Father shall be assured. Our army, therefore, can only leave Rome on the day on which it shall be relieved in its post of devotedness by another army supplied by an Italian Power. Negotiations with Naples have been spoken of; and, if they have any serious chance of succeeding, the French Government certainly will not create any obstacle in their way. France has fulfilled her task as a Catholic nation, by causing the authority which her armies restored in Rome to be respected during eleven years, and she can now leave with the certainty of having nobly done her duty."

PROCLAMATION OF VICTOR EMANUEL.

The following is the text of the King of Sardinia's proclamation to the people of Central Italy, imperfectly given by telegraph:

People of Central Italy!—Your wishes are fulfilled; you are now united with my other subjects in a single monarchy; your concord and perseverance have deserved this reward. It is a great blessing to our country and to civilization. But, in order that its best fruits may be gathered, you must still persevere in those virtues of which you have given so admirable an example; and, above all, you must be firmly resolved to make sacrifices, without which great enterprises can neither be well accomplished nor well consolidated. I place in you that faith which you not in vain reposed in me. The compact which binds us indissolubly together is one of honor towards our country and universal civilization. I never had any other ambition save that of risking my life for the independence of Italy, and of settling nations an example of that uprightness by which public morality is strengthened, and the foundations of States are firmly established on liberty; and now it is my ambition to obtain for myself and my family, from the nations recently united, that devoted affection for which the subalpine people are celebrated; I am ambitious to strengthen the Italians in the unanimity of those sentiments by which nations are tempered so as to bear woe, and prepare for good fortune.

VICTOR EMANUEL.
Turin, March 25. FARINI.

THE GREAT PRIZE FIGHT.

THE FINAL DEPOSIT.

From the London Sporting Telegraph, March 31.

As we invariably go upon the principle of honor to whom honor is due, we must commence by giving a few remarks respecting the brave Tom. Our latest advices from head-quarters state that Tom is, as the drill-sergeant often expresses himself, "as you were;" well, healthy, happy, and as confident as ever. During the last week he has been nearly inundated with visitors, including Morrissay, Mr. Wilkes, Berghaus, (the artist,) and several other Americans. Mr. Bradshaw informs us that he has been very busily engaged during the week taking sketches of Tom, his trainer, Bob Fuller, and lots of other things appertaining to the goings of the champion. After remaining at Newmarket one night, they all left, highly delighted with the courteous and kind reception which they had met with from Tom and those with him at Newmarket. Of Heenan we can only report that he is well, and located with Mr. Cusack at a quiet, healthy village in the Midland Counties. On Sunday he left Peterborough for London, where he arrived and remained a short time, when he left for his quiet retreat, whence, it is sincerely to be hoped, he will not again be hunted by the prying, eager eyes of those that at times, instead of being the promoters of good old English sports, are the source from which all impediments arise. Last night the quiet house of that good old veteran and supporter of the English P. R., Owen Swift's, the Horse Shoe Tavern, Tichbourne-street, Haymarket, was literally besieged by the backers of Sayers and Heenan. Amongst those present we noticed Mr. Dowling, Mr. Falkland, Gideon, Newbold, Cooper, the well-known Phil. Benjamin, Tom Peddock, Alec Reed, Morrissey, Alec Keene, Jemmy Shaw, Jerry Noon, Mr. Bryen, of the New-York *Clipper*. Messrs. Bergheus and Nast, special artists to Frank Leslie's American Newspaper, Harry Brunton, and several of the principal friends and supporters of Sayers, from Birmingham; Bill Giffam, Duncan, and many others, whose names we were, in the hurry of the moment, unable to obtain. We can also state that a very large number of the Upper Ten Thousand were present on this eventful occasion.

Mr. Dowling, the stakeholder, at 10¾ o'clock entered the room and said that he had great pleasure in announcing that the final deposit had been made, and he was also happy to state that he had reason to believe that the long-looked-for encounter would take place on the day originally named, and arrangements had been made that day (Friday) to enable all who were anxious to witness this great international match to do so. The price of the tickets was fixed at £3. He could not, of course, form any opinion what this American could do in the ring, but John Morrissey had seen the Champion (Sayers) in his own quarters, and gave it as his opinion that Sayers would be able to beat Heenan, and that easily. If Morrissey was not able to form a correct opinion of Heenan, he was not. He said, also, that Heenan was not much of a man; but it was to be borne in mind that he might have greatly improved since he met him (John Morrissey) in the American Ring. Why our little man (Sayers) is so great a favorite he was unable to tell, and more particularly why 2 to 1 should be laid on him was beyond his comprehension. But, as an Englishman he should say back our own champion. We had received Heenan and his American friends with the greatest cordiality. A rumor had been circulated in this country, and also in America, that Heenan would not have fair play. This, it must be admitted, was not the case, nor the characteristic of Englishmen. If such were attempted, he was certain that the referee would at once use the prerogative reposed in him, and give his decision against it. He could at once say that there was no such thing as ingratitude or unfair play intended by Tom Sayers or his backers, and their wish and motto was "fair play."

Jerry Noon—I suppose you mean, Sir, a fair standup fight, and may the best man win?

Mr. Dowling—Yes, Jerry, I mean as you say; and I can assure you that on the day the referee will perform his duty; and I will, as far as I am concerned, carry out the strict rules of the Ring, for unless we have a fair stand-up fight and fair play, the Ring will soon go to the dogs, as we all have seen the endeavors that have been made to put down prize-fighting; and if this great feud is not carried out in a fair and manly spirit, the Prize Ring of England will soon be no more. There may be some men in the Ring who are of a dangerous character, but the really good old English pugilist never disgraces himself. His motto is what I will conclude to-night with, "May both men be well on the day, and may the best man win." [Loud cheering.]

Offers to lay 60 to 40 on Sayers in different parts of the room, but no takers.

Mr. Dowling, after remaining in the parlor a brief period longer, left amidst loud cheers, announcing, on leaving the room, that on account of the University Boat Race to-morrow, (this day,) he should have to rise early, and on those grounds he'd see and early would not agree with his constitution. Immediately after Mr. Dowling had left, Mr. Falkland, Morrissey and most of the principal persons present began to make a move, each one apparently having been highly gratified and well pleased with what they had seen and heard during the evening.

ALTERATION OF THE TIME FOR THE FIGHT.

From the London Globe.

In consequence of the activity displayed by the authorities on the occasion of some of the late prize fights, and their contemplated interference in the projected contest between Sayers and Heenan on the 16th proximo, the backers of the men, it is understood, have arranged to cancel the articles of agreement, so far as relates to the appointed day of fighting, with the intention of bringing off the "event" at the earlier and unexpected date; the place and mode of "meeting" to be confided to a limited number of "amateurs" of pugilism the evening previous to the day fixed for the contest.

The Wesleyan Methodists and Slavery.

To the Editor of the London Star:

Sir—At the Wesleyan Conference in Liverpool, in 1850, Bishop Simpson and Dr. McClintock, two delegates from the American Methodist Episcopal Church, declared the body they represented to be Anti-Slavery, and the Conference cheered the statement. Those cheers must now be retracted, as a pamphlet, a copy of which I forward, and beg you to accept, proves that the Church in question has fifteen thousand slaveholding members, who hold one hundred thousand slaves. The pamphlet is entitled "The Blast of a Trumpet in Zion, calling upon every son and daughter of Wesley, in Great Britain and Ireland, to aid their brethren in America in purifying their American Zion from Slavery." The author is William H. Fuller, Secretary to the Leeds Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society. A copy has been sent to every Wesleyan minister in Great Britain and Ireland, and also to those in Canada, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. In addition, a copy is being sent to at least one leading layman in every circuit. Next May a strenuous effort will be made at the General Methodist Conference, meeting at Buffalo, N. Y., to induce that body to pronounce slaveholding to be man-stealing, and hence a disqualification for membership. Petitions in favor of this measure are being forwarded to English Wesleyans for signature, and some of the ministers are actively promoting the movement. One of them, in writing to the Leeds Anti-Slavery friends, responds thus: "I am both confounded and ashamed of our connection with the Northern division of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and especially of the want of truth on the part of Bishop Simpson and Dr. McClintock; and especially do I feel troubled on account of our previous indifference and want of firmness in the matter. Let something now be done." The minister then requests a copy of the memorial, petition, &c., kindly promising to secure as many signatures as practicable. Another minister, the superintendent of an important circuit, says: "Many thanks to you for the pamphlet received this morning, *The Blast of a Trumpet in Zion.* It gives no uncertain sound! The facts which it records are crushing and overwhelming. On the lowest grounds which can be taken, the fraternization of English Methodism with slaveholding Wesleyans, in America, is a blunder. On the highest, it is a crime." He then expresses his desire that a petition should be forwarded from every circuit in England, to the American Wesleyan Conference meeting, next May, at Buffalo, calling upon that body to separate itself from Slavery, kindly promising to put forth his efforts for the object. Another minister writes: "I shall be glad to aid you as far as I can in the noble effort of purifying the American Zion from Slavery." Tracts are also being issued very abundantly, similar to the inclosed. One entitled "The Leprosy of Methodism, and a Wey of Purification Pointed Out;" the other, "Wesleyans, Read! and Let No Man Deceive You!" Each containing a brief summary of facts, showing the connection of the American Methodists with Slavery, and referring for further proof to the above pamphlet. These are being distributed at the doors of the Wesleyan chapels in the populous districts in Yorkshire.

The Anti-Slavery Societies in England are also signing memorials to be forwarded to the Conference at Buffalo. More than twenty-four of these societies are united in the effort to supply Wesleyan ministers with this pamphlet, and 2,500 copies have been distributed among them. It is published by Wiser, Millington & Co.; Bennett & Twaddle, London, 48 pages, price 6d., free by post, 7d.

No one acquainted with the efforts of English Wesleyans in the struggle for West India emancipation, or aware of the prevailing sentiment among them, can doubt their abhorrence of the slave system. Since, however, the death of Thomas Clarkson, they have not been so well informed on the subject as during his unwearied labors. This year a favorable opportunity presents itself of striking a severe blow against Slavery; and there are indications that it will not be neglected.

Thanking you, Sir, for the great aid you rendered to the Anti-Slavery party when they were battling with Bishop Simpson and Dr. McClintock, and for your continued assistance by permitting these facts to be placed before the public, I am, yours very truly,

EDWARD MATTHEWS.

Ipswich, March 23, 1860.

The San Juan Question.

STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY.

In the House of Commons, March 29, Mr. Longfield asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what progress had been made towards a settlement of the San Juan question, and whether there was any objection to the production of any correspondence which might have recently taken place between the British and American Governments on this subject?

Lord J. Russell—The only progress which has been made towards the permanent settlement of the San Juan question is that an arrangement has been proposed on each side, but it has not yet been concluded. The last dispatch on the subject went from this country, and I expect that some answer will be made on the part of the Government of the United States. I must say that the conduct of Gen. Scott, the representative of the United States, has been most conciliatory. About 600 American troops and a battery of guns had been placed on the island; but the number of men has since been reduced to 100, and the battery of guns has been entirely removed. It is also understood that 100 marines are to be stationed there on the part of the British Government, in order that there may be a joint occupation until the question is finally settled.

The Bonaparte Family.

INTERESTING STATEMENT FROM MR. JEROME BONAPARTE, OF BALTIMORE.

The Seventeenth volume of the *History of the Consulate and the Empire*, by M. Thiers, just published, contains a note which M. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, "a French citizen residing at Baltimore in the United States," requested the publisher to insert. The note states: That on the 24th of December, 1803, Jerome Bonaparte, then a naval officer in the service of the French Republic, married Miss Elizabeth Paterson, daughter of a citizen of the United States; that the marriage was celebrated by the Bishop of Baltimore according to the rites of the Catholic Church; and that the marriage was regularly registered. That Jerome Bonaparte, then 19 years of age, had attained the age required by the French law to contract a valid marriage. That his father being dead, his mother, Mme. Letitia Bonaparte, did not within a year, as required by the French law, demand that the marriage should be declared null and void. That, on the contrary, Mme. Letitia called M. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, the issue of that marriage, "her dear son," and signed herself in a letter to him, "his very affectionate mother." That 1805, the Emperor Napoleon demanded of the Pope a bull annulling that marriage, and that the Pope replied that there was no reason to annul the marriage, and that were he to do so should be guilty of a most abominable abuse of his sacred ministry before the tribunal of God, and before the entire Church. An answer to this note, transmitted by Prince Napoleon, is annexed by the publisher.

☞ At the reëstablishment of the Empire, under Napoleon III., the descendants of the marriage with Miss Paterson attempted to establish a right, and Prince Napoleon and the Princess Mathilde appealed to an imperial family council, the only competent tribunal, to forbid Jerome Paterson to attribute to himself, with the name of Bonaparte, a filiation which does not belong to him legally. The family council, on the 4th of July, 1856, having heard M. Allon, the advocate for Prince Napoleon and the Princess Mathilde, and M. Berryer for M. Jerome Bonaparte, maintained the right of the defendant to the name of Bonaparte, but without the right of availing himself of the advantages conferred by the 201st and 202d articles of the "Code Napoleon." The Emperor sanctioned the judgment, and when the present note was submitted to him for his approbation, he added, with his own hand, the following paragraph:

"His Majesty the Emperor by his conduct towards the descendants of Mlle. Paterson since the judgment was determined, thought it right to prove that he did not consider them even as belonging to his family *civile.*"

The question was raised again by a claim made by M. Jerome Bonaparte to a portion of Cardinal Fasca's property, and which was rejected by a decision of the Imperial family council, dated 23d of December, 1859.

THE VERY LATEST.

By Telegraph to Queenstown, April 1.

THE BRAZILIAN MAILS.

Lisbon, Friday, March 30, 1860.

The royal mail steamer *Tyne*, Capt. Peek, with the mails from the Brazils, has arrived here, and will leave this evening for Southampton. She brings 204 passengers and £7,000 in specie. M. Belado has been elected President of Montevideo. No other political news.

Commercial.—Rio Janeiro exchange on London firm at 24⅛; on Hamburg, 735 to 740; on Paris 386 to 388. On these places the *Tyne* brings drafts amounting respectively, to £620,000, 100,000 marcs hence end £3,000,000. The export of coffee since the departure of the last mail amounts to 64,475 bags; for the United States, 26,964; to the Channel, 9,210; to Havre, 11,803; to Marseilles, 13,615; and to the Mediterranean, 2,973 bags. Coffee was quiet; good first was reported 6,400 to 8,500.

Lisbon, Friday, March 30.

The Cortes, by 133 to 12 votes, have granted to Salamanca the privilege of constructing the new Portuguese railway.

ITALY.

Genoa, Friday, March 30.

Piedmontese troops entered Florence 28th inst. The division under the command of Gen. Possalk is on the march from Bologna towards Ravenna. The Piedmontese garrison at Nice is on the point of returning to Genoa.

Florence, Friday, March 30.

Prince Carignan, in his proclamation to the Tuscans, says: "The King understands the importance of this annexation to be to unite your energies with those of various races, who have elevated him to the national throne. I shall repose my confidence in the King, whose first resolution is to achieve your happiness to the full extent which your conduct has merited."

Vienna, Saturday, March 31.

The Austrian cabinet has resolved to protest eternally against the annexation of Tuscany, Parma and Modena to Piedmont. A note to this effect, dated the 24th instant, has been addressed to the cabinet of Turin. In this note Austria first establishes, by historical and legal considerations, developed at great length, her position and incontestible right to oppose an act which, in despoiling legitimate princes of the States granted to them by the European treaties, would also destroy right of succession, which these same treaties secure to the house of Hapsburg.

Rome, Friday, March 30, *via* Marseilles.

It is asserted that the Pope has again written to King Victor Emanuel declaring that His Holiness will be compelled to interrupt all relations with the Royal family, and threatening the most extreme severities of the Church should the King persist in occupying the Legations. In case of its evacuation by the French, Rome will be occupied by the Pontifical troops. Neapolitan troops will enter the Marches. At Ancona, 3,000 men of the Papal army are concentrated.

Gen. Lamoricière is about to inspect the garrisons.

A new revolutionary demonstration in Rome was intended, but did not take place, because, by printed sheets secretly distributed, the people were told that the French troops might become annoyed.

The official journal directs the attention of its readers to the manifestation which took place on Friday and Sunday last, during the passage of the Pope, and mentions that three hundred Irish had been received at the Irish College and at the French Seminary.

The journal adds, that Ireland has always been heroic, even under the secular misfortunes under which she labors.

Paris, Saturday, March 31.

The *Constitutionnel* has an article signed by its chief editor, M. Granbouillot, endeavoring to refute the diatribes of the English orators and journalists; this article recalls that Napoleon has done everything to render the alliance acceptable, which, if ruptured, would be the signal for a struggle and for fresh troubles.

M. Granbouillot believes this alliance is so firmly connected with modern ideas and necessities that a partial dissent will not be strong enough to break it.

Liverpool, Sunday, April 1, 1860.

Arrived from New-York—*Shamrock*, Hamburg; *Enterprise*, Havre; *Australia*, Liverpool. From New-Orleans—Brig *Diogenes*, Barcelona; *Junius*, Falmouth; *Charlème Gné*, Deal.

Important to Charleston Delegates.—The New-Orleans *Crescent* says: "The drinking establishments in Charleston are not allowed to keep open on Sundays. Visitors to that city at the time of the holding of the Democratic National Convention should be made aware of this fact, and prepare themselves accordingly."

To this the Charleston *Mercury* replies: "On the contrary, we learn that the rigor of the license law will be relaxed during the Convention, and that none of our hotel bars will be interfered with for accommodating their guests on Sundays."

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 12.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, as chambermaid and dresser, the other as chambermaid and nurse; both are giving very respectable and first-class reference; and are very highly recommended for honesty, obliging and trustworthy servants; are not afraid of going out much and will attach more importance to a good steady home than to high wages. Apply at No. 19 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as good cook; one who thoroughly understands her business, and is capable of taking entire charge of a kitchen; is a good meat and pastry cook, also washer of bread and biscuit, and all kinds of desserts. The best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 129 East 30th-st., corner of 3d-av. One to live for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by a Protestant woman, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is willing and competent to take the entire charge of a kitchen and dining-room; preferred, no objections to any part; best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 48 6th-av., near 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A NICE, PLAIN, HUMBLE young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework or chamberwork, washing or laundress; is willing, obliging, and neat about her work. Good reference. No objections to the country. Call at No. 78 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days. A home in preference to high wages.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY CAPable, faithful servant as good cook and washer and ironer, or general servant; is a hard-working girl, economical and neat in her duties, and a very superior washer and ironer; unexceptionable references can be obtained from her last situation. Inquire for ELLEN, at No. 48 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a most respectable young woman, competent to take the entire charge of children and do plain sewing, or would cook, wash and iron for a small family; does up linen in excellent style; no objections to the country; has good City reference; can be seen for five days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to travel with a family or take care of children going to Europe; would return with them, if required. Has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at her last employer's, No. 288 West 12th-st., near 8th-av. A note addressed there, to M. B., will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is an excellent baker and pastry cook. Has the best of City references. Has no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 109 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th ava, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as seamstress; has a good knowledge of the dressmaking, and understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to assist with the chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 193 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY GIRL, A situation as waitress and chambermaid; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $11. Also, a cook, who thoroughly understands her business, meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does up linen in style; wages $9. Call at or address No 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse or lady's maid with a family going to Europe, who would consider her services worth the price of the passage. She does not suffer from sea-sickness. For character she refers to Mr. William Redmond, No. 43 Barclay-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as nurse; has been in that capacity for the last sixteen years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 52 12th-st., near Broadway, in the music store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, who is also a good washer and ironer; is willing and honest, and has the best reference from her present employer, where she can be seen for a few days. Call at No. 101 East 34th-st., northwest corner Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; she understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required; best of references given. Apply at No. 464 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as waitress in a private family, and no objection to go in the country with them for the Summer; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 181 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th ava.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, chambermaid and seamstress, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a young woman who perfectly understands her business, and has the best City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SCOTCH OR GERMAN WOMAN AS cook and laundress; also a young girl about fourteen years, to take the care of children and make herself generally useful. Apply, with reference, at No. 102 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived upwards of four years. Can be seen at No. 95 West 33d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing, and sew; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 36 4th-av., corner of Astor-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress, or to do the chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 136 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, PROTESTANT AMERIcan girl, 18 years of age, a situation as chambermaid, or to take care of children, in a private family; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 116 Stanton-st., for one day.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as chambermaid; would be willing to do plain sewing or assist with the washing and ironing; willing to take care of children. Can be seen this day at No. 313 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th ava.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COOK; WILLing to assist with the washing and ironing in a private family. Best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 89 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d ava.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS cook. She has no objection to assist with washing and ede who thoroughly understands her business, and the best of City reference. Call at No. 184 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and to assist in fine washing and ironing; has good City reference of three years from her last place. Call at No. 173 29th-st., between 1st and 2d ava. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT, COMPETENT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; no objection to assist with light work. Best City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 116 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th ava.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, in a private family; is a good cook; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-rate cook; would have no objections to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced chambermaid, in a private family. No objection to the country, or to travel with a lady. Best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 200 East 16th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A PROTESTANT seamstress, an English cook, several excellent laundresses, and other desirable servants, at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as good cook and to wash and iron; as chambermaid and waiter, and to do housework, by very convenient girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN, TO GO out by the day to do house-cleaning or washing. Apply at No. 8 Clarkson-st., near St. John's Burying Ground.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman; is a first-class cook to all its branches; an excellent pastry cook; good City references. Inquire at 94 St. Marks-place, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has best of City references. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Inquire for two days, at No. 169 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as chambermaid and laundress; has best of City references. Apply at 64 West Washington-place.

UNE FRANCAISE (PROTESTANTE) DEsire d'aller avec une famille en Californie, soit comme femme de chambre ou bonne d'enfant; elle sait bonne couturiere en robes, soit bien blanchir le linge fin. Elle peut y avoir les meilleures recommendations. Adresser Mlle. LOUISE, care of Mr. Jules, 174 6th-av.

CALIFORNIA.—A NURSE WISHES TO WAIT on a family or invalid; is not sea-sick; would pay part of her passage; best of reference. Address NURSE, No. 127 East 26th-st.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 9th-st., between 3d and 4th ava.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian canvasses spoken. A lady in attendance.

PERSONAL.

E***L—ALL IS RIGHT. DO COME BACK, FOR your wife's sake. D***.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without pain. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and many sets in hardsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, No. 696 Broadway corner of 13th-st.

SMALL STEAM-BOILER WANTED.—FROM 25 or 30 gallons burden at least. Any one having such to sell, address L., Box No. 130 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—FOR TWO BOYS, AGED ELEVEN and twelve, some farm or agricultural school for the Summer, where a small portion of the time would be devoted to study under an intelligent instructor, and out-door exercise would occupy a good part of the day, with a view of promoting the cure of weak eyes. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 606 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable young man; perfectly understands the care, treatment and management of gentlemen's horses, he knows the City well, and is a first-class groom and good driver; has no objection to go to any part of the country; can give first-class recommendations as to character and capability. Address D. D., for two days, Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A young Scotchman; has had four years' experience of this climate; thoroughly conversant with every department of the business; is of energetic habits, not afraid of work, and feels confident of giving satisfaction; references unexceptionable. Address J. R., seedstore No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER AND INDUStrious young man, a Protestant, a situation as coachman and gardener; has no objection to City or country; has the best of reference from his last employer, and is willing make himself generally useful. Address A. C. B., Box No. 200 Times Office, or call for three days at No. 79 10th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY ACTIVE, intelligent married man, as coachman and groom; understands his business perfectly; is also a good gardener; his wife is an excellent meat and pastry cook and baker; both have the best of reference, and will do all in their power to give satisfaction; no children. Call at No 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A single man, who understands the business thoroughly; is not afraid of work, and can furnish unexceptionable country and City references; a good team wanted, and knows how to keep. Address J. J., No. 1,112 Broadway, corner of 23d-st., or Box No. 201 Times Office, for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; no objection to take charge of a small vegetable garden, if required, or make himself generally useful; understands his business in all its branches; can come well recommended from his last place. Address A. B. C., Box No. 206 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; one who thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself useful; the best of reference given from his last employer; no objections to either City or country. Address A. C., Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer, by a married man; understands vegetables, fruits and flowers, as farm-manager; also stock; unexceptionable references from families of the highest standing; 20 years' experience. Address J. W., at A. Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, or Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, in a wholesale store as entry clerk or assistant book-keeper; is willing if necessary to attend to some other business; writes a good business hand; satisfactory reference given. Address W. H. S., in care of S. K. Russell, No. 722 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman; he is married and ent lately arrived in this country; he thoroughly understands both the duties of the box and the stable, and has lived with one of the first families in England as groom. Call or address for two days at No. 200 East 14th-st., Room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN IN the flour and grain or produce business. Understands both branches, and can give good references as to character, capability, &c. Can influence considerable trade and consignments. Address GEORGE, Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in every department; and whose wife can act as dairymaid, seamstress, or any light employment. Best of testimonials for both. A note addressed to J. T. R., Box No. 190 Times Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 19, WHO resides with his parents, a situation in some wholesale house; can write a good hand and is correct at figures; gives the best of City references. Address E. S., Box No. 185 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable man, who perfectly understands his business and has the best of City references. No objection to the country. Address K. M., No. 832 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as vegetable gardener; understands the care and driving of horses; understands the management of cows, &c.; has the best of references. Address M. S., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single German, 32 years of age; understands greenhouse, grapery, landscaping, fruit and vegetables; has been at the trade 18 years—5 in this country. Address T. M., Box No 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlishman, as coachmen; is an active, honest, sober person; can drive in first-class style, and understands the care of horses thoroughly. Call, or address OSCAR, No. 424 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS WAITER IN a private family, by a man who thoroughly understands his business and has got the very best of City reference. Address for one week J. M., No. 62 University-place.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman, who perfectly understands his business and has good City references. Address H. BURNS, at Mr. Trainor's, No. 654 Broadway.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS A GOOD painter and grainer, wants employment in a manufactory, where steady work can be had. Address T. C., Box No. 192 Times Office.

TO BOSS PAINTERS.—WANTED, BY A young man who has served two years to the painting business, to get in with some good boss grainer or sign writer to perfect himself. Can grain some and has a good knowledge of sign painting. Best of City references can be given. Address J. H., Box No. 112 Times Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—WANTED—TO PLACE A lad, 14 years old, with a respectable druggist, to learn the business. A proper person can have him until he becomes of age. Address E. W. W., Box No. 1,332 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

GOOD MILLINERS AND TRIMMERS WANTED AT "GENIN'S," No. 513 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A TEA DEALER ON THE NORTH side of town, a salesman to sell, for cash only, to the retail grocers in this City and Brooklyn on a commission; to a person of the right stamp. It will be a good chance. Address TEA, Box No. 128 Times Office.

WANTED—A COOK.—ONE WHO WILL DO THE cooking and washing of a private family, perfectly understands her business, and can bring good City references, may apply at No. 67 East 19th-st., from 9 to 12 M. Wages $8.

A WILLING AND OBLIGING SERVANT may obtain a situation to do plain cooking, washing and ironing for a small family, at No. 162 West 31st-st., near 8th av. Must be well recommended for neatness. Salary liberal, to a worthy girl. No Irish need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG, ABLE GERMAN or Scotch girl to work in the country, take care of poultry, milk, and to do general housework. Inquire at No. 216 East Broadway. Call from 9 till 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY; ONE that has the very best references as to honesty, industry, &c. Apply, from 1 to 2 P. M. only, in the book-store No. 169 Nassau-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COOK, who can also wash and iron; must come with good recommendations. Apply at No. 53 West 9th st., in the morning before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a small family—one who understands her work and can come well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 251 Degraw-st., corner Tompkins-place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—AT NO. 134 WEST TWENTY-SECOND-st., a girl to cook, wash and iron. None need apply who has not good City references.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO ATTEND IN A fancy store. Apply at No. 321 8th-av.

BRASS CASTERS WANTED.—TWO FIRST-class carriage hand moulders can have a permanent situation by applying to IVES & PARDEE, Manufacturing Company, at Mount Carmel, Conn. Factory at Ives Station, on Canal Railroad.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The limited copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JACKSON & THROCKMORTON, Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., expired on the 29th day of February last, A. H. Throckmorton retiring.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The business of the late firm will be continued at East 28th st. and 2d av., under the firm of JAMES L. JACKSON & BROCHER, where every description of iron work for building purposes will be manufactured.

Antic fronts, iron first-story fronts, wrought and cast iron girders and beams, iron capitals, &c.

Also, every description of iron work for ships' use; iron windlasses and winches, windlass purchases, cargo winches, bawser pipes, &c.

Particular attention paid to every description of fine castings. JAMES L. JACKSON. PETER H. JACKSON.

NEW YORK, March 20, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF FOSTER & KETCHAM is dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. John T. Foster withdraws from the said firm, to take effect from the 10th day of April, 1860. And the firm of KETCHAM & SCHUYLER is authorised to collect and pay all debts of the late firm of FOSTER & KETCHAM. JOHN T. FOSTER, JERSEY CITY, April 10, 1860. S. C. KETCHAM.

Copartnership is formed this day, under the name and style of KETCHAM & SCHUYLER, for carrying on, and the manufacturing of all kinds of machinery, shafting and steam engines, &c., at the foot of York-st., Jersey City. S. C. KETCHAM, JERSEY CITY, April 10, 1860. ISAAC SCHUYLER.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of OSTROM & CHIPP, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by CHAS. J. CHIPP, who will continue the business at the corner of Greenwich and Christopher sts.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1860. SHEPHERD OSTBOM, CHAS. J. CHIPP.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of PERRY & HOFFMIRE, (ship and steamboat joiners,) is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts will be settled by J. E. HOFFMIRE, who will continue the business as his individual account, at No. 327 5th-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1860. TIMOTHY PERRY. JOHN E. HOFFMIRE.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 96 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

MUNN, BLACKHAM & MARSH, NOTE AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Buildings, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, &c., Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER, No. 23 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 153 BOWERY—Under Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.—At an election for Directors of this Company, held Tuesday, March 13, the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

D. B. KEELER,	JOHN FOSTER,
E. L. WALTON,	WM. A. CUMMING,
GEO. J. PRICE,	ANDREW M. WHITLOCK,
ISAAC WALTON,	W. WAKE,
JAS. M. MILLS,	ALEX. McDONALD,
JOHN PALMER,	CHAS. PERLEY,
STEPH. VALENTINE,	ABM. DENIKE,
WM. DENNISTOUN,	NATHAN ASKEL,
E. D. BROWN,	JORDAN L. MOTT, Jr.,
ROBT. M FIELD,	JOHN L. MOORE,
STEPHEN CUTTER,	JOHN H. MORRIS,
D. H. KNAPP,	JOHN MURPHY,
JAMES HUMES,	BRYAN M. CAHILL,
JACOB WILSON,	A. T. BRIGGS,
SANFORD MEAD,	JOSEPH W. DURYEE.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, DAVID B. KEELER was unanimously reelected President. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, April 10, 1860. AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, at the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

D. R. MARTIN	PARKER HANDY,
ROBERT HAYDOCK,	S. C. SOUTHMAYD,
SAMUEL B. ROWMAN,	JAMES M. BENEDICT,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,	JOHN CASTERS,
JOHN BOYCE,	ALBERT A. MARTIN,
LUCIEN D. OOWEN,	DAVID WAGSTAFF,
	L. A. EDWARDS.

And for Inspectors of the next succeeding election,

HARVEY WEED,	ROBT. J. BROWN,
	PETER MARTIN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, D. R. MARTIN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, March 29, 1860.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of $5 per share upon the Capital Stock of the Company be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 15th day of May, 1860; and that the same be payable on the stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City, and on the stock registered in London at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co.; and that parties desiring to pay their installments in London, may pay the same at the rate of four shillings two pence sterling to the dollar.

Resolved, That the Transfer Books be closed on the 10th day of May, and reopened on the 15th, and that no transfers be permitted after that date of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid.

Resolved, That interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum be allowed upon all assessments paid previous to the 15th of May, and charged at the same rate upon all assessments paid after that date.

By order of the Board. A. F. BURNSIDE, Treasurer.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD BONDS.—The following Six per cent. Bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies were stolen from the fire-proof in the office of the undersigned on the evening of Feb 23, 1859: Nos. 476, 477, 478, 484, 502, 503, 836, 837, 844, 845, of $1,000 each, redeemable in 1869. Coupons payable June 1 and Dec. 1, 1859, attached.

All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped; and application will be made to the joint Board for a renewal of them at their meeting in July next, at the Company's Office in Princeton, N. J.

Should any of the above Bonds be offered for sale, information of the same to Gaw, Macalester & Co., Wall-st., Philadelphia, or Hopkins & Co., No. 63 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, will be thankfully received. B. P. LARDNER, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1860.

ON SALE—MOBILE CITY EIGHT PER CENT. Bonds redeemable in 1885, interest payable in New-York semi-annually, 1st January and 1st July. Rochester City 6 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1873, interest payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July. New-York Central Railroad 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds, redeemable in 1876. Coupons for interest payable in New-York Feb. 1 or Aug. 1. Troy City 6 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1873, interest payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD.—This Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., on and after the 10th day of April next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days, will be paid at the office of the Treasurer only. L. WRIGHT, OSWEGO, March 30, 1860. Treasurer.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING SECOND MORTgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with nine Coupons, to each attached, the first due 1st March, 1860, were mailed from Europe by the steamer *Hungarian*, and have not been received, viz.:

Bond No. 3,371, of	$1,000
Bond No. 3,460, of	1,000
Bond No. 3,524, of	1,000

The public is hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating the same, payment having been stopped.

APRIL 13, 1860. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—A decree having been entered for the sale, on the 28th of April inst., of the Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad—formerly Cincinnati, Logansport and Chicago Railway—arrangements are being made by the parties interested for the purchase and completion of the road under a new organization.

All information will be furnished on application at the office of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, No. 45 Liberty-st.—New-York, April 4, 1860.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March, 1860.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Corporation, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held (in conformity with the requirements of the by-laws of this Company,) on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fifth (25th) day of April, 1860, at the office of the Company, in the city of Toledo, Ohio, commencing at 12 o'clock M.

FRANKLIN E. WORCESTER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cohoes Company will be held at the office of the said Company, in the village of Cohoes, on the first MONDAY of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors, and for the sale at auction of such real estate as shall be then offered, in pursuance of the recommendation of a former stockholders' meeting, and for transacting such business as shall be brought before the meeting. By order of the Directors.

T. G. YOUNGLOVE, Secretary.

Dated March 15, 1860.

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1860. NOTICE.—THE BOOKS WILL BE OPENED FOR the purchase of the Capital Stock of the United States Warehouse Company at the St. Nicholas Bank on SATURDAY, the 7th inst., and will remain open till Saturday, the 14th inst., from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily.

C. D. MATHEWS, JAS. GREEN, C. N. S. ROWLAND, } Commissioners.

THE PARK BANK.—NEW-YORK, APRIL 10, 1860.—ELECTION NOTICE.—The annual election for nineteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, No. 3 Beekman-st., on MONDAY, the 7th of May, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY.—No. 71 Wall-st. New-York April 1, 1860. A dividend of ten per cent. has been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

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CAUTION! SAPONIFIER OR CONCENTRATED LEY, THE READY FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

$30,000.—NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.—Any person wish

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1860.

TO THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Announcements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DON PASQUALE.

WINTER GARDEN—LA SONNAMBULA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—ROYAL ANGLO-AMERICAN EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Persia*, with mails to March 31, and telegraphic advices to April 1, arrived here, from Liverpool, yesterday morning. The prominent parts of the news thus received had been anticipated by the arrival of the *Anglo-Saxon* at Portland, and the *Prince Albert* at St. Johns.

The screw steamship *Edinburgh*, Capt. KENNEDY, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 29th ult., and touched at Queenstown on the 29th, arrived here last evening. She brings no news.

Mr. MASON called up in the Senate yesterday his resolution adjourning the Senate from April 19 to April 30. He advocated it on the ground that no business would be done in that period of excitement. Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, thought business of secondary moment might be dispatched, and opposed an adjournment. An extension of the period to May 22, so as to cover all the Conventions, was proposed by Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. GWIN leaned in favor of attending to business, and was seconded to by Mr. GREEN, of Missouri; after which Mr. MASON withdrew the resolution. The order of the day being District business, an appropriation of $25,000 a year for five years was made to the public schools. Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, moved to make the colored population sharers in the appropriation, and so opened a lively discussion, in which Messrs. BROWN and DAVIS, of Mississippi, and WILSON, of Massachusetts, were the leading participants. The House ordered 25,000 extra copies of the President's protest and the report of the Committee upon the Judiciary to be printed. The Senate bill subsidizing a telegraph to the Pacific was taken up. Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, explained the House amendments, which reduces the grant to $40,000 a year; and the tariff to $3 for ten words; and in case the corporators decline these terms, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to offer the enterprise to the lowest bidder. Mr. STOUT, of Oregon, regretted the amendments, but would support the bill. Messrs. BURNETT, CONKLING and ALLEN spoke upon the subject. It was then laid aside. In Committee of the Whole, the Tariff bill being under discussion, Mr. HARDEMAN, of Georgia, spoke upon the territorial question, asserting the doctrine of Georgia to be that Congress has no power to legislate aither to prohibit or to protect Slavery in a territory. Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, made a speech upon the political, social and moral disadvantages of Slavery; and Mr. DUELL, of this State, showed how the repeal of the Missoori line was the origin of all our ills; and how far the Democratic Party has already departed from the principles it advocated in 1854.

The State Senate addicted itself to the third reading of bills. Among those passed were bills to extend East-street, New-York; to divide the Sixth Judicial District; to consolidate the Brooklyn Central and Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Companies. The Brooklyn Broadway Railroad was tabled. The Assembly refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the Appropriation bills, and appointed a Committee of Conference. The following bills were passed in that body: To incorporate the Dyckman Library of New-York; to incorporate the Orange County Milk Association. The Insolvent Debtor's bill, after a prolonged debate, was lost. The afternoon session was devoted to claim bills.

The New-York M. E. Conference held its second day's session at Dr. MCCLINTOCK'S Church yesterday. A brief discussion of the Slavery question, which is to be continued this morning, arose on a motion to take a vote upon the "Erie resolution" before proceeding to the election of delegates to the General Conference. The proceedings of yesterday indicate that the "Erie Rule," which proposes a change in the Church Discipline, excluding slaveholders from communion, will not find a majority of supporters in the Conference. The same vexed question, at the prompting of the Erie Rule, is agitating the New-York East Conference, now in session at Stamford, Connecticut. A preliminary discussion was held yesterday; and to-day the subject is the order of the day.

The Wood delegates to the Charleston Convention met yesterday in the Astor House. The proceedings were somewhat protracted, as they continued from 12 until nearly 3 o'clock. The preliminary arrangements and the prospective policy of the party were freely canvassed. It was resolved that the entire delegation convene again at Charleston on Thursday next.

The Mayor sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen last evening, nominating Ex-Alderman THOMAS STEVENS for the Presidency of the Croton Aqueduct Department, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK. On motion of Aldermen GENET, seconded by Alderman BOOLE, the nomination was confirmed by 14 to 2—Aldermen DARRAGH and OWENS voting in the negative, and Alderman STAKE not being present at the time the vote was taken. A resolution was adopted, appointing a joint Committee of seven members from each branch of the Common Council, to represent the City in the Sanitary Convention about to meet in Boston. A resolution, to appropriate $2,500 to defray their expenses, was laid over under the rule. By resolution, the Board requested the Police Commissioners to repeal the rule by which all the rewards for the arrest of murderers is made payable to the Widows and Orphans' Fund, so as to permit the policeman making the arrest to receive the money. The Committee on Finance, in relation to the deficiency in the Assessment Fund, reported in favor of the form of assessment bonds recommended by the Comptroller, and the report was adopted. In reply to a resolution of inquiry, the Croton Board sent in a statement which showed that there was standing to the credit of the Belgian Pavement appropriation on Jan. 1, $169,324 05. The appropriation for the present year was $250,000, and deducting from these totals $77,729 56, the amount paid in settlement of sundry contracts, there remains as the unexpended balance on hand, $341,594 49. Deducting from this again $161,479 06, the amount which will be required in settlement for outstanding contracts, there remains $180,115 43, which will be available for other works after completing those now in progress.

In the quarterly report which was submitted to the Aldermen last evening, Mr. G. W. SMITH, the Street Commissioner, states that he has drawn requisitions upon the Comptroller, during the first three months of the present year, to the amount of $267,171 39, of which $239,506 54 were for objects and purposes provided for by tax, and $47,640 72 were on trust account. In the Bureau of Street Improvements, $55,066 80 have been expended; in that of Wharves, $26,691 28; Roads, $6,249 56; Lands and Places, $1,505 54; Lamps and Gas, $75,840 67; Repairs and Supplies, $80,969 12½, and in the Bureau of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, $11,292 40. The accounts of the Collector of Assessments showed on the 1st of January a balance to his hands of $686,703 90. Lists, amounting to $112,436 76, have been transmitted to him during the quarter, and he has paid to the City Chamberlain $213,398 89, and returned to the Bureau of Arrears $226,287 87, leaving a balance of uncollected assessments amounting to $176,385 46. Mr. SMITH urges the necessity of a change in the fiscal year, so that the Legislature may have before it a tax levy on the future instead of the past.

The case of Maverick *vs.* The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, which is brought to recover for injuries sustained by Mrs. Maverick through a collision between one of the defendant's cars, on which she was a passenger, and the carriage of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, was brought to trial yesterday in the Common Pleas, before Judge BRADY. Witnesses for the plaintiff were examined.

The examination of LANE, the mate of the bark *Anna*, was commenced yesterday before U. S. Commissioner BETTS. The witness was the same as the one who testified in the case of HIBBS. He swore to a brutal and protracted beating of LIGHT with a belaying-pin, on the 25th of December, and to the circumstances of his subsequent death. The case is still on.

Yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on the application of her counsel, MARGARET BURKE, indicted for poisoning her mistress, Mrs. BRETHAM, and FAYETTE ROBINSON, at the boarding-house, corner of Fourth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, in March, 1859, was discharged from custody, the District-Attorney having failed to procure sufficient evidence for the prosecution. She has been more than a year in prison. The second trial of PROMER for the murder of STURGIS, was continued yesterday, proof being offered that deceased was a noted rowdy, of the most quarrelsome and dangerous disposition. After the summing up of counsel the Court adjourned. To-day the Judge will charge the jury. In the Court of General Sessions, the District-Attorney had no cases ready for trial, and the Recorder had again to leave the Bench, reluctantly, without doing any business. The City Prison is, notwithstanding, crowded with inmates.

A mass meeting of the colored people was held, last evening, at Zion Church, for the purpose, as avowed in the call, of denouncing the "African Civilization Society," which, under the leadership of Rev. H. H. GARNETT, has, of late, attracted much attention. The two parties were so nearly balanced, however, that beside the form of an organization, and the reading of several letters, and a series of resolutions denouncing the Society, little else was done. Each party blamed the other for making the disturbance, and the meeting, about 10 o'clock, broke up in disorder.

The *Persia's* news, though financially rather important, had no influence upon the Wall-street markets yesterday. Discounts and Foreign Exchange were much the same as before, and the Stock Exchange continued its strong and advancing tendency, with an increased volume of speculation.

The sales of Cotton amounted to 1,000 bales at steady rates. Flour advanced a shade, with sales of 16,770 bbls. Wheat was purchased to the extent of 57,500 bushels at firmer prices. Rye was less plenty and was dearer. Provisions attracted more attention at about former quotations. Sugars were brisker, 1,026 hhds. of all kinds having been disposed of. A moderate business was transacted in Coffee, Hay, Hops, Molasses, Rice and Whisky, at essentially unaltered figures. Naval Stores, Oils, Metals and Tallow presented no remarkable changes. The freight engagements were restricted. Rates were well supported.

Savoy in the British Parliament.

The annexation of Savoy and Nice to France having been accomplished by the act of the two nations immediately interested, and accepted by a majority of the great Powers, the Republic of Switzerland has put forth a protest in behalf of certain treaty rights reserved for her particular protection, in regard to the territory of Savoy. This protest, of course, was at once caught up eagerly by the Opposition members of the English Parliament as a fresh and promising weapon of assault upon the Palmerston Ministry over the shoulders of the Emperor of the French; and we publish to-day the sum of an animated debate which took place in the House of Commons on the 26th of March upon the course of the Government in relation as well to the general recent policy of France, as to this particular act, by which the liberties of Helvetia were charged to have been put in imminent peril. The attack was led, not by any regular captain of the Tory line, but by one of the most calculating of condottieri, Mr. HORSMAN, a Liberal by profession, but by position a mal-content, and who seems to be aiming at securing for himself the same sort of anomalous authority with the Conservatives which Mr. GLADSTONE'S eccentric independence has acquired for that illustrious Tory with the Liberals. A glance at Mr. HORSMAN'S speech will satisfy any reader unhappily versed in the ways of the political world of its thoroughly partisan tone and purport. It was less Mr. HORSMAN'S hope to prove that the French Emperor had been "deceitful, perfidious, and unjust," than to brand the Palmerston Ministry as "Imperial tools." And Lord JOHN RUSSELL did himself great credit in his reply, by the statesmanlike rapidity with which he passed over this low and unworthy aspect of the attack upon himself and his colleagues, to deal with the grave subject which that attack had brought forward upon broad and Governmental grounds.

In the opinion of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the issue raised by the Republic of Switzerland is the only immediate serious and tangible ground for any active interference by the Powers of Europe in this question of Savoy. The neutrality of two of the departments of Savoy—the Chablais and Faucigny—bordering immediately upon the southwestern frontiers of Switzerland, including the Alpine passes about Mount Blanc and a portion of the southern shore of the Lake of Geneva, was guaranteed by Europe in the Treaty of Vienna. This neutrality required that upon the outbreak of any war, Sardinia should withdraw her troops from these departments, and give place to Swiss garrisons, no other foreign troops being allowed to enter them. Upon the maintenance of this proviso, England, which thought in 1846 that an equally stringent guarantee of the neutrality of Cracow might be violated with no great detriment to the peace of Europe, now, by the lips of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, asserts that she believes the independence of Switzerland and the tranquillity of the Continent do very gravely depend. Switzerland herself, by her protest, has averred the same belief, and demands the fulfillment of the European guarantee. France, in the second article of her treaty with Sardinia for the annexation, published on the very day of the debate at London, recognizes the existence and importance of this European guarantee, and expressly accepts Savoy, subject to an "understanding with the Powers represented at the Congress of Vienna as well as with the Helvetic Confederation" in respect to these conditions of neutrality. Where Switzerland, England and France concur so remarkably in respect for the facts of the case, it is not easy to suppose them likely to quarrel between themselves, or to develop a great European quarrel out of their conclusions from these facts. And this particularly, when we consider what the practical meaning of all these much-debated and be-diplomatized "guarantees" really is. No sane man, not a European Cabinet Minister or Envoy, can for a moment believe that the neutralization of Chablais and Faucigny is in the slightest degree essential to the independence of Switzerland. The independence of Switzerland can only be menaced from that quarter of her territory by France, and as France can never "menace the independence" of Switzerland, unless in the midst of a great European war, which would lay the "guarantees" of 1815 to sleep with the Pragmatic sanction, it is tolerably clear that forty reaffirmations of the "neutrality" of these bleak nooks could never make that "neutrality" a reality, at the only time when its existence could be of any use to Switzerland. The original guarantee was given in the interest of Austria, which Power sought in this way to cut off France and Sardinia from the use of the Great and Little St. Bernard for expeditions aimed at her dominion in Lombardy. The first serious movement of France, in 1859, against Lombardy was followed by a deliberate infraction of the "guarantee"—an infraction at which Switzerland connived, and against which Austria in vain protested. Whatever course the other Powers may now pursue, therefore, it is sufficiently probable that Austria will take no great pains to perpetuate stipulations which have lost all their interest for her. That Switzerland would be very happy to annex the Chablais and Faucigny, as a quiet way of settling the difficulty, is a supposition not wholly inconsistent with the well-established character of republics, both ancient and modern, in matters of this kind. But we fear the Great Powers will contrive to concert with France some less simple way of securing the "safety" of the twenty-two Cantons which worship WILLIAM TELL; persecute the Jews; and find the BOURBONS in body-guards, English clergymen in scenery, and all the world in watches.

So far as the Helvetic complication is concerned, the speech of the English Foreign Secretary was at once crushing to his assailant, and creditable to his country, by its temperate frankness and manly simplicity of statement.

But Lord JOHN RUSSELL, at the close of his remarks, went a little out of his way, as he is apt to do, not exactly to reply to Mr. HORSMAN'S insulting insinuations, but to soar above them into a large general statement of his own opinion of the moral effect already produced on Europe, and to be produced on France, by the annexation of Savoy. It was the opinion of Lord JOHN that "great distrust all over Europe," and a probable "demand on the part of the French" from time to time for other similar annexations, were to be looked for as consequences of this political movement. In justification of the distrust, Lord JOHN alleged the language of Sardinia at the opening of the war, that "she would neither sell nor exchange, nor surrender Savoy;" and the corresponding language of France. As in the case of his unlucky Russian dispatch, we incline to think that Lord JOHN here suffered his opinions to run away with his recollection. The language of France and Sardinia both, at the time to which the English Secretary refers, was used to disabuse Europe of the idea that these Powers were going together into Italy conjointly to conquer and divide the spoil, after the old and recognized fashion of war. Savoy was not to be the price of Lombardy, or of any other province. But the war having taken the turn which it actually took, and the condition of Italy being what it is to-day—a condition of which every statesman, from London to St. Petersburg, would only last year have scouted the possibility as the wildest of dreams—it is surely rather irrational to charge Sardinia with dishonesty in concealing from Europe intentions which no sane Government could have really formed until they became, at least, remotely possible of execution.

Messrs. Potter and Pryor.

To enable our readers to appreciate the acumen and clear-headedness of such members of Congress as Mr. PRYOR, of Virginia, and the singular coherence of all his remarks, we shall take upon ourselves the duty of throwing the colloquy which took place between himself and Mr. POTTER, on Wednesday, in the House, into an intelligible form.

Mr. PRYOR opened by producing the manuscript of the reporters for the *Globe*, and exhibiting several interpolations which he found therein, and asked Mr. POTTER if he had made them. Mr. POTTER acknowledged that he had made them, and that they contained a correct account of certain language used by himself, which in the confusion the reporters had not heard, and charged Mr. PRYOR with having erased some of the said interpolations, without consulting him, which he had no right to do.

Mr. PRYOR rejoins that POTTER had no right to constitute himself a judge of what ought to go into the *Globe*, but that he (PRYOR) has a perfect right to judge what ought to be kept out of it. POTTER thereupon declares that sooner than erase other people's interpolations he would cut his right arm off.

This appears to have brought matters to a crisis—inasmuch as PRYOR immediately inquired if POTTER meant to stand by this last-mentioned declaration, and, on receiving an answer in the affirmative, sent him a challenge.

We have given as faithful a rendering of this interesting dialogue as we possibly can, and we may now inform our readers that, as the matter stands, PRYOR has a right to make alterations in the manuscript from which the *Globe* is printed, while POTTER has none—and that, if POTTER persists in his determination to cut off his own arm sooner than do a certain thing in a certain contingency which has not happened, PRYOR will murder him in duel.

All this took place in the Congress of the United States, of which both these gentlemen are members. It reads very much like child's play, and would be entitled to no more attention but for the discredit which such occurrences reflect upon the country, and the additional fact that the matter is made serious by the mutual animosity of the parties concerned. PRYOR is a Southern "fire-eater,"—which implies that he relies upon menaces, and upon personal intimidation, to browbeat and crush everybody who does not meet his personal views of propriety in speaking about Slavery. He seems in this case to have taken special pains to pick a quarrel with Mr. POTTER, who does not relish being thus made the butt of Mr. PRYOR'S ill-humor. According to the intelligence from Washington, he has accepted Mr. PRYOR'S challenge, and intends to fight him with rifles. This may or may not be true: for the sake of the country and of Mr. POTTER himself, we hope it is not. In one important respect the contest is unequal. If Mr. PRYOR should be killed in the duel, he will be regarded by the whole South as a martyr; hymns will be sung and eulogies spoken in his praise, and his name will go down to posterity as that of one who sacrificed his life in the cause of his country. If Mr. POTTER falls, on the contrary, he will be censured from one end of the North to the other, as having wantonly thrown away his life at the demand of a bully. This difference of sentiment in the two sections of the country has much more to do with the different habits of their representatives under such circumstances than any difference in their personal courage. And while this difference exists, it is a very cheap display of valor on the part of a Southern man to challenge one from the North. It is one of those paltry performances which any man of real courage and self-respect would be ashamed to perpetrate.

Capital Punishment.

We would call attention to certain features in the bill designed to abolish Capital Punishment, and have to ask the attention of the Legislature to our objections. Such a bill, while pretending to keep a possibility of capital punishment in reserve for certain cases, would really have the effect of making the death-penalty a gratuitous act on the part of the Governor, and not a punishment prescribed by law. Who supposes that any incumbent of that office would order the death of a human being as a matter of his own volition, no matter how aggravated might be the facts and surroundings of the crime?

That it is the effect and intention of the bill to place the Governor in this position, may be seen not only from sections four, five and eight of the bill as now before the Senate; but more especially by an examination of the sections of the Revised Statutes which are repealed by section eleven of the bill as passed in Assembly. Why otherwise are the minutes of trial—not contained in the "record of proceedings"—in case of capital punishment, no longer to be sent to the Governor? Or why has his right to require the opinion of certain judges and the Attorney-General been taken away? The design is obviously to throw the whole onus of ordering capital punishment on the judgment and will of the Governor alone—a responsibility which but very few men would care to undertake.

Moreover, that the real design and object of this bill is to abolish capital punishment in all cases whatever, is shown most clearly in the repeal of that section of the Revised Statutes which says the "punishment of death shall in all cases be inflicted by hanging the convict by the neck until he be dead." As the present bill stands, no mode of execution is prescribed; and, therefore, even supposing some Governor to gratuitously issue a death-warrant for some criminal capitally convicted, what Sheriff could be found willing to execute the same, or in what manner would he execute it, the clause prescribing hanging being repealed?

Again: the convict under this law could not be executed under any circumstance, until two years after the date of his conviction. He might wait a year, until the time for possible execution drew nigh, and then easily procure a writ of error, which is, in the majority of cases, as the law has been lately interpreted, a matter of right. This would, beyond doubt, add a delay of another year.

On the whole, if the Legislature wishes fairly and squarely to take the responsibility of abolishing capital punishment, let it do so, and say so at the time it takes the necessary action. But let us not be juggled out of the protection which capital punishment affords, by a bill which says one thing on its face while really meaning and effecting the very opposite.

PROGRESS IN OUR CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE.—The number of offences which legally justify a private individual in committing murder is being gradually extended at the South. Adultery and seduction have, of course, always occupied places in that category. A few months ago, however, a "minister of the Gospel" in Mississippi, on learning that a man had written a letter containing some rather doubtful propositions to his sister-in-law, procured a rifle and went to the offender's house, and shot him dead without warning. The jury acquitted him at once, and he has returned to the exercise of his sacred functions. In Virginia, last week, the doctrine was pushed a little further, and a man was discharged by the Court who had been indicted for murder, on his showing that the murdered person had slandered his daughter. As slander is a very vague term, and as words carelessly spoken may be made to bear all sorts of meanings, especially if transmitted through third persons, it must be admitted that, under this ruling, gentlemen with female relations may become the terror of the country. Death is a severe punishment for mere slander, even if inflicted after a fair trial, by sentence of law; but when inflicted by the prosecutor without warning or explanation, it is at least open to the objection of being somewhat too hasty a proceeding. Our unwritten code is becoming fearfully sanguinary. We now shoot for seduction, for adultery, and for strong language used in debate; and if we advance much further in the same direction, we shall soon present the unexampled spectacle of a nation in which every man is at once prosecutor, judge, jury and executioner on his own behalf.

A STRICT CONSTRUCTIONIST.—If our Representatives in Congress are not perfect models of personal propriety and elegant eloquence, some of them, at least, are quite monsters of practical intelligence. As for instance, Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky. This luminous gentleman yesterday indignantly opposed the Senate's bill for the construction of a telegraphic line to the Pacific, on the ground that there was "no power under the Constitution authorizing the Government to engage in building telegraph lines." Mr. BURNETT might have gone even further. He might have asserted with perfect truth that the word "electric telegraph" is not to be found in the Constitution. And yet, as BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was the very Prometheus of electricity, who can deny that the sage of Pennsylvania would have seen the Government provided with power to arm the nation with almost the most important necessary of modern warfare, even before it was invented, had there been no good reason to the contrary? Clearly, too, the existence of our steam-vessels of war is to the last degree unconstitutional. We trust BURNETT will persevere in his objections. They do equal credit to himself and to his constituents.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION.—The majority of the Committee of the House of Representatives has reported in favor of compelling Mr. SCHELL to reveal the names of the persons who contributed to the New-York Hotel fund in 1856. Under their instructions the Committee are clearly authorized to ask the question, and it was perhaps even their duty to do so; but it is for the House to consider the propriety of compelling him to answer. It is acknowledged that Mr. SCHELL was at that time a private individual; that the subscribers of the money were private individuals also,—and compelling him to answer under such circumstances about such a matter, when no question of privilege is involved, is certainly a very doubtful exercise of authority. The House must take care not to carry this "inquiring" zeal to excess. Whenever it is displayed in matters not affecting the privileges of the House itself, it is very dangerous, because it is very difficult to place bounds to it. If the practice be once commenced, of dragging men to the bar and forcing them to tell all about any or every transaction in which they were engaged as private individuals, and their relations with others in the course of it, it might, in time of excitement, make a Committee of the House as odious and oppressive as the Star Chamber or Inquisition. What SCHELL did or said, as a Government officer, is fair matter for investigation; but what he did or said before he became a Government officer had better be let alone—not for his sake, or because the revelation sought might not be useful, but because the precedent that would thus be established would be dangerous in the extreme.

THE PISTOL ACCIDENT IN THE PARK.—In the comments made yesterday upon the habit of carrying concealed weapons in the City, injustice was done to Mr. DANIEL MACKAY, whose mishap with a pistol in the Park was the occasion of our remarks. Mr. M. is an elderly gentleman, of the most quiet manners and exemplary character. He has charge of the safe-keys and other valuable in one of our most extensive mercantile establishments, and is compelled every night to cross the ferry and go to a remote part of Brooklyn, through streets which have frequently been the scene of personal assaults. He has more than once, moreover, been threatened with violence from parties whose ill-will he has incurred.

Under these circumstances, as much from fidelity to his employers as for self-protection, he has carried a pistol when called on to be out at night, and seems to have been quite justified in so doing. After the accident by which the seamstress received the wound in her hand, he conveyed her to the Hospital, assumed the payment of her board and her fees for medical attendance, and promised to pay her regular wages until her recovery should permit her to resume work. Nothing could be more liberal or satisfactory than his conduct in the whole affair; and we are not only willing but anxious to say that not the slightest blame can justly attach to him for any part of the whole affair.

Our censures, nevertheless, lose none of their force so far as this class is concerned to which they were designed to apply. It is unquestionably true that a very large proportion of the youth of the City have fallen into the habit of carrying concealed weapons, and that many of them do it, not from any well-grounded apprehension of assault, but in order to be prepared for any wrangle in which they may become involved. Nothing can be more disgraceful or dangerous than such a practice, and it ought to be broken up forthwith.

WINTER GARDEN—ITALIAN OPERA.—Mr. MAZZETTI'S second performance last evening introduced us to Madame ISAC FABBRI, the *prima donna* of whom we have heard so much. The opera selected for the *début* of this remarkable *artiste* was, of course "La Traviata," a work which in the new dramatic school occupies the same position that "Lucia" did in the old lyric one. It is a favorite with *débutantes* for the simple reason that it is both singable and declamatory, and therefore full of opportunities for a singer who can perceive effects and interpret them. Moreover, "La Traviata" is a popular work despite all the silly trash that has been written and spoken about it. The masses love it for the simple pathos of its melodies, and because, without effort, they illustrate the sympathies of the plot and make its phthysical denouement earnest and woeful. We have had great singers in the part of *Violetta*—from LA GRANGE down to COLSON. Variety in the interpreters has brought new beauties to the work, and it is now an accepted one in the *repertoire*. Sunday papers only speak against it.

Madame FABBRI is the best *Violetta* we have had in this City. We say this without the slightest idea of underrating the excellencies of her predecessors. LA GRANGE was finished but cold; GAZZANIGA passionate but inartistic, and so on. Each singer illuminated a page of the story by some special flash of genius. Madame FABBRI lightens up the whole. In the first act she sings with the "joyaunce of rude strength;" in the second with the broken accents of a sudden and stupifying calamity; in the third with the protesting vehemence of one wronged; in the fourth with the sunken tones of wretched because retrospective despair. Her perception of the emotional phases of the part are so varied and distinct, that a person seeing her in the first act, where she is all hilarity and voice, can form no idea of what she is in the last, where by consummate management she presents the spectral and vocal wreck of her former self. The *mezzo-voce* by which this is effected is the best that we have heard in a singer of such prodigious power, and the acting with which it is accompanied has not been surpassed in propriety, if it has even been exceeded in intensity.

Mme. FASSIT'S voice is a pure soprano, with a clear range that took everything in the score of her part last night, and showed no evidence of effort in doing so. It is of extraordinary volume and purity,—the most remarkable in these respects that we have heard. Her artistic powers are good. She can sing a scale with evenness and just intonation. She can execute a cadenza with "neatness and dispatch," (all her cadenzas were remarkably commonplace, and frequently inappropriate last night.) Her *trills*, or shake, is perfect, and her delivery of sound open and grand. We have already referred to her use of the *mezzo-voce*. It is too masterly, we fear, to be fully appreciated.

We have space and time merely to add that the lady's success was unquestionable. In the first act she created a perfect *furore*; in the second her opportunities were less favorable, and, like a true artist, she did not attempt to force them; in the third act she sang magnificently; in the fourth better than in any other.

The other artists were stimulated by the enthusiasm which prevailed, and assisted very ably in winning the successful result. The orchestra and chorus were excellent.

Delivery of Letters in Cities.

It appears from a return made to Congress by the acting Postmaster-General, that 128 persons have been employed during the past year in delivering and collecting letters in this City,—and that their aggregate compensation has amounted to $93,652. There are also some incidental expenses connected with the service, amounting to $3,364,—making the whole $97,016. The following is an extract from a letter addressed by the late Postmaster-General to the Chairman of the Post-office Committee in the House on this subject:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 8, 1857.

Hon. Daniel Mace, Chairman of the Post-office Committee.

SIR: I am aware that, as compared with our low rates on inland letters by mail, the carrier's charge now allowed by law, of two cents a letter for delivery, appears high; and if practicable I should be pleased to see it reduced to a sum not exceeding one cent a letter in all cities or towns where the carrier system is or may be established. At present, in all cities, except Boston, where the system is in operation, it has hitherto been found impracticable to support the requisite number of carriers from the receipts by taking a lower rate than that authorized by law. In Boston one cent a letter has been made to pay, as the population throughout the city is dense, and the district assigned to each carrier is, comparatively, limited in extent. But in no case does the Department appropriate to itself any part of the money collected for delivery. The whole of it goes to the carriers for their services. * * * * *

Most respectfully,

JAS. CAMPBELL, Postmaster-General.

THE PRYOR AND POTTER AFFAIR.—The town is filled with rumors to-night of an anticipated duel between PRYOR and POTTER. It is understood that, immediately after their difference in the House of Representatives, this afternoon, PRYOR sent a challenge to POTTER, inviting him to a meeting outside of the District. Col. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, it is said, bore the message; but as he was obliged to leave home on account of sickness in his family, Col. KETT, of South Carolina, has been substituted to act as PRYOR'S friend. Immediately after sending the challenge, PRYOR went down to Alexandria, and POTTER is nowhere to be found, he having withdrawn beyond the reach of the police, who are anxiously looking for the principals in the affair. There is considerable difference of opinion among POTTER'S friends as to whether he will accept a challenge or not. If he should, he will be utterly disfranchised, and be incapable of holding office hereafter, under the law of Wisconsin against dueling.—*Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia Press.*

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Central Overland Mail.

LATER FROM SALT LAKE CITY AND PIKE'S PEAK.

ATCHISON, Thursday, April 12.

The Central Overland Mail and Pike's Peak Express arrived here this morning, bringing dates from Salt Lake to the 24th of March, from Denver to the 5th of April, with $10,000 of gold per Express and $8,000 worth in the hands of the passengers.

The reports from the mines are more favorable than ever, many new and rich discoveries having been made. The weather was very fine and emigrants were arriving daily.

The California Pony Express was met at Chimney Rock, on Friday, the 6th inst., at 2 P. M.

A shooting affair occurred at Rocky Ridge on the 30th ult., in which LEWIS HAMS and JOE CASEY were killed, and BILL FISLEY wounded.

There is no news of importance from Camp Floyd.

Matters in Virginia.

THE INAUGURATION OF THE CLAY STATUE AT RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, April 12.

The Henry Clay Statue was inaugurated to-day. The ceremonies were very imposing, while the military display was the finest ever witnessed here. The crowd of strangers was immense. Mr. RANDOLPH'S oration was a masterly tribute to Mr. CLAY. The statue is a beautiful work of art.

MANIFESTO OF THE BOTTS CLUB.

The Central Botts Club of Virginia to-day issued an address to the Opposition throughout the States, urging the nomination of Mr. BOTTS as the most available candidate that can be selected by the National Union Convention at Baltimore. The address is signed by many prominent gentlemen, and will be extensively circulated.

Indiana Politics.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Thursday, April 12.

The representatives of the Constitutional Union Party of Indiana assembled here to-day. They appointed delegates to the Baltimore Convention, selected a Central Executive Committee, and unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

JOHN MCLEAN, of Ohio, for President, and JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, for Vice-President; and that we cordially support any conservative national man who may be nominated by the Baltimore Convention.

RICHARD W. THOMPSON and JOHN T. HAYNES were appointed delegates at large, and one delegate was appointed from each Congressional District to the Baltimore Convention.

Union Meeting in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 12.

The Union mass meeting, this afternoon, was largely attended, and quite enthusiastic. It was addressed by COLEMAN ZELLOTT, JOHN P. KENNEDY, WM. PRICE, J. MORRISON HARRIS, and others. Twenty Delegates were chosen to represent the city in the State Convention of the Constitutional Union Party, which meets here on the 19th. The meeting adjourned to Monument-square, where it is now in progress. Hon. RICHARD W. THOMPSON is one of the speakers.

Affairs in Boston.

COMMITMENT FOR MURDER—FORGERY—ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 12.

A clerk of BURR & Co., named TERRELL, was arrested this afternoon, for embezzlement. He subsequently attempted to commit suicide with a revolver, but the ball, striking the base of the skull, glanced off, lodging in his cheek.

Mr. THURSTON, who killed FOLEY, at South Reading, a few days since, was examined to-day, and fully committed to answer the charge of murder.

A State-street broker was arrested in this city this afternoon, for forgery.

Later from Mexico.

MIRAMON NOT YET AT THE CAPITAL—AN ARMISTICE PROPOSED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 12.

We have Vera Cruz dates of the 1st inst.

MIRAMON had not arrived at the Capital.

The French Minister had been instructed to co-operate with the English Minister in bringing about an armistice.

The wildest excitement prevailed at the Capital regarding the seizure of MARIN'S steamers.

The *Brooklyn* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 27th ult.

Naval Intelligence.

THE UNITED STATES SLOOP-OF-WAR GERMANTOWN AT NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, Thursday, April 12.

The United States sloop-of-war *Germantown*, Commander PAGE, of the India Squadron, arrived here this evening, thirty-five days from St. Helena, and Hong-Kong on the 17th of December. The officers and crew are well.

Kansas Republican Territorial Convention.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Thursday, April 12.

The Republican Territorial Convention met at Lawrence on the 11th inst. A. C. Wilder, John A. Martin, W. A. Phillips, W. W. Ross, C. W. Prosser and John P. Hatterscheidt, were appointed Delegates to Chicago. The Convention passed unanimously a resolution declaring Wm. H. SEWARD the first choice of the Republicans of Kansas for the Presidency. The attendance was large and the action harmonious.

The Recent Rains.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 12.

The heavy rains caused considerable damage on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The banks of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal were submerged. At the latest accounts, however, the water was rapidly subsiding.

Weather Reports.

HALIFAX, Thursday, April 12.

Wednesday—Rain from 7 to 12 A. M. Thermometer 46°. Wind north, and light. Clearing up at 4 P. M.; thermometer 45°. To-day—Sky clear; wind southwest, light. Thermometer 33°; clouding up at 4 o'clock. A slight aurora last night to northward.

Fire in Oswego.

OSWEGO, Thursday, April 12.

Colwell's Block in this city, occupied as a drug and millinery store, and the upper portion as residences, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The building was insured for $10,000, the drug store for $2,000, and the millinery store for $600. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 12.

The steamship *Star of the West* is below, with Havana dates of the 9th inst.

Sugar dull. Sales of the week 20,000 boxes, and receipts 40,000.

Exhibition of Blind Pupils.

QUEBEC, C. E., Thursday, April 12.

Dr. SAMUEL G. HOWE, of Boston, had an examination of his blind pupils before Parliament, in session, this afternoon.

The Bank of Central New-York.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 12.

The circulating notes of the Bank of Central New-York will be redeemed by the agent in this city as heretofore.

Christian Association Union Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 12.

The Christian Association Union Convention met and organized at noon.

Naval.

NORFOLK, Thursday, April 12.

A sloop of war, supposed to be the *Germantown*, from the East Indies, is at anchor below.

Markets by Telegraph.

BAL

THE METHODIST CONFERENCES.

NEW-YORK CONFERENCE.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—COMMENCEMENT OF THE DISCUSSION ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The second day's session of the New-York Methodist Episcopal Conference opened at 8½ o'clock yesterday morning, in St. Paul's Church, by prayer from Dr. DAVIS W. CLARK.

The Secretary announced that complaints had been made about spitting tobacco juice upon the carpets, and he hoped the tobacco-chewing members of the Conference would hereafter expectorate outside.

The Bishop then announced the Committee on the Estimated Expenses of the Resident Bishop as follows: Rev. A. M. OSBORN, Rev. L. L. VINCENT and Rev. S. VAN DYKE.

The following statistics of the Sunday School Union for 1859 were then read:

Number of Sunday Schools	12,609
Number of Officers and Teachers	140,527
Number of Scholars	747,148
Number of Volumes in Libraries	2,275,373
Number of White Classes	14,423
Number of Scholars in Infant Classes	87,428
Total Expenses of Schools during the year	$128,472
Amount raised for Sunday-School Union	$12,796
Number of *Sunday-School Advocates* taken	208,000
Number of Conversions	20,580

The publications of the Union for the year 1859 amounted to 120,000,000 pages. The amount expended in books for needy schools was $13,000. The conversions during the year were 11,735 less than in the year previous.

After examining several candidates for deacon's orders, the Conference received the report of the Trustees of the Conference fund, which showed the following exhibit of funds on hand: Wesleyan University fund, $18,068 13, interest, $1,214 96; Superannuated Preachers fund, $4,960 37, interest, $374 26; Centenary fund, $6,537 23, interest, $452 61; Jutner legacy, $500, interest, $35; Ashton legacy, $100, interest, $7; Suitor Arnold fund, $600, interest, $73; orphan children of E. Andrews, $220 57, interest, $17 88; DePeyster legacy, interest, $60.

The following gentlemen were reelected Stewards of the Conference: Rev. BENJ. GRIFFIN, R. BROWER and L. M. VANCE.

A motion to make the election of delegates to the General Conference the special order for this morning, (Friday,) was then made and carried.

Rev. J. A. SILLOCK immediately moved a reconsideration. He said the election of delegates to the General Conference involved too many important questions to be hurriedly disposed of. The motion to reconsider was carried—Ayes 74, Nays 59.

Rev. Dr. FERRIS then moved that no election of delegates to the General Conference should be made until after a vote had been taken upon the Erie rule.

[This "Erie rule," it may be proper to state here, for the benefit of those who are not familiar with the recent movements in the Methodist Church North, is a resolution which was introduced into the Erie Conference, at their annual session, ten months ago, asking the General Conference at their next session to so alter the General Rule of Discipline as to exclude all slaveholders from communion with the Church. It may also be well to state, further, that, in order to enable the General Conference to alter a General Rule of Discipline, the proposed alteration must have received the indorsement of a two-thirds vote of all the Annual Conferences, taken collectively. There are between forty and fifty Annual Conferences in the Methodist Church North, a large majority of which have already taken such action upon the "Erie rule" as renders it impossible for the General Conference to make any alteration in the Discipline. The discussion which follows, therefore, and which will be continued at length this morning, cannot possibly have any practical result, and is only important as indicating the prevailing sentiment of the New York Conference, which is the largest and most important Conference in the Northern Church.]

Rev. Dr. CRAWFORD said that he regretted the necessity of again entering upon this agitating subject. At the last session of the Conference, it was asked whether this subject was to be renewed again this year. Dr. MCCLINTOCK and others had asked the question; and he had answered in good faith for himself, and as he supposed for many others, that it would not be. Since the last session, however, an important change had taken place in the aspect of the question. The Erie resolution had sprung up since then, and this Conference would be necessarily called upon to take some action in reference to it. This "Erie Rule," as it was called, had met with much defamation and misrepresentation; and it was necessary for the sake of common fairness that it should be discussed. If it were merely a question of votes, he was ready to vote upon it now; but something holier than this, or than any personal consideration, was involved. If it were not, he would not touch it. He did not desire to wrestle with his brethren, but words must be spoken upon the subject, and if a controversy ensued, he was confident that his side would not suffer from the discussion. The more Slavery was discussed, the more it was hated. The session of this Conference was to be short, and he would only say in conclusion, either take the subject out of the way, or go on and debate it manfully. It had been said that we must face the music, and for one he was ready to face it. No brother would catch him dodging the question. But he wished it to be understood that he had not revived the debate; that responsibility rested with those who had made the motion.

Rev. P. WARD reminded the conference that when a motion was made on Wednesday for the appointment of a Committee on Slavery, he, although differing from the radical side of the house on this question, gave it his support. The subject was quietly dropped, however, and with so little discussion as to excite his surprise. Whether it was owing to the agreement or understanding spoken of by Brother CRAWFORD he did not know, but he could not consider himself bound to silence by the pledges of other brethren. In his opinion this was the time to meet the question. The General Conference would meet in a few weeks, and although there were plenty of brethren in the Conference whom he was willing to support for delegates, yet he was desirous of knowing, before he voted, how they stood on this "Erie Rule." He did not wish to vote in the dark, and he hoped the question would be met, and every member would have an opportunity to express his views.

Dr. MCCLINTOCK then addressed the Conference. He confirmed the statement of Dr. CRAWFORD in relation to the agreement not to revive this question at the present session. But if there had been no such agreement or understanding, he, for one, was opposed, on his own independent convictions, to any discussion of the subject. He had a strong aversion to reopening this discussion of Slavery. Not as to the right of human Slavery—that question he was ready to debate at any proper time or place, in the Conference or elsewhere; but he was opposed to raising a question of changes in the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was unfortunate that so many now-a-days could oppose innovations upon time-honored rules without being called a Pro-Slavery man. There was no cause to which he would more readily devote his life than to the abolition of human Slavery. Any action of his that would tend to bring about such a result he would gladly embrace, even though he had to traverse burning plow-shares in following the path of duty. But he was not allowed to take a conservative ground in discussing the propriety of changing the rules of church discipline, without being charged with Pro-Slavery sympathies. The Erie resolution, it was true, was not embraced in the understanding not to revive this subject, for it had not then arisen, and no one anticipated it. But since it had come up, and we were called upon to act on it, he, for one, was ready to vote on it without debate. The resolution had been familiar to every member of the Conference for several months past—it had been made, as it were, a test question—and he had no doubt they were all prepared to vote with a full understanding of the subject. In conclusion, he desired to state, as his name had been spoken of in connection with the delegation to the General Conference, that his health would not permit him to attend, and he respectfully declined being a candidate.

Dr. CRAWFORD, in reply to the proposition of Dr. MCCLINTOCK, to pass over the question without discussion, said that ever since the Erie rule came up, there had been a systematic effort made to delude and misrepresent it. The *Christian Advocate and Journal* had kept up a continual warfare upon it. The reverend gentleman proceeded to bear down rather heavily upon the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, when he was loudly called to order, and took his seat.

Cries of "Question," "Question," here came up from all parts of the house, and amid considerable confusion Rev. Mr. PECK got possession of the floor, and said that the question was not as to the right or wrong of Slavery, nor as to the propriety of the Erie rule, but whether the Conference should vote on the rule before electing delegates to the General Conference. He was in favor of first voting upon the rule; then was the time to meet it. He was in favor of free speech and free thought. As to the agreement between Drs. MCCLINTOCK and CRAWFORD to pass over this question, he was not a party to it, and could not admit the right of those gentlemen to make any agreement that was to impose silence upon him.

Dr. FERRIS said he had made the motion to vote upon the resolution before proceeding to the election of delegates, for the purpose of preventing discussion upon the Slavery question. This was not a question of Slavery, but a question of Christian prudence. The Erie rule called upon the General Conference to make a change in our Church Discipline. We were called upon to act upon the rule, and he only proposed to take such action before proceeding to an election.

Rev. BENJ. GRIFFIN, the Secretary, rose to a point of order. He wished to remind the Conference that this whole discussion was out of order. The regular order of business for the day was the receiving of statistics of the churches.

Rev. JNO. POOLE said he was ready for discussion. They ought to know their men before they proceeded to the election of delegates.

Rev. ARCHIBALD FOSS was opposed to discussion. He did not wish to have the members pledged when they went to the General Conference; he was ready to vote for such men as Dr. MCCLINTOCK and Dr. CRAWFORD, and many others he might name, and leave them to act, when they got there, as their own wisdom and judgment might dictate.

Rev. J. W. B. WOOD took an opposite view of the subject; he wished to know something of the sentiments of the delegates before they went.

Rev. Mr. GRIFFIN here renewed his point of order; if brethren wished to continue this discussion they should do it a parliamentary manner, by first making a motion to lay the regular order of the day upon the table. In order to test the sentiment of the house he would make such a motion.

The motion was seconded, and on being put to the house was lost by a large majority.

The conference then proceeded with the regular order of business, the receiving of statistics of the condition of the churches.

A motion was subsequently made and carried, that the Erie resolution, and the resolution relating to the admission of lay delegates to the General Conference, be made the special order for 9 o'clock this morning.

The New-York Conference sends seven delegates. The General Conference meets at Buffalo on the 1st of May.

At the conclusion of the reports on statistics, the conference heard reports on the character and studies of licentiates and candidates for the ministry.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. OAKLEY, and the Conference adjourned to 8½ o'clock this morning.

The annual missionary sermon was preached in the evening, by Rev. A. H. APPLEBACK, in St. Paul's Church.

THE NEW-YORK EAST CONFERENCE AT STAMFORD, CONN.

UNUSUALLY LARGE GATHERING—SHALL SLAVEHOLDERS BE EXCLUDED FROM THE CHURCH?—A TEST VOTE—CAUCUS OF CONSERVATIVES—THE ISSUE, AND HOW IT WILL BE DECIDED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

STAMFORD, Conn., Wednesday, April 11, 1860.

The New-York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is holding its twelfth Annual Session here, in the pretty little church that casts its shadow on the village green. It will be a protracted meeting; the hour of adjournment, I am told, will not come until a week or more has gone. There are more clergymen present than usual, and it is the Slavery question chiefly that has drawn so many together.

The Conference, which speaks for the Methodists of the eastern section, of New-York City, and Connecticut, and for those who inhabit on Long Island, is to elect seven delegates to the General Quadrennial Conference which meets at Buffalo on the 1st of May, and will decide whether the General Rule on Slavery shall be changed so as to exclude Slaveholders from the Church. The New-York (proper) and Troy Conferences, which are now in session, have the same work before them. All the other Conferences have already elected their delegates, except those of the East Maine, Oneida, Black River, Wyoming and Springfield Districts. A majority of them, thus far, have voted in favor of changing the general rule; but those who desire the change themselves say that it will not be effected this year. It is requisite to the success of the measure that two-thirds of the members present at the General Conference shall vote for it; and there will not be two-thirds in its favor. Ever since the majority of the Southern Methodists seceded in 1844, and constituted themselves "the Methodist Episcopal Church, South," the agitation of the Slavery question among the Northern Methodists has been periodically renewed. They ignore the title of "Northern Methodists," and declare that theirs is the orthodox organization; that the lost sheep will return when they shall have ceased to be black sheep; and—the conservative portion of them—that among the many Southern brethren who still adhere to the true faith, there is a fruitful field for labor in weaning them from their Pro-Slavery proclivities. At the last General Conference at Indianapolis, after a long and healthy discussion, the new rule with regard to Slavery was lost for want of a constitutional vote. Its supporters labored zealously for it during the succeeding four years, and it will not be their fault if is miscarries now.

The Conference organized at 9 A. M. to-day. Bishop SIMPSON presided *de jure*, and "Who shall be Secretary?" was the first question. Ordinarily it is a matter of very little consequence who shall be appointed to take the minutes in a meeting of this kind; but in this instance a great deal depended upon the decision of this point. The vote upon it was to make apparent the relative strength of the Conservative and Anti-Slavery parties in the Conference. It was moved on behalf of the former that the vote be taken by ballot. The Anti-Slavery men opposed this; it was useful to vote for Secretary *viva voce*; there was no reason why they should not do so now. The sense of the Conference was taken on this motion; there were 49 votes in its favor, and 70 against. Rev. G. W. WOODRUFF, the nominee of the Anti-Slavery party, was elected by acclamation.

The result proved that those who favored a change of the general rule were, on the first day of the session, in a majority; it also demonstrated that they must make many converts before they could cast the three-fourths vote, without which, under the rules, they cannot carry their point.

The Conference now proceeded to the transaction of business. The usual Committees were appointed; that which has the Slavery question in charge consists of Rev. Messrs. CHARLES KELSEY, G. R. CROOKS, D. D., S. A. SEAMAN, and W. H. BOOLE. The "Examination of Character,"—an inquiry into the standing and conduct of every Minister of the Conference—then commenced, and was only partially concluded at 12½ o'clock, when the Conference adjourned. It was resolved that while the session continues the hour of meeting daily shall be 8½ A. M., and the hour of adjournment 12½ P. M.

At 3 P. M. a meeting of the "Conservative" members of the Conference was held in the lecture-room, Rev. B. GOODSELL presiding. It was stated that the object of convening was to confer with regard to the measures to be taken to oppose a change of the General Rule. The gathering was a large one; but it transpired before the adjournment that all present did not espouse the cause of those who called it.

Rev. Dr. G. R. CROOK addressed the meeting. Was it expedient, he asked, to change the rule at this time? ["No."] In all the Conferences in Virginia, Baltimore and elsewhere, regarded as Pro-Slavery, they implored that the rule be not changed. Men not only of the Administration Party, but men who belonged to the Republican Party, were earnest Anti-Slavery men, and desiring to give Slavery a sound kick whenever they could, opposed the change, because they believed it would aid the cause of Slavery, by removing it from the good influences which the Church now had it in its power to exercise among its Southern members. He was with the men who thus opposed it, and it was because he wanted to strike Slavery down that he disapproved the proposed measure. Into the limits of the Baltimore and Virginia Conferences free labor and the principles of free labor were working down, and they were able, through Methodism, which abolished Slavery, to prepare the public mind for the coming state of things. If there was a bad administration on the border, could they make it better by the new rule, or by improving the practices under the old rule? He believed by the latter course. They acted worse with their brethren on the border than the farmer acted with the boy whom he endeavored to bring down from his fruit tree. He threw grass first and stones afterwards; they threw stones first and grass afterwards. A man might as well ask for proof that the sun was shining, as for proof that the Methodist Episcopal Church was Anti-Slavery. A new rule was not necessary to prove that the Church was Anti-Slavery. There had risen up an extreme sentiment at the South, declaring that Slavery was just, and in some States there had been efforts to reduce free negroes to slavery. Suppose they passed a rule cutting off from the South entirely. The M. E. Church was the great school of Anti-Slavery in the South. That school would be destroyed. Here in this New-England where the very air they breathed was the air of Freedom,—here they were in communion with people who believed the same truth, subscribed to the same tenth, acted so advanced as they were, but into whom in course of time they might infuse their sentiment fully. As he was a follower of JOHN WESLEY, and not of GARRISON, he would not vote to cut them off. The Wesleyans were Abolitionists. They had slaveholding members in the West Indies. Had they ever made non-slaveholding a condition of membership? Never. He had confidence enough in the brethren of this Conference to believe that when the question was presented to them on its merits, they would vote against the new rule.

Rev. J. H. PERRY said he would take it for granted that all who were present were opposed to a new rule.

Rev. JOSIAH LAW, of Brooklyn, said he was noncommittal on the subject, and, with five others, withdrew.

Rev. LABAN CLARK said the whole country was looking to this Conference, and awaiting its action in regard to the Slavery question. He was prepared to say that he would vote for no man as Delegate to the General Conference who would not oppose a new rule.

Several members here arose, and said that they were present under the supposition that all members of the Conference were invited to choose. They were invited to remain.

Rev. Dr. NATHAN BANGS, of New York, exhorted all members of the Conference to vote on one side or the other of the pending question.

Rev. M. L. SCUDDER offered a resolution declaring that any change in the general rule was inexpedient, and that delegates who would uphold this view should be elected.

Rev. CHAS. FLETCHER believed it was inexpedient to change the rule at present. He was opposed to overruling the wishes of a large minority in a matter of this kind, unless there was great necessity so doing.

Rev. LABAN CLARK said the country was ready for convulsion. He was opposed to Slavery, but the Church must live. Before all, the Church must live in unity forever.

Rev. M. L. SCUDDER disclaimed any personal ambition in this matter. He did not care who was elected delegate. He only wanted that men who should correctly represent the views set forth in the resolutions should be sent to the General Conference.

The resolutions were adopted by a vote of 44. Several did not vote. It was resolved to meet again at 4 P. M., to-morrow, for the purpose of designating the nominees to be supported. Meantime a formal ballot was taken, which indicated a preference for Rev. Dr. G. R. CROOK, Rev. M. L. SCUDDER, Rev. H. BANGS, Rev. C. FLETCHER, Rev. J. H. PERRY, Rev. J. KENNEDY and Rev. WM. H. NOARIS. The meeting then adjourned. This evening Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, the blind preacher, is repeating his oft-told story of "what a blind man saw in England," before a church full of people. New-Yorkers are phenomenally familiar with it: here, it is delivered for the first time.

It is not probable that the Slavery question will be reached to-morrow in the Conference, but if it is there will be a lively time.

THE PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

The New-York East Conference was in session yesterday from 8½ A. M. to 12½ P. M. The annual statements of the Tract Society and the New-York and Cincinnati Methodist Book Concerns, rendered last December, were read and referred. Rev. HEMAN BANGS and Rev. WM. H. NOARIS gave an account of their respective districts, representing that they were in a very thriving condition. Bishop SIMPSON delivered the address to the [illegible], which was commended, and it was resolved that the Conference should be held next year at the Hanover-place Church, Brooklyn. The election of delegates to the General Conference was made the special order for 10 A. M. to-day, and the meeting adjourned.

In the afternoon a Caucus of those opposed to a change of the General Rule on Slavery was held. An informal ballot for delegates to the General Conference was had, and the seven who received the largest number of votes were declared the choice of the meeting. The candidates thus presented are: Rev. Messrs. J. H. PERRY, D. D.; G. R. CROOK, D. D.; WM. H. NOARIS, H. BANGS, JOHN KENNEDY, S. M. SCUDDER and CHAS. FLETCHER. The principal interest of the Conference will centre in the meeting to-day, at which the Slavery question will be under consideration.

African Civilization.

LARGE MEETING AND EXCITING TIMES IN IRON CHURCH.

For several months past, a feeling of strong opposition has been gaining ground among the colored people against the "African Civilization" movement, that Society being regarded as a revival, under another name, and with more specious and deceptive appearances, of their ancient enemy, the American Colonization Society. The recent large meeting at Cooper Institute, with influential ministers in attendance to promote its objects, appears to have finally aroused this sentiment into action, and a counter movement was commenced by Mr. GROSVOR DOWSING, Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON and others, to awaken the fears of the colored people as to the dangerous trap into which they were being conducted, principally under the leadership of Rev. H. H. GARNETT. Everything being in readiness for making a telling protest against this new scheme, a meeting was called at Zion Church last evening, and the house was crowded at an early hour. Both parties were strongly represented, and, as the sequel proved, were so equally balanced in numbers, and withal so excited upon the subject of their differences, that neither deliberation nor agreement were possible. Mr. GARNETT was warmly cheered on entering the house with Rev. Mr. MARVIN from Boston. It was some time before the semblance of an organization could be secured, an attempt being made by Mr. DOWSING to carry with the election of officers a general programme for the government of the speakers. This was resisted by Mr. GARNETT, and produced a long and noisy dispute, in which every person present appeared to have his say. Mr. WM. A. TYSON was finally elected to preside, and a number of letters were read from different parts of the country, among which was one from GERRIT SMITH, strongly condemning the African Civilization movement as a revival of their old proscriptive enemy the Colonization Society. A series of resolutions was next read, denouncing and condemning the Society in the strongest terms. Every stage of the proceedings was interrupted by cries, hisses, stamping and other noisy and violent demonstrations, growing out of the efforts, first of DOWSING and then of GARNETT, to obtain a hearing. In the midst of this scene of confusion, which at one time nearly brought the opposing parties into violent conflict, the reporters retreated to the pulpit, and surveyed the scene from that safe and advantageous point. Finding that nothing could be done, Rev. Mr. GRAY, the Pastor, declared the meeting adjourned, and the lights were turned off. The meeting, from beginning to end, was the best possible demonstration of the need of "African Civilization" in New-York.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

A PREDICAMENT.—A respectable broker in New-York, on Wednesday morning, purchased a horse in Gowanus, and gave a check on the Park Bank for the amount agreed upon for the animal. The check was immediately presented at the Bank; where the teller said "no funds," and refused to honor it. The holder immediately made complaint, and a warrant was issued, and in the afternoon the drawer was introduced to Justice CORNWELL, when he produced a bank book showing that $400 had been deposited at the Park Bank where he kept his accounts but a few minutes after the messenger with his check had taken his departure. He knew that there was no money in the Bank when the check was given, but he expected to make a deposit before it was likely to reach the Bank. Notwithstanding all these facts, as the attendance of the complainant could not be obtained, the Justice had no alternative but to send the accused to jail for the night. He offered to pay the amount of the check in money, but this could not be received. The broker was finally relieved in part from his embarrassment, by Officer ARMSTRONG, who agreed to take the accused in charge until yesterday morning, when the complainant was present, and the accused was speedily discharged from custody.

HENRY CLAY'S BIRTHDAY.—Last evening the Ashlandere' Association held a public meeting in the Washington-street Institute. Addresses were delivered by JOHN JACOBS, F. A. TALLMADGE, JOSIAH REEVE and CHARLES ROWLAND. The hall was well filled and neatly decorated with flags, and over the speakers' stand was suspended an excellent portrait of Mr. CLAY, painted by PHINEAS STAUNTON, said to be the most truthful likeness of the great statesman in existence.

THE SLUNG-SHOT.—JAMES EBBERTS, residing at No. 403 Columbia-street, was called to his door a few evenings since, when, without a word being spoken, he was knocked senseless by a slung-shot in the hands of DAVID KENDALL, who was accompanied by JERRY LYONS and PATRICK CONNOR. The accused were subsequently arrested, and the case is now before Justice CORNWELL for examination. There was an old feud between the parties.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—Unfounded rumors have been circulating for several days to the effect that several Trustees of Plymouth Church were about to resign on account of the freedom of speech indulged in last Sunday evening by Mr. BEECHER. The Trustees have no idea of taking such action, but intend to stand by their Pastor.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—The Aldermen who were to have met last evening as a Board of Canvassers had no quorum present, and a motion to adjourn to Monday evening next was put and carried.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—At the quarterly meeting of this Association, last evening, an address was made by BERNARD HOOHES; subject—"The Functions of Government; or, Duties of the Citizen;" and an essay was read by BARNARD MARTIN.

ACCIDENT.—At a false alarm of fire given last evening, a man named KAASIOAN was run over by an engine on Fulton-street and severely injured. He was taken home by his comrades.

THE COURTS.—Circuit Court Calendar for this day: Nos. 40, 45, 53, 54, 55, 56, 59, 64, 67, 31, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 29, 80, 61. City Court: Nos. 22, 26, 38, 3, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A return to the English Parliament, obtained by Sir W. Miles, has been issued, relating to paper and the duty thereon. In 1837 the total weight of paper, &c., charged with duty was 88,050,845 pounds, and the duty was £355,942 15s. 7d., and last year the weight was 217,627,197 pounds, (the largest quantity in the years mentioned,) and the duty £1,429,490 19s. 8d., which was no increase on the preceding year, when the duty was £1,265,563 10s. 10d. In 1836 the total weight of paper exported was 5,388,014 pounds, and in 1859, 20,142,350 pounds. Only 1 pound weight of foreign paper were charged with duty on home consumption in 1834 and last year 214 pounds, at a duty of £2 4s. 7d. Of printed paper, or stained paper hangings, &c., 10,774 yards were imported for home consumption, and the duty was £539. In 1859, the quantity was 205,105 yards, and the duty £2,564. In 1859, of waste paper, &c., the quantity imported for home consumption was 957,915 pounds, and the duty £9 961. Of paper slit, cubed, or fancy foreign, in 1859, the quantity retained for home consumption was 233,172 pounds, and the duty £2,430. Of foreign paper of all sorts the duty, in 1831, was £922, and in 1859, £14 977. The last account in the document is an account of paper of all charges with duty in the same period. In 1834, there were 76,138,915 pounds charged with duty; the quantity exported on drawback was 3,684,954 pounds, and 72,453,922 pounds were retained for home consumption, whilst, in 1859, there were 217,627,197 pounds charged with duty, 20,142,350 pounds exported on drawback, and 197,681,847 pounds retained for home consumption.

Whilst the southwest wing of the Cleveland Institute, which was burned on the 7th, was wrapt in flames, an alarm was raised that Miss Minnie Le Compte, a young lady pupil from Canada, was in the building, working desperately to save some of the furniture. A man ran up through the fire to save her, but she refused to go until the property was rescued, and ended the controversy by striking the man in the face, pushing him out of the room, and fastening the door. As she was now in imminent danger, Sheriff Wightman and Deputy Sheriff Bennett ran up the blazing stairs, but she refused to let them come near her, and continued throwing the furniture out of the window. Sheriff Wightman at length succeeded in carrying her off to a place of safety.

The Albany *Argus* says: William Rheimann the paramour of Mary Hartung, (who is now in jail under sentence of death for poisoning her husband,) is at liberty on bail. At the recent term of the Oyer and Terminer, the question of bail was discussed, when Judge Peckham pronounced it a bailable case, and fixed the amount at $2,000. Judge Wolford then granted a *habeas corpus*, and Rheimann was brought before him and held to bail.

The conductors and drivers of the Fifth and Sixth-street railways, Philadelphia, have a Relief Association, numbering 400 members from all the companies in the city. The Association has $1,500 in its treasury. The Glenwood Cemetery Association have presented a lot of ground for burial purposes, which, according to the *Inquirer*, is "most eligibly located."

In Stratford, Connecticut, the election on the 2d resulted in a tie. The citizens voted next day, and each party held its own, the Democrats and Republicans gaining one vote apiece. The third day another trial was to be made, but the Democratic Committee issued a notice claiming that the party had legally elected its representative, and requesting Democrats not to vote. The election proceeded with the following result: HENRY DICKMAN, (Rep.,) 175; JOHN MITCHEL, (Dem.,) 1.

Two sporting characters—Johnny Aaron and Jack Turner—who have been giving exhibitions in [illegible] Thomas Holmes, and took the [illegible] their art on him. On the 7th the two [illegible] exhibition at Cohoes, when Holmes [illegible] in great force, and after the performance [illegible] engaged them in a fight, which resulted greatly to their disadvantage. The row created much excitement in the village.

A deputation of twenty-five of the principal inhabitants of Savoy, headed by the Marquis Costa de Beauregard, passed through Bourg on the 15th, on their way to Paris to thank the Emperor for the passage in his speech relative to the annexation of Savoy to France, and to protest against any dismemberment of the former country by yielding up a portion to Switzerland.

A singular suit is in progress in Philadelphia. In 1857, the Government bought the old Pennsylvania Bank building, with a view to convert it into a Post-office, and paid for it the sum of $220,000. Of this sum $23,000 is now said to have been paid to John M'Eller, the then Postmaster of the city. The assignees of the Bank allege that Mr. M'Eller had no right to receive this money from the Bank, and they have brought suit to recover it, with interest.

Workmen engaged in Philadelphia in grading the road at the intersection of the Gray's Ferry and Darby Roads, have struck upon a bank, which is all that remains of an old redoubt thrown up during the war of 1812. It was [illegible] as a fortification to arrest the progress of the British, should they attempt to invade Philadelphia. The works erected by some of the patriotic [illegible] to assist in the defence of the city.

On Easter Sunday, while the Episcopal Church of the Advent, in Green-street, Boston, was crowded to overflowing, a sharp crash was heard, and the galleries were seen to break away from the side of the walls about an inch, and to settle the same distance. A few words from the officiating clergyman quieted the congregation sufficiently to enable them to retire from the building in order. No services were held in the Church in the afternoon.

Rev. Clemen Frachen, President of L'Assumption College at Sandwich, Canada, has absconded with $1,000 of the funds of the Institution. The cause of his flight is supposed to have been the discovery of improper conduct on his part towards the pupils. The Bishop and Vicar-General of the diocese are endeavoring to trace his whereabouts. Many of the pupils have left the College.

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Only till May 1.—All who are sick should call and consult Dr. F. B. FOOTE the celebrated electrician and physician, author of "Medical Common Sense," before he goes to his Saratoga office. Winter office, No. 546 Broadway, New-York. Office hours from 9 to 6 P. M. Consultation free.

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MARRIED.

CROCUS—VAN [illegible].—In this City, on Thursday, April 12, at the [illegible] Church, 5th-av. and 21st-st., by Rev. [illegible] Baldwin, PHILIP S. CROCUS, of Flatbush, L. I., to MARGARET CROSS, daughter of the late Lawrence L. [illegible], of New-York.

HALL—PULLEN.—In this City, on Thursday, April 12, at the Church of the [illegible], by Rev. John Cotton Smith, Mr. ADONIRAM HALL to Miss FANNIE B., daughter of JOHN A. PULLEN, all of this City.

BROWN—TITUS.—In this City, on Thursday, April 12, by Rev. J. Colton Smith, WILLIAM HARMAN BROWN and LUCRETIA, daughter of GEORGE TITUS, Esq., of this City.

BOSSELL—CARUTH.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 3, at St. John's Church, by Rev. Dr. Berrian, SAMUEL BOSSELL, Jun., to EMILY A. CARUTH, all of the former place.

MCWILLIAMS—MARQUAND.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 11, by Rev. S. J. M. [illegible], Mr. D. W. MCWILLIAMS, of Elmira, N. Y., to [illegible] F. MARQUAND of New-York.

SPENCER—WELLS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 12, by Rev. Dr. Dashiell, JAMES S. SPENCER, Jr., of Philadelphia, to ANNA HARRIS, eldest daughter of Richard Wells, Esq., of Woodbury, N. J.

STEVENS—FITZHUGH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 11, at the Central Presbyterian church, Schermerhorn-st., by Rev. J. E. Rockwell, JOHN O. STEVENS, Jr., to MARY JANE, youngest daughter of ex-Alderman DAVID FITZHUGH, all of Brooklyn.

SWIFT—VAN NAME.—At Mariner's Harbor, S. I., on Wednesday, April 11, by Rev. James Brownlee, BENJAMIN B. SWIFT, Esq., to Julia H., youngest daughter of Capt. Michael

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO BUILDERS.

For sale or to let, a large fire-proof brick building, near the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, suitable for any manufacturing purpose, containing a first class steam engine and boiler. E. KELLOGG,
No. 80 Beaver-st., New-York.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale, a farm containing about thirty-five acres, two miles from Newark, on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good dwelling, barn-house and stables nearly new thereon, and in good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees upon the place.

Also, a farm of about ninety acres, situated on the New-Jersey Railroad, one hour's ride from Jersey City. Apply on the premises.

For sale—Several desirable houses on Murray Hill, and 124th, 34th and 37th sts.

Also, two desirable lots on 59th, 79th, 84th, 85th, 114th, 124th and 125th sts., and 2d, 3d and 4th avs.

For sale—Several desirable houses and lots in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. A. K. FOSTER & CO.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO BEAUTIFUL NEW two-story and basement houses, Philadelphia fronts, brown stone stoops, with all modern improvements, situated on Pacific-st., between Portland and Carlton avs., Brooklyn. This is one of the most accessible residence in Brooklyn, near the proposed parks; only three minutes' walk from Fulton, Flatbush and Atlantic-av. cars; lots, 20 by 100; houses, 20 by 40. Price, $7,500 on bond and mortgage. Apply to owner, on the premises, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. Houses just finished. Would trade for valuable building lots

FOR SALE—THE LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE NO. 7 West 20th-st., situated on Chelsea square; house about new, 3-st. 100x100 feet. The house is one of the most convenient and comfortable in the City; the garden is large and well supplied with grape-vine, flowering trees and vines. Persons having young children and who desire to give them an attractive home, would do well to see this place before purchasing elsewhere. Will be sold at a great bargain, or $13,000 can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent., if desired. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, between Madison and 4th avs., two beautiful four-story marble-front houses, finished with rosewood and black walnut doors, stairs, &c.; size 26x60 feet; also, two four-story stone-front houses in 38th-st., north side and west of Lexington-av. Terms easy. A large part may be left on mortgage. Inquire on the premises, of ARNOLD & HOWBRAY.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., BETWEEN 34th and 35th sts., one of the very best four-story, brown stone houses in the City; 25 by 64; with sunken court-yards, rosewood doors on parlor story; the entire dining-room, butler's pantry, stair and hallway, wainscoted and ornamented in solid black walnut; in every respect first class. Inquire of C. SMITH, No. 46 East 30th-st., or No. 78 West 39th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME COTTAGE on 141st-st., with fine view of the Hudson River. Also to let, a large house on 152d-st., near the M. E. R. R. dépôt. Also a store and dwelling on 10th-av., near 152d-st. Also a three-story house, on West 31st-st., with all modern improvements; rent $400. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,068 Broadway

BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE AND TO LET.—The two new 3-story frame houses and lots Nos. 235 for sale, and 237 Livingston-st., near Hanover-place, to be let; genteel location, convenient to Fulton-av. cars; are in good order, and contain gas. Ridgewood water. Price, $3,400 and $3,600. Terms easy. Inquire of Wm. SELPHO, No. 516 Broadway, New-York, or No. 233 State-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; located on Lafayette-av., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

MURRAY HILL, FIFTH-AVENUE—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A strictly first-class, full-size dwelling-house on the west side of 5th-av., near 33d-st., 42d-st.—To let, a similar house on 3d-st., near Reservoir-square, which is now to be improved as a Park. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Broadway, corner 35th-st.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY LOW PRICE FOR cash over the mortgage, a beautiful new house, in 54th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, and near the Central Park. House new, built of white marble; this row nearest 8th-av.; marble railings, and all complete; 18 feet 9 inches by 50 feet; lot 100 feet deep. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and undercellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 20 24-av., to JOHN D. CITTWELL, or JOSEPH DELAFANTA.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NEAR MADISON-square, on 26d-st., a brown stone English basement house, medium size, with or without handsome furniture. From a cash purchaser will take about $17,500, without furniture. A mortgage for $10,000 can remain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or address Box No. 3,539 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 22x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON VERY FAVORABLE TERMS, only $1,000 down, the balance on bond and mortgage, the 3-story brick dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements, No. 92 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply to P. R. WILKINS, No. 14 Pine-st., or to D. F. CURRY, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—A NEW THREE-STORY BRICK house, handsomely furnished, will be sold cheap for cash; situated in a desirable location in Brooklyn; house sold separate from the furniture if required. For particulars inquire of E. F. LEWIS, No. 120 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES AND LOTS IN PASsaic, N. J., fronting the Paterson and New-York Plank Road, with barn, cellar, guns, &c. Within 20 minutes, by N. Y. & E. R. R., from New-York. Call from 10 to 3, on Thursday and Saturday, at No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 20. Inquire for A. SPEER.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FINELY located in 17th-st., near 5th-av., full lot, built by day's work, in perfect order and elegantly fitted up. Will be sold at a great bargain if early application be made to PARK BENJAMIN, No. 24 West 17th-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house, known as No. 38 Rivington-st. House 22 by 42 feet; lot 25 by 100 feet. The house is in good order and convenient. Price $3,000; one-half can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 30 Macdougal-st.; lot 25x100; house 22x40; 3-foot alley. Parlor ceilings handsomely frescoed; in perfect order. Furnace, gas, bath, water-closets and stationary tubs. Terms easy. Can be seen any time after 9 A. M.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Nearly two-thirds of a block of ground, for which improved property will be taken for one-half of the purchase money. No objection to a good class of tenement houses. Apply to T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

CHEAP HOUSES FOR CASH.—WE HAVE several very desirable houses centrally located, which we can sell, if applied for immediately, considerably under the market prices. Also, several country seats near by for sale or exchange on favorable terms.
DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE front house, No. 63 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in perfect order, having just been frescoed and painted by Messrs. Hoey & Bird, in their best style. House 20 by 50. Lot 20 by 100. Apply to LOOMIS & GOFF, No. 1,128 Broadway, or No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—The three-story brick dwelling-houses Nos. 159, 161 and 163 Livingston-st., Brooklyn; will be sold low to close an estate if early application be made to WM. H. SCOFIELD, No. 39 William-st., Room No. 2, second floor.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS HOUSES; one a corner, with bay windows, handsome brownstone trimmings, with four lots adjoining, corner of Hansen-place and Hampden-st., Brooklyn; great bargain; the inside house 16 rooms; $6 500; $4,000 can remain. THOMAS B. JACKSON, on the premises.

50 CHOICE LOTS IN HARLEM, ON graded streets, ready for immediate improvement between 3d and 4th avs., near the railroad dépôts and steamboat landings, rapidly increasing in value. Low prices and easy terms. D. S. DUNCOMB, 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE ON 119th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., North Harlem; it has a light basement, cellar and attic, gas, Croton water, &c. Inquire of JOHN P. FRANTS, 124th Ward station-house, Harlem.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—AN EXCELLENT house in First-place, Brooklyn, (house 25x53 feet, brown stone, lot 21x133,) for a place in the country, within 100 miles of New-York. Cash value of the house, $10,000. Address MERCHANT, Box No 112 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE TWO-STORY AND basement brick houses, with all modern improvements, situated on DeKalb-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of WM. H. HOAG, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—NINE LOTS between 124 and 125th sts., and west side of 4th-av. Price low, and no money wanted if improved. Apply CHARLES EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BRICK FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house No. 321 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; 18 by 80 feet; lot 100; in perfect order and for sale cheap. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 20th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE house with extension for dining-room and kitchen, No. 76 Adelphi-st., between Myrtle and Park avs.; gas and water introduced, lot 25 by 100. Price $2,400.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ALL DEscriptions of real estate, in City and country. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate, and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

WEST 14TH-ST.—FOR SALE, A LOT ON THE north side of West 14th-st., near 6th-av.; also a lot in the rear, on 15th-st. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to A. B. WOOD, No. 57 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE house two story and basement, No. 4 Skillman-st., Phillips Row; gas and water introduced; price, $2,300; terms easy. Apply on the premises.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

Three celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway, corner Duane-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

PAINTING WALLS.—PERSONS ABOUT painting the walls of their parlors, dining-rooms, entries, stores, &c., and wish to combine beauty and durability with economy, would do well to call and examine the Patent Silurian Paint; its tints are of the most beautiful description, and it is warranted superior to the best specimen of size or lead painting, and at about half the cost. Specimens may be seen at the inventor's office, J. S. D'ORSAY, House Decorator, 556 Broadway.

PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINT Premises will find a superior quality of paint brushes of all branches, &c., at the brush factory, No 220 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. JOHN E. KOPPEL.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, situated on the east bank of the Passaic River, nearly opposite to Belleville, and only 9 miles from Jersey City, containing 18 acres of good land, nicely divided in an extensive lawn, and several fields; all in a high state of cultivation. The lawn slopes to the river, and is embellished with a hedge, shrubbery, evergreen, and a variety of ornamental and shade trees. The house is 40 by 43 feet, built in cottage style, in the most substantial manner, with balconies and piazza, and has an extension building in the rear, comprising kitchen, laundry, bath and servants' rooms. It is situated on high ground, and commands fine views of the river and surrounding country, and has all of the modern improvements, excepting gas. On the sides of the house are a grove and numerous fruit trees; in the rear, a grapery, alone and a garden for small fruit and vegetables, and at a suitable distance, barn, carriage, ice and poultry houses, &c., all in good order and well stocked. This place offers every inducement to a purchaser who desires a healthy, pleasant and beautiful residence convenient to New-York City, and who wishes to be exempted from high taxes. Further information can be had on application to E. H. BIKER, No. 44 Wall-st., A. E. CLARK, No. 161 West-st., New-York, or to WILLIAM BERRIAN, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 14 MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.—A fine new brick house, 65x60, (exclusive of piazza,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house, (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spalding, Atherton, Ferris, and others,) contains twelve accommodious sleeping-rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry; and, in the basement, kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is furnished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars, inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 56 Park-place.

LLEWELLYN PARK, AT ORANGE, N. J.—A tract of 500 acres of land. Country residences, in Llewellyn Park, only one hour from New-York, for sale:

Lakewood, picturesque villa, and 5 acres.
Castlewood, a stone mansion, and 5 acres.
Eyrie, Eagle Rock, a rustic cottage, and 10 acres.
A cottage and 1 acre at $5 500.
A cottage and 5 acres in Eagleton at $8,000.
10 building sites of 5 acres each, in Llewellyn Park.
10 beautiful building sites on Orango Mountain, at $500 per acre. Apply to the proprietor,
L. S. HASKELL,
No. 44 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

LLEWELLYN PARK, ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—A first-class country residence on Llewellyn Park for sale or to rent, in consequence of the owner going abroad. The place is within 14 miles, or one hour's ride by railroad, of the City, but within sight of it. It commands an extraordinary prospect both in extent and beauty. It contains six acres of land, with a large and convenient house and stable, both built within two years, together with a fine garden; pure spring water is carried all over the house: gas will be obtainable during the coming year. It is offered for sale or on lease, and either with or without furniture. Apply to T. S. MERRICK, No. 44 Cedar-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AND PRODUCTIVE FARM of 200 acres, in a high state of cultivation, on Long Island Sound, three hours from New-York, fronting the water, with fishing, yachting, and game, all that can be desired. Farm-house and buildings in good order, detached residence with carriage-house, barn, stables, &c.; lawns shrubbery, garden and shade trees half a mile from farm buildings; one of the most desirable places for a country seat or permanent home, and as investment, that can possibly occur. Price $25,000. Address, from first parties only, C. JEFFRIES, Box No. 115 Times Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DELIGHTFUL country residence, situated in the village of Mendham, Morris County, N. J., distant about 30 miles from the dépôt at Morristown. This place contains 2½ acres of ground, a large barn, stables, ice-house filled with ice, cistern, well, &c.; a large garden and grounds filled with the choicest shade, ornamental and fruit trees of all kinds. This place is situated in the immediate vicinity of good schools, churches, &c., and is in every respect a desirable country residence. For particulars, apply to SAMUEL FREEMAN, No. 355 Broadway; CHARLES STARR, Jr., No. 117 Fulton-st.; or to P. A. FREEMAN, Morristown, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing House at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the dépôt and steamboat landing. The house and outbuildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to
THOS B. CODDINGTON,
No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A FRUIT or dairy farm in New-York, Connecticut or New-Jersey, a good house and two acres of land at Tarrytown, on the Hudson; the grounds are well shaded with fruit and forest trees, and the river view is extensive; is well situated for a country residence, or young ladies' boarding-school, and is only three minutes' walk from the station and steamboat landings; 75 per cent can remain on mortgage for five years. Apply to S. N. THOMAS, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—RIVERSIDE, formerly the country residence of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Is situated just south and in sight of Pittsfield, Mass. The property consists of a fine house, carriage house, barn, workshop, ice house, &c., and twenty acres of the finest land in the Housatonic Valley. The house is fully furnished, and will be disposed of with or without furniture. The property will be sold low on favorable terms, or exchanged. Property unincumbered. Inquire of CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size from eight to fifteen rooms; are in complete order. Rents from $200 to $600 per annum.

The localities for attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity.

For further particulars apply to GILBERT HOPKINS, Office No. 37 Fulton-st., second floor, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDson, 2½ miles from the dépôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, wash-house, gas house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

TO LET—THE PREMISES NOW OCCUPIED BY L. Stillman Elves, Esq., on the Hudson River, near Manhattanville, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt, and within 45 minutes of Chamber-st., via Hudson River Railroad. The house is brick, with hollow walls, gas, hot and cold water, &c. Also, the store, No. 370 South st., next to the corner of Gouverneur-st. Apply to
A. J. SMITH, No. 65 Chatham st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED—Handsome country seat at Newburgh, being the residence of the late W. C. Smith, containing 20 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson and Highlands; buildings in good order; fine kitchen garden; a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees on the premises. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN acres on the Hudson, 29 miles from the City. Has good buildings, choice fruit and shade, river front, splendid prospect; and living water; the grounds high and picturesque, location perfectly healthy, neighborhood unexceptionable and dépôt close at hand. Will be sold or rented to a suitable party. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 19 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT WHITE PLAINS—A COTtage-house with all necessary out-buildings and four acres of land, pleasantly located in the town of White Plains, on West-st., near the Methodist Church, 2½ miles from Mamaroneck Dépôt, and 3 miles from the dépôt at White Plains. Location perfectly healthy. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 80 acres of land, lying in the town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, about 2 miles from Rhinebeck Station and 2 miles from Staatsburgh. This place has a fine view of the Hudson River and Railroad. It is in good condition, well watered, and has a variety of fruit. For particulars, apply to RICHARD SHULTS, on the premises, or to JAMES BOWERS, of Yonkers.

FOR SALE—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, A HOUSE and 5 lots of ground, frontleg on Congress st., within 3 minutes' walk of Congress Spring—2-story house and spacious lawn; the premises are in excellent order, and location unexcelled. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL place on Staten Island, near the Four Corners and the Brewery, with 40 acres, and fine buildings and outbuildings; it is near Factoryville dépôt, and Steamboat Landing; possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank,

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, situated in the south seonrh of Poughkeepsie, on high ground, and commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country. House new, 28x49; eleven rooms, with all modern improvements. One or two acres of land can be had. For particulars inquire of GEO. CORLIES, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET—COMPLETELY FURNISHED—A BEAUtiful country residence at Spuyten Duyvil, for six months, near the City, via Hudson River Railroad; house large, convenient, modern improvements; stables, garden, lawn, &c.; for beauty of scenery, location and healthfulness, unequalled. Apply to C. W. VAN DOREN, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COTTAGE ON THE Hudson, near Irvington, Westchester County, 24 miles from the City. Price for house and grounds, $3,800. Rent, $350 a year. Possession given immediately. Apply to PHILIP SCHUYLER, Jr., No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER County, 22 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad, a first-class country residence; large stone house, five acres of land, with barn and other out-houses, good garden and plenty of young fruit trees. Inquire of A. S. CAMPBELL, No. 702 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—IN CARMANSVILLE—A LARGE TWOstory and basement house, in good order; rent $300; on 10th-av., between 156th and 160th sts.; accessible by Hudson River Railroad and stages. Inquire of JOHN D. CHEVALIER, No. 639 Broadway.

TO LET—FROM JUNE 1 TO OCTOBER, A FURnished country seat at Throg's Neck, Westchester County, twelve miles from the City. Gardens, stables, &c. For particulars apply to E. J. GENET, No. 78 Broadway.

TO RENT IN NEWARK—A THREE-STORY and basement brick house, within five minutes' walk of the Market-st. dépôt, and near the centre of the city. Possession given immediately. Apply to JAMES B. DEY, No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FIFTY FARMS, villas and residences—a great variety—for sale and for rent in Orange and its vicinity, by E. B. BLACKWELL, 9 to 11 A. M., 50 William st., New-York; 1 to 5 P. M., 49 Main-st., Orange.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—A LARGE TWOstory brick house, furnished, for the Summer or year, with stable, garden and a great variety of fruit, &c. Address Box No. 3,901 Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—A country residence at Fishkill, ten minutes' walk to the cars, New-Hamburgh, and about two hours from New-York. The house is commodious and convenient, situated in the centre of an undulating lawn of forty acres, and commanding a beautiful view of the river and surrounding country. It is replete with every modern convenience, including both water fixtures and furnaces. The out-buildings consist of a large horse well filled, gas house and gate lodge, all in fine order. The house is neatly furnished, and the whole will be sold, or the house, &c., let, with or without the grounds, for one or more years, on favorable terms, including horses, carriages, &c., if preferred, and possession given immediately. Apply to the subscriber, at the Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING ABOUT forty acres, beautifully situated on the Flushing and Bay Side Turnpike, (on which are several admirable building sites,) in the immediate neighborhood, and commanding a fine view of Little Neck Bay, East River, and the Sound. The premises are situated at Bay Side, L. I., ten miles from New-York City, and three miles east of the village of Flushing, from which place communication is had with the City several times a day by railroad and steamboat. Either the whole or part of the above forty acres will be sold, and the farm house surrounded by a beautiful shade, with barns, sheds, &c., and about five acres of good land, will be rented to a suitable tenant. Any further information may be obtained by applying to WM. A. CODWELL, on the premises, or to J. W. ROWE, 363 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—FOR SALE or exchange at Tarrytown, a two story new brick house and about two acres of land, well stocked with fruit trees of all kinds, extensive view of the Hudson, near the dépôt.

Also, a brick Gothic cottage and about one acre of land fine garden, abundance of choice fruit, large carriage house; location beautiful; terms favorable.

Also, a neat and convenient cottage of eleven rooms, nearly one acre of ground, well stocked with fruit, fine view, near the dépôt. Price $4,000. Terms easy. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No 79 Nassau st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED, NEAR the Village of Belvidere, N. J., one mile from the Bridgeville station, and in sight of the Delaware River, a handsome country seat with stone (English) cottage and forty acres of land. The house contains dieley and drawing rooms, library and eight bedrooms. Rent $500. A large quantity of young fruit trees, ice-house filled, specious barn and other out-buildings; gardener's house on the premises. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE AT FORT WASHINGTON—At a very moderate rent to a careful family, a large and well arranged house, replete in its arrangements for comfort in Summer or Winter; embracing unrivalled picturesque river views, and within five minutes' easy walk of the dépôt. There are nine acres of improved land with extensive stabling attached to it. For particulars apply to THOS. J. STEWART, No. 30 Pine-st.

TO LET AT YONKERS FOR THE SUMmer season or year, a furnished cottage, containing ten rooms, with from three to ten acres of land, delightfully situated on elevated ground, surrounded by beautiful shade trees, and abundantly supplied by pure Spring water; there is a garden planted, and fruit; and all the necessary out-buildings in good order, within about twenty minutes' ride of the dépôt. Address HENRY B. ODELL, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—ABOUT ONE ACRE OF LAND ON the East River, at Astoria, commanding a full view of the Hell Gate shore and the East River, and of all vessels passing through the Gate; the above is one of the most healthy and desirable building sites near New-York offered for sale. Terms easy. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York, or to J. QUIN, Astoria Post-Office, L. I.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON THE HUDSON, 45 minutes from Chambers-st., a two-story, basement and attic house, 34x42 feet, with three-story tower in front; contains all the modern improvements, large garden, fine view of river; suitable for Summer or Winter; 5 minutes from dépôt; terms easy. Apply to W. H. SILLIMAN, cor. Broadway and 28th-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET—Situated on Castleton Heights, within 15 minutes' walk from either ferry; house modern built containing 11 rooms, bathroom, gas, &c; stable and coach-house; cisterns and well, with one acre of ground; locality perfectly healthy, and has a splendid view, extending 15 miles in three directions. Rent, $750. Apply to CHARLES REUTSEN, No. 63 Ann-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 20 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT LONG Branch, containing parlor, dining-room, six bedrooms, kitchen, basement and cellar, bathing houses, arbor, barn, and stabling for three horses. For further particulars, inquire at No 29 Beaver-st., or of SAMUEL MORRIS, Pavilion Hotel, Long Branch

COUNTRY SEAT (FURNISHED) TO LET.—The residence of Joseph D. Thurston, at Bayside, near Flushing, including carriage-house, &c.; lawn finely shaded fruit, &c.; commanding fine views of Little Neck Bay. For particulars address, with name, Box No. 2,019 Post-office.

TO LET, FURNISHED, OR FOR SALE—The well-known residence of the late F. W. Paulding at Dobbs' Ferry, one hour's ride from the City; one of the most commanding situations on the Hudson, and within 5 minutes' walk of the Railroad Dépôt. Apply to FRED. E. GIBERT, No. 46 East 14th-st.

COTTAGE TO LET OR FOR SALE, AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A neat cottage, in perfect order, with large garden situate in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, six or eight minutes' walk from the Railroad Dépôt at Flushing. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS, ONE MILE EAST OF the Hudson River Railroad Station and steamboat landing, a small, neat cottage, containing eight rooms, with garden and grounds; will be rented to a desirable tenant for $108 per annum. Apply to F. BLANCHAT, No. 290 6th-av., before 9 A. M., or after 4 P. M.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, Clove Road, Staten Island, furnished, three quarters of a mile from the landing, with all modern improvements; good garden and fruit. Would be exchanged for a dwelling in the City. Apply to C. C. HATCH, No. 75 Murray-st.

TO LET AT ASTORIA, L. I.—TWO LARGE brick stores suitable for feed and flour, grocery or light manufacturing business; situated at the steamboat landing. Apply on board the steamer MATTANO, Fulton Market-slip.

FOR SALE IN YONKERS—A GOTHIC COTtage, all in complete order, furnished, if desired; good Winter fruit, shrubbery and a good view of the river. For all the particulars, inquire of N. E. YALE, No. 4 Erie Buildings. N. B.—This place will be sold a bargain.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A COUNTRY RESIdence on the bank of the Hudson—a brick house with fourteen rooms and cellar, good garden, three minutes from Glenpod dépôt. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Warburton-av., Yonkers. Rent $350.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FURNISHED country place known as Katoosh's Wood, at Bedford, adjoining the Jay Homestead, and recently occupied by Mr. Butler Wright. See particulars in the daily Evening Post, or at the office of S. H. Ludlow & Co., No 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—New cottage house with about ¾ acres ground, situated on Linden Hill, overlooking the valley; within 8 minutes' walk of railroad station; furniture can also be rented if desired. Apply to Dr. S. WICKES, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, in healthy locations, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Easily accessible by railroad and steamboats.
S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

BABYLON, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—House with three acres of ground attached, situated near the water; will be sold cheap, or let to good tenant. Apply at No. 11 Front-st., N. Y.

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fondas Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 8 miles from Amsterdam, on the New-York Central Railroad, and 9 miles from Johnstown, the County seat. The farm contains 165 acres, all fine tillable land, with the exception of 7 acres of woodland. It is well watered, and a fine, large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones, good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, outhouses and fences are in good repair. The land joins the village, and there are three two-story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. A good cash business is done in the store, and the post-office is kept there. The village contains a large brick tanning mill, large tannery and two stores. One mile east is a village of 1,500 inhabitants. There are 8 cows, 3 horses and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence or for agricultural purposes, such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at Nos. 93 and 94 Cliff st.

FOR SALE—A FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT ON the east bank of the Hudson River, at Hyde Park, containing 200 acres in high cultivation, with desirable cottage and very spacious out buildings. It has two of the best building sites on the river, and would make two very desirable places or one of the finest stock farms in the State. It is capable of keeping fifty head of stock at present. For further particulars, apply at No. 32 Dey-st., or to the subscriber, on the place. Terms easy.
WALTER FICKETT.

FARM FOR SALE—IN UNION TOWNSHIP, ON the Morris turnpike, two miles to Elizabethtown N. J., containing 10 acres, new 2-story house, 26x40 feet, good barn and other out-buildings, with 400 apple and other choice fruit trees, and a lasting stream of water. The above farm will be sold in two or more sections, with fine building sites if desired. Apply to JOHN P. SAYER, on the premises, or to JOS. BOGGS, No. 53 Walker st., New-York.

$8,000 WILL BUY A SPLENDID FARM of 100 acres, with crops on the ground, 30 miles from New-York; easy of access by railroad or steamboat. Terms easy. Address MYRON E. TANNER, Haverstraw, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR PLAINFIELD, N. J.—66 acres, under good cultivation; good buildings, fruit, berries, &c.; crops in the ground; garden planted. Will be sold with the stock, &c., at a bargain. Apply to T. TAYLOR, No. 93 Chambers-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 30 ACRES, ONE AND a half miles from the village of Oyster Bay, and one mile from Norwich. All the buildings are nearly new and in good repair. For particulars inquire on the premises, of J. MONILAWS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN EXCELlent fruit and dairy farm of 157 acres, 38 miles from New-York, via New-Haven Railroad; spacious mansion and outbuildings, with view of Sound; fish-pond, choice fruit, &c. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—TWO DESIRABLE FARMS ON Cayuga Lake. Apply to MERRIAM & HUBBARD, No. 16 William-st., New-York

SAFE FOR SALE.—A LARGE SECOND-HAND safe of Herring's make, in first-rate order, will be sold low. Apply at Nos. 97 and 99 Beekman-st., up stairs.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BASH, REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office No. 167 Broadway; residence No. 6 James-st. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THREE-story and basement, brown-stone front, in the vicinity of Stuyvesant-square; in excellent condition with gas, bath-rooms, water closets, and every convenience. Two-thirds of the amount may remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given 1st of May. Apply to ROBERT RAIT, No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-STORY and attic house No. 33 Henry-st., near Pike, consisting of three or four rooms, and use of basement. Apply on the premises, as above.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, No. 161 East 12th st., near 2d-av., having all modern improvements.

Three-story high basement, modern built house, No. 84 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

Three-story brick house and store, No. 175 Bowery, a capital location for business.

Stores Nos. 61 and 267 Canal-st., on a good thoroughfare, and reasonable rent.

Two-story dwelling, No. 21 Hubert-st., within one block of St. John's Park.

Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR ONE OR TWO years, the four-story, high-stoop dwelling, brown-stone front, No. 112 Lexington-av., second door above 28th-st., containing all the modern improvements, including an efficient hot water furnace, that affords an abundant supply of soft Summer heat in the coldest weather. The house will be rented with the gas fixtures, parlor mirror, and oil cloths. Price, $1,300. Apply, for two days, as above, or at No. 274 Canal-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE TO LET—IN WILliamsburgh, four blocks from South 7th and 8th sts. ferries, three stories high, basement, gas, water, and sewer; house 25 by 50 feet; lot 100 feet. Rent $650; or for sale, price $8,000, half cash. Title perfect. Inquire of HUGHES & GREEN, corner of Grand and 8th-sts., or of LYON & BROTHER, No. 31 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 15 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st. between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with 2 lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY AND basement brick dwelling, No. 42 President-st., Brooklyn, 20x52 feet, on first story, 40 feet above—lot 100 feet deep; is in complete order, having just been painted and papered; has gas throughout, range,

AUCTION SALES.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT AUCTION IN JERSEY CITY.

HOUSE AND THREE LOTS OF GROUND.

DAVID SCOTT

Will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, April 13, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, the very desirable property situated on the corner of Jersey-av. and South 7th-st. The above was built by the owner, without regard to cost, in the very best manner; choice trees and shrubbery on the premises. Five minutes' walk to the ferry. Title positive.

WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE SALE OF SILK NECK-TIES,

2,000 dozen

SILK NECK TIES, ALL NEW GOODS

Of the most desirable styles,

Will be sold at auction

ON FRIDAY, APRIL 13,

At 10 o'clock,

BY

WM. TOPPING & CO.,

Auctioneers,

Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place, and

No. 8 Murray-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

The well-known country-seat at Clifton, near the Narrows, Staten Island, which since 1841 has been the family residence of Wm. H. Appleyard, Esq., about 9 miles from New-York, and offering to any gentleman who desires to visit the City daily a desirable home, which, for health, beauty and convenience, has no superior on the sea-shore.

The place contains about 68 acres of land, the highest in the neighborhood, affording tea or twelve fine building lots, and comprising a great variety of woods, hill and dale, about one-half on the southern slope fronting the ocean, and the other half facing the Upper Bay and City. The sea and inland views are unsurpassed—overlooking well-wooded eminences, as well as every vessel which enters or leaves the port. The land between this property and the Narrows is owned by the United States Government, and will probably always remain open.

The dwelling house is over 100 feet front, and varies in depth from 30 to 90 feet, built in part with hollow brick walls, and part with wood, filled in with brick. Grapery, in bearing for six years. Green house, ice-house and stables, with nine stalls and ample carriage room; one of the entrances is a carriage-drive of over half a mile, well graveled. A description of this place is to be found in Downing's work on "Landscape Gardening," page 26.

The property will be sold as a whole or in parcels, as designated on the lithographic maps to be seen at the Merchants' Exchange, or at the office of the auctioneers, No. 32 Nassau-st.—the same being also staked out on the grounds. If not disposed of by private sale prior to THURSDAY, April 19, will on that day be offered at auction, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For terms, apply to the auctioneers. The house will be open for inspection any day between Monday, 9th inst., and the day of sale, on orders to be obtained of the auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, April 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood settees in brocatel, mahogany do. in hair-cloth, carved rosewood bedsteads, mahogany and marble dressing bureaus, hair mattress, bolsters and pillows, together with every article necessary for furnishing a first-class house. Also, a large assortment of crockery, glass and kitchen ware; also, large invoice of silver-plated ware, consisting of spoons, forks, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a very fine stylish phaeton, shifting top and back seat for coachman, built to order by Gen. Watson's successor in Philadelphia. Also, an excellent bay mare, warranted perfectly sound and kind and free from all tricks; a very stylish driver, and can go in about 3½ minutes in wagon; between 9 and 10 years old, and an excellent saddle mare. Also, a very fine light wagon and harness, City made, in good order. Also, a bay saddle horse, 8 years old, 14½ hands high; warranted sound and kind; is a stylish driver, and very gentle.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF "ELM PARK,"

EMBRACING NEARLY 500 LOTS.

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1860.

Sale without reserve. 70 per cent. on bond and mortgage. By order of the Executors and Trustees of the estate of HERMAN THOR, deceased.

Particulars in maps at No. 7 Pine-st., and advertisements in *Evening Post*, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, 13th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 338 3d-av., between 29th and 27th sts., the furniture contained in said house, comprising tapestry, Brussels, three ply, ingrain and stair carpets, oil-cloths, rosewood drawing-room furniture, in red plush; hair seat chairs, rockers, easy chairs and ottomans, marble-top and other tables, oval mirror, sofa, hat stand, what-nots, bookcase, marble top bureaus and washstands, pictures, bedsteads, mattresses, beds, bolsters and pillows. China and glassware, refrigerator, stoves, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

158 LOTS

On 10th and 11th avs., 158th, 159th and 160th sts.,

Will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, April 19, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

This beautiful piece of ground is on a level with 10th av., in the centre of Carmansville, on the stage and railroad routes, and including the residences of Moses Taylor and Shepherd Knapp, Esqrs., 159th-st., its southern boundary, is graded and paved to the North River, of which the whole property commands a view. The sale will be made by single lots and in parcels, on easy terms of payment. The title to the property is now unexceptionable, having lately been perfected by the releases obtained and recorded in the Register's office. For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 33 Wall-st.

JAS. M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 28 Pine-st. N.Y.

EXECUTRIX SALE OF A VALUABLE Farm, of about 60 acres of land, with improvements; also the Croton Lake brick-yard and machinery; also farm horses, stock, &c., near Towner's Station, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, about 61 miles from New-York. JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 19, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, near Towner's Station, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, by order of the Executrix of the late Chas. H. Sandford, the Croton Lake brick-yard, with moulds, machinery and implements of all kinds necessary to carry on the business, with an inexhaustible supply of brick-clay and sand: also a valuable farm adjoining the brick-yard, called the Townsend Place, containing about 66 acres of land in good order, with the dwelling house, barn, &c.; also two yoke of oxen, several horses, two premium colts, a pair of mules, carts, wagons, wheelbarrows, farming utensils and other movable property. The brick-yard offers a very desirable location for an enterprising man, and is the only one on the line of the Harlem Railroad, and has a side track running to the kilns. The demand is large and the Railroad Company transports the bricks on favorable terms to any point of their road above Harlem River. The sale is peremptory. Terms favorable, to be announced at the sale. Persons desirous to attend the sale can take the morning train of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, which leaves New-York at 9 A. M. and stops at all stations north of Williamsbridge. For further particulars inquire of C. W. SANDFORD, Esq., No. 8 Tryon-row, or of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York City.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer. Office No. 5 Cooper Institute,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) April 13, at 10½ A. M., from residence No. 21 Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) a few doors west of Broadway, all the goods contained in the house, embracing an assortment well worthy the attention of those in want of fine household goods, at auction prices, such as pier and mantel mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood settees, centre and side-tables, lace and brocatel curtains, window-shades, mattresses, oil-paintings, rosewood bookcases, ormolu clocks, Dresden china vases, richly-carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bedroom furniture, fine hair mattresses, two seven-octave pianos, and a large variety of table ware, such as silver and china tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut glass ware, and a multitude of other goods too numerous to mention, and which we refrain from mentioning regarding the custom of long advertisements as useless, and generally deceptive, intended not for the intelligent patron of this City, but especially for the unwary, and for strangers from the country. Catalogues at the house.

JOHN R. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HARDWARE, &c.—JOHN R. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 17 and 18, at 10 o'clock, at No. 27 Barclay-st., by order of Messrs. D. McDowell and others, assignees, the entire stock of Messrs Murphy & McCarthy, embracing an extensive and well-selected assortment of English, German and American hardware, cutlery, guns, heavy goods, &c., &c., all in fine order. Terms, four and six months credit. Catalogues now ready, and may be had at the store of the auctioneer, No. 73 William-st., or at No. 27 Barclay-st.

FRANKLIN BROS., Auctioneers.

THREE-STORY FRAME HOUSE AND LOT on 37 h st., between 2d and 3d avs.—FRANKLIN BROS. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, April 14, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

EAST THIRTY-SEVENTH ST.—The 3-story frame house and lot, on south side of 37th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., known as No 121; lot 25 feet front and rear, and 98 feet 9 inches in depth; the house is in good order and well arranged. Maps at the office of FRANKLIN BROS., No. 50 Wall-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, AT 11 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 51 Sands, near Pearl-st., a general assortment of plain household furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, bedding, &c.

SAME DAY,

At 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 357 Pacific-st., near Bond, Brussels and ingrain carpets and oil-cloths, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, rosewood hat stand, mahogany sofas, chairs centre tables, walnut extension table, lace curtains, dinner and tea sets, cook stove and fixtures, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, AT 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., a large and general assortment of excellent household furniture, fine engravings, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, comprising a full assortment of rich parlor furniture, beds, bedding, toilet sets, gas fixtures, &c.; oak dining-room furniture, table cutlery, china dinner and tea sets, cut glass, &c.; also a superb 7-octave rosewood piano-forte.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF PEAR, PLUM, PEACH, cherry and other fruit-trees, THIS DAY, at No. 102 Maiden-lane, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

Also, 300 pots plants, consisting of roses, camellias, coleuses, orange, acacia, dahlias, pinks, geraniums, verbenas, &c., &c., from W. Wilson's, Astoria, L. I.

FEAR & COLE, Auctioneers.

POSITIVE SALE OF A THREE-STORY BRICK FACTORY on SATURDAY, April 14, at 12 M., at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, situate on Water-st.; near the Fulton ferry, suitable for any manufacturing purpose. Also, steam-engine and boiler in the basement of said building. $1,000 can remain on mortgage.

BROADWAY LEASE AT AUCTION—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on FRIDAY, April 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, six years' unexpired lease of the five-story stone store No. 534 Broadway. Possession can be had by 20th April.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 13, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at No. 9 East 17th-st., near 5th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of elegant carved rosewood piano, finished back and pearl keys, made by Gale & Co.; rosewood parlor furniture, sofas, chairs, tête-à-têtes in crimson plush, etageres, large mirrors, pier and centre tables, wardrobes, bedsteads, bedding, and Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN ANN, NASSAU, 18TH, 30TH AND 37TH STS., NEW-YORK; PRESIDENT, COLUMBIA, AND FURMAN STS., BROOKLYN.—To be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO. THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ANN AND NASSAU STS.—Northwest corner, 9 9x70.7.

NASSAU-ST.—Two lots adjoining, each 25x70 feet.

18TH-ST.—Handsome house, No. 150, East.

EAST 30TH-ST.—Valuable house, near 3d-av.

37TH-ST.—No. 15 West, first class house.

PRESIDENT-ST., BROOKLYN.—House No. 89, near Hicks.

COLUMBIA AND FURMAN STS.—Two valuable, 25x150 feet, near Pierrepont-st.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF PROPERTY ON NASSAU AND ANN STREETS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 13, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of O. Maades, Referee.

NASSAU AND ANN STS.—The valuable lot, together with the buildings thereon, on the northwest corner of Nassau and Ann, sts., being 9 feet 9 inches in front, 19 feet 1 inch rear by 70 feet 7 inches on Ann-st., and 70 feet north side.

NASSAU-STREET.—The valuable lot, together with the building thereon adjoining the above on the north, being 25x70 feet. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st, near Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 16, at house northeast corner of 4th-av. and 35th-st., the furniture contained in said house, comprising complete sets of rosewood parlor furniture, in green plush, crimson brocatel and green brocatel, rosewood centre and side tables, rosewood etageres, rosewood couch, rosewood bedstead, dressing bureaus, amoire a glace, arm and sewing chairs, &c.; black walnut gothic chairs, etageres, tables and bedsteads; mahogany bedsteads, commodes, dressing tables, chairs, &c.; 1 mahogany extension table, complete set cottage bedroom furniture, French plate mantel glasses, ingrain, Brussels and velvet carpets; silk and lace curtains, blue and gold china dinner set, 340 pieces; cut glassware, &c., together with the kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 49 PITT-STREET.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New York, Pitt-st.—The 2 story and attic frame house on front, and 4-story brick house in the rear, No. 49 Pitt-st., west side, between Delancey and Rivington sts., as described in the diagram. The house in front is 22x30 feet, with alley-way of 3 feet, and the house in the rear 25x30 feet. Lot 25x75 feet. $2,500 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage if desired. For maps apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF PROPERTY ON NASSAU-STREET.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 13, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John H. Hamelt, Esq., Referee.

NASSAU STREET.—The valuable lot, together with the buildings thereon, on the west side of Nassau-st., commencing 34 feet 9 inches north of Ann-st.; lot 25x70. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

194 VALUABLE LOTS AT HARLEM.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 17, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in Harlem, valuable lots on 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 8th, 7th and 8th avs., and 95th, 98th, 99th, 113th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122d, 135th, 138th, 139th, 141st and 142d sts. For further particulars, see auction columns in *Courier, Commercial, Post*, and Book Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

W. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

HARDY PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—W. S. McILVAIN will sell THIS DAY, at No. 9 John-st., the usual fine assortment of hardy roses, honeysuckles, carnations, daisies, pansies, &c., suitable to plant at this season, together with geraniums, roses, &c., in bloom, from Peter Henderson, Jersey City. Catalogues.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—We would call the attention of our readers to the sale of furniture to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, at No. 9 East 17th-st. Catalogues at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED PACKAGES.—THE Adams' Express Company will dispose of, by public auction, about 400 packages which have remained in their possession one year and over, uncalled for.

The sale will take place MONDAY, April 16, at 10 A. M., at No. 59 Broadway, up stairs.

ADAMS EXPRESS CO., No. 59 Broadway, New-York

MEDICAL.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOCAL AND GENERAL; Its importance to the Sexes, &c. The author of this Book, Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, has removed from No. 61 Bleecker-st. to No. 650 Broadway, corner Bond-st. Office hours from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evenings.

PROGRESS VERSUS ROUTINE.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,

Patented Aug. 30, 1859.

Is the only remedy for consumption and all kinds of coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil

Also,

QUERU'S JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, (patented,)

To be had of the inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND Venereal Hospital Practice, by M. LARMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., also, TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 7 to 9. As those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, leucorrhœa, (whites,) involuntary loss of semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this method to inform them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into 8 rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness.

DR. R. COBBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and extended practice of over 27 years in the above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have unfortunately in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. Dr. R. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diplomas in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "It should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Five colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Separate consulting rooms

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 180th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 19 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember all afflicted that by consulting Dr WARD, you will immediately experience that Richard is himself again. Cure guaranteed and medicine provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of the effect intended. Try them all ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre, upstairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice gratis. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address, No. 634 Broadway, New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 34 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without letting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy or expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—STEELE & HOFACKER, HAVING removed from No. 123 Broome-st to their extensive manufactory in West 25th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., invite the attention of dyers, woolen manufacturers and others to their Pure American SAL SODA. Also of druggists, manufacturers of soda water, bakers, grocers and families to their Pure American SODA SALERATUS (Bicarbonate of Soda) for medicinal and cooking purposes.

Our goods will be found fully equal to any imported. Give them a trial. MUMFORD R. STEELE,

April 12. JACOB HOFACKER.

REFERENCES: Messrs. Willard & Wood, Garner & Co., Packard & James, New-York.

JAMES LITTLE, MERCHANT TAILOR, has removed to No. 645 Broadway, one door above Bleecker-st., where he will conduct solely a genteel custom trade.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD.

FARE 12 TO ALBANY.

On and after MONDAY, March 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th st. station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams Bridge, 8:30 A. M., 1 and 8:30 P. M.

For White Plains, 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M.

For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt.

For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depôt.

For Albany, 9 A. M. Mail, 3:30 P. M. Express train.

Connect with the New-York Central Railroad.

Returning, will leave:

Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.

White Plains 8 and 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.

Dover Plains, 6 A. M.

Albany, 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., Express trains.

The 9:30 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express trains connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroads. JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 9, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. (not 22d as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train, at 9.45 P. M., (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 and 3:30 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning Express, 3:30 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included,) and 8:45 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5:25, (Sundays included,) and 9 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Trains leave pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail, 9 A. M. for Dunkirk, and intermediate stations. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, daily, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

N. MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, HIGHLANDS, MIDDLETOWN, BED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., and steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Murray-st., New-York. Leave Red Bank at 7½ A. M., and New-York at 3½ P. M., every day except Sunday.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.—fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 6:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

EXPRESSES.

AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS CO.,

NO. 72 BROADWAY.

PACKAGE EXPRESS twice every week for all parts of Europe *via* Liverpool, also by each French and German Mail Steamer. Samples taken at low rates, and prepayment of freight optional with the sender.

Purchases made at easy commission, and Bills of Exchange in sums to suit on London and Paris.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

INSURANCE.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office, Nos. 113 and 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1860.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on MONDAY, 2d inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM G. LAMBERT,	GEO. BLISS,
GEORGE C. COLLINS,	ROE LOCKWOOD,
DANFORD N. BARNEY,	LEVI D. SLOTE,
LUCIUS HOPKINS,	CURTIS NOBLE,
THOS. MESSENGER,	J. B. HUTCHINSON,
WILLIAM H. MELLEN,	CHAS. P. BALDWIN,
CHAS. J. MARTIN,	AMOS T. DWIGHT,
CHAS. B. HATCH,	HENRY A. HOELBUT,
B. WATSON BULL,	JESSE HOYT,
HOMER MORGAN,	WM. STORGIS, Jr.,
LEVI P. STONE,	JOHN R. FORD,
JAMES HUMPHREY,	GEO. T. STEDMAN,
GEORGE PEARCE,	SIDNEY MASON,
WARD A. WORK,	A. F. WILMARTH,
JAMES LOW,	CYRUS YALE, Jr.,
I. H. FROTHINGHAM,	F. H. CONNIT,
CHAS. A. BULKLEY,	WM. R. FOSDICK,
RICHARD BIGELOW,	DAVID I. BOYD,
GEORGE D. MORGAN,	LEWIS ROBERTS,
THEODORE McNAMEE,	SAMUEL B. CALDWELL,
CEPHAS H. NORTON,	A. J. WILLS,
OLIVER E. WOOD,	WM. H. TOWNSEND.
ALFRED S. BARNES.	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, CHAS. J. MARTIN was unanimously reelected President, and A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.

SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,

NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,

REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,

BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,

OVAL, HALF-OVAL, AND HALF-ROUND IRON,

AND LIGHT IRONS, WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,

HORSE-SHOE IRON, "ERE" and STITTS,

HORSE NAIL-RODS—N and OTHER GOOD BRANDS,

PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.

PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING-HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 20 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally, or by letter to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip..

"PERU" HORSE-SHOE IRON.

The genuine article is manufactured solely by the Peru Iron Company, and purchasers are cautioned against counterfeits. The genuine sold at low rates and delivered at Ronse's Point, Albany, Troy or New-York, by SALTUS & CO., No. 45 Cliff-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT AT A meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, held this day at their office, No. 69 South-st., it was unanimously

Resolved, That Pilots JOHN MAGINN and JOHN MARTINO, be, and are suspended from acting as Sandy Hook Pilots, for a term of three months from this date for violation of the rules and regulations duly made and promulgated by the Board, and that all persons employing them will be liable to the penalty prescribed by section 29 of the Pilot Act now in force.

By order, F. PERKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 10, 1860.

[Ext. from Sec. 29, Pilot Laws.]

Any person not holding a license as pilot under this act, or under the laws of the State of New-Jersey, who shall pilot, or offer to pilot, any ship or vessel to or from the port of New-York by the way of Sandy Hook, except such as are exempt by virtue of this act, or any master or person on board a steam-tug or tow-boat, who shall tow such vessel or vessels, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding sixty days; and all persons employing a person to act as pilot not holding a license under this act, or under the laws of the State of New-Jersey, shall forfeit and pay to the Board of Commissioners of Pilots the sum of one hundred dollars.

CENTRAL PARK.—EXTENSION NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment appointed under the act entitled "An Act to alter the map of the City of New-York by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1853, will receive evidence and hear arguments as to the value of the property to be taken for the enlargement of the Central Park, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., from the 2d day of April next to the 16th day of April next (excluding Sundays,) between the hours of 11 A. M., and 3 P. M., at which time and place all persons interested in the subject are invited to be present.

The property proposed to be taken is contained within the following limits and boundaries: Southerly by the southerly side of 106th-st., northerly by 110th-st., easterly by the 5th-av., and westerly by the 8th-av.

Dated, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1860.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, HAWLEY D. CLAPP, RICHARD KELLY, } Commissioners.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF ARREARS, March 2, 1860.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—SALE OF PROPERTY for unpaid taxes and regular rents of Croton water. Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for the unpaid taxes on real estate for the year 1855, and the unpaid regular rents of Croton water for the water year commencing May 1, 1854, and ending April 30, 1855, added to the tax of 1855, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the fourth day of June next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day, until the whole shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the taxes and regular rents unpaid, and the property to be sold, is published in the *Morning Courier and New-Yorker*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.

JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Mitchell, No. 62 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 9, 1860.

EDWARD E. MITCHELL, WILLIAM MCMURRAY, GEORGE G. BYRON, } Executors.

29-law6w*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DEMAREST, late of the City of New-York, weigher, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry C. Wright, counsellor-at-law, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 30, 1860.

RODERICK F. CLOW, Administrator, ANNA DEMAREST, Administratrix of said deceased.

Mh30-law6mF*

BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILER, No. 188 Broadway, New-York. This boiler saves 30 per cent. in fuel, and is no more expensive than those in common use. Cylinder boilers can be altered and enlarged. Send for a circular H. BOARDMAN.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The United States Mail Steamship

ADRIATIC,

JAS. J. COMSTOCK, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the passengers and mails, on SATURDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, from Pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock, A. M.

All baggage not required for the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

Bills of lading will be signed at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. (Room No. 4,) up to noon on the 13th inst. Parcels will be received at the office on the wharf up to 11 o'clock on sailing day.

For passage, apply to WILLIAM H. WICKHAM office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

N. B.—The ADRIATIC will sail again on her second voyage on the 2d of June.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER

ARAGO,

D. LINES, Commander.

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments. Including the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to

E. M. FOX,

GEO. MACK

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE FEMALE AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The New-York Female Bible Society, auxiliary to the New-York Bible Society, held their forty-fourth annual meeting at the Bible House, Astor-place, yesterday. Dr. Brigham presided, and Rev. A. L. Hunt read the annual report of the managers. The account of the doings of the Society showed that during the past year there had been received $6,562 71, of which $716 45 had been paid for Bibles for distribution, and $5,846 26 to the American Bible Society. The latter organization has thus received from the ladies in forty-four years the sum of $112,968 73 out of $132,367 70 collected. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. David Codwise, First Directress; Mrs. [illegible] B. Astor, Second; Mrs. James Brown, Third; Mrs. [illegible] Wurts, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Dr. [illegible] Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. Jacob Le Roy, Treasurer. The following ladies were chosen Managers: Mesdames Joshua Clibborn, L. Baker, S. J. [illegible], E. A. Livingston, Anson G. Phelps, M. Hoffman, T. C. Doremus, Richard Irvin, G. Smith, E. J. Woolsey, W. Trualow, Graham, Watmore, Dewitt, Dr. Holdich, F. Depaystor, Niebelson, J. A. Ke[illegible], H. J. Baker, Jessup, Carter, L. [illegible], Murray, Mission, Duff, A. [illegible], Westervelt, R. L. Kennedy, [illegible]. On motion by Drs. Tyng and Bethune, the [illegible] was adjourned with a benediction by the [illegible].

MEETING OF THE WEST-CHESTER DELEGATES TO THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—The delegates to the Charleston Convention assembled at the Astor House yesterday, according to notice. Mayor Wood presided, and Hon. Pierpont Follee and Gideon J. [illegible] acted as Secretaries. On calling the roll, [illegible] answered to all but the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Twenty-third, Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth Districts were found to be present, and letters were read from those delegates announcing their intention to be promptly at Charleston. Mr. John H. Brewer received the thanks of the meeting for a report from the Committee of Arrangements, which he submitted. A Committee of the German Central Democratic Club was, on motion, admitted, and their request that an honorary delegate should be permitted to accompany the General Delegation to Charleston was acceded to. A communication placing a steamer at the disposal of the Delegation, as a means of transport to Charleston, was ordered on file; Mr. [illegible] Cauma was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms, and after a motion was made and carried that the Delegation, when it adjourned, should assemble at Charleston on Thursday, the 19th inst. The Delegation then proceeded in some debate, the nature of which has not transpired, as the door was rigorously guarded, and, with the exception of the German Delegation, no persons were admitted who were not accredited as delegates. It is to be presumed, however, that the topics discussed involved the chances of the Delegation to secession into the Convention, and in the event of their achieving that success, the policy which they should subsequently pursue.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CITY FESTIVAL ASSOCIATION.—The fifteenth annual festival of the above-named Society, and the eighty-second anniversary of the birthday of him whom it assumes to regard as its political prototype, was celebrated last evening in the St. Nicholas Hotel. There were about one hundred gentleman present, Mr. Henry C. Miles occupied the chair, and proposed a series of toasts, among which were one to the memory of Mr. Clay, which was responded to by Rev. Dr. Karrs; one to the kindred associations, which was replied to by Mr. E. Brooks; one to the "Great Commoner," whose nation was his school, the age his literature, Providence his schoolmaster—which obtained an eloquent reply from Gov. Hoyt; and one to the elective franchise, which found an advocate in Rev. Matthew Hale Smith. There were other regular toasts, making up the customary thirteen, which were variously acknowledged, aed, in addition to these, many volunteer sentiments, which were not the less pointedly replied to because they were improvised. Mr. Buchanan came in for a fair share of criticism, and the ultimate triumph of the principles of which Mr. Clay was the exponent was generally predicted. The intervals between the speeches were pleasantly occupied by music and song. It was quite late ere the company broke up.

THE OLD AND YOUNG MEN'S TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEES.—Both the Old and the Young Men's Tammany Hall General Committees met at their rooms last evening. In the Old Men's Committee, Supervisor Conover, of the Nineteenth Ward delegation, resigned in favor of Mr. William Dunham; and Mr. James Murphy, of the Twenty-first Ward delegation, resigned in favor of Andrea Fremont. The Committee appointed at the previous meeting reported an address to the City Democracy, through Wm. D. Kennedy, in which the rise and progress of the agitation of the question of Slavery was reviewed and condemned, and a thoroughly Pro-Slavery position recommended as the only way to insure harmony in the Charles on Convention, and secure a continuance of national prosperity, through the triumph of the Democratic Party in the coming Presidential campaign. On motion of Alderman Farley, two thousand copies of the address were ordered to be printed. The Young Men's Committee adopted the same address, and then adjourned.

PRESENTATION OF A CANE TO MAYOR WOOD.—The Democratic employees of Colt's Armory, at Hartford, Conn., have presented Mayor Wood with a beautiful cane made from the Charter Oak. The head is curiously carved in the shape of the head and beak of an eagle. The back of this is formed by a buck's head and antlers. A wreath of oak leaves and acorns surrounds the neck of the eagle. The whole cane is elegantly mounted and polished, and bears the following inscription:

TO FERNANDO WOOD,
From the Democracy of Colt's Armory,
April 2, 1860.

In their letter of presentation, the Committee say they desire thereby to evince "our appreciation of the efforts of those gentlemen, who, at great personal inconvenience, and with marked effect, aided the Democratic Party of the State of Connecticut in its recent and almost successful struggle to put down Black Republican opposition." It this be the fact, the Mayor's services to the Democracy must have been worth at least twenty-five dollars, considering the intrinsic and historical value of the present.

MILITARY MATTERS.—The well ascertained strength of the new State Arsenal, in Thirty-fifth-street, and the *éclat* which has characterized some of the drills of our crack regiments, have added greatly to the interest of the Regimental Drills and the desire to witness them. The right and left wings of the Seventh Regiment will drill respectively on the evenings of the 17th and 19th inst. A battalion drill of the Seventy-first will occur on the 16th, and of the Sixty-ninth on the 13th of May. The drill of the Sixty-ninth on the 10th inst. abowed a commendable improvement in that favorite corps. An additional company has been added to the famous Seventh Regiment, to serve as Light Artillery, or Infantry, as the Commandant may direct. The new company will be known by the letter "K." Lieut. E. L. Viele has received his commission as Captain.

PERSONAL.—We noticed upon the street yesterday afternoon, Gov. Banks and lady. Mr. Banks is spending a few days at the Brevbort House in this City, hoping, by quiet and rest, to recuperate somewhat from the effects of constant confinement and almost uninterrupting labor... Mr. I. W. Raymond, President of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, and for many years the agent of the regular California line, is, we naderstand, to leave this City for San Francisco on the steamer of the 20th, to be gone some six or eight months. We do not gather that this is in connection with any of the many rumors which are current concerning the establishment of new lines; bnt presume Mr. Raymond needs rest from his labors, which for the past four years have been so exciting and all-occupying.

GERMAN REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CLUB.—At the regular meeting of this Club, (consisting of the Ninth, Sixteenth, Tweetieth and Twenty-second Wards,) held, Wednesday evening, at the Head-Quarters of the Sixteenth Ward Republican Association, No. 245 Eighth-avenue, the Constitution and By-Laws, submitted by the Executive Committee, were, after a lively debete, unanimously adopted. More than 500 German Republicans have already become members of the organizetion, which, no doubt, will increase rapidly. Regular meetings will be held every two weeks, in which popular speakers will address the members, and campaign tracts are to be distributed amongst the masses. Before the adjournment some debate ensued between Messrs. Henry, Richard and Theodore Backlow regarding the representation of German Republicans by German delegates to the National Convention to Chicago; but, owing to the late hour, no definite action was taken.

THE BRAZILIAN OFFICERS AND THE COMMON COUNCIL.—The official visit to the Institutions, contemplated by the Common Council, in compliment to the officers of the Brazilian man-of-war now in port, did not take place yesterday, the Aldermen not having as yet appointed a Committee to cooperate with the Councilmen. To console themselves, however, for this official disappointment, several members of each Board visited intomally our sanitary and other institutions having as guests a Committee from the Rainsford Institution of Boston.

DANGER TO KILL HIMSELF.—Edward Kildare, a waiter, residing at No. 26 Second-avenue, became despondent because he could procure no employment, and on Wednesday evening, having had some angry words with his wife, he sallied out of the house, and soon afterwards returned with a powder which he mixed in a tea cup and swallowed. Soon afterwards he commenced [illegible] at the mouth and exhibit symptoms of having taken poison; but Dr. Abrahams, on examining his case, found that he was not likely to die, as the drug which he had produced such frightful effects was nothing but common saleratus.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CAMPAIGN CLUB.—This Association convened last evening, Mr. A. F. Dean in the Chair, and Messrs. A. C. Hills and Yoono Secretaries. The principal business was the completion of the roll and the rules of the Club, and the [illegible] general organization. About twenty-five new members were proposed and admitted, increasing the number of members to nearly fifteen hundred. In the course of a conversational debate, the universal determination was expressed to work with a will for the Chicago Nominee, whoever he may be.

THE JACOB A. WESTERVELT.—During Wednesday night the fore, main and mizen masts of the ship *Westervelt*, which, it will be remembered, caught fire [illegible], went by the board with a tremendous crash, scattering spars and rigging over a large space. At noon yesterday the ship bad burned to the water's edge, despite the efforts of the steam fire-engines to suppress the flames. With the exception of three tierces of beef that were saved, the cargo proves nearly a total loss. Run thieves thronged in the vicinity of the burning vessel, but a body of Police kept them at a safe distance.

EXECUTION OF MOATIMER SHAY DEFERRED.—This unfortunate man will not be hanged to-day, pursuant to his sentence. His case was taken to the Court of Appeals by Mr. H. L. Clinton but the District-Attorney having failed to file the record, that Court adjourned without taking eo the matter. As it will not meet again until June, Shay cannot be executed for some months to come, at least. The same is the case with Sanchez.

THE ADRIATIC UP FOR EUROPE.—The steamer *Adriatic*, which is advertised by Mr. Wickham as the mail steamer for Saturday next, lies at her wharf foot of Canal-street, where she attracts crowds of visitors male and female. We are glad to hear that she has a full complement of passengers, and don't doubt all will be "merry as a marriage bell."

VISIT TO THE ISLANDS.—A delegation of gentlemen connected with the management of the Rainsford Institution at South Boston, yesterday paid a visit to the Institutions on the Islands, in company with the officers of the Brazilian corvette *Donna Isabel*. As usual, they were escorted by several of the Governors, who pointed out and explained the working of each department. The visit terminated with a handsome entertainment.

ARREST OF A MURDERER.—A dispatch was received last evening at Police headquarters from Sheriff Fabs, of Memphis, Tenn., to the effect that a man named W. C. Loomis *alias* Waters Kirwar, had been arrested in that city at the instance of James Wilson, who charges him with having murdered a deputy-sheriff in this City in the year 1857.

JOBSON REDIVIVUS.—Mr. Wemyss Jobson, who played a prominent part, some months since, in our law courts, in connection with Lola Montez, has been figuring in a London Police Court, for having threatened Sir James Fergusson.

DEATH OF MRS. WM. L. BERRIEN.—We regret to announce that the death of Mrs. Wm. L. Berrien, wife of the honored and venerable Rector of Trinity Church, occurred yesterday morning. The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from Trinity Church.

FAST DRIVING.—On Wednesday, Henry Talker was fined $3, by Justice Brownell, for fast driving on the Central Park.

Police Reports.

MINOR ITEMS.

Justice Connolly held Thomas Malloy on suspicion of having stolen a dismond ring valued at $75, but which he offered Mr. Lyon, of No. 66 Chatham-street, for a very low sum. Malloy alleges that his employer, Mr. Grimes, of Jersey City, recently lost the ring, and that he having found it, preferred to dispose of it for his own advantage.. John Murray was committed by Justice Welsh, in default of $1,000 bail, on a charge of having picked the pocket of Mr. Jesse R. Value, of No. 22 John-st., of a pocket-book while he was in a Nassau street auction-room. Murray was detected in the act of throwing away the wallet, which he was disappointed to find contained no money....The congreve clock which Mr. Barnum purchased in Paris for $200, was stolen from its place in one of the halls of the Museum on Wednesday night by a person who lingered there after the lights were extinguished. Two persons were watching his movements, and it is probable the thief may yet be arrested.

A FEMALE BIGAMIST.

Justice Connolly yesterday committed Ann Lewis, *alias* Ann Scrouse, a good-looking young white woman, for examination on a charge of bigamy preferred by a colored sailor, named Samuel Lewis. He allegea that five months since he left the woman to whom he had been lawfully married, at his residence, No. 157 Cherry-street, and shipped for a cruise. Returning on Wednesday, he repaired to his house to learn that two months ago his wife had entered the marriage relation with one William Scrouse, a Dutchman, and that they had carried off his household goods. Having found his faithless wife, he caused her epprehension, aod also that of Scrouse, against whom he has made a charge of larceny.

Coroners' Inquests.

DEATHS BY DROWNING.

John Duffy, late of No. 346 West Twenty-ninth-street, was found drowned at the foot of Genesvoort-street. The verdict of the jury was that bo fell into the wster six weeks since while intoxicated. Coroner Schirmer also held inquests on the bodies of James Gill, e hand on board the canal-boat *Lock Foule*, and on that of an unknown man found in the weler at the foot of Seventeenth-street, N. R. Verdicts of death by drowning were rendered in both cases.

Fires.

IN A MANUFACTORY OF CHEMICALS.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out from some unascertained cause, in the chemical manufactory of Muller & Castman, No. 68[illegible]-street. It was extinguished with a damage of $500 to the stock, and $50 to the building.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

OUR CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

EX-ALDERMAN THOMAS STEVENS APPOINTED PRESIDENT OF THE CROTON BOARD—REPORTS FROM THE CROTON BOARD AND STREET DEPARTMENT—THE DEFICIENCY IN THE ASSESSMENT FUND, &C.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, a message was received from the Mayor, nominating Ex-Alderman Thomas Stevans for the Presidency of the Croton Aqueduct Department, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Hon. Myndert Van Schaick.

Alderman Genet moved that the Board do advise and consent to the nomination of Thomas Stevens. And in doing so he desired to say that his associations with the gentlemen nominated had been most satisfactory and pleasant in every respect. He also felt that the Mayor had only done justice in nominating him.

Aldermen Boole seconded the motion, and then the nomination was confirmed by a vote of 14 to 2—Aldermen Darragh and Owens voting in the negative, and Alderman Stark not being there present.

The quarterly report of the Street Commissioner was received, and ordered on file. [The report will be found below.]

The President appointed Aldermen Darragh, Starr, Bagley, Henry and Russell, a Committee to extend the hospitalities of the City to the officers of the Brazilian corvette *Donna Isabel*.

He also appointed as the Committee to investigate the affairs of the Almshouse Department, Aldermen Cornell, Genet, Bagley, Smith and Brady. On motion, the President was added to the Committee.

A resolution to purchase a casemete gun for Company C, Ninth Regiment, for introduction into the service of heavy artillery, was laid over.

A resolution was offered by Alderman Boole, that a Joint Special Committee of seven members from each branch of the Common Council be appointed to represent the City in the Sanitary and Quarantine Convention about to be held in Boston. He also offered a resolution appropriating $2,500 to defray their expenses. The first resolution was adopted, and the second was laid over under the rule.

A resolution was offered by Alderman Boole, reducing the salary of the Auditor of Accounts in the Finance Department, from $3,500 to $2,000. It was laid over.

Alderman Smith offered a preamble and resolution to the effect that, as the frequent occurrence of the crime of murder in this City, and the escape of the perpetrators, should cause the members of the Metropolitan Police force to maintain extra vigilence in the discharge of their duty, the Police Commissioners be requested to repeal the resolution, making it compulsory that all rewards offered by the City for the arrest of criminals should be given to the widows and orphan's fund; and that the rewards for the arrest of murderers be permitted to be paid to the policemen making such arrests.

The resolution was laid over, then taken up, and finally adopted.

While the matter was under consideration, Alderman Genet moved to amend by adding a request that the Police Commissioners do forthwith appoint three policemen for each member of the Board of Aldermen. The amendment was lost.

Alderman Starr offered a resolution calling upon the Comptroller to report the number of copies that have been printed of the report of the Sanitary Convention, held in this City last Spring; the amount paid for printing and binding, and what disposition has been made of the publication. The resolution was laid on the table.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Board, in answer to a resolution of inquiry in relation to the unexpended amount nominally standing to the credit of the appropriation under the head of "Belgian Pavement," stating that Jan. 1, 1860, there was, with appropriations, $419,224 05, and from that date there had been drawn in the settlement of sundry contracts, $77,729 56, leaving as the unexpended balance, April 1, $341,594 49. From that $161,479 06 should be deducted as necessary for the settlement of existing contracts, leaving as "available" $180,115 43. The report may be found in full elsewhere in to-day's Times.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the communication of the Comptroller, reporting a deficit of $1,044,438 11 in the Assessment Fund, for opening, widening and extending streets and avenues, reported that, according to the Comptroller's statement, the account was overdrawn, Dec. 31, 1858, to the extent of $655,2[illegible]7 52. The amount of expenditures on that account during 1859, principally for the payment of awards and expenses for widening White-[illegible] for street openings, was $1,1[illegible] amount due to the treasury on this account, 1859, was $1,044,438 01. The amount of [illegible] payable from this fund and remaining unpaid [illegible] time, was $47,638 76. Making a total of [illegible] 55. The Committee find that the amount [illegible] applicable to the reimbursement and payment of the above amount, was as follows:

In the hands of the Clerk of Arrears	$221,273 97
In the hands of Collector of Assessments	455 801 13
Making a total of	$677,075 10
Amount of apparent absolute deficiency in the means to provide for the paymen[illegible] above stated	$415,001 79

In conclusion, the Committee approve of the form of the Assessment bonds recommended by the Comptroller, to meet the deficiency. The report was adopted.

The Board then [illegible] the contract for building a new Station-house for the Twenty-second Precinct, the price being $11,[illegible], and then adjourned.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF STREETS.

STREET DEPARTMENT, STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 12, 1860.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following summary of the general state of the business of this Department for the quarter ending March 31, 1860:

During the quarter requisitions have been drawn upon the Comptroller to the amount of $287,147 28, of which $239 506 54 were for objects and purposes provided for by tax, and $47,640 72 were on trust account. The City Treasury will be reimbursed for the latter by assessments epon the property benefited. For a statement showing the amount of each appropriation for the year 1860, passed by the Common Council, and amount of requisitions upon the Comptroller, drawn by the Street Commissioner on each appropriation and account, see appendix marked A; and for full details as to the amount applied to each object and purpose, and for statements of assessment lists delivered to the Collector of Assessments, amounts paid by that officer to the City Chamberlain, and amounts returned to the Clerk of Arrears, see appendix marked B.

In the Bureau of Street Improvements there have been expended $55,066 80.

In the Bureau of Wharves—$26,691 23.

In the Bureau of Roads—$6,342 56.

In the Bureau of Lands and Places—$3,505 54.

In the Bureau of Lamps and Gas—$75,640 67.

In the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies (by the Superintendent)—$43,155 74; by the Deputy Superintendent—$37,783 42.

In the Bureau of the Chief-Engineer of the Fire Department—$11,291 40.

On the 1st of January, 1860, there remained in the hands of the Collector of Assessments a balance of $686,703 90, and during the quarter there have been transmitted to him for collection lists amounting to $112,426 76. During the quarter he has paid to the City Chamberlain $213,398 89, returned to Bureau of Arrears $226,267 27; leaving, on the 1st inst., a balance of uncollected assessments amounting to $179,-285 46.

For details of the business of each Bureau of the Department, your Honorable Bodies are respectfully referred to the reports of Superintendents transmitted herewith.

The balance on hand, Jan. 1, of appropriations for contingencies Street Department, has been devoted to the payment of expenses incurred during the latter part of the year 1859, the specific appropriations for which had been exhausted, thus obviating the necessity of resorting to the objectionable custom of calling for an appropriation for "arrearages."

The expense of keeping ready for use the steam fire-engine in possession of the Exempt Engine Company is now being paid from the appropriation for "Contingencies of the Street Department." No other provision having been made in the Appropriation bill passed by the Common Council, you are respectfully referred to Appendix B for a particular statement of the objects which the expenditure ($6,-271 53) on account of this appropriation have been devoted.

It has, heretofore, generally been held that before appropriations by the Common Council could be made available, it was necessary that authority should be given by the Legislature to raise the money by tax. As an executive officer, responsible for the supplies, &c., of all corporation offices, construction and repairs of public buildings, wharves and piers and fire apparatus, and other important interests, I have naturally been concerned by the fact that appropriations are not made previous to the time during which the expenditure must be incurred—embarrassing public business to an extent that endangers the safety of life and property, and even of the City Government. I have always maintained that an appropriation by the Common Council is authority sufficient for incurring expenditures, without awaiting the action of the Legislature. This year, after the passage of the Appropriation bill by the Common Council, and conference with the Comptroller, I directed that expenditures for necessary purposes should be incurred. Should the Legislature refuse or neglect to pass an act enabling the Supervisors to raise moneys to meet such expenditure, great difficulties and embarrassment will arise. The only effectual punctual remedy for this state of things, in my opinion, is to make the appropriations, and authorize the raising of the moneys previous to the time when the expenditure shall become necessary—in other words, I would recommend that the present Legislature should have before it a tax levy for the future instead of the past, making a change in the fiscal year, without which it is almost impossible to insure regularity and system.

In conclusion, I beg leave to call your attention to the appended list of recommendations, made by the Street Commissioner, from time to time, during the last two years, in various reports to your honorable bodies, not yet acted upon. Many of these are important, and unless favorably considered, the business of this Department must remain in a condition not entirely satisfactory.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) G. W. SMITH,
Street Commissioner.

THE NEW POLICE LAW.

GOSSIP CONCERNING THE NEW REGIME.

The new Police Commissioners have not all been sworn in yet. Mr. Bergen will go to Albany to-day, and formally assume the duties of his new position by subscribing to the official oath. The first meeting of the new Board will therefore probably take place to-morrow. Meanwhile, the expectant aspirants for the new offices are on the anxious bench awaiting the turn of coming events—for good or for ill, as the case may be. The prospects of the different candidates for the new places still remain undetermined, although the new Commissioners and their friends have been overrun with applications for "sits."

Mr. Bergen is said to have declared to a friend, that while he is now and will be a good Republican, he will not allow his politics to interfere with the discharge of his duties toward the City, and that purely partisan influence will have no weight with him. As he has the reputation of being a man of much decision of character, much benefit to our police system is augured from this assertion.

The Detectives are not a little puzzled to know the bearing of a clause of the new law which relieves members of their force from the qualification of five years residence in the District which applies to other members of the force. Its operation appears to be to allow of the appointment of detectives who have recently come from other cities, and have not an intimate knowledge of New-York affairs. It will afford a fine chance for fat offices to some of our friends in the rural districts, who are anxious to domiciliate in New-York City at the expense of the tax-payers.

It is sagely asserted, by some who pretend to know, that one section of the new law plainly indicates the partisan object for which it was framed. This is the abrogation of the anti-membership-of-political-clubs doctrine, under which, it will be recollected, some changes in the force have been made. No doubt, the new freedom will be exercised by large numbers of the present force, in order to swell the ranks of the Presidential campaign clubs.

LAW REPORTS.

Action Against a Railroad Company.

RESULTS OF CAR-CRAMMING.

Augustus Maverick and Ellen G. Maverick vs. *The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company.*—This is an action to recover from the defendants $10,000 damages, for injuries to the person of Ellen G. Maverick, wife of Augustus Maverick, sustained in consequence of alleged negligence or willfulness on the part of the agents of the defendants, in charge of one of their cars.

The plaintiffs allege that Mrs. Ellen G. Maverick took passage on the Eighth-avenne cars at about 6 o'clock on the evening of the 18th of January, 1859, on her way home. She took the car at the intersection of Broadway and Vesey-street. When the car reached the neighborhood of Twentieth-street she told the conductor that she wished to stop at Thirty-second-street. When the car had gone as high as Twenty-fourth-street, or thereabouts, an alarm of fire occurred, and several engine companies rushed out upon the avenue and ran up the street, drawing fire engines, hose carriages, &c., &c. Meanwhile, the car upon which Mrs. Maverick was had become so crowded, both within and upon the steps of the car, that ingress and egress was almost impossible. When the car arrived at Thirty-second-street, it was stopped by the conductor, who said to Mrs. Meverick that this was her place to get off, and who insisted that she should get off instantly. This she attempted to do, but as the car was so crowded it was impossible to make sufficient haste, and the consequence was, the pole of one of the Truck or Ladder Companies struck her left shoulder and glanced off upon her right hand, which was crushed between the end of the pole and the end of the car. Her shoulder was severely lacerated and her hand cruelly mangled. In consequence of these injuries the little finger of her aand (the right hand) had to be amputated.

The defence is a denial of knowledge on information sufficient to form a belief of the allegations of the complaint.

The case now came on for trial before Judge Brady, in the Common Pleas, and Gen. Nye, on behalf of the defence, moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the driver, according to the complaint, had done but his duty in informing Mrs. Maverick that she had arrived at her destination. He said this was the invariable practice.

Judge Brady remarked that he had no business to compel her to get off, should that appear, if there was any danger in so doing.

Mr. Nye replied that in that case, if the driver had wilfully injured the plaintiff, then the Company were not liable. The driver, or conductor, must respond to that charge personally.

Judge Brady remarked that he should hold that in such cases the Company were responsible for the acts of their agents, no matter how brutal those acts. They should see to it what sort of agents they employed.

William E. Robinson, on behalf of the plaintiff, then opened the case to the jury, narrating the facts stated, and giving some additional particulars. He said they should endeavor to show that an officer of the fire company ran ahead, and told the driver of the car not to stop just there, as the crowd was so great there might be danger. This was not heeded; the car stopped, and the conductor, putting his arm into it, rudely pushed Mrs. Maverick out, saying, "Come, Madame," or using similar language. Counsel also stated that at the time of her injuries Mrs. Maverick had been married but a fortnight. She was hurt on the 18th, having been married somewhere about the 1st. In computing the damages to be awarded to plaintiff, the jury should consider the true state of the case. Mrs. Maverick was a refined and accomplished young wife—the wife of an editor of one of our leading journals—and was an excellent short-hand writer, being able, before her injuries, to give even Gen Nye the full benefit of his eloquence in his most rapid flights. Mrs. Maverick was also ingenious in the art of painting, in which art she excelled. But neither in this art nor in stenography could she accomplish anything new. Her little finger had been amputated, and in consequence of its loss she could not successfully wield either the pencil of the writer or the artist. Counsel then stated the particulars of the injuries to the hand, exhibiting the glove which inclosed it at the time it was crushed, and said that even to this day—over a year since injured—Mrs. Maverick could not write for any great length of time.

Dr W. H. Van Buren was the first witness called. He was the surgeon who attended Mrs. Maverick. He testified to the nature and extent of her injuries, and the necessity of amputating the finger.

Samuel Bailey, Foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, the pole of whose carriage it was that struck the car, was called to give details of the accident, as stated above. This witness was closely cross examined by Geo. Nye, to show that the negligence, if any, was that of the Hook and Ladder Company. On this point he testified that when the car stopped, the carriage of the Hook and Ladder Company was so near it that it was impossible for them to stop in season, or turn aside sufficiently to prevent striking the car, without running over witness and others engaged in drawing it: the carriage, being drawn chiefly by ropes, could not easily be controlled.

Mrs. Emily Cromie's testimony was to the effect that she was on the car at the time of the accident. She heard a lady ask to get out at Thirty-second-street; the conductor stopped the car, and said to the lady, "Come on," as if to hurry her out, and put his hand behind her, as if to hurry her; the Hook and Ladder Company were coming up behind; witness heard a noise; heard the lady scream; she was then brought back into the car, which went on up to Thirty-third-street; the lady had to be supported home; she was not carried; she could walk, but had to be supported between gentlemen who accompanied her; witness identified Mrs. Maverick as the lady injured.

The cross-examination elicited nothing material.

The plaintiff next called Mrs. Maverick herself, but her testimony was excieded by the judge, on the ground that the law allowing parties to testify in their own behalf, does not allow a wife to testify when her husband is a party.

Edwin Grover, a brother of Mrs. Meverick, testified that before the injury, Mrs. Meverick was to a considerable extent engaged in phonographic reporting and writing for the Press, and that the injury to her hand would permanently interfere with her so doing in future.

Joseph L. Blundell, one of the leading stenographic reporters attached to the law Courts, was called by plaintiffs to testify as a professional expert, upon the effect of the loss of the little finger of the right hand, in incapacitating the party from writing rapidly and with precision the characters used in the stenographic and phonographic systems. He stated that with such an injury as was sustained by Mrs. Maverick, it would be utterly impossible, even after practice, to report a rapid speaker correctly.

Cross-examined—There is a difference between short-hand writing and long-hand; in short-hend writing, in either system, the little finger steadies the hand, which is requisite in forming correctly the perpendicular and circular characters used.

On this testimony the plaintiffs rested their case. The Court adjourned till Friday, when it was understood the conductor himself will be examined.

Sentence of George Dower for Manslaughter.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—APRIL 12.

BEFORE JUDGE SMALLEY.

George Dower, the second mate of the *Devonshire*, convicted of manslaughter, was brought up this morning for sentence, and was asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him. He said he had nothing to say except to ask that he might be sent upon the Island, that he might have the fresh air. Judge Smalley then proceeded to sentence him in the following words:

George Dower, you have been indicted by the Grand Jury for the murder of James Humphreys on the high seas in December last. You have had a fair trial; have been ably defended by your counsel, and the jury, after a long and patient consideration of your case, have found you guilty of manslaughter.

The evidence showed that you, the second officer of the ship *Devonshire*, commenced treating the deceased, who was a common sailor, unskilled in his duty, in a harsh, tyrannical and cruel manner before the vessel left her anchorage ground; that for the most trivial or pretended excuse, you maltreated, kicked and beat him, before you had left the harbor, while he was suppliant and obedient; that this treatment was continued on your part towards the deceased, and without any justifiable or reasonable cause, until within two days of his death; that the second night before he was drowned, you assaulted, beat and pounded him in a most brutal and inhuman manner, and while you were doing so, he was begging that you would not kill him; you declared with harsh and opprobious epithets that you would; that this oftee-repeated illusage on your part had made him sore and lame, and rendered him unfit for duty; that in this condition, in the night, with a strong wind and a heavy sea, while he was aloft on duty, you again struck and kicked him, and drove him to attempt to go down to the deck by the lee backstaye, a mode of descent not usual or oidlearily safe, but at that time, in his condition and that of the vessel, attended with the most imminent danger to his life; he was carried overboard, could not be seasonably rescued, and was drowned. The jury, by their verdict, have found that you acted without malice, and did not inlend to take the life of the deceased. That is the most favorable construction for you which could be given to the evidence. That you tyrannically abused your authority as an officer, and in a wanton and inhuman manner, cannot be doubted. This ebuse and ill-treatment of the common sailors by their officers has become a crying evil, and imperatively calls upon the strong arm of the law to interiere for their protection. The severest punishment which the laws of the United States authorize to be inflicted for manslaughter is imprisonment for three years, and a fine not exceeding $1,000.

The evidence showe your case to have been an aggravated one. The sentence of the Court, therefore, is, that you be confined at hard labor in the State Prison at Sing Sing, in the Southern District of New-York, for the term of three years, to be computed from this day; pay a fine of $300, and stand committed until the sentence be complied with.

MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL—AGE OF JURYMEN.

The United States vs. *Charles Brown.*—A motion was made in this case for a new trial, the accused having been convicted of an assault with a dangerous weapon. On a subsequent trial in the same Court some of the jurymee who sat upon Brown's trial were found to be over sixty years old, and were, therefore, discharged from the panel; and thereupon, Mr. Ridgway, counsel for the accused in this case, made a motion for a new trial, on an affidavit stating the fact that these jurymen were more than sixty years old at the time of the trial. The motion was opposed by Mr. Dwight for the prosecution; and the Judge, after examining the statutes, held that as the statute required the Commissioners of Jurors to place on the jury lists persons at that time over 21 years of age and under 60 years, which persons were then legal jurymen, and might continue so after they arrived at the age of 60 years, and as there was no evidence that these jurymen were over sixty when they were placed on the jury lists, it did not appear that these men were not legal jurymen and the motion was therefore denied.

Brown was therefore called up for sentence, and having nothing to say, was sentenced to six months imprisonment at Sing Sing and $1 fine.

The Tragedy on the Bark Anna.

EXAMINATION OF THE MATE.

The investigation in this case in the United States Commissioner's Court, before Geo. F. Betts, was continued yesterday.

Richard B. Roseman being sworn, testified that on Sunday, Dec. 25, between 10 and 11 o'clock, A. M., Frank Light, the deceased, went to the wheel; I heard him hollowing "Oh, Lord!" and "murder;" I looked out of the galley door; I saw Mr Lane toe mate, with a belaying pin beating him on the head and back; I went aft at 12 o'clock, M., with my dineer, and he was standing at the wheel; the blood was running from his head; his clothes were bloody; there was a pool of blood on the deck by his side; I looked out from the galley several times after the first time and observed it was still beating him; he continued to beat him; he would strike him every two or three minutes, saying, "Keep her straight;" he would then walk to the side and back again, keeping hold of the belaying pin; he then would beat him again; three times I looked out, and saw him beating him each time; in the evening it was his turn at the wheel again, from six to eight o'clock; I was pricking up the slush lamp; I heard him hollowing again; he cried, "Oh, Lord!" I was in the cabin, and the captain, too; I went on deck at half-past six o'clock. Frank was going off the poop; the second mate was at the wheel; Frank stumbled at the break of the poop, and I lifted him up and sat him on the grating of the steps; Light died on Wednesday; it was Sunday when he was beaten; after Sunday I do not recollect seeing him again until Tuesday, when I went into the forecastle; he was standing in the corner and holding his hands over his eyes as if to shield them, and cried "Oh;" I saw him afterwards on deck, on his hands and knees; I did not see him again till he was dead; on Wednesday night I heard him hollowing in the forecastle as before; he muttered "Massa John;" "Get me a gun," and such like expressions; on Thursday morning I went round by the forecastle, and saw him lying on his face by the forecastle door; I turned him over, and he was dead; I believe I was the first who saw him after his death; I went round that way to see if he was dead; as I heard no noise, I thought he must be dead; think Light must have been about 19 years of age; he complained of fever and ague at Lagoon, but he was not laid up; he had sore legs from salt water previous to that time, but in other respects he was well; he had not complained of fever for a month previous; I don't know that there is anything dangerous in salt-water sores; they did not prevent his going aloft; he had to do so, as the vessel was short-handed.

Cross-examined—We arrived at Cowes on the 3d of January; the beating took place on the 25th of December; the Captain says on the day of arrival, the 3d; the first beating, which continued an hour, took place between ten and eleven o'clock; I looked out from the galley only three times until twelve o'clock; all I saw was by looking out of the galley; the man Light was at the wheel; once he let go of the wheel; I could see the wheel from the galley door; I could see the man at the wheel from his breast upwards; I did not see where the capstan was nor part of the time; when I heard the cries I looked out, and saw Lane beating Light on the head; I did not see him fall; while I was looking he gave him some thirteen blows; he gave him more than twenty-five blows in all; he struck him with a locust belaying pin; while I was looking on the second time heard Light cry out: "Oh, Mr. Lane;" never knew the ship to broach to while Light was steering; he had let go the wheel at one time to guard his head from the blows; when I went aft I saw his head all bloody; his ear was cut; his cap was all bloody, and a pool of blood on the desk where he stood; he was at the wheel; don't think he looked able to steer; don't know whether he was steering straight or not; the mate said for three-quarters of an hour the ship had been going her course; the man had no scurvy in my knowledge; Mr. Lane had sore legs; Light had not sufficient clothes; the Captain gave him some, and I sold him clothes; he had a plenty of clothing when I found him dead; previous to this time the defendant had treated him well.

Adjourned until to-day.

Oyer and Terminer.

DISCHARGE OF MARGARET BURKE—THIRD DAY OF THE SECOND TRIAL OF PFROMER.

The first proceeding in this Court yesterday was a motion by Ex-Judge O'Conor for the discharge of Margaret Burke, the servant girl arrested on suspicion of having poisoned her mistress, Mrs. Beetham, the keeper of a boarding-house at the corner of Fourth-avenne and Fourteenth-street, and Mr. Fayette Robinson, an author of some reputation, who was one of the boarders, sometime in March, 1859. Her counsel moved that she be discharged on her own recognizance, inasmuch as she had been confined a year in prison, and although she had frequently applied for trial, had never been tried.

Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury, the District-Attorney, said that he would not oppose her discharge. He thoroughly believed her guilty, but had been unable to obtain sufficient evidence to convict her. He would not take up the time of the Court with her trial, but would consent to her discharge on her own recognizance. If additional testimony could be found, he would have her again arrested. Margaret was accordingly set at liberty.

The second trial of Pfromer for the murder of Sturgis was then resumed. The testimony for the defence was continued, Mr. Cl

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2673. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.—WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, AND FEVER AND AGUE, ARE FOR CHEMICAL DISTILLERY.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession in the above complaints, and is the only Gin in this country which has the endorsement of the medical faculty. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and sold by all druggists, grocers, first class saloons and country merchants. Look out for counterfeits and imitations; the whole country is flooded with them.

[Advertisement.]

Spring Business suits, from $7 50 to 18.
Black Dress Suits, from $12 to $25.
Black Frock Coats, from $4 50 to $16.
Fancy Coats, from $3 to $10.
Cassimere Pants, from $2 to $4.
Vests of all styles and materials, from $1 50 to $4.
Wm. A. HUNTER & Co., Mammoth Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 209 and 207 Bowery, between Houston and Bleecker streets.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—They could not keep up such crowded rooms here were it not for superior attractions; and what could be superior to the "Lady of Lyons," this afternoon—"Jeanie Deans" this evening, the famous "What Is It," exhibited to wonder-stricken spectators every few minutes, the learned seal, the baby anacondas, the sea-lions? These are the combinations which attract a crowd!

[Advertisement.]

Housekeepers will find every description of English medallion, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and Ingrain carpeting; rugs, mats, matting, floor oil-cloths, druggets, table and piano covers, window shades, etc., at greatly reduced prices. Be particular and go to HIRAM ANDERSON'S,
No. 99 Bowery, sign of the large Golden Eagle.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX.—We own one of KNOX'S Spring hats. We pronounce it a most proper and becoming article, low in price, excellent in quality, and in every respect worthy the reputation of this skillful artisan. Those who are not yet supplied with a hat suitable to the season, can be accommodated by calling upon KNOX, at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Ladies whose sensitive delicacy restrains them from confiding to friend or physician, will find relief from the use of these medicines. Their direct action on the functions, specific operation on female complaints, and the absence of mineral ingredients, highly recommend them.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—New Gas Fixtures for the Spring trade, superior to any ever offered before, will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, removed to No. 349 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.
WARNER, PECK & CO.

Important to every man who keeps a Horse, Cow, Sheep or Hog.

THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE.

Livery stable proprietors, farmers and others, look well to your horses and cattle at this season of the year. Thousands of animals' lives are annually saved by the use of this food. As you daily pass down Broadway look at the horses of

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

and then come to No. 21 Broadway, and read the testimonials received from that Company. For economizing food, fattening horses and cattle, and converting the most common hay or straw into a most superior provender, nothing can equal this imported article. A further supply of this valuable food has arrived by ship *Patrick Henry* from London.

Sold in casks, 448 feeds. Price, $14; half casks, $7.
Depôt No. 21 Broadway, New-York.

Alfred Munroe & Co.'s Circular.

Our stock of Men's Spring Clothing, now ready, is very large and desirable, comprising a great variety, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest and best importers. Our Spring over garments, business coats, vests and pants, are in the latest and most approved style of shape and make.

Our assortment of Boys' Clothing is larger than ever before so early in the season. We have given that department the attention it deserves, and invite inspection with unlimited confidence. Garments and fabrics adapted to all ages, from three years to manhood.

ALFRED MONROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway,
(Between Canal and Grand sts.)

To Advertisers
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

We will thank our friends to send in their announcements as early as possible. In order to secure their insertion in next week's paper. We devote but one page of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE to advertisements, and those not received in season must lie over till the succeeding week. Price $1 25 per line each insertion. Circulation 217,000 copies. No advertisement inserted for less than $5.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machine	$100
No. 1 sewing machine	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	55
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
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Singer's Sewing Machines.
AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,
Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $130.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

To Tailors and Clothiers.

THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO. invite the special attention of Tailors and Clothiers to their large new double-speed shuttle or lock-stitch machine, made expressly for manufacturing purposes. Price $40. For sale at No. 495 Broadway, New-York and No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Family Sewing at Reduced Prices.

Mrs. SIMPSON, No. 495 Broadway, respectfully informs her customers, and ladies generally, that she has reduced her charges for making Ladies' and Children's Clothing, and will send machines into families, with competent operators, at reduced prices.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

We have seen nothing this Spring, in the way of Gentlemen's Hats, that approaches, in richness of appearance, the hats manufactured by ESPENSCHEID, of No. 118 Nassau-st.

The most desirable Neck-Ties
Of the season, just received
At No. 566 Broadway. JENNINGS.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st, New-York.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Trusses with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every kind for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, (opposite St. Paul's Church.)

Important to Housekeepers.

MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER is the oldest and best article known for the extermination of Croton Water Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths in furs and clothing, and every species of vermin that infest your houses. Try a box, and test the truth of the above. Principal Depôt, No. 612 Broadway. Price, 25 cents to $1.

Parker Bros.' London Club Sauce is just the article long needed by the public, to take the place of the many inferior sauces which have enjoyed a monopoly and been sold at exorbitant prices. Superior and cheaper to all others in use, the great sale it is now enjoying is the best test of its merits and popularity. Sold by all respectable grocers, and by A. J. PARKER, No. 365 Bookman-st.

The Illusive Wigs Stand Pre-eminent for durability and workmanship. Seams or fastenings unattainable. Ladies' Braids, &c., of every variety. CLIRAUGH, No. 280 Broadway, northeast corner of Reade-st., opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

Every Body Can Succeed in Something if they Choose the Right Pursuit.—A correct phrenological examination, as applied by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, will point out the defects, talents and just the occupation one ought to pursue.

Company Front! Present Arms!
Here comes one of WHITE'S Spring Style Hats for Gentlemen. Neat, tasty and light. Call and see the Hatter, WHITE. He leads the fashions of the day at the Model Hat Store, No. 216 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A DULL DAY IN CONGRESS.

Particulars of the Pryor and Potter Imbroglio.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 13.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

Senator Sumner has arranged four several amendments which he will offer to the Mexican Treaty, after consultation with Republican friends. First, separate lists of the products to be admitted free into each country. Second, additional articles to the list of Mexican products, including coffee and mahogany. Third, a clause distinctly stating that four millions is to be paid for Free Trade advantages. Fourth, at the end of the article authorizing the President to use troops to defend transit, and under direction of Congress. All these amendments meet the approbation of the friends of the Treaty, and I have good reason to believe it will be called up by the Republicans and ratified.

THE CORRUPTION INVESTIGATION.

Mr. PETIT appeared before the Covode Committee to-day, Mr. TRAIN being unwell and absent. The New-York Hotel fund having been traced into his hands, Mr. COVODE requested the witness to state the manner in which the same was disbursed. He replied that he paid out every dollar of it under written requisitions from Col. J. W. FORNEY, and, after settling his accounts, destroyed every paper connected with the transaction. This answer seemed to bring examination to a sudden close, and the witness was discharged.

Señor MATA returned to Washington this afternoon.

THE CASE OF JUDGE WATROUS.

The Judiciary Committee are preparing to investigate the case of Judge WATROUS, charged with malfeasance in office. They are waiting for the arrival of witnesses from Texas. The case will occupy much time. It will be put into the hands of Messrs. Hickman, Kellogg of Illinois, Bingham, Robinson of Illinois, Porter of Indiana. All the evidence heretofore produced against him will be gone over, and as much more as his accusers can bring against him.

MORE INVESTIGATIONS.

There is a prospect of another Committee of Investigation in the House, in the matter of the Chicago Light-house appropriation of the last Congress, giving $85,000 for the protection and repairs of the light-house and piers at that port. Mr. COBB, Secretary of the Treasury, during the last summer has expended $25,000 upon the light-house. He then refused to pay the remainder, and it is believed that the money has been used for other purposes. Accordingly a resolution was put through both Houses, instructing him to pay over the remaining $55,000 for the protection of the piers, which are so decayed that in a short time they will be worth nothing at all. Mr. COBB failed to comply with this instruction, and Mr. CLAY, after the interference of the President, moved and obtained a re-consideration of the whole matter in the Senate. Mr. FARNSWORTH, the representative of that city, says he can prove all these things, and desires to make a move upon it in the House. Messrs. DOUGLAS and TAUMBULL propose to do the same thing in the Senate. They think it will make Chicago a stronger Republican city than ever.

MR. LOVEJOY, OF ILLINOIS.

There has been a current rumor that certain gentlemen were waylaying Mr. LOVEJOY to assault him. There is no doubt that several gentlemen, Southern Democrats, met the evening subsequent to the delivery of Mr. LOVEJOY'S speech to talk the matter over. Whether that was the only purpose of the meeting I cannot say, but it was the principal topic of conversation. It was given out that Mr. LOVEJOY was prepared for any emergency, and that his friends would keep constant watch of him and defend him, so that if such a plot has existed it has been deemed advisable to drop it. He will not be molested.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

The hotels are crowded with delegates to the Charleston Convention. Canvassing goes on lively, and bets have been made to a considerable extent. Everyone nearly is now of opinion that the chances of Mr. DOUGLAS for the nomination are doubling every day. The Southern members and Senators are constantly with him. They walk arm-in-arm with him, drink his liquor and visit at his house, which they have not done until now since his diversion from the Democratic Administration programme. Himself and friends are in high glee at the prospect of his success in the Convention, and do not wish to be insured against any man whom the Republicans may put in nomination. The Republican leaders look a little downcast. The President says, as I know positively, that Mr. DOUGLAS stands not a ghost of a chance—no better than his own, which, he says, is nothing at all; that all the *furore* which the Douglas men are attempting to get up is bluster and gammon, and that the Southern men are only playing upon his credulity.

THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

The vote upon the admission of Kansas has surprised no one. It is just, and in accordance with the wishes of the people of that Territory. The Democrats are in a tight place in the Senate. The policy of the party is against its admission, but its defeat would be most disastrous when the majority for it in the House is so great. If it passes the Senate, the President will not dare or desire to veto it. The Republicans all voted for the bill.

The Democrats who voted for it are;

Adrain, (A. L. D., of N. J.	Larken, Wis.
Allen, Ohio.	Logan, Ill.
Barr, N. Y.	Martin, Ohio.
Barrett, Mo.	McClernand, Ill.
Burch, Cal.	Montgomery, Penn.
B. L. Clark, (A.L.D.,) N.Y.	Morris, Ill.
Cochrane N. Y.	Niblack, Ind.
Cooper, Mich.	Peodleton, Ohio.
Cox, Ohio.	Riggs, (A. L. D.,) N. Y.
Florence, Penn.	Robinson, Ill.
Fook, Ill.	Schwartz, (A. L. D.,) Penn.
Haskin, (A. L. D.) N. Y.	Stout, Oregon;
Hickman, (A. L. D.,) Penn.	Vallandigham, Ohio.
Holmes, Ind.	Webster, Ohio.—29.
Howard, Ohio.	

The Americans, or those who claim to be Opposition men, who voted for it are:

Messrs. Briggs, N. Y.	Etheridge, Tenn.
Carter, N. Y.	E. Joy Morris, Penn.—4.

Mr. ENGLISH, the author of the famous English bill, refused to vote.

The above, I think, is a correct analysis. It may possibly vary one or two. The following summary shows the comparative vote of *parties* for and against it:

YEAS.

Republicans	100
Democrats, (including Anti-Lecompton men)	30
Americans and Opposition	4
Total	134

NAYS.

Republicans	0
Democrats	56
Opposition	17
Total	73
Majority in favor of the bill	61

The vote will be very close in the Senate upon this measure, but the friends of it feel confident of success.

Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 13.

The grounds on which the Commissioner of Patents granted an extention of the Morse patent of 1846 are, that the intention was original, novel, useful and patentable; that it is valuable and important to the public, and that the inventor has not been adequately remunerated for his time, ingenuity and expense in originating and perfecting it.

Semi-official advices from Chili state that peace has been entirely restored and the people are prosperous. Mr. CARVALLO, formerly Minister to the United States, has been appointed in a like capacity to France and England.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed about thirty Army appointments of captains and lower grades, to fill vacancies caused by death and resignation.

THE PRYOR AND POTTER DIFFICULTY.

Particulars of the Duel that Did Not Take Place, and the Reason Why.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 13.

Regarding the all-exciting difficulty between Messrs. PRYOR and POTTER, I have received details which may be relied on as entirely correct. Mr PRYOR'S first note was handed to Mr. POTTER by Mr. HINDMAN, in the presence of Mr. CASE, of Indiana. Mr. POTTER folded the note, and after the vote on the question pending, left the Hall. Meeting his wife, he requested her to return home, as he would dine out. She remarked that she understood him, and entering her carriage drove off. He took another and proceeded to the room of the Hon. Mr. WARBURN. This was about 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. He did not see his wife again until this afternoon, but did not leave the District. Mr. HINDMAN having to leave for Arkansas on account of sickness in his family, Messrs. KEITT and MILES were called in as Mr. PRYOR'S advisers. Messrs. GROW, C. C. WASHBURN, ISRAEL WASHBURN, and HICKMAN, and Senators CHANDLER and WADE were Mr. POTTER'S advisers. Col F. W. LANDER was agreed on as Mr. POTTER'S friend; Mr. CHISMAN as Mr. PRYOR'S.

POTTER'S reduced his advisers to Senator WADE and Hon. C. C. WASHBURN, and then referred Mr. CHISMAN to Col. LANDER. The latter informed Mr. CHISMAN that he had verbal instructions to say in reply to Mr. PRYOR'S note that Mr. POTTER declined leaving the District, as the Constitution of Wisconsin visited him with the penalties of the anti-dueling law wherever he might go, and it was but fair Mr. PRYOR should encounter the same, according to the law of this District. Mr. CHISMAN inquired if Mr. POTTER would accept a challenge in the District, which was promptly answered in the affirmative, and the challenge as promptly delivered demanding the satisfaction usual among gentlemen. Mr. B. F. BEALE being chosen by Mr. LANDER as his associate in the matter, visited Mr. POTTER to learn his wishes and receive instructions. Mr. POTTER replied in writing to Col. LANDER, through Mr. BEALE, that he did not acknowledge the code, and considered it barbarous and inhuman, but inasmuch, as his life was sought and as the liberty of speech was in involved. He was willing to risk his person in order to prevent a bloody affray upon the floor of the House, which otherwise seemed inevitable. His choice of weapons would be bowie-knives, leaving other matters to his friends. Mr. CHISMAN returning for a reply to Mr. PRYOR'S note, received a note from Col. LANDER, stating that they would meet them with bowie-knives of equal size and weight and length of blade, either in a room or in the open air, all parties to be excluded except two seconds on each side; the seconds to be armed each with one navy revolver; the distance between principals four feet, and the word to be given by the second winning it on top of a piece of money, and the fight to take place at some time within twelve hours. The challenge was received at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the reply was delivered to CHISMAN at 8 o'clock last night. After advising with Senator HUNTER and other friends of Mr. PRYOR, the latter having in the meantime taken post in Alexandria, replied that the terms proposed were inadmissable and unusual, and he acknowledged no such mode of settling difficulties between gentlemen, as they were vulgar, barbarous and inhuman, and suggested that Mr. LANDER'S principal should offer other terms. Mr. LANDER rejoined that the instructions from Mr. POTTER had been followed, but that Mr. CHISMAN'S letter conveyed reflections upon his principal, who had distinctly announced that he did not recognize the code, but who had not placed himself behind the last resort of the non-duellist, viz: A simple defence if attacked on the streets, and reiterated the terms of the meeting.

Mr. CHISMAN again replied, that inasmuch as he had acknowledged that Mr. POTTER would not defend himself upon the street, and their terms were such as could not be accepted, they thanked him and Mr. BEALE for their courtesy in the affair, and dropped the correspondence. Mr. LANDER, however, answered that his statement had been misconstrued, and that Mr. POTTER would defend himself everywhere; and further, that inasmuch as the terms proposed had been stigmatized as barbarous, vulgar, and inhuman, thereby reflecting upon himself and his principal without consulting and without the knowledge of Mr. POTTER. He placed himself in Mr. POTTER'S position, and having no scruples in regard to the code, would meet them on their own terms. This was about 3 o'clock this morning. At 7, a reply was sent to Col. LANDER that Mr. PRYOR had no quarrel with him, and that they intended no reflection by the terms of their note, and therefore declined the offer of Col. LANDER. It must be borne in mind that this correspondence was carried on without any direct knowledge on the part of the principals. Copies of the letters have since been placed in their hands, and some apprehensions are still felt as to the course they may pursue. The whole affair has thus far been conducted with the greatest prudence and secrecy, and the above is as reliable as any information can be outside of a publication of the correspondence itself.

Mr. POTTER is warmly congratulated by his friends, while Mr. PRYOR, who has just returned to the city, is still in consultation with his.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 13.

The following is believed to be a correct statement of the PRYOR and POTTER affair, up to noon today. Immediately after the occurrence in the House Mr. PRYOR dispatched, through Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, a note to Mr. POTTER, asking him to leave the District, to receive a written communication. Mr. POTTER replied, that as Mr. PRYOR'S note contemplated avoiding the anti-dueling penalties in the District, and that as his (POTTER'S) disqualification was contained in the Constitution of Wisconsin, he could not leave the District. On this Mr. CHISMAN, a substitute for Mr. HINDMAN, who was obliged to leave for Arkansas, handed Mr. POTTER a peremptory challenge from Mr. PRYOR, dating his note Virginia. Col. LANDER, who had been designated by Mr. POTTER as his friend, handed, after a lapse of twelve hours, a note to Mr. CHISMAN, accepting the challenge and naming common bowie-knives as the weapons and to fight in open air with two friends, each armed with Colt's pistols. Mr. CHISMAN protests against this form of weapon as absurd, barbarous and vulgar, and offers to construe the code in the most liberal way, provided other arms are suggested. Mr. POTTER authorized Mr. LANDER to decline any other terms, and Mr. LANDER offers to substitute himself for Mr. POTTER, with other weapons, to both of which propositions, without consulting Mr. PRYOR, Mr. CHISMAN replies that the first is vulgar and inadmissible, and that while appreciating Mr. LANDER'S zeal for his friend, they have no cause of quarrel with him, and consequently no demand to make on him. Mr. PRYOR is still in Virginia, and has not yet heard of the action of his second in the matter. The latter is believed to have acted after consultation; with Messrs. MILES, KEITT, MASON and HAMMOND.

Mr. POTTER came into the House at 1½ o'clock, and was greeted by a number of his friends, with whom he retired to a cloak-room.

The above is based on information obtained in Democratic circles.

The following in relation to the same correspondence is the version in Republican quarters:

It is understood that after Mr. POTTER replied to Mr. PRYOR'S first note that he would receive any message that might be sent him in the District, Mr. PRYOR asked him if he would accept a challenge, to which Mr. POTTER replied that he would inform him whenever a challenge reached him. Mr. PRYOR then sent him a challenge, to which Mr. POTTER replied, referring him to Col. LANDER to make the necessary arrangements. These terms, as proposed by Col. LANDER, to Mr. T. P. CHISMAN, were that Mr. PRYOR, though disclaiming allegiance to the code, would fight Mr. PRYOR in any place, in doors or out, in the District, with bowie-knives. This was declined on the ground that the weapons were barbarous and inhuman, and not usual among gentlemen. To this Colonel LANDER replied that Mr. POTTER detested the whole system of dueling as barbarous and inhuman, but being called to account for the exercise of free speech on the floor of the House, he consented, not being accustomed to the usual weapons of the duellist, to meet him in a way that would place them on equal terms, and to name the time, place and weapons. But as the weapons named by Mr. POTTER were objected to, Col. LANDER, without Mr. POTTER'S knowledge, tendered himself to Mr. PRYOR without restrictions, which was also declined, on the ground that he had no quarrel with Col. LANDER.

The correspondence between the friends of Mr POTTER and Mr. PRYOR did not close till this morning, it cannot be published until Mr. CHISMAN, who was Mr. PRYOR'S principal friend, can be seen, and his consent obtained.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 13.

Several Executive communications of no importance were received.

The House act for the admission of Kansas was read. Referred to Committee on Territories.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered a resolution directing the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to settle the accounts of RANDOLPH CLAY, Minister to Peru. Referred.

Mr. WILSON'S resolution in relation to the suppression of the Slave-trade, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented supplementary papers to the memorial of Mr. SANBORN, containing authenticated copies of the writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of his discharge.

Mr. SUMNER alluded to the fact that there was no resisting a mob, as previously stated in the Senate, unless it was by the kidnappers who arrested Mr SANBORN. The special Committee knew that Ex-Gov. WISE was in possession of important facts relating to the Harper's Ferry affair, which he would not disclose for rubies, and threw down the challenge to the Committee and the country that he would not appear, yet he was not summoned, and two Northern men, who knew nothing about the affair, were arrested, and put in jail, and the other kidnapped.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said so far as he spoke of the actions of the Committee, the Senator knew nothing of them. The Committee would report in due time.

Mr. SUMNER replied that Mr. WISE was not kidnapped nor handcuffed—a fact apparent to all.

The papers and memorial were laid on the table.

The bill amending the Patent laws came up.

Some verbal emendments were made.

At 1 o'clock it was laid aside and the private calendar resumed.

The bill for the relief of DAVID MYERLE was passed for $30.000.

The Senate went into Executive session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 13.

The House was engaged on private bills.

Mr. CARTER, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the District of Columbia, moved for authority to employ a Clerk.

This being refused, he asked to be excused from service as the Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. BURNETT hoped this would not be granted, as the gentleman was a little excited.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) now that the Anti-Polygamy bill had passed, entreated his friend to remain in his position. [Laughter.]

Mr. CARTER did not hear his colleague's words, but his eloquence floated as a feather on the wave, leaving no ripple behind. [Laughter.]

The question of excusing was passed over.

Mr. CAREY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Agriculture to report a bill for an efficient reorganization of the Agricultural Bureau.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) objected.

On motion of Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions was authorized to employ a clerk.

Mr. CURTIS, from the Pacific Railroad Committee, reported a bill on the subject, which was ordered to be printed and referred back.

Several private bills were passed.

Adjourned till Monday.

Alexander H. Stephens Declining the Presidential Nomination.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.

CRAWFORDVILLE, Friday, March 9, 1860.

DEAR SIR: You will, I suppose, be in the Convention at Milledgeville on the 11th inst., and I therefore address these lines to you there. The subject relates principally to myself, but I trust you will, under the circumstances, excuse the obtrusion.

From the allusions to my name in the newspapers, in connection with the probable action of that body, I feel warranted and justified in authorizing you, as a friend, to make known generally to your fellow-members what you, and all others who have conferred with me either directly or indirectly, about this matter, already know, that so far from wishing to be the cause of any embarrassment in their deliberations, *I do not wish my name connected with the Presidency in any way.* This is certainly no time for the people of the South to be weakening their strength by divisions and struggles to promote or advance the aspirations of particular favorites to the office of Chief Magistrate of the Union. It is eminently a time for harmony among the friends of the Constitution everywhere, South as well as North. So far as I am individually concerned, I wish it distinctly known that I have no aspirations for that high office—none whatever; and whatever comment it may subject me to by those who do not know me, I assure you I would not, of my own free choice, assume its great trusts, if nothing were necessary to enable me to do so but my bare volition. Its duties, cares, anxieties, and heavy responsibilities would, with me, far outweigh all lauded honors that may be supposed to attend it.

It is well; perhaps, for the country that we have quite a number of able and true men who look upon it differently, and who have a taste and inclination for the position. By all means, let some such one, who can unite the greatest strength in the coming contest, be selected as the standard-bearer of our cause. Let there be no useless and mischievous wranglings for individual favorites, either at at Milledgeville, or at Charleston, and all may be well. The only interest I feel in the question, is that which all good citizens should feel who desire from the Government nothing but a wise, safe, sound and vigorous administration upon such principles as will secure the right of all, and the peace, quiet, happiness and prosperity of our common country. In no event do I desire my name connected with it in any way.

You can do with this letter as you think best to accomplish my wishes. If need be, you may read it to the Convention. Yours, respectfully,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

Dr. HENRY R. CASEY, of Columbia County, Milledgeville, Ga.

Amusements.

Easter Week—the season of merriment and festivity—has been a prosperous one with theatres and places of amusement. Miss LAURA KEENE has, perhaps, enjoyed the best favor of the public thanks to Mr. BOUCICAULT'S Irish drama of "Colleen Bawn." At Wallack's Theatre a change in the programme was made on the occasion of Miss MARY GANNON'S benefit, when the comedy of "Love for Love" was revived, with an excellent distribution. It was played so excellently that it has since been repeated.

At NIBLO'S GARDEN the Equestrian troupe of J. M. NIXON continues to draw fine houses. The entertainments are peculiarly splendid, and altogether of a character new to America. On Monday the "Bronze Horse" will be produced, with much of the original music and innumerable scenic displays.

At BARNUM'S MUSEUM "Jeannie Deans" has enjoyed a renewed popularity, owing, in a large measure, to the way in which it has been produced. The other attractions at this establishment are without number and name.

At the NEW BOWERY THEATRE Messrs. FOX & LINGARD announce two excellent pieces to-night.

Messrs. MASON and THOMAS give the second of their interesting classical *soirées* this evening. The programme contains a quartette in D minor, (No. 2,) by MOZART, and a trio in D minor, by SCHUMANN. Mr. MASON plays a Barcarole, a Ballade, and a Nocturne of his own composition, and Mr. THOMSON executes BECU'S Chacorine for violin. Mad. DE LUSSAN will assist in the vocal department.

There will be two operatic *matinées* to-day; one at the Academy, where Miss PATTI appears for the last time as *Norina*, in "Don Pasquale;" the other at the Winter Garden, where "La Traviata" will be played, with Mme. FABBRI in her great *rôle* of *Violetta*—and the mad scene from "Lucia," with Mme. GASSIER as the heroine. It is impossible to desire a better entertainment.

The last concert of the Philharmonic Society of Brooklyn will take place to-night, at the Athenæum in that city. Mme. GASSIER and Signor GASSIER have been secured as vocalists, and Mr. HOPKINS as pianist.

New-Jersey.

PROBABLE SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.—An inquest was held at Hudson City yesterday, by Coroner ACKERMAN, on the body of an unknown man, found lying in a swamp on the meadows near the Northern Railroad, with a portion of his head blown away by fire-arms. A pistol was found lying near by. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death by his own hands, or was shot by some person unknown. Deceased was apparently a German, and was dressed in a black frock coat, black cloth pants, dark grey cassimere vest, white muslin shirt, striped drawers, grey woolen stockings, new boots and felt hat. The body was deposited in a vault, to remain forty-eight hours, for identification.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

Large Gathering at the Cooper Institute.

Addresses by Hon. John Sherman and Ex-Gov. Ford, of Ohio.

There was a very large gathering at Cooper Institute last evening to hear an address from Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio. The chair was occupied by Mr. CHAS. T. ROGERS, President of the Young Men's Republican Union, who introduced the speaker briefly and appropriately. Mr. SHERMAN'S appearance upon the platform was the signal for a round of most enthusiastic cheering, which was renewed at intervals during the delivery of his address. He spoke for two hours, and at no time was there any apparent abatement of interest on the part of the audience. The following is the substance of his remarks:

MR. SHERMAN'S ADDRESS.

When the applause which was responsive to his introduction had ceased, Mr. SHERMAN commenced his address by a reference to certain propositions adopted by the Democratic party and rejected by the Republicans. Among those adopted by the Democracy, was the declaration by the President in his last annual Message to Congress, "that it has been established that every citizen owning slaves may take them into the Territories of the United States, and there hold them as slaves;" and "that his right to do so must be protected by the Judical, Legislative and Executive branches of the Government." He also referred to a further declaration of the President "that neither Congress, nor any Territorial Legislature, nor any human power, has authority to annul or impair this vested right." In a former Message the President declared "that slaves are regarded by the Constitution of the United States as property—the same as horses and cattle—and may be carried into the Territories of the United States, and there held as slaves, not only without local or Congressional law, but in defiance of both." Those declarations were, he said, adopted by the controlling majority of the Democratic Party as a part of its creed. The Republican Party denied and rejected them, and insisted that Slavery is the creature of local law, dependent entirely upon the law of the State in which it exists, limited to the jurisdiction of the State; excepting, only, that if the slave escape he may be recaptured. The Republican Party affirmed that Slavery is a social, moral and political evil, and that it is the right and duty of Congress, and of the people, to prevent its extension into free territory. It was upon that issue, mainly, that the Republican and Democratic parties were about to enter into a contest for the administration of the Government for four years, and perhaps for a generation. It was a constitutional trial between opposing ideas, before the great jury of the American people. Before that tribunal the Republican Party was willing to discuss its case upon its merits, and abide by the decision. The Democratic Party, however, at the outset declared that it will not submit to the decision of the people, should the people decide in favor of Republicanism, by choosing a Republican President—that in the event of such a choice they would dissolve the Union—that in the event of a decision against them they would commit an overt act of treason, by resisting the inauguration of a Republican President with open force. This threat, made by men in high position in the Democratic Party, brought the Republicans, at the outset, to consider whether they would yield their organization, surrender their deeply-cherished principles and sink their manhood; or whether they would take up the gauntlet thus thrown down, and, as the peers of their opponents, insist that the majority shall exercise its right, in conformity with the Constitution and the laws, to select the agents of the Government. They had chosen the latter. But while it was their duty not to be moved by such threats, it was equally their duty to examine the claims of the opposing party, and to resist them by a practical contrast of their measures and policy. The Republican Party was only six years old, but its principles were as old as the Government. Its cardinal doctrine was formally announced by the Congress of the Confederation, in July, 1787. The first Congress confirmed the ordinance of 1787 against Slavery, and since then, Congress end the Supreme Court had repeatedly approved that ordinance. In proof that the power of Congress in relation to the existence of Slavery in the Territories was acknowledged and acted upon, he cited the act admitting Missouri, in which, relating to all the territory ceded by France, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of 36° 30', &c., it was declared that Slavery is forever prohibited. In 1828, in CANTER'S case, the same power was admitted by the Supreme Court. Having by these and other cases proved that the power of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories was recognized and acted upon, he said the Republican Party had never proposed to exercise that power further than to keep Slavery out of the territory covered by the Missouri restriction, and out of that acquired as free territory.

In the contest of 1852, the old Whig and Democratic Parties had acquiesced in the Compromise of 1850. All, or nearly all, the other issues had become so nice and refined that the popular mind would not draw distinctions, and became indifferent to results. The Democratic Party succeeded in the contest, and sectional strife was soothed by deceitful promises of the finality of the Compromise. But there was a great controlling interest—an interest above parties—keen to discover, and prompt to seize upon the opportunity to extend its power. That interest existed from ambitious politicians at Washington the repeal of the Missouri restriction. So unexpected was that act of bad faith that the country only awoke from its slumber to find that it had been consummated. He would not examine the pretenses upon which that act was founded, for the delusive cry of Popular Sovereignty was now repeated by every organ of the Democratic Party. The declaration of the President, the decision of the Supreme Court, the vetoes of the Governors of Kansas and Nebraska, the action of the Senate and House, all showed that it was a cheat and a show. It was that that had caused the great body of mechanics and business men, and a portion of the Democrats of the North, to rally around the Republican standard, disregarding mere party names, with a determined resolve, never to be yielded, that the institution of Slavery should derive no practical advantage from that time-honored compromise. What sentiment united these conflicting elements? Was it sectional animosity? Was it merely dislike to Slavery as an existing institution in the Southern States? Any man who thought so took a very superficial view of the motives of a great political movement. The very sentiment that led the great mass of our people to acquiesce in the Compromise of 1850—the desire for quiet—the wish to avoid the agitation of the Slavery question—that it was that led thousands and tens of thousands of our best citizens to join in the movement. The political interest of Slavery was active—ceaseless; it would allow no quiet. It would make new demands; then compromise; then agitate. The Republicans felt there was no way to meet this ever-disturbing element in American politics, except firmly to say to its advocates: "You shall not extend Slavery in the free Territories of the United States." That was the immediate purpose of the Republican organization. It had other purposes in view, connected with other interests of Government, but it adhered to its original and principal object, and now it has not been able to accomplish a great deal; it had secured freedom to Kansas against an invasion from Missouri, which all Republicans condemned, as they did the invasion of Virginia by seventeen white men and five negroes, led on by a fanatic. During that early struggle, he was glad to say, the Republicans in Congress made no mistake. They had voted to settle the whole controversy by what was known as "Dunn's bill," but even that was rejected by the Democrats, who at the time believed Kansas had been secured to the interest of Slavery. After having briefly reviewed the Kansas struggle in Kansas and in Congress, and referred to the Dred Scott decision as a political necessity yielded to the Democratic party, never heretofore noted for its love of courts, without either the form or face of law, except as it affected the fate of Dred Scott, he referred to HELPER'S *Impending Crisis* in the following words: "We have heard a good deal of comolaint that we have circulated a book written by a native and citizen of a Slave State against Slavery. I have recently read that book for the first time, and my astonishment is also equal to the contempt with which I have always regarded the clamor about the book. It is chiefly made up of statistical information, showing the relative value of free and slave labor, and of the opinions of eminent men from the North and the South, of this and foreign countries, as to the social, moral and political influence of Slavery. So far as this information goes, it is eminently proper for circulation. Such portions could be read with profit by the very men who have made the most clamor about the book. It is a book that I believe any intelligent man could read, condemning what is wrong in it, and yet obtaining from it useful suggestions. That portion of the book written by the author, which is addressed to his fellow-non-slaveholders of the Southern States, evinces a bitterness that has its parallel in the speeches and denunciations made by men in the interest of Slavery on the floor of Congress. I have listened, over and over again to the same character of harangue, to the same violent, rude, and exciting language, with the simple difference that the subjects of denunciation were 'Black Republicans' instead of slaveholders. The author has evidently caught the spirit that pervades his book in a different climate from ours. The advice of HELPER to his fellow non-slaveholders that they could abolish a system that bears heavily upon them by non-intercourse, by social proscription, by severing all the ties of Church fellowship, of family and social connection, is the advice of a high, of family and social connection, to a gentleman in this city, represents the gold prospects there as most flattering. He says the mines in that vicinity are worked with great advantage.

THE TENEMENT HOUSE.

With a Brief Sketch of its Builder, Popham Pophammer, Esq.

BY C. H. WEBB.

THE LANDLORD.

Popham at forty was rich,
As the yearly assessments would show:
Lodged in an opulent niche;
Builder of Tenement Row,

In youth he had said to his soul:
It is good to be honest and true;
But rather than poverty's dole,
We'll be rich and dispense with the two.
As he walked through the byways and streets,
He had said to himself in his greed:
Decent families one everywhere meets,
And gold may be gathered from need.
So he put out his hand, and it's touch
Was a rival to Midas' of old,
For blood changed to coin in his clutch,
And tears he transmuted to gold.

Then it was that old Popham got rich,
Though I've heard him impress on his child,
That he reached this desirable niche
Because a kind PROVIDENCE smiled.
When he told how he 'scaped Wall-street rocks,
You'd have thought, by allusions he made,
That Providence dabbled in STOCKS,
And had been his copartner in trade.

THE HOUSE THAT POPHAM BUILT FOR HIMSELF.

Now Popham conversed with his wife;
He said, we have money in store,
Though for a front seat in life—
Let us knock at Fifth-avenue's door.
So he built him a mansion up town—
It fronted on Madison-square—
And he furnished it up etaire and down
With all that was dainty and rare;
And Fifth-avenue Doodledum's crown
Was the meed of the *millionaire*.

THE HOUSE THAT POPHAM BUILT FOR THE LORD.

Next, Popham dove down in his pelf—
This dive all the papers record—
And he said, having built for myself,
I will now build a house for the Lord.
Thus designing, he looked up designs,
And an architect, famed for good taste,
Drew a maze of bewildering lines—
All said the conception was chaste:
Then the masons and carpenters came,
And the church like a gossip's tale grew;
Its steeple put shot-towers to shame,
And the nave—a wag said it had two—
Was blazoned with Pophammer's name,
And his was the principal pew.
This pew was a marvel; they spread
Soft cushions for Pophammer's seat,
A pillowed recess for his head,
A velveted rest for his feet;
Rich Brussels to cushion his tread—
And the mansion of GOD was complete.

Dedication, of course, followed next,
By the Reverend Richman Rejoyce;
I do not remember his text—
Though I mind me his beautiful voice—
But one of those sinners that carp
At display which they cannot afford,
Said he played on a thousand-stringed harp,
And that this was its principal chord:
"When you rob from the poor, if you're sharp,
You will give—say a tenth—to the Lord.
Yet two *gourmands*, who came rather late,
Of the sermon said "Well done," and "rare;"
And the minister ended elate,
With a brief and appropriate prayer,
For a blessing on CHURCH and on STATE,
And on Popham the millionaire.

Then Popham looked over the board,
Devising a move that was sure
To fill this last breach in his hoard,
While he said to his soul, as a lure,
I have built for myself and the Lord—
I will now build a house for the Poor;
And since mansions and manses don't pay,
But rather decrease one's "per csnts.,"
I will build in a very cheap way,
And I'll gather large quarterly rents.

Thus the moneyed man reaps what the penniless sow—
May the HARVEST at last bring atoning.
Thus two palaces' glow begot Tensment Row,
And the widows' and orphans' fate moaning—
For churches must grow, though bitter tears flow,
And the Poor in their need be groaning.

He advertised next for designs;
The Architect came with his plan,
And they traced out the meshes and lines
Of the net they were spreading for man.

If the carpenter chose he could tell,
As he drove in the finishing nail,
How the blow, as it echoing fell,
Rang through the low hall like a wail:
The mason could tell, if he chose,
Of the blood accidentally spilt,
Which spattered the walls as they rose,
And reddened the mortar with guilt.
But they hurried the work to its close,
And the Tenement-house was built!

In a narrow and dim-lighted street,
Where the light of God's sun never beams,
Where the tenement lodger is bleet
If haply he sees it in dreams;
Where the pavements are reeking with filth,
And the sewers pour their pestilent breath;
Where Fever and Famine link hands,
And Disease holds a revel with Death.
In the midst of this rottening reek,
Where a prayer would have taint like a curse,
The millionaire built for the Poor,
That dollars might come to his purse;
That servants might wait on his chair;
That a preacher might purr in his face;
That his wife might be rustling in silk,
And his daughters float lightly in lace.

Oh, think of this, daughters and wives,
As your carriage though fair Broadway rolls,
That your splendor is purchased by lives;
That your horses' feet trample on souls!

Shall I tell of the tenement house?
Of the human forms packed in its walls
With scarcely the space for their lungs
Allotted to beasts in their stalls?
Shall I tell of the rottening beams,
Of the stairway which rocked with your tread,
Of the floor which was crumbling below,
And the slime-dropping walls overhead?
Shall I tell that the foulness without
Was pure to the foulness within,
Of the harvest that Death's sickle reaps
When Poverty crouches with Sin?

But little the millionaire recked
Of the lives or the souls that were lost,
For Rotten-row paid like a mine,
And the yearly rent doubled its cost.

THE BURNING OF THE TENEMENT HOUSE.

In the hush of a still Sabbath night,
While thousands were kneeling in prayer,
The Fire-fiend escaped from his thrall
And waved his red torches in air;
The churches and mansions up-town
Were lit by the horrible glare.
The brazen-lipped bell cried "alarm"
Till it shook a grave, dignified spire,
And rudely broke Pophammer's nap—
The TENEMENT HOUSE was on fire.
Like flames climbed the kindle-wood stair,
And danced in their glee on the roof—
Pophammer had furnished a loom,
And now Hell wove the warp and the woof!
There were mothers with babes at the breast,
There were mothers with babes in their arms,
And their shrieks reached the planets above—
What need of all other alarms?
The wife called on husband to save,
And stretched out her arms for his aid:
Poor hearts! as well call from the grave—
So deftly the trap had been laid;—
Yet their cries drowned the clanging bells' din
Till the greedy flames licked up their fill,
And the smouldering rafters fell in—
Then all of the shriekings were still.

Unsightly remains of charred flesh
Were found in the rubbish below,
Chaotic in mass and in name—
You would scarce their humanity know—
And the Coroner rendered their death
As "TENANTS OF TENEMENT-ROW!"

I dreamt on that horrible night
I had seen a Druidical feast,
That I'd stood in the burning pyre's light,
And that Popham had been the High Priest!
Oh! Pophsm, and millionaires all
Who dwell in your mansions up-town,
Say, how will you answer for this
When the lightnings of God come down?
Will ye hide in your soft-cushioned pews
When the flame through your palace hall rolls,
When the spires 'neath whose shadow ye pray
Shall fall like dead weights on your souls?
When the patience of Heaven shall tire,
And the Sun shall be loosed from his path
To kindle this TENEMENT WORLD,
Will a just God spare ye in His wrath?

RHODE ISLAND MANUFACTURES.

Providence — Residences — Manufactories — Gimlet-screws and how they are Made — Eagle Screw Company — Gold Chains — An Ingenious Machine — The State's Prison Self-Sustaining — How it is Done — Shoes Pegged by Machinery — Attractive Library at the Prison.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, April 9, 1860.

Very few people have a correct idea of this beautiful city. For one I must confess that, until the recent election, I had always supposed it to be one of the dullest and most stupid places on the face of the earth. As it is, though I have been here now nearly three weeks, I have had time only sufficient to allow me a hasty glance at the very many objects of interest in which it abounds. It may well be called an up and down city. There is hardly a street in the whole place which will permit of a five minutes' walk, without the encountering of a steep hill. From the top of these ascents the view of the river, bay and cove is beautiful, and many residences can boast of most romantic landscapes, to be seen from their door-step or window. In comparative wealth Providence ranks second to none. Many manufacturers of great individual wealth reside here, while corporations of still greater capital are equally numerous.

As in other Eastern cities, the presence of great wealth brings culture and refinement, observable not only in the personal breeding and education of its citizens, but also in its public buildings, churches and private residences. Of the latter I have in no city of the Union seen so many which exhibited such rare combination of tasty architectural design and comfort as here. The grounds around are well laid out, and, in some few instances, adorned with appropriate works of art. An eminent example of this is the residence of a gentleman who has in front of a handsome dwelling that splendid bronze dog, by HOPPIN, which you will remember was on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, and from it obtained the medal. The dog, a large mastiff, having broken his chain, is arrested in his flight by the voice of his master, and in the attitude he then assumes, the artist has modeled him. It is one of the most life-like and spirited designs I ever saw, and deserves a more conspicuous position.

As is well known, Providence is the seat of a host of manufactories of all sorts and kinds—calicoes, (prominent just now,) screws, jewelry, shoes, &c., in vast numbers are here made and sent forth to the world. In company with a kind friend, whose natural delicacy will appreciate the suppression of his name, but whose card was an open sesame at every door, I visited several places of general interest, and in brief I will give you the benefit thereof.

Every one who has ever had occasion to screw up a box, or with the old-fashioned blunt-pointed screw to fasten anything, remembers with what joy he first came across the

GIMLET-POINTED SCREW,

which needs no preliminary hore to insure its immediate and tenacious entry. The Eagle Screw Company of Providence manufactures these screws, and to outsiders the doors are a sealed mystery. But as I, through the available medium alluded to, got in, I propose, so far as is proper, to detail what I saw. The agent, Mr. A. G. ANGELL, chaperoned us, and, after admiring from his office window a peculiar landscape, made up of bits of water, piles of coal, brick walls and machinery, we were shown into the workshop.

Here I was permitted to examine a series of mechanisms, the like of which I have never seen, and which reflect upon the American inventor a light of honor and of glory not to be surpassed by any that is obtained in science or in war. The entire machinery used in making the gimlet screws was invented or applied by Mr. ANGELL, and can be used by none other than this company, except by infringement.

The processes through which the wire passes, until it is cast out complete as a screw, is as follows:

1. The wire is sized. A coil of it is wound upon a cylinder. One end being passed through the sizer, is fastened to a revolving cylinder, which draws the wire by force through the sizer. The sizer is made of cast iron; is a thick plate with holes of various dimensions, each hole being tunnel-shaped. The wire as it passes through is compelled to assume the size of the smaller end, and in its transit is compacted and hardened. There is but one man in the United States who can make this apparently simple plate.

2. A coil of the wire, having been properly sized, is then passed over several small revolving cylinders, through a passage, at the end of which are working a pair of cutters, properly adjusted, and a header. The latter is a kind of ram, with screw-made dies, which, as it came implies, heads the wire, and retreating, the cutters chop off the requisite length of blank.

3. A hopper is then filled with the headed wire; a pair of fingers takes up one or two at a time and places them upon a guide, which drops the wire before a revolving "shaver;" this trims the head properly, and a pair of fingers removing it to a circular saw, it there receives the "slot" or incision across the head; after which the fingers recarry it to the shaver, which removes the roughness occasioned by the "nicker," (which makes the "slot,") and a sprial spring throws the headed, shaved and nicked wire into a pan.

4. The wire is now ready for threading. The machine in this case is, like the others, self-feeding. The fingers (which are a pair of pointers) take, head up, from the receiver or pan, several of these, as above described. The wire is held firmly, while a savage little knife cuts, with the rapidity of lightning, a sharp and exquisitely-shaped point, at the instant another knife turns and turns, and shaves and shaves, until the properly-threaded screw is made, when it is dropped, as one would drop a hot potato, and, as true as you live, the gimlet-screw is finished.

There are, in constant working, some fifteen hundred machines, each one of which seems like an intelligent being, doing everything but talk. To each one is attached a tell-tale; if a larger wire, or an unfortunate finger, or what not, should be caught in the machine, in an instant the "set" of the regulating spring would be altered, and a "clicketty click" would call the attention of the operative, who could remedy the trouble. Some six hundred hands are employed, mostly females. I happened to be there at 12 o'clock, at the second of which time every machine stopped, and each girl rushed for her bonnet and shawl as if she had been shot from Sprague's Paixhan gun. At present they turn out 7,000 gross *per diem*, though the capacity is double that quantity. There are many other details of the business, such as blueing, packing, tieing, &c., which were very interesting to notice, but which would be unfit for use in our present writing. The whole establishment, from inception to ending, is one of the wonders of the world, and I advise everbody who goes to Providence to get a peep at it, *if he can*.

Another very ingenious piece of machinery is one which makes by the hundred yards at a time those beautiful guard-chains which we so much admire on the vests or necks of those who can afford them. The description of chain is that known as the "Adelaide chain," the links being woven or plaited together, instead of being joined by means of solder. The process by which the chain is made is exceedingly simple, though at first sight the machine seems to be a mass of intricacies, puzzling to even the scientific brain.

I. A thin band of gold is passed over a cylinder. A punch, with its face in the form of a Maltese cross, descends and cuts out a blank link. The blank so cut is deposited in a "carrier."

2. The carrier, with the link upon it, starts and carries the blank to a point directly over an upright tube.

3. A plunger now descends and forces the link through a perforation in the carrier (of the same general form as the link, though smaller) into the mouth of the tube.

4. A second blank is cut and carried as the first.

5. The carrier advances with the second blank, and the tube containing the first is rotated a sufficient distance to allow the forcing of this blank into the tube of the first. A series of bending picks dart forward, and one by one he arms of the Maltese crosses are interlaced, and the plunger, descending with a hard blow, clinches them all.

So on with the third and fourth and succeeding links, each being locked or plaited with a portion of the preceding link. All the varied motions are derived from cams on the main shaft. The machines will make 200 feet of chain in an hour. To an unscientific observer it would be summed up in a few words. A piece of gold tape goes into a machine at one end, worries through the motions, and comes out at the other end a beautiful gold chain. On this, as on all other inventions, there are being made constant improvements, but I am convinced that I have never seen in any place in the United States so many really wonderful evidences of the restless Yankee brain as can be found in this City of Providence.

The most surprising of all, or what would seem so to a New-Yorker, is a self-sustaining State Prison. The same good friend, who is equally at home in this peculiar institution as in those before mentioned, handed me over to the tender mercies of S. L. BLAISDELL, Esq., the Warden of the Rhode Island State Prison. As I behaved myself with most exemplary piety while under his charge, and didn't display any evidence of total depravity, he kindly let me out, having first shown me what he should do with me in case I ever was sent there again.

The prison is finely located. In front is an open lawn leading to the Cove, a pretty sheet of water, which stretches out in full view of the prisoner in his cell, or the confined debtor in his parlor. Passing by the prison part, which is very comfortable and pleasant for a prison, I will briefly allude to that part where the cash is made—where the confined learn a trade—where the State saves its pennies, and shoes are *pegged by machinery*.

The State has a contract with a New-York firm, to the effect that the prisoners shall make shoes for them exclusively, the firm furnishing all the stock, machinery, &c., and the State finding the men. From this is derived sufficient income to support not only the State Prison, but other reformatory institutions, besides casting a mite or six into the Treasury. The amount paid for each man who is confined for any considerable length of time is forty cents a day, and for the rest, twenty-five cents. Of course those who stay longer become better workmen. The style of shoe made is a coarse, heavy brogan. Entering the spacious apartment, I found about one hundred men, each in front of a sewing machine, worked by steam. The whole work is done by machinery.

First—The upper is lasted.

Second—The shoe is filled and soled.

Third—The pegs are put in by a Yankee pegging machine, as follows: A coil of birch tape is passed over a cylinder; the operator holds, bottom up, the shoe which is to be pegged. A puncher makes a hole in the sole; the cylinder passes the coil of birch under a knife, which cuts off the peg, and a hammer drives the peg into the hole. A good operator will so rotate the shoe, that in one-third of a minute the machine will put two rows of pegs all around the sole.

Fourth—The shoe is heeled—the heel being cut in a die.

Fifth—It is trimmed and finished.

They turn out regularly six hundred pairs of these shoes each working day. (Think of that, strikers, male and female!) The shoes cost $61 for 60 pairs, and sell at $1 20 per pair.

There is also a machine-shop, where are made carriage axles and bolts. The whole is driven by one small steam-engine, which is under the charge of a prisoner, who was sentenced to twenty years as punishment for rape. He has been in six years, has a wife and family, and is considered by all at the Prison as a first-rate worker. When he entered he knew nothing of steam.

We next went into the kitchen and ate some splendid brown bread, hot from the oven, and "so nice!" In the female department we saw an old lady who is in for life, having poisoned her two husbands. She and some twenty others were sewing away like mad, and one of the women had a little yankett apparently about sixteen months old, which she would occasionally embrace and then proceed with her work. The old lady said her husbands would take homœopathic medicine, and she noticed they always died soon after it. There is a fine library connected with the Prison, selected by Rev. Dr. WAYLAND. Pious memoirs, choice sermons, comments on the Holy Scriptures, tracts, Union Bibles, and other attractive works for the perusal of the convicts, are furnished free of charge to these unfortunates.

But I am transgressing the proper bounds, and will close by stating that I am convinced that Providence is considerable of a city; that her inhabitants in ordinary times are noted for their hospitality, their enterprise and their wealth, and that no city in the Union, of its size, can show more that is really worth seeing than can this same capital of the recently hissing-hot little Rhody. HOWARD.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Decision of the European Powers upon their Mexican Policy — Cruelties Practised by Rojas — A Terrible Affray — Anxiety for the Fate of the McLane Treaty.

CITY OF MEXICO, Friday, March 2, 1860.

It has transpired that the recent recognition by the Minister of Prussia of the Clergy Junta as the Government of Mexico, signifies that European Powers have decided upon a policy towards Mexico. The King of the Belgians is the author of a scheme to put upon the throne of Mexico a son of LOUIS PHILIPPE, and LOUIS NAPOLEON, desirous of subduing certain dormant fires that exist in France, and remove across the Atlantic certain dangerous spirits, has taken up this scheme with great avidity. Prussia has acceded to it, and her Minister, Mr. WAGNER, finding the Constitutionalists tied hand and foot by Mr. MCLANE, took his course to this Capital, and has recognized the Clergy Junta, because they jumped to accept the post scheme divulged to them by Mr. WAGNER. It may be visionary, this scheme, but be assured it occupies the serious thoughts of the crowned heads of Europe. England has so far not compromised herself with this scheme, but, as you will clearly see by Lord JOHN RUSSELL's reply to the bankers and merchants of London, has been asked to join in the business. The Aimonte Treaty with Spain favors this business, and if our Government goes back of the Monroe doctrine, there is a chance at last that a barrier may be placed to the "Anglo-Saxon wave." If it be established, a sad future opens upon liberal Republican institutions in America. Either we will be forced to battle with royalty, or quietly submit to be destroyed by its more artful and insinuating influences. It is a pity—nay, a thousand pities—we have not a Government suited to the great emergency, for now, of all times through which we have passed, we require long and clear heads to steer clear of breakers, in which we will very soon be engulfed if we continue our blundering and vascillating course with regard to Mexico.

There have recently taken place several events that denote the course the civil war is likely to fall into, if it is not very soon stopped. The town of Tenl, in the State of Jalisco, lately fell into the hands of ROJAS, a fellow not acknowledging the authority of either Government. He seized one hundred and sixty of the male inhabitants, and amused himself for three days in putting them to death. In the mean time, he and his men were rioting in lust with the daughters and wives of the unfortunate victims. The parish church was converted into the head-quarters of ROJAS and his men, where they killed fathers, husbands and brothers, before the eyes of unfortunate females, whom they retained for their hellish gratification. The town, of course, was robbed of everything valuable. This event has been made known to us through the clergy people, but there is little doubt but it is more or less true as I have given it to you. ROJAS formerly belonged to the Constitutionalists, but on account of his atrocities was declared an outlaw by the Juarez Government.

Here, in the Valley of Mexico, we have had an occurrence less horrible and of a more satisfactory termination. VILLALVA, a Constitutional guerilla chief, came up to Ayolla on the morning of the 20th ult., and after driving the clergy troops who were there back into this city, fell back upon Miraflores, a village about thirty miles distant from here. He occupied the place, and called upon the director of a cotton factory there. The director, who is a Scotchman, was wary of VILLALVA, and reluctant to admit him in the factory; but finally, after declaring his friendly intentions, he was admitted by the director, who received him in the house and gave him to eat and drink. VILLALVA became brave over the generous beverage, and commenced talking of his necessity for a small sum of money, and by degrees urged his claims until he came to threats. The director told him he could not give any money, and that if VILLALVA attempted to molest him or the factory he would be forced to resist, desperate as the undertaking might seem—VILLALVA having 350 men, and he not more than fifty workmen. VILLALVA changed his tone and again became all civility, and by repeated assurances of friendship, obtained admission into the factory for several of his officers, who were not long in before they seized the director by throwing a lasso over his head. They commenced dragging him out of the factory, when some foreign workmen, who had been carefully watching what was passing, opened fire upon VILLALVA and his men. The result was, VILLALVA was shot dead, with several of his officers and men, and the rest took to their heels for dear life, leaving the director and all of his workmen completely unharmed. Here ends chapter first of this business. It is not natural to suppose the followers of VILLALVA will not try to take vengeance, for they have a refrain amongst that class of people, which says:

"Muy sabrosa es venganze"—

"Sweet is vengeance,"—but they will not likely come out openly to take it. The burning of the factory by night, the assassination of the persons belonging to it as they are caught alone, and the seizing of goods belonging to them, are events that may be looked for, and not to be wondered at when they are reported. The only guarantee the factory has got is that foreigners guard it, and from the lesson they have already given are likely to be more respected by those who would impose upon them if they dared. The unfortunate part of this business is that VILLALVA was shot by foreigners who, like ninety-nine hundredths of the foreigners in Mexico, sympathize with the cause VILLALVA pretended to uphold. It is believed that he had drank too much before going to the factory, and with what he got there became mad, otherwise that he would never have entertained the idea of molesting foreigners. He did wrong, from whatever motive, and has dearly paid for his transgression. Such scenes as this, and the one before related, are on the increase, and you may not wonder at getting in future accounts of several by each mail.

As you may suppose, we are all anxiety for two results: 1st, the fate of the McLane treaty, and 2d, the result of MIRAMON's campaign to Vera Cruz. If the treaty be ratified, day dawns upon this benighted country, but if it be rejected and MIRAMON triumphs at Vera Cruz, a dark cloud settles upon Mexico, and the thunder of a distant storm on the American Continent can be heard by all those whose hearing is not obstructed by a superabundance of ears. If the treaty be rejected and MIRAMON fail to take Vera Cruz, poor Mexico will go on in her well-beaten path to ruin—daily increasing her large numbers of banditti, and rapidly losing her scanty honest population. For those who take an interest in the fate of Mexico the present is a terrible moment of suspense, made more terrific by the knowledge that a very short time must give life to all our hopes or condemn us forever to despair.

The clergy have just come out with a long reply to Mr. BUCHANAN's message. It is filled with a deal of special pleading, many downright falsehoods, some facts and a great deal of nonsense. In brief, its main features may be stated thus: MARQUEZ and his atrocities, the murder of CANBE and his party, &c., &c., excused; JOHN FORSYTH and his operations in silver bars and refugees from the law held up as an offset for the blood of DUVAL, CHASE, LAMON, CRABB and all his party—a nice balance sheet to the eyes of the clergy. But certainly our blockheads at home are not so true to their natures as to permit this sophistical document to have the slightest weight.

The news from the interior is all in favor of the Constitutionalists. ORTEGA, after taking Zacatecas, moved upon Aguascalientes, which he took, and at last dates was moving down upon the Bajlo, to cooperate with forces from the frontier, who are hovering about San Luis Potosi. Guadalajara is said to be in a most critical situation, and likely any day to turn over to the Constitutionalists. In Morelia the Liberals have considerable forces, and are exacting more from Jalisco. Between this and Queretaro there are some seven or eight hundred Constitutionalists, and also a large force in the direction of Tutancingo. The State of Puebla is occupied by liberal guerrilla bands, who hold all the rural districts of the State, and have supreme control of the territory of Tlaxcala. AURELIANA holds San Agustin (Tlalpan), Contreras, and all of the south-eastern portion of the Valley of Mexico, and every day or so attacks the outposts of the Clergy, now at the hacienda of San Antonio, six miles from the city wall.

A report is afloat here that the Clergy forces have been driven from Oajaca, and another, that 4,000 Pintos, from Guerrero, with a large number of Americans, are marching up towards Cuernavaca. So, should MIRAMON take Vera Cruz, you see the end is not yet. It might be that all these advancing forces of the Liberals would not be able to stand their ground, but if they are again forced to fall back, it will be to hold their outposts, and watch their time for a new aggressive movement. Should they by chance obtain the leadership of a man like COMONFORT, they would be able to advance steadily, and with certainty. COMONFORT has a party here now—a thing he had not when he fled the country. If the report be true, that he is on his road back to Mexico, he will have a large party in the event JUAREZ and his men lose Vera Cruz. COMONFORT is a man of true courage, and some military talent; and, although his inexperience got him into difficulties, we may look—and look in vain—through all the long list of Mexican chief, for a better men than he is.

The Clergy are now coming down upon capitalists in a manner entirely unprecedented. With the greatest coolness possible they are drawing bills upon people for all manner of large sums of money. They have not commenced enforcing these drafts, but will likely begin so soon as this mail is off.

A great scandal has been raised here by the return of a large amount of bills drawn upon Mr. OTWAY, Ex-British Minister. The house of JECKER has $14,000 of this disgraced paper; another house some $25,000, and several smaller accounts come in to show up this diplomat in his new character. Considering his salary was large, and his mode of living of the meanest character, he must have saved up a nice sum of money from his Mexican sojourn.

Exchanges have advanced for this packet, which shows that financial men have little confidence in MIRAMON'S success, and no hope of the condition of the country improving very soon.

FROM CANADA.

The Submarine Telegraph to Belleisle Straits to be laid down at Once — The Postmaster-General of Canada starts for Europe again to Negotiate further Arrangements in Connection with the Atlantic Postal Service — The proposed Free Ports at Gaspe and Sault Ste. Marie — The Visit of the Prince of Wales.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Saturday, April 7, 1860.

The NEW-YORK TIMES was informed, about a fortnight since, that the Canadian Parliament had passed resolutions granting $10,000 per annum as a subsidy to any company which would lay down a telegraph line from Father Point, at present the most easterly point reached by the magnetic wire. I have now to add that the Montreal Telegraph Company, which have a virtual monopoly of all the wires in Canada, has undertaken the task of laying down the cable, or has, at any rate, made the necessary preparations. The Company is about to send off immediately a surveying expedition, which will visit Father Point, the northern coast of Gaspe, Anticosti and the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lewreoce, in order to ascertain at once the best mode of establishing telegraphic communication with the Straits of Belleisle, which are—it need not be said—between Newfoundland and Labrador. Several of the best voyages made last year by our Canadian steamships occupied very little more than five days from land to land. Under the new contract, just signed, the distance is to be made in that time. Give us the telegraph then, we say, and our line of communication, until the Atlantic Telegraph is laid down, must so far outstrip every other means of communication with Europe as to place it beyond the reach of competition. The engineers who are to compose the surveying party have received the following instructions: *First*—Survey a shore line, east from Father Point, for about 100 miles. *Second*—Cross to the west end of Anticosti Island. *Third*—Survey a line across the island to the lighthouse on the northwest part of it. *Fourth*—Investigate, after crossing the Gulf, the best place for landing the cable. *Fifth*—Explore the Labrador coast in the direction of Belleisle as far as may be deemed desirable. The station at Anticosti lighthouse, it is evident, will be for the purpose of furnishing to Quebec shipping intelligence of such a nature as emergencies may require—*e. g.*, the detention or stranding of vessels—so that prompt measures to remedy evils may be taken by the merchants interested.

The Postmaster-General of Canada, Hon. Mr. SIDNEY SMITH, has left for England in the *Bohemian*, from Portland, to-day. The immediate object of his trip, this time, is to place in the strongest possible light before the House of Commons Committee on Postal Contracts the claims of the Canadian line of Ocean mail steamers to an imperial subsidy. Hon. Jno. ROSS, our Commissioner of Public Works, gave testimony before the Committee last year; Hon. Jno. ROSS, our President of the Council, is doing the same at this moment; and our Postmaster-General is hurrying away for the same purpose. Sanguine hopes are entertained here that the British Government will appropriate at least £50,000 per annum towards meeting the £104,000 subsidy we engage, under our new contract, to give our weekly line. But Mr. SMITH will do more than this in England. We intend that our steamers shall no longer call at Queenstown, (Cork,) where they are exposed to the competition of the Cunarders, the Inman line, and several others, but shall touch at Derry, in the north of Ireland. Arrangements have therefore to be made in Britain, for the conveyance of the Continental and other mails, through Britain, to and from that port. It is thought that far greater dispatch will be realized under the new plan—that several hours will be saved by taking the mails from Britain across the 22 mile wide North Channel, instead of across the Irish Sea from Holyhead. And to help in making the necessary alterations in the system, is another object of Mr. SMITH's jaunt. Before his departure, our Postmaster-General had taken steps to bring about a Summer arrangement for conveying a portion of the Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick mails to and from England. At present, Nova Scotia has fortnightly conveyance to and from Europe by the Cunard boats, at Halifax. New-Brunswick, or at least a great part of it, is not even so well provided for. The plan of our Government then is to take advantage, with the consent of the sister Provinces, of the coasting boats which run in Summer between Quebec, Shediac and Pictou—so as to get a weekly mail from these points for conveyance to Riviere du Loup, there to be picked up by the outgoing ocean steamer. In like manner would our Canadian steamships bring a New-Brunswick and Nova Scotian mail from Europe, which could always be forwarded by the returning coasting boat to Pictou or Shediac in fourteen or sixteen days from the time it left England. Subsidiary to this enterprise would be the establishment of a land mail route for the convenience of Western New-Brunswick, by way of Grand Falls direct to Riviere du Loup.

The proposed free ports—the subject of my last letter—are to be at Gaspe and Sault Ste. Marie. It is expected to make of the former an emporium of commerce in fish; of the latter, the centre of a vast trade in minerals.

We propose to treat with France for obtaining a commercial treaty similar to that recently concluded between France and England. We propose to reduce our duty on French brandy from 100 to 30 per cent., on wines and fruits from 30 to 20 per cent., on condition of our being met by the Emperor with a reduction of the duties on our timber, ships, fish, oil, furs, &c. The French Consul here, M. le Baron BOILEAU, and our Finance Minister, Hon. A. T. GALT, are sanguine of being able to negotiate satisfactorily.

The visit of the Prince of Wales seems as if it would turn our heads. We are hurrying on the laying of our submarine telegraph to the Straits of Belleisle, that the Prince may see how energetic a race of men inhabits this part of the world. We are going to hold two great exhibitions—one at Montreal, Canada East, and the other at Hamilton, Canada West—that he may see a display of our mechanical and agricultural industry. We are going to offer him mansions to live in. We have built a magnificent railway car to carry him about in. And, last but not least, BLONDIN, who is here, and is going to stretch a rope across the chasm near Montmorenci Falls, expresses his intention of writing to His Royal Highness, and offering to carry on his back that section of royalty over the hempen bridge.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Notices of Movements in the Religious World.

The Quadrennial Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will commence its sessions in Buffalo on the 1st of May. The delegates will number about three hundred, representing all the Free and three or four of the border Slave States. The six Bishops of the Church, Messrs. MORRIS of Cincinnati, JAMES of New-York, SIMPSON of Illinois, AMES of Indiana, BAKER of New-Hampshire, and SCOTT of Delaware, will be present. Besides the delegates, five hundred or more ministers, some thousands of lay members, missionaries returned from labors, and others soon to leave, will be attracted to Buffalo by the importance of the Conference. During the sessions of the Conference a daily paper will be issued by the Methodist Book Concern, containing all the proceedings. This assembly has control and direction of all the internal affairs of the Methodist Church, and is a Court of Appeals to which cases that may have arisen during the past four years in the different State or local Conferences may be carried. It is expected the questions of Slavery, the extension of ministerial appointments, and the modification of the office of presiding Elder will consume a large share of the time devoted to Church government.

Rev. Dr. SPEAR, of the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, has been obliged, by serious illness, to relinquish his pastoral duties, and sails for Europe to-day in the *Adriatic*, with his son and a young gentleman of his congregation. Last Thursday evening, by invitation, his friends waited upon him at his residence, to bid him adieu, and express their warm wishes for his welfare and return. During their visit, one of the officers of the Church, with some remarks appropriate to the occasion, presented him, on behalf of the members of his congregation, a purse containing $1,250 in gold, as a token of their appreciation of his eminent services as pastor for a period of seventeen years, and an evidence of their sympathy for him under his present trial. In accepting it, Dr. SPEAR feelingly alluded to his happy reminiscences of the past and his hopes for the future,—expressing a grateful remembrance of the harmonious spirit which has always characterized his people, and his sincere wish that it might ever continue. The gift he received as a fresh proof of the love and sympathy of his charge.

The New-England Methodist Conference was in session in Springfield, Mass., last week. The *Republican* says: "The election of six delegates from this Conference to the General Conference of the Methodist Church North at Buffalo, in May, occupied the Friday afternoon session. So far as there was any contest, it was personal; as on the question which will agitate the General Conference, of changing the rules of discipline so as to exclude all slaveholders from church membership, this Conference is pretty unanimous for the change and exclusion. On the first ballot, only five delegates were chosen, as follows: Whole number of votes, 130; necessary to a choice, 66; E. O. HAVEN, Maldeo, 114; JOHN H. TWOMBLY, Worcester, 100; MINOR RAYMOND, Wilbraham, 93; JAMES PORTER, New-York, 89; WILLIAM H. HATCH, Malden, 85. A second ballot made no choice of the sixth member of the delegation; but on the third, Rev. DANIEL E. CHAPIN was chosen, having 79 votes out of 127. Revs. D. SHERMAN and L. R. THAYER were chosen reserved delegates."

One of the speakers at a mission meeting in Leicester, England, gave some information concerning the teachers and nurses to whom is intrusted the training of the children of the Royal family. The monthly nurse in the Queen's household, he stated, was a member of Dr. STEARNS's (Baptist) Church, at Camberwell. The Princess Royal, now the Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM, was awakened through reading a sermon of ADOLPHE MONOD, and became thoroughly religious. When the last child was born, a Wesleyan was selected for nurse. The teacher of the Prince of Wales, Mr. GIBBS, was a Nonconformist. Previous to appointment, he was sent for twice, and for two hours was subjected to a severe questioning by the Prince CONSORT and Her Majesty, to test his knowledge. All the heads of the departments of Her Majesty were pious people.

Two gentlemen of Manchester, England, offer two prizes—one of one hundred and a second of fifty guineas for the two best treatises on "Revivals of Religion. Rev. R. BURGESS, D. D., Rector of Upper Chelsea; Rev. F. A. WEST, Wesleyan Minister, London; Rev. JOSH STOUGHTON, Independent Minister, Kensington; Rev. WM. CHALMERS, M. A., Minister of the Free Church of Scotland, and Rev. GEORGE SMITH, Esq., LL. D., F. A. S. CAMBORNE, compose the Committee of Adjudication. The publication is not to exceed 400 pages, 8vo, and the successful essays are to be the property of the Committee.

There are now five missionary ships in the Pacific ocean; the *Morning Star*, owned by the American Board; the *John Wesley*, owned by the English Wesleyans; the *John Knox*, the *Southern Cross* and the *John Williams*. The last is the oldest and largest, having been in the service nearly fifteen years. It sails to England every three or four years, with the children and wives of missionaries, and the contributions to the cause of missions from the natives of the South Seas; and returns with passengers and supplies of Bibles and other books, and material for printing purposes.

Mr. SPURGEON has declined an invitation from the Congregational Union of New-York, to participate in its anniversary exercises in May. He writes to Dr. THOMPSON that it is quite impossible for him to leave home at present for America, and adds: "I have been nearly seven years without a rest, and am hoping this year to make a little journey upon the Continent. I must then come home again, and, if God shall help me, stick to it for another seven years."

Rev. Dr. CHICKERING, of Portland, Maine, preached his quarter-century sermon on April 1. His church at present numbers about 400 members, and of 900, the whole number who have been connected with the church, 700 united by letter or on profession during his ministry. In the 25 years which were passed in review, more than $50,000 have been contributed to religious charities, besides large legacies and private gifts.

The following are the votes of the several Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in regard to changing the general rule of the Church so as to exclude Slaveholders from communion: Arkansas Conference for change, 1; against, 12. Baltimore, 149 against. East Baltimore, against, 156. Philadelphia Conference, for, 12; against, 170. Pittsburgh Conference, for, 18; against, 127. Missouri Conference, against, 42.

A correspondent of the *Observer* says: "The slaves of two neighboring plantations in Williamsburgh District, S. C., evincing an earnest desire for the regular preaching of the Gospel among them, their masters combined in the erection of a suitable edifice where their minds met. A church has been organized, deacons appointed, and a white minister engaged to preach regularly to them, and to catechise the negro children."

Unions, says the *Examiner*, are taking place between the Unitarians and Universalists. In Lowell, Mass., the two Unitarian and two Universalist Societies have formed a Sunday-school Union, which meets in the four churches in rotation. At Fremont, Ill., the Universalists and Unitarians have united in one Society, and have engaged the pastoral services of Rev. C. G. HOWLAND.

The Spring meeting of the American Christian (Disciples) Missionary Society will be opened at St. Louis on Tuesday, May 1, and continue until the Thursday night following. Since the commencement of the current missionary year, eight new churches have been organized, and over two hundred and fifty accessions have been reported. There are eleven evangelists at work in the home fields, and two missionary families in foreign lands.

The Committee of the Reformed Dutch Church on the Scudder monument, report that many of the Sabbath-schools, and some of the Churches, have responded to such an extent as to warrant the purchase of the monument. $400 are still needed. Copies of the monument will not be ready short of six weeks.

A young female, of 16 years, in the last stage of consumption, was baptized by Dr. MADDOX, of Albany, on a late Sunday. It was feared that she might expire in the ordinance, yet, after it was performed, she earnestly desired to partake of the Lord's Supper, which she did in the afternoon, and then whispered to her pastor, "I have fought a good fight."

A correspondent of the *Observer*, writing of the revival in Ireland, says that the work still goes on. "The little groups of Protestants in the midst of utterly bigoted Roman Catholics, that used to meet in clubs to arm themselves, and drink, and swear hatred, are marked by love among themselves, kindness to

States, translated this speech to Capt. Cavalho, who, through the same medium, replied that he had a high appreciation of the many courtesies of the Corporation of New-York toward him. He felt exceedingly gratified, and tendered his acknowledgments for those kindnesses. He welcomed the visitors to his vessel with renewed expressions of his regard.

Councilman Hall, on behalf of the Common Council, tendered, both at this time and subsequently, a pressing invitation to the Captain and officers, to visit the principal institutions. The Captain, however, replied that he designed to leave on Monday, as he had already staid longer in this port than he intended. He had yet to visit Portsmouth, Cherbourg, Ostend, Antwerp and Lisbon, before going home in December next, and the improvement of his pupils demanded that he should be on the move, so as to enable them to take observations and perform other duties peculiar to their position.

Mayor Wood then entered into a brief conversation with the captain concerning the size and armament of his ship, the ranks in the Brazilian Navy, &c., after which the company proceeded to view the vessel. Soon, however, all the visitors were summoned to the quarter-deck to hear the firing of a salute from the heavy guns, which was given with admirable promptitude and precision.

Mayor Wood then astonished both the Captain and natives, and New-Yorkers as well, in returning thanks for the salute, in the Portuguese vernacular, "*Muito grasias, Senor,*" ("I am greatly obliged to you, Sir,") which the Captain graciously acknowledged. The guests were then invited to take a parting drink—with which invitation, it may be believed, the City fathers readily complied. One of the beverages proffered was the Brazilian wine—a compound whose powerful strength may be imagined when it is stated that even the City fathers thought it was "rather strong."

Notwithstanding the fact that but few of the hosts could speak the English language, the guests were politely entertained, and by signs shown the most interesting part of the ship, the guns, small arms, wardrooms, &c. The visit was highly enjoyed by all.

After a more pleasant journey to the shore, in a tug which was substituted for the small boats, and the safe stowage of a substantial and *recherché* collation at Van Tine's, No. 2 Dey-street, the visitors separated with a strong impression that a visit to the Brazilian corvette was quite a feature in their lives.

There are altogether seventy vessels of all classes in the Brazilian Navy. The timber of which they are built is mainly brought from the province of Para.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE NEW-YORK CONFERENCE.

Discussion of the Slavery Question—Business Proceedings—Missionary Operations.

The Conference was resumed yesterday morning at 8½ o'clock. At the conclusion of the ordinary devotions, reports were received as to the character and standing of various candidates for admission to the ministry.

The Secretary moved that the question which had been made the order of the day should be taken up, and subsequently gave utterance to grave reproaches against the habit of defiling the temple of God with tobacco. Certain charges affecting the conduct of Rev. Lyman W. Walworth were submitted by Rev. Mr. Kettle. A Committee of Investigation was appointed, and Rev. Samuel Van Duser was assigned to the office of prosecutor. The order of the day, which was the discussion of the Erie resolutions, was then taken up, and a lengthy debate ensued. Those resolutions, which were adopted by the Erie Annual Conference, which met in Brookville, Pennsylvania, on the 13th of July last, are as follows:

1. *Resolved*, By the Erie Annual Conference in Conference assembled, that the Annual and General Conference be requested to concur in so amending the General Rule on Slavery, that it shall read as follows: "The buying, selling, holding or transferring of any human being to be held as slaves."

2. *Resolved*, That we recommend the suspension of the Fourth Restrictive Rule, for the purpose specified in the foregoing resolution.

3. *Resolved*, That our Bishops be, and they are hereby respectfully requested to present the foregoing resolutions to all the Annual Conferences of the M. E Church for their concurrence. L. D. WILLIAMS, Secretary of the Erie Annual Conference.

Meadville, July 25, 1859.

The rule of discipline referred to therein reads thus:

4. There is only one condition previously required of those who desire to enter into these Societies—"a desire to flee from the wrath to come and to be saved from their sins." But whenever this is really fixed in the soul, it will be shown by its fruits. It is therefore expected of all who continue therein, that they continue to evidence their desire of salvation.

This desire is to be evinced in several ways, such as avoiding drunkenness, putting on of gold, or costly apparel, &c., and (the point referred to in the Erie resolution.) "The buying and selling of men, women, and children, with an intention to enslave them."

Dr. McClintock moved a non-concurrence, that the vote be taken by ayes and noes.

It was moved, by way of amendment, that the Conference concur.

Dr. McClintock expressed his willingness to accept the amendment, but his inability to propose it, as he meant to vote No.

After some remarks by Rev. Mr. Ferris, he (Mr. F.) offered the following substitute:

Whereas, The New-York Conference has heretofore defended its position on the question of Slavery by repeated votes, and

Whereas, The Cincinnati, Providence and Erie rules have failed of the constitutional majorities, and any vote thereon must be without practical effect; and

Whereas, Our present rules and disciplinary provisions on the subject have been variously interpreted; therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby decline to act upon the Erie rule and request the next General Conference to devise such measures as shall clearly prohibit all slaveholding for selfish or mercenary purposes.

The Rev. gentleman, amid some interruption, proceeded to argue the propriety of the adoption of the substitute, on the ground that, according to his construction of the rule, the buying of men, women and children was a direct violation of it. There came to-day from the South, he said, the lamentations of three millions of brethren in bondage, and, if the Church of God sent back no response, who would there be to answer it? If any such answer were given, from whom could it more appropriately come than from the disciples of John Wesley? He hoped the Erie resolution, which was already a nullity, would not be voted upon.

At the close of his remarks, some wordy skirmishing ensued, which called for the interference of the Bishop.

The floor was then taken by Rev. L. W. Pack, who, after alluding to the importance of the subject, and the necessity for deliberation, disclaimed any desire to have the case come up as a test question, declared that he respected the opinion of any brother, but deprecated the charge of being in favor of Slavery, because that was a reputation he did not covet. He thought it would be better to preserve the rule as it was, as he deplored another division of the Church by any contrary action on this matter. At all events he would not vote for the substitute, because it did not clearly define the question at issue. They would not drive their Southern brethren into a worse position, or aid their slave brethren to assume a better, by agitating this matter further. He would stand by the slave, but not in such a manner as to drive both the slave and his master to destruction together.

After some remarks by Rev. Ira Ferris, Rev. Dr. McClintock and Rev. Wm. H. Ferris,

Rev. L. M. Vincent stated his belief that although the Erie resolution was dead, it was not yet buried, and he hoped the brethren would adopt Brother Ferris' motion, which he heartily approved. The suggestion to meet the Erie resolution fair and square, he regarded as a very wise one.

Rev. Mr. Schaffer remarked that if ever the Erie resolution were a living one, it was alive yesterday. It was their duty to act on it now, and if they wanted to kill it, to kill it at once.

Rev. Mr. Brown argued that the failure of the resolution to reach the Oregon Conference, was in itself to kill it, because every Annual Conference must give its opinion on it before it could go to the General Conference.

Rev. George L. Kettel and others indulged in a brief colloquy, which, in the main, possessed no peculiar interest. He then proceeded to make a speech, the gist of which was that the real subject under discussion was Slavery itself, and that it was not *per se* a sin. If it were a sin there was no choice but to turn the slaveholder out of the Church. If Slavery were a sin, all slaves should be at once manumitted. He thought there was a great deal of mawkish poetry about this Slavery agitation. Immorality grew even out of the very marriage relation itself, and would any dare to say that such a relation was sinful? The very Sabbath was made a day of drunkenness, idleness and debauchery; yet would any one charge that the institution of the Sabbath was sinful? He believed Society had an inherent right to make labor compulsory on any man who was unwilling to labor for himself. It was a fallacy to say that the world owed every man a living; on the contrary, every one owed his labor to the world. Everywhere the negro was improvident and lazy. Even now, in Jamaica, half the race were in a state of barbarism, and no negro was ever known to hire himself out to work on a plantation. He was convinced that American Slavery is the only system which, under God, could elevate the black race, because under its dispensation they were taught the arts of civilization and the religion of Christ. He believed that Wesley must have been laboring under a delusion when he said that American Slavery was a vile institution. In point of fact, he (the speaker) was satisfied of the fact that if the slaves were set free, a greater sin would be committed than by keeping them in slavery. All our prosperity, he was certain, was due to the wealth which we derived from the Southern States. (Laughter and ironical applause.) The brethren might laugh, but perhaps they did not know what they were laughing at.

A Delegate—At Brother Kettel's.

Rev. Mr. Kettel replied that he was satisfied, but he would give statistics to show that half the produce and money brought from the South to the North annually was not returned by the North to the South. Did not his brethren love their coffee and sugar, and, he was sorry to say, their tobacco? (Laughter.) Certainly, it seemed curious to see a brother get up to make an Anti-Slavery speech with a cotton shirt on his back. (Laughter.) It was all nonsense to say that the black man was equal to the white man. It was not so; the blacks were an inferior race, and God had permitted them to go among the white people in order to elevate them. It was all absurdity to put a negro on an equality with a white man. He trusted, therefore, people would not, by freeing four millions of barbarians held as slaves, and thus making them paupers, bring us to the same position as the negroes themselves.

Rev. Cyprian Goss, whilst advocating free discussion, said his wish was that every man should vote, put the question whether such controversy as this would be of any practical benefit to the slave?

Rev. Mr. Jost, (a German,) and Rev. Mr. Pogal, spoke in opposition to any change in the rule, and were followed by Rev. Mr. Wheatly, who, in reply to Rev. Mr. Kettel, made a strong Abolition speech, in which he submitted numerous statistics to show that the West Indies had been benefited by negro emancipation, and dwelt with much pathos on the moral and social evils for which the slave system is held accountable. He wanted a change of the rule, because the present one was liable to misconstruction. The rule should be one which would forever prohibit all Slavery for mercenary purposes, and which, while being no more Anti-Slavery in spirit than the present, would not be susceptible of erroneous interpretation. He had been asked, he said, whether there were not men in the Church who flogged, bought, sold and transferred human beings as slaves? [Loud cries of "No, no."]

After some further observations, which elicited conflicting expressions of opinion on the part of the assemblage, the reverend gentleman took his seat. A great deal of loose discussion ensued, which, as it had no positive result, need hardly be reproduced.

Rev. Mr. Holdrich, in the course of a very lengthened speech, argued that if the rule were changed they would have two classes of Methodism. They would split up the Methodist Church, not only as between the North and South, but all over the country. And what, he asked, was to be gained by this proposed change of discipline? Why, nothing. He could work more and accomplish more with the tools he had than with any tinkering amendments that could be made to them.

Rev. Jacob Behrn, of Newark, was introduced to the Convention, and, being asked to speak, expressed his entire concurrence in the views of the previous speaker, and said that sixty years' experience had satisfied him of the fact that the working of the rule as it is was beneficial. He hoped, therefore, that they would let it remain as it is, ["Amen,"] and let well enough alone.

On motion of Mr. Schaffer, the Stewards were instructed to pay the traveling expenses of all the supernumerary preachers in attendance, not only now, but to all those who shall be present on future occasions.

The Conference, at about ten minutes past 1, adjourned till 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was opened with the customary religious services, after which the Reverend Secretary read the minutes.

Thomas L. Curry was elected to Elder's orders; Oscar Haviland was raised to the same dignity; so, too, were Oliver Sellick, Richard S. Hevermann, (whose request to be located at his own selection was granted,) Olin P. Crandall, Alonzo C. Morehouse, Wm. P. Fero, Julius Seider, Christian Flynn, George Aberly, Thomas C. Braloerd, Wm. E. Clarke, Erastus L. Prentiss, and John E. Fosier.

A Committee of three was ordered to be appointed by the Chair for the purpose of considering a communication from the Church of Rondout, regarding the period of ministerial service in the same location. The order of the day was then, on motion, taken up and proceeded with.

Dr. Strickland said that as the question had been thoroughly ventilated, both in the abstract and concrete, he would move that, in order to reach the main question, which was that presented in the Erie resolution, the substitute offered from New-York be laid on the table.

A presiding Elder complained of the unexpectedness of this motion, and charged that it had been sprung on the Conference.

Dr. Strickland denied that there had been any springing about it. He wanted first to vote on the main question and then, if that were negatived, to vote for the substitute.

His motion to lay on the table was lost by a vote of 73 to 65.

A member moved that a vote be taken on the substitute.

Another hoped that motion would not be pressed.

The previous speaker declared he had no intention of pressing it, but he thought there had been talking enough, and it was now time to commence voting.

Dr. Osborn asserted that, whatever may have been the intention with which the substitute was offered, it was manifestly intended to interrupt the action of the Conference on a question brought before them under the authority of the Church itself, and was certainly without precedent in the history of this Conference. Why, in the name of reason, he continued, were the Cincinnati and Providence resolutions presented in common with the Erie resolution?

Rev. Mr. Ferris explained that he had done so in order to put all three before the Conference, meaning to withdraw the resolutions of the Cincinnati and Providence Conferences when the proper time arrived.

Dr. Osborn resumed.—He expressed the opinion that had the Conference assumed an upright position as Anti-Slavery in principle, they would stand much higher then they did. This was, however, a time for caution, for prudence, for circumspection, for he believed that a crisis was at hand that would result in the greater glory of the Church, and he felt assured that any change in the rule would lead to nothing good. He believed it would circumscribe the influence of the Church by exciting a feeling of antagonism amongst those where the corruption that was proposed to be removed prevailed. It would force the boundaries of the Church further North. Had not events that had transpired during the last twelve months led almost universally to the belief that the Methodist Episcopal Church was a thoroughly Abolition organization? He did wish that Bishop Janes had been shot in Texas.

A Voice—"Not to death."

No, not to death, but he would have liked to see him shot through the coat-sleeve and his skin grazed a little; in that case he would not have objected to paying out of his own pocket for damage done the coat. He read from the Minister's and Laymen's Journal to show that the agitation of the Slavery question in the Methodist Church North had only retarded the cause of emancipation in Missouri, and argued, on general principles, that its only effect was to reduce the religious opportunities and chances of social advancement of the slaves throughout the whole South.

Rev. John Brown presented himself as an adherent of the Church North and an opponent of Slavery. He did not, he was frank to say, like the Erie rule, but if he were asked to vote for it, he would say "Yea." He believed that the object of urging a vote on this Erie rule was to compel the Anti-Slavery men to assume a position which would virtually destroy the avowed Anti-Slavery influence of this Conference.

Pending the conclusion of his speech a motion to adjourn was carried.

Among the announcements made at the close of the session was one to the effect, that an invitation had been extended to the Conference to visit Rembrandt Peale's painting of the "Court of Death," this (Saturday) afternoon.

EVENING SESSION.

The venerable Father Taylor, of Boston, delivered an address in the evening, in which he exhibited the results of his religious labors among seamen.

Rev. O. G. Hansrom presented a report, containing a statistical account of the progress of missionery effort among the Scandinavians and other seamen who have frequented this port for the last fifteen years.

From this report we gather the following facts:

Forty thousand dollars have been sent home from sailors, through the pastor, to mothers, wives and families, and assistance has been given in forwarding over 20,000 Scandinavian emigrants.

During the five years last past a colporteur has distributed 3,436 Bibles and other books, 200,000 pages of tracts, and has made 4,506 visits to boarding-houses and ships.

Since the beginning of the Mission, Scandinavian seamen have deposited in the Seaman's Bank for Savings more than $1,000,000.

Religious influence has been borne from the Bethel to Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Gothland, Russia proper, and in all these places the seed has taken effect, as there are in those countries active members, societies and churches.

THE CONFERENCE AT STAMFORD.

Third Day's Proceedings—The Slavery Question—A Portion of the Delegates Elected—Meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society—Anniversary of the Tract Society.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Stamford, Conn., Friday, April 13, 1860.

The members of the New-York East Conference reassembled in Rev. R. M. Hatfield's Church, at 8½ A. M., to-day, after the usual religious exercises.

Rev. Dr. J. H. Perry moved that the presiding Bishop be requested to present a series of resolutions transmitted by the Providence Conference. This was adopted.

Rev. Dr. Nathan Bangs inquired whether a member of this Conference, who had been transferred from another Conference, could vote here on a question on which he had already voted before he was transferred.

Bishop Simpson said he could find no rule excluding the vote of such a member, but that by the usage of the Church such member could not vote.

Rev. Dr. James Floy offered a resolution declaring that a member who had so voted, or had had an opportunity to vote before, could not vote here.

The bearing of this resolution upon the Slavery question was immediate, but not obvious. It was to the advantage of the Anti-Slavery party to adopt it. The Conservative Party, on the other hand, would lose a vote if it was passed. It was, therefore, a test question, and was warmly discussed, but all allusions to Slavery in the debate was studiously avoided. A motion to divide the question, made by a conservative member, called out the vote. There were 61 for and 73 against it. The subject was postponed, and the resolutions of the Providence Conference were read.

Resolved, That we recommend the alteration of the general rules of our Church, by prefixing the word *slaveholding* to the rule which forbids "the buying and selling of men, women and children with an intention to enslave them," and changing "*and*" to *or*, in both instances in which it occurs, so that the rule will read: *Slaveholding—The buying or selling of men, women or children, with an intention to enslave them.*

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Conference furnish each of the Bishops with printed copies of the first resolution; and we request them to present it to each of the Annual Conferences prior to the next General Conference, with a view to their action upon the subject.

Rev. Dr. Floy moved that the resolutions be referred to the Committee on Slavery.

Rev. Dr. Perry moved that they be now considered.

Rev. Dr. Floy opposed this; the special order now was the election of delegates.

Rev. Dr. Perry charged that there was an effort to stave off discussion. He wanted to record his vote on the resolutions. The minority should be permitted to know what the sentiments of the delegates to be sent to Buffalo were.

Rev. R. M. Hatfield said it came with an ill grace from those who, for ten years at a time, had endeavored to choke off discussion, to charge that the Anti-Slavery men were not willing to have the question now discussed.

Rev. Dr. Perry denied that he had made any such charge.

Rev. Dr. Crook said he did not want discussion. All that he desired was that he might be permitted to record his vote against the Providence resolutions.

Rev. Drs. Floy and Perry withdrew their motions, and the Conference proceeded to the election of delegates to the General Conference.

There were 170 votes polled. W. H. Norris received 90; D. Curry, 90; E. E. Griswold 89, and James Floy 87. These were, therefore, declared elected. The first is conservative, and the three others are Anti-Slavery men. For the three other delegates to which the Conference is entitled there was no election. It was resolved that they should be balloted for to-morrow morning, immediately after the reading of the minutes, and the Conference adjourned.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

REPAIRING THE STREET PAVEMENTS.

OPERATIONS OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—REPAIRING PAVEMENTS—REPAVING THE STREETS—COBBLE-STONE AND BELGIAN PAVEMENT.

With the return of pleasant weather the operations of the Croton Aqueduct Department, in repaving and repairing the pavements of the City, have been actively resumed, and are pushed forward with energy and success. The working force for the present will consist of seventeen gangs, of thirteen men each and a foreman, the whole under the personal direction and supervision of Mr. Foster B. Williams, thus giving occupation to about 275 men, including those employed at the Corporation yards, where stone, sand, &c., are received and delivered. The laborers receive $1 50 per day, the foremen $2, and the dirt cartmen $2 50 each. All of the repairing of the streets is done under the direction of Dr. A. B. Rollins, Water Purveyor, by day's work, at the above rates; but this includes only the use of cobble-stone.

The following streets are now being repaired with cobble-stone pavement:

First-avenue, commencing at Thirtieth-street, and working up as far as may be necessary.

Amity-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway.

Fourth-avenue, from Seventeenth-street to Thirty-second-street.

[With reference to this portion of the Fourth-avenue, a contract to pave with the trap block pavement has been awarded, but is not yet confirmed, and as it is uncertain when it may pass the Board, Dr. Rollins, in view of its dilapidated condition, has ordered the cobble-stone pavement to be repaired.]

Division-street, commencing at the Bowery and working up.

Bleecker-street, from Bank to Carmine-street, and the same street from Carmine to Broadway, there being two gangs employed on that street.

Pearl-street, from Whitehall-street up to Broadway, where repairs are needed.

West-street, from Battery-place no.

Twenty-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway.

South-street, from Whitehall-street up as far as repairs are needed.

East Broadway, from Chatham to Grand-street.

Greenwich-street, from Battery-place up.

Front-street, from Fulton, and working upwards.

The gangs at present are not all completed as to numbers, and two of them have not yet been set to work at all, but will probably go on the upper and western section of the City.

BELGIAN OR TRAP-BLOCK PAVEMENT.

This species of pavement which has met such universal approbation, is being very generally sought, and, so far as the authorities have acted upon the numerous petitions presented, generally adopted, as well by reason of its durability as the readiness with which it is kept clean. Last year the rule was adopted by the Croton Board that in paving with trap-block the contractors should pave from curb to curb, thus making the pavement much less liable to sink, as the curb stones formed the springs of the arch, and a portion of the Fifth-avenue and one or two other streets were paved according to that rule. The recent opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation, (published in the Times,) limits the control of the Croton Department, so far as the meaning of the word *Street* is concerned, to the space between the gutter stones, and giving to the Street Department the control of curbing and guttering, and during the present year the streets will be paved in accordance with that construction.

The following streets and avenues are now being repaved, under contracts with this Department, with the trap-block pavement:

Fifth-avenue from Washington-square to Forty-second-street. Chas. Gnidet, contractor. The owners of property on the line of the avenue paying one-half the expense.

Sixth-avenue from Carmine to Forty-second-street. T. K. Downing, contractor. The City paying one-third, the Railroad Company and the owners of property a third each.

Eighth-avenue, from Hudson to Forty-second-street—The same contractor, and on the same terms.

Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues—J. W. Pettigrew, contractor, the City and owners of property dividing the expense equally.

Twentieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues—T. Cunningham, contractor, the owners of property paying one-half.

Wall-street, from East River to Broadway, the City paying one-third and property owners the remainder of the expense—J. W. Pettigrew, contractor.

Forty-second street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues—At the expense of the owners entirely.

Thirty-seventh-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues—The property owners paying all the expenses. H. Hume, contractor.

Eighth-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenues—On the same terms. W. A. Cummings, contractor.

Fourth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-eighth streets (now christened Park-avenue)—On the same terms. J. W. Pettigrew, contractor.

The following contracts for the same pavement have been awarded by the Croton Board, but await the confirmation of the Common Council, viz.:

Thirty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Portions of the Second, Third and Fourth avenues.

Seventy-ninth and Ninety-fifth streets.

Thirty-fourth-street, from Fourth to Ninth avenue.

The work on all the above streets where contracts have been confirmed, is proceeding rapidly, and, with the exception of the Fifth, Sixth and Eighth avenues, will be completed before the Summer has set in.

COBBLE-STONE PAVEMENTS.

The following streets are under contract to be paved with the cobble-stone pavement:

Forty-second-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.

Forty-eighth-street, between Eleventh-avenue and Hudson River.

Fifty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Fifty-first-street, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River—(two contracts.)

In addition to those streets named, and which are under contract, resolutions have passed both branches of the Common Council directing the Croton Board to advertise for proposals for paving the following streets with the trap-block pavement, and it was the passage of these resolutions which called from the Board the communication from the Croton Commissioners, an abstract of which we published yesterday, and in which they give as a reason for not advertising for proposals as directed, that if the contracts were awarded and confirmed, it would exhaust the appropriations for such purposes, and leave a deficit of over $500,000.

Sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues—one-half to be paid by owners.

State and Whitehall streets and Battery-place—on the same terms.

Chambers-street, from Chatham-street to the North River—on the same terms.

Reade-street, from Broadway to Washington-street on the same terms.

Third-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Eighty-sixth streets—one-third by the City, and the other two-thirds divided between the Railroad and property owners.

Thirty-first-street, between Sixth and Ninth avenues—half at expense of owners.

Second-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Sixty-first-street, on the same terms as the Third-avenue.

Thirty-fourth-street, from Third to Lexington avenues, owners to pay one-half.

Fifty-third-street, from Second to third avenues, on the same terms.

Lindson-street, from Eighth-avenue to Canal-street, the City to pay two-thirds, and owners the balance.

Amity-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, the City to pay all the expense.

Bleecker-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue, on the same terms.

Third-avenue, from Bowery to Forty-fourth-street, the City to pay two thirds of the expense.

Washington-street, from Liberty to Spring-street, owners to pay half the expense.

Canal, from Centre to West-street, the City to pay for all, except for the space between the rails.

Centre-street, from Chambers to Broome, the City to pay all.

Greenwich-street, from Battery-place to Ganseroort-street, the City to pay all expense, except for the space between the rails.

Twenty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues, at the expense of the City.

South-street, from Whitehall to Corlears-street, at the expense of the City.

Tenth street, from Fourth-avenue to East River, on the same terms.

These contracts, if advertised, awarded and confirmed, would amount to (estimated) $684,551, and would be in excess of the appropriations for this year in the sum of $504,455.

Most of the above resolutions were passed after the estimates of the Board for the current year had been presented; and in making the estimates it was assumed that the proportion of cost to the City for the Belgian pavement, where cobble stone pavement is now laid, would be in many instances one-third, and in no case more than one-half of the total expense. This idea, however, has proved fallacious, for an unexpectedly large amount of this pavement is ordered to be laid at the entire expense of the City. As the Croton Department has never since its first organization exceeded in any year the regular appropriations based upon the estimates of the Commissioners, and as a deficit of over a million of dollars would be entailed by the awarding of the contracts last referred to, the Commissioners ask either to be delivered from this heavy responsibility, or to have appropriations made to meet these extraordinary expenses. The great advantage of the Belgian pavement is universally conceded, and while the work of repaving the City is under way, it should be done in the best and most substantial manner.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE CROTON BOARD SWORN IN.

Thos. W. Stevens, Esq., lately appointed President of the Croton Board, was duly sworn in by the Mayor yesterday, and entered at once upon the duties of his office.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

The Difficulty About Coin—Increase of Commerce—The Great Fire—American Trade, &c.

Translated from the Paris Presse.

Nangasaki, Sunday, Jan. 8, 1860.

The important question concerning the exchange of dollars for Japanese currency has not yet received that definite and satisfactory solution which the European Consuls have solicited for it at the hands of the Cabinet of Yedo; but a temporary expedient has been adopted—in order to teach us patience—which consists in exchanging every day three Mexican dollars for each stranger presenting himself at the Treasury. This small favor suffices for the daily necessaries of our life, but can exercise no influence on the commercial relations of our great houses, who need far larger amounts of money.

Indeed, it must be confessed that the exportation of Japanese products has, within these last two months, received an impetus which was not to be expected, in the presence of the obstinate opposition of the Japanese authorities, and the almost insurmountable difficulties of exchange. Eight ships, of from three to six hundred tons, have left this port alone for Shanghai, with full loads of silk, wax, camphor and other articles of luxury or curiosity.

Two unpleasant events, however, have thrown the European communities of this city and of Yokehema in the bay of Yedo, into a great consternation; I am speaking of two large fires, which occurred here, the first on Christmas night, the second on the 3d of this month in Kanagawa. In both cases the factories of foreigners have become almost totally a prey to the flames, and as they were filled with valuable merchandise, the losses have been very heavy.

In this place the fire first broke out in an inhabited Japanese house, where, it is supposed, some incendiary managed to glide in unobserved during the night, in order to cause this disaster and to profit by the disorder which would result therefrom, and make it easy to steal with impunity. The Japanese law condemns an incendiary to be burned alive; but up to the present time the criminal has not been discovered, and the sufferers have no one to proceed against.

From the Japanese house the fire spread to the factories of MM. Davin Sassova, Sons & Co., which were reduced to ashes in the space of one hour. The warehouses of MM. Walsh & Co., although separated from the fire by the street, nevertheless took fire also, and from there it spread to the Chinese factory Tefoung, which in an instant was one immense flame.

This rapidity of destruction is due exclusively to the combustible nature of the materials of which the Japanese houses are constructed. In order to guard against the frequent and heavy earthquakes on their islands, the Japanese are very careful not to employ any stone in the erection of their habitations and confine themselves exclusively to wood, bamboo and mats; all materials of little weight, fastened together by pegs and, always moving with the oscillations, and never breaking down under the influence of these terrestrial shocks. But in thus evading one scourge, they fall into another, the ravages of which often extend themselves over whole cities. The Japanese police has, however, a corps of pumpers, who, on the first alarm, hurry to the place of danger with a most laudable zeal and activity; but their wooden pumps can never furnish a sufficient quantity of water to arrest the progress of the fire in the midst of such combustible materials as the bamboos and the mats, wherewith the houses are built. Those inhabitants, who are in danger of the flames supply the insufficiency of the pumps in exciting themselves, from the tops of their roofs, to turn the fire in another direction by the help of large lans saturated in water.

The Government and all the municipal authorities were assembled together in the place of the disaster, in their grand ceremonious costume, as if a great solemnity was taking place; and indeed, however melancholy the circumstances, it was really a magnificent spectacle to see these thousands of costumes, of a thousand colors, sparkling and glittering in the vacillating light of the burning houses. The supposed losses here are estimated at about two hundred thousand dollars, or more than a million of francs; those of Yokehama are said to be still greater. These accidents have set us to thinking about the most prudent manner to build our factories, and I have no doubt that in every short time we shall have here, as they have in China, buildings combining elegance with solidity, and less liable to be set on fire than the dwellings of the Japanese. But who knows whether this continual manifestation of European superiority will not displease the Government, and call forth against our beautiful palaces the same spiteful jealousies which the Chinese have so often indulged in against the factories of Canton? The Japanese appropriates voluntarily our knowledge and the perfection of our industry, but he will never confess that he is inferior to us.

According to the American Treaty the Port of Niigata ought to have been opened this year to the vessels of the United States; but when this privilege was to be enforced, it was discovered that in high water the sea was scarce eight feet deep near the shore, and that consequently it would be most dangerous to throw out anchor in the harbor. For this reason the American Minister, Mr. Townsend Harris, has given notice that the Port of Niigata will not be opened according to the terms of the treaty of Yedo, but that another safe and accessible port shall be established for this one on the western side of Niphon as soon as the negotiations at present carried on with the Japanese authorities shall have come to a satisfactory conclusion.

The sailors who visit these coasts can never exercise too many precautions, for the dangers are enormous here, as the many shipwrecks go to show which we have to register. It was only recently that the *Lady Inglis* the *Cornelia Bevan* and the *Nymph* were lost in the latitude of Simoda—the two last vessels men and all.

The loss of the *Nymph* only became known when the captain arrived at Kansgevne, whom a Japanese boat had taken up at Omesaki floating on a piece of timber of his unfortunate vessel; the whole crew had kept above water for some time, but were finally overpowered by fatigue an inanition—a tragedy only too frequent on the vast and boundless sea.

The Southern Conservative Platform.

From the Savannah Republican.

It appears to us that the *law* has already fixed the *status* of the whole question, both as regards the States and the Territories, and that it is no longer an open one for selfish demagogues, like Douglas, to agitate for their own personal ends. We have the Compromise of 1850, and the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court, to sustain the settlement, besides an actual repeal of the Missouri restriction by the act of 1854, in relation to Kansas and Nebraska. Here the South, at least, should plant herself, and we can see no necessity, in the contingency above named, for any further allusion to the subject than a plain, emphatic declaration, that *all agitation of Slavery must cease—we abide by the* LAW *as it stands.* No man should be supported by the sound men of any section of the Union, who ignores, or repudiates this settlement, or who would construe it in such a manner as to reopen the question anew, and perpetuate the strife.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....April 13.

$5,000 U. S. 6s '74 Reg.	103	155 Pacific Mail S. Co.	104
1,800 Tennessee 6s..815	50¾	160 do	104¼
1,000 do..... 815	90¾	125 do	830 104
6,000 do.....	91	100 do	860 104
18,000 Mo. State 6s.....	83	50 do	104⅛
5,000 Va. State 6s.....	93½	75 do	b30 104⅜
3,000 Cal. State 7s	76	100 do	b60 104¾
5,000 L. R. 3d M. B. '63	b30 84	25 do	a3 104
2,000 do.....	84	12 Erie Railroad	13¼
2,000 Erie R. 4th m. bs	64½	50 do	13⅜
1,000 Hud R. R. 3d m.	89	55 do	13
20,000 Mich. C. R. 8 p. c. 1st m. S. F. C. bs.	93¾	70 do	12⅝
1,000 Mich. S. 1st m. bs	76½	5 Hudson River R..	39¼
12,000 Mich. S. 2d m. bs	46	450 Harlem Railroad..	10⅜
5,000 do.....b30	46¾	50 Erie R. Ass. St'k..	13⅛
5 000 Terre H. & A. 2dm.	37	30 do	13
3,000 Gal. & Chic 1st m.	92½	400 Harlem R. Pref	36
4,000 Gal. & C. 2d M. bs.	90	600 Reading Railroad.	42¾
1,000 Pet. M. & Tol. B.	52	200 do b10	42⅝
10 National Ban'k.....	101	300 do s10	42⅝
25 Manhattan Bank	140	600 do s10	42⅝
100 Chatham Bank.....	99	100 Michigan Cen. R.	47⅜
25 Am. Exchange Ba.	102	350 do	47⅜
40 Market Bank.....	102	100 do b10	47⅛
25 Metropolitan Bank.	113	300 do	47⅜
16 Del. & Hud Can. Co.	97⅛	50 do s30	47¼
45 Penn. Coal Co.....	63⅜	100 do s60	47
100 N. Y. Cent. R.....	79⅜	100 do b30	47⅜
300 do b10	79⅜	600 M. S. & N. Ia. R..	11¾
100 do b30	79¼	100 M. S. & N. I G stk.	s60 22
200 do	79⅜	10 do	22¼
50 do b30	79⅜	50 do	22⅜
200 do	79⅜	7 Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	81⅜
400 do	79⅜	300 Galena & Chi. R.	62
100 do b10	79⅜	50 do	b60 62⅛
250 do s60	79⅜	50 do	62⅜
500 do	79⅜	400 Clev. & Tol. R..	s60 26¾
100 do s30	79⅜	150 do	b60 26⅛
100 do b15	79⅜	100 do	26⅜
50 do	79⅜	100 do s10	26⅜
50 do s10	79⅜	200 Chic. & R. Is. R.	63⅜
50 do s30	79⅜	100 do b15	63⅜
100 do b60	79⅜	125 do	63⅜
500 do b15	79⅜	50 Chic., Bur. & Q. R..	63
50 do	79⅜	60 Clev., P. & Asb't a R.	109
150 do s10	79⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

10,000 U. S. 6s '74 Reg.	103	200 N. Y. Cen. R.....	78¾
5,000 U. S. 6s '74.....	102½	100 do	b60 79
11,000 Missouri 6s.....	83	200 do	79¼
2 000 & R. 3d M. Bds. '83	84	100 do	s10 78¾
3,000 do.....	84½	20 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	60¾
3,000 Mich. S. 1st M. Bs.	86	do	60¾
5,000 T. H. & A. 1st M.	68	150 Mich Cen. R..	s60 47¾
1,000 Mich. Cen. R. 8 p. c. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs.	93½	50 do	47¾
1,000 L. C. & M. L. G. B.	10	100 do	bnwk 47¾
2 000 do.....	10½	100 do	47¾
7 Bk. State of N. Y.	100¼	20 M. So. & N. Ia. R.	11¾
20 Merch Ex. Bank..	96½	200 do	11¾
275 Pacific M. S. Co....	104	200 Panama R.....	134½
150 do	b60 104¾	50 Gal & Chi. R.....	62¾
100 do	b30 104¾	300 Clev & Tol. R.....	27
45 Erie R.....	13¾	25 Del. L. & W R.....	92½
		10 Chi. B. & Q. R..	s10 63

Friday, April 13—P. M.

The Stock Exchange, after displaying some signs of adverse reaction early in the day, recovered its firm tone at the Second Board this afternoon, and the final prices are much the same as at the close on Thursday on the Share list, and higher again on Federal

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1860.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

[illegible] of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

[illegible] in the Times Building, fronting the City [illegible] Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every [illegible] Evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year, [illegible] address for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year, [illegible] address for Twelve Dollars; [illegible] address for Twenty Dollars. Any [illegible] Clubs of twenty or more, will be entitled [illegible].

THE OVERLAND CALIFORNIA is published on the [illegible] Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents.

[illegible] in advance.

[illegible] to be addressed to the Publishers "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee—Don Pasquale.

WINTER GARDEN—Matinee—La Traviata—Lucia di Lammermoor.

BURTON'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—Royal Sovereign Equestrian Troupe.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Colleen Bawn.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Lavater—Everybody's Friend.

BOWERY THEATRE—Lamplighter—Wallace the Young Man that Never Saw a Woman—Mother [illegible].

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Lady of Lyons [illegible] Drama.

CHICKERING'S WAREROOMS—Classical Soirees.

METROPOLITAN HALL—Indian Exhibition.

NIBLO'S ARCADE—Model of King Solomon's Temple.

CHRISTY'S HALL—Hayti Minstrels.

TRIPLER CHAPEL—Gen. Tom Thumb.

BUTLER'S SALOON—Georgs Christy's Minstrels.

DÜSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

CHILD STREET—No. 308—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Fine Pictures.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings.

NATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition [illegible].

NEWS OF THE DAY.

[illegible] passed an idle day yesterday. In the [illegible] House bill for the admission of Kansas [illegible] referred to the Committee upon Territories. Mr. [illegible], in presenting further papers in the [illegible] case, took occasion to arraign the [illegible] Committee for partiality—pointing to the fact that Mr. Gov. Wise asserted that he possessed [illegible] of the highest importance, and declined [illegible] under no pressure would he reveal it. Wise remained at his home undisturbed. Northern men, who knew nothing of [illegible] were dragged from their homes, [illegible] at night, by the myrmidons of the [illegible] denied the right of the Senate [illegible] the Committee, of whose proceedings [illegible] nothing. The private calendar and [illegible] session occupied the remainder of the day. In the House, Mr. Curtis, from the Pacific Railroad Committee, reported a bill on the subject, which was ordered to be printed, and was [illegible] Bank. Private bills engrossed the rest of the session.

The fleets of the harmless, and upon the whole [illegible] entertaining or unamusing, quarrel between Messrs. Pryor and Potter reach us by telegraph. [illegible] after his menace had been uttered in the House, Mr. Pryor made Mr. Hindman, of Arkansas, the bearer of a hostile message to Mr. Potter. After a day's deliberation, Mr. Potter accepted the challenge, naming bowie-knives as the weapons, the duel to be fought in the open air in the [illegible] of seconds armed with revolvers. This [illegible] Mr. Pryor declined these terms, protesting them vulgar and inadmissible; and as [illegible] insisted upon them, the correspondence ceased. Col. Lander, the second of Mr. [illegible], it may be mentioned, in the exuberance [illegible] desire to make things, generally pleasant, offered to fight Mr. Pryor instead of leaving it to him principal—an obliging offer which the antagonistic party had the self-denial to decline. Mr. Potter resumed his seat in the House yesterday. Mr. Pryor was still in Virginia.

Dates from Vera Cruz to April 1 reach us from Tampico. We learn that Miramon before he raised the siege of that city had suffered a loss of [illegible] out of the 5,000 men constituting his effective force, while the loss of the Liberals was inconsiderable. Much excitement existed at the capital arising out of the seizure of Marin's squadron. War with the United States was proposed. Mr. McLane arrived at Vera Cruz on the [illegible]. Gen. Degollado had gone to Tampico to assume the command of the troops.

The *Sealed* at Charleston brings Havana intelligence to April 10. The market for sugars and molasses was quiet. A project for connecting St. Thomas with Porto Rico by a telegraphic wire was contemplated.

The Legislature exerted itself yesterday to [illegible] worthy purpose. The Supply bill was before the Senate during the morning session. The Insolvent bill was reconsidered, and, with amendments, was finally passed. The bill abolishing the New-York Almshouse Department, and substituting a Board of Public Charities, was also reconsidered, and ordered to a third reading. Its passage is to be anticipated. The Assembly again [illegible] concurring in the Senate Railroad bill, and [illegible] another Conference Committee, such Committee was appointed. In the Assembly, the [illegible] bill was ordered to a third reading. The following were passed: To perfect an amendment to the Constitution, abolishing property qualification for negroes; to establish the fire limits of the Eastern District of Brooklyn. The Bank-Note Engraving bill was reported adversely. The Governor transmitted to the Senate at the Evening Session his veto of the West Washington Market bill. It was laid on the table.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference took up yesterday morning, as the special order for the day, a question of discipline involving the religious and moral aspects of Slavery. It was earnestly debated throughout the morning and afternoon sessions, but has not yet been decided. The tone of the discussion was, on the whole, conservative. The East Conference, at Stamford, was also engaged yesterday in the discussion of the Slavery question. Four out of seven delegates to which this Conference is entitled in the General Conference were chosen; and of the four, three were Anti-Slavery. The remainder will be chosen today.

The announcement that Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, would deliver an address before the Young Men's Republican Union Club, at Cooper Institute, last evening, drew to that hall a very large number of people. Mr. Sherman was received with cheers when he appeared, and during the delivery of his address, which occupied two hours' time, the interest manifested by the audience at its commencement continued unabated. With a view to an understanding of the issues involved in the coming Presidential contest, he laid down, in a measure, what he deemed the propositions adopted by the Democratic Party, as a part of its political creed, which the Republican Party rejects. The most prominent was the declaration that every citizen owning slaves may take them into the Territories and there hold them as slaves, and that his right to do so must be protected by the Judicial, Legislative and Executive branches of the Government. That the Republican Party denies, and insists that slavery is the creature of local law, depending entirely upon the law of the State in which it exists, and subject to the jurisdiction of the State, except [illegible] that if the slave escape he may be reclaimed. If admitted to power, he believed the Republican Party would favor Homestead Exemption, a Pacific Railroad along the best line, a moderate discriminating tariff, and placing the mails in the hands of individual enterprise, subject to Government control. He was followed by Ex-Gov. Pugh, of Ohio, who spoke for more than half an hour, and whose address was full of quaint expressions and old-fashioned similes, which frequently set the audience in a roar. It was 11 o'clock when the audience separated. There were frequent calls for Gov. Banks, who was in the body of the hall, but refused to come forward.

The Mayor and the Committees of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen visited the Brazilian corvette *Donna Isabel*, which is at anchor off the Battery, yesterday. Mayor Wood, on behalf of the Corporation, welcomed the Brazilians to the freedom of the City, and Capt. Cavalho, in reply, welcomed the visitors to his ship, while he thanked them for the compliments paid himself and country.

The suit brought by Mr. Augustus Maverick against the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, for injuries suffered in consequence of the carelessness of a conductor, was concluded yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, placing the damages at $1,000.

The second trial of John Ryerson, for the homicide of Charles Sprague, on the 24th March, 1859, resulted last night in the disagreement of the jury. After having been several hours in deliberation, they were discharged by the Judge. It is scarcely possible that Ryerson will be tried a third time.

The new Commissioners of Police drew lots at Albany yesterday for the several terms. The long term of six years was drawn by Mr. Bowen, the intermediate term by Mr. Beron, while the short term of two years fell to Capt. Pilsbury.

At the early session of the Stock Exchange yesterday, prices were weak, with a pressure to sell New-York Central at a decline of ⅜@1 ⅜ cent. from the best price of yesterday. In the afternoon the market resumed a firm tone again; Central, 79 ⅜ cent. The Federal and Railway Bonds are especially firm, and State Stocks steady, with most descriptions in light supply. Missouris, 83. Exchange and Money present no new aspect, either in rates or demand. The supply of both continues easy.

Less activity was discernible in Flour, Wheat and Corn. Prices of Wheat and Corn favored buyers. A fair business was reported in Provisions. Coffee, Molasses and Linseed Oil were in good request. Sugars, Teas, Tobacco, Fish, Cotton, Tallow, Naval Stores, Hides and Leather attracted less attention. Rice and Whisky were moderately sought after. The freight engagements were limited.

What Our Congressional Debates have Become—The Lovejoy Affair.

We publish to-day, in full, the record from the *Congressional Globe* of the proceedings which took place in the House of Representatives on the occasion of Mr. Lovejoy's oration upon Slavery and its fruits, *apropos* of Utah and the practice of polygamy. Long as this record is, and repulsive to every man who respects the American name, and would gladly still repose some hope for his country's future in the character and conduct of his country's representatives, it is yet more than worth while—it is almost a duty, for every good citizen to read it. We know, all of us, in a general way, that the halls of the National Congress witness a great deal of disorder; that brutality and violence and indecency are no strangers upon their floors; that the popular commission no longer carries with it decisive evidence of dignity and decorum, of moral refinement and mental vigor, in favor of the man who bears it. But few of us, comparatively, ever visit Washington; of those few, fewer still are ever, unluckily, lucky enough to stumble upon a Congressional orgie of the typical sort; and even in rending our morning papers, we constantly glide over the most characteristic because the most unconsciously-uttered traits of the Congressional nature, as it has developed itself so rapidly in these later days.

The Lovejoy debate, then, if carefully perused, will afford many of our readers,—they may take our word for it,—something like a new sensation. Not that worse things have not been sometimes said by one member to another within the Capitol than any one specific thing which can be found in these depressing columns; not because the debate has acquired a certain factitious notoriety from the consideration that ons of its passages-at words was instantly followed by a passage-at-notes, from which again an expectant country has been hourly looking to see a passage-at-arms grow up. The circumstance that Mr. Pryor of Virginia should even now be roaming wildly about in his native woods, waiting for a foe who is quietly waiting for him in Washington, is certainly piquant enough. But the intrinsic interest of the Lovejoy debate goes deeper than a measurement of average Congressional scurrility, and is more tragic than the unappeased wrath of a cohort of disappointed duelists. The sorrows of Mr. Pryor resemble those of the English commanders before Walcheren, when, as we are told,

> Sir Richard, loaging to be at 'em,
> S'ood lookine at the Earl of Chatham;
> The Earl on fire, with sword half-drawn,
> Stood looking at Sir Richard Strahan.

Like Sir Richard and Lord Chatham, however, Mr. Pryor, in his attitude of expectancy, is comparatively safe—safer, certainly, than he might have been, had he thrown himself upon the glittering bowie-knife of his very inelegant and inconsiderate antagonist, who does not understand the delicate distinctions which exist between blowing out your brother-man's brains at ten paces with a pistol, and slashing him to pieces with a knife in a hand-to-hand encounter.

The debate of April 5 concerns us, not because of the perplexities of Mr. Pryor, or the perils of Mr. Potter, or the opinions of Mr. Lovejoy; but because it photographs the whole House to which they belong; shows us what sort of things they are which the order of that House will endure; what extremities of long-continued outrage upon every propriety, not only of legislative life, but of decent human conduct, its rules will permit, and its members smile upon. The House is in the Committee of the Whole upon the State of the Union, and a very important bill, involving the character and hopes of at least one American Territory, is before it for discussion. Surely, the question of Utah and of the social institutions of Utah is important enough, both as a question of principle and as a question of policy, to engage the undivided attention of the Legislature. The happiness and honor of thousands of living men and women, and of thousands more still to be, is at stake in these questions. Circumstances have made them, too, immediate and imperative. Doubtless we shall see all other matters laid aside to deal with these.

Not at all. Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, has a burden on his soul which he must unload at once. Polygamy and Slavery, says Mr. Lovejoy, are "twin relics of barbarism;" while we are strangling one let us not forget the other. And therewith the honorable member sets about "paying his respects to Slavery." Mr. Lovejoy is evidently a man of the Covenanting type; a genuine "witness of the word;" a man who cares nothing for times and seasons—everything for what he holds to be the truth; and who will speak that truth as he sees it, in season and out of season. He has it upon his conscience to declare Slavery the "sum of all villainies;" to liken the "Democratic Party to the five points of hell;" to show Southern men that while they hold slaves they can possess "neither Christianity nor civilization:" that "they are drifting back into barbarism;" that they suffer every kind of crime to be perpetrated by their slaves, and every sort of torture to be inflicted upon them; that they have no free speech in their own homes, and no respect for the rights of their fellow-citizens to use that privilege of freemen; that they are fighting against the stars in their course and God in His Providence, and must look for the curse which Jefferson foresaw and trembled at, if they do not hasten to make this crooked thing straight.

These matters are on Lovejoy's conscience, and he voids them like a disease. Nothing could be less conciliatory, less rational, less wise, less patriotic, or more insulting and useless, than his speech. But with all its fierce intolerance and all its sweeping assumptions, in things both to see and hear in the great council of the nation at this crisis, which must task all the patience, honesty and justice of the land to the uttermost, the speech of Lovejoy is not the darkest feature of this discreditable debate. The impression made by that speech upon those at whom it was aimed, and the ejaculations with which they received it, are signs far more disheartening. When Lovejoy in his excitement marches out into the body of the House, Southern members meet him with gesture for gesture, and order him back "to his own side." The whole House falls into a maelstrom of charges and rejoinders; everybody contradicts everybody else; threats are bandied about, epithets launched; the Committee at last is forced to rise. The Speaker takes the Chair. "Order that black-hearted scoundrel and nigger-thief to take his seat," cries one member from Mississippi. "He shall not bully us," cries another. Lovejoy resumes at last. He avows his respect for the Constitution. "No, Sir!" shouts another member; "you stand there, to-day, an infamous, perjured villain." "Yes,' echoes still another—"a perjured villain; he perjures himself every hour on this floor." "Ay," repeats a third, "and a negro-thief into the bargain. I hope my colleagues will hold no parley with a perjured negro-thief." "Should I go into Virginia to speak as I think," says Lovejoy— "We'd hang you as high as Haman," rejoins a member from that chivalrous State. And in this strain the "debate" goes on to the end.

Now we put it to every sane man, at the South as well as at the North, to say whether it is possible that a Government like ours can long continue to exist, being administered by men of this stamp and in this spirit? Simply to sit still in the presence of such a scene as this here depicted, must have been felt as a kind of degradation by every gentleman in the hall. The antagonisms of such an arena are not the antagonisms of statesmen upholding hostile systems of thought and action; they are the hates of rival factions at an Irish fair. If the people of the North and of the South felt towards each other in the temper of this scene, the Union would already have ceased practically to exist. No sort of intercourse, public or private, can take place between people who cannot preserve towards each other even the common forms of decency. And if there be indeed left the least leaven of love of country, of personal or of national pride, of honor and of character, among the representatives of the people at Washington, it is high time that those in whom it stirs should rouse themselves to make one last effort at rescuing the country from the contagion of unbridled passion, which every day pours forth from Washington along the wires of the telegraph into every corner of our common Union.

Independent Journalism.

The *Tribune* in its new Prospectus declares its purpose to "show its faith in Republican principles by a *free and fearless criticism of the errors and blunders of its own party.*" This is one step towards independence in journalism. If the *Tribune* will now go one step further, and applaud whatever, in the action of the opposite party, may deserve applause, and perform both these functions with fairness, candor, and with sole reference to the public interest, it will stand fairly upon the platform of independent Journalism.

Yet a few days ago the *Tribune* denied the possibility of maintaining such ground. Even when the task is attempted in good faith, editing a no-party paper compels the Journalist, in its opinion, to "mince truths that ought to be squarely put forth, and to repress convictions to which he would gladly give utterance." The *Tribune* confounds independence and impartiality, with *neutrality*. It is one thing to say nothing of either party, and quite another to say everything, that is just and merited, of all parties. The latter is the duty of an independent political journalist; the former is the right of one who either cares nothing for politics, or does not choose to make his journal the vehicle of political discussion.

But so far as "mincing truths" and "suppressing convictions" are concerned, is not the party journalist preëminently compelled to do both? Even the *Tribune* will not denounce errors, blunders, faults and crimes committed by its own party, with the same vigor and vehemence which it would bring to the onset, if it were denouncing the same offences perpetrated by its opponents. Money was notoriously used by both parties in the Connecticut and Rhode Island elections; the fact has been blazoned and justly branded by the *Tribune* so far as the Democrats are concerned;—has similar action on the part of the Republicans, of which we have precisely the same evidence—common report and notoriety—received equal castigation at its hands? So with other matters. The Republicans have the majority in both branches of our State Legislature, and are thus responsible, fully and directly, for its action. Does not the *Tribune* "mince" this fact, and "suppress" something of its "convictions" when discussing their action on the Railroad bills, the Health bill, the bill for removing the City Hall to Madison-square, and other measures equally obnoxious to public sentiment and common justice?

The defeat of the Health bill is half indorsed by the *Tribune*, on the ground that its enactment would "cover with odium" the party passing it. The Madison-square abomination it half approved, by excusing the votes of the Senators from the rural districts, on the ground that they "acceded to the unanimous wish of their colleagues from the City." Was not here some "suppression of convictions"—some "mincing of truths," which an independent journal would not have found necessary? Did the *Tribune* says all it would have said against these hateful and unjust measures, if the Democrats had been the party responsible for them? A recognized party journal owes certain duties, and has certain sensibilities, in regard to its own party which do not affect it in regard to its opponents:—and it is only by taking a position of entire independence,—not of principle, but of mere party interest and feeling,—that a journal becomes free to tell the truth, frankly and fully, without mincing or suppression, about all parties and their acts.

The *Tribune* thus characterizes the manner in which an independent journal is constrained to act:

> "Its ordinary course is to bestow a cuff here and a slap there, a pat here and a tap there, *dealing out praise and blame to either party, in as nice proportions as possible*, and leaving each reader as puzzled as may be with regard to the editor's real sentiments and convictions on the main points at issue."

There is a touch of caricature in this description which impairs its force. An independent journal must undoubtedly "deal out praise and blame to either party,"—just as either may be deserved;—it must bestow a cuff here and a slap there, [illegible] upon one party and then upon the other, just as the specific *acts* of either may deserve. It is very easy to misrepresent such impartial justice,—to brand it as inconsistency, and create odium on the strength of it, in the minds of those who judge everything from its bearing upon one party or the other. A Republican enjoys hugely a "cuff" administered to certain misdeeds of the Democrats, but he is disgusted when his own party receives a "slap" for precisely the same offence. A Democrat admires the independence of a journal which will lash the Republicans when they deserve it, but has no applause for the same treatment of the same deeds, when laid at the door of his own party. Yet an independent journal must treat both alike. It must condemn what deserves condemnation, and applaud what deserves applause, no matter by what party either may be performed.

That this is a difficult task, no one who has tried it needs to be told. A party journal is like a railroad train on a fixed track:—its Editor knows what view to take of every question;—he has only to be dragged by the party locomotive, and keep on the party platform. An independent Editor must exercise an independent judgment on each particular act of either party: he must make up his own mind upon the merits of each case, and without regard to the bearings of the act upon mere party interests, on either side. Of course he will make mistakes. His judgment will not always be correct; and still less will it always agree with that of others—especially with that of party men. He must expect, therefore, to be censured and perhaps denounced, from all sides at times, and often from both sides at once. This is one of the penalties of his position:—if unwilling to pay it, he must not undertake the duty.

And yet we believe that this is the true position for a journalist to take, if *Journalism* is his profession, instead of *Politics* with journalism merely as a means of political success. The country has an abundance of party organs. Every party supports its newspapers,—and even the public money is used to sustain journals which support the party that happens to have the handling of it. But journals of this sort are party tracts,—missionaries of a special political creed. They do not aim at independence,—that is not their province. They seek to promote the success of their party,—and the grand test of any act or any measure with them is,—not its inherent justice and propriety,—but its bearing upon the party of which they are the advocates. The great bulk of our newspapers are merely retained advocates,—arguing only one side of the question, and aiming only at victory. We need some, certainly, that shall aim to perform the part of *judges*,—not retained by either side, anxious only to discover the truth, to rebuke wrong, to applaud the right and do justice to all men and all acts of all parties, for the welfare of the public at large.

Successful Reform.

Theories of social and moral reform are plentiful as blackberries: practical reforms are more rare. Some of the most promising enterprises of our day have been blighted by the extravagances of their advocates, and the cool cunning of their foes. Few of them avoid the extremes of fanaticism on the one side, or of a frigid conservatism on the other. The eager rush for the desirable often hazards what is attainable; and zealous devotion to "principle" sometimes overlooks the actual and the possible.

At the outset of the enterprise to promote the better observance of Sunday, we apprehended a repetition of the mistakes of 1832 in the same cause, and of many other good objects; and hence we were slow in giving our confidence to the Sabbath Committee, notwithstanding its highly respectable composition. But as one measure after another was matured, and one pamphlet after another has unfolded the principles of action of that Committee, we have been constrained to accord to them our hearty support, as manifestly suited to promote the public peace and morals, and as striking at the root of some of our grossest immoralities. The difficulties of a complicated question seem to have been mastered, and the prejudices connected with it have been substantially overcome. By discriminating as to the civil and religious aspects of the day of rest, and directing their efforts solely to the correction of the abuses of the *Civil Sabbath*—news-crying, dram-selling, play-going and like Sunday wrongs—the Committee have commended their enterprise to the respect of the orderly community of all classes and creeds, and to the coöperation of the Press, of all parties. And their patience under the assaults of interested parties has secured for them and their object a measure of popular sympathy rarely accorded to a reforming body.

The unusual, perhaps unprecedented, success of the Sunday reform may be attributed in no small degree to the caution with which the issues have been chosen, and to the firmness and moderation with which they have been pressed. They have demanded only what was just and feasible, and what right-minded citizens were constrained to support. The monstrous wrong of opening thousands of places of temptation to drunkenness and crime on the only leisure day for the working classes and the consequent increase of police arrests on that day of one-fourth above the average of the week, needed only to be exposed to necessitate a remedy. And the demonstrated connection of cause and effect, when six months' effort of the police, under Gen. Pilsbury, secured a diminution of Sunday arrests fully *one-half* by closing the dram-shops, at the same time largely abating week-day crime—while vindicating the morality of the Sabbath and proving that intemperance and vice follow in the wake of its profanation, served to enlist the public at large in behalf of the Sunday observance movement.

This train of remark has been suggested by the perusal of a document entitled *The Progress of the Sabbath Reform*, which gives a *resumé* of the movements of the New-York Sabbath Committee and their results. We will not attempt even an analysis of this well-prepared and instructive pamphlet, but content ourselves with directing the attention of tax-paying and order-loving citizens to its suggestive pages. It furnishes an admirable illustration of the practicability of carrying on a great reform successfully, without bluster or parade. And so long as they conduct their enterprise upon the same principles of moderation and forbearance which have guided them hitherto, the Sabbath Committee may be sure of the public confidence, and of growing usefulness.

Senatorial Gaucheries.—The Senate ought, for its own sake, to make some Constitutional disposition of Wigfall, of Texas, whose escapades are fast ceasing to be even amusing. His last was a personal and tolerably vulgar allusion to Lord Lyons by name, as conversing with the "Republican Platform," meaning Mr. Seward, on one of the sofas of the Senate, which caused the Minister to leave the chamber immediately. It is of course far too late to teach Wigfall manners, but the Senate is fully competent to teach him to respect its own usages—one of which is not to allude either to Senators or strangers by name; and foreign ministers are certainly peculiarly entitled to the benefit of them. If Wigfall is candid—and all brave men are reputed to be so—he will himself be the first to acknowledge that his ordinary behavior in public is exceedingly rude, and that his colleagues should take some steps to mend it, either by stopping his grog or otherwise.

More Municipal Hospitalities.

The unfortunate officers of the Brazilian corvette, *Donna Isabel*, are about to have "the hospitalities of the City" inflicted upon them. These gentlemen remained, we believe, for several days in the harbor without attracting the notice of the Common Council or any of our authorities. In an evil hour, however, they paid the Mayor the compliment of a visit at the City Hall, and thus revealed their presence to their tormentors. From that moment they were doomed, and they will have this week to pass through the disgusting ordeal to which so many unhappy strangers have already been subjected. Aldermen Darragh, Starr, Bagley, Henry and Russell have been appointed a Committee of Torture, and these ill-fated Brazilians have probably by this time been delivered into their hands and apprised of the fate that awaits them. We sincerely wish, for their sakes, that they had cast anchor in some other port; and our only consolation, under the circumstances, is, that they are probably the last, or almost the last, foreign officials who will be subjected to our municipal civilities. The fame of our "hospitalities" is fast spreading over the globe, as a large number of distinguished strangers have already passed through the hands of our Common Council, and been subjected to our "institutions," and though the experience is not such as modest men care to recount, we may fairly presume the greater portion of the details have leaked out. New-York will consequently soon be as much shunned by foreigners, whose standing is likely to bring the Common Council down upon them, as Cairo in the plague. Nobody who has ever been introduced to the friends of the Aldermen in the City Hall, or has visited our leading nuisances under their guidance, is likely to forget his sensations.

We sincerely trust that the Committee appointed to follow up the Brazilians will remember that these unfortunate young men have fallen into their hands unawares, and let them off with as few "Institutions" and as little dirty-hand shaking as possible. We also solemnly beg of them to remember that in no civilized country are gentleman of any rank or profession taken to lazar houses, lunatic asylums, and syphilitic hospitals, as a matter of course and as an act of attention. A visit to such places should always be the result of a special application on the part of the visitor himself. These are the sewers and cesspools of a municipality, and to seize every descent foreigner who shows his nose in the City, and drag him off to inspect them, is a piece of attention very like that of a private host who would hurry his guest off the minute he entered his house to his coal cellar and his scullery, and make him dive into the ash barrel.

Our Street Pavements—Belgian and Cobble Stones—One Smooth Avenue Needed.—Very commendable progress is making in the very important work of repaving the streets, and repairing the pavements where new ones are not required. The Croton Aqueduct Board, which has the matter in charge, seems to have entered upon the duty with energy and determination, and the coming Summer will doubtless witness a very great improvement in the condition of our thoroughfares in this particular. What effect the new appointment of President of the Board may have upon its operations we do not know—we trust, however, that it will not seriously interrupt the desirable works already commenced.

In another column we give a very full statement of the street work that is in active progress throughout the City,—as well as the streets which are under contract to be repaved. It will be seen that a very considerable proportion of the new pavement is to be of the Belgian style, or with square blocks of hard stone. The Fifth, Sixth and Eight avenues to Forty-second-street, together with a number of the cross streets in the upper part of the City, are now having the Belgian pavement laid down throughout their whole extent. A large portion of the expense, however, is borne by the property-owners upon these streets.

In view of its durability, its smoothness and convenience, and the comparative ease with which it can be swept and kept in repair, it is greatly to be regretted that the use of this pavement had not been made universal. There never ought to be another rod of cobble-stone pavement laid in this City. It is a style of pavement suited only to the earliest stages of municipal growth; and the experience we have had of it here ought certainly to be a warning against ever employing it hereafter. It would be cheaper for the City in the end,—and would be infinitely better in every other respect, to put down the Belgian pavement wherever any new pavement is required. And there is scarcely any part of the City where the property-owners on the street would not cheerfully bear a portion of the expense for the sake of substituting this for the cobble-stone.

But there is one thing very much needed in this City,—and that is, *at least one hard, smooth avenue to the Central Park*. Within two years from this time we shall have an amount of riding and driving to the Park, of which no one at present can form any adequate conception. Those who have stood upon the Avenue des Champs Elysée in Paris, from 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and watched the hundreds and thousands of splendid equipages, as well as more humble coaches and hacks, on their way to the Bois de Boulogne, have witnessed very much such a scene as will be exhibited here when the Park is completed. A macadamized road from Union-square to the Park would greatly facilitate this riding,—render it more rapid as well as more comfortable, and thus prevent that overcrowding of the street which is certain to be as great up town as it now is below the Park. There is no difficulty in making such a road quite as solid and durable as a pavement,—especially if it is used mainly for light vehicles,—if proper pains are taken with the foundation. A road constructed like those within the Park, with a deep bed below the reach of frost, and properly cared for, would last as long as any pavement, and cost but little more.

We do not see that either Broadway or the Seventh avenue have been contracted for [illegible]

Pavements yet:—why could not such a road be built in front of those [illegible] would afford a most admirable [illegible] street facilities of the upper portion of the City, and would be eagerly welcomed by the great mass of those who live up town. Why not the Croton Board take the subject into careful consideration?

Congressional Manners—The Speaker's Authority.—Speaker Pennington is from New-Jersey—which fact renders it incumbent, according to usage, for New-Jersey journalists, especially if they belong to the same party, to resent, as a personal affront, anything that may be said by way of disparagement of him, either officially or [illegible]. This will account for the acrid tone in which the Newark *Advertiser* responds to our recent remarks concerning his apparent indifference to the violations of parliamentary order, and of common propriety, which are constantly occurring in the House, which is officially under his control. The *Advertiser* ridicules the notion that the Speaker is to be in any sense responsible for the conduct of members. He cannot anticipate a breach of order on the part of any member, and when one does occur, it is for the House and not the Speaker to apply a remedy.

Upon this theory the Speaker is merely an ornamental appendage of the House. He has neither active duties nor special powers. It is no part of his business to preserve order, nor to enforce compliance with the rules which the House has adopted for its own government. He is to set the rowdy members of Congress a good example.

"If anything," says the *Advertiser*, "can avail to render such men courteous, after such an education as they must have received, it is the dignified, kind and gentlemanly bearing of the present Speaker of the House, who holds up the lofty example of a cultivated gentleman, made more impressive by age, to the admiration and imitation of Congress. May all the young rowdies profit by it!"

This, certainly, is a consummation devoutly to be wished, but not very likely to be speedily realized. The most exemplary Turveydrop that ever presided in a Parliamentary assembly would find his *example* of very little use in tempering the ferocity, or meliorating the manners, of the class who have special need of his attentions. Authority, promptly and vigorously exercised, is what is specially needed on the part of a presiding officer. If one member on the floor in debate so far forgets his position as to call another a liar, it is the Speaker's duty to call him to order,—and to insist upon a withdrawal of the epithet,—not because it is an offence to the member assailed, but because it is an insult to the House, a flagrant breach of its rules, and a violation of parliamentary law:—and, unless the House itself see fit to excuse the insult, by positive action, the Speaker should insist upon its withdrawal. The sole object for which he is clothed with official authority in the matter is, that he may protect the dignity of the House, and preserve order and propriety in debate.

Mr. Pennington, we still think, is deficient in his duty in this particular. He unquestionably affords a "lofty example of a cultivated gentleman," and in his own demeanor exhibits all the "dignified, kind and gentlemanly bearing" which any one could desire. We have said nothing against him in either of these particulars:—our sole allegation is that he does not preserve order, nor compel members to observe the rules of propriety and decency in their conduct upon the floor, as it is his duty, and as he has the official power and authority to do. We see nothing in the *Advertiser's* reply to induce us to change this opinion.

A Waste of Eloquence.—Mr. Dawes, the report tells us, "gave his views of Slavery, pronouncing it to be a sin and a crime before God and man—a blighting, withering curse to the land on which it rests and those who walk on its surface," in the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on Thursday. His "views" are very likely correct; but we must say that their utter want of novelty ought to have suggested to him the propriety of keeping them to himself for the present. If all members of Congress who have commonplace "views" to state were to get up and communicate them to the country in the Committee of the Whole, there would be very little business done in Congress. Anybody who can denounce Slavery with extraordinary eloquence, or argue against it with extraordinary force, may perhaps be excused if he lets his tongue wag about it now and then out of season, but we are so familiar with it in the two characters of a crime before God and man," "and a blighting, withering curse," that the occasions are exceedingly rare on which its exhibition in either of them, without any accessories, affords much excitement. The Committee of the Whole, considering the Tariff bill, is certainly not one of them.

Miscellaneous.

—It is said that Mr. Buchanan, when he leaves off being President, intends to become an author. This is punishing the people for their dislike with a vengeance. In his Presidential capacity, Mr. B. has a perfect right to flood us with messages, and it is our duty to bear them patiently. In his private capacity he will, of course, have a right to inflict a book upon the public. But why should he? It is bad enough to be a poor President, but to become a poor author will be worse. We trust the President will think better of this determination.

—We are informed on reliable authority that two of the trustees of Mr. Beecher's church have resigned their offices, in consequence of his severe public censure of their action in declining to lease the church to Wendell Phillips for a lecture in favor of a dissolution of the Union. They supposed that they had some discretion as to the disposal of the church, inasmuch as it had never been understood to be at the service of everybody who chose to apply for it. Their places will probably be filled without any difficulty.

—The Washington *States* speaks of the Times as "a journal which, it may be remembered, participated largely in the free-wool lobby-fund." This is the first time we ever heard such a thing intimated in any quarter. The *States* draws on its imagination instead of its memory;—it either invents the slander or else it confounds the Times with some other journal. Not one dollar of the free-wool, or any other "lobby-fund," ever found its way into our exchequer.

—The Charleston *News*, (S. C.,) insists upon calling the result of the recent election in Rhode Island a Democratic victory, while the Boston *Post*, the Providence *Post*, and kindred journals in this region, say it is only an Abolition victory. Are the terms synonymous, or isn't the latter properly understood at the South?

—Fernando Wood, "my Lord Mayor of New-York," as Mr. Coawin calls him, leaves the City to-day on his trip to Charleston, S. C. He will probably visit the powers that be, while on his way, at Washington. Let us hope his presence will give a metropolitan tone to that noisy, blustering little village.

—A paragraph is going the rounds of the papers, stating that the friends of Mr. Frank Sanborn intend presenting him either with the "latest style of pistol." A friend suggests that, although the young lady may be a very good horsewoman, she would be very much at a loss in managing a [illegible].

Rogers & Hammond

Exhibit at their new clothing store, No. 214 Broadway, under [illegible] Museum, all the new styles for boys, brought

[illegible] and 8 Astor House.—FASHIONABLE YOUNG MEN.—We would call the attention [illegible] to the best [illegible] assortment, gotten up [illegible] Northern, and of the qualed style and beauty, [illegible] we have fixed at $6.

LE ROY & CO.'S Successors,
BOOT & BUSHNELL, Nos. 4, 6 and 8 Astor House.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines
(A PERFECT FAMILY MACHINE.)
Price $75.
Office No. 505 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Spring Overcoats.
[illegible] $8 to $25.
A further supply received.
At No. 258 Broadway, JENNINGS'.

Ringlets, Braids and Remade Tresses, Long
ROSETTES, CURLS, BRAIDS,
At LOCKIE, SON & CO.'S,
No. 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Superior Trimmings
FOR AND OF EVERY ARTICLE
OF DRESS, BRAIDING, CLEANING, CURLING AND DYEING THE HAIR.
For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

[illegible] REMMER, TUCKER, TELLER and COLLINS, combined, just patented, [illegible] sewing, any width and thickness of cloth, [illegible] applied to any sewing machine by any one [illegible]. PRICE, $5; LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
Orders by mail supplied, postage paid. Complete instructions [illegible] with every Hemmer. Send for a circular.
Also, UNIVERSAL BOSOM-FOLDER AND SELF-[illegible] Quilting
[illegible] UNIVERSAL HEMMER CO., No. 439 Broadway.

The Best Sewing Machine Company. [illegible]
Four-thread, Double-thread, Braid and Noiseless,
$40—NEW SEWING MACHINE—$40.
under Patents of Hoyt, Grover & Baker, and Wheeler & Wilson. Agents wanted. Office No 469 Broadway.
VERNON & CO.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
[illegible] and the favorite for families.—Times.
[illegible] a proper thing for family use.—Tribune.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Hatch's Prepared Glue.
Useful in every house. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
[illegible] Box No. 2,000. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Perry's Japanese
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Suits nothing.
Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 647 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

$4 Hats selling for $3.
Gents' Dress Hats, Spring Fashions, finest and best quality, $3.
WM. BANTA, Hatter,
No. 257 Canal-st., corner Wooster.

Handkerchiefs Shirts,
All linen warranted. Also, Collars in endless variety, [illegible] to wear well.
[illegible] ERA PEERCO & SON, No. 361 Broadway.

[illegible]'s Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—
[illegible] establishment is removed to No. 16 [illegible] twelve private rooms for the application of his [illegible] Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where they are properly understood and [illegible].

Spring Beds, $5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Hoyt's Patent,) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Gaiters Ready Made and Made to Order from
measure. Also a complete assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods kept constantly on hand by I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Herring's Salamander Safes.—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Chilled Iron and Paper Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES,
No. 343 Broadway.

Grimshaw's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees,
[illegible] factory in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Hair Braids, Fronts, &c., always on hand, wholesale and retail, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Florence Unrivaled Sewing-Machine.—Price $60. Every machine guaranteed. Office, No. 439 Broadway. Parties not having full amount accommodated. Agents wanted. D. J. LEVY, Supt.

Straw Goods for Misses and Children.—An unrivaled assortment, styles and qualities. Ladies, please look at them.
KELLOGG, No. 361 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

Knevitch—Wight.—In this City, on Thursday, April 12, by Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, D. D., Rev. Albert W. Knevitch, of Richford, Bucks County, Penn., to Miss Josepha H. Wight, youngest daughter of Amherst Wight, of New-York.

Thurber—Cooper.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 11, by Rev. Thomas Armitage, Mr. Benjamin T. Thurber to Miss Mary A., daughter of Moses Cooper, Esq., all of this City.

Law—Brace.—In this City, on Thursday, April 12, by Rev. Dr. Thomson, Dr. James Law, of Tarrytown, to Mrs. Adelaide Brace, of the same place.

Corse—Hicks.—At Newtown, L. I., on Wednesday, April 11, by Rev. Wm. W. Halloway, Frederick A. Corse, of Flushing, L. I., to Kate C., daughter of Jackson Hicks, Esq., of Newtown, L. I.

Watkins—Scarborough.—At Glencove, L. I., on Tuesday, April 10, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Thomas Malaby, Charles H. Watkins, Jr., of Boston, Mass., to Lucy F. Scarborough, of this City.

[illegible] of the New-York Times:
You published in this morning's Times my marriage with Emily A. Carute, which is false, no such ceremony having taken place, or have I such intention.
Samuel Burrell.

DIED.

Veitch.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 11, after a short illness, Mrs. Catharine Veitch, a native of Dunse, Scotland.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 26 Thompson st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

Mussina.—In this City, on Thursday, April 12, Mrs. Louisa Bluhz, wife of Jacob Mussina, of New-Orleans.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Saturday, April 14, at 2 o'clock, from No. 255 4th av.

Wadsworth.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 11, after a long and painful illness, William E. Wadsworth, in the 51st year of his age.
The funeral services will take place, at Grace Church, on Saturday next, April 14, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

Carnegham.—In this City, on Thursday morning, suddenly, William W. Morris, infant son of Dr. John M. and Estelle Carnegham.

Frost.—In this City, on Thursday, April 12, Ella Newcomb, only daughter of James H. and Sarah C. Frost, aged 1 year and 7 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 200 Madison-st., this day, (Saturday,) April 14, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Westport, Conn.

Vredenburgh.—In this City, on Friday morning, April 13, Margaret, wife of Robert Vredenburgh, in the 44th year of her age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No 154 West 38th-st.

Winter.—In this City, on Thursday evening, April 12, Mary L., daughter of John Winter, aged 23 years.
Funeral services at the Lutheran Church of St. James, 15th st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Sunday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited.

Vose.—In this City, on Thursday, April 12, after a short illness, Sarah A. Anderson, wife of Charles L. Vose, in the 27th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of her father, Dr. James Anderson, and of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 226 4th-st., on Sunday, April 15, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

Kellogg.—In this City, on Thursday, April 12, Miss Jane Kellogg.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 136 West 21st st., on Sunday, April 15, at 1 o'clock P. M.

De Kuyp.—In this City, on Friday morning, April 13, of scarlet fever, Leonard, youngest son of William and Harriet P. De Kuyp, aged 2 years and 3 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 68 Degraw-place.

Briggs.—In this City, on Friday, April 13, at 6 o'clock P. M., America Spraguk, wife of Amos Billings, in the 32d year of her age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 90 Madison-av., on Sunday, April 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Sayres.—In this City, on Friday, April 13, of old age, Mrs. Anne Sayre, a native of County Cavan, Ireland.
Her funeral will take place from the residence of her son, Barthow Smith, No. 178 Hester-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1¾ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

Van Brunt.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, April 12, Ida, daughter of Henry A. and Jane Graves, aged 11 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 205 Schermerhorn-st.

Ostrander.—In South Brooklyn, of consumption, Josephine Ostrander, in the 25th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Hamilton Lodge, No. 217 F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, April 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 20 Warren-st., between Columbia and Hicks, South Brooklyn.

Mason.—At Harlem, on Thursday, April 12, John Dunc. McLeod, only son of Christopher and E. Louisa Mason, of Pittsburgh, Penn.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of his grandfather, Rev. Dr. John M. McLeod, No. 22 West 16th st., on Monday, April 16, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Pittsburgh papers please copy.

Elsa.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Thursday evening, April 12, Lewis Elsa, youngest daughter of Gilbert and Sarah Elsa, aged 1 year, 4 months and 23 days.
Funeral on Saturday, at 1¾ o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock, and will stop at Canal st., Jamaica.

Burling.—At Milton, Ulster County, on Sixth Day, April 12, Elizabeth R. Burling, formerly of New-Rochelle, in the 72d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Nathaniel Hallock, Milton, Ulster County, on Monday, April 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Mundy.—At Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, on Thursday, April 12, Mrs. Sarah Mundy, in the 63d year of her age.

OFFICIAL DRAWING, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers.

DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 177 April 13, 1860.
42, 19, 13, 37, 33, 53, 61, 23, 6, 30, 52, 8, 35.
Class No. 178. April 13, 1860.
13, 19, 6, 34, 11, 40, 45, 27, 37, 33, 31, 46, 5.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., April 13, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
Class 304. April 13 1860.
12, 32, 29, 28, 54, 70, 65, 22, 38, 27, 64.
Prizes cashed at No. 598 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing
HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

REMOVAL.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO. HAVE REMOVED THEIR MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT FROM NO. 8 BOWERY TO NO. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE.
OPPOSITE THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM, the certain conquerer of Rheumatism, Scrofula, King's Evil, with every disease flowing from great impurity of blood, no matter of how long standing or from what source derived. The Life Balsam is equally efficacious in the most virulent forms of old ulcers, Erysipelas, Fever Sores, and Mercurial Diseases. The certificates accompanying each bottle will conclusively show that there is no medicine which can compare with this powerful, safe and certain purifying agent, and that it has also cured the very worst cases of Cancer, Liver Complaint and Fistula. Principal dépôt, No. 246 Grand-st.; agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st. For sale by all druggists, 75 cents per bottle.

PARTIES ABOUT REFITTING THEIR HOUSES,
AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,
are invited to examine our New and Extensive SPRING STOCK of
FRENCH CHINA
DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS,
GLASSWARE, SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
MIRRORS, BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS,
CHANDELIERS AND GAS-FIXTURES.
Our stock has never been more complete or attractive than at present, and the prices have been fixed at the *lowest possible figures.*
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Best styles English Velvets, 125 to 160 cents per yard.
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Mattresses, Feathers, Cots, Comforters, Blankets, &c., good and cheap—wholesale and retail.
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IRON HAT-RACKS AND CHAIRS,
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WOODEN WARE IN EVERY VARIETY,
And also every article necessary in the line for housekeepers.
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Meals Served at all Hours.
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Known all over the world as the best instruments manufactured.
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Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? My Onguent, established in 1852, will force them to grow on the smoothest face in six weeks, without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1. Sent post free to any address.
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Richly silver-plated and embossed Ice Pitchers; also, plain ones made of Britannia metal. Those who intend to supply themselves will do well to apply early, at the store of LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE, via SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE, per United States steamer ADRIATIC, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 14th day of April, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER,
Postmaster.

MAYORS OF THE GREAT CITIES.

We, the undersigned MAYORS, hereby certify that the Druggists, Apothecaries and Physicians of our several cities have signed a document of this date to the effect that the Remedies of Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., of Lowell, (AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, PILLS, AGUE CURE and CHERRY PECTORAL,) have been found to be medicines of great excellence, and worthy the confidence of the community.

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FOR SPRING DISEASES,
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FOR TETTER OR SALT RHEUM,
FOR SCALD HEAD AND RING WORM,
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All Physicians recommend it for its superior medicinal properties.

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JEFFERSON COUNTY,
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PREMIUM SALT RIVER
BOURBON
WHISKY.

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I, S. T. SUIT, Proprietor of the Salt River Bourbon Whisky Distilleries, Jefferson County, Ky., will pay $500 to any Chemist of high standing in the United States, who can find any thing in my make of Whisky other than is found in pure, genuine, unadulterated Bourbon.
S. T. SUIT, Distiller,
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Jefferson County, Ky.

THE WHISKY IN THIS BOTTLE WAS DISTILLED 1850, AND BOTTLED BY ME 1860.

The above Whisky being very old, perfectly pure, and a superior article, we recommend it with all confidence to those who use it for medicinal or other purposes. The distilleries being the oldest in Kentucky (established 1839) and the brand being well known throughout the entire United States, requires no $25 chemist's certificate or bogus analysis to guarantee its purity.
Druggists' orders solicited; retailed by the bottle at each of our stores.
The only agent of the distillers in this City is at No. 24 Old-slip, where the wholesale dealers can be supplied with it in bulk only.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
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WARD, FROM LONDON, NO. 337 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.
MADE TO MEASURE.
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS:
Made of New-York Mills Muslin, and fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a shirt as sold in retail stores at $250 each. Also, the very best Shirts that can be made, $2 each.
P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

36 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c, per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50 cents per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50 cents	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

SELF MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.
WARD, from London,
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A DELICIOUS DRINK.
For sale in casks or by the gallon.
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CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE
For family use. 25 cents per bottle, with brush.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured and for sale by
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LURLINE.—GRAND OPERA, BY WM. VINCENT WALLACE.
THE SPELL.—"Flow on, flow on, silver Rhine.
BARCAROLLE.—"Our bark in moonlight beaming."
ALSO,
ECKHARD'S SWISS SONG, sung by Adalina Patti.
Published by WM. HALL & SON.
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STEPHEN PHILBIN, 707 BROADWAY,
Between Washington place and 4th-st.

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NEW BOOKS.

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Nos. 329 to 335 Pearl-st., (Franklin Square,)
Publish this Day:
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THE
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FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1789.
Vol. 1.
(ANCIENT GAUL.)
By Parke Godwin.
8vo, Muslin, $2.
"This is the first complete and elaborate History of France, drawn from original sources, ever attempted in the English language. Mr. Godwin has been many years engaged in its preparation, and has spared no pains to make it worthy of his own reputation. Its publication will add another to the list of great historical works by which Bancroft, Prescott, Hildreth, and Motley have shed lustre upon their country."—*Correspondence Philadelphia Press.*
"I cannot doubt the success of a work which bears in every part so strong an imprint of a clear, vigorous, comprehensive mind, and a warm, earnest and true heart. Human sympathy is an essential element in the right understanding of history, and you have written, as it seems to me, from an eminently human point of view. The hardest part of your task is done; for the hardest period to treat on our side of the Atlantic, completely cut off as we are from the suggestive associations and sympathies which make the remote past a life-like study in Europe, is that of Gallic, Roman and Merovingian Gaul; and if you have succeeded well in this, what may we not expect from you when the unity of your subject permits you to bring all your strength to bear upon a connected narrative, full, harmonious, animated with striking characters, dramatic incidents, and the clear and well-defined movement of a great civilization.
Your style is clear, forcible, and at times highly graphic. There are inequalities, I think, and occasional indications of weariness, redeemed, however, by passages of singular terseness and power. The description of the invasion of Attila is equal to anything in our historical literature, and the exposition of the character of Christianity and its influences on the Roman and German world, is a fine specimen of philosophical thought and writing."—*Extract from a Letter to the Author from Prof. G. W. Greene.*

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By W. Henry Wills.
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London is the volume which Mr. Wills has perused most attentively, and whence he has drawn his inspiration. Almost every one of these sketches is from that source; and often when some quaint and mysterious title leads us into the supposition that we are to be taken down into the country, it is still the great metropolis that supplies the theme of Mr. Wills' pleasant gossip.
The Bank of England supplies Mr. Wills with subjects for three very amusing essays, containing a great deal of information, very well told; the Post-office furnishes two more; the Police Station, the Railway Dépôt for Lost Property, the Crystal Palace, a Glass Factory, a Pawnbroker's Shop, the Opening of Parliament, the Custom House, Epsom Race Course, all come in for their share of treatment—a treatment which is always fit, always graphic, and never fails through pretentious efforts to get above the subject.

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VOYAGE DOWN THE AMOOR.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 345 and 348 Broadway,
Have just published:
A VOYAGE DOWN THE AMOOR,
WITH A
LAND JOURNEY THROUGH SIBERIA,
AND
INCIDENTAL NOTICES OF MANCHOORIA, KAMSCHATKA AND JAPAN.
By Perry McDonough Collins,
United States Commercial Agent at the Amoor River.
1 vol. 12mo. Cloth, $1 25.
This book describes minutely the whole country washed by the Amoor River. To this large tract attention has lately been directed in a very marked manner by the action of the Russian Government in taking possession of it, and it is probable that, ere long, for commercial or other purposes an acquaintance with it will be as necessary as with any other division of the earth's surface. Mr. Collins has proposed to himself to satisfy this necessity for knowledge. He visited every city on the banks of the river, noted their peculiarities, and the life, character and manners of the people, especially the condition of trade, industry, and social life amoog them. He describes the nature of the river itself, with respect to the feasibility of navigation, and the comparative wildness or cultivation of the countries on or near it—all in a graceful and attractive narrative.
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RAWLINSON'S HISTORY OF HERODOTUS. Vol 3. Price $2 50.
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Any of the above sent by mail free, on receipt of price.

READY THIS MORNING,
And for sale by all the Booksellers,
A NEW STRIKING WORK OF FICTION.
Pronounced as
"ANOTHER GUY LIVINGSTONE."
WALTER ASHWOOD—A L

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Tragedy on the Bark Anna.

FURTHER TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

This Case was resumed yesterday, before United States Commissioner Gaenar F. Betts, and occupied the Court until 5 o'clock P. M.

Richard B. Roseman recalled for cross-examination—I shipped on board the Anna at Rio from the time his trick was up, 4 o'clock, till the time when he took his trick from six to eight o'clock; his trick was from four to six o'clock: he did not die till some time between Wednesday night and Thursday morning; I do not think there was water enough on deck to drown a person; I last heard him raving between ten and eleven o'clock on Wednesday night.

John Thomas, being sworn, testified as follows: I saw the chief mate beat Light very bad on Christmas day; he was standing at the wheel; another mate was beating him with a belaying-pin; I do not know how long he had been doing so; I could not say how often he struck him; I heard Light hallooing, "Oh, Lord!" I did not hear what the mate said to him; it was a little before twelve o'clock; the blood was springing from his head at the time; he had on a canvas cap, and there was blood on that; the night following I was at the wheel from four to six in the afternoon; Frank Light relieved me at six o'clock; the mate came up to him and said, "Keep her straight; if you go off your course, d—n you, I'll murder you;" then he commenced beating him with a belaying-pin; Light was hallooing "Oh, Lord!" and once called for the Captain; he was beating him for some time; when I left the poop I went on the forward deck, into the galley, and when I went back, fully ten minutes afterwards, the mate was still beating him; I remained in sight till he got through; I then went into the gall-y and I heard the mate shouting for Adam Rock to come and relieve the wheel; he beat him "awful bad;" I did not see that night that there was any blood; I was not near enough, but I afterwards saw the blood on the deck; this same night (Monday), ten minutes after the beating, Light came into the forecastle and looked through the partition and said to me: "Tom, can I get into your bunk. I am nearly beat to death?" he got into my bunk; he wanted there next morning; I do not know how, or when he got out; the next morning (Tuesday) the mate came and drove him out to help to set the mainsail; I was out; when he came out he had to move himself in a sitting position along the deck, and in that manner he climbed upon the poop deck; the mate was behind him, calling out, "Get along there—get along there;" when coming off the poop in the same manner he fell forward on his face; he tried to work by getting hold of the main tack, but he could do nothing; he then went as it turned in. I suppose by the mate's permission; he lived all that day, and that night a little after twelve o'clock he died; when I left him at twelve o'clock on Tuesday night he was lying on the floor; I could not keep him in bed; he was out of his head, and making all kinds of cr-k us, wild noises; I did not see him die; I judge he must have died about twelve o'clock, as at that time I was about deck and heard no noise, I concluded he must be dead; he must have been raving for at least an hour or an hour and a half before twelve o'clock; I did not know that his condition was reported to any of the officers; I did not report; when I saw him between seven and eight o'clock next morning he was dead; I noticed his head, where he had been beaten, and the skin was beat off; there was a hole in his head; his head was bloody at that time; there was blood all around where he was lying; as the motion of the vessel rolled him the blood gushed out of the wound.

Cross-examined—I knew that the day of the beating was on Christmas day; I knew it cameon Sunday; the voyage from Laguna may have been 60 or 70 days, but I cannot say, as I did not keep any log; when I saw the mate beat Light I was standing forward of the fire-rigging, on the port side; that was the first time I saw the beating him, to the best of my knowledge; the hallooing of Light caused me to turn and look; the mate and Light were in the cockpit, near the wheel; I could see them down as far as the knees; did not continue to look; I was thinking of my own danger; I did not want to be seen standing and looking on; from where I stood I could hear the mate in a moderate tone of voice; did not know what the mate was beating him for; Frank was a good ordinary seaman; I do not know whether he ate any dinner that day or not; I could see the blood run down his head by his ears; I saw the blood on the canvas cap when he came forward; I made the cap myself, and recognized it on his head at the time he was being beat; I never knew him to abandon the wheel during his trick, or to neglect his duty at the pump; don't know that he ever hid away; once I heard the second mate scout for him, and no one knew where he was; he was not in the habit of skulking; he had no demand on the back of his head before at this time; he had a little touch of fever at Laguna, but was well before leaving, and up to the time of the beating, with the exception of sores on his leg; one was n very bad one; I could see it when passing; he did what he was told, and appeared in good health; I don't think he turned in the day he was beaten; don't know of his beating him again that day; I got so used to that kind of a thing, I did not insist on looking when it occurred; the mate always treated me well; he never beat me; he struck Light at least five times at the wheel; I do not know how hard the blows were; did not feel them; he had to let go the wheel to fend off the blows with his hands; on Monday night I stood on the poop and watched until the beating was through with; the ship was before the wind at the time; it was light enough to see what was going on; I did not take my trick by for about twenty-five nights; was on the ship's deck nearly all the passage; there was so much blood on the floor of the forecastle, that one could not tell whether there was most blood or water on the floor; he was lying on his back when I found him; the wound on the back of his head was about two and a half inches wide and five inches long; [witness took a piece of paper of that size to show the description of the wound;] do not know whether I was the first who saw him dead or not; do not know whether he was buried that day (Wednesday) or the next; he did not fall out of his hunk; I stood him out of his hunk on to the floor when I had to leave him; he had plenty of clothes; it was not cold; I heard him rolling under the berths, and making a noise against them; I do not know that he hurt himself on the main deck, when he fell from the poop; I never said I picked him up and carried him to the forecastle; the vessel leaked during the passage, and we were short of provisions and water; when the sails were blown away we had seven men; I did not suffer, myself, for the want of provisions and water.

The case of the four remaining seamen who are alleged to have been beaten to death will be called up on Monday.

City Railroad Recklessness.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD.

Augustus Maverick and Ellen G. Maverick vs. *The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company.*—The trial of this action, which is brought to recover damages for injuries sustained in leaving one of defendants' cars, was resumed yesterday. The proceedings on Thursday were fully reported, it will be remembered, in yesterday's TIMES.

On resuming the trial the plaintiffs put in some further evidence, tending to substantiate the facts on which they rely.

Charles F. Allen was the first witness called for the defendants. He testified that he was a fireman, and had been one for four years, belonging to Hook and Ladder Company No. 15. He was conversant with the manner of running and handling the carriage of a Hook and Ladder Company; if a car or other object of that size should suddenly stop in front of a Hook and Ladder carriage under full headway, from about eight to fifteen feet distance would be necessary to enable the Company to clear it with their carriage. If the men were on their guard they could clear a car stopping in front of them, if they had 15 feet. It is the duty of the foremn not to run into anything he may meet.

Henry Long was next sworn. This witness was the conductor of the car; and testified that when the lady wanted to get off, the truck of the fire company was about half a block off; it was then ruenting on the west track; if it had kept advancing it would not have touched my car; it changed its direction, however, and in turning struck the car; Mrs. Maverick told me she wanted to get off at Thirty-second-street; when we were near Thirty-second-street I gave the usual signal to stop, so that she could get off at the upper crossing; she came out on the platform, and I took hold of her arm somewhere to steady her to the edge of the platform; I supposed she was going to step off, but she drew back, and turned around against the end of the car, facing the truck; she was in that position when the tongue struck her; my impression was that the truck would clear the car, but it did not; I did not see her hand up; I led her in and asked her if she was much hurt; she said "O, yes," and wanted me to take her to such a number; a gentleman volunteered to do so, and I then rang the bell and went on; I took hold of her arm to steady her in a light manner, as I have been in the habit of doing to any person who seemed to need to be steadied in that way.

Cross-examined—I am not now on the road at all; I left the defendants' employ about August following the accident; it might have been a minute from the time when I first saw the truck to the collision; it was little dark at the time; when I first saw the truck, it was about a block below the car; I should think that when I first saw it, it was coming at full force; we were going at a moderate jog, not very fast; I think I remained on the platform all the while; I was standing on the platform when I rang the bell, I did not see or hear any signal from the truck before I rang the bell; am positive as to that; I could not have heard one, if it had been given, there was so much clamor; after the accident happened, I was a little excited; but I was not so when I commenced ringing the bell; Mrs. Maverick had left her seat, and was standing when I rang the bell; when I put my hand to her she was at the door; she may have been in the door; I have no recollection of saying a word to her; I took hold of her arm to steady her off; I don't recollect that there were any other persons on the platform.

The remainder of the testimony of this witness did not materially affect the case.

Joseph A. Pendleton, another conductor, was called, and testified that in his experience a truck had often come nearer a car than in this case, yet turned off and gone clear. With 15 or 20 feet distance a truck would have no difficulty in clearing a car standing still.

The case was summed up by Gen. James W. Nye for the defendants, and William E. Robinson, Esq., for the plaintiffs, and was submitted to the jury under the charge of the Judge. After an absence of four hours the Jury returned, and rendered a verdict for plaintiff, damages $1,000.

Suit for Personal Injuries.

Henry Wolf vs. *James Bogardus.*—The plaintiff in this case is one of the children of Israel, and a general speculator in a varied business. The defendant is the well-known iron-founder on Duane-street.

The action was to recover damages for alleged personal injuries claimed to have been sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the negligence and carelessness of the defendant. It appeared from the evidence that in May last the plaintiff was passing the premises of the defendant in Duane-street, and that an iron shutter, from some reason, fell against his leg. He testified that it greatly injured his leg, and that by reason of these injuries he was laid up for a long time, and subjected to great expense.

Mr. Bogardus called witnesses to the fact that the shutter was on the side-walk merely to be conveyed away, and that if the plaintiff had taken proper care he need not have been touched by it. The defence also proved by one or two witnesses that the plaintiff had before frequently passed that way, and that he was previously lame,—wearing a bandage about his leg. The plaintiff contradicted these statements and swored that he was first hurt by the accident occasioning this suit. He also said that the passage in front of Mr. Bogardus' premises was wholly blockaded, and that he had to wait for some of the truck to be taken out of the way before he could pass. The evidence was wholly contradictory, and counsel submitted the case without comment. The Court instructed the jury only concerning the general principles of law governing these cases, leaving them to be sole judges in regard to the facts as to which party told the truth, and which did not. The jury retired, and in a few moments returned with a verdict for the defendants. The case was tried before Judge HILTON in the Common Pleas.

E. R. Dickerson, for plaintiff; P. J. C. Cum, for defendant.

Important Insurance Case.

A CONDITIONAL POLICY.

The New-York Belting and Packing Company vs. *The Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company.*—This was an action to recover the amount alleged to be due on a policy of insurance issued by the defendants to the plaintiff's manufacturing establishment in Newtown, Connecticut. The plaintiff avers that the policy was obtained from the defendants in the month of May, 1856, and was for $3,200, covering the factory and fixtures and materials therein. That on the 26th of September of the same year the factory was wholly destroyed, together with all other property insured therein, of which the defendant had due notice, with particulars. The plaintiff stated that the factory was further insured in twenty two other companies, to the amount of $65,000, alleging that the defendants were informed of that fact before issuing the policy in suit.

The defence is that at the time the policy was issued by the defendants upon the plaintiffs' factory, there was a specific agreement and stipulation to the effect that if any additional risk was created by any means whatever, the policy should be void, or it should be optional with the defendants to pay or not as they saw proper. It is then set forth that certain water fixtures in the factory at the time of the insurance were removed afterwards, thus rendering it impossible to extinguish the flames at the time of the fire; also that additional wooden buildings were subsequently erected adjoining the factory, and rendering the risk greater, and the premises more insecure; and that it was chiefly in consequence of these changes that the plaintiffs' factory and fixtures were destroyed. The case is still on trial before Justice PIERREPONT, in the Superior Court.

R. B. Kimball and James T. Brady for plaintiffs; John Foot and Mr. Winterton for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Peet* vs. *Whitney et al*—Judgment for plaintiffs on demurrer, with liberty to defendants to answer in thirty days, on payment of costs.

Gallet vs. *Gerè and Wife.*—Judgment on separate demurrer for defendant. Similar judgment for plaintiff.

Same vs. *same*—Same order.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

James L. Minor vs. *Webb.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Union Bank vs. *Mett.*—Motion granted, on conditions.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, April 13, 1860.

MEATS.

Only a very moderate increase of demand has been experienced during the week. No remarkable changes have occurred in prices of the principal varieties.

Beef, sides, ₩ lb.	6	@	9
Beef, roasting pieces, ₩ lb.	12	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ₩ lb.	10	@	13
Beef, second cut chuck, ₩ lb.	8	@	10
Beef, rounds, ₩ lb.	12	@	13
Beef, rumps, ₩ lb.	10	@	12½
Beef, porter-house steak, ₩ lb.	16	@	20
Beef, sirloin steak, ₩ lb.	12	@	15
Beef, rump steak, ₩ lb.	12	@	14
Beef, corned, ₩ lb.	6	@	12
Mutton, carcasses, ₩ lb.	8	@	11
Mutton, hind quarters, ₩ lb.	12	@	14
Mutton, fore quarters, ₩ lb.	9	@	11
Mutton, legs, ₩ lb.	11	@	14
Mutton, shoulders, ₩ lb.	8	@	11
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb.	12	@	14
Lamb, Spring, ₩ quarter	1 12½	@	1 75
Veal, hindquarters, ₩ lb.	11	@	15
Veal, forequarters, ₩ lb.	8	@	10
Veal cutlets, ₩ lb.	16	@	20
Pork, fresh, ₩ lb.	12	@	13
Pork, salted, ₩ lb.	10½	@	12
Pork, jowls, ₩ lb.	10	@	10½
Roasting Pigs, each	1 50	@	3 50
Soup Meats, ₩ lb.	—	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₩ lb.	12	@	13
Bacon, ₩ lb.	12	@	13
Hams, ₩ lb.	13	@	14
Shoulders, ₩ lb.	10	@	14
Tongues, each	75	@	81
Lard, ₩ lb.	12½	@	14
Lard, by the tub, ₩ lb.	12	@	13
Sausages, City made, ₩ lb.	12	@	—
Tripe, ₩ lb.	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME

The demand has been limited; prices, however, have been well supported, generally.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ₩ lb.	18	@	20
Chickens, Broilers, ₩ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Fowls, ₩ lb.	15	@	18
Turkeys, ₩ lb.	16	@	20
Geese, each	1 25	@	2 00
Geese, ₩ lb.	10	@	14
Ducks, ₩ lb.	20	@	25
Pigeons, Squab, ₩ dozen	2 75	@	3 00
Pigeons, stall-fed, ₩ dozen	1 62	@	2 00
Wild Ducks, ₩ pair	75	@	1 25
Red Head Ducks, ₩ pair	75	@	1 12½
Widgeon, ₩ pair	62	@	75
Teal, ₩ pair	62	@	75
Snipe, English, ₩ pair	50	@	62
Partridge, ₩ pair	75	@	87
Quails, ₩ dozen	1 50	@	2 25
Prairie Chickens, ₩ pair	62	@	75

FISH.

A restricted inquiry prevails, which dealers readily meet at our revised quotations:

Brook Trout, ₩ lb.	31	@	37
Codfish, ₩ lb.	6	@	—
Pickerel, ₩ lb.	10	@	12
Catfish, ₩ lb.	6	@	7
Perch, ₩ lb.	8	@	10
Eels, ₩ lb.	10	@	12
Flounders, ₩ lb.	5	@	6
Striped Bass, ₩ lb.	—	@	12
Black Bass, ₩ lb.	10	@	12
Haddock, ₩ lb.	5	@	6
Shad, each	31	@	50
Smelts, ₩ lb.	—	@	10
Oysters, ₩ 100	50	@	1 25
Oysters pickled, ₩ 100	1 25	@	1 50
Clams, ₩ 100	25	@	50
Crabs, soft, ₩ doz.	1 00	@	1 50
Crabs, hard, ₩ doz.	18	@	25
Lobsters, ₩ lb.	—	@	6
Salmon, City smoked, ₩ lb.	15	@	18
Salmon, pickled, ₩ lb.	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ₩ lb.	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ₩ lb.	4	@	5
Mackerel, pickled, each	8	@	15
Mackerel, smoked, ₩ lb.	18	@	—
Halibut, smoked, ₩ lb.	8	@	10
Herring, plaided, ₩ dozen	10	@	12

VEGETABLES.

Supplies continue ample, for the season, and a least equal, in most instances, to the requirements of purchasers. The changes in prices have been unimportant.

Potatoes, old Mercers, ₩ bbl.	2 00	@	2 50
Potatoes, Bucaeyas, ₩ bbl.	1 75	@	2 25
Potatoes, Pea-nose, ₩ bbl.	1 62½	@	1 87½
Potatoes, Pinkeyes, ₩ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
Potatoes, ₩ bushel.	62	@	1 00
Potatoes, ₩ half peck	12	@	18
Potatoes, Sweet, ₩ bbl.	2 50	@	4 00
Potatoes, Sweet, ₩ bushel	1 25	@	1 50
Turnips, ₩ basket	50	@	—
Turnips, ₩ peck	25	@	—
Parsnips, ₩ basket	50	@	—
Parsnips, ₩ doz.	15	@	18
Carrots, ₩ basket	—	@	50
Beets, ₩ basket	—	@	50
Onions, ₩ peck	43	@	50
Cabbage, ₩ dozen	75	@	1 25
Cabbage, each	8	@	12
Cabbage, red, ₩ dozen	75	@	1 25
Tomatoes, ₩ quart can	25	@	—
Radishes, ₩ dozen bunches	50	@	62
Rhubarb, ₩ bunch	12	@	15
Lettuce, ₩ head	7	@	10
Fetticus, ₩ peck	31	@	37
Spinach, ₩ peck	25	@	—
Asparagus, ₩ bunch	31	@	37
Parsley, ₩ bunch	6	@	8
Leeks, ₩ bunch	6	@	8
Garlic, ₩ bunch	10	@	12

FRUIT.

Domestic varieties are in light supply. They are held with much firmness. The Southern steamers brought in a few small lots of Strawberries, but they were quickly taken by buyers, to whom high prices were rather an inducement than an objection. Some of the dealers say that they have customers, who will purchase a novelty only when it is so scarce and dear as not to be within reach of the mass of consumers. When any commodity becomes abundant, and is obtainable by all classes, it ceases to have any attraction for these rich and exclusive epicures.

Apples, Table, ₩ peck	62	@	75
Apples, Cooking, ₩ peck	50	@	75
Applies, Lady, ₩ peck	1 25	@	1 50
Cranberries, ₩ quart	18	@	22
Hickory Nuts, ₩ quart	9	@	10
Citron, preserved, ₩ lb.	25	@	—
Oranges, ₩ dozen	12	@	21
Lemons, ₩ dozen	12	@	18
Cocoanuts, ₩ dozen	50	@	—
Figs, ₩ lb.	10	@	—
Turkish Fig Cake, each	10	@	—
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₩ lb.	25	@	30
Dates, ₩ lb.	—	@	8
Raisins, ₩ lb.	10	@	12
Currants, ₩ lb.	6	@	8

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

No remarkable changes have occurred in this line, during the week.

Butter, State, ₩ lb.	16	@	25
Butter, Ohio, ₩ lb.	15	@	20
Butter, roll, ₩ lb.	16	@	20
Cheese, ₩ lb.	12½	@	15
Cheese, English, ₩ lb.	13	@	—
Eggs, nine for	12	@	—
Eggs, eighteen for	25	@	—
Eggs, seventy-two for	1 00	@	—
Honey, White Clover, ₩ lb.	38	@	—
Honey, ₩ can	—	@	50
Honey, ₩ bottle	25	@	—

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOS. B. WAY, stand No. 21; PARKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; L. O'BRIEN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. CREMIN, stand No. 156; J. EYTH; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 166 and 167.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; both are girls of very respectable and neat appearance and are very highly recommended as efficient, obliging and trustworthy servants; or not fond of going out much and will attach more importance to a good steady home than to high wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillery-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as good cook; one who thoroughly understands her business, and is capable of taking entire charge of a kitchen; is a good meat and pastry cook, also a baker of bread and biscuit, and all kinds of deserts. The best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 310 East 20th-st., corner of 3d-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by a Protestant woman, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is willing and competent to take the entire charge of a kitchen and assist in the chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 193 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY GIRL, A situation as waitress and chambermaid; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $7. Also, a cook, who thoroughly understands her business; meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does up linen in style; wages $9. Call at or address No 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse or lady's maid with a family going to Europe, who would consider her services worth the price of the passage. She does not suffer from sea-sickness. For character she refers to Mr. William Redmond, No. 43 Barclay-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as nurse: has been in that capacity for the last sixteen years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 12th-st., near Broadway, in the music store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, who is also a good washer and ironer; is willing and honest, and has the best reference from her present employer, where she can be seen for a few days. Call at No. 101 East 34th-st., (northwest corner Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; she understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required; best of references given. Apply at No. 464 5th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as waitress in a private family, and no objection to go in the country with them for the Summer; the best of City references given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 181 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a young woman who perfectly understands her business, and has the best City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SCOTCH OR GERMAN WOMAN AS cook and laundress; also a young girl about fourteen years, to take care of children and make herself generally useful. Apply, with reference, at No. 102 Henry st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class laundress; has the best of City references from her last place, where she lived upwards of four years. Can be seen at No. 95 West 33d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing, and sew; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 38 4th-av., corner of Astor-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress, or to do the chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 135 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, PROTESTANT AMERIcan girl, 18 years of age, a situation as chambermaid, or to take care of children, in a private family; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 116 Stanton-st., for one day.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as chambermaid; would be willing to do plain sewing or assist with the washing and ironing; willing to take care of children. Can be seen this day at No. 313 West 19th-st., between 8th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COOK; WILLing to assist with the washing and ironing in a private family. Best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 80 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS cook, and has no objection to assist with washing and one who thoroughly understands her business, and the best of City reference. Call at No. 184 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamber work and to assist in fine washing and ironing; has good City reference of three years from her last place. Call at No. 173 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT, COMPETENT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; no objection to assist with light work. Best City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 115 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, in a private family; is a good cook; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-rate cook; would have no objections to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced chambermaid, in a private family. No objection to the country, or to travel with a lady. Best City reference from last place. Call at No. 200 East 15th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as mmenuenise, companion, or govareess; would like to go South, or with a Spanish family to Europe; references given. Address A. M., Jersey City Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or waitress by a German girl 17 years old. Call at No. 135 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A PROTESTANT seamstress, an English cook, several excellent laundresses and other desirable servants, at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as good cook and to wash and iron; as chambermaid and waiter, and to do housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN, TO GO out by the day to do house-cleaning or washing. Apply at No. 8 Clarkson-st., near St. John's Burying Ground.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman; is a first-class cook in all its branches and excellent pastry cook; good City references. Inquire at 94 St. Marks-place, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has best of City references. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND waiter by an experienced, trustworthy woman; she is competent to take charge of an infant. Apply at her present place, No. 16 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Inquire for two days, at No. 199 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as chambermaid and laundress; has best of City references. Apply at 64 West Washington-place.

EMPLOYMENT IS DESIRED BY A LADY of retired education whereby she can maintain herself respectably. Is capable of supervising a house, and can confirm to any style of living; will locate in any healthy place, or travel. Address, for two weeks, Miss LORING, Station D, Post-office.

UNE FRANCAISE (PROTESTANTE) DEsire d'aller avec une famille en Californie, soit comme femme de chambre ou bonne d'enfant; elle est bonne couturière en robes, sait bien blanchir le linge fin. Elle peut avoir les meilleures recommendations. Adresser Mlle. LOUISE, care of Mr. Jules, 174 6th-av.

CALIFORNIA.—A NURSE WISHES TO WAIT on a family or invalid; is not sea-sick; would pay part of her passage; best of reference. Address NURSE, No. 127 East 26th-st.

GOOD SERVANTS IN ABUNDANCE.—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., at the Large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of avail, capable help, to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman; is a good cook; understands her business in all its branches—soups, game, pastry and jellies. No objection to go with a family to the country for the Summer months. Best of reference from her last place. Apply at No. 238 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, HUMBLE, PROTESTant young woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework or chamberwork, waitress, nurse and seamstress; is very obliging and smart about her work and person; a home in preference to high wages. No objections to the country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation, in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is neat and economical in her kitchen; has no objection to do chamberwork and fine washing. Apply at No. 376 6th-av., first floor, front room.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 18 and 14 Bible House, 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—FOR TWO BOYS, AGED ELEVEN and twelve, some farm or agricultural school for the Summer, where a small portion of the time would be devoted to study under an intelligent instructor, and out-door exercise would occupy a good part of the day, with a view of promoting the cure of weak eyes. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 606 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable young man; perfectly understands the care, treatment and management of gentlemen's horses; he knows the City well, and is a first-class groom and good driver; has no objection to go to any part of the country; can give first-class recommendations as to character and capability. Address D. D., for two days, Box No. 295 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A sober, industrious single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and a cow, if required, and can keep a gentleman's place in good order; has had many years' experience, both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION. BY A single man, who understands the business thoroughly; is not afraid of work, and can furnish unexceptionable country and City references; a good team wanted, and knows how to keep. Address J. J., No. 1,112 Broadway, corner of 33d-st., or Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A young Scotchman; has had four years' experience of this climate; thoroughly conversant with every department of the business; is of energetic habits, not afraid of work, and feels confident of giving satisfaction; references unexceptionable. Address J. R., seedstore No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER AND INDUStrious young man, a Protestant, a situation as coachman and gardener; has no objection to City or country; has the best of reference from his last employer, and is willing make himself generally useful. Address A. C. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, or call for three days at No. 79 10th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY ACTIVE, intelligent married man, as coachman and groom; understands his business perfectly; is also a good gardener; his wife is an excellent meat and pastry cook and baker; both have the best of reference, and will do all in their power to give satisfaction; no children. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; no objection to take charge of a small vegetable garden, if required, or make himself generally useful; understands his business in all its branches; can come well recommended from his last place. Address A. B. O., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man who thoroughly understands vegetable gardening in all its various branches; can do flowering and looping a place in order; can care horses; is a good driver; has the best of City reference from last place. Address T. B., Box No. 182 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; one who thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself useful; the best of reference given from his last employer; no objections to either City or country. Address A. C., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer, by a married man; understands vegetables, fruits and flowers, as farm-manager; also stock; unexceptionable references from families of the highest standing; 20 years' experience. Address J. W., at A. Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, or Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, in a wholesale store as entry clerk or assistant book-keeper; is willing if necessary to attend to some other business; writes a good business hand; satisfactory reference given. Address W. H. S., in care of S. K. Russell, No. 123 31-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman; he is married and not lately arrived in this country; he thoroughly understands both the duties of the box and the stable, and has lived with one of the first families in England as groom. Call or address for two days at No. 200 East 14th-st., Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN IN the flour and grain or produce business. Understands both branches, and can give good references as to character, capability, &c. Can infinence considerable trade and consignments. Address GEORGE, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in every department; and whose wife can act as dairymaid, seamstress, or any light employment. Best of testimonials for both. A note addressed to J. T. B., Box No. 190 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young man, as coachman, and to assist in gardening; is willing to make himself useful around a gentleman's place. His last employer may be seen daily at the Marine Bank. Address L. G., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 19, WHO resides with his parents, a situation in some wholesale house; can write a good hand and is correct at figures; gives the best of City references. Address E. S., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable man, who perfectly understands his business, and has the best of City references. No objection to the country. Address K. M., No. 932 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as vegetable gardener; understands the care and driving of horses; understands the management of cows, &c.; has the best of references. Address M. S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single German, 32 years of age; understands greenhouse, grapery, landscaping, fruit and vegetables; has been at the trade 18 years—5 in this country. Address T. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young man who perfectly understands his business, and is willing to make himself useful; the best of reference given from his last employer; no objections to either City or country. Address A. C., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN IN the flour and grain or produce business. Understands both branches, and can give good references as

AUCTION SALES.

BY POSITIVE AUCTION.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT AUCTION.
THIS DAY, (Saturday,) April 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the entire magnificent reserved furniture, contained in the five-story residence, No 154 West [illegible] th-av, all of which is in perfect order, [illegible] will be sold positively and peremptorily without reserve. The parlors, dining-room, chambers and nursery are elegantly furnished, including three splendid [illegible] mirrors in brocade; piano forte, centre tables, etagere, &c. Parties who wish first-class furniture will [illegible] an opportunity of examining it before the sale by [illegible] to-day, to-morrow, when a full description can be given [illegible] to our advertisement. Sale positive, rain or shine.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
188 LOTS
On 12th and 13th ave., 126th, 130th and 140th sts.,
Will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, April 19, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

This beautiful piece of ground is on a level with 10th ave., on the corner of Chamberville, on the stage and [illegible] routes, and adjoining the residence of Mr. [illegible] and Shepherd Knapp, Esqrs. 126th-st., [illegible] Harlem Railroad, and has a fine building frontage [illegible] 12th-av., is graded and paved to the [illegible] which the whole property commands a view. The sale will be made by single lots and in parcels [illegible] terms of payment. The title to the property [illegible] unexceptionable, having lately been perfected [illegible] obtained and recorded in the Register's [illegible]. For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 23 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS AND WATER LOTS ON 72D-AV., AVENUE A, 63D, 65TH AND 65TH STREETS.
The 100 years old in present family, and never [illegible] offered at auction.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, April 24, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the heirs [illegible] part of an estate:

AVENUE A.—A piece of ground on the easterly side of Avenue A, commencing in the centre line of the block, between 61st and 62d sts., and running thence southerly on Avenue A 68 feet more or less, together with the water right in front of the same to the exterior line of the City.

72D-AV.—3 lots northeast corner of 2d-av. and 63d-st. 4 lots southwest corner of 2d-av. and 63d-st.

63D-ST.—3 lots south side of 63d-st., 105 feet west of 2d-av., together with 3 gore lots in the rear.

65TH-ST.—3 lots south side of 64th-st., 150 feet east of 2d-av.

65TH-ST.—1 lot south side of 65th-st., 280 feet east of 2d-av.

The above property is well located, and in a section of the City fast advancing in price and in population. 6 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 23 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT, NEAR NEW-HAMBURGH.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 27, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the farm of the late Geo. Chamberlain, containing 100 acres, situate on the Hudson River, near Milton Ferry Depôt, Hudson River Railroad, midway between New-Hamburgh and Poughkeepsie, and contiguous to the residences of Messrs. Frost, Hitchcock, Van Rensselaer, Ellsworth and Morse.

This farm is in good cultivation, and the quality of soil is unsurpassed in Dutchess County; plenty of fruit, shade and ornamental trees, about two acres in wood, good stone farm-house and other buildings, fences in good order. This sale offers a rare inducement to any gentleman wishing to settle on the banks of the Hudson. It could, if desired, be advantageously divided, there being several handsome villa sites on the premises. There is also upon the premises a valuable stone quarry, clay bed, dock, and sufficient muck to enrich the whole farm.

Further particulars may be learned by inquiring of E. R. Mills, No. 120 Chambers-st.; Homer Morgan, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.; J. W. Robinson, Sing Sing, N. Y.; Henry D. Myers, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., or of the Auctioneers, (where maps can be seen.)
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—About 20 pieces of the most exquisite marble statuary in the country, Roman bronzes, and other works of art, the property of James F. Penniman, Esq., No. 42 East 16th-st., Union square. The above will be sold by us at auction on TUESDAY, 24th, WEDNESDAY, 25th; statuary and works of art on THURSDAY, 26th April, at 10½ o'clock each day. Further particulars in a few days. It can be examined from Tuesday, 17th inst., until the sale, with tickets of admission only, which can be obtained at our office, No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL, ON MONDAY, April 16 at 10½ o'clock, at No. 20 (Warner place) Charles-st., household furniture, embracing a general assortment, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, elegant carved rosewood etagere, rosewood marble top centre-table, lace window curtains, carved wood cornices, an elegant rosewood piano, 6¾-octave, made by Gilbert, pure hair mattresses, all of which were made to order for the present owner, mahogany marble top dressing bureau, black walnut extension dining table, rosewood hall stand, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, stair rods, &c., crockery and kitchen ware.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, SATURDAY, April 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suit in brocatel, mahogany do. in hair-cloth, carved rosewood bedsteads, mahogany and marble dressing bureaus, hair mattress, bolsters and pillows, together with every article necessary for furnishing a first-class house. Also, a large assortment of crockery, glass and kitchen ware; also, large invoice of silver-plated ware, consisting of spoons, forks, &c.

ROBERT H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 25 Nassau-st., a very fine stylish phaeton, shifting cap and back seat for coachman, built to order by Geo. Watson's successor in Philadelphia. Also, an excellent bay mare, warranted perfectly sound and kind and free from all tricks, a very stylish driver, and can trot in about 3½ minutes in the wagon; between 9 and 10 years old, and an excellent saddle mare. Also, a very fine light wagon and harness. City made, in good order. Also a bay saddle horse, 8 years old, 14¾ hands high; warranted sound and kind; is a stylish driver, and very gentle.

JAS. B. MILLER, Auctioneer.—Office, No. 28 Pine-st N.Y.
EXECUTRIX SALE OF A VALUABLE Farm, of about 80 acres of land, with improvements; also the Croton Lake brick-yard and machinery; also farm horses, stock, &c., near Tower's Station, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, about 61 miles from New-York. JAMES C. MILLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 19, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, near Tower's Station, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, by order of the Executrix of the late Chas. H. Sandford, the Croton Lake brick-yard, with moulds, machinery and implements of all kinds necessary to carry on the business, with an inexhaustible supply of brick-clay and sand; also a valuable farm adjoining the brick-yard, called the Townsend Farm, containing about 60 acres of land in good order, with the dwelling house, barn, &c; also two yoke of oxen, several horses, two premium colts, a pair of mules, carts, wagons, wheelbarrows, farming utensils and other movable property. The brick-yard offers a very desirable location for an enterprising man, and is the only one on the line of the Harlem Railroad, and has a side track running to the kilns. The demand is large and the Railroad Company transports the bricks on favorable terms to any point of their road above Harlem River. The sale is peremptory. Terms favorable, to be announced at the sale. Persons desirous to attend the sale can take the morning train of the New York and Harlem Railroad, which leaves New-York at 9 A. M. and stops at all stations south of Williamsbridge. For further particulars inquire of C. W SANDFORD, Esq., No. 5 Tryon-row, or of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York City.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer. Office No. 5 Cooper Institute.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (SATURday,) April 14, at 10½ A. M., from residence No. 35 8th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the goods contained in the house, embracing an assortment well worthy the attention of those in want of fine household goods, at auction prices, such as pier and mantel mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood suites, centre and side-tables, lace and brocatel curtains, window shades, mattresses, oil-paintings, rosewood bookcases, ormoin clocks, Dresden china vases, richly-carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bedroom furniture, fine hair mattresses, two seven-octave pianos, and a large variety of table ware, such as silver and china tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut glass ware, and a multitude of other goods too numerous to mention, and which we refrain from mentioning regarding the custom of long advertisements as useless, and very generally deceptive, intended not for the intelligent citizens of the City, but especially for the unwary and for strangers from the country. Catalogues at the house.

BROWN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, AT 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms No. 36 Nassau st., rich household furniture, consisting, in part, of elegant rosewood parlor furniture suites, in crimson satin, figured brocatel and hair cloth, solid rosewood etageres, marble top, plate glass doors; rich velvet and Brussels carpets, ormoin gas chandeliers, 6, 5 and 4 lights; also, hall pendants and brackets, window curtains, cornices, &c., French plate pier and mantel mirrors, with marble slabs and brackets; solid black walnut and oak dining-room furniture, lounges, chairs, tête-a-têtes, &c.; rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, double mattresses, curled hair; iron canopy bedstead, bedding, &c.; solid rosewood bookcase secretary, do. wardrobe, polished oak library table, bookstands, easy chairs, cabinets &c.; also, a superb rosewood piano forte, richly carved, 7 octave, and finished in the best manner; also, small iron safe; also, a military sword.

JOHN B. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF HARDWARE, &C.—JOHN B. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 17 and 18, at 10 o'clock, at No. 27 Barclay-st., by order of assees. D. McDowell and others, assignees, the entire stock of Messrs Murphy & McCarthy, embracing an extensive and well-selected assortment of English, German and American hardware, cutlery, guns, heavy goods, &c., &c., all in fine order. Terms, four months credit. Catalogues now ready, and may be had at the store, and of the auctioneer, No. 73 William-st., or at No. 27 Barclay-st.

FRED & COLE, Auctioneers.
POSITIVE SALE OF A THREE-STORY BRICK FACTORY ON SATURDAY, April 14 at 12 M., No. 249 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, situate on Waterst., near the Fulton ferry, suitable for any manufacturing purpose. Also, steam-engine and boiler in the basement of said building. $1,000 can remain on mortgage.

JNO. T. HUNGERFORD, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at public auction, on THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th av.; sale commences at 10 o'clock; consisting of piano-forte, parlor suites, &c., bedroom and dining-room furniture; also, a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

JOSEPH HAGEMAN, Auctioneer.
MONDAY, APRIL 16, AT 10 O'CLOCK P. M., at No. 256 Jay-st., corner Myrtle-av. An excellent rosewood piano, "Gilbert's," two pier-glasses, secretaire bookcase, marble-top painted set, sofas, chairs, hassock, paintings, Brussels carpets, &c., &c.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO CALL ATTENTION to JOHN R. FITKIN'S first auction sale of [illegible] East New-York Building Lots on MONDAY, April 16, 1860, at 2 P. M., at L. Altenbrand's Hotel, [illegible] New York. These lots are central and valuable, [illegible] head-hills, &c., to be had at No. 8 City Hall-place, or [illegible] No. 20 Spruce-st., New-York.

A CURIOUS NOTICE.—FRUIT TREES, EVERgreens, ornamental trees, grape vines, currant, gooseberry and raspberry bushes, flowering shrubs, roses, scarlet, ornamental vines, &c., at No. 102 Maiden-lane, THIS DAY, also, 200 pot plants in great variety.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 18, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at No. 194 West 36th-st., the furniture contained in said house, consisting of carved rosewood tête-a-tête, arm-side, reception chairs in crimson and gold satin brocatelle; rosewood marble top centre-tables, rosewood 7 octave pianoforte, rosewood etagere, black walnut extension dining table, black walnut revolving folding library and arm-chair, black walnut secretary book-case, marble top console and sofa, tables, mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, &c.; black walnut bedsteads, &c.; window cornices and cornices, French plate pier and mantle glasses, oval mirrors, Bohemian and enamelled glass vases, bronze chandelier, twenty-one day clock, choice engravings, velvet and Brussels carpets, dinner and tea sets, &c. For catalogues apply at the Auctioneer's office, No 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON 31ST-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 18, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

THIRTY-FIRST-ST.—The valuable 4-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, No. 13 East 31st-st., north side, between Madison and 5th ave. House 22 6x65 feet; has all the improvements; lot 25.6x98.9. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT NEAR TRINITY CHAPEL.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 20, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—The 4-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 56 West 26th-st., near Trinity Chapel, between 5th and 6th avs.; house full size; has all the modern conveniences; maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office.

J. MILNER TAYLOR, Auctioneer—Offices 5 Great Jones-st.
AUCTION NOTICE.
THIS DAY, (Saturday.)
Will be sold at the elegant private residence, No. 56 West 18th-st., all the contents of the above house, consisting of a large quantity of very rich and costly household furniture, glassware, &c. Also, probably the best collection of ancient oil-paintings, bronzes, Parian and China figures and vases offered at auction this season. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock precisely. Catalogues at the house on the morning of sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 16, at house northeast corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., the furniture contained in said house, comprising complete sets of rosewood parlor furniture, in green plush, crimson brocatel and green brocatel, rosewood centre and side tables, rosewood etageres, rosewood couch, rosewood bedstead, dressing bureaus, amoire a glace, arm and sewing chairs, &c.; black walnut gothic chairs, etageres, tables and bedsteads; mahogany bedstead, commode, dressing tables, chairs, &c.; 1 mahogany extension table, complete set cottage bedroom furniture, French plate mantel glasses, ingrain, Brussels and velvet carpets; silk and lace curtains, blue and gold china dinner set, 340 pieces; cut glassware, &c., together with the kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD H LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON 18TH-ST., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 20, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

EAST 18TH-ST.—The valuable four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house and lot, No. 77 East 18th-st., south side, between Irving-place and 4th-av.; house is in fine order, 25 by 60 feet; has gas, water, baths, and contains every modern convenience; lot 25 by 98 feet 9 inches. $10,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
194 VALUABLE LOTS AT HARLEM.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 17, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—Harlem, valuable lots on 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs. and 95th, 98th, 99th, 113th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122d, 135th, 138th, 139th, 141st and 142d sts. For further particulars see auction columns in *Courier, Commercial, Post*, and Book Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

W. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.
HARDY PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—W. S. McILVAIN will sell THIS DAY, at No. 9 John-st., the usual fine assortment of hardy roses, honeysuckles, carnations, daisies, pansies, &c., suitable to plant at this season, together with geraniums, roses &c., in bloom, from Peter Henderson, Jersey City. Catalogues.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED PACKAGES.—THE Adams' Express Company will dispose of, by public auction, about 400 packages which have remained in their possession one year and over, uncalled for.

The sale will take place MONDAY, April 16, at 10 A. M., at No 59 Broadway, up stairs.
ADAMS EXPRESS CO., No. 59 Broadway, New-York

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS
AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the Best Pianos manufactured.
Opinion of nearly all the greatest and most prominent Musicians and Artists regarding these Instruments:

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Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1860.

TOPICS.

ITALY.

...ation of 1848 at ...ration—The Sar... ...ition Speculations.

...espondent.

...day, March 18, 1860.

...t I have been absent ...er and thither, meet... ...interest your readers... ...the annexation of the ...ent, the too probable, ...of Savoy and Nice to ...deputies to the Parlia... ...the Italians from the ...h they have gradually ...lla Franca. The as... ...niversary of the famous ...fail to excite powerful ...ll true lovers of Italy. ...a, the Duomo, and es... ...ta Tosa, the Beotella; ...famous by the ...the Italians from the ...are brilliant with tri... ...is this one of the got... ...Italy has so long been ...that be, both at Turin ...too vivid memory of the ...arch should reveal the ...and damage the min... ...ve been doing their ...worthy celebration. ...large masses assembled ...formerly called *Porta Tosa*, ...the formal inauguration ...took place. The parish ...and the Sindaco pro... ...—extremely edifying, ...ard them—to which ...nts of *Viva l'Italia*; ...to me with still greater ...*Venezia*. The next ...*Porta Comasina*, where ...had been placed between ...heroes who fell at San ...enico, *il Ferro della* ...*ncise le Vittorie* ...1860.

...the day was the obe... ...*l'Arme*, on which are in... ...heroes who fell in Milan ...March, erected by the peo... ...have been subscribing ...expenses. The *coup* ...pure Italian tricolor, ...1848, surmounted the obe... ...white cross of Sa... ...and the flag of Venice, ...arth, bearing the inscrip... ...from the four cornere. ...100,000 spectators were ...quarters of Lombardy; ...oa. The students of ...with their banners, and ...and order of that dense ...thoughts of many were ...after twelve years of ...by the gratitnde of the ...look; there's his name," ...ding my arm: "look, in ...and the crowd made way, re... ...to let her pass, in nearer. Several ...ly good discourses were pronounced by Dr. BRUSCO ONNIS, the ob... ...heirs of the five ...days that their work is not yet done; that Italy is ...yet free, and that it remains for the Italians to ...their own freedom, without the aid of ...foreigners. The cry of *Viva l'Italia Italiana*; *Viva Venezia*, replied the people. These ...cries, and *one other*, "*Viva Cattaneo*," were all I heard, and I listened attentively from first to last. At 3 P. M. ...formed into a procession, to ...the graves of the victims of the battles of Milan. No ...ceremonies—a generous, fraternal ...from first to last. And yet, ...at writing here, rumors of *arrests*, of com... ...of bitterness, reach me from without.

...The police declare that the festival of to-day was a republican demonstration; that the people cried, "*Viva la Republica! Viva* MAZZINI! ...no King," &c., &c. In... these; arts too prevalent ...but in England and ...consequence, since there, where ...well being of the na... ...sacrificed; but here, with ...Austria at our door, France with the keys of North... ...Italy in her hands, here, where all depends ...when divisions are fatal, these ...arts are traitorous and unpardonable. Sunday the ...take place, and I shall write you more ...fully on these things. Now I shall only refer to ...the festivals of to-day.

The three chief candidates of Milan are CAVOUR, ...GARIBALDI and CATTANEO. With the two for... ...mer, and you probably know the ...latter is the soul and leader of the five days of ...Milan, "A man of science, historian and phil... ...perhaps our living Italian rivals CATTA... ...patriot he can stand side by side with any. Before '48 he was known and loved in ...for his dignified bearing towards ...during the five days, he it was ...offered armistice of RA... ...Provisional Government re... ...cessions were at an end... ...danger than on the gal... ...with CATTANEO, the ar... ...RADETZKY compelled to ...termination of the revolution ...rendered entirely impossible. CATTANEO retiring ...with his wife to a humble dwelling in ...LUGANO, set himself to write the true history of ...the insurrection—*i. e.*, he has published ...three large volumes of documents, which, to tell ...the truth to which CAVOUR be... ...in the course of ten years not ...hence dated CAVOUR'S ...hatred and fear of CATTANEO. In 1859, when ...Milan was first freed, the Milanese, who idolize ...CATTANEO, rejoiced that their favored institute ...elected him to fill a post suited to his talents. Ca... ...*annulled the election*. On CAVOUR'S resig... ...RATAZZI offered a portfolio to CATTANEO, ...who refused; promising, however, ...to use his talents and studies could furnish ...ation of Lombardy. When ...elections commenced, CA... ...the kisses of the Lom... ...tering tokens, fancied ...Minister of the hour, and in a *salon* of pa... ...uttered, was heard to boast ...Milan he would have ...*through the streets*. But he ...the exception of the ...organ, the *Lombar...* ...the *Unione*, all the ...only of Milan, but ...of CATTANEO; and ...the Colleges have ...one or two leading ar... ...The *Diritto* goes so ...disgraced if he is not ...e, is living quietly at ...direct or indirect aid to ...have failed; foul ones ...use of to-day is to ...that CATTANEO, in ...supporting for the *Re...*public, the overthrow of Piedmont, and Heaven knows what else; hence the false assertions of ...cries of *Viva la Republica*, mingled with *Viva* CATTANEO, and a thousand other calumnies, which if they take root will produce disastrous effects. To associate CATTANEO and MAZZINI is ridiculous; the latter holds the doctrine of Italian unity above all else. CATTANEO does not believe Italian unity possible, and chooses for his model the United States of America or the Swiss Confederation. Moreover, since 1848 they have never held any communication whatsoever!

Even elected, I doubt much whether CATTANEO will consent to take the oath of Deputy to the King. If he can do so he will be invaluable in Parliament, as he knows Lombardy in every phase—its wants, aspirations and peculiarities.

To-morrow the formal annexation of the Central Provinces to Piedmont will take place at Turin; and, meanwhile, NAPOLEON, finding that the votes of the Savoyards go against him, dispensed with suffrage altogether. Thus, Italy is weaker than before the war; weaker than she has ever been since the death of the first NAPOLEON, as the keys of the Alps are now divided no longer between Austrians and Italians, but between French and Austrians. This cession of Savoy is the first fulfillment of the *family pact* of Plombieres. Had CAVOUR been truly Italian and content to sell the poor Savoyards for the sake of Italy, he might at least have obtained the liberation of Venice in exchange for the ancient bulwarks of his master's throne.

THE BONAPARTE FAMILY.

The Quarrel Between the French and American Descendants of Prince Jerome Bonaparte.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, March 26, 1860.

The Imperial family, or rather the Palais Royal branch of it, was thrown into consternation a week ago, by the appearance of the seventeenth volume of THIERS' *Consulate and the Empire*. This volume contained a letter from Mr. JEROME BONAPARTE, of Baltimore, inserted under constraint of the law at the end of the volume, correcting M. THIERS' history of the marriage of his father with Miss PATERSON, of Baltimore, as related in the eighth volume of the same work.

In order that the reader may comprehend what follows, it is well to state that the Baltimore BONAPARTE, if he claims to legitimacy were admitted by the Imperial family, of France, would become heir to the throne next after the son of NAPOLEON III. and the old Ex-King JEROME. It was important therefore to the Prince NAPOLEON, who now occupies this relation to the succession, and to his sister the Princess MATHILDE, children of the Ex-King JEROME, that the legitimacy of their elder paternal brother, the Baltimore BONAPARTE, should be declared null.

When Mr. JEROME BONAPARTE, of Baltimore, and his son, Lieut. BONAPARTE, of the United States Army, came to France in 1855, and asked to be declared French citizens, it was with the expectation that they would be declared members of the Imperial family. They did not know that resistance would be made to their carrying the name of BONAPARTE, till the son had accepted service in the French army. Then arose a discussion (of which the legal history follows,) the Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess MATHILDE endeavoring to force their half brother and his son to assume the name of PATERSON, the latter to obtain a legal recognition of their right to carry the name of BONAPARTE, and of the position to which this entitled them.

Mr. JEROME BONAPARTE, when he saw the manner in which M. THIERS had described the marriage and divorce of his mother, in the eighth volume of the *Consulate and the Empire*, immediately wrote to the distinguished historian a reclamation against its truthfulness, and after a time obtained a judgment before a tribunal condemning him to insert the reclamation in the seventeenth volume, then about to appear.

When this volume appeared a week ago, with Mr. BONAPARTE'S reclamation, the volume was seized by the police, and suppressed; for in this reclamation, I am told, appear the words *bigamist*, as applied to the Prince JEROME, and *bastards*, as applied to the Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess MATHILDE.

The suppression of a volume of M. THIERS' History was too important a procedure not to engage the anxious consideration of the Emperor. The Family Council was therefore called together, and after due deliberation it was determined that the suppression should be maintained. The Emperor, however, wiser than the Council, decided otherwise. He said that the volume, with its appended reclamation, should appear, *but that it should be answered*. The Prince NAPOLEON, as being the most directly interested person, was charged with the duty of writing the reply. The volume again appeared yesterday, containing the reclamation of Mr. JEROME BONAPARTE, of Baltimore, in a modified form, and the reply of the Prince NAPOLEON.

The following is the reclamation:

"On the 24th of December, 1803, M. JEROME BONAPARTE, (youngest brother of NAPOLEON I.) then simple officer of marine in the service of the French Republic, married Miss ELIZABETH PATERSON, daughter of an honorable citizen of the United States; the marriage was celebrated at Baltimore, by the Bishop of that city, according to the rites of the holy Catholic Church, and the act of marriage was inscribed the same day on the register of the Cathedral of Baltimore.

M. JEROME BONAPARTE, then 19 years of age, had passed the age required by the French law for contracting a valid marriage. (Art. 144 of the Civil Code.)

This marriage was not tainted with any of the absolute defects pronounced by Art. 184 of the same Code.

The father of M. JEROME BONAPARTE was dead; his mother, Madame LÆTITIA BONAPARTE, surviving alone, her consent was not required for the validity of the marriage, neither by the American law nor by the canons of the Church. According to the French law, the nullity resulting from the absence of paternal or maternal consent was not absolute, the nullity not having been demanded during the year in which the marriage was made known to the mother. (Art. 183 of the Civil Code.)

Mme. LÆTITIA never demanded a judicial nullity of the marriage of her son JEROME; on the contrary, in her subsequent correspondence Mme. LÆTITIA called her *dear son*, M. JEROME NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, the issue of this marriage, and especially in a letter dated Nov. 10, 1829, where she felicitates him on his marriage, and signs herself in these terms—*your very affectionate mother*.

The Prince JOSEPH and Louis BONAPARTE have also always, and in writing, qualified him by the title of nephew.

In 1803, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE shared the dignity of Consul of the Republic with two other French citizens: he was not invested with any of its rights which belong to the chiefs of sovereign houses, and consequently could not demand that his consent be asked to the marriage of members of the family. The Premier-Consul, therefore, had no legal authority to recognize or *refuse to recognize* the validity of the marriage of his brother.

In 1805, the 24th of May, the First Consul, then become the Emperor NAPOLEON, wrote as follows to the Pope, PIUS VII.: "*I desire a Bull from your Holiness which will annul this marriage. Your Holiness will please do this without any noise; it will only be when I shall know that you are willing, that I shall break the civil marriage.*"

The Holy Father responded to the Emperor by a lengthy document, dated the 27th of June, 1805. We there read:

"In order to guard the secret imposed on us, we have made it an honor to comply with the greatest exactitude to the solicitations of your Majesty; to this end we have charged ourself alone with the examination of this question of marriage. * * * * *We regret not to be able to find a single reason which would authorize us to decree the nullity of the marriage.* * * * * If we should usurp an authority which we do not hold, we should render ourselves culpable of *the most abominable abuse* of our holy ministry before the tribunal of God and before the entire Church. Your Majesty, even, in his justice, would not like to see us pronounce a *judgment contrary to the convictions of our conscience*, and to the invariable principles of the Church."

It was of little account as to the marriage contracted in 1803 by the citizen JEROME BONAPARTE, that this marriage was, later on, contrary to the political ambition of the Emperor of the French."

The following is the reply of the Prince NAPOLEON:

"The acts of M. JEROME BONAPARTE (PATERSON) seek to obscurely instruct insinuations and incomplete citations, a question of civil law which has been definitively and sovereignly decided by competent authorities. The marriage of the Prince JEROME with Miss PATERSON did not present any of the characters of validity required by the provisions of the French law. This union, contracted in a foreign country by a young officer of 19 years, without the authorization of his military chiefs, without the authorization of the head of his family, who was also the head of the State, without the consent of his mother, and without the publication of the bans in his country, was followed, as soon as the event was known in France, by an authentic protestation on the part of his mother, dated 3d Ventose, year XIII., in which it is said: "That the appellant, in order that her intentions should be well known, and that her silence may not be interpreted in a sense contrary to her real sentiments, in order to express her opinion on the offence which her son has committed against the laws and maternal dignity—Declares, 1. That her consent was never demanded by her son minor, and that she should have refused for motives which the law does not authorize her to expose; 2. That she protests solemnly by the present act against any marriage contracted by her son JEROME BONAPARTE in a foreign country, without her consent, and in opposition to the forms demanded by the law; 3. That she reserves to herself the right to proceed against the act before the proper tribunal as soon as she shall procure a transcript of the act of ceremony, in order to have its nullity declared."

This nullity was pronounced by a decree of the 11th Ventose, year XIII., emanating from the Emperor NAPOLEON I., passed in the Council of State, and thus worded:

"PALACE OF THE TUILERIES, March 2, 1805.

NAPOLEON, *Emperor of the French*.

In view of the act received by RAGUIDEAU, Notary at Paris, the 3d Ventose, Year XIII., containing a protestation of Madame our mother against the pretended marriage of her son minor JEROME BONAPARTE, contracted in a foreign country, without the consent of his mother, and without publishing the bans in the place of his domicil;

In view of articles 3, section 1, and 1, section 2, of the law of the 20th Sept., 1792, the articles 63, 144, 166, 169, 171, and 183 of the civil code, and the Senatus-Consultum of the 28th Floréal year XII.;

The Council of State having been heard:

Considering that the marriage of a minor, contracted in a foreign country, without public notice, and without the consent of his father and mother, is null, according to the French laws; that it is within the power of the chief of the State to interfere or to repress everything which may wound his personal dignity or offend the majesty of the throne;

DECREES.

ARTICLE 1. A prohibition to all officers of the civil law of the Empire to consign to their registers a transcription of the act of ceremony of a pretended marriage which M. JEROME BONAPARTE should have contracted in a foreign country.

ART. 2. The present decree shall be inserted in the *Bulletin des Lois*, and the Grand Judge, Minister of Justice, is charged with its execution."

The 6th of October, 1806, the Ecclesiastical Court of Paris annulled in its turn the religious contract, as had been already done for the civil, and declared that there had been no marriage contracted. This decision and these results had been foreseen. At the moment of the marriage of 1803, the *Chargé d'Affaires* of France in the United States, M. PICHON, had, as is shown by letters of the 11th Brumaire, year XII., and 28th October, 1803, deposited in the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, made known to Mr. PATERSON and his daughter the obstacles in the way of the celebration of the marriage; and the contract itself, dated the 24th of December, 1803, contains these important clauses:

"ARTICLE 1. In case any difficulties should arise relative to the validity of the said marriage, either in the State of Maryland, or in the French Republic, the said JEROME BONAPARTE engages himself, on the requisition of the said ELIZABETH PATERSON and her father, WILLIAM PATERSON, or either one of them, to take all necessary steps to remove these difficulties, and to give to the said union all the characters of a valid and perfect marriage, according to the respective laws of the State of Maryland and of the French Republic.

"ART. 4. That if the marriage should be annulled, either by the demand of the said JEROME BONAPARTE, or by that of some member of his family, the said ELIZABETH PATERSON shall have the right, in any case, to the third of the real, personal and mixed property of the future husband, etc."

Thus Miss PATERSON accepted without protestation a position of which she knew in advance all the perils; and the pension of sixty thousand francs which she received from the Emperor NAPOLEON I. until the Restoration, was but the confirmation of the nullity of the marriage. This is further proven by a letter which the Emperor NAPOLEON I. wrote to his brother the 16th Floreal, year XII. In this letter he said:

"Your union with Miss PATERSON is null in the eyes of the Church as well as in those of the law. Write to Miss PATERSON to return to America. I will allow her a pension of sixty thousand francs a year, on condition that, in no case, shall she carry my name, a right she does not possess on account of the non-existence of the union. You will yourself make known to her that you have not been able, nor will be able, to change the situation of things."

Certainly the tokens of affection and interest on the part of the entire family have not been wanting towards M. JEROME BONAPARTE (PATERSON) since 1820—the epoch of a first visit made by him to Italy; but when, since the reëstablishment of the Empire, the descendants of this union have shown a desire to take advantage of this kindness to convert it into the principle and the consecration of a right, their pretensions had to be repulsed; justice was called in to pronounce, and their Imperial Highnesses, the Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess MATHILDE, issue of the marriage contracted on the faith of the absolute nullity of the union of 1803, brought the case before the Council of the Imperial family, the only competent tribunal, in the terms of the statute of the 21st of June, 1853, and demanded that M. JEROME PATERSON be prohibited by law from attributing to himself, with the name of BONAPARTE, "a filiation which cannot belong to him legally." The defendant, represented by M. BERRYER, demanded, on the contrary, "that all the rights, names and qualities of a legitimate son should be recognized."

The Family Council, on the 4th of July, 1856, gave judgment in the following terms:

"After having heard the report of his Excellency, the Guard of the Seals, Minister of Justice;

After having heard, also, the arguments of M. ALLOU, Advocate of their Imperial Highnesses, the Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess MATHILDE, and of M. BRAYER, advocate of M. JEROME BONAPARTE;

Considering that the demand brought before the Family Council by their Highnesses the Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess MATHILDE, has for object to take from M. JEROME BONAPARTE, son of Madame PATERSON, the right to bear the name of BONAPARTE and to claim any of the rights belonging to the members of the BONAPARTE family;

Considering that on this double object, it must be admitted that the decree of the 2d of March, 1805, rendered null and void, even in regard to children born or to be born, the marriage contracted in 1803 by the Prince JEROME, then minor:

That we cannot contest the authority of this sovereign decree, and on the faith of which another marriage was contracted;

Considering that it does not result from the facts and circumstances of the cause, that the defendant has the right to take advantage of Articles 201 and 202 of the Code Napoleon;

But, considering that the said defendant has consianly, since his birth, borne the name of BONAPARTE;

That this name has been given to him in his certificate of birth and of baptism, in all the acts of civil life, in his relations with the world, and in fine, by all the members of the imperial family;

That, in such a situation, no one can take from him the right to continue to use a name which has never been denied him;

For these reasons:

The Family Council maintains for the defendant the name of BONAPARTE, under which he has been always known, without its being able to claim, however, any right to the benefits of articles 201 and 202 of the Code Napoleon."

This judgment, according to the terms of the family statutes, has become final by the sanction of the Emperor NAPOLEON III.

Since the judgment, by his conduct toward the descendants of Miss PATERSON, his Majesty the Emperor has taken pains to show that he does not consider them as belonging even to his civil family.

Recently, on the occasion of an interpretation of the will of his Eminence Cardinal FESCH, where all the members of the BONAPARTE family found themselves interested in the four branches, M. JEROME BONAPARTE (PATERSON) again raised the pretension of belonging civilly and legally to the family. This pretension was rejected by a decision of the Imperial Family Council, given on the 23d of December, 1859, basing their action on the case already judged.

The situation is at this moment very simple and very net: in a spirit of kindness easily understood, the name reclaimed by M. BONAPARTE (PATERSON) has been left to him; but, by the application of the preceding decisions, which leave no sort of equivocation, the late judicial decisions recited above have declared anew that *the union of 1803 was null and void*, and that that act could not, even in the circumstances of the case, permit the defendant to claim the benefits of Articles 201 and 202 of the Code Napoleon, attributing to the annulled marriage the civil effects of the marriage, *when it has been contracted in good faith.*

The debate is thus definitively closed, and the reader can only attribute to these reclamations, rejected so many times within fifty-five years by the most competent tribunals, an object impossible to attain, but easy to divine.

The Troubles at Rome.

Extract from a letter written by an American lady, dated ROME, Friday, March 23, 1860.

We are in the midst of great excitement here, as well as great enjoyment. The Roman people are thoroughly roused and excited, and fully determined to have their liberty. They would make mighty short work of it, were it not for the 10,000 French troops kept here by NAPOLEON. As it is, there is constant trouble. Every few days the people make a "demonstration." It is merely rumored about that there will be a demonstration on a certain day, perhaps on the Corso, (the principal street in Rome,) or perhaps just outside the Porta Pica, (the name of one of the city gates.) On the appointed day, the appointed place will be found crowded with people well dressed; some walking, some riding, many of the nobles, many of the middle classes, many of the poor—all *there*—but doing nothing that can be taken hold of, only walking and riding quietly, yet showing that there is a unity of feeling amongst the people. These demonstrations have been growing so numerous of late as to excite the rage of the poor old Pope and his party, and he has given orders to his soldiers to attack the people upon the slightest provocation. About two hundred and fifty were wounded one day last week, and fourteen lie now at the hospital, who are seriously cut and slashed.

The French troops came to the rescue, or the Papal soldiers would have been killed. It is said that there is to be a more daring demonstration to-morrow, Sunday. The people are going to St. Peter's Church to sing the *Te Deum* in honor of the annexation of Tuscany to Sardinia! If they do it, they will certainly be attacked by the Papal guard the moment they leave the church, and there will be bloody work. * * * * I thought I should be afraid while here, but I begin to hope that the climax may be reached while we are on the spot. One feels indignant and outraged at the continual reports of tyrannical restrictions laid upon the people, and in contrasting the extreme poverty of the half-starving lower classes with the purple and gold magnificence of the haughty cardinals. I tell you, American blood rises, and old '76 comes out again even in the hearts of women. I feel like crying "*go it*" to the people, and I don't wish them to stop a minute on my account.

State of Naples.

THE ARMY, THE KING AND THE PEOPLE.

From the Providence Journal.

NAPLES, Saturday, March 10, 1860.

Naples is basking under a summer-like sun, which gives a gentle warmth to the earth, puts gold into the oranges, and mingles silver with the deep blue waters of the Mediterranean. A colder Winter than has been known in the South of Italy for some years has whitened with snow the highest peaks of the mountains, and now at mid-day they flash in the sun like magnificent crystals, or as the sun declines are tinted with pink, and purple, and violet, and gold. Seen under the best aspects of the sun and sky, this region is indeed the paradise of beauty which it has been so often called. Its careless inhabitants, as much devoted to the pleasures of the moment as those of any other European city, do not allow themselves to be depressed by the more serious responsibilities of life. A serene atmosphere, a mouthful of macaroni, and the moderate stimulant of a little of the wine—*piattoso leggiero*—of the hills and plains, are the elements from which is drawn the principal joy of existence. On their festa days the better classes, in carriages and on foot, crowd the walks and drives of the Villa Reale and the Chiaia, and the spectacle is so fine that one is impressed with the consciousness of being in a city possessing the elements of wealth and refinement. Judging by what is presented to the observation of a temporary sojourner, no one would believe that there were everywhere germinating the plants of political discontent, by and by, perhaps to bring forth the fruits of revolution.

But the *spirit of revolution is everywhere active, and is secretly doing its work.* Arrests continue to be made, even on the slightest suspicion of disaffection towards the Government. Nearly every morning there are reports of arrests made during the preceding night, and often of persons of the most respectable character. The system of *espionage* is perfect, and citizens of the best classes known to hold liberal opinions, are constantly watched and are not allowed to escape. The slightest pretext is seized upon to put them out of the way—and the most effectual method, short of death, is to confine them within prison walls. Despotisms are always timid. That of Naples, if half the reports are true, *does not scruple to resort to the use of the vilest and most cruel means to carry out its purposes.* The class most relied upon by the King to sustain his hopelessly bad Government is the lowest—that of the *lazzaroni*. By the use of money, thousands of these are retained as spies to watch and report every word or movement in the shop, the house, and the street.

Surrounded by the grandest and loveliest natural features, and possessing within itself some of the noblest architectural monuments, Naples is at the same time one of the least fortunate of cities. The fourth, if not the third metropolis in Europe, in respect to population, the character of the largest portion of its inhabitants is such as to excite a feeling of commiseration, if not of horror. The capital of no civilized country in the world can present so large a proportionate aggregate of poverty, ignorance and filth, as the chief city of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. In the midst of the most beautiful nature, as well as the highest civilization, *man exists here in the worst condition of barbarism.* Men of the masses are not here beings to be improved, but creatures to be used for the service of others, or mere animals to be kept in subjection. Indolence and uncleanliness, lying, obscenity, and every species of crime, make up the lives of tens of thousands of the people. Too palaces and poor-houses, if not in splendor, rival each other at least in extent of scale; but the prisons in magnificence outdo them all. Within and beyond the limits of the City of Naples are vast structures whose use, one is told, is to keep from the light of day and the society of honest men, not a small portion of the subjects of the despotic sovereign of this misgoverned realm. Only the fires of Vesuvius seem sufficient to purify such a mass of moral and material corruption; and it may be in the order of Providence that this city of Naples, denoted in Nature's softest and most luxurious lap, may some day share the fate of beautiful but sinful Baiæ, Pompeii, and the other cities whose ruins lie scattered along these shores.

The King is every day strengthening his military arm; and well he may, for full thoroughly he is persuaded that upon the number and fidelity of his soldiers rests all his hope. *The army now consists of more than one hundred and forty thousand men; one, indeed, which in numbers, and in discipline, takes rank among those of the third, if not the second, class in Europe.* Will this army remain faithful? Will it be able to bear the shock of all the new convulsions that may come? Being principally Italian, can it long resist the influence of the strong feeling of nationality and idea of union which is so rapidly spreading and gaining the control of intelligent and patriotic Italian minds? The infection has already, in fact, seized upon this body, and who can tell how rapidly or how far it may extend by the time that the new war, which is now imminent, shall begin? Many officers have recently been arrested, and have commenced serving their term in the prisons of the State. It is a crime to love the country more than the King. It is a crime to be punished to love justice and right more than the bad laws which an absolute sovereign reserves to himself the sole right to make.

As the young sovereign drives through the streets of his capital, it is interesting to notice such exhibitions of loyalty as come from different classes of his subjects. I have repeatedly seen the King driving himself in an open four-wheeled vehicle, with a single companion of the court, and one or two footmen. The signs of recognition from the citizens were not frequent, certainly by no means general. *The people seem to regard the King with indifference, and the King the people.* But such is not the condition of feeling with the head of the State toward the army. As the King passes the military stations, and the soldiers give the salute, by roll of drum and flourish of trumpets, the King's hat is suddenly pulled off and carried very humbly in the hand until he has driven quite out of sight. In contrast with this, the haughty air of unbending pride toward the people is marked. The King knows that the army is his only hope. If that fails him, his fate is fixed; and, like Pope and Dukes, he must flee from the wrath of the people which he and his Bourbon race have so long oppressed. Regiments of Germans and Swiss continue to be formed. Their hard, stupid faces one can easily distinguish in the mass of olive-tinged, dark-eyed Italian soldiers. Naples swarms with troops. Their constant marchings and counter-marchings give additional liveliness to the streets of a city, which, with a population of more than half a million, is sufficiently bustling and noisy. The troops are for the most part strong men, well fed, well-disciplined, and well-clothed; but it is a melancholy sight to see so much physical energy thrown away, or made the instrument of despotism. There can be no hope for republican liberty in a country in which law cannot be enforced, and order maintained, without the aid of a great standing army.

The fires of Vesuvius glow with as intense an energy as ever, although the mountain is not at present in violent eruption. The new features at the case of the old cone are filled with a molten mass, which boils and rolls out in a manner to strike terror into those who approach near enough to fully take in the awful grandeur of the scene. At night, the mountain appears to be gashed with fiery scars, and by day it is seen to be mantled with horrid black fords of lava, which stretch for miles down its sides. The adventurous travelers who now seek to make the ascent, are ready encouraged by the formidable obstruction which these masses of lava present. Notwithstanding this, the mountain is every day covered with parties eager to reach the top.

The New Addition to the French Empire.

The Correspondent of a foreign journal supplies the following particulars in respect to the provinces about to be annexed to France:

"The whole region of which the countries now about to be annexed to France form part, was divided into three departments under the First Empire. One, called the Alpes-Maritimes, comprised the county of Nice, the principality of Monaco, and the district to the right of the Taggia, containing 223,000 hectares, (2½ acres each,) with 130,000 inhabitants. Nice was the chief town, with two sub-prefectures, San Remo and Puget Theniers, and twenty-seven cantons. There was, also, another department, that of the Lemane, not included at present in the annexation, which had Geneva for its chief town, with two sub-prefectures at Bonneville and Thonon, and 29 cantons; population 213,000, and area 280,000 hectares. Lastly, the department of Mont-Blanc had Chambéry for its chief town, and three sub-prefectures, Annecy, St. Jean de Maurienne and Moutiers, with 33 cantons; the population being 300,000, and the area 640,000 hectares. The Alps sent one Deputy to the Chamber, the Lemane two, and Mont-Blanc three; there were also two bishoprics, at Chambéry and Nice. The first department was under the jurisdiction of the Court of AIX, and the other two under the Court of Grenoble. Savoy will now be more liberally treated. Chambéry is to be a first-class prefecture, with a military division, and probably an Imperial Court; it is already an archbishopric. Its distance from Paris is 150 leagues. It is a town of 17,000 inhabitants, containing a castle in good repair, and situated in a beautiful country. Annecy stands on the banks of a charming lake, overlooked by an old castle, formerly the residence of the Counts of Genevois. The town contains some manufactories. After the Reformation, the bishopric of Geneva was transferred here, and St. Francis de Sales was once its bishop. St. Chantal founded there the first convent of the Order of the Visitation. The population is about 10,000. St. Jean de Maurienne is also a bishop's see, and has 3,500 inhabitants. Moutiers, too, the capital of the old Tarentaise, is also a bishop's see; population, 2,500. Thonon, near the Lake of Geneva, contains 4,500 inhabitants, and, like most of the places already mentioned, is famous for its cheese dairies. Bonneville is still smaller, having only 1,500 inhabitants; it stands on the Arve. Nice is a considerable town of 35,000 inhabitants, about thirty leagues from Toulon, and close to the Var. It is too well known to need description here. San-Remo and Puget-Theniers are very small towns. Humbert the White-handed, the founder of the House of Savoy, made himself independent as Count of Savoy; his father was Lord of the Maurienne. The County of Nice has belonged to Savoy ever since 1388. The town was taken by CHARLES V., CATINAT, BERWICK, and by the French in 1792. CASSINI and CARL VANLOO were born there. At present Savoy forms two intendances, Chambéry and Annecy; the latter subdivided into the provinces of Genevois, Chablais and Faucigny; the former into Savoy Proper, Upper Savoy, Maurienne and Tarentaise. Justice is administered by a Senate at Chambery, eight principal tribunals, (Chambéry, Albertville, Saint Jean, Moutiers, Annecy, Bonneville, Thenon and St. Julien,) and fifty-one inferior tribunals. There is a University School at Chambéry. There are four railways almost completed from Aix to St. Jean, Aix to Culoz, St. Jean to Modane, and Pont d'Ayson to Annecy.

The *Opinion Nationale*, speaking of the rumored arrangement of France with the Prince of MONACO, by which he is to receive 200,000 francs a year for the principality, says:

"This territory is now in fact composed only of the town and picturesque rock of Monaco, Menton and Roquebrunne, and two other communes having spontaneously detached themselves from it in 1848, under the reign of FLORESTAN I., and having since obstinately refused to return, notwithstanding the unfortunate expedition which the present prince ordered in 1856 in the hope of replacing them under his rule. In the time of its greatest splendor the state of Monaco never had more than 6,000 inhabitants, and as three-fourths of them belonged to the two dissenting and independent communes of Menton and Roquebrune, it now possesses only about 1,500 persons, residing in Monaco and its suburbs. If the amount of the indemnity be such as some of the journals indicate, it is very evident that Menton and Roquebrune must be considered as still subject to the Prince of MONACO, although separated from him for so long a time, and energetically resolved not to belong to him."

THE WEST INDIES.

The Late Fire in Barbados—Miscellaneous News from Demerara, Trinidad, Grenada and St. Vincent—American "Filibustering."

From Our Own Correspondent.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Sunday, March 18, 1860.

It is a melancholy sight to see the ruins of the late conflagration in Bridgetown. Nearly all the principal commercial stores in the city were destroyed, and many poor people have since been homeless, and even houseless. Large subscriptions have been raised here for their succor, and other West India Islands, especially the French Colonies of Martinique and Guadaloupe, are coming forward magnanimously to their aid. The loss occasioned by this fire exceeds two millions of dollars. Among the properties destroyed were two newspaper establishments—the *Barbadian* and the *Globe*; but both, after a temporary suspension, have reappeared. The fire burnt for three weeks, and some of the coal depôts are not yet entirely consumed. There are now in Bridgetown two large spaces, known as "Burnt Districts." The one on the leeward side of the town, of some fifteen years' standing, was purchased by Government for public buildings; but it seems that these edifices will now be erected on the newly-burnt district. It is an ill wind that brings no one any good, and the fires of Bridgetown will be the means of making it a more imposing city than it ever was before—worthy its position as the capital of the most flourishing West India Dependency or the British Crown. This seems to be the desire of the Legislature, for already a bill has been introduced, and is under discussion in both Houses, for the improvement of Bridgetown, and its greater security against fire.

The weather during the last fortnight has been favorable for the ripening of the sugar crop, which, it is expected, will be a fair average. There have been shipped to date 3,410 hhds. 192 tierces, 373 barrels. American Merchants, on hearing of the late fire, may have been disposed to make shipments; but neither provisions nor lumber are in large demand. Supplies arrived while the fire was still burning. Bills on New-York, at thirty days' sight, are at par; private paper, at 60 days' sight, four per cent. discount.

The American bark *Gazelle* and brigantine *Lexi* have arrived since last advices. Only three American vessels are in port at time of writing—the *Lexi*, and schooners *John Adams* and *G. Hoffman*.

The two West India packets arrived at this port on the 12th, with the mails from Demerara, Trinidad, Grenada, and St. Vincent.

The Court of Policy met at Georgetown, Demerara, on the 5th, to take up the annual estimates, and continued in session for four days. The salaries of different Government officials were increased. Among the items of expenditure for the year, one for $33,000 is put down for teachers' salaries. Several alterations in the civil list have been proposed, including the increase of the Governor's salary from £5,000 to £6,000 sterling, and the creation of twelve stipendiary magistrates at a salary each of £700. The Government had shipped off eight of the ten French convicts who lately escaped to Demerara from Cayenne. As the French Government claimed them, and the claim was not admitted, it was thought advisable to adopt this mode of getting rid of the convicts and prevent the disagreeable diplomatic correspondence that a refusal to extradite them would probably occasion. The weather in Demerara was fine, and the sugar exports for the fortnight ending March 16, were 1,145 hogsheads, 3 tierces, and 310 barrels. Bank drafts on New-York, at 10 days' sight, were at par, and private drafts, at 60 days, were at 4¾ per cent. discount.

There is no news whatever from Trinidad. The planters say that they have plenty of labor for agricultural purposes. The sugar crop of Trinidad will fall this year below the average, owing to the heavy rains. A light crop in Antigua is being reaped from the very opposite cause.

A Grenada paper, called the *Record*, gives the alarming caption to a recent article—"Yankee Filibustering on the Shores of Grenada." It seems that the wrath and jealousy of the Grenadines have been excited, for some time past, by the presence of American whalers in their vicinity. [illegible] whaling ground with [illegible] only lately that Grenada [illegible] to attempt a rivalry [illegible] and privileges. [illegible] their whaling [illegible] an American vessel called the *Wester Gouge*, and a man from the latter hailed them with—"You d——d niggers, I'm sorry that didn't catch you!" [illegible] were in pursuit of the same whales at the time, and the shot accidentally scared the Grenadines from the chase. It was fired, undoubtedly, with that object. On the following day the boats again [illegible] when the Americans gave chase, and so scared was the unfortunate Creoles that they ran ashore and took to the bush, whence it does not appear that they have since emerged. The Captain of the *Wester Gouge*, being told of these things, is reported to have said that if any Grenada boats interfered with his whaling business, "he would run them down." "This aggression," says the *Record*, "having taken place within half a cable-length of the shore, and our prescriptive rights extending to three leagues, it is a case which calls for the immediate action of the Executive." The merits of the dispute will be determined by our efficient representative at Barbados, who has all the Windward Islands in his consulate. The Americans were naturally irritated at being interrupted in an occupation that they have long considered [illegible], and the height of their offending appears to have been a successful attempt to frighten off [illegible] rivals.

From St. Vincent the news is unimportant. The exports of arrowroot from this island last year were some 10,000 barrels, grown altogether by natives, and exceeding in value the surplus of sugar exported in times of Slavery. This, it must be remembered, is one of the islands that free labor has "ruined."

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The Congressional Noise about the Lovejoy Debate.

Mr. Lovejoy's Ferocious Abolition Harangue—Amenities and Courtesies of Messrs. Barksdale, Stanton & Co.

From the Congressional Globe.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—APRIL 5, 1860.

The House being in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—

Mr. LOVEJOY said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The House has been occupied for several days in the discussion of the enormities of polygamy. The Republican Party, of which I am a member, stands pledged since 1856 to the extermination, so far as the Federal Government has the power, of the twin relics of barbarism, Slavery and polygamy. They have this power in the Territories of the United States.

Now, Sir, as we anticipate a death, there has been given to one of these twins, I propose to pay my respects to the other. I want to see them both strangled and go down together, as they both richly deserve.

Mr. COBB—I rise to a question of order.

The CHAIRMAN—The gentleman will state his question of order.

Mr. COBB—I was going to raise a question of order upon the right of the gentleman to discuss the question of the "twin relics," under the new rule we have adopted. However, I will not interfere; the gentleman may go on with his speech.

Mr. LOVEJOY—I am entitled to the floor. I do not yield to the gentleman; and I will proceed with my remarks within my hour, with the gentleman's permission, or without it.

Mr. STANTON—I would be glad to know, what is the understanding

as he has, a guardian will have to be appointed for him.

Mr. HASKINDALE, (addressing Mr. LOVEJOY)—You shall not come upon this side of the House.

Mr. ADRAIN—You will all further difficulty, I suggest to the gentleman from Illinois to speak from his seat. We all know him to be a man of courage and that he cannot be intimidated.

Mr. PAYNE—No one wants to intimidate him.

Mr. LOVEJOY—Nobody can intimidate me.

Mr. ADRAIN—I know that. I suggest to the gentleman that he continue his speech from his seat.

Thirty or forty of the members from both sides of the House gathered in the area about Mr. LOVEJOY and Mr. PAYNE, and there was increased confusion.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE—I move that the Committee rise, as it is the only way we can get rid of this disturbance.

Mr. POTTER—I do not believe that side of the House can say where a member shall speak; and they shall not say it.

Mr. SINGLETON—The gentleman from Illinois shall not make that speech upon this side of the House.

Mr. BURNETT—There is a rule of this House which requires each man to speak from his seat. The gentleman from Illinois was not in his seat when he was speaking. He cannot, and he shall not, cross this Hall to this side in a menacing manner. He *shall not*, let the consequences be what they will. He must speak from his seat.

Mr. CRAIG—I move that the Committee rise.

THE CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen must resume their seats.

Mr. COX—Let the gentleman from Illinois take his seat.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois—Let others be seated, and let my colleague proceed.

Mr. POTTER—The gentleman from Illinois can take care of himself without the assistance of the other side.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois—I say to gentlemen that my colleague shall speak; that he is in order, and will not commit a breach of the rules of the House; if he does, I will be the first to rebuke him; but he shall have his rights according to the rules of the House, and in no wise shall they be abridged or interfered with. He shall be heard upon this floor and at this time.

Mr. BURNS—Then let him go upon his own side.

THE CHAIRMAN—The Chair calls the Committee to order; and if gentlemen do not come to order, he will call the Speaker to the chair and report the disorder to the House.

Mr. FLORENCE—I move that the Committee rise. It is impossible to quell the disturbance without doing so.

THE CHAIRMAN—The Speaker will take the Chair.

The Chairman, (Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine,) vacated the Chair and the Speaker resumed it.

THE SPEAKER—The Chair calls the House to order. I desire gentlemen of the House to take their seats.

Mr. FLORENCE—Every one, upon either and all sides.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE—The Committee has risen; has it not?

THE SPEAKER—The Chair requests gentlemen to respect the authority of the House and take their seats.

Mr. HASKINDALE—*Order that black-hearted scoundrel and nigger-stealing thief to take his seat, and this side of the house will do it.*

Mr. McQUEEN—We will allow nobody to come over from that side of the House and bully us on this side. [Cries of "Sit down!" "Sit down!" from all sides of the House.]

THE SPEAKER—The Chair desires gentlemen to take their seats.

Mr. BROOCK—I, for one, will do so with pleasure, promptly, when the Speaker requires it. I only ask that everybody shall do so. I think this whole matter can be settled, if the gentleman speaking and every other gentleman will take his seat.

Mr. BURNETT—I rise to a privileged question.

THE SPEAKER—The Chair cannot recognize anybody, until gentlemen take their seats.

Mr. BURNETT—Then, let everybody take his seat, and let order be enforced.

THE SPEAKER—Gentlemen will take their seats, without distinction.

Members gradually withdrew from the open area in front of the Speaker's chair, and resumed their seats. Order being at length restored,

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, (Chairman of the Committee,) said: In the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union disorder arose, which prevented the transaction of business, and the Chair was compelled to call the Speaker to the chair, and to report the facts to the House.

Mr. ELY—I move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine—The Chairman of the Committee states that if order is likely to be preserved, so that proceedings can go on, the Chairman of the Committee will resume the chair.

Mr. SHERMAN—We are now in very good order, and I think we had better proceed and give the gentleman from Illinois an opportunity to finish his speech. I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and I hope every gentleman will keep his seat.

THE SPEAKER—Order having been restored, the Speaker will leave the chair, and the Chairman of the Committee will take it.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, resumed the chair, and announced that the gentleman from Illinois was entitled to the floor.

Mr. LOVEJOY—Mr. Chairman, I desire to violate no rule of the House.

Mr. BURNS—Then behave yourself.

Mr. LOVEJOY—I wish to learn whether it is a violation of the rules to occupy this space in front of the Speaker's chair, or any portion of it? If so, I will cheerfully yield; if not, I claim the right to choose my own position.

THE CHAIRMAN—The Chair understands that the rules require that every gentleman shall speak from his seat.

Mr. CURTIS—Or from the Clerk's desk.

Mr. BURNETT—The gentleman has the right to do that.

Mr. McCLERNAND—Let him speak from the Clerk's desk.

Mr. ASHLEY—It has been the habit of gentlemen to come into the aisle and choose their own position.

Mr. ADRAIN—It is a very bad habit, and we had better change it.

Mr. CHAIRMAN—The Chair is aware that such has been the custom; but, if the rule is insisted on, it is the duty of the Chair to enforce it.

Mr. ADRAIN—I hope it will be insisted on.

THE CHAIRMAN—The gentleman from Illinois will speak from his seat.

Mr. LOVEJOY—I have no seat.

Mr. ASHLEY—Nor any other member.

Mr. LOVEJOY (taking his place in the Clerk's desk) resumed. Mr. Chairman, I was about stating, when interrupted, that the principle upon which slaveholding was sought to be justified in this country would, if carried out in the affairs of the universe, transform Jehovah, the Supreme, into an infinite Juggernaut, rolling the huge wheels of his omnipotence, ankle-deep, amid the crushed, and mangled, and bleeding bodies of human beings, [laughter on the Democratic side,] on the ground that he was infinitely superior, and that they were an inferior race.

Mr. GARTRELL (in his seat.)—The man is crazy.

Mr. LOVEJOY—The second ground upon which it is attempted to justify Slavery, or slaveholding, is, that it is a mode of imparting christianity and civilization to the slaves. Mr. Chairman, I would like to know how slaveholding communities can impart that of which they are not in the possession? The truth is, that the practice of slaveholding has a powerful tendency to drag communities back to barbarism. It is actually having that effect upon the Slave States of this Union; and were it not for the Christian women that have come from Free States and intermarried in the Slave States; and were it not for those noble women of the Slave States, that preserve womanly purity and Christianity, in spite of the unhappy influences of slaveholding, the Slave States to-day would be as far back in barbarism as the State of Mexico.

It is simply from that infiltration—

Mr. SINGLETON—I wish to know if the gentleman intends to cast any insinuation or slur on the women of the South. I want to know that distinctly and emphatically; *because if he does, I will hold him personally accountable for it.*

Several Members—Oh, no. He gives all praise to the women of the South. He compliments them.

Mr. SINGLETON—I repeat, that if he intended to asperse Southern women, or to compliment the women of the North at their expense, I will hold him accountable for it.

THE CHAIRMAN—The gentleman from Mississippi is not in order. The gentleman from Illinois will proceed.

Mr. LOVEJOY—It is simply by this contact with free communities; it is, as I said, from the *fact* that Christian women went from Free States and that the Christian women of Slave States—who have not the poor privilege that Sarah of old had, of sending the Hagars and Ishmaels to the wilderness—maintained their purity and Christian character, and their testimony against the system, that they were prevented from that retrocession toward barbarism.

SEVERAL MEMBERS—That is what he said before.

Mr. LOVEJOY—Sir, if you step into the Smithsonian Institute, or into the Patent-office, you will find implements of husbandry imported from Japan and China, showing just about the same development in civilization as the implements that you find on the plantations. Now, Sir, the truth is, that the practice of slaveholding drags slaveholding communities further below the plane of the Christian civilization of the age, than the civilization which the slave receives elevates him above the plane of heathenism by being held in these Christian communities. Sir, how do they impart civilisation and Christianity? It is a strange mode of christianizing a race to turn them over into brutism without any legal marriage. Among the four million slaves in this country, there is not a single husband or wife. There is not legally a single father or child. There is not a single home or hearthstone among these four million. And you propose to civilize and christianize a people without giving them homes, without allowing them the conjugal and parental relations, and without having those relations sanctioned and protected by law. Mr. Chairman, no community can make one step of progress in civilizing a race till you give them homes; till you protect the sanctity of the home, as we hold it should be protected in regard to those Mormons on the plains of Utah. Christianizing them, Sir! Christianizing them by a new process. The Slave States have a right to an exclusive patent for it. Taking them out in the sight of the church, as one was taken out not long since in the State of Tennessee, by a Presbyterian elder, and laid down on his face on the ground, his hands and feet extended to their utmost tension, and tied to pickets, and the Gospel whipped into him with the broadside of a hand-saw, discolored whelks of sanctification being raised between the teeth every time this Gospel agency fell upon the naked and quivering flesh of the tortured convict. [Laughter.]

A DEMOCRATIC MEMBER—Did he get the Gospel in? [Laughter.]

Mr. LOVEJOY—Christianized as a young girl was Christianized in this city since the session of Congress, by being whipped and sent to the garret, and found dead in the morning, with blood oozing from nose and ears.

A DEMOCRATIC MEMBER—Where does that authority come from?

Mr. LOVEJOY—I do not know whether religious rites were had or not. I suppose some Pro-Slavery priest was invited in to utter impious prayers before God that the last flagellation might have whipped in Christianity enough to save her precious and never-dying soul. [Laughter.] And now, alarmed, a good black-walnut coffin is made and decorated with white ribbons, and placed in the hearse, followed by a hack containing, I presume, the murderess; and my attention is called to the *cortège*: "See, Mr. LOVEJOY, what a slave funeral!" Is that treating them like brutes? Look into the coffin! Look into the carcass!" You say this is horrid. I know it is horrid. I know it is horrid to hold men in Slavery. I know it is horrid to doom four million human beings to the condition of chattels, to be held *pro nullis, pro mortuis, pro quadrupedis*, taken for no persons, for dead persons, for four-footed beasts—men as much entitled to freedom as you and I. Sir, the testimony of all religious societies in the Slave States is that the slaves are still heathen, and it is no utter impossibility to christianize them and civilize them by this process. The third point that is relied on to justify slaveholding is, that it is constitutional—that it is guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. Now, Mr. Chairman, I have heard it declared over and over again that the Constitution guranties Slavery. I deny it. In no article, in no section, in no line, in no word, in no syllable, can there be any recognition or sanction of human Slavery found in the Constitution of the United States. It is not there. It always recognizes human beings as persons, and never as property. It does not use the word "slave" or "slavery." Why, Sir, when I come up to take the oath to support the Constitution, a whispered buzz, half in earnest and half jocular, passed around: "How can LOVEJOY swear to support the Constitution? How can he take tha oath?" I could take the oath to support the Constitution, because I believe in the Constitution, because I hold to it, because my heart is loyal to it. Every part and parcel and portion of it I believe in; but I do not believe in the construction put upon it by those who claim its recognition and sanction of the practice of slaveholding.

Mr. BARKSDALE—*No, Sir; you stand there to-day an infamous, perjured villain.* [Calls to order.]

Mr. ASHMORE—Yes, *he is a perjured villain; and he perjures himself every hour he occupies a seat in this floor.* [Renewed calls to order.]

Mr. SINGLETON—*And a negro-thief into the bargain.*

Mr. LOVEJOY—I swore to support the Constitution because I believe in it. I do not believe in their construction of it. It is as well known as any historical fact can be known, that the framers of the Constitution so worded it as that it never should recognize the idea of slave property, from the beginning to the ending of it. But the advocates of slavery have affirmed a strange doctrine in regard to the Constitution. They think that because I swore to support the Constitution I swore to support the practice of slaveholding. Sir, slaveholding in Virginia is no more under the control or guarantee of the Constitution than slavery in Cuba, or Brazil, or any other part of the world, is under the control or guarantee of the Constitution—not one particle.

Mr. McCLERNAND—I wish to ask the gentleman whether he has always held that the Constitution deserved to be sustained and accepted—whether, at any time in his life, he held that the Constitution ought to be trodden under foot?

Mr. LOVEJOY—Never, Sir; never. I always defended it, and always will, whether it be against the Democrats who pervert it, or the Disunionists who trample on it.

Mr. McCLERNAND—If the gentleman says he never said so, I am not prepared to contradict him, for I know nothing personally about it; but I had understood that the gentleman had once uttered this language: that "the Constitution was a piece of rotten parchment that ought to be trodden under foot."

Mr. LOVEJOY—Yes; that was thrown in my face once before here, and I denied it. It never had the least foundation in truth. I always defended the Constitution, because it was for liberty. It was ordained by the people of the United States—not by a superannuated old mummy of a judge—and a Jesuit at that—but by the people of the United States, to establish justice, secure the blessings of liberty for themselves and their posterity, and to secure the natural rights of every human being within its exclusive jurisdiction. Therefore I love it. These men can perceive nothing in the Constitution but Slavery. A young man leade a blushing bride to the altar, and takes the marital vow before God and attendant witnesses to love, cherish and protect her. These she stands—the divinest thing that God has fashioned and placed upon earth—radiant in the beauty of youth, her cheek glowing with the color of the rose, which expands and fades away into that of the lily; her eyes sparkling like the stars from the depths of blue, and her tresses falling around her neck like the locks of the morning. Is the mole on that fair round neck, or the wart on that plump, soft hand, THE WOMAN whom the bridegroom swore to love and cherish? Sir, Sir, is it? So there is the Constitution—instinct with Freedom, radiant with the principles of universal liberty, seizing the inspired utterances of our *Magna Charta*, and reducing them to practical and organic realization. Now, Sir, I insist that if the clauses that are deemed to refer to the subject of Slavery mean all that the wildest enthusiast claims them to mean, they bear no other relation or proportion to the Constitution which I swear to support than the excrescence on the hand or neck does to the woman whom the bridegroom vowed to love and cherish. He loves her not *for* these things, but in spite of them. So I love the Constitution; not in consequence of these things which are alleged to be in it, but in spite of them. But you will say, the woman had a right to sport an excrescence on her hand, if she chose. I concede it; and as a Federal lawmaker I concede that the States have a right to sport this fungus of Slavery, because it is beyond my reach. But time rolls away. This youthful pair have years of middle age upon them. Olive plants have sprung up around the parent stem. The woman has gone mad. She gloats over the excrescence which has spread and covers her entire hand. She exclaims, "Husband, this is a dear, sweet darling, a real love of a wert, and I want to ingraft it on the hands of all our daughters. I had it when I was married; you vowed to protect me, and I claim the right to transfer it to all its children. If you do not, I will go to Indiana and get a divorce. I will dissolve the union between us." The husband, calm and firm, replies, "My dear, I have indulged you in this whim about your hand, because I took you for better or for worse, and I thought it one of your individual rights which I was not at liberty to disturb. But if you propose to transfer this deformity to the daughters, I say distinctly and decidedly it cannot be done. This is my prerogative and I must exercise it." So I say to Slavery propagandists who desire to transplant Slavery to the Territories, and thus fasten it upon the daughters of the Republic, "My deers, it cannot be dooe." I say, therefore, Mr. Chairman, that there is no justification for this practice of slaveholding, from the fact that the enslaved race are an inferior race. No justification from the pretended fact that it imparts Christianity and civilization to them; and none in the guarantees of the Constitution. Now, there are some Christian men on the other side of the House; I want to put it to them, in all candor—for while I intend to speak of slaveholding with ee severe terms of reprobation as I possibly can, I do not intend to offend any individual personally—I want to know of you, Christian gentlemen, how you are going to Christianize men when you do not give them homes?

A MEMBER—Give them what?

Mr. LOVEJOY—Homes—a legal sanction to the conjugal and parental relations. How are you going to Christianize men whom you turn out to herd together like the buffaloes that roam upon the Western prairies? You cannot do it. It may be asked, Sir, when I confess that I have no control over this matter, why I discuss it? why talk about it?

Mr. SINGLETON—I want to know if the gentleman gives homes——

Mr. LOVEJOY—I must decline to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. SINGLETON—I want to answer the gentleman's question by asking him another. I want to know if he gives homes to the negroes he carries from the South to Canada and other places?

A MEMBER—The negroes he steals.

The CHAIRMAN—The gentleman from Mississippi is not in order.

Mr. BARKSDALE—*I hope my colleague will hold no parley with that perjured negro thief.*

Mr. LOVEJOY—It is asked, Why discuss this question? Why talk about it, when it is confessed that we have no constitutional power to legislate upon it? I will tell you, Mr. Chairman. It will be recollected that Mr. WEBSTER once said, when speaking of the threatened interposition of Russia to snatch KOSSUTH from the protection of Turkey, for the purpose of sacrificing him on the altar of despotism: "Gentlemen, there is something on earth greater than arbitrary or despotic power. The lightning has its power, and the whirlwind has its power, and the earthquake has its power; but there is something among men more capable of shaking despotic thrones than lightning, whirlwind or earthquake; and that is the excited and aroused indignation of the whole civilized world."

"The Avon to the Severn runs;
The Severn to the sea;
And WICKLIFFE'S dust shall spread abroad
Wide as the waters be."

To continue the quotation with a different application and a slight variation of the language, I say, gentlemen, if the blood of innocent men is taken by an absolute, unqualified, unjustifiable violation of natural law, what will it appease, what will it pacify? It will mingle with the earth; it will mix with the waters of the ocean; the whole civilized world will snuff it in the air; and it will return with awful retribution on the heads of those violators of natural law and universal justice. I cannot say when, or in what form; but depend upon it, if such acts take place, then Slavery must look out for the consequences. Sir, before the public sentiment of the Christian and civilized world, I propose to hold up to universal reprobation this practice of slaveholding. I propose to hold it up in all its atrocity, in all its hideousness, just as gentlemen have been holding up the practice of polygamy, and reprobating it; and, Sir, that public sentiment of the civilized world will burn upon this practice of Slavery, and ultimately secure its removal in the only proper way: by the action of the States themselves. Mr. Chairman, my time is passing away, and I must haste on. I want to come to a few things that have been under discussion during the inchoate condition of the House, whilst this Hall was echoing with ululations that would have drowned the lupine chorus of the Alps, of HELPER and JOHN BROWN, and incendiarism, the torch of the incendiary and the knife of the assassin. One gentleman from Virginia stood up in his place, and wanted to know where there was a man who would indorse the Helper book. He wanted such a man, if there was one here, to stand up, that he might look upon the traitor. Mr. Chairman, I, for one, signed the paper recommending the circulation of the Helper book. I signed it intelligently. I was neither engrossed nor abstracted. I did it because I wanted to do it; and now, if the gentleman wants to look upon that kind of a traitor, *me, me, adsum qui feci, in me convertite telum*; I did it. I will sign a recommendation for the circulation of any book that I choose, without asking permission of the gentleman from Missouri, (Mr. CLARK,) or of any other gentleman in the House or out of the House. I will sign a paper recommending the circulation of the Bible or the Koran, *Young's Night Thoughts* or TOM MOORE'S *Anacreon*, Jonathan Edwards on the Decrees, or TOM PAINE'S *Age of Reason*, just as I please. I claim the privilege, as an American citizen, of writing my name and recommending the circulation of any and every boook, without being held amenable to gentlemen upon this floor, or anywhere else. That is my answer in regard to it. I have more than that to say. I say nothing about some points in the book. I have no doubt that there is considerable bombast and fustian and violence of language in it, because the author was educated in a slave state; and the rhetoric which comes from that quarter is apt to have these characteristics. [Laughter.] But the philosophy—the gist of the book—is what? It is the address of a citizen of a slave State to his fellow-citizens in regard to the subject of Slavery, recommending in substance the organization of a Republican party in North Carolina and in all the other slave States. I hope to see that done; and I expect to see it done before very long. You may kill CASSIUS M. CLAY, as you threaten to do; but "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church." You may shed his blood, as you shed the blood of my brother on the banks of the Mississippi twenty years ago—and what then? I am here to-day, thank God, to vindicate the principles baptised in his b'ood. You may shed his blood—and what then? A Republican party will spring up in Kentucky and in all the slave States ere long; and these disunionists, and gentlemen who you see so violent now, will be displaced by more moderate and—if I may say so without being offensive—more sensible men. I believe in that doctrine. I do not indorse every expression in the Helper book, for I have not studied every expression; but the philosophy of the book, the idea of organizing a party in the slave States as against Slavery, I am in favor of, and I expect to see it accomplished. What is the objection to the book? The objection is that a citizen of the United States, an American citizen, addressed himself to his fellow-citizens, in a peaceful way, through the Press, and for this you had fault with him and say that he must be hanged, and that any man who signed a recommendation for the circulation of his book is a "blighting, blasting, burning, withering curse," and must not occupy that chair. I want to know if it has come to this? Has not an American citizen a right to speak to an American citizen? I want the right of uttering what I say here in Richmond. I claim the right to say what I say here in Charleston.

Mr. BOSHAM—You had better try it.

Mr. LOVEJOY—Yes, Sir, I am going to invoke the aid of the General Government to protect me, as an American citizen, in my rights as an American citizen. I can go to England to-day, and in London, or anywhere else, discuss the question of Church and State. I can discuss the question of Mouarchical Government as compared with a Republican form of Government. I can do this anywhere in England, but I cannot go into a Slave State and open my lips in regard to the question of Slavery——

Mr. MARTIN, of Virginia—No; *we would hang you higher than Haman.*

Mr. LOVEJOY—I cannot go to a Slave State and utter my sentiments to free citizens like myself.

Mr. MILES—Can you go to England and incite the laboring classes to murder the aristocracy or assassinate the Queen?

Mr. LOVEJOY—I have no desire to, nor have I any desire to incite such things anywhere else; but I do claim the right of discussing the question of Slavery anywhere, on any square foot of American soil over which the Stars and Stripes float, and to which the privileges and immunities of the Constitution extend. Under the Constitution, which guarantees to me free speech, I claim it, and I demand it.

Mr. BOSHAM—I ask the gentleman why he does not attempt to assert his right?

Mr. LOVEJOY—Yes, Sir. The gentleman comes from a Slave State, in which they are in the habit of speaking of the laboring classes in the Northern States as "greasy mechanics," "filthy operatives," "small fisted farmers," and they jeer at us as worse than the slaves. This insulting language can be, and is, used in the Free States without molestation or injury. Yet they say, "If you come here and utter the sentiments which you sincerely believe, we will hang you." If a mechanic from a Free State goes there and utters the sentiments that he thinks—if they had more white laborers, and fewer black ones, that labor in the South would be more respectable—what do you do with him? Denude him, scourge him, and, to intensify the indignity, you drive the knotted thong, by the hand of a slave, deep in his quivering flesh; then tar and feather him; and then put him on the cars, still naked, to be sent a long distance, and threaten with violence the man who has the compassion to give him a cup of coffee. And finally, after being jeered at every station along the route, this victim of your cruelty, a free citizen, crawls into a stable and begs—stealthily begs—the cast-off clothes of an ostler to hide his nakedness. You drive away young ladies that go to teach school, imprison or exile preachers of the Gospel, and pay your debts by raising the mad-dog cry of abolition against the agents of your creditors.

Mr. BARKSDALE—*The meanest slave in the South is your superior.* [Cries of "Order!" from the Republican side.]

Mr. MARTIN, of Virginia—I hope gentlemen from the South will let him talk as he pleases; but go away and not listen to him.

A MEMBER ON THE REPUBLICAN SIDE—Well, go. "Stand not on the order of your going, but go at once."

Mr. LOVEJOY—Mr. Chairman, I say I claim the privilege of going anywhere and everywhere within the limits of this American Republic, as a free citizen, unmolested, and of uttering, in an orderly and legal way, any sentiment that I choose to utter; and, yet, are we allowed to do it? Are we, for that, in these United States, to be subjected to violence, outrage, tar and feathers, burning, imprisonment and the gallows? Answer that question. I know gentlemen say that self-preservation is the first law of nature; but if you cannot keep Slavery and allow free discussion, then I say, in God's name, before free discussion and all the rights of free citizens are to be sacrificed to that Moloch of Slavery, that Moloch must be immolated at the shrine of Liberty, free speech, free discussion, and all these rights must cluster around an American citizen. Why, Mr. Chairman, a citizen of Rome, when the scourge was already upraised, and about to fall upon him, if he uttered the cry, "I am a Roman citizen," it arrested that scourge. Well, Sir, is not there more of a charm, is it not a prouder position to be an American than to be a Roman citizen? And are we in the Nineteenth century, living under this Constitution, with our free institutions—are our persons and our rights to be less sacred than they were under the old Roman administration, eighteen centuries ago and more? That is my response to the question why I recommended the circulation of the Helper book.

Now, what about JOHN BROWN. [Cries of "Let's have it!"] This affair of JOHN BROWN brings us to the reality of things. This raid confronts us with Slavery, and makes us ask, Is slaveholding right? and if so, what rights has it? When the curtain rose and startled the nation with this tragedy, JOHN BROWN lay there like a wounded lion with his head upon his paws, a sabre cut on his brow, bayonet gashes in his side, the blood oozing out, and life itself apparently ebbing fast; around were certain little specimens of the canine species, snuffing and smelling, and finally one of them yelped out: "Mr. Lion, was the old warhorse that pastured on the Western Reserve with you on this expedition?" The lion slowly raised his head, cast a disdainful side glance upon the inquirer, growled out a contemptuous negative, and reposed his head as before. In regard to JOHN BROWN, you want me to curse him. I will not curse JOHN BROWN. You want me to pour out execrations upon the head of old Ossawattomie. Though all the slaveholding Balaks in the country fill their houses with silver and proffer it, I will not curse JOHN BROWN. I do honestly condemn what he did, from my stand-point, and with my convictions I disapprove of his action, that is true; but I believe that his purpose was a good one; that so far as his own motives before God were concerned, they were honest and truthful; and no one can deny that he stands head and shoulders above any other character that appeared on the stage in that tragedy from beginning to end; from the time he entered the armory there to the time when he was strangled by Gov. "Fussation." [General laughter.] He was not guilty of murder or treason. His did unquestionably violate the statute against aiding slaves to escape; but no blood was shed, except by the panic-stricken multitude, till STEVENS was fired upon while waving a flag of truce. The only murder was that of THOMPSON, who was snatched from the heroic protection of a woman, and riddled with balls at the railroad bridge. Despotism has seldom sacrificed three nobler victims than BROWN, STEVENS and HAZLITT.

As I remarked, Mr. Chairmen, this brings us to confront Slavery, and ask what right this Caliban has upon earth. I say no right. My honest conviction—and I do not know why gentlemen need take offence; they need not unless they choose—my honest conviction is, that all these slaveholding laws have the same moral power and force that rules among pirates have for the distribution of their booty; that regulations among robbers have for the division of their spoils; and although I do not believe gentlemen have behaved very handsomely to me, I am going to add, notwithstanding, that I do not mean to say that gentlemen who are slaveholders would be guilty of these particular things—that is not the point. I am talking about this matter in the court of conscience, in the court of right and wrong; and I insist that any laws for enslaving men have just the same moral force as the arrangement among robbers and pirates for distributing their spoils. I want to know by what right you can come and make me a slave? I want to know by what right you can say that my child shall be your slave? I want to know by what right you say that the mother shall not have her child, given to her from God through the martyrdom of maternity? Hear that soft exquisite warble of a mother's love:

"Ere last year's sun had left the sky,
A birdling sought my lodius nest,
And folded, ah! so lovingly,
Its tiny wings upon my breast."

Now, where is the wretch who would dare to go up and take that fluttering and panting birdling from the bosom of its mother, and say, "It is mine; I will sell it like a calf; I will sell it like a pig?" What right had that mother to her babe? Was it because she was FANNY FORRESTER, the gifted authoress; was it because she was the wife of a venerable and venerated missionary? No, it was because she was its MOTHER; and every slave mother has just as good a title to *her* babe as FANNY FORRESTER had to hers. No laws can make it right to rob her. I say, in God's name, my child is mine; and yet I have no right to mine that a slave father has not to his child. Not a particle. The same argument that proves my right to my personal liberty, proves the right of every human being to his. The argument that proves my right to my children, gives the same title, the same sacred claim to every father. They, as I, get it from their God, and no human enactment can annul the claim. No, Sir, never! Therefore, every slave has a right to his freedom, in spite of your slave laws. Every slave has a right to run away, in spite of your slave laws. I tell you, Mr. Chairman, and I tell you all, that if I were a slave, and had I the power, and were it necessary to achieve my freedom, I would not hesitate to fill up and bridge over the chasm that yawns between the hell of Slavery and the heaven of Freedom with the carcasses of the slain. Give me freedom. Hands off. Unthrottle that man. Give him his liberty. He is entitled to it from his God. With these views, I do not think, of course, it is any harm to help away a slave. I told you that a year ago. I need not repeat it.

A MEMBER—You steal them.

Who steals, when a man comes and takes my child from my hearthstone? Who steals, when he comes and takes the babe, flesh of my flesh, and bone of my bone? Who steals? I tell you that I have no more hesitation in helping a fugitive slave than I have in snatching a lamb from the jaws of a wolf, or disengaging an infant from the talons of an eagle. Not a bit. Long enough has the nation crouched and cowered in the presence of this stupendous wrong. Here and now I break the spell, and disenchant the Republic from the incantation of this accursed sorceress. It is simply a question whether it will pay to go down into the den where the wolf is. [Laughter.] If you would only go into your lair, contemplate the bones and tear the flesh of your victims, we might let you alone; but you will not. You claim the right to go with "fire, sword and bowie knife" into our Territories. We deny it.

My time is passing; I must go on. I wanted to say considerable more about JOHN BROWN.

Mr. ADRAIN—I propose that we give the gentleman more time.

Mr. LOVEJOY—I will answer all questions if the House will give me time. [Cries of "No, no!" "Give him time!" &c.]

Mr. SINGLETON—No, Sir; any *gentleman* shall have time, but not such a mean, despicable wretch as that!

Mr. LOVEJOY—When the Jews could not do anything else, they spit upon Christ, and said he was possessed of a devil. [Laughter.] One of the earliest settlements of Virginia was made by a fugitive slave. JOHN SMITH was captured in war, and sold to a high-toned, chivalrous Turk, and put at the task of threshing. The master rode up to the barn-door one day, and said, "JACK, you rascal, why don't you thresh faster?" JACK—*horresco referens*—flew at his master, killed him with his flail, (Oh, for a Harper's Ferry Committee!) sprang into the vacant saddle and escaped, and came and settled Jamestown. Oh, for a South-ern preacher to admonish JOHN to stay and serve his master, whose meanness was, like a good "Christian dog!"

A moment, Sir. Let us look at this question aside from its moral aspects. And I want to know what right Slavery, or a slaveholder, has to go with slaves into the common Territories of the United States? You talk about the equality of the States, and I grant it. The citizens of a Slave State have all the rights in the Territories that a citizen of a Free State has. You have the right, I concede, to go into the common Territories and live there with any kind of property we can take, but you have not the right to take slaves. This is the distinction I make. At a liberal estimate there are not more than two millions of people in the United States interested in slave labor. There are only 400,000 slaveholders. There are thirty millions of people in this country. There are twenty-eight millions interested in the system of free labor, and two millions in that of slave labor. The free system accommodates some eight millions in the Slave States better than the slave system. Here is the point: If Slavery goes into the Territories, free labor cannot go there.

The presence of Slavery without any local law for the purpose is the exclusion of free labor. If you take Slavery there, I cannot go there with the New-York *Tribune*, the *Evening Post*, the *Independent*, or any similar paper, religious or secular. I cannot go with the minister I desire to hear preach the gospel. Free schools cannot go there. You say, indeed, we can go. Yes; so all may go to a public house. It is common to all who choose to make it their temporary abode. All are invited to the *table d'hote*. The landlord opens the doors of the dining-hall and says, "Walk in, gentlemen;" but if a man sitting there is leprous, dripping with a contagious disease, no one will go in. It is really as much an exclusion as if the doors were closed and barred against his entrance. So if Slavery goes, freedom cannot go. I favor the equality of the States. I favor the right of every citizen of a Slave State to go into the Territories; but I deny that he has the right to practice slaveholding there, for it is not an institution—it was never instituted; never established by law—but a practice like polygamy. I say that they have not a right to go there and practice this high crime, so injurious to man and so offensive to God. And this is the question: whether these twenty-eight million people shall be accommodated, or two million people shall be accommodated; for, I repeat, the presence of Slavery is the utter exclusion of free labor and the institutions of freedom. I deny no one their rights. The Slave States are equal to the Free States. It is a poor, pitiful and paltry patriotism that cannot take in the entire extent of its country; but I do deny that Slavery has the same right as freedom in this country. Freedom is the Isaac; freedom is the heir of promise. Slavery is the Hagar and Ishmael, and they must go into the wilderness, and freedom shall have the entire inheritance. God and the fathers gave it to freedom and free institutions. It belongs to freedom—not to me; not to the citizens of the Free States, but to freedom, to the utter exclusion of slaveholding.

Now, gentlemeo, I know you are in a mood to take a little advice. [Laughter.] I tell you I love you all. [Renewed Laughter.]

Mr. MCQUEEN—I utterly repudiate your love.

Mr. LOVEJOY—Sinners did that of Christ; but he loved them still. [Laughter.]

Mr. MCQUEEN—I do not think he loves you much.

Mr. LOVEJOY—I am afraid that I am not much like him. He went, however, and preached to the spirits in prison; and I think I never approximated so nearly to him as in this regard, while making proclamation of the holy evangel of God to sinners in this House. I tell you of the Slave States that you must emancipate your slaves. It belongs to you, and not to us. You must transform them from slaves into serfs, and give them homes, and protect and guard the sanctity of the family. We shall not push you. If you say that you want a quarter of a century, you can have it; if you want half a century, you can have it. But I insist that this system must ultimately be extinguished. There is no question about it. You who advocate the perpetuity of Slavery are like a set of madcaps, who should place themselves on the top of an iceberg which had disengaged itself from the frozen regions of the north, and begun to float downward and downward, through the warm climates. The sun shines and melts it; the soft winds blow on and melt it; the rains descend and melt it; the water sources, who fancied they could sail an iceberg through the tropics, start up and blaspheme sunshine and rain and zephyr; and, mouthing the heavens, tell Jehovah that *unless he stops the shining of the sun and the blowing of the winds, and the falling of the rain, they will crumble his universe* "from tur-r-ret to foundation-stone." [Great laughter.]

Do you not think God would feel had; and would not the archangels tremble at the chivalry? [Renewed laughter.] You may call this extravagant; but you can no more perpetuate Slavery, and will no more dissolve this Union, in order to perpetuate it, than you can stop the shining of the sun, or the ripples of the sea, the descent of rain, or the blowing of the wind; ay, no more than you can subdue the ocean, when it lashes itself into fury and dashes its crested mountain billows against the rocks. It is as preposterous to think of taking Slavery down through the civilization of the ages as it is to think of floating an iceberg through the tropics. It is the order of things. I am willing to concede that you can do anything that any equal number of men can achieve. I did mean to taunt you about Harper's Ferry, but I believe I will not. I am willing to concede that you are as brave as other men; although I do not think you show it by this abusive language; because brave men are always calm and self-possessed. God feels no anger, for he knows no fear.

I say, you can do anything that other men can do. You can preserve and perpetuate this system, if any equal number of men could do it; but the stars in their courses are fighting against you; God in his providence is fighting against you. The universe was established upon the great principle of justice and truth; it may be jostled out of its place for a little while, but it will, sooner or later, fall back to its grooves. You must sacrifice slavery for the good of your country. Do this, and you will have the sympathy, the prayers, and the co-operation of the entire nation.

Refuse or neglect this; refuse to proclaim liberty through all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof, and the exodus of the slave will be through the Red Sea. It is a well-known physiological, as well as psychological fact, that ancestral characteristics reappear after a long interval of years, and even of generations, as streams disappear and gush out at a distant point. It is also well known that the Saxon blood is being infiltrated into the veins of the enslaved. By and by some Marion will be found, calling his guerrilla troops from the swamps and everglades of South Carolina; and Patrick Henry will reappear in the Old Dominion, shouting, "As of old, give us liberty, or give us death!" Then will transpire those scenes which troubled the prophetic vision of Jefferson, and made him tremble for his country, when he remembered that God was just, and that his justice would not sleep forever, and that every divine attribute would be arrayed upon the side of the struggling bondmen. And he justified the uprising by saying, the little finger of American slavery was thicker than the loins of British despotism.

Sir, Virginia cannot afford, the country cannot afford to continue a practice fraught with so much of peril. It is better to remove the magazine then to be kept evermore in dread of a lighted match. The future glory and usefulness of this nation cannot be sacrificed to this system of crime. The nations of the earth are to be taught by our example. The American Republic must repose queen among the nations of the earth. Slavery must die. *Carthago est delenda.* The philosophy, therefore, and the lesson which the Slave States ought to have learned, from JOHN BROWN and from all these events, are not these expressions of rage and vengeance. Instead of being stimulated to revenge, Virginia ought to have learned the lesson of penitence. Instead of arraying herself in sheep's gray, she ought to have put on sackcloth and ashes. Instead of imbibing the distillation of corn, mixed with the products of the poultry-yard, she ought to have drunk the waters of bitterness, in view of her sin of slaveholding.

Mr. MARTIN, of Virginia—And if you come among us we will do with you as we did with JOHN BROWN—hang you up as high as Haman. I say that as a Virginian.

Mr. LOVEJOY—I have no doubt of it.

[Here the hammer fell.]

PIONEER CELEBRATION IN OHIO.—The Seventy-second Anniversary of the settlement of Ohio was duly honored on the evening of the 7th, by the Pioneer Association of Cincinnati. The venerable Col. JOHN JOHNSTON presided. WM. M. COREY, Esq., delivered an oration, and Mr. FOSDICK read a poem. After the supper, reminiscences prepared and submitted by Judge MCLEAN was read. When Judge MCLEAN was a lad his father lived in Mason County, Kentucky. In 1776, he, with several neighbors, visited the Miami country to purchase land, and made a contract of purchase with Judge SYMMES and his associates. The next Spring Judge MCLEAN, then about eleven years of age, accompanied his father and neighbors to Ohio to make improvements. He wore a hunting-shirt and moccasins, as did the others, and the party were armed for any emergency. A flat-boat trip was made to Cincinnati, then destitute of a single brick house. Several letters were read, one from Mr

RAILROADS.

[illegible] RAILROAD.

[illegible] DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

[illegible] will leave:
[illegible] A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.
[illegible] 3:30 and 5 P. M.
[illegible] from White-st. Depot.
[illegible] from 26th-st. Depot.
[illegible] 2:30 P. M. Express train.
[illegible] New-York Central Railroad.
[illegible] will leave:
[illegible] 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.
[illegible] A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M.

[illegible] P. M., Express trains.
[illegible] Express trains con-
[illegible] Four Corners for all stations on Western
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

[illegible] RAILROAD.—FOR ALBA-
[illegible] CONNECTING WITH TRAINS
[illegible] MONDAY, April 9, 1860,
[illegible] station as follows:
[illegible] 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.;
[illegible] Hall, 4 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train, at 9:45 P. M.
[illegible] New Trains for Hing Sing 9:45 A.
[illegible] for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20
[illegible] P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30, P.
[illegible] and Northern Linening news
[illegible], 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken
[illegible] pher and 31st sts. Trains for
[illegible] 9:45 (Sundays included,) and
[illegible] 4 and 5:25, (Sundays included.)
[illegible] Railway about half an hour later.
F. SMITH, Superintendent.

[illegible] AND ERIE RAILROAD—
[illegible] foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Ex-
[illegible] for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua,
[illegible] A. M., for Dunkirk, and
[illegible] A. M. and 4 P. M. for Middletown,
[illegible] and Intermediate Stations. Night Express,
[illegible] 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua,
[illegible] and Rochester Stations. The Train of Saturday runs
[illegible] Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. Mabee, Receiver.

[illegible] AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL-
[illegible] FOR PORT MONMOUTH, HIGHLANDS,
[illegible] RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EA-
[illegible] LONG BRANCH, SQUAN &c., and steam-
[illegible] ALSO, FREIGHT, from foot of Murray-st., New-York.
Leave and Bank at 7½ A. M., and New-York at 3½ P. M.,
[illegible] every day except Sunday.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—
[illegible] foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City ferry, daily,
[illegible] excepted,) 4 and 5:30 P. M. for Piermont and
[illegible] 4 and 5:30 P. M. for Piermont. Leave Suf-
[illegible] 7:40 P. M., and 6:40 P. M., and Piermont 6:30 and
[illegible] 2:30 and 7:45 P. M. Stages connect for
[illegible] Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILA-
[illegible] DELPHIA, BY SHORTEST AND BEST ROUTE FROM
[illegible] CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-
[illegible] York at 9, and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M.,
[illegible] Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6
[illegible] P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE
[illegible] South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.;
[illegible] Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and
[illegible] P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30
P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NOTICE.
FARE REDUCED!
On and after MONDAY, April 16, 1860, the passenger fare on the boats of this Company will be reduced to
SIX CENTS.
Tickets in packages of not less than twenty,
AT FIVE CENTS EACH,
can be purchased at the office of the Company, on the Pier, at Harlem only.
No TICKETS SOLD ON THE BOATS.
By order,
J. N. WATSON, Secretary.

ARLY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS,
[illegible] WARRINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, FAIR
HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid
[illegible] HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will
run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, April 7, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, April 7, 7½ A. M.
Sunday, April 8, 9 A. M.	Saturday, April 7, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, April 10, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, April 8, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, April 11, 8 A. M.	Monday, April 9, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, April 12, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, April 10, 11 A. M.
Friday, April 13, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, April 11, 12 M.
Saturday, April 14, 2 P. M.	Thursday, April 12, 1 P. M.
Monday, April 16, 10 A. M.	Friday, April 13, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, April 17, 3½ P. M.	Sunday, April 15, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, April 18, 7½ P. M.	Monday, April 16, 12 M.

THE HARTFORD DIRECT AND INTER-
[illegible] MEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE CONNECTICUT
[illegible] RIVER.—The steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and
[illegible] STATE daily (Sundays excepted) from
[illegible] Slip, East River, at 4 P. M. These boats have ex-
[illegible] state rooms accommodations.
Cabin fare $1 50; no charge for berths.
Forward deck passage $1.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SKA-
[illegible] 18 South-st., New-York, or
D. A. MILLS, Agent
Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE
[illegible] new and fast steamer JOHN BROOKS, Capt. JOHN
[illegible], Jr., leaves Peck-slip every TUESDAY, THURS-
DAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken for the
Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 112 South-st.

SUMMER ACCOMMODATIONS AND FARE
[illegible] REDUCED.—Afternoon boat for Yonkers, Hast-
[illegible], Dobbs's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haver-
[illegible]straw.—Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-
[illegible]st., connecting at Christopher, every AFTERNOON at
[illegible] o'clock.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, AND ORIENT
[illegible] POINT.—The fine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt.
W. S. Havens, will leave Pier No. 32 E. R., foot of
James-st., for the above ports THIS DAY, (Saturday,)
the 14th inst., at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

EXPRESSES.

AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS CO.,
NO. 72 BROADWAY.
PACKAGE EXPRESS to sail every week for all parts of Europe and Liverpool, also by each French and Ger-
man Mail Steamer. Samples taken at low rates, and
prepayment of freight optional with the sender.
Purchases made at easy commission, and Bills of Ex-
change in sums to suit on London and Paris.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

AGRICULTURAL.

GENTLEMEN HAVING GARDENS, WHO
[illegible] COUNTRY SEATS and have not sufficient
[illegible] of their own, or who are desirous of a quick
[illegible] and large and early crops of vegetables, a beau-
[illegible] lawn and grass plat, will find what they need in the
POUDRETTE
OF THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
This fertilizer is neat, handy, without odor, packed in new barrels, and has the advantage of not injuring the seed or plant by direct contact therewith, and of being known for 20 years as a reliable article. Price $1 50 per barrel for 7 barrels and over.
Pamphlet, with directions, &c., free. Apply to
GRIFFING BROTHER & CO.,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

BUCKEYE PREMIUM MOWER.
WITH FLEXIBLE FOLDING BAR.
The farmer, intending to purchase a Mower, will find it to his advantage to examine the Buckeye for 1860, which combines all those features which have given it its present reputation, that of THE BEST MOWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD, together with several im-
portant improvements added the present season. De-
scriptive circulars with testimonials forwarded by mail.
JOHN P. ADRIANCE,
Manufacturer and Proprietor.
No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt, New-York.

MANIPULATED PHOSPHATIC GUANO,
a first-class fertilizer, containing ammonia, potash,
phosphates, and other necessary ingredients, in
the proportions and conditions best adapted to produce
speedy favorable effects in the growth of crops.
QUALITY GUARANTEED.
Price, $45 per ton of 2,000 lbs., in bags 125 lbs. each
Prepared by J. M. HUNTINGTON & CO., at their Steam
Mills, Norwich, Conn. Sold in New-York by nearly all
the horticulturists, seedsmen, florists, and dealers in
manure.
A fair trial, side by side, on any crop, with the best
Peruvian guano, is solicited.

BLOOMINGDALE NURSERY.
SPRING OF 1860.
Now ready for delivery, a fine stock of Dwarf Fruit,
Shade, and Evergreen Trees, Grape-vines, Shrubs,
Plants, &c., in great variety. Also, one of the finest
collections of Roses ever offered.
DAVID CLARK, Broadway and 77th-st.
Orders left at No. 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.,
promptly attended to.

LAWN GRASS SEED.
A mixture of the best English and French Grass
Seeds, for lawns and grass plats; also, Lawton Black-
berry Plants, select variety of Strawberry Plants, &c.,
&c., for sale by
A. F. MAYHER & CO., No. 54 Vesey-st.

NEW VARIETY OF SKINLESS BARLEY,
Weighing sixty pounds per bushel; also, imported
Seed Oats, Timothy and Clover Seed, Red Top and Or-
chard Grass Seeds, Guano and other fertilizers, for sale
at the agricultural warehouse and seed-store of
A. F. MAYHER & CO., No. 54 Vesey-st.

RHUBARB ROOTS.
Sugar-cane Root, Potato and Top Onion sets, for sale by
A. F. MAYHER & CO., No. 54 Vesey-st.,
near Greenwich-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO NO 1.
SUPER PHOSPHATE
OF LIME, BONE DUST, &c., for sale in quantities to
suit purchasers, at lowest market price. Send for a
circular.
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

DELHAM FARM SEEDLING POTATOES
FOR SALE.—They are the earliest known, and war-
ranted not to rot. May be planted any time before the
20th of June successfully. Price $4 per single barrel,
and $3 for more than one. May be obtained of M. A. J.
LYNCH, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., or by apply-
ing to R. L. PELL, Esq., No. 32 St. John's Park, north
side, New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELE-
[illegible] MADAME PREWSTER? She has been con-
[illegible] by thousands in this and other cities with entire
[illegible] satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal; she
[illegible] the name of future wife or husband; also that of
[illegible]. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at
[illegible] above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentle-
[illegible]

COAL OIL.
[illegible] COAL OIL of very superior quality and
color, for sale by
DIETZ & CO.,
Lamp Manufacturers, No. 321 William-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. Comstock, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the passengers and mails, on SATURDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, from Pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock, A. M.
All baggage not required for the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
Bills of lading will be signed at the office of the Com-
pany, No. 68 Wall-st. (Room No. 4,) up to noon on the 13th inst. Parcels will be received at the office on the wharf up to 11 o'clock on sailing day.
For passage, apply to WILLIAM H. WICKHAM
office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
N. B.—The ADRIATIC will sail again on her second voyage on the 2d of June.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. Liers, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water tight compartments, inclos-
ing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or
stranding, the water could not reach them; and the
pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and
passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARA-
GO, and sail May 26.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....80
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$100
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Har-
bor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Cap. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head,
green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 4.
ARABIA, Stone leaves New York, Wedn'day, April 11.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 25.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for
Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious
Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed
therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For
freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-Green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH
Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the
above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. Comstock.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

From Canal Wharf,	Leave Havre,
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31,
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,	TUESDAY, Sept. 11,
SATURDAY, Oct. 6,	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.
The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any
steamship in the world, for comfort, safety and speed.
She has water-tight compartments.
Cabin passage, $120.
For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Com-
pany, No. 68 Wall-st., or to WM. H. WICKHAM, office
on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRIN-
NELL, TINKER & MORGAN.
Agents at Havre, Messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.
Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 15
Faubourg Montmartre.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF
LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of pas-
sage to or from Liverpool, by their favorite line of pack-
ets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,
Making together with others, a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the
LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on de-
mand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and
Wales. Send or call for circulars.
Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on appli-
cation; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.
THREE STEAMERS A WEEK,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.
For the better accommodation of Delegates and per-
sons desirous of attending the approaching Convention,
to be held at Charleston, S. C., on Monday, the 23d inst.,
it has been decided to dispatch three steamers the week
previous to the Convention, commencing with the
COLUMBIA, on Monday, April 16, to be followed by
NASHVILLE, on Wednesday, 18, and the MARION,
Friday, 20.
Passengers by the COLUMBIA and NASHVILLE will
arrive ont by the former on Wednesday night, and the
latter Friday night, thus affording an excellent oppor-
tunity to many who would prefer a few days in Charle-
ston.
The MARION, leaving here Friday, will arrive on
Sunday night, landing her passengers in ample time
for the opening session, Monday forenoon.
The above steamers leave Pier No. 4, North River, at
4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Rates of passage by this line are as follows, with
through tickets:

To Charleston, S. C..	$15 00	To New-Orleans, La..	$39 75
To Augusta, Ga.....	17 50	To Knoxville, Tenn..	25 50
To Atlanta, Ga.....	21 00	To Nashville, Tenn..	27 75
To Columbia, S. C.....	20 00	To Memphis, Tenn.....	31 75
To Montgomery, Ala..	25 00	To Chattanooga, Tenn.	25 00
To Mobile Ala.....	35 00	To Charlotte, N. C...	22 00

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS,
AS BELOW.—The first-class steamship AU-
GUSTA, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, will leave on SAT-
URDAY, April 14, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R.
Through tickets can be had for the following places:
To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery,
$25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21;
Chattanooga, $25; Nashville $27 75; Knoxville $25 50;
Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Sa-
vannah, $15.
For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMP'L L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR SAVANNAH—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC
Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steam-
ship MOUNT VERNON, L. H. GARNER, Commander, will
leave Pier No. 12 N. R., on SATURDAY, April 14, at 4
o'clock, P. M. Tickets sold to New Orleans, $39 75; to
Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nash-
ville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25;
Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Columbus, $21; Macon, $20;
Augusta, $17 50; Savannah, $15, including carriage
fare at connecting points.
The MONTGOMERY succeeds on THURSDAY, April
19. Freight, 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROM-
WELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE
British and North American Royal Mail Steamship
KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Com-
pany's wharf, at Jersey City, for the above ports on
SATURDAY, 28th April.
SATURDAY, 26th May.
SATURDAY, 23d June.
Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage money to Havana.....60
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH
Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Rich-
mond received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves
every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURS-
DAY.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SAT-
URDAY.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to
City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk (state room and meals included) $6;
to Petersburgh or Richmond $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262
BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B.
NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF
FOSTER & KETCHAM is dissolved by mutual con-
sent. Mr. John T. Foster withdraws from the said firm,
to take effect from the 10th day of April, 1860. And the
firm of KETCHAM & SCHUYLER is authorized to col-
lect and pay all debts of the late firm of FOSTER &
KETCHAM. JOHN T. FOSTER,
JERSEY CITY, April 10, 1860. S. C. KETCHAM.

Copartnership is formed this day, under the name and
style of KETCHAM & SCHUYLER, for carrying on
and the manufacturing of all kinds of machinery, shaft-
ing and steam engines, &c., at the foot of York-st., Jer-
sey City.
S. C. KETCHAM,
JERSEY CITY, April 10, 1860. ISAAC SCHUYLER.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE
existing under the name and firm of PERRY &
HOFFMIRE, (ship and steamboat joiners,) is this day
dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts will be set-
tled by J. E. HOFFMIRE, who will continue the busi-
ness on his individual account, at No. 327 Pearl-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1860. TIMOTHY PERRY.
JOHN E. HOFFMIRE.

NOTICE.—A. A. ROBBINS & CO., FORMERLY
HASKELL & ROBBINS, announce the withdrawal
of Mr. C. H. HASKELL, the above said firm being dis-
solved this day by mutual consent. A. A. ROBBINS
will continue on with the business.
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1860.

DENTISTRY.

THE BEST ARTIFICIAL TEETH IN THE
WORLD.—I have substituted 43 sets of CONTINU-
OUS GUM TEETH for Gold, Silver and Vulcanized
Rubber, within a few months, and thus far they give en-
tire satisfaction. Responsible parties can test the supe-
riority of this work, and return it without charge unless
it proves firmer in the mouth, more natural in appear-
ance, and more useful in masticating.
An experience of 25 years teaches me that the natural
Teeth can be preserved during life.
HENRY CRANE, No. 47 Bond-st.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEAR-
ANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST
LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of
teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling,
which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously re-
moved without sensation. Old sets exchanged, tastily
repaired and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 448 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

GAS FIXTURES FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF
Chandeliers with six lights each, also one with three
lights. Apply to E. HOWATT, No. 29 South-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Bankers,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the
world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all
parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD,
of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their
correspondents

S. M. WOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND AUCTIONEERS,
For the purchase and sale of
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, RAILROAD
STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES.
S. M. WOOD.
W. L. BOSTOCK,
F. S. BOGUE,
No. 77 Cedar-st., and
No. 75 West 40th-st., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available
in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West
India Islands, South America, &c.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile
[illegible]

[illegible] & MAN
NOTE AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Banking House,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 58 William-st., INSURANCE STOCK and other
securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought
and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued
semi-monthly.

CROMMELIN, GOODWIN & CURTIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Negotiate Bank, Insurance and Express Stocks, and
Business Paper, and advance upon the same. Prompt
attention given to collections, or any business intrusted
to us.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 87 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at
Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price
current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

FINANCIAL.

1860. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1860
1860. Pacific Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1860.
1860. Union Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1860.
1859. Great Western Marine Insurance Scrip of 1859.
1859. Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1859.
1859. Commercial Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1859.
1859. New-York Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1859.
1859. Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1859.
Bought and sold or negotiated on commission by
WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

STOCKS TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY
Property, or suburbs within 30 miles:
10,000 Insurance Stock in this City.
12,000 New-York Gas Company Stock.
3,000 New-York Ice Company Stock.
By R. G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 153 BOWERY
—Under Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.—At an election
for Directors of this Company, held Tuesday, March 18,
the following gentlemen were duly elected for the en-
suing year:

D. B. KEELER,	JOHN FOSTER,
W. WALTON,	WM. A. CUMMING,
GEO. J. PRICE,	ANDREW M. WHITLOCK,
ISAAC WALTON,	W. WAKE,
JAS. M. MILLS,	ALEX. McDONALD,
JOHN PALMER,	CHAS. PEBLEY,
STEPH. VALENTINE,	ABM. DENIKE,
WM. DENNISTOUN,	NATHAN ASHLEY,
E. D. BROWN,	JORDAN L. MOTT, Jr.,
ROBT. M. FIELD,	JOHN L. MOORE,
STEPHEN CUTTER,	JOHN H. MORRIS,
D. H. KNAPP,	JOHN MURPHY,
JAMES HUMES,	BRYAN M. CAHIL,
JACOB WILSON,	A. T. BRIGGS,
SANFORD MEAD,	JOSEPH W. DURYEE.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, DAVID B.
KEELER was unanimously reelected President.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, April 10, 1860.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY,
the following named gentlemen were elected Direc-
tors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:
D. R. MARTIN, PARKER HANDY,
ROBERT HAYDOCK, S. C. SOUTHMAYD,
SAMUEL S. BOWMAN, JAMES M. SENEDICT,
GORDON W. BURNHAM, JOHN CASPER,
JOHN BOYCE, ALBERT A. MARVIN,
LUCIEN D. COWEN, DAVID WAGSTAFF,
L. A. EDWARDS.
And for inspectors of the next succeeding election,
HARVEY WEED, ROBT. J. BROWN,
PETER MARTIN.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, D. R. MARTIN,
Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

ON SALE—MOBILE CITY EIGHT PER CENT.
Bonds redeemable in 1885, interest payable in New-
York semi-annually, 1st January and 1st July.
Rochester City 6 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1873,
interest payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.
New-York Central Railroad 7 per cent. Convertible
Bonds, redeemable in 1876. Coupons for interest paya-
ble in New-York Feb. 1 or Aug. 1.
Troy City 6 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1873, inter-
est payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, corner of Pine
and Nassau sts., New-York.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING SECOND MORT-
gage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Com-
pany, with Nine Coupons, to each attached, the first
one 1st March, 1860, were mailed from Europe by the
steamer *Hungarian*, and have not been received, viz.:
Bond No. 3,711, of.....$1,000
Bond No. 3,900, of.....1,000
Bond No. 3 524, of.....1,000
The public is hereby cautioned against buying or ne-
gotiating the same, payment having been stopped.
APRIL 13, 1860. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.
A decree having been entered for the sale, on the
28th of April inst., of the Cincinnati and Chicago Rail-
road—formerly Cincinnati, Logansport and Chicago
Railway—arrangements are being made by the parties
interested for the purchase and completion of the road
under a new organization.
All information will be furnished on application at
the office of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Com-
pany, No. 45 Liberty-st.—New-York, April 4, 1860.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN
INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S
OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March, 1860.—The annual meeting
of the Stockholders in this Corporation, for the election
of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and three
Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held (in
conformity with the requirements of the by-laws of this
Company,) on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fifth (25th)
day of April, 1860, at the office of the Company, in the
city of Toledo, Ohio, commencing at 12 o'clock M.
FRANKLIN E. WORCESTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1860.
NOTICE.—THE BOOKS WILL BE OPENED FOR
subscription to the Capital Stock of the United
States Warehouse Company at the St. Nicholas Bank,
on SATURDAY, the 14th inst., and will remain open till
Saturday, the 14th inst., from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily.
C. D. MATHEWS,
JAS. GREEN,
C. N. S. ROWLAND, } Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COM-
PANY.—No. 71 Wall-st., New-York April 5, 1860. A
dividend of ten per cent. has been declared payable on
demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only
be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st.

INSURANCE.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1860.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIREC-
TORS of this Company, held on MONDAY, 2d inst.,
the following named gentlemen were elected Directors
for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM G. LAMBERT,	GEO. BLISS,
GEORGE C. COLLINS,	ROB LOCKWOOD,
DANFORD N. BARNEY,	LEVI P. MORTON,
LUCIUS BOPKINS,	CURTIS NOBLE,
THOS. MESSENGER,	J. B. HUTCHINSON,
WILLIAM H. MERLEN,	CHAS. P. BALDWIN,
CHAS. J. MARTIN,	AMOS T. DWIGHT,
CHAS. B. HATCH,	HENRY A. HURLBUT,
B. WATSON BULL,	JESSE HOYT,
HOMER MORGAN,	WM. STUBGIS, Jr.,
LEVIP. STONE,	JOHN R. FORD,
JAMES HUMPHREY,	GEO. T. STEDMAN,
GEORGE PEARCE,	SIDNEY MASON,
WARD J. WORK,	A. F. WILMARTH,
JAMES LOW	CYRUS YALE, Jr.,
I. H. FROTHINGHAM,	F. H. COSSITT,
CHAS. A. BULKLEY,	WM. R. FOSDICK,
RICHARD BIGELOW,	DAVID I. BOYD,
GEORGE D. MORGAN,	LEWIS ROBERTS,
THEODORE McNAMEE,	SAMUEL B. CALDWELL,
CEPHAS H. NORTON,	A. J. WILLS,
OLIVER E. WOOD,	WM. H. TOWNSEND.
ALFRED S. BARNES,	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day,
CHAS. J. MARTIN was unanimously reelected Presi-
dent, and A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office corner of Greenwich and Fulton sts.
NEW-YORK, April 10, 1860.
At the Annual Election for Directors of the Company,
held on Tuesday, April 13, the following named gentle-
men were unanimously elected Directors for the ensu-
ing year:

LEVI APGAR,	SAMUEL S. BOWMAN,
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN,	JEREMIAH ROBINS,
BENJ. S. TAYLOR,	WARD A. WORK,
MOSES A. BOPPOCK,	C. H. VAN WAGENEN,
BARRETH VANAUKEN,	WILLIAM HUSTACE,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,	ISRAEL MINOR,
C. V. B. OSTRANDER,	JOSEPH S. BAKER,
DAVID MAGIE,	ELY HOPPOCK,
JOSEPH M. BROWN,	HENRY A. KERR,
EBENEZER BEADLESTON,	CROWELL ADAMS,
NATHANIEL WEED.	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day,
C. V. B. OSTRANDER was unanimously reelected
President, and JOSEPH S. BAKER, Vice President.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S
PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
No. 11 West 37th-st.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE,
A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
On Brooklyn Heights,
No. 106 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., } Principals.
EDWARD E. BRADBURY, A. M., }
The Principals, aided by thoroughly qualified teach-
ers, devote their entire time and attention to the educa-
tion of their pupils.
A new quarter commences on Monday, April 16.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!
CLASSES OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.
THE ANTI-BOOK SYSTEM,
OR NATURE'S PRACTICAL METHOD FOR TEACH-
ING LANGUAGES.
PROFESSOR A. BAILLOT,
Bachelier ès-Lettres and ès-Sciences of the Faculty of
Paris; Barrister at Law and M. D in France; Member
of the College of Preceptors in England; Corresponding
Member of several Literary and Scientific Societies in
France, England and Russia; Poet-Laureate of the
"Jeux Floreaux de Tonlouse," &c., &c.; Author of the
"Anti-Book System, or Nature's Practical and Ra-
tional Method for Teaching Languages"—
BEGS TO GIVE NOTICE
that at the request of a great many young men in busi-
ness, who applied to him to form a class
ON REDUCED TERMS,
so as to meet their means, and in order to extend the
advantages of his System to all classes, he is opening
this week
A NEW CLASS OF FRENCH,
Meeting EVERY DAY, from 7 to 8 P. M.,
And for which the TERMS will be
FOR THE WHOLE COURSE OF 100 LESSONS, (in
advance,) $20.
(Instead of $50 and $75, the usual terms.)
AND
Subscribers to this Class are
GUARANTEED PERFECT PRACTICAL PROFI-
CIENCY IN
READING, WRITING AND SPEAKING,
BY THE END OF JUNE NEXT.
No expense whatever for Books.
For subscriptions and all inquiries, apply at the
Rooms,
WOOD'S BUILDINGS, No. 563 BROADWAY.

REFERENCES.
Mrs. G

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

For Sale—At Yonkers, 12,000x18 600; Tarrytown, 4,000x10,000x20,000; Scarborough, 33,000; Sing Sing, 10,000.

To Rent—At Sing Sing, 400x900; Scarborough, 1,800; Tarrytown, 300; Yonkers, 750x1,200.

A large choice small farms in the neighborhood of the City, at low prices. Inquire of ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, situated on the east bank of the Passaic River, nearly opposite to Belleville, and only 9 miles from Jersey City, containing 25 acres if good land, artistically divided into an extensive lawn, and several fields; all in a high state of cultivation. The lawn slopes to the river, and is embellished with a hedge, shrubbery, evergreens, and a variety of ornamental and shade trees. The house is 40 by 42 feet, built in cottage style, in the most substantial manner, with balconies and piazza, and has an extension building in the rear, comprising kitchen, laundry, bath and servants' rooms. It is situated on high ground, and commands fine views of the river and surrounding country, and has all of the modern improvements, except gas. On the sides of the house are a grove and numerous fruit trees; in the rear, a carpet, a garden for small fruit and vegetables, and at a suitable distance, barn, carriage, ice and poultry houses, &c., all in good order and well stocked. This place offers every inducement to a purchaser who desires a healthy, pleasant and beautiful residence convenient to New-York City, and who wishes to be exempted from high taxes. Further information can be had on application to P. H. RIKER, No. 45 Wall-st. A. H. CLARK, No. 161 West-st., New-York, or to WILLIAM BERRIAN, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG ISLAND SOUND FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated at Lloyd's Neck, Long Island, on a prominent headland, known as the Fort Hill, about 100 feet above the water. There are 46 acres of fine land, and a mansion house, just finished; the lawn sloping beautifully to a clear gravel beach, without salt meadow or any nuisance in the neighborhood; distance from the City, thirty miles, and communication several times a day by steamboat and railroad; house about three minutes' walk from landing; fine bathing, boating and fishing, and the neighborhood celebrated for its unusual healthiness. The place is near the elegant residences of Com. Paulding, Dr. Alex. J. Stevens, C. O. Chamberlain, John Schmelzer and Henry Lloyd, Esqs. This property is exceedingly picturesque and romantic in its characteristics, the approach to the house is exceedingly beautiful, and the greater part of the way through an avenue of magnificent forest trees of primeval growth. There is also a little over the remains of a British fortification, captured during the Revolutionary War, and the situation commands an extensive view of several harbors, and of Long Island Sound. Price, $18,000; terms easy. Apply at No. 235 6th-av, between 3 and 3 o'clock P. M. No brokers received.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 14 MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.—A fine new brick house, 35x40, (exclusive of piazza,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is conveyed over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house, (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spalding, Athertos, Ferris, and others) contains twelve commodious sleeping-rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry, and, in the basement, kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is furnished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars, inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT YONKERS TO LET—Situated on Highland av., giving a splendid view of the Huson River; lot extending through to Riverdale-av.; house modern-built, 2½ stories high, in complete order and partially furnished; the grounds are beautifully laid out; contain 2½ acres, with a large garden, and a variety of fruit trees, grape vines, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, asparagus, pie-plant, &c., &c.; vegetables already planted; the carriage-house and stable are very conveniently arranged; the poultry-yard contains 28 choice fowls; two wells, giving a full supply of water; the premises are in charge of a housekeeper, and can be seen any day, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. Rent, $1,100. Apply for particulars, or by note Box No. 4 068 New-York Post-office.

LLEWELLYN PARK, AT ORANGE, N. J.—A tract of 500 acres of land. Country residences, in Llewellyn Park, only one hour from New-York, for sale:

Lakewood, picturesque villa, and 5 acres.
Castlewood, a stone mansion, and 5 acres.
Eyrie, Eagle Rock, a rustic cottage, and 10 acres.
A cottage and 1 acre at $5 000.
A cottage and 5 acres in Eagleton at $8,000.
10 building-sites of 5 acres each, in Llewellyn Park.
10 beautiful building sites on Orange Mountain, at $500 per acre. Apply to the proprietor,

S. HASKELL,
No. 44 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

LLEWELLYN PARK, ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—A first-class country residence on Llewellyn Park for sale or to rent, in consequence of the owner going to Europe. The place is within 14 miles, or one hour's ride by railroad of the City, and within sight of it. It commands an extraordinary prospect both in extent and beauty. It contains six acres of land, with a large and convenient house and stable, both built within two years, together with a fine garden; pure spring water is carried all over the house; gas will be obtainable during the coming year. It is offered for sale or to lease, and either with or without furniture. Apply to T. B. MERRICK, No. 44 Cedar-st.

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For further particulars apply to GILBERT HOPKINS, Office No. 37 Fulton-st., second floor, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, wash-house, gas house, ice house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. ROLKER, near the premises.

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TO LET—THE PREMISES NOW OCCUPIED BY L. Stillman Sives, Esq., on the Hudson River, near Manhattanville within five minutes' walk of the depôt, and within 45 minutes of Chamber st., via Hudson River Railroad. The house is brick, with hollow walls, gas, bath-room, &c. Also, the store, No. 370 South-st., next to the corner of Gouverneur st. Apply to

A. J. SMITH, No. 65 Chatham st.

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AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN acres, on the Hudson, 29 miles from the City. Has good buildings, choice fruit and shade, river front, splendid prospect; and living water; the grounds high and picturesque, location perfectly healthy, neighborhood unexceptionable, and depôt close at hand. Will be sold or rented to a suitable party. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

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FOR SALE, TO LET OR EXCHANGE—FOR a house in New-York or Brooklyn, a beautiful Italian villa and one acre of handsomely embellished ground, in Westchester County, 12 miles from New-York. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 58 William-st., or DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st., or No. 1,073 Broadway.

STATEN ISLAND.—TO RENT FOR THE SEASON, or a term of years, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, five minutes' drive from the landing; the house has fourteen rooms, eight acres of land, garden, stables, &c. Apply to J. P. NESMITH, No. 77 Cedar st., or CLEVELAND WINSLOW, No. 3 Chambers-st.

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AT ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY PLACE FOR sale of 8 acres near to depôt. First-class buildings and improvements, rich soil and abundance of fruit, pure soft spring water, hot and cold carried through the buildings; grounds well laid out, and ornamented with a fine fountain. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER OR LONGER, AT Southport, Conn., two hours' ride by New-Haven Railroad and 10 minutes' walk from depôt, a good house, unfurnished, suitable for a small family, with about half an acre of land; it is pleasantly situated, directly on Long Island Sound. For particulars apply to A. BUILKLEY, No. 27 Fulton-st.

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HUDSON RIVER.—FOR SALE OR TO LET AT Hastings, a beautiful country seat on the river bank, convenient to depôt, containing about two acres of ornamental grounds, a handsome villa 23x34 feet. Brick carriage house and greenhouse in perfect order. Price $16 000. No incumbrance. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st., or No. 1 073 Broadway.

TO LET—IN CARMANSVILLE—A LARGE TWO-story and basement house, in good order; rent $300; on 10th-av., between 156th and 160th sts.; accessible by Hudson River Railroad and stages. Inquire of JOHN D. CHEVALIER, No. 439 Broadway.

TO LET—FROM JUNE 1 TO OCTOBER, A FURnished country seat at Throg's Neck, Westchester County, twelve miles from the City. Gardens, stables, &c. For particulars apply to E. J. GENET, No. 78 Broadway.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FIFTY FARMS, villas and residences—a great variety—for sale and for rent in Orange and its vicinity, by H. S. BLACKWELL, 2 to 3 P. M., 59 William st., New-York; 1 to 3 P. M., 49 Main-st., Orange.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—A country residence at Flatbush, ten minutes' walk in the depôt at New-Hamburgh, and about two hours' from New-York. The house is centrally and thoroughly built, and contains 12 rooms, with all the modern conveniences, and is in complete order. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and command a fine view of the river and surrounding country, and has all of the modern improvements, except gas. On the sides of the house are a grove and numerous fruit trees; in the rear, a carpet, a garden for small fruit and vegetables, and at a suitable distance, barn, carriage, ice and poultry houses, &c., all in good order and well stocked. This place offers every inducement to a purchaser who desires a healthy, pleasant and beautiful residence convenient to New-York City, and who wishes to be exempted from high taxes. Further information can be had on application to P. H. RIKER, No. 45 Wall-st. A. H. CLARK, No. 161 West-st., New-York, or to WILLIAM BERRIAN, on the premises.

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COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—A country residence at Flatbush, ten minutes' walk in the depôt at New-Hamburgh, and about two hours' from New-York. The house is centrally and thoroughly built, and contains 12 rooms, with all the modern conveniences, and is in complete order. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and command a fine view of the river and surrounding country, and has all of the modern improvements, except gas. On the sides of the house are a grove and numerous fruit trees; in the rear, a carpet, a garden for small fruit and vegetables, and at a suitable distance, barn, carriage, ice and poultry houses, &c., all in good order and well stocked. This place offers every inducement to a purchaser who desires a healthy, pleasant and beautiful residence convenient to New-York City, and who wishes to be exempted from high taxes. Further information can be had on application to P. H. RIKER, No. 45 Wall-st. A. H. CLARK, No. 161 West-st., New-York, or to WILLIAM BERRIAN, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG ISLAND SOUND FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated at Lloyd's Neck, Long Island, on a prominent headland, known as the Fort Hill, about 100 feet above the water. There are 46 acres of fine land, and a mansion house, just finished; the lawn sloping beautifully to a clear gravel beach, without salt meadow or any nuisance in the neighborhood; distance from the City, thirty miles, and communication several times a day by steamboat and railroad; house about three minutes' walk from landing; fine bathing, boating and fishing, and the neighborhood celebrated for its unusual healthiness. The place is near the elegant residences of Com. Paulding, Dr. Alex. J. Stevens, C. O. Chamberlain, John Schmelzer and Henry Lloyd, Esqs. This property is exceedingly picturesque and romantic in its characteristics; the approach to the house is exceedingly beautiful, and the greater part of the way through an avenue of magnificent forest trees of primeval growth. There is also a little over the remains of a British fortification, captured during the Revolutionary War, and the situation commands an extensive view of several harbors, and of Long Island Sound. Price, $18,000; terms easy. Apply at No. 235 6th-av, between 3 and 3 o'clock P. M. No brokers received.

COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 14 MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.—A fine new brick house, 35x40, (exclusive of piazza,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is conveyed over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house, (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spalding, Athertos, Ferris, and others) contains twelve commodious sleeping-rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry, and, in the basement, kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is furnished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars, inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT YONKERS TO LET—Situated on Highland av., giving a splendid view of the Huson River; lot extending through to Riverdale-av.; house modern-built, 2½ stories high, in complete order and partially furnished; the grounds are beautifully laid out; contain 2½ acres, with a large garden, and a variety of fruit trees, grape vines, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, asparagus, pie-plant, &c., &c.; vegetables already planted; the carriage-house and stable are very conveniently arranged; the poultry-yard contains 28 choice fowls; two wells, giving a full supply of water; the premises are in charge of a housekeeper, and can be seen any day, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. Rent, $1,100. Apply for particulars, or by note Box No. 4 068 New-York Post-office.

LLEWELLYN PARK, AT ORANGE, N. J.—A tract of 500 acres of land. Country residences, in Llewellyn Park, only one hour from New-York, for sale:

Lakewood, picturesque villa, and 5 acres.
Castlewood, a stone mansion, and 5 acres.
Eyrie, Eagle Rock, a rustic cottage, and 10 acres.
A cottage and 1 acre at $5 000.
A cottage and 5 acres in Eagleton at $8,000.
10 building-sites of 5 acres each, in Llewellyn Park.
10 beautiful building sites on Orange Mountain, at $500 per acre. Apply to the proprietor,

S. HASKELL,
No. 44 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

LLEWELLYN PARK, ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—A first-class country residence on Llewellyn Park for sale or to rent, in consequence of the owner going to Europe. The place is within 14 miles, or one hour's ride by railroad of the City, and within sight of it. It commands an extraordinary prospect both in extent and beauty. It contains six acres of land, with a large and convenient house and stable, both built within two years, together with a fine garden; pure spring water is carried all over the house; gas will be obtainable during the coming year. It is offered for sale or to lease, and either with or without furniture. Apply to T. B. MERRICK, No. 44 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—RIVERSIDE, Formerly the country residence of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Is situated just south and in sight of Pittsfield, Mass. The property consists of a fine house, carriage house, barn, workshop, ice house, &c., and twenty acres of the finest land in the Housatonic Valley. The house is fully furnished, and will be disposed of with or without furniture. The property will be sold low on favorable terms, or exchanged. Property unincumbered. Inquire of CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size from eight to fifteen rooms; are in complete order. Rent from $200 to $600 per annum.

The localities for attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity.

For further particulars apply to GILBERT HOPKINS, Office No. 37 Fulton-st., second floor, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, wash-house, gas house, ice house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. ROLKER, near the premises.

TO LET—AT GARMANSVILLE, THE NEW 2½-story frame cottage, with high brick basement, on the northeast corner of 10th-av. and 155th st.; contains ten rooms, thirteen pantries, large attic and vault, with modern improvements; size 20 by 35 feet, with front and rear piazzas 6 feet wide, lot 24 by 120 feet. Inquire of D. W. C. WARD, corner of 10th av. and 152d-st., or of M. WARD, Broadway Bank.

TO LET—THE PREMISES NOW OCCUPIED BY L. Stillman Sives, Esq., on the Hudson River, near Manhattanville within five minutes' walk of the depôt, and within 45 minutes of Chamber st., via Hudson River Railroad. The house is brick, with hollow walls, gas, bath-room, &c. Also, the store, No. 370 South st., next to the corner of Gouverneur st. Apply to

A. J. SMITH, No. 65 Chatham st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED—Handsome country seat at Newburgh, being the residence of the late W. P. C. Smith, containing 30 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson and Highlands; buildings in good order; fine kitchen garden; a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees on the premises. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN acres, on the Hudson, 29 miles from the City. Has good buildings, choice fruit and shade, river front, splendid prospect; and living water; the grounds high and picturesque, location perfectly healthy, neighborhood unexceptionable, and depôt close at hand. Will be sold or rented to a suitable party. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, situated in the south suburb of Poughkeepsie, on high ground, and commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country. House new 28x19; eleven rooms, with all modern improvements. One or two acres of land can be had. For particulars inquire of GEO. COSLIES, Poughkeepsie.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR EXCHANGE—FOR a house in New-York or Brooklyn, a beautiful Italian villa and one acre of handsomely embellished ground, in Westchester County, 12 miles from New-York. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 58 William-st., or DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st., or No. 1,073 Broadway.

STATEN ISLAND.—TO RENT FOR THE SEASON, or a term of years, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, five minutes' drive from the landing; the house has fourteen rooms, eight acres of land, garden, stables, &c. Apply to J. P. NESMITH, No. 77 Cedar st., or CLEVELAND WINSLOW, No. 3 Chambers-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, ADJOINING the Presbyterian Church at South Bergen, N. J.; containing 8 rooms, besides basement, with barn and 2 lots of ground, stocked with fruits, &c.; near by to railroad to Jersey City; rent, $100. Apply to C. H. VOORHIS, Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, near the Ferry, Jersey City.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY PLACE FOR sale of 8 acres near to depôt. First-class buildings and improvements, rich soil and abundance of fruit, pure soft spring water, hot and cold carried through the buildings; grounds well laid out, and ornamented with a fine fountain. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER OR LONGER, AT Southport, Conn., two hours' ride by New-Haven Railroad and 10 minutes' walk from depôt, a good house, unfurnished, suitable for a small family, with about half an acre of land; it is pleasantly situated, directly on Long Island Sound. For particulars apply to A. BUILKLEY, No. 27 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COTTAGE ON THE Hudson, near Irvington, Westchester County, 24 miles from the City. Price for house and grounds, $3,800. Rent $350 a year. Possession given immediately. Apply to PHILIP SCHUYLER, Jr., No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 30 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

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TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office No. 167 Broadway; residence No. 8 Jones-st. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO STORY and and attic house No. 93 Beery-st., near Pike, consisting of three or four rooms, and use of basement. Apply on the premises, as above.

TO LEASE,
Foot of 118th-st., East River,
FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.
The brick building, 50x100, steam engine, water front of 100 feet, with dock, with 5 to 10 lots, and Croton water.

The location of this property being so near the City, and the water front being available for vessels of any size, renders it more available for any kind of manufacturing purposes than any other property on the Island. Apply to J. N. WATSON, Harlem.
At the Steamboat Dock, 130th-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK House, No. 181 East 12th-st., near 2d-av., having all modern improvements.

The three-story high basement, modern built house, No. 6 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

Three-story brick house and store, No. 178 Bowery, a capital location for business.

Stores Nos. 61 and 207 Canal-st., on a good thoroughfare and a reasonable rent.

Five-story dwelling, No. 27 Rutherfurd-pl., within one block of St. John's Park.

Apply to HERDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE House No. 154 east 32d-st., between 5th and Madison avs., in perfect order and ready for immediate occupation. Also the 3-story brown stone house No. 90 East 18th-st., near Clarendon Hotel, in good order and all modern improvements. Also, the cottage-house, with grounds in front, on the west side of 4th-av., between 18th and 19th sts. Also, brick house No. 35 West

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2674. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PRYOR-POTTER IMBROGLIO.

The Hostile Correspondence at Full Length.

MR. PRYOR WRAPPING FOR A FIGHT.

How he was Snubbed by his Seconds.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 15.

The following correspondence explains itself:

CARD FROM MESSRS. CHISMAN AND MILES.

In consequence of the numerous false rumors which have been industriously circulated through the Southern Press, the undersigned deem it proper to make the following publication:

The subjoined correspondence took place in consequence of certain words uttered in the House of Representatives, between Messrs. PRYOR and POTTER. Mr. CHISMAN, as appears from memorandum (marked A,) being compelled to return home, Mr KEITT received from Mr. LANDER Mr. POTTER's first note, with the understanding that he was to hand it to Mr. MILES, who delivered it to Mr. PRYOR. As Mr. LANDER distinctly stated to Mr. KEITT that Mr. POTTER "would not leave" the District, it was deemed proper, for obvious reasons, and to guard against interruption in the affair, that some one other than a Member of Congress should bear the challenge to a hostile meeting "in the District" to Mr. POTTER. Mr. CHISMAN, a non-resident of Washington, then assumed the place of acting friend for Mr. PRYOR. Mr. MILES advised with him throughout, entirely concurred with him in every step up to the termination of the correspondence on their part, and has desired to make this public statement of his position.

T. P. CHISMAN,
WM. PORCHER MILES.

[A]

MR. PRYOR'S CHALLENGE.

SIR: Will you have the kindness to designate a place outside the District of Columbia, and the time when and where there may be further correspondence between us? I have the honor to be, very respectfully, R. A. PRYOR.

Hon. JOHN F. POTTER.

MEMORANDUM.

On to-day, at three o'clock and ten minutes, I met Mr. POTTER in one of the sitting-rooms of the House of Representatives, and delivered to him Mr. PRYOR's first note, a copy of which, marked "A," is in Mr. PRYOR's possession. Mr. POTTER opened the note, which was unsealed, and read it. I then inquired at what time his answer would be communicated; to which he replied that it should be at his earliest convenience, but perhaps that it would not be before morning. At 5 o'clock, hearing rumors of the probable arrest of the parties, I met Mr. POTTER in the same room, and informed him of these rumors, and also that Mr. PRYOR had gone out of the District to avoid arrest. He said that he would endeavor to avoid arrest, but could not leave immediately, lest his wife, who was at the time in the gallery, should be alarmed. At this same interview I informed Mr. POTTER that I was suddenly called home by sickness in my family, and that Hon. L. M. KEITT would act in my stead. I had just previously notified him of this in writing.

T. C. HINDMAN.

MR. POTTER TO MR. PRYOR.

APRIL 11, 1860.

SIR: Your note of this date, received by the hands of Hon. THOS. C. HINDMAN, invites a "correspondence" to be hereafter conducted outside of the District of Columbia, evidently to avoid on your part certain penalties imposed by law. I reply that the Constitution of Wisconsin allows me no escape from the consequences of such a "correspondence" as you seem to contemplate, wherever it may be conducted. I therefore inform you that such "further correspondence" as you may wish to make, may be delivered to my friend Col. F. W. LANDER.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully your obedient servant,
JNO. F. POTTER.

Hon. ROGER A. PRYOR.

MR. PRYOR TO MR. POTTER.

VIRGINIA, April 12, 1860.

SIR: In order to be assured that I do not misapprehend the precise import of your note by Mr. LANDER, I beg to inquire if you will accept a challenge from me, in the District of Columbia? I have toe honor to be, very respectfully, &c., ROGER A. PRYOR.

Hon. JNO. F. POTTER.

MR. POTTER TO MR. PRYOR.

APRIL 12, 1860.

SIR: If there be any ambiguity in my note of last evening, after the explanation by my friend Col. LANDER to your friend Col. KEITT last night, and Mr. CHISMAN to-day, which I understand he made, I beg to say that I will answer the inquiry contained in your note when a challenge shall reach me. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

JNO. F. POTTER.

Hon. ROGER A. PRYOR.

NOTE.—Immediately on receipt of the above, I delivered the following note, which I had been furnished by Mr. PRYOR in advance.

T. P. CHISMAN.

MR. PRYOR TO MR. POTTER.

VIRGINIA, April 12, 1860.

SIR: I demand the satisfaction usual among gentlemen for the personal affront you offered me in debate, and for which you were pleased to avow your responsibility. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, ROGER A. PRYOR.

Hon. JOHN F. POTTER.

P. S.—My friend, Mr. CHISMAN, will deliver this note. R. A. P.

COL. LANDER TO MR. CHISMAN.

APRIL 12—7½ P. M.

Hon. Mr. Chisman:

SIR: Owing to my not being able to find Mr. POTTER—an article in the *Star* causing him to change his place of meeting—I am compelled to request you to await a reply to the note you have favored me with, for a short space of time,—say for a few hours. I am, most respectfully, etc., F. W. LANDER.

MR. POTTER TO MR. PRYOR.

APRIL 12, 1860.

SIR: Your second note of to-day is received. I refer you to my friend, Col. F. W. LANDER, to make the necessary arrangements. I have the honor to be etc., JOHN F. POTTER.

Hon. ROGER A. PRYOR.

COL. LANDER TO MR. CHISMAN.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1860—11½ P. M.

Hon. T. P. Chisman:

SIR: I have to state that my principal, Hon. JOHN POTTER, disclaiming the particular rules of the code, will fight Hon. ROGER A. PRYOR with the common Bowie knife, at such a place, private room or open air, in this District, as we may agree upon, at a time to be fixed within the next twelve hours, by you and myself. Distance four feet at commencement of engagement—both seconds to be present to each principal. Secret weapon restricted to one navy revolver each. Knives of precisely equal weight and length of blade. Fight to commence at the word "Three." The calling of the pally and word, as between principal seconds, to be decided by turning a piece of money. I have the honor to be, most respectfully,

F. W. LANDER.

MR. CHISMAN TO COL. LANDER.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1860.

Col. F. W. Lander:

SIR: In response to the demand of my friend Mr. PRYOR for "the satisfaction usual among gentlemen," from your friend Mr. POTTER, you state that your principal, "disclaiming the particular rules of the code, will fight Hon. ROGER A. PRYOR with the common bowie knife, etc., etc." Not recognizing this vulgar, barbarous and inhuman mode of settling difficulties as either usual among gentlemen or consistent with the notions of civilized society, I must, without referring your communication to my principal or even seeing him, emphatically refuse to allow him to engage in it. Whenever your principal will reply to Mr. PRYOR's demand in such a way as may seem to me consistent with any fair and even mos liberal construction of the rules of the code, whether particular or general, I shall be most happy to communicate to my principal such response.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,

T. P. CHISMAN.

COL. LANDER TO MR. CRISMAN.

WASHINGTON, April 13—3 A. M.

Hon. T. P. Chisman:

SIR; Your note is just received. Without replying to the terms of indignation which seem to pervade it, I will simply say that my principal detests and abhors the barbarous and inhuman mode of settling difficulties usual among gentlemen, termed dueling. He represents his constituents in the following manner: He asserts and maintains his right to present on the floor of Congress, within parliamentary rules, any matter which he believes to be correct. Called upon by note to reply to your principal, he has made his statement. As his friend, I have presented it. You object to the terms. They were such as would alone enable my principal, who was unacquainted with the usual weapons of duellists, to meet your friend on equal terms. He will not go out of the District to fight a duel. He waives the usual last resort of the non-duellist, the assertion that he will defend himself whenever assailed. He even goes so far as to name time, place and weapon. When at this stage of the affair you appeal to the strict terms of the code, and express yourself dissatisfied, there is but one result. I disclaim any of the scruples which have actuated my friend Mr. POTTER. Differing with him as much as a man can in politics, I believe with him that every American citizen is entitled to the full expression of his opinions. I therefore present myself in his place without restrictions.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

F. W. LANDER.

MR. CHISMAN TO COL. LANDER.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 13.

Col. F. W. Lander:

SIR: Neither my friend Mr. PRYOR nor myself have any personal quarrel with you. I cannot therefore permit him or myself to take any advantage of your courteous offer to substitute yourself in Mr. PORTER's place. As Mr. POTTER, "who is," as you state, "unacquainted with the usual weapons of duellists," cannot meet my friend "on equal terms" in the District of Columbia, except with the "common bowie knife," which mode of fighting I have refused to accede to, and as he "will not go out of this District to fight a duel," and, moreover, "waives the usual last resort of the non-duellist," the assertion that he will defend himself whenever assailed, I must terminate this correspondence with the expression of my regret that we have been unable to adjust the matter between our principals in the manner "usual among gentlemen," which manner, though your principal detests and abhors it as barbarous and inhuman, would seem to men of plain sense not more so than a fight with bowie-knives. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, T. P. CHISMAN.

COL. LANDER TO MR. CHISMAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 8 A. M., April 13, 1860.

Hon. T. P. Chisman:

SIR: I received your last note at 7½ o'clock this morning. In it you reiterate your assertion that your principal shall not meet Mr. POTTER with bowie-knives, making assurance doubly sure. I have to correct an impression I have apparently conveyed in my last letter—an expression also referred to in your note. It appears that my statement that "Mr. POTTER waives the usual last resort of the non-duellist, the assertion that he will defend himself whenever assailed," has led you to believe that he will not defend himself if assaulted. This is a mistake. If for the time he waived the mere assertion, and placed himself so far as he could at the disposal of Mr. PRYOR in regard to a personal combat, by no means believe that he will not defend himself. I beg to assure you, without consulting with my principal, that he will protect himself with honor wherever assailed. It also becomes my duty to inform you that Hon. JOHN POTTER did not know of my offer to appear for him. The further remarks of your letter being mere expressions of opinion, upon a mode of adjusting difficulties, the propriety of which we are not discussing, I have nothing to offer in reply.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,

F. W. LANDER.

A CARD FROM MR. CHISMAN.

In further explanation of Mr. PRYOR's position in the controversy with Mr. POTTER, I deem it proper to make public the following notes, which, though never delivered, have an essential bearing on the transaction. The first note was handed to me by Mr. PRYOR, in Alexandria, and, at his urgent entreaty, I agreed, against my own judgment, to deliver it to Mr. POTTER; but on reaching Washington, in deference to the earnest and unanimous remonstrance of Hon. Messrs. LAMAR, KEITT, and MILES, I determined to take the responsibility of withholding it. It reads as follows:

VIRGINIA, 12 o'clock, April 12, 1860.

SIR: I avail myself of the earliest moment after a report from my friend Mr. CHISMAN to send you this note. In consequence of the impossibility of communicating with me, my friend has been compelled to proceed without coeference in the several stages of this controversy. He has acted in my behalf from the highest impulses of honor, and in obedience to the rules which govern the conduct of gentlemen in the settlement of personal difficulties. Nevertheless, I cannot abide his decision. Before formally accepting your terms of combat, I must repel the intimation conveyed in the note of your friend, Mr LANDER, to the effect that I am seeking in some way to restrict your liberty of speech as a Representative. I do not question your privileges in that regard. I only intend to vindicate my own character against an aspersion which you interpolated without warrant in the official report of the debates in the House of Representatives, and for which you refused any apology. Protesting against the terms of combat you offer—first, because they do not afford me the "satisfaction usual among gentlemen," which you engaged to accord me by your acceptance of my challenge; secondly, because they are inhuman, atrocious, and repugnant to all the sentiments of a civilized community; thirdly, because by reason of your greatly superior size and strength they deny me every condition of equal encounter—nevertheless, I do accept your terms and will fight you as you proposed. My friend Mr. CHISMAN is authorized to arrange the details of time and place.

Before concluding, I must assure you that in the use of every weapon save one, the pistol, you have at least as much expertness and experience as myself. To this note I require a reply in your own name.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

ROGER A. PRYOR.

Hon. JOHN F. POTTER.

Mr. PRYOR, being unable to find a friend who would carry the above note, handed me the following, which I agreed to deliver to Mr. POTTER:

APRIL 14, 1860.

SIR: I seize the earliest opportunity after my return to the city, and an examination of the correspondence between Mr. LANDER and Mr. CHISMAN in reference to the difficulty between us, to respond to the intimation contained in your second's last note. Although your proposed terms of combat were rejected by my friend without conference with me, yet I have no alternative now left but to submit to his decision. I find, however, in your rather significant and emphatic proclamation of a purpose to defend yourself against attack, some faint possibility of a settlement of the controversy between us. Acting on that suggestion, I beg to inform you that if you will, within the next three hours, name a particular time and designate some place out of the thoroughfares and more frequented portions of the city, with a view to escape interruption and to avoid injury to other persons, I will afford you an opportunity to redeem the vaunt with which you parade your resources of self-defence. Your obedient servant,

ROGER A. PRYOR.

My friend Mr. CHISMAN will deliver this note.

Hon. J. F. POTTER. R. A. P.

When on my way to deliver the above note to Mr. POTTER, to my surprise I was authoritatively informed that he had been arrested and put under bonds to keep the peace. After this I could, of course, present no such communication to him.

T. P. CHISMAN.

FROM ALBANY.

Passage of the Almshouse and City Hall Bills.

The Veto of the West Washington Market Bill.

ALBANY, Sunday, April 15, 1860.

It has been egreed on by a number of members of the Senate and Assembly to introdnce a joint resolution to-morrow to adjourn over until early in May, so as to give an opportunity to the Democrats to attend the Charleston Convention, and meet and settle up the business before the Chicago Convention.

The resolution will be coupled with the provision that no new business is to be initiated. The object is to defeat the supposed design of the Governor to kill the City Railroad bills, by leaving it unsigned after the Legislature has finally adjourned.

[We publish the above because it reaches us through the ordinary agent of the Association. We put no confidence, however, in the statement which it contains.]—Ed. TIMES.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 14.

The bill to provide against unsafe buildings in New-York was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to reorganize the Harbor Masters' Department was passed.

The following bills were passed:

To incorporate the Trustees of the parochial fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocess of New-York.

To preserve wild deer, birds and fish.

Relating to the Colonial history of the State.

To fix the salary of the chief Clerk of the Surrogate's office of New-York.

To authorize a loan to increase the supply and extend the works of the Croton water.

To authorize a railroad on South and West streets, New-York.

The bill to grant lands under water to GEORGE BOWMAN was lost. The motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

To enable the New-York Board of Supervisors to raise money for City purposes.

The New-York Almshouse bill abolishing the office of the Ten Governors, and creating a department of public charity, came up for final passage.

Mr. HAMMOND moved to recommit. Lost, 11 to 15.

Mr. TRUMAN moved to recommit, with instructions to amend.

Messrs. HAMMOND and SPINOLA favored the motion, and spoke against the provisions of the bill.

The motion was lost, and the bill passed, 17 to 11.

The negative votes were Messrs. Blood, Colvin, Connolly, Gardiner, Grant, Hammond, Kelly, Manierre, Murphy (J. M.,) Spinola and Truman.

The Supply bill was received from the Assembly non-concurred in—Committee of Conference ordered to consist of the Finance Committee.

Mr. SPINOLA moved that the Assembly be requested to return the Tenth-avenue Railroad bill. Agreed to—15 to 10.

The Senate only is in session this evening.

Mr. MCLEAN MURPHY offered a resolution to appoint a committee of three to investigate the affairs and conditions of the Central Park, to sit during the recess, with power to report to the next Legislature. Adopted unanimously.

Mr. RAMSAY asked for consent to report the Highland County bill favorably.

Objections were made by Mr. WILLIAMS.

The following bills were passed:

To amend the law of indictments and proceedings thereon.

Relative to certain assessments for streets, avenues and roads in Brooklyn.

For the payment of interest on canal drafts.

The Insolvent bill, as amended in the Assembly, was concurred in, and finally passed by 17 to 7.

An attempt was made to take from the table and pass the bill to authorize the publication of the Revised Statutes, but after a long debate the bill was again laid on the table.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 14.

Bills were passed to extend the power and confirm the acts of notaries; to incorporate the New-York Saddle-horse Club; to authorize the sale of the land in the City Hall Park, New-York, to the United States; to incorporate the Artists' Fund Society in New-York.

The bill to amend the New-York City Hall act was passed.

Mr. CALLICOT moved a vote of thanks to Speaker LITTLEJOHN for the fairness, dignity, skill and impartiality with which he has discharged the arduous duties of the Chair during the session. Carried unanimously.

Mr. CALLICOT asked consent to move to refer the Brooklyn Cheap Ferry bill to be reported complete.

Mr. MILLER objected.

The Governor has signed the Long Island Steamboat Co. and the Richmond and Bergen Point Ferry bill: the bills to divide the Sixth Judicial District of New-York; to extend the term of the New-York Constables two years; to incorporate the New-York Homœopathic College; to subject foreign Insurance Companies to State laws; to widen Fourth-avenue in Brooklyn; to incorporate the Southwestern Mining Land Company, and a large number of others of less general interest.

Mr JAQUES, on a question of privilege, stated that the bill to amend the charter of the Hope Fire Insurance Company, of New-York, had been brought to him by a person named H. M. HERMANS, with a list of names, purporting to be a Select Committee, to report the bill complete, with himself as Chairman. Not suspecting fraud he had reported the bill complete. He now found that no such Committee had been appointed, and that he had been imposed upon.

The Speaker expelled Mr. HERMANS from the floor, to which he had access under pretence of being the reporter for the Syracuse *Journal*. Mr. HERMANS is understood to have no connection with the Syracuse *Journal* whatever.

The Supply bill came from the Senate amended.

Mr. CONKLING stated that the bill had been increased by the Senate $100,000. He hoped the House by a unanimous vote, would put the stamp of reprobation on this action of the Senate.

The House refused to concur in the amendments of the Senate by a vote of 83 to 1—Mr. DICKINSON.

Mr. CONKLING, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to provide for the Quarantine. The new bill makes G. W. W. PATTERSON, J. S. GARNER, and CHAS. A. PEABODY Commissioners, the same as under the law of 1856; appropriates $[illegible], and removes restrictions about the sale of the Quarantine property, and the purchase of a new location. Unanimous consent being asked to report it complete,

Mr. JACQUES objected. Adjourned.

GOSSIP ABOUT LEGISLATION.

VETO OF THE WEST WASHINGTON BILL—MODIFICATION OF THE LAW RELATIVE TO CAPITAL OFFENCES—THE TAX LEVY—BREEKMAN-STREET TO BE EXTENDED ACROSS THE PARK—IMPORTANT CITY BILLS—THE NEW ALMSHOUSE DEPARTMENT—THE BELT RAILROAD—UNSAFE BUILDINGS—THE BANKRUPT LAW—AMENDMENTS TO THE CODE—THE CITY HALL TO BE IN MADISON-SQUARE—QUARANTINE REMOVAL—THE ADJOURNMENT—CONDITION OF BUSINESS—PROBABLE VETOES—ACTS SIGNED, ETC., ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 14, 1860.

The veto last evening of the bill providing for the sale by the State to the City of the West Washington Market property was an expected event, and one for which the friends of the measure had duly prepared themselves twenty-four hours in advance of its reception. The veto was read through, and the President of the Senate putting the question whether the bill should pass notwithstanding the objections of the Governor, it was suggested that it would be well to consider a measure of so much importance, and therefore politic to lay the message on the table, in order that Senators might reflect, and he prepared to vote understandingly. This suggestion was adopted by the Senate, and the bill and message were postponed. It was anticipated that the subject would be called up to-day, but it went over.

The Senate last evening concurred in the amendments made by the House to the bill modifying the law relating to capital punishment, and it now only awaits the signature of the Governor, to become a law of the State. The vote on the final passage, in the Senate, stood 19 in the affirmative, to 9 in the negative.

The following is the bill, as it goes to the Governor:

AN ACT

In relation to Capital Punishment, and to provide for the more certain Punishment of the Crime of Murder.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. No crime hereafter committed, except treason and murder of the first degree, shall be punished with death in the State of New-York.

SEC. 2. All murder which shall be perpetrated by poison, or by lying in wait, or by any other kind of wilful, deliberate, and premeditated killing, or which shall be committed in the perpetration or the attempt to perpetrate, any arson, rape, robbery or burglary, or in any attempt to escape from imprisonment, shall be deemed murder of the first degree, and all other kinds of murder shall be deemed murder of the second degree; and the jury before whom any person indicted for murder in either degree shall be tried, shall, if they find such person guilty thereof, find in their verdict whether it be murder the first or second degree.

SEC. 3. Upon any indictment against any person for murder in the first degree, it shall and may be lawful for the jury to find such accused person guilty of murder in the second degree.

SEC. 4. When any person shall be convicted of any crime punishable with death, and sentenced to suffer such punishment, he shall at the same time be sentenced to confinement at hard labor in the State Prison until such punishment of death shall be inflicted. The presiding Judge of the Court at which such conviction shall have taken place, shall immediately after the sentence transmit to the Governor of the State, by mail, a statement of such conviction and sentence with the notes of testimony taken by such Judge on the trial.

SEC. 5. *No person so sentenced or imprisoned shall be executed in pursuance of such sentence, within one year from the day on which such sentence of death shall be passed* nor until the whole record of the proceedings in all is certified by the Clerk of the Court in which the conviction was had, under the seal thereof, to the Governor of the State, *nor until a warrant shall be issued by the Governor, under the great seal of the State, directed to the Sheriff of the County in which the State Prison may be situated, commanding the said sentence of death to be carried into execution.*

SEC. 6. Every person convicted of murder in the second degree, shall be sentenced to undergo imprisonment in one of the State prisons, and be kept in confinement at hard labor for his or her natural life.

SEC. 7. Section one of title one of chapter one of part fourth of the Revised Statutes, shall be amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 1. Every person who shall hereafter be convicted, 1st, of treason against the people of this State; 2d, of murder; or 3d, of arson in the first degree, as those crimes are respectively declared in this title, shall be punished as hereinafter provided."

SEC. 8. Section eighteen of said title one, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 18. The inquisition of the jury shall be signed by them and the sheriff. If it be found by such inquisition that such convict is insane, the sheriff shall convey said convict to the Lunatic Asylum for insane convicts, there to be kept at the expense of the State until such time as the Superintendent thereof shall certify to the Governor that said lunatic is sane, and the Governor may thereupon issue his warrant for his execution, if he was convicted of murder in the first degree, or may direct that he be imprisoned in one of the State Prisons, according to law."

SEC. 9 The provisions of this act for the punishment of murder in the first degree, shall apply to the crime of treason, and the punishment of murder in the second degree, as herein provided, shall apply to all crimes now punishable with death except as herein provided.

SEC. 10. All persons now under sentence of death in this State, or convicted of murder and awaiting sentence, shall be punished as if convicted of murder of the first degree under this act.

SEC. 11 Sections twelve, thirteen, fourteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six and twenty-nine of said title one are hereby repealed.

This act, if approved by the Governor, takes effect in twenty days after it is signed. You will see by section ten that all persons now under sentence of death must be sent to the State Prison for one year, and then the Governor must direct the execution, by his warrant, before it can take place. The special case which this provision was intended to reach was that of Mrs. HARTUNG, now in the Albany jail under sentence of death.

By the way, is it not remarkable that all the giant steps of Progress are made under the impulse of some special provocation? Reforms, no matter how wise or how much approved, rarely succeed until some immediate necessity arises which becomes so tangible and positive as not to be resisted. For years I have seen a few earnest, thinking men making effort to effect a modification of the laws relating to capital punishment. For some ten years that I have been familiar with the legislation of the State, there have been bills introduced to modify or abolish the death penalty. Sometimes only a favorable report would be secured; sometimes, (once or twice indeed,) a bill would pass the House, and go up to the Senate, to be buried in the Judiciary Committee, and never heard of again. See how two or three events have changed all this. A year or more ago Mrs. HARTUNG was to be executed in this city. The Legislature was in session, and members became so much interested in her fate, that almost without an exception they signed a petition to the Governor asking a commutation of her sentence. The Governor did not feel at liberty to heed, even such an appeal, and, but for the intervention of the Courts she would have been executed. A defect was found, a stay of proceedings granted, the case sent to the Court of Appeals, and from the day of her death postponed. When the Legislature of 1860 assembled, one of the first bills introduced was one to abolish capital punishment. Being referred to a Select Committee, it was favorably reported, and, what was better, deliberately considered in Committee of the Whole, where some of the ablest lawyers of the House, like Messrs. ROBINSON, of Chemung, and BISHAM, of Rensselaer, gave it their support. In the course of the debate, more than one of the speakers enforced his arguments by awakening sympathy for the woman over whom the barbarity of the gallows was impending. The bill passed the House by a vote of 91 to 5, and went to the Senate.

In the Senate it was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Contrary to all former experience, it there found friends—earnest, warm friends. Two of the Committee, Messrs. HAMMOND and COLVIN, had been District Attorneys of this same County of Albany, and the third, Mr RAMSAY, had large legal experience and familiarity with the Criminal Code. They were unanimous in their report in favor of the bill, and untiring in their efforts to secure the affirmative votes of their colleagues. The bill would, in all probability, have been defeated, but for the occurrence of the hanging of CRIMMINS. The circumstances under which he was executed, the conviction that there had been a great error of judgment, and the sympathy which his execution awakened, secured several votes from a class of Senators who rarely give much attention to measures having nothing but philanthropy to commend them. By their aid there was a decided majority for the proposed reform, and so it received the sanction of the Senate.

It is said the Governor will not sign the bill. This opinion is based upon the firmness with which he has resisted all appeals in favor of persons condemned to death. I think it an error. It is not because he is in favor of the death penalty that Gov. MORGAN refuses to interfere with the due process of law. He is firm, if I understand him, because he believes it his duty to see that the laws, *as they exist*, are faithfully executed. I believe that he will approve this change in the law, and be gratified that the law, in relaxing its severity, secures to the accused that justice and mercy which should be the attributes of juries, and not the sole prerogative of the Executive.

The Senate to-day passed the tax levy for the City. It goes back to the House pretty thoroughly riddled, many things stricken out, and a few items inserted. I notice among the new matter an item of $2,300 to defray the expense of continuing Beekman street across the Park. If this amendment is approved by the House, it deprives Mr. Comptroller HAWS of the power to interpose his individual will to defeat the wishes of the business community.

The Harbor-master bill was ordered to a third reading in the Senate. In its present shape it provides for a captain of the port, to whom all the other harbor-masters shall be subject. It does not impose any additional burdens upon commerce.

The bill to provide for funding the floating debt of New-York City was also passed.

The bill to prevent the bringing of suits against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of [illegible] City in the Marine Court was lost on its third reading.

The bill to abolish the Board of Ten Governors, and to establish a "Department of Public Charity," passed the Senate, Ayes 17, Noes 11, as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Abell, Bell, Ferry, Fiero, Ketcham, Lapham, McGraw, Montgomery, Munroe, F. P. Murphy, Prosser, Richmond, Robertson, Rotch, Sessions, Warner, Williams—17

NOES—Messrs. *Blood, Colvin, Connolly, Grant, Gardiner, Kelly*, Manierre, *J. M. Murphy, Spinola*, Truman—11.

All the affirmative votes were Republicans. Nine Democrats and two Republicans voted in the negative, and four Republicans declined voting.

The bill to authorize the construction of a Railroad in West and South streets passed by a vote of 17 to 7. Messrs CONNOLLY and J. M. MURPHY voted in favor of, and Mr. MANIERRE against it. Mr. KELLY, the other City Senator, did not vote. This makes the fifth City railroad that the Governor has had sent him.

The bill to prevent the erection of unsafe buildings passed the Senate by a vote of 23 to 3. Messrs. *Kelly, J. M. Murphy* and Manierre voted in the affirmative, and Mr. *Connolly* in the negative. It had already passed the Assembly, and so goes to the Governor.

The Senate also concurred in what is called the Insolvent bill, by a vote of Ayes 17, Noes 7. It passes the Senate in the same form in which it passed the House. I send you the bill as it has been transmitted to the Governor for his signature.

AN ACT

To amend Article 3, chapter 5, title 1, part 2 of the Revised Statutes, entitled of voluntary assignments, made pursuant to the application of an insolvent debtor and his creditors.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Sections two and three of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter and second part of the Revised Statutes, as amended by chapter one hundred and seventy-six of the laws of eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and chapter two hundred and ten of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. Section four of said article is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Section four." An application for such discharge shall be made by the petition of the applicant, and every such petition shall set forth the name and place of residence of the petitioner.

SEC. 3. Section eight of said article is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Section 8. If it shall appear by such petition, schedule and affidavit, that at least two thirds in amount of all the debts owing by him, and specified in such schedule, have been due and unpaid for the space of one year prior to the time of the presentation of said petition, the officer to whom the same shall be so presented, shall make an order requiring all the creditors of such insolvent to show cause before such officer, if any they have, at a certain time and place to be specified by him, why an assignment of the insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts as by this act provided."

SEC. 4. Section twenty-five of said article is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 25. In case no creditor shall appear at the time and place specified in the order to show cause hereinbefore mentioned, and it shall satisfactorily appear to the officer before whom said proceedings are pending, that the facts stated in the petition and schedule of the said insolvent are true, and that said insolvent has complied with the provisions of this act, or in case any creditor shall appear and file objections to such discharge as herein before directed, and the validity of said objections shall have been determined by a jury, or by said officer in the cases herein before mentioned, in favor of said insolvent, the said officer shall direct an assignment of all such insolvent's estate, both in law and equity in possession, remainder, or reversion, excepting from the articles mentioned in his inventory, such articles as are exempt by law from levy and sale on execution."

SEC. 5. Section 27 of said article is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 27. If it shall appear on such examination or otherwise, by competent proof, that such insolvent has collected any debts, or demands, or made any transfers, absolute, conditional or otherwise, of any part of his real or personal estate, since the taking of the schedule annexed to his petition, he shall be required to forthwith pay to the officer before whom such hearing is had, or to such person as he shall direct, the full amount of all his debts and demands so by him collected or received and the full value of all property by him so transferred, except such parts of the said debts and property as shall satisfactorily appear to said officer to have been necessarily expended by such insolvent for the support of himself or his family; and no discharge shall be granted to him under this act until such payment be made, or recognizance satisfactory to said officer be given that such payment shall be made within thirty days thereafter, to the assignees named in the assignment of said insolvent.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect on the 1st day of April, 1861.

Like the act to amend the statutes relating to murder, this bill was indebted for its success to sympathy for individuals "under the harrow." How long will it be before some earnest, thinking man will have the boldness to propose and the strength to carry through a bill repealing all laws for the collection of debts? How long must we go on before prudent men will discover that the safety of the people and the strength of the State is to be found in the industry, frugality and integrity which would be the growth of a repeal of the laws upon which rests that vast, but frail and unsafe structure which we call the Credit System? He will be a wise, a good, a far-seeing man, who first makes it "totter to its fall."

Was there ever so imperfect a piece of work turned out as this our Code of Procedure? I judge not, from the innumerable amendments which the profession (precipitated in the Legislature) find it necessary to make at every session of the Legislature. Here is the last one made. Where it goes in, or what it supersedes, I have not the time to ascertain, and the bill gives no indication of the particular section, chapter, part, &c., wherein it belongs. I give the amendment, as it seems to be important, leaving the professional gentlemen who may understand what it means to insert it where they please:

"If the judgment be reversed at the General Term, and a new trial ordered, it shall not be deemed to have been reversed on questions of fact, unless so stated in the judgment of reversal; and in that case the question whether the judgment should have been reversed either upon questions of fact or of law shall be open to review in the Court of Appeals."

The Senate almost monopolized the important business to-day, leaving but one or two objects of attraction to the House.

The Senate bill to provide for building a City Hall in Madison square was read a third time and passed—Ayes 90, Nays 7. It provides that the present Commissioners shall remain in office until the proposed structure is completed; that they shall determine upon plans, make contracts, etc., for the proposed structure. The building is to be suitable for "the accommodation of all the Departments, Bureaus and offices of the municipal government of the City of New-York, and all the officers and business therein, whether executive or legislative." The round sum of $1,000,000 is provided, with which the Commissioners are to complete the building. The present law being so amended as to exempt them from *furnishing* the new building.

An effort was made to get in a new Quarantine bill, in place of that knocked on the head yesterday, but it failed, as it required unanimous consent.

You will see that the adjournment is not yet settled. Both Houses went over to Monday, and made no sign that they would adjourn *sine die* for a month to come. In both shops the business is exceedingly close up, there being no bills ready for a third reading in the Senate, and only about three in the House, all of which could be cleared off in a four hours' session.

Until this afternoon, there have been hopes of an adjustment in the difference between the two Houses on the Toll question. That hope is finally dissipated. The Conference Committees meet again on Monday morning, but they will not agree.

The decisive effect the passage of a Toll bill, has had a controlling influence in keeping the Legislature intact. Another motive for prolonging the session is found in the chubs which surround the rival canal bills deprived of grain and freight—among them the Albany and Susquehanna, the Ann Rensselaer the Ice or Six City Railroads. It is satisfied that the Governor will veto all of the bills I have mentioned, and that he will do it in time to give the Legislature opportunity to take action, in view of his objections, as is contemplated by the Constitution. LEO.

BILLS SIGNED.

The following bills have been signed by the Governor, and transmitted to the Secretary of State:

The Long Island Steamboat Company, Richmond and Bergen Point Ferry bill.

To divide the sixth Judicial District of New-York.

To extend the term of the New-York Constables two years.

To incorporate the New York Homœopathic College.

To subject Foreign Insurance Companies to State laws.

To widen Fourth-avenue in Brooklyn.

To incorporate the Southwestern Mining Land Company, and a large number of others of less general interest.

The Governor's Veto of the Washington Market Bill.

The following message was transmitted to the Senate on Friday evening:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 13, 1860.

To the Senate:

I herewith return without my approval the bill entitled "An Act to authorize the sale of certain lands belonging to the State, and to empower the Corporation of the City of New-York to purchase the same."

The bill provides that the State Engineer and Surveyor shall cause to be surveyed all the lands belonging to the State on the Hudson and East rivers outside of the grants heretofore made to the City of New-York. After the survey is completed the municipal authorities of that City are to have the option of purchasing the lands at a price to be fixed by the Commissioners of the Land Office. If the bill had stopped here it would have met my approval, though, in my opinion, it would have *been better to have provided for a sale at auction to the highest bidder.* But the bill goes on to provide that:

"It shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to purchase and acquire, in the name and for the benefit of the corporation of said City, any title, claim or right of the corporation of said City, any title, claim or interest which any person or persons may have as grantee or grantees, lessee or lessees of the State, in or to the lands surveyed as in this act provided; and any of the lands surveyed as in this act provided; and also to compromise, settle and pay off, upon such terms as he shall deem most advantageous to the corporation of said City, any and all claims, rights of action and demands of every description, which any person or persons, or his or their heirs, executors, [illegible] or assigns now have, or may or can hereafter have against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said City, or any officer or officers thereof, for or growing out of the use or occupation of the lands or any part thereof, by the corporation of said City, its grantees or lessees."

If this provision is to be interpreted as it would compel the Comptroller to [illegible] upon lands which the City had refused to purchase, and which, therefore, remain the property of the State; for this duty is imposed upon the Comptroller as to all lands surveyed, not simply all lands purchased. It compels the Comptroller of the City to purchase a lease, the validity of which he, in connection with the Corporation Counsel, is at the present moment contesting in the Courts, and to extinguish judgments to the amount of over six hundred thousand dollars, the justice of which the Comptroller is taking measures to dispute. Even if this extinguishment is intended to be conditional upon the purchase of the lands, the result may be to compel the City to pay judgments which its authorities have recommended to me to be fraudulent and unjust, in order to enable the City to purchase lands it desires to obtain. If the judgments are valid the City [illegible] responsible, and will be compelled by the Courts to pay them, and that is no reason why the Comptroller should attempt to anticipate the action of the tribunals.

Indeed, if the judgments had not been obtained, for the occupation of a portion of the lands to be conveyed, no one would have thought of inserting such a provision into this bill. A moment's reflection will, however, show that this fact makes no difference as to the propriety of the provision. The judgments are against the City, not against the State, and they are consequently not a lien upon the land. If the City is willing to purchase the land, it should have the permission to do so untrammeled by the obligation to pay judgments it is contending. This course involves no injustice to the plaintiffs in the judgments. It leaves them where they are. They have the responsibility of the City, and they should have no doubt. The tribunals of justice will in due time enforce the collection of the judgments if they are right. Meanwhile the action of the authorities of the State and City should remain uninfluenced by extraneous matters.

I must not be understood as expressing any opinion as to the rights of the State in the lands affected by this bill. They are of such a nature that responsible persons are prepared to purchase them, and the Commissioners of the Land Office have full power to sell them. So far as the State is concerned, there is no possibility that her pecuniary interests can be injured by the failure of this bill to become a law, while the authorities of the City of New-York profess that it

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 14.

$2,000	U. S. 6s '68	101⅛	
100	Va. 6s	102⅝	
1,000	Mo. 6s int. bds	89½	
1,000	do	89½	
1,000	do	89½	
4,000	do	89½	
1,000	do	89½	
1,000	do	89½	
1

DRY GOODS.

EXTENSIVE SALE.

NEW SPRING TRADE AUCTION!

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 865 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, APRIL 16,
THE GOODS PURCHASED
AT THE LATE GREAT AUCTION SALES,
Comprising the
NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE GOODS
IMPORTED THIS SEASON,
viz.:
SPRING SILKS, from 62½c. to $1 per yard.
GRENADINE ROBES, from $15 to $25, worth $35 to $50.
BLACK GRENADINE ROBES, from $12 to $20, worth $20 to $30.
BAREGE and BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES, 7, 8 and 9 Volants, from $4 to $6, worth $7 to $15.
200 pieces GRISETTE ORGANDIES, best quality and latest Styles, Colored and White Grounds, at 37½c cts., worth 62½ cts. per yard.
100 pieces ORGANDIES—CAMEUX COLORS—Best quality and Choice Styles, at 25 cts. per yard.
ALSO,
THEIR ENTIRE SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
Comprising an IMMENSE ASSORTMENT of
SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
MOURNING GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
DRILLINGS,
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR,
and
EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF SHAWL,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 865 BROADWAY.

OPENING!
AT OUR NEW RETAIL PREMISES,
NO. 861 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,
OF BEAUTIFUL
SILKS,
ORGANDIES,
BAREGES,
GRENADINES,
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, &c.,
OF UNSURPASSED STYLES,
On MONDAY, April 16.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 591 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

P. S.—Mr. CLARKE, now the superintendent of this department, and for many years with Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., will be most happy to see his lady customers. E. L. & CO.

NOUVEAUTES
IN LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
Just Received,
VERY ELEGANT.
ALSO,
A full assortment of
PARASOLS,
Of beautiful and exclusive styles,
ON MONDAY NEXT, APRIL 15,
At our
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

REMOVAL.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Have Removed
THIS DAY,
April 14,
THEIR RETAIL BUSINESS
TO
NO. 581 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE THE
METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

AT NOS. 106 AND 110 SIXTH-AVENUE.
NEW AND SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.
FROM AUCTION,
Comprising Lace Curtains and Draperies,
Linen Sheeting and Pillow Casings,
Damask Table Linen of every variety.
Lace, Silk and Cloth Mantillas.
Stella and Broche Shawls.
Dress Goods in Barege Anglais, from 6¼ cents per yard up.
Poplins, Lustre, Poil de Chevres, &c., &c.,
Of the best value in the City.
CHARLES G. HOOK,
6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

AT NO. 729 BROADWAY,
JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have now open a beautiful assortment of
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
ORGANDIES, GRENADINES AND BAREGES.
PARIS SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
NEW LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES.
THREAD LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS.

BONNETS FOR 1860—NEWEST STYLES, AND largest stock from auction
in straw goods of every description, at prices far below the cost of manufacture. Now open for inspection.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

BENSON'S
SPRING STYLES IN
ELEGANT STRIPED CLOTH BURNOUS.
ELEGANT ZEPHYR CLOTH SHAWLETTES.
The latest novelties, all at moderate prices.
No. 310 Canal-st., opposite Mercer.

AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP LACE, EMBROIDERY, and RIBBON STORE,
No. 333 8th-av.
OPENING FROM AUCTION,
COLLARS, SLEEVES, BANDS, TRIMMINGS, BIBBONS, FLOWERS, BONNETS, MANTILLAS, LACES and DRESS TRIMMINGS.
OPENING 13,540 STRAW and LACE BONNETS:
Bonnets, 12c. Bonnets, 25c. Bonnets, 25c.
Colored Rough and Readys, with Capes, 25c.
AT KINZEY'S.
Straw and Hair Bonnets, 25c.
Neapolitan and Straw Bonnets, 50c.
40 styles Split Straws. Canton Braids, Tissues, Fancy Straws, Tape Braids, 25c., 31c., 37c. to 50c.
At KINZEY'S.
RIBBONS.
A large lot of Bonnet Trimmings, closing out cheap, from 2c. to 50c. At KINZEY'S,
NEW STYLES DRESS TRIMMINGS—CHEAP.
Silk Fringes, for Flounces, all colors, 18c. to 25c. doz.
At KINZEY'S.
FRENCH FLOWERS.
The finest assortment in the City—over 400 different styles. At KINZEY'S.
HOOP SKIRTS, CLOSING VERY LOW.
Best Quality Woven Skirts, from 49c. to $1 25. At KINZEY'S.
MILLINERY and OTHER GOODS, at Wholesale, Cheap.
500 bunches French Flowers, 25c. 50c., to $1 a bunch.

AT A GREAT REDUCTION, FROM AUCTION.
ENGLISH CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, PAPER-HANGINGS, WINDOW-SHADES, &c.
2,500 yards ingrain and three ply Carpets, 25 cents to 38 cents per yard. fine English Tapestry Carpets, $1 per yard, usually sold at $1 37; also, a large stock of English Oil-cloths, 37 cents per yard; also, 5,000 pairs fine gold
WINDOW-SHADES,
$1 per pair, usually sold at $3; also, $10,000 worth of fine
FRENCH SATIN PAPER,
12 cents per roll, usually sold at 37 cents and 50 cents; fine gold paper, 50 cents per roll, usually sold at $1 and $1 50, at COATES', 314 Hudson-st., above Spring.

MOURNING COLLARS AND SETS,
JUST RECEIVED,
WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, 16th inst.,
New Styles Mourning Sets, also Infants' Caps, and a large variety of Black Lace Veils, Mantillas and Points.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

INFANTS' ROBES,
SHORT FROCKS,
WAISTS,
AND SKIRTS.
All to be cleared off immediately,
At less than half prices.
Black Lace Mantillas from auction.
Black Lace Flounceings from auction.
$20,000 worth of Embroideries from auction.
At a large reduction from regular prices,
Valenciennes and Point Lace Goods,
In great variety, and very cheap.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., late Peter Roberts,
No. 429 Broadway.

PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS, WINDOW-SHADES, CORNICES, &c
A. HEADDEN,
No. 391 Grand-st., corner Suffolk,
Has now his assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles of the above articles, which he offers at the lowest possible prices. He is prepared to
DECORATE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS,
with Paper Hangings in every style and finish now in vogue, with dispatch and ability, unsurpassed by any house in the trade. Also, ordinary work of
LANDLORDS, AGENTS, &c.,
attended to with the usual economy of this establishment.

THE PIONEER,
Exclusively ready-made linen store.
No. 387 Broadway, near 26th-st.,
First and thus far sole depôt entirely for
Ladies' undergarments ready-made.
Promises the perfection attained by the single eye alone.

303 CANAL-STREET, 303
THREE DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.
Open on Saturday, 14th inst.
Misses' and Children's Hats; Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes; Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, Gloves, &c. THOMAS REYNOLDS.
303 CANAL-STREET. 303

SPRING CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.
A splendid stock of NEW GOODS for Men's and Boys' wear, adapted to Southern and Western, or city trade, at very low prices, for CASH, or short time, to prompt paying customers. Call and examine before you buy.
N. A. KNAPP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

DAMAGED GOODS—CONSISTING OF BLACK and colored silks, delaines, prints, skirting, check muslin, hosiery, clothes, cassimeres, satinets, &c., &c., for sale cheap for cash by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Cath-

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
(cor. of Grand-st.,)
NEW-YORK.

ON MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1860,
We shall open, in connection with our business, a SEPARATE DEPARTMENT, to be devoted exclusively to LADIES', CHILDRENS' and INFANTS' WEARING APPAREL.

Having purchased of Mr. John N. Genin the business lately conducted at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
We shall continue it on an increased scale, engagements having been effected with the LEADING ARTISTS formerly employed by him, under whose superintendence the Department will be placed.
A large and desirable assortment of
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S
READY-MADE UNDER GARMENTS
May be found at all times.

Orders will be received for
MOURNING APPAREL,
BRIDAL TROUSSEAU,
TRAVELING OUTFITS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
And UNDER GARMENTS of every description.

Orders promptly attended to, and entire satisfaction given.
LORD & TAYLOR.

LORD & TAYLOR,
461 TO 467 BROADWAY,
(COR. GRAND-ST.,)
5,000 PAIRS LACE CURTAINS,
AT LOW PRICES!
ALSO,
At Store 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, CORNICES, WINDOW-SHADES, TASSELS, BANDS, LOOPS and FIXTURES,
in great variety,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR,
461 TO 467 BROADWAY,
(COR. GRAND-ST.,)
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES.
New Shapes and Designs just received.
ALSO, AN
ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF LACES,
Including LACE GOODS of every description.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
461 TO 467 BROADWAY,
(COR. GRAND-ST.,)
FASHIONABLE MANTILLAS,
Latest PARIS FORMS, in every variety of material and trimming, manufactured in the best manner, expressly for our RETAIL SALES,
AT MODERATE PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
461 TO 467 BROADWAY,
(COR. GRAND-ST.,)
NEW DRESS GOODS.
Just received, per steamer *Persia*,
27 CASES LATEST NOVELTIES,
Received direct from Paris,
RETAILED AT REDUCED PRICES!
Including a great variety of entirely new and beautiful 5, 7 and 9 FLOUNCED ROBES and DRESS FABRICS by the yard.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT SALE OF SILKS,
AT G. M. BODINE'S,
No. 481 Broadway.
Will offer, on MONDAY, April 16,
400 pieces RICH SILKS,
At 75c., 80c. and 90c. per yard,
Worth $1 and $1 25.
ALSO:
500 pieces RICH CHENE SILKS,
At $1, $1 12 and $1 25 per yard,
Worth $1 33 and $1 75.
G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 Broadway.

G. M. BODINE
No. 481 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, April 16,
1,000 PIECES
NEW STYLES OF DRESS GOODS
FROM AUCTION,
From 40 to 50 per cent.
Less than Importer's Prices.

691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE OF SILKS.
WILKES & MOYNAN will, on MONDAY, April 16, commence closing out their entire stock of Fancy Silks at a reduction of 30 and 40 per cent. on their former very low prices. The attention of our customers is called to this sale, as we intend giving the most decided bargains in these goods ever offered in this City. Please observe the name and number, 691 Broadway, between Amity and 4th sts.

691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Will open on MONDAY, April 16, 10 cases York Mills Shirting Muslin, yard wide, at 1s. per yard, worth by he case 14 cents.

691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Are selling yard wide French Printed Brilliants at 1s. per yard, worth 1s. 6d.

691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND FOURTH STS.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Will open on MONDAY, 3 cases more FRENCH BAREGE ANGLAIS, 1s. per yard; sold everywhere else at 1s. 6d.

691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND FOURTH STS.
WILKES & MOYNAN,
50 pieces BLACK SILK, at $1 per yard; worth $1 25.
100 pieces PLAIN SILKS, mode colors, at $1 per yard; value $1 25.

NEW CARPETINGS.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 594 BROADWAY, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Have received by late arrivals everything that is NEW and NOVEL in the way of
CARPETINGS,
to be found in the European markets, many of which cannot be found in any other establishment in this country.
Also, a fine assortment of
CHINA MATTINGS,
All fresh goods of this Spring's importation.

NOTICE.—LADIES WILL FIND A VERY LARGE and choice stock of Deep and Second Mourning BONNETS and MANTILLAS, at moderate prices.
Observe, W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

AT RETAIL.
NEW GOODS,
PAINTED SHADES,
SHADE HOLLANDS AND
FIXTURES,
CORNICES
CURTAIN AND FURNITURE
MATERIALS,
CHINTZES, NEW
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
FLOOR BAIZES AND SQUARES,
SHIRTING LINENS, DAMASKS, &c.
Shades put up, and Cornices made by a practical Upholsterer.
The prices will command the attention of the most economical.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

AUCTION PRICES.
WORTHY OF ATTENTION.
LACE,
MUSLIN AND
NOTTINGHAM
CURTAINS,
The largest assortment ever exhibited in this City,
And at astonishingly
REDUCED PRICES
To close a large stock.
We particularly call attention to a variety of very handsome lots at $8, $10 and $12,
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE IN ILLLUSION GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
D. CLABKE, No. 641 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BLEECKER-ST.,
Would respectfully call attention to his new and beautiful style of Collars, Sleeves and Sets in the above goods, also Dress Caps, Head-dresses, Capes, Berthas, Glove-tops, Childreos' Hats, &c., all of our own manufacture; also, desiring to reduce our extensive stock of Ribbons and Dress Trimmings, we offer them at a most decided reduction from regular prices.
The Trade supplied with illusion goods of our own styles and make, on favorable terms.

NOTICE. AVIS. NOTTICIA. AVISO. NOTIZ.
FOUNTAIN'S India Store is the only place where India Pineapple Dresses, cranes, wash Silks, Lutongs, Seotus Seersucker, Nankins, novelties, China, Lacquered articles, all kinds of curious American Indian Feather Fans, Bead and Bark work, &c., can be procured wholesale and retail, at 653 Broadway. French and Chinese Fans, latest style.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
S. CHAMBERS'S Establishment, the eldest and best in the United States, has always an ample supply of Ladies' and Children's Clothing, Bonnets and Hats; Infants' Wardrobes, Wedding Outfits, Robes de Chambre, &c. Ladies and Merchants supplied at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 599 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

DRY GOODS.

SACRIFICE IN SILKS
AND
DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on
MONDAY, APRIL 16,
Plaid and Striped Silks at 87½ cents.
Former prices, $1 and $1 12.
Chine Silks at 75 cents. Former price $1.
The whole of their stock of Silks cheap in proportion.
SILK ROBES.
Silk Robes at $20; worth $35.
Seven and nine flounced Silk Robes much below the cost of importation.
Printed Barege Robes at $4. Former price $6.
Woven Barege Robes at $5. Former price $7.
Rich and elegant Robes equally cheap.
GRENADINE ROBES.
At $15, $20, $25 and $30—reduced 25 per cent.
Organdies, Calicoes, Jaconets and other Dress Goods proportionably cheap.
REDUCTION REAL.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

FIVE HUNDRED DOZEN
LADIES' HEMSTITCHED
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Will be opened on
MONDAY, APRIL 16,
At prices greatly below their value.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS.
3,000 PAIRS OF RICH LACE CURTAINS,
From three dollars to fifty dollars per pair.
ALSO,
DRAPERY MUSLINS AND VESTIBULE LACES,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Will offer at retail on
MONDAY, April 16,
their entire stock of
STELLA SHAWLS,
at a Reduction of 30 per cent.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

301 GREAT DISPLAY OF RICH SILKS. 301
MONDAY, APRIL 16,
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
Will offer, THIS DAY,
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF RICH SILKS,
From Auction Sales,
Worthy the attention of all.
Silks at 60 cents.
Silks at 70 cents.
Rich Silks at 80 cents.
Very Rich Silks at 90 cents.
Magnificent Silks at $1.
Extra Rich Silks at $1 25, unsurpassed in this City for $1 75.
SILKS OF THE NEWEST STYLES OF LATE IMPORTS AND CHOICE COLORS,
In Robes at $14, actually cost $25.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, is offering several large lots of desirable Mourning DRESS GOODS, purchased at recent auctions much below cost of importation, including handsome Silver Gray Goods, appropriate for ladies not in mourning.
N. B.—500 pieces Fine SHEPHERD PLAID, double width, 18¾c., worth 37½c. Ladies, this is probably the greatest sacrifice ever made on such desirable goods THIS CENTURY.
Observe, W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
OUR OWN IMPORTATION,
REDUCED TO COMPETE WITH AUCTION GOODS.
We are now offering
Very fine Curtains, at $4 to $8 per pair.
Very elegant curtains, at $8 to $12 per pair.
Very rich and elaborate Curtains, at $12 to $20 per pair.
Also, a splendid assortment of
VESTIBULE LACES,
From 40c. to $2 per yard.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

FINE GOLD WINDOW SHADES
Of our own manufacture,
Put up from $4 to $8 per pair.
Elegant Flower and Landscape SHADES
At equally low prices.
Best Scotch Shade HOLLANDS,
All widths and colors,
By the yard, or put up from $3 to $5 per pair.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
NEW IMPORTATIONS.
NEW STYLES.
NOW OFFERED AT
$1 50, $1 75, $2 50, $3 to $5 per pair.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

AT NO. 140 SIXTH-AVENUE,
Near 11th-st.
ALL SELLING OFF
AT COST.
We are offering the whole balance of our
NEW FANCY STOCK
AT COST! AT COST!
Principally consisting of full lines of
REAL LACES,
RICH EMBROIDERIES,
FANCY RIBBONS,
TRIMMINGS, CORDS, &c.,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND MITS.
N. B.—SETS, COLLARS,
INFANTS' WAISTS,
AND ROBES.
Are decided
Sacrifices.
JOHN ELLIOTT & CO.

1860. SPRING IMPORTATIONS. 1860.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
are now offering, on the most favorable terms to
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS,
their usual large and varied assortment of
CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
AND
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
Of every description. Also, a very splendid stock of
FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS,
decorative and plain.
All of which have been selected by one of the firm from the best European markets expressly for this season's trade.
We invite particular attention to our stock of
WINDOW SHADES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
which, for extent and variety,
is unsurpassed in this market.

As Furnishing and Decorating form our specialty, we are prepared to execute all orders for Draperies and every style of Paper-hanging in the most artistic style

PAVILION DE FLORA,
No. 361 BROADWAY, No. 759,
JAMES TUCKER respectfully reminds his friends and patrons that the
CEREMONIES OF LENT ARE OVER,
and that his shelves fairly groan with the weight of his universal
FAVORITE BRIDAL APPOINTMENTS.
It may assist the Economist to learn the prices of a few leading articles:

Orange Buds	39c. gross.	Orange Blossoms, 80c. gross.	
Jessamine	50c. gross.	Lily of the Valley	60c. gross.
Crocusses	12c. doz.	Violets	15c. doz.
Rose Buds	50c. gross.		

Our richer goods must ever command admiration. The wax figure in the window is very attractive.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

DISSOLUTION.
The limited copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JACKSON & THROCKMORTON, Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., expired on the 29th day of February last, A. H. Throckmorton retiring.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The business of the late firm will be continued at East 29th-st. and 2d-av., under the firm of JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER, where every description of Iron work for building purposes will be manufactured.
Entire fronts, iron first-story fronts, wrought and cast iron girders and beams, iron capitals, &c.
Also, every description of iron work for ships' use—iron windlasses and winches, windlass purchases, cargo winches, hawser pipes, &c.
Particular attention paid to every description of fine castings. JAMES L. JACKSON,
PETER H. JACKSON.
New York, March 20, 1860.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE and T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—FERU, "BBH" and STITTS,
HORSE NAIL-RODS—N and OTHER GOOD BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.
PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.
Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW FIRE-KING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 20 feet.
These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.
For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally, or by letter to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

"PERU" HORSE-SHOE IRON.
The genuine article is manufactured solely by the Peru Iron Company, and purchasers are cautioned against counterfeits. The former was put at low rates and delivered at Lower Penn Albany, Troy or New-York, by BALTUS & CO., No. 6 Cliff-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS,
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 60 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

S. M. WOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND AUCTIONEERS,
For the purchase and sale of
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, RAILROAD STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES.
S. M. WOOD,
W. L. BOSTOCK,
F. S. BOGUE,
No. 77 Cedar-st., and
No. 75 West 40th-st., New-York.

S. M. WOOD & CO.
Offer for sale $13,500 DRAFTS on the Auditor of the State of New-York, bearing 6 per cent. interest, issued by the Canal Appraisers, as awards for damages.
50,000 TRANSIT RAILROAD BONDS guaranteed by the State of Minnesota. Four first mortgages on New-York City property.
4 Brown Stone Houses, pleasantly located in Brooklyn. Terms easy.
A beautiful Country Villa, in the City of Litchfield, Connecticut. Will be sold at a bargain, to close an estate.
A 2-story house, with a quarter of an acre of ground, in Mount Vernon, thirty minutes' ride from the City, as also a nice 2-story house, with three lots of ground, at Long Dock Ferry, Jersey City, will be sold at a bargain.
TO LOAN, on New-York or Brooklyn property, $43,000, (a trust fund,) in sums to suit, from $3,000 and upwards.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes.
Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 23 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

MORTGAGES WANTED.
Wanted to purchase, First or good Second Mortgages in this City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, or on good country property, to the amount of $8,000 to $12,000, for which the furniture of a first class house in the upper part of the City, for $4,000, will be given, and the balance in cash. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 153 Bowery—Under Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.—At an election for Directors of this Company, held Tuesday, March 13, the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

D. B. KEELER,	JOHN FOSTER,
E. L. WALTON,	WM. A. CUMMING,
GEO. J. PRICE,	ANDREW M. WHITLOCK,
ISAAC WALTON,	W. WAKE,
JAS. M. MILLS,	ALEX. McDONALD,
JOHN PALMER,	CHAS. PERLEY,
STEPH. ALLENWINE,	ABM. DENIKE,
WM. DENNISTOUN,	NATHAN ASHEL,
E. D. BROWN,	JORDAN L. MOTT, Jr.,
BOBT. M. FIELD,	JOHN L. MOORE,
STEPHEN CUTTER,	JOHN H. MORRIS,
D. H. KNAPP,	JOHN MURPHY,
JAMES HUMES,	BRYAN M. CAHIL,
JACOB WILSON,	A. T. BRIGGS,
SANFORD MEAD,	JOSEPH W. DUBYEE,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, DAVID B. KEELER was unanimously reelected President.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, April 10, 1860.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

D. B. MARTIN,	PARKER HANDY,
ROBERT HAYDOCK,	S. C. SOUTHMAYD,
SAMUEL S. BOWMAN,	JAMES M. BENEDICT,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,	JOHN CASTRE,
JOHN BOYCE,	ALBERT A MARTIN,
LUCIEN D. COWEN,	DAVID WAGSTAFF,
L. A. EDWARDS.	

And for inspectors of the next succeeding election,
HARVEY WEED, ROBT. J. BROWN,
PETER MARTIN.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, D. B. MARTIN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, March 29, 1860.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was
Resolved, That an assessment of $5 per share upon the Capital Stock of the Company be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 15th day of May, 1860; and that the same be payable on the stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City, and on the stock registered in London at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co.; and that parties desiring to pay their installments in London, may pay the same at the rate of four shillings two pence sterling to the dollar.
Resolved, That the Transfer Books be closed on the 10th day of May, and reopened on the 15th, and that no transfers be permitted after that date of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid.
Resolved, That interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum be allowed upon all assessments paid previous to the 15th of May, and charged at the same rate upon all assessments paid after that date.
By order of the Board.
A. F. BURNSIDE, Treasurer.

ON SALE—MOBILE CITY EIGHT PER CENT. bonds redeemable in 1885, interest payable in New-York semi-annually, 1st January and 1st July.
Rochester City 6 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1873, interest payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.
New-York Central Railroad 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds, redeemable in 1876. Coupons for interest payable in New-York Feb. 1 or Aug. 1.
Troy City 6 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1873, interest payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July, by DUNJAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with nine Coupons, to each attached, the first one 1st March, 1860, were mailed from Europe by the steamer *Hungarian*, and have not been received, viz.:

Bond No. 3,371, of	$1,000
Bond No. 3,460, of	1,000
Bond No. 3,524, of	1,000

The public is hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating the same, payment having been stopped.
April 13, 1860. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—A decree having been entered for the sale, on the 28th of April inst., of the Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad—formerly Cincinnati, Logansport and Chicago Railway—arrangements are being made by the parties interested for the purchase and completion of the road under a new organization.
All information will be furnished on application at the office of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, No. 45 Liberty-st.—New-York, April 4, 1860.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March, 1860.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Corporation, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held (in conformity with the requirements of the by-laws of this Company,) on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fifth (25th) day of April, 1860, at the office of the Company, in the city of Toledo, Ohio, commencing at 12 o'clock M.
FRANKLIN E. WORCESTER, Secretary.

MORTGAGES WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER has for sale the furniture of a house, belonging to a gentleman about leaving for Europe. It cost $6,000, is in very good order and condition, and will be sold altogether for $4,000, or exchanged for $8,000 to $10,000 first or good second 7 per cent. bonds and mortgages on City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark, Orange or other good property, and the difference paid in cash. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

THE PARK BANK.—NEW-YORK, APRIL 10, 1860.—ELECTION NOTICE.—The annual election for nineteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, No. 3 Beekman-st., on MONDAY, the 7th of May, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY—No. 71 Wall-st., New-York April 5, 1860. A dividend of ten per cent. has been declared payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON NEW-YORK CITY property, in sums of $2,000 and upwards. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,073 Broadway

INSURANCE.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office corner of Greenwich and Fulton sts.
NEW-YORK, April 10, 1860.
At the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, held on Tuesday, April 10, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

LEVI APGAR,	SAMUEL S. BOWMAN,
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN,	JEREMIAH ROBINS,
BENJ. S. TAYLOR,	WARD A. WORK,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	C. D. VAN WAGENEN,
BARRETH. VANAWKEN,	WILLIAM HUSTACE,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,	ISRAEL MINOR,
C. V. B. OSTRANDER,	JOSEPH S. BARKER,
DAVID MAGIE,	ELY HOPPOCK.
JOSEPH M. BROWN,	HENRY A. KERR,
EBENEZEB BEADLESTON,	CROWEL ADAMS,
	NATHANIEL WEED.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, C. V. B. OSTRANDER was unanimously reelected President, and JOSEPH S. BARKER, Vice-President.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK.
No. 136 Nassau, corner of Beekman-st.,

Authorized Capital	$500,000
Now being increased to	200,000
Capital paid in	150,000
Surplus	20,000

Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, and all kinds of insurable property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, at the lowest rates charged by responsible Companies.
The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
WM. CHAUNCEY, President.
PHILO BURR, Vice-President.
JNO. K. OAKLEY, Secretary.
J. E. DUNHAM, Gen'l Agent.

INSTRUCTION.

J. JAY SMITH'S
PRIVATE SCHOOL, FOR BOYS,
No. 24 West 32d-st.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NEWBURGH, ORANGE CO., N. Y.
C. BELLEROK, Principal.
The Summer Session of this School will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of May next.

THE RIDGEFIELD INSTITUTE, NEW-JERSEY.—Twelve miles from New-York by railroad.—Will commence the 20th term of five months, May 1. All the arrangements of this school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in each department, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. The Young Ladies' Department, in charge of an experienced Instructress, has been in successful operation for many years. Recent improvements, with the introduction of gas, render the accommodations more complete and attractive than ever. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., 29 Gold-st., NEW-YORK, No. 33 Beekman-st., New-York City; or of
Rev. B. SEYMOUR, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 226 4th-st., on Washington-square, (Messrs. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals,) opens April 17 the closing term of the current school year. Pupils from seven years of age and upwards received and prepared for business or college. Arrangements have been made in private families for *boarding pupils* from a distance. Healthful exercise in the large Square, at the recesses, is permitted, and special physical

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, FRONTING THE CITY HALL, ON PARK-ROW, SPRUCE and NASSAU streets.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning, and delivered to subscribers in the City and Suburbs, at TWO CENTS, or served at $25 per annum, or $6 for three months.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Terms Two Dollars a year, or One Dollar for six months. Any one sending Five Dollars, shall receive two copies.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year. Clubs of Ten copies to one address for Twelve Dollars; Clubs of Twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

THE OVERLAND MAIL TO CALIFORNIA is published on the 1st and 16th of each month, by the Overland Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents.

Subscriptions payable invariably in advance.

Communications should be addressed to the Publishers "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

BURTON'S GARDEN—MATINEE—ERNANI.

CASTLE GARDEN—ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—COLLEEN BAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—FARCE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—ROBIN HOOD—FEARFUL CONFLAGRATION IN THE EIGHTH-AVENUE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—JEANIE DEANS—Evening—ALL-SHARE CONCERTS IN NOL GOLD.

MINTE-STREET—MODEL OF KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

TRIPP'S CHAPEL—GEN. TOM THUMB.

MORLOT'S SALOON—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

BONNELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The correspondence arising out of the difficulty between Messrs. PRYOR and POTTER in the House of Representatives will be found in our special dispatch from Washington. It develops no facts not previously stated by the friends of the respective parties, except the circumstance that the action of Mr. PRYOR's second, in peremptorily declining the terms offered by Mr. POTTER, no sooner came to the knowledge of Mr. PRYOR, than that gentleman addressed a note directly to his antagonist, accepting the conditions. That note, Mr. CHISMAN, the second in question, after conferences with several friends of Mr. PRYOR at Washington, withheld, and, by his note declining further correspondence, avoided the duel.

The new fast line, known as the Pony Express, connecting the further extremities of the telegraphic wires of the Atlantic and Pacific systems, has brought news from California in the unprecedented time of eleven days. But for a failure of the line in Missouri, the feat would have been accomplished in ten. We thus have information of the arrival of the United States steam frigate *Powhatan* at San Francisco, bringing the Japanese embassy, consisting of four persons, two of the higher order of Japanese nobility, with companions of an inferior grade. The party stopped at Honolulu by the way, where they were received with proper respect and attention. At San Francisco every token of honor was paid to the Legation. A public reception, at which the dignitaries of the State, officers navel and military, the foreign Consuls, and prominent citizens assisted, was given on the 2d inst., and all efforts were made to gratify the curious strangers. The *Powhatan* was to leave in a few days for the Indianas, where the Embassy was to be transferred to the *Roanoke*, now awaiting it at Aspinwall. The time the party is to spend on the Atlantic side is limited to one month. The San Francisco news is otherwise unimportant. The determination appears to be to retain the State capital at Sacramento, as a large appropriation had just been made to erect public buildings. The Bulkhead bill was under discussion in the Legislature, with great excitement attending the contest. The Legislature is to adjourn on the 24th inst.

From the Carson Valley region the mining accounts lose none of their splendor. The Spanish Claims, as the leads first opened are styled, are yielding $20,000 a day; while numberless other discoveries promise yet greater richness.

The dates from Oregon are to the 26th and from Victoria to the 30th ult. The bark *Glimpse*, with an exceedingly valuable cargo, was wrecked near Victoria on the 15th ult. The island of San Juan was in the joint occupancy of British and American troops. Great activity in mining is reported from Fraser River.

The *Powhatan* brings from Japan the important announcement that the stamp of the Government is now placed upon Mexican dollars, thus obviating the most important embarrassment to foreign commerce.

Through arrivals at Havana, we have intelligence from Vera Cruz to April 1. The rumored losses sustained by MIRAMON receive confirmation—2,000 out of his 5,000 troops having been lost in consequence of the siege. The *Maria Concepcion*, the vessel recently seized by the steamer *Indianola*, has been converted by the Liberal Government into a national vessel, with the name of *Constitucion*. By the last English steamer, orders recalling M. DE GABRIAC, the French Resident at the City of Mexico, were received. Señor DEGOLLADO, who had gone to assume the command of the army at the north, had been replaced as Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Juarez Cabinet by Señor EMPARAN. The *Brooklyn*, with Mr. MCLANE on board, had arrived at Vera Cruz, March 28.

The *Empire City*, with Havana advices to the 10th, arrived on Saturday. She brings nothing of interest.

Our Bermuda correspondence extends to the 3d inst. There is nothing of importance from the Islands.

The Senate, on Saturday, passed the bill modifying the law relative to the punishment of capital offences. It makes two degrees of murder—provides that a criminal convicted of murder in the first degree shall be imprisoned one year after sentence, and the warrant for the execution must be signed by the Governor. The Insolvent bill was also passed. The essential feature is the repeal of the two-thirds act; it does not take effect until April 1, 1861. The bill to erect "A Department of Public Charity," in place of the Board of Governors, passed the Senate, and was sent to the Assembly, (which has very much amended; the Assembly has yet to concur. The bill to erect a new City Hall in Madison-square passed the Assembly, and has gone to the Governor. It provides for the erection of a building sufficient to accommodate all the departments—both executive and legislative. The bill to prohibit suits being brought against the City in the Marine Court, failed in the Senate. The Conference Committee appointed by the two Houses upon the Toll bill held two sessions on Saturday, and adjourned to meet again this morning. They could not agree upon any bill. The Senate, late Saturday evening, passed a bill to pay interest, from July 1 to December 24, 1859, on the Canal Drafts redeemed last December. The amount appropriated is $100,000. The bill has not yet passed the Assembly. No movement for a final adjournment has yet been made. The business of the two Houses is more advanced than usual.

The Court of Appeals, on Friday, rendered its decision in the Lemmon Slave Case. By a decided majority a full bench sustained the judgment of the General Term of the Supreme Court against the Virginia claimants.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference had just resumed the discussion of the Slavery question, on Saturday afternoon, when a motion to adjourn, which was attempted to be balked by one to extend the session, was carried, and the body separated to meet on Monday (this) morning. The East Conference at Stamford was also engaged in the discussion of the Slavery question on Saturday, without, however, reaching any determination.

At the morning service in Plymouth Church, yesterday, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER took occasion to recall, unqualifiedly, the remarks made by him on the previous Sabbath evening, touching the conduct of the Trustees in refusing the use of the Church for a lecture by WENDELL PHILLIPS. He said he had been misinformed in relation to the matter, and had based his remarks upon the supposition that the Church had been refused by the Trustees in regular session, while, it now appeared, they had not met, and, owing to the lateness of the hour at which the application was made, could not have met in time. Consequently, and in accordance with a by-law of several years standing, the use of the Church could not have been given regardless of the decision.

Yesterday morning, Mr. BARNUM, employed as a private watchman on the Cunard dock, Jersey City, discovered the body of a female in the water from the York-street pier. Considering circumstances, he went out, and found that the remains had been kept by a rope drawn tightly through the mouth, and tied to a barrel of pitch, which was imbedded in the mud. The body was nearly nude. The Coroner commenced an inquest, but as no one appeared who could identify the body, further investigation was postponed until to-morrow. The body appeared to have been in the water about ten days.

The will of the late WILLIAM E. BURTON was on Saturday admitted to probate by the Surrogate.

The past week closed on an active and speculative Stock Market. In the forenoon of Saturday New-York Central sold down to 77¼ on the rumor of adverse legislation at Albany, and went up to 78¾ soon after. Several of the Western stocks rose 1¼@2 ₱ cent., and Harlem 3 ₱ cent. The Federal, State and Railway Bonds were firm. Money 5@6 ₱ cent. on temporary Loan; 5@7 on Discounts. Exchange steady.

The transactions in Flour and Wheat were rather extensive; and prices were generally sustained. Other kinds of Grain, with Coffee, Cotton, Fish, Hides, Leather, Iron, Lead, Naval Stores, Rice, Tallow, and Whisky, were quiet. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Linseed Oil, and Sugars. Tin attracted more attention. Freights were inactive, with 467 vessels of all classes in port.

Mr. Lovejoy's Speech.

The Tribune closes a notice of the discreditable scene which attended the delivery of Mr. LOVEJOY's speech last week with the following prediction:

"Rely on it, the *child is already born* who will read and wonder that the Representatives' Hall of the Nation could ever have been the scene of such an exhibition as that made of themselves by the mouthpieces of the Oligarchy during the delivery of Mr. LOVEJOY's speech."

Our neighbor might have gone further without any special recklessness. The "child" in question is not only "born," but has attained quite a respectable age; and there are several millions just like him in this country, to say nothing of other regions of the earth. Indeed, it is not easy for any one to read the report of that disgraceful scene without special wonder, both at the personal exhibitions of vulgarity and insolence on the part of several Southern members, and at the small lack of practical common sense and statesmanship exhibited by Mr. LOVEJOY himself. He is represented as having had this burden on his mind for over twenty years—ever since his brother was killed in an Anti-Abolition mob in Alton, Ill.,—and as having at last found an opportunity to relieve himself of the long-hoarded resentment. Such an incident might very naturally make a deep impression upon the mind of any man, and he could not be expected to cherish any very amiable feelings towards an institution whose championship had involved so grievous a personal bereavement. But the murderers of Mr. LOVEJOY's brother were non-slaveholders, citizens of Illinois, and the most of them are probably dead; while those upon whom he poured out the vials of his pent-up wrath had not the remotest personal or official connection with that affair.

Besides this, Mr. LOVEJOY is a member of Congress, and his duty is rather to speak and act for the promotion of the public interest than for the indulgence of personal hatreds or the gratification of private revenge. The personal motive which is assigned for his speech, and to which he himself made allusion, affords, therefore, in our judgment, no adequate justification for it. Congress is not the place for venting private griefs of this kind.

Nor can we find in any public aspect of the case, any sufficient excuse for such a speech,—any possible good which it can do, or any important bearing which it had upon the question before the House. The *Tribune* says "it has rarely been excelled for the terseness and manly vigor of its *logic*." Our readers have had an opportunity of judging for themselves; for our own part, we have not been able to discover anything like logic in it. It is purely a denunciatory speech—vigorous, vehement and coarse—a collection and condensation of all the odious epithets which have been heaped upon Slavery and slaveholders since the agitation of the subject began. Its pervading purpose was evidently to lash the slaveholding representatives in the House into a passion. It was as insulting and offensive to them as language could make it. Addressing slaveholders Mr. LOVEJOY declared that

"If you were to put *every crime* perpetrated among men into a moral crucible and dissolve and combine them all, the resultant amalgam is slaveholding. It has the violence of robbery, the blood and cruelty of piracy; it has the offensive and brutal lusts of polygamy, all combined and concentrated in itself with aggravations that neither one of these crimes ever knew or dreamed of."

This is only one of the gems of the speech,—one of the least offensive of its paragraphs, and moderate in language compared with some of the rest. Its object was to insult and enrage members from slaveholding districts, and no one can be surprised that it succeeded. Mr. LOVEJOY certainly did not expect his vehement diatribe to be listened to with composure and equanimity by those at whom it was aimed, and would, probably, have been bitterly disappointed and chagrined if he had failed to arouse a storm of passion and violence among them. He must have been gratified by the success of his rhetorical effort, and beyond all question considers himself as having made the greatest hit of the season. He knew that a very large number of his colleagues on the floor were slaveholders,—that they were sensitive, passionate and easily galled by reproaches, and that they were quite certain to receive the epithets he had been conning for the whole session, with just such demonstrations as followed their utterance.

We consider Mr. LOVEJOY, therefore, to a great extent primarily responsible for the disgraceful scene which occurred. His speech was not called for by any public emergency. It had no bearing whatever on the question before the House. It was not designed to affect any measure pending. Its aim and its effect were to insult and exasperate Southern men,—to feed sectional passions and personal hatreds, and to blow into a blaze the slumbering Slavery agitation. These are the motives of a fanatic or a demagogue,—not of a statesman. Nor do they find any excuse in the fact that Southern members have dealt in language equally offensive to the North. It is not the duty of the North to retaliate the insults or to imitate the vulgarity of Southern men. The very fact that such offences have been perpetrated on one side, is the best possible reason why they should be avoided on the other.

COLLAPSED!—The great Balloon Express of Messrs. SCISSORS & Co., Editors and Proprietors of the Troy papers, by which their journals were to be brought to New-York and delivered here simultaneously with our own City papers, has broken down. SCISSORS & Co. announce that they have abandoned all thought of competing with New-York journals in New-York City. On the contrary, they are now determined to enter into the project of selling New-York papers themselves. Their object in rigging up their new Balloon Express is to compete with SHEARS,—in the sale of New-York newspapers.

Very well. Every enterprise of this sort has our best wishes. The Troy people are ingenious, but not quite so plucky as we thought they were. Instead of bringing their papers to New-York, and competing with us here at home, they propose to content themselves with expediting still further the sale of our journals in Troy. We wish them abundant success.

Messrs. Pryor and Potter.

We publish in full the belligerent correspondence between Messrs. PRYOR and POTTER and their respective friends. It is about as grim and savage a chapter as has ever adorned our political literature. Dug up a thousand years after the burial of some overwhelmed Pompeii or Herculaneum, it would convey to posterity rather a shuddering conception of the modes of thought and habits of life "usual among gentlemen" of the era to which it referred. An enlightened mind would doubt whether such a correspondence could possibly have taken place in any century of the Christian era,—and would have been very slow to believe that it could have occurred among any people which had ever read the Sermon on the Mount. In the nineteenth century and the model Republic, such a correspondence certainly ought to be as impossible as the roasting of a heretic for a defect of doctrine, or the slaughter of a dozen children on the steps of the Capitol as a sacrifice to the gods of the nation. Unhappily it is not.

Mr. PRYOR was unfortunate in his antagonist, but doubly fortunate in his friends. He did not expect a fight at the outset, as is apparent from the tentative style of his opening letters. He was probably not unwilling to have one, however, provided he could have it upon the terms, and with the weapons, and in the precise style with which he was most familiar, and which he, therefore, decidedly preferred. Col. LANDER's crisp acceptance of the challenge, and designation of the bowie-knife as the weapon, caused Mr. PRYOR to become technical. After the affair was ended, through the action of his second, Mr. CHISMAN, he wrote an acceptance of the terms, but even this was stuffed as full of explanations, exceptions, protests and demurrers as a lawyer's brief; and yet, with all its qualifications, his good friends declined to oblige him by delivering it to Mr. POTTER. Never was a man more fortunate in his friends than Sir Roger de PRYOR.

Now we do not suppose that Mr. PRYOR is a coward. His principal mistake consisted in supposing this of Mr. POTTER. Mr. PRYOR would scarcely have shown himself quite so peremptory,—certainly would not have bullied Mr. POTTER with such a cock-of-the-walk-ative air, if he could have foreseen the mark which he would be invited to toe. Mr. POTTER informed his antagonist in debate that he should stand by what he said. Mr. PRYOR swaggered off with the arrogant menace that it would soon be seen whether he would or not. Mr. PRYOR *has* "seen,"—and so has the country. Is Mr. PRYOR satisfied? *Does* Mr. POTTER "stand by" what he said,—or not?

We fear the end of this affair has not yet been reached. Mr. PRYOR can hardly escape remarks from Mr. POTTER's friends, which will not be complimentary to his behavior in this affair. Col. LANDER, in particular, is a good deal too willing for a fight, and will be very likely to characterize Mr. PRYOR's attempt to have it understood that he was quite willing to fight Mr. POTTER on the unfair terms proposed, but could find no one sufficiently his "friend" to carry his acceptance,—as less conclusive on the point of "courage" than Mr. PRYOR himself desires it to be regarded:—and some further action on Mr. PRYOR's part is very likely to be required.

It is obvious that Mr. PRYOR has not only caught a Tartar, but that he has blundered into a tribe of that people. We wish him a safe deliverance.

England and Her Evil Genius.

If there be such a thing as a weakness in the manly British bosom, it is a foible for truth and honesty. The strictly British journalist is never weary of proclaiming the immaculate veracity and the adamantine integrity of the race to which he belongs. Especially when "girding" at the Frenchman does he delight to exhibit his modest pride in these pleasing qualities, which have been conferred as a special boon on the British people by the same Providence which has given eyes to the peacock's tail, and horns to the owl, and to the toucan a bill nine inches long, with the power of making a noise like a bell, which can be heard at the distance of three miles. And when the shadow of the great French Empire broadens sadly on his mind, the British scribe turns to these inalienable prerogatives as his only consolation, in the presence of a phenomenon which he can neither tolerate nor abolish. It is truly a satisfaction to him to think that if France is hourly gaining new power in the councils of Europe, and the French Emperor daily opening new pathways of prosperity to his people, England is still the only country which has never broken its faith, and Englishmen are still the only mortals upon whom Astræa can look down with longing recognition from her chill exile in the clouds.

In no English journal, however, are these peculiarities of the British mind so largely and so curiously mirrored as in the London *Saturday Review*. The Emperor of the French haunts this organ of mingled "ruffianism and piety," as Mr. BRIGHT describes it, quite as closely as Satan haunted MARTIN LUTHER. Just as the great Reformer held the enemy of mankind accountable for every fit of indigestion which annoyed him, the *Saturday Review* throws upon NAPOLEON III. the responsibility of every event in contemporary politics which it happens not to understand or not to like. It now discovers the annexation of Savoy to have been the "main object" of the war of Italy, and is consequently disposed to hold NAPOLEON accountable for that English and German opposition to his attack on Austria, which made the peace of Villafranca necessary! It was the old story of British honesty become the tool of Bonapartist craft. This is tolerably good in its way. But better still is the charge that NAPOLEON "drew England into a war with Russia for his own interest!" This overwhelming revelation is made as one count in a formal indictment against the Emperor:

"He has triumphed over the honor of our nation, or at least of our upper classes, as well as over the skill of our diplomatists. *Not only has he drawn us into a war with Russia for his interest*, estranged Austria, annexed Savoy—he has seen the leaders of both parties in the House of Commons among his courtiers; he has gone in triumph through the streets of London; he has figured as the most honored guest of the English Sovereign; he has hung up his banner and set his escutcheon beside the banner and escutcheon of the Black Prince, and he wears the Garter on his knee."

The world out of Britain, remembering something of one Sir HAMILTON SEYMOUR and of certain *confidential* conversations had by that gentleman in his quality as English Envoy with the Czar NICHOLAS, which conversations were afterwards carefully given to the world by the British Government with all their slurs on France, to sting the Gallic nation up to the English mood of war on Russia, will be moderately surprised to learn that it was the arts of the astute NAPOLEON, and not any care for India or the Overland Route, or English influence in Asia, which led the legions of VICTORIA to the East.

Certainly, since the innocent Faust fell into the clutches of the cruel Mephistopheles, there has been nothing so remarkable and so pitiful as the helplessness of this good honest Britain in the toils of the Imperial necromancer.

The Washington Market Property.

We have not the slightest doubt that the Executive Chamber at Albany, like another place still more celebrated, is "paved with good intentions." But these alone will never prove productive of valuable practical results. Gov. MORGAN has evinced an "intention" of protecting the interests of this City from flagitious and rapacious legislation:—but the beginning he has made, in vetoing the Washington Market bill, does not encourage the hope of any considerable success in that laudable endeavor. His veto is professedly in the interest of the City:—yet, if sustained, it will either cost the City a million of dollars, more or less; or else it will deprive the City of lands which ought to be in its possession.

The State is the legal owner of all lands beyond a certain line, along both the North and East Rivers, known as high-water mark. In various parts of the City the river has been filled out, and land made beyond this line,—all which land, together with the rents for its use, and the proceeds of its sale, belongs to the State. Through the general neglect and ignorance of our State officials, no attention had been given to this matter, nor had they the means of reaching the facts needed to establish their claim. They accordingly sold to J. B. TAYLOR—who happened to know something about the matter—the State's claim to a certain portion of these lands lying opposite Washington Market, held by the City which had been receiving the rents from them for thirteen years—TAYLOR binding himself to prosecute at his own expense the State's claim to the title, and to take all the risks of the suit. He went into Court, established fully the title of the State, and obtained judgment against the City for the rents received for this land during the past six years. He has fulfilled his contract with the State, and is quite prepared to assert and maintain his title derived from the State, both to the lands themselves, and to their rents for the whole of the *thirteen* years during which the City has held possession of them.

One object of this bill is to enable the Comptroller to compromise this claim,—to purchase the lands and commute the rents upon the most advantageous terms he can obtain. The Governor objects,—on the ground that "if the judgments are valid, the City is abundantly *responsible* and will be compelled by the Courts to pay them." As to the validity of these judgments, we believe no lawyer who has studied the question doubts it. The Corporation Counsel and the Comptroller are bound, by their official duty, to contest it, and will doubtless carry the suit through all the Courts, regardless of expense and results. But neither of them, we venture to say, has any hope of defeating the claim of the State, or any doubt that the result of continuing the controversy will be to involve the City in an additional and needless expense of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The Governor's pretence of consulting the interests of the City, in vetoing a bill which enables the Comptroller to compromise the dispute, and save this amount to the City treasury, is either a very cool piece of affectation, or a very extraordinary instance of misconception.

The veto is still more extraordinary in its application to other lands around the City which are similarly situated. The bill directs that they be surveyed by the State Engineer, and then sold to the City, if the City authorities choose to purchase them, at a price to be fixed by the Commissioners of the Land Office. This is a perfectly fair proposition. It would put promptly into the State Treasury a very considerable sum of money, and would enable the City to purchase lands, to which it has already a *quasi* claim, and for which it ought not in justice to be compelled to pay an exorbitant price,—at a rate at once equitable and satisfactory to the State. But Gov. MORGAN thinks these lands ought to be sold at auction. This might be very advantageous for the State Treasury, but it would be rather sharp practice, and would cost the City, at the lowest estimate, four or five millions of dollars, if it succeeded in getting the lands at all!

This is protecting City interests with a vengence: yet it is the kind of "protection" which this veto of the Governor gives us to expect at his hands. Judging from this beginning, we may anticipate that the Railroad bills, the bill sending the City Hall to Madison-square and kindred abominations, will be signed, while measures which may happen to have redeeming features, will be vetoed.

We had hoped that this long and expensive controversy about the Washington Market property might be closed. Every step of it thus far has been against the City, and the universal conviction of those conversant with the subject is, that the longer it is kept open the more will the City be compelled in the end to pay. It can probably now be compromised on favorable terms, and every consideration of justice and good policy requires that it should be.

The Event of the Day.

To-day the champions of England and America meet in the dreadful shock of battle to decide the rank of their respective nations in the scale of civilization. Of course all other events of contemporaneous history subside into comparative insignificance before the absorbing grandeur of this momentous contest. The noble rivalry of FRANKLIN with KANE in the arduous paths of Arctic adventure; the struggles of COLLINS with CUNARD for supremacy in the steam-navigation of the Atlantic; the steadfast toil and endeavor of our literature, our art, our science to win a place for America in the hierarchy of intellect by the side of her illustrious cousin beyond the sea: these are but the dim, uncertain strivings of our people after fame. To-day, in the sturdy person of HEENAN, the Genius of Columbia clutches boldly at the very crown of national greatness.

Two empires, breathless, watch the issue of the fray. Since the CURIATII met the HORATII in the Alban plains; since the Thirty of England contended from morning till nightfall with the Thirty of Brittany, in the field of Quimper; since FRANCIS of France threw down his gauntlet to CHARLES of Germany, there has been no such challenge offered as the defiance of the victorious SAYERS by the unvictorious but undaunted Boy of Benicia. It is true that American arms have ere this done battle for the championship of Britain. But MOLYNEUX, the immortal, though he feared not to meet the redoubtable Cribb, had as little of white in his face as "in his liver;" and the Dred Scott decision has annihilated with pitiless severity all the claims of the bold Baltimorean to represent the Republic in the tented "ring." Moreover, though all England hailed MOLYNEUX *forty years ago*, as to-day it hails HEENAN—and the bards of the P. R. were vocal then, as now, in honor of the

"Gallant stranger,
Who burned with thoughts of fame;
O'er ocean's deep a ranger,
To uphold his country's name;"

—and, although MOLYNEUX did most valiantly and formidably thresh a considerable number of belted Britons, the truth of history compels us to admit that he was finally defeated in a more or less satisfactory manner by the tough and unmanageable CRIBB. So we may as well blink the fact of his existence, take refuge behind the Supreme Court, and accept HEENAN as the first great Knight-errant of our magnificent modern chivalry.

What the fortune of this great strife shall be very few days will happily inform us. It is in such crises as this that we recognize the importance of steam, and measure the full extent of the loss we sustained when the voice of DR SAUTY died out of the land. Oh! for one hour of the Atlantic Cable, were it but to gasp in fitful accents, "The Boy! Fifth Round! SAYERS throws up the Sponge!" At the moment when our readers are perusing these lines, what may not be happening to our hero? Possibly, at this very instant one of the Boy's manly "peepers" may be closed; possibly, as we empty our first cup of coffee, the champion's "claret" may have been rudely "tapped;" possibly—but we shudder at the supposition—as we take up the peaceful morning roll, our HEENAN's "nob," his "nob," the very "head and front" of all our glory, may have been "got into Chancery!" These are frightful suggestions, but we ought to look them in the face. What shall we do if, indeed, the Bird of Freedom be this day borne from the battle-field, plucked and draggled in defeat?

The contingency of victory Americans may contemplate with familiar equanimity, although as we have previously shown, that contingency has political terrors of its own for the wise. But what can we do if we are beaten? Ecclesiastical history records that a famous Christian martyr won his palm through the issue of a prize-fight. DEMETRIUS, arrested as a Christian, was brought before the Emperor MAXIMILIAN at the moment when this Emperor's champion, LYÆUS, was about to begin a duel with a youth named NESTOR, who had dashingly taken up his challenge. The Emperor was too busy with this fight to attend to Christians, so he bade them lock DEMETRIUS up. The fight went on; LYÆUS, to the amazement of everybody, was beaten. The Emperor, in a huff, flung out of the arena; and somebody mentioning DEMETRIUS to him while his rage was at its height, he ordered the saint, without further inquiry, to be speared to death in his prison.

Is there nobody who could be prepared for martyrdom by an indignant people, in case our Lyæus should be defeated? Suppose we make Mexico our Demetrius, and on receiving the news of HEENAN's downfall, instantly invade that miserable Republic, and harry it with fire and sword, from Vera Cruz to the Halls of the Montezumas?

Occupations of a New-York Mayor.

Mayor WOOD is giving us an idea of what he meant by "a single eye to the public good" by starting again for Charleston, where he will probably be absent for some weeks. It is only a week since he came home from his stumping tour in Connecticut, and as soon as the Charleston nomination is made, there can be very little doubt that he will betake himself to the field immediately in behalf of the Democratic candidate, and keep it until the Presidential election in November next. Should "his man" be elected, he will then have to start at once for Washington to secure his share of the New-York offices, and will probably not be much seen in this City until after the inauguration in March. It will then be high time to go to work to secure his own reelection in the following Autumn, as the "Spartan band of Republicans" will probably by that time begin to give indications of an intention to make another "heroic effort" to defeat him.

To Mr. WOOD's gratification of his personal tastes in "stumping" through life from one election to another we should not have the smallest objection if he were simply Mr. WOOD. But we think it is in the highest degree objectionable to have the Mayoralty of this great City converted into a mere "support" for political adventurers—a means of commanding attention at caucuses and Conventions. If New-York does not afford a person who has been elected Mayor ample occupation for six or seven hours of every day in the year in the discharge of his official duties, it is high time the office were abolished, and some cheaper and simpler means devised of doing the work at present assigned to it. It was never intended by the charter to create a Mayoralty for the mere purpose of rewarding political dexterity, or to give *éclat* to scheming delegates at party Conventions, or even to enable energetic conservatives to confound the Abolitionists. That it is impossible always to prevent it from being used for these purposes by an unscrupulous schemer, we fully admit; but it *is* possible to prevent its being used as FERNANDO WOOD is now using it, for these purposes only. A Mayor may, besides doing the Mayoral duties, make the Mayoralty serve his private ends, in spite of anything we can do to prevent him; but we can effectually prevent him from both making it serve his private purposes and neglecting its duties as well.

The position which the Municipality have occupied in Mr. WOOD's tail during his Connecticut tour, and which it is likely to occupy at the Charleston Convention and during the Presidential canvass, is tolerably degrading. We think there are few respectable citizens of New-York who can think of it without wincing. If, however, he proves by his absence from the City during the greater part of the coming year that his presence is entirely unnecessary, and that we get on fully as well without the Mayor of our choice as with him, we think the question of abolishing the office *in toto* will well deserve the consideration of the next Legislature. The City is far too large, too wealthy, too refined, and has too great a future before it, to make it either decent or expedient that it should any longer be possible to convert its highest office into a mere feather in the cap of a political adventurer.

The change has been rendered all the easier by the Metropolitan Police bill, and its recent amendments. This deprives the office of nearly every duty which once lent it importance. The Mayor is no longer the head of the Police, and has ceased to be responsible for the good order of the City. The Board of Commissioners look after the interpreters, emigrant and ticket swindlers, and can look after the carmen, stage-drivers, and hackmen a great deal better than the Mayor could if likely to do. The same thing may be said of every other duty now belonging to the office, except the nominating power, and the veto on the acts of the Common Council. Of the importance of his retaining these, familiarity with his mode of using them unhappily renders us only too well able to judge. Whether they can ever be of the slightest service to the public, depends entirely on the character of the man who holds them; and if the present state of City politics this is very much too uncertain a contingency to furnish a sufficient inducement for preserving them. It would be difficult to recall a single piece of rascality on the part of the Common Council, out of the many they have perpetrated, which was frustrated by an exercise of his prerogative on the part of "His Honor the Mayor."

The experience of every year affords additional proof that the thing needed of all others, in the government of this City, is such simplicity as will enable the public to fix at once upon the officer to whom any abuse or neglect is due. When we are being blinded by dust, or pest-stricken by mud and garbage, or robbed, or swindled, or bullied by stage-drivers or hackmen, every man in the City ought to be able to say whose fault it is, whether Smith's or Brown's; and on going to Smith or Brown to complain, he ought to be so situated in the matter of power as not to have a word to say in his defence. We should deprive every official of the ability to throw any portion of the blame of his short-comings on anybody else. To bring this state of things about, "the checks and balances" established between the Mayor and Common Council ought to be the first thing disposed of. The only purpose they serve at present is to bring about the appointment of knavish politicians to City offices, by enabling "His Honor" to shift the responsibility on the Board, and the Board on "His Honor." The results which these worthies are occasionally able to accomplish, by nominating candidates who are sure to be rejected, and rejecting candidates whose nomination is a mere sham, are amongst the most brilliant specimens of intrigue which modern chicanery has produced.

FAIR PLAY ALL ROUND.—The *Tribune* revives the statement that JEFFERSON DAVIS some years since challenged the late Gov. BISSELL for words spoken in debate, and that he backed out of the affair when the challenged party insisted upon muskets as the weapon to be employed. The *Tribune* says that in thus acting Mr. DAVIS proved conclusively that, in spite of his bluster, he was at heart a coward.

Simple justice requires that this statement should be corrected. The *Tribune* gives what was the current version of the affair in question for some two years after it occurred;—but the publication of the correspondence in February, 1857, put quite another aspect upon it. In a speech in the House, Mr. BISSELL had referred disparagingly to the overpraised exploits of the Mississippi regiment at Buena Vista. Col. DAVIS called on him for explanations. Those offered were not considered satisfactory, and Gen. SHIELDS, as the friend of DAVIS, wrote a paragraph, acknowledging the gallant conduct and useful services of the Regiment in question, which he required Mr. BISSELL to insert in his letter. The latter declined, whereupon he was challenged by DAVIS. He accepted the challenge; but before any meeting had been arranged, or anything said about weapons, mutual friends interposed and decided that Col. BISSELL should insert in his letter the substance of the paragraph which Gen. SHIELDS had dictated. Col. B. consented to do so, and thus the affair terminated.

It will be seen that there was no question of weapons in the case—that Col. DAVIS did not back down in any sense, and that the affair was ended by Col. BISSELL's conceding in substance what had been originally demanded of him. The incident afforded no fair pretext for impugning the courage of either of the parties concerned.

FROM BERMUDA.

Prosperous State of the Crops—The Small Pox—Quarantine—Vaccination—The Bishop of Newfoundland and his Clergy, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BERMUDA, Wednesday, April 4, 1860.

I avail myself of the intended departure to-day of the brig *T. M. Makee* to send you such items of local news as possess a general interest.

Foremost is the subject of crops. That of the potato—for which New-York has become our principal and best market—is in a very forward state; more so than in any former season. The vessel which takes this letter will be the bearer to your port of the first ingathering of that much-prized edible; and this shipment is earlier than has hitherto been made. One can readily fancy the gustatory pleasure with which New-Yorkers will regard a dish of delicate and delicious new potatoes blooming upon the table at so early a period of the year, when the snow still lingers on the American hills, and Nature, with you, is only beginning to wake up from her Winter's sleep. As an evidence of the interest which our potato crop excites in your City, I may state that one of the large vegetable dealers of Washington Market has been down here for some weeks prepared to speculate on the spot. I have already intimated to you that it has been estimated there will be a falling off of 10,000 barrels in this year's crop; and, upon further inquiry, I see no reason to change that opinion. The crop which, in the vegetable line, stands here next in importance to the potato, is the onion. In many parts of the country the latter is making rapid progress towards maturity. Bulbs may now be pulled from the onion fields that would weigh three-quarters of a pound each; and it is calculated that in three weeks from the present time, a large lot of that esculent will be ready for shipment.

We are a little plagued at present by the presence of a case of small-pox, brought here on Saturday last, the 31st ult., by the bark *Eliza Barss*, from New-York. The patient is a sailor of that vessel, named GODDARD, who contracted the disease during the last trip of the bark to your City. The vessel has been put into quarantine. The sick man will be removed to-day to the Hospital Island, and steps taken to cleanse the ship. It has been thirty years since this foul disease was brought into these Islands. Then—I mean in the year 1830—it spread to the shore and raged epidemically, carrying off many victims.

The deplorable effects of the visitation at that time lead us now to observe the strictest surveillance with regard to infected vessels. But there is a marked difference at the present day in the condition of the people. In 1830 vaccination was the exception—now it is the rule. We have a compulsory Vaccination act, which requires an annual attention to that safeguard. By the way, it is a fact not a little curious, as well as interesting, that the man GODDARD, the sailor of the *Eliza Barss*, now suffering from small pox, is a vaccinated man.

The Bishop of Newfoundland is here on a pastoral visit to this portion of his Diocese. He has been holding a series of confirmations in the different parishes, and has admitted to that rite of the Church 200 persons—chiefly colored people. The Bishop intends holding in a few days a visitation of the clergy, of whom there are eleven in this Colony, including two Government chaplains.

The brig *Princess Royal* arrived here from New-York on the 30th ult., and the bark *Eliza Barss*, from same place, on the 31st, and the schooner *Fearless* yesterday, also from New-York.

Yours truly,

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY—MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS—HEALTH OF THE CITY

The steamship *Empire City* arrived at this port on Saturday, from Havana, whence she sailed on the 9th inst.

She left at Havana the steamship *Star of the West*, which was to sail at 12 M. on the 9th for New-Orleans.

The steamship *Karnak* arrived at Havana on the morning of the same day.

No general news from Havana is unimportant.

The health of the city was good—strangers not yet saving.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Eleven Days from San Francisco to New-York.

Arrival and Reception of the Japanese Ambassadors.

INTERESTING MINING INTELLIGENCE.

St. Joseph, Mo., Saturday, April 14.

The first messenger on the Central Overland Pony Express arrived here at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with California dates to April 3, and Carson Valley dates to the 4th.

The messenger came through in ten days to a minute, he having left San Francisco at 4 P. M. on April 3.

Owing to the derangement of the wires between here and St. Louis, the reports were delayed until this morning.

Under date of April 3, we receive the following news from San Francisco:

The United States steamer *Powhatan*, Capt. PEARSON, bearing the flag of Commodore TATNALL, arrived on the 27th of March from Japan, *viâ* Honolulu. She brings the Japanese embassy, consisting of two principal Ambassadors, Princes of the highest rank among the nobility of the empire, and two associates, who are nobles of nearly equal rank. These four are of the Emperor's Council. They are accompanied by a suite of thirteen officers. Among them are three interpreters and fifty-two subordinates—making seventy-five in all.

The *Powhatan* arrived at Honolulu March 5th, and remained there till the 18th. The Ambassadors were there received with all formal honors. Private hospitalities were extended on every hand, and the King and Queen held court at the palace for the reception of the distinguished foreigners, and welcomed them in appropriate terms. They were also entertained at a grand ball given by the officers of the *Powhatan*, presenting great delight at the gay and novel scene.

They bring $100,000 to defray their personal expenses, although the Embassy is invited at the sole expense of the United States. They were given the best quarters on board the *Powhatan* during the voyage, and arrived in good health and highly pleased.

The chief dignitaries are magnificently dressed in embroidered silk robes, each wearing a sword of beautiful workmanship. They have conducted themselves with great dignity and propriety.

The Japanese Ambassadors visited San Francisco on the 21st ult., and have remained the honored guests of the city ever since. Twenty thousand dollars has been appropriated from the city treasury to provide for them suitable entertainment. All the corporation officers, the members of the Legislature, the Governor and citizens generally, have paid their respects in person, and on the 2d inst. a grand public reception was given the strangers at the largest hall in the city, where the United States officers, both civil and military, with the foreign Consuls and State authorities, participated in the reception ceremonies.

The Japanese carry an immense amount of baggage, including many boxes of presents to the United States Government.

The *Powhatan*, on the day of her arrival, went to Mare Island Navy-yard, all the Ambassadors remaining on board. It will require several days to overhaul the steamer and take in coal, when she will sail for Panama. The Ambassadors will thence proceed to Aspinwall, where the United States steamer *Roanoke* is expected to be in waiting, to convey them to Washington.

They are so well pleased with the *Powhatan* that they express their wish to have her detained at Panama to convey them back to Japan on their return from the United States. They purpose spending about a month on the Atlantic side, although their time is not limited.

The Board of Supervisors sent a memorial up to the Legislature to-day, asking an appropriation of $200,000 to be expended in entertaining the Japanese embassy.

The *attachés* of the *Powhatan* are ordered on board on the 5th inst., and the steamer is expected to sail for Panama with the Commissioners about that time.

The *Powhatan* arrived up from Mare Island today, and a great military demonstration was taking place when the messenger left.

The Japanese steam-corvette *Candinamurrah* has been in the dry dock at Mare Island Navy yard, and been put in complete order free of charge, Commodore CUNNINGHAM explaining that while he had no actual authority to render this accommodation, he felt sure he was but carrying out the intentions of his Government in doing for the Japanese steamer all that he could do for an American man-of-war.

The Legislature is occupied in considering the San Francisco Bulkhead bill. The contest is exciting proportionate to the vast interests involved. The result is doubtful.

The State capital seems permanently located at Sacramento, $100,000 having been appropriated for the commencement of a Capitol building, which is to cost, when complete, $500,000.

WM. B. GARRISON and others are negotiating for a line of propellers to Japan. Mr. GARRISON goes East in July.

The *Rover*, from Japan, brings 2,700 tubs of rapeseed oil, 300 bundles sea weed, 200 bundles cuttle fish, 1,900 pieces of plank, and a miscellaneous cargo of Japanese products.

The steamer *Golden Age* leaves on the 5th of April, and will take 400 passengers.

The *Ovade*, for Hong Kong, takes considerable flour, 200,000 feet of lumber, and $350,000 in gold and silver.

The *Eagle Wing*, for New-York, takes 19,000 hides, 70 bales of wool, 60 casks of California wine and other domestic products.

The Legislature will adjourn April 24.

The *Andrew Jackson* arrived on the 24th ult., 98 days from New-York.

The news from the Washoe mines is about as heretofore reported. Emigration thither is increasing.

The foreign summary of the news was sent by mail *viâ* the Butterfield route on the 30th ult.

The amount of gold bullion deposited in the mint last week, was 2,994 ounces, and of silver bullion the amount was 7,000 ounces, and the amount of money coined was $236,000 ounces, mostly in double eagles.

OREGON, WASHINGTON AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer *Brother Jonathan* arrived on the 3d, with Oregon dates to the 26th ult., and from Washington Territory to the 29th, and British Columbia to the 30th ult.

The bark *Glimpse*, with a cargo valued at $200,000 was wrecked near Victoria on the 15th of March. The vessel was insured for $16,000 and the cargo for $10,000.

San Juan Island was in the joint occupancy of the American and British troops.

It was estimated that 3,000 white men and 2,000 Chinamen were engaged in mining on the Fraser River.

The mining accounts from there are encouraging, and new diggings have been discovered in various places.

The news from Oregon and Washington Territory is quite unimportant.

CARSON VALLEY.

Advices from Carson City, under date of April 4, say: The excitement in regard to the silver and gold mines in this region is unabated. Hundreds are pouring in from all parts of California. Scarcely a company who are prospecting have failed in striking rich ore where they anticipated to find it. The mineral region extends for 100 miles in every direction, and rich discoveries have been made over 100 miles on the Humboldt. The Spanish claims, situated where the mines were first opened, were yielding $20,000 per day. Ground is changing hands at from $100 to $200 per foot.

The Mono Lake and Walker river country is rich in minerals. Hundreds are prospecting in that region, and generally with good success. Ore is now being shipped to San Francisco for smelting. Five different companies are making arrangements to ship their ore as soon as conveyance can be had. The ore sent yields from $3,000 to $3,500 ton. Discoveries of gold bearing quartz are being made every day. Machinery of every description is on its way here for the purpose of crushing, smelting, &c. Town property in different localities ranges high. Many fireproof buildings are under construction. The population is increasing very fast, and it is thought that in two months the population will be fifty thousand. Society is very bad. There are no laws for the collection of debts or the punishment of criminals, and murders and fights are of daily occurrence.

Freights from California are very high. Flour is now selling at $40 per 100 pounds. Lumber is worth $50 per thousand at some places in the mines, and other things are selling in proportion.

The weather is stormy to-day, with a heavy fall of snow in the mountains.

The Pony Express is greeted with great enthusiasm by the people at each valley, and as we have had two semi-monthly mail during the past Winter the prospect of a quick communication with friends in the East is very encouraging.

The telegraph line is now complete to Miller's station, thirty miles east of this city, and an office will be opened at that point during the present week. In two weeks the line will be in operation sixty miles still further east, when the time will be reduced to eight days from St. Joseph to San Francisco by telegraphic dispatches.

Although the weather has been unprecedentedly severe during the past Winter, the road over the Sierra Nevada Mountains has been open for travel the entire season.

It is hoped that Congress will give this country a Territorial government this session.

JAPAN.

By the *Powhatan*, advices from Japan are received to the 15th of February. The Government of Japan had commenced stamping Mexican dollars, making them legal currency in that country, thus obviating one of the principal difficulties in prosecuting trade with foreigners.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The news from the Sandwich Islands is unimportant.

The schooner *Emma Rooke*, of New-London, arrived at Honolulu on the 16th March.

CALIFORNIA COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, April 3—3 P. M.

The market for the past week has been devoid of any of the speculative operations which have characterized business since the year opened. Operators have completed their purchases for the first fortnight in March—hence the real dullness of trade since has been more palpable, although the market is not yet settled. The Washoe mines excitement is still influencing the country trade, keeping stocks down to a low point pending the changes that the large emigration to that region may work when the Spring fairly opens. There is a more healthy demand for goods from regular dealers. The country trade has run bare, and is calling for supplies to meet the consumption. Heavy rains have fallen within the week, which must again obstruct trains for a few days. Boots and shoes are much depressed. Adamantine candles are quotable at 19c. Anthracite coal is $13@$14 50 ₱ ton. Coffee nasettled. Rice, 17c.@18½c. Dry goods still very heavy; Drills firm, at 9½c.; Sheetings, 9c., with but few selling. Fish quiet; old Cod is a drug. Fruit in tin and glass declining—a large domestic crop will soon come on the market. Dried fruits unchanged. Gunnyhags improved to 14c. Malt Liquors without improvement. Molasses and Syrups are losing their late buoyancy. East Boston sells at 20c.; larger packages are much lower. Nails are heavy, at 3¾c. Naval Stores inactive and nominal. Oils quiet. 1,800 bbls. have come in, which need transhipment for a market. A large lot of rape seed oil from Japan will need a similar disposition. Linseed, Lard and Chioa Oils are dull and unchanged. Olive Oil still rules higher. Provisions are gaining firmness. Bacon 12½c.@15½c. for best brands. New Butter is slow; sales of the best, *viâ* the Isthmus, at 27½c., though many holders demand 30c. Brined Hams 12c. Lard less firm; J. H. & Co.'s, by the 50 cases, can be bought at 15¾c. Pork in steady inquiry; extra clear $22, and $11 for mess, $18 50 for prime and $15 50 for foreign. Raw Sugars drooping; No. 1 China dull, at 8¾c.; domestic better maintained; sales of New-Orleans at 12c., and choice Muscovade at 12c. Foreign Brandies in speculative request and rates advanced, but dealers are doing nothing. Other Spirits are dull; American drooping. Whisky 43c.@44c. Brandy 45c. Pure Spirits 42½c. Alcohol 75c. Teas greatly depressed. Wines unchanged; 75 casks of claret per the ship *Jean Panjuir* are yet in first hands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, April 3—3¼ P. M.

All kinds of business much depressed. Pork and Bacon firmer, without much activity. Butter declined. Best Eastern, 22½c. Sugars dull and declining; best Chins, 8c.@8¾c.; Eastern Crushed, 15½c. Coffee firm; Rio, 18c.; Java, 20¾c.@21c. Foreign Brandies doing better, with considerable sales. Domestic Spirits drooping; New-York brands, 45c.@46c. Whisky, 40c.@42¾c. Alcohol, 75c. French Wines lower. Flour declined 25c. ₱ bbl. All kinds of domestic produce dull. Money for the steamer of the 5th easy; quotations at 2 ₱ cent. on good names or mercantile collateral.

REJOICINGS AT THE SUCCESS OF THE PONY EXPRESS.

ST. JOSEPH, Saturday, April 14.

A spirited demonstration was made here last night in honor of the prompt arrival of the first pony express from San Francisco. The city was illuminated, the citizens paraded the streets with bands of music, fireworks were set off, speeches were made appropriate to the occasion, and the best feeling was manifested by everybody.

The last hundred miles of the route was made in eight hours, and the courier states that even better time had been made over other portions of the road. We are not advised where the express which left here on the 3d inst. met this one coming this way.

The next express will leave here Tuesday next, April 20, at 9 o'clock in the morning.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Delegates to the Charleston Convention.

NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 15.

DELEGATES TO CHARLESTON.

Delegates are pouring in, and to hear them talk one would suppose DOUGLAS would have no serious opposition at Charleston. In fact, one New-Hampshire Delegate informs me that the nomination of DOUGLAS was positively arranged to-day with the consent of a number of Southern Delegates now here, and that the nomination at Charleston is a mere piece of formality. Two members of Congress from Missouri, themselves opposed to DOUGLAS, say that Messrs. Henderson, Lakeman, Shortridge, Dorris, Craig, Claiborn, Menlz, King, Douglas and Krum, ten of the Missouri Delegates, are *strong Douglas* men. Two Delegates in CLINGMAN'S District, and one North Carolina Delegate-at-Large are known to be Douglas men. Indiana and Ohio Delegates call on DOUGLAS this evening. The Indiana Delegates declare their purpose to vote for DOUGLAS as a unit all the time.

THE COVODE INVESTIGATION.

Mr. STRADMAN is here, and I learn will appear tomorrow before the Covode Committee. WENDELL is to be recalled.

DEATH OF WILLIAM COST JOHNSON.

Hon. WM. COST JOHNSON died here to-day.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Navy Department received dispatches this afternoon from the *Pocahontas* at Key West on the 10th inst. All well. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 15.

As a member of the Opposition will pair off with Democratic members of Congress who are going to Charleston, and will avail themselves of this arrangement to visit their homes, it is probable that scarcely a quorum, if so many, will be left here to attend to the public business.

DAVID A. BUEL, who has recently returned from Utah, in a lecture last night refuted the statement of Mr. HOOPER, the delegate from the Territory, that the Mormons have no coinage of their own, and exhibited some of the money which the authorities have forced into circulation, to show that it is thirty per cent. below the national standard.

It is said the Administration adheres to the possession of San Juan Island, and that in response to the proposition of the British Government, the latter has by this time been so informed.

Mr. STOCKTON, Chaplain of the House, the President, Speaker PENNINGTON, and other members of Congress, being among his numerous auditors to-day, was so pointed to his remarks as clearly to imply his strong condemnation of the duello.

HON. WM. COST JOHNSON, Ex-Congressman from Maryland, died here to-day.

The postage between the United States and the Grand Duchy of Luxemberg, by the Bremen mail, has been reduced from 22 cents to 15 cents, prepayment optional, so that the uniform rate of the latter amount is now chargeable on all letters conveyed to the Bremen mail between the United States and the States belonging to the German and Austrian Posts Union.

Ohio Central Railroad.

COLUMBUS, Friday, April 13.

The damage to the Ohio Central Railroad is not of a serious character. All is in good order between Newark and Bellaire. The portion that was obstructed by the flood is between Columbus and Newark. A large force is at work there, and all will be repaired so that trains can pass over the entire line to-morrow, (Saturday.)

Great Rise on the Ohio River.

PARKERSBURGH, VA., Saturday, April 14.

The Ohio River at this point, two hundred miles below Pittsburgh, is twenty feet deep, and at a stand. Boats are plenty for all landings below. No damage has resulted to the Baltimore and Ohio road, on track or bridges, by the recent freshet. Freight and passage trains are running regularly both ways.

The Wisconsin Election.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Saturday, April 14.

The official returns up to the present time so change the figures that the vote for Chief Justice is considered doubtful. The friends of SMITH confidently claim his election. Nothing but the official canvass can decide the matter.

Fire in West Troy.

TROY, Sunday, April 15.

On Saturday night a large fire occurred at West Troy, destroying N. L. DARE'S cooper shop, a wagon factory, a grocery, eleven dwelling-houses and four barns. Loss about $30,000; partially insured. The Arba Read Steam Fire Engine, of this city, prevented even more destructive conflagration.

VINCENNES, Ind., Sunday, April 15.

A fire last night destroyed Eastham's Block with nearly all its contents. Loss about $10,000; insured $3,400. The fire originated in a bakery in the building.

Plymouth Church.

SEQUEL OF MR. BEECHER'S REMARKS CONCERNING THE TRUSTEES OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH—A FRANK RETRACTION.

Immediately before commencing his discourse on the morning of Sunday, the 15th inst., Mr. BEECHER said:

I think many of you will be better prepared to be profited by the sermon, if I premise a word or two of explanation with reference to a matter which has now became very public. I allude to the remarks I made last Sabbath evening respecting the denial of this Church to Mr. PHILLIPS, for the delivery of his address on the Dissolution of the Union.

I thought at that time, from information derived both from the papers and from gentlemen that I presumed knew the facts in the case, that there had been through timidity, a disposition on the part of the Trustees of this Church to prevent any trouble and unpopularity that might seem to accrue from yielding this room to Mr. PHILLIPS. I thought there had been, a disposition on their part, through prudence, to withdraw the Church from any peril and risk. And I need not tell you that any such considerations as that would have a peculiar tendency to stir me up to the very bottom of my life. For if there is anything that I greatly admire, it is that courage which enables any man, or any body of men, to take all the proper risks that belong to right doing; and if there is anything which exceedingly arouses my indignation, it is to see those who are nearest and dearest to me refusing to uphold the right because they are afraid of the consequences.

Supposing such to be the facts in the case, I expressed my mind on the subject, and did it, I presume, in a manner that was entirely understood. It now gives me great pleasure to say that, after having had an interview and full conference with the gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, I am satisfied that the withholding of the use of this church on the occasion in question was not dictated by any spirit of unwillingness to tolerate free speech. Although there was a division in their counsels—although some wished to restrict the use of the church more than others—yet the issue, as I understand it, was, that they did not feel that they were legally empowered to act as a Board of Trustees. The whole event took place about 9½ o'clock on Monday evening, and as the lecture was for Tuesday night, it was necessary that the notices announcing the change of place should be in the papers of the next morning. The Board of Trustees were not in session. A few gentlemen belonging to the Board were informally consulting with regard to the fiscal matters of the new Church. The reason alleged, I am informed, at that time, and felt by all more or less, among others, for refusing the use of the church to Mr. PHILLIPS, was that they had no right to act as a Board of Trustees, and that there was no time to call a regular meeting of the Board that night. I am also informed that so far from having a disposition to gag or thwart Mr. PHILLIPS, there was on the part of several of those who declined to vote for opening the Church, a willingness to pay the expense of hiring a hall for his use, while they declared by their vote that they had no power as a Board of Trustees, to grant the use of the church. Several of them were forward to say that they themselves would become responsible for all the expenses of any hall that could be obtained.

Now, I desire to so far retract the remarks of last Sunday evening, as they bear upon the action of the Trustees of this Church. I take back nothing that I said of the sacredness of free speech, nor anything that I said about the cowardice of a church that is afraid to expose itself to unpopularity for the sake of asserting the truth. And if I now supposed that the Trustees of this Church had, in a spirit of worldly prudence, sacrificed that great principle that underlies all rights, and which is first and before all questions, I should not hesitate to reaffirm every word that I formerly uttered.

But I now understand that there was no attempt to limit or check free speech; that they only declined exercising the functions of the Board of Trustees because but a part of its members were present, informally acting on other matters, and with no organization or right to act as Trustees, and that, as the application was made to them between 9 and 10 o'clock of the night, when they could not call a meeting in a regular manner. I have also received the fullest assurance from several who declined to act that, if the matter had come before them in a regular manner, and at a regular meeting, there would have been no doubt that the house might have been obtained. I now desire to retract whatever I said, last Sunday night, in relation to the motives and the action of the trustees.

I need scarcely say, that, while I cheerfully and gladly make this retraction in behalf of those members of the Board of Trustees concerned, I would not, in any other respect, weaken a word that I said! But one word more. It is my constant endeavor among you to be fearlessly faithful, both in the encouragement of good, and in the rebuke of evil. The more I love you, and in proportion as you are near to me in personal friendship, shall I always deal decisively and faithfully with wrong doing, and if I should ever think that there was any wavering or instability of principle among you, I would not hesitate to hew it as with an ax. But if in doing this I ever do it in haste, or under misapprehension, or in any way by mistake, may my right hand forget her cunning, and may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, if I fail instantly, as soon as I am apprised that I am mistaken, to make a rectification just as openly, and if anything more vehemently, than I made the mistake. For that is Christian—that is right. Now then, I will preach.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

Probable Murder in Jersey City—The Body of a Woman found gagged and sunk in the River.

About 5 A. M., on Saturday, as private watchmen BALDWIN was engaged in his duties on the Cunard dock at Jersey City, his attention was attracted to something in the water at the end of the York-street dock. Upon closer inspection, he discovered the feet of a human being, with the head and body under water. Thinking that this might be one of the victims of the sloop *Spray*, or the oyster-boat *E. A. Johnson*, Officer BALDWIN summoned his partner, and the two attached a rope to one of the legs, and attempted to draw the body to the surface of the water, when they found that it was held firmly by some weight attached to it. They then made the line fast to the dock, and notified Coroner MORRIS. The Coroner shortly proceeded to the spot, and upon taking out the body found it to be that of a woman in a perfectly made state, with the exception of the yoke of a chemise, and about three inches of the top of a white cotton stocking.

One end of a rope was found passed around the neck, and drawn twice tightly through the mouth, which caused the tongue to protrude. The rope was fastened by a peculiar knot called by boatmen a "timber hitch." The other end of the rope was fastened to a barrel of pitch which was considerably imbedded in the mud, and, it is supposed, could not have moved any distance after having sunk. The remains were removed to Mr. HOPE'S, undertaker in Newark-avenue, where they remain for identification.

THE INQUEST.

Coroner MORRIS summoned a jury, when the following evidence was taken:

Jonathan H. Baldwin testified: I reside at No. 34 Essex-street, and am a watchman at the Cunard dock; about half-past five o'clock this morning I went into the shed of the Cunard Dock, and looking out of the window discovered, as I thought, the feet of a human being swaying back and forth in the water, at the end of the York-street pier; it struck me that it might be one of the persons that had been murdered recently on one of the vessels; I told my partner, Peterson, and we went down, and hitched a rope to one of the legs in order to hoist the body up to see who it was, when I discovered that the body was anchored to something; then went and notified the Coroner; was present when the body was taken up, and found that it was attached to a barrel of pitch; the rope was passed through the mouth twice and drawn very tight, so much so that the tongue protruded; the hitch of the rope was what boatmen call a timber hitch; the rope was about ten feet in length; the water where the body was found is about 20 feet deep at high tide, and about thirteen feet at low tide; do not think the barrel had floated at all, but think the body and barrel had been thrown into the water at the same time.

Peter Peterson testified: I am a private watchman at the Cunard dock; I corroborate the testimony of Officer Baldwin; the barrel was about ten feet from the dock; do not think it had moved after it was thrown in the water; I have been a night watchman at that dock the past three years, and have frequently heard screams in that vicinity; the last time we heard a scream at that place was about three o'clock in the morning, some ten days ago, when Baldwin and myself saved a man from drowning; he was a stranger from Newark, dressed in black clothes, and apparently an Irishman; do not know that any assurances loaded with pitch have laid at that dock very recently.

As no person could be found to identify the body, and no further evidence touching the mysterious affair was forthcoming, it was decided to adjourn the investigation until Tuesday, in order to give it publicity, which may come to the notice of some of the friends or acquaintances of the unknown woman.

Dr. QUIMBY, City Physician, made a cursory *post mortem* examination of the body, which was in a good state of preservation, having, it is supposed, been in the water about ten days. He found considerable extravasated blood in the throat, which might have been caused by strangulation, or by the rope; the left collar bone dislocated, an extensive bruise on the left breast and on the right side of the stomach.

The deceased is supposed to have been an English woman about 30 years of age, 5 feet in height, and rather thick set; black hair, teeth all perfect with the exception of the right eye-tooth and the molar tooth on the left side, which are gone.

The supposition is that deceased either belonged on board of a vessel, or had been induced to go on board of one in that vicinity, where she was violated, and then perhaps murdered to prevent an exposure.

On the 14th of January last, Mr. F. B. WOOLSEY missed a barrel of pitch from the end of the York-street pier. The impression of the physician, however, is, that the body could not have been in the water over ten or twelve days.

Singer's Sewing Machine,
AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,
Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $16.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES of new styles at $75 and $50. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

To Tailors and Clothiers.
THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO invite the special attention of Tailors and Clothiers to their large new double-speed shuttle or lock-stitch machine, made expressly for manufacturing purposes. Price $50. For sale at No. 495 Broadway, New-York and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 46 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
(A PERFECT FAMILY MACHINE.)
Price $30.
Office No. 508 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 430 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress and Rosette Trimmings,
ROSETTES, GIMPS, BRAIDS,
At LOCKITT, SON & CO.'S,
No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,000. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Perry's Japanese
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing.
Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

For New Styles of Carpeting,
GO TO
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.'S,
No. 525 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce,
Suitable for every variety of dish hot or cold. For sale by all respectable grocers JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole agents for United States.

The Elegant Man, and Who He Is.

BY JULIA CAREY RHEINHARDT.

Oh! Jeunie, had you seen him
As he marched adown the street;
His clothes, they were so stylish,
And his gloves, they were so neat!
His features proud, his bearing high,
His smile superb, commanding;
His air and looks at once proclaimed
A man of taste and standing.
We did not speak—he passed me by—
He neither knows nor wants me;
'Tis chance if e'er we meet again,
But still his memory haunts me!
And he—this paragon of men—
Who so surpassed all others,
Is the "walking advertising man"
Employed by the great SMITH BROTHERS!
SMITH BROTHERS' One-price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 136, and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

Rogers & Raymond
Exhibit at their new clothing store, No. 214 Broadway, under the Museum, all the new styles for boys, brought out in Paris, London and New-York for the present season. Prices on the same moderate scale as at their great central establishment, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st. No second price asked or taken. Splendid and select stock of gentlemen's clothing. Furnishing goods, imported and domestic. Charges in the merchant tailoring and every other department the lowest in Broadway.

Important to Housekeepers.
MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER
Is the oldest and best article known for the extermination of Croton Water Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths in furs and clothing, and every species of vermin that infest your houses. Try a box, and test the truth of the above. Principal Depôt, No. 612 Broadway. Price, 25 cents to $1.

Company Front! Present Arms!
Here comes one of WHITE'S Spring Style Hats for Gentlemen. Neat, tasty and light. Call and see the Hatter, WHITE. He leads the fashions of the day at the Model Hat Store, No. 216 Broadway.

Parker Bros.' London Club Sauce is just the article long needed by the public, to take the place of the many inferior sauces which have enjoyed a monopoly and been sold at exorbitant prices. Superior and cheaper to all others in use, the great sale it is now enjoying is the best test of its merits and popularity. Sold by all respectable grocers, and by A. J. PARKER, No. 15 Beekman-st.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every kind for permanent retention of ruptures, bathing trusses supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, (opposite St. Paul's Church.)

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Everybody Can Succeed in Something if they Choose the Right Pursuit.—A correct phrenological examination, as applied by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, will point out the defects, talents and just the occupation one ought to pursue.

"Trefolio," the True Secret of Beauty.—Softens, purifies, cleanses and invigorates the skin; renders the complexion beautifully clear and brilliant. 50 cents a bottle.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

DIED.

OAKLEY.—In this City, on Sunday morning, April 15, of paralysis, GEORGE WILMOT, eldest son of the late John W. Oakley, of this City.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 280 West 19th-st., on Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., from which place the remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

HOUSTON.—In this City, on Saturday, April 14, of hasty consumption, JOSEPH H. HOUSTON, aged 29 years, 3 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his residence, No. 260 West 15th-st., on Monday, April 16, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Orange County and California papers will please copy.

ROBERTS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, April 15, of consumption, PETER ROBERTS, in the 44th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 118 West 28th-st., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

DOOR.—In this City, on Saturday, April 14, Dr. J. WASHINGTON DOOR, aged 30 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Companions of Phœnix Chapter B. A. M., also Brethren of independent Lodge No. 42, of which he was a member, and the fraternity in general are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 115 East 18th-st.

SEIDEL.—In this City, on Saturday, April 14, Mrs. ELIZABETH SEIDEL, in the 86th year of her age.

Her friends, and the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 975 Broadway, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

JORDAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 11, of chronic inflammation of the brain EDWIN JORDAN, late of Boston, in the 29th year of his age.

CHAPMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 14, JANE CHAPMAN, widow of the late Hiram K. Chapman, M. D., of Newburgh.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of Wm. Everdell, Jr., No. 363 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Monday,) April 16, at 2 o'clock, after which the remains will be taken to Newburgh for interment.

DAY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 15, after a short illness, ADELINE OSBORNE, wife of John H. Day, and youngest daughter of the late Harmon King, of Northampton, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 9 Sydney-pl., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 17, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HAYS.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday morning, April 15, after a long illness, HERMEHAN O. HAYS, in the 41st year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 98 3d-st., on Tuesday, April 17, at 1 o'clock P. M.

TURNER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 14, after a lingering illness, ANN, relict of Benjamin Turner, a native of Lisson, England.

☞ London papers please copy.

RANDELL.—At Harlem, on Sunday, April 15, LYMAN MYER, only child of Christopher H. and Mary A. Randell, aged 1 year 6 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, April 17, at 5 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the parents, 1st-av., corner 126th-st.

GREGORY.—At his residence, near Elizabeth City, on Sunday, April 15, at 12¼ o'clock P. M., GEORGE GREGORY, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Tuesday, at 11½ o'clock A. M. Trains leave foot of Cortandt-st. at 10 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depôt in Elizabeth City.

MAGEE.—At Harlem, on Thursday, April 12, JOHN NIEL MCLEVEN, only son of Christopher and E Louise Magee, of Pittsburgh, Penn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of his grandfather, Rev. Dr. John N. McLeod, No. 87 West 20th-st., on Monday, April 16, at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ Pittsburgh papers please copy.

SOOFIELD.—At West Farms, on Saturday, April 14, HARVEY SOOFIELD, Sr., in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, West Farms, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

STRIKER.—At Deermont, Port Chester, on Thursday, April 12, at the residence of E. J. Swords, ANN STRIKER, in the 80th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held in the Middle Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette place and 4th-st., this day, (Monday,) April 16, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without farther notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 179 April 14, 1860.
42, 3, 40, 24, 19, 14, 63, 72, 39, 44, 75, 68.
Class No. 180, April 14, 1860.
12, 44, 38, 3, 26, 62, 45, 77, 51, 16, 21, 25, 63, 66.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., April 14, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
CLASS 305. APRIL 14 1860.
66, 7, 64, 2, 63, 61, 47, 11, 40, 46, 48, 54, 13.
Prizes cashed at No. 558 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing
HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

REMOVAL.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO. HAVE REMOVED THEIR MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT FROM NO. 8 BOWERY TO NO. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE.
OPPOSITE THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

MANY EMINENT PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND WING'S Farina Crackers as one of the most useful delicacies ever prepared, particularly for ladies. It is found that at such times as it may be necessary for patients to confine themselves to food free from all feverish tendency, these Crackers prove to be most excellent.
The kind action of this food, and its ready assimilation with the juices of the stomach, it is believed, render this article greatly superior to the ordinary preparations resorted to while under medical treatment.
In a state of great debility, or when food is necessary which does not require masticating, soak WING'S CRACKERS in cold water until they separate into spongy, tender flakes; then, if necessary, warm and sweeten, or flavor as shall be most acceptable. When proper, good milk may be added.
In either way, one of the most healthful and delicate nourishments is prepared that can be conceived of, not only for adults, but for those of a tender age.
Ask your grocer for
WING'S CRACKERS,
And take none but those stamped with the name
"A. WING,"
These may be had of the best family grocers generally, and at wholesale only, of
A. N. THOMPSON & CO.,
Nos. 221 and 223 Fulton-st.,
New-York.
A. WING.

RETURNED AFTER MANY DAYS.
A deeply touching story by the author of "Beautiful Snow," appears this week, besides a large quantity of original

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THREE-story and basement, brown-stone front, in the vicinity of Washington-square; in excellent condition, with gas, bath-rooms, water closets, and every convenience. Two-thirds of the amount may remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given 1st of May. Furniture will be sold if desired. Apply to ROBERT RAIT, No. 291 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

For sale or to let, a large fire-proof brick building, near the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, suitable for any manufacturing purpose, containing a first-class steam engine. Apply to E. K. KELLOGG,
No. 96 Beaver-st., New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—THE TWO NEW BELLville stone front four-story houses, situated on the southeasterly corner of Madison-av. and 40th st. These houses have been built by days' work, in the most substantial manner. They are abundantly supplied with all the modern improvements. From the cupolas on the roofs there is an extensive view of the circumjacent country. The houses have been finished under the supervision of the eminent architect, Mr. Isaac G. Perry, to whom persons desirous of purchasing are referred for the character of the work. A full lot on the south side of 40th-st., adjoining the corner house, may be purchased with the house. For terms apply to R. HOGAN, No. 179 Madison-st.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm containing about thirty-five acres, two miles from Newark, on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good house, farm-house and stables nearly new thereon, and all in good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees upon the place.

COUNTRY AND CITY PROPERTY.—For sale, to let, and exchange for City property—some of the most desirable on Long Island.

ALSO, FOR SALE—Several desirable houses on Murray Hill, and 10th, 24th and 37th sts.

ALSO, FOR SALE—Lots on 59th, 79th, 84th, 85th, 114th, 120th, 121st and 126th sts., and 2d, 3d and 4th avs.

FOR SALE—Several desirable houses and lots in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. A. K. FOSTER & CO.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO BEAUTIFUL NEW three-story and basement houses, Philadelphia fronts, brown stone stoops, with all modern improvements, situated on Pacific-st., between Portland and Carlton avs., Brooklyn. This is one of the most accessible locations in Brooklyn, near the proposed parks; only three minutes' walk from Fulton, Flatbush and Atlantic avs. cars; lots, 20 by 100; houses, 20 by 40. Price, $6,000; $1,500 on bond and mortgage. Apply to owners, on premises, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. Houses just finished. Would trade for valuable building lots

FOR SALE—THE LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE NO. 288 West 20th-st., situated on Chelsea-square; house 66x48 feet, lot 100x109 feet. The house is one of the most convenient and comfortable in the City; the garden is large and well supplied with grape vines, flowering shrubs and vines. Persons having young children and who desire to give them an attractive home, would do well to see this place before purchasing elsewhere. $13,000 can remain on bond and mortgage at 5 per cent., if desired. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—FOUR VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS on Clinton-av., running through to Hemilton-st., and near Myrtle-av., on which cars run every five minutes to Fulton Ferry, being the most desirable part of Brooklyn for private residences, amid elegant improvements, and affording the advantages of country and city combined. Inquire of JOHN W. J. MERRIAM, Washington-av., a few doors south of Myrtle, or at No. 47 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, between Madison and 4th avs., two beautiful four-story brown front houses, finished with rosewood and black walnut doors, stairs, &c.; size 25x63 feet; also, two four-story stone-front houses in 39th-st., north side and west of Lexington-av. Terms easy. A large part may be left on mortgage. Inquire on the premises, of ARNOLD & MOWBRAY.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., BETWEEN 38th and 39th sts., one of the very best four-story, brown stone houses in the City; 25 by 64; with sunken court-yards, rosewood doors on parlor story; the entire dining-room, butler's pantry, stair and hallway, wainscoated and trimmed in solid black walnut; in every respect first class. Inquire of B. SMITH, No. 46 East 28th-st., or No. 78 West 29th-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE AND TO LET.—The two snug 3-story frame houses and lots Nos. 228 for sale, and 337 Livingston-st., near Hanover-place, to be let; genteel location, convenient to Fulton-ferry; are in good order, and contain gas, Croton and water. Price, $3,400 and $3,600. Terms easy. Inquire of WM. SELPHO, No. 516 Broadway, New-York, or No. 228 State-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY basement stone houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to J. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and underceller, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 232 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DELAFANTE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN WILLIAMSburgh, five minutes' walk from the Ferries, the very desirable three-story and basement brick houses, situated on the corner of South 5th and 8th sts., finished with all the modern improvements, and in a good neighborhood. For further particulars apply to D. BURHANS, second house below.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall finishings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE front house, No. 63 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in perfect order, having just been frescoed and painted by Messrs. Vacy & Bird, in their best style. House 20 by 50, lot 20 by 100. Apply to LOOMIS & GOFF, No. 1,128 Broadway, or No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—The three-story brick dwelling-houses Nos. 159, 161 and 163 Livingston-st., Brooklyn; will be sold low to close an estate if early application be made to WM. H. SCOFIELD, No. 39 William-st., Room No. 2, second floor.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS HOUSES; one a corner, with bay windows, handsome brownstone trimmings, with or without lot adjoining, corner of Hanson-place and Hampden-st., Brooklyn; great bargain; the inside house 16 rooms; $6 500; $4,600 can remain. THOMAS B. JACKSON, on the premises.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET—No. 280 Henry-st.; three stories, high stoop and basement; built in the best manner; gas, hot and cold water, bath, &c. Possession given about April 20. Price low; terms easy. Apply to A. T. BUCKHOUT, No. 172 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A COTTAGE house on south side of Dean-st., 300 feet east of Grand-av., with two lots 50x110 feet. Price $2,600. Terms easy. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, (owner,) No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Nearly two-thirds of a block of ground, for which improved property will be taken for one-half of the purchase money. No objection to a good class of tenement houses. Apply to T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

50 CHOICE LOTS IN HARLEM, ON graded streets, ready for immediate improvement, between 2d and 4th avs., near the railroad depôts and steamboat landings, rapidly increasing in value. Low prices and easy terms. D. S. DUNCOMB, 51 Liberty-st.

WEST 14TH-ST.—FOR SALE, A LOT ON THE north side of West 14th-st., near 6th-av.; also a lot in the rear, on 15th-st. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to A. B. WOOD, No. 57 Maiden-lane.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—NINE LOTS between 124 and 126th sts., and west side of 4th-av. Price low, and no money wanted if improved. Apply to SAMUEL EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 2d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE house with extension for dining-room and kitchen, No. 76 Adelphi-st., between Myrtle and Park avs.; gas and water introduced, lot 25 by 100. Price $2,600.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ALL DEscriptions of real estate, in City and country. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate, and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

TO BUILDERS.—DESIRABLE LOTS, WITH A building loan, for sale; a good opportunity for an enterprising builder. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 367 Broadway, third story.

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fonsias Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 8 miles from Amsterdam, on the New-York Central Railroad, and 9 miles from Johnstown, the County seat. The farm contains 105 acres, all fine tillable land, with the exception of 7 acres of woodland. It is well watered, and a fine, large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones, good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two-story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. A good cash business is done in the store, and the post-office is kept there. The village contains a large brick flouring mill, large tannery and two stores. One mile east is a village of 1,500 inhabitants. There are 8 cows, 3 horses and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence or for agricultural purposes, such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at Nos. 97 and 94 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE, RENT OR EXCHANGE—A very desirable farm of about 40 acres, 10 miles from the City, of easy access, with good dwelling, barn, carriage-house, &c.; apples, pears, cherries, raspberries, grapes, ornamental and shade trees, &c. CHAS. A. SHERMAN, No. 220 Broadway, Room No. 37.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 30 ACRES, ONE AND a half miles from the village of Oyster Bay, and one mile from Norwich. All the buildings are nearly new and in good repair. For particulars inquire on the premises, of J. MONILAWS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN EXCELlent fruit and dairy farm, of 167 acres, 30 miles from the City, via New-Haven Railroad; spacious mansion and outbuildings, with view of Sound; fish-pond, choice fruit, &c. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

CHEAP.—FOR THE CHEAPEST GARDEN AND fruit farm of 10 acres, with small two-story house, barn, &c., 4 miles from steamboat landing and two miles from Railroad station, ($1,500.) apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

PAINTING WALLS.—PERSONS ABOUT TO paint the walls of their parlors, dining-rooms, entries, &c., and wish to combine beauty and durability with economy, would do well to call and examine the Patent Parian Paint; its tints are of the most beautiful description, and it is warranted superior to the best specimen of zinc or lead painting, and at about half the cost. Specimens may be seen at the inventor's office, J. S. DUNN, House Decorator, 536 Broadway.

PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINT generally will find a superior quality of paint brushes and brushes, &c., at the brush factory, No. 320 Pearl-st., Dorsey's Buildings. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, situated on the east bank of the Passaic River, nearly opposite to Belleville, and only 9 miles from Jersey City, containing 28 acres of good land, suitably divided into an extensive lawn, and several fields; all in a high state of cultivation. The lawn slopes to the river, and is embellished with a hedge, shrubbery, evergreen, and a variety of ornamental and shade trees. The house is 40 by 42 feet, hnills in cottage style, in the most substantial manner, with baiconies and piazza, and has an extension building in the rear, comprising kitchen, laundry, bath and servants' rooms. It is situated on high ground, and commands fine views of the river and surrounding country, and has all of the modern improvements, excepting gas. On the sides of the house are a grove and numerous fruit trees; in the rear, a grapery, a garden for small fruit and vegetables, and, at a suitable distance, barn, carriage, ice and poultry houses, &c., all in good order and well stocked. This place offers every inducement to a purchaser with families in healthy, pleasant and beautiful residence convenient to New-York City, and who wishes to be exempted from high taxes. Further information can be had on application to E. H. RIKER, No. 44 Wall-st., A. H. CLARK, No. 151 West-st., New-York, or to WILLIAM BERRIAN, on the premises.

COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 14 MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.—A fine new brick house, 65x40, (exclusive of piazza,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house, (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spalding, Atherton, Ferris, and others,) contains twelve commodious sleeping-rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry; and, in the basement, kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is furnished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars, inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale his residence, situated in the village of Kinderhook, Columbia County, containing five acres of land, with a new modern brick cottage dwelling, built and finished in the best manner by days' work, under the immediate supervision of the owner, for his own occupancy; has bathing-rooms, range, hot and cold water, &c. Upon the premises are all the necessary out-buildings, excellent kitchen garden, large orchard of apples and pears, and well stocked with every variety of choice fruit—all in perfect order, and adapted for a gentleman's residence, being one of the most desirable and complete residences ever offered. Omnibuses connect at Stuyvesant with every train upon the Hudson River Railroad, and at Kinderhook upon the Harlem Railroad. For further particulars, apply to T. BAILEY MYERS, Esq., office of the 5th-av. Railroad; T. R. JACKSON, Esq., Architect, No. 329 Broadway, New-York; or to the subscriber, upon the premises. F. S. HOES.

LLEWELLYN PARK, AT ORANGE, N. J.—A tract of 500 acres of land. Country residences, in Llewellyn Park, only one hour from New-York, for sale:

Lakewood, picturesque villa, and 5 acres.
Castlewood, a stone mansion, and 5 acres.
Eyrie, Eagle Rock, a rustic cottage, and 10 acres.
A cottage and 1 acre at $5,000.
A cottage and 5 acres in Eagleton at $8,000.
10 building sites of 5 acres each, in Llewellyn Park.
10 eeautiful building sites on the Orange Mountain, at $500 per acre. Apply to the proprietor
L. S. HASKELL,
No. 44 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AND PRODUCTIVE Farm of 200 acres, in a high state of cultivation, on Long Island Sound, three hours from New-York, fronting the water, with fishing, yachting, and game, all that can be desired. Farm-house and buildings in good order, detached residence with carriage-house, barn, stables, &c.; lawns, shrubbery, garden and shade trees half a mile from farm buildings; one of the most desirable places for a country seat or permanent home, and as profitable investment, that can possibly occur. Price $25,000. Address, from first parties only, C. JEFFRIES, Box No. 116 Times Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing House at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the depôt and steamboat landing. The house and out-buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to
THOS B. CODDINGTON,
No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY.—A commodious, well-built dwelling house, with dining-room and kitchen in the rear, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic, with one acre of land or more; rich soil and abundance of fruit. It is within five minutes' walk of the railroad depôt, communicating in one hour with New-York by frequent trains. For further particulars inquire of JAMES G. DARLING, No 270 Water-st.

FOR SALE AT WHITE PLAINS—A COTtege-house with all necessary out-buildings and four acres of land, pleasantly located in the town of White Plains, on West-st., near the Methodist Church, 2½ miles from Mamaroneck Depôt, and 3 miles from the depôt at White Plains, location perfectly healthy. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 80 acres of land, lying in the town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, about 4 miles from Rhinebeck Station and 2 miles from Tivoli. This place has a fine view of the Hudson River and Railroad. It is in good condition, well watered, and has a variety of fruit. For particulars, apply to RICHARD SHULTS, on the premises, or to JAMES BOWERS, of Yonkers.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size from eight to fifteen rooms; are in complete order. Rents from $200 to $600 per annum.

The localities for attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity.

For further particulars apply to GILBERT HOPKINS, Office No. 37 Fulton-st., second floor, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDson, 2½ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, wash-house, gas house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

TO LET—AT CARMANSVILLE, THE NEW 2½-story frame cottage, with high brick basement, on the northeast corner of 10th-av. and 155th-st.; contains ten rooms, thirteen pantries, large attic and vault, with modern improvements; size 20 by 35 feet, with front and rear piazzas 6 feet wide, lot 24 by 120 feet. Inquire of D. W. C. WARD, corner of 10th av. and 152d-st., or of M. WARD, Broadway Bank.

TO LET—THE PREMISES NOW OCCUPIED BY L. Silliman Ives, Esq., on the Hudson River, near Manhattanville, within five minutes' walk of the depôt, and within 45 minutes of Chamber-st., *via* Hudson River Railroad. The house is brick, with hollow walls, gas, bath-room, &c. Also, the store, No. 370 South st., next to the corner of Gouverneur-st. Apply to
A. J. SMITH, No. 65 Chatham st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN Acres, on the Hudson, 29 miles from the City. Has good buildings, choice fruit and shade, river front, splendid prospect; and living water; the grounds high and picturesque, location perfectly healthy, neighborhood unexceptionable, and depôt close at hand. Will be sold or rented to a suitable party. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A desirable country residence in the village of Mount Vernon. A two story and basement house, 36x26 feet, with barn, &c. The grounds are highly improved, and well stocked with fruits, &c. Terms easy. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 175 West 29th-st., or to W. C. SINCLAIR, No. 204 Bleecker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, situated in the south suburb of Poughkeepsie, on high ground, and commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country. House new, 28x49; has nine rooms, with all modern improvements. One or two acres of land can be had. For particulars inquire of GEO. CORLIES, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, ADJOINING the Presbyterian Church at South Bergen, N. J., containing 9 rooms. Besides basement, with barn and lots of ground, stocked with fruits, &c.; near house railroad to Jersey City; rent, $460. Apply to C. H. VOORHIS, Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, near the Ferry, Jersey City.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY PLACE FOR sale of 8 acres near to depôt. First-class buildings and improvements, rich soil and abundance of fruit, pure soft spring water, hot and cold carried through the buildings; grounds well laid out, and ornamented with a fine lot of trees. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER OR LONGER, AT Southport, Conn., two hours' ride by New-Haven Railroad and 10 minutes' walk from depôt, a good house, unfurnished, suitable for a small family, with about half an acre of land; it is pleasantly situated, directly on Long Island Sound. For particulars apply to A. BULKLEY, No. 27 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, A HOUSE and 5 lots of ground, fronting on Congress st., within 3 minutes' walk of Congress Spring—2-story house and spacious barn; the premises are in excellent order, and location unequaled. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT (FURNISHED) TO LET.—The residence of Joseph D Thurston, at Bayside, near Flushing, including carriage-house, &c.; lawn finely shaded, fruit, &c.; commanding fine views of Little Neck Bay. For particulars address, with name, Box No. 2,019 Post-office.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FIFTY FARMS, villas and residences—a great variety—for sale and for rent in Orange and its vicinity, by H. B. BLACKWELL, 9 to 11 A. M., 59 William-st., New-York; 1 to 5 P. M., 49 Main-st., Orange.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—THE COTTAGE house, with two lots of ground, attached, on Bayside-av., Glenwood, Yonkers, a very desirable country residence for a small family. Apply at the office, No. 249 Greenwich-st., between 12 and 4 o'clock.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS, ONE MILE EAST OF the Hudson River Railroad Station and steamboat landing, a small, neat cottage containing eight rooms, with garden and grounds; will be rented to a desirable tenant for $108 per annum. Apply to F. BLANCHET, No. 290 5th-av., before 9 A. M., or after 4 P. M.

A COTTAGE AND FIVE ACRES OF LAND TO LET OR LEASE—On the Hudson River, eight miles from Hoboken and one-quarter of a mile from Conway's Dock, house finished in modern style, carriage-house, &c. Inquire of WM. DE KLYN, No. 105 Greenwich-av.

TO LET—A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE on Bay Side-av., Flushing, L. I., about 20 minutes' walk from the railroad depôt or steamboat landing, next east adjoining the undersigned, to whom apply for terms, &c. P. R. MURFORD, No. 101 Pearl-st.

AT ORANGE—TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, with speaking tubes, furnace, and other conveniences, situated on Main st. Accessible both by cars and stages. Also 11 acres of good land. Apply at No. 397 Broadway. THOMAS G. FRENCH.

TO LET AT ASTORIA, L. I.—TWO LARGE brick stores, suitable for feed and flour, grocery or light manufacturing business; situated at the steamboat landing. Apply on board the steamer MATTANO, Fulton Market-slip.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—A country residence at Fishkill, ten minutes' walk to the depôt at New-Hamburgh, and about two hours' from New-York. The house is commodious and convenient, situated in the centre of an undulating lawn of forty acres, and commanding a beautiful view of the river and surrounding country. It is replete with every modern convenience, including bath, water fixtures on three floors, gas and gas fixtures and furnace. The out-buildings consist of a large barn, with cellar, &c., carriage-house and stables, ice-house well filled, gas house and gate lodge, all in fine order. The house is neatly furnished, and the whole will be sold, or the house, &c., let, with or without the grounds, for one or more years, on favorable terms, including horses, carriages, &c., if preferred, said possession given immediately. Apply to the ensbscriber, at the Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 15 Wall-st.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING ABOUT forty acres, beautifully situated on the Flushing and Bay Side Turnpike, (on which are several admirable building sites,) in the immediate neighborhood, and commanding a fine view of Little Neck Bay, East River, and the Sound. The premises are situated at Bay Side, L. I., ten miles from New-York City, and seven miles east of the village of Flushing, from which place communication is had with the City several times a day by railroad and steamboat. Either the whole or part of the above forty acres will be sold, and the farm house, surrounded by a beautiful shade, with barns, sheds, &c., and about five acres of good land, will be rented to a suitable tenant. Any further information may be obtained by applying to WM. A. CORNELL, on the premises, or to J. W. BROWE, 365 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A most beautifully located site for an elegant country seat, containing 23 acres, selected by one of our most distinguished physicians on account of its beauty of location and salubrious atmosphere. The place has been put in the most perfect agricultural state; the farm buildings erected, and the lawn, which overlooks a large section of country, including the towns of Morris and Boxaton, is most elegantly diversified, and ornamented with large forest trees; the grounds are laid out, seven planted, and the water collected for distributing through the place and buildings at a large cost; the whole will, however, now be sacrificed, as the owner has changed his plans. For full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A splendid property on the east bank of the Hudson River, 40 miles from the City of New-York, at Woodlawn, consisting of 200 acres first quality of land, having a river front of 2 800 feet. This property is well calculated for dividing into country seats, having several beautiful building sites, on which there is a fine growth of forest trees. It will be sold in separate parcels of 100 acres each, if desired. This presents an opportunity for investment seldom met with. Title perfect. Apply to SMITH & GODDARD, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 3 American Exchange Bank, Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 4 ACRES, WITH THE buildings thereon, well located, on Newark Bay, about 6 miles from Jersey City, and 1½ miles from the Latourette House, a fashionable Summer resort; the above is supplied with a fine beach and dock, for private use; easy of access to New-York, by plank road, three different lines of steamboats, and contemplated horse and steam cars. Price $6,000. For particulars apply to MORRIS BROTHERS, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET AT YONKERS FOR THE SUMmer season or year, a furnished cottage, containing ten rooms, with from three to ten acres of land, delightfully situated on elevated ground, surrounded by beautiful shade trees, and abundantly supplied by pure Spring water; there is a garden planted, and fruit; and all the necessary out-buildings in good order, within about twenty minutes' ride of the depôt. Address HENRY B. ODELL, Yonkers.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON THE HUDSON, 45 minutes from Chambers-st., a two-story, basement and attic house, 34x42 feet, with three-story tower in front; contains all the modern improvements, large garden, fine view of river; suitable for Summer or Winter; 5 minutes from depôt; terms easy. Apply to W. H. SILLIMAN, cor. Broadway and 28th-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET.—Situated on Castleton Heights, within 15 minutes' walk from the ferry; house modern built, containing 11 rooms, bathroom, gas, &c; stable and coach-house, cisterns and well, with one acre of ground; locality perfectly healthy, and has a splendid view, extending 15 miles in three directions. Rent, $750. Apply to CHARLES KEUTGEN, No. 63 Ann-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET AT PASSAIC, N. J.—A healthy location and beautifully situated on the bank of the Passaic River, 10 miles no the Erie Railroad, half of a double house, with five or more rooms, for $125 to a small family; twenty trains daily. Apply to A. SPEER, at No. 203 Broadway, on Monday, the 16th, at Room No. 20, from 10 to 3.

FOR SALE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY.—A commodious, well-built dwelling house, with dining-room and kitchen in the rear, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic, with one acre of land or more; rich soil and abundance of fruit. It is within five minutes' walk of the railroad depôt, communicating in one hour with New-York by frequent trains. For further particulars inquire of JAMES G. DARLING, No 270 Water-st.

FOR SALE.—$6,000.—STATEN ISLAND HOTEL, PUBLIC GARDEN, OR PRIVATE RESIDENCE.—Probably the most desirable site in the neighborhood; five minutes of second landing, Stapleton. Doohle house and six lots; splendid shade-trees, &c. Apply to P. J. FORBES, on the premises, or at No. 60 William-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—ADESIRABLE HOUSE, Clove Road, Staten Island, furnished, three quarters of a miles from the landing, with all modern improvements; good garden and fruit. Would be exchanged for a dwelling in the City. Apply to C. C. HATCH, No. 75 Murray-st.

TO LET—A GOOD HOUSE ABOUT ONE MILE from Astoria, with one acre of land; rent $250; with 13 acres, $400. Apply to E. W. HEWETT, 41 Pine-st.

TO LET.

PROPERTY OWNERS HAVING HOUSES to let or lease in any part of Brooklyn, can be aided in procuring good tenants at LESLIE'S Real Estate Office, corner of Adams and Clinton sts., Savings Bank building. Those having apartments, stores or parts of houses to let, will do well to have them entered on his books. Communications by mail or Boyd's Express will be attended to.

TO LET—IN FIFTY-THIRD-STREET, A NEAT three-story house, with basement and counter-cellar, with all the modern improvements; this is a very convenient place to live, being within a few feet of 8th-av. Railroad, and in the neighborhood of Central Park, and will be let low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises No. 148 West 52d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET—THE 3-STORY brick house No. 116 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in superior order, with the modern conveniences, including first-class gas fixtures. For terms end a card to examine the premises, apply between 11 and 12 P. M., to JAMES N. GUFFORD, No. 109 Water-st., or WM. KEVAN, No. 116 Water-st. Rent, $1,000.

TO LET OR LEASE—LOW TO A GOOD FAMily, the new, high stoop, brown stone house, finished in the best manner, with all improvements, in that beautiful neighborhood, south side 46th-st., third house west from Broadway. Apply to Mr. PHILIPS, No. 544 7th-av., or Messrs. BEEBE, on the premises, or Dr. HEATH, No. 847 Broadway.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 153 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., consisting of three rooms on second floor, front basement; one room on the third floor, with privilege in bath-room and laundry; will be rented only to a small family without children. Apply on the premises. Rent, $300.

TO RENT—A HOUSE IN SEVENTH-AVENUE, above 40th-st; 20 feet front; all the modern conveniences, in perfect order; lease of three years from May 1; price $650. Apply between 9 and 4 P. M., at TILL & KNEVALS', No. 7 Mercer-st., foot of Howard-st.

TO LEASE—THE OATWELL MARBLE WORKS, on Broadway, near 35th-st., with the steam-power and buildings, and seven lots of ground, well adapted to any manufacturing business; would be leased for a term of years, separately or together. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 367 Broadway, third story.

TO LET—FOR A BOARDING-HOUSE, THE dwelling part of the house No. 413 4th-av., containing about 26 rooms; there is a private entrance in 33th-st. Inquire of F. BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av., from 8 to 10 A. M. or 5 to 9 P. M.

TO LET—FOR STORE OR MANUFACTURING purposes, the corner building No. 103 Cliff-st., being about 60 feet front on Cliff-st. and 23 feet on Beekman-st., with splendid light. Steam power will be introduced if wanted. Apply on premises.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 223 Varick-st., near Carmine, consisting of two basements, two parlors, three rooms, on the second floor, and three on the third; to be let low to one or two desirable tenants. Apply, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at No. 236 Varick-st.

TO LET—TWO NEW, MEDIUM-SIZED, FIRST-class, three-story, brown stone houses, furnished with all the modern improvements, on 33d-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET,—DESIRABLE APARTMENTS, AT A low rent, in a brownstone front house, No. 205 West 50th-st., near the 8th-av. cars; 7 rooms, and other privileges. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY store, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 349 Pearl st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 201 West 18th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; two parlors, two front rooms on third floor, all the basement. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 497 BROOME-STREET near Wooster-st., containing gas, Croton, &c.; rent $700 per year. Apply to B. WOOD, No. 271 Broadway, room No. 17.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 74 FOURTH-STREET, near Hammond-st.; has range, bath, gas, &c. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 88 Front-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, OOIT & HARRIS, same building.

TO LET—LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, IN A very desirable neighborhood up town. Apply to H. B. TURNER, No. 5 Wall-st.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 30 Orchard-st., and two attic bedrooms.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT NOS. 89 AND 92 Maiden-lane. Apply to J. EADIE, up stairs.

DESIRABLE FOR BUSINESS.—TO LET—Rear portion of No. 479 Hudson-st.; the premises 25 by 100 feet, (leasehold renewable,) for sale, with possession. Apply at No. 228 Hudson-st.

FLOORS OF FIVE AND SIX ROOMS EACH to let, in an eligible location, from May 1. Rent low, $150 and $275; also a basement. Apply at No. 791 6th-av.; all conveniences.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor-place. Also, a suite of three offices fronting on 34-av.; these offices are all heated without extra charge.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROADWAY TO LET—1 very large and several small rooms at low rates by JOHN GAUDO, No. 102 Walker-st.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT steam; one shop is well adapted for piano-action making, having lathes ready for use. Inquire at No. 98 East 26th-st.

LOFTS TO LET—OF STORE NO. 46 MURRAY-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. SAGE, REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office No. 167 Broadway; residence No. 6 Jones-st. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-STORY and sub-attic house No. 23 Henry-st., near Pike, consisting of three or four rooms, and use of basement. Apply on the premises, as above.

TO LEASE,
For a term of 12 years,
Foot of 113th-st., East River,
FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.
The brick building, 50x160, steam engine, water front of 300 feet, with dock, with 5 to 10 lots,
and Croton water,
The location of this property being so near the City, and the water front being available for vessels of any size, renders it more available for any kind of manufacturing purposes than any other property on the island. Apply to
J. N. WATSON, Harlem,
At the Steamboat Dock, 126th-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, No. 161 East 13th-st., near 2d-av., having all modern improvements.

Three-story high basement, modern built house, No. 94 West 35th-st., near 6th-av.

Three-story brick house and store, No. 176 Bowery, a capital location for business.

Stores Nos. 61 and 267 Canal-st., on a good thoroughfare, and a reasonable rent.

Two-story dwelling, No. 21 Hubert-st., within one block of St. John's Park.

Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 159 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house No. 174 West 21st-st., modern improvements. $800. Three-story English basement house No. 167 West 19th-st., modern improvements, $500. Four-story brown-stone, high basement house, modern improvements. No. 118 West 44th-st.; this house will be painted and put in complete order; rent, $1,200. Three-story low stoop house, No. 304 West 14th-st., between 9th and 10

AUCTION SALES.

...ON SALE.
...ction, on Chilton, near the Nar...
...about 1741 has been the fami...
...of Wm. B. Aspinwall, Esq., about 4 miles
...sleeping to any gentleman who de...
...the City daily a desirable Home, which, for
...and convenience, leaves superior on the
...

...about 68 acres of land, the highest
...affording ten or twelve fine build...
...a great variety of woods, hill
...on the southern slope fronting
...and facing the Upper Bay and
...views are unsurpassed—over-
...wooded environment, as well as every requi-
...site to render it one of the most
...The land between this
...and the Narrows is owned by the United
...States, and will probably always remain
...

...is over 100 feet front, and varies in
...to feet, built in part with hollow brick
...part with wood, filled in with brick. Grape-
...vine, pear, plum and cherry trees
...with nine stalls and ample carriage room;
...is a carriage-drive of over half a
...A description of this place is to
...work on "Landscape Garden-
...

...to be sold as a whole or in parcels, as
...maps to be seen at the
...place of the auctioneers. Terms made
...known at the time of sale. Immediate
...possession will be given if desired. Sale
...at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For
...further particulars apply to the auctioneers. The house will be
...open for inspection any day between Monday, 9th inst.,
...and the day of sale, on orders to be obtained of the auc-
...tioneers.

...Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
...HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
...PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN LEAVING
...HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell
...THURSDAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock,
...West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., oppo-
...terrace, all the elegant furniture of said
...made by Baudouine, consisting of rose-
...suites covered in green satin brocade; ta-
...sofas covered in crimson silk brocade;
...satin curtains, lace curtains, Wahl cen-
...rosewood & ebony etagere, grand
...action, piano-forte, cost
...pier and mantel mirrors, vases, clocks,
...mahogany clock, rosewood etagere,
...black walnut buffet, chairs, ex-
...carved French walnut library table,
...gold flowered dinner set, blue and gold des-
...glass and plated ware. Bedrooms—Rosewo
...rich enameled suites, rosewood bedroom
...curiosities, enameled ware, &c., &c.
...to be examined day before the sale.

...Auctioneers, Salesrooms 23 Nassau-st.
...H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL
...on MONDAY, April 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 20
...April 17, at 10½ o'clock,
...April 19, at 10½ o'clock,
...

...Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
...H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL
...at auction on TUESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock, in
front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., an elegant and stylish
...
...

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

158 LOTS

On 10th and 11th avs., 158th, 159th and 160th sts.,

Will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, April 19, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

This beautiful piece of ground is on a level with 10th av., in the centre of Carmansville, on the stage and railroad routes, and adjoining the residences of Moses Taylor and Shepherd Knapp, Esqrs. 158th-st., the northern boundary, is graded and paved to the Hudson River, which view property commands a view. The sale will be made by single lots and in parcels, on easy terms of payment. The title to the property is now unexceptionable, having lately been perfected by the releases obtained and recorded in the Register's office. For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

JAS. M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 28 Pine-st. N.Y.

EXECUTRIX SALE OF A VALUABLE ...
...of about 60 acres of land, with improvements;
...the Croton Lake brick-yard and machinery; also
...horses, stock, &c., near Towner's Station, on the
...York and Harlem Railroad, about 61 miles from
...DR. JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on
...THURSDAY, April 19, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, on the
...premises near Towner's Station, on the New-York and
...Harlem Railroad, by order of the Executrix of the late
...Chas. H. Sandford, the Croton Lake brick-yard, with
...moulds, machinery and implements of all kind necessary
...to carry out the business, with an inexhaustible sup-
...ply of brick-clay and sand; also a valuable farm adjoin-
...ing the brick-yard, called the Townsend Farm, contain-
...ing about 80 acres of land in good order, with the dwelling
...house, barn, &c., also two yoke of oxen, several horses,
...two premium cattle, a pair of mules, carts, wagons
...harness, farming utensils and other movable prop-
...erty. The brick-yard offers a very desirable location
...for an enterprising man, and is the only one on the line
...of the Harlem Railroad, and has a side track running to
...the door. The demand is large, and the Railroad Com-
...pany have leased the bricks on favorable terms to any
...one who may have Harlem River. The sale is
...peremptory. Terms favorable to be known on the
...day. Persons desirous to attend the sale can take the
...morning train of the New-York and Harlem Railroad,
...which leaves New-York at 9 A. M. and stops at all sta-
...tions north of Williamsbridge. For further particulars
...inquire of C. W. SANDFORD, Esq., No. 5 Tryon-row,
...or of the auctioneer, No. 23 Pine-st., New-York City.

DANIEL S. HOWES, Auctioneer. Office No. 5 Cooper Institute,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) April 16, at 10½ A.M., from residence No. 25 Olin-
...a few doors west of Broadway, all the
...household furniture, &c., embracing an assort-
...ment well worthy the attention of those in want of fine
...goods, at auction prices, such as pier and
...mantel mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood
...settees, centre and side tables, lace and brocatel curtains,
...window shades, mattresses, oil-paintings, rosewood
...bedsteads, ormolu clocks, Dresden china vases, richly-
...carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bedroom
...chairs, fine hair mattresses, two seven-octave
...pianos, and a large variety of table ware,
...such as silver and china tea sets, ivory cutlery,
...cut glass ware, and a multitude of other goods
...too numerous to mention, and which we refrain from
...mentioning, regarding the custom of long advertise-
...ments as useless, and very generally deceptive, intend-
...ed not for the intelligent citizens of the City, but
...especially for the unwary, and for strangers from the
...country. Catalogues at the house.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—S. & J. BOGART, WILL sell on WEDNESDAY, April 18, at the private resi-
...dence, No. 44 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., all
...the elegant rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and
...dining-room furniture, made by Rochefort & Skaren;
...rosewood piano, &c., consisting in part of rosewood par-
...lor suits in rich brocatel; rosewood marble-top centre-
...tables; French plate pier glasses, mantel glass, oval mir-
...rors, gas chandeliers. China vases, French clock, brocatel
...and lace curtains, tapestry Brussels carpets, carved
...rosewood bedsteads, do. wardrobe, with plate glass;
...rosewood marble-top dressing bureau, do. commodes
...and stands, feather pillows and bolsters, mahogany
...sofas, tables, lounges, extension dining-tables, chairs,
...rosewood centre, silver-plated ware, China and glassware,
...rosewood hat-stand, Brussels stair carpet, kitchen fur-
...niture and utensils. Catalogues can be had on Tuesday
...at the auction rooms No. 1 North William-st. WED-
...NESDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 Waverley-
...place, splendid rosewood parlor, mahogany parlor, cham-
...ber and dining-room furniture, rosewood piano &c.

JOHN B. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

...SALE OF HARDWARE, &c.—JOHN
...VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell, on TUESDAY
...MORNING, April 17 and 18, at 10 o'clock, at
...No. 27 Barclay-st., by order of Messrs. D. Malcwell
...and others, assignees, the entire stock of Messrs. Mur-
...ray & McCarthy, embracing an extensive and well-se-
...lected assortment of English, German and American
...hardware, cutlery, guns, heavy goods, &c., &c., all in
...fine order. Terms, four and six months credit. Cata-
...logues now ready, and may be had at the store of the
...assignee, No. 19 William-st., or at No. 27 Barclay-st.

HENRY B. HEARS, Jr., Auctioneer.

...HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
...VALUABLE ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS.—
...On THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 32
...East 20th-st., near Broadway, comprising richly carved
...rosewood parlor, drawing-room, library, dining-room,
...chamber and hall furniture, rosewood centre-tables, bed-
...steads, bureaus, Brussels and ingrain carpets, beds,
...bedding, Dresden China vases, mantel ornaments,
...clocks, rich China dinner and tea sets, silver-plated
...ware, glassware, extension dining-table, buffet, kitchen
...ware and utensils, with which the sale will commence.
...Catalogues at sale. The oil-paintings will be sold at 2
...o'clock, P. M.

ADDITIONAL SALES.

...COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT NO. 218
...West 23d-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on TUESDAY, April 17, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 218 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of richly carved rosewood etagere, with mir-
...rors; rosewood sofas, chairs, and tete-a-tetes, in bro-
...catelle satin; rosewood 7½ octave, Dunham, manufac-
...turer; work-table, pearl inlaid; rosewood quartette ta-
...bles, rosewood sofas and divans, in crimson plush; very
...large French-plate pier and mirrors, centre tables in
...pink, with cut-glass plate; lace curtains, valuable man-
...tel clocks, medallion, velvet and Brussels carpets, rose-
...wood French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, armoir a
...glaces, dressing tables, tables de nuit, beautifully decor-
...ated cottage furniture, several sets; rich china and
...cut glassware, china vases, highly ornamented Paris
...statuettes, paintings, &c., &c., together with a large as-
...sortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will
...commence. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3
...Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

DEMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF CHARLES H. TRASK, Esq., assignee of JOHN THUBSBY'S SONS, of valuable property, in the VIth, IXth, XVth and XVIIIth Wards of the City of Brooklyn.

HICKS-ST., SOUTH BROOKLYN.—The valuable lot, together with the building thereon, on the west side, 20 feet north of Carroll-st.; 25x95 feet.

WASHINGTON-ST., BROOKLYN, AND NEWTOWN TURNPIKE.—The large plot of ground, together with the buildings thereon, southeast corner, containing about 4 lots.

SMITH-ST., BROOKLYN, LATE WILLIAMSBURGH.—One lot on the east side, between Powers and Ainslie sts., 25x100 feet.

HOWARD-AV. AND HANCOCK-ST.—The valuable plot of ground on the southeast corner, being about 171x175 feet

WYCKOFF-ST.—2 lots north side, between Waterbury-st. and Bushwick-av. Each lot 24 6x95 feet.

WYCKOFF AND WATERBURY STS.—2 lots northwest corner of Wyckoff and Waterbury sts. Each lot 24 8x95 feet.

REMSEN AND WATERBURY STS.—One lot southwest corner. 24.7x95 feet.

REMSEN-ST.—3 lots south side, 125 feet east of Waterbury-st. Each 25x 5 feet.

REMSEN-ST.—5 lots south side, 550 feet east of Waterbury-st. Each 25x95 feet.

The sale will be absolute to the highest bidder.

For maps of the property and full particulars, apply to CHAS. H. TRASK, Esq., Assignee, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., near Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 18, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at No. 124 West 28th-st., the furniture contained in said house, consisting of carved rosewood 6ft-3-tete, arm-side, reception chairs in crimson and gold satin brocatelle; rosewood marble tea centre-tables, rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, rosewood etagere, black walnut extension dining table, black walnut revolving folding library and arm-chair, black walnut secretary book-case, marble top commode and sofa, tables, mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, &c.; black walnut bedsteads, &c.; window curtains and cornices, French plate pier and mantle glasses, oval mirrors, Bohemian and enameled glass vases, bronze chandelier, twenty-one day clock, choice engravings, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, mattresses, &c. For catalogues apply at the premises, or at No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

...HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—
...LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MON-
...April 16, at house northeast corner 5th-av. and
...st., the furniture contained in said house, compris-
...ing complete sets of rosewood parlor furniture, in green
...plush, crimson brocatel and green brocatel, rosewood
...centre and side tables, rosewood etageres, rosewood
...couch, rosewood bedstead, dressing bureaus, amoire a
...glace, arm and sewing chairs, &c.; black walnut gothic
...chairs, etageres, tables and bedsteads; mahogany bed-
...steads, commodes, dressing tables, chairs, &c.; ma-
...hogany extension table, complete set cottage bedroom
...furniture, French plate mantel glasses, ingrain, Brus-
...sels and velvet carpets; silk and lace curtains, blue and
...gold china dinner set, 340 pieces; cut glassware, &c., to-
...gether with the kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the
...auctioneer's office, No 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

194 VALUABLE LOTS AT HARLEM.—
...E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on
...TUESDAY, April 17, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants'
...Exchange—Harlem, valuable lots on 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th,
...7th and 8th avs., and 96th, 98th, 99th, 113th, 115th, 116th,
...117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122d, 135th, 136th, 139th,
...141st and 142d sts. For further particulars, see auction
...columns in *Courier, Commercial, Post*, and Book Maps
...at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of handsome household furniture to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 11 o'clock, at the house on the northeast corner of 4th av. and 35th st. Catalogues at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF THE
YORKVILLE NURSERY,
On 3d-av., between 97th and 99th sts.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY April ... at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, the entire s... (the above well-known and valuable nursery, belonging to Charles A. Mor..., containing upwards of 20,000 varieties of fruit and ornamental trees, *free peonias*, magnolias, roses; &c., some of which are the finest specimens in the country.

ALSO, a large stock of valuable greenhouse plants of great variety and beauty.

ALSO, upwards of 2 000 camellias.

The sale will be positive, without limit or reserve, the property having lately changed hands is the reason for selling.

The sale is well worth the attention of persons who are desirous of supplying themselves with the choicest varieties of shrubs, fruit-trees, flowers, &c. Catalogues at No. 7 Pine-st., after the ... inst.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on TUESDAY, April 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 33 Mercer-st., the furniture contained in said house, consisting of tapestry, Brussels, ingrain and other carpets, piano-forte, rosewood etageres, two suites red and green brocatel, marble-top centre tables, wardrobes, hair-cloth chairs and sofas, rosewood chamber furniture, two splendid very large pier glasses and other mirrors, lace curtains, mantel clocks and vases, bronzes, paintings, mattresses, feather beds, crockery, kitchen ware, &c. Catalogues ready on Monday.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer. Office No. 139 Broadway.

SPLENDID STOCK OF CABINET FURNITURE,
AT THE WAREROOMS OF Mr. C. J. SCHMITT,
NO. 808 BROADWAY,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell as above, at 11 o'clock, the richest, best and most fashionable stock of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE offered at auction this season, comprising PARLOR, HALL, LIBRARY BOUDOUR and DINING ROOM FURNITURE, every article of which is warranted of seasoned materials, and from Mr. Schmitt's experience of 12 years in custom business, is a guarantee of workmanship.

The sale will include parlor suites, fauteuils, etageres, consoles, centre tables, with statuary marble tops; secretaries and library book-cases, chairs, tables, elegant hall stands, bedsteads, bureaux, armoirs a glace, &c., of the latest Parisian styles; cook buffets, extension tables, arm chairs, lounges, &c., &c.

The whole to be PEREMPTORILY sold for CASH, in consequence of his retirement from business.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WM. WITTERS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 454 Canal-st., the furniture of a large house. Sofas, bedsteads chairs, centre and side tables, lace curtains, French plate, pier and other glasses, mahogany bedsteads, mattresses, bureaus, piano, parlor suites, rich carpets, oil-cloths, &c. And on TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 223 Cherry-st., the stock and fixtures of a lumber-yard; pine, birch, hemlock, wagon timber, &c. And on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 126 Henry-st, the entire furniture of said dwelling-house.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, 19TH, AND FRIDAY, 20TH April, each day at 10½ o'clock at our sale-room, No. 39 Nassau-st. Executor's sale of Mahogany household furniture at the residence of the late Wm. J. Burritt, No. 157 East 15th st., directly opposite Stuyvesant-square, between 1st and 2d avs., per order of Jacob Vanderpool, Esq., Executor. All the rich and costly furniture made to order and imported for the late owner, without regard to cost. Together with a superb collection of picture, statuary, &c., selected with much care, and of great value. Full particulars in to-morrow's advertisement.

CHAS. A. LENT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—OF 200 BUILDING LOTS AT Newark, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, April 18; at 10 o'clock P. M., situated on High-st., Waverley-place, Spruce, Quitman sts., &c. Terms easy. Maps can be had of CHAS. A. LENT, Auctioneer, No. 317 Broad-st.

J. S. H BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, CHINA, Glassware, &c, by J. S H BARTLETT, Auctioneer, TUESDAY, April 17, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st. Large catalogue sale; general assortment good ware in in lots for retailers. Sale positive.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.—IMPORTANT to Scientific Institutions Mathematical, Philosophical and Optical Instrument Makers and others in pursuit of science.—Four days' sale of the valuable and extensive stock of Astronomical Telescopes, Transit and Surveying Instruments, Regulators, Pneumatic, Electro and Optical Instruments of every description.—Mr. W. F. HAMMOND has received instructions to sell by Auction, on the 30th day of April next and three following days, on the premises, No. 30 Holborn nearly opposite Furnival's Inn, London, the entire valuable stock of the late W. & S. Jones, who for so many years have maintained a distinguished European reputation for the superiority of their scientific instruments. The stock consists of two magnificent 8 feet 6 inches and 7 feet 6 inches astronomical telescopes, equatorially mounted, with 6-inch aperture several larger reflectors with beautifully-marked specimens, and a large variety of others of a smaller size; a valuable transit, mounted, 2 2 feet 9 inches astronomical transit, with 2½-inch aperture; also a variety of others of a smaller class; several first-rate astronomical regulators, with mercurial pendulums, by Barraud, Molyneux and other eminent makers, beautifully finished working models of locomotive and stationary steam engines, water-wheels, cranes, &c; several large and extensive plate and cylinder electrical machines, with experimental apparatus of every kind; double and single barrelled air-pumps, with receivers, transferring plates, bells, etc.; a variety of sextants and azimuth instruments of all sizes. Lesser lots divided on silver; sets of mechanical powers, silver universal sun-dial, and a large assortment in brass for every known latitude, surveying instruments, consisting of theodolites, levels, pocket transits, mining dials and circumferentors, azimuth compass, optical squares; also, some very valuable cases of drawing instruments, gold and silver spectacles &c. On view two days before and mornings of sale. Catalogues 6d. each. The commanding and extensive business premises will be submitted at the sale upon the conditions of a lease for 21 years. Auction and Estate Agency Office, No. 3 Garey-st., Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED PACKAGES.—THE Adams Express Company will dispose of, by public auction, about 400 packages which have remained on their premises one year and over, uncalled for.

The sale will take place MONDAY, April 16, at 10 A. M., at the Broadway up-stairs office of the ADAMS EXPRESS CO., No. 59 Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION NOTICE.—F. COULTON HAS TAKEN the large rooms No. 374 Broadway, near White-st., during this month, where he is prepared to receive goods from families who are breaking up, and will also give his attention to the sales at their residences if preferred. N. B.—Goods bought when preferred.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) April 16, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 53 William-st., near Wall.

50 shs. Bk. of Commonw'th.		100 shs. Mechanics' Bank.	
50 shs. Mer. & Man. Bank.		20 shs. National Bank.	
60 shs. Jefferson Ins.		15 shs. City Ins.	
40 shs. Broadway Ins.		20 shs. Mer. Ins.	
120 shs. Etna Ins.		40 shs. Lenox Ins.	
60 shs. Brooklyn Ins.		40 shs. Firemen's Ins.	
20 shs. Knickerbocker Ins.		24 shs. Lorillard Ins.	
25 shs. Peter Cooper Ins.		15 shs. National Ins.	
10 shs. Phœnix Ins.		20 shs. Amer. Exch. Ins.	
5 shs. Syr. & Oswego R.		15 shs. Commerce Ins.	
10 shs. Home Ins.		10 shs. East River Ins.	
1 sh. Knickerbocker Stage.		20 shs. People's Ins.	
20 shs. Kings Co. Ins.		20 shs. Lamar Ins.	
50 shs. Virginia S. S. Co.		1 sh. Columbian Mar. Ins.	
75 Mich. So. & No. Ind. R.		20 shs. Washington Ins.	
40 Greenwich Ins.			

$19,000 Trevorton Coal and Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, (hyp.)

$70,000 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad 3d mortgage bonds, (hyp.)

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, April 19. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 53 William st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock-Broker,
No. 53 William-st., near Wall.

WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE SALE OF MANUFACTURED STRAW AND PALM-LEAF GOODS.
300 cases of
New and desirable styles of
BTRAW AND PALM-LEAF GOODS.
Will be sold at auction
THIS DAY (Monday,) APRIL 16,
At 11 o'clock,
BY
WM. TOPPING & CO.,
Auctioneers,
Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place, and
No. 5 Murray-st.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

W. B. WESTCOTT will sell on MONDAY, April 16, at 10½ o'clock, the entire magnificent rosewood furniture, &c., contained in the five-story residence, No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av, all of which is in perfect order, and will be sold positively and peremptorily without reserve. The parlors, dining-room, chambers and nursery are elegantly furnished, including three splendid parlor suites in brocade, piano forte, ottoman tables, etageres, &c. Parties who wish first-class furniture will have an opportunity of examining it before the sale by catalogue, as but an imperfect description can be given in our advertisement. Sale positive, rain or shine.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton sts., a large assortment of plants from the nursery of G. Mare, Astoria, L. I., comprising the newest and finest varieties of standard and dwarf standard, hybrid, perpetual and moss roses, dwarf and standard pear trees, also large trees able to bear a bushel of fruit; ornamental shrubs, tree peonies, flowering shrubs and many other valuable plants too numerous to mention.

J. MILNOR TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ON TUESDAY, APRIL 17, will be sold at public auction, all the contents of the private residence No. 58 West 18th-st., consisting of a very choice collection of fine furniture, paintings, statuary, bronzes, Bohemian glassware, crockery, silver and plated ware, carpets, clocks, oil cloths, French china dinner and tea sets; also, a superior 7-octave piano-forte. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock precisely. No postponement.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 28, at 10 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $80.

For freight or passage apply to
E. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail May 26.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. COMSTOCK.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31,
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,	TUESDAY, Sept. 11,
SATURDAY, Oct. 6,	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.

The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world, for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.

Cabin passage, $150.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 86 Wall-st., or to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.

Agents at Havre, Messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.

Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 15 Faubourg Montmartre.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Cap, Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow, red on larboard bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 4.
ARABIA, Stone leaves New York, Wedn'day, April 11.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 18.
PERSIA Judkins, leaves New-York Wed'ay, April 25.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-Green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. R. E. JUDKINS commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock A. M.

The AFRICA will sail on the 9th of May.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

THREE STEAMERS A WEEK,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

For the better accommodation of Delegates and persons desirous of attending the approaching Convention, to be held at Charleston, S. C., on Monday, the 23d inst., it has been decided to dispatch three steamers the week preceding, to the Convention, commencing with the CAROLINA, on Monday, April 16, to be followed by NASHVILLE, on Wednesday, 18, and the MARION, Friday, 20.

Passengers by the COLUMBIA and NASHVILLE will arrive out by the former on Wednesday night, and the latter Friday night, thus affording an excellent opportunity to many who would prefer a few days in Charleston.

The MARION, leaving here Friday, will arrive on Sunday night, landing her passengers in ample time for the opening session, Monday forenoon.

The above steamers leave Pier No. 4, North River, at 4 o'clock P. M. punctually.

Rates of passage by this line are as follows, with through tickets:

To Charleston S. C..	$15 00	To New-Orleans, La..	$39 75
To Augusta, Ga.....	17 50	To Knoxville, Tenn..	25 50
To Atlanta, Ga.....	21 00	To Nashville, Tenn..	27 75
To Columbia S C....	20 00	To Memphis, Tenn....	31 75
To Montgomery, Ala..	25 00	To Chattanooga, Tenn.	25 00
To Mobile Ala.....	35 00	To Charlotte, N. C...	22 50

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Screw steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, Wm. J. BARRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., on THURSDAY, April 19, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Tickets sold to New Orleans, $39 75; to Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Columbus, $21. Macon, $20 Augusta $17 50; Savannah, $15, including carriage fare at connecting points

The R. R. CUYLER succeeds on SATURDAY, April 21. Freight, 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. Geo. R. SOMERS, will sail from on SATURDAY April 21, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Chattahoochee, $25; Nashville $27 75; Knoxville $25 50 Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAM'L L. MITCHILL & SON,

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.

The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Codich, every THURSDAY.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.

Passage to Norfolk (steerage and meals included) $6; to Petersburgh or Richmond $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 269 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. MOSES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated MADAME LEAKWITH? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at No. 201 2d-av., above 12th-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
MR. DYOTT'S
BENEFIT
TO-NIGHT (MONDAY,)
Sheridan's splendid Comedy of
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
With the following great cast:

Sir Peter Teazle	Mr. Blake
Charles Surface	Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir Oliver Surface	Mr. Brougham
Sir Benjamin Backbite	Mr. Walcot
Joseph Surface	Mr. Dyott
Crabtree	Mr. Moore
Moses	Mr. Sloan
Trip	Mr. Young
Careless	Mr. Floyd
Snake	Mr. Levere
Rowley	Mr. Baker
Lady Teazle	Mrs. Hoey
Maria	Mrs. Sloan
Lady Sneerwell	Mrs. Walcot
Mrs. Candor	Mrs. Vernon

To conclude with the laughable Farce of
BATHING.
Mr. Pepperpod, a retired elderly citizen.....Mr. Moore
John Beauchamp, a student.....Mr. Levere
Charles Beauchamp, a soldier.....Mr. Floyd
Johnny Stokes, a footman.....Mr. Young
Charley Finch, a gardener.....Mr. Sloan
Mrs. Pepperpod, an elderly lady, subject to fits.....Mrs. Walcot
Julia, } wards of } Mrs. Sloan
Jane, } Mr. Pepperpod } Miss Floyd
On TUESDAY,
In consequence of
THE CROWDED HOUSE
To the Third Performance of the Great Comedy of
LOVE FOR LOVE,
It will be repeated
With the laughable Farce of
LOVE AND MURDER.
WEDNESDAY,
MR. BLAKE'S
BENEFIT.
A GREAT AND ATTRACTIVE BILL.
First time in three years, the fine Comedy of
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
To conclude with
MARRIAGE BLISS.
On THURSDAY,
By general desire, the Comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
and other entertainments.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
BENEFIT
OF
MR. BLAKE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 18.
When will be acted (first time in two years and by general request) the popular Comedy of
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
Oast to the full strength of the
UNEQUALLED COMPANY.
Mr BLAKE as Jesse Rural.
To conclude with the excellent Farce of
MARRIAGE BLISS.
The Box book is now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....J. M. NIXON

NIXON'S TROUPE
from
ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE,
LONDON.
FIRST NIGHT
of the grand melo-dramatic spectacle,
THE BRONZE HORSE;
OR,
THE SPELL OF THE CLOUD KING.
Represented by a full equestrian and dramatic corps, with new and splendid Oriental scenery by Johnson. The whole of the original music by Auber.
Musical director.....Mr. COOKE
The characteristic and gorgeous costumes, from decided authorities, by Mrs. Needham and numerous assistants.
The splendid properties, banners, chariots, palanquins, trophies, lanterns, &c., by Mr. S. Wallace.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
COME EARLY!
As the spectacle of the BRONZE HORSE will be played first, visitors, in order to witness the whole of this splendid production, should come early.

MISS IDA VERNON,
In the character of PRINCE ZAMNA, will make a grand
ASCENSION UPON A REAL HORSE,
FROM THE STAGE TO THE SKY-BORDERS!
A feat of equestrian heroism never before attempted on any stage.

MONDAY EVENING, April 16.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCES.

THE NEW-YORK CONFERENCE.

Reverse Resolution—Rev. J. B. Wakeley on the Slavery Issue.

The Slavery question, which had been the subject of discussion throughout the morning and afternoon sessions of Friday, was not resumed on Saturday until nearly the hour at which the adjournment took place. The Conference met, however, at the appointed hour, (8½ in the morning,) and proceeded at once, after the opening devotions were over, to the transaction of its formal business. Reports from committees in favor of superannuated and infirm ministers, and an address by Dr. Strong in behalf of the Troy University, were the leading features of the earlier portion of the session.

The question, "Can the accused party be put upon the stand as a witness in his own behalf?" was answered by the presiding Bishop in the negative.

After the introduction of several ministers from the Newark Conference, the order for the day was called up, whereupon

Rev. J. B. Wakeley, the eulogist of the late Wilbur Fisk, took the floor and proceeded to set forth his views on the Slavery question. He believed now was the time when every man was called upon to stand "plumb" on this all-absorbing subject. The eyes of multitudes were fixed, awaiting the action of this Conference, an action which involved eternal results, not less than temporal. He was directly opposed to the substitute, because it was introduced as a means of preventing a vote on the Erie resolutions. He would acknowledge that it was ingeniously done; it was an artful dodge of the wire-pullers.

The President intimated that, in his opinion, the last expression was improper in such an assembly and in such a place.

A delegate intimated that things might as well be called by their right names.

Mr. WAKELEY, in continuing his remarks, narrated a number of time-honored anecdotes about the "eternal nigger," and refused to concur in the sentiments expressed on the previous day by Rev. Mr. KITTELL. They put fifty times on the negro's heels, and then triumphantly declared that he had no ability to rise. He denied that he was a Pro-Slavery man in any sense of the word, because it was contrary to the Declaration of Independence, to the discipline of the Methodist Church, and to the golden rule which admonished us to do unto others as we would be done to by them. What, he asked, were we going to do with the slave? Neither the destruction of the Union nor the dismemberment of the Church would rid us of it. Conscience, logic, and common sense concurred in this view of the subject, and, in regard to the dissolution of the Union or the destruction of the Church said, most emphatically, "No." He did not desire the adoption of a new rule affecting Slavery, because he did not believe that, under all circumstances, Slavery was a sin. A slave might be bought, held, or sold for the purposes of humanity. If it were not so, the trustees of St. John's Church sinned, when, in the year 1784, they purchased every hair in the head of PETER WILLIAMS, their sexton, who was subsequently emancipated by them. The new rule, if then adopted, would have excommunicated those trustees, and turned them out of the Church of the living God.

Here Mr. WAKELEY was interrupted by a motion to adjourn.

A substitute was offered in the shape of a motion to extend the session.

It was represented that the Church must be vacated in order that the necessary preparations might be made for the services of the Sabbath.

The substitute was consequently lost, and the motion to adjourn until Monday carried by a large majority—Mr. WAKELEY having still possession of the floor.

THE CONFERENCE AT STAMFORD.

Fourth Day's Proceedings—More Anti-Slavery Delegates Elected—The Debate on Slavery Opened—Meeting of the Ministers' and Laymen's Union.

From Our Own Correspondent.

STAMFORD, Conn., Saturday, April 14, 1860.

The question at issue between the two parties into which the New-York East Conference is divided, has been decided without any special outburst of personal feeling. The debate on the Anti-Slavery resolutions of the Providence Conference was opened to-day, and those who took part in it, admonished by Bishop SIMPSON—an admirable presiding officer—commanded their words admirably, and let nothing escape them that was specially obnoxious to any one. There is a strong under-current of excitement on the Slavery question, however, in the breasts of all, and it is not probable that everything will flow as smoothly as the discussion progresses.

At 8½ A. M., to-day, the Conference was in session again.

The election of three delegates, in addition to the four already chosen, was the first business of the morning. It was accomplished without debate. The following were the successful candidates—the nominees of the Anti-Slavery Party—with the number of votes for each: Rev. S. LANDON, 89; Rev. ALBERT NASH, 88; Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, 84. There were 167 votes cast, and 84 were necessary to a choice. The candidates of the Conservative Party received respectively 75, 73 and 73 votes. The result was received without demonstrations. Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP and Rev. HARVEY HUSTED, both Anti-Slavery men, were elected alternates.

Bishop SIMPSON submitted to the Conference resolutions from the Erie and Cincinnati Conferences recommending substantially the same alteration of the General Rule on Slavery as that proposed by the Providence resolutions published in THE TIMES yesterday.

Rev. Dr. D CURRY moved that the Conference concur in the Providence resolutions.

Rev. J. S. INSKIP wanted to give a few reasons for the adoption of these resolutions. The circumstances under which they came before the Conference were such that a discussion of them was called for. It was not probable that the change of rule would be effected at the General Conference; but there were other considerations connected with the question besides success.

Rev. Dr. LABAN CLARK said he didn't want to hear anything of that.

Bishop SIMPSON exhorted members not to interrupt, and to conduct the debate in a spirit of kindness.

Mr. INSKIP designed to so conduct. The aged brother who had interrupted him did not want to hear him. There were some things that he wanted to say whether brethren wanted to hear or not. Strictly speaking, there was now no law against Slaveholding in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The fact was patent that there were in the Church a large number of slaveholders. The Discipline assumed that Slavery was an evil to be extirpated. It was legitimate, under the Discipline, to seek for its extirpation. They had acted for years upon the conservative principle, and had come to declare that no inquiry could be made into the relations of master and slave,—a doctrine which a follower of WESLEY should blush to acknowledge. There were rights which society should not wrest from individuals. WESLEY had styled Slavery "the sum of all villainies." Mr. WESLEY would have been surprised had he been present at a conference in which it was declared that the Methodist Church had no sympathy with Abolition. Those who held the opinion were degenerate descendants of the good man. All Methodist preachers were called upon to read Mr. WESLEY's works. In them he found declarations that Slavery was inconsistent with justice, and that it should be pulled up by the roots, and that it could not be that a man could rightfully have property in his fellow-man, as he had in his sheep or cattle. The most ardent and enthusiastic Abolitionists could not advance stronger arguments against Slavery than were set forth in the writings of JOHN WESLEY. Now, how was a distinction to be made between Slavery and slaveholding? Men wanted to declare the system the sum of all villainies, and yet turn those who practiced it into saints, and receive them into full fellowship in the Church. He knew there were difficulties connected with this question. He did not wish to impugn the motives of those who found themselves in the midst of a system which could not readily be distinguished; but he was ready to declare, as he would declare this day, that slaveholding was contrary to the golden rule of God. Slaveholding was a sin, and should therefore be prohibited in the general rule. If they were supposed to be constitutionally in communion with those who practice that which was worse than murder, worse than theft,—if this was the position of the Methodist Church with its present organization, it was high time that that organization was altered. The voice of the Church cried out that something must be done. From various sources well authenticated information came to them that the Laity denounced that something should be done on this question of Slavery. He had always declared that the voice of the Laity should be heard. They had rules, authorities, and Bibles, telling them that Slavery was a sin. Yet every slaveholder might be admitted into the Church to-day. If they did not make non-slaveholding a condition of membership in the Church, in the name of God how much better was the Methodist Episcopal Church than the Methodist Episcopal Church South? He knew a minister of this Church who to-day held slaves. True, he manumitted them when they arrived at a certain age, but he held more slaves to-day than he had held twenty years ago. It was declared that action on this question would disturb the unity of the Church. God forbid that they should have a unity founded on the greatest of all enormities! If they could not have unity on principle, then it was not worth having. He would never sacrifice principle to obtain unity. The Church which sustained the Fugitive Slave law was not the Church of CHRIST. [Laughter.] He believed in the Methodist Church for conscience and succor. Now, if there was no law in the Church under which they could exclude slaveholders, if Slavery was to be treated as JOHN WESLEY and all the principles of the Church declared it to be, he wanted that some action should be taken to set the Church right with regard to it.

Rev. Dr. J. H. PERRY had too much respect for the Conference to believe that the remarks just submitted needed any labored reply. They were conceived in the spirit which had characterized the treatment of the Slavery question for months past. He moved that the vote be now taken on the resolutions.

Rev. Dr. NATHAN BANGS thought it was not worth while for brethren to repeat their arguments on this Slavery question. When it was treated with such sophistry no good could result from discussion. But if brethren desired it, let the debate go on. He hoped Dr. PERRY would withdraw his motion.

Rev. Dr. HAMAR BANGS hoped the debate would be continued. He was for letting all blow off steam on this subject till the engine stopped.

Rev. Dr. KENNADAY said that every thing that went by steam was regulated by time. He moved that the vote be taken on the resolutions at 11 A. M. on Monday. Then a time-table might be prepared restricting each speaker to a given time.

The motion was carried, and it was resolved that no speaker should have the floor for longer period than twenty minutes.

Rev. J. S. MITCHELL asked what would be the result of the adoption of the resolutions. Every minister, on returning to his field of labor, would be compelled to arraign every slaveholder in his Church and expel him, and it would come to just this: Every Methodist minister would be compelled to leave the Slave States. The Church would be forced to deliver over the slaveholding territory to the Methodist Church South and the tender mercies of the slaveholder.

Rev. Dr. D. COSEY would vote for the Providence Rule. It had the merit of being expressed in general terms. He was one of those who believed that the legal relation of master and slave might exist without criminality on the part of the master. The Methodist Church desired to declare slaveholding ordinarily a sin. It should be the object of legislation to express in general terms a prohibition of a wrong act. There were general rules against working on the Sabbath and against drunkenness. Yet there were cases in which a man might work on Sunday or might become unduly stimulated by alcohol used as a medicine without doing that which was sinful. So this general rule on Slavery proposed by the Providence Conference might be adopted, and yet under it all slaveholders would not be expelled.

Rev. Dr. HAMAR BANGS said he stood on the old platform,—the Bible and discipline,—as Mr. INSKIP did; and he believed, with Rev. Dr. OSBURN, that the sin of slaveholding consisted not in the relationship of master and slave.

The hour of adjournment had now arrived. Dr. BANGS was assigned the floor for Monday, and the session closed for the day.

The Ministers' and Laymen's Union of the Conference met at 2 P. M., in the Lecture-room of the Church. The Union and the Anti-Slavery Society are antipodes. They represent respectively the two parties into which the Conference is divided on the subject of Slavery.

Rev. Dr. J. H. PERRY addressed the meeting, explaining the object of the Society. It had been formed for the purpose of opposing the movements of the Anti-Slavery Party. It had prospered, and it was to-day a doubtful point, in spite of the vote for delegates, which party was the strongest. He charged that the Anti-Slavery Party sought to override the wishes of the Laity. A large majority of the Laity was with this Society.

The Society was elected its officers. Rev. WM. H. NEESE is President; Rev. J. B. MEGWIN, Secretary, and T. L. RUSSMORE, Esq., Treasurer.

W. H. STILES, Esq., moved that the Executive Committee be instructed to inform the Anti-Slavery Society that if the latter would disband in good faith this Union would do likewise, and leave the affairs of the Conference to be managed by the Conference as of old, and not by these organizations.

T. L. RUSSMORE, Esq., thought that as the Union had not elected its delegates, it was not for them to make such a proposition. He had attended the meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society the day before, and had heard a Rev. Mr. SILVERTHORNE, whom he had never heard of before, say that his passage had been paid to New-York by this Association. Mr. SILVERTHORNE had spoken as if this was done secretly with the purpose of tampering with him, and he had said that he had left this organization to join the Anti-Slavery Society. However that was, he had not returned the money which he intimated was a bribe. He believed that when a sinner repented he should make restitution.

Rev. Dr. JOHN KENNADAY opposed a dissolution of the Union—not of the union of the States, but of this Union in the State that it was in now. [Laughter.] The ministers of the Conference were thankful for the aid of the lay-brethren, and he exhorted them to maintain their union.

EDMUND DRIGGS, Esq., said that with two such victories as the Anti-Slavery Society had gained this day, that organization would be destroyed. Mr. DRIGGS compared the ancient period of good feeling in the Methodist Church with the present epoch of acrimony and ill-feeling on the Slavery question. They had the colored man for breakfast, for dinner, for tea. He was opposed to the practice of preaching on the Slavery question. If it was continued, the laymen would feel at liberty to get up in meeting and answer the minister in his pulpit. It was not long since that the Supreme Court had decided that a layman arising in such a case and speaking, was justified in doing so on the ground that when the minister discussed political topics, the meeting was not a religious, but a political meeting. He was for sustaining the Union.

Mr. STILES withdrew his motion.

Rev. G. S. GILBERT reviewed the action of the Anti-Slavery Party in the Conference, and urged the Union to renewed effort against a change of the General Rule. After some further remarks, much to the same effect, the meeting adjourned. To-morrow the Ordination of Elders and Deacons takes place, and the Bishop delivers the sermon to the candidates. On Monday evening the Missionary Society of the Conference holds its anniversary.

New-Hampshire and Kentucky Conferences.

The New-Hampshire Methodist Conference has adopted the following report on the Slavery question:

Your Committee think it unnecessary to repeat the old and time-worn language, that "we are as much as ever opposed to Slavery;" and we deem it equally a useless labor to enter into the details of the barbarous system. Yet every year convinces us, more and more, that Slavery is a very great evil, whose bitter fruits cannot possibly be concealed. But we are opposed to Slavery, not merely because it is an *evil*, and a great evil, nor because of any of its particular fruits, but because it is a *wrong*, a sin against God, and a terrible wrong against man.

And as Christian ministers we do therefore utter and proclaim, most emphatically, and without qualification, and without fear or hope of favor, our condemnation, both of the principle and the practice of Slavery.

And in conclusion we offer the following resolutions:

1. That we will be just and fear not; the day of compromises is past.

2. That we instruct our delegates to the approaching General Conference to use their influence in that body to bring out the sentiment above expressed, in the most clear and unmistakable manner, as the voice of our Church.

3. That we concur in the resolution of the Erie Conference—making the Rule of Discipline read, "The buying, selling, holding, or transferring any human being to be used as a slave."

The Kentucky Methodist Conference, which has just closed its annual meeting at Germantown, adopted a report declaring it inexpedient to make the General Rule on Slavery more stringent. The report holds the following language:

"Although citizens of Kentucky, we are not the advocates of Slavery. We believe it to be morally wrong, and relatively mischievous in all its tendencies. We consider it an evil, even in its most tolerable aspects. We deeply regret, and anxiously deplore its existence in this or any other country; and, in relation to our own particularly, we pledge our exertions and influence, in an appeal to all just and lawful means and methods for its removal, whenever such exertions and influence can be brought to bear without infringing the right of others constitutionally secured in the construction of the Federal Government."

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.—On Saturday evening last, two little children of JAMES M. CLARY, residing at No. 184 South First-street, were burned to death by their clothes taking fire. The parents went out in the evening, leaving the children—one three, and the other five, years old—locked up in a room by themselves. They found some matches in the room, and while playing with them they became ignited, and the clothes of the children were set on fire, by which they were burned so severely that they died soon after the accident.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.—A man named LEWIS C. ROGERS, residing on DeKalb-avenue, near Spencer-street, committed suicide on Saturday night, by cutting his throat and severing a vein in his left arm. The deceased recently lost his wife and one child, which fact so preyed upon his mind as to make him insane.

MORTALITY.—There were 131 deaths in this city during the week ending Saturday last, classified as follows: Men, 17; women, 30; boys, 45; girls, 39. Adults, 47; children, 84. Males, 62; females, 69. There were 16 deaths each by consumption and convulsions, 8 by scarlet fever, and 24 old age; 94 were natives of the United States.

FIRES.—Property valued at $3,000 in the shipyard of JOHN T. WILLIAMS, at Greenpoint, was destroyed by fire Friday night last. Insured for $2,000.

Fire.

At 9½ o'clock, on Saturday morning, the stable and coach-house belonging to Mr. WM. ALLEN, at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, North River, were destroyed by a fire which is thought to have been accidental in its origin. The property was valued at $300, and was uninsured.

John Brew, a foreman in the employ of L. & H. Churchill, contractors in the Rochester Penitentiary, was arrested on a charge of theft on the 9th. Women's shoes and rubbers, several kits of shoemakers' tools and innumerable miscellaneous articles were found stowed away in his trunk.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.—The steamship *Africa*, of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, Capt. JOSIAH J. COMSTOCK, left her dock at the foot of Canal-st., at noon on Saturday, for Southampton and Havre, with 197 passengers, and $695,000 in specie. A large crowd assembled on the pier, and awaited the final signal for sailing with the most impatient interest. The decks of the steamers *Atlantic* and *Baltic*, the bridge-way surrounding the pier, and even the top of the sheds were bleak with eager spectators, many evidently having come to take leave of friends, but the larger portion no doubt attracted by their interest in the noble steamer, and by sympathy with the new career upon which she has entered. She wore the French tri-color at the fore, the private—old Colline line—signal at the main, and the American ensign at the mizzen. As she moved away from the pier cheers were given by the crowd, and responded to from on board the steamer, accompanied with the waving of handkerchiefs. Three rousing cheers and a tiger were given for Capt. COMSTOCK. A salute was fired from the end of the pier. DODWORTH'S Band, which had assembled to play a parting serenade to Mr. D. R. SANFORD, gave several lively airs, not forgetting the tribute of the "Marseillaise" to the French tricolor, "Old Lang Syne" for their friend, and "Hail Columbia" as a finale. The crowd lingered upon the pier until the steamer was nearly out of view. The steamer *Bavaria*, which sailed at the same hour for Hamburg, took out 185 passengers; and the *Kangaroo*, which left for Liverpool, 185 passengers. Among the passengers who sailed were: Rev. Dr. MURRAY, of Elizabeth, N. J.; Rev. Dr. SEYMOUR, of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. JAMES DEMAREST, of Lowell; Rev. Dr. SCOTT and Rev. Dr. SPEAR, of Brooklyn. They intend to make a tour through Switzerland and Southern Europe. On Saturday morning there was quite a large meeting in the Grand-street Church, corner of Crosby, of which Dr. THOMPSON is pastor, to bid them farewell—Rev. Dr. STEVENSON presided, and after prayer and singing by the congregation, brief addresses were delivered by the Rev. tourists.

OUT-OF-DOOR PREACHING AT THE FIVE POINTS.—Another of those movements to carry the Gospel to the very doors of those who are presumed to need it most, was initiated yesterday at the Five Points. In the same spirit that prompted the establishment of the Missions and the National Theatre preaching, a course of Sunday services in the open air has been commenced on the corner of old Cow Bay on the Five Points, and will be continued during the Summer. In the play-ground of the "Pease House of Industry," a temporary rough shed measuring 35 feet by 60, has been erected, a rough platform constructed, and seats furnished for several hundred auditors, under the charge of Mr. HALLIDAY, the Superintendent of the Institution. As an initiatory measure, the scheme was quite successful yesterday. Very little annoyance was created by the inhabitants of the Points who did not choose to attend the services. So confident was the belief that this would be the case, that the Police were not notified to be present. At the morning service Rev. Mr. HOOK, of the Brick Church, delivered an interesting address, taking for the subject of his remarks the parable of the prodigal son. In the afternoon Rev. Dr. HISCOX spoke mainly to the children, interesting them with appropriate stories, pointed with a well-turned moral. Subsequently the Italians were afforded an opportunity of hearing an address in their own tongue from Rev. Mr. MASSARDI. All the meetings were well attended. The large gate of the yard was thrown open and all were invited to enter. Many availed themselves of the opportunity who evidently were not in the habit of attending Divine service, while from the windows, doorways and stoops of the neighboring wretched dwellings the Word of God was heard by numbers whom otherwise it would not have reached. Many a dirty head with a dirty pipe inserted between its teeth, protruded through a broken window-sash to hear the utterances of the Gospel in that unwonted locality.

AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The American Photographical Society of this City has entered upon its second year, under the Presidency of Prof. DRAPER. The objects of the Association, as defined in its Constitution, are "to increase and diffuse the knowledge of the natural laws which relate to the action of light, and particularly to promote improvements in the art of Photography." Regular meetings are held, on the second Monday of each month, at the Cooper Institute. At the last meeting several new members were elected, and attention was called by Mr. SNELLING to some prints on plain silvered paper, one of which was toned simply by the addition of a few drops of ammonia to water—a simple process, and, as Mr. SNELLING claimed, a permanent one. It was represented that the use of hyposulphite of soda had been abandoned in conducting this experiment, in consequence of the difficulties attending its removal from the print. The result of other experiments were stated. A print was exhibited, which had been produced by the addition of a few drops of the saturated solution of citrate of iron to the ordinary plain solution of chloride of gold in water: and others which had been toned by the use of muriate of tin. A lively discussion followed. The Society appears to be in a prosperous condition, has a large membership including many amateurs in the art, and opens its doors freely to the public.

THE NATIONAL GUARD AND THE MILITARY OF BALTIMORE.—The Baltimore *Sun* of Saturday says: "On the occasion of the visit of the National Guard of New-York City to Washington, on the 22d of February last, to participate in the inauguration of the equestrian statue of WASHINGTON, they received courtesies at the hands of the battalion of Baltimore City Guards which have before been spoken of. Since that time the seventh company of National Guards caused to be prepared a chirographic card of thanks of handsome design, and set in an elaborately wrought gilt frame, to present to the City Guards. Messrs. J. D. Moriarty, Richard B. Bowerman, Theodore E. Hathaway and Frederick H. Pinkney were appointed a Committee to make the presentation, and in pursuance of that duty reached this City yesterday morning. Last night, on behalf of the seventh company, at the armory of the City Guards, Mr. HATHAWAY made the presentation, which was responded to by Capt. LLOYD S. PARKS. Three cheers were then given for the National Guards, and the whole affair was of a very pleasant character.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—MR. BOWEN ELECTED PRESIDENT.—The first meeting of the new Commissioners of Police, Messrs. JAMES BOWEN, JOHN J. BERGEN and AMOS PILSBURY, took place at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, at the head-quarters in Broome-street—Mr. PILSBURY in the chair. On motion of Mr. BERGEN, Mr. BOWEN was elected President of the Board—Mr. PILSBURY declining to vote for the reason that he wished to nominate Mr. BOWEN for treasurer. Mr. BOWEN then nominated Mr. BERGEN for treasurer, which was carried—Mr. BERGEN being excused from voting. The treasurer gets $3,000 per annum; the other officers $8 per session. After attending to a few trials and resignations, the Board adjourned to Monday next at 12 o'clock M.

BURNING OF THE JANE FRANCES.—On Saturday evening the British bark *Jane Frances*, lying in the North River, and bound to Kingston, Jamaica, was discovered on fire in her coal-hole. The crew of the Harbor Police boat, No. 3, were soon afterwards on board, and, with the aid of those belonging on the ship, succeeded in extinguishing the flames before any serious damage had been done.

A LIBERAL DONATION.—The jury in a recent case for slander, in the Court of Common Pleas, damages laid at $20,000, found a verdict for defendant, contributed their earnings to a poor washerwoman in the following manner: The twelve shillings were wrapped in paper, and endorsed, "The combined earnings of twelve able-bodied men for four days' labor.

DRIVING IN CENTRAL PARK.—On Friday last, JAMES T. BESHIRE was arrested by the Park Keepers for fast driving on the Park. He was locked up over night in the Twenty-third Precinct Station-house, and on Saturday morning, after being fined $3 by Justice BOSWELL, was discharged.

THE ADRIATIC.—In our description of this vessel in our last issue, the stowage capacity was not quite correctly stated. The last measurements show her capable of stowing 1,400 tons of coal and 1,500 tons of cargo.

UNUSUAL VISITORS.—The members of the Methodist Conference now in this City, attended the exhibition of PEALE'S "Court of Death," on Saturday afternoon, at the Cooper Institute, and were much gratified with the painting.

REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL TO APRIL 13, 1860.—Remaining on April 6, 222; admitted to April 13, 60; discharged, cured or relieved, 33; died, 7; remaining at date 242.

YACHT LAUNCH.—INGERSOLL will launch a finely-modeled yacht, thirteen and a half tons, from the foot of Rutgers-street, East River, Monday, 16th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

Police Reports.

MINOR POLICE ITEMS.

Justice STEERS, on Saturday, committed two lady-like women, giving the names of Mary Elliott and Ann Robbins, for examination on a charge of having stolen five lace collars from the store of McGuire & Grant.... Adolph Kliensmidt, a German, was arrested on Friday night, by Officers King and McCord, while he was in attendance at a ball at No. 141 Sixth-street. The arrest occasioned much excitement and opposition, and it was with difficulty the officers could secure their prisoner, who is charged with shoplifting.... Emanuel Obreight, while at a fire on Friday night, in Carmine-street, detected a youth named John Rogers in the act of picking his pocket of a wallet containing $35. He secured the rogue, who was committed for trial by Justice KELLY.... Julia Halligan, formerly employed as domestic in the family of H. Rothseth, No. 131 Monroe-street, was held for examination, on Saturday, by Justice STEERS, she having been charged with appropriating $40 worth of clothing belong to her mistress.

ARRESTED FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A man named Wm. Sparks was arrested yesterday morning by Officer LAITS, of the Fifth Precinct, for having passed counterfeit $5 and $10 bills on the Farmers' and Mannfacturers' Bank of Poughkeepsie. When taken to the police headquarters he let several more of the same bank fall upon the floor. He was taken before Justice COMMISSIONER and committed for trial.

THEFT BY A SAILOR.—Wm. Burke, a young sailor, shipped on Friday for a voyage on the brig *Welford*, Capt. SHAW, lying at Pier No. 6 East River, but had not remained long on board before he packed up the Captain's gold watch and new overcoat, besides about $18 worth of carpenter's tools, belonging to John Weeds, the mate, with all of which he decamped. Late on Saturday Officer KOHLER, of the First Precinct, found Burke walking in Roosevelt-street with the tools on his shoulder, and apprehended him on suspicion of having stolen the property. Subsequently the prisoner confessed his delinquency, and conducted the policeman to a canal-boat at the Atlantic Docks, where the watch and overcoat were recovered from their place of concealment beneath a bundle of straw. The property was restored to its owners, and Burke committed by Justice CONNOLLY for trial.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Decision in the Lemmon Slave Case.

The People, ex rel., Louis Napoleon vs. Jonathan Lemmon.—This celebrated case was decided, on Friday, in the Court of Appeals, at Albany. The judgment of the Supreme Court was affirmed, Judges CLERKE and CONGROCK dissenting. Opinions for affirmance were delivered by Judges DENIO and WRIGHT. Judge CLERKE rendered a dissenting opinion. Judge SELDEN expressed no opinion.

In 1852, Jonathan Lemmon was a resident of Virginia, and the owner of several slaves. Desiring to change his residence to Texas, the most convenient method of taking his slaves there was by bringing them to this City, and then sending them by a vessel to their destination. He sent them here, and the fact that they were slaves becoming known among the colored population, the relator, Louis Napoleon, a colored man, went before Judge Paine, of the Superior Court, and obtained a writ of *habeas corpus*, commanding Mr. Lemmon to bring the slaves into Court. After hearing the merits of the case, Judge Paine held that there was no ground for holding them, and that they were free under our State law. He accordingly discharged them from custody, and their colored friends soon afterwards sent them to Canada.

Immediately after the slaves were liberated a subscription was started, which was headed by Judge Paine, who gave a liberal sum, to reimburse Mr. Lemmon for the loss of his property, and the full value of the slaves was returned to him.

The decision of Judge Paine being of considerable importance, as regarded the rights of slaveholders to travel with their slaves through the Free States, the State of Virginia immediately took up the question, by assisting Mr. Lemmon to further contest it in our Courts. A *certiorari* was taken to the Supreme Court, and it was argued before the General Term some two years ago. Justices Mitchell, Clerke, Peabody, and Davies held that Judge Paine had decided right, and affirmed the judgment. Justice Roosevelt delivered a dissenting opinion.

An appeal was made to the Court of Appeals, and it was argued at the last term. In the early part of the present term, John Jay, Jr., as *amicus curiæ*, presented to the Court the facts relative to Mr. Lemmon's reimbursement for the loss of his slaves, and represented that, in consequence thereof, Mr. Lemmon had no right to appeal, and that he had no standing in Court.

The Court subsequently rejected this matter as of no consequence to Mr. Lemmon's claims.

Decisions in Court of Appeals.

MARCH TERM, 1860.

Judgments Affirmed.—Ogden *vs.* Peters *et al.*; Jewett *vs.* Banning; Howell *vs.* Hungerford and another with ten per cent. damages; Condit *vs.* Baldwin; Nelson *et al. vs.* Belmont; Bangs, receiver, *vs.* Skidmore; Belmont *vs.* Coleman. *et al*; Griffin *vs.* Hodges, with ten per cent. damages; Purvis *vs.* Coleman and another; Dunham *vs.* Whitehead, with ten per cent. damages; Smith *vs* Law, with five per cent. damages; National Fire Insurance Company of New-York *vs.* McKay; Costigan *vs.* Cuyler; Ely *vs.* Kirkland; Haight *vs.* Price; Chuseau *et al. vs.* Whitney, executor; Bennett *vs.* Judson; Judd *vs.* O'Brien *et al.*; Drumgold *vs.* Drumgold, administrator; Cromwell *vs.* Overman, with ten per cent damages; McKennan *et al. vs.* Bliss; Miller *vs.* Wilkes, with five per cent. damages; Marshall *vs.* Mosely; Lemon *vs.* the People; Arcularius *et al.*, executors, *vs.* Sweet, administrator, with ten per cent. damages; First Baptist Society of Syracuse *vs.* Robinson; Pruyn *vs.* Black, with five per cent. damages; Hammond *vs.* Lebner; Burnside *vs.* Whitney, with ten per cent. damages; Clement *vs.* Cash; Cordell *vs.* McNeil; Laurence, receiver, *vs.* Nelson *et al.*; Brown *vs.* Hammond, with ten per cent. damages; Bartlett *vs.* Judd, with ten per cent. damages; Griffin *et al. vs.* Marquardt *et al.*; Boughton *vs.* Otis; Oswego Starch Factory *vs.* Dolloway *et al.*; in the matter of application of Henry Gibson *et al.*; Parish of Bell Port *et al. vs.* Tooker; Board of Excise of Tompkins Co. *vs.* Taylor *et al.*; Rose *vs.* Burr *et al*; The People *vs.* Quimbo Appo; Shepely *vs.* Farrell.

Judgment reversed and new trial ordered.—Rochester City Bank *vs.* Elwood; Milhank *et al. vs.* Denniston; Moore *vs.* Westervelt, Sheriff, &c.; Cotter *vs.* Betsur; Foster *vs.* Besies; Messenger *vs.* the City of Buffalo; Baker *vs.* Higgins; McMahon, ex'r, *vs.* New-York Central Railroad Co.; Mygatt *et al. vs.* New-York Protection Insurance Co.; Church *vs.* Brown; Jessup *vs.* Hulse *et al.*

Judgment reversed and Proceeding of Commissioners affirmed.—The People *vs.* Wheeler *et al.*

Order affirmed.—Noble *vs.* Cumwell.

Judgment reversed, and judgment for plaintiff in the verdict.—Houck *vs.* Hunt.

Judgment reversed, and judgment of Special Term affirmed.—Robinson, Receiver, *vs.* Bank of Attica.

Order granting new trial reversed, and judgment of Special Term affirmed.—De Groff *vs.* American Linen Thread Co.; Olcott *vs.* Robinson.

Reargument ordered.—Sweet *et al. vs.* Barney, President.

Order for new trial reversed, and judgment on report of Referee affirmed.—Pratt *vs.* Hudson River R. R. Co.

Order granting new trial affirmed, and judgment for defendant absolute.—Johnson *vs.* Wells; French *vs.* Huntley; Rice *vs.* Webber.

The Burton Will Case.

Will of William E. Burton.—The application to admit this will to probate came on for a hearing on Saturday; the execution of the will was proved, and the probate granted. No opposition was made on behalf of the English lady, Mrs. Elizabeth Loft, who claims to have been married to the testator.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

JAMES, J.—*Fenlon* vs. *Fenlon*.—The Court refuses to grant judgment of divorce, holding that the plaintiff has not made out his case.

Calendar....MONDAY, April 16

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 43, 51, 64, 67, 70 to 75.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Police cases.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 181, 182, 188, 189, 191 to 193, 63, 194 to 198, 38, 51, 145, 155, 158, 159.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Wednesday. *Part II.*—Nos. 94, 388, 396, 356, 408, 410, 412, 342, 414, 418, 420, 426.

COMMON PLEAS.—The General Term will be in session.

[Advertisement.]

KIDNEY AFFECTIONS.
J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR
and
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.

These valuable remedies are doing a work of mercy in the cure of disease. It is the most valuable and, at the same time, the cheapest family medicine sold. In coughs, colds, asthma, kidney affections and rheumatism, these articles have no equal, and give the most unqualified satisfaction to all who have tried them. Send for circular of testimonials. Sold by the Olive Tar Company, No. 315 Broadway, and by all druggists. Olive Tar, 50 cents per bottle; Powders, $1 per package.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, AND FEVER AND AGUE,
ALSO FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession in the above complaints, and is the only Gin in this country which has the indorsement of the medical faculty. Put up in quart and pint bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, fruit stores and country merchants. Look out for counterfeits and imitations; the whole country is flooded with them.

[Advertisement.]

Housekeepers will find every description of English medallion, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpeting; rugs, mats, matting; floor oil-cloths, druggets, table and piano covers, window shades, etc., at greatly reduced prices. Be particular and go to HIRAM ANDERSON'S,
No. 99 Bowery, sign of the large Golden Eagle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Piles belong to no particular class or season; constipation, irregular habits, and neglected appeals of nature being among the chief causes. By invigorating the stomach and stimulating the bowels, we destroy the prime cause, which is readily accomplished by these medicines.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 14, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 67 bbls. Ashes, 4,857 bbls. Flour, 420 bbls. Corn Meal, 4,528 bushels Wheat, 1,674 bushels Corn, 116 bushels Rye, 2,725 bushels Oats, 1,942 packages Provisions, and 624 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales to-day 60 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 62½@$5 68¾ for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,189 bbls., including 941 bbls. Pots and 248 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Has been inactive at former quotations. Sales 500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ₱ lb	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
Middling ₱ lb	11¼	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair ₱ lb	12¼	12¾	12¾	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand to-day, and prices have favored sellers. The reported transactions comprise 13,400 bbls., including superfine State at $5 30@$5 35, chiefly at $5 25; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 40@$5 55, chiefly at $5 45@$5 50; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 30@$5 35; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 45@$6 30; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 50@$6 10; superfine Western at $5 30@$5 35; extra Ohio, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Columbus at $5 40@$5 55; extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 70; extra Ohio, trade brands, at $5 75@$6 00; Fancy Genesee at $6 00@$6 15; Extra Genesee at $6 20@$7 00; Inferior to choice Extra Missouri at $6 00@$7 75. Southern Flour is in lively demand at buoyant prices. Sales to-day, amount to 2,900 bbls., at $5 15@$6 35 for poor to good superfine; Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 40@$7 00 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in pretty active request, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 65@$7 25 ₱ bbl.; 800 bbls. were sold within the range. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $3 45@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $3 85@$3 95 for Jersey; $4@$4 05 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat continues in fair request at about former prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 53,000 bushels, including Milwaukee Club at $1 26@$1 27; Chicago Spring, at $1 23@$1 25; White Kentucky at $1 70; White Southern at $1 60, and damaged White Western at $1 40 ₱ bushel. Corn is dull and heavy. S

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2675. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.—WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

FROM ALBANY.

LAST HOURS OF THE SESSION.

THE RAILROAD BILLS.

The Ninth-avenue Railroad Grant Signed—The Remainder Vetoed.

The Bills Passed in the Assembly over the Veto.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Monday, April 16.

Gov. MORGAN has approved the bill to confirm GARDNER LAW's Ninth-avenue Railroad grant.

All the other Railroad bills are vetoed.

The Governor has also approved the bill to modify the penalty of capital punishment.

April 16—11 P. M.

The Toll bill has as many lives as a cat. It is killed to-day, comes up to-morrow, and after manifesting a little vitality, then goes dead again. It was up in the House this morning, and in the Senate this evening, but nothing came of it. It is rumored that it may come up again towards midnight, or to-morrow morning, and perhaps pass one or the other House in some shape; but it is not likely to pass both Houses in the same form.

The Senate this afternoon passed the bill to create the office of Captain of the Port.

This evening, in the House, the veto message of the Governor of five City railroads was taken from the table, and the message having been read, Mr. JAQUES made a speech in support of the veto. While the discussion was going on, the Senate, having no business on hand, took a recess, and Senators came on the floor of the Assembly. The vote was first taken on the Avenue D road; the result was Ayes, 82; Noes, 36. The other bills then passed by substantially the same vote. There is some little doubt expressed about their passing the Senate, but I think they will go through.

The adjournment will probably take place to-morrow night.

LEO.

From the Associated Press.

ALBANY, Monday, April 16.

The Governor has signed GEO. LAW's Railroad bill confirming the grant of the Ninth-avenue Railroad, but no others. He has also signed the property qualification amendment bill, the capital punishment bill, the Croton water loan bill, the Bushwick-avenue bill and the bills to incorporate the parochial fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church and to fund the floating debt of New-York.

The following letter has been written to Ex-Secretary TUCKER by Senator JOHN McLEOD MURPHY:

SENATE CHAMBER, ALBANY, April 16, 1860.

HON. GIDEON J. TUCKER—*My Dear Sir*: The protracted Legislative session will, I fear, disappoint the hope I have indulged of meeting with the District Delegates at the National Democratic Convention at Charleston. I, therefore, write to you to express my regret that I am thus prevented from discharging a duty to my associates and friends. It is proper, however, that I should say to you, who will be in attendance upon the Convention, what my views are; of course in stating these views I am not influenced by any consideration affecting the contest between the two delegations from our State. I believe, as a matter of justice, that the South is entitled to the nomination, but that, if *success* is the paramount object of the Convention, Judge DOUGLAS is the only person mentioned in connection with the Presidency who stands a chance in my judgment of an election. The Republicans know this well, and rely upon his defeat at Charleston as the prologue to the gratification of their wishes. Our duty, under these circumstances, is to nominate him, and thus achieve a new triumph for the Democratic Party. The eyes of the Nation are turned toward Charleston, and upon the result of the deliberations of the Convention depends not only the plan of battle, but the leader of the opposing forces. For the sake of the integrity and peace of the Union the South should yield its preferences and aid in the nomination of DOUGLAS. It is a safe rule in all contests to consider the well-known convictions of those who are opposed to us. The Republicans fear DOUGLAS and no other man. Personally, I do not admire him, but he has a measure of genuine pluck and ability which cannot fail to challenge admiration, and which no other man, I am quite sure, can awaken among the Northern masses. If DOUGLAS is not nominated, SEWARD will undoubtedly be the candidate of the Republican Party, with much prospects of success as to impress me deeply with the dangerous character of the result. Still, as a true and faithful Democrat, I shall stand by the nominee of the Charleston Convention. I remain, my dear Sir,

Your friend, [signed] J. McLEOD MURPHY.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, April 16.

The following bills were reported:

Relative to Harbor Masters of Port of New-York.

The Highland County bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Cities and Villages—to give parties a further hearing.

Mr. ROBERTSON opposed the motion. Its effect would be to kill the bill. He hoped the bill would be referred to the second Committee of the Whole, and made that motion. Lost.

The question pending on the motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee,

Mr. ROBERTSON regarded this manner of defeating a bill an unfair and cowardly one. He moved that it be referred to the third Committee of the Whole. Lost, and the bill recommitted to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. GOSS moved forward the Academy of Music incorporation bill.

Mr. STEGLA offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate be and they are hereby tendered Hon. ROBERT CAMPBELL, for the able, dignified and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of Presiding Officer of the Senate.

The bill to incorporate the Rochester Academy of Music and Art was passed.

Relative to surplus waters of the canal at Lockport and the lessees thereof.

Mr. TRUMAN moved to recommit the bill with instructions to strike out the enacting clause. Lost—bill lost—10 to 12.

Mr. ARNOLD moved a reconsideration of the vote, and that the motion be laid on the table. Agreed to.

Relative to diversion of surplus waters at Lockport.

Mr. HAMMOND, by consent, to provide for the payment of interest on loans for the enlargement and completion of the Canals—mill tax. Mr. H. moved the bill to its third reading.

Mr. PRESSER objected. He regarded that it would be time enough for such a bill when the Senate shall have declared that the interest on the Canal Debt shall be paid by taxation. He hoped that time had not yet come, but that the railroad tolls would be applied to that purpose, without onerous taxation.

Mr. HAMMOND—Why, Sir, that has been voted down over and over again, and would the Senator repudiate?

Mr. STEGLA moved the bill be the special order for 1 P. M. Agreed to.

Mr. READ offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate be and are hereby tendered to Hon. NATHAN LAPHAM, for the able, impartial and courteous manner in which he has discharged the duties of President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

The Assembly returned the Railroad Toll bill amended—appointing Commissioners, &c., to confer with similar bodies of other States.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved that the Senate concur in the amendments.

Mr. BROOS moved to amend by referring the bill to the Select Committee on *Pro Rata*.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved a further amendment to refer to the Committee on Grievances.

The whole subject was laid on the table.

Mr. STEGLA offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The failure of the Executive to sign or veto important measures, which have passed both Houses of the Legislature by large majorities, has been the means of delaying and embarrassing legislation so that most of the necessary business remains incomplete; and

Whereas, The expiration of the one hundred days of legislation, fixed by the Constitution, finds even the financial measures requisite to save the State from protest unacted upon by the Government enacted upon, therefore,

Resolved, (If the Assembly concur) That this Legislature does adjourn on Friday, the 20th instant, will sessions until Friday, May 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., and with these meet to finish up all business before the Legislature prior to the recess with the understanding and agreement that no new legislation shall be initiated.

Mr. RAMSEY moved to lay the subject on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. ROSCH moved a resolution complimentary to JAMES TERWILLIGER, Esq., Clerk of the Senate, for the fidelity and courtesy manifested in the discharge of his duties, which was unanimously adopted.

The bill relative to the publication of the Revised Statutes was called up, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with power to report complete. Agreed to—14 to 11.

Mr. ROSCH, a complimentary resolution, expressive of the high appreciation of the Senate of the services, ability and fidelity of C. P. FAIRMAN, Esq., Journal Clerk of the Senate, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. GOSS called up the joint resolution relative to fixing the time for the final adjournment. Agreed to.

Mr. BELL moved to amend, by inserting 11 A. M. to-morrow.

Mr. LAPHAM moved to lay the question on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. MUNSON, that the Legislative Printer forward to members bound copies of documents, laws, &c. Agreed to.

BILLS PASSED.

To erect the new town of Southfield, Richmond County.

Relative to legal proceedings and claims against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York City.

To provide for opening Paca-avenue, Kings County.

To authorize certain Methodist Episcopal Churches in Brooklyn to sell lands.

To amend the Brooklyn consolidation act.

The President appointed Messrs. J. M. MURPHY, MUNROE and ROSCH the Select Committee to examine Central Park affairs.

Mr. PRESSER, by bill, to amend the Revised Statutes of proceedings to recover demands against ships and vessels. Third reading and passed.

Recess till 4 P. M.

The Assembly amendments to the *Pro Rata* Commissioners' bill, naming the Comptroller, State Engineer and Auditor as Commissioners and applying the *pro rata* principle to roads, was taken up.

The Senate refused to concur in the amendments and rejected the bill.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Railroad Toll bill was then announced, with a message from the Assembly that that body insists upon its own bill.

Mr. STEGLA moved that the Senate adhere to its amendments to said bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to recede. Lost—Ayes 14, Nays 17.

Mr. STEGLA's motion to adhere was then carried, 16 to 14, which closes all further conference, and finally kills the bill for the session.

The bill repealing the act of 1851 abolishing toll on the Central Railroad was then taken up in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. SESSIONS moved to substitute reimposing tolls, but allowing roads, if they so select to commute for said tolls by paying $1,300,000 in four years or sooner if they desire, and removing the existing restrictions on way fare on the Central road. Which road is to pay $1,000,000 of said commutation.

The motion to substitute the Commutation bill was carried, 16 to 14.

Mr. SESSIONS moved to amend the substitute by making the commutation payable in three years, by twelve installments.

Progress was then reported.

In the Senate, Mr. GOSS moved to lay the report of the Committee on the table. Lost, 12 to 19.

Considerable skirmishing took place on the part of ot the Toll and Pro Rata Senators, to drive off action on the bill, when

Mr. STEGLA spoke in denunciation of the course of those who all the session had been calling for revenue, and pleading the bankrupt condition of the State, and now defeated by parliamentary tricks a measure giving $1,300,000 to the State. He moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Carried—22 to 4. Recess till 8 o'clock.

Mr. TRUMAN made a motion to take the Toll Commutation bill from the table.

Motion lost by 9 to 19.

The Senate then, in Committee of the Whole, took up the bill for a railroad in Houston and other streets in New-York.

After some debate and several amendments, were all read a third time, and passed.

The bills to incorporate the Harlem Stage and Ferry Company, and to incorporate the Hermitage Association, New-York, were passed.

Recess for half an hour.

Mr. MANIERRE, from the Committee of Conference on the New-York Tax Levy, reported the bill as agreed on by the Committee.

Mr. BELL inquired whether the appropriation to the Commissioners of Records was in for which the Governor had once vetoed the bill.

Mr. HAMMOND said the Senate was not here to shape legislation to the views of the Governor, but to represent their constituents and act for the interests of the State. He repudiated the idea of yielding his convictions to the views of any particular man.

Mr. CONNOLLY explained that the item referred to had been modified so that the appropriation could not be drawn until after a judicial decision.

The bill was then passed by 24 Ayes, and the Senate adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

It is understood that the vote of the Committee of Conference stood for retaining the appropriation, as follows: Messrs. McQuade, O'Rourke and Woodruff, of the Assembly, and Manierre and Connolly, of the Senate. Against it were Messrs. Van Horn and Tucker, of the Assembly, and Richmond of the Senate.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, April 16.

Bills were passed to encourage and provide for general vaccination in the State; to regulate the sale of poisons; to incorporate the Coast Wrecking Company.

Mr. CALLICOT was appointed a member of the Committee of Conference on the Supply bill, in place of Mr. CONKLING, absent from the city.

Mr. CALLICOT asked consent to introduce a resolution appointing a Select Committee of three to investigate the cost of running ferries between New-York and Brooklyn, the amount of capital involved and the profits made, &c., and report to the next Legislature; the Committee to serve without compensation.

Mr. BROOS said he had not been consulted in the matter, and experience had shown the inutility of such investigations. He therefore objected to the introduction of the resolutions.

Mr. CALLICOT said he had been informed that Mr. BROOS had been consulted. He had no desire to be the Chairman of the Committee himself or to serve on the Committee. He would move that Mr. BROOS be made Chairman, if he would withdraw the objection.

Mr. BROOS insisted on the objection, and the resolution was rejected.

The House refused to concur in the Senate's amendments to the New-York Tax Levy bill, by a vote of 13 to 68.

A Committee of Conference was agreed on, as follows: Messrs. McQuade, Tocker, Van Horn, Woodruff and O'Rourke.

Mr. FLAGLER reported that the Conference Committee on Tolls have resolved to disagree. He moved that the House insist on its own bill, repealing the act of 1851. Carried.

Also, the New-York Unsafe Building act, amended. The House concurred.

Also, to the bill providing for the payment of interest of Canal Drafts and Certificates.

Also, to the bill to extend Third-street, Brooklyn.

VETO OF THE NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD BILLS.

The Governor sent in his veto of the City Railroad bills:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 16, 1860.

To the Assembly:

I return to the Assembly, in which they originated, the following bills, authorizing the construction of railroads in the streets of the City of New-York:

An act to authorize the construction of a railroad in Avenue D, East Broadway, and other streets and avenues of the City of New-York.

An act to authorize the construction of a railroad track on South, West, and other streets in the City of New-York.

An act to authorize the construction of a railroad in Seventh-avenue, and in certain other streets and avenues of the City of New-York.

An act to authorize the construction of a railroad in Tenth-avenue, Forty-second-street, and certain other avenues and streets of the City of New-York.

An act to authorize the construction of a railroad in Fourteenth-street, and other streets and avenues of the City of New-York.

No person appreciates, more fully than myself, the utility of railroads as a medium of communication between distant sections of a great city.

In the conviction that greater facilities in this respect were required in New York, I took occasion, in my Annual Message, to advert to this necessity, and to recommend "that the number of railroads in the upper part of the City be increased;" and took occasion in this connection to add, "in doing this, however, care should be taken, while limiting and equalizing the rates of fare on all railroads in that City, to render the valuable franchise a source of income to the City." It was obvious, therefore, to the Legislature, from these declarations, that all which was necessary to secure my approval of the additional railroad facilities required by the interests of the citizens of New-York, was, that the grants for this purpose, which might be made, should impose suitable conditions, in view of the valuable franchises granted; should guard against the abuse of the privileges conferred, and should require the services to be performed at the least cost to the public, consistent with the obligations imposed. It is because the bills before me fail to embody these essential provisions, and are deficient in other respects of those safeguards which I deem necessary to the protection of the public interests, that I am constrained to withhold my signature from the bills herewith returned. That the privileges proposed to be conferred in these acts are deemed of great pecuniary value, needs no other elucidation than the fact that responsible individuals stand ready to pay a large bonus into the treasury of the City of New-York for the franchises conferred upon the persons named in these bills, without cost or equivalent.

I deemed some return to the City simply equitable, because the streets have been opened, graded and rendered ready for the reception of the rails proposed to be laid down, at the expense of property-holders, and that a suitable payment into the City Treasury would to that extent alleviate the burden of taxation which presses so heavily upon its citizens. Or if this method were deemed objectionable, it would have contented me had the bills in question so reduced the fares for the transportation of passengers as to have proved a veritable benefit to the humbler classes of citizens, who are driven far from the centres of business by the high rents prevalent in the more accessible districts of the City. In this respect, also, the bills before me fail to conform to the intimations contained in my Annual Message. Whilst it is notorious that the profits of the existing railroads in the City of New York are vastly disproportioned to the amount of capital actually invested, the roads now proposed are allowed to conform to the prices for the transportation of passengers charged by those already in operation, without any other restriction or reduction.

Again, the bills to which I am constrained to interpose my objections, are grants of power in perpetuity. Ordinary prudence, would suggest that this should be avoided. Powers that are useful to-day, under the changing circumstances of communities, and of municipal operations, may, a few years hence, become objectionable. Hence it is, that the exclusive benefits of patents are limited; the existence of corporations circumscribed within certain periods; ferry franchises defined and restricted. The whole genius of our Government requires that privileges granted, especially those of pecuniary value, or affecting the public convenience, shall after a certain time cease, and the power of revision and amendment be exercised in accordance with the requirements of public interest.

But the privileges conferred in these acts, authorizing in some cases the entire engrossment of streets, are without limitation; and if, at any future time, the use of these public avenues should be demanded for other purposes, there is no determinate period to which the inhabitants or corporate authorities could look for a cessation of the privileges now granted. Nor is there any power reserved on the part of the Legislature to alter, modify or repeal these grants, however flagrant shall be the abuse which may grow up under them. Nor is there any provision in these bills prescribing a time within which the proposed railroads shall be constructed.

Secure in the privileges conferred, the parties in interest may delay action to such time as their own convenience shall be best subserved. In the meantime the immunities granted may be the subject of constant barter and sale, without the slightest accruing advantage to the public. Equally deficient are they in requirements as to the time and manner the cars shall run, or the distance to which a car, when started, shall proceed. Running in zigzag directions, it is in the power of the several companies to break their connections at short intervals; and thus, instead of carrying a passenger the whole distance he may wish to proceed, compel him to pay two or more fares before reaching the desired point.

An objection more flagrant than any to which I have adverted, is the utter want of responsibility which pertains to these associations. They are not required to file any articles of association, and within a month after organization the public may be entirely at a loss to know who are the parties in interest. Being without a corporate name and without corporate responsibility, prosecutions could only be maintained against individuals, and these with no accessible public record to exhibit either their names, residence or interests, might prove altogether intangible. And as if this impunity were not sufficient, the bills before me, violating all just precedent, provide that suits for damage or demand be brought exclusively in the Courts of the First Judicial District. Thus, whilst the persons upon whom these privileges are conferred in these acts, are residents of various sections of the State, litigants are compelled to resort for redress to the City of New-York, no matter what may be the circumstances of the case, or how onerous the burden thus imposed. That this is a flagrant departure from the principles and practice which govern ordinary legal controversies cannot be questioned.

I have thus briefly stated my objections to these measures, drawn from the inherent defects manifest in the bills themselves. The vare, in my judgment, of so grave a character, and so clearly calculated to destroy the utility of the measures proposed, that I cannot consent to become a party to their enactment. Sincerely do I deprecate the want of additional Railroad facilities in the City, with whose interests, social, civil and commercial, I have long been connected. But I cannot consent to the sacrifice of permanent interests for temporary advantages. The measures thus objected to are, in their present shape, at variance with justice and sound policy; not in consonance with the wishes or the wants of the great mass of those for whose benefit they are professedly designed, and being deficient in those legislative safeguards, which should mark wise and discriminating legislation, my only alternative lies in the exercise of my constitutional prerogative, and I therefore return them severally without my signature.

E. D. MORGAN.

Mr. McQUADE moved to lay the communication on the table, and that it be printed forthwith. Agreed to—18 to 31.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill relative to certain roads, avenues and streets in the City of Brooklyn.

Mr. FLAGLER reported the action of the Conference Committee on the Railroad Toll bill.

On meeting the Senate Committee, the House Committee proposed, as a compromise:

To limit the act to two years.

This was not accepted by the Senate Committee, who proposed:

1. Three-fourths toll.

2. Same tolls on freight passing through the Oswego Canal to the Erie as on that entering at Buffalo.

3. To discriminate on freight so as to prevent diversion of way-freight to the Erie road.

4. Limiting the act to three years.

5. Or, a commutation for an aggregate amount.

The Assembly Committee declined these propositions.

No other propositions were made, and the Committees dissolved.

Mr. FLAGLER stated the reasons which had induced the action of the House Committee, and moved that the House *insist* upon its amendments. Agreed to—64 to 27.

Recess to 4 o'clock.

The Governor has signed the Anti-Rent bill.

The following bills were passed:

To protect boarding-house keepers by giving them some lien on baggage with inn-keepers.

Granting certain privileges to the South Side Railroad Company, Long Island.

Two attempts were made to introduce a resolution of final adjournment to-morrow at 11 o'clock, both of which was lost.

The report of the Committee on Conference on the Supply bill was agreed to—86 to 9.

To incorporate the East Brooklyn Savings Bank.

To amend the Charter of the Hope Fire Insurance Company.

Requiring School District lines to be definitely described and recorded.

To increase the compensation of the matrons of the Sing Sing Prison.

Mr. McQUADE moved to take from the table the veto Message of the Governor on the City Railroad bills.

The Message having been again read—

Mr. JAQUES spoke in support of the veto. He trusted the House would heed the communication from the Governor, which was at once the upstom of one brought up in New-York, conversant with the interests and wants of the City, and the warning of a Governor of a great State against hasty, unjust and unconstitutional legislation.

Mr. McQUADE asked where the Governor, in his Message, designated the measures as hasty, unjust and unconstitutional?

Mr. JAQUES said the Governor points out no less than six objections to the bills, which stamp them with such a character. He argued at length in support of the Governor's positions, and declared that the sentiments of the Executive were those of nineteen-twentieths of the people of New-York.

Messrs. ABOOLARIUS, FINCH and the Speaker argued in favor of the bills, and against the positions of the Governor.

The speaker canvassed the act of the Governor in signing the Ninth-avenue bill and vetoing the others, declaring it inconsistent and unaccountable.

After a very spirited debate, during which Mr. PALMER warmly defended the Governor, the previous question was ordered and the following bills were all passed over the veto of the Governor by votes of 82 to 25.

Avenue D bill.

Seventh-avenue bill.

Fourteenth-street bill.

South and West-street bill.

Tenth avenue and Forty-second-street bill.

During the passage of the bills many of the Senators were in the Chamber, the Senate having taken a temporary recess, while the lobbies were densely packed.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they adhere to the amendments to the Toll bill.

Mr. FLAGLER said that this fixed the position of the Senate, and that in view of the smallness of the proposed commutation of $1,300,000, and of the objectionable policy of the commutation, he moved that the House adhered to its own bill.

Mr. MILLER also spoke against the Senate amendments, and in favor of altering.

The motion to adhere was carried by 70 to 19.

A vote of thanks was unanimously adopted to WM. RICHARDSON, chief Clerk, and his assistants, for their able and courteous conduct during the session.

The privileges of the floor were extended to Gov. KING.

Mr. FLAGLER moved that the bill to provide means for the payment of the interest on the debt for the canal enlargement be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means to report complete, there being no means to supply the exigencies of the Government unless direct taxation is agreed to.

The bill was reported back. It imposes a tax of one and three eighths of a mill. It was then read a third time and passed.

The taxes now imposed are as follows:

For Common Schools, three-quarters of a mill.

Interest on two and a half million loan, one-quarter of a mill.

General purposes, one and one-eighth mill.

For the completion of the Canals, one and a half mill.

For the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, one-quarter of a mill.

For the interest on the twelve million debt, one and three-eighths of a mill.

Total four and one-quarter mills. Adjourned.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Additional from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL—THE WASHOE MANIA—THE BULKHEAD QUESTION, &C., &C.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Monday, April 16.

The Overland Mail coach, with regular California dates to the 28th ult., and telegraphic dispatches to the 27th, arrived here last night. The news by this coach is in the main anticipated by the Pony Express at noon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, March 26.

The ship *Andrew Jackson*, which arrived here on the 24th, made the trip from New-York in 89 days and seven hours, which is claimed to be the quickest trip ever made—the famous trip by the *Flying Cloud*, in 1854, being 89 days 8 hours.

$35,000 was received at the Mint last week, from the Allison mine alone—the result of five days' work.

The California Central Railroad is nearly completed to Lincoln, eighteen and a half miles beyond Folsom, the present terminus. The contract for building the road the balance of the distance to Marysville has been let, and the work will commence immediately, and an active movement has been commenced by the same parties who have built the Central Railroad thus far, to branch from it in another direction, so as to unite Sacramento and Stockton.

A bill providing for a Commission to survey the harbor of San Francisco and report to the next Legislature whether a bulkhead is necessary to protect the harbor, and, if necessary, a plan for its construction, has already been introduced in the Senate and will be advocated by the opponents of the bulkhead bill, which is now engaging so much legislative attention.

The interior papers record the progress of what they all predict is destined to be an immense emigration of California miners to the Washoe mines. It is estimated that the number of people who daily pass over the mountains to these mines already exceeds 100, and the number is steadily increasing.

The Sonora *Age* says: All are going, rich and poor, miners, farmers, doctors, lawyers, gamblers and Chinamen. Animals of all kinds are in great demand. The price of revolvers and bowie knives has advanced, and from present indications we are led to believe that Tuolumne County will, within a few months, lose one half of her male population. The reports from the Washoe mines are almost uniformly favorable and exciting.

One thousand and five hundred dollars have been subscribed to build a jail at Carson city.

The law creating the office of Beef and Pork Inspector, levying a tax of 5 cents per bbl. to pay for inspection, has gone into operation.

Arrived, March 24, ship *Northern Light*, from Manilla; 25th, ship *Robin Hood*, 107 days from New-York.

Sailed, 24th, ship *Wild Hunter*, for Callao; 25th, *Jean Baptiste*, for Callao.

The following is by telegraph to Telegraph Camp No. 17, this side of Fresno.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, March 27—4 P. M.

Market continues altogether inactive. Operators still have confidence in Provisions, because the news from New-York shows moderate shipments.

Fires.

STORES AND NEWSPAPER OFFICE AT ST. JOHNS, MICH.

ST. JOHNS, Mich., Monday, April 16.

A fire this morning destroyed the following property: MUNGER & BRO., dry goods; J. HICKS, dry goods; VANCISE, grocery; WARNER, millinery goods, and the *Republican* Office, with its types and press. The loss is estimated at $20,000, with but a small insurance.

STORES AND DWELLINGS AT GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

GRAND RAPIDS, Monday, April 16.

A fire last night destroyed nine stores and shops on Canal-street, two dwellings, one storehouse and three barns on Kent-street, and one dwelling-house on Spring-street. The buildings were all of wood. Total loss about $25,000; insured for $8,000.

Injunction Against the Newark and Orange Horse-car Railroad, at Newark.

NEWARK, Monday, April 16.

An injunction against further progress on the Newark and Orange horse-car Railroad, has been granted by Chancellor GREEN, at the instance of OWEN MCFARLAND, of this city, and the work is now suspended. The ground had been broken from the Market-street depôt to Broad-street and the rails laid for a portion of this distance. The grounds upon which the injunction was asked for have not transpired. This is the first horse-railroad organized in this city, and its sudden stoppage creates much excitement.

Escape of Prisoners.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Monday, April 16.

This morning, two prisoners in the county jail escaped. They dug through a wall eighteen inches and a stone wall two feet thick, when they knocked down the jailor, stole his keys, and escaped through the main entrance. One was a baiber, under ten years' imprisonment, and the other a horse thief. A heavy reward is offered for their arrest.

From New-Orleans.

DEPARTURE OF AID FOR MIRAMON.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 14.

It is reported that a vessel with ammunition etc., for MIRAMON will leave here shortly.

Sinking of a Western Steamer.

MEMPHIS, Monday, April 16.

The steamer *Defender*, bound from New-Orleans to Pittsburgh, snagged and sank near Lacoina on Saturday evening. The boat with her heavy cargo is a total loss. Three deck passengers were lost.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 16.

FLOUR steady; Howard-street, $6. WHEAT firm at $1 70@$1 80 for White, and $1 68@$1 80 for Red. CORN active at 75c.@77c. for White, and 72c.@73c. for Yellow. PROVISIONS steady. WHISKY steady at 22½c.@22½c. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 16.

FLOUR active and firm, at $6 for superfine. WHEAT advanced 2c. in demand, but little offering; White, $1 70@$1 72; Red, $1 50@$1 52. CORN advanced 1c.; sales 4,000 bushels Yellow, 75c. PROVISIONS quiet; Sides, sales 50,000 lbs., at 9¾c.; Shoulders, sales 50,000 lbs., at 7¾c. @7½c. LARD firm, at 11½c. @12½c. MESS PORK $18 25@$18 50. WHISKEY quiet at 23½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 16.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 95¾; Reading Railroad, 26¾; Morris Canal, 50½; Long Island Railroad, 11½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39¾. Sight Exchange at par @ 1-20 discount.

From the Texas Frontier.

PARTICULARS OF THE MESA AFFAIR.

The Brownsville *Flag* of the 24th ultimo gives the following particulars of the affair at La Mesa on the 17th:

"It appears that the commander of the Mexican forces saw our troops cross the river, and acknowledged that he knew they were going to the Mesa to attack CORTINA. Our troops heard his spies in the chaparral and threw out a party to observe them, but no communication was received from the Mexicans giving information that a portion of the National Guards were there.

Our troops advanced, heard the *sentinels alerta* of the guard, saw the picket run into the camp, heard the long roll beaten, and still moved on. No challenge was given by the Mexicans, and everything indicated an enemy's camp. They approached to within forty or fifty yards, fired upon the corrals occupied by the Mexicans, the fire was returned, some of the Mexicans fled to the chaparral, and some shut themselves up in the *jacales*, and were made prisoners. And it was not till after the officer in command had surrendered that they learned that a portion of the National Guards were there; upon which their arms and other property taken in the fight were immediately restored.

Four Mexicans were killed, and our party lost four horses.

From La Mesa our forces returned to the river, and camped at San Lorenzo. On the 18th they started down the river escorting the steamer *Rancaero*, and camped at the Bailitas. At La Bolsa they killed the celebrated thief and cut-throat, FAUSTINO, CORTINA's Indian Captain. On the 19th they left the river, and at rancho Maguey killed a Cortina man who fired upon them. On the 20th they reached the Cavutano rancho, forty miles from the Rio Grande del Norte, and failing to find CORTINA, returned to San Lorenzo the same evening. At Ratamitas they found a detachment of Mexican National Guards, some twelve miles nearer the river than they had been. On the 21st, in pursuance of an order from Major HEINTZELMAN, they returned to the American side of the river.

They purchased their supplies, and the officers were careful to suffer no one to molest the person or property of any peaceable Mexican.

Although the Mexican National Guards were out at the same time searching for CORTINA, their search was confined to the rear of our troops, and generally between them and Matamoros; and had previously been made mostly in front of Capt. FORD's Camp.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Speech of Mr. Latham, of California, on the Territorial Question.

The House Declines to Adjourn Over for the Conventions.

MOVEMENTS AND VIEWS OF DELEGATES.

Interesting Report on the Coolie Trade.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 16.

THE SPEECH OF SENATOR LATHAM.

The speech of Senator LATHAM, to-day, gave great satisfaction to his friends. He studiously avoided any issue directly involved in the Presidential contest.

THE HOUMAS LAND GRANT.

Mr. BENJAMIN, alluding to the attacks made upon him in connection with the Houmas land grant, inquired of Senator TOOMBS, Chairman of the Select Committee, to know if anything appeared during the investigation of the matter at all implicating his motives of action. Mr. TOOMBS responded in the negative, when Mr. BENJAMIN and Mr. SLIDELL said they would take an early opportunity to be heard in regard to the whole subject.

THE SANBORN ARREST.

Senator SUMNER opened a broadside on Mr. MASON, of Virginia, in regard to his Harper's Ferry Committee, and the arrest of Mr. SANBORN. One of MILTON's judges in hell, he said, had made it a rule, first to punish and then to hear. It would seem that the Senator from Virginia had adopted this rule as a precedent. Mr. MASON, smiling, said there was nothing in this extravagant language which he could take as personal. He left it for the Senate to deal with such lack of decorum. Senators looked at each other as if apprehensive of a difficulty, but Mr. SUMNER proceeded in a feeling appeal for Mr. SANBORN, (without further interruption. The whole subject was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE PRYOR AND POTTER DIFFICULTY.

Messrs. PRYOR and POTTER appeared in the Hall today, as usual, and no demonstration of any kind was perceptible. The correspondence is the subject of much criticism. One thing is evident—each party is perfectly satisfied as it stands, which is most fortunate.

SHALL THE HOUSE ADJOURN?

Those favorable to an adjournment for the Charleston Convention, finding no chance to succeed, changed their tactics, and moved an adjournment till Monday week, to give time to have the desks restored in the Hall. This rallied a larger vote, and the motion would have been carried but for the determined resistance on the part of the Republicans, who are opposed to any adjournment. It comes up as the first business in order to-morrow.

PROTECTION FOR THE TEXAS FRONTIER.

Gen. HAMILTON and Maj. BRITTAN have again addressed the Military Committee in favor of the Texas Regiment bill, and have demonstrated the impassibility of making the infantry efficient by mounting them. Recruits in the Army are not horsemen, while the Camanches are the best horsemen in the world. Secretary FLOYD's letter was received by the Committee. President BUCHANAN gave as his reason for not doing so was a fear that his recommendation would injure the bill in the present state of party feeling. The result is still unsettled.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

The Administration can see no force in Mr. SIMMONS' amendments to the Mexican Treaty. The Mexican Treaty with England, placing the latter on a footing with the most favored nations, would not give her the benefit of a reciprocal commercial treaty with us. We have such treaties with England and France; yet the United States would hardly claim any benefit of reciprocal treaty made between those nations. Mr. SIMMONS' object is desirable, but there is no ground for the fear he entertains.

PROSPECTS OF MR. DOUGLAS.

Postmaster COOK offered, at the dinner table, to bet $5,000 that DOUGLAS, if nominated, would lose Illinois. Judge COLTON, of New-Orleans, introduced himself, and proposed taking the bet. Mr. COOK declined, on the ground that he didn't know the individual. Afterwards he became very abusive of Senator DOUGLAS, in Brown's Hotel, when Hon. Mr. LOGAN stepped up and pronounced him a "lying thief from Chicago." Mr. COOK turned away, evidently not hearing the remark. Thus things are becoming lively.

Q.

From Another Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 16.

THE PRYOR AND POTTER DIFFICULTY.

There are some singular facts connected with the arrest of Mr. POTTER. The officer called at the Venue House and sent up the name of Mr. KEITT, or KRISS. Mr. POTTER sent word for him to come up. When he was ushered in, he informed Mr. POTTER that he had come on unpleasant business. Mr. POTTER supposed that the correspondence was to be reopened, and that Hon. L. M. KEITT, of South Carolina, was below. The officer then informed him that he had a warrant for the arrest of Mr. PRYOR and himself. Mr. POTTER expressed his surprise, as he had been in the House and on the street and had participated in debate. The officer said he had been to Alexandria, but found the Mayor and all Mr. PRYOR's friends opposed to an arrest, and that he was obliged to let him go. Mr. POTTER then went to the magistrate's office and gave bonds. About this time Mr. CHISMAN arrived in Washington with Mr. PRYOR's last note to Mr. POTTER. Mr. CHISMAN was subsequently arrested and brought to this city, but was allowed to go without bonds. Mr. ALLEN, the officer who arrested Mr. POTTER, was shown all the correspondence at Alexandria, but not the notes from Mr. PRYOR accepting the terms proposed by Mr. POTTER. Mr. PRYOR was arrested to-day, and is to appear to-morrow and give bail. A street fight was feared, and both parties were closely watched by their friends, to-day.

HOWARD VERSUS COOPER.

The case of Mr. COOPER is expected to come up on Wednesday. The result is regarded as inevitable that Mr. COOPER will be ousted, and Mr. HOWARD will obtain his seat. The noses have been counted, and Mr. HOWARD feels very confident of success. There will be a long debate on it, and the Republicans will attempt to press a vote on Wednesday.

THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

The Pacific Telegraph bill will come up to-morrow. Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, has the floor, and, it is understood, will speak against it.

THE POLITICAL EXCITEMENT.

Messrs. LOGAN, of Illinois, M. C., and IKE COOK, ex-Postmaster of Chicago, had a lively and quite personal altercation to-night at Brown's Hotel. Mr. COOK bet $50 that Mr. DOUGLAS would not get the nomination; $50 that he would not be reelected. Mr. LOGAN took both. Mr. LOGAN bet $50 that COOK's delegation (Anti-Douglas) would not be admitted at Charleston.

Mayor WOOD arrived at Brown's Hotel to-day.

Douglas delegates are mustering strongly to-night, and are having a good time at their head-quarters. The speeches are fine, and the liquor abundant. The remarks of Messrs. HAMILTON, CUSHMAN and KENNEDY were loudly applauded, as they pledged the South for the Little Giant. These gentlemen go into the fight at Charleston with entire confidence.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 16.

Col. FAUNTLEROY writes to Lieut-Gen. SCOTT that his information from El Paso is that events are likely to be enacted on the border similar to those at Brownsville, and suggests the employment of volunteers; but this is discountenanced, and he is advised that the army forces in New-Mexico will be adequately increased.

Delegates to the Charleston Convention are arriving daily from distant (especially Western) States, and many gentlemen of political distinction are among those on the way thither.

Mr. PAYOR was arrested to-day, and will to-morrow give security to keep the peace.

All the Democrats, with the exception of about 25, present in the House to-day, with 21 of the Opposition, favored Mr. BOWMAN's proposition to adjourn over during the week of the Charleston Convention. This will be definitely voted on to-morrow. Should it pass, the Senate, it is confidently expected, will concur.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 16.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep

and amended, but without a vote on its passage, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 16.

A communication was received from the Door-keeper, giving the number of employes under him, salaries, &c.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) spoke of the necessity of reforming the abuses in and around the Capitol—there being two-thirds more offices than the public service demands. There were always a horde of office-hunters, who must be satisfied. He moved the subject be referred to a Special Committee.

Mr. MORRIS, of Kentucky, (American,) suggested that it be sent to the Committee on Manufactures, who, having nothing to do, might manufacture something. [Laughter.]

After a consideration, it was referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that when the House adjourn on Friday, it be till the 1st of May, and that a message be sent to the Senate asking its concurrence.

Mr. KNAPP, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved an amendment substituting the 21st of May. He was satisfied that if the House adjourn over for one Convention time would for another, as little or no business would be done.

Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) objected to both propositions, and offered a substitute that Congress adjourn till the 5th of June.

The Speaker decided this out of order.

Mr. WINSLOW said it could be introduced as an independent proposition.

Mr. CURRY, of Alabama, (Dem.,) proposed an adjournment *sine die*, on the 15th of June.

Decided out of order.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to table the whole subject.

Mr. KNOX understood it was proposed to recognize political Conventions by adjourning over for them.

Tabled—115 against 72.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

Mr. ELLIOT, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be directed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law all American vessels from engaging in the Coolie-trade, or from transporting apprentices, so called, to the West Indies or other ports of the world;

Submitted an elaborate report, accompanied by a bill prohibiting such transportation.

In his report Mr. ELLIOT says that about twenty years ago, soon after the emancipation of slaves in the West Indies, an emigration commenced in English ships, from the East Indian possessions of Great Britain, to the ports of British Guiana. The earlier attempts to introduce these Indian laborers or Coolies were unfortunate. Disease and quick mortality followed the emigrant, but the labor acquired by the planter was of much value; but the unusual labor, and the character of the climate, together with unkind treatment, induced terrible forms of disease, followed by certain death.

The facts becoming known in England and in East India, great excitement followed, and immediate action was taken by the Government in India to stop at once the emigration; but the value of the laborer had been felt upon the plantations in Guiana, and efforts were made to renew the traffic under restrictions so as to protect the life and health of the "emigrant." The earnest action of the East Indian Government was had, to the end that the emigrant should be transported with safety and with comfort, and that such constant oversight should be exercised in his behalf in his new home as would preserve his health. In 1842 an order was procured in Council by which the emigration was renewed, but regulations were adopted restricting the number of passengers in a ship, and providing comfortable accommodations, and terms of the contract for passage and labor were required to be fully explained before the emigrant proceeded on the journey. The expenses of the transportation were subject to a charge upon the colony, with the right to call upon the employer to repay them; and the emigrant was to know where he was going before he started.

The emigration has continued to Guiana and to Trinidad, but the Mauritius has been the favorite point of emigration. At the end of the term of service, the Coolies were to be sent back to India, and although the pay was small, $4 per month, yet these simple-minded people carried back with them such sums as made them comparatively independent, and induced others to seek their fortunes in the like way!

The importation of East Indian coolies into the single port of Mauritius, between 1843 and 1857, is exhibited below:

	Males.	Females.
1843	18,105	889
1844	44,454	5,047
1850	51,240	12,572
1855	96,142	25,121
1856	100,541	28,245
1857	102,821	31,466

The effect of so large an importation of laborers was the increase in the production of sugar, from 28,000 tons in 1838, to 118,000 tons in 1856. The great increase in the importation of females indicates an increasing willingness to emigrate and remain permanently in their new homes. This emigration was mainly carried on in British vessels, and under the immediate supervision of the East Indian Government, and was not in any wise compulsory.

But the "Chinese Coolie Trade" is an altogether different matter. It is not a "trade" between the emigrant and shipmaster. The coolie is seldom a party to the contract, but the subject of a contract made between parties (seeking to obtain by deception and fraud, unlawful gain) without his volition, for his skill and labor for a consideration not known to him, and not intended to benefit him. From the moment of his capture the coolie is a slave; the subject, first of deception, and then of a servitude in no degree different from that of an African slave.

This is the traffic which, by its atrocities and attendant sufferings, has attracted the attention of the Christian world—atrocities and sufferings which it were impossible for pen to describe, and by language that would not appropriately describe the African Slave-trade.

Since the settlement of California, there has been a Chinese emigration, voluntary on the part of the emigrant, and profitable to employer and employe; as, since the discovery of gold in Australia, there has been a similar emigration to that country. There may have been deception practiced in these instances; but the Committee have found it out of their power to discover anything requiring the attention of Congress in this class of emigration, and one sufficiently covered perhaps in the laws of Feb. 22, 1847, restricting the number of passengers to be transported to or from any American port in one vessel. There is just reason to believe that the provisions of this law should be applied to American vessels sailing between other ports than those of the United States, and such provisions will be found in the bill accompanying this report.

The Chinese Coolie trade is of recent origin, dating back to the time when the laws against the African Slave trade were most vigorously enforced, and resting in *theory* upon the voluntary action of the emigrant. Ship owners of unquestioned honor and integrity in our Atlantic ports engaged in the importation of Asiatics to Brazil. Among them were two official members of the Boston Board of Trade, who, *before* public attention was called to its cruelties, abandoned it at a great pecuniary sacrifice; and at their request a committee of the Board of Trade was appointed to examine into the statements concerning the traffic. Of this committee, Hon. ALEX. H. RICE, now a Representative in Congress from Boston, was Chairman. In his report, he says:

Late in the year 1854 Messrs. SAMPSON & TAPPAN made inquiries concerning the Coolie trade. The result was satisfactory to their minds. They subsequently contracted with the Government of Brazil for the delivery of 2,000 Chinese colonists, who should be liable on their account, to have their contracts for five years' labor transferred to the Brazilian Government; that, at the expiration of their service, lands should be given them on the Brazilian frontier, or that the Government should return to China those who wished. Subsequently Messrs. SAMPSON & TAPPAN had reason to believe that they were mistaken in the character of the traffic, and, although they were bound by their contract to pay £2,000 sterling in default, directed their agent to abandon the enterprise at whatever cost.

It is a mortifying fact that American ship-masters and Northern owners are found willing to connect themselves with a trade in many respects as barbarous as that of the African Slave-trade, (end in one respect more so,) a trade condemned by the entire civilized world as piracy.

In a dispatch from Mr. H. ROBERTSON, Acting Consul of the United States, dated at Havana, July 27, 1855, he sends to Mr. MARCY, our (then) Secretary of State, the intelligence of the arrival at that port of the American ship *Hound*, owned in Stonington, Conn. This vessel, with a register of 713, 28-95 tons, imported from Macoa 230 coolie passengers. The consignees were the "Colonization Company," represented by PARLDA & Co. These gentlemen protested against Capt. PECK, the master, for not having brought in his vessel 400 passengers who had been "prepared to embark." Capt. PECK having refused to receive more than 230. The Captain expressed himself ashamed of being concerned in such a trade, as after the information he had derived from the *passengers*, and subsequent knowledge of their treatment after their arrival, he declared it worse than he had ever heard or read in regard to the African trade.

Early and persistent remonstrance was made by the Hon. PETER PARKER, United States Minister to China, after his arrival at Hong Kong in December, 1855, and in January of 1856 he framed a "notification," in which, on account of the atrocities, immoralities and illegalities connected with the trade, he calls upon all citizens of the United States to desist from engaging in it, forewarning all such that they forfeit the protection of their Government, and render themselves liable to severe penalties.

This action was in accordance with the Government instructions to Dr. PARKER.

The *Westerley*, an American ship, sailed from Swatow, an illegal port even for legal trade, bound to Callao with 450 Chinese coolies on board. She put in at Manilla on account of the death of her captain. She was sent into quarantine. The coolies suppose that they had arrived at their destination, tried to get possession of the boats to go ashore; the acting master fired among them, and the crew drove them below and closed the hatches. Fourteen hours after, on reopening the hatches, it was discovered *that three hundred of them had perished from suffocation!* The master excused himself by saying that he had no idea but there was air enough between decks, and he was fearful of being overpowered.

Until the recent treaties with England, Canton was the only Chinese port open to foreign vessels. Now there are four others—Amoy, Foo-Chow, Ningpo and Shanghai. American Consuls reside at each of these ports. Amoy was the chief point of exportation of coolies in the earlier history of the traffic, but latterly masters usually take their cargoes at illegal ports.

According to Dr. PARKER, the coolie-trade for Swatow, an illegal port even for legal trade, was, in 1855:

	Ships.	Tonnage.	Coolies.
American	3	6,502	2,039
British	3	3,811	1,936
Chilian	1	500	250
Peruvian	3	1,960	1,150
	12	12,773	6,386

The coolies are procured by purchase, and are as truly the subject of barter and sale as negroes on the African coast. Native Chinese are employed by "brokers" to entice them from their homes by hopes of profit, who sell them to the shipmasters. Sometimes the emissaries of the "brokers" resort to kidnapping men while asleep in their junks. The prevalence of a contract but ill-ly conceals the fact of their being made articles of merchandise. They are publicly sold, and kept in close confinement. They may implore Heaven, and their tears may wet the earth, but all in vain!

There are already in existence five places called "chutsze Kwan," or "pig pens." The price paid per coolie at these pens is $8. They are seduced by the swindlers, who address them, "I have a brother in Macao who has a carpenter's shop—I can get you a situation, when you will receive wages." To another they would say: "I should like to recommend you to a foreign house as a servant," &c., &c. Finding his victim young, talented and wealthy, the seducer would say, "I should like to accompany you to see the sights, and take you with me to a refreshment-room." When the poor simpleton gives credit to these fair speeches, he is conducted to a Macoa fast boat, that serves as a boat for criminals. Landing at Macoa, they are taken to the barracoons; there they are taught what to say, and pass muster. In these barracoons some have been flogged to death, and one witness testifies to ten cases of suicide within the inclosure.

On the 10th of April, 1856, the Governor of Canton issued a proclamation against the trade, in which he says: "On reading the old records I am so exasperated that the hair on my head stands erect;" and closes by offering a reward for the capture of the kidnappers.

About the same time, the Government of Peru made an attempt to control the traffic, and in a proclamation it is called "a species of slave-trade outraging humanity;" and says "that the excessive number of these persons shipped in small vessels, the scarcity and bad qualities of the provisions, have caused the death of at least one-third of the colonists, and the remainder arrive in port with dangerous diseases." The proclamation closes with a prohibition of the traffic, making liable for damages, owners of vessels who bring to Peru coolies who have been deceived.

If a man falls sick on these vessels and continues so for four days, he is thrown overboard.

In a memorial of the Chincha shipmasters to the Privy Council, it is written: "All the American shipmasters from the Northern and Southern States declare that they never saw or heard of Slavery approaching that of the middle island of the Chinchas in misery."

The Earl of CLARENDON, speaking of the condition to which they are reduced, calls it "a state of slavery more horrible than any he had ever seen."

The attention of the American Government was again called to the Coolie-trade by Hon. WILLIAM B. REED, our Minister to China, Jan. 13, 1858, in a letter to Mr. Secretary MARCY, in which he refers to the American ship *Kate Hooper*, of Baltimore, which sailed from Macao Oct. 14, 1857, for Havana, with 650 Coolies on board. The registered toonage of the ship was 1,488 76-95 tons. At Angier the ship was reported in distress. The Coolies were so excited at the sight of land that they rose in mutiny. They were driven below and kept there. This was about three degrees below the equator. They tried to break open the hatches, and to fire the ship. Five of them were killed, several others wounded, and some twenty closely confined.

Mr. REED, in the same letter, makes reference to the American ship *Challenge*, which sailed from Swatow and put into Singapore, having an infectious disease on board. Mr. REED regrets that all the measures heretofore taken had proved inefficient, unfortified as they were by sanction or penalty. "Upon full consideration, I have deemed it best to attempt to arrest this traffic, by 'warning,' if not threat, which it will be for the Government at home to carry into effect." He then recites the provisions of the act of Congress of the 20th April, 1818, and gave notice to the Spanish authorities that the traffic in his judgment was not according to law. The answer was a peremptory refusal to interfere, the reason of which is, that *the Spanish Consul-General receives a fee of five dollars for each Coolie shipped.* There can be no doubt but the trade is utterly repugnant to the laws of China. While Mr. REED was writing his letter, the *Flora Temple* was in sight, and within musket shot of the United States frigate *Minnesota*, and there her living cargo was taken aboard.

The tragic story of the destruction of the *Flora Temple* has but recently hurdened the public prints. It is a tale of horror never exceeded in the annals of the ocean. She was as fine a merchant ship as ever entered the China Sea. She left Macao with a crew of fifty men and *eight hundred and fifty Coolies.* The deceived Coolies soon learned their cruel destiny, and, as all betrayed men would do, attempted to avert it. Just as they were leaving their native shores a party attacked and killed the guard. In the meantime the Captain, hearing the noise, with his brother and an Englishman interested in the cargo, rushed on deck armed with revolvers, and, after a dozen rounds, succeeded in driving back the mutineers, and keeping them below. Think of 850 full-grown men thus confined without light or air to be taken all the long way over the China Sea, the Indian Ocean, and the Atlantic!

On the following Friday the vessel struck a reef. Fearing to open the hatches, least the Coolies should retaliate for the cruelties, the Captain and crew lowered the boats and left them to their fate. And thus *were 850 men launched into eternity!* The vessel was 300 miles from land when she struck, and but one of the four boats was ever heard of.

Whether the British Coolie traffic is any better than the African Slave-trade in its palmiest days, every one may decide. Nor is this a solitary case. Hundreds could be adduced of equal horror and barbarity.

The cases brought by your Committee to the attention of Congress, of American ships, preclude us from considering the foreign trade. At present the "beam is in our own eye."

Mr. MARCY, in an official note to Mr. REED, Jan. 8, 1858, says: "Having exhausted the resources at present in our power, I do not see that there is anything further to be done, until the Courts decide authoritatively, or Congress shall pass a definite act prohibiting the traffic, at once so nefarious and dangerous."

In reply to Mr. RAWLE, an American Consul, the Consul-General of Spain very briefly intimates that it is none of his business, and he shall not interfere with American vessels engaging in the trade.

Capt. COLE, of the *Flora Temple*, in his letter to Mr. MARCY, says: "My instructions from the owners of the ship directed me to carry passengers from this port to Havana. I see nothing to justify me in disobeying them."

Mr. REED, Feb. 26, 1858, writing to Secretary CASS, after deploring the character of the traffic says: "During the year 1857 six thousand coolies were shipped from Macao alone to Havana. The large clipper, the *Norway*, now loaded with coal on Government account, as soon as she unloads is to proceed to Swatow, it is said, and take on two thousand coolies, already prepared."

March 11, 1859, Mr. Attorney-General BLACK gave his opinion that the coolie-trade did not come within the provision of the Acts of Congress before alluded to; and that there was no remedy for the evil but by the interference of Congress.

At a later date Mr. REED writes that "a new impetus has been given to the coolie trade, and that traffickers are becoming more organized; the Spanish authorities have removed all restraints upon it, and the French Government are organizing an extensive scheme of Chinese emigration to Algiers and the West Indian colonies. On this painful subject I have nothing further to say."

A mutiny occurred on board the ship *Norway*, before spoken of, while on her way to Cuba with coolies. The fight lasted from 6 o'clock in the evening until daylight next day. Thirty coolies were killed and over ninety wounded. They set the ship on fire in two places in their desperation. Capt. MAJOR had his wife and two daughters with him, also a lady passenger and child. The lady died in the night from fright, and in the morning the child died also.

The following table was made by a gentleman connected with the New-York Chamber of Commerce, and is believed to be an approximation to the true importation of coolies into Havana:

AVERAGE OF VESSELS AND EMIGRANTS.

	No. Vessels.	Tonnage.	Shipped.	Landed.	Died.
1847	2	879	612	571	41
1853	15	8,349	5,150	4,337	843
1854	4	2,375	1,750	1,711	39
1855	8	5,614	3,130	2,985	145
1856	15	10,567	6,152	4,968	1,184
1857	28	18,316	10,118	8,547	1,509
1858	33	32,800	16,413	13,848	3,929
1859	13	10,283	6,799	6,027	772
Totals	116	99,216	50,123	42,501	7,622

The above does not include a cargo of 757 lately landed, 220 having died on the passage, nor does it embrace the loss of the *Flora Temple*.

The treatment of the coolie in Cuba depends upon the character of the employer. The nominal term of service is eight years. What proportion of the five first term we have no means of knowing. Of those who do, most of them are said to be sold again for another term, if valuable; if worn out, no one is bound to take care of them. Herein the African slave is more helpless than the African. It is the interest of the owner to get the maximum amount of labor from him during that time.

The report concludes by quoting from Mr. ABBOTT'S new book of travel in Cuba, and the recommendation of the passage of a bill accompanying it prohibiting American vessels from engaging in the traffic. Among other things quoted from the testimony of Mr. ABBOTT is the following:

But the object most revolting, and which continues to haunt my mind, and I think will until I dies, was the aspect of the coolies. It seemed to me that human misery could sink no lower. Their doom is vastly worse than the slaves. Those wretched Chinese are lured to leave their country with the promise that they should be taken without expense to Cuba, be clothed and fed, and receive four dollars per month. Thus, at the end of eight years, they should have $384. This seems like an immense sum to a poor Chinaman, to whom a cent a day is a very respectable competence. Thousands are thus induced to embark—none probably return. They are sold upon their arrival for about four hundred dollars. If their owner can wear them out in eight years, so that they die, he, of course, has nothing to pay. If he cannot, he sends them to some distant plantation, or sells them again to some one who still claims eight years' service. They are ignorant, debased and powerless. There is no one to plead their cause, and their doom is sealed. I know not what the sins of Sodom were, but it is true there could be nothing worse than this.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill appropriating $34,000 to indemnify the Shawnee Indians for the depredations committed by white men passed.

Mr. CRISWELL, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the Senate resolution appropriating $50,000 to defray the expenses of the Japanese Embassy. Passed.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) reported a bill appropriating $25,000 for mail facilities in Western Kansas. Passed, with an amendment offered by Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) appropriating $404,000 for putting the service on the routes established by the act of June, 1858.

The report of the Judiciary Committee on the President's Protest coming up as the special order,

Mr. BURNETT suggested a postponement.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) with a disposition to accommodate the gentleman, was willing to postpone till the 1st of May.

In answer to a question by Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) he said he was willing to allow a reasonable discussion, and would not call the previous question for two or three days.

Mr. BRANCH preferred that no question be taken on the Committee's resolution till after the political Conventions are over.

Mr. HICKMAN replied that if the resolution was laid over till after the Conventions were over, it will be clear the end of the session, when it would be impossible to consider it.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution appropriating $48,000 toward paying the expenses of the several Investigating Committees. Passed.

Mr. WEBSTER, of Maryland, (Amer.,) introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a commission to ascertain and recommend a proper site for a national foundry.

Mr. HICKMAN, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill, which was passed, organizing the Census Board. It provides that the Secretary of the Interior may employ one chief clerk, and such other clerks of first class as the service may demand—not more than ten of second class, nine of third class, and six of fourth class.

Mr. BONHAM, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) offered a resolution proposing that when the House adjourn on Friday, it be to the 1st of May, in order that the seats and desks of members may be restored, in accordance with a resolution heretofore passed for that purpose, and that the Senate be informed hereof.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived, 79 against 88.

Mr. CONKLING moved to adjourn, saying in response to Mr. ASHMORE, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) that he intended to resist, by all fair means, for any length of time, a vote being taken on the resolution.

A VOICE FROM THE DEMOCRATIC SIDE—Let a square vote be taken on the resolution.

The House refused to adjourn—73 against 90.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, (Rep.,) moved that when they adjourn it be until Wednesday next, and thereupon demanded the yeas and nays. He wanted Pennsylvania to understand whether they want a tariff or not.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) wished to know whether it was in order for Mr. WASHBURN thus to filibuster. (Laughter.)

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.)—And whether a tariff is to be got in that way?

The Speaker, in response to a question by Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) said the subject will come up to-morrow.

Mr. WASHBURN withdrew his motion.

Adjourned.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

Aspects of the Game—The Strength of Mr. Douglas—The New-York Delegation, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 14, 1860.

As the day for the assembling of the Charleston Convention approaches, Presidential speculations and movements wear a practical character. The withdrawal of some half dozen supposed candidates from the field, thus reducing the list to less than a half dozen, with scarcely any prospect of a new man coming into the field on whom a compromise can in the end be effected, has, as a necessary consequence, served to intensify the interest previously felt, and to lend importance and meaning to almost every movement. The play has come to be one "to keep," and, as a consequence, future movements have been confided only to expert hands.

The advance reconnoitering engineers of the Democratic camp have been here several days, *en route* for Charleston. Their appearance here, like the advance columns of LOUIS NAPOLEON on the plains of Italy, has fully awakened the mind to a complete realization of the fact that we are even now in the first stages of the great civil strife through which our country passes every fourth year, but never before under circumstances so deeply interesting as now.

Simmered down, the real question at this stage—now scarcely ten days before speculation must cease and sober reality be entered on—is, shall the Democratic nominee be DOUGLAS or some one else? For the alternative of DOUGLAS is perhaps as likely to be one as another of at least four or five others. This condition of the opponents to the distinguished Illinoisian is one element working to his advantage. They can scarcely expect to succeed unless they are perfectly united—not only against, but for some one. That they are not thus united now is quite certain; they have yet to undertake what will doubtless be found most difficult to accomplish—the surrender of their preferences and the concentration of their entire strength on a single candidate in opposition to DOUGLAS. His supporters have no such difficulty. As the day approaches, judging from all to be seen and heard here, the supporters of DOUGLAS become consolidated and encouraged—not to say confident—the most favorable state of things under which to enter the combat. They seem to have become infected with the quality of pluck which so eminently distinguishes their leader. It is probably true that a rise in the Douglas stock has recently taken place, resulting not alone from the state of discipline of his supporters. Positive advantages have been achieved. It seems to be reduced to a tolerable certainty that the votes that will be thrown on the first ballot for the champion of Popular Sovereignty will not come wholly from Northern States. If he does not have some support from the South at the start, it is now evident that it will not be long before at least respectable accessions will be gained from that quarter. Manifestations of this kind have come just in time—at the most fortunate moment for Mr. DOUGLAS. He seems to be gaining on the last quarter, thus highly coloring the probabilities of the result of the "home stretch."

Several leading New-York delegates and politicians have arrived here within the last few days. It is said that in obedience to the almost universal sentiment of the party of the State, the vote of her delegates will be cast from the first for DOUGLAS, on the ground that he is the only candidate who stands the slightest chance of carrying the State; and it is said furthermore, that the delegates will be prepared to pledge the State to him, as the result of important accessions certain to be derived, and at once, from the great body of the Union men, with whom the question will be DOUGLAS, or the Republican nominee, probably SEWARD. The strong inimations thrown out that such will be the attitude of the New-York delegates have served materially to strengthen the confidence of the supporters of DOUGLAS, and improve his prospects. It must be confessed that should New-York take the stand in the Convention which it is said she will, and declare distinctly that DOUGLAS is the only man who can carry sufficient Northern strength to continue the ascendancy of the Democratic Party in the Federal Government, thus leaving the question to the judgment, fidelity and decision of the South, and should this attitude and this declaration, as it is said it will be, be accompanied with little short of demonstration, then certainly New-York would exert a commanding influence over the deliberations of the Convention. There are not a few here now, whose position entitles them to speak with some degree of authority, at least, who do not hesitate to assert that the history of the next fifteen days touching the Charleston Convention will fully verify this prediction.

The question of which delegation, that which is familiarly known as the Csgger, or the Wood delegates, shall be admitted to seats in the Convention as the true and regular representatives of the Democracy of New-York, may, in the estimation of some, be an important one. If it ever has been, it seems to be scarcely a seriously disputed one now. The Auli-Wood, or Syracuse delegation, appears to have sufficient reasons for perfect confidence that they will be admitted, and at once, and suffered to remain; while, so far as can be ascertained, the others are not troubled with an abundance of reasons why they should be admitted. In pursuance to custom, tickets will be issued to delegates; of course those receiving tickets will thereby gain "nine points of law," to wit—possession. It is understood that the Committee charged with the responsibility of issuing the tickets at Charleston consists of three members of the National Democratic Committee, and that Mr. Collector SCHELL is one, who is, at the same time, a delegate (at large) in opposition to the Wood set. It is presumed that this fact will go far to settle the question which delegation will first gain admittance inside the Convention Hall.

It is understood that should the question of admission be seriously contested by Mr. WOOD and his men, his opponents go prepared with the means of defense and attack, which will have on the ranks of the Mozart Hall men pretty much the same effect that NAPOLEON'S rifled cannon had on the ranks of the Austrians, at sundry times and in sundry places.

The prospect now is, that the attendance at Charleston, though large, will not be as great as has been supposed it would be. The lack of accommodations, and the expense of a ten days' stay in that city, has, doubtless, had the effect to diminish materially the number who at one time intended to serve in the capacity of outsiders on the occasion.

RODERICK.

"The Bishop of Orleans," says the *France Centrale*, "before leaving Paris, made Count de Montalembert, a simple present in a charming manner. The prelate had in his hand a modestly-bound volume, containing his principal pastoral letters. 'If I might venture to do so,' said the count, 'I would beg that book from you as a testimony of friendship!' 'I will give it you with all my heart,' said the Bishop; and, writing in it the inscription, *Commilitoni strenuissimo ac carissimo*, 'To my most strenuous and dear companion in conflict!' handed it to him."

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Majority and Minority Reports.

EXPLANATION OF THE DIFFERENT ROUTES, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April —, 1860.

The grandest enterprise of the Nineteenth Century—the construction of a railroad communication between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts—is at last in a fair way of accomplishment, and has assumed a tangible form before the country. For more than ten years Congress has had this subject under consideration, but for various reasons has never before taken hold of the matter seriously, nor evinced any strong desire for its success.

Either the public mind had not been schooled to the belief that the project was feasible, or political exigencies have arisen in each Congress, or parties advocating the road desired its postponement for the purpose of making party capital out of it; something of this nature has continually arisen to prevent the commencement of this great work. But there is a Presidential canvass close upon us. The ruling party in the House wish the credit of taking the initiative in the project, while their opponents cannot afford to oppose it. Viewing this as the motive of the majority in the House, and adding to it the fact that every enterprising man must desire to see such a line of communication established, it is clearly apparent that to the admission of the State of Oregon we owe the flattering prospects of the Pacific Railroad. Every improvement must inevitably follow, speedily, the development of a new country. We of the Atlantic States have needed this road for years, but never earnestly sought to establish it. Oregon has been in the Union but one year, and California only a very short time. In this time these two States have met in Convention, canvassed the whole subject, and now demand of their sister States to aid them in this project of mutual advantage. They are both doubtful, politically,—Oregon hanging in the scales. The decision of this question may settle the political complexion of that State for the next ten years. The Republicans, with commendable sagacity and zeal, have seen the opportunity and grasped it. The Democrats, with energy equally commendable, contest the palm. It now remains to be seen who will take the responsibility of defeating it.

Private enterprise and necessity have demonstrated that the road can be constructed. The policy of our Government is to advance, by all proper means, whatever enterprise will ensure to the benefit of its citizens and the growth of the country. It must and will take upon itself the burden of this greatest enterprise of the age. The first step has been taken—but one more remains to be taken and the work will be fully under way. It may not be done this session, nor by this Congress; but it is a settled thing, and if the Government fails to do it soon private enterprise will, and reap all the benefits.

The following account of the proceedings of Congress, upon this subject this Session, will, I think, interest your readers.

In the House of Representatives Mr. SHERMAN offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union be discharged from the further consideration of so much of the President's Message as relates to a Railroad to the Pacific, and that the same be referred to a select Committee of fifteen members, with leave to report by bill or otherwise, and that all bills, resolutions and memorials relating to the same subject be referred to the said Committee.

The Speeker appointed the following gentlemen as the Committee:

Name.	State.	Name.	State.
Curtis	Iowa	Farnsworth	Ill.
Phelps	Md.	H. W. Davis	Md.
Scott	Cal.	Rice	Mass.
Fenton	N. Y.	Smith	Va.
Taylor	La.	F. W. Kellogg	Mich.
Blair	Penn.	Aldrich	Min.
Hamilton	Texas	French	Me.
Stout	Oregon	Hindman	Ark.

The Committee went at the work very industriously. After the Democrats failed in obtaining two routes—one for the extreme South—all of them except Messrs. SCOTT, STOUT and TAYLOR pretty much deserted the Committee, and gave out that the project would be defeated. Messrs. PHELPS, HINDMAN and TAYLOR then went to work preparing a minority report.

The majority report, prepared and submitted by Mr. CURTIS, is as follows:

"VALUE OF STEAM-POWER IN PEACE AND WAR.

The report sets out with reference to the universality, the celerity and economy of steam, as applied to locomotion and propulsion. Commercial, postal and military movements are accelerated by steam on land and water. In the Crimean war the Allies constructed a railroad, to their great advantage, and damage of the Russians. Railroads are now absolutely necessary for military protection and public safety.

Our only commercial lines to the Pacific States are circuitous, exterior and oceanic—passing through foreign States by no means friendly to us. The routes which lie on the ocean are exposed to naval powers, which are becoming every day vastly stronger by recent alliances. A Pacific Railroad is a military necessity, to aid in the defence of the Pacific States, and every reflecting mind, possessed of patriotic emotions, will perceive that California wealth and weakness invite aggressions, and demand of us immediate and decisive exertions in their behalf.

The Constitution has devolved upon Congress the power and duty to "insure the domestic tranquillity," to "provide for the common defence," to "regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes," and to "establish Post-offices and Post roads." A Pacific Railroad would promote each.

We have had large Conventions of the people, resolutions of States, declarations of the great political parties for years, and the President in his Messages, pressing the subject upon the attention of Congress. Large sums have been expended in explorations, large volumes printed at the public expense, and it may be regarded as a national determination to build the road.

THE ROUTE.

As a preliminary question, the Committee first determined to adopt but one of the four practicable routes. On either route, mountains, rivers and sterile lands must be traversed; and on other parts of each route, rich valleys, genile grades and cultivable lands. Wherever the location be made, great advantage will enure to the victrily, and therefore the rivalry between sections for its location.

The four general lines reported as practicable are as follows:

1. The route by the Gila River, through Arizona, near the parallel of 32°, north latitude, called the "Southern Route."

2. The route through Albuquerque, near 35°.

3. The Emigrant route, by the Platte Valley, through Salt Lake Valley, near the parallel of 41°. This is denominated the Central Route, the general location of which your Committee has adopted.

4. The route from St. Paul to Puget's Sound, which runs between 47° and 49°, runs near our Northern boundary.

The central route would benefit the greatest number of people.

THE SHORTEST LINE.

A road is now built to St. Joseph, Mo., 250 miles beyond the Mississippi, and from thence rails are now being laid towards Fort Kearney. We either should start from navigable waters, or from extreme points of our present railroad system. In considering the Western terminus, we must look to a direct connection with San Francisco by the rivers navigable by steamboats which can carry at least two hundred tons of freight.

	Miles
1. The line of 32° from Gaines to Fulton	150
The line of 32° from Fulton to San Francisco	2,024
Total	2,174
Deduct sections west of the Mississippi	27
Total	2,147
Deduct navigable waters of San Juaquin	97
Total	2,050
2. The line of the 35th parallel would be	2,141
3. The central route would be, from Council Bluffs to San Francisco	1,987
Add 50 miles to equate the starting point from St. Joseph's, Mo., where railroads now terminate	50
Total miles	2,037
Deduct navigable waters of the Sacramento	265
Total	1,772

4. The northern route, *via* St. Paul and Puget's Sound, would have a total length of 2,308 miles. So it will be seen that the central is 278 miles shorter than the shortest rival route.

BRANCH CONNECTIONS.

It is contended that the central line is greatly superior, in accommodating all sections of the country wishing to make branch connections with the through line, not only at the eastern but western terminus—and making the grand trunk line accessible alike to Oregon and Southern California.

PRACTICABILITY OF A CENTRAL ROUTE.

The best proofs of the greater advantages of this route over any other are found in the facts that overland emigrants have adopted it; the largest settlements exist on it; the gold mines of Pike's Peak, the Washoe silver mines, and the forty thousand Mormons will all be accommodated. The report quotes from Col. FREMONT, Lieut. BECKWITH, Col. LANDER, Lieut. BEALE and Lieut. WARREN, proving the superior feasibility of the central route over all others, and makes voluminous extracts from the records of the explorations of these distinguished pioneers.

Hon. JEFF. DAVIS, late Secretary of War, in his Report of 1855, although favoring the "Southern Route," says that the survey of the western portion of the Central route, by Lieut. BECKWITH, has resulted in the discovery of a more direct and practicable route than was believed to exist from the Great Salt Lake to the Valley of the Sacramento. Col. STERTON, commanding the troops in Utah, has discovered a still more direct route.

Without more accurate data the Committee do not seek to compare the relative grades, curves or cost of the rival routes.

COST OF CONSTRUCTION.

The great difficulty in estimating the cost of the road, is the sterile character of the country beyond the 100th degree of longitude, which is not within the province of the Committee to give estimates, but, by showing that the grades and curves only relate to the *grades* and curves, they cannot prove how it is possible for such a road to cost a great deal more per mile than other railroads. The cost of Western railroads does not exceed $40,000, and many are built for much less. Add, say $10,000 per mile for extra cost of grading and procuring ties—that is $50,000 per mile. If you start with two converging branches, to unite within two hundred miles of the Missouri River, the entire length, including branches, would be—say 2,000 miles, and the entire cost $120,000,000. In the valley of the Platte River, $50,000 per mile would be enormous; but in the mountain passes of the Sierra Nevada it would be too small. But the Committee believe this sum a safe approximate of the entire cost of the road properly equipped.

PROBABLE RESULTS.

It is impossible to estimate the grand results of a completion of the Pacific Railroad in the stimulation to exterior commerce. Results in our own country can be nearly approximated. It would reduce the fare from San Francisco to New-York more than one-half, and reduce the time seven days.

At $60 per 100,000 passengers per annum,	
amounts to	$12,000,000
All the gold would be transported by rail, and pay 2 ½ per cent. on $50,000,000	1,500,000
The mails at prices heretofore exceeded by land and ocean	1,500,000
Transportation of men and munitions of war as at present cost for way and through transportation	5,000,000
Total	$20,000,000

Freight will divide, some going by rail and some by water. Freights between the Mississippi Valley would all go by rail. Where the distance to San Francisco by rail is not over 2,000 miles, at two cents per ton per mile, the freights to and from San Francisco would be as follows:

A ton	$4 00	1 bbl. flour	4 00
100 poonds	2 00	1 bbl. pork or beef	6 00
1 pound	02	A cow (1,000 lbs)	20 00
1 bush grain, 60 lbs	1 20	Box dry goods (300 lbs)	6 00

To determine the cost from ocean to ocean, it is sufficient to add 50 per cent. to these figures.

An inspection of these prices will furnish some means of judging what will go by rail, and what will travel by ocean.

Interest, risk, insurance and transportation will average 5 per cent., and be much greater by water. The difference in the time of returns on sales would be a great item to merchants. Without doubt, the through and way freight and passengers on the Pacific Railroad would not be less than $10,000,000 per annum, which added to the sum before stated, gives the gross proximate income at $30,000,000 per annum. This is sufficient to pay current expenses and a fair dividend on the estimated cost. These estimates are made upon present business—and it must be recollected that another decade would have the effect of introducing new elements and development.

THE PLAN OF EXECUTION.

A very great diversity of opinion exists in regard to the best plan of prosecuting the work. The Committee, after much examination, recommend the plan of the Government issuing thirty-year bonds bearing five per cent. interest, in payment for telegraph and transportation service, to be executed during the progress and after the completion of

Curious and Interesting History of the

Causes of the Failure of the Adriatic as one of the Collins Line.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the Times of the 14th inst., an article entitled the "Steamer *Adriatic*," is published, in which statements are made in respect to the engines of that ship injurious to us and mistaken in point of fact.

After recounting the efforts of Mr. ALLEN to operate the engines of the *Adriatic* with valves "like the plugs of gas-cocks, but some four feet in diameter and holes" (to use your own words.) You thus proceed:

"At length the Company took the ship out of the hands of the Novelty Works, and gave her into the charge of Mr. COLLINS, who employed Messrs. DICKINSON & SICKELS to attach their valve arrangement, or gudgeon to the same puppet valves—the plug valves as before mentioned having been permanently removed. This arrangement, partially failed, and was removed." And in a subsequent paragraph you say "the valve is caught by a disk set in the usual manner."

It will, no doubt, surprise that portion of the public which takes any interest in this question, to be informed that the Sickels cut-off is now in operation in the *Adriatic*, and that it never has been out of her since it was first applied by us in 1857, although the tripping apparatus which constitutes one part of it, has been tampered with by Mr. ALLEN, of the Novelty Iron Works, in a manner more disastrous to the interests of the Collins Company than creditable to himself, as the statement we are about to make will demonstrate.

In February, 1857, the "gas-cock" (or, more correctly speaking, the molasses spigget) plan of valves applied by Mr. ALLEN was suspected of being a failure, and the sensible conclusion was arrived at to substitute steam valves in their place. It was easy enough to apply the valves themselves; but inasmuch as the engines had been constructed with special reference to the "molasses spiggots," no space was left for the application of any valve gear for working these steam valves, such as is commonly used on oscillating engines; and it became necessary to contrive a valve gear of peculiar construction to meet the exigencies of that case. To accomplish this object required more knowledge of the subject than remained in the engineer of the Novelty Works, after the expenditure of intellect which the first arrangement had exhibited; and after having waited from February to the 1st of June, 1857, for a fresh inspiration, and none having come to them, Mr. COLLINS found it necessary, in order to save the engines from total loss, to call in other assistance; and about the 1st of June he made a formal proposition to us to undertake the task of constructing a valve gear for that engine. Looking upon that ship as we did, in the light of a national disgrace, as well as the national loss, which had resulted from her failure, we offered to apply a valve-gear to that ship without any compensation to ourselves, for the sake of retrieving, so far as it could then be done, the lost credit of the country. Mr. COLLINS proposed one condition, which was that HORATIO ALLEN might have the reputation of being associated with us in the undertaking, without taking any part, however, in the engineering problem. Mr. COLLINS, on this occasion, made great exertion with us to carry this point, for the benefit of the Novelty Works; but we refused to have Mr. ALLEN's name associated with the matter, and the Collins Company submitted to the necessity which then oppressed them. How they afterwards endeavored to carry the same point, "the sequel will demonstrate." In the first week of June the engines were put into our charge, to do with them as we thought best, without limitation or restriction of any kind; and we contrived a plan of valve motion, which is now in operation in that ship, and which never has been essentially modified since, except when Mr. ALLEN so far altered it as that the engines could not be handled, and the ship was disabled.

That plan consisted of the following particulars:

1. Two eccentrics working a link which was so constructed as to have a *still point* where the valve motion could be held at rest, even if the link itself were in motion.

2. A main rock shaft on the upper side of the cylinder, connected by arms below the trunnions, to work separate rock shafts for the steam and exhaust valves on the opposite side of the cylinder.

3. A Sickles cut-off for operating the steam valves which consists of two parts. 1. A tripping apparatus, moving during the stroke of the engine so as to trip the steam valve at any desired point during the stroke; and, 2d, a "*dash pot*" to arrest the valve at the proper point in its descent. Each of these parts is the invention of Mr. SICKELS, for which patents had been issued to him, and sustained after severe and very expensive contests in the Courts of law.

4. Cams for drawing down the valves to their seats by a positive motion, in case they should stick and not fall by their own gravity.

5. And the whole of this organization was so arranged that one man with great ease could work the link motion of both engines at once, and without leaving his place adjust the cut-offs of both engines to the same point whether they were at rest or in motion.

The haste which the failure of the Novelty Works' experiment on molasses spiggots made it necessary for the Collins Company to make, in the construction of this new arrangement, was so great that about ten machine-shops in the City of New-York, and one in Providence, were employed at the same time, day and night, constructing the valve-gear which we had contrived—the parts being brought together for the first time when they met on board the ship. In less than four months from the time we accepted this disagreeable task—made more disagreeable and difficult by numerous petty annoyances and real obstacles thrown in our way—all the parts were in their place on the ship, and ready for final adjustment. On the 2d day of October, before the keys were yet all driven in the valve-gear, Mr. COLLINS insisted upon having steam upon the boilers, alleging as a reason for this unusual proceeding, that it would "make him happy," and "relieve a great weight from his mind," if he could only see the engines work. The boilers had steam before the keys were all driven; but, by making great exertions and driving temporary keys, the engines were enabled to take steam, and for more than an hour they worked at the dock, none of the valves however, being in adjustment, and the tripping apparatus of the cut-off never having yet been connected. The test, however, was perfectly satisfactory to us, and to Mr. COLLINS himself, as he then declared, who accompanied his own expressions of satisfaction with the remark, however, that "*this success was cold comfort to the Novelty Works.*" On the 5th of October we were proceeding to complete the work, and in a week the engines would have been ready for a trial trip at sea; when Mr. COLLINS came on board and ordered all the work to be stopped, directed us to proceed no further, and gave as his reason, that he was informed by an eminent engineer that the link motion we had applied was "not fit to go to sea with." No fault was attempted to be found with any other part of the machinery, and no other reason than here stated was ever assigned to us at that time why we were thus summarily ejected from the ship. For a couple of days the work was entirely suspended, we, in the meantime, applying to every one connected with the concern in vain for the reasons of this violent proceeding. Mr. COLLINS and Mr. ALLEN, however, became suddenly very intimate, and were going to and fro in great haste, Mr. ALLEN carrying rolls of drawings in his hands and exhibiting every symptom of authority and importance. On the 7th or 8th of the month, while this state of excitement and uncertainty continued, Mr. JAMES BROWN, President of the Collins Company, appeared on the dock, and as we had been unable to get a hearing of Mr. COLLINS, or to get any information except as above stated, we both approached Mr. BROWN, and in a respectful manner asked him to give us a hearing before he decided on his course in respect to the *Adriatic*. In the most peremptory manner he turned his back upon us and walked away, with the remark, "I do not wish to talk with you upon the subject." Mr. SICKELS, however, followed Mr. BROWN and made another appeal to him, saying "that persons charged with crimes were allowed a hearing before they were condemned, with a presumption in their favor; that we were willing to have the presumption against us, if he would only give us a hearing," and he pledged himself to Mr. BROWN that we could satisfy him in the presence of those who objected, "that our plans were right and must be successful." At this point Mr. BROWN got into an omnibus, and requested Mr. SICKELS not to speak on the subject in that place, saying hastily that we should have a hearing. Mr. SICKELS then left him, and we heard no more from Mr. BROWN.

The next day Mr. COLLINS informed us that we could have no more to do with the engines, and that Mr. ALLEN was to complete the construction, and the ship would go to sea in about ten days. So certain were they of this consummation that Mr. COLLINS announced the same thing to numerous other persons, and there was no doubt entertained by any of the Collins Company that in ten days the engines would be completed. It is obvious, therefore, that when they put us aside in this summary manner, they did not contemplate making any material change in the machinery, because nothing material could be done in that length of time; and Mr. COLLINS has since informed us that Mr. ALLEN satisfied him before he consented to take the task summarily away from us that the Novelty Works could put the ship in a condition for sea in ten days, and they be held upon Mr. ALLEN's assurance.

As soon, however, as Mr. ALLEN got possession, he began to demolish the organization we had made. He removed:

1. The two eccentrics with their link motion.

2. The tripping apparatus, which never had offended him, for it never had been yet connected with the engine, and never had worked. After it was removed we offered Mr. COLLINS, in writing, 25 cents per ℔. for it, to be applied to another oscillator, the owner of which had authorized us to buy it; but he refused our offer, saying that the Novelty Works meant to cut it up for old iron.

3. The cams used for controlling the valves with a positive motion.

4. But he left the Sickels dash-pot and the other valve-gear which we had constructed—increasing the size of one shaft.

The result everybody knows. The engines were practically a failure, and that failure broke the Collins Company. Mr. ALLEN played the Collins Company against the Sickels cut-off, and he lost the game. The Collins Company disappeared, and the Sickels cut-off "still lives."

The *Adriatic* was bought by her present owners for a nominal price, under the impression that her machinery was a failure; and three gentlemen named in your article were consulted as to her engines. A written application was then made to us for a license to apply the tripping apparatus to the dash-pots which we had constructed, so as to complete the Sickels cut-off; and it was intimated to us that they were about to remove the Sickels cut-off from the ship, unless we made very favorable terms with them. To this we replied "that we hoped they would not consider us in determining their course, and that it would be very instructive to us to see some one try to dispense with the Sickels cut-off in that vessel, to say nothing of the further expense to the present owners by such an attempt." The result was, that it was decided to complete the Sickels cut-off to the best of their abilities; and the Novelty Works, who were to do the work, having had some experience in infringing that patent, applied for and obtained from the owners a written order to attach the Sickels tripping apparatus, which Mr. ALLEN had mutilated, to the cut-off of the *Adriatic*. That has been done, and the owners have paid us $5,000 for the privilege.

The work of restoration, however, did not stop there. This new commission have removed the single or entire valve motion and the entire starting gear applied by Mr. ALLEN, and have replaced it with a link motion with a still point as before, worked by two eccentrics, and have replaced the cams for controlling the valves which Mr. ALLEN removed, thereby restoring everything to substantially the same condition and precisely to the same general plan that we originally devised and applied, the only difference being in the inferior details now substituted for those which Mr. ALLEN removed. As for example, the link of each engine is now worked by a separate steam engine, each steam engine requiring an engineer to work it, and so arranged that the main engines may be made to pull against each other if the two men become confused by the signals; whereas, as we left it one wheel worked the valve motion of both engines, and one man could work that wheel easily with one hand.

As now arranged the point of cut-off can only be adjusted when in motion, at the risk of the life of the operator, who is required to grab at four small wheels which oscillate with the engine, and by that means to adjust the four cut-offs, if he can guess at it, to the same point; the consequence of which is, that practically the engine has to be controlled by the "throttle valve," and not by the cut-off, thereby sacrificing enormous quantities of coal by "wire-drawing" the steam; whereas as we left it, the cut-offs of both engines were controlled by a still wheel, the alteration of which regulated the speed of the engines without wire-drawing the steam. And the cut-off was so arranged that the officer on deck, by pulling the bell-pull, could instantly stop both engines without the aid of the engineer, when he saw the necessity for instant action—in the same manner as it is on the *Moses Taylor*.

As now arranged, if one engine breaks down from any cause, the cut-off on the other cannot be made to operate, thereby, in a great degree, destroying the value of two engines by making one to depend on the other. As we had it, although the two cut-offs were controlled by the one wheel, yet the breaking of one engine had no effect upon the other.

In these particulars only is the present valve-gear of the *Adriatic* different from the one we made. We can only say that we sincerely hope the *Adriatic* may not find these defects in construction a serious impediment to her success; and we have no doubt that, notwithstanding these, she is by far the fastest and finest steamer in service, these defects rather interfering with her economy of fuel and with the convenience of operating her, than with the general success of the plan.

DICKERSON & SICKELS.

Honors to the Memory of Clay.

INAUGURATION OF THE CLAY STATUE AT RICHMOND.

The ceremonies of the inauguration of the statue of HENRY CLAY at Richmond, Va., took place on Thursday, 12th inst., with great pomp. The *Whig* says:

"All business being suspended, the entire community, and thousands of strangers, were passing to and fro in quest of a day's enjoyment—their movements presenting an enlivening scene, characteristic of a general holiday. The windows and balconies along the line of march were occupied at an early hour by ladies, children, and their attendants. Across Main-street, at various points, the National flag was suspended, and to the banner in front of Corinthian Hall was appended the motto, "We mourn his loss." The stars and stripes also floated over the Capitol, Mechanics' Institute, Blues 'Armory, and various other buildings.

Following the military were the Orator of the Day, and WM. H. MACFARLAND, Esq., in an open barouche, and numerous invited guests, etc., in a line of carriages. A cavalcade of horsemen brought up the rear. In the order mentioned, the procession marched through the appointed streets to the Capitol-square, where the military counter-marched, and took a position near the main avenue.

The platform was soon occupied by distinguished strangers, official dignitaries, clergymen, directors of the Clay Statue Association, representatives of the Press and others. Messrs. BARBOUR and MACFARLAND, and Rev. Mr. PETERKIN occupied an elevated stand, erected upon the platform. For acres around, the grounds were covered by the concourse of ladies and gentlemen which had assembled within the inclosure. It was estimated that at least 20,000 persons were present.

The site selected for the location of the statue is on the western side of the Capitol-square, about 100 yards southeast of the Washington Monument. The surface is slightly sloping towards the south, but in accordance with the design of the architect, HENRY EXALL, Esq., the pedestal of the statue is elevated upon an octegonal platform of granite, which will be ultimately surmounted by an ornamental pavilion resting upon Corinthian columns. Only the plinth and pedestal have been thus far completed. The statue was placed upon the pedestal on Tuesday, and encased with boards until yesterday, when it was enveloped in cotton cloth, and the boards removed.

The ceremonies were opened with prayer by Rev. J. PETERKIN, after which a few remarks were made by Mr. WM. H. MACFARLAND, who introduced the orator of the day, BENJAMIN J. BARBOUR, Esq., of Orange.

The following is an extract from the oration:

The problems in political economy which once divided the nation may have been solved or merged in others of higher import. The fleeting measures of public policy with which his name was once associated may have answered their purpose, or yielded to others under changing circumstances. Banks, Tariffs, Institutions, like antique armor, may have come to be regarded as

"Cumbrous and uncouth of sight,
And useless in the modern fight—"

but the deep sollicitude, the unflinching courage, the broad statesmanship with which they were advocated, remain fresh and bright for admiration and imitation. He has taught us that the path of duty is the path of honor—that there is a sustaining power in patriotism—a glory in self-sacrifice, which venal ambition can never know—that the honest statesman can win a fame above and beyond empty and prostituted honors—and stand defeated, yet conqueror; rejected, yet beloved of the nation—that the dangers which threaten our Union are not inherent, but spring from the giddiness of prosperity, the lust of power and the recklessness of ambition—and that it will be time enough to take the downward vulgar path of dissolution and destruction when all honorable expedients have been exhausted. And now, when the Union is assailed by impatience and petulance on one side, and a ferocious philanthropy on the other, his example offers us the surest means of repelling aggression, of subduing agitation, and so elevating our country that

"Her fair form shall stand and shine,
Make bright our days and light our dreams,
Turning to scorn with lips divine
The falsehood of extremes."

There is a deep significance in the general but unconcerted movement throughout the country to revive the memories of our departed statesmen. The Republic seems to appeal from the living sons to the dead fathers. Massachusetts rears the statues of WARREN and FRANKLIN, and more recently of WEBSTER; and Virginia is groping in monumental harmony and grandeur tha sages who declared and the heroes who defended her rights and her independence. To-day we shall add a statue not unworthy of this noble fellowship. It was offered with the tender grace of woman's affection—it has been received into this hallowed precinct of the Legislature of tha State with a promptness and kindness and magnanimity deserving our sincerest praise and gratitude.

At the conclusion of Mr. BARBOUR's oration the statue was unveiled, under a salute of artillery. In the evening a banquet was given.

The Pacific University in Oregon.

MEETING ON ITS BEHALF AT REV. DR. ADAMS' CHURCH—REMARKS OF PRESIDENT MARSH.

On the 10th instant, at the lecture-room of the Madison-avenue Church, (Dr. ADAMS',) Rev. S. H. MARSH, of Oregon, made some statements in regard to the country on the North Pacific coast, illustrative especially of the need of a College in that region. The section of Oregon and Washington west of the Cascade Mountains is the finest on the Pacific, and is capable of supporting a dense population, and possessed of the most important conditions of public prosperity. East of this section, beyond the Cascade Mountains, extending to the north far into British America, and eastward to the valley of the Missouri, the basin of the Columbia spreads out—a vast region, containing many sub-sections of diverse characters, as respects soil and climate, but the most of it likely, at no distant day, to be brought into the service of man.

Through the Columbia and Missouri valleys is the great natural highway of transcontinental commerce. This is far the shortest and most available route for the Pacific Railroad, and here eventually a road will be built.

Through these valleys, from Puget's Sound to the great lakes, is the only belt of habitable country extending from sea to sea.

Northern Oregon and Washington, as the terminus of this, and connected by the Columbia, with its 1,000 miles of navigable waters, with the interior, must ultimately be the great maratima country on the Pacific.

This section contains a population of at least 100,000, attracted from the Mississippi Valley by the finaness of the climate and soil, and the large allotments of land by the General Government.

In the midst of this country Mr. MARSH has been laboring for six years to lay the foundations of a College. He claims that the remoteness and isolation of the country demand it; while its future importance makes it eminently desirable that those institutions that have so largely contributed to give character and influence for good to the Atlantic States should be early planted there. It seemed evident, from his statements, that an institution of learning was needed there; that, without it, we could hardly expect proper men to be found for the pulpit, the school, and for public life.

The plan of the proposed College has already been matured, and has received the approval of promiuent friends of education, at the East, including clergymen, lawyers, and other public men of the highest standing. Snch names as EDWARD EVERETT, EDWARDS A. PARK, ROBERT C. WINTHROP, EDWARD N. KIRK and GEORGE P. MARSH are a sufficient guaranty for the character of this enterprise. We are persuaded that the educational interests of Oregon imperatively *demand* just such an institution as the one which is here advocated, and that his establishment on firm foundations *cannot be postponed* without serious loss. Now, while society is in a formative state, this institution is needed, to give shape to its fluent elements. The people must be educated. They cannot be educated without a good and thorough system of education. There can be no good system of education without a head. *The College is the head.*

We heartily commend this institution to the liberality of those wise men who are able to see the seeds of the future in the present, and are not afraid to "cast their bread upon the waters."

The Seizure of an American Brig by a British Cruiser.

From the Charleston Mercury.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 9, 1860.

DEAR SIR: Upon seeing the telegraphic dispatch from Charleston, announcing that news had reached there of the seizure of the brig *Jehossee* by the British cruiser *Falcon*, I immediately addressed a note to the Secretary of State on the subject. I have just received his reply, which I beg you to publish in the *Mercury* for information.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. PORCHER MILES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 9, 1860.

Hon. Wm. Porcher Miles, of the House of Representatives:

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 4th instant, I have the honor to state that information has been received through the Navy Department from Commodore INMAN, commanding the American squadron upon the coast of Africa, of the outrage commited by an armed party from the British cruiser the *Falcon*, against the brig *Jehossee*, and that Mr. DALLAS has been instructed to lay the case before the British Government, and to demand the necessary redress.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.

Two propeller steamships are being built in Philadelphia, to run with passengers between that port and New-Orleans, and to be ready in five months.

A first-class theatre is to be erected in Cleveland, Ohio, as soon as the necessary subscrptions are completed.

Navigation has been reenmed on Lake Champlain, and the regular trips of tha boats heva begun for the season.

OUR CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

UNSAFE CONDITION OF THE HOBOKEN FERRIES—$250,000 ADDITIONAL FOR CENTRAL PARK.

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, Alderman STARR offered a preamble and resolution in relation to the Hoboken Ferry-boats, to the effect that they are old and dilapidated, and totally unfit for the purpose for which they are used; that the Ferry Company has wholly disregarded the covenants contained in their grants; and, as the lease of the Ferry from the foot of Christopher-street will expire on the 30th inst., that it be required to substitute more commodious boats on the said Ferry, in lieu of the boats known as the *Phœnix* and *Newark*; and in the advertisement of the sale of the Ferry lease the Comptroller be directed to incorporate such provisions as will secure greater comfort and safety. The resolution was referred.

A communication was received from the Fire Department stating that the following named gentlemen had been nominated Fire Wardens: Wm. Miller, Daniel Curry, Wm. Brandon and John Downey. The nominations were confirmed.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Street Commissioner to cause an examination of Catharine Market to be made, in order to ascertain its condition, and report what repairs are necessary.

The sum of $350 was appropriated for the purchase of a casemate gun, with the accessories, for Company C, Ninth Regiment.

A report was received and adopted, concurring with the Board of Councilmen in giving $1,000 to the New-York Magdalen Asylum.

A report was accepted, and a resolution adopted, refunding to L. G. Morris $565 50 expended by him in the removal of obstructions in Harlem River, at High Bridge, and making an additional appropriation of $5,500 for the removal of obstructions still remaining.

The report of the Committee on Finance of the Board of Councilmen, in favor of making an additional appropriation of $250,000 for the Central Park, in accordance with the recent act of the Legislature, was received and referred to the Finance Committee.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

NEW FIRE ENGINES—POLICEMEN TO RECEIVE REWARDS—$250,000 FOR THE CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen last evening, a resolution was adopted, calling upon the Street Commissioner to report as to whether he has adopted a new method of numbering the streets, and what streets he has caused to be so numbered; also, the name of the officer to whom complaints must be made of the violation of the ordinance relative to markets.

A report relative to building a steam fire engine for Engine Company No. 7 was laid over, and the Board concurred with the Aldermen in appropriating $4,875 for the new steam fire engine No. 38, under contract made by the Street Commissioner. The Street Commissioner was directed to advertise for proposals for lighting the oil lamps of the City.

The Aldermen were concurred with in the recommendation that the moneys now paid as rewards for the vigilance of policemen, be given the policemen themselves, and not placed in the Widows' and Orphans' Fund as at present.

The Board also concurred in confirming contracts for new house for Engine Company No. 16 and repairs for house of Hose Company No. 28. Also in the appointment of a special committee of representatives from each Board, to the coming National Sanitary Convention at Boston, of which it was directed the President of the Board should be a member.

The Committee to whom was referred the ordinance proposed by the Central Park Commissioners, prostituted that while the ordinance nominally called for but $833,1.00 to carry on improvements for the present year, it in reality called for $2,250,000. The Committee recommended the creation of a Central Park stock, the amount of interest of which should be $150,000, but, that until otherwise ordered, only $250,000 of the stock should be issued.

After some discussion, a motion to issue $833,000, the amount asked for, was lost by a vote of 8 to 9, and the report of the Committee was adapted, virtually appropriating $250,000 instead of the $833,000 asked for.

The Aldermanic resolution recommending the payment of rewards to policeman personally instead of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, which had been concurred in, was reconsidered and discussed, Mr. LENT calling attention to the fact that Bowen and Bergen had fat offices, while Mr. Pilsbury would get but $8 per day for twelve sessions. On a second vote, however, the Board adhered to its former decision, concurring with the Aldermen by a vote of 12 to 5. The Board adjourned to Thursday, at 5 o'clock P. M.

THE NEW POLICE BOARD.

PROBABLE POSTPONEMENT OF THE APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT—DISPOSITION OF RECOVERED STOLEN PROPERTY.

The new Police Board met yesterday, but transacted no business beyond the disposal of a few charges of no public interest against policemen. A certified copy of the new law was expected, but did not arrive.

It is now rumored that no appointment of General Superintendent will be made, and that by virtue of the new law, Mr. BOWEN will receive the salary and perform the duties of that office. This will account for Mr. BOWEN's resignation of the office of Treasurer which he has held at a salary of $3,000 since the Metropolitan organization commenced. The General Superintendent's salary is $5,000. It is also said that the new law codifies the provisions for placing all stolen property which has been recovered in the hands of the Property Clerk, so that the clerks of the Police Courts will be obliged to hand over a more satisfactory account of property coming into their possession from prisoners.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

SPECIAL MEETING—THE OLD AND THE NEW HARLEM BRIDGE—THE LAW LIBRARY WANTS OFFICIAL AID—NEW SEAL FOR THE SUPERVISORS.

A special meeting of the Supervisors was held yesterday, on the call of seven members of the Board.

A communication was received from the Mayor in reference to the bridge over the Harlem River, at the terminus of the Third-avenue, stating that in his opinion, which was supported by that of Mr. McALPINE, Engineer for building the new bridge, the structure was at present unsafe for travel, and that it would cost from $750 to $1,000 to put it in order during the construction of the new bridge.

It appears, however, that Supervisor DAVIS, who had noticed the condition of the old bridge, offered a resolution directing its repair, and a competent mechanic was selected, who reported that $300 would render it safe for temporary travel, and the repairs were so made. The Mayor and Street Commissioner, however, selected Mr. McALPINE as the Engineer of the new bridge, and he now decides that from $750 to $1,000 more will be required to make the bridge passable.

Mr. PURDY thought it very remarkable that this communication should come so immediately after the appointment of a new Engineer by the Mayor, especially as the bridge had just been repaired, and pronounced safe by competent authority, though not selected by the Mayor.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

A communication was received from the Law Institute, through its Librarian, Chas. Tracy, Jr., asking an appropriation of $10,783 to meet back rent paid and partly due, on the ground that the Library, being free to judges as well as lawyers, and having been heretofore recognized as a public institution, should be treated as such, and relieved from the embarrassments into which it has been thrown by untoward circumstances. Referred.

The Board adopted a new Seal for the Supervisors, the heraldic description of which was unintelligible to the members, who were puzzled to ascertain whether the Indian represented on a portion of it was a Mozart or a Tammany Indian. On the suggestion of Supervisor DAVIS, that it was a pure native American, the Board unanimously received and adopted the Seal.

A long and rambling debate occurred on the question of approving the plans submitted for the new County jail, but it was settled by recommitting the report of the Committee, with directions to submit at the next meeting estimates of the probable cost according to the plans.

The Board then adjourned until the first Tuesday in May.

THE COUNTY TAX LEVY AND SALARIES.

Scores of judges, clerks, policemen and other employes of the rich County of New-York, are awaiting with commendable patience the action of the Assembly upon the County Tax Levy bill, for all have claims for two months' unpaid and much-needed salary. The appropriation for Police purposes was exhausted on the last pay-day, in the payment of salaries to captains and other officers, leaving the subordinates to await the issue of the battle between the Commissionors of Record and the Legislature. Some continue to hope that no longer delay can now occur, while others, living on tick, are fearful that the Assembly will adhere to their original report, and insist on erasing the appropriation for this Commission. It is affirmed by good authority that over two millions of pages of bound records, copied and printed under this contract at an expense of over $500,000, are lying in the lofts of a store-house in Liberty-street, and it is the intention of the Supervisors, if this appropriation is stricken out from the tax levy, to exhibit this mass of useless trash in front of the City Hall, so that taxpayers may form some conception of the readiness with which corrupt Legislatures may be induced to coöperate with and countenance swindling contracts.

CROTON DEPARTMENT.

NEW GANGS AT WORK—REPAIRING THE STREETS.

Two additional gangs for street repairs are now filled, and will commence work as soon as the weather permits, on Greenwich and Cortlandt streets, and on Grand and Tompkins streets. The gangs on the main thoroughfares, such as South, West, Pearl, or Water streets, have also in charge the cross streets which intersect them. So that all the necessary repairs to the streets will be made during the coming season.

OFFICE OF THE CITY INSPECTOR.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,

From the 7th day of April to the 14th day of April, 1860,

Men, 112; Women, 77; Boys, 143; Girls, 129. Total, 461. Adults, 189; Children, 272. Males, 255; Females, 206. Colored persons, 11.

DEATHS FROM ABSOLUTE DISEASE.

Abscess	1	Debility, Infant.	4
Albuminoria & B'ts dis. kidn's	2	Diarrhœa	2
Anemia	1	Diphtheritic	11
Angina	5	Dropsy	1
Aneurism of the aorta	1	Dropsy in Chest	2
Apoplexy	4	Dropsy in Head	16
Asthma	2	Dysentery	1
Bleeding	1	Epilepsy	2
Bleeding from womb	1	Erysipelas	4
Brain, disease of	2	Fever	1
Bronchitis	10	Fever, Gastric	1
Cancer	1	Fever, Hectic	1
Cholera Inf'tum	1	Fever, Pnerp'al	6
Cholera morbus	3	Fever, Scarlet	52
Cirrhosis Liver	1	Fever, Typhoid	5
Congest'n Brain	10	Fever, Typhus	4
Congest'n Liver	1	Heart, Dis. of	4
Congestion Lungs	8	Hooping Cough	4
Consumption	75	Hypertr'y of h't	2
Convul's, Inf'nt	24	Infiam. Bladder	1
Convul's, pu'p'l	1	Infiam. Bowels	2
Croup	6	Infiam. of Brain	16
Debility, Adult.	3	Infiam. of Kid's.	2
Infiam. of Liver.	1		
Infiam. Lungs	32		
Infiam. Stomach	2		
Infiam. of Throat	1		
Infiem tonsils	1		
Insanity	1		
Jaundice	1		
Marasmus, Ad't.	1		
Marasmus, Inf't.	22		
Measles	6		
Palsy	1		
Pleurisy	3		
Rheumatism	1		
Rupture	2		
Scrofula	4		
Skin, disease of	1		
Small-pox	6		
Softening Brain	1		
Spine, disease of	1		
Teething	5		
Tumor	2		
Ulcer'n bowels	1		
Ulcer's throat	2		
Unknown	3		
Total	426		

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Asphyxia	2	Drowned	3
Casualties	8	Intemperance	5
Cynosois	1	Lues Venerea	2
Delirium Trem's	3	Malformat'nh'rt	1
		Old Age	6
		Premature B'th	4
Total	36		

The number of deaths compared with the corresponding weeks of 1858 and 1859, and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending April 17, 1858....466.....Decrease..... 5
Week ending April 16, 1859....401.....Increase..... 60

Week ending April 7, 1860:

From absolute disease..... 412
From external causes, &c..... 39—451

Week ending April 14, 1860:

From absolute disease..... 426
From external causes, &c..... 353—461

Increase this week..... 10

PROGRESS OF STREET-CLEANING.

The rains of the past week have seriously interfered with the operations of Mr. DOWNING, the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, but he has made the best use of his time which the weather has permitted. The following table exhibits a diminution of nearly half of the work of the previous week, and a consequent diminution in expenses:

Number of men employed	363
Number of days' work done	811¼
Number of loads of manure	2,079
Number of loads of dirt and rubbish	3,843
Number of loads of ashes	9,818
Total dirt, manure and ashes	15,740
Amount paid sweepers	$1,216 87
Amount paid dirt and manure cartmen	1,120 56
Amount paid ash cartmen	2,275 77
Total for sweeping and cartage	$4,613 20

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 16.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s '90	91	100	Hudson River R	41	
500 Va. State 6s	88¾	100	do	b60	40¾
3 000 do	93½	300	do	b60	41
8,000 Mo. State 6s	83¾	50	do	s60	40¾
43,000 do	83	200	do	b30	41
2,000 Mich. State 6s	t03	100	do	bt0	41
2,000 Brook. C. W. L.	t62	50	do	b20	41
5,000 E. R. 1st M. B.	s60 t01	200	Ill. C. R. Scrip	b60	60¾
7,000 do	t03¾	500	Gal. & Chicago R		62¼
15,000 Erie R. 4th M. B.	64	100	do	b30	62¾
12 000 do	64½	50	Harlem R. Pref		38
11.000 do	65	198	do		38¼
2,000 Erie R. 5th M. B.	55	50	do	s15	34¼
1.000 Huds. R. R. C. B.	84	200	do	b60	38¾
1.000 Harl. R. 1st M. B.	98	100	do	s5	38¼
2,000 Mich. Cen. R 8 ℘ c. 1st M. S. F. O. B.	94	200	Reading R	s10	41½
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	88	400	do	st0	41¾
3.500 Chi. & N. W. 1st M	42	550	do		41¾
20,000 H. & St. J. R. B.	70¾	200	do	s30	41¾
1.000 C. B. & Q. R 8 ℘ c. B	91¼	100	do	b60	41¾
1,150 D., L. & W. in. B.	92¾	208	Mich. Central R		49
100 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	65	50	do	s30	49
25 do	b30	65	50	do	s60
12 Merchants Bank	107¼	50	do	st0	49¼
11 Ocean Bank	94	50	do	s30	49¾
9 Park Bank	110½	50	do	b60	49¾
110 Pacific Mail S. Co.	104¾	100	do	b30	49¾
650 N. Y. Central R	79¾	50	do	b30	49¾
100 do	s30	79¾	50	Mich. So. & N. Ind.	
50 do	b30	79¾		Guarnteed Stock	b60
600 do	b30	79¼	258	Panama R	133¾
400 do	79¾	5	do		134
500 do	s30	79¼	100	Clev. & Tol. R	28¾
150 do	b30	78¾	100	do	b60
1150 do	79¼	900	do	b60	28¾
100 do	s60	79	100	do	28½
50 do	b60	78¾	150	do	b10
100 do	79¾	200	do	s30	28
70 Erie Railroad	13¾	100	do	s60	27¾
50 do	13¾	100	Chic. & Rk. I. R		63¾
300 do	t3¾	50	do	b30	63¾
100 do	s60	13¾	150	do	63¾
1060 Harlem Railroad	13	49	Del. L. & W. R		93
500 do	b40	13			

SECOND BOARD.

$5 000 Tenn. 6s '90	91	75	Erie R		14
5,000 Ga. State 6s	103	50	do		14½
2,000 Lack. & W. 1st M.	93	200	do		14¾
1,000 L. O. & M. L. G. B.	t0	100	do		14¾
2,000 Mich. S. 1st M. Bs.	80¾	100	Hud. Riv. R	s60	41
250 Pacific M. S. Co	105	100	do		41¾
150 do	105¼	150	do		42
100 do	s60	105	100	do	b60
75 do	105¾	40	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		60
100 do	b30	105¾	50	Harlem R	b60
100 do	b60	105¾	50	do	12½
100 Chi. & R. I. R	b30	63¾	100	do	41¾
900 N. Y. Cen. R	105	100	Harlem R. Pref.	b30	39
100 do	s15	79¾	300	do	s30
15 do	79¾	100	do	b30	37¾
250 do	s30	79¾	150	Gal. & Chi. R	62½
400 do	b60	80	100	do	62¾
150 do	s3	79¾	300	do	b30
100 do	s30	79¾	350	Clev. & Tol. R	28¾
150 Mich. Cen. R	43	100	do	s30	28
50 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	23				

MONDAY, April 16—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York on Saturday, April 14, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of April 7:

Decrease in Loans	$607,716
Increase in Specie	1,027,850
Decrease in Circulation	153,026
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,360,756

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED ... APRIL 17, 1860.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

... NEW-YORK TIMES.

... in the Times Building, fronting the City ... Park, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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Announcements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Afternoon and evening: ... Dramatic Association Festival.

... GARDEN—Royal Amphitheatre Equestrian Troupe.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Colleen Bawn.

... THEATER—Love for Love—Love and ...

... THEATRE—Robin Hood—Fearful ... in the Kitchen-Avenue.

... MUSEUM—Afternoon: Don Cæsar de ... Evening: Jeanie Deans.

... MUSIC HALL—Chamber Concert ...

NINTH-STREET—Model of King Solomon's Temple.

... CHAPEL—Gen. Tom Thumb.

... SALOON—Christy's Minstrels.

... GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

... STREET—No. 625—Whitlock's Free Gallery ... Paintings.

... OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings.

... ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition ... Paintings.

☞ Mr. Acton is our regular carrier, and will serve the Times from Twenty-sixth-street to Forty-fifth-street, and from Fifth-avenue to the East River.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The project mentioned in a dubious dispatch, published in our issue of yesterday morning, of an adjournment of the Legislature until May, in order to defeat any intention of the Governor to pocket the Railroad bills, was brought to an untimely end yesterday. The Governor sent into the Assembly his veto of the bills, taking the ground that the valuable franchises conferred by the bills should be made profitable to the City, and a suitable ... should be paid into the City Treasury, to ... tax-payers in return for such franchise; if ... that the fare should have been so restricted ... insure protection to the masses who use the ... Another objection is the perpetuation of the ... which gives away the franchises forever, ... without the power reserved to the Legislature ... or amend them. Other objections were ... such as the utter want of responsibility ... to the corporations; the absence of ... as to the time of the completion, or ... them from breaking up roads into par- ... and charging fare on each section. The Gov- ... admits the necessity of railroad facilities ... city, but thinks the privileges granted ... sweeping in their character to warrant his ... to the bills. The veto was laid on the ... and at the evening session was taken up ... Mr. Jaques, of this City, made a speech ... support of the veto; after which a vote was ... and the bills passed 82 to 25. Their passage ... the Senate is confidently anticipated. ... bills confirming the Ninth-avenue grant, miti- ... capital punishment, and the Anti-Rent bill, ... the Governor's signature. The usual ... of thanks to its officers were unanimously ... by the Senate. The Railroad Toll bill, ... concurred in by the Assembly, had been the ... of further conference, at which the two ... failed to agree. The Senate voted to ... to its amendments, thus killing the mea- ... for the present session.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Wilson introduced his bill providing more effectually for the suppression of the Slave-trade. It calls for five fast steamers, adapted to the African service; enlarges the bounty; offers $100 for each kidnapped African delivered to a United States Marshal; makes ownership and preparation of slavers piracy; substitutes for the death penalty, imprisonment for life; and requires American vessels sold abroad to return to the United States for a new register. Mr. Mason laid before the Senate the cases of Jerry Brown, Jr., and F. B. Sanborn, stating that arrests could not be effected in either instance without further action by the Senate. A keen passage ... passed between Messrs. Sumner and Mason, in relation to the reference of Mr. Sanborn's ... after which Mr. Brown's resolutions were taken up, and discussed by Mr. Latham, of California. Mr. Latham denounced the sectional character of Republicanism; denied the existence of an irrepressible conflict between labor and capital; asserted the necessity of non-intervention with Slavery where established by law; and repudiated the project of a Congressional Slave code for the territories. The whole doctrine of Territorial government he found most adequately set forth in the speech of Mr. Douglas in 1845 upon the bills admitting Florida and Iowa. A vote upon the resolutions was urged by Mr. Brown, but was postponed. After considering briefly the bill amending the Patent Laws, the Senate adjourned. The abuses attending the appointment of subordinate officers of the House of Representatives was discussed by that body and referred to the Committee on Accounts. A bill, introduced by Mr. Eliot, prohibiting the transportation of coolies in American vessels, was referred to the Committee on Commerce. The report accompanying the bills enters at great length into the history and nature of the Coolie business; declares the Coolie to be first the victim of fraud, and then of compulsory ...; discriminates between the voluntary ... of Chinese laborers and the so-called Coolie traffic; and recites many incidents, and ... reliable statistics, to show the horrors which the bill is designed to terminate so far ... American shipping is concerned. The ... reports great credit upon the hu- ... and industry of Mr. Eliot, who pre- ... Senate resolution appropriating ... for the entertainment of the Japanese ... concurred in. The consideration of the ...'s protest, and the report of the Judi- ... Committee thereupon coming up as the ... order, was at the instance of Democratic ... postponed until May 1. A bill organ- ... the Census bill, reported from the Judiciary Committee, was passed. Repeated attempts were made during the session to obtain an adjournment until after the Charleston Convention. The obstinate resistance of the Republicans prevented any action, and hastened an adjournment for the day.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference in this City ... the greater portion of yesterday in discussing the Slavery question. The matter was finally settled by the rejection, by a close vote, of the substitute for the Erie resolutions, submitted by Rev. Dr. Peters; and, finally, by a refusal, ... a large majority, to adopt the Erie ... originally offered. It will be seen, ... no action was taken in the matter ... touching it, *in toto*. To-day nine ... to be chosen to represent this ... in the General Conference. ... Conference pursued a similar ... resolutions on the table by ...

... with San Francisco advices ... from Springfield, Mo. Its ...

... evening, ordered a ... on ... for use; ... the withdrawal of two of the said in- ... structing the Commissioner [illegible] ... of the house on the bay, at the foot of Fifth-street; to insert provisions to secure greater comfort and safety to passengers. The report in favor of making an additional appropriation of $250,000 for the Central Park, in accordance with a recent act of the Legislature, was referred to the Committee on Finance. The Board of Councilmen called upon the Street Commissioner for information in regard to the plan of numbering streets, and concurred with the Aldermen in the resolution for the appointment of a joint delegation to the Boston National Sanitary Convention. The Comptroller was authorized to issue $250,000 of Central Park stock, to carry on improvements during the present year. ... Seventy-... Regiment, ordered to be allowed the use of a drill-room ... Fifth Ward ...

The Police Board met yesterday afternoon, but transacted no business of importance. The Board concurred with the Aldermen in a resolution recommending to the Police Commissioners the abrogation of the rule that all rewards for the services of policemen shall be paid into the Widow's and Orphan's fund. The Board adjourned to Monday at 3 P. M. The Police Commissioners were in session, but transacted no business beyond the investigation of a few unimportant charges against some members of the force under their charge. To accommodate some of the Supervisors, who wish to attend the Republican Convention at Syracuse on Wednesday, a special meeting of the Board was held. The Mayor sent in a communication stating that Harlem Bridge was not in a safe state for travel, and that an appropriation of $750 to $1,000 would be needed to put it in a proper condition. The Committee on Annual Taxes has charge of the document. A communication from Mr. Charles Tracy, pleading for an appropriation of $10,783 for the Law Institute Library, of which he has charge, was referred. A new seal was adopted for the use of the Board. The Committee on the new County Jail was directed to submit estimates of the probable cost of the work.

The City Inspector reports that 461 deaths occurred in the City last week, which is an increase of 10 over the number which took place during the week preceding. There were 466 and 401 deaths, respectively, during the corresponding portion of 1858 and 1859.

The further examination of Lane and Hires, the first and second mates of the bark *Anna*, for the alleged killing of a portion of the crew, has been indefinitely postponed. Two of the six charges have been examined, and the evidence substantially covers all the other cases, on which there are no complaints.

There is a possibility that a clue has been obtained to the identity of the unfortunate woman whose remains were found in the water at Jersey City, on Saturday. A well-known merchant of this City yesterday addressed a note to the Coroner in charge, desiring to know whether there was a peculiar scar on the body, behind the left ear. Such a mark was found. The gentleman states that the girl, who was a domestic in his family, left his house a few days ago, saying that she was going to the Post-office with a friend. Since then she has been missing. Her clothes and some of her back wages are still in the hands of her late employer.

The case of Christian Yost *vs.* Edward Hope, better known as the tenement-grave case, was finally brought to trial in Jersey City yesterday before Justice Bedford. After the examination, of a number of witnesses, who testified regarding the circumstances of the burial and disinterment of Mr. Yost's child, the case was given to the jury. Its deliberations speedily resulted in a verdict for the defendant.

The Stock Market continued firm, yesterday, and heavy sales of New-York Central were made at 80 ... cent., the highest point since December last. Other shares generally sympathized, Harlem being the principal exception, and reacted after the sudden advance of Saturday. The Bond list active. The Bank return shows a gain of a million in Specie and a declining Discount line. Money affairs tame. In Exchange a good business on London at 108¾.

The inclement weather impeded out-door business, and the movements in Produce were restricted. Breadstuffs and Provisions were moderately dealt in. Prices of Flour and Wheat were quoted steady. Corn was heavy. Pork was somewhat unsettled. Groceries were in request, as were likewise Hay, Hops and Linseed Oil. Whisky declined. Freights were spiritless.

The Political Independence of the Press.

We are gratified to find that the *Tribune*, when it speaks out its whole mind, really accepts the views of independent journalism maintained by the Times, as sound, practical and equal to the demands of the present day. It is true that our contemporary apparently labors under the belief that its own creed, as now fully set forth by itself, differs in some mysterious way from the creed of the Times; but this, as we shall presently show, is a delusion, which we are sure the *Tribune* will thank us, in the interest of fraternal good-feeling and human progress, for dissipating. There may be some difference between the practice of the Times and the practice of the *Tribune* under a creed common to both. We think, indeed, that such a difference exists. But, as we cannot conscientiously charge ourselves with creating it, it is a matter for the consideration rather of our contemporary than of ourselves.

The *Tribune* then believes that a "journalist is, or should be, an elector, a citizen, a man, and that, as such, it is his simple duty to study the facts affecting the political well-being of his country and of mankind, and to form definite opinions thereon." These opinions should embrace, thinks the *Tribune*, not only "the specific acts of either of the great parties now struggling for the ascendancy in the country," but also the "principles, the avowed tenets and purposes of each party."

In other words, the *Tribune* holds that every journalist should think about the public matters on which he writes, come to some distinct conclusion about them before he begins to deal with them, and have a principle in his mind whenever he takes his pen in hand. We agree with the *Tribune* entirely. The only question between us, then, is as to the particular way in which a journalist can most efficiently exert this thoughtful independence. The *Tribune* seems to find this way in a general devotion to the interests of that one "great party," which seems to it to be, "on the whole, most deserving of support." The *Tribune* is prepared, of course, to rebuke the errors of that party when it shall appear to fall into error, or to commend the good deeds of the antagonist party whenever such deeds come to pass. But it will identify itself, in the main, with the platform—it will advocate, in the main, the measures—it will support, in the main, the candidates of its own favorite political organization. In following this course, it may very well be that the journalists of the *Tribune* may contrive to preserve their personal independence, just as it is possible for men in private life to be devoted with perfectly independent zeal to the welfare and the success of a party. But we believe that in following this course—and it is here that we differ from our contemporary—a journalist sacrifices no inconsiderable part of the power for good which he ought to desire to wield over the judgment and the feelings of his fellow men. Whatever may be abstractly true of abstract journalism, the American journalist must deal with the facts of American life as he finds them. And one of these facts is that the Press of America has been almost absolutely identified, throughout the greater part of its history, with the mere mechanical organization of political parties. While party lines were sharply defined and party issues clearly made, no great harm perhaps came of this to the country, though no good could ever come of it to the Press. The public at large, whenever an important election impended, could easily recognize the merits of the case. Men knew what a Whig meant, and what a Democrat desired. But all this is changed. There is not a single one of the questions described by the *Tribune* as of "serious consequence," Human Slavery, Protection of Home Industry, River and Harbor Improvements, Cheap Postage, the Abolition of Franking, the Pacific Railroad, Free Homesteads, on which the leaders of either of the "great parties" or their followers are agreed. Why then should ... who wishes to make up his ... his readers to make up their ... of these questions as it ... a "great party." ... the nature of things, ... instantly obliged to ...

In great crises like ... United States are now passing, the strongest party organizations must continually give way to the pressure of national impulses in one or another direction. To watch, and, as far as may be, to guide those national impulses, is the highest function of a public journalist, who differs from any other writer and thinker simply in the more frequent and assured facility of his access to the public mind. Can this function be discharged as successfully by a writer who is "ticketed" in the public estimation with the badge of one particular political organization, as by one who is not so ticketed? We think not; for, consider only, that every political organization is, from the nature of the case, associated in the general feeling of mankind with certain business and personal objects of its members. The political editor must expect no more charitable judgment from his kind than is accorded to the political speaker or voter. However pure his patriotism, he must necessarily submit to have his conduct and his language interpreted by all but his own fellow-partisans, as simply so much of the "machinery." However clear and proud his personal independence of conviction, he must not look to see his most earnest words reach and move the unpartisan thousands of his countrymen. The partisan Press is an institution of old date, and which has made for itself a particular kind of reputation. We do not think that reputation consistent with the influence which it is our wish, as we believe it to be our duty, to exercise, in the present aspect of our national affairs. And, therefore, we decline to be, in the first place, and in the second place to be considered to be, in any sense or force whatever, a partisan, or even a party-upholding journal.

The *Tribune* thinks that this independence "must be a fetter." There is an "uncharted freedom" which is the worst of slaveries; and those "fetters," which simply consist of an added sense of responsibility, of a more incessant intellectual anxiety in the pursuit of political truth, and of a more deliberate circumspection in its utterance, are bonds which we would willingly see imposed not only upon the *Tribune*, but upon every journalist who aspires to mould and control the public opinion of America.

Hope for Our Railways.

Since the revulsions of 1857, it is probable that new railways will not be built much faster than they are wanted, and that those already operating will not indulge in many of the outrageous counting-room mistakes and extravagances which characterized the most of them a few years ago. Singularly enough, there is now a general and quite prominent notion that the hauling of trains over an iron road, by steam, is in some way connected with mechanical and engineering science, of which the especial violation is at least unnecessary to economical railway working. These facts having the present advantage of universal admission and attention, have therein paved the way for those long hoped for and vital changes—those improved adaptations, functions and processes, which are every day becoming more standard and reliable. There is good reason to believe that one quarter, and in many cases one half, the working expenses of railways may be saved, by means of a judicious expenditure of money now, and that this money will also have been paid back by the improvements, in addition to the regular saving, within a period of say five or six years.

And what is going to make railroads pay, whereon the expenses are equivalent or nearly equivalent to the earnings, unless it is a decrease of working cost? No enormous sums are required—a little present addition to ordinary repairs and renewals if expended, not by stock jobbers, bookkeepers and counting-room officials, but by thoroughly scientific and practical engineers and machinists, will very soon begin to show wonderful results. A case in point is that of the Great Western of Canada. In 1857 it was not worse managed than many of our lines are to-day, but its working expenses of engines per mile, run by trains, were 16.15 cents, while this year they are but 9.05 cents. The direction had simply the good sense to employ a thorough locomotive superintendent, pay him his price, and *let him alone*. Too many American officials, on the contrary, make it their special privilege to put in their individual oar—and they generally back water. Knowing absolutely *nothing* about the economical use of steam-power, they assume the absolute dictation as to its uttermost details. It would, of course, be absurd for us to adopt the best European practice at once—not because it would not very much reduce expenses, if we only *had* the best and most costly features of European way and works, but because we cannot afford to have them. Large sums of money are too expensive to hire, if they can be got at all. But it is still more absurd to neglect expenditures which are certain to come back again the very first year.

Among these improvements we mention with the greatest confidence such thoroughly established features as rail-joints instead of disconnected rail-ends resting on an anvil, as is the common practice; higher rails, giving greater stiffness and a chance for a good joint—this need not increase the cost of the rails per mile; good stone or gravel ballast—the English standard—three feet of ballast need not be insisted upon at once, since every inch helps; thorough drainage of the road bed; the use of semi-steel instead of iron for boilers and other machinery—this not only does not cost more, but may cost less than iron, since less of it can be used in some parts; the use of steel for axles and tires—the experience with steel tires proves them invaluable at any cost; feed water heaters, utilizing a part of the waste steam. Of course there are absurd plans and perfectly practicable plans. If a dictating official cannot tell the difference, we suppose the shareholders must suffer for it. The increase over the old practice of water-circulating room in boilers, and the decrease of "heating" surface (really repelling surface) to the same amount—not to know this is indeed ignorance, yet hundreds adhere to the old plans. And there are independent feed pumps to regulate not only the water, but to prevent wasting steam and fuel; and variable exhausts (blowing the fire by a vacuum caused by a variable jet of waste steam from the engines) for the same purpose, and improved running gear, and, above all, more accurate workmanship. And for coal-burning roads there are the most thoroughly-tested plans, both English and American, for mixing the gases with air and burning them without smoke and without loss. Probably streams of air sweeping over the surface of the fire, and mixing with the gases then and there, where there is heat enough to ignite them; the air inducted by and with jets of steam from the boiler, on D. K. Clark's plan is the most ... and effective method known. Both are a ... few of the absolutely certain economies. Superheating steam—at least thoroughly evaporating the water which goes over with the steam into the cylinders, and is wasted together with the heat it has acquired—superheating cannot yet be called a standard and established feature of locomotive practice, but a few hundred dollars would doubtless make it so. Its importance warrants very costly experiments, should they be necessary.

And, then, as to great economies, which somewhat partake of the strictly commercial branch of railway management, one of the chief is the adaptation of locomotives and cars to the traffic. When people hammer their track to pieces by 26-ton engines and lumbering cars to do the work which 6-ton engines would do as well, at third of the cost, and when they persist in this practice, defying all experience in the matter, and charging the extra expense to passengers, we think it time for shareholders and the public to look and act for themselves; they will find a plenty of startling facts if they will only look for them.

It is probable, however, that the greatest saving which railway managers can make, at present, comes under the head of moral and not physical science. We do not speak of swindling, but of a bad practice which is punished in this world—the practice of allowing engine-drivers to waste ten times their wages in the shape of unnecessary fuel and repairs. That *cheap* hands generally do this is a matter of authentic history, and that "cutting down expenses," in the counting-room sense of the term, augments it, is certain. Some of our best-managed roads allow engine-drivers to share in the savings in repairs and fuel, over a certain fair standard, and the drivers often make a dollar or two dollars a day by extreme care. What does the Company make? This system has largely contributed to the economy on the Great Western Road, before mentioned.

Such are a few of the features of an improved railway management, which absolutely demand the attention of our railway officials. Some of our managers are already saving money as suggested—others would be glad to do so, but are checked by Directors, who are bankers, lawyers and tradesmen—all estimable in their respective callings, but they cannot heal the sick, preach, paint pictures or command armies—why, in the name of common sense, should they insist on punishing the public, and themselves also, if they are shareholders, by dictating the details of railway maintenance and working—that art which, of all others, requires special and thorough culture and experience? It is to be hoped that the great mass of shareholders will wake up to a practical sense of these facts at last, and vote in accordance with them. There is little danger of running into expensive and useless experiments if ordinary care is exercised in the selection of the right men for the right place. And when they are so selected, the secret of success lies in *letting them alone*.

Mails to the Pacific.

It is known to our readers that there are three principal trails across the Continent, each of which is advocated by its friends as being the most feasible route to the Pacific. The most northern of these, explored and advocated by Gov. Stevens, starts from St. Paul, Minnesota, and follows mainly the 49th parallel to the Dalles in Oregon. The next is the great central route from St. Joseph, Mo., *vid* Salt Lake to Placerville, in California; and the third or Southern route extends from San Antonio across Texas to El Paso, and so westward through Arizona to the Pacific. Across the two latter of these we now have a mail service; but formed by disjointed links, running at semi-monthly intervals and at a slow pace, its main benefit hitherto has been to demonstrate the practicability of Overland Mail transportation.

The contracts for these mails being shortly to expire, as well as that for the Ocean Mail service to California, the whole subject of mails to the Pacific has naturally come before Congress, which is called on now to devise and construct a permanent system for their transportation, and the Postmaster-General has advised for economy's sake the abandonment of all overland routes, and a return to ocean mails.

His views, however, do not seem to find favor with Congress, which appears strongly inclined to send all the mails overland. Senator Hale, of New-Hampshire, advocates this policy, and has introduced a bill which establishes a tri-weekly service from St. Louis to Placerville over the central route, a similar service from New-Orleans over the Southern route, and a weekly service from St. Paul to the Dalles over the Northern one. The trips are required to be performed in twenty days (less than steamer time,) and the entire mail to be carried for an aggregate of $1,200,000, being some $400,000 less than the actual cost of the present composite and unsatisfactory service. If adopted, this will give a daily overland mail to the Pacific coast, more speedy as well as more economical than we have ever enjoyed, and it is understood that responsible parties, consisting mainly of the contractors for the present local lines which straggle across these routes, are prepared to take the contracts.

One would suppose that a measure like this, combined as it is with a daily mail between San Francisco and Portland (Oregon,) would find peculiar favor with Californians, and might fairly challenge their support under any circumstances, and no matter by whom proposed; yet, strangely enough, such is not the fact. Senator Gwin, of California, has a counter project; indeed, he has several. He has introduced into the Senate three successive bills on the same subject, which are now before that body, and of which the following is a synopsis:

The first, introduced March 20, proposes a semi-weekly mail from St. Louis across the central route to Placerville, *for letters only*, at $462,000 per annum; a weekly *letter mail* from St. Paul over the Northern route to the Dalles, at $200,000 per annum; and a transfer of the Memphis and Fort Smith branch of the Butterfield contract to San Antonio and El Paso. It adds a daily mail between Sacramento, California, and Portland, in Oregon, to be carried by the present contractors—the California Stage Company—at $100,000 per annum. The act, however, is not to go into effect, *as to the overland routes*, unless the steamship owners will agree to take all the printed matter—ninety per cent. of the whole mail—for $150,000 per annum. As the steamship owners are not likely to accept this tempting offer, the only part of the bill, if passed, which would go into effect would be the daily mail between California and Oregon, and the title of the act might as well be amended accordingly.

Senator Gwin's second bill—introduced three days after his first—provides for a tri-weekly *letter mail* from St. Louis, over the central route, to San Francisco, at $600,000 per annum, and a weekly *extra mail* from ... to Oregon, at $200,000. It ... mail between California and Oregon, ... the other provisions of his first bill. Under this, the contract over the northern route could not be let, for no contractor would take the entire mail *for* one-third of the sum paid for carrying the letters only; and hence the effect of the measure would be simply to supersede the present Butterfield mail, which runs semi-weekly on a schedule of twenty-five days, by a tri-weekly one over the central route in twenty days. In view of the actual success of the Butterfield line, the improvement proposed seems hardly worth the additional expense, especially as we should still have to sustain an ocean service from New-York and New-Orleans.

On the 11th instant the honorable Senator introduced yet a third bill, which simply establishes a semi-weekly letter mail over the central route, to run in twenty days, for $462,000 per annum, with liberty to the Post-master-General to improve the service to tri-weekly or daily at increased compensation. This, if adopted, would still leave the bulk of the mails to go by Aspinwall and Panama, at such rates as the companies having the monopoly of that line chose to insist on.

Which of these three bills embodies Senator Gwin's matured views—which of them sets forth his "plan" for carrying the trans-continental mails, or whether he has any definite plan on the subject, we are unable to divine. Does he desire the passage of any particular one or two of them, or is a sort of Continental "Gridiron" to be made up of the three put together?

We have supposed that one of the great objects sought to be attained by the advocates of overland mail transportation, and Californians in particular, was to shake off entirely the Ocean and Isthmus mails, which are now proved to be unnecessary. To accomplish this purpose it is clear the entire mail must go overland. A mail which carries letters alone may be very well as an experiment, to be improved if successful, but as a permanent institution it would simply be a national toy—very expensive, very pretty, but very useless.

The Postmaster-General, who sees this clearly enough, proposes to Congress to discontinue the overland service, and go back entirely to steamers. Senator Hale advocates the opposite course, and proposes to abandon all ocean mails and perform the whole postal service overland. We can understand that intelligent men may favor either of these plans, but this halting between two opinions of the Senator from California—the proposition of an ocean mail for use, and a set of overland routes for empty show—is beyond our comprehension. With all due respect for Senator Gwin, it strikes us as bad economy and worse policy.

The Railroad Bills.

We have experienced that rare sensation, an agreeable disappointment. Gov. Morgan has vetoed the City Railroad bills. He has thus done what he could to save our City from the most oppressive net-work of monopolies ever devised for its people. Whether his action will prove effectual remains to be seen; but so far as he is concerned, it deserves, and will receive, the unqualified commendation of the great mass of our citizens.

Almost everybody in New-York concedes the necessity of more Railroads. But we want them in such a shape, and on such a basis, that they shall benefit the people and not oppress them. The bills enacted by the Legislature disregarded utterly this first requirement. They were framed exclusively in the interest of the monopolists to whom the right of building the roads was granted. They were intended to put as much money as possible into their pockets—and for this end, to take as much as possible out of the pockets of those who wish to ride.

Gov. Morgan, in his veto message, very justly points out the objectionable features of these bills. They were permanent and irrepealable grants of power to private companies; they imposed no restrictions adequate to secure good management; they contrived no safeguards against abuse,—and they reserved, neither to the Legislature nor to any other authority, any power of supervision or amendment. They *gave away*, moreover, franchises of immense value,—whereas the Governor thinks they should have been sold for the benefit of the City Treasury, or else have been bestowed, in the shape of reduced fares or increased accommodations, upon those who use the roads.

We do not agree with those who think these franchises should be sold for the benefit of the City Treasury. Whatever they might bring at such sale, would necessarily be recovered out of passengers:—the proposed measure, therefore, would be simply *taxing persons who use the railroads for the benefit of the City at large*. But why should they be unduly taxed, any more than any other portion of the community? What right has the City to look to them for more than their equal share of contribution to its support? They pay taxes, precisely as do other citizens;—and having done this, they cannot fairly be called on to pay anything more. The value of these franchises, beyond a fair profit to the capitalists who build and operate the roads, belongs to those who use them. And every charter for a new road that is granted ought to provide, clearly and distinctly, for such a reduction of fares as the business of the road may warrant.

Gov. Morgan, in his message, presents the objections to these bills with great clearness and force. It will require no common hardihood on the part of the Legislature to pass these bills, in spite of the veto, in the face of arguments so cogent and unanswerable. If they would amend them so as to obviate these objections, we should welcome their passage. Such action, however, might deprive them of the features which have been most influential in securing their enactment. If they were honest and straight-forward in their provisions, aiming at the public interest instead of private advantage, the Legislature would probably care little about them.

Presidential—The Conventions.—The bustle of preparation for the political Conventions is becoming brisk. Delegates are already on their way to Charleston from every part of the North,—but there appears to be no general indication of the course likely to be pursued, either in regard to a platform or a candidate. The friends of Judge Douglas seem to be very sanguine of his nomination, and claim support for him in various quarters of the Southern States. We confess we do not see any very strong evidence of this. The great body of the Southern Democracy appears to be vehemently and obstinately opposed to his nomination. The North undoubtedly has the power to force him upon the party, but it has scarcely boldness for the experiment.

The chances are that the sectional contest in the ranks of the party will again be com- ... [illegible] ... susceptible of two or three combinations, and ... [illegible] ... last quietly compromised ... may find it made.

In the ranks of the Opposition, especially of the Republicans, there seems to be a ... jority left. All are awaiting the action of the Charleston Convention, and will be governed very much in their proceedings by the result there. The *Evening Post* urges the policy of showing the most cordial fraternity between the Whig and Democratic wings of the Republican Party in this State, and of proceeding from the platform all questions, such as those of the Tariff and the Currency, upon which they have differed hitherto. An ... communication in the same paper maintains that the Republicans were defeated in 1856 because they were suspected, in the Middle States, of favoring Emancipation without deportation of the negroes,—and insists that they must rid themselves of this suspicion now.

The State Republican Convention meets at Syracuse to-morrow, for the appointment of delegates to Syracuse. The vote of the State will be cast as a unit for Mr. Seward; and if a Southern man, or a Northern man upon a Southern platform, should be nominated at Charleston, Mr. Seward will be very likely to be the Republican candidate. If Douglas should be the Democratic nominee, upon the Cincinnati platform as he understands it, the Republicans will be very likely to select some other man.

The fog will lift in a fortnight, and then we can see further and more clearly in all directions.

The Newspaper Express Train—Courtesies of the Press.—The novel and successful enterprise of running a special express train over the Hudson River Railroad, for the purpose of delivering New-York newspapers in the principal towns of the interior from four to fourteen hours ahead of the ordinary railroad trains, naturally excites a good deal of attention and comment from the country Press. We copy a few of their articles. It can scarcely be expected that they will look upon the project with any special favor, for, so far as it has any effect upon them, its influence must be injurious. It brings New-York papers into direct and immediate competition with the journals of the interior. A citizen of Troy or Albany will have his choice,—to read a New-York paper, or one of his own local papers, at his breakfast. When the arrangements are completed for the South and East, the inhabitants of Philadelphia, New-Haven, and all the towns between both places and this City, will have the same choice.

Now it may be very true, as the Buffalo *Express* alleges, that no one of the New-York papers is equal to the London *Times* in ability, and that none of them can ever become so. But practically this fact has nothing to do with the matter in hand. If we were obliged to compete at Albany or Buffalo with the London *Times*, it would be necessary for us to rival that gigantic journal in talent and enterprise. But fortunately for ourselves we have only to compete with the Buffalo *Express* and other provincial journals of which the *Express* is a very good specimen; and none of them as yet have succeeded any better in rivaling the London *Times* than have their New-York competitors.

The *Express* thinks the people of Buffalo care very little for the contents of the New-York papers, beyond their Foreign Correspondence and Market reports. And the Philadelphia *Bulletin* is greatly distressed at the sufferings of the Philadelphians when they shall be compelled to read of the murders, robberies, and miscellaneous doings of our metropolitan society. But they will not be "compelled" to read them. They can still have their choice, as hitherto, between our sheets and those of their own locality. But we think the *Express* and *Bulletin* are greatly mistaken in their belief that people at a distance care but little for the details of New-York life. New-York is the centre and focus of American activity. It has the largest population, the greatest variety of inhabitants, and the most wealth, of any City on the continent. It is the headquarters of activity in every department. In business, in amusements, in literature, in art, in moral and religious enterprise, in everything that enlists public sympathy and interest, it is emphatically the metropolis of the Union. Naturally, therefore, people throughout the country look to it for news of every kind. And its newspapers will always be more eagerly sought, in every part of the Union, than those of any other City. Every person desires to see the journals of his own locality: but next to these, and even in preference to them for everything but merely local news, he seeks the newspapers of New-York.

Southern Magnanimity.—When the bill appropriating $25,000 for five years to the public schools in the District of Columbia was taken up in the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Clark, of New-Hampshire, offered an amendment, which proposed that a portion of the grant should be devoted to the education of the colored population. This gave rise to a short debate, in which certain Southern Senators displayed, though in different degree, a singular magnanimity of sentiment. It is almost needless to add that they all opposed Mr. Clark's amendment, yet the grounds of their opposition were different.

Senator Mason, of Virginia, opposed the amendment, because he held that all negroes, whether bond or free, should be kept in ignorance, as neither formed any part of our political society! Such was the opinion which constituted the basis of Mr. Mason's hostility to Mr. Clark's proposition. On the score of magnanimity, however, the Virginian's opinion must yield the palm to Senator Brown's, of Mississippi, who, though unfriendly to Mr. Clark's amendment, and arguing that any portion of the grant should go to the support of the colored schools, had nevertheless no objection to permit free negroes to *tax themselves* for the promotion of so laudable a purpose as the education of their offspring. Almost the entire wealth of the community belongs to the white population—almost all free negroes are hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Caucasian race; yet Mr. Brown would doom them to absolute and eternal ignorance if they cannot raise funds to sustain their own educational establishments, nor would he suffer the State to contribute one cent towards their maintenance.

Such is Senator Brown's magnanimity. It is not indeed of a very high order, though above Mr. Mason's; but the superlativeness of Senator Iverson's, of Georgia, must console us for its defects. This gentleman would have supported Mr. Clark's amendment but for one fatal objection. As long as negroes were taught to *write*, as well as to read, he must persist in denouncing any such misapplication of the public money, for though it might be allowable that they should learn to read, it

...intolerable, nay dangerous, that they should learn to read.

But these men, though remediable, and ...illiterate, are not so short-sighted or void of sense as they seem. They have well considered the bearings of the policy which they pursue. They are well aware that so long as they can keep the negro in ignorance, so long as they can prevent the development of his moral and intellectual faculties, so long will he remain inferior in the highest attributes of our nature to the Caucasian race—and so long will it be in their power to appeal to his degraded condition in proof of the truth of their ever-repeating assertion "that the black is a being of a lower order than the white, and was specially created to be the slave and instrument of his superior's passions." From these convictions and this policy sprang the opposition of Messrs. MASON, BROWN, and IVERSON, to Senator CLARK'S amendment—and from the same sources spring the apprehension and uneasiness with which all Southern publicists and politicians invariably regard all propositions having for their object the instruction and elevation of our colored population.

The Battle of Solferino—Treachery and Corruption of Austrian Officers.

The *Allgemeine Zeilung* states that since the suicide of the Austrian Gen. EYNATTEN, who was detected in fraude upon the Government it has been ascertained that it was through his agency that the French were apprized of the intention of the Austrians to attack them, in advance of Solferino, and that they were thus enabled to anticipate that movement, and by marching very early in the morning, to make the attack themselves. The grounds upon which this belief is based are not given.

A curious mystery hangs over this matter which time will probably clear up. A writer in a late number of the *Edinburgh Review*, who was evidently in the Austrian camp at the time of the battle, and gives the Austrian version of the affair, states that the Austrian army recros.ed the Mincio on the 23d of June for the purpose of taking the French unawares in the great plain between Lonato, Montechiari and Castiglione, where their cavalry and flying artillery could be used to most advantage—that they expected to meet the French on the afternoon of the 24th, upon the assumption that they would march at the same rate as they had previously done, and that they were only encamped *for the night* at Solferino and the adjacent posts, with no expectation of fighting there, but intending to resume their march the next morning. In confirmation of this, he adds that the baggage and other *impedimenta* of the army were brought up to the front to be ready for marching, instead of being left in the rear as they would have been in expectation of an engagement; and that the Emperor with his staff remained on the other side of the Mincio at Valleggio, and did not cross the river until noon of the day of battle. By some means or other the French became aware of the movements and position of the Austrians, and frustrated their whole plan by moving *at 2 o'clock in the morning*, and thus falling upon the Austrians while still in camp and not at all prepared for battle. This writer says that on the evening of the 23d a small speck rising in the air above Montechiari was visible from Valleggio, which proved to be a balloon, and he infers that it was by this means that the French became aware of the return movement of the Austrian army. The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, however, it is seen, now attributes their knowledge to treachery on the part of a distinguished Austrian General.

The French account is different. In BAZANCOURT'S history of the campaign it is stated that at 9 o'clock, on the morning of the 23d, M. GODARD made an ascension in his balloon from the plain at Castiglione,—but that, although a very careful observation was made of the extent of country spread out beneath him, the only hostile force he saw was three horsemen in advance of Pozzolengo. No further ascensions were deemed necessary; and, although in the *reconnaissances* which the French kept up, they met occasional detachments of the Austrians, and found everywhere the smoke of their lately deserted bivouacs, everything indicated that they were pursuing their retreat towards the quadrilateral, and nothing led the French to suspect their return.

The Emperor was pushing forward his army to overtake them. On the morning of the 24th he was at Montechiari, intending to leave at 7½ to join the Imperial Guard, which was at Castiglione. At 5½ two officers rode in at full speed, covered with dust, announcing that the enemy was in full force upon the heights and on the plain this side the Mincio. This was the first information of their presence which the Emperor received, and at the moment it was brought to him he was attending the funeral of Gen. DE COTTE, who had died suddenly at Montechiari the day before. But it is also stated that a letter was sent to him, dated at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 23d, from FERDINANDA, one of the most respectable citizens of Asola, announcing, on the authority of a coachman just arrived from Mantua, that 20,000 or 30,000 Austrians were leaving that City, evidently intending to join in some important operation. This letter is not represented to have informed the French of the intention of the Austrians to give battle beyond the Mincio, nor, according to BAZANCOURT, was it received until the battle of Solferino had actually commenced, although it was written on the night before.

It is scarcely credible that Gen. EYNATTEN, or any other officer of rank in the Austrian service, should have been guilty of the deliberate treachery imputed to him by the *Allgemeine Zeitung*. But his detection, and that of many other officers in mediated frauds upon the treasury, shows a very low state of morality in the Austrian army. Their mode of swindling is said to have been this. After the armistice had been concluded, they negotiated for enormous war supplies of provisions, &c., for the army, stipulating that, if the war should not be renewed, the contractors should receive large indemnities for their loss:—and these indemnities, it turns out, were to be divided between the contractors and these officers themselves. Several of them have committed suicide at the prospect of exposure.

We have as yet heard of no suicides growing out of our Utah campaign.

Sewage vs. Guano.

LIEBIG, the eminent chemist, lately startled the imperturbable gravity of John Bull, by demonstrating the fact that the very marrow of the British Islands was rapidly escaping into the sea through the sewers of London, and prophesying that, unless he bestirred himself and stopped this waste, his fair territory would ere long be as barren and unproductive as a desert. A moment's reflection upon the increase of two articles of importation would have satisfied a political economist that the British soil was becoming impoverished, though the cause might not have been so apparent. We refer to the importation of bread stuffs as food for the people to supply the deficiency of their home agricultural productions, and of guano as a fertilizer of the soil.

LIEBIG, however, has proved, by the most conclusive facts and reasoning, that the large towns, of which London is the type, are the great wastegates of the fertility of the soil; and that through them the very essence of fertilization flows incessantly into the sea beyond the power of reclamation. Every farmer knows well that if he removes all his crops to the town for consumption, and returns nothing back to the soil that produced them, his lands soon become unproductive. The same is true of a district and of a country. But if the town should carefully preserve all the material for fertilizing the soil which it is constantly expectorating, the waste of its houses, yards, stables, streets, etc., and return it to the land that produced the food of its inhabitants, it is evident that the supply to the soil would be equal to the waste, and the reciprocal advantages of this relation of town and country would add to the prosperity of both alike, and beautifully illustrate that highest principle of political economy—the mutual dependence of classes in community.

An eminent writer recently entered into a careful estimate of the actual loss, in dollars and cents, to the country of fertilizing agencies through the sewers of London. Our readers will scarcely believe the grand total—$41,827,500. This estimate is based upon a careful analysis of the waters of the different sewers, and the proper valuation of the materials which they contain when applied as manures. Well may the writer add:

"If this matter were collected and applied to agricultural purposes, and if the same course were adopted with all the other towns in England, not only would an annual revenue be raised sufficient to pay the interest of the National Debt, but the agriculturists of England would then be on a par with the manufacturers, for they might then become exporters instead of importers. Not only would there be a cheap loaf, cheaply obtained, without having to send 10,000 miles for the manure, and leaving so much gold in its place, but increase of population, instead of being a curse, would then be a blessing, for the supply—at least of corn—would increase at the same rate."

There are some facts connected with this inquiry of great practical interest to the agriculturist of this country. Already has the importation of guano become an established business among us, and yet the refuse of New-York City, if properly employed, would render this island more valuable than all the far-famed guano fields of the Pacific. If we estimate the value of the sewerage of New-York by the same formula that was applied to London, the value of this material as a manure, applied to the soil according to the rates paid for guano, would amount to the round sum of $16,000,000! These figures may appear fabulous, and yet it can be demonstrated, chemically and methematically, that our sewers are but immense conduits, through which flow with ceaseless current to the sea the very essence of the soil, and the best fertilizing agencies known to man.

The warning of the German chemist to the inhabitants of the British Islands should fall with startling effect upon our own ears, for the same causes are operating to impoverish our lands, beyond the power of guano to restore them.

Miscellaneous.

—Another of the *Herald's* foreign programmes has fallen through. A week ago our neighbor announced, as a piece of special and exclusive intelligence, that Swiss troops had occupied Fancigny and Chablais, in Savoy,—and based upon this item a leader demonstrating the certainty that French troops would immediately drive them ont, that the war would be at once renewed and that Europe was on the eve of a general conflagration. It turns out, not only that the Swiss have done no such thing, but thet they have no thought or intention of it. It is a greet thing for a public journal to be ahead of the facts, although it does lead sometimes to very awkward entitfications.

—A story is told of MEOLVAJ, the native East Indian General, which is altogether too good to be true. It is said that his followers took from the English a lot of hermetically sealed provisions, in tin cases, and not having seen anything of the kind before, he mistook them for canister-shot, and fired nothing from his guns for three days but fresh lobsters, pickled salmon, and other delicacies, snpplying the British camp, which he was trying to starve into snrrender, with an incessant shower of the freshest English provisions. When they reached their mark, however, they were scarcely in proper condition for consumption.

—A specimen of coal, taken from Cairn Station, Ritches Connty, Va., on being chemically tested was found to be *crystalized mineral oil*, without stratification, and fres from foreign substances. It yielded at the rate of 165 gallons to the ton, 82 per cent. of which was refined oil. The peculier properties of this coal can beet be told by etating that when pleced on a hot ehovel, it melts and rune like wax. It wae ridiculous for MILLER to predict ths destruction of the world with all this mineral wealth entombed in the bowels of ths earth, undiscovered and undeveloped.

—A letter in the Paris *Presse* gives an acconnt of the opening of the legislative chembers of the newly-conetituted Danubian Principalities. The writer closes his report by saying that public manners are making progress—that the sense of justice gains ground—that the tribunals punish crime with severity, and do not tolerate abusee of public truste. *Duels*, however, are still very numerous, and spring from very frivolous canses. At Bucharest, one Moldavian officer has been killed. But it is hoped that as society becomee settled, these indicetions of rude and barbarous manners will disappear. We wish we could indulge the same hope concerning American society et Weshington.

—The publication of a volume of Baron HUMBOLDT'S letters, of which we have already spoken, excites a good deal of interest in England on acconnt of the unceremonious style in which Prince ALBERT is treated in some of them. The philosopher has no hesitation in charging the illustrious consort of the Queen with ignorance and incivility. He says the Prince once remarked to him that the Poles were no more entitled to public regard than the Irish were. The Queen's Irish subjects will probebly not feel flattered by the allusion. HUMBOLDT also eneers somewhet at the Queen's scrupuloue regerd for the observances of Christianity.

—The Legislature has passed the bill for locating the City Hall on Madison-square. But it has also provided reasonable eecuritiee against the work ever being done. It directs thet the Commissioners shall continue in office until the building is completed. Ae they are to receive $10 a day for their services, the people on Madison-square will probably have the pleasure of their company for a very indefinite period. This ie one of the most ingenious contrivances for perpetuating a lease of office, end at the same time delaying a public work, we have ever seen.

—The oil wells of Pennsylvania seem to grow in richness, and report says that new reservoirs of oil are discovered with almost every stroke of the farmers' spades. It is said that the famous Crosby well is now yielding 75 barrels of pure oil every 24 houre. This, allowing 33 gallons to the barrel, is 2,475 gallons daily, which, at 50 cents per gallon, the average price, amonnts to $1,237 50, or the very nice little income of $371,250 yearly.

—Rev Dr. CHAPIN, in his sermon of last Sunday evening, in speaking of the infinence of true religion upon a man's conduct, said that it would prevent him from breaking God's command, "Thou shalt not kill," by engaging in a duel though he were challenged by "a twenty-acre lot full of cowards and bullies." Perhaps Mr. PRYOR will consider the latter part of the remark rather personal.

—Great wonder is excited throughout the country by the performances of Dr. WINNSHIP, the famous gymnast. Among other feats of strength it is seid that he raised 1,200 lbs. with his hands, An English exchange tells of a man in Dover who raised 3,500 pounds with a piece of paper, and carried it out of the kingdom.

—Lady railway speculators are becoming quite common in England, and among them MARIA Marchioness OF AILESBURY, reigne queen. She is a large holder of railway and mining sharea, is perfectly posted on the prices and prospects of the daily market, and is a good jndge of what are like ly to turn out successful venturee.

—One hundred and eleven barrels of whisky—BUCHANAN'S favorite brand—have been shipped from Philadelphia to Charleston. BUCHANAN'S favorite will probably be the favorite of the Convention.

—In one of the recent engagements between the Spaniards and the Moors, two gentlemen of the Prussian and Bavarian armies, who were with the Spanish army merely as spectators, were slightly wounded.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—VERDI'S opera of "Ernani" was produced here last night to an extremely good house. The cast was as follows: Mme. INES FABBRI as *Elvira*; Signor STIGELLI as *Ernani*; Signor ABNAVARI as *Carlo*; and Herr WEINLICH as *Silva*. The latter character was conscientiously but inadequately rendered. It requires a basso of the first-class, and an actor of more than ordinary intelligence and dignity. Mr. WEINLICH is frequently excellent, but as the successor to MARINI, who was perfection in this particular part, he is unsatisfactory. He seemed mor over to labor under the disadvantage of a knowledge of this fant.

Signor STIGELLI is a recent and very important addition to Mr. MARETZEK'S forces. A tenor so well informed and generally good needs only a fair allowance of opportunities to assume a leading position here. These opportunities have been denied to him heretofore, and the reputation he enjoys has been clinched in moments when some other tenor has kindly been too indisposed to sing. Under Mr. MARETZEK'S energetic rule it is probable that Signor STIGELLI will assume his proper position before the public. His reception last night was extremely warm and gratifying; his performance of the passionate *rôle* of *Ernani* full of energy and strong vocal effects. In the *finale* to the third act the quality of his voice contributed in a very large degree to the enthusiastic *encore* with which it was rewarded. We may here add briefly that the whole of this act was given superbly, and was pictorially as well as musically beautiful. The Winter Garden has always been celebrated for its scenery and costumes; we have certainly never seen anything so good at the Academy as the latter. Signor ARNAVARI, a very reliable high baritone, sang well as *Carlo*.

The particular sensation of the evening was of course the *Elvira* of Mme. FABBRI. Public skepticism about a new artiste is seldom satisfied until she has appeared in at least two *rôles*, for it is presumed that the one in which she makes her *début* will certainly be the best. This idea, if it prevailed, is erroneous as concerns Mme. FABBRI. Undeniably great as she was in *Violetta*, she is more dramatic and powerful as *Elvira*. A combination of powers so peculiarly suited for the new school of the lyric drama is rarely indeed witnessed, and in "Ernani" all these powers have full scope, for not merely in the quanity of her voice and the way she nses it, but as a dramatic actress of the first-class, is Mme. FABBRI remarkable. The second, third and fourth acts were peculiarly marked by all her most striking characteristics, and created a perfect *furore*. Mme. FABBRI was called out twice after each act, and the finale to the third act was encored. A contretemps, which was nearly of a frightful character, occurred dnring the progress of the second act. In the unconscions enthusiasm of the duet, Medsme FABBRI approached too close to the foot-lights, and in a moment her dress was in flames. With instant presence of mind, Signor STIGELLI seized the ignited part, folded it together, and so extinguished it. But for his promptitude, a very fearful calamity would undoubtedly have occurred. As it is, the lesson will not, we trust, be thrown away on the proprietors of the Winter Garden. No footlight should be allowed to exist without a wire guard. Mademe FABBRI'S conrage in an emergency which would have taxed the nerves of the strongest man, was extraordinary. She did not even break the continuity of the note she was singing, until compelled to do so by a torrent of applause.

The Opera was a complete snccess, and will doubtless be repeated.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The strongest operatic attraction for a wet night is certainly not "Lncia di Lammermoor," however numerons the excellences which thet somewhat famous and slightly well-known work undonbtedly contains. Owing to the first appearances of several artists it has been given incessantly of late, perhaps a little too much so, yet there was a large house last night to witness Miss PATTI in the *rôle* of the heroine—the earliest and best success of the pet prima donna. The opera was well given by the trio, Miss PATTI, Signor BRIGNOLI and Signor FERRI, all of whom were in excellent voice. The minor parts were not so successfully looked to—indeed we have seldom heard them so badly interpreted. Miss PATTI clicited much applause by her brilliant execution of the florid passages.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Mysterious Murder of a Female—Probable Clue to the Identity of the Body.

The remains of the woman which were taken from the water at Jersey City, and concerning whose death there is still so much mystery, have been kept at Mr. HOPE'S, the undertaker, where a large number of persons have called for the purpose of identifying the body. Thus far, no one has eppeared who can identify it with certainty, and there is some fear that the rapid progress of decomposition may oblige the Coronsr to have it buried before any positive clne can be obtained to the name of the young woman, or to her tragic end.

Yesterday, the Coroner received a letter from a gentleman connected with a highly-respectable firm in this City, inquiring if there was any scar found npon the person of the deceased directly behind one of the ears. Dr. QUIDOR made a mere particular examination of the scnll, and found a remarkable scar behind and near the left ear. It consisted of two small, round openings, one above the other, which passed through the scalp. They had apparently been formed by an ebscess, which had healed. This portion of the scalp end the ear were removed by Dr. QUIDOR, and will be used upon the inquest, or afterwards, for the purpose, if possible, of identifying the remains. The inquiry above referred to was made by a gentleman whose servent—a comely and intelligent Irish girl—left her place of employment about a month ago, under pretence of going to the Post-office with a friend, and who has never since been heerd from. The mystery of her disappearance was heightened by the fact that she left with her employer all her clothes, and quite an amount of wages still due her. It was known to the ladies of the house that this girl had a scar upon the back part of the head, near the ear, caused by a fall from a short ladder, and this, in connection with other facts, prompted the inquiry. Whether the body will prove to be that of this missing girl, or not, will probably be decided upon the inquest. The features of the deceased were full, with a round forehead, teeth not large, but regular and close set; she was probably 5 feet 5 inches in height.

THE TENEMENT GRAVE CASE.—The case of CHRISTIAN YOST *vs.* EDMUND HOPE came up before Justice BEDFORD yesterday morning. Mr. YOST, alleges, as it will be remembered, that the body of his child was disinterred after having been buried in the New-York Bay Cemetery, that a whitewood coffin was substituted for the mahogany coffin which he had provided, and that a number of other bodies were interred in the same grave to which he alleges that he had an exclusive right. At the morning session yesterdey Mr. JELLIFF, counsel for the plaintiff, attempted to procure a further postponemsnt in consequence of the alleged illness of his client. The examination of witnesses was, however, continued at the afternoon session. Mr. JOHN S. WOOD testified regarding the burial and subseqnent disinterment of Mr. YOST'S child, and stated that ths rights of burial and that of exclusive possession of a grave in the cemstery were not synonymous. Mr. YOST rehearsed the circumstances attending the disinterment of his child. For the defence Mr. HOPE himself was examined. He sold Mr. YOST a baywood coffin, which was a kind of mahogany. CHARLES A. SPEWARD, an undertaker, GEORGE T. BEADLEY, Register of the Cemetery, Dr. MORRIS and DAVID DAVIS were also called for the defence. After a short absence the Jury returned a verdict for the defendant

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

A SUPPLEMENT, containing four pages of reading matter, is issued with the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES this morning, making a paper of twsive pages. Among the contents are the following:

LITERARY—A Poem, ths Tenement House. hy C. H. WEBB; Medical Qnackery—a History of Notable Imposters; Chinese Music; Selections.

AGRICULTURAL—Items relating to the Spring work of the farm and garden.

CORRESPONDENCE—The Bonaparte Family. Affairs of Italy, France, Mexican Affairs, Rhode Island Manufactures, Canada, Bermnda, Washington and Albany.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION—The Lovejoy Debate in the House of Representatives, the Pryor-Potter Difficnlty and the Dneling Correspondence in full, Speech of Hon. JOHN SHERMAN in New-York, the Troubles at Mr. BEECHER'S Church.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCES—Debates on Slavery, full Reports of the Annual Meetings of Conferences in this City and at Stamford, Conn.

EDITORIALS—Articles on Current Topics.

SUMMARY OF NEWS—Semi-Weekly Record of Foreign, Domestic, and City Intelligence.

CONGRESS—Full Reports of Proceedings in both Houses.

RELIGIOUS—Notices of Religious Movements.

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The Parker Sewing Machine Company.
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD, Rapid and Noiseless, $40—NEW SEWING MACHINE—$40
nder Patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, and Wheeler & Wilson. Agents wanted. Office No. 469 Broadway.
VERNON & CO.

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
G. B. COLLINS, No. 429 Broadway.

Barry's! Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
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Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Perry's Japanese
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing.
Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

For New Styles of Carpeting,
GO TO
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.'S,
No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Rogers & Raymond
Exhibits at their new clothing store, No. 214 Broadway, under the Museum, all the new styles for boys, brought out in Paris, London and New-York for the present season. Prices on the same moderate scale as at their great central establishment, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st. No second price asked or taken. Splendid and select stock of gentlemen's clothing. Furnishing goods, imported and domestic. Charges in the merchant tailoring and every other department the lowest in Broadway.

Important to Housekeepers.
MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER
Is the oldest and best article known for the extermination of Croton Water Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths in furs and clothing, and every species of vermin that infest your houses. Try a box, and test the truth of the above. Principal Depôt, No. 613 Broadway. Price, 25 cents to $1.

Parker Bros.' London Club Sauce is just the article long needed by the public, to take the place of the many inferior sauces which have enjoyed a monopoly and been sold at exorbitant prices. Superior and cheaper to all others in use, the great sale it is now enjoying is the best test of its merits and popularity. Sold by all respectable grocers, and by A. J. PARKER, No. 15 Beekman-st.

Company Front! Present Arms!
Here comes one of WHITE'S Spring Style Hats for Gentlemen. Neat, tasty and light. Call and see the latter, WHITE. He leads the fashions of the day at the Model Hat Store, No. 216 Broadway.

Clirchugh's Illusive Wigs are entirely novel. —Scams or divisions unstainable. No changing color, shrinking or turning up behind. Ladies head-dresses and hair-work of every variety, No. 230 Broadway, northeast corner of Reade-st., opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

Hatters and milliners will find a large assortment of new styles of men's, boys', misses' and children's straw hats for sale, at low rates, at JOHN MAYHER'S, (importer and manufacturer,) No. 139 Broadway.

MARRIED.

KEMP—MCPHERSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 11, at All Saints Church, by Rev. Edward O. Flagg, ENWIN KEMP to MARY S., second daughter of Edward S. McPherson, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

ROBERTS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, April 15, of consumption, PETER ROBERTS, in the 44th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 118 West 28th-st., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

MARSHALL.—In this City, on Sunday, April 15, suddenly, ABIGIAL MOTT, wife of George W. Marshall, aged 34 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 18 West 43d-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday morning, at 7 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Hempstead Harbor, Roslyn, L. I., at the family grounds, for interment.

ZIEGLER.—In this City, on Sunday, April 15, FREDERICK SABINO, only son of G. Frederick and Amelia Ziegler, aged 1 year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 17 Gay-st., this day, (Tuesday,) April 17, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

CONOVER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 16, WILLIE FRANCIS, youngest child of William S. and Nancy P. Conover, aged 1 year, 4 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 12 Stanton-st., on Wednesday, April 18, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DAY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 15, after a short illness, ADELINE CECELIA, wife of John H. Day, and youngest daughter of the late Harmon King, of New-York City, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No 8 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 17, at o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

NAPIER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday morning, April 15, after a long illness, NEHEMIAH C. NAPIER, in the 61st year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 83 3d-st., on Tuesday, April 17, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., for interment.

TURNER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 14, after a lingering illness, ANN, relict of Benjamin Turner, a native of London, England.

☞ London papers please copy.

MANDELL.—At Harlem, on Sunday, April 15, LIZZIE MYER, only child of Charles H. and Mary A. Randell, aged 1 year, 6 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, April 17, at 5 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the parents, 1st-av., corner 124th-st.

GREGORY.—At his residence, near Elizabeth City, on Sunday, April 15, at 12¾ o'clock P. M., GEORGE GREGORY, in the 50th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Tuesday, at 11½ o'clock A. M. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 18 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depôt in Elizabeth City.

SCOFIELD.—At West Farms, on Saturday, April 14, HARVEY SCOFIELD, Sr., in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, West Farms, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

FREELAND.—At Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Friday, April 13, MARY E. FREELAND, wife of Capt. John O. Freeland, of Her Britannic Majesty's Navy, in her 38th year, after a short illness, daughter of Capt. Reuben Spencer, and sister to Dr. Spencer, D. D., of this City.

SLUSSER.—At Union Court-house, S. C., suddenly, on Wednesday, April 4, Mr. JOSH SLUSSER, late of this City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 181, April 16, 1860.
44, 6, 62, 9, 68, 55, 20, 7, 64, 61, 17, 24.
Class No. 182, April 16, 1860.
61, 8, 52, 27, 59, 45, 33, 39, 53, 47, 11, 28, 62, 30.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., April 16, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
CLASS 306. APRIL 16, 1860.
69, 8, 20, 23, 30, 32, 9, 12, 44, 76, 55, 71.
Prizes cashed at No. 558 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing
HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

REMOVAL.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO. HAVE REMOVED THEIR MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT FROM NO. 8 BOWERY TO NO. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE, OPPOSITE THE COOPER INSTITUTE.



RENOVATING RESOLVENT.
These remedies possess all the positive curative properties over all classes of disease, aches, pains and infirmities contained in the Materia Medica, and many medicinal virtues of which all other medicines known are deficient.

THEY NEVER FAIL.
We have over one thousand cases on record proving the infallibility of Radway's Regulating Pills, Ready Relief and Renovating Resolvent, wherein they have restored to health and given a new lease of life to those who were pronounced incurable by their physicians, and had lost all hopes of recovery.

PREVAILING COMPLAINTS,
FEVERS.
In all malignant, malarious, nervous, congestive and other fevers—either bilious, scarlet, ship, yellow—fever and ague, small pox, typhoid, typhus, &c., Radway's Regulating Pills and Ready Relief will always cure the sick and protect the patient against all serious maladies which an attack of these diseases frequently inflicts.

BILIOUS DISORDERS.
Liver complaint, dyspepsia, costiveness, constipation of the bowels, indigestion and the train of maladies that follow, Radway's Regulating Pills, assisted with an occasional dose of Ready Relief, will quickly rid the system from these difficulties.

THROAT AND LUNG COMPLAINTS.
Coughs, colds, pleurisy, bronchitis, and all other throat and lung complaints, will be speedily cured by the use of Radway's Ready Relief and Regulating Pills.

RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.
Rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, tic doloreux, croup, spasms, fits and all complaints of the joints, nerves and muscles, Radway's Ready Relief, applied to the afflicted parts, will speedily relieve the most excruciating pain, and radically cure the patient.

PAINS AND ACHES.
The application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the part or parts of the body afflicted with pains or aches, will in a few minutes restore the sufferer to ease and comfort.

SCROFULOUS DISEASES—SKIN ERUPTIONS.
In all diseases of the skin, sores, ulcers, fever sores, tumors, humors, pimples, blotches, sore eyes, syphilitic sores, scrofulous diseases, RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT is a quick and radical cure.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.
In cases where disease has been transmitted from parent to child, RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT can be relied upon as a thorough curative of these ailments. Hundreds of persons who have been cured of weak lungs, bronchitis and incipient consumption, can testify to the healing virtues of the Renovating Resolvent.

R. R. Relief 25 cents, 50 cents and $1 per bottle.
Regulating Pills 25 cents per box.
Resolvent $1 per bottle.
RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st.
Sold by all druggists everywhere.

VANITY FAIR.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
The Publication Day of VANITY FAIR has been changed from TUESDAY to THURSDAY, and the paper will hereafter regularly appear on the last-named day.
The Number for April 21 will be ready for Newsmen on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock.
FRANK J. THOMPSON, Publisher,
No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York.

PARTIES ABOUT REFITTING THEIR HOUSES,
AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,
are invited to examine our New and Extensive SPRING STOCK of
FRENCH CHINA
DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS,
GLASSWARE, SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
MIRRORS, BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS,
CHANDELIERS AND GAS-FIXTURES.
Our stock has never been more complete or attractive than at present, and the prices have been fixed at the *lowest possible figures.*
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
CORNER BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.

ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.
MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS,
333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY
Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.
Interior decorations, pier mantel glasses, &c.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

REMOVAL.
KIMBALL, WHITTEMORE & CO.
Have removed from No. 374 to
No. 519 BROADWAY,
opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, where they have for sale the most complete assortment in the City of
LOOKING GLASSES, CORNICES, PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES, &c.
In style, quality and price our goods are unexceptionable.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, ASTHMA, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, INFLUENZA, and CONSUMPTION, are rapidly cured by that great and well-known remedy,
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
To avoid counterfeits, take only that with the printed name of the proprietors, "SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston," on the outer wrapper.

RICH CARPETING.—SPRING STYLES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.;
Invite attention to their SPRING STYLES. ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETING, also 9 Ply and Ingrain of every variety of style and grade. English and American Oil Cloths, &c., &c.
Best styles English Velvets, 125 to 160 cents per yard.
Best styles English Tapestry, 90 to 100 cents per yard.

MILLS' BOURBONIA
Is a quality of Whisky made from the best selected Indian Corn, and is not only a superior article as a beverage, but is highly recommended by physicians for its superior medicinal properties and as a great remedial agent in all cases of PULMONARY DISORDERS. Sold by druggists generally. JOHN MILLS & CO.,
Proprietors, No. 14 Broadway.

ASTHMA.
For the instant relief and permanent cure of this distressing complaint use
FENDT'S BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES.
Made by C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., 107 Nassau-st., N. Y.
Price, $1 per box; sent free by post.
For sale at all Druggists.

PER SHIP MERCURY.
NOW OPENING
100 WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
175 pieces at $28 per set.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st.

SPONGES,
Carriage, Bahama, Sheep's Wool, Bathing, Venice, Turkish,

FROM MEXICO.

The Marin [illegible] by an English Merchant [illegible]—Appointment of a Successor [illegible]—Great Glee of the [illegible], and Disgust of the [illegible]—Indian Insurrection, &c.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

[illegible] this city has kindly permitted us to [illegible] following interesting private letter from [illegible] one of the leading English merchants in the Mexican capital. The source from which it [illegible] it to the utmost confidence. We publish it in full as it comes to hand, that the reader may see what is the version of the affair at Anton Lizardo [illegible] at the capital:

MEXICO, Sunday, March 18, 1860.

The detention of the last mail for Europe, by orders of Gen. MIRAMON, caused it to arrive in Vera Cruz too late for the packet which sailed from that port on the 4th inst. This occurrence has delayed my letter to you, via Havana.

An event has since taken place which bids fair to [illegible] attention to the Mexican question, and, perhaps, [illegible] such action as will settle the affairs of [illegible]. Some two months ago funds [illegible], by capitalists who adhere to the [illegible], to enable Gen. MARIN, who was in [illegible] to the purchase of some vessels and some [illegible] of war, to aid MIRAMON in his attack upon [illegible]. These vessels and munitions were pur[illegible] their appearance at Anton Lizardo [illegible] that the officers in command were [illegible] to open communications [illegible] whole camp was close at hand on [illegible], the American sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, which was cruising in the waters of Vera Cruz, paid a visit to the vessels of Gen. MARIN, and, after signaling, without obtaining any reply, sent a boat off to ascertain the character of the new comers. Shots were fired upon the boat from the vessels of MARIN. This caused the commander of the *Saratoga* to give Admiral MARIN a broadside, which did such execution [illegible] MARIN to surrender at once.

After this affair, Admiral PENAUD, of the French squadron, in the Gulf of Mexico, who was at Vera Cruz, addressed a strong letter in behalf of the captured, to the American commander, who replied by saying he knew his business, and if the Frenchman was as well advised as to his concerns, they would get on well enough together. There were two vessels [illegible] by the *Saratoga*, and, according to our last advices from Vera Cruz, were to be sent to New-Orleans.

The affair has created a most intense excitement in this city. The Government of this capital are in the greatest rage and tribulation, and it is difficult to say what they may do. Fears are entertained that they may vent their rage in new atrocities upon the American residents, and this fear is made the stronger by their knowledge of the fact that the British Government have named a Minister over Mr. MATHEW, and, as they suppose this has been done in consequence of the interest Mr. MATTHEW has taken in behalf of the unprotected Americans. Their journals have since been filled with the most wholesale abuse of the Americans, and threats of vengeance.

The French Minister, M. DE GABRIAC, sends by the mail of to-day exceedingly strong orders to Admiral PENAUD, instructing him to take part against the Americans. If these orders be listened to, it is clear a collision must at once take place, but it is to be hoped Admiral PENAUD will follow the example set him last year by Capt. DUNLOP, in refusing to obey a mad order given by Mr. OTWAY, our late representative in this country.

The expedition of MARIN was declared a piratical one by the Government of Vera Cruz, and it is well known here, by advices from Havana, that the crews of the vessels were all Spaniards, most of them persons who have spent all their lives in the African Coast trade, seizing negroes, and bringing them to Cuba for a market. But even if the crews were non-existent, the expedition altogether cannot claim to be any better than that of LOPEZ against the Island of Cuba, and for the first time, the Americans have the stronger side of the case with the Spaniards.

By the last mail from England we learn the appointment of Mr. WYKE as Minister to Mexico. This appointment, at this time, has had a very bad effect upon our interests here. The clergy regard it as a special victory, and notice it as such in their journals. They think the appointment of a new man over Mr. MATHEW's head implies a disapproval of Mr. MATHEW's conduct; and as Mr. MATHEW has distinguished himself above his predecessors in looking after his own countrymen, and in leading at all times a generous and helping hand to other foreigners who are here without protection, the Clergy think this course of conduct meets with disapproval at the Foreign Office. It is possible they may be correct; and if so, we unfortunate English residents in Mexico are certainly in a sad position. The true cause of the appointment of Mr. WYKE over Mr. MATHEW, I suspect, has been the calumnious abuse of the latter gentleman by anonymous scribblers in the London journals. It is well known that these communications, if not written, were dictated by Mr. OTWAY, who could not see that his recall from here came from no other cause than his natural hatred for his own countrymen, and his utter inability to fill the elevated post to which he was unexpectedly raised. His hatred for Englishmen made him act with the Clergy against us, and his utter want of tact permitted him to do so in such a bungling manner that his disgraceful conduct was found out and exposed. This is the man who has succeeded in bullying the Foreign Office into the appointment of a man who knows nothing of Mexico, in the place of a man who has proved his knowledge of the country and its people by his many successful negotiations with them.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Action for Malicious Prosecution and False Arrest.

CHARLES GOULD VS. ALLEN M. SHERMAN.

The defendant, on his own affidavit and that of Andrew Mahaffey, formerly President of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, and identified with certain transactions of Sherman with that Company, already known to the commercial public of New-York, moved to discharge and set aside an order of arrest granted Oct. 27, 1859, by his Honor D. P. INGRAHAM, on which Sherman was arrested for an alledged malicious prosecution of Mr. Gould, and held to bail in the sum of $5,000. The leading facts in this case are very clearly stated in the opinion given below of the learned Judge, who denied the defendant's motion to be discharged from arrest and for an *exoneretur*.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—BONNEY, J.—On 25th October, 1859, the defendant in this action charged the plaintiff, before one of the Police Justices of this City, with the crime of perjury, alleged to have been committed in swearing to an answer put in by the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, of which the plaintiff was then President, to a petition exhibited by the defendant and others against said Company and others in the Circuit Court of Allegany County in Maryland. On that charge a warrant was issued and the plaintiff was arrested and brought before the Police Justice, who, on 27th October, dismissed the complaint and discharged the plaintiff from arrest.

For this proceeding the plaintiff, immediately after being so discharged, commenced this action for malicious prosecution, and procured the defendant to be arrested and held to bail in the sum of $5,000.

The complaint in this action alleges that the charge before the Police Justice was made falsely, maliciously, and without any reasonable or probable cause, and with intent to harrass, scandalize and injure the plaintiff, and claims damages to the amount of $25,000. The defendant has answered, and on pleadings and affidavits, now moves to vacate the order of arrest, and that his bail be discharged.

The question to be decided is, whether the defendant has shown such probable cause for making the charge against the plaintiff as justified him in causing his arrest. The immediate dismissal of the complaint by the magistrate is *prima facie* evidence that it was made without cause; but the defendant insists that it was so dismissed on technical objections, and that the plaintiff has never yet attempted to maintain that the statements in said answer, to which he made oath, were true. The plaintiff, on the other hand, shows, by affidavits, other facts tending to prove—as his counsel insists—that the whole proceeding on the part of the defendant was malicious, and its intent was to defame and injure the plaintiff; and that the principal statements in said answer, alleged by defendant to be untrue, were taken from the papers of the Coal and Iron Company or from statements of persons connected with said Company, which the plaintiff had reason to believe, and did believe to be correct and true, and that this was well known to defendant, who was formerly connected with, and a chief manager of, that Company. From the voluminous papers read or referred to on this motion, it is manifest that a bitter controversy exists between the parties to this action, and others, in relation to the affairs of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, and that the complaint before the Police Magistrate was probably induced quite as much by personal animosity as by any regard for public justice. The plaintiff showed *prima facie* sufficient cause for arresting the defendant, who has given bail, which certainly is not excessive if this action can be maintained. I cannot now try the case on affidavits, nor with propriety express an opinion on the merits. It is sufficient for the present purpose for me to say that these papers do not show such cause for the charge made by defendant as to require that his bail be discharged.

The motion is denied, with 10 costs.

Another Insurance Case.

ALLEGED OVER-VALUATION OF LOSS.

Ward and Gilbert vs. *The Washington Fire Insurance Company.*—This was an action in the Superior Court, before Justice ROBERTSON, to recover of the defendants the amount of a policy of insurance for $1,000, made to one E. B. Monell in November, 1856. The property insured was a stock of merchandise, consisting of a quantity of liquors, cigars, teas, &c., contained in a building also owned by him, known as Poplar Hall, in Poplar-street, Brooklyn. There were two other insurances of $1,000 each on the stock in other Companies, of which notice is claimed to have been given to the defendants. A fire occurred in the building on the night of Jan. 6, 1857, which completely destroyed it, together with the entire stock on hand, excepting a few barrels of beef and a small amount of tea.

The defendants insisted that Mr. Monell over-valued the amount of loss, and also withheld some of his books and papers. Mr. Monell, after the fire, assigned his claim to the plaintiffs.

After a trial lasting three days, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs for $1,202, the amount claimed, with interest.

Messrs. T. D. Sherwood for plaintiffs; J. B. Smith and F. W. Gilbert for defendants.

Motion to Set Aside an Assignment.

Emanuel A. Stone vs. *Isaac F. Fisher and Aaron L. Hamburger, and two other cases.*—These were [illegible] by the plaintiffs therein, as judgment [illegible] Fisher, to set aside an as[illegible] Hamburger, on the [illegible] plaintiffs allege [illegible] them, and to [illegible] defendants [illegible] of fraud, and aver that the assignment was made in good faith, and for the benefit of creditors. The assignment was for a large amount, and the combined [illegible] of the defendant Fisher to the plaintiffs [illegible] heavy.

The cases [illegible] have now been on hearing at [illegible] before Justice LEONARD, for two days. Decision reserved.

Messrs. [illegible] and Solomon L. Hull, for plaintiffs; Harrington and Grieff and Wm. M. Evarts, for defendants.

The Burdell Baby Case—Who Discovered the Plot.

George D. Bulen vs. *William Burdell.*—This was an application for leave to plaintiff to serve an amended complaint. The action is brought for the partition of the estate of Harvey Burdell. This action has been tried before William Mitchel, Esq., referee, who prepared his report some seventeen months since. Plaintiff now asks that he be allowed to amend his complaint by alleging therein that he expended some $4,000 counsel fees and witness fees, including about $1,200 for stenographic reports in the proceedings before the Surrogate for letters of administration upon the personality. Plaintiff alleges that his action before the Surrogate for the benefit of the realty, aided in the discovery of the bogus baby plot, (which terminated the controversy,) and that through his counsel he learned those "startling developments" in advance of the knowledge of the District Attorney.

Defendants oppose the application on the ground that the claim was exorbitant and was not for the common benefit. They also say that the claim, if taken as genuine, cannot be set up in a partition suit, relating to the realty, and that it can in no event constitute a charge on the real estate, but must be collected from the personality. It is also denied that the plaintiff's application is barred by his own laches. The application was before Justice BOSWORTH at Chambers, and is still pending.

Samuel J. Tilden and John Rankin, Jr., for plaintiff; Charles Edwards and Winchester Britton for defendants.

Discharge of a Witness.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—BEFORE JUDGE BETTS.

The United States vs. *Edward Marlor.*—This was a motion to diminish bail. Marlor was a witness in a prosecution instituted on behalf of the Government against one John Lloyd for passing false invoices. He had been Lloyd's clerk, and was familiar with the matter, and had access to the papers held by the Government in reference to the affair. Some time ago he left for Europe, and the papers turning up missing also, he was, on his return from Europe some weeks since, arrested as a witness. On being brought before Judge BETTS, he was directed to give bail for his appearance on the trial in the sum of $5,000, with two sureties.

A motion was now made on his behalf on affidavits to diminish the amount of bail, and after hearing counsel, the Judge ordered that he should be discharged from custody on giving his own recognizance in the sum of $1,000.

Indictments—Oyer and Terminer.

The People vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of New-York.*—This indictment charges the defendants with unlawfully and injuriously extending Pier No. 51 North River beyond the extension of the pier line there established, and against the form of the statute, &c.

The People vs. *The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.*—The defendants are indicted for culpably neglecting the public safety in permitting a deep cut to remain open in Fourth-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets, in consequence of which neglect one Dennis Tubridy was killed.

The People vs. *Alexander Ward.*—The defendant is an Ex-Inspector of Sidewalks, and is indicted for receiving bribes.

The People vs *Homer B. Hawkins.*—In this case the defendant was in the employ of the Overland Mail Company, and the Grand Jury have found seven indictments against him for forgery, larceny and embezzlement.

Discharge of Insolvents.

Application of Rufus S. Fenton.—This was an application of Mr. Fenton to be discharged from his deots nuder the Two-third act. The creditors opposed the application, on the ground of fraud, and informality in the papers upon which the application was based. The matter has been pending for nearly or about a year, (having been adjourned from time to time,) and now came on for hearing before Judge DALY, at Special Term of the Common Pleas.

Counsel for applicant declined to proceed upon the application, whereupon counsel for creditors asked that the matter be dismissed.

The application was thereupon dismissed.

H. D. Townsend for application; Van Buren & Seixas, and Messrs. Parsons & Lyons, opposed.

The Police Cases.

Martin vs. *Commissioners.*—In this action, tried in the Supreme Court, before Justice BALCOM, the Court held that, inasmuch as the relator accepted office in the Custom-house, he was not entitled to claim to have been a police officer, the duties of the two offices being incompatible.

Peck vs. *Commissioners.*—This was the next cause taken up, and is now in progress before Justice EMMOTT.

The Case of Alderman Barry.

The People vs. *Richard Barry.*—The particulars of this case are well known. Upon the application of the District-Attorney, Justice BOSWORTH now granted a writ of alternative *mandamus*, directed to the Sheriff, requiring him to execute the original sentence of the Sessions upon the Alderman, or to show cause, on the 23d inst., why he does not.

Jury Disagreed.

The New-York Belting and Packing Company vs. *The Metropolitan Insurance Company.*—This action was tried before Justice PIERREPONT, in the Superior Court, and was reported in the TIMES of Saturday. The jury were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were accordingly discharged.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

LEONARD, J.—*Williams* vs. *Leary et al.*—Complaint and counter-claim dismissed without costs.

Weltenberger vs. *Atwood & Co.*—Motion denied.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Taaks* vs. *Schmidt.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs, and the disbursements of referee to abide event, &c.

BONNEY, J.—*Gould* vs. *Sherman.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Ball vs. *Ball.*—Complaint dismissed.

COMMON PLEAS.

DALY, J.—*Edgerton* vs. *Thompson.*—See opinion.

Calendar....TUESDAY, April 17.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—No. 45.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Police cases.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 182, 194, 195, 155, 180, 181, 188, 189, 192, 193, 63, 196, 38, 51, 145, 158, 159, 120.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Wednesday. *Part II.*—Nos. 388, 350, 408, 342, 414, 420, 426, 390, 428, 424, 318.

COMMON PLEAS.—The General Term is in session. Trial branches adjourned for the Term.

PERSONAL.

MR. R. H. DALY, formerly of this City, and who was in EUROPE in '55 or '56, may receive some gratifying intelligence by addressing H. R. R., Box No. 714 New-York Post office. Virginia papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S CITY AND COUNTRY NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY, No. 41 Park-row—N. Y. Times Building. Merchants wishing to extend their business should ADVERTISE NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST. Every facility is offered for this purpose by J. H. & Co. For promptness and reliability they refer to Raymond, Wesley & Co., publishers of this paper.

RUFUS M. BRUNDAGE, Importer, wholesale and retail dealer, No. 333 BLEECKER-ST., New-York, is selling his large and well selected stock of White, Gold-band and Decorated DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS, VASES, &c. GLASSWARE, HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, CROCKERY, &c. BEST QUALITY AT LOWEST PRICES.

CAUTION! SAPONIFIER OR CONCENTRATED LEY, FOR READY FAMILY SOAP MAKER. Unprincipled parties are passing off on the public a spurious article of Saponifier or Concentrated Ley, branded Concentrated Pot-Ash, Concentrated Ley, &c. The only genuine original and patented article is put up in one-pound iron cans, and manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, to be had of all respectable storekeepers. Wholesale trade supplied by LEWIS, JAMES & CO., Agents, Philadelphia.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR, WITH FILTER AND WATER-COOLER COMBINED. Is the only one patented having a CONDENSING surface exposed to the provision chambers to extract the moisture from the air. The *Scientific American* says: "This refrigerator not only has the advantage of being novel, but that of fulfilling perfectly the purpose for which it was intended." Manufactured by MARTLETT & LEMLEY, 626 Broadway.

COAL OIL. 10,000 gallons COAL OIL of very superior quality and color, for sale by DIETZ & CO., Lamp Manufacturers, No. 132 William-st.

GAS FIXTURES. For sale, a complete set of Gas-Fixtures for a three-story dwelling, chandeliers included, the owner having no further use for them. Apply at No. 96 Chambers-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—$20 REWARD.—LOST ON SUNDAY, 15th inst., at St. George's Church, or in passing up 16th-st., a gold case hunting WATCH, marked "A. M. Griswold." E. Cooper, No. 6 Calthorpe-st., Gray's Inn Road, London Bridge." The above reward will be paid upon returning the same to No. 132 10th-st., second door west of Broadway.

LOST—SIX LOUISIANA STATE COUPONS, OF one each, payable April 1, 1860, Nos. 291 to 296, inclusive, payment whereof has been stopped, and for which a duplicate will be issued and paid on return of the same. HENRY BONE, No. 97 William-st.

FOUND—ON BOARD THE STEAMBOAT WESTERN World, on the day of the late fire, a gold pencil-case. The owner can have the same by calling at the office of the Harlem Railroad, paying charges and paying for this advertisement.

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FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mr. GEORGE WILKES, the Editor of WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES, has made arrangements to print a special edition of *Wilkes' Spirit* in London, containing a full report of the Fight for the Championship, in London, of 100,000 copies, which will be shipped in the *Vanderbilt*, or the first steamer that sails immediately after the fight, and will be here with almost absolute certainty, on Saturday, the 28th of this month. This Extra will contain a history of the match, the first to last, as made between Mr. Wilkes for America, and Mr. Dowling, of *Bell's Life*, for England; A History of the American Championship, as originally written and compiled by Mr. Wilkes, in 1849, and now used by all his contemporaries; A History of the Championship of England, from the time of the earliest Champion to the present day; Treatise on Training; Rules of the Prize Ring; Articles of the Battle; and,

THE FIGHT ITSELF,

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It will also contain a large and superb double-page wood engraving of the Fight as it was progressing, containing likenesses of the principal parties present, and all the attending circumstances of the scene. Price six cents. Agents should send in their orders to the News Agents in New-York at once. Order WILKES' SPIRIT EXTRA. From the orders that continue coming in the edition will be speedily exhausted.

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FINE BUSINESS LOCATION FOR SALE or rent, at a bargain, on the south side of Long Island, in full view of the ocean, within 30 miles of New-York by railroad. Any gentleman wishing to buy or rent a fine country store, with or without the dwelling and outbuildings, where he can sell $50,000 worth of goods annually for cash, may apply (without delay) to J. H. PORTER, the owner of the property, at No. 207 Broadway, New-York, in the basement. Possession given immediately. P. S.—The stock also for sale cheap for cash.

A FINE CHANCE FOR A MAN WISHING to go into the grocery and tea business, and wine can also be sold. The proprietor having been established for years, wishing now to retire, offers his store, situated on the corner of one of the best avenues in this City. For particulars call or address O. W. SHERWOOD, Bull's Head Bank building, corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

$5,000.—WANTED—A PARTNER, TO TAKE the place of a retiring partner, in an established business, with extraordinary prospects. A person of literary tastes preferred, who can devote much or little of his time as he may desire. Apply immediately to E. T. FARR, Esq., Attorney at Law, No. 117 Nassau-st., New-York.

$5,000 CASH.—AN ACTIVE PARTNER wanted in a manufacturing business, established five years, with bona fide property to represent every dollar invested, and facilities to earn $1,000 per month. Address LUMBER, Box No. 194 *Times* Office, naming time and place for an interview.

$5,000 REQUIRED TO PURCHASE THE interest of a party retiring from a manufacturing business well established, down town; sales mostly for cash to first-class City houses. Those having the above amount in cash, or cash and first-class City securities, may address N. C., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

A HOUSE-FURNISHING AND RANGE ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—Located in one of the best avenues in this City, and in an excellent neighborhood for trade. To a party about to enter the above line, this presents an opportunity for trade, with a new stock of goods and location unsurpassed, seldom offered. For further particulars, apply to O. B. H., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COACH AND wagon-making shop and blacksmith shop, formerly occupied by Joseph E. Ayres, located in the village of New-Rochelle, Westchester County, being an old established stand, with tools, benches, &c. The attention of wagon-makers is particularly called to this. Any further information can be obtained by applying to SAMUEL P. AYRES, Nos. 174 and 176 Rivington-st.

EXPRESS BUSINESS FOR SALE.—ONE OF the oldest established Express Routes, now doing a good business between Brooklyn and New-York, with horses, wagons, harness and sleighs. Also a small cottage house with stables attached. Will sell business separate if required. Inquire of J. G. MATHER, Real Estate Agent, No. 66 Fulton-st., New-York.

AN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PORTER-HOUSE OR SHADES FOR SALE.—Good lease; low rent; and in one of the best locations in the City; possession immediately. Apply to W. H. LUSH, 204 4th-av., near 23d-st., or at 932 Broadway, in the store, near 21st-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FURniture of the well-known and handsomely fitted-up restaurant, northwest corner of Worth-st. and Broadway, in basement of Moffatt's Building. Inquire on the premises of LEONARD HARNED.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY GROCERY in Broad-st., Newark, N. J., well established and doing a very large safe, first-class business. The most satisfactory reasons given for disposing of the same. Apply to CHAS. A. LENT, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

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$1,200 A YEAR MADE BY ANY ONE with $10 stencil tools. Silver medal awarded. Samples free. Address A. J FULLAM, 212 Broadway.

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MAILLARD'S CHOCOLATE. Chocolat de Sante, Chocolate de Familles, Chocolate de la Vanilla, Chocolate Double Vanille, Chocolate Par Excellence, Chocolate Perugineux, Chocolate Homœopathic, Chocolate Orleans, Chocolate Caramels. All the above are of the best quality, and equal to any imported Chocolate, and does not cost half the price. HENRY MAILLARD, No. 651 Broadway. Wholesale Factory, Nos. 186 and 188 Mercer-st.

228. PROVISIONS! FISH! GROCERIES! AT WHOLESALE. For sale at low prices, sugar-cured hams, shoulders, beef, pork, lard, prime mild cheese, fresh butter, large No. 1 mackerel, pickled herrings, haddock white-fish, blue-fish salmon, large white cod-fish, packed herrings. Also, white and yellow sugars, all grades, green and black teas, syrups, molasses, spices, and all kinds of first-class PROVISIONS, FISH AND GROCERIES. Grocers and dealers generally are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices at No. 228 Washington-st., N. Y., between Barclay and Robinson sts. Same place twelve years. ANDREW W. ROSE.

FRESH GREEN TEAS.—1,810 PACKAGES Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Twankay, Hyson Skin, Imperial, Gunpowder, landing from *Surprise*. For sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 16 Wall-st., near Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY stylish carriage horses, (sorrel,) nearly 16 hands, fast travelers, and of great endurance. The property of a gentleman who is absent traveling for his health, and has, therefore, no use for them. They will be sold at a bargain on application to Mr. HEWITT, at the American Express Company, Hudson-st.

CARRIAGE WAGON AND HARNESS.—A close panel rockaway carriage, for Summer or Winter, by "Lawrence," $200; one two-seat top wagon, by "Daly," $150; one business wagon, $50; one plated double and single harness, $90 and $75; all in perfect order. Inquire at No. 13 Gold-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID PAIR OF BAY horses and light caleche carriage. The horses are most desirable for family use or on the road; perfectly sound; the carriage was built by Wood Brothers, cost $785, used but one season. The entire establishment will be sold cheap, as the owner is going to Europe. Can be seen at No. 35 East 12th-st.

JUST ARRIVED FROM LIVINGSTON County, New-York, 15 very handsome horses—some pairs and some single. Among the lot are a few very fast trotters and good saddle-horses. Inquire at Metropolitan Stables, Prince and Crosby sts.

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LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY, (cor. of Grand-st.,) NEW-YORK.

ON MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1860, We shall open, in connection with our business, a SEPARATE DEPARTMENT, to be devoted exclusively to LADIES', CHILDRENS' and INFANTS' WEARING APPAREL.

Having purchased of Mr. John N. Genin the business lately conducted at GENIN'S BAZAAR, We shall continue it on an increased scale, engagements having been effected with the LEADING ARTISTS formerly employed by him, under whose superintendence the Department will be placed.

A large and desirable assortment of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S READY-MADE UNDER GARMENTS May be found at all times.

Orders will be received for MOURNING APPAREL, BRIDAL TROUSSEAU, TRAVELING OUTFITS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, And UNDER GARMENTS of every description.

Orders promptly attended to, and entire satisfaction given. LORD & TAYLOR.

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Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST, Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SACRIFICE IN SILKS AND DRESS GOODS, ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Will offer on MONDAY, APRIL 16, Plaid and Striped Silks at $75 cents. Former prices, $1 and $1 10. Chine Silks at 75 cents. Former price $1. The whole of their stock of Silks cheap in proportion. SILK ROBES. Silk Robes at $20; worth $35. Seven and nine flounced Silk Robes much below the cost of importation. Printed Barege Robes at $4. Former price $6. Woven Barege Robes at $5. Former price $7. Rich and elegant Robes equally cheap. GRENADINE ROBES. At $15, $20, $25 and $30—reduced 25 per cent. Organdies, Calicoes, Jaconets and other Dress Goods proportionably cheap. REDUCTION REAL. Canal-st., corner Mercer.

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FINE GOLD WINDOW SHADES Of our own manufacture, Put up from $4 to $8 per pair. Elegant Flower and Landscape SHADES At equally low prices. Best Scotch Shade HOLLANDS, All widths and colors, By the yard, or put up from $3 to $5 per pair. SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

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AT RETAIL. NEW GOODS, PAINTED SHADES, SHADE HOLLANDS AND FIXTURES, CORNICES CURTAIN AND FURNITURE MATERIALS, CHINTZES, NEW PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, FLOOR BAIZES AND SQUARES, SHIRTING LINENS, DAMASKS, &c. Shades put up, and Cornices made by a practical Upholsterer. The prices will command the attention of the most economical. PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

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DRY GOODS. OPENING! AT OUR NEW RETAIL PREMISES, NO. 561 BROADWAY, Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, OF BEAUTIFUL SILKS, GRENADINES, BAREGES, GRENADINES, TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &c., OF UNSURPASSED STYLES, On MONDAY, April 16, EDWARD LAMBERT & CO., No. 561 Broadway, Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

P. S.—Mr. CLARKE, now the superintendent of this department, and for many years with Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., will be most happy to see his lady customers. E. L. & CO.

NOUVEAUTES IN LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, Just Received, VERY ELEGANT, ALSO, A full assortment of PARASOLS, Of beautiful and exclusive styles, ON MONDAY NEXT, APRIL 16, At our NEW RETAIL STORE, No. 561 Broadway, Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

REMOVAL. EDWARD LAMBERT & CO. Have Removed THIS DAY, April 14, THEIR RETAIL BUSINESS TO NO. 561 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

A GREAT SAVING To BUYERS OF CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c. T. H. AND J. E. CONKLING, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c., No. 33 CORTLANDT-ST., near Broadway, Will, after this date, Their wholesale trade being mostly over for the season,) Offer their entire stock at RETAIL FOR CASH, AT WHOLESALE PRICES. One profit can be saved, and selections made from THE LARGEST STOCK Ever offered at retail in the City. EVERY GRADE OF GOODS Can be had. Experienced Upholsterers are engaged, and Goods will be delivered free, and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities. T. H. & J. E. CONKLING, No. 33 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich.

301 GREAT DISPLAY OF RICH SILK. 301 MONDAY, APRIL 16, CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., Will offer, THIS DAY, A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF RICH SILKS, From Auction Sales, Worth

AUCTION SALES.

Stuyvesant & Pinckney, Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 25 Nassau-st.

THURSDAY, 19th, and FRIDAY, 20th April.

Each day at 10½ o'clock.

SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

at the private residence No. 167 East 16th-st., directly opposite Stuyvesant-square, between 1st and 2d avs.

All the rich and costly furniture made to order and imported, without regard to cost. Together with a superb collection of pictures, statuary, &c., selected with much care and of great value.

Royal Wilton Axminster and medallion carpets throughout the house. In the drawing-rooms superb rosewood suite in satin lampras, cost $1,200, elaborately carved; rosewood etageres, richly carved in the style of Louis XIV., with plate-glass doors and backs; ladies' cabinet and escritoire, richly carved and inlaid; solid rosewood music Canterbury, superbly carved rosewood centre-table, with Sienna marble top, rosewood centre-table, with statuary marble top, Elizabethan styles; rosewood reception suite, in brocade brocatel, superbly carved.

Beautiful rosewood corner etagere with ornamental cabinet, highly carved rosewood 7¼-octave grand action piano-forte made by Lighte & Newton, rosewood piano stool to match, elegant carved reception chairs in striped satin, rich arm chairs Louis XIV. style, splendid French plate pier and mantel mirrors, heavy gilt cornices and consoles to match, richly embroidered lace curtains, damask curtains, tassels, loops, &c.; superb gilt cornice and fixtures, costly sevres vases and etagere ornaments, elegant ormolu gas chandeliers and brackets, superb ormolu and bronze clocks, real bronzes statuettes, groups, &c.; rich articles of vertu, antique vases, &c. In the extension-room will be found dining-screens, &c. In the extension-room will be found elegant solid rosewood dining-table, extends 20 feet, and richly carved buffet to match, with marble top; full suite solid rosewood furniture, made to order for the same room; rich French china dinner, breakfast and tea sets of the most elaborate designs. tête-a-tête sets, vases and ornaments; superb ormolu clocks, Louis XIV. style; rich embroidered table covers, window curtains, &c.

Chambers—Rich suite elegant carved solid oak beaufet sideboard, marble top; oak extension dining-table to match, very costly; arm chairs in morocco; do. lounge and easy chairs; rich dinner and tea sets.

Chambers—Velvet carpets; en suite superb carved rosewood round-cornered bedsteads, armoir à glace; wardrobes; richly-carved dressing bureaus; statuary, marble-top shaving stands and dressing case; cylinder writing desk, and cabinet tables; solid rosewood armchairs in satin and hine cloth; lounges in brocatel, satin and reps; ottomans, curtains, valances, cornices, etc.; oval French plate mirrors, pier tables, etc.; superb dressing tables, inlaid and carved; solid rosewood bookcase and secretary; mattresses, beds, bedding, &c., &c., &c.

FOR DESCRIPTION OF VALUABLE STATUARY AND OIL PAINTINGS, SEE CATALOGUES.

The whole comprising one of the richest and most lavishly furnished houses ever offered at auction, having been manufactured and imported expressly, without regard to cost.

Catalogues and permits to view the furniture can be obtained at our office, for Wednesday previous to the sale.

The above house is for sale; size, 26x76 feet, in complete order, frescoed very elaborately throughout, replete with all the modern improvements; lot, 26x103 feet. The location is unsurpassed. Terms easy. For further and particulars inquire at our office, or to JACOB VANDERPOEL, No. 165 Madison-av.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN REMOVING TO THE COUNTRY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 449 West 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., opposite London-terrace, all the elegant furniture of said house, costly made by the best manufacturers, consisting of rosewood parlor suites covered in crimson satin brocade; tapestry divans, suites covered in crimson silk brocade, crimson silk and satin curtains, lace curtains, buhl centre table, carved rosewood tablu, elegant ormoln and bronze chandeliers, a grand action piano-forte, cost $600; large pier and mantel mirrors, vases, clocks, bronzes, paintings, marquetry clock, rosewood etagere, &c., &c. Dining-room suite, black walnut buffet, chairs, extension table, solid carved French walnut library table, crimson and gold fig wered dinner set, blue and gold dessert set, glass and plated ware. Bedrooms—Rosewood and tapestry rich enameled suites, rosewood bedroom suites, Japanese curiosities, enameled ware, &c., &c. Can be examined day before the sale.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, April 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 20 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

Genteel Household Furniture—Consisting of rosewood suites in crimson brocatel, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood bookcase and secretary, elegant oval mirrors, lace window curtains, mahogany bedsteads, oil-cloths, black walnut chairs in plush, rosewood marble-top centre and side tables, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, clock, gilt and China vases, mahogany book etageres, mahogany dressing bureaus, gilt frame engravings, sofas and a tête-à-têtes in hair cloth, rockers in de., rosewood sewing chairs; together with a large assortment of China, glass and earthenware, Britannia ware, &c.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—About 20 pieces of the most exquisite marble statuary in the country, Roman bronzes, and other works of art, the property of James F. Penniman, Esq., No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square. The above will be sold by us at auction on TUESDAY, 24th, WEDNESDAY, 25th; statuary and works of art on THURSDAY, 26th April, at 10½ o'clock each day. Further particulars in a few days. It can be examined from Tuesday, 17th inst., until the sale, with tickets of admission only, which can be obtained at our office, No. 23 Nassau-st.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., an elegant and stylish bob-tail horse, 15¾ hands high, 8 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness and under the saddle; can trot inside 3 minutes. Also, an elegant Dusenbury wagon, set harness, saddle, bridle, blankets, &c.; the whole has been used but a few times.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS AND WATER RIGHT ON 2D-AV., AVENUE A, 63D & 64TH STS.—Title 100 years old in present family, and never before offered at auction.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, April 24, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the heirs of part of an estate:

Avenue A—A piece of ground on the easterly side of Avenue A, commencing in the centre line of the block, between 61st and 62d sts., and running thence southerly on Avenue A 88 feet more or less, together with the water right in front of the same to the exterior line of the City.

2d-av.—3 lots northeast corner of 2d-av. and 63d-st. 4 lots southwest corner of 2d-av. and 63d-st.

63d-st.—8 lots south side of 63d-st., 106 feet west of 2d-av., together with 3 gore lots in the rear.

64th-st.—3 lots south side of 64th-st., 150 feet east of 2d-av.

65th-st.—1 lot south side of 65th-st., 200 feet east of 3d-av.

The above property is well located, and in a section of the City fast advancing in price and in population. 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

158 LOTS

On 10th and 11th avs., 156th, 159th and 160th sts..

Will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, April 19, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

This beautiful piece of ground is on a level with 10th av., in the centre of Carmansville, on the stage and railroad routes, and adjoining the residences of Moses Taylor and Shepherd Knapp, Esqrs. 158th-st., its northern boundary, is graded and paved to the North River, of which the whole property commands a view. The lots on 10th-av. will be sold singly, and the balance of the property in plots of not less than four lots, on easy terms of payment. The title to the property is now unexceptionable, having lately been perfected by the releases obtained and recorded in the Register's office. For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

James B. Miller, Auctioneer—Office, No. 28 Pine-st N.Y.

EXECUTRIX SALE OF A VALUABLE Farm, of about 60 acres of land, with improvements; also the Croton Lake brick-yard and machinery; also farm horses, stock, &c., near Towner's Station, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, about 6½ miles from New-York. JAMES G. MILLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 19, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, near Towner's Station, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, by order of the Executrix of the late Chas. H. Sandford, the Croton Lake brick-yard, with moulds, machinery and implements of all kinds necessary for the business, with a large and valuable supply of brick-clay and sand; also a valuable farm adjoining the brick-yard, called the Townsend Farm, containing about 60 acres of land in good order, with the dwelling house, barn, &c.; also two yoke of oxen, several horses, two premium colts, a pair of mules, carts, wagons, wheelbarrows, farming utensils and other movable property. The brick-yard offers a very desirable location for an enterprising man, and is the only one on the line of the Harlem Railroad, and has a side track running to the kilns. The demand is large and the Railroad Company transports the bricks on favorable terms to any point of their road above Harlem River. The sale is peremptory. Terms favorable, to be announced at the sale. Persons desirous to attend the sale can take the morning train of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, which leaves New-York at 9 A. M. and stops at all stations north of Williamsbridge. For further particulars inquire of O. W. RANDFORD, Esq., No. 6 Tryon-row, or of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York City.

James B. Van Antwerp's Son, Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF HARDWARE, &c.—JOHN B. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 17 and 18, at 10 o'clock, at No. 21 Barclay-st., by order of Messrs. D. McDowall and others, assignees, the entire stock of Messrs. Murphy & McCarthy, embracing an extensive and well-selected assortment of English, German and American hardware, cutlery, guns, heavy goods, &c., &c., all in store under. Terms, four and six months credit. Catalogues will be ready and at the auction store of the auctioneers, No. 21 William-st., or at No. 27 Barclay-st.

Henry R. Heitz, Jr., Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND VALUABLE ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS.—ON THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 32 East 21st-st., near Broadway, comprising richly carved rosewood parlor suites, etageres, book cases, gilt frames, pier mirrors and cornices, rosewood center-tables, bedsteads, bureaus, Brussels and ingrain carpets, beds, bedding, Dresden China vases, mantel ornaments, clocks, rich China dinner and tea sets, silver-plated ware, glassware, extension dining-table, buffet, kitchen ware and utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at sale. The oil-paintings will be sold at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Philip R. Wilkins, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 60 2d-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of mahogany sofas, chairs and divans, sea chairs, rockers, extension dining tables, quartette tables, sofa and centre tables with marble tops, bureaus, French bedsteads, hair mattresses, bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, china, glassware, &c.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL CLOTH, CARPETS, &c., &c.—On THURSDAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 30 Rutgers-st, near Henry-st., the entire genteel furniture of the house. Mere full particulars on the day of sale, when catalogues will be ready. N. B.—F. C. has taken the large rooms No. 376 Broadway, near White-st., during this month, for the purpose of accommodating those who are breaking up with storage or sales of every description of goods. Sales at their residences also attended to.

AUCTION SALES.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER'S SALE OF 158 LOTS.—At the request of a number of gentlemen desirous of purchasing parts of the property on the 10th and 11th avs., and 159th, 159th and 160th sts., to be sold by me on THURSDAY, 19th inst., and who wish to preserve the present first-class character of the neighborhood for private residences, the owner has instructed me to sell it with the usual general clause against nuisances, in plots of four lots, with the privilege of more, excepting the lots fronting on the 10th-av., which being wanted for business purposes, will be sold singly.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT NO. 245 WEST 22D-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on TUESDAY, April 17, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 245 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of richly carved rosewood etageres, with mirrors; rosewood sofas, chairs, and tete-à-tetes, in brocade satin; rosewood 7½ octave, Dunham, manufacturer; work-table, pearl inlaid; rosewood quartette tables, rosewood sofas and divans, in crimson plush; very large French-plate pier and mirrors, centre table in gilt, with ent-glass plate; lace curtains, valuable mantel clocks, medallion, velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, armoir a glace, dressing tables, tables de nuit, beautifully decorated cottage furniture, several sets; rich china and cut glassware, china vases, highly ornamented Paris statuettes, paintings, &c., &c., together with a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 18, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at No. 134 West 25th-st., the furniture contained in said house, consisting of carved rosewood tête-à-tête, arm-side, reception chairs in crimson and gold satin brocatelle; rosewood marble top centre-tables, rosewood 7 octave pianoforte, rosewood etagere, black walnut extension dining table, black walnut revolving folding library and armchair, black walnut secretary book case, marble top consoles and sofa, tables, mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, &c.; black walnut bedsteads, &c.; window curtains and cornices, French plate pier and mantle glasses, oval mirrors, Bohemian and enamelled glass vases, bronze chandelier, twenty-one day clock, choice engravings, velvet and Brussels carpets, dinner and tea sets, &c. For catalogues apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON MADISON-AV.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 18, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

MADISON-SQUARE—The elegant brick and brownstone mansion, and three full lots of ground, on the southeast corner of 25th-st. and Madison-square, built in the most substantial manner and beautifully finished. The inside is trimmed with solid black walnut, and elaborately carved. The whole finish of the house is unexceptionable in every respect, and must be seen to be appreciated. There is attached a beautiful library and picture gallery. It was built by day's, work, without regard to expense, by the late owner, for his own use, and is a first-class residence. The situation is unsurpassed, being one of the most beautiful sites in the City. If desired, the house and two lots will be sold separate from the rear lot, which forms the garden. $40,000, or, if preferred, one-half of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage on the property for three years. For further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine, or to W. M. EVARTS, Executer, No. 2 Hanover-st.

N. B.—The house may be seen on cards from the auctioneer.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON 31ST-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 18, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Thirty-first-st.—The valuable 4-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, No. 13 East 31st-st., north side, between Madison and 5th avs. House 22 6x65 feet; has all the improvements; lot 22.6x98.9. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

Edward H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EIGHTH AND 10TH AVS., 16TH, 17TH, 31ST, 32D AND 37TH STS., TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 18, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

No. 508 8th-av.—3-story brick house and store, together with two houses in the rear on 37th st., Nos. 173 and 175.

10th-av.—4-story brick store No. 78.

No. 80 10th av.—3-story brick house and lot adjoining above.

No. 272 10th-av.—3-story brick house, near 27th-st.

16th-st.—No. 226 West, 3-story brick house on front, and frame house on rear, between 8th and 9th avs.

17th-st.—No. 194 West, 4-story brick house.

37th-st.—3 lots, north side, 200 feet west of 10th-av.

Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 19, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at 7 West 21st-st., the entire furniture consisting of handsome carved rosewood parlor, tete-a-tete arm chairs, reception chairs and ottomans in crimson satin damask, made by Hunter & Co.; mahogany and arm chairs, couches, extension dining tables, Hobby's patent quartette tables, breakfast tables, dining-room chairs, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, mahogany bookcase, carved rosewood pier mantle, mahogany sofas, chairs, arm chairs and rockers in hair-cloth, mahogany and walnut, French, ann other bedsteads, hair mattresses, bolsters, pillows, pallisses, blankets, counterpanes, &c.; marble-top rosewood and mahogany dressing and other bureaus, washstands, table d'hote marble-top hat stand, black walnut extension dining tables, dining chairs, buffet, wardrobe and stand, elegant velvet tapestry, Brussels, ingrain and three-ply carpets, oil cloths, mats, lace and brocatelle curtains, cornices, &c; together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Also, several choice oil paintings; a very elegant piece of gobelin tapestry, from the World's Fair Exhibition, together with a number of fine engravings. Catalogues on TUESDAY. Merchandise at the Auctioneer's office, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite Post-office.

THURSDAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the 4-story brown-stone residence No. 74 East 27th-st.

Elegant Household Furniture, Valuable Oil-Paintings, Bronzes, &c.—The entire contents of said house, consisting, in part, of elegant rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, in rich brocatel and hair-cloth, elegant rosewood marble-top etagere, carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, with marble tops, elegant French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rich gilt frames, rosewood piano-forte and stool, rosewood voltaire chairs, arm and reception chairs in rich brocatel, elegant mantel clocks, mahogany sofas, chairs, arm-chairs and rockers in hair-cloth.

Dining room Furniture—Consisting of extension table, dining chairs, elegant oak buffet, lounges, &c. Also, a general assortment of chamber furniture, viz: Rosewood and mahogany French and other bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows and bedding, rosewood and mahogany dressing and other bureaus, washstands, commodes, wardrobes, toilet crockery, mirrors, &c., together with a large assortment of rich cut glass ware, china dinner and tea sets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, window curtains, shades, &c. Also, kitchen furniture, in great variety, with which the sale will commence.

Also, several very choice oil-paintings, among which may be mentioned as well worthy the attention of connoisseurs and others, an original portrait of Washington, by Wirtmuller, also, "Christ disputing with the Doctors in the Temple," very large; also, the "Finding of Moses," together with a number of others of great merit, and a number of very fine engravings.

Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the auctioneer, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office on Wednesday morning.

Daniel S. Hough, Auctioneer, Office No. 5 Cooper Institute.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) April 17, at 10½ A. M., from residence No. 21 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the goods contained in the house, embracing an assortment well worthy the attention of those in want of fine household goods, at auction prices, such as pier and mantel mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood suites, centre and side-tables, lace and brocatel curtains, window-shades, mattresses, oil-paintings, rosewood bookcases, ormolu clocks, Dresden china vases, richly-carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; bedroom furniture, fine hair mattresses, two seven-octave pianos, and a large variety of table ware, such as silver and china tea sets, ivory cutlery, gas glass ware, and a multitude of other goods too numerous to mention, all of which are in fine order, and to be sold without reserve. Full particulars tomorrow morning. Catalogues at the house.

M. Doughty, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton sts., a large assortment of plants from the nursery of G. Waré, Astoria, L. I., comprising the newest and finest varieties of standard and dwarf standard, hybrid, perpetual and moss roses, dwarf and standard pear trees, also large trees able to bear a bushel of fruit; ornamental shrubs, tree peonies, flowering shrubs and many other valuable plants too numerous to mention.

J. Milnor Taylor, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ON TUESDAY, APRIL 17, will be sold at public auction all the contents of the private residence No. 58 West 18th-st., consisting of a very choice collection of fine furniture, paintings, statuary, bronzes, Bohemian glassware, crockery, silver and plated ware, carpets, clocks, oil cloths, French cabinet dinner and tea sets; also, a superior 7-octave pianoforte. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock precisely. No postponement.

Raowne & Nichols, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 17, AT 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 25 Nassau-st., a large variety of flowering shrubs, carnations, roses, raspberry, plumb, currants, Catawba and Isabella grape vines, &c., all being in fine order, from the nursery of John Gordon, Staten Island.

J. S. H. Bartlett, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, CHINA, Glassware, &c., by J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer, TUESDAY, April 17, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st. Large catalogue sale; general assortment good ware in in lots for retailers. Sale positive.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Center-st. Manufactory, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1843.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.

Parties in search of Chamber Furniture that will stand the "test of time" may rely upon getting superior goods at moderate prices, both in Enameled and Solid Walnut Suites. Also, Palliasses and Mattresses. WARREN WARD, No. 377 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

SCHOOL FURNITURE,

Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.

Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, camp stools, blackboards of slate, of any dimensions. Also, office and bank desks, and bookcases of every description made to order by E. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS AND CRIBS.— Unequaled in style; cottage bedsteads of great variety, spring, pure hair and other mattresses, feathers, &c.; invalid beds and lounges, (recommended by the faculty,) wardrobes, bureaus, &c., at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, four doors below Bleecker-st., in the basement.

A CHAMBER-SUITE OF THE CELEBRATED Eagle Enameled Furniture may be had at the Manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, near Laura Keene's, at all prices from $25 and upwards. The best enameled furniture in the world. Wardrobes, Mattresses, &c.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given, in ready money, for Furniture, Carpets, Books, &c., at No. 126 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND BURGLAR-PROOF safe, about 40 inches high, 26 inches wide and 24 inches deep in the inside. Address SAFE, Box No. 117 Times Office.

HOTELS.

MOUNT PROSPECT HOUSE,

West Bloomfield, New-Jersey, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st of May. A cottage house on the grounds to rent. W. ROLT.

Guests conveyed to and from the depot free of charge.

"SURF" HOTEL AT FIRE ISLAND FOR SALE VERY LOW.—The whole or one-half. The house is nearly new, has all the modern improvements, contains gas, is elegantly furnished; tenpin alleys attached; gas-house, &c., and will accommodate about 200 people. Apply to J. G. & W. J. MILLS, No. 113 Front-st.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The above Summer resort will be opened for the reception of visitors early in May. The house is being repainted and put in complete order. Only one hour from New-York, via Morris and Essex Railroad, from foot of Cortlandt-st. Several trains each way daily.

CHAS. STRINGER, Proprietor.

TO LET.—A COUNTRY HOTEL, FURNISHED IN whole or in part, to let, with stables, carriage house, and a few acres of garden. A desirable business location, 1¾ hours' travel by railway from New-York. Terms reasonable. Address Box No. 4,054 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN, OCCUPYING A fine large house, having a suite of rooms more than whole or in part, with first-class board, to one or more adults. Neighborhood good, centrally located, and not far up town. Unexceptionable references required and given. Address A. M., Box No. 150 Times Office.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON second floor; also, a front room on third floor, will be let, with board, at No. 8 West Washington place. The house has all the modern improvements, is very pleasantly located in view of the Park, in a retired neighborhood. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—TWO ROOMS, WITH BOARD, CAN be obtained at No. 151 East 13th-st., first house west of 2d-av., suitable for single gentlemen or families. The house has modern improvements and is in one of the best neighborhoods in the City. Dinner at 6 o'clock. No removal in May.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT LARGE AND SMALL rooms (furnished and unfurnished) can be obtained with board. Permenent arrangements for the 1st of May and the present can be made at No. 61 Hammond-st., between 4th and Bleecker sts. References exchanged.

BOARDING—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING two or three pleasant rooms would accommodate gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, with permanent board, and the comforts of a home. Location unexceptionable. Terms reasonable. Apply at No. 253 West 22d st.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board with a private family, at No. 151 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN 29TH-st., having two good-sized rooms on the second-story, will let them to four young gentlemen who would like to room together. All the comforts of a good home. Price moderate. Address O. W., Box No. 118 Times Office.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BED-room, on the second story, with bath, gas, closets, &c., will be rented to one or two single gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in West 14th-st., would let, with board, their entire second floor, and a parlor and bed-room on third floor, to a party or a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen. Address G. E. M., Box No. 172 Times Office.

BOARDING—AT THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat, located upon the East River, between 54th and 55th sts., known as the Brevoort Mansion. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 105 9th st.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board at No. 181 2d-av. Dinner at 6. Unexceptionable reference required.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 21 East 26th-st., has to let several parlors and bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARDING AND LODGING—AT NO. 1 IRVING-place, corner 14th-st. Some very desirable and pleasant Summer rooms will be vacated in a few days, and can be secured by an early application.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN, OR GENTLEMEN AND WIVES, can be accommodated with good rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 138 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD, FOR families and single gentlemen, can be had at Mrs. MACKIE'S, No. 81 9th-st. Dinner at 6 P. M.

BOARD—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A GENTLE-man and wife, or two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms in a small family where there are only a few boarders, at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT AC-commodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be had at No. 11 Monroe-place, after the 1st of May; references required. Apply at No. 38 Willow-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PARTY OF GER-man gentlemen can find large and small handsomely furnished rooms, in a private family, at No. 92 Clinton-st., five minutes' walk from Wall-st. and South Ferries. Baths, gas, &c.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN RE-quiring partial board can obtain very desirable accommodations on moderate terms, at No. 46 Sands-st. The location is delightful and near the Fulton ferry. No moving the 1st of May.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO SINGLE rooms, for gentlemen, in a private family. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY AND FOUR children, (will provide their own beds and furniture,) for about $12 a week. In a respectable neighborhood. Private family preferred. Address J. N. F., No. 245 West 28th-st.

TO LET.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD like to let two front rooms on second and third floors with partial board if desired, to two or three single gentlemen, or a single accommodate a gentleman and wife, in a house delightfully located on Charles-st., between 4th and Bleecker sts. References exchanged. Apply at store No 755 Broadway, corner of 8th st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TO A GENTLEMAN AND wife, the third floor in a house with all the modern improvements; location up town, convenient to the 6th-av. cars; family small and strictly private. Address G. A. B., Box No. 113 Times Office.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN A second floor front, with board; also single rooms, in a first-class brown-stone house, with every convenience, near cars and three lines of stages. No. 71 West 14th-st.

NO REMOVAL IN MAY.—NOS. 399 AND 401 4th-st., convenient to Broadway and Bowery. A few double and single rooms, newly furnished, can be had with board. The houses are commodious, neighborhood pleasant, and the table abundant and excellent. Reference asked and given.

FOR A GENTLEMAN—HANDSOMELY FUR-nished parlor to let at No. 89 Prince-st., especially fitted up for a gentleman only; possessing all the modern improvements and comforts of a home. Apply as above.

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52 ST. MARK'S-PLACE, NEAR SECOND-av., a handsomely-furnished parlor and bed-room to let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; house is first-class, and locality quiet and genteel. Single rooms for gentlemen. No moving in May.

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, ON SECOND floor, well furnished, to two gentlemen, with or without board, in a private family, at No. 224 Thomson-st., near Washington-square. References exchanged.

TO LET WITH BOARD—TO A GENTLEMAN and wife or two single gentlemen, second floor front and back room, with pantry. Address No 67 2d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

TO THE WEALTHY OF NEW YORK.— Families desiring board in the country during the Summer months, and willing to pay liberally for the same can hear of a most delightful residence in the Connecticut Valley, unsurpassed for the beauty and healthiness of the location, by addressing WHITE, Box No. 143 Times Office, this week.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, within 20 miles of the City Hall, for a gentleman and wife, three children and nurse. The location must be on or near the water, (east side of Hudson preferred) with lawn and shade; good board and private table if possible. References exchanged. Address C. C. C., Box No. 645 Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—Accommodations of the first class, fishing, rowing, sailing and salt water bathing without danger of surf. A private bowling alley attached for use of the boarders free; also, fresh water plunge baths in the house, and a stable with ample accommodation for horses. Address W. B. HALLOCK, Oyster Bay, L. I., or apply to PAYTON SPENCE, No. 534 Broadway, New-York, second floor. N. B.—Take steamer *Geo. Law*, leaving Catherine-st. daily, at 2½ P. M.

ONE LARGE, AND TWO SMALL FAMI-LIES, who intend spending the Summer in the country, will find a pleasant home in a beautiful location in the village of Tarrytown, New-York, convenient to both railroad and steamboat; scenery and river view delightful, with comfortable and airy rooms. For particulars address M. E. A., Box No. 125 Tarrytown Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A lady and three children in a farm-house, either near Orange or Morristown, New-Jersey, or in the vicinity of Newburgh, New-York. A location removed from the water, near a good school, preferred. Address, stating terms, J. B., Union-square Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—MOUNTAIN GLEN, Plainfield, N. J. Open first of May. Delightful residence for families. Baths and fine shade. Wanted—horse and carriage in exchange for board.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE Burchard Christian Association will be held at the Thirteenth-st. Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Drs. John Dowling, Asa D. Smith, and Samuel D. Burchard.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, FARMERS' CLUB, meets at the rooms of the Institute, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., on MONDAY, April 16, at noon. Subject—*The Proper Depth for Planting*. Ladies and strangers are especially welcome. Admission always free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting of this Society will be held, at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 17, at 7½ o'clock. Various communications will be presented at this meeting. ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The regular quarterly meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall, TUESDAY, April 17, at 8 o'clock P. M. GEO. W. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF KANE LODGE, No. 454, F. and A. M., will meet at their Lodge Rooms on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to take such action as may then be deemed proper relative to the death of our late brother, John Burgess.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA.

WEDNESDAY, 18th inst.,

Reappearance of Signora E. FREZZOLINI,

and first appearance of Miss ANNA WISSLER,

in Donizetti's favorite Opera of LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Signora E. Frezzolini	as	Lucrezia
Miss Anna Wissler	as	Orsino
Signor Errani	as	Genarro
Signor Gassier	as	Alfonso
Signor Gasparoni	as	Gulietta

In order to give full effect to this performance ALL THE ARTISTS OF THE COMPANY have consented to appear in the first act, in the small parts as well as in the chorus.

Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; Opera commences at 8.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

To Parquet and Dress Circle, $1: Family Circle, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, extra, 50 cents: Orchestra Stalls, $2: Private Boxes for eight persons, $15.

Tickets for sale at the Box Office of the Winter Garden, at Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway, and at the down-town office in the stationery store of Messrs. Devlin & Hagan, 7 Nassau-st., Continental Bank Building.

NOTICE.

On THURSDAY, 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., GRAND GALA MATINEE, In which the THREE PRIMA DONNAS, and all the other artists of the Company appear.

FRIDAY, 20th inst., FIRST NIGHT OF GERMAN OPERA. Signora FABBRI AND Signor STIGELLI, In

THE METHODIST CONFERENCES.

THE NEW-YORK CONFERENCE.

Burning Rumors—Collection for the Benefit of a Fugitive Slave—Animated Discussion of the Slavery Question.

The Conference opened with devotional exercises at the usual hour yesterday morning. The early part of the session was devoted to the examination of characters of the traveling and other preachers, reports being taken from the presiding elders, who, in their turn, were spoken of by the preachers of their districts. In particular, the celebrated preacher to "Thieves and Harlots," Wm. P. Corbitt, was spoken of by his presiding elder, Rev. Dr. Gosse, as a man in "whom was found no guile, and whose preaching was sure to draw a full house." A motion was also made by the same reverend doctor, that the General Conference be requested not to interfere with the Five Points Mission, as the preachers there required time for training, and as soon as they really became acquainted with the localities they had been removed, that being just the time when they were most required. The motion passed unanimously.

The Secretary, Rev. B. Griffin, as Secretary to the Tract Society, made an interesting report with regard to the number of pages distributed during his administration. He remarked that $1,000 would now clear off all the debts of the Society, and stated that during the past nine months there were distributed in the City 350,000 pages of tracts in the English, and [illegible] pages in the German language; and in the country and other places, 252,042 pages of English, and [illegible] pages of German tracts. He considered that a tract distribution was better than the Bible for certain classes, because while a Bible might be laid on the shelf, a tract would almost always be read.

A colored man named Cyrus Knapper was then introduced by the Bishop. He stated that he was born in this State; and had once been a slave, out by his locomotive energy he had raised $1,000, and purchased his freedom. His wife had unfortunately been sent to the extreme South, and had been lost to him forever, but he had raised enough to purchase the freedom of one son for $600, and he now wanted to buy out another son, whose master wanted $900. He had, he said, raised this sum, except $40, and he now wanted $100 to complete this sum, and pay his own and his son's traveling expenses. A collection was accordingly taken up, which realized $106 30, and this sum was ordered to be paid over to the brother.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Nicholls the order of the day, relating to the substitute for the Erie resolution, was then taken up, and Rev. J. B. Wakeley resumed his remarks, which were interrupted by an adjournment on Saturday.

The reverend gentleman said that he remembered the words of Lamartine in relation to Wilberforce, that the latter "went up in the Throne of Grace with a million of fetters in his hand." Yesterday (Sunday) he had thought of those words, and he had also remembered the three millions of men who were in bondage. He affirmed, however, that the clergy, as a body, had nothing whatever to do with Slavery in the country, but their business was with Slavery in the Church. He believed that they were cursed with too much legislation both in Church and State, for there was always some one tinkering at the laws, until they gave them as many colors as had Joseph's coat. The fact was, that there were three parties among the ministers; one was known as Young America, and he was for progressing, in fact, for going ahead; the other party were old fogies, and they were for standing still, so he thought the best were those who would steer a middle course. The reverend gentleman vigorously condemned the substitute for the Erie resolution, while he professed to be Anti-Slavery to the back bone; he deplored his predilection for ancient rules of the Church by strongly opposing any alteration whatever in them. He dissected the reasons given by those who wished an alteration, which were that the rule was subject to different interpretations, and showed that even their own rules, even the articles of faith, even the Bible itself was subject to different interpretations. He instanced the judgment of several of the old Bishops of the Church, some of whom had gone to their home above, and even of John Wesley himself, to show that while these great men were in every sense Anti Slavery, yet they held fellowship with Slavery. Even if Slavery were a sin, Christ himself eat and drank with publicans and sinners, and, therefore, the Speaker could not see why a man should be turned out of the Church merely because he held slaves. In conclusion, the reverend gentleman requested his brethren not to elect him as a delegate to the General Conference. He asked no more than to shine with the stars at the throne of God.

Rev. Paul R. Brown followed in an earnest and impressive speech, strongly condemnatory of Slavery and in favor of the substitute for the Erie resolution. He read extracts from the codes of various Slave States to show that slaves were considered mere chattels; that they could not, of course, be corrected with the usual rigor, but that they might be corrected to an extent which would not injure life or limb, yet he had heard of them being scarred from head to foot, but as such a proceeding was usual, why, the masters could not have been said to have acted with "unusual rigor." Even in Louisiana and Kentucky, where slaves were real estate, and could not by statute law be sold off the land, the common law prevailed and the statute law was avoided, for slaves were commonly bought and sold as in other States. He affirmed that the slave being but a thing that could not defend himself, if attacked by a white man, or, if he did resist such attack, then the white man might strike him down dead, and if he lost a leg or an arm in the conflict the only satisfaction to be got would be in damages, by the master. The reverend gentleman proceeded at great length to define the rights of a slave, which were violated in every relation in life. Even the marriage relation was not sacred, for it was a kind of mixture between brutality and concubinage. He spoke of England, who, he said, had liberated her slaves, and in reply to those who affirmed that the negro was not intelligent, quoted an article from the *Quarterly Review* in relation to the West Indies, which showed that many members of the Legislative Council of Jamaica were creoles of African blood, and one was a pure African, while on the bench, at the bar, and in the church, and as merchants, negroes compared favorably with men of fairer hue.

During the gentleman's speech he was frequently interrupted, the Bishop particularly requesting him to keep to the point. At length he concluded by declaring himself in favor of the substitute.

Rev. R. Griffin, (the Secretary,) said that he thought they had gone over the whole ground, and tried to bring the Conference to a vote.

Rev. Dr. McClintock then took the floor, although an attempt was made to adjourn. It wanted twelve minutes to the hour of adjournment. A motion was made to extend the time, in order to allow the Rev. Dr. to finish his remarks, but this was met by a motion for an extra session at 3 o'clock, which prevailed.

Dr. McClintock then made a strong speech in opposition to the substitute. He believed that the very philosophy of Slavery was that God had made man to labor. He gave various reasons for his opposition to the substitute, one of which mooted a point of order, namely—that whenever any proposition was brought up by a Bishop for the purpose of changing the organic law, every member had a right to vote upon it; and another, that the substitute was introduced to avoid a vote on the Erie resolution. He charged that every man who voted for the substitute was in favor of a change in the general rule with regard to the Slavery question. This was done by Rev. Paul R. Brown, when Dr. McClintock asked that gentleman to state frankly if he was in favor of a change in the rule or not? To this Mr. Brown replied that he was, "constitutionally," when Dr. McClintock said that no one wished it otherwise, and remarked that Brother Brown was in favor of a change.

The Conference, after the Doxology and Benediction, then adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was opened with prayer, and the first half-hour thereafter was consumed in canvassing the character of candidates for the ministry.

On motion of the Secretary, the order of the day was taken up.

Rev. Dr. Ferris thought there was a misapprehension on the part of Dr. McClintock, in his re-statement of his [Dr. F.'s] remarks. It will be recollected that Brother Isaac Ferris had asked him if he had understood whether the present rule prohibited Slavery, and he meant to say in reply that he regarded it as prohibiting mercenary Slavery in the spirit, though not in the letter.

Dr. McClintock asked Mr. Ferris whether he wanted the rule changed in the letter.

Dr. Ferris replied in the affirmative.

Dr. McClintock said that that was just what he wanted. Brother Ferris had avowed his determination to procure a change of the existing rule, and he (Dr. McC.) was opposed to that change. As an exposition of opinion, he [Dr. McC.] would insist on having his vote recorded against any change of the rule. Everybody who had advocated the adoption of the substitute, was in favor of a change of the rule, and every man who had spoken in its favor, was disposed to change the rule. Under the cover of this beautiful substitute they were called upon to abolish that rule. The utter impossibility of finding a form of words for which to frame a rule definitely more embodied more in the substitute than in the rule; and never would be overcome in these days until Providence accelerated the consummation, and brought about the appointed time. The present rule excluded from church communion the buyers and the sellers—and the women doggers. The present law would cut up all these abuses of Slavery from the roots. What was the use of changing the rule when such provisions existed in active force? Was there any logical sequence between those charges regarding Slavery and this result? [A Voice—"What as to Maryland?"] In Maryland there was no law which forbade the reading of the Word of God. He had been in Virginia, where he desired an introduction to a slave woman who was necessarily absent, because she was obliged to attend a Church Society, of which she was both Treasurer and Secretary. [A Voice—"In Virginia there is a law forbidding the teaching of slaves to read the Bible, but none forbidding them to read it."]

A delegate observed that he had searched the whole Virginia Code throughout, and the only law he could discover therein in regard to the matter in question was one relating to unlawful assemblages, which was meant to keep negroes from congregating in companies exceeding five in number, because otherwise they might be assembled for the purpose of learning to read.

Dr. McClintock answered that the law did not prevent masters from teaching the slaves in their (the masters') own houses.

A Delegate—And if they do, who is there to become witness of it? [Laughter.]

Dr. McClintock resumed by stating his objections to [illegible]

[illegible] declaring that the Conference declined to vote on any of the resolutions on the subject of Slavery now before it, because it was well known that neither of them could receive the constitutional number of votes requisite to recommend them to the General Conference, and declaring that the Conference desires progress in legislation on the subject of Slavery.

Dr. Floy said he had it over the signatures of those who had been the candidates of the other side, that they were "not opposed to progress in legislation in the chapter on Slavery." In order that the resolutions might be considered, he moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Providence resolutions had been made the special order for 11 o'clock. He said he offered his resolutions as an olive branch, and for the purpose of saving time.

Rev. H. F. Fuess said he had been not a little surprised to hear it declared here by Rev. Dr. Cuary, that Slavery was constitutionally in the Church,—that the General Rules licensed Slavery,—and this although last year the Conference had formally declared that Slavery was not constitutionally in the Church.

Rev. Dr. Cuary said that Slavery in fact, though not professedly, was licensed by the Church.

Mr. Fuess took issue with him there. Slavery was not constitutionally in the Church; it was a dead branch only awaiting removal. By the operation of the law passed by the General Conference of the Church in 1784, all slaveholding was to cease entirely in the Church within twenty-five years thereafter. If that law had not been abrogated, Slavery fifty years ago had lost the cloak of legality in all those States where the civil laws permitted the abolition of Slavery. That law had neither been repealed nor suspended. But it was said that if that law was not expressly repealed, it was, to all intents and purposes, annulled by the passage of acts inconsistent with it. He denied that any laws had been passed which contained the negative provisions essential to the abrogation of that law.

Rev. Dr. G. R. Crooks said he felt like a man who was invited to a feast and came to a funeral. He had come here to discuss the Providence Resolutions, and he found that it was proposed to bury them. The father of them proposed to place them on the bier, and the mourners stood around looking exceedingly sorrowful, and the grave seemed yawning before them. He called upon brethren either to vote a nonconsurrence with Rev. Dr. Floy's resolutions, or to insist that the exact declaration which he and those acting with him had signed should be distinctly affirmed. The Anti-Slavery men prevented progress in legislation on the subject of Slavery by the course that they pursued. He insisted upon it that as a pre-requisite to progress, the whole new-rule scheme of progress be withdrawn, and the delegates be permitted to act according to their own judgment. He would rely upon them. He indorsed the brethren of the border as good Christians, and sincere followers of John Wesley. He had no connection with Slavery, but he was opposed to this effort to drive brethren out of the Church, than whom there were none more worthy. There had been no kind allusions to his mother-in-law, the widow of Bishop Emory, who had manumitted slaves, and still held slaves, whom she intended to manumit. He was willing to receive the olive branch if the other party gave evidence of their sincerity in offering it, by placing fully on record the principles which they professed to hold in common with him.

Rev. Dr. J. Miley said that if they went upon the theory that the Church must be pure, they were on a wrong theory. It was desirable, to be sure, that it should be, but it was not possible. If there were tares in the Church which could not be pulled up without destroying the field, it was better to leave the tares, that they might reap a harvest with them, than to leave all in desolation, and let the whole ground be overrun with tares. They acknowledged the evil of Slavery, but denied the expediency of extirpating it in the manner proposed. The Church should keep even with public sentiment, and should not go beyond it. The public mind, not of the North, but of the region in which the evil exists, should be considered. He opposed the resolutions of Dr. Floy. The effect of the action desired by the Anti-Slavery men would be to make the brethren on the border Pro-Slavery men, who now were with the Anti-Slavery sentiment, and to remove them from the good influences of the Church. At a period in which the Presidential election was about to rock the country from end to end, it was extremely inadvisable to take such action as should remove the brethren of the border from the good influences of the Church.

In the scramble for the floor Rev. R. M. Hatfield and Rev. Dr. Kennaday had a brief passage at words. Dr. Kennaday remarked that Mr. Hatfield would have plenty of time to ventilate his opinions at the Buffalo Conference.

Mr. Hatfield was obliged to the brother. He thought it was very gentlemanly in him to make the remark.

Dr. Kennaday disclaimed any intention to say aught unkind.

Mr. Hatfield commented with severity upon the principle enunciated by Dr. Miley, that the Church must not be too correct in practice, more pure in theory, lest some should be repelled. He had never heard in a Christian church a more dangerous sentiment, and supported with more baleful plausibility. With regard to the remarks made about the Widow Emory, they had not come from the Anti-Slavery men in the first instance. When they prohibited American Slavery they prohibited slave-holding; and why, then, should they hesitate to adopt the Providence resolutions? A slave was a man divested of all power of mind, body and soul, and made over to the ownership of another; and the man who held a man thus divested of his rights was a slaveholder. The definition was Dr. Elliott's. Arson, murder, robbery were not more clearly defined than Slavery and slaveholding. Now, all that the Methodist Church said was, that no member of it should hold a slave. Why should the Church say that slaveholding was unebristian? She ought to say it, first, because she had not yet asserted it. There was nothing in the Book of Discipline—not a single word that said a man could not take a newborn babe and doom it to this God-dishonoring, humanity-crushing system; and when it was proposed to put something in the Discipline declaring against the enormity, it was answered, "No, let the tares and the wheat grow together till harvest." His own little child of eight years was no better than the child of the slave-man. God grant any evil rather than that she should be made subservient to such a system of enormities as this of Slavery. It was high time that the Methodist Church declared that a man had a right to his freedom, to his wife, and to his children. Dr. Miley declared that it was not the time to act on this question—that this was a time of excitement. He begged his brother to remember that the excitement would not be less until the subject was disposed of. He begged him to remember that there was a Northern border as well as a Southern border—a North, a West, and an East, as well as a South.

Rev. Dr. J. Kennaday said many of the friends of this proposition to exclude slaveholders did not expect to see it enforced even if it was adopted. It was a mere John C. Calhoun abstraction. But if it were adopted what would be the result? It would drive out the Southern brethren. He moved that the order of the day be taken up—the vote on the Providence resolutions.

Rev. Dr. Floy declared that he had presented his resolutions in the hope that the brethren would readily concur in them. He was ready to vote on the Providence resolutions—wanted to vote on them.

The Ayes and Noes were taken on these resolutions. There were 48 for and 75 against them.

It was resolved that members of the Conference not present should be permitted to vote on the resolutions afterwards. The effect of this will be to increase the smaller vote, but not to such a degree as to outnumber the votes against the resolutions.

Most of the Anti-Slavery men were not present at this time or did not vote.

The Erie and Cincinnati resolutions were laid on the table.

Rev. Dr. Heman Bangs moved that the delegates to the General Conference be instructed to vote against a change in the General Rule on Slavery.

Rev. Daniel Davinne was sorry that this motion should be sprung upon the Conference at this time. He desired that the rule on Slavery should be changed. His soul was stirred within him in behalf of the movement for overwhelming Slavery.

Rev. Dr. Kennaday said this motion was based upon the statement by Dr. Floy, to the effect that the delegates should obey the instructions of the Conference. Still, he thought the motion was uncalled for.

Rev. Dr. Nathan Bangs said, of course, the delegates would be ruled by the voice of their party, and he was willing that they should be.

Rev. Dr. Floy said he had said that delegates should follow the instructions of those who sent them to the General Conference, as far as was permitted by the dictates of their own consciences. The opinions of all were well understood, and it would only consume time unnecessarily to discuss this motion further. He moved that it be laid on the table.

His motion prevailed—75 to 25.

The Bishop presented a series of resolutions from the East Genessee Conference, providing for lay representation in the General and Annual Conferences.

After some discussion, a resolution calling on the General Conference to adopt these resolutions was passed, (95 to 6,) and a recess was taken.

At 3 P. M. the afternoon session commenced.

The report of the Committee on Temporal Economy, with the amounts appropriated to superannuated preachers—$5,000 in the aggregate—was presented.

The annual statement of the Wesleyan University at Middletown was submitted. There are 138 students on the catalogue, of whom 116 are professors of religion. The total value of the property of the college is $204,581; the income of the past year was $11,196 59; and the expenditures amounted to $23,224 25.

Rev. Dr. Curry, from the Committee on Education, reported a series of resolutions declaring the University worthy of support, and in favor of raising $50,000 for the erection of new college buildings and opening a preparatory school in connection with the institution. Most of the afternoon was consumed in a statement of the affairs of the college by Rev. Dr. Curry, and a debate on the resolutions, which were finally adopted.

Rev. Henry J. Fox reported that the Ashland Collegiate Institute was in a thriving condition, and the meeting adjourned.

In the evening the annual meeting of the Missionary Society of the Conference was held. Rev. T. H. Brach, the Secretary, presented the annual report, and addresses were delivered by Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., and Rev. R. S. Maclay, Superintendent of the China Mission.

The London *Globe* states that Mr. Hermann Merivale, permanent under secretary for the Colonies, will be the new Under Secretary for India, in succession to Sir George Clerk, appointed Governor of Bombay.

Mr. Gladstone will visit Edinburgh on the 16th April, in order to be installed Rector of the University, and to deliver an address to his constituents.

THE CONFERENCE AT STAMFORD.

Fourth Day's Proceedings—Bishop Simpson's Ordination Sermon—Further Discussion of the Slavery Question—The Vote on the Resolutions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Stamford, Monday, April 16, 1860.

Those who do not fully understand the position of the East Conference on the Slavery question, will be surprised at the first glance to learn that while Anti-Slavery delegates have been chosen, the vote on the Providence resolutions calling for a change in the General Rule on Slavery has been largely against the resolutions. The reason of it is that there are several different sets of resolutions before the Conference, and, the Anti-Slavery men are divided in their support of them. The main point was the election of delegates, and this accomplished, many of the members refused to vote on the resolutions, or took no pains to be present when the vote was taken. It is quite probable that there will be a further agitation of the Slavery question to-morrow; it may be that there will be no further discussion of it, and if there is not, the Conference will probably complete its labors to-morrow.

Bishop Simpson, yesterday morning, preached the Ordination sermon before a congregation that filled Rev. Mr. Hatfield's church to overflowing. His text was from St. John, xvii. 22: "And the glory which thou gavest me I have given thee, that they may be one even as we are one." He considered, in the first place, the importance of these words of Christ. 1. Because of the circumstances under which they were uttered,—just before Christ was to undergo his greatest sufferings. 2. Because of the conditions made dependent upon God's response to them,—the conversion of the world and the full appreciation of the love of God. In the second place he examined the nature of the oneness referred to in the text, and the means of attaining it. In nature there was oneness in law, but endless variety and individuality. In the *genus* vegetable, while we recognized certain plants as of one species, yet we knew that no two in *minutiæ* of form and development exactly resembled each other; so it was with the animal kingdom, with the intellect of man and with his moral faculties. General laws governed them, great truths could be grasped by all, fundamental principles were to all apparent; but in details there were and must be differences. It was not possible for men to see things exactly in the same light, but they could be one in the support of great truths by all acknowledged. If Christians would unite in *doing good*, their common sympathy in the great cause would disincline them to wrangling on minor matters of creed, and the immense field of labor open to them, fully occupied, would leave them no time to quarrel. In this oneness in active benevolence would be brought forth the glory spoken of in the Scripture. I have given as compendious a view of the points of the discourse as possible, that your space might not be unduly encroached upon. The variety and appositeness of the illustrations, the practical bearing of the discursive portions, the judgment displayed in the diction and the dignified earnestness and warmth of the Bishop's delivery, carried with them a power [illegible] which evidently impressed his hearers. Some females, unusually affecting, drew tears from [illegible] in the congregation. The sermon ended with a few practical remarks to those to be ordained, and to the people at large on their respective duties [illegible]

[illegible] declaring that the Conference declined to vote on any of the resolutions on the subject of Slavery now before it, because it was well known that neither of them could receive the constitutional number of votes requisite to recommend them to the General Conference, and declaring that the Conference desires progress in legislation on the subject of Slavery.

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Mr. Fuess took issue with him there. Slavery was not constitutionally in the Church; it was a dead branch only awaiting removal. By the operation of the law passed by the General Conference of the Church in 1784, all slaveholding was to cease entirely in the Church within twenty-five years thereafter. If that law had not been abrogated, Slavery fifty years ago had lost the cloak of legality in all those States where the civil laws permitted the abolition of Slavery. That law had neither been repealed nor suspended. But it was said that if that law was not expressly repealed, it was, to all intents and purposes, annulled by the passage of acts inconsistent with it. He denied that any laws had been passed which contained the negative provisions essential to the abrogation of that law.

Rev. Dr. G. R. Crooks said he felt like a man who was invited to a feast and came to a funeral. He had come here to discuss the Providence Resolutions, and he found that it was proposed to bury them. The father of them proposed to place them on the bier, and the mourners stood around looking exceedingly sorrowful, and the grave seemed yawning before them. He called upon brethren either to vote a nonconsurrence with Rev. Dr. Floy's resolutions, or to insist that the exact declaration which he and those acting with him had signed should be distinctly affirmed. The Anti-Slavery men prevented progress in legislation on the subject of Slavery by the course that they pursued. He insisted upon it that as a pre-requisite to progress, the whole new-rule scheme of progress be withdrawn, and the delegates be permitted to act according to their own judgment. He would rely upon them. He indorsed the brethren of the border as good Christians, and sincere followers of John Wesley. He had no connection with Slavery, but he was opposed to this effort to drive brethren out of the Church, than whom there were none more worthy. There had been no kind allusions to his mother-in-law, the widow of Bishop Emory, who had manumitted slaves, and still held slaves, whom she intended to manumit. He was willing to receive the olive branch if the other party gave evidence of their sincerity in offering it, by placing fully on record the principles which they professed to hold in common with him.

Rev. Dr. J. Miley said that if they went upon the theory that the Church must be pure, they were on a wrong theory. It was desirable, to be sure, that it should be, but it was not possible. If there were tares in the Church which could not be pulled up without destroying the field, it was better to leave the tares, that they might reap a harvest with them, than to leave all in desolation, and let the whole ground be overrun with tares. They acknowledged the evil of Slavery, but denied the expediency of extirpating it in the manner proposed. The Church should keep even with public sentiment, and should not go beyond it. The public mind, not of the North, but of the region in which the evil exists, should be considered. He opposed the resolutions of Dr. Floy. The effect of the action desired by the Anti-Slavery men would be to make the brethren on the border Pro-Slavery men, who now were with the Anti-Slavery sentiment, and to remove them from the good influences of the Church. At a period in which the Presidential election was about to rock the country from end to end, it was extremely inadvisable to take such action as should remove the brethren of the border from the good influences of the Church.

In the scramble for the floor Rev. R. M. Hatfield and Rev. Dr. Kennaday had a brief passage at words. Dr. Kennaday remarked that Mr. Hatfield would have plenty of time to ventilate his opinions at the Buffalo Conference.

Mr. Hatfield was obliged to the brother. He thought it was very gentlemanly in him to make the remark.

Dr. Kennaday disclaimed any intention to say aught unkind.

Mr. Hatfield commented with severity upon the principle enunciated by Dr. Miley, that the Church must not be too correct in practice, more pure in theory, lest some should be repelled. He had never heard in a Christian church a more dangerous sentiment, and supported with more baleful plausibility. With regard to the remarks made about the Widow Emory, they had not come from the Anti-Slavery men in the first instance. When they prohibited American Slavery they prohibited slave-holding; and why, then, should they hesitate to adopt the Providence resolutions? A slave was a man divested of all power of mind, body and soul, and made over to the ownership of another; and the man who held a man thus divested of his rights was a slaveholder. The definition was Dr. Elliott's. Arson, murder, robbery were not more clearly defined than Slavery and slaveholding. Now, all that the Methodist Church said was, that no member of it should hold a slave. Why should the Church say that slaveholding was unebristian? She ought to say it, first, because she had not yet asserted it. There was nothing in the Book of Discipline—not a single word that said a man could not take a newborn babe and doom it to this God-dishonoring, humanity-crushing system; and when it was proposed to put something in the Discipline declaring against the enormity, it was answered, "No, let the tares and the wheat grow together till harvest." His own little child of eight years was no better than the child of the slave-man. God grant any evil rather than that she should be made subservient to such a system of enormities as this of Slavery. It was high time that the Methodist Church declared that a man had a right to his freedom, to his wife, and to his children. Dr. Miley declared that it was not the time to act on this question—that this was a time of excitement. He begged his brother to remember that the excitement would not be less until the subject was disposed of. He begged him to remember that there was a Northern border as well as a Southern border—a North, a West, and an East, as well as a South.

Rev. Dr. J. Kennaday said many of the friends of this proposition to exclude slaveholders did not expect to see it enforced even if it was adopted. It was a mere John C. Calhoun abstraction. But if it were adopted what would be the result? It would drive out the Southern brethren. He moved that the order of the day be taken up—the vote on the Providence resolutions.

Rev. Dr. Floy declared that he had presented his resolutions in the hope that the brethren would readily concur in them. He was ready to vote on the Providence resolutions—wanted to vote on them.

The Ayes and Noes were taken on these resolutions. There were 48 for and 75 against them.

It was resolved that members of the Conference not present should be permitted to vote on the resolutions afterwards. The effect of this will be to increase the smaller vote, but not to such a degree as to outnumber the votes against the resolutions.

Most of the Anti-Slavery men were not present at this time or did not vote.

The Erie and Cincinnati resolutions were laid on the table.

Rev. Dr. Heman Bangs moved that the delegates to the General Conference be instructed to vote against a change in the General Rule on Slavery.

Rev. Daniel Davinne was sorry that this motion should be sprung upon the Conference at this time. He desired that the rule on Slavery should be changed. His soul was stirred within him in behalf of the movement for overwhelming Slavery.

Rev. Dr. Kennaday said this motion was based upon the statement by Dr. Floy, to the effect that the delegates should obey the instructions of the Conference. Still, he thought the motion was uncalled for.

Rev. Dr. Nathan Bangs said, of course, the delegates would be ruled by the voice of their party, and he was willing that they should be.

Rev. Dr. Floy said he had said that delegates should follow the instructions of those who sent them to the General Conference, as far as was permitted by the dictates of their own consciences. The opinions of all were well understood, and it would only consume time unnecessarily to discuss this motion further. He moved that it be laid on the table.

His motion prevailed—75 to 25.

The Bishop presented a series of resolutions from the East Genessee Conference, providing for lay representation in the General and Annual Conferences.

After some discussion, a resolution calling on the General Conference to adopt these resolutions was passed, (95 to 6,) and a recess was taken.

At 3 P. M. the afternoon session commenced.

The report of the Committee on Temporal Economy, with the amounts appropriated to superannuated preachers—$5,000 in the aggregate—was presented.

The annual statement of the Wesleyan University at Middletown was submitted. There are 138 students on the catalogue, of whom 116 are professors of religion. The total value of the property of the college is $204,581; the income of the past year was $11,196 59; and the expenditures amounted to $23,224 25.

Rev. Dr. Curry, from the Committee on Education, reported a series of resolutions declaring the University worthy of support, and in favor of raising $50,000 for the erection of new college buildings and opening a preparatory school in connection with the institution. Most of the afternoon was consumed in a statement of the affairs of the college by Rev. Dr. Curry, and a debate on the resolutions, which were finally adopted.

Rev. Henry J. Fox reported that the Ashland Collegiate Institute was in a thriving condition, and the meeting adjourned.

In the evening the annual meeting of the Missionary Society of the Conference was held. Rev. T. H. Brach, the Secretary, presented the annual report, and addresses were delivered by Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., and Rev. R. S. Maclay, Superintendent of the China Mission.

The London *Globe* states that Mr. Hermann Merivale, permanent under secretary for the Colonies, will be the new Under Secretary for India, in succession to Sir George Clerk, appointed Governor of Bombay.

Mr. Gladstone will visit Edinburgh on the 16th April, in order to be installed Rector of the University, and to deliver an address to his constituents.

[illegible] OF UNCLAIMED PARCELS BY [illegible] COMPANY.—Once a year Adams' [illegible] sale of unclaimed packages. [illegible] are always largely attended, [illegible] a great deal of interest and [illegible] for [illegible] bidding on. [illegible]. The bidding [illegible] Boxes, bags, and a great variety of parcels, were sold at prices ranging from 50 cents to $22, and the purchasers remained in hope and fear, in relation to the value of these bargains, until 4 P. M., when the sale closed for the day, and the packages were delivered. The delivery created great excitement. As soon as a buyer received his parcel, he was surrounded by some hundred persons, all in the best of humor, who cried londly for the opening of the package. If the purchaser showed the least inclination to comply, he was hustled incontinently to the front of the room, and every assistance freely rendered. A number of packages were thus opened, and whenever one proved to be of less value than its purchaser had fondly hoped for, the owner came in for a storm of jokes and mock sympathy, which, however they may have effected the speculator, created unbounded mirth among the bystanders. A lucky purchaser was suffered to take away his prize without remark, but if any selfish man ran away with his package to enjoy the opening of it privately, he was sure to be followed by groans, and requests that he would publish the contents of his parcel in *Vanity Fair*. Later in the afternoon the merry spectators redred with a resolve to be at No. 59 Broadway again this morning, and witness another day's sale.

A Large Collection of Rare Coins.—Mr. Edward G. Woon, or "Uncle Ned," as he is familiarly called, for 36 years attached to the Detective Police of Philadelphia, on Saturday exhibited an extensive and valuable numismatic collection at Police Headquarters. Mr. Woon commenced when a child to lay aside curious coins, but two-thirds of his 4,000 specimens have been obtained during the last year, since he retired from the Police Department. His list heads off with the Franklin or Fugio cent, the first national coinage issued in 1786. He has samples of all the copper coins of the United States mintage down to the issue of the present nickel cent, together with all the models of the latter—twelve in number—presented for approval. His specimens of silver coin are nearly as elaborate and complete as of copper coinage, commencing with the first silver coins of the American series struck off in 1794, and including all the changes in device. Embraced under this head are models of coin rarely to be met with, which were never issued, including, among others, the famous silver dollar of 1836, which Gen. Jackson vetoed. His exhibition of gold coinage, though not presenting as numerous specimens as the silver and copper classifications, has a more enticing look. In this series are rejected models beside those in circulation. All the police officials and a good many visitors looked with interest upon the exhibition. He has pieces which he says he could sell for $250.

The Presbytery of New-York.—Opening Services.—The opening services of the semi-annual session of the Presbytery of New-York, (old school,) took place last evening at the German Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison and Montgomery streets. After singing by the choir, reading scriptures and prayer by Rev. Mr. Stein, a sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Clements, the moderator of the Presbytery, from the following text:

"As thou hast sent me into the world, even so have I also sent them into the world."—John xvii, 18.

The leading idea unfolded by the sermon was that the Church—which comprised all true Christians of every denomination—occupied the same position with reference to the world that Christ occupied, and held the same relation to Christ, that Christ held to God. It also urged the importance of individual holiness, and oractical purity, among the members of the Church; as the character of each professor of religion helped to elevate, or to lower the standing of the Church, and the influence it exerted upon the world. The business sessions of the Presbytery will commence this forenoon in the lecture room of Dr. Porter' Church, University-place.

Exhibition Drill of the Seventy-first Regiment.—A parade and drill of the Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Vosburgh, at the new armory, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, was witnessed, last evening, by about one thousand spectators, mostly ladies, who, notwithstanding the unpleasant evening, and no little to the inconvenience of the regimant, honored the occasion with their smiles and applause. There were about two hundred muskets on the floor. While the audience were taking their seats, Donwoora's Band played a variety of lively airs. After the formation of the regiment there was a reguler dress parade, and a march by companies and divisions; a file by companies, divisions and battalion; a formation of the square, reduction of the square, and firing by companies, battalion and files. The evolutions, which it was remarked could have been much more satisfactorily performed in the open field, were nevertheless creditably executed, (so said the military critics,) and received the reiterated applause of the spectators. Brig.-Gen. Hall, Brigade-Major C. H. Smith, and Col. Dowas, were noticed among the spectators. A similar drill of the Seventh occurs this evening at the same place.

Minor Art Items.—Two artists, who wisely refuse to consign their inspirations to any material less perishable than metal, have, by a happy coincidence, just completed labors destined to commemorate the two leading events of American history. Mr. S. H. Black, seeking his subject in our earlier annals, has reproduced upon a copper plate about nine inches square, the text of the Declaration of Independence in raised letters, with *fac similes* of the signatures. In the middle of the plate is a very tolerable medallion, representing Trumbull's famous picture of the scene. Selecting a more recent chapter, Messrs. F. B. Smith and Hartmann have executed a handsome little medal in honor of John C. Heenan and the "Great International Prize Fight," the inscription so judiciously worded as to survive any issue of that momentous conflict. The medal is timely, and will find devout purchasers.

Tammany Society—Annual Meeting—Election of Sachems.—The members of Tammany Society held their annual meeting last evening, in Tammany Hotel, for the purpose of electing officers. The following was the only ticket in the field, and it was elected unanimously: For Sachems, John A. Dix, John Kelly, James Conner, Elijah F. Purdy, Wm. D. Kennedy, Wm. Miner, Geo. E. Baldwin, Richard B Connolly, Wilson Small, James B. Nicholson, Nelson J. Waterbury, Dongiss Taylor, Henry Vandewater; for Treasurer, John Y. Savage, Jr.; for Secretary, Casper C. Childs; for Sagamore, George S. Messerve; for Wiskinkie, Stephen C. Duryea. There was not any other business of importance transacted. The Board of Sachems will meet early in May and elect a Grand Sachem; and after that, there will be a meeting on the 12th of May—the anniversary of the Society—to install the officers for the year.

The Trusteeship of Cheever's Church.—This controversy was to have been heard at Chambers of the Supreme Court yesterday, but in consequence of the engagement of Mr. Noxes, of counsel, in other Courts, the matter was deferred. The motion is on the part of the Anti-Cheever Trustees to continue the injunction against the opposite party to restrain them from performing the duties of the office of Trustees, to which the moving party claim right.

Religious.—Rev. Mr. Newman, of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Bedford-street, delivered, on Sunday night, a farewell discourse. Some 3,000 were present, with several hundreds in the streets, whom he addressed before entering his pulpit. Such was the crowd that he gained admittance through a side window. He leaves shortly on a trip to Europe, his congregation presenting him with $1,000 for this purpose.

Funeral of Mrs. Berrian.—The funeral of Mrs. Berrian, wife of Rev. Dr. Berrian, took place at Trinity Church on Saturday afternoon. Bishop Potter and all the clergy of the parish, except the chief mourner, officiated. The body was deposited in the family vault in St. Mark's Church—the pall-bearers being William E. Dunscomb, Robert Hyslop, A. L. McDonald, Anthony J. Steecker, Henry Youngs, John A. Dix, Francis R. Tillou and G. M. Ogden.

Mass Meeting of the German Cabinet-Makers.—Several hundred German cabinet-makers responded to the call for a meeting last evening, at the Harmony Garden, in Essex-street. It was resolved to assist each other in future, as they had done heretofore, and not to permit the bosses to cut down the prices from the scale which was recently agreed upon. At the close of the meeting a collection was taken up for the benefit of the Lynn strikers.

Explanatory.—We are informed that the James Renwick, who was advertised in our paper of yesterday to lecture at the Cooper Institute on Wednesday evening, is not James Renwick, LL.D., Emeritus Professor in Columbia College.

Police Reports.

FATAL AFFRAY ON SHIPBOARD.

The steamship *Empire City* arrived at this port on Saturday from Havana, bringing as prisoner George Ellis, late a seaman on board the bark *Henry Warren*, who has been sent here by the United States Consul to answer a charge of having mortally wounded the second mate of that vessel with a knife in an affray which occurred during the voyage. Francis Morris, first mate, and J. P. Eosland, seaman, of the *Warren*, were also sent on as witnesses. Ellis was placed in custody of the United States Marshal.

A THIEVISH COOK.

Sergeant Dickeon on Saturday apprehended Wilhelmina Rudolph, against whom Mrs. Poplin, of No. 58 Sullivan-street, had preferred a charge of having stolen $150 worth of jewelry and clothing while she was serving in her family in the capacity of cook. Mrs. Lowenburg, of No. 173 Broadway; Mrs. Downs, of No. 520 Broome-street; and Mrs. Raymond, of No. 284 Spring-street, identified the girl as having defrauded them under similar circumstances. A part of the stolen property was recovered, and the likeness of the girl was added to the Rogue's Gallery.

Coroners' Inquests.

STEAM RAILROAD ACCIDENT—A SERVANT SCHOOL-BOY KILLED.

On Thursday morning James Dugan, a boy 10 years of age, determined not to remain at school, where he had been taken by his parents, and having run away, amused himself by riding on the freight cars of the Hudson River Railroad. In attempting to jump from a car, at the corner of Jay and Hudson streets, he slipped beneath the wheel, and sustained such frightful injuries that his death resulted at the New-York Hospital on Saturday. His parents reside in Twenty-fifth-street, near Ninth-avenue.... Michael Conway, 3 years and 8 months old, residing with his parents at No. 70 Houston street, was run over on Saturday morning at the corner of Klog and Varick streets by car No. 15 of the Sixth-avenue line, and sustained injuries which caused his death in a few h

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1860.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LA CAMPAGNE D'ITALIE DE 1859. CHRONIQUES DE LA GUERRE. Par le Baron de BAZANCOURT, appelé par ordre de l'Empereur a l'Armée d'Italie. Paris: AMYOT, 8 Rue de la Paix.

This work has just been completed—the second volume having been published in Paris but a few weeks since. It is a complete, clear, and admirable history of the Italian campaign of last year,—written with special regard to military accuracy, and yet with great spirit and literary ability. It is by far the best history of this remarkable chapter of current events which has yet been written. The author in his prefsce disavows all pretensions to write a history,—and professes to give merely a report of events, leaving the estimate of their importance, and their bearings upon the fortunes of the several countries most directly interested, to be made by others. He aims solely to rehearse incidents,—to "present those great military exploits still frash and alive with the noble emotion of the eugagement,—to trace the living drama ou the fields of battle,—to accompany, day by day, hour by honr, step by step, those intrepid battalions thrown so suddenly upon the field of battle in the name of the holiest of ceuses." He has performed his task with fidelity and ability, and claims as its special merit that he has not made a single statement without having for it the most unquestionehle authority. Indeed, he has introdnced throughont citations from official documents, and has collected in the appendix all the dispatches relating to the war.

We cannot enter upon any full analysis of the contents of these volumes, or attempt to make any complete *resumé* of them; we shell content ourselves, therefore, with merely indicating their general scope and character. At the outeet, M. DE BAZANCOURT states briefly the censee of the War, presenting the abuormal and unsatisfactory condition in which Italian affairs had beeu placed by the treaties of 1815, sud giving a clear statement of the endeavors of the Emperor NAPOLEON, by negotiation, to lessen the weight of Austrian oppression, and secure for the people of the Peninsula a larger share of control over their own affeirs. These efforts proving fruitless, and Austria having snddenly closed all pacific negotistion hy her ultimatum to the King of Sardinia, France at once sent her forces into Italy. The author presents a complete view of the organization of the French army, and in the first volume recounts the history of the campaign—following each division step hy step, in its marches and ite engagements, to the close of the battle of Mageuta. The second volume gives, in the same way, a report of the movements and exploits of GARIBALDI, —of the proceedings of the French Naval Expedition, the battle of Solferino, and the negotiatious of peace. The movements of each portion of the army are traced in detail,—the name of every officer killed is given, accompanied by a brief biography, and special pains have beeu takeu to make the work a complete and eatisfactory history of the campaign.

The account which M. DE BAZANCOURT gives in the second volume of the negotietione which led to the peace of Villafranca, is much more full and interesting than has been published hitherto. It makes some important corrections in all the previous narratives, and throws fresh light upou the systematic plans and purposes with which the Emperor had entered npon the war.

The next step after the battle of Solferiuo and the passage of the Mincio, was to have been the capture of Venice, and for this the most precise instructions had already been given, and were to have been put into immediate execution. Peschiera was under the canuon of the Serdinieu army. In front of Verona the army of NAPOLEON formed a compact line, exteuding along the Mincio from Castelnovo to Pozzolo, and composed of five *corps d'armée* and the Imperiel Guard: the fleet had takeu possession of the Isleud of Lossini, and had received orders to commence the attack upon Venice, ou July 10. It waswhile affairs were in this condition that the Emperor determined to propose a suspensiou of hostilities. There was uothing in the positiou of the Austrian Emperor to rendsr it certain that he would assent to it,—but NAPOLEON resolved to make the attempt.

On the 6th of July, at 6½ in the eveuing, according to the precise, and as he etetes, official, narrative of onr anthor, Marshal VAILLANT informed Gen. FLEURY that the Emperor desired to see him. The General at once waited upon his Majesty, who informed him that he ehould send him to Verona with an autograph letter to the Emperor of Austria. The Emperor then explained to him the object of his mission, informed him of the contents of the letter, and gave him inetructions how to meet difficulties that might be suggested against the accomplishmeut of the purpoee he had in view.

This letter appealed to the sentiments of humanity of the Emperor of Austria, on behalf of the brave soldiers of both armiee, and proposed an armistice by way of preparing an easier eolution for the negotiatione already on foot among the great powers of Europe. If the Emperor should heeitate, the Geueral wee to press this as the first etep towarda a peace, which all Europe desired. He was to inform him, moreover, that the French fleet already occupied the Isle of Lossini, that it had already received ordere to attack the exterior defences of Venice, and that this order would be put in immediate execntion if His Majesty should reject the offer of an armistice. Marshal VAILLANT was the only person in the whole army to whom the secret of this mission was entrusted.

At 7 o'clock in the evening an Imperial carriage left Valeggio, bearing Gen. FLEURY and his aid, Capt. VERDIERE. Upou the seat by the side of the courier in the Imperial livery, ent a trumpeter bearing a flag of truce. It was nightfall when the carriage, driven at a gallop, reached the extreme advanced posts of the euemy about six miles in front of Verona, which is eighteen from Valeggio. A body of Austrian foot soldiers at once surrounded the carriage and escorted it to the greud guard, with that abundance of precantions sud safeguards habitual to the Austrians on such occasions. The commaudant of the post replaced the footmeu by an escort of uhlans, and it was with difficulty that the General prevailed ou them not to place two soldiers upou the carriage seat and two horsemeu at the doors. The blinds were drawn down. At San Lucle, a village three miles from Verone, the old Geueral who commanded the brigade of the advanced guard, learning the high rauk of the ambassador directed a Captain of uhlens to escort the carriage and to condnct Gen. FLEURY to the head quarters of the Emperor. But he enjoined them to keep the carriage blinds wholly closed, until they should enter the court.

The carriage soon entered Verona. It was more than an hour after dark, and the streets, brilliantly lighted with gas, were filled with people. In front of the *cafés* were numerous Austrian officers. A carriage, bearing the Imperial arms of France, traversing the streets of Verona with closed blinds and an escort of dragoons, created a lively sensation among the officers, which was still further increased whan they saw a French General descend at the palace gate, accompenied by his aid.

Introduced at once to Marshal HESS, Gen. FLEURY was received, not only with the marks of deference and distinction due to his mieeion, but with an affable cordiality to which the old age of the Marshal gave a double value. The latter brought him to the Count DE GRUNNE, first aid and master of horse to the Emperor. His Majesty had retired, hnt he directed Gsn. FLEURY to be informed that he would see him at once. The General was introduced a few miuntes after.

As soon es his Majesty hed read the letter so unexpected from the Emperor NAPOLEON, he could uot conceal the profound surprise which it caused him. Bnt with this expression of surprise it was essy to see the impression which the sentiments of moderstion and humanity of the sovereign of France had made ou his heart. The General perceived it, and expressed, in the name of the Emperor NAPOLEON, his sincere desire to see au end to a war iu which even victory was so dearly bought.

FRANCIS JOSEPH heard the General with attention and marked respect.

"The proposition which this letter contains, the motives of which you heve explained," said the Emperor, "is very grave, General, and deserves reflectiou. I need further information; I cannot answer yon at once. Can you wait until to-morrow?"

"I am ordered hy the Emperor," replied the General, "to place myself entirely et the disposal of your Majesty, to await your reply. Bnt whatever it may be, edded Gen. FLEURY, "your Majesty will permit me to eay how very urgent is a prompt reply, when he learne whet perhaps he does uot yet know, that the French fleet is already in posseasiou of the island of Loesini, and has received orders to attack Venice immediately:—some act of hostility mey then take place which the Emperor NAPOLEON would profouudly regret.

"I heve just learned the presence of French troops on thet island," eaid the Emperor, "aud I greatly regret thet I did not occupy Lossini. Tomorrow, then, Geueral."

Ou quitting his Majesty, Geu. FLEURY was the object of the most marked attentions on the pert of Marshal HESS and the officers of the military houeehold of the Austrian Emperor. Count DE GRUNNE desired to yield to him his chember for the night, and with extreme courtesy Count CLAM eud the Prince of HOHENLOHE, aids of the Emperor, only left the Geueral when assured thet both he and his eid were supplied with everything which they required. Their conversetion wes prolonged far into the night.

In the morning, et dayhreek, Gen. FLEURY received a visit from Prince RICHARD METTERNICH, whom he hed knowu et Perie, and hed a long conversetiou with the future Ambassador from Vieuna at Peris, the confidant and friend of the young Emperor.

Gen. FLEURY, in speaking of the proposed armistice, of the ead incidente of the war, end of the attack upou Veroua, the snccess of which he did uot doubt, let Prince METTERNICH uuderstand how desirable it wae thet the two Emperors ehould have a personal interview,—convinced that it wonld end in estahlishing the basis of a peace.

During this couversatiou Count CLAM kindly offered to accompany Capt. DE VERDIERE to the hospitals, where he desired to vieit the Commander DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULD and the wouuded Freuch officers who were there.

At 8 o'clock the Emperor directed Geu. FLEURY to be summoned, gave him his hsud wheu he entered, and, desiring to give him uew proof of his high regard, read him his reply to the Emperor of the Frencb.

Thie letter was full of uohle feeling and cordiality. The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH showed himself to be profoundly tonched by the sentimsnts which the Emperor NAPOLEON had expreesed, and for the purpose of leaving to the negotietions already in progress, tbe possibility of ending the war, he accepted the armistice,—begging the Emperor himself to designate the place where its conditions should be drawn up.

His Majesty, after sealing the letter he had so kindly read to the General, then hended it to him expreeing the wish thet the fleet in the Adrietic might at ouce be edvised of this suspension of erms. Geu. FLEURY promised to do so, end at once wrote to the Vice-Admiral ROMAN DESPOSSES, that au armistice had been egreed upon, end that hostilities were to be suspended.

Gen. FLEURY eoon after left Verone for Valeggio, escorted by cavalry, as on the previous evening, hut with the carriage-blinde up aud windows open. At half-paet 11 he handed to NAPOLEON the autograph letter of the Emperor of Austria.

NAPOLEON, meantime, anticipating an attack from the enemy, had issued very detailed and precise orders for the disposition of his army, and on the morning of the 7th they were all errayed, ready and impetient for a renewal of the hattle. But et 11½ o'clock the dust of Gen. FLEURY'S carriage was perceived, and half an hour later the troops received orders to rèturu to their bivouacs. The village of Villafrauca was fixed upou as the place of meeting for the persons charged with arranging the conditions of the ermistice. Baron HESS and Gen. Count MENSDORF-POUILLY were the Austriau Commissiouers; Marshel VAILLANT eud Geu. MARTIMPREY were the Freuch; aud Lieut.-Gen. MOROZZO DELLA ROCCA was deputed by the King of Sardinia. On the 8th, after an interview of three hours, the couditions of the armistice were arreuged.

The interview on the 11th between the two Emperore hss been frequently described, and M. DE BAZANCOURT'S report edds uothing of speciel interest to the accounts with which the public is already familiar. Their conversation lasted about en hour. Pens, ink and paper had been prepared, but not a word was written, nor was eny map unrolled. Their interview was eimply a couversation, in which the two sovereigns exemined the grave questions wbich had led them to take up arms, aud discussed, with frankness, the principal points essential to reuewed peace between the two Empires.

Upou his return to Valeggio the Emperor summoned the Prince NAPOLEON, whoee head-quarters were at Salionze. The Prince departed at once, with his Aid, the Commandant RAGON. Wheu he arrived the Emperor was with the King of Sardinia, and wee conversiug with his ally of the interview he had had that morning with the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH.

The Emperor rehearsed the concessions which FRANCIS JOSEPH had cousented to make, and the bssis on which he was willing to conclude peace. The King of Sardinia heard the Emperor in silence. "Whatever," said he, "may be the final decision of your Majesty, I shall be forever obliged to the Emperor for whet he has done for the cause of Italian Independence, and, under ell circumstauces, he cau reckon on my entire fidelity."

The next thing to be done wes to reduce to writing the propositions which had beeu agreed upon betweeu the two Emperors: it wes esseutial that the person charged with this duty should uuderstand thoroughly the views aud sentimeuts of the Emperor, and be able to discuss the question euthoritatively with tha Emperor of Austria. Tbe Emperor of the Freuch informed his cousin, as soon as the King of Sardinia had takeu his leave, that he had decided upon entrusting this missiou to him: and while Prince NAPOLEON was making preparations for the journey, the Emperor wrote to FRANCIS JOSEPH that he accapted, in substance, the prelimineries of which they had laid the basis iu their conversatiou,—aud thet he had authorized his cousin, the Prince NAPOLEON, to discuss the terms with the Emperor, and to make such modifications of detail and such explanatione as ware necessary upon all points involved.

This negotiation constitutes one of the most interesting and important incidents of the whole transaction,—as it eets forth very clearly the views of the Emperor of Austria, and the process by which he was led step by step to the couclusion of the peace,—while it shows, et the same time, the position which the Freuch Empsror assumed at the ontset concerning the affairs of the Duchies, and the geueral question of Italian Indspendence.

We have never seen, iu auy of the accouuts hitherto pnblished, any report, or even any alluaion, to this interview. We ehall meke uo apology, therefore, for translating and preseuting it at length:

THE INTERVIEW OF PRINCE NAPOLEON AND THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

At half-past 2 the Prince NAPOLEON startsd, iu a carrisge drawu by four horses, with a courier of the Emperor's honsehold, for Verona.

The commission of the Prince was formal. He was to do all iu his power to procure the acceptance of the preliminaries of peace, ee they had been egreed upon,—and if he failed in this, to bring back definitive propositions signed by the Emperor of Austria.

Once embarked in the peth of conciliation, in view of the celamities which attended war and of a gsneral conflegretion which had become imminent, NAPOLEON III. wished to accomplish his end, and realized that he must not fail on the field of peace any more than upon the field of battle.

At half-past 3, the Prince reechsd Villefrauca; at 4, he had arrived at the Austrian posts. He wse announced as the beerer of e flag of truce; hut the captain of the advanced guard, informed that he wes iu preseuce of the Empsror's cousiu, did not deem it necessary to enforce in reepect to him the eccustomed formalities, end left the Prince free to continue his jonrney without the preesutions usuel in each circumstences.

Verone was soon in sight, with its girdle of detached forts. At e quarter paet 4, the carriage with the imperiel erms reeched the gates of the city, end et half-past 4 it entered the court-yard of the Austrieu head-querters.

The aid in attendeuce, learning thet Priuce NAPOLEON hed to fulfill a personel commission from the Emperor of the Freuch to the Emperor of Austria, introduced his Imperiel Highnees into a saloon, which the Emperor of Austria soon entered.

His Majesty effehly tendered his hend to the Prince, end led him to his private room.

His Imperiel Highness theu presented to FRANCIS JOSEPH the letter of the Emperor and the paper which contained the eeverel articles of the projected peece. As he read the letter, an evident expreesion of eetisfectiou stole over the counteuence of the young sovereign.

"I em delighted," eaid he, "thet the Emperor NAPOLEON accepts my proposels of peece; but I heve grave remerks to make npou the writing which you heve brought me."

These words et the outset showed cleerly that a serious discussiou wes at hand.

The Prince eutered upon it without preemble, asking the Emperor's peimission to expreee himself with the utmost frankness, and to use in the conversatiou the explicituees which belouged to topics so grave.

"The Emperor's sincere desire," seid the Prince, "is to conclude a peece which shall be eccaptable to both parties, aud put an end to the wer. Your Mejeety will permit me to sey thet this is the moment for reeching thet heppy result for which all Europe prays. The houor of the Austrian army is nnstained:—the velor with which it hes fought effeces its miefortunes on the field of bettle. An armistice hee been concluded until the 16th of Auguet;—but after this delay, Sire, the allied army is reeolved to push the war with the greatest and most absolute energy: it will display forces still more formidehle theu heve yet been brought into line, and will accept frankly into its ranks all the allies who mey offer to join."

The Prince entered eharply into the very heart of the question: he remarked the impression which these last words produced upon the young Emperor, and begged him euew to see—in his frankness a little *brusque*, perhaps—only his very great desire to speak without ambiguity, and to utter all his thoughts, regardless of the forms of language usual in diplomecy.

"For my own part," replied FRANCIS JOSEPH, "I have giveu an exampie of the same thing, this morning, to the Emperor NAPOLEON, in telling him at once what I conld do, and whet were the limits of the concessious compatible with my honor and the interests of my Crown. But rest assured that, if you have e public opiniou to coneult, I have oue also on my side; and it is ell the more exacting because it is I who em to make all the sacrifices."

"To simplify the discussion," replied the Prince NAPOLEON, "I propose to your Majesty that we examine, one by oue, the differeut erticlee of these prelimineries."

The first paragraph, thet "the two Sovereigns would fevor the formation of an Italian Confederetion," geve rise to no observetion, for, the principle of a Confederation once admitted, the difficulties of deteil which the subject of its orgeuization might create would remein for the plenipotentiaries to resolve.

At the secoud peregraph—"This Confederatiou shell be under the honorary presideucy of the Pope"—the Emperor of Austria demanded that the word *honorary* migbt be omitted.

The Prince thonght it then necessary to enter into some expanetions of the idea which guided the Emperor NAPOLEON. In placing the Holy Fether at the head of the Italiau Confederation, his Majesty had wished to give to the Sovereign Pontiff a proof of hie profound respect; hut he did uot wish, by making him a *real* President, to create etill greater difficulties for e situetion already too much embarrassed, and to increeae the numberless difficulties which alreedy existed in regard to the temporal power of the Pope. The language proposed wae based upon consideretions too serious and too carefully studied to permit auy modificatiou of its terms. Ought not the real Presidency to belong to the Sovereign of the most powerful State, as wes the case in all confederations, end especially that of Germany?

The third paragreph—"The Emperor of Austrie cedes his rights over Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who, in accordance with the wish of the people, makee them over to the King of Sardinia"—geve occesion for observation of the highest political importance, because it touched upon the very question which had brought the two Emperors into collision, aud would, therefore, naturally awaken painful thoughts in the breast of the Emperor of Austria. These words, "*in accordance with the wish of the people*," appeared to him to be an attack upou the inviolable principles which goveru bis empire, and upon hie rights over the uations subject to his authority.

The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH asked Priuce NAPOLEON what he meent by *the wish of the people*.

The Prince, with great precision of language, entered into explanatione, at once clear and frank, upon the idea which auggested these words, whose meaning the Emperor ot Austria did not appear to understaud. *The wish of the people* implied that all Lomherdy longed for deliverance from the Austrlan yoke. This wae the unanimous cry of all hearts; end every dey eddresses from the Commone aud the Municipal Couucils afforded the Emperor uew end uumerous proofs of the fact.

"For my part," replied the Emperor ot Austrie, with animation, "I know only the right written in treaties. By them I hold Lombardy. I am willing, compelled by arms, to cede that proviuce to the Emperor NAPOLEON; hut *I cannot recognize the wish of the people, which I regard as another expression for the right of revolution.* Use these words, if you choose, in your tresty with the King of Sardinie, and in the proclamstions which you propose to address to the Italian people; I have nothing to do with them. But you will understand thet I, the Emperor of Austria, cannot connect myself with them."

It is evident thet the restriction which FRANCIS JOSEPH placed upon hie signature, so far as this phrsse was concerned, was wholly a personal metter, relating to the fundamental principles of his authority.

The paregreph implied aleo naturally the bouudery of the ceded territory, and conaequently involved the question of the fortresees.

The Emperor of Austria et once placed the diecussion upon a well-defined basis.

"I cannot," said he, "evacuate the stroughold which my army occupies aud keeps in its possessiou; my houor forbids. If the allied army had taken Peschiera, I conld understand that the Emperor NAPOLEON would insist upon keeping that place; but my troops are still there."

A map was spread out before the Emperor, and His Majesty traced with his finger the limits which he should affix to his concessions. The discussion was protracted, without leading to any definite result. The Prince ended it hy saying:

"Since I cannot agree with your Majesty, I shall submit these observations to my Sovereign, for whom I must, under the circumstances, reserve complete freedom of decision without committing his word."

"Very well," replied FRANCIS JOSEPH: "let the Emperor decide; bnt assure him that, even if I were willing personally to do so, I could not surrender any of my fortresses."

The paragraph—"Venetia forms part of the Italian Confederation, remeining, nevertheless under the crown of the Emperor of Anstria"—was passed without discussion, for it was impossible to specify the internal reforms which Anstria might subsequently conceds to thet province:—any intervention ou that polut conld only be illusory. It was evident that the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH would always remain, in the last resort, the sole judge of the importance and extent of these reforms.

The fifth paregraph related to the Duchies. "The two Sovereigns will use all efforts, except a resort to arms, to secure the retnrn of the Dukes ot Tuscany end Modene to their Stetes,—granting them a general amnesty and a conetitution." The Emperor of Anstrie was not willing to accept the pbreee, "*except a resort to arms.*" In his view this wes en indirect appeal to insurrection and to the resistance of the populations.

"I can," he added, "make personel sacrifices end cede eway my own rights, bnt I cauuot abandon my relations and the allies who have remained faithful to me."

In the view of Prince NAPOLEON, three leading points coutrolled all the others,—and were the indispensebls hases of peece.

The first was the houorery, instead of the real, Presidency of the Pope in the Italian confederation.

The second was the cession of Lombardy, to be annexed to the Kingdom of Serdinia.

The third was non-intervention, for the return of the Dukes to their States.

The first two poiuts had been conceded. It only remsined to secure the third, which was the real knot of the whole questiou; for it could uot be conceeled that this last point would forever destroy Austrisu infineuce in Central Italy. With interventiou, the peace they were about to siga would be without an object. With non-intervention, the restoretiou of the Dukes to their States would be entirely left to the doubtful chances of the future.

The Prince wished frankly to reach the heart of the question. He reviewed in succession—weighing and rejecting them formally—ell the interventione possible, aven those of Neplee and Spain. France, not intervening herself, could not permit eny other nation to intervene.

The Prince insisted specially upon the consideretions counected with the Duchy of Perma. Beeides the fect of actual possecsion, and thet Plaisence wes e very important point for the trenquillity of the Stetes of the King of Sardinia, he reminded the Emperor of Anstrie that the Duchy of Perma was placed in e peculiar position, the Duchess not heing an Auetrian princese. By treatiee the King of Serdinia hed even a right of reversion over pert of these Stetes. It was uot, then, by an hereditery right thet the Princeee held posecssion of her Duchy, hut hy one of the very objectioneble arrangemeuts of the Treety of Vieuna, which hed etipuleted thet thie hrench of the Spanish houee of Bourhone shonld pess from Lucce to Parma, efter the life eovereignty of the Empress MARIA LOUISA. Moreover, in the morning interview between the two sovereigns, it had been concsded, in principle, thet the Duchy of Perma should be enuexed to the Stetes of the King, VICTOR EMANUEL.

"Very well," said the Emperor of Auetria, "let there be uo questiou of the Duchy of Parma in these preliminaries. The Duchess is uot a piincess of my fsmily—I cennot cede her estates which do not belong to me;—let us say nothing of them in the prelimineries—arrange this metter as you like: for myself, I shell make uo objection to the cession of this territory to the King of Sardinia."

The Prince theu thus summed up the questlon:

"The Allied troope have couquered Perma, Modene and Tuecany. As for Perma, your Majesty recognizes their conquest. As for Modene and Tuscany, the Emperor NAPOLEON and the King of Serdinia will offer no material obstacle to the return of theee sovereigne,—hut you cennot suppoee that our troope will ever aid their resroratiou, or thet we can, in any event, permit the interventiou of those of your Majesty. Knowing the diepositiou of the populations, I shall not conceal from your Majesty that it is idle to admit the possibility of a restoration without the protectiou of foreign troops."

"The Duke of Modena," replied the Emperor, "has eome battelions of Italieu troope which have remained faithful to him, end with which he hopes to reinetate himself in his Duchy. As for the Grend Duke of Tuscany, I do uot believe thet it will be so difficult for him to establish a good nnderstanding with his people. Morsover, if the Italien Confederation shell be esteblished, it will settle this greve question: let ue coufine ourselves, then, to the stetement thet you will not oppose the return of the Dukes."

Thus the principle of *non-intervention* was morally recognized; no mention was made of it in the preliminaries, for the purpose of not giving to the Emperor of Austrie and his allies the moral force which might eid the reetoration of the Sovereigns of Tuscauy eud Modene to their States.

In the sixth peragraph—"The two Sovereigns will demand of the Holy Fether thet he introduce necesesary reforms into his Stetes, aud seperate the sdministration of the Legatione from the other States of the Church"—the word *necessary* was replaced by the word *indispensable*. As to the separation of the Legations from the other States, Austria could not treat this question, which belonged to the approaching Congress.

Then ceme the question as to where the Plenipotentiaries could meet. Many places were named; the Prince rejected every Germeu city; the Emperor (FRANCIS JOSEPH) spoke of Zurich, which was accepted.

The Prince then said to the Emperor of Austria: "Sire, I am ordered to return to head-quarters at Valeggio by 10 o'clock; I must therefore leeve Verona et 8½, which will permit me to await your Majesty's reply bnt two hours. It will be with lively regret, Sire, if this auswer should be in the negative, thet the Emperor NAPOLEON will find himself compelled to recommence the war at the expiratiou of the armistice—a war which, on both sides, will be, beyond all question, still more terrible thau it haa been thus far, and will drew after it, by the geueral outbreek of all Italy, consequences that are incelculable."

"Very well," said the Emperor, rising, "you shell heve my reply."

Two officers of the military household of his Majesty came to keep his Imperial Highness company during the repast which was eerved.

Towards 7 o'clock the Prince received a visit from Count de GRUNNE; but not a word was exchenged upou the grave topics which hed hesu the object of the mieeion of the coueiu of the Emperor.

Orders hed been giveu that at 8½ o'clock, the carrisge of his Imperial Highnsss should be in readiness.

At 7½ o'clock the Prince saw the Emperor of Austria enter his room.

"I bring you my reply," said FRANCIS JOSEPH, "but I cannot modify my first propositions."

"I must heve proved, then, but a poor advocate," said Prince NAPOLEON.

"You do not sufficiently appreciate the secrifice which I meke in ceding Lombardy," added the Emperor.

And be gave ths Prince the peper which he held in bis hand.

"Is this final?" asked the letter, after having read it.

"Yes," replied the Emperor.

"If so, I beg your Majesty to sigu this document."

"You will also sign it in the Emperor'e neme?" askad FRANCIS JOSEPH.

"Sire," replied the Prince, "in the circumstauces of the case I do not cousider myself authorized to do so; the modificatione which your Majesty has thought uecessary to make iu the copy which I hed the honor of submitting to you, are of such a nature thet I must preserve the liberty of my sovereign?"

"I cannot meantime bind myself," said FRANCIS JOSEPH, "if the Emperor NAPOLEON is uot equally bound on his side—or sign these concessions without being certain that they will be admitted by Frence."

"Sire," replied the Prince, with a loud volce, "I give your Majesty my word of houor that tomorrow morning you shall receive this identical peper, with or without the signature of the Emperor of the French."

The Emperor of Anstria looked at Prince NAPOLEON, and without adding a word, he signed the peper: then handing it to him, he said with visible emotiou:

"It is a great sacrifice which I make, thns to cede away one of my most beautiful provinces. But, if we can come to an uuderstanding with the Emperor NAPOLEON upou the affairs of Italy, there will remain no ceuses of discord between us."

"I firmly believe," replied the Prince, "that these preliminaries will suffice to reach the end you wish to attain."

It was 8 o'clock lacking a few minutes. Up to the moment when they heard the carriage roll into the conrt, uot another word was said upon politics. The Emperor had signed:—for him, all was said. He accompanied the Prince to the top of the staircase, and giving him his hand, said—"*Au revoir*, Prince: I hope we shall uot again meet as foes."

A few seconds after, the carriage with the Imperial arms of France bore the Prince NAPOLEON towards Valeggie. An officer and three select guards hed received orders to accompany him to Villafranca.

It was 10 o'clock when the Prince returned to the French Imperial headquarters. When His Imperial Highness presented himself to the Emperor, the King of Sardinia was present.

The Prince handed the paper signed by FRANCIS JOSEPH to NAPOLEON III., who cordially embraced his consin.

The next dey, after long and careful reflection upon su ect which would so suddenly terminete the wer, leaving unaccomplished the task he had himself marked out, the Emperor sent to the Emperor of Austria a copy of these preliminaries, bearing his signature, and accompanied by an autograph letter.

Thus the Peace was signed.

NOTES OF TRAVEL AND STUDY IN ITALY. By CHARLES ELIOT NORTON. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS. 1860. pp. 320.

This clever little volume is one of the first fruits of a thoughtful American, who must have been well trained at home before he conld see so clearly and measure so accurately the charms and counter-charms of life and art abroad. The main merit of Mr. NORTON'S book is to be fonnd in his knowledge of art, and in the careful and thoughtful and loving way in which he points out that which is worthy of the admiratiou of travelers, and thet which especially ought to attract our countrymeu, who, coming to Italy with little cultivetion in art, are the better ehle, if they be but willing, to train themeelvee in the right wey of thinking. So fer from merely following the hackneyed phrasee of guide-hooks, Mr. NORTON points out their defects iu a very emphetic passage.

"The character of the criticisms passed by travelers upon works of art is gensrally worthless. The specimens given in *Murray*, the only good handbook for Italy, in English, to help travelers in forming a judgment in regard to famous works, is a striking proof how little accuracy and good sense are in geeeral required in such criticism, how readily people yield to pretension, eud how easily they are deceived by sounding words and unmeaning phrases.

There is a great want of a good artistic guide-book for Italy. KUGLER'S work ou Italian Art is the only one that approaches to what is needed, but KUGLER is thoroughly German in his dullness, and in many of his notions about art. Lord LINDSAY'S *Christian Art*, and Mrs. JAMESON'S *Legendary Art*, both in many respects excellent, are too limited in their scope to serve as guide-books, besides being too cumbrous and expenstve for the majority of travelers. In American literature there is uothing that deserves notice as a help to the lover of art in Italy, and of all travelers, Americans need such help the most. We come abroad utterly ignorant af art, and with natural and national self-confidence, at once constitute ourselves judges and critics of paintings and statues. The majority of American travelers have yet to learn that some previous knowledge is to be acquired before one can be a judge even of the externals of art; that it is not the eye alone that needs cultivation, but the heart and intellect as well, by those who would understand and enjoy the works of the great masters."

Without specially claiming for himself auy extreordinery power of criticism, Mr. NORTON shows thet an intimate acquaintance with the Italian History of the best ages of its eupremacy, and a careful study of the eources of Italian degeneracy of our own dey, have fitted him to discourse thoughtfully end well, hoth of the great aud ebiding creetions of art thet must ever make Italy the Mecca of all who are artiste at heart, and of the pictures and stetnes that are every day spreading far and wide the love, the veneratiou which we must all feel for the greet masters. Who that has wandered through the cloieters ot St. Mark, in Florence, will uot gledly ponder on this passage:

"No works of art were ever created with a purer spirit, with a sweeter piety, than those of FRA ANGELICO, who died in 1455. The air of Heaven is fanned by the bright wings of his angels; the peace of Heaven is in their countenances. No spot of earth dims the shining colors of their robes. Such pictures as those of the 'Monk of Fiesole' prove thet, in some retired corners of the earth, Faith still had her abiding place."

The description (et page 62) of the frescoes of FRA ANGELICO, iu the Chepel of NICHOLAS V., iu the Vetican, mey serve to open euew e real source of pleaeure end instruction to those who shell hereafter travel in Mr. NORTON'S footsteps. The account of the Home for Boys, founded in Rome in 1575, and still flourishing, to the honor of LETTERATO, who first started it; the brief notice of the Evening Schools, begun in 1830 by MICHELE GIGLI, and the sketch of the Brotherhood of Mercy, dating from 1240, and to this day practicing the best sort of charity, all show that Mr. NORTON has looked as well for the good aud hopeful elemeute of Italian character, as for the sed and wearying miseries inflicted on the country by bad government and past misfortunes. Even uow, however, in the midst of the ective political agitatiou going on in Italy, above the roar of the heevy wavee of reform, thet are fast etriking dowu the time-worn shore of hereditary evils and dynasties inflicted from abroad—in spite of the anxiety that we all feel to know that Italy is once more in the pathway to peaceful triumphs over her owu worst enemies, the Austrian Princee and the Mazzinieu socialists—it is pleesant to turn aside to e deecription eo geniel and eo scholerly, so picturesque end eo clear, as thet of Orvieto, given et pege 100. The account of the building of the famous and beeutiful cathedral, that spleudid and complete work on which the arts of two centuries conceutrated themselves—the glories of its gleaming front, and the true cathedral architecture within—the grandeur, beauty and lavish costliness of the whole—these ere all told in a loving wey, that mey and ought to be thoughtfully and thankfully read, eveu hy those of us who are destined never to see anything hut the lath and plester structures of our domestic builders. The key-note is found in these words:

"The best Gothic architecture, indeed, wherever it mey be found, affords evidence thet the meu who executed it were moved by a true fervor of religious faith. In building a church they did not forget that it was to be the House of God. No portion of their building was too minute, no portion too obscure, to be perfected with thorough and careful labor. The work was not let out by contract, or taken up as a profitable job. The architect of a cethedral might live all his life within the shadow of its rising walls, and die no richer than wheu he gave the sketch; but he was well repaid by seeing his design growing from an imagination to a reality. Cathedrals were essentially expressions of the popular will and the popular faith. They represent in a manner the decline of feudalism, and the prevalence of the democratic element in society. No sooner did a city achieve its freedom than its people began to take thought for a cathedral. Of all the arts, architecture is the most quickly responsive to the instincts and the desires of a people. The life of the middle ages is recorded ou the walls of the cathedrals. The intellectnal movement and the religious excitemsnt of the Twelfth century found vent in two extraordinary and utterly unparalleled expressions—the crusades and the cathedrals."

Such was the feeling which gave birth to the Cathedral of Orvieto; the first document that has been found releting to it beere dete the 22d day of June, 1284, and perhape ou that very day in the coming Summer another traveler will see, as Mr. NORTON saw in the Spring of '56, workmen engaged in restoring one of the mosaics of its façade. The history of the building of the Cathedral is almost a contemporary history of art; the forty years spent by MAITANI served only to carry out the main features of his original plan, to complete its great design, and to leave to poeterity his life and his imagination embodied in this one work. The entries on the records of the "Board of Works" give us the rise and growth of some uamee now famous in art, but made so by labor and study devoted to the "Duomo," while all the great artists were drawn to Orvieto to aid in its completion, and many of them have fouud there the best security for their reputation. In our own day the monument of the past serves as a beacon for the future. If we owed nothing elsa to Mr. NORTON and his capital little book, we ahould thank him warmly for the research displsyed in this one chapter; but it is only one of msny clever things, and we heve chosen to speak of it thus at length, because it seemed a passage thet was so strong and so well put that it could best stand alone. This, however, reminds ns that—like every other book—it can only be appreciated and enjoyed in its fullness and entirety, and to the reader must be left a larger discretion of praise, even than that which we have gladly given to it.

RHYMINGS. By HOWARD WAINWRIGHT. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

Under this unobtrusive title, and in a small volume, the type and form and whole "outward book," of which would have pleased the critic-eye of his accomplished and lamented father, the Bishop, Mr. WAINWRIGHT has collected a number of graceful "copies of verses," many of them already well known in the different circles for whose edification or entertainment they were originally composed. Here Japonica-dom will find its matrimonial bankruptcy most musically and melancholy rehearsed in the epithalamium sardonically christened "Joy-bells." The Yacht Cluh will find here the most jovial songs of its amateur Dibdin. The admirers of Native-American Opera will find here all the verbal enchantments of Mr. BRISTOW'S Rip Van Winkle. And the general public, which on the whole agrees with KEATS that love and lovers are the only true staple of song, will find wherewithal to sooth its sorrows or inflame its hopes, as the case may be, for Mr. WAINWRIGHT'S Muse runs her fair fingers lightly over the whole gamut of the tender passion from ecstasy to despair.

MACHINERY AND ENGINEERING.

Improved American Iron and Steel.

However disastrous to our commercial success mey have been that remorseless brake on the wheel of American enterprise—the disregard of scientific discovery and engineering skill—the active and untiring energy of our engineers and mannfecturers has done much to restore the balence of power eud progress, and is destined to plece this country at the head of nations in the production of those twin agents of civilization and wealth—cheap iron and cheap power. Although it has been found impossible in this City, during the pest Winter, to secure the first dollar towards the estehlishment of a radically improved line of steamships, under the very auspicee of the established and authenticated resnlts of high steam and surfece condeusation in England; although our railwey direction persistently adheres to many of those systeme and processes which a better practice has proved to be simply abuses of nature—there are still elemeuts at work which are destined to drive us unto reform and improvement whether we will or no.

The public is aware that many American systeme and manufactures, from the largest engineering constructions to the smallest products of Yankee mechinery, are already accomplishing worthy results here and abroad. Bnt we now propose especially to mentiou what will be admitted as of peculiar and remarkable importance to our commercial progress—the prodnction of *steel* for the teu thonsand purposes of machinery and structures, *at the cost of iron*. The manufacture, in England, of semi-steel, or what is called puddled steel, because it is made directly from pig iron in the same refining or puddling furnace, and by substantially the same process used in producing wrought iron, has, within the past two years, engrossed especial and world-wide attention, and its success has absolntely menaced the iron manufacture of this country as well as England. British pnddled steel had begun to be imported—the slowest of the old style capitalists had begun to awake ont of sleep, in the prospect of an improvement of ench unnsual magnitude, and the foreign mannfecturers were surveying this boundless field with renewed hopes. But they were not without competitors in both enterprise and natural advantages. In the hills of New-England and New-York wes lying an ore such as British mines never produced, in its adaptedness to the new menufscture, and at the earliest mention of the improvement, it was practically begun and followed up by menufscturers who, to their credit be it said, did not prejudice the results of their product by a premature parade of its advantages. After two years' practice, after numerous and comprehensive trials, and after every assurance that a uniform quality of semi-steel could be furnished, they have only recently advertised to supply it.

A brief mentiou of the nature and manufacture of semi-steel, as made at the Albany Iron Works, by Messrs. CORNING, WINSLOW & Co., can hardly fail to be of especial public interest. Wrought iron couteine very little carbon, and as it is decarbonized in the puddling furnace, or changed from cast iron, which has an excess of carbon, it passes throngh the etate of eteel, which has an

SOUTH AMERICAN MATTERS.

Voyage to Peru—Characteristics of the Country and Incidents.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LIMA, Peru, Saturday, Feb. 25, 1860.

I arrived in this Capital yesterday P. M., after a passage of nine days from Panama, and am to remain here till the 28th, before resuming my voyage o Valparaiso. The passage from New-York to Aspinwall on the *Baltic* was quick and prosperous, and the next day I embarked on the *Callao*, a Royal mail steamer of the P. S. N. Company's line. The ship is best, but slow, and the fare atrocious; but this makes no difference to me, as I have been sick most of the time. The first port we made was Gnyaquil, on Sunday, the 19th, having crossed the Equator on Saturday, the 18th. Gnayaquil is 80 miles up a large river, as like the Mississippt in appearance as can he. This is the greatest mart for tropical fruits on the coast. Pines, oronges, bananas, and many new varieties abound, very large and splendtd.

The next port, on Tuesday, the 21st, was Payta where it has not rained for 14 years. On the 22d we, touched at Lambyeca, another desolate point in the desert. From Payta here we ware constantly in sight of the coast when it was light, and no description can give the faintest idea of the horrid desolation of its appearance; not a green thing for hundreds of miles. Sand mountains in endless succession and fantastic confusion occupy the whole horizon. Callao is a large, busy port, with a harbor full of ships; and Lima, six miles distant, visible from the sea. A railroad brings us up these six miles in about an hour, but I did not regret coming slow. The vast works, now mostly in ruins, but some now in progress of restoration, of the grand old Spaniards who spread themselves over this continent, filled me with constant admiration. Lima is more like the descriptions of Damascus than anything that I could set forth, though I do not learn that it has more than one river, which now pours through in a torrent, affording abundant water for every imaginable purpose. The city is of very great extent and is quite flourishing, containing a population of 130,000. The palaces, churches and shops command admiration tor their number and splendor, and the gardens surpass anything of the kind I have ever seen. Yet the merchandise is transported to and from the city on the backs of mules, although there is a railroad to the port; and I saw hundreds of loaded mules and asses transporting burdens side by side with the railroad, which I hear is chiefly occupied in carrying passengers. The houses are chiefly of two stories only, being so low to guard against earthquakes, which are very common, and the favorite color is bine. Robbers are dangerously plenty, and sometimes commit violence. The Police is very inefficient, and security of person and property poorly protected. Yet I am told improvement is quite rapid. They are restoring some of the fine buildings and structures, and preparing to erect new ones. Hotel living is exceedingly good for $3 n day. Sleeping, however, is not secure from mosquitos, fleas, &c. There are few flowers visible anywhere as yet, and I don't discover any new beauties in the stars. The Southern cross looks about as much like a cross as the great bear does like that quadruped, and I have seen much warmer weather in New-York than I have yet found on this voyage. The weather, in fact, has been charming, perfectly, all the way since we left the cold on the Eastern coast we passed eastward of Cuba and Jamaica, and saw only the outline of the former just at evening.

Probably I shall see little more of Lima, as I keep my room, mostly on account of health; and on the 28th we call again, to be at sea till the 9th of March, when we shall be due at Valparaiso, and in one week from that time, to wit, March 16, I can dispatch another letter. I write now, at noon, with a woolen coat on, in a clear day, and the sun blazing in the zenith, without discomfort or any perspiration. I don't think the thermometer is over 70. In fact no language can describe the beauty of the climate, and I am told Chili is still more heavenly. Yours,

F. H. R.

MARYLAND AFFAIRS.

A Union Movement of the Opposition—Jealousies of the Factions—Probable Results—Republican State Convention—Republicanism in Maryland—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—The Grand Editorial Excursion—Police Bill—Rumors of Duelists—Copper Mine Stocks—Stock Mania—Business, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 12—4 P. M., 1860.

There is to be a grand meeting in our city this afternoon, at Carroll Hall, of those favorable to the Union Constitutional Party in opposition to Democracy. A number of prominent speakers are expected to be present and participate in the ceremonies. The design is to unite Americans, Old Line Whigs, disaffected Democrats, &c., into a consolidation for the purpose of establishing a fraternal platform, conservative in its character, upon which all can stand in opposition to Democracy. The *Patriot*, which is charged with being under Republican influence, rather throws cold water upon any movement which does not look, eventually, to a union with the Republicans. This journal goes first for BATES, but finally, any under all emergencies, for the Union Convention, which assembles here in May, nominating some man upon whom the Republican Party can unite at Chicago, and thus form a complete Opposition, or for accepting the Chicago nominee, if he be not too ultra.

The *Clipper*, conceded to be the legitimate organ of the American Party in Maryland, is first for Borre, but willing to accept any man of purely Southern proclivities, to oppose the Charleston nominee. It maintains the propriety of a third party—demands it, indeed—unless the Republicans choose to accept and support whomsoever this third, or Union Party, may nominate. Its leading doctrine is that Republicanism must yield to the great opposition Union movement, or fight single-handed and alone, and either suffer defeat, or, through the actions of a third party, here the Presidential election thrown finally into the House for adjustment. This feeling, in my judgment, will eventually triumph in our State. A serious division of sentiment already prevails between factions of the Opposition here. Straight-Out Americans, Old Line Whigs and converted Democrats kick against the *Patriot's* dictations, and are suspicious of its presumed efforts to lead them astray into a position where Republicanism may get the upper hand. A good deal of dissatisfaction has already been manifested in political circles upon the matter here noticed; hence the Union meeting to assemble this afternoon, whose object is to harmonize and culminate the full strength of all opponents of Democracy into one party, so that they may hereafter act effectively and understandingly. A good deat of reconstruction is needed to accomplish such a result, though it is, if judiciously managed, within range of possibility. It is out of the question at this time to expect Maryland, or any other Southern State, to support an out-and-out Republican. Without a third party, therefore, Slave States must either remain passive—which they cannot well do—or support the Democratic candidate. If the Charleston Convention is sagacious, it will nominate some man who has strength in the North. The South is theirs at any rate. Maryland must either cast her electoral vote for a third party Presidential candidate, or for the Charleston nominee, unless Republicans see fit to indorse the nomination made by the National Opposition Union Convention of Baltimore, and give it their united support.

The Republican Party of Maryland is to have a State Convention in this city on Thursday, 26th inst., for the purpose of selecting delegetes from each Congressional district to send to the Chicago Convention. This association has certainly gained strength and growing countenance in our Commonwealth within the past four or five years. Their incipient meetings, prior to that time, had to be held secretly, in apprehension of being violently broken up by those opposed to the sentiments of their party. Persons, in fact, who acknowledged themselves to be of that order, were pointed at, shunned, and in some cases maltreated. There was a period when they were put down on a black list. Now it is different. Many openly avow themselves Free-Soil, or Republican in sentiment, and announce a determination to vote for the Chicago nominee. They can also assemble in private or public meetings without molestation. It is not an uncommon thing to hear ardent Americans, or those who have been brought up with strong antipathies against Democracy, declare they would vote for a "Black Republican rather than support a Democrat." In 1856, I think there were in the neighborhood of 300 Republican votes cast throughout Maryland—most of them in Baltimore. Now a much larger number can be found, and will, no doubt, be given to the Republican candidate at the next national contest, no matter who he may be.

Our great work, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has shown quite an active business and increase of receipts during the fiscal month. The total receipts of March last are $425,487 08. A regular six per cent. dividend is being paid semi-annually by this Company.

The grand contemplated editorial excursion tendered by this road and others connecting or uniting with it, West, Southwest, and elsewhere, will commence from Wheeling, Virginia, on the 4th May. Tickets, however, have been issued to commence, or which will be good from the middle of this present month and continue so until about the 16th of June next. Invitations have already been sent out to about twelve hundred editors and *attachés* of the Press. The grand ovation will be at Mount Vernon and Washington City. Over thirty railway companies in various parts of the country have thus far agreed to unite with the Baltimore and Ohio in this magnificent excursion, which must eclipse everything of its kind heretofore projected. To the fertile genius of J. PASSCOE SMITH, Esq., Master of Transportation of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, the Press is mainly indebted for this novel entertainment. Mr. SMITH is himself a writer and author. He thus knows now to appreciate and compliment his brethren. The enterprise will doubtless be prolific in correspondence, scientific observations, descriptive notices—perhaps a few puffs—&c. I believe your Northern and Eastern journalists are also to have invitations.

There have been innumerable rumors about the new Police Bill, yet awaiting confirmation by the Court of Appeals. The final decision is expected to be made to-day, which, I feel confident, must be favorable.

Rumors have been circulating this morning that Messrs. PARSE and PORTER, now said to be out on a wild-goose chase to fight a duel, were in the vicinity of Baltimore to-day. Our Police are on the look-out. Nothing, however, of a definite character has been heard of them. My impression is the rumor lacks foundation in truth.

Nearly all the North Carolina Mining Stocks now on our market are active and exerted with an upward movement. Many of our people are running wild after them. If all reports are true, we shall have, in a short time, supplies of copper from these mines sufficient to meet the demand of the world. Everything smells coppery. Several speculators and fortunate adventurers have already realized handsomely, but how much unfortunates may loose in the end is not stated.

Money is easy, and business generally quite active. Weather very pleasant. XENOPHON.

WISCONSIN.

Municipal Election in Milwaukee—Issue of City Bonds—Desperate Condition of Western Railroads—Political.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, April 13, 1860.

Since the adjournment of our State Legislature our city election has been the leading excitement of this day. It has come and gone, and all parties seem perfectly satisfied, excepting only the officers elected. It is no news to your readers that no city of the West struggles under a heavier load of municipal disgrace, corruption, and folly than Milwaukee.

With reckless profusion her City Bonds have been issued in aid of railroads, which, however valuable to the community and State, are entirely valueless to the owners, and unable to provide the interest on the mortgages upon them, which are prior to the claims of the city. Her officials have been largely taken from that class which is always on the watch for public plunder. A few weeks since the City Comptroller and City Clerk were arrested, and after examination were committed to jail in default of bail, where they now remain. At the election, party lines were drawn, and each party put up for Mayor, Comptroller, Treasurer, and City Attorney, their strong men. After a sharp and bitter contest, three of the Democratic candidates and one of the Republican candidates were elected. The new Mayor is WM. P. LYNDS, Esq., a most estimable gentleman and wealthy citizen, who will do *all in his power* to restore the city to its good name; but the task is most hopeless under the system imposed by the Charter.

Our State Legislature passed few laws of an especially important character. The one most likely to interest your readers who have Western investments is the law for the protection of cities and towns, of which I inclose a synopsis for your use. I imagine it will prove of very little service, as all the railroads are subject to prior mortgages, which are likely to be foreclosed upon any attempt being made to enforce this law upon them.

I think that every railroad in this State which is in operation is under process of foreclosure. The whole railroad interest of the West is under a depression which nothing can remove except the active, persevering and intelligent action of their Eastern owners. So long as these immense interests are kept in the management and control of those who have no pecuniary interests in the results beyond their salaries, just so long must the property remain unproductive. An occastonal dividend may be made, taken from the working capital or diminished store of necessary supplies, to satisfy the quiet and credulous Eastern stock or bond holder, while reckless competition and the swarms of useless runners, agents and employes, outside of the legitimate requirements, are eating out all real profits. No sooner does a revival of business prospects give hope of better returns, than some insane rivalry is started to blast them. As an instance, I have only to refer to the opposition steamboat line now starting on the Mississippi River, to run from Galena and Dunleith to St. Paul, by the Galena and Chicago, and the Illinois Central Roads, forming the line between Chicago and Dunleith. The agents of those roads speak openly of the cost as a mere trifle, only *thirty to sixty thousand dollars* for the next sixty days! Of the *little expense* the Galena and Chicago shares two-thirds, and the Illinois Central one-third. Is it surprising that a stock which once rose so high that it bid fair to rival in price the South Sea bubble, should now be selling at 61 or 62 per cent.? Or that other changes of equal note should have occurred from the same causes which have operated here? Is it surprising that when great enterprises are conducted upon the principles which now seem to govern the management of our Railroads, here should be more failures than instances of success?

Our recent Judicial election has resulted in keeping Judge DIXON in the seat he now so well fills by the appointment of the Governor. The contest has exhibited some gratifying features. The extreme branch of the Republican party took offence at the refusal of Judge DIXON to imitate Georgia in an open resistance to the United States Court, in not allowing a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of BOURN. This led to the nomination of A. S. SLOAN by the Republican Convention, upon which the Democratic party took up DIXON and, with the aid of conservative Republicans, have elected him to the head of the Supreme Court of the State. This election has no strictly party significance, as Wisconsin is undoubtedly Republican by an overwhelming majority, let who will be nominated at Chicago. L'OCCIDENT.

POLITICAL.

A Republican President—Would he be Sustained by the South?

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, April 10, 1860.

I cannot agree with your Mobile correspondent, that everybody in this and all the Southwestern States is ready, in a certain contingency, to break out of the Union. The successful inauguration of a Black Republican, or another Sieve Democratic, Administration, in the opinion of very many North and South, will not be enough to dissolve us.

I know the question is often mooted,—Suppose the deplorable event of an extreme Republican's nomination and election on an extreme Anti-Slavery platform shall occur, (which is not at all probable,) will the South, or any portion of her, march under HENRY A. WISE, HOWELL COBB, CLEMENT C. CLAY, or any other Southron, to Washington, and attempt to seize the Government and all its archives, treasures and munitions, before or after such a Republican's installment? The more prevailing popular answer in these parts is, No! The national conservatism, the common sense, the sanity in her midst, will forbid it. Her Sam. Houstons will rise up and cry out, No! And her Jeff. Davises, at the pinch, will probably turn out, as in other instances, non-resistants.

The Southwest in any "contingency" revolt and tear away from the Northwest? It cannot be. The States of the Mississippi Valley are indissoluble. The folly and madness of Northern Lovejoys and Southern Barksdales will not sunder them. The far-reaching and magnificent destiny of this Valley is not to be cut short and blasted by fanaticism.

Indeed, numerous Southerners and Southwesterners, who will ever oppose all Federal Anti-Slaveryism, trust that no Republican President's actual Administration would be the bug-bear, raw-head and bloody-bones, talked of. He would be bound, more or less, to feel the necessities of his position, and to adapt himself to them. They have faith that his conduct would be at least as wise as President BUCHANAN'S, whose inauguration was acquiesced in by all; whom nobody talked of forestalling, or has dreamed of ousting out of his chair till the 4th of March, 1861.

Your readers are aware that KENNETH RAYNER declares he would as soon trust his slave property to the Republican Party as to the Democratic Party, as a political organization; that Major PEEBLE, of the Legislature of South Carolina, says the policy of a Republican Administration would in all probability be one of extreme caution towards the South; and that Ex-Senator FOOTE, last May, told the Vicksburg "Commercial Convention" "he believed in the great efficacy of Federal office-holding to nationalize men, and had no doubt a seat in the Presidential chair would nationalize WM. H. SEWARD."

Southern oppositionists and sober Southern Democrats really do not consider the success of the Democratic party of such vital consequence and infinite moment as represented by the TIMES' Mobile correspondent. The Union will survive its defeat. At least the former are disposed to regard those as public enemies who aim to hold on to power by a terrorism, —by impressing the country that its fate hangs upon theirs. Partisans who can no longer rule through conceded public confidence, merit the punishment suggested by Gov. SEWARD. Such "cannot be dismissed from power too soon."

Of course, the Southern opposition, if they had not a man of their own like JOHN BELL, would take Judge DOUGLAS before Gov. SEWARD; but, I apprehend, even Mr. SEWARD, as President, would not only deserve but receive much less rebuke from them than such a Southern extremist and secessionist as Mr. IVERSON or Mr. WIGFALL.

At all events, whoever, of whatever party or section, is constitutionally elected, will, as heretofore, be sustained in the Chair of State by the country at large, until the expiration of his constitutional term.

PONTIAC.

James Guthrie smeag his Kentucky Admirers—His "Obscure Antecedants."

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, April 12, 1860.

As the decisive hour approaches, Mr. GUTHRIE'S bolsterers seem to be more and more sanguine of his nomination and success. A while ago they believed and speculated—now they know and predict with certainty. Recent public and private advices perfectly satisfy them that the "Aristides" of Kentucky and the United States will not be ostracised, but be embraced by the Charleston Convention and the country at large.

Truly orthodox and unquestionably available, a loyal and life-long Democrat, with unsurpassed intellect, information, integrity, dignity, firmness and purity of patriotism, he has the confidence of every intelligent man in America. He has not an enemy in the world! Disdaining the arts of politicians, his support is the feeling of the people. The American people are for him. They will proclaim their preference for him in tones over and above the babbling of professional partisans, and control the action of the Charleston Convention. "GUTHRIE, Union and Success," will be the Democratic watchword. He is the country's and the Democracy's only hope. He possesses more elements of strength in the South and in the North than Mr. HUNTER, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE or Gen. JOSEPH LANE. The "doubtful States" of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Indiana and Illinois will go for him in November, besides the entire South, with California and Oregon. He will surely carry 223 electoral votes. Even New-York, Maine, New-Hampshire and Massachusetts will turn around for him. He will have a decided, positive strength in pretty much all the South.

But with any other candidate there is no certainty, and much doubt about the Democracy's gaining a single Free State! DOUGLAS will not be nominated. The Southern Democracy will not submit to his nomination. If he is nominated, they will probably have a separate electoral ticket, and the Union Party will put up SAM HOUSTON on a sound platform, and bent DOUGLAS throughout the South? Next to Mr. GUTHRIE, Gen. LANE is the man. But the "Marion of the Mexican war" might not win the Keystone and Hoosier States, aside from others North. He is not near so good for compromise, harmony and victory as JAMES GUTHRIE.

The EX-Secretary's merits and services and record are known to the nation. He has most faithfully, yet without offence to anybody, served the Democratic Party for sixteen years at Frankfort, and for four years at Washington; and he stands to-day where his friends stand—upon the Dred Scott Decision platform of the Kentucky Democratic Convention of the 5th of last JANUARY, and upon the resolutions of DAVIS' and BROWN'S Senate Caucus.

But some of Mr. GUTHRIE'S antecedents are counted rather chasms or suspicious by certain of his opponents. They hold up what they call his Popular Sovereignty and Free Soil record of 1849. It is claimed, and not denied, that then he indorsed the Cass-Nicholson letter, came out for Popular Sovereignty in State and Territory, and was even for having Slavery in Kentucky open to popular action to a future State policy for its gradual removal from Kentucky soil; that then, in the Kentucky Constitutional Convention, he discriminated against slave property, denied its inviolability, spoke against and voted against a provision declaring that "the right of the owner of a slave to his property and its increase is the same and as inviolable as the right of the owner of any property whatever." Now, they want to know whether this is his position now. They call upon him loudly. He answers not. He keeps his mouth shut and his hand still. To the public he continues non-committal.

Still, I presume and understand his friends know he is, and will be, "all right on the goose," and that they will give the Convention assurance of this vital fact.

If Judge DOUGLAS is to be cast aside—which most Democrats and others of this city end vicinity do not believe—they think and trust that JAMES GUTHRIE will be nominated for the Presidency, as the most available, conservative, safe, reliable, practical and common-sense Democrat it is possible to present—hoping that *the man*, if not the platform, will take.

PONTIAC.

A Western Opinion About the Republican Candidate.

From the Auburn Daily Union.

We received a communication from our old friend, the Hon. ALEXANDER GRAHAM, of Janesville, Wisconsin, yesterday, from which we extract so much as relates to politics:

JANESVILLE, Wis., April 9, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: It is no news to you that ever since 1850 I have been very anxious for the nomination of Gov. SEWARD to the Presidency, and that I have taken a lively interest in all proceedings which seemed to look to that desirable end. I feel now that I am about to realize that desire. Since I have resided West I have been much in Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois and Michigan, as well as in other parts of this State, and have found that SEWARD *is, beyond all question, the first choice of the masses of the Western Republicans.* The tone of the Eastern Press, and my knowledge of the elements of our party there, satisfies me that he is the strongest candidate in that quarter. *He will receive the German and Irish vote throughout the entire West as against any Democrat who may be nominated against him, and this is a powerful element in these States.* The Germans in this locality are all for him to a man; the Irish generally will support him. So that aside from his being the ablest and best of the candidates named for the place he is by far the strongest and most popular. About this I cannot be mistaken.

I consider Gov. BANKS a good man, but he is not acceptable to our adopted fellow-citizens, and the names of either Judge BATES or Judge MCLEAN would excite no enthusiasm. LINCOLN would be far better than either of them, yet his place ought to be second on a ticket of which SEWARD should be the head.

FREMONT was a good candidate for this meridian; yet I have no doubt that SEWARD would be the strongest one now. If I were to make the ticket which I think will run best in the West I should put on the names of SEWARD and LINCOLN.

I shall hope to meet you and numerous other of our Auburn friends at Chicago, where I expect to go as a delegate or otherwise, and to consult you further on this interesting subject.

Please to remember me to VAN TUYL and the rest of the faithful in Auburn. Yours, in haste,

ALEX. GRAHAM.

Cruise of the John Adams.

FROM RIO TO CAPE TOWN—THE GERMANTOWN.

SHIP JOHN ADAMS,
CAPE TOWN, Friday, Feb. 10, 1860.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

We arrived here on the 5th inst., after a very pleasant run of thirty days. The cause of our detention and the occurrences at Rio, the "Major" has already informed you of. The flag-officer certainly deserves thanks for this action he took in relation to the *Germantown*, which vessel the *Adams* was to relieve, for as soon as he heard of the accident that obliged us to put into Rio for repairs, he ordered the *Germantown* to return to the States. The two vessels have met here.

The *Germantown* is the most perfect specimen of a Yankee man-of wer it has been my luck to visit. She excites the admiration of all who see her, thereby reflecting great credit on the officers and crew. Having exchanged the customary salutes, our officers, accompanied by our worthy Consul, Mr. HOLMES, paid an official visit to the acting Governor, General WINDYARD, who received them with that ease and tact which goes so far to do away with the stiffness of a call of that kind. In the course of conversation the affair at the Peiho was mentioned, when the General spoke in the highest terms of the conduct of the gallant TATNALL on that occasion, remarking that "it was a very delicate compliment for him to choose the moment he did to go to person and inquire after the safety of his English friend." I merely mention the fact to show that such things are duly appreciated by the gallant sons of old Albion.

The French have a force here of about 5,000 men, under the command of Gen. GERMAIN, on their way to China. I presume they will wipe out the stain of the check at the Peiho. Gen. G. having gained his experience in Algeria, is peculiarly fitted for the service on which he is now ordered.

The Capetonians are having quite a time of it now. The French band plays every evening in the public gardens, and *Cortouche* is spending his money as a lot of landemen will do after a sea voyage; in fact, one would almost think he was in a French town. This vessel will sail for Hong-Kong on Saturday, the 11th inst., and the *Germantown* in a few days after, for Norfolk *viâ* St. Helena. The officers and crews of both vessels are enjoying excellent health. "Adios."

THE COLONEL.

The Wife-Poisoning Case.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, N. J., April 13, 1860.

The attention of this part of the country is turning to the approaching trial of Rev. JACOB S. HARDEN, which is expected to come off at the approaching term of the Court, which convenes at Belvidere on the 17th inst. The crime with which he is charged is that of poisoning his wife in the month of March, 1859. His case has been attended with many perplexities and delays. During the investigation of the Coroner's jury, and previous to his arrest, he availed himself of an opportunity to flee from the hands of justice. Five hundred dollars were immediately offered for his apprehension, payable on conviction, notwithstanding which he eluded the officers in search for some time, but was finally traced to Fairmount, Va., where he was learning the daguerrean art under an assumed name. He was arrested and lodged in Belvidere jail in the latter part of April, where he has since remained. Preparations were made twice for his trial, which was postponed on account of absent witnesses.

Mr. HARDEN was a young man of prepossessing appearance, and was quite successful in the Church. It is said that there was an improper intimacy existing between HARDEN and a young lady residing in the same family at the time of Mrs. HARDEN'S death.

PROGRESS OF JOURNALISM.

Politics and Journalism—A Party and an Independent Press.

From the New-York Tribune.

The true position of the newspaper with reference to the political struggles of the day, is a theme of grave and general interest. The Journal is every day becoming a more and more important disseminator of opinions as well as of facts, and thus an educator as well as informer of the masses. What, then, is its true attitude as to politics and parties? Our recent article touching this matter has evoked one from the NEW-YORK TIMES, which—destroys that our readers shall examine the subject from opposite points of view—we print elsewhere in this paper. Our own views thereby suggested are as follows:

1. It seems to us that a journalist is, or should be, an elector, a citizen, a man. As such, it is his simple duty to study the facts affecting the political well-being of his country and of mankind, and to form definite opinions thereon. Having formed such opinions, it seems to us natural and proper that he should express them, and most constrained and awkward, if not untruthful, to seek or seem to disguise them. If it be—as we undoubtedly hold it:—as clearly and truly a good citizen's duty to vote as to pay his taxes, and to so vote and act politically as to give effect to his convictions, then we do not see how he can laudably feel or feign indifference as between the great parties now struggling for ascendancy in this country.

2. The TIMES itself holds that "an independent journal" must approve or condemn this or that party, "just as the *specific acts* of either may deserve." Most true! but why does not the same rule apply to its *principles*—that is to its avowed tenets and purposes? Suppose, for instance, one of the great parties were to adopt and proclaim the reopening of the African Slave-trade as one of its leading objects, should not this avowal be approved or condemned as plainly and earnestly as any "specific act?" If not, why not. It "an independent journal must condemn what [ever] deserves condemnation," how shall party platforms and principles, avowed or unavowed, be excluded from the operation of this rule?

3. The TIMES seems to sadly to mistake us or grossly to misrepresent the position of an editor who cherishes convictions with regard to the principles involved in the controversies of the day, and plainly avows and commends them. In saying that

"A party journal is like a railroad train on a fixed track:—its Editor knows what view to take of every question:—he has only to be dragged by the party locomotive, and keep on the party platform"—

he asserts what our experience emphatically contradicts. We certainly never learned from any party or party platform what to believe and commend with regard to human Slavery, the protection of home industry, river and harbor improvements, cheap postage, the abolition of franking, a Pacific Railroad, free homesteads, or any other question of any serious consequence. All that we accept from any party is the designation of candidates wherewith to give effect to our own preexisting convictions. If any Convention of the party which, on the whole, seems to us most deserving of our support, ever presents a platform which does not embody our own convictions, we repudiate and spurn that platform.

4. The TIMES thinks we do pretty well in proposing to rebuke the errors of our own party, but wishes to "go one step further, and applaud whatever, in the action of the opposite party, may deserve applause." This is just what we have been doing all along. In the case of the franking privilege, for instance, we most heartily approved the course of the Democratic Senate in passing a bill to abolish that privilege, and we condemned the course of its *quasi* Republican House in not promptly and heartily agreeing to that abolition. We were the first to take the ground against the Republican House Investigating Committee's attempt to wrench from Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL the names of a body of private citizens who subscribed money to carry Pennsylvania for Mr. BUCHANAN in 1856, and we purpose to persevere in this course, to the end, unless we shall meantime be convinced that it is wrong. No matter though the terms of the House resolution fully justified the question—no matter though the progress of this controversy shall find us sloping with every Democrat in the House against every Republican—we shall uphold what we believe to be just, and resist what seems to us an unwarranted invasion of the rights of the citizen. And we have not the least fear that we shall thence be really stigmatized as unsound in the Republican faith. It will give us sincere pleasure to be able to approve the acts of our political adversaries at all times, while we do our best to expose their unsound principles to public reprobation.

5. The TIMES does us gross injustice with regard to questions recently pending at Albany. We condemned, and still condemn, that feature of the Health bill which involved the dismissal from office of several hundred Democratic functionaries in this Democratic city, and the appointment of Republicans in their steed. We believed this would hurt our party because it was wrong; we did not deem it wrong because it would hurt our party. Could the bill have been amended or guarded in this respect, so as to secure the approval of the City Delegation, we should have rejoiced to see it pass. As it is, we regard its defeat as simply a postponement, securing its passage in unobjectionable shape next Winter.

So of the City Hall bill. We deprecate the construction of a new City Hall in Madison-square; but we insist that the responsibility of that measure rightfully rests on our City Delegation, who introduced and almost unanimously supported it. The country members were quite justified in presuming that a bill introduced by the Senator from this lower District, and supported by every Senator from the City, including Mr. MARINER, who votes against almost every bill that comes before the Senate, was really required by the City, and that her voice ought to prevail. We believe they were mistaken; but they acted on data of which we, after all we have urged in favor of local independence and local responsibility, have little right to complain.

6. We conclude, then, as we began: A journalist is a citizen, following a special vocation, but not thereby precluded from forming and expressing opinions on the great questions of principle involved in the politics of the day—on the contrary, supplied by his vocation with peculiar facilities for forming correct opinions and giving effective expression thereto. We do not see that he has, or should be, exempt from the general obligation to express and commend those convictions by whose prevalence he feels that the national well-being will be promoted; it seems to us that an intelligent patriot must have such convictions, and must desire their diffusion. A small-souled bigot, a narrow-minded zealot, might indeed imagine that all honesty, all virtue, all worth, was confined to the party with which he agreed in principle, and thence weakened the force of his convictions by thick-and-thin laudations of every act done in the name of his own party, and kindred denunciation of whatever was proposed by its antagonist; but we do not presume any such Tittmouse likely to obtain control of a great metropolitan journal. We believe genuine independence, the largest liberty of utterance, is found in that sphere of journalism which begins with the frankest avowal of convictions on the fundamental bases of our current political controversies. The simple, notorious fact that what vaunts itself independent journalism is very commonly but disguised and insidious partisanship—such journals as the New-York *Herald*, the *Public Ledger*, (Philadelphia,) and *Harper's Weekly* being the most uncandid and untiring defamers of every Republican principle and idea, while others are secretly advertised as only masking their purpose for a time and ready to come out for the Democratic candidate so soon as the Charleston Convention shall have nominated them—might of itself cause this boasted independence to revolt the public nostrils. When sincere it must be a fetter: but it is oftener a flagrant fraud.

What a Buffalo Paper Thinks of the Business.

From the Buffalo Morning Express.

THE CIRCULATION OF NEW-YORK JOURNALS.

The project for supplying the New-York papers to towns and cities along the railroad lines on the day of their publication will be of advantage to Albany and Troy, and perhaps to the central cities of the State. It is of no great benefit to this city, for the reason that the papers do not reach here until 8 P. M., and at that time those of our citizens who reside in the upper wards of the city are at home and do not come down until morning, and cannot therefore obtain the New-York papers. The only way by which the new enterprise can be made of advantage to the city, is to place the papers in the hands of pamphlet and periodical venders, and make it profitable for them to *distribute the papers on their arrival forthwith to subscribers.* News from New-York at 7½ or 8 P. M. will not command a large sale, for the reason above assigned, and from the fact that they did not when we used to get them at 8 P. M; and for the further reason, that the New-York journals are valuable mainly for their commercial record and quotations, and for the foreign news, the former of which we get by telegraph, and *the latter is just as interesting at 9 A. M. of the next day as it is on the very day of publication.* We should imagine that the enterprise would prove prejudicial to the Albany journals, for that city becomes literally what the New-York journals have already designated it, a provincial city tributary to the City of New York, and the same may be said of all the towns and cities on the Hudson River.

We imagine the enterprise, so far as the country west of Utica is concerned, will be of little benefit, and that it will prove too expensive to the projector to be attended with profit.

We should be glad to encourage our New-York cotemporaries in their project for making their journals supreme throughout the State, and glad to aid them in building up a great power, which shall overshadow the journals of Albany, Syracuse, Utica, Rochester and Buffalo, but we do not suppose this can be done. A journal to become supreme, as the London *Times*, must contain something of greater interest than the editorial differences of the TIMES, *Tribune* and *Herald*—something better than the platitudes of BROOKS and the lies of BARNETT. We do not feel any interest in the details of the enormous corruption that prevails in the municipal maladministration of that aggregation of all sorts of beings which we call New-York City. We desire to know nothing of its street brawls and midnight murders, of the vice in Wall-street, or the crime in Cow Bay. Of the inefficiency of its Courts, despised by Australian KELLY, and defied by BILLY MULLIGAN, presided over by RUSSELL, and illuminated by that learning which sheds its light from the bench of the Marine Court, we already know enough to satisfy us that Justice is indeed blind. *If the New-York journals will send us only the admirable foreign correspondence which appears in the columns of the* TIMES *and Tribune, and the contents of their commercial columns, we shall have enough of the Metropolitan Press to satisfy the desire which originates the demand for their daily issue.* It is not possible for any journal in the City of New-York to build up a reputation like that of the leading journals of Europe, for this reason among others, that politics absorbs the attention of our people beyond all other topics, and parties must and will have, and will support more than one organ.

Nor do the New-York journals command the varied and highly educated talent that is employed on such a paper as the London *Times*—to give an instance—and what is it the organ of public opinion stands head and shoulders above all competition. They cannot afford to pay the price to secure such ability, nor can they in any way become so far acquainted with the plans and intentions of the National Government as to make their articles of value as indicators of its policy. Their conjectures, guesses and prophecies are as better than those of a Kansas journal, and whether they are read or not depends on the merits of the article as to style and method of thought.

If all existing New-York City journals could be put out with an extinguisher snob as that with which NAPOLEON III. darkens the light of the Parisian Press, and out of their ruins one journal created, embracing all the talent, energy, industry and enterprise now distributed among them all, a great and valuable journal, an engine of power and vast influence would be created; or two journals might be built up on the ruins of all the others, and then we might offer to the world competitions with the great journals of England, Germany and France.

Taking the existing condition of things, one man will read one paper, and another will have some other favorite; the Republican will read the *Tribune*—the doubtful and hesitating will refresh themselves with the TIMES—and a few benighted personages, diminishing in number every day, will read the New-York *Express*. A great potential leading journal, having greater merit than all its contemporaries, a merit so great and so manifest as to place all others in the back-ground—this supremacy is not possible to any journal in New-York City, in the present condition of the newspaper Press.

A Philadelphia View of the Enterprise.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

A TREMENDOUS CRISIS.—If we are to credit the editors of the New-York papers, this country is about to be revolutionized. We are about to abolish the Federal Government at Washington, and establish a newspaper government at New-York. We are to have no more Presidents, or Congresses, or Supreme Courts, or Governors, or Legislatures. These are to be abolished, and in their place we are to have New-York newspapers! BUCHANAN is to be extinguished, and in his place we are to have the *Herald*; in the place of Congress we shall have the *Tribune*; and in the place of the Judiciary the TIMES. The Departments, we presume, will be apportioned among the other journals; the *Evening Post* getting the Post-office, the *Commercial* the Treasury, the *Police Gazette* the Army, the *Clipper* the Navy! This is the millennium of American politics to which we are to look forward, if the bossts of our New-York cotemporaries are to be believed!

The dawn of this blessed millennium was announced the other day, when an express train for the interior of New-York was started soon after midnight, which carried to the benighted interior people whole bundles of light and intelligence in the shape of papers of the next day! These were delivered to the Albanians and Trojans by breakfast-time, to the Uticans by dinner-time, and to the Buffalonians by tea-time. It is true that some important news was missed, by going to press so early, and this was left for the afternoon papers to use, and for the New-York morning papers to serve to their readers, along with some other cold victuals, at breakfast, dinner and supper next day. This they had to do when the California steamer arrived with the interesting news of the Japanese in San Francisco. She got in after midnight, and the papers that employed the newspaper express train missed her news. The other morning papers got it and furnished it to their New-York subscribers a day in advance of their fast rivals, while the afternoon papers here and elsewhere, had the full benefit of it. That's the way the revolution worked on one day, and thus it will work on many days yet to come.

[This is not true. The TIMES, and, we presume, the *Herald* and *Tribune*, published the news in a second morning edition and furnished it to their New-York subscribers and readers in advance of any other journals.—ED. TIMES.]

If we are to believe what the New-York papers say—and of course we must believe all they say—the revolution is to spread in railroad ramifications all over the country. *The New-York papers are even going to run a newspaper express train between New-York and Philadelphia, and we are to have our Herald, Tribune and* TIMES *forced upon us before breakfast.* Think of the miseries of such diet on an empty stomach. Think of the indigestion of a *Herald* before coffee, a *Tribune* before the morning egg, and a TIMES before the morning muffin. The New-Yorkers are dying of such miserable habits, and are the evils of the system to be extended to Philadelphia to make us all miserable dyspeptics, as well as miserable sinners; to hurry us into premature graves, and report us dead of marasmus or diphtheria, instead of dead of over-dosed and over-early doses of New-York journals? *Cannot the Camden and Amboy Company be corrupted into a resolve to keep back the newspaper express until after we get our breakfasts?* Will they not spare us at least the horrors of that part of the great revolution? Is the whole country to be really conquered and over-ridden and laid waste by the New-York papers? Is the sun to be extinguished and are we to get a cheaper and better illumination from the *Herald*? Are we to pray for New-York daily papers instead of Philadelphia daily bread? From such and all kindred miseries, good fortune deliver us! Who will stop this revolution?

The New-York Morning Newspaper Railroad Express.

From the Brooklyn News.

The new enterprise just inaugurated from New-York to Albany *per* Hudson River Railroad, in the early delivering of the different morning papers of New-York, *has been successful.* Starting at three o'clock and twenty minutes A. M., the train reaches Albany at nineteen minutes past seven, and thence by the New-York Central Railroad, passing Utica at fifteen minutes after eleven, it arrives at Buffalo at six o'clock in the evening, having made the Hegira in fourteen and two-thirds hours. These morning flights will soon be as common as the telegraphic aids which bring distance to our doors, and annihilate the boundaries of States and nations. *From the Metropolis in all directions, upon all the iron tracks, shall go out these morning messengers, with their car loads of news fresh from the mint, for the thousand hungry eyes that await its arrival.* A public want cannot long remain unsatisfied; and now that this one, so long felt, is fiesily supplied, and the grain

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS TOGETHER OR SEP arate, for two experienced girls, (sisters) one as thorough cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both are girls of the most respectable and neat appearance, and very highly recommended as efficient, obliging and trustworthy servants; are not for a long out much, and will attach more importance to a good place than high wages. Apply at No. 19 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a lady, a widow, forty five years of age, without incumbrance, active, healthy and industrious; fully competent to take entire charge of a house, either in the City or country; is of a kind and cheerful disposition; speaks French and English fluently; satisfactory references. Call at, or address Mrs. L. M. T., No. 48 Varick-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, and take the entire charge of the kitchen; understands her business; has the best of City and country references. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room; country preferred.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as a good cook; understands her business in all the branches—soups, pastry and jellies. No objection to go with a family to the country for the Summer months. Best of reference from her last place. Apply at No. 233 7th av., between 25th and 26th sts., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as a good cook; one who understands her business thoroughly; she is a good meat and pastry cook; also is a good baker, and understands all kinds of desserts. The best of City reference from her last employers. Call or address No. 149 East 20th-st., corner of 3d-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk. Can give a good recommendation. Also, by a respectable German girl, a situation as chambermaid and light waitress; has a good recommendation from her last place. Apply at No. 167 East 12th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A MOST EXPEdienced servant, as thorough cook and laundress; is neat and economical in her kitchen, and entirely competent to discharge her duties as good cook and first-class washer and ironer; will be found a very desirable servant; reference unexceptionable. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing; no objection to the care of one or two grown children; has five years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 28 West 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLEaged woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is an excellent baker and pastry cook. Has the best of City reference. Has no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 160 West 25th st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTRESS WOULD LIKE TO engage with a family in the City or country; understands family sewing, dressmaking, &c. Can give the best of recommendation from her employers. Call where she is now engaged, at No 219 West 23d-st., (new No. 218,) for four days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen; one to cook, wash and iron, and one as chamber-maid and take care of children; do sewing and embroidery, if desired: the best reference given; the places must be respectable. Can be seen at No. 158 Allen-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE AMERican woman, a situation to do light chamber work, or to take care of grown children and do plain sewing; satisfactory reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 Mulberry st., 2d floor, in the rear, between Prince and Spring.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SMALL FAMILY by a first class cook; she understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived for six years in one family; will do marketing if required. No objection to go to Newport. Call at No. 61 25th-st., between Lexington and 3d ave., first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Good reference can be given. Inquire at No. 238 West 20th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, or assist in washing and ironing; the other to take care of children and sew; can be seen for two days; best of City reference from their last place. Apply at No. 36 6th-av., corner of Astor-place.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, sisters, situations; one as cook and to assist in washing and ironing, the other to do chamber-work and fine washing, or waiting. Can be seen, for 2 days, at their present employer's, No. 157 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, RE-spectable young woman as waitress, and to assist with chamberwork; has unexceptionable City reference as to character and capability; can be seen for two days at No. 42 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small, private family; good reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days at No. 9 Union-place, Brooklyn. No objections to go a short distance in the country.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as amanuensis, companion, or governess; would like to go South, or with a Spanish family to Europe; references given. Address A. M., Jersey City Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH the best of City reference, a situation as child's nurse and to assist in sewing; may be seen for two days at No. 117 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, between Clinton and Henry sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class chambermaid and laundress; thoroughly understands her business. Very best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 71 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, in a small private family, as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing; or chambermaid and waiting; no objection to go in the country; can be seen for two days. Good City reference. Call at No. 47 Charles-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and take care of children. An American and religious family preferred. Has good City references. Call at No 80 Horatio-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as children's maid; is a neat sewer: can make ladies' and children's under-clothing in the neatest manner; any lady requiring the services of an honest, faithful woman will call at No. 123½ West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Can give the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 108 East 13th-st., for two days if not suited, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and seamstress. Can give good City reference. Apply at No. 4 Nelson-place for two days. Has lived four years in her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as laundress; she understands her business perfect; wishes to get into a respectable private family; good City reference to be seen. Call at No. 187 East 28th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WHO has good City reference, a situation as chamber maid, or chambermaid and plain sewer, or fine washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 105 West 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and waiter, in some respectable family. No other need apply. Can come well recommended. Inquire at No. 154 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner of West Baltic.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as nurse girl; good washer and ironer; best of City reference. Call at No. 163 East 33th-st., corner of 2d-av., 2d floor, back room. Can be seen for two days

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter by a very competent girl with good City reference; would not object to go a short distance in the country. Call during two days at No. 195 Varick-st., north of King.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and has good references. Apply at No 94 St. Mark's-place, 8th st., near the 1st av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer in a small family; best City reference given. Call at No. 56 Tallman st., Brooklyn, between Bridge and Charles sts.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITUation as cook; perfectly understands her business; has the best City references. Call at No. 127 West 24th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches. Best of City reference. Call at 76 West 21th-st., second door from 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG American girls; one to cook, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waiter; best of City references given. Apply at No. 434 4th-av. for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY an experienced, trustworthy woman; she is competent to take charge of an infant. Apply at her present place, No. 16 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or waitress by a German girl 17 years old. Call at No. 125 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the back room.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A RE-spectable young woman; is a first-class cook in all its branches; is an excellent pastry cook; good City references. Inquire at 94 St. Marks-place, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID by an experienced, active woman. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 29 5th-av.

EMPLOYMENT IS DESIRED BY A LADY of refined education whereby she can maintain herself respectably. Is capable of supervising a house, and can conform to any style of living; will locate in any healthy place, or travel. Address, for two weeks, Miss LORING, Station D, Post-office.

CALIFORNIA.—A NURSE WISHES TO WAIT on a family or invalid; is not sea-sick; would pay part of her passage; best of reference. Address NURSE, No. 128 East 30th-st.

A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUAtion as cook for a very competent and trustworthy woman. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 60 5th-av.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 15 and 14 Bible House 7th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian sagevages spoken. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as good cook, washer and ironer and baker; understands making butter and pastry; no objections to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Can be seen, for two days, if not engaged, at No. 92 James-st., corner New-Bowery, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS, waitress and housemaid, by a very highly recommended girl of genteel appearance; thoroughly understands her business in either department, and will be found a most desirable servant, where experience, neatness and respectful manners are essential. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; a person who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, hair-dressing and operating on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; is fully capable of every branch of her duties. Call at No 69 West 34th-st., one door from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer or general housework, or chamber-work, waiting, nurse and seamstress; is very fond of children; is neat and smart about her person and work; good reference; no objections to country. Call at No. 73 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook and assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; wages $9. Also a regular chambermaid, who does fine washing; wages $7. Call at or address No 218 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objections to go to the country with a family for the Summer; best of City references from her last place, Iooniee No. 53 University place, between 11th and 12th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS; ONE as nurse and seamstress; can take a baby from birth; the other as chambermaid and seamstress, who cuts and fits children's clothes. City reference. No objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 219 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress in a private family; is a good hand at children's and ladies' clothing, and all kinds of family sewing; the best of city reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 182 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamber work, and to assist with washing and ironing; understands waiting on a table. Can give good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 29th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG English Protestant girl, to do chamber work or take care of children; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference can be seen for two days at her candy store, No. 267 Avenno A, two doors from 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress; would have no objection to light chamberwork. Best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 450 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A FULLY COMPETENT WOMAN a situation as cook; can produce the best City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country with a family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, corner University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse; understands the care of a baby from its birth; can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 269 West 21st-st. Good City references given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of game, boned turkeys, creams, jellies, blanc mange, biscuits; no objection to the country. Apply to No. 10 Milligan-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as waitress in a private family; perfectly understands her business; no objections to go in the country; the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 135 West 13th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as dressmaker; can who understands cutting, fitting, and can also operate on the sewing machine; has no objection to assist in the care of children; City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 397 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in washing, or take care of children and do plain sewing; good City reference; can be seen at No. 189 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork and waiting, or waiting alone, in a private family; was six years in her last situation. Best of reference given. Call at No. 467 2d-av., corner of 29th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH GOOD reference, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit, and is willing to make herself useful; would have no objections to attend to children. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 99 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and laundress. Good City references given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and seamstress to grown children, or as chambermaid and fine washer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 37 West 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS—ONE as plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and to take care of children. Good references. Call at 126 8th-st., Clinton-place first floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl; is a good plain cook; a first rate washo nod ironer; also bakes; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 202 East 15th-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook and assist in the washing. Best of City references. Call at No. 61 3d-av., corner of 11th-st., over the grocery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man in a private family as coachman and groom; understands plain vegetable gardening; is willing to make himself useful around the house; has lived with some of the most respectable families in the City; has no objections to the country; the best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at Mr. J. Willis', No. 227 West 21st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, raising and taking care of stock, and farming in general, and will be beneficial to any gentleman who may employ him; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address, for three days, E. D. S., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a respectable single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. Call or address WAITER, No. 577 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts., in care of Mr. Freeman, New-York.

WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG MAN A situation as coachman; no objection to go in the country a short distance; can produce six years' recommendation from his last employer. Any person in need of such a man would do well by addressing a note to F F., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young man, as coachman, and to assist in gardening; is willing to make himself useful around a gentleman's place. His last employer may be seen daily at the Marine Bank. Address L. G., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, A single young man, 24 years of age, a situation to take care of horses, carriages, &c.; he understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; has the best of recommendations from his last employer. Address W. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS A GOOD penman, and has had some experience in bookkeeping, desires a situation in any capacity in which he can make himself useful; best of reference given as to character, &c. Address L., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUATION as gardener; is a good practical man, and is willing to make himself useful; also, by a Scotchman, who is a good dairyman; has good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, or assistant groom, by a young Scotchman 22 years of age; is steady and obliging; has no objections to the country. Address J. F., at Mr. Schwab's, No. 21 Wooster-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, groom or gardener by a competent man; is a single man and willing to make himself generally useful, can give the best City reference. Call at No. 184 West 16th-st., one door west of 8th-av., in the butcher-shop.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUAtion as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to go to the country, and has the best of City reference Address to J. O., at Harney's French bakery, between 21st and 22d sts., 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady young man who has good City reference. Address J. L., drug store, corner 17th-st. and 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN A SITUation as coachman, is a first-rate driver and understands the care of horses thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway. Address OSCAR.

WANTED—A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN WANTS A situation as groom in a private family; has had several years experience in the old country. Address ALFRED, Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

TO BUSINESS MEN IN GENERAL.—A young married man, who has by prudence and industry bought a house and lot up town, is anxious to procure a situation as collector of bills and rents, collector salesman, shipping goods, or any other capacity where he can make himself generally useful, having a general knowledge of mercantile business; can give ample security and good references. Address T. P., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener by a respectable Protestant married man who perfectly understands the growing of all kinds of vegetables, greenhouse and flowries; is a first-class agricultural st. aed has a practical knowledge of raising young stock; has acted in the above capacity for the past twenty years; can produce the best of reference. Call or address R. B., at A. Smith's seed store, No. 64 White st., for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS TOGETHER IN THE country, by a Protestant man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as gardener and coachman; will make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; the women as cook, washer and ironer, or would take charge of a dairy; has best of reference. Can be seen for 3 days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man, who fully understands the business; is a first-class groom and also a steady driver; he is steady and sober and can be relied upon; can furnish undoubted reference in both country and City to that effect; will be found civil and obliging. Address J. N., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, or Fox & Co., No. 1,112 Broadway, cor. 33d-st., for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT men, father and son, the father as assistant janitor, or any light work; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; wages no object; the son is 19 years old and would assist in the garden and on the farm; have good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST RELIABLE, HARDworking young man, a situation as coachman and gardener, or coachman only; is an excellent driver and good gardener; would work on a farm, milk cows, &c., or do anything required of him; a steady place is preference to high wages. Good reference. No objections to country. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 72 Bleecker-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young man, as waiter to a private family; has the best City reference from where he has lived for four years; willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's family; would go to any part of the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 6th st., or at Mr. Randolph's bookstore, corner of Broadway and Amity-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a steady young man; he is a good milker, and is willing to make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place; he is a first-class groom, and a careful and safe driver, and has first-class reference. Call at No. 219 Bowery, or address T. B., Box No. 139 *Times* Office. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, in a wholesale store as entry clerk or assistant bookkeeper; is willing if necessary, to attend to some other branch; writes a good business hand, and has had some experience. Satisfactory reference given. Wages not so much an object as a good situation. Address W. H. L., in care of J. K. Russell, No. 722 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; one who thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful; the best of reference can be given from his last employer; no objection to either City or country. Address at No. 56 Broadway for two days. Can be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as coachman or gardener; is a good groom and careful driver; understands gardening in all its branches, both pruning and grafting and the forcing of all kinds of vegetables. Can come well recommended from his last place both for sobriety and capability. Address J. L., No. 1 824 Broadway, in the store, or Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN OF EXPERience, a situation as coachman; is a very reliable, careful and steady man; understands his business; reference to present employer unexceptionable. Also situations wanted for two respectable colored men, as coachmen and waiter. Also, for two good practical farmers, who are very highly recommended, and two lately landed. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable Protestant man, who perfectly understands the treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has thirteen years' experience in the care and treatment of horses; is perfectly sober and trustworthy, as his testimonials will fully prove from his last employers in this City. Address M. R., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION on a farm; has worked three years on a farm in this country; was brought up on a farm in the old country, understands the care of horses and cattle in general; is a sober honest man; is not afraid of work; can produce good City reference if required. Address E. B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A married man without family; is perfectly competent in every department of the business; is also well versed in all farming operations; is an active, energetic man, and feels confidence in giving satisfaction to any one who may employ him; has had long experience of this climate. Address E. D., No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A sober, industrious single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and a cow, if required, and can keep a gentleman's place in good order; has had many years' experience, both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF procuring a good situation for his coachman; he is a first-rate groom and driver; he is honest, sober, and can be trusted implicitly; he perfectly understands the care of horses, coaches, and harness. Any gentleman in want of a trustworthy young man will call or address W. C., No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY INTELligent German young man, as practical farmer; can cribb, mow, cradle, milk, and is a good vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses and driving perfectly. A good employer, wanting the right sort of man for the country, will find one by calling at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man who thoroughly understands vegetable gardening in all its various branches; out-door flowering and keeping a place in order; can care horses; is a good driver; has the best of City reference from last place. Address, P. B., Box No. 152 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH, PROTESTANT, single young man, a situation as waiter in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of City reference; no objections to the country. (Newport preferred.) Apply, for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and farming also; is capable of doing anything about a gentleman's place. Has the best of reference from his last place, where he has lived six years. Address B. C., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A married man, Protestant, without children; is a practical man, having had many years experience in this country; can give satisfactory references as to character and capability. Address G., or apply at Smith's seed-store, No. 64 White-st. To be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; no objection to take charge of a small vegetable garden, if required, or make himself generally useful; understands his business in all its branches; can come well recommended from his last place. Addres A. B. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable single man; perfectly understands the care, treatment, and management of gentlemen's horses; he knows this City well, and is a first-class groom and good driver; can give first-class City reference. Call or address J. S., No. 50 4th-av., in the saddlery and harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE middle aged man in a down-town wholesale clothing house, as foreman and cutter of shirts and clothing, and giving out work, by one who has been employed for ten years in that capacity. Good references given. Address BARTON, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD PROTESTANT MAN, A situation as coachman; is married; would make himself useful in the family; is a good driver, and understands the care of horses thoroughly; is a strictly temperate man and will make himself useful. Can be seen at No 424 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man, without family; thoroughly understands fruit flower and kitchen gardening, greenhouse, graperies, &c; is willing to make himself useful; good reference. Apply to S. D., at W. Elliott's seed-store, No. 31 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY MAN as coachman and gardener; he is a good groom, careful, safe driver, and good milker; will be willing to do the chores around the place; has first-class reference, and understands the care of poultry. Address K. P., Box No 214 *Times* Office for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable young man who is a first-class servant; will highly recommended from his last employer. Can be seen at Mr. WALE'S harness store, corner of 25th-st., in Broadway, or address a note to J. M., to the above place, No. 965 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single young man who can come well recommended from his last employer for honesty and sobriety, and his being willing and obliging. Address J. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in a private family as coachman; knows the City. Has excellent City reference. Has no objection to go to the country. Call for two days on Mr. SEGEL, No. 876 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN PROTestant gardener, with a small family; knows how to attend a farm, grapes, and green-house. Apply today, at No. 126 West st.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING AND MANufacturing house about 15 or 16 years of age, who writes a good hand and is correct at figures, and who will furnish the most undoubted testimonials for honesty, integrity and good conduct. A note in the applicant's handwriting, with reference, directed to Box No. 3 425 Post office, will be attended to. Salary first year $150

WANTED—AN PRIVATE SECRETARY, AT A moderate salary, a gentleman of education; an Englishman or Scotchman, who has had some legal training, would be preferred. Replies, with references as to character and qualifications and specimen of hand writing of applicant, to be addressed to Box No. 4,238 Post-office.

WANTED—A PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND ironer, and to do general housework in a small family in the country; none need apply without good City references. Apply at No. 52 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, between 12 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; must be a neat sewer, and willing to go into the country. Apply, with recommendations, this day, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at No. 42 West 19th-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SHIRT-CUTTER to take charge of a custom shirt department. Address, with reference, E. M., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS LAUNDress in a private family. Apply at No. 146 3d av.

WANTED—A COOK AND WAITRESS TO GO A short distance in the country. Apply, with references, at No. 21 West 21st-st.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED—IN AN OFFICE—ONE LIVING down in Williamsburgh preferred; must give good references in regard to honesty &c. Apply to E. L. MEACHUM, No. 71 Nassau-st., up stairs.

PAINTER WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO has a general knowledge of sign painting; good wages and steady work. Apply at No. 598 8th-av.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents

S. M. WOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND AUCTIONEERS,
For the purchase and sale of
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, RAILROAD STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES.
S. M. WOOD,
W. L. BOSTOCK,
F. S. BOGUE,
No. 77 Cedar-st., and
No 75 West 40th-st., New-York.

S. M. WOOD & CO.
Offer for sale $13,500 DRAFTS on the Auditor of the State of New-York, bearing 6 per cent. interest, issued by the Canal Appraisers, as awards for damages.
50,000 TRANSIT RAILROAD BONDS guaranteed by the State of Minnesota. Four first mortgages on New-York City property.
4 Brown Stone Houses, pleasantly located in Brooklyn Terms easy
A beautiful Country Villa, in the City of Litchfield, Connecticut. Will be sold at a bargain, to close an estate.
A 2-story house, with a quarter of an acre of ground, in Mount Vernon, thirty minutes' ride from the City, as also a nice 3-story house, with three lots of ground, at Long Dock Ferry, Jersey City, will be sold at a bargain.
TO LOAN, on New-York or Brooklyn property, $43,000, (a trust fund,) in sums to suit, from $3,000 and upwards.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes.
Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

CROMMELIN, GOODWIN & CURTIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Negotiate Bank, Insurance and Express Stocks, and Business Paper, and advance upon the same. Prompt attention given to collections, or any business intrusted to us.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 62 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

FINANCIAL.
1860. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1860
1860. Pacific Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1860.
1860. Union Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1860.
1860. Great Western Marine Insurance Scrip of 1860.
1859. Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1859.
1859. Commercial Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1859.
1859. New-York Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1859.
1859. Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1859.
Bought and sold or negotiated on commission by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—OFFICE, No. 163 Bowery —Under Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.—At an election for Directors of this Company, held Tuesday, March 13, the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

D. B. KEELER,	JOHN FOSTER,
E. L. WALTON,	WM. A. CUMMING,
GEO. J. PRICE,	ANDREW M. WHITLOCK,
ISAAC WALTON,	W. WAKE.
JAS. M. MILLS,	ALEX. McDONALD,
JOHN PALMER,	CHAS. PERLEY,
STEPH. VALENTINE,	ABM. DENIKE,
WM. DENNISTOUN,	NATHAN ASIEL,
E. D. BROWN,	JORDAN L. MOTT, Jr.,
ROBT. M. FIELD,	JOHN MOORE,
STEPHEN CUTTER,	JOHN H. MORRIS,
D. H. KNAPP,	JOHN MURPHY,
JAMES HUMES,	BRYAN M. OAHILL,
JACOB WILSON,	A. T. BRIGGS,
SANFORD MEAD,	JOSEPH W. DURYEE.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, DAVID B. KEELER was unanimously reelected President.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, April 10, 1860.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

D. R. MARTIN	PARKER HANDY,
ROBERT HAYDOCK,	A. C. SOUTHMAYD,
SAMUEL S. BOWMAN,	JAMES M. BENEDICT,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,	JOHN CASTREE,
JOHN BOYCE,	ALBERT A. MARTIN,
LUCIEN D. OOWEN,	DAVID WAGSTAFF,
	L. A. EDWARDS.

And for inspectors of the next succeeding election,

HARVEY WEED,	ROBT. J. BROWN,
	PETER M. MARTIN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, D. R. MARTIN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD BONDS. The following Six per cent. Bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies were stolen from the fire-proof in the office of the undersigned on the evening of Feb 23, 1859: Nos. 476, 477, 478, 484, 502, 503, 538, 537, 544, 545, of $1 000 each, redeemable in 1889. Coupons payable June 1 and Dec. 1, 1859, attached.
All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped; and application will be made to the joint Board for a renewal of them at their meeting in July next, at the Company's Office in Princeton, N. J.
Should any of the above Bonds be offered for sale, information of the same to Gaw, Macalester & Co., Wall-st., Philadelphia, or Hopkins & Co., No. 53 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, will be thankfully received. P. F. DU BARDNES, Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1860.

ALL COUPONS OF THE GREEN BAY, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due on the 10th inst., will be honored on presentation, to Mr. A. J. F. VANDEWATER, at the office of messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange place, New-York.
The net earnings of the road are insufficient to pay these Coupons but they are honored for the account of parties interested in the subsequent securities of the Company for the protection of their interest.
Those presenting Coupons will state the name and address of the owner of each of the Bonds to which such Coupons belong. BISHOP & CO.
Mortgages in possession of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad.
MILWAUKEE Wis., April 5, 1860.

ON SALE—MOBILE CITY EIGHT PER CENT. Bonds redeemable in 1886, interest payable in New-York semi-annually, 1st January and 1st July.
Rochester City 6 per cent Bonds, redeemable in 1873, interest payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.
New-York Central Railroad 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds, redeemable in 1876. Coupons for interest payable in New-York Feb. 1 or Aug. 1.
Troy City 6 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1873, interest payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING SECOND MORTgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with Dloe Coupons, to each attached, the first one 1st March, 1860, were mailed from Europe by the steamer *Hungarian*, and have not been received, viz.:

Bond No. 3 371, of	$1,000
Bond No. 3,460, of	1,000
Bond No. 3 524, of	1

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

For sale or to let, a large three-story brick building, near the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, suitable for any manufacturing purpose, containing a first-class steam engine, 100 H. P.
E. R. KELLOGG,
No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Three farms containing about thirty-five acres, two miles from Newark, on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good house, barn-house and stables nearly new thereon, and in good repair and good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees on the place.

MIDDLETOWN ISLAND PROPERTY.—For sale, to let, and exchange for City property—some of the most desirable on the island.

Also, FOR SALE—Several desirable houses on Murray Hill, and 124th, 24th and 37th sts.

Also, FOR SALE—Lots on 59th, 70th, 84th, 85th, 114th, 120th, 121st and 136th sts., and 2d, 3d and 4th avs.

FOR SALE—Several desirable houses and lots in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. A. K. FOSTER & CO.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO BEAUTIFUL NEW two-story and basement houses, Philadelphia fronts, brown stone stoops, with all modern improvements, situated on Pacific-st., between Portland and Carlton avs., Brooklyn. This is one of the most accessible locations in Brooklyn, near the proposed parks; only fifteen minutes' walk from Fulton, Flatbush and Atlantic av. cars; lots, 20 by 100; houses, 20 by 40. Price, each, $3,500 on bond and mortgage. Apply to owner, on premises, from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. Houses just finished. Would trade for valuable building lots

TO BONE-BURNERS.—THE WELL-KNOWN "Bone-burning Establishment," situated on the North River, a little below Snedeen's Landing, is now for sale or to let. Being within one mile of the City, and in hourly communication by railroad and steamboat, and occupying an isolated situation, it offers unusual advantages to those embarking in the business, or about changing their location. For particulars and terms, which will be moderate, apply to CHAS. B. WOOD, No. 459 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE SIX NEW first-class brown stone houses, situated on the south side of 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., about 200 feet east of 6th-av., one of the most desirable locations up town. The houses are finished in handsome style, with black walnut stairs, marble halls, plate glass, circular bay windows, and altogether first-class houses. The street is being paved with Belgian pavement. The houses are opened and can be examined during the day. Apply on the premises, or of T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 9 College-place.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house and lot No. 38 East 12th-st., near Broadway; contains all the modern improvements; is three rooms deep; basement and first story, 9 feet; upper stories 8½ feet; lot 25x103 feet 3 inches; large mirrors, imported bronze gas fixtures and carpets, will be sold with the house if required. For terms and tickets of admission, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND lot, containing about ten acres of land, in the north-western section of the City of Baltimore, within three minutes' walk of the city passenger railway, on Pennsylvania-av., and in a rapidly improving quarter of the city. Price $25,000, one-half cash, balance on time to suit the purchaser. For further information, address CLAYTON L. DULANY, Esq., No. 36 St. Paul's-st., Baltimore.

FOR SALE—THREE HOUSES, SITUATED ON the south side of 33d-st., near 3d-av. The houses have been carefully built, under the supervision of the two owners—a carpenter and mason; three story and basement, brown-stone fronts, high stoop, with all the modern improvements. For cash, the above houses, will be sold at the low price of $7,250. Terms to suit purchasers. Inquire of THURSTON & KYLE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE IN Lexington-av. near Grace Church Chapel, between 35th and 36th sts., the high-stoop 4 story brown-stone house, built by Messrs. Temlinson & Willis, and in complete order, with all the modern improvements; house 25x70; lot 25x100; price $18,000; terms very liberal. Apply to E. H LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to CHARLES L. FROST, No. 105 Clinton-place.

BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE AND TO LET.—The two snug 2-story frame houses and lots Nos. 235 for sale, and 237 Livingston-st., near Hanover-place, to be let; genteel location, convenient to Fulton-av. cars; are in good order, and contain gas. Ridgewood water; $3,500 on bond and mortgage. Terms easy. Inquire of WM. SELBIG, No. 516 Broadway, New-York, or No. 239 State-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon-avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY BROWN-stone front house, with basement and underpinning, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 214 2d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DELAFIELD.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON BROOKLYN Heights for sale, between Hicks and Henry sts.; two lots, 26x100, each running through from Montague to Remsen sts.; house on Montague-st., brown-stone front. The house and one lot will be sold separate, or the vacant lot. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN HARDY, at No. 58 South-st.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITES OF FOUR, EIGHT, OR twelve lots on 3d, 4th and 5th avs. and 55th-st., Brooklyn, commanding a full and splendid view of New-York City and harbor, and within 30 minutes of Wall-st. by City cars. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 30 Vesey-st.; HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE AN ELEGANT English basement house, on the 5th-av., near Madison-square, with the furniture, which has been selected and made to order, mostly of carved oak. For cards to view this house, and further information, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x55 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE front house, No. 63 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in perfect order, having just been frescoed and painted by Messrs. Vasey & Bird, in their best style. Lease 20 by 80, lot 20 by 100. Apply to LOOMIS & GOFF, No. 1,138 Broadway, or No. 6 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—No. 289 Henry-st.; three stories, high stoop and brick house; built to let; has modern improvements; cold water, bath, &c. Possession given about April 20. Price low; terms easy. Apply to A. T. BUCKHOUT, No. 172 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, high stoop brown-stone houses, Nos. 23 and 35 West 34th-st., full size, with extension for library, finished with black walnut stairs, rosewood doors, and all modern improvements. Apply on the premises of LOPER & DAVIS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE MODERN three-story brown-stone front house No. 151 Avenue B, opposite Tompkins Park; or exchange for house on west side, between 3d and 7th avs. and 8th and 42d sts. Address J. M., Box No. 61 Post-office, stating location and price.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A COTTAGE house on south side of Dean-st; 350 feet east of Grand-av., with two lots 50x110 feet. Price $2,600. Terms easy. Apply to WM. R. NICHOLS, (owner,) No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—NINE LOTS between 7th and 125th sts., and west side of 4th-av. Price low, and no money wanted if improved. Apply to SAMUEL EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE house with extension for dining-room and kitchen, No. 76 Adelphi-st., between Myrtle and Park avs.; gas and water introduced, lot 25 by 100. Price $2,800.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ALL DESCRIPTIONS of real estate, in City and country. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate, and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN—SEVERAL plots of lots, well situated for improvement; a fine opportunity for enterprising builders. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fondas Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 8 miles from Amsterdam, on the New-York Central Railroad, and 9 miles from Johnstown, the County seat. The farm contains 105 acres, all fine tillable land, with the exception of 7 acres of woodland. It is well watered, and a fine, large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones, good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses, and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two-story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. A good cash business is done in the store, and the post-office is kept there. The village contains a large brick fleshing mill, large tannery and two stores. One mile east is a village of 1,500 inhabitants. There are 3 cows, 3 horses and all the farming utensells, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence or for agricultural purposes, such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at Nos. 92 and 94 Cliff st.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE—17½ ACRES, large house, barn, granary, carriage-house, building new, apple orchard, pear trees, raspberries, strawberries, blackberries, currants, &c.; good fences, orioleproof wires, brook of water, well, and no waste land. To apply on the premises to J. R. HAMMOND, M. D. Mamaroneck, Rockland County, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT AUCtion, on WEDNESDAY, April 18, at 2 o'clock, a farm of 32 acres in the township of Westfield, N. J., together with a new dwelling-house thereon, and suitable outbuildings.
R. BOWNE, Administrator.

INSURANCE.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office corner of Greenwich and Fulton sts.
NEW-YORK, April 10, 1860.

At the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, held on Tuesday, April 13, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

LEVI PEGAR,	SAMUEL S. BOWMAN,
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN,	JEREMIAH ROBBINS,
BENJ. S. TAYLOR,	WARD WORE,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	C. D. VAN WAGENEN,
BARRETT H. VAN ANKEN,	WILLIAM HUSTACE,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,	ISRAEL MINOR,
C. V. R. OSTRANDER,	JOSEPH S. BARKER,
DAVID HAGIE,	ELY HOPPOCK,
JOSEPH M. BROWN,	HENRY A. KERR,
EBENEZER BEADLESTON,	CROWELL ADAMS,
NATHANIEL WEED.	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, C. V. R. OSTRANDER was unanimously reelected President, and JOSEPH S. BARKER, Vice-President.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

YACHT FOR SALE—OF 30 TONS, SCHOONER-rigged, fully equipped and in complete order. To be seen at the anchorage ground of the squadron. Will be sold cheap. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON, 14 MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.—The elegant country seat, 63x63, (exclusive of piazzas,) of the late Samuel Hand, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and battery. The House, (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Sparkling, Atherton, Ferris and others,) contains twelve commodious sleeping-rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry; and in the basement, kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is furnished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station. Inquire of several times each day. For particulars, inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Perk-place.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING ABOUT forty acres, beautifully situated on the Flushing and Bay Side Turnpike, (on which are several admirable building sites,) in the immediate neighborhood, and commanding a fine view of Little Neck Bay, East River, and the Sound. The premises are situated at Bay Side, L. I., ten miles from New-York City, and three miles east of the village of Flushing, from which place communication is had with the City several times a day by railroad and steamboat. Either the whole or part of the above forty acres will be sold, and the farm house, surrounded by a beautiful shade, with barns, sheds, &c., and about five acres of good land, will be rented to a suitable tenant. Any further information may be obtained by applying to WM. A. CORNELL, on the premises, or to J. W. ROWE, 363 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE, within one hour's ride of this City, accessible at all hours of the day, consisting of a large and very convenient house, built but a few years; an excellent stone carriage house and stable, and nearly one acre of ground, stocked with an assortment of the choicest variety of fruit, such as cherries, pears, plumbs, raspberries, currants, &c., in abundance. The place is located on the corner of two pleasant avenues, with a fine row of elm trees on each, and in as healthy a section of country as can be found. There is to well of most excellent soft water on the place, and all is in perfect order. More ground is to be had if desired. Price, $5,000. Inquire of C. A. SHERMAN, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 37, from 11 to 4.

COTTAGE AT TARRYTOWN FOR SALE.—For sale at Tarrytown a neat cottage, 36x30, nearly new, in excellent order, painted inside and out last Spring; second house north of Rev. Mr. Todd's Church; lot 240 feet deep; bounded easterly by the Croton Aqueduct, westerly by Broadway; situated handsomely, with extensive river view, about ten minutes' walk from the depôt; fruit-trees and flowers in abundance; stable, two cisterns and an excellent well of fine water on the premises. Furnished and ready for immediate occupation. Price $8,000, and no abatement. If not sold in April will be withdrawn from the market. Apply at No. 169 Chambers-st. W. L. WALLACE.

LLEWELLYN PARK, AT ORANGE, N. J.—A tract of 500 acres of land. Country residences, in Llewellyn Park, only one hour from New-York, for sale:

Lakewood, picturesque villa, and 5 acres.
Castlewood, a stone mansion, and 5 acres.
Eyrie, Eagle Rock, a rustic cottage, and 10 acres.
A cottage and 1 acre at $5,000.
A cottage and 5 acres in Eagleton at $8,000.
10 building sites of 5 acres each, in Llewellyn Park.
10 beautiful building sites on Orange Mountain, at $500 per acre. Apply to the proprietor,
E. S. HASKELL,
No. 44 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY SEAT AT NEWBURGH FOR SALE.—On the west bank of the Hudson, at Newburgh, about 1½ miles north of the Landing and Railroad Depôt. The dwelling is of recent construction, large and complete in all respects, as are also the stable, coach-house and other out-buildings. There are about 14 acres of beautifully sloped grounds, in the highest state of cultivation, extensively fruited, &c. There is a fine stream winding through the premises, forming a lake, and then flowing off into the Hudson; altogether, this is one of the finest places for sale on the Hudson. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—TO LEASE FOR TWO years, either with or without furniture, a house and two acres of ground. The house is beautifully located, and surrounded by fruit and ornamental trees; there is an excellent stable and carriage-house attached to a good kitchen garden, with the usual small fruits; water and gas in the house; terms for the whole, $1,100 with furniture, or $800 without furniture, or the furniture would be sold to the lessee. Also for sale, three fine horses, carriage, harness, &c., the proprietor being about to leave the country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., New-York, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY.—A commodious, well-built dwelling house, with dining-room and kitchen in the rear, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic, with one acre of land or more; rich soil and abundance of fruit. It is within five minutes' walk of the railroad depôt, communicating in one hour with New-York by frequent trains. For further particulars inquire of JAMES G. DARLING, No. 270 Water-st.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size from eight to fifteen rooms; are in complete order. Rent to from $200 to $600 per annum.

The localities for attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity.

For further particulars apply to GILBERT HOPKINS, Office No. 37 Fulton-st., second floor, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDson, 2½ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, wash-house, gas house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

TO LET—THE PREMISES NOW OCCUPIED BY L. Sillimen Ives, Esq., on the Hudson River, near Manhattanville, within five minutes' walk of the depôt, and within 45 minutes of Chamber-st., *via* Hudson River Railroad. The house is brick, with hollow walls, gas, bath-room, &c. Also, the store. No. 370 South-st., next to the corner of Governeur-st. Apply to
A. J. SMITH, No. 65 Chatham st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN Acres, on the Hudson, 29 miles from the City. Has good buildings, choice fruit and shade, river front, splendid prospect; and living water; the grounds high and picturesque, location perfectly healthy, neighborhood unexceptionable, and depôt close at hand. Will be sold or rented to a suitable party. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A desirable country residence in the village of Mount Vernon. A two story and basement house, 36x26 feet, with barn, &c. The grounds are highly improved, and well stocked with fruits, &c. Terms easy. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 175 West 29th-st., or to W. C. SINCLAIR, No. 204 Bleecker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, situated in the south suburb of Poughkeepsie, on high ground, and commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country. House new, 36x49; eleven rooms, with all modern improvements. One or two acres of land can be had. For particulars inquire of GEO. CORLIES, Poughkeepsie.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT RYE TO LET OR SALE, OR FOR SALE—With 3¼ acres, carriage-house, stables, &c., quarter mile from depôt, eligibly situated, has 14 rooms, including kitchen, wash-room, and library. Rent moderate to good tenant. Possession immediately. Occupied by Mr. Betts. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st., D. C. BANK, or Depôt Master, Rye.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, with 20, 40, or 60 acres, at Morristown, N. J. The dwelling is in Elizabethan style, well finished, on an elevated site, with handsome lawn, ornamented with walks, old forest trees, and evergreen. There is also a large garden, fish-pond, carriage-house and stables.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A HUDSON River family mansion, in a flourishing town, near steamboat landing and railroad station, six acres grounds, high and healthy situation, adjoins a lake, fine boating, commands 50 miles' view of Catskill Mountains. Apply to CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER County, 22 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad, a first-class country residence; large stone house, five acres of land, with barn and other out-houses, good grass and plenty of young fruit trees. Inquire of A. S. CAMPBELL, No. 702 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE IN THE VILLAGE of Feltville, N. J., about 25 miles from the City; would be leased for a number of years at a very low rent, with as much land as might be desired; good school, church, Post-office, &c. Inquire of DAVID FELT, No. 120 William-st.

HOUSE TO RENT AT YONKERS.—A FURnished house to rent on Broadway, opposite Starr's Academy, with good view of river—contains furniture, and lighted with gas. For terms apply to BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS, Auctioneers, No. 64 Cedar-st. or on the premises.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A COUNTRY RESIdence on the bank of the Hudson—a brick house with fourteen rooms and cellar; good garden; three minutes' from Glenged depôt. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Warburton-av., Yonkers. Rent $350.

TO LET—AT YONKERS—A HOUSE ON WARburton-av., with stable, carriage-house and other out-buildings, one acre of ground, well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, vegetable garden, &c. Fine river view. Address H. B., Box No. 502 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., a desirable country residence; a large and commodious house, with orchard, large garden, fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises, near the depôt.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A handsome cottage, barn, and two acres, with choice fruit, fish-pond, &c., ten minutes' walk from Spring Valley depôt, Rockland County, and 30 miles from New-York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FIFTY FARMS, villas and residences—a great variety—for sale and for rent in Orange and its vicinity, by H. B. BLACKWELL, 9 to 11 A. M., 59 William-st., New-York; 1 to 5 P. M., 49 Main-st., Orange.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—THE COTTAGE house, with two lots of ground, attached, on Ravine-av., Glenwood, Yonkers, a very desirable country residence for a small family. Apply at the office, No. 249 Greenwich-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

A COTTAGE AND FIVE ACRES OF LAND TO LET OR LEASE.—On the Hudson River eight miles from Hoboken and one-quarter of a mile from Conway's Dock, house finished in modern style, carriage-house, &c. Inquire of WM. DE KLYN, No. 105 Greenwich-av.

TO LET—A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE on Bay Side-av., Flushing, L. I., about 20 minutes' walk from the railroad depôt or steamboat landing, next east adjoining the undersigned, to whom apply for terms, &c. P. R. MUMFORD, No. 101 Pearl-st.

AT ORANGE—TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, with speaking tubes, furnace, and other conveniences, situated on Main-st. Accessible both by cars and stages. Also 11 acres of good land. Apply at No. 397 Broadway. THOMAS G. FRENCH.

TO LET AT ASTORIA, L. I.—TWO LARGE brick stores, suitable for feed and flour, grocery or light manufacturing business; situated at the steamboat landing. Apply on board the steamer MATTANO, Fulton Market-slip.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, a handsome cottage desirably situated on a lot of an acre, near the landing; good stable, coach house, &c. Apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., Post's Buildings, Hanover-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A splendid property on the east bank of the Hudson River, 40 miles from the City of New-York, at Woodlawn, consisting of 200 acres first quality of land, having a river front of 2,800 feet. This property is well calculated for dividing into country seats, having several beautiful building sites, on which there is a fine growth of forest trees. It will be sold in separate parcels of 100 acres each, if desired. This presents an opportunity for investment seldom met with. Title perfect. Apply to SMITH & GODDARD, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 3 American Exchange Bank, Cedar-st.

TO LET AT YONKERS FOR THE SUMmer season or year, a furnished cottage, containing ten rooms, with from three to ten acres of land, delightfully situated on elevated ground, surrounded by beautiful shade trees, and abundantly supplied with pure Spring water; there is a garden planted, and fruit; and all the necessary out-buildings in good order, within about twenty minutes' ride of the depôt. Address HENRY B. ODELL, Yonkers.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET—Situated on Castleton Heights, within 15 minutes' walk from either ferry; house modern built containing 11 rooms, bathroom, gas, &c.; stable and coach-house, cisterns and well, with one acre of ground; locality perfectly healthy, and has a splendid view, extending 15 miles in three directions. Rent, $750. Apply to CHARLES REUTSEN, No. 63 Ann-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near Portchester, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, consisting of eight acres of land, a good house, barn, carriage-house, garden, fruit trees, &c. For further particulars, inquire at No. 207 Front-st., New-York, on Wednesday, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, an elegant country seat, within five miles of New-York. There are three to four acres, with good garden, fruit and out-buildings. Apply to D. SHEPHERD, No. 39 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE AND grounds situated between 149th and 150th sts., and the 7th and 8th avs., comprising the whole block; the house is large and commodious, and in excellent order, and has gardens, coach-house and stable attached; it is on a high ground, commanding a fine view of the High Bridge and the Harlem River, and is well adapted for a hotel or private residence. Apply at No. 10 Prince-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND PART OF A TWO-story brick house in Dominick-st., between Hudson and Varick-sts., consisting of three large rooms and back-room on the second floor; an attic room and large front basement. The house is in very good order, and has all the modern improvements. Will be let to a small and genteel family only. Rent cheap. Inquire of
J. R. PALMENBERG, No. 289 Canal-st.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RATES—BROADWAY STORE—The second, third and fourth floors of No. 781, opposite Astor-place; Wall st. offices and desk room in basement of No. 72; Dwellings No. 228 West 27th-st., rent $500; 2nd rear of No. 186 Rivington-st., rent $175; shop rear of No. 207 Greenwich-st., rent $175. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—LOW TO A GOOD FAMily, the new, high stoop, brown stone house, finished in the best manner, with all improvements, in the best genteel neighborhood, south side 46th-st., third house west from Broadway. Apply to Mr. PHILIPS, No. 534 7th-av., or Messrs. BEEBE, on the premises, or Dr. HEATH, No. 647 Broadway.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 158 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., consisting of three rooms on second floor, front basement; one room on the third floor, with privilege in both rooms and laundry; will be rented only to a small family without children. Apply on the premises. Rent, $300.

TO RENT—A HOUSE IN SEVENTH-AVENUE, above 40th-st.; 20 feet front; all the modern conveniences, in perfect order; lease of three years from May 1; price $650. Apply between 9 and 4 P. M., at TILL & KNEVALS', No. 7 Mercer-st., foot of Howard-st.

TO LET OR LEASE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—Convenient to ferries, house and five lots of ground in garden, corner of south 6th and 6th sts., with stable if required; put in good order, with gas and water; rented low to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Inquire of J. WILDE, No. 11 Dutch-st.

TO LET—NO. 1 LUDLOW-PLACE, HOUSTON-st., corner of Sullivan-st., $750 per year; No. 17 Ludlow-place, $700 per year; No. 728 Houston-st., $350 per year; with gas, Croton water and all modern improvements. F. S TALLMADGE,
No. 51 Macdougal-st. or No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY dwelling houses Nos. 280, 293 and 295 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., replete with all the modern improvements; possession 1st of May. Inquire of OWENS & KETTLEMAN, No. 288 West 19th-st., from 1 to 7 P. M.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 126TH-STREET, BETWEEN 7th and 8th avs.—Harlem—containing ten rooms, with cellar, gas and Croton water in house; lot 50x100; in the garden are cherry trees, grape arbor, &c., &c.; rent, $275. Inquire of P. A. ANNER, No. 36 8th-av.

TO LET—THE STOBE AND DWELLING NO. 416 4th-av., near 30th-st., an excellent location for business. The house contains all the modern improvements. Inquire of F. BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av., from 8 to 10 A. M. or 5 to 9 P. M.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO LET, AN OLD ESTABlished Lace, Embroidery and Fancy Store, doing a fine business. Fixtures and good will of lease for sale, reason for disposing, ill health. Selling off very cheap.
A. MAGRANE, No. 311 6th-av.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A NEATLY BUILT three-story brick dwelling-house, very pleasantly located at No. 247 Washington-st., cor. of Johnson-st., opposite St. John's Church and near the ferries. Rent, $650. Inquire of E. KINGSLEY, No. 241 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

BROADWAY.—NO. 474 BROADWAY, EAST SIDE, between Grand and Broome sts., is being altered to a 4-story store. The store will be let for one year. The upper part, either as lofts or offices, and the basement will be leased. Apply to CONOVER & WALKER, No. 296 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE STORES, NOS. 100, 102 and 104 Spring-st., under the St. Nicholas Hotel. They are now occupied, and form one large store 57 by 66 feet, with excellent basements and vaults. They will be let together or separately, to first-rate tenants, for three years. Apply to the occupants.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and four-story building corner of 4th and Green sts. Also, a part of the adjoining corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter Office, No. 326 4th-st.

THREE WORKSHOPS TO LET—EACH 25 feet by 45, with ten windows in each, in rear building No. 206 William-st. House and store No. 204 William-st. to let. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground, 75 feet by about 190 feet, situated on the northeast corner of 42d and Clarkson streets, North River. Inquire of BENJ. D. BRUSH, Columbia Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE BUILDING SITUATED ON THE corner of Dover and Front sts., known by Nos. 266 and 268 Front-st., now and long occupied by Thomas Hoyt & Co. as a tobacco store. Apply at No. 243 Broadway, in Room No. 5, to GEORGE JONES.

TO RENT, FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.—The four-story store, No. 273 Pearl-st., 24½ feet front, 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 78 Beekman-st.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO let cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY OF THE FIRST-class brick house No. 98 West 24th-st., with all the modern improvements. will be let to a small and quiet family only. Rent $300. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FOR A BOARDING-HOUSE, THE dwelling part of the house No. 418 4th-av., containing about 26 rooms; there is a private entrance in 30th-st. Inquire of F. BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av., from 8 to 10 A. M. or 5 to 9 P. M.

TO LET—FOR STORE OR MANUFACTURING purposes, the corner building No. 108 Cliff-st., being about 60 feet front on Cliff-st and 23 feet on Hague-st., with splendid light. Steam power will be introduced if wanted. Apply on premises.

TO LET—TWO NEW, MEDIUM-SIZED, FIRST-class, three-story, brown stone houses, furnished with all the modern improvements, on 82d-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rent low. Apply to A. P. STUETEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET.—DESIRABLE APARTMENTS, AT A low rent, in a brownstone front house, No. 205 West 50th-st., near the 8th-av. cars; 7 rooms, and other privileges. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, New-York.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELLing, No. 135 West 38th-st., replete with all the modern improvements, and will be put in complete order. Rent $600 per annum. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,073 Broadway.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, PART OF house No. 169 Sprlug-st.; back basement, and two rooms and bedroom on second floor, with privilege in vault; gas and water. Apply at the office of WM. S. BICKS, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY store, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 349 Pearl-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 201 West 18th-st., bewteen 8th and 9th avs.; two parlors, two front rooms on third floor, all the basement. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 74 FOURTH-STREET, near Hammond-st.; has range, bath, gas, &c. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 88 Front-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

DESIRABLE FOR BUSINESS.—TO LET—Rear portion of No. 409 Hudson-st.; the premises 25 by 100 feet, (leasehold renewable,) for sale, with possession. Apply at No. 228 Hudson-st.

FLOORS OF FIVE AND SIX ROOMS EACH to let, in an eligible location, from May 1. Rent low, $150 and $275; also a basement. Apply at No. 781 6th-av.; all conveniences.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor-place. Also, a suite of three offices fronting on 3d-av.; these offices are all heated without extra charge.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROADWAY TO LET—I very large and several small rooms at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT steam; one shop is well adapted for piano-action making, having lathes ready for use. Inquire at No. 98 East 26th-st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—WITH SEVEN large rooms, at Nos. 16 to 32 Water-st., near Fulton-ferry, Brooklyn. A. ISELEE.

TO LET.

ROBT. B. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office No. 167 Broadway; residence No. 6 Jones-st. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kips, Esq.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story and sand attic house No. 83 Henry-st., near Pike, consisting of three or four rooms, and use of basement. Apply on the premises, as above.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 161 East 12th-st., near 2d-av., having all modern improvements.

TO LET—FOR THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick dwelling, No. 43 President-st., Brooklyn, 20x42 feet, on first story, 40 feet above—lot 100 feet deep; is in complete order, having just been painted and papered; has gas throughout, range, stationary wash tubes, and bath, with hot and cold water; water-closets connecting with street sewer, marble mantels, bells, speaking-tubes, Ridgewood water, &c. Apply to the Arctic Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 15 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out in garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on east side of Grand-st. between Lorimer and Leonard (with 2 lamps in front of the door.) For particulars apply to O. E. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, corner of Grand-st. and New-York.

MASONIC LODGE-ROOM.—TO LET, FROM the 1st of May next, for Wednesday and Friday evenings, and the 2d and 4th Saturdays the elegant and thoroughly ventilated lodge-room, 36x80 feet, with one large and five small ante-rooms, now furnishing for Lodge use at the northeast corner of Broadway and 13th-st. Apply to THOS. S. SOMMERS, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st. Janncey Court.

TO LET OR LEASE ON BROADWAY—THE large basement room, adapted for a first-class restaurant and billiard-saloon, in the marble building known as Wood's Building, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway. Dimensions of room, 56x130 feet, with kitchen and entrance on Prince-st. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Jr., No. 6 Nassau Bank.

DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET—THE 3-STORY brick house No. 116 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in superior order, with the modern conveniences, including first-class gas fixtures. For terms and a call to examine the premises, apply to JAMES M. CLIFFORD, No. 100 Water-st., or WM

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2676. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM ALBANY.

Final Passage of the City Railroad Bills Over the Governor's Veto.

Defeat of the Susquehanna Railroad Subsidy.

Appointment of a Captain of the Port for New-York.

THE CITY HALL BILLS PASSED.

Final Abolition of the Almshouse Department.

Adjournment of the Legislature.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 17.

The Madison Park City Hall bill has not yet been signed; it is doubtful if it will be. The same is true of the Insolvent act.

The bill to authorize the sale of the City Hall to the General Government has been signed.

The Tax-levy passed the two houses, with an item in it appropriating $80,000 for the Records Commission. It also contains an item of $5,000 for the Seventh Regiment; also, an item of $1,000 to provide for a survey of the Harlem River.

Before supper both Houses agreed to adjourn at 10 o'clock, and then took a recess until 9 o'clock. At 9 o'clock the Speaker took the Chair, and immediately a motion was made to lay the order of third reading of bills on the table for the purpose of reading the Almshouse bill.

The minority called the Yeas and Nays, and the motion prevailed. In succession all the orders of business were laid on the table down to reports of Standing Committees, when Mr. POND, from the Committee on Cities and Villages, reported favorably on the Almshouse bill. Mr. MCQUADE moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the bill. While this motion was pending, the Senate sent for concurrence a resolution postponing the hour of adjournment to 11 o'clock. This was concurred in by the House; and then the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Almshouse bill. Progress was immediately reported, the Committee discharged, and the bill ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 67 to 37. The Clerk read the bill through, and the vote being taken the bill passed—Ayes, 75; Noes, 32. The bill was forthwith signed by the Governor, and is now a law. The success of this measure is immeasurably due to the indefatigable efforts of SIMEON DRAPER and Messrs H. GREENELL, who have been untiring in explaining the necessity for the bill, and the abuses of it was designed to correct. The bill was read a third a third time, and transmitted to the Governor just twenty minutes before the hour of adjournment.

As I close this dispatch the final proceedings, leave-takings, returns of thanks, exchange of messages between the Executive and the two Houses are the special order. There is much better feeling among the members than was anticipated a few days since.

The Governor has yet before him a number of bills unsigned.

Last year he held that he had no right to sign bills after the adjournment. This year, under the advice of the Attorney-General, he will exercise the privilege of signing bills after the dissolution of the Legislature.

The bill to open Madison-avenue for the benefit of the Harlem Railroad is signed.

The New-York Saddle-Horse Club bill is also signed, also the bill to provide for the better observance of the Sabbath. LEO.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 17.

MR. LAWRENCE, who has been absent from his seat several days on account of severe illness, was present to-day.

The Governor sent in a veto of the Susquehanna Railroad bill, taking ground generally against the constitutionality of the bill, and holding that under any circumstances, a constitutional vote would have been a two-thirds vote.'

After the reading of the message, the Clerk announced that it bore no signature.

Mr. ARNELL thought it best to return it to the Governor, with objections.

Mr. SPINOLA asked how we could know the veto comes from the Governor?

After discussion, Mr. J. MCLEOD MURPHY said the fairest course to pursue would be to send back the message for the correction of what was evidently a clerical omission.

The Message was returned to the Governor, and was again sent in bearing his signature.

Mr. RAMSAY took the floor and spoke long and energetically against the veto, and in favor of passing the bill over the objections of the Governor. He argued from the opinions of Govs. SEWARD, DICKINSON and RAYMOND, that such an appropriation was not for private and local purposes, and that a majority vote alone was necessary. He assailed the Governor with much bitterness, charging that his course on the question had been marked by shallow and pettifogging conduct. In a paragraph in his annual message, stating that he would sign the bill, had been meant for double dealing. It was a trick and a false pretence, meant to make the people believe he was in favor of this improvement, while he hoped and believed the bill would never reach the Executive chamber. He now pretended that he meant he would sign the bill if it passed by a two-thirds vote. How kind and condescending to offer to sign a bill passed over his veto! Was that fair and manly for the Executive to get round the question? He made the question, and was prepared to prove it, that the Governor had brought Executive influence to bear to defeat the bill while it was before the Legislature, and that at least one member has had a veto held up in his face from the Executive chamber in order to influence his vote. If the Governor had succeeded he would have had an opportunity to pretend that he favored the bill, and would have signed it had it passed. Mr. RAMSEY continued his argument on the merits of the bill.

Mr. ROSCH, in allusion to the charge made by Mr. RAMSEY, said it was true that the private secretary of the Governor had endeavored to influence a Senator by the threat of a veto, but a formal complaint had been made to the Governor and the Secretary had apologized for the act, and disclaimed any desire by a threat to influence a vote on the Susquehanna bill. He then spoke in support of the veto.

Messrs. HAMMOND and GOSS spoke against it.

The bill was then passed—16 to 8.

The Washington Market veto was then taken up, and after debate the bill was passed over the veto—19 to 7.

The Senate then took up the veto of the City Railroad bills, and passed them all over the Governor's veto—21 to 9.

The Senate then took up the Assembly bill imposing a tax of one and three-eighths of a mill for the interest on the old Canal debt, which was amended so as to reduce the tax to one and one-eighth of a mill.

The bill was then passed.

The Governor sent in two more vetoes—one on the bill creating Conheston County, and the other on the bill legalizing the action of the Common Council respecting JAMES P. BEADY's contract on Eighty-third-street, New-York.

The vetoes were laid on the table.

The New-York City Hall bill, which authorizes the sale of the old City Hall to the United States, was passed.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met at 9½ P. M.

A bill was introduced and passed, amending the supply bill so as to correct an error which prevented the officers from drawing their extra pay.

The Clerk was authorized, under the direction of the Joint Library Committee, to publish 1,500 copies of the Journal of the Legislative Council for the years 1691 to 1776, provided the entire cost to the State would not exceed the sum of $3,500.

Messrs. GOSS and GRANT were appointed to wait on the Governor, and Messrs. LAPHAM and CONNOLLY to wait on the Assembly, to inform them that the Senate was ready to adjourn.

The usual parting address was made by Lieut-Gov. CAMPBELL, when the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 17.

The Assembly took up the veto of the Governor on the West Washington Market bill, and passed the bill over the veto of the Governor by a vote of 73 to 29.

The bill in relation to the new County of Canisteo was taken from the table.

Mr. CALLICOT would not undertake to sustain all the points of the veto, but as a faithful representative of one of the most populous counties in the State, he found it his duty to vote against erecting a County out of Steuben. He argued to show the injustice to New-York and Kings in making these new counties.

The House then sustained the veto, and the bill was lost.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the City Library Association.

To provide for opening Sylvan-street, New-York.

Mr. VAN HORN, from the Select Committee appointed to examine into the State Prison contracts for convicts labor, reported the testimony, coupled with a resolution recommending the Attorney-General to examine the contracts and see if they needed reforming. Nothing that reflects in the slightest degree on the integrity or efficiency of the State Prison Inspectors is intended. The matter is simply one of technicality.

Mr. FISHER moved a vote of thanks to the officers of the House, which was adopted unanimously.

The bill to establish a Nautical School in New-York was lost by 45 to 38, and a motion to reconsider tabled.

The Assembly sustained the Governor's veto on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill by a vote of 55 to 48; so the bill is dead.

An attempt was made to reconsider the vote on the new County of Canesteo, but the motion was ruled out of order.

The House receded from its amendment, striking out from the New-York Tax Levy the items relative to the Record Commissioners. The amendment agreed to directs the payment of the contractors if the Court decide in their favor.

The New-York Police Court bill was passed.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment allowing the City of New-York to sell part of the Park to the United States.

The Steuben Monument Association bill was passed.

The bill to preserve the public peace on Sunday was passed.

The Fiathush-avenue grade bill was passed.

The bill to amend the act to suppress intemperance was lost.

The House amended the Senate's resolution so as to adjourn at 10 o'clock to-night.

Mr. MCQUADE moved to lay the pending order on the table, so as to take up reports. His object, and he wished Republicans to understand it, was to get in the New-York Almshouse bill.

A recess to 9½ o'clock was moved. Lost, by 46 to 59.

Mr. VAN HORN then moved a recess till 9 o'clock. Carried.

The House met at 9 o'clock. After a bill was passed correcting several clerical errors in the Supply bill, the several orders of business were laid upon the table, the Democrats calling the Yeas and Nays on each question, with the purpose of preventing the order of reports to be reached, when it was known it was the purpose of the Republicans to report the bill to reorganize the New-York Almshouse Department. It was near 10 o'clock before reports were reached, when the Senate sent down a resolution extending the hour of final adjournment to 11 o'clock. This gave a full hour to accomplish the arranged work of the evening.

Mr. POAH reported the bill. It was sent to the Committee of the Whole, passed through, ordered to a third reading, and after various fruitless efforts on the part of the minority, the bill was passed by 75 to 32—several Democrats voting for the bill.

The usual Committees to inform the Senate and the Governor that the House was ready to adjourn, were appointed, and the Speaker addressed the House in a feeling manner, and declared the House adjourned *sine die*.

THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE VETOED RAILROAD BILLS—VOTE ON THE SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD BILL—THE CITY HALL BILL—THE NEW CAPTAIN OF THE PORT—A STATE TAX OF THREE AND THREE-QUARTER MILLS—RAILROAD TOLLS.

ALBANY, Monday, April 16.

We have had a memorable twenty-four hours here—hours that have witnessed more extraordinary legislative results than were ever crowded into the same space.

As I telegraphed you yesterday morning, the Governor, in his wisdom, thought proper to transmit to the Assembly, with his veto, the five bills to authorize the construction of City Railroads. The veto was laid on the table, and the House went on with the usual routine business, until evening, when the veto message was taken up and the several bills passed, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor, by a vote of Ayes, 81; Noes, 25.

Then the House passed the Houston-street Road, which had been amended in the Senate so as to conform to the views expressed by the Governor in his veto message.

This morning the ball opened in the Senate, when the Governor transmitted a veto of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill. Senator RAMSAY, the champion of the bill, made a speech, in which he charged the Executive with duplicity, with attempting to dictate to the coördinate branches of the Government, and with usurping the 'powers of the legislative and judicial departments. Messrs. HAMMOND, Goss and COLVIN spoke in favor of the bill, and Mr. BELL against it. The vote being taken, the bill passed, over the veto—ayes, 16; noes, 8—as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Abell, *Blood, Colvin, Connolly, Gardiner*, Goss, *Grant*, Hammond, *Kelly*, Manierre, *Murphy*, Ramsay, Robertson, Roach, *Spinola*, Warner—16.

NOES—Messrs. Bell, Ferry, Hillhouse, Montgomery, Murphy, Richmond, Truman, Williams—8.

The bill went down to the House, and was there lost—ayes 57, noes 48—it requiring two-thirds to pass it over the veto.

The next move in the Senate was to take from the table the veto of the bill to authorize the State to sell West Washington Market to the City. There was no discussion, and the bill passed over the Governor—ayes 19, noes 8—as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Abell, *Blood, Colvin, Connolly*, Ferry, *Gardiner, Grant* Hammond, Ketcham, Lapham, *Lawrence*, Munroe, Ramsey, Richmond, Robertson, Roach, Sessions, *Spinola*, Warner—19.

NOES—Messrs. Bell, Goss, Hillhouse, *Kelly*, McGraw, Manierre, F. P. Murphy, Tromac—8.

The bill went to the House and also passed that today, despite the Executive objections, ayes 74, noes 23, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. B. Allen, *Arcularius*, Barden, Bixby, *Bowman*, Briggs, *Burns*, Bush, *Caldwell*, P. Clark, *Coles, Coonley, Cornelius*, Crane, Crocker, Culver, *Dorcy, Dorsch*, Dorsch, Ellsworth, Evans, *Fulton, Garrettson, Gibbs Gover, Hull, Harris*, Hoskins, Jeffords, Jennings, Jewell, Jewett. *Jones*, Johnson, *C. Kelsey, Kennedy, Kartright*, Law, McArthur, McQuade, Maxson, Merselis, Miller Millington Morgan, Monlton, Austin Myres, *A. A. Myers, Odell, O'Rourke*. Payne, Peck, Pelton, Perry, Pond, *Regan*, Ridder, St. John, Searles, Servis, Slingerland, *A. Smith*, J. M. Smith, W. M. Smith, Speaker, Stilson, Van Alstyne, *Vermilye, Voorhees, Walsh*, Whipple, *Woodruff, Yeury*—74.

NAYS—Messrs Barnett, *Callicot*, Coleman, Collins, Conkling, Dwight, Finch, Fisher, Flagler, Holcomb, Hough, Imbbell, Jakway, Jaqua. McFaddan, *Masterson*, Merritt, Nawall, Palmer, *Petit*, Plumb, Powell, Richardson, H. Smith, *Taber*, Tucker, Van Horn, *Varian*, Williams—23.

The Senate having disposed of all the veto messages that had been transmitted directly from the Executive Chambers, next took up the City Railroads, which had been transmitted from the Assembly.

They all passed, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor, by an average of Ayes, 21; Nays, 9. I give the vote on each, to gratify the curiosity of those interested:

AVENUE D.

AYES—Messrs. Abell, *Blood, Colvin, Connolly, Fiero, Gardiner, Grant*, Hammond, Ketcham, Lapham, *Lawrence*, Munroe, *J. M. Murphy*, Ramsey, Richmond, Robertson, Roach, Sessions, *Spinola*, Warner, Williams—21.

NOES—Messrs. *Bell, Goss*, Hillhouse, *Kelly*, McGraw, Manierre, Montgomery, F. P. Murphy, Truman—9.

FOURTEENTH-STREET.

AYES—Messrs. Abell, *Blood, Colvin, Connolly*, Ferry, *Fiero, Gardiner, Grant*, Hammond, Ketcham, Lapham, *Lawrence, J. M. Murphy*, Ramsey, Richmond, Robertson, Roach, Sessions, *Spinola*, Warner, Williams—21.

NOES—Messrs. Bell, Goss, Hillhouse, *Kelly*, McGraw, Manniere, Montgomery, F. P. Murphy, Truman—9.

SEVENTH AVENUE.

AYES—Messrs. Abell, *Blood, Colvin, Connolly*, Ferry, *Fiero, Gardiner, Grant*, Hammond, Ketcham, Lapham, *Lawrence, J. M. Murphy*, Ramsey, Richmond, Robertson, Roach, Sessions, *Spinola*, Warner, Williams—21.

NOES—Messrs. Bell, Goss, Hillhouse, *Kelly*, McGraw, Manierre, Montgomery, F. P. Murphy, Truman—9.

TENTH-AVENUE.

YEAS—Messrs. Abell, *Blood, Colvin, Connolly*, Ferry, *Fiero, Gardiner, Grant*, Hammond, Ketcham, Lapham, *Lawrence, J. M. Murphy*, Ramsey, Richmond, Robertson, Roach, Sessions, *Spinola*, Warner, Williams—21.

NOES—Messrs. Bell, Goss, Hillhouse, *Kelly*, McGraw, Manierre, Montgomery, F. P. Murphy, Truman—9.

SOUTH AND WEST STREETS.

YEAS—Mr. Abell, Mr. Blood, Mr. Colvin, Mr. Connolly, Mr. Ferry, Mr. Fiero, Mr Gardiner, Mr. Grant Mr. Hammond, Mr. Ketcham, Mr. Lapham Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Munroe, Mr. J. M. Murphy, Mr. Ramsey, Mr. Richmond, Mr. Robertson, Mr Roth, Mr. Sessions, Mr. Spinola, Mr. Warner, Mr. Williams—22.

NAYS—Mr. Bell, Mr. Goss, Mr. Hillhouse. Mr. Kelly, Mr. McGraw, Mr. Manniarre, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. P. P. Murphy. Mr. Truman—9.

You will see that in each case Messrs. CONNOLLY and J. M. MURPHY voted in the affirmative, and Messrs. MANIERRE and KELLY in the negative, and that every Democrat, except KELLY, voted for the bills; so that whatever else may be said of these projects, it will not be charged that they were passed entirely by the dominant party,

Thus were cleared away all the vetoes incumbering the table of the two Houses—but they would not stay cleared, for in a few moments in came "the Private Secretary of his Excellency, the Governor,' with a couple more. One was a disapproval of the bill to create the new County of Canisteo, and the other a disapproval of a bill to legalize certain acts of your Common Council relative to a contract for grading Eighty-third-street. Both vetoes were laid on the table.

The bill to levy a mill and an eighth tax to pay the interest on the State debt was passed.

The Senate also passed the bill to authorize the City of New-York to sell the City Hall and Park to the General Government, for a Post-office and United States Courts. The vote was, ayes 20, noes 2—Messrs. *Connolly, Kelly* and *J. Murphy* voting aye.

Beyond what I have mentioned, there was nothing done in the House of any moment, except an attempt to get up the Almshouse bill, which failed, very decisively—so that is gone in.

The adjournment will take place about 10 o'clock—three or thereabouts. The Senate is waiting for the House, and both for the Governor to read up and determine what he will do with the mass of bills that he has in his room.

The bill to create a Captain of the Port, having been approved, the Governor nominated and the Senate confirmed ARCHIBALD HALL, to fill the office created. ROBERT MURRAY, who was a candidate, withdrew in favor of Mr. HALL.

The legislation is more snug up than usual. This morning the Senate went through all the orders, and virtually cleaned off the calendar.

What has been lost in the Committees, it is not possible to discover. But one bill of general interest that I know of is missing—that is the bill to make divorce easy. The House Judiciary Committee fobbed that.

The Insolvent Act had not been signed by the Governor at 2 o'clock. There appears to be some belief that the Governor will not give it his approval.

You can hardly imagine the joy that reigns supreme in the vicinity of the Capitol. I am not that the joy and gladness does not approach very near the Executive chamber, though of course it does not enter there.

It is anticipated that the question of Tolls, settled here in the Senate, will break out in the State Convention to-morrow, and rage furiously. The friends of that measure swear terribly, and threaten decided action. Probably they will subside before the soothing admonitions of party leaders who are interested on the other side I do not give the Toll men credit for much decision or nerve. Had they possessed either, or both, they would have compelled their leaders to leave the worship of the Railroad gods, and take service with the people.

It may be as well to mention that through the loss of the Toll bill, the State tax the coming year will be three and three-quarter mills on the dollar. Nothing to me, but it may interest some of your City millionaires. LEO.

THE JERSEY CITY MURDER.

The Remains not yet Identified—Continuation of the Inquest—Cries of Murder Heard.

The excitement in regard to the mysterious murder of an unknown female found at the York-street Dock on Saturday last, continues unabated, and as the facts become more generally known, inquiries from persons who have missing friends, come from all directions. Owing to the rapid decomposition of the remains, the undertaker, Mr. HOPE, caused them to be interred at the New-York Bay Cemetery yesterday. Previously, Dr. QUIDOR, the City Physician, removed the head, which he has preserved in spirits, for identification. The Doctor, on examination, found a small scar close behind the left ear, apparently caused by a running sore. The left eye was also found to have been affected.

During the forenoon over thirty persons called at Dr QUIDOR's office in Washington-street, with a view of identifying the body—they having missing friends or acquaintances answering the description given. Amongst them was a Mrs. KELVIN, who keeps an intelligence office at the corner of Grand and Christie streets, New-York. She states that three weeks ago last Saturday, a young woman giving her name as KIELEY, from Boston, came to her house for the purpose of procuring a situation. The girl stated that her mother keeps a boarding-house in Boston, and that she left home in consequence of having a step-father with whom she could not agree. On the Monday following, Miss KIELEY went to take a situation at a house in East Broadway, but not liking the place, returned again. After dinner she changed her clothing, putting on a silk skirt, with blue groundwork, red crimson merino bodice, trimmed with black velvet, short sleeves, new gaiters and stockings. She then went out, and has not since been seen, or heard of. She left behind her old clothes and two Boston brass baggage-checks. Mrs. KELVIN thinks the features of the deceased are an exact resemblance to those of the missing girl, and the description as to her size and form also agree. She also noticed that Miss KIELEY had a defect in her eye, and when in the presence of young men, averted her face in order to conceal it.

A German named JACOB HARMAN, of New-York, called to see the remains, having a daughter missing for the past three months. At the time, she came over to Jersey City to see the Captain of a schooner, and he had not since seen or heard any tidings of her. The features of the face and the description were similar to those of his daughter He thought, however, that instead of an eye tooth being missing it was the one next to it.

JOHN TRAINOR, formerly a resident of Providence, R. I., has a wife, who was addicted to intemperance, missing since the 6th inst.; at which time she was discharged from Blackwell's Island. The description answered exactly, except that the front teeth were separated sufficiently to admit of inserting a pin between them; those of deceased were close together.

Detective Officer ROACH yesterday found, at No. 242 Water-street, the former servant girl of the gentleman heretofore mentioned as doing business in Ann-street and living in Jersey City, who left her employer's residence so mysteriously about ten days ago. The missing girl was reported as having a mark behind one of her ears corresponding with that found behind the left ear of the deceased. It was believed, from this fact, that the two might be identical. The name of the servant girl referred to is EMMA HALLEHAN. She says she ran away with her lover. The room was densely crowded.

Joseph H. Straber testified that a German woman came to the Cunard Dock, six or seven weeks ago, and inquired for a lighter which was loading there; he directed her to the York-street pier, and saw nothing more of her; this was between six and seven P. M.; he could not identify the body.

Mr. B. F. Woolsey testified that he lost two barrels of pitch from a number which he had had landed on the York-street pier on Jan. 4; the officers dragged yesterday for the missing barrels, and thought that there was one in the water, but did not get it up.

John Heron, who resides at No. 18 York-street, testified that on March 26 or 27, between the hours of one and three A. M., he heard cries of "Murder," which seemed to come from a female; he got up and looked out of the window and saw four or five persons; heard a female voice say, "I'm stabbed; he'll kill me;" one at the men said, 'No, go along with him, he'll not hurt you;" she said, "No, no, he'll kill me;" they proceeded on down towards Hudson street, the woman all the time screaming; he could have seen them; they were going in the direction of the York-street Pier; witness is a brakeman on the New York and Erie Railroad; did not go out to render assistance as he was afraid of harm.

Dr. Quidor testified: I made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of an unknown woman, in connection with Dr. Reeves; I found on opening the chest large masses of coagulated blood between the muscles and ribs; in particular on the left side it was almost like liver—thickly clotted; it must have been caused by some strong force applied outside; there was a fracture of the left collar-bone where it was united with the breast-bone; it was pressed about an inch and a half lower than the bone on the right side; there was likewise three large bruises upon the external surface on the left side; in carrying the dissection down further through the abdomen, the whole interior part, muscles of the belly on both sides, showed four or five spots, as though it had been bisked; there was coagulated blood here, the same as on the chest; the lungs were congested and filled with blood, as if death had been produced in some very rapid manner, before the body had been thrown into the water; the head and heart were in a natural condition; the womb was not impregnated; there is a scar under the left ear, having the appearance of a round hole, about the size of a large shot; about one-fourth of an inch back of this was another hole about the size of a pigeon-shot; the large hole penetrated into the skull; these marks seemed to be of long standing as if they had been the outlet of matter collected back of the ear; the right eye-tooth, upper jaw, was depressed backwards—not out; on the left side upper jaw, the tooth next back of the eye-tooth was broken off level with the gum, and the tooth under, on the same side, was broken off; both ears were pierced for ear-rings, the left ear with the hole torn out—a long-standing affair—and a new hole pierced above; I should think she was a German or English woman, between 25 and 30 years of age; she did not present the appearance of a drunkard or a woman of bad character; should think she had been from 10 to 14 days in the water.

FROM WASHINGTON.

More Fillibustering for an Adjournment.

DETAILS OF THE NEW HOMESTEAD BILL.

Mr. Conkling, of Newyork, on Slavery and the Supreme Court.

INTERESTING FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 17.

THE TROUBLES ON THE TEXAN FRONTIER.

The War Department is in receipt of interesting dispatches from the Rio Grande. Information having been given by Gen. GARCIA that CORTINAS had again made his appearance on the Mexican side of the river, Capt. FORD, with his Rangers, was ordered to cross over and attack him. In his report, Capt. FORD says:

"We crossed the river with all the disposable force at our command, but instead of finding CORTINAS with forty men, as reported by the commanding officer at Matamoras, we found a body of troops claiming to be National Guards. Shots were exchanged before we found who our opponents were, and I regret to say that one Mexican soldier and one woman were wounded, the latter mortally, while closing a door from which an officer was firing at the cavalry as they were passing the house. None of our men were wounded, but they lost four horses. * * * * * While taking breakfast within a few hundred yards of the ranchero, a command numbering one hundred and fifty men arrived, and the commander asked a coufereuce. We informed him that we were after CORTINAS, and that we had been informed officially that he was in Mora, with forty men or more. He said he was on the same duty. We learned that he had been watching us during the last night and day. This, together with the conduct of the troops, led us to believe that he intended to attack us, but found our united force too strong to veuture it."

Maj. HEINTZELMAN says:

"I have no doubt the authorities of Matamoras are sincere in their efforts to arrest CORTINAS, but I more than doubt the fidelity of their troops. CORTINAS, or some of his men, have recently been in the interior, and it is generally believed that he is in communication with the Miramou Party. If this party should gain the ascendancy in Matamoras, I doubt if the force at my disposal would be sufficient to protect this frontier."

To Adjt.-Gen. COOPER, Maj. HEINTZELMAN says:

"The operation in Mexico was conducted with much energy. CORTINAE has left for Burgos, and it is not believed that he will again venture to concentrate a force in the vicinity of the Rio Grande."

THE PONY EXPRESS TO CALIFORNIA.

The letter from Great Salt Lake City, lately published in the New-York *Herald*, represents that the "Pony Express" runs not on Capt. SIMPSON'S route from Camp Floyd to California, but on CHORPERINO'S. This is not the whole truth. For the first 67 miles from Camp Floyd to Short-cut Pass, it runs on Capt. SIMPSON'S route of the Fall of 1858; thence to Hasting's Pass, 167 miles on CHORPERINO'S extension of Capt. SIMPSON'S route; thence to Genoa, in Carson Valley, it runs for 200 miles entirely on Capt. SIMPSON'S outward route of 1859. Thus it will be perceived that the express runs for more than two-thirds of the whole distance on Capt. SIMPSON'S *outward* route. Capt. SIMPSON'S *inward* route is an entirely new one, and though a trifle longer than his outward, is regarded as the best; but for the reason that the mail company had already placed station-houses on CHORPERINO'S *portion* of his outward route, there is a disposition to decry the inward, so as to keep the mail as it is. But the truth is, that both are good routes, and to Capt. SIMPSON belongs the credit of opening them both to the public.

THE APPROACHING CONVENTION.

Both Houses of Congress refused to adjourn by decided majorities. Senators SLIDELL and BRIGHT leave to-morrow for Charleston, and it is understood will bid high for votes against DOUGLAS. Mr. SLIDELL assured a Northern delegate to-day that the North might insert Squatter Sovereignty into the Charleston Platform if they would only ignore DOUGLAS. Delegates continue to arrive, and our city is full of life; yet no other name is heard mentioned as likely to be prominent at Charleston but DOUGLAS.

THE CORRUPTION INVESTIGATION.

The Covode Investigating Committee examined today four Pennsylvania clerks in the General Land-office, who testified that they were taxed to meet political expenses in 1858 in Pennsylvania, and that an additional assessment was afterwards made. Mr. TRAIN being absent no other witnesses were called, although a large number are in attendance.

Mr. HOARD'e Committee has been waiting for final action on the President's protest, but will to-morrow hold a preliminary meeting and commence the investigation, which will be thorough, as Mr. HOARD will make no compromise with corruption.

THE TREATIES.

The Republican Senators hold a caucus to-morrow morning on matters connected with the treaties now pending before them. If Mr. SIMMONS' proposed amendments prove satisfactory, the Mexican treaty will be taken up at once and ratified. The Nicaraguan treaty will soon follow.

THE JAPANESE COMMISSIONERS.

Nothing official has been heard from the Japanese Commissioners, though the dispatches by the Pony Express are expected to-morrow morning. Several of the Naval Officers who have accompanied them on the voyage will be detailed to take charge of them during their sojourn here. Our Japan Expedition was originated by AARON HAIGHT PALMER, and to-day the House Committee on Claims unanimously voted him $3,000 compensation. Hon. ALFRED ELY is absent on a flying trip home, but returns on Friday.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Mr ENGLISH as Marshal of Indiana, and a large number of military promotions.

PROSPECTS OF MR. DOUGLAS.

Messrs. STEPHENS, FESSENDEN, BUTLER and WRIGHT of Massachusetts, delegation to Charleston, say they cannot be bought up by Gen. WHITNEY, Collector at Customs at Boston, to oppose Senator DOUGLAS' nomination.

From Another Correspondent.

SLIDELL PROPOSES TO BUY UP THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

Look out for Houmas. SLIDELL leaves to-morrow morning for Charleston, to open an office for trafficking in human flesh. He goes full-handed, and willing to pay the highest price in cash for voters: say $1,000 each. When figures are over this sum, payment will be deferred, or made in offices at cash value. The eyes of the whole Convention will be on SLIDELL, and his wholesale effort to use money to buy up delegates will react on him and his friends. BRIGHT and Company. An effort will also be made to bluff Northern men, by asserting that Alabama and several other Southern States will not support DOUGLAS, if nominated; but the latest dodge is an arrangement by which, when all other tricks fail, the Charleston *Mercury* is to announce the sudden reappearance of yellow fever, and thus drive off Northern delegates. Gentleman, your sleight of hand will fail you. Look to SLIDELL, BRIGHT and Company.

OLD DOMINION.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 17.

The President to-day transmitted to the Senate copies of additional correspondence with foreign Governments concerning the rights of American naturalized citizens abroad. It is conducted throughout in good temper, the United States in all cases repudiating the doctrine of perpetual allegiance. It appears from these documents that twelve years ago the British Government, at the instance of Minister BANCROFT, released two naturalized Irishmen who were suspected of aiding in the rebellion and of being engaged in "treasonable practices." Lord PALMERSTON, however, declared "that foreign born subjects of Great Britain, who may have become naturalized in a foreign country; but who return to the United Kingdom, are as amenable as any other of her Majesty's subjects to any laws which may be in force, either of a permanent or temporary nature."

The Senate to-day confirmed Maj. ELISHA G. ENGLISH as United States Marshal for Indiana.

The *New-Orleans Picayune* of Saturday contains an extract from a private letter, dated Mexico, March 28, stating that the British Minister has proposed a truce of six months, at the utmost, during which a Congress is to be elected by the different States of the Republic. This Congress is to be united in Jalapa, which is to be declared neutral ground, under the protection of the English Government, and, if necessary, of English troops. The Congress voted by the nation is to make a new Constitution, which will be recognized, protected and enforced by England. The Clergy disapprove of the proposition, but if they refuse it the English Minister will immediately take his passports and leave for Vera Cruz, where he will recognize the Juarez Government.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 17.

A message was received from the President inclosing a communication from the Secretary of War, in reply to a resolution asking for information as to the seizure and impressment of naturalized citizens by foreign governments. The communication was not read, but was ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a joint resolution authorizing the collection and publication of the records and documents relating to the history of the colonization of America by commercial companies in England incorporated in 1606. Referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to perfect the titles of land in California on which the United States have erected fortifications.

A discussion ensued on the question of reference, but it was finally referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) called up the proposition to refer the memorial of Mr. SANFORD—that being unfinished business of yesterday—and it was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented a memorial in favor of a modification of the Tariff.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (American,) gave notice of a bill for the transportation of the mails by railroad to the Pacific.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to provide for taking private property for public use, and providing just compensation therefor. Referred.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved to take up his resolution for a recess of Congress from the 19th of April to the 22d of May.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) moved an amendment, making the time from the 19th of April to the 1st of May.

The Chair announced that the hour had arrived for the special order.

Mr. HALE moved to postpone all prior orders and consider his resolution.

Mr. GWIN asked for the yeas and nays.

The motion was agreed to by yeas 27, nays 25.

Mr. TRUMBULL hoped if Congress adjourn at all, it would be over both Conventions. He was, however, opposed to any adjournment at all.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) thought it best to adjourn from the 19th to the 30th of April, and from the 12th to the 21st of May, so as to provide for both Conventions. No business would be done, and Congress had better adjourn.

Mr. CLINGMAN modified his amendment substituting the 30th of April for the 1st of May.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) moved to amend the amendment by adding that Congress adjourn *sine die* on the 4th of June.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Lost.

Mr. DIXON'S amendment was lost by Yeas, 18; Nays, 31.

Mr. HALE offered an amendment, fixing the hour of adjournment on Thursday, at 2 P. M. Adopted.

The question recurring on the resolution as amended, it was rejected, by yeas 20, nays 30.

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) offered a resolution providing for an adjournment of the Senate every three days, from the 19th inst to the 1st of May. Laid over.

The Senate had an executive session, after which Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the Homestead bill, as modified by the Committee.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) explained the differences in the present bill and that originally presented. The first difference was as to the class of persons provided for. The original bill gave lands to heads of families and all persons over twenty-one; this only to heads of families. The second difference was, requiring the payment of twenty-five cents per acre; the original gave the lands absolutely away. Twenty-five cents per acre was the actual cost of the lands to the Government. The amended bill further required five years' residence, and an actual title to be given at the expiration of that time, the price fixed being then paid; the House bill required a consecutive residence of five years, but the titles were not given till two years afterwards. Further the Senate bill only included lands open to private entry, while the House bills opens all land subject to preëmption. The Senate bill also required a constant settlement on the land for five years, and prohibits any sale, transfer or abandonment, upon penalty of forfeiture. The House bill allowed the settler to sell it at the end of five years, or to abandon it for two years and then dispose of it. The House bill further provided that a homestead shall not be liable for any debt contracted prior to the seven years of occupancy. The Senate bill provided that the land shall not be sold for debt of the settler until the United States parts with the title. The Senate bill further required an alien to file his declaration of intention to become a citizen before he could avail himself of the benefits of the bill. The effect of this was to restrict the operation of the act to citizens of the United States and heads of families. Mr. JOHNSON argued at some length in favor of the new bill, pointing out its advantages over the House bill. It gave the settler a right at any time within five years to perfect his title, on paying the Government price. He read a statement from the Commissioner of the Land Office, showing that under the donation act, passed in regard to Oregon and Florida, over seventy per cent. of the settlers availed themselves of the provisions of the acts, and remained on the land, petitioned Congress to allow them to pay the Government price, and perfect their titles before the expiration of the period of four years, at the end of which they would obtain the title without paying anything. In the case of Florida 211,360 acres were seized upon under the grant made by Congress. Of these 138,400 acres were afterwards abandoned and forfeited to the Government. He called attention to another provision in the amended bill not embraced in the House bill, which compels the sale of surveyed public lands two years after the surveys are made. The last provision of the emended bill was that lands in any State remaining unsold after thirty-five years should be ceded to the States in which they lie.

Mr. GWIN offered an amendment, legalizing the occupancy of the mineral lands in California and Oregon by citizens of the United States, or persons who have declared their intention to become citizens.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) wanted to know if miners on the Government lands had been troubled by any one?

Mr. GWIN said no.

Mr. MASON thought it better to adhere to the old Roman maxim, "Let things at rest remain at rest."

Mr. GWIN avowed that the object of his amendment was to drive out coolie labor from the mines, and confine it to agriculture.

The bill was then laid aside, to receive a message from the President.

The bill for the relief of VALENTINE WEEHEHM, a blind and deaf soldier of the Army, was received from the House, with an amendment increasing the pension to $25 per month.

Mr. THOMPSON, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) said WEEHEHM was a common soldier, receiving $8 per month at the time he received the wound which caused his infirmities. The Committee, of the Senate had granted him $16 per month, but the House now raised it to $25. He hoped it would be voted down. If not, the Committee on Pensions might as well be abolished.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.,) had abandoned all hope of stopping the prodigate expenditure of public money; he only wanted it done decently and regularly. He moved for its reference to the Committee of Pensions. Carried.

The message from the President was read. It proved to be a veto on the bill for the relief of ARTHUR EDWARDS and his associates, who carried mails on the Northern Lakes from 1849 to 1853. The President says: "In 1854, the parties presented the bill for these services, amounting to $25,000, which the Postmaster-General rejected; they then went to the Court of Claims with a claim of $50,000, which decided on it adversely." The bill passed for their rel

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Murder on Ship-board.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT—BEFORE G. F. BETTS, COMMISSIONER.

George Ellis, late a seaman on boerd the berk *Henry Warren*, of Bath, Me., was sent home by the U. S. Consul at Havana, by the steamer *Empire City*, charged with the murder of John A. Peterson, second mate of the bark, while lying in the harbor of Havana. The accused was bronght before the Commissioner for examination yesterday. Frank Morris, the first mate of the bark, who was sent home as a witness, testified that on the 6th of March the second mate and the prisoner had an altercation, in which hard words were passed; that the second mate picked up a serving mallet and raised it, as if to strike the prisoner, when the first mete said "Don't strike," and raised his arm, receiving the blow on his arm, and the mallet fell on deck. The two men then clinched, and after a moment's struggle the second mate pushed the prisoner from him, and cried out "I am stabbed;" he then ran aft a short distance, fell npon the deck and expired without a struggle; while witness was looking to see if the prisoner had a knife, he suddenly turned npon him and gave him a severe stab in the left side. He was only able to give the order to have the prisoner pnt in irons when he was carried below in a fainting condition. The wound was severe, and laid him np in the hospital over two weeks, during which he was not expected to live. One other witness was examined, who substantially coroborated the foregoing statement of the first mate, and also stated that there was a severe cut over the right eye of the prisoner, from which the blood was flowing profusely; how or by whom the blow was given he could not state. The accused was fully committed on the charge of murder.

L. C. Newman, Esq., appeared for the prisoner, and R. J. Macomber, Esq., for the Government.

A Will Controversy.

RIGHTS OF POSTHUMOUS CHILDREN—THE LAW OF DIVORCE.

Malvina T. Ray vs. *Fowler M. Ray, Executor, &c., et al.*—This was an action by the plaintiff, who is the widow of Fowler M. Ray, Scu., deceased, for a judgment declaring the will of said Ray vold, and annulling all proceedings had under it.

☞The particulara of the case, as they appear in the papers, are as follows: In 1833, deceased married a wife in this State, with whom he lived for a great many years, and by whom he had three children, two sons and one denghter, all of whom are now living, devisees under the will. In 1855 deceased was divorced, also in this State, by his then wife—that divorce, nnder onr statutes, restraining him from a second marriage during the life of the former wife. In 1856, however, he was again married to the plaintiff herein, also in this State, and lived with her up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1858. Before the second marriage, he made his will, by which he provided for his children, his then wife, and others, but made no provision for any other or future issue. The will was admitted to probate, and the property of deceased under it passed into the hands of the executors, of whom the first-named defendant is one (a son of testator.) Meanwhile the widow of deceased gave birth to a child, the issue of the testator's second marriage. The birth of the child, it is claimed, operates as a revocation of the will, under the statutes of this State.

The defence is, that the second marriage was void, under the laws of the State of New-York—the testator being restrained from such marriage dnring the life of the former wife, who procured a divorce from him under our statnte.

The plaintiff replies to this that the testator was a citizen of Connecticut, and domiciled in Norwalk of that State, and the statutes of that State contained no such prohibitory clauses against a second marriage; and that the laws of this State cannot be so construed as to abridge his rights under the laws of his own. The plaintiff further alleges in reply, that the testator subsequently, and before his second marriage, himself obtained a divorce from his former wife, and that such a divorce removed all incompetency to marry again, created by our own statntes.

The defence, however, contends that as the marriage with the former wife was by the laws of this State, the parties were bound by the laws of this State relative to divorce—at least, being married here, and divorced here also, our divorce laws must control the decision in the case.

It is stated the estate is of great valne.

The trial of the case is now in progress before Justice Leonard, at the Special Term of the Supreme Court.

Wm. E. Curtis and Alex. W. Bradford, for plaintiff; J. T. Brady and E. Hearne, Woodbury & Churchill, and Mr. King, for the different defendants.

The E. A. Johnson—Plea to the Jurisdiction of the Court.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—BEFORE JUDGE HALL.

Hicks, the mate of the schooner *E. A. Johnson*, was arraigned this morning. His counsel put in for him a special plea to the jurisdiction of the Court, on the ground that he was not first hronght into or apprehended in this District, but in the District of Rhode Island, and should, therefore, be tried, not before the Circuit Court here, bnt in Rhode Island.

The District-Attorney filed a replication, taking issue as to the facts of the plea. It was arranged that this issue should be disposed of to-morrow. The facts will probably be agreed upon, so that there will be no necessity of calling witnesses, but simply an argument npon the law point.

All About a Horse.

George Green vs. *David Fay et al.*—This was an action before Judge McCarthy, in the Marine Court, to recover damages for an alleged injury to his horse. The plaintiff is a cartman, and on the 6th of last January stabled in the rear of No. 92 Monroe-street, where defendants have a soap factory. The plaintiff alleges that from this factory large quantities of hot ley, and other liquids, are allowed to flow into Cherry-street, flooding over the side-walk and gutter in front of his stable, and that while passing, his horse stepped into the stream and had his hind leg so badly burnt that he was unfit for use for several weeks, and permanently injured; also that while the animal was useless his labor was worth $3 per day.

The defence denied that any hot ley had been allowed to flow in that direction on the day in question, and attempted to show that the horse had the "scratches."

Verdict for plaintiff for $248.

John B. Fogerty for plaintiff; John C. Dominick for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Bonney, J.—*Curtis et al.* vs. *Leavitt.*—Prayer of petition granted. Referred to P. T. Ruggles, Esq. Order to be settled on two days' notice.

Crussell vs. *Crussell.*—Report confirmed, and jndgment of decision granted.

Same vs. *Frey.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Mercrief, J.—*Smith* vs. *Benton.*—Judgment for plaintiff, on demurrer as to clause first assigned, and for the defendant upon the other, with liberty to amend. No costs.

Same vs. *Same.*—Demurrer overruled, with $7 costs to defendant, to abide event, &c.

The Rector, &c., of the Church of the Holy Innocents of New-York vs. *Thomas Keech.*—Motion for injunction denied, with $10 costs to defendant.

Hoffman, J.—*Gregory* vs. *Rilliet.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Gray vs. *Kendall.*—Order in conformity with opinion.

Calendar.... Wednesday, April 18.

United States District Court.—No. 45.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Police cases.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 195, 180, 181, 188, 189, 191, 192, 193, 63, 196, 198, 38, 51, 145, 158, 159, 139, 142, 167, 172.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 241, 242, 327, 343, 345, 256, 141, 191, 357, 365, 383, 387, 389, 391, 382, 39, 313, 23, 363, 341, 289. *Part II.*—Nos. 388, 356, 342, 414, 420, 420, 390, 428, 440, 442, 446, 376.

The Duel Between Dr. Stone and S. W. Bliss in Nebraska.—Judge Bennett, writing from Auraria under date of March 21, says: "The duel excitement between Dr. Stone and S. W. Bliss has all subsided. Stone, who was wounded in the fight, is slowly recovering; it is thought he will undoubtedly get well. I am informed by Dr. Stone's surgeon, that the ball entered the left hip one inch below and back of the trochant major, and passing through the ischiatic notch, and wounding in its course the postule gland and the urethra, and making its exit about one inch below the right trochanter. From this description you can draw your own inference of what part of the body Bliss aimed at, and intended to shoot off. Bliss says he did not intend to kill him, else he would have done so. As he says, I know that he could have shot Stone in the cheek or through the heart as well as where he did, and I guess Bliss says no more as regards his skill as a marksman than he has proven himself to be capable of performing."

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....April 15.

$4,000 U. S. 5s '65	102	650	Harlem Railroad	13
3,000 Missouri S. 6s	83	200	do	13¼
25 Cal. State 7s	85¼	950	do	13½
do	89½	100	do	13¾
1,000 E. & M. Bds. Ex.	96	603	Harlem R. Pfd.	38½
3,000 H. Cen. R. 6 ₩ ct.		100	Reading R.	b30 41⅝
1st M. S. F. C. B.	94	100	do	b30 41⅝
4,000 M. So. S. & N. R. B.	76	200	do	b30 41⅝
2,000 L. C. & M. L. G. B.	12	200	do	b30 41⅝
20 National Bank	101¾	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	7¾
20 Corn Ex. Bank	100	50	do	8
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	105⅞	500	Gal. & Chi. R.	44
50 N. Y. Cen. R.	b30	50	do	s30 44
100 do	b60	80	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	s60	28¾
100 do	79⅝	800	do	s60	29¼
5 do	79¾	200	do	b60	29
500 Fris R.	15	400	do		29¾
100 Hnd. Riv. R.	42¼	300	do	b30	29
200 do	b60 42¾				

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Mo. State 6s	83½	500	Harlem R.	14¾
5,000 Tenn. 6s '90	91	300	do	14¾
5,000 E. R. 3d M. Bds. '83	84½	1450	do	14¾
10,000 do	84¾	100	Harlem R. Pref.	39⅞
5,000 Mich. S. 2d M. Bs.	47¾	1000	do	40
5,000 Han. & St. J. R. B.	73	200	Reading R.	41¼
5,000 Mich. Cen. R. 8 ₩c		10	Mich. Cen. R.	48
1st M. S. F. C. Bs.	94	200	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	12
4,000 M. So. S. & N. R. B.	76	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scp.	s60	68¾
2,000 L. C. & M. L. G. B.	12	150	do		69¾
20 National Bank	101¾	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.		7¾
20 Corn Ex. Bank	100	50	do		8
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	105⅞	500	Gal. & Chi. R.		44
50 N. Y. Cen. R.	b30	50	do	s30	44
100 do	b60	80	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	s60	28¾
100 do	79⅝	800	do	s60	29¾
5 do	79¾	200	do	b60	29
500 Fris R.	15	400	do		29¾
100 Hnd. Riv. R.	42¼	300	do	b30	29
200 do	b60 42¾				

Tuesday, April 17—P. M.

There was increased speculative excitement in the Stock Market to-dey, with higher prices on most of the Western Shares and Boods, and on the Sharee and Bonds of the New-York and Erie, New-York and Harlem, and Hudson River Roads. Further realizations both on the Street and at the Board, on New-York Central at 80 ₩ cent., by the Broker who bonght heavily on orders attribnted to Mr. George Law about n fortnight since, created the eame pause in the stock this afternoon as on yesterday, after his first sales at this figure. Under ordinary circumstances, and on a stock stending comparatively alone in the active movements of the Street, the sale of 15,000 or 20,000 shares by a single *Bull* perty would have produced as decided a fall ee his purchases created a rapid rise; but the free demand, and firm or advancing tendency of the whole list, are such as to divide opinions as to the effect of the redistribution of this large parcel, so that at about ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. below 80 ₩ cent., the price manifests much firmness. It closes 79½@¾ ₩ cent. A new and somewhat unexpected impetus was given to Galena early in the day, and for some cause not exactly expisined on the Strect. The very mystery seemed to rush the price up at the Second Board, but soon efter the printed seles it was know that the "increasing receipts" in April smount to only three hundred dollars the first week. The turn was then in the opposite direction, and 63 ₩ cent. was accepted, after sales at 64@64¼ ₩ cent., as against 62½ yesterday efternoon. Rock Island was firmer, but with no meteriel advance. Toledo went up to 29 ₩ cent., but fell back at the very close to 28½@¾. The second week's receipts are $18,705, as against $15,700 same week last season; the weether during the week being cold and stormy. This makes an increase of $8,800 for the fortnight. Michigan Central Shares were a little less firm at the close; the bonds closing et 94 ₩ cent. after selling at 93¾ at the early Boerd. Micbigan Southern Shares and Bonds of all classes were higher by nearly 1 ₩ cent., the old Stock selling at 12, and the Sinking Fund Bonds at 70 ₩ cent. Eries were 15 for the Shares, 84¾ sales of the third mortgage, and 65 bid for the fourths, the Shares being quite ective. There was quite an excitement in Harlem Stock of both classes, which went higher than for several months past, the extreme advance not being fully maintained at the close, after heevy sales of the old Shares at 14¼ end of the Preference Shares et 40 ₩ cent. The same huoyancy attained in Hudson River Shares, but with less offering at the advance to 42½@¾ ₩ cent. In Pacific Mail the price went to 106 ₩ cent. cash, closing 105½ seller 10 deys. The ontward trip on Friday next, the 20th inst., is said to promise larger money results to hoth the Pacific Mail and the Aspinwall lines then usual, and it is also claimed that the last edvices from Oregon and Frazer River indindicate a liberal improvement in the business of the Company above San Francisco. Paname Shares are steady. State Stocks also steady, and Missouris e fraction higher. An advance of ⅛@1 ₩ cent. was made in the United States Fives of 1865, the Fives of 1874 being held out of the market, except at 103¼@½ for the registered. The general market closed partially unsettled in prices, on the Share list, but otherwise firm.

The additional husiness in Foreign Exchange for the Boston mail was done this morning chiefly et 108¾ on London, for hank end bankers, and at the close the quotation was firmer and ¼ better, say 108¾@109. No change on Paris. In the Discount market, outside of Bank, the Brokers report continued scarcity of very prime selections of paper, and the rates are as before quoted, 5@5½ ₩ cent ₩ annum for short, and 5½@7 for longer date bills. There is only a moderate movement of Money on temporsry loan, and the leading Brokers ere supplied at 5 ₩ cent.

The following was to-day's husiness at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$125,592 79
Payments	118,354 35
Balance	7,484,728 12

The receipts include $89,000 for Customs.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports, (exclusive of Specie,) from New-York to Foreign Porta for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week	$1,286,359	$1,460,057	$2,166,217
Previously reported	16,368,945	14,950,966	22,437,486
Since Jan. 1	$17,655,304	$17,764,112	$24,593,713

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1852.
Rec'd at Ports	4,127,000	3,370,000	2,864,000	2,767,000	3,087,000
Ex. to G. Brit'n	2,074,000	1,372,000	1,352,000	1,109,000	1,348,000
Ex. to France	509,000	349,000	297,000	362,000	387,000
Ex. to oth'r f.p.	374,000	441,000	285,000	325,000	337,000
Total Exports	2,957,000	2,161,000	1,715,000	1,768,000	2,122,000
Stock on hand	798,000	707,000	680,000	441,000	587,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec'd at Ports	56,000	50,000	66,000	29,000	69,000
Ex. to G. Brit'n	94,000	96,000	96,000	46,000	69,000
Ex. to France	12,000	2,000	19,000	2,000	12,000
Ex. to oth'r p.	13,000	12,000	11,000	14,000	10,000
Total Exports	119,000	112,000	126,000	62,000	91,000

Messrs. Wright & Co. in their circnlar say:

"Receipts at the ports for the week amonnt to 56,000 bales, against 75,000 last week, and 50,000 in the corresponding week last season. At New-Orleans and Mobile, by telegraph for a week later, we have together 24,000 bales, against 25,000 in the same week last year. At all the ports the quantity of Cotton arriving is now small, and mnst continue so until another season opens. The new crop attracts attention, and its progress will be closely watched. In the larger part of the cotton district the planting is finished. In Texas and the Southern portion of the States, cotton is already above ground, but complaints are general of dry weather interfering with its growth in some places, while in others the seed has not yet germinated from the same cause."

The official paper of the Bank Department has compiled from the querterly returns of the Banks of this City a summary, showing their aggregate liahilities and assets on the 31st March, 1860. Their capital since June, 1859, has increased $720,000; balance due to other Banks, $5,300,000; individual deposits, $6,800,000; loans, $7,400,000, and the aggregate liabilitiee over thirteen millions. Their condition now, as compared with June, 1858 and 1859, is as follows:

	June 1858.	June 1859.	March 1860.
Capital	$67,041,182	$68,645,014	$69,420,057
Nat profits	7,531,640	7,555,451	7,040,646
Circulation	7,080,396	8,128,072	8,467,922
Due other Banks	28,275,873	23,744,605	20,019,360
Individual deposits	74,806,752	72,713,844	79,936,604
Miscellaneous	430,561	571,902	451,303
Total liahilities	$185,166,404	$181,358,888	$194,355,862

	June 1858.	June 1859.	March 1860.
Loans	$118,299,388	$118,543,934	$128,948,817
Stock, Bonds, &c	9,362,615	12,214,091	12,975,447
Real estate	5,815,368	6,058,947	6,364,715
Due from Banks	5,338,023	6,213,431	5,078,902
Cash items	14,594,592	17,099,736	20,871,237
Specie	31,704,814	20,882,304	23,172,656
Overdrafts	51,606	49,445	83,088
Total resources	$185,166,404	$181,358,888	$194,355,862

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, for the quarter ending Maroh 31, 1860, compared with the eame period of last year

	January.	February.	March.	Totals.
Freight	$78,729 80	$89,639 02	$108,585 79	$276,874 61
Passengers	44,167 14	45,111 76	64,300 18	153,669 08
Express	2,600 00	2,500 00	2,700 00	7,800 00
Mail	7,325 00	7,825 00	7,825 00	23,475 00
Rent of R'd	5,892 57	7,083 33	7,033 33	20,009 33
Miscella'eous	465 00	96 00	24 00	585 00
Totals	$139,679 51	$152,255 11	$190,528 30	$482,463 02
Earngs. 1859	120,561 63	128,636 04	168,376 75	417,524 42
Increase	$19,137 88	$23,619 07	$22,181 56	$64,938 60

The March earnings of the Norwich and Worcester road were as follows:

1860	$23,801 30
1859	25,854 66
Increase	$1,936 64

The eleotion of Directors of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Co. was held at Logansport on the 12th inst. The following gentlemen were elected Directors: D. M. Dunn, Wm. Chase, Logansport; W. Colburn, Toledo; J. B. Waring, Clevelend; George Pelmer, Buffalo; Samuel Gilman, Chas. A. Secor, New-York.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Earniugs second week in April, 1860	$45,500 00
Earnings second week in April, 1859	42,000 00
Gain	$3,500 00
Esrnings for 1860 to date	$579,557 41
Earnings for 1859 to corresponding date	494,084 91
Gain	$185,472 50
Receipts in Land Department to 14th	$25,591 79

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, April 17, 1860—6 P. M.

☞The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 1 bbl. Ashes, 3,807 bbls. Flour, 442 bbls. Corn Meal, 960 bushels Wheat, 17,528 bushels Corn, 6,565 bushels Oats, 830 bushels Malt, 2,713 packages Provisions, and 495 bols. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in limited demand, at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 02½@$5 68¾ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Adamantine are in demand, and are steady, chiefly at 17c.@18¾c. ₩ lb. Notaing really new in other kinds.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 75 hags Maracaibo, et 13¾c.; 100 bbls. and 100 begs Jamaica, at 13¾c., and 100 hags St. Domingo, at 12½c. ₩ lb. Stock of all kinds in first hands this morning, 39,789 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. Wm. Scott & Sons, 26,664 mats Java, 5,025 bags Rio, 3,850 bags Maracaibo, 2,750 bags Ceylon, 1,200 bags St. Domingo and 300 bags Jamaica. The closing prices are: 15¾c.@16c. for Java, 13¾c.@14¼c. for Ceylon, 13c.@14½c. for Maracaibo, 14c.@14¾c. for Laguayra, 12½c.@14½c. for Rio and 12¼c.@12½c. for St. Domingo.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
April 14, New-Orleans	20,000
April 14, Baltimore	8,000
April 14, Philadelphia	200
April 17, New-York	5,025
Grand totel	33,225

COTTON—Sales have been reported of 1,000 bales, at steady prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ₩ lb	7¾	7¾	7⅞	8
Middling ₩ lb	11⅛	11¾	11⅜	11⅝
Middling Fair ₩ lb	12¼	12⅜	12¾	13⅛

DRY GOODS—The public sales to-dey passed off with a fair degree of spirit and success.

DYEWOODS—Sales 100 tons St. Domingo Logwood at $15 50, and 110 tons Jamaica do. at $14@$14 50 ₩ ton.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been moderate to-day, for State and Western Flour, which most holders have offered rather freely, at essentially unaltered qnotations. The reported sales reach 8,250 bbls., including superfine State at $5 30@$5 35, chiefly at $5 35; ordinary to choice extra State nt $5 40@$5 55, chiefly at $5 40@$5 45; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 30@$5 35; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 45@$6 30; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 50@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio at $5 85@$5 95; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6@$6 16 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	5 30	@	5 35
Extra State	5 40	@	5 55
Superfine Western	5 30	@	5 35
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 45	@	6 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 50	@	6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 85	@	5 95
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping brds.	6 00	@	6 15
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 20	@	7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 65	@	5 75
Extra Genesee	6 00	@	7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 25	@	7 75

Southern Flour is in pretty active requsst at buoyant prices. Sales to-day amount to 2,100 bbls., at $5 20@$6 35 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 40@$7 60 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian is inquired for, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 70@$7 25 ₩ bbl.; 1,000 bbls. were sold within the range. Rye Flour continues inactive, at $3 45@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $3 60@$3 70 for Jersey; $4@$4 05 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been moderately sought after at about previous figures. The reported transections add np 17,500 bushels, including White Western, at $1 60; fair to very choice Milwankee Club, at $1 26@$1 30; and choice White Kentucky at $1 75 ₩ bushel. Corn has attracted more attention at a shade firmer rates. Sales have been reported of 27,000 bushels, at 73c.@74½c. for mixed Western; 76c.@77c. for Yellow Jersey and Southern; 75½c.@79c. for White and do. do. ₩ bushel. Rye and Barley are inactive. Oats are in very moderete request, including Canada at 44½c.@45c.; Western at 44c.@45c.; State at 45c.@45¾c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 41c.@44c.; Southern at 40c.@42½c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales 850 hales North River, at 95c.@$1 06¼ ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Seles have been reported of 400 bsies Jnte on private terms, and an invoice of Manilla at 6¼c. ₩ lb., 8 months' credit.

HOPS—Have heen in fair reqneet, including last year's crop at 5c.@15c. for very poor to very choice, ₩ lb.

METALS—Have been quiet to-day; prices have not varied materially.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 150 bhls. New-Orleans et 48c.@49c.; 100 bbls. Cuba at 28c. ₩ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence during the week, 34,000 pieces, including 6,000 pieces 64 by 64, 5½c.; 3,000 pieces 64 by 64, private terms; 7,000 pieces 60 by 68, 5½c.; 5,000 pieces 60 by 64, 5¾c.; 5,009 pieces 60 by 64, private terms; 3,000 pieces 60 by 60, 5¼c.; 2,000 pieces, 56 by 56, 5c.; 3,000 pieces 52 by 56, private terms.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately inquired for, and sales have been made of 1,650 bhls., in lots, at $17 62½@$17 75 for New Mess, $17 37 for Old Mess. $14 37 for New Prime, and $12 75@$13 for Old Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are selling slowly, at 8¾c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 7c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon continues in moderate demand at full rates. Lard is improving; sales to-day, 400 tcs. and bhls., at 10¾c.@11¾c., ₩ lb. Beef is unaltered. Sales 325 bhls., in lots, at $9@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 50 for Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, extra, and $4@$4 62½ for Country Prime, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $15 @$19 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $12@$16 ₩ bbl. Butter continues plenty and heavy at 11c.@22c. for inferior to prime State, and 10c. @15c. for Ohio, ₩ lb. Cheese is selling at 9¾c. @13c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales to day, 100 tierces, at $4@$4 25 ₩ 100 lb.

SUGARS—Have been very quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 87 hhds Cuba, at 5¾c.@7¼c.; 462 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at 5¾c.@6¾c., ₩ lb; 140 hhds. Cuba, also by auction, at $5 69 ₩ 100 lbs.; and 25 boxes Havana, at 7¾c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Desirable lots are scarce and held above the views of most buyers. Hence, business is restricted. Sales have been reported of 29 hhds. Kentucky, at 5c.@12c.; 174 cases Seedleaf, at 4¾c.@12¼c.; 23 cases Florida, at 17c.@20c.; and 168 hales Havana, at 28c.@37c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 550 hols., in lots, at 21c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were takeo 250 bales Cotton, at 3-16d.@7-32d.; 20 boxes Bacoo, 100 pkgs. Lard, 400 hoxes Cheese, and 3,000 gallons Oil, at 22s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 150 tcs. Beef, at 4s. 6d.@5s., and 500 boxss Cheess, at 40s. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s.; 600 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 7d. ₩ 280 lbs.; and 30 tcs. Bsef, at 4s. 9d. For Hamburgh, by steamer, 100 bbls. Resin, at 3s. 3d,

Sales of Real Estate....April 17.

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

Lot on south side 98th-st., 100 ft. east of 8th-av.	$880
3 lots on north side 117th-st., 125 ft. east 9th-av, ea.	505
Lot on n. e. cor. 6th-av. and 116th st., 25.2x100	1,650
9 lots on north side 115th-st., 200 ft. east 6th-av. ea.	750
3 lots on northwest cor. 115th-st. and 6th-av., each	550
Lot on 6th-av., adj. above	790
Lot adjoining	800
2 lots n. s. 115th-st., running to 116th-st., each	790
2 lots adjoining, each	785
2 lots adjoining, each	750
2 lots adjoining, each	690
5 lots on n. s. 122d-st., east cor. 6th-av., 25x100, ea.	895
Lot on northwest cor. 122d-st. and 5th-av.	1,210
4 lots on southwest cor. 122d-st. and 6th-av., each	850
3 lots on west s. 6th-av., 25 ft. south 120th st., ea.	760
13 lots on east side 8th-av., northeast cor. 121st-st.	685
Lot on north side 118th-st., 460 feet west 5th-av.	660
9 lots adjoining, each	570
8 lots on e. side 9th-av., bet. 120th and 121st sts., ea.	638
16 lots on north side 120th-st., rear of above, each	575
8 lots adjoining, each	590
7 lots on west side 8th-av., adj. above	1,095
Lot on southwest corner 8th-av. and 121st-st.	1,765
10 lots adj. on 121st-st., each	650
6 lots on s. r. 120th-st., 150 ft. east of 9th-av., each	565
1 ot on east side 1st-av. 25 ft. north of 120th-st.	780
2 lots adjoining the same, each	650
Lot on s. s. 121st-st., 175 ft. east 1st-av., 25x100	510
Lot rear of above	1,040
2 lots adjoining	610
Lot adjoining	600

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S CITY AND COUNTRY NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 41 Park-row—N. Y. Times Building.
Merchants wishing to extend their business should ADVERTISE
NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST.
Every facility is offered for this purpose by J. H. & Co. For promptness and reliahility they refer to Raymond, Wesley & Co., publishers of this paper.

CAUTION!
SAPONIFIER OR CONCENTRATED LEY,
THE READY FAMILY SOAP MAKER.
Unprincipled parties are passing off on the public a spurious article of Saponifier or Concentrated Ley, branded Concentrated Pot-Ash, Concentrated Ley, &c. The only genuine original and patented article is put up in one-pound iron cans, and manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, to be had of all respectable storekeepers. Wholesale trade supplied by LEWIS, JAMES & CO., Agents, Philadelphia.

COAL OIL.
10,000 gallons COAL OIL of very superior quality and color, for sale by DIBBLE & CO.,
Lamp Manufacturers, No. 323 William-st.

GAS FIXTURES.
For sale, a complete set of Gas-Fixtures for a three-story dwelling, chandeliers included, the owner having no further use for them. Apply at No. 96 Chambers-st.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.—ON ACCOUNT of moving, the Vesper Gas Fixtnres will be sold at reduced prices for a few days only. The fixtures and light resemble coal gas more than any portable ligh: in use, while it can be produced at less than half its cost. Those accustomed to the luxury of gas, who are ont of its limits, will do well to call and see the Vesper Light, at No. 379 Broadway. D. H. CARPENTER,
Inventor and Proprietor.

FOUR SECOND-HAND SAFES FOR SALE LOW.—QUICK BROTHERS, No. 96 Maiden Lane. Also, a large assortment of Wilder's patent Fireproof Safes constantly on hand.

HOTELS.

MOUNT PROSPECT HOUSE,
West Bloomfield, New-Jersey, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st of May. A cottage house on the grounds to rent. W. KIPP.
Guests conveyed to and from the dépôt free of charge.

"SURF" HOTEL AT FIRE ISLAND FOR SALE VERY LOW.—The whole or one-half This house is nearly new, has all the modern improvements, contains gas, is elegantly furnished; ten-pin alleys attached: gas-house, &c., and will accommodate about 300 people. Apply to J. G. & W. J. MILLS, No. 112 Front-st.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The above Summer resort will be opened for the reception of visitors early in May. The house is being repainted and put in complete order. Only one hour from New-York, *via* Morris and Essex Railroad, from foot of Cortlandt-st. Several trains each way daily.
CHAS. STRINGER, Proprietor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN, OCCUPYING A fine large house, having a suite of rooms more than required by his own family, would rent the same, in whole or in part, with first-class board, to one or more adults. Neighborhood good, centrally located, and not far up town. Unexceptionable references required and given. Address A. M., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING two or three pleasant rooms would accommodate gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, with permanent board, and the comforts of a home. Location unexceptionable. Terms reasonable. Apply at No. 258 West 22d st.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board with a private family, at No. 161 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN 29TH-st., having two good-sized rooms on the second story, will let them to four young gentlemen who would like to room together. All the comforts of a good home. Price moderate. Address O. W., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BED-room, on the second story, with bath, gas, closets, &c., will be rented to one or two single gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in West 14th-st., would let, with board, their entire second floor, and a parlor and bed-room on third floor, to a party or a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen. Address G. E. M., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—AT NO. 151 EAST 10TH-ST., CORner of 4th-av., one block from Broadway, to let, with board, two parlors on the first floor, (suitable for a physician,) and also a large room with bedroom attached, on the second floor. References exchanged.

BOARDING IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY.—Two or three rooms will be let, separately or together. Private table if desired. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 55 East 28th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 67 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN, OR GENtlemen and wives, can be accommodated with good rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 138 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, MAY BE obtained in a house pleasantly situated in 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Address J. F. A., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of rooms on the second or third floor, may be obtained at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD. FOR families and single gentlemen, can be had at Mrs. MACKIE'S, No. 81 9th-st. Dinner at 6 P. M.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—LARGE AND pleasant rooms, well furnished, suitable for one or two persons, may be engaged, with partial board for gentlemen, at No. 73 State-st., between Henry and Clinton; short distance from Wall or South Ferries; accommodation first-class; nothing convenience on

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, or to take care of growing children and to do plain sewing; no objection to going a short distance into the country; has the best of references for six years. Call at No. 171 East 31st-st., first floor, front room, between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as a first-class chamberm aid and plain sewing, or fins washing and ironing; can do up finery in the neatest style; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at Nn. 222 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts., 3d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE PROtestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid; would assist in the washing and ironing; is a first-rate waitress; best of City reference; 6 years in one place. Can be seen at No. 363 1st av., between 18th and 19th sts., 3d floor, front room, till engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY AN INdustrious young woman of excellent character for honesty and competency, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would not object to take charge of a dairy, and make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 338 6th-av., 1st floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to assist in taking care of children; no objection to go a short distance in the country for the summer; best of City reference. Apply at No. 138 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RE spectable young woman of excellent character for honesty and competency, a situation as chambermaid and to on fine washing; is a thorough laundress; will be found willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY TWO respectable girls, situations; one as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as laundress; the other as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at No. 313 East 21st-st., first floor, front room. Have good City references.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed by a genteel girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family, or to do chamberwork and sewing; is a neat plain sewer. The best of reference given. Can be seen for two days, at Ne. 115 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or seamstress only; the best of City reference will be given. Apply at Ne. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as chambermaid or waitress, and to take care of children; is competent to fill either of these situations; has three years' City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 177 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman to de chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 323 9th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waiter; no objection to help with the washing and ironing, or mind children; good reference from her last place. Can be seen till engaged at 150 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and laundress, by a respectable young woman, or chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference from last employer. Apply, for two days, at No. 85 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A SCHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; best of reference given. Country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 168 3d-av., near 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed by a Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and washing and plain sewing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 96 3d-av., corner of 13th-st., in the book-store, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RE spectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Can be seen for twe days at No. 39 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. Good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAIDS.—WANTED, BY TWO respectable Protestant girls, aged 18 and 20, situations, one to do light chamberwork and plain sewing; and the other as chambermaid or waitress; both can be well recommended for their last places. Call at No. 176 17th-st., near 1st-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; or to take care of grown children and do plain sewing; can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 West Baltic-st., between Hicks and Coinmbia sts., Senth Brooklyn. Good refereneeS.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG GIRL WANTS a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or would do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's fer one day, Ne 51 East 34th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and to assist in washing. Inquire at No. 236 West 42d-st., between 9th and 10th avs. The best ei City reference given.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork, or would have no objection to assist in the nursery; has the best of City refereuce. Call at Ne. 71 West 15th-st., front basement, near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion for chamberwork and waiting, or to wash and iron; can do all kinds of sewing. Call for two days at No. 86 East 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and irooing; has good City references. Can be seen for two days, at 149 East 16th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR A faithful, capable servant, as cook and leundress. er general servant; is a hard working girl, thereugh and neat in her duties, and a very superier washer and ironer and good cook; can be very highly recommended from her last situation. Call for MARGARET, at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A NEAT AND OBLIGing Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, to do general housework, chamberwork, waiting er nurse and seamstress; is competent for either situation, as refereece can shew; is willing to do anything required of her; ne objection to the country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, and to help as laundress in a private family, by a very competent woman, with good City refeience; understands meats, poultry and game; soups, pastry and bread. Call during two days at No. 64 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., two doors from 6th av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A good cook in a nice private family; is fully competent to take charge of the kitchen; has ne objection to go in the country; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 163 Prince-st., corner of Thompson, for two days, room No. 10.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A good plain cook, washer and ironer; one who understands bread-making thoroughly; is willing to make herself generally useful, and has some knowledge of country work. Appiy, with City references, at No. 57 West 37th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a woman of experience; understands all kinds of made dishes, pastries, jellies, creams, boneing and larding, pickling and preserving, and has the most unexceptionable City reference. Appiy for three days at No. 228 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a competent person, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City references can be given if required. Call at No. 248 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., front basement. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A small family by a first class cook; she understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived for six years in one family; will do marketing if required. No objection to go to Newport. Call at No. 61 25th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., first floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 595 2d-av., corner 36th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of game, boned turkeys, creams, jellies, blanc mange, biscuits; no objection to the country. Apply to 10 Milligan-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE spectable young woman as good cook; she is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and all kinds of pastry; the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 223 9th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN American young woman as first class cook; understands her business thoroughly. No objection to the country. City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 86 20th-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs., in the rear.

AS COOK — CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, situations, by two respectable girls; one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do light chamberwork and waiting. The best City reference given. Both would like to go together. Call at No. 186 East 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A TRUSTWORTHY Protestant girl, a situation as good cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 87 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron; can give the best of City refarences. Call at No. 122 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 2d floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; had good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 79 West 40th-st., near 6th-av. No objection to go a short distance in the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, SITUATIONS, BY TWO young American girls; one to cook, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waiter; best of City references given. Apply at 434 4th-av. for three days.

AS DAIRY AND CHAMBERMAID.—A VERY respectable woman wishes a situation in a gentleman's family. Can be seen at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. Also, other excellent servants.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE married woman, with no incumbrances, desires to take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer; the best of City references can be had. Address E. A., No. 439 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—HOUSEKEEPER'S SITuation wanted by a lady, a widew, 45 years of age, without incumbrance, active, healthy and industrious; fully competent to take entire charge of a house, either in the City or country; is of a kind and cheerful disposition; speaks French and English fluently. Satisfactory references given. Call or address Mrs. L. M. T., No. 85 Varick-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper, by an American woman who has had many years of thorough experience; is also an excellent nurse; kind and obliging; no objection to the country; the best of reference as to capability and character. Can be seen for three days at Ne. 196 West 21st-st., near 8th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY WISHES A situation as housekeeper or governess; is competent to teach the English branches, music and French; would accept a situation as housekeeper and devote part of the time to instructing children; the country preferred. Address N., No. 394 Hudson-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A BESPECTable woman, a situation, as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; also hair dressing; wants to travel to Europe, and to come back, if required; can give good City references. Apply at No. 61 West 12th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing and dressmaking perfectly; can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing machine; does up fine muslins. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 177 7th-av., corner of 22d-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young English Protestant girl as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to travel; has excellent reference. Can be seen, for two days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION to go to Europe with a family, to wait on a lady and one or two children; no wages required; good City reference from her present situation, where she has lived over five years. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 14 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as laundress; has the best of reference from her last place, where she lived six years. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 East 14th-st., near 1st-av., Room No. 11, second floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation as first-class laundress; understands fine washing and French fluting; best of City reference; no objection to the country for the Summer; can be seen for two days at No. 276 1st-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH girl, a situation as laundress or chambermeid in a private family; best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 321 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE married woman, a situation as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk. Can give a good recommendation. Also, by a respectable German girl, a situation as chambermaid and light waitress; has a good recommendation from her last place. Apply at Ne. 167 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English person. (Protestant,) a situation as nurse; competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; or as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; good City reference given; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for twe days, at No. 253 7th-av., third floor.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as child's nurse; is capable of taking charge of a child from its birth; has no objection to go a short distance in the country, in a gentleman's family; best of City reference Apply at No. 14 6th-st., in the basement. Can be seen for twe days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a yeneg weman, as nurse, and to do plain sewing; is fully capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 22 East 12th-st., Ladies' Repository, for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO take care of a baby and do plain sewing, by a respectable girl; will go in the country for the Summer, or with a family to Europe. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days, where satisfactory reference will be given, at Ne. 466 West 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situatieu as child's nurse, or as chambermaid, and to embroider and do plain sewing; no objections to the country during the Summer; prefers Staten Island; unexceptionable City refereece. Call at, or address No. 339 Broadway, over the bounet-store. Ring the bell.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young weman, as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chamberwork; willing to make herself generally useful; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 49 Tallman-st., between Bridge and Charles sts., Brooklyn, for twe days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN. A situation as nurse and seamstress; is willing to assist in chamberwork or fine washing; has good City reference frem her last employer; ne objection to the country. Call for twe days at No. 3 Leroy-st., one door from Bleecker-st.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHes a situation as child's nurse, capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, or de chamberwork and plain sewing, and assist with children. Call at No. 89 8th-av., between 8th-st. and Waverley-place.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable Protestant girl as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; best of City reference given. Apply at Ne. 136 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., fer twe days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS NURSE by a respectable English person of experience; is competent of taking charge of a baby from birth; or would travel. Call at her present place, No. 247 5th-av., near 29th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking care of growing children, or ef an infant; good City references given. Apply at No. 192 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS a situation as nurse; is capable of taking care of a baby; has no objections to do light chamberwork. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st. Can be seen till engaged.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as monthly nurse; can come well recommended from doctors and ladies. For further particulars call at Ne. 231 Spring-st.

AS SALESWOMAN.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY —By a yeung girl (American) a situation as saleswoman in a respectable store; has had experience in business; speaks French fluently, and refere to her present employer for references. Address JANE, No. 852 Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED BY AN INtelligent, competent person, who is a first-rate seamstress, and understands dressmaking. a situation to take care of grewn children, or wait upon an invalid lady; ne objection to assist in light werk. Beet City reference given. Apply for two days, at Ne. 115 West 17th-st. between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing; no objection to assist in the care of grown children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 28 West 14th-st., where she has lived five years.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a private family; does all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; excellent City refereece. Call at present employer's, No. 333 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., fer four days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION As seamstress by a respectable woman; would do some light chamberwork, er wait on children; best of reference. Call for two days at No 87 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., second floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION By a yeung woman as seamstress; can cnt and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; has the best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 28 3d-av., corner of 9th-st., in the millinery store.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A PBOTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation as seametress, or would take care of one grown child. Has good reference. Call at No. 296 7th-av., corner 27th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to take care of one or two growing-up children; good City reference. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation as waitress or chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Can be seee at No. 198 East 13th-st., fer two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent waitress; can come well recommended. Call at No. 253 East 18th-st., second floor, front.

CALIFORNIA.—A NURSE WISHES TO WAIT on a family or invalid; is not sea-sick; would pay part of her passage; best of reference. Address NURSE, No. 127 East 26th-st.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED BY A MOST RELIable competent Scotch Protestant yeung man, a situation as coachman and gardener, er coachman only, or farming werk, &c., or anything required of him: is an excellent driver; is active and neat about his person. Good reference. No objection to the country. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 72 Bleecker-st., for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable man, who fully understands the above business; has lived several years with one family; is a first-class groom and a steady driver; is steady and sober, and can be relied upon; can furnish the best of City reference from his last employer; will be found civil and obliging. Address M. B., No. 50 4th-av., saddlery, Mr. Campbell, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman, groom, or light porter; understands the care of horses and driving perfectly; has a good idea of gardening; writes a good hand; is obliging, careful, and anxious to give satisfaction; distance or location no object. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as coachman and groom; no objection to take charge of a small vegetable garden if required, or to make himself generally useful. Understands his business in all its branches. Can come well recommended from his last place. Address S. M. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman and groom; is a good, careful driver, and understands his business well in both capacities; would have no objection to assist in the garden. Can come well recommended from his last employers. Address J. M., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man, as coachman and groom. Appiy at No. 154 Mott-st., in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom by a respectable young man, who is a first-class servant; will be highly recommended from his last employer. Can be seen at Mr. WALK'S harness store, corner of 26th-st., in Broadway, or address a note to J. M., to the above place, No. 985 Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom, by a single man, who truly understands his business in all its branches; has no objection to City or country; can take charge of a vegetable garden if required; has good reference. Address T. C., Box No. 184 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young man, a situation as coachman and plain gardener; is a good Protestant; understands milking and farming well; can give good reference from his last employer. Address E. C. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for three days, or call at No 79 10th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom; also a practical gardener; understands grapery, greenhouse, flowers, &c.; is sober, steady and industrious, able and willing to work. Good references. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION is wanted, by a respectable Protestant young man, in a private family; he thoroughly understauds his business in all its branches; has the best City reference as to capability honesty and sobriety. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 Fulton-st., scale store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant young man, who has got the best of City reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Can be seen, till engaged, at Bradley's livery stable, No. 8 East 31st-st., or at his late employer's, No. 447 Broome-st., New-York.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN WANTS A situation; has good refererees; understands his business in every branch; is a carefnl driver and a first-rate groom. Inquire at Mr. G. Murries' stable, 13th-st., neer University-place, for J. S. Can be seen fer three daye.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS groom and coachman, by a man well qualified as either, and who can give the best City refernces; can werk in a garden and make himself generally useful; wages not so much considered as a home. Address E. S., Lox Nn. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and gardener; has the best of City reference, and is willing to make himself useful: is an excellent driver, and understands the care of horses. Can be scen at No. 424 Broadway.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man in a wholesale store, as entry clerk or assistant bookkeeper; is willing if necessary, to attend te some other branch; writes a good business hand, and has had some experience. Satisfactory reference given. Wages not so much an object as a good situation. Address W. H. L., in care of J. K. Russell, No. 722 3d-av.

AS CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITuation as clerk or assistant bookkeeper in any wholesale establishment down town; the best of City references given. Can be seen any time this week, er a note addressed to JOHN REYNOLDS, No 639½ Hudson-st., will receive prempt attentien.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT single young man, a situation on a farm as general servant, te plow, cradle, mew, milk cews, &c., and make himself useful in every respect: has ten years' experience in the cultivation of laud in this country. Can produce good reference. Apply for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A GABDENER'S situatien, by a man of 15 years' experience in this country, both in greenheuses and graperies; cannet be excelled in fruits and vegetables; weuld take the entire control of a gentleman's country seat, and would superintend a farm if desired. The advertiser will be found trostworthy, sober and honest; is married, has three young children; would take a single man's place, if suited: best City references given. Address fer three days J. W., No. 9 John-st., Mellvain & Yeung's seedstore, New-York City.

AS GARDENER.—THE ADVERTISER (A NAtive of Scotland) who has practised gardening for the last fourteen years, according to the modern system of horticulture, wants a situation. Any lady or gentleman desirous of procuring such a one, address W. E., No. 158 *Times* Office, fer twe days, which will be attended to.

AS GARDENER.—A MAN AND WIFE WANT a situation en a farm: have ne family; the man can take charge of a garden; his wife can take charge of a dairy, or any kind of house work. Can be seen any time this week, er a note addressed to GEORGE McCOSMACK, Ne. 639½ Hudsen-st., will receive prompt attention. The best of City reference given.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCHman, 30 years of age, married, without family, a situation as gardener; has had extensive experience in every department of the business; believes himself te be energetic and competent, and feels confident of giving satisfaction to his employer. Address D. R., 9 Jehu-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables, and the care of horses; is not afraid of work; has good reference from his last place. Address P. B., Box No. 185 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man wants a situation to take care of a horse and drive, milk a cow and werk in a small vegetable garden, and make himself generally useful. Address a note, for two days, to P. F., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single young man; understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; good reference from his last employer. Address P. L., Box Ne. 182 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A MAN WISHES A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and can get the best of City reference. A note addressed to J. G., at No. 664 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., will be immediately attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a very sober man, that perfectly understands his business in all the branches thereof; good City references can be given. Address, by note, WAITER Nos. 921 and 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., in the grocery, for two days.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS waiter in a private family, by a young man that perfectly understands his business, and can come well recommended. Has no objection to any part of the country. Address WAITER, Bently's Dispatch, No. 945 Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts., for three days; or Godfry's Union-sqnare Post-office, Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable single young man, who thoroughly underetands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. Ne objection to travel. Address A. M., at Mr. Hegeman's Drug-store, Everett House, corner 4th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man as waiter in a private family; he understands his business well, and can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at Mr. Morris' store, University-place, corner of 12th-st., for three days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable siegle Protestant man; understands his business, and has good City references. Address WILLIAM, Waiter, care of News store, No. 827 Broadway, near 12th-st.

WANTED FOR THE UNION CLUB OF NEW-YORK.—A clerk and a barkeeper. The clerk must be a good practical accountant. The barkeeper must have some experience in the business in a respectable situation, and write a good hand. No application will be entertained unless enpported by the most unquestionable recommendations as to capacity and moral character. Applications not answered by Tuesday, the 24th, may be considered as declined. Address EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Box No. 42 Post-office.

TO BOSS CURRIERS.—A YOUNG MAN WHO served his time in Canada, wishes to go under instructions for one year, or more if required, to get finished in the trade; understands tanning; will go anywhere; country preferred. Address I. G., Box No. 1 *Times* Office, with terme.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN AN IMPORTING AND MANufacturing house, a boy 15 or 18 years of age, who writes a good hand and is correct at figures, and who will furnish the most undoubted testimonials fer honesty, integrity and good conduct. A note in the apollcant's handwriting, with reference, directed to Box No. 3 425 Post-office, will be attended to. Salary first year $100.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COMPETENT WOMAN TO cook and assist in washing and ironing; she may obtain a good situation by applying at No. 108 Willow-st., Brooklyn; must have no objection to the country; wages, $7. Good references required.

A COOK.—WANTED, ONE WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business in all its branches; must be a first-rate baker. The best of reference required. Apply between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, er between 6 and 7 in the evening, at No. 20 East 22d-st.

A COOK.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A FIRSTrate cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing when required; must understand making butter. Apply in the evening, at 82 East 21st-st., near 4th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, AND ONE that would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Apply at Ne. 221 West 84th st.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A MAN AND HIS wife to go into the country; the man to attend to a vegetable garden and two cowe, and make himself generally useful; the wife to assist in general housework. Apply at No. 34 Macdougal-st.

A MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, A MAN AND wife; he must be a good practical farmer, and she must be acquainted with general housework, and both obliging and not afraid of work; Scotch er English preferred, or German, of some experience in this country. Address, this day, F. B. T., Box No. 100, or call at *Times* Office at 11 o'clock.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A WET NUBSE FOR A child a week old, te ge to Staten Island for the Summer. Good references as to respectability required. A Protestant preferred. Apply from 10 to 12 o'clock, at Ne. 14 East 24th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A COMPETENT NURSE, to take care of three little girls, from 2 to 6 years old: must be a Protestant woman, and bring good references: good wages and kind treatment promised. Apply at No. 396 Henry-st., Brooklyn, between the houre of 10 and 1 o'clock.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT GIRL as nurse, willing to go into the country. Apply, with recommendations, this day, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at No. 42 West 19th-st,

A SECRETARY.—WANTED, AS PRIVATE SECretary, at a moderate salary, a gentleman of education; an Englishman or Scotchman, who has had some legal training, would be preferred. Replies, with references as to character and qualifications, and specimen of hand writing of applicant, to be addressed to Box No. 4,398 Post-office.

A SERVANT.—WANTED, TO DO GENERAL housework of a small family; must be neat, competent, and must come well recommended; to such a one a good home and satisfactory wages will be given. Apply at No. 155 West 11th-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

EUROPEAN PATENTS.—AN AMERICAN ENgineer recently from Paris, is about returning, and offers his services to those wishing inventions introduced Address T. D, STETSON, No. 6 Tryon-row, New-York

INSTRUCTION.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S
PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOIS,
No. 11 West 27th-st.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Summer Session of this School will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of May next,

REMOVAL.
The Office of the "Amer. School Inst." has been removed to Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway, just above the Metropolitan. Schools supplied with competent teachers, also with books, maps, &c. Competent teachers supplied with positions. Refer to Faculty Amherst and Rutgers Col. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

CHESTER FEMALE INSTITUTE—ARMONCK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. I. D. VERMILYE, A. M., Rector. TERMS—$100 per session of 21 weeks, payable in advance. Music, with the use of the piano, an extra charge of $10 per quarter. The next session will commence on Monday, April 30.
REFERENCES:
Bt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D.
Rev. William Creighton, D. D. Tarrytown; John McVicar, D. D., Professor Columbia College; Rev. A. F. Partridge, North Brooklyn; Jno. H. Swift, Esq., No. 207 Pearl-st., New-York; Jno. O. Connor, Esq., No. 39 South-st., New-York; Hon. E. Williams, Norwich, Conn.; Jno. R. Hoole, Esq., No. 124 Nassau-st., New-York; W. A. Bowren, M. D., 204 Broadway, New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 715 4th-st., on Washington-square, (Messrs. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals,) opens April 17 the closing term of its current school year. Pupils from seven years of age and upwards received and prepared for business or college. Arrangements have been made in private families for *boarding pupils* from a distance. Healthful exercise in the large Square, at the recesses, is permitted, and special physical training at a first-class gymnasium, near the Institute, has been secured fer those pupils who desire it; whilst the school-rooms are large and light, with high ceilings, well ventilated, and every way suited to the comfort and instruction of 200 students. Twelve Professors are constantly employed.

FLUSHING FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THIS Institution for young ladies is pleasantly situated in a healthy location in the village of Flushing, L. I. Hourly communication with the City by railroad and steamboats from Fulton Market-slip. House and grounds especially conveeient and attractive. Term commences May 1. Pupils received at any time and charged from date of entrance. Fer circulars containing terms and other particulars, apply to J. KIMBER, Ne. 86 William-st., S. S. & W. WOOD, Broadway, or to the Principal, S. K. ROBERTS.
CITY REFERENCES—Thomas W. Pearsall, William F. Mott, Ellwood Walter, Meredith Howland.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding-school, under the charge of Mr and Mrs. BOLTON; location elevated and healthy, with 10 acres of well-shaded ornamental greunds; competent teachers employed: highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c.; terms from $150 to $200 a year. Summer term reopens Friday, 27th of April. For circulars, apply to Mr. JAS. BATES, American Exchange Bank Building, corner Broadway and Cedar st.; JACKSON'S mourning store, No. 551 Broadway, er address the Principal, ROBT. BOLTON.

ELM PARK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—One of the most flourishing schools in New-England. Rev. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal, assisted by J. DOW, A. M., and f. A. SHAW, A. B, late of Harvard College. A full English and classical course of study, also music; a Primary Department for small boys, under the charge of Mrs. RICHARDS. Terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT CROMWELL, CONN.—Opens its next session May 1. For information and circulars apply to the Principal, E. W. BECKWITH, at the Brandreth House, this week, personally er by eete.
Two or three Spaniards will be received to learn English.
Best of reference given and required.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, (near Hackensack.) N. J. Accessible several times daily by stage or railroad. Fare from Hoboken 26 cents. Next term opens May 1. These desiring home comforts and thoreugh instruction for their boys, at $32 50 per quarter, please write for circular. A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BOARDING SHOOL FOR BOYS AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—A healthy situatien, commodious buildings, a large gymnasium and thorough mental training are among the advantages of this Institution. Summer session begins on May 2, 1860. Terms moderate. Send for a circular containing full particulars and references. JULES ROUSSEL, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fifth Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. BOSE, No. 68 Cedar-st.; of S. P. YORK, No. 17 Nassau-st., and of N. BLISS, No. 299 Broadway, New-York; also by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

INSTRUCTION.—A LADY IN THE COUNTRY will receive into her family five or six little girls to educate. They shall be thoroughly taught in English, Music and French, and receive every care that they could under a mother's eye. Particular attention is given to physical and religious training. Address S. I. D., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

A LADY OWNING A PLEASANT HOME, near the City, will take four little girls to board and educate in all the English branches, music and French; she is competent to take the entire charge of their wardrobes, if desired, and will in all things give them a mother's care. For particulars, address S. H. POWERS, No. 51 Murray-st.

THE NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE will epen its next Term WEDNESDAY, May 2, and proffers pupils first-class accommodatiens at the lowest rates of charge. Circulars at N. Lane's, No. 67 Wall-st., R. Carter's, No. 630 Broadway, and of the Principal, Rev. J. A. SAXTON, Norwich Town, Conn.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—THIS family school for young ladies, so well known, and convenisnt to the City, resumes May 1. Circulars are left with Mr. BROWN, No. 819 Broadway, and visits are pleasantly made by boat *Mattano*, from Fulton Market slip, at 9, 1, 4 and 6 daily.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Beautiful and healtny locatien and easy of access. Good instruction and the comforts of a heme furnished to pupils. Terms $140 per annum. Circulars containing particnlars sent and interviews arranged en application to the Principal. C. H. WHEELER.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT BEDford, Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to 12. Terme, $100 a session. Next session will open May 1. Circulars may be had of A. M. BATES, Esq., No. 128 Broadway, or of the Principal.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Summer term will commence April 2, 1860. Pupils admitted at any time during the term. Principal, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD. For catalogue apply to the Principal, White Plains.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. Students (either sex) received any time. Circulars No. 239 Water-st. Interviews (10 to 12 e'clock

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

It is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Sonnambula.

WINTER GARDEN—Lucrezia Borgia.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and evening: Royal Anglo-American Equestrian Troupe.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Colleen Bawn.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Old Heads and Young Hearts—Marriage Bliss of Box and Cox.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Robin Hood—Benicia Boy—Fearful Tragedy in the Eighth-avenue.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: Jeanie Deans—Evening: The Willow Copse.

NINTH-STREET—Model of King Solomon's Temple.

HOPE CHAPEL—Gen. Tom Thumb.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Legislature devoted its last day to making laws, without the Governor's signature. The veto of the Susquehanna Railroad Subsidy reaching the Senate at its morning session. Mr. Ramsey, of Schoharie, made a long and earnest speech in favor of the bill, when it was passed over the veto—18 to 8. It was subsequently lost in the Assembly. The West Washington Market bill was also passed through both Houses over the veto. The City railroads were equally triumphant over the Executive, all passing by the constitutional vote. The bills authorizing the erection of a new City Hall in Madison-square, and the sale of the old City Hall to the Federal Government, were both passed. Doubts are expressed as to the fate of the former, of the two and of the Insolvent Law with the Governor. The New-York Tax Levy, containing the appropriation for the Commissioners of Records, was likewise passed. At the Evening Session, the bill abolishing the New-York Almshouse Department was passed, and was subsequently signed by the Governor. The adjournment was effected about midnight. Much good feeling prevailed among the members, and the leave-takings, congratulations and regrets occupied the earlier morning hours. The Governor, abandoning his opinion that no bills should be signed after the adjournment, will take time to reflect upon several measures still in his hands.

A message from the President, relative to the impressment of American citizens in foreign military service, was transmitted to the Senate yesterday; also, a message vetoing the bill for the relief of Arthur Edwards and others. The memorial of Mr. Frank Sanborn was referred to the Committee upon the Judiciary. Mr. Hale, calling up his resolution adjourning the Senate from April 19 to May 22, Mr. Clingman moved to substitute May 1 as the latter term. The subject was discussed in a desultory way, and various amendments were suggested; but the resolutions were finally tabled by a large majority. Mr. Slidell moved a resolution providing for an adjournment of the Senate every three days, from the 19th inst. to May 1. This was laid over. After a brief executive session, Mr. Johnson, of Tenn., reported back the Homestead bill from the Committee upon Public Lands, with various amendments. Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, explained the alterations. The bill, as now reported, sells land to the heads of families only, at the price of 25 cents an acre; and requires a residence of five years on the land before the title shall be perfected. The were other points of difference of minor importance. An amendment of the House to a Pension bill excited some discussion; as did also the President's veto of the Edwards relief bill. The pay of members was summarily treated in the House, a resolution of Mr. Schwartz, of Pennsylvania, consisting the text. The House then went into Committee on the Deficiency bill; when Mr. Conkling, of New-York, reviewed the positions of the Annual Message upon the question of Slavery in the Territories, and considered the extent to which the interpretations affixed by the Supreme Court to the Constitution are obligatory. The reorganization of that body he regarded as one of the most desirable results of a Republican victory. The Committee rising, the House rejected Mr. Bonham's resolution providing for an adjournment over the Charleston Convention. The consideration of the Deficiency bill was then resumed. An appropriation to pay for reports in the *Congressional Globe* led to remarks from several members, adverse to the practice of members revising their speeches. Mr. Branch, of South Carolina, was especially none upon the abuse. One of the appropriations in the bill is of $5,000 for a Commission to attend the International Statistical Congress at London, in July.

Dispatches detailing the more recent encounters with Cortinas have been received at the War Department from Capt. Ford and Major Heintzelman. Gen. Garcia gave information to the American authorities that Cortinas, with forty men, was again on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, and Capt. Ford immediately crossed with all his available force to make an attack. Instead of Cortinas, he found a detachment of troops, claiming to belong to the National Guard. Shots were exchanged, however, before this fact was ascertained. Two of the Mexicans—one man and one woman—were wounded. When explanations were made, the commander of the detachment of the National Guard claimed that he was also in pursuit of Cortinas. His movements, however, [illegible] that he had been meditating an attack on the American troops. Major Heintzelman [illegible] the soldiers, their commander is in [illegible] party, and that although the [illegible] at Matamoras are doubtless sincere in their efforts to apprehend the marauders, he [illegible] the sympathy of the people.

The New-York Conference continued its sessions yesterday. Reports of Committees were the order of the day; and those upon Education, the Mission, the Tract and other interests, were read and discussed. Visitors to the several institutions under the control of the Conference were chosen; and the following gentlemen elected as delegates to the General Conference: Rev. John McClintock, D. D., Rev. D. W. Clarke, D. D., Rev. A. M. Osborn, D. D., Joseph Holdich, D. D., and Rev Messrs. Griffin, Crawford and Ferris. The Stamford Conference was also in session, without transactions of importance, while the Conference at Troy devoted itself to the Slavery question.

The Presbytery of New-York (old school) continued in session yesterday, and received a number of verbal reports as to the condition of the different churches. The general feature of these was that of spiritual and temporal prosperity. The Presbytery has yet to elect two clerical and two lay [illegible] to the General Assembly, which meets at Rochester on the 17th prox., and to examine a number of candidates for the ministry. The [illegible] Presbytery also held a preliminary [illegible] evening, at the Fourteenth-street [illegible]

[illegible] of Rev. Jacob S. Harden, charged [illegible] murdered his wife by the administration [illegible] was called yesterday at the Spring [illegible] Jersey Circuit Court, which is held [illegible] Judges Wrkipley, Sharp, Davison [illegible] and on the bench. Attorney-General [illegible] reports the case for the State, and Ex-[illegible] Wrkipley is retained for the defence. This is the third time that an attempt has been made to bring the case to trial.

[illegible] on the body of the young woman [illegible] the water at Jersey City, on Saturday, [illegible] yesterday. One of the witnesses [illegible] that he heard cries of "Murder!" [illegible] of the 26th or 27th of March. [illegible] could distinguish the voice, it was [illegible] heard other exclamations, [illegible] of bodily harm to prevent [illegible] of the person whom he [illegible] was in distress. Upwards of [illegible] whose friends are missing, called on the Coroner yesterday, vainly fearing that they might [illegible]

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Edward McLaughlin, indicted for burglary in the first degree, pleaded guilty to that crime in the third degree, and was sentenced by Recorder Barnard to four years in the State Prison. James Murray pleaded guilty to an indictment for grand larceny, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison. Thomas Barkley, indicted for forgery in the second degree, was convicted and remanded for sentence. In the Oyer and Terminer, the second trial of Karples for embezzling twenty barrels of flour from Heckea Brothers, was commenced. The evidence for the prosecution will be resumed to-day. It is substantially the same as was produced on the former trial.

In response to an application of the Croton Aqueduct Board for advice as to the long-suspended continuation of Beekman-street through the Park, Mr. Bronson, the Counsel to the Corporation, has furnished his views of the legal points involved, in which he decides that the business came under the clause of the Charter which requires all such work to be advertised and given to the lowest bidder; and that the action of the Common Council, in ordering the work to be done, was therefore clearly illegal.

The Board of Governors did not meet yesterday afternoon. The weekly report from the various institutions under their charge was received by the clerk, showing the present number of inmates to be 7,678, an increase of 28 as compared with the previous report.

At the meeting of the Historical Society, last evening, an interesting paper from Mr. Bancroft was read, descriptive of the siege of Quebec, in November and December, 1775; and appropriate resolutions were adopted in relation to the demise of James K. Paulding.

George Ellis, late a seaman on board of the bark *Henry Warren*, of Bath, Me., was yesterday arraigned for examination before United States Commissioner Betts upon a charge of murdering John A. Peterson, the second mate of that vessel, while lying in the harbor of Havana. He was sent home by the United States Consul. He was fully committed.

The activity of the Stock Market continued through yesterday. The Western shares and bonds higher. New-York Central 80, sales, and 79½@¾ the closing quotation. Exchange on London at the close of the Boston mail was ¼ per cent. firmer. The Market for Money easy.

About 1,000 bales Cotton were sold, at steady rates. Flour and Wheat were rather quiet, though not lower. Corn was in fair demand, and was firmer. Groceries, Fish, Metals, Naval Stores and Tallow were inactive. A moderate business was transacted in Provisions, Whisky, Tobacco, Hay, Hops, Linseed Oil and Adamantine Candles. Freights were somewhat brisker.

Capital Punishment and the Pardoning Power.

The Legislature has been guilty of a great oversight in not depriving the Governor of the pardoning power, in the cases defined by the act abolishing capital punishment as "murder in the first degree." As we have already said in discussing this subject, the great merit of capital punishment, if it have any merit at all, lies in the fact that once inflicted it cannot be undone. It is this incident which gives it most of its terrors in the eyes of evil doers, and consequently makes it most valuable in the repression of crime. If it were possible, however, to substitute a punishment which, while as certainly cutting off the culprit from all that makes life dear, would still leave him the possibility of proving his innocence in case he were unjustly condemned, and thus remove all hesitation on the part of jurors about handing a criminal over to his fate, on having a fair case made out against him—justice would unquestionably be a great gainer, and society, we believe, would lose nothing by the change. In other words, if every man who meditates a murder were as certain, that if convicted of the crime, and sentenced to imprisonment and hard labor for life, he would never regain his liberty unless he could subsequently prove his innocence, as that if he were once hanged he would never come to life, we believe the community would, on the whole, gain by the abolition of the gallows. But, unfortunately, no such result as this can ever be brought about. As long as there is life, there will always be hope. There is always the chance of escape in some way or other. Walls are but stone, jailors are but men, and liberty is a great prize; and from these drawbacks to its efficiency imprisonment can never be freed, by any amount of legislation. No act of the Legislature can make anything on this side of the grave absolutely sure, or deprive any human being of the consolation which this uncertainty inspires.

But this uncertainty, derived from the nature of things, is unfortunately aggravated by the uncertainty derived from the exercise of the Governor's pardoning power. It is held every two years by a new man, and each Governor not only differs in temperament, in firmness, judgment, and acumen, but in his notions of criminal jurisprudence. Each Governor is, moreover, open to fresh solicitations on the part of every prisoner in the penitentiary. Any murderer who is sent to prison for life, will in the first twenty years of his confinement have a chance of making ten applications for release to ten different persons, and bringing a different sort of influence in support of the application, to bear on each one of them. His friends may take part during the same period in forty-five elections, and if they are energetic men, thus enjoy forty-five chances of selling their services to the one party or the other. What all this has to do with the question under discussion, no one who is familiar either with electioneering as now commonly practiced, or with the past history of the pardoning power, can have much difficulty in seeing.

Moreover, it is a great mistake to suppose that public opinion will be sufficient to insure the execution of long terms of imprisonment, even in cases in which, like murder in the first degree, it is of the [illegible] importance that it should be executed. As soon as a trial is once over and the criminal is sent to the penitentiary, the public gives itself no more concern about him. In ten years the number of those who remember much about him or his offence, is apt to be very small. If he is recalled to their remembrance at all, sympathy for his present condition is far more likely to predominate in the majority of breasts, than horror of his crime. Every year he stays in jail, the more careless will the mass of the community be about his staying in any longer—the more anxious and interested both he and his friends about getting him out immediately. What effect such circumstances as these are likely to have upon a soft hearted, or not very upright Governor, it is not difficult to conjecture. And a free pardon granted to a man whose offence was well nigh forgotten, would hardly be deemed worthy of a paragraph in the newspapers.

To make imprisonment for life a really effectual substitute for capital punishment, the sentence should be open to no review except at the hands of the Supreme Court, and then only on the production of fresh evidence. The Governor should cease to have anything to do either with the criminal or his fate, once the walls of the prison had closed on him. The Constitution has, however, given him the pardoning power, and it is somewhat difficult to see by what device the Legislature could prevent him from exercising it; but this was fair matter for their consideration before they abolished capital punishment. It was none the less so, because it is probable that ten or fifteen years may elapse before we shall be able to judge of the results of the measure which has just been passed. In the meantime, however, another revision of the Constitution will give a chance for any further change which may still be considered necessary to give the present reform, if it be a reform, full effect.

Duels and Dueling.

The upshot of the Pryor-Potter difficulty has not been much more imposing than the result of the grand duel between Duke Nick and John of Lancaster, commemorated so solemnly by the austere Muse of Swift. But the matter can hardly be suffered to pass out of the public mind without subjecting the whole question of dueling, as well in the abstract as in its direct applications to American political life, to fresh and searching criticism. It would be idle to deny that the conduct of Mr. Potter, in this instance, has commanded a certain degree of sympathy, not to say of admiration, at the North. The very men who are loudest in condemning the duel as a barbarous and inhuman thing, are secretly disposed to applaud one American member of Congress for accepting the ordeal of battle thrust upon him by another; and the general satisfaction of the Northern public in an issue which has spared the country the horror and shame of an internecine fight between two of its ordained legislators, is really heightened by the consideration that it was a Northern man who offered, and a Southern man who declined, those peculiar terms of conflict, to which alone this pacific issue must be attributed.

These facts, for facts they are, should be looked in the face. They have a meaning, and it will do no good to evade them. Still less can it serve us to see such facts as these turned to the paltry purposes of party, or employed to inflame the already feverish feelings with which the different sections of our common country have come of late to regard each other.

As to the private duel *per se*, it is in its origin an unquestionable offspring of religious superstition—a judicial appeal to arms, founded on the belief that Heaven may be expected to interpose to see justice done between men; that the battle will not always be to the strong, and that the miraculous victory of David was no isolated incident of history, but a precedent charged with a principle. All inquiries into the antiquity of the custom must terminate at last in the instinctive impulse of human nature, which recognizes certain personal issues between man and man as perfectly unsusceptible of decision by argument, and certain personal wrongs as not to be redressed by any action of any human tribunal. Whether men shall yield to this impulse or resist it, no matter how aggravated the circumstances of provocation; in other words, whether men shall fight or forbear in certain cases of desperate injury or implacable quarrel, is a question not of law, but of morals. As to the duty of Christians in such cases, there can be no sort of doubt; but as society, even in the most advanced of Christian countries, tacitly declines to exact the sublimest forms of Christian fidelity to the Christian standard from its members, it is hardly fair and reasonable to import the absolute rules of Christian conduct into our criticism upon the behavior of men in this one particular. The utmost we can say, is, that the average morality of one community forbids a man to resent by arms affronts which another community would ostracize one of its members for daring to overlook or to forgive. When Henry IV. of France received Lord Sanquhar, who had lost an eye in fencing, his Majesty carelessly asked the Scottish baron: "Does the man who did you that injury still live?" Lord Sanquhar took the royal question as a sneer, went back to England, sought out the offender, (his offence then ten years old,) and slew him. A French noble would have been held to be in the right. The public opinion of England took a different view of the matter, and Lord Sanquhar was hanged. Francis I. of France defined the "lie" into thirty-two categories, for each of which every honorable Frenchman must exact an appropriate satisfaction. Shakspeare made this anatomy of honor ridiculous in England, and the common sense of England being with Shakspeare, Englishmen and Frenchmen for the last two hundred years have been governed, and in the nature of the case could not but be governed, by very different notions of the punctilios and the penalties of unwritten social law. It has often, therefore, been absolutely incumbent, (the commands of Christianity apart,) upon Frenchmen to offer or accept a duel upon issues which no Englishman could meet in that way without incurring the severest punishment, not only from the English courts, but from the public opinion of England. The average morality of France, that is, has admitted the duel of etiquette. The average morality of England has branded this duel as equally criminal and absurd. The only duel upon which the average morality of England can look with anything like toleration, is the serious duel of passion in which men abdicate their citizenship, their christianity, their humanity itself, under the pressure of some tremendous outrage, and seek each other's blood upon the field. This is a crime of the first magnitude, but at least a comprehensible crime.

The difference which exists between the moral feeling of the Northern and of the Southern States in regard to this matter of dueling, is not unlike this difference between the public sentiment of England and the public sentiment of France. In the South, both the duel of passion and the duel of punctilio are recognized by the average morality of the community. The man who meets an innendo or a slight with an invitation to pistols and coffee, suffers no more in the public esteem at the South, than does the man at the North who canes a scoundrel for insulting his wife or his sister. The "Code of Honor" of the South is an acknowledged institution, with the minute and particular perfection of which St. Foix or St. Evremond himself could have found no fault. At the North, on the contrary, the duel is regarded as a relic of past barbarism. Every Northern man who respects the laws of the land, and the higher law of his own conscience, has been educated to regard the duel with disgust and abhorrence. Unless in extreme cases of the duel of passion, the Northern man knows that he cannot fight without risking his social position, the respect of the better portion of the community in which he lives; and, if he be a political man, his whole future of public usefulness. In this state of things, Northern men do not and cannot meet Southern men in Congress on a common footing, as respects the forms of personal responsibility. The contrast of the two positions makes itself continually and painfully visible in the contrasted bearing of members from the two sections. Even the brave and high-bred among Southern men continually and unconsciously forget the moral restraints which surround their Northern colleagues, and finding Northern men overlook matters which, as between Southerners, would be forthwith "honorably adjusted," assume a tone of superiority quite unwarranted, naturally galling to the Northern members upon the floor, and excessively offensive to the people of the North at large. Of course the vulgar and cowardly exaggerate this tone, and willfully multiply occasions for its display. Northern men, of course, must wince, at the radically false position which they find themselves forced to occupy. For them to forbear is trying, almost humiliating at the moment; while to fight is simply social and political destruction in the final event.

In this way the Southern member has been gradually decoyed into an overbearing, the Northern into an almost submissive, attitude before the country. The Northern people do not like this; they feel that it does no justice to the true quality of the Northern temper and the Northern character. Hence their almost positive satisfaction with the conduct of Mr. Potter. Mr. Potter is challenged on a punctilio. He accepts the challenge, but insists that in accepting a challenge he risks all that makes life dear, and therefore that his duel shall be a duel in deadly earnest. He must vindicate himself to his own people by the seriousness of the issue on which he fights, and he makes that issue the general immunity of Northern men from merely punctilious quarrels. It was much in the same way that the Duke of Wellington vindicated his duel with Lord Winchelsea. The Duke fought as a matter of duty—to put a stop to imputations upon the honor and character of the great party with which he was acting.

If Southern men will but look at this case of Potter and Payor in its real bearings, and take from it the lesson that no duel can possibly be for a Northern man anything but an encounter for life or death, they may do the country a very great and real service. Neither section, happily, needs to prove its courage. But men who fight duels on punctilio can have no better opportunity for proving their self-command, their justice and their civilization, than is afforded by their daily intercourse with other men, to whom the duel on punctilio is neither more nor less than a shameful form of moral sulcide.

California in the Senate.

The new Senator from California, Mr. Latham, has made his first mark in the Senate by setting his State right with the Union. It has been confidently asserted in divers quarters, that the Southern or Pro-Slavery element in California, not having been strong enough to fasten the Patriarchal institution upon the young Commonwealth of the Pacific, would yet be found able to carry the gold mines of the Sacramento and the silver of Washoe into the Treasury of the new Southern Republic, which is to be founded when the Union falls. Senator Gwin himself has been frequently quoted as authority for this notion, which was really beginning to force its way into a respectable degree of credibility by sheer force of iteration. Senator Latham on Monday drew from his colleague an emphatic denial that he had ever used any language which would bear such a construction.

According to the new Senator from California, the people of that State have set us an example of practical policy in respect to the question of Slavery which is not unworthy of consideration. They have simply overflowed slave-labor with free, and washed it out of their country by force of giving it nothing to live upon. There can be little doubt that the political agitation of the Slavery question, as it is now carried on in the Atlantic States, is to a very great extent the "creation of politicians," and Mr. Latham is quite in the right when he puts it as the serious difficulty of the position, that "the South does not possess the same facility with the North to replace black labor with white labor." If the political leaders of the North would consider this grievous fact as gravely as its importance deserves; and would deal with Slavery more as a tremendous economical problem, involving the social prosperity, and even the social existence, of a formidable proportion of the American people, and less as a vehicle for shifting the burdens of political power, and a theme for moral declamation, we might look with greater complacency than we now can upon the eternal discussion of the negro and his relations at the National Capitol.

But, unless the telegraph has done Mr. Latham an injustice, he went on after his sermon on practical statesmanship to give the politicians a lift, by a gratuitous declaration in favor of the doctrine that slaves are "property" in the same sense with horses, mules, lands and farms. It is precisely such doctrines as this which compel the question of Slavery from the political into the moral arena, and raise abstract issues strong enough to carry the whole country away. We should be sorry to see California, by adopting this doctrine, array herself in the Senate in such open conflict with the practical principles which have triumphed in her own history, and to which her new Senator has already given such just and forcible expression.

The Vetoes Vetoed—The Railroad Bills Passed.—The Legislature has passed all the obnoxious City bills in spite of the Governor's veto. His Message on the City Railroad bills set forth, with great clearness and force, the reasons of law and of public policy which existed against their enactment. No candid man can read that message without the full conviction that the bills were crude, unjust, reckless of public interests, and destitute of all those safeguards which should always protect the mass of the people against chartered monopolies. If anything like conscience, or a sense of responsibility, still lingered in the breasts of members of the Legislature, they would have shrunk from over-riding such a document, without some attempt at least to answer the arguments which it embodied.

Yet no such attempt was made. A member from Utica, Mr. McQuade, to whom has been entrusted the job of engineering these bills through the Assembly from the beginning, moved that they pass in spite of the veto. Mr. Speaker Littlejohn, from Oswego, went through a formal and pretentious protest against the Message, expressing profound surprise that the Governor should assume to know more about New-York interests than members from the St. Lawrence or Lake Ontario,—and *votes* did the rest. The bills were all passed in quick succession. It will not be possible—whatever the facts may be—to convince any considerable portion of the community that these votes were not bought and paid for. Those who gave them must expect to meet the responsibility of their acts.

There is a curious anomaly in regard to the passage of bills. Upon their original enactment the Constitution requires that they shall receive the votes of a majority of all the members *elected* to each House. In the Assembly they must receive 65, and in the Senate 17 votes. But after they have been vetoed and sent back, they may be passed by the votes of two-thirds of the members *present* in each House. As a majority constitutes a quorum, two-thirds of a majority—which is 44 in the House and 12 in the Senate—may pass a bill after it has been vetoed, though not before. One of the bills vetoed by Gov. Morgan was passed afterwards by 16 affirmative votes in the Senate. Such a result of course requires the absence of some of the opponents of the bill—and this can generally be more easily procured than a change of votes, because it seems to involve less inconsistency.

The Susquehanna Railroad bill after being vetoed was passed in the Senate, but lost in the House. This bill has had a curious experience. For two sessions it fought an unsuccessful battle in the Legislature. Last year it passed but was vetoed, on grounds which were obviated at this session,—though without affecting the result. The defeat of the measure will be warmly resented in the region interested, which is at present completely secluded, and which claims to have been seriously injured by the other public works to which it has been compelled to contribute its share of support.

Progress of the City Government up the River.—Builders of air-castles, having to pay nothing for building material, can work cheaper, and hence are better patronized than any other class of architects. They have somehow recently managed so to enchant the Legislative Board that sits at Albany for the management of our municipal affairs with visions of architectural magnificence soon to adorn the wild and almost unexplored regions between Yorkville and Harlem, that those Solons have found it necessary to transfer our City Capitol to that vicinity. The bill has passed both houses, and is now in the hands of the Governor.

If it shall receive his signature, and be carried into effect, the visionaries who designed it look for results conceivable only by minds capacious of such things. The genius of domestic life will at once forsake the streets that centre at Madison-square, for the more genial pastures above Central Park; the brown-stone fronts of Twenty-third-street and Fifth-avenue will bristle with law shingles from sill to eaves; the hotel will be transmogrified into a great law building, partitioned into hives of offices; Worth Monument will be enlarged and hollowed out to accommodate the United States courts; the St. Germain will be purchased by the City as a residence for its Mayors; canals will be cut through the several avenues from the foot of the island, that the shipping may come up to the business part of the City; aristocracy will be bounded on the south by Central Park, respectability by Twenty-third-street; and for a man to be seen below Grace Church, unless for the purpose of collecting rent from the pauper tenants who will prevail up to that point, will stamp him with lasting disgrace. There will be no end of public enterprises in the region toward Harlem. Public gardens will bloom at the public expense, monuments will spring up to the memory of the Ten Governors recently slain, and a committee of ladies will purchase and throw open to the public the house and grounds of the venerable Father of the *Herald*, though not of his country.

To people of heavier imaginations these visionary flights seem absurd. To them the removal of the City Hall toward Albany seems only an attempt to transfer the building in the direction toward which the real Government of the City has already migrated. If this be true, we may expect a relocation of our Municipal Capitol in the Central Park before long, and so on, a step at a time, until it constitutes only an out-house to the Capitol of the State.

We venture to suggest that the result would be accomplished at less expense, and in a shorter time, by building a floating hall on the North River, up which it might easily be towed, at the convenience of our rulers at Albany.

Ornamenting the Park.—The sensibilities of that small but respectable class of citizens who have been shocked at the idea of desecrating the Park by erecting a splendid Post-office building upon it, must be highly gratified by the uses which are now made of it. In front of the City Hall, and a few feet from the Statue of Washington, a scaffolding has been erected for the trial of a fire bell! What other ornamental structures our City Government intend to erect upon this delightful pleasure ground remains to be seen.

Is it not about time that we began to consider the propriety of dispensing with these sonorous nuisances,—and to seek for some more civilized means of putting out fires than now prevails? In small country villages, where every inhabitant is expected to turn out and help extinguish a fire, it is well enough that everybody should be aroused whenever a fire occurs. But in a City of a million of people such a process seems scarcely necessary. Why must every man, woman and child be waked at midnight by the clangor of these horrid bells, in order that a few score firemen may be summoned to the conflagration? Cannot the combined resources of the Police and the Telegraph effect some simpler and less annoying process of bringing about the same result? The fire-bells are needless nuisances, and ought to be abolished.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Bellini's opera of "La Somnambula" will be played here to-night with Miss Adelina Patti as the heroine, and the best male members of the troupe in the other characters.

Winter Garden.—Donizetti's opera of "Lucrezia Borgia" will be given here with Mme. Fazzolini as *Lucrezia*. It is many months since this renowned artiste appeared in our City, and her *rentree* will doubtless excite the curiosity of the musical world. The *Orsini* will be represented by Miss Anna Wisslee, an American lady who makes her *début* on this occasion, and is said to possess a voice of rare capacity. The other characters are filled by Signors Errani, Gassier, Gasparoni and Ardovani. All the principal members of M. Maretzek's double troupe will assist in the finale to the first act. On Thursday there will be a grand matinée at this house—the whole of "Ornani," with Fabbri and Stigelli, and an act from "Somnambula," with Mme. Gassier and Signor Errani.

Niblo's Garden.—The latest novelty at this establishment is a veritable "horse opera"—produced on Monday night with unbounded success. It is none other than Auber's "Bronze Horse," adapted and mounted for equestrian purposes, but retaining much of the music and nearly all the striking situations of the original version. Mr. Nixon has placed the work upon the stage (if we may use the expression) with lavish magnificence, and as a spectacle it can scarcely be improved. The opening scene, an encampment by moonlight, is especially well-devised; the second scene, introducing Oriental sports and games, animated and exciting; the third, where a real horse ascends, instead of the usual pasteboard dummy, surprising and effective. In addition to these notable points, there are several speaking artists, who perform their tasks creditably, and a strong chorus, to interpret Auber's graceful strains. We can recommend the spectacle as a huge improvement on the class of pieces usually presented at an equestrian establishment. A succession of such novelties will undoubtedly give permanence to Mr. Nixon's excellent Metropolitan Circus.

Resigned.—Mr. Alexander C. Pearcy, who for six years past, has so satisfactorily filled the position of Superintendent of the House of Reception of the Juvenile Asylum, has signified his intention to resign on the 1st of May. The continued ill health of his family has induced him to take the step.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Democratic Conventions.

FLORIDA CONVENTION.

Tallahassee, Florida, Monday, April 9.

The Democratic State Convention indorsed, to-day, the United States Senatorial caucus resolutions.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

Columbia, S. C., Monday, April 16.

The Democratic State Convention assembled here on Monday. Mr. Orr was chosen President, and made a conservative speech. He favored the Cincinnati Platform, and invoked the exercise of a spirit favorable to the best interests of the National Democracy.

Republican State Convention.

Syracuse, Tuesday, April 17.

The Republican Convention, to elect Delegates to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, will assemble here to-morrow, at 11 o'clock. A large number of the Delegates are already here, and every train brings additional numbers. The Delegates are undoubtedly unanimous for Wm. H. Seward for President. The proceedings will be harmonious, and the Convention will probably adjourn to-morrow evening.

The Santa Fe Mail.

Independence, Tuesday, April 17.

The Santa Fé Mail, from Pawnee Fork, arrived here to-day. The conductor reports the roads crowded with persons going to the gold mines; also a large number of Mexican trains coming in. He reports the grass to be fine and abundant. The mails are now traveling without an escort, but it is not considered perfectly safe. The reports from the hostile Indians are that they are for peace, but their treachery is so well known that not much dependence is placed on their professions of friendship. No rain has fallen here for two months, and everything is in a parched condition.

From the Cape of Good Hope.

Boston, Tuesday, April 17.

An arrival from the Cape of Good Hope brings advices of Feb. 14. The French expedition to China had reached Cape Town, embracing numerous vessels of war and about 6,000 troops. Some English vessels belonging to the same expedition had also arrived. The local news is unimportant.

[This news has been anticipated by the correspondence of this paper.—Ed. Times.]

From New-Orleans.

ARRIVAL FROM THE RIO GRANDE—THE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, UNION.

New-Orleans, Monday, April 16.

The steamship *Austin* brings Brazos advices of the 12th inst. The news is unimportant.

The Christian Association Union Convention elected W. P. Munford, of Richmond, Va., President, and John Wanwanken, of Philadelphia, Secretary, and adjourned *sine die*.

Large Fire at Woodstock, N. B.

St. John, N. B., Tuesday, April 17.

The business part of Woodstock, N. B., was entirely destroyed by fire last night. Over one hundred buildings were burned. The loss is estimated at over three hundred thousand dollars, and the insurance about seventy-five thousand. The telegraph office being destroyed, and the instruments injured, we are unable to obtain, as yet, any further particulars.

Heavy Robbery at Chicago.

Chicago, Tuesday, April 17.

The office of the City Collector was broken open and entered last night, and $3,000 in currency, and $17,000 in checks and treasury warrants stolen. No clue is yet obtained of the thief.

Navigation on the St. Lawrence.

Montreal, Tuesday, April 17.

It rained hard during last night. The weather to-day is clear and very mild. Thermometer at 8 A. M. 40° above zero.

The first steamer for Quebec left last evening.

United States Revenue Cutter Crawford.

Charleston, S. C., Tuesday, April 17.

The United States Revenue cutter has arrived here from Brunswick, Ga. All on board of her are well. She reports that on the 4th of April, off the coast of Georgia, she heard heavy firing for over an hour.

Suspension in Boston.

Boston, Tuesday, April 17.

The suspension of Allen, Neal & Co., bankers, is announced. Their liabilities are small, and their assets will probably cover the demands.

The Central Overland Express.

St. Joseph, Mo., Tuesday, April 17.

The Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Passenger and Express Company have put on a line of coaches, to leave here tri-weekly, commencing to-morrow morning. The Express is to go through to Denver City in six days.

Weather Reports.

Halifax, Tuesday, April 17.

April 14—Weather cloudy, with rain. Therm. 40° above zero. Wind N. E.

April 15—Snow early in the morning. Wind fresh from N. W. Fine from noon, but colder at 4½ P. M.

April 16—Weather fair and pleasant. Therm. 50°. Wind S. S. W.

April 17—Weather cold with rain. Wind N.; changed to S. E. Therm. 45° at noon; at 4 o'clock cloudy still and raining slightly.

St. Johns, N. F., Tuesday, April 17.

10 A. M.—A mild and cloudy morning. Wind light and westerly.

Boston Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, April 17.

The following is the weekly statement of the Boston Banks:

Capital Stock	$36,561,700
Loans and Discounts	61,100,000
Specie	5,299,700
Due from other Banks	8,314,000
Due to other Banks	9,161,000
Deposits	20,291,000
Circulation	7,397,000

Markets by Telegraph.

Baltimore, Tuesday, April 17.

Flour firm; Howard-street superfine, $4. Wheat steady; white $1 70@$1 80; red $1 48@$1 58. Corn firm; white 75c.@76c.; yellow 73c.@75c. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky steady at 22c.@22½c.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, April 17.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Whisky unchanged, at 18c.@18½c. Provisions unchanged. Mess Pork $17. Money market and Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged; demand good and equal to the supply.

New-Orleans, Monday, April 16.

Cotton steady; sales, to-day, 8,000 bales Middling at 10½c.@11c. Sugar quiet, fair to fully fair, 6¼c.@7¾c. Flour quiet. Corn buoyant at 70c.@85c. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool 15-32d. Sight Exchange on New-York unaltered.

Mobile, Monday, April 16.

Cotton—Sales, to-day, 1,000 bales, at unchanged rates.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, April 17.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 96¾; Reading Railroad, 20¾; Morris Canal, 50½; Long Island Railroad, 11¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@¼ premium.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Verdict Against the Hudson River Railroad Company.—The case of Elmira Thompson and her husband, John Thompson, against the Hudson River Railroad Company, to recover damages for injuries sustained by Mrs. Thompson on that road on the 16th of January last, was brought to trial yesterday in the Circuit Court before Judge Lott and a Jury. The facts as briefly stated in the complaint are, that on the 16th day of January last Mrs. Thompson purchased a ticket of defendants at Poughkeepsie for New-York. The train was stopped between Sing-Sing and Tarrytown, to make some repairs, and while at this point was run into by another train, going in the same direction. By this collision Mrs. Thomas W. Field, of Brooklyn, married that morning, was killed, and several others were seriously injured. Among the latter was the plaintiff in this suit, who had her collar bone broken and fractured in different places, the bones of one leg below the knee and the ankle were broken, and she was otherwise bruised and injured. The defence acknowledged carelessness on the part of the conductor of the train, and consequently the case was much simplified. After examining witnesses to show the circumstances attending the accident, Dr. Isaacs, Dr. Mason and several other medical gentlemen were examined as to the character and extent of the injuries sustained by plaintiff. They were of opinion that she would not be able to walk without a crutch for three years or more, and that her shoulder would not be in a condition so that she could use a crutch for several months. The case was summed up for the defendants by T. M. Norte, and for the plaintiff, by Mitchell Sanford. After a brief charge from the Court, the jury retired with directions to bring in a sealed verdict this morning. The first ballot stood: Five for $5,000, five for $7,000, one for $7,500 and one for $9,000; and it is understood that they finally agreed upon $7,000 for plaintiff.

The Courts.—Circuit Calendar for this day: Nos. 67, 80, 30, 41, 47, 48, 70, 87, 12, 16, 19, 33, 69, 68, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 14, 36. City Court—Nos. 2, 49, 52, 53, 55, 56, 59, 19, 27, 33, 34, 39, 7, 8, 9, 6, 26, 5, 14, 20.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ASTOR [illegible] SALE.—This sale was continued [illegible] morning, being attended for two hours by a large number of [illegible] hundreds who, [illegible] to engage their [illegible] to while away their time in waiting for the "fools who come there for bargains." The [illegible] was doubtless much increased by the announcement that one party, who had purchased a [illegible] chest for $6, found in it nearly $300 in gold, and the consequence was, that any bag, box or chest which had the aroma of tar about it was eagerly sought for, and [illegible] at fabulous prices. Another party who had purchased a box for $5, sold his purchase [illegible] five minutes for $100, as it turned out that he had purchased a box of shell combs. These facts gave a [illegible] of interest to yesterday's biddings, but we [illegible] that none of any more such fortunate speculations. One party, we chance to know, invested $12 [illegible] unseen packages, the sum total of which, when exposed to view, disclosed one pair of [illegible] pants; one pair shoes, do.; one pair [illegible]; one red flannel shirt, which had [illegible] faithful service to some Marblehead [illegible], two dozen bottles syrup, of yellow [illegible] dozen bottles of bitters. The [illegible] considering that he had been [illegible] his claims to a venerable dar[illegible] to be an active member of the [illegible] himself with the reflection that he [illegible] more, if he had bidden for more. [illegible] and been conducted by Messrs. Bor[illegible], passed off in the happiest [illegible] Messrs. Bornes managing by well-timed, [illegible] witty remarks, to keep the incongra[illegible] in good humor through many hours.

REGIMENT EXHIBITION DRILL.—The right wing of the Seventh Regiment National Guard, Col. Lefferts, assembled last evening at the New Armory in Thirty-fifth-street, Seventh-avenue, for the purpose of drill and inspection. The right wing consists of the First, Second, Third and Seventh Companies, commanded, respectively, by Captains Bertine, Sexton, Pasco and Monson, and comprise about three hundred muskets. They were the full dress uniform, Col. Lefferts desiring to make a thorough inspection. Over five hundred ladies and gentlemen were spectators of the drill, among whom were many prominent military men. The necessity of reserving sufficient space for their own movements reluctantly compelled them to limit the number of admissions. The Seventh Regiment Band furnished excellent music for the occasion. The evolutions consisted of the formation of the regiment, going through the manual, forming in open column for inspection, marching in close order and open front, formation of the hollow square, retreating of the square, and concluding by loading and firing by companies, files and divisions. The martial appearance, perfect order and precision of every movement elicited the highest theme of audible comment everywhere [illegible]. The officers of the Brazilian [illegible] visited the armory at an early hour, and remained until the close of the performances, which, [illegible] to their entire satisfaction until the close of the [illegible] of the performances, which, although of some length, must have somewhat tried the patience of the men, the audience greeted them [illegible] to the echoes.

PUBLIC NOTARIES IN NEW-YORK.—The following [illegible] have been appointed by the Governor [illegible] in this City:

[illegible] A. Livingston,	J. F. Pierson,
[illegible] H. Lyell,	T. A. Cushman,
[illegible] Metzenmaier,	H. W. Cooper,
[illegible] Forbes,	Benj. Rankin,
[illegible] Fortay,	Z. N. Hoffman,
[illegible] Brown,	John H. Lisaly,
[illegible] Winthrop,	John M. Leahey,
[illegible] A. Wilcox,	T. M. Squires,
[illegible] A. Whitehead,	Jas. H. Briggs,
[illegible] W. Wright,	Thos. O. Acton,
[illegible] Masters.	Jas. M. Boyd,
[illegible] M. Van Nest,	Wm. Bosetel.
[illegible] L. McDonald,	Thos. Cushing,
[illegible] Brewerton,	Jos. Gutman, Jr.,
[illegible] Edwards,	H. W. Johnson.
[illegible] Hall,	R. M. McCorkle,
[illegible] S. Lathrop,	Jas. A. Moore,
[illegible] Pignolet,	Thos. Macfarlan,
[illegible] Wood,	C. M. Northrop,
[illegible] McGeary,	T. S. Sommers,
[illegible] Sinclair,	Wm. A. Timpson,
[illegible] Wilson,	John E. Tatam,
[illegible] Hayes,	M. J. Thompson,
[illegible] S. Van Dozer,	Geo. W. Wheeler,
Frederick B. Swift.	

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER INDICTED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—At the recent sitting of the Court of [illegible], Staten Island, EDWARD RAY, sergeant of marines on board the United States sloop-of-war [illegible], who was indicted for manslaughter in causing the death of Genesa RIVERS, a seaman, was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000. As he failed to procure this security he was retained in custody by Officer [illegible], as the jail at Richmond was at the time full. RAY was allowed the liberty of the village, in charge of the officer named. That functionary, though instructed to remain in the village, saw fit to accompany the prisoner to Quarantine, that the latter might procure some additional clothing. Arrived at that place, he was induced to accompany him by boat to this City. Upon their arrival they went to the house of RAY's father in Leroy-street, where the prisoner managed to elude the accommodating officer, and as last accounts he had not been retaken.

A NEW POLICE TELEGRAPH.—Workmen were engaged yesterday in putting up, in front of the City Hall, a modified for a fire-alarm bell and telegraph, which has been in use in Boston for some years, and for which the patentee claims peculiar advantages. It is asserted, and with a show of probability, that alarms of fire can be communicated instantly, not only to any bell-tower, but to a hundred or a thousand stations simultaneously, if the authorities shall designate them, and in addition to the instantaneous information, all the fire bells may be rung at the same moment. Mr. ROBINSON, the Superintendent of the Fire and Police Telegraph in New-York, commends this invention in the highest terms, but until it has been tested by practical operation we do not choose to advance any opinion.

FIRE ESCAPES.—The Committee appointed by the "Gewerbe Verein" (German Mechanic's and Tradesman's Society, No. 132 Hester-street) have concluded their examination of plans, models and diagrams for saving life and property from fire, and a report of said examination, with the prizes awarded, will be published in a few days. Among those are some of the most improved inventions now in use in England and Germany, many of which are entirely new.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.—Mr. C. C. TRACY, of this institution, who continues without intermission the good work of placing the homeless and friendless children of the City in good homes in the West, left New-York yesterday afternoon with an interesting company of little ones. They were bright and happy, and were neatly fitted out for the journey by the Society.

HUDSON RIVER NAVIGATION.—The steamer *Thomas Powell*, for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, commences her regular trips for the season to-day, leaving the foot of Jay-street daily, at 3½ P. M.

FRESH COUNTERFEIT.—*Peterson's Detector* sends us a full description of the new counterfeit $5 note on the Franklin County Bank, Greenfield, Mass.: Vig., a large figure 5, farmer on upper right corner, female with grain on lower right corner; the word Five across the body of the note.

Fires.

IN A SHIP-BREAD AND CRACKER BAKERY—SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS DAMAGE.

Soon after 10 o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the lower part of the six-story brick building No. 261 Water-street, occupied by EPHRAIM TRAUERMAN as a cracker and ship-bread bakery. The firemen quickly responded to the alarm, but their exertions were ineffectual to subdue the fire, which the light wood-work in the interior of the building served to feed, and in a very brief space of time the whole edifice was wrapped in flames. The neighborhood is densely populated, chiefly by sailors and the inmates of low groggeries, all of whom were thrown into the wildest consternation by the occurrence, and at once commenced the removal of their effects. Soon the rear wall of the building fell upon the roof of the coppersmith-shop and bell-foundry adjoining, No. 265 Water-street, occupied by E. DUSENBERRY, crushing it in and involving a damage of several hundred dollars to the building. A number of firemen, in their eagerness to be of service, rushed into No. 269 Water-street, the oil-clothing manufactory of W. A. HILL, and threw about $500 worth of goods into the street, while the contents of another store, occupied as a tailoring establishment by the same individual, were somewhat damaged. Mr. HILL is insured for $10,000 upon stock, in the National and People's Insurance Company. The loss that Mr. TRADWELL has suffered is estimated at between $50,000 and $60,000. He is probably insured for nearly the full amount, although it was impossible to ascertain the full particulars, or the names of the companies. This same bakery was destroyed by the same fire that consumed the ships *Great Republic* and *Joseph Walker*, in 1856. Two steam fire-engines were at work on the burning building, and did good service, though the supply of water from the hydrants was inadequate for both of them, and were had to obtain water from the river. The building is still burning as we go to press, but the flames have been confined to the bakery.

Police Reports.

OUTRAGED BY THE TELEGRAPH.

An intelligent deaf-mute, apparently about 30 years of age, giving the name of O. F. Phelps, was arrested yesterday morning by Detective Elder, on board the steamship *Marion*, at Quarantine, at the instance of the Chief of Police of Charleston, S. C. The prisoner is charged with having stolen $415 in gold coin and a gold watch from a gentleman in Charleston, just previous to the departure of the steamer, upon which he took passage with the hope of escaping arrest. Phelps is an itinerant card-writer by occupation, and protests his innocence of the charge. During the evening he was discharged by order of Acting General Superintendent Carpenter, who decided that the evidence did not warrant his further detention.

OUTRAGE BY BOATMEN.

Richard Enright and Patrick O'Neil were arrested yesterday by Officers Barton and Gnercker, of the Harbor Police, for having, as is alleged, offered violence to Catharine McGuire and Elizabeth Fagan, two girls about 15 years of age, whom they induced [illegible] to enter their boat on the [illegible] near the Battery. As soon as they got them in their power they rowed rapidly for Robbin's Reef. The screams of the girls, however, attracted the attention of the officers above named, and they, in conjunction with the boat's crew No. 7, constable O'Brien, made the arrest before the prisoners had effected the purpose which it is alleged they had in view. The girls were detained as witnesses at the First Precinct Station-House.

MINOR ITEMS.

Thomas Crohin, who had confined in the Sixth Precinct Station-house on suspicion of having broken into a house in Bayard-street, managed to escape two hours after he had been locked up, but in what manner is unknown.... Patrick Doyle was held by Justice CONNOLLY in the sum of $500 to answer the charge of having whistled away a bull dog valued at $50, the property of Mr. John Griffin, of No. 14 Mulberry-street.... Messrs. Shenfield & Brother, of No. 154 Broadway, caused the arrest of W. Jackson, an Ex-Policeman, who bought watches of them to the amount of $213, giving in exchange his check on the Oriental Bank, where he said he had $3,000 on deposit, when there was but $10 to his credit. Justice CONNOLLY held him to await an investigation.... George Speight was committed for trial by Justice BEEKMAN on the complaint of Nicholas Kirschner, a fellow-shoemaker, who alleges that he robbed him of $61 in money and a watch worth $9. Mr. John Schenkle, of No. 209 William-street, charges the prisoner with having robbed him of boots and shoes.... The Harbor Police were called to the British bark *Anna* on Monday evening, where they found a gang of runners attempting to carry off the crew and ship them on another vessel in order to receive the advance wages. The *Anna* is the same vessel which narrowly escaped destruction by fire on Sunday.... Mr. George Glenville preferred a charge against Thomas Stark, alias Lloyd, of having assaulted him as he was returning home from a ball with his wife, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, when he robbed him of his watch, valued at $50. The watch was found on the prisoner's person, and he, with a supposed accomplice, Henry Aiken, was locked up by Justice QUACKENBUSH to await an investigation.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUDDEN DEATHS.

The Police of the Twenty-second Ward are said to have been notified three days ago of the death of a poor man, named HEFFERNAN, at a house in Eighth-avenue, near Eighty-fourth-street. The Coroner only learned of the occurrence yesterday.... Coroner JACKSON held an inquest on Agnes RAMSEN, an Irish woman, thirty-five years of age, who received fatal injuries by falling down a flight of stairs, at No. 126 Cannon-street.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE EXTENSION OF BEEKMAN-STREET.

OPINION OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION ADVERSE TO THE OPENING THROUGH THE PARK—COMMUNICATION FROM JUDGE BRONSON.

The following correspondence presents the views of the Corporation Council in reference to the opening of Beekman-street:

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1860.

G. C. BEASLEY, Esq., Corporation Counsel—*Dear Sir*: The inclosed resolution passed the Common Council, directing this Department to pave the carriage-way across the Park. We would respectfully submit for your opinion—whether the necessary steps have been taken to make the said opening a carriage-way, and if the street has not been legally opened; whether this Department can legally pave the said space, the parks being under the exclusive control of the Street Department.

The accompanying papers more fully explain the matter, and the Comptroller's views for refusing to pay the bills. Yours respectfully,

THOS. B. TAPPEN, Acting President.

OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION, April 14, 1860.

To the Croton Aqueduct Board:

From your communication of the 24th of February, and other papers I learn that the Common Council in December last, by a vote of *three-fourths of the members elected to each Board*, directed your Department to pave, with trap block or Belgian pavement a cart riage-way across the Park between Beekman-stree and Park-place, *by days' work*, at an expense not to exceed two dollars and ten cents per square yard. It is understood that this is an original work, or one which had not been commenced, and that the expense will exceed two hundred and fifty dollars. The question is, therefore, presented whether such a work must not be done by contract, or whether the Common Council can, by a three-fourths vote, direct it to be done in another way.

In a communication to your Board of the 21st of January last, another to the Mayor on the 5th of March, and a third on the next day to Alderman FARLEY, Chairman of the Committee of the Board of Aldermen on cleaning streets, I expressed the opinion, in substance, that, with a single exception, the 38th section of the Charter of 1857 required all work for the City, where the expenditure would exceed two hundred and fifty dollars, to be done by contract, founded on bids or proposals, after public notice, and given to the lowest bidder. The exception was in the case of a work "necessary to be done *to complete or perfect a particular job*," where the Common Council, by a three-fourths vote, might direct the work to be *finished* without advertising and contracting with the lowest bidder. Since that opinion was expressed, conversations with some of the officers of the City Government have indnced me to give a more full and careful consideration to the question than I was able to bestow on those occasions.

No one can read the 38th section of the Charter, and fully consider its bearing upon the affairs of the City, without seeing that it presents many difficulties, and that no construction can be given to it which will be wholly free from objection. It is a piece of Mosaic work, and, whether toe fruit of many minds or the offspring of only one, the several parts are jumbled together without much regard to order, or such adaptation to each other as to make one consistent and intelligible whole. Still we must seek for the leading intention of the Legislature, and give it effect as far as may be possible. A part of the materials were gathered from the 23d section of the Charter of 1849, and another part, with qualifications and additions, from the 12th section of the Charter of 1853. These statutes, being in *pari materia*, may properly be invoked, and will aid in reaching the right construction of the present law.

The first period of the 38th section, consisting of seven or eight lines, was copied, with the addition of two unimportant words, from the Charter of 1849; and the next provision was suggested by the Charter of 1853, and the abuses and inconvenience which followed that enactment. It required that all work for the City, involving an expenditure of more than $250, should be done by contract, without any limitation or qualification whatever. An abuse soon followed of splitting up or dividing what was, in reality, only one work or job into several parts, and thus bringing the expenditure for each fragment within the prescribed limit. In this way, instead of advertising for proposals and giving the work to the lowest bidder, the Departments were enabled to parcel out the work among their partisans and favorites, to be done by the day, or in any other manner which would benefit individuals at the expense of the City. On the other hand, inconvenience was found in deoying to the Common Council, in all cases where the expenditure would exceed the prescribed amount, any power to dispense with the contract system. It sometimes happened that a particular work or job, after having been executed in part, was left unfinished, in consequence of the death, insolvency or negligence of the contractor or other person having it in charge. In some cases of that kind much inconvenience might be experienced, both by individuals and the public, if the completion of the work should be delayed by advertising for proposals and entering into a special contract. And, besides, it must often be more difficult to make a just estimate for the completion of a work partly executed, than for one which has not been commenced.

As I understand the 38th section of the present charter, it was designed, though inartificially drawn, to provide against both the abuse and the inconvenience which have been mentioned, and to do so without giving up the contract system. Whatever may be the difficulty in giving effect to all the words of the section, or in preserving the order in which the different clauses are arranged, I think the Legislature intended to provide, with only a single exception, that every work for the City, where "the several parts" will "together" involve the expenditure of more than $250, should be done by contract, made by the appropriate head of Department, and founded on bids or proposals in compliance with public notice, and be given to the lowest bidder. The exception was, that when the work should be necessary "to complete or perfect a particular job," it might be done without such contract, should it be so ordered by a vote of three-fourths of members elected to each Board of the Common Council. This construction obviates the mischiefs which have been mentioned, conforms more nearly than any other to what appears to have been the intention of the Legislature, and is the one best calculated to protect the City against extravagant expenditures of money.

Though such is not the form of words used in the section, nor the arrangement of the clauses, I think the provision relating to necessary work "to complete a particular job" should be understood as an exception to the general rule, and as though it had been placed at the end, instead of being inserted in the middle, of the first paragraph. The section will then read substantially as follows: All contracts to be made or let by authority of the Common Council for work to be done, shall be made by the appropriate heads of Departments, and shall be founded on sealed bids or proposals after notice, and be given to the lowest bidder. *Except*—or *but*—"whenever any work is necessary to be done to complete or perfect a particular job," and the several parts of the work will together involve the expenditure of more than two hundred and fifty dollars, the same shall be done by contract, unless, by a three-fourths vote of the members of the Common Council, it shall be otherwise ordered. This will render the whole section intelligible, and leave little or no room for doubt as to what was intended.

Where the expenditure will exceed two hundred and fifty dollars, there is evidently no middle ground between holding that all work, with a single exception, must be done by special contract, and saying that it may in all cases be done in some other way, if so ordered by a three-fourths vote of the Common Council. We must, therefore, take one or the other of these alternatives. Accordingly those who do not agree in the construction which I have given, hold that, by a three-fourths vote, the Common Council may order any and every work to be done without advertising for proposals and giving the contract to the lowest bidder.

It is true that the present law does not, in terms like that of 1853, say that "all work to be done shall be by contract;" but it says the same thing to effect. It declares that "*all* contracts to be made or let by authority of the Common Council for work to be done, shall be made for the prescribed manner; and employing a man by the day, to be paid either a stipulated sum or what he deserves, if have, is just as plainly a contract as the most formal written agreement which could be made. And being a contract, and not conforming to the requirement of the statute, it is forbidden.

That the Legislature intended, with a single exception, to provide for all contracts of every description, where the expenditure would exceed the specified sum, is further evident *from the concluding period of the section*, which is as follows: "No expenditure for work or supplies, involving *an amount for which no contract is required*, shall be made except the necessity therefor be certified to by the head of the appropriate department." Taking this in connection with what had preceded it, the language plainly implies that there was a class of cases in which no special contract was required, and another class where such contract was required—the dividing line between the two depending on the "amount" of expenditure, which had been fixed in a preceding clause at two hundred and fifty dollars.

It has been said that the words "to complete or perfect a particular job" do not point to a work begun and remaining unfinished, but include any and every job of work, and consequently that the Legislature has authorized the Common Council to dispense with a special contract in all cases whatever. I cannot subscribe to that interpretation. To my mind, the words "to complete or perfect," as here used, assume or imply that something had already been done; and the words "a particular job" do not include all jobs.

There is undoubtedly room enough for a difference of opinion on the proper construction of this statute, and I will not undertake to say how the question may be adjudged, should it come before the Courts. But acting on my own opinion, I cannot advise you that the resolution directing the pavement to be done by days' work confers sufficient authority on your department to go forward in the matter.

It is of course unnecessary to consider the other question mentioned in your communication.

Respectfully, yours, GREENE C. BRONSON.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

NUMBER OF PAUPERS IN THE DIFFERENT INSTITUTIONS.

The Governors of the Almshouse held no meeting yesterday afternoon. According to the weekly statement 36 have died since the date of the last report, 1,443 have been discharged, 127 have been sent to the Penitentiary; and 1 to the State Prison. There were remaining, April 14, 7,678 inmates in the different institutions.

The Position of Hon. Mr. Smith, of North Carolina.

IS HE A KNOW-NOTHING?—LETTER FROM HON. G. B. ADRAIN.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, April 14.

We have before us a letter, written to a citizen of this State, by Hon. GARRETT B. ADRAIN, Douglas-Democratic member from New-Jersey, (who refused to vote for Mr. SMITH,) showing precisely what views the latter was known to hold. We ask the ADOPTED CITIZENS who voted for Messrs. PENDLETON, COX, AND the rest, to read and digest this letter:

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I received your letter of the 3d inst., and cheerfully give you such knowledge as I possess, respecting the political views of Hon. Mr. SMITH, of North Carolina, on the subject to which you refer, who was a candidate for the office of Speaker of the House of Representatives, and for whom Hon. Mr. ALLEN, of your State, refused to cast his vote.

In a conversation which I had with Mr. SMITH a few days after the election of Mr. PENNINGTON as Speaker, he remarked to me that he was supported by the American Party in his District for Congress, and that he had been misrepresented on the floor of the House by several Democratic members, who stated that he had repudiated the principles of that party; *that in his opinion the period of five years for naturalization was altogether too short, and that in his published speeches throughout his District, when running as a candidate for Congress, he had advocated its extension to* AT LEAST TEN YEARS.

During the same conversation he expressed his views on the Slavery question, *maintaining that Congress should intervene and protect slave property in the Territories*, if necessary, and utterly rejecting the great Democratic doctrine of Popular Sovereignty.

Without extending this letter further, I would simply remark, that this is about the substance of the conversation which I had with Mr. SMITH.

Yours truly, G. B. ADRAIN.

To Tailors and Clothiers.

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FROM THE NEW-YORK ALBION, APRIL 7, 1860.

"To speak frankly, we think that no English Dictionary now before the public, meets, and does no more than meet all the requirements for such a work. Richardson's is the best, in a certain sense. * * Where, then, can a view of the words of which our language is composed be obtained, which is ready of access, convenient for use, (handy is the good English word,) and sufficiently complete and trustworthy, to satisfy the needs of all classes of readers, except those who are themselves, more or less, philologers, and who, without any notion of what the task is of making a dictionary, have some intentions, more or less vague, of making one themselves? The answer is not far to seek; it is in Webster's Quarto Dictionary. * * * His effort has certainly been in the right direction—towards uniformity of orthography in each of the various classes of words, and, in general terms, the reduction of the language to an external analogical conformity. * * * In its *definitions*, Webster's Dictionary itself *still remained unequaled*: and we doubt if in their fullness, their exactness, and their nice distinction of various shades of meaning, they will ever be surpassed. We commend Webster's Dictionary to our readers as one of the *most valuable works of its kind ever published*, and one which no man, who seeks to have a well-appointed library table, can afford to be without, whether he defers to its authority or not."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, MARCH 9, 1860.

"In its *definitions* and its *etymologies*, the lexicon of Dr. Webster *is admitted to be unsurpassed*. In the extent of its *vocabulary*, as compared with the revised edition of 1847, the present publication is said to contain nearly ten thousand additional words. Another distinguishing peculiarity of the present edition is found in the fact that the *illustrations*, in a given department, are grouped and presented by themselves. This collocation has the advantages of placing before the consultor, at a single *coup d œil*, the diagrams or engravings illustrative of an entire department. About seventy pages quarto are devoted by the present editor to the treatment and analysis of the *synonyms* of the English language. These being grouped together, form a distinct treatise and compilation in this department, thus having a critical and literary value independent of the lexicographical purposes."

FROM THE WASHINGTON STAR, APRIL 6, 1860.

"We can bear testimony to the *great superiority of Webster's Dictionary over all others*."

FROM THE NEW-YORK OBSERVER, MARCH 1, 1860.

"Our examination leads us to the conclusion that Webster's is the best *defining* Dictionary, giving more fully and in descriptive language, the meaning of words."

FROM THE NEW-YORK INDEPENDENT, APRIL 12, 1860.

"* * The new Webster, however, is not lacking in mechanical beauty, and its pictorial illustrations are much more numerous and beautiful. They have the merit, also, of being pertinent and accurate, * * and first, of *orthography*. Webster was rather a regulator than an innovator in this matter. * * The standard edition of Webster gives both forms. *Definition*. A more important subject of comparison between the dictionaries, is found in their definitions. In this department. * * *Webster is incomparably superior*; take almost any word at random."

FROM COL. FORNEY, CLERK U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

"OFFICE OF U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, April 10, 1860.

It gives me pleasure to certify to the extraordinary merits of *Webster's Pictorial Dictionary*, which has been purchased for the Library of the House, as well as in the Speaker's Room, in the Capitol of the United States. No dictionary stands higher in this office, and the system of orthography therein represented is, *no doubt, that of the best usage of our language in its tendencies to conform to the laws of analogy*.

J. W. FORNEY,
CLERK HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES."

THE INDEPENDENT FOR THIS WEEK

OPENS WITH A

NEW AND ORIGINAL POEM,

FROM THE PEN OF

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL;

ENTITLED,

"INVITA MINERVA."

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE

Contributes

A FRESH LETTER FROM ROME,

Giving an account of

"AN EVENTFUL WEEK IN ROME."

A SERMON

BY

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

A

"FAMILIAR LETTER ON SUNDAY SCHOOL"

BY

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.,

An article by

REV. DANIEL CURRY, D. D.,

ON

"THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN THE METHODIST CHURCH."

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STEPHEN PHILBIN, 707 BROADWAY,
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MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.—In cases of costiveness, bilious and liver affections, dyspepsia, piles, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches and nervous debility, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. For sale by Dr. WM. B. MOFFAT, No. 335 Broadway, New-York, and by all druggists.

HARPER'S WEEKLY

FOR THIS WEEK CONTAINS

Eleven Magnificent Portraits and Biographies of Prominent Democratic Statesmen, to wit:

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky.
Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi.
Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois.
Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky.
Hon. SAM. HOUSTON, of Texas.
Hon. ROBERT M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia.
Hon. JOSEPH LANE, of Oregon.
Hon. JAMES L. ORR, of South Carolina.
Hon. FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New-Hampshire.
Hon. JOHN SLIDELL, of Louisiana.
Hon. ALEXANDER STEPHENS, of Georgia.

ALSO,

A Portrait of Hon. JOHN F. POTTER, of Wisconsin.

ALSO,

A Splendid Picture of the CITY OF CHARLESTON and a View of the Building in which the "Convention" is to meet.

ALSO,

The "JACOB A. WESTERVELT" Burning in New-York Bay.

ALSO,

WILKIE COLLINS' NEW AND THRILLING TALE, "THE WOMAN IN WHITE," with Illustrations by McLENAN—*Continued*.

ALSO,

CAPTAIN BRAND, OF THE SCHOONER "CENTIPEDE." By Lieut. H. A. WISE, U. S. N. With Illustrations by PARSONS & LUMLEY—*Continued*.

ALSO,

"WRITTEN IN MY CELL." A Tale of great power, complete.

ALSO,

"LITTLE PAQUETTE." A charming Love Tale, complete.

ALSO,

CORPORAL DOWNING'S THIRD LETTER "ON THE WAY TO CHARLESTON."

ALSO,

An Effective Caricature, "AT CHARLESTON," by JOHN MCLENAN, Esq.

ETCHINGS

The usual "LOUNGER," "EDITORIALS," and all the "NEWS OF THE DAY,"

IN

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

Price Five Cents.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

WESTERN EXPRESS COMPANY.
TO SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO AND FROM THE WEST.—Enlarged and the best facilities ever presented for the consideration of Merchants, Shippers, Travelers and Emigrators.
THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, having united their late facilities with those of the NEW-YORK CENTRAL and MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS, numbering 31 PROPELLERS AND STEAMERS of the first INSURABLE CLASS, will run DAILY LINES, during the ensuing season, from Buffalo to the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine, and other ports on Lake Michigan; Detroit, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, and other ports on Lake Erie, which, in connection with the UNEQUALED CANAL FACILITIES of this Company, comprising 150 BOATS OF THE LARGEST CLASS, eight of which will leave Buffalo and New-York daily, enables them to offer merchants and shippers superior inducements for safety, dispatch and reliability.
THE WESTERN EXPRESS (owned and operated by this Company) will be run over the NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD to Buffalo, and connect with the various Railroads and above Lines of Propellers on the Lakes, for such freight as may require a more speedy transit than by Canal.
For RATES OF FREIGHT, CONTRACTS and BILLS of LADING, by CANAL or RAIL, apply to the Agents or Consignees, at the offices of the Company:
No. 7 Coenties-slip, and No. 9 Astor-house, New-York; No. 10 Washington-st., Boston; No. 143 Pier, Albany; No. 102 River-st., Troy. Also, at Buffalo, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukee, Racine and Chicago.
Mark packages for Canal, "W. T. Co."—ship daily Pier No. 7 East River. Mark goods for Express, "WESTERN EXPRESS COMPANY," and the ROUTE they are to go, and ship by PROPELLER LINES from East-st., foot of Coenties-slip, or SWIFTSURE LINE of PROPELLERS, Pier 14, East River, or by RIVER RAILROAD, No. 10 Washington-st., or by corner of Canal and West-sts.

ROBERT HALT & CO.,
No. 261 BROADWAY, corner Warren-st., New-York, Offer at wholesale and retail a very large and complete assortment of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
by all the celebrated makers of
LONDON,
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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

For sale or to let, a large three-story brick building, near the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, suitable for any manufacturing purpose, containing a first-class steam engine. Apply to E. K. KELLOGG,
No. 99 Beaver-st., New-York.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A farm containing about thirty-five acres, two miles from Newark, on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good house, barn-house and stables nearly new thereon, and in good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees upon the place.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY.—For sale, to let, and exchange for City property—some of the most desirable on the island.

ALSO, FOR SALE—Several desirable houses on Murray Hill, and 29th, 34th and 37th sts.

ALSO, FOR SALE—Lots on 55th, 70th, 86th, 95th, 114th, 125th, 131st and 138th sts., and 2d, 3d and 4th avs.

FOR SALE—Several desirable houses and lots in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. A. K. FOSTER & CO.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO BEAUTIFUL NEW five-story and basement houses, Philadelphia fronts, brown-stone stoops, with all modern improvements, situated on Pacific-st., between Portland and Carlton aves., Brooklyn. This is one of the most accessible houses in Brooklyn, near the proposed parks; only three minutes' walk from Fulton, Flatbush and Atlantic-av. cars; lots, 20 by 100; houses, 20 by 40. Price, $9,200; $3,500 on bond and mortgage. Apply to owners, on premises, from 12 A. M. till 5 P. M. Houses just finished. Would trade for valuable building lots

TO BONE-BURNERS.—THE WELL-KNOWN "Bone-burning Establishment," situated on the North River, a little below Staudeo's Landing, is now for sale or to let. Being within one mile of the City, and in hourly communication by railroad and steamboat, and occupying an isolated situation, it offers unusual advantages to those embarking in the business, or about changing their location. For particulars and terms, which will be moderate, apply to CHAS. B. WOOD, No. 416 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE NO. 266 West 20th-st., situated on Chelsea-square; house 66x48 feet, lot 100x109 feet. The house is one of the most convenient and comfortable in the City. The garden is large and well supplied with grape-vines, flowering shrubs and vines. Persons having young children and who desire to give them an attractive home, would do well to see this place before purchasing elsewhere. $13,000 can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent., if desired. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY brown-stone front house and lot No. 38 East 12th-st., near Broadway; contains all the modern improvements; is three rooms deep; basement and first story, 20 feet; upper stories 65 feet; lot 25x103 feet 3 inches; large mirrors, imported bronze gas fixtures and carpets, will be sold with the house if required. For terms and tickets of admission, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE HOUSES, SITUATED ON the south side of 33d-st, near 3d-av. The houses have been carefully built, under the supervision of the two owners—a carpenter and mason; three story and basement, brown-stone fronts, high stoops, with all the modern improvements. For cash, the above houses will be sold at the low price of $7,250. Terms to suit purchasers. Inquire of THURSTON & KYLE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE IN Lexington-av. near Grace Church Chapel, between 29th and 30th sts., the high-stoop 4 story brown stone house, built by Messrs. Tomlinson & Willis, and in complete order, with all the modern improvements; house 26x70; lot 25x100; price $18,000; terms very liberal. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to CHARLES L. FROST, No. 105 Clinton-place.

BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE AND TO LET.—The two snug 3-story frame houses and lots Nos. 236 for sale, and 237 Livingston-st., near Hanover-place, to be let; genteel location, convenient to Fulton-av. cars; are in good order, and contain gas, Ridgewood water, prices $3,400 and $3,600. Terms easy. Inquire of WM. SELPHO, No. 516 Broadway, New-York, or No. 237 State-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lafferts-pl., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE three-story and basement house on Mansfield-place; also a low stoop house, and parts of two other smaller rows of good houses to obtain all the modern improvements. Location unexceptionable. Inquire of Mr. FINDAY, No. 11, on the premises, 51st-st., near 8th-av. Can be seen at all hours.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and underpinning, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would sell on part payment building material. Apply at No. 200 2d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DELATANTE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and bell trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET—No. 280 Henry-st.; three stories, high stoop and basement; built in the best manner; gas, hot and cold water, bath, &c. Possession given about April 20. Price low; terms easy. Apply to A. T. BUCKHOUT, No. 173 Monroe-st.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Nearly two-thirds of a block of ground, for which improved property will be taken for one-half of the purchase money; no objection to a good class of tenement houses. Apply to T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE, DELIGHTFULLY located in the improving part of Brooklyn, just completed, corner of Hanson-place and Hampden-st.; also, two houses in Fort Green-place, near Hanson-place; 16 rooms; $8,500. THOMAS B. JACKSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A COTTAGE house on south side of Dean-st., 200 feet east of Grand-av., with two lots 50x110 feet. Price $2,600. Terms easy. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, (owner,) No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—The three-story brick dwelling-houses Nos. 159, 161 and 163 Livingston-st., Brooklyn; will be sold low to close an estate if early application be made to WM. H. SCOFIELD, No. 39 William-st., Room No. 2, second floor.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—NINE LOTS [illegible] 104th-st., and vast side of 4th-av. [illegible] Apply to [illegible]

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON [illegible] Apply to No. [illegible] JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE House with extension for dining-room and kitchen, No. 69 Adelphi-st., between Myrtle and Park avs.; gas and water introduced, lot 25 by 100. Price $2,800.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ALL DESCRIPTIONS of real estate, in City and country. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate, and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN—SEVERAL plots of lots, well situated for improvement; a fine opportunity for enterprising builders. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE SUPERIOR 3-story and attic brick house and full lot No. 205 West 28th-st., with office and lot, and stable for horse adjoining, if desired. T. MARTINE, on premises.

WEST 14TH-ST.—FOR SALE, A LOT ON THE north side of West 14th-st., near 6th-av.; also a lot in the rear, on 15th-st. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to A. B. WOOD, No. 57 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE RESIDENCE NO. 97 Lexington-av., quiet, retired and central. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 76 Barclay-st.

FOR INVESTMENT.—FIVE LOTS ON A CORner of 5th-av., on Murray Hill, at a bargain; also 2 lots on 34th-st., 120 feet from Broadway. Inquire of S. G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIFTH HOUSE from the corner of 3d-av., in 10th st., south side. The house is new, with the modern improvements. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, 180 10th st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN OR TO RENT—First-class brown-stone front, No. 155 West 34th-st. Inquire on the premises immediately, before 9 A. M., or after 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, in healthy locations, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Accessible by railroad and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fondas Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 8 miles from Amsterdam, on the New-York Central Railroad, and 9 miles from Johnstown, the County seat. The farm contains 161 acres, all fine tillable land, with the exception of 7 acres of woodland. It is well watered, and a fine, large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones, good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two-story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. A good cash business is done in the store, and the post-office is kept there. The village contains a large brick flouring mill, large tannery and two stores. One mile east is a village of 1,500 inhabitants. There are 8 cows, 3 horses and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the place or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence or for agricultural purposes, such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at Nos. 92 and 94 Cliff st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FARM, ONE hour's ride from Jersey City, 1¼ miles from depôt, containing thirty acres of land, a good dwelling-house with ten rooms, a fine stable, barn and ham house, choice fruits, with handsome shrubbery, well watered; very suitable for a gentleman's country seat; would exchange for Hoboken or Jersey City property. Inquire of J. MOORE, No. 457 6th-av., for one week. No Agents need apply.

GOOD SUBSTANTIAL PAYING FARM OF SEVENTY ACRES IN THOROUGH CULTIVATION.—Good farm house, large barns, stables, &c., in good order, fronting the shore, north side of Long Island, about four hours from the City. Price $12,000, half cash. Address JAMES JACKSON, care of B. Lockwood, Box No. 80 Broadway Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF 30 ACRES, ONE AND a half miles from the village of Oyster Bay, and one mile from Norwich. All the buildings are nearly new and in good repair. For particulars inquire on the premises, of J. MONILAWS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN EXCELlent fruit and dairy farm, of 157 acres, 30 miles from New-York, via New-Haven Railroad; spacious mansion and outbuildings, with view of Sound; fish-pond, choice fruit, &c. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HUDSON RIVER FARM FOR SALE.—A farm at Riverside, directly opposite Hyde Park, very desirably located, having a large water front, and elegant mountain and river views, containing 170 acres. Apply to H. C. ADAMS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES, NEAR the depôt, Westfield, N. J., one hour's ride from the City on the New-Jersey Central Railroad; house barn, large orchards, &c. Price $3,500; terms easy. Inquire of FERRIS & BEATTY, No. 46 Warren-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT RIVERDALE ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 11 MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.—A fine new brick house, 46x40, (exclusive of piazzas,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. The supply of water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house, (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spalding, Atherton, Ferris, and others,) contains twelve commodious sleeping-rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry; and, in the basement, kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is furnished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station on several trains each day. For particulars, inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING ABOUT forty acres, beautifully situated on the Flushing and Bay Side Turnpike, (on which are several admirable building sites,) in the immediate neighborhood, and commanding a fine view of Little Neck Bay, East River, and the Sound. The premises are situated at Bay Side, L. I., ten miles from New-York City, and three miles east of Flushing, from which place communication is had with the City several times a day by railroad and steamboat. Either the whole or part of the above forty acres will be sold, and the farm house, surrounded by a beautiful shade, with barns, sheds, &c., and about five acres of good land, will be rented to a suitable tenant. Any further information may be obtained by applying to WM. A. CORNELL, on the premises, or to J. W. ROWE, 363 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE, within one hour's ride of this City, accessible at all hours of the day, and consisting of a large and very convenient house, built but a few years; an excellent stone carriage house and stable, and nearly one acre of ground, stocked with an assortment of the choicest variety of fruit, such as cherries, pears, plumbs, raspberries, currants, &c., in abundance. The place is located on the corner of two pleasant avenues, with a fine row of elm trees on each, and in as healthy a section of country as can be found. There is a well of most excellent soft water on the place, and all is in perfect order. More ground is to be had if desired. Price, $5,000. Inquire of C. A. SHEEHAN, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 37, from 11 to 4.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, AT TARRYTOWN—A first-class brick cottage, with almost every desirable appurtenance; nearly an acre of ground, with garden plot, fruit and shade trees in abundance; carriage-house, fine view of the Hudson; terms favorable. Also, another convenient cottage of 11 rooms, near the dépôt, with about an acre of ground in garden, shrubbery and fruit trees; beautiful location, fine view; will be sold at a bargain; terms easy. Also, a three-story brick house and 2 acres of ground, with abundance of choice fruit, in a good neighborhood, a pleasant location, and commanding a fine view of the harbor for miles; terms easy. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 79 Nassau-st.

COTTAGE AT TARRYTOWN FOR SALE.—For sale at Tarrytown a neat cottage, 38x30, nearly new, in excellent order, painted inside and out last Spring, and contains seven rooms. Rent $175. Todd's Chore; lot 100x300; bounded easterly by the Croton Aqueduct, westerly by Broadway; situated handsomely, with extensive river view, about ten minutes' walk from the dépôt; fruit-trees and flowers in abundance; stable, two cisterns and an excellent well of fine water on the premises. Furnished and ready for immediate occupation. Price $8,000, and no abatement. If not sold in April will be withdrawn from the market. Apply at No. 169 Chambers-st. W. L. WALLACE.

LLEWELLYN PARK, AT ORANGE, N. J.—A tract of 650 acres of land. Country residences, in Llewellyn Park, only one hour from New-York, for sale:

Lakewood, picturesque villa, and 5 acres,
Castlewood, a stone mansion, and 5 acres,
Eyrie, Eagle Rock, a rustic cottage, and 10 acres.
A cottage and 1 acre at $5 000.
A cottage and 5 acres in Eagleton at $8,000.
10 building sites of 5 acres each, in Llewellyn Park.
10 beautiful building sites on Orange Mountain, at $520 per acre. Apply to the proprietor.
L. S. HASKELL,
No. 44 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCES ON THE East River, between 63d and 68th sts. Two adjacent country houses (each with garden, barn, ice house, &c.) fronting on the East River, with about fifteen acres of ground attached, extending back to 1st-av., and with a river front of about one thousand feet. The above having been for many years the residences of the owners are now offered to rent to private families of respectability. The vicinity of the City railroads, and the character and extent of the grounds, render them very desirable for both Summer and Winter occupation. Apply on the premises or to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 65 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH—A FINE country-seat of about two acres of land, beautifully situated and near the Washington Head-quarters. Large modern house replete with every convenience, from which there are fine and extensive views of the Hudson River and surrounding country. The grounds are highly embellished; large and beautiful fountain, fruit and ornamental trees, gravel walks, and skirted on four sides with rows of rich evergreens. Price, $40,000. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, AT ROCKaway, Long Island, opposite the Marine Pavilion. It contains ten rooms, also kitchen on the first floor and one in the basement. Said cottage has been recently put in complete order, with one of Mott's best ranges. There is a cistern, well, ice-house filled, barn, stabling for horses, and coach-house. It will be let only to a first-class private family. For particulars, inquire of MRS. WILLIAM G. BULL, No. 66 East 9th-st.

TO LET—IN MORRISANIA, A SMALL COTTAGE on high ground, containing 9 rooms, with a full supply of well and cistern water, and within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot; the house is in complete order, being papered and painted this Spring; rent $175, to a small family. For particulars, apply to E. FISTON, No. 77 Lexington-av., New-York, or of JAMES L. PARSHALL, at the Exchange, Morrisania Village.

FOR SALE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY.—A commodious, well-built dwelling house, with dining-room and kitchen in the rear, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic, with one acre of land or more; rich soil and abundance of fruit. It is within five minutes' walk of the railroad dépôt, communicating in one hour with New-York by frequent trains. For further particulars inquire of JAMES G. DARLING, No. 270 Water-st.

TO LET—FROM FIRST OF MAY, A DESIRABLE country seat of 80 acres, sixteen miles from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad, furnished or unfurnished. If desired, the stock, farming implements, pleasure wagons, &c., will be sold on liberal terms. The buildings are numerous and in good repair. On the premises is a fine vegetable and flower garden, well stocked with choice fruits. Large apple and cherry orchard. Apply to J. S. CALDWELL, 96 Broadway.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size from eight to fifteen rooms; are in complete order. Rents from $200 to $600 per annum.
The localities for attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity.
For further particulars apply to GILBERT HOPKINS, Office No. 21 Fulton-st., second floor, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDson, 2½ miles from the dépôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, wash-house, gas house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

TO LET—THE PREMISES NOW OCCUPIED BY L. Silliman Ives, Esq., on the Hudson River, near Manhattanville, within five minutes' walk of the depôt, and within 15 minutes of Chambers-st., via Hudson River Railroad. The house is brick, with hollow walls, gas, bath-room, &c. Also, the store, No. 370 South-st., next to the corner of Gouverneur-st. Apply to A. J. SMITH, No. 65 Chatham st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN acres, on the Hudson, 29 miles from the City. Has good buildings, choice fruit and shade, river front, splendid prospect; and living water; the grounds high and picturesque, location perfectly healthy, neighborhood unexceptionable and depôt close at hand. Will be sold or rented to a suitable party. Apply to BOSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A desirable country residence in the village of Mount Vernon. A two story and basement house, 36x26 feet, with barn, &c. The grounds are highly improved, and well stocked with fruits, &c. Terms easy. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 175 West 29th-st., or to W. C. SINCLAIR, No. 204 Bleecker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, situated in the south suburb of Poughkeepsie, on high ground, and commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country. House new, 28x49; eleven rooms, with all modern improvements. One or two acres of land can be had. For particulars inquire of GEO. COBLIES, Poughkeepsie.

HOUSE TO RENT AT YONKERS.—A FURnished house to rent on Broadway, opposite Starr's Academy, with good view of river—contains furnace, and lighted with gas. For terms apply to BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS, Auctioneers, No. 64 Cedar-st., or on the premises.

TO LET—IN GREENWICH, CONN., 30 MILES on the New-Haven Railroad, near the dépôt, and in view of the Sound, a nice country residence with one acre of ground and carriage-house, garden, &c.; house has nine rooms; rent $350. Apply to PETER TIEN, No. 43 Maiden-lane.

YONKERS.—TO LET IN YONKERS, ONE MILE from the dépôt, a brick cottage, containing nine rooms, with furnace, and stable, coach-house, cow-shed, &c. Lot 75x175. House and grounds in perfect order. Furniture will be sold, if required. Address B. A., Box No. 2,281 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FIFTY FARMS, villas and residences—a great variety—for sale and for rent in Orange and its vicinity, by H. B. BLACKWELL, 9 to 11 A. M., 59 William-st., New-York; 1 to 5 P. M., 49 Main-st., Orange.

TO LET—A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE on Bay Side-av., Flushing, L. I., about 20 minutes' walk from the railroad dépôt or steamboat landing, next east adjoining the modernized, to whom apply for terms, &c. P. R. MUMFORD, No. 101 Pearl-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, the extensive premises for manufacturing, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., near Broadway and Canal-st.; has been for the past seven years used as a piano-forte factory; well lighted.
MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st.

THE NEW BUILDING, CORNER OF 4TH and Greene-sts., to let; store, basement, 2d-story and upper ceiling, 15 feet high; to be let in whole or part. Also, two lofts, corner 4th and Mercer. Inquire of McKENZIE & O'HARA, corner 4th and Mercer-sts.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, A COMMODious house, beautifully situated on the East River, about one hours' distance from the City by boat or railway; excellent bathing, and perfectly healthful. Apply at No. 28 Merchants' Exchange.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, an elegant country seat, within five miles of New-York. There are three to four acres, with good garden, fruit and out-buildings. Apply to D. SHEPHERD, No. 37 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, situated on the east bank of the Passaic River, nearly opposite to Belleville, and only 3 miles from Jersey City, containing 26 acres of land, suitably divided into an extensive lawn, and several fields; all in a high state of cultivation. The lawn slopes to the river, and is embellished with a hedge, shrubbery, evergreen, and a variety of ornamental and shade trees. The house is 40 by 45 feet, built in cottage style, in the most substantial manner, with balconies and piazza, and has an extension building in the rear, comprising kitchen, laundry, bath and servants' rooms. It is situated on high ground, and commands fine views of the river and surrounding country, and has all of the modern improvements, excepting gas. On the sides of the house are a grove and numerous fruit trees; in the rear, a grapery, a garden for small fruit and vegetables, and, at a suitable distance, barn, carriage, ice and poultry houses, &c., all in good order and well stocked. This place offers every inducement to a purchaser who desires a healthy, pleasant and beautiful residence convenient to New-York City, and who wishes to be exempted from high taxes. Further information can be had on application to E. H. RIKER, No. 44 Wall-st., A. H. CLARK, No. 161 West-st., New-York, or to WILLIAM BERIAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM, called "Mess Hill," situated in the town of South Norwalk, Conn., within three minutes' walk of the village, 40 miles from New-York, near the shore, and in full view of Long Island Sound, containing 22 acres, divided into garden, orchard, tillage, pasture and woodland, entirely and admirably fenced with stone, well cultivated, very rich and productive, and supplied with water from never-failing wells in the house and stables. The buildings consist of house, stables, corn house, hen-house, &c., &c. The house and stables, which are constructed new, and of stone, are finished in the most all the modern improvements to be found in houses in the City—furnace, bath-room, cistern in the attic, &c., &c. The house is within five minutes' walk of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad dépôt; also, of a daily line of steamboats to New-York. The situation is most eligible and delightful, and the property is well worthy the attention of purchasers. Those wishing to learn further particulars, or to purchase, will apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing House at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the dépôt and steamboat landing. The house and outbuildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to
THOS B. CODDINGTON,
No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 4 ACRES, WITH THE buildings thereon, well located, on Newark Bay, about 6 miles from Jersey City, and 1½ miles from the Latonertie House, a fashionable Summer resort; the shore is rock-bound, with a fine beach and dock, for private use; easy of access to New-York, by plank road, three different lines of steamboats, and contemplated horse and steem cars. Price $6,000. For particulars apply to MORRIS BROTHERS, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE IN FAIRMOUNT Village, near West Farms, in Westchester County, on high, cleveted ground and beautiful scenery around, a plot of ground 358 feet front on Woodruff-av., by 150 feet deep, a nice gothic house containing eight rooms and a carriage house and stable, an abundance of best grafted fruit trees; to be appreciated it must be seen. For further particulars inquire of the owner, No. 195 10th-av., near 23d-st.

FOR SALE AT WHITE PLAINS—A COTtage-house with all necessary out-buildings and four acres of land, pleasantly located in the town of White Plains, on West-st., near the Methodist Church, 24 miles from Mamaroneck Dépôt, and 3 miles from the dépôt at White Plains. Location perfectly healthy. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 80 acres of land, lying in the town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, about 4 miles from Rhinebeck Station and 2 miles from Staatsburgh. This place has a fine view of the Hudson River and Railroad. It is in good condition, well watered, and has a variety of fruit. For particulars, apply to RICHARD SHULTS, on the premises, or to JAMES BOWERS, of Yonkers.

TO LET AT YONKERS FOR THE SUMmer season or year, a furnished cottage, containing ten rooms, with from three to ten acres of land, delightfully situated on elevated ground, surrounded by beautiful shade trees, ann abundantly supplied by pure Spring water; there is a garden planted, and fruit; and will be necessary on the buildings in good order, within about twenty minutes' ride of the dépôt. Address HENRY B. OGELL, Yonkers.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET—Situated on Castleton Heights, within 15 minutes' walk from either ferry; house modern built, containing 11 rooms, bathroom, gas, &c.; stable and coach-house, cisterns and well, &c.; one acre of ground; quality perfectly healthy, and has a splendid view, extending 15 miles in three directions. Rent, $750. Apply to CHARLES KEUTSEN, No. 63 Ann-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY PLACE FOR sale of 8 acres near to dépôt. First-class buildings and improvements, rich soil and abundance of fruit, pure soft spring water, hot and cold carried through the buildings; grounds well laid out, and ornamented with a fine fountain. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

FOR SALE—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, A HOUSE and 5 lots of ground, fronting on Congress st., within 3 minutes' walk of Congress Spring—2-story house and spacious barn; the premises are in excellent order, and location unequaled. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near Portchester, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, consisting of eight acres of land, a good house, barn, carriage-house, garden, fruit trees, &c. For further particulars, inquire at No. 207 Front-st., New-York, on Wednesday, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER SEASON, AT FAR Rockaway, L. I., two cottages, furnished or unfurnished, beautifully situated on the sea shore, with ice houses and stables attached. For a Summer residence it cannot be surpassed. Inquire of OWEN & CLARK, No. 25 John-st., New-York.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE—$1,250—WITH one acre and a half of land; new house pleasantly situated in an improving and perfectly healthy neighborhood, 22 miles on Erie Railroad, one hour from Jersey City, with four rooms and three small ones and kitchen. Address Box No. 901 Post-office

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL country residence at Mashasset, L. I., directly on the water, and about 18 miles from the City. Inquire of COVERT & CO., No. 61 Warren-st., New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY dwelling houses Nos. 289, 293 and 295 West 19th-st., between 8th and 10th avs., replete with all the modern improvements; possession 1st of May. Inquire of OWENS & KETTLEMAN, No. 288 West 19th-st., from 1 to 7 P. M.

TO LET—THE STORE AND DWELLING NO. 416 4th-av., near 30th-st., an excellent location for business. The house contains all the modern improvements. Inquire of F. BLANCHAT, No. 290 6th-av., from 8 to 10 A. M. or 5 to 9 P. M.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO LET, AN OLD ESTABlished Lace, Embroidery and Fancy Store, doing a fine business. Fixtures and good will of lease for sale. Reason for disposing, ill health. Selling off very cheap.
A. MAGRANE, No. 311 6th-av.

TO LET—THE THREE STORES, NOS. 100, 102 and 104 Spring-st., under the St. Nicholas Hotel. They are now connected, and form one large store, 67 by 66 feet, with excellent basements and vaults. They will be let together or separately, to first-rate tenants, for three years. Apply to the occupants.

THREE WORKSHOPS TO LET—EACH 25 feet by 45, with ten windows in each, in rear building No. 208 William-st. House and store No. 204 William-st. to let. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE BUILDING SITUATED ON THE corner of Dover and Front sts., known by No. 257 and 6 Front-st., new and long occupied by Thomas Hoyt & Co. as a tobacco-store. Apply at No. 348 Broadway, in Room No. 5, to GEORGE JONES.

TO RENT, FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.—The four-story store, No. 273 Pearl-st., 22½ feet front, 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 79 Beekman-st.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO let cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

BROADWAY.—NO. 474 BROADWAY, EAST SIDE, between Grand and Broome sts., is being altered to a 4 story store. The store will be let for one year. The upper part, either as lofts or offices, and the basement will be leased. Apply to CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY OF THE FIRST-class brick house No. 38 West 24th-st., with all the modern improvements; will be let to a small and quiet family only. Rent $400. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FOR A BOARDING-HOUSE, THE dwelling part of the house No. 418 4th-av., containing about 20 rooms; there is a private entrance in 33th-st. Inquire of F. BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av., from 8 to 10 A. M. or 5 to 9 P. M.

TO LET—FOR STORE OR MANUFACTURING purposes, the corner building No. 108 Cliff-st., being about 60 feet front on Cliff-st. and 28 feet on Hague-st., with splendid light. Steam power will be introduced if wanted. Apply on premises.

TO LET.—DESIRABLE APARTMENTS, AT A low rent, in a brownstone front house, No. 205 West 50th-st., near the 8th-av. cars; 7 rooms, and other privileges. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY store, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 349 Pearl-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 201 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; two parlors, two front rooms on third floor, all the basement. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the Times Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor-place. Also, a suite of three offices fronting on 3d-av.; these offices are all heated without extra charge.

OFFICE TO LET TO A PHYSICIAN.—THE front office in the English basement house, No. 259 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., east side. Apply to H. KIMBALL No. 1½ Clinton-place, 8th-st.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROADWAY TO LET—1 very large and several small rooms at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—WITH SEVEN large rooms, at Nos. 16 to 32 Water-st., near Fulton-ferry, Brooklyn. A. JASLET.

TO LET.

ROBT. R. RAIT, REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office No. 167 Broadway; residence No. 6 Jones-st. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-STOry and and attic house No. 93 Henry-st., near Pike, consisting of three or four rooms, and use of basement. Apply on the premises, as above.

TO LEASE,
Feet of 118th-st., East River,
FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.
The brick building, 50x100, steam engine, water front of 100 feet, with dock, with 6 to 10 lots,
and Croton water.
The location of this property being so near the City, and the water front being available for vessels of any size, renders it more available for any kind of manufacturing purposes than any other property on the island.
Apply to J. W. WATSON, Harlem,
At the Steamboat Dock, 130th-st.

TO LET—THREE-STOBY AND ATTIC BRICK house, No. 151 East 12th-st., near 2d-av., having all modern improvements.
Three-story high basement, modern built house, No. 84 West 35th-st., near 6th-av.
Three-story brick house and store, No. 176 Bowery, a capital location for business.
Stores Nos. 61 and 267 Canal-st., on a good thoroughfare, and a reasonable rent.
Two-story dwelling, No. 21 Hubert-st., within one block of St. John's Park.
Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 159 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick dwelling, No. 45 President-st., Brooklyn, 20x32 feet, on first story, 9 feet above lot 100 feet deep; is in complete order, having just been painted and papered; has gas throughout, range, stationary wash-tubs, and bath, with hot and cold water; water-closets connecting with street sewer, marble mantels, bells, speaking-tubes, Ridgewood water, &c. Apply to the Arctic Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN HOBOKEN, ONLY SIX MINUTES' walk from the Ferries, the three-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone house, known as No. 9 Sea View Place, situated in Hudson-st., between 5th and 6th sts.; said house has all the modern improvements, and commands a beautiful view of the Hudson River, New-York Bay, &c., &c.; rent, $700. Also, some good floors, containing five rooms each, and the store, &c., of house No. 197 Washington-st., between 5th and 6th sts. Apply to WM. WHITE, No. 191 Washington-st., Hoboken.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE AND grounds situated between 149th and 150th sts., and the 7th and 8th avs., comprising the whole block; the house is large and commodious, and in excellent order, and has gardens, coach-house and stable attached; it stands upon high ground, commanding a fine view of the High Bridge and the Harlem River, and is well adapted for a hotel or private residence. Apply at No. 85 Prince-st.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good ten

AUCTION SALES.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 25 Nassau-st.

TO-MORROW, 19th, and FRIDAY, 20th April.

Each day at 10½ o'clock.

SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

At the private residence No. 139 East 15th-st., directly opposite Stuyvesant-square, between 1st and 2d avs.

All the rich and costly furniture made to order and imported, without regard to cost. Together with a superb collection of pictures, statuary, &c., selected with much care and of great value.

Axminster and velvet carpets throughout the house. In the drawing-rooms superb rosewood suits in satin, lampree, cost $1,800, elaborately carved; rosewood etageres, richly carved in the style of Louis XIV., with plate-glass doors and backs; ladies' cabinet and escritoire, richly carved and inlaid; solid rosewood marble Canterbury, superbly carved rosewood centre-table, with Sienna marble top, rosewood centre-table, with statuary marble top, Elizabethan styles; elegant rosewood reception suite, in brocade brocatel, splendidly carved.

A beautiful rosewood corner etagere with ornamental cabinet, highly carved rosewood 7¼-octave grand action piano-forte made by Lighte & Newton, rosewood piano stool to match, elegant carved reception chairs, splendid French plate pier mirrors, heavy gilt frames and consoles to match, richly embroidered lace window curtains, tassels, loops, &c.; superb gilt cornices and chimney ornaments, costly sevres vases and etagere ornaments, superb ormolu and bronze clocks, rich articles of vertu, antique vases. In the extension-room will be found carved solid rosewood dining-table, extends 20 feet, and richly carved buffet to match, with marble top; full suite solid rosewood furniture, made to order for the same room; rich French china dinner, breakfast and tea sets of the most elaborate designs. tête-à-tête sets, vases and ornaments; superb ormolu clocks, Louis XIV. style; rich embroidered table covers, window curtains, &c.

BASEMENT—En suite elegant carved solid oak beaufet Sienna, marble top; oak extension dining-table to match, very costly; arm chairs in morocco; do. lounge and easy chairs; rich dinner and tea sets.

CHAMBERS—Velvet carpets; en suite superb carved rosewood round-cornered bedsteads; armoir à glace; wardrobes; richly carved dressing bureaus; statuary, marble-top shaving stands and dressing case; oylinder writing desk, and cabinet tables; solid rosewood armchairs in satin and bine cloth; lounges in brocatel, satin and tapestry; ottomans, curtains, valances, cornices, etc.; oval French plate mirrors, pier tables, etc.; superb dressing tables, inlaid and carved; solid rosewood bookcase and secretary; mattresses, beds, bedding, &c., &c.

VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.—The "Entombment of Christ," (an original by Carlo Dolse,) a magnificent picture. For full descriptions of other rare works of art, see catalogues.

ALSO—The valuable Library.

The whole comprising some of the richest and most lavishly furnished houses ever offered at auction, having been manufactured and imported expressly, without regard to cost.

Catalogues and permits to view the furniture can be obtained at our office, for Wednesday previous to the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

The well-known country-seat at Clifton, near the Narrows, Staten Island, which since 1841 has been the family residence of Wm. H. Aspinwall, Esq., about 6 miles from New-York, and offering to gentlemen who desire to visit the City daily a desirable home, which, for health, beauty and convenience, has no superior on the sea-shore.

The place contains about 68 acres of land, the highest in the neighborhood, affording ten ar twelve fine building lots, and comprising a great variety of woods, bill and dale, about one-half of the southern slope fronting the ocean, and the other half facing the Upper Bay and City. The sea and inland views are unsurpassed—overlooking well-wooded eminences, as well as every vessel which enters or leaves the port. The land between this property and the Narrows is owned by the United States Government, and will probably always remain open.

The dwelling-house is over 100 feet front, and varies in depth from 30 to 90 feet, built in part with hollow brick walls, and part with wood, filled in with brick. Grapery, in bearing for six years. Green-house, ice-house and stables, with nine stalls and ample carriage room; one of the entrances is a carriage-drive of over half a mile, well graveled. A description of this place is to be found in Downing's work on "Landscape Gardening," page 38.

The property will be sold as a whole or in parcels, as described on the lithographic maps to be seen at the Merchants' Exchange, or at the office of the auctioneers, No. 23 Nassau-st.—the same being also staked out on the grounds. If not disposed of by private sale prior to SATURDAY, April 28, will on that day be offered at auction, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For terms, apply to the auctioneers. The house will be open for inspection any day between Monday, 9th inst., and the day of sale, on orders to be obtained of the auctioneers.

The sale of the above has been postponed from the 19th to the 28th inst. in consequence of the unpleasant weather, when the sale will positively take place.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN REMOVING TO THE COUNTRY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 448 West 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., opposite London-terrace, all the elegant furniture of said house, mostly made by Baudouine, consisting of rosewood parlor suites covered in green satin brocade; tapestry divans, suites covered in crimson silk brocade, crimson silk and satin curtains, lace curtains, bubi centre table, carved rosewood table, elegant ormoin and bronze chandeliers, a grand action piano-forte, cost $600; large pier and mantel mirrors, vases, clocks, bronzes, paintings, marquetry clock, rosewood etagere, &c., &c. Dining-room—Black walnut buffet, chairs, extension table, solid carved French walnut library table, crimson and gold flowered dinner set, blue and gold dessert set, glass and plated ware. Bedrooms—Rosewood and tapestry rich enameled suites, rosewood bedroom suites, Japanese curiosities, enameled ware, &c., &c. Can be examined day before the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT

Auction on THURSDAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 221 West 34th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., opposite the Blind Asylum, elegant household furniture, consisting of carved rosewood suites in crimson silk brocatel; do. centre and side tables; elegant rosewood carved etagere, with marble-top; pier glasses, silk and lace curtains and fixtures; mantle clocks and ornaments; pier tables, royal velvet carpets of the finest description, rugs, &c.; elegant carved rosewood piano-forte, 7¼ octave, by Hughes, stool; dining-room carved oak buffet, extension-table and chairs, en suite; damask and lace curtains, clocks, bronzes and paintings; parian marble figures; rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture; hair mattresses, &c., &c. All of which furniture was made to order by Roux. Also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

158 LOTS

On 10th and 11th avs., 158th, 159th and 160th sts., Will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, April 19, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

This beautiful piece of ground is on a level with 10th av., in the centre of Carmansville, on the stage and railroad routes, and adjoining the residences of Moses Taylor and Shepherd Knapp, Esqrs. 158th-st., its southern boundary, is graded and paved to the North River, of which the whole property commands a fine view. The lots on 10th-av. will be sold singly, and the balance of the property in plots of not less than four lots, on easy terms of payment. The title to the property is new unexceptionable, having lately been perfected by the releases obtained and recorded in the Register's office. For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

JAS. M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 28 Pine-st. N.Y.

EXECUTRIX SALE OF A VALUABLE Farm, of about 60 acres of land, with improvements; also the Croton Lake brick-yard and machinery; also farm horses, stock, &c., near Towner's Station, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, about 61 miles from New-York. JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 19, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, near Towner's Station, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, by order of the Executrix of the late Chas. H. Sandford, the Croton Lake brick-yard, with moulds, machinery and implements of all kinds necessary to carry on the business, with an inexhaustible supply of brick-clay and sand; also the valuable farm adjoining the brick-yard, called the Townsend Farm, containing about 60 acres of land in good order, with the dwelling house, barn, &c.; also two yoke of oxen, several horses, two premium colts, a pair of mules, carts, wagons, wheelbarrows, farming utensils and other movable property. The brick-yard offers a very desirable location for an enterprising man, and is the only one on the line of the Harlem Railroad, and has a side track running into the kilns. The demand is large and the Railroad Company transports the bricks on favorable terms to any point of their road above Harlem River. The sale is peremptory. Terms favorable, to be announced at the sale. Persons desirous to attend the sale can take the morning train of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, which leaves New-York at 9 A. M. and stops at all stations north of Williamsbridge. For further particulars inquire of C. W. SANDFORD, Esq., No. 5 Tryon-row, or of the auctioneer, No. 23 Pine-st., New-York City.

HENRY B. HEWITT, Jr., Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND VALUABLE ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS.—

On THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 32 East 21st-st., near Broadway, comprising richly carved rosewood parlor suites, etageres, book-cases, gilt frames, pier mirrors and cornices, rosewood center-tables, bedsteads, bureaus, Brussels and ingrain carpets, beds, bedding, Dresden China vases, mantel ornaments, clocks, rich China dinner and tea sets, silver-plated ware, glassware, extension dining-table, buffet, kitchen ware and utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at sale. The oil-paintings will be sold at 2 o'clock, P. M.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 62 2d-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of mahogany sofas, chairs and divans, arm chairs, rockers, extension dining tables, quartette tables, sofa and centre tables with marble tops, bureaus, French bedsteads, hair mattresses, bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, ohina, glassware, &c.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, VELVET CARPETS, &c., &c.—On THURSDAY, April 19, 10½ o'clock, at No. 30 Rutgers-st., near Henry-st., the entire genteel furniture of the house. More full particulars on the day of sale, when catalogues will be ready. N. B.—F. C. has taken the large rooms No. 574 Broadway, near White-st., during this month, for the purpose of accommodating those who are breaking up with storage or sales of every description of goods. Sales at their residences also attended to

A. S. EVERARD, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 750 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Courtlandt-st., comprising an unusually large stock of new goods, of all varieties; also, several invoices of stock goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Duval, No. 68 Beekman-st.; prime fresh goods, adapted to City or country trade.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE, PIANO, &c., on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ A. M., at No. 242 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising 7-octave full round-corner piano, one suite of parlor furniture, rosewood frames, in brocatel; one large oval pier glass, Brussels carpet, bureaus, bedsteads, oak extension tables, oak etageres, mahogany sofas, chairs, tables, China and glass ware.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER'S SALE OF 158 LOTS.—At the request of a number of gentlemen desirous of purchasing parts of the property on the 10th and 11th avs., and 158th, 159th and 160th sts., to be sold by me on THURSDAY, 19th inst., and who wish to preserve the present first-class character of the neighborhood for private residences, the owner has instructed me to sell it with the usual general clause against nuisances, in plots of four lots, with the privilege of more, excepting the lots fronting on the 10th-av., which being wanted for business purposes, will be sold singly.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 18, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at No. 194 West 25th-st., the furniture contained in said house, consisting of carved rosewood tête-à-tête, arm-ride, reception chairs, in crimson and gold satin brocatelle; rosewood marble top centre-tables, rosewood 7-octave pianoforte, rosewood etagere, black walnut extension dining table, black walnut revolving folding library and armchair, black walnut secretary book-case, marble-top console and sofa, tables, mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, &c.; black walnut bedsteads, &c.; window curtains and cornices, French plate pier and mantle glasses, oval mirrors, Bohemian and enameled glass vases, bronze chandelier, twenty-one-day clock, choice engravings, velvet and Brussels carpets, dinner and tea sets, &c. For catalogues apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

M. C. EBBY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND VEHICLES, HARNESS, SADDLES, &c.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr.,

Will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) April 18, at 12 o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 68 Cedar-st., (opposite the Post office,) a great variety of new and second-hand vehicles, embracing rockaways, phactons, berouches, top buggies, road wagons, chaises, jaggel wagons, two-seated depôt wagons, &c. Also, a large assortment of single and double harness, ladies' and gentlemen's riding saddles, &c. Also, blankets, sheets, &c.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EIGHTH AND 10TH AVS., 16TH, 17TH, 31ST, 32D AND 37TH STS., TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 18, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

No. 508 8TH-AV.—3-story brick house and store, together with two houses in the rear on 37th st., Nos. 173 and 175.

10TH-AV.—4-story brick store No. 78.

No. 80 10TH AV.—3-story brick house and lot adjoining above.

No. 272 10TH-AV.—3-story brick house, near 27th-st.

16TH-ST.—No. 236 West, 3-story brick house on front, and frame house on rear; between 8th and 9th avs.

17TH-ST.—No. 154 West, 4-story brick house.

32D-ST.—3 lots, north side, 200 feet west of 10th-av.

Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

H—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 19, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at No. 3 West 21st-st., the entire furniture consisting of elegantly carved rosewood parlor, tete-a-tete arm chairs, parlor chairs and ottomans in crimson satin damask, made by Belter & Co.; mahogany and arm chairs, couches extension dining tables, Bobby's patent centre tables, breakfast tables, dining-room chairs, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, mahogany bookcase, carved rosewood pier table, etatuary, marble-top rosewood 7-octave pianoforte, Egyptian oil painting, lace and satin damask window curtains end cornices, ingrain, Brussels and velvet carpets, crockery, &c., together with kitchen. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

BY BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS.—

Salesroom No. 64 Cedar st., opposite the Post-office THURSDAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the 4-story brown-stone residence No 74 East 27th-st.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS, BRONZES, &c.—The entire contents of said house, consisting, in part, of elegant rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, in rich brocatel and hair-cloth, elegant rosewood marble-top etagere, carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, with marble tops, elegant French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rich gilt frames, rosewood piano-forte and stool, rosewood voltaire chairs, arm and reception chairs in rich brocatel, elegant mantel clocks, mahogany sofas, chairs, arm-chairs and rockers in hair-cloth.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE—Consisting of extension table, dining chairs, elegant oak buffet, lounges, &c. Also, a general assortment of chamber furniture, viz.: Rosewood and mahogany French and other bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows and bedding, rosewood and mahogany dressing and other bureaus, washstands, commodes, wardrobes, toilet crockery, mirrors, &c., together with a large assortment of rich cut glass ware, china dinner and tea sets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, window curtains, shades, &c. Also, kitchen furniture, in great variety, with which the sale will commence.

Also, several very choice oil-paintings, among which may be mentioned as well worthy the attention of connoisseurs and others, "Washington at the Battle of Trenton, by Winterroth; "Christ Disputing with the Doctors," "The Finding of Moses," &c. Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

BY BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS.—

Salesroom No. 64 Cedar st., directly opposite Post-office—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the 4-story brown-stone English basement private residence, No. 126 West 34th-st., near 7th-av.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, EXQUISITE GOBELIN TAPESTRIES, &c.—The entire contents of said house, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites in rich crimson brocatel, rosewood centre-tables, marble tops, elegant French plate pier glasses, gilt console tables, very fine toned rosewood piano-forte and stool, carved rosewood etagere, marble top, voltaire, arm and reception chairs, mantel clocks, mahogany sofas, chairs, arm chairs and rockers in hair-cloth, mahogany, and walnut French and other bedsteads, hair mattresses, bolsters, pillows, pallisses, blankets counterpanes, &c.; marble-top rosewood and mahogany dressing and other bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, table d'hote marble top hat stand, black walnut extension dining tables, chairs, buffet, voltaire stand, elegant velvet tapestry, Brussels, ingrain and three-ply carpets, oil-cloths, mats, lace and brocatel curtains, cornices, &c; together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Also, several choice oil paintings; a very elegant piece of gobelin tapestry, from the World's Fair Exhibition, together with a number of fine engravings.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—S. & J. BOGART, WILL sell on WEDNESDAY, April 18, at the private residence No. 44 West 10th-st., near 5th-av., all the elegant rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, made by Rochefort & Skearen; rosewood piano, &c., consisting in full of rosewood parlor suite in rich brocatel; rosewood marble-top centre-tables, French plate pier glasses, mantel glass, oval mirror, gas chandeliers, China vases, French clock, brocatel and lace curtains, tapestry Brussels carpets, carved rosewood bedsteads, do. wardrobe, with plate glass; rosewood marble top dressing-bureau, do. commodes, hair mattress, feather pillows and bolsters, mahogany sofas, chairs, lounges, extension dining-table, window-shades, silver-plated ware, China and glassware, rosewood bat-stand, Brussels stair-carpet, kitchen furniture and utensils. Catalogues can be had Tuesday at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William-st. WEDNESDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 Waverley-place, splendid rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, rosewood piano, &c.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 5 Cooper Institute,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,)

April 18, at 10½ A. M., from residence No. 35 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the goods contained in the house, embracing an assortment well worthy the attention of those in want of fine household goods, at auction prices, such as pier and mantel mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood suites, centre and side-tables, lace and brocatel curtains, window-shades, mattresses, oil-paintings, rosewood bookcases, ormolu clocks, Dresden china vases, richly-carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; bedroom furniture, fine hair mattresses, two seven-octave pianos, and a large variety of table ware, such as silver and china tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut glass ware, and a multitude of other goods too numerous to mention, all of which are in fine order, and to be sold without reserve. Full particulars tomorrow morning. Catalogues at the house.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY,)

April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 85 Nassau-st. Peremptory sale of first-class household furniture, rosewood piano-forte, carpets, &c., consisting in part of rosewood parlor suite, covered in brocatel; do. in plush; mahogany do. in hair cloth; etageres, Brussels tapestry carpets, marble top centre-tables, book-cases, extension dining-tables, buffets, dining-chairs, cutlery, glassware, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads; hair mattresses, palliasses, mahogany sofas, lounges, tête à-têtes, wardrobes; the whole of which is warranted to be first-class furniture. Parties buying can have their goods stored on the premises, free of charge, until the 1st of May.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FIRST, SIXTH AVENUES AND EIGHTY-FIRST-ST PROPERTY.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, April 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On 8th-av., the property known as Nos. 600 and 602, near 36th-st.

On 1st-av., 1 lot E. S., 37.9 N. of 88th-st.

On 81st st., 1 lot N. S., 228.2 East of 3d-av.

Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.—THIS DAY, (18th inst.,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 218 Thompson-st., all the handsome furniture contained in the above house, consisting in part of rosewood piano-forte, made by Stoddart; mahogany sofas, arm and parlor chairs, rosewood parlor suite in velvet, oil paintings, Brussels carpets throughout the house, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, mahogany extension table crockery, glassware, bedding, &c.; also, the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS DAY,

April 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton sts., a large assortment of plants from the nursery of G. Maré, Astoria, L. I., comprising the newest and finest varieties of standard and dwarf standard, hybrid perpetual and moss roses, dwarf and standard pear trees, also large trees able to bear a bushel of fruit; ornamental shrubs, tree peonies, flowering shrubs and many other valuable plants too numerous to mention.

J. MILTON TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CONTINUATION OF SALE—THIS DAY, at No. 58 West 18th-st., commencing at 10½ o'clock, will be sold, all the remaining furniture, carpets, looking glasses, crockery, silver and glassware, &c., &c., contained in the private residence as above. Also several articles bought but not called for, to be sold on account of former purchaser. Parties interested please take notice, among the articles is one elegant piano forte, full seven octave, rosewood case. Sale positive without regard to weather. 5th and 6th-av. cars and stages run near the house.

WM. S. MOILLVAIN, Auctioneer.

ROSES AND OTHER GARDEN PLANTS.—WM. S. MOILLVAIN will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 3 John-st., the newest and most improved sorts of Summer flowering plants, comprising roses, verbenas, dahlias, carnations, hollyhock, &c., &c., from P. Henderson, Jersey City. Descriptive catalogues. All articles sold at private sale at the average auction prices.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FRUIT-TREES AND evergreens, roses, grapevines, flowering-shrubs, pot-plants in great variety, THIS DAY, at No. 102 Maiden-lane; on THURSDAY, 1,000 pear, apple, peach and cherry trees by catalogue.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEDDEN, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE SALES IN BROOKLYN.

THURSDAY, April 19,

At 9 o'clock, A. M. precisely, at No. 17 Clinton-st., near Fulton-st.

Walnut and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, in good order; lace curtains, Brussels and ingrain carpets and oil-cloths, beds and mattresses, sofa bedsteads, extension table, crockery, and kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY,

At 11½ o'clock A. M. precisely, at No. 25 Livingston, between Court and Clinton sts.

A large and general assortment of furniture, in good order; two rosewood parlor suites, seven pieces, in nine and gold maroon mahogany and painted marble-top chamber sets, walnut dining-room furniture; velvet and other carpets, oil-cloths, lace curtains, mattresses, fine-framed engravings, window shades, gas chandeliers and brackets, silver-plated ware, china, glass, cutlery, &c. Also a new Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine.

SAME DAY,

At 3½ o'clock P. M. precisely, at No. 158 Atlantic, between Henry and Clinton sts.

Mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, in good order; Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, pier glass, paintings, mattresses, china tea set, crockery and kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 139 Broadway.

SPLENDID STOCK OF CABINET FURNITURE,

AT THE WAREROOMS OF Mr. C. J. SCHMITT, NO. 808 BROADWAY,

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell as above, at 12 o'clock, the richest, best and most fashionable stock of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE offered at auction this season, comprising PARLOR, HALL, LIBRARY BOUDOUR and DINING ROOM FURNITURE, every article of which is warranted of seasoned materials, and from Mr. Schmitt's experience of 12 years in custom business, is a guarantee of workmanship.

The sale will include parlor suites, fauteuils, etagores, consoles, centre tables, with statuary marble tops; secretaries and library book-cases, chairs, tables, elegant hall stands, bedsteads, bureaus, armoirs a glace, &c., of the latest Parisian styles; oak buffets, extension tables, arm chairs, lounges, &c., &c.

The whole to be PEREMPTORILY sold for CASH, in consequence of his retirement from business.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE YORKVILLE NURSERY,

On 3d-av., between 97th and 99th sts.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY April 19, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, the entire stock of the above well-known and valuable nursery, belonging to Charles A. Moré, consisting of 20,000 varieties of fruit and ornamental trees, *tree peonies*, magnolias, roses; &c., some of which are the finest specimens in the country.

ALSO, a large stock of valuable greenhouse plants of great variety and beauty.

ALSO, upwards of 2,000 camellias.

The sale will be positive, without limit or reserve, the property having lately changed hands is the reason for selling.

The sale is well worth the attention of persons who are desirous of supplying themselves with the choicest varieties of shrubs, fruit-trees, flowers, &c. Catalogues at No. 7 Pine-st., after the 16th inst.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, April 24th instant, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., (if not before disposed of,) in the Church on 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. The organ has 32 stops, 2 banks, a double open diapason, about 3 years in use, exceedingly fine tone and happy combination, and is in perfect order; Ferris & Co., Builders. Opportunity for trial and particulars can be had by calling on Mr. STEWART, late Farris & Co., No. 364 Houston-st., or No. 30 University-place.

SMITH & GODDARD, Auctioneers.

COUNTRY-SEAT AT MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER CO., AT AUCTION.—SMITH & GODDARD will sell at auction, at Gould's Hotel, in the village of Mount Vernon, on SATURDAY, April 21, at 11 o'clock A. M., a very desirable house and four lots of ground; good well and cistern on the place; also, barn, fruit, &c. House and grounds in good condition. Terms of payment made easy.

R. KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

HOUSEKEEPERS' FURNISHING GOODS AT AUCTION.—R. KINGSLAND & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, April 19, at 10 A. M., at No. 534 Broadway, the entire stock of silver-plated ware, kitchen utensils, tea-trays, confectioners' moulds, child's carriages, bedstands, &c., glass, show and side cases, fixtures, signs, gas fixtures, tinman's tools, &c. Terms liberal. Sale peremptory.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,

at No. 126 Henry-st., all the genteel furniture, &c., in the above house: 1 fine rosewood piano by Bradbury, splendid carpets, fine bedding, and all other goods in the house.

Same day, at 2 o'clock, at No. 454 Canal-st., all the furniture, carpets, bedding, of a large house.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD. FARE 12 TO ALBANY.

On and after MONDAY, March 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams Bridge, 8:30 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt.
For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M. Mail, 3:30 P. M. Express train.

Connect with the New-York Central Railroad.

Returning, will leave:

Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M. and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains 5 and 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.
Dover Plains, 8 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., 4:10 P. M., Express trains.

The 9:30 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express trains connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroads.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 9, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train, at 9:45 P. M. (Sundays included): Way Trains for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:30 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included,) and 8:45 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5:25, (Sundays included,) and 9 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

Trains leave pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail, 9 A. M. for Dunkirk, and intermediate stations. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

N. J. MASSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, HIGHLANDS, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., and steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Murray-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 7 A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M., and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line, Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4, and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

EXPRESSES.

AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS CO., NO. 72 BROADWAY.

PACKAGE EXPRESS twice every week for all parts of Europe and Liverpool, also by each French and German Mail Steamer. Samples taken at low rates, and prepayment of freight optional with the sender.

Purchases made at easy commission, and Bills of Exchange in sums to suit on London and Paris.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

INSURANCE.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office corner of Greenwich and Fulton sts.

NEW-YORK, April 10, 1860.

At the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, held on Tuesday, April 13, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

LEVI ALGER,	SAMUEL S. BOWMAN,
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN,	JEREMIAH ROBINS,
BENJ. S. TAYLOR,	WARD A. WORK,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	C. D. VAN WAGENEN,
BARRETH. VAN ANKEN,	WILLIAM HUSTACE,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,	ISRAEL MINOR,
C. V. B. OSTRANDER,	JOSEPH S. BARKER,
DAVID MAGIE,	ELY HOPPOCK,
JOSEPH M. BROWN,	HENRY A. KERR,
EBENEZER BEADLESTON,	CROWELL ADAMS,
	NATHANIEL WEED, Jr.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, C. V. B. OSTRANDER was unanimously reelected President, and JOSEPH S. BARKER, Vice-President.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK.

No. 136 Nassau, corner of Beekman-st.,

Authorised Capital	$500,000
Now being increased to	200,000
Capital paid in	150,000
Surplus	20,000

Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, and all kinds of insurable property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, at the lowest rates charged by responsible Companies.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

WM. CHAUNCEY, President.
PHILO HURD, Vice-President.
JNO. K. OAKLEY, Secretary.
J. E. DUSHAM, Gen'l Agent.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—STEELE & HOFACKER, HAVING removed from No. 133 Broome-st. to their extensive manufactory in West 26th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., invite the attention of dyers, woolen manufacturers and others to their Pure American SAL SODA. Also of druggists, manufacturers of soda water, bakers, grocers and families to their Pure American SODA BALERATUS (Bicarbonate of Soda) for medicinal and cooking purposes.

Our goods will be found fully equal to any imported. Give them a trial.

MUMFORD R. STEELE,
APRIL 12. JACOB HOFACKER.

REFERENCES: Messrs. Willard & Wood, Garner & Co., Packard & James, New-York.

BOAT FOR SALE.—THE HULL OF A NEW boat, calculated for side-wheels, and now ready to receive her engines. She is 75 feet long, and 13 feet beam, copper-fastened and coppered. For further particulars apply at the Osborn Engine Agency, No. 104 Duane-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER

ARAGO,

D. LEBER, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 28, at 9 o'clock, from Pier No. 47 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and she pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $80.

For freight or passage apply to

S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail May 20.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE

...powered as this. Why, ... was to be carried out, the Courts ... of the country would be ... in the hands of the Judges. It amounts ... irresponsible power of amendment. ... which we as a Legislature are ... the Courts now expound it, ... to a very different article of faith from ... of the country comprises three ... the Legislative and the Judicial—but ... departments are mere agents of one ... servants of one master, acting under ... instrument, namely, the Constitution of the ... Now, by what process of right can ... three agents, coeval and identical with the ... be suffered to determine for himself, ... all the world, not only his own power ... prerogatives, but the power of his co-equals, ... escape and without appeal? We are told ... whole power was placed in this one agent. ... know not whether to commiserate as madmen, ... gentleman as criminals, or commend as statesmen, the ... who would introduce into the discussion of ... question such arguments as the supporters of ... have. And yet there is no exaggeration in the ... of the men who, on the 21st of May, 1787, with ... Washington at their head, concluded the task of ... the old articles of the Confederation. It is ... asserted that the framers of the Constitution ... one department supreme—not merely within its ... but supreme in every sphere, paramount to the ... Constitution and the reserved rights of the ... the department thus clothed with supremacy ... farthest removed from the source of all ... power in the country—the departments which ... most sympathy with the people, and which ... changed from the people. I know there is a ... power of impeachment, which lies far ... recesses of the Constitution; but, as ... said, it has never risen to the ... once crow. This overhanging instrument is ... fully irresponsible, and is little better than a ... mockery in the Republic—a thing destined to ... all political power. It cannot be supposed ... fathers ever intended so perverse a thing. ... [illegible] ... of the country ... but with the beams of enlightened ... streaming upon them, through all the inter-... vals of which they crew their ideas of a free govern-... ment. Where could they find such an anomaly as ... this? Monarchical as she was, England had long ... been ruled by laws made in the people's Parliament; ... and these laws were omnipotent over King, serfs ... and aristocrats. The Fathers of the Republic pro-... vided against every mistake. Nothing engaged their ... serious consideration more than the dangers and ... evils of unchecked and unbalanced legislative ... power. They recalled the fate of the Italian Repub-... lics and other States which had gone down in dark-... ness, and by common consent every check, every re-... striction, every safeguard which the case required or ... admitted of, was sought out and carefully adjusted. ... The second Legislature was therefore adopted, which ... might check and overrule the other. This was the ... earliest expedient. After regulating the manner of ... the composition of these two branches of the Legis-... lature, the next thing considered was the power of ... the veto. This met with a whirlwind of denuncia-... tion. At one time it was proposed to give the Execu-... tive a negative over Congress which should be final. ... This was strongly opposed, and negatived, every ... State voting against it. The idea of imposing any ... external power over Congress at all met with stern ... resistance. The idea was opposed as Anti-Republi-... can, and it was stigmatized as an offshoot of monarchy, ... so jealous were our fathers lest anything savoring ... of encroachment should fasten itself upon the Demo-... cratic elements of the Government; and yet how ... futile, how impotent, how utterly unimportant, is this ... veto power, compared with the infallibility now as-... cribed to the Supreme Court! The veto power, ... however, at no time was confided to a body of men ... whose number was left unfixed and only liable to ... statutory limitation, but to a single man, whose in-... dividuality exposed him to rigid accountability. The ... veto power was never confined to a custodian se-... lected, nominated and confirmed without any agency ... or knowledge of the people, but to an officer chosen ... by universal suffrage. The veto power was confided ... to a person who could not abuse it longer than ... four years, but never to men whose life ... tenure continued them in place long after their ef-... ficiency or fitness had passed away. But the ... idea of the Judiciary meddling with the Legislature ... was no new thing, and history tells us that it is a thing ... to be guarded against. The Constitution gives the ... Supreme Court no power of veto, or of interpreting ... the Constitution. If the power of interpreting the ... Constitution was given to anybody, it was given, not ... to the Supreme Court, but to the inferior Coarts. ... By section second of article three, the Supreme ... Court has no jurisdiction whatever over any case ... which can or may give rise to constitutional ... questions, except for the sole purpose of reviewing ... the decisions of the inferior tribunals, and to correct ... their errors. The whole tenor of the Constitution ... strips the Judiciary at the discretion of the ... Legislature, for the Legislature can at any moment ... repeal or amend the whole procedure by which the Su-... preme Court can lay hold of constitutionary questions. ... Again, the framers of the Constitution entirely ... failed to designate the number of Judges, and it can ... be only indirectly inferred that there should be more ... than one. There is not even a qualification laid down ... to guide their appointment. A Senator must be thirty ... years old, and be nine years a resident of the State. ... The members of this House, constitutionally the ... highest department in the Government, must be at ... least of that age when discretion is supposed to be-... gin. A man must be twenty-five years of age to be ... qualified for a seat in this House, and yet a person ... might be a Chief-Justice of the United States at a ... much earlier age, whether he was a lawyer or not. ... At twenty-one years of age, or eighty-one, a Chief-... Justice might

> Shake his ambrosial curls,
> And give a nod the stamp of faith—
> The sanction of a God.

I have come to the conclusion that the decisions of the Judges of the Supreme Court are not obligatory upon Congress in any sense; but that these decisions, like other arguments, are merely addressed to the discretion of Congress; and whenever, in the opinion of Congress, the decision of the Supreme Court is subversive of the rights and liberties of the people, or hurtful or ruinous in any respect whatever, it is not only the right but the solemn duty of Congress persistently to disregard it. JEFFERSON once wrote these words to a friend—"At last we have a chance of getting a Republican majority among the Judges of the Supreme Court." Now, in 1860, we have a chance to "go and do likewise." The reorganization and the reinvigorating of the Supreme Court is one of the auspicious promises of Republican victory, and when this reform is consummated, the vampire of Slavery, which now flits among the shadows of a sheltering tribunal, will stretch its wings once more over a peaceful domain, where its ministrations are essential to the development of the highest type of white civilization.

The Committee rose.

Mr. BONHAM'S resolution to adjourn from Friday to the 1st of May was rejected, by 69 against 113.

The consideration of the Deficiency bill was resumed.

During the proceedings on an appropriation for the *Congressional Globe*, Mr. SEWARD, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said if there is to be an official publication of the proceedings, they ought to be printed as they are reported, and never be submitted to revision, which either makes speeches, in some cases, entirely different from what is delivered. Writing out speeches after uttered is not reporting.

Mr. CURRY, of Alabama, (Dem.,) condemned the practice of members putting into debates things never spoken except in the private rooms of the *Globe* office. The reports are to be printed, let them be correct. The whole system is a nuisance, fungus and excrescence.

Mr. SHERMAN said the Committee of Ways and Means have under consideration a measure calculated to prevent this abuse.

Mr. ETHERIDGE, of North Caroline, (Dem.,) remarked that a stop should be put to the revision of speeches. If Logan talks nonsense, let it so be printed.

Among other amendments adopted, was an appropriation of $5,000 for a delegate to the International Statistical Congress in London in July next.

The Committee rose, and without final action on the bill the House adjourned.

POLITICS AT WASHINGTON.

The Approaching Conventions — The Old School Conservative Sentiment—Preferences for John McLean—The Douglas Stock Chances of the Wood Delegation.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 16, 1860.

Men, and particularly the politicians of all parties, begin to talk and act in earnest about the Presidency. The Democrats are, of course, most exercised, their Convention coming first, and within the next ten days. In my last I gave some idea of things in that camp. Though it is more than one month before the meeting of the Republican Convention, yet the interest felt by them concerning what shall be done at Chicago, is in reality scarcely less than that among the Democrats. In between both these Conventions comes that of the "National Union" people which will assemble in Baltimore on the 9th of May. It is a fact, singular or not, that these three Conventions, though in their aims as diverse as the poles, depend, as to the policy that shall govern each, very much on one another. Perhaps the Democrats will proceed most independently. It will be the first brick in the row to fall, and after the manner of its falling, so will the others come down. Thus the Baltimore Convention will be determined in its action almost wholly by the Charleston nomination, and the subsequent effect on the party. The idea all along, among many of the leaders of the National movement, has been that the nomination of DOUGLAS at Charleston would make trouble in the party in the Southern States, which the Baltimore Convention might take advantage of by taking up SAM HOUSTON—who, they contend, would, under such circumstances, be quite certain to carry Texas, Tennessee, and some three or four other Southern States. This calculation does not appear to me to evince a very severe canvass of probabilities; nevertheless, the theory is soberly put forth by sensible men. Probably there exists under the surface as much diversity of feeling among the National Union men as in either of the other parties—if, indeed, that can properly be called a party. There are those who want a clean nomination and a third electoral ticket, without regard to the effect such a police would have on the Presidential canvass. They are neither Democrats nor Republicans, and never can be either, but mainly Old Line Whigs, as they delight to call themselves. They probably would be best suited if they were permitted to vote for HENRY CLAY'S Executors. Since that distinguished statesman's estate is understood to have been fully settled up, the account of the executors closed, and themselves discharged, it is not probable that the old liners will be permitted to indulge their preferences in this respect! As it is, this class of men are divided mainly between JOHN BELL, EDWARD EVERETT and JOHN J. CRITTENDEN. As a general thing, they profess intense abhorrence of the doctrines of the Republican Party, and the greatest alarm for the consequences of its success. Nevertheless, the policy they propose of running a third candidate would in most of the States be the next best thing for the Republicans to voting their candidate direct. Another section of the Nationals are in favor of shaping the policy at Baltimore so as to promote a union of the Opposition on BATES or MCLEAN. BATES having been brought out too early, and broken down in the training, MCLEAN just now appears to be the favorite representative of this idea. Without any doubt the Republicans have recently been much impressed with it, and should the Baltimore Convention express a preference for MCLEAN, propose a union on him, and then adjourn, it is not improbable that the Chicago Convention would accept the olive branch, and throw overboard SEWARD, and the whole batch of candidates. And there is yet another class of Nationals,—those who protest against being bound to support a third candidate, or by any other policy than that which will leave them free to act in the end as will best comport with the idea of giving an effective vote in a practical way. Thus the Nationals of New-York desire to be left free to oppose the Republicans in whatever manner shall to themselves seem best, and you may depend upon it that the determination thus to act will be persisted in to the end, in spite of a dozen Baltimore Conventions. The agreement on Judge MCLEAN would, however, change the case, and bring the most of this class of Nationals to his support; as Judge MCLEAN'S nomination in this manner would be a virtual abandonment by the Republicans of their distinctive character and avowed purposes.

The Republicans are in a glow of uncertainty. The strong desire to win is in conflict with personal and sectional preferences. Without much doubt, should it be determined to nominate an out-and-out Republican, discard availability, and stick to principle as something better than success with some abatement thereof, Mr. SEWARD would prove to be the favorite, and would receive the nomination. But the question comes up, and will come up at all times and everywhere, can Mr. SEWARD or any other distinctive Republican be elected? The recent New-England elections have given pause to such as have been loudest in answering this question in the affirmative. The current has begun to set strong against the idea of placing a distinctive Republican in the field, and hence the MCLEAN stock has come up suddenly. Much depends on whom the Democrats select. The nomination of DOUGLAS would knock SEWARD seriously on the head, and probably settle the case against him at Chicago. In that event the chances would set strongly in favor of BATES or MCLEAN. The latter would probably prove the stronger man. He could scarcely fail of an election, even against DOUGLAS. The cooler-headed Republicans see this clearly, and greatly prefer to contemplate the picture, to the one of doubt and defeat which the nomination of a distinctive Republican, particularly SEWARD, would present.

Among not the least significant indications of the hour is the cordial fraternization of distinguished and influential Southern gentlemen with the supporters of DOUGLAS at their head-quarters, among whom may be mentioned Senators CLINGMAN, T. BUTLER KING, Mr. HAMILTON and others of this representative class, who do not hesitate to pledge to him much Southern strength not hitherto so apparent. As a practical offset, however, is the alienation of the Collector of Customs at Boston, and the open violent opposition of COOK, the Chicago Postmaster, and perhaps a few other officeholders. It would be strange, indeed, if Mr. BUCHANAN did not succeed in controlling some few of his appointees against Mr. DOUGLAS.

Among the recent arrivals here is Mayor WOOD of your City, with several colleagues of his delegation. By the way, what has become of the two ocean steamers that were said to be chartered to convey the "gallant six hundred" Mozart boys, whose charge was to make such havoc among the cohorts of CAGGSA and RICHMOND. While the Mayor has many admirers, and on Manhattan Island his strong array of supporters, the admission of his delegation to seats in the Coavention as the true and proper representatives of the Democracy of New-York can scarcely be pretended with seriousness as at all probable.

RODERICK.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE NEW-YORK CONFERENCE.

THE SEVENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—REPORT ON EDUCATION—FIVE-POINTS MISSION—THE TRACT CAUSE—VARIOUS REPORTS—DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE—SUNDAY-SCHOOLS, ETC.

The session opened yesterday morning, with the accustomed exercises. The Bishop finished the examinations of character, and declared all passed.

Rev. J. BAACH, Presiding Elder of Pratisville, was, at his own request, assigned a supernumerary relation.

Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, in presenting a partial report on Education, which was accepted and adopted, spoke in commendatory terms of the various seminaries and other places of edacation in connection with the Church—namely, the Wesleyan and Troy Universities, the American and Conference Seminaries, the Ashland Collegiate Institute, and the Hudson River Institute at Claverack. They were very prosperous, and richly deserved the confidence of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The reports of the Wesleyan University were, he said, unusually clear and explicit. The number of students was 138, of whom 116 were pious, and 47 licensed preachers, who labored for the Church. The joint Board had resolved upon erecting a new building, and extensive improvements had been made, not only upon the grounds, but upon the existing buildings.

The following visitors and alteraetes were appointed, agreeably to the recommendation of the Committee.

Wesleyan University.—Visitors—Rev. M. D'C. Crawford, Rev. A. C. Foss, C. C. North, Esq. Alternates—Rev. E. R. Keyes, Rev. G. F. Kettell.

At a later period of the day the Rev. gentlemen presented a full report, which was also adopted, and recommended the following visitors to the places named:

Troy University—Rev. J. D. Broon, Silas Fitch, John Poisal, J. B. Corneil, Esq., A. V. Stoat, Esq., and A. H. Kelly, Esq.

American Seminary—Rev. J. W. Ludig, E. Foster, and T. W. Chadwick.

New-York Conference Seminary—Rev. A. M. Hough, W. Goss, and C. B. Ling.

Ashland Collegiate Institute—Rev. G. Draper, C. Schilling, and C. P. Matthews.

Claverack Seminary—Rev. C. S. Brown, J. L. G. McKown, and G. S. Hare.

The partial report first noticed above was presented in order to give Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, President of the Wesleyan University, who was compelled to leave the Coaference early, an opportunity to speak in relation to his charge. The reverend gentleman gave a detailed account of the institution, which he said was now in a thriving condition. He stated that the whole Faculty were Methodists, and, in consequence, he trusted the Conference would give their countenance and aid to the institution.

A number of additional votes on the Erie resolution were cast, which increased the negative vote by 22, and the affirmative vote 4.

The order of the day, being the election of delegates to the General Conference, was then taken up. There were nine delegates to be elected, and Rev. JOHN LUCKEY, JEREMIAH WILLARD and GEO. S. HARE were appointed Tellers, and, with one of the Secretaries, were, by a vote of the Conference, permitted to retire and count the votes, while the other business of the Conference was proceeded with.

Rev. E. OANORN, of the Newburgh District (Marlboro and Lettentown,) was assigned a supernumerary relation at his own request, and Rev. J. SWANLEN, of Troy and Albany, (German Mission,) asked for a similar assignment, in consequence of ill-health; but the Bishop, at the recommendation of Rev. C. H. APPLEBACH, promised to see about giving the latter preacher an appointment in a milder climate.

On a motion to take up the appointment of a place for holding the next Annual Conference, the Rev. L. M. VINCENT stated that a warm invitation had been extended by the Methodists of Poughkeepsie to hold it in Washington-street Methodist Episcopal Church of that city. Rev. E. R. KEYES stated that a cordial invitation had been extended to hold the Conference at Sing Sing, and both gentlemen warmly advocated the respective places.

Rev. J. N. SHAFFER advocated Sing Sing, and said that, while he had nothing to say against the people of Poughkeepsie, yet the fact was patent that they could not accommodate all the ministers in that little city.

A VOICE—It is a big city now.

Rev. Mr. SHAFFER—In that little city. He repeated that, at the last Conference, ministers had to leave the city and get accommodations outside. The Conference had grown since—

A VOICE—So has the city.

Rev. Mr. SHAFFER would decidedly vote in favor of Sing Sing, and reiterated his assertion as to the want of accommodation at the last annual Conference held in Poughkeepsie.

Rev. Mr. KETTELL assured the brethren that there would be no difficulty in that way now; and besides, they would have the advantage of not having a State Prison in their immediate vicinity, should they unfortunately be inclined to misbehave themselves. [Laughter.]

The vote being put, 135 declared in favor of Poughkeepsie, whereupon the vote was, on motion of Rev. M. D'C. CRAWFORD, made unanimous, and the presiding Elders and preachers of the District were appointed a Committee to make arrangements for the anniversaries, &c., Rev. Mr. KETTEL, being added to the Committee.

A series of resolutions passed at the last Conference were renewed by Rev. Mr. APPLEGATE. They provided for the sanction of an effort to build a German Methodist Episcopal Church at Troy, and another at the Fortieth-street German Mission in this City, and also for authorizing the appointment of agents to collect funds for those purposes. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Rev. Dr. OSBON, Presiding Elder of the New-York District, presented a letter from the physician of Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, which stated that that gentleman was suffering from a severe affection of the throat and of the larynx. The doctor, therefore, recommended, in view of the facts, that Brother NEWMAN should desist from public speaking.

Rev. Dr. OSBON, in view of the facts stated in the letter just read, moved that Rev. Mr. NEWMAN be assigned a supernumerary relation.

Rev. B. GRIFFIN said that was all very well; he (Mr. G.) did not wish to say one word which might be supposed to injure Brother NEWMAN, but he trusted that if the Conference should assign that gentleman a supernumerary relation, he would not use his voice or his throat in delivering lectures.

Rev. Dr. OSBON was understood to say that that was the fault of the people.

Rev. B. GRIFFIN entirely disapproved of Methodist ministers delivering lectures anywhere. He believed that a minister should attend to his legitimate work of preaching the Gospel, and if he did that he had quite enough work to do.

The motion to assign Rev. J. P. NEWMAN a supernumerary relation passed.

Rev. Dr. OSBON then referred to the great work at the Five Points Mission. There was an excellent teacher there, but they wanted another, and as an agency could not be given to Rev. A. K. SANFORD, he moved that that brother be appointed to the office of teacher.

Rev. Mr. SANFORD—Please state to the Conference the work I will have to do there.

Rev. Dr. OSBON—Will I speak on fully, and tell all?

Voices—Yes, yes.

Rev Dr. OSBON would then tell them that a very good man had formerly been at the mission; a man who had been most successful in his efforts to discover the squalor and misery and wretchedness which existed in that locality, and to relieve them when discovered. That reverend gentleman had, however, now gone to another mission, and many who heretofore had attended at the Five Points now went to the mission of Rev. Mr. VAN METER. His leaving the Five Points Mission had rendered the ladies thereof to the necessity of asking that Mr. SANFORD be placed there in some relation, and as the Bishop could not squeeze him in as an egent, he (Dr. O.,) hoped he would be put in as a teacher.

The Bishop said that would give some color to the transaction.

Rev. Dr. OSBON—Yes, let us have the color then.

The motion passed unanimously, and Mr. SANFORD received the appointment.

A resolution was presented by Rev. Dr. OSBON, and adopted, asking the next General Conference to explain or adjust, at its next session, the relation of the Sunday Schools and Sunday School Societies to the Quarterly Conference, so as to disembarrass the administration of this department of the work.

The Committee on the Tract cause, through Rev. JOHN POISAL, reported the state of the funds to be very satisfactory, and gave a statement of the number of pages, in the English and German languages, of tracts distributed. The report concluded by recommending the present indefatigeble agent, Rev. B. GRIFFIN, whose devotion to the work and energy in the cause, would, in another year, be the means of extinguishing the existing debt of the Society.

Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD said that he admitted fully the truth of all that was said of the energy and indefatigable industry of Brother GRIFFIN; yet, while he had not a word to say against Brother G., he did not like to see him placed in a false position. People would most likely suppose that this agency was given him for accommodation. He (Mr. C.) was of opinion that the interests of the Tract Society did not require an agent for another year.

Rev. ISA FERRIS spoke in favor of a continuance of the agency, and asked why Brother CRAWFORD came in at this time to prevent the payment of the debt which existed against the Society.

Rev. Mr. CRAWFORD could tell them why. It was true that the exertions of Brother GRIFFIN had been the means of materially reducing the debt against the Society; but he did not wish to see $1,500—or about seventy-five per cent.—taken out of the funds of the Society to pay an agent, when the collections which would be taken up by the various preechers would be quite sufficient to discharge the obligation.

Rev. Mr. KETTELL believed that if the Cooference did not want a Tract Society there was no necessity for an agent. If, however, they wanted such a society, they certainly ought to heve an agent to take care of it.

Rev. B. GRIFFIN (the Secretary of the Conference and Agent of the Tract Society) said that before he took the agency last year, the debt of the Society amounted to $2,395; now the debt was below $1,000. Such was the result of nine months' effort. He cared nothing whatever for the agency if another person could be got to take care of it, but he believed in the necessity of some one being appointed to take care of the Society. What accommodation could it be for him, who was the oldest effective men in the Conference, except one, (and he was absent through sickness) to be shifted about from year to year? He did not, at his time of life, desire to injure his wife's health and her *accommodation* by being jostled about. Aye, at his time of life, for he was getting into years, and he did not know but that he would ask the Bishop for a supernumerary relation before the Conference closed its session.

THE BISHOP—Oh, no; you know I have put you down as a young man.

Rev. Mr. GRIFFIN—Certainly, I am a young man, just in my prime. [Lenghter.]

[If may be remarked that Mr. GRIFFIN is sixty-eight years old, and has been forty-nine years (less one month) in the ministry. He has a most powerful voice, so powerful indeed that it is noticed by all the Conference, and much amusement is created sometimes by telling him to speak louder, "because," say his tormentors, "we can hear you easily at the distance of two blocks, but we want to heer you a block further off." He is also as agile and smart as a man twenty years younger.]

Rev. Mr. GRIFFIN proceeded to say that if he could not do as much work as any man in the Conference he would consent to be classed amoag the old men. [Laughter.] He affirmed that if they wanted the Tract Society to flourish they should have an agent, and if the Conference thoagbt he was not efficient let them appoint another.

After several speeches *pro* and *con*, the agency was continued, and the worthy Secretary of the Conference was reappointed.

Rev. J. P. HERMANCE, Alternate this year, was then elected to preach the annual sermon next year, and Rev. LUCIUS H. KING was elected Alternate.

The Committee on the Holy Scriptures reported a series of resolutions, which were adopted, recommending that, in view of the increased demand for the Bible, as well as the wide doors now open for the dissemination thereof, the Conference should use increased efforts in behalf of the cause; also, appreciating the liberality of the American Bible Society, and its zeal and promptness in meeting the demands of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and pledging the Conference to make collections in all circuits and stetions in behalf of this noble charity.

The Committee on Temperance reported a preamble ead resolations opposing the use of inloxicating liquors; approving of an efficient temperance action, and pledging the Coaference to total abstinence at all times; fevoring the formation of Temperance Societies; recommending at least one sermon in the year on Temperance to be preached; approving of a prohibitory Temperance law, and pledging that they would not use lager-bier, wine, or similar beverages otherwise than the most rigid temperance would allow, or health permit.

Rev. J. W. FREUND objected to the last resolation. A gentleman had been admitted to membership who kept a brewery in Twenty-secoad-street. It might be thought that he, (the speaker,) being a German, was fond of his lager, but such was not the case; he merely thought it an inconsistency to admit a member who brewed beer, and yet pass a resolution denouncing its purchase, sale or use.

Rev. Mr. ZIMMERMAN explained that the party in question had not yet been admitted to the Church, and besides he only brewed small beer.

The report was adopted.

Rev. M. D'C. CRAWFORD offered a resolution, recommending the Geaeral Conference to empower the Bishop to make appointments to the Conferease City Missions for a longer period than two years.

Carried.

Adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Special Committee, to whom was referred the resolution asking the General Conference so to alter the rule of discipline in relation to the itineracy, as to permit Bishops to appoint preachers to stations for three years, reported that at this late period of the session it would be inexpedient to make any recommendations interfering with the itineracy.

The tellers reported the following names as having received a constitutional vote for delegates to the General Conference at Buffalo on 1st May:

Rev. D. W. Clarke, D. D.; Rev. B. Griffin, Rev. M. D. Crawford, Rev. A. M. Osbon, D. D.; Rev. J McClintock, D. D.; Rev. W. H. Ferris, Rev. Joseph Holdich, D. D.

Rev. O. C. HEDSTROM, of the Bethel Ship, was, on motion of Dr. OSBON, assigned a supernumerary relation.

Rev. J. K. STILL, who at the beginning of the Conference was made effective, was assigned a supernumerary relation, it being found that he could not do the work.

Rev. G. A. A. KETTELL explained that his remarks some days since had been mistaken. He was not in favor of Slavery, but he affirmed that it was not in all cases a sin, but might be justifiable only where it could be for the interests of humanity. Brethren, on the other side, applied this to individual cases, while he applied it to the whole race. His position was, that in view of the past history of the blacks, and their present incapacity for freedom, and the intimate relation subsisting between the North and the South, if Slavery were discontinued now it would injure the North as well as the South, and that under all the circumstances attending the case its continuance could not be a sin.

Rev. S. B. BROWN offered the Oregon resolution, providing for lay delegates to the General Conferance, and that none of them should have a vote which might modify or abrogate the itineracy. Lost—57 to 37.

A motion was made to request the Chair to appoint a Committee of three to consider the expediency of organizing a Ministerial Life Assurance Society. Lost—48 to 25.

The Committee on Claims reported that the sum required to be raised to meet necessitous cases during the ensuing year was $7,304.

The Committee on Sunday Schools reported a series of resolutions praising the *Sunday School Advocate*, and promising to raise its circulation to 300,000, recognizing the Scripture lessons of Mr. C. R. DUDLEY as most excellent; also recommend the formation of Juvenile Missionary Societies, the preaching of a sermon to Sunday Schools at least once a quarter, the piscieg of children of advanced age on the class lists as probationers, and the more general use of the Catechism in the churches. Adopted.

After the doxology Rev. WM. P. CORBITT pronounced the benediction, and the Conference adjourned till to-morrow, at 8½ A. M.

THE CONFERENCE AT STAMFORD.

SIXTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—CLOSING BUSINESS OF THE SESSION — APPOINTMENTS — FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

STAMFORD, Tuesday, April 17, 1860.

The New-York East Conference held the last meeting of the present session to-day. The members assembled at 8½ A. M., and at 10 o'clock adjourned till the afternoon. Very little business of interest was transacted.

Rev. MILES N. OLMSTED read the report of the Committee on Temperance. In it the cases of intemperance—among which the use of tobacco was deemed a principal one—were examined, and a series of resolutions, declaring the use of alcoholic drinks and tobacco one of the greatest evils of the age, and that, by precept and example, the members of the Conference should discountenance it, were appeaded.

A proposition to amend the resolations, by striking out a clause providing that in cases of necessity the stimulants might be used, was opposed by Rev. Dr. NATHAN BANGS, who said he was compelled sometimes to use a little wine for the stomach's sake, and if the amendment wee adopted he could not obey the rule.

The report was laid on the table.

Rev. Dr. NATHAN BANES moved that the delegates to the General Conference be requested to propose and support a measure establishing a Court of Appeals, to sit at any time when the General Coaference is not in session. It was carried, and the Conference adjourned to 2 P. M.

In the interim the Ministers' Mutual Assistance Society of the Conference held its annual meeting, the President, Rev. Dr. J. H. PERRY, presiding.

The Treasurer, Rev. Dr. JAMES FLOY, read his report. The Society has $539 22 on hand. Its assets are $2,878. The Society elected the following officers: President, Rev. Dr. J. H. PERRY; Treasurer, Rev. Dr. J. FLOY; Recording Secretary, Rev. F. W. SMITH; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. W. C. HOYT.

At the afternoon meeting of the Conference, Rev. Dr. CURRY presented a supplementary report from the Committee on Education, setting forth that the Amenia Seminary had been reorganized, and was in successful operation.

The Steward's report was read and adopted.

A resolution was unanimously passed, expressing regret at parting with Rev. H. J. FOX, who is transferred to the New-York Conference, and recommending the Ashland Collegiate Institute to public confidence.

Rev. J. S. INSKIP presented the report of the Committee on Statistics. There are 30,669 members in the Conference—694 more than there were a year ago. There have been 2,267 baptisms during the year—159 more than during the year preceding. There are 232 Churches, and the value of Church property is $1,194,400—$18,000 more than it was the year before. The Benevolent Contributions amounted to $125,000. In the 233 Sunday schools there are 27,812 scholars, and in their libraries 76,140 volumes.

The usual resolutions of thanks were presented to the Secretary, Rev. G. W. WOODRUFF, and his assistants, and to the Trustees of the Church.

The Bishop took leeve of the Conference, thanking the members for their courtesy and commending their unvarying good order. He had come to the Conference fearful that in the discussion of exciting topics there would be some irregularity. He was pleased with the promptness and good judgment with which they conducted their affairs. Might God bless them, and farewell.

And Bishop SIMPSON departed for the Black River Conference, which commences its session to-morrow.

The appointments of the ministers of the Conferease for the ensuing year were then read. The following are the principal of them:

NEW-YORK.—John-street, E. L. Janes; Forsyth-street, J. Miley; Allen-street, T. G. Osborn; Cherry-street, J. O. Rodgers; Willet street, J. E. Series; Norfolk-street, W. Lawrence; Second-street, W. F. Collins; Seventh-street, F. S. DeHass; Ninth street, J. S. Inskip; Seventeenth-street, J. A. Roche; Twenty-seventh-street, C. Fletcher; Thirty-seventh-street, Wm. McAllister; Second-avenue Mission, J. B. Merwin.

BROOKLYN.—Sands-street, B. H. Nadal; York-street, E. Sands; Washington-street, W. H. Scudder; Centenary Church, Thomas Stephenson; Warren-street, J. Law; Pacific-street, W. H. Milburn; Williamsburgh, E. O. Bates; Fleet-street, C. D. Foss; First-place, G. Taylor; Eighteenth-street, S. W. Klog; Hansoa-place, J. H. Perry; Washington-avenue, G. R. Crooks; Carlton avenue, Charles Kelsey; DeKalb avenue, A. H. Mead; Nethan Bangs' Church, A. H. Hunt; Janes Church, S. H. Platt; North Fifth street, J. D. Bouton; South Second street, R. C. Putney; Grand-street, D. A. Goodsell; South Fifth street, W. S. Studley; South Third-street, J. L. Peck; Green Point, B. Goodsell.

NEW-HAVEN.—First Church, John Kenneday; St. John-street, B. Pilsbury; George-street, A. S. Francis.

NORWALK.—First Church, J. J. Wooley.

BRIDGEPORT AND FAIRFIELD.—Albert Nash.

STAMFORD.—L. S. Weed.

FLUSHING.—R. M. Hatfield.

During the day, members who had not voted on the Providence resolutions cast their ballots, swelling the vote in favor of them to 60, and that against them to 76.

After the reading of the appointments, a hymn, prayer and a benediction, the Conferease adjourned finally.

THE TROY CONFERENCE.

RESOLULIONS RESPECTING SLAVERY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TROY, Monday, April 16, 1860.

The annual session of the Troy Conference commenced at the Methodist Church in Lansingburgh on Wednesday morning last. The place of meeting is three miles north of this city, in a pleasant country town, where the members find hospitable treatment. The Conference embraces Troy, Albany, Western Massachusetts, Northern and Eastern New-York. It is about 200 miles long and 50 wide, and numbers about 250 members.

Over the deliberations of the Conferenee Bishop BAKER has presided, and Rev. Mr. GRIFFIN, of Albany, has acted as Secretary, filling the arduous duties of this position in an excellent manner. It is supposed that the Conferenee will adjourn on Wednesday, and the Bishop with his "Cabinet," as the Presiding Elders are called, are deliberating upon the appointments of ministers for the coming year—the last most delicate and important business that is transacted.

The business thus far has been mainly of a routine nature; but, among other things, resolutions have been adopted against the transfer of ministers to this Conference from other Coaferences, without the consent of this body; and against the reading of sermons. The Hudson-street Church at Albany has been selected as the next place of meeting.

The following resolutions against Slavery, reported by the Committee having that subject in charge, constitute the leading feature of the proceedings thus far. They were adopted by the overwhelming vote of 147 to 15, showing very conclusively the feeling of the Coaference.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of Slavery ask leave to report the following resolutions for adoption by the Coaference:

Resolution 1. That we regard our discipline, in its constitutional provisions, essentially Anti-Slavery; but as this is doubted by some, we think the discipline should be so amended as to make it perfectly clear that it precludes the admission of all who hold slaves for mercenary purposes.

Resolution 2. That we reaffirm our action of last year in regard to changing the rule on Slavery; and shall it be found that none of the proposed changes have the requisite number of votes in the Annual Cooference, we do hereby most earnestly memorialize the General Conference to originate a form of the rule to be submitted to the Annual Conference, in accordance with that proposed by the Providence Conference, or something equally explicit.

Resolution 3. That if all proposed changes have failed for the present, as supposed above, that we would have in the next edition of the Discipline an explanatory note appended to the rule, showing that it prohibits all holding of slaves, except when it can be shown that the slave is held purely for his own good.

Resolved, 4. That in the chapter on "Slavery," the second and third paragraphs of the answer to the question, "What shall be done for the extirpation of Slavery?" should be expunged, and the answer read thus: "We are more than ever convinced of the great evil of Slavery, and, should it not cease, to seek its extirpation by all wise and prudent means, and that this duty is especially binding upon ministers laboring in those portions of our work where Slavery exists.'

Resolved, 5. That we instruct our delegates to the General Conference to urge and sustain in that body these recommendations.

The delegates appointed to the General Conference, which meets at Buffalo next month, are all in favor of the spirit of these resolutions, and will advocate them strongly. Their names are: A. Witherspoon, Wm. Griffin, D. P. Harlburd, H. S. Starks, E. Goes, H. Dunn, J. Newman, P. P. Harrower.

The "shears" arrangement is becoming one of the institutions of Troy, and the New-York morning papere arrive with unfailing punctuality. There are at least as many copies of the TIMES taken in Troy as of all the other New-York papers, morning and evening, combined. T.

PRESBYTERY OF NEW-YORK.

CONDITION OF THE CHURCHES—DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY—CANDIDATES FOR THE MINISTRY.

The semi-annual session of the Presbytery of New-York (Old School) was continued yesterday in Dr. PORTS' Church, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. The principal business was the reception of verbal reports from the pastors and ruling elders of the different Churches.

Among other interesting statements made, it appeared that the Nineteenth-street Church raised $60,000 last year, and although somewhat embarrassed by the recent loss of their pastor, are otherwise in a flourishing condition. They have 700 members and flourishing Sabbath and industrial schools. The colored Church in Seventh-avenue, of which Mr. WILSON is pastor, is flourishing. Twelve members were added last year on profession of faith. The Sabbath School has 65 children. The Third Presbyterian Church of Jersey City is doing well: has purchased the church edifice of the Reformed Dutch Church. The Staten Island Church is in a flourishing state, and the meetings are well attended. The members have contributed from $2,400 to $2,500 last year—defraying all expenses of the Church. The Heversham Church is prospering, and the ill feeling which existed between them and the New School Church has in a great measure subsided. The Greenbush Church hopes to soon become self-sustaining. Mr. INGRIS, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Jersey City, held out flattering hopes for Presbyterianism in that locality. The Throg's Neck Church has been suffering from transitory population and "fancy prices" for the necessaries of life. The pastor's salary is $800, and he has to pay $500 for rent. Their spiritual condition was, however, encouraging.

The Mariners' Church, under the direction of the Port Society, is flourishing. There have been received on examination 104 members, and on certificate 5. Representatives of the Church are on twenty different men-of-war, on ten of which daily prayer meetings are held. Large representations are also maintained on board merchant ships. There are 554 members, of whom 321 are seamen, the correspondence with whom, coming from all parts of the globe, indicates a zealous endeavor on their part to spread the knowledge of the Truth. One remarkable fact is, that 90 per cent. of the members were baptised in their infancy. Seven young men of the Church are in course of preparation for the ministry. There are six services on the Sabbath, (exclusive of Sabbath School and Bible Class,) and five through the week, including two in foreign languages, and one to colored seamen. The correspondence of the Pastor with members abroad numbers 100 letters a month.

The Nyack Church is prospering. The Sunday-school is doing remarkably well—some of the children committing from two to three thousand verses of the Scriptures each, and none of the pupils being over twelve years of age.

The Yorkville Church has somewhat recovered from adverse circumstances. A portion of the Church has seceded and gone over to the Dutch Reformed, but it is hoped that the parent tree and the branch may both flourish. Dr. KREBS reported that his Church was doing well, and that besides being peaceable, the people of his locality in general observed the Sabbath. He felt much encouraged. Mr. STEIN made a satisfactory report of the German Church in Madison-street. The population is migratory, and while 154 have been admitted, 75 have been dismissed. The Sabbath and Parochial schools are thriving—all speaking well for the religious condition of the German population of the locality.

There are altogether twenty-seven Churches represented in the Presbytery. Mr. BLISS, of the Suffolk North Association, was admitted as a delegate to the Presbytery.

Two clerical and two lay delegates are to be elected to the General Assembly that meets at Rochester on the 17th

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2677. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

The Annexation of Savoy and a General Congress.

A SWISS BROWN AFFAIR IN SWITZERLAND.

Important Speech of the King of Sardinia.

Revolutionary Movement in Spain—The Carlists Once More Afoot.

Adjournment of the English Parliament.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Arago*, D. LINES, Esq., Commander, from Havre and Southampton on the 4th inst., arrived at this port last evening.

Her advices are three days later than our latest telegrams via Queenstown.

The steamship *America* arrived at Liverpool on the 2d, and the *Australasian* on the 3d inst.

The steamship *City of Baltimore* arrived at Queenstown on the 3d inst., and the steamship *Vanderbilt* on the 4th.

The *Queen Emily*, from Cardenas to New-Orleans, was in collision with the *Statesman*, to this port, and the former became a total loss.

Parliament is adjourned until Monday, the 16th of April.

The *Patrie* of April 3 has the following: "It is announced that a revolutionary movement has taken place in Spain. Gen. ORTEGA, with 3,000 men, has proclaimed the Pretender, Don CARLOS, King. According to the latest advices, the revolutionists were concentrated in the town of Tortosa, near Valencia."

The *Moniteur* announces the presentation of the Budget of 1861 to the *Corps Legislatif*. The receipts are estimated at 1,845,000f., and the expenses at 1,844,000f.

SAVOY AND NICE.

In reply to the request addressed by Switzerland to the Powers who signed the Treaty of Vienna, Russia, England, Austria and Prussia have pronounced themselves in favor of the immediate assembling of a Congress.

The question to be submitted to the Congress is:

"Is it in the interest of Europe that the road of the Simplon, which, according to Article 80 of the Final Act of Vienna, is to be possessed by the King of Sardinia, should be ceded to France, who, by this road, could penetrate into the very heart of Switzerland?"

It is asserted that three Northern Courts have agreed to occupy themselves with the demands of Switzerland simply in the usual diplomatic way, because the great Powers, by assembling in a Congress to consider the claims of Switzerland, would tacitly and implicitly recognize the legality of the annexation of Savoy to France. Therefore they intend to abstain from taking part in a Congress or Conference, the object of which would be the settlement of the question of the annexation.

The Paris journals publish a telegram, dated Chambery, March 31, according to which the election of Deputies in the Provinces claimed by Switzerland has resulted in the return of five partisans of France and one of Switzerland.

THE ATTITUDE OF ENGLAND.

In the House of Commons on the 3d inst.,

Lord JOHN RUSSELL brought up and laid upon the table further correspondence relating to the affairs of Italy. The noble lord said: In laying these papers upon the table, I wish to state shortly and generally their contents, and also to explain what is the present state of affairs, as far as I can do so consistently with my public duty. [Hear, hear.] We have thought it right to lay before Parliament the correspondence with M. THOUVENEL, and in answer to a dispatch which has already appeared in the public papers. That correspondence closes with a dispatch from M. THOUVENEL. We have replied on our part that we intend to keep the question of the neutralized parts of Savoy separate from the general question of the annexation of that province. [Hear.] There are likewise among this correspondence papers from Switzerland, containing an appeal to the Great Powers who signed the Treaty of Vienna on behalf of the neutrality of Switzerland, and a request that those Powers will meet in conference upon the subject. We have expressed no objection to going into conference, if that should be thought the best mode of dealing with the question. The papers also include a copy of the Treaty of Turin, which has been communicated both by Lord COWLEY and Sir JAMES HUDSON. In the second article of that treaty it is stated that it will be for the Emperor of the French to come to an understanding with the other Powers with respect to the neutralized portions of Savoy. [Hear, hear.] We conclude, therefore, that there will be a serious examination of this important question, that it will be discussed with reason on all sides; and we hope that such propositions may be made as will be satisfactory to Switzerland, and will meet the views of the Powers of Europe generally. [Hear, hear.]

THE PROTEST OF AUSTRIA.

Count RECHBERG has communicated to M. STEIGER, *Chargé d'Affaires* of Switzerland, the definitive reply of Austria to the protest against the annexation of Savoy, addressed by the Federal Council to the great Powers.

In reference to the annexation of Savoy, Austria declares that, after having ascertained the views of the other great Powers, she could not abandon the passive and reserved attitude which her real interests demand in that affair.

As regards the neutrality of Switzerland and the neutralized districts of Chablais and Faucigny, Austria declares her readiness to join her good offices to those of the other great Powers, for the fulfillment of the legitimate wishes of Switzerland, the more because the circular note of M. THOUVENEL, of the 12th ult. promised beforehand to respect the guarantees granted to Switzerland by the treaties of 1815.

ANOTHER SWISS PROTEST.

A second protest had been presented by the Swiss Minister in Paris against the decree of annexation, so far as it may affect the neutralized provinces. It is as follows:

PARIS, March 28.

To His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: The Government of the Swiss Confederation having been informed of the stipulations of the treaty by which His Majesty the King of Sardinia assents, with the condition of the sanction of the Chambers, to the union of Savoy and the *arrondissement* of Nice to France, as signed at Turin on the 24th, and published in the *Moniteur Universel* the 25th of this month, regrets to be compelled to take further steps with the Emperor's Government to protect the interests of Swiss neutrality.

The object of this treaty is evidently to unite all the provinces of Savoy to France, and, consequently, those which are comprised in the neutrality of the Helvetic Confederation. But the present state of things, such as established by the stipulations of the treaties of 1815 cannot and ought not to be changed except with the *previous consent* of the Powers of Europe, and of Switzerland, which is most particularly interested in it.

The Government of the Emperor cannot deny that, where rights and interests of the nature of those at present under consideration are in question, the cession by one Power to another of a neutralized territory is equivalent to an *essential change affecting the very foundation of the relations in question*, and that the annexation of a territory guaranteed to the interest of the neutrality of another country bears quite a different character from that of the territory of States which are not placed in this exceptional character. Any execution of the above-mentioned treaty, so far as it may affect the neutralized provinces, would be regarded by my Government as contrary to the stipulations which have an international character.

The Federal Council is placed, therefore, in such a position as to be compelled to protest against any execution of this treaty as regards the neutralized provinces. It protests most particularly, while demanding the maintenance of the *status quo*, against all voting on the annexation, against the taking possession, either in a military or civil character, of these provinces, until such time as an understanding shall have been come to between the guaranteeing Powers and with Switzerland.

The Federal Council will demand a meeting of the representatives of the Powers who have guaranteed the neutrality of the three provinces to Switzerland; and it reserves to itself, as the representative of the country most interested, and in conformity with the recognized principles of European international law, to assert before them the rights and interests of Switzerland.

The Federal Council trusts that the Imperial Government will admit the justice of the claims which have been set forth—particularly as, in the second article of the treaty of the 24th of March, France binds herself to come to an understanding on this subject both with the Powers represented at the Congress of Vienna and with the Helvetic Confederation.

It is, therefore, but a natural and necessary consequence of this stipulation to refrain from any measure of which the object would be to execute the treaty as far as it affects the neutralized provinces previous to this understanding having been effected.

It is with this hope, and with full confidence in the sentiments of justice of the Government of the Emperor, that the undersigned has the honor to be, &c., KERN.

REVOLUTIONARY ATTEMPT ON THE SWISS FRONTIER.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: As the events which occurred in this city yesterday may possibly be misrepresented in other quarters, and made to assume a character which, in the present critical state of the relations of Switzerland with France, could not but be highly prejudical to the interests of the former country, I trust you will permit me, as an eye-witness, to give an account of what actually did take place. It would, indeed, be most unjust to the community of Geneva if the impression were allowed to prevail that the rash and unjustifiable act of a few violent and misguided persons had been countenanced or encouraged by any section of the population whatever.

It seems that at 4 o'clock yesterday morning some fifty or sixty persons, about half of whom were armed, succeeded in evading the vigilance of the police, embarked on board one of the lake steamers, and induced the captain, whose complicity in the affair has yet to be determined, to convey them to Thonon, the chief town of Chablais, with the avowed intention of exciting the population of that province to a demonstration in favor of the Swiss cause. Before midday the news of this escapade had spread all over the town, and the greatest excitement prevailed. The streets were crowded with animated groups, denouncing in most violent terms an attempt so futile and, at the same time, so evidently prejudicial to their cause that it was broadly asserted those who had taken part in it were the paid agents of a neighboring country. Even the authorities found themselves compromised by the negligence of the police, in allowing the steamer to slip away; and the Council of State hastened to disavow and condemn the proceeding in the following notice, which was posted over the town:

The Council of State to its Fellow-Citizens:

BELOVED FELLOW-CITIZENS: The Council of State has learned that fifty men, bearing arms, left the Grand Quay to-night for the shore of Savoy. The Governments of Geneva protest against a violation, as imprudent as it is blamable, of the duties which Swiss neutrality and our well-known sympathy for the cause of Savoy impose upon us. An examination has already been commenced, and measures have been taken to reach those who incited this movement, and to check its grievous consequences.

The Council of State reckon on the confidence and support of its fellow-citizens, and will not fail of its duty in the serious difficulties which encompass the Republic.

In the name of the Council of State,

ADOLPHE CHENEVIÈRE, Vice-President.

GENEVA, March 30, 1860.

The Savoyard Committee, whose acts have always hitherto been marked by the greatest good sense and moderation, issued simultaneously the annexed declaration:

The people of Geneva, in popular Convention assembled, March 30, at 5 o'clock, at the Electoral Hall, declares that it solemnly disavows every attempt which may have been made against a neighboring country.

The people of Geneva, faithful to the alliance with its confederates, declares that it trusts absolutely to the decisions of the Federal Assembly. It is ready for every sacrifice that the common country may demand of it, and it rises in concert as much to defend the rights which Switzerland asserts at this time, as to check the men who, yielding to grievous provocations, have served a foreign cause, throwing doubt on Swiss loyalty. It demands of the Federal Council the immediate dispatch of a delegate to Paris to disavow, in the name of the Canton of Geneva, and of the Confederation, every attempt which may have a tendency to take the Savoy question from the sphere of international negotiation, and from the energetic and honorable course which has been followed hitherto.

Meantime, prompt measures were taken for the arrest of the culprits. These were facilitated by the opportune arrival of Col. ZIEGLER, who has just been appointed by the Federal Government to the command of the Genevese troops. Two companies of Chasseurs were embarked on board a steamer, and proceeded in quest of M. PERRIER, the organizer of the expedition, and his comrades. The excitement had by this time reached so great a pitch that it was deemed advisable to call a public meeting, and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon about 5,000 persons assembled in the Electoral Buildings to hear the explanations of the authorities.

The following resolution was then put and carried unanimously:

The report is in circulation that a company of men set out this morning from Geneva for Thonon, under the pretext of assisting Savoy. Such an attempt would expose to risk both Savoy and Switzerland, if it depended on such misguided men to put in peril the sacred cause of our liberty and of Helvetian independence. We protest against the conduct of a small number of individuals, of whom we do not know enough to openly repudiate their acts. L. MARCHAL, President.

F. BRUAL, Secretary.

Throughout the whole of the proceedings the vast assembly seemed animated by the single desire of manifesting, in the most decided and unequivocal manner, their disapprobation of the act of M. PERRIER and his followers, and they had an opportunity of showing this more forcibly a few moments after the meeting dispersed, when the steamer containing the prisoners who had been captured on their return voyage arrived. I saw these men as they were marched into the Hotel de Ville, and with the exception of M. PERRIER himself, who wore a coat and hat, a more disreputable collection of *gamins* could not be picked out of the streets of Geneva. The greater part of them were lads who looked excessively alarmed at the unexpected turn affairs had taken, while M. PERRIER himself, woe in his capacity of demagogue appealed to the populace to rescue him, was answered by shouts of "*A l'eau*," and followed by the hootings and jibes of the excited mob. It is said that the peaceable inhabitants of Thonon and Evian, the towns at which the expedition landed, are utterly ignorant up to this moment that the unarmed passengers who visited them yesterday and consumed an unusual quantity of champagne in sundry cafes were sweggering revolutionists. It seems that, so far from venturing to rouse the popular feeling by acts of violence against the partisans of France, they actually left the muskets with which they had furnished themselves on board the steamer, and after a somewhat unsatisfactory picnic returned, *re infecta*, to pass the night in prison, and undergo a severe penalty at the hands of the authorities. For it will not be forgotten by their judges that this outerprise, although it has terminated in a manner bordering on the ludicrous, might, had it been conducted by men of greater courage and determination, have led to consequences most disastrous to the cause of Switzerland.

Meantime, it is not to be regretted that the people and Government of Geneva should have had this opportunity of proving to the world their respect for international rights which still exist, and their determination to remain steadily faithful to the Federal authority, and to those principles of loyalty which have ever characterized the policy of Switzerland.

Yours obedient, LAURENCE OLIPHANT.

GENEVA, March 31.

P. S.—The trial of PERRIER and his comrades is now taking place, and I am informed that PERRIER has recently returned from Paris, where he has been resident for some time. It is worthy of note that the gang who accompanied him are men of so low a class that they are disavowed by every section of politicians here.

THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF NICE.

The President of the National Committee at Nice has forwarded the following telegram to Mr. REUTER:

NICE, Sunday, April 1—8 P. M.

To-day the entry of the French troops took place here. The attitude of the population was cold. This evening disturbances have been suppressed (*ce sont conflits comprimés.*)

The following, which appears in the *Moniteur*, represents the matter differently:

NICE, Sunday Evening.

Two battalions of the Second French Regiment of the Line have arrived here, and met with an enthusiastic reception by the population, who went to meet the troops, and strewed flowers on their passage. All the houses were decorated with tri-colored flags.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A dispatch dated at Hertford, March 31, says: "This afternoon a warrant was granted to apprehend THOMAS SAVAGE and JOHN C. HEENAN, in order that they might be bound over to keep the peace. It is understood that the warrant would be at once executed, and the parties required to find sureties to a heavy amount, as the magistrates are determined to prevent, if possible, the fight from coming off in Hertfordshire."

The great University Club Race came off on Saturday, March 31, with all its customary *éclat*. After a very severe contest Cambridge won.

In the House of Commons March 31, the Income Tax bill passed, after some explanation on the part of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Stamp Duties bill was read a third time and passed. The House shortly after adjourned.

In the House of Lords April 2, the Stamp Duties bill and the Income Tax bill were read a third time and passed.

In the House of Commons, April 2, on the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL, that upon Thursdays after Easter, and until Whitsuntide, Government orders of the day have precedence of notices of motion,

Sir G. GREY moved an amendment, to add to the motion the words, "And that notices of motion have precedence of orders on Fridays." After some discussion it was carried by 150 to 126. Some further discussion ensued, and the House again divided upon the original motion as amended, which was carried by 142 to 117. In reply to Mr. HENNESSY, Lord J. RUSSELL said:

"The King of Sardinia has not taken any new title; but I have no hesitation in saying that we have advised Her Majesty to consider the new parts of his dominions as forming part of the kingdom of Sardinia. The honorable gentleman probably knows that as soon as the Austrian troops left Bologna the Papal authorities left it likewise, and that as soon as the Grand Duke of Tuscany left Florence the grand ducal authorities left also. At Modena the same thing occurred. At Parma the Grand Duchess showed more courage and determination, but still she was obliged to leave her dominions. These States have resolved on annexation with the kingdom of Sardinia. If the honorable gentleman wishes to go further and inquire into the causes which induced the people of those States to abandon their former sovereigns, he will have to make a motion on the subject." [Hear, hear.]

The *Odin* and the *Encounter* are supposed to have passed the Cape, on their way to Singapore, without touching. The *Sphinx*, the *Havre* and the *Hardy* sailed from the Cape on the 19th of February, and the *Centaur* and *Cockchafer* on the 5th February, for Singapore, on their way to China.

A fatal accident occurred on the 1st inst., from the capsizing of a boat which was leaving the *Great Eastern*, and the foreman of the carpenters who were at work on board was unfortunately drowned. There were five or six other persons in the boat, but they were saved—the unfortunate carpenter being the only person drowned.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: "Public opinion in the financial and commercial world is greatly agitated by alternate hope and fear, in consequence of the uncertainty which prevails with respect to the future position of the country. The Government has made extraordinary efforts to restore confidence, but without success. Every commercial man admits the importance of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's last speech on the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France."

The search made at the residence of M. LOUIS VEUILLOT had resulted in the seizure of papers which have been placed in the hands of justice. The statement that M. VAUILLOT had been arrested is untrue.

M. LAITY has been sent on an extraordinary mission to Savoy.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree, giving a second warning to the *Ami de la Religion* for an article on the Abbé SISSON, which contained a formal attack against the Concordat.

The *Moniteur* also announces the presentation of the Budget of 1861 to the *Corps Legislatif*. The receipts are estimated at 1,845,000 francs, and the expenses at 1,844,000,000 francs.

The *Moniteur* says: "The Government, under existing circumstances, considers it to be its duty to recall the following articles of the Concordat, viz.: That no bull, brief, rescript, mandate, provision, or other document from the Court of Rome, even regarding private persons, can be received, published, printed, or otherwise put into execution, without the authorization of the Government."

It is expected that the French expedition will arrive in China in April, and begin the campaign at once.

Since the conclusion of the Treaty of Commerce with England, agents of London firms have been visiting our vineyards to purchase wines and brandies. In Provence and Languedoc alone, purchases already exceed the sum of 20,000,000f., and at Cognac 15,000 hectolitres of brandies have been bought.

Accounts from the agricultural districts are not favorable.

The Paris flour market was firm last week.

TUESDAY, April 3—3 30 P. M.

The Bourse has been dull, and prices variable. Rentes opened at 69f. 40c., and closed at 69f. 50c., or nearly a quarter per cent. higher than yesterday.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

The following is a copy of a dispatch addressed by the French Government to its diplomatic agents abroad, in order to reassure the Powers as to the intentions of France in respect of Belgium and the left bank of the Rhine:

PARIS, March 19, 1860.

MONSIEUR—In the dispatch which you have done me the honor to write me, you announce that you have forwarded to —— the communication of the Emperor's Government, under date of the 13th of this month, relative to Savoy and the County of Nice, and you add that the principal Secretary of State of —— reserves to himself the taking advice of the Council before making known to us the answer of the —— Government. In the meanwhile, I think it desirable to resume with you the discussion of a point which I merely indicated in my previous correspondence, and to insist especially on an objection which was brought forward in the discussions to which the question gave rise.

Analogies, in fact, are alleged, and these are a starting point for distrust. But do these analogies rest on facts, and does there truly exist a relation between our position with regard to the Alps and our situation on the Rhine? Without doubt, the treaties of 1815 had constituted in the north a state of things not without resemblance and connexion with that which still exists at this day on the side of the Alps. The kingdom of the Low Countries had been created with a view similar to that with which the territorial limits of Sardinia had been settled. Like Sardinia, it had the custody of positions which permitted it to deliver up the approaches and entrances of our territory to foreign armies.

After a duration of fifteen years the arrangements have been greatly modified, with the concurrence of the great powers themselves. Belgium has been formed, and its neutrality, acknowledged by Europe, has covered from that time all that part of our frontier which was exactly the most exposed, and for which France might feel the most reasonable anxiety. In a word, whatever of a menacing nature for us, in the north, was presented by the treaties of 1815 has been made mere matter of history by the conference of London. We have no longer on that side any guarantee to demand, and our plan of defence, supported by our most important strong places, shelters us completely from dangers analogous to those of which we should have more than ever to take account at another point, if Piedmont, with its new proportions, remained in possession of territories which give access to the very heart of the Empire. On the Rhine the peril has disappeared, while it has increased in the Alps.

Thus the situations the similarity of which it is attempted to show, present no point of resemblance, and the potent considerations which oblige us to claim the annexation of Savoy are without any possible application to the state of things in the east and in the north of France. This combination will complete that which Europe itself has adopted, by effacing the last trace of stipulations manifestly conceived in a spirit of distrust and aggressiveness towards us; and far from finding therein a source of disquietude, Germany will only have occasion to see in it a new condition of the stability and duration of the peace. THOUVENEL.

ITALY.

PROTEST OF AUSTRIA AGAINST PIEDMONTESE ANNEXATION.

A dispatch from Vienna, under date of March 31, says:

The Austrian Cabinet has resolved to protest solemnly against the annexation of Tuscany, Parma, and Modena to Piedmont. A note to this effect, dated the 24th inst., has been directly addressed to the Cabinet of Turin.

In this note Austria first establishes, by historical and legal considerations developed at great length, her positive and incontestable right to oppose an act which, in despoiling legitimate Princes of the States guaranteed to them by European treaties, would also destroy the rights of succession and reversion which these same treaties secure to the House of HAPSBURG with respect to the said States.

Austria then proceeds to demonstrate that Sardinia has participated in the engagements contracted by France, who, in consideration of the treaty of 1735, has guaranteed the possession of Tuscany to the House of Lorraine, in order to indemnify this dynasty for the cession of her ancestral heritage.

The note of Austria further recalls that, by virtue of the treaty concluded in 1735 by the mediation of GEORGE II. King of England, and countersigned by him in his quality of the House of Este, the right of succession in the Modenese States was conferred, in case of the extinction of the male line, upon the third son of the Emperor FRANCIS and MARIA THERESA, whom it was designed to unite to the granddaughter of the Duke of MODENA.

With respect to the Duchy of Parma and Piacenza, the treaty of the 10th of June, 1817, concluded between Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia and Sardinia, explicitly confirms, in favor of Austria, the rights of reversion stipulated by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, dated the 20th of May, 1815. These rights of reversion have received a fresh sanction by the treaty of Florence, concluded on the 28th of November, 1844, between the Courts of Lucca, Modena, Tuscany, Sardinia and Austria.

Thus, then, the King of Sardinia, in acceding the annexation of the Italian Duchies, openly violates not only the public treaties of 1815, but also the treaties which he has signed as a direct contracting party with Austria.

Such a violation is so much the more flagrant from having been accomplished upon the morrow after the peace of Villafranca and Zurich, of which the essential condition was the restoration of the legitimate Princes.

Induced by all these motives, Austria protests in the most peremptory manner against this most illegal annexation made by the King of Sardinia, and appeals to the conscience of all Europe on the subject.

To this end, at the same time that this protest is forwarded to Turin, a copy will be furnished to all the foreign Cabinets, to whom also a circular note is addressed by Austria, in which it is said "that Austria, in confining herself at the present time to protesting against the said annexation, hopes that Europe will recognize in this proceeding a most convincing proof of her moderation and of her desire to maintain the peace of the world."

A telegram from Paris, dated April 3, says:

The protest of Austria against the annexation of Central Italy to Piedmont has been delivered to Count CAVOUR by the Count BRASSIER DE ST. SIMON, the Russian Minister at Turin. Count CAVOUR has announced to Count BRASSIER DE ST. SIMON that the answer of Sardinia will be forwarded through the Russian Embassy at Vienna.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany, who resides at Dresden, has addressed a protest, dated March 24, to all the Courts of Europe against the annexation of his States to Piedmont.

OPENING OF THE SARDINIAN CHAMBERS.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

TURIN, Monday, April 2.

The Sardinian Chambers were opened to-day.

His Majesty entered the Hall of the Senate amid indescribable applause, and delivered the following speech:

Signori Senatori, Signori Deputati:

The last time I opened Parliament, amid the troubles of Italy and the dangers of the State, faith in Divine justice encouraged me to augur well of our destiny.

In a very short time an invasion was repulsed. Lombardy was freed by glorious deeds of heroism, and Central Italy became free by the marvelous virtue of its inhabitants, and thus, to-day, the representatives of the rights and the hopes of the nation are assembled around me.

For such a benefit we are indebted to a magnanimous ally, to the valor of his and our soldiers, to the assistance of volunteers, and to the persevering concord of the people. We ascribe the merit of it to God, as without superhuman aid such memorable enterprises cannot be accomplished.

The gratitude of present and future generations is due to France for the welfare of Italy, and for consolidating the Union of the two nations, who have some community in origin, principle and destiny.

It was necessary to make some sacrifice, and I have made that which was dearest to my heart.

Reserving the vote of the people and the approbation of Parliament, and reserving also in regard to Switzerland the guarantee of her international rights, I have concluded a treaty for the reunion of Savoy and the surrounding territory of Nice with France.

We have still many difficulties to overcome; but, assisted by public opinion and by the love of my people, I shall never permit any one to offend or forget any right or liberty.

Firm, like my ancestors, in the Catholic religion and in the respect due to the supreme chief of that religion, I shall, if the ecclesiastical authority makes use of spiritual arms for temporal interests, in safe conscience and in the traditions of my worthy ancestors find strength to maintain entire the civil liberty and authority for which I am only indebted to God and to my people.

The provinces of the Æmilia have been arranged as in former times; but with Tuscany, who has her own laws and her own rules, a special temporal provision was necessary.

The short time since, and the rapidity of the event have impeded the preparation of the laws which are necessary to assist and strengthen the new estate. For the first period of legislation you will only have to discuss the most urgent measures, and my Ministers will prepare with due deliberation the projects upon which you will have to deliberate for the second period.

Based on the statute of the country, the political, military and financial unity, and the uniformity of the civil and penal laws, the progressive administrative liberty of the provinces and communes will renew in the Italian people that splendid and vigorous existence which, at the time of another form of civilization and of other territorial arrangements of Europe, was the fruit of the municipal autonomy which is to day opposed to the constitution of strong States and to the genius of the nation.

Signori Senatori, Signori Deputati:

In entering upon the new order of things, and without regarding the old political parties in any other way than remembering the services rendered by the common cause, we call for a noble cooperation and the expression of every sincere opinion, in order to obtain our principal object—the welfare of the people and the greatness of the country, which is no longer the Italy of the Romans nor that of the Middle Ages. It must no longer be left a field open to foreign ambition, but it must, on the contrary, be the Italy of the Italians.

AFFAIRS AT ROME.

The *Giornale di Roma* publishes a letter of Gen. GOYON, declaring that several journals have given a very inaccurate account of the proceedings of the 19th of March. He says he cannot admit, as has been pretended, that the French officers brought about the release of the persons arrested by the Pontifical *gendarmes*. The General also protests against this supposition as incompatible with discipline, and concludes by saying, "We are all conscious of our duty, and the object of our mission is to assist the Pope to the best of our power."

NAPLES.

The rumors concerning an approaching Ministerial modification have ceased.

The propaganda in favor of annexation to Sardinia is becoming more daring. Copies of Mr. ELLIOT's dispatches are widely distributed. About 30 prisoners, among whom was Signor GATTI, have passed through the street Toledo, and have been transported to the island of Capri, where they are banished. A Capuan monk has been prosecuted at the Criminal Court for his preaching, which had been denounced as being of a seditious character.

The *Oesterreichische Zeitung* states, from a reliable source, that the Neapolitan army will not enter the States of the Church.

The King has granted several commercial concessions to the inhabitants of Sicily, and has decreed the construction of a net-work of public roads in the three Calabrian provinces.

SPAIN.

Private letters from Madrid announce that both the Queen and the public are equally dissatisfied with the peace, and indignant against O'DONNELL; that the feeling is so strong that the Ministers determined to resign; that their determination was communicated to O'DONNELL, who has also tendered his resignation; and that Her Majesty has refused to accept it until they shall have rendered an account to the Cortes of the whole proceeding. It is added that the greatest anger is manifested at Madrid against the Ministers, at the result of this ill-advised war.

PORTUGAL.

The Cortes, by 123 against 12 votes, have granted to M. SALAMANCA the privilege of constructing the new Portuguese Railroad.

TURKEY.

KIAMIL BEY left Constantinople on the 3d, for Galaiz to receive the Duke of BRABANT, heir apparent of the Belgian Crown, who has just set out upon an Oriental tour.

Brazil and the River Plate.

RETURN OF THE EMPEROR TO RIO—REJOICINGS—THE COFFEE MARKET—NEW GOVERNMENT OF THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION—SETTLEMENT OF THE ANGLO-PARAGUAYAN DIFFICULTY.

By way of Southampton, we receive dates from Rio de Janeiro to March 10, and from Buenos Ayres to Feb. 27.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Dolphin* was at Bahia.

The Emperor and Empress returned from their visit to the Provinces of the North on the 11th of February. Their reception was a very enthusiastic one, and the principal streets of the city, ornamented with palm trees, banners and superb triumphal arches, had a most festive and beautiful effect. The day of the arrival of the Imperial voyagers will long be remembered in Rio Janeiro.

Since the departure of last mail a limited business had been done in Coffee, on account of the firmness of dealers, and in part to the inferior quality of the Coffee brought to market. The sales of February reach only 70,000 bags, viz.: For Europe, 37,000 bags; United States, 30,000; sundry ports, 3,000.

From the River Plate we learn that Dr. DERQUI, of San Juan notoriety, had been elected President, and Gen. T. E. PERDMERA Vice-President of the Argentine Confederation. No Ministry had been formed when the mail left. It was thought that the result of the Presidential election would be that Buenos Ayres would unite with the other thirteen Provinces.

At Montevideo, Don BERNARDO P. BERRO was elected President. A new light-house had been established at Punta del Este. The light had been extinguished near Maldorado and Lobos Islands.

At Paraguay the news was, that CONSTANT having been liberated, the Tacuan war-steamer had been allowed by the English cruisers to leave Buenos Ayres.

From Havana.

EASTER FESTIVITIES—MARKETS.

By the arrival of the *Quaker City*, we have news from Havana to April 11.

The health of Havana was good, and the weather splendid, business being temporarily suspended by the festivities of the Easter holidays, since which time the market has been quiet, with little animation. In sugars No. 12, 8½@9 reals is asked; whites, 12@13½ reals; Muscovados, nominal price 7@8½ reals. Molasses has been in steady demand at 3¾@4 reals, clayed, and 4¼@5¼ reals Muscovados. Stock on hand of sugars, 200,000 boxes, against 205,000 in 1859 at same time. Freights are improving. Quotations to Europe, in 61 charters, principally at £2@£2 2s. 6d. to Falmouth for orders; 36 charters to the United States at 7@8 reals ₱ box; $4@$6¼ ₱ hhd. molasses. EXCHANGES—London, 12⅝@13⅛ ₱ cent. premium; Paris, par@⅛ ₱ cent. premium; New York and Boston, 1⅛@2⅛ ₱ cent. premium; New-Orleans, short sight, 3@3⅛ ₱ cent premium.

FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

Death of the American Minister at Guatemala.

LATER FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The steamship *Ariel* arrived at this port, yesterday morning, from Aspinwall, bringing advices from the Isthmus to April 10, and later news from South America.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Death of the United States Minister Resident to Guatemala—An American Diplomatist turning Monk—Salvador—Nicaragua—Costa Rica.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Tuesday, April 10, 1860.

The Panama Railroad Company's fine steamship *Guatemala*, J. M. DOW, Esq., Commander, arrived at this port, from Central American ports, on the 6th instant, with a valuable cargo of coffee, indigo and hides.

Hon. BEVERLY L. CLARK, of Kentucky, United States Minister Resident to Guatemala and Honduras, who has been suffering several months from *diabetes*, died on the 17th March. His funeral ceremonies were conducted with great pomp by the Catholic Clergy, and of course most of the Government officers and foreign diplomatic agents assisted in the rites. Mr. CLARK's wife and family came passengers on the *Guatemala*, and leave for home to-day. The report is generally credited in Guatemala that Mr. CLARK was absolved by the Church from his marriage vows two days before his death, that he might join the Order of the Franciscan Monks. Mr. CLARK made a public profession of Catholicism in the City of Guatemala on the 14th of December last, and was baptised by the Bishop of Nicaragua, and took the baptismal name of AUGUSTIN. His remains were deposited in the pantheon of the Church of San Francisco. Mr. CLARK is the third United States Minister who has died in Guatemala within four years—Messrs. MALIN and VENABLE having preceded him to the tomb.

Mr. WYKE, British Minister to Central America, had left in the war-ship *Alert* for Panama, and will go to England before he takes the Mexican mission.

Guatemala has commenced the culture of cotton. This year she will ship 500 bales of 250 pounds each.

SALVADOR.

Dates are to the 29th March. President BARRIOS was increasing his military force to such an extent that it was very difficult to find laborers to till the ground—at least, the difficulty had been enhanced from this cause. The people begin to say that he will pattern after CABRERA, of Guatemala, and make himself Dictator.

The cultivation of sugar and other products has much increased since the opening of steam trade with Panama—and could labor be had, Salvador would be the most prosperous of the Central American States. The indigo crop this year, it is estimated, will amount to 10,000 to 12,000 cerroons of 150 pounds each. Two ships were loading at Libertad with sugar for Europe.

NICARAGUA.

From Managua we have dates to 27th March. The only news of importance is that Congress had approved the British treaty.

The *Levant* was at Realejo.

COSTA RICA.

This late State, under its Provisional President, is quiet at present. The election for Deputies to Congress will take place in May. That body will meet immediately after the election, when the Deputies will elect a President. It is supposed the present incumbent, Dr. JOSE MARIA MONTEALEGRE, will be the successful candidate.

Ex-President MORA, of Costa Rica, has bought an estate in Salvador, and taken up his residence there.

F. W. R.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE MAIL STEAMERS AND THE EXPRESS BUSINESS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ASPINWALL, Tuesday, April 10.

The flag-ship *Lancaster*, and the war-steamers *Wyoming* and *Saranac* are at Panama. The *Levant* is at Realejo. The *Cyane* is on her way to San Francisco from Panama, to go into dock. The *St. Mary's* is on the Mexican coast. The flag-ship *Roanoke*, of the home squadron, is at Aspinwall, being fitted up to take the Japanese Commission to the United States. Also in port, the frigate *Sabine* and the supply-ship *Relief*. The *St. Louis* is at San Juan del Norte.

The *Ariel*, Capt. MINOR, which left here for New-York, March 21st, touching at Havana, arrived back here on the morning of the 9th, making the round trip in eighteen days and a half. Pretty lively business! The *Ariel* brought out a large amount of express freight for Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co., for San Francisco, which went last night from Panama on the *Cortez*. This firm appears to be doing a large business in these latitudes. The promptness with which they make good all losses and damage to goods, entitle them to much consideration from the business public.

F. W. R.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Affairs in Ecuador—Castilla Resuming Authority in Peru—The Death of Capt. Lambert—Later from Bolivia and Chili.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Tuesday, April 10, 1860.

The British Mail steamer arrived at Panama on the 6th inst., with dates from Valparaiso to March 15, and from Callao and Lima to March 27. There is only one day later from Ecuador than the news brought by the United States corvette *Wyoming*, viz.: to the 22d ultimo. Matters remained quiet for the present in Ecuador; the two contending parties, headed, the one by MORENO and the other by FRANCO, not being able on account of the rains to molest each other till June or July. In the meantime, if FRANCO is not assisted by President CASTILLA of Peru, he will have to quit the country. Gen. URBINA, who was the virtual President under ROSLES, left Callao, ostensibly for Ecuador, on the 27th. His presence on the soil of Ecuador will add to the complications of that unhappy country.

PERU.

President CASTILLA has resumed the Presidential chair, filled by Dr. MAR during his absence in Ecuador, and issued a proclamation, bragging of his exploits in that country, in which nobody was killed and the same number wounded, and concludes by threatening to undertake an equally brilliant campaign against Bolivia. I wrote you in my last that his Ministers had refused their assent to a war on Bolivia.

The investigation as to the death of Capt. LAMBERT, of H. B. Majesty's ship VIXEN, clearly indicates that he was murdered which no one ever doubted, although the Commission to take evidence undertake to make it appear that he committed suicide. The Commission took the same course when the Chilian Minister was murdered a few months since.

The *Comercio* of Lima is very savage against the NEW-YORK TIMES for its editorial in relation to Peruvian outrages on Americans and against their property. It thinks the principal complaint of France and the United States against Peru is that the latter owns rich beds of guano, and the former wish to rob her of them.

The French have just had another row in Callao. A boat's crew from the French Admiral's vessel was taking water near the Mole, when the crew of a Peruvian man-of-war thrust their boat-hooks into the French boat. A fight ensued, in which some of the French sailors got black eyes. Admiral BONARD demanded that the Peruvians should be punished; but this demand not being complied with, he threatened to take the men out of the Peruvian vessel and punish them himself—upon which they were sent to prison for thirty days.

Capt. BEALS, of the American bark *Oasis*, died at Callao, March 21.

Freights from the Chincha Islands to the United States, $15; to Europe, £3@£3 2s.

BOLIVIA.

Dates from La Paz are to the 17th of March. President LINARES still kept up a large military force, on account of the threatened war. Peace reigned here. The country is quiet, and President LINARES appears to be firmly seated, and to have the good will of the influential and peaceable portion of the people. Bolivia, which has now no national debt, and has always faithfully fulfilled her obligations with foreign creditors, is now in need of money, to enable her President to carry out some important reforms, and the Government was expecting a favorable response to her Commissioners, who have been sent to the United States to negotiate for $1,000,000, with the custom dues of the port of Cobija as collateral security.

Ex-President ECHENIQUE, of Peru, since the failure of his last attempt to revolutionize Arequipa, has returned to his residence at Caracollas, in Bolivia.

CHILI.

From Chili there is but little of importance. The Government troops had severely chastised the Indians of Arauco in several encounters, until they had pleaded for peace. Four chiefs, whose tribes had submitted, had arrived at Santiago to negotiate a treaty with the Government, and are willing to aid it in bringing to terms the few refractory tribes that are yet ill-dis

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Will of Nathaniel Gilman.

CONTROVERSY CONCERNING DOMICIL — WILL OF NATHANIEL GILMAN.

The will in this case, now offered for probate, disposes of a property estimated to be worth nearly a million of dollars, mostly situate in this City, but mainly in Maine, where decedent formerly resided. Some twenty years ago the testator removed to this City, and commenced operations in the leather and hide business, in which, at the time of his death, he was largely engaged. He died in January last, having made a will devising the bulk of his property to his children and others, and not bequeathing to his widow an amount equal to the one-third part allowed to her by the laws of Maine. She therefore contests the will, basing her claim upon the allegation that her late husband was, at the time of his death, and always had been, a resident of the State of Maine, and there domiciled.

It was shown that the testator had a residence both in this City, wherein he resided during the Winter, and in Waterville, Maine, where he resided in Summer, and in support of the fact of domicil and citizenship, the claimant proved that in 1856, her husband voted for Mr. Buchanan in Maine, having sworn in his vote. The widow, by her Counsel, contends that the laws of Maine should control the proceedings under and upon the will, and that the Surrogate of New-York has no jurisdiction. The contest is likely to be one both as to duration and vigor. Wm. Fullerton and Charles Knox for Executors. James M. Smith, Jr., & Co., and Moores, Esq. U. S. S., of Waterville, Maine, for widow. Alex. W. Bradford for children.

Second Trial of Karpies.

OYER AND TERMINER.

The indictment upon which the defendant, Henry Karpies, is now being tried in this Court, charges him with larceny and embezzlement of twenty barrels of flour on the 28th of June last from his employers, Hecker & Bro. It will be remembered that in January last the prisoner was tried upon an indictment in the General Sessions, charging him with the larceny and embezzlement of twenty barrels of flour from the same premises on the 27th of June, 1859. The verdict rendered by A. Oakey Hall and Edmon Blankman, and found not guilty. After the perpetration of the alleged offence Karpies fled to Canada, from whence he was extradited under the provisions of the Ashburton Treaty.

The present trial commenced on Monday, and at the opening of the Court, Mr. Edmon Blankman, who appears for the prisoner, interposed two pleas to the indictment, one of *autrefois aquit*, (a former acquittal,) and the usual one of not guilty. Mr. Blankman moved that the Court proceed to try the defendant upon each plea separately. This the Court declined to do, but swore the jury to try the pleas jointly, to which the prisoner's counsel excepted. Claiming the affirmative, Mr. Blankman opened the case for his client upon the above plea of *autrefois aquit*, and proceeded to call his witnesses. The case as to this plea closed, when Mr. John T. Doyle, for the People, opened the case upon the plea of not guilty. The testimony upon this trial is similar to that given on the previous one. The case is still on, and will doubtless consume the balance of the week.

Application for Attachment Against the Treasurer of a Railroad Company.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

Thorn vs. *The Old Forge Coal Company*.—In this action judgment was obtained against the Old Forge Coal Company, and proceedings supplementary to execution were instituted to compel the Treasurer of the Delaware and Lackawana Railroad Company to pay the judgment—it appearing that this Corporation was indebted to the Coal Company on a contract for the delivery of coal. The order was served on A. J. Odell, as Treasurer of the Company; and counsel, in opposing the motion, contended that the Corporation was not properly in Court—first, because the order was addressed to the Treasurer, and not to the Corporation; secondly, because there was no way provided by law for getting a foreign Corporation into Court, except upon the commencement of an action; thirdly, that the Treasurer had no right to disburse moneys of the Company, without being authorized to do so by the Board of Directors, who were not subject to the jurisdiction of the Court. Counsel, however, expressed a willingness to pay the money into Court, inasmuch as it was claimed by two parties. The matter was heard before Justice Bosworth, at Chambers of the Supreme Court. Decision reserved.

Lorrad & Lawton, for plaintiff; William Fullerton, for defendants.

Postponement of the E. A. Johnson Trial.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—BEFORE JUDGE HALL.

The United States vs. *Albert Hicks*—The trial of the issue of jurisdiction on this case did not take place yesterday as expected. Judge Hall, after consultation with counsel for the prosecution and for the defence, said that the question of the jurisdiction of this Court over the case was so important a one, especially as the case was a capital one, that if seemed to him desirable, after examining the question and conferring with Judge Betts, that it should be disposed of before two Judges, in order that there might be, if desired, a certificate of division of opinion between them, that the matter might thus be carried to the Supreme Court of the united States.

Mr. Hunt, the Assistant District-Attorney, said that under that intimation he should not move the case at present.

It will not, therefore, be called up till Judge Nelson can be here, and the time of his arrival is uncertain.

General Sessions.

TRIALS FOR FORGERY AND RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

This Court was occupied yesterday till a late hour. Charles W. Brown was tried on an indictment for forgery in the second degree, in attempting to pass counterfeit $5 bills on the Merrimack Bank, Massachusetts. The evidence was inconclusive, failing to show beyond a rational doubt that the defendant was aware of the spurious character of the bills. He was accordingly acquitted.

Henry Martin was indicted also for forgery, in the same degree, in attempting to pass counterfeit bills on the Bank of Chemung, New-York. He pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison by the Recorder for two years.

Wm. Cooper was indicted on a charge of fraudulently obtaining a signature to a promissory note, with intent to injure and defraud Daniel Quinn. Acquitted.

Ulrich Mark, residing at No. 22 Greenwich-street, was tried on a charge of receiving about $70 worth of tobacco and some segars, which had been stolen from the manufactory of Mr. David Schwartz, of No. 238 Second-street, by two of his apprentices. The offence was committed in July of last year. Mark was yesterday convicted, and remanded for sentence.

Emma Wilson, charged with grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was remanded.

Joseph Dreyfuss, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petit larceny. At the earnest request of the complainant, Wm. Brunnen, the Court suspended judgment.

It is probable that to-day will be the last day of Term, and that the officers of the Court, for the first time for many months, will be enabled to enjoy a little relaxation.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Bonney, J.—*Mecklen* vs. *Doty*.—Motion to discharge from arrest denied, with $16 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Pierrepont, J.—*Wautts* vs. *Beecher*.—Case settled—papers at clerk's office.

Monchery, J.—*Little* vs. *Duncan*.—Case settled.

COMMON PLEAS.

Daly, J.—*Goelet* vs. *Townsend*.—Defendant's motion denied, without costs.

Calendar....Thursday, April 19.

United States District Court.—No. 45.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Police cases.

Superior Court—Special Term.—Same as yesterday.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 343, 191, 357, 39, 313, 23, 220, 349, 217, 300, 403, 407, 409, 411, 419. *Part II.*—Nos. 388, 258, 300, 278, 448, 456, 450, 344, 398, 396, 434.

We understand from good authority that, the First Church in Bangor, Me., of which Dr. Pomeroy has long been a member, after a careful and anxious investigation of his case, through a period of nearly *four months*, have recently communicated to him the assurance of their candid and entire forgiveness—declaring him entitled to all the rights and privileges of a member in good and regular standing—and affectionately commending him to the sympathy and confidence and fellowship of the Churches of Christ throughout the world. The final action was with entire unanimity.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....April 18.

$16,000 U. S. 8s '67	108	25 Erie Railroad	14⅞
1,000 U. S. 6s '65	102	75 do	15
2,000 Ohio State 6s '10,106		100 do	b60 15¼
2,000 Ind. State 5s	90	200 do	b30 15¼
10,000 N. C. State 6s	96½	200 do	15½
4,000 Ms. State 6s	83¼	113 do	15¼
1,000 La. State 6s	85	50 Hudson River R	41⅜
1,000 Pa. R. R. Co. Bs. '70	96	100 Harlem R	b30 14
1,000 California 8s, '75	80⅛	300 do	13½
1,000 Mad. R. 6th M'G.	66	100 do	13¼
1,000 Mad. R. R. 2d M	101	600 do	13¼
1,000 Mad. Riv. R. C. B.	94	100 do	b10 13⅜
1,000 Harlem R. 1st M.	99¾	100 do	13⅜
17,000 Ind. St. Con. R. Bds.		150 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	11¾
1st M. L. F. C. R.	85⅝	100 do	12
1,000 Goshen Dy. Bds.	70	100 Harl. R. Pref	b60 37½
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	89¼	200 do	s10 37¾
1,000 do	89⅞	do	38
5,000 do	90	100 Nor. & Wore. R.	35
6,000 Han. & St. J. R. B.	73⅝	100 Mich. Cen. R.	c 48¼
2,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	92	50 do	s60 48
4,000 L. E. & W. 1st M. B	79⅝	do	s30 48¼
1,000 Chi. & R. I. Bds.	96	100 do	48¾
1,000 C. B. Q. R. 8's c. B	92	100 do	48⅝
20 Union Bank	103	100 do	b3 48¼
10 Merchants Bank	107¾	150 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	24⅞
4 Bank of Commerce	100	100 Panama Railroad	133½
25 do	99⅞	150 do	133¾
1 Pk. of State of N. Y.	101	50 do	s30 133⅝
20 Corn Exchange Bk	100	50 do	133¾
50 Del. & Had. Can. Co.	97	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	89¼
50 Pacific Mail S. Co.	104¾	150 do	s30 60
100 do	b60	100 do	60
25 do	s10	10 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	97½
50 do		300 Gal. & Chic. R.	63
25 do	104¾	50 do	63¼
50 do	105	50 do	63⅞
100 do	b30	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	b31 28¼
75 do	104⅞	do	b61 28⅛
25 do	s30	104¾	28¼
175 Cum. Coal Pfd	14⅜	200 do	28⅛
100 N. Y. Central R.	79⅜	300 do	28¼
1400 do	79⅝	100 do	28¼
100 do	79⅞	25 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	68⅜
200 do	79⅞	200 do	68¾
225 Reading Railroad	41⅝	200 do	81¾
200 do	41⅝	50 do	b50 63⅜
200 do	b30 41⅝	100 do	b10 63¼
		do	b5 63⅜

WEDNESDAY, April 18—P. M.

There was less speculative excitement on the Stock Exchange to-day, but a pretty active business again on both the Bond and Share lists. The widest fluctuations, compared with yesterday's prices, were on Harlem and Hudson Shares, which close 1 ₱ cent. lower, and on Reading, which went up 1 ₱ cent. A comparatively steady market was had for New-York Central, most of the sales at 79¼@¾ cent., and that price closing 79¼@⅝, much the same as yesterday afternoon. The adjournment of the Legislature appears to have imparted a steadier tone to that and other stocks influenced by it; so that the heavy *Bull* sales of Monday and Tuesday at 80 ₱ cent. are met without causing material temporary depression. The rejoicing seems very general, not only on the Stock Exchange, but among classes of business men down town, that the Legislature has broken up, while the outcry against the free (if not corrupt) disposal of the valuable franchises of the new City Railways, while attempting to levy unjust contributions, without an equivalent, upon the great carriers for our Western trade, is equally general. The Western Shares close firm, but without decided activity, on most descriptions. Galena, 63⅜; Rock Island, 63½@⅝; Toledo, 28½@⅝; 23@23½. Michigan Centrals and Illinois Centrals are exceptions, being somewhat weakened by the reported destruction of part of their common depot at Chicago; the extent of the damage being left for the present to mere surmise. Pacific Mail shares were scarcely so strong as yesterday, closing 104¾@105 ₱ cent. Panama bonds steady, 133½ ₱ cent. Delaware and Lackawanna and Delaware and Hudson both weaker, while the demand for Reading, connected with the same trade, took quite a fresh turn at the Second Board, the price reaching 42½ cash. The General Share market left off steady.

In Federal, State and Railway Bonds a good business was done, the heaviest being in Tennessees, by private purchase—$145,000 at 91 ₱ cent., which about clears the market at that price—the same figure being bid for more. One of the Savings Banks took $80,000 of the purchases made to-day. United States Sixes advanced to 108 ₱ cent., sales. The Fives of 1874 are still held above the market; the coupons scarce, and the registered held in one or two hands. The Texas Indemnity Fives sold at 102 ₱ cent. For North Carolinas, 95¾@96 ₱ cent. was paid, and for Missouri's, 83¼ ₱ cent. Minnesota 8 ₱ cents. sold up to 106, and California 7 ₱ cents. at 89½. The Northwestern bankers are buying moderate parcels of nearly all the State Stocks, for the basis of additional circulation in Illinois, Wisconsin, &c., which begins to be wanted, under the gradual improvement of business. The demand continues for the Railway mortgages. Michigan Centrals and Illinois Centrals were supplied at yeatsrday's prices or ⅛ ₱ cent. under, while Hannibal and St. Joseph took another rise of 1 ₱ cent., and Erie fourth mortgage 1 ₱ cent., selling at 66 ₱ cent. The thirds are held for 85, and the seconds for 96 ₱ cent. Hudsone, Harlems, and Michigan Southerns are all firm. For the Sinking Funds of Michigan Southern 70½ was bid, and 80½ for the first mortgage.

Since the Boston mail, no movement is observable in Exchange. The export of Produce direct from New-York this week—$2,126,000—is unusually active, and has furnished a fair supply of merchant bills. The bankers, however, have advanced their terms, as quoted at the close of yesterday's mail, to 108¾@109 on London. The mail on Saturday will go by the screw steamer *Edinburgh*, of Dale's Liverpool line. French Exchange, very quiet at previous quotations. The settlements for the Exchange sold for yesterday's mail have increased the supply of Money offering to the Brokers at 5 ₱ cent. In Discounts we hear of nothing new outside of Bank. Prime selections of paper continue scarce.

The Adams Express Company furnish us with the New-Orleans papers to Saturday last, April 14. From these we quote of the Exchange market as follows:

"The Exchange market has been depressed from the opening to the close of the week, and the stereotyped quotations of the previous review had undergone no marked change of any kind. Offerings of both Foreign and Domestic, though not heavy for the season, have proved more than ample for the demand, which has been restricted throughout, and buyers and sellers have daily contended for an advantage in rates all round. They appear, however, to be as far divided this evening as at any time during the past ten days, and in the present condition of the market we can only refer to the following as approximating figures, viz.: Clear Sterling bills, 107¾@108¼, and 108¾ for exceptional signatures. Bills, with shipping documents attached, 107@107¼@107½. Francs, 5f.18¾@5f.23¾ ₱ dollar. Sixty-day bills on New-York, &c., 1¼@1½ and 1¾ ₱ cent. discount. Sight, ¼ discount to par, and ¼ ₱ cent. premium.

The following shows the condition of the banks of the four leading cities of the Union, according to the latest weekly statements at hand:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
New-York, April 14	$129,919,015	$23,626,992	$8,775,297	$84,897,573
Boston, April 14	81,189,600	3,329,700	7,267,000	30,291,600
Philadelphia, April 14	27,444,580	5,415,711	3,252,136	16,042,140
New-Orleans, April 7	22,199,263	12,413,403	14,100,889	20,011,518
Total	$241,752,458	$47,745,796	$33,395,372	$141,242,829
Previous week	$242,067,191	$46,537,389	$34,011,282	$139,855,363

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Rond the second week of April were:

1860	$18,569
1859	16,004
Increase	$2,565

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad the second week of April were:

1860	$21,254
1859	20,913
Increase	$341

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says of the Pacific Road of Missouri:

"We have private advices to the effect that the Governor of Missouri has agreed that he will take no immediate steps to sell out this road in default of the payment of the July interest, amounting to about $96,000, and that he will so pledge himself in writing to the officers of the Company. In case this is done, the President of this road, Mr. Grosor R. Taylor, and the Directors, who are all men of wealth, propose to advance $100 000 toward completing the road from Syracuse to Georgetown, a distance of twenty-one miles. Eight miles of this portion are already graded."

The following was to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$138,942 47
Payments	108,832 18
Balance	7,574,838 41

Included in the receipts were $89,000 for Customs.

The following are the Currency and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. Thompson Brothers:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	¾-10@ —
New-England	1-3@ —
New-Jersey	1-5@ —
Philadelphia	¼@ —
Baltimore	¼@ ⅜
Interior Pennsylvania	⅜@ ⅝
Interior Maryland	⅜@ ⅝
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	⅜@1
South Carolina and Georgia	⅜@ ⅝
North Carolina	1 @1¼
Virginia	¼@1
Illinois and Wisconsin	2½@2¾
Michigan	1 @ —
Tennessee	1¼@1½
Free Indiana	1½@ —
Louisiana	1 @ —
Mobile	1¼@ —
Canada	¼@ ⅝
Missouri	2 @ —

Silver.	Specie.		
Mexican Dols	91 0@ —	Old Am. Or. Dels.	$1 02@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 18@ —	Spanish Drs., each	1 01@ —
Five-franc pieces	90@ —	Span. ¼ & 1-16 pcs.	1 07@ —
French Crowns	1 10@ —	*Gold.*	
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Sovereigns	4 84@4 83
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Twenty francs	3 86@ —
Guilders	40@ —	Ten-guilder pcs.	3 92@ —
English Silver	4 80@4 85	Spanish Doubl'n	15 30@15 40
Specie	1 00@ —	Patriot Doubl'n	15 70@15 80
Old Am. Half Dols	1 01@ —	Mex. Am. Old	&c. prem.

Financial and Commercial by the Arago.

The *Times'* City Article of April 3, says: The English funds opened on Monday at a fresh decline of one-eighth, but a rally occurred in the middle of the day, and was maintained to the close. The recovery was attributable to a slight improvement in the quotations from Paris.

There was no business operation of any importance at the Bank.

The Tea trade, April 2: The deliveries to London estimated for the week, were 898,084 lbs., which is a decrease of 77,344 lbs., compared with the previous statement.

The following is from the *Times'* City Article, April 4: The statement of Lord John Russell last evening regarding the recognition of the new territories of the King of Sardinia, and of the probability of a Conference of the Powers to arrange the Swiss part of the Savoy question, caused Consols to open buoyantly this morning at an advance of an eighth, and subsequently experienced a further rise. Consols were quoted at the official close at 94⅜@⅝.

Although to-morrow is the 4th of the month, there was a much better supply of money in the discount market to-day.

Foreign Stocks have been rather active, and in several cases an advance has taken place. The closing price of the French Three ₱ Cents, was 69f. 50c., showing a rise of nearly a quarter. In the foreign exchanges, this afternoon, the rates on Paris and Amsterdam were slightly higher, while Hamburg declined.

There was no withdrawal of gold from the Bank.

American Railway Securities were steady.

Grand Trunk of Canada advanced 1 ₱ cent.

Liverpool Cotton Market, April 2 and 3.—The demand for Cotton continues limited, and the sales for the two days barely reach 11,000 bales, 3,000 on speculation and for export. Prices irregular.

London Corn Market, April 2.—The market was steady at the improvement of last week.

Liverpool Corn and Breadstuffs Market—April 3.—A moderate consumptive demand was experienced for Wheat and Flour, at the full prices of this day week, the slight reaction noticed on Friday being recovered. Oats unaltered. Barley, Peas and Beans were each held for extreme rates, which rather checked sales. Indian Corn found buyers to a fair extent on Friday's prices, being a trifle under the currency of this day week.

London Produce and Provision Market—April 3.—Sugar flat. Coffee firm. Rice quiet. Tallow quiet at 56s. 6d. ₱ cwt., on the spot. Other articles unaltered.

American Government Securities and Railways.

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.		Business.
Maryland 6 ₱ cent. red	95	to 97	
United States 5 p. c. red. '74	91¾	to 92¼	
Virginia State, 6 ₱ cent	92	to 94	
Do. 6 ₱ cent	93	to 95	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ ct. red. 1875	74	to 76	x. c.
Do., 7 ₱ cent. red. 1875	79	to 81	79¾
Do., do. Penland red. 1880	89	to 90	
Do., $100 shares, $78 paid	41	to 39	dis. 40 39¾ dis
Do., $100 shares, all paid	57	to 60	
Mic. Cen. 8 ₱ cent. con. '60	95	to 96	
Do. 6 ₱ cent., 1869	93	to 94	
Do., 8 ₱ cent. 1st mortgage (sink. f.) '62	82	to 84	83
Do., $100 shares	25	to 40	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ₱ ct. (sinking fund) 1885	50	to 55	
Do., $100 shares	5	to 10	
New-York Central, 6 ₱ ct., (sinking fund) 1883	95	to 97	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1864	92	to 94	
Do., 7 ₱ ct., (sink. f.) 1876	92	to 94	
Do., $100 shares	68	to 78	68¼
New-York and Erie 1st Mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1867	89	to 91	
Do. 2d mort., 1869	89	to 95	
Do., 3d mort., '98, assented	66	to 78	69¾
Do., Bonds, 1862, '71, '75, assented	28	to 32	
Do., shares, assented	10	to 11	11⅛ 11
Pennsylvania Csn. Bonds—1st mortgage, con., 6 ₱ c't	88	to 89	
Do., 2d mort., 6 ₱ ct. 1867	88	to 91	x. c.
Do., $50 shares	95	to 36	
Philadelphia & Reading bds. 6 ₱ cent., 1860	78	to 80	x. b.
Do., 6 ₱ cent. 1870	70	to 75	x. c.
Do., $50 shares	15	to 20	

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, April 18—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 63 bbls. Ashes, 7,984 bbls. Flour, 312 bbls. Corn Meal, 1,966 bushels Wheat, 7,316 bushels Corn, 3,170 bushels Oats, 1,164 bushels Malt, 1,711 packages Provisions, and 222 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in slack request, at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 62½@$5 68¾ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been made of 1,400 bags Laguayra, on private terms; 500 bags Rio, at 14c.@14¼c.; 40 bags Cape, at 13¼c.; and 150 bags St. Domingo, at 12½c., ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been purchased to the extent of 1,200 bales, at unaltered quotations.

New-York Classification.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary ₱ lb	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
Middling ₱ lb	11¼	11¾	11⅜	11⅛
Middling Fair ₱ lb	12¼	12⅜	12⅜	13⅛

FISH—Dry Cod are inquired for, at $3 50@$4 ₱ cwt. Mackerel are in request, including large No. 1 at $16 62½ ₱ bbl. Other kinds are unchanged.

FLOUR—State and Western Flour is heavy, today, and prices lean in favor of buyers. Sales, 7,500 bbls., including superfine State at $5 30@$5 35, chiefly at $5 35; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 40@$5 55, chiefly at $5 40@$5 45; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 30@$5 35; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 45@$6 30; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 50@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio at $5 85@$5 95; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6@$6 15 ₱ bbl. Superfine State 5 30 @ 5 35; Extra State 5 40 @ 5 55; Superfine Western 5 30 @ 5 35; Extra Iowa and Wisconsin 5 45 @ 6 30; Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan 5 50 @ 6 40; Inferior Extra Ohio 5 85 @ 5 95; Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping brds. 6 00 @ 6 15; Extra Ohio, trade brand 6 20 @ 7 00; Fancy Genesee 5 65 @ 5 75; Extra Genesee 6 00 @ 7 50; Inferior to choice Extra Missouri 6 25 @ 7 75. Southern Flour continues in request at buoyant prices. Sales to-day amount to 1,750 bbls., at $6 20@$6 35 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 40@$7 60 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in demand, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 70@$7 25 ₱ bbl.; 1,050 bbls. were sold within the range. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 45@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $3 60@$3 70 for Jersey; $4@$4 05 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been lightly dealt in at previous quotations.

FRUIT—The market has been very tame: prices of the principal kinds exhibit no important change. Sales by auction: 5,121 boxes Palermo, Messina and Naples Oranges at $1 15@$3 75; and 1,946 boxes Palermo and Messina Lemons at $2@$2 75 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered, and has been depressed; sales have been reported of 21,000 bushels, including white Canada, in store, at $1 60; white Indiana at $1 64; prime to very choice Milwaukee Club at $1 28@$1 30; fair to choice white Kentucky at $1 70@$1 75; and very good red Southern at $1 48 ₱ bushel. Corn is improving; sales transpired to-day of 30,000 bushels, at 73½c.@74¾c. for mixed Western; 76c.@77c. for Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand at 84c.@85½c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues inactive. Oats are dull and heavy, including Canada at 44c.@44½c.; Western at 43½c.@44¾c.; State at 44¾c.@45c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 41c.@43c.; Southern at 40c.@42c. bushel.

HAY—Sales 700 bales North River, at 95c.@$1 06¼ ₱ 100 lbs.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston, 300 bales Bags at 8¾c.@9c. each; and 600 bales Bagging at 13¾c.@14c. ₱ yard.

HIDES—Have been rather sparingly purchased at old quotations.

HOPS—Sales to-day, 50 bales last year's crop at 5c.@13c ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig has been in request at $24@$24 50 ₱ ton, usual terms. Other kinds have been inactive.

LEAD—Has attracted more attention and prices have exhibited more firmness and buoyancy. Galena, $5 90; foreign Pig, chiefly at $5 65 ₱ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Sole has been in demand, and prices, especially of oak tanned, have been well supported.

LIME—Rockland, 85c. for Common and $1 10 for Lump ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, have been limited, including 150 bbls New-Orleans, part at 48c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is dull and nominal at $3 40 ₱ 280 lbs. Stock accumulating. Week's receipts, 3,858 bbls. Estimated stock at the close, 12,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been lightly dealt in, chiefly at 45c.@46c. ₱ gallon. Week's receipts, 2,946 bbls.; estimated stock, 7,000 bbls. Tar attracts less attention at from $2 50@$2 87½ ₱ bbl. Week's receipts, 6,131 bbls.; estimated stock, 4,000 bbls. Rosin has been in limited demand, including common at $1 55@$1 60; strained, at $1 65@$1 70; No. 2, at $1 75@$1 90 ₱ 310 lbs.; and No. 1, at $2@$4 25 ₱ 280 lbs. Week's receipts of Rosin, 19,612 bbls.; estimated stock of common, 10,000 bbls. Messrs. Lucas & Turner have prepared the following statement of the

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to April 17, 1860.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	25,370	21,534
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	37,967	17,575
Rosin	180,264	120,801
Tar	21,241	4,076

OILS—Linseed has been in pretty good demand, chiefly at 61c.@62c. ₱ gallon. Other descriptions have been quiet to-day. In New-Bedford, during the week, sales have been made of only the following lots of Whale: 75 bbls. fair Northern at 42c.; 200 do. good at 43½c. ₱ gallon, and 300 do. at a price not transpired; also 40 do. dark at 41c.; 42 do. do. at 42c. ₱ gallon, and 100 do. do. on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to April 16, 1860	15,790	49,799	726,100
Same time last year	6,918	50,761	1,056,600

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, and sales have been reported of 2,800 bbls., in lots, at $17 68¾@$17 81¼ for New Mess here; equal to $18 for do., deliverable in June and July, at the option of the buyer; $17 49 for Old Mess, $14 37½@$14 43¾ for New Prime, and $12 75@$12 87½ for Old Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive, at 6¾c. @9¼c. for Hams, and 7c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in request at full rates. Lard is unaltered; Becon is in request at full rates. Lard is unaltered; sales to-day, 300 tcs. and bbls., at 10¾c.@11¼c., ₱ lb. Beef is in demand and is steady. Sales 265 bbls., in lots, at $6@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 50 for Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, extra, and $4@$4 62½ for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $15 ₱ $10 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $12@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is heavy and languid, at 11c.@22c. for inferior to prime State, and 10c. @15c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at 9¾c. @13c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 125 tierces, at $3 87½@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Liverpool Fine has been more freely dealt in, chiefly at 47c. ₱ bushel, and is held firmly at 48c. Other kinds have been in fair request.

SEEDS—A moderate inquiry prevails for Clover at 7¾c.@8¼c. ₱ lb.; Calcutta Linseed, in part, at $1 64, and Reaped [illegible] at $3 83½@$3 88 ₱ bushel.

SPELTER—Plates, 5¾c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been in slack request at former rates.

SUGARS—Have been unusually active to-day, sales having been reported of 4,250 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 5¾c.@6¾c., with some Porto Rico at 6¼c.@6¾c.; 302 hhds. New-Orleans (by auction) at 5¾c.@7c.; 690 hhds. Melado, part at 4½c.; and 130 boxes Havana at 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 8,000 lbs., at 10¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The public sale of Greens, to-day, was only partially successful. Holders withdrew several lots, having been dissatisfied with the bidding. Yet prices exhibited no falling off. Imperial, 33½c.@56c.; Gunpowder, 30½c.; Hyson, 32c.@39c.; Young Hyson, 30c.@52½c.; and Hyson Twankey, 29½c.@32½c. ₱ lb.

TIN—Holders ask full prices, yet business lacks animation.

WHALEBONE—Has been inactive, at former figures.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of small lots, at 21c.@21½c. ₱ gallon. Holders ask higher rates.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken: 275 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@7-32d.; 75 tcs. Beef at 3s. 9d.; 120 bbls. Crude Turpentine at 2s. 9d.; 20 tcs. Rice at 22s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 120 bales Sea Island Cotton at ¾d., and 50 pkgs. Butter at 40s. For London, 50 tons Oil Cake and 100 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Susan Howland*, 1,136 tons, to Valparaiso and Callao, ship *North Atlantic*, 799 tons, from St. John, N. B. to Liverpool, ship *Golden Fleece*, 1,535 tons, and ship *Orpheus*, (bound here,) 1,372 tons, to San Francisco; a Sardinian bark, 309 tons, to Bristol, England; a schooner 257 tons, to Marseilles; a brig to Port-au-Prince and back, two to north side Cuba and back; a Br. brig to St. Johns, N. F.; a Br. schooner to Cuba and back, on private terms; Sic. bark *Sofia*, 476 tons, to Antwerp, £450; Neap. bark *Egle*, 340 tons, same voyage, Resin, 2s. 9d.; half a dozen ships from Cninchas to Valencia, Guano, $17 (£3 8s.); a schooner, 186 tons, to Porto Rico and back, 40c. end $3; one, 1,400 bbls. to a Windward Island, 65c.; one, 170 tons, to Port-au-Prince and back, $1.700; one, 170 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,400; a Br. brig, 1,600 bbls, same voyage, $1,400; a Br. schr. 65 tons, (British measure,) same, $1,100; a schooner, 137 tons, same, $1,150; a British brig, 1,000 bbls., same, $1,100; a schooner, 109 tons, to St. Kitts, $600, and back from Somorero to New-York, Guano, $4; one, 200 tons, from Machias to Sagua, and back to New-York, 41¾c. and $3; a brig, 200 tons, to Jamaica, $800, and back to New-York, Logwood, $4 50; a brig, 200 tons, to Zaza and back, 39c. and $3; a bark, 300 tons, and a brig, 287 tons, to Cardenas, cargo out free, and back, Sugar, $4 75 ₱ hhd.; a bark, 375 tons, to Matanzas and back, Sugar, $5; one to Cardenas, empty hhds., 81c.; two brigs, to Neuvitas and back, Sugar, 38c.; Melado 34c. under and 30c. on deck, Molasses $3 50 under and $2 75 on deck, and Wood $12 under and $10 on deck; one same voyage, Sugar 35c., Melado 33c., and Molasses $2 50 on deck; a schooner, 284 tons, to Havana and back, $2,500; a British brig, 151 tons, to Turk's Island and back, Salt, 13c.; a British schooner, 110 tons, to Bermuda and back, $550 ₱ month; a schooner, 153 tons, from Meyport Mills, St. Johns River, Florida, to Matanzas, Lumber, $9 50.

Sales of Real Estate....April 18.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Lot and building on N. E. corner Hudson and Thomas sts.—sl 8s 27.9 and 52.9x53 6x89 9 feet	$24,000
Two lots running from Thomas to Worth-st., 78 6 ft. east from Hudson-st., 26x100 feet each	29,750
The property known as Nos. 491, 493 and 495 Water-st. and Nos. 245, 246 and 247 South-st., running through from street to street—sl 3s of all, 83x180 feet	54,500

BY R. H. LUDLOW & CO.

House and lot No. 272 10th-av., 19.9x70 feet	2,750
3 lots on N. S. 23d-st., 200 ft. W. of 10th-av., each	1,250
Houses and lots Nos. 500 6th-av., 183 and 181 W

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman, as chambermaid and child's nurse; is capable of taking charge of a child from its birth; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; is a Protestant; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young American woman, a situation to do light chamberwork, or to take care of grown children and to do fine sewing; satisfactory reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and seamstress; can give good references; has lived four years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 4 Nelson-place for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and seamstress, or to travel with a lady. She can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 160 Jeralemon-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed, a situation by a Scotch Protestant young girl; can do up ladies' muslins and can finte; reference from first class families; no objections to the country or to travel, as she is never sea-sick. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 6th-av., near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waiter; no objection to help with the washing and ironing, or mind children; good reference from her last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 123 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—WANTed, by two respectable young womsu, sitnations; one as chambermaid and fine washer, and the other as waitress; have the best of City reference; would prefer going together. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 67 West 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing; or as plain cook, in a small private family. Call for two days, at No 241 1st-av., in the store. Best of City references.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a neat, tidy girl, lately landed, to do the housework of a small family, or chamberwork, washing and ironing. Can during two days at No. 143 18th-st., west of 8th-av., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; has good City reference; has lived six years in a private family. Apply at 54 Prince-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. The applicant refers to the lady with whom she has been living the past four years. Call at No. 157 West 22d-st. for three days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can give good reference. Call at No. 146 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; or to take care of children, by a young woman; has the best of City reference. Apply at 9 East 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress. Must be willing to go into the country for the Summer. Apply, between 10 and 12, Thursday, at No. 98 East 15th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as above. Good references given; willing to go into the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 65 West 30th-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by two respectable young women, situations; one as plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; the other as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in washing; would prefer to live in the one house; can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at their present employer's, No. 92 West 22d-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted by two respectable girls; one is a good cook, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the other is a good chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing; both have lived together in their last place over two years, and would prefer a place together again; have the best of City references from their last place. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, at 331 20th-st., east of 1st av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, IN A RESPECTABLE private family, a situation as cook; understands soups and meats, blanc manges and jellies, puddings and pies; is a good bread and cake baker; Staten Island or City preferred; the best of recommendations given. Call, for two days, at No. 199 Elizabeth-st., three doors from Prince-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook in a private family, who understands baking, pastry, poultry, game, soups and made dishes. Can produce the best City references from her present situation, where she has lived for five years. Can be seen for two days; call on T. M., corner of 13th-st. and University-place.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted by two respectable young women, one as cook, who thoroughly understands her business, and the other as chambermaid and laundress, or would do fine washing and ironing; have three years reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 East 11th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, situations by two respectable young women, one as good cook, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; have the best of City reference from last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 27 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, washer and ironer by a very neat respectable young woman who understands her business perfectly; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and does washing and ironing in beautiful style. No objections to the country. Has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook; is one who thoroughly understands her business, and would have no objection to go to the country; best of reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 73 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A small family by a first class cook; also understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived for six years in one family; will do marketing if required. No objection to go to Newport. Call at No. 61 25th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl, as first-class cook, and understands her business in all its branches; is a good meat and pastry cook and makes bread, biscuits and all kinds of desserts; best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 141 29th-st., rear building.

AS COOK.—A GOOD COOK WISHES A SITUAtion in a private family; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required; she is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-rate cook in a private family, or in a boarding-house or restaurant; understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen at No. 193 Mulberry-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable woman, to do general housework in a private family; prefers the country; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good country reference. Address F., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, plain, humble, hard-working young woman, a situation as cook, (bakes bread and pastry,) washer and ironer, or for general housework, or chamberwork and waiting. Best of City reference; no objections to country; is neat about her person and kitchen. A home in preference to high wages. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework, in a small family. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 10 Amity-place, in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young woman, as laundress; she fully understands her business, and has no objection to assist in the chamberwork of a respectable private family. Apply at No. 31 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant; understands making ladies' and children's dresses, also sewing on the machine; can give good City reference. Apply at No. 248 6th-av., in the store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman who can take the entire charge of a baby, or of grown children; is a neat seamstress; is willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 294 Wesley-place, corner of Houston and Mulberry sts.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wants a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; or as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; has six years City reference from the place she has just left. Call at No. 80 West 17th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 268 3d-av., near 22d-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as monthly nurse; can come well recommended from doctors and ladies. For further particulars call at No. 237 Spring-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a competent person; best of reference; country preferred. Apply at No. 93 West 19th-st., in the rear.

AS SALESWOMAN.—WANTED IMMEDIATEly, by an intelligent young girl, a situation as saleswoman in a respectable house; has had experience in business; writes a good hand, and speaks French fluently; refers to her present employer for references. Address JANE, No. 241 Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS — CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, situations by two respectable young women, who wish to engage in same family, one as seamstress, works on Wheeler & Wilson's machines, no objection to a little chamberwork; the other as waitress or chamberwork; they will both be found agreeable, wishing to please, they will be happy to oblige and give satisfaction to the family. The seamstress can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Call at No. 170 East 29th-st. between 1st and 2d avs., 2d floor, back rooms, for 2 days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant German girl, a situation as seamstress or to take care of grown children; no objections to the country. Apply for two days at No. 347 Broome-st., between Bowery and Elizabeth-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to assisting with the chamberwork. Call at No. 143 West 14th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress in a private family; is competent of cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; can give satisfactory reference. Call at No. 139 20th-st., near 3d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, and to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, for a few choice servants, who have served in some of the first families in Brooklyn, and have references of the highest order. Also, as waiter girls and children's nurses, by girls of the most respectable and genteel appearance, accustomed to serve in the first families, at MANNING & CO.'S Select Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Established under the most distinguished patronage.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a competent person, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Good City references can be given if required. Call at No. 6 Pacific-place, West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman, as thorough cook and laundress. Apply at No. 244 38th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A HIGHly-respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid or nurse; thoroughly understands the care of children, and the cutting and fitting of their dresses, &c. Can furnish excellent references as to honesty and competency. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman, to do washing or chamberwork and plain sewing; can give the best of City references from her last place, where she lived for four years. Call at No. 220 10th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A steady, industrious girl a situation in a small private family, or would take a chamberm-id's situation. Can be seen, for two days, at her present place of employment, No. 214 Wooster-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or would do plain sewing. Best of City references given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 339 8th-av., third floor.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED A SITUAtion by a lady, a widow, 45 years of age, without incumbrance; active, healthy and industrious; fully competent to take the entire charge of a house, either in the City or country; is of a kind and cheerful disposition; speaks French and English fluently. Satisfactory references given. Call on or address Mrs. L. H. T., No. 85 Varick-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUation wanted by a lady, a widow, 45 years of age, without incumbrance, active, healthy and industrious; fully competent to take entire charge of a house, either in the City or country; is of a kind and cheerful disposition; speaks French and English fluently. Satisfactory references given. Call or address Mrs. L. M. T., No. 85 Varick-st.

AS HOUSKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper, by an American women who has had many years of thorough experience; is also an excellent nurse; kind and obliging; no objection to the country; the best of reference as to capability and character. Can be seen for three days at No. 198 West 21st-st., near 8th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A HOUSEKEEPER'S situation wanted by a Protestant women of experience; is also an excellent nurse, kind and obliging; no objection to a widower or bachelor; has unexceptionable reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d ave.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wishes a situation; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would take general housework; can bring the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 178 East 16th-st., between Avennss A and B, third floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation as waitress or chamberwork, and assist in washing and ironing. Call for two days, at No. 87 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman, as first-class laundress; the very best City reference. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by an American young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or light chamberwork and sewing; has best of City reference. Country preferred. Call at No. 199 East 12th-st., top floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable young woman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and undertakes all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; has the best City reference; can sew on Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 145 6th-av., in the millinery store, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing; no objection to assist in the care of grown children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 28 West 14th-st., where she has lived five years.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a competent person as family seamstress and dressmaker. Best of reference given as to character and capacity. Call at No. 133 West 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young girl, as seamstress or to do chamberwork and take care of children. No objection to the country; has good City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 163 3d-av.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A family leaving town desire a good situation for an excellent, faithful and tidy girl, as waitress and chambermaid. Can be seen for a few days at her present place, No. 6 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN CITY AND COUNtry, by a number of respectable, experienced, and well-recommended Protestant and other girls. Employers are respectfully solicited to call and judge for themselves, at WESLEY'S first-class Female Office, No. 292 4th-av., above 22d-st. A lady in attendance. Twenty smart Protestant girls wanted to-day for special situations up town and country.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES, WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestic can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A SMART young man, a situation as coachman; no objection to go in the country a short distance; can produce six years' recommendation from his last employer. Any person in need of such a man would do well by addressing a note to F. F., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses; has the best of reference from his late employer, whom he left in consequence of breaking no housekeeping. Call at No. 125 4th-av.; or address T. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office. To be heard of until engaged.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom, by a single man, a Protestant, who perfectly understands his business, and can produce satisfactory testimonials as to character and capability; willing to be useful to his employer, and has no objection to City or country. Address W. R., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR PORTER.—A SITUAtion wanted by a middle-aged man as coachman or porter in a store; he can talk German and a little English; has served 8 years in the cavalry in Germany and 12 years with one man as coachman in Germany; best of City reference. Address B. G., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED. A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable Protestant man, who is competent in every respect, and can give the best of City reference as to character and capability for the last eight years. Address J. F., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a steady, sober man; is a good driver; also, a good groom, and willing to make himself useful; good reference from his last place. Address P. K., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; understands his business; is a good, steady and careful driver, and is not afraid of work; good reference. Apply to J. H. W., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant man, as coachman, an experienced hand, and capable of his business; can give as good recommendations as the City can afford. Can be seen at No. 932 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN, A SCOTCHman, wants a situation as coachman in a private family; can produce respectable testimonials of character, and give satisfactory City reference. Can be seen at Traynor's, harness-maker, No. 654 Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business; is a good, steady and careful driver; the best of City and country reference. Address J. R., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as gardener, by a married man, without incumbrance; is fully competent in all its branches; also understands the care of horses if required; has three years' reference; and whose wife is an excellent seamstress in every respect; understands fine fluting and hair-dressing. Both can be seen at No. 9 John-st., until engaged; or would take charge of a gentleman's country seat; are both trustworthy and honest.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCHman, 30 years of age, married, without family, a situation as gardener; has had extensive experience in every department of the business; believes himself to be energetic and competent, and feels confident of giving satisfaction to his employer. Address D. R., 9 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—THE ADVERTISER (A NAtive of Scotland) who has practised gardening for the last fourteen years, according to the modern system of borticniture, wants a situation. Any lady or gentleman desirous of procuring such a one, address W. E., No. 156 *Times* Office, for two days, which will be attended to.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; fruit, flowers and vegetables, and a thorough knowledge of farming; has conducted large places about New-York over 11 years. Address B. G., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, A situation as gardener and farmer, by a married man; understands vegetables, fruits and flowers, as farm-manager; also stock; has exceptionable references from families of the highest standing; 20 years' experience. Address J. W., at A. Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, or Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man who understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables, and the care of horses; is a good and careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful for his employer; has good reference from his last place. Address P. B., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant young man as assistant gardener, or to take care of a cow and horse and make himself generally useful in a respectable private family in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 East 16th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Summer Session of this School will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of May next.

REMOVAL.
The office of the AMER. SCHOOL INST. has been removed to Irving Building, No. 598 Broadway. Schools supplied with competent teachers and parents with school circulars, gratuitously. References—Faculty Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, et al. Wanted, a male teacher of French and Drawing.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS requiring new Text Books for classes, will receive gratis and prepaid, on application, the
NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
of 160 pages of Illustrations, Critical Reviews, and discriminating Testimonials from eminent Teachers and the Press in all parts of the Union, of the
AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES,
including the most approved and late initial, and higher books in spelling, Reading Arithmetic, History, Geography, Physiology, Writing, Music, Languages, Chemistry, Philosophy, Botany, Geology, &c., making 100 volumes of choice
PROGRESSIVE SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS.
Specimen copies of Books to teachers, and first supplies for classes on very liberal terms.
THE EDUCATIONAL NEWS (No. 5 lately issued) sent free to teachers.
THE MATHEMATICAL MONTHLY, Illustrated, $3 a year.
IVISON, PHINNEY & CO.,
Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, (Messrs. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals,) opens April 17 at the closing term of its current school year. Pupils from seven years of age and upwards received and prepared for business or college. Arrangements have been made in private families for *boarding pupils* from a distance. Healthful exercise in the large Square, at the recesses, is permitted, and special physical training at a first-class gymnasium, near the Institute, has been secured for those pupils who desire it; whilst the school-rooms are large and light, with high ceilings, well ventilated, and every way suited to the comfort and instruction of 200 students. Twelve Professors are constantly employed.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE, NEW-JERSEY—Twelve miles from New-York by Railroad, will commence the 27th term of five months, May 1. All the arrangements of this school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. The Young Ladies' Department, in charge of an experienced instructress, has been in successful operation for many years. Recent improvements, with the introduction of gas, render the accommodations more complete and attractive than ever. Circulars may be obtained of R. Hoe & Co., No. 31 Gold-st.; H. Seymour, No. 52 Beekman-st., New-York City, or of
Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal.

FLUSHING FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THIS Institution for young ladies is pleasantly situated in a healthy location in the village of Flushing, L. I. Hourly communication with the City by railroad and steamboats from Fulton Market-slip. House and grounds especially convenient and attractive. Term commences May 1. Pupils received at any time and charged from date of entrance. For circulars containing terms and other particulars, apply to J. KIMBER, No. 66 William-st., S. S. & W. WOOD, Broadway, or to the Principal, S. K. ROBERTS.
City References—Thomas W. Pearsall, William F. Mott, Ellwood Walter, Meredith Howland.

BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AT ORANGE, N. J.—This location, 13 miles from New-York, is perfectly healthy, and the accommodations of this school are ample and convenient. The number of boarding scholars is limited to six, who are under the constant supervision of the principal. The course of instruction embraces, besides the common and higher English branches, Latin, the modern languages by native teachers, and music and drawing by the best instructors. For circulars, stating terms, references, &c., address Miss M. R. HARRIS, Orange, N. J.

ELM PARK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—One of the most flourishing schools in New-England. Rev. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal, assisted by J. DOW, A. M., and C. A. SHAW, A. B. late of Harvard College. A full English and classical course of study, also music; a Primary Department for small boys, under the charge of Mrs. RICHARDS. Terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

NATIONAL TEACHER'S INSTITUTE AND Educational Agency, No. 335 Broadway, New-York. Instruction provided in all branches; competent teachers sent wherever wanted. Circulars and terms of schools and seminaries for parents. Pupils received for principals. Valuable school property for sale. Teachers wanted. Send for circulars
RICE & ANDREWS.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT CROMWELL, CONN.—Opens its next session May 1. For information and circulars apply to the Principal, E. W. BECKWITH, at the Brandreth House, this week, personally or by note.
Two or three Spaniards will be received to learn English.
Best of reference given and required.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, (near Hackensack,) N. J. Accessible several times daily, by stage or railroad. Fare from Hoboken 25 cents. Next term opens May 7. Those desiring home comforts and thorough instruction for their boys, at $32 50 per quarter, please write for circular. A. B. WINANT, Principal.

THE HOME INSTITUTE—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT EASTON, CONN.—GOOD SITUATION, GOOD BOARD, GOOD INSTRUCTION, GOOD DISCIPLINE. EVERYTHING GOOD AND SUBSTANTIAL. CIRCULARS MAY BE HAD OF SULLIVAN, RANDOLPH & BUDD, NOS. 30-36 PARK-PLACE, OR OF THE PRINCIPAL,
RUFUS H. WHEELER.

BOARDING SHOOL FOR BOYS AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—A healthy situation, commodious buildings, a large gymnasium and thorough mental training are among the advantages of this institution. Summer session begins on May 2, 1860. Terms moderate. Send for a circular containing full particulars and references. JULES ROUSSEL, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fifth Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. ROSE, No. 68 Cedar-st.; of S. P. YORK, No. 17 Nassau-st., and of N. BLISS, No. 289 Broadway, New-York; also by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

A LADY OWNING A PLEASANT HOME, near the City, will take four little girls to board and educate in all the English branches, music and French; she is competent to take the entire charge of their wardrobes, if desired, and will in all things give them a mother's care. For particulars, address S. H. POWERS, No. 51 Murray-st.

THE NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE will open its next Term WEDNESDAY, May 2, and proffers pupils first-class accommodations at the lowest rates of charge. Circulars at N. Lane's, No. 67 Wall-st., B. Carter's, No. 630 Broadway, and of the Principal, Rev. J. A. SAXTON, Norwich Town, Conn.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—THIS family school for young ladies, so well known, and convenient to the City, resumes May 1. Circulars are left with Mr. BROWN, No. 819 Broadway, and visits are pleasantly made by boat *Mattano*, from Fulton Market slip, at 9, 1, 4 and 6 daily.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Beautiful and healthy location and easy of access. Good instruction and the comforts of a home furnished to pupils. Terms $140 per annum. Circulars containing particulars sent and interviews arranged on application to the Principal. O. H. WHEELER.

FERGUSONVILLE BOARDING ACADEMY—for both sexes.—Primary Class: Students fitted for business or college. Horseback Riding, also Gymnastics. $65 for term of 21 weeks. Interview with the Principal at HOWE & FERRY'S, No. 76 Bowery, till the 26th inst., from 1 to 2 P. M. J. OLIVER.

REDDING INST.—BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, Redding Conn.—The 26th session will commence May 2. Catalogues may be had of Benedict Brothers, No. 5 Wall-st. The Principal will call on gentlemen who leave their address. D. SANFORD, A. M.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT BEDford, Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to 12. Terms, $100 a session. Next session will open May 1. Circulars may be had of J. M. BATES, Esq., No. 128 Broadway, or of the Principal.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Summer term will commence April 2, 1860. Pupils admitted at any time during the term. Principal, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD. For catalogue apply to the Principal, White Plains.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Ashland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. Students (either sex) received any time. Circulars No. 239 Water-st. Interviews (10 to 12 o'clock) 128 Nassau-st., up stairs. Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal.

$40 PAYS BOARD and Tuition fourteen weeks, at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y. Term opens April 13. Fourteen Instructors. Ladies desiring to teach, furnished places. Write for a Catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK.

$120 PER YEAR. COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Term begins May 11. See Principal FLACK, at International Hotel, after April 14.

ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOKkeeping, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. Open day and evening for class and private instruction in writing, book-keeping, &c. Full success guaranteed to all, old and young. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE SUMMER term commences May 1. Circulars, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained at E. Goodenough's book-store, No. 122 Nassau-st., or by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

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Advertisements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—MATINEE—ERNANI. Evening: Ben Bolt—Retribution—Star of the Rhine.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Royal Amphitheater Equestrian Troupe.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Colleen Bawn.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Lavater—Everybody's Friend.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Robin Hood—Benicia Boy—Fearful Tragedy in the Eighth-avenue.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: The Buckle of Buckleberry. Evening: Jeanie Deans.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Grand Concert.

HOPE CHAPEL—Magical Entertainments.

NINTH-STREET—Model of King Solomon's Temple.

HOPE CHAPEL—Gen. Tom Thumb.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

CANAL-STREET—No. 305—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Arago*, with dates from Southampton to April 4, arrived here last evening. Her news is of less than usual interest. A Congress of the Great Powers upon the questions of Italy and Savoy is now said to be determined upon. The Swiss Government had addressed a fresh protest to the French Foreign-office, against the transfer of Fancigny and Chablais. In the meantime, French troops had occupied Nice and Savoy. At the opening of the Sardinian Chambers, King Victor Emanuel had made the customary speech, reviewing the condition of the kingdom. The progress of Italian unity was made the especial topic of felicitation. It is understood that the King of Naples has abandoned the idea of throwing troops into the Papal States. Austria has at last protested in form against the annexation of Savoy by France, and of Central Italy by Piedmont. She regards both as substantial violations of the conditions of Villafranca. From Spain we learn that e movement in favor of Don Carlos had been inaugurated by Gen. Ortega, at the head of 3,000 men. His troops had not been attacked by Government forces. General discontent prevailed in Spain among all classes, in regard to the Moorish treaty. It was understood that the O'Donnell Cabinet would be obliged to resign immediately. The English Parliament had adjourned to April 16. Warrants for the arrest of Sayers and Heenan had been issued by the authorities of Hartfordshire, who were resolute to prevent the great prize fight taking place within the limits of that county.

Rates from 12½ to March 10] announce the re- [illegible] the capital amid the most enthusiastic rejoicings. The Coffee market was reported firm, with large sales and shipments. The United States sloop-of-war *Dolphin* was at Bahia.

Our advices from the River Plate, to Feb. 21, announce the election of Señor Derqui to the Presidency of the Argentine Confederation, a circumstance that would insure, it was thought, the adhesion of Buenos Ayres to the Union. The difficulty between the English and Paraguayan Government had been settled; the latter releasing the English subject it had held imprisoned, and the former setting free the steamer detained at Buenos Ayres.

By the arrival of the *Ariel*, from Aspinwall on the 10th, we learn of the death on March 17, of Beverly L. Clark, United States Minister to Guatemala and Honduras. It was currently rumored that Mr. Clark had been absolved from his marriage vows two days before his death, that he might attach himself to the Order of Franciscan monks. He made a public profession of his faith in the Roman Catholic religion at Guatemala in December last, and his funeral services were celebrated in accordance with that ritual.

Dates from Salvador ere to the 29th ult. President Barrios was increasing his military force so rapidly that laborers were becoming few. It was estimated that the indigo crop would amount to nearly 12,000 ceroons of 150 pounds each. The Nicaraguan Congress had approved the British treaty. Costa Rica was quiet. Deputies to Congress will be elected in May. Indications seemed favorable to the reelection to the Presidency of Dr. Jose Montealegre, the present incumbent.

The news from South America is not important. To the 23d ult. Ecuador was quiet, and it was likely that it would continue so until June, as the rainy season would not terminate until that time. Castilla had resumed the Presidential Chair of Peru, and had issued a proclamation boasting of his exploits in Ecuador. The investigation into the circumstances of the death of Capt. Lambert, of H. M. S. Vixen, proved so decisively that he had been murdered, that the Government was obliged to relinquish the theory that he had committed suicide. There had been a row at Callao between the crew of a boat from the ship of the French Admiral and that belonging to a Peruvian man-of-war. The Bolivian Government was anticipating a favorable report from her Commissioner, who had been sent to this country to negotiate for a loan of $1,000,000, with the custom dues of the port of Cobiza as collateral security. In Chili, the Government troops had severely chastised the Indians of Aranco. The quiet which prevailed through the country had given an impetus to business.

A number of Abolition petitions from Massachusetts were yesterday, by a strict party vote, laid upon the table of the Senate. Mr. Wilson's resolution of inquiry into the contracts for iron made by the War Department, was previously debated by its proposer and Gen. Davis, and was finally laid aside. Mr. Bayard's resolution, providing for a series of adjournments from to-day until the 1st of May, coming up after some opposition, it was passed by a vote of 36 to 22. The Homestead bill was then discussed, Mr. Gwin's amendment relative to the mineral lands occasioning some remarks of Mr. Latham on the land titles of California. Without action the Senate adjourned. The House commenced its business for the day by passing the Deficiency bill. The Senate's amendment to the Military Academy bill, authorizing a regiment of mounted volunteers for the Texan boundary, was subsequently considered in Committee of the Whole; Mr. Stanton opposing and Mr. Curtis advocating the amendment. The debate was participated in by Messrs. Reagan, Hamilton and Olin, but without action the Committee rose. The adjournment resolutions of Mr. Bonham were read for information, but the Republicans objected to a vote.

Our Washington correspondent furnishes us a [illegible] written by President Buchanan, under date of July 12, 1857, to Hon. Robert J. Walker, then Governor of Kansas. In it Mr. Buchanan declares that the submission of the Constitution to the people of Kansas is the point on which Gov. Walker's success depends, and that on this question he is himself prepared to stand or fall, as "it is the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill; the principle of Popular Sovereignty, and the principle at the foundation of all Popular Government." Mr. Sumner, yesterday, while before the Committee of which Mr. Covode is Chairman, testified as to the existence of this letter, and narrated a curious conversation which he had regarding it with Attorney-General Black. That official, in the name of the President, challenged the production of the document, and it is forthcoming.

The Republican Convention of this State, to nominate delegates to Chicago, met yesterday, and organized by the selection of Hon. E. W. Leavenworth as President. The attendance was very large. If the reception of the allusions made by the temporary Chairman to Mr. Seward be a test, the sentiment of the majority was unmistakably friendly to the nomination of Mr. Seward. The following were selected as Delegates at Large: William M. Evarts, Preserved Fish, John L. Schoolcraft, and Henry R. Selden. The District delegates were subsequently selected, and the Convention adjourned.

The steamship *Nashville* left yesterday for Charleston, bearing a large number of New-York Delegates to the National Convention. Among those on board were Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson and Messrs. Isaac V. Fowler, Samuel F. Butterworth, Dean Richmond, Wm. Cassidy, Peter Cagger and Auguste Belmont.

The Methodist Conference closed its sittings yesterday, after making the usual appointments. Rev. J. B. Wakeley enterpd into an explanation of his eulogy on Bill Poole, as alluded to in the Times, and made a pretty strong attack on one of the reporters, a member of his own Church, but which he afterwards modified.

The Presbytery of New-York yesterday expressed its approval of the system on which the Boards of the Church are at present constructed, and its disapproval of the project for changing the seat of the Board of Domestic Missions from Philadelphia. Dr. Krebs and Dr. Spring were elected clerical delegates to the General Assembly, with Dr. Bannard and Mr. Alexander as alternates. Messrs. Lowrie and Walker were chosen lay delegates, with Messrs. Belknap & Allen as alternates. The Presbytery decided to empower trustees to purchase tha mortgage of $4,000 on the Twenty-eighth-street Church, on condition that the congregation should pay off the floating debt, and that the church should remain under the charge of the Presbytery so long as the amount of the mortgage is not demanded. A committee was appointed to report on the application of the Fifth-street New-School Church to join the Presbytery.

At the meeting of the Police Commissioners, yesterday noon, Mr. Bowen presented $5,000, the salary which he is to receive for discharging the duties of General Superintendent, to the Department for the purpose of fitting up libraries in destitute Station-houses, and filling up others. It was determined that the Sanitary Police, called for by the new law, and whose duty it is to examine into the condition of ferry boats, and slaughter and tenement houses, should consist of a Sergeant and five men. A resolution was adopted directing that liquor-dealers who are carrying on their business without a license should be furnished with the section of the new law which relates to them. Policemen needed by towns which have no regularly organized force, will be furnished by the City at the rate of $2 50 per day for each officer. The Governors of the Almshouse held a brief session yesterday, to make the necessary preparations for their retirement from office. Governors Duodo, Smith, Oliver, and B. F. Pinckney, were appointed a Committee to attend to the transfer of books and papers now in possession of the Board, to the new Commission. No business of moment was transacted by the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday. The total number of aliens arrived at this port to April 18 was 11,140, against 8,248 to the same date in 1859. Of this number, 2,418 arrived during the last week. There are 755 inmates in the Ward's Island Institutions. The balance of the Commutation Fund on hand is $12,981 12. The Board of Education had no quorum last evening.

The Stock Market was less excited yesterday, but prices, at the close, as well as through the dealings of the day generally steady. No movement in Exchange and no alteration in money rates.

Cotton, Flour and Wheat were very moderately dealt in, though the tendency of prices was rather in favor of buyers. More activity was discernible in Corn, Rye and Pork. Sugars were unusually brisk,—over 5,000 hhds. of all kinds having been disposed of, privately and at auction. A fair demand existed for Coffee, Codfish, Mackerel, Hay, Hops and Linseed Oil. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable changes. There were 484 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock markets have been well supplied; the total receipts at all the regular City yards, for the week ending yesterday, numbering: 4,041 beef cattle 161 milch cows, 1,218 veal calves, 5,104 sheep, and 3,015 live hogs; total, of all kinds, 13,539. At yesterday's general weekly market, beeves sold about ¼c. ℔ lb., estimated dressed weights, below the preceding market, esy, first quality, 9½c.@10c., and medium, 8c.@9c.; very poor to fair, 6c.@7½c. Milch cows are a drug, and sell at irregular but low rates. Veals were ¼c.@½c. ℔ lb., live weight, lower. Sheep were firm at last week's prices. Live hogs were in limited supply, and advanced about ¼c. ℔ lb.

A Bomb-Shell for Charleston.

Hon. Robert J. Walker has at last published Mr. Buchanan's celebrated letter to him, urging the submission of the Lecompton Constitution to the People of Kansas. We give this interesting document in another column of this morning's Times. It will abundantly repay perusal. It comes before the public just in time for the Charleston Convention. That illustrious body will have an opportunity to see how thoroughly and entirely President Buchanan was the champion of Popular Sovereignty in Kansas—how carefully and accurately he himself marked out the programme which Gov. Walker followed with so much ability, and how perfectly treacherous and base was the treatment which the Governor afterwards experienced at the hands of the President. They will find, too, the President was then quite as ardent a champion of Popular Sovereignty as Mr. Douglas himself.

Mr. Buchanan writes to Gov. Walker that his success depends "upon the submission of the Constitution to the people of Kansas." "On the question of *submitting the Constitution to the bona fide residents of Kansas*," he says, "I am willing to stand or fall. *It is the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill,—the principle of popular sovereignty, and the principle at the foundation of all popular government.* The more it is discussed the stronger it will become." Can anything be stronger than this language? Could anybody have given a more explicit or more emphatic indorsement of Popular Sovereignty, as understood by Gov. Walker and Judge Douglas, than this? Mr. Buchanan declares that if the Convention should adopt this principle, the censures of the Southern States will pass away and be forgotten. In replying to these censures he advises Gov. Walker "to make the great principle of the submission of the Constitution to the *bona fide* residents of Kansas conspicuously prominent. *On this you will be irresistible.*" Gov. Walker acted upon this advice. He insisted upon the adoption of this policy. But when it was discarded by the Convention, and they refused to follow the President's advice, the President himself took exactly the opposite ground, and denounced Gov. Walker for having acted upon his recommendations!

From that time to this the President, and the entire Administration wing of the Democratic Party, through all their organs, have waged war upon Walker and Stanton, and upon Douglas for espousing their cause in the Senate of the United States. They have denied over and over again that Mr. Buchanan had ever advised Walker to pursue any such course, and have labored to prove that the submission of the Constitution to the popular vote was utterly useless and found no warrant in the Federal Constitution. In his Message of December, 1858, President Buchanan makes a long argument to prove that he had no power to advise a rejection of the Constitution if it were not submitted to the people. "To have done this," he says, would have been a violation of the Kansas and Nebraska act; it would have equally violated the great principle of Popular Sovereignty at the foundation of our institutions:—it would have been in opposition to many precedents in our history, commencing in the very best age of the Republic, of the admission of Territories as States into the Union, *without a previous vote of the people* approving their Constitution." And the Southern opposition of Popular Sovereignty have relied upon Mr. Buchanan as the great bulwark of their cause from that day to this.

This letter to Gov. Walker [illegible] a striking and humiliating exposure of the [illegible] and treachery which [illegible] administration of Mr. Buchanan. [illegible] no men are in half so [illegible] danger of incurring his hostility as those who act upon his advice. Nothing could be more explicit than his instructions to Gov. Walker, and nothing more bitter than his warfare upon him for having followed them. The lesson of this letter will not be lost at Charleston.

Senatorial Amenities—Messrs. Mason and Sumner.

It is hardly fair to expect that the Senate should not contribute its share to the unusual "spiciness" by which this session of Congress has been marked; but we must say that we think its quota might have been furnished in some form a little more pleasing than the recent passage at arms between Messrs. Mason and Sumner on the Sanborn affair. We do not think Mr. Mason a model of impartiality and moderation. In all matters in which the question of Slavery is in any way mixed up, he is apt to be a good deal sharper, more energetic, supercilious and one-sided than the occasion calls for or good sense dictates. His display of homespun was not all that could be desired as a political demonstration, either in point of effect or of taste.

He has exhibited, moreover, in this Harper's Ferry investigation, a determination to secure the attendance of witnesses from Massachusetts at any cost, by no means in keeping with his complete indifference to the great secrets which Gov. Wise has solemnly acknowledged himself to possess with regard to the John Brown foray. If information about the plot be really desired, Mr. Mason may fairly be charged with a good deal of inconsistency—to use no stronger term—in taking no steps to bring the explosive Virginian politician before the Committee, while he pursues the martyred Hyatt and the kicking Sanborn with such unbending pertinacity. He knows perfectly well that, if Wise's voluntary declaration is to be believed, there is twice as much to be got out of that illustrious personage as out of the Concord schoolmaster; and that martial individual, in closely-buttoned surtout and white neckcloth, would be a vastly more picturesque and respectable object at the bar of an august assembly, than a Massachusetts pedagogue in dressing-gown and slippers. No witness the Sergeant-at-Arms can catch would contribute so much by his appearance to the dignity of the Senate as the great Ex-Governor, provided always that the heat of an examination did not bring on one of those explosions which have so often terrified both his friends and his enemies.

But notwithstanding all this, we cannot concur with Mr. Sumner in thinking that Mr. Mason can fairly be expected to hear himself compared to one of "the judges in hell" with gentlemanly equanimity, or to hear the course which he recommends the Senate to adopt likened to the practice of courts of justice in the infernal regions, without giving vent to some little expression of feeling.

The mode of procedure which, according to Mr. Sumner, is in use at the tribunals of His Satanic Majesty, of giving judgment first and hearing counsel afterwards, may, and no doubt is, perfectly adapted to the wants and wishes of the suitors and of the bar. Without having as yet seen any information in the columns of the *Herald* on the subject, we may fairly presume that the rules of those courts have been carefully drawn up, and are [illegible] afford most facilities for the dispatch of the peculiar class of cases which alone come before them. Their partial adoption in some of our own criminal Courts, in the trial of such persons as pugilists and Ward politicians, in which one Judge generally makes up his mind to let the criminal off before the trial begins, ought to be sufficient to prevent candid persons from utterly and absolutely condemning them. But it must at the same time be remarked that neither the Judges nor the barristers of the Infernal Court are persons whom a United States Senator can either be expected to admire or to imitate. Their habits, and language, and social standing are such as a large number of gentlemen in the Southern States, as well as elsewhere, utterly repudiate and abhor. The code under which they practice is one which we should not tolerate on paper for one moment, and the only thing in which the meanest of earthly lawyers would deign to compete with them would be the preparation of bills of exceptions in defence of very notorious ruffians.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Mason may fairly be pardoned for giving Mr. Sumner a hint about good manners on hearing himself, even indirectly, compared to occupants of the judicial Bench in the infernal regions. There is no possible way of looking at the allusion which will make it seem harmless, particularly as the special point of likeness that was suggested is that peculiarity of Satanic procedure which is, of all others, most opposed to earthly notions of justice and fair play.

Nor can we subscribe to Mr. Sumner's doctrine that the mere aptness of an illustration is of itself a sufficient justification for its use. If it were allowable to compare people or things which displease us to whatever in earth or air they seemed to us to resemble, without any regard to the character of the illustration itself, or of the source from which it was drawn, similes would either disappear from the rhetorical armory, or else the eminence of cudgel-[illegible] women and butcher boys would rise into the front rank of orators and writers. For filthy vigor or dirty point, or thoroughly offensive aptness, we will back the illustrations of the denizens of Fulton Market, with any odds, against the best efforts in the same field of either Charles Sumner or Edward Everett, or even, were he still living, of the great master of illustration—Macaulay himself. The rule Mr. Sumner lays down for himself—that "in denouncing an outrage," "if a precedent from a bad place should apply, he should not hesitate to use it"—is one which he cannot act upon without damaging himself far more than his opponents. "Precedents from bad places" are apt to be fully as unpleasant to handle as to have hurled at you. If a man gets into a ditch to fling mud and garbage at his adversaries, he must not be disappointed if he retire from the field with at least as many marks of the conflict on his own garments as he has left on theirs.

Legislative Photographs.—It is too late, we fear, to ask the members of the Legislature of 1860 to deposit, each man, a lock of his hair in the New-York City Hall as a memorial of his devotion to our municipal interests. But could we not make a collection of Legislative photographs, to be hung, with the names of the originals appended, in the ante-room of the Rogues' Gallery at the Police office? The system of daguerreotyping pickpockets has its merits, even though it fails, from the nature of the case, to meet all the exactions of justice. Autolycus, who is [illegible] and committed to the pencil of the sun to-day, in his full beard and whiskers, will shave his respectable phiz to-morrow and become a new man at his old tricks. But the members of the Legislature are rather proud of their exploits than otherwise; and if their portraits were well taken, would probably remain recognizable by the help of the same, for many years to come. Moral indignation being evidently thrown away upon these personages, it is surely worth while to preserve the most exact possible descriptions and representations of them, that our posterity may know precisely what sort of individuals they were who commanded, in the year 1860, the public confidence and emptied the public treasury of the Empire State.

Our Public Perils.

Is Slavery, after all, the greatest evil that afflicts this Republic? Is there no other danger looming on the political horizon, which good men should watch and guard against? Here, in this State of New-York, is there not some peril quite as great as that which grows out of the Lemmon Slave Case, and the effort of Virginia to bring Slavery into our borders? We respectfully ask our neighbors of the *Tribune* whether this State,—the whole country,—and the entire fabric of representative government are not in greater danger of being conquered, disgraced and ruined by venality and corruption than by negro slavery?

Our State Legislature has just adjourned. It consisted of 128 representatives of the people in the Assembly and 32 in the Senate,—men chosen by the people to make their laws. They have been in session over one hundred days, and have passed some unimportant and perhaps unobjectionable bills. But look at the main features of their legislation. The only bills which have created any special interest are those involving *money*:—and no man of common intelligence can doubt that their action upon these bills has been purchased and paid for. So systematic a disregard of the public interest,—so methodical a contempt for justice, decency, and the rights and wishes of those concerned, can be explained upon no other hypothesis than that of bribery. Take our City railroads as an example. Nobody asked for the passage of those bills:—everybody remonstrated against it. The only portion of the State in the least degree interested either way in them was the City of New-York: everybody in New-York except the grantees resisted their enactment unless they could be amended. The amendments asked were such as were needed to protect the public against the monopolies they created. What public interest could lead members from the interior obstinately to resist every amendment, and force the bills through in their most obnoxious shape? What public motive could prompt honorable members from Utica, from Oswego, from Rochester or Buffalo, to persist—against every dictate of justice, and in spite of the most earnest remonstrances—in fixing upon the people of New-York the most oppressive monopolies ever fastened upon any city? Why should country members insist, with such uncompromising pertinacity, on *giving away* grants for which responsible men were ready to pay a million dollars?

There is only one answer to these inquiries:—*They were bribed to do so.* Their votes were bought and paid for. If the Grand Jury of Albany County would do its duty,—if respectable men, cognizant of the facts, would give justice the benefit of their knowledge,—we believe a score of members, at the lowest estimate, would be indicted, tried, convicted and sent to the Penitentiary, for the crime of selling the public interests to put money in their own pockets. In any community properly alive to the base degradation of such conduct on the part of public men, these persons would be promptly punished for their misconduct. Even in the despotism of Austria, malfeasance on the part of public officials is punished with the utmost rigor, and numbers of them have committed suicide to evade legal responsibility for their crimes.

But it is notorious that in this Republic,—in city, State and National affairs—corruption of the most flagrant kind is infecting every department of our Government. No regard whatever is paid to the wants of the public or the rights of individuals. A set of men seek to obtain office, utterly unfit for its duties, insensible to its obligations, and eager for place merely as a means of plunder. Year by year the whole control of legislation is falling, more and more, into the hands of these unprincipled adventurers. Government under such a system becomes merely an organized robbery. The whole community lies at the mercy of the worst portion of its members. The energies that elsewhere are expended in warring against the laws, here control and make them. Men who, under a firm and upright administration of justice, would figure as criminals at the bar, here get upon the bench.

It is not easy to see the end of such a career as we are now running. Every one sees and admits the evil, but no one seems disposed to apply a remedy. Politicians,—those who are not partners in the game of robbery,—are so busy with their party schemes that they have no time to think of the public morals. We are all so busy checking and restricting Slavery that we have neither time nor thought for the more monstrous and deadly disease that is gnawing at our vitals at home. Yet our Republic is threatened with much more serious disaster from this source than from Slavery. It is corruption—the debasement of public life, the degradation of political morals—that brands our institutions in the eyes of the world, and causes the best friends of popular progress to pause before imitating our example.

Turkish Finance—Approaching Crisis.—The cloud in the East is gathering more darkly with every passing month. The latest financial operations of the Sultan are of a kind which should satisfy reasonable people that there is much more serious mischief for the peace of Europe lurking in the condition of Turkey, than in the vaticinations of the alarmist English Press or the petulances of Lord John Russell. The Porte has just negotiated at Galata a loan of 20,000,000 *piastres* for three months at six per cent.; but it agrees to receive its money at the rate of 130 *piastres* to the pound sterling, and to repay at the rate of 100 *piastres* to the pound sterling. At the same time the Government has contracted a loan of 9,000,000 *piastres* more for the expenses of the Palace, to be repaid in four months, at two per cent. interest per month. One-third of this loan is taken in *caimes*, paper-money of the State, at three per cent. discount; one-third in Treasury bonds at 21 per cent. discount; and one-third in State Consols at 41 per cent. discount! Furthermore, one of the lenders receives on his advance of 5,000,000 piastres, as collateral security, jewels to the value of 2,600,000 piastres.

A spendthrift heir reduced to such transactions as these would certainly be "given over" by his financial physicians. That Turkey can escape from the gulf into which she is hourly slipping, without some tremendous financial convulsion which will try her disjointed political system as it has never been tried before, is surely impossible. And when the crisis comes, the strain on the diplomatic relations of Western Europe will be something worth recording, even by the "sensational" Muse of Modern History.

Help for the Pope.—It is an old saying that people must always go from home to learn the news. We are indebted to the Limerick *Chronicle* for the information that a "Papal Brigade" is now organizing in New-York, and that the members of the Tipperary Artillery have been invited to cross the Atlantic, become American citizens and join this force of pious crusaders. If this news be correct there will be less trouble at the Charleston Convention than has been commonly anticipated. The heroes who would otherwise have volunteered to keep the Democracy sound by punching the heads of all doubtful devotees, are precisely the men to fight for the Pope, or at least to take the pay of His Holiness for that purpose. Why cannot this "noble army"—if, indeed, it exists—favor us with a public parade in honor of the excommunication of liberated Italy?

Death of Colonel Mure.

The year 1860 threatens to follow the bad example set by its predecessor, and to enrich its own chaplet of memories at the expense of the literature of the world. The month of March has taken from England one of her most accomplished scholars, and from the culture of ancient history one of its most successful laborers. Col. William Mure, of Caldwell, the "easy chief" of all British writers on the Literature and Language of Ancient Greece, who combined the critical accuracy of a Donaldson with the enthusiasm of a Mitford, has just passed away, leaving his great work, like Arnold, and Niebuhr, and Macaulay, a magnificent torso. Col. Mure was the head of an ancient and eminent family, one member of which now worthily represents Her Britannic Majesty's Government as Consul at New-Orleans; and he had played a reepectable part in tha contemporary politics of Great Britain, entering Parliament as member for Renfrewshire, in the Conservative interest, but following the fortunes of Sir Robert Peel, when that great leader braved the mob of country gentlemen in behalf of Free-Trade and the rights of the English people.

But the tastes and affinities of Col. Mure's mind led him naturally into the academic walks of life. Twenty years ago, at the age of thirty-eight, he published a *Tour in Greece*, full of curious disquisition and learned speculations, which revealed the bent of his intellect. His *Critical History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece* was the riper result of studies in the same direction, prosecuted, in great part, in the midst of the same scenes. The scholarship of Col. Mure was a healthy scholarship of the open air. He never hesitated to undertake a voyage to Greece, when it was desirable to settle by ocular inspection some long-disputed question of Homeric topography; and the tone of reality and freshness which he thus imparted to his investigations clothes his most learned and elaborate treatises with vivacity, force and interest. Five volumes of his History have been issued, bringing the work down to the Attic age. How much more matter the suthor has left prepared for the press we do not yet know; but if the monument which this indefatigable searcher after truth so earnestly strove to rear must forever remain incomplete, the beauty and charactar of the fragments already achieved will preserve his name forever green in scholastic annals. Col. Mure's examination of tha Homeric writings alone would have insured for him a lasting reputation, and made his name a permanent authority.

Mystery Afloat.

The good people of Cork, in Ireland, are greatly exercised in their minds by a mysterious craft which has been lying in the offing of the man-of-war roads at Queenstown, for nearly four months. This vessel, which, except that she is apparently stationary, might well be believed to be the "Flying Dutchman," is a rakish clipper of 700 tons burden, hails from Philadelphia, is called the *Charles B. Truitt*, and has on board a cargo of 23,000 finely finished rifles. The Irish correspondent of the London *Times* has called attention to her existence, and to the profound mystery which enshrouds her. She is perfectly seaworthy, has her full complement of hands, and yet behaves like "a painted ship upon a painted ocean." Is she waiting for the proclamation of the Irish Republic? or has she some secret connection with the Cerlist revolution which has just broken out in the mountains of Spain? But for the "rifles" and the "fine finish," we might suspect this phantom-ship of some connection with George Law and his peripetetic cargo of muskets. As it is, what do our brethren of the Quaker City mean by sending out such mysterious missionaries upon the high seas?

Miscellaneous.

—Mr. Charles Stearns, a man of wealth and position in Springfield, Mass., died recently in the Northampton Lunatic Asylum. He was a remarkable character, in various ways. By trade a mason, he became an active operator in real estate, and petted e mania for putting up houses. His invariable answer to applicants for tenements was, "I have none now, but I can build one immediately." He served several terms in both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature. Mr. Stearns' curious proclivity for building recalls the history of a similar character, who is still living in the village of Middletown, in this State. He builds a handsome cottage in the space of three months, moves his family into it, gets it warm, sells it, moves out and builds another, into which, again, he removes, and then sells it, and so on, *ad infinitum*. Quite a settlement has grown up in this way on the outskirts of the place, and it is popularly known as "Van Hornville."

—According to the Washington *Star*, which must be regarded as good authority, for lack of official information on the subject, the police found as much difficulty in catching Mr. Pryor as Mr. Potter did in getting him to fight; with this difference—that they *did* catch him at last, and Potter didn't. When the warrant had been issued, Pryor was tracked to the classic Virginian locality of "Oxen Hill," but at that point his trail was covered up. A Virginia Judge declared that he would dismiss the parties if brought before him; and certain other friends of Pryor affirmed, on their honors, that "the fight had come off." The next best thing to be done was to arrest Mr. Chisman. He was comfortably nebbed while stepping off a steamboat at Alexandria. Pryor, being principal, should have had priority of arrest Chisman was only a secondary object.

—The Richmond papers announce a lecture to be delivered in that city by "*Mozis Addums*." He advertises that it will be "An Apology for Fools." When the announcement first appeared it was supposed that "Mr. Addums" had some sort of connection with the Harper's Ferry affair, and that he intended to say a good word for Gov. Wise and tha military heroes of tha invasion. This notion was soon dissipated, and it was then reported that he intended to apologize for John Brown & Company, and while it prevailed he was, naturally enough, in a position of some personal peril. Explanations being demanded, "Mr. Addums" satisfied the community that he intended to speak solely and exclusively on his own behalf, —whereupon indignation subsided, and his tickets met with a ready sale.

—The trial of young Brownlow, son of the famous or notorious Parson Brownlow, for the murder of a fellow student, James W. Reese, in Emory and Henry College, has resulted in his acquittal. The verdict was hailed with great applause by the auditory in the Court-room.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Edifying Disclosures of the House Investigating Committee.

Congress Declines to Adjourn for the Convention.

THE SENATE ON THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

Passage of the Deficiency Bill in the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, April 18,

Mr. Ellis B. Schnabel before the Covode Committee.

Mr. Ellis B. Schnabel, having been sworn before the Covode Committee, testified as follows:

Question—Were you ever shown a letter, dated July 12, 1857, written by the President of the United States to Governor Robert J. Walker, the letter then being in Kansas?

Answer—I never saw but one letter in manuscript written by the President to Gov. Walker, and that, I believe, bore the date July 12, 1857.

Question—Was it shown to you confidentially; or are you at liberty, without violating any promises of secrecy, to speak of its contents?

Answer—I am under no obligations of secrecy whatever. I have discussed the merits of that letter with a great many different persons within the last eighteen months. I presume twenty different people in Washington to-day have been long aware of my knowledge of this letter. Gov. Walker exhibited it to me in vindication of his course in Kansas, and at the time also stated that he himself was under no confidential restraints. At this time Gov. Walker was exceedingly indignant and angry. He also freely expressed his fear that the President would not only destroy the Democratic Party, but the country with it. I urged immediate publication. He feared the consequences to the country, and thought its welfare would be best secured by not being too precipitant, although he stated with determined emphasis, that inasmuch as the President had suddenly changed front since the date of that letter, the tendency of which change might be to disparage him (Walker) in public estimation as a faithful servant of the people, should that ever appear, either in assailing his honor, or the manner in which he discharged his duties as a public officer, he not only felt entirely free, but would justify and defend himself before the country, by publishing the letter of the 12th of July, 1857. He expressly stated that the letter was semi-official, and entirely divested of confidential restrictions. As for myself, having no confidential obligations resting upon me, and having freely discussed the matter with numerous persons at intervals during a year and a half, at least, I feel perfectly free to speak of its contents.

Question—What is your recollection of its contents?

Answer—The time I saw the letter was soon after the resignation of Gov. Walker. I had with many other gentlemen, earnestly urged his appointment; hence, I felt a profound interest in his success. Conversing with him about what was deemed an indirect removal of him from Kansas, led to the introduction of this letter at the interview referred to. I considered it a most extraordinary document, when I remembered that Mr. Walker was no longer Governor of Kansas. It seemed to me from the contents of this letter, that he was forced to abandon his post, because he had faithfully carried out, as far as he had power, the instructions and advice of President Buchanan. I consider the letter an unqualified indorsement of Gov. Walker's course in Kansas. I was particularly struck with the potent fact that the President considered the *submission of the Constitution by the Convention, to the people of Kansas, as the true principle and interpretation of the Kansas and Nebraska bill.* Further, that his views were equivalent to [illegible] Gov. Walker to devote himself to the policy of submission, for the double reason, first, that it would secure his success, and his success would prove fatal to the resolutions against Gov. Walker, passed a short time previous in Georgia and Mississippi. The President plainly indicated to Gov. Walker that his success depended upon the doctrine of submission, and adds almost in the following words, that upon the doctrine of submission of the Constitution to the people, he (the President) was willing to stand or fall. I remember, also, that I was impressed with the singular solemnity of the President, from the fact the advice contained in the letter was clinched with a seemingly devout prayer. This is substantially my recollection of the spirit and meaning of that document as it was read to me by Gov. Walker.

Question—Have you recently conversed with any member of this Administration on the subject of this letter? If so, are you at liberty to speak of it?

Answer—I have recently had such conversation. There is no secret about it; no confidential restraint upon either of the parties. I have described the scene to many persons since Friday last. I presume this Committee, like many others, has heard of it. I had an accidental discussion with Attorney-General Black upon the truth of the existence of such a document as the one referred to in this testimony, he denying, and I affirming. He declared that no such document existed, and never did exist. I told him I had seen it. He affirmed that I was mistaken; that if such a letter existed no good citizen would withhold it. I inquired of him whether he invited its production in the name of the President. He replied "Yes," that he challenged its production. That if Gov. Walker had such a paper, his duty to his country, as well as to himself, required him to produce it. That in point of fact, however, he said the story was not founded in truth, or words to that effect. Many severe remarks passed between us. He was in a state of great excitement. When I referred a second time to my having seen it, he again, in high rage, declared that I was in gross error; that the President never wrote such a document; and if Gov. Walker, or any other person, pretended to have such a document, it was a mere pretence, to cover up a perpetrated or intended treason to the Democratic party, or a mere pretext for deserting to the Black Republican ranks. He further added, that if any one attacked the Administration on this ground, (to use his exact words,) "*We will put a shirt upon him from which he will never escape.*"

Question—In case you had such interview, what led to it?

Answer—I was making a visit to one of the editors of the *Constitution*, in reference to another matter entirely. I met Judge Black there accidently. I did not expect to see him. My business with the editor was in no way, directly or indirectly, connected with the objects of this committee. I decline answering the question, solely on the ground of irrelevancy.

The following is a copy of Mr. Buchanan's celebrated letter to Robt. J. Walker, when Governor of Kansas, referred to in the testimony of Mr. Schnabel:

Washington, July 12, 1857.

My Dear Sir:

I duly received your letter of the 28th ult., on Friday last, and read it to the Cabinet then in session. The views which it contained were not calculated to assure us of your success, though we did not despond; hence you may judge with what satisfaction we received an account of the proceedings of the Democratic Convention held at Lecompton on the 3d inst. The point on which your own success depends is the submission of the Constitution to the people of Kansas; and by the people, I mean, and I have no doubt you mean, the actual *bona fide* residents who have been long enough in the Territory to identify themselves with its fate. The Legislature determined three months as the period of residence to entitle individuals to vote for members of the Convention, and if the Convention should think proper to adopt the same period, to entitle individuals to vote for or against the Constitution, it appears to me this would be reasonable. On the question of submitting the Constitution to the *bona fide* residents of Kansas, I am willing to stand or fall. It is the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill; the principle of popular sovereignty, and the principle at the foundation of all popular government. The more it is discussed the stronger it will become. Should the Convention of Kansas adopt this principle, all will be settled harmoniously, and, with the blessing of Providence, you will return triumphantly from your arduous, important and responsible duties.

The strictures of the Georgia and Mississippi Conventions will then pass away and be speedily forgotten. In regard to Georgia, our news from that State is becoming better every day. We have not yet had time to hear much from Mississippi. Should you answer the resolution of the latter, I would advise you to make the great principle of the submission of the Constitution to the *bona fide* residents of Kansas conspicuously prominent. On this you will be irresistible. With the question of climate every person is acquainted, and the more you insist upon this the more will our opponents urge that we are violating the principle of non-interference at the foundation of the Kansas and Nebraska bill. It is strange that people at a distance, who have no practical acquaintance with the condition of Kansas, should undertake to be wiser than those on the spot. It is, beyond all question, the true policy to build up a great Democratic party there, to maintain the Constitution and the laws, composed of Pro-Slavery and Free-State Democrats, and if the majority should be against Slavery, to obtain such Constitutional provisions as will secure the rights of slaveholders in Missouri and other States, and main-

tain all the steps guarding the just rights of the South.

You are right in your conjecture as to the cause of Judge Williams' appointment. We supposed it would be peculiarly acceptable to yourself, and that he might aid in carrying out your policy.

Col. Cumming has been appointed Governor of Utah. This will cause his place to be vacant after the brief period required for settling up his business, and I certainly shall be disposed to fill it by the appointment of Mr. Stevens.

Gen. Harney has been ordered to command the expedition to Utah, but we must continue to have him with you, at least until you are out of the woods. Kansas is vastly more important at the present moment than Utah.

The pressure upon me continues without intercession. I pray the Divine Providence, in which I place my trust, may graciously preserve my life and my health until the end of my term. But God's will be done in any event.

With every sentiment of esteem,
I remain always sincerely your friend,
(Signed) JAMES BUCHANAN.

To Hon. Robert J. Walker.

Before producing this letter, Gov. Walker explained to the committee all the facts connected with it. It seems that Mr. Covode has been in pursuit o this point for several days. The development will take Attorney-General Black by surprise. McDougal and McElhone were both examined and testified to the existence and contents of the letter before it was produced. To-morrow Mr. Van Dyke will produce correspondence be tween himself and the President, which will afford another interesting chapter.

OUR RELATIONS WITH PERU.

Mr. Zagarra has been again instructed by his Government to propose submitting all matters in dispute between Peru and the United States to arbitration, nor does his Government care who constitute the arbitrators, so confident is she that right is on her side. Under no circumstances will she yield the question as a diplomatic one, let the consequences be what they may.

For some months past the Washington and Peru correspondents of the New-York Press have alluded to the claims for the seizure of two American vessels, loading guano at some deposits not allowed by law. The correspondence on the subject between Mr. Osma, then Minister from Peru, and Secretary Cass, was published at the time in the newspapers, but I find the following important documeut in the report from the Minister Zerallos to the Peruvian Congress. It is reported there that the Government of Chili made, at the request of the Peruvian Minister, an official declaration, and warned all the Chilian vessels engaged in loading guano, against the laws of Peru, that they did it at their own risk, and could not rely on the protection of that Government; and actually some vessels were captured and condemned by the courts of Peru for engaging in this illicit traffic, precisely under the same circumstances as the American vessels. But the following decision of the French Government embraces the whole matter, and must give weight to the position assumed by Peru. A copy of it has been submitted and filed at the Department of State:

Ministry of Foreign Relations, }
Paris, July 15, 1859. }

Sir: I had the honor to receive your note of the 25th February last, giving an account of the claim set up against the Peruvian Government by Mens. Ferdinand Freiant, a Frenchman resident at Iquique and a Consular Agent of France in that port.

Mess. Freiant shows that he bought from Gen. Rivas, an officer in insurrection against the Government of Lima, the privilege of taking guano from the deposits of "Pabellon de Pica" and "Punta de Lobos," and that two vessels freighted by him to load the aforesaid manure had been seized by the Peruvian Government. By virtue of these facts Mons. Freiant solicits an indemnification of $87,773, and has addressed himself to you, praying to demand the said sum from that Government. You send to me the memorial of Mons. Freiant and documents attached to it, begging to be instructed in regard to this matter.

The importance of the claim, the character of the claimant and the nature of the facts involved, invested the question with such a grave aspect that I thought necessary to submit it to the examination of the Commissioners of Disputed Claims (Comité du Contentieux) attached to this Department.

The Commissioners, at their session of 22d of June, came to the following resolution:

Whereas, The Peruvian Government has declared by numerous documents, published even in France, that guano could be loaded only at the deposits ou Chinches Islands, and that this order could not be changed but by special permission granted by the Custom-House of Callao under certain formalities described; and besides, the intention was made known to seize and prosecute all in violating this ordinance;

Whereas, Mons. Freiant, well aware of these facts, bought from Gen. Rivas the aforesaid cargoes of guano, and should have foreseen the risk consequent upon such a negotiation, he cannot, therefore, get up a legitimate claim, the Peruvian Government having secured the fulfilment of her laws, and protected the national property against the advances of revolutionary chiefs, even with the use of force;

Whereas, Though a State is bound sometimes, by consequence of contracts or acts on the part of the Government *de facto*, this happens only when the State has been benefited by them, or when a violence or spoliation has been redressed by them; and finally, when formal stipulations have been entered into by treaties of pacification or amity; but that no consideratione of this kind justifies the pretensions of Mons. Freiant; and

That the contract agreed between himself and Gen. Rivas, far from being beneficial to the Peruvian Government, had for its object to give resources to his enemies.

That Mons. Freiant was not coerced in any way, but freely contracted with the Government *de facto* of Gen. Vivanco; and, finally,

That Gen. Castilla did not promise in any way to fulfill the obligations contracted by his enemy.

Whereas, The decisions of European tribunals, which have denied to the Peruvian Government the restoration of cargoes of guano, taken away in violation of its revenue laws, were pronounced under very different circumstances; and when the cargoes had already been introduced in Europe, these decisions were founded on the principle that, in matters of moveable property, possession is a proper title, unless the things possessed have been lost or stolen; and that, in the case of Mons. Freiant, this principle has no application.

The Commissioners give their opinion that Mons. Freiant has no right to claim any indemnity whatever from the Peruvian Government in consequence of the seizure of his vessels and cargoes.

I have given my approbation to the opinion of the Commissioners of Contested Claims.

Accept my consideration, &c.
WALEWSKI.

To Mons. Huet, Consul-General and *Chargé d'Affaires* of France, at Lima.

In addition to this decision of the French Government, Mons. Freiant was dismissed from office.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Hon. John F. Potter and family have left for Wisconsin. He intended to go a week since, but the Pryor difficulty prevented. Col. F. W. Lander leaves for California *vid* New-York to-morrow morning. It is proposed that he shall be serenaded in that City by some of his friends who will accompany him to New-York. He will step at the Metropolitan Hotel. Last evening he was made the recipient of a very pretty impromptu ovation, in which his friends of all parties, North and South, united to bid him farewell. He is immensely popular here just now.

FARTANT FOUR LA CHARLESTON.

Several of the Charleston delegates leave to-night and to-morrow morning, accompanied by a large number of members of Congress who have paired off.

THE SOUTH AMERICANS.

The Southern Opposition members have met in private caucus, and decided that if Douglas is the nominee of the Charleston Convention they will nominate a Southern man at Baltimore—Bell, Botts or Bates. Houston, of Texas, and Judge McLean were talked of.

A CONGRESSIONAL RECESS.

The Senate has determined to do no business after to-morrow till the 1st of May. The House will continue its business, unless a quorum be broken by absentees.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

It is understood to-day that the Republicans will support the Mexican Treaty, if amended. Q.

From the Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesday, April 18.

The Commissioner of Patents has granted the application for the extension of the House Telegraph patent for seven years from to-day; also, for the Wells improvement in manufacturing hat bodies for a like period.

The steamer *Resolute* will land the Japanese Embassy at the City of New-York, in accordance with the original order of the Secretary of the Navy. They would have been brought directly to Washington, as recommended by Consul-General Harris, but for the apprehended difficulty of piloting the vessel through the channel of the Potomac River.

The House Committee on Elections to-day passed a resolution that in the contested election case of Williamson and Sickles, the points raised and argued by Mr. Sickles in relation to the notice and specifications served by the contestant, be reserved for decision until the final hearing, without prejudice to the rights of Mr. Sickles, and that Mr. Williamson proceed to take testimony upon his notice at his peril.

The House Post-office Committee to-day agreed to a reduction of the charge on all letters delivered by local carriers, in one cent.

A large number of delegates and others met here to day for Charleston, including Hon. Fernando Wood and a number of the Hard Shell delegates from New-York.

The Republican Senators had a conference to-day to take into consideration the subject of the Nicaragua Treaty, which it will be recollected was rejected and the vote afterwards reconsidered. It is understood their object is to modify the objectionable clauses, so that the President cannot use the United States forces for the protection of the property and persons of Americans in that Republic without the consent or authorization of Congress. Some of them are desirous of applying a similar principle to the Mexican Treaty. Without the Republican votes these treaties cannot be ratified—therefore the Democrats are not disposed to press them without affording the Republicans full time to make their suggestions.

SENATE.

Washington, Wednesday, April 18.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.,) presented petitions in favor of a uniform Banking law.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented bont a dozen petitions, numerously signed by citizens of different towns in Massachusetts, asking Congress to repeal the Fugitive Slave law, to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories, to prohibit the inter-State Slave-trade, and to admit no more Slave States. Acting upon precedent he moved to refer them to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved to lay them on the table.

Mr. Sumner called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, (Dem.,) desired to give his reasons why he should vote in the affirmative, but Mr. Wade objected.

The motion to lay on the table was carried by yeas 25, nays 19—a strictly party vote.

On motion of Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) the vete message of the President, sent in yesterday, was taken up, and its consideration fixed for next Tuesday.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, (Rep.,) presented a petition similar to that offered by Mr. Sumner, and moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Mason moved to lay it on the table.

Motion carried.

Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, (Dem.,) reported a bill for the relief of Judge Cradlebaugh, of Utah, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) offered a resolution calling on the President to furnish the Senate with the instructions given to Mr. McLane when Minister to China. Adopted.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) called up his resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the contracts for iron made by the War Department.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) thought the resolution should be addressed to the War Department.

Mr. Wilson thought not. A similar resolution of inquiry was passed at a former session, but nineteen months had elapsed before a reply was received. He wanted different information than that which would come from the War Department. His resolution had created a sensation in certain quarters, and strong efforts had been made to change its direction, and he had been approached even by political friends to nduce him to do so.

Mr. Davis knew nothing of that. If the records of the War Department concealed anything, then he would vote for the fullest investigation. The only motive he had in proposing the amendment was to save the expense in collecting voluminous testimony, which could be found in the records of the Department.

Mr. Wilson disclaimed any insinuation of improper motives on the part of the Senator from Mississippi, for he was the last man to whom he would attribute anything of that sort. It was notorious, however, that the administration of the War Department had laid itself open to the suspicion of being connected with jobbers, and therefore he desired a full investigation.

After some further conversational debate, the resolution was laid over.

Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) called up his resolution proposing an adjournment of the Senate every three days from Thursday next until the 1st of May.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) opposed this as the worst proposition yet submitted.

Various views were expressed by Senators, and the resolution was finally carried by yeas 26, nays 22.

Mr. Trumbull moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution for adjournment for thirty days was rejected. Carried.

The resolution was taken up. It provides for an adjournment from the 19th to the 30th of April. Rejected, by yeas, 21; nays, 22.

The Homestead bill was taken up.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved the House bill as a substitute.

The Chair ruled this out of order, as an amendment was pending.

Mr. Gwin's amendment, to legalize the occupancy of the mineral lands of California and Oregon by miners, was discussed.

Mr. Latham, of California, (Dem.,) said if he thought this amendment would jeopardize the bill, he would not insist on it; but it was more important to his constituents than the Homestead bill itself. One thing that retarded the progress of California was the insecurity of the titles of land. A difficulty had arisen whether the mineral lands belonged to the State or to the United States. He had understood that a proposition would be made to sell the mineral lands in limited quantities. This gave rise to endless trouble and hardship to miners. The only plan was the one embodied in his colleague's amendment.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) had always opposed this thing of putting foreigners who had declared their intentions to become citizens on an equal footing with American citizens. This was one point in the bill, to which he was irreconcilably opposed. He was willing to grant to miners prëemption rights the same as to other persons, but he was not willing to extend it to those who merely declared their intention to become citizens. Such a person was not a citizen, and there was no guarantee to become one. When they become citizens, then treat them as such, not before.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) said the Committee did not incorporate the amendment of the Senator from California because it was partial legislation, and because Congress had excepted mineral lands from the operation of the general land system.

Mr. Pugh thought the usages in the mines of California better laws than any legislation of Congress.

After a protracted debate ou the amendments, the Senate, without taking a vote, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Wednesday, April 18.

The Deficiency bill was taken up.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, (Dem.,) demanded the Yeas and Nays on its passage.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) reminded gentlemen that if they insist on the Yeas and Nays on the passage of the Appropriation bills, they may be defeated.

Mr. Houston replied that his object was to defeat this bill, and he was willing to take the responsibility.

Mr. Sherman, in reply to a question by Mr. Curtis, said there was not a single item in the bill not recommended by the Administration, and that it was the smallest deficiency bill which has been reported for years.

Mr. Goode, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) would vote for the bill, understanding it was to pay debts already contracted, but he hoped that hereafter the Administration would contract such debts as its friends could vote to pay.

Mr. Houston replied there was scarcely an item in the bill to pay debts contracted by the Administration. Congress itself incurred the obligation.

The bill passed, 79 against 63.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Military Academy bill as returned from the Senate with the amendment authorizing the calling into the field the mounted regiment of Texan volunteers.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said there are indications of Indian disturbances in Washington and California as there are now in Texas and New-Mexico. Therefore the subject of the protection of the frontiers is one the House ought to take into serious consideration; and some system should, if practicable, be adopted to afford adequate relief. The depredations are committed by marauding parties, and there is no such thing as an open public enemy; hence the character of the defence would partake of a police service. A settlement could no more be protected from occasional depredation than a city from occasional burglary. All that could be done, therefore, would be to pursue and punish the offenders. There are 2,600 Federal troops in Texas. This is sufficient as to the number. The infantry there are perfectly useless, and the proper mode of protection is to convert a portion of them into mounted troops. He referred to the history of the disturbances of the border to show that the Indians need protection as much as the whites, because the lawless white population is disposed to commit depredations on the neighboring Indians. The description of the regiment now proposed was not the proper kind of police required, unless we desired to exterminate the Indians.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said that this was not a question of dollars and cents, but life and death. He was in favor of additional mounted regulars. It would be a long time before the Infantry could be taught horsemanship. The Texas Rangers were essentially necessary to the protection of the frontiers, accustomed as they were to Indian warfare. Because a few white men have committed depredations, it was no reason why the people should not be protected. To restore peace, it was necessary to pursue and effectually chastise the Indians. He favored the amendment because its object was recommended by the Secretary of War.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, (Dem.,) referred to official documents to show the utter inadequacy of the Federal troops on the frontier, and earnestly advocated the mounted regiment.

Mr. Olin, of New-York, (Rep.,) said the accounts from the Texas frontier were highly exaggerated for interested purposes. There were no hostilities except on the part of a few vagabonds, and it was now proposed to employ the men who commenced the disturbances, to hunt them down. Volunteers should not be employed to discharge the duty belonging to the regulars now in Texas.

Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, (Dem.,) defended the people of Texas from the charge of lawlessness, and showed the necessity of the adoption of the Senate's amendment.

The Committee rose without action thereon.

Mr. Bowman's resolution was read for information. It is, that when the House adjourn on Friday, it be to the 30th inst.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, (Rep.,) and others on the Republican side, objected. Adjourned.

OUR CITY GOVERNMENT.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

A MELANCHOLY GATHERING—THE BOARD PREPARES FOR DISSOLUTION.

The Board of Governors held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at the Rotunda, President Pinckney in the Chair; all the members present except Governor Gunther.

A committee of three, consisting of Governors Dugro, Smith and Oliver, was appointed to settle the unfinished business of the Department. On motion, the President was added to the Committee.

The bills incurred for purchase of articles passed on former requisitions were referred to the Committee on Supplies.

The Committee was instructed to prepare a report of expenditures since 1st January last, and also to attend to the transfer of all books, papers, &c., in possession of the Board, to the new Commission.

Resolutions, complimentary to the President and Secretary, were passed unanimously, as also to the able and gentlemanly clerk, Mr. Phillips.

The President then addressed the Board, regarding its official dissolution, and an adjournment, subject to the call of the President, was moved and carried.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

LARGE NUMBER OF ALIENS ARRIVED.

No business was transacted by the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday. From the weekly report it appears that 2,418 aliens arived at this port during the last week, making a total for the year thus far of 11,140, against 8,248 to the same date last year. There are in the Ward's Island Institutions 755 inmates. The balance of the Commutation Fund on hand is $12,981 12.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Verdicts against Railroad Companies.—The jury in the case of Lydia Riley against the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, tried in the City Court yesterday, rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $2,250. The action was brought to recover damages for injuries received by plaintiff, while leaving one of defendants' cars called "extras," at Bedford on the 1st of March last. On the day in question Mrs. Riley was about stepping from the car, the body of which revolved on a pivot, when the driver commenced turning so suddenly that she, being an elderly person, fell heavily to the pavement, receiving severe and permaneat injuries....In the case of Elbeta Thompson against the Hudson River Railroad Company, tried in the Circuit Court Tuesday, the jury brought in a sealed verdict yesterday morning, awarding $8,000 damages.

Bodies Found.—The body of an unknown man was found in the water, near the foot of Fulton-street, yesterday. He was apparently a sailor, red hair and whiskers on the lower part of his face, and was dressed in a blue pilot-cloth overcoat, black cloth vest, light corduroy pants and black neck-tie. Another body is reported to have been found in Gravesend Bay, yesterday.

Plymouth Church.—The lowest bidders for the work on the proposed Plymouth Church are as follows: Carpenter's work, G. Riker, $44,650; mason's work, G. French, $52,500; stone-cutter's work, John Price, $42,259; roofing, White & Kenny, $4,800; iron work, Kent & Dougherty, $2,270. Total, $147,470.

Fires.—Mr. Van Brunt's oil cloth factory, on Prince-street, near Tillary, suffered $500 damage by fire, last night....Goods, to the amount of $150, in the show-window of Belfour & Muller's fancy store, were destroyed by catching fire from the gas burner.

The Courts.—City Court Calendar for this day, Nos. 46, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 59, 19, 27, 33, 34, 7, 8, 9, 6, 48, 2, 14, 20, 25. Circuit Conrt Calendar, Nos. 16, 19, 42, 69, 91, 94, 14, 1, 24, 15.

Amusements.

Mrs. Hoey's Benefit.—This accomplished and deservedly popular actress, announces her benefit at Wallack's Theatre for Saturday evening. Mrs. Hoey took her benefit *morally* at the Academy of Music yesterday, when she generously came forward at the eleventh hour, to rescue the Dramatic Fund Association, suddenly left in the vocative by the failure of another leading actress to fulfill her engagement. It is by precisely such indications of private worth and personal good feeling as this, that Mrs. Hoey has won for herself a more than artistic popularity with the classes that truly support the "legitimate drama" in New-York, and we are sure these classes will rejoice to hear that another opportunity will be given them on Saturday for proving the value they set upon their favorite.

The Operas.—Bellini's "Sonnambula" was played at the Academy of Music last night to an excellent house. The singers were in good voice, and interpreted the work to the satisfaction of the audience. On Friday "Norma" will be given, with a *debutante*—Mlle. Banti—as the heroine.

At the Winter Garden "Lucrezia Borgia" was played to a fine house. To-day there will be a Grand Matinee, when the entire opera of "Ernani" with Farbri, Stigelli, Ardavani and Weinlich, and the last act of "La Sonnambula," with Mme. Gassier and Signore Erani and Gassier, will be performed.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Mysterious Murder—Reward offered for the Detection of the Murderer.

Nothing new has transpired since the inquest on Tuesday night which tends to throw further light upon the mysterious murder of the unknown woman. Information has been received which tends to the belief that Miss Kirlay, the Boston girl who was supposed to be the victim, is living with her family in Brooklyn. Her trunks arrived on the Stonington boat on Wednesday morning. Nothing was found in them but wearing apparel and a likeness of a female. Coroner Morris was sent for by Acting Superintendent Carpenter to confer with him in the matter. At the meeting of the Jersey City Common Council on Tuesday night, Alderman Hardenbergh offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to offer a reward of $250 for the apprehension and delivery of the party or parties guilty of the murder of the female found in the waters of the Hudson River near the Canard Dock.

A New City Hall.—At the meeting of the Jersey City Common Council ou Tuesday night, plans for a temporary City Hall, prepared by Stephen Quaife, were adopted. The Committee, however, were empowered to make such alterations as they deem requisite, so as to reduce the cost to $20,000. The Hall is to be 59 feet front, 90 feet deep, and three stories high, and to be located on Montgomery-street, corner of Washington-place.

Illinois Directory.—Mr. J. C. W. Bailey, of Chicago, is here, obtaining subscriptions and advertisements for the Directory of the State of Illinois which he is about to publish. The work is evidently one of importance. Mr. Bailey's letters of commendation are abundant and satisfactory.

To Tailors and Clothiers.

THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO invite the special attention of Tailors and Clothiers to their large new double-speed shuttle or lock-stitch machine, made expressly for manufacturing purposes. Price $60. For sale at No. 495 Broadway, New-York and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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Singer's Sewing Machines, AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,
Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $10.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES of new styles at $75 and $50. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
(A PERFECT FAMILY MACHINE.)
Price $30.
Office No. 505 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Parker Sewing Machine Company.
First-class, Double-Thread, Rapid and Noiseless, $45—NEW SEWING MACHINE—$40.
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For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

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We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
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Everybody Can Succeed in Something if they Choose the Right Pursuit.—A correct phrenological examination, as applied by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, will point out the defects, talents and just the occupation one ought to pursue.

Alfred Monroe & Co.'s Circular.

Our stock of Men's Spring Clothing, now ready, is very large and desirable, comprising a great variety, selected with great care from the stocks of the largest and best importers. Our Spring over-garments, business coats, vests and pants, are in the latest and most approved style of shape and make.

Our assortment of Boys' Clothing is larger than ever before so early in the season. We have given that department the attention it deserves, and invite inspection with unlimited confidence. Garments and fabrics adapted to all ages, from three years to manhood.

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Comparisons are Odious when the Broadway $4 Hats are compared with ESPENSCHEID'S at $3 50, and no wonder, for he manufactures his Hats and imports his own material, and so beats the Broadway establishments out of the field, three quarters of which do not manufacture hats but buy them ready-made. Of the advantages derived by dealing directly with the manufacturer in preference to mere venders, in order to obtain cheap as well as superior fabrics, no one at this day can possibly be ignorant. N. ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer of Gent's Hats, 118 Nassau-st.

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Parker Bros.' Londen Club Sauce is just the article long needed by the public, to take the place of the many inferior sauces which have enjoyed a monopoly and been sold at exorbitant prices. Superior and cheaper to all others in use, the great sale it is now enjoying is the best test of its merits and popularity. Sold by all respectable grocers, and by A. J. PARKER, No. 15 Beekman-st.

Colds.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary Irritation. Sold by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Shirts Ready Made and Made to Order from measure. Also a complete assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods kept constantly on hand by I. U. SHLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Hatters and Milliners will find a Large assortment of New Styles of Men's, Boys', Misses' and Children's Straw Hats for sale at low rates, at JOHN MAYHER'S, Manufacturer, No. 132 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Clark—Arnold.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 18, at Zion Church, Madison-av., by Right Rev. Bishop Southgate, D. D., Daniel Clark, of Hempstead, N. Y., to Miss Cornelia Rosa, daughter of Lemuel Arnold, Esq., of this City.

Dash—Scott.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 17, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, Bowie Dash to Louise, daughter of William Scott, all of this City.

Scriba—Bushnell.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 18, by Rev. Dr. Clark, Augustus M. Scriba and Eliza, daughter of Orsamus Bushnell, Esq., all of this City.

Baxter—Child.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Monday, April 16, by Rev. Ira R. Steward, Capt. John Baxter, of South Dennis, Mass., to Miss Jane L. Child, of the former place.

Ross—Wheelbe.—On Wednesday, April 18, by Rev. G. F. Hendrickson, Mr. Geo. T. Ross to Miss Margetta Wheelbe, all of Booth Dover, N. Y.

DIED.

Lockwood.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 17, Roswell E. Lockwood, aged 41 years.

The funeral will take place, from his late residence, No. 95 East 13th st., on Thursday, April 19, at 10 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Norwalk, Ct., for interment. Trains by the New-Haven Railroad leave 27th-st. at 12:15 P. M.; returning, leave Norwalk at 5:44 P. M.

Crean.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, April 17, Mrs. Eleanor Crean, in the 80th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 37 West 21st-st.

Tryon.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 18, John Tryon, in the 80th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons, Samuel, Smith and John Tryon, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 275 East Broadway, on Friday, April 20, at 2 o'clock.

Adams.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, April 17, of diphtheria, Lizzie Stone, only child of C. Cushing and Sarah F. Adams, aged 2 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her parents' residence, No. 206 Henry-st.

McKeown.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 18, of consumption, John McKeown, aged 35 years and 11 days.

The funeral will take place on Friday, April 20, from the residence of Mrs. Sarah McKee, Kent av., near Myrtle, Brooklyn.

Bowers.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday, April 17, Amelia, wife of Henry Bowers, Jr., and daughter of Wm. C. Barstow, of Boston, in the 22d year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Friday next, April 20, at 12½ o'clock P. M. Cars leave Chambers-st. at 9:45 and 11 A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Van Saun.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Wednesday, April 18, Mary Zabriskie, widow of Henry J. Van Saun, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Lower Church in the village, on Friday, April 20, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Deuel.—In Troy, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 17, Mary Anna, daughter of James M. and Anna M. Deuel, aged 6 years, 10 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 315 West 21st-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

Lyon.—At Tarrytown, on Sunday afternoon, April 15, Mary Louisa, only daughter of William Roscoe and Mary Eloise Lyon, aged 11 months.

Mankin.—In Arcola, Va., on Thursday, Dec. 29, Julia Elisabeth, in the 16th year of her age, and on Friday, Jan. 6, Ann Amelia, in the 17th year of her age, daughters of James W. Mankin and Christiana M. Moores.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
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DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 135, April 18, 1860.
48, 28, 45, 16, 40, 34, 74, 49, 11, 59, 23, 15.
Class No. 136, April 18, 1860.
20, 6, 30, 68, 72, 22, 53, 75, 50, 29, 67, 41, 10.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., April 18, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
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Class 306. April 18, 1860.
24, 26, 70, 35, 5, 7, 57, 60, 33, 11, 78, 9, 29, 36.
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THE INDEPENDENT FOR THIS WEEK.

OUT THIS MORNING,

OPENS WITH A

NEW AND ORIGINAL POEM,

FROM THE PEN OF

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL;

ENTITLED,

"INVITA MINERVA."

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE

Contributes

A FRESH LETTER FROM ROME,

Giving an account of

"AN EVENTFUL WEEK IN ROME."

A SERMON

BY

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

A

"FAMILIAR LETTER ON SUNDAY SCHOOLS,"

BY

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.,

An article by

REV. DANIEL CURRY, D. D.,

ON

"THE SLAVERY QUESTION

IN

THE METHODIST CHURCH."

Which should be read by all who take an interest in the controversy now going on in that denomination.

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INVENTORS, MANUFACTURERS, MECHANICS AND CHEMISTS—Your Paper, THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, for This Week, is out. Read the contents of this number, and go to the nearest periodical stand and buy one.
Price Four Cents per Copy.
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. XVII., (New Series,)
April 21, 1860.
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Dr. Normandy's Fresh Water Apparatus. Illustrated.
Rule for Measuring Ships.
Shipping of the British Empire.
Shipping of the United States.
American Basket Willow.
Journal of Patent Law.
Steel Wire for Telegraphs.
Linseed Oil.
The Force of a Reissued Patent.
Improvement in Fishing Rods Wanted.
Interesting to Pomologists.
Fire-Escape Hook and Ladder Truck, (Mickle & Carville's.) Illustrated.
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Cooking by the Sun's Rays. By Prof. Henry.
Moth-Trap. Doct. Heard. Illustrated.
Insect and Vermin-Extorminating Powders.
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The Obstruction to Navigation of Rivers caused by the Piers of Bridges.
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For sale or to let, a large five-story brick building, near the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, suitable for any manufacturing purpose; a first-class steam engine. Apply to T. KELLOGG, No. 39 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—THE TWO new four-story, Belville-stone front houses on the southeasterly corner of Madison-av. and 40th-st. Good judges are invited to inspect these houses, which contain every essential to a first class dwelling, such as Sharpless's Ventilating registers, baths and closets, hot and cold water on every floor, gas in all rooms, halls and cellars, with halls and speaking tubes. The rooms on the second floor can be used as suites or separately, with folding doors adjoining. The plumbing work has been done with great care and extra strong lead pipes and tinned throughout; dumb waiter to second story. The corner house has a large and cheerful bay window on 40th-st., and is fenced in and shaded by heavy brick wall. The view from the cupola is unusually attractive, commanding a view of the whole island, with the Hudson and East Rivers, Palisades, Staten Island and New-York bay. The houses were finished under the supervision of the eminent architect Mr. Isaac G. Perry, to whom persons desirous of purchasing are referred for the character of the work. A family can live in the southerly side of 40th-st., while the other side and corner house may be purchased with the house. The terms apply to

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HOUSES FOR SALE.—Several desirable houses on Murray Hill, 39th, 34th and 37th sts.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Lots on 59th, 70th, 84th, 85th, 114th, 115th, 137th and 138th sts., and 2d, 3d and 4th avs.

FOR SALE.—Several desirable houses and lots in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. A. K. FOSTER & CO.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO BEAUTIFUL NEW three-story and basement houses, Philadelphia fronts, brown-stone steps, with all modern improvements, situated on Pacific-st., between Portland and Carlton avs., Brooklyn. This is one of the most accessible locations in Brooklyn, near the proposed parks; only three minutes' walk from Fulton, Flatbush and Atlantic-av. cars; houses 20 feet by 40; lots, 20 by 40. Price, $7,000, with one-half cash, balance on time to suit the purchaser. For further information, address GRAFTON T. DULANY, Esq., No. 36 St. Paul's-st., Baltimore.

MORRISANIA.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A valuable piece of property, situated on the corner of two of the principal streets in the village, containing 37 city lots; there are now two 2-story and attic houses, with stores, on the property. Said property is well located for a permanent investment, and plenty of room to build; a handsome house and garden. Address W. M. SHEPHERD, Tremont, Westchester Co., New-York.

BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE AND TO LET.—The two snug 3-story frame houses and lots Nos. 226 for sale, and 228 Livingston-st., near Hanover-place, to be let; contain 8 rooms each, connected to Fulton-av. cars; stoves good order, and contain gas, Ridgewood water. Prices, $3,400 and $3,600. Terms easy. Inquire of WM. SELPHO, No. 516 Broadway, New-York, or No. 228 State-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lafferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUTENBURGH, Phœnix and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—IN THE NINETEENTH WARD, City of Brooklyn, on Lee-av., between Boss and Wilson sts., first-class three-story, basement and counter-cellar brick house, with all the modern improvements. Possession given immediately. The house is new and built in the best manner. Inquire on the premises, of JAMES H. PULLIS, or of T. B. NUTTING, No. 18 South 7th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE three-story and basement house on Mansfield-place; also a low stoop house, and parts of houses in the same row; said houses contain all the modern improvements. Location unexceptionable. Inquire of Mr. FINDAY, No. 11, on the premises, 51st-st., near 8th-av. Can be seen at all hours.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS for sale, between Hicks and Henry sts.; two lots, 25x100, each running through from Montague to Pierrepont sts.; house on Montague-st., brown-stone front. The house and one lot will be sold separate, or the vacant lot. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN R. SARLY, at No. 68 South-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and underbuilding, now being finished in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 239 2d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DELAMATER.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE AN ELEGANT English basement house, on the 5th-av., near Madison-square, with the furniture, which has been selected and made to order, mostly of carved oak. For cards to view the house, and further information, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITES OF FOUR, EIGHT, OR twelve acres, on 3d, 4th and 5th avs. and 55th-st., Brooklyn, commanding a full and splendid view of New-York City and harbor, and within 20 minutes of Wall-st. by City cars. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 20 Vesey-st.; HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front three-story and attic-st. house, situate No. 127 Madison-av., containing parlor, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall [illegible] Baltimore marble, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnace. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE, DELIGHTFULLY located in the improving part of Brooklyn, just completed, corner of Hanson-place and Hampden-st.; also, two houses in Fort Green-place, near Hanson-place; 16 rooms; $6,500. THOMAS B. JACKSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE on 141st-st., with fine view of the Hudson River. Also, to let, a store and dwelling on 10th-av., near 123d-st.; also, a three story house on West 31st-st., just finished, with all modern improvements; rent, $600. Inquire of E. F. CARMAN, No. 1,088 Broadway.

HOUSES IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—ON Adelphi-st., Carlton-av., Lafayette-st., Pacific-st., Hoyt-st.) and Hanover place. Prices from $3,500 to $6,500, and will let readily at from 10 to 12 per cent. on valuation. E. H. BABCOCK, Post-office building, Montague-st., Brooklyn.

IMPROVED PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN wanted in exchange for Western houses and lots. Some cash required if inducement is offered. E. H. BABCOCK, Post-office building, Brooklyn.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—NINE LOTS between 123d and 124th sts., and west side of 4th-av. Five lots wanted if improved. Apply to [illegible] No. 31 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE BUILDING LOT ON [illegible] At a reasonable price. Apply on the premises, JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—THE COTTAGE house with extension for dining-room and kitchen, No. 78 Adelphi-st., between Myrtle and Park avs.; gas and water introduced; lot 25 by 100. Price $2,200.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ALL DESCRIPTIONS of real estate, in City and country. S. GUTHRIE, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate, and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE SUPERIOR 3-story and attic brick house and full lot No. 206 West 26th-st., with offices and lot, and stable for horse adjoining, if desired. T. MAETINE, on premises.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and sites, in healthy locations, commanding fine views, situated in Bergen, Rockaway, Queens and Westchester Counties. Accessible by [illegible] S. HEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED IN HOBOKEN—BY A YOUNG man, a pleasantly furnished furnished room without board. A private family preferred; good references given. Address, stating terms, W. C., Box No. 179 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—ONE-HALF OF A THREE-STORY brick house—lower part preferred—pleasantly located, convenient to 8th-av. cars. References exchanged. Address J. B. F., Box No. 106 New York Times office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, ABOUT MILE FROM THE CITY LIMITS—The elegant country seat (exclusive of pleasure,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure drinking water is carried over the house, supplying bath-rooms, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house, (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spalding, Atherton, Ferris, and others,) contains twelve commodious sleeping-rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry; and, in the basement, kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is furnished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars, inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING ABOUT forty acres, beautifully situated on the Flushing and Bay Side Turnpike, (on which are several admirable building sites,) in the immediate neighborhood, and commanding a fine view of Little Neck Bay, East River, and the Sound. The premises are situated at Bay Side, L. I., ten miles from New-York City, and three miles east of the village of Flushing, from which place communication is had with the City several times a day by railroad and steamboat. Either the whole or part of the above forty acres will be sold, and the farm house, surrounded by a beautiful shade, with barns, sheds, &c., and about five acres of good land, will be rented to a suitable tenant. Any further information may be obtained by applying to WM. A. CORNELL, on the premises, or to J. W. ROWE, 363 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE, within one hour's ride of this City, accessible at all hours of the day, and consisting of a large and very convenient house, built but a few years; an excellent stone carriage house and stable, and nearly one acre of ground, stocked with an assortment of the choicest variety of fruit, such as cherries, pears, plumbs, raspberries, currants, &c., in abundance. The place is located on the corner of two pleasant avenues, with a fine row of elm trees on each, and in as healthy a section of country as can be found. There is a well of most excellent soft water on the place, and all is in perfect order. More ground is to be had if desired. Price, $5,000. Inquire of O. A. SHERMAN, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 37, from 11 to 4.

COTTAGE AT TARRYTOWN FOR SALE.—For sale at Tarrytown a neat cottage, 36x30, nearly new, in excellent order, painted inside and out last Spring; second house north of Rev. Mr. Todd's Church; lot 100x200; bounded easterly by the Croton Aqueduct, westerly by Broadway; situated handsomely, with extensive river view, about ten minutes' walk from the depôt; fruit trees and flowers in abundance; stable, two cisterns and an excellent well of fine water on the premises. Furnished and ready for immediate occupation. Price $8,000, and no abatement. If not sold in April will be withdrawn from the market. Apply at No. 169 Chambers-st. W. L. WALLACE.

LEWELLYN PARK, AT ORANGE, N. J.—A tract of 500 acres of land. Country residences, in Llewellyn Park, only one hour from New-York, for sale:

Lakewood, picturesque villa, and 5 acres.
Castlewood, a stone mansion, and 5 acres.
Eyrie, Eagle Rock, a rustic cottage, and 10 acres.
A cottage and 1 acre at $5,000.
A cottage and 5 acres in Eagleton at $8,000.
10 building sites of 5 acres each, in Llewellyn Park.
10 beautiful building sites on Orange Mountain, at $500 per acre. Apply to the proprietor,

L. S. HASKELL,
No. 44 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCES ON THE East River, between 63d and 68th sts. Two adjacent country houses (each with garden, barn, ice house, &c.) frontiog on the East River, with about fifteen acres of ground attached, extending back to 1st-av., and with a river front of about one thousand feet. The above having been for many years the residences of the owners are now offered to rent to private families of respectability. The vicinity of the City railroads, and the character and extent of the grounds, render them very desirable for both Summer and Winter occupation. Apply on the premises or to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT AT NEWBURGH FOR SALE.—On the west bank of the Hudson, at Newburgh, about 1½ miles north of the Landing and Railroad Depôt. The dwelling is of recent construction, large and complete in all respects, as are also the stable, coach-house and other out-buildings. There are about 14 acres of beautifully shaped grounds, in the highest state of cultivation, extensively fruited, &c. There is a fine stream winding through the premises, forming a lake, and then flowing off into the Hudson; altogether, this is one of the finest places for sale on the Hudson for further particulars. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT DUANESBURGH, SCHENECTADY CO., N. Y.—One of the most beautiful residences in this State, about 22 miles northwest of Albany, situated in a well-wooded park and ready for immediate occupancy. As a private residence or a scholastic institution it cannot be surpassed; fine large house, containing 18 rooms. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad is now being constructed, which will bring the place within 40 minutes of Albany. About 80 acres of land under a high state of cultivation. Price, together with the furniture, stock, farming utensils, &c., $10,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—TO LEASE FOR TWO years, either with or without furniture, a house and two acres of ground. The house is beautifully located, and surrounded by fruit and ornamental trees; there is an excellent stable and carriage house; attached is a good kitchen garden, with the usual small fruits; water and gas in the house; terms for the whole, $1,100 with furniture, or $800 without furniture, or the furniture would be sold to the lessee. Also for sale, three fine horses, carriage, harness, &c., the proprietor being about to leave the country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., New-York, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE AT SMITHTOWN, L. I.—FROM 80 to 100 acres of good farming land, situated between the village of Smithtown Franch and St. James, a pleasant and desirable location for building; about 80 acres under cultivation; balance thrifty timber. It fronts on three highways; three miles from Stony Brook steamboat landing; mail stages pass daily to the railroad; Post-office, churches, schools, &c., in the immediate vicinity. Inquire of Mr. HUNTING, No. 33 Broadway, or of JOHN S. HUNTTING, at Smithtown Branch, L. I.

TO LET AT YONKERS FOR THE SUMmer season or year, a furnished cottage, containing ten rooms, with from three to ten acres of land, delightfully situated on elevated ground, surrounded by beautiful shade trees, and abundantly supplied by pure Spring water; there is a garden planted, and fruit; and all the necessary out-buildings in good order, within about twenty minutes' ride of the depôt. Address HENRY B. ODELL, Yonkers, or apply to DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, AT ROCKaway, Long Island, opposite the Marine Pavilion. It contains ten rooms, also kitchen on the first floor and one lo the basement. Said cottage has been recently put in complete order, with one of Mott's best ranges. There is a cistern, well, ice-house filled, barn, stabling for horses, and coach-house. It will be let only to a first-class private family. For particulars inquire of MRS. WILLIAM G. BULL, No. 66 East 9th-st.

RAVENSWOOD.—FOR SALE OR TO LET splendid country seat and residence combined in Ravenswood, containing modern improvements, perpetual panoramic views from every room in the house; excellent stable, purest water, choicest fruit, four acres, water hot and cold in every room; salt water bath and every convenience belonging to a gentleman's residence; 25 minutes from Fulton Ferry. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, No. 68 Cedar-st.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size from eight to fifteen rooms; are in complete order. Rents from $200 to $600 per annum.

The localities for attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within tha vicinity.

For further particulars apply to GILBERT HOPKINS, Office No. 37 Fulton-st., second floor, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDson, 2½ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, wash-house, gas house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN Acres, on the Hudson, 20 miles from the City. Has good buildings, choice fruit and shade, river front, splendid prospect; and living water; the grounds high and picturesque, location perfectly healthy, neighborhood unexceptionable, and depôt close at hand. Will be sold or rented to a suitable party. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 16 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, situated in the south suburb of Poughkepsie, on high ground, and commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country. House new, 32x40; eleven rooms, with all modern improvements. One or two acres of land can be had. For particulars inquire of GEO. CORLIES, Poughkeepsie.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HARVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

TO LET—AT YONKERS—A HOUSE ON WARburton-av., with stable, carriage-house and other out-buildings, one acre of ground, well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, vegetable garden, &c. Fine river view. Address H. B., Box No. 502 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., a desirable country residence; a large and commodious house, with orchard, large garden, fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises, near the depôt.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A handsome cottage, barn, and two acres, with choice fruit, fish-pond, &c., ten minutes' walk from Spring Valley depôt, Rockland County, and 30 miles from New-York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, a handsome cottage desirably situated on a lot of an acre, near the landing; good stable, coach house, &c. Apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., Post's Buildings, Hanover-st.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, A NEAT COTTAGE, with or without furniture, and one acre of land, about half mile from the depôt, and adjoining the Reformed Dutch Church; only 13 miles from the City Hall. Apply at No. 154 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, an elegant country seat, within five miles of New-York. There are three to four acres, with good garden, fruit and out-buildings. Apply to D. SHEPHERD, No. 37 Pine-st.

STATEN ISLAND COTTAGE TO LET OR FOR SALE LOW.—Five acres of ground, garden, fruit, grapes, stable and outbuildings in order. Apply to J. J. OLUTE, Factoryville, or DAVID DECKER, No. 55 Whitehall-st., New-York.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—Pleasantly situated near the Bay, containing three rooms and kitchen on first floor, five on second, one attic room finished and the attic; with stable and accommodations for carriage and horse. Inquire of S. T. MINOR, Post-office, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—NEAR York, or within 50 miles of this City, with from 1 to 50 acres of good land, with plenty of fruit, in a healthy location; rent must be moderate, with privilege to purchase. Address W., Box No. 142 Times Office.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FIRST CLASS FARMS, villas and residences—a great variety—for sale or for rent in Orange and its vicinity, by E. V. HARKNESS, 9 to 11 A. M.; 39 William-st., New-York; 1 to 3 P. M., 43 Main-st., Orange.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—A country residence at Fishkill, ten minutes' walk to the depôt at New-Hamburgh, and about two miles from New-York. The house is commodious and convenient, situated in the centre of an undulating lawn of forty acres, and commanding a beautiful view of the river and surrounding country. It is replete with every modern convenience, including bath, water fixtures on three floors, gas and gas fixtures and furnace. The out-buildings consist of a large barn, with cellar, &c., carriage-house and stables, ice-house with filled, gas house and gate lodge, all in fine order. The house is neatly furnished, and the whole will be sold, or the house, &c., let, with or without the grounds, for one or more years, on favorable terms, including horses, carriages, &c., if preferred, and possession given immediately. Apply to the subscriber, at the Lenox Firn Insurance Company, No. 15 Wall-st.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON RIVER TO LET.—The elegant country seat of the late Abraham Schermerhorn, Esq., situated on the Hudson River, about five minutes' walk from the depôt at Riverdale, near Yonkers; the house is large, in good order, and furnished throughout, including a billiard table. On the premises are a large stable, an ice-house and garden, with 35 acres of land. The location is unsurpassed for health and beauty. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR LEASE IN FAIRMOUNT Village, near West Farms, in Westchester County, on high, elevated ground and beautiful scenery around, a plot of ground 358 feet front on Woodruff-av., by 150 feet deep, a nice gothic house containing eight rooms and a carriage house and stable, an abundance of best grafted fruit trees; to be appreciated it must be seen. For further particulars inquire of the owner, No. 195 10th-av., near 23d-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET—Situated on Castleton Heights, within 15 minutes' walk from either ferry; house modern built, containing 11 rooms, bathroom, gas, &c.; stable and coachhouse, cisterns and well, with one acre of ground; locality perfectly healthy, and has a splendid view, extending 15 miles in three directions. Rent, $750. Apply to CHARLES KEUTGEN, No. 63 Ann-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 127 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL country residence at Manhasset, L. I., directly on the water, and about 18 miles from the City. Inquire of COVERT & CO., No. 61 Warren-st., New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET.

STORE NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST.
ALSO, WORKSHOPS IN THE REAR.
Apply in the Office, 2d story, of
P. C. CORTELYOU.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RATES, BROADWAY STORE.—The second, third and fourth floors of No. 751, opposite Astor-place; Wall-st. offices and deskroom in basement of No. 72; dwellings No. 225 West 27th-st., rent, $550; and rear of No. 186 Rivington-st., rent, $175; shop rear of No. 393 Greenwich-st., rent, $175. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN PROSPECT-STREET, New-Rochelle, most pleasantly situated, fine lawn; well furnished with shade and fruit trees; five minutes' walk from New-York and New-Haven depôt; house large; nine rooms, kitchen, on the first floor three rooms. For information, call on Mr. EDWARD C. BOGART, No. 149 William-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT HARLEM, ON 116TH-ST., NEAR 4th, and in full view of the river, and five minutes' walk from Steamboat Landing, two three-story and basement new brick houses, with all the modern improvements; range, heater, &c. Apply to S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., corner of 123d-st.

TO LET—IN CARMANSVILLE, A GENTEEL house, with 4 lots of ground, delightfully situated in 152d-st., fourth house from the Hudson River Railroad station; rent $400, and possession given immediately. Apply to Mr. JOHN PARKER, at Phenix Bank, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY WAREHOUSES Nos. 28 Broadway, 74, 98, and 100 Greenwich-st., the premises Nos. 25 Washington-st., 32 West-st., and 56 Washington-st.; also, the large new building corner 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, 137.6x46. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—NEAR THE CENTRAL PARK, A NEW three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with all modern improvements, on reasonable terms. Carriage-house and stable can be had, if required. Inquire of FRANCIS GEIGER, southwest corner of 3d-av. and 81st-st.

TO LET—FOR STORE OR MANUFACTURING purposes, the corner building No. 108 Cliff-st., being about 60 feet front on Cliff-st. and 25 feet on Hagne-st., with splendid light. Steam power will be introduced if wanted. Apply on premises.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and four-story building corner of 4th and Green sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter Office, No. 326 4th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY dwelling houses Nos. 280, 283 and 285 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., replete with all the modern improvements; possession 1st of May. Inquire of OWENS & KETTLEMAN, No. 288 West 19th-st., from 1 to 7 P. M.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick-house, newly painted and papered, No. 251 West 28th-st., near 9th-av., with gas, water, baths, closets, range, speaking-tube, splendid yard; $650 per year. The owner would like to board in the family.

TO LET—STORE AND OFFICES IN BROAD-ST., near Wall-st.; store No. 3 Broad-st., offices on second floor; No. 3 Broad-st., offices on third floor; and No 5 Broad-st. Apply to A. J. DELATOUR, No. 25½ Wall-st., near Broad.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLing-house No. 312 West 20th-st., containing all the modern improvements. Rent $600. Aaply to WALTER ROOME, Manhattan Gas Works, West 18th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—ONE OF THE BEST houses in West 17th-st., near 5th-av., 33 feet wide, with four rooms on a floor, elegantly furnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY, part of a three-story house, consisting of front and back rooms on second floor, with large pantries, and front basement if required, at No. 29 Vestry-st., one door west of Hudson-st. Rent, with basement, $180.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO LET, AN OLD ESTABlished Lace, Embroidery and Fancy Store, doing a fine business. Fixtures and good will of lease for sale. Reason for dispossing, ill health. Selling off very cheap. A. MAGRANE, No. 311 6th-av.

THREE WORKSHOPS TO LET—EACH 25 feet by 45, with ten windows in each, in rear building No. 208 William-st. House and store No. 204 William-st. to let. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE BUILDING SITUATED ON THE corner of Dover and Front sts., known by Nos. 258 and 260 Front-st., now and long occupied by Thomas Hoyt & Co. as a tobacco-store. Apply at No. 248 Broadway, in Room No. 5, to GEORGE JONES.

TO RENT, FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.—The four-story store, No. 273 Pearl-st., 22½ feet front, 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO let cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, PART OF house No. 169 Spring-st.; back basement, and two rooms and bedroom on second floor, with privilege in vault; gas and water. Apply at the office of WM. S. HICKS, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone dwelling-house, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square, with all the modern improvements. For a responsible tenant it will be put in good order. Apply to J. CODDINGTON, No. 17 Wall-st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE OFFICES IN NO. 78 Broadway, Nos. 5 and 7 New-st., No. 68 Wall-st., No. 4 Hanover-st., Nos. 5 and 7 William-st., and No. 3 Bowling-green. Apply to JAS. CRUIKSHANK, 55 Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 11 SEVENTH-AVENUE, between 18th and 19th sts., three stories, high stoop, brick, and all improvements. Rent, $1,000. Apply to E. D. LAWRENCE, No. 1,001 Broadway.

TO LET—THE LOFTS AND OFFICES OF STORE No. 120 Pearl-st.; possession given immediately if required. Apply to WILLIAM VAN ARSDALE, No. 142 Pearl-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK dwelling No. 148 Madison-st., between Pike and Market sts. Inquire of S. F. R. CODDINGTON, No. 67 Broad-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the Times Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses on West 47th-st., near 5th-av. Rent $1,000. Inquire of E. G. KIDDER.

A LARGE NUMBER OF BROWN STONE houses to let low for the ensuing year, furnished and unfurnished, situated on 8th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 18th, 22d, 25th, 30th, 33d, 34th, 36th, 42d, 43d sts., Madison and Lexington aves.; also country seats to let or for sale at Yonkers, Staten Island, Mamaraneck, Nyack, Fort Washington, Flushing, &c. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st., or No. 1,098 Broadway.

BROADWAY.—NO. 474 BROADWAY, EAST SIDE, between Grand and Broome sts., is being altered to a 4-story store. The store will be let for one year. The upper part, either as lofts or offices, and the basement will be leased. Apply to CONOVER & WALKER, No. 268 Broadway.

BROADWAY.—THE STORE NO. 296 BROADway, between Reade and Duane sts., with a rear entrance on Manhattan-alley, to let for one year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET, THE PRETTY TWOstory cottage, with basement and sub cellar, No. 66 Ryerson-st., third street east of Clinton-av., near Myrtle-av.; eight rooms, six pantries, marble mantels, gas, water in kitchen; neighborhood first-class. Apply on the premises.

STORES, OFFICES AND ROOMS IN THE Building No. 710 Broadway, to let; the large store on the principal floor and the basement store; also, rooms, offices, &c., suitable for milliners, dress-makers, architects, physicians and others, on the second, third and fourth floors. Apply to GEO. CHESTERMAN, No. 80 Nassau-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor-place. Also, a suite of three offices fronting on 3d-av.; these offices are all heated without extra charge.

OFFICE TO LET TO A PHYSICIAN.—THE front office in the English basement house, No. 269 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., east side. Apply to H. KIMBALL, No. 1½ Clinton-place, 8th-st.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROADWAY TO LET—1 very large and several small rooms at low rates by JOHN GAUDO, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—WITH SEVEN large rooms, at Nos. 34 to 38 Water-st., near Fulton-ferry, Brooklyn. A. LESLIE.

TO RENT.

DESIRABLE STORES TO LET.

BROADWAY.

Store northwest corner of White-street, extending to street in rear, 21x175 feet.

LOFTS OF STORES adjoining, 44x175 feet. The lower floors to be occupied by Messrs. Bruff, Brother & Seaver.

PARK-PLACE.

Lofts over Messrs. Almy, Patterson & Co., extending to Barclay-st., 26x150 feet. Apply to

BABCOCK, BROS. & CO., No. 3 Nassau-st.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office No. 267 Broadway; residence No. 6 Jones-st. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq. 143 Times Office, this week.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-STORy and and lattic house No. 93 Henry-st., near Pike, consisting of three or four rooms, and use of basement. Apply on the premises, as above.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, No. 161 East 12th-st., near 2d-av., having all modern improvements.

Three-story high basement, modern built house, No. 84 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

Three-story brick house and store, No. 176 Bowery, a capital location for business.

Stores Nos. 61 and 207 Canal-st., on a good thoroughfare, and reasonable rent.

Two-story dwelling, No. 21 Hubert-st., within one block of St. John's Park.

Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 158 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW FIVE-stories and basement building, No. 63 (now erecting) Nassau-st., between John and Fulton sts., City of New-York; also, the store corner of York and Bridge sts., Brooklyn, now occupied as a dry goods store; also, the mansion, out-houses and grounds, (eight acres,) on the east bank of the Passaic River, near the Newark Bridge, New-Jersey; also, a cottage and five acres, opposite Gen. Kearney's residence, on the east bank of the Passaic River, about a mile from said bridge. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick dwelling, No. 43 President-st., Brooklyn, 20x52 feet, on first story, 40 feet above—lot 100 feet deep; is in complete order, having just been painted and papered; has gas throughout, range, stationary wash-tubs, and bath, with hot and cold water; water-closets connecting with street sewer, marble mantels, bells, speaking-tubes, Ridgewood water, &c. Apply to the Arctic Insurance Company, No. 26 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN HOBOKEN, ONLY SIX MINUTES' walk from the Ferries, the three-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone house, known as No. 9 Sea View Place, situated in Hudson-st., between 5th and 6th sts.; said house has all the modern improvements, and commands a beautiful view of the Hudson River, New-York Bay, &c., &c.; rent, $700. Also, some good floors, containing five rooms each, and the store, &c., of house No. 197 Washington-st., between 5th and 6th sts. Apply to WM. WHITE, No. 191 Washington-st., Hoboken.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE AND grounds situated between 149th and 150th sts., and the 7th and 8th avs., comprising the whole block; the house is large and commodious, and in excellent order, and has gardens, coach-house and stable attached; it stands upon high ground, commanding a fine view of the High Bridge and the Harlem River, and is well adapted for a hotel or private residence. Apply at No. 85 Prince-st.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with 2 lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. E. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE.—A FINE BASEMENT to let, in a large, handsome house in Houston-st., near Sullivan, suitable for a physician's office, for which purpose it has been used for the last four years by the present occupant, who moves out on the 1st of May next. Apartments can be had, with or without board, in the family, if desired. Reference required. Apply on the premises, No. 682 Houston-st.

TO LET OR LEASE ON BROADWAY—THE large basement room, adapted for a first-class restaurant and billiard-saloon, in the marble building known as Wood's Building, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, Dimensions of room, 56x130 feet, with kitchen and entrance on Prince-st. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank.

DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET—THE 3-STORY brick house No. 116 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in superior order, with the modern conveniences, including first-class gas fixtures. For terms and card to examine the premises, apply to JAMES N. GIFFORD, No. 109 Water-st., or WM. KEVAN, No. 116 Water-st. Rent, $1,000.

TO LET—THE LARGER PART OF NO. 7 ABINGdon-square, replete with every modern convenience. A small family, without children, preferred. Most of the rent may be paid in taking care of my offices during the Summer, and boarding my family during the Winter. A most healthful location. Inquire on the premises of J. W. CLOWES.

TO LET—$600.—A FINE THREE-STORY brown-stone house, on south side of Second-place, Brooklyn, having all the modern improvements, gas, water, baths, closets, range, furnace, &c.; in an elegant neighborhood; commands a fine view of the Bay, and is within 250 feet of cars to Fulton Ferry. Inquire of O. HONDLOW, Office Montague-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, the first-class brown-stone house No. 20 East 21st st., fronting Gramercy-park, now occupied by the owner, who is leaving the City. It has every conveniences and privilege in the park, and is in every respect a desirable residence. Apply on the premises, or to C

AUCTION SALES.

Bleecker & Nichols, Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st.

THURSDAY, 19th, and FRIDAY, 20th April.

Each day at 10½ o'clock.

SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

At the private residence No. 187 East 15th-st., directly opposite Stuyvesant-square, between 1st and 2d avs.

All the rich and costly furniture made to order and imported, without regard to cost. Together with a superb collection of pictures, statuary, &c., selected with much care and of great value.

Armisater and velvet carpets throughout the house. In the drawing-rooms superb rosewood suite in satin lampas, cost $1,500, elaborately carved; rosewood etageres, richly carved in the style of Louis XIV., with plate glass doors and backs; ladies' cabinet and escritoire, richly carved and inlaid; solid rosewood music Canterbury, superbly carved rosewood centre-table, with Siennas marble top, rosewood centre-table, with statuary marble top, Elizabethan styles; elegant rosewood reception suite, in brocade brocatel, superbly carved.

Beautiful rosewood corner etagere with ornamental cabinet, highly carved rosewood 7¼-octavs grand action piano-forte made by Lighte & Newton, rosewood piano stool to match, elegant carved reception chairs, splendid French plate pier mirrors, heavy gilt frames and cornices to match, richly embroidered lace window curtains, tassels, loops, &c.; superb gilt cornices and fixtures, costly sevres vases and etagere ornaments, superb ormolu and bronze clocks, rich articles of vertu, antique vases. In the extension-room will be found carved solid rosewood dining table, extends 20 feet, and richly carved buffet to match, with marble top; full suite solid rosewood furniture, made to order for the same room; rich French obina dinner, breakfast and tea sets of the most elaborate designs, tête-à-tête sets, vases and ornaments; superb ormolu clocks, Louis XIV. style; rich embroidered table covers, window curtains, &c.

Rasbrewy.—En suite elegant carved solid oak hexnfet Sienna, marble top; oak extension dining-table to match, very costly; arm chairs in morocco; do. lounge and easy chairs; rich dinner and tea sets.

Chambers.—Velvet carpets; en suite superb carved rosewood round-cornered bedsteads, armoir à glace; wardrobes; richly carved dressing bureaus; stationary, marble top shaving stands and dressing case; cylinder writing desk, and cabinet tables; solid rosewood armchairs in satin and blue cloth; lounges in brocatel, gothic and reps; ottomans, curtains, valances, cornices, etc.; oval French plate mirrors, pier tables, etc.; superb dressing tables, inlaid and carved; solid rosewood bookcase and secretary; mattresses, beds, bedding, &c., &c., &c.

Valuable Oil Paintings and Statuary.—The "Entombment of Christ," (an original by Carlo Oolse,) a magnificent picture. For full descriptions of other rare works of art, see catalogues.

Also—The valuable Library.

The whole comprising one of the richest and most tastefully furnished houses ever offered at auction, having been manufactured and imported expressly, without regard to cost.

Catalogues can be had and permits to view the furniture can be obtained at our office, for Wednesday previous to the sale.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) April 19, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 62 William-st., near Wall.

20 shs. Bank of Sing Sing.	20 shs. Artisans' Ins.
10 shs. Am. Ex. Bank.	20 shs. Bk. of Commerce.
25 shs. Jefferson Ins.	50 shs. North River Bank.
20 shs. National Ins.	40 shs. Firemen's Ins.
40 shs. Greenwich Ins.	20 shs. Washington Ins.
40 shs. Lorillard Ins.	120 shs. Kings Ins.
20 shs. Equitable Ins.	15 shs. Security Ins.
10 shs. East River Ins.	21 shs. Mercantile Ins.
10 shs. Knickerbocker Ins.	10 shs. Continental Ins.
25 shs. Commerce Ins.	10 shs. North River Ins.
20 shs. Home Ins.	25 shs. Wms'burgh City Ins.
50 shs. N. Y. & Virginia S. S. Co.	25 shs. People's Ins.
	Mich. So. & No. Ind. R.

$40,000 Terre Haute & Alton Railroad 10 per cent. bonds, (hyp.)

$2 000 Missouri State 6 per cent. bonds.

$10,000 Trevarton Coal and Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, (hyp.)

Next regular sale on MONDAY, April 23. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 62 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock-Broker.
No. 62 William-st., near Wall.

Richards Kingsland, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 158 Broadway.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.
TRADE SALE
OF
HARDWARE
ON A CREDIT OF EIGHT MONTHS.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at auction on

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
May 9 and 10,
$175,000 worth
of
English, German and Domestic
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS,
&c., &c., &c.
$70,000 worth or above will be of best
SHEFFIELD CUTLERY.

Particulars in future advertisements.

A. C. Tuttle, Auctioneer—Office No. 139 Broadway

CONTINUATION SALE THIS DAY
OF THE SPLENDID STOCK OF ROSEWOOD AND OTHER FURNITURE,

At the warerooms of C. J. Schmitt, No. 808 Broadway, at 11 o'clock, comprising all the rich parlor and boudoir furniture on catalogue, commencing at lot 102. To be sold without reserve, to close the business.

W. B. Wescott & Co., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On FRIDAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture contained in the five-story residence No. 152 West 21st-st.; the house is beautifully furnished throughout, in rosewood, oak and mahogany; beautiful works of art in marble and bronze of paintings, three splendid parlor suites in rosewood covered with rich brocade, superb piano forte, etageres, tables, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with chamber and dining rooms elaborately furnished; rich china, silver ware, table cutlery, cut glass, &c. Catalogues at house. Sale positive, rain or shine.

M. C. Ebby, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

EVERGREENS! EVERGREENS! EVERGREENS!
EZRA LUDLOW, Jr.,

Will sell on FRIDAY, April 20, at 12 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 66 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office, 10,000 extra choice seedling evergreen Norway spruce trees, of last year's importation, grown one year in this country. Said trees are hardy and thrifty, being two years old, and in fine condition for hedging or ornamental purposes on country seats. Will be sold without reserve.

Jas. M. Miller, Auctioneer—Office, No. 29 Pine-st N.Y.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF A VALUABLE Farm, of about 60 acres of land, with improvements; also the Croton Lake brick-yard and machinery; also farm horses, stock, &c., near Tower's Station, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, about 61 miles from New-York. JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 19, 1860 at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, near Towner's Station, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, by order of the Executrix of the late Chas. H. Sandford, the Croton Lake brick yard, with moulds, machinery and implements of all kinds necessary to carry on the business, with an inexhaustible supply of brick-clay and sand: also a valuable farm adjoining the brick-yard, called the Townsend Farm, containing about 60 acres of land in good order, with the dwelling house, barn, &c.; also two yoke of oxen, several horses, two premium colts, a pair of mules, carts, wagons, wheelbarrows, farming utensils and other movable property. The brick-yard is one of the best desirable location for an enterprising man, and is the only one on the line of the Harlem Railroad, and has a side track running to the kilns. The demand is large and the Railroad Company transports the bricks on favorable terms to any point of their road above Harlem River. The sale is peremptory. Terms favorable, to be announced at the sale. Persons desirous to attend the sale can take the morning train of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, which leaves New-York at 9 A. M. and stops at all stations north of Williamsbridge. For further particulars inquire of C. W. SANDFORD, Esq., No. 5 Trynn-row, or of the auctioneer, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York City.

Henry B. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 96 East 16th-st., magnificent household furniture, consisting of royal Wilton and Axminster carpets, superb pear wood, ormoln mounted parlor suite covered in Gobelin tapestry, with console and centre table to match, imported to order, solid carved rosewood suite in crimson, made by celebrated rosewood etagere, stationery, marble top centre table, large gilt-frame French plate mirrors, superb satin embroidered and lace window curtains, 7-octave piano by one of our best City manufacturers, real ormoln candle chandeliers, bronze and ormoln clocks, bronze and persian statuettes, &c.; elegant tulip-wood bois de rose inlaid bedroom suite, rosewood do., made by Hutchings, hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows, &c.; carved oak buffet, do. arm chairs in Morocco, extension dining tables, lounge, &c; Bohemian glass ware, dinner and tea sets, silver-plated ware, &c.; mahogany sofa, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and cane chairs, together with kitchen furnitnre, with which the sale will commence.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, April 21 at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.,

FINE OIL-PAINTINGS—Principally modern, comprising a collection of about 80 very fine pictures, and in this collection may be found the works of Kock, A. Hals, Verhoesen, Koster, De Munter, A. Bergmann, Vanderberg, Coetes, Roeder, Sonntag, Durrie, W. M. Brown, Mewell, Van Beest, Tieleman, Carter, Rapes, C. W. Knapp, and many others of equal merit, presenting an opportunity to persons desirous of purchasing fine paintings.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—About 20 pieces of the most exquisite marble statuary in the country, Roman brooses and other works of art, the property of James F. Penniman, Esq., No. 43 East 14th-st., Union square. The above will be sold by an at auction on TUESDAY, 24th, WEDNESDAY, 25th; statuary and works of art on THURSDAY, 26th April, at 10½ o'clock each day. Further particulars in a few days. It can now be examined with tickets of admission only, which can be obtained at our office, No. 23 Nassau-st.

John P. Mertonmay, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis, No. 86 Beekman-st.; prime fresh goods, adapted to City or country trade.

AUCTION SALES.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER'S SALE OF 158 LOTS.—At the request of a number of gentlemen desirous of purchasing parts of the property on the 10th and 11th avs., and 158th, 159th and 160th sts., to be sold by me on THURSDAY, 19th inst., and who wish to preserve the present first-class character of the neighborhood for private residences, the owner has instructed me to sell it with the usual general clause against nuisances, in plots of four lots, with the privilege of more, excepting the lots fronting on the 10th-av., which being wanted for business purposes, will be sold singly.

Adrian H Muller, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS AND WATER RIGHT ON 2D-AV., AVENUE A, 63D, 64TH AND 65TH STS.—Title 100 years old in present family, and never before offered at auction.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, April 24, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the heirs of part of an estate:

Avenue A.—A piece of ground on the easterly side of Avenue A, commencing in the centre line of the block, between 64st and 63d sts., and running thence southerly on Avenue A 86 feet more or less, together with the water right in front of the same to the exterior line of the City.

2d-av.—3 lots northeast corner of 2d-av. and 63d-st. 4 lots southwest corner of 2d-av. and 63d-st.

63d-st.—3 lots south side of 63d-st., 106 feet west of 2d-av., together with 3 gore lots in the rear.

64th-st.—3 lots south side of 64th-st., 150 feet east of 2d-av.

65th-st.—1 lot south side of 65th-st., 200 feet east of 3d-av.

The above property is well located, and in a section of the City fast advancing in price and in population. 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

158 LOTS

On 10th and 11th avs., 158th, 159th and 160th sts., Will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, April 19, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

This beautiful piece of ground is on a level with 10th av., in the centre of Carmansville, on the stage and railroad routes, and adjoining the residences of Moses Taylor and Shepherd Knapp, Esqrs. 158th-st., its southern boundary, is graded and paved to the North River, of which the whole property commands a view. The lots on 10th-av. will be sold singly, and the balance of the property in plots of not less than four lots, on easy terms of payment. The title to the property is now unexceptionable, having lately been perfected by the release obtained and recorded in the Register's office. For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

Daniel A. Mathews, Auctioneer.

BY BUTLER, SCHLATTER & MATHEWS.—Salesroom No. 64 Cedar st, opposite the Post-office. THIS DAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the 4-story brown-stone residence No. 74 East 27th-st.

Elegant Household Furniture, Valuable Oil-Paintings, Bronzes, &c.—The entire contents of said house, consisting, in part, of elegant rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, in rich brocatel and lair-cloth, elegant rosewood marble-top etagere, carved rosewood centre sofa and pier tables, with marble tops, elegant French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rich gilt frames, rosewood piano-forte and stool, rosewood voltaire chairs, arm and reception chairs in rich brocatel, elegant mantel clocks, mahogany sofas, chairs, arm-chairs and rockers in hair-cloth.

Dining-room Furniture—Consisting of extension table, dining chairs, elegant oak buffet, lounges, &c. Also, a general assortment of chamber furniture: Rosewood and mahogany French and other bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows and bedding, rosewood and mahogany dressing and other bureaus, washstands, commodes, wardrobes, toilet crockery, mirrors, &c., together with a large assortment of rich cut glass ware, china dinner and tea sets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, window curtains, shades, &c. Also, kitchen furniture, in great variety, with which the sale will commence.

Also, several very choice oil-paintings, among which may be mentioned as well worthy the attention of connoisseurs and others, "Washington at the Battle of Trenton, by Wintoroth;" "Christ Disputing with the Doctors," "The Finding of Moses," &c. Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT, NEAR NEW-HAMBURGH.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 27, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the farm of the late Geo. Vanderbilt, containing 100 acres, situate on the Hudson River, near Milton Ferry Depôt, Hudson River Railroad, midway between New-Hamburgh and Poughkeepsie, and contiguous to the residence of Messrs. Frost, Hitchcock, Van Reusmalaer, Ellsworth and Morse. This farm is in good cultivation, and the quality of soil is unsurpassed in Dutchess County; plenty of fruit, shade and ornamental trees, about two acres in wood, good stone farm-house and other buildings, fences in good order. This sale offers a rare inducement to any gentleman wishing to settle on the banks of the Hudson. It could, if desired, be advantageously divided, there being several handsome villa sites on the premises. There is also upon the premises a valuable stone quarry, clay bed, dock, and sufficient muck to enrich the whole farm. Further particulars may be learned by inquiring of S. H. Mills, No. 192 Chambers-st.; Homer Morgen, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.; J. W. Robinson, Sing Sing, N. Y.; Henry G. Myers, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; or of the Auctioneers, where no person is seen.)

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, New-York.

M. Dougherty, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 85 Nassau-st. Peremptory sale of first-class household furniture, rosewood piano-forte, carpets &c., consisting in part of rosewood parlor suite, covered in brocatel; do. in plush; mahogany do. in hair cloth; etageres, Brussels tapestry carpets, marble top centre-tables, book-cases, extension dining tables, buffets, dining chairs, cutlery, glass ware, dressing bureaus, washstands, and bedsteads; hair mattresses, palliasses, mahogany sofas, lounges, bête à tête, wardrobes; the whole of which is warranted to be first-class furniture. Parties having can have their goods stored on the premises, free of charge, until the 1st of May.

A. J. Blacckan, Auctioneer.

GREAT PARTITION SALE OF IMPROVED and unimproved property, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Dayton Gobern, Esq., Referee, being part of the estate of Mrs. Catharine Livingston deceased, on WEDNESDAY, April 25, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—

Embracing 152 lots, bounded by 2d-av and the East River, 51st, 52d and 53d sts.; 5 stores in Liberty-st., adjoining the Post-office, and 33 houses and lots in various parts of the City. Sale will not be reserved.

70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

Maps, &c., at No 7 Pine-st.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

FIRST, SIXTH AVENUES AND EIGHTY-FIRST-ST. PROPERTY.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, April 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On 6th-av., the property known as Nos. 600 and 602, near 35th-st.

On 1st-av, 1 lot E. S., 37.9 N. of 88th-st.

On 81st at, 1 lot N. S., 229.2 East of 3d-av.

Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

Henry B. Hertz, Jr., Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND VALUABLE ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS.—On THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No 32 East 21st-st., near Broadway, comprising richly carved rosewood parlor suites, etageres, book-cases, gilt frames, pier mirrors and cornices, rosewood centre tables, bedsteads, bureaus, Brussels and ingrain carpets, beds, bedding, Dresden China vases, mantel ornaments, clocks, rich China dinner and tea sets, silver-plated ware, glassware, extension dining-table, buffet, kitchen ware and utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at sale. The oil-paintings will be sold at 2 o'clock, P. M.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 19, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at No. 3 West 21st-st., the entire furniture consisting of elegantly carved rosewood parlor, tete-a-tete arm chairs, parlor chairs and ottoman in crimson satin damask, made by Belter & Co.; mahogany and hair chairs, couches extension dining tables, Hobby's patent quartette tables, breakfast tables, dining-room chairs, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, mahogany bookcase, carved rosewood pier table, statuary, marble-top rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, Egyptian oil painting, lace and satin damask window curtains and cornices, ingrain, Brussels and velvet carpets, crockery, &c., together with kitchen. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PRINT-STREET PROPERTY.—We would call attention to the sale of No. 193 Front-st., to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of handsome household furniture to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock, at No. 3 West 21st-st. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 3 Pine-st.

F. Colton, Auctioneer

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, VELVET CARPETS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell, on THURSDAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 30 Rutgers-st., near Henry-st., the entire furniture of the family, consisting in part of velvet, 3-ply, and ingrain carpets, French plate mirrors, rosewood piano, mahogany, French, and other bedsteads, rich book-case, oil-paintings, chandeliers, sofas, marble-top centre-tables, extension do., hair and other mattresses, feather beds, bedroom and basement furniture, &c., &c. Catalogues early this morning.

Philip R. Wilkins, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 60 24-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of mahogany sofas, couches and divans, arm chairs, rockers, extension dining tables, quartette tables, sofa and centre tables with marble tops, bureaus, French bedsteads, hair mattresses, bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, china, glassware, &c.

Wm. S. Mcillvain, Auctioneer.

ROSES AND OTHER GARDEN PLANTS.—WM. S. McILLVAIN will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 John-st., the newest and most improved sorts of Summer flowering plants, comprising roses, verbenas, dahlias, carnations, hollyhock, &c., &c., from P. Henderson, Jersey City. Descriptive catalogues. All articles sold at private sale at the average auction prices.

Wm. Witters, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c. &c.—THIS MORNING, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 94 4th-av. The entire furniture, comprising superior rosewood piano-forte, rosewood parlor suite, in brocatel, made to order; rosewood secretary, 3-ply and other carpets, mahogany chamber furniture, bedding, dining-room furniture, sewing machine, easy chair made by Commerford, with desk attached, cost $52; kitchen furniture, crockery, glassware, &c., &c. Catalogues of sales.

Wm. Witters, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—"O-MORROW, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 177 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., the entire furniture, comprising fine rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, tapestry, 3-ply and other carpets, mahogany and other chamber furniture, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Catalogues at sale.

J. D. Rollwood, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FRUIT-TREES AND evergreens, roses, grapevines, flowering-shrubs, pot-plants in great variety, THIS DAY, at No. 105 Maiden-lane; on THURSDAY, 1,000 pear, apple, peach and cherry trees by catalogue.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE YORKVILLE NURSERY,

On 3d-av., between 97th and 99th sts.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, the entire stock of the above well-known and valuable nursery, being the property of Charles A. Moré, containing upwards of 20,000 varieties of fruit and ornamental trees, *free peonias*, magnolias, roses, &c., some of which are the finest specimens in the country.

ALSO, a large stock of valuable greenhouse plants of great variety and beauty.

ALSO, upwards of 2 000 camellias.

The sale will be positive, without limit or reserve, the property having lately changed hands is the reason for selling.

The sale is well worth the attention of persons who are desirous of supplying themselves with the choicest varieties of shrubs, fruit-trees, flowers, &c. Catalogues at No. 7 Pine-st., after the 1st inst.

Harry B. Hertz, Jr., Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

On FRIDAY, April 20, 1860, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 116 West 15th-st.,

Comprising rosewood parlor suites, etageres, velvet and Brussels carpets, mirrors, bronze clocks, ornaments, kitchen furniture, &c. Terms, cash. Catalogues at sale.

Joseph Hagaman, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, AT 9 O'CLOCK, A. M., at No. 29 Willoughby, near Jay-st., an excellent rosewood parlor suite, 7 pieces, in satin brocatel, with covers; mahogany sofas, arm and parlor chairs, rosewood and mahogany centre and extension tables, pier glass; marble vases, curtains, velvet and Brussels carpets, heater, &c., with kitchen furniture.

Same Day,

At 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Peerl st., splendid rosewood 7 octave cottage piano, Stodart maker; 3 mahogany do. Also, a large and general assortment of household furniture—2 handsome parlor suites, carpets, oil cloths, &c.

John E. Van Antwerp's Son, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF HARDWARE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell, THIS DAY, April 19, at No 27 Barclay-st., commencing at 10 o'clock, the entire balance of Messrs. Murphy & McCarty's stock of Hardware, embracing some 300 lots of shelf goods. Also, 80 very fine English guns, together with all the heavy goods, store fixtures, iron safes, &c., with which the sale will close. Terms—Four and six months' credit.

R. Kingsland, Auctioneer.

HOUSEKEEPERS' FURNISHING GOODS AT AUCTION.—R. KINGSLAND & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, April 19, at 10 A. M., at No. 534 Broadway, the entire stock of silver plated ware, kitchen utensils, tea-trays, coolfectioners' moulds, child's carriages, hatstands, &c., glass, show and side cases, fixtures, signs, gas fixtures, tinmen's tools, &c. Terms liberal. Sale peremptory.

Peed & Cole, Auctioneers

AUCTION SALE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, on FRIDAY, April 20, at 10½ A. M., at No. 127 South 5th, between 5th and 6th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., by PEED & COLE, comprising sofa beds, sofas, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, bookcase, tables, cheirs, Brussels and ingraio carpets kitchen furnitnre, &c.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD.
FARE $2 TO ALBANY.

On and after MONDAY, March 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams Bridge, 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 11 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt.
For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M. Mail, 3:30 P. M. Express train.
Connect with the New-York Central Railroad.
Returning, will leave:
Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains and Yonkers, 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.
Dover Plains, 6 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., 4:10 P. M., Express trains.

The 9:30 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express trains connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroads.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 9, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train, at 0:45 P. M., (sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30, P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included,) and 8:45 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5:25, (Sundays included,) and 9 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Trains leave pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail, 9 A. M. for Dunkirk, and intermediate stations. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. Marsh, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD FOR PORT MONMOUTH, HIGHLANDS, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., and steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Murray-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 7 A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M., and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—Leave foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 4 and 5:30 P. M. for Piermont and Suffern. 5:30 and 9:30 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Suffern at 6:50 A. M. and 6:40 P. M., and Piermont 8:30 and 7:35 A. M., and 2:20 and 7:45 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10¿A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4, and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 18 WALL-ST.,

CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000
WITH A LARGE AND ACCUMULATING SURPLUS.

CANAL and RIVER RISKS taken on the most favorable terms.

OPEN POLICIES issued for the season, and indorsements made thereon by

M. M. CALEB,
OFFICE OF A. T. CO.,
No. 7 COENTIES SLIP.

FIRE INSURANCE,

In all its branches, at a

REDUCTION IN RATES
FULLY EQUIVALENT TO THE
SCRIP DIVIDENDS
OF MUTUAL AND STOCK COMPANIES.
ALBERT WARD, President.
Richard A. Oakley, Sec'y.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office corner of Greenwich and Fulton sts.
New-York, April 10, 1860.

At the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, held on Tuesday, April 13, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

D. HAGAR,	SAMUEL S. BOWMAN,
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN,	JEREMIAH ROBINS,
BENJ. S. TAYLOR,	WARD A. WORK,
MOSES A. BOPPOCK,	C. D. VAN WAGENEN,
BARRET H. VAN ANDEN,	WILLIAM HUSTACE,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,	ISRAEL MINOR,
C. V. B. OSTRANDER,	JOSEPH S. BARKER,
DAVID MAGIE,	ELI HOPCOCK,
JOSEPH M. BROWN,	HENRY A. KERR,
EBENEZER BEADLESTON,	CROWELL ADAMS,
	NATHANIEL WEED.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, C. V. B. OSTRANDER was unanimously reelected President, and JOSEPH S. BARKER, Vice President.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL.

BLOOMINGDALE NURSERY.
SPRING OF 1860.

Now ready for delivery, a fine stock of DWARF FRUIT, SHADE and EVERGREEN TREES, GRAPEVINES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, &c., in great variety. Also, one of the finest collections of ROSES ever offered.

DAVID CLARK, Broadway and 77th-st.

Orders left at No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., promptly attended to.

PELLHAM FARM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR SALE.—They are the earliest known, and warranted not to rot. May be planted after the 9th of June successfully. Price $4 per single barrel, and $7 for more than one. May be obtained of M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 4 Eris Buildings, Duane-st., or by applying to R. L. PELL, Esq., No. 32 St. John's Park, north side, New-York.

PEAR TREES, PEAR TREES.—100 VERY extra choice pear trees in bearing condition; bore fruit last year, three and four years old from nursery. For sale this day by DEZENDORF & MOWBRAY, Stand No. 274 Fulton Market.

MANIPULATED PHOSPHATIC GUANO,

A first-class fertilizer, containing ammonia, potash salts, phosphates, and other necessary ingredients, in the proportions and conditions best adapted to produce most favorable effects in the growth of crops.

QUALITY GUARANTEED.

Price, $45 per ton of 2,000 lbs., in bags 125 lbs. each. Prepared by J. M. HUNTINGTON & CO., at their Steam Mills, Norwich, Conn. Sold in New-York by nearly all the horticulturists, seedsmen, florists, and dealers in guanos.

A fair trial, side by side, on any crop, with the best Peruvian guano, is solicited.

PERUVIAN GUANO NO 1.
SUPER PHOSPHATE
OF LIME, BONE DUST, &c., for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at lowest market price. Send for a circular. A. LONGETT, No. 34 Ore-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY stylish carriage horses, (sorrel;) nearly 16 hands, fast travelers, and of great endurance. The property of a gentleman who is absent traveling for his health, and has, therefore, no use for them. They will be sold at a bargain on application to R. HEWITT, at the American Express Company, Hudson-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. Lines, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 47 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $80.

For freight or passage apply to

S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail May 26.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Miller,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Cap. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,
SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 4.
ARABIA, Stone leaves New York, Wednesday, April 11.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wed'day, April 25.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be account

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Nomination of Delegates to Chicago.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC AND HARMONIOUS SESSION

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, April 18.

The Republican State Convention met at Concert Hall at 11 o'clock this morning. The attendance was large, and embraced very many of the leading Republicans of the State.

JAMES KELLY, of New-York, called the Convention to order, and on his motion Hon. RICHARD HUBLBURT, of Oneida, was made temporary Chairman, and Messrs. BENNETT, of Kings, DANIEL E. GAVIN, of New-York, THOS. C. PLATT, of Tioga, HIRAM W. HASKELL, of Genesee, Secretaries. Mr. HUBLBURT, in taking the Chair, returned his thanks to the Convention. His allusions to WM. H. SEWARD and JOHN C. FREMONT were enthusiastically received.

The list of delegates was was called.

On motion, the Chair appointed the following a Committee on permanent organization:

First District, James Kelly, George Opdyke; Second District, Charles Jones, Alfred Past; Third District, E. J. King, John M. Parker; Fourth District, P. C. Hitchcock, W. A. Dart; Fifth District, John P. Chester, Sanford Coe; Sixth District, Lucius Robinson, James W. Glover; Seventh District, Christopher Morgan, M. H. Lawrence; Eighth District, A. G. Conger, A. G. Price.

The Convention took a recess till 2 P. M.

HIRAM W. LEAVENWORTH, of Onondaga, will be President of the permanent organization.

On reassembling, Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following officers:

President—Hon. ELIAS W. LEAVENWORTH, of Onondaga.

Vice-Presidents—First District—George Oydyke, Edgar Ketchum, Henry Smith. Second—E. S. Sanford, Peter Townsend, Lucius C. Andrews. Third—William Benton, John M. Parker, William Masten. Fourth—James M. Harton, S. Belding, A. C. Brown. Fifth—A. G. Thompson, Peter M. Warren. Sixth—Levi Dimmick, J. R. Alladin, Joseph R. Dixon. Seventh—John Adams, N. J. Milliken, T. R. Strong. Eighth—Joseph H. Darling, L. D. Cohb, Jacob Buyer.

Secretaries—First District, Andrew Williamson; Second, Lucien Birdseye; Third, J. J. Van Allen; Fourth, Samuel Ames; Fifth, B. N. Hodges; Sixth, Thomas C. Platt; Seventh, N. T. Stevens; Eighth, Jas. T. Lurish.

Mr. LEAVENWORTH, on taking the Chair, said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—You will please to accept my profound acknowledgments for the honor which you have done me in calling upon me to preside over the deliberations of this numerous and most respectable Convention. I cannot but feel deeply this renewed manifestation of the kindness and confidence of the Republicans of the State of New-York; but unfamiliar as I am with the discharge of the duties of a presiding officer of deliberative bodies, permit me in advance to bespeak your most indulgent support. We are convened here from the various counties and districts of this great State to take the first step in opening the campaign of 1860—a campaign fraught with consequences of the most momentous import to the cause of Freedom and the welfare of the Republic. We should not for one moment forget that the organization which we represent is the only barrier which interposes the slightest obstacle to the spread of the dark and debilitating curse of Slavery over all the Territories of the glorious Union. It is not too much to say that but for the successive victories which we, the Republicans of the State of New-York have achieved in the years that are passed, the black and piratical flag of Slavery would now wave in triumph over the beautiful plains of Kansas and Nebraska; but they have thus far been saved by our efforts and our sacrifices, and our successes in common with those of our friends throughout the Union. Other Territories in embryo still lie beyond. [Great applause.] We alone are struggling to preserve this priceless inheritance, not only for the white laborer of the North and the South, but for the poor and the oppressed of every kindred and clime. This consummation is to be attained only through the instrumentality of the labor and efforts of the great and good men of our country. We have come together here to-day that with such prudence and wisdom as we can command, we may elect men who shall represent the Republicans of this State at the great national gathering at Chicago, and nothing will more conduce to the success of our labors than the fact that the Republican Party is composed of the most homogeneous materials, and contains within itself no element which can interfere to disturb the harmony of our deliberations. I know that I do not mistake the sentiment of the Convention when I say that we are all moved by one common sentiment and feeling, I cannot doubt that it is the evident and unanimous sentiment and desire of the gentlemen who are here assembled before me, that he who has been our champion in so many hard-fought battles—he who has so long and so ably, and so fearlessly and so wisely represented our interests and our principles in that august tribunal, the Senate of the Union, should be selected as the exponent of our opinions, as the common standard-bearer of the united Republican hosts. [Applause.] We, who for thirty years past, have been familiar with his calm prudence, his wisdom, his ability, his fidelity, and his patriotic devotion to duty, cannot hesitate in our choice, nor relax in our efforts for its accomplishment. That we may successfully accomplish the work which has summoned us on this occasion, and forward the great object which we have individually so much at heart, let us proceed, gentlemen, at once, with calmness and prudence and wisdom, to the discharge of our important duties; and, laying aside all personal and local considerations, let us march directly forward to the accomplishment of this great and paramount object which we severally so much admire. [Hearty applause.]

A Committee of one was then appointed from each Congressional District to select four delegates at large.

It was resolved that the delegates from each Congressional District select two delegates and two alternates for their respective Districts to the National Convention a Committee of eight, one from each Judicial District, was appointed to report resolutions, as follows: 1st District, John G. Floyd; 2d, George Opdyke; 3d, Augustus Tolle; 4th, A. D. Palmer; 5th, Richard Hurlbut; 6th, Lucius Robinson; 7th, Theron R. Story, Chairman; 8th, H. A. Prendergast.

A recess of an hour was taken to enable the Committee on Delegates at large to make up the report.

The delegations from the Congressional Districts, excepting in the Eighteenth, Twelfth and Twenty-seventh Districts, reported their selections for Delegates and Alternates.

Mr. STRONG, from the Committee on Resolutions, made the following report:

Resolved, That the Republican Electors of the State of New-York, represented in this Convention, present the name of WILLIAM H. SEWARD—[uproarious applause, lasting for some minutes]—to the Chicago Convention for the office of President, in obedience to a universal and unbroken public sentiment, but because they regard him as eminently the representative of the principles upon which the Republican Party is based, and to whose hands all the great interests of the nation may be safely committed. [Applause and cheers for SEWARD.]

This report was adopted, and subsequently the resolution was carried, by a unanimous vote, and amidst applause and cheers.

Hon. T. M. POMEROY and H. C. GOODWIN addressed the Convention.

The Committee of Thirty-three reported for delegates at large William M. Evarts, Preston King, John L. Schoolcraft and Henry R. Selden; and alternates, Isaiah Norman, A. B. Dickinson, Martin J. Townsend and Jacob Beyer; also, delegates for the Eighth, Twelfth and Twenty-seventh Congressional Districts.

An exciting scene now ensued over the delegates for the Eighth Congressional District of New-York City.

The Committee reported in favor of WM. CURTIS NOYES and JAMES W. NYE.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Kings, took the floor, and severely condemned the action of the Committee in selecting Gen. NYE in preference to DAVID DUDLEY FIELD. He said that the delegates from the district were divided between three men evenly, five to five, and that the Committee, by a close vote, had unwisely taken NYE and rejected FIELD. He charged that NYE was supported by mere politicians, while FIELD was urged by men who were Republicans from principle, and who were not office-seekers. He moved that the report be amended by substituting the name of DAVID DUDLEY FIELD in place of that of Gen. NYE.

Mr. JOHNSON, of New-York, defended the action of the Committee. He said in the course of his remarks that he knew Mr. FIELD not to be a Seward man, and that if he was sent to Chicago he would merely give a complimentary vote to Mr. SEWARD and then, as he expressed it, drop him like a hot potato. He said that he knew that Mr. FIELD was a Chase man.

The debate was continued by Messrs. SHERMAN, A. R. DICKINSON, [NEGRO] of New-York, CHRISTOPHER MORGAN and others. The amendment to strike NYE's name out and put FIELD's in its place was negatived by a decided vote, and the report of the Committee was adopted unanimously.

A resolution empowering the delegation to fill any vacancies that might occur, was adopted.

A series of resolutions, passed by a Convention in Dutchess County, in opposition to the selection of Delegates to National Conventions by State Conventions, and in favor of selecting them in the respective Congressional Districts, was presented.

A vote of thanks to the President was passed, and Mr. LEAVENWORTH responded, when the Convention adjourned with hearty cheers.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

Dists.	Delegates.	Alternates.
1.	Geo W. Curtis.	Chas. W. Goddard,
	Fredsrick W. Lord,	Robt. L. Meeks.
2.	Jas. S. T. Stranahan,	Wm. Peet,
	Henry A. Kent.	Horace M. Warner.
3.	John A. Kennedy.	Joseph B. Taylor,
	Amasa D. Barber,	John L. Hanson.
4.	Owen W. Brennan,	James Kelly,
	Robt. T. Rowe,	Robert Irwin.
5.	Thomas Murphy,	Jas. F. Freeborn.
	Chas. M. Briggs.	Sigismund Kauffman.
6.	Jos. C. Pinckney,	Wm. E. Dwryea.
	Marshall B. Blake,	Geo. F. Steinbrusr.
7.	Daniel D. Conover,	Washington Smith,
	Jno. Keyser.	Isaac Dayton.
8.	William Curtis Noyes,	A. Oakey Hall,
	Jas. W. Nye.	Rachial L. Leavitt.
9.	Edmund J. Porter,	Jeremiah C. Smith.
	Jno. C. Miller.	Jno. Bogart.
10.	Ambrose D. Murray,	James W. Fullerton,
	Wynkoop Kendall.	C. V. B. Laddington.
11.	Marcus Schoonmaker,	Edward Conrad Irasd,
	Henry Green.	Reuben Conlin.
12.	Albert Van Cleeck,	James Plate.
	John T. Hogeboom.	T. McInstry.
13.	John W. Freeman,	James Whiting,
	Abram C. Ten Eyck.	Gideon Reynolds.
14.	B. H. Van Dyck,	B. H Mills,
	Henry A. Brigham.	Lemuel D. Collins.
15.	Edward Dead,	John T. Masters,
	James W. Schenck.	N. E. Sheldon.
16.	Orlando Kellogg,	Ralph A. Loveland,
	Wm Hedding.	Erastus S. Mead.
17.	Jno R. Nesaber,	A. L. Fish,
	A. B. James.	E. D. Brooks.
18.	Henry Churchill,	Thomas Payne,
	Thomas R. Horton.	Abram Hoes.
19.	Horace M. Buckley,	Benjamin Cannon,
	Samuel J. Cooke.	Augustus Elwood.
20.	Palmer V. Kellogg,	Jno. B. Elwood,
	Henry H. Fish.	A. B. Cody.
21.	Giles W. Hopkins,	Edward H. Edwards,
	Benjamin Rexford,	Cyrus B. Martin.
22.	Samuel T. Gates,	Leonard Ames,
	Robert Stewart,	Wm. D. Manchester.
23.	Isaac H. Fiske,	Alonzo Manson,
	Carlos B. Seoville,	Hiram Porter.
24.	Vivius W. Smith,	Wm C. Gardner,
	D. C. Greenfield,	Darwin E. Hurd.
25.	Alex B. Williams,	W. F. Nottingham,
	Theodore M. Pomeroy,	A. M. Green.
26.	B. Latham,	Wm. A. Knox,
	Charles C. Shepard.	Chas. J. Folger,
27.	W. W. Shepard,	Aaron Hawley,
	Gee. W. Schuyler.	J. B. Williams,
28.	Wm. Scot,	E. W. Packard,
	Stephen P. Haight.	Alonzo Gray.
29.	D. D. S. Browne,	Samuel P. Allen,
	Alex. Babcock.	Ezra W. Parsons.
30.	Josiah H. Darling,	Wm. W. Smith,
	John H. Kewherty,	Charles Barton.
31.	Wm. Keep,	J. D. Cooper,
	Neah Davis, Jr.,	Daniel H. Cole.
32.	Alex. W. Harvey,	Philip H. Beudar,
	Joseph Sander,	Uriel Terrey. Jr.
33.	Alonzo Kent,	Henry A. Prendergast,
	Delos E. Sill,	John W. Meerscream.

THE UNION CONVENTION AT TROY.

SELECTION OF DELEGATES TO BALTIMORE.

TROY, Wednesday, April 18.

The National Union State Convention met in this city to-day. Fifty-two counties were represented.

W. C. HASBROUCK, of Orange, presided.

The following delegates were appointed to Baltimore.

At Large—WASHINGTON HUNT and EBASTUS BROOKS.

Dists.	Delegates.	Alternates.
1.	Let C. Clark,	A. A. Lyon.
2.	Alfred Dorlen,	Roswell Graves,
3.	Thomas Webb,	Jonas Bartlett.
4.	J. De Peyster Ogden,	Wm. Bunce.
5.	Charles Peck,	Harrison Hall.
6.	Horace H. Day,	Wm. H. Talconer.
7.	A. M. Bininger,	J. N. Savage.
8.	Wm. E. Dodge,	Edward L. Bloom.
9.	Clark Peck,	Truman Miner.
10.	Daniel B. St. John,	O. B. Wheeler.
11.	Peter Cantie,	John W. Hasbrouck.
12.	A. K. Chandler,	Cyrus Swan,
13.	Geo. B. Warren,	Clarence Buel.
14.	James Kidd,	W. D Murphy.
15.	David Russell,	Wm. Bosling.

The Sixteenth District is to be filled by the Committee.

Seventeenth District—Orville Page; Alternate, Wm. Ladeue. Eighteenth District—Charles B. Freeman; Alternate, W. H. Davis.

The Nineteenth District is to be filled by the Committee.

Twentieth District, A. J. Williams; alternate, Jno. Munn; Twenty-first District, A. W. Northrup; alternate, Wm. McConkey; Twenty-second District, Wm. Oakes; alternate, Daniel L. Couch; Twenty-third District, A. H. Hall; alternate, R. P. White; Twenty-fourth District, R. F. Stevens; alternate, ——; Twenty-fifth District, Wm. Fosgate; alternate, A. G. Myrrick; Twenty-sixth District, Jacob P. Fawrate; alternate, Daniel S. Baker; Twenty-seventh District, Chas. Coryell; alternate, Abraham Lawrence.

The Twenty-eighth District is not filled.

Twenty-ninth District, Geo. B. Brand; alternate, H. H. Hoff. Thirtieth District, D. W. Tomlinson; alternate, Geo. G. Dickson. Thirty-first District, Erastus S. Mack; alternate, Jno. H. Mack. Thirty-second District, Gustavus Adolphus Scroggs; alternate, John F. Morton. Thirty-third District, Madison Burnell; alternate, L. L. Pratt.

The following resolution, which elicited a long debate, was adopted:

Resolved, That the action of the Conservative Union men of the State of New-York as to the nomination and support of a distinct electoral ticket, shall be finally determined in a State Convention, at such time and place as the State Executive Committee shall appoint.

A great mass union is in progress here to-night, and the greatest enthusiasm is manifested.

The New-York and Brooklyn delegates to the Syracuse Convention, on board the *Francis Skiddy*, last night, were addressed by Rev. Dr. Cox in an urgent speech. His creed was the Bible, the Constitution, WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address and *Pluribus Unum*. He said he had twenty grandchildren, and by the judgment day he might have a million, whose happiness would depend upon the perpetuity of the Union. The destruction of the Union would no more benefit the master or the slave than the falling of the firmament would benefit the plantation. He hoped the Union Party would succeed, and go through the country like the voice of the thunder and the speed of the lightning. Ex-Mayor SLOCUM and Messrs. DURES, OGDEN, BROWN, HALSEY, BODINE and ROBERTS spoke. Gen. TALLMADGE also spoke. A large number of delegates are in town.

Messrs. BURROUGHS, BROOKS, E. R. JEWETT, and J. DE PEYSTER OGDEN, of the two State Committees, are here.

Delegates to the Charleston Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 18.

The steamship *Keystone State* sailed for Charleston this afternoon with about ninety passengers, to attend the National Democratic Convention, including several delegates from the Western States.

South Carolina State Convention.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, April 18.

The Democratic State Convention reaffirmed the Baltimore and Cincinnati Platforms and the Dred Scott decision. The proceedings were conservative. The Convention adjourned yesterday (Tuesday).

Fires.

DEPOT AND MACHINE-SHOP OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD AT CHICAGO—LOSS $150,000.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, April 18.

The roundhouse and machine-shop of the Illinois Central Railroad were totally destroyed by fire this morning. Four locomotives and a large number of lathes, forges, patterns and machinery were also destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been kindled from sparks from the copper-room. Loss $150,000—covered by insurance in the Liverpool and London Company.

WOOLEN-MILL AT NEWPORT, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, April 18.

The woolen mill, situated on Williams wharf, Newport, was destroyed by fire last night. Insured in this city for $10,000.

Murder Trial.

THE NEW-JERSEY WIFE POISONER.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Wednesday, April 18.

The trial of Rev. JACOB S. HARDEN for the murder of his wife is going on here. A jury was impanneled this morning; when the case was opened on the part of the State by JAMES M. ROBESON in a speech for the prosecution of two hours, after which the Court adjourned till 2 o'clock, when witnesses will be examined.

Conviction of McDonnel.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Wednesday, April 18.

PETER MCDONNEL, who was last Fall tried and convicted for the murder of J. O. MCKEEN, and subsequently granted a new trial by the Supreme Court, has to-day been convicted of manslaughter.

Railroad Accident.

COLLISION ON THE CANADA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

STRATFORD, C. W., Wednesday, April 18.

A collision occurred last night on the Grand Trunk Railway, one mile east of this place, between a freight and lumber train. One man was killed, and four or five seriously injured, and several others slightly injured.

The House of L. J. Levy & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 18.

L. J. LEVY & Co., the large retail dry goods house who suspended in 1857, to-day paid $50,000, the last installment on their extended paper. The whole amount of their indebtedness was over a million of dollars.

Lake Navigation.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, April 18.

The two New-York Central Railroad propellers, which left the harbor a week ago to attempt to force a passage through the ice to the ports above, succeeded in getting through about 4 o'clock this afternoon, and are out of sight. The ice has closed in again, shutting the harbor as close as ever.

DUNKIRK, Wednesday, April 18.

The schooner *Three Bells* arrived here at noon to-day, with a cargo of wheat, from Milwaukee. She made an attempt to reach Buffalo, but was prevented by the ice.

Death of Henry L. Tobey.

UTICA, Wednesday, April 18.

HENRY L. TOBEY, of the Utica *Morning Herald*, died this morning after a long illness. He had been ill only a few days.

The Baltimore Metropolitan Police Bill Constitutional.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 18.

The Court of Appeals decided in favor of the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police bill, passed at the recent session of the Legislature.

Sailing of the Niagara.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 18.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* sailed at 9½ o'clock this morning, with 55 passengers for Liverpool and 15 for Halifax. No specie.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

NEW-YORK CONFERENCE.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION—CHOICE OF ADDITIONAL DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE—CLOSING CHARGE OF THE BISHOP—APPOINTMENTS.

The Conference was opened at the usual hour yesterday morning with singing, reading the scriptures and prayer by Rev. B. F. ADAMS. Further ballots for the election of delegates to the General Conference resulted in the choice of Rev. PAUL R. BROWN and Rev. J. B. BEACH, (Progressive.) An election for two alternates resulted in the choice of Rev. L. M. VINCENT and Rev. L. H. KING.

The following is a classification of the delegates to the General Conference;

CONSERVATIVE.	PROGRESSIVE.
Rev. B. Griffin,	Rev. D. W. Clarke, D.D.,
Rev. A. M. Osbon, D.D.,	Rev. M. D'C. Crawford,
Rev. J. McClintoch, D.D.,	W. H. Ferris,
Rev. J. Holdich, D.D.	Paul R. Brown,
	J. B. Beach.
ALTERNATE.	ALTERNATE.
Rev. L. M. Vincent.	L. H. King.

The following young men were admitted to the traveling connection on trial: George Clarke, J. G. Shrive, E. B. Otherman, Sanford J. Ferguson, John W. Ackerly, Henry Jackson, (of Canada, elected deacon,) Eli M. Lockwood, David More Howell.

The Secretary presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Conference fully appreciate the calm, kind and dignified manner in which our Superintendent, Rev. Bishop SCOTT, has performed his official duties, and that we shall remember him in our prayers, and offer him our never-ending Christian love.

The Secretary, addressing the Bishop, said that he was very happy to inform him that the resolution had passed unanimously.

The Bishop said that he felt very grateful indeed to the brethren for their delicate and generous kindness, and he assured them that he should cherish the memory thereof to the close of his mortal career.

The Secretary then said I have another resolution to present which relates to myself. He would read it loud enough for his brethren to hear, although he might shed a tear or two in reading it. He then, in voice choked with tears, read the following:

Whereas, Rev. B. Griffin will have completed his half century of official service at the next session of the New-York Conference, therefore

Resolved, That we respectfully request the Bro. B. Griffin to preach a Semi-Centennial Sermon some time during that session, before this body.

Unanimously adopted.

The Bishop hoped that the dear brother would be preserved to do as his brethren had asked, ["Amen,"] and that his health and vigor would be preserved for that purpose. ["Amen, amen."]

The reverend gentleman then, in a voice of deep emotion, thanked his brethren for their kindness. He said he was afraid he would hardly be able to do as they asked. He was now the oldest member of the Conference except Brother RICE.

THE BISHOP—The oldest member, or the oldest effective member?

REV. MR. GRIFFIN—The oldest effective member, and yet he classed himself among the junior members. He still looked upon himself as a young man, but the record told a different tale. He need say no more. The reverend gentleman then sat down deeply affected.

Rev. J. B. WAKELEY asked permission to make a personal explanation. At the time of the death of WM. POOLE, the sister of that man asked him to remain from the Conference to which he was about to go. He did attend the funeral, and merely stood there; but the High Church people pitched into him like a thousand of brick. [Laughter.] He was, the other day, mentioned by the reporter of a certain paper as the eulogist of BILL POOLE. This he pronounced a foul slander, and he trusted the reporter would take it down.

All his life he had preached against sin and the devil in every form, and in Bleecker Building he stood up in the presence of THOMAS HYDE and other sporting gentlemen and denounced prize fighting. He thought that the reporter did not intend to injure him, but he believed it was whispered in his ear by a cowardly fellow who wrote an anonymous letter to the *Churchman* concerning him. If he was guilty they might hang him with an ecclesiastical rope, until he was dead, and let no one say God have mercy on his soul. But let there be none of these miserable stabs. (Amen.) Away with these slurs on Christian ministers! (Amen,) who for more than a quarter of a century preached against him. (Amen, amen.) POOLE'S aunt had assured him of her nephew's repentance, and he attended his funeral; and he avowed his determination to attend all funerals, even those of rumsellers, for it was the duty of the ministry to attend the funeral of all sinners. (Amen.)

A MEMBER—Is the person alluded to a member of the Conference.

Rev. Mr. WAKELEY—No, he is a brother reporter, who while a member of my church and partaking of the hospitalities of my family, stabbed me in the dark in this cowardly manner.

The Secretary presented the following statement regarding the statistics of the New-York Annual Conference, for the year ending April, 1860, viz: Members, 32,767; deaths past year, 380; probationers, 5,461; local preachers, 200; adults baptized, 1,738; children baptized, 1,601; number of churches, 339; probable value, $1,269,830; number of parsonages, 99; probable value, $224,750; collected for Conference claimants, $5,011 18; collected for Missions, $22,650 35; collected for Tract Society, $2,480 10; collected for Bible Society, $4,723 27; collected for Sunday School Union, $1,180 58; number of Sunday Schools, 453; number of officers and teachers, 5,622; number of Sunday School scholars, 27,588; number of volumes in library, 76,195.

Resolutions of thanks to the Trustees of the Church for the use thereof, and to those who entertained the members at their houses, were passed unanimously.

The Rev. Dr. STRICKLAND presented a report and resolutions to the effect that the Conference had the fullest confidence in the African Civilization Society, and would encourage the labor of its agent, Rev. VALENTINA BUCK, within the bounds of the Conference. Adopted.

Rev. JOSEPH B. WAKELEY again spoke on the subject of a report in the TIMES of Monday. He would not do injustice to any person. He had said that the slander was whispered into the ears of the other reporter, and being born in the land of steady habits, he was good at guessing, for such was the fact. The reporter in question stated that the reporter of the TIMES asked him, when he (Mr. W.) made his speech on Saturday, "Is that fellow the chap who made the oration at BILL POOLE'S funeral?" and the reporter in question answered "Yes," without having the remotest idea that Mr. WAKELEY'S name would be mentioned. He made this statement in justice to the reporter whom he had assailed in the morning, because that gentleman had a reputation to sustain as well as the ministers had.

The President exhibited a watch belonging to the deceased Bishop ASBURY, who was the first Bishop of the M. E. Church. They would perceive that it had ceased to mark the time. There were no hands to mark the moments, minutes, or hours. He died in Virginia in 1816, and gave the watch to his traveling companion, Rev. JOHN W. BOND, who at his death left the article to his nephew and namesake, Rev. JOHN WESLEY BOND WOOD. The exhibition of the relic excited considerable interest.

The Bishop said that he desired Rev. WM. P. COAIT, who was about to go to another field of labor, to make the closing prayer.

The Committee on the trial of Rev. Mr. WALLSWORTH, reported that the first charge (unchristian and unministerial conduct) was not sustained, and a few of the specifications of the second (mal-administration) only, were sustained. The Committee recommended that the brother be admonished by the President, but in view of the concessions and explanations made, they also recommended that his character pass. Agreed to.

The Bishop then congratulated the Conference on the peaceful and harmonious session they had had. Matters of great moment were brought before them, and they were discussed earnestly and extendedly, but in the spirit of brotherly love which he blessed God had prevailed. He said that he had done the best he could in regard to the appointments, others might have done them better. The Districts would remain as heretofore.

He then read out the appointments in the several Districts. The following are those for New-York:

Rev. A. M. Osbon, D. D., Presiding Elder.
Duane-street—T. B. Smith, W. F. Strickland, (Sup.)
Greene-street—Chas. E. Harris.
Second-street—C. Jost, (Germ.)
Five Points Mission—(To be supplied.)
St. Paul's—J. B. Hagany.
Washington-square—R. S. Foster.
Bedford-street—John Poissal, J. P. Newman, (Sup.)
Jane-street—Wm. H. Evans.
Central Church—George S. Hare.
Eighteenth-street—M. D'C. Crawford, E. E. Keys, (Sup.)
Thirtieth—J. W. Lindsey, J. Campbell, (Sup.)
Trinity—J. L. G. McKown.
Forty-third-street—Abram Davis.
Eighty-sixth street—D. Ward, A. C. Galerhue, (Snp.)
Fiftieth street—Wm. M. Chipp, S. C. Perry, (Sup.)
New-York City Mission—W. H. Ferry, J. C. Washburn.
Washington Heights—Chas. W. Lyen.
Harlem—B. M. Adams.
Morrisania—J. W. McComber.
Tremont and Fordham—J. A. Selleck.
White Plains—H. Lounsbury.
Greenburgh and Irvington—Samuel Orcutt.
Tarrytown—A. C. Foss, S. Martindals.
Dobb's Ferry—Luther W. Peck.
Yonkers—L. H. King; W. G. Browning, (Sup.)
Tuckahoe—A. M. Hough.
South Yonkers—Robert H. Kelly.
Chaplain to Westchester County Almshouse—C. F. Pelton, and Member of Tarrytown Quarterly Conference.
J. D. Holdich, D. D., Secretary of American Bible Society, and Member of St. Paul's Quarterly Conference.
B. Griffin, Agent of the Tract Society, and Member of St. Paul's Quarterly Conference.
Five Points Mission—N. Mead.
Superintendent Mission—A. K. Sanford.
Teachers of Schools—Members of Greene-street Quarterly Conference.
Portieth-street—T. W. Dinger, (German Mission.)
Rev. W. P. Corbitt transferred to Newark Conference, and stationed at Jersey City.

The Conference, after the announcement of the appointments, adjourned sine die.

Rev. D. D., [illegible] left for Boston this morning.

THE PRESBYTERY OF NEW-YORK.

THE BOARDS OF THE CHURCH—MISSIONARY CHURCHES—DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY—AN ADDITION TO THE PRESBYTERY PROPOSED.

The session of the Presbytery of New-York was continued yesterday at Dr. Perry's Church. The first business transacted was with reference to proposed changes affecting the Boards of the Church. With regard to the proposition that the present system on which the Boards of the Church are constructed shall be modified so as to consolidate the existing Boards and the working Committee—making one body instead of two—the Presbytery adopted the following:

Resolved, The Presbytery of New-York hereby expresses its approbation of the system on which the Boards of the Church are constructed, and especially its dissent from any proposition that may be made to reduce them to mere Executive Committees.

There are five or six Boards, three or four of which are located at Philadelphia. Many think it would be better to distribute them to Baltimore, Cincinnati, &c. On this subject the Presbytery adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, The Presbytery sees no good reason for agitating the question for removing the seat of the Board of the Domestic Missions from Philadelphia.

The committee then proceeded to elect delegates to the General Assembly, Messrs. GURBY and TAYLOR acting as tellers. Drs. KRIDS and SPRING were elected clerical representatives, with Drs. BANNARD and MR. ALEXANDER as alternates. Messrs. LOWRIE and WALKER were chosen lay delegates, and Messrs. BELKNAP and ALLEN alternates.

The report of the committee on Mission Churches was then presented, and the various recommendations were considered seriatim. The sum of $500 was appropriated for the pastor of the German church in Madison-street. The committee recommended an appropriation by the Presbytery to increase the salary of Rev. Mr. WILSON, pastor of the colored church in Seventh-avenue, from $500 to $600 per annum. In this connection the report of the special committee on that church was read, recommending that the colored church be rented as heretofore, and that the location be changed, with a view to obtaining better attendance. The report was adopted.

After a long discussion on a recommendation of the same Committee with regard to the Twenty-eighth-street Church, the Presbytery decided that a Committee should be appointed to raise, on behalf of the Presbytery, $4,000 to purchase the mortgage on the church.

Dr. HOGE, from the Committee appointed to report a narrative of the general result of the verbal statements made on the previous day, read an interesting narrative, noticing particularly the German Church in Madison-street, the Mariner's Church, and the Nineteenth-street Church. The document was ordered printed.

The Presbytery decided to pay the actual necessary expenses of delegates to the General Assembly, Dr. MCCARTY suggesting that the bills should not include champagne and cigars.

Rev. SAMUEL ALEXANDER presented the petition of the North-West Presbyterian Church in Fiftieth-street, (New School,) to be admitted under the care of the Presbytery. After some discussion, the whole subject was referred to a Committee of five, to report to the Presbytery. Dr. Phillips, Dr. Hoge, Rev. Samuel Alexander, Mr. Moses Allen and W. Staples, were appointed such Committee, and after some routine business the Board adjourned to a week from next Thursday.

PRESBYTERY OF NASSAU, O. S.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

At the session of this Presbytery yesterday, which has been in Session in the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, the following delegates to the General Assembly were selected: Delegates—Rev. Mr. Oakley, Rev. Mr. Locke. Alternates—Rev. Mr. Knox, Rev. Mr. Wells. Elders—Messrs. Wallace, Cruikshank, Eli Beard, and G. W. Elleman.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

OUR DELEGATION TO CHARLESTON.

Departure of the Nashville—Who was on Board, and a Hint at what they Suffered.

A large number of the New-York (Wood) delegates to the Democratic National Convention at Charleston left yesterday in the steamer *Nashville*, of SPOFFORD & TILESTON'S line. There were also in company with them a number of gentlemen, and some ladies, who go to witness the proceedings, and to take a more or less active part in them. There was a large gathering of the political friends of the delegates to see them off. All the staterooms were taken up before the day of sailing, and quite a number of the passengers were obliged to put up with a standee. For other creature comforts, however, they appeared to be well provided in the shape of "small stores," any quantity of baskets and mysterious packages being sent on board up to the moment of departure. No demonstrations were made by the crowd upon the pier, except the rather questionable compliment of a shower of small and stale oranges which flew thick and fast between the steamer and the spectators, while she was backing out of the slip, by which several coats were bespattered and rendered the worse for wear.

The following are the names of the Delegates:

FROM NEW-YORK.

Wm. N. McIntyre,	D. E. Wager,	A. Belmont & ser't,
C. W. Campbell,	J. W. Clackuer,	M. Tnomey,
Wm. Miner,	P. G. Maloney,	N. H. Fowlsr,
Isaac V. Fowler,	Frank Spinois,	W. W. Wright,
K. S. Chaffer,	S. Dougherty,	J. Howard, Jr.,
L. Noble,	G. Beach.	I. Beach.
R. W. Allen,	F. W. Hoffman,	F. B. O'Keefe,
Dr. Ingham,	Dr. Skinner,	Judge Robinson,
Charles Jacobus,	Dr. Bissell,	B. Howe.
A. Loomis,	W. H. Walrath,	F. Clarke,
John S. Dudley,	J. J. Srdley (Ex-A.)	M. C. Helderly.
Jge. Capers, D. Cel.,	R. W. Allen,	J. J. Peck & friend,
E. Cooper, & friend,	S. V. Butterworth, & friend.	

FROM ALBANY.

S. G. Courtney,	S. S. Wright,	Dean Richmend,
And. Nephew,	O. McFarlin,	C. Cassidy.
Dan. S. Dickinsen,		

Of the state of these political pilgrims, even after they were fairly upon the high seas, we are fortunate in being able, through the kindness of the Pilot, to give a hasty, but satisfactory glimpse in the following:

From Our Own Correspondent.

STEAMSHIP NASHVILLE, OFF THE HOOK, Wednesday, April 18, 1860.

If the pilot is as good as his word, and I don't doubt he will be, you will get this paragraph in time for the morning's edition. Excuse any defects, for I don't feel easy. Whether its bile or what not, I can't say, but I *think* its bile and probably in a few minutes I shall be able to say definitely.

What a jolly crowd we are to be sure. Generals, Postmasters, Bankers, Courtiers (male and female,) reporters and gentlemen. Oh! there are two or three Aldermen besides. To particularize: there is one portly Postmaster, Fowlea by name, though not so by nature, I am not sure, but I think he'll be sea-sick in about ten minutes, (I *know* its bile.) He is just now talking wit G. B. LAMAR, and they laugh in so melancholy a manner that I think they must be troubled with bile, as well as "poor me." Mr. COURTENAY, a near relative of Hon. Mr. DICKINSON, (you see I mean to be very polite, because there's no telling who's President till after election.) Mr. BELMONT, the GREAT banker, and Mr. FROMENT (not Fremont nor forment, now you type-setters,) and EDWARD COOPER, looking dreadfully pale, are just going down the stairs (stairs isn't the nautical term, but I'm not writing for "experts,") and though its none of my business as to *where* they are going, I'll bet a bowl of gruel they're going to turn in (and, perhaps, before they know it, they'll out in a turreen.) Pon my soul, I can't write any more. I guess the pilot's in a hurry; if he isn't the ship is and it keeps up *such a see-sawing* that I must be off.

The reporter of the *Herald*, who is buttonholeing "honorable gentlemen," and who looks as smart as a steel-trap—is welcome to *all* the news, "exclusive" and all. What do *I* care for news? All around me I see *placers* of news, but I won't dig, except for my berth, (and speaking of births, why was I *ever* borned?) Mr. S. F. BUTTERWORTH now doesn't look as if he'd ever be sick, and I hope he won't. The rest of them, Messrs. RICHMOND, CASSIDY, SPINOLA, DOHERTY, Sheriff BENSEL, Govs. TUCKER and MALONE are walking in otting, chatting, minching apples and talking politics, but I hate 'em all—I am going to bed instantaneously, and from this hour until we reach Charleston, I bid farewell to you and all thoughts of you. Your sea-sick! HOWARD.

BOOK SALE BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THE IRVING BUILDINGS.—Messrs. BANGS, MERWIN & CO., commenced their first book sale in their new quarters in the Irving Buildings on Tuesday. On mounting the rostrum Mr. MERWIN, in response to numerous calls for a speech, welcomed the friends, old and new, whom he saw before him, to the rooms to which he and his associates had removed. At their old stand they had labored faithfully, and he trusted in a way which had resulted in good. He hoped that a little of the charm which lingered around the fields and shores of Sunny side might be transferred to the spot which had been named after one of the noblest men whose life belongs to our own or to any other literature. Mr. MERWIN, in concluding, called attention to the catalogue of rare works which was presented, and then the sale proceeded.

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2678. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

MORE PRESIDENTIAL PETTIFOGGING.

The Executive and the Public Printing.

How Partisan Papers are Sustained.

Further Discussion of the Homestead Bill in the Senate.

The House on the Military Academy Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 19.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

The publication of the President's letter to Gov. WALKER has produced a great excitement here, and the language used by Attorney-General BLACK to Mr. SLIDELL, touching the letter, resulted in a challenge to-day from Gov. WALKER, Hon. ALBERT G. BROWN being the bearer; but Judge BLACK refuses to fight. The President charges the publication of this bomb-shell document to the imprudent language of the Attorney-General, and a change in the Cabinet is already spoken of. The result has been another rise in Douglas stock.

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.

The Massachusetts delegation is in trouble. After arriving in Washington it ascertained that Gen. WHITNEY was using his patronage as Collector of Boston against Mr. DOUGLAS. It was shown that Gen. WHITNEY was elected after giving a written pledge for Mr. DOUGLAS, and to secure the Collectorship replied himself against him. Documents were produced, and the result is that Gen. WHITNEY will be left almost alone in his glory.

THE CONVENTION.

Many of the delegates have left us, and the city is comparatively dull.

The House will follow the example of the Senate and adjourn from time to time, without transacting any business, after to-morrow.

THE CORRUPTION INVESTIGATION.

Mr. VAN DYKE was not before the Covode Committee to-day, but expects to be called to-morrow. The witness called testified to corruption in the binding contracts. The petitioner's bid was submitted to the Attorney-General by the President, but with a private note that no opinion was desired.

THE TREATIES.

A caucus of the Republican Senators to-day, resulted in an agreement to support the Nicaraguan Treaty, with an amendment guarding the use of troops by Congressional legislation. The ratification of the treaty may be considered a fixed fact.

THE TEXAN REGIMENT BILL.

The Texan Regiment bill passed to-day by three majority, but a motion to reconsider is pending; so that the matter is still unsettled.

THE APPROACHING ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

A total eclipse of the sun will take place next July, and Lieut. GILLISS, U. S. N., is to take observations in Labrador. Arrangements have been made to take simultaneous observations on the Pacific coast. The War Department has been desirous to take advantage of the probable presence of the expedition for the exploration of the Yellow Stone River, commanded by Capt. W. F. REYNOLDS, of the Topographical Engineers, near the belt of total obscuration at the time of the eclipse, to have observations made in the interior of the continent, and as that belt is north of our Territory, and in the British possessions, application has been made to Lord LYONS for permission for a Government party to enter the British territory for the above purpose. Lord LYONS has replied, signifying in courteous terms the assent of his Government to the proposition. If the observations can be made the results will be exceedingly interesting, and will afford excellent determinations for longitudes, at present but imperfectly known.

ARMY NEWS.

The War Department to-day issued the following important general orders:

First—The especial attention of Department Commanders is directed to paragraph 170 of General Regulations. *Second*—Paragraph 172 is amended by adding to the last sentence the following: "The term of extension approved by the Department Commander will be regulated by season and the usual opportunities for reaching the officer's station, so that he may not be absent during the time for active operations." *Third*—The War department will not grant leave to officers on applications made out of the proper military channel, or longer extensions of leave than are recommended by competent authority. *Fourth*—Paragraphs 179 and 180 of the general regulations, are hereby modified so as to conform to the following: Leaves of absence on account of sickness will not be granted to officers to go beyond the limits of the military department within which they are stationed, unless the certificate of the medical officer shall explicitely state that a greater change is necessary to save life, or prevent permanent disability. Nor will sick leaves to go beyond the department limits be given in any case, except of immediate urgency, without the previous sanction of the War Department. On the expiration of leave of absence given on account of sickness, if the officer be able to travel, he will forthwith proceed to his post, although his disability may not have been removed. Exceptions to this general rule must be made in each case by the War Department on full and explicit medical certificates, setting forth the reasons for delay, and the length of time the delay is considered necessary.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Committee on Foreign Relations are very busily engaged upon some important matters with the English Government, especially that in relation to the rights of Naturalized American Citizens abroad. The Senate Committee, in order to facilitate the deliberations of the House Committee, have furnished copies of the President's communication upon the subject, addressed to the Senate. This question involves many interesting points which enter into and make up a part of our political canvasses. The consideration of it will therefore be conducted with great care. They have also the French Spoliation bill, our relations with Mexico, and propositions to facilitate commercial communication and operations in the West Indies and on the Gulf Coast.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. COVODE's Committee does not seem to get on rapidly in the process of investigation, its time being for the most part occupied by preliminary matters. The process by which this Committee receded from its position in attempting to compel Mr. SCHELL to exhibit private letters and papers, is amusing, and deserves commemoration. When Mr. COVODE discovered that he was committing the very same blunder that the Senate committed in its attempt to compel the attendance of JOHN BROWN, JR., and SANBORN, of Massachusetts, without the proper authority and process, by a sudden *coup d'etat*, he saved himself by a motion to recommit the matter to the Committee. We have waited long for its reappearance in the House, but the Committee has concluded, so far as we can learn, to allow it to remain recommitted. SCHELL has the best of it thus far.

SEATS IN THE HOUSE.

Inasmuch as the Senate has agreed to adjourn three days at a time to accommodate the Charleston Convention, there seems to be a prevalent opinion that the House ought to do the same thing to accommodate those who wish to be absent, but especially to permit the proposed change of seats in the Representatives' Hall. The present seats are so uncomfortable now, that when the weather becomes warmer they will be intolerable. The ventilation must also undergo some change, as the House will be compelled to adjourn soon in order that the work may be done. The practice of recognizing political conventions by adjournment is very unpopular, but this is a peculiar case.

CONTESTED SEATS.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, is expected to support the report of the majority of the Committee of Elections in favor of Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, as Mr. COOPER, with Mr. HOWARD also in behalf of his own case. Mr. MARSTON, of New-Hampshire, will manage the case of BLAIR *vs.* BARRETT, of Missouri, and Mr. DAVIS the case of WILLIAMSON *vs.* SICKLES. All these gentlemen are eminent lawyers, and with Messrs. STRATTON, of New-Jersey, and MCKNIGHT, of Pennsylvania, all Republicans, make up the majority of that committee. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 19.

The Senate to-day confirmed the appointment of FRANK E. WOOTEN, as Secretary of State for Utah.

The Committee on Elections have reported in favor of Mr. HOWARD, and against COOPER, the sitting member, in the Michigan contested case. Messrs. GARTRELL, STEVENSON and BOYCE unite in the minority report.

This completes the hundredth day the House has been in actual session. There is no doubt, from present indications, that a quorum will be present during the next week. As much, however, cannot be said of the Senate, many of its members having already left the city.

Nearly all the Republicans voted against the Senate's amendment appropriating nearly $100,000,000 to enable the President to call into service a regiment of Texas mounted volunteers. Messrs. CASEY, CURTIS, JUNKIN, MORRIS of Pennsylvania, and SCHWARTZ voted with the Democrats and Southern opposition in its favor.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 19.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) stated that the Senate Printing Investigation Committee was ready to report, and moved the printing of two thousand extra copies of the testimony. Adopted.

The report is extremely voluminous, embodying full minutes of all the evidence taken. The more important testimony is subjoined.

THE PRINTING INVESTIGATION.

TESTIMONY OF CORNELIUS WENDELL.

We have received a very voluminous report of the testimony taken before this Committee, a very large portion of which is of little general interest. We can only give, this morning, a few of the most pointed extracts.

CORNELIUS WENDELL was examined, and testified at considerable length to the fact that he was directed by the President, personally, to pay very large sums out of his receipts for the public printing to sustain Democratic newspapers in Washington and Philadelphia. We give the following passage from his testimony:

TUESDAY, Jan. 31, 1860.

Cornelius Wendell sworn and examined.

Question.—Mr. Wendell, who was chosen printer to the Senate at the last Congress? *Answer.*—William A. Harris.

Q.—And who for the House of Representatives? A.—James B Stesdman

Q.—Who executed the printing? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Who executed the printing for the Executive Department? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Will you state how you came to execute the printing? A—By an agreement with Messrs. Harris and Steedman; and a portion of the Executive, which was under the control of the Executive Department.

Q.—Mr. Wendell, do you know of any moneys having been paid for the use of the newspaper here called the *Constitution*, or for the Philadelphia *Argus*, or the *Pennsylvanian*, out of the earnings of the public printing? A—Yes, Sir; my impression is that there was an agreement in writing with the *Pennsylvanian*; I am not positive, but I think there was; there was none for the Philadelphia *Argus*; I was the owner of the *Constitution* myself until March last.

Q.—Has there been any money paid for the use of the *Constitution* since you ceased to manage it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know of any other moneys paid by the party who executed the public printing, for other purposes than the newspapers that have been mentioned? A.—I have paid a good deal of money for party purposes myself.

Q.—Were you required to do so, or called upon to do so? A.—I cannot say that I was, any further than as a partisan; suppose, as I had an unbounded amount of money, and being willing to spend it for the party, I was asked to do so; but never imperatively directed.

Q.—Whom were you called upon by? A.—*Their name was legion.*

ABOUT THE PURCHASE OF THE UNION—HOW IT WAS PAID FOR.

FRIDAY, Feb. 3, 1860.

Examination of Mr. WENDELL resumed:

Q.—Who was the Superintendent of Public Printing? A.—George W. Bowman.

Q. Did he continue to hold that office during his whole term? A.—No, Sir; he resigned on the 12th of May, 1859.

Q.—Do you know who succeeded him in office? A.—John Heart, who now holds the office.

Q.—Have you the contract of which you spoke before? A.—One of them.

The witness exhibited the following paper:

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: You were consulted by us concerning the transfer which has this day been made between us of the *Union* newspaper. You know the views and expectations which influenced us on both sides. While we do not contemplate the slightest difficulty, yet it is possible that some collision of interest, or some difficulty of opinion concerning our rights or duties, may hereafter arise. In that event, we have agreed to leave all questions between us to your arbitrament, and your decision shall be binding and conclusive upon us both. If you shall differ, you may choose some third person as an umpire. It is, as you know, understood between us, that the purchaser of the *Union* shall not be a competitor with the seller for any portion of the Executive work now done by Mr. Wendell at his large office, but that Mr. Bowman *shall receive at the rate of twenty thousand dollars per annum so long as Wendell continues to do the work as he does it now, but no longer.* If the work aforesaid or withdrawn from Wendell, his obligation to pay this twenty thousand dollars shall cease, or in what proportion it shall continue.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

C. WENDELL,
GEO. W. BOWMAN.

Messrs. A. O. P. NICHOLSON and J. S. BLACK.

By the Chairman:

Q.—These are the signatures of yourself and Mr. Bowman? A.—They are, Sir.

Q.—Will you state to the Committee what occurred at or about the time of this transfer in relation to the public printing, and the payments made by you out of its proceeds? A.—About the close of the last Congress I was very desirous to make some change in the condition of the paper and the performance of the public printing, and I made a proposition to give the paper to the Administration, to place it at the disposal of the Administration, offering to contribute from the profits of the work $10,000 per annum to support it—I mean from the profits of the work at the disposal of the President. *I made the proposition to the President direct.* After some considerable negotiation, the transfer was made. This paper was written to express our views and sentiments, and Mr. Bowman took possession—the amount being increased from $10,000 to $20,000 per annum, as is expressed in that stipulation.

Q.—At whose suggestion was the amount increased? A.—Not at mine; it came *from some gentlemen connected with the Administration.* The views and expectations which influenced us on both sides were that Mr. Bowman would be elected Printer to Congress, or at least to the Senate, and that I should do the printing, receiving a greater portion of the emoluments therefrom as remuneration for the paper. I paid him, on the 11th day of April, $5,000 on account of the $20,000. For three of the $5,000 I have a receipt; the other $2,000 he declined receipting for, because it was to go to Mr. Baker, Collector of the port of Philadelphia, as the agent of the *Pennsylvanian* in Philadelphia, as I understood—which money I paid through a friend to him.

Q.—To Bowman or to Baker? A.—I cannot say whether to Bowman or Baker. I think the money went to a creditor of the *Pennsylvanian*. That, however, I do not know. Mr. Megargee, of Philadelphia, was the friend through whom I paid the money. The stipulation, it will be observed, requires me to pay George W. Bowman $20,000 per annum. I was informed that one half of the amount was to go to the *Pennsylvanian*. During the year I gave him orders, as per his receipt to me, to the amount of $6,306 20.

Q.—When was the *Union* transferred to the possession of Mr. Bowman. A.—It appears by this agreement that it was March 26, 1859.

Q.—Was Mr. Bowman Superintendent of Public Printing when this arrangement was made with him? A.—He was.

Q.—Are the prices of public printing fixed by law? A.—Yes; by the law of 1852.

Q.—In doing the work, were you to receive that amount; and out of that to pay these same? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Whether they were profits or not, made no difference? A.—Not at all.

Q.—At whose request or suggestion was the sum raised from $10,000 to $20,000? A.—I cannot state whether it was Judge Black or Mr. Bowman. About the time of the transfer, the Philadelphia people were anxious, and the collector was down here, if I remember right, and I have the impression that it was at his instigation. He stood god-father for the *Pennsylvanian*. I allude to Mr. Baker.

AGENCY OF THE PRESIDENT.

Q.—*You made this proposition, of* $10,000, *to the President?* A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was the President a party to these conversations and consultations? A.—I made the first proposition in writing through Judge Nicholson, who had been a partner of mine, or I of his. He was formerly, gentlemen will remember, Printer to the Senate. I had been his business man during the whole of his connection with the printing. I had purchased his half of the *Union*; and *through him I opened negotiations with the President, which were consummated by Judge Black on behalf of Bowman.* I had little, if any, conversation with Bowman. I do not remember any until we went to sign these papers.

Q.—You said the proposition was in writing? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—To whom was it addressed? A.—*I think to the President.*

Q.—Then he was a party to this transaction? A.—In so far as commencing negotiations. Subsequent conversations were held mainly with Judge Black and Hon. John Appleton.

PARTIES INTERESTED IN THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

Q.—Besides Mr. Steedman, who were interested in the public printing? A.—I know no one officially but him; but I heard that there were some three or four.

Q.—Will you state who they were? A.—Mr. A. D. Banks was the principal one. Mr. McLean, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, told me he was; and I have paid him some money I think. Judge Walker, of New Orleans, told me that he was interested.

Q.—Anybody else? A.—These three gentlemen, as far as my memory goes, were the only ones. There was one other gentleman, who had withdrawn from being a candidate for the office of doorkeeper, I believe, on the consideration that he should receive something; and I understand that he did receive something. Another gentleman, of the name of Martin, told me that he was to have a small amount for services.

Q.—What were those services. A.—Electioneering, I suppose.

Q.—What sums have you paid to the parties elected or having the right to execute this public printing as a consideration for executing it yourself, and receiving the prices fixed by law? A.—I think $49,000 odd to Mr. Steedman; I think $28,000 to Mr. Harris; $20,000 I was to give him; but the aggregate from the time he came in the *Union* newspaper up to March was more. My stipulation with him was made after his election.

Q.—And what was the amount for the Executive? A.—The Executive printing was a matter of contest between the two printers.

Q.—Have these sums been paid? A.—I am indebted to Harris in consequence of not getting my payments, the appropriation having run out.

Q.—The arrangement with Bowman, then, was for the present Congress, and not the last? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What other sums of money other than these two have you been called upon to pay; or have you paid? A.—I paid to Mr. Rice, of the *Pennsylvanian*, under an arrangement with him, $11,198 57, besides the two sums you have mentioned.

Q.—Any other sums, Mr. Wendell? A.—To Mr. Severns, of the Philadelphia *Argus*, rising $5,000. The total charge is $7 150, but a portion of that was not directly for the *Argus*. *Those may be considered by the direction of the Executive.*

Q.—Do you say, to the *Argus*, by direction of the Executive. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I thought I understood you, the other day, to say that there was no compulsion exercised upon you to pay; but you considered you were, to a certain extent, bound to give to the *Argus*? A.—Under the arrangement with Rice; allow me to say that Rice obtained the contract, and then Severns and his friends claimed a part, and *I was directed to reduce the amount to Rice and pay an amount to Severns.*

Q.—Who directed you? A.—*The Executive.*

C.—Whom do you mean by the Executive? A.—*James Buchanan.*

Mr. Slidell—You said you had no conversation with him. A.—That is in relation to the printing.

Q.—Was this done verbally and personally? A.—Personally. There was a contest between Mr. Bigler and Col. Florence about it.

Q.—On what was this claim based? A.—Party, I presume; its editor having been removed from an office.

Q.—Is it proper to inquire what party? I will make the inquiry: what party? A.—*The Democratic Party proper.*

Q.—Were those papers all supporting the Administration? A.—*Yes, Sir; I think they did.* I was not a reader of the papers, but they were understood to be.

Q.—Did you pay any other sums? A.—None that I considered obligatory upon me to pay, Sir.

Q.—*Did you consider it necessary for you to pay these sums as a condition on which the printing was to be continued in your hands?*

Witness—To the papers?

Mr. King—Yes, Sir.

Witness—*Most certainly I did.* That I have answered before. I have contributed towards the expenses of the party other sums, but none that I considered to have reference to my obtaining or retaining the work.

Q.—Now, I want to ask you when you had this conversation with the President in relation to the subject of the printing? A.—I had conversations with the President in relation to the subject of the printing frequently. He was in the habit of seeing the President almost daily. He never went into details. He would say: "Well, now settle it."

Q.—At these conversations with the President who were present? A.—On some occasions Mr. Bigler, I think, was present.

Q.—You had no private conversation I suppose; there was no mystery about it? A.—Sometimes some of the parties interested would be there. I should have a demand made upon me, and I should say to the President that I was called upon in this way: and he would say, "Well, settle it." He did not wish to be troubled with it. I do not wish to be understood as saying that the President said. "Wendell, if you do not do this I will do that;" *but I have seen enough to take a hint.*

Q.—Did the President send for you about this printing? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was the subject? A.—I think this card was the subject; or an attack upon him in relation to it.

Q.—Did he ask you, or suggest to you, that you should write that card? A.—Not personally, Sir.

Q.—Then you never had a conversation with him on the subject of that card, I believe? A.—No, Sir; but allow me to state that Mr. BAKER did ask me, and said that the President wished him to ask me. May I state more about this card? Gentlemen, about September—*sometime in the month of September—I suggested the stoppage of the payment to the Pennsylvanian, on my own volition, believing that the money was thrown away there; I stopped it;* I had two reasons for it—one was I wanted some of the profits myself, for I was running into difficulties, and I thought I was entitled to some of the profits; I suggested it to the President, and without his direction I stopped it; he did not direct this stoppage; he did not direct it to be done, nor dissent; he would say, this whole subject of the printing is a source of annoyance to me; do as you please; I suspended the payment, and Mr. Rice, of course, was highly indignant, and he made divers statements, which were caught up by the reporters, and this attack was made; *Mr. Baker told me the President wished me to make this statement; he brought it items already written, and I signed it*; it was, and is true, in every particular. I will read it:

"My attention has been called to a paragraph in a letter to the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 9th instant, in vague and general terms, that the President had caused certain money, justly due to some individual, to be used for electioneering purposes." He never did. "With this accusation my own name has been so generally connected in conversation that I feel constrained, publicly and emphatically, to deny all knowledge or belief of any fact which can warrant it, and to declare that President BUCHANAN never did authorize, advise, or request me, directly or indirectly, to use either my own money or that of any other person, for purposes like that mentioned in the paragraph referred to, or in any manner affecting any public election."

That is all true. What I did was of my own volition. I thought the money could be better applied to partisan purposes, *and I took the responsibility.*

PUBLIC MONEY USED TO SUSTAIN THE KNOW-NOTHING PARTY.

Sylvester J. Megargee examined:

Question.—Mr. Megargee, did you write to Mr. Weodell, in reply to a telegraphic dispatch from him, that you would draw on him for $2,000? *Answer.*—I have written him, Sir.

Q.—To whom was the telegraphic dispatch directed to which you replied? A.—I really had a great many telegraphic dispatches from Mr. Weodell; I was shown a telegraphic dispatch from Mr. Wendell, and I told the gentleman who called upon me that I would attend to it.

Q.—You speak of a particular dispatch for the sum of $2,000? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who was the dispatch directed to? Who showed it to you? A.—Dr. Morwitz showed it to me.

Q.—With whom did you consult as to what should be done with it? A.—I consulted with Dr. Morwitz only.

Q.—Did you draw for the amount? A.—I did, Sir, and the draft was accepted and paid, and the amount was carried to my credit, less the exchange.

Q.—What did you do with the money? A.—I put it in an envelope and handed it to Mr. Baker.

Q.—Did you take a receipt for it? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Were you requested to do so? A.—I was told to take a receipt for it.

Q.—*Did you receive any money for political purposes in Pennsylvania or New-Jersey from Mr. Wendell? Witness*—Am I really compelled to answer such questions?

Mr. Kennedy—I think it is within the scope of the inquiry.

[The Committee thought the question was a proper one, and that it should be answered.]

A.—I did, Sir, receive money at various times for political purposes.

Q.—Were those moneys expended for the promotion of the interests of the Democratic party? A.—Not all of them; *some of it was used for a third party, which was organized to divert votes from what was known as "the People's party" with us*; the "People's party" was in opposition to the Democratic party; we did not know there the party organized as "the Republican party;" *the opposition to the Democratic party was called "the People's party," and to divert votes from that party the third party was organized; the object was to divide the "People's party."*

Q.—Was such a third party organized? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you believe that was necessary to the success of the Democratic party? A.—We certainly did, or we should not have given them the money.

Q.—What was that third party called? A.—*The straight American party—the straight-outs.*

Q.—You speak both of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And of those States only? A.—Yes, Sir; of those only.

Q.—Have you any idea of the amount that you furnished for party purposes? A.—I really could not say.

Q.—Could you approximate to the sum? A.—Some thousands of dollars.

Q.—Will you name some number of thousands as near the amount as you can come? A.—I negotiated notes and drafts to the amount, probably, of $5,000 or $5,000 that I understood were for party purposes, but that does not include the $2,000; I did not understand that the $2,000 were for operations in party elections, but for the papers.

MR. WENDELL OBJECTS TO BEING LEFT OUT IN THE COLD.

Q.—You sued Bowman? A.—I have; *I have no idea of being robbed of my paper, and then being set out in the cold by Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Bowman or anybody else.*

Q.—Mr. Wendell, how much a year do you suppose you have contributed? A.—*I think during the past four years I have contributed, directly or indirectly,* $100,000.

Q.—What do you mean by indirectly; I suppose part of that sum went to the support of the *Union*? A.—Yes, Sir. *I mean that that amount has been paid out of the profits of my office.* If a clever fellow was running for Congress, and wanted $500, and I had it, I could not help giving it; but the exact amount I could not tell.

Q.—But without this public printing you would not have been able to do it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You stated that you had been in the habit of contributing to elections, and you have mentioned some Districts; have you contributed in any other? A.—Yes, Sir; I have one item on my books of $1,500, which I contributed in New-York; I have also contributed in New-Jersey.

Q.—Were you as kind towards Maryland? A.—Occasionally I have.

Q.—Who called upon you? A.—I think Mr. Thomas, who is pretty active in elections; he sent over here a message that money was wanted; but these were small amounts; I think the highest I ever gave was a couple of hundred dollars at one time.

Q.—You spoke of sums spent in New-York; what other Districts did you contribute to? A.—I went up the river, and, among others, I contributed to Mr. Nevin's District; I contributed wherever I thought a little good could be done. C. WENDELL.

PUBLISHING POLITICAL NEWSPAPERS A BAD BUSINESS.

William Rice examined:

Q.—You were the publisher of the *Pennsylvanian*? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you now? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What disposition did you make of it? I think you said you sold it. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For how much? A.—I was to get $10,000 for it; but I did not get it; *printing political newspapers is bad business.*

Q.—With reference to the *Pennsylvanian*. I ask you what was its value, and what did it produce to its publisher? A.—*I sank money upon it all times*; sometimes we had the Sheriff of the city, and it helped us along.

Mr. King—Be pleased to be a little more explicit.

Witness—We had the patronage of the Sheriff; I had his patronage three years, and the patronage of the city two years, from 1853 to 1858; I mean the advertising patronage.

Q.—Then the ordinary business of a newspaper did not give it support? A.—No, Sir; *the people in our State will not support a Democratic paper.*

Q.—Nor the city? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When you sold it for $10,000 had the purchaser any expectation of receiving those Post office blanks? A.—That I cannot say.

Q.—How came a purchaser to buy a paper for $10,000 that was losing all the time? A.—*It was a political machine, and it was used for political objects.*

Q.—Then this was a political paper? A.—It was a political machine.

Q.—I wish to ask you a question as to the amount of this Post-Office printing, and where it went to? A.—Wendell collected $20,000 up to July, 1858, and he collected some $1,000 for the other six months.

Q.—Of that sum you received how much? A.—Ten thousand dollars.

Q.—What disposition was made of the other? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Do you not know from the parties who divided it? A.—I had no communication with the *Argus*, which got some of it. It was enough for me to know that they obtained it. WM. RICE.

The House bill, supplementary to the act for taking the census, was reported back from the Judiciary Committee, and passed.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) reported a bill from the Judiciary Committee for taking private property for public uses and allowing just compensation therefor, and it was taken up and discussed.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said he believed this was the first time a proposition has been made to give the Federal Government power to take land without the consent of the owner.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.,) said the Federal Government had not the right of eminent domain. This has always been the doctrine of the Republican Party. He did not mean the Blacks. The bill provides that when Congress shall determine to make the purchase of any place for the erection of public buildings, &c., with the consent of the State, the President shall appoint Commissioners to fix the value, which price being paid, the property shall be held in fee by the United States. In case the owner or owners of the property are dissatisfied with the price, provision shall be made for settlement by legal proceeding.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said the power to erect public buildings and select the site was incidental to the power to collect revenue, &c. If, under the power to regulate commerce, Congress had power to build light houses, it must have the power to locate the site.

The Homestead bill was taken up.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) modified his amendment relative to legalizing the occupancy of the mineral lands, so as to exclude those who had merely declared their intention to become citizens from the benefits thereof.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) opposed this alteration. He would for himself assent to no such restriction.

Mr. GWIN withdrew his modification.

Mr. BRAGG, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) opposed the amendment at some length.

Mr. GWIN rejoined, and the amendment was rejected by—Yeas, 9; Nays, 33.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) now moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and substitute the House Homestead bill.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) proposed some verbal alteration, to which there were no objection.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered an additional section to the House bill, as an amendment, granting forty acres to any soldier or sailor who may at any time have been mustered into military service, provided he was not discharged under circumstances of dishonor. The proposition was to extend the provisions of the bounty land warrant system to soldiers who had served less than fourteen days.

Mr. WADE opposed this as likely to embarrass the bill.

Mr. FITCH said he had no such intention.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (American,) moved an amendment to the fifth section of the Senate bill, restricting the benefits conferred on persons not citizens to those who at the time of the passage of the bill are residents of the United States. He advocated his amendment at some length, and reviewed the history of past legislation upon the land system.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) replied to the remarks of Mr. CRITTENDEN.

After further debate, Mr. FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, (Dem.,) moved to go into Executive session.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) thought if they were not prepared to act on the bill now, they never would be. He hoped the friends of the measure would press it to a final vote.

After a conversational debate, in which by common consent it was agreed to vote on the Homestead bill on Wednesday week, the bill was made the special order for that day, and the Senate went into Executive session, after which it adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 19.

The House went into Committee on the Senate's amendment to the Military Academy bill, authorizing the employment in Texas of mounted volunteers.

Mr. BONHAM, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) referring to the disturbances in Texas, said that the mere question whether disturbances existed there or not was not the real question before the Committee. Hostilities, it would not be denied, existed between the Indians on the border and the white settlers, from the earliest attempt at settlement. No stipulation could bind them, and the question now was—he was not referring to the Reserve Indians—was the condition of things on the borders of such character as demanded additional troops for the protection of the people? If there should be a necessity for additional troops, the next question was, what description of troops were required? It had been shown that some fifty-one men, women and children, had been killed by the Comanchee witein a few months past, besides an equal number carried into captivity. There was, then, a war between the whites and the Comanche Indians, and the question which presented itself was, were there a sufficient number of troops on the borders to protect the people of Texas and to keep the Indians in check? The Secretary of War has declared that the number of United States troops on the Texan frontier is insufficient, inasmuch as the majority of them are infantry, a description of troops useless in a war with the Comanches. Reference was made to the report of the Secretary of War, wherein the enrolment of a volunteer mounted Texan regiment was recommended. There were eight hundred miles of frontier to protect, extending from the Rio Grande to the country occupied by the Comanche Indians in the Winter, and the troops stationed on this frontier are totally inefficient to protect the inhabitants. Well, then comes the question how to remedy the evil, and put a stop to these hostilities, and to punish the Indians. That was the question to consider. It had been suggested that two regiments of infantry should be raised; but this plan was not the proper one. It was known that bodies of infantry were utterly unacquainted with horsemanship, and required a very long time to make them efficient as cavalry. It was now too late to mount infantry and accustom them to the use of the horse, for the Summer was at hand, the most favorable time for operations, and, if they allowed the Summer to pass, they could not operate against the Comanches this year. It was said that the Secretary of War had long withheld his recommendation for the raising of this Texan regiment. That was true; but now the necessity for checking the hostilities became so urgent that the Secretary of War had made the recommendation for a volunteer regiment in good faith. As to this charge, that volunteer regiments murdered women and children, he denied that such was the case, except in instances where it was unavoidable. In the operations of regular troops it sometimes happened that women were killed. In the gallant fight of the 13th of May, when forty or fifty Indians were killed by the troops, eight Comanche Indian women were unavoidably and unintentionally killed, though the commander of the troops upon that occasion was one of the most humane and gallant officers in the American service. If this occurred with regular troops, it was not to be wondered at if it should sometimes happen with irregular troops, especially in wars where women took part. But the Government was bound to afford protection to the people of Texas. When TEXAS was annexed to the States the Government assumed the duty of protecting the inhabitants against the savages from who infested their borders, and it will be a disgrace if they let the Summer pass without affording them that protection.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) hoped that the Senate amendment would be concurred in by the House. They had heard it stated by the two gentlemen from Texas, that, within the limits of their districts, scarcely out of earshot of the people of the capital of the State, sixty-four men, women and children of that State were murdered by the Indians. The papers of this morning give deplorable accounts from the Texas borders, which show that people are murdered and homes deserted, because the Government will not give the people aid and protection from the wild and savage Apaches. These accounts show that there is an imperative necessity existing that the Government should, without delay, order the enrollment of a Texan mounted regiment; and that, if this was not done, that then the people of Texas will be justified in organizing a body to inflict chastisement on these Indians wherever they may be found. The gentleman from New-York (Mr. OLIN) denies that any regular war existed between the whites and Indians. What did the gentleman mean by a regular war? The Indians were not in the habit of formally declaring war before they commenced hostilities. No; but they make their approach stealthily, and rob, and burn, and kill before their intentions are known. It has been also charged against the people of Texas that they had committed great cruelties upon the Indians. He admitted such was the case, but he at the same time contended that the accounts upon that head were very much exaggerated. But that such outrages were at all committed showed that the people of Texas had been exasperated beyond endurance. It showed that the Indian hostilities were characterized by acts of cruelty and atrocity, of murders and assassinations, beyond all precedent in the annals of border warfare. Those who contended, or imagined that the Reserve Indians were not connected with these hostilities, knew nothing of the matter, and the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. OLIN,) when asserting this, had allowed his zeal on behalf of these Indians, to get the better of his prudence. But it was not these Indians the people feared, but the depredations of the Comanches and Apaches, who were the inveterate enemies of the white people. Was it because there were some lawless white men on the frontier of Texas that the whole population were to be left defenceless to the attacks of savage Indians? Was that a good reason for withholding the protecting arm of the Government from the defence of innocent citizens? It was the concurrent opinion of all persons well informed upon this subject that it required mounted men, good riders and expert marksmen—men accustomed to border life, accustomed to trailing—men who can move to the direction of the sun and by the stars and natural formation of the country—to operate successfully against the Indians. This force can be organized at once. Such a force is now ready to enter upon a campaign against the Indians, and to destroy them, as they ought to be destroyed. The Summer season is the only time that they can be operated against, and the coming Summer out to be taken advantage of for that purpose. The war must be carried to the villages and homes of these Indians, and such a punishment inflicted upon them as will keep them in order in all time to come. Independent of the state of affairs along the Texas frontier, they found a necessity for additional troops in that quarter from the condition of things along the Rio Grande. From last accounts from the Mexican border, they learned that CORTINAS and his band of marauders were committing depredations. American Rangers had entered upon Mexican soil for the purpose of capturing him. CORTINAS was protected by the people on the Mexican border, and could not be arrested without a violation of Mexican rights. Under these circumstances, a war with Mexico was imminent. The coodition of things on the frontier threateos it. The act of the Governmeot, in attacking and capturing two Mexican ships, belonging to MIRAMON, threatens it; and this latter act will make itself felt along the Rio Grende, and excite the people to take part with the people of the Capital in resenting this act, and war must be the result. An attack by Mexico will inevitably be made, and he would ask, was the Government ready to repel it? Were the troops on the Mexican border capable of repelling such an attack? Are they strong enough to discberge their duty in protecting the frontiers against the assaults that will probably be made upon it? The force there was not capable of meeting the danger. The result will be, as shadowed forth by Gov. HOUSTON, that a volunteer force will have to be raised to chastise the Indians, and to repel the attacks of the Mexicans. What else will follow? When this has been done—when the people of Texas have taken the matter into their own hands, after carrying the war into the Indian Territories, and into the Mexican Territories, and having performed this duty according to their own discretion the people of Texas will present to this House a bill of costs, which they would have to pay. Yes, they will be bound to foot the bill. Knowing this, would it not be better to give to Gov. HOUSTON the power to raise the regiment of mounted Texans as proposed? Every consideration of economy required that they should take the defence of the frontier into their own hands, and not leave it in the hands of the Texans. He hoped the House would agree to the Senate amendment.

Mr. MCRAE, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) made a few remarks in favor of the amendment.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) was opposed to the amendment, seeing that it recommended an increase to the Army, which he considered was already strong enough for the protection of the country. He could not possibly understand why it was that the Army was not also disposed as to place a sufficient force on the frontier for the protection of the inhabitants. As to the Indian hostilities, there was nothing to be apprehended from them. He believed that there was a greater necessity to keep a watch over and check the outrages and crimes of white men than there was to exercise these precautions to keep down the Indians. It had been asserted that a necessity had long existed for a greater force on the frontier of Texas than was stationed there. If this was so, how was it that the troops that were sent to Kansas, where they were not wanted, were not sent to Texas? Why did they not send the troops that were sent to Utah to Texas? This force was sent to Utah at an immense cost, and sent there for no other purpose, he believed, than to watch the intercourse between BRIGHAM YOUNG and his concubines. [Laughter.] That curiosity being now satisfied, let the troops be sent as quickly as possible to the Texan frontier, and when they have arrived there, sorely there will be a sufficient force to protect the people from all hostilities, whether they come from white men or Indians. He wanted the force in Texas to be supplemented by United States troops, who would not be actuated by a spirit of partizanship, who would not be impelled by the prejudice and revengeful feelings which actuate the border men, who were known to entertain a singular animosity and hatred to all Indians, and who acted upon the doctrine of "manifest destiny"—that the Indians must be exterminated. He would vote, if necessary, for the raising of two additional regular regiments, but he thought the plan proposed, of mounting two regiments of infantry, was the one which the House ought to adopt. It would be a dangerous thing to raise, equip and arm a regiment of Texan Rangers, to operate on their own frontier, and officered from among themselves. The border men were impetuous and rash, and would soon plunge the country into war. Gentlemen said that a war with Mexico was imminent. Why, a war could be raised at any time. War was at the present time at their very gates. They had men murdered to order to get up a cause of war. If war with Mexico is imminent, it is because that a party of these very men will enter Mexico in search of a

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

A Heavy Day's Work—Singular Case of Forgery—A Newspaper Printer in Trouble—Alleged Embezzlement of $4,000 from the Overland Mail Company.

Recorder BARNARD held Court yesterday for nine hours, in order to finish the business of the session so far as the District Attorney had cases prepared.

Ulrich Mark, convicted on Wednesday of receiving stolen goods, was sentenced to two years in the State Prison. But for abundant evidence that it was his first offence, and that he had always borne a good character previous to its commission, he would have been more severely punished.

Counsel in the case of Homer B. Hawkins, indicted for embezzling money to the amount of $4,000 belonging to the Overland Mail Company, addressed the Court at some length. There are two suits pending against Hawkins, one civil and the other criminal. In each he is held to bail in the sum of $15,000, which he has been unable to raise, and has consequently been incarcerated in prison for seventy-five days, though anxious, according to his counsel, to be brought to trial, and have his innocence established, or his guilt proven. The object of counsel, yesterday, was to urge an immediate trial. A number of old Californians, personal friends of the accused, among whom we noticed Jeames Pipes of Pipesville, were in Court, ready to be called as witnesses. Mr. Jerome, Assistant District-Attorney, stated that the case had originally been ordered for trial in the Oyer and Terminer, whence it was remitted to this Court. With the civil suit he had nothing to do, but the bail, he contended, in the criminal suit, was not too large. He was not ready to proceed at once to trial.

Mr. Recorder Smith, also of counsel for Hawkins, remarked that, if anything was more oppressive than another, it was the fixing a man's bail so preposterously high that it could not be obtained, and then refusing to try him, notwithstanding that he eagerly desired to be tried.

Recorder BARNARD directed Ex-Recorder Smith to argue a motion before the Court this (Friday) morning, with a view to the quashing of the indictment. After hearing that motion, he would decide what course to pursue.

Jeremiah Macauley, for contempt of Court in not obeying a subpœna to appear as a witness before the Grand Jury, was sent to the City Prison for one day, to teach him to be more obedient in future.

Emma Wilson, a servant, indicted for larceny from her employer, was sent to the penitentiary for six months.

The case of David Leach *alias* Beach, charged with forgery, was sent to the Oyer and Terminer, his counsel arguing that Recorder Barnard, before whom he has once been tried (on which occasion the jury disagreed,) is an important witness, and that they could not safely proceed to trial without his evidence. The Recorder will have to give testimony regarding the former trial before the Oyer and Terminer.

Eliza O'Connor, Benjamin Thompson and Eliza Brown, severally pleaded guilty to petit larceny and were sentenced for six months each to the Penitentiary.

Benjamin Taylor was convicted of an assault with a dangerous weapon, with intent to do bodily harm. He was sent to the State Prison for two years.

John Jones pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Charles Simmons bit off a small portion of a man's ear a short time ago, in a quarrel. He pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sent for one year to the Penitentiary.

David Merritt was placed on trial for forging a certificate of a check for $300 on the East River Bank, in the name of the paying teller of that Bank. The accused is a printer by trade, and has been employed in the composition office of the *Commercial Advertiser* since 1851. On the 10th October, 1859, a man calling himself Robert Craig, went to the jewelry store of Bridges, Dillon & Co., in Fulton-street, and selected diamond studs and other jewelry to the value of $273 50. He ordered them to be laid aside, and in the course of the day he would either call or send for them. He did not then pay for them, but shortly before 6 P. M., the defendant, Merritt, came to the store with a letter, requesting their delivery, and inclosing a check on the East River Bank, purporting to be signed by a Mr. David Craig, and certified by the paying teller. Both the signature and certificate were afterwards discovered to be forgeries. In the meantime the jewelry was delivered, and Merritt disappeared. Nothing was heard of him till Jan. 25 of the present year, when a detective arrested him at the City Post-office, on the act of calling for letters addressed to Eugene Lunderfeld. He told the officer that a man had asked him to take the letter to Messrs. Badger's store, receive the parcel of jewelry, and bring it to him at the Hasbrouck Railroad depôt in Centre-street, when he would give him $2 for his trouble.

Yesterday, Mr. H. L. Clinton, defendant's counsel, produced first for the defence a witness named Powell, who deposed that he was present when the man, who seemed to know Merritt, met him in Fulton-street, and asked him to obtain the jewelry and bring it to him, as aforesaid, which he did.

The cross-examination of this witness by the District Attorney, overthrew any reliance that might have been placed upon his evidence.

Counsel succeeded better in calling to the stand Mr. Samuel F. Baxter, foreman of the composing-room of the *Commercial Advertiser*, employed 24 years in that establishment, and who testified that Merritt had been steadily at work there for eight years, and that his character for honesty and integrity was very good.

Mr. Hersman, a printer in the same office, deposed that he had been employed there twenty years, and had known Merritt eleven years. He gave him an excellent character. Rev. N. M. Whiting had known Merritt since 1839; knew his family well; had not seen him much lately, but always esteemed him to be of very good character. Several other persons testified to the same effect.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Assistant District-Attorney astonished everybody by recalling to the stand Mr. McMullen, the clerk of Messrs. Badger & Co., who had sold the goods to the *soi disant* Craig. The witness testified that Powell and Craig were one and the same person. This led to a rigid cross-examination on the part of Mr. Clinton, but left the impression on the minds of the jury that the witness was correct, and that Craig was Powell and Powell was Craig.

After the summing up of counsel on both sides, and a very discriminating and impartial charge by the Recorder, the jury retired, and shortly before eight o'clock, found Merritt guilty of forgery in the fourth degree. On the application of his council he was remanded for sentence.

Jurisdiction of District Courts over Foreign Corporations.

Etienne Labussière vs. *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—This was an appeal to the General Term of the Common Pleas from a judgment of the Seventh District Court, on a verdict rendered in favor of the plaintiff and respondent.

The action was brought to recover damages for killing the respondent's cow, caused by the alleged negligence of the Company in running one of their trains over the Harlem road. The accident occurred near Williams' Bridge, Westchester County, on the 29th of September, 1858, the plaintiff averring that it was in consequence of the neglect of the defendants, they not having constructed fences, &c., on the line of the road.

On the trial before the Justice of the Seventh District Court, it was shown that the plaintiff's cow was allowed to go at large, and the fence being down at the point of the accident, she got upon the track and was killed. The defence contended that the Company was not liable, for the reason that the plaintiff himself was careless and negligent in allowing his cow to run at large, he thereby having brought about the injury for which he claimed damages; also that it was the duty of the Harlem Railroad Company to keep the road in order, fenced, &c., &c.

Before going to trial, however, defendants' counsel demanded that the complaint be dismissed, on the ground that both the plaintiff and defendant were non-residents of the Seventh Judicial District, and therefore not within the jurisdiction of that Court; and for the further reason that the defendants were a foreign corporation. These objections were overruled, and the motion to dismiss complaint denied. The cause then went to the jury, under the instruction of the Court, and a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff for the value of his cow and costs.

The defendants appealed on the following grounds: First, the proceedings before the Justice are void *ab initio*, both parties being non-residents of his judicial district. Second, the proceedings are also void, because the defendants were a foreign corporation, over which District Courts of the City have no jurisdiction. Third, the Justice erred in refusing to dismiss the comolaint.

The Court held, after argument on the first, that the return made before the Justice did not show that the Company had no office within the district; and the fact of the appellants' non-residence within the district, will not be presumed. On the second point—by the act of 1846, the appellants are liable to be sued by *summons* in the same way as corporations created by the laws of this State. This act is subject to all subsequent changes of the law relative to suits against corporations; and; as by the act of 1857, District Courts of this City have jurisdiction over domestic corporations, by the act of 1846 the appellant may be sued in such District Court. As to the third point, the appellant could not set up as matter of defence the negligence of the plaintiff. Second R. S., 5th Ed., Sec. 16, p. 600, renders them liable for defects of fences and cattle-yards, whether on their own ar on the Harlem road. The Harlem road is, in fact, part of their line of road, and, consequently, they are liable, under the above section of the statute. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Elbridge F. Gerry for appellant; F. G. Lucky for respondent.

The Police Cases Concluded.

The People ex rel. Maguire vs. *The Police Commissioners.*—The trials of the famous Police cases were brought to a close, for the present, on Thursday, by a verdict for the defendants in the above entitled action. The Jury also found for the defendants in the case of *Peck* vs. *The Commissioners.*

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Scesseur* vs. *Scesseur.*—Judgment for defendant on demurrer.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BOSWORTH, J.—*Grady* vs. *Lockwood.*—Motion for Commission granted.

Petition of Completion.—Report confirmed and order granted that the respondent pay the balance found by the Referee—$275 46, and also the Referee's fees and costs of the proceedings.

Sullivan vs. *Wright.*—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

SLOSSON, J.—*Raffael* vs. *Jacobs, Executor.*—Motion granted; $75 allowance to defendant.

Parkin vs. *Haggerty et al.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs to the plaintiff, to abide event, &c.

Calendar.....FRIDAY, April 20.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—No. 45.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—(Short Causes.)—Nos. 2062, 2367, 4032, 4060½, 4172, 1668, 1795, 2402¼, 2416, 2367½, 3951, 1875, 4311, 4177, 2000, 1795, 3385½, 3049, 1875, 2661, 2368, 544, 4020, 3076, 772, 1361, 1433, 4115, 4195, 3078, 4100, 1339, 3011, 2044, 2347, 4196, 4183, 4278, 325, 2201, 953, 2308, 1925, 1946.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 180, 181, 188, 189, 191, 192, 193, 63, 196, 198, 38, 51, 145, 158, 159, 120, 142, 167, 172, 26, 105.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned till the first Monday in May. *Part II.*—Nos. 278, 450, 398, 456, 458, 459, 460, 464, 466, 468, 372.

THE PEMBERTON MILLS INSURANCE.—The story in the papers that the Pemberton Mills Company had made a "drain" upon the Insurance Companies for 46 per cents. of the loss caused by the destruction of their property, is incorrect. Their "claim" is the subject of negotiations with the companies, which have not yet reached any result. To satisfy the requirements of law, the Pemberton Company have commenced a suit, but the matter may be settled without any appeal to the Courts to act upon the subject. —*Boston Traveller.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 19.

$12,000 N. C. State 6s.	96	110 Brooklyn City R.	114½
3,000 Mo. State 6s.	83¾	100 Reading R.	830 42¾
21,000 do.	83½	200 do.	42¾
5,000 do.	83½	100 do.	b30 43
15,000 do.	830 83¾	100 do.	b10 43
500 Cal. State 7s.	90	100 do.	b60 43½
1,000 Brook. Cy. W.L.	102	100 Mich. Central R.	49¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen 6s.	93¾	150 do.	b60 49
7,000 Erie 2d M. B.	96	50 do.	830 48¾
10,000 E. R 2d M.B Ex.	96	100 do.	b7 48¾
6,000 Erie R 3d M B '83	84¾	200 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	12
2,000 do.	85	100 do.	12¾
1,000 Erie R. Con. B. '62	38½	50 do.	b60 12¾
7,000 Hud. R. R. 1st M.	103¾	85 Mich. S. & N. I. Gu s.	23¾
1,000 Hud. R. R. 2d M.	101½	50 do.	o 23¾
5,000 Mich. C. R. 8 p c. 1st M. B.	85	554 do.	cpg 24
F. Con. Bs.	94½	100 do.	s60 23½
3 000 do.	94¾	100 do.	s60 23¾
5 000 Mich. S. 1st M B.	81	200 do.	b30 24
4,000 Mich. S. F. Bds.	70¾	100 do.	p2o 24
18,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	88	325 Panama Railroad	134
5,000 Han. & St. J. R. Bs	74	150 Ill. Cent. R. Scr'p	89½
12,000 Hud. R. 1st M.	103	200 do.	s15 60¾
1 000 Gal & Chi. 1st M.	93½	250 do.	63¾
4,000 Gal & C. 2d M. B.	90¾	200 do.	b60 61
2,000 Ol. & Tol S. F Bs.	70	25 do.	b60 81¼
14 National Bank	102	10 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	93
25 Metropolitan Bank	113	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	63¾
10 Continental Bank	101	do.	63¾
26 Commonwealth Bk.	99¾	50 do.	b10 64
25 do.	99	115 do.	64
10 Park Bank	110½	550 do.	64¾
15 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	97	50 do.	64¾
12 do.	97¾	100 do.	b30 64¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	b7 105	100 do.	b30 64¾
215 do.	105	50 do.	b10 64¾
450 N. Y. Central R.	79¾	50 do.	s30 64¾
50 do.	b60 79¾	50 do.	s30 64¾
500 do.	b30 79¾	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	b30 29¾
150 do.	b60 80	300 do.	s30 29¾
1150 do.	79¾	700 do.	29¾
100 do.	s10 79¾	200 do.	b60 24¾
150 do.	s30 79¾	800 do.	b60 29¾
50 Erie Railroad.	15¾	1200 do.	s60 29¾
100 do.	s60 15¾	100 do.	s60 29¾
100 do.	s60 15¾	200 do.	b10 29½
175 do.	16	147 Chic. & Rk. I. R.	
160 Hudson River R.	b10 42	450 do.	b30 64¼
50 do.	s30 41¾	450 do.	c 64¾
450 Harlem Railroad.	13¾	100 do.	s30 64
225 Harlem R. Pfd.	29	200 do.	s30 64½
146 do.	39¼	250 Cum. Coal Pref.	14¾
100 do.	39¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 6s '68	108¼	535 Harlem R.	14¾
3,000 California St. 7s.	90	400 do.	14¾
5 000 Tenn. 6s '90.	91¾	100 do.	b60 14¾
5,000 do.	91¾	1500 Reading R.	43¾
44,000 Mo. State 6s.	84	100 do.	s60 43¾
3,000 do.	s60 83¾	100 do.	b30 43¾
6,000 do.	84¼	600 do.	b30 43¾
19,000 Brook. Cy. W.L.	102¾	300 Mich. Cen. R.	49¼
10,000 Han. & St. J. R. B.	74	100 do.	b60 49¾
4,000 Ill. Freeland Bs.	90	100 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	24¾
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	88	250 do.	24¾
1,000 Mich. So. S. F. B.	70¾	100 do.	b60 25
2,000 Mich. So. 1st M. B.	82	100 do.	24¾
40 North River Bank	95	975 Panama R.	134½
5 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	97¾	550 Gal. & Chi. R.	65
100 Cum. Coal Pref.	b60 14¾	100 do.	s10 64¾
100 do.	b60 15	200 do.	b60 65¼
300 Canton Co.	b10 22	100 do.	s30 64¾
700 do.	22	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	29¾
200 Pacific M. S. Co.	105¾	200 do.	b30 29¾
100 do.	s60 105¾	100 do.	b4 29¾
260 N. Y. Cen. R.	80¾	200 do.	s30 29¾
300 do.	80¾	200 Chi. & R. I. R.	64¼
50 Erie R.	17	150 do.	64¾
15 do.	17¾	25 Chi. Bur. & Qy. R.	65
160 Hnd. Riv. R.	b30 42¾	80 Mil. & Miss. R.	5¾

THURSDAY, April 19—P. M.

The news by the *Arago* from England to April 4, published in the morning papers, was construed on the Stock Exchange as relieving the market of the apprehension of a further increase in the value of Money in London, and also as dispelling the slight political concern manifested in the previous advices by the *Persia*. This feeling, added to the influence of the adjournment of the New-York Legislature, gave fresh impetus to the demand for Stocks, which, before the close of the day, showed itself of a highly speculative character, advancing prices *from one to three per cent.* over the currency of Wednesday. Some of the State Stocks and Railway Mortgages were equally buoyant with the Railway Shares, and at the Second, as at the early Board, the business done took a wide range, and included every department of the official list. At the very close, the extreme advance was scarcely maintained, though the firm tone of demand was by no means relaxed. The Western Stocks were quite excited on Toledo, Michigan Southern and Galena, and ¼@1 ₱ cent higher on Michigan Central and Illinois Central. The reaction on Harlem and Hudson, noticed yesterday, was fully recovered, and speculation was again active in both the common and preference shares of the former. The Erie shares ran up to 17½ ₱ cent., as against 15½@¾ yesterday, and New-York Central, which left off 79½ on Wednesday, advanced to 80⅝@¾, closing 80⅞@¼ ₱ cent. The traffic of the Company for the first half of the current fiscal year is now reported complete, and compares as follows with the previous season:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL—HALF FISCAL YEAR.

	1859-'60.	1858-'59.
October	$720,202	$657,727
November	652,406	595,213
December	520,396	510,424
January	387,128	358,348
February	402,530	370,544
March	554 339	509,210
Total, 6 months	$3,237,001	$3,023,466
Increase traffic to 1st April, 1860		$213,535

The Share list, after the final adjournment of the Brokers, closed ¼@¾ ₱ cent. easier; New-York Central 80⅛@⅜, Galena 64½@¾, Rock Island 64½@⅜, Toledo 29½@¾, Erie 17@17¼, Michigan Southern preferred, 24⅜@25, Michigan Central 49⅜@49½, Hudson 42@42¼, Harlem preferred 39½@40, Pacific Mail 105½@¼, Panama 134½@¾, and Reading, which was in active demand throughout the day, 43¾@⅞.

The demand for Missouri Six ₱ Cents was larger than at any time within the fortnight, and no new supplies being in the market, the price went up to 84¼ ₱ cent. The other State Stocks were also firm and most descriptions scarce. Tennessees sold 91½@¼, Californias at 90 and North Carolinas at 96 ₱ cent. New-Yorks are but rarely offered at the Board, and the supply is inadequate to the gradually advancing demand for banking security. The Federal Five ₱ Cents, available for this object in New-York, are held above the present bids at the Board; for the registered from 103½ to 104 ₱ cent. is demanded to-day. The Federal Sixes rose to 108½ ₱ cent. Brooklyn Water Loan stands high as 102¼. The list of sales shows a further general improvement in the Railway mortgages with a well-distributed business. The Harlem first mortgage brought par; the Michigan Centrals, 94½; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 74; Michigan Southern Sinking Funds, 70¾, and the Toledo Sinking Funds 70 ₱ cent. Michigan Southern first mortgage brought 82 ₱ cent.

There is not much to report in Money affairs to-day, beyond the further improved confidence in the future of the market from the change in the news by the *Arago*. The English Funds are reported ¼ ₱ cent. higher, and the London Discount market easier, which would indicate that the maximum rate of interest at the Bank of England had been attained, for the present. We hear to-day of a line of $100,000 in first-class short acceptances being taken at the rate of 5 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. Temporary loans to the Brokers are 5@5½ ₱ cent. In Exchange the business for the mail on Saturday has scarcely yet shown itself. London is 108¾@109; Paris, f.5.18¾@f.5.17½. The Boston Banks are gaining in Specie, of late, and the market for Money in that quarter is unusually cheap and easy. At New-Orleans on Saturday P. M., April 14, the Bank return showed the following changes from the previous week. The Specie begins, as usual toward the Summer months, to move toward the East, *vid* Mississippi and Ohio Rivers:

Decrease in Specie	$133,514
Decrease in Deposits	552,151
Decrease in Circulation	462,880
Decrease in Short Loans	777,000
Decrease in Exchange	361,121

The following was to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$88,799 49
Payments	94,616 50
Balance	7,508,937 07

The receipts include $73,000 for Customs.

The New-York Central Company have resumed the publication of their monthly traffic, and the following report embraces the four months heretofore omitted. The business in April, therefore, is understood to go considerably ahead of the increase in March, as compared with last season:

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 16, 1860.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad for the month of December, 1859, and for the months of January, February and March, 1860, compared with its earnings for the corresponding months of the previous year:

Years.	Earnings.
1859..December	$520,396 27
1858..December	510,424 64
Increase	$9,971 63
1860..January	$387,128 14
1859..January	380,348 68
Increase	$6 779 46
1860..February	$402,530 38
1859..February	370,544 36
Increase	$31 986 02
1860..March	$554,339 33
1859..March	509,210 54
Increase	$45 128 79

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

The Michigan Central Road earned the second week of April:

1860	$36,928 18
1859	34,086 51
Increase	$2,841 67

The earnings of the Michigan Southern Road the second week of April were:

1860	$40,400
1859	36,200
Increase	$4,200

The following are the earnings of the Eastern Division of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for the month of March, 1860, compared with the same month last year:

	1860.	1859.
Passengers	$44,210 07	$51,014 80
Freight	44,452 17	32,394 40
Express	1,850 31	1,996 65
Mail	3,850 00	3,858 33
Total	$94,362 55	$89,264 18

The following is a statement of the traffic on the Great Western Railway of Canada, for the week ending 13th April, 1860:

Passengers	$20,682 25
Freight and live stock	24.997 69
Mails and sundries	1,500 68
Total	$47,180 52
Corresponding week of last year	36,930 40

The Pennsylvania Railroad has declared a semi-annual dividend of three ₱ cent., free of State tax, payable on and after the 15th of May.

Among the passengers who returned in the *Arago* last evening is Mr. JAMES GALLATIN, of the National Bank.

We have received from Mr. NICOLAY a copy of his semi-monthly price current of Stocks and Bonds. Copies can be obtained at his office gratuitously.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 19—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 56 obls. Ashes, 6,171 bbls. Flour, 1,850 bushels Corn, 3,343 bushels Oats, 1,229 packages Provisions, and 446 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 70 bbls. at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 62½@$5 68¾ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 900 bags Rio, at 13⅛c.@13¾c.; 30 bags do., at 14c.; and small lots St. Domingo at 12¾c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Has been moderately inquired for at former quotations. Sales 650 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ₱ lb	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
Middling ₱ lb	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair ₱ lb	12¾	12¾	12¾	13¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been rather inactive, to-day, for State and Western Flour. Holders have not been disposed to make any important concessions to buyers. These have exhibited no inclination to purchase freely, unless at lower rates. No remarkable change has occurred in prices, though the tendency of the market, especially for common brands, has been downward. Sales have been reported of 7,400 bbls., including superfine State at $5 27½@$5 35, chiefly at $5 30; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 35@@$5 50, chiefly at $5 37½@$5 40; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 30@$5 35; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 40@$5 30; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 45@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio at $5 50@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 95@$6 10 ₱ bbl. Superfine State..... 5 27½@ 5 35
Extra State..... 5 35 @ 5 50
Superfine Western..... 5 30 @ 5 35
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin..... 5 40 @ 6 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan... 5 45 @ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio..... 5 80 @ 5 90
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping brds. 5 95 @ 6 10
Extra Ohio, trade brand..... 6 15 @ 7 00
Fancy Genesee..... 5 55 @ 5 70
Extra Genesee..... 6 00 @ 6 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri..... 6 25 @ 7 75

Southern Flour is in good demand and is very stiffly held. Sales to-day amount to 3,800 bbls., at $6 25@$6 35 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 40@$7 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is inquired for, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 75@$7 25 ₱ bbl.; 700 bbls. were sold within the range. Rye Flour continued quiet at $3 45@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately sought after, at $3 60@$3 76 for Jersey; $4@$4 05 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been lightly dealt in. Buyers are anticipating a reduction in prices. Holders are asking full rates. Hence, business is restricted. Sales have been reported of 12,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 60@$1 65, and Milwaukee Club, on terms not ascertained, ₱ bushel. Corn is quiet, yet quoted steady. Sales transpired, to-day, of only 18,500 bushels, at 74c.@75c. for mixed Western; 76c. for damp White Jersey; 76c.@77c. for Yellow Jersey and Southern, and (nominally) 77c.@80c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand, and is held at 86c.@87c. ₱ bushel. Barley is heavy and languid. Sales 8,000 bushels State at from 75c.@80c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in limited request, including Canada at 43½c.@44¼c.; Western at 43c.@44c.; State at 44½c.@45c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 41c.@43c.; Southern at 40c.@42c. bushel.

Stock of Breadstuffs at Chicago.

	April 14, 1860.	April 15, 1859.	April 17, 1858.
Flour, bbls.	23,906	28,808	70,090
Wheat, Spring, bushels.	463,332	268,014	1,145,281
Wheat, Red Winter, bush.	8,113	175,606	9,539
Wheat, White Winter, bu.	5,181	10,617	—
Total Wheat, bushels.	472,626	454,237	1,154,820
Corn, bushels.	1,071,966	148,292	42,107
Oats, bushels.	132,841	99,723	110,175
Rye, bushels.	7,268	179	—
Barley, bushels.	12,833	44,623	63,138
Total, bushels.	1,698,534	747,054	1,370,240

FRUIT—Sales by auction: 3,170 boxes Palermo Oranges, at $1 35@$2 25, and 1,870 boxes Palermo Lemons, at $1 85@$2 05 ₱ box.

HAY—Sales 960 bales North River, at 95c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales 32 bales last years's crop, at 5c.@12c. ₱ lb.

METALS—The demand has been generally limited. Prices have not varied.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 472 hhds. New-Orleans at 42c.@50c.; 115 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 30c.@33c.; a cargo of Trinidad, Cuba, at 30c., and 57 hhds. inferior Cuba at 23c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been moderately inquired for, including common at $1 55@$1 60 ₱ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine is plenty and heavy at 45c.@46c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is saleable and steady at 61c.@62c. ₱ gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 2,250 bbls., in lots, at $17 87@$18 for New Mess, $17 40@$17 45 for Old Mess; $14 37@$14 50 for New Prime, and $12 87@$13 for Old Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive, at 8¾c.@9¼c. for Hams, and 7c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in moderate request at full rates. Lard is inquired for at former prices; sales to-day, 400 tcs. and bbls., at 10¾c.@11¼c., ₱ lb. Beef is improving; sales 450 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 50 for Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, extra, and $4@$4 62½ for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $15 @$16 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $12@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter rules heavy and, languid, at 11c.@22c. for inferior to prime State, and 10c. @15c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at 9¾c. @13c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to day, 150 tierces, at $3 87½@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in lively demand, and we have heard of sales of 2,375 hhds. Cuba at 6c.@7¾c.; 120 hhds. New-Orleans at 6½c.@6¾c.; 25 hhds. Porto Rico at 7c.; 75 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 5¾c., and 150 hhds. Melado at 4¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 15,000 lbs. prime at 10¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 650 bbls., in lots, at 21¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 300 bales Cotton, at 7-32d; 300 pkgs. Lard and 65 tcs. Rice, at 22s. 6d.; 150 tcs. Beef, on private terms; also, by steamer, 12 tons Coffee, and 25 boxes Hams, at 30s.; with 400 boxes Cheese, at 40s. For London, 100 boxes Cheese, at 40s.; and 300 boxes Bacon, at 22s. 6d. For Antwerp, 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 3¾c. For Rotterdam, 75 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 3¾c.

Sales of Real Estate....APRIL 19.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER.

5 lots N. E. cor. 11th-av. & 160th-st., ea. 25x100, ea.	$400
1 lot adjoining, 12x100 feet	400
4 lots in rear on 160th-st., 25x about 122 feet each	450
4 lots on 160th-st., each	450
4 lots on 160th-st., each	400
4 lots on 160th-st., each	395
4 lots on 160th st., each	385
4 lots on 160th st., each	380
4 lots adjoining, in rear, on 160th-st., ea. 25x99.11, ea.	380
4 lots adjoining, on 160th-st., each 25x99.11, each	375
4 lots adjoining, on 160th-st., each 25x99.11, each	370
4 lots adjoining, on 160th-st., each 25x99.11, each	365
4 lots adjoining, each 25x99.11, each	360
4 lots adjoining, each 25x99.11, each	370
4 lots adjoining, each 25x99.11, each	375
4 lots adjoining, each 25x99.11, each	390
4 lots adjoining, each 25x99.11, each	435
1 lot S. W. corner 159th-av. and 160th-st., 25x100	1,400
3 lots adjoining, on avenue, each 25x100, each	900
1 lot adjoining, on avenue, 25x100	300
2 lots adjoining, on avenue, each 25x100, each	950

When the foregoing lots had been disposed of, the owner of the property—having been dissatisfied with the bidding—withdrew the balance of the lots mentioned in the catalogue

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

Store and lot No. 199 Front-st., 23 8x76 ..... $16,750

HOTELS.

MOUNT PROSPECT HOUSE,

West Broomfield, New-Jersey, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st of May. A cottage house on the grounds to rent.

W. HOLT.

Guests conveyed to and from the dépôt free of charge.

HALIFAX HOTEL TO LET, AND POSSESSION GIVEN MAY 1.—This large and well-situated Hotel, built with all modern conveniences, in the centre of the city, expressly to meet the rapidly-growing wants of the traveling public, but lately occupied by the Government as officers' quarters, will be vacant after the first day of May; and offers to hotel-keepers or others desirous of engaging in that business, an opportunity seldom met with.

The completion of the railroad to Windsor and Truro, the connection established from the former place with St. John, New-Brunswick, Portland, Boston, and Canada, by the Grand Trunk Railway, and from the latter with Pictou, the various ports in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Prince Edward's Island, and Quebec, together with the arrival at, and departure from Halifax direct of the European, American, West Indian, and Newfoundland Mail steamers, and the long admitted want of hotel accommodation in this city, render this enterprise well worthy of consideration. A application may be made to either of the subscribers, at Halifax, and any further information required by persons in the United States will be given by Messrs. WHITMAN & BROS. & CO., No. 72 Beaver-st., New-York.

Signed, J. G. A. CREIGHTON, } Trustees.
WM. PRYOR, }

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, April 12, 1860.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The above Summer resort will be opened for the reception of visitors early in May. The house is being repainted and put in complete order. Only one hour from New-York, *via* Morris and Essex Railroad, from foot of Cortlandt-st. Several trains each way daily.

CHAS. STRINGER, Proprietor.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
OVERSTRUNG PIANOS.

We are now offering a full assortment of pianofortes, all of which are of our own manufacture, and warranted in every respect. By permission, we refer to the undersigned parties, who, from personal experience for many years, can recommend our instruments, both as to their quality and durability:

Winslow, Lanier & Co.	E. D. Morgan & Co.
Gary, Howard, Sanger & Co.	Colgate & Co.
Bowen, Holmes & Co.	J. H. Ransom & Co.
Brokaw, Butler & Co.	Betts, Nichols & Co.
Healshurst & Smith.	Sheldon, Hoyt & Co.
Thomas Owen & Son.	Joseph Foulkes' Sons.
Merrick & Bull.	Ivison & Phinney.

And others.

Warerooms No. 136 Grand-st., near Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.

C. & Sons have been awarded Thirty-Five Prize Medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

Also, for sale:
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS.
For Parlors, Churches, Vestries and Lodges.
At Wholesale and Retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
THE OVER-STRUNG
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms
Nos. 75 to 86 East 13th st.,
Near Broadway, New-York.

Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

THE DRIGGS PATENT, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO—Manufactured and sold by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, No 543 Broadway. There is no strain wh

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, respectable young woman, a situation as cook; is a good baker of bread and pastry; has no objection to the country; can be highly recommended. Call for two days at 37 Bleecker-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; is a first-rate

The New-York Times.
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. WEEK
... APRIL 20, 1860.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
... in the Weekly Building, fronting the City ... Nassau-street, Sprnce and Nassau streets. ... (Daily) is published every ... Price Two Cents, or $6 35 ... mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.
... YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars ... pies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.
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The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the ... of every Mail Steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 ... each copy.
... to be addressed to the Publishers "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."
The Times for California.
... TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, will contain a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past fortnight, ... be issued THIS (Friday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *North Star*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Publication Office at 10½ A. M. Price of the paper, in a wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.
This paper contains the Report of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives on Mr. ... Protest; the Dueling Correspondence of Messrs. Pryor and Pryor; Mr. ELIOT'S Report on ... Trade; and the President's letter to Gov. ...

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ernani.
... GARDEN—Grand Matinee.
... GARDEN—Royal Amphitheatre Equestrian ...
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Colleen Bawn.
... THEATRE—Old Heads and Young ... Marriage Bliss of Box and Cox.
NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Robin Hood—Bianca Bee—Fearful Tragedy in the Eighth-avenue.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: The Buckle of Buckshaw—Yankee Farmer. Evening: Jeanie Deans.
... CHAPEL—Magical Entertainments.
... STREET—Model of King Solomon's Temple.
... CHAPEL—Gen. Tom Thumb.
... SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.
... GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.
... GALLERY—No. 308—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Gen. Paintings.
... OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings.
... INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Senate Committee, appointed to investigate rumored abuses of the public printing, made its report yesterday. The evidence, which embraces testimony from CORNELIUS WENDELL, Collector ... of Philadelphia, RICE, formerly of the *Pennsylvanian*, Col. FLORENCE, and others, places beyond question the fact of the extensive profit and patronage of the printing having been employed, under the direction of the President, to reward his partisan friends, and to influence elections. The subject is shown to have been a favorite one with Mr. BUCHANAN, and his devotion to it to have been incessant and indefatigable. Five thousand extra copies of the report were ordered to be printed. The House bill in regard to the census was passed. Mr. ... from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill relative to private property ... for public uses, and prescribing the mode of ... and compensation. After a debate in ... Messrs. MASON, WIGFALL and COLLAMER ..., the bill was set aside, and the Homestead bill taken up. Mr. GWIN modified his amendment, respecting the occupancy of mineral lands, by excluding foreigners who have merely declared their intentions from the advantages of the Act. Mr. LANE, of Oregon, and Mr. BRAGG, of North Carolina, opposed this modification; and it was rejected. Mr. FITCH offered an amendment, which was rejected, permitting all soldiers who had been in actual service to locate a quarter section. Mr. ... proposed and argued at length for an amendment restricting the benefits of the bill to ... actually resident in the country at the passage of the act. The amendment was opposed by Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, and was unsuccessful. The subject was finally made the order for May 2, when it is understood the vote shall be taken, and the Senate went into Executive session. The House of Representatives, in Committee of the Whole, discussed the Senate amendment to the Military Academy bill, whereby some $300,000 are appropriated to raise and equip a regiment of mounted volunteers in Texas. Messrs. REAGAN, PENDLETON, and MCRAE successively spoke in favor of the regiment, while Messrs. ... and STAUNTON opposed it: the latter proposing an amendment, which failed, authorizing the President to employ the same money to ... any infantry regiment of the regular army, and detail it to the Indian service. Mr. OTERO, the delegate from New-Mexico, moved for a similar appropriation for his Territory. A vote was at length obtained upon the Senate's amendment, which it was lost, 50 to 69, and the Committee rose. The House then accepted the Senate's amendment by a close vote, and adjourned.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool on the 4th inst., calling at Queenstown on the 5th, arrived at Portland last evening. Her news is a day later. The most important items are the suppression of the Carlist revolt in Spain, the troops submitting to the Government; and the outbreak of an insurrection at Palermo, which had also been repressed. The commercial advices exhibit no marked change.

The war upon the Central Railroad has fairly opened at Albany. The Canal Board, acting upon the opinion of Attorney-General MYERS, relative to the unconstitutionality of the act abolishing the ..., has instructed the Auditor to demand their ... for the current year, with some $3,500,000 ... The Attorney-General in prosecuting ... cases will be instituted, will ... by Hon. J. H. REYNOLDS.

... National Union Convention ... in session at Baltimore, and will ... its deliberations to-day. It has ... to send delegates to the National Union ... at Baltimore.

The fast and popular steamship *De Soto* arrived here yesterday in less than four days from Havana. There was little of interest at that place. Strangers had nearly all left for cooler latitudes. The United States steamer *Crusader* had sailed for Key West to communicate with the *Mohawk*, her companion on the station.

The trial of Rev. JACOB HARDEN, upon a charge of poisoning his wife, was continued yesterday at ..., N. J. The testimony of Dr. CHILTON, who was upon the stand for several hours, was decisive as to the fact of the lady having ... from repeated doses of white arsenic. The ... three in number, who conducted the ... testified to the same fact.

The Board of Aldermen returned the resolution ... additional issue of the Central Park ... and stock, to the Board of Councilmen, having failed to lay the resolution ... by rule. A resolution ... to strengthen the walls of ... was referred. The Mayor's ... in relation to the reception of the ... was received, and the resolution ... $25,000 to defray the expense ... was laid over under the rule. The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

The Board of Councilmen called upon the Street Commissioner to report as to encumbered piers, and to compel the Harlem Railroad Company to run their small cars to Forty-second-street. City Inspector DELAVAN informed the Board that there is at present no Superintendent of Markets, and that all complaints of violation of the ordinance relative to markets should be made to the City Inspector. The Board called upon Mr. DELAVAN to report a list of his employes and their salaries, and also whether any of them held other offices under the City or General Governments, and concurred with the Aldermen in tendering thanks to the members of the recent Legislature "who so manfully defended the interests of the City," without specifying names. The Board adjourned to Monday evening next.

Yesterday, the Court of General Sessions was more than usually busy, Recorder BARNARD sitting for nine hours to clear the Calendar before the adjournment of the Court to-day. The Grand Jury, it is understood, have sufficient work in hand ... week. ... yesterday was that of Hon. ... with embezzling ... Company. He has been ... since the early part of yesterday ... of bail in $15,000. There is also ... against him, in which he is held to bail in the same heavy amount. The District Attorney was unable to proceed to trial yesterday, and the case will come up for argument to-day on a motion to quash the indictment. Another case of interest was that of DAVID MERRITT, for many years past a printer of good character and industrious habits, in the office of the *Commercial Advertiser*. He was charged with forging the certificate of the paying-teller of the East River Bank, to a check on that Bank for $300. The case, as reported, was quite singular in its developments. At a late hour last night, the Jury convicted him of forgery in the fourth degree. He was remanded for sentence.

The well-known aeronaut, Prof. WISE, made a balloon ascension yesterday afternoon from Palace Gardens. Some five hundred inside, and several thousand outside spectators witnessing the spectacle. The balloon was last seen going in a northeast direction, somewhere apparently over Astoria. It was his intention to descend before dark.

In the Stock Market yesterday, after the slight lull of Wednesday, speculation took a fresh spring, carrying prices above the previous top figures of the season, and inducing considerable eagerness to buy at the afternoon Board. Exchange quiet. Money affairs further improved by the financial advices received per *Arago*.

The transactions in Flour and Grain were limited, as buyers and sellers disagreed about prices. Cotton was inactive. Provisions were more sought after. Pork was dearer. Sugars were freely dealt in—2,745 hhds. of all kinds having found buyers at a shade firmer prices. Molasses and Whisky attracted more attention. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

Mayor Wood at Charleston.

It is positively asserted by the Philadelphia *Press* that not only will Mr. FERNANDO WOOD be unable to procure admission for his private peculiar delegatee to the Charleston Convention, but that his attempts to procure it are already exciting considerable amusement at Charleston. This is really too bad, if it be true, and though the spectacle of a good man bravely struggling with adverse fates is always a pleasing one to every well balanced mind, no one can contemplate the repulse of our worthy Mayor and his worthy followers from the gates of the Democratic temple without experiencing an emotion somewhat akin to pain.

Considering how strennously he has labored for an honorable participation in the approaching division of the spoils; considering the confidence reposed in him by thirty thousand of his fellow-citizens; considering the base behavior of the Tammany faction; considering his admirable neglect of his Mayoral duties, and his splendid efforts in Connecticut; and above all, considering the brilliancy of his stump oratory, we cannot help regarding the exclusion of such a man from the councils of the Democracy as a national misfortune. That his private delegates, the delegates of his bosom, should have the doors shut in their faces, is one of the most unmistakable indications of the madness which has overtaken the politicians of the party to which he belongs. Anybody in whose eyes the flower of Mozart Hall does not find favor, is clearly very unfit to select the person who is to occupy the Presidential Chair for the next four years. Nor in case these gentlemen are rejected, will a want of familiarity with their standing here at home in New-York, either political or social, be accepted as an excuse for the blunder. Their personal appearance ought to be of itself a sufficient recommendation, and in that character which at least none can deny them, as judges of whisky and providers of whisky for "self and friends," they are at least the equals of any man in Charleston.

We greatly fear, however, that the real reason for this snubbing of our Mayor, if snubbed he really be, is not so much a conviction of the irregularity of his delegation, as a suspicion of his treachery in the late contest in Connecticut. We foresaw, as soon as the election was over, that the leaders of the party would very probably begin to doubt his political integrity, and we took the liberty of warning him of his danger. He displayed in Connecticut, according to his own account, the greatest powers of oratory ever witnessed in the world, inasmuch as his speeches were a combination of the choicest features in the eloquence of all the greatest orators both of ancient and modern times, and his efforts were accordingly crowned by a Republican victory. He maintains that he stumped the State on the Democratic side, and we believe him; but appearances, it must be confessed, are against him, and his enemies are so numerous that, of course, every suspicious circumstance in his conduct is magnified grossly. If he is wise, he will take warning by what has happened, and go stumping in other States no more, but reserve those wonderful rhetorical powers for occasions of interest in New-York, where he is best known and appreciated, and where the public taste is more cultivated. The Yankees of Connecticut are entirely unable to appreciate such phenomena as DANIEL WEBSTER, HENRY CLAY, GLADSTONE, PALMERSTON and D'ISRAELI rolled into one. His return from Charleston will recall to everybody's mind a variety of similar cases of national ingratitude. We are not using the language of flattery when we say that neither CORIOLANUS, nor BELISARIUS, nor even CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, was half so badly treated, and that both their virtues and their misfortunes are united in him.

The Deceneies of Dueling.

As the "last argument of Kings" seems in a fair way to become the first argument of Republicans, and the ancient fashion of voiding all differenees between man and man by a peremptory appeal to the God of Battles is fast coming once more into vegue, it is worth while to fix the particular style of combat which Christian gentlemen may properly offer and accept. Of course, should HEENAN have been victorious over SAYERS, fisticuffs will be all the rage. Bnt this still being nncertain, we hesitate between the hot shet and the cold steel. Mr. PRYOR and his seconde declare, against Falstaff's friend, for gunpowder, and think the howie-knife "lnhuman, brutal, and vulgar." But the bowie-knife is after all only the American sword; and we find in a recent number of *Le Nord* the following excellent and timely plea for the blade as opposed to the ball. The writer is commenting upon a duel at St. Petersburg, in which an artillery officer has been sorely wounded by a pistol-shot, and he proceeds: "I think the pietol adds greatly to the odiousness of the duel. Firearms lame and disfigure you when they do not kill you. The cold steel kills, too, hut if it wounds it does not apoil you. Thsn with the sword you defend yourself while you attack; you put your courage into your hlade, which becomee animated as it were, and a part of yourself. The steel, in a word, is simply your arm armed. Of course, chance plays its part in sword-duels; but that part is less important than is played by courage, coolness and skill."

Here are considerations worth weighing, ... The same philosophic writer ... to the small-pox, as a social disease which can only be controlled, not suppressed, and if this be so, it would be, well, perhaps, that we should have a National Convention of Honor, to settle at once the grave questions of how, why, and in what circumstances Americans of good standing shall be allowed to put each other genteelly to death.

The Pope and His Allies.

The Pope is getting his forces into movement for the reconqnest of the Romagna. As there are many honest Roman Catholics in America who may be supposed to take some interest in the reputation and the conduct of the Head of their Church, it is well that they should know what kind of weapons they are upon which the Holy Father counts for the recovery of bis lost temporalities.

One of the chief culverins of ths Vatican has been already discharged. This is the solemn excommunication of all aiders and abettors of civil revolution in the Roman dominions. To Protestants, of course, and practical people of all forms of belief everywhere, this Bull of Excommunication will simply appear a ridiculous anachronism. It certainly will not interfere either with the physical digestion or the moral tranquillity of any rational hnman being in the Italian States, from VICTOR EMANUEL on his throne to the railway-porters on the Sardinian trains. Before the shrill whistle of the steam-engine among the Maritime Alps, the terrors of the bell, book, and candle-have vanished like ghosts at cock-crowing. The only political consequence of this proceeding will be the serions blow which the Papacy will receive in the estimation of mankind, from this fresh revelation of the impotence and the ignorance which can find a place in St. Peter's chair. The act will slip into its natural niche by the side of Archbishop CULLEN's denunciation of the axis of the earth. The world contrives to keep revolving with more or less regularity in spite of that illustrious Hibernian ecclesiastic; and we think it extremely prohable that the people of Italy will continue to administer their own affairs quite as prosperously under the anathema as they could under the benediction of the successor of GREGORY XVI. and ALEXANDER BORGIA. Still the Pope does not believe this. He thinks that his hull of excommnnication is the most tremendous punishment which can be inflicted on mankind; and it is, therefore, infinitely disgraceful both to him and to the Church over which he presides, that in the middle of the Nineteenth Century a dignitary of the Christian Church should dare to outrage the moral sense of the world by leveling what he supposes to be the thunders of the Almighty at millions of human beings, for asserting their right to the administration of their own temporal affairs. The most devout Catholic cannot surely contemplate anch an exhibition of ferocious, though happily futile, vindictiveness as this, without a shudder of disgust. Less futile but not less ferocious is another device which the father of the faithful is pntting into practice to compass the objects of his temporal ambition. This is to massacre innocent people in the streets of Rome, in the hope of tbereby provoking a popular outbreak which he may compel the Frenob troops to suppress by force. On the 19th of March such an onslaught of the Papal gendarmes upon the unarmed people took place, and is graphically described by the Roman correspondent of the London *Times*, himself a Catholic. On horseback and on foot the Papal heroes issued from Monte Citorio, driving the inhabitants hefore them with oaths and imprecations. Six gallant French soldiers, drawing their sahres, protected a number of people who took refuge in the *café* of the *Giglio d'Oro;* hut wherever the terrible Frenob uniform was not to be seen, the armed poltroons did their work valiantly. The *Times'* correspondent saw one young man cut down at his side, "coachfuls of wounded women" carried by him—one "picked up in a doorway, with an ugly gash in her left breast;" and "one child killed in its mother's arms." The American Vice-Consul was wounded in the side, and several other foreigners going about their lawful affairs were cut down by these ruffians, whose leader, like the Bishop at the siege of Bezières, cried out constantly, "Make an end of them: *kill them all!*" The dead were to be numhered hy tens—the wounded by scores; and hut for the interference of the French, the streets of the Eternal City would doubtless have seen such scenes as they have not known since the *lanzknechts* of the Constable DE BOURBON drove CLEMENT VII. into the Castle of San Angelo.

Fortunately for freedom, this plan of the Pope has had no better snccess than his Bull. The people were warned by their leaders to hear and forbear; and nobly did they obey the trying command. But the terrors of the world to come, and the horrors of promiscuous murder, have not exhausted the catalogue of the Pope's artillery. His Holiness announces solemnly that he depends for the restoration of "order in his States" upon the "Holy Virgin Mary." As he has established a kind of claim upon the gratitude of the Virgin hy decreeing the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception into an article of faith, PIUS probably looks for snch an intervention in behalf of his princely pretensions as St. JAMES vouchsafed to the Gothic Kings of Spain. It is not a great while since the Virgin Mary was believed by the Russians to have interfered in their cause against the Turks. At the siege of Silistria, in 1854, an angel (of course a fallen angel) was said to have appeared in the air above the Ottoman city, and there to have done battle for the Crescent with the Virgin Mary, long worshipped of the Greeks. The result of the celestial encounter does not appear in the bulletins, but it is certain that the Russians were in the end very hadly beaten, and forced to raise the siege. Possibly the Pope may set small store by a precedent drawn from schismatic history. But what can the world think of a epiritual teacher who invokes the most awful sanctions of religion, the daggers of assassins, and the miraculous enginery of the Virgin Mary, to preserve for himself the vulgar realities of power and of pelf, the right of dominion and the privilege of taxation over thousands of his fellow-creaturee?

Walkerism in Europe.

The democracy of Switzerland have taken a leaf from the book of their brethren in our own Gulf States. The question of the occupation hy France of the Chablais and Faucigny, the "neutralized" districts of Savoy, being still under diplomatic discussion, certain would-be William Walkers, of Geneva, undertook to settle the matter by raising the flag of the Cantons in these provinces. A band, in numbers hardly equal to the army of JOHN BROWN at Harper's Ferry, crossed the Lake of Geneva to Thonon, in the Savoyard territory, and called upon the victims of Sardinian selfishness and French ambition to accept their independence at the hands of the ... of Switzerland. ... replied by marching a squad of *gendarmes* to the above and arresting all ... doubtless to the intense surprise of Sir ROBERT PEEL and his little knot of friends in the British Parliament—who have been proclaiming so loudly the pitiable case of these poor Savoyards, longing for nnion with Switzerland, and condemned to be Frenchmen against their will.

So far as this ridiculous outburst of Genevan demagogism can affect the relations of the European States, its immediate result will doubtless be to paralyze the Swiss protest against the annexation of the Chablais and Fanciguy to France. The Governments of "law and order" on the Continent, which have never looked with favor upon the democratic tendencies of the Cantons, will be thoroughly roused by thle eruption of practical fillibusterism to the impropriety of extending in any way the frontiers or the influence of the Helvetian Republic; and the Federal Council of Switzerland has given the clearest signs of its disgust at a proceeding which has compromised, in a moment, all its hopes of enlisting the sympathy of the Great Powers in favor of its national protest against the transfer of the Chablais and Fauciguy to France.

The William Walkers of Switzerland have done their own country no better turn in Europe than their great prototype has achieved for ourselves in America. Like him, they have blackened the good name without fortifying the authority of democratic institutions.

The Legislature.

The Democratic members of our State Legislature have issued an address to their constituents. It is prolix on the qnestion of the Finances and the Canal Enlargement, and eloquent upon the subject of Negro suffrage. But it has nothing whatever to say of the leading measures of the session,—the Toll bill, the City Railroads and the general corruption which ruled and regulated the action of both branches of the Legislature. These omissions are a good deal more signifioant than anything which the address contains.

Tbe Republicans had a majority in both Houses. Why do not the Democrats denonnce them for the iniqultous legislation which they, being in a minority, were unable to prevent? Why do they not hold them responslble for the infamous outrages npon public right embodied in the City Railroad bills? Because the Democrats supported those measures very generally in both branches. It is quite true that the Republicans, having a majority, might have arrested their passage; hnt it is none the less true that the Democrats, although a minority, might have done the same thing. The truth is that neither party votes nor party considerations decided the qnestion on either side. It was simply a question of money; and both partiee were equally involved in the responsibility and disgrace of the proceeding.

The Toll bill was another very delicate matter to tonch upon in a political address. As a general thing, the Democrats opposed it—but they do net seem in the least inclined to boast of having effected its defeat. This would look too much like assuming the responsibility of the heavy taxation from which, in part, its enactment would have relieved the State. Tbe measure was essentially wrong in principle, and its defeat was demanded by the best interests of the State at large. But we are a little surprised that the Democracy seem so unwilling to claim credit with the people for having defeated it.

Gov. MORGAN's action throughout seems to have been hased upon convictions of public justice, and to have been prompted hy a determination to perform his duty without fear of consequences. As we have already taken occasion to say, in two or three instances we think he has made very grave mistakes. But we have not the slightest doubt of the uprightness of his intentions, or of his resolute purpose to protect the rights and the interests of the public at large.

It is discreditable to the Assembly that they should have defeated so just and so salntary a measure as the Health hill for this City. Last year, Mr. C. S. SPENCER, one of our own representatives, after acknowledging fully the great merit and importance of the bill to the lives and health of the poorer classes of our population, and committing himself fully to its support, defeated it, and openly gave as a reason the discovery that its passage would remove two of his *friends* from office. This year the same paltry motive has controlled the votes of a still larger number. It is melancholy and disgraceful that men capable of acting from such motives shonld ever be intrusted with legislative power.

Amending the Code.

We do not believe that a Debating Society of young men ever existed through three consecutive weeke, without indulging at least twice during that time in the luxury of altering, amending or repealing its Constitution. Tbere seems to be something supremely attractive of criticism and reform in any Constitution or laws for governing a Society, which is sure to put to utter route the tamer discuselon [of mere literary topies. This mania for law tinkering is not always confined to young men, or to societies avowedly organized for debate. Annually it seizes hold of the Legislature at Albany, and results in such a ohange of little out-of-the-way technlcalities of our remarkable Code of Practice, as to render a new edition of that delectable production necessary at least once in two years. The lawyers grumhle at legislative fun so expensive to them, and the booksellers rejoice in the plenty that results to their coffers.

Among all the schemes of plunder and corruption that have so largely occupied the attention of the Legislature this Winter, the immortal code has not been forgotten. Many of the changes made give evidence indisputable that the law-makers are human, and understand our new practice quite as imperfectly as the law-practitioners. Occasionally a real improvement is hit npon, though apparently not designed. When we consider the fact that in this City a cause put upon the calendar stands a reasonable chance of being reached in one or two years, and that, for each of the dozen or twenty terms that will occur in that time, both partiea to a suit must give a notice of trial, no one can fail to see the excellence of one of the new amendments, which requires hut a single notice in a single cause. That a change so palpably needed has not before been brought about, furnishes etrong suspicions that even now it has been hit npon hy accident.

Another amendment, conceived in the right spirit of checking the useless delay of repeated trials, is that which provides that the reversal of a jndgment at General Term shall not be deemed a reversal of the facts, unless expressly so declared. Because counsel except to the rulings of the Court on points of law it seems utter folly to try anew the question of fact, already established. It is a very easy matter for a party dissatisfied with the result of a ... trial to except to law decisions of the Court and so go before a new jury with ... may ... greater ... ment cuts off such practice as this, and allows a new trial only on the matters objected to. Hereafter there can be no inducement to appeal on fictitious points, for the sake of going to a different jury. A single trial will settle the facts between the parties, and then the lawyers can fight it out with the Court to mutual satisfaction, without entailing the expense of compelling witnesses and jurymen to attend. The change will greatly expedite the process of law-suits.

In the dreadful dearth of decent acts which have come from Albany this Winter, we are all the more delighted to approve and praise the least appearance of right legislation, even if, to bring it abont, the Legislature had to resort to a continuation of the unfortunate custom of tinkering the code.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY—A HEAVY REWARD.—Tha Adams Express Company have prosecuted their search for the property taken from their car on tha New-Haven Railroad with great diligence, and more success than was to havs been looked for. They have found—not, indeed, the oyster, but at least its shell. Tha safe which was thrown from the train while in motion, on Monday night, was discovered, yesterday, near the dépôt in Westport, Conn. It had been broken open with a chisel, and the contents abstracted. From the position in which it was found, it is evident that the robbery must havs taken place shortly before the train reached ths Norwalk drawbridge, at which point the train slackens its speed, and where tha robber doubtless descended and walked back to examine his booty. The Company, it will be seen, offar a reward of $5,000 for the discovery of the perpetrator of this audacious act, and it is to be hoped that they may soon have occasion to draw their chack for that handsome amount.

Miscellaneous.

—CHARLES BICKLEY, K. G. C., Ald-de-Camp to Commander-in-Chief of ths Knights of the Golden Circle, is out with a card in dsfence of his principal. It will be remembered that the Knights in New-Orleans, some time since, held a meeting expelling Gen. BICKLEY from the Circle, appointing anothar Commander-in-Chief in his steadand, also, a "recelver" for the assets of the instintion. Sir CHARLES BICKLEY says that the order was established by Gen. BICKLEY, in the year 1854, since which time the General has devoted his time, talents and fortuna to bringing it to its present positon. (This, considering its "present positlon," sonnds somewhat ironical.) He says that the K. G. C. was intended to smbraces only gentlemen of character and respectability, hnt that in the establishment of the New-Orleans branch It was rathar unfortunate, and gathered in rowdies, gamhlers, and other disreputahle elements. In regard to the "assets," &c., Sir CHARLES intimates that as the Order has none, ths appointment of a receiver was useless. He aays that Gen. BICKLEY will take no notics of his expnlsion; that he has already issued a call for a Convention at Raleigh, N. C.; that steps will be taken to purge tha order of all unworthy members; and that hereafter it will only consist of "Sonthsrn gentlemen, hy birth, edncation and practice—men capable of huilding up a high grads of civilization in ths country towards which their energies are directed." Beally, according to Sir CHARLES BICKLEY's showing, the K. G. C. is quite as worthy an organization as the Tract Society, and will quite supersede the Board of Foreign Missions. Let us suggest Washington City as a very suitable point to concentrate their civilizing and christianizing efforts and energies.

—The ladies of Tennessee cannot be slandered with impnnity. The Knoxville *Register* states that ons O'HARA, in an angry discussion with a man hy the name of SNOW, used some expressions which reflected discredit upon the ladies of Tennessee generally. Thereupon SNOW fell upon him, and the "winter of his discontent" speedily began. In a very short space of time, O'HARA was surrounded hy an enraged mob, who at first proposed to take summary vengeance under the Lynch code, but eventually contented themselves with riding the offender on a rail, and advising him to leava the city, which disinterested advice he immediately followed. Thns the man that railed at Tennessee ladies received a railing in return, and hard knocks from the citizens of Knoxville.

—Steam fire-engines are "winning laurels" (we believe that is the right phrase) everywhere. At West Troy, day before yesterdsy, a row of valuable buildings, adjacent to another row which was a-blaze, was saved by the donble-barreled steamers, which threw two streams to one from the hand-machines, and made less noise at that. The recent fires in Beekman-street and on shipboard, in this City, have proved a similar state of facts, establishing the superiority of the new apparatus over others which go by hand-power. It seems as if the only valid objection that can be urged against the steamers is their inability to vote. That defect in their organization, is, we admit, serious.

—The *Daily Locomotive*, published at Atlanta, Ga., lets off a little superfluous steam, as follows: "Are Southern papers to ramain thus silent, and let their interests be taken care of hy such papers as tha *Herald* and NEW-YORK TIMES? Forbid it, Heaven!" The *Daily Locomotive* further says that "PRYOR is a young David, who may yet slay ths Goliath of Abolitionism." This comparison is eminently felicitous, for PRYOR refused to "gird himself with a sword," and ran down to the Virginian beach to gather pebbles. But, in regard to the other thing, the *Locomotive* is quite off the track. In asking Heaven to shut off the TIMES and other newspaper blessings from the South, why does it not include the *Sun?*

—A lamentable state of tbings exists in Rensselaer County. The County Treasurer reports that the strong-box is empty; or, as the *Whig* expresses it, in the Trojan vernacular, there is "nary red" in the Tressury. Half a dozen towns have forgotten all about their obligations to give of their substance, and tha tax-collectors are reported to be nearly beside tbemselves with anguish at the remissness of the rich old farmers of the county. Our Troy contemporaries are so husy discussing the impending bankruptcy that they have forgotten for a day or two to say anything about SHRAR's Express. We hope they will not forget their promise to halp the circulation of the New-York papers.

—Within the space of a very few days, four Churches and an Academy were hurned in Lincoln County, Tennessee. A half-witted individual by the name of JOHN RUDN, on being arreeted on suspicion of having set fire to one of them, confessed that ha had hurned them all. He said that it was his intention to bnrn every Chnrch in tha Connty which was over ten years old, as he considered that by that time ths bulldings were pretty wall worn out. He had allotted himself six months for the completion of this laudable enterprise. The arrangement, however, has been interfered with, and the authoritiss have allotted him a somewhat longer period in jail.

—Mr. J. D. DOUGALL, author of the *Rifle Simplified*, thinks that tha perfection to which firearms are so rapidly attaining, contributes materially to the peace of the world. It is nndoubtedly true that as the chances of men being killed in hattle become multiplied, fewer people will be anxious to go into battle. And thus the makers of rifles may be called piece-makers in a double sense, and the blessing pronounced npon peacemakers will be doubly theirs.

—They have started Regattas in Texas, to the great delight of the Galvestonians. The prizes are silver pitchers, and the distance ths yachts have to sail in their first encounter is 40 miles. It has been suggested that these yachtsmen are embryo defenders of "the Texan frontier," going through this exercise by way of training, *a la* Benicia Boy, for their coming fight.

—[illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [

street, near Hawk, and before it was subdued fifteen frame buildings were destroyed. The total loss will not exceed $10,000, which is partially insured.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 19.

The COTTON market is more quiet; sales, to-day, 10,000 bales, at easier, but not quotably lower, prices. SUGAR steady at 6¼c.@7¼c. for fair to fully prime. MOLASSES—An average business was done to-day, but without quotable change in prices. MESS PORK firm at $18. FLOUR firm; sales at $5 75@$5 87½ for superfine. WHISKY dull at 20c. COPPER firm at 12½@12¾c. Freights of Cotton to Liverpool, 7-16d. Exchange unaltered.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, April 19.

COTTON—Sales to-day 590 bales, the market closing firm. Although the business is small, there is a better feeling in the market, and the finer qualities are slightly higher. The sales of the week add up 2,700 bales, and the receipts 6,750 bales, against 7,200 for the corresponding week in last year. We quote strict Middling at 11c. Sterling Exchange 10@10½.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 17.

COTTON quiet; sales to-day, 6,000 bales; sales of three days, 18,000 bales; receipts of three days, 34,000 bales, against 12,700 bales last year; increased receipts at this port, 401,500 bales; do. at all Southern ports, 727,000 bales. SUGAR dull at 6¼c.@6¾c. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES dull at 37c.@39c. BACON firm at 10c.@11½c. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, 7-16d. Exchange unaltered.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 18.

COTTON more active; sales to-day 15,000 bales; Middling, 10¾c.@11c. FLOUR quiet at $5 75. STRAIGHT MESSAGES 7¾@8¾ ₩ cent.; do., with bills of lading attached, 7@7¾ ₩ cent premium. Exchange on New-York at sight ½ discount@¼ premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 19.

FLOUR firm and active at $6 25@$6 50 for Sn-perfine. WHEAT firm; White, $1 65@$1 75; Red, $1 47@$1 52. CORN active at 75c. PROVISIONS quiet. WHISKY firm at 21c.@22½c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 19.

FLOUR buoyant; Howard-street $6 12½, advanced ¼c. WHEAT scarce and wanted; White, $1 70@$1 80; Red, $1 45@$1 50. CORN steady; White, 72c.@73c.; Yellow, 75c.@77c. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. WHISKY dull at 22½c.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, April 19.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 1,500 bales, at 10c.@10¾c. for middling. Sales of three days, 6,000 bales; receipts of three days, 3,600 bales. The rest of the market unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, April 19.

FLOUR a shade higher; superfine, $5 50@$5 60. WHISKY dull and declined ¼c., at 17¾c. PORK firm. BACON firm. 7¼c.@9¼c. LARD, 10¼c. EXCHANGE unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, April. 18.

COTTON unsettled and drooping. Sales, to-day, 1,700 bales. SAVANNAH, Wednesday, April 18.

COTTON quiet. Sales 650 bales. Better grades firmer. Stock light.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 19.

Stocks firm, Pennsylvania State Fives, 96; Reading Railroad, 21¾; Morris Canal, 30½; Long Island Railroad, 11¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¾—interest off. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

THE CLERICAL MURDER CASE.

Trial of Rev. Jacob Harden for Wife-Murder—Testimony to Prove that Mrs. Harden Died from the Effects of Arsenic.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Court opened at 2 o'clock—Court-room crowded, gallery filled with ladies. Before proceeding with the witnesses the Court cautioned the jury as to deputations among themselves as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner.

Mary Jane Vanuckel, sworn, on the part of the State: Was present at the death-bed of Mrs. Harden, and testified to the incidents of the scene.

The physicians who made the *post-mortem* examination were next placed upon the stand. They described in detail the autopsy, and its revelations, and summarized in the belief that the lady perished a victim to poison.

Dr. James R. Chilton sworn on the part of the State—I reside in the City of New-York; I am a chemist; I have been extensively engaged in the business for thirty-five years; on the 7th of April, 1859, I received from Jas. B. Nealston the following articles: A low, wide-mouth glass bottle, containing a stomach and some fluids; on the bottle was labeled Hannah Louisa Harden's stomach, taken from her body March 10, 1859—a large bottle containing her liver—a bottle containing a small quantity of her blood—a glass jar containing her intestines and pancreas—a jar containing the bladder and kidneys of Mrs. Harden; I placed them in my laboratory, under lock and key, and no person had access to them; I commenced with the stomach; the contents were emptied into a porcelain dish and found to red inflamed; one of the patches was about ¾ inches in diameter—the other smaller; some small specks were found adhering to the stomach; these were separated and dried; they weighed twelve one-hundredths of a grain; they were placed upon a burning coal, and emitted a smell like arsenic. The witness here detailed the various processes made use of by him in making his chemical tests. From the experiments made by him he came to the conclusion that white arsenic existed in considerable quantities in the stomach of Mrs. Harden.

The testimony of Dr. CHILTON was long, and very interesting to those who were able to appreciate the scientific character of his subject, but to the mass of those who heard him it was totally destitute of interest. The result of his tests and experiments, after all, is what the jury and community desire to know. The witness placed before the Court and jury a case containing as many as a dozen small tubes, sealed up, all of which contained white arsenic in considerable quantities, taken from the stomach and other organs of the body of the deceased Mrs. HARDEN.

Before concluding the examination of Dr. CHILTON, the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

BALVIDERE, Thursday, April 19.

Court opened at 9 o'clock. Court-room and gallery filled with people. The prisoner looks pale, but perfectly self-possessed.

Dr. James R. Chilton recalled by the State.

The principal examination of this witness was continued at considerable length. During the examination he minutely described the different processes and tests resorted to by him to ascertain the presence of arsenic in the different parts of the body of Mrs. Harden.

The cross-examination made no important additions or variations to the direct.

Mrs. Caroline Ramsay, sworn on the part of the State.—I reside near Anderson, in this County; I am the widow of Daniel C. Ramsay; acquainted with Hardin and his wife for some time; never spoke to her until she came to my house shortly after her marriage; he had his home at James Beatty's when he was married; he moved his home to my house in the Spring of 1859; she staid over night; took her away on Monday morning; they were going to her father's; he came back same day; he slept in his room that night; he brought her again not long after; don't know where he brought her from; he took her to his father's after he removed to my house; he took her from my house part of the way only, as far as Allaumchy; he said his brother was there, and he did not take her further; she staid at his fathers about three weeks; Harden brought her back; went to see day and came the next; came by way of our house; took dinner, and took her to her father's; she came back soon, and staid about a week; she came again the same month, and staid two or three days; her father brought her there one day, and took her back with him in the latter part of February; the next time she was there was when Mrs. Gentry was there; she arrived on Tuesday in the evening, before tea, and took tea; she appeared as usual since she had a cold; they retired about ten o'clock; being shown diagram of the house says it represents the house where Mr. Harden died; counsel for defence excepts to an examination of witness upon this diagram; exception overruled; witness then stated the situation of the inside arrangements; first saw his wife on her last arrival; she was in the sitting room; don't remember whether she took breakfast next morning; she was sick when she arose and had been so during the night; she said she had been sick since midnight; heard him say so before breakfast; heard both say she had been sick at the stomach; they said she vomited; think she lay on the lounge some part of yesterday; she took ginger that night; Mr. [illegible] got it for her; it was prepared in molasses; [illegible] in the cellar where molasses barrel was [illegible]; took ginger from shelf in cellar way; [illegible] prepared in the forepart of the evening; did [illegible] take it; heard her say she had taken ginger; don't remember the state of her stomach on Wednesday; she was sick on Wednesday night; she slept in my room on Wednesday night; she was sick three times that night; she asked for cold water during the night; she was sick at the stomach and vomited; I handed her a cup of tea on Wednesday night after tea; she got up on Thursday morning before I did; her stomach was more settled in the morning; I left home about 9 o'clock, and returned about dark.

Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE DE SOTO—THE WEATHER—INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The United States Mail steamship *De Soto*, J. D. BULLOCH, Commander, from New-Orleans on the 12th, and Havana at 1 P. M. of the 15th inst., arrived here yesterday morning, in three days and twenty-two hours from the latter port.

Nothing of especial interest had occurred in Havana since the sailing of the last steamer. The city had settled down into the usual Summer quiet and routine, visitors and pleasure seekers having mostly left for cooler latitudes. On Sunday, the 15th, the Captain-General, with the Civil Secretary of the Government, made a visit of inspection to the new iron warehouses at Regla, attended by the President and Superintendent of the Regla Company. This warehouse, now nearly completed, is of great size, said to have room for the storage of 360,000 boxes sugar.

At 4 o'clock P. M. of the 14th, the United States screw-steamer *Crusader*, Lieut.-Commanding J. N. MAFFIT, sailed for Key West, to communicate with her consort, the *Mohawk*; thence to proceed with dispatch to her cruising ground off the east end of Cuba. The *Crusader* had left Pensacola on the 11th inst., and reports the new steam-corvette *Seminole* nearly ready for sea. She was taking on board her battery, and was to sail for Norfolk on the 15th of the current month.

The Spanish screw-frigate *Petronila* (the finest ship in their navy) was to sail on Monday, the 22d instant, for Norfolk, Va., to meet the newly-appointed Spanish Minister to Mexico, and to convey him to Vera Cruz. The Peninsular Spaniards in Havana seemed disappointed at the news of peace with Morocco; they wished for greater triumphs and larger conquests, and more glory to the arms of Spain.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 18.

The steamship *Havana* has arrived, from Havana, 16th inst. No news.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

The Canal Board Instructing the Auditor to Demand Payment of Tolls—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund Instruct the Attorney-General to Commence a Suit for the Recovery of Tolls Since 1851.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 19, 1860.

The Governor has yet about a dozen bills on his table, not signed. Among them is the Insolvent act. I think it will be signed, and yet become a law.

The crowd in attendance on the Legislature has clean gone—except those interested in the Supply bill, who have transferred their attendance from the Capital to the State Hall, and beleaguer the Comptroller instead of the Senate and Assembly.

The Legislature having failed to do anything about reimposing tolls, efforts are to be made by the State officers to enforce the views expressed by the Attorney-General, that the law of 1851, releasing the Railroads from the payment of tolls, is unconstitutional. At a meeting of the Canal Board yesterday, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Rules and Regulations heretofore adopted in regard to freight on Railroads west of Utica, under chapter 270 of the laws of 1847, be readopted and applied to the Central Railroad, so far as applicable thereto; and that said Central Railroad Company be required to make returns and pay tolls in the same manner as the Railroad Companies consolidated to form the said Central Railroad Company were required to do under and in pursuance of said act.

There was but one Democratic member of the Board present—Mr. SKINNER, Canal Commissioner—but he did not vote.

Shortly afterwards, at a meeting of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, the following resolutions were adopted, all those present voting in favor of them. Mr. JONES, the Democratic member of the Commission, was not present:

Resolved, That the Auditor of the Canal Department be and is hereby instructed to ascertain the amount of Tolls due from the Central Railroad Company to the State, and from the several railroad companies which were consolidated into the said Central Railroad Company, which would have accrued had not the act of July 10, 1851, been passed, stating the sum and amount due from each respectively.

Resolved, That the auditor be and is hereby required to demand and receive payment of such several sums of and from the said Central Railroad Company.

Resolved, That in case the Central Railroad Company shall fail to pay any sums due and demanded under the above resolutions, the Attorney-General be and is hereby instructed to prosecute for the collection thereof, and to employ such additional counsel as he may desire to aid him in such actions.

The following article in the act of consolidation is relied on as holding the Central Railroad responsible for the tolls imposed previous to the adoption of the law of 1851:

SEC. 5. The rights of creditors of any corporation that shall be consolidated, shall not in any manner be impaired by any act of consolidation, *nor shall any liability or obligation for the payment of any money now due or hereafter to become due to the State*, or any individual, or any claim or demand for damages for any act done, or neglect suffered by any such corporation be in any manner released or impaired, but such new corporation is declared to succeed to such obligations and liabilities, and to be held liable to pay and discharge all the debts and liabilities of each of the corporations that shall be so consolidated, *whether on contract*, or for misconduct or neglect, *either to this State or to individuals, and it shall be liable to have action brought against it to enforce the payment of any money or damages or the performance of any duty which any corporation consolidated into such new corporation was liable to pay or perform*, in the same manner as if such new corporation had incurred the obligation or liability to pay such money or damages, or perform such duty; and no suit, action or other proceedings now pending before any court or tribunal in which any railroad company that may be consolidated is a party, shall be deemed to have abated or discontinued by reason of any such agreement of consolidation; but the same may be prosecuted to final judgment in the same manner as if the said corporation had not entered into such agreement of consolidation; or the said new corporation may be substituted as a party in the place of any corporation of which it shall be composed, by order of the court in which such action, suit or proceeding may be pending.

I understand that Hon. JOHN H. REYNOLDS has been retained by the Attorney-General, to assist in the prosecution of the suit for the recovery of the tolls. Mr. REYNOLDS is one of the ablest lawyers in the State. Associated with the Attorney-General, the two will be likely to present the case in the courts to the best advantage.

It is estimated that the tolls to be paid to the State, in the event that the law of '51 is declared unconstitutional, would amount to $3,500,000. The State officers entertain no doubt of success. LEO.

TOPICS IN PARIS.

The Greater Excommunication—The Emperor and the Pope—The New Italian Kingdom—The New Consul at Havre—Varieties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, April 2, 1860.

The excommunication by the Pope of everybody who aided or abetted in the spoliation of the States of the Church, includes, of course, LOUIS NAPOLEON; and thus the publication of the bull in this form created much surprise at the Tuileries, as well as among the public. Whatever may have been the letar acts of the Emperor of the French, it was not to be forgotten that his army saved the Pope twelve years ago, and that it is his army which still renders Rome a possible residence for his Holiness.

The Legitimists are delighted at this stete of things. An open rupture between Paris and Rome is manna or them, for through such a rupture they hope to gain over the clergy of France,—that clergy for which LOUIS NAPOLEON has done so much. Many of the aristocratic young men of the Fauhourg St. Germain, belonging to families who hold to the memory of the Bonrbons as the romance of their life, are preparing to join the Pontifical troops in case the French army is withdrawn from Rome, and Gen. LAMORICIERE takes command there. The censure heaped upon this gentleman at Paris is universal ontside the ranks of the French hatere of LOUIS NAPOLEON. But Gen. LAMORICIERE, notwithstanding his marked ability, has long been regarded in France as one of those seured, disappointed men, whese ambition outran his judgment, and whose fnture usefulness was completely neutralized. The fact is, he never recovered from his defeat by Gen. CAVAIONAC, in June, 1848, and it might be added that he has never forgiven the nation for preferring CAVAIONAC to himself.

The Emperer is thus relieved from all considerations of delicacy loward the Pope, and every one asks, What next? The answer is, Italy is to be given up to her own destinies; thet is to say, the French troops are to be withdrawn, Austria is to be restrained from passing the Mincio without a ceuse personal to herself, and Piedmont will ba left face to face with the Pope and the King of Neples. And then, who does not see what is to be the result? All Italy will be constituted under one Government, the power of the Pope will be reduced to the dimansions indicated in the pamphlet, *The Pope and the Congress*, the Court of VICTOR EMANUEL, King of Italy, will be removed to Rome, and the Pope, becoma a spiritual ruler, will have no need of soldiers to maintain his supremacy.

This is the programme laid down by tha new kingdom of Northern Italy, and its execution will ha certainly attempted. It was in view, not of the Sardinia of to-day, but of that which is to be, that NAPOLEON claimed, as a necessity for the security of France, the annexation of the French slopes of the Alps. A war between Sardinia and Naples and Rome is just as certain se any event in the tnture can be, and such a war can have but one termination—tha trinmph of the Sardinian arme; and then the dream of the Italian people—a united nation, and an emancipation from the Government of the Priesthood—will ha realized. If VICTOR EMANUEL is not made King of Italy, there will be at least an Italian Confederation; there will he no Bourbons at Naples, no foreign Princes with foreign dictation and foreign influences, and no ANTONELLIS.

The influential Neapolitans at Paris—and the city is full of them—declara that they are going to bring about a revolution in the same peaceful, dignified manner as was accomplished at Tuscany, Modena and Parma. They will not shed a drop of blood if they can help it; hut, when all is prepared, the change will take place in an hour, and no noise will be made about it. Bnt it is difficult to conceiva of ench a result in the present state of things. There are many far-seeing politicians, however, who predict that before five years, not only will Naples, but Hungary, and, perhaps, Croatia, declara themselves free in this peaceable method. There is a strong party, too, at work to bring about thase results, and this party is no where stronger than in England. They look to nothing less, in the east of Europe, than the dismemberment and annihilation of Austria.

One great fact, however, is secnred, and one that will prove the leaven of many more, and that is the destruction in Italy of the political influence of the priesthood. This was the bane, the incnhus of the country, as every one knows, and the Italians are at last convinced of the fact. From this position there can be no return, and from this fact alone we are authorized in believing that a new era has commenced for that beautiful but unfortunate country.

We are again promised a pamphlet on Venetia from the author of *The Pope and the Congress*. If such a work should be published, we may safely predict beforehand that it will propose the sale to Piedmont as the most rational solution of the question.

On his arrival from Rome yesterday, M. LOUIS VEUILLOT, late editor of the *Univers*, and captain-general of the Ultramontanes in France, received a domiciliary visit from the police. Very important papers are said to have been seized in his possession.

Miss CUMMINGS, author of the *Lamplighter*, is about to copywright and publish a new novel in London, at the house of SAMPSON, LOW & Co. Miss JOHNSON'S new book, *The Cottages of the Highlands*, is now in press, and will appear in two handsomely illustrated volumes. Including Mrs. STOWE, these are the only American ladies, I believe, who have ever had copyrights in England. It is probable, however, that the author of the *Wide, Wide World*, will add another to this list soon.

Mr. GASPARIN, the new Consul at Havre, in place of Mr. PERRY, has arrived and entered upon the duties of his office. Mr. VASSY will soon return to the United States, but it is to be hoped that the talents of this gentleman and accomplished a man will not be forgotten by the Administration, since there are so many places, especially abroad, where he would be the right man in the right place." The people of Havre, where Mr. VASSY was a sort of king, especially in the adjudication of all maritime disputes, will long regret his departure.

A case in this place some weeks ago of the sufferings of a young woman of good family from New-York who had escaped to Europe with her lover, and who was now destitute of means and anxious to return home. I refer to the subject again in order to make just compliment in this public manner to our Consul at Paris, who has shown at all times a liberality and a zeal in the treatment of his countrymen which entitle him to all the praise we can bestow. Through his exertions money enough was raised to send the young woman in question to her friends; while others contributed to her comfort here, it was only by the activity of Mr. SPENCER that the large sum was raised necessary to pay the passage home on the steamer.

You and the public ought to take note of the fact that papers and letters by the Portland steamers arrive in Paris regularly in advance of those mailed at the same time in the Cunard line, owing partly to the stoppage of the Cunarders at Cork. This week the Portland mail was three days in advance.

Mr. WM. GUIZOT, son of the distinguished writer and statesman, is about to marry a daughter of one of the oldest houses of the South of France, Mlle GABRIELLE VESDIER DE CLAUX, of Nimes. Miss HUNTER, of New-York, is soon to be married to the Marquis DE POMEREU, the only male representative of a Tonlouse family, of which the nobility rank dates from 1747. Monsieur DE POMEREU is the son of the deceased Senator of that name, by his second wife, Mlle. GEORGIANA MARTEL; two daughters of the first marriage, contracted with Mlle. DE LAPLACE, married the Count COLBERT and the Marquis TEXIER D'HAUTERIVE.

A Paris musical critic, in paying a compliment to the talent of Miss ISABELLA HINCKLEY, of Albany, says the *prima donna* of the Grand Opera at Amsterdam, calls her Mlle. ISABELLA INCLI! The writer belongs to the school of "realists."

The Academy of Sciences of Paris occupied a part of its last sitting in discussing the question whether there still remained any bears in the County of Michigan, United States. MALAKOFF.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—An audience of nearly a thousand persons, comprising the *élite* of the musical public of New-York, assembled by invitation at the Academy yesterday morning to witness what we may call the tentative *début* of a young lady of this City, who has been devoting the last three years to preparation for the career of a lyric artist. This lady, Miss LOUISA KELLOGG, is still in the very budding prime of youth; far too young to commence in earnest a life so ardnous and exacting as that of a prima donna must be for a singer who possesses her really remarkable qnalities of intellect and of voice. Her appearance of yesterday, therefore, we hope, is only to be regarded as a brilliant point reached in her studies, and not as her definitive entrance npon her profession. Judged in this light, Miss KELLOGG'S execution of the striking and difficult *rôle* selected for her in "*Il Poliuto*" must be chronicled as the most interesting musical event of the current season. In point of force and of quality, this young lady's voice leaves nothing to be desired which time and simple physical development may not be reasonably expected to bring to her. In the upper register it is singularly fresh, vigorous and expressive; and it possesses, beyond a question, that rarest and most precious of vocal qualities, a musical magnetism of tone pliant to the will of the singer, and carrying the sentiment of her song directly to the musical consciousness of the hearer. Under all the disadvantages of a rehearsal ont of costume, Miss KELLOGG made this gift of hers "tell" with emphatic effect, in the brilliant *cavatina* of the first act, and in her duo with BRIGNOLI. How difficult it is for an inexperienced singer to do this, when tenor and baritone and chorus alike stalk unconcernedly about the stage in the round hat and pantaloons of common Broadway life, and a dim twilight of mingling day and gas robs the house of its stimulating splendor, we need not say. For a *débûtante* to achieve so positive an effect upon her first appearance before a great andience, and thrown almost entirely upon her own resources by the utter absence of any attempt at dramatic action on the part of the company, was certainly little less than amazing.

In point of technical skill, Miss KELLOGG is already the superior of such singers as PICCOLOMINI and GAZZANIGA, though she has not yet attained the executive facility becoma almost a second nature with ADELINA PATTI. And there can be little donht that she might now command an easy popularity upon the stage. But she still needs, and will evidently put to profitable use, so much in the way of dramatic as well as of strictly musical culture. She is, in other words, so fairly organized for a really great and durable operatic success, that we hope, in the interest of American art as well as in her own, to hear that her public *début* has been postponed for the present. It is worth while for us occasionally in America to let our good fruit ripen before we eat it. Miss KELLOGG has all imaginable personal advantages for the stage; a presence at once graceful and simple; earnestness combined with mobility of expression; singularly brilliant eyes, and much natural dignity of carriage.

A new candidate for public favor—Mme. BANTI—will make her *début* at the Academy to-night in VERDI'S opera of "Ernani." Signor MACCAFERRI pleys the part of the hero. The lady comes to us from tha theatres of Brazil, where she has won and enjoyed a reputation.

WINTER GARDEN.—"Lucrezia Borgia"—an opera which enjoys a reputation with the public as well as with managers—was played here on Wednesday night to a fine house. The work is so well known that under ordinary circumstances any special consideration at the hands of the critic would be superfluous. Its merits, both musical and dramatic, are now so fully recognized—even by German critics, who at one time howled so diemally about the vulgarity and ignorance of DONIZETTI as in tha present day they do about the qualities of VERDI—that an analysis of the points of the opera would excite merriment, if it did not provoka locked-isw. A theronghly accepted opera only derivas new interest from the fresh casts which successive managements bestow on it. Mr. MARETZEK, who understands this matter better than any other man, naver gives us an old thing without a new object. Last night the distribution of parts was almost entirely new. Madame FERRUOLINI was the *Lucrezia*; Miss ANNA WISSLER, the *Orsino*; Signor GASSIER, the *Alphonso*, and Signor ERANI, the *Gennaro*.

Of the lady whose *rentrée* was made on this occasion we can speak in terms of the heartiest appreciation. Although not a stranger to a New-York audience, she has never, we venture to say, been heard to ench decided advantaga. Her voice, without possessiog much power, is still exquisitely beautiful in quality, and her artistic managament of it so admirable that it is already a tradition of the lyric etage. No singer has ever visited America who can compare with Mme. FERRUOLINI in the absolute essentials of musical elocntion. She knows precisely the amount of emphasis that should be bestowed on a phrase, and, what is a rarer knowledge, the delicacy of coloring of which it is susceptible. Her slow movements are revelations of beauty; in the fast ones the wear and tear of Time are perceptible. It is said that the lady was laboring under a throat disease when she made her *début* at the Academy. This—and the important circumstance of singing in a smaller theatre—accounts for the marked success which the lady obtained on Wednesday evening. Her performance was received with the warmest favor, and will bear repetition.

Miss WISSLER is of German parentage but a Philadelphian by birth. Her education in the musical art—and she can sing in all languages known to it—has been perfected in Europe, where she has studied under the best masters. She is not, however, a prodigy; simply an intelligent woman, who clearly sees what should be done, and does it to the best of a vast capacity. Her voice is remarkable for its purity and for possessing all the genuine characteristics of the true contralto. It is of prodigious power, and for this reason somewhat unmanageable, although eminently dramatic and overwhelming. It seems to be of good compass, and especially rich in the lower tones. She sang down to F without effort and delivered that extreme tone with a roundness which we have seldom heard equalled. Her executive power cannot be accurately judged in "Lucrezia," where the opportunities are few. They are probably good and certainly clean so far as heard. The natural nervousness of a first night embarrassed the lady, but her scene in the first act was excellently rendered, and avoked a burst of applause which was a success in itself. The Brindisi in the third act displayed the quality of her voice to the greatest advantage, and created an extremely favorable impression. With a reasonable amonnt of stage experience and the confidence it brings, thera cannot be a doubt that Miss WISSLER will take the highest place in the ranks of living *contralti*. No finer voice has been heard here.

Signor ERANI was admirable as *Genarro*. The steady qualities of a true artist are perceptible in all that this gentleman undertakes. He improves on acquaintence. Signor GASSIER was of course excellent, as he always is in this part.

The way in which operas are produced at this

To Tailors and Clothiers.

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FAMILY SEWING MACHINES of new styles at $15 and $50. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED.

STREMMELL—PHILLIPS.—In this City, on Thursday April 19 at the Church of the Epiphany, by Rev. LOT JONES, D. D., Mr GEORGE STREMMELL to Miss H. FRANK PHILLIPS, daughter of George Y. Phillips, Esq., all of this City.

STEPHENS—KIMBALL.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 18, by Rev. S. D. Alexander, HENRY O. STEPHENS, of Boston, to ELEANOR B., daughter of the late Moses Kimball.

LAWRENCE—HOWYARD.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 17, at Calvary Church, by Rev. W. F. Morgan, CHARLES E. LAWRENCE to LUCIA, daughter of John C. HOWARD, M. D., all of this City.

GORDON—SOUTHWORTH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 18, at the Strong place Church, by Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, D. D., Mr STEPHEN T. GORDON to Miss ADELLA J. SOUTHWORTH, eldest daughter of James E. Southworth, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

SOYLAR—HALSEY.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, April 18, at Christ Chapel, by Rev. Mr. Hoffman, CHARLES G. SOYDAM, of New-York, to ELIZA GRACIE, daughter of the late Rev. Charles H. Halsey.

TAGGLOW—KINNEY.—In Baltimore, on Wednesday, April 18, by Rev. Dr. Wyatt, JOHN TAGGLOW, of Brooklyn, to Miss EMMA, daughter of Camillus Kidder, Esq., of the former city.

DIED.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 18, JOHN TAYLOR, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his son, Samuel Smith and John Taylor, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 225 East Broadway, on Friday, April 20, at 2 o'clock.

BAILEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 18, CORNELIA THURSTON BAILEY.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Robert McJimsey, No. 163 West 14th-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

DU BOIS.—In this City, on Thursday morning, April 19, after a short illness, ELIZABETH CHAMBERS, wife of the late Wm. Du Bois, in the 60th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, Chas. N. and Frederic A. Du Bois, and of her sons-in-law, G. C. Merchant and William E. Hawes, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 137 East 33d-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

WAKEMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, April 19, JOHN, eldest son of John and Caroline Wakeman, aged 3 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 558 Broome st, on Saturday, April 21, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

COLES.—In this City, on Thursday, April 19, THOMAS COLES, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, of his sons, Caleb F., Thomas L., and Theo. A., and of his sons in-law, Robert M. Field, Rev. M. H. Wellman, Dr. Cyrus Weeks, and Wm. E. Griffith, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 77 Orchard-st., on Sunday, April 22, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CLARK.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, April 18, JAMES CLARK in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 47 Sheriff-st., on Saturday, April 21, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

HART.—In this City, on Thursday, April 19, MARY KEMPER, wife of John Hart, M. D.

The funeral will take place, at St. Paul's Chapel, on Sunday, April 22, at 2½ o'clock P. M. The relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

BOWERS.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday, April 17, AMELIA, wife of Henry Bowers, Jr., and daughter of Wm. C. Barstow, of Boston, in the 22d year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Church, Yonkers, on Friday next. April 20, at 12½ o'clock P. M. Cars leave Chambers st. at 9:45 and 11 A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

DENYSE.—At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Thursday, April 19, LOUISA A. DENYSE, wife of Mr. Wm. C. Denyse, aged 35 years.

Her relatives and friends of her family, also the officers of the Customs, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Tompkinsville, S. I.

SCHOTT.—At Sing Sing, on Thursday morning, April 19, GEORGE SCHOTT, in his 67th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his residence in Sing Sing, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Greenwood. The cars by Hudson River Railroad leave Chambers st. depôt at 6 A. M.; returning, leave Sing Sing at 1:19 P. M., arriving at Chambers-st. depôt at 2:45 P. M., at which time carriages will be in waiting.

CONLEY.—At South Norwalk, on Friday, April 13, after a lingering illness, CHARLOTTE CONLEY, wife of Smith Conley, formerly of this City.

ALLERTON.—At Bloomington, Ill., on Saturday, April 14, JAMES DOBBIN, son of George W. and Margaret B. Allerton, aged 20 years, 3 months and 4 days.

While out hunting in company with a friend, by the accidental discharge of his gun, he was shot, the charge entering his side, causing death in a few hours. His remains were brought on to this City yesterday by his father for interment.

BISSELL.—At Pittsfield, Mass., on Saturday, April 14, GROSCE A., youngest son of Hon. Clark Bissell, deceased, in the 25th year of his age.

His remains were removed to Norwalk, Conn., for interment.

BOAG.—At Stratford, on Sunday, April 15, HARRIETTE H. BOAG, daughter of Mark and Maria Hoag, late of this City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the DELAWARE, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES. AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 187, April 19, 1860.

62, 48, 38, 35, 77, 64, 70, 39, 1, 63, 2, 3, 31.

Class No. 188, April 19, 1860.

47, 34, 19, 10, 23, 53, 73, 45, 51, 41, 60, 3, 14.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., April 19, 1860.

GEO. C. GORDON, JOS. SEAL, JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA. CLASS 309. APRIL 19, 1860.

65, 12, 25, 50, 36, 55, 21, 33, 75, 4, 78, 62.

Prizes cashed at No. 558 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

REMOVAL.

W. L. CONKLIN & CO. HAVE REMOVED THEIR MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT FROM NO. 8 BOWERY TO NO. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE, OPPOSITE THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

A SAVING OF TWENTY PER CENT. TO ALL WHO WANT GAS FIXTURES, CHINA, GLASS, AND SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Our assortment is unequaled in the City of New-York, and our prices are marked down to a rate that must CONVINCE ALL that it is to their interest to make their purchases from us. GOODS FREELY SHOWN, and no one PRESSED TO BUY.

N. B.—A lot of second-hand Gas Fixtures for sale at a great bargain. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

A CARD.

The Legislature of the State of Georgia having passed an Act at its last session prohibiting the drawing of Lotteries within its jurisdiction, after the 1st day of June, 1860, we will on that day remove our entire business to Wilmington Del. under the subjoined address. WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Del., Managers of the Delaware, Kentucky, and Missouri State Lotteries.

CHARLES FRODSHAM WATCHES.

ROBERT HAIT & CO., No. 261 BROADWAY, corner Warren-st, N. Y., Have just received a splendid assortment of TIME-KEEPERS, by the above celebrated maker, which they have great pleasure in recommending to their friends and the public.

AMERICAN WATCHES IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES.

Also, Watches and Jewelry of all descriptions for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 418 Broadway, one door below Canal st., formerly 11 Wall. Watches taken in exchange.

PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES. Commencement of LIFE NOTES OF AN OLD HUNTER. BY NIMROD. Racing, Out-door Sports &c., &c. For sale by all news agents.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is a "friend in need," and every family should have it.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is the best remedy for sores in the known world.

FOR SALE.—A CHARTER HAVING 30 YEARS to run, (with peculiar privileges,) best chance in the world to make money. Apply to J. D. HARDENBERGH to day, No. 36 Pine st.

To the Public.—The advertiser has been engaged for the past twenty years in the boot and shoe business in this City, both as a manufacturer and dealer, and for a long period previously was engaged as practical workman on first-class work. This experience, acquired by a faithful desire to do full and ample justice to his customers, enables him confidently to urge his claims to their continued support. He is now and has always been the sole proprietor and manager of his present establishment, No. 813 BROADWAY, where he purposes to remain, and where at all times he will be prepared to supply all who call upon him with "feet covering" of the very best description. A recent reduction in the price of Ladies' Gaiter Boots of the finest quality of material and make, is of particular interest to his lady customers.

Two rules control him in the management of his business. *The first is, never to sell an inferior article. The second is, to charge for it the lowest possible price.* The advantages of this system, which has always been strictly and honorably carried out, are of mutual

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THREE-story and basement, brown-stone front, in the vicinity of Fifty-second-square; in excellent condition throughout; nine rooms, water closets, and every convenience. Two-third of the amount may remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given 1st of May. Furniture may be sold if desired. Apply to ROBERT RAIT, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner Warren-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—For sale or to let, a large fire-proof brick building, on the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, suitable for any manufacturing purpose, containing a first-class steam engine. Apply to E. E. KELLOGG, No. 20 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—THE TWO new four-story, Belleville-stone front houses on the northeasterly corner of Madison-av. and 40th-st. Good houses are invited to inspect these houses, which contain every essential to a first class dwelling, such as [illegible] and ventilating registers, baths and closets, hot and cold water on every floor, gas in all rooms, halls and cellars, with bells and speaking tubes. The rooms on the second floor can be used en suite or separately, communicating and adjoining. The plumbing work and [illegible] are of extra strong lead pipes [illegible] and dumb waiter to second story. The cornice may be a large and ehesrful bay window on 40th-st. [illegible] enclosed by heavy brick wall. The view from the house is unusually attractive, commanding a view of New-York Island, with the Hudson and East Rivers, Staten Island and New-York bay. The [illegible] under the supervision of the eminent architect Mr. Isaac G. Perry, to whom persons desirous of purchasing are referred for the character of the work. A full lot on the southerly side of 40th-st., adjoining the corner house, may be purchased with the house. For terms apply to R. HOGAN, No. 179 Macdougal-st.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm containing about thirty-five acres, two miles from Newark, on the road to Elisabeth City, with a good [illegible] farm-house and stables nearly new thereon, and [illegible] wood order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees [illegible] places.

MANHATTAN PROPERTY.—For sale, to let, and exchange for City property—some of the most desirable on [illegible] Island.

FOR SALE—Several desirable houses on Murray [illegible] 86th and 87th sts.

FOR SALE—Lots on 86th, 70th, 84th, 85th, 114th, [illegible] and 126th sts., and 2d, 3d and 4th avs.

FOR SALE—Several desirable houses and lots in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. A. E. FOSTER & CO.

WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE.—A large stone factory and a never-failing water-power, suitable for a paper-mill, grist-mill, or any other manufacturing purpose, on Brook River, 15 miles from the City Hall, at Tuckahoe, on the Harlem railroad, with sixty acres of land, well stocked with choice fruit, large garden highly cultivated, three houses, barn, &c. The factory is four-story, 80x30 feet. Also, adjoining, a one-story building, 75x35 feet, all in perfect order. If the factory and the land with water power would be sold separately. or the whole property would be exchanged for City property. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, 27 Maiden-lane.

ELEGANT WILLIAMSBURGH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Several modern brick houses [illegible] all the recent improvements, with 3 to 4 carden lots and stables, in most desirable locations. Also, [illegible] 3-story piece, corner of 5th-st., with all modern improvements. Price $6,000. Terms easy. No. 105 South 5th-st., 24x120, $5,250. No. 2 Fillmore-place, $2,000. Cottage and fine garden on South 3d-st., $3,000. Cottage No. 42 6th-st., $2,800. To let, several brick houses, from $400 to $800. S. COCKCROFT, No. 79 South 5th-st., or No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO BEAUTIFUL NEW two-story and basement houses, Philadelphia fronts, brown-stone stoops, with all modern improvements, situated on Pacific-st., between Fordham and Carlton aves., Brooklyn. This is one of the most accessible locations in Brooklyn, near the proposed parks; only three minutes' walk from Fulton, Flatbush and Atlantic-av. cars; lots, 20 by 100; houses, 20 by 40. Price, $6,200; $3,600 on bond and mortgage. Apply to owners on premises, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. Houses just finished. Would trade for valuable building lots

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY brown-stone front house and lot No. 38 East 12th-st., near Broadway; contains all the modern improvements; is three rooms deep; basement and first story, 9 feet; upper stories 65 feet; lot 25x103 feet 3 inches; [illegible] mirrors, imported bronze gas fixtures and carpets, will be sold with the house if required. For terms and tickets of admission, apply to R. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE NO. 208 West 20th-st., situated on Chelsea-square; house 40x48 feet, lot 100x100 feet. The house is one of the most convenient and comfortable in the City; the garden is large and well supplied with grape-vines, flowering shrubs and vines. Persons having young children and who desire to give them an attractive home, would do well to see this place before purchasing elsewhere. $12,000 can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent., if desired. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE IN Lexington-av. near Grace Church Chapel, between 30th and 30th sts., the high-stoop 4 story brown-stone house built by Messrs. Tomlinson & Willis, and in complete order, with all the modern improvements; [illegible] 25 feet 10½ inches; price $18,000; terms very liberal. Apply to R. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to CHARLES L. FROST, No. 105 Clinton-place.

BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE AND TO PART.—The two snug 3-story framo houses and lots Nos. 235 and 237 Fulton-st., for sale, and 231 Livingston-st., near Hanover-place, to be let; genteel location for a commission to Fulton-ferry; in good order, and convenient to gas. Ridgewood water introduced. Prices, $3,400 and $3,600. Terms easy. Inquire of WM. SELPHO, No. 516 Broadway, New-York, or No. [illegible] State-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE NINETEENTH WARD, City of Brooklyn, on Lee-av., between Ross and Wilson sts., a first-class three-story, basement and cooper-cellar brick house, with all the modern improvements. Possession given immediately. The house is new and built in the best manner. Inquire on the premises, of JAMES R. FULLIS, or of T. B. NURDEN, No. 18 South 7th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE three-story and basement house on Mansfield-place; also store and stoop house, and parts of houses in the same [illegible] house contains all the modern improvements. Location unexceptionable. Inquire of Mr. FINDAY, No. [illegible] on the premises, 61st-st., near 8th-av. Can be seen at all hours.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and underceller, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. [illegible] 24-st., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DELAFANTE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 20x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall dressings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE, DELIGHTFULLY located in the improving part of Brooklyn, just completed, corner of Hanson-place and Hampden-st.; also, five houses in Fort Green-place, near Hanson place; 16 rooms; $6,500. THOMAS B. JACKSON, on the premises.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Nearly two-thirds of a block of ground, for which improved property will be taken for one-half of the purchase money; no objection to a good class of tenement houses. Apply to T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th st., near 3d-av.

$8,500—FOR SALE.—A SACRIFICE.—A splendid brown-stone front, high-stoop house, with all the modern improvements; has elegant parlors and basements. Possession at once. Terms accommodating. Apply immediately at the house No. 201 West 13th-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NEAR MADison-square, on 23d-st., a brown-stooc, English basement house, medium size, with or without handsome furniture, from a cash purchaser will take $17,000, without furniture, $16,000. A mortgage for $10,000 can remain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or address [illegible] Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—[illegible] story brick dwelling-houses Nos. 150, 161 [illegible] Brooklyn; will be sold low to close [illegible] application be made to WM. H. SCOTT, [illegible]-st., Room No. 2, second floor.

FOR SALE—NO. 31 EAST 37TH-ST., A FOUR-story stone-front house, 20x60 feet, high stoop. Also, [illegible] 38th-st., west of Lexington-av., one 4-story stone-front house, 20x55 feet. The above houses are well built. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR EXCHANGE FOR A first-class country-seat on the Hudson or Sound, an unusually desirable brown-stone house on the west side of 5th-av., near Dr. Spring's Church. Price $10,000. No incumbrance. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st.

WEST 14TH-ST.—FOR SALE, A LOT ON THE north side of West 14th-st., near 6th-av.; also a lot in the rear, on 15th-st. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. B. WOOD, No. 97 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIFTH HOUSE from the corner of 3d-av., in 10th-st., south side. The house is new, with the modern improvements. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, 180 10th st., near 3d-av.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—NINE LOTS on 124th and 125th sts., and west side of 4th-av. Bargains and no money wanted if improved. Apply to [illegible] BUDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON [illegible] 30th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable [illegible] Apply at No. 189 3d-av.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE and Extension for dining-room and kitchen, [illegible] Fulton-st., between Myrtle and Park avs.; gas and water introduced, lot 25 by 100. Price $4,800.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate, in City and country. S. [illegible], Counselling Engineer, Real Estate, and General Agent, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

TO BUILDERS.—THE VERY DESIRABLE lots on the northwest corner of 4th av. and 28th-st. for sale, with a builder's loan. The location is a very desirable one for immediate improvement. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 9 College-place.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, in healthy locations, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Accessible by railroad and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 21 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A VERY DESIRAble house for a small family in 33d-st., 75 feet east of 6th-av. Rent $900. Apply to A. C. GRAHAM, Bank of the State of New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED IN HOBOKEN—BY A YOUNG man, a pleasantly located furnished room, without board. A private family preferred; good reference given. Address, stating terms, W. C., Box No. 178 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—ONE-HALF OF A THREE-STORY brick house—lower part preferred—pleasantly located, convenient to 6th-av. cars. Reference exchanged. Address J. B., Box No. 106 New-York *Times* office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM, called "MOSS HILL," situated in the town of South Norwalk, Conn., within three minutes' walk of the village, 40 miles from New York City, near the shore, and in full view of Long Island Sound, containing 22 acres, divided into garden, orchard, tillage, pasture and woodland, entirely and admirably fenced with stone, well cultivated, very rich and productive, and supplied with water from never-failing wells in the house and stables. The buildings consist of house, stables, corn house, hen-house, &c., &c. The house and stables, which are almost entirely new, are of stone, and furnished with all the modern improvements to be found in houses in the City—furnace, bath-room, cistern in the attic, &c., &c. The house is within five minutes' walk of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad depôt; also, of a daily line of steamboats to New-York. The situation is most eligible and delightful, and the property is well worthy the attention of purchasers. Those wishing to learn further particulars, or to purchase, will apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 14 MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.—A fine new brick house, 65x40, (exclusive of piazza,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house, which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spalding, Atherton, Ferris, and others,) contains twelve commodious sleeping-rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry; and, in the basement, kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is furnished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars, inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—A country residence at Fishkill, ten minutes' walk to the depôt at New-Hamburgh, and about two hours from New-York. The house is commodious and convenient, situated in the centre of an undulating lawn of forty acres, and commanding a beautiful view of the river and surrounding country. It is replete with every modern convenience, including bath, water fixtures on three floors, gas and gas fixtures and furnace. The out-buildings consist of a large barn, with cellar, &c., carriage-house and stables, ice-house well filled, gas house and gate lodge, all in fine order. The house is neatly furnished, and if desired will be sold, or let, with or without the grounds, for one or more years, on favorable terms, including horses, carriages, &c., if preferred, and possession given immediately. Apply to the subscriber, at the Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing House at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the depôt and steamboat landing. The house and out-buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson. Will or for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to

THOS B. CODDINGTON.
No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCES ON THE East River, between 63d and 68th sts. Two adjacent country houses (each with garden, barn, ice house, &c.) fronting on the East River, with about fifteen acres of ground attached, extending back to 1st-av., and with a river front of about one thousand feet. The above having been for many years the residences of the owners are now offered to private families of respectability. The vicinity of the City railroads, and the character and extent of the grounds, render them very desirable for both Summer and Winter occupation. Apply on the premises or to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET AT YONKERS FOR THE SUMMER season or year, a furnished cottage, containing ten rooms, with from three to ten acres of land, delightfully situated on elevated ground, surrounded by beautiful shade trees, and abundantly supplied by pure Spring water; there is a garden planted, and fruit; and all the necessary out-buildings in good order, within about twenty minutes' ride of the depôt. JEREMIAH E. ODELL, Yonkers, or apply to BINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH—A FINE country-seat of about two acres of land, beautifully situated and near the Washington Head-quarters. Large house replete with every convenience, from which there are fine and extensive views of the Hudson River and surrounding country. The grounds are highly embellished by large and beautiful fountain, fruit and ornamental trees, gravel walks, and skirted on four sides with rows of rich evergreens. Price, $10,000. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, AT ROCKaway, Long Island, opposite the Marloe Pavilion. It contains ten rooms, also kitchen on the first floor and one in the basement. Said cottage has been recently put in complete order, with one of Mott's best ranges. There is a cistern, well, ice-house filled, barn, stabling for horses, and coach-house. It will be let only to a first-class private family. For particulars, inquire of MRS. WILLIAM G. BULL, No. 66 East 9th-st.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size from eight to fifteen rooms; are in complete order. Rents from $200 to $600 per annum.

The localities for attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity.

For further particulars apply to GILBERT HOPKINS, Office No. 37 Fulton-st., second floor, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON RIVER TO LET.—The elegant country seat of the late Abraham Schermerhorn, Esq., situated on the Hudson River, about five minutes' walk from the depôt at Riverdale, near Yonkers; the house is large, in good order, and furnished throughout, including a billiard table. On the premises are a large stable, an ice-house and garden, with 35 acres of land. The location is unsurpassed for health and beauty. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR LEASE IN FAIRMOUNT Village, near West Farms, in Westchester County, on high, elevated ground and beautiful scenery around. A plot of ground 358 feet front on Woodruff-av., by 150 feet deep, a nice gothic house containing eight rooms and a carriage house and stable, an abundance of best grafted fruit trees; to be appreciated it must be seen. For further particulars inquire of the owner, No. 155 10th-av., near 23d-st.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 4 ACRES, WITH THE buildings thereon, well located, on Newark Bay, about 6 miles from Jersey City, and 1½ miles from the Laforette House, a fashionable Summer resort; the above is rock-bound, with a fine beach and dock, for private use; easy of access to New-York, by plank road, three different lines of steamboats, and contemplated horse and steam cars. Price $6,000. For particulars apply to MORRIS BROTHERS, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT WHITE PLAINS—A COTtage-house with all necessary out-buildings and four acres of land, pleasantly located in the town of White Plains, on West-st., near the Methodist Church, 2½ miles from Mamaroneck Depôt, and 3 miles from the depôt at White Plains. Location perfectly healthy. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 80 acres of land, lying in the town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, about 4 miles from Rhinebeck Station and 2 miles from Stattsburgh. This place has a fine view of the Hudson River and Railroad. It is in good condition, well watered, and has a variety of fruit. For particulars, apply to RICHARD KANE, on the premises, or to JAMES BOWERS, of Yonkers.

FOR SALE—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, A HOUSE and 5 lots of ground, fronting on Congress st., within 3 minutes' walk of Congress Spring—2-story house and spacious barn; the premises are in excellent order, and location unequaled. For prices, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDson, 2½ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, wash-house, gas house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN Acres, on the Hudson, 29 miles from the City. Has good buildings, choice fruit and shade, river front, splendid prospect; and living water; the grounds high and picturesque, location perfectly healthy, neighborhood unexceptionable, and depôt close at hand. Will be sold or rented to a suitable party. Apply to HOWELL & PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET—Situated on Castleton Heights, within 15 minutes' walk from either ferry; house modern built, containing 11 rooms, bathroom, gas, &c.; stable and coach-house, cisterns and well, with one acre of ground; locality perfectly healthy, and has a splendid view, extending 15 miles in three directions. Rent, $750. Apply to CHARLES KEUTGEN, No. 63 Ann-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 20 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau st. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, situated in the south angurb of Poughkeepsie, on high ground, and commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country. House new, 32x49; eleven rooms, with all modern improvements. One or two acres of land can be had. For particulars inquire of GEO. CORLIES, Poughkeepsie.

FOR SALE.—$6,000.—STATEN ISLAND HOTEL, PUBLIC GARDEN, OR PRIVATE RESIDENCE.—Probably the most desirable site in the neighborhood; five minutes of second landing, Stapleton. Double house and six lots; splendid shade-trees, &c. Apply to P. J. FORBES, on the premises, or at No. 60 William-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at this office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—Pleasantly situated near the Bay, containing three rooms and kitchen on first floor, five on second, one attic room finished and the attic; with stable and accommodations for carriage and horse. Inquire of S. T. MINOR, Post-office, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER County, 22 miles from the City by Harlem railroad a first-class country residence; large stone house, five acres of land, with barn and other out-houses, good garden and plenty of young fruit trees. Inquire of A. S. CAMPBELL, No. 702 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—IN GREENWICH, CONN., 30 MILES on the New-Haven Railroad, near the depôt, and in view of the Sound, a nice country residence with one acre of ground and carriage-house, garden, &c.; house has nine rooms; rent $350. Apply to PETER TIEN, No. 43 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT OR FOR SALE—By Oost Park station, on Long Island Railroad, 37 miles from New-York; house has nine rooms; one acre garden. Price $1,000, rent $120 per year. Apply to M. DEPUY, or J. H. TOMLINSON, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—NEAR, or within 60 miles of the City, with from 1 to 50 acres of good land, with plenty of fruit, in a healthy location; rent must be moderate, with privilege to purchase. Address W., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE SUBscriber about to remove to Illinois offers for sale or exchange for New-York City or Chicago City property, or good farming lands in the State of Illinois, in part, his residence, situated in the village of Kinderhook, Columbia county, containing five acres of land, with a new, modern brick cottage dwelling, built and finished in the best manner, by days' work, under the immediate supervision of the owner for his own occupancy. Has bathing rooms, range, hot and cold water, &c. Upon the premises are all the necessary out-buildings, excellent kitchen garden, large orchard of apples and pears, and well stocked with every variety of choice fruit; all in perfect order, and adapted to a gentleman's residence. Being one of the most desirable and complete residences ever offered. Omnibuses connect at Stuyvesant with every train upon the Hudson River Railroad, and at Kinderhook, upon the Harlem Railroad. For further particulars, apply to T. R. JACKSON, Esq., Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York; E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y., or to the subscriber upon the premises. P. S. HOES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT YONKERS TO LET—Situated on Highland-av., ¾ of a mile from depôt, having a splendid view of the Hudson River, lot extending through to Riverdale-av., house modern built, 2½ stories high, in complete order, and partially furnished. The grounds are beautifully laid out, contain 2½ acres, well fruited, large garden and a variety of fine trees, grape vines, raspberries, blackberries, asparagus, currants, gooseberries, asparagus pie plants, &c.; garden vegetables already planted; the carriage house and stables are very conveniently arranged; the poultry yard contains 27 choice fowls; two wells giving a full supply of water for house and stables. The premises in charge of the housekeeper, and can be seen any day. Rent $1,000 for the season, or till April next. Apply on the premises, or by note, Box No. 4,068 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, L. I., A BEAUTIFUL country seat on the banks of the East River, the residence of the late Samuel G. Ogden, Esq. A double house, large halls, piazzas and 16 commodious rooms; fine basements, with modern conveniences; grounds beautifully laid out with fruit and shade trees; very fine strawberry and raspberry beds, currants and grape vines, with garden all in Spring order; stable, gardener's house, barn, hen house and ice house well filled. Can be seen between the hours of 10 and 6. Rent, $1,100 per year.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS, TWENTY MILES from the City, and one mile from the Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing, a comfortable house in good order, in a pleasant and healthy location, at a low rent, with garden, grounds and pasture for a cow, if required; also, near the above, a small furnished cottage. Apply to F. BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av., before 9 A. M., or after 4 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—1½ MILES from Rye Station, on New-Haven Railroad, convenient for business men of New-York, 8 acres, garden, fruit, greenhouse plants, &c., good buildings; $6,500, part cash; horse, carriage, cow, farming implements, &c., if required, included. Apply to J. A. SNEDEKER, in store No. 70 Fulton-st., or of N. HUBBARD, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A desirable country residence in the village of Mount Vernon, Westchester County; a two-story and basement, 36x42, house, &c. The grounds are highly improved and well stocked with fruit, &c. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 195 West 29th-st., near 8th-av., or to W. C. SINCLAIR, No. 204 Bleecker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND VERY CHEAP—Handsome cottage, containing a parlor, dining-room, four bedrooms and kitchen, with fine cellar; splendid grape vines and fruit trees. Terms of sale to suit the purchaser. For further particulars, apply to L. McBEAN, No. 75 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHed. A first-class house, in perfect order, suitable for a large family, having bath, gas, &c., a new stable, five lots of ground, flower-garden and fruit. Rent $1,000. Apply to F. LOCKWOOD, at No. 6 Maiden-lane, or 152d-st., Carmensville.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER SEASON, AT FAR Rockaway, L. I., two cottages, furnished or unfurnished, beautifully situated on the sea shore, with ice houses and stables attached. For a Summer residence it cannot be surpassed. Inquire of OWEN & CLARK, No. 25 John-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEATS TO LET—FURNISHED and unfurnished, at Yonkers, Fordham, Fort Washington, Flushing, Staten Island, Rockaway, Orange and other desirable localities; also, a large number of desirable houses to let in the City, at reduced rates DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine st., or 1,073 Broadway.

COTTAGE AT FLUSHING TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A neat cottage, with large garden, pleasantly situated and suitable for a small family. Location. Communication with the City almost hourly, in 45 to 50 minutes. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY-SEATS AND FARMS AT ELIZAbeth, Orange, Chatham, Bergen Heights, Staten Island, Hudson Park, Spuyten Duyvil, Peekskill, Ravenswood, Flushing, Jamaica, Rockaway, Glen Cove, &c., &c., for sale or exchange.

IRELAND & RAYMOND, No. 122 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED RESIDENCE ON THE bank of the River, near the Sailor's Snug Harbor landing; a beautiful and quiet location; will be rented for the Summer, or longer, at a moderate rent. Apply on the premises, or to A. J. RIKER, No. 67 Wall-st.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—AT RYE, 5 minutes from depôt, a country residence, with 12 rooms, kitchen and laundry, and about 3 acres, carriage-house, &c. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st., or depôt-master at Rye.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FURNISHED country place known as Katonah's Wood at Bedford, adjoining the Jay Homestead, and recently occupied by Mr. Walter Wright. See particulars in the daily *Evening Post*, or at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, an elegant country seat, within five miles of New-York. There are three to four acres, with good garden, fruit and out-buildings. Apply to D. SHEPHERD, No. 27 Pine-st.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FIFTY FARMS, villas and residences—a great variety—for sale and for rent in Orange and its vicinity, by H. B. BLACKWELL, 9 to 11 A. M., 59 William-st., New-York; 1 to 5 P. M., 49 Main-st., Orange.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL country residence at Manhasset, L. I., directly on the water, and about 18 miles from the City. Inquire of COVERT & CO., No. 61 Warren-st., New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET.
STORE NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST.
ALSO, WORKSHOPS IN THE REAR.
Apply in the Office, 2d story, of
P. C. CORTELYOU.

TO LET—A CONVENIENT COTTAGE HOUSE, containing two parlors, four bedrooms, kitchen, attic and cellar, together with a convenient stable and eight lots of ground, situated on 81st-st., a short distance from Broadway, commanding a fine view of the North River; all the premises in first-rate order; rent $350. Inquire at No. 209 East Broadway.

TO BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.—TO LET—The large, light and commodious suite of offices formerly occupied by the Merchants' Insurance Company, corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts. (Ocean Bank Building.) with Bank Vaults (Butterworth's Lock) and appurtenances. Apply to the MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 92 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR ONE OR THREE years. The first-class, four-story and high-stoop brown-front dwelling, No. 54 West 36th-st. Rent low to a good tenant. Contains all the modern improvements. Inquire of JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,073 Broadway, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.—A modern high stone-stoop 3-story brick house, 25x50, lot 103 feet, with all the modern improvements, in a quiet, respectable neighborhood in Brooklyn, within 3 minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; will be leased for $600 per annum, and the rent taken in pianos. Inquire at Goold's Music Store, 21 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY WAREHOUSES Nos. 28 Broadway, 74, 98, and 100 Greenwich-st., the premises Nos. 25 Washington-st., 32 West-st., and 56 Washington-st.; also, the large new building corner 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, 137.6x46. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—NEAR THE CENTRAL PARK, A NEW three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with all modern improvements, on reasonable terms. Carriage-house and stable can be had, if required. Inquire of FRANCIS GEIGER, southwest corner of 3d-av. and 81st-st.

TO LET—FOR STORE OR MANUFACTURING purposes, the corner building No. 108 Cliff-st., being about 60 feet front on Cliff-st and 28 feet on Hague-st., with splendid light. Steam power will be introduced if wanted. Apply on premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY dwelling houses Nos. 290, 293 and 295 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., replete with all the modern improvements; possession 1st of May. Inquire of THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick-house, newly painted and papered, No. 251 West 28th-st., near 8th-av., with gas, water, baths, closets, range, speaking-tube, splendid yard; $350 per year. The owner would like to board in the family.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO LET, AN OLD ESTABlished Lace, Embroidery and Fancy Store, doing a fine business. Fixtures and good will of lease for sale. Reason for disposing, ill health. Selling off very cheap. A. MAGRANE, No. 311 6th-av.

THREE WORKSHOPS TO LET—EACH 25 feet by 45, with two windows in each, in rear building No. 206 William-st. House and store No. 204 William-st. to let. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE BUILDING SITUATED ON THE corner of Dover and Front sts., known by Nos. 254 and 256 Front-st., now and long occupied by Thomas Hoyt & Co. as a tobacco-store. Apply at No. 246 Broadway, in Room No. 5, to GEORGE JONES.

TO RENT, FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.—The four-story store, No. 273 Pearl-st., 22½ feet front, 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 78 Beekman-st.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO let cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

TO LET—DESIRABLE OFFICES IN NO. 78 Broadway, Nos. 5 and 7 New-st., No. 68 Wall-st., No. 4 Hanover-st., Nos. 5 and 7 William-st., and No. 3 Bowling-green. Apply to JAS. CRUIKSHANK, 55 Broadway.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY MARBLE FRONT house West 23d-st., high basement, with all the modern improvements—three rooms deep, bath, gas, gas fixtures, &c. Rent $900. Inquire of J. E. WHITE, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 71 SEVENTH-AVENUE, between 15th and 16th sts., three stories, high stoop, brick, and all improvements. Rent, $1,000. Apply to E. D. LAWRENCE, No. 1,091 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engine 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. Also, a large lot of machinists' tools for sale.

STEAM POWER—NOS. 63 AND 65 ELIZABETH-st.—Rooms to let with good steady power, and well lighted. Apply from 12 to 2 P. M., at No. 212 Pearl-st., 2d floor. THOMAS MORTON.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office No. 167 Broadway; residence No. 6 James-st. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story and small attic house No. 93 Henry-st., near Pike, consisting of three or four rooms, and use of basement. Apply on the premises, as above. Rent $140.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW FIVE-stories and basement building, No. 83 (now erecting) Nassau-st., between John and Fulton sts., City of New-York; also, the store corner of York and Bridge sts., Brooklyn, now occupied as a dry goods store; also, the mansion, out-houses and grounds, (eight acres,) on the east bank of the Passaic River, near the Newark Bridge, New-Jersey; also, a cottage and five acres, opposite Gen. Kearney's residence, on the east bank of the Passaic River, about a mile from said bridge. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick dwelling, No. 43 President-st., Brooklyn, 20x52 feet, on first story, 40 feet above—lot 100 feet deep; is in complete order, having just been painted and papered; has gas throughout, range, stationary wash tubs, and bath, with hot and cold water; water-closets connecting with street sewer, marble mantels, bells, speaking-tubes, Ridgewood water, &c. Apply to the Astrein Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE AND grounds situated between 149th and 150th sts., and the 7th and 8th avs., comprising the whole block; the house is large and commodious, and in excellent order, and has gardens, coach-house and stable attached; it stands upon high ground, commanding a fine view of the High Bridge and the Harlem River, and is well adapted for a hotel or private residence. Apply at No. 85 Prince-st.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st. between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with 2 lamps in front of the door.) For particulars

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

TWO FIRST-CLASS HOUSES ON EIGHTEENTH AND TWENTY-SIXTH STS.—We would call attention to the sale of two very desirable houses to be made at auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—First-class house and lot No. 56.

EAST EIGHTEENTH-ST.—Desirable house and lot No. 77.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at 11 o'clock TUESDAY, April 24, at No. 28 Washington-place, the furniture in said house, comprising mahogany tête-à-tête, mahogany marble-top table, mahogany chair, in hair, rich dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, mahogany French bedsteads, black walnut bedsteads, washstands and chairs; mirrors, bedding, crockery; Kidderminster tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c., and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Also, mahogany dental chair, mahogany dental case and instruments, &c. Catalogues, &c., may be had at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BLOCK OF GROUND ON MOUNT MORRIS-SQUARE.—We would call attention to the sale of 34 valuable lots comprising the entire block bounded by 5th nr New urs, 6th-av, 121st and 122d sts., opposite Mount Morris square, to be made by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. 20 per cent. can remain on mortgage. Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

W. B. Westcott & Co., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture contained in the five-story residence No 152 West 21st-st.; the house is beautifully furnished throughout, in rosewood, oak and mahogany; beautiful works of art in marble and bronze; oil paintings, three splendid parlor suites in rosewood covered with rich brocade, superb piano forte, etageres, tapestries, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with chamber and dining rooms elaborately furnished; rich china, silver ware, table cutlery, cut glass, &c. Catalogues at house. Sale positive, rain or shine.

M. C. Eday, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

EVERGREENS! EVERGREENS! EVERGREENS!

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr.,

Will sell on FRIDAY, April 20, at 12 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 66 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office, 10 000 extra choice seedling evergreen Norway spruce trees, of last year's importation, grown one year in this country. Said trees are hardy and thrifty, being two years old, and in fine condition for hedging or ornamental purposes on country seats. Will be sold without reserve.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

The well-known country-seat at Clifton, near the Narrows, Staten Island, which since 1841 has been the family residence of Wm. H. Aspinwall, Esq., about 9 miles from New-York, and offering to any gentlemen who desires to visit the City daily a desirable home, which, for health, beauty and convenience, has no superior on the seaboard.

The place contains about 68 acres of land, the highest in the neighborhood, affording ten or twelve fine building lots, and comprising a great variety of woods, hill and dale, about one-half on the southern slope fronting the ocean, and the other half facing the Upper Bay and Narrows. The sea and inland prospects are unsurpassed—overlooking well-wooded eminences, as well as every vessel coming to and leaves the port. The land between this property and the Narrows is owned by the United States Government, and will probably always remain so.

The dwelling house is over 100 feet front, and varies in depth from 50 to 80 feet, built in part with hollow brick walls, and part with wood, and lined with brick. Grapery, 70 feet in bearing for six years. Green-house, ice-house and stables, with nine stalls and ample carriage room; one of the entrances is a carriage-drive of over half a mile, well gravelled. A description of this place is to be found in Downing's work on "Landscape Gardening," page 36.

The property will be sold as a whole or in parcels, as purchasers may desire, on the Ithographic maps to be seen at the Merchants' Exchange, or at the office of the auctioneers, No. 38 Nassau-st. The same being also staked and set out on the grounds. If not disposed of by private sale prior to SATURDAY, April 28, will on that day be offered at auction, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For terms, apply to the auctioneers. The house will be open for inspection any day between Monday, 9th inst., and the day of sale, on orders to be obtained of the auctioneers.

The sale of the above has been postponed from the 16th to the 23th inst. in consequence of the unpleasant weather, when the sale will positively take place.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No 96 East 16th-st., magnificent household furniture, consisting of royal Wilton and Axminster carpets, superb pear wood, ormolu mounted parlor suite covered in Gobelin tapestry, with console and centre table to match, imported to order, solid carved rosewood suite in crimson, made by Zeiler, elegant rosewood etageres, statuary, marble top centre table, large gilt-frame French plate mirrors, superb satin embroidered and lace window curtains, 7-octave piano by one of our best City manufacturers, real ormolu candle chandeliers, bronze and ormolu clocks, bronze and persian statuettes, &c.; elegant tulip-wood buis de rose inlaid bedroom suite, rosewood do, made by Hutchings, hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows, &c; carved oak buffet, do. arm chairs in Morocco, extension dining tables, lounge, &c; Bohemian glass ware, dinner and tea sets, silver-plated ware, &c; mahogany sofa bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and chairs, together with kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MADE BY MEEKS OR ROUX.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 156 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs, furniture made by Meeks or Roux, viz: openwork carved parlor suites of rosewood, covered crimson and gold; flowered medallion satin damask fancy chairs to match; openwork carved centre table, sienna marble top, music case, elegant carved pianoforte, pearl keys, made by Haines & Brother, rich satin damask crimson and gold curtains, Lambrikin's lace curtains, mantle and pier mirrors, velvet carpets, real bronze figures and vases, China do., ormolu and other etagere ornaments, rosewood etagere, &c.

DINING ROOM—In French black walnut, buffet extension dining table, chairs to match, covered in green reps, walnut and gilt cornices, real bronze chandeliers and brackets, sliding do., clocks, vases, china and glass ware, plated do., oil paintings, superb carved ball settee, table and chairs, in French black walnut, made by Roux.

BEDROOMS—Carved rosewood bedsteads, dressing bureaus, mattresses do k cases, &c., suite in green silk brocatel reps, figured reps, &c. The above are all made to order and but little used. Sale without reserve.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of carved rosewood suite, suite in French lasting, 2 carved solid black-walnut library or dining-room suites, in green reps and morocco; carved rosewood etageres, rosewood extension-tables, music-stands, bedsteads, bureaus and chairs, carved rosewood sofa, in crimson silk brocade; oak extension-tables, lounge, black-walnut console-table, mahogany buffet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt-frame pier-mirrors, hair mattress, bolsters and pillows, mahogany bed-room furniture, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, elegant carved rosewood piano, (7-octave,) made by H. Hardman, of New-York—cost $450; rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Dunham & Co. Also, a large lot of fine perfumery, hair-oils, &c.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, April 27, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.,

FINE OIL-PAINTINGS—Principally modern, comprising a collection of about 80 very fine pictures, and in this collection may be found the works of Kock, A. Fair, Verhoesen, Koster, De Munter, A. Bergman, Vanderberg, Coetes, Roeder, Sonntag, Durrie, W. M. Brown, Newell, Van Beest Tielemans, Carter, Rapes, C. W. Knapp, and many others of equal merit, presenting an opportunity to persons desirous of purchasing fine paintings.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—About 20 pieces of the most exquisite marble statuary in the country, Roman bronzes, and other works of art, the property of James F. Penniman, Esq., No. 42 East 16th-st., Union square. The above will be sold by us at auction on TUESDAY, 24th, WEDNESDAY, 25th; state-room and works of art on THURSDAY, 26th April, at 10½ o'clock each day. Further particulars in a few days. It can now be examined with tickets at admission only, which can be obtained at our office, No. 23 Nassau-st.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 33 Nassau-st., the entire furniture of two first-class houses, all of which was made to order by Messrs. Marcotte, Rochefort and Boudonine, and is fully equal to new, comprising elegant rosewood suites, covered in brocatel, satin and plush; superb carved oak sideboard, rosewood amoire a glace, superb etagere, elegant rosewood centre and side tables, oak extension dining table, oak dining-room chairs, do. hall chairs, rosewood bedsteads and bureaus, made by Rochefort, mahogany do. with marble tops, card tables, library tables, elegant bronzes and Parian statuary, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets, one elegant rosewood piano-forte, by Linden & Frita, one mahogany do., by Stodart, music rack, and a large variety of elegant household furniture. The whole to be positively sold without reserve.

ALSO, AT 2 O'CLOCK,

A large assortment of crockery, slightly damaged by fire, the stock of a retail store, to be sold by order of the Insurance Company, consisting in part of tea and coffee sets, dishes, plates, cups and saucers, goblets, tumblers, and a large variety of other crockery.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THIRTY FINE Ancient Oil-Paintings, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., comprising paintings by Van Dyck, Ommeganck, and other ancient masters.

ALSO,

a fine collection of ancient and modern paintings, comprising landscapes, marines, Winter scenes, interior and other pleasing subjects, by

REMBRANDT. WOUVERMANS,
TENNIERS, BLOOKS,
REIG, HILGENDORF,

and other well-known artists. In this collection will be found a "HOLY FAMILY," by SCHUT; a large landscape, with cattle, by ANTONISSEN, master of Ommeganck; interior of a stable, by ROSUM. The paintings are now on exhibition, with catalogues, and will be peremptorily sold without reserve.

Smith & Gounaan, Auctioneers

COUNTRY SEAT AT MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, AT AUCTION.—SMITH & GODARD will sell at auction, at Gould's Hotel, in the village of Mount Vernon, on SATURDAY, April 21, at 12 o'clock A. M., a very desirable house and 4 lots of ground; good well and cistern on the place; also barn. The House and groundsin good condition. Terms of payment made easy.

Wm. Witters, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON THIS DAY, AT NO. 454 Canal-st., all the elegant household furniture of a large house, rich velvet and other carpets, oil-cloths, parlor suites, fine bedding, sofas, large pier glasses, pier tables, lounges, sofa bedsteads, dining-room and kitchen furniture.

AUCTION SALES.

Brown & Nichols, Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 36 Nassau-st.

THURSDAY, 19th, and FRIDAY, 20th April.

Each day at 10½ o'clock.

SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

At the private residence No. 157 East 15th-st., directly opposite Stuyvesant-square, between 1st and 2d avs.

All the rich and costly furniture made to order and imported, without regard to cost. Together with a superb collection of pictures, statuary, &c., selected with much care and of great value.

SECOND DAY'S SALE.

To commence with the rich oak basement furniture, superb rosewood drawing and dining room furniture. To conclude with the valuable oil-paintings and statuary, "The Entombment of Christ," an original by Carlo Dolce, and other rare works of art.

Brown & Nichols, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at our salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st., rich household furniture consisting in part of elegant rosewood parlor furniture suites, in satin, brocatel and hair-cloth, solid rosewood etageres, marble tops, plate glass doors velvet and Brussels carpets, cornelin, chandeliers and gas brackets, black walnut library bookcases and tables, do. in oak, oak dining-room furniture, extension table, chairs, &c., rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, in great variety, curled hair mattresses and other bedding; also oil cloths, matting, curtains, &c., &c.; also a superb rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave. City made.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION OF THE

GREAT SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK

OF THE

YORKVILLE NURSERY,

On 3d-av., between 97th and 99th sts.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY (this day,) at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, the entire stock of the above well-known and valuable nursery, belonging to Charles A. Moré, containing upwards of 2a,000 varieties of fruit and ornamental trees, *tree peonias*, magnolias, roses; &c., some of which are the finest specimens in the country.

ALSO, a large stock of valuable greenhouse plants of great variety and beauty.

ALSO, upwards of 2 000 camelias.

The sale will be positive, without limit or reserve, the property having lately changed hands is the reason for selling.

The sale is well worth the attention of persons who are desirous of supplying themselves with the choicest varieties of shrubs, fruit-trees, flowers, &c. Catalogues at No. 7 Pine-st., after the inst.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF "ELM PARK,"

EMBRACING NEARLY 500 LOTS.

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1860.

Sale without reserve. 70 per cent. on bond and mortgage. By order of the Executors and Trustees of the estate of HERMAN THOR ., deceased.

Particulars in soaps at No. 7 Pine-st., and advertisements in *Evening Post*, &c.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO the continuation sale at Yorkville Nursery, on 3d-av, between 97th and 99th sts., THIS DAY, at 10½, commencing at lot No. 379 on catalogue.

The fine collection of green house plants, among which are about 2,000 camelia japonicas, in great variety, will be sold at precisely 12 o'clock.

Arthur Goldsmith, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock,

At the residence of Pardee Stevens, Esq.,

No. 86 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.

Rosewood piano-forte, four round corners, elegantly finished, E G Warner maker; costly rosewood suites of furniture covered in satin, plush and velvet mequst; rosewood etageres, escritoires, centre and sofa side tables, pier and mantel mirrors, lace curtains, velvet and Brussel carpets, ormolu clocks, bronzes and Parian figures, oil-paintings, by eminent artists, dining, chamber, basement and kitchen furniture of every description. Sale positive.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, April 24th instant, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., (if not before disposed of.) in the Ohnreh on 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th av. The organ has 22 stops, 3 banks, a double open diapason, about 3 years in use, exceedingly fine tone and happy combination, and is in perfect order; Ferris & Co., Builders. Opportunity for trial and particulars can be had by calling on Mr. STEWART late Ferris & Co., No. 364 Houston-st., or No. 30 University-place.

J. Milnor Taylor, Auctioneer,

AUCTION NOTICE.

THIS DAY, COMMENCING AT 10½ O'CLOCK, WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, AT THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE,

No. 68 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.,

All the contents of the house, consisting of a fine assortment of rich household furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, fine oil paintings, 7 octave piano forte, rich cut and engraved glass-ware, extension dining table lace curtains, French shades, bedding, &c., &c. Sale positive without regard to weather.

Henry B. Bentz, Jr., Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

On FRIDAY, April 20, 1860, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 116 West 15th-st.,

Comprising rosewood parlor suites, etageres, velvet and Brussels carpets, mirrors, bronze clocks, ornaments, kitchen furniture, &c. Terms, cash. Catalogues at sale.

Joseph Eeghman, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, AT 9 o'CLOCK, A. M., at No. 139 Adelphi-st., corner Myrtle-av., splendid rosewood 7 octave piano by Lindeman, maker, mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, walnut extension table, chairs, bureaus, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, &c., &c.

SAME DAY,

At 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 233 Carlton, near DeKalb-av.,

A general assortment of rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor and chamber furniture, cottage piano, Brussels and ingrain carpets, feather beds and mattresses, bedding, china, glass, heater, cooking range, &c., gas chandeliers and brackets,

SAME DAY,

At 3 o'clock, at No. 163 Livingston, between Hoyt-st. and Elm-place.

Mahogany, walnut and oak parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, beds and mattresses, china, glass, cutlery, heater and kitchen furniture, all in excellent order. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

Daniel S. Hough, Auctioneer. Office No. 5 Cooper Institute.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) April 20, at 10½ A. M., from residence No. 21 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the goods contained in the house, embracing an assortment well worthy the attention of those in want of fine household goods, at auction prices, such as pier and mantel mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood suites, centre and side-tables, lace and brocatel curtains, window shades, mattresses, oil-paintings, rosewood bookcase, armoire clocks, Dresden china vases, richly-carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; bedroom furniture, fine hair mattresses, two seven-octave pianos, and a large variety of table ware, such as silver and silver-plate sets, ivory cutlery, cut glass ware, and a multitude of other goods too numerous to mention, all of which are in fine order, and to be sold without reserve. Full particulars tomorrow morning. Catalogues at the house.

J. W. Porter & Co., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—J. W. PORTER & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture in the five-story residence No. 213 14th-st. between 8th and 9th ave., consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, superior rosewood piano-forte, solid rosewood parlor suites in satin, oil-paintings, mirrors, clocks, vases, lace curtains, together with a large and extensive variety of rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, ingrain carpets, crockery, glass-ware, silver-ware, cutlery, China tea sets, kitchen ware &c.

Wm. S. McIlvain, Auctioneer.

ROSES AND OTHER GARDEN PLANTS.—WM. S. McILLVAIN will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 John-st., the newest and most improved sorts of Summer flowering plants, comprising roses, verbenas, dahlias, carnations, hollyhock, &c., &c., from P. Henderson, Jersey City. Descriptive catalogues. All articles sold at private sale at the average auction prices.

Wm. Witters, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 111 West 20th-st., all the rich furniture &c., in the above house: parlor suites, velvet carpets, beds, bedding, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c. Catalogues at sale.

John R. Pitkins, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE, AS PER HANDBILL, of East New-York and Woodhaven building lots, dwelling-houses, &c., to take place on MONDAY, April 23, at 2 P. M., at Altenbrand's Hotel, at East New-York.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUCKEYE PREMIUM MOWER.

WITH FLEXIBLE FOLDING BAR.

The farmer, intending to purchase a Mower, will find it to his advantage to examine the Buckeye for 1860, which combines all those features which have given it its present reputation, that of THE BEST MOWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD, together with several important improvements added the present season. Descriptive circulars with testimonials forwarded by mail.

JOHN P. ADRIANCE,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt, New-York.

PERUVIAN GUANO NO 1.

SUPER PHOSPHATE

OF LIME, BONE DUST, &c., for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, as lowest market price. Send for a circular. A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

SHARP'S PATENT COULTER HARROW.

It pulverizes the soil thoroughly once passing over. As a grain-coverer nothing can surpass its operations. For a circular, with testimonials of practical farmers who have used them, address the owners of the Patent Right.

TREDWELL & PELL,
No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York.

GENTLEMEN HAVING GARDENS, WHO COUNTRY SEATS and have not sufficient manure of their own, or who are desirous of a quick growth and large and early crops of vegetables, a beautiful lawn and grass plat, will find what they need in the

POUDRETTE

OF THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This fertiliser is neat, handy, without odor, packed in new barrels, and has the advantage of not injuring the seed or plant by direct contact therewith, and of being known for 22 years as a reliable article. Price $1 50 per barrel for 7 barrels and over.

Pamphlet, with directions, &c., free. Apply to

GRIFFING, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

PELLHAM FARM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR SALE.—They are the earliest known, and warranted not to rot. May be planted any time before the 9th of June successfully. Price $3 per barrel. May be obtained of M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., or by applying to E. L. PELL, Esq., No. 32 St. John's Park, north side, New-York.

PEAR TREES, &c.—A LARGE AND CHOICE collection of pear and other fruit trees and all kinds of ornamental trees and shrubs, also a choice lot of standard dwarf and monthly roses and summer flower for plants in great variety, for sale at reasonable rates, by WM. C. WILSON, No. 48 West 14th-st.; nursery at Astoria, L. I.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD.

FARE 25 TO ALBANY.

On and after MONDAY, March 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th st. station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams Bridge, 8:30 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 11 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depot.
For Dover Plains, 4 P. M. from 26th-st. Depot.
For Albany, 9 A. M. Mail; 3:30 P. M. Express train.

Connect with the New-York Central Railroad.

Returning, will leave:

Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains 5 and 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:40 P. M.
Dover Plains, 6 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., 4:10 P. M., Express trains.

The 9:30 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express trains connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroads. JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 9, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. (Hudson-st. as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train, at 9:45 P. M., (Sundays included): Way Trains for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 9:15 and 3:30 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M., from 31st-st. Small and Northern Lightning Nowe Train, 3:30 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included,) and 8:45 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5:25, (Sundays included,) and 9 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Trains leave pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail, 9 A. M. for Dunkirk, and intermediate stations. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermedtate Stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

N. Marsh, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, HIGHLANDS, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., and steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Murray-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 7 A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M., and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 6:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 18 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., 4 and 11 P. M. Fare $3; 18 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC

INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 18 WALL-ST.,

CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000

WITH A LARGE AND ACCUMULATING SURPLUS.

CANAL and RIVER RISKS taken on the most favorable terms.

OPEN POLICIES issued for the season, and indorsements made thereon by

M. M. CALEB,

OFFICE OF A. T. CO.,

No. 7 COENTIES SLIP.

FIRE INSURANCE,

In all its branches, at a

REDUCTION IN RATES

FULLY EQUIVALENT TO THE

SCRIP DIVIDENDS

OF MUTUAL AND STOCK COMPANIES.

ALBERT WARD, President.

Richard A. Oakley, Sec'y.

HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK.

No. 136 Nassau, corner of Beekman-st.,

Authorized Capital.....$200,000
Now being increased to.....200,000
Capital paid in.....150,000
Surplus.....20,000

Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, and all kinds of insurable property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, at the lowest rates charged by responsible Companies.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

WM. CHAUNCEY, President.
Philo Hurd, Vice-President.
Jno. K. Oakley, Secretary.
J. E. Dunham, Gen'l Agent.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY

HAVE REMOVED TO

NO. 82 BROADWAY,

ONE DOOR ABOVE WALL-STREET.

J. L. DOUGLASS,
Secretary.

CENTRAL PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of our intention to associate and form an incorporated company, agreeable to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1853, for the purpose of making insurance on dwellings, houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture, merchandise and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation; such Company to be known by the name or style of "The Central Park Fire Insurance Company," and to be located in the City of New-York.

New-York, April 18, 1860.

A. Michelbacher,	J. A. H. Hasbronck,
Moses B. Maclay,	G. M. Leventritt,
S. Freedman,	H. Bernheimer,
E. Knight,	B. F. Salomon,
B. Mayer,	J. Stettheimer,
S. Hoosman,	H. B. Claflin,
P. W. Frank,	Myer Stern,
Henry Cohn,	Ph. Brookenheimer,
L. Lidauer,	Mayer Schutz,
I. Shuhman,	N. K. Rosenfeld,
J. Rosenthal,	J. Rothar,
William Heller,	J. Stadecker,
H. Waldstein,	Marx Schutz,
Julius Bien,	S. Rosenheim,
Jacob Walobeimer,	H. Grossmayer,
A. Gotzgewea,	William Goodkind,
J. Goldsmith,	P. B. Tuska,
M. Wallach,	H. Hyman,
H. Monchimer,	J. Wolf,
A. Limburger,	J. Rosenberg,
I. Heidenheimer,	S. Strahlheim.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Central Department of Metropolitan Police, No. 413 Broome-st., April 19, 1860.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Police will, in conformity with the 15th section of the Police Act, passed 10th day of April, 1860, on the application of any resident of any incorporated village within the Metropolitan Police District, or Corporation, or person or persons showing the necessity thereof, detail regular Patrolmen of the Police force to do special duty at any place within the Metropolitan Police District.

Application for the services of Patrolmen in the county of Kings, and in the towns of Newtown, Flushing and Jamaica, in the county of Queens, will be made to the Office Inspector of Police, in the City of Brooklyn, and in the counties of New-York, Westchester and Richmond, to the Office Inspector, at this Department.

The terms of service will be as follows:

For each Patrolman, for not less than 24 hours or more than 15 days, at the rate of $1 50-100 per day.

For 15 days and less than 30 days, at the rate of $2 25 100 per day.

For 30 days and upwards, at the rate of $3 20-100 per day.

By order of the Board of Police,

GEORGE W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk.

TO VENDORS OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.—Notice is hereby given that, by the provisions of the 42d section of the act entitled, "An act to amend an act entitled an act to establish a Metropolitan Police District," passed April 10, 1860, it is declared that it shall not be lawful for any person to publicly keep or dispose of any intoxicating liquore upon the first day of the week called Sunday, under a penalty of Fifty Dollars for each offence; and it is made the duty of the Superintendent of Police to strictly enforce the provisions of this section by his vpecial orders to that effect to the members of the Metropolitan Police force, and it is made the duty of the said members in respect to the enforcing the provisions of this section to proceed in the manner provided by law for the arrest of offenders.

Public notice is therefore given that, in compliance with law, orders will be issued to the members of the Metropolitan Police to arrest all persons publicly keeping or disposing of any intoxicating liquor on Sunday.

By order of the Board of Police,

GEORGE W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, March 2, 1860.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—SALE OF PROPERTY for unpaid taxes and regular rents of Croton water. Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for the unpaid taxes on real estate for the year 1856, and the unpaid regular rents of Croton water for the water year commencing May 1, 1857, and ending April 30, 1858, added to the tax of 1858, will take place at the public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the fourth day of June next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day, until the whole shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the taxes and regular rents unpaid, and the property to be sold, is published in the *Morning Courier and New-York Enquirer*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the city of New-York.

JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP CHANGE.—MR. WILLIAM BLACKHAM is no longer a member of the firm of Munn, Blackham & Marsh. The undersigned will continue the Note and Exchange business under the style of MUNN & MARSH, and will alone sign in settlement of the affairs of the late firm.

EDWARD S. MUNN,
STEWART C. MARSH, Jr.

COPARTNERSHIP.—I HAVE THIS DAY taken into copartnership Mr. FRANCIS P. SAGE, Jr., and we will continue the PRODUCE COMMISSION BUSINESS under the firm of SAGE & CO., New-York. ROBERT F. SAGE, Oswego. ROBERT F. SAGE.

New-York, April 16, 1860.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. DATE, Dentist,
No. 363 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 29 Pitts-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,

D. Lines, Commander,

Will leave for Havre touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, insolesleg the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $80.

For freight or passage apply to

S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail May 26.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Miller,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Crocker,
AFRICA, Cap. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,
SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 4.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York Wednesday, April 11.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wed'sday, April 25.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR HAVANA.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,

Leaving every 20 days from each port.

Steamship QUAKER CITY,

R. W. Shufeldt, Commander.

This well kuown and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on WEDNESDAY, April 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45, North, River. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board, on presentation of clearance.

Freight received on the 21st inst. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South st

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship

ADRIATIC,

Capt. Jos. J. Comstock,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,

On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf,	Leave Havre,
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31.
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,	TUESDAY, Sept. 11,
SATURDAY, Oct. 6,	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.

The AD

THE PHILOMATHEAN SOCIETY.

The Philomathean Society has a ... in the Historical Society Rooms, ... Avenue. In the introductory address ... the objects of the Philomathean Society ... the rooms of the Historical Society ... Lecture Department will be ... Thursday evening next, at 8 o'clock, Mr. W. C. ... Lecturer. Tickets for the course ... Members' Lecture Room, ... Avenue, on Monday evening ... Lecturer will be announced ... Lecture will be delivered ... Members and their friends ... Lecture will be free to all ...

THE PHILOMATHEAN SOCIETY.

LAST MEETING OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT IN THE ARMORY.

The Seventh Regiment Veteran Association met last night in the armory of the regiment, on Fourth-avenue, for the last time. The meeting was called to order by Col. Emmons Clark, who presided. The Secretary, Capt. Wm. Seton, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved. Col. Clark then said: "Comrades, we have met here for the last time in the armory of the Seventh Regiment. We have had many pleasant meetings here, and I am sorry that we have to leave it. But we must submit to the inevitable. We have had a good time here, and I hope we shall have many more. I have no doubt that we shall have a good armory in the new building, but it will not be the same to us as this has been. I have no doubt that we shall have a good time in the new armory, but it will not be the same to us as this has been. I have no doubt that we shall have a good time in the new armory, but it will not be the same to us as this has been."

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The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2679. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.—WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

More of the Kansas Correspondence.

The Letter of Governor Walker.

A PROFITLESS SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

A First-Class Mission for Sardinia.

POLITICAL SPECULATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 20.

THAT LETTER AGAIN.

The Covode Committee met again this morning, but did nothing.

Mr. WINSLOW will submit to the House a protest against the manner in which the Committee possessed itself of the President's letter to Gov. WALKER.

Attorney-General BLACK was on the floor of the House to-day, in earnest conversation with several Southern gentlemen, and afterwards left in company with Mr. BOWMAN, of South Carolina. It was whispered around that arrangements were making for a hostile meeting between Mr. BLACK and Gov. WALKER, but I know that the business of the former with Mr BOWMAN was on a different subject.

Mr. BLACK gave only a verbal response to Mr. WALKER's note, declining to accept, adding: "*I suppose Walker will murder me.*" The Governor thinks this was highly disrespectful to both himself and his second. He to-day filed with the Covode Committee the following letter to which the President's was a reply. This will explain as well as complicate matters still further.

Letter from Gov. Walker to President Buchanan:

[Private.] LECOMPTON, K. T., June 28, 1857.

James Buchanan, President of the United States:

DEAR SIR: I have been in a constant whirl of business and excitement since my arrival here, including seven public addresses. That a vast majority of the people of Kansas are with me is certain; but there are restless men on both sides who desire revolution. Before delivering my inaugural, I conversed freely, at various points, with the people, and with emigrants. There are several parties here. *First*—Free-State Democrats, composed of men who supported your election. *Second*—Pro-Slavery Democrats, who supported your election. *Third*—Pro-Slavery men, (a small party, mostly Know-Nothings,) who opposed your election, and supported Mr. FILLMORE; and, *fourth*—Republicans who supported Mr. FREMONT.

With me are: *First*—All the Free State Democrats, constituting a plurality of the settlers. *Second*—A majority of the masses of the Pro-Slavery Democrats; but a considerable portion of their leaders are against me on the point of submitting the Constitution to the people. The Pro-Slavery Know-Nothings are against me generally. The Republicans are against me generally; but three of their papers, including the most influential, are against the Topeka movement, if the Convention will submit the Constitution to the people.

The relative strength of the respective parties is: *First*—Free State Democrats. *Second*—Republicans. *Third*—Pro-Slavery Democrats. *Fourth*—(which is very small)—Pro-Slavery Know-Nothings.

Supposing the whole number of settlers to be 24,000, the relative numbers would probably be as follows: Free-State Democrats, 9,000; Republicans, 8,000; Pro-Slavery Democrats, 6,500; Pro-Slavery Know-Nothings, 500. If, however, I had not taken distinct ground in my inaugural in favor of submitting the Constitution to the people, and urged this measure in two speeches at Topeka, their Legislature would certainly have passed a complete code of laws, and could have put them in practical operation by the popular will in a large majority of the counties of the Territory, and they will do the same thing next Fall if the Constitution is not submitted to the people. This is, of course, all wrong, but it would have been done, and would have united nearly all the Free State Democrats with the Republicans, and rendered a bloody collision and a tedious and sanguinary civil war inevitable, requiring the active services of troops in a large majority of our counties certain. When you recollect how many hundreds have fallen on both sides in the late civil war; how many houses were burnt; how much property was plundered, and how many were the insults and injuries, you may find the cause in part. But the principal cause is a fear that a Pro-Slavery Constitution will be forced by a minority upon the majority. The number of slaves in Kansas is probably about two hundred, it being estimated that two hundred have been taken away since the last severe Winter.

The following extracts are taken by me from the United States Government register at Fort Leavenworth for January, 1857: Jan. 3, 1857, 6° below zero; Jan. 6, 1857, 4° below zero; Jan. 15, 1857, 9° below zero; Jan. 17, 1857, 1° below zero; Jan. 18, 1857, 20° below zero; Jan. 19, 1857, 7° below zero; Jan. 22, 1857, 1° below zero; Jan. 23, 1857, 1° below zero.

[NOTE.—This was at 7 A. M.; not the coldest hour, and attached to a house warmed by many fires. Parson KEW's thermometer, at the same fort, and, I believe, at an earlier hour, indicated, as I am informed, a temperature five degrees lower; and, in 1836, the thermometer, as I am credibly informed, fell in one day 33° below zero.]

But the temperature is not the worst. To this must be added, first, the very great scarcity of fuel in this prairie country; second, and far worse, the almost incessant and tremendous winds blowing during the Winter from the ice-and-snow-covered Rocky Mountains over treeless wastes, often sweeping houses before them. Last Winter, I am told, several negroes died in their beds from cold in Kansas. It is estimated in Europe that severe winds in Winter are equal in their effect on animal life and comfort to a fall of 20° in the thermometer. But here it must be much greater, not being interrupted, as in Europe, by forests. St. Petersburg, in Russia, would, it is said, be uninhabitable in Winter but for the stillness of the atmosphere, of which you must know. The permanent existence of Slavery here is then preposterous, and I never heard but one Pro-Slavery man in Kansas who did not concede the fact, and all admit that a very large majority of the settlers are for a Free State. Indeed it is claimed that a majority of the 9,251 registered voters are for a Free State. A very large majority of the squatters who came to the Territory from Slave States are said to be for a Free State, partly from the conviction that their claims would bring a larger price, and partly because many of them came here expressly to settle in a Free State. The same is the case to a limited extent with Pro-Slavery men holding town lots, shares and interests in projected railroads. The rage for speculation here is universal, and prices cannot be maintained, but if the Convention fail to submit the Constitution to the people there will be a universal crash. The Missourians will never vote here again, unless stimulated by that wretched, hypocritical Emigrant Aid Society, (falsely so-called) of Massachusetts which imported bands of Abolitions to vote one day and leave the next, in vero many cases. Indeed it was this that caused the irruption from Missouri. That great State nobly sustains my inaugural, because she knows a Slave State here is impracticable, and that such an attempt by the minority would certainly make Kansas an Abolition State. Yet South Carolina seems to understand this matter much better than Missouri, bordering on Kansas and so much more deeply interested.

As I passed slowly into the territory, stopping at various points, many called to see me. The Free State Democrats universally urged me to insert an extract from my Pennsylvania letter of September last in my address, and they would immediately break up the Topeka movement, and they feared its success if I did not. But I did not feel warranted to go so far, and, therefore, merely expressed the general opinion, (which is an axiomatic truth,) that, "ultimately," the location of Slavery in this country would be governed by climate, the thermometer, &c. My Texas letter contained this doctrine much more clearly and strongly, and so did my Pennsylvania letter of last September, both of which the Democracy of the entire South enthusiastically indorsed. Yet now the extremists object to the axiomatic truths stated in my Inaugural, and which they themselves have repeatedly asserted in Congress and elsewhere—viz.: that climate and the dollar, and not philanthropy, drove Slavery from the North. But they were predetermined to attack me, (as I assured you they would,) as is proved by their assaults preceding my address. They will be, however, a miserable minority even in the South, and only strengthen me and the Administration in the North. From Pennsylvania I am assured we will sweep the State, and most intelligent Democrats from New-York write to me that, as a consequence of my positions, we will carry New-York next Fall. But, rest assured that it is an undoubted truth, that unless I had inserted this climate doctrine (so well understood here) in my address, the Topeka Legislature would have passed their code of laws; civil war would now be raging throughout Kansas, extending shortly throughout the country; the Democracy and your Administration overwhelmed, and the Government itself overthrown. The expression of these great truths, so often heretofore promulgated by me, was a solemn duty, and I care not about the abuse heaped upon me, if the country is saved.

And now, let me assure you, that a recent act of yours (unintentionally) has done a great injury to Kansas. It was the appointment of Judge WILLIAMS. When Mr. CUNNINGHAM's resignation was heard of here, there were numerous aspirants for the place, and all called on me to recommend them, whether Pro Slavery or Free State Democrats. I declined to interfere unless they could unite on a good Democrat. They did unite most cordially, Free State and Pro Slavery Democratic leaders, on Mr. STEVENS, a moderate Free State Democrat, but an upholder of the laws, a very able lawyer, a most excellent, highly popular and eloquent man, who stumped Ohio last Fall for you, and emigrated last Fovember. He has no superior in talents or moral worth in the Territory, and was persuaded to accept the office if tendered. This recommendation was the first real union of the Free State and Pro-Slavery Democratic leaders. When the paper thus signed was brought to me, I agreed to transmit it, with my recommendation, to Washington, but before the paper was sent, or the mail started, we got the news here by telegraph to Jefferson City, that WILLIAMS was appointed, and Mr. STEVENS immediately notified me not to send on the application. There was great chagrin among our friends, and equal rejoicing among the Black Republicans and violent Pro-Slavery disunion leaders, both saying that I had no influence in Washington, and that I was not even consulted as to the appointments. Now, unless I am thoroughly and cordially sustained by the Administration here, I cannot control the Convention, and we shall have anarchy and civil war. With that cordial support the Convention (a majority of whose delegates I have already seen) will do what is right. I shall travel over the whole Territory, make speeches, rouse the people in favor of my plan, and see all the delegates. But your cordial support is indispensable, and I never would have come here unless assured by you of the cordial coöperation of *all* the Federal officers. so doubt you reasoned that WILLIAMS was a good Democrat, and a warm friend of mine, as well as yours, from old Somerset, and that I would make no complaints; but this shows the necessity of hearing from me.

We have nearly all the returns in for election of delegates to the Convention, and the whole vote for successful and unsuccessful candidates is but 2,100 out of 9,251 registered voters.

The Republicans say this is the entire strength of the Pro Slavery Party of Kansas. This is not so; but I have no doubt that the Free State men constitute a majority of the registered voters. The Black Republicans would not vote, and the Free State Democrats were kept from voting by the fear that the constitution would not be submitted by the Convention, and that by voting they committed themselves to the proceeding of the Convention. But for my inaugural, circulated by thousands, and various speeches, all urging the people to vote, there would not have been one thousand votes polled in the Territory, and the Convention would have been a disastrous failure. But, notwithstanding the small vote, if the Convention makes a good conservative constitution and submits it to the people, they will vote next Fall, and we will succeed with a great deal of hard work. The labors of my office are excessive, keeping me constantly employed when not traveling and stump speaking; but my health is excellent.

This is a delightful and salubrious Summer climate, but intensely cold in Winter, and I could with truth, as I now know, have made my inaugural much stronger on this point; but I shall in due time have the range of the United States thermometer at Fort Leavenworth published. It must be remembered however, that the cold increases as you go west, rising every mile as you approach the Rocky Mountains, and with decreasing timber. As I start to-day to address a public meeting fifty miles distant, I have not time to write to Mrs. WALKER. Please, therefore, let her hear from me through you.

Even the most violent of the Pro-Slavery Party men here treat me in the social circles with marked respect and kindness. They praise all my inaugural, but the thermometer; although they do not dispute the facts, they dislike the submission to the people; but without that evil war would soon be raging in Kansas. The *Union* should warmly and constantly support me. The Extremists are trying your nerves and mine; but what can they say when the Convention submits the Constitution to the people and the vote is given by them? But we must have a Slave State out of the Southwestern Indian Territory, and then a calm will follow, Cuba be acquired with the acquiescence of the North; and your administration, having in reality settled the Slavery question, will be regarded in all time to come as a resigning and reseating of the Constitution.

Please say to Gov. FLOYD that the glorious sons of the Old Dominion here warmly sustain me. It will never do to send Gen. HARNEY to Utah until the difficulties in Kansas are settled. He is a terror to the Black Republicans, and just the man for the occasion. When first passing through Lawrence, some of these Black Republicans told me the violent Pro-Slavery men, if I went for submitting the Constitution to the people, would assassinate me, or drive me from Lecompton. I told them I had fixed the exact day for running—namely, when Gen. HARNEY ran first. They looked serious and did not relish the joke. I shall buy nothing in Kansas land, lots, shares, &c. This is already known from repeated refusal, and I think helps me much with the people. I shall be pleased soon to hear from you. Cuba, and Porto Rico if possible, should be the countersign of your Administration, and it will close in a blaze of glory.

Most truly your friend.

(Signed,) R. J. WALKER.

P. S.—If Col. CUMMING resigns as Superintendent of Indian Affairs here, I think the Democracy here would be delighted to have the Mr. STEVENS, to whom I have referred, and I will send in his recommendation to that end next week.

He should be a firm, Union-loving Democrat, who coöperate with me and be present at Lecompton in September. You may read this letter, if you please, to the Cabinet.

OFF FOR CHARLESTON.

A bare quorum appeared in the House to-day. Other members leave this evening. The impression is still strong here that DOUGLAS will be the nominee, but everything is uncertain.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Capt. DUPONT has been ordered to report to the State Department where he will receive instructions as to the arrangements for receiving the Japanese Embassy.

ARMY NEWS.

A Board, consisting of Col. JOHNSON, Capt. GARDNER, and Lieut. TYLER, is ordered to report upon the merits of the horse equipments invented by Lieut. JENIFER, of the Second Cavalry.

Capt. D. P. WOODBURY and E. B. HUNT, of the Corps of Engineers, are ordered to repair to this city and report in person to the Chief of the Corps.

Assistant-Surgeon COOPER is ordered to report to the Commancing officer at Fort Monroe.

Three months' leave of absence is granted Surgeon GEORGE K. WOOD.

Lieut. GASSNE is transferred to Company K., Second Artillery, and Lieut. DEARNY to Company F.

Should the yellow fever become epidemic at Key West the command is to be removed to Indian Key, Florida. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 20.

Evidence is to be produced before the Covode Investigating Committee with a view to impeach the testimony which led to the difficulty between Gov. WALKER and Judge BLACK. It is said that the members of the Cabinet are perfectly willing that Gov. WALKER shall designate those to whom he referred as, in his opinion, shaping the affairs of Kansas in 1857.

The Committee on Elections were almost unanimous in their report in favor of DAILY against ESTABROOK, as delegate from Nebraska.

The question involved in the protest of the Spanish Minister against the capture of the Marin steamers, is as to their legal transfer from the Spanish owners to Gen. MIRAMON previous to that occurrence.

The amount of money in the Treasury subject to draft is nearly seven millions, or an increase of upwards of half a million over the sum on hand the previous week.

There is reason to believe that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs will report a bill providing for a first-class mission to Sardinia, in accordance with Mr. BURLINGAME's resolution adopted to-day.

It was prefaced by a preamble, which, however, was withdrawn at the request of several gentlemen. The preamble sets forth that "the Kingdom of Sardinia by recent accessions has been raised to a first-class Power, extending from the Alps to the Adriatic, and embracing within its limits the richest and most populous portion of Italy, over which extensive dominion a Constitutional Representative Government has been established, order maintained, and the freedom of the Press and religion secured."

The treaty which Minister PRESTON has concluded with Spain provides for the ascertainment and settlement of the pending claims.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 20.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) was satisfied that no quorum was present, and therefore moved to [adjourn till Tuesday. He was determined the House should transact no business without a quorum if there was power to enforce the rules.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) said, as the House yesterday refused to adjourn to the 20th of April, he was in favor of remaining here and doing something. They could act on such bills as were reported in accordance with the estimates, and about which there was no controversy.

Mr. CRAWFORD's motion was negatived, 25 against 94.

The House passed the Senate bill granting a pension of $50 per month each to the widows respectively of Gens. MACOMB, SMITH and RILEY.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Elections, made a report on the Nebraska contested seat case, concluding with a resolution that SAMUEL G. DALY, instead of Mr. ESTABROOK, is entitled to the seat as the Delegate.

A number of private bills were passed.

Mr. BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution, which was passed, instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of raising the Sardinian Mission to one of first-class.

Adjourned till Monday.

POLITICAL GOSSIP AND SPECULATIONS.

The Charleston Delegates at Washington—Presidential Stock—Mr. Conkling's "Extemporaneous" Speech.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, April 18, 1860.

The all-absorbing question of the time is, Who will be the Charleston nominee? Some bets have been offered and some taken on DOUGLAS, LANE of Oregon, HUNTER of Virginia, BRECKINRIDGE of Kentucky, and JOHNSON of Tennessee. Several caucuses have been held, where there was a free expression of opinion. The Douglas men make the National Hotel their head-quarters, the Hunter men at Brown's, the Lane men at Willard's, with a miscellaneous collection of political nondescripts at each of them. FERNANDO WOOD, with his clan, and IKE COOK, with his anti-Douglas faction from Illinois, are at Brown's, where the fever seems to run the highest. IKE and FERNANDO form the nucleus around which cluster the undecided, negative, point-no-point delegates. These gentlemen are constantly getting into brawls with the Douglas men. They swear DOUGLAS *shall* not and *will* not be the nominee. They offer to bet sums of money that would break the ROTHSCHILDS or the Bank of England, but fail to put it up. IKE COOK and LOGAN, member from Illinois, have a bout every day. The little scene at BROWN's the other day between these two created quite an excitement, and foreshadows to some extent the *harmony* which will prevail at Charleston.

It is doubtful which track Mayor WOOD proposes to put himself on. He seems to be undergoing severe mental tribulation. The atmosphere of this place is dangerous to one of a doubtful turn. The Douglas men vow that unless DOUGLAS is nominated defeat is certain, and that if they sit until the day of the Chicago Convention DOUGLAS shall be the nominee. There is no disguising the fact that they will try force, bullying, and perhaps threaten a bolt unless the South yield to them. They count their chances as follows:

On the first ballot for DOUGLAS:

		Doubtful.
New-England	36	5
New-York	35	
Ohio	20	3
Pennsylvania and New-Jersey	17	17
Indiana and Illinois	24	
Maryland	4	
Michigan and Wisconsin	11	
Iowa and Minnesota	8	
Missouri, Arkansas and North Carolina	12	
Total Douglas	167	25
Total delegation, all the States	303	
Majority on first ballot	36	

On the second ballot they expect to gain the 25 doubtful Northern delegates. He then requires 10 Southern votes to make up the necessary two-thirds, which is 202. Now Mr. DOUGLAS not only confidently counts upon the all-important 10, but his friends, and he has had his runners all through the South, declare that if they only stand firm by him he will gain on the third ballot the following Southern votes:

Balance North Carolina	6
Balance Missouri	3
Balance Arkansas	2
Balance Maryland	4
Kentucky, Tennessee, Florida, Virginia, and California, entire	47
Total	62
Total vote for Douglas on the third ballot	254
Necessary to a choice	202
Douglas majority over two-thirds	52

This, of course, if it proves true, insures the nomination of DOUGLAS.

But the errors of this calculation, as nearly as I can ascertain from conversation with the leading members, are very great, and give evidence that Mr. DOUGLAS is greatly deceived as to his actual primitive strength in the Convention. I think the prediction safe that on the first ballot CALEB CUSHING will get the Massachusetts delegation with the exception of one single man, who is for DOUGLAS first, last and all the time. Here is a loss of 13 votes. Mr. CUSHING is certainly opposed to DOUGLAS, and would prefer a Southern nominee that he may be the nominee himself in 1864. The New-York Douglas delegation will, for the most part, on the first ballot, vote for DICKINSON and SEYMOUR. Here is a loss of 35, or at least 30 votes. The Maine and New-Hampshire delegations will be divided, and if the Cook and Wood delegations from Illinois and New-York are admitted, as proposed, in order to secure harmony, Mr. DOUGLAS will fall far short on the first ballot of even a majority. Should he fail to obtain a majority on the first ballot, there is little prospect that he can rally the Anti-Douglas men of the Northern States, or a single vote from the Southern States to his standard.

These are the views expressed by many leading politicians here, and some of them DOUGLAS' best friends, who have not been led away by the game of bluff, which is so actively played, or by popular clamor, which has its rise in this City. It would be well for his friend to drop brag and go to work.

Should DOUGLAS fail, the contest will narrow down to HUNTER, of Virginia, and LANE, of Oregon. For reasons which have been mentioned, Mr. CUSHING will throw his strength in Massachusetts for HUNTER, or perhaps BRECKINRIDGE. The remainder of New England will follow the lead, which will settle the case in favor of the Southern man who can control the most votes.

There was much merriment to-night, caused by the publication of the speech of Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING in full in the New-York papers, before its publication here. It was delivered as *extemporaneous*, but bears all the marks in print of having been carefully prepared. The speech was a good one, but the difference in the speech as delivered and as printed created much laughter.

The Southern Opposition men are commencing their caucuses. They will meet at Baltimore, and be guided to a great extent by the action of the Charleston Convention. Should DOUGLAS be the nominee, they all agree that a Southern man must be put up; if on the contrary a Southern man is chosen by the Democrats many of them propose to take McLEAN—to force him, of course, upon the Republicans at Chicago. They hold their caucuses in private.

The Official View of the President's Letter to Gov. Walker.

From the Constitution.

We are heartily rejoiced that the Covode inquisition have obtained possession of the private letter addressed by the President to Gov. WALKER on the 12th of July, 1857. Various rumors concerning the contents of this letter have been long in circulation, which will all be instantly dissipated by the perusal of the letter itself; and we take pleasure in laying it before our readers to-day.

The object of the Covode inquisition, doubtless, is to involve the President in an inconsistency in first having strongly recommended to the Convention to submit the Lecompton constitution, after its formation, to the people of Kansas, and in afterwards recommending the adoption of this Constitution to Congress, although it had not thus been submitted.

The Convention did act in pursuance of the advice of the President, so far as to submit the all important and absorbing question of *Slavery* to the people. About the remaining provisions of the Constitution there was never any contest. These the Convention declined to submit to the people. The President at no period ever withheld the expression of his earnest desire that the Constitution should be submitted to the people. After the Convention had refused to do this, an entirely new question then arose, namely—should the President disregard and nullify the Constitution framed by the Convention, and determine not to submit it to Congress because they had acted contrary to his advice? This he could not do with his convictions of duty. It is one thing for the President to advise the members of a Convention or a legislative body to act in a particular manner; but it is another and quite different thing for him to annul their lawful action because they did not think proper to follow his advice.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

Expeditious Transaction of Business—Contingencies upon which the Nomination of Mr. Seward Depends—Character of the Chicago Delegation Selected.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, April 19, 1860.

The first scene in the play for the Presidency has been gone through, with as few hitches and draw-backs as could have been expected. To drop figure, the Republican State Convention, which assembled here yesterday to make choice of delegates to Chicago, completed its business in the shortest space of time practicable, and in harmony, except upon a few "side issues." The telegraph will have given you the record, with some idea of the breeze over the question whether Gen. NYE or DUDLEY FIELD should be admitted as the delegate, the settlement of which in favor of the General left a smart in certain quarters. You will not gain from the proceedings any conception of the feeling against the Legislature, and nothing but accident prevented the introduction and passage of a resolution denouncing the Legislature of 1860 in terms the most unreserved, for its shameless corruption and barefaced iniquities. It is something new under the sun when a party Convention is brought up to this point. In proportion as the Legislature was execrated, Gov. MORGAN was commended for his vetoes. When the Governor emerges from beneath the rubbish of hills passed over his head in the last hours of the session, he cannot fail to be gratified with the sentiment almost everywhere entertained of approval of his course in resisting the corrupt lobby and no less corrupt Legislature.

The Convention came together for just one thing and nothing else—namely, to select delegates who would present Mr. SEWARD at Chicago as the choice of the Republican Party in New-York. It did that business and then adjourned. It is a matter of some interest to know what was the real feeling of the Convention in view of the position Mr. SEWARD occupies, the chances of his election if nominated, the recent bringing forward of other and newer candidates for the avowed purpose of uniting the whole strength of the Opposition, and in view of the possibility that it may be deemed expedient to drop Mr. SEWARD and take up a compromise candidate. There was nothing like blind devotion to Mr. SEWARD, inside or outside of the Convention; no evidence of a purpose to resort to extraordinary means to procure his nomination; no such idea as demanding him or nobody; nor was there the least indication of an extreme sentiment on the subject of nomination either way. While the feeling for Mr. SEWARD was unmistakable, there was at the same time a readiness to acknowledge that a state of things might arise requiring the nomination of some other man—in fact, a state of feeling that seemed to have quite prepared them for such a necessity. Devotion to the success of the Republican Party and its principles was clearly stronger than personal attachments. Desire for success was paramount, and there was an unexpected willingness to contemplate the principles that might be necessary to achieve it.

While no mention of other candidates was made in the Convention, delegates were free to canvass the several distinguished names likely to be brought before the Chicago Convention in connection with Mr. SEWARD's. The belief appeared to be universal that, if the choice did not fall on Mr. SEWARD, the selection would be made from a list including not to exceed four names: McLEAN, BATES, LINCOLN and READ. The latter, though probably the least named, had many friends, who, for some reason, appeared to be hopeful beyond the degree of prominence which their favorite had attained. Judge READ has a discreet corps of friends, who have been content with merely presenting his name and fitness, without hazarding everything by prematurely putting their candidate over the course. The Presidential training course is lined with blasted hopes and ruined fortunes. Mr. READ's friends appear to have wisely determined at the outset that no act of theirs shall add thereto.

The availability and genuine merits of Judge McLEAN were freely acknowledged. The impression seems universal that his nomination would be the certain precursor of success. In the event of his nomination at Chicago, I heard the name of Gov. MORGAN freely used in connection with the Vice-Presidency. The Governor appears to have added to the number of his friends throughout the State by his late vetoes; but whether those acts will be equally forcible with the Chicago Convention remains to be seen.

Nothing was more apparent than the interest among the delegates in anything that related to the Chicago Convention. It was not difficult to see that the impression was general that the nomination of DOUGLAS would be fatal to SEWARD, and make a compromise candidate at Chicago inevitable. After all, we come back to the Charleston Convention and DOUGLAS as the starting-points. The Giant is the lion in the path confessedly, not only among Administration Democrats, but more especially with Republicans, who are opposed to a compromise, and wedded to the policy of nominating an out-and-out candidate. But should there be an extreme Southern man put forward at Charleston, Mr. SEWARD's nomination would be highly probable.

The list of delegates selected by this Convention to represent New-York at Chicago presents some rather noticeable features. A majority are "old stagers," who have been to pretty nearly every Convention, State and National, within the last quarter of a century. And yet, beyond Senator KING, Ex-Lieut.-Gov. SELDEN, and Wm. CURTIS NOYES, there is scarcely a distinguished name on the lists. A half dozen could be selected from the remainder who, in the matter of strategy and sharp practice generally, could give lessons to any ordinary Convention selected from the country at large. And yet the entire list does not present the name of a single delegate who is at all likely to be considered a strong man on the floor of the Convention.

Jersey City.

THE LATE MYSTERIOUS MURDER.—Yesterday afternoon Coroner MORRIS employed a number of men to drag the bottom of the dock at the York-street Pier in Jersey City in hopes of raising the other barrel of pitch, which was missing at the same time that the one to which the body of the murdered female was attached disappeared. It is believed that to this barrel is attached the clothing of the woman. The men several times succeeded in fastening a pair of oyster tongs to some heavy body, but at every attempt to raise it the tongs slipped off. Once they brought up a piece of tarred cord about two feet in length, which had apparently been fastened to something and broke loose. Nothing transpired yesterday throwing additional light upon this mystery.

A NEW YACHT.—Messrs. SNELLGROVE, of Jersey City, have just completed a finely modeled yacht, of 22½ feet in length and nine feet beam, for Mr. PHILIP HILL, of the Jersey City Yacht Club.

THE REMOVAL OF THE CITY HALL TO MADISON-SQUARE TO BE VETOED.—We understand that Gov. MORGAN has at length concluded to withhold his signature from the bill providing for the erection of a new City Hall in Madison-square. He thinks the location proposed away from the business part of the City, and that the expenditure of $1,000,000 for this object at the present time is uncalled for.

RACE AT A FUNERAL.—The police of the Sixth Precinct, on Thursday, arrested a whole funeral party when returning from the Calvary Cemetery, for racing in the public streets. The drivers of the carriages were fined $5 each by Justice RYDER, and were then sent home to New-York with a warning.

THE NEWSPAPER EXPRESS.

A Trip with the Newspaper Railroad Express Train up the Hudson River.

How the Thing is Done.

The Newspaper Express Train is becoming a permanent and a popular institution. Its working, thus far, has been even more successful than was anticipated,—and every day gives it greater efficiency by perfecting the details of the arrangement and enlarging the sphere of its operations. The number of newspapers taken into the interior by this train has steadily increased, until now not far from 15,000 copies of the TIMES, *Tribune* and *Herald* are taken every day, and before the Summer is over this number will be more than doubled. We have already stated that the managers of the Hudson River Railroad are entitled to a very large share of the credit for this enterprise, as they embarked in it without any expectation of receiving an immediate return for their outlay. But there are already from ten to fifteen passengers every morning, who embrace this opportunity to reach Albany some hours earlier than they could do by any other train, and their number will naturally increase.

Mr. SHEAR, who is the originator of the enterprise has been concerned in the transportation of newspapers to the interior since 1852. Up to that time little effort had been made to circulate them in the country except through the mail. Mr. SHEAR either found or established agencies at all the principal towns and villages upon the great routes of travel, and employed agents to canvass the principal points on the New-York Central, and other roads extending to Chicago, St. Louis, and other Western cities, as fast as extended westward, and thus increased the general business, until, at the present time, the number of papers delivered in advance of the United States mail amounts to about 450,000—embracing the various daily and weekly editions—or, as Mr. SHEAR denominates it, some *thirty tons* per week, which is now carried, against one hundred and sixty pounds per day in 1852.

On Friday morning the TIMES dispatched one of its Reporters over the road to watch the movements and operation of this new enterprise. Entering the spacious PRESS ROOM of the TIMES Establishment, at a few minutes before 2 o'clock, we found the working of the "first side" of the sheet just being completed on the auxiliary Press, and sections or "forms" of type were being lowered from the composing-rooms, and immediately placed each in its proper position in the large ten-cylinder Lightning Press. Some little time is necessarily consumed in this delicate operation, but at 2 all is ready. The men are stationed where to "feed" the press, from large piles of half-printed papers, placed within four inches of the rollers, each sheet to be placed within the grasp of the "feeders" by a practiced hand.

The express-wagon which is to convey the papers to the railroad station, stands at the door. At 5 minutes past 2 the press starts off, at first with a clash, then with a rumble, which soon grows into a steady roar as it reaches the height of its speed. Every revolution of the central cylinder throws off *ten* completed copies of the paper, and the cylinder is revolved once in every two seconds, or thirty times a minute, which gives 18,000 papers within the hour. As fast as they are worked they are taken in bundles to the wagon,—whither also are brought similar bundles from the other offices. In twenty-five minutes the whole number is ready,—the wagon is piled full of newspapers, and off it starts at full speed for the Railway station. At 25 minutes to 3 we pass TIFFANY's,—rattling rapidly over the Russ pavement in Broadway, which at that time of the morning is clear of carriages, and in splendid order for a rapid trot. Over the rough cobble-stones of the upper streets our progress is slower, but we reach the station at 3,—and just as the last package strikes the floor the engine puffs and starts off upon its long but rapid journey.

The train consists of one baggage-car and one passenger car, the latter serving to steady the motion of the first, while some half dozen eager travelers have embarked to perform the journey. The baggage-car is fitted up for the purpose of folding papers, with two large tables, ample lights and other conveniences. Four active young men immediately proceed to make up the various packages intended for the different points on the route, viz.: Yonkers, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, &c. Each package, of course, contains copies of the several principal dailies which have been unfolded from the press-rooms, packed in heavy wrappers of brown paper and tied with strong cord. The train whirls through the principal towns, these packages are dropped from the rear end of the passenger car. This is unquestionably the safest method of disposing of them, for should they strike any obstacle before reaching the ground, the chances are that the papers composing them would be unserviceable, even to country storekeepers. Persons employed for the purpose remove the packages from the track soon after they are deposited there, but, in the event of their failing to do so, the flagmen at the different stations have instructions to look after them. The papers thus deposited are not designed for strictly local consumption. Enterprising newsdealers from White Plains, for instance, and other localities on the Harlem Road, have their fast teams, which they drive over to Tarrytown in order to procure their supply of daily intelligence in advance of their sleepy neighbors. In fact, each one of the towns along the Hudson River Road is made a centre to this method, whence the New-York dailies radiate into the rural regions.

At 4:30 we reach Peekskill, 44 miles from New-York, where for the first time we stop, for the brief breathing space of three minutes. A few passengers are taken up, and we go again at the same breakneck rate of speed. The young men are by this time engaged in folding the packages for the Central Road, and already a huge pile has been prepared, that we may be ready for the West.

At 4:59 we pass Fishkill, then the first gleam of daylight was perceptible, and at 5:19 we reach Poughkeepsie, where a few passengers take the places of those who leave the cars. At Rhinebeck several packages are deposited for Kingston, Rondout, &c. At Oak Hill, 104 miles on the journey, a quantity of papers to be sold on the first down train is deposited. At Hudson, five miles further, another three minutes' stop is made. Here we discharge, among other parcels, one intended for the Berkshire and Hudson Road, with which a connection is made. By this route papers are carried to Pittsfield and thence by Western (Mass.) Railroad, to all points between that place and Boston, reaching the latter city several hours in advance of those which go by the trains on the New-Haven Railroad.

After leaving Hudson every exertion is made to complete the packages for the Albany and Boston, the Albany and Northern, Troy and Albany *via* Saratoga, Burlington and Montreal, New-York Central, Rome and Watertown, and Potsdam and Ogdensburgh Railroads.

At 6:44 Coxsackie is passed, and by this time the sun illuminated the landscape brilliantly enough to compensate for the earlier and gloomier portion of our journey. We reach East Albany at precisely 7:30, where we find a wagon ready to carry the packages across the river by the ferry-boat. Within five minutes all is ready, and we are half across before the train which proceeds to Troy has vanished from sight. But the cars at the Central Railroad Station are in waiting, and the moment the boat reaches the dock, our wagon is rattling over the Albany pavements. In a very brief space of time the scores of packages are transported to the baggage-car, and before nightfall the citizens of Buffalo will receive full details of intelligence the importance of which the telegraph has already indicated; for, after all, these local journals act only as appetizers to their more powerful contemporaries. And at points further west the latest New-York papers will be snatched up just as eagerly and read with as much avidity as they are nearer the City where they are issued. The fact that the distribution of the Metropolitan journals elicits so much enterprise, is sufficient proof of their importance to the country at large.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

PROBABLE MURDER BY BURGLARS—ARREST OF SUSPECTED PARTIES.—At about 3 o'clock Toursday morning, two burglars entered the house of Dr. NELSON A. GARRISON, on the Jamaica Plank Road. OWEN COX, a man in the employ of Dr. G., heard the burglars at work in the second story of the house, and stationed himself at the foot of the stairway with a spear, and when they were leaving he attempted to stop them and called for Dr. GARRISON, who was also in the house. Finding their chance of escape doubtful, one of the burglars discharged a pistol at Cox, the bullet from which entered the left side near the heart, inflicting, it is supposed, a mortal wound. The burglars then made their escape, taking with them $40 in money and a quantity of silverware. Yesterday the Police of the Ninth Precinct arrested JAMES and DANIEL LUDLAM, silversmiths, at No. 16 Maiden-lane, New-York, on suspicion of being the parties who committed the offence, and they were committed for examination by Justice CORNWELL. House No. 131 Willoughby-street, occupied by AARON VANDERBECK, was robbed, yesterday, of property valued at $150.

BASE BALL.—The Exercise Base Ball Club have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: *President*—N. L. PETTIT. *Vice-President*—T. S. Phillips. *Secretary*—George J. Hardy. *Treasurer*—H. G. Dwenger. *Directors*—Jesse N. Coope, William Denton, John Cole, Jr., William Simonson. The first game will be played on Saturday, the 21st.

THE COURTS.—Circuit Court Calendar for this day: Nos. 16, 14, 1, 67. Reserved causes. City Court, Monday next.—Nos. 35, 65, 46, 36, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 59, 19, 27, 33, 34, 7, 8, 9, 6, 48, 2.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE PONY EXPRESS.

Movements of the Japanese Embassy—Great Excitement Regarding the Railroad Bill—The Rush to the Washoe Mines Continued.

ST. JOSEPH, Friday, April 20.

The Central Overland Pony Express, bringing California dates to April 10, and Carson Valley to the 11th, arrived at 5 P. M., exactly in time.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, April 5.

Arrived 5th, ship *Zephyr* from New-York. Sailed, 5th, steamer *Golden Age* for Panama, carrying $1,600,000 in treasure and 530 passengers, among them most of the Republican Delegates to the Chicago Convention, who will remain with the Remains at Aspinwall until the Japanese Embassy arrives, and then proceed to Washington; also Gen. JESSUPMEN, of the Utah army, and Lieut. BROOKE. The steamer *Champion* sailed for New-York, *via* Cape Horn, on the 5th, not being longer available on the Pacific.

The Japanese steamer *Candinamah* will remain at San Francisco till advices are received of the arrival of the Embassy at Washington, and then return to Japan to announce to the Emperor the news of the Embassy's reception at the Federal capital.

The bill granting to a company of French capitalists the right to build a sea wall along the entire water front of San Francisco, embracing a distance of five miles, passed the State Senate on the 4th,

RELIGIOUS.

Notices of Religious Movements.

—Rev. Dr. Tyng is giving, through the columns of the *Independent*, a complete view of the Sunday School system. Having already defined the aims of that agency in Christian education, and enlarged upon the duties of parents, he devotes a considerable part of his last letter to an exposition of the qualifications of successful teachers, and gives the following salutary counsel to persons holding the office of Superintendent: "The Superintendent, himself, must be simple, prompt, calm, adequate to command attention, or he fails entirely. He must be a person of few words and practical habits. A perpetual haranguing,—long, indefinite, and distant prayers,—jangling and dislocated exhortations,—habits of chattering and familiar interference with teachers or scholars, are cause out of place in a Sunday-School, perhaps, than anywhere beside. Everything must be real, actual, self-demonstrative, to command the attention or to win the confidence of children. These are all simple and external qualifications, but they are of immense consequence in the successful management of this work."

—Rev. Mr. Guinness, who has not escaped censure criticism during his visit to this country, finds an earnest champion in the *Observer*. A leading article in this week's issue of that paper discusses the qualifications of that gentleman, views his public career with a friendly eye, and controverts the assertions which have been made to his prejudice. The *Observer* contends, not only that Mr. Guinness is a regularly authorized preacher, but that his belief is orthodox, and that his power in the pulpit lies in abnegation of self, directness of aim, and thoroughly earnest conviction. It adds that he enjoys "the entire confidence and best wishes of the most judicious, conservative and eminent pastors and laymen of our Churches," and concludes with a warm expression of sympathy with him. At less length, but with equal earnestness, the *Christian Intelligencer* (Reformed Dutch) devotes an article to the young preacher, averring that he is a sincere and useful worker in the Gospel field.

—Rev. Dr. Curry reviews, in the *Independent*, the whole action of the Methodist Episcopal Church on the question of Slavery. He defines the Rule which has been recently discussed in the Conferences, and closes with the following remark: "The original question of the Fathers is still asked, 'What shall be done for the *extirpation of the evil* of Slavery?' and the ominous answer follows, 'We declare that we are as much as ever convinced of the great evil of Slavery;' after which follow certain restrictions on slaveholding by ministers and official members of the churches, leaving private members wholly unrestrained in the matter, while the restrictions themselves are so qualified as to render them entirely negatory. Such are the present legal relations of the Methodist Episcopal Church to Slavery."

—The deficiency of church accommodations in Philadelphia is deplored in a report recently presented at the annual Conference of the Methodist Church. It is shown, by statistics, that there are not church accommodations in the whole city for one-third of the population; and that many thousands of children, between the ages of five and fifteen, attend neither church nor Sabbath School. The Methodist Church, which offers the largest facilities, has within the limits of the city about 18,000 members, or one-fifth of the entire Protestant Church membership of the city, and has also in its fifty-four principal and twenty-two Mission Sabbath Schools, an aggregate of 16,500 children.

—Rev. Dr. Van Lennep writes from Tocat, in acknowledgement of the aid received from Christian friends in the United States, in the time of his late misfortunes. He narrates some interesting facts connected with missionary labor. Among the letters of sympathy which he received was one from Umvoti, South Africa, giving an account of the mission to the Zulu tribe. The savages among whom Mr. Grout is laboring give indications of a desire to receive the gospel, and the missionary labor already expended in that region is believed to have borne fruit.

—At the recent annual meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society of the New-York East Conference, at Stamford, addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Curry, (who was subsequently chosen President for the ensuing year,) Rev. Dr. Floy and Rev. Mr. Hatfield. The resolution of the last General Conference directing the publication of "such Anti-Slavery matter as the subject of Slavery may demand" has been complied with. The catalogue now contains some publications on the subject.

—A appeal in behalf of the Jews is in circulation, calling for aid to establish the work of evangelization. The appeal states that there are but four missionaries to the Jews in America: One employed by the New-York City Tract Society, one by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and two by the Protestant Episcopal churches in New-York and Philadelphia, (recently established.) The Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews has three colporteurs.

—A letter from Siam, written by Dr. House to his father in Philadelphia, states that "in Bangkok all the missions observed the week of prayer recommended by the brethren of Lodiana, and that scarcely had their united petitions left their lips, when a most powerful work of grace commenced, which at the time of writing (in January) was still going on. Some had been truly converted, and many more were seriously seeking the way of life."

—Last Sunday, the members of the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, in this City, contributed $2,700 in aid of the American Board of Missions, and it is expected that a few private subscriptions will swell the amount to $4,000. The *Evangelist* observes that "This, with the noble collection for the same object in the Madison-square Church, reported a few weeks since, speaks well for the large-hearted benevolence of our New-School Churches."

—Letters have been received at the Fulton-street Prayer-meeting, from Holland and England, expressing a lively interest in the work in progress, and asking a place in the prayers of those in attendance. Other letters from Texas, and one or two from Ireland and France, all of similar tenor, have also been received.

—The *Presbyterian* notices the reception of a letter from Ireland, by a gentleman of Philadelphia, in which it is stated that forty persons who were recently received into the orthodox communion were Unitarians; and it is added that the two Unitarian Professors in the Theological School at Belfast had but one student.

—The Pilgrim Baptist Church, of this City, is about to build a new house of worship on Thirty-third-street, at a cost of $35,000. The Norfolk-street Baptist congregation have sold their present edifice for $18,000, and will occupy their new lecture-room early in the Summer.

—The Anniversary of the Congregational Union will take place in this City, May 8; annual address by Rev. Dr. Phelps, of Andover Theological Seminary. The Annual Collection will take place on the evening of the 10th, Rev. Dr. Budington, of Brooklyn, presiding.

—The Old-School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church will meet at Rochester, N. Y., on Thursday, May 17; and the New School Assembly on the same day, at Pittsburgh, Penn.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THIS CITY TO-MORROW.

Rev. Mr. J. O. Rogers, a well-known Methodist clergyman from the interior of the State, who has been located here by the New-York East Conference, will preach his first sermon, to-morrow, at the Cherry-street Mariners' Church, of which he is now the pastor. He is famous for introducing good old-fashioned Methodist hymns into his sermons.

Rev. Charles E. Harris, a converted Jew, has been appointed pastor of the Greene-street M. E. Church, formerly under the care of Rev. Wm. Cooper, and preaches his first sermon there to-morrow morning.

The congregation of the Broome-street Reformed Dutch Church will worship henceforth in their new chapel, corner of Sixty-first-street and Eighth-avenue.

Rev. Dr. Cheever will preach in the evening at the Church of the Puritans, on "Northern Strikes and Southern Slavery—God's Bill for Unpaid Wages."

Rev. Dr. Bethune will repeat his sermon on Sunday Schools, in the evening, in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street.

Rev. Dr. Davidson having assumed the charge of the Spring-street Presbyterian Church for the Summer, will preach in the morning and afternoon.

Rev. Dr. Thompson will lecture in the evening, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on the "Destruction of Jerusalem."

Bishop Potter will administer the rite of confirmation in the Church of the Epiphany, Stanton-street, in the evening.

Rev. W. H. Evans, the new pastor of the Jane-street Methodist Church, will assume the duties of his office in the morning.

Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg will preach in the evening at the Memorial Church, Hammond-street.

Rev. Matthew Hale Smith will preach, morning and evening, at Cooper Institute.

Rev. J. S. Inskip will take charge of the Ninth-street Methodist Church on and after to-morrow.

Literary Gossip.

It is remarked among the publishers that the number of Southern buyers who attended the recent Trade sales in this City, greatly exceeded that of any former year. Whether this fact is attributable to an increased thirst for knowledge among the people of the South, or to the unanswerable assertion that Northern houses produce books of better quality more cheaply, it matters little. That buyers from Southern cities should not shere in the panic, which we have previously demonstrated to have been far from general in other branches of trade, is very natural and reasonable. Literature, unlike dry goods, needs to be of prime quality to satisfy the appetite of thirsty readers;—homespun may answer the requirements of bodily decency, but rough-edged books are neither seemly nor desirable. Wherefore this general verdict in favor of the New-York Book Market is a pleasant sign of the times. The activity of trade seads a current of new life through the book shops, and the sunniest-faced men you meet on Broadway to-day are the publishers. Curiously enough, the balance hangs nearly even between the religious and the secular. When a novel is announced, a book of sermons hangs over against it; when a poem tumbles out from the press, another press over the way is sure to turn over to you a new volume of the "Correspondence" of some Reverend theologian, whose memory is fragrant in the large class of his surviving parishioners. For instance: Mr. Scribner's place in Grand-street is in juxtaposition with that of Redd & Carleton. The latter announces the first volume of a new edition of the novels of Balzac: the former instantly offsets it by Dr. James W. Alexander's *Forty Years' Correspondence*. This latter volume will be published in May, simultaneously with a collection of the *Sermons* of Dr. Addison Alexander.

—Mr. Scribner will presently publish a compendious book of Poems, edited by Dr. Palmer, the translator of Michelet. It is now passing through the Riverside press at Cambridge. The title is *The Poet's Own; a Book of Golden Palms made for the Popular Heart*; and the contents are a collection of sympathetic and emotional poems, of which the "Bridge of Sighs," "Sands of Dee," "Maud Muller" and "Philip my King" are types; and fifteen autographs of famous poems, contributed by the authors or their friends, among which are "Home, Sweet Home," and the "Song of the Shirt." Upwards of fifty exquisite illustrations adorn the volume, contributed by some twenty artists, including Church, Eastman, Johnson, Darley and McLenan. Dr. Palmer has been occupied for four years in the preparation of this work.

—Mason Brothers will publish, in about six weeks, an original translation of De Courey's remarkable story of travel in the Arabian Desert. It bears the title of *Life in the Desert*, and will be published in one duodecimo volume. The author is he, born French, who turned Mussulman, the better to further his design of exploring the unknown region of which he writes. De Courey tells an extravagant tale, and it may be proper to take his assertions with a grain of salt; but the book is interesting for all that.

—Mr. Putnam is putting rapidly through the press his "National Edition" of the works of Washington Irving—a rose-tinted series, printed from new plates, and to be completed in uniform style.

—Robert Carter & Brothers have in press the following religious works: *The Province of Reason*, by John Young, author of the *Christ of History*; an *Exposition of Ecclesiastics*, by Rev. Charles Bridges; a new volume of Dr. Guthrie's *Seed-time and Harvest; or, a Plea for Ragged Schools*; *Outlines of Theology*, by Rev. A. A. Hodge; *Letters of Harwick More to Zachary Macaulay* (father of the historian); and the *Jewish Twins, a Story for Children*. Mr. Young's book is a reply to the Brampton Lectures of Mr. Maunsell, on the limits of religious belief. A volume of the sermons of Rev. Mr. Guinness is just announced by the same house.

—Several new books of church-music will be published during the Spring and Summer by the Masons. There is already so large a collection of works of this character, that it is hardly possible for congregations to remain unsuited; especially when Mason Brothers throw into the scale their promised new half-dozen.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.

Court Matters—Naval and Shipping Intelligence—Americans in Brazil—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Rio de Janeiro, Saturday, March 10, 1860.

The principal event during the past month has been the happy return of their Imperial Majesties, the Emperor and Empress, from their visit to the North. Their return was celebrated by the inhabitants of this city with great *éclat*; triumphal arches, illuminations of gas, bands of music, processions, etc.; and the day was designated as a general holiday—every place of business closing its doors. The *fêtes* lasted three days, and the moneys expended have been enormous. The health of their Majesties has greatly improved, and they have gone to live at their Summer residence at Petropolis, in the Organ mountains. Nearly all the *Corps Diplomatique* are residing there also, including our worthy Minister, Mr. Mead.

I regret to state that the yellow fever is raging considerably here just now, but it is supposed to have reached its highest point, and is now abating. By the end of this month it will have exhausted itself. Capt. Lucy, of the lugger *Ocean Eagle*, is the only death among the Americans that I have been informed of.

I am sorry to have to report the death of Mr. Alfred Aumont, editor of the new French journal, *L'Echo de Bresil*, who died after a short illness from an attack of the prevailing epidemic. He had only been a resident of this place some twelve months, was but 25 years of age, and gave every promise of being a most brilliant writer. I understand now that his journal will be discontinued, as no more of the French editorial corps can be induced to venture a residence here.

By the latest accounts the flag-ship *Congress* was at Montevideo; brigs *Perry* at Buenos Ayres, *Bainbridge* at St. Catherines, *Release* and *Pulaski* at Montevideo. The new *bella* brought out by the *Release* for the *Pulaski* (late *Metaconnet*) had been successfully placed in that vessel, and she is now being put in thorough order, but it is supposed will require a further outlay of some $15,000 before being rendered efficient for sea service. Flag-Officer Sands continues to endear himself to all our residents on this coast, by his efficiency and hospitality, and the *Congress* is certainly the best disciplined and handsomest man-of-war on the Brazil station.

The *Dolphin*, Commander Stribling, arrived at Bahia on the 27th of last month, after a three weeks' stay at Pernambuco. She is expected here by the 1st of April. The *Release* sails for the United States some time during this month.

The clipper-ship *Sea Serpent*, of which I wrote in my last as having put in here for repairs, is now completed and ready for sea. Capt. Whittemore, her commander, is lying ill with the yellow fever, but was considered out of danger. Capt. Jallard, the efficient commander of the steam-packet *Tay*, has also been attacked by the fever. I understand that a species of bilious fever has attacked nearly all the employes on the second section (American) of the Don Pedro II. Railway, and that the work was naturally very much retarded thereby.

Col. Chandler (son of Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, our present Minister to Naples) has just returned from his surveying trip in the interior, having finished the location of the remainder of the Don Pedro II. Railway. The Colonel reports the coffee crop in the Sierras as promising an ever-abundant yield this season, but says that the want of rain is very much felt by the planters. Corn and the necessaries of life were commanding very exorbitant prices in the provinces of Minas and Bahia.

Dr. Rainey, having sold all his stock in the Nichtehoy Ferry Company, is about to return to the United States to bring out his boats, which are to be built on the models of the Brooklyn Ferry boats by the Navelty Iron works, and it is generally supposed the scheme will amply remunerate the stockholders.

I wish you could induce some enterprising American to come out here and open a hotel, conducted on our New-York system. There is ample field for one here, and I could almost guarantee him a fortune in ten years, as most all foreigners prefer living in hotels to the bother of keeping house and enduring the annoyances of negro servants, who are very different here in their deportment to what they are with us at home. Messrs. Cushman (house of E. D. Morgan & Co.) and Gebhard, of New-York, are among the latest arrivals here; also, Mr. Perkins, (*the* Perkins,) on his way to Buenos Ayres.

Coffee is very dull; freights also. We have never had so few arrivals of American vessels at this port as during the past three months, which have not averaged more than two per week. Flour has advanced a little, but is not selling very well. The *Grey Eagle*, from Philadelphia, arrived a day or two since, making the passage in 33 days.

The Austrian Archduke Maximillian, after having distributed his cash and bits of ribbon very freely, has sailed for Madeira to meet his wife. Some of the English papers allude to the report that his brother Francis Joseph wishes to abdicate in his favor. Truly, "uneasy sits the head that wears a crown."

Yours truly, THE MAJOR.

BROADWAY.

The Past, Present and Prospective Character of the Street—Upward Tendency of Business—Removals and Changes on the First of May—New Buildings to be Erected, &c., &c.

If the "up-town movement" among merchants which has been going on so rapidly for the last four or five years, and which is still progressing as rapidly as ever, indicated a corresponding growth and increase in the business of the City, the prosperity of New-York during this period would be one of the greatest marvels of the age. But, unfortunately, this is not the case. Change is not always progress, nor is progress always improvement, nor do both together always indicate a corresponding growth. The fact that the whole body of dry-goods jobbers, and other dealers who follow in their wake, have moved out of the First Ward into the Third and Fifth, does not prove that they have increased in numbers or in business, nor does it show that they have been compelled to change their locality by the natural growth and increase in the general business of the City. The fact is, the Third Ward has been built up at the expense of the First, and the Fifth is rapidly building at the expense of the Second. Deserted tenements and depreciated property is the legacy left to the First Ward by the marble palaces that have sprung up in the Third.

If this upward movement is to continue in the same ratio for the next five years that it has for the last five, the result will be an entire change in the character of the lower part of the City. The greater portion of the First Ward will eventually become entirely deserted unless put to some other than business uses.

The prime moving causes of this up-town rush of the wholesale business, as given by the merchants themselves, reveals a curious state of things regarding the philosophy and character of mercantile transactions in this City. These causes, together with the ultimate effects of the movement upon the lower part of the City, and also upon the City of Brooklyn, may form the subject of future investigation. The purpose of this article is to note the changes that are taking place in Broadway, which, from its position as the great thoroughfare—the back bone, as it were—of the City, may be regarded as a fair index to the general movement of business. If a New-Yorker who had been absent from the City fifteen years were to be set down at Bowling-green for a walk up Broadway, he would hardly find, in the whole distance thence to Grace Church, half-a-dozen objects with which he was familiar. St. Paul's Church, the Astor House, Barnum's Museum, St. Thomas' Church, the New-York Hotel and the Church of the Messiah would comprise about the whole list. An absence of five years even would hardly enable him to recognize the street. Nor would he find the business of the street much less changed than its outward appearance. The rapidity with which changes have been wrought, and are still being wrought, in the business character of Broadway, is astonishing even to one who is in the habit of walking the street daily. A year ago the enterprising young firm of Cummins, Simpson & Armstrong took possession of the new building erected on the site of the old Irving House, opposite Stewart's; and were then at the extreme upper end of the dry goods jobbing business. Now they are just about in the centre. After the 1st of May Stewart's will be the only retail dry goods house below Canal-street; and by a year from the 1st of May both sides of Broadway, from Chambers to Canal streets, will be occupied by wholesale merchants, mostly dry goods jobbers. The streets running from Broadway to West Broadway are undergoing similar changes. The Fifth Ward, indeed, for the next five years, is to witness a repetition of the same programme that has been carried out during the last five years in the Third Ward. Meanwhile the fashionable retail business of Broadway is gradually being pushed further and further up town, and already the denizens of Union-square begin to tremble for their household gods, while the Flora McFlimseys of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-third-street are anticipating the day when they can complete their whole round of shopping with one whirl of their gay equipages around that aristocratic circle.

In noticing the changes that are to take place in the business houses of Broadway on the 1st of May, we will commence at Bowling-green.

The old Washington Head-quarters, No. 1 Broadway, now used as a hotel, is to continue untouched for another year. But this is probably the last year that it will maintain its existence. The property belongs to the estate of the late Mr. Raymond, of menagerie celebrity, and will be sold during the year.

Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, running through to Greenwich-street, have recently been purchased by M. & W. Livingston, dealers in burr and mill stones, who are erecting in the rear part on Greenwich-street a large brick storehouse, for their own use, 80 by 100 feet. That portion of the lots fronting on Broadway will remain as heretofore, the upper part being occupied by Bartlett & Gates as a part of the Washington Hotel. As an instance of the wonderful decrease in the value of property in the First Ward, even in that part of it lying on Broadway, it may be stated that the lots Nos. 3 and 5 were purchased for $40,000, the owners having refused for the same lots, only six years ago, an offer of $107,000. The old Hone House, on the corner of Morris-street and Broadway, was also sold a few days ago for $34,000, while the same property would have brought $100,000 five years ago.

The old Atlantic Garden, Nos. 9 and 11 Broadway, belonging to the Peatz estate, is to be sold at auction on the 24th of this month. Some alteration will probably take place in the property after the sale, but it is impossible at present to tell what it will be.

From this point up as far as Trinity Church, Broadway is mostly occupied by dealers in hats and furs, who remain stationary for another year, with the exception of two or three firms which remove from one store into another on the same block.

A. & A. Lawrence, the Boston manufacturers, leave No. 43 Broadway for No. 79 Worth-street.

Claflin, Meller & Co., the large dry goods jobbers in Trinity Building, have commenced the erection of a store in Worth-street, which is to eclipse anything of the kind to be found in the world. It is to be of white marble, seven stories high, running from Church-street to West Broadway, with 375 feet on Worth-street, and 80 feet each on Church-street and West Broadway. It is intended to be ready for occupation on the 1st of January next. The removal of this heavy firm—the only jobbing-house left in Broadway below Fulton-street—will draw after it scores of smaller houses, and will give an impetus to the upward rush of business, and increase the building mania in the Fifth Ward to an incalculable extent.

Between Trinity Building and Fulton-street there are to be several changes.

The large cash drug-house of P. D. Cruse, publisher of the *Drug Reporter*, removes on the 1st of May from Maiden-lane and Water-street to No. 162 Broadway. The store is now occupied by Lockwood & Bros., auctioneers, who follow the west side movement of their trade, and go to No. 45 Murray-street.

Kellogg & Thebaud, dry goods jobbers, remove from No. 141 Broadway to No. 143 Duane-street. The vacated premises have not yet been leased.

Jno. E. Blanchan, wine merchant, has removed from Pearl-street to No. 120 Broadway—store occupied by E. Smith, dry goods, who has gone to No. 307 Broadway.

Joel Cowlin & Co., wholesale grocers, leave Front-street, on the 1st of May, for No. 167 Broadway, the store now occupied by Jno. Slade, commission merchant, who goes to No. 23 Park-place.

Dennis Cook & Co., hatters, leave No. 9 Murray-street, for No. 200 Broadway.

The Excelsior Insurance Company, of Broadway, take the building No. 130 Broadway, now occupied by Fred. Clarke & Co., furniture dealers, who go opposite, into the store of Moody & Co., straw goods, who remove to the corner of Thames-street and Broadway.

The Astor House remains in *statu quo*, and, maugre all rumors and speculations to the contrary, will continue to be kept as a hotel for years to come. It is hardly necessary to inquire who "keeps" the Astor House, for its age and past history entitle it to keep itself, but it may not be amiss, in noting the changes in Broadway, to mention that the name of the firm was changed on the first of this month. Chas. Stetson retires from the active management of the house, and consigns it to the hands of his brothers and one or two others of his former chief aids, under the firm of J. M. Stetson & Co.

Ball, Black & Co. will remove from their old stand, at the corner of Murray-street and Broadway, as soon as their new building, on the corner of Spring-street, is ready for occupation, probably about the middle of May.

Ferdan Bennett, jeweler, corner of Beale-street and Broadway, will remove, on the 1st of May, to No. 627 Broadway, under the Irving House, formerly known as the Blanchard House. His place will be filled by Koehlaat Brothers, importers of worsted goods, from John-street.

Lambert & Co.'s retail dry goods house has just removed from the Moffatt Building, corner of Worth-street, to a new marble store opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Their old place is to be occupied by Stearns & Marvin, manufacturers of safes.

R. N. Tyson, carpets, No. 339, goes to No. 501, and is replaced by Baldwin & Co., wholesale millinery goods, from Chambers-street.

The Appletons, publishers, remove from the Appleton Building to the new marble store, Nos. 343 and 345 Broadway. The building is to undergo extensive alterations to fit it for the reception of Grayson, McCready & Co., dry goods jobbers, from Park-place, who have leased the whole building, and will occupy the ground floor and basement for their own business.

Leavitt & Allen, booksellers and publishers, also leave their old stand on the corner of White-street for No. 24 Walker-street. They will be accompanied by Geo. A. Leavitt & Co., conductors of the trade sales. The removal to Walker-street is only temporary, to await the completion of the new building now erecting for this house in Mercer-street, and which will be ready for occupation in about nine months. The printing establishment of John F. Trow, in the same building, also removes to the new building lately erected for the purpose in Greene-street, below Broome.

The whole of this building on the corner of White-street has been leased for ten years by B. M. & E. A. Wheelock & Co., wholesale grocers, No. 13 Beekman-street, and by Lathrop & Wilkinson, fancy dry goods jobbers, No. 15 Murray-street. Previous to its occupation by these firms it is to undergo extensive alterations and improvements.

Leavitt, Tolka & Co., dry goods, from Chambers-street, have taken one of the two new marble stores just completed on the northwest corner of White-street and Broadway; the other is not yet rented.

Edward Dunigan & Bro., Catholic book publishers, No. 371 Broadway, remove on the 1st of May to No. 599 Broadway. The building they now occupy is to be torn down.

No. 391 Broadway, now occupied by a jeweler, is also to be torn down on the 1st of May.

Mr. Gibson, glass stainer and decorative artist, has left his old stand, Nos. 374 and 376 Broadway, and taken possession of the new and curious-looking building, erected by himself, on the corner of Thirteenth-street and Broadway. His old stand is to be demolished.

Goupil & Co., engravings, have thrown up their down-town store, No. 366 Broadway, and removed their entire business to the new stand, No. 772 Broadway.

C. B. Hatch, the large importer of furnishing goods, removes on the 1st of May from Chambers-street, corner of Church, to No. 403 Broadway—the store now occupied by Ebenezer Collamore, crockery dealer, who retires from business.

Jas. W. Faulkner, jeweler, No. 459 Broadway, removes to No. 739 Broadway. The Broadway Rubber Emporium leaves the same number for No. 603 Broadway.

Weller & Son's ice-cream saloon and restaurant, at the corner of Washington-place and Broadway, will be transferred to their up-town branch of the same business, corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Broadway. They also open a down-town eating-house on the 1st of May, at No. 142 Broadway.

Wm. H. Gaine, music store and pianos, removes from No. 763 Broadway to Leroy-place, Bleecker-street.

Brady, the Daguerrean artist, has taken the whole building on the corner of Tenth-street and Broadway, which will be immediately fitted up for his business.

The above list comprises the principal changes in Broadway business, so far as we have been able to learn, that will take place on or about the 1st of May.

The following list of new buildings, to be erected on Broadway the coming Summer, comprises all that have, thus far, been definitely decided upon, most of which will commence building on the 1st of May:

The Importers' and Traders' Bank will commence the erection of a splendid white marble building, for their own use, on the corner of Murray-street—the site now occupied by Ball, Black & Co.

The Tradesmen's Bank, Chatham-square, are now laying the foundation of a marble building for their own use on the corner of Reade-street and Broadway. The building is to be highly ornamental, and somewhat similar in the style of architecture to Ball, Black & Co.'s new building on the corner of Prince-street.

No. 371 Broadway, owned by John Moffatt, and heretofore occupied by Edward Dunigan & Bro., will be torn down on the 1st of May, and a new marble store erected on its site. Also, No. 391 Broadway, owned by the Lorillard estate.

Wm. B. Astor will build on Nos. 374 and 376 Broadway, corner of White, a large white marble store, 75 feet front on Broadway, similar to those recently erected on the opposite corner. The store has already been secured by Allen, McClean and Buckley, dry-goods jobbers in Chambers-street.

The Moffat building on the corner of Worth-street, is to undergo alterations, so as to provide for the construction of two stores with entrances on Worth-street.

No. 447 Broadway, lately occupied by Davis Collamore, is to be demolished, and a white marble front erected in its place. The building is owned by Judge Mitchell. Mr. Collamore goes to No. 479 Broadway.

Thomas Suffern will build on the southwest corner of Grand-street and Broadway a splendid edifice of Dorchester stone, ornamented in the highest style of art, 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep. Also a marble-front building, 40 feet by 100, at No. 315 Broadway, adjoining the lower end of the Hospital yard.

Frederick V. Rushton, druggist, builds, for his own use, a four-story Dorchester stone building on the southwest corner of Broome-street and Broadway, to be completed on the 1st of September.

No. 474 Broadway is undergoing repairs by putting in a new marble front.

The building on the corner of Thirteenth-street and Broadway, erected by Wm. Gibson, glass stainer, is nearly completed, and is to be occupied on the ground floor for stores, and the upper part as a residence for his family, and as a show-room for the exhibition of his works of art. The upper story is fitted up for the Kane Lodge of Free Masons. This building presents the most curious specimen of architecture to be found in the City, and may be appropriately called the Gibson style, since it originated in his own brain, and was carried out under his special supervision. It combines all the styles of all ages and nations, both in land and naval architecture.

Wages Advanced.—The bricklayers and plasterers of Troy demanded an advance of their wages to $2 per day, and the demand has been acceded to by their employers. The men commenced receiving the increased wages on Monday.

The Newspaper Express Train.—The express train on the Hudson River Road has now been in operation nearly two weeks, and we believe, so far, the experiment fully equals the expectations of the projector. The daily accumulation to the pile of papers delivered from Andrassen's wagon to the Central Depôt shows that west, at least, (and we believe as much may be said of the route south of this city,) the demand for the New-York papers is steadily—indeed, we may say largely—on the increase.

It must be conceded that this undertaking owes much of its success to the prompt and efficient manner in which the Hudson River Railroad Company does its part of the work. The arrival of the express matter on this side of the river has not varied one minute since the day the express first started. Mr. Superintendent Rasco, and those attached to this section of the road, are untiring in their efforts to make it a success—and thus far have done so.—*Albany Statesman, April 16.*

THE PRIZE FIGHT.

Remonstrance of an Ex-Amateur Against Publishing Reports of the Fight.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many staid, quiet people, myself among the number, have been much surprised that a respectable journal like yours should give so much space in its columns to matter relating to the much-talked-of prize fight.

Being an Englishman, on the shady side of sixty, my youth was spent in that country when prize fighting was justly considered a national sport. So much so that, on one occasion, when a royal personage from the Continent visited England, it was thought proper, by his royal and aristocratic hosts, that a fight should be gotten up for his especial entertainment.

Just as at this day, should His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visit Madrid, he would, doubtless, be regaled by a capital bull fight. In my youthful days of education, refinement and position were not ashamed to be seen at prize fights. Indeed, one of the best accounts of a fight extant, the famous mill between Nabb and Hickman, known as the Gas-man, was written by the refined, sensitive, philosophic Hazlitt. You will find it in his *Miscellanies*, and can, at your leisure, compare it with the reports of forthcoming brutality, which will soon fill the columns of some of our journals—not yours, it is to be hoped. It was then Lord Byron called Jackson, the pugilist, "his pastor and master," and it was not an unusual thing to see the great historical names of the Kingdom decorating the columns of newspapers as backers of fighting men.

Being at that day a lusty young fellow, and withal something of an *athlete* myself, I must confess to having been carried away by the prevailing fashion, though my conscience, and sometimes even my stomach, revolted at the shocking exhibition.

Still, urged on by the weak desire to be in the mode, or by the more potent fear of ridicule, I have "assisted" at some of the great fights of the day, and have seen the green turf of Moulsey Hurst and Ashby de la Zouch stained with the blood of what were technically termed "the best men in England." Thank God! all this is past, not to be renewed; and the ring is left to its natural supporters—sprigs of the aristocracy, equally dilapidated in character and fortune, black-legs and thieves—being that body generally known as the swell-mob. True, at that day a few voices were raised against this barbarous custom, but they were quickly silenced by cries of, "Good old British pluck must be kept up." "Fair play must be encouraged; away with the knife and stiletto." If here can exist an argument in favor of prize fighting, it is that it encourages fair play.

In England 40 years ago—and I trust the same may be the case now—if a person in the lowest purlieus of London imagined himself wronged, and wished to avenge or defend himself with those natural weapons, his fists, he was perfectly sure of having fair play shown him. A ring was instantly formed, and no one was allowed to interfere between the combatants, and this, though one party was surrounded by his friends and the other quite alone. Possibly the stranger might have his pockets picked, but as to any personal violence, he was as safe as if he was surrounded by the whole police force.

Fancy one's undertaking a thing of this sort in our Sixth Ward or in front of a Broadway fighting house! How many minutes would pass before he would be tripped, or struck with a stunghot or knife?

Let any one, being in London, and desirous to see the species of brute that the encouragement of this sport engenders, go of a night to some notorious fighting house—Ben Caunt's in St. Martin's-lane, or Jemmy Shaw's in Windmill-street. Nowhere out of the Inferno can be found such hideous physiognomies—the very counterparts of the old Roman gladiators, as you may see them on a mosaic floor taken from the Baths of Caracalla, now in the Lateran palace. The same bullet-head, deep set, malicious eye, square carnivorous jaw, forming precisely what is called in the slang of the English ring—"a fighting mug."

Now, Mr. Editor, it is to be hoped that no respectable journal will, indirectly, by catering to a depraved public taste, assist in procuring here a social fungus like the pugilist. We have already the germ. It needs but a little fostering care to bring it to perfection. Most of the specimens are of foreign growth—I am sorry to say, my former fellow-subjects, English or Irish. The native pugilist is, if possible, a viler and more dangerous creature than his foreign prototype.

To the ordinary brutal instincts of the English prize-fighter the American fancy adds a murderous thirst for blood, and goes abroad "armed to the teeth." That distinguished foreigner, Mr. Aaron Jones, who came over to assist at the fight between Morrissey and Hannan, was frightened from his propriety by the scenes he witnessed at Long Point, nearly every man of the party being loaded down with revolvers and ready to blow out each other's brains at the slightest provocation.

In spite of their muscle, their undoubted courage, and admitted pugnacity, no Irishman has ever toe held a distinguished place in the Ring. The Jews, on the other hand, not famous for any of these qualities, have always, from the days of Mendoza and Abe Belasco, had a good position, and like their great countryman, Judas Maccabeus, have "made battles and been renowned in the uttermost part of the earth."

But, Mr. Editor, grey hairs and garrulity commonly go together, and I fear I have already trespassed too much on your time and space. SENEX.

In spite of his objection to the publication of anything concerning the Prize-fight, we suspect our correspondent would be very much disappointed if we were to decline his article because we propose to ignore the subject. We therefore give it a place. It is interesting and instructive, and we hope its publication may aid in convincing the public of the essential brutality of the prevalent taste for prize-fighting.

"Senex" must remember that, while he is "on the shady side of 60," and has outgrown all curiosity about such matters—not caring, even, to know the result of the contest between Heenan and Sayers, (?)—by far the larger portion of the community are not yet in that category. The fight is an incident which attracts universal attention, and a newspaper might as well ignore a great battle, an eclipse of the sun, or a row in Congress, as to make no mention of such an affair. We are under the necessity of recording the facts of this fight, as we do of all other occurrences which attract public notice. We shall endeavor to do it, in a way to convey desired information without stimulating or pandering to vicious tastes. But, if we should omit the subject altogether, we are quite inclined to think that "Senex" would be the very first man to stop the Times, and take some newspaper in which he could rely on finding the news. In fact, he is too thoroughly posted on affairs of the Ring not to have read pretty extensively on the subject at some period of his life.

A New Dodge—Spiritualism in Medical Practice.

A short time since the child of one of our up town families was suddenly seized with a sickness which seemed so serious that immediately the family physician, a man of long beard, long bills, and its accompaniments, was sent for in great haste; but alas, he came not, and the sudden culmination of the disease into a terrific convulsion compelled the family to abandon their regular doctor and send for the nearest one, who proved to be an educated man of the old school—a serious objection, indeed, to the family, but which, in their distressed situation, could not well be helped. The character of the difficulty was quickly perceived, and an emetic speedily removed a quantity of undigested and improper food, restoring the child to comparative health. The thanks of the whole family were prodigally bestowed upon the physician, the preserver of their child, who was requested to continue his attendance till the child was entirely recovered. The next morning brought the tardy Dr. Pellers, who was met with a storm of reproaches for his neglect and inattention, and with the statement that if they had waited for him their child would now have been a corpse, and that now, as the doctor had done so much for them, they could never repay him, and he should continue to attend the child. And an intimation was held out that they should continue to employ him in the future. Dr. Pellers could not afford to lose so valuable a family without a struggle to retain it; so he said commiseratingly: "I regret, my dear madam, the alarm you have been under and the danger in which your darling beautiful has been. At what hour did you say the child began to improve?" "It was just as the clock struck four," was the answer. "Ah, my dear lady, I thought it was so. It was five minutes before 4 o'clock when I entered my house and saw your call on my slate. My spirit was put into immediate communication with your child, and through it I was enabled to act upon the convulsed spirit of your charming little cherub!" "Is it possible, my dear Doctor Pellers? We thought it was almost a miracle, and foolishly attributed it to the action of this allopathic's poisonous emetic, which indeed only brought a few raisin skins and stones and a little bit of mince-pie to light. Ah! Doctor, forgive us for doubting you, and the hard words and harder thoughts we have had for you."

Poor Dr. Squills was incontinently most unceremoniously kicked out, and the spirits are in full favor. Even a doctor with journeyman assistants can't compete with one who has spirits at command with less trouble than Aladin.

FROM OUR EUROPEAN FILES.

THE ANNEXATION OF SAVOY.

Views and Sentiments of the English Government.

LORD J. RUSSELL TO EARL COWLEY.

Foreign Office, March 22.

My Lord: I transmit to your Excellency herewith a copy of a dispatch addressed by M. Thouvenel to the Comte de Persigny, which was placed in my hands by the latter on the 19th inst.

The Emperor of the French pledged himself, in His Imperial Majesty's speech to the Legislative Chambers, that he would submit the question of the annexation of Savoy and the county of Nice to France to the wisdom and equity of Europe; and the accompanying dispatch—communications similar to which have, no doubt, been made to the other great Powers—purports to have been written in redemption of that pledge.

M. Thouvenel's dispatch explains the reasons on account of which the Imperial Government makes claim to the cession of Savoy and Nice, and it states the principles upon which the French Government considers itself justified in making that claim.

It is with great regret that Her Majesty's Government feels obliged to say that they cannot admit the force of those reasons, and that they are unable to subscribe to the justice of those principles.

M. Thouvenel adverts to the events of the last twelve months in support of his arguments. Her Majesty's Government would wish shortly to advert also to those events.

The immediate cause of the war which broke out in Northern Italy in the Spring of last year was the invasion of the Piedmontese territory by the Austrian army.

The Emperor of the French marched a large force to the assistance and support of his ally, the King of Sardinia.

The declarations which His Imperial Majesty, upon several occasions, made as to his intentions, and as to the objects of the war, led the Powers of Europe to believe that the war was undertaken without any view to acquisition of territory by France, and that its object was to restore Italy to herself, and to solve, in favor of Italy, that question which it was alleged the conduct of the Aust

to France claims Savoy and Nice on the principle of a 'revendication,'—that is to say, on the principle of claiming that which she had at any time had a right to,—her claim cannot be founded on the treaty of 1814, but must go back to the time of the first French Empire; and it is needless to point out what just alarm the whole of Europe must feel at a claim which, however limited in its present application, is susceptible of being extended to such vast and dangerous dimensions.

M. Thouvenel, indeed, records the declaration spontaneously made by his Imperial Majesty on ascending the throne, that the governing rule of his relations with Europe would be respect for treaties concluded by preceding Governments of France, and M. Thouvenel declares that this is a principle of conduct to which his Imperial Majesty will always make it to himself a law to remain faithful.

The declaration referred to by M. Thouvenel was no more than might have been expected from the just and enlightened Sovereign by whom it was made; and the assurance given by M. Thouvenel that it will be strictly and inviolably observed, must be gratifying to the allies of France and satisfactory to the whole of Europe. But M. Thouvenel alleges that the present is an exceptional case, that changes which have taken place, and which are about to take place in Italy, involve changes in the territorial arrangements established by existing treaties, and that these treaty arrangements ought not to be altered to the detriment of France.

Her Majesty's Government think they have shown that no detriment or danger to France would be the result of the changes now in progress in Italy; but there is a State in whose integrity and independence all Europe takes a deep interest, and whose integrity and independence France, among other Powers, has pledged herself by treaty to respect and maintain, and that State would suffer the most serious detriment, and would be exposed to the most serious danger, by the proposed transfer of Savoy from Sardinia to France. It is needless to say that this State is Switzerland.

By the Treaties of Vienna, of 1815, the Powers of Europe, France included, acknowledged and guaranteed the integrity and the perpetual neutrality of Switzerland, and as a security for that integrity and that neutrality, it was stipulated that the provinces of Chablais and of Faucigny, and all that portion of Savoy which is north of Ugine, shall form part of the neutrality of Switzerland, as acknowledged and guaranteed by the contracting Powers; and it was further stipulated that, in consequence thereof, whenever the Powers, neighbors of Switzerland, should be actually at war, or whenever there should be an imminent danger of war between them, the troops of the King of Sardinia, the Sovereign of Savoy, which may happen to be in those provinces, shall retire therefrom, passing, if necessary, through the Valais, and that no armed troops of any other Power shall either traverse or be stationed in those provinces and territories, except such troops as the Swiss Confederation shall think proper to place therein.

It is plain that these engagements about Savoy, to which France is a party, were intended as a security for Switzerland against danger coming from France; but what would become of that security if Savoy were annexed to France, and if the very Power against which the access to Switzerland has been barred should become the owner of the barrier thus erected for the protection of the Confederation? It is, indeed, implied in the dispatch of M. Thouvenel that France, in taking Savoy, would accept also the engagements by which the King of Sardinia is bound, in regard to the neutralized portion of that country; but it is no disparagement to France to say that neither Switzerland nor the Powers of Europe could consider such an arrangement as affording to the integrity and neutrality of the Swiss Confederation that security which the above-mentioned stipulations of the Treaty of Vienna are calculated to afford; and her Majesty's Government contend that it is not competent for France and Sardinia, by the compact between them, and without the consent of the other States of Europe, so materially to impair, as the proposed cession of Savoy would do, an element of security which a great European compact has provided for a State whose independence is an object of European concern.

Nor can it be for the well-understood interest of France herself to break down the barriers by which the neutrality of Switzerland is secured. It must surely be acknowledged that the neutrality of Belgium at the northern, and of Switzerland at the southern extremity of the eastern frontier of France is of advantage to her as well as to Europe. The neutrality of those two States narrows the line of frontier along which hostilities between France and Germany can take place, and, adding to the security of both, it tends to give stability to the general peace. M. Thouvenel alleges that the proposed cession of Savoy and the County of Nice to France raises no question incompatible with the best-established and most rigorous rules of public law. He points to similarity of character, of language, of habits; to the geographical configuration, and to commercial intercourse, as having prepared and adapted the people of those countries for annexation to France; and he says that the Alps ought to be the line of separation between France and Italy, and that thus the new boundary which it is proposed to establish between France and Piedmont finds its sanction in the force of things. This statement, indeed, opens a wide field for conjecture as to the future, and though it is immediately followed by the somewhat inconsistent assurance that it is not upon the ground of ideas of nationality, nor upon that of natural frontiers, that the cession of Savoy and of Nice is demanded, those arguments cannot fail to give rise to the most serious reflections. Her Majesty's Government, then, would beg to submit that no case has been made out to justify this cession on the ground of necessary defence for France, and that this session would most unjustly, and in violation of treaty engagements, materially weaken a defensive arrangement which united Europe has provided as a security for the neutrality and integrity of Switzerland.

Great Britain has no direct interest of her own in this matter, and it is from no unfriendly feeling towards France that her remonstrances on this subject have proceeded. Her Majesty's Government, indeed, are deeply impressed with the conviction that any territorial advantage which France might gain by the proposed annexation would be far more than counterbalanced by the distrust with which it would inspire the other States and Powers of Europe.

The calamities which overspread by turns almost every part of the Continent of Europe, during the closing years of the last and the early years of the present century, are still fresh in the memory of mankind. Their renewal would, indeed, be a deplorable misfortune, and it cannot be surprising that the attention of nations and of their rulers should be directed, with anxious solicitude, to events which have a bearing both on the interests of the present and on the destinies of the future.

Your Excellency will read and give a copy of this dispatch to M. Thouvenel.

I am, &c., J. RUSSELL.

Views of the French Government.

The following is the latest dispatch addressed to the English Court by M. Thouvenel. It will be seen that France accepts Savoy "with its engegements:"

PARIS, March 26, 1860.

M. le Comte: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a copy of the dispatch from Lord John Russell, which Earl Cowley has been instructed to communicate to me officially, and which contains the reply of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty to the statement of the Government of the Emperor, concerning the annexation of Savoy and the arrondissement of Nice to France.

I cannot but experience a very lively feeling of regret that I have not succeeded, as I desired, in modifying an opinion which was already known to me through the previous communications of the English Ambassador; but the prolongation of any discussion on this subject would have no practical result, and I prefer, rather than provoke a fresh exchange of explanations equally painful to both countries, to confine myself to asserting that Lord John Russell's dispatch has not the character of a protest. In a word, the Government of Her Britannic Majesty declares that it does not share the opinion of the Government of the Emperor; but this divergence does not constitute an opposition of a nature to affect the relations of the Cabinets of Paris and London. I am sincerely pleased at this, M. le Comte; and there are only two points in Lord John Russell's argument which I wish to examine summarily, so as to leave in the mind of Her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State neither a misunderstanding nor a doubt as to our intentions. I believed that I had established that the Emperor, in making use in his speech to the great bodies of the State of the word "revendication," had never had as idea of referring to any diplomatic act, or to any circumstance of other times. The explanations which I have given on this subject to His Majesty's representatives at the German Courts have been everywhere considered as satisfactory as possible, and I had requested you to transmit to Lord John Russell a copy of the dispatch which contains them. I renew these explanations to-day with the confidence that, on examining them closer, Her Britannic Majesty's Government will not receive them less favorably than the Powers to which they were more especially addressed.

As for the neutrality of Switzerland, M. le Comte, which Lord John Russell considers to be menaced by the annexation of Savoy to the territory of the Empire, I will content myself with remarking to you that France attaches the greatest interest to preserving it from any injury. The Emperor's Government, therefore, has not hesitated, in order to prove the sincerity of its disposition in this respect, to insert in the treaty which it has just concluded at Turin a clause in these terms:

"It is understood that His Majesty the King of Sardinia cannot transfer the neutralized portions of Savoy except on the conditions upon which he himself possesses them, and that it will appertain to His Majesty the Emperor of the French to come to an understanding on this subject, both with the Powers represented at the Congress of Vienna and with the Swiss Confederation, and to give them the guarantees required by the stipulations referred to in this article."

It appears to me that all apprehensions should disappear in the face of this spontaneous engagement, and that henceforth her Britannic Majesty's Government, certain of having the opportunity of discussing the guarantees which shall, in pursuance of an European agreement, be judged to be best fitted to realize, in their relations with the permanent neutrality of Switzerland, the object of the stipulations relative to the contingent neutralization of a part of Savoy, has no reason to fear that this interest, the importance of which we have thus recognized, will not be settled in a satisfactory manner.

You are authorized to read this dispatch to Lord John Russell, and to give him a copy of it.

Receive, &c., THOUVENEL.

(Signed)

Frauds in the Austrian Service—Startling Disclosures—Curious Anecdotes.

From the London Times.

TRIESTE, Thursday, March 29, 1860.

The engrossing topic of the day is the gigantic frauds discovered in the Commissariat Department, which, no doubt, were in no small degree influential in bringing to so sudden a termination the recent hostilities between the Austrian and France-Italian armies, and which drag to light, despite most powerful influences, a series of disgraceful facts, involving a multitude of names, *some of them holding positions so high as to render even allusions hazardous*, in charges of the most flagrant political and moral turpitude. The accounts in the Vienna and other Austrian newspapers are meagre in the extreme; and, but for the suicide of Gen. Etnatten, on the 7th-8th inst., which admitted of no concealment, these frauds would probably have never been alluded to. The deficit amounts to the astounding sum of no less than 17,000,000 florins, or £1,700,000 sterling, of which 3,000,000 florins, or £300,000, is laid to the charge of some of the leading capitalists of this city. One was imprisoned, two have fled, and others are undergoing forced examinations of books, papers, documents, &c. The strangest part of the tale is, however, that which is certainly the least known. It is said, and from the sources from which I hear it I believe it is true, that at the celebrated meeting of the rival Emperors which led to the armistice, and subsequently to the preliminaries of the treaty of peace at Villafranca, when Napoleon and Francis Joseph were left *quasi* alone for nearly three-quarters of an hour, the former, addressing the latter, said: "*Your Majesty would do well to listen to friendly and well-meant counsels. You are surrounded by traitors. Your Majesty believes that your fortress of Mantua is provisioned for six months: I tell you,*" emphatically raising his finger, "*it has not food for as many days. Trust my information, and act accordingly.*" And so it proved, and afforded another lesson also of the infinite superiority of the French over the Austrian system of *espionage*.

To give some idea of the barefaced effrontery of the fraud, and the number of accomplices necessary, one instance will suffice, though, if needful, I could adduce many others. Mantua is a walled city, and the bullocks which were driven in at one gate passed through the town out at the opposite, and then, making the half circuit of the walls, reëntered at the first gate, and *every bullock made this parade five times!* The richest part of the tale in connection with Mantua is yet to come. A firm in Trieste made a contract with the Austrian Government for the hides of the bullocks supplied for the use of the troops. Now, although each bullock did duty living for five, still he could only be killed once, and supply one hide. The contractors, therefore, called upon and actually received from the Government the forfeit, as stipulated by contract, of one florin upon every hide short delivered—thus profiting to the extent of 30,000 florins for the non-delivery of the skins of animals which had never been killed! Solferino and Magenta might each have told another tale, had not the hunger caused by Austrian fraud weakened, if not paralyzed, Austrian valor. Enough of this for the present.

A good *on dit* is getting an extensive under-currency, and is believed by some; I do not over that I am of the number, nevertheless the tale tells well, and it may, therefore, be prudent not too closely to test its accuracy. It is said that the Emperor Francis Joseph, being disquieted by the triple recurrence of a dream, had recourse to the counsels of his mother, the Archduchess Sofia, who at once summoned to her aid a "weird sister" in whose mystic talent she had herself confidence. Introduced to the august presence, the crone demanded what visions of night had startled the Imperial slumbers. The Emperor informed her he had dreamed of three mice; the first perfectly blind, the second so immensely bloated she fat it could scarcely walk, and the third weak, poor, and almost dying from starvation. The beldame appeared alarmed, and at first professed her inability to afford any solution; but, on being reassured and informed the under any circumstances she might rely not only on protection but reward, she took heart, and, much to the astonishment of her Imperial interrogators, replied, "The blind mouse is your Majesty; the fat mouse, your Ministers, and the worn-out, starving and exhausted mouse, your people." Be the tale well or ill touched, it is sufficiently analogous to the present state of the empire; but the worst part of it is that the blind mouse does not at present appear to have opened his eyes, and if he continues to persevere in his present course, bids fair to realize the warning prophecy of the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, when nine months ago he gave deep umbrage to his Imperial brother by saying, "If your Majesty goes on thus, you will not stop till you have lost yourself and your empire." *Apropos* of the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian—a young man of education, genius, and talent far beyond the common order, and universally esteemed and beloved, except by one or two exalted personages—there is no doubt that his voyage to Madeira and the Brazils, from whence he is now on his return, was in reality an honorary exile. The advice which was once rejected is now sought, and his return is anxiously expected, as he *possesses more brain than all the rest of the Hapsburgs concentrated.* He is generally expected here about the middle of April, but I believe the commencement of the month is more probable. His steam-yacht, the *Fantasia*, left at midnight very recently to meet him, on the expected arrival of the *Elisabetta* frigate at an island which he bought, a few months ago, on the Dalmatian coast, for the purpose of erecting another marine residence; and I know positively that on the same day a telegram arrived from Vienna for the purpose of hastening his departure for the Capital to attend a Council.

The French Republic of 1848 and its Foreign Policy.

To the Editor of the London Times.

SIR: It is with a painful feeling of astonishment I read in Sir Rossar Peel's speech that "the policy of aggrandizement and territorial aggression" pursued by Louis Bonaparte "is the revolutionary policy adopted in 1848 by M. de Lamartine and M. Louis Blanc."

I beg to say that such a statement is directly at variance with facts known to all Europe.

The spirit which pervades the *Manifeste aux Puissances*, published in 1848 as declaratory of the foreign policy of the new French Republic, is fairly and strikingly illustrated by the following passages: "War is not the principle of the French Republic." "To revert to the principle of conquest acted upon by the Empire would be, not to advance, but to retrograde." "The goal towards which our steps are directed is brotherhood and peace."

To such an extreme degree was the *Manifeste aux Puissances*, so pointed by M. de Lamartine, opposed to anything like a policy of "territorial aggression," that the most onward portion of the Republican Party received with disfavor this solemn document, precisely because they thought that the exaggerated moderation of its tone was liable to be misconstrued into a want of determination and energy—an opinion in which the minority of the Provisional Government, and I was one of them, concurred.

However, as far as the *Manifeste aux Puissances* deprecated all idea of selfish encroachment and military conquest, it was in perfect keeping with the principles professed by the party which the Provisional Government had to represent.

For as much as the French Republicans are inclined to assist such nationalities as are unmistakably trampled upon by foreign oppressors, so much are they averse to any war intended for the self-seeking purposes of ambition, military glory and territorial conquest.

I know but too well the prejudices sedulously spread and fostered in this country respecting the supposed aggressiveness of the Republican Party; but, at any rate, Sir Rossar Peel is not justified in adducing, in support of these prejudices, anything that I have ever done, said or signed as a member of the Provisional Government.

The fact is, (and this I have said over and over again,) the party to which I belong consider war, even when unavoidable, as one of the saddest proofs of the unsound condition of the world; they are for no other conquests than those which merk peacefully the progress of the human mind; they deny kings and governments of any description, the right of disposing of nations as mere cattle; they take standing armies to be inconsistent with liberty, and they feel acutely enough how easily a victorious warrior is changed into a world-admired despot!

May I ask of you, in the interest of historical truth, the insertion in your paper of these remarks.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant.

MARCH 31. LOUIS BLANC.

The Roman People and the Pope.

Le Nord, of Brussels, gives the text of the proclamation distributed by the Roman National Committee, with the object of restraining the people from any violent manifestation against the Papal Government, in revenge for the brutal massacre perpetrated by the Papal *gendarmes* on the Corso. Its temperance, dignity and firmness are worthy of all praise.

Romans: The injury done you has been sanguinary and atrocious; and it is with justice that you destre and wish to obtain vengeance for it. It is a sadly ungrateful task to restrain the boiling indignation of a generous people exposed to the last insults from the most contemptible of governments; but in public, as in private life, it is necessary to know how to suffer and sometimes to repress the sudden impulses of passion, that we may await the moment of its successful explosion. Certainly, if the only question were to show the clerical oppressors that you do not fear their cut-throats, armed by these ministers of Christ with a cruelty unknown to the Austrians and the Bourbon, the proof of this, you know, would be neither long nor difficult to seek. But the work before us is to free Rome forever from their yoke. The hour for this will not be slow in coming, but it has not yet struck. At this time, any violent movement would be unfortunate, partly because it would increase the difficulties of the august defenders of the national cause, partly because it might force us into collision with the French troops, to whom, as Italians, you owe so much gratitude.

For the moment, then, be prudent, and, when you are called to the trial, those who are provoking you will see whether or no you are courageous. Whosoever excites you at this moment to revenge and violence serves the cause of the Government, which would gladly see flowing once more the generous blood of Rome. Spit now, this blood will harm instead of helping our country. Repel, then, all senseless lostigations, useful only to the views of Austria and of the clerical caste, the enemy of our regeneration.

Wemyss Jobson Redivivus—Threatening to Horsewhip an M. P.

From the London Sun.

At the Westminster Police Court Sir James Ferguson, M. P. for Ayrshire, appeared to prosecute a complaint against Mr. Wemyss Jobson, a man between 50 and 60 years of age, who had been apprehended by Ferguson, one of the summoning officers, on a warrant charging him with sending a threatening letter to the complainant, whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned.

Sir James said that the prisoner, who was utterly unknown to him, had addressed a series of letters to him, alluding to transactions to which he was a perfect stranger. The first of these completed that defendant had been defrauded by relations of complainant, and the last contained a threat. Complainant had inquired of persons whose names were mentioned in the letters whether there was any foundation for the grave charges they contained, and was informed there was not.

The letter containing the threat, which defendant had admitted to the officer when captured was written by him, was then read by the magistrate. It said: "With Mr. Wemyss Jobson's disdains, and notice, that if there cowardly efforts are farther persisted in, he *shall flog Sir James from one end of* —— (the word was unintelligible as it appeared) *to the other, should he find him.*"

Defendant requiring the production of other letters, they were read. They did not, however, refer to Sir James personally, but contained a series of charges and much invective against distant branches of his family. One, however, imputed that part of the defendant's patrimony had been expended to secure Sir James' return for Ayrshire.

Sir James expressed the astonishment he had felt at the imputation, and repeated that he knew nothing about defendant or his patrimony.

In reply to questions from defendant, Sir James declared he never knew that his uncle and nephew had got hold of defendant's family property, and had never heard of such a thing till now. Had ever had any of defendant's property; never employed anybody to track his course about town; never knew him till he wrote the letters, and never saw him till now. *Never met Lola Montez at Lord Camperdown's, or set her to get him assaulted in an American court of justice.* Never threatened defendant while speaking of him to anybody.

The defendant, in the course of a long statement, said that Sir James' uncle married his (defendant's) niece, and then the parties getting hold of another uncle, induced him to disinherit defendant, his brother and sister, the two latter of whom were in poverty and great distress. All this was done while he (defendant) was in America. With regard to the threat in the letter, he submitted it was clearly hypothetical, for if Sir James did not annoy him there was nothing in it. The defendant submitted he ought to be the complainant, and *if the law did not protect him, he must do as people did in America—protect himself.*

A very formidable dagger, found in defendant's possession, having been produced, Mr. Paterson said it was quite clear defendant was suffering under some extraordinary delusion, in which he entertained a strong feeling against the complainant. People were not allowed in this country to threaten to flog others, or to carry about dangerous weapons, to redress their supposed or real wrongs, nor would well-constituted men do so. Defendant was to be feared as a very dangerous man, because he suffered under a very dangerous delusion, and he must find two sureties in £100 each, for his good behavior.

On the intercession of Sir James, the bail was reduced to two of £40, but as the Court was closed he had no opportunity of procuring them.

Anniversary of the Youths' Missionary Association of Rutgers-street Church.

The spacious and beautiful Church in Rutgers-street was filled, on the evening of 15th inst., with the children of the Sunday School, and their parents and friends, celebrating the 24th anniversary of the Childrens' Missionary Society. The School consists of 400 children, nearly all of whom were present. They are organized as an auxiliary of the Domestic Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and have contributed upwards of $4 000 to its funds. Their contribution last year was $265. An interesting feature of their relation to the Board is in having a particular missionary assigned to them, with whom they regularly correspond, so that they know precisely where and on whom their contributions are expended, and they receive regular reports and details of the cultivation of the field which is more especially their own. The missionary at present correspondent with them is Rev. Allen H. Brown, (son of the late Silas Brown, of this City,) whose devoted labors in "The Pines" of New-Jersey have been, and continue to be, so largely blessed in establishing Sunday-Schools, and planting thrifty churches in that remarkable and too long neglected region. They are also about to take up, in connection with a Ladies' Association in the same Church, a missionary in Texas, who was originally a scholar in their school.

The services were highly interesting, and none the less so on account of the fact that the School, as well as the Church, besides sustaining themselves in a part of the City which is largely drawn upon by emigration up-town-wards, are laboriously doing good missionary work in that Eastern part of the City, and the School is carrying on its operations entirely by means of agents whom itself has raised up. The superintendent, and the organist and leaders of the singing, which was all performed very beautifully, were trained in this School; and even the collection was taken up by a band of little "deacons," none of them apparently over ten years of age, who are children in the Sunday-school. It is clear at a glance that such training is hereafter to show its fruitfulness and value in wider, life-long labors of love.

Rev. M. Macoll, of the Presbyterian Church in Boston, which was lately in the occupancy of the Unitarian congregation, under the care of Mr. Cobbins, offered prayer. Rev. Dr. Happersett, Secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions, made some brief statements, and a sermon was then delivered by Rev. Dr. Hoge, of the Brick Church. The discourse, founded on the words, "Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me, for such is the kingdom of Heaven," presented a clear and careful Scripture argument to show the capacity of little children to be converted. It urged this doctrine with beautiful and pertinent illustration, concluding with a tender and thrilling appeal to parents and to children. The large audience held together until the end of the services, and seemed loth to seperate, and not until a charming voluntary, "We speak of the realms of the blest," had been sweetly and appropriately sung by the children," by way of "final concision," did they begin slowly to disperse. All were highly pleased, and we trust edified. The collection was apparently a generous one.

Murder in Nebraska.

SPEEDY RETRIBUTION—THE CULPRIT EXECUTED THE SECOND DAY AFTER THE COMMISSION OF THE CRIME.

Judge Bennett writes to the Nebraska City *News*, detailing a cold-blooded murder perpetrated in Auburn on the 13th. Messrs Young and William West had a quarrel over some trifle deeds which the latter held to secure a debt of $125 due him from Young. Young finally left the house and West locked the door after him, remarking that he was afraid Young would return and shoot him. The person to whom he made this remark, writes Judge Bennett, "Walked to Young's house, and when within three or four steps of the door saw Young level his gun at West, who was walking obliquely by the house. Witness said, 'More, don't shoot.' Young replied, 'I said I would,' and immediately fired, and fifteen buckshot, from Young's double-barreled shot gun, took effect in the right hip and side of West. West fell, and cried out to arrest Young for he had murdered him, and expired in about twenty minutes thereafter. Young fled, and secured himself in the attic of a store room in Denver. He was found about sundown under a big pile of harness in one corner. The crowd, and there was an immense one, exhibited great moderation, and decided to give him a fair public trial on the next day.

On the next day three Judges were elected by the crowd, and a Sheriff appointed. And a jury of twelve of our best and most substantial business men elected. About 10 o'clock the trial commenced and lasted until dark, and resulted in a verdict of guilty of premeditated murder. The judges then asked the prisoner if he had aught to say why sentence should not be pronounced against him. He arose and said that he held no malice against the jury who found him guilty, nor against the attorney (your correspondent) who prosecuted, nor against the judges, nor the people; that he had had a fair trial, and he was satisfied; that there was something—a cause for this difficulty, that none of us knew, or ever should know—that all he asked was a little time to arrange his business.

The judges then passed sentence, that on Thursday, the 15th inst., between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock P. M., he should be hanged by the neck until he was dead. This sentence was then offered to the meeting, and was confirmed without a dissenting voice. On Thursday, a gallows was erected over the spot where the murdered man fell, and about 4 o'clock, Young, attended by a venerable white-headed minister, who exhorted and prayed with him on the stand; and, after causing a short written statement to be read, the black cap was placed over his eyes, the rope adjusted around his neck, and in another moment of awful suspense the drop was drawn, and Moses Young was launched into eternity. And thus ended the life of Moses Young, who murdered Wm West on Tuesday, was tried for it on Wednesday, and hung for it on Thursday.

Interesting from Arizona.

MRS. PAGE COMES IN ALIVE, LANCED BY INDIANS AND LEFT FOR DEAD—FIFTEEN DAYS ON THE MOUNTAINS—MOVEMENTS OF CAPT. EWELL.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

TUCSON, Sunday, April 1, 1860.

An express rider arrived here on Saturday night, bringing intelligence from Mrs. John Page, the woman who was stolen by the Apaches and carried into captivity.

From the slight information already acquired, it would appear that Mrs. Page came within sight of some of her friends of the pursuing party, although unperceived by them, and refused to follow further. The Indians, rather than give her up, and supposing themselves closely pursued, lanced her in several places and left her for dead. This must have occurred on the day succeeding her abduction from home, over two weeks ago.

We have no particulars of Mrs. Page's condition during all this time. It is only known that she revived somewhat, after some time, that she supported life by digging for roots, and notwithstanding her enfeebled condition, was enabled to drag herself to her friends in the pinery. Her husband, who had been in Tucson for some days, expecting information in regard to her from Capt. Ewell, started for home on Saturday night with a physician.

The whole account seems so incredible that it would be pronounced an April hoax if the subject were one which admitted of any pleasantry, but it is really true. How Mrs. Page, a feeble young woman, with quotidian fever and ague, with several lance wounds in her body; left for dead on a high, bleak mountain, far from home; how she should, unassisted, bind her own wounds, seek her own food and summon to her aid the energy requisite to gain her home, is a mystery that can only be explained by attributing it to Providential causes. Further particulars will doubtless arrive in a few days.

Capt. Ewell, who had come in for supplies, left this morning for Aravypa Cañon, to effect the release of the little girl who was stolen with Mrs. Page.

Another Arctic Expedition.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "The following letter from our distinguished countryman, Henry Grinnell, Esq., of New-York, was handed the gentleman to whom it was addressed, as he was about leaving New-York for some a few days since. Our friend C. F. Hall, Esq., will leave the port of New-London, Conn., for the Arctic Regions, on the 20th of May, and expects to be absent about three years:

NEW-YORK, March 14, 1860.

Mr. C. F. Hall—*Dear Sir:* Probably no one in this country is more desirous of arriving at the truth relative to the fate of Sir John Franklin and his party, than myself. The fate of Franklin and some of his officers and men, is known by the record found on King William's Land by Capt. (now) Sir F. L. McClintock, but the fate of 105 members of Franklin's expedition, living on the 25th day of April, 1848, and many other matters important to the history of that Expedition have yet to be determined.

I believe some of the 105 may yet be found habitant among the Esquimaux of Britain or Victoria and Prince Albert Land. I further believe that the graves of Franklin and some of his officers and men, known to be dead, as well as the records of the Expedition and many important relics, will be found on King William's Land if search be made there in the months of July, August and September.

The course you propose to pursue is entirely a new and important one, and I see not why, with the exercise of your better judgment, you may not ultimately accomplish all that could be desired in satisfactorily determining many of the unsettled questions indicated above, as well as increasing our geographical knowledge of that portion of the Arctic regions over which you propose to pass.

You have my earnest wishes for the accomplishment of the noble object you have in view, and I will cheerfully contribute to the requisite funds to carry it out.

With great regard, I am your friend.

HENRY GRINNELL.

From Southern Africa.

BORDER TROUBLES—THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO CHINA—FUGITIVE SLAVES.

From the Boston Traveller.

By the arrival at this port of the bark *Justice Story*, we have Cape of Good Hope papers to Feb. 14, by which we learn that there are indications of trouble on the borders, in consequence of the proposition to unite the two Republics into one Government. The Colonial authorities will probably oppose this movement, on the ground that if the new Republic should grow strong and prosper, the example would not be lost upon the Cape Colony, which might thus be induced to throw off the yoke of the mother country.

The French expedition to China had arrived at Cape town in large numbers, the harbor being filled with French vessels of war. The number of French troops on board these vessels was estimated at six thousand. One or two of the English vessels belonging to the same expedition had arrived.

Rev. Dr. Adamson, from America, had reached Cape Town. The propie of the Cape were having an excitement of something like our Fugitive Slave law. A number of juvenile German immigrants, who had been apprenticed at Cape town, escaped from their enforced masters. The police pursued the fugitives, and capturing four of them, returned them to their masters, several of whom, however, refused to receive them until they had served out a term of imprisonment in jail, as a punishment for their conduct.

The Jews of the Cape had subscribed £183 for the benefit of their suffering brethren in Morocco. Where is the place in the wide world to which the Jew does not penetrate.

Later news had been received from New-Caledonia, the latest French acquisition in the Pacific. It appears from the official *Monitteur* of that island, that fugitives from the neighboring English penal islands had established themselves among the forty thousand savages who surround the French colonists, inviting them to murder their rulers. In consequence, martial law had been proclaimed, and any European caught aiding or advising the savages in such matters, would be punished with instant death.

LAW REPORTS.

Proposed Sale of St. Thomas' Church—The Church to be Relocated in Forty-first-street.

Application of the Rector and Vestrymen of St. Thomas' Church.—This application came on to be heard pursuant to notice. It is, as will be remembered, a petition of a number of the congregation of St. Thomas' Church, located on the corner of Broadway and Houston street, for an order of the Court granting leave to the petitioners to sell the edifice and premises.

The petitioners allege that the church is, at present, too small, not being sufficiently capacious to seat the audience usually in attendance. They state that it will seat only about one thousand persons, and that for this reason the rental is too small to pay the expenses of the Church. They insist that if the church and lots were sold for their market value the proceeds of the sale would be enough to erect a large and commodious edifice upon another site, which it is proposed to purchase in Forty-first-street, and that there would be a surplus over with which to pay other necessary expenses. They also allege that a large majority of the property owners and votars of the corporation are in favor of the sale and relocation.

A number of the property-holders and vault-owners, however, oppose the movement, alleging that more than half of the congregation reside below Fourteenth street. One of these, Mr. Manry, made affidavit to this fact, and further stated that he had attended church there for five years, and that there was always a good attendance.

Sixteen of the vault owners set forth, by submitting deeds thereto, that they are possessed of vested rights in the vaults, and that 112 bodies were now therein interred which cannot be removed under the Corporation deeds so long as the Corporation continues in existence.

The application was heard before Justice Bonney at Chambers of the Supreme Court, and was discussed at length by counsel.

Counsel for the application contended that the statements made by the opposition, that the Church was always full, was merely an additional support of the position taken by the movers of this project. It was always full, because it was easily filled. If it was larger, it could be always full, and there would be a better rental, because more room. In regard to the statement that a majority of the congregation resided below Fourteenth-street, counsel contended that that was an admission that nearly one-half of it resided above Fourteenth-street—that it was obvious, from the statement, that the Church was now on the lower verge of the residences of the congregation. As to the vaults, a majority—a large majority—of the owners of these were in favor of removal.

It is stated that, in 1824, the property was purchased for $14,000, and that it is now worth over $300,000. It is also stated, by parties interested and outside of the papers, that the names of many of the persons who have been induced to sign the petition for removal, were obtained by false representations, and by the circulation of a petition. The opposition think a meeting of the property-holders should have been called, and all should have been heard, and each consulted.

Petitioners' counsel say that the only ground of opposition is that the opposers *do not want the Church to be removed*; that they show no good reason why it should not be removed—merely filing their personal wishes regarding it. A great number of deeds and other Church records were produced and put in evidence.

The case is still pending.

Wm. M. Evarts for petitioners; J. W. Gerard and W. C. Watmore opposed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....March 20.

$2 000	Kentucky S. 6s.	10½	
2 100	Ky. 5 ₩ c. lar. h.	104	
1,000	Indiana 5's, 6s...	90	
12,000	Tenn. 6s '90.....	91¾	
18,000	do.....b10	81¾	
500	Virginia 5. 6s...	93¾	
18,000	do....	93¾	
10 000	Mo. St. 6s....b10	84½	
9,000	do.....	84¾	
10,000	do.....	84¾	
1 000	Cal. St. 7s.....	90	
5,500	do.....	90¾	
2,000	Erie 2d M. Bs....	96	
1,000	R. R. 2d M. Bs'62	84¾	
1 000	Erie R. 5'h M. Bs	58	
1,000	Hud. R. R. 2d M.	101¾	
1,000	Hud. R. R. 3d M.	89	
9 000	Har. R. R. 1st M.	100	
4 000	Har. R. R. 3d M.	78	
7,000	M. C. R. 8 ₩ c. 1st m. r. r. c. s....	94¾	
2,000	L. E. & W. 1 m b.	73½	
1,000	Ina. C. & M. 1 g b.	72	
39	Bank of Commerce.	180¾	
10	Bank of America.	110	
100	P. M. S. Co....	104¾	
50	do.....	104¾	
50	do.....	104¾	
100	Canton Company..	22½	
56	do.....	b30	22¾
250	do.....	b30	22½
45	Dal. & Hud. Can. Co.	97½	
10	Cou. Coal Pref.	b30	15
100	do.....		14½
50	Pac. Mail St. Co....	104½	
50	do.....	104½	
20	do.....	104¾	
805	New-York Cen. R.	80	
1060	do.....	80¾	
300	do.....	s10	80¾
600	do.....	b60	80¾
750	do.....		80¾
1,000	do.....	b30	80¾
200	do.....	b60	80¾
300	do.....	s60	80
150	Erie Railroad...	b30	17½
18	do.....		17
50	do.....		15¾
22	do.....		15¾
50	do.....	b30	15¾
100	do.....		15¾
50	do.....	b30	16
200	Harlem Railroad...		13¾
100	do.....	b30	14
500	do.....	b10	14
100	do.....		13¾
600	do.....		14
100	do.....	s60	14
10	Har. R. Preferred.		23¼
200	do.....		30¾
100	do.....		30¾
163	do.....	b30	40
8	Second-avenue R..		98
1150	Reading Railroad		43½
500	do.....		43¾
250	do.....	b30	43¾
100	do.....	b60	43¾
100	do.....	b30	43¾
100	do.....		43¾
100	ds.....	b30	43¾
50	Indiana. & Cin R.		40
150	Hudson River R....		42
12	do.....		41¾
120	Mich. Central R....		49
100	ds.....	b60	49¼
50	do.....		49¾
50	ds.....	s60	49
50	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R		12¾
100	do.....	s60	12¾
51	do.....		12¾
100	do.....	b30	12¾
250	do.....		12¾
17	do.....		13
365	M. S. & N. I. G. S..		26
100	do.....	s60	24¾
225	do.....	b10	24¾
100	do.....	b30	24¾
150	Cleve. & Tol. R..	s30	29¾
50	do.....		29¾
100	do.....	s30	29¾
400	do.....	s60	29¾
150	da.....	b30	29¾
100	do.....	b10	29¾
100	do.....	s30	29¾
400	do.....	b60	29¾
500	do.....	b6	30
400	do.....		29¾
100	do.....	s10	29¾
100	Ch. & Rock I. R.	b70	64¾
100	do.....	b10	64¾
250	do.....	b60	64¾
550	da.....	s60	64¾
100	do.....		64¾
100	do.....	s60	64¾
100	do.....		64¾
50	do.....	b60	64¾
50	Penn. Coal Co.....		83¾

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 5s, 1874....	103¼	
6,000	do.....	103¾	
3,000	E. R. 2d M. Bs	84¾	
2 000	do.....	b60	85¾
9,000	H. & St. J. R. 6s	74¾	
1,000	M. C. R. 8 ₩ c. 1st m. r. r. c. s....		94¾
3,000	L. E. & W. 1 m b.	73½	
1,000	Ina. C. & M. 1 g b.	72	
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1860.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the Publishers "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

TO ADVERTISERS.

The enlargement of the circulation of the TIMES is at the present moment so rapid as to render it imperative that advertisements intended for the daily issue should be sent in at the earliest practicable moment. Announcements which fail to reach the office before nine o'clock P. M., lose all the advantages of classification under the heads to which readers are accustomed to refer. It is, therefore, quite as important to the advertisers as to ourselves, to have that hour the latest for the reception of their notices.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GRAND MATINEE—BARBER OF SEVILLE.

WINTER GARDEN—GRAND MATINEE—LUCREZIA BORGIA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—ROYAL ANGLO-AMERICAN EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—COLLEEN BAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—TOWN AND COUNTRY—KILL OR CURE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—ROBIN HOOD—BENICIA BOY—FRISKY CORKER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: JEANIE DEANS—Evening: WILLOW COPSE.

CHICKERING'S WAREROOMS—CLASSICAL SOIREE.

COOPER INSTITUTE—PRAIN'S COURT OF DEATH.

HOPE CHAPEL—MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

MINTH-STREET—MODEL OF KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

HOPE CHAPEL—GEN. TOM THUMB.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF GEM PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The publication of the President's letter to Ex-Governor WALKER has not only carried sorrow to the White House, but peril to the person of Attorney-General BLACK. The challenge sent him by the fireful Mississippian was declined, but with the remark, "I suppose WALKER will murder me," which the latter gentleman is understood to regard as fitting provocation to that deadly purpose. In the meantime the Ex-Governor has laid before the Covode Committee the letter from Kansas relative to Territorial affairs, which evoked the President's response. Nothing could more clearly indicate the understanding with which WALKER was sent to Kansas, and the cowardly treason which betrayed it.

The Senate was not in session yesterday. The House devoted its attention mainly to private bills, passing several of them, and among the number, that granting a pension of $50 a month each to the widows of Generals MACOMB, SMITH and RILEY. At the opening of the session, Mr. CRAWFORD endeavored to procure an adjournment until Tuesday; but the proposition was opposed by Mr. HOUSTON and others, and was voted down. The Committee on Elections reported in regard to the contested membership for Nebraska; declaring Mr. S. G. DALY, rather than the sitting Delegate, Mr. EASTABROOK, entitled to a seat. Mr. BURLINGAME procured the adoption of a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of raising the Sardinian Mission to first-class grade. The House adjourned to Monday.

Some unimportant items of newe are brought us by the Overland Mail, which has not yet caught up with the Pony Express, as the advices which it furnishes only reach to the 30th ult. The rush to the Washoe mines continues. It was estimated that as many as fifty persons were leaving San Francisco each day for the land of promise. Indeed, so great was the throng that it was feared that provisions in Carson Valley would fall short of the demand. The price of flour had already risen there 30 per cent. The agent of the Pony Express had arrived at Genoa, in Carson Valley, to perfect arrangements for communication by that route with Salt Lake. A *nolle prosequi* had been entered in the case of Mr. CHASE, on trial at San Francisco for having adulterated the chemical substances used in the Assay-office.

The trial of Rev. JACOB HARDEN, of Warren County, N. J., upon a charge of having murdered his wife last Summer, by administering poison to her, is proceeding at Belvidere. The evidence elicited on Thursday and yesterday left no doubt of the woman having died from the effects of arsenic. Mrs. RAMSEY, at whose house the death occurred, testified to the poison being in the house, and accessible to HARDEN, and that it had been used. She and Mrs. GEARY gave a painful account of the final sufferings of the deceased, and of the indifference of the husband.

With the opening of Spring the rush of travel California-ward has fairly commenced. The *North Star*, yesterday, took out over 1,000 passengers. For a large portion of them berths must be chalked out on the floors of the different cabins, which ought will be totally inadequate to their accommodation. Among the passengers was Col. F. W. LANDER, the second of Mr. POTTER in the recent shooting duel. The evening previous to his departure, Col. LANDER was honored with a serenade at the Metropolitan Hotel, by some of his admirers. He made a speech in response to calls made upon him, referring to his connection with the wagon-road expedition, and declaring that Mr. POTTER had emerged from the late *affaire d'honneur* with a clean record.

Special meetings of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen were called last evening, for the purpose of considering a message from acting Mayor PECK. This document reviews the action of the late Legislature with reference to the City of New-York, and severely condemns the legislation by which the several City Railroads have been foisted on the City without the sanction of the City authorities, as well as the act with reference to West Washington Market—all of which, it will be recollected, were passed over the Governor's veto. Both Boards adopted a resolution offered by Alderman BADEAU, directing the Counsel to the Corporation to take all proper necessary legal means to prevent the occupation of our streets by any persons claiming the right to construct City railroads under authority from the Legislature, without sanction for such construction from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty. There is, therefore, a prospect of a conflict between the City and the State equal, to that which succeeded the passage of the Metropolitan Police Law.

The Harbor Police yesterday finished the task of removing the shad poles from the North River and Bay, and the harbor is now free of those obstructions.

The case of HOMER B. HAWKINS was argued by JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., and ex-Recorder SMITH, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder BARNARD. The motion was made for the discharge of the defendant, or a reduction of bail. After hearing the counsel at great length, the Recorder reduced the bail to $2,000, but refused the discharge applied for.

In the case of HENRY KARPLES, Jr., in the Oyer and Terminer, the Jury found a verdict of guilty, thus reversing the decision of the Court of General Sessions, where the case was tried before Judge RUSSELL. The defendant was remanded for sentence.

Another very large business was done on the Stock Exchange yesterday; the speculation taking a wide range through the list of Bonds and Shares, and prices again strong. Exchange was in brisk demand for the mail to-day, at previous quotations. No alteration in Money.

More activity was discernible in Flour, and Southern brands were dearer. Wheat and Corn were quiet. Less extensive transactions occurred in Provisions, Coffee, Molasses, Hay, Hops, Linseed Oil and Seeds. Sugars, Tobacco and Whisky were in fair request. Cotton, Naval Stores and Freights were inactive.

The Charleston Convention.

Everybody is eagerly watching for the movements of the Democratic Convention at Charleston. Men of all parties look upon the nomination to be made there as deciding their own action. In the political game which is impending, the Democrats have the first move. When that has been made, the other parties will see more clearly the course which they must take.

The first and most earnest effort at Charleston will be to nominate DOUGLAS. His friends and the *Tribune* are very confident of success. The former base their expectations upon a general estimate of what will be found absolutely essential to success,—and a good deal of their confidence is simulated for the purpose of effecting the result. The *Tribune* predicts it, because it wishes it as the most effectual means of defeating Mr. SEWARD's nomination at Chicago. It is thoroughly committed against him, and is sincerely anxious, both upon grounds of principle and of policy, to prevent his nomination. If the Democrats shall nominate a Southern man upon a Southern platform, it will not be easy to do this:—the Republicans in that event will feel strong enough to elect any man who may be put in nomination, and Mr. SEWARD will certainly be their candidate. If Mr. DOUGLAS should be the Democratic nominee, it would not be so safe for the Republicans to trust to their unaided strength,—and Mr. SEWARD would doubtless be set aside for some more available man. Hence the *Tribune's* anxiety to bring about that contingency by promoting the nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS.

It does not seem to us by any means certain that Mr. DOUGLAS will succeed. The politicians of the South, and all the devotees of the Administration, are intensely hostile to him;—and it would be very remarkable if they should not have power to control a third of the delegates. If the South is obstinate, Mr. DOUGLAS cannot be nominated,—not merely for lack of votes, but because the Northern Democracy will not consider it safe to force a candidate upon the unwilling South. The Southern vote is too indispensable for success. The South seem likely to press HUNTER, GUTHRIE and BRECKINRIDGE. It is not at all impossible that the friends of DOUGLAS may say to the Convention: Either nominate him upon the Cincinnati platform, or nominate a man of your own, upon your own platform. If Northern votes are wanted, they will be called upon to nominate the only man who can command them. If they are not wanted, then the South may as well take everything into its own hands and do its best.

The New-York delegation will undoubtedly have a good deal of weight. WOOD's spurious delegates will probably be treated with courtesy, but nothing more—for there cannot be a politician in the whole South so blind or so ignorant as to suppose that WOOD has an influence outside the City limits, or any legitimate political influence within them. The regular delegates have carefully avoided taking ground in favor of any candidate, and are quite likely to divide their votes between DOUGLAS and HUNTER, so long as it is clear that neither of the two can get the nomination. In course of time they will thus be prepared, after due conference and consideration, to present the name of Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR as their candidate, and to pledge the vote of New-York in the event of his nomination. They can point, in support of this pledge, to the strong popular strength he has developed whenever he has been run, and to the fact that his position on the controverted questions of the day is as nearly impartial as possible. He could not be very objectionable to either section, and would, therefore, have strength in both.

It is by no means certain that the friends of Judge DOUGLAS would acquiesce in such a selection; nor, indeed, that the South would consider it safe. But we are inclined to believe that the attempt will be made—with what degree of success remains to be seen.

The American Coolie-Trade.

By a curious coincidence, which we trust may not be altogether unprofitable to the cause of humanity, the Legislatures of England and America have been almost simultaneously called upon to consider the abuses of the Coolie-trade in the East. The report of Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, upon this traffic, has just been laid before the House of Representatives, and through the press before the people of the United States. In this report it was proved with terrible distinctness that in the absence of any regulations weighted with the national authority to restrain them from violating the instincts of humanity, American merchants and ship-masters have been gradually drawn into the most atrocious practices in connection with the Coolie-trade on the coasts of the Chinese Empire. The traditional horrors of the African middle-passage have been re-enacted, are indeed continually re-enacting, under the American flag in the Chinese ports and on the Indian seas. Men are kidnapped by the agents of American mercantile houses, huddled into the unventilated holds of American clipper-ships, restrained of their liberty by force of arms, transported thousands of miles to foreign lands, there disposed of under instruments which they cannot comprehend to masters whose language they do not speak, and condemned to labors which in nine cases out of ten can have no end but death, and to a life from which death is a welcome and desirable release.

Hardly have these disgraceful facts been authoritatively brought before us, when fresh and most damning confirmation of them reaches us from beyond the Atlantic. A Committee of the British Parliament is prosecuting a similar inquiry into the Chinese Coolie-trade, because the British Government is at this moment negotiating a treaty with the Emperor NAPOLEON for the relaxation of the restrictions hitherto imposed upon the Indian Coolie-trade with the colonial possessions of France. Before this Committee evidence has been laid, from the allied Anglo-French commander in the Chinese Seas, pointing to the Americans as the chief actors in the abominable cruelties of the Chinese traffic. The details of this evidence have not yet reached us; but, with Mr. ELIOT's report lying before Congress, we can have no excuse for delay in our action upon this matter. It is a question of national honor, as well as of common humanity.

Nor is this all. We are even now preparing to receive with unwonted pomp the first embassy which any great Power of Eastern Asia has ever sent to a Christian State, since the then mighty empire of Siam dispatched its envoys to the Court of LOUIS XIV. The Japanese Ministers are to be welcomed as the forerunners of a wonderful expansion in the intercourse of maritime Asia with the United States; and we are already confidently counting upon our growing influence with the Chinese and Japanese nations, to give us certain immense future advantages over our European rivals in the opulent commerce of the Orient. It should be clear to the meanest capacity, that if we suffer our flag to become identified in the Eastern seas with the excesses and outrages now perpetrated almost exclusively under its starry folds, we shall seriously compromise our position in that quarter of the world. All considerations of Christianity and civilization apart, it may perhaps be doubted whether the profits which half-a-dozen reckless shipowners may make for themselves by selling the bodies and souls of a few thousand Mongols, yearly, to the sugar-planters of Cuba and the guano-workers of Peru, can compensate us for this national risk.

The Coolie-trade, upon which we now desire to see the energetic action of Congress concentrated, needs, perhaps, a clearer definition than it has yet received, to the popular apprehension. It has no sort of connection either with the voluntary Chinese emigration which has filled the ranches and cañons of California with the patient disciples of CONFUCIUS, or with the Hindoo Coolie-trade which has produced such marvelous results of prosperity in the English Colonies of the Mauritius, Guiana and Trinidad, and of which the French Emperor is now seeking to extend the advantages to the Indian and Caribbean Colonies of France. The Chinese emigrants to California and Australia, like the Irish and German emigrants to America, pay their own passage-money, command their own labor, and are the architects of their own good or ill fortune. The Hindoo Coolies, whose industry, honestly rewarded, has raised the sugar crop of the Island of Mauritius in a single year of freedom to five times the amount which it attained in the last year of Slavery, are persons engaged to labor for a term of five years in that colony, under the constant supervision of Government agents charged to protect their rights, to secure them the payment of their wages, a proper allowance of food and medical attendance in cass of illness, and at the end of their stipulated term of service to provide them, if required to do so, with a free passage back to India. This emigration is not the ally, but the enemy of Slavery. It has been carried on with ever increasing results of good to all parties concerned, not only with the Mauritius, but with the remoter American Colonies of Great Britain; and so far as the jealousy of the Anglo-Indian Government would permit, with the French Antilles and the *Isle de la Réunion*.

The Chinese Coolie-trade, on the other hand, is prosecuted by entirely irresponsible persons, with no control from any Government, Asiatic or European; and is a creation of European shipping-agents, acting in combination with Chinese contractors, no more decent or scrupulous than the emigrant-runners of New-York. The Imperial Chinese Government in 1855 issued proclamations forbidding the trade to be carried on, under the severest penalties. But thanks to domestic rebellion and foreign intervention, the Chinese Government has been reduced to a state of practical paralysis; and its fulminations have been found powerless against the cruel greed of the Coolie-dealers. In the same year, 1855, the British Government was appealed to on the subject, and Parliament passed an act confiscating all British vessels found engaged in this traffic within the British jurisdiction in the China seas. The only effects of this act have been to drive the traffic from the open ports of China into the smuggling port of Swatow, about two hundred miles above Hong-Kong; and to transfer the burden of the business from British to American vessels. Our only present rivals of importance in this nefarious traffic are the Peruvians, Chilians and North Germans. Peru, in 1856, followed the example of China and England, and made this trade illegal. But, so long as the American flag covers this cruel and cowardly commerce, it must continue to be carried on with all its actual incidents of shame and sin. Immediate and vigorous action on the part of Congress must result in its almost instantaneous suppression; and that action should clothe our civil agents in China with authority to put the enormity down with all the power of our naval forces in those seas. Circumstances having finally shifted the responsibility of this great wrong mainly upon our shoulders, it rests with ourselves to vindicate our national reputation, by acting at once in the premises as becomes our Christianity and our civilization.

A Busy President.

There is one point on which the Covode investigation will serve Mr. BUCHANAN rather than injure him. It will give the public a far higher idea of his industry and versatility than anything previously known of his career would have led them to entertain. When one reads the list of enterprises, as revealed by the witnesses, which he personally directed—the number of "arrangements" he superintended, now as "the President," now as the Executive, now as "J. B.," and now as JAMES BUCHANAN—one is astonished at the confidence expressed in the close of his letter to Governor WALKER, that Providence would bring him through them all. He must be either a very sanguine man, or a very audacious one, to expect any such interposition on his behalf. He not only looked after BRIGHAM YOUNG and Kansas in the first year of his Administration, but he took special charge of almost all the Democratic newspapers in the country. He fixed the amounts which were to be paid to these struggling organs out of the proceeds of the public printing, and at what times they were to be paid; and more than all, he selected the particular newspapers that were to receive the largest contributions.

He acted, moreover, as editor-in-chief of the *Constitution*—had all the principal leading articles read to him, and as these generally consist of foul-mouthed abuse, we may fairly conclude that he arranged the epithets, names, and now and then suggested one of additional force. He looked after the disposition of the various Government contracts: saw that they were not awarded to the lowest bidder, but to the bidder he most loved, and who could command most votes. He wrote private notes to the Attorney-General to prevent the rendering of inconvenient opinions; and more wonderful still, he looked after the bribery at the various State elections, indicated the general policy of the expenditure, and when necessary, got up sham parties with the public money, in order to confound the enemy. In short, no one can rise from the perusal of the revelation about his pursuits, contained in the evidence before the Investigating Committee, without being astonished at the man's activity and energy. If he had only served the United States with half the zeal which he seems to have displayed in the service of the Democratic Party, he would certainly have been at least an efficient President, and would have left the Chair with credit, if not with honor. But throughout the whole of his labors he seems never to have spent a thought upon the country at large, and never to have recoiled from anything that seemed likely to advance the interests of his own faction. In the service of the latter, he appears to have spared neither labor, nor conscience, nor honor. We hope it has some reward in store for him, commensurate with the sacrifices he has made for it.

We think we may add, in conclusion, that tragic as is the aspect which the greater portion of this shameful record wears, there are touches of the ludicrous in it, over which the most sorrowful of patriots may be permitted to chuckle. The last, and best by far, is Mr. BUCHANAN's indignation against Attorney-General BLACK, which seems likely, it is said, to lead to the learned gentleman's retirement from the Cabinet. BLACK's offence is, that so confident was he of the President's honesty, consistency and veracity, that he refused to believe that he ever wrote such a letter as that to R. J. WALKER while supporting, or preparing to support, the Lecompton bill, and denied its existence with faithful fury. If there is anything in this world which ordinary human nature is apt to feel grateful for, it is a friend's faith in one's goodness and truthfulness; for it is the highest compliment that friendship can pay. Buchananite human nature, however, is an entirely new article, and has got rid of all the amiable weaknesses; so BLACK, instead of being thanked in an agony of repentant humiliation for his frank devotion to an unworthy object, is about to be kicked out for his "imprudence!" BUCHANAN embracing BENNETT for denouncing him, has its counterpart in BUCHANAN abusing BLACK for not knowing him to be a humbug.

American Music and French Critics.

The scribes and pharisees, hypocrites, who do us the honor to cross the Atlantic and visit our "institutions," certainly contrive to pay off in full the debts scored against the "effete monarchies" by the adventurous Republicans who go abroad to despise and humiliate the decaying civilization of this Old World.

A sprightly French gentleman, for instance, M. XAVIER EYMA, who is now writing a *feuilleton* entitled *En Steamboat*, and setting forth his experiences in America, for the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, is showing up the faults and foibles of the Model Republic in the most surprising fashion. His latest contribution to our national self-esteem is a calm review of "Music in America." He begins with the flattering remark "that one of the greatest miseries of American life is American music." "Every American woman," he adds, "feels bound to play the piano, just as she feels bound to wear clothes;" "and yet," says M. EYMA, "I do not know any people more incompletely organized for music than the Americans." FOURIER and JEAN JAQUES ROUSSEAU have recorded the same opinion of the French, the great socialist averring "that a Parisian has no more musical sense than a toad," but then neither the Genevese sage nor the father of passional attraction had ever steamed up the Mississippi, "on which river the piano is inflexibly tortured from morning till night."

The "great and only real music for Americans," we learn from M. EYMA, "is their national airs. An American will abandon the gambling-tabls, a party of pleasure, his wife, his children, even his business, to run at full speed, glowing with joy and pride, after a hand or an organ which begins to play 'Yankee Doodle' or 'Hail Columbia.'" We commend this information to the police as offering a cheap and easy way of emptying the "hells" of Broadway, and keeping the curbstone clear in Wall-street.

"*Yankee Doodle*," we are further informed, "is borrowed, *with the exception of a few notes*, [which notes?] from an English opera, entitled *Ulysses*, and composed by JOHN CHRISTIAN SMITH, about the year 1781. *Hail Columbia*, originally called *Hail Britannia*, was an English war-song in the struggle for independence. One day after a great victory, the Americans conquered the song, and pursued the English, shouting it in their ears as they fled. There is another air called the *Star Spangled Banner*, but this is almost unknown to the present generation of Americans."

These, it will be seen at once, are facts worth knowing. Less important historically, but still very interesting, is an incident which fell within Mr. EYMA's observation, though he has unhappily forgotten the name of the city in which it occurred.

"A foreign lady had a rather old piano to sell. Two Americans came to look at it. The lady sat down and played *Hail Columbia* like an artist. The auditors applauded frantically. The air ended, one of the Americans rose and said, 'I offer you $200 for the piano.' This was about twice the value of the instrument. Madame was on the point of accepting the offer, when the other American signed to her to wait. The first visitor departed, the second said 'Madame, does the piano play *Yankee Doodle*?' The lady replied in the affirmative, and instantly executed the air. 'Superb,' cried the American. 'Madame, I will give you $300 for the piano, and if it could play both airs at once I would give you $600.'"

We have no doubt of the truth of this story,—who could have? And we think the incident must have occurred in Boston.

Decidedly the "effete monarchiss" are more than a match for us at our own weapons.

PROPRIETIES OF THE BENCH AND BAR.—During the trial of PFROMER, at the Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, a lively scene occurred. The prisoner's counsel, in addressing the jury, attempted to read a stenographic report of Judge RUSSELL's remarks concerning some point in the case. The prosecution objected to the reading, and the Court, with some impatience of manner, allowed the objection, and rebuked the counsel for introducing the report. A sharp passage of words followed between the Court and counsel, which the former (Judge SUTHERLAND) brought to a close by handing the counsel over to "the judgment of public opinion," instead of committing him on the spot for contempt.

It this exhibition of judicial indecision was bad, what followed was worse. The counsel proceeded to lecture the Court on its impatience, and the impropriety of an allusion to public opinion coming from the bench during the trial of a cause. He quoted from Chief Justice HALE opinions of undoubted soundness, but which, under the circumstances, were capable of no other construction than that of severe personal criticism upon the Judge presiding.

However well-deserved the censure may have been, it did not accord with the respect to which the Court is entitled, for counsel to be allowed while haranguing a jury to turn aside from the merits of the case, and in language of the severest invective and most direct personality, read the Court a lecture upon its conduct. If Judges expect to preserve a proper respect for the bench in the progress of causes before it, by threatening impudent counsel with the verdict of public opinion, and then tamely submitting to a defiant response, we commend to their attention a case perhaps not down in their books, but popularly known as the suit in ejectment of "The man with grass" *versus* "The boy in the tree." They may there read a precedent, which demonstrates the folly of uttering forceless threats where sterner measures are needed, and thus inviting contempt as well as a renewal of the impudence already endured.

THE MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS FOR TEXAS.—The anxiety of the Administration for an immediate war with Mexico, with or without cause, is a little too apparent. Under the flimsy pretext of chastising the Indians in Texas, the measure providing for a regiment of mounted volunteers, to be placed on the border, has been supported in Congress, and has finally passed.

The propriety of protecting the settlements on the frontier cannot be doubted. Regular troops, commanded by United States officers, who understand that their duty is to defend the border and not to commit acts of aggression, should be stationed on the Rio Grande, and they should be specially instructed to prevent expeditions organized by our own countrymen, in violation of the Neutrality laws, from entering Mexico. But to arm and equip a body of men in Texas, who voluntarily offer their services, either from mere love of fighting, or because they have private wrongs to avenge upon their neighbors over the river, is simply to place firebrands in the hands of incendiaries. We do not design to disparage the volunteer system. When the country is actually at war, she may place every reliance on the effectiveness and courage of the men who, of their own accord, come forward to do battle for her. Where spirit and daring are called for, they will achieve anything but impossibilities. But where the object is not to force a conflict, not to take the *onus* of a bloody war,—where forbearance is a virtue even beyond valor,—it is not politic to take the step that Congress has authorized. Without doubt President BUCHANAN and those who act with him are of opinion, just at this juncture, that the immediate commencement of hostilities would be to the advantage of their political party. But even upon this point they may fall into a very serious error. Whatever their party emergencies may require, the country does not want another war.

ENFORCING LAWS.—At every session of the Legislature efforts are made to amend and alter laws which are well enough as they stand. New laws are often found to be defective, and alterations and amendments are necessary. But, in most cases, the laws are inoperative, because the men who are charged with the duty of enforcing them are either incapable or indisposed to do their duty. Then those who are affected by their inefficiency resort to the Legislature and get them amended, instead of demanding of those in office a faithful discharge of their duty.

The Metropolitan Police law was doubtless imperfect and unwieldly in its working plan, but defective as it was, it could have been made much more efficient if it had been properly administered. The Legislature has made important alterations in the law, some of which are great improvements. Reducing the number of Commissioners and dropping the Mayors is a step in the right direction:—the power now being concentrated, we shall know whom to hold responsible. The powers of the Department have also been enlarged, and cases which before were doubtful are no longer so. If the *License* law and *Sunday Liquor* law are not enforced, it will be solely the fault of the Police. The law gives them ample power. The law which has passed for restraining the grosser forms of Sunday desecration, which we publish in another column, enables the Police to shut up scores of places which were a disgrace to our City.

A few weeks will show whether our Police, under the new law, is to act for the preservation of peace and order; or whether it is to be used to promote the ends of a political party.

SLAVE-TRADING MADE VERY EASY.—It is said that Judge MEGRATH, of South Carolina, has ruled in the case of CORRIE, of the *Wanderer*, that it is not "piracy" under the act of 1820 to *transport* Africans from Africa as slaves to this country, but that it must be proved that the prisoner kidnapped them. If Judge MEGRATH's view of the law be correct, there is no reason why the Slave-trade should not be carried on from this moment as vigorously as it has ever been, because no slave-trader can ever have kidnapping proved against him. Others kidnap, and he is but a receiver. Moreover, if the Slave-trade be not piracy, the sooner it is made piracy the better. It is not a subject which we can afford to abstain from dealing with. Even if we did not owe it to our own dignity and honor, to let the world know what we think of the transportation of negroes to our shores by force, there are too many people interested in reviving the "accursed traffic" to leave us any room for hesitation. If we do not act, they will.

Under Judge MEGRATH's ruling, Senator WILSON's new bill will be utterly useless; inasmuch as it provides cruisers to repress a trade which the Courts declare perfectly lawful. We have reason to be thankful that this mine has been sprung before Congress adjourned. If the decision had been reserved till June, a lively business might have been done, and many fortunes made, before next January.

BUILDING AND BLASTING.—A stranger passing through the streets in the upper part of the City, at this season of the year, would imagine that New-York was built on a volcano. The erection of new buildings, and the preparations for their erection, are progressing vigorously in every part of the island. In another column will be found a *resumé* of the principal structures that are springing up in the metropolis. There is a law prescribing a penalty for careless blasting, and the new Police Commissioners, entering upon their terms of office at the time of year when accidents from this cause are most frequent, should signalize their advent by rigidly exacting it. The attention of the Central Park Police, whose precinct is almost rock-bound, should be specially directed to this subject, and, if necessary, their jurisdiction should be extended, that offending contractors and laborers may be promptly dealt with. Only last Thursday a stone, tossed into the air from Eighth-avenue, fell upon the most frequented road of the Central Park, very near a carriage in which a gentleman and lady were riding, and between it and a passing pedestrian. We trust the authorities will wake up to this subject, before we are called upon to record the consequence of their overlooking it.

Death of the Abbe Huc.

One of the most delightful, instructive and piquant of contemporary writers has just died at Paris, after a short illness. The memory of the Abbé HUC, a French missionary in China and Thibet, who carried the Cross into the heart of Central Asia, and studied the ritual of Buddhism in the very Meccas of that strange and wide-extended faith, deserves a place in the literary Pantheon, as well as in the more sacred shrines of the Church which he served with its single-hearted devotion.

EVARISTE-REGIS HUC was born at Toulouse Aug. 1, 1812, and after distinguishing himself at the seminary of that city, consecrated himself to a religious life, and entered the house of the Lazarist Fathers at Paris. He was ordained to the priesthood in February, 1839, and a few days afterwards sailed from Havre to take the place of the missionary PATHOYRE, who had just been put to death at Macao. The persecutions of the Catholics in China only stimulated the zeal of the young priest, who entered upon his labors with a spirit, an energy, and a self-forgetful zeal not unworthy the great apostle of the Indies himself. For five years, Father HUC sometimes accompanied by a colleague—Father GABET—but more frequently alone with his own honest faith, traversed the Northern and Western Provinces of the Chinese Empire, penetrating far into the chain of the Altai, and eventually reaching the sacred city of the Grand Lama. Whether from political or religious considerations, the Emperor TAO-KWANG, in the year 1848, when the general demoralization of the Empire—which broke out two years later under his successor, HIEN-FUNG, into the Great Rebellion—was rapidly demonstrating itself in the Central Provinces, sent out an order recalling HUC to Peking; and cut short at once his industrious pilgrimages and his missionary career. Forced to return to Macao, HUC struggled in vain for two years with the debilitating climate of that place, and finally sought permission to return to Europe. He had already published in the *Annales de la Propagation de la Foi* some very striking contributions on the habits, languages and beliefs of Central Asia. In 1850 he gave to the world his careful narrative of a *Voyage en Tartarie, le Thibet et la Chine, pendant les années* 1844, 1845 *and* 1846. This work, almost immediately translated into English, achieved an instantaneous and remarkable success. It poured a flood of light upon countries and customs of which the vaguest and most questionable accounts had before been current in the world; but this was not its only, nor even its greatest charm. The singular simplicity which breathed throughout these fresh and graphic pages seemed to belong to the age of HERODOTUS rather than to the Nineteenth Century. Picturesque without an effort, shrewd without skepticism, combining the irrepressible gayety and vivacity of the Southern Gaul with the sweet and natural dignity of the unaffected Christian, the good Abbé became at once a universal favorite. *Omne tulit punctum*; ethnologists and geographers acknowledged his scrupulous and enlightened desire of accuracy in dealing with the facts under his observations; students of human nature, and readers in general, were charmed with his unconscious portraits of the strange people it had been his rare fortune to know so intimately. A subsequent publication, *L'Empire Chinois*, though it covered ground more familiar and better known, was not inferior in merit or in interest, and won for the Abbé the honor of the first Montyon prize, decreed to him by the Academy in 1855. A more full and attractive sketch than is elsewhere to be found, of the Catholic Missions in China, was M. HUC's last contribution to literature. This appeared in 1857, under the title of *Le Christianisme en Chine*, and has been translated into many languages. Worn down by his labors, and undermined by the insidious effects of the coast climate of China, the Abbé's health has been precarious ever since his return to Europe; and his death, in the 47th year of his age, though premature, can hardly be called unexpected. He leaves behind him no priests more sincere, and few writers more honest or more entertaining than himself.

Miscellaneous.

—A young man named JOHN SHOUPER, residing in Dalton, Ohio, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a rifle. The only cause assigned for the rash act was, that he was in love with a young lady, but could not afford to get married. More instances are on record of men shooting themselves because they were married, than because they were not.

—The Mayor's office in this City is destitute of WOOD. That combustible material is at present employed in feeding the political fires of adjoining States. Should this WOOD be wholly consumed in the coming campaign, we can only say, "Peace to his ashes!"

— Accounts of a black rain in Troy have been traveling through the papers, and the public gape with wonder. A BLACK REIGN is no phenomenon. There has been an incessant one at Hayti for some years past, and we may yet have one at Washington.

—BLONDIN, who, like PAGANINI, performs wonders on a single string, is astonishing the natives of Upper Canada.

—Grapes are displayed in the windows of Broadway fruiteries, with the notice attached, $3 per pound. It is needless to say that they are sour grapes.

— "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," say the papers, is being played in nearly every city in the Union. Alas! it is being *lived* in them all!

The New-York School of Design.

A novel and very pretty "application of the Arts to life" took place on Thursday evening at the Cooper Institute. Certain rooms of that building have been for some time occupied, as our readers know, or ought to know, by the pupils of the New-York School of Design for Women. This excellent institution, under the supervision of a committee of accomplished ladies, and the very competent direction of Mr. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, has gradually begun to win for itself the place which it deserves to hold in the public estimation. Every effort to open new avenues of honorable personal independence to women is a duty done to society and to civilization. But the education of a class of young women in the principles and practice of the Arts of Design has a special value in this country, where the services of such a class are imperatively demanded by the backwardness of our manufacturing industry in those higher branches which depend for their vigor and fruitfulness upon the taste of the manufacturer. Beauty, as the industries of France have proved, has a market value all the world over; and the less-cultivated workmen of England have of late years been roused to recognize this fact, and to put themselves into training for a course of serious competition with the Gaul, whose subtle grace, passing into the fabrics of the furnace and the loom, had given him, at almost every point, the advantage over his British rivals. In America, the æsthetics of industry are still less fully developed than they are in England. Most of our leading manufacturers still import their "designers" from abroad. If the naturally tasteful instincts of our women can be fortified and educated into really artistic capacity, this condition of American manufactures offers them a wide—almost an unbounded—field for the honorable, useful, and profitable employment of their faculties, in a direction thoroughly congenial with the female nature, and eminently becoming in point of character. The New-York School of Design affords the means of securing this desirable end; and on Thursday evening the Lady Managers threw open the spacious rooms of the Cooper Institute to some hundreds of their own friends and the friends of the pupils of their school, in order that some sound judgment might be formed on the success which has already attended their enterprise. The galleries were filled with drawings and paintings by the pupils, more than a hundred in number, over whom Mr. RICHARDS exercises his artistic care. Many of the paintings were creditable as copies, but the chief interest of the exhibition belonged to the drawings, which offer the best indication of the progress of the pupils in the principles of design. We are glad to see that the paramount importance of instruction in these principles is evidently recognized in the course of the School. By its fidelity in this respect the institution must stand or fall. For its object is not to make poor painters, but good designers.

The social features of the occasion of Thursday was some very sweet music discoursed by DODWORTH's band, and a great deal of promenading, especially about the picturesque gallery which surrounds the handsome reading-room, and which was decorated with a bust of PETER COOPER, Esq., crowned with all kinds of green and blooming things. The rooms, we believe, will remain open to the public to-day, and we advise a visit to them as a good investment for the man of business, and a matter of wholesome interest for the philanthropist.

The only Preparation of Iron in a PALATABLE FORM which will not BLACKEN the TEETH or DISORDER the DIGESTION.

A CARD—THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF Georgia having passed an act at its last session, entitled an act to incorporate the Georgia Infirmary, and to provide for the better support of all who may become paupers or idiots within its jurisdiction, after the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, we will on that day, and after that day, for a period of twenty years, at our entire business, and draw our legal proportion of the profits of the Company, after paying seven per cent. on the stockholders, to the widows and orphans. Fund of the Department, which has already received from this source ten or fifteen hundred dollars, in spite of the disasters by fire, which, during the last nine months, have been of unexampled frequency and severity; the Firemen's Fund insurance Company has not every time lost premium, but a sufficient guarantee of how about eighteen months, is a sufficient guarantee of ability provided by the act of cession.

The popularity it has attained since its introduction, by the great benefit it has conferred from its use.

The recommendations of many of the leading Physicians of not only this City but throughout the country, as well as those of persons who have used it, invariably give to it the preference over almost every other article for similar complaints.

Soliciting your patronage, we are respectfully,

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN MILLS & CO.

Mills' Bentrobola will be sold by the underigned Druggists generally, and at our office.

A SAVING OF TWENTY PER CENT. TO ALL WHO WANT

A GLASS,
CHINA,
GAS FIXTURES,
AND SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Our assortment, is unequaled in the City of New-York, and our prices are marked down to a rate that must

CONVINCE ALL

that it is to their interest to make their purchases from us.

GOODS FREELY SHOWN,

and no one

PRESSED TO BUY.

N. B.—A lot of second-hand Gas Fixtures for sale at a great bargain. W. J. F. DALLEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

A CARD.

The Legislature of the State of Georgia having passed an Act at the last session prohibiting the drawing of Lotteries within its jurisdiction, after the 1st day of June, 1840, we will on that day remove our entire business to Wilmington Del. under the subjoined address.

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

Known all over the world as the best Instrument for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleaning and Preserving the Hair.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S
HAIR RESTORER.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S
HAIR RESTORER,
AND
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S
HAIR DRESSING.
For sale at
No. 356 Broome-st., New-York.
Depôt No. 356 Broome-st., New-York.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES?

My ONGUENT will force them in a few months in six weeks (upon the smoothest face) without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1—sent by mail, post free, to any address, by receipt of an order.

H. ECKERT'S FARINA JELLY.—A DELICIOUS dessert; and the best substitute for animal food extant. Directions sent free everywhere; and a copy of "Christian Adocate says: "It is a superb production." The New-York Independent says: "It is a remarkable reproduction of one of the ablest works on modern art." The New-York Observer says: "It is a remarkable reproduction of one of the ablest works on modern art." The Christian Advocate says: "It is a superb production." The New-York Mirror says: "It is a splendid publication, and contains the ELEMENT THOUSANDS Famished Families, announces the ELEMENT THOUSANDS Famished Families, announces the ELEMENT THOUSANDS Famished Families, announces

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 18, 1860.

The cattle yards presented a crowded show the present week, the receipts amounting to over four thousand good-sized bullocks, most of them in fair condition. The interest has thus been unusually good for the season, and quite animated. During the corresponding week last year the sales amounted to only 2,917, or 2,100 less than now. Shad, which are usually very abundant and cheap about this period, are not so plentiful this year as usual. The legal removal of the poles and nets from some of the best fishing grounds has affected the supply, and by so much the beef market is benefitted. All the cattle offered were taken by butchers, but at prices a little below last week....Milch cows have come in about as last week, but though the average receipts run full fifty head below last year's average at this season, the yards are now crowded to excess, and sales are only made at very low prices. Dealers are at a loss to account for the small demand. It is quite evident that more cows have been raised, or kept over, in this vicinity than usual. The excess of beef cattle during the year, and the prices, which have ranged 10 to 20 ₱ cent. lower than last Spring, have made it less an object to milkmen to fat off their cows, and supply their places with fresh animals. These circumstances combined have kept the cow market more dull than during any Spring for several years past....Veal calves are brought in freely, the numbers being about the same as last year. As usual, prices decline with the increase of receipts. The sales this week have ranged from 3c.@6c. ₱ lb., live weight—only a few of the best bring 6c. Bobber kittens (calves from four to ten days old) are abundant, and are selling at 75c.@$1 50 each. It is a wonder that they sell at all, when all kinds of meat are so abundant....Sheep are in fair supply. The weekly receipts this year run 25 to 30 ₱ cent. above last Spring. The early warm weather has induced farmers to shear earlier than usual, and many of the sheep now brought in are without their fleeces. Sales are mostly by weight, and range at 5c.@6c. ₱ lb live weight. Some prime arrivals, with fleeces on, have sold for 7½c....Live hogs come in less freely, and prices are firmer, with a slight advance.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 17.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	4,041	161	1,218	5,104	3,015
Previous week	3,768	155	1,077	4,498	4,222
Same w'k last year	2,917	226	1,382	3,190	4 616
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,149

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards 13,530. Total number received the previous week, 12,720, being a decrease of 181.

Of the 4,041 beeves bullocks received during this week, 3,497 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street: 466 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 12 were yarded at BROWNING'S; 19 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; and 27 at CHAMBERLAIN'S yards, on Robinson-street. The sales at the Bergen yards are not large for same reason.

Of the 3,479 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin from owners and salesmen, and from the yard-books, 563 head came from Ohio, 437 from New-York, 134 from Indiana, 1,436 from Illinois, 19 from Pennsylvania, 51 from Michigan, 348 from Iowa, 354 from Missouri, 136 from Kentucky. Illinois contributed nearly half, or more than one-third of all the cattle brought in this week. We have also a comparatively large supply from Missouri and Iowa. It is a matter of no little interest that of 3,497 cattle here this week, whose derivation is given, 702, or more than 20 per cent. of them, came from beyond the Mississippi River; and also that about 3,000 out of 3,500 came from beyond the limits of New-York State. Of the 437 credited to New-York, 367 came from the Brooklyn distilleries, leaving but 70 from the State at large.

The 3,988 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street and at Bergen Hill came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 1,265; Hudson River Railroad, 1,729; Harlem Railroad, 4; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 172; Hudson River Boats, 446; and on foot, 367.

R. C. MCNEIL, Stock Superintendent of the Erie Railroad, furnishes us with the following report of the number of stock cars over that road during the first three months of this year and last:

	1859.	1860.
Stock cars in January	450	574
Stock cars in February	397	477
Stock cars in March	425	469
Total stock cars	1,272	1,520

Increase this year, 248 cars. Allowing fifteen head to the car, the increase this year is equivalent to 3,720 head, supposing them all to be beeves.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

With full yards at Forty-fourth-street, the market opened pretty brisk yesterday morning, and both drovers and brokers were unusually anxious to force the sales, dreading a second day with what appeared to be an over supply of cattle. We have seldom seen such activity displayed, and the result was that about two-thirds of all the cattle offered were sold, but not at pleasing prices to owners. Under the pressure prices were crowded down ½c.@¾c. ₱ lb., with a pretty liberal allowance of weight in favor of the purchaser, and the day wore away and the beeves rapidly diminished in numbers. The more tardy buyers of this morning, seeing a comparatively small show, want in, and holders were encouraged to advance a little upon the rates of the previous day, so that the sales of to-day were actually higher than yesterday, a thing which does not often occur. The yards were emptied a little before nightfall, and all real wants supplied.

Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, yesterday's sales being included in those of to-day, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle	None.	None.
First quality	9¾c.@10c.	9¾c.@10c.
Medium quality	8½c. @ 9¾c.	8½c.@ 9¼c.
Poor quality	7c. @ 8c.	7¾c.@ 8c.
Poorest quality	5¾c.@ 6¾c.	6c. @ 7c.
General selling prices	7¾c.@ 9c.	8c. @ 9¾c.
Average of all sales	— @ 8c.	8¼c.@ 8¾c.

Very few animals brought over 9¾c., and nice, fat, killing steers could be had in quantity for 9c.....There were several lots of still-fed cattle, conspicuous among which were over 350 head from the distilleries of Brooklyn. These were noted for their unevenness, thin flesh, and other points which go to make up scallawag cattle. They brought 6c.@6¾c. ₱ lb., and were dear at these prices. Opposed to these were some really fine lots of Western bullocks. The Albany trade on Monday was very brisk, even after large sales on Sunday. About 1,500 cattle were taken to the Eastern markets, and several lots were bought to be re-sold here. They ranged from 3c. to 5c. ₱ lb., live weight.

The following extracts from our copious notes made of transactions during the day, will give the distant reader some idea of the character of the sales:

PARKER & GURNEY sold 80 head of cattle at Bergen, 64 of which were good or fair Missouri steers, of uneven weight, for A. D. WALLACE, at 9c. upon an average. The balance were 16 Illinois cattle for Mr FITZGERALD, just fair steers, and brought 9c. Also, here, yesterday and to-day, 76 medium Illinois steers and oxen for KENNAY. Rated 7¾ cwt., and brought 8¾c.@9¾c. They were bought in by H. B. JONAS, and sold by him to KENNAY.

T. C. EASTMAN sold 74 head of good straight Ohio steers, not very fat, for D. SELSOR. They would dress 7¾ cwt., and brought 9c. Also, in connection with C. W. CONGER, 45 Kentucky and State cattle, good quality, 8¾ cwt., at 9½c.

HARING, GURNEY & MILLER sold 137 head of cattle, 33 of which were medium to good, 6¾ cwt., Illinois steers, for S. A. JONES, at 9c.@9½c.; 74 head of fair Illinois cattle, for M. H. PICKERELL, rated 7¾ cwt., at 8½c.@10c.; and 16 for D. A. RANCHE, medium, 6½ cwt., Illinois steers, at 9c.; and 14 for C. PAINTAR, good fat State cattle, at 9c.@9¾c.

Capt. W. J. HUTCHINSON came in with 55 fair Illinois steers and oxen, of 7 cwt., which J. C. HOAG sold at 8¼c. upon an average.

B. BARTRAM, for W. H. ANGELL, 115 very poor oxen and thin steers. They were from the Brooklyn Distillery, rated 6 cwt., and brought $43 ₱ head, or about 7c. ₱ lb.

C. G. TRED, for J. MOSS, 64 fairish to good light Ohio steers, rated 7 cwt., and brought 8½c.@9¾c.

H. MYERS, for W. H. ANGELL, 116 very common cattle from the Brooklyn Distillery, thin, light and poor, at 6c.@7c., and dear eating at that.

J. BARNEY had 22 first-quality Ohio steers, fed by WM. FLEMING, in Pickaway County. Home weight 1,700 lbs. gross, and brought, here, 9½c. The sales ran from 9c. to 9¾c., which were low figures for such prime, well-fed cattle.

MAAD & HOLCOMB, for TROTTER & YARSLL, 98 very good Ohio cattle, of 9 cwt., which brought 9½c. They averaged $86 each. Also, 53 common Indiana steers and oxen for ORR & ALLEN, rated 6¼ cwt., and brought 8c.@8¼c.

WHITE & SON sold 118 Iowa steers for H. R. SMITH & Co., fair quality, and brought 8c.@9½c. Also, 136 still-fed cattle for W. H. ANGELL, of the Brooklyn distilleries, at 7c.@8c. They were very common.

I. BUDLONG, for J. S. COBURN, 51 just fair, or rather common Michigan steers and oxen. Rated 7 cwt., and brought $57 each.

C. W. CONGER sold for R. MARQUETTE, 78 prime Illinois steers, of 8¾ cwt., at 9c.@10c. They were A No. 1 cattle.

BENEDICT, VAIL & CLARK sold 96 head of Illinois rough, still-fed cattle for C. P. KING. They would dress 7¼ cwt., and brought 7c.@9c.; also, 49 Illinois cattle for R. V. S. RAMSAY. Rated 7 cwt., and brought 9c. These were still-fed. Also, 15 fair State steers on their own account. Rated 6 cwt., which brought $52 50 each.

S. ULERY, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 77 pretty good Illinois steers, with a few oxen, of say 8¾ cwt., at 8½c.@9½c.

MURRAY & GLOVER sold 39 head of 8 cwt. Illinois cattle for J. T. ALEXANDER. Rather coarse, but in fair order, at 9c. Also, 81 good Indiana steers on their own account. Rated 7¾ cwt., and run out at about 9c.

T. BLOOMER, for J. LONGMIRE, 28 head of fair Missouri cattle, rated 7¾ cwt., which brought 9c.@9½c., or $71 ₱ head.

W. H. HARRIS sold 94 fair Illinois cattle for EDWARDS & PICKERELL. They would dress 7¼ cwt., and brought 8c.@9¼c.

MILCH COWS.

The trade in fresh cows has been very dull for several weeks, and there is no indication of an improvement at present. In fact, that may be called the hardest of a succession of poor markets. Not that there have been such a large number of fresh cows brought in during the week, but because there are many cows now on sale in the City which have been for weeks awaiting purchasers. Occasionally a dealer makes up a load, and sends them out upon Long Island, hoping to sell them to farmers and milkmen, but most of them are returned unsold. The sales stables were crowded with cows to-day, and dealers declared it the worst time they had seen for years. Very fair cows can be had for $30@$35; inferior ones are plenty, at $20@$25. Occasionally an extra one, owned by some gentleman, brings $40, and animal, fancied by some gentleman, brings $40, and even $45 or $50. We saw some very nice cows which cost $50 in the country, but which the owner was offered $35 for here.

VEAL CALVES.

These come in freely from every direction. Over 1,200 are reported at the market places, while hundreds are sold from boats or taken direct to purchasers. Prices have declined about ¼c. At the chief ers. Prices have declined about ¼c. At the chief market-place, (ALLERTON'S,) 950 were on sale for the week, some of which were left undisposed of up to to-night. Dealers were unanimous in pronouncing it the hardest market of the season. They could only get 6c. for the best, with very few exceptions. Prices may be quoted at 3c.@6c., with many sold at the former price and 4c. Large numbers are disposed of by the head at not over 2c. ₱ lb. These are little calves of less than a week old, called "kittens" or "bobs," and would only bring 75c.@$1 50 each.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The trade has been very good during the past week, and all the stock has been sold at slightly improved rates. Many of the sheep are now weighed, and sold at 5c.@6c. for sheared sheep, and 6c.@7c., with a prime lot at 7½c. for wool sheep.

ALLERTON gives 763 sheep for the receipts of the past week. Trade good, and bringing 4½c.@6c., live weight, for sheared sheep.

BROWNING reports the following receipts during the past week, viz.: From New-York, 177, by C. Blood; from New-Jersey, 78 head in sundry small lots; from Ohio, 2,017 brought in, 226 by N. Straub, 940 by W. Myers, 269 by Mayberry & Craig, 167 by J. McElroy, 319 by J. Raule, and 96 by B. L. Wiggins, making a total of 2,272.

J. MCCARTY reports sales of 684 sheep at an average of $5 50 each.

O'BRIEN & MCGRAW give the following lots, with the States they are from, owners, &c., as their past week's receipts: From New-York, 368, by Capt. McGraw; 149, J. Conall; 50, J. Van Alstyne; from Massachusetts, 114, W. Stoddard; 51, W. Dewoy; 49, Mr. King; 84, J. R. Lawton; 64, F. M. Olmstod; from New-Jersey, 13, by C. Wills, and 6 by D. McCarty—making a total of 948 head. All but about 100 head were shorn sheep.

Too following lots were sold, including some of last week's receipts. 54 sheep, $285 07; 49 sheep, $264 50; 158 sheep, $790; 119 sheep, $613; 34 sheep, $120 51; 51 sheep, $193 20; 39 sheep, $156; 112 sheep, $601 93; 52 sheep, $359 04; 161 sheep, $742 25; 13 sheep, $68 50; 6 sheep, $37 06; making a total of 1,031 sheep, at $5,108, or an average of near $5 each. We saw one lot of good sheared sheep weighed out at 6c., and another lot of fair quality at 5½c., live weight.

CHAMBERLAIN'S receipts were 1,121 for the week.

SWINE.

Arrivals have been rather light during the past week, and prices have advanced about ¼c. ₱ lb., live weight. All have been sold, and the demand continues good. We noticed one small lot of very fair corn hogs from Illinois, 200 lbs. live, at $6 40. Most of the hogs are now taken to ALLERTON'S Fortieth-street yards. G. W. DORMAN, Commission Broker at these yards, gives the following quotations:

	Live Weight.	Dead Weight.
Corn Hogs, prime	6¼c.@6¾c.	8c. @8¼c.
Corn Hogs, good	6¾c.@6¾c.	8c. @8¼c.
Still Hogs	6c. @6¼c.	7¾c.@7¾c.
Mast Hogs	5¾c.@5¾c.	7¼c.@7¾c.

Market bare. Hogs selling quickly, and prices favoring the seller.

The Horse Market.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 18, 1860.

At the beginning of the week there were at the stables in Twenty-fourth-street 929 horses, and at TATTERSALL'S 61.....The demand has been good for first-class horses. Several pairs of fine coach horses have been sold at $800@$1,000. First-class single horses sell more freely than heretofore, at prices ranging from $350@$400. Good saddle horses are in demand. Cart horses are inquired for at $175@$200 each. Rough horses, in low condition, but sound, suitable for railroad or omnibus purposes, are selling at $110@$130. A few French ponies, suitable for shippers, are obtainable at $80@$100 each. The supply of horses is now better than at any time this season. The sales for the week amount to 387 head, of which there were sold at

Chamberlin's	92	J. Carpenter	18
Post & Nichols	67	Hayman & Israel	12
J. O. Taylor	36	Mapes	9
Whitson & Oakley	31		

The number of horses remaining on hand this evening is 822 head. TATTERSALL sold but seven horses, all at high prices. One pair of chesnut trotting horses brought $2,000; one pair of coach horses, $1,000. The demand is likely to be good for first-class horses. Common stock will not be in much request.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 18, 1860.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending April 18, 1860, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold on commission.*

BUTTER.

The market is not overstocked with good new Butter or prime qualities of old, and our highest quotations have been more easily realized for anything that was fine of either kind; 22c. has been the ruling price for fine new Butter, and 16c. to 18c. for old that was prime. Common qualities are selling at from 10c. to 12c.

New Butter, ₱ lb	20	@	22
Orange County, ₱ lb	20	@	22
Fine half-firkin tubs, fresh, ₱ lb	16	@	18
Fair half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb	11	@	13
Fine State, dairy, firkins, ₱ lb	15	@	18
Fair State Dairy, firkins	11	@	13
Welsh, tubs, fine, ₱ lb	14	@	17
Welsh tube, fair	11	@	13
Western Reserve, choice, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Ohio, fair to prime, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Illinois and Wisconsin, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Roll Butter, State, ₱ lb	9	@	10

CHEESE.

Good Cheese is scarce and commands our best figures. The market is nearly bare of all kinds.

Fine State, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Fair State, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Fine Ohio, ₱ lb	10½	@	11
English Dairy, Ohio, ₱ lb	11	@	12½
English Dairy, Goshen, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Pineapple, ₱ lb	14	@	16

EGGS

In consequence of the damage to railroads by recent rains, the receipts have suddenly ceased, and 15c. to 15½c. are offered to-day. We think the advance merely temporary.

FRUITS.

Dried Apples are without animation, and the prospects for improvement are decidedly slim. Dried Peaches are salable at good prices for prime qualities. Other Dried Fruits unchanged. Green Apples are not plenty, and are generally poor.

Dried Apples, State, ₱ lb	5½	@	6
Dried Apples, New Southern, ₱ lb	4½	@	5
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ₱ lb	6	@	14
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled	8	@	9
Dried Blackberries, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₱ lb	20	@	22
Dried Plums, ₱ lb	—	@	20
Dried Raspberries, ₱ lb	18	@	—
Apples, Greenings, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Apples, Spitzenbergs, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	5 00
Apples, Roxbury Russets, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	4 50
Strawberries, ₱ quart	62½	@	75

SEEDS.

We are glad to notice some movement in seeds. Sales of Clover at 7c.@7½c. for export. Timothy is held at $3 62½@$3 75. Flax, $1 50@$1 55.

BEANS AND PEAS

Are unchanged for prime qualities.

BEANS.

Small Pea, new, ₱ bushel	$1 25	@	—
Medium, new, ₱ bushel	90	@	1 10
Kidney, ₱ bushel	2 00	@	2 25
Marrowfat, ₱ bushel	1 80	@	—
Red, ₱ bushel	—	@	2 50
China, ₱ bushel	1 75	@	—

PEAS.

Canada, ₱ bushel	75	@	80
Canada Green, ₱ bushel	1 00	@	1 25
Black-eyed, ₱ bushel	—	@	1 50
Marrowfat, Green, ₱ bushel	1 75	@	—
Marrowfat White, ₱ bushel	—	@	1 80

POULTRY AND GAME

Capons, ₱ lb	20	@	—
Turkeys, dressed, ₱ lb	15	@	17
Fowls, dressed, ₱ lb	14	@	15
Chickens, dressed, ₱ lb	14	@	16
Ducks, dressed, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Geese, fat, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Squabs, ₱ dozen	2 00	@	2 50
Wild Pigeons, ₱ dozen	1 00	@	1 25
Wild Duck, ₱ pair	50	@	1 00
Wood Ducks, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Quail, ₱ dozen	1 25	@	1 50
Canvas-Back Ducks, ₱ pair	2 00	@	2 25
Red-Head Ducks, ₱ pair	75	@	87½
Partridges, ₱ pair	75	@	87
English Snipe, ₱ pair	1 25	@	1 50
Wild Geese, each	75	@	1 00
Grouse, ₱ pair	50	@	62½
Teal, per pair	37	@	50
Widgeon	37	@	50
Black Ducks	62	@	75

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ pair	75	@	94
Geese, per pair	—	@	2 00
Ducks, ₱ pair	87½	@	1 00
Turkeys, ₱ lb	15	@	16

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Nova Scotias	45	@	55
Potatoes, Sweet Delaware, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	3 25
Dykeman, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Mercers, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 87½
Peach Blows, ₱ bbl	1 37½	@	1 62½
Junes, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Western Reds, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	—
Jersey Whites, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Pink Eyes, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Carters, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Buck Eyes, ₱ bbl			
Onions, Red, ₱ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Onions, White, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Onions, Yellow, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Turnips, White, ₱ bbl	—	@	75
Turnips, Ruta Baga, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	—
Beets, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	—
Carrots, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 12
Parsnips, ₱ bbl	87	@	1 12
Cabbages, ₱ 100	2 50	@	6 00
Spinach, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	—
Radishes, ₱ 100	2 50	@	4 00
Lettuce, ₱ 100	2 00	@	4 00
Asparagus, ₱ bunch	12	@	40
Rhubarb, ₱ 100	7 00	@	13 00
Sprouts, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	—
Tomatoes, ₱ box	1 00	@	1 25

BEESWAX

Is dull at 35c.@36c.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, April 20, 1860.

MEATS.

No important changes have taken place in this line, during the week. The inquiry has been somewhat restricted, by the alarm arising out of the seizure of diseased meat. This circumstance, however, has not affected the trade of the principal dealers, in whom regular customers have confidence.

Beef, sides, ₱ lb	6	@	9
Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb	12	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Beef, rounds, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Beef, rumps, ₱ lb	10	@	12½
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb	14	@	20
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Beef, rump steak, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Beef, corned, ₱ lb	6	@	12
Mutton, carcasses, ₱ lb	8	@	11
Mutton, hind quarters, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Mutton, fore quarters, ₱ lb	9	@	11
Mutton, legs, ₱ lb	11	@	14
Mutton, shoulders, ₱ lb	8	@	11
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Lamb, Spring, ₱ quarter	1 12½	@	1 75
Veal, hindquarters, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Veal, forequarters, ₱ lb	7	@	10
Veal entiets, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Pork, fresh, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Pork, salted, ₱ lb	10½	@	12
Pork, jowls, ₱ lb	9	@	10½
Rossting Pigs, each	1 50	@	2 50
Soup Meats, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₱ lb	12	@	16
Bacon, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Hams, ₱ lb	13	@	14
Shoulders, ₱ lb	10	@	14
Tongues, each	75	@	81
Lard, ₱ lb	12½	@	14
Lard, by the tub, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Sausages, City made, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ₱ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Dealers report a limited run of custom, with moderate supplies and steady prices.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ₱ lb	18	@	20
Chickens, Broilers, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Fowls, ₱ lb	15	@	16
Turkeys, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Geese, each	1 25	@	2 00
Geese, ₱ lb	10	@	14
Ducks, ₱ lb	20	@	25
Pigeons, Squab, ₱ dozen	2 75	@	3 00
Pigeons, stall-fed, ₱ dozen	1 62	@	2 00
Wild Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	1 25
Red Head Ducks, ₱ pair	75	@	1 12½
Widgeon, ₱ pair	62	@	75
Teal, ₱ pair	62	@	75
Snipe, English, ₱ pair	50	@	62
Patridge, ₱ pair	75	@	87
Quails, ₱ dozen	1 50	@	2 25
Prairie Chickens, ₱ pair	62	@	75

FISH.

Supplies generally equal the requirements of buyers. The changes in prices have been few and unimportant.

Brook Trout, ₱ lb	25	@	31
Codfish, ₱ lb	6	@	—
Pickerel, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Catfish, ₱ lb	6	@	7
Perch, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Eels, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Flounders, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Striped Bass, ₱ lb	—	@	12
Black Bass, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Haddock, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Shad, each	20	@	40
Smelts, ₱ lb	—	@	10
Oysters, ₱ 100	50	@	1 25
Oysters pickled, ₱ 100	1 25	@	1 50
Clams, ₱ 100	25	@	50
Crabs, soft, ₱ doz	1 00	@	1 50
Crabs, hard, ₱ doz	18	@	25
Lobsters, ₱ lb	—	@	6
Salmon, City smoked, ₱ lb	15	@	18
Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ₱ lb	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ₱ lb	4	@	5
Mackerel, pickled, each	9	@	12
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ lb	13	@	—
Halibut, smoked, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Herring, pickled, ₱ dozen	10	@	12

VEGETABLES.

We notice the usual variety in market, with an average degree of animation in the business, and without any remarkable variations in prices.

Potatoes, old Mercers, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Potatoes, Buckeyes, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Potatoes, Peach-blows, ₱ bbl	1 62½	@	1 87½
Potatoes, Pinkeyes, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Potatoes, ₱ bushel	62	@	1 00
Potatoes, ₱ half peck	12	@	18
Potatoes, Sweet, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	4 00
Potatoes, Sweet, ₱ bushel	1 25	@	1 50
Turnips, ₱ basket	50	@	—
Turnips, ₱ peck	25	@	—
Parsnips, ₱ baskot	50	@	—
Parsnips, ₱ doz	15	@	18
Carrots, ₱ basket	—	@	50
Beets, ₱ basket	—	@	50
Onions, ₱ peck	43	@	56
Cabbage, ₱ dozen	75	@	1 25
Cabbage, each	8	@	12
Cabbage, red, ₱ dozen	75	@	1 25
Tomatoes, ₱ quart can	25	@	—
Radishes, ₱ dozen bunches	50	@	62
Rhubarb, ₱ bunch	12	@	15
Lettuce, ₱ head	7	@	12
Spinach, ₱ peck	25	@	—
Asparagus, ₱ bunch	37	@	50
Parsley, ₱ bunch	6	@	8
Leeks, ₱ bunch	6	@	8
Garlic, ₱ bunch	10	@	12

FRUIT.

Strawberries are obtainable at the confectionaries on Broadway, but are not exhibited in the market. The prices at which they are retailed would not suit the mass of buyers. Of hot-house grapes the same may be said. The supplies of other kinds of Fruit are fair for the season. The demand is rather tame.

Apples, Table, ₱ peck	62	@	75
Apples, Cooking, ₱ peck	50	@	75
Apples, Lacy, ₱ peck	1 25	@	1 50
Cranberries, ₱ quart	18	@	20
Hickory Nuts, ₱ quart	9	@	10
Citron, preserved, ₱ lb	25	@	—
Oranges, ₱ dozen	12	@	31
Lemons, ₱ dozen	12	@	18
Cocoanuts, ₱ dozen	50	@	—
Figs, ₱ lb	10	@	—
Turkish Fig Cake, each	10	@	—
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₱ lb	26	@	30
Dates, ₱ lb	—	@	8
Raisins, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Currants, ₱ lb	6	@	8

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Trade has been moderately active. Cheese and Eggs have been in most request. The heavy stocks of inferior and common qualities of Butter affect the market very unfavorably for sellers. Honey moves off rather slowly.

Butter, State, ₱ lb	17	@	25
Butter, Ohio, ₱ lb	15	@	20
Butter, roll, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Cheese, ₱ lb	12	@	16
Cheese, English, ₱ lb	18	@	—
Eggs, eight for	12	@	—
Eggs, seventeen for	25	@	—
Eggs, sixty-eight for	1 00	@	—
Honey, White Clover, ₱ lb	28	@	—
Honey, ₱ can	—	@	50
Honey, ₱ bottle	25	@	—

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties, THOS. B. WAY, stand No. 21; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HIGGOT, stands Nos. 306 and 307; L. O'BRIEN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. CRONIN, stand No. 155; J. EVIS; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUFUS M. BRUNDAGE,
Importer, wholesale and retail dealer,
No. 232 BLEECKER-ST., New-York,
Is selling his large and well selected stock of
White, Gold-band and Decorated
DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS, VASES, &c.
GLASSWARE, HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, CROCKERY, &c.
BEST QUALITY AT LOWEST PRICES.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

COAL OIL.
10,000 gallons COAL OIL of very superior quality and color, for sale by DIETZ & CO.,
Lamp Manufacturers, No. 132 William-st.

CAUTION!
SAPONIFIER OR CONCENTRATED LEY,
THE READY FAMILY SOAP MAKER.
Unprincipled parties are passing off on the public a spurious article of Saponifier or Concentrated Ley, branded Concentrated Pot-Ash, Concentrated Ley, &c. The only genuine original and patented article is put up in one-pound iron cans, and manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, to be had of all respectable storekeepers. Wholesale trade supplied by LEWIS, JAMES & CO., Agents, Philadelphia.

WANTED FOR THE UNION CLUB OF NEW-YORK.—A clerk and a bar keeper. The clerk must be a good practical accountant. The barkeeper must have some experience in the business in a respectable situation, and write a good hand. No application will be entertained unless supported by the most unquestionable recommendations for capacity and moral character. Applications not answered by Tuesday, the 24th, may be considered as declined. Address EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Box No. 42 Post-office.

OLD FILES OF NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.—Eighteen bound volumes of the *Courier and Enquirer*, for years 1836 to 1853, inclusive; one do. for January to October, 1833; four do. New-York *Evening Star*, from No. 6, (October, 1832,) to December, 1835. Address THIRTY-SEVEN, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D. D., IN PARticular request, will repeat his Address before the Sunday Schools, (delivered in New-York and Brooklyn in June) before the Sabbath School Teachers' Association of the Reformed Dutch Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner 5th-av. and 29th-st. A collection will be taken, to aid in sustaining the Mission Schools in charge of the Association.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the P. E. Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New-York, will be celebrated in St. George's Church, (Stuyvesant-square,) on SUNDAY EVENING, 22d inst. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. The sermon will be preached by Rev Dr. MORTON, of Philadelphia, and a collection made in aid of the Mission.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and a Prayer Meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M., and 2 P. M. Lectures on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ P. M., and FRIDAY EVENING—Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID — SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, situations by two American chambermaids; one as chambermaid or waitress, and the other as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; is a good seamstress; both can be well recommended from their last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 170 17th-st., between 6th and 7th aves., second floor.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an experienced, tidy young woman as chamberwork, or do waitress or to do general housework in a small, private family; can produce the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 245 East 18th-st., in the basement. Any down town boat to 14th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID—NURSE.—WANTED, by two respectable women, situations; one, a young girl, to go as chambermaid and waiter; the other to wet nurse; have good City references; can be seen for two days at No. 114 Avenue B, corner of Avenue B and 7th-st., first door, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent chambermaid in a private family; can do up fine dress or plain sewing; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen at 11 Sullivan-st. No. 231 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wants a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 66 [illegible] for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid or to take charge of children; is a good seamstress; understands fluting and doing up fine muslins; can be best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 West 30th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young girl, in a dressmaking establishment, if required; has been used to it; has been in the country; City references given. Can be seen at No. 653 3d av., between 39th and 40th sts., this day.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. The applicant refers to the lady with whom she has been living the past four years. Call at No. 151 West 23d-st. for three days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; best of City references. Can be seen at her last place, No. 121 Henry-st., Brooklyn, for two days. No objection to the country.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can give good reference. Call at No. 156 West 16th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as chambermaid; best City reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at 224 6th-av., between 13th and 19th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and plain sewer, or willing to take care of children if required. Can be seen at No. 345 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., this day.

A CHAMBERMAID.—NURSE.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 108 East 25th-st., second floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an American young woman, the above situations; as nurse and seamstress; is very useful about children; is willing to forward the interests of her employer. Can apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference. Apply at No. 233 East 13th-st., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid, to assist in waiting, or in washing and ironing; can give two years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 East 31st-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young girl from the North of Ireland, as good plain cook; understands baking bread and biscuit, and do all kinds of cooking; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 60 West 30th-st., near 6th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST OBLIGING young woman, a situation as good cook, baker of bread and biscuit, and washing and ironing or general housework; is neat and smart about her person and kitchen, and City references show; no objections to the country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, this day and Monday.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable girl, as first-class cook, and understands her business in all its branches; is a good meat and pastry cook and makes bread, biscuits and all kinds of desserts; best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 224 6th-st., near the Bowery, for two days.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, situations; can as plain cook, and to assist in the washing; the other as chambermaid and to do sewing and pinning over; have lived three years in their last places; would prefer to go in one house. Call at No. 45 5th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, situation as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, also baker; has good City reference. Call at 3 Jay-st., corner of 36th-st., Murray-hill second floor front room. Can be seen for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; can dress all kinds of game, soups, jellies, ices, desserts, pastry, baking, &c. Call at No. 294 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable girl, as first-class cook, and understands her business in all its branches; is a good meat and pastry cook and makes bread, biscuit and all kinds of desserts; best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 141 29th-st., rear building.

A COOK AND HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman, who is a most excellent cook in all its branches, and will assist with the washing and ironing. Can give the best of City and country reference. Call at No. 215 East 23d-st., up-stairs, back room.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, SITUations by two girls; one as cook; the other as chambermaid; both in one place or separate; both have good City reference. Apply at No. 78 Warren-st., South Brooklyn, between Smith and Hoyt.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family. Best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th st., Room No. 11.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; is willing to go to the country. Is an excellent baker. Good City reference from her last employer. Apply at No 31 spring-st., for two days.

A HOUSEMAIDS.—TWO YOUNG WOMEN want situations as housemaids in the country; would like to go together; both understand their business, and have good reference. Can be seen at No. 118 Amity-st., in the rear.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, as first-class laundress, in a private family, by a young woman; has best of City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 233 East 13th-st., for two days.

A LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman to do fine washing and ironing, and clean brown; is the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 50th-st., between 7th and 8th aves.

A NURSE TO EUROPE.—WANTED A SITuation by a most experienced English widow to England; would remain and return if required; accustomed to children and sea for years; understands dressmaking and children's dresses. Best of City reference from her present employer. Address, for a week, E. W., Post-office, Union-square.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—OR CHAMbermaid and waitress. A respectable and highly recommended young woman, fully competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country, in either of the above capacities; would be a desirable person in a large family, as she thoroughly understands the fitting and making children's dresses. Apply at No. 278 6th-av., first floor front.

A NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced woman as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up by hand. Has good City reference. Is a good seamstress. Call at No. 1 Depau-place, (Thompson-st.,) second house from Bleecker.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable Protestant girl wishes a situation; has good City reference from her last place; none need apply but good families. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 117 East 25th-st., front basement.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESECTABLE young woman, a situation to take care of children and assist in chamberwork, or do plain sewing. Has given the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 489 2d-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as wet nurse; has a good reference. Can be seen at 388 2d-av., first floor, front room.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, a gentleman's place to take care of by the Summer being in the habit of doing so; can give well recommended. Call at No. 234 East 13th-st., third floor, back room.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent seamstress, an engagement by the day or week, understands cutting and making children's clothes, ladies' under-clothes and shirts, with a good knowledge of dress-making. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 428 8th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a competent person as family seamstress and dressmaker. Best of reference given as to character and capacity. Call at No. 128 West 29th-st., second floor, front room.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable person a situation; is a dressmaker [illegible] cut and fit children's clothes; would go by the month or week. Can be seen at No. 49 West 30th-st. No objection to the country; best City reference.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid or laundress; has City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 187 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID AND MAID FRENCH.—Wanted, by a young lady, a situation, at West 23d and 24th sts., between 5th and 6th aves.; also, first-class French, German and Italian governesses. Address as above.

CITY COLLECTIONS.—THE SUBSCRIBER, a resident and well acquainted with the City, and can give good reference, would like to engage as house agent or in the collection of City bills, and render prompt all accounts given him; terms reasonable. Address or apply to H. F. TICE, Times Office.

MALES.

A ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—WANTed a situation by a young man in some wholesale house as an assistant bookkeeper; can bring good recommendations from his present employer. Address Box No. 83 Orange Post-office, New-Jersey.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a sober, industrious single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and a cow, if required, and can keep a gentleman's place in good order; has had many years' experience both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 196 Times office.

A GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, A situation as gardener and farmer, by a married man; understands vegetables, fruits and flowers, as farm-manager; also stock; unexceptionable references from families of the highest standing; 20 years' experience. Address J. W., at A. Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, or Box No. 217 Times Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands the raising at all kinds of vegetables; understands the care and treatment of horses, and keeping a gentleman's places in order; is not afraid of work; has good reference from his last place. Address P. B., Box No. 218 Times Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, Englishman, without children; wife is a first-class laundress; can give satisfactory recommendations. Address H. C., or apply at Smith's seed-store, No. 54 White-st.

A GARDENER AND GROOM.—WANTED, As situation by a young man as vegetable gardener; is a good groom; good references given. Address T. B. C., Box No 208 Times Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man as coachman and groom; no objection to take charge of a small vegetable garden if required, or to make himself generally useful; understands his business in all its branches; can come well recommended from his last place. Address S. N., Box No. 201 Times Office.

A COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTed, by a young man, a situation as gardener or coachman; one who thoroughly understands the business of either; and good reference can be given from the last gentleman whom he lived with for four years. Address W. G., Box No. 207 Times Office; or can be seen for three days at No. 231 Peari st., if not engaged.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation, by an experienced and trustworthy young man; he is a good coachman and groom; also a first-rate gardener; would make himself generally useful about the place; can milk; and will endeavor to give satisfaction; wages moderate; has good references. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man, as coachman and groom, who perfectly understands his business, and is a good, steady and careful driver; the best of reference; has no objection to the City or country. Apply to K. J., Box No. 205 Times office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as coachman, who understands the care of first class horses and carriages, and can give best of reference as to sobriety, willingness, ability and faithfulness; will go any distance. Address A. B., Putnam House, corner 28th-st. and 4th-av.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to City or country; reference unexceptionable. Address T. C., Box No. 194 Times Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED BY A YOUNG man with good reference, a situation as coachmen; has no objection to the country; will make himself generally useful to the interest of his employer. Call or address to No. 19 Wooster-st., for J. AHERN.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young man as coachman, or would assist as gardener. Has the best of reference from his last employer. Address M. WILSON, No 114 10th-av., or Box No. 202 Times Office.

A COACHMAN.—AN ENGLISHMAN, THOroughly competent, with first class reference and the best testimonials, desires a situation. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

A COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY a competent man, as coachman; he has the best of City references, and will make himself useful to his employer. Address A. B., Box No 209 Times Office.

A DRIVER OR PORTER.—WANTED, BY A first-rate, sober married man, a situation to drive horse and cart or wagon; is well acquainted with the City; can write a good bend; has good City references; would be willing to make himself generally useful; would assist in the work of a store. Address WM. FITZ, No 154 Forsyth-st.

A PORTER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A sober, honest, active man, in the prime of life, either as porter in a store, or would engage with a private family or boarding-house to learn to be a waiter; is single; has no objections to the country. Call on or address, for two days, T. LINDSAY, No. 200 West 26th-st.

A PORTER.—SITUATION WANTED AS PORter in a wholesale store down town; best of City reference will be given. Inquire of M. Morrissey, No. 38 Madison-st.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by an active and competent young man, who perfectly understands his business, and having good City reference; no objection to the country. Address C. B., or can be seen, at Corwin's grocery store, No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th-st., for two days.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a young man that perfectly understands his business, and can come well recommended; has no objection to any part of the country. Address W. L., Box No. 207 Times Office, or Godfrey's Union-square Post office.

A WAITER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by an Englishman, a steady single Protestant man understands his business and has favorable City references. Address WAITER care of Book and News store, No. 327 Broadway, near 12th-st.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City references to that effect; no objection to travel. Address A. W., drug-store under Everett House, corner 4th av. and 17th-st.

A WAITER.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN IS desirous of obtaining a situation as waiter in a respectable private family; country preferred. The highest City reference given. Apply at No. 197 East 14th-st, between 3d and 4th avs.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant young man, as first-rate waiter, who perfectly understands his business; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG ATTORNEY, WITH two years' practice, desires a situation as clerk in some good law office; best of references given. Address J. W., Box No 177 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

AN AGENT.—WANTED, A GENTLEMAN WHO is favorably known among New-York capitalists, and who has some knowledge of real estate, to take the entire charge of the business of our branch office, No. 1,078 Broadway, elegantly fitted up and furnished, and consisting on its books several millions of the most desirable property now in the market, either for sale or exchange. None but a prompt, energetic, pushing man of good address and some personal responsibility, need apply. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine st

A BUILDER.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO contract for the building of two houses on Madison-av., in the immediate vicinity of 37th-st., and on a prominent corner, to be built of the best materials with brown stone front and end or the lots would be sold with a liberal advance. Apply to C. G. THOMPSON, for one week, No. 85 Nassau-st.

A BOY.—WANTED BY A PHYSICIAN, AN INtelligent Protestant boy, about 16 years of age, for office attendance and waiting. Apply, at 6 P. M., at No. 37 East 12th-st., near Broadway

A CHAMBERMAID.—A SMART, TIDY GIRL wanted as chambermaid and to wait on the table; must bring the best City references. Apply at No. 65 Joralemon-st, between Hicks and Henry sts. Brooklyn.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK; ONE WHO thoroughly understands her business and can bring good City references. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 12, at No. 48 West 25th st., Friday and Saturday.

A COOK.—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND Ironer, can call at No 25 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, in a small private family.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COMPETENT COOK, washer and ironer to go a few miles in the country. Apply at No. 1 Rutgers-place, on Friday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

A FARMER AND HIS WIFE.—WANTED, A man and his wife, (Protestants,) he as first-rate farmer and gardener, the as good help at general housework, to take care of milk and butter, &c. To suitable persons good wages will be given. Apply to F. HARRIS, No. 85 Nassau-st., 3d story, in the rear.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN TO take charge of a garden and two cows and make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 34 McDougal-st., corner of Prince, early this morning.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A COMPETENT Protestant woman, to cook and assist with the washing and ironing of a private family. Apply, with good City references, this day, the 20th, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at No. 36 Stuyvesant-st.

A LABORING MAN.—WANTED, A LABORing man who would like to go as far as Chicago, can have his passage paid on the Railroads for his services to taking charge of a blooded animal, which will not be attended with much trouble. Address A. B. C., Box No. 138 Times Office.

A NURSE.—WANTED AS NURSE, A RESPECTable young woman between 20 and 30 years of age, accustomed to young children, and having good references. Apply in Washington-av., East side, fourth house South of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl who is accustomed to the care of children, and can sew neatly; may apply between 10 and 2 o'clock at No. 91 5th-av. City references required.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a seamstress to work with a dressmaker. Call, today, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at No. 6 East 35th-st.

A SHIRT-CUTTER.—WANTED, AN EXPEArienced shirt-cutter, to take charge of a custom shirt department. Address, with reference, E. M., Box No. 190 Times Office.

A T. STEWART & CO. ARE PREPARED to make engagements, to commence on or before the first day of August next, with young men of ability and experience, competent to take leading positions in the various wholesale departments of their house. Apply by letter.

$2 TO $3 A DAY.—LADIES OF GENTEEL APpearance are wanted for a pleasant and respectable employment for the City or in the country; must be intelligent and active. Apply in person at No. 439 Broadway, room No. 8.

$100 PER MONTH MADE WITH $10 Steel tools, so arranged that the inexperienced can use them. Send for new circular before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

MAX MARETZEK ITALIAN OPERA.
SATURDAY, APRIL 21, AT 1 O'CLOCK,
GRAND MATINEE,
In which
THREE PRIMA DONNAS
WILL APPEAR.
The whole of Donizetti's Grand Opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA.

FREZZOLINI, WISLER,
ERRANI,
GASSIER.

To conclude with one act of Verdi's celebrated Opera of NABUCCO.

Madame Fabbri.....as.....Abigail
Conductors.....Richard Mulder and Max Maretzek
Doors open at 12, to commence at 1 o'clock.
Admission, One Dollar to all parts of the house.
No reserved seats.
Tickets for sale at the theatre.
And at the stationery stores of Davila & Hagan, No. 7 Nassau-street, and at the following places:

Hall & Son's, 542 Broadway.
Firth & Pond, 547 Broadway.
Crewen's bookstore corner of Broadway and 46th-st.
Rogers' music store, No. 827 Broadway.
Prax's music store, No. 213 Fulton-st, Brooklyn.
Judson & Munger, No. 723 Broadway.
Scharfenberg & Luis, No 709 Broadway.
Gelb & Jackson, 783 Broadway.
Everett House.
Metropolitan Hotel.
Astor House.
Fifth-av. Hotel.
St. Nicholas Hotel.
Union-place Hotel.
Brandreth House.
And at the office of Our Musical Friend, No. 107 Nassau st.

WINTER GARDEN.

Mr. MARETZEK has the honor to announce for SATURDAY, April 21,
a special
GRAND MATINEE,
combining an amount of attraction rarely offered at any single performance.
On this occasion the
THREE PRIMA DONNAS,
MADAME FABBRI
MLLE. FREZZOLINI, and
MISS WISLER
will appear.
MLLE. FREZZOLINI
will appear again in her great role of
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
In which, on Wednesday night, refreshed by her long rest, she renewed her early triumphs, and came forth again with all the unworn vigor and brilliancy which won for her so high an European reputation.
In the same Opera
SIGNOR ERRANI,
SIGNOR GASSIER, and
MISS WISLER,
the young American contralto, who achieved so decided a success on Wednesday night, will appear for the second time.
In addition to this attractive representation, received on Wednesday with unbounded expressions of
ENTHUSIASM AND DELIGHT,
the management will afford the admirers of
MADAME FABBRI
an opportunity of seeing this great artist as
AMINA,
in one act of Verdi's Opera of
NABUCCO,
most eminently calculated for the display of that
WONDERFUL POWER
and
SURPASSING RICHNESS
of voice and extraordinary
DRAMATIC PICTURE,
which distinguish her beyond any artiste who has appeared since the debut of Grisi.
Admission to all parts of the house
ONE DOLLAR.
No reserved seats
Tickets for sale as advertised above.

WINTER GARDEN.

TO-NIGHT, (SATURDAY,) APRIL 21,
GREAT ATTRACTION FOR
THE BENEFIT
OF
T. B. JOHNSTON.

Miss CHAPMAN will appear for the first time since her return, in the charming extravaganza of
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST,
In which she will sustain the character of Beauty.
After which
THE DELIGHTFUL GOLMAN PARLOR OPERA.
After which the farce of
THE LOTTERY TICKET.
Wormwood.....Mr. T. B. Johnston.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
MRS. HOEY'S
BENefit
TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY,)
On which occasion will be presented, for the first time in five years, Morton's splendid Comedy, in 3 acts, called
TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Reuben Glenroy.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Kit Cosey.....Mr Blake
Trot.....Mr. Brougham
Plastic.....Mr. Floyd
Jockey Hawbuck.....Mr. Sloan
Capt Glenroy.....Mr. Dyott
Rev. Owen Glenroy.....Mr. Moore
Armstrong.....Mr. Baker
Dwindle.....Mr. Parsloe, Jr.
Ross.....Mr. Lavere
Evans.....Mr. Oliver
Robe.....Mr. Colvio
Hon Mrs. Glenroy.....Mrs. Hoey
Face le Somers.....Mrs. Sloan
Mrs Mereen.....Mrs Vernon
Mrs Trot.....Mrs. Walcot
Taffie.....Miss Pyne
Goody Hawbuck.....Miss Carmen

To conclude with the laughable Farce called
ELL ON CORE.

Mr. Brown.....Mr. Walcot
Mr Mildman.....Mr. Moore
John, waiter.....Mr. Sloan
Apothecary.....Mr. Parsloe, Jr.
Mrs. Brown.....Mrs. Walcot
Betty.....Miss Tree

On MONDAY
MR. BROUGHAM'S BENEFIT,
A GREAT BILL!
First time in two years, the Comedy of
THE FOUR GENTLEMAN.
To be followed by the very popular two-act Comedy called
A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.
The pieces will be represented by
ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS OF THE COMPANY.
NOTICE.—In consequence of the numerous applications at the Box Office for a repetition of Congreve's great Comedy,
LOVE FOR LOVE,
it will be acted on TUESDAY EVENING, April 24.
On WEDNESDAY,
SECOND TIME THIS SEASON,
With its great cast,
Sheridan's superb Comedy of
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Box Book now open.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

MRS. HOEY'S BENEFIT.
SATURDAY, April 21,
On which occasion will be produced Morton's fine Comedy in five acts of
TOWN AND COUNTY.
Also,
the Farce of
KILL OR CURE.
All the artists appear.
Box office open, and seats can be secured.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE

TWENTIETH NIGHT
OF
MISS LAURA KEENE and MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
IN
DION BOURCICAULT'S
ENTIRELY NEW IRISH DRAMA
In three acts,
Entitled the
COLLEEN BAWN,
or the
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....J. M. Nixon
NIXON'S EQUESTRIAN TROUPE,
from
ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, LONDON.
BRILLIANT EQUESTRIAN
MATINEE.
On SATURDAY, April 21, at 2 o'clock,
BRONZE HORSE.
With the terrific flight in the air of the living horse, mounted by Miss DA VERSON.
To be followed by the feats of
ELLA ZOYARA,
JAMES ROBINSON,
HARLOW BROTHERS.
And all the other great features of this inimitable troupe.
EVENING performances begin at 7½.
On MONDAY EVENING—First appearance in America of Signor SEBASTIAN QUINLANA, the great scene rider.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole proprietors.....Messrs. O. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
SATURDAY EVENING, April 21, 1860.
The performances will commence with the drama of
ROBIN HOOD, THE BOLD OUTLAW.
BENICIA BOY.
Concluding with
THE FRISKY COBBLER.

MR. FITZGERALD TASISTRO

will recite from memory Shakespeare's Tragedy of OTHELLO.
At Goldbeck's Hall, No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
THIS EVENING.
April 21. Tickets 50 cents each; to be had at the door, and at the offices of the Fifth-av., St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. To commence at 8 o'clock
N. B.—These plays are condensed so as to bring the performance to a close before 10 o'clock.

COURT OF DEATH.

PEALE'S GREAT PAINTING.
This GREAT MASTERPIECE OF ART is still on exhibition
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
Lower Hall, east side of the large hall, down the left stairs.

LETTER FROM HON. MILLARD FILLMORE.

BUFFALO, June 25, 1847.

GENTLEMEN: Dr. COLTON, having in charge Sembrandt Peale's celebrated painting of the "Court of Death," informs me that he intends visiting your place for exhibition. He has been here some three weeks, and the painting has had numerous visitors. I confess I have been greatly pleased with this splendid specimen of American genius. I cannot doubt that all persons of taste will be glad to have an opportunity of seeing so eminent a work; and I am sure it will give you pleasure to do anything in your power to promote the object which the Doctor has in view.
Respectfully yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

To Hon. R. Storer, Hon. W. K. Bond, Hon. J. C. Wright, Cincinnati.
Admission 25 cents. The engravings only $1, with free admission to the Painting. $1 is just one-fifth the usual price for such works.
Open from 9 to 5½, and 7 to 9 P. M. A Key and Description given to each visitor.

THE ORIGINAL GENERAL TOM THUMB.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway,
Two entertainments each day, from 9 to 6½, and 7½ to 9 o'clock. Doors open 15 min. in advance.
On SATURDAY there will be an extra entertainment, commencing at 10 o'clock, for the accommodation of schools and families residing at a distance.
Señor OLIVIERA, the great violinist, Mr. WM. TOPLIN, Baritone, from the Nobility's Concerts, London, and T. SCHREINER, Pianist, accompany the little General at each performance.
ADMISSION.
Day entertainment.....25c Evening entertainment.50c
Children under 10 years...12c Children under 10 years.25c
Reserved seats, 25 cents.
The General rides daily in his Miniature Carriage from the La Farge to the hall of entertainment.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PATTI MATINEE.

TO DAY, (Saturday,) April 21, at 1 o'clock, last
GRAND PATTI MATINEE
but one, when will be given Rossini's favorite opera of
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE,
with it's star cast.

Miss PATTI.....as.....Rosina
Signor BRIGNOLI.....as.....Almaviva
Signar FERRI.....as.....Figaro
Signor AMODIO.....as.....Basille
Signor SUSINI.....as.....Bartolo

During the concert of the music lesson, Miss PATTI will sing Eckert's celebrated Swiss Song, the soprano Scotch ballad, "Comin' through the Rye," and at the end of the opera the Arditi waltz, expressly composed for her by Sig. Muzio.
Admission.....One Dollar.
No secured seats. Doors open at 12 o'clock.
A great crowd being expected, ladies are particularly requested to buy their tickets in advance. They may be had at all the regular ticket offices, principal music stores and hotels, and in Brooklyn at Frey's and Reed's.
On MONDAY, April 23, at 8, only night of Bellini's grand opera of
I PURITANI,
with its great cast.
Miss PATTI,
BRIGNOLI, FERRI, SUSINI.
The sale of seats commences this morning at the Academy, Dressing's, and Sibell's, No. 13 Wall-st. Seats may be had in the evening at the door.
In active rehearsal Rossini's greatest opera,
MUSES IN EGYPT,
which will be given for the first time in America.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC!

☞ ALTHOUGH the general attractions of the Museum have never been as numerous and extensive as they are at the present moment, a fresh array of novelties will be introduced from week to week, as he has indefatigable agents employed in every part of Europe (and even in Japan,) to secure and forward to him all objects of extraordinary interest.

☞ TO SPORTSMEN! ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for a live specimen brook TROUT, uninjured, weighing four pounds, and at the rate of $25 per pound for all that it weighs more than four pounds. The same to be warranted to live one week in a running stream of fresh water. A large price will also be paid for trout weighing three pounds each.

LIBERAL PRICES will be paid for all kinds of curiosities. American wild animals, birds, &c., wanted for the purpose of exchanging with European Zoological Institutions.

SATURDAY APRIL 21, 1860,
AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK,
Bearcianti's famous Drama, new in the
THIRD SUCCESSIVE WEEK
of its superb performance,
JEANIE DEANS:
Or, THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.

Jeanie Deans.....Miss Fanny Mestayer
Effie Deans.....Mrs. J. J. Prior
The remainder of the cast by the rest of the company.

In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
The popular Drama, by Mr. Boucicault entitled
THE WILLOW COPSE.

Luke Fielding by.....Mr. C. W. Clarke
Rose Fielding by.....Miss Emily Mestayer
The rest of the cast by the rest of the company.

In the afternoon and evening, Mons. LA PIERRE, a FRENCH ZOUAVE, will perform.

Undiminished attraction of the
WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?
IS IT MAN? IS IT MONKEY?
OR IS IT BOTH IN COMBINATION?
These are the questions in the mind and judgment of all who gaze upon the
WHAT IS IT?
THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
ENORMOUS GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON,
LEARNED SEAL, BABY ANACONDAS, SERPENT FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIFE-SIZE WAX FIGURE OF J. S. HICKS, LIFE-SIZE WAX FIGURES OF JACK ALOW, both on trial for piracy and murder; and LIFE-SIZE WAX FIGURE OF JOHN BROWN, of Harper's Ferry notoriety; and THE LIFE-SIZE WAX FIGURES OF MANY OTHER CELEBRITIES! may be seen as well as the WHAT IS IT! at all hours, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
Admittance to everything, 25 cents; Parquet, 12 cents extra. Children under ten years, 15 cents, and to the Parquet 10 cents extra.
NOTICE TO BOYS.—1,000 Living Mice wanted, for the Baby Anacondas.

A NEW IDEA—WHAT IS IT?

In the immediate neighborhood of the
COOPER INSTITUTE,
Nos. 14 and 16 4th av.,
Will be initiated TO-NIGHT, April 21, a new and pleasing feature of recreation, for up town residents, in the shape of a new and beautiful
DRAWING-ROOM,
where vocal and instrumental strains will enchant the ear, and beautiful
PANORAMA'S
rivet and arrest the eye, combining the sister arts of
MUSIC AND PAINTING.
Located on the site of the
"OLD VAUXHALL GARDEN."
Dear to the minds of all Knickerbockers, this revival of FREE ADMISSION Entertainments cannot but be successful.
COME AND SEE,
And welcome all to the "Marble Hall,"
Where the music with delight,
Will again tenant, at old Vauxhall,
Their songs, to charm the night!
REFRESHMENTS
of the choicest kinds, and the best attention for the comfort of visitors.
ADMISSION FREE! SO COME AND SEE!
Nos. 14 and 16 4th-av.

GRAND ORGAN EXHIBITION
and
CONCERT,
by
GEO. W. MORGAN,
at the
BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 25, 1860,
In aid of the fund for the erection of the NEW MISSION CHAPEL, near the enspices of the PITTS ASSOCIATION of the Broadway Tabernacle.
TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
Doors open at 7½; Concert commences at 8 o'clock.
Tickets may be obtained of the PITTS ASSOCIATION, and of the SEXTON of the Tabernacle; also at STEERE & LISK'S, and WM. HALL & SON'S Music Stores, and at A. M. CONKLIN'S Drug-store, corner 6th-av. and 34th st.

MASON & THOMAS'

THIRD CLASSICAL SOIREE,
SATURDAY EVENING, April 28,
Chickering's Piano-forte Warerooms, No. 691 Broadway.
MISS M. ZARY has kindly consented to sing upon this occasion. WM. MASON and THEO. THOMAS will be assisted by C. BERGMANN, J. MOSENTHAL, C. MATZKA, M. SCHWARZ.

CHAMBER CONCERT UNION.

SIXTH AND LAST SOIREE
At Goldbeck's Music Hall, No. 765 Broadway,
On TUESDAY, April 24, 1860,
DEBUT OF Miss PAULINE RICHBERG, Pianist.

BALLOON ASCENSION.

PALACE GARDENS,
AUGUSTUS M. CONNER,
Pupil of
PROF. WISE,
WILL MAKE HIS FIRST ASCENSION
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
April 21, at 4 o'clock.
Admission 25 Cents.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.

Second week of George Christy's great combination piece of WEEPO, THE SENSIBLE MONKEY.
Weepo, the Monkey.....GEO. CHRISTY
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents.
This company will perform at the Athenæum, South Brooklyn, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 21, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—No. 694 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.—New pictures are added monthly to this large gallery, in which the works of the first European artists are exhibited. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-fifth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, never before exhibited, is now open for the season at the Galleries in 16th st., near Broadway. Season tickets 50 cents. Single admission 25 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary.

FINE ARTS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.
No. 548 Broadway.
Crowds are flocking, Day and Evening, to see the Statues of CRAWFORD'S "DANCING JENNY," ANGELINI'S "EVE," Miss LOUISA LANDER'S "EVANGELINE," Miss LOUISA LANDER'S Bust of "HAWTHORNE," BARBEE'S "FISHER GIRL," AKER'S "DEAD PEARL DIVER"

FINE ARTS—ON EXHIBITION,
POWELL'S FULL-LENGTH PORTRAIT OF
WASHINGTON IRVING,
in his Library at Sunnyside,
AT GOUPIL'S GALLERY,
No. 772 Broadway, cor. 9th-st.
Admission 25 cents. M. KNOEDLER.

FINE ARTS—A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully announces that he has just received from Europe a rare work by the celebrated artist Eugene Verboeckhoven, ordered of him in August last; size, 34 by 25 inches, representing "Sheep and lambs, with group of f

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF THE LADDER OF THE POLAR EXPEDITION.—Although by no means the most expensive of navigators, yet during the past fourteen days an expedition, composed of an officer and fifteen men of the Harbor Police, accompanied by seven lusty assistants, have traveled from pole to pole, overcoming the numerous obstructions that contested almost each foot of their progress, and finally attained from Spuyten Duyvel Creek at the north, to the Narrows at the south, a harbor free from shad poles. This consummation was achieved at a late hour yesterday afternoon, with no loss of life, but at the sacrifice of a great deal of property and the expenditure of some money, as is exhibited by the following statistics, which are believed to be reliable:

700 sunken hickory poles, at $8 each	$5,600
Numerous sunken nets, estimated	1,000
Steamboat time, averaging at $6 per hour, $40 per diem, for 14 days	560
Pay of an officer and 16 police for the same period	560
Pay of 2 blacksmiths and a carpenter for the same period	224
Tackle and apparatus for raising poles	160
Total	$7,984

In addition to the poles that have been removed by the expedition, 500 more have been taken up by their owners, and the setting of about a similar number has been prohibited. There are scarcely any means of estimating the aggregate value of the fishes that would have been taken had the obstructions remained in the harbor; but as the market value of shad per hundred is $30, and each row of 25 poles yields, it is said, $1,000 a week; during the height of the season, the curious can figure up and form an estimate, satisfactory at least for themselves, of the loss the fishermen have suffered. To-day the Captain of Harbor Police will inspect the whole field of the late operations of his command, and remove any pole that performance may have been overlooked when its associates were overthrown. The only trophy of the expedition is a hickory tree, 36 feet in length and well proportioned, that was brought up from the Narrows by Sergeant BENVENUE,) is to be raised to-morrow with great ceremony by the Whitehall boatmen at their landing, in token of their joy at the destruction of what to them has been a great inconvenience.

THE NEW TIME-BALL.—A HOAX.—Some mischievous wag started the rumor in Wall street, yesterday, that the mysterious ball on the top of the Custom-house would fall, for the first time, at exact noon, as signaled by telegraph from Albany. Accordingly as that hour approached, several hundred gentlemen, who appeared to pride themselves *some* upon the correctness of their time, might have been seen gathering in knots at the various corners, each with his gold repeater in hand, and with both eyes fixed upon the red ball. "What on earth did they paint it red for?" exclaimed a gentleman; "it hurts my eyes so to look at the fiery thing." "So it does mine," responded his elbow neighbor. It ought to be painted green, for none but very verdant people will expect to find true time, or anything else true, by looking to the Custom-house. Slowly the hands on the clock of old Trinity recorded the few lingering seconds which told the hour of 12. At last was heard the familiar stroke, and now all eyes were strained to catch the first downward motion of the ball; but there it hung beneath the iron cross-tree as firmly as ever. One—two—three minutes passed, and there hung the ball, while each was busy in his own mind explaining the cause of the strange discrepancy between their own time-pieces and the "true," "magnetic," "astronomical time" from Albany. Finally, at about five minutes past 12, down went the ball, and each gentleman hurriedly hastened to set his watch accordingly. By this time it became known that the machinery for working the ball was not yet finished, and would not be in working order for two or three days.

A SON OF EX-MARSHAL STILLWELL PROBABLY DROWNED.—On Wednesday afternoon, as HARRISON STILLWELL, a son of MR. SILAS M. STILLWELL, was rowing across the Inlet in the East River near the residence of Mr. ZERNEA, in company with his tutor, the boat capsized, and the two were thrown into the water. Young STILLWELL seized hold of the bottom of the boat, and assured his tutor that he could easily retain his hold if he (the tutor) would swim ashore and get assistance. The tutor reached the shore in a complete state of exhaustion. As soon as he recovered sufficiently, he stated that soon after he left the boat he heard his companion call for help, and that, turning his head, he saw a schooner approach the spot. Boats immediately put out, but searched fruitlessly for any signs of the young man. A fisherman who was in the vicinity corroborates the tutor's story so decisively that it seems not at all improbable that the lad may have been picked up by the schooner in question. Young STILLWELL was dressed in a blue single-breasted frock coat, gray pantaloons with a stripe down the side, and boots. He measures six feet in stature, and is well developed. If drowned, his body will be most likely to drift toward this City. Any information will be thankfully received by his father, S. M. STILLWELL, Throggis Neck, Westchester County.

OUR MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.—The Medical Schools of this City have begun their Summer term with a decided increase of attendance as compared with that of former years. The Thirteenth-street College, however, has failed to open its halls. It is not yet known what are its prospects for the Summer. At the College of Physicians and Surgeons there are about sixty students. At present, Drs. CONANT and SANDS lecture while the Professors hold their usual clinics. Dr. PARKER lately exhibited an enormous malignant tumor on the face, among numerous other cases. At the University Medical College there are eighty students. Drs. THOMAS and DELAMATER'S lecture-clinics occur as usual on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Three weeks ago, Dr. VAN BUREN successfully removed a fatty tumor of eight pounds weight from the back of a laborer. Of the prospects of Long Island College it is somewhat too early to form an opinion. It receives much severe criticism as a matter of course. But if a corps of the best men in the country as Professors is an inducement, certainly this, with the clinical advantages of that institution, will attract its share of patronage.

FOR CALIFORNIA—LARGE DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.—Since the withdrawal of the Old Line steamers to California, there has been a gradual increase in the traffic, growing out of the recent reports of extensive new gold and silver mine discoveries, which have reached us from the Pacific by almost every steamer; and, notwithstanding the enhanced price of passage, each steamer now goes crowded almost to suffocation with adventurers. The steamer of the 5th inst. could not take all who applied for passage, and the Company were obliged to stop the sale of tickets by the *North Star*, which sailed yesterday twenty-four hours before her departure. She probably carried over 1,000 passengers, and a large number, as before, were unable to procure tickets, and will have to wait for the steamer of the 5th of May. To say nothing of the inconvenience and peril to health which this wholesale crowding of steamers involves, in the event of serious disaster to a vessel thus crammed, the destruction of life would necessarily be overwhelming. J. W. RAYMOND, Esq., the President of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, was among the passengers.

PUBLIC PARKS AND FOUNTAINS.—Any very early riser on yesterday morning might have discovered two efficient officials engaged in the direction of a very important and popular duty, viz., that of *preventing* the fountains in the public squares for such amount of water as the Croton Board, in their discretion, may allow. Dr. ROLLINS, the Water Purveyor, and Mr. WILLIAMS, the Out-door Superintendent, were engaged yesterday in preparing the fountains of Washington Parade Ground and Union-square (which, by the way, is oval) to receive the Spring and Summer allowance of water, which is to delight nurses and children. The beds of the fountains are to be thoroughly cleansed, cemented where necessary, and water let on when the Chief-Engineer of the Department, Mr. CRAVEN, shall certify that there is any to spare for ornamentation beyond the requirements of necessity.

CARELESS BLASTING NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—On Thursday afternoon a stone thrown by a blast from the contractor's work on Eighth-avenue, fell upon the drive of the Central Park, close beside a carriage containing a lady and gentleman, and between them and a gentleman on foot. The most efficient measures are taken to prevent accidents from blasting within the Park, but the contractors in the vicinity, and in the vicinity of Broadway, below the Park, are excessively careless. In this case no flag had been shown, or other warning given in the direction from which the carriage was approaching.

A COMPLIMENTARY NOTICE.—The following preamble and resolution was passed by the New-York Methodist Episcopal Conference, recently in session in this City:

Whereas, We, the members of the New-York Annual Conference, having availed ourselves of the invitation of Mr. G. Q. COZZENS, to visit the beautiful painting of "The Court of Death," which is now exhibiting at the Cooper Institute;

Resolved, That we hereby tender our thanks to Mr. COZZENS, for his kindness in presenting this invitation, and for the gratification which we have thereby enjoyed.

A true copy from the Journal.

B. GRIFFEN, Secretary.

A FERRY-BOAT TO GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.—Mr. SHREVE, of Jersey City has contracted for, and will commence the construction on Monday of a propeller 70 feet in length, 11 feet beam, and 4½ feet in depth, to run between New-York and Governor's Island as a passenger boat. Her cabin will be 35 feet in length, and will accommodate 40 passengers. The engines and boiler are in process of construction at the Vulcan Iron Works in Jersey City. She is to be completed about the first of June.

THE VACANCY IN THE CENTRAL PARK COMMISSION.—Mr. MORRIS H. GRISWOLD was elected by the Central Park Commissioners, on Thursday afternoon, to fill the vacancy caused in the Board by the resignation of Mr. CHARLES W. ELIOT.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN MURDERED.

A post-mortem examination of the body of the unknown man who died at the New-York Hospital on Thursday evening, after having been ejected from a Sixth-avenue railroad car for supposed drunkenness, as published in the TIMES yesterday, has developed the fact that death was the result of violence, and not of apoplexy, as was at first believed. An extensive fracture of the skull, directly over the left ear, was found, and the brain was suffused with blood. Coroner JACKMAN has the matter under investigation, and, to obtain evidence, has postponed the inquest until 1 o'clock to-day. Deceased was apparently 26 years of age, and had on a steel-mixed pareuelly 26 years of age, and had on a steel-mixed pareuelly 26 years of age, and had on a steel-mixed pareuelly

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1860.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

Expostulations of a Southern Man Against Northern Injustice.

Atlanta, Ga., Saturday, March 24, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been but a short time a subscriber to your paper. I became so under the impression that it was strictly independent in politics, and consequently fair and just to all portions of the country. I have read its editorials carefully since they have reached me, and I confess that my mind has wavered between two opinions. At one time believing that you were truly and honestly endeavoring to follow that strictly middle course—most apt to be near the truth, and most just to every part of our great Union—at other times almost constrained to conclude that yours was a mere Republican sheet in disguise; more dangerous, because so plausible. The former and more charitable opinion now predominates in my mind. Otherwise you would not be troubled with this communication.

Assuming then that you honestly desire to perpetuate our Union—that you really wish to do no injustice to any of its component States or people, and that as an honest man you will be thankful for any light by which you may correct errors and avoid misrepresentation, I write to you.

You are sadly deceived as to the course pursued at the South towards unoffending Northern citizens traveling or residing therein. You speak of us as less observant of all the laws of justice and hospitality than the Comanche Indians or the African tribes visited by MUNGO PARK. You seem to labor under the impression that, to be born at or hail from the North, is sufficient cause at the South to justify mob law or lynch executions. Now, assuming you to be honest, I wish to correct you. *Nothing could be further from the truth,*—and the thousands and hundreds of thousands of Northern men residing and growing rich among us—received into our homes and hearts every day—ought to be proof enough to convince you. To oppose this evidence what have you? The lying tales of a set of "would-be martyrs"—the newspaper accounts of the outbreak of popular feelings when some disguised Abolitionist is discovered tampering with our slavee. And upon this evidence you are willing to charge the entire South with a total disregard to all justice and hospitality. You may refer me to an instance or more where the utterance of Abolition sentiments has been the sole justification for the expulsion of some citizen. Admitting this to be true, does it justify your accusation?

From your own Police columns I could refer you to the records of most debasing and horrid crimes committed in your great City. What would you think of me if, on such a basis, I was to charge all your women with lewdness and drunkenness, and your men with forgery and murder? But you may say the Courts will not interfere in the South, and *there* is a difference. Let us look at it a moment. Suppose I was to go to Lynn, or Natick, or Haverhill, or even to New-York, *at this time*, and collecting the "strikers" together—or else privately to each—I was to counsel them *to burn the factories and shops, to murder the bosses*, and *ravish their wives and daughters*, and as an inducement, promise them that I, and the whole South, would receive them with open arms, give them money and homes, and all they could wish. And then suppose *I was caught in the act* of thus advising arson, murder, and rape—would you, could you, blame those people for hanging me to the nearest lamp-post? Would you not help yourself? Don't speak too hastily. You have never felt yourself thus invaded by demons, and can't tell how you would feel.

But that is not the case, you will say, of a man who merely expresses Abolition sentiments. Stop a minute, my friend. Suppose you *knew* that New-York City was filled with such men as I have described, and on some morning you found a man in your Park, opposite your buildings, publicly proclaiming *that these things were right*—would you go back to your sanctum to write a homily on "Freedom of speech?"—or would you not rather conclude *that this was one of the scamps* who was inciting your *labor* to harm and kill your *capital*, and hence promptly advise him that he had better go South, where such sentiments found a response? Now, Sir, *that is all that has been done at the South.* We are perfectly aware that there are in our midst men who are all the time stirring up our slaves to the very crimes I have mentioned above, and hence when our excitable people find a fellow preaching the doctrines, they take steps to send him away. But how? To the next town, to go to work there? No; but with such a farewell salutation as will carry him to his own. Now, I never counseled, or even approved, this course here in the South. I always advise the mildest and the legal course. Tell me, would you be as forbearing?

If a Southern man was, to-day, to visit some of your revolting towns, where labor is demanding more wages of capital, and was to incite your laborers to deeds of violence, and you were to lynch him, the whole South would say, "You served him right." And if such a scamp were to return to the South, and in a public meeting, with sanctimonious whine, was to attempt to excite our sympathy or our prejudices, he would be hissed from the stage or coated with tar and feathers. We despise, cordially, heartily from our souls despise, such mean, underhand and disreputable conduct; and mark me, Sir, not a man from the South seeks now to take advantage of the jars in your social system; not a public meeting has expressed a sympathy which multitudes feel for the laborers striking for bread. No subscriptions have been raised to sustain the cause of your "oppressed," and not even a word of counsel, and but few of exultation.

I had intended to refer you to other points on which you were exceedingly unjust to the South, but I have exhausted your patience on this.

I cannot forbear a word on another point—the execution of STEPHENS and HAZLETT. You take pains to impress on your readers that a spirit of petty revenge induced the great State of Virginia to execute these criminals. Admitting all that has been said in their behalf—may not as much be said for any criminal? A man borne away by passion, by a thirst for revenge, slays his neighbor in New-York. Another, famishing with want, steals your purse. In such cases, do your columns teem with essays on the "errors" of poor, frail human nature, or are your bowels of mercy permitted to check the administration of the laws? Now, Sir, I have no objection to your suggesting to Virginia to be magnanimous to the murderers of her citizens, (even though the sister of one of the men who fell by the hands of one of these very prisoners, dies a maniac from the sudden shock.) But if Virginia says exemplary punishment is needed, have you, as an honest journalist, the right to taunt her with cowardice, or characterize her conduct as petty revenge? Admitting your right, do you prove your desire to perpetuate the Union by such a course?

Pardon one more inquiry.

Do you really desire to perpetuate this Union? And do you wish to use the vast influence of your widely-circulated journal to effect this object? Assuming that you do, hear me for a moment. Why is all your satire, (so pointed,) your ridicule, (so stinging,) and your denunciation, (so strong,) turned against the South? Why will you not occasionally give us credit for a little honesty, and see in our accusers a little of wrong? Is it possible that we are so unfortunate as never to blunder on the right, and our opponents so fortunate as never to be frail? Ah! Sir, if from your high tower you would raise your voice in favor of justice and fair-dealing; if you would entreat the North to stay her hand, and the South to seek only her own; if you would recall the glorious memories of our Republic, and by them all implore every section and every man to do his duty, and seek no advantage; if your satire were turned only against traitors, and your ridicule expended on cowards, and all the nobler efforts of your pen turned to pouring oil on the troubled waters, you might indeed claim of the Union the reward of a true-hearted son. Perhaps, with the lights before you, you are trying to do this. If so, God speed you; and I have done you a good service in endeavoring to place you right, where you have done us grievous wrong.

Very respectfully, —

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A New and Feasible Financial Project for its Construction.

TO THE RAILWAY PUBLIC.

The "signs of the times" seem to indicate that *public sentiment* is rapidly developing in favor of the speedy construction of a railroad to the Pacific; that Congress, responsively thereto, will inaugurate a governmental policy promotive of the object, whenever a system shall be devised which will assure its *full* accomplishment, and will grant an adequate subsidy, in its lands, money or credit, upon the terms which shall be least onerous in amount, and least liable to hazard from *mere partial success*.

The national and political considerations which attach to this great public necessity, interest every citizen, whilst those affecting our great system of railways, invest it with an additional and peculiar interest to all concerned therein; and it should not be deemed officious or captious in them to scrutinize ever proposed *projet*, and to apply to all the tests of practical experience and an intelligent forecast.

The enterprise should not be retarded or jeopardized by measures, known by railroad men to be predicated on delusive or exploded theories, estimates or expectations,—the failure of which would devolve upon the Government the onus of completing the work at any cost, or the responsibility of its abandonment.

Capitalists have hitherto regarded all data and speculations as to the cost, time and interest, maintenance, operation, and business of a railway to the Pacific, too indefinite and unreliable to justify investments in its construction; and they will only embark in it concurrently with advances by the Government in amount and on terms which will make their investments, by a conceded priority, reasonably safe, and largely remunerative—hence the requisite grant by Government becomes desirable, and should therefore be made to parties through whom, as representative men, its benefits will be most widely diffused over the whole country.

There is, perhaps, no medium through which this desideratum can be realized, and a valuable auxiliary influence be secured, preferable to an arrangement with parties who shall accept a grant by the Government, as representatives, or for the benefit of the existing railway companies of the country. The interests of the Government, the companies and the public will thereby be mutually promoted, and the construction of the Road rendered certain and immediate.

The writer has recently submitted to Congress an outline of a method which promises these results; a method which is practical, feasible, free from constitutional objections, and from all personal or private complications, and which he confidently throws into the crucible of public opinion, that it may be thoroughly analyzed and tested by any person or party conversant with railway constructions or investments.

It is claimed that by this method $125,000,000 will be made available for the construction and equipment of the road, at the times required, and in money.

That the cost of the road will be *only the money actually expended*, without any accumulation of interest, (or practically so,) although disbursed through a series of perhaps fifteen years.

That the proceeds of the belt of lands to be appropriated by the Government in aid of the construction, will fully provide for the payment of the principal of its advances, and may be so graduated in price as to leave a surplus equal to the sums realized from the same quantity of other public lands, as ordinarily disposed of.

That the *free* mail service over existing roads, and over the Pacific—when finished—for thirty years, will more than compensate the Government for the payment of the coupon interest on its bonds.

That the Government, from land sales, first mortgage on the Road as built, and contracts for the free mail service, will have a perfect security for its advances of credit.

That the Railway Companies will receive, in their own coupons, semi-annually, an average of twenty-five per cent. more than their present mail pay, and in lieu thereof; and that their current receipts will be largely increased from the reversal of the course of business and travel to the Pacific—in many cases to an extent more than equal to their present mail pay.

That *they will own* the Road to the Pacific when completed, and (if, as anticipated, it shall be worth its cost) will thereby enhance the value of *their own stock* over twenty per cent. on its present par value.

That the retirement for ten years of a large portion of the threatening mortgage liens of embarrassed Companies, will, in most cases, prevent the sequestration of their properties, and by affording time for the development of their roads, will re-establish their solvency.

That every Company, whether solvent or embarrassed, will discover advantages, either proximate or remote, which will induce it to enter into the arrangement, and give the required contracts for free mail service.

That States, counties and municipalities, which have advanced means or credit to Companies, and all bondholders and creditors, will incidentally participate in the benefits accruing to them.

That in case Congress shall enact the law, the measure will prove a success,—as it is not to be dependent upon the action of all the companies, as a condition precedent, but is to proceed by instalments as each free mail contract is obtained and furnished to the Government.

The proposed method has already been submitted to, and approved by, many of the more prominent railway men and capitalists in this vicinity; and this article has been written upon their suggestion for the purpose of attracting to the consideration of the subject the minds and energies of men everywhere, interested or skilled in railway matters, with a view to the perfecting of this method, or the devising of some other which shall be beneficial to the railway interest and advantageous to the Government.

The writer, disclaiming any intention to discuss or reflect upon the scheme recently reported favorably to Congress, by one of its prominent Committees, begs to refer to it as an indication of a sentiment in Congress favorable to the construction of a road through Government aid, and as an incentive to prompt action on the part of our railway interests.

The bill, as reported, grants to certain named individuals a subsidy of some sixty millions of dollars, and about one and one-half millions of acres of land, leaving an unprovided balance of some sixty or more millions of dollars to be furnished or procured by the corporators. The interest upon the outlay will increase the cost of the subsidy to some eighty millions of dollars, and the investment of the corporators (from difference in rates of interest) to a much larger sum.

Parties *may be found* who will embark in this enterprise for the purpose of building a *few miles* of road eastward from San Francisco, and westward from Missouri and Iowa, and of determining the route on which a road to the Pacific shall eventually be built; but capitalists,—who now disregard more favorable enterprises in some of the populous States—will be too incredulous as to ultimate success and profit to be induced to build a road *to the Pacific* on any such terms, or at any such cost.

The writer will furnish all who may apply with a copy of his memorial to Congress, and the letter in its support and explanation; and will do all in his power to promote such an interchange of opinion and concert of action between railway men as will present an unobjectionable *projet* to Congress, and secure its favorable consideration.

Respectfully, &c., EDWARD LEARNED.

NEW-YORK, April 16, 1860.

MECHANICS AND ENGINEERING.

Steam on City Railways—Leather Cloth—Combined Gas Burner and Regulator—Railway Sleeping Cars and Seats—The Whitworth Cannon, etc.

There are six hundred and sixty-six steam vessels in the British Navy, of which five hundred and ninety-nine are now afloat.

Messrs. T. W. WASON & Co., of Springfield, Mass., builders of the Viceroy's state railway carriage, recently described in the TIMES, are now completing a quantity of passenger-cars for Brazil. The seats are covered with cane, the ventilation is very complete, the roofs are double, to adapt them to a hot climate, and the workmanship is of a finer quality than that on North American lines.

STEAM ON CITY RAILWAYS.

LATTA, of steam fire-engine notoriety, has completed a steam city car, of which the local Press and persons interested in railways speak favorably. Messrs. GRICE & LONG, of Philadelphia, have completed a steam-car on another plan, of which the trial is pronounced highly satisfactory. It overcomes steep grades and sharp curves as well as is required. Its cost does not exceed that of a common car and its complement of horses and its running expenses are considerably less. Neither of these locomotives embody all the best and most essential improvements and adaptations which are likely to come into use, yet, with all their imperfections, they are far in advance of horses. The street locomotive will rapidly improve,—horse-power will not improve; and we congratulate our sister cities on the prospect of rapid and cheap transportation. Steam in the street is against the law *here*, and is likely to be till some gridiron schemer has the sense to see its utility and then lobbies it through our valuable Legislature, in a form which is likely to be far more objectionable than if it were left open to general enterprise, untrammeled by old fogy monopolies and Common Councils.

LEATHER-CLOTH.

The Crockett Leather-Cloth Company, of Newark, after a series of long and costly experiments, are producing an upholstering material of very great value, especially to the proprietors of public conveyances of all varieties. It is called leather-cloth, from its close resemblance in surface, finish and quality to leather. It consists of canvas or cotton cloth, of a thickness depending upon the use required, sized and covered with a preparation of varnish and other ingredients known only to the makers. The preparation is applied by heat, and incorporates itself with the cloth in such a manner as never to peel off under hard usage. Its cost is less than half that of leather that will stand the same service—being but 30 to 35 cents per yard of 46 inches width. Its durability, however exposed to wear or weather, is well established. For car-seat covers it is invaluable. Plush is always full of dust, and not unfrequently, on our democratic railways, of vermin, and, it may be, damp. The leather-cloth is water-proof, and may be cleaned with the greatest facility. It is likely to come into use for ships, ferry boats, stages, city cars, coaches, &c. *All* the Russian railway cars and many in Cuba are already furnished with it, also the Overland Mail and Santa Fé route coaches are covered and upholstered with it. It is to be hoped that our railway managers will use it instead of plush—they will if it is cheap, be it good or bad.

COMBINED GAS-BURNER AND REGULATOR.

A jet of gas under high pressure burns very rapidly, and with an intense heat, which continually widens the aperture of the burner, thus constantly increasing the waste. This is a bad feature, but not the worst of the common burner—it gives a comparatively faint blue light when the gas is under considerable pressure. If the quantity of gas used is regulated at the burner, no waste can occur; the common regulator does not do this; the gas being lighter than the air, and tending to ascend, accumulates a wasteful pressure as soon as it leaves the regulator, and requires regulating again at the moment of mixing with the air—*i. e.*, of burning. This is the subject of a valuable improvement by the Metropolitan Gas Meter and Burner Company of this City. And the plan adopted is very simple: The burner contains an inverted hollow cone into which the gas enters from the pipe, and by which it is deflected under the edge of the cone, where it enters a second chamber containing a series of reticulations. Here its rapid motion ceases, and it enters the third chamber and passes into the air at a pressure which gives the most light with the least gas. While the ordinary burner consumes from six to eight feet of gas per hour, this uses from three and a half to five feet per hour, giving a perfectly steady, full light. The cost of the combined burner and regulator is but about twenty-five per cent. greater than that of the ordinary burner. Its advantages are fully indorsed by chemists and the managers of a large number of gas companies, so that there can hardly be any mistake as to its value. Such being the facts, it is unnecessary to do more than mention them. We would remark, however, that the saving of eyesight, by the use of a *steady* light, is of more importance in offices and libraries than the economy of gas.

RAILWAY SLEEPING SEATS.

People are beginning to discover that "turning down" at a prescribed hour, sleepy or no, crawling into a slip between two boards, lying out flat on a hard mattrass with too little room to spread out and turn over, in the top of a foul railway car, over a rough road, buttoned and lashed up in walking attire, is, on the whole, a condition which does not exhaust the idea of repose and comfort, whereof the promise is set forth in exaggerated capitals on the bills of rival Railroad Companies. A far cheaper and more convenient and reasonable sleeping device for railways, has been found to be a large reclining chair, furnishing an ample bearing surface for the body *and limbs*, with an adjustable rest for the head, and the whole thoroughly *upholstered*. This is a good day seat, and may be changed into an excellent sleeping chair by day or by night, without getting out of the seat at all. Almost any one of the car seats patented by the dozen, during the last five years, with the addition of an *adjustible* head-rest and leg and arm supports, are more comfortable than a bed to a person dressed in walking gear, provided they are thoroughly upholstered. It is as strange as it is unfortunate that inventors, car builders and Railway Companies continue to exhaust their wits in trying *not* to get up a seat which will make cars tolerable. There are ten times too many kinds of seats already, and every one of them that is not soft and springy whenever the body touches it is an abomination. *Upholstery and ventilation* will settle this problem at some distant if not chimerical day—meanwhile "railroad men" will spend a hundred times the money necessary to make cars really seductive, in bending the bodies of their unfortunate passengers into new contortions, and scraping their heads with newly invented angles.

THE WHITWORTH CANNON.

This new and remarkable arm is just now engrossing the general attention of scientific circles in Europe. The results have already been widely mentioned. Mr. WHITWORTH has proceeded on the following principles: If a projectile twice the length of its diameter can be thrown more truly than a spherical ball, than a still larger proportion of length to diameter will give a still better result. But this world also necessitate a shorter turn in the rifle grooves of the gun, to give the ball sufficient rotary motion around its own axis. Now to use a soft metal projectile, which must be expanded by the powder in order to fill the grooves, and to acquire the rotary motion, would be impossible in case of a very short turn of the grooves, since the grooves would strip the ball smooth, and allow it to go out of the gun without having acquired any rotary motion at all. To allow a rapid "pitch" of the grooves, or, in less technical phrase, a fine or short screw thread in the barrel of the gun, a projectile of hard metal which will retain its shape becomes necessary. The bore of the gun is hexagonal, and the projectile is fitted to the bore, not while firing, but before it is put into the gun; and its fit in the barrel is readily made accurate enough to prevent the waste of the gases at its sides—practically as accurate as that of the soft metal ball fitted while firing; and it does not foul the piece so much as the soft ball. The friction of the ball is no greater in an hexagonal than in a round bore, and the bearing surfaces are all rifling or rotating surfaces, so that the projectile is rotated with less friction than that due to the common rifle groove. Mr. WHITWORTH has fired a mechanically-fitted projectile from a short barrel, rifled with a pitch of one inch—the projectile making a complete revolution while travelling forward one inch. The pitch of an eighty-pound gun is eight feet four inches; the Armstrong guns have only one turn in ten feet. In short, the advantages of the Whitworth gun are—1st, A rapid twist or rifling is easily accomplished with the hexagonal bore; 2d, The long projectile may thus be thrown without danger of overturning in the air; 3d, It may be thrown without excessive friction, requiring less powder, and straining the gun less than any other system. A three-pounder, laid at an elevation of 35 degrees, has thrown a ball over five and a half miles with eight ounces of powder. It is expected that an eighty-pounder, at the same elevation, will give a range of six miles, and that, carrying out Mr. WHITWORTH'S principles still further, will give a range of at least ten miles.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

Attempts to Change the Course of Study—Congress and the Secretary of War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Movements are on foot in Congress to secure an alteration in the course of study pursued in the Military Academy at West Point; and I have noticed simultaneous articles in some of the newspapers, charging the Secretary of War, in his recent order on the subject, with having exercised an arbitrary power not conferred upon him by law. Permit me, in order to prevent the public from imbibing false impressions on this subject, to state the facts and the law of the case.

By whom was the period of four years—in vogue more than a quarter of a century and but recently abandoned—first prescribed? Certainly not by Congress, but by the Secretary of War, under the President. And by what authority?

The 27th section of the act of Congress, dated the 16th of March, 1802, provides that the Corps of Engineers—

"Shall be stationed at West Point, in the State of New York, and *shall constitute a Military Academy*; and the Engineers, Assistant-Engineers, and Cadets of said corps, shall be subject, at all times, to do duty in such places and on such service as the President of the United States shall direct."

The 28th section of the same act declares that—

"The Secretary of War is hereby authorized, at the public expense, *under such regulations as shall be directed by the President of the United States*, to procure the necessary books, implements and apparatus for the use and benefit of said institution."

The 3d section of the act of the 29th of April, 1812, provides that—

"The Cadets heretofore appointed into the service of the United States, whether of Artillery, Cavalry, Riflemen, or Infantry, or that may in future be appointed, as hereinafter provided, may be attached, *at the discretion of the President of the United States*, as students to the Military Academy, and be subject to the established regulations thereof."

These legal provisions gave existence to the Academy, designated its pupils, committed its government, in all that relates to discipline and studies, to the Secretary of War, under the President, and reserved to the latter the power to retain its members at West Point, or to send them to such other places, and for such periods, as to him shall seem best. And the first act of Congress to interfere with this prerogative of the Secretary will be the "beginning of the end of the institution."

The quantity and kind of books, implements and apparatus, referred to in the law just quoted, must depend upon the programme of study, and the programme must be regulated by the time to be devoted to it. This time is, therefore, clearly, matter for executive choice and regulation. And if the Secretary, who can claim no more exemption from fallibility than other public functionaries, had made a mistake in his first allotment of time, no one would claim that he had exhausted his authority in the error. Nor can any system of sound logic deprive him of the power to alter what may at one time have been a judicious decision on the subject, should considerations connected with the progress of Military Science render such a step necessary for the public interest.

It is further objected, that the Secretary may, by the act already referred to, alter the number of graduates and, therefore, the strength of the regular army. And this he of right may—nay, of duty must, do! What is the law upon this point?

The act of the 29th of April, 1812, sec. 4, provides that—

"When any Cadet shall receive a regular degree from the Academic Board, after going through all the classes, he shall be considered as among the candidates for commission in any corps, according to the duties he may be judged competent to perform; and in case there shall not at the time be a vacancy in such corps, he may be attached to it *at the discretion of the President of the United States*, by brevet, with the usual pay and emoluments of such grade, until a vacancy shall happen: *Provided*, that there shall not be more than one supernumerary officer to any one company at the same time."

Here, certainly, is a wide discretion given to the Secretary of War, *which he must exercise* under the President.

If we include the number of Captains in the Engineers, Topographical Engineers and Ordnance, which have been regarded as representatives of companies, there are in service two hundred and thirty-four companies; and the Secretary may under the President, increase or decrease the regular military establishment by this number of officers, who would perform the functions and receive the pay of second Lieutenants.

Now, it is certainly difficult, in view of the law and the practice of a pure logic, to see in what the Secretary, in his orders changing the time for the course of studies at West Point, exercised an "arbitrary power," or in anywise transcended his rightful authority.

No; the fact is, West Point must undergo the leveling process which is now coursing through the land. Its pupils are willing not only to receive an education at public cost, but also to prescribe its limits. They are better judges of the public necessities at sixteen, than campaigners at sixty. In this they find a ready sympathy from friends and relations; and even grave legislators, less cautious than their predecessors, have not been listed to join in a crusade against the hardships of old-fashioned and patient study, thorough instinction and juvenile self-denial. Science made easy is the order of the day. Primers must take the places of professional texts; Mother Goose again be made to sing the death of Cock Robin,—and Jack the Giant-killer promoted to the rank of model hero for nursery soldiers. TRUTH.

A CITY SKETCH.

Sunday Evening Amusements in New-York—A Sacred Concert at the Volks' Garten.

I am very fond of music, especially of sacred music. I like sacred music principally on account of its heavy base. For, musically, not morally, speaking, the whole tenor of my life has been base. Accordingly, on noticing by an advertisement in the *Herald*, that a sacred concert was to be given at the Volks' Garten on Sunday evening, I determined to go. This determination was strengthened by the announcement that the young lady attendants were the prettiest in the City. Can you conceive of any bait at which a saint would be more apt to bite than at such a fly as this—body of sacred music; wings of gauze, festhens and flounces; and well-proportioned ankles for the feet? It is needless to say that the subscriber snapped like a trout at a June bug!

At a moderately early hour I presented myself at the door of the Volks' Garten. The concert had already commenced, and I could distinguish the refrain of a popular anthem as I entered. The refrain is as follows; from its beauty and simplicity it is undoubtedly familiar to the ear of all:

"Fare you well, my Mary Ann,
I am bound for the sea."

It may be argued that there was nothing particularly sacred about this; but tastes differ, and it is not well to be too critical.

Before the music had well ceased, I began to look around for the beautiful lady attendants. For the first time I began to suspect a swindle. There were women enough present, and many of them were gotten up in a style of oriental magnificence, without the slightest regard to expense. There were women in blue, and women in white, and I have a faint suspicion that the woman in scarlet was also present, but on this point cannot speak positively. In regard to the beauty, however, I have a dead certainty—it was not there; or if it was, it laid more than "skin deep"—so deep as not to be visible to the naked eye!

By good fortune I fell in with an English friend by the name of Cockneyman, who is a regular frequnter of these sacred concerts, and who kindly volunteered to show me through the walks of the Garden. I found the audience to be composed of what my friend Cockneyman termed "'alf and 'alf," that is, equally made up of Germans and Americans. The former were chiefly employed in the consumption of lager, pretzels, a peculiarly odorous species of cheese, bologna sausages and a variety of other delicate edibles; the Americans mostly devoted their time to Tivoli, and the other amusements which bloomed in the Garden. As amusements may seem somewhat out of place in a sacred concert room, I will explain for the benefit of the proprietors. They are merely thrown in to break the monotony of the evening. Tivoli is an innocent little game, in which you send a ball spinning among a lot of pins, holes and traps. Each pin, hole and trap counts a certain number, which, if touched by the ball, is placed to the credit of the player. You are admitted into the game on the payment of five cents; any number may play that choose; and the winner—the individual that makes the greatest count—takes two-thirds of the money, the balance going to the Tivoli machine. We invested several little five cent pieces that had never before been spent, in this game, but our success was not in any instance such as to encourage us to continue the amusement.

Divers stalls had unfolded themselves in the garden, with a show-case on each stalk containing a variety of articles, and the laconic intelligence, "Every throw wins." On inquiry, I learned that for 25 cents any individual had the privilege of shaking a box containing eight dice, and depositing the contents on the show-case, after which event he is entitled to the "prize" placed on the number corresponding with his throw. The proprietors of these institutions set forth the fact that some of these prizes amount in value to over $100; but examination discloses the fact that these valuable prizes are placed on number 8 or 48, consequently the player must throw either eight aces or eight sixes to win anything worth having, as the intermediate numbers only bring him a gingerbread stud, a set of brass buttons, or a tin comb. After a mathematical calculation, which disclosed the fact that a man's chances for obtaining one of these miraculous prizes was about equal to the contingency of his being struck by lightning if he stood in the middle of the street, we determined not to invest, and passed on.

A shooting-gallery next offered its attractions. Air-guns were the implements in use, and "two shots cost only three cents." We determined to shoot. Cockneyman shot first, and succeeded in planting the bullet in the back of the boy that attended the target. The gun made no report, but we three "went off" simultaneously as well as silently. Cockneyman attributed this misfortune to the fact that the "hair-gun had an 'air trigger."

Up stairs there was an equestrian display something after the fashion of the old-time tournaments. For the payment of a small sum you are permitted to mount the platform and seat yourself on a wooden horse. At a given signal the platform is made to revolve by the application of man-power, and of course you and your horse go with it. Each equestrian is furnished with a miniature lance, and after his steed has attained a certain degree of momentum he spears at a small iron ring, and if dexterous enough hears it away on the point of his poker. In essaying to perform this feat, I was so unfortunate as to introduce the point of my lance into the left eye of the individual that supplied the rings. Thereupon he delivered himself of a huge nine-cornered oath in Dutch; not in Amsterdam Dutch, nor in Rotterdam Dutch, but in the other dam Dutch.

He also inquired if I meant to be personal. To which I replied that this was a free country, and that if I had offended him, I was perfectly willing to accept any apology which he might make. Shortly thereafter a waiter came to me, and inquired if I would leave the Volks' Garden, to receive a message from his friend. I replied that engagements of a domestic nature would prevent my leaving, but that I would receive and read any message there, except a President's message. This reply was followed by a note, which I could not read, requesting me to name "time, place and weapons." To which I laconically replied, "Now—here—harpoons." It was my intention to back out if I could; if this was impossible, to fight foot to foot, muzzle to muzzle, and get the first spear if I could. My antagonist told his go-between to tell me that he didn't know what weapons I had named; but that they were barbarous—not in use among gentlemen—that he could not consent to have his principal embarking in a whaling enterprise, and so declined without consulting him. He was, however, perfectly willing to fight with the air-guns below, as they didn't hurt much, and he had practiced with them considerably. My cockney friend was indignant, and replied that it wasn't a wailing enterprise at all, that I had conscientious scruples against hair-guns, but that he hadn't, and was perfectly familiar with their use; and, furthermore, that rather than that no fight should come off, he would fight the man whose eye I had put out, his second, or any one in the garden, and with any weapon that might be proposed. Cockneyman's landsbie desire to have a "bout, a wumpus, or a wiot," did not meet with its due fruition. Mr. Cheeseman respectfully declined, said that he considered it a "courteous offer," but that neither he nor his principal could think of taking advantage of such generosity; that they had no desire to be hurt, and could not think of fighting anybody that was perfectly willing to fight. Here the affair terminated.

Cockneyman and myself amused ourselves here while in trying to win twelve cents by throwing nine balls through a hole in a ladder, for which privilege we paid three cents. Not succeeding in this endeavor—for the reason that the hole was smaller than the balls—we descended to the lower walks of the garden, ordered some lager, and again

"——all went merry as a marriage bell."

In examining the amusements, and in the turbulent scene which followed, I had entirely forgotten the sacred music—this must have been played while we were up stairs, for we did not hear any after we came down, or before we went up. Surely the sacred music was not a myth, as well as the good-looking waiter-girls.

Before the Concert had closed I pulled out my note-book and put down the result of my impressions. First impressions are oftimes incorrect, but as Cockneyman concurs in these, I think they are tolerably correct. And my impressions in regard to Volks' Garden are as follows:

That the institution is not particularly conducive to the moral health of the City. That it brings a great many young gentlemen there who would be much better employed in hearing even a sensation minister preach. That the game called Tivoli is the first letter in the gambler's alphabet of which Faro Bank is the last; that when a young boy commences with Alpha, he is not generally satisfied until he has reached Omega—gone from the beginning of the alphabet to the end, and, by the assistance of the Devil, his master, learned to spell out Destruction.

SANDY.

THE BONAPARTES.

A Restatement of the Argument Against the Imperial Government—The Non-Recognition of the Baltimore Family Unjustifiable.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An interesting communication in your paper of Saturday, 14th inst., has attracted the attention of some gentlemen who have long felt and mutually expressed a deep interest in the subject of which it treats. That subject is the affiliation, *fraternization* and legitimation of the American branch of the BONAPARTE family.

Your Parisian correspondent has furnished to you, and through you to the intelligent public in this part of the world, the first clear light on this long-obscured point—the first Imperial solution of that "family" problem—the first distinct utterance of that hitherto unexpressed "*Idée Napoléonienne.*"

The communication is a very valuable contribution to the history of Europe, of Christendom and its laws, as well as to that of the BONAPARTE or NAPOLEON family. Those who have read it with me are "Napoleonian" in their views of history and of the present state of Europe—indeed, have been, for many years, almost alone in America and in the republican world, in their opinion and belief that the re-elevation of the NAPOLEON dynasty offered the best hope and prospect of the restoration and real progress of Western Europe to an improved civilization and a better (if not a family and perfectly good) government. All the prejudices which these gentlemen might be supposed to entertain on this subject are in favor of NAPOLEON III. At least, they have believed him truly wise and just.

In endeavoring to express to you an opinion shared by others, that he has shown himself neither wise nor just in this matter, I have therefore, in *their* opinion, a peculiar liberty of judgment and a reasonable confidence that such judgment, if not perfectly impartial, is not partial *against* him.

But there is something so interesting and impressive in the presentation of this recent fact to us, in its naturally suggested connections with the history of that family during the last sixty years, that we pause in mysterious doubt, perhaps in dread, as to the possible results of an event so ominously coincident with others in the genealogy of the same family, and yet brief dynasty.

It is a great fact in the history of Empires and of families, that the First NAPOLEON BONAPARTE owed his wonderfully rapid rise to the position in which he won the glory that gave him supremacy over many other brave and brilliant men, to a *woman*, who married him when he was comparatively obscure, and whom he married because he saw that his advancement to higher station and to commanding power would be promoted by this matrimonial connection. NAPOLEON I. was indebted to JOSEPHINE, not merely for the command of the Army of Italy, with its unlimited and uncounted pecuniary emoluments, but for that ingenious management of his interests in Paris, during his absence in Egypt, which made his way clear and easy to the First Consulship on his return, at her call. Her rare personal graces, and equally extraordinary possession of the highest intellectual powers which a woman can exercise in her proper sphere, (as a loving and proudly-devoted *wife*,) contributed quite as largely to the events of the "18th Brumaire" as any of his unprofitable victories in the ill-starred invasion of Egypt and Palestine. Selfish and self-conceited as he was, in all his matchless greatness, he could not forbear acknowledging, even to the latest year of his life, his immeasurable obligations to the shrewd management, wise counsel, and vigilant devotion of that faithful and noble wife.

In the first years of his ascendancy, and of his absolute reign, (whether as Consul or Emperor,) his gratitude was fully testified in every possible way and form. One expression of this, when he found that he could expect no offspring by her, was his manifested and declared determination that her descendants and those of his father should inherit his throne and perpetuate his dynasty. It was in pursuance of this object that he forced *his* brother LOUIS and *her* daughter HORTENSE into a marriage mutually distasteful and repulsive to both those unfortunate young people, whose natural affections and preferences were thus cruelly sacrificed to his arbitrary, merciless will. It was a will which spared nothing (neither friend nor foe) for the accomplishment of his purposes. That sacrifice was made on his solemn pledge that the offspring of that hateful marriage should be first in succession to him. JOSEPHINE was equally guilty with him in that enforced misery of her child.

Increasing power, and multiplied, unvarying success, made NAPOLEON insolent and over-confident in what he called his "DESTINY." He thought it necessary for himself and the world that his brothers should all be Kings, and should marry only the daughters of Kings. His youngest brother, JEROME, had, during his travels in America, married a lady in Baltimore, of a family quite as respectable as the BONAPARTES. JEROME was then a Lieutenant in the army of the French Republic, of which NAPOLEON was then simply Chief Magistrate. The marriage—contracted in strict conformity with the laws of France and Maryland—was solemnized by the only Archbishop in the United States, who had received his appointment from the Roman Pontiff. A son was the product of that union. Two years later, NAPOLEON (then Emperor) wished to annul that marriage. Doubting his power, as Chief Magistrate of France, to do what he wished, with a certainty that the mere declaration of his wish would be LAW for France

and the world—for that day and for all time.—he wrote a letter to the Chief Magistrate of Roman Catholicism, requesting his complicity in that crime. I extract from your paper:

"On the 30th of May, the First Consul, then beginning the Emperor NAPOLEON, wrote as follows to the Pope, Pius VII.: *'I desire a Bull from your Holiness which will annul this marriage. Your Holiness will please do this without any noise; it will only be when I shall know that you are willing, that I shall treat the civil marriage.'*

In this letter NAPOLEON I. recognized the undoubted fact that PIUS VII. was the supreme and only Judge in that most High Court of Appeals over all professedly Catholic Christian countries, on all questions relating to marriage and divorce.

What said that good and just and pure (and truly *pious*) man, in answer to that invocation of his supposed and *real* power?

The Holy Father responded to the Emperor by a lengthy document, dated the 27th of June, 1806. We there read:

"In order to guard the secret imposed on us, we have made it an honor to comply with the greatest exactitude to the solicitations of your Majesty; to this effect we have charged ourself alone with the examination of this question of marriage. * * * *We regret not to be able to find a single reason which would authorize us to decree the nullity of the marriage.* * * * It we should usurp an authority which we do not hold, we should render ourselves culpable of *the most abominable abuse* of our holy ministry before the tribunal of God and before the entire Church. Your Majesty, even in his justice, would not like to see us pronounce *a judgment contrary to the conviction of our conscience*, and to the invariable principles of the Church."

By this appeal, NAPOLEON acknowledged the authority of that great revisory tribunal. The Court of Rome did not derive that authority from *him*, but *he*, with every father, mother and child in Christendom—(including *his* father and mother)—held all titles to their social and domestic privileges by a right, a law and a power, of which "Christ's vice-gerent" was only an exponent.

In the exercise of his merely physical and temporal power, though convicted of intentional crime and predetermined wrong-doing, not only by the reversal of his decree in that High Court, but by the natural and spontaneous consent of the intelligent world, including "all who commonly confess and call themselves Christians"—and, moreover, by every family on earth—NAPOLEON declared *that* (true) marriage "null and void," heartrending its offspring *as far as he could do it.*

Against that worse than brutal decree, (*brutum fulmen,*) humanity now, as then, arises and thunders NAY! *"Liberum Veto."*

Among the maxims of the common law of England, and of all English-speaking people, is one which comes to us as a *dictum* of Sir EDWARD COKE, who was justly deprived of his office for calling himself "Lord Chief-Justice of England." He was Lord Chief-Justice of the "Court of the King's Bench." (Not "a distinction without a difference.") No one but the monarch can be Chief-Justice of England. COKE'S *dictum* was: "There is nothing which the omnipotence of Parliament cannot do, except to make a man a woman, or a woman a man." If COKE had lived to our time, he would have found other limitations of that alleged "omnipotence" of legislative bodies. "There is a law above the sanction of all human codes, the same throughout the world, the same through all time; * * * and by that law, unchangeable and eternal, indelibly written by the finger of God on the heart of man, humanity rejects those wild and guilty fantasies."

Many years ago these words flowed from lips which have been since (and are yet) the living fountains of equity to all the British Empire, and to all who acknowledge the supremacy of the Common Law—the law of common sense—"the perfection of human reason," as COKE not unjustly styled it. That peculiar law is but a derivative and expansion of the old *Jus Civile*, (the law of the citizen, of the individual,) which reserved to each man and his family the rights which the first human family possessed, by the law of creation; and those rights the community of families (State, Kingdom, Republic, Empire, or whatever you please to call it) must guarantee and protect forever. It is the fundamental condition of the (so-called) "social compect."

"He who puts himself *above* the law puts himself BEYOND the law"—puts himself and all that he claims as HIS, beyond and without the *protection* of the law.

NAPOLEON I. claimed of the world his "DESTINY." NAPOLEON III. has claimed, and now reclaims his "*Mission.*"

IS IT FINISHED? Or is it to be finished by a repetition or re-sanction of this one of the many crimes of the "Man of Destiny," who predestined him, before his birth, to be his successor on the Imperial throne of Europe?

In every country where the Canon Law is recognized on questions of marriage and divorce, (and that includes all Protestants, es well as Greek and Roman Christians,) the marriage of JEROME BONAPARTE to ELIZABETH PATTERSON remains valid, in spite of the decrees of all NAPOLEONS and all Emperors. The offspring of that only legal marriage of JEROME BONAPARTE is his only legitimate son. The children of JEROME BONAPARTE and FREDERICA CATHARINA SOPHIA DOROTHEA, Princess Royal of Wurtemberg, are *bastards*,—unless the NAPOLEONS are Protestants *quoad hoc.*

HENRY VIII., of England, joined "the great Western Schism," and alienated his dominions (and those of his successors) from the See of Rome on a similar pretext—for a reason equally disgraceful to himself and honorable to the Pontiff. Is France to be made Protestant in the same way, for a *family* purpose?

That the Gallican Church is independent of the Romish See, all the world knew, before the world knew the BONAPARTES. We know that the Christian Church in France maintained that independence even under Cardinal RICHELIEU and LOUIS XIV. All the world knows, likewise, that BOSSUET distinctly established thet fact. He was not excommunicated for the liberty which he took, when he demonstrated that the Church of France was not the Church of Rome.

It is not to be supposed that NAPOLEON III. entertained in his Imperial mind the idea of imitating HENRY VIII. with a view to the separation of the Church of France from the Church of Rome on the same or similar grounds. But the Great Emperor should remember that he holds possession of the throne of France, not merely as LOUIS IX. did, "by the Grace of God and the people's election," but also by his descent in undisputed succession, from one who was by the grace of God, and by all the graces that ever crowned a woman, the choice of the people, as their Empress.

When the present Emperor, in 1854, convened his Legislature to announce to them his intended marriage with the Countess of TEBA, he said, with just and honest pride, that he was a *parvenu*, and told France and the world that he married to suit his own affections. In that remarkable address he referred to "the amiable Empress JOSEPHINE," his own grandmother, and his uncle's wife. In that reference there was an implied reflection upon his father's brother, for repudiating the woman, the *wife*, who MADE HIM WHAT HE WAS. That reference kindled in the hearts of all women a sympathy with him in that act. "There is always a woman at the bottom of every difficulty." NAPOLEON I. found that out, and NAPOLEON III. experienced it in his death. It is to be hoped, for the sake of humanity, and of civilization, now advancing under his rule, that NAPOLEON III. may not be emulous of his two predecessors in that particular.

A wife's dishonor was the bane of Troy;
A wife's dishonor unking'd ROME for ever:
An injured husband brought the Gaule to Clusium,
And thence to Rome, which perish'd for a time;—
An obscene gesture cost Caligula his life,
While earth yet bore his cruelties;
A virgin's wrong made Spain a Moorish province.

It is not necessary to pursue the quotation further. The Emperor, in his boyhood, may have known the poet who gave to him and us these

"Thoughts that breathe in words that burn."

But the elder Emperor, greater than his uncle, and especially greater in this fact—that he knew when to stop—should be also greater in *this*. He already has demonstrated that he has one trait which his uncle lacked; and for lack of which his uncle left a throne, and Europe lost one whole quinquennial enjoyment of peace and prosperity.

Can it be that he who owes more than half his right to that th one, and perhaps all his possession of it, to the toleration of the world against that wrong committed upon his own grandmother, has provoked against himself the feelings that glow in the light of every hearthstone in his huge dominions,—that will kindle a fire in the breast of every honest woman and her child, including the Empress EUGENIE and NAPOLEON IV.?

Mighty as he is, the Emperor should "sit on no precarious throne," nor "borrow leave to be," from bayonets and cannon. Let him not give his enemies occasion to say: "Let e'en the devil be sometime honored for his GREAT BURNING THRONE."

Let *him* rather be honored for his recognition of those sacred domestic rights which underlie the foundations of humen society, and are the cornerstones and the top-stones of the whole political febric.

If I eeem to have trespaseed upon your patience and that of your readers, I may be forgiven in due consideration of the fact that I learned my politics under the tuition of a pupil—a personal pet—of BENJAMIN FRANLIN. It was JOHN QUINCY ADAMS who laboriously impressed upon my mind this great truth—of which he did not claim the invention or discovery—that human society, the community, the "body politic," is not composed of individual "two-legged he-animals without feathers"—but an association of *families*, represented, in all political organizations, by "heads of families." ADAMS told me that these were the doctrines of ALGERNON SYDNEY, of JOHN LOCKE and of others who, like Kings and Prophets of old, "deeired it long and died without the sight" of what we see. And so much the better for them!

THE AQUEDUCT OF THE CAPITAL.

Visit of the District Committee to the Works—The Reservoirs, Bridges, &c.—History of the Works.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 15.

The Congressional Committee of the District of Columbia, by invitation of the corporate authorities of the City of Washington, visited and inspected the Washington Aqueduct on Saturday. A large number of other guests were invited, and the party rendezvonsed at Willard's Hotel, whence the excursion left in omnibuses and carriages, each drawn by four horses, and the whole presenting quite an animated appearance. The venerable Secretary of State, and Mr. Secretary THOMPSON, of the Interior Department, took position in the line. Among the Members of Congress I noticed Senators HAMLIN and GWIN, and Messrs. PHELPS, of Missouri; ENDICOTT and PENDLETON, of Ohio; BARR, of New-York; Hughes, of Maryland, and SCOTT and BURCH, of California. Capt. MEIGS, Chief Engineer in charge of the Aqueduct, Dr. BLAKE, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Col. BARRETT, Mayor, and WALTER LENNOX, Esq., Ex-Mayor, were all on hand. At 9 o'clock the excursionists, numbering about one hundred and fifty, got under way.

PRESS REPRESENTED.

The newspaper press of the country was represented by the regular Washington correspondents of the New-York TIMES, New-York *Tribune*, *Journal of Commerce*, Missouri *Republican*, New-Orleans *Delta*, Baltimore *Sun*, and *National Intelligencer*—and these gentlemen are under special obligations to Messrs. FISHER and MORGAN, of the City Councils, for their kind attentions.

BRIDGE OVER ROCK CREEK.

The first point of interest reached by the excursionists was the bridge in course of construction over Rock Creek, the dividing line between the Corporations of Washington and Georgetown. The construction of the abutments has been arrested by the exhaustion of the appropriations in June last. They have been raised high enough to resist the thrust of the arch, and as the contractor for the iron work has been paid the cost of the materials, a greater part of which had already been fitted, he has, upon his own responsibility and without pay, completed his work. The arch is of cast iron, of 200 feet span, made of two lines of 48 inch pipes, which convey the water across the creek, and also support a roadway for travel, and over it Pennsylvania-avenue will pase when it comes to be straightened to Georgetown.

THE DISTRIBUTING RESERVOIR

Was reached after a delightful drive along the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal for two miles, and ascending to what is known as "Georgetown Heights." This reservoir covers a flat surface, on this height, of forty acres and 140 feet above tide water in the Potomac, or fourteen feet above the portico floor of the Capitol. This reservoir will hold, when completed, a three months' supply of water for both Georgetown and Washington. The contract now existing for the completion of this reservoir is less than $50,000. The gate-houses, pipe-vaults and other masonry structures about this reservoir are in an unfinished condition, and will require for their completion $22,000. It is highly desirable that this portion of the work should be finished, as without it the supply of water for the city, being all drawn through the receiving reservoir, is liable, after every rain storm, to be muddy and discolored. By the use of the two reservoirs water perfectly clear can, at all times, be supplied to the city.

GRAND DRIVE OVER THE CONDUIT.

After a careful inspection of this portion of the Aqueduct, the party again moved on over a beautiful highway, constructed over the conduit, and with a grade of only nine inches to the mile. This drive of about four miles brought us to

THE GRAND RECEIVING RESERVOIR,

Covering upwards of 70 acres of ground, and with a maximum depth of 130 feet. This reservoir is completed and now filled with water from adjacent streams. This is included in what is termed the Georgetown Division—a division 25,310 feet in length, exclusive of the reservoir. In this length there is but a single break in the conduit, which is a gap of 150 feet at the entrance of tunnel No. 4. The rest of the conduit is completed and ready for the water, which now passes from the reservoir in small auxiliary pipes to the city.

ROUGH ROADS AND RAMBLING EXCURSIONISTS.

From this point the road diverged from the line of the conduit for two miles, and was so exceedingly rough that the whole party took it afoot through ravines and over hills, each being his own guide. It was the subject of remark that the venerable Secretary of State was the youngest man of the party in tripping it over the fields and in scaling the difficulties of the passage. He was among the first to arrive at the appointed place of rendezvous, seemingly without fatigue or inconvenience. Here, again entering our conveyances and passing over another beautiful section of road along the line of the conduit, we were soon in sight of

THE LARGEST ARCH IN THE WORLD,

Which is to support the Cabin John Bridge. The whole quantity of masonry in this bridge is to be 12,000 cubic yards, of which 3,600 have already been laid. The foundations and the arch are completed, and part of the spandrels have been built. This arch spans 220 feet over the valley, which is 100 feet below the level of the Aqueduct. It has a rise of 57½ feet, and is 20 feet wide. The structure is of Quincy granite. That part of the masonry already laid is the most difficult and expensive. The centre scaffolding, elevated railways, steam-hoisting machinery, storehouse, boarding-houses, boats for transportation of materials, traversing cranes, &c., have all been provided, but are now idle, and exposed to deterioration and loss for the want of an appropriation to proceed with the work. To complete this bridge will require $110,000, and this is all which remains of the Cabin John Division to be completed.

CHANGE OF TRANSPORTATION.

After fully surveying this magnificent structure—the arch being ten feet greater than any known arch in the world—the party proceeded on board two steam canal boats found at this point in waiting for them, and after a pleasant run we reached the

GREAT FALLS DIVISION,

Or head of the Aqueduct, where the water of the Potomac is to be turned into the grand conduit. The estimated cost of the dam, if completed by the present contractors, is $63,000. The conduit head is more than half completed, and requires only $5,500 to finish it. The gate-house at the Great Falls contains gates to regulate the flow of water from the river, to shut out floods and protect the Aqueduct from injury. The gates are all in place, and only the superstructure remains to be built, which can be done for $6,000. The entire length of this division from Great Falls to Cabin John Bridge is 32,275 feet—of which there only remains to be completed 87 feet of tunnel and 550 feet of conduit. There are 11 tunnels on the line—the longest 1,438 feet, the others from 100 to 700 feet. There are six bridges, all of which are ready for the water, except the great bridge at Cabin John.

WHAT HAS BEEN AND WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

There has already been expended on this work $2,350,000, and there is needed, to complete it, $500,000 more. Will Congress make the necessary appropriation? The examination yesterday seems to have removed all doubt on the subject, and the members present gave every assurance that the needed appropriation would be made.

DINNER ANNOUNCED.

Having completed the work assigned them, the party were summoned to a sumptuous dinner provided for the occasion by GAUTIER, under the order of the city authorities. Gen. CASS first entered the large dining hall, escorted by the Mayor of Washington, Col. JAMES G. BERRET, and was followed by the other guests, under the special charge of Messrs. FISHER and MORGAN, who did their whole duty as Committee of Arrangements. If not a feast of reason and flow of soul, there was a rapid disposition of a bountiful dinner and a steady flow of sparkling champagne.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The party again on board of the little steamers, we had "the toast, the wine, the song." At length Hon. GEO. W. HUGHES rose, and in eloquent terms expressed the high gratification the party had experienced in their examination of the greatest work of modern times. He introduced to the company the

HON. LUTHER C. CARTER,

Of New-York, and Chairman of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, who expressed, in appropriate terms, his high appreciation of the distinguished officer whose skill had given to us and to the nation this monument to the Father of his Country, and to American genius and enterprise. He concluded by requesting Capt. M. C. MEIGS to favor the company with a historical account of the Aqueduct. This was modestly and gracefully complied with, and the Captain made very clear the point that his just estimates had been overrun by the expenditures only in consequence of the embarrassments Congress had thrown in his way by several times withholding appropriations.

CABINET SPEECHES.

Secretaries CASS and THOMPSON each made an admirable impromptu speech, well-timed and suited to the occasion, and were loudly applauded. In the meantime, the little steamers had not been idle, and the party found themselves at the Little Falls, and the coaches in waiting. Another short drive and the excursionists were again at their homes all pleased, gratified, delighted with the visit to the Washington Aqueduct. Q.

The Time-ball on the Custom-house.

Workmen heve been engaged during the past week in erecting the "Time-ball" on the Custom-house, and from the street it seem complete although not yet in operation. The idee is to drop a ball et precisely 12 o'clock, noon, the time being found by astronomical means at the Dudley Observatory in Albany, and the ball dropped by an electric current from the Observatory to the hall. If this be well done, it will be a complete substitute for an astronomical observetion here, and chronometers mey he rated or clocks and watchee set without resorting to astronomical means, the falling ball and naked eye being all-sufficient.

The precise moment thst the sun crosses the meridian of a place is of course 12 o'clock, or noon, of that place; but to ascertain that precise moment requires delicate and costly instruments, firmly set in convenient places, and a competent and careful observer, having tact and practice. There cannot be many of these in any one place, and *absolute* perfection is never possible. To approximate perfection, however, the most elaborate care is necessary, and when this is given it is at great cost. The place is a public observatory. Of these there are several in this country, viz., the National Observatory, at Washington; the Cambridge Observatory, the Cincinnati Observatory, and the Dudley Observatory, at Albany. This last being nearest to New-York will furnish the time, and, by a connecting wire and electric current, will drop the ball exactly at noon.

The time of passage of the electrical current is assumed as nothing; the difference of longitude between the place of the ball on the Custom-house and the place of observation is allowed for, as is also the small time needed by the machinery to feel the impulse of the power. This is nearly inappreciable to the senses, and is expressed by a very small fraction of a second. For eny other purpose it might be safely neglected, but not for this; the movement of the ball is to be a substitute for the passage of a heavenly body across a mathematical line. Considering this, the machinery and the whole apparatus are adapted to the end. As seen from the street, the apparatus is a slim mast of iron, extending forty or fifty feet above the roof of the building; this is held to its place by two sets of iron stays or guys—one set et about twenty feet ebove the roof, the other near the top of the mast—and the ball travels up and down on the mast, between these two sets of guys. The upper set does not extend to the mast, but to a set of cross-trees, in order to permit the ball to reach the cross-trees against which it presses when at its greetest elevation. The ball is six feet in dlemeter—made of canvas on strong hoops, painted red, and perforated for the mast.

The operation is thie: At a few minutes before twelve the ball is hoisted by hand through mechinery within the building until its top presses strongly against the cross-trees, being held there by a check or "detent" on the machinery in the building. This detent is removed by an electrical current, and this current is applied exactly at noon from the Observatory at Aloany. The ball then falls not only from its weight but also from the force of e spring considered necessery to quicken the firet movement. A person et a distance watching the ball will be instantly apprised of the movement by seeing the sky between the cross-trees and the ball, and from this may adjust his time-piece with the same accuracy as it he were using the telescope at the Observatory. The ball moves ebout twenty feet in its descent, but is not permitted to fall with its whole force to the bottom. Weighing over a hundred pounds, and falling with great velocity, it would soon be battered to pieces; hence, when about half way down, it is made to feel the force of a detaining spring, the effect of which inereases during the descent until it stops the ball entirely just before striking the bottom.

The duty for the dey is then done, and everything remains as it is until e few minutes before noon on the next day, when the ball is again hoisted to he egain dropped at noon, and so on day after day constantly.

There is nothing ontside of the roof of the building bnt the mast, with its cross-trees and staye, and the ball, except a small, strong and flexible but unyielding wire rope, to hoist and lower the ball, and through which the springs are made to effect the motion. The mast is an iron tube four inches in diameter, and the rope passes up through the tube fastening, over a pulley, to the top of the ball and down on the outside, festened to the bottom. Within the building is the mechinery, the rope winds twice eronnd a drum, which, being turned by a crenk, hoists the ball to its place against the cross trees at the top of the mast, and at the same time, near the end of the movement, draws upon the strong spring, which, at the proper time, starts the ball with a jerk. When the ball is at the top of the mast, the drum is in such a position that a small projection called a "detent" rests on the end of an upright iron bar or lever hinged et the lower end. This bar can be drewn out of place by an electro-magnet which is placed near it, but which is inactive until the astronomer at the Albany Observatory touches a wire and thus supplies the electric current. At this instent, the ber is drawn away from the "detent," the machinery is released, and the bell drops suddenly, not only by gravity, but also from the action of the spring. The drum flies around, but when the ball is abont half way down the mast, a cord wound around a fusee attached to the drum begins to pull oe another spring, which resists gently at first, hut goes on increasing until it checks the descent of the ball entirely, just before reaching its final resting place. There is a local battery in connection with the machinery, to supply the deficiney of the current from Albany—this arrangement being the same as in telegraph offices; and there are many ingenious details about the apparatus to meet various contingencies, not necessary to explain except to experts. It is probably more thorough in conception and execution than any similar contrivance elsewhere, not excepting that on the Observatory at Greenwich. The credit for this is due to CHAS. T. and T. N. CHESTER, who designed and executed the work, on the order of several public-spirited citizens—S. DE WITT BLOODGOOD, Esq., having suggested the idea, and, with THOMAS TILESTON, ROYAL PHELPS and others, gave the labor and the means requisite to furnish this acceptable gift to our citizens.

Are Slaves Property?

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 10, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article in this morning's TIMES, entitled "Slaves as Property," &c., so clearly and truthfully represents my own views, in so much more concise form than I have ever before seen, or have been capable of presenting them myself, that I cannot refrain from expressing to you my thanks for its publication. And I cannot doubt that others of your readers will, in the present disturbed state of the public mind on the all-absorbing political question of the day, when different political speakers are giving so many different interpretations to the Constitution, peruse the article with feelings of relief and gratitude.

This issue once justly settled, as it inevitably will be, and it being conceded that Congress has Constitutional power to organize and prescribe governments for Territories, there will only remain the question of policy as to whether Congress shall exercise that power regarding Slavery, or leave the people of a Territory to decide it for themselves. This latter issue decided, we may hope for relief from the vexing Negro question in National politics, I trust forever. D.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Supremacy of Partisanship over Patriotism and Principle.

Letter from Gen. Houston—He does not Desire his Name to go before the Charleston Convention.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, March 25, 1860.

To Messrs. John W. Harris, Daniel D. Atchison, J. Carrol Smith, A. S. Ruthven, Galveston, Texas:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of January 20 was received in due time; hut owiag to a press of official duties, I have been unable to answer it until the present moment. And in fact, even at this time, such is the complex attitude of our State affairs, owing to the Indian troubles on our border, and the condition of our Treasury, that I will not be able to devote thet attention to it which I would desire.

In your letter, you desire to know whether *I will permit my name "to be used as a candidate for the Presidency, before the Charleston Convention," and solicit a frank expression of my views thereupon*; and I will state that numerous letters from various parts of the Union have reached me, making the same inquiry.

Disposed et all times to give free expression to my views, I shall candidly meet the question before me. Nor will it be amiss in me, to glance at the present condition of our politics, their tendencies and results.

The grand idea of parties, as maintained by the great men of the past, has been destroyed. All those absorbing questions of finance and government, which rallied around JACKSON and CLAY the patriotism of the country, differing as to the best mode of advancing the national interests, yet all striving to accomplish that end, are lost sight of. We are drifting onward in the march of extravagance and corruption. That which pertelne to the whole country, commends scarcely a passing thought, while that which pertains to each individual section, is a theme of distraction.

The Democratic Party, which eight years ago carried its candidate into the Presidency, by an overwhelming majority, is divided by factions. Coalitions formed with men of more ambition than patriotism, have broken down the old land marks. National men have given place to sectional agitators. Practical national questions have given way to abstractions. Slavery agitation has been renewed in Congress, and the great work of the pacificators of 1850 has been undone. Sectionalism has been the cankerworm which has feasted on the party until its vitality has been well nigh consumed.

It is needless to define, at any length, the various hercsies which distract the country, each claiming for itself the name of Democracy. They have each their peculiar edvocates, and are suited to peculiar sections or isms. Whether known by the name of "Squatter Sovereignty," or a Congressional Slave Code for the Territories, they are alike opposed to the true doctrine of "non-intervention," and calculeted to renew and keep alive the dangerous agitation of the Slavery question, which both the political parties were pledged to resist, "*under whatever color or shape it is presented.*" Then come all the shades of disunion at the South—men *who* have been the advocates of reopening the African Slave-trade—men who sustain the secession or disunion scheme proposed by the Legislature of South Carolina—who have counseled extreme measures for more than a quarter of a century, and who, in the garb of Democracy, have used all their energies to promote the work of disunion, and prepare the way for the erection of a Southern Confederacy, upon the ruins of our Constitutional Union.

The Charleston Convention is to behold these elements—"black spirits and white, red spirits and gray,"—conglomerated. Men, who heve devoted their lives to the service of the Constitution and netional principles, are to behold the humiliating spectacle; and their sentiments and councils are to be trampled under foot by those who go committed to doctrines subversive of the Government and the rights of the people of the States.

In olden times there were no conventions, but those designed to form organic systems of government. As men became more aspiring and less scrupulous with regard to the impulses of patriotism, and a determination was evinced to sacrifice great principles in a general scramble for place and power, a desire was manifested to adopt some means by which public opinion could be concentreted upon certain individuals, calculeted to be its exponents. The census system was introdnced. After its practice for a brief period, its tendencies were discovered to lead to the absorption of politicel power in the hands of a few, to the prejndice of the public weal. It was repudiated, and the spontaneous will of the people, after being fairly called into action, placed Gen. JACKSON in the Presidential chair. He had denounced everything like caucne dictation, as degrading to American feeling. He was elevated the second time, when the first attempt at the convention system was made, and Mr. VAN BUREN nominated as Vice-President on Gen. JACKSON'S ticket.

Gen. JACKSON refused to allow his name to be submitted to the Convention, preferring his election to come from the people. This was the first indoctrination of netional politics with the system of Conventions and platforms. It has obtained from that time until the present and hee been subject to a continual degenerating process.

At that period I was not a resident of the United States. After the annexation of Texas to the Union, while a member of the Unlied States Senate, I was, in common with my colleegues in Congress, instructed in 1848, by the Legislature of the State, to attend at Baltimore, as a delegate to the Convention which there assembled, and vote the sentiments of the State. We acted in accordance with our instructions. From that time to the present, my name has been used before Conventions, both in this Stete and et Baltimore, by the direction of the State Legislature, without any contrivance of roine, or without my having been consulted on the subject.

My reason for acting in the Baltimore Convention, was, that it represented the Democratic Party, the party to which I hed ever been attached, and with which I had consistently acted. As my views were national, and my politics embraced the Union, when sectionalism began to absorb all national issues, I set my fece against it, and when, in violation of the pledges the Democratic party hed made the country, the Nebraska and Kansas bill was introdnced as a Democratic measure, I refused to vote for it. For this I was proscribed and my name held up to censure. The neme of Democracy was invoked, with the patronege of the Administration, and the denunciation of every demagogue North and South arrayed against me as a traitor to the South, and an Abolitionist. Upon that I have no reflections to make. The past and present unhappy agitation on the Slevery question, and the disruption of fraternal feeling between the North and the South, would seem to manifest that I was not blind to the consequences of that measure in my resistance to its adoption. Since then, I have deplored the misfortunes of the country, and that legislative construction was substituted for judicial action. My earnest hope is, that as no possible benefit resulted to the section which I represented, no ultimate evil will befall the whole country from its adoption.

I have in the past acted with and stood by the Democratic Party; but it was a netional party. With the trickery and scheming, the bargain and sale of Conventions, I have had nothing to do. The evil effects to the country of disregarding public opinion and putting forward the choice of politicians, has been seen and felt by good men of all parties. At first something was due Conventions, because they to some extent represented the people. *They have degenerated into assemblages, the majority of which represent nobody but the hangers on of country towns, while the bone and sinew of the country are led to acquiesce in their action, under the pressure of the sectional question which now divides the country.*

Nor are theee evils less apparent to e host of good national men, who form e minority of conventions. They cling to the hope that their presence end action will eventuate in some good—that they may act as a leaven to the lump of corruption and restore the days of patriotism and honesty; but I call such to bear me witness when I say that their efforts thus far have been unavailing. They are still hoping, and though such is not their object, they contribute vastly to the perpetuation of the corruption to which they are opposed. Their names and virtues furnish the props upon which politicians rest. Their association gives character to the proceedings, and though their counsels are unheeded, the dictum of conventions often wins the respect of the community from their connection with them.

Many such, anxious to escape from the evils which afflict the country and restore harmony and peece, yet regard this as the only mode of embodying the public sentiment, and ere ready to attempt the system, void of ite abuses; but they will find that, the political atmosphere must first be purified by a great upheaving of the masses. Laudable as their object may be and pure as may be their motives, they will find that the corruptions and chicanery which heve characterized the proceedings of Conventions, have so disgusted the people thet the moral force of their resolves will be lost. The popular chord, when tonched aright, will vibrete in harmony with the Constitution and the Union. I have faith enough in the masses to believe that they will appreciate a confidence in their power of self-government, and that ere the fatal hour to our liberties shall come, they will, moved to a sense of danger, take the control of the nation from the hands of designing politicians.

The fact is current that the people are ignored entirely by politicians, when the chances of Presidential candidatesare summed up, and he who has et his command the greatest number of clique leaders, is regarded as certain of a nomination.

This is not to be attributed either to the failure of Republican principles of government, or a went of patriotism, on the part of the people. The principles maintained by JACKSON and his compeers are eternal. They may slumber while the war of faction is going on. The serpent of sectionalism may crawl stealthily toward the altar of our liberties; but when its head is raised to strike down the Constitution, and perhaps, alas! not until then, the patriotism of JACASON will, even from his grave, awaken, and arouse the people to a sense of their danger. Troubloua times are coming, when, unless the people, in the majesty of their nationality, go forth to battle against corrupt cliques and ambitious agitators, the days of the Repuolic will be numbered.

Had I for a moment snpposed that the Convention system would ever heve degenerated to its present condition, I certainly never would have entered one. They are now inconsistent with the genius of our Government. If it is to be conducted on principles of self-government, it pre-supposes capacity sufficient for that purpose and that there is a public sentiment, which when properly expressed, is to form a rule of action. There must be some mode by which the public sentiment shall be expressed, it is true; but Conventions having failed to express it, we must look to the ballot-box. In the formation of Conventions, public sentiment is not regarded, nor expressed; hnt cliques and management and chicanery are resorted to as substitutes for it. It is declared by the advocates of Conventions, that their object is to give expression to the popular will; but the effect, as well as the design, is to control the popular action. Hence it is that the highest privilege of a freeman is consigned to the keeping of a few crafty and designing politicians. Thus, nominations are made and platforms originate and are declared the only orthodox sentiments, and he who does not submit to this dictation is to be proscribed.

In the construction of platforms, the first thing considered is, how can they best contrive to gull the people, secure party success, and distribute the "spoils;" and in their arrangement the effort is not to announce, in bold and unmistakable terms, doctrines which will touch the hearts of the masses and convince their reason, but to express in ambiguous language, ideas subject to different constructions in various parts of the Union, and calculated to deceive.

The qualifications of a candidate are not considered, nor whether he is known to the nation, or has done aught to advance its interests; *but is he available?* If he is, the end of party is secured, and there are always on the spot the leading men of the delegations friendly to him, ready to *give pledges*, who, united, nominate the candidate and *indorse* him. Pledging all the delegates who enter the Convention to support the nominee, that *independent action*, so essential to freedom, is destroyed.

No independent man ought to accept a nomination accompanied by any platform with which his previously entertained opinions are in conflict. If his feelings are national, and he has claims upon the confidence of the country, the people must know what his principles are, and, if they are proper, they surely do not require the indorsement of a Convention to make them pass current with the people, but their intelligence will enable them to judge. And, again, if an individual accepts a nomination of a party under these circumstances, he could not be President of the nation. He must select his Cabinet from the members of the party. He must make all his prominent appointments from the party, and allow party leaders to select them. No matter what the merits—no matter how patriotic and intelligent an individual may be—unless he has "voted the ticket," he is to be excluded from office, and his merits and claims disregarded. A man who would consent to be a mere tool, because it secured him the Presidency, does not deserve to be the head of a nation! Unless he reserves to himself the right of remaining free and untrammeled from all pledges, except his official obligations, he will never be able to control the destinies of this great nation; and, if he would give a single pledge to secure the Presidency, it is concinative of his want of merit, and he deserves to be repudiated. Though the nation might accidentally prosper under his administretion, by its mere self-sustaining powers and the onward spirit of our people, he would ever feel that he was degrading the post he occupied, and the adulation of parasites would be a poor compensation for the forfeiture of self-respect.

If a President is to govern the nation his counsellors should be chosen from the nation, and since party names have ceased to represent principles, he who is elevated to the Presidency should regard it as a whole, calling around him those who have been true to the Constitution and the Union, and with that Constitution for his foundation he should endeavor to rear a structure glorious to his country and perpetual as his race.

If the original idea of Conventions was to concentrate public opinion, that idea has been lost sight of. The representative character has been abandoned and the effort is made to *create* public opinion. A slavish subserviency to arrogant demegogues, in the leading strings of cliques, has possessed those who aspire to office and favor is sought at their hands rather than of the people. *The result is that the bold spirit which once characterized our statesmen is cramped.* They should stand the sentinels of liberty and progress, challenging the admiration of the world for the beneficence of our institutions, or announcing national doctrines in keeping with their expansive spirit; but bound within the scope of platforms, they dare not jeopardize party success by the enunciation of aught that is new or startling. Politicians no longer take the lead in the path of progress and enterprise. No great measure is proposed oy them. They are content to be at a stand still and enjoy the spoils, and when the masses have shown their determination to achieve a result, as was the case with the annexation of Texas; they step in and convert it to their own purposes.

A statesman, elected to the Presidency of these United States, should enter upon the discharge of duty, bound within the narrow confines of no platform, framed to serve the purposes of success, but subject to be construed to suit the views of every faction and section. He should have doctrines, clearly enunciated, bold and independent. Standing upon the Constitution, he should embrace in his grasp all that tends to the welfare of the American people, the expansion of American institutions, and the defence of American honor, no matter from whence the assault might come. What party, what platform, will sustain such a President?

Who that regards the true policy of our nation can fail to see that humanity, liberty, American interests and security, alike demand that our Government should extend a Protectorate over Mexico? Politicians may shirk the issue, but destiny will force it on our people. It cannot be averted. It is our duty to civilization to stay the hand of rapine and murder in that country, and to establish regulated government there. It is our interest to put its resources into process of development and open the country to trade and commerce. Cursed by anarchy, its vast wealth lies dormant. Establish order, and its beautiful valleys will give forth abundance, its hidden mineral wealth be revealed. Our security alike points to this, as the only mode by which we will be free from the invasion of banditi, or the concentration of influence there inimical to us as a nation. Looking upon this as the true policy of the United States, I believe that statesmen should lend their efforts to effect a consummation so desirable to humanity, so important to our safety. If not done legitimately, and under the netion sanctions, the restless spirit of our people cannot be restrained, but it will push, west and south, and accomplish that which timid politicians dare not achieve.

Surrounded by the minions of party, tied to a meaningless platform, compelled to consult the success of the party, rather than the welfare of the country, what humiliation would fall upon a man of nerve and patriotism? And should he attempt to act as duty would dictate, and, Sampson like, break the withes that bound him, no malignity has yet been invented which would exceed the hostility with which those who but yesterday sought his favor, would pursue him.

What hope can the country have for that great enterprise, a Pacinc railroad, so long as the present thirst for spoils controls politics, and all the wants of the country are made subservient to Slavery egitation? What guarantee for protection can the citizens of our border heve, so long as sectionalism arrays the people of the North and South in conflict, and they are taught to regard each other as enemies? What hope for American expansion, for the progress of American liberty, can fill the heart of a patriot, as he beholds the only land where freedom has meintained an existence, given over to sectional strife? Foreign vessels may insult our flag, as they heve done, they may fire into our vessels within sound of our forts, they may build up a strength at our very doors, and while the great heart of the nation is struggling for utterance, throbbing wildly at the remembrance of the wrong, the national pride must be humoled, or vent itself upon some sickly, fifth-rate Power, because the counsellors whom party has forced upon the President, have not the courage to stand boldly forth and vindicate the honor of their country at all hazards, nor the nerve and discernment to point the way!

What independent man would be such e President? With the Constitution for his guide, he should be trammelled by no party pledges. He should enter into no bargain with politicnl cliques or party leaders, whose corruptions must be cloaked, and who must be retained in office to save the party the odium of exposure; and who, when they could no longer impose upon his friendship, would turn their traitorous fangs to bite him. He should recognize no affiliations with men who have been untrue to the Constitution in both sections. He should accept no favor at the hands of such. Nominated by the Charleston Convention; he would indorse the heresies of each and every faction composing it, and a horde of these men, who have been striving for years to denationalize the Democratic Party, until they have reduced it to a combination of factions, would stand with their eternal cry of "Spoils," in the way of every righteous endeavor of his Administration.

Contemplate the scene now spread out before the gaze of the American people! The Democratic Party no longer represents the principles which secured its triumphs in the days of ANDREW JACKSON. The Whig Party, which also had its triumphs, no longer maintains an organization. The great North, which eight years ago rallied with enthusiasm around the Democracy, is in the hands of a sectional party. Congress, the arena of sectional wrangle, while politicians are engaged in the task of President making and Senatorial caucuses in accordance with centralizing tendencies, are arranging Platforms, still further to take the power from the hands of the people.

What is the test of strength? Is it asked with respect to a candidate: *Is he the choice of the people?* Not so; the people are kept in the background to do the bidding of politicians, and he who can secure the most of these, the people must vote for. With the fact that almost every Northern State is lost to the party by this denationalizing process, the country is expected to stand still, and let the crisis come, without making one effort to avert it.

What hope can he who is nominated at Charleston heve of calling forth the conservatism of the North, to sustain the Constitution and the Union, when his very nomination would carry a pledge to place in power those who have already been untrue to it? What hope, I say, would he have from the North, for it is well known that the South is *considered* as bought and paid for by the politicians, and they have the receipt. It hes been made the scape-goet so long that it is deemed there is no escepe for it now; and no matter what dangerous heresies are personified in the nominee, the South must support him in obedience to Conventional dictatinn, under the sham

...TS FOR SALE.

...GENERAL BEAUTIFUL ... 84th & 85th, on 103th, 104th and 105th ... and 11th ave., in Carmansville, may ... of immediate application is made to
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...containing about thirty-five acres, two miles ... on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good ... house and shades nearly new thereon, and ... Abundance of fruit and shade trees ... place.
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...Sale.—Several desirable houses on Murray ... 20th, 21st and 37th ave.

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ELEGANT WILLIAMSBURGH PROPERTY FOR SALE.

...Several modern brick houses ... and the most recent improvements ... and 3 to 4 garden ... in most desirable locations. Also, ... Water-place, corner of 5th-st., with all modern im... Price $6,000 Terms easy. No. 108 South ... 2d, 3d and 4th sts., $4,200. No. 3 Fillmore-place, $9,000. ... and fine garden on South 3d-st., $4,000. Cot... No. 43 6th st., $2,800. To let, several brick houses, ... from $200 to $300. E. COCKCROFT, No. 79 South ... st., or No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

FOR SALE—FROME TWO BEAUTIFUL NEW ...

...basement houses, Philadelphia fronts, ... with all the modern improvements, ... between Myrtle-avenue and Carlton ... This is one of the most accessible ... in Brooklyn, near the proposed parks; only ... minutes' walk from Fulton, Flatbush and Atlan... cars; lots 18 by 100; houses, 20 by 45. Price, ... $2,000 on bond and mortgage. Apply to owner ... from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M. Houses just ... Would trade for valuable building lots

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE SIX NEW ...

...three-story brown stone houses, situated on the south side of 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., about 200 feet east of 6th-av., one of the most desirable locations up ... The houses are finished in handsome style, with ... throughout stairs, marble halls, plate glass, circular ... windows, and altogether first class houses. ... street is being paved with Belgian pavement. The ... are opened and can be examined during the day. ... on the premises, or of T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 9 ... -place.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND ...

...containing about ten acres of land, in the north... section of the City of Baltimore, within three ... walk of the city passenger railway, on Penn... ...ave., and in a rapidly improving quarter of the ... Price $26,000, one-half cash, balance on time to ... purchaser. For further information, address ... L. DULANY, Esq., No. 36 St. Paul's-st., ...

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY ...

...brown-stone front houses, with high stoops, located ... on 47th-st. of 6th-av., (100-foot street,) between ... and Lexington ave.; they contain each a hall on an en... and have a new plan, having three rooms deep; ... with all the modern improvements; built by ... day work; hard-wood doors and black walnut stairs. ... to suit purchasers. Apply to MATTHEW ... EVANS, on the premises.

LOUISIANA.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—

...a valuable piece of property, situated on the corner ... two principal streets in the village, containing ... lots; there are now two 3-story and attic houses, ... thereon, on the property. Said property is well l... ...for a permanent investment, and plenty of room ... a handsome house and garden. Address WM. ... HERD, Tramont, Westchester Co., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY ...

...brown-stone front house and lot No. 36 East 12th-st., ... Broadway; contains all the modern improve... ...is three rooms deep; basement and first story, ... upper stories 68 feet; lot 25x103 feet 3 inches; ... mirrors, imported bronze gas fixtures and carpets ... with the house if required. For terms and ... of examination, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., ... 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE IN ...

...Washington-av. near Grace Church Chapel, between ... and 36th sts., the high-stoop 4 story brown stone ... built by Messrs. Tomlinson & Willis, and in ... order, with all the modern improvements; ... $18,000; terms very libe... apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st., or ... CHARLES L. FROST, No. 105 Clinton-place.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY ...

...brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, ... the improvement of the day; extra fast at... ...basement; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin ... and Bedford-avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply ... ...COUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broad... ...Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE NINETEENTH WARD, ...

...City of Brooklyn, on Lee-av., between Ross and Wil... a first-class three-story, basement and coun... ...ry brick house, with all the modern improve... Possession given immediately. The house is ... and built in the best manner. Inquire on the ... premises, of JAMES H. FULLIS, or of T. B. NUT... ...ING, No. 16 South 7th-st.

$8,500.—FOR SALE.—A SACRIFICE.—A ...

...splendid brown-stone front, high-stoop ... with all the modern improvements; has elegant ... and basements. Possession at once. Terms ac... Apply immediately at the house No. 201 ... 38th-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NEAR MADI...

...square, on 23d-st., a brown-stone, English base... ...ment house, medium size, with or without handsome ... furniture. From a cash purchaser will take $17,000, ... furniture. A mortgage for $10,000 can remain. ... to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or address ... No. 3,529 Post office.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY ...

...brown-stone front house, with basement and under... ...ner, now being finished by days' work in the most ... manner; located on Lexington-av.; would ... in part payment building material. Apply at No. ... ...av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE... ...LAMATER.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE ...

...front house, 20x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., ... stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the ... improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall ... black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot ... furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE AN ELEGANT ...

...English basement house, on the 5th-av., near Madi... ...square, with the furniture, which has been selected ... made to order, mostly of carved oak. For cards to ... this house, and further information, inquire of ... MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan bank.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITES OF FOUR, EIGHT, OR ...

...more lots on 3d, 4th and 5th avs. and 56th-st., ... commanding a full and splendid view of New... ...City and harbor, and within 30 minutes of Wall-st. ... cent. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, ... Vesey-st.; HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A HANDSOME COT...

...tage on 141st-st., with fine view of the Hudson Riv... Also, to let, a store and dwelling on 10th-av., near ... 42d-st.; also, a three story house on West 31st-st., just ... finished, with all modern improvements; rent, $500. ... Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,068 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE, DELIGHTFULLY ...

...located in the improving part of Brooklyn, just com... ...pleted, corner of Hanson-place and Hampden-st.; also, ... houses in Fort Green-place, near Hanson-place; 16 ... rooms; $4,500. THOMAS B. JACKSON, on the premi... ...ses.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. ...

...—Nearly two-thirds of a block of ground, for which ... improved property will be taken for one-half of the ... purchase money: no objection to a good class of tene... ...ment houses. Apply to F. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th ... st., near 3d-av.

LOTS WITH BUILDING LOAN WANTED ...

...Several parcels, one suitable for tenants, by a re... ...sponsible builder, with first-class credentials, who is ... able to show that his contracts will be carried out ... promptly. DINGEE & HOLDEN, ... No. 8 Pine-st., or No. 1,078 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIFTH HOUSE ...

...from the corner of 3d-av., in 10th st., south side. ... Ready to move with the modern improvements. Ap... ply to F. MACFARLAN, 180 10th st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON ...

...3d-av., below 20th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable ... price. Apply at No. 169 3d-av.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE ...

...house with extension for dining-room and kitchen, ... 23 Adelphi-st., between Myrtle and Park avs.; gas ... water introduced, lot 25 by 100. Price $2,800.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ALL DE... ...

...scriptions of real estate, in City and country. S. ... ...LEWIS, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate, and ... General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A VERY DESIRA...

...ble house for a small family in 33d-st., 75 feet east of ... 6th-av. Rent $400. Apply to A. C. GRAHAM, Bank of ... the State of New-York.

CHURCH SITE FOR SALE.—FOUR LOTS, ...

...between Broadway and 6th-av., beautifully located ... for the above purpose. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, ... No. 1,078 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO ...

...LET.—A house of first class, completely and hand... ...somely furnished for sale or to let. Situated between ... 2d and 3d avs. Price of house and furniture complete, ... $9,000; rent, $1,000. Apply to PARK BENJAMIN, ... No. 21 West 12th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A FIVE-STO...

...RY house, replete with improvements, 20 rooms, ... near Fulton Ferry, No. 46 Columbia-st., Brooklyn ... Heights. Possession immediately. Rent $1,800 per ... year. It is unsurpassed for health and beauty. Inquire ... as above.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRI...

...vate family—No. 226 West 22d-st., complete in all es... ...sentials, and in good order. Has all the modern im... ...provements: pleasant, genteel neighborhood. Apply to ... A. G. WALKER, No. 75 Liberty-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON BROOK...

...LYN HEIGHTS.—A handsome brown-stone front ... house on Remsen-st., handsomely furnished with all ... the modern improvements. Address Box No. 2,091 ... New-York Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, AN ...

...unfurnished parlor and bedroom, with a quiet, pri... ...vate family, above 14th-st. Address, with particulars, ... ONE YEAR, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

ROOFING.

PATENT ASPHALTE AND VITREOUS ...

...CEMENT ROOFING.

Adapted to every variety of roof, new or old, and is ... unequaled for durability, beauty and cheapness, by any ... composition in use. Consent for sale by the barrel, with ... printed instructions for use, in any part of the country. ... JOSEPH DITTO & CO., No. 276 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, ...

...situated on the east bank of the Passaic River, nearly ... opposite to Belleville, and only 9 miles from Jersey ... City, containing 15 acres of good land, suitably divided ... into an extensive lawn, and several fields; all in a high ... state of cultivation. The lawn slopes to the river, and ... is embellished with a hedge, shrubbery, evergreens, and ... a variety of ornamental and shade trees. The house is ... 40 by 43 feet, built in cottage style, in the most substan... tial manner, with balconies and piazza, and has an ex... tension building in the rear, comprising kitchen, laun... dry, bath and servants' rooms. It is situated on high ... ground, and commands fine views of the river and sur... rounding country, and has all of the modern improve... ments, excepting gas. On the sides of the house are a ... variety of ornamental and shade trees; in the rear, a grapery, ... grove and numerous fruit trees; in the rear, a grapery, ... a garden for small fruit and vegetables, and at a suita... ble distance, barn, carriage, ice and poultry houses, ... &c., all in good order and well stocked. This place ... affords every inducement to a purchaser who desires a ... healthy, pleasant and beautiful residence convenient to ... New-York City, and who wishes to be exempted from ... high taxes. Further information can be had on appli... cation to E. H. RIKER, No. 44 Wall-st., A. H. CLARK, ... No. 161 West-st., New-York, or to WILLIAM BER... RIAN, on the premises.

COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE AT RIVER...

...DALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 14 MILES FROM ... THE CITY HALL.—A fine new brick house, 60x40, (ex... clusive of piazza,) and 3 acres of land, commanding a ... splendid view of the Hudson from Staten Island ... to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over ... the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen ... and laundry. The house, (which is in the ... immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. ... Babcock, Spalding, Atherton, Ferris and others,) ... contains twelve commodious sleeping-rooms, two ... parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry; ... and, in the basement, kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, ... store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is furnished with ... all the modern improvements. The house is entirely ... new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never ... having been occupied. It is situated within five minu... tes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, and ... can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station ... several times each day. For particulars, inquire of ... MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON THE HUD...

...SON RIVER.—A country residence at Fishkill, ten ... minutes' walk to the depôt at New-Hamburgh, and ... about two hours from New-York. The house is com... modious and convenient, situated in the centre of an ... undulating lawn of forty acres, and commanding a ... beautiful view of the river and surrounding country. ... It is replete with every modern convenience, including ... bath, water fixtures on three floors, gas and gas fix... tures and furnace. The out-buildings consist of a large ... barn, with cellar, &c., carriage-house and stables, ice-... house well filled, gas house and gate lodge, all in fine ... order. The house is nearly furnished, and the who'e ... will be sold, or the house, &c., let, with or without the ... grounds, for one or more years, on favorable terms, in... cluding horses, carriages, &c., if preferred, and pos... session given immediately. Apply to the subscriber, at ... the Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN

TWO COUNTRY-SEATS FOR SALE OR ...

...RENT—Built in the best style of Tudor Gothic, with ... double brick walls, marble facings, covered with slate; ... having ample stables, coach-houses, &c., from the de... signs of A. J. Davis, Esq., architect, of this City. They ... are situated on handsome lawns, on Wenlah Hills, oppo... site the residence of the subscriber, about five minutes' ... walk from the New-Rochelle depôt, and about forty-five ... minutes' ride from the City. They contain eighteen ... rooms, with spacious porches and verandahs, commanding ... a fine view of the Long Island Sound. They ... are located in a salubrious neighborhood, and free from ... every kind of nuisance. Good schools and churches ... within walking distance. They will be sold or rented to ... acceptable families on moderate and accommodating ... terms, as they were built to establish a select neighbor... hood, rather than for profit. Apply to RICHARD ... LATHERS, Nos. 33 and 35 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT YONKERS TO ...

...LET.—Situated on Highland av., ¾ of a mile from ... depôt, having a splendid view of the Hudson River, lot ... extending through to Riverdale-av., house modern ... built, 2½ stories high, in complete order, and partially ... furnished. The grounds are beautifully laid out, con... tain 2½ acres, with a large garden and a variety of fruit ... trees grape vines, raspberries, blackberries, strawber... ries, currants, gooseberries, asparagus, pie plants, &c.; ... garden vegetables already planted; the carriage house ... and stables are very conveniently arranged; the poul... try yard contains 27 choice fowls; two wells giving a ... full supply of water for house and stables. The premises ... are in charge of a housekeeper, and can be seen any ... day. Rent $1,000 for the season, or till April 1 next. ... Apply on the premises, or by note, Box No. 4,068 Post... office, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT NEWBURGH FOR ...

...SALE.—On the west bank of the Hudson, at New... burgh, about 1½ miles north of the Landing and Rail... road Depôt. The dwelling is of recent construction, ... large and complete in all respects, as are also the stable, ... coach-house and other out-buildings. There are about ... 24 acres of beautifully shaped grounds, in the highest ... state of cultivation, extensively fruited, &c. There is a ... fine stream winding through the premises, forming a ... lake, and then flowing off into the Hudson; altogether, ... this is one of the finest places for sale on the Hudson. ... For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, ... No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT DUANESBURGH, SCHENEC...

...TADY CO., N. Y.—One of the most beautiful resi... dences in the State, about 12 miles north-west of Sche... nectady, pleasantly situated in a well-wooded park and ready for immediate ... occupancy. As a private residence or a scholastic institution it cannot be surpassed; fine large house, con... taining 18 rooms. The Albany and Susquehanen Rail... road is now being constructed, which will bring the ... place within 40 minutes of Albany. About 80 acres of ... land under a high state of cultivation. Price, tog-ther ... with the furniture, stock, farming utensils, &c., $10,000. ... Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank ... Building, Pine-st.

AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—TO LEASE FOR TWO ...

...years, either with or without furniture, a house and ... two acres of ground. The house is beautifully located, ... and surrounded by fruit and ornamental trees; there is ... an excellent stable and carriage house; attached is a ... good kitchen garden, with the usual small fruits; water ... and gas in the house; terms for the whole, $1,100 with ... furniture, or $800 without furniture, or the furniture ... would be sold to the lessee. Also for sale, three fine ... horses, carriage, harness, &c., the proprietor being ... about to leave the country. Apply to HOMER MOR... GAN, Pine-st., New-York, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET AT YONKERS FOR THE SUM...

...mer season or year, a furnished cottage, containing ... ten rooms, with from three to ten acres of land, delight... fully situated on elevated ground, surrounded by beauti... ful shade trees, ann abundantly supplied by pure ... Spring water; there is a garden planted, and fruit; ... and all the necessary out-buildings in good order, with... in about twenty minutes' ride of the depôt. Address ... HENRY B. ODELL, Yonkers, or apply to DINGEE & ... HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, AT ROCK...

...away, Long Island, opposite the Marine Pavilion. ... It contains ten rooms, also kitchen on the first floor and ... one in the basement. Said cottage has been recently ... put in complete order, with one of Mott's best ranges. ... There is a cistern, well, ice-house filled, barn, stabling ... for horses, and coach-house. It will be let only to a ... first-class private family. For particulars, inquire of ... MRS. WILLIAM G. BULL, No. 66 East 9th-st.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE ON THE HUD...

...SON RIVER TO LET.—The elegant country seat ... of the late Abraham Schermerhorn, Esq., situated on ... the Hudson River, about five minutes' walk from the ... depôt at Riverdale, near Yonkers; the house is large, ... in good order, and furnished throughout, including a ... billiard table. On the premises are a large stable, an ... ice-house and garden, with 35 acres of land. The loca... tion is unsurpassed for health and beauty. Apply to ... JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR LEASE IN FAIRMOUNT ...

...Village, near West Farms, in Westchester County, ... on high, elevated ground and beautiful scenery around, ... a plot of ground 358 feet front on Woodruff-av., by 150 ... feet deep, a nice gothic house containing eight rooms ... and a carriage house and stable an abundance of best ... grafted fruit trees; to be appreciated it must be seen. ... For further particulars inquire of the owner, No. 195 ... 10th-av., near 23d-st.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—TWO FIRST...

...class 4-story brown-stone front English basement ... houses, situated on the corner of East Jersey and Or... chard-sts., near Broad-st., and within three minutes' ... walk of the Chestnut-st. station. The above are new ... and furnished in the best manner with all the modern ... improvements complete. For particulars, inquire of ... CHAS. PARSONS, No. 32 Liberty-st., Newark, or of ... CHAS. B. GRANNISS, No. 205 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUD...

...son, 2½ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant ... mansion, containing every convenience; together with ... 10 acres of land; also, wash-house, gas house, ice-house, ... &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for ... 20 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improve... ments. Coaches may always be had at the station. Ap... ply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN ...

...Acres on the Hudson, 28 miles from the City. Has ... good buildings, choice fruit and shade, river front, ... splendid prospect; and living water; the grounds high ... and picturesque, location perfectly healthy, neighbor... hood unexceptionable and depôt close at hand. Will ... be sold or rented to a suitable party. Apply to ROS... WELL G. PIERCE, No. 19 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND TO ...

...LET—Situated on Castleton Heights, within 15 min... utes' walk from either ferry; house modern built, con... taining 12 rooms, bathroom, gas, &c.; stable and coach... house cisterns and well, with one acre of ground; lo... cality perfectly healthy, and has a splendid view, ex... tending 15 miles in three directions. Rent, $750. Apply ... to CHARLES KEUTGEN, No. 63 Ann-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN PROSPECT-STREET, ...

...New-Rochelle, most pleasantly situated, fine lawn, ... well furnished with shade and fruit trees; five minutes' ... walk from New-York and New-Haven depôt; house ... large; nine rooms, kitchen, on the first floor three rooms. ... For information, call on Mr. EDWARD C. BOGART, ... No. 149 William-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE ...

...Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a ... mile from the Depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and ... watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters ... of the purchase money can remain on bond and mort... gage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. ... Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, ...

...situated in the south suburb of Poughkeepsie, on ... high ground, and commanding a fine view of the river ... and surrounding country. House new, 22x49; eleven ... rooms, with all modern improvements. One or two acres ... of land can be had. For particulars inquire of GEO. ... CORLISS, Poughkeepsie.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESI...

...dence, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of ... land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a mag... nificent view. A photograph of the place, which will ... be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVIL... LY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

YONKERS.—TO BE LET AT YONKERS, ...

...within fifteen minutes' walk from the depôt, an ... elegant brick cottage, containing nine rooms, with ... coach-house and stable; lot, 75x175 feet; house and ... grounds in perfect order. Apply to A. Z., Box No. 2 281 ... Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. ...

...J., a desirable country residence; a large and com... modious house, with orchard, large garden, fruit trees ... and ornamental shrubbery. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on ... the premises, near the depôt.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A ...

...handsome cottage, barn, and two acres, with choice ... fruit, fish-pond, &c., ten minutes' walk from Spring ... Valley depôt, Rockland County, and 20 miles from New-... York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT CLIFTON, ...

...Staten Island, a handsome cottage, desirably situ... ated on a lot of an acre, near the landing; good stable, ... coach house, &c. Apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGS... FORD & CO., Post's Buildings, Hanover-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE SUB...

...scriber about to remove to Illinois, offers for sale or exchange for New-York City or Chicago City property, an good farming lands in the State of Illinois in part, his residence, situated in the village of Kinderhook, Columbia county, containing five acres of land, with a new, modern brick cottage dwelling, built and finished in the best manner, by days' work, under the immediate supervision of the owner for his own occupancy. Has bathing rooms, range, hot and cold water, &c. Upon the premises are all the necessary out-buildings, excellent kitchen garden, large orchard of apples and pears, and well stocked with every variety of choice fruit; all in perfect order, and adapted to a gentleman's residence, being one of the most desirable and complete residences ever offered. Omnibuses connect with every train upon the Hudson River Railroad, and at Kinderhook, upon the Harlem Railroad. For further particulars, apply to T. R. JACKSON, Esq., Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y., or to the subscriber upon the premises.
P. S. HOES.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE HOUSE, ...

...out-buildings and grounds, comprising about 10 acres, highly cultivated and ornamented, of Samuel E. Lyon, Esq., located at White Plains, West Chester County, near the Court House and Railroad Station, and one hour, by the Harlem Railroad, from 26th-st. There are few places offered at any time for sale or to rent having more attractions, or which are more accessible than this. It is adapted in all respects for a genteel family; the house is of brick, with double walls, 36x30, and an addition 30x40, of the Elizabethan order. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY ...

...PROPERTY—A desirable country residence in the village of Mount Vernon, westchester County; a two-story and basement, 36x26 feet, barn, &c. The grounds are highly improved and well stocked with fruit, &c. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 175 West 29th st., near 8th-av., or to W. C. SINCLAIR, No. 204 Bleecker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE POST...

...road, one mile south of depôt, a small cottage house, with barn, stable, &c., one acre of land, under good cultivation, with an abundance of fruit. House has water, furnace, range, &c. Price $5,000. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to A. T. GOURLIE, No. 5 Hanover-st., New-York.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISH...

...ed. A first-class house, in perfect order, suitable for a large family, having bath, gas, &c., a new stable, five lots of ground, flower-garden and fruit. Rent $1,600. Apply to F. LOCKWOOD, at No. 6 Maiden-lane, or 1524-st., Carmansville.

COTTAGE AT FLUSHING TO LET OR ...

...FOR SALE.—A neat cottage, with large garden, pleasantly situated and suitable for a small family. Rent low. Communication with the City almost hourly, in 45 to 60 minutes. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, ...

...Clove Road, Staten Island, furnished, three-quarters of a mile from the landing, with all modern improvements; good garden and fruit. Would be exchanged for a dwelling in the City. Apply to C. C. HATCH, No. 75 Murray-st.

TO LET OR LEASE, AT ASTORIA—A ...

...large, roomy house, in complete order, with or without a stable, situated on Sunswick-Terrace, near steamboat landing. Inquire at Astoria, of Mr. SCOTT, or W. A. THOMSON. No. 65 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES ...

...and building sites, in healthy locations, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Accessible by railroad and steamboats. S. BEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FIFTY FARMS, ...

...villas and residences—a great variety—for sale and for rent in Orange and its vicinity, by H. B. BLACKWELL, 9 to 11 A. M., 59 William st., New-York; 1 to 5 P. M., 49 Main-st., Orange.

TO LET.

TO LET,
STORE NO. 23 SPRUCE-ST.
ALSO, WORK SHOPS IN THE REAR.
Apply in the Office, 3d story, of
P. C. CORTELYOU.

TO LET—IN HOBOKEN, ONLY SIX MINUTES' ...

...walk from the Ferries, the three-story basement and ... sub-cellar brown-stone house, known as No. 9 Sea View ... Place, situated in Hudson st., between 5th and 6th sts.; ... said house has all the modern improvements, and commands ... a beautiful view of the Hudson River, New-York ... Bay, &c., &c.; rent, $700. Also, some good floors, con... sisting of five rooms each, and the store, &c., of house No. ... 197 Washington st., between 5th and 6th sts. Apply to ... WM. WHITE, No. 191 Washington-st., Hoboken.

A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES TO LET ...

...at reduced rates, furnished and unfurnished; ... rents from $600 to $2,000; 8th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 22d, ... 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 42d, 43d sts., &c. Also, country ... seat to let at Yonkers, Rockaway, Jack's Landing, Fort Wash... ington, Flushing, Staten Island, and other desirable lo... calities.
DINGEE & HOLDEN,
No. 8 Pine-st, or No. 1,078 Broadway.

TO LET—A CONVENIENT COTTAGE HOUSE, ...

...containing two parlors, four bedrooms, kitchen, attic ... and cellar, together with a convenient stable and eight ... lots of ground, situated on 21st-st., a short distance from ... Broadway, commanding a fine view of the North River; ... all the premises in first-rate order; rent $350. Inquire ... at No. 209 East Broadway.

TO BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS ...

...—TO LET—The large, light and commodious suite of ... offices formerly occupied by the Merchants' Insurance ... Company, corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts., ... (Ocean Bank Building,) with Bank Vaults (Batterworth's Lock) and appurtenances. Apply to the
MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 92 Broadway.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RATES, BROADWAY ...

...STORE.—The second, third and fourth floors of No. ... 751, opposite Astor-place; Wall st. offices and desk-room ... in basement of No. 72; dwellings No. 225 West 27th-st., ... rent, $580; and rent of No. 186 Rivington-st., rent, ... $175; also rear of No. 393 Greenwich-st., rent, $175. ... Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY WAREHOUSES ...

...Nos. 28 Broadway, 74, 98, and 100 Greenwich-st., the ... premises Nos. 25 Washington-st., 32 West-st., and 56 ... Washington-st.; also, the large new building corner ... 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, 37.6x46. Apply to JAMES ... CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—NEAR THE CENTRAL PARK, A NEW ...

...three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with ... all modern improvements, on reasonable terms. Car... riage-house and stable can be had, if required. Inquire ... of FRANCIS GEIGER, southwest corner of 3d-av. and ... 81st-st.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET, THE PRETTY TWO...

...-story cottage, with basement and sub cellar, No. 66 ... Myrtle-av.; eight rooms, six pantries, marble mantels, gas, ... water in kitchen; neighborhood first-class. Apply on ... the premises.

TO LET.—TWO NEW MEDIUM-SIZED FIRST ...

...class 3 story brown-stone houses in 82d-st., between ... 3d and 4th avs., with all the modern improvements. ... Rent low. Owner can be seen on premises from 4 till ... 5 o'clock P. M., or apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., ... No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 12 ABINGDON-SQUARE, ...

...beautifully located—the house is three-story, attic ... and basement, and sub-cellar, in fine condition; will be ... let for boarding purposes to a particular family from ... May 1. Inquire of E. L. & S. S. BUANHAM, 611 Hud... son-st., corner of Troy, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE ON BROADWAY—THE ...

...large basement room, adapted for a first-class res... taurant and billiard-saloon, in the marble building ... known as Wood's building, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway. ... Dimension of room, 56x100 feet, with kitchen and ex... tensive out-buildings. There are about 50 acres of ... ground attached to the premises. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Jr., at the ... Chase Bank.

TO LET.—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 299 WEST ...

...24th-st.; it is very pleasantly situated, and is fur... nished with gas, bath, range, etc. Can be seen at any ... time, and possession given immediately. Rent moderate ... to a suitable tenant.

TO LET—STORE AND OFFICES IN BROAD-ST., ...

...near Wall st.: store No. 3 Broad-st., offices on second ... floor; No. 3 Broad-st., offices on third floor; and No. 5 ... Broad-st. Apply to A. J. DELATOUR, No. 25½ Wall-... st., near Broad.

TO LET OR LEASE—ONE OF THE BEST ...

...houses in West 17th-st., near 5th-av., 33 feet wide, ... with four rooms on a floor, elegantly furnished. Apply ... to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Build... ing, Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FROM MAY 1, THE ...

...very desirable brown stone front house and furni... ture, No. 7 West 30th st., third house from 5th-av., to... wards Broadway; the family going to Europe. Apply ... on the premises after 3 o'clock.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS, OR A SHORTER ...

...term, the furnished brown stone front house No. 36 ... East 25th-st., near Madison-square, to a private family ... only.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE ...

...and four-story building corner of 4th and Green ... sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mer... cer sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter Office, No. 326 ... 4th-st.

TO LET—FOR STORE OR MANUFACTURING ...

...purposes, the corner building No. 103 Cliff-st., being ... about 60 feet front on Cliff-st. and 29 feet on Hague-st., ... with splendid light. Steam power will be introduced if ... wanted. Apply on premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT ...

...brick-house, newly painted and papered, No. 251 ... West 28th-st, near 8th-av., with gas, water, baths, ... closets, range, speaking-tube, splendid yard; $560 per ... year. The owner would like to board in the family.

THREE WORKSHOPS TO LET—EACH ...

...75 feet by 45, with ten windows in each, in rear ... building No. 208 William-st. House and store No. 204 ... William st. to let. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. ... 76 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE BUILDING SITUATED ON THE ...

...corner of Dover and Front sts., known by Nos. 258 ... and 260 Front-st., now and long occupied by Thomas ... Hoyt & Co. as a tobacco-store. Apply at No. 348 Broad... way, in Room No. 8, to GEORGE JONES.

TO RENT, FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.—...

...The four-story store, No. 278 Pearl-st., 21½ feet ... front, 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beek... man sts. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 ... Beekman-st.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO ...

...let cheap, and possession immediate, a large ... room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, ... or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in ... Publication Office.

TO LET—DESIRABLE OFFICES IN NO. 78 ...

...Broadway, Nos. 5 and 7 New-st., No. 68 Wall-st, No. 4 ... Hanover-st., Nos. 5 and 7 William-st., and No. 8 Bowling-... green. Apply to JAS. CRUIKSHANK, 55 Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 71 SEVENTH-AVENUE, ...

...between 15th and 16th sts., three stories, high stoop, ... brick, and all improvements. Rent, $1,000. Apply to ... E. D. LAWRENCE, No. 1,091 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE ...

...Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engine 1,000 horse pow... er. Inquire on the premises. Also, a large lot of ma... chinists' tools for sale.

STEAM POWER—NOS. 63 AND 65 ELIZABETH...

...-ST.—Rooms to let with good steady power, and well ... lighted. Apply from 12 to 1 P. M., at No. 219 Pearl-st., ... upstairs.
THOMAS MORTON.

BROADWAY.—THE STORE NO. 286 BROAD...

...way, between Reade and Duane sts., with a rear en... trance on Manhattan-alley, to let for one year. Apply ... to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, ...

...Office No. 257 Broadway; residence No. 3 Jones-st. ... Lawrence—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO STO...

...ry and and attic house No. 83 Henry-st., near Pike-st. ... consisting of three or four rooms, and use of basement. ... Apply on the premises, as above. Rent $240.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW FIVE ...

...stories and basement building, No. 83 (now occupied ... Nassau-st., between John and Fulton sts., City of New ... York; also, the store, corner of York and Bridge sts.,

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD.
FARE 82 TO ALBANY.
On and after MONDAY, March 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams Bridge, 8:30 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 11 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from 42d-st. Depot.
For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 42d-st. Depot.
For Albany, 9 A. M. Mail, 3:30 P. M. Express train.
Connect with the New-York Central Railroad.
Returning, will leave:
Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains 5 and 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M.
Dover Plains, 6 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M. 4.10 P. M. Express trains.
The 9:30 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. express trains connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroads.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 9, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 8 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train, at 9:45 P. M. (Sundays included): Way Trains for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:30 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included,) and 6:40 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5:25, (Sundays included,) and 9 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Trains leave pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express at 9 A. M. for Dunkirk. Buffalo Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail, 9 A. M. for Dunkirk, and intermediate stations. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, HIGHLANDS, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., and steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Murray-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 7 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M., and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Leave foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 4 and 5:30 P. M. for Piermont and Suffern; 5:30 and 9:30 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Suffern at 6:30 A. M. and 2:40 P. M. and Piermont 6:30 and 7:35 A. M., and 2:20 and 7:45 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M. Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 6:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 50. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NOTICE.
FARE REDUCED!
On and after MONDAY, April 16, 1860, the passenger fare on the boats of this Company will be reduced to
SIX CENTS.
Tickets in packages of not less than twenty,
AT FIVE CENTS EACH,
can be purchased at the office of the Company, on the Pier, at Harlem only.
NO TICKETS SOLD ON THE BOATS.
By order, J. N. WATSON, Secretary.

APRIL, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S LOCK, FAIR HAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, April 21, 3½ P. M	Saturday, April 21, 7 A. M.
Sunday, April 22, 8 A. M.	Sunday, April 22 3 P. M.
Monday, April 23, 4 P. M	Monday, April 23, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, April 25, 7 A. M	Tuesday, April 24, 8 A. M.
Thurs'y, April 26, 7½ A. M.	Wed'day, April 25 11 A. M.
Friday, April 27, 8 A. M.	Thursday, April 26, 11½ A. M.
Saturday, April 28, 2 P. M.	Friday, April 27, 12 M.
Sunday, April 29, 3½ P. M.	Sunday, April 29, 2½ P. M.
Monday, April 30, 3½ P. M.	Monday, April 30, 10½ A. M.
Tuesday, May 1, 3 P. M.	Wed'day, May 2, 12½ P. M.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.—The steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE daily (Sundays excepted) from Peck-slip, East River, at 5 P. M. These boats have excellent state room accommodations.
Cabin fare $1 50; no charge for berths.
Forward deck passage $1
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SHABURY, No. 112 South-st., New-York.
D. A. WILLS, Agent
Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDWELL'S, Verplank's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastingsand Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.)

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE new and fast steamer JOHN BROOKS, Capt. JOHN BROOKS, Jr., leaves Peck-slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken for the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad at the lowest rates.
T. LUCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon. She is the only boat that way. Bills of freight through at contract prices on the Housatonic Railroad.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT & GREENPORT.—The Steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave Peck slip, E. R., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, leaves James-slip, East River, for above ports TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND HONDOUT.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL will leave foot of Jay-st., every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

EXPRESSES.

AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS CO.,
NO. 72 BROADWAY.
PACKAGE EXPRESS twice every week for all parts of Europe via Liverpool. Also by each French and German Mail Steamer. Samples taken at low rates, and prepayment of freight optional with the sender.
Purchases made at easy commission, and Bills of Exchange in sums to suit on London and Paris.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST.,

CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000
WITH A LARGE AND ACCUMULATING SURPLUS.

CANAL and RIVER RISKS taken on the most favorable terms.

OPEN POLICIES issued for the season, and indorsements made thereon by
M. M. CALEB,
OFFICE OF A. T. CO.,
No. 7 COENTIES SLIP.

FIRE INSURANCE,
In all its branches, at a
REDUCTION IN RATES
FULLY EQUIVALENT TO THE
SCRIP DIVIDENDS
OF MUTUAL AND STOCK COMPANIES.
ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK.
No. 136 Nassau, corner of Beekman-st.,

Authorized Capital	$500,000
Now being increased to	200,000
Capital paid in	150,000
Surplus	20,000

Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, and all kinds of insurable property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, at the lowest rates charged by responsible Companies.
The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
WM. CHAUNCEY, President.
PEHLO HURD, Vice-President.
JNO. K. OAKLEY, Secretary.
J. E. DUSHAM, Gen'l Agent.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 92 BROADWAY,
ONE DOOR ABOVE WALL-STREET.
J. L. DOUGLASS,
Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE St. George's Society will take place at Delmonico's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., on MONDAY, the 23d inst., at 6½ o'clock P. M. Tickets can be obtained at Her Britanic Majesty's Consulate, No. 17 Broadway; of the Stewards
JOHN MOULSON, JR., No. 24 Cliff st.,
THOMAS M. SEAINE, No. 39 South-st.,
RICHARD L. CORTIS, No. 40 Fulton-st.,
CHARLES N. FREDERICKSON, Pearl-st.,
And at the *Albion* Office, No. 16 Beekman-st.

A MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE CAUSE of Seamen, will be held by the American Baptist Mariners' (Society,) in connection with the Pierpont-st. Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, April 22, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses and relations of Christian experience by converted sailors.

A HOUSE FURNISHING AND RANGE ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—Located in one of the best avennes in this City, and in an excellent neighborhood for trade. To a party about to enter the above line, this presents an opportunity for trade, with a new stock of goods and location unsurpassed, seldom offered. For further particulars, apply to C. B. H., Box No. 121 Times Office.

BARGAINS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—A few sets fine Tea trays Plated Tea sets, plated tea-urns, Tea Stands, Child's carriages, Kitchen utensils, cake baskets, Cloth covers, to be sold at any sacrifice, if called for at once; side fixtures and glass-cases, counter and show case fixtures, tinmen's tools, signs, &c. Call TO-DAY, at No. 624 Broadway, near Spring-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LIRES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water tight compartments insuring the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $15 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail May 26

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....70
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Miller,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Cap. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,
SCOTIA (now building,)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 4.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wednesday, April 11.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wed'day, April 25.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-Green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. COMPTON.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf,	Leave Haven,
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31,
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,	TUESDAY, Sept. 11,
SATURDAY Oct. 6,	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.
The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world, for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.
Cabin passage, $150.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., for passage to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st
Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.
Agents at Havre, Messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.
Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 18 Faubourg Montmartre.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF
LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool, by their favorite line of packets comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMSRIA.
Making together with others, a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Send or call for circulars.
Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application: if by letter, inclose postage stamp to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP CO.—YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will positively sail on SATURDAY, MAY 12, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 4 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Leaving every 28 days from each port.
Steamship QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.
This well known and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on WEDNESDAY, April 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45, North, River. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board, on presentation of clearance.
Freight received on the 21st inst. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South st.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANtic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship R. R. CUYLER, Capt. FREDERICK CROCKER, will leave Pier No 12, N. R., on SATURDAY, April 21, at 4 o'clock P. M. Tickets sold to New-Orleans, $39 75; to Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Columbus, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; Savannah, $15; including carriage fare at connecting points.
The HUNTSVILLE succeeds on THURSDAY, April 26. Freight, 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Conch, every THURSDAY.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, April 21, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:
To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile $35; Montgomery, $26; Columbus, $21; Athens, $23; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville $27 75; Knoxville $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $23; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAML L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KANAWHA, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, for the above ports on
SATURDAY, 21th April.
SATURDAY, 26th May.
SATURDAY, 23d June.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST—SEMI-WEEKLY.—U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 25, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Rates of passage as follows, with through tickets: To Charleston, S. C., $15; Columbia, $20; New Orleans, $39 75. Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta $21; Charlotte, N. C., $22 The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds on SATURDAY, April 28.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES VISITING EUROPE.—Facilities for securing responsible couriers and traveling servants. Couriers and Traveling Servants' Society, (composed of respectable men of different nations,) established in 1851, and enrolled according to act of Parliament. "The safest plan is to apply to the Secretary of the Society, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James', London, as all the couriers of that Society are competent and trustworthy."—*Editor Bradshaw's Guide.*

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

DISSOLUTION.
The limited copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JACKSON & THROCKMORTON, Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., expired on the 29th day of February last, A. H. Throckmorton retiring.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The business of the late firm will be continued at West 28th-st. and 2d-av., under the firm of JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER, where every description of iron work for building purposes will be manufactured.
Entire fronts, iron first-story fronts, wrought and cast iron girders and beams, iron capitals, &c.
Also, every description of iron work for ships' use—iron windlasses and winches, windlass purchases, cargo winches, hawser pipes, &c.
Particular attention paid to every description of fine castings. JAMES L. JACKSON,
PETER M. JACKSON.
NEW YORK, March 20, 1860.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON.
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE and TIRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE SHOE IRON—PERU, "BEHN" and STITTS,
HORSE NAIL RODS—N and OTHER GOOD BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEEL.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.
PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.
Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 9 feet.
These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.
For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally, or by letter to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip

"PERU" HORSE-SHOE IRON.
The genuine article is manufactured solely by the Peru Iron Company, and purchasers are cautioned against counterfeits. The genuine sold at low rates and delivered at Rowe's Point, Albany, Troy or New-York, by SALTUS & CO., No. 45 Cliff-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credits to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

CROMMELIN, GOODWIN & CURTIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Negotiate Bank, Insurance and Express Stocks, and Business Paper, and advance upon the same. Prompt attention given to collections, or any business intrusted to us.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price-current of Insurance Stock issued semi monthly.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

FINANCIAL.
1860. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1860
1860. Pacific Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1860.
1860. Union Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1860.
1860. Great Western Marine Insurance Scrip of 1860.
1859. Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1859.
1859. Commercial Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1859.
1859. New-York Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1859.
1859. Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1859.
Bought and sold or negotiated on commission by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.
Capital.....$150,000
Surplus over.....147,000
This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CUSHY, Secretary.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March, 1860.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Corporation, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and three inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held (in conformity with the requirements of the by-laws of this Company,) on WEDNESDAY, the twenty fifth (25th) day of April, 1860, at the office of the Company, in the city of Toledo, Ohio, commencing at 12 o'clock M.
FRANKLIN E. WORCESTER, Secretary.

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—A decree having been entered for the sale, on the 28th of April inst., of the Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad—formerly Cincinnati, Logansport and Chicago Railway—arrangements are being made by the parties interested for the purchase and completion of the road under a new organization.
All information will be furnished on application at the office of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, No. 45 Liberty-st.—New-York, April 4, 1860.

ELGIN AND STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY OF ILLINOIS.—NOTICE.—An annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Elgin and State Line Railroad Company of Illinois will be held on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the office of the President, No. 95 Wall-st., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be presented.
JULIUS WADSWORTH, President.
B. W. RAYMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN R. R. CO. OF 1859, SPRINGFIELD, ILL., April 20, 1860.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of the stockholders of the GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1859 will be held at the office of the Company, at Springfield, Illinois, on the second THURSDAY of May next for the election of three Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.
WM. B. CORNEAU, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO., No. 66 William-st.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company on May 12, ensuing. The polls will be open from 12 until 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from May 7 until May 12, inclusive. H. MATHER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EUREKA MINING CO., NO. 25 WILLIAM-ST.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, on MONDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock M.
JOHN STANTON, Jr., Secretary.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON NEW-YORK CITY property, in sums of $2,000 and upwards. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1013 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 413 Broome-st., April 19, 1860
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Police will, in conformity with the 15th section of the Police Act, passed 10th day of April, 1860, on the application of any President of an incorporated village within the Metropolitan Police District, or Corporation, or person or persons showing the necessity thereof, detail regular Patrolmen of the Police force to do special duty at any place within the Metropolitan Police District.
Application for the services of Patrolmen in the county of Kings, and in the towns of Newtown, Flushing and Jamaica, in the county of Queens, will be made to the Police Inspector of Police, in the City of Brooklyn, and in the counties of New-York, Westchester and Richmond, to the Office Inspector, at this Department.
The terms of service will be as follows:
For each Patrolman, for not less than 24 hours or more than 16 days, at the rate of $1 50 100 per day.
For 15 days and less than 30 days, at the rate of $2 25 100 per day.
For 30 days and upwards, at the rate of $2 20-100 per day.
By order of the Board of Police.
GEORGE W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk.

TO VENDORS OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.—Notice is hereby given that, by the provisions of the 42d section of the act entitled, "An act to amend an act entitled an act to establish a Metropolitan Police District," passed April 10, 1860, it is declared that it shall not be lawful for any person to publicly keep or dispose of any intoxicating liquors upon the first day of the week called Sunday, under a penalty of Fifty Dollars for each offence; and it is made the duty of the Superintendent of Police to strictly enforce the provisions of this section by his proper orders in respect thereto to the members of the Metropolitan Police force, and it is made the duty of the said members in respect to the enforcing the provisions of this section to proceed in the manner provided by law for the arrest of offenders.
Public notice is therefore given that, in compliance with law, orders will be issued to the members of the Metropolitan Police to arrest all persons publicly keeping or disposing of any intoxicating liquor on Sunday.
By order of the Board of Police.
GEORGE W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $228,900 WATER STOCK of the City of New-York.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until SATURDAY, April 21, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Two Hundred and Twenty-eight Thousand Nine Hundred Dollars of the Water Stock of the City of New-York of the year 1854, authorized by chapter 342 of the Laws of 1854, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 1, 1859, for purchasing Lands, constructing a new Reservoir, and extending the Croton Water-Works.
The said stock will consist of two thousand two hundred and eighty-nine shares, of one hundred dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly from the Sinking Fund for payment of interest on the City Debt, and the principal redeemable on the first day of October, 1876, from the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the City Debt.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be require to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.
On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition about be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Water Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 21, 1860.

PROPOSALS FOR A TOWN HALL.—SEALed proposals will be received up to the 14th day of May next for building a town hall in the town of Westchester, County of Westchester. The plans and specifications may be seen at the Westchester Post-office, and at the office of the architect D. Burgess, No. 72 East 26th-st., New-York City. The Committee reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all proposals, as they may deem proper. ABRAHAM HATFIELD, MORRIS BAISLEY, HIRAM OLMSTEAD, Building Committee

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of your future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 23½ 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING!
AT OUR NEW RETAIL PREMISES,
NO 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel
OF BEAUTIFUL
SILKS,
ORGANDIES,
BAREGES,
GRENADINES,
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, &c.,
OF UNSURPASSED STYLES,
On MONDAY, April 16.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No 581 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

P. S.—Mr. CLARKE, now the superintendent of this department, and for many years with Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., will be most happy to see his lady customers. E. L. & CO.

NEW CARPETINGS.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No 524 BROADWAY, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Have received by late arrivals everything that is NEW and NOVEL in the way of
CARPETINGS,
to be found in the European markets, many of which cannot be found in any other establishment in this country.
Also, a fine assortment of
CHINA MATTINGS.
All fresh goods of this Spring's importation.

REMOVAL.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Have Removed
THIS DAY,
April 14,
THEIR RETAIL BUSINESS
TO
NO. 581 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE THE
METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

351. LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS. 351.
GOLD BORDER WINDOW-SHADES.
BUFF AND WHITE HOLLAND DO.
DAMASKS, GILT CORNICES.
NEW STYLE FRENCH CHINTZ, &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
351. FERGUSON & BROTHERS, 351.
BROADWAY.

A GREAT SAVING
To
BUYERS OF CARPETS,
OILCLOTHS,
RUGS,
SHADES, &c.
T. H. AND J. E. CONKLING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c.,
No. 33 CORTLANDT-ST., near Broadway,
(Their wholesale trade being most by over for the season,)
Offer their entire stock at
RETAIL FOR CASH,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
One profit can be saved, and selections made from
THE LARGEST STOCK
Ever offered at retail in the City.
EVERY GRADE OF GOODS
Can be had.
Experienced Upholsterers are engaged, and Goods will be delivered free, and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities. T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
COLUMBIAN HALL CARPET WAREHOUSE.
The proprietors have a large stock of CARPETINGS, which they offer at low prices for cash.
English Tapestry Brussels Carpet, 90 cents to $1 10.
Imperial Three-Plies, $1 to $1 10.
Ingrain Carpets, 30 cents to 75 cents.
Oil-cloths, 1 to 6 yards wide, 37½ cents to $1.
Also, RUGS MATS, DRUGGETS, and MATTINGS.
ADAMS & SPENCER, No. 281 Grand-st.

NOTICE. AVIS. NOTTICIA. AVISO. NOTIZ.
FOUNTAIN'S India Store is the only place where India Pineapple Dresses, organs, washBlks, Latongs, Satins Seersncker Nankins, novelties, China, Lasquered articles, all kinds of curious American Indian Feather Fans, Bead and Bark work, &c., can be procured wholesale and retail, at 653 Broadway. French and Chinese Fans, latest style.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
IS CHAMBER'S Established, the oldest and best in the United States, has always an ample supply of Ladies' and Children's Clothing, Bonnets and Hats; Infants' Wardrobes, Wedding Outf

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2680. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

THE MUSTERING OF THE CLANS.

Wood's Scheme to Carry the Convention by a Coup d'Etat.

FEATURES AND ASPECTS OF THE CONTEST.

DOUGLAS STOCK AT A DECLINE.

How the Convention will be Organized.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, April 22—Ther. 85°.

The city is thronged with delegates and strangers, though the immense rush of roughs has been kept away by the cry of high rates. The hotels are filled to their utmost capacity, and their various passages resemble hives lined with busy bees.

By letter a more literal description of men and things has been sent, and I will confine this dispatch to a report of the talk about Committee Rooms and other reliable sources of information.

The feeling for and against Wood and his delegation is intense. The National Committee have decided to give the tickets of admission to the other wing. Rumor says that WOOD has been reinforced by the presence of fifty fighting men from New-York, and that with them he will attempt a *coup d'état* at the Convention. This his friends deny. He will appeal to the Convention from the decision of the Committee, undoubtedly; but in what way, no one but FERNANDO as yet knows.

Generally all talk is DOUGLAS. Some for, others against him. His prospects, yesterday, were the best of all. The arrival of SLIDELL put cold water on the Douglas movement. SLIDELL brought and has exhibited a letter from JEFF. DAVIS to the Mississippi Delegation, withdrawing his name from the list of candidates, and advising them to withdraw from the Convention in case DOUGLAS is nominated.

The Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island delegates are counted on as sure for DOUGLAS.

Massachusetts, in informal caucus, went against him; subsequently they entertained the suggestion to cast a complimentary vote for DAVIS, and fall back to DOUGLAS. Expediency is their motto.

Pennsylvania went seventeen against and ten in favor of DOUGLAS.

Connecticut voted in caucus, eight for DOUGLAS, four scattering.

Wisconsin is all eager for the Douglas fray; ditto Ohio.

At a meeting of Southern delegates, an attempt was made to unite the South in a demand for the Slave Code clause. The attempt was a failure. Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana will insist upon its immediate adoption. If unsuccessful, they will in high dudgeon and martial array vamose ye ranche. Virginia and North Carolina will be content with a reaffirmation of the Cincinnati platform, but rather than have any Southern disaffection in the Convention, they will join the other States, and endeavor to form one harmonious whole on the above clause.

The publication of the Buchanan-Walker letter has upset a nice little underground arrangement in favor of the ultimate nomination of WALKER.

Mr. SEYMOUR'S friends are pressing his name in influential quarters as the proper man to fill the Walker vacancy, and said SEYMOUR has a host of friends.

A general cursing is anticipated to-morrow, when we all get into the Unventilated Hall.

Gen. FLOURNOY, of Arkansas, will be the temporary Chairman, and the friends of himself and CUSHING are contesting for the berth of permanent Chairman.

WOOD'S open house at St. Andrews is kept up in magnificent style. DICKINSON, OAR, DAVIS, GUTHRIE, HUNTER, and, in all probability, our next President, as yet, attract very little attention.

Mr. OAR will, probably, be President of the Convention. If he don't, it will be because he thinks it too hot, or else because he thinks his chances for the nomination are yet good. HOWARD.

From Another Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, April 22, 1860.

The music has already begun. The city is filling up rapidly, and every fresh arrival adds to the complications of the game which is to open in earnest to-morrow. The fight over the nomination of DOUGLAS promises to be exceedingly lively, not to say bitter. The warfare against him has commenced with remarkable vigor during even the short interval that has already elapsed, and the chances of a terrific scrimmage are brightening very fast.

The New-York and Pennsylvania delegations are peculiarly inharmonious on the Douglas question. To mention the name of the Little Giant in presence of a member of either of these delegations is to wake up a prodigious rumpus, not easily quelled, for the contest grows fierder.

The Tammany Hall delegation met yesterday, at noon, and organized by the election of DEAN RICHMOND as Chairman, with PETER CAGGIE and JOHN C. SPENCER as Secretaries. Messrs. FOWLER, CROWELL, STETSON, RUSSELL, and CHURCH, were appointed a Committee to report names to fill vacancies, and will report to-morrow morning. The Tammany men rendezvous at the Mill's House, and the Wood delegation at St. Andrew's Hall. Mayor WOOD is here, as large as life, laying his wires shrewdly, and apparently caring no more for the duties of the Mayoralty at home than if he had been elected to serve in Charleston perpetually. His delegation has been refused tickets of admission to the floor of the Convention by the advice of Judge SHALLEY, Chairman of the National Committee, although the admissions were granted without question to RICHMOND'S delegation. This act has called down upon the Judge the severe animadversion of many of the Southern delegates, and the Committee, I learn, have since resolved to reconsider the decision. It is probable that tickets will presently be given to the Wood men, whose stock had suddenly gone up since this little explosion.

The Pennsylvania Delegation had a meeting yesterday, at which the Douglas and Anti-Douglas factions enjoyed a refreshing but not altogether inharmonious season of conference. In point of fact, the caucus broke up in a row, the Anti-Douglas majority triumphing on every point, and driving the distressed minority into a threat to appeal to the Convention, directly upon its organization. The bigger portion of the Pennsylvania representation will probably go for BUCHANAN—at least, such is the present indication.

Letters from SAM HOUSTON, ALEX. H. STEPHENS, and sundry other unambitious gentlemen, have announced their individual disgust at the idea of being nominated for the Presidency, and to-day another name is added to the list of withdrawals. Senator SLIDELL, who has just arrived, announces himself as the bearer of a letter of positive declination from JEFF. DAVIS. Mr. DAVIS says he will not stand, even if asked to do so, but offers to go for any individual out of six whom he names, among whom are DICKINSON, HUNTER and GUTHRIE. He also declares that Mississippi will never support DOUGLAS, and further states that no Southern State will do so. Senator WIGFALL has partly confirmed these allegations, in a letter addressed to the Texas delegation.

The fleet of steamers chartered for the conveyance of delegates hither is arriving gradually. The *Keystone State* lies at one wharf, with the Pennsylvania delegation aboard; the *S. R. Spalding* at another, with all the folks from Boston; and the *Nashville* brings a considerable number of the New-York party: some of these latter, however, having scorned the slowness of a steamer, and came by rail all the way. They were rather sore and rusty when they got here, and were all ready for the little fight which happened yesterday.

From the Associated Press.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, April 22.

The city is thronged with delegates, in full attendance, of nearly every State.

The New-York contesting delegations are both confident. Mr. WOOD is working with great energy, and has made considerable headway with Southern delegates, charging the Syracuse delegates with Abolitionism. The New-York fight absorbs, for the present, more interest than the Presidency.

No one seems to have the slightest opinion as to the nominee of the Southern delegations, which reals DOUGLAS, and even threaten to withdraw in case that his nomination is pressed.

Mr. HUNTER is regarded out of the question; in fact no one here seems to have any fixed and determined friends but Mr. DOUGLAS; all the rest are at sea.

Scarcely two thousand strangers are in the City and all are harmonious so far.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

Arrival of the America at Halifax.

The Great Eastern up for America.

A French Prescrit at the Head of the Papal Army.

JOHN C. HEENAN ARRESTED AND IMPRISONED

Insurrections in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

Commercial and Financial Intelligence.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, Capt. MILLAR, from Liverpool 7th, *viâ* Queenstown 8th inst., arrived at Halifax on Saturday morning, and at Boston last evening.

The steamship *Vigo*, from Liverpool, 4th, *viâ* Queenstown, 5th, put in at Halifax, on Saturday, short of coal. She has 400 passengers, all of whom are well. She was to leave yesterday for New-York.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from New-York, had arrived at Liverpool.

The steamship *Hammonia* was to leave Southampton on the 9th, for New-York, in place of the *Borussia*, which had broken her main shaft.

A ship was seen on fire, April —, off the Scilly Islands, apparently an American cotton ship. Her masts were all gone, and a schooner was alongside of her.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The political news is unimportant.

HEENAN was arrested near Derby on the morning of Good Friday and was kept in custody until the day the *America* sailed, when he would be brought before the magistrate. It was supposed that the fight would be indefinitely postponed.

It was reported that the *Great Eastern* would be ready to sail with the squadron which accompanies the Prince of Wales to Canada early in June.

FRANCE.

The reported negotiations for an offensive and defensive treaty between France and Denmark are contradicted.

The *Moniteur* notices that the treaty of commerce with England has already begun to exercise a favorable influence on the export trade in the southern departments of France, and considerable orders for wines and spirits had been received.

The Turin *Opinione* states that in eight or ten days the inhabitants of Savoy and Nice will vote by universal suffrage on the question of annexation to France.

Prof. DELARUE has been appointed Minister Extraordinary at London for the Swiss Confederation.

The Swiss Federal Council has addressed a circular to the Powers who signed the convocation for a Congress.

ITALY.

Negotiations are going on between Rome and Naples relative to the entry of Neapolitan troops into the States of the Church. The result was not known.

Three divisions of Gen. CIALDINI'S troops have taken position in the Romagna, Parma, and Modena, Ferrara, Bologna, and Ravenna are occupied.

SPAIN.

The Madrid *Gazette* publishes a decree degrading Gen. ORTEGA. Elio has been captured. Tranquility prevails everywhere.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian advices are to the 18th of February. Business continued dull. The pastoral districts had suffered from drought. The mining intelligence was satisfactory. Copper remained firm and in demand, at £100 per ton.

Melbourne advices announce the suspension of N. & R. GUTHERIDGE, who were interested in the Geelong and Ballarat railway contract.

THE VERY LATEST.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN,

LONDON, Sunday, April 8.

A dispatch from Rome, 3d, received *viâ* Marseilles, says General LAMORICIERE was received at the Vatican.

Sardinia has claimed the political prisoners of the Legations. The Secretary of the DUKE CASINI had been exiled.

A dispatch from Florence says the Ambassadors of England and France have taken down their escutcheons.

A dispatch from Naples of the 17th says the official *Giornale de Napole* announces that the rebels at Palermo attacked the royal troops on the 4th. The rebels were dispersed.

The *Giornale de Rome*, of the 7th, has the appointment of Gen. LAMORICIERE as Commander-in-Chief of the royal troops.

The official *Giornale* of the Two Sicilies contains news up to the 5th inst., to the effect that the insurrection had been suppressed, after an obstinate combat in the streets and houses. The insurrection at Messina had not yet been suppressed.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Paris Bourse had been firm. The Rentes closed on the 6th at 69f.95c., or about the same as the day previous. Consols closed on the 7th at 94¾@94⅞.

BARING BROTHERS report United States 5s declined to 92; Massachusetts 5s, bonds, 100@102, ex-dividend; Maryland 5s, bonds, 95@96; Virginia 6s, 1886, 83@85; Virginia 5s, 1888, 82@84; Pennsylvania 5s, 83; Pennsylvania bonds of 1877, 86@87; Pennsylvania Central Railroad shares, 68¾; New-York Central 7s, 89@91; New-York Central 6s, 85@87; Illinois Central shares, 42 dis.

BELL & SON report an average business, without quotable change. United States 6s, bonds, 1868, 96@98; do. 5s, 91¾@92¼; Alabama 5s, bonds, 75@77; Maryland 5s, bonds, 96@97; Pennsylvania 5s, bonds, 102@104; Ohio 6s, 1876, 97@98; Pennsylvania 5s, 84@85; Virginia 5s, 1888, 82@84; Montreal 6s, 80@82; Illinois Central 7s, 1860, (Ireeland) 89@90; do. 6s, 77@79; do. 7s, 89@90; Michigan Central 8s, 1869, 82@84; New-York Central 6s, 85@89; New-York Central 7s, 92@93; Erie Railroad 7s, first mortgage, 89@91; do. second mortgage, 81@83; do. third mortgage, 66@70; Erie convertibles, 28@30; do. do., 1865, 102@103; Pennsylvania Central 6s, first mortgage, 88@90.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 7.

The Brokers' and other Liverpool circulars were published on the afternoon of the 5th, and their contents telegraphed to Queenstown in season for the *North American*. The markets were all closed on Good Friday, and also to-day. There is consequently nothing later. The following is what additional information we can gather as to the Liverpool and London markets previous to Friday.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report PORK steady, with a large business in old, at 54s. 6d.@57s. 6d. BEEF steady. BACON steady. LARD dull and nominal. TALLOW declined 6d.@1s.; butcher's, 56s. 6d.@57s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING'S Circular, published on the evening of the 6th, reports the Money market slightly easier; CONSOLS for Money, 94¾@94⅝, and for account, 94⅜@⅝. BREADSTUFFS dull, but steady. IRON steady, at £5 10s.@£5 15s. for both Rails and Bars. SUGAR dull and easier, but quotations unchanged. RICE firm, and all qualities slightly higher. TEA quiet, at 1s. 4½d.@1s. 5d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, and slightly advanced; sales at 36s.

COTTON firm. OILS—sales unimportant. TALLOW quiet, at 56s., on the spot. BAR SILVER, 5s. 1¾d. Dollars nominal. Eagles, 46s. 5d. The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £388,000.

HAVRE MARKET.

The Havre COTTON market was dull; sales of the week 5,000 bales; stock in port 35,000 bales; New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 105f.; do. *bas*, 98f. WHEAT buoyant and slightly higher. ASHES dull. COFFEE firm. OILS in little inquiry, and prices weak. RICE steady. LARD steady. WHALEBONE quiet, but tending upward.

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, April 21.

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company's lines, which suffered by the late flood, are now in good running order, and making time between Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and on both the Beltaire and Steubenville routes, between Cleveland and Cincinnati and Pittsburgh.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 21.

FLOUR in fair demand at $5 50@$5 55 for superfine. WHISKY steady and prices unchanged. MESS PORK at $17 25@$17 50. BACON 7¾c.@7¼c. LARD 10c.@10¼c. Money demand equals the supply, at 10@11 ₱ cent. Sight Exchange on New-York scarce, at ½ ₱ cent. premium for currency and gold.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 21.

COTTON; sales, to-day, 7,500 bales, at unchanged rates. SUGAR steady, at 6¾c.@7⅞c. for fair to fully fair. FLOUR dull, at $5 87½. Freights and Exchange unaltered.

MOBILE, Friday, April 20.

COTTON—Sales unimportant, at 10½c.@10½c.; sales of the week, 5,250 bales, against 7,000 bales last year. Receipts ahead of last year, 109,000 bales. Freight of Cotton to Liverpool, ⅜d. Exchanges unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 21.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT active; white, $1 70@$1 73; red, $1 36@$1 52. CORN dull. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK, $18 25. BACON firm. WHISKY, 22½c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 21.

FLOUR quiet but firm at $6 12 for super Howard-street and City Mills. WHEAT firm; red, $1 45@$1 50; white, $1 70@$1 80. CORN dull at 72c.@74c. for white, and 70c.@73c. for yellow. WHISKY scarce at 22½c.@22½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 28

The increased receipts of Cotton at all Southern ports should be 762,500 bales, instead of 340,000, as was stated in yesterday's market.

MOBILE, Saturday, April 21.

COTTON in more demand. Sales, to-day, 4,000 bales Middling 10¾c.@10½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 21.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 95¾; Reading Railroad, 20⅞; Morris Canal, 50¾; Long Island Railroad, 12; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Trade of Mobile.

MOBILE, Friday, April 20.

The weekly exports amount to $771,500.

POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION.

United States Patent Laws—Water-Heating Apparatus—Iron Buildings, &c.

At the opening of the regular meeting, last week, Mr. Fisher, Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred the subject of the proposed amendment of the United States Patent Lawe, now under consideration by Congress, with the view of memorializing Congress, if thought advisable, made a report, approving a portion of the proposed amendments, and advocating a change in others. In the opinion of the Committee, the system of models should be abolished, and only such models as, in the discretion of the Commissioner, were thought advisable to have, should be retained in the Patent Office. The model system was at present a great incumbrance to the Patent Office, occupying a great amount of room which should be devoted to other purposes, tending to confuse rather than simplify the transaction of business. Models, in most instances, were entirely useless, and Mr. Fisher himself, although in this particular the Committee did not entirely agree with him, thought that the system of models should be entirely abolished. At present the models not only produced confusion inside of the Patent Office, but it resulted in confusion, annoyance and expense outside of the Patent Office, and among parties interested in patents. One source of confusion arose from the fact that in many instances the models did not agree with the specifications and drawings. The drawings and specifications might perfectly correspond in all points, and a party having only these before him, and unable to inspect the model at Washington, would take his impression as to what was really intended to be patented from these, whereas an inspection of the model might discover something entirely different.

Upon the discussion which grew out of the report, the sense of the meeting seemed to approve the English method of engraving the model and printing the specifications. As then engraved and printed they were published in book form, alphabetically arranged under their proper heads. These books constituted a reference to which every inventor, or person in any way interested in a patent could go and ascertain whether there was a prior invention in any way interfering with it, and in a great number of instances this would result in saving to the party money which he would otherwise spend, believing his patent to be good, yet ultimately to find that he had been mistaken and to suffer a cruel disappointment. The issues of the Patent Office were at present very imperfect, and utterly failed to accomplish this desirable purpose, and besides this, the books did not issue until nearly a year after the date of the latest patent described in them. The reports of the Patent Office should be properly engraved and printed, issued promptly and distributed to the principal public libraries in the United States. The report recommended that the engraving and printing be paid for by the patentees in proportion to the space occupied by their respective patent; approved the section giving power to compel the attendance of witnesses in cases of interference, and recommended a treaty with England, reciprocally protecting each other's patent.

Mr. Dibbin thought that it would be impossible to make equitable laws protecting each other's patents, because that which constituted a good patent in England did not in America. When patents were granted by both Governments upon the same basis, then laws mutually protecting each other's patents might be passed, with profit and fairness to both countries.

England now gave a patent to a man who would import a new invention or improvement, while our own Government would not.

In the debate which followed, it was stated that the policy of England in giving patent rights to parties for importing improvements arose from a desire on the part of England to improve her manufacturing interests, and, now that the occasion for such laws had passed away, England was returning to our own policy. If an inventor goes to the Patent Office in England at the same time with a stranger, and both apply for the same patent, the inventor will have the preference, and receive the patent. So, also, if the inventor apply within two years after the patent issues to such stranger, he will receive the patent.

Mr. Brown exhibited a hot-water heating apparatus, which consisted of a boiler entirely encasing the fire, and a series of pipes leying horizontally on the top of the boiler, from which the heat radiated; the water filling both the boiler and pipes. The advantage of this over steam apparatus is, that to convert water into steam requires a heat of 212 degrees; consequently, when the heat enters the room, it is at 212 degrees or over. In this apparatus, however, the water is not converted to steam, and consequently degrees of heat less than 212 degrees may be obtained.

A gentleman representing Mr. Bogardus explained his method of erecting iron buildings, and stated that the building recently taken down in Centre-street had stood for ten years, and that no injurious rust or cracks, arising from contraction and expansion of the iron by heat and cold, had affected the stability or durability of the building.

Jersey City.

THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER.—The authorities as yet have failed to unravel the mystery connected with the murder of the unknown female found bruised, gagged and sunk at the York-street Pier in Jersey City on Saturday, the 14th inst. The Coroner's jury are to meet again this (Monday) evening, but es far as can be ascertained no additional facts will come before them, and it is feared the affair will ever remain a mystery to all except those who were directly concerned in the crime.

Many rumors are afloat amongst the populace in reference to the identification of the body, the motive for the murder, and various other matters connected with the case, but none of the rumors are shown to have any foundation. On Saturday afternoon Coroner MORRIS caused the search to be continued at the York-street pier for the other barrel of pitch, which was found to be missing at the same time with the one to which the murdered woman was anchored. Coroner GAFFNEY, who is aiding in the investigation, finally succeeded in fastening a grapnel to something, which, upon being brought to the surface of the water, was discovered to be the barrel sought after, but no traces of any wearing apparel having been attached to it were discernible. The barrel was standing on the end, and had become entirely embedded in the mud. It is possible that the garments were fastened to it with the piece of tarred cord which was caught by the drag the day previous, and broken loose from something to which it was attached. The Coroner will continue the search today, in hopes of recovering the clothing.

CALIFORNIA.

The Quickest Trip yet from New-York—Arrival of the Andrew Jackson in 89 1-4 Days!—Japanese Reception—Different Treatment of Japan and China—Decision in the Surcol Ranch Case—Items of Local and Country News, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, March 26, 1860.

The clipper *Andrew Jackson* came into port on Saturday afternoon in 89 days and 7 hours from New-York, thus beating the *Flying Cloud*, which has hitherto borne the palm for the shortest trip, by six hours. She came in firing rockets and thundering a salute from her deck to the astonished town. The *Andrew Jackson* is Boston-built, and not a *full* clipper. The voyage through she had light winds, and almost every hour has had her sky-sails set. This is her fifth trip to us. Her first she accomplished in 129 days, her second in 103, her third in 100, her fourth in 102, this last in 89¼. She was 20½ days from New-York to the Equator, 22½ thence to Cape Horn, was off the Cape 10 days, with calms for 3 days; 20 days thence to the Equator, thence 17 days to the Golden Gate.

Yesterday the schooner *Ewing*, formerly United States property, sailed for Mazatlan, to run hereafter in the Mexican coasting trade. As a part of her cargo she carried the machinery of a mint to be established in Northern Mexico, under the Pesquiera Government.

It has become questionable, since my last, whether or not the Japanese Embassy will visit San Francisco. The *Powhatan* was to leave Jeddo the same day that the *Candinmaro*, which brought the advance guard to our port, left Yokehama—the distance between the two points is forty miles. The *Powhatan* would far out-sail the corvette, but she would probably stop a week at the Sandwich Islands. The corvette's officers say there would be nothing in the fact of their being sent to this port, which would be inconsistent with the *Powhatan's* going direct to Acapulco, as private letters received from Jeddo say was possible. If he *Powhatan* does not turn up here within a week, it will be presumed that we shall not see the Embassy. In this doubt es to the arrival of a greater than the Admiral, our people have been a good deal puzzled as to the degree of enthusiasm they should exhibit ever their distinguished strangers. In our ignorance we have treated them with abundant courtesy, but very little speech-making. The head of the city, two or three Judges, our militia Major-General and his staff, Gen. CLARK of the United States Army, almost unattended, and a few citizens, have boarded the corvette and tendered their hospitalities to the Admiral and his men. Carriages have always been at their command and the International Hotel at their service, the bills being quietly paid by individual citizens. The Japanese have availed themselves of these courtesies only to see some of our foundries and large manufacturing establishments, and to meet on shore our dignitaries. On Thursday last the Admiral, according to prearrangement, came on shore with the cream of his company, to return officially the visit of our Supervisors. It was a marked day; the equinoctial storm was raging. In the morning the "Souther" rioted in our streets as a whirlwind, laden with dust, and so cold that men put on their overcoats. At noon it began to rain, the water pouring down in floods. While the storm was at its height, the Japanese, clad in over-alls and shielded by delicate costly umbrellas, passed from the carriages up to the Supervisors' Room, in the City Hall. Here they were introduced to about forty heads of the people, each one's function, office and duty being explained to the Admiral by one of his Captains—a man, by the way, of Rhode Island education, and who lately translated BOWDITCH'S *Navigator* into his native Japanese. This over, the company were taken to the crack restaurant in town, and given a good dinner. Not a Supervisor got tight, and all the speeches made were by outsiders, and that briefly. After sitting an hour and a half, the Admiral excused himself and his party, and retired. The affair would have looked insignificant in your town, but its taste was evidently appreciated by the strangers. We generally fancy these Islanders fond of display. Yet on this occasion, there was more glitter about our Brigadier-General's epaulettes than all the finery their company wore. They were all men of small stature, but tough and hearty, and well-knit. The Admiral wore a black suit, and over his trousers a pair of loose, thin drawers of satin, light-colored and daintily painted. He wore a magnificent sword and a dirk at his side. His frock was spotted with little white patches, on which were written Japanese letters,—otherwise he displayed no ornaments. Over his sandals he wore thick cow-skin gaiters, that defied the mud and wet of the streets. The other officers exhibited less finery even than their superior. The head-gear differed. Some of them wore broad-brimmed chip hats that rendered umbrellas unnecessary; others had immense fancy-colored chapeaus of indescribable and undreamed-of shapes, but all were cushioned within so that the crown did not inclose the head, but merely rested on the shaved portions of the scalp, and the elaborately dressed hair was not disturbed. The hats were made fast by two strings, one passing from behind the ears in front of the chin, the other from before the ears below the chin.

Some thinking San Franciscans have fallen a-wondering why we should treat so graciously the Japanese, who have so little comparatively to give us in the way of trade and commerce, while we are deliberately arguing the propriety of expelling the Chinese, their cousins, from our shores. There certainly are differences between the two nations. The Japanese, as here represented, are generally of less stature than the Chinese, and equally devoid of any semblance of a beard. There is an impression that they are more cleanly than the Chinese. Ten years ago, however, nothing was so fashionable for dainty men about town as to dine at the Chinese eating-houses—they were so scrupulously neat; now a Chinaman is the type of all that is unclean. So brief work civilization makes with the domestic virtues. But there are differences that the least observing do not fail to note. The Chinese shave their heads from below up to the crown. The hair is then combed back, braided with silk, and worn in a tail that just clears the ground. The Japanese shave their crowns, then gathering the circlet of black hair together, bind it with a string over the crown, and wear the surplus in a short tail lying on the top of the head like a piece of candle, pointing forward. They are abundant in the use of the pomatum, the only exceptions being the captain of the corvette, who ties his frizz ed chock in a knot above and lets the tail take care of itself, and the marines and sailors, whose look as if they had been fixed after the national fashion the day that they had left Japan, and had not been disturbed by barbers ar hair-dressers since. Then, again, the Chinese universally wear wooden-soled shoes; the Japanese wear simple sandals, fastened by a thong brought up between the great and the second toe, and then splitting to surround the ankles. As for their superior intelligence, I confess I cannot see where their admirers discover it. The differences I have named must suffice for our making "distinguished strangers" of the one, and a degraded, inferior class of the other.

Judge MCALLISTER, in the United States District Court, has confirmed a decision of the Land Commissioners in favor of the claim of VALLEJO (against the United States) to the Surcol Ranch, on which stand the cities of Benicia and Vallejo, and which involved property to the amount of $2,000,000. The decision makes good the title by which the present possessors hold, and removes a thick cloud that has hung for years over some 60,000 acres of land.

There has been some talk of an opposition to be put upon the Isthmus route to New-York. The story was, that Commodore WRIGHT (lately VANDERBILT'S agent here) was fitting out the *Hermann* to connect at the Isthmus with the *Ericsson* for New-York. The *Hermann* is certainly being fitted up for something—for a sale, if one can be effected.

The Dr. Chase trial moves tortoise-like in the Court. One night last week the box under which the officer lay for three-quarters of an hour to spy the operations of anybody who might come to tamper with the carboys, was brought into Court, and the officer ordered under, to see if he could remain there three-quarters of an hour; he won, and the prosecution gained a point. The audience was greatly amused, but nobody laughed. Justice always looks sober in our latitude.

An actor, known here as Mr. HAYWARD, a son of Mr. SHULTZ, a prominent merchant of Baltimora, died last week. He was a clever player, and enjoyed a good reputation.

Our Beef and Pork Inspection bill has passed. The friends of the measure say the appointee will make $5,000 a year out of it. The enemies say he will shave consumers out of fully $50,000 annually.

The act removing the Supreme Court from Sacramento to San Francisco has passed the Senate and sticks in the House.

Wise men say that the Bulkhead bill is dead. But there is warmth in the carcase yet, and a good stout pulse at the wrist.

Gen. ALBERT S. JOHNSTON, of the army of Utah, is expected here daily, to take the next steamer for the East.

Mining news comes in of the usual tone. Washoe draws as tightly as ever. Jacksonville still reports immense "takes," and the faith in Similkameen grows every week stronger. The weather, except when the Equinoctial storm raged for 24 hours, has been pleasant and agreeable.

GLAUCUS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ADDITIONAL FROM CALIFORNIA AND CARSON VALLEY.

We have received the subjoined additional intelligence from California and Western Utah, brought by the Overland Pony Express, which left San Francisco on the 10th inst.:

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, April 10—P. M.

There is a better demand for domestic spirits and meat provisions. Alcohol is quotable at 86c.@85c. for extra clear. Bacon, 16c.@17c. Clear Pork, $22 50. Sugars dull; Eastern Crushed, 15½c.; best China, 8c.@8¼c.; Muscovado, 11c. The Coal market shews more improvement, though it continues quiet. Gold Bullion is coming in more plentifully, and money affairs are easier.

SACRAMENTO, Wednesday, April 11—9 P. M.

A test vote taken in the Assembly to-day, on the San Francisco Bulkhead and Sea Wall bill, is claimed as a victory for the bulkheaders.

A desperate affray occurred at the Capitol to-day, between Mr. BELL, a member of the House from El Doredo County, and Dr. W. H. STOUT, a prominent citizen of that county, in which Dr. STOUT was shot, and will probably not survive the wound. The cause of the affray was the lie given in a political discussion.

CARSON CITY, Wednesday, April 11—10 P. M.

The Winter in Western Utah has been very severe, and the Spring is cold and tardy, and is at least a month backward. There is scarcely sufficient grass to keep the cattle from starvation.

Mining operations are also retarded by the weather. Had the season been favorable not less than fifteen thousand persons would be at work in the Washoe mines, but as it is there are only about eight thousand. The mining prospects are encouraging. The original lead increases in richness as it continues to be opened, and new ores of determined value are being discovered every few days. The probabilities are that we shall have a population of four thousand on the eastern slope before the 1st of January next. Nothing can prevent this unless it be the dangerous condition in which we are placed owing to the absence of all government and legal authorities. With anarchy and bloodshed staring them in the face, the cautious and peace-loving will hardly venture this way in the mountains. Owing to the bad condition of the roads, provisions of all kinds are exceedingly high throughout this region, and prices have in consequence, gone up beyond anything ever known, even in California.

The following are the rates at which staple articles are selling to-day at Carson City: Flour, $65 ₱ 100 lbs.; Butter and Sugar, $1 ₱ lb.; Cheese, Coffee and Candles, $1 ₱ lb.; Rice, Soap, Beans, Lard, Pepper, Salt, &c., 60c. ₱ lb.; Potatoes, Beef, Hams and Bacon, 22c.@40c. ₱ lb. Hay sold to-day for $1,000 ₱ ton. Board is $1 50 ₱ meel, $4 ₱ day, and $25 ₱ week. Housekeeping is $6@8 ₱ day. Lumber is $60 ₱ thousand. Wood sells at $25 ₱ cord. Yet such is the confidence felt in the mines that men pay these prices readily, believing the prospects will justify the same. Nor does the confidence seem misplaced, as new auriferous leads are constantly being discovered. The silver-bearing districts have spread over a distance of one hundred square miles.

Gov. Walker and the President.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIR—ANOTHER LETTER FROM EX-GOV. WALKER.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 20, 1860.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: A very inaccurate statement of my testimony before the Covode Investigating Committee of Congress has been published in the New-York papers.

Much and long as we may have differed on political questions, I have faith that you will be willing to do me justice by a truthful publication of the facts of the case.

I send you a correct statement of my evidence before the Committee; also a copy of my letter of 26th June, 1857, to Mr. BUCHANAN, and to which his of July 12th was a reply.

Accompanying this is my statement to the Committee as regards this letter, to produce which I reserved my right.

I submit the whole to an impartial public with this comment only: That the correspondence proves that Mr. BUCHANAN *and myself concurred in the Spring of 1857 in the construction of the Kansas and Nebraska act, that it required the submission of the Constitution to the vote of the people of Kansas.* To that construction of that act, which Mr. BUCHANAN and myself were both sworn to support, I adhered; and therefore considered the refusal of the Convention to submit the Constitution to the vote of the people as a clear violation of the Kansas and Nebraska act, and therefore, under its distinct provisions, *null and void.* I was sworn to support that law, and so was Mr. BUCHANAN. I did support it, and therefore opposed the withholding of the Constitution from the vote of the people. It is quite clear, as was the opinion of Mr. BUCHANAN and myself, that the Kansas and Nebraska act required the submission of the Constitution to the vote of the people; and any action in Kansas repugnant to that act was, under its provisions, null and void. So I regarded such action, and therefore it was my duty to oppose it.

But there were other reasons. The programme finally adopted did not, as pretended, submit even the Slavery question to the vote of the people; nay, it deliberately, and willfully, and fraudulently withheld that question from their vote. The only question submitted was, "For the Constitution with Slavery" and "For the Constitution without Slavery;" thus excluding by a deliberate fraud from this vote *all*, constituting an overwhelming majority, who were opposed to the Constitution. *And this was the very reason given to me by Calhoun, the President of the Convention, why this peculiar language was selected.* It was a wretched device of fraud and villainy.

I send you a copy, preserved in the hand-writing of my Secretary, of my letter of the 28th June, 1857, to which Mr. BUCHANAN'S was a reply. That letter, disclosing my inmost thoughts, and never intended to meet the public eye, will show how false has been the statement that my action in Kansas was hostile to the South. It was all in their favor, to the extent of the just and honest exercise of my power in Kansas. I believed, and so announced then my anxious desire, to the execution of which my life has been devoted, to preserve the equilibrium of the Government. I indorsed fully the Dred Scott decision, and especially that portion of it (always maintained by me) that the true period when the people can abolish Slavery in a Territory is when they perform the first act of sovereignty in forming a State Constitution. I maintained this doctrine in an elaborate argument published over my signature in June, 1856, from which I have never departed.

I consider myself, gentlemen, as much withdrawn from politics as if I had ceased to exist, and now only ask the privilege of vindicating myself and the truth of history. Yours, truly, R. J. WALKER.

[Here follow the letter of Gov. WALKER to the President and Mr. BUCHANAN'S reply, which have already appeared at length in the TIMES.]

THE PRESIDENT'S ORGAN ON GOV. WALKER'S TESTIMONY.

From the Constitution of Saturday.

For the present, we pass without comment the testimony of Hon. R. J. WALKER, which has been so conspicuously heralded to the world. Instead of answers to any interrogatory, it seems to be a carefully-prepared account of his stewardship as Governor of Kansas.

He says the President favored the submission of the Constitution of Kansas to the people, and so he did. That is fully admitted. This has never been denied. But he says further, that during the progress of the Lecompton Convention he was advised by Mr. CALHOUN, the President, that the plan finally adopted, which Mr. WALKER considers a great departure from the doctrine of submission, was *suggested and approved by the President.* This statement of Mr. CALHOUN he did not believe. He acquits the President of all knowledge of the programme adopted, and then he uses this exact language:

"It is also due to frankness to further say, that I am fully impressed with the conviction that the President himself did not get up this programme, though I do believe *it was gotten up by some of the Administration*, or others high in authority."

At this time the propriety or impropriety of the plan is not a question with which we care to deal. Who got it up, or whether it was in accordance with Mr. WALKER'S or the President's plan, is not put in issue. But when Mr. WALKER says "it was gotten up by some of the Administration," he must mean, all the world will understand him to mean, by some member of the Cabinet. Here arises a grave question. *If any member of the Cabinet has sought, or has taken steps, to change the line of action of the President in an important matter of State policy, without the advice, knowledge, or consent of the President, he has been guilty of an act of infidelity and bad faith which should invoke his severest censure.* Indeed, such conduct would be dishonorable, and justly incur a forfeiture of his confidence.

In this view, we think we have the right to demand of Mr. WALKER the naming of the individual implicated. In the absence of a reply, we shall maintain he is wholly mistaken, or is wholly unable to substantiate the grounds of his belief.

ROBBERIES.—On Friday night last the house of JASPER CAIRNS, No. 249 South Second-street, Jersey City, was entered by burglars, who stole a watch, jewelry and money, in all amounting to over $150.

Yesterday morning a young fellow, giving his name as GEORGE GRIFFIN, was arrested by officer WERKHEISER, of Jersey City, on suspicion of having stolen two deeds and a number of papers belonging to JOHN CARIGAN. A coat, memorandum-books, and other articles, were also found in his possession. The prisoner was committed for examination.

WHO IS COL. LANDER?

Notices of His Career—His Connection with the Great Platte Route—Difficulty with Political Jobbers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 19, 1860.

That your readers may know something about Col. F. W. LANDER, who is the talk of the day just now from his peculiar position in the Fremont-Pryor difficulty, I will say that he is the well-known Pacific Railroad explorer, who took it into his head after having been connected with the Government explorations in 1853, to examine a great breadth of country along the northern route to California upon a line which he believed had not been [illegible] under the programme of the War Department of Pierce's Administration. He has made two reports to Congress upon the subject in years past, which were printed as public documents. His route was adopted by the Pacific Railroad Convention of California,

Gov. Wise Withdraws his Name as a Candidate.

LETTER FROM EX-GOV. WISE.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 16, 1860.

I have been requested to meet a number of my friends in Richmond, on their way to Charleston, at Richmond, on the 20th inst. Determining not to do so, for various reasons, I have come to this city for family purposes only, as I may tend to destroy the unity of the Democratic party in the States. And nothing which can be done by me should be neglected to prevent such a deplorable result in the present distracted state of the country. I have endeavored to have a fair and full expression of the Democracy of Virginia. Whether that has been done or not, it is not proper, now to discuss; because the instructions will have been framed with the necessarily implied declaration that preferences, and their action ought not to be misunderstood or disguised in advance. Whether the wishes of the State have been truly expressed or not, I have no right to demur that the preference has not been declared for me; and I should not claim it where there was the least appearance of merit or mistake. Whether I am the choice of the State, expressed for, it has been declared for me. Without the voice of Virginia, unequivocally declared for me, I do not consider myself as the choice of the State, and I have no right to be presented primarily before the Convention for its nomination. In no contingency will I consent to be a candidate, unless I shall be the choice of the delegation, and to present the vote of the State as a unit before the Convention. I request my friends to do this in good faith, without erecting any barriers or pledges whatever. Let Virginia be free to go to the nomination, let her adhere to her constitutional principles, unit or not, and let the harmony of the Democratic Party be preserved. This is all I have to say to my friends, and I trust it will not only relieve them, but free me from the unjust imputation of designing or desiring to distract or divide the Democracy. And this you are authorized to announce to them, and to publish to the world.

HENRY A. WISE.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Beardsley, J.—*Duggin* vs. *Gilmore*.—Order granted, with $10 costs of plaintiff's proceedings.

Same vs. *Warren*.—Motion denied, with $5 costs to plaintiff.

Same, J.—*The People ex rel.* vs. *Law et al.*—Amendments allowed.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Wilkins vs. *Mason*.—The order of the Court of Appeals to be made the order of this Court. New trial ordered, with costs to abide event.

Court Calendar for Monday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—No. 45.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 737, 515, 739, 743, 745, 250, 256, 907, 901, 581, 473, 981, 985, 991, 1005, 1006, 1008, 1011, 1013, 1017. *Part II.*—Nos. 736, 738, 740, 742, 660, 854, 696, 872, 810, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 902, 904, 342, 872, 730, 790.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 105, 115, 158, 159, 122, 161, 13, 73, 117, 136, 146, 163, 169, 162, 163, 185, 188, 200, 441, 254¾.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Adjourned to May 7.

Part II.—Adjourned to Tuesday, April 24.

Railroad Suit.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your report of the case of Mrs. THOMPSON *vs.* the Hudson River Railroad is incorrect. The verdict was $10,000 instead of $7,000.

I do not wish to trouble the Justices in the Second District (as mentioned in Justice Leet) to notice the fact that this cause was tried within *one month after issue joined.* The verdict was paid in three months after the accident occurred.

VAN VLECK & MORE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Domestic Troubles and Murder.

—The Mobile Register says: "We have learned certainly, that the murder of Rice Tarry, at the hands of THOMAS SIMMS, last Monday morning, did occur at the said Simms' house, six miles west of Sumterville, and eight miles east of Gainesville Junction, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. At the last accounts, the coroner was holding an inquest over the body of TARRY. SIMMS was under arrest, awaiting a commitment before the jury, from which we infer he made no attempt to evade the law. As told to us, the statement ran thus: He said he believed he ought to have killed TARRY three years ago, but lacking positive evidence that his suspicions were well grounded, he did not. On Monday morning, awhile before day, his wife got up out of bed, and was absent about a half an hour. She returned and went to bed again, but presently got up and went out of the house again. He arose and watched her movements cautiously. She went into a clump of bushes in one corner of the enclosure. There he saw her meet with another person, and he attempted to gain another point nearer, which he thought he could approach without being observed, and from which he thought he could hear what might be said, and see what might be done, as well as discover and identify the person she had met. While he was making this movement his wife and the person with her disappeared. Subsequently he met his wife in the house, and she told him that he 'needn't trouble himself about her any longer—that she was going to leave him and wouldn't live with him any longer; that Mr. TARRY was coming that day and was to carry her away.' He said TARRY drove up to his gate that morning in a buggy, and deliberately got out and hitched his horse and came in. A quarrel ensued, and TARRY got out his knife, and he (SIMMS) got his double-barrel gun and shot him. Our informant says SIMMS desired to make further statements, but his friends insisted he should say no more and restrained him. SIMMS' wife was a witness before the jury, and contradicted her husband's statement, but what her testimony was we could not learn."

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH'S MAGIC SOAP FOR THE TOILET
Designed expressly for the use of Ladies and Children
Call and try a bottle.
Prices 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. a bottle.
JAMES LUCAS, Agent,
Servants' Employment Office,
No. 614th-av., up stairs.

CAUTION!
KAPONIFIER OR CONCENTRATED LEY,
THE READY FAMILY SOAP MAKER.
Unprincipled parties are passing off on the public a spurious article of Kaponifier or Concentrated Ley, branded Concentrated Pot-Ash, Concentrated Ley, &c. The only genuine original and patented article is put up in compressed iron cans, and manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, to be had of all respectable storekeepers. Wholesale trade supplied by LEWIS, JAMES & CO., Agents, Philadelphia.

IMPROVE YOUR EYES, BY M. WISE, OPTICIAN.
Has REMOVED to No. 765 BROADWAY,
Persons with weak eyes can be supplied with glasses that will greatly benefit and not strain the sight. Particular attention is paid to a new style of PERSPECTIVE GROUND GLASS, of the finest glass, which, through their high polish and true ground, produce no parrot vision and have been highly recommended to old and young, in their effect upon the eye, for preserving and improving the sight in continued writing and reading.

Short-sighted persons, and those operated upon for Cataract, can also be suited.

He inserts NEW GLASSES of superior quality, in old frames, and solicits the patronage of all in want of his articles.

He warrants all spectacles purchased of him to suit the sight for five years, or change the glasses without extra charge.

BOATING IS THE MOST HEALTHFUL and pleasurable exercise that ladies, gentlemen, and children can indulge in. All wear the water shed is now a boat. The largest and cheapest establishment in the world is INGERSOLL'S, Nos. 243 and 244 South-st.

$175.—FOR SALE—A DOUBLE-DOOR IRON SAFE, 6 feet by 3 feet 3 inches, with drawers, fireproof centers, &c.; cost $250. Inquire at DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP'S mangle factory, No. 4 Liberty place, New-York.

EUROPEAN PATENTS.—AN AMERICAN EN GINEER, recently from Paris, is about removing, and offers his services to those wishing to introduce their inventions. D. D. STETSON, No. 5 Tryon-row, New-York.

STATE-ROOM.—ONE OF THE BEST STATE-ROOMS in the steamship VANDERBILT, for her trip of 5th May. Apply to STURGES, BENNETT & CO., No. 285 Pearl-st.

CITY COLLECTIONS.—THE SUBSCRIBER, resident and well acquainted with the City, and can give good references, would like to engage as house agent or in the collection of City bills, and reader himself all accounts given him; terms reasonable. Address or apply to H. F. TICE, Times Office.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO EUROPE.—A respectable party, whose only family is wife and daughter, wishes to take charge of a residence in New-York City. Address for four days MINERVA, Post-office, Brooklyn.

YACHT FOR SALE—OF 30 TONS, SCHOONER-rigged, fully equipped and in complete order. To be seen at the anchorage ground of the squadron. Will be sold cheap. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pier-st., Metropolitan Bank.

SECOND-HAND SAFES FOR SALE CHEAP. HALL BROTHERS, No. 28 Maiden Lane, have a large assortment of Wilder's patent Fireproof Safes always on hand.

WINDOW SHADES, GLASS SHADES.—A large assortment of French Glass Shades constantly on hand, and for sale at low prices by E. & J. [illegible], No. 14 William-st., up stairs.

MACHINERY.

BOILER FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS STEAM BOILER, 30 horse power, 30 feet long, 36 inches diameter, with 2 flues 14 inches diameter, made of the best iron, and in perfect order. Can be seen in operation. Reason for selling, have no use for it. Apply to E. BOARDMAN, Pier No. 1 North River.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, No. 47 Maiden-lane.

JOSEPH & JAMES SWATKINS, STATIONERS, STEAM-book manufacturers, No. 26 Platt-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FINE ARTS.

NOW READY—ON EXHIBITION,
POWELL'S FULL-LENGTH PORTRAIT OF
WASHINGTON IRVING,
At the Library at Sunnyside,
AT GOUPIL'S GALLERY,
No. 772 Broadway, cor. 9th-st.
Admission 25 cents. M. KNOEDLER.

DRY GOODS.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
WILL OPEN
MONDAY, April 23,
REAL POINT LACE COLLARS and SETS.
REAL POINT LACE CAPES, COIFFURES, BARBES and HANDKERCHIEFS.
CHANTILLY LACE CAPES, COIFFURES BARBES.
VEILS and FLOUNCING.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS and SETS.
BREAKFAST and TRAVELING SETS.
VALENCIENNES INSERTED SETS.
EMBROIDERED TAPESTRY SETS—Quite New.
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.,
At their
NEW PREMISES,
NO. 501 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Will open Monday, April 23,
In their
NEW STORE,
NO. 501 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,
A Large Assortment of
FRENCH LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS,
DECIDED NOVELTIES.
ALSO,
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
Including the
ALBANIAN LONG SHAWL. (Quite New.)
SILK MANTILLAS, &c., &c.

HOSIERY.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
At their
NEW PREMISES,
NO. 501 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,
Will open
MONDAY, April 23,
A Large Lot of
LADIES' HANDSOME OPEN-WORKED
AND SILK EMBROIDERED HOSE.
Also, in Stock,
A Full Assortment of
ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSE,
In Cotton, Lisle Thread, and Silk,
For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children,
At very low prices.

500 PIECES
FOULARDS,
At 50 CENTS PER YARD,
Will be opened
On Monday, April 23,
THE CHEAPEST GOODS OF THE SEASON,
At our
NEW PREMISES,
NO. 501 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Have now received their Full Stock
Of LINEN DAMASKS in desirable widths, Bleached and Unbleached,
Do. Do. SHEETINGS, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4, at all Prices.
With a full assortment of SHIRTINGS, NAPKINS, TOWELING CRASH, FLANNELS, IRISH LINENS, &c., &c.
LACE DRAPERIES IN SETS and by the YARD,
AT AUCTION PRICES.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY,
900 Ladies' Grass Linen Handkerchiefs, at 1s. 6d., worth 31 cents.
1,000 Ladies' Grass Linen Handkerchiefs, at 2s., worth 37½ cents.
650 Ladies' Grass Linen Handkerchiefs, at 2s. 6d., worth 50 cents.
500 Gent's Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, at 1s., worth 31 cents.
A few more Collars left at 2s., worth 44 cents.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 BROADWAY.

IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF TRAVELING DRESS GOODS NOW OPENED AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
IN ENGLISH CHALY, OSWANLI POPLINS, MOHAIRS IN ALL WIDTHS,
ENGLISH POPLINS, POIL DE CHEVRES, &c., &c.,
ALL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
Will offer for sale on MONDAY a large assortment of INFANTS' WAISTS and ROBES 50 per cent. below the regular prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 BROADWAY.

NEW CARPETINGS.

G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 536 BROADWAY, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Have received by late arrivals everything that is NEW and NOVEL in the way of
CARPETINGS,
to be found in the European markets, many of which cannot be found in any other establishment in this country.
Also, a fine assortment of
CHINA MATTINGS.
All fresh goods of this Spring's importation.

A GREAT SAVING
To
BUYERS OF CARPETS,
OILCLOTHS,
RUGS,
SHADES, &c.
T. H. AND J. E. CONKLING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c.,
No. 33 CORTLANDT-ST., near Broadway,
Will, after this date,
(Their wholesale trade being mostly over for the season,)
Offer their entire stock at
RETAIL FOR CASH,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
One profit can be saved, and selections made from
THE LARGEST STOCK
Ever offered as retail in the City.
EVERY GRADE OF GOODS
Can be had.
Experienced Upholsterers are engaged, and Goods will be delivered free, and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities. T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich.

1860. SPRING IMPORTATIONS. 1860.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
are now offering, on the most favorable terms to WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS,
their usual large and varied assortment of
CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
AND
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
Of every description. Also, a very splendid stock of FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, decorative and plain.
All of which have been selected by one of the firm from the best European markets expressly for this season's trade.
We invite particular attention to our stock of WINDOW SHADES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, which, for extent and variety, is unsurpassed in this market.

As Furnishing and Decorating form our specialty, we are prepared to execute all orders for Draperies and every style of Paper-hanging in the most artistic style.

INFANTS' ROBES,
SHORT FROCKS,
WAISTS,
and SKIRTS,
All to be cleared off immediately, at less than half price.
BLACK LACE MANTILLAS, from auction.
BLACK LACE FLOUNCINGS, from auction.
$20,000 worth of EMBROIDERIES, from auction,
At a large reduction from regular prices.
VALENCIENNES and POINT LACE GOODS,
In great variety and very cheap.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., (late Peter Roberts,)
No. 429 Broadway.

AT RETAIL.
NEW GOODS,
PAINTED SHADES,
SHADE HOLLANDS AND
FIXTURES,
CORNICES,
CURTAIN AND FURNITURE
MATERIALS,
CHINTZES, NEW
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
FLOOR BAIZES AND SQUARES,
SHIRTING LINENS DAMASKS, &c.
Shades put up, and Cornices made by a practical Upholsterer.
The prices will command the attention of the most economical.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS
AND
VESTIBULE LACES FROM AUCTION.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, a large assortment of the above goods, at VERY GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
And the qualities are all of THE BEST, being made by the first manufacturers in Switzerland.
No. 335 CANAL-ST., near Broadway.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS! RIBBONS!
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have now a very large assortment of new Ribbons, at prices to satisfy every one.
Also,
EMBROIDERED COLLARS, SETS and HANDKERCHIEFS,
At very low rates as usual.
No. 335 Canal-st., near Broadway.

STELLA SHAWLS—BAREGE SHAWLS.
LACE POINTS and LACE MANTILLAS.
A LARGE STOCK, of choice styles
AT MODERATE PRICES,
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 335 CANAL-ST., near Broadway.

LINENS—LINEN SHEETINGS, PILLOW LINENS, LADIES' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Damask Brown Linen Cloths, Damask Napkins, Crash, &c., at wholesale and retail, by W. H. MATTHEWS, No. 56 Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
(Corner of Grand-st.,)
NEW-YORK.
On MONDAY, April 16, 1860.
We shall open, in connection with our business, a SEPARATE DEPARTMENT,
to be devoted exclusively to
LADIES', CHILDREN'S and INFANTS'
WEARING APPAREL.

Having purchased of Mr. JOHN M. GENIN the business lately conducted at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
We shall continue it on an increased scale, engagements having been effected with the LEADING ARTISTS formerly employed by him, under whose superintendence he Department will be placed.
A large and desirable assortment of
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S
READY-MADE UNDER-GARMENTS
May be found at all times.

Orders will be received for
MOURNING APPAREL,
BRIDAL TROUSSEAU,
TRAVELING OUTFITS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
And UNDER-GARMENTS of every description.
Orders promptly attended to, and entire satisfaction given.
LORD & TAYLOR.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
(COR. GRAND-ST.)
NEW DRESS GOODS.
Just received, per steamer *Persia*,
20 CASES LATEST NOVELTIES,
Received direct from Paris,
RETAILED AT REDUCED PRICES!
Including a great variety of entirely new and beautiful 5, 7 and 9 FLOUNCED ROBES and DRESS FABRICS by the yard.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner Grand-st.
6,000 PAIRS LACE CURTAINS,
AT LOW PRICES!
Also,
At Store Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, TASSELS, BANDS, LOOPS and FIXTURES,
in great variety,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner GRAND-ST.
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
New Shapes and Designs, just received.
ALSO,
AN ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF LACES,
Including LACE GOODS of every description,
Nos. 259 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CHINA SILKS AT 50 CENTS.
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,)
have just received
1,000 PIECES BEST QUALITY CHINA SILKS,
in small checks—very desirable—
RETAILED AT 50 CENTS.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
(COR. GRAND-ST.,)
FASHIONABLE MANTILLAS,
Latest PARIS FORMS, in every variety of material and trimming, manufactured in the best manner, expressly for our RETAIL SALES,
AT MODERATE PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
LINENS AND HOUSEFURNISHING
Goods of every description,
AT REDUCED PRICES!
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-st.,)
RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS,
in great variety, including
1,000 ELEGANT SILK ROBES,
In 5, 7 and 9 FLOUNCES, (NEW STYLES.)

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
OUR OWN IMPORTATION,
REDUCED TO COMPETE WITH AUCTION GOODS.
We are now offering
Very fine Curtains, at $4 to $8 per pair.
Very elegant Curtains, at $8 to $12 per pair.
Very rich and elaborate Curtains, at $12 to $20 per pair.
Also, a splendid assortment of
VESTIBULE LACES,
From 40c. to $1 per yard.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

FINE GOLD WINDOW SHADES
Of our own manufacture,
Put up from $4 to $8 per pair.
Elegant Flower and Landscape SHADES
At equally low prices.
Best Scotch Shade HOLLANDS,
All widths and colors,
By the yard, or put up from $3 to $5 per pair.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
NEW IMPORTATIONS.
NEW STYLES.
NOW OFFERED AT
$1 50, $1 75, $2 50, $3 to $5 per pair.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

BENSON'S
STRIPED BURNOUS,
STRIPED SHAWLETTES,
PLAIN ZEPHYR CLOTH SHAWLS,
The latest Paris styles,
at moderate prices.
No. 316 Canal-st.,
opposite Mercer.

RICH PARIS SILK ROBES.
300 at $15 each, (some with 7 flounces,) formerly sold from $25 to $30.
200 pieces FANCY SPRING SILKS,
Only 4s. 6d. per yard.
200 pieces Extra Rich and Heavy,
Only 6s. per yard.
600 pieces very superior,
Only 8s. per yard.
200 pieces full 27 inches wide,
At $1 25 per yard.
Value 16s. to 20s.
The greatest bargains ever offered in this market.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

GREAT REDUCTION
In prices of
LACE CURTAINS.
We shall continue for a week longer to sell at retail,
LACE, MUSLIN
and
NOTTINGHAM
CURTAINS,
At the greatly reduced prices which have proved so popular.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

AUCTION PRICES.
WORTHY OF ATTENTION.
LACE,
MUSLIN,
AND NOTTINGHAM
CURTAINS
The largest assortment ever exhibited in the City,
And at astonishingly
REDUCED PRICES,
To close a large stock.
We particularly call attention to a variety of very handsome lots at $8, $10 and $12.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, &c.
A. HADDEN,
No. 361 Grand-st., corner Suffolk,
Has now his assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles of the above articles, which he offers at the lowest possible prices. He is prepared to
DECORATE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS,
with Paper Hangings in every style and finish now in vogue, with dispatch and ability, unsurpassed by any house in the trade. Also, ordinary work of
LANDLORDS, AGENTS, &c.,
attended to with the usual economy of this establishment.

A TA GREAT REDUCTION FROM AUCTION
ENGLISH CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, PAPER-HANGINGS, WINDOW-SHADES, &c.
2,500 yards Ingrain and three-ply Carpets, 30c. to 38c. per yard; fine English Tapestry Carpets, 37½ per yard, usually sold at 50; also, a large stock of English Oil-Cloths, 37c. per yard; also, 5,000 pair fine gold WINDOW-SHADES,
$1 per pair, usually sold at $2; also, $10,000 worth of fine FRENCH BATH PAPER.
12c. per roll, usually sold at 20c. and 25c.; fine gold paper, 20c. per roll, usually sold at $1 and $1 25, in
COATES', No. 334 Hudson-st., above Spring.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
CHARLES T. Establishment, the cheapest and best in the United States, has always on sample variety of Ladies' and Children's Clothing; Bonnets and Hats; also Hunter Frocks, Wedding Outfits, Robes de Chambre, Under Clothing, &c. Ladies and Merchants are requested to call at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, at CHARLES T.'S EMPORIUM, No. 489 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

DRY GOODS.

ATTRACTIVE SALE
OF
DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 395 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL ON MONDAY,
A VERY EXTENSIVE AND SELECT ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW GOODS.
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
BOUGHT AT THE LATE GREAT AUCTION SALES
Comprising
600 pieces SPRING SILKS, from 65 cents to $1 per yard.
300 GRENADINE ROBES, from $15 to $25, worth $25 to $30.
100 BLACK GRENADINE ROBES, from $12 to $20, worth $25 to $40.
1,000 BAREGE and BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES, from $4 to $8, worth $7 to $15.
400 pieces CHINTZ ORGANDIES, best qualities and latest styles, Colored and White Grounds, at 37½ cents per yard, worth 65 cents.
400 pieces ORGANDIES—CAMIEUX COLORS—Best Quality and Choice Styles, at 25 cents per yard.
ALSO,
THEIR ENTIRE SPRING IMPORTATIONS
Comprising a large assortment of
SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
MOURNING GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
DRILLINGS,
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR,
and
EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF FASHIONABLE SHAWL,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 395 BROADWAY.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open on MONDAY,
April 23,
THE MOST SUPERB COLLECTION
Ever offered in this country,
Of POINT D'ALENCON, DE GAZE, D'ANGLETERRE, D'APPLIQUE, VALENCIENNES, and MECHLIN LACES IN SETS, COLLARS and SLEEVES, of the NEWEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS.
Also,
A complete assortment of
COLLARS, HDK'FS, CAPES, VEILS, BARBES and COIFFURES, in the above named styles of Laces.
Also,
BLACK THREAD LACE FLOUNCES, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, CAPES, VEILS, COIFFURES, BARBES, CROWNS, EDGINGS, &c.
Also,
MAGNIFICENT REAL BLACK THREAD LACE, POINT D'APPLIQUE ROBES, &c., &c.
All these Laces have been purchased at the very low rates now ruling in Europe.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

SACRIFICE IN SILKS AND
DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer on
MONDAY, April 16,
PLAID and STRIPED SILKS at 75 cents;
Former Price $1 and $1 25.
CHINE SILKS at 75 cents; Former Price, $1.
The whole of their stock of Silks cheap in proportion.
SILK ROBES.
Silk Robes at $20; worth $35.
7 and 8 Flounced and Silk Robes much below the cost of importation.
Printed Barege Robes at $4; Former Price $6.
Worsted Barege Robes at $5; Former Price $7.
Rich and elegant Robes equally cheap.
GRENADINE ROBES
At $15 $20, $25 and $30; reduced 25 per cent.
ORGANDIES, CALICOES, JACONETS, and other DRESS GOODS proportionably cheap.
REDUCTION REAL.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, a
Large assortment of
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
The finest and most elegant of the well-known Nancy Work, imported expressly for the New-York City Retail Trade. CANAL, corner of Mercer.

500 DOZEN
LADIES' HEMSTITCHED
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Will be opened on
MONDAY, April 16,
AT PRICES GREATLY BELOW THEIR VALUE.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
W. JACKSON, NO. 651 BROADWAY,
Is offering
Several large lots of desirable MOURNING DRESS GOODS purchased at recent auctions much below cost of importation, including handsome silver-grey goods for traveling suits, appropriate for ladies not in mourning.
N. B.—500 pieces fine Shepherd's Plaids double width, 18¾ cents, worth 37½ cents.
ALSO—300 pieces black and white Grenadines, very beautiful goods at 50 cents, worth $1.
LADIES—This is probably the greatest sacrifice ever made on such desirable goods this century.
Observe W. JACKSON,
IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS,
No. 651 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF
NEW SILK MANTILLAS
Will be made this week, by
W. D. ELLIOTT & CO.,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,
Brandreth Buildings,
PARIS CLOTH MANTELETS D'ETE,
PARIS SUMMER CLOTH SHAWLETTES,
PARIS SILK MANTILLAS,
PUSHER and FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS
All Imported and Manufactured expressly for first-class City Trade,
SECOND TO NONE in QUALITY and FINISH, and at PRICES STRICTLY MODERATE.

PARIS NOVELTIES,
For street dresses, comprising an endless variety, viz:
SILKS, SILK ROBES,
GRENADINE and ORGANDIE do.
BROCHE BAREGE ANGLAIS do.,
In 7 and 9 flounces.
The first imported.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

POPULAR TRADE IN ILLUSION GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
D. CLARKE, No. 643 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BLEECKER-ST.,
Would respectfully call attention to his new and beautiful style of Collars, Sleeves and Sets, in the above goods, also Dress Caps, Head-dresses, Capes, Berthas, Sleeve-caps, Children's Hats, &c., all of our own manufacture; also, desiring to reduce our extensive stock of Ribbons and Dress Trimmings we offer them at most decided reductions from regular prices. The Trade supplied with Illusion Goods of our own styles and make, on favorable terms.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S—CORSETS AND SKIRTS exceedingly received per late steamers; a large assortment of Spring and Summer Corsets in real French woven, embroidered, and Paris made Coutille; a good Corset for $1. Balmoral, Hair-cloth, and other favorite Skirts. Also, the genuine Coral Patent Skirt. Le Gabrielle, just imported. Mrs. GAYNOR'S,
No. 341 Broadway.

FAYAL STRAW HATS—FOR GENTLEMEN, Ladies and children, the Monte de Gato, or Mosquito Bloomer, Adelaide, &c., imported by HARPER & LOVETT, 329 Broadway, New-York, and No. 33 Brattle-st., Boston. Country dealers are invited to call.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF REAL THREAD LACES, some of them very wide and cheap; Dress Trimmings of the newest styles; Ribbons and Lace Goods and Embroideries from auction; Straw Bonnets and Hats, and Flowers; Shawl Borders by the yard. H. HENDERSON'S, No. 351 Grand-st., cor. of Suffolk.

DRY GOODS.

303 CANAL-STREET, 303
THREE DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.
Open on Saturday evening.
Misses' and Children's Hats, Bonnets, Misses' and Children's Shoes; Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
THOMAS REY SOLDS.

387 CANAL-STREET. 387
PARASOLS, PARASOLS, PARASOLS,
At No. 387 Broadway,
Between White and Walker sts.
CHAS. E. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers.

AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP LACE, EMBROIDERY
AND RIBBON STORE,
No. 232 6th-av.,
opening from auction, on MONDAY:
10,000 straw bonnets, all styles, &c. to $3.
600 boxes rich French flowers.
At KINZEY'S,
120,000 yds. trimming and bonnet ribbons,
from auction, cheap.
DRESS TRIMMINGS all styles.
HOOP SKIRTS, very low, to close.
Opening 120 cases straw bonnets and bleachers, split straws, rough-and-ready, pearls, tuscans, florences, chips, neapolitans, cantons, fancy straws, wholesale and retail.
Orders at wholesale, cheap.
Opening from auction, lots of collars, sleeves, bands, mantilla laces and trimmings.
Our millinery show-rooms now open, with a large assortment.

MILLINERY.

PAVILION DE FLORA,
No. 261 BROADWAY, No. 78,
JAMES TUCKER respectfully reminds his friends and patrons that the
OBSEQUIES OF LENT ARE OVER,
and that his shelves fairly groan with the weight of his universal
FAVORITE BRIDAL APPOINTMENTS.
It may assist the Economist to learn the prices of a few leading articles:

Orange Buds	25c. gross.	Orange Blossoms	50c. gross.
Jessamine	50c. gross.	Lily of the Valley	75c. gross.
Crocuses	12c. doz.	Violets	15c. doz.
Rose Buds	25c. gross.		

Our richer goods must ever command admiration. The way figure in the window is very attractive.

FRENCH MILLINERY.—MRS. J. G. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-st., has the honor to announce that she has just received, per steamer *Arago* a case of rich Paris Hats, of the very latest modes, selected by her own agent in Paris from the following celebrated establishments: Mme. Pie-Herain, Boulevart des Italiens; Mme. Guillman, Rue Boisseul; Mlle. Maguier, Rue Richelieu; Mmes. Noelle & Ladne, Rue d'Antin, and Brie & Jeffrin, Rue Richelieu—which she will open on April 26, along with a rich and elegant assortment of her own manufacture. No. 125 Bleecker-st.

RICH NEW STYLES RIBBONS, SILKS, Millinery Goods and Ladies' Dress Trimmings at one-half the cost of importation, at M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S, No. 320 Canal-st., corner of Wooster-st.

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LEAVES OF GRASS,
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FULL PARTICULARS OF THE ARREST OF HEENAN.
See letter of the Editor of
WILKES' SPIRIT,
Letter of TOM SAYERS, the English Champion.
Letter from JOHN MORRISSEY, the Ex-Champion of America.
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THE HUDSON FROM THE WILDERNESS TO THE SEA.—The London Art Journal for April is now ready, containing part of a series of papers descriptive of the course of the Hudson from its source to the sea, by Benson J. Lossing, profusely illustrated with original engravings on wood, from actual sketches taken in the autumn of the past year. The number for April also contains three beautiful steel engravings and numerous engravings on wood. The number for January commences a new volume, and affords a favorable opportunity for new subscribers. Subscription $3 a year, or 75 cents per month.
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No. 30 John-st., New-York.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY, WHO WILL SOON HAVE terminated her Winter engagements, wishes to make some arrangement with a family going to the country for the Summer months. She teaches French, German, music drawing, &c. Apply for Miss M. at Mr Christern's bookstore, No. 763 Broadway. Agents are desired not to answer.

A TEACHER.—WANTED A YOUNG

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing, or to take care of growing children; no objections to the country for the Summer; can be seen at No. 731 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th ovs., for two days, first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 109 East 30th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waiter. Has good references from her last place. Where she has lived 18 months. No. 301 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a very neat, tidy, respectable young woman, or would do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; understands her business perfectly; no objections to the country; has excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman of the most respectable appearance; can assist as fine laundress; is an excellent chambermaid and a thorough servant in the dining-room; quick, genteel and respectable, and has the very highest testimonials. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy, young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or as chambermaid, or take care of children. Has best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, corner of 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A young girl (a Protestant) wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress. She can give excellent City reference from her present place; she leaves on account of the family going to Europe. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 42 East 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation to do chamberwork or waiting; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, if required, or take care of children, and do plain sewing; good reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 111 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, with good references. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 116 West 37th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best of City reference. Call at 325 2d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress, who can come well recommended by her present employer. Can be seen at No. 78 Macdougal-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; or as laundress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Scotch woman, a situation as chambermaid or laundress, in a private family. Best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 419 Greenwich st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid or to sew and do plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 488 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an American young woman, the above situation, as nurse and seamstress; is very useful about the house; is willing to forward the interests of her employer. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAIDS, &C.—WANTED, situations in a private family by two competent young women; one as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress; the other as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing, or take care of children; they thoroughly understand their business; have the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 87 5th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A NEAT, HUMBLE hard-working young woman a situation as good cook, baker of bread, pies, and washing and ironing; would do general housework or chamberwork, or waiting, or nurse, seamstress or laundress; has the best of reference for each capacity; neat and smart about her person and work; no objections to country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days; steady place in preference to high wages.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by a competent and trustworthy woman in a private family; would have no objection to do part of the washing, or would take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer months; has been accustomed to it; the best testimonials can be had. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., 2d floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO COOK, wash and iron by a competent young woman, very neat, clean and tidy in appearance; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; does washing and ironing in beautiful style; no objections to the country; has good reference. Apply for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th st., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl, as first-class cook, and understands her business in all its branches; is a good meat and pastry cook and makes bread, biscuit and all kinds of desserts; best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 141 West 29th-st., rear building.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS FIRST-rate cook; one who understands her business, is capable of taking the entire charge of the kitchen, is a good meat and pastry cook; also a good baker of bread and biscuit and understands all kinds of desserts. References from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 2½ 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., near the Bowery.

AS COOK.—A GOOD, HARDWORKING HONEST servant, wishes a situation as cook, and to wash and iron, or do housework; she is clean, capable and willing to please; will go in the country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-rate cook by a Protestant English woman, who perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 121½ West 27th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS FIRST-rate cook and baker; understands all kinds of pastry, desserts, jellies, ice-cream; prefers going to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 98 19th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Call at No. 312 6th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; is a good washer and ironer; has good references from her last place; no objections to go to the country. Apply at No. 331 West 25th-st.

AS COOK.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook in a respectable family; can be seen for 4 days. Call at No. 127 West 26th-st.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, competent woman and near niece, situations in one family, City or country; one as cook; thoroughly understands her business; does up linen in good style; the other as chambermaid and waitress; does fine washing; wages $9 and $7. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A very capable, faithful servant, as good cook and washer and ironer, or general servant; is a hard working girl, economical and neat in her duties, and a very superior washer and ironer; unexceptionable reference can be given from her last situation. Inquire at No. 58 Atlantic st, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as good cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; understands baking and pastry, and making butter; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good references. Call for two days at No. 35 Madison-st., one door from the corner of James-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family; is an excellent baker; understands bread, pastry, biscuits, &c.; good City references. Call at No. 199 East 14th-st., near 1st-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework by a woman who is an excellent cook and a first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best of City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer in a small private family. Best of City references. Can be seen at No. 3 6th-st., near the Bowery.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; also a waitress and chambermaid. Call at No. 79 West 46th-st., for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED A situation as thorough cook and laundress. Apply at No. 242 38th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—TWO SISTERS (nice girls,) want situations together, on the first of May; one as cook, and the other as waitress. Inquire at No. 88 East 16th-st., where they have been living for the past year.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, and to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, for a few choice servants, who have served in some of the first families in Brooklyn, and have references of the highest order. Also, as waiter girls and abidders as nurses, by girls of the most respectable and genteel appearance accustomed to serve in gentlemen's families, at MANNING & CO.'S Select Agency, No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Some of the above prefer the country.

AS DRESSMAKER.—SITUATION WANTED by a first-class dressmaker; will go out by the day, week or month. The very best of reference given, by calling at Mr Campbell's dry goods store, No. 178 3d-av., for two or three days.

AS DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—FAMILIES anxious to employ really desirable, efficient and respectable persons, male and female, leave their instructions at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a Protestant, wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress, in a small private family; has no objection to go in the country. Call or send to No. 129 7th-av., top floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION by a respectable girl, to do general housework in a small private family, or upstairs work. Inquire at No. 27 Hudson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, a gentleman's place to take charge of for the Summer being in the habit of doing so; can come well recommended. Call at No. 234 East 13th-st., third floor, back room.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 West 13th-st., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent woman, a situation as first-class laundress in a private family; she understands doing an gentlemen's linens and French flotting nicely; she leaves her present place on account of the family going to Europe. Can be seen at her present employer's, for two days. Call at No. 42 East 14th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman a situation as first-class laundress; can do up ladies' fine things in the neatest style; the best City reference given. Call at 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN WISHES a situation as nurse, to one or two grown children; can attend fit children's clothes; she understands the rare of a baby from its birth; would have no objection to go with a family to Europe; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 64 West 16th-st., three doors from 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as nurse; would prefer taking care of growing children and to assist with chamberwork. Good City references given. Apply at No. 192 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs. No objection to the country for the Summer months.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A thoroughly capable nurse; she can take the entire charge of a young infant or grown children; can do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 373 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation to take care of children and assist in chamberwork, or do plain sewing. Has got the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 489 2d-av, between 30th and 31st sts

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant, to walk on an invalid or on a child, and make herself generally useful; has the best City references; no objection to travel or to go in the country. Address or call at No. 342 4th-av., between 25th and 26th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant nurse; capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth. Can be seen for two days at the residence of her present employer, No. 269 West 21st-st.

AS NURSE.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT NURSE, who has long City references, wishes a situation. Also, a Protestant waitress, with good references. Apply at No. 92 East 15th-st, two doors from 3d-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as wet nurse; has a good reference. Can be seen at 338 2d-av, first floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; can make children's clothes and do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to go in the country; City reference given. Inquire at No. 123 27th-st., between 7th and 8th ave. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; good City references will be given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable young woman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and undertakes all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; has the best City reference; can sew on Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 145 6th-av., in the millinery store, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman that would go out to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, by the day or week, or would go out as dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing; would go in the country. Call at No. 210 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., next house to the marble-yard.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wishes a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; the best of City reference given; has no objection to go to the country during the Summer. Can be seen on Monday and Tuesday at No. 106 Lexington-av., near 23th st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as sewing and embroidery; willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to the country; good City reference from where she has lived for two years. Can be seen at No. 130 West 19th-st., near 7th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent seamstress, an engagement by the day or week; understands cutting and making children's clothes, ladies' under-clothes and shirts, with a good knowledge of dress-making. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 426 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wishes to go out by the day to do sewing; understands all kinds of sewing. Call at No. 196 East 17th-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a respectable, trustworthy young woman as waitress and to assist with chamberwork; is very willing and obliging; has the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION WITH A FAMILY GOing to Europe, to take charge of half grown children, or as attendant on a lady; a very competent English girl wishes to go and return with the family; can give the highest testimonials for character and ability as either situation. A note addressed to AMELIA, No. 113 West 47th-st., will meet with immediate attention.

A LADY OF THE HIGHEST RESPECTability is desirous of going to California, and is willing to pay one-half her passage money, with some respectable family, where her services will be equivalent to the other half. References exchanged. Address JANE, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

ALL FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDing-houses in City and country, can be promptly supplied with the best male and female help of all nations, and for every capacity of work, by applying at No. 376 6th-av., the Empire City Institute. Applicants by mail inclose two stamps.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES, WHO WISH to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, are invited to call at, or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 28 and 34 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th ovs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—WANTed a situation by a young man in some wholesale house as an assistant bookkeeper; can bring good recommendations from his present employer. Address Box No. 52 Orange Post-office, New-Jersey.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS of procuring a good situation for his coachman; he is a first-rate groom and driver; he is honest, sober, and can be trusted implicitly; he perfectly understands the care of horses, coaches, and harness. Any gentleman in want of a trustworthy young man will call or address W. G., No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as coachman and groom; no objection to take charge of a small vegetable garden if required, or to make himself generally useful; understands his business in all its branches; can come well recommended from his last place. Address S. M., Box No. 20t *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom by a respectable single man; perfectly understands the care and treatment of gentlemen's horses; knows the City well, and is a first-class groom as well as driver; can give first-class City references; is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Address J. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man, as coachman and groom, who perfectly understands his business, and is so by letter to the proprietor, Parties desirous of obtaining rooms, can do so by letter to the proprietor, D. A. CROWELL.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young man as coachman, or would assist as gardener. Has the best of reference from his last employer. Address M. WILSON, No. 114 19th-av., or Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY a competent man, as coachman; he has the best of City references, and will make himself useful to his employer. Address A. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a most reliable, hardworking Protestant young man, a situation as coachman and gardener, or coachman only; is a good careful driver; understands his business well; would do farming, milk cows, or anything required of him; is willing and obliging to his employer; no objections to any part of the country; first-class reference. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant single young man a situation as coachman and groom, and would assist in the garden and make himself useful about a gentleman's place; he perfectly understands the care and management of horses, is a good and careful driver. Has good City reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 4th-av., near 12th-st., from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation in a private family, by a competent, industrious man; will assist with vegetable gardening, which he understands; has had much experience in taking care of horses, and offers the best of reference. Address W. W., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a young man a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business perfectly well, and likewise is not afraid to work; is a good steady and careful driver. The best of reference. Address, for three days, J. W. D., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; has good reference, and would go to any part of the country, or would take a situation as groom; can milk, and would make himself generally useful, if required. Address C. M., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

A DRIVER OR PORTER.—WANTED, BY A steady, sober married man, a situation to drive horse and cart or wagon; is well acquainted with the City; can write a good hand; has good City references; would be willing to make himself generally useful; would assist in the work of a store. Address WM. FITZ, No. 154 Forsyth-st.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches—raising and taking care of stock, and farming in general, and will be found beneficial to any gentlemen who may employ him; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address E. D. S., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a sober, industrious single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and a cow. If required, and can keep a gentleman's place in good order; has had many years' experience both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables; understands the care and treatment of horses, and keeping a gentleman's place in order; is not afraid of work; has good reference from his last place. Address T. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN—COOK.—Wanted, situations together in the country, by a Protestant man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as gardener and coachman; will make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; the woman as cook, washer and ironer, or would take charge of a dairy; have best of reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—A YOUNG man wishes a situation as gardener or coachman; he thoroughly understands either business. Good reference from his last employer, with whom he lived four years. Address W. G., Box No. 202 *Times* Office or can be seen at No. 281 Pearl-st., for two days. Staten Island or Long Island preferred.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a young man that perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and has the very best of City reference; has no objection to any part of the country. Address WAITER, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

DRY-GOODS SALESMEN.

York State and New-England salesmen wanted for the approaching Fall trade. Men of experience and ability, who have no extensive acquaintance in the principal towns, can apply to

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

A BOY.—WANTED, BY A PHYSICIAN, AN INtelligent Protestant boy, over 16 years of age, for office attendance and waiting. Apply, at 6 P. M., at No. 37 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT man (white or colored) who can drive well, take good care of horses and carriages, work in a garden, or do anything that may be required of him. Apply at No. 15 Stone-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A NEAT, SMART girl, as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good City reference necessary; capability, &c., will be required. Apply, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 119 9th-st.

A DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN who thoroughly understands the business. Liberal salary given. Apply for two days at No. 158 Bowery.

A FARMER AND HIS WIFE.—WANTED, A man and his wife, (Protestants,) he as first-rate farmer and gardener, she as good help at general housework, to take care of milk and butter, &c. To suitable persons good wages will be given. Apply to F. HARRIS, No. 85 Nassau-st., 3d story, in the rear.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl who is accustomed to the care of children, and can sew neatly; may apply between 10 and 2 o'clock at No. 91 8th-av. City references required.

A WAITER.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, IN A boys' boarding school, a waiter; will have to clean boots, schoolrooms, and make himself generally useful. Only an active, willing, intelligent man, with written recommendations, need apply at No. 48 East 24th-st., in the basement; wages $16.

TWO COOKS.—TWO PROTESTANT COOKS, (Episcopalians preferred,) are required immediately for excellent situations. Those wishing to secure desirable and permanent homes should apply at once to Mr. BOOKHAM, No. 149 Grand-st.

FARM HANDS.—WANTED, TWO OR THREE good strong men. Apply at 42 Pine-st, Room No. 8.

$100 PER MONTH MADE WITH $10 Stencil tools, as arranged. Just the Inexperienced can use them. Send for my circular before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence-st.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.

WILLIAM HEERDT,
Manufacturer,
No. 150 WOOSTER-ST.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
☞ A large assortment always on hand.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.
HEAD QUARTERS,
No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN best colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers. Also, solid sheet chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. HARRINGTON'S warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1843.

FINE OFFICE DESKS WANTED.—TWO superior oak office desks and chairs wanted cheap; must be in good order and finish. Communications addressed to CAPITAL STOCK, at this office stating size, price, length of time used and name of maker, will be attended to.

FIRST PREMIUM ENAMELED AND GRAINED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—In all colors and styles; also, bedding of every description. Every article warranted as represented.

E. C. WOODBRIDGE,
Nos. 4 and 6 Sullivan-st., three doors from Canal.

FOR SALE—AT REDUCED PRICE, LARGE PIER and mantel looking glasses, beautifully framed; fine bronze statuettes, vases and chandeliers; a black walnut book case of superior workmanship, and a magdelion carpet, quite new. Apply before the 1st of May, No. 126 2d-av., near 8th-st.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—PARties will find at the manufactory and warerooms of this celebrated chamber furniture, No. 634 Broadway, elegant suites in all styles, at prices from $25, and upward. Goods packed for the country.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given, in ready money, for Furniture, Carpets, Books, &c., at No. 133 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

SCHOOL FURNITURE, SECOND-HAND, used but little, for sale cheap; desks, chairs and matting. Apply between 2 and 4 P. M., at No. 319 4th-av.

HOTELS.

MOUNT PROSPECT HOUSE,

West Bloomfield, New-Jersey, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st of May. A cottage house on the grounds to rent.
W. HOLT.
Guests conveyed to and from the depôt free of charge.

HALIFAX HOTEL TO LET, AND POSSESSION GIVEN MAY 1.—This large and well-situated Hotel, built with all modern conveniences, in the centre of the city, expressly to meet the rapidly-growing waste of the traveling public, but lately occupied by the Government as officers' quarters, will be vacant after the first day of May; and offers to hotel-keepers or others desirous of engaging in that business, an opportunity seldom met with.

The completion of the railroad to Windsor and Truro, the connection established from the former place with St. John, New-Brunswick, Portland, Boston, and Canada, by the Grand Trunk Railway, and from the latter with Picton, the various ports in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Prince Edward's Island, and Quebec, together with the arrival of, and departure from Halifax direct of the European, American, West Indian, and Newfoundland Mail steamers, and the long admitted want of hotel accommodation in this city, render this enterprise well worthy of consideration. Application may be made to either of the subscribers, at Halifax, and any further information required by persons in the United States will be given by Messrs. WHITMAN BROS. & CO., No. 72 Beaver-st., New-York.

Signed, J. G. A. CREIGHTON, } Trustees.
J. F. WILKINS, }

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, April 12, 1860.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.—The above establishment will be open for company or permanent boarders on the 1st of June. Parties desirous of obtaining rooms, can do so by letter to the proprietor, D. A. CROWELL.

THE PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, WILL open on the 1st of May. The Proprietor is now prepared to make arrangements with parties wishing to take rooms for the Summer.
F. BLANCARD, Proprietor.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5,000 REWARD!

STOLEN

From the ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, on Monday night, the 16th inst., the following described Bank Notes and valuables, viz.:

Ten $500 bills of the Atlantic Bank, Boston.
$698 in notes of Brighton Market Bank Mass.
$639 in bills of the Park Bank, New-York.
$100 in bills of the Mechanics' Banking Association, New-York.
$150, mostly in notes on the Ogdensburgh (New-York) Bank.
Four $50 bills Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank, Boston.
$2 000 in small bills of the Langdon Bank, Dover, N. H.

NEW ISSUE.

Three Coupons of $25 each, payable at the Bank of Commerce, New-York.

There were other amounts composed of the notes of the various Banks of New-England and New-York.

The above were stolen from the Express Train which left Boston for New-York, on Monday afternoon last. A reward of

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

will be paid for the recovery of the money, and the conviction of the thief or thieves.

W. B. DINSMORE, President.
Adams Express Company,
New-York, April 19, 1860.

LOST OR STOLEN—A DRAFT OF M. H. OGDEN, on and accepted by the Montgomery and West Point Railroad Company, for four hundred and thirty-five and 55-100 dollars, ($435 55,) dated March 7, 1860, at four months, indorsed by John B. Webb. All persons are forbid negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.

LOST OR STOLEN—A NOTE FOR $1,500, PAYable at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York City, drawn by CARY & BEAINERD, and payable to the order of CYRUS TOWNSEND, and indorsed by him, date and time of said note left blank. The public are cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment has been stopped.
J. G. CARY.

LOST—THE BANK-BOOK OF EDWARD GRIFFITH, deceased, No. 202,514, on the Bleecker-st. Savings Bank. Having been lost, mislaid or destroyed, notice is hereby given that the undersigned will apply immediately to said Savings Bank for a duplicate book.
S. P. RUSSEL, Public Administrator,
New-York, April 21, 1860. No. 271 Broadway.

$10 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, FROM GOVernor's Island, on the 19th inst., a six-oared wooden barge, painted black with red stripes. The above reward will be paid upon returning the barge to the Island, to 1st-Lieut, L. O. MORRIS, 1st Artillery, A. A. Qr. Mr.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN THIRTY-fourth-st., near Broadway, can accommodate a party of two or three persons, who will pay a liberal price, with board and a suite of handsomely furnished rooms; have also one or two rooms of good size, suitable for single gentlemen. House is first class, has gas hot and cold water, &c., throughout. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PARTY OF FROM TWO TO FOUR gentlemen can find a large parlor and separate bedrooms, no towns, with private family. A fair price expected for first class accommodations. Best of references given and required. For particulars address M. S., Box No. 413 Post office.

BOARDING.—TO LET, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, at No. 241 East Broadway, an unfurnished front room, on second floor, with or without a bedroom, suitable for a gentleman and wife, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Gas, bath, &c.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a private family, with breakfast and tea. Apply at No. 21 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts. Location convenient by cars and omnibus

BOARDING.—AT NO. 151 EAST 16TH-ST., CORner of 4th-av., one block from Broadway, to let with board, two parlors on the first floor, (suitable for a physician,) and also a large room with bedroom attached, on the second floor. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—PERSONS DESIRING HANDSOMEly furnished suites of rooms with board for the Summer, or permanently, may obtain such accommodations by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st. References given and required.

BOARDING.—TWO FINE PARLORS, A SUITE OF bedrooms, connecting, on second floor, and some on third floor, and two single rooms, at No. 1,082 Broadway, near 31st st. Dinner at 8 o'clock.

BOARDING.—THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, containing five rooms, with every convenience, to let, with board, to a family or party of gentlemen; private table if desired. Apply at No. 26 West 27th-st.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A first-class house, No. 220 West 32d st., a small front room, furnished, for a single person. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Family small.

BOARD UP TOWN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, residing at No. 1 East 49th-st, near Columbia College, can accommodate two gentlemen and their wives, or two single gentlemen. For particulars, address R. O., Box No. 147 *Times* Office, or apply at the residence.

BOARD IN CLINTON-PLACE.—A SUITE of rooms for a gentleman and his wife will be vacated by the 1st of May; also, a single room on the 4th floor, for one or two single gentlemen; at No. 97 Clinton-place.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—LARGE AND pleasant rooms, well furnished, suitable for one or two persons, may be engaged, with partial board, for gentlemen, at No. 73 State-st., between Henry and Clinton; short distance from Wall or South Ferries; accommodation first-class; bathing convenience in house, and water in rooms.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 98 Clark-st. The house is conveniently located, and within a short distance of Wall-st. or Fulton Ferries. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—TWO minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Rooms suitable for single gentlemen or gentleman and wife, may be obtained by calling at No. 75 Montague-place, corner of Henry-st. References exchanged

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—DESIRABLE ROOMS on the second floor, suitable for families or single gentlemen; house modern, pleasantly located, convenient either to the South or Wall st ferry. Call at No. 252 Hicks-st., between Joralemon and State sts.

HOBOKEN.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with furnished rooms in a home pleasantly situate, and occupied by a private English family. Board if required. Or, a gentleman and wife may have their choice of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, if taken permanently, in which case there will be no other inmates. Apply at No. 227 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, IN business, wants a well-furnished room, with breakfast only, in a family where there are but few or no other boarders. Location must be below Bleecker-st., West side of town. Address with terms, R. Y. A., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO SINGLE GENTLEman, in a private family above Bleecker-st and below 25th-st., in a respectable neighborhood; terms not to exceed $10; references exchanged. Address M. M., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—WITH TWO ROOMS, BY A lady and four children (have their own beds and furniture) for about $12 per week, west side of the City preferred. Address J. U. F., No. 345 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, pleasantly situated, on Brooklyn Heights, by a young gentlemen and wife: good reference exchanged. Address F. F. A., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

PARLOR AND ONE OR TWO BEDROOMS TO LET—together or separate, immediately, or from 1st of May, at No. 19 Union-place (Broadway, above 15th-st.) Rooms front on the Park, and have all the modern improvements. Breakfast from 7 until 9; dinner at 5 and at 6 o'clock.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR without board, to one or two single gentlemen, in a private family at No 12 Carmine-st., near Bleecker. Terms moderate. The 6th-av. cars and Bleecker-st. stages pass the door.

NO. 405 FOURTH-STREET—CONVENIENT to Broadway—Handsomely furnished rooms to let with board, to families; four large rooms to let to young gentlemen at $4 per week, on the 1st of May; house first-class, and every comfort of a private home can be enjoyed; house has all the modern improvements, with sumptuous table, and smoking room for gentlemen. Dinner at six o'clock.

NO MOVING ON FIRST OF MAY.—ONE suite of front rooms to let; also, two single ones, at No. 19 Union-place, (Broadway, above 15th-st.) Rooms front on the Park. Private table if desired. Breakfast from 7 until 9. Dinner at 5 and 6 o'clock.

NO REMOVAL IN MAY.—NOS. 399 AND 401 4th-st., near Broadway and Bowery. Newly furnished rooms, with bountiful table, can be had in these commodious and pleasantly situated houses. References asked and given.

SINGLE GENTLEMEN WILL FIND A suite of rooms, or two front half bedrooms, to let with board, immediately or from 1st of May, at No. 19 Union-place. (Broadway, above 15th-st.) Breakfast from 7 until 9; dinner at 5 and at 6 o'clock.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES TO find a home with a strictly private, Christian family in Brooklyn, not over ten minutes' walk from the ferry, at a moderate rate. The most unexceptionable reference can be given. Address L. S. GRIGGS, *Times* Office.

A HUSBAND AND WIFE AND SEVERAL gentlemen of steady habits can be accommodated with board in a respectable family at No. 17 Bedford-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—WITH breakfast only, in a small private family. Apply at No. 50 22d-st., one door east of 4th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WASHINGTON Heights, Hudson River, 25 minutes by railroad and steamboat from Chambers-street. The Woodland Park House will be open for the reception of guests on the 1st of May. This spacious, elegant mansion, surrounded by thirty acres of highly picturesque grounds, is delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, commanding a beautiful view of the river, excellent bathing, boating and fishing; superior accommodations for horses and carriages. Owing to the great demand for rooms at Woodland last season, the proprietor has leased the River Side Hotel, on the Hudson River, opposite the railroad station and steamboat landing, 152d-st. Parties engaging rooms at this hotel will have the privilege of the extensive grounds, billiard-room and bowling-alleys of Woodland Park. Families and single gentlemen wishing a retired and convenient Summer residence, will find this a most desirable location, it being only 7 miles from Madison-square, and accessible at all hours by cars, steamboat and stage. Application for rooms can be made at the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d st.

BOARD AT DARIEN, CONN.—A LADY, RESiding at Darien, Conn., 2 miles east of Stamford, and on the line of the New-Haven Railroad, within 15 minutes' walk of the Lockwood Station, and very near the Sound, is desirous of obtaining one or two families for board during the Summer, or from the 1st of May. For further particulars, inquire of WM. H. WEED, No. 7 Gold-st., New-York.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE subscri

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED DAILY, APRIL 22, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published by the Times Building, fronting the City Hall, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; five copies to one address for Twelve Dollars; ten copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the afternoon of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

☞ Letters to be addressed to the Publishers "New-York Times, New-York City."

TO ADVERTISERS.

The enlargement of the circulation of the Times is at the present moment so rapid as to render it imperative that advertisements intended for the daily issue should be sent in at the earliest possible moment. Announcements which fail to reach the office before nine o'clock P. M., lose all the advantages of classification under the heads to which readers are accustomed to refer. It is, therefore, quite as important to the advertisers as to ourselves, to have that hour the latest for the reception of their notices.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—I Puritani.

WINTER GARDEN—Allessandro Stradella.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Royal Amphitheatre Equestrian Troupe.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Colleen Bawn.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Poor Gentleman—A Pretty Piece of Business.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Robin Hood—Red Gnome and White Warrior—How's your Uncle?

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: Giralda, or the Invisible Husband—Evening: Jeanie Deans.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Peale's Court of Death.

HOPE CHAPEL—Magical Entertainments.

NINTH-STREET—Model of King Solomon's Temple.

HOPE CHAPEL—Gen. Tom Thumb.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—Wenlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The National Democratic Convention assembles to-day, at Charleston. Full delegations from every State in the Union are present, with, however, an unusually slender attendance of outside members, speculators, spectators and regulators; a deficiency probably due to the astonishing stories heretofore current regarding the extortions contemplated by the publicans of Charleston. A general survey of the coming contest reveals as yet nothing decisive. The fact that Mr. Douglas has a majority, is, we believe, conceded on all sides. The belief that he lacks the strength necessary to a two-third vote is also general, and it is certain that the protesting or Anti-Douglas States of the South will not accede to the nomination of the Illinois statesman upon any condition. As Messrs. Wise and Hunter have both practically withdrawn from the contest, there is little doubt that either Mr. Douglas or a representative of his views will be the nominee.

The *America*, which reached Boston last evening, with European advices to the 8th, brings no intelligence of moment. The Turin *Opinione* announces that in the course of a few days the inhabitants of Nice and Savoy were to be permitted to express themselves upon annexation to France, through universal suffrage. It is noteworthy how accurately the policy of the French Emperor is pursued; first the troops are posted throughout the territory, and then we have the vote. The occupation of Central Italy by the armies of Sardinia has been completed, divisions of Gen. Cialdini's army having been posted in the Romagna, Parma and Modena. Bologna, Ravenna and Ferrara are garrisoned by the Piedmontese. With regard to the new commercial treaty between France and England, the *Moniteur* states that it has already begun to exercise a stimulating influence upon the business of Southern France, unusually large orders for wine and spirits having been received. Prof. Delarue has been appointed Resident Minister at London of the Swiss Confederation. The Federal Council of that Republic has just addressed a fresh circular on the subject of Savoy to the Governments consenting to the General Conference. Gen. Ortega, who made the recent pitiable *fiasco* in behalf of Don Carlos, had been degraded from his military rank. He is still at large. The affair has made no excitement in Spain. Gen. Lamoriciere, whose appointment as General-in-Chief of the Papal army has been repeatedly reported, has just been gazetted to that position. He had been formerly received at the Vatican. The disturbance previously mentioned as of recent occurrence at Palermo, proves to have been a serious affair. It was only after an obstinate conflict in the streets and houses that the insurrection was suppressed. A similar uprising at Messina was still unrepressed. Australian advices represent the state of the mining interest as encouraging. Business was dull. The firm of N. & R. Gutheridge, railroad contractors on the Geelong Road, have failed.

A few additional particulars by the Overland Pony Express of April 11, have come to hand. The Bulkhead party interpret a recent vote in the State Assembly as favorable to their views. A street encounter occurred at Sacramento on the 11th between Mr. Bell, an Assemblyman from Eldorado County, and Dr. W. H. Stone. The latter was fatally shot. The mining operations at Carson's Valley have been much retarded by bad weather. The population was rapidly augmenting, thousands pouring in from California, undeterred by the rumors of bloodshed and anarchy, arising from the absolute want of governmental control. The prices of provisions were enormously high.

The trial of Rev. Jacob A. Harden, for the murder of his wife by poison, is still proceeding at Belvidere, N. J. Ten or a dozen additional witnesses were examined on Friday and Saturday, but the evidence developed no new facts having a different bearing on the case from the general tenor of the evidence heretofore published. The testimony bears heavily upon the accused, whose conduct throughout his wife's sickness excites strong suspicion of his guilt. A letter was produced in Court, written by the prisoner just previous to his wife's death, in which he deplores the prospect of his becoming a widower, in language of deep grief and pious resignation, strangely inconsistent with his behavior towards her during her sickness, as testified to by Mrs. Ramsay, Mrs. Geary, and others. The case will be continued to-day.

The new Board of Commissioners of Public Charities, organized on Saturday, by the choice of Mr. Simeon Draper, as President, and Mr. Isaac Bell, Jr., as Secretary. The Board coosists of those gentlemen, with Messrs. Moses H. Grinnell and James B. Nicholson, two Republicans and two Democrats. The ceremony of taking the oaths of office had previously been performed before Judge Bonney, of the Supreme Court at Chambers. The Ten Governors, through Mr. Pinckney, their late President, surrendered all property, effects, and papers to the new organization, after which the Commissioners proceeded, in company with the Comptroller, to the islands to assume possession of the property there, confided to them by the new law.

The steamboat *Hunchback*, belonging to the Staten Island Ferry Company, took fire yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, while lying in the basin between the upper and middle landings, and before the flames could be subdued her entire upper works were destroyed. She was finally scuttled and her hull and engine thus saved from total destruction. Two persons who were engaged in efforts to subdue the flames, received serious injuries, one, Mr. Benjamin Brown, being badly cut in the head by an accidental blow from an axe or hook, and another by falling from the upper to the lower deck. The origin of the fire is not known.

The Anniversary of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen, in the City and Port of New-York, was held last evening, in Dr. Tyng's Church. From the annual report which was read, it appeared that the society had been quite successful in aiding Jack Tar pecuniarily, as well as religiously. The receipts, however, were but $4,479, while the expenses were $8,265. A liberal donation was made for the purposes of the coming year. Rev. H. J. Morton, D. D., preached the annual sermon.

The Mercantile Element and Influence of Slavery, and the Method and Duty of its Emancipation, were the topics of a discourse delivered last evening, in the Church of the Puritans, by Rev. Dr. Cheever. He was vehement, as usual, in his denunciation of the servile system, and argued at much length in advocacy of his well-known and radical views.

On the Stock Exchange, on Saturday, after the active business at the Board, prices were easier, and a reaction of ¼@1 ⅜ cent. on some of the Railway Shares followed late in the afternoon. The market closed unsettled. Exchange firmer at 109 on London. Money easy and cheap.

The General Markets lacked animation. Flour was unsettled. State and Western brands were quiet. Southern grades were in very good request. Wheat and Corn were in moderate demand, as were likewise the principal kinds of Provisions, Groceries, Hay, Hops, Spirits Turpentine and Whisky. Honey was briskly sought after, mainly for export. Seeds, Codfish and Linseed Oil were inquired for. The freight engagements were limited, with 453 vessels in port.

Gov. Wise—A Lesson for Agitators and Ultraists.

There could not be a more instructive commentary upon the absolute worthlessness, in an electioneering point of view, of violent and extravagant language and reckless behavior, on the part of candidates for the Presidency, than is afforded by Gov. Wise's letter of the 18th inst. to the Virginia delegates, announcing his final withdrawal of his name from the list of competitors. At a period when so many political adventurers are in the habit of placing their main reliance in the struggle for the topmost places of the Republic upon the use of frantic denunciation, ferocious and extravagant threats, and wilful and labored exaggerations, it is but right that the attention of the public should be called in emphatic terms to the swift destruction which has come upon the ambitious hopes of the most truculent and turbulent of all the agitators, whose gyrations and contortions form so large a portion of our national calamities.

This gentleman was but four or five months ago reveling in ecstacies over one of the saddest and silliest events in our history. Seventeen men, led by a fanatic, seized on an undefended building in the night, and in the morning defended it until nearly the whole band had been killed. The object avowed by the leader, John Brown—the emancipation of negro slaves—excited, owing to the extreme susceptibility of the South on the subject of Slavery, a great deal of alarm and indignation. But, like all popular excitements, it was wild, unreasoning, credulous, prone to exaggeration. It took for granted the most arrant absurdities, saw danger in the merest trifles, found Abolitionists behind every bush, and treason in every peddler's pack. It had, in short, all the characteristics of all great panics. It called forth just those exhibitions of ferocious selfishness and barbarous injustice which great fear taking possession of great multitudes always breeds, and with which everybody is familiar, who has ever read of the leading "plots" of history; and it was more repulsive than most of such sad revelations of human weakness, because it derived its chief support from the hypothesis, that nearly one half of one of the most civilized and Christian nations on the globe was bent upon bringing about the massacre of the other half.

Its outbreak found Mr. Henry A. Wise Governor of Virginia and Commander-in-chief of her army. He was placed from the first moment in possession of all the evidence in existence regarding the strength, plans and expectations of the conspirators. He saw that they were in every way contemptible, that no real danger was to be apprehended from them; that they were, in all, less than a thousand fanatics, of whom not fifty were fighting-men; that the mass of people at the North had nothing more to do with the movement than the mass of people in England; that, in short, good sense, calmness and moderation, and not powder and ball, were all that were needed to restore confidence and tranquillity.

But confidence and tranquillity were apparently the very last things whose restoration he desired. From the moment the news reached him of John Brown's seizure of the armory to the last day of his term of office, he seems to have devoted all his powers of mind and body to inducing the people of Virginia to believe that large bodies of armed men were waiting in the Free States to invade their State, raise the negroes in insurrection, and treat all the white inhabitants to fire and sword, and that the whole North was affording them countenance and aid. To support his theory and aggravate the excitement, he called out the militia, proclaimed martial law, performed the unprecedentedly ludicrous feat of escorting a solitary criminal to the gallows with a small army, including cavalry and artillery, traveled to and fro, and delivered inflammatory speeches, exaggerating all anticipated dangers, painting the future in the most horrible colors, and doing everything that bombast and fustian and a good pair of lungs could do to excite hatred, discord and distrust between the two great sections into which the Union is divided. When some silly medical students had become sufficiently bemuddled by his harangues to run away from excellent medical schools in Philadelphia in order to join very bad schools in Richmond and Charleston, instead of rebuking them for their folly, he welcomed them in torrents of rhodomontade, and ended a course of unparalleled foolery and turbulence by threatening to invade Ohio and capture British vessels on the high seas.

Unhappily for himself, however, though happily for his fellow-citizens, he was the proud possessor of an "organ"—the Richmond *Enquirer*, edited by his son, expressing his views concerning both himself and the rest of mankind. Its constant laudations of him from the commencement of the disturbance, coupled with fervid recommendations of him as the only person who could properly fill the Presidential chair in the great crisis in national affairs which was just approaching, furnished a plain explanation of his froth and fury. The man who squelched John Brown was the only person who could fittingly fill the politico-military position which the successor of James Buchanan would have to occupy. Of the many changes rung on this inviting theme we have no time to say more.

But we have the consolation of now recording, for the honor of Virginia, as well of the American people in general, that this ingenious device has failed thoroughly and miserably, as it deserved to fail, and that John Brown has not been three months in his grave, nor the militia well back on their farms, when the great Wise sees the Presidency pass to steadier hands. Not only is he not likely to get the nomination, but even the Virginia delegation is not unanimous about his deserving it. He accordingly formally withdraws his name from the list of candidates, and the "organ," with inimitable brass, as well as unction, bestows upon this prudent step "its cordial approbation and acquiescence."

The moral of all this we earnestly commend to all the ranting, raving order of demagogues, on both sides, who fancy that by pandering fiercely to the passions of the hour they may build up their own fortunes. He who runs may read it. It is that in a country like ours, where the Press is free, and discussion goes on incessantly; where the pros and cons of every event are known in a few hours after it happens through the length and breadth of the continent; where the meanest as well as greatest, can always have a fair hearing at the bar of public opinion, it is impossible that a panic, or delusion, can be of long continuance. Let the storm rage ever so fiercely, the blue sky soon reappears, the shutters are thrown open and the light let in, and law, and justice, and humanity, and reason resume their sway. Let all ambitious stump orators, when they are lashing bad passions into fury, take warning by the fate of Henry A. Wise, and beware of taking the cheers and uproar which greet their fustian for the expression of an approval either deep or lasting. The man who wishes to lay hold of the people's hearts must see, above all things, that his public course is marked by average common sense—and that his principles will bear the sober examination of the fireside three months after their promulgation.

State Legislation for the City.

After all, we are inclined to think the Legislature has done the City more good than harm by its Winter's work. Attention has been so absorbed by one or two very bad bills, that we have had no thought for other laws which have been enacted. It is never easy to tell precisely what losses have been sustained until the action is over, and the field can be examined at leisure. Many who were at first supposed to be dead are then found to be only wounded, and others, who were among the missing, prove to have been a good deal more scared than hurt.

The Railroad bills were bad enough to cover half-a-dozen Legislatures with odium. They were corrupt, alike in the motive and the means of their passage, and will prove most oppressive and injurious in their effect upon the people of the City. Fortunately, however, the rails are not yet laid, nor are they likely to be for some time to come. The City authorities have resolved to contest the validity of these acts. We understand that very vigorous and effective measures will be taken to relieve the City from their operation,—and that the questions involved will be tried in the Federal Courts. We have very little doubt that, if the investigation is rigid and thorough, every one of these bills can be vacated, upon the ground that their enactment was the result of corruption and fraud. And if the people are true to themselves and their rights next Fall, a Legislature can be chosen which will either repeal these acts entirely, or so modify them as to make them valuable and acceptable to the people of the City.

But other measures that have been passed will prove beneficial in their operation. The changes in the Police Commission are for the better. The Board has been reduced in numbers, and thus increased in efficiency. Responsibility can no longer be evaded by being divided. The Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn can no longer use their seats at the Board for the promotion of their political schemes. Mr. Bowen, who is at once President of the Board and Superintendent of the Department, will be directly and personally responsible for its practical workings. If it becomes a political machine, it will be because he permits it. If its discipline is relaxed,—its vigilance diminished, its tone lowered, and its operation venal or inefficient, it will be because he is incompetent or indisposed to perform the grave and responsible duties of his position. On the other hand, he will reap whatever honor the improvement and perfection of the force may confer. He has such an opportunity to render the public a high and memorable service, and to win for himself a lasting and enviable reputation, as is seldom offered to any man in this country. A long term of service, accumulated powers, a yielding colleague, the most important office in the metropolis of the Union, and the greatest public eagerness for reform and improvement, combine to make his post precisely what the man most ambitious of serving the public honorably and well, would covet. If he appreciates his opportunities, and realizes how much more he can do for the public and himself, by a faithful and fearless performance of duty, than by the most zealous and efficient party service, he can give this City what it specially and urgently needs—an effective and independent Police Department.

In the Department of Public Charities the Legislature has rendered the City a similar service. The Ten Governor scheme was a failure. The attempt to prevent its becoming partisan, only made it corrupt. As both candidates were sure of success, a nomination was equivalent to an election. Corrupt men sought the place for the profit of its contracts, its jobs and its patronage, and bargaining and trafficking took the place of partisan struggles for ascendancy and power. This has been wisely abolished. The experiment is abandoned as a failure. And the Legislature has given us instead a small Commission, compact enough to be efficient, and holding power in such a way as to be made responsible for its exercise.

The Comptroller of the City has made a most excellent selection of Commissioners. He has divided the Board equally between the Republican and Democratic Parties, as he was bound in justice to do. Simeon Draper, one of the Republican members, is probably better fitted, by his energy and activity, and especially by his intimate practical knowledge of the whole range of our City charities, than any other man, to perform the duties of that post with fidelity and success. Moses H. Grinnell, the other Republican, is quite as widely known for enterprise, intelligence and public spirit, and will bring to the performance of his duties qualifications of character and advantages of position which the City of late years has seldom been able to enlist in its public service. The Democratic members are both men of unsuspected personal integrity,—not more active partisans than their Republican colleagues, and likely to be equally efficient and public spirited in their new position. The appointment of Isaac W. Bell, Jr., has been sharply censured, on account of his action as one of the Supervisors in the appointment of City Registrars last Fall. We denounced that action at the time as unjust and discreditable. It was universally condemned by the public, and regretted, we have no doubt, by Mr. Bell himself. But there is no reason for making it a bar to all future usefulness, or for exaggerating its importance as an index of character. Mr. Bell's personal integrity is nowhere questioned,—no one doubts his fidelity to a responsible public trust, and his energy, enterprise and intelligence have been amply vindicated by his business as well as his political career. Mr. B. Nicholson, his colleague, is a man of sterling character, and will make an efficient officer. He was an active supporter of Mr. Havemeyer at the last election, and is understood specially to represent the Catholic portion of our population,—though he is not likely to make any unjust distinction in the performance of his duties.

The new organization is a very great improvement upon the old one. The Commissioners hold office for five years, and are thus comparatively independent of political influences, and will introduce, we cannot doubt, valuable and greatly needed reforms in this important branch of the public service. The general tendency of the legislation in regard to the City has been towards the concentration of power and responsibility; and it is in this direction alone that we can look for any marked improvement in the various branches of our City Government.

Deliverance from the Gridiron.

It is highly probable that the local Government of this City has a right to pave its streets without the interference of the Albany log-rollers; at least, this time-honored custom will not probably be made illegal before the next session of our valuable Legislature. Such being the case, it is not only possible, but convenient and feasible, for our local Government so to pave our streets, and for our omnibus owners so to modify their vehicles, as to reduce the cost and increase the comfort of City travel, irrespective and independent of the City railroads. Let us relieve our minds once for all, of the common and absurd error that a flanged car wheel runs with less power and cost than an ordinary flat tire. On the contrary, it is wholly a question of surface and diameter of wheel, with the exception of the abnormal flange friction, which largely increases the resistance to car wheels.

The great fact, however, is this: so narrow is the gauge of City rails, that the cars overhang them on either side; hence, either the wheels must be very small, or the car-body must be so high as to be top-heavy and unsafe. The omnibus body, on the contrary, is between the wheels, and the latter may be of even larger diameter than at present. The effect of this is that the power required to draw an omnibus, with wheels of twice the average diameter of car wheels, on a given surface, is about one-half that required to draw a car of equal weight, since the resistance at the axles is as the diameter of the axle multiplied by the number of turns, or divided by the diameter of the wheel. Morin, Hardino and Scott Russell agree that the resistance to rolling on pavements, good common roads and ordinary railways, is inversely as the diameter of the wheel. Now if our streets were paved with double lines of flat trams, say nine inches wide, *level with the pavement*, and offering no resistance to any variety or direction of traffic, twenty-four passenger omnibuses could run upon them with less power than that required for twenty-four passenger cars on a City railroad.

Again, the omnibus, by reason of its outside wheel connection, is susceptible of a most convenient, elastic, and even sensitive system of springs. These greatly decrease the rolling resistance. Morin found that at nine miles an hour, a vehicle on good pavements ran with one-half the power required without springs, when the ordinary wagon-springs were applied. Whether City cars have any springs or not, may be determined by passengers while passing joints and crossings. Again, the wheels of cars being fast on the axles, slide and grind upon curves, and the flange friction is also greatly augmented. But an omnibus, with loose wheels all round, runs as easily on a curve as on a straight line. And, lastly, on a good track, the omnibus could be lightened at least a quarter. In short, as a vehicle, the City car is a century behind the omnibus. It is the most outrageous vehicle known, except, perhaps, the steam railway car on friction rollers. It is, therefore, certain that one horse could manage a twenty-four passenger omnibus on a good tram-way. The vehicle itself could be made more convenient by hanging the body a foot lower between the wheels. Now, were such omnibuses well upholstered and ventilated, and divided into distinct seats by partitions or arms, the very fact of their being more elastic and steady than a city car can be, would attract the bulk of city travel. And, since their working expenses would be less, the fare could always be kept lower than those of the railways, and at a paying rate withal.

It may be said that horses will slip on the trams. The engineers of the new Westminster bridge report that horses do not slip on the flat trams laid there and elsewhere in London. A curved surface like a gutter rail is more likely to cause slipping. If the way is kept clean there is no danger of slipping, and even if there was, it would injure horses less than twisting their feet in the troughs of New-York rails.

So much for the streets not yet stolen by the Legislature. It has, indeed, stolen the right to lay railroads in some of them, but we very much doubt its power to authorize any nuisance not strictly necessary to the purposes and requirements of railroads. And since it can be mathematically proved that the ordinary form of rail is a nuisance, and that a flat tram-rail, which can be laid at the same cost, is not a nuisance, but rather a general convenience, it is probable that all the railway companies can be *compelled* to lay the flat rail. Now, a flat rail is the best kind of tram for the improved omnibuses, and it is almost unnecessary to say that they should be permitted and encouraged to run on the gridiron so generously provided by our indulgent Albany fathers.

There is another fact about City traffic, that would be of the highest importance were we speaking of any other city than this. In Philadelphia, for instance, steam street cars are successfully working, and are highly and generally approved. Their total expenses are $5 per day, against horse-cars at $10 per day, and they make no smoke or other nuisance. To be sure, they do not deposit manure to blow about the streets and into people's mouths and houses, but the Philadelphians are learning to dispense with this refinement of the old-fashioned traffic. Another generation may see steam in our streets, and when it does, the improved tram-road and omnibus mentioned, will possess far greater advantages than they now have over the rail-cars. They can turn out when necessary, not persistently damming up the streets with their inevitable straight lines, and they can leave passengers at the curb-stone instead of depositing them in puddles in the middle of the street. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good."

State Lands in the City.

We publish in another column the act passed by the Legislature at its late session, providing for the transfer to the City of all lands along the North and East Rivers *belonging to the State*. We do this, because the subject is one of the utmost importance to the City, and because it is seriously misrepresented by the general comments of the Press, and in the veto message of the Governor.

The act authorizes a survey on behalf of the State, of all the lands which have been created by filling out into the rivers beyond the line of the City limits, as that line is defined by its charters. These lands have been formed under grants from the City,—grants which the City had no right to give, but of which it has been reaping the profits, and under which, in many cases, private persons now hold possession. What quantity of land is in this predicament cannot be known until the survey just ordered has been made;—but competent judges who have given the subject some attention say that it cannot be worth less than four or five millions of dollars. Legally it is the property of the State,—and in its present financial condition the State is not likely to relinquish its claim. Beyond all doubt it ought to belong to the City. The State ought to give it to the Corporation. But, unfortunately, the liberality of the State is not likely to take that direction. Our Legislatures are much more disposed to levy upon the City for an undue proportion of the public burdens, than to surrender to it money or property of any sort.

At all events, the City ought to be permitted to acquire this property upon favorable terms. It ought to have the first offer, if it is to be offered for a fixed sum,—and the price ought to be very far below the actual value of the lands themselves. It would be unjust and oppressive to compel the City to pay their full value for these lands, after it has created them at its own expense or that of its grantees. The State might exact this, and the City would have no relief. Gov. Morgan thought the lands should be sold at public auction. Unquestionably such a mode of sale would put the most money into the State Treasury, but it would be at the expense of the City, which would thus be compelled to purchase the lands at an enormous price, or suffer them to fall into private hands.

The act in question provides for this contingency. It protects the interest of the City, by authorizing the sale of these lands to the Corporation, at an *equitable* price. It authorizes a compromise and settlement, by the Comptroller, of all claims against the City growing out of the occupancy of them. The whole aim and effect of the bill is to save the City from heavy expense,—to enable it to acquire these lands, and adjust all claims growing out of its illegal occupation of them for so long a time, upon fair and easy terms. The alternative is simply between such a settlement and payment of full value for the lands and of all the back rents due upon them. We can understand why *the State* might object to the enactment of such a law; but we do not perceive the wisdom of denouncing or contending against it in the interest of the City.

Gov. Morgan in his veto Message stated that the title to this property was in Court, and that the State ought not to interfere with the case, or to anticipate the judicial decision that might be reached. Unless we are mistaken, however, all proceedings in the case were stopped by mutual consent, for the very purpose of seeking authority for a compromise and settlement of the question at the hands of the Legislature. The law of the case is perfectly clear; the City has nothing to gain and much to lose by the continuance of the controversy,—and every consideration of equity and economy require it to be adjusted upon the easiest terms which the State authorities can be induced to grant. The burdens of the City are already quite as heavy as it can bear. It seems to us highly desirable that it should avoid the addition to them of some millions of dollars, which without a compromise it will be compelled to pay, for lands which upon grounds of equity ought to belong to its domain.

Miscellaneous.

—The *Tribune* tells a tale of a Republican dog, who is sent regularly to a news-stand for the morning papers. It says that he carls his tail contemptuously at the Times, but is greatly elated when the *Tribune* is placed in his mouth. This only proves that he is a dogged devotee of party. He likes to wear a collar and follow a master himself, and he naturally prefers a newspaper that does the same thing. Besides, the *Tribune* must remember that he can't read,—he judges newspapers, like everything else, by the sense of smell: and the stronger the scent the clearer the case. "Am I not a dog and a brother?" is probably the exclamation that rises to his tail when he sees, or rather *nose*, that the *Tribune* is before him. We haven't the slightest doubt that he is a good dog, and a good Republican dog:—but we can't say that we should subscribe for a newspaper on the strength of his judgment.

—We think, on the whole, official swindling in Austria is a little more systematic and scientific than it has yet become in this country. A letter which we published on Saturday from the London *Times*, mentions a very curious mode by which Army contractors plundered the Government. They agreed to deliver cattle at so much a head in Mantua. The cattle were driven in at one gate and counted,—driven through the town, out at another gate and around the city to the first gate, where they were counted again,—and so on until the same cattle had actually been counted *five* times! The contractors also sold the hides:—but unfortunately they could only deliver the hides of *one-fifth* as many cattle as they had received pay for from the Government. This is a little ahead of our City Railroad schemes:—but we are a young people, comparatively, and have a wonderful facility at learning.

—One of the Richmond papers takes credit to Virginia for possessing a "stoical" population. It appears that when the Clay statue was unveiled, the people of Richmond regarded that work of art with "apathy." Our Richmond cotemporary considers this fact a parallel to the reception of a certain distinguished actress, who tried her prettiest to get up some degree of enthusiasm in a Virginia audience, and afterwards deplored to the editor her want of success in that little endeavor. Artists of all ranks, according to these frank admissions of the chivalry of the Old Dominion, have a hard time of it in that region. The only "artist" who succeeded in awakening the Virginia mind from the apathy into which it has sunk, was old John Brown. He did the business very effectually.

—Not content with the preparations already made in Canada for torturing the Prince of Wales, the Portland papers insist upon a revision of the programme, in order to compel that poor young man to go through the horrors of a "Municipal reception" at that Maine seaport. The plea urged in furtherance of this conspiracy is "the intimate connection of the city with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada." The fishy region of Newfoundland is also agitating the propriety of appropriating $20,000 to get up a "stunning" welcome for His Royal Highness. If the Prince ever does get upon the throne, he will make war upon North America as surely as he is crowned king. The aggravations endured in these, his early years, will be a sufficient provocation for any extreme of violence.

—Tom Marshall has been lecturing for the last year or two in various cities of the West, and has more recently been in Buffalo. He has met, however, very poor success. The *Advertiser* says that the tickets to his lectures could not be given away—that no person of any self-respect would listen to the foul abuse which he heaps upon everything and everybody in the Northern States. The trouble with him is that he is perpetually drunk. Those who remember hearing him some years ago in this City, will recollect him as one of the most brilliant and effective of living orators. Very few men in this country have ever possessed greater power of swaying an audience, or shown a more splendid faculty of speech than he. His Temperance speeches at the Tabernacle were eloquent and effective beyond example. But he is now, and has been for years, a settled and confirmed drunkard. He still attempts, however, to make speeches and deliver lectures, but they are all the most dismal failures, and only exhibit still more conspicuously the shocking eclipse of splendid talents, by the degrading habit of which he has become the helpless victim.

—The heirs of the late Augustus E. Jessup, of Philadelphia, have performed an act which is very extraordinary in these days of contested wills. They have written a letter to Dr. Lea, President of the Academy of Natural Sciences, to say that it was the intention of their father to bequeath a legacy to that institution; but that, no provision to that effect having been made in his will, they take pleasure in guaranteeing the payment of an annual sum of $600 in furtherance of his expressed desire. The letter bears the signatures of A. E. Jessup, E. A. Jessup, and Clara J. Moore. It is a generous act and a good example; especially as four-fifths of the sum named is set apart for the relief of poor young student, in science.

—Of the amount of paper consumed by a daily journal, the outsiders have a very faint idea. The paper annually employed in the publication of the New-York Times, if cut into inch strips, would pass around the Earth's waist about 18 times; and it would not require quite four years to paper every inch of Manhattan Island.

—The *Spirit of the Times* has very little confidence in Heenan's winning the great international fight. It says that he is deficient in "coolness, pertinacity, and freedom from the demoralizing effects of repeated blows." It is interesting to know that the loose characters of prize-fighters and gentlemen of the P. R. generally, may be traced to the demoralizing effects of the blows they are obliged to suffer.

—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* is very much mistaken when it asserts that the New-York Press is about to "buy up all the Stock of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and make it simply a newspaper Railroad, carrying no passengers nor freight, but used exclusively for the transportation of New-York papers." Our Trojan friends are so much more clever, (in the English sense,) that it would be a pity to permit a rival agency to be started in a village like Philadelphia. Besides, the Camden and Amboy road is but a snail alongside of the lightning train of the Hudson River Railroad. The latter would run a car to Albany and back before the former could get as far as New-Brunswick.

The citizens of Nashville are in a peck of troubles. Some unknown incendiaries persist in setting fire to their stores and dwellings in the most heartless and undiscriminating manner, and there is not water enough in the town to put out a fire when it has started. The Mayor hastily summoned a meeting of the Council, and that body empowered him to offer a reward of $1,000 for the detection of the culprits. To judge by the fierceness of editorial diatribe, the temperament of the people of Nashville is nearly as combustible as their houses. The place must be exceedingly unpleasant in the Summer season.

—A veteran named Ezekiel Barnes, who died recently in Ohio, voted for sixty-nine years consecutively, and cherished one wife of his bosom for sixty-five years, and when he died, at the age of 90, his wife survived him. By reason of strength, Mr. Barnes lived, not only to see his great-grandchildren, but without ever knowing a sick day. A Cleveland paper, noticing his death, remarks, with great originality, that the storms of life never broke upon Mr. Barnes, "save in gentle undulations." It is not exactly clear what the gentle undulations of "storms" are, but we suppose it is all right.

—A chess-player in this City writes to his brethren in St. Louis, (who are holding a Chess Congress,) that the progress of the game in New-York is checked—in fact, so to speak, checkmated, by cliques and jealousies. He says that honorable men who love the game are overawed by "a pack of meddling parasites, intent upon nothing but their own names, system and chess-rooms," and indulges in some severe reflections, not [illegible] with sufficient causticity. Here is [illegible] the New-York Chess Club, which [illegible] bound to purge itself of this contempt.

—The Bordentown Machine Company [illegible] recently completed a first-class sugar-cane [illegible] for a gentleman of Cuba, which is now being attached to a twin 48-inch Ericsson caloric engine, manufactured by the Newark Machine Company, at their works at Newark. This is the largest caloric engine yet made of the new pattern, and is supposed to be powerful enough to do the work of the largest plantations. The twin 32-inch [illegible] has been found in practice adequate to answer the purposes of the ordinary planters.

—A box was forwarded from Nashville, Tenn., by Adams' Express, to the care of one [illegible] Coffin, Cincinnati. On reaching Seymour, the box happened to be handled rather roughly, which started the lid, and out popped the woolly head of an African, blacker than an ace of spades, or a coal scuttle, his eyes shining with an excess of terror, like diamonds set in ebony. He was taken from Seymour to Louisville, and there lodged in jail, to await the requisition of his proprietor. It is not often that the underground railroad thus misses its connections.

—New-Orleans boasts of a beardless, because female Bluebeard. This interesting lady was married on the 8th instant to her eighth husband. She has married every year since 1852; each year one husband dies, but the widow loses no time in filling his place. The finger whereon she wears her wedding rings must bear some resemblance to a curtain rod. It is said she has nothing prepossessing in her personal appearance except a fine set of teeth. Judging from the number of husbands she has devoured, her teeth ought to be good.

—A Bangor paper claims Hon. John F. Potter as a Maine boy. Very early in life he breathed the invigorating Eastern air of Augusta, and when he attained to man's estate, married a Maine lady, his own cousin, and then emigrated to Wisconsin, where he has improved in estate and bodily presence, not to mention "pluck," in the freedom of Western life. Mr. Potter's father was John Potter, and his mother was born Caroline Fox, a daughter of John Fox, Sen., of Bangor.

—The Southern millenium has dawned. Messrs. John Fraser & Co., shippers, of Charleston, make public announcement that a regular line of packets, and "fast-sailing" packets they are, will begin immediately to make stated trips between that port and Liverpool. The *Susan Owens* will sail from Liverpool June 5, and the *Norton* from Charleston Aug. 10. Money not so much an object as the establishment of direct trade; and freight carried for next to nothing. New-York merchants will please take notice.

—There is living in Massachusetts a stout old gentleman, one Capt. Solomon Hart, who is described as weighing nearly 200 pounds, a strict temperance man and a true Republican, who is the patriarchial head of a tribe of Harts, big and little, numbering 12 children, 49 grandchildren, 75 great-grandchildren, and one youngster of the fifth generation,—making a highly reputable total of 137 persons. The patriarch Solomon is still vigorous, and his age is 94.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The First of the Anniversaries.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY FOR SEAMEN IN THE CITY AND PORT OF NEW-YORK—ANNIVERSARY AND ANNUAL REPORT.

At St. George's Church, Stuyvestant-square, last evening, was held the sixteenth anniversary of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New-York. The spacious edifice was about half filled, and Rev. Dr. Vinton presided over the services. After the reading of the appropriate evening lessons and prayer, the sixteenth annual report was read. From this document it appeared that the object of the Society is to extend all possible moral and religious aid to sailors in this port, accompanied by judicious and discriminating charity in some cases. The aim is to keep a guardian care over poor Jack Tar, and to help him to be able to enjoy the fruits of his hard toil. Two floating chapels have been maintained, one on the North River and one on the East, and stated services has been held in the vicinity of Coenties-slip, public worship being maintained throughout the year at all these points. At Coenties-slip the worship is mainly in the open air, although in stormy weather a neighboring shipping office is opened, where also the books and tracts for distribution are stored, and distributed to such as desire them.

The missionaries have held meetings on diffsrent evenings of the week at the Beekman-street Church, which assisted by Rev. J. H. H. Brown. The sailors' boarding-houses in New-York, Brooklyn and Staten Island, have been visited, and the religious and moral welfare of the patients looked after. The congregations at the meetings average 100 each. There have been, during the year, 47 baptisms; 19 communicants added; 5,600 books distributed, including 400 Bibles, 1,100 Testaments, and 950 Prayer Books. There were 180,000 pages of tracts given out—various societies having contributed all these documents. At the "Home," or sailors' boarding-house, 869 seamen have been boarded and lodged and otherwise cared for, and 31 have received charitable assistance; $9,955 in savings of the sailors has been intrusted to the keeper for deposit in savings banks, &c. The Home about pays expenses. The disbursements of the year have been $8,265 88, being $1,786 87 more than the receipts. The sum was made up from previous assets, but greater liberality is needed this year, as there is no reserve fund. The missionaries have been J. M. WHITE, R. T. WALKER, and D. S. HUNNINGTON. The first named gentleman is about to leave for the West, and his place will be filled by Rsv. H. S. ROBBINS. The Managers vouch for the efficacy of the work performed, and the fidelity with which the funds have been disbursed.

Rev. H. J. MORTON, D. D., Rector of St. James' Church, Philadelphia, preached the Annual Sermon from James iii., 4:

"Behold also the ships, which, though they be so great, and are driven of fierce winds, yet are they turned about with a very small helm, whithersoever the governor listeth."

A liberal collection was taksn up for the benefit of the Society.

Department of Public Charities.

NEW COMMISSIONERS OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

The Comptroller, on Saturday, made and announced the appointees of the four Almshouse Commissioners who are to relieve the Board of Ten Governors of their arduous and responsible duties. The gentlemen to whom is entrusted the entire control of the charitable institutions belonging to the City, and supported by the tax-payers, are Messrs. MOSES H. GRINNELL, (just elected a Commissioner of the Central Park vice CHARLES H. ELLIOT,) SIMEON DRAPER, ISAAC BELL, Jr., and JAMES B. NICHOLSON, all well-known citizens, and fairly representing the great parties—Messrs. DRAPER and GRINNELL being as well-known Republicans as Messrs. BELL and NICHOLSON are Democrats.

The oaths of office were administered by Judge BOSWORTH, of the Supreme Court, and the new appointees at once proceeded to organize, which was accomplished by electing Mr. DRAPER President, and Mr. BELL Permanent Secretary.

The official documents, books, &c., belonging to the defunct Board of "Ten Governors," were surrendered with quiet grace and dignity, and, *presto*, the change took place. The new Board proceeded at once—accompanied by the Comptroller—to take possession of their new charges, and paid an official visit to each of the institutions under their control.

Mr. BELL, one of the appointees, is now a Supervisor, and the possible necessity of his resignation of this position may arise; but as it is not a salaried office, and as the sentiment of the Board is unanimously adverse to his resignation, it will not be accepted if tendered.

The law under which the new Board is organized invests them with extraordinary and almost unlimited powers, and which are best defined by the following section of the act under which they hold office:

"The Department is empowered to appoint and remove such subordinate officers as it shall see fit, for the purpose of distributing its said powers of government, or as hereinafter provided. The Board may define the respective duties and authority of subordinates, and fix their respective designations of office, and fix their compensation. And until otherwise provided for by Commissioners, the wardens, chaplains, physicians, clerks and subordinates who may be in office, shall remain in office."

The new Commissioners are appointed for five years, at an annual salary of $3,000 each; and, three months before the expiration of their terms of office, the Comptroller is *directed* to appoint their successors, for a farther term of six years. Of the members appointed it is unnecessary to say a word, as they are all well and favorably known and honored in the community; but it is not unworthy of remark that no one of the recipients of the Comptroller's favor is believed to be specially devoted to the interests of Mr. WOOD.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SUNDAY LAWS.—Inspector CARPENTER issued a special order on Saturday afternoon, directing the police captains to notify all drinking-saloon keepers and proprietors of theatrical entertainments, that hereafter, in accordance with the New Police law, they must refrain from doing business on the Sabbath. As a general thing, the result was yesterday apparent in closed doors throughout the City, although it was not impossible, at any time of the day, for the bibulously-disposed to procure what they desired by going to the side-entrances, while in several instances contumaciously-inclined liquor-dealers paid no attention to the notification, and, with open doors, asserted their determination to test the validity of the law. The police, however, were not very zealous in making arrests, as they desired to give the offenders ample time to realize that they were amenable to a heavy penalty for their conduct, but next Sabbath they will act without leniency.

RAPHAEL WEIL was caught selling liquor at No. 242 Division-street by Officer THORN, of the Thirteenth Ward, and Justice BRENNAN required him to find bail in $300 to answer. Hoyt's Theatre in the Bowery was closed, with a large label on ths door, informing passers-by that religious services were in progress inside, but none except members would be admitted. Officer KNIGHT, of the Tenth Precinct, went in, however, and found lager flowing freely for thirty sinners, and, as a variation to the exercises, Inq FREDERICK KEENE proclaimed from a desk that he would dispose of tickets in a lottery for five cents each. The officer carried the tickets and their vendor before Justice BRENNAN, who held the latter for trial on a charge of gambling. In reply to the questions of Mr. CHAPIN, the telegraphic operator at Police Headquarters, the following answers were returned late last evening from the several Precincts, with reference to the arrests for non-observance of the Sunday law: First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth, no arrests; Eighteenth, no arrests, and not a store open; Twenty-first, not any, all stores closed; Thirteenth, FREDERICK POPE, JOHN STOSLINO and RAPHAEL WEIL. The Seventh, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twelfth Wards were not heard from.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS—EXCAVATION OF THE SLIPS.—The work of dredging out the slips along the East and North Rivers, which has so long been needed for the relief of shipping, has fairly commenced, and it is understood that the City Government intend to do as much as practicable of this necessary work during the coming season. In the North River the old pioneer of the mud-machines, Capt. HART, with Capt. OAS, is engaged in cleaning out the slips near the foot of Jay and North Moore streets. The old-fashioned dredge is used here, which is worked with elevators and buckets. On the East River MORRIS & CUMMINGS are at work with their improved machine, and its performances attract a crowd of spectators who appear greatly interested and pleased with its almost automatic movements. This machine has been several days employed in dredging out Fulton Market slip, a place where all the fishermen congregate, and which, by the great accumulation of filth, garbage and mud running into it from the streets and sewers, has been rendered woolly unfit for the uses to which it has been devoted—the fish being soon killed in its putrid waters, and then scattered over the City to create disease among the inhabitants. The machine is worked by an immense bucket or dipper attached to the end of two long, upright poles, the bucket opening in the middle as it descends, and closing by the action of two chains attached to a steam-engine of 50 horse power. At each dip it scoops up from three to five yards of mud, occupying about one minute in each operation. A large-sized scow, which holds 45 yards, or 100 tons of mud, is loaded by this dredge in from 10 to 15 minutes, according to the nature of the digging. Two steam-tugs are kept constantly busy in towing the scows over upon the west flats, where the mud is deposited, by an ingenious device which lets the whole cargo out at once, through the bottom of the lighter. This slip is to be deepened to 12 feet at low water. If necessary, they can dig with this machine to a depth of 30, or even 35 feet—enough water to float the heaviest ship-of-war, or even the *Great Eastern*.

ANOTHER AERIAL TRIP OF THE GANYMEDE—ASCENSION OF A NEW AERONAUT.—Agreeably to announcement, and notwithstanding the afternoon was cold and cloudy, Mr. AUGUSTUS M. CONNER, a pupil of Prof. WISE in the aerostatic art, made his first ascension on Saturday afternoon from Palace Garden in the balloon *Ganymede*. There was a larger audience present than on the previous ascension by Mr. WISE, a large number being friends of Mr. CONNER, and others, who wished to see how a "new hand at the bellows" would act. The little damage which the balloon and its appendages received on Thursday was repaired, and Mr. CONNER took the precaution, in addition to the usual supply of ballast and warm clothing, to lay in a liberal store of bread and cheese, not knowing, as he said, "what effect the atmosphere above might have upon appetite and digestion." Prof. WISE, who superintended the preparations, saw everything in readiness, and at 5 o'clock, P. M., Mr. CONNER having taken his place in the basket, the word was given to "let go." Cheers greeted the amateur as he rose in his airy vehicle into the upper regions, while he waved his flag in return. Finding his ascent rather slower than he wished, a quantity of ballast was discharged, and in a few moments he shot up into the clouds and was soon lost to view, going rapidly towards the northwest. What direction the balloon may have taken on striking the upper currents of atmosphere it is difficult to determine, but it is probable that he was borne towards the southwest, the lower current prevailing from the northeast. It is understood that this species of recreation is to be provided at Palace Garden regularly during the Summer.

LAUNCH OF A NEW STEAMSHIP.—The new steamship *Bienville*, built by Messrs. LAWRENCE & FAULK for LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & Co.'s New-Orleans line, was launched from the shipyard at Williamsburgh on Saturday. There was a numerous gathering to witness the launch, which took place shortly after 10 o'clock A. M., when, at the order of the master-builder, the shoremen knocked away, and the ship glided from her ways in the most graceful manner. A company of about 100 persons, a portion of whom were ladies, were on board. Before her progress could be arrested she went nearly across the East River. By the aid of two steam tugs she was then towed to the Morgan Iron Works, where her engines are already nearly in readiness to go on board. The keel of this vessel was laid on the 1st of January, and it is expected she will be ready on the 1st of August. As usual, the builders expect she will be the fastest steamer afloat. However this may be, her lines are such as to indicate that she will not easily be beaten. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 245 feet; breadth of beam 37, feet; depth of hold 28 feet. She has three decks, running fore and aft, with accommodations for 150 passengers. She is iron strapped, with diagonal iron four feet apart, the heads of each being fastened to a bar six inches wide by ⅜ inch thick, which runs entirely around the top frame, being also bolted at each intersection through the timbers. Her cylinder is 65 inches in diameter, and 11 feet stroke. ROWLAND & Co. are the ship-owners. After the launch a collation was served in the mold loft at the yard, and friendly sentiments exchanged between the builders and the proprietors of the line.

MASS MEETING OF THE GERMAN LAGER-BIER SALOON KEEPERS.—On Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, a large number of the proprietors of the lager establishments, of German "nationality," held a meeting at the Volks' Garden, in the Bowery, to make arrangements for their war against the Sunday laws. Mr. HAMAN, the proprietor of the New-Yorker Stadt Thsatre, was chosen Chairman. Mr. LINDAMULLER then arose, and with a few brief remarks stated the object of their gathering, and also stated what had been done at a meeting held at his own house on Friday afternoon. He then proposed, in order to raise a fund for the employment of counsel, to assist their cause and test the constitutionality of the law, to tax every member of the Association in proportion to the quantity of lager-bier sold by him; and also to tax the musicians, masters, and barkeepers in their employ, in proportion to their salaries. The motion was laid on the table, to be taken up again at a meeting to come off within a few days. It wes then resolved unanimously that they keep their establishments open, the same as on former Sundays.

NEW WATER LOAN.—The bids for the loan of $228,000 for the Croton Department, were opened on Saturday, and awarded at an average premium of two and a half per cent., the interest being only six per cent. This certainly speaks well for the credit of the City, mis-governed as it is, but the bidders had, doubtless, informed themselves that the "Sinking Fund" was beyond the possible reach of the City Fathers, and that it will always remain a sacred trust. The new "County Bond" authorized by the last Legislature, to the exisnt of about three millions of dollars, will be issued in a few days, and will, of course, be rapidly taken by capitalists, who find trouble now in putting their money out at five per cent., and especially in view of the fact that these Bonds are exempt from taxation, which, at the rate of $1 79 from $100, is an item worth saving.

REPREHENSIBLE CONDUCT OF A PHYSICIAN.—On Saturday evening, HARVEY EVANS, residing in the tenement-house No. 31 Essex-street, died of small-pox—a disease under which he had been suffering for two weeks. Dr. LEVERIDGE, who attended the unfortunate man, failed to report the case to Dr. SAYERS, the Resident Physician, by whom the patient would have been transferred to the Small-pox Hospital at Blackwell's Island. Some four hundred people live in the range of tenement-houses in which the man died, many of whom have probably been exposed to the infection, and much indignation is felt at the conduct of Dr. LEVERIDGE in the matter. Yesterday morning, by direction of Dr. SAYERS, the apartment in which the death occurred was thoroughly fumigated, and the bedding and other articles liable to retain infection were destroyed.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A BROADWAY MERCHANT.—Mr. CORNELIUS G. KOLFF, a member of the firm of KOLFF & PERSUHN, agents of the West India Company, No. 32 Broadway, has been absent from his place of business for several days past, causing considerable anxiety among his friends. Mr. KOLFF is a German by birth, and recently married the daughter of his predecessor in business, a wealthy merchant of this City. His partner, Mr. PERSUHN, is now absent in Europe. The residence of Mr. KOLFF is in Fourteenth-street, but he had recently taken a house on Staten Island for the Summer, and it is said that he went thither on Wednesday morning to make arrangements for fitting it up, since which time his friends have not been able to trace his whereabouts.

THE WRECK OF THE JACOB A. WESTERVELT.—The wreck of this vessel, which was nearly destroyed by fire a few days ago, has been hauled up to the Atlantic dock, where she is now discharging her cargo, a large portion of which is uninjured except by water. It is thought that the vessel may be restored to a seaworthy condition, at an expense of $45,000 or $50,000. Capt. WILLIAMS, who was on shore at the time of the fire, is the same officer who commanded the ship *Andrew Foster*, which was lost by collision in the Irish Channel some three years since. The former commander of the *Westervelt*, Capt. THOMAS AUSTIN, died on the 19th inst., and was buried in Greenwood Cemetery yesterday.

COMPLIMENTARY TO THE MANHATTAN FIRE COMPANY.—The valuable services rendered by the Manhattan Fire Company at the Fire in Fulton-street on the 20th of January last, were made the occasion of a complimentary recognition on Saturday last, by Messrs. WALKER & SONS, book-binders, whose property they were instrumental in saving. An elegantly bound Bible, valued at $250, was presented to the Company, on behalf of the firm, by Mr. WALKER, Sr., who accompanied the gift with a fitting speech, which was appropriately responded to by Mr. ISAAC FARGUSON, on behalf of the Company. Following the presentation the Company partook of a collation provided by the Messrs. WALKER for the occasion.

CHARITY CONCERT.—A Concert will be given on Tuesday evening next, at the City Assembly Rooms, in behalf of the Home of Mercy at Bloomingdale, an institution lately organized as a home for friendless and degraded girls. There is a debt yet remaining for the purchase of the site now occupied by the House, and the proceeds of the concert will be devoted to its liquidation. As some of the very best musical talent in the City has been engaged for the entertainment, we do not douht that it will be a highly attractive concert.

FOR EUROPE.—The British screw-steamer *Edinburgh*, Capt. KENNERY, left this port at noon on Saturday for Queenstown and Liverpool, with $101,143 in specie, and 201 passengers. Among them is Rev. D. H. MACURDY, formerly Rector of Grace Church, Jersey City, and Rev. J. CASSADY.

THE BROADWAY SQUAD.—On Saturday the twenty-five men composing the Broadway Squad were detached from the Twenty-sixth or City Hall Precinct, and placed under the command of Sergeant MCCAFFERY, late of the Sixteenth Precinct. The force will monster each morning at Police Head-quarters.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Remaining on April 13, 242; admitted to April 21 32; discharged, cured or relieved, 38; died, 8; remaining at date, 235. Males, 192; females, 43.

Police Reports.

A MIDNIGHT BRAWL—DEATH OF ONE OF THE PARTICIPANTS—ARREST ON SUSPICION.

Soon after 12 o'clock on Saturday night a fata stabbing affray occurred in Orchard-street, near Canal, in which Thomas Greenan, a brass founder residing at No. 124 East Broadway, was the victim. Deceased, in company with his friend John Crinnion, had been spending the evening at the house of his brother, and while returning home together through Orchard-street, they were met by three Germans, one of whom jostled violently against Greenan, who thinking the act intentional, made use of abusive language. One of the Germans retorted and the altercation resulted in a fight, which ended in Greenan's obtaining the advantage of his antagonist. As soon, however, as he permitted the German to rise from the sidewalk, where he had thrown him, the latter stabbed him twice in the back, the wound penetrating both lungs, and producing almost instant death. The noise of the altercation attracted the attention of Officer Wright, of the Tenth Ward, who, learning the particulars of the case from Crinnion, obtained the assistance of other Policemen and started in pursuit of the Germans. Charles Robert, a young German baker, residing at No 34 Hester-street, was soon afterwards arrested, while endeavoring to obtain access to a saloon in the neighborhood, and after looking at him, Crinnion positively asserted that he was one of the three Germans who had occasioned the disturbance, and he also believed him to be the man who had used the knife. The prisoner denied any knowledge of the affair, and said that he had been at home all the evening. He was, nevertheless, detained, as were CRINNION and a man named SAMUEL BOHEN, a witness of the affray, to await the result of investigation which will be made by Coroner GAMBLE. The body was removed to the Tenth Ward station-house, where Drs. Beach and Gallagher made a *post mortem* examination. They found two incised wounds between the shoulders and near the spinal column, which had probably been inflicted with a dirk knife, penetrating the lungs and sufficient to cause death in a very short time. A jury was summoned, but the Coroner decided to adjourn the examination of witnesses until to-day, when further evidence will probably be obtained. Greenan is said to have been a man of correct habits. He was 28 years of age, unmarried, and worked in the foundry of Joshua Gregory, in Commerce-street, near Houston.

Philip McGuire, a notorious character, was caught at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning by Officer Bigland, of the Eleventh Ward, in the store of C. H. Spolthans, corner of Avenue C and Seventh-street, which, with a confederate, he was engaged in robbing. The policeman pounced upon the rogues and attempted to secure both, but one escaped by leaping through a rear window. McGuire was committed for trial by Justice BRENNAN....Segars, valued at $125, were stolen early on Friday morning from Conrad's public house, foot of Ninetieth-street, East River. Subsequently Officer Pabor, of the Twelfth Precinct, observed two men in a Second-avenue car at One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, with several boxes of cigars in their possession, and suspecting them to be thieves, he followed them until he met another policeman. While relating his suspicions to his colleague the men ran off, leaving the cigars in the street. They were at once pursued, and one, giving the name of Julius Schnell, was caught and committed for trial by Justice BROWNELL.

MORE ALLEGED POLICY DEALERS.

On a warrant issued by Justice OSBORN, at the complaint of one John Buckman, an unlucky investor in lottery policies, Mr. John Lewenthal, keeper of an office in Thirtieth-street, near Broadway, the alleged vendor of the tickets, and Messrs. John H. Bache and David Bignall, said to be his "backers," were apprehended, and required to find bail for their appearance to-morrow to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

MAKING MERRY WITH ANOTHER'S MONEY.

Joaquin Riva, a Cuban, was apprehended on Saturday by Detective Slowey on a charge of having stolen $300 in eagle pieces on Friday night from George Bastiano, his countryman and room-mate. The money was not recovered, for as soon as Riva obtained it he invited his friends to join him in a night of dissipation, and thus speedily disposed of it. He is held for examination.

Fires.

BURNING OF THE STEAMBOAT HUNCHBACK, OF THE STATEN ISLAND FERRY COMPANY.

At 5 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, flames were seen issuing from the promenade deck of the steamboat *Hunchback*, while lying in the basin between Quarantine and Stapleton landings. So rapidly did the fire spread that in 15 minutes the whole upper deck was enveloped in flames. After considerable effort the fire above decks was subdued, and the vessel scuttled, which probably saved her hull. Her upper works were entirely destroyed.

During the burning of the *Hunchback* a man named BENJAMIN BROWN, who was engaged on the upper deck, fell head foremost and struck the main deck, receiving severe and, it was feared, fatal injuries, his neck, it was supposed, being broken by the fall. He was conveyed to the house of the nearest physician. A fireman named RICHARDSON, belonging to the Truck Company, received an accidental blow with a hook from one of the other men engaged in tearing away the cabin work, and was frightfully cut on the head. He was conveyed to the physician's house for treatment.

The steamboat *Huguenot*, belonging to the Port Richmond route, first discovered the fire, and made all haste to reach the burning boat. She got a stream of water playing from the steam-pump before the firemen arrived.

IN A CIGAR AND LIQUOR STORE.

Yesterday morning, at 6 o'clock, a fire occurred in the liquor and cigar store of Mr. PERLEY, at the corner of Eighteenth-street and Broadway. Before it could be extinguished, the stock was damaged to the extent of about $7,000. It was insured for $16,000 in the American and Home Insurance Cos.

IN LIME-SHEDS.

The platform and lime-sheds at the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Thirtieth-street, owned by THOMAS CUMMINGS, were burnt down at 10 o'clock on Saturday night, involving a loss of $100; insured in the People's Company.

AT STATEN ISLAND.

At one o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a small building owned and occupied by Mr. WANAN as a segar store, and situated at the head of the dock at the Quarantine landing. It was destroyed, together with the ferry-house, store-house, sheds, fences, gates and a portion of the dock, which belonged to the Ferry Company. Was probably the work of an incendiary.

Coroners' Inquests.

RECOGNITION OF A BODY.

MR. LYONS, residing at No. 119 West Forty-fifth-street, called at the New-York Hospital on Saturday morning and identified the body of the young man who died in that Institution on Thursday evening, as was at first believed in an epileptic fit, but whose death a *post-mortem* examination developed had been occasioned by a fractured skull, as that of his son WM. H. LYONS. Coroner JACKMAN was unable to procure evidence as to how or by whom the injury was inflicted, and the matter will probably remain involved in mystery. Deceased was 27 years of age, unmarried, and had an excellent reputation for sobriety and industry. For several years he had been employed as a driver for ADAMS' Express Company, in whose service he was when he met his death.

ANOTHER DEATH IN JEFFERSON MARKET PRISON.

An unknown man, found on the sidewalk corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue on Friday night, and committed for supposed intoxication, turned out subsequently to have been suffering from a fracture of the skull, which caused his death the same night. A *post-mortem* examination showed that he was addicted to intemperance, and it is supposed that his injury was caused by a fall while in a state of intoxication. Deceased appeared to be a laboring man, about 50 years of age.

At 8½ o'clock on Saturday evening an unknown man was found by Officer SPENCER lying dead on the sidewalk in Vesey-street, opposite St. Paul's Church. On being conveyed to the Hospital, it was found that deceased had received an injury on the head, from which the blood was flowing freely. He was apparently about 40 years of age. An inquest will be held to-day by Coroner JACKMAN.

[Advertisement.]
SPRING CARD.

Our importations and selections of all choice fabrics of the French and English markets, suitable for our City trade, have been received and are now ready. They embrace many beautiful styles of Cassimeres, Spring coatings and vestings of our own special designs, to be found nowhere else. Our friends would do well to make early selections.

Our stock of Spring clothing, both for men and boys, is now ready, and in great variety. Notwithstanding the well-known superiority of our make and style, we are prepared to sell at the lowest figures in the trade.

DAVIES, HEDSON & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259, 260, Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, AND FEVER AND AGUE, ALSO FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession in the above complaints, and is the only Gin in this country which has the indorsement of the medical faculty. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and sold by all druggists, grocers, fruit stores and country merchants. Look out for counterfeits and imitations; the whole country is flooded with them.

[Advertisement.]
J. R. STAFFORD'S
OLIVE TAR

Is the best remedy known for sprains, bruises, scalds and burns, to which every one is liable. No family should be without this invaluable article. Sold at No. 375 Broadway, and by all druggists; 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Nervous and mental disorders have a common origin—the stomach. The restorative process of these medicines is gradual on the enervated constitution, as every part of the system participates in the influence of these essentially tonic and invigorating remedies

R. R. R.

ROGERS & RAYMOND have the pleasure of announcing that their stock of Gentlemen and Boys Spring Clothing, at their New Store, No. 214 Broadway, under the Museum, is now ready, and that it exhibits an almost endless variety of dress, business, and professional costume. It is by far the most stylish assortment they have ever submitted to the public, and the prices affixed are lower than have ever yet been asked for equally elegant fabrics by any Broadway house.

ROGERS & RAYMOND, No. 214 Broadway,
and Nos. 121, 123, and 126 Fulton-st.

We invite special attention to the sale of rich carved rosewood and French parlor and bedroom suites, elegant China and silver sets, &c., by HENRY H. LEEDS, on MONDAY, 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 11 West 22d-st., near 5th-av. Sale to take place without regard to the weather.

Singer's Sewing Machines,
AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,

Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110.

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES of new styles at $75 and $60. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Especial Notice to Gentlemen's Hats.—For fineness of materials, elegance of finish and durability, they cannot be surpassed. Try them, at No. 118 Nassau-street.

Leary & Co.'s New Style Four-Dollar Hats, expressly for young men,
By their successors,
HUNT & DUSENBURY,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Sashes, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for buildings made and put up by JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 20th-st., 10th-av. and 20th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 189 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Our City Gridirons.
A LEGISLATIVE LAY.
BY JULIA CAREY RHEINHART.

Oh, the rail cars have run off the track with a dash,
The boiler has burst: in bits,
The "Gridirons" have gone to incurable smash,
And the drivers seem losing their wits;
The veto's astride of our hopes for a ride,
Without walking a dozen of blocks,
And no wonder the railroads have sickened and died
Beneath the grim Governor's knocks.

But yet we have railroads on Avenue Three,
And Six, and on Eight, Nine and Two,
And the chief of our errands down townward must be
To change our worn clothing to new.
SMITH BROTHERS, of Fulton-st., Clothiers the first,
Ne er on fashion or cheapness go back,
And their single-priced boiler is sure not to burst,
Nor their customers run off the track!
SMITH BROTHERS' One-price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 121, 136, and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

Spring Beds, $5 to $6,
FOR THE BEST SPRING BED IN EXISTENCE,
(HOWE'S PATENT,)
AT NO. 154 CHATHAM-ST.
EXAMINE IT, OR ADDRESS THE ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, FOR THEIR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE AND LOCAL AGENCIES.

Ladies' Dress and Rosette Trimmings,
ROSETTES, GIMPS, BRAIDS,
At LOCKITT, SON & CO.'S,
No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 490 Broadway.

Perry's Japanese
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing.
Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
(A PERFECT FAMILY MACHINE.)
Price $50.
Office No. 508 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,000. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Company Front! Present Arms!
Here comes one of WHITE'S Spring Style Hats for Gentlemen Neat, tasty and light. Call and see the Hatter, WHITE. He leads the fashions of the day at the Model Hat Store, No. 216 Broadway.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer is the longest known and the best article made for the destruction of Roaches, Water Bugs, Ants, Moths, Garden Insects, Rats and Mice. Orders received, and contracts made for clearing private dwellings, hotels, public buildings, ships, &c., at the principal Depôt, No. 612 Broadway. Sold by all druggists and respectable grocers. Price, from 25 cents to $1. Beware of base imitations.

The Phrenological Museum of Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, just above the Park, is a very interesting place to visit, as it contains Egyptian mummies, and the busts and skulls of the most noted persons the world has known, including idiots, thieves, murderers, mechanics, poets, actors, philosophers, statesmen, and divines. Persons who wish can obtain phrenological examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character daily.

Remember that Dr. Foote, Author of "Medical Common Sense," leaves New-York, for his residence in Saratoga Springs, on the 1st of May. The sick should consult him at once, at his New-York office, No. 346 Broadway, between the hours of 1 and 6 P. M. Consultation free. He invites all to call who have become hopeless and disconraged.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, and all surgical appliances by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, (opposite St. Paul's Church.)

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Irving Park, Tarrytown.—This Park has been recently enlarged, and its attractiveness greatly enhanced by new and expensive improvements. Descriptive circulars may be had of WM. P. LYON & SON, No. 25 Beekman-st., or of the proprietor, CHAS. H. LYON, Spring Side, Tarrytown.

Ellrehugh's Illusive Wigs are entirely novel and peculiar to his establishment. No shrinking nor turning up behind. Partings unstainable. Lightness, elegance and perfection of fit combined. No. 290 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

"Trefolle," the True Secret of Beauty.—Softens, purifies, cleanses and invigorates the skin; renders the complexion beautifully clear and brilliant. 50 cents a bottle.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

The Ureka Celebrated Sewing Machines.—Price $50. Office No. 489 Broadway. Every Machine guaranteed. Agents wanted. Parties not having full amount accommodated.

Bridgewater Paint—Forming a complete metallic coating for roofs, railroad bridges, depôts, villas, hulls and decks of vessels, or anything requiring a cheap and durable coat of paint. HICKS & BETTS, 72 Maiden-lane.

MARRIED.

SEYMOUR—GERARD.—In this City, on Thursday evening, April 19, by Rev. T. J. Sawyer, D. D., S. A. SEYMOUR, of Walla Walla, Oregon, and EMMA GERARD, daughter of the late William Gerard, Esq., of this City.

WATKINS—HALSTED.—At Mamaroneck, on Thursday, April 19, in the M. E. Church, by Rev. J. Polsal, assisted by Rev. Heman Bangs, Rev. WILBUR FISK WATKINS, of the New-York East Conference, to ESTHER G., daughter of Schuyleman Halsted, Esq.

BOORAM—FOSTER.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, April 19, by Rev. Dr. How, THEODORA BOORAM to ANNIE HART, daughter of John Foster, all of that city.

DIED.

RADWAY.—In this City, on Sunday, April 22, CINDERELLA HARRIS, wife of R. G. Radway, aged 30 years, 9 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 316 (old No. 228) West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Wednesday, April 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Sing Sing papers please copy.

DALE.—In this City, on Friday morning, April 20, at her residence, No. 36 East 32d-st., MARY KING DALE, wife of John G. Dale.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Monday, the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock M., without further notice.

ROBB.—In this City, on Friday, April 20, ANN WATKINS ROBB, widow of Charles Robb, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 111 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

DE MILLE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, April 22, ADELIA LEONARDO, infant daughter of Peter E. and Maria De Mille, aged 1 month and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. John Leonard, in 82d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

QUINN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, April 21, after a long and severe illness, of disease of the heart, JAMES C. QUINN, aged 14 years, 9 months and 9 days.

His funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his brother, Thos. W. Quinn, No. 43 Mott-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

HUNTER.—In this City, on Sunday, April 22, WILLIAM C. HUNTER, late of the firm of Leckie & Hunter, aged 37 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Daniel D. Smith, No. 142 East 20th-st., on Tuesday, April 24, at 9 o'clock, A. M., without further notice.

WHITFIELD.—In this City, on Saturday morning, April 21, after a long illness, WM. H. WHITFIELD.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his uncles, George B. and John M. Whitfield, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, James M. Whitfield, No. 219 Lexington-av.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

MORRIS.—In this City, on Friday night, April 20, RALPH J. MORRIS, eldest son of Col. Lewis Morris, aged 45 years, 11 months and 11 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Ann's Church, Morrisania, this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

SHURRAGAR.—In this City, on Friday, April 20, HANNAH SHURRAGAR, relict of the late Conrad Shurragar aged 78 years, 3 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Isaac N. Auteo, at No. 697 Greenwich-st.

DEAN.—In this City, on Saturday, April 21, MARY, daughter of the late Daniel S. Dean, and sister of the late Nicholas Dean.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) April 23, at 9½ o'clock, from No. 45 East 18th-st., near 4th-av.

The remains will be taken to Dutchess County.

WATTS.—In this City, on Saturday, April 21, CAROLINA FREDERICA, first and only daughter of Esther J. and George D. H. Watts, aged 7 months and 5 days.

ADAMS.—In this City, on Wednesday,

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THREE-story and basement, brawn-stone front, in the vicinity of Stuyvesant-square; in excellent condition, with gas, bath-rooms, water closets, and every convenience. Two-thirds of the amount may remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given 1st of May. Furniture will be sold if desired. Apply to ROBERT RAIT, No. 383 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—SEVERAL BEAUTIFUL plots, of from 4 to 8 lots, on 156th, 159th and 160th sts., between 10th and 11th avs., in Carmansville, may be purchased if immediate application is made to ADRIAN B. MULLER, Real Estate and Stock Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

For sale or to let, a large fire-proof brick building, near the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, suitable for any manufacturing purpose, containing a first class steam engine. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

LOOMIS AND GOFF, NO. 6 PINE-ST., O. & NO. 1,128 BROADWAY—offer for sale the following desirable houses:

3-story brick front on 10th-st., near 6th-av	$3 750
2-story brick front on Bank st., near Greenwich-st.	5,500
3-story brick front on 4th st., near Amos-st	6,000
4-story brick front on 40th-st., near 7th-av	6,500
4-story brick front on 46th-st., near 6th-av	7,000
3-story brick front on 53d st., near 8th-av	7,000
3-story brick front on 28th-st., near 4th-av	7,000
4-story brick front on 3'th-st. near 6th-av	7,000
4 story brick front on 35th-st., near 6th-av	7,000
2-story stone front on 35d st., near 3d av	7,000
3-story stone front on 30th-st., near 3d-av	7,500
2-story brick front on 43d-st., near 7th-av	7,500
3 story brick front on 31st-st., near 3d-av	7,500
3-story brick front on 48th st., near 7th-av	7,500
4-story brick front on 35th-st., near 8th av	7,500
3-story stone front on 22d st., near 9th-av	7,750
2-story brick front on 48th st., near 8th-av	8 000
2-story brick front on 34th-st., near 2d-av	8 000
3-story brick front on 38 h-st., near 7th av	8,000
4-story brick front on 18th-st., near 2d av	8,500
2-story brick front on 31st, near 9th-av	8 500
2-story stone front on 31st st., near 6th-av	8,500
2-story brick front on 22d-st., near 6th-av	8,500
2-story stone front on 35th-st., near 3d-av	8,500
2-story brick front on 22d st., near 8th-av	9,500
4-story brick front on 22d-st., near 3d-av	9,000
3 story stone front on 49th-st., near 8th av	9,000
3-story brick front on 26th-st., near 4th-av	9,000
3-story brick front on 21st-st., near 7th-av	9,500
3 story stone front on 47th-st., near 6th-av	10 000
3-story stone front on 25h-st., near 6th-av	10,000
3-story stone front on 48th st., near 6th av	10,000
3-story brick front on 44th-st., near 5th-av	10,000
4-story stone front on 31th st., near 7th-av	10,000
4-story brick front on 28th-st., near 6th-av	10,000
3 story stone front on 47th-st., near 5th av	10,500
3-story stone front on 47th-st., near 6th-av	11,000
3-story brick front on 27th-st., near 8th-av	11,000
3-story brick front on 27th-st., near 7th av	11,000
3 story stone front on 33d-st., near 8th-av	12,000
3-story stone front on 36th-st., near 6th-av	12 500
4-story stone front on 24th-st., near 7th-av	12,500
3 story brick front on 37th-st., near 5th-av	13,000
4-story stone front on 35th-st., near 5th-av	13,000
4-story stone front on 34th-st., near Lexington-av	13 000
4-story stone front on 47th-st., near 5th av	14 000
4-story stone front on 12th-st., near 3d-av	14,000
4-story stone front on 34th-st., near 9th av	14 000
4-story stone front on 45th-st., near 5th-av	15,000
4-story stone front on 33th-st., near 5th-av	15,000
4-story stone front on 46-h st., near 5th av	15,000
4-story stone front on Lexington-av., near 38th-st.	15,000
4-story stone front on 37th-st., near 6th-av	15 500
4-story stone front on 38th-st., near 5th-av	16,000
4-story brick front on 33d-st., near 5th-av	15,000
4-story stone front on 31th-st., near 5th-av	16 000
4-story stone front on 46th-st., near 5th-av	16 000
4-story stone front on 14th-st., near 8th-av	17 000
4-story stone front on 30th-st., near 8th-av	17,000
4-story stone front on 30th-st., near 5th-av	18,000
4 story stone front on 24th-st., near 4th-av	18 000
4 story brick front on 23d-st., near 9th-av	18,000
4-story stone front on 36th st., near 6th-av	19,000
4-story stone front on 23d st., near 6th-av	19,000
4-story stone front on 30th-st., near 8th-av	20,000
4-story stone front on 18-h-st., near 5th-av	20,000
4 story stone front on Park-av., near 35th-st	21,000
4-story stone front on 19th-st., near 4th-av	22,000
4 story stone front on 29th-st., near 5th-av	24,000
4 story stone front on 17th-st., near 5th-av	24,000
4 story stone front on 34th-st., near 7th-av	24,500
4-story stone front on 47th st. near 5th-av	24 500
4-story stone front on 37th-st. near 5th-av	25,000
4-story stone front on 23d-st., near 4th-av	25,0 0
4-story stone front on 30th-st., near 5th-av	25 000
4-story stone front on 29th-st., near 5th-av	25,000
4-story stone front on 38th-st., near 5th-av	28,000
4-story stone front on 34th-st., near 5th-av	32 000
4-story stone front on 34th st., near 5th-av	35,000
4-story stone front on 5th av., near 33th st	35,000

Also valuable improved property on Broadway.
Also on 6th, 7th and 8th avs
Also vacant lots in various locations up town.
Also a number of country seats from $2,500 to $40,000.
Also a number of houses to rent, furnished or unfurnished.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm containing about thirty-five acres, two miles from Newark, on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good house, farm-house and stables nearly new thereon, and all in good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees upon the place.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY.—For sale, to let, and exchange for City property—some of the most desirable on the Island.

Also, FOR SALE—Several desirable houses on Murray Hill, and 29th, 34th and 37th sts.

Also, FOR SALE—Lots on 59th, 79th, 84th, 85th, 114th, 115th, 131st and 136th sts., and 2d, 3d and 4th avs.

FOR SALE—Several desirable houses and lots in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. A. K. FOSTER & CO.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO BEAUTIFUL NEW two-story and basement houses, Philadelphia fronts, brown stone stoops, with all modern improvements, situated on Pacific-st., between Portland and Carlton avs., Brooklyn. This is one of the most accessible locations in Brooklyn, near the proposed parks; only three minutes' walk from Fulton-Flathush and Atlantic av. cars; lots, 20 by 100; houses, 20 by 40. Price, $3,800; $2,000 on bond and mortgage. Apply to owner, on premises, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. Houses just finished. Would trade for valuable building lots

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone-front houses, with high stoops, located on northerly side of 34th-st., (100-foot street,) between 4th and Lexington avs.; these houses are built on an entirely new and improved plan, having three rooms deep, replete with all the modern improvements; built by days' work; hard-wood doors and black walnut stairs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to MATTHEW BYRNES, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY brown-stone front house and lot No. 38 East 12th-st., near Broadway; contains all the modern improvements; is three rooms deep; basement and first story, 20 feet; upper stories 55 feet; lot 25x103 feet 3 inches; large mirrors, imported bronze gas fixtures and carpets, will be sold with the house if required. For terms and tickets of admission, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE IN Lexington-av. near Grace Church Chapel, between 20th and 30th sts., the high-stoop 4 story brown-stone house, built by Messrs. Tomlinson & Willis, and in complete order, with all the modern improvements; house 25x70; lot 25x100; price $16,000; terms very liberal. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to CHARLES L. FROST, No. 105 Clinton-place.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

$8,500—FOR SALE.—A SACRIFICE.—A splendid brown-stone front, high-stoop house, with all the modern improvements; has elegant parlors and basements. Possession at once. Terms accommodating. Apply immediately at the house No. 201 West 50th-st., near 8th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and underneither, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 239 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DELAFANTE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story brick dwelling-houses Nos. 159, 161 and 163 Livingston-st., Brooklyn; will be sold low to close an estate. Early application be made to WM. H. SCOFIELD, No. 39 William-st., Room No. 2, second floor.

FOR SALE—NO. 31 EAST 27TH-ST., A FOUR-story stone-front house, 25x60 feet, high stoop. Also, in 30th-st., west of Lexington-av., one 4 story stone-front house, 20x55 feet. The above houses are well built. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 20th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 239 3d-av.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE house with extension for dining-room and kitchen, No. 76 Adelphi-st., between Myrtle and Park avs.; gas and water introduced; lot 25 by 100. Price $2,800.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ALL DESCRIPTIONS of real estate, in City and country. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate, and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

CHURCH SITE FOR SALE.—FOUR LOTS between Broadway and 6th av., beautifully located for the above purpose. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,073 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, FACING Stuyvesant-square.—A superior full-sized, brown-stone house, in perfect order, handsomely furnished throughout, situate on 17th-st., fronting Stuyvesant-square, to let for one or more years. It will be let with or without the furniture. For particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.; or THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT YONKERS, situated on Warburton-av., near the river, commanding a fine view of the same and as far as Staten Island. Has gas and excellent water brought into the basement; about quarter of an acre of ground, with fruit trees and grape vines. Will be let either for the Summer or for a year. The communication with the City is frequent, both by cars and boats. Fare by boat only 10 cents. Apply on the premises to E. M. LIVERMORE, or in this City, to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 14 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A house of first class, completely and handsomely furnished for sale or to let. Situated between 4th and 6th avs. Price of house and furniture complete, $18,500; rent, $2,000. Apply to PARK BENJAMIN, No. 24 West 17th-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED on the East River, partly furnished; the situation is perfectly healthy, and can be reached by steamboat or railway in about an hour. Excellent bathing, &c. Apply at No. 28 Merchants' Exchange.

WEST FIFTEENTH-STREET.—TO RENT—The house No. 21 West 15th-st., with furniture. Rent, $1,800 per annum. Apply to JOSEPH MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE SUBscriber about to remove to Illinois offers for sale or exchange for New-York City or Chicago City property, or good farming lands in the State of Illinois in part, his residence, situated in the village of Kinderhook, his residence, situated in the village of Kinderhook, Columbia county, containing five acres of land, with a new modern brick cottage dwelling, built and finished in the best manner, by days' work, under the immediate supervision of the owner for his own occupancy. Has bathing rooms, range, hot and cold water, &c. Upon the premises are all the necessary out-buildings, &c. Upon the premises a superb garden, large orchard of apples, pears, and well stocked with every variety of choice fruit; all in perfect order, and adapted to a gentlemen's residence, being one of the most desirable and complete residences ever offered. Omnibuses connect at Stuyvesant with every train upon the Hudson River Railroad, and at Kinderhook, upon the Harlem Railroad. For further particulars apply to T. R. JACKSON, Esq., Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York; E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st, N. Y., or to the subscriber upon the premises. P. S. HOES.

COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 14 MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.—A fine new brick house, 65x40, (exclusive of piazza,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house, (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spalding, Atherton, Ferris, and others,) contains twelve commodious sleeping-rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry; and, in the basement, kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is furnished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars, inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

TWO COUNTRY-SEATS FOR SALE OR RENT—Built in the best style of Tudor Gothic, with double brick walls, marble facings, covered with slate; having ample stables, coach-houses, &c., from the designs of A. J. Davis, Esq., architect, of this City. They are situated on handsome lawns, on Wenlah Hills, opposite the residence of the subscriber, about five minutes' walk from the New-Rochelle depôt, and about forty-five minutes from the City. Each contains nine and eighteen rooms, with spacious porches and verandahs, commanding an extensive view of the Long Island Sound. They are located in a salubrious neighborhood, and free from every kind of nuisance. Good schools and churches within walking distance. They will be sold or rented to acceptable families on moderate and accommodating terms, as they were built to establish a select neighborhood, rather than for profit. Apply to RICHARD LATHEBS, Nos. 33 and 35 Pine-st.

GLEN COVE, L. I.—FOR SALE IN PLOTS, TO suit purchases, or entire, a valuable tract of about 300 acres, comprising a portion of the Dosoris estate, within a few minutes' drive from the steamboat landing. It is beautifully diversified with forest and meadow land, hill and valley. A stream of never-failing water runs through the entire estate and there are also numerous springs on different parts of it. The lawns extend to the water's edge, and the whole tract, from its gently-sloping situation, commands an unrivaled view of the Sound, and the picturesque islands and bays in the vicinity. The dwelling house, barns, &c., are in perfect order. For bathing, boating and fishing the place cannot be excelled. It has access to the city several times a day. It is perfectly healthy, and, for a person either of business or leisure, or for parties seeking an investment, it presents advantages rarely to be met with so near the City. Apply to WM. M. WEEKS, Glen Cove Pavilion; or to READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing House at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the depôt and steamboat landing. The house and out-buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best locations, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to THOS B. CODDINGTON, No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH—A FINE country-seat of about two acres of land, beautifully situated and near the Washington Head-quarters. Large modern house replete with every convenience, from which there are fine and extensive views of the Hudson River and surrounding country. The grounds are highly embellished; large and beautiful fountains, fruit and ornamental trees, gravel walks, and skirted on four sides with rows of rich evergreens. Price, $40,000. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—TWO FIRST-class 4-story brown-stone front English basement houses, situated on the corner of East Kinney and Orchard-sts., near Broad-st., and within three minutes' walk of the Chestnut-st. station. The above are new and furnished in the best manner with all the modern improvements complete. For particulars, inquire of CHAS. PARSONS, No. 37 Liberty st., Newark, or of CHAS. B. GRANNISS, No. 205 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET AT YONKERS FOR THE SUMmer season or year, a furnished cottage, containing ten rooms, with from three to ten acres of land, delightfully situated on elevated ground, surrounded by beautiful shade trees, and abundantly supplied by pure Spring water; there is a garden planted, and fruit; and all the necessary out-buildings in good order, within about twenty minutes' ride of the depôt. Address HENRY B. ODELL, Yonkers, or apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 14 Pine st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND TO Let—Situated on Castleton Heights, within 15 minutes' walk from either ferry; house modern built, containing 11 rooms, bathroom, gas, &c.; stable and coach-house, cisterns and well, with one acre of ground; locality perfectly healthy, and has a splendid view, extending 15 miles in three directions. Rent, $750. Apply to CHARLES KEUTGEN, No. 63 Ann-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDson, 2½ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, wash-house, gas house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 80 acres of land, lying in the town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, about 4 miles from Rhinebeck Station and 2 miles from Staatsburgh. This place has a fine view of the Hudson River and Railroad. It is in good condition, well watered, and has a variety of fruit. For particulars, apply to RICHARD SHULTS, on the premises, or to JAMES BOWERS, of Yonkers.

FOR SALE—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, A HOUSE and 5 lots of ground, fronting on Congress st., within 2 minutes' walk of Congress Spring—2-story house and spacious barn; the premises are in excellent order, and location unequaled. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN acres on the Hudson, 29 miles from the City. Has good buildings, choice fruit and shade, river front, splendid prospect; and living water; the grounds high and picturesque, location perfectly healthy, neighborhood unexceptionable and depôt close at hand. Will be sold or rented to a suitable party. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 37 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, situated in the south suburb of Penghkeepsie, on high ground, and commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country. House new, 32x49; eleven rooms, with all modern improvements. One or two acres of land can be had. For particulars inquire of GEO. CORLIES, Poughkeepsie.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, THREE houses, barn, &c., 60 lots of ground, fruit and forest trees; forty minutes from City Hall; main house 42x36; marble mantles; will divide into three splendid building lots; price for the whole, $17,000—half cash. Apply to W. J. WALKER, No. 183 William-st., or J. HARVEY LYONS, Esq., Hoboken.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND VERY CHEAP—Handsome cottage, containing a parlor, dining-room, four bedrooms and kitchen, with fine cellar; splendid grape vines and fruit trees. Terms of sale to suit the purchaser. For further particulars, apply to L. McBEAN, No. 75 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND LOT in front of the Court-house, White Plains; lot 200x100 feet; garden, fruit, &c. This is a good opportunity for an investment, or will be rented for the season, furnished. Apply to S. D. HUMPHREY, White Plains, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 16 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, Clove Road, Staten Island, furnished, three-quarters of a mile from the landing, with all modern improvements; good garden and fruit. Would be exchanged for a dwelling in the City. Apply to C. C. HATCH, No. 75 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, in healthy locations, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Accessible by railroad and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS, TWENTY MILES from the City, and one mile from the Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing, a comfortable house, in good order, in a pleasant and healthy location, at a low rent, with garden grounds and pasture for a cow, if required. Apply to F. BLANCHET, No. 240 11th-av., near 18th-st., before 9 A. M. or after 4 P. M.

TO LET—IN GREENWICH, CONN., 30 MILES on the New-Haven Railroad, near the depôt, and in view of the Sound, a nice country residence with one acre of ground and carriage-house, garden, &c.; house has nine rooms; rent $350. Apply to PETER TIEN, No. 43 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHed. A first-class house, in perfect order, suitable for a large family, having bath, gas, &c., a new stable, five lots of ground, flower-garden and fruit. Rent $1,000. Apply to F. LOCKWOOD, at No. 8 Maiden-lane, or 152d-st., Carmansville.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER SEASON, FURnished or unfurnished, two cottages at Far Rockaway, L. I., beautifully situated on the sea shore, with large houses and stables attached; for summer residences they cannot be surpassed. Inquire of OWEN & CLARK, No. 25 John-st., New-York

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—AT RYE, 5 minutes from depôt, a country residence, with 12 rooms, kitchen and laundry, and about 3 acres, carriage-house, &c. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st., or depôt master at Rye.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR RENT FROM THE 1ST of May a fire-proof brick house in Milwaukee, which has been occupied for the last 15 years as a wholesale and retail drug-store. The store is in the centre of the business part of the city, on Water st., and offers an excellent opportunity for any one wishing to go into the drug business. Rent moderate. Apply to JOHN McKESSON, Esq., No. 93 Fulton-st.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FIFTY FARMS, villas and residences—a great variety—for sale and for rent in Orange and its vicinity, by H. B. BLACKWELL, 9 to 11 A. M., 59 William st., New-York; 1 to 3 P. M., 15 Main-st., Orange.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-STORY and attic house No. 93 Henry-st., near Pike, consisting of three or four rooms, and use of basement. Apply on the premises, as above. Rent $140.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house No. 167 West 19th-st., modern improvements; rent $250. Large four-story, brown-stone high basement house, all modern improvements, No. 207 West 14th-st.; rent $1,700. One of the row of brown-stone English basement houses in 22d-st., west of 7th-av., north side; $726. Large cottage house, modern improvements, No. 238 West 16th-st., (desirable;) $700. Three-story house No. 12 10th-st., with bath, gas, &c., furnished, $700. Three-story and basement house, modern improvements, No. 251 West 28th-st., $450, and others.
J. & W. DENHAM,
House Agents, 8th-av., cor. 16th-st. Office open from morning until 9 o'clock in the evening.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW FIVE-story and basement building, No. 83 (now erecting) Nassau-st., between John and Fulton sts., City of New-York; also, the store corner of York and Bridge sts., Brooklyn, now occupied as a dry goods store; also, the mansion, out-houses and grounds, (eight acres,) on the east bank of the Passaic River, near the Newark Bridge, New-Jersey; also, a cottage and five acres, opposite Gen. Kearney's residence, on the east bank of the Passaic River, about a mile from said bridge. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE AND grounds situated between 149th and 150th sts., and the 7th and 8th avs., comprising the whole block; the house is large and commodious, and in excellent order, and has gardens, coach-house and stahls attached; it stands upon high ground, commanding a fine view of the High Bridge and the Harlem River, and is well adapted for a hotel or private residence. Apply at No. 85 Prince-st.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with 2 lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE LARGER PART OF NO. 7 ABINdoe-square, replete with every modern convenience. A small family, without children, preferred. Most of the rent may be paid in taking care of my offices during the Summer, and boarding my family on ring the Winter. A most healthful location. Inquire on the premises of J. W. CLOWES.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, the whole or part of the first loft of the building No. 82 Beekman-st. It is fire proof throughout, having brick arches on wrought iron beams for floors; it is well lighted and is furnished with platform elevator by steam power. Apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, on the premises.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, HIGH stoop and high basement, with all modern conveniences, and will be painted and put in good order. Also, house and store No. 176 Bowery. Also, store and back room No. 183 Grand-st. Also, store No. 61 Canal-st. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LEASE—SUITABLE FOR A FACTORY, LIME or coal yards, or any mechanical purpose, the brick buildings, covering four lots, on south side of 11th-st., 300 feet west of 10th-av.; contains a small house, stable with other buildings, inclosed by a brick wall. Also 14 lots adjacent. Apply to JOHN C. WHITE, No. 13 West 21st-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY house and lot No. 85 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh. Lot 25x200, with stable on rear; house 22x36, with an extension of 10 feet. Contains 16 rooms, with water; bath room; gas, with gas fixtures, dumb waiters, &c. For terms inquire of J. W. BRAINE, No. 160 Pearl-st.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RATES, WALL-STREET offices, and desirable in basement of No. 72; dwellings No. 225 West 27th-st., rent, $550; and rear of No. 186 Rivington-st., rent, $175; shop rear of No. 393 Greenwich-st., rent, $175. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—A party owning a corner lot, 65x100 feet situate west of the Bowery and north of Canal-st., would erect suitable buildings for stores and manufacturing purposes, and lease the whole or part when erected to responsible parties. Applicants can have interview with the owner by addressing a line to L. F. T., Box No. 2,931 New-York Post-office.

HOUSE TO LET—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, opposite Wall-st., having a fine view of the river, &c.; also, one in back part of city, convenient to Railroad; will board out part of rent. Apply at No. 116 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, or address Box No. 4,663 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF STORE NO. 40 MURRAY-ST., for a term of years. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, NO. 15 NASSAU-ST, or to STEARNS & MARVIN, on the premises.

FACTORY TO LET—46X100 FEET, 4 STORIES, well lighted, situate No. 156 and 158 East 21st-st.; will let the whole or in parts; for the whole $1,600; each floor $400. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A plot of ground, 75 feet by about 190 feet, situated on the northeast corner of West and Oliarkson streets, North River. Inquire of BENJ. D. BRUSH, Columbia Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET—$400—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-story brick house No. 85 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, near South Ferry—second house west of Henry-st.—in good order; water in kitchen; extension, with stained-glass doors, gas-fixtures, inside blinds, &c.; or will be sold very low. Apply to K. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, newly painted and papered, No. 251 West 28th-st., near 6th-av., with gas, water, bath closets, range, speaking tubes, splendid yard; $650 per year; the owner would like to board in the family.

TO LET—NO. 1 LUDLOW-PLACE, HOUSTON-st., corner of Sullivan-st., $750 per year; No. 17 Ludlow-place, $700 per year; No. 728 Houston-st., $360 per year; with gas, Croton water and all modern improvements. F. S TALLMADGE,
No. 51 Macdongal-st. or No. 50 Wall-st.

THE NEW BUILDING, CORNER OF 4TH and Greene-sts., to let; store, basement, 2d-story and upper ceiling, 15 feet high; to be let in whole or part. Also, two lofts, corner 4th and Mercer. Inquire of McKENZIE & O'HARA, corner 4th and Mercer-sts.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 431½ Grand-st., occupied for ten years as an apothecary store; very desirable location. Apply to O. FIELD, No. 131 Broome-st., or to J. CONGER, No. 435 Grand-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE, STABLES, GARDEN AND about four acres of land, at Belmont, 10 minutes' walk from the Harlem Railroad depôt, at Fordham; rent cheap. Inquire of A. B. TAPPEN, No. 4 Pine-st., or of PHILIP DUFFY, depôt, Fordham.

$600—A VERY HANDSOME THREE-story house, in West 53d st., between Broadway and 8th av.; street paved with Belgian pavement; every modern convenience in the house. Apply to the owner, at Ornamental Iron Works, No. 522 Broadway.

TO RENT LOW TO A DESIRABLE TEN-ANT—Thu brown-stone-front house No. 155 West 34th-st.; the gas fixtures, mirror, parlor safe, oil-cloths, and some carpets will be left in the house. Apply immediately on the premises, morning or evening.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 407 FOURTH-ST., ALBION-place, a few doors east of the Bowery, three-story and basement, with all the improvements. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st., before 10 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

TO LET—THREE NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT three-story houses, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, south side of Forty-fifth street. Apply on the premises, or to ANDREW LESTER & CO., 103 Chambers-street.

TO LET.—DESIRABLE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on the north side of 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; the judicious arrangement of water, baths, &c., cannot be surpassed. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TOGETHER OR SEPARATE, TWO front rooms on the third floor, and two front rooms on the fourth floor; also, an office on the second floor. Inquire at No. 683 Broadway. E VATET.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND HANDSOME STORE and basement No. 207 Canal-st., suitable for wholesale and retail business. Also, store No. 51 Canal-st. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—A FRONT AND BACK PARLOR ON second story and one parlor and bedroom on third story, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 602 Houston-st.

TO LET—FOR ONE YEAR FROM MAY 1, AT A low rent, with immediate possession, the light and eligible loft, No. 166 William-st., corner of Ann. Apply on premises, or to J. TOWNSHEND, No. 127 Fulton-st.

BROADWAY.—THE STORE NO. 298 BROADway, between Reade and Duane sts., with a rear entrance on Manhattan-alley, to let for one year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY HOUSE IN 19th st., near 4th av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

DESIRABLE LARGE BUSINESS LOCA-TION—A rear portion of No. 409 Hudson-st.—toilet; or entire premises, 25 by 100 feet, (leasehold renewable,) for sale, with possession.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor-place. Also, a suite of three offices fronting on 3d-av.; these offices are all heated without extra charge.

FLOORS.—TWO DESIRABLE DWELLING floors, in a fine location, at low rents; also, a business basement—rent of latter, $100 per annum. Apply at No. 791 6th-av., Murray Hill.

A FULL THREE-STORY HOUSE ON WEST Baltic-st., Brooklyn, to rent. In first-rate order, with every convenience. Apply to A. BULKLEY, No. 27 Fulton-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE STORE No. 43 Greene-st; also, large and small rooms, with good light and steady power, at low rates. Apply to A. & E. B. BRADY, No. 39 Greene-st.

TO LET—THE LOFTS AND OFFICES OF STORE No. 130 Pearl-st.; possession given immediately if required. Apply to WILLIAM VAN ARSDALE, No. 142 Pearl-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR NO. 42 ANN ST., now occupied as a printing-offices. Inquire on the premises of G. A. WHITEHORN, or of F. MANY, No 49 John-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK dwelling No. 148 Madison-st., between Pike and Market sts. Inquire of S. F. R. CODDINGTON, No. 67 Broad-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 156 BOWERY, NEAR Bro-me-st., 25 feet by 90; second floor and shelved. Inquire of J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, or of J. H. PINENEY, No. 8 Wall-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, OOIT & HARRIS, same building.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF NO. 82 MAIDen-lane, consisting of four lofts; rent $1,200 per annum. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN HOBOKEN, ONLY SIX MINUTES' walk from the Ferries, the three-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone house, known as No. 9 Sea View Place, situated in Hudson st., between 5th and 6th sts.; said house has all the modern improvements, and commands a beautiful view of the Hudson River, New-York Bay, &c. &c.; rent, $700. Also, some good floors, containing five rooms each, and the store, &c., of house No. 197 Washington st., between 5th and 6th sts. Apply to WM. WHITE, No. 191 Washington-st., Hoboken.

TO LET—A CONVENIENT COTTAGE HOUSE, containing two parlors, four bedrooms, kitchen, attic and c

AUCTION SALES.

REAST H. LEES, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

[illegible] about 60 acres of land; the highest [illegible] affording top or twelve fine build- [illegible] comprising a great variety of woods, hill [illegible] one call on the southern slope fronting [illegible] the other half facing the Upper Bay and [illegible] inland views are unsurpassed—over- [illegible] continuous, as well as every vessel [illegible] between the port. The land between this [illegible] and the Narrows is covered by the Walton [illegible] and will, probably always remain [illegible]

[illegible] house is over 100 feet front and varies in [illegible] 60 feet, built in part with Miller brick [illegible] with wood filled in with brick. Grape- [illegible] for six years. Green house, ice-house [illegible] nine stalls and ample carriage room; [illegible] is a carriage-drive of over half a [illegible] surveyed. A description of this place is to [illegible] Downing's work on "Landscape Garden- [illegible]

[illegible] will be sold as a whole or in parcels, as [illegible] lithographic maps to be seen at the [illegible] Messenger, at the office of the auctioneers, [illegible] Cedar-st.—the same being also staked out on [illegible] Monday, April 23, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange. For [illegible] apply to the auctioneers. The house will be [illegible] the purchaser any day between Monday, 9th inst., [illegible] Tuesday, 10th inst., on orders to be obtained of the auc- [illegible]

The sale of the above has been postponed from the [illegible] of the 20th inst. in consequence of the unpleasant [illegible] when the sale will positively take place.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, April 24th instant, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., (if not before disposed of) in the church on 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. The organ has 24 stops, 2 banks, a double open diapason, about 3 years in use, exceedingly fine tone and happy combination, and is in perfect order; Ferris & Co., Builders. Opportunity for rural and particulars can be had by calling on Mr. STEWART, late Ferris & Co., No. 364 Houston-st., or No. 20 University-place.

W. B. WAINWRIGHT & Co., Auctioneers

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

MONDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture contained in the five-story residence No 152 West 31st-st.; the house is beautifully furnished throughout, in rosewood, oak and mahogany; beautiful works of art in marble and bronze and paintings three splendid parlor suites in rosewood covered with rich brocade, superb piano forte, etageres, tables, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with sconces and dining rooms [illegible] tables, sideboards, [illegible] chairs, bedsteads, bu- [illegible] wardrobes, book-case, &c.; china dinner and [illegible] service, cutlery, silver plated ware, and the usual [illegible] of kitchen furniture, with which the sale [illegible] commences.

Terms cash. Catalogues at sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By E. and F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, (Monday,) [illegible] inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No 713 Broadway, corner of Washington-place, all the genteel household furni- [illegible] ture contained in the above house, comprising elegant [illegible] suits, [illegible] mahogany, [illegible] and brocatel [illegible] mirrors, [illegible] velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood and mahogany parlor and bedroom [illegible] furniture, hair mattresses, bedding, crockery, glass- [illegible] ware, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SALE THIS DAY, PIECES OF ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY STATUARY, REAL ROMAN BRONZES AND WORKS OF ART, AUBUSSON AND OTHER COSTLY CARPETS, AT THE RESIDENCE OF JAMES F. PENIMAN, ESQ., UNION-SQUARE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock, each day, at the above residence, No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square, all the furniture in said house, mostly mahogany blocks, viz.: Axminster carpets, velvet and Brussels do.; several parlor suites, in carved rosewood, covered with satin embroidered with gold; curtains and folding doors do. to match; suites in cherry satin embroidered gold, tapestry, worsted; raised flowers do.; mantel and pier-glasses; very costly rosewood and Sub-marian glasses, chandeliers and bracket to match, bullet centre and work tables, ormolu and gilt chairs, yellow satin Chinese teak wood open-work carved arm chairs, to cherry and gold brocade, &c.; superb rosewood grand piano-forte, sofio carved velvet de tapis, lined with satin-wood; solid carved gilt centre and chess tables, 150 pieces of modern and antique marbles inlaid, the finest in the world.

LIBRARY—Carved rosewood furniture, covered in cherry and gold; solid bookcases and secretary, lined satin wood seaglios tables.

DINING ROOM—Carved rosewood elegant buffet, couches, chairs curtains, &c.; very costly cut glass dinner set, breakfast and dessert do., ormolu clock and chandelier, solid silver claret set, with engraved glass wines, silver stems, &c.

BEDROOMS—Rosewood carved suites, covered in worsted, delaine, &c.; console table and glass; rosewood cheval glasses, dressing-bureaus, carved bedsteads, Aubusson's carpets, suits in lace and white satin, taffeta curtains to match, oval mirrors, bookcases, ornaments and chandeliers, rich velvet pile, enamelled cottage suites, mattresses, feather beds, &c., &c.

A fine billiard table, &c., complete.

STATUARY AND BRONZES.—About twenty pieces of exquisite original marble statuary, purchased from the artists themselves in the present owner, several of which are life size, by Benzoni, Tadolini, Greenough, Trouchet, Bettini, Matt Spence and others; Roman bronzes, large size, by Colonna and others; "The Amazon," after Kiss; bronze clock, 8 feet high, with pedestal; Roman chariot, with tala hits base models, in antique marble, models in Terra Cotta, by Trouchet, and other works of art.

PAINTINGS AND ILLUSTRATED WORKS—By Muller, Francisco Frivial; "Holy Family," supposed to be an early picture of Raphael's; Doughty, Elder Harvis, Shegogue and others; Audubon's Works, Bologna Gallery, Indian Gallery, &c.

The above will be on exhibition from Thursday, 19th inst., to day of sale with tickets of admission only, which can be obtained at our office, No. 25 Nassau-st. Any article purchased at this sale, upon payment of the bills, can remain until 1st of May, if desired.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on MONDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at 46 West 24th-st., GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of [illegible] and Ingrain carpets, mahogany suits in hair-cloth, [illegible] chairs and mirror, rosewood extension dining table, mahogany bedsteads and chairs, painted enamelled cottage suites, hair mattress, straw paillasses, cornilla, brass fenders, mahogany sideboards, marble top washstands, gilt and brackets, two bronze chandeliers, bolsters and pillows, mahogany tete-a-tete, with a general assortment of crockery, glass and earthen ware. Also, kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

JOHN H. VAN ANTWERP'S Son, Auctioneer.

HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES.—JOHN H. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 25, at 10 o'clock, at No. 120 2d-av., corner of 12th-st., the entire retail stock contained in the store and cellars, embracing a large and varied assortment of goods, all in fine order and adapted to the retail trade and consumers. Terms cash. For full particulars, see *Herald*.

JAMES OGLE, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—JAMES OGLE will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 21 Bond-st., opposite Morton-st., and the Fourth-av. R.R., a general assortment of rosewood and mahogany furniture, large size mirror, china, glass, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) April 23, at [illegible] o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 56 William-st., near Wall.

20 shs. Bk. of Yorkville.	20 shs. Bk. of Commerce.
50 shs. North River Bank.	20 shs. Jersey City Ins.
50 shs. Hope Fire Ins.	150 shs Broadway Railroad of Brooklyn (N. Y.)
50 shs. Firemen's Ins.	25 shs. Lamar Ins.
50 shs. North Silver Ins.	30 shs. Mercantile Ins.
50 shs. Brooklyn Ins.	40 shs. Park Fire Ins.
20 shs. Manhattan Ins.	40 shs Ot. West Mar. Ins.
15 shs. City Fire Ins.	10 shs. Commonwealth Ins.
10 shs. Commerce Ins.	20 shs. Goodyear's Ma. Knc. Glove Co.
10 shs. East River Ins.	25 shs. N. Y. & Virginia S. S. Co.
40 shs. Intelligent Ins.	
10 shs. Knickerbocker Ins.	10 shs. Home Ins.
10 shs. Astor Ins.	20 shs. Beesman Ins.
15 shs. Citizens' Ins.	20 shs. Artisans' Ins.

$20,000 Michigan 7 ₰ cent. 1st Mtg Bonds.
$4,000 Dayton & Michigan 7 ₰ cent. 1st Mtg Bonds.
$40,000 Terre Haute & Alton Railroad 10 ₰ cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Pennsylvania Bituminous Coal and Iron Co. 6 ₰ cent. Bonds.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, April 26. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock-Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall

A. O. TUTTLE, Auctioneer—Office No. 139 Broadway

ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE, UNFINISHED FRAMES, &C.,

BEING THE BALANCE OF STOCK OF BURAS & BROTHER,
At No. 483 Broadway,
To be sold by order of the assignee.

A. O. TUTTLE will sell on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the above warerooms, the balance of the stock, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, etageres, consoles, tables, mirrors, buffets, library bookcases, extension tables, elegant bedsteads, hare ms, tete-a-tetes, couirs, &c.

Also, unfinished rosewood sofa end chair frames, tables, etageres, bureaus, &c., &c.

Also, at 3 o'clock,

Rosewood, oak, mahogany and walnut veneers and lumber comprising a valuable assortment of well-seasoned veneers and lumber. Also about 2,000 dozen mahogany and other French knobs, upholstery articles, &c. Also, 1 horse, cart, harness, &c.

N. B.—A deposit will be required from every purchaser, as the sale will be peremptory for cash.

DANIEL S. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND PAINTS STOCK.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, April 26, at No. 90 Warren-st., (by order of assignee) the valuable stock of drugs contained in said store; also, furniture and fixtures. Detailed notices two days before sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS AND WATER LOTS ON 23D-AV., AVENUE A, 63D-ST. AND 64TH STS.—Title 100 years old in present family, and never before offered at auction.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, April 24, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the heirs of part of an estate:

AVENUE A.—A piece of ground on the easterly side of Avenue A, commencing in the centre line of the block, between 63d and 64th sts., and running thence southerly on Avenue A 83 feet more or less, together with the water right in front of the same to the exterior line of the City.

23d-av.—3 lots northeast corner of 24-av. and 63d-st. 4 lots southwest corner of 24-av. and 63d-st.

63d-st.—3 lots south side of 63d-st., 105 feet west of 24-av., together with 3 gore lots in the rear.

64th-st.—3 lots south side of 64th-st., 150 feet east of 24-av.

65th-st.—1 lot south side of 65th-st., 200 feet east of 24-av.

The above property is well located, and in a section of the City fast advancing in price and in population. 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, AT 8 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 257 Sackett, between Clinton and Court sts., a large and general assortment of mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, feather beds, bedding, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, with kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY,

At 12 o'clock noon, at No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., between Court and Clinton sts.

A large and general assortment of rosewood, mahogany walnut and painted parlor chamber and dining-room furniture Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, diner and tee sets, bedding, &c., with kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY,

At 3 o'clock, P. M., at No. 45 Joralemon-st., near Hicks st.

Household furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

SAME DAY,

At 4 o'clock, P. M., at No. 91 Johnson, between Lawrence and Bridge sts.

A small quantity of furniture, carpets, heater, &c. Catalogues at salesrooms.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 33 East 31st-st., all the handsome household furniture, consisting in part of elegant velvet and Brussels carpets throughout the house, rosewood piano-forte by Liodee & Frits French plate pier glasses, elegant marble and bronze clocks, bronze and Parian figures and groups, superb oil paintings by Henry Cleanwork, Diddsert, Robbe, Vael and other celebrated artists; mahogany parlor furniture, rich lace curtains, carved mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble-top bureaus and washstands, elegant toilet sets, &c., fine cut glass ware, China, crockery, &c.; also, the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE REAL ESTATE, MACHINERY AND PATENT RIGHT OF THE FRANCIS METALLIC LIFE-BOAT COMPANY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on FRIDAY April 27, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Twelve lots of land, situated on Lots. at Greenpoint, City of Brooklyn, adjoining the ferry, with the large five brick building 114 by 190 feet, two stories in height, thereon; also, four lots adjoining, running through from Lot to M-st.; also, the machinery, tools and patent right for making metallic life boats, life cars and army wagons. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, or of MARSHALL LEFFERTS & BROTHER, Nos. 90 and 92 Beekman-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—On WEDNESDAY, April 25, 1860, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 72 Amity-st., consisting in part of mahogany sofas chairs, divans and ottomans in hair cloth, pier, centre and sofa tables, damask curtains and ornaments mantle and pier glasses, tete-a-tetes sofas, mahogany and black walnut French bedsteads, hair mattresses, bureau with marble top toilet tables and glasses; also, a rosewood piano-forte, oil paintings, engravings, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, China glassware, &c. Catalogues at the office, 35 Wall-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. B. LUDLOW & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 25, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at No. 91 9th-st., the entire furniture consisting of elegant carved rosewood parlor tete-a-tete arm chairs, reception chairs, parlor chairs and ottoman in gold brocatelle, mahogany and arm chairs, extension dining table, rosewood quartette and pier tables, breakfast tables, dining-room chairs, French plate mirrors 2 sets rich gold and purple satin window curtains, lined with silk cornices, mahogany and black walnut French bedsteads, rosewood grand action piano, elegant carved marble-top dressing tables with mirrors, window curtains, velvet, tapestry and ingrain carpets together with kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at 11 o'clock TUESDAY, April 24, at No. 28 Washington-place the furniture in said house, comprising mahogany tete-a-tete, mahogany marble top table, mahogany chair, in hair, rich dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, mahogany French bedsteads, black walnut bedsteads, washstands and chairs; mirrors, bedding, crockery, paintings tapestry. Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. &c.; and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Also, mahogany dental case, surgery and dental case and instruments, &c. Catalogues, &c., may be had at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

A. J. BLESZARD, Auctioneer.

GRAND PARTITION SALE OF IMPROVED and unimproved property, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, by direction of Dayton Hart, Esq., Referee being part of the estate of Mrs. Catharine Livingston deceased, on WEDNESDAY, April 25, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—

Embracing 152 lots, bounded by 2d-av. and the East River, 51st, 52d and 53d sts.; 5 stores in Liberty-st., adjoining the Post-office, and 33 houses and lots in various parts of the City. Sale with at reserve.

75 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, PAINTINGS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 267 Madison-st., opposite Rutgers Institute, the entire furniture of the family, consisting in part of mahogany parlor furniture, velvet and other carpets, oil cloths, oil paintings, extension and other tables, feather beds hair mattresses, china and glassware, plated ware, kitchen furniture, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) APRIL 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 85 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of household furniture, carpets, parlor suites, mahogany sofas, chairs, tete a tetes, book cases, centre tables, oil paintings, extension dining tables, dining chairs, buffets, dressing bureaus, washstands bedsteads, hair mattresses, wardrobes, lounges, &c. Parties purchasing can have their goods stored on the premises free of charge until the 1st of May.

WM. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

ROSES AND OTHER GARDEN PLANTS.—WM. S. MCILVAIN will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 John-st., the newest and most improved sorts of Summer flowering plants, comprising roses, verbenas, dahlias, carnations, hollyhock, &c., &c., from P. Henderson, Jersey City. Descriptive catalogues. All articles sold at private sale at the average auction prices.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

TO BAKERS.—WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, by S. & J. BOGART, at Kelly's Bakery, No. 333 Pearl-st., on THURSDAY, April 26, at 12 M., a variety of bake-house utensils, troughs, bread-boxes, cake-pans and cutters of every variety. Also, a large gilt sheaf of wheat, three half-bales of choice hops, 3 horse, harness and baker's wagon, one large counter, cases, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.—Rosewood parlor suits, mirrors, etageres, sewing machine, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, medallion and Brussels carpets, and a fine lot of oil-paintings, to be sold without reserve, at No. 220 Dean-st., Brooklyn, by J. HEGEMAN, on MONDAY, April 23, at 10 o'clock.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF WEARING APPAREL, books, jewelry, silver and plated ware, &c., &c., to take at auction on MONDAY, April 23, at 10 o'clock, at No. 126 Hudson-st., by order of the executors of the estate.

J. S. H. BAGLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, China and fancy goods.—Large and Peremptory sale by J. S. H. BAGLEY, Auctioneer, TUESDAY, April 24, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., all kinds of saleable goods, fit [illegible] for dealers. Call and see a free sale.

AUCTION SALES.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, AUCTIONEERS,

Salesrooms No. 24 Nassau-st.
will sell on MONDAY, April 23,
at 10 o'clock.

Administrator's sale at [illegible] as the private residence of [illegible] East 18th-st., corner of Union-square and Lexington-av., all the furniture, rosewood piano forte and works of art contained in said house. Parlors—Solid rosewood parlor suites, do. pier tables and etageres, rich velvet tapestry carpets, elegant lace curtains and cornices, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, ormolu chandeliers and fixtures, rosewood 7-octave piano forte, with stool and cover; also, a few fine oil-paintings and line engravings; black walnut and oak dining-room furniture, extension table, chairs, sideboard, &c.; sterling silver ware, epergne, forks, dessert set, goblets, cake baskets, castors, tea service, &c., &c. Chamber furniture in oak, black walnut and mahogany; beds, bedding, curled hair mattresses, carpets, stair rods, curtains, shades &c.; china dinner and breakfast sets cut glass ware and table linen; also, secretary bedstead. Catal gues ready on 23d inst.

GEO. SUOR, Administrator.

WILLIAM TOPPING, Auctioneer,

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE EXTRA SALE OF STRAW AND FELT-LEAF MANUFACTURED GOODS.
350 cases of these seasonable goods, all new and fresh,
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
THIS DAY,
MONDAY, April 23,
At 10 o'clock,
By
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO.,
Nos. 6 and 11 Fere-place,
and No. 8 Murray-st.

HENRY B. HEERS, JR., Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On THURSDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock at No. 148 West 22d-st., near 7th-av.

Comprising rosewood parlor suites in brocatelle and velvet plush, etageres, gilt-frame pier mirrors, curtains and cornices, valuable original oil paintings, French marble clock and ornaments velvet and Brussels carpets oil cloths, mahogany bedsteads bureaus, cottage suits, extension dining table China and glass ware, solid silver and silver-plated ware, beds, bedding, &c., together with the usual assortment of kitchen furniture and utensils, with which the sale will commence

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.—Office, 5 Cooper Union.

AUCTION NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.—DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell THIS DAY, (Monday) April 23, at 10½ A. M., all the elegant furniture and costly decorations of the residence No. 35 Clinton place, in 8th-st., a few doors west of Broadway. TO-MORROW, (Tuesday) superb furniture, velvet carpets, at No. 21 Clinton-place. Particulars on morning of the sale. On WEDNESDAY, 25th, the contents of the large dwelling-house No. 15 Clinton-place, with a regular assortment of household goods will find it to their advantage to attend our sales this week, as quantity quality and variety of the goods to be offered are superior to which we generally have. Purchasers can let their goods remain with us until after 1st of May if desired. This sale to day is well worthy of attention. Parlors are furnished with royal medallion pattern velvet carpets, two solid rosewood suits in rich delicate and maroon brocatel, carved rosewood centre, side and pier tables, reclining, easy and reception chairs, pier and mantel mirrors fine oil paintings, bronzes and ormolu clocks, costly parian statuettes, china vases, rich decorations, &c., heavy embroidered lace and brocatel window drapery, secretary and library bookcases, ladies' fancy chairs and writing-cases, imported gas chandeliers, chess tables, quartettes, &c.

Dining-Room—Elegant Brussels carpet and rug, magnificently carved oak extension table and buffet and oak chairs to match, sofa and side table, bookcase, mantel and oval mirror, marble clock and bronze statuo a magnificent assortment of table ware, silver tea service and salver, coffee urn, cups, spoons, forks, knives, &c.; elegant Dresden China service for silver tea sets, rich cut glassware, decanters and liquor cases, engraved tumblers, goblets and wines, inlaid and ivory cutlery, castors, &c.

Parlor chambers are furnished with English Brussels carpets superbly carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands commodes, couches, easy chairs, wardrobes, Chrna toilet sets, fine hair mattresses and bedding. French mirrors, one 7 octave rosewood piano, lace curtains, shades, &c.

The chamber and upper rooms are completely supplied with the ordinary and useful articles for such rooms, as ingrain carpets, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus mattresses, &c., all in fine order. Sale to commence in the dining room and parlors. Catalogues now ready.

Also, at 12 o'clock, without reserve, one grand action piano forte.

A. M. CRISTADORO, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FAMILY SILVER PLATE.—A. M. CRISTADORO, auctioneer, will sell on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No 138 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., an entire and complete set of family silver ware consisting, in part, of very rich pattern tea and dessert and delicate silver claret and asparagus tongs, fish carvers and dejeu silver salt-stands, elegant; massive wine-slides, and decanters to match, together with silver-mounted and ivory-handle tea, dinner and dessert knives, forks and spoons, silver soup, gravy, salad and sauce ladles and spoons, and various other articles too numerous to mention.

The above sale is well worthy the attention of connoisseurs and others—the patterns for same having been furnished at special request by the Government School of Art and Design at London.

J. MILNOR TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ON TUESDAY of this week, will be sold all the contents of the dwelling No. 28 West 18th st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of a fine assortment of first-class furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil paintings 7½ octave piano-forte, rosewood case, carved legs, solid rosewood sofas, and a number of superior centre and side tables, silver and plated forks, spoons, &c., hair and spring mattresses, bedding, &c., &c., all in very good order. Sale positive, commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely, without regard to weather.

M. FITZPATRICK & BROTHERS, Auctioneers, No. 447 Broadway, above Canal-st.

SALE OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER watches and fine gold jewelry, clocks, silver-plated ware, table and pocket cutlery, and fancy goods. THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at the store No. 447 Broadway. The sale will be continued during the afternoon, as there are over 1,200 lots to be sold

M. FITZPATRICK & BROTHERS, Auctioneers, No. 447 Broadway, above Canal-st.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS IN THE VARIED DEPARTMENTS OF LITERATURE—Fine Family Bibles, (Protestant and Catholic editions.) also, a lot of second-hand books from a private library, and over 100 valuable maps, THIS Monday EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at the store, No. 447 Broadway.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUCKEYE PREMIUM MOWER.
WITH FLEXIBLE FOLDING BAR.

The farmer intending to purchase a Mower, will find it to his advantage to examine the Buckeye for 1860, which combines all those features which have given it its present reputation, that of "THE BEST MOWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD, together with several important improvements added this present season. Descriptive circulars with testimonials fe warded by mail.

JOHN P. ADRIANCE.
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt, New-York.

PERUVIAN GUANO NO 1.
SUPER PHOSPHATE
OF LIME, BONE DUST, &c., for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at lowest market price. Send for a circular.
A. LONGETT, No. 24 Cliff-st.

GUANO.

American Guano, warranted pure, imported by W. H. WEBB, at 2½ per ton. Peruvian, Ichaboe, Silda, Fish Guano, Bone-dust and other fertilisers, at the Agricultural Warehouse,
JOAN MOORE,
No. 195 Front-st.

PELHAM FARM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR SALE.—They are the earliest known, and warranted not to rot. May be planted any time before the 15th of June successfully. Price $2 per barrel. May be obtained of M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 4 Arcade Buildings, Bowery-st., or by applying to R. L. PELL, Esq., No. 32 John's Park, north side, New-York.

[illegible] AND CHOICE [illegible] and other fruit trees and all kinds [illegible] and ornamental trees, also a choice lot of [illegible] and summer flower [illegible] at reasonable rates. [illegible] nursery on [illegible]

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
Dr. [illegible] Commander,
Will leave for Havre from [illegible] Basin, foot of [illegible] the docks and passengers on SATURDAY, April 28, at 9 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beekman-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $80.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-Green.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail May 12.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Miller,
AFRICA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Cap. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,
SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 4.
ARABIA, Stone leaves New York, Wednesday, April 11.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 18.
PERSIA Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 25.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 16.
ARIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-Green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. COMSTOCK,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31,
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,	TUESDAY, Sept 11,
SATURDAY Oct. 6,	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.

The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world, for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.

Cabin passage, $150.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st., for passage to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TUCKER & MORGAN.
Agents at Havre, messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.
Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 15 Faubourg Montmartre.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, John Post Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, N. R. on THURSDAY, April 26, at 4 o'clock P. M. Tickets sold to New Orleans $79 75; to Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Columbus, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; Savannah, $15; including carriage fare at connecting points

The MOUNT VERNON succeeds SATURDAY, April 28. Freight, 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.

The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 5 P. M.

The steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.

Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included) $10, to Petersburgh or Richmond $12.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. Thos. Lyon, will leave on WEDNESDAY, April 25, at 12 M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans $39 75; Mobile $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Macon, $23; Atlanta $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville $27 75; Knoxville $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAM'L L. MITCHILL & SON.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIPS NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will positively sail on SATURDAY, MAY 12, at 12 o'clock M.,
For
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, STUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KRUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 4 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Leaving every 20 days from each port.
Steamship QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT Commander.

This well known and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on WEDNESDAY April 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45, North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board, on presentation of clearance.

Freight received on the 21st inst. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South st

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 252 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. E. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.
FARE REDUCED!

On and after MONDAY, April 16, 1860, the passenger fare on the boats of this Company will be reduced to SIX CENTS.

Tickets in packages of not less than twenty, AT FIVE CENTS EACH, can be purchased at the office of the Company, on the Pier, at Harlem only.

No TICKETS SOLD ON THE BOATS.
By order, J. N. WATSON, Secretary.

APRIL, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S LOCK, FAR HAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, April 21, 3½ P. M	Saturday, April 21, 7 A. M.
Sunday, April 22, 8 A. M.	Sunday, April 22 3 P. M.
Monday, April 23, 4 P. M	Monday, April 21 7 A. M.
Wednesday, April 25, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, April 24, 8 A. M.
Thursday, April 26 7½ A. M	Wednesday, April 25 11 A. M.
Friday, April 27, 8 A. M	Thursday, April 26, 11½ A. M.
Saturday, April 28 2 P. M.	Friday, April 27, 12 M.
Sunday, April 29, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, April 28, 2½ P. M.
Tuesday, May 1, 3 P. M.	Monday, April

Imperial Railroad Opening.

The following dispatch from Boston Mayor is issued to the opening of a new railroad on Friday from Fernandina (a port in Florida), to the Atlantic, to Cedar Keys, on the Gulf.

It is thought by this route large quantities of produce will be shipped from New-Orleans, Mobile, &c., to avoid the dangers of the Florida Keys. Fernandina has a good harbor.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, April 21.

Fernandina, a new seaport city in the South, perhaps bound through your Chamber for recognition in the commercial circles of the world.

HENRY.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 21.

Hon. D. L. YULEE, Fernandina, Fla.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 20th, and shall promptly announce, through the daily papers, the opening of the new port of Fernandina.

P. PERIT,
President Chamber of Commerce.

State Lands to the City of New-York.

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THEIR CONVEYANCE TO THE CITY.

The following is the bill "to authorize the sale of certain lands belonging to the State, and to empower the Corporation of the City of New-York to purchase the same," passed by the Legislature at its recent session:

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The State Engineer and Surveyor is hereby authorized and directed, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, to cause an accurate survey to be made of all the space of ground and soil of the Hudson river, which has been or may hereafter be covered or uncovered, and which flows by natural accretion or in part reclaimed and filled in, either by natural causes or by the erection of docks, piers, bulk-heads or otherwise, in front of the shore or water lots of New-York between the Battery and Fifty-second street, and which would have been covered by the waters of said river, if the same had not been reclaimed or filled in, and to cause a map or maps to be made of the same, and of the lots and streets bounding thereon, and to cause the same to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and a duplicate thereof to be filed in the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, all which maps shall be certified by the said Engineer and Surveyor, and by the Commissioners of the Land Office, and said survey shall be paid for in the manner now provided by law in regard to surveys made under the direction of said Commissioners.

SEC. 2. The Commissioners of the Land Office, upon survey being made, as hereby authorized and directed, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, or cause an actual survey to be made of all the space of ground and soil of the Hudson river, which has been or may hereafter be covered or uncovered, and which flows by natural accretion or in part reclaimed and filled in, either by natural causes or by the erection of docks, piers, bulk-heads or otherwise, in front of the shore or water lots of New-York between the Battery and Fifty-second street, and which would have been covered by the waters of said river, if the same had not been reclaimed or filled in, and to cause a map or maps to be made of the same, and of the lots and streets bounding thereon, and to cause the same to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and a duplicate thereof to be filed in the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, all which maps shall be certified by the said Engineer and Surveyor, and by the Commissioners of the Land Office. The expense of said survey shall be paid for in the manner now provided by law in regard to surveys made under the direction of said Commissioners.

SEC. 3. Directs the lands that may be thus acquired to be pledged to the sinking fund for the redemption of the City debt, and the income from them to be paid over to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

SEC. 4. Directs the grant to all persons holding lands affected or described in any manner to affect or impair the title of the State or such lands which may hereafter be filled or made around said City as shall be necessary or desirable, or which should become a cause of annoyance or danger to the public in the use of the same.

SEC. 5. Provides that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to authorize the Commissioners of the Land Office to sell any lands which are now or hereafter may be used for the purposes of a public park, or for the location of streets or avenues, or for the erection of public buildings, or for the purposes of a public landing, wharf or market place, or for the purposes of a ferry, or for the purposes of a highway, or for the purposes of a public square, or for the purposes of a public street, or for the purposes of a public avenue, or for the purposes of a public dock, or for the purposes of a public slip, or for the purposes of a public basin, or for the purposes of a public use, or for the purposes of a public building, or for the purposes of a public work, or for the purposes of a public improvement, or for the purposes of a public convenience, or for the purposes of a public necessity, or for the purposes of a public benefit, or for the purposes of a public interest, or for the purposes of a public good, or for the purposes of a public purpose, or for the purposes of a public object, or for the purposes of a public end, or for the purposes of a public aim, or for the purposes of a public intent, or for the purposes of a public design, or for the purposes of a public plan, or for the purposes of a public scheme, or for the purposes of a public project, or for the purposes of a public undertaking, or for the purposes of a public enterprise, or for the purposes of a public adventure, or for the purposes of a public venture, or for the purposes of a public speculation, or for the purposes of a public operation, or for the purposes of a public transaction, or for the purposes of a public affair, or for the purposes of a public matter, or for the purposes of a public business, or for the purposes of a public concern

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2681. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST DAY.

Discord Among the Harmonious Democracy.

Mayor Wood in the Descendant.

Overwhelming Preference for Mr. Douglas

Strong Probabilities of his Nomination.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 23.

The Convention met at 12 o'clock. Much confusion attended its early deliberations. SMALLEY's voice was not heard twenty feet from the platform. During the first part of the prayer all was quiet. The latter portion was continually interrupted by conversation and moving.

The fight began early. All were prepared for it by the occurrences of the morning, for nearly all the delegations had held preliminary meetings, and stormy ones at that. That of Massachusetts was particularly so. Her Custom-house clique triumphed. Great feeling is manifested in this delegation.

Mr. FISHER, of Virginia, took the floor at the close of the prayer, insisting upon his right to introduce a communication from the New-York contestants. JOHN COCHRANE denied his right. The Chair decided against FISHER, who replied that no power on earth could compel him to yield. The Chair's appeal to the House for support was sustained. Louisiana objected to COCHRANE's speaking. He was a contestant. PIERCE WALKER, of Alabama, said "Mr. Chairman" forty-two times. The Chair declined to hear him at present. WALKER insisted. The Chair's appeal, as above, was sustained.

Mr. BARRIOS wanted to know who was Chairman. COCHRANE attempted to speak to a resolution calling for the appointment af Committees on Credentials; the Louisiana men objected. JOHN declined being put down in that way, and a rampus ensued. The Chair sustained Mr. COCHRANE. Louisiana didn't like it; the Chair appealed to the House, and the House once more sustained the Chair.

Great confusion reigned. The House was crowded; no order was kept; the weather was hot; and members were cross.

The Douglas stock is ahead so far. Southern men are divided on many points. Harmony *does not* prevail in the Democratic Convention.

MONDAY, April 23—10 P. M.

The Committee on Permanent Organization had a stormy session this afternoon. Messrs. CUSHING, OLIN and FLOURNOY were the prominent candidates for Chairman. Mr. CUSHING obtained a majority.

Mayor WOOD is arguing his case before the Committee on Credentials. The Convention will sustain the Richmond delegation. The Illinois contested seats has been dropped for to-night.

The Committee decided that majorities must rule and delegations vote as unit. This occasions much indignation. Virginia's vote, cast in favor of the resolution permitting contested delegations to vote on organization, has damaged HUNTER. The extremists threaten to break up the Convention in case DOUGLAS is forced in.

An indignation meeting of editors and reporters, will be held to protest against SMALLEY's course towards the Press. DOUGLAS stock is up, and great pressure is sent from Washington and New-York in his favor. HOWARD.

From the Associated Press.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 23.

The Democratic National Convention assembled at noon.

There is a full attendance from every State in the Union.

The Convention was called to order by Judge SMALLEY, Chairman of the National Committee.

FRANCIS B. FLOURNEY, of Arkansas, was chosen Temporary Chairman, and returned thanks for the honor.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. HANCKEL, of Charleston.

WM. F. RITCHIE was appointed Temporary Secretary.

Mr. FISHER, of Virginia, offered a letter from the Wood delegation of New-York.

The reading of it was objected to by Mr. COCHRANE, of New-York, as not in order.

Considerable excitement ensued.

Mr. FISHER denied the right of the delegate from New-York to speak on the subject, and said that when the letter was read he had a resolution to offer.

Mr. COCHRANE demanded the reading of the resolution first.

The question was put to the Convention whether the letter should be read, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. COCHRANE moved that the rules of the last Convention be adopted.

Mr. FISHER claimed that he had the floor.

Immense confusion and cries of "Order."

The President decided that Mr. COCHRANE was entitled to the floor.

Mr. FISHER would not be trampled upon. He had his rights and would maintain them.

Mr. CLARKE, of Alabama, protested against the decision of the Chair.

Confusion increasing.

Mr. WALKER, of Alabama, came forward, mounted the Clerk's table, and demanded that he should be heard, appealing from the decision of the Chair.

The question was put on the appeal, and the Chair sustained.

Immense cheering.

Mr. FISHER again rose, and offered to present the letter from the Wood delegation, with a resolution.

The President decided the reception of the letter out of order.

Mr. COOK, of Ohio, offered a resolution to appoint a Committee on permanent organization.

Mr. RANDALL, of Mississippi, offered an amendment that the Committee shall consist only of members from States from which there is no contest.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, spoke in favor of harmony, and urged gentlemen to keep calm and preserve order.

Mr. COCHRANE did not desire anything but a fair hearing.

Mr. COOK, of Ohio, offered a resolution excluding only New-York and Illinois from participating in the organization—the entire delegations being contested.

Mr. CLARKE, of Missouri, protested that the resolution was out of order—that no State should be excluded whose delegations have been admitted to the floor.

Cheering and excitement.

Mr. COOK contended that those who were admitted to the floor had a right to participate in all the acts of organization except the formation of the Committee on Credentials.

A long debate followed, participated in by Messrs. RICHARDSON, JUDGE, MUNK, of Alabama, and BARKSDALE, of Mississippi.

Mr. CESENA offered an amendment that two Committees, one on Organization and one on Credentials, be appointed, Illinois and New-York to be excluded from the latter.

The previous question was called, and the resolution adopted, by Ayes, 254; Noes, 44.

Resolutions were introduced requesting the delegates from New-York and Illinois not to participate in the organization until the right to the seats of the delegates is settled.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was carried—Ayes, 249; Nays, 44.

The States were called for the names of the Committee on Organization and Credentials, and were appointed by the delegations.

A resolution was offered requesting the credentials to be handed to the Secretary.

Mr. FISHER, of Virginia, demanded that FERNANDO Wood's letter be now read and referred to the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. COCHRANE moved that it be received and referred to the Committee without a reading.

After much excitement it was adopted.

The vote on excluding the New-York and Illinois delegations from the Committee on Credentials was adopted, with the following negative votes: Maryland, one; Virginia, fifteen; Georgia, ten; Alabama, nine; Louisiana, six; Mississippi, seven; Texas, four; California, two. Balance all in the affirmative. Ayes, 244; Nays, 54.

On the motion to request them not to participate in the organization, the vote was nearly the same, except that Virginia voted in the affirmative, and Arkansas in the negative.

The credentials having been handed to the Committee, on motion the Convention adjourned at three until ten to-morrow.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 23—P. M.

The Committee on Credentials are now in session, hearing arguments in the New-York case.

The following is a copy of the Protest presented to the Convention by the Hard-Shell delegates:

ST. ANDREW'S HALL, April 23, 1860.

To the Chairman of the National Convention:

SIR: The undersigned, Chairman and Secretaries of the Delegation from the State of New-York, representing the organization of the Democratic Party in said State, have been directed by the Delegation to present to the Convention over which you preside that, by the action of Mr. SMALLEY, Chairman of the late National Committee, they have been excluded from the Hall in which the Convention has assembled, and persons in no way entitled have been allowed to occupy their places. Therefore, in behalf of the delegation from the State of New-York, we protest against their exclusion, whilst the persons referred to who appear here as contestants to our rights are permitted to occupy our seats in advance of an investigation by the Coovention, and whilst we claim no advantage over our opponents, we shall not submit to any advantage wrongfully obtained over us.

Very respectfully,
Your ooedient servants,
FERNANDO WOOD, Chairman.
F. B. FOLLETT, } Secretaries.
G. J. TUCKER, }

The city is quiet to-night. There is no public speaking at head-quarters. The votes of the delegations to-day are regarded as indicating the nomination of DOUGLAS. All the Douglas delegates voted in favor of the Soft (New-York) delegation. The Committee on Credentials will report largely in favor of the Softs, and also in favor of the Illinois-Douglas delegates. It is believed the Softs will vote for DOUGLAS.

The thermometer is 84 degrees in the shade.

Alabama will demand a slave code, and an effort will be made to ballot for a candidate before the Committee on Platform reports.

The indications are that the Convention will adjourn by Thursday

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE CALIFORNIA MAIL SERVICE.

Are there Black Cats in Committee Rooms?

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 23.

THE TEXAS REGIMENT BILL.

The impression is that the vote on the Texas Regiment bill will not be reconsidered.

NOTHING FROM CHARLESTON.

General disappointment is felt here at receiving nothing from Charleston. Judge DOUGLAS is without anything of interest, beyond the selection of his particular friend, Mr. FLOURNOY, as temporary Chairman.

WHEREABOUTS OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Hon. ALFRED ELY has returned to his legislative post. Messrs. HOARD, of New-York, and TAPPAN, of New-Hampshire, are on a temporary visit to their homes.

A quorum of the members of the House remains here, and the time will be spent in delivering of speeches which, if not delivered, may spoil on hand.

ARMY NEWS.

Lieut. G. D. RUGGLES, Adjutant of the Second Infantry, is ordered to return to St. Louis from Fort Leavenworth.

Capt. A. W. REYNOLDS, Quartermaster, is ordered to relieve Capt. MCLEAN as Dépôt Quartermaster at San Antonio. The letter has thirty days leave of absence, with permission to apply to the Department for an extension to five months.

Major THOMAS is authorized to require troops from Fort Cobb for the campaign against the hostile Kioways and Camanches. Q.

From Another Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 23.

THE ATTEMPTED DUEL.

It is reported to-night that the testimony of policemen will appear to-morrow, showing that the friends of Mr. POTTER sent policemen to arrest Mr. PATON; failing in that, to arrest Mr. POTTER, so as to prevent the possibility of fighting. Mr. CHISMAN is said to be engaged in getting this testimony.

A FIGHT IN THE CAPITAL.

At the preliminary election in the Fourth Ward of this city to-day, of the delegates to the Mayoralty Democratic Convention, the Irish and roughs opposed to Mr. BERRETT, the present Mayor, attempted to take possession of the polls. A fight ensued and the rowdies were driven off.

POLITICAL EXCITEMENT.

The Republican and Democratic Executive Committee rooms are crowded with Senators and Representatives, awaiting news from Charleston. There is much excitement. P.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 23.

It is the design of the State Department to place the Japanese Embassy under the charge of a Naval Officer. Capt. DUPONT will probably be assigned to this duty; whatever arrangements are made for their accommodation will be under his direction.

A raport prevails that Senator DAVIS has written a letter, to be read, if necessary, to the Charleston Convention, declining the use of his name as a candidate for the Presidency.

The number of applications for passports at the State Department now averages two hundred a week, hence there is an unavoidable delay in issuing them as promptly as the persons immediately interested desire.

It is untrue, as has been stated, that Ex-Gov. WISE has been summoned as a witness before the Harper's Ferry Committee; such a course is not even contemplated.

Although the instructions to Mr. MCLANE as Minister to China, issued more than six years ago, have just been made public, they are considered by statesmen here as interesting in view of the fact that they are in accordance with the policy pursued by the Administration through him toward Mexico. As to China he was entrusted with large discretion, and advised to establish "the most unrestricted intercourse between that Empire and the United States." It was considered most desirable that any commercial treaty he might be able to conclude should provide not only for reciprocal free trade in all articles of the growth, produce or manufactnre of either nation, but for the transportation in vessels belonging to each. "Should the revolutionary movement be successful, and the political power of the country pass into other hands," the instructions continued, "you will at your discretion recognize the Government *de facto*, and treat with it as with the existing government of the country. If the empire shall be divided, and several governments be organized within its present limits, promising stability, you will present yourself to each as the American representative, and enter into treaties with them." &c.

Attorney General BLACK intends prosecuting SOMMARI, on a charge of perjury, growing out of his testimony before the Covode Committee. His most intimate friends say he distinctly admitted the existence of the President's letter, recently published, but denied the existence of one of the character the witness described in the course of conversation, and which WALKER never even pretended to have in his possession.

It is further stated that Mr. BLACK, acting by the advice of friends, has made no reply to Mr. WALKER, but, in a note addressed to Mr. WALKER's friend, Senator BROWN, and Saturday delivered by Secretary THOMPSON, he denied the existence of any reason why Mr. WALKER should request him to go out of the District to receive a hostile message, even if he were not conscientiously opposed to that mode of adjusting differences.

Senator DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, left for New-York this afternoon, and will address the Republicans of Brooklyn, by invitation, on Thursday evening.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 23.

The Chair presented a message from the President, transmitting the instructions given to Mr. MCLANE when Minister to China.

On motion of Mr. YULEE, of Florida, (Dem.,) a resolution was adopted calling on the Postmaster General for copies of the contracts executed with DANIEL H. JOHNSON and CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, respectively, for mail service between New-York and San Francisco, and New-Orleans and San Francisco, by way of the Isthmus routes, Panama and Nicaragua, together with the correspondence relating thereto.

After other unimportant business the Senate adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 23.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Dem.,) was satisfied that there was not a working quorum present. He moved that when the House adjourn it be until Thursday next.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) believed that there was a quorum in the City, and suggested that the House go into Committee in order to give gentlemen an opportunity for discussion of the Tariff and other questions. By this means business can be advanced as if there were a full House.

Mr. HUGHES, of Maryland, (Dem.,) hoped that the regular order would be pursued of calling upon the States for resolutions.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) said that if there was no other reason why this should not be done there was this, that if such resolutions were forced on their passage, there could not be that fair consideration which they ought to have.

The question was then taken on Mr. PHELPS' motion, and decided in the negative, by 24 against 112.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) rose to a question of privilege. On Friday last he observed in the columns of the New-York *Herald* the testimony of a person of the name of VAN DYKE, purporting to have been given before the Committee known as the Covode Committee, in which certain letters, purporting to have been written by the President of the United States to Mr. VAN DYKE, and from Mr. VAN DYKE to the President, appeared. Now, it is not true that this testimony, which appeared in the New-York *Herald*, was given before that Committee. These letters were never given in evidence before the Committee. I think it due to the House and country that this fact ought also to be known; that the publications, purporting to be evidence before the Committees of this House, from time to time, are many of them spurious. There is nothing in the letters referred to affecting anybody.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) would like to know, from the Chairman of the Committee, or from any member of the Committee who could inform him, how it was that the testimony given before that celebrated Committee had found its way into the newspapers every day, almost immediately after the sitting of the Committee? He would like to be informed under what rule, under what practice or principle, the members of that Committee allowed the evidence taken before it to be made public before the evidence was complete? Was it the policy of this Committee to asperse and defame the character of high officers in the Government? [Loud cries of "Order."] If this Committee had been appointed for that purpose solely, let the fact be known. [Continued cries of "Order" from the Republican benches.] If the mission of that Committee is to slander—

[The gentleman's voice was drowned in a storm of cries of "Order" from the Republican benches.]

Mr. WINSLOW would answer the gentleman. He could not say how the testimony got out, but it certainly did get out in some shape or form. He had no reason to believe that any of his colleagues had connived—

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.)—How did it appear, then?

Mr. WINSLOW—There might be three or four "black cats" in the committee-room. [Loud laughter.] He looked upon these investigations into the private correspondence of the Executive Chief of the country as a most abominable practice. He deemed it due to the House to refer to this correspondence, and to state that the letters purporting to have been given in evidence before the Committee had not been laid before that Committee at all. He could not, by his silence, permit this correspondence to go spuriously before the country. For himself, he could not notice anything in a newspaper which referred to himself merely. He was early taught that there were three classes of people he ought to avoid all controversy with—one class was the preachers, for they had the pulpit to denounce him from, while he had none to reply from; the next was the editors of papers, who had the columns of their journals to carry on a controversy, while he had none; the next class was the women, who would always have the last word. [Loud laughter.] He had never interfered with these classes, particularly the women. [Laughter.] That was, he had never interfered with them in an improper way. He did not want to suffer publications to appear in the newspapers, purporting to be a report of evidence given before a Committee of that House, which had not been given, without explanation, especially as the House was the only place where correction could be made.

Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.)—I want to say in reply to the remarks of my colleague on the Committee, I do not understand him to intimate that any member of the Committee had furnished any of this evidence. I would state to the House that there was one occasion in which evidence appeared in the columns of the New-York *Herald* one day in advance of its coming before the Committee. [Laughter.] The correspondent was called upon, and a protest was made against his publishing evidence before it was presented to the Committee. I stated to him that I was willing he should get and publish the evidence as soon after it was given to us as he could. We sent for this correspondent, and qualified him, and he then testified before us that the witness called upon him three or four times, and finally gave him the evidence referred to by the gentleman from Alabama. As to the letters, they were handed to by Mr. VAN DYKE.

Mr. AVERY, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) made a speech in defence of Southern rights under the Constitution, and against what he characterized as Republican aggressions.

Mr. AVERY, in the course of his speech, referred to condemnatory terms to the resolution, offered to the House some time ago by Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, the preamble of which he read, the substance of which was to the effect that, whereas, holding property in man was contrary to nature and justice, against the principles of free government, and a notorious reproach to this country, throughout the civilized world, and a serious hindrance to republican liberty, resolved, &c. The resolution which followed, he said, was voted for by that gentleman's colleague, (Mr. SHERMAN,) and eight members of that party.

Mr SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.)—The gentleman from Tennessee has referred particularly to me, and, therefore, I feel at liberty to interrupt him to say this much. The preamble which the gentleman has read was never read at all in the House. In the next place, that resolution, offered by my colleague (Mr. BLAKE) was simply for reference to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to prohibit Slavery where Congress has the right to prohibit it. Another fact: Not fifteen minutes before the resolution was offered by my colleague, a gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. MCQUEEN) offered a resolution to provide for the emancipation of the white laborers of the Northern States. I looked upon the resolution of my colleague as a very good offset to the resolution of the gentleman from South Carolina. But to show the difference: The resolution of the gentleman from South Carolina was received by the House by a unanimous vote, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and is now before that committee for consideration. I will say further, that when any member of the House, I do not care who he is, introduces any proposition whatever, that is respectful in its language and courteous, I will vote to refer that proposition or resolution to any committee of the House that he may desire. It was on that principle that I did not object to the resolution of the gentleman from South Carolina. But the action of the sixty members who voted for that resolution was not a declaration on their part that they would interfere with Slavery in the slave States. I think there is not a member on this side of the House who is not now willing to make the declaration, broadly and openly, that he is opposed to any interference whatever with the relations of master and slave in the Slave States. We do believe that Congress has the power to prohibit Slavery in the Territories, and whenever the occasion offers, whenever the proper time arrives, whenever the question comes up, we are in favor of exercising that power, if necessary, to prevent the extension of Slavery into free territory. We are frank and open on this subject. But we never did propose, and do not propose, to interfere with Slavery in the Slave States. I hope the gentleman will put these observations in his speech.

Mr. AVERY—Certainly, Sir.

Mr. SHERMAN—So that the gentleman's constituents may see that we "Black Republicans" are not so very desirous of interfering with their interests or rights—that we are only desirous of preserving our own.

Mr. ASHMORE, of South Carolina, (Dem.)—Are you not in favor of abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. SHERMAN—I have stated to my constituents, over and over again, that I am opposed to interference with Slavery in the District of Columbia. That is my individual position. The Republican Party never took a position on the subject. Some are for it and some against it. I have declared to my constituents, over and over again, that I did not think it proper to agitate the question on the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, because I believe that this is the very paradise of free negroes. I believe that practically, though not legally, he is better off in this District than in any portion of the United States. There are but very few slaves here, and the number is diminishing daily. As an institution, Slavery exists here, and I am willing to leave it to the effect of time.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) argued the revision of the tariff as a necessity, especially in view of the fact that the great bulk of the public debt falls due in 1868. After combating the doctrine of Free-trade, he said he would treat agriculture, manufactures and mining alike, as all contribute to the general prosperity. He explained the pending Tariff and Loan bill.

Mr. JAMES, with the view of fixing the responsibility where it belongs, argued that the North three years after the adoption of the Constitution, commenced the agitation of the Slavery question by the presentation of petitions, following it up to the present time for the purpose of establishing a great sectional party to put Slavery under the ban. The Harper's Ferry raid was the legitimate fruit of these Anti-Slavery and treasonable teachings.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

Arrival of the Australasian at Portland and the Hammonia at New-York.

THE MAILS BY THE AMERICA.

THE BENICIA BOY IN BONDS.

Fresh Attempts with the Atlantic Cable.

Projected Tour of Victor Emanuel Through his New States.

AN INSURRECTION IN THE CITY OF NAPLES.

General and Miscellaneous News.

The steamship *Australasian*, from Liverpool at noon of the 11th, *via* Queenstown, on the 12th, arrived at Portland at 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

She has been chartered for the voyage by the Canadian Steamship Company, to take the place of the *Nova Scotian*, which was to have a new screw put in her.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from Southampton on the 11th, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The mails by the *America* were received at the Post office last evening.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool at 1 P. M. of the 8th.

The Cunard screw-steamer *Etna*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool at 1 P. M. of the 9th.

The screw-steamship *North Briton*, from Portland, arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 10th.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 12th.

The steamship *Fulton*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 11th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE GREAT PRIZE FIGHT.

THE ARREST OF THE BENICIA BOY—HE IS HELD TO BAIL NOT TO FIGHT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, April 7, 1860.

The forthcoming fight for the championship of England has created an immense excitement in England, and as the day draws near for it to come off a perfect *furore* has been raised; even the wise legislators in council assembled have not deemed it beneath their notice to bring the matter forward in Parliament. Royalty itself has paid the Benicia Boy a visit, or rather his representative at the Olympic Theatre, where a farce, under the title of the BB's, has been played with immense success, ROBSON taking the part of a student traveling through the country, his portmanteau marked with two B's, his initials, and at the hotel he was taken for the Benicia Boy, and received a great many attentions accordingly. This, of course, in ROBSON's hands created a great deal of fun. But to revert to the serious. Yesterday warrants were issued for the arrest of HEENAN, and he was taken at Trent Lock, near Derby. The following are the particulars:

"On Thursday afternoon last a detective officer of the Leicestershire constabulary, named CLARKE, arrived in Derby, armed with a warrant for the apprehension of HEENAN; but as the pugilist was 'quartered' in Derbyshire, it was necessary that the warrant should be backed by a Derbyshire magistrate. Consequently the signature of Dr. HERGARA, of Derby, was quickly obtained, and at 10 o'clock on Thursday evening the Leicestershire officer, accompanied by Superintendent SHAW, of the Derby division, Sergeant LOWNDES, and police constable HALLAM, started from Derby in a trap, and proceeded to Trent Lock, which divides the counties of Leicestershire and Derbyshire, where they arrived about 1 o'clock on Good Friday morning. They put up at DEACON's public house, and remained until 5 A. M., when they proceeded to the Navigation Inn, Trent Lock, which is kept by Mr. RICE. A Trent ferryman let them into the house, and they immediately planted themselves at the foot of the bedroom stairs and asked for the landlord. He came, and they asked if HEENAN was not in the house? The landlord replied that he had been there on the evening previous, but he could not say that he was sleeping in the house. Sergeant LOWNDES and Police Constable HALLAM then went up stairs, and entered a bed-room. The bed was empty, but by the side of it was a shirt, trowsers and waistcoat. In the room, however, was MACDONALD, Mr. HUGHES, and another friend of HEENAN's. They said they did not know where he was. The officers searched every room up stairs for about an hour, and then returned down stairs. Directly afterwards a man named HENRY JACKSON, who keeps the lock-house on the Trent bank, came into the house, bringing with him a note written in pencil, which he handed to the landlord. The police were in plain clothes, and Superintendent SHAW said to JACKSON, 'Who is it from?' and he replied, 'HEENAN.' The note was as follows: 'I am waiting at the lock-house for my shoes; MACDONALD must bring them directly.' The police at once proceeded to the lock-house, which they besieged. The occupant however, would not admit them, up stairs, and stoutly denied that HEENAN was in the house. It was then agreed that Sergeant LOWNDES should go to Mr. SUTTON, of Shardlow, a magistrate living near, and get a search warrant, in order that they might go up stairs. About ten minutes after he had been dispatched on this errand HEENAN jumped through the bedroom window, and made a clear leap over the head of Police Constable HALLAM. He at once took to his heels, and was pursued by the officers. A regular steeple-chase ensued, but 'the line of country' being new to the American, and his care feet being cut by the stones, he was compelled to stop, after going over two or three fields. Both he and his friends seemed very mortified at the capture. A trap was soon in attendance, and he was at once conveyed to Derby, a distance of ten miles. On the road he had a little 'chaff' with the police. He then said that he had not signed an agreement to fight SAYERS, and therefore his apprehension was illegal. HEENAN also said: 'I have been removed twice. Why don't they take SAYERS? I have been hurried about like a dog.' His arrival at Derby, about 10 A. M. on Good Friday, caused a great sensation, and a large mob congregated in front of the Town Hall, to which he was taken. He was at once put into the lock-up, and directly afterwards was visited by Mr. H. F. GREGORY, a Derby magistrate, who ordered him to be placed in better quarters. Mr. HILTON, the head constable of the borough, very kindly took him to his own house, adjoining the Town Hall, where for the present he is comfortably quartered. During the day MACDONALD arrived, and Dr. HARGATA, having been seen by Mr. S. LEGGE, (from the office of Mr. GAMBLE, solicitor,) who appeared for HEENAN, agreed to take respectable bail for his appearance."

At 1 o'clock to-day the following telegraph reached us:

"HEENAN, the Benicia Boy, has just been bound over, himself in $250, and two gentlemen in Derby $125 each, for the term of six months. He is this moment at liberty, and looks well."

The magistrates at Newmarket have refused to grant warrants for the arrest of SAYERS, and he is still continuing his training. The fight will come off as originally intended on the morning of the 16th, at 6 o'clock. Tickets will be issued for some two hundred people, at three guineas each. HEENAN's course since he has been in England has not been very satisfactory to real friends. He has repudiated those that have been his strongest supporters, causing a great falling off in the good feelings previously existing for him as a man of honor. By the next mail we shall be able to give you full particulars of the result of the fight.

TELEGRAPHIC ACCOUNTS.

HEENAN was before the magistrate at Derby on the 7th, charged with the intention of engaging in a prize fight, thereby causing a breach of the peace. Mr. LEECH appeared in his behalf, and said HEENAN had never broken the peace in England, and had no intention of doing so. True, he may have made use of harsh language in the excitement of his capture, when his passion was aroused, but when he considered that he had been hunted out of eight counties, while his opponent, SAYERS, was allowed to go on with the greatest impunity, he did feel sore at the treatment he was receiving. He apologized if he had used expressions which he ought not. Two respectable gentlemen were ready to give bail to the amount required. Guided by the station in life of the parties, (in America, HEENAN was a blacksmith,) he hoped the Bench would assess the bail at a small amount. The Clerk answered that the Bench agreed to take HEENAN's own recognizance for £50, with two sureties in £25 each. [Loud applause.] He added that the authorities had no feeling beyond the preservation of the peace. It was stated by the Court that HEENAN could not further be interfered with anywhere unless he broke the peace. The sureties were promptly signed, and HEENAN and his friends left Derby for London.

Bell's Life was most indignant at the capture, which it attributed to HEENAN and his companions going to a place where they were almost certain of arrest. A subsequent edition exonerates HEENAN, and says he took all necessary precautions, employing men to sound the police, and put them off the track. This person deceived HEENAN and his friends, and gave information which led to the capture. *Bell's Life* indignantly scouts the idea that SAYERS or his friends caused the arrest, and states that HEENAN's party believe SAYERS utterly incapable of such conduct.

It was considered certain that the fight would come off on the day fixed, the 16th.

MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH NEWS.

There is no news of political importance.

Parliament was not sitting.

The French and other Continental journals accuse the English Parliament of favoring the recent Carlist attempt in Spain, and the insurrection in Sicily.

A Reform meeting was held in Hyde Park on Sunday, the 8th. The proceedings were tame, and there were not more than a thousand present.

The sub-marine cable for Gibraltar will be ready by the middle of September.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company, says the London *Telegraph* of the 10th, have dispatched Capt. KELL, who left on Saturday for St. John's, Newfoundland, *via* Halifax, for the purpose of making a further attempt to bring their cable into working order. His first business, before ascertaining whether it tests perfectly between Newfoundland and Ireland, will be to lift nearly 50 miles of cable and take it ashore, which will enable him to convey the end to Newperlican, a place in Trinity Bay more than 50 miles from the original landing-station. The object of this is to obtain a more suitable locality for the landing, and to lessen the distance to be telegraphed through, which is considered of great importance. Capt. KELL will return as soon as he has ascertained that all is right on the Atlantic side, and then continue operations at Valencia, which it is expected will commence about the end of June next.

FRANCE.

An Imperial Commissioner was traveling through the neutralized provinces of Sardinia, and is said to have been coldly received in some places.

The Government had reprimanded the *Pays* and *Patrie* for giving currency to rumors that England is blamable for the outbreaks in Spain and Sicily.

The Paris flour market was heavy and lower. Wheat was quiet and unchanged.

The fluctuations on the Bourse were slight; the Rentes closed on the 10th at f.69.90; market dull, but firm.

A new journal, the *Correspondent*, had appeared at Strasburg, as an organ of the French Government, and advocates the maintenance of the boundaries of France, Germany and Italy.

The answer of Austria to the circular of M. THOUVENEL on the annexation of Savoy, like that of Russia, raises no objection to the annexation, so long as it is the free concession of Piedmont, and not an appeal to universal suffrage. She desires the neutrality of Piedmont.

It appears to be expected that the opposition to the cession of Savoy and Nice will be pretty determined, though the number of votes against it can scarcely be large. It seems that Count CAVOUR was returned for eight different places, M. FARINI for ten, and Gen. GARIBALDI for three.

SPAIN.

The Emperor of Morocco had ratified the bases of peace. The following is the text as it appears in the Madrid *Gazette:*

"LEOPOLD O'DONNELL, Duke of Tetuan, Count of Lucena, &c., and MULEY ABBAS, CALIPH, &c., duly authorized by her Majesty the Queen of the Spains and by his Majesty the King of Morocco, have agreed on the following preliminary bases for the conclusion of the treaty of peace that is to put an end to the war between Spain and Morocco.

ARTICLE I. His Majesty the King of Morocco cedes to her Majesty the Queen of the Spains, in perpetuity, full possession and sovereignty, all the territory comprised from the sea, following the heights of Sierra Bullones, as far as the road of Anghera.

ART. 2. In the same manner, his Majesty the King of Morocco undertakes to concede, in perpetuity, along the coast of the ocean to Santa Cruz, the Pequena, the territory sufficient for the formation of an establishment like that which Spain possessed there formerly.

ART. 3. His Majesty the King of Morocco will ratify, within the briefest period possible, the convention relative to the places of Melilla, El Penon and Alhucemas, which the plenipotentiaries of Spain and Morocco signed at Tetuan on the 24th day of August, 1859.

ART. 4. As a just indemnity for the expenses of the war, his Majesty the King of Morocco engages to pay to her Majesty the Queen of the Spains the sum of twenty millions of piastres. The mode of paying this sum will be stipulated in the treaty of peace.

ART. 5. The town of Tetuan, with the whole of the territory that formed the ancient pashalic of the same name, will remain in the possession of her Majesty the Queen of Spain as security for the execution of the obligation specified in the aforesaid article until the complete payment of the war indemnity. Immediately after the said payment shall have been made in full, the Spanish troops will evacuate the said town and territory.

ART. 6. A treaty of commerce shall be concluded, in which will be stipulated, in favor of Spain, all the advantages that would have been or shall hereafter be conceded to the most favored nation.

ART. 7. To avoid, in future, events like those that occasioned the present war, the representative of Spain at Morocco may reside at Fez, or at the spot best suited for the protection of Spanish interests, and for the maintenance of good relations between the two States.

ART. 8 His Majesty the Emperor of Morocco will authorize the establishment at Fez of a house of Spanish missionaries, like that which exists at Tangiers.

ART. 9. Her Majesty the Queen of Spain will immediately appoint two Plenipotentiaries, who, with two others appointed by His Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, will have to draw up the definitive articles of the treaty of peace. These Plenipotentiaries will meet in the town of Tetuan, and their labors will have to be completed with the least possible delay, the time in no case to exceed thirty days, reckoning from this date. LEOPOLD O'DONNELL,

MARCH 25, 1860. MULEY ABBAS,

The preliminary bases of the treaty of peace having been agreed upon and signed between Spain and Morocco, by LEOPOLD O'DONNELL, Duke of Tetuan, Captain-General-in-Chief of the Spanish army in Africa, and MULEY ABBAS, caliph of the empire of Morocco, and Prince of the Algarbe, all hostilities will cease from this day between the two armies, the bridge of Boreja being the line that is to divide the two armies. The undersigned will give the most peremptory orders to their respective armies, and severely chastise any one contravening them. MULEY ABBAS engages to prevent the hostilities of the Kabyles, and if by chance they should nevertheless commit any, he authorizes the Spanish army to chastise them, without the peace being considered to be thereby infringed. LEOPOLD O'DONNELL.

MARCH 25, 1860. MULEY ABBAS.

Gen. ORTEGA, and three persons of the highest rank, had been arrested at Calandron. ORTEGA is to be tried at Tortosa.

A small body of insurgents had been defeated at Bilboa previous to ORTEGA's act

A concordat had been concluded between Spain and Rome, and was promulgated.

Great efforts are making to capture Count MONTEMOLIN and his brother.

The boundaries of Ceuta have been amicably arranged. The value of the territory ceded to Spain is three hundred million reals.

ITALY.

THE POPE'S BULL OF EXCOMMUNICATION.

APOSTOLIC LETTER OF OUR MOST HOLY MASTER, PIUS IX., POPE BY THE GRACE OF GOD, BY WHICH THE PUNISHMENT OF MAJOR EXCOMMUNICATION IS INFLICTED ON THE INVADERS AND USURPERS OF SOME OF OUR PONTIFICAL PROVINCES.

PIUS P. P. IX.

To the eternal memory of this matter. As the Catholic Church, founded and established by the Lord Christ for the everlasting salvation of mankind, has acquired the form of a perfect society by its divine character, it ought, therefore, in fulfilment of its sacred ministry, to possess that freedom by which it may not be subject to any civil Power. And for the purpose, in order to obtain that, the Supreme Pontiff required those guarantees which were [illegible] with the conditions and necessity of the times. It was, therefore, in accordance with Divine Providence, that after the fall of the Roman Empire and its consecutive division into several kingdoms, the Romish Pope, whom Christ has established as the chief and the centre of his whole Church, obtained temporal power. Therefore, it has been ordered by God in the wisest manner, that as such a great number and variety of nations exist, the Holy Pope should enjoy that political liberty which is so much wanted in order to exercise his spiritual power, authority and jurisdiction in the whole world, without any impediments. And, therefore, it was necessary that the Catholic world should not have any reason to suppose that the Romish Pope is subject to any influence of [illegible] powers, or biassed in the exercise of the [illegible] powers which the Holy See has to fulfill, over the greater part of the Christians. It is easily understood that the dominion of our Roman Church, although having the appearance of something temporal, nevertheless is really of a spiritual character, by the high distinction which it enjoys, and by the close ties by which it is connected with all Christian affairs. But this does not prevent that all these things which conduce to the secular welfare of the peoples may be obtained by the Church, as the history of the temporal reign of the Roman Popes during so many centuries shows most clearly. The general good and welfare of the peoples being increased by the temporal power which we are alluding to, it is not astonishing that the enemies of this Church endeavor to weaken and to embarrass it by many intrigues and all kinds of attempts.

In these impious attempts they were vanquished sooner or later by God, who always defends the Church. The whole world knows already how, during these sad times, the adversaries of the Catholic and Apostolic See have made themselves despicable by their attempts, which were characterised by their lying hypocrisy, in trying to deprive the Holy See of its secular power. They could not obtain their end by an open attack and by force of arms, but only by false and pernicious principles, by cunning dissimulation in their conduct, and by maliciously provoking popular risings. They did not blush to counsel the peoples to sedition against their princes, which is clearly and distinctly condemned by the Apostle, when he says: "Let every soul be subject unto higher powers, for there is no power but of God, the powers which are ordained of God; whosoever therefore resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God, and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation."* These wicked innovators, in attacking the temporal power of the Church and its temporal dominion, and in despising its venerable authority, go so far in their impudence as to feign esteem for the Church and obedience to her commands. And it is the more to be deplored that some of those on whom as some of the Catholic Church, the duty was imposed to protect that Church and to maintain its power, have sullied themselves by their wicked acts. In these mischievous and perverse intrigues which we deplore, the Sardinian Government has the principal part, as it is generally known how much in that King

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THE MOST SUPERB COLLECTION
Ever offered in this country.
Of POINT D'ALENCON, DE OAZE, D'ANGLETERRE D'APPLIQUE, VALENCIENNES, and MECHLIN LACES IN SETS, COLLARS and SLEEVES, of the NEWEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS.
Also,
A complete assortment of
COLLARS, HDK'FS, CAPES, VEILS, BARBES and COIFFURES, in the above named styles of Laces.
Also,
BLACK THREAD LACE FLOUNCES, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, CAPES, VEILS, COIFFURES, BARBES, CROWNS, EDGINGS, &c.
Also,
MAGNIFICENT REAL BLACK THREAD LACE, POINT D'APPLIQUE ROBES, &c., &c.
All these Laces have been purchased at the very low rates now ruling in Europe.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

SACRIFICE IN SILKS AND
DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer on
MONDAY, April 23,
PLAID and STRIPED SILKS at 75 cents;
Former Price $1 and $1 10.
CHINE SILKS at 75 cents; Former Price, $1.
The whole of their stock of Silks cheap in proportion.
SILK ROBES.
Silk Robes at $20; worth $35.
7 and 9 Flounced and Silk Robes much below the cost of importation.
Printed Barege Robes at $4; Former Price $6.
Woven Barege Robes at $5; Former Price $7.
Rich and elegant Robes equally cheap.
GRENADINE ROBES
At $15 $20, $25 and $30; reduced 25 per cent.
ORGANDIES, CALICOES, JACONETS, and other DRESS GOODS proportionably cheap.
REDUCTION REAL.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

CHINA SILKS AT 62 1-2 CENTS.
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,)
have just received
1,000 PIECES BEST QUALITY CHINA SILKS,
in small checks—very desirable—
RETAILED AT 50 CENTS.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

500 DOZEN
LADIES' HEMSTITCHED
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Will be opened on
MONDAY, April 23,
AT PRICES GREATLY BELOW THEIR VALUE.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, a
Large assortment of
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
The finest and most elegant of the well-known Nancy Work, imported expressly for the New-York City Retail Trade.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF
NEW SILK MANTILLAS
Will be made this week, by
W. D. ELLIOTT & CO.,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,
Brandreth Buildings.
PARIS CLOTH MANTELETS D'ETE,
PARIS SUMMER CLOTH SHAWLETTES,
PARIS SILK MANTILLAS,
PUSHIR and FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS
All Imported and Manufactured expressly for first-class City Trade,
SECOND TO NONE in QUALITY and FINISH, and at PRICES STRICTLY MODERATE.

NEW CARPETINGS.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 324 BROADWAY, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Have received by late arrivals everything that is NEW and NOVEL in the way of
CARPETINGS,
to be found in the European markets, many of which cannot be found in any other establishment in this country.
Also, a fine assortment of
CHINA MATTINGS.
All fresh goods of this Spring's importation.

351. LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS. 351.
GOLD BORDER WINDOW-SHADES.
BUFF AND WHITE HOLLAND DO.
DAMASKS, GILT CORNICES.
NEW STYLE FRENCH CHINTZ, &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
351. FERGUSON & BROTHERS, 351.
BROADWAY.

A GREAT SAVING
To
BUYERS OF CARPETS,
OILCLOTHS,
RUGS,
SHADES, &c.
T. H. AND J. E. CONKLING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c.,
Nos. 33 CORTLANDT-ST., near Broadway,
Will, after this date,
(Their wholesale trade being mostly over for the season,)
Offer their entire stock at
RETAIL FOR CASH,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
One profit can be saved, and selections made from
THE LARGEST STOCK
Ever offered at retail in the City.
EVERY GRADE OF GOODS
Can be had.
Experienced Upholsterers are engaged, and Goods will be delivered free, and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich.

INFANTS' ROBES,
SHORT FROCKS,
WAISTS,
and SKIRTS,
All to be cleared off immediately,
at less than half price.
BLACK LACE MANTILLAS, from auction.
BLACK LACE FLOUNCINGS, from auction.
$20,000 worth of EMBROIDERIES, from auction,
At a large reduction from regular prices.
VALENCIENNES and POINT LACE GOODS,
In great variety and very cheap.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., (late Peter Roberts,)
No. 429 Broadway.

AT RETAIL.
NEW GOODS,
PAINTED SHADES,
SHADE HOLLANDS AND
FIXTURES,
CORNICES,
CURTAIN AND FURNITURE
MATERIALS,
CHINTZES, NEW
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
FLOOR BAIZES AND SQUARES,
SHIRTING LINENS, DAMASKS, &c.
Shades put up, and Cornices made by a practical Upholsterer.
The prices will command the attention of the most economical.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS
AND
VESTIBULE LACES, FROM AUCTION.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, a large assortment of the above goods, at
VERY GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
And the qualities are all of THE BEST, being made by the first manufacturers in Switzerland.
No. 305 CANAL-ST., near Broadway.

NEW STYLES EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
PER ARAGO,
Will be opened THIS DAY by
MILLER & GRANT, No. 723 Broadway.

THE PIONEER.
Exclusively ready-made linen store,
No. 267 Broadway, near 30th-st.,
First and thus far sole depôt entirely for
Ladies' undergarments ready-made.
Promises the perfection attained by the single eye alone.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS! RIBBONS!
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have now a very large assortment of new Ribbons, at prices to satisfy every one.
Also,
EMBROIDERED COLLARS, SETS and HANDKERCHIEFS,
At very low rates as usual.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

STELLA SHAWLS—BAREGE SHAWLS.
LACE POINTS and LACE MANTILLAS.
New goods, choice styles,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 CANAL ST., near Broadway.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
L. S. CHAMBERS'S Establishment, the oldest and best in the United States, has always an ample supply of Ladies' and Children's Clothing, Bonnets and Hats; Infants' Wardrobes, Wedding Outfits, Robes de Chambre, Under Clothing, &c. Ladies and Merchants supplied at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 259 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

LINENS—LINEN SHEETINGS, PILLOW LINENS, White Linen Table Cloths, and Damask Brown Linen Cloths, Damask Napkins, Doyleys, &c., at wholesale and retail, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catherine-st.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 851 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning at reasonable prices. Particular attention is called to our stock of BONNETS and MANTILLAS.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
(Corner of Grand-st.,)
NEW-YORK.

On MONDAY, April 16, 1860.
We shall open, in connection with our business, a SEPARATE DEPARTMENT,
to be devoted exclusively to
LADIES', CHILDREN'S and INFANTS'
WEARING APPAREL.

Having purchased of Mr. JOHN N. GREEN the business lately conducted at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
We shall continue it on an increased scale, engagements having been effected with the LEADING ARTISTS formerly employed by him, under whose superintendence he Department will be placed.
A large and desirable assortment of
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S
READY-MADE UNDER-GARMENTS
May be found at all times.

Orders will be received for
MOURNING APPAREL,
BRIDAL TROUSSEAU,
TRAVELING OUTFITS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
And UNDER-GARMENTS of every description.
Orders promptly attended to, and entire satisfaction given.
LORD & TAYLOR.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
(COR. GRAND-ST.,)
NEW DRESS GOODS.
Just received, per steamer *Persia*,
27 CASES LATEST NOVELTIES,
Received direct from Paris.
RETAILED AT REDUCED PRICES!
Including a great variety of entirely new and beautiful 5, 7 and 9 FLOUNCED ROBES and DRESS FABRICS by the yard.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner Grand-st.
5,000 PAIRS LACE CURTAINS,
AT LOW PRICES!
Also,
At Store Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, TASSELS, BANDS, LOOPS and FIXTURES.
In great variety,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner GRAND-ST.
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
New Shapes and Designs, just received.
Also,
AN ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF LACES,
including LACE GOODS of every description,
Nos. 259 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
(COR. GRAND-ST.,)
FASHIONABLE MANTILLAS,
Latest PARIS FORMS, in every variety of material and trimming, manufactured in the best manner, expressly for our RETAIL SALES,
AT MODERATE PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
LINENS AND HOUSEFURNISHING
Goods of every description,
AT REDUCED PRICES!
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-st.,)
RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS,
in great variety, including
1,000 ELEGANT SILK ROBES,
In 5, 7 and 9 FLOUNCES, (NEW STYLES.)

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
OUR OWN IMPORTATION,
REDUCED TO COMPETE WITH AUCTION GOODS.
We are now offering
Very fine Curtains, at $4 to $8 per pair.
Very elegant Curtains, at $8 to $12 per pair.
Very rich and elaborate Curtains, at $12 to $20 per pair.
Also, a splendid assortment of
VESTIBULE LACES,
From 40c. to $3 per yard.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

FINE GOLD WINDOW SHADES
Of our own manufacture,
Put up from $4 to $8 per pair.
Elegant Flower and Landscape SHADES
At equally low prices.
Best Scotch Shade HOLLANDS,
All widths and colors,
By the yard, or put up from $3 to $5 per pair.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
NEW IMPORTATIONS.
NEW STYLES.
NOW OFFERED AT
$1 50, $1 75, $2 50, $3 to $5 per pair.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just received
NEW PARIS ORGANDIES AND BAREGES,
Also,
CASE PINEAPPLE TISSUES,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

GREAT REDUCTION
In prices of
LACE CURTAINS.
We shall continue for a week longer to sell at retail,
LACE, MUSLIN
and
NOTTINGHAM
CURTAINS,
At the greatly reduced prices which have proved so popular.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

NOTICE. AVIS. NOTTICIA. AVISO. NOTIZ.
FOUNTAIN'S India Store is the only place where India Pineapple Dresses, grapes, wash Silks, Lutongs, Satins Scersuckers, Nankins, novelties, Chinas, Lasquered articles, all kinds of curious American Indian Feather Fans, Bead and Bark work, &c., can be procured wholesale and retail, at 668 Broadway. French and Chinese Fans, latest style.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
COLUMBIAN HALL CARPET WAREHOUSE.
The proprietors have a large stock of CARPETINGS, which they offer at low prices for cash.
English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 90 cents to $1 10.
Imperial Three-Plies, $1 to $1 10.
Ingrain Carpets, 20 cents to 75 cents.
Oil-cloths, 1 to 6 yards wide, 37½ cents to $1.
Also, RUGS, MATS, DRUGGETS, and MATTINGS.
ADAMS & SPENCER, No. 261 Grand-st.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S—CORSETS AND SKIRTS exclusively received per late steamers; a large assortment of Spring and Summer Corsets in real French woven, embroidered, and Paris made Coutille; a good Corset for $1. Balmoral, Hair-cloth, and other traveling Skirts. Also, the genuine Gored Pattern Skirt, La Gabrille, just imported. Mrs. GAYNOR'S,
No. 943 Broadway.

FAYAL STRAW HATS—FOR GENTLEMEN, ladies and children, the Monte de Gnia, of Moss braid Bloomer, Adnaside, &c., imported by HARPER & LOVETT, 189 Broadway, New-York, and No. 38 Bromfield-st., Boston. Country dealers are invited to call.

MILLINERY.

FRENCH MILLINERY.—MRS. J. R. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-st., has the honor to announce that she has just received, per steamer Arago, a case of rich Paris Hats, of the very latest modes, selected by her own agent in Paris from the following celebrated establishments: Mme. Pie-Herain, Boulevart des Italiens; Mme. Grilliman, Rue Choiseul; Mlle. Magnier, Rue Richelieu; Mmes. Hoefle & Leduc, Rue d'Antin, and Brie & Joefrin, Rue Richelieu—which she will open on April 26, along with a rich and elegant assortment of her own manufacture. No. 125 Bleecker-st.

RICH NEW STYLES RIBBONS, SILKS, Millinery Goods and Ladies' Dress Trimmings at one-half the cost of importation, at M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S, No. 359 Canal-st., corner of Wooster-st.

PERSONAL.

MR. R. H. DALY, formerly of this City, and who was in Europe in '55 or '56, may receive some gratifying intelligence by addressing R. R. R., Box No. 714 New-York Post-office. Virginia papers please copy.

THAT'S IT, McKNIGHT'S M. W.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER WILL BE installed as pastor of the Park Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, corner of DeKalb and Carlton ave., on TUESDAY EVENING, 24th inst., at a quarter before 8 o'clock, by the Presbytery of Brooklyn. Rev. Prof. HITCHCOCK will preach the installation sermon.

CAUTION!
SAPONIFIER OR CONCENTRATED LEY,
THE READY FAMILY SOAP MAKER.
Unprincipled parties are passing off on the public a spurious article of Saponifier or Concentrated Ley, branded Concentrated Pot-Ash, Concentrated Ley, &c. The only genuine original and patented article is put up in one-pound iron cans, and manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, to be had of all respectable storekeepers. Wholesale trade supplied by LEWIS, JAMES & CO., Agents, Philadelphia.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY, LOCATED IN HIGHLY respectable Brooklyn Heights, occupying a house recently furnished house could spare a parlor and bedroom, with board, to a gentleman and wife; also, three nice rooms for a single gentleman; house contains all the modern improvements. Address COMFORT, Box No. 176 Times Office.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLY LOCATED ROOMS to let, with board, in West Washington-place, three doors from 6th-av. The house contains all the modern improvements, and but few boarders will be taken. References exchanged. Apply at No. 3 8th-av., Abingdon-square.

BOARDING.—TO LET, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, At No. 241 East Broadway, an unfurnished front room, on second floor, with or without a bedroom, suitable for a gentleman and wife, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Gas, bath, &c.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a suite of front rooms on the second floor and board, with a New-England family residing at No. 43 West 9th-st., near 6th-av.; house has all modern improvements. Dinner about 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a private family, with breakfast and tea. Apply at No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts. Location convenient by cars and omnibus.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in West 14th st., would let, with board, their entire second floor, and a parlor and bed-room on third floor, to a party or a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen. Address O. E. M., Box No. 172 Times Office.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND EXTENSION Room on second floor. Also a third-story front room, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, will be let with board at No. 8 West Washington-place. The house is pleasantly situated in a quiet neighborhood.

BOARDING.—PERSONS DESIRING HANDSOMELY furnished suites of rooms with board for the Summer, or permanently, may obtain such accommodations by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st. References given and required.

BOARDING—CAN BE HAD IN A PRIVATE family, No. 177 East 13th-st., near 2d-av.; parlor and bedroom for gentleman and wife, or one or two single gentlemen; first class house, with modern improvements.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 26 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bed rooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARDING.—TWO FINE PARLORS, A SUITE OF three rooms connecting, on second floor, and warm on third floor, and two single rooms, at No. 1,062 Broadway, near 31st-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS CAN BE OBtained upon application to No. 51 West 22d-st.

BOARDING.—ROOMS ON THE SECOND FLOOR, with board, at 52 East 16th-st., near Irving-place.

BOARDING IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY.—Two or three rooms will be let together or separately. Gentlemen preferred. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 85 East 26th-st.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A PRIvate family, having two unfurnished rooms to spare, would like to take a gentleman and wife to board; house pleasantly and good location, near Court-st.; convenient to cars and two ferries. Reasonable price expected for the comforts of a home; good references required. For further particulars, address C. D., Box No. 3,133 New-York Post-office.

BOARD UP TOWN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, residing at No. 7 East 49th-st., near Columbia College, can accommodate two gentlemen and their wives or two single gentlemen. For particulars, address R. O., Box No. 147 Times Office, or apply at the residence.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily will receive a limited number of select and permanent boarders. All the comforts of a home and good table enjoyed. The house is first-class, brick; rooms pleasant and location very desirable; eight minutes to Fulton ferry. Apply at No. 125 Sands st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—TWO minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Rooms suitable for single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, may be obtained by calling at No. 75 Montague-place, corner of Henry-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO SINGLE GENTLEman, in a private family above Bleecker-st and below 25th-st., in a respectable neighborhood; terms not to exceed $10; references exchanged. Address M. M., Box No. 148 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—WITH TWO ROOMS, BY A lady and four children (have their own beds and furniture) for about $12 per week, west side of the City preferred. Address J. U. F., No. 245 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a gentlemen and his wife, one or two furnished rooms on the second floor preferred, not above 25th-st., between 3d and 6th avs.; state terms, &c., price moderate; references exchanged. Address HOME, Box No. 101 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG LADIES in a private family, or where there are few boarders, unfurnished room preferred, and a permanent arrangement desired, and adjacent to the 2d or 3d-av. cars. Address Box No. 1,717 lower Post-office, stating terms and references.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, pleasantly situated, on Brooklyn Heights, by a young gentleman and wife; good reference exchanged. Address F. F. A., Box No. 132 Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMily, having more room than they wish to occupy, would let a pleasant front room, on second or third floors, to two gentlemen; also, a single room; location delightful; convenient to cars and ferries. Terms $3 to $4 per week. Apply at No. 207 Clinton-st., opposite Christ Church.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR FAMILIES OR single gentlemen, at southwest corner of Clinton and Carroll sts.; house spacious; location fine, with large yard and garden; conveniently near to cars and ferry.

NO. 62 HAMMOND-ST., BETWEEN Bleecker and 4th—Large and small front rooms, furnished and unfurnished, on second and third floors, with pantries, croton and gas, can be obtained with board, in a quiet family, without children. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

PARLOR AND ONE OR TWO BEDROOMS TO LET—Together or separate, immediately, or from 1st of May, at No. 19 Union-place (Broadway, above 15th-st.) Rooms front on the Park, and have all the modern improvements. Breakfast from 7 until 9; dinner at 5 and at 6 o'clock.

A LADY, HAVING TAKEN A BROWN-stone house above Madison-square, near 5th-av., in one of the most desirable and select locations in the City, is prepared to accommodate, immediately, families and single gentlemen, with private table, if desired. Address MRS. CRAWFORD, Box No. 126 Times Office, without delay.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR without board, to one or two single gentlemen, in a private family at No. 12 Carmine-st., near Bleecker. Terms moderate. The 6th-av. cars and Bleecker-st. stages pass the door.

TO LET—ROOMS, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED or unfurnished, in a first-class house, containing all the modern improvements; breakfast will be given, if required. Apply at No. 107 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place, between the hours of 11 and 1.

NO REMOVAL IN MAY.—NOS. 399 AND 401 4th-st., near Broadway and Bowery. Newly furnished rooms, with bonntiful table, can be had in these commodious and pleasantly situated houses. Reference asked and given.

SINGLE GENTLEMEN WILL FIND A suite of rooms, or two front hall bedrooms, to let with board, immediately or from 1st of May, at No. 19 Union-place, (Broadway, above 15th-st.) Breakfast from 7 until 9; dinner at 5 and at 6 o'clock.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES TO find a home with a strictly private, Christian family in Brooklyn, not over ten minutes' walk from the ferry, at a moderate rate. The most unexceptionable reference can be given. Address L. S. GRIGGS, Times Office.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM, with gas, bath, &c., to let to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., between University-place and 6th-av., in a private family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

A BACK ROOM AND DRESSING-ROOM on the second floor, suitable for one or two gentlemen; house with all the modern improvements; family private. Inquire at No. 170 West 34th-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO HANDSOME Rooms, large and small, with board for single gentlemen, in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st.

NO. 4 ASHLAND-PLACE—BETWEEN Waverley-place and Greenwich-av.—furnished rooms can be obtained by single gentlemen, or gentleman and their wives. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

A HUSBAND AND WIFE AND SEVERAL gentlemen of steady habits can be accommodated with board in a respectable family at No. 17 Bedford-st.

HOTELS.

MOUNT PROSPECT HOUSE,
West Bloomfield, New-Jersey, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st of May. A cottage house on the grounds to rent.
W. HOLT.
Guests conveyed to and from the depôt free of charge.

HALIFAX HOTEL TO LET, AND POSSESSION GIVEN MAY 1.—This large and well-situated Hotel, built with all modern conveniences, in the centre of the city, expressly to meet the rapidly-growing wants of the traveling public, but lately occupied by the Government as officers' quarters, will be vacant after the first day of May; and offers to hotel-keepers or others desirous of engaging in that business, an opportunity seldom met with.
The completion of the railroad to Windsor and Truro, the connection established from the former place with St. John, New-Brunswick, Portland, Boston, and Canada, by the Grand Trunk Railway, and from the latter with Pictou, the various ports in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Prince Edward's Island, and Quebec, together with the arrival at, and departure from Halifax direct of the European, American, West Indian, and Newfoundland Mail steamers, and the long admitted want of hotel accommodation in this city, render this enterprise well worthy of consideration. Application may be made to either of the subscribers, at Halifax, and any further information required by persons in the United States will be given by Messrs. WHITMAN BROS. & CO., No. 72 Beaver-st., New-York.
Signed, J. O. A. CREIGHTON, WM. PRYOR, } Trustees.
HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, April 12, 1860.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.—The above establishment will be open for company or permanent boarders on the 1st of June.
Parties desirous of obtaining rooms, can do so by letter to the proprietor. D. A. CROWELL.

THE PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, WILL open on the 1st of May. The Proprietor is now prepared to make arrangements with parties wishing to take rooms for the Summer.
F. BLANCARD, Proprietor.

YACHT FOR SALE—OF 28 TONS, SCHOONER-rigged, fully equipped and in complete order. To be seen at the anchorage ground of the squadron. Will be sold cheap. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS
AND SQUARE PIANOS,
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured. Opinion of nearly all the greatest and most prominent Musicians and Artists regarding these Instruments:
The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvement in Grand Pianos invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:
1. That as a result of the said improvement the voice of the Piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.
2. The sound by Steinway's improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger, and much better prolonged, than that realized in any other Piano with which we are acquainted.
3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. Steinway as most novel, ingenious and important. No Piano of similar construction has ever been known or used so far as the undersigned know or believe:

GUSTAV. SATTER,	WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS,	JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM. SAAR,	ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL,	GEORGE W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING,	CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW,	HENRY C. TIMM,
And many others.	

Each Instrument warranted for the term of 3 years.
Warerooms, 82 and 84 Walker-st., near B'way, N.Y.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & Sons have been awarded Thirty-five Prize Medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
Also, for sale:
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS,
For Parlors, Churches, Vestries and Lodges,
At Wholesale and Retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

NEW MUSIC.
JUST PUBLISHED.
"Adelina Waltz," for voice and piano, as sung by Adeline Patti, by Musin.
"Garibaldi Rataplan March," for piano by Musin.
"The Tear," for voice and piano, by Stigelli, as performed with rapturous applause at the Academies of Musio of New-York and Boston. For sale by
SCHAEFFENBERG & LUIS,
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JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
THE OVER-STRUNG
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th st.,
Near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warran

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waiting on a lady; understands dressing, or is willing to make herself generally useful; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer; can be seen at No. 108 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days; first bell, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as laundress in a small family; no objection to go in the country; the best City references given; can be seen for two days at No 179 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or chamberwork and sewing; the best of City reference from her last place where she has lived two years and a half. Can be seen for two days, if not suited, at 267 7th-av., but c an 26th and 27th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing and plain sewing; has lived at her last situation for twenty months, where she can be seen at No. 65 West 13th-st

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid; would do fine washing and ironing; best of City reference can be given; has no objection to City or country. Call for two days, at No. 120 West 26th-st., corner 6th-av., 2d floor.

A CHAMBERMAID.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as chamberm aid; would do sewing or a little fine washing. Has five years reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 294 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter. Has good reference from her last place, where she has lived 18 months. Box 30 West 30th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as chambermaid and fine washer, or to do plain sewing; the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 466 6th-av., near 26th-st., third floor.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid, or chambermaid and lau dress. Best of City reference given. Address No. 141 West 37th-st., top floor.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer as dresser; can make herself useful in any capacity; will go to the country. Apply at No. 434 Broadway, up stairs, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE GERman wishes a situation as light waitress and chambermaid. To be seen, for two days at No. 388 2d-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very neat, respectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing; have no objection to go to the country for the Summer months. Good reference can be given. Call at No. 333 1st-av., between 20th and 21st-sts. for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy, young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting as chambermaid, or take care of children. Has best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, corner of 12th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A young girl (a Protestant) wishes a situation as chamberm aid or waitress. She can give excellent City reference from her present place; she leaves on account of the family going to Europe. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 42 East 14th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation to do chamberwork at waiting; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, if required, or take care of children. Has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 111 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 495 9th-av., between 40th and 41st sts.; has the best of City reference from her last place.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, in a small family, a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; she will also assist to the washing and ironing; good recommendations required; a German, who can speak English, preferred. Apply at No. 28 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to assist with children, if required; can do plain sewing and embroidery; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation; good reference. Call at No. 257 East 13th-st., first floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; would have no objection to do washing in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No 6 Fulton-place 16th-st., between 6th and Greenwich sts., from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and would be willing to assist in taking care of children; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 109 West 26th-st., second floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; can be seen for two days at No 69 West Saltisst., between Hicks and Columbia-sts., South Brooklyn; good city reference.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework for a small private family; has good City reference; no objection to go to the country. Call for two days, at No. 196 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITER.—Wanted, by a neat, respectable girl, a situation, either in the City or country, as chambermaid and waiter; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 169 West 23d-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can give satisfactory reference. Call at No. 118 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; with good references Can be seen for two days at her last place. No. 116 West 37th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best of City reference. Call at 325 2d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and sewing, or to take care of children. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 24 East 19th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress, who can come well recommended by her present employer. Can be seen at No. 78 Macdougal-st.

A CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; or as laundress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted by a respectable Scotch woman, a situation as chambermaid or laundress, in a private family. Best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 419 Greenwich st.

A CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid or to act as nurse and do plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 488 3d-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; no objection to go with a family a short distance in the country; has the best City references near where she advertises from. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, corner of University-place and 12th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—Wanted, a situation by a Scotch Protestant girl, as ch ambermaid and nurse; can do np ladies' muslins and flute; no objection to the country or to travel, as she is a good one sick; references from first-class families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse, and to do plain sewing. No objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 344 9th-st., near 1st-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as chamber maid and waitress; has good City reference Can be seen, for two days, at No. 20 West 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

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A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse, and to do plain sewing. No objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 344 9th-st., near 1st-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as chamber maid and waitress; has good City reference Can be seen, for two days, at No. 20 West 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and sewing, or to take care of children. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 24 East 19th-st.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published at the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

The enlargement of the circulation of the Times is at the present moment so rapid as to render it imperative that advertisements intended for the daily issue should be sent in at the earliest possible moment. Announcements which fail to reach the office before nine o'clock P. M., lose all the advantages of classification under the heads to which readers are accustomed to refer. It is, therefore, quite as important to the advertisers as to ourselves, to have that hour the latest for the reception of their notices.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Royal Amphitheatre Equestrian Troupe.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Colleen Bawn.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Love for Love—Love and Money.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Robin Hood—Red Gnome and White Warrior—How's your Uncle?

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: Eustache Baudin. Evening: Jessie Deane.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Peale's Court of Death.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS—Grand Concert.

HOPE CHAPEL—Magical Entertainments.

HOPE CHAPEL—Gen. Tom Thumb.

SIEBOLD SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

CANAL-STREET—No. 262—Wenlock's Free Gallery of Fine Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The National Democratic Convention, embodying full delegations from all the States, met yesterday at Charleston. It was called to order by Judge Shallenn, Chairman of the National Committee, who nominated Francis B. Flournoy, of Arkansas, temporary Chairman. Mr. Flournoy was chosen by acclamation; and, with equal unanimity, William F. Bitchie, of Virginia, was made Secretary. After prayer, Mr. Fisher, of Virginia, arose, proposing to read a letter from the Wood Party, explanatory of their claims. He encountered the opposition of Mr. Cochrane, of New-York, who, after a severe struggle, succeeded in obtaining the floor, and defeating the attempt of Mr. Fisher. A resolution requesting the Chairman to nominate a Committee upon Credentials was then adopted. Upon a resolution to exclude the New-York Tammany delegates from the Committee, a vote was taken, which resulted 44 Ayes to 241 Noes. A vote requesting them to refrain from participation in the proceedings until the Committee had reported, was rejected by a vote almost identical. These votes are regarded as indicating the strength of Mr. Douglas in the Convention; and as predetermining the nomination. The Convention adjourned to meet this morning at 10 o'clock. It is understood that a portion of the men only from Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana, are preparing to bolt, and name a straight-out Southern candidate. The Committee on Credentials was in busy session last evening. Among documents submitted to it, was a protest of Mr. Fernando Wood against the admission of the Soft delegation.

The simultaneous arrivals of the *Australasian* at Portland, and the *Hammonia* at this port, place us in possession of European files to April 11, and telegraphic advices to the 12th. The political news is without incident. In England, as here, the approaching prize fight was a topic of general discussion. Heenan had been arrested at Nottingham, and held to bail to keep the peace in a sum too small to have any influence in preventing the contest, which was to come off without fail at the time pre-fixed. The Atlantic Telegraph Company had dispatched an agent to Newfoundland to test the cable and shift its position to a different portion of Trinity Bay. This achieved, the general experiments at both ends were be resumed. Parliament was not in session. From France we learn that the French Commissioners, who had been canvassing Savoy, had met universally with a chilly reception. Ant nexation, it was however anticipated, would meewith no serious resistance at the ballot-box. Affairs in Northern Italy remained without change. The King of Sardinia was about to leave upon a tour through his newly acquired territories. In Naples the spirit of insurrection was in the ascendant. Beside the outbreaks recently reported from Palermo and Messina, a revolt had occurred in Naples itself, and it required the liveliest exertions of the royal army to repress the insurgents. The terms of the preliminaries of peace agreed upon by the commanders of the armies opposed in Morocco, have been published in the Madrid *Gazette*. They have been approved both by the Queen of Spain and the Moorish Emperor. There is little else of interest from Europe. Affairs in Japan are said to be much unsettled.

President Buchanan yesterday transmitted to the Senate copies of the instructions given to Mr. McLane when Minister to China. The Postmaster-General was called upon for copies of the contracts executed with Messrs. Johnson and Vanderbilt, respectively, for carrying the mails between New-York and San Francisco, and New-Orleans and San Francisco, *via* the Isthmus, Panama and Nicaragua, together with the correspondence relating to the contracts. For a time the House wavered as to the policy of attempting to transact business so few members were in attendance. Mr. Sherman suggested that time might be saved if gentlemen were willing to discuss the tariff and kindred topics in Committee of the Whole. But a motion of Mr. Phelps that when the House adjourn it be to Thursday, was vetoed by the very decided vote of 112 to 24, and a brief discussion ensued regarding the propriety of the publication of testimony taken by the Committees of the House before it had been completed. An instance was cited where documents purporting to have been elicited by one of the Committees appeared in one of the journals of this City before they were submitted in Washington. The only explanation Mr. Winslow could give of the matter was that there must be black cats in the committee-rooms. The House then went into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Avery defended Southern rights from Republican aggression, and Mr. Morrell argued that the revision of the tariff was a necessity, that the part of the public debt which falls due in 1868 may be met.

Advices from Venezuela to April 3, represent the rebel forces as confident of success, although some of their leaders had experienced reverses. Caldemon had surrendered himself to the Government forces, but Falcon, having received supplies from New Granada, was reorganizing his forces, and Sotillo was preparing to attack Maturin, Barcelona and Cumana. The British Vice-Consul, Mr. Frederick Stacey, had been convicted of conspiracy against the Government, and sentenced to perpetual banishment. A revolution, with Gen. Mosquera at its head, had broken out in New Granada.

The trial of Rev. Mr. Harden was continued on Saturday at Belvidere, N. J. Among the witnesses examined was Rev. H. W. Hunt, who testified regarding the demeanor of the prisoner at the funeral of his wife, at which Mr. Hunt officiated. Rev. Martin Herr, Caroline W. Bell, John J. Bell, Thomas Parks and John Parks, a lad 14 years old, were also called by the prosecution, and testified to the conduct of Mr. Harden in greater or less detail. Letters were also submitted in evidence, which bore strongly on the criminality of the accused. Yesterday, Mrs. Dorland, Mr. Harden's mother-in-law, was on the stand. A strong point in her testimony was the haste Harden exhibited in having his wife buried.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, adopted a resolution directing the City Inspector not to transfer more stalls in any of our markets until further notice. An appropriation of $3000 was made to pay the expenses of the Committee appointed to attend the Baltimore Convention, about to convene at Boston. The additional appropriation of $250,000 for the Central Park was concurred in unanimously. The resolution to appropriate $25,000 for the reception of the Japanese Embassy was amended to read $30,000, and then, after a long debate, it was laid on the table. The Board of Councilmen called upon the Croton Board for a list of names, residences, salaries and positions of all their employes, and also for information as to whether any of them hold other positions under the Municipal or Federal Governments. Company E, 79th Regiment, was allowed the use of a drill room in Jefferson Market on Friday evenings. An invitation to view the new fire-alarm apparatus at work was accepted. The Comptroller was authorized to issue bonds to raise money to supply the deficiency caused by delay in collecting assessments. The deficiency is $415,000 19.

At the meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday, Mr. Bowen stated that the new Sanitary Police is already at work. Six or seven tenement-house owners have been ordered to cleanse their premises, and the work of renovation will be carried on so as to prepare the City for the approach of Summer.

The St. George's Society celebrated its seventy-fourth annual Festival in Delmonico's last evening. The demonstration, though comparatively shorn of its usual interest, so far as it may be regarded as an indication of national opinion, was certainly not lacking in conviviality.

The Stock Market was again quite unsettled in prices yesterday, influenced by the English news adversely in the forenoon, but made somewhat steadier by the Bank Return in the afternoon. New-York Central closed 79¼ @ cent. The Western Stocks ¼@½ @ cent. lower than the close on Saturday. The Bank return shows a reduction of nearly a million and a half in Loans, with a moderate falling off in Specie. Exchange rose to 109¼. No change in Money.

Flour was decidedly brisker, and State brands were firmer. Wheat was in moderate request. Corn was quiet, as were likewise Cotton, Molasses, Naval Stores, Metals, Rice and Tallow. Sugars and Whisky were more freely dealt in. A fair inquiry prevailed for Coffee, Hay, Hops and Linseed Oil. The freight engagements were restricted.

The Charleston Convention.

The Charleston Convention, "great parent" of Democratic measures and of Democratic men, began its labors yesterday in the manner usual with such bodies—by doing nothing, or next to nothing at all. It contented itself with attacking, without solving the important problem of organization; and if we are to draw any inference from the style of these preliminary proceedings to the future of the Democratic canvass, in the coming Presidential contest, the final organization of the Convention will only be accomplished at the expense of the disorganization of the party itself. The National Committee, indeed, preserved yesterday the outward forms of discipline, and carried the body of the Convention, with its own programme, against the stormy remonstrances of a clamorous section. The regular delegations from New-York and Illinois were confirmed in the provisional possession of the floor, to which the Committee had admitted them, but excluded from action upon the organization of the Convention; and the attempts of one or two "Wise men" from Virginia to force a letter from Mayor Wood upon the consideration of the inchoate body were defeated, Hon. John Cochrane, of this City, battling stoutly against them. But the temper in which these attempts were made and met was anything but "harmonious," and prefigures an intensity of personal animosity in the decisive struggle for the nomination, never before exhibited so openly in any national gathering of the Democracy.

It is tolerably clear, too, that this animosity will be concentrated both by sectional and personal influences against Mr. Douglas. The votes yesterday taken virtually represent the coalition of Gov. Wise, Mr. Slidell, Mr. Gwin, and Mr. Clay, of Alabama, against the Illinois Senator. Thus far, this coalition reveals a much less formidable front than had been anticipated, falling short by some forty votes of the power to block the action of the Convention under the two-thirds rule. The comparative meagreness of the reports which have reached us from Charleston, when contrasted with the fullness of the details which were flashed to us four years ago, over the wires from Cincinnati, ought, perhaps, to have been expected. It is one of the incidental inconveniences of the selection of the Palmetto City for the assembling of the Democracy. But it makes it difficult to divine the probable course of events, and leaves nothing very plain at this distance, but the unusual severity of the intestine dissensions which threaten the heretofore well-disciplined Democracy.

If the preparations of the great political bodies for the impending campaign should result in a complete discomfiture and abandonment of the whole system of nominating Conventions, the gain to the country from this annihilation of an irresponsible and unconstitutional power, which has gradually drawn all the life away from the natural organs of the popular will, would be so vast and permanent, that perhaps the most patriotic thing which the Democrats at Charleston assembled can do, will be to break up in the hopeless and angry confusion towards which they appear to be drifting.

Foreign Diplomacy in Mexico.

The whole weight of European diplomacy in Mexico seems to have been thrown into the scale of priestcraft and tyranny. When Mr. McLane, a year ago, recognized the Juarez Government, as both *de jure* and *de facto* in possession of power, it seemed almost certain that the representatives of foreign Powers would yield to the pressure of events, and take steps for the protection of their own citizens who were living in Mexico. This expectation has been disappointed, and we see all the Ministers from European States doing their utmost to crush the Liberal cause.

M. de Gabriac, the representative of France and Spain, has been resolute and consistent in his efforts to sustain the monarchists. To this end he has used all the *prestige* and power of his high office; and as the agent of Jesuits and priests, he has left no stone unturned for the accomplishment of purposes which, if Christianity and Freedom mean anything, never can be tolerated except by Hottentots and Thugs. He has, on various occasions, given the French Admiral at Vera Cruz peremptory orders to bombard that city, the seat of the Constitutional Government of the country, and he has been open and furious in his denunciations of American influence and interference in the Republic. During the progress of these events Mons. Gabriac has not forgotten his own private interest, but following the example of too many of his predecessors, he has traded largely in the blood of the Mexican people, and filled his pockets at their expense. Notwithstanding this action on his part has brought ruin upon French interests in Mexico—although French citizens in that country are abused and outraged in every possible manner, not only by the faction sustained by Gabriac, but by Gabriac himself, and notwithstanding memorial after memorial, and petition after petition, for more than two years, have been forwarded to the Emperor Napoleon by the French citizens in Mexico, setting forth their grievances and praying for relief and protection, the French Government takes no heed of these representations, but fully sustains its Minister, and heartily coöperates with Spain in strengthening the hands of the party which is openly at war with everything liberal and progressive in Mexico. So much for French and Spanish diplomacy in that country at the present time.

English diplomacy has always been the most potent in Mexico, and until the withdrawal of Mr. Ottway, the representative of England was quite as active and unscrupulous in sustaining the monarchical faction in the City of Mexico as the representative of France and Spain. The English Minister had also the same sharp eye to his own private interest, and fairly rivaled his French and Spanish contemporary in reaping personal profit from the sufferings and oppression of the Mexican people. In common with French interests, the interests of Englishmen in Mexico suffered to a ruinous extent by reason of the outrageous course of their Minister. English citizens were assassinated, robbed, abused and expelled from the country by the very faction Mr. Ottway acknowledged and sustained, and these very acts were by him openly approved. But the Home Government was finally compelled to give way to the representations and petitions that came pouring in from English residents in Mexico, and Mr. Ottway was with apparent reluctance withdrawn, and Mr. Mathews, Secretary of Legation, remained as *Chargé*. The Secretary happened to be a high-toned gentleman, an experienced diplomat, and fully competent in every respect to sustain English interests in Mexico. No sooner does this gentleman find himself the official representative of England than he adopts a course directly opposite to that of his predecessor. English interests at once begin to revive, and such has been the vigor, determination and rectitude of Mr. Mathews' proceedings, that he commands the entire confidence and friendship of his own fellow-citizens; and though he incurs the hatred of the Church faction, he enjoys a higher respect and wields a greater power in that quarter than Mr. Ottway could ever claim.

But scarcely have English interests, and, to some extent, American interests, in Mexico begun to feel the good effects of his policy, than the news comes that this gentleman is withdrawn, and that Mr. Wyke is appointed in his place. The change is regarded with shame and apprehension by Englishmen in Mexico,—and is welcomed by none but the faction in whose interest it has been made.

More recently, a Minister from Prussia had made his appearance in the Mexican capital. This official hastened to recognize the Miramon Government, and, in his active support of the same, he vies, according to all accounts, with Gabriac.

This is the present position of European diplomacy in the Republic of Mexico. We find the European Ambassadors in a very curious and anomalous position. France is carrying out a policy there directly opposed to those principles which the Emperor claims to represent in Europe; and, by this policy, French interests in Mexico are totally ruined, and French citizens are compelled to leave the country. So with England. Her policy in Mexico is directly at war with those principles of Christian civilization which mark her progress at home, and which she boasts of having aided and advanced wherever her influence has been felt throughout the world. The party which she sustains in Mexico is hostile to freedom, to commercial progress, to religious toleration, and to every principle which marks the progrese and the hopes of the age. That Spain should espouse this cause is not surprising; and even from France it is not wholly inexplicable. Both are wedded to the Catholic Church, and both sustain its authority whenever it does not conflict with their own ambition. England, however, has no such excuse for ruining her citizens resident in Mexico—for hazarding English investments amounting to a hundred millions of dollars in that country, and for throwing away the very large and lucrative commerce which she is sure to enjoy under a peaceful and liberal order of things.

The common aim of the European powers seems to be to offset and destroy American influence in Mexico. One would suppose that the American people could unite in resistance to such an effort. But the fact seems to be otherwise. The Republican Party in the Senate either does not appreciate the opportunity offered for extending the commerce and enlarging the beneficent and legitimate influence of our institutions abroad, or else it prefers the triumph of a faction to the welfare of the country. In either case, its action is at war with the professions of liberality and intelligence which are so loudly urged on its behalf.

Our Italian Mission.

We trust that the Committee of the House of Representatives which has been directed, in compliance with a resolution offered by Mr. Burlingame, of Massachusetts, to inquire into the expediency of raising our diplomatic post at Turin to the rank of a mission of the first class, will lose no time in acting upon this matter.

Sympathy with Italy in the noble exercise of her new-found independence is so obvious a duty of the United States, that we owe it to ourselves not to be unnecessarily behind-hand with the liberal powers of Europe in taking all proper steps to make the reality of that sympathy felt by the Italian people. To the Sardinian crown in especial we hold, in common with the whole New World, a sort of filial relation; for it is to a son of one of the fairest provinces of Victor Emanuel that our continent is indebted, under Providence, for the distinguished honor of our presence upon its shores. Moreover, by the annexation of Tuscany, the birth-place of the adventurer who surreptitiously fastened his own baptismal name upon us, has become a part and parcel of the kingdom always great in heart, and now great in power also, which we are now in a position to serve so substantially and yet so simply. The latest intelligence from Europe informs us that King Victor was about to proceed on a tour throughout the States which have so happily and quietly passed under his sceptre; and that he would be accompanied in his tour by the Representatives of France and England, whose presence in his suite will be a visible indorsement, in the sight of all men, of the mighty change which has been accomplished in the condition of Italy. It is much to be regretted that the present Minister Resident of the United States at Turin should have earned for himself a reputation which makes his absence on this occasion altogether desirable; and the best thing that we can now do is to wipe out the memory of Mr. Daniels, and his epistolary efforts, as rapidly as possible, by sending to the new Italian Court an Envoy at once of more exalted official rank, and of more creditable personal character.

It is not very easy to ascertain on what principle the scale of our diplomatic [illegible] arranged. Ambassadors we have none; but the distribution of our Legations of the first and second class seems to be altogether arbitrary. It cannot be founded upon the relative importance of different countries in their commercial intercourse with the United States; for we send an Envoy Extraordinary, (in one too famous case the most extraordinary of all possible envoys) to the Court of Prussia, with which country our commercial exchanges amount to about $240,000 per year, while we put off Sweden and Norway with a simple Minister Resident, although our Scandinavian trade is nearly ten times as large as our Prussian. We cannot be guided in determining our appointments by the immediate political importance of a well-established official intimacy with the different Governments to which our agents are accredited. For in this case we should hardly send an Envoy to Peru, and limit New Granada, directly at our doors, on the route most important to our Pacific empire and to our relations with European colonial Powers, to a Minister Resident.

But, whatever be our rule, or want of rule, in these matters, Sardinia, as at present constituted, clearly deserves to be put upon a diplomatic level with Prussia and with Spain, with Brazil and with Chili. Our commercial intercourse with the countries now united under the new Italian monarchy is more than twice as great as with Chili, more than twelve times as great as with Prussia, equals our traffic with Mexico, and has been growing since 1852 more rapidly than our commerce with either Brazil or Spain. Moreover, the marvelous mercantile genius of the Italian race, to which the civilized world owes the whole initial machinery of modern commerce, from the compass of the mariner to the ledger of the banker, has now but just entered upon an entirely new stage of development. The whole littoral of the Tuscan Sea, from Leghorn to Ventimiglio, has now been thrown open to the stimulating influences of freedom; and backed by the resources of Central Italy, from Ravenna to the Alps, the commerce of the Sardinian flag must rapidly take its place in the front rank of national exchanges. We may judge, in some measure, of the pace at which this development is likely to go on, from the strides which the single City of Genoa has made during the last few years, under the wise and beneficent administration of the actual Sardinian Government. In 1852, 68 steam vessels carried on the whole steam trade of that city. This number rose to 217, in 1853; to 363, in 1854; and to 397, in 1856. Between 1855 and 1857, the dock-yards of Genoa launched 201 vessels, of an aggregate capacity of 44,539 tons; and the tonnage owned by this ancient mistress of the commerce of the Black Sea, revived after so many ages of decadence and decay to play once more her part upon the deep, is actually greater than that of any other single port in Europe, excepting London and Liverpool. It equals one-fifth of the merchant-navy of France, one-half of the merchant-navy of Austria, two-fifths of the merchant-navy of Holland, and surpasses the total tonnage of Russia and the Hanseatic Cities.

Our own commerce with the new Italian State needs only to be judiciously fostered to make decided and peculiar progress. For the movement of manufactures in Italy will not lag behind the movement of commerce. The tariff adopted by Cavour in 1854, admits almost all raw materials free of duty into the Kingdom; and the importations of cotton into Sardinia have already attained an important figure. Thirty-five thousand persons are occupied in the cotton factories of Genoa alone. Meanwhile, our own cotton fabrics may very successfully compete with those of England in the Italian markets now about to be thrown open. These are but a few of the strictly commercial considerations which make the change proposed by Mr. Burlingame something more than desirable.

Upon the political and moral motives which should determine its immediate adoption, it can hardly be necessary for us to enlarge.

The Patent Laws.

There is a bill before Congress to amend the Patent Laws. There is room for vital change and improvement, and few public measures are of greater importance, since a comprehensive, reliable and healthy system of protecting inventions lies at the foundation of the success of a commercial age. It is proposed to dispense with models, whenever the Commissioner can do without them. Now since models do not always agree with the specifications and drawings, they are frequently a source of inconvenience to those searching after the whole truth, as in case of patent suits; and since drawings and specifications can and should thoroughly define inventions in a more complete and imperishable form, models are positively useless,—their cost being probably greater on the average than that of specifications, drawings and Government fees, they are an unnecessary tax on inventors; and as they are not portable, what information they do give is at the cost of a journey from the antipodes, it maybe, to Washington. They are useless and inconvenient lumber in the office, and for each of the reasons stated they should be abolished altogether.

An indispensable, an elemental feature in a good patent system, is the wide dissemination of complete information as to what has been done, so that inventors, capitalists and manufacturers may not waste time and money in the revival of plans which are old, and therefore valueless to them as investments. Our Government, indeed, jealously provides by law that inventors shall give full information to the office, so that ordinary workmen can construct their inventions from the specifications. And the information so furnished is then consigned to the oblivion of the archives. Does the office publish annual reports? They are a libel on the very name of publication. Their abstracts of specifications are meagre, and oftentimes totally inadequate and useless, and their illustrations are simply barbarous. And such as they are, they rarely fall into the hands of the men who really need them, but lumber up the shelves of favorites and politicians. Indeed, the Patent Office itself is shamefully ignorant of what has been done. It rejects a device to-day, and a year afterwards grants a patent to another applicant for the same device. So unjust are many of its awards, and so ridiculous are many of its rejections, that the whole system of its sitting in judgment upon the novelty of inventions oftentimes appears hopeless.

But the inventors can obtain copies of patents from the office! This is liberal, certainly. If one invents an improvement in the steam-engine, he can get copies of five hundred patents, at from five to ten dollars a-piece, and thus cheaply inform himself as to the novelty of his own device. But he cannot copy those himself from the books at the office—that would leave the clerks and draftsmen without employment. He may look at them, and remember every word and every line—if he can. Meanwhile France has published annual reports, well illustrated, from which all concerned can learn exactly what has been done. And England has now published all the specifications of patents issued from its office since 1617 down to the present time, the drawings engraved of uniform size—16 by 22 inch pages. *All* the information in the office is thus diffused through public and many private libraries; it is sold by booksellers, and each specification can be bought separately; so that any inventor or interested party can have just what he wants, by ordering from the numbers, at a very moderate price. As a rule, on the contrary, inventors in this country can learn nothing definite without great expense, and they cannot learn all they require, even after a search among the rubbish of the office. What has come into general use they can indeed ascertain. What proportion of the monopolized inventions and combinations do come into general use? In England, all the scientific newspapers can get and do publish abstracts of specifications, and thus disseminate this most useful information. To buy such matter from our Patent Office would break the London *Times*.

There have been 21,011 rejected applications to the American office since 1842, and there have been but 21,863 patents granted. Each of these rejected cases has paid for its model, drawings, specifications, agents' services, and the Government fees. It is likely that these have wasted more than a million of money; and the waste of time, neglect of regular business, disappointment and distress thereby occasioned, can hardly be represented in figures. All this to keep the office informed and the public ignorant.

The bill before Congress contains no remedy for these evils. But we learn that there is a movement to urge upon Congress the new English system of publishing the specifications in full, at the expense of the inventors. This will cost them far less than models, and there would be no comparison as to their relative value. It is proposed, as an indncement to furnish well-written specifications, that the proceeds of the sales of the book should be divided among inventors in proportion to the merits of their articles. Thus we should have something more readable and useful than the verbiage usual in such documents.

The reduction of the Government fees in case of foreign applicants would result advantageously, as well as being fair and decent. Many valuable British inventions are never introduced here, because foreigners cannot give them their personal attention, and will not always risk $500, and the cost of models and attorney's fees, in the hope of local aid and interest. Of course nobody will try to introduce such inventions if they are not protected; and as to their being adopted on their merits by our own practitioners, and the managers of manufacturing and other enterprises, that is out of the question, for these worthies will hardly look at our own patents, under the incessant appeals of their inventors and owners, till they are at last driven to it by the necessities of the times. These and other considerations involved by this important bill, should merit the earnest and studious attention of our legislators.

Miscellaneous.

—The intrinsic worth of woman is fully appreciated in Richmond, Va. From the report of a late auction sale we learn that the black "fair sex" were valued and sold as follows: Girls, 13 to 14 years old, $1,150 to $1,200; women, $1,200 to $1,300. What a pity that the "girls" and "women" who throng our streets by night, with painted faces, had not colored their faces black instead of imitating the hues of the lily and rose, and transported themselves to Richmond before entering upon a life of shame. It would have saved them the sad necessity of staining their souls.

—The portraits of distinguished personages, given in the illustrated weeklies, may all be recognized—by consulting the name affixed. Hon. Martin J. Crawford has suffered considerably in this respect. And we venture to say that if Miss Effie Carstang, of St. Louis, brought a suit for libel against all our City pictorials, she would recover more damages than from her breach of promise suit. For Miss Effie is, in reality, a very good-looking woman, not at all like the caricatures that are labeled with her name.

— Dr. Winship, the strong man of Athens, is winning laurels by "putting up" a dumb-bell weighing 180 pounds. The Doctor will find that it is much easier to put a large dumb-bell up than to put even a small talking belle down.

—Heenan, on his recent arrest in England, was only placed under £50 bonds. Such bonds as these cannot bind the muscles of the American Eagle.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Arizona.

MEETING OF THE CONVENTION TO FORM A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

St. Louis, Sunday, April 22.

An Arizona correspondent of the *Missouri Republican* says a Convention to form a Provisional Government for Arizona, consisting of 31 delegates, representing all parties of the Territory, met at Tucson on the 2d inst., and organized by electing James A. Lucas Chairman. A Constitution and Schedule, to remain in force till Congress shall organize a Territorial Government, were unanimously adopted; after which the Territorial officers, headed by L. S. Owings, of Mesilla, for Governor, Ignatio Orrantia for Lieutenant-Governor, and three District Judges, were elected; and provision made for calling out the militia for the protection of life and property, and W. C. Wordsworth appointed Major-General. Resolutions were also passed indorsing the Administration of James Buchanan.

Fires.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BUSINESS PORTION OF XENOSHA, WIS.

Chicago, Monday, April 23.

A fire occurred in Kenosha, Wis., yesterday, which destroyed almost the entire business portion of that place. All the buildings on both sides of Main-street, south of the City Hall, to the Park, together with a number of dwellings on Wisconsin-street, were destroyed. The principal losers are G. E. Runalds, on buildings, $50,000; Kellogg & Co., dry-goods, $18,000—insured for $5,000; J. Vale, bakery, $9,000, no insurance; Brown & Weeks, brewers, $10,000, insured for $10,000. The Odd Fellows' Hall was also destroyed; insured for $6,000. The total loss is estimated at $100,000; total insurance will not probably exceed $40,000. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

A STABLE AND HORSES AT CHELSEA, MASS.

Chelsea, Monday, April 23.

A fire in Chelsea on Sunday morning destroyed Dean & Bodwell's stable, together with 26 horses; also two other stables, and three or four wooden houses adjoining. Loss $15,000.

BREWERY AT SHEBOYGAN.

Chicago, Monday, April 23.

Hecker's brewery at Sheboygan, Wis., was destroyed by fire on Friday last. Loss $10,000; insured for $5,000.

Mexican News.

New-Orleans, Monday, April 23.

Advices from Galveston, Texas, report the arrival at that port of the revenue cutter *Dodge*, from Vera Cruz, on the 15th. She brings as a passenger Mr. Elgee, Secretary of Legation, who has important dispatches for Washington.

Miramon had sent a bitter letter to Secretary Cass, relative to the captured steamers. The Dodge and Mr. Elgee have not received the return of the dispatches from Washington.

Weather Report.

Halifax, Monday, April 23.

April 19—Weather cold; wind northwest; clear. Thermometer 34° at noon. April 20—A fine wind, light westerly. Thermometer at noon 50°. April 21—Weather cloudy; wind high N. N. W. Thermometer at 4 P. M. 36°. April 22—Weather fine and pleasant. Thermometer at noon 50°. Wind light W. S. W.

The Seamen of the Yacht Wanderer.

Boston, Monday, April 23.

Judge Sprague, of the United States District Court, to-day gave a decision allowing the seamen of the yacht *Wanderer* their wages. The question of salvage is still pending.

Lake Navigation.

Buffalo, Monday, April 23.

The ice has almost entirely disappeared from the bay, and what remains offers no obstruction to the free passage of vessels in and out. Navigation is fairly resumed for the season.

Obituary.

DEATH OF REV. ELI F. COOLEY, D. D.

Trenton, N. J., Monday, April 23.

Rev. E. F. Cooley, D. D., one of the oldest ministers of the Old School Presbyterian Church, died suddenly yesterday at his residence near this city.

A United States Marshal Shot.

Leavenworth, K. T., Saturday, April 21.

We learn from Topeka that Deputy United States Marshal Arms was shot dead by a prominent citizen of that place, named Ritchie, whom Arms was endeavoring to arrest on an old charge of robbing the Post-office. No particulars are received.

Later from Havana.

New-Orleans, Monday, April 23.

The steamship *Catawba*, from Havana 20th, has arrived.

The Captain General had sent a Commissioner to Washington to confer with the Spanish Minister regarding the captured steamers.

Dinner of the St. George's Society.

SPEECHES, SONGS, TOASTS AND A JOYOUS TIME IN GENERAL.

The reputed birthday of St. George, who has been adopted, without any consultation whatever with him as to his proclivities in the matter, as the patron saint of England, was celebrated last evening in Delmonico's, by the benevolent society which bears his name.

The biographical paradox by which a native of Cappadocia was made to stand sponsor for a country on which he never set foot, is one of those anomalies which defy human scrutiny. At all events he had no reason to be ashamed of his "sons," whether legitimate or otherwise, who met to do honor to his memory last night. The dinner lacked in nothing that could satisfy the most exacting appetite or gratify the most fastidious taste. Dr. Brains presided. Among the invited guests were Rev. Geo. C. Peters and Rev. Dr. Vinton, the chaplains; Rev. T. J. Shahan, of Dover, N. H.; Mr. Archibald, the British Consul at this port; Mr. R. W. Russell, one of the New-York correspondents of the London *Times*; Mr. John Jaffray, Vice-President of the St. Andrews Society; Mr. Jacob Wiedenbeller, Vice-President of the German Society; Mr. W. C. Ramsay, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; John R. Bartlett, of the St. Nicholas Society; Commodore Breese, of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard; Philip Phenard, Secretary to the Board of Deputies of the various Benevolent and Emigrant Societies, and Ex-Judge Warren. The whole assemblage numbered about one hundred gentlemen.

The music was contributed by a delegation from Dodworth's Band, and a choir, of which Mr. T. L. Jefferson was pianist.

After the singing of the *Non Nobis Domine*, and previous to proposing the first regular toast,

The President rose and said, that he once more congratulated the members of the Society on the recurrence of their national festival, and he trusted they would enjoy it heartily and cordially together, and that they should have many other opportunities of seeing each other in celebrating the same occasion. ["Hear."] He would thank them once more for the oft-repeated honor of being elected to the Chair. He was well aware there were many gentlemen amongst them who were fitted for the honor, but he was certain there were none who had the welfare of the Society more at heart than he. [Hear, hear.] He would also congratulate them on the good they had effected in the distribution of their country, and begged to assure them that not only had they done good to themselves, but they were the cause of good being done by others. He was happy to say that their example in forming a society to aid their poor and destitute countrymen was being followed throughout the United States. Within the last week applications had been made for copies of their constitution in order that sister societies might be formed in Cincinnati and Albany. [Applause.] He felt that he ought also to thank the members for the liberal manner in which they had come forward with their subscriptions during the past Winter, by adding to the funds of the Society, which had been terribly broken down by the numerous claims that had been made on their treasury. He wished to call particular attention to the state of their permanent fund. It was the object of their late excellent treasurer so to increase it that the interest arising therefrom should be adequate to all the demands on the Society. One of their most respected, if not one of their oldest members, had contributed a thousand dollars for that purpose, and another had proposed to donate another thousand, so that, with the addition of $800, it would amount in all to $10,000. He (Dr. B.) did not wish, however, to be understood as requiring of the members to put their hands into their purses now. He considered the union of the various benevolent societies of this City to protect foreign emigrants from the treachery and frauds practised upon them as a most laudable movement, and claimed for the St. George's Society a prominence in the deliberations of that association because of its representatives having been elected to prominent positions therein. [Hear.] He wished further to call attention to the fact that the Church of St. George the Martyr—(he spoke of this now because some misapprehension existed on the subject)—that that Church had nothing to do with that Society, but indirectly the Society had a great interest in its welfare. [Hear.] It originated in the bosom of the Society, and he would say, without egotism, he hoped, that he had had, in conjunction with the British Consul, the privilege of obtaining four free beds for English emigrants in St. Luke's Hospital. They had secured a preponderance in the representation of the Directorship of that institution, by the election to it of some of the Society's most influential members. They had, however, a more jovial side to the meetings of their Society than the mere hospitable part of. They met here annually to renovate their feelings of affection for their mother country. [Cheers.] He was convinced that England still possessed their warmest sympathies and their best devotion. England was now engaged in cultivating the arts of peace, which was a more glorious occupation than that of war, but in promoting peace, she was the better enabled to exert her efforts for any struggle that might come, and come what may, England, with the blessing of God, was safe.

The first and second toasts, "The Day, and all who honor it," and "The Queen," were applauded enthusiastically, and followed by appropriate music.

A congratulatory despatch was received from the Albany Society, to which the Secretary was empowered to reply.

The toast of "The President of the United States" elicited no very extravagant demonstrations of approval.

"Her Majesty's Ministers" was replied to by Mr. Archbold, the British Consul, who asserted that the only bulwark of freedom in the world was the Constitution of Great Britain; and that, compared with it, all others tended either to tyranny or anarchy.

The toast of "The Mayor and City of New-York" was not proposed, there being no municipal representative present.

To the toast of "The Armies and Navies of Great Britain and the United States," Commodore Breese, whose appearance was loudly applauded, replied by expressing his sense of the cordiality with which the sentiment just proposed had been received, and the pleasure which he experienced in reciprocating it. He concluded by proposing the following toast: "The gallant Navy of Great Britain, which has borne in triumph and honor to every clime and sea the glorious flag of Old England—the Red Cross Banner of your Patron Saint."

In response to the formal toast of "Our Sister Societies," Mr. Johnson, of St. Andrew's, was the first to speak. On behalf of the Society which he represented, he proposed: "Britain—The Saxon Bible which she gave to the world has made her great in the noblest sense of the word." [Applause.]

Mr. Barrett, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, appeared for them, and spoke at considerable length. He paid some left-handed compliments to the memory of St. Patrick and the priestly character, and wound up by proposing the health, which, he said, an Irish friend had suggested to him, of "The Prince of Wales." [Applause.]

Mr. Broadhead, of the St. Nicholas Society, proposed on its behalf, without any preface whatever, "Health and prosperity to the St. George's Society of the City of New-York. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Windmuller, of the German Society, proposed the sentiment: "May the St. George's Society always go ahead in benevolence."

The next toast, "The statesmen of Great Britain," was responded to by Rev. Dr. Vinton. On rising he was greeted with the loudest applause. He returned his expression of gratitude to the St. George's Society for the honor of reëlecting him as one of their chaplains. He was startled by the flight of time, for, just ten years ago, he had occupied the same position, and when the fraternity of nations was being cemented by the great industrial exhibition, and he felt that literature for the time was assuming the place of the clergy, and was almost forced into the belief that "Othello's occupation was gone," he felt called on to retire. He described in turn the characters of the demagogue, the diplomatist, and the politician, and awarded to England the palm of raising not these, but statesmen.

The toast of "Woman" concluded the list, but, not being responded to, the proceedings may be said to have terminated with Dr. Vinton's speech.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FEMALE SYMPATHY FOR LYNN.—A mass-meeting of the working-girls of New-York was advertised [illegible] Hall, in East Broadway, last evening, to express sympathy for their sister-strikers of Lynn, but the small number who answered the call were unable to institute that Lynn, like Africa, had [illegible] regarded by the "masses" a bore. Only [illegible] girls were in attendance, who occupied [illegible] seats, and were supported in the rear by [illegible] the number of boys, who had come to see the fun. Mr. JAS. MOORE appointed CHAS. MCCARTHY Chairman, and Mr. MCCARTHY returned the compliment by appointing Mr. MOORE Secretary. Mr. MOORE stated the object of the meeting, and repeated [illegible] of his speech delivered while acting as [illegible] of the Workingmen's Sympathy Meeting at [illegible] Institute. In answer to repeated calls for [illegible] from the ladies, Mrs. HAGUE, an interesting [illegible]-aged woman, made some very sensible [illegible], expressing her belief that the appropriate sphere of woman was in domestic and [illegible] work, but that when from the death or [illegible] husband she was compelled to enter [illegible] of labor, she was entitled to the highest [illegible]. A resolution was then adopted, expressing [illegible] of the meeting for the Lynn sisters, [illegible] the following Committee to collect [illegible] in their aid: Mrs. Hague, Miss Nugent, [illegible] Seymour, Miss Fitzgerald, Miss [illegible], two Misses Pearl, Mrs. J. Moore. A collection was then taken up amounting to $1 32, and the [illegible] adjourned to meet at the same place on [illegible] next.

THE TROUBLES OF MR. KOLFF.—Mr. CORNELIUS G. [illegible], of the firm of KOLFF & PERSHING, merchants [illegible] at No. 32 Broadway, whose mysterious [illegible] has already been mentioned, has not been heard of. Mr. K. took the nine o'clock boat [illegible] Island last Wednesday morning, for the [illegible] of inspecting a cottage which was in course [illegible] for his Summer residence. For ten [illegible] previous he had had an attack of fever, from [illegible] he had not recovered sufficiently to attend to [illegible] in the City, and his friends thought that [illegible] the Bay would be beneficial. He was [illegible] about 10 o'clock, walking on the [illegible] Tompkinsville, near Jersey-street, [illegible] new rods of the house which he proposed [illegible] although strict inquiry has been made [illegible] search of the neighborhood has been unsuccessful, no further trace of his movements [illegible] discovered. We learn that Mr. KOLFF, while traveling in Mexico some four years since, was severely wounded on the back of the head [illegible] robbers, in a conflict with a band of robbers by whom his company had been attacked, and that ever since that misfortune symptoms of mental aberration [illegible] manifested themselves whenever he suffered from an attack of fever. The supposition is that in one of these fits of hallucination he made away with himself. Two dollars and a few cents was all the money he had with him at the time he disappeared.

BODY FOUND IN THE WATER AT WEST FARMS.—The body of a man, supposed to be about thirty-five years of age, stoutly built, and 5 feet 8 inches in height, was found upon the beach at West Farms on Sunday, and from a wound upon the back of the head, apparently caused by a musket-ball, it was supposed to be that of one of the victims murdered on the sloop [illegible]. Coroner VALENTINE held an inquest upon the [illegible] yesterday afternoon. Two of the townsmen of Capt. LOCKE were present, Mr. THOMAS GRISwold of the sloop *Lyman Dennison*, of Guilford, and Capt. COL. Dr. E. D. KANE had previously made a post-mortem examination, and found that the perforation of the skull had been caused by trepanning. The body had been in the water a long time, and was so much decomposed that no lineament was sufficiently distinct for recognition. A pair of thick, sewed boots and the remnants of a pair of pants, were all that remained upon the body. The witnesses were of the opinion that it was neither of the men belonging to the sloop. The case was adjourned to Wednesday.

MEETING OF THE OUTBOARD SHIP-JOINERS.—A third meeting of the ship-joiners was held last evening, at No. 70 Avenue D, WM. POWELL in the Chair. They represent that during the last four years the remuneration for a day's work has been reduced so much that men with families have suffered. From an allowance of $3 on new work and $2 25 on old work, for a day of 9 hours, the pay has fallen to $2 on the former system on old work, and from 12 to 14 shillings on new, for ten hours' work. Inferior workmen are employed at even lower rates than these. The movement is for the purpose of reinforcing the old standard of wages. The greater portion of the outboard mechanics have agreed to combine for this purpose. It was resolved to fix the time for the strike at the next meeting. A resolution was adopted at a former meeting, that if any contractor should employ inferior men at lower wages than the above, that the members would not work upon the job until the obnoxious person was discharged. They adjourned to meet on Saturday evening, 28th instant.

A NEW PRODUCE EXCHANGE.—An effort is now being made to establish a new Produce Exchange. It is proposed to purchase the building known as the Mead property, bounded by Whitehall, Pearl, Moore and Water streets, and to make all necessary alterations therein. To accomplish this object, it is contemplated to begin with a capital of $225,000, to be divided into shares of $50 each. A sum of $155,000 will buy the property, and $45,000 will be sufficient to cover all expenditures for alterations, &c. A subscription book has been opened, and about $50,000 worth of shares already subscribed for. It is thought that the whole amount of shares can be easily disposed of in a few days. When subscriptions to the amount of $125,000 shall have been received, measures will be immediately taken to secure the property and to alter it to suit the requirements of the produce trade.

YOUNG STILWELL NOT YET FOUND.—Mr. STILWELL has caused the cove in which the boat containing young STILWELL and his tutor was capsized to be diligently dragged, but as yet without finding the body. It is earnestly desired that those on board the vessel, the movements of which gave so much ground for hope, should immediately communicate with Mr. STILWELL. The vessel referred to came into the cove or bay opposite Whitestone, and immediately northeast of Zorega Point, at about 6½ o'clock, on the evening of Tuesday, the 17th inst. She was seen to drop her jib and lower the peak of her mainsail. After remaining in this condition about thirty minutes, her jib was raised, the peak of her mainmast was lifted, and she went by Fort Schuyler into the Sound.

COLLISION ON THE NORTH RIVER.—Yesterday afternoon the ferry-boat *Phœnix*, plying between Hoboken and Christopher-street Slip, was run into by the steamtug *Fraser*, coming up the river with a sloop in tow. The *Phœnix* had about twelve feet of her bulwarks carried away, and one end of the ladies' cabin was crushed. Fortunately the seats in the vicinity were unoccupied, and no person was injured. The panic which prevailed amongst the passengers was not diminished by the knowledge that the *Phœnix* was built in 1826, when she bore the name of the *Fairy Queen*.

THE ADRIATIC SPOKEN.—The ship *Cultivator*, Capt. RUSSELL, which arrived on Saturday, reports having spoken the steamer *Adriatic* on the 16th inst., at 6 A. M., in lat. 40° 10', long. 63° 33', a distance of about 500 miles from Sandy Hook. Capt. R. says she was going at the rate of 15 knots per hour.

CONCERT FOR A WORTHY OBJECT.—There will be a Grand Concert given this evening, at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 444 Broadway, for the benefit of the House of Mercy. If the programme were not so attractive, the object of the entertainment should fill the house.

THE STAND OF COLORS.—The Washington *Star* says that the Common Council of that city has it in contemplation to invite the National Rifles to escort to New-York the stand of colors voted to the Seventh Regiment some weeks since.

OUR CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

NO MORE TRANSFERS OF MARKET STALLS—THE CENTRAL PARK APPROPRIATION PASSED—FAILURE OF THE JAPANESE APPROPRIATION.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, Alderman CORNELL in the Chair, a resolution was adopted directing the City Inspector not to transfer any stand or stands in the markets of this City, or grant any permits therefor, until further ordered by the Board. Another resolution was adopted, directing the City Inspector to forthwith report the number of stands transferred and permits granted, and to whom, since the 1st of January last, in the several markets of this City.

The Comptroller was directed to draw his warrant for $6,000, for the expenses of the Committee at the Sanitary Convention to be held in Boston.

A resolution was adopted requesting the opinion of the Corporation Counsel in relation to the power of the Common Council to prevent incumbrances on piers owned by private persons.

A resolution to pave Catharine-street with Belgian pavement was referred to the Street Committee.

The resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of Col. Lefferts, of the Seventh Regiment, for $5,000, for camp equipage, was laid over under the rule.

The report in favor of giving the Hudson Navy (a boat club) a slip foot of Christopher-street, was laid over.

The resolution appropriating an additional $250,000 for the Central Park came in from the Board of Councilmen, and was concurred in unanimously.

The Street Commissioner, in reply to a resolution of the Board in relation to the contract for the removal of Diamond Reef, sent a communication stating that the contract price was $35,000, and the contractors had received $25,000. He also stated that about three-fourths of the work had been completed, and that it would be resumed immediately.

The resolution to appropriate $25,800 for the reception of the Japanese Embassy was called up, when Alderman BOOLS moved that it be laid over, in order to give time to ascertain the probable cost. He had understood from the Committee of the Board of Councilmen that it would cost $40,000; and he thought it would cost more than $25,000.

Alderman BAILEY made a very energetic speech in favor of giving the Embassy a very liberal reception.

Alderman STARR thought it well to postpone the necessary expenses. [illegible] by inserting an appropriation of [illegible] which was adopted; then the resolution, [illegible] was lost for want of a constitutional majority. The motion was reconsidered, and them it was laid on the table.

After a motion to adjourn had been lost, Alderman BOOLS called the matter up again, with a like result. The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

EMPLOYES OF THE CROTON BOARD—WHO ARE THEY?—A PLUM FOR THE JOINT SANITARY COMMITTEE—ASSESSMENT FUND BONDS.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen, last evening, a resolution was adopted calling upon the Croton Board to report the names and salaries of all their employes; also, the names of the persons upon whose recommendation they were appointed, and whether any of the employes hold other positions under the State, City, or Federal Government.

A resolution was adopted setting apart a room in Jefferson Market for the use of Company E, Seventy-ninth Regiment, for drilling on Friday evenings.

The Board concurred with the Aldermen in the reference back to the Fire Commissioners of the complaint against Engine Company No. 21.

An invitation to attend an exhibition of the new fire alarm apparatus just erected in the Park was accepted. The Board named 3 P. M. on Tuesday, the 24th, (to-day,) for the visit.

The Board concurred with the Aldermen in appropriating $2,500 for the expense of the Joint Special Committee to attend the coming National Sanitary Convention at Boston. There are fourteen members of the Committee. This is nearly $180 per man. A resolution, directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant for the money upon the order of the Chairman of the Committee, was laid over under the rule.

A concurrence was also passed, directing the City Inspector to deliver one thousand loads of manure to the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, at such wharf on the East River as they may desire. Also, in authorizing the Comptroller to issue bonds to be known as assessment fund bonds, to supply the deficiencies in assessment funds caused by delay in collecting assessments. The deficiency is $415 000 19.

The Board adjourned to Thursday evening.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

MEETING OF THE BOARD—THE WORKING OF THE NEW SANITARY POLICE—RUMORED RESIGNATION OF GEN. PILSBURY.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday. John Cokeley was dismissed the force for intoxication. The resignations of W. H. Bennett and Richard Austin were received. Mr. BOWEN informed the Board that, under the provisions of the new law, the Sanitary Police had been organized and were at work. Six or eight tenement-house owners were ordered to cleanse their premises on pain of having them cleansed by the authorities—the cost to be a lien on the property. It is believed by Mr. BOWEN that the sanitary condition of this City will be greatly improved by the action of this force, so as to affect materially the health of the City during the coming Summer. As the law gives the sanitary company and the Police judges summary power to abate all nuisances on ferry-boats, tenement-houses, edifices suspected of being unsafe, manufactories and slaughter-houses, if these powers are exercised in the manner that Mr. BOWEN declares they will be, our City will present a novel spectacle of cleanliness during the coming warm season.

The rules and regulations of the force under the new law were discussed, but no definite action taken.

It is rumored that General Superintendent PILSBURY has resigned his Commissionership, and that his resignation has been accepted by the Governor. The reasons assigned for this are that he was disappointed in not receiving the Presidency of the Board, and thus virtually his old position of General Superintendent. It is stated, indeed, that the plan first designed in establishing the new commission, was to give Mr. PILSBURY that position. Possibly the General's resignation may be accompanied, as before, with a letter of explanation.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,

From the 14th day of April to the 21st day of April, 1860.

Men, 81; Women, 88; Boys, 136; Girls, 117. Total, 422. Adults, 169; Children, 253. Males, 217; Females, 205. Colored persons, 7.

DEATHS FROM ABSOLUTE DISEASE.

Abscess	2	Dropsy in Head.	12
Aneurism of the aorta	1	Dropsy in Heart	1
Angina	2	Dysentery	1
Apoplexy	6	Eul'rgm't heart	1
Bleeding from lungs	1	Epilepsy	3
Bronchitis	5	Erysipelas	2
Cancer	3	Fatty Kidneys	1
Cholera Inf'tum	1	Fever	5
Congest'n Brain	6	Fever, Puerp'al	3
Consumption	73	Fever, remitt'nt	1
Convuls'ns, adt.	1	Fever, Scarlet	53
Convul's, Inf'nt.	31	Fever, Typhoid	2
Couval's, pu'p'l	1	Fever, Typhus	1
Croup	17	Heart, Dis. of	7
Debility, Adult.	2	Hypertr'y of h't	1
Debility, Infant.	2	Inflam. Bladder	1
Diarrhœa	3	Inflam. Bowels	5
Diphtherite	3	Inflam. of Brain	6
Dropsy	5	Inflam. of Chest	1
		Inflam. of Heart	1
		Inflam. Lungs	46
		Inflam. Stomach	6
		Inflam. of Throat	7
		Inflam. of Veins	2
		Inflam. of Womb	2
		Jaundice	3
		Kidneys, dis of	1
		Marasmus, Ad't	3
		Marasmus, Inf't	25
		Measles	1
		Palsy	1
		Pleurisy	1
		Rheumatism	1
		Small-pox	5
		Softening Brain	3
		Spine, disease of	1
		Teething	1
		Ulcer'n bowels	1
		Ulcert'n lungs	1
Total			390

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Asphyxia	4	Drowned	2
Burn'd or Scald.	2	Intemperance	4
Casualties	7	Old Age	10
		Premature B'th	1
		Suffocat'n, accl.	1
		Suicide	1
Total			32

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, Joints, &c	2	Stillborn and Premature Birth	1
Brain and Nerves	74	Stomach, Bowels & other Digestive Organs	60
Generative Organs	7	Uncertain Seat and General Fevers	26
Heart and Blood Vessels	17	Urinary Organs	1
Lungs, Throat, &c	163		
Old age	10		
Skin, &c., and Eruptive Fevers	61		
Total			422

Of which 21 were from violent causes.

The number of deaths compared with the corresponding weeks of 1858 and 1859, and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending April 24, 1858....399.....Increase..... 23
Week ending April 23, 1859....406.....Increase..... 17

Week ending April 14, 1860:
From absolute disease..... 426
From external causes, &c..... 35—461

Week ending April 21, 1860:
From absolute disease..... 390
From external causes, &c..... 32—422

Decrease this week..... 39

Police Reports.

THE CASE OF MR. PHELPS, DEAF-MUTE.

Mr. O. F. Phelps, the deaf-mute who was arrested in this City last week on a charge of having stolen $415 and a gold watch from a gentleman in Charleston, S. C., and subsequently discharged, desires us to publish the following

CARD.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 21, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having seen in the New-York papers a statement of my arrest for stealing $415 and a gold watch, and subsequent discharge, because there was no evidence against me, I would like to say further, in relation to my leaving Charleston in a hurry, that I had been there several days engaged in my business of Card Writing, and had made it known that I intended to leave before I did. Having been detained by business beyond my appointed time, I was, of course, in a hurry to get ready, as the steamship *Marion* was to sail for New-York in about half an hour. The charge was without foundation entirely, and I think it a great wrong to attempt such injuries to the character of a respectable and honest person. I had made my intention to leave Charleston known to some persons, one day previous to my departure.

Yours, O. F. PHELPS, Deaf Mute.

AN AUDACIOUS ROGUE.

Yesterday morning the room of Mrs. Jane Chambers, at No. 646 Hudson-street, was entered by means of skeleton keys, by Joseph McLarin, a native of Troy, 17 years of age, who bolted the door inside, leisurely packed up the lady's property, with which he was about to decamp, when he was encountered by officer Rickaby, of the Ninth Precinct, who attempted to arrest him. He was deterred, however, at sight of a loaded pistol, which the scoundrel presented at his head, but rapping for assistance, Officer Haring came up, and the two started after the youth, who by this time was running rapidly up Hudson-street, followed by a heterogeneous crowd of men and boys. The fugitive was finally overtaken, and a loaded pistol, with $10 worth of jewelry, which Mrs. Chambers subsequently identified as belonging to her, were found in his possession. Justice KELLY committed him for trial.

HYMEN IN BONDS.

The frequenters of a saloon in Maiden-lane have lately become very enthusiastic on the subject of lotteries, by the announcement that Gustave Hymen, a young Pole of their acquaintance, had drawn $700 in one of the Georgia concerns. Hymen did not deny the rumor, but induced two of the most sanguine who questioned him upon the subject to pay him $10 for investment in the same lottery, which would be certain to bring them a handsome prize, as a Georgia telegraphic operator with whom he divided the profits, always informed him of the drawn numbers in season to telegraph back and make a "hit." After obtaining the money Hymen disappeared until yesterday, when, having been found by his victims, he was taken before Justice CONNOLLY and held for examination on a complaint for violation of the lottery laws.

AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

A mock-auction case, presenting the only novel feature of particular greenness on the part of the victim, came before the first Marshal yesterday, but it is only named as affording evidence as to the insufficiency of the laws to put down this kind of swindling. The law requiring all auctioneers to procure a license from the Mayor, on giving a bond to the City in $2,000 in addition to the $10,000 required by the State, does not affix a penalty for selling without such license, nor is there any provision in the bond for penalty or punishment, and any auctioneer who has given the State bond for $10,000, *can not be* prevented from selling, even though he does not take out the City bond for $2,000.

AMATEUR GAMBLERS.

On Sunday afternoon eight young men were found by Officer Costello, of the Sixth Ward, sitting around a table in the house No. 26 Mulberry-street, each with a pile of coin before him, which he hazarded on the result of a game at cards. The sport of the party was stopped at once, their "lay-out board," cards, money and other implements being [illegible] subsequently arrested and, required, by Justice COMMISSIONER to give bail on charges of disorderly conduct. The names of the accused are Joseph Yellowitch, Abraham Solomon, Jacob Hunger, Jacob Deusch, Abram Stearn, Lewis Cole, Lewis Solomon and Noah Livingston.

A LITTLE GIRL BURNED TO DEATH.

On Sunday morning Mary Ann McGovern, a child 10 years of age, residing with her mother in Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, was so severely burned, in consequence of her dress having ignited at a stove from which she was removing a kettle of boiling water, that her death resulted soon afterwards, at the New-York Hospital, whither she had been conveyed. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the body.

INSECURE QUARTERS.

Abraham White, *alias* Wright, a shoemaker 20 years of age, was locked up in a cell of the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, on Sunday night, on charge of burglary; but a few hours later, when the doorman visited the cell, the lock was found to have been wrenched off and its late occupant had departed.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE FATAL ENCOUNTER IN ORCHARD-STREET.

An inquest upon the body of THOMAS GREENAN, the man who was stabbed in a street encounter with CHARLES ROBERT, a young German, at the corner of Orchard and Canal streets, was held yesterday by Coroner JACKMAN. JOHN CRIPPIEN, the friend of deceased, deposed that in passing down Orchard-street, about 12 o'clock on Saturday night, deceased jostled against one of three men who were approaching from the opposite direction, whereupon a fight ensued, during which both fell upon the walk, and when deceased got up he cried, "I'm stabbed." SAMUEL CALNEUN testified that he saw ROBERT soon after the affray occurred, standing at the doorway of a saloon near the corner of Canal and Orchard streets, and heard him remark, "Me kill a man." Very soon afterwards an officer came up and took the prisoner into custody, and when they reached the Station-house he claimed an umbrella that had been found at the scene of the affray. Officer WALSH, who apprehended the prisoner, deposed that a rag and some small change found in his pockets were covered with blood, and the lining of the pockets also had red spots upon it. PETER and GILBERT GAYLER, both Germans, swore that they were in the prisoner's company, at the corner of Canal and Orchard streets, at the time of the affray, when deceased and another person came up and said to ROBERT, "Hallo, Bub!" and offered to fight him. Finally, deceased struck the prisoner, and the two clinched, both falling to the ground in the struggle. They saw no knives drawn, but went away before the fight had terminated. The testimony of Drs. GALLAGHER and BEACH, who made the *post mortem* examination, was then taken, when the case was given to the jury, who soon returned a verdict that "Deceased came to his death by wounds inflicted with some instrument by CHARLES ROBERT, while engaged in a street fight, on the 21st of April, 1860. The prisoner is 21 years of age, and resides at the corner of Orchard and Division streets. He persistently denies his guilt. At the conclusion of the inquest the Coroner committed him to prison.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM VIOLENCE.

HENRY DERRICKSON, the Swedish sailor, whose skull was fractured on the night of the 7th instant by a blow with a slung shot or heavy club, at the corner of Washington and Carlisle streets, died yesterday morning at the New-York Hospital in consequence of his injuries. Four sailors, named JEREMIAH MURPHY, RICHARD WILLIAMS, JOHN GREENWOOD and JOHN MOSS, were apprehended on suspicion of having inflicted the violence, as they were known to be inmates of a rival house to that in which deceased resided, and between the respective boarders of which establishments a bitter feud was known to exist. These men are now in the Tombs, and the investigation attending the circumstances of the case, which Coroner SCHIRMER is to prosecute to-day, will probably result in showing whether or not they are guilty of the offence of which they are suspected.

FOUND IN THE RIVER.

The body of a man, apparently 35 years of age, and dressed in laborer's clothes, was found, yesterday morning, in the water at Pier No. 54, East River. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, but did not ascertain the name of the deceased. A verdict of death from supposed drowning was rendered.

R. R. R.

ROGERS & RAYMOND have the pleasure of announcing that their stock of Gentlemen and Boys Spring Clothing, at their New Store, No. 214 Broadway, under the Museum, is now ready, and that it exhibits an almost endless variety of dress, business, and professional costume. It is by far the most stylish assortment they have ever submitted to the public, and the prices affixed are lower than have ever yet been asked for equally elegant fabrics by any Broadway house.

ROGERS & RAYMOND, No. 214 Broadway, and Nos. 121, 123, and 125 Fulton-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,
Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES of new styles at $75 and $90. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st., 2d-av. and 26th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 49 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Spring Beds, $5 to $6.
FOR THE BEST SPRING BED IN EXISTENCE, (HOWE'S PATENT,)
AT NO. 154 CHATHAM-ST.
EXAMINE IT, OR ADDRESS THE ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, FOR THEIR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE AND LOCAL AGENCIES.

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 489 Broadway.

Perry's Japanese BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing. Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO., No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
(A PERFECT FAMILY MACHINE.)
Price $50.
Office No. 508 Broadway, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Company Front! Present Arms!
Here comes one of WHITE'S Spring Style Hats for Gentlemen. Neat, tasty and light. Call and see the Hatter, WHITE. He leads the fashions of the day at the Model Hat Store, No. 216 Broadway.

The Phrenological Museum of Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, just above the Park, is a very interesting place to visit, as it contains Egyptian mummies, and the busts and skulls of the most noted persons the world has known, including idiots, thieves, murderers, mechanics, poets, actors, philosophers, statesmen, and divines. Persons who wish can obtain phrenological examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character daily.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in curing Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, brace-caps, and all surgical appliances by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, (opposite St. Paul's Church.)

Ellrehugh's Illusive Wigs are entirely novel and peculiar to his establishment. No shrinking nor turning up behind. Partings unstainable. Lightness, elegance and perfection of fit combined. No. 260 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

Colds.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary Irritation. Sold by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Eureka Celebrated Sewing Machines.—Price $50. Office No. 489 Broadway. Every Machine guaranteed. Agents wanted. Parties not having full amount accommodated.

MARRIED.

ANDREWS—WHITE.—In this City, on Monday, April 23, by Rev. Dr. M. S. Hutton, JARVIS M. ANDREWS, M. D., to Mrs. CLARA P. WHITE, all of this City.

CASE—IRWIN.—In this City, on Thursday evening, April 19, at the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., by Rev. A. A. Wood, D. D., J. HAVENS CASE, M. D., to MARION E., daughter of Andrew Irvin, Esq., all of this City.

BYRNE—O'CONNOR.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 23, at the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, by Rev. Dr. Pise, JOHN BYRNE, M. D., to MARY WINIFRED, only daughter of the late William O'Connor, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

RADWAY.—In this City, on Sunday, April 22, CINDERELLA HARRIS, wife of R. G. Radway, aged 30 years, 9 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 261 Mercer-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

☞ Stag and papers please copy.

BOSWORTH.—In this City, on Friday, April 20, ANN WATKINS BOSWORTH, widow of Charles Robb, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 111 West 46th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

DE MILLE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, April 22, ADAIR LEONARD, infant daughter of Peter E. and Maria De Mille, aged 1 month and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. John Leonard, in 52d-st., between 3d and 3d-avs.

HAVENS.—In this City, on Monday morning, April 23, RACHEL S., wife of Asher C. Havens, and daughter of the late Wm. Chardavoyne.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 151 East 16th-st., Stuyvesant square, without further invitation.

HUBBARD.—In this City, on Monday, April 23, Mr. JOHN HUBBARD, aged 76 years.

The funeral will take place, from his late residence, No. 459 8th-av., on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Philadelphia, Monmouth County, N. J., and Williamsburgh papers please copy.

COOLEY.—In this City, on Sunday, April 22, of disease of the heart, ADA GRACE COOLEY, aged 7 years and 19 days.

Her funeral will take place, at the residence of her parents, No. 327 Madison-st., on Tuesday, April 24, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

BANTA.—In this City, on Monday, April 23, suddenly, JENNIE, daughter of Matthias and Eliza Ann Banta, aged 4 years, 1 month and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of this family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her parents, No. 140 West 39th-st., at 8 o'clock this (Tuesday) evening.

MERRALL.—In this City, on Sunday, April 22, ROSETTA, daughter of Richard and Jane Merrall.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 39 West Washington-place, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

JAUNCY.—In this City, on Monday, April 23, AGNES JAUNCY, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Jauncy, M. D., of Westport, Conn.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

KING.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 21, Mrs. LYDIA KING, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) April 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, the late John E. Van Antwerp, No. 113 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

MCGEE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 23, of scarlet fever, CHARLES FREDERICK, son of James and Elizabeth A. McGee, aged 2 years, 6 months and 20 days.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 125 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock P. M. this day. (Tuesday.)

DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
DELAWARE—*Extra Class, No. 182. April 21, 1860.*
16, 43, 19, 69, 35, 77, 78, 48; 73, 64; 18; 28, 2, 59.
DELAWARE—*Class No. 184. April 23, 1860.*
6, 16, 72, 17, 65, 75, 69; 7, 12, 9; 68, 44, 54.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, Or WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
CLASS 312. APRIL 23, 1860.
58, 28, 3, 26, 56, 40, 74; 57, 7, 52; 31.
Prizes cashed at No. 556 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing
HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

REMOVAL.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO. HAVE REMOVED THEIR MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT FROM NO. 8 BOWERY TO NO. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE,
OPPOSITE THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

LEWIS & GEBERT,
EXCELSIOR SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
No. 469 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
SIX $8888 $88 8 $8888 8888 8 $888 $8888 HH HH HH HH HH H HH HH HH HH II II II II II II HRRRR RR RR SE RR RRRRR RR RR RR RR TTTTTT T TT T TT TT TT $8888 $88 8 $888 8888 8 $888 $8888 For $9.
We are the only manufacturers who use the Genuine NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN in SHIRTS, made to order, at $1 50 each; or six for $9 Every Shirt sold by us is warranted in every respect, and just as good a Shirt as sold by other houses for $2 50. Single Shirts made for sample to order. Call and examine them, and SAVE SIX DOLLARS on a half dozen Shirts.
SENT EVERYWHERE BY EXPRESS.
LEWIS & GEBERT,
No. 469 Broadway,
between Grand and Broome sts.

PARTIES ABOUT REFITTING THEIR HOUSES, AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY, are invited to examine our New and Extensive SPRING STOCK of
FRENCH CHINA
DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS,
GLASSWARE, SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
MIRRORS, BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS,
CHANDELIERS AND GAS-FIXTURES.
Our stock has never been more complete or attractive than at present, and the prices have been fixed at the *lowest possible figures.*
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
CORNER BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, ASTHMA, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, INFLUENZA, and CONSUMPTION, are rapidly cured by that great and well-known remedy,
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
To avoid counterfeits, take only that with the printed name of the proprietors, "SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston," on the outer wrapper. Sold by F. C. WELLS & CO., BARNES & PARK, HEGEMAN & CO., A. B. SANDS & CO., MCKESSON & ROBBINS, SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., and other druggists.

ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.
MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS, 333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY
Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.
Interior decorations, pier mantel glasses, &c.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

RICH CARPETING.—SPRING STYLES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 486 Broadway, near Grand-st.;
Invite attention to their SPRING STYLES, ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETING, also 3 Ply and Ingrain of every variety of style and grade. English and American Oil Cloths, &c., &c.
Best styles English Velvets, 125 to 160 cents per yard.
Best styles English Tapestry, 80 to 100 cents per yard.

PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS,
GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS,
GENTLEMEN'S GOLD VEST CHAINS,
For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

BEDS, BEDS, BEDS.
Mattresses, Feathers, Cots, Comforters, Blankets, &c., good and cheap—wholesale and retail.
M. WILLARD, Agent, No. 394 Hudson-st., Corner of Houston, New-York.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
STRAW GOOD

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A PRIVATE SALE—BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED RESIDENCE, on a prominent boulevard, known as No. 1 Long Island, or a desirable FARM in Connecticut, may be purchased at a moderate application is made to
ADRIAN H. MOLLER,
No. 35 Wall-st.
Real Estate and Stock Auctioneer.

OFFICES—To Let—The six new fire-proof building, No. 49 Exchange-pl. Apply at the premises, or to
GEORGE W. QUINTARD,
No. 54 Wall-st.

A FULL TIMBER-STORY SOPSE ON WEST Battle-st., Brooklyn, to rent. In first-rate order. Also—a suite of three offices fronting on 42-st. These offices are all newly and elegantly painted throughout. Apply at 21 Fulton-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor Place, Greenwich-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF NO. 391 Broadway, corner of Walker-st. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT AND FIRST FLOOR of the store No. 54 Pine-st. Apply to
WILLIAM H. APPLETON & CO.,
No. 49 Exchange-pl.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 290 WEST 20TH ST., with the modern improvements; rent $700. To be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock. Inquire of P. PETERS, No. 391 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF NO. 33 MAIDEN-lane. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE, NO. 139 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th-aves. Rent $700. Apply to
JOHN H. HOWARD,
No. 139 West 20th-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 54 East 32d-st., also, lower part of house, No. 52 East 32d-st. Apply at the premises.

TO LET—A FRONT AND BACK PARLOR ON second floor; with or without board. Also, a single room, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 443 Seventh-av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 65 Bleecker-st., Brooklyn; rent $300. Inquire at No. 63 Bleecker-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE NO. 18 Lispenard-st., also, lower part of house, No. 643 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE NO. 17 SEVENTH-AVENUE, between 14th and 15th-sts. Rent $1,400. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 71 SEVENTH-AVENUE, between 14th and 15th-sts., and three rooms deep; rent $900. To be seen from 12 to 1 o'clock.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital.....$150,000
Surplus fund, before declaring 10 per cent dividend.....147,000
Three days' notice of dividend to be given.
Transfer books close on the 20th inst.
E. D. LAMBERT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 46 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.

The Trustees of this Company have declared a Dividend of Six per cent, upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst., both inclusive.
By order of the Board.
JOHN H. WARD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' Exchange Savings Institution, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1860.

The Trustees have declared a Dividend of Three per cent on the deposits in this Institution, payable on and after the 1st day of February next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st of February next, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
JOHN HAMMOND, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE MECHANICS' Banking Association, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1860.

The Trustees have declared a Dividend of Three per cent, payable on and after the 1st day of February next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st of February next, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
JOHN A. STEVENS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE MECHANICS' Banking Association, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1860.

The Trustees have declared a Dividend of Three per cent, payable on and after the 1st day of February next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st of February next, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
JOHN A. STEVENS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' Exchange Savings Institution, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1860.

The Trustees have declared a Dividend of Three per cent on the deposits in this Institution, payable on and after the 1st day of February next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst., both inclusive.
By order of the Board.
JOHN HAMMOND, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' Exchange Savings Institution, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1860.

The Trustees have declared a Dividend of Three per cent on the deposits in this Institution, payable on and after the 1st day of February next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst., both inclusive.
By order of the Board.
JOHN A. STEVENS, Secretary.

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The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st of February next, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
JOHN A. STEVENS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE MECHANICS' Banking Association, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1860.

The Trustees have declared a Dividend of Three per cent

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ORGAN FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, April 24th instant, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. (if not before disposed of,) in the Church on 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th av. The organ has 28 stops, 2 rows of keys open diapason, about 2 years in use, elaborate case, three new and happy combinations, and is in perfect order; Ferris & Co., Builders. Opportunity for a fine instrument. For particulars can be had by calling on Mr. [illegible], late Ferris & Co., No. 364 Houston-st., or No. 6 University-place.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF STOCKS

On SATURDAY, April 28, 1860.

At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

By order of Augustus Mead, Esq. administrator of Wm. L. Lyon, deceased.

50 shares Chatham Bank, $25 each.
50 shares Irving Bank, $50 each.
50 shares Marine Bank, $50 each.
50 shares Manhattan Bank, $50 each.
25 shares Mercantile Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
10 shares Exchange Fire Insurance Co., $30 each.
20 shares Phenix Fire Insurance Co., of Brooklyn, $50 each.

Stock sales EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Real Estate sales any days required.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 64 Cedar-st, opposite the Post-office.

ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

Closing the entire stock of Mr. Amzi Cooke, of No. 654 Broadway, near Bond-st., who is in consequence of a change in business. BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 25, and THURSDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the warerooms as above, the entire stock of elegant furniture, being made expressly for City trade, comprising rosewood, walnut and mahogany, parlor, library, dining room and bedroom furniture, all of the newest designs, together with a general assortment of other articles usually found in a first-class establishment. Goods now ready for examination.

ALBERT B. STEVENS, Auctioneer.

Office corner Broadway and Maiden-lane.

ELEGANT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 68 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Rosewood piano-forte, four pound corners; rosewood parlor suites, etageres, escritoires, book-cases, rosewood centre tables, consoles, tables de nuit, pier and mantel mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, lace curtains, dining-room, chamber, basement and kitchen furniture of every kind.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ABOUT TWENTY PIECES OF ORIGINAL MARBLE STATUARY, REAL ROMAN BRONZES AND WORKS OF ART, AUDUBON'S AND OTHER COSTLY WORKS, AT THE RESIDENCE OF JAMES F. PENIMAN, ESQ., UNION-SQUARE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, 24th, WEDNESDAY, 25th, and statuary and works of art on THURSDAY, 26th, April, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the above residence No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square, all the furniture in said house, mostly made by Marks, viz.: Axminster carpets, velvet and Brussels do.; several parlor suites, in carved rosewood, covered with satin embroidered with gold; curtains and feldlas-door do. to match; suites in chorry satin embroidered gold, tapestry, worsted; raised flowers do.; mantel and pier-glasses; very costly real ormolu and Bohemian glasses, candelabra and brackets to match, buhl centre and work tables, ormolu and gilt chairs, yellow satin Chinese teak wood open-work carved arm chairs, in cherry and gold brocade, &c.; superb rosewood grand [illegible], solid carved side-tables, inlaid with satin-wood; solid carved gilt centre and chess tables, 180 pieces of modern and antique marbles inlaid, the finest in the world.

Carved rosewood furniture, covered in [illegible] and gold; solid bookcases and secretary, lined with rose scagliola tables.

Dining-room—Carved rosewood elegant buffet, sideboard, curtains, &c.; very costly cut glass dinner and dessert do., ormolu clock and shandelier, solid silver claret set, with engraved glass and silver stems, &c.

Bed-rooms—Rosewood carved suites, covered in worsted, [illegible], &c.; console table and glass; rosewood [illegible] glasses, dressing-bureaus, carved bedsteads, [illegible]'s carpets, suites in blue and white matelasse, [illegible] to match; oval mirrors, bronzes, brackets and chandeliers, rich toilet sets, enameled cottage bedsteads, mattresses, feather-beds, &c., &c.

Also, two billiard-tables, &c., complete.

STATUARY AND BRONZES.—About twenty pieces of exquisite original marble statuary, purchased from the artists themselves by the present owner, several of which are by Bienaimé, Vadini, Greenough, Trouchel, Rosetti, Wyatt, Spence and others; Roman bronzes, large size, by Hoftgarten and others; "The Amazon," after Kiss's great work, 8 feet high, with pedestal; Roman chariot, with malachite base; models, in antique marble; models in Terra Cotta, by Trouchel, and other works of art.

PAINTINGS AND ILLUMINATED BOOKS.—By MaNer, Francisco-Friend; "Holy Family," supposed to be an early picture of Raphael's; Doughty, Elder Jarvis, Shegogue and others; Audubon's Works, Bologna Gallery, Indian Gallery, &c.

The above will be on exhibition from Thursday, 19th inst., to day of sale, with tickets of admission only, which can be obtained at our office, No. 23 Nassau-st. Any article purchased at this sale, upon payment of the bills, can remain until 1st of May, if desired.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES ON THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., AND LOT ON 10TH-AV.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 24, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

35th-st.—The two first-class 4 story and basement brown-stone front houses and lots Nos. 20 and 22 west 35th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs. The houses are each 21 feet in width by 50 feet in depth, finished in the most substantial manner, replete with all the modern conveniences, with brick partition walls in the entries and across the parlors. Lots each 21 feet in width by 71 feet in depth.

10TH-AV.—1 valuable lot, east side, 51 feet 2 inches north of 34th-st.; 25 6x100 feet.

Part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE PIANO-FORTE, &c., &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell on WEDNESDAY, 25th instant, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 138 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., the entire furniture contained in said house, comprising as follows: a magnificent 7 octave rosewood piano forte, richly carved legs, round corners, by celebrated maker; two splendidly carved rosewood and brocatelle parlor suites, containing sixteen pieces; rosewood, marble top, etagere and centre tables; rosewood melodeon, velvet and tapestry carpeting, rich china vases, two-and-one-day clocks, chandeliers, window shades and curtains, rosewood bedsteads and marble top dressing bureau, work and dressing tables, mirrors, feather beds, hair mattresses and bedding, carpeting and oil cloth through the house, mahogany extension dining table, hair cloth and cane seat chairs, oak hat rack and chairs to match, rich china tea and dinner sets, fine cut glassware, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogue on morning of sale.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE AND VALUABLE ASSORTMENT OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Being the stock of an importer retiring from the business. A. M. CRISTALAR will sell, THIS DAY, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 66 Nassau-st., 2d floor, front room, hunting and open-face gold and silver watches, consisting of gold patent and detached levers, ladies' enameled and diamond watches, gold hunting, double time, expansion, full-jeweled and compensation balance; 18-carat nickel lever movements and self-winding chronometers, by celebrated makers. Also, silver hunting English levers, cylinders and anchors; silver gilt detached levers, and various other watches, too numerous for publication. Catalogues at sale. The trade are particularly invited.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 39 East 21st-st., all the handsome household furniture; consisting in part of elegant velvet and Brussels carpets throughout the house, rosewood piano-forte by Ludan & Pitts, French plate pier glasses, elegant marble and bronze clocks, bronze and Parian figures and groups, superb oil paintings by Henry Cleanwork, Diddaert, Robbe, Vael and other celebrated artists; mahogany parlor furniture, rich lace curtains, carved mahogany bedsteads, mahogany and marble-top bureaus and washstands, elegant toilet sets, &c., fine ant glass ware, China, crockery, &c.; also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the house No. 240 Broadway, being part of the well-known Gardiner's Hotel, sold as the building is to be altered and remodeled for the hotel, comprising mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, hair mattresses and bedding, crockery, &c.; rosewood parlor furniture, mirrors and curtains, and a general assortment of hotel furniture.

P. S.—The hotel corner of Park-place and Broadway, will be continued as heretofore by Mr Gardiner, and is now being put in thorough repair.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE NO. 160 WEST 22D-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 24, 1860, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange: The three-story and basement, high stoop, brown-stone front house and lot No. 160 West 22d-st., south side, between 7th and 8th avs. The house is 20 by 48 feet, with a closed extension on the rear about 10 feet wide, and furnished with all the modern conveniences. Party walls on both sides. Lot, 22 by 98 feet. Terms liberal. For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

MORTIMER GAIPPIN & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ATTENTION IS CALLED to the great sale of elegant household furniture THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at the brown stone residence, No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., commencing at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and enameled furniture, magnificent 7-octave piano-forte, elegant rosewood drawing-room suites, parlor and bedroom furniture, en suite, English Brussels carpets, bedding, China, glass, statuary, cut and engraved glass ware, table cutlery, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer

TWO ELEGANT HORSES, LIGHT WAGONS, &c.—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at their salesroom, No. 39 Nassau-st., at 1 o'clock, P. M., a short tail horse, eight years old, 15½ hands high, warranted perfectly kind, sound and gentle in single or double harness, and warranted to trot in 3 minutes.

ALSO,

A light road wagon, made by Dusenbury, nearly new, harness made by Wood Gibson. Also, blankets, sheets, whip, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB SADDLE HORSE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., a superb brown horse, 16½ hands high, six years old, warranted kind, sound, and gentle, and one of the most elegant and stylish saddle horses in the City. Also, a gentleman's saddle and bridle, nearly new.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell on TUESDAY: April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 12 Bedford-av., opposite Morton-st., and the Ferries, Brooklyn, a general assortment of rosewood and mahogany furniture, large size mirror, china, glass, &c. Catalogues at sale.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers—Salesrooms No. 35 Nassau st.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at Bowling's Restaurant, No. 5 Wall-st., all the bar fixtures, marble-top tables, beer pumps, marble top counters, &c., &c., together with the stock of liquors, cigars, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer—Office No. 139 Broadway.

ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE, UNFINISHED FRAMES, &c.,

BEING THE BALANCE OF STOCK OF BURNS & BROTHER,

At No. 463 Broadway.

To be sold by order of the assignee.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the above warerooms, the balance of the stock, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, etageres, consoles, tables, sofas, bookcases, extension tables, elegant bedsteads, hair cloth, divan and [illegible] chairs, &c.

Also, unfinished rosewood sofa and chair frames, tables, etageres, bureaus, &c., &c.

Also, at 3 o'clock,

Rosewood, oak, mahogany and walnut veneers and lumber comprising a valuable assortment of well-seasoned veneers and lumber. Also, about 2,000 dozen mahogany and other French knobs, upholstery articles, &c. Also, 1 horse, cart, harness, &c.

N. B.—A deposit will be required from every purchaser, as the sale will be peremptory for cash.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.—Office, 5 Cooper Union.

AUCTION NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.—DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday) April 24, at 10½ A. M., all the elegant furniture and costly decorations of the residence No. 21 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., a few doors west of Broadway. On WEDNESDAY, 25th, the contents of the large dwelling-house, No. 15 Clinton-place. Parties in quest of handsome goods will find it to their advantage to attend our sales this week, as quantity, quality and variety of the goods to be offered are superior to which we generally have. Purchasers can let their goods remain with us until after 1st of May if desired. This sale to day is well worthy of attention. Parlors are furnished with royal medallion pattern velvet carpets, two solid rosewood suits, in rich crimson and maroon brocatel, carved rosewood centre, side and pier tables, reclining, easy and reception chairs, pier and mantel mirrors, fine oil paintings, bronzes and ormolu clocks, costly parian statuettes, china vases, rich decorations, &c., heavy embroidered lace and brocatel window drapery, secretary and library bookcases, ladies' fancy chairs and writing-cases, imported gas chandeliers, chess tables, quartettes, &c.

Dining-Room—Elegant Brussels carpet and rug, magnificently carved oak extension table and buffet and oak chairs to match, sofa and side table, bookcase, mantel and oval mirror, marble clock and bronze statue a magnificent assortment of table ware, silver tea service and salver, coffee urn, cups, spoons, forks, knives, &c.; elegant Dresden China service for silver tea sets, rich cut glassware, decanters and liquor cases, engraved tumblers, goblets and wines, inlaid and ivory cutlery, casters, &c.

Parlor chambers are furnished with English Brussels carpets, superbly carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, couches, easy chairs, wardrobes, China toilet sets, fine hair mattresses and bedding. French mirrors, one 7 octave rosewood piano, lace curtains, shades, &c.

Third story and upper rooms are completely supplied with the ordinary and useful articles far such rooms, as ingrain carpets, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, &c., all in fine order. Sale to commence in the dining room and parlors. Catalogues now ready.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS AND WATER RIGHT ON 2D-AV., AVENUE A, 63D, 64TH AND 65TH STS.—Title 100 years old in present family, and never before offered at auction.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, April 24, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the heirs of part of an estate:

AVENUE A.—A piece of ground on the easterly side of Avenue A, commencing in the centre line of the block, between 61st and 62d sts., and running thence southerly on Avenue A 86 feet more or less, together with the water right in front of the same to the exterior line of the City.

2D-AV.—3 lots northeast corner of 2d-av. and 63d-st. 4 lots southwest corner of 2d-av. and 63d-st.

63D-ST.—3 lots south side of 63d-st., 105 feet west of 2d-av., bogeh for with 3 gore lots in the rear.

64TH-ST.—3 lots south side of 64th-st., 150 feet east of 2d-av.

65TH-ST.—1 lot south side of 65th-st., 200 feet east of 3d-av.

The above property is well located, and in a section of the City fast advancing in price and in population. 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars apply at the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers—Salesrooms, No. 35, Nassau st.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the private residence, No. 54 East 22d-st., all the rich furniture contained in said house, made to order, and but little used, consisting of solid rosewood parlor suites in four-colored brocatel, ditto arm and circular chairs in green satin, ditto reception chairs, rosewood marble-top centre tables, bookstands, solid rosewood secretary bookcase, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, rich lace and brocatel window curtains, rich cornices, French plate mantel and pier mirrors, fine oil-paintings and line engravings, bronzes, articles of vertu, &c., solid mahogany bedroom furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows, bolsters and other bedding, oak dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs in green cloth, refrigerator, china, cut glassware, &c.; also, superb 7 octave piano-forte, stool and cover.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 26, at 11 o'clock at the residence of Wm. Watson, Esq., on the corner of Bement-av., and Shore Road, Staten Island, near the Sailors' Snug Harbor. A large assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels, ingrain and three-ply carpets, oil-cloths, rosewood suits in crimson brocatel, etageres, marble-top centres, washstands and bedsteads, paintings, walnut furniture, extension table, hair mattresses, bed and table linen, hall, cooking, and other stoves, silver-plated ware, glassware, crockery, &c.

Also, one fine milch cow. Catalogues at No. 7 Pine-st.

The New-Brighton boat leaves at 8½ and 10½ o'clock A. M., from the foot of Whitehall-st, for the Sailors' Snug Harbor and Factory ville Landings.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE REAL ESTATE, MACHINERY AND PATENT RIGHT OF THE FRANCIS METALLIC LIFE-BOAT COMPANY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 27, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Twelve lots of land, situated on L-st. at Greenpoint, City of Brooklyn adjoining the ferry, with the extensive brick building 114 by 190 feet, two stories in height, thereon; also, four lots adjoining, running through from L to M-sts.; also, the machinery, tools and patent right for making metallic life boats, life cars and army wagons. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, or of MARSHALL LEFFERTS & BROTHER, Nos. 90 and 92 Beekman st.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FAMILY SILVER PLATE.—A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 25 at 1½ o'clock, at No. 138 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., an entire and complete set of family silver ware, consisting, in part, of 2 very rich pattern and design silver claret and Madeira pitchers; 4 very rich pattern and design silver salt-stands; elegant massive wine-slides, and decanters to match, together with silver-mounted and ivory-handle tea, dinner and dessert knives, forks and spoons, silver soup, gravy, salad and sauce ladles and spoons, and various other articles too numerous to mention.

The above sale is well worthy the attention of connoisseurs and others—the patterns for the same having been furnished at special request by the Governmental School of Art and Design at London.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 25, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at No. 94 6th-av., the entire furniture, consisting of elegant carved rosewood parlor tête-à-tête arm chairs, reception chairs, parlor chairs and ottomen in gold brocatelle, mahogany and arm chairs, extension dining table, rosewood quartette and pier tables, breakfast tables, dining-room chairs, French plate mirrors, 2 sets rich gold and purple satin window curtains, lined with silk cornices, mahogany and black walnut French bedsteads, 1 rosewood grand action piano, elegant carved marble-top dressing tables with mirrors, window curtains, velvet, tapestry and ingrain carpets, together with kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—On WEDNESDAY, April 25, 1860, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 72 Amity-st., nonlating in part of mahogany sofas, chairs, divans and ottomans in hair cloth, pier, centre and sofa tables, damask curtains and ornaments, mantle and pier glasses, tête-à-tête sofas, mahogany and black walnut French bedsteads, hair mattresses, bureau with marble top, toilet tables and glasses; also, a rosewood piano-forte, oil paintings, engravings, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, China, glassware, &c. Catalogues at the office, 35 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at 11 o'clock TUESDAY, April 24, at No. 28 Washington-place, the furniture in said house, comprising mahogany tête-à-tête, mahogany marble-top table, mahogany chair, in hair, rich dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, mahogany French bedsteads, black walnut bedsteads, washstands and chairs; mirrors, bedding, crockery, paintings, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c., &c.; and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Also, mahogany dental chair, mahogany dental case and instruments, &c. Catalogues, &c., may be had at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FAMILY SILVER PROPERTY.—On Downing-st., 1st-av., and 57th-st. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 25, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchant's Exchange, by order of the Executors of the estate of J. W. Schmidt, Jr., M. D., deceased:—Downing-st., the plot of land, with the 8 houses thereon, Nos. 14, 16, and 18½ Downing-st. 57th-st.—24 lots, with mansion and stable, on the southerly side of 57th-st., commencing on south-west corner of 1st-av; also, 1 lot with house, south side 57th-st., commencing 181ft. 6in. east of 1st-av. 1st-av.—4 lots west side of 1st-av., commencing on south-west cor. of 50th-st. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for 3 or 5 years. For maps and full particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

WM. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

ROSES AND OTHER GARDEN PLANTS.—WM. S. MCILVAIN will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 John-st., the newest and most improved sorts of Summer flowering plants, comprising roses, verbenas, dahlias, carnations, hollyhock, &c., &c., from P. Henderson, Jersey City. Descriptive catalogues. All articles sold at private sale at the average auction prices.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

TO BAKERS.—WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, by S. & J. BOGART, at Kelly's Bakery, No. 336 Pearl-st., on THURSDAY, April 26, at 12 M., a variety of bake-house utensils, troughs, bread-boxes, cake-pans and cutters of every variety. Also, a large gilt sheaf of wheat, three half-bales of choice hops, horse, harness and baker's wagon, one large counter, cases, &c.

PEET & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE—BY PEET & COLE, on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 49 Bond-st., Brooklyn, comprising a general assortment of parlor and chamber furnitnre.

Also, at 2 o'clock,

At No. 100 Vanderbilt-av., a general assortment of household furniture.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William-st., household furniture, two piano-fortes, sofas, rosewood centre tables, chairs, Brussels 3 ply carpets, mantel ornaments, chamber furniture, mirrors, oil-paintings, kitchen furniture, two sewing machines, &c.

WILLIAM WITTAAS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 223 Cherry-st., stock and fixtures of a lumber yard, pine, locust, hemlock, walnut, cherry, wagon lumber, posts, &c., together with office furniture, &c. By order of Assignee.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer—Office No. 139 Broadway.

HARDWARE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.,

THE PROPERTY OF A PRIVATE GENTLEMAN,

To be sold on THURSDAY, at No. 92 West 22d-st.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the above private residence, the entire furniture contained therein, consisting of rosewood parlor suite in brocatel and chints covers, rosewood piano, centre table oil paintings and engravings, gilt mantle clock, Brussels and ingrain carpets, lace curtains, hair mattresses, China, cut glass, silver-plated ware, &c. Also, kitchen utensils. A deposit required from all purchasers.

HENRY B. HERTS, JR., Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On THURSDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock

At No. 145 West 22d-st., near 7th-av.

Comprising rosewood parlor suites in brocatelle and velvet plush, etageres, gilt-frame pier mirrors, curtains and cornices, valuable original oil paintings, French marble clock and ornaments, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil cloths, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, cottage suits, extension dining table, China and glass ware, solid silver and silver-plated ware, beds, bedding, &c., together with the usual assortment of kitchen furniture and utensils, with which the sale will commence.

M. C. EBEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

EZRA LUDLOW, JR.,

Will sell, THIS DAY, Tuesday, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 168 West 34th-st. between 7th and 8th avs., handsome household furniture, consisting of tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany parlor suite in hair cloth, marble-top centre-table, black walnut, mahogany and enameled chamber furniture; handsome oak dining room furniture, including an extension table; mirrors, tables mattresses, feather beds, &c.; also a good assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

We would call attention to the sale of valuable property on 5th and 10th avs., Beaver, New and 34th sts., to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Full particulars and maps, &c., may be obtained at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, A. M., at No. 208 Smith-st., between Butler and Baltic sts., rosewood piano, mahogany parlor furniture tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, bedstead, oval mirror, girandoles, crockery and kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY, at 12 o'clock, A. M., at No. 112 West Warren-st., between Court and Clinton sts., splendid suite rosewood parlor furniture, green and gold satin brocatel; do. in green plush; splendid French plate mantel glass, pier glass with cornices, and table to match, superior velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, extension table, toilet, crockery and kitchen furniture all as good as new.

SAME DAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at No. 219 Degraw-st., corner of Strong-place, mahogany marble-top parlor and chamber furniture, secretary bookcase, oak extension table, Brussels and ingrain carpets, lace curtains, hair mattresses, China, cut-glass, silver-plated ware, McGregor parlor stove and heater, and kitchen furniture—all in excellent order, of the best manufacture.

SAME DAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at No. 155 Degraw, near Hicks-st., mahogany parlor furniture, walnut extension table, bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, bedding, engravings, crockery, carpets, kitchen furniture and the gas-fixtures.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers—Salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, Administrator's sale of elegant household furniture, at the private residence of 56 East 15th-st., between Union-square and Lexington-av., all the furniture, rosewood piano forte and works of art contained in said house. Parlors—Solid rosewood parlor suites, do. pier-tables and etagere, rich velvet tapestry carpets, elegant lace curtains and cornices, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, ormolu chandeliers and fixtures, rosewood 7-octave piano forte, with stool and cover; also, a few fine oil-paintings and line engravings; black walnut and oak dining-room furniture, extension table, chairs, side-board, &c.; sterling silver ware, spoons, forks, dessert set, goblets, cake baskets, carving set, &c., &c. Chamber furniture in oak, black walnut and mahogany: beds, bedding, curled hair mattresses, carpets, oil-cloths, curtains, shades, &c.; china dinner and breakfast sets, cut glass ware and table linen; also, secretary bedstead. Catalogues ready on 23d inst.

GEO. SUCH, Administrator.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers—Salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st.

THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) APRIL 24, AT 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 29 5th av., elegant household furniture, ancient and modern oil paintings, &c. Rich rosewood parlor furniture suites in satin brocatelle; solid rosewood etageres, marble-tops; solid rosewood centre tables, richly carved; tête-à-têtes, ottomans, rich velvet carpets, heavy lace and satin damask curtains with heavy gilt cornices, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, with rich consoles to match, solid oak dining-room furniture, very rich; ditto rosewood, mahogany and black walnut chamber furnitnre, beds and bedding of every description, lounges, easy chairs, tête-a-têtes, curtains, &c.; also, a 7 octave piano-forte.

SUNDRY OIL PAINTINGS.—Original paintings by Spagnoletto, Sebastian Bourdon, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Sir James Thornhill, Hogarth, Sheikin, Cnarmille, White, Brown, Carminke, Talbut, Dick, Ostade, Lancret, Battoni, Watteau, Rosen, Lilli, Mr. Speocer, Morle, Gignoux, Bonttelle, Ligton, of London, G. A. Fripp, do., Gretze, Lassalarratta, George Morland, Doughty, Momfelt, Nusher.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE EXTRA-SIZED RESIDENCE, No. 54 WEST ELEVENTH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 27, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the elegant extra-sized 4-story, high stoop brick house and lot, No. 54 West 11th-st., south side, 4 doors east of 5th-av. The house is 29 feet in width, by about 80 feet in depth, with two drawing-rooms, dining-room and library, 40 feet deep on the main floor. There are twelve bedrooms, and it is complete in every respect, with library, baths, water-closets, hot and cold water, laundry, &c., &c., and in perfect condition. Lot 29 feet in width by 94 feet 9 inches in depth. The above described premises are situated in a most pleasant and convenient neighborhood, and will in all solicitation account of the present owner leaving the City. Terms liberal. The premises can be seen by cards of admission, to be obtained of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York, where further particulars can also be had.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 Waverley-place, genteel household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite, in plush; elegant rosewood and mahogany etageres, mahogany and marble-top centre tables, brocatel lace window curtains and cornices, lace under curtains, mahogany bookcase, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, mahogany and rosewood marble-top washstands, commodes, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, wool beds, gilt frame mantel mirrors, mantel and etagere ornaments, rosewood and mahogany extension dining table, mahogany sofas and tête-à-tête, in hair-cloth. Together with a large assortment of crockery and glass ware. The above holds out an excellent opportunity to parties desirous of purchasing household furniture that is really good.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT PARTITION SALE OF IMPROVED and unimproved property, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Dayton Hobart Esq., Referee, being part of the estate of Mrs. Catherine Livingston, deceased, on WEDNESDAY, April 25, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—

Embracing 152 lots, bounded by 2d-av. and the East River, 51st, 52d and 53d sts.; 5 stores in Liberty-st., adjoining the Post-office, and 38 bouses and lots in various parts of the City. Sale without reserve.

70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 73 West 23d-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, and rosewood suites, green and gold brocotel, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, double hair mattresses, extension dining table, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, oil-cloth, mahogany commode, rosewood marble-top etagere china, glass and crockery ware, straw mattress, enamelled toilet set, Brussels stair carpets, stair rods, and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

J. MILNOR TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ON TUESDAY OF THIS week, will be sold all the contents of the dwelling No. 28 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of a fine assortment of first-class furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil paintings, 7½ octave piano-forte, rosewood case, carved legs, solid pearl keys, and a superior instrument; cut glass ware, silver and plated forks, spoons, &c., hair and spring mattresses, bedding, &c., &c., all in very good order. Sale positive, commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely, without regard to weather.

JNO. S. BARTS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—GIRARD, BETTS & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, April 25, at 10 o'clock, at No. 170 Madison-st.,

FURNITURE.—The furniture contained in the above house, consisting in part of mirrors, rosewood and mahogany chairs, sofas and tables, Brussels and ingrain carpeting, oil-cloths, bedsteads, marble-top washstands, crockery, glassware, cutlery, &c., &c., comprising a general assortment of handsome household furniture.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT MARE, WAGON AND HARNESS.—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., a beautiful bay mare, 16 hands, seven years old; black Hawk stock; warranted perfectly kind, sound and gentle in every way; a fine saddle horse, and can trot easily in 3½ minutes. Also, a light shifting-top wagon, City made. Also, light harness.

DAVID SCOTT Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, ON THE PREMises, at 3 o'clock, the elegant residence and three lots corner of Jersey av and South 7th-st., Jersey City. The above was built by the owner, without regard to cost, and in the very best manner; a beautiful laid-out garden, filled with choice fruit vines, shrubs and flowers; within a minute's walk of the ferry; the stage passes the door. A rare opportunity for merchants on the west side. Sale positive.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. In addition to our usual variety we shall offer an invoice of imported gaiters, also about 500 pairs of different kinds for account of whom it may concern. Catalogues and samples on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 25, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.,

A very fine dark grey mare, 15½ hands high, nearly 8 years old, perfectly kind and gentle in all harness, and is a good saddle horse, a child may drive her with perfect safety, and sold only for want of use.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND PAINT STOCK.—BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, April 26, 1860, at 10 o'clock, at No. 90 Warren-st., by order of assignee, the valuable stock of drugs contained in said store. Also, fixtures and furniture. Catalogues two days before sale.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

[Concluded from First Page.]

that have been said above, we order all who have participated in any way or in any manner, of whatever rank, station, or class they may be, or whether they were [illegible] mentioned or not, for whose sake this present letter has been written, and who are not sufficiently designated, or who, for any reason or pretext whatsoever, should doubt the signature, or the [illegible] of this letter, or who should be brought before [illegible], and should appeal against it, or who should ask for grace, that this document is and shall always remain, and be considered valid, and shall be invariably and incontestably observed by those to whom it refers; they shall be responsible before every judge or deputy, also before the auditors [illegible] of the Apostolic Palace, and before the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Empire, and before the *ad latere legatum* and Nuncios of the See, and before all who possess or will possess similar power, and they shall be deprived of all faculty and authority of judging or interpreting, and that, if they do, it shall be declared invalid. As the present letter, as is well known, cannot be safely published everywhere, and especially in such places where it would be most required, we will that this letter, or copies of it, shall be posted on the doors of the Lateran Church, on those of the Church of the Chancery of the Apostles (*basilica principis Apostolorum*) and on those of the Apostolic chancery and [illegible] courts (*curiæ generalis.*) in Monte Citatorio, and in the corner of the field of Fiora of the [illegible] (*in acie campi Fiorae de Urbe,*) as is usual. And the so posted and published letters, and each of [illegible], shall have the same power upon every one whom it concerns, as if they had been presented [illegible] and *personaliter*. We order that transumpts, as well as copies, of the printed letters shall be [illegible] by some public notary, and sealed by some [illegible] who holds an ecclesiastic dignity, their testimony shall be receivable in every place and in every [illegible], as well in courts of justice as in any other [illegible], and shall be valid as if they were presented [illegible] personally.

Dated at Saint Peter, Rome, under the ring of the Fisherman, 20th day of March, 1860, in the 14th year of our [illegible] pontificate. [L. S.] PIUS P. P. IX.

In the year of our Lord 1860, indict III., the 29th day of March, the fourteenth year of the Popedom of our Most Holy Lord and Father in Christ, Pius the Ninth, the present Apostolic letter was published and affixed to the doors of the Lateran and Vatican churches, the Apostolic Chancery, the great Church of the Campo, and at the top of the field of Flora, by me, Luigi Serafini, Apostolical Curator.

PHILIPPUS OSSANI, Magister Curiæ.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The insurrection in Sicily is spreading, and the disaffection of troops from Naples continues.

An insurrection has broken out in Naples. The Royal troops carried the convent by assault, after having effected a breach, and the rebels and their arms were captured, and the demonstration in Naples is crushed. The streets were cleared by patrols.

The King of Sardinia was about to make a tour of inspection through his new dominions, the British Ambassador, (by orders from London,) and the Russian Court accompanying him. The Parliament of Turin would adjourn to enable the members to join the Royal cortège.

CAMERATA had arrived at Turin and taken his place in the Chamber of Representatives.

Accounts from Turin state that the proceedings of Parliament have been interrupted by a sad event, Gen'l GIFFINI, aged 76, the father of the House, having been struck with apoplexy and remaining in a hopeless condition.

GERMANY.

There has been a great Anti-Austrian demonstration at Pesth, the Capital, the occasion being the funeral of a student who died of injuries received from the police in the recent demonstration. Six thousand persons followed the corpse to the grave amidst patriotic cries. The police did not interfere, and there was no disorder.

The Grand Duke of Baden, despite the vote of the Second Chamber, had proclaimed the independence of the Catholic Church. He declares that the provisions of the concordat shall be sanctioned and special laws ordained.

The German States of the Rhine are making special defensive preparations.

It remains very improbable that Austria will allow herself to become a member of a congress or conference, whoever may be the proposing parties of such a diplomatic meeting. The conviction seems to prevail here that she has nothing to hope from the Powers just now, and that the best policy is for her to keep aloof until another revolution of the wheel of Fortune has taken place.

RUSSIA.

To put a stop to the exportation of silver money beyond their Asiatic frontiers, the Russian Government have resolved to diminish the intrinsic value of their coin by 15 per cent.

CHINA.

A Chinese mail, daled Peking, Feb. 3, has arrived in St. Patersburg, of which the following are the most interesting advices:

SHEVAN, the hero of the Peiho, has been called to Peking, to take his place in a council of war convened for the purpose of devising the best measures of defence against the expected attack of England and France. Independently of the Gulf of Pechelee, Chanhaifwan is being provided with strong fortifications, and a Mongol and Tartar force has been directed in that locality. His Excellency HUACHANA, the same who took a part in the late negotiations with the European Powers, has been granted an audience of the Emperor, and immediately after this mark of condescension on the part of his sovereign found it advisable to dispatch himself by poison. HUI-LJAU is also in disgrace. I-CHAU, who signed the Aihun treaty with Russia, had to spend a fortnight in the antechamber of the Emperor, when he was at length admitted. It is not mentioned whether the interview was conducive to that dignitary's bodily welfare, or the reverse.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, April 11.

COTTON—The sales of Monday and Tuesday were 12,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and for export. The market closed dull with a declining tendency, particularly for the inferior qualities, and quotations are irregular.

STATE OF TRADE.

The Manchester market was quiet, and in some cases previous prices were barely sustained.

BREADSTUFFS—RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Flour firm at 24s.@30s. Wheat firm and holders demanding an advance. Sales of red at 10s. 8d.@10s 9d. and white at 10s. 9d.@12s. 6d. Corn advanced 6d.@1s.; yellow, 34s. 6d.@35s. 6d.; white, 37s.@38s.

PROVISIONS—WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report Beef quiet and buyers demanding a reduction. Pork steady. Bacon quiet and easier, but quotations unchanged.

PRODUCE—Resin dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm and slightly advanced. SUGAR firm. COFFEE quiet. RICE quiet. ASHES quiet. The holidays produce quietness in all articles.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull, but steady. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE firm. TEA dull. TALLOW at 56s.@56s. 6d. RICE quiet. LINSEED OIL 27s. 9d.@28s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market for American Stocks had an upward tendency. Illinois Central Shares 43 discount; do. 7 ₱ cent bonds 78¾; New-York Central Shares 69; Erie Shares 11; Pennsylvania Central Shares 37@40; do. 6s. 1st mortgage 88@89.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Tuesday at 94¼@94⅜ for Money and Account.

Latest via Queenstown.

LONDON, Thursday, April 12.

The tightness in the Money market had an unfavorable effect on the Stock market, and the funds closed ¼ lower than yesterday. The reaction in the share market was more decided. Money was very active, and 5½ ₱ cent. was demanded in many instances for short bills. The Colonial Produce market opened dull. The Bank having raised its rate of discount ½ ₱ cent., Consols closed at 94⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, April 12—P. M.

COTTON—Sales yesterday and to-day 20,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is unchanged, but prices are irregular and favor buyers.

BREADSTUFFS firm, with a good demand.

PROVISIONS quiet.

PRODUCE quiet.

LONDON, Thursday, April 12—P. M.

The Bank of England has advanced its rate of interest to 5 ₱ cent.

Consols close at 94¼@94⅜ for Money, and 94⅛@94¼ for Account.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York Josephine, at Oporto; Far ward, at Marseilles.

Arrived from Mobile—Bridgewater, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Julius, Monmouth and Canada, at Havre; Bellewood, Aurora, General Windham and Marcia Greenleaf, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Galveston—Victorine, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Key West—S. E. Mallory, at Liverpool.

NEW-JERSEY.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—On Saturday last, as the 7 A. M. Dunkirk Express on the New-York and Erie road was rounding a curve near the Goshen depôt, a girl 13 years of age, daughter of RICHARD McGOWAN, was struck by the locomotive, throwing her some 40 feet and causing injuries that resulted in her death a short time afterwards. The girl was walking on the track for the purpose of ascertaining if her father, who is a brakeman, was upon a freight train which was coming in at the time from the opposite direction. An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death was rendered....At Paterson, the same day, a boy whose name was not ascertained, was killed by attempting to jump upon some cars attached to the drill-engine, but missing his hold, fell underneath the wheels and was instantly killed.

THE SUSSEX CITY MURDER.—The Coroner informed the Jury, in the case of the murdered woman found in the water, that he was without further information; and he accordingly adjourned the inquest for a week.

SENT UP.—GEORGE GRIFFIN, who was arrested on Sunday morning in Jersey City with some deeds, clothing, and other articles in his possession, was sent to the County Jail yesterday morning by Recorder BEDFORD for 60 days.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

SERMONS FROM STONES.—Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, last Sunday evening preached a sermon to his people from Exodus, XII., 41. His subject was: *Moving, as a Means of Christian Discipline.* He illustrated the great principle of *motion* in the Universe, dwelt upon the necessity of *activity* in the Church, and then narrowed his theme to the present day and time, drawing from the great moving-day of Israel eloquent lessons for those of his congregation who were about to "rehearse Exodus."

COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, when the report of the Committee on Water-Rates was taken up for consideration. Without reaching a vote upon the report, the Board adjourned to Thursday evening.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—JAMES SNYDER, farmer, residing in Hempstead, was stopped near the toll-gate just east of Jamaica, Saturday night, by two ruffians, who robbed him of all the money on his person, amounting to about $5, and then let him depart without injury.

INSTALLATION.—Rev. T. L. CUYLER will be installed Pastor of the Park Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, this evening. Rev. Prof. HITCHCOCK will deliver the discourse.

Staten Island.

PROBABLE MURDER.—Early on Sunday morning, Mr. JOAB WOOD, a respectable citizen of Rossville about 50 years of age, was found lying in a barnyard, about three miles from home. He had received a severe cut across the temple, and his body was much bruised and mangled. The appearance of his clothes gave evidence that he had gone through with a severe struggle, for they were nearly torn from him, and his pockets had been rifled of their contents. Mr. Woon left home about 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, to purchase a quantity of eggs, and after having accomplished his errand, started for home, stopping on the way at a house in the neighborhood, which he left about 10 o'clock. A spot on the road near where Mr. Woon was found, was trampled as if there had been a serious contest, and it is generally supposed that the unfortunate man, although he had but little money on his person, was attacked for the purpose of robbery. Mr. Woon was a temperate and peaceable man, and was much respected by his neighbors. It is doubtful if he survives his injuries. The authorities of Richmond County are making every exertion to detect the perpetrators of the assault.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.—The Staten Island Railroad was opened to the public, yesterday, as far as Ettingville, about eight miles from Vanderbilt's Landing. It is expected that it will be completed, in a month, to Tottenville—sixteen miles—where it will connect by ferry boat with the trains to Philadelphia, by the Camden and Amboy line. During the Winter, when the Kilns are closed by ice, this route will be of practical advantage. Its officers are ALBERT JOURNEAY, Jr., President; CHARLES H. CHANDLER, Secretary; STEPHEN SAGUINE, Treasurer.

From Venezuela.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION—THE REBELS CONFIDENT—AFFAIRS IN NEW-GRANADA.

Files of *El Comercio* of La Guayra to April 3, are at hand. From official accounts, it appears that the Government forces were getting the upper hand of the rebels. Their General, RUDOLFO CALDERON, had surrendered himself.

A report that four schooners and a brigantine had been seen at anchor near the Island of Blanguilla was explained on the 27th of March, by a proclamation issued by the rebels and dated on that day, which claimed that a squadron of four schooners and a brigantine was on its way to the coast. It also affirmed that the amnesty of the Government had not produced the beneficial results which were expected to result from it. FALCON has received supplies from New-Granada, and was reorganizing his forces; SOTILLO was making preparations to attack Maturin, Barcelona and Cumana. From these signs of activity on the part of their leaders, the rebels professed to be confident of their speedy triumph.

The British Vice-Consul, FREDERICK STAOKY, Esq., had been convicted of conspiracy against the Government, and sentenced to perpetual banishment.

The Senate had not yet commenced its session for want of a quorum.

The Government had called into service a large corps of volunteer riflemen. Nearly all the able-bodied citizens of La Guayra had offered their services to the State.

From New-Granada we have news that a great revolution had broken out, with Gen. MOSQUERA at the head of it. The object is to create an independent republic out of the State of Canca, and part of Ecuador.

From Mexico.

ENGLISH MEDIATION—JUDGMENTS FOR PROPERTY DESTROYED AT VERA CRUZ—A NEW FORCED LOAN.

Letters to the New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 18th give details of the intelligence already received from Vera CRUZ *via* Havana. One dated Mexico, March 28, says:

There was an attempt at a *pronunciamiento* made here last night by the Puros, but, as usual, it failed for want of management, energy and courage, qualities of which the Liberals of Mexico are entirely void.

The English Government have offered a plan of reconciliation between the belligerent parties. It is said that the Vera Cruz people have accepted it, while MIRAMON continued his fire upon the town two days after the mediation had been offered, thereby, it seems to me, giving the most positive refusal. However, Mr. MATTHEWS, the British Minister here, has presented his note to the Government in this city, the reply to which has not yet been given.

The Conservative party are extremely dejected, and the English intervention frightens them much.

The proposition is this: A truce of six months at the utmost, during which a Congress is to be elected by the different States of the Republic. This Congress is to be united in Jalapa, declared neutral ground, under the protection of the English Government, and if necessary of English troops. The Congress voted by the nation is to make a new Constitution, which will be recognized, protected and enforced by England.

The *Picayune* says that President JOAREZ has issued a decree indemnifying all the sufferers by the late bombardment of Vera Cruz, deriving the means for doing so from the sale of Church property confiscated to the State last July. From the terms of the decree, however, it would appear that the benefits of the same extend only to those who shall repair their losses. The certified expenses of the repairs must be presented to the Treasury Department, and only upon such presentment will cognizance be taken of them. This, hard as it may seem, will doubtless insure the reconstruction of the city. As to the amount of property destroyed, necessarily, in defence of the city, and by the bombardment itself, the best authorities estimate it at between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. It is expressly stated, however, that the losses have fallen heavier upon the friends of the besieging party, who are entitled to no indemnity.

The correspondent of the *Trait d'Union*, writing from the City of Mexico, on the 27th, says that the Government is again sorely in want of money, and that there is talk of a new forced loan of 5 per cent. on all capital.

By a decree recently issued, Mr. HAMMEKEN, who had been engaged in constructing a railroad from the capital to Tacubaya, had been subjected to heavy loss.

The Young Men's Christian Confederation.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION AT NEW-ORLEANS.

At the fourth day's session of the Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations, at New-Orleans the following suggestions were received from the Committee on Associations:

That associate members be received into the several Associations without any restrictions save that of voting on questions involving the Constitution or holding the offices of President and Vice-President.

That in other respects they be entitled to all the rights and privileges, and subjected to all the various labors devolving upon active members. That all practicable influences be exerted upon them by the active members to induce them to attend the regular and devotional meetings, and use all prudent means to interest them and fully to enlist their feelings in the cause by assigning them work to do, and allowing them free and unrestrained participation in all the discussions and deliberations of the body.

Let them hold office and vote, and let them be placed upon Committees at the discretion of the President. Thus will they soon be induced to feel that they are really members of the Young Men's Christian Association, and will engage more actively with us.

Your Committee, in order to give tangible form to these suggestions, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That it ha recommended that the associate membership be allowed to vote on all questions save those touching the Constitution; and that they be eligible to hold any office except those of President and Vice-President, and that, saving these restrictions, they be otherwise entitled to all the rights and privileges pertaining to active membership.

The report was amended by inserting "Corresponding Secretary," and, after further discussion, was indefinitely postponed.

The Committee on Confederation reported that five cities had been presented to their consideration at which to hold the next Convention, viz.: Cleveland, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; Louisville, Ky.; St. Louis, Mo., and Washington, D. C., a sixth city was Cincinnati, Ohio. The Committee further reported that they recommended Louisville, Ky. As the most desirable place in which to hold the next Convention.

A Reward of Merit.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please to suggest to the Common Council the propriety of making an appropriation to pay the expenses of the patriotic Legislators who continued in session, without fee or reward, for nearly a week after the constitutional close of their term, for the exclusive benefit of this City? A public dinner, also, would not be inappropriate. Let them even be presented with the Freedom of the City, but not in a gold snuff-box. Such an act might be thought to have an offensive allusion. But beg the Aldermen to emit shewing them our public institutions; it would be decidedly indelicate. Some of these, particularly on Blackwell's Island, might awaken disagreeable reflections.

CIVIS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Schiedam Schnapps Case.

Udolpho Wolfe vs. *Emile Goulard.*—This is an action to restrain the defendant from the manufacture and sale of Schiedam Schnapps, the plaintiff alleging that he alone is entitled to the use of that trade mark, having first introduced it.

The case was up some time since before Justice INGRAHAM, at Chambers, on a motion for injunction, which, however, after a long investigation, was denied. The action is now on for trial before Justice LEONARD, at the Special Term of the Supreme Court, and the parties whose affidavits were taken on the former motion are now on the stand for examination. The case is still on, and will probably occupy several days.

Henry E. Davies, Jr., and John Slosson for plaintiff; Gilbert Dean for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Ogilvie* vs. *Fowler.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to the defendant to amend within ten days on payment of costs.

LEONARD, J.—*Cox* vs. *Beckwith.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to the defendant to amend within twenty days, with costs to abide event. *Hoffman* vs. *Bowman et al.*—Judgment for defendants on demurrer, with costs, unless plaintiff discontinues as to Fishel; if so, then demurrer overruled, with leave to defendants, Newman and wife, to amend within twenty days. Costs to abide event.

CHAMBERS.

BONNEY, J.—*Robbins* vs. *Leithel et al.*—Motion, with $5 costs, to abide event.

Court Calendar for Tuesday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—No. 45.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 965, 551, 121, 703, 321, 819, 681, 683, 843, 923, 319, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1041. *Part II.*—Nos. 756, 845, 896, 900, 902, 790, 810, 856, 858, 168, 710, 772, 794, 824, 826, 730, 772, 556, 906, 908.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 105. 145, 159, 122, 151, 13, 73, 117, 136, 146, 147, 153, 152, 163, 185, 174, 199, 158½, 106, 200, 201.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 420, 466, 372, 472, 474, 476, 478, 400, 338, 442, 448, 396, 434, 344.

[Advertisement.]

TURNER BROTHERS, Manufacturers of TURNER'S Forest Wine Bitters, Blackberry Brandy, Gingar Wine, Cordials and Syrups of every description.

We use no stock in our manufacture except of the very finest quality.

Our goods improve by age, and keep in every climate, giving the wholesale dealers a decided advantage in keeping large stocks, as the improvement in quality will add more to their value than double the interest on the money. They are sold for export to nearly every country in the habitable globe, and very highly recommended for their extra quality and fine flavor by natives of the extreme North, as well as in the tropical climates, where fevers are prevalent.

This is the sixteenth year (1860) since establishing our business, (we are pleased to say.) In that time the same has increased over five hundred per cent., with the present increase at a much greater rate, and is now the largest and most extensive of anything of the kind either in Europe or America.

Sold by the principal merchants in nearly every town in the Union.

TURNER BROTHERS, Proprietors, Nos. 350, 352, 354 and 356 Washington-street, New York.

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TURNER BROTHERS, Proprietors, Corner Broadway and Front-street, San Francisco, Cal.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Tic doloureux, that worst of pains, is mastered by these Pills. We have any quantity of testimonials, proving their wonderful efficacy after a few doses. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

LIVELY.—The Sensation Hat for young men, the invention of KNOX, is doing its mission finely. Its beauty, durability and comfort are beyond all praise. Young man, talking to you like a father, we say go to No. 212 Broadway, and secure a Sensation.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—New Gas Fixtures for the Spring trade, superior to any ever offered before, will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, removed to No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

WARNER, PECK & Co.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 23.

$5,000	U. S. 6's, 1874	103¾	
1,000	N'th Car. S. 6's	96	
1,000	do	96¾	
3 000	Miss. State 6's	84¾	
53,000	do	84¾	
10,000	do	b40	84¾
5,000	do	s10	84½
6,000	Min. S. & p.c. Bd.		108
2,000	Erie R. 1st M. Bs.		101
11,000	E. R. 4th M. Bs.		66
4 000	Hnd. R.R. 2d M		101¾
1 000	Mich. S. 1st M. B.		84
5 000	Mich. S. 2d M. B.		49
2,6 0	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.		88½
2,000	N. J. Cen 1st M. B.		102
2,000	Del. & Tol. R.		58
46	Manhattan Bank		140
12	Merchants' Bank		107¾
17	Bank of Commerce		100
9	Nassau Bank		102
12	Corn Ex. Bank		100
50	Continental Bank		102
46	Del. & Hud. Cal Co.		98
50	Pacific M. S. Co	s30	105
100	do	b60	105¾
166	do		105
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	s30	78¾
50	do		79¾
1285	do		78¾
50	do	s10	79¾
150	do	s10	79¾
600	do	b60	79¾
50	Erie Railroad	b60	17
305	do		17
75	do		17¾
77	Erie R. Asserted S.		17
25	Harlem Railroad		13½
200	Brooklyn City R.		118
200	Reading Railroad		43¾
1300	do	b60	43¾
500	do		43¾
600	do		43¾
100	do	s16	43¾

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Ohio R. 6's, 1886		108¾
5,000	Cal. State 7's		90¾
7 000	N'th Caro. S. 6's		96¾
25,000	Miss. S. 6's	s10	84
6,000	Erie R. 4'h M. Bs		65
2 000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.		88½
17 000	Mich C. K. s p c		
	1st M. S. F. Con. Bds.		94
1 000	Ra'm R 3d M. Bs.		78¾
75	Pacific Mail S. Co.		105
150	do	s10	105
200	do	b30	105
50	do		104½
50	Canton Co.		21¾
65	N. Y. Cen. R.		79¾
150	do	s30	79¾
200	do	s60	79¾
100	do	b30	79¾
250	do		79¾
100	Erie Railroad		17¾
25	Hud. R. Railroad		41¾
50	do	b30	41¾
50	do		41¾
100	Reading R'd	b60	43¾
12	Mich. Cen. R.		49¾
50	do	s10	49
150	do		49
150	do	h10	49
100	do	s60	48¾
300	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	b60	13¾
50	do	b60	13¾
300	do		13¾
75	do		13
100	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	b60	21¾
450	do		24¾
100	do	b18	24¾
300	do	h10	24¾
20	Illinois Cen. R. Scrip		80
150	do		69½
150	do	b60	69¾
50	do		69¾
650	Galena & Chicago R.		63½
450	do		64
50	do	h10	64
50	do	b30	64
100	do	b60	64¾
100	do	h30	64¾
100	do	s60	64
500	Clev. & Toledo R.		30¾
750	do		30½
500	do	b30	30¾
300	do	b60	30¾
800	do		30¾
850	do		30½
100	do	s60	30
1000	do	s30	29¾
200	do		30
150	Chic. & R. I. R.		64¾
1200	do		64
50	do	h10	64
50	do	h30	84½
50	do	h60	84¾
26	Ch., B. & Q. R.	b60	64
48	Del., L. & W. R.		85

MONDAY, April 23—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York on Saturday, April 21, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of April 14:

Decrease in Loans	$1,470,147
Decrease in Specie	393,668
Increase in Circulation	15.152
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	2,511.095

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	April 23 1860	April 21, 1860	April 14, 1860.
Capital	$68,324,000	$69,433,000	$69,433,000
Loans	129,192,807	128,445,868	129,619.015
Specie	26,068,156	23,233,314	23,626,982
Circulation	8,289,112	8.790,459	8,775,297
Gross Deposits	112 627.267	108,295.380	109,151,197
Exchanged	23.571,463	25,908,882	24,253,604
Undrawn	88.955.811	82,386,498	84,897,593
In Sub-Treasury	5,894,810	7,531,483	7,413,975

The Bank return this afternoon shows a larger reduction in Loans and Discounts than from the marked ease in Money last week was generally anticipated on the Street. We hear that the amount of mercantile bills falling due in the course of the present month is largely in advence of the new paper now making; so that the present and last week's curtailments are wholly of an involuntary nature. Some of the Banks we know have not been able to fill up their lines without taking short paper at 5 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, and others have accepted October bills at 6 ₱ cent. The Specie average is about the figure anticipated. The net Deposit line is heavily reduced by the large volume of daily exchanges on settlements through the Clearing-house, which average $25,908,000 ₱ day, as against $24,253,000 ₱ day through the previous week. The market for Money to-day shows no change in rates from last week, and scarcely the average movement in either Discounts or temporary Loans. The further advance to 5 ₱ cent. in London, reported (somewhat unexpectedly) by telegraph this forenoon, produces the rather strange anomoly, an exact correspondence in the rates of Money in New-York and London, and of course the first impression is that this state of things cannot long be maintained. Under ordinary circumstances it probably would not be, but the season is an exceptionable one in the way of the Foreign Exchanges, and while the rates may soon be advanced to Specie point, thus inducing a moderate export movement of Bullion, the demand, present or prospective, is not such as to threaten disturbance to the ease in the Money market. The terms on London have been raised to 109¼ for the *Persia's* mail, and on Paris to f.5.16¼. The business thus far is moderate, though the Bankers report that about as much is done at the advance as under the recent stereotyped figure of 108¾. On Paris the rate is f.5.16¼. The engagements of Bullion for this steamer promise only $600,000 at present. Sight Bills are offered on London at 110, and even a small fraction less, which is cheaper than the 60 day rate, allowing 5 ₱ cent. interest on the other side.

The cause of the additional rise in interest at the Bank of England is not reported by telegraph. The latest dispatch comes from Queenstown, so that we shall not heve the particulars until the arrival of the Cunarder of April 14, due at this port about Thursday next. The inference, from the very moderate effect on the English Funds, is, that the trade demand for Money, rather than any political event or apprehension, influenced the change. The mail by the Hamburg steamer is to April 10 from London, when Money was lower on the Stock Exchange, and in no very active request at the Bank. One of the Australian Railways was a large borrower, and this demand assisted to keep the rate to 4½ for short discounts. American Securities, with the exception of Illinois Central, were rather firmer. The following are the latest figures:

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
Maryland 6 ₱ cent. red	96 to 97	
United States 5 p. a. red. '74	6½ to 99¾	
Virginia State, 6 ₱ cent	83 to 84	
Do., 5 ₱ cent	85 to 86	
Illinois Cen. 5 ₱ ct. red. 1875	76 to 77	x. c.
Do., 7 ₱ cent. red. 1875	79 to 80	79¾
Do., do., Fr. Land red. 1860	89½ to 90¾	
De., $100 shares, $70 paid	44 to 42	dis. 43 dis.
Do., $100 shares, all paid	84 to 86	
Mis. Can. 8 ₱ cent. sen. '60	85 to 90	
Do. 8 ₱ cent., 1860	82 to 84	
Do., 8 ₱ cent. 1st mortgage (sink. f.) '62	83 to 84	
Do., $100 shares	35 to 40	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ₱ s't. (sinking fund) 1885	85 to 65	
Do., $100 shares	5 to 10	
New-York Central, 6 ₱ ct., (sinking fund) 1868	86 to 87	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1864	92 to 94	
Do., 7 ₱ ct., (sink. f.) 1876	92 to 94	
Do., $100 shares	68 to 76	69
New-York and Erie 1st Mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1867	80 to 61	
Do., 2d mort., 1859	80 to 85	
Do., 3d mort. '63, assented	68 to 76	
Do., Bonds, 1868, '71, '75, assented	26 to 22	
Do., shares, assented	10¾ to 11¾	11
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds, 1st mortgage, conv., 6 ₱ ct.	86 to 90	
Do., 2d mort. 6 ₱ ct. Ster.	80 to 81	x. a.
Do., $50 shares	37 to 40	
Philadelphia & Reading bds. 6 ₱ cent., 1860	78 to 80	x. h.
Do., 6 ₱ cent. 1870	70. to 78	x. o.
Do., $50 shares	15 to 20	

Our Stock Exchange opened with some degree of steadiness early in the day, and the first indications were of recovery from the reaction on Saturday afternoon. But on the announcement of the English news sellers showed more eagerness to realize or put out contracts, and an additional decline of ¼@½ ₱ cent. was accepted on New-York Central, and this stock influenced Reading and several of the Western Roads, as the dealings of the day progressed. A heavy demand, however, was shown for Galena and Cleveland and Toledo, and no very free offers were made to sell New-York Central at the decline, so that at the close in the afternoon the general feeling was rather steady than weak, New-York and Erie shares advanced to 18 ₱ cent., while the mortgages of the Company were irregular—the firsts, seconds and thirds firm, and the fourths and fifths weaker. The State Stocks were in renewed demand, and some heavy purchases of Missouri were made at the early Board at 84⅜, though closing ¼ lower in the afternoon. The Federal 5 ₱ cents were firm, with some considerable private purchases at 103@103½ ₱ cent. for the coupons, and 103¾ for the registered. A line of $70,000 of the former was sold by a Washington house to close out their interest. The general market, after an amount of business below the average of the daily sales of last week, closed on the Share list from ¼ to ¾ ₱ cent. below the latest quotations of Saturday afternoon: New-York Central, 79½; Toledo, 29¾; Rock Island, 63⅞; Galena, 63¾; Pacific Mail, 105; Panama, 136½; Michigan Guaranteed, 23¾@24; Common stock, 12¾@13; Illinois Central, 59¾; Reading, 43⅛@⅜; and Hudson River, 41@41½ ₱ cent.; State and Federal stocks steady.

We take pleasure in directing the attention of our mercantile readers to the card of the new Law and Collection firm of Messrs. COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND, who combine, with long practice in the Courts, a wide and responsible correspondence, and ample means of their own as Collecting Agents and Attorneys.

In a note to the New-York *Tribune* of this morning, Mr. EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, formerly in the exclusive management of the Michigan Southern, replies to an anonymous intimation in one of the afternoon papers that *he* controls the present Board, although not an active member, as follows:

First—My participation in the "control" of that Company terminated in October, 1855. Up to that time I had been one of the active managers; since that time I have not occupied any responsible position in the Company, nor have I, in any sense of the word, exercised any "control" in relation to it, except *for a period of less than four months*, extending from May to August, 1857.

When my connection with it ceased, in 1855, its capital stock and debt were less than $13,250,000; its gross earnings were nearly $3,000 000; its stock was current at par in the market; its dividends were satisfactory to its stockholders; its credit was unquestioned, and it had never suffered protest upon its paper, or default in payment of its interest.

Between October, 1855, and the Spring of 1857, during all which time I was absent from the country and had no part in the management of the Company, its liabilities for capital stock and debt had increased $4,500,000, and reached at the latter period $17,700,000.

For the sole purpose of aiding to provide for that part of the debt which was floating and unfunded, and which then exceeded $2,500,000, I consented, in May, 1857, to take office in the Company temporarily; and I retained that official position *less than four months*, when I voluntarily retired from it.

Second—During that period of less than four months the Board of Directors, of which I was a member, provided one million and a half of dollars ($1,500,000) in money, which was appropriated towards the payment of the Company's floating debt—every dollar of which debt had been contracted without any agency of mine, while I was not acting as a manager, and was not even in the country. The $1 500,000 above mentioned was provided by Capital Stock, and did not add to the Company's debt.

Third—I repeat, therefore, that my connection with the management of the Company really terminated in 1855, when its stock and debt liabilities were less than $13,250,000, and it was prosperous in all its affairs.

Fourth—I make this statement not with a view to reflect upon any administration, or upon any policy of the Company, or of any of its managers since 1855; but simply that those who are not familiar with the facts may not be misled by such misstatements as those to which I have referred. I merely add that I have not taken any part in the canvass now pending with a view to the next election; and it is perfectly well known that I prefer not again to be elected a member of the Board.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1860.

BANKS OF NEW-JERSEY.

	April, 1860.	January, 1860.
Capital stock	$7,893,589 00	$7,884,412 00
Circulation	6,427,863 00	4 811,832 00
Deposits	5,977,076 48	5,669,412 78
Dividends unpaid	104,984 95	74,022 85
Due to other Banks	835,818 60	1,141,564 04
Other debts	8.727 78	29,068 75
Surplus	1.496,776 39	1,397,772 69
Bills discounted	15,537,255 03	14.909,174 65
Specie	916.776 10	940,700 82
Due by other Banks	2,874,920 92	2,395,028 22
Notes, checks, &c.	859,074 91	662,196 69
Real estate	449 684 52	446 202 22
Stocks	956,651 45	952,911 39
Other assets	501,387 46	500,684 64

BANKS OF MISSOURI.

	March 31.	Dec. 31.
Capital

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2682. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND DAY.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MEETING.

Caleb Cushing Chosen Permanent Chairman.

DOUGLAS STILL IN THE LEAD.

Each Member, if Uninstructed, to have an Independent Vote.

A Platform First, and a Nomination Afterwards.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, April 24.

The usual row is in progress. A determination exists to cut off debate on the adoption of the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization. Mr. CLARK, of Mississippi, objected to its reception. Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, with great emphasis, sustained it. Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, announced his complete fealty to the South, and stated that he would vote for no man who was not a favorite of the South. Mr. RICHARDSON arose, and with vehement gesture, declined to follow this bell-wether, and asked whether he was to be directed or aided by converts of three years and two months standing. Great excitement ensued. Members called to order. Some hissed. Mr. RANDALL felt in all his pockets for a card. He finally found an old envelope, and matters for a moment looked squally. Mr. RICHARDSON, with coat sleeves rolled up, and hands on paunch, charged the little man, who smiled a pitying smile, and reiterated his belief that old rams were better leaders than such very young sheep, and proceeded in the manner peculiar to Western natives, with florid complexions, to express his decided antipathy to the manner in which certain gentlemen endeavored to bring in, at this stage of the Convention, their Presidential preferences. Mr. RUSSELL, of Virginia, attempted to continue the debate, but though he tried his prettiest the Chair would not recognize him, and he was decidedly snubbed. For several minutes the Chair discussed points of order with delegates all over the hall, and finally, seeing that water would soon be ten feet deep, appointed Messrs. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, and CLARK, of Mississippi, to conduct Mr. CUSHING to the Chair, and proceeded to deliver his parting address.

Said address was flowery in the extreme. He deprecated sectionalism about ten minutes in good style. He eulogized harmony five minutes, in an able manner. He described the origin, rise, progress and final career "of ya grate Mississippi Rivah," some six minutes, feelingly; took up the Democratic Party carefully, spoke on it tenderly, and finally, in his own peculiarly dignified and graceful manner, yielded his seat to his successor, while the refreshed and entertained delegates, reporters, and outsiders applauded to the echo.

Mr. CUSHING'S speech was, like all his others, carefully prepared, written, and mailed to the Boston *Post*.

Mayor WOOD'S argument before the Committee was a very able effort, and has won him a host of friends.

The leading tickets to-day were:

President, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois; *Vice-President*, ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia.

President, JAMES L. ORR, of South Carolina; *Vice-President*, WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, of New-Jersey.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, April 24—P. M.

After Gen. CUSHING had called the House to order, Mr. RICHARDSON explained that his remarks concerning RANDALL were only in fun, and that he was the last to insult a senior. RANDALL was not disposed to be pleased, and said he was born at the same time with RICHARDSON. This brought up RICHARDSON, who said he apologized simply because it was his duty; no fear of consequences impelled his action.

Mr. COCHRANE'S voice having failed him, FAIRFIELD supplied his place before the Credential Committee, and introduced strong Soft affidavits.

WOOD replied in a speech of great power. He said that if SMALLEY'S unfair course was to be a precedent, he would prophesy great dissatisfaction among the people. He took very high grounds. He dared the Committee to exclude him in the face of the consequences. He predicts that there would never be another National Democratic Convention if his delegation is excluded. His bold fearless manner, his line of argument, and his evident consciousness of power produced a great impression on the Committee, and he has made a host of friends in the Convention. The Committee will exclude him. Two reports will be presented, and the music will then begin. His friends will ask that WOOD may be allowed to address the Convention. WOOD has not been at the Hall, and will not go in unless he goes as a delegate.

The GUTHRIE stock rises, but DOUGLAS is ahead.

The contestants from Illinois and Massachusetts are before the Credential Committee to-night.

Strawberries, Green Peas, straw hats and claret punches are all the rage; I hope the claret will be punched in no pugilistic sense, but matters do look a little squally. HOWARD.

THE IMPRESSION AT WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 24.

The dispatches from Charleston have greatly elated the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS. The Secretary of War has received a dispatch saying that Mr. DOUGLAS would be nominated on the second or third ballot. The Democratic Head-quarters are surrounded by a great crowd, anxious to hear the last news from Charleston.

Messrs. FLORENCE and DIMMICK, of Pennsylvania, Administration Democrats, have expressed the opinion that Mr. GUTHRIE would poll a larger vote in that State than any other man. Even this will be telegraphed to Charleston to influence the action of the Convention.

There are large gatherings again to-night at the Republican and Democratic head-quarters awaiting the news. The interest increases to learn the latest intelligence. P.

From the Associated Press.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, April 24.

The National Democratic Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported in favor of Hon. CALEB CUSHING for President, and one Vice-President and Secretary from each State in the Union. Those of New-York are Erastus Corning and Edward Cooper; Maryland, W. D. Bowie and B. F. Lowe; Pennsylvania, Thomas Cunningham and F. Van Zandt.

A dispatch from Washington was shown around the Hall from a member of the Cabinet, declaring that the reports of dissension in the Cabinet growing out of WALKER'S testimony are entirely destitute of foundation, and that the Cabinet were never more entirely harmonious.

The Committee on Permanent Organization also reported an additional rule, to wit: that in any State in which it has not been provided or directed by its State Convention how its vote may be given, the Convention will recognize the right of each delegate to cast his individual vote.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, made a strong appeal for harmony. If harmony did not prevail here, the nominations to be made would not be worth the paper on which they were recorded, when brought before the people. He was in favor of the rule. Every delegate should be permitted to cast his vote in accordance with his convictions and those of his constituents. Pennsylvania had never voted as a unit except when their sentiment was unanimous. He closed by demanding the previous question, and the vote was then taken on that part of the report relating to presiding officers, and it was adopted unanimously

Mr. FLOURNOY then returned thanks, counselling moderation and harmony. We are all marching under one flag. The Democratic Party has but one flag—the flag of our country. He denounced sectionalism, and hoped no more allusions would be made to such divisions.

Hon. CALEB CUSHING was introduced to the Convention, and, after the cheering had subsided, he said:

Gentlemen of the Convention:

I respectfully tender to you my most earnest expression of profound gratitude for the honor which you have this day done me in appointing me to preside over your deliberations. It is, however, a responsible duty imposed, much more than a high honor conferred. In the discharging of that duty, in the direction of business and of debate, and on the preservation of order it shall be my constant endeavor faithfully and impartially to officiate as your Minister and not humbly to reflect your will. In a great deliberative assembly like this it is not the presiding officer in whom strength resides. It is not his strength, but yours—your intelligence—your sense of order—your instinct of self-respect. I rely, gentlemen, confidently upon you, not upon myself, for the prompt and parliamentary dispatch of the business of the Convention. Gentlemen, you have come here from the green hills of the Eastern States, from the rich States of the imperial centre, from the sun-lighted plains of the South, from the fertile States of the mighty basin of the Mississippi, from the golden shores of the distant Oregon and California. You have come hither in the exercise of the highest functions of a free people, to participate in the election of the future rulers of the Republic. You do this as the representatives of the Democratic Party—of that great party of the Union whose proud mission it is to maintain the public liberties, to reconcile popular freedom with constitutional order, to maintain the sacred reserved rights of the Sovereign States. [Loud and long-continued applause.] To stand, in a word, the perpetual sentinels of the outposts of the Constitution. [Cries of "That's the talk," and enthusiastic cheers.] Oure, gentlemen, is the motto inscribed on that scroll in the hands of the monumental statue of the great statesman of South Carolina: "Truth, Justice, and the Constitution. [Loud cheers.] Opposed to us are those who labor to overthrow the Constitution, under the false and insidious pretence of supporting those who are desiring to produce in this country a permanent sectional conspiracy—a traitorous sectional conspiracy of one half of the States against the other half; those who, impelled by the stupid and half insane spirit of faction and fanaticism, would hurry our land on to revolution and to civil war. These, the banded enemies of the Constitution, it is the part, the high and noble part of the Democracy of the Union to withstand, to strike down and to conquer. Aye, that is our part, and we will do it in the name of our dear country—with the help of God we will do it. [Loud and enthusiastic cheers.] Aye, we will do it; for, gentlemen, we will not distrust ourselves—we will not despair of the genius of our country—we will continue to repose with undoubting faith in the good Providence of Almighty God. [Loud applaus.]

About half an hour was spent in seating the Vice-Presidents, and arranging for the Secretaries, and also in preparing for a formal and energetic enforcement of the parliamentary rules in the future proceedings of the Convention.

A warm debate sprung up on the rule reported by the Committee on Organization, in which Messrs. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, CESSNA, of Pennsylvania, BARRY, of Mississippi, JOSIAH RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, and many others took part.

Several of the Southern delegates opposed the rule.

Mr. RANDALL also opposed it, declaring that certain refractory members in the Pennsylvania Delegation proposed to violate and misrepresent their constituents in voting for DOUGLAS, whose nomination, in his opinion, would lead to certain defeat. He then went into a review of the action of preceding Democratic Conventions on this subject.

Mr. RICHARDSON rose to reply, and asked Mr. RANDALL who made him an expounder of Democratic principles and precedent? How long had the gentleman been in the Democratic ranks?

This caused cries of "Order," and great excitement.

Several persons rose to points of order.

The Chairman decided that Mr. RICHARDSON was entitled to the floor, and then changed his decision denying his right.

Mr. RICHARDSON, standing on a chair in the centre of the hall with his sleeves rolled up and determined to be heard, was finally allowed to go on, and again attacked Mr. RANDALL as having recently come into the fold, alluding to his political antecedents as entitling his opinions on Democracy to but little consideration. He did not desire, after a life's service in the cause, to be reproved by the recruits of yester day. [Applause.]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 12 o'clock the Convention was called to order again.

Mr. JACKSON, of Georgia, rose to a question of privilege, relative to his State delegation.

A motion to adjourn till 4 o'clock was lost.

The question was then called on the motion to strike out the rule relative to the right of members of each delegation to vote as they think proper, unless instructed by the Convention that appointed them.

During the calling of the roll the greatest excitement existed.

The Tennessee, Virginia and Indiana delegations protested against the announcement of the Chairman giving the votes of the several States as a unit against the adoption of the rule.

Ten of the twelve delegates were opposed to the manner in which the vote of their respective States had been recorded.

The vote was finally announced, as follows: Ayes 101; Nays 198—so the rule was adopted, and the majority of a delegation cannot compel the minority to vote with them as a unit unless instructed by the Convention that appointed them.

The vote is regarded as a test vote.

The vote to lay it on the table was as follows:

Massachusetts	6	Alabama	9
Pennsylvania	14	Louisiana	6
Delaware	1½	Mississippi	7
Maryland	3½	Texas	4
Virginia	15	Arkansas	½
North Carolina	7	Missouri	2
South Carolina	8	California	2½
Georgia	10	Oregon	3
Florida	3	Total Ayes	101

Nays, (all the balance of the States,) 198

The resolution offered yesterday for the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions and a Platform was then called up, and an amendment offered that no balloting be allowed for President or Vice-President until the Committee have made their report.

A vote was first taken on the resolution for the appointment of the Committee, which was adopted.

The Committee was then appointed.

The motion was renewed on the proposition that no balloting shall take place until the report of the Committee on Platform be adopted.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was rejected—Ayes, 32½; Noes, 270½.

The vote was then taken on the resolution, and it was adopted by acclamation.

A long debate ensued on a proposition to limit members from speaking more than once on the same subject, and it was finally laid over till to-morrow.

The President was directed to invite ministers of the Gospel to open the Convention with prayer.

Judge MEEK presented the Alabama Platform, and it was referred to the Committee on Platforms.

The Committee on Credentials announced that they would not be able to report before to-morrow morning.

The Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

PRELIMINARIES OF THE CONVENTION.

THE PRESSURE FOR DOUGLAS—PREFERENCES OF THE SOUTHERN STATES—DOUGLAS' STRENGTH IN SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA, TENNESSEE, ETC.—THE NORTHERN DELEGATIONS—GENERAL NOTES.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, April 21, 1860.

The rival New-York delegations are here, and that headed by WOOD will be supported by Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and half of the Tennessee delegation. This was decided in a caucus of these States last night; where a resolution was also adopted to quit the Convention should a preliminary resolution, pledging all who are in the Convention to support the nominee, be carried.

The Douglas pressure is much greater here to-day than was that for BUCHANAN at Cincinnati; but many of the Hunter men feel confident that their choice must win.

South Carolina is first for ORR; but in case ORR should be taken up for Vice-President with DOUGLAS he will make a strong effort to bring his State over to DOUGLAS as early as possible. The delegation being made up and instructed for ORR, it is thought he will have great weight with it.

Tennessee goes for ANDREW JOHNSON, as instructed; but an active minority of her votes are for DOUGLAS—the balance being for HUNTER after JOHNSON.

Five of the strongest and most popular men on the Alabama delegation are for DOUGLAS, and will not leave the Convention with the Yancey men, who mean to withdraw should DOUGLAS be nominated.

Two—some say three—of the Mississippi delegates are in the same position, and will not withdraw. The balance go as JEFFERSON DAVIS orders.

Kentucky is immovable for GUTHRIE, and will not change to BRECKINRIDGE if he be brought forward by Pennsylvania or any Northern State. Should the Vice-President be brought forward by Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, Kentucky will vote either for HUNTER or DOUGLAS early in the contest.

Arkansas has three ardent DOUGLAS men, headed by THOMPSON FLOURNOY, who will probably be chosen temporary Chairman of the Convention. Should ORR, of South Carolina, appear in the Convention as a delegate, he will, beyond doubt, be elected permanent presiding officer.

North Carolina has four avowed Douglas delegates, the balance being for HUNTER, with Douglas proclivities.

Virginia is honestly and actively for HUNTER, with chances of a split, should there be a second choice—one-half being likely to go for GUTHRIE, the other for DOUGLAS.

Should New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, in view of the protest of the Kentucky delegation, consent to abandon BRECKINRIDGE, New-Jersey will return to DOUGLAS and Pennsylvania go over to GUTHRIE.

In the New-York delegation there is a combination of certainly not less than forty-four men who will vote and act together—probably 48 and possibly 52. DICKINSON has 7 active friends in the regular delegation; but members of the Wood delegation offer to withdraw in case the regular delegation will agree to cast its first three votes for the Sage of Binghamton.

This places DICKINSON in the awkward predicament of having an ontside delegation threatening trouble to the delegation he acts with, in case the latter does not sea fit to support him. The impression is that the central combination in the New-York delegation is first with DOUGLAS—having a remote possibla reserve in favor, first, of GUTHRIE; and secondly, of a State candidate—not DICKINSON. It is conceded on all hands that this delegation will be admitted. BELMONT and BUTTERWORTH will probably be taken in to fill vacancies; BARLOW possibly.

Many Southern statesmen are here, and all appear fairly disposed towards the future nominee, whoever he may be. Outside Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana, there is no sympathy with the Secessionists. The friends of GUTHRIE are very active; those of HUNTER hopeful; the DOUGLAS men in high spirits, and the friends of BRECKINRIDGE making up in industry and push what they lack in numbers.

The weather is fearfully hot, blistering faces and broiling feet. The Mills House is crammed with four or five in each room; but several of the less known hotels are nearly empty. Everything promises an exciting time next week.

Louisiana is held by Senator SLIDELL, who has engaged a ranche here, whereat the Louisiana delegation and Messrs. BARLOW, BUTTERWORTH, and Lieut. MEWRY, of Arizona, are staying. BELMONT refused to stay, on the ground that he was not in political sympathy with the occupants.

Orders are said to have come from Washington to the effect that the administration wishes an effort to be made for General JOE LANE; but it is more than doubtful whether any heed will be paid to him.

JOHN COCHRANE appears to be the leader of the northern wing of the Hunter men. GEORGE N. SANDERS is also here, working actively for DOUGLAS, in spite of his threatened removal. The Northwestern men have a good deal of back-bone, and the fire-eaters will meet their matches in them. There is an everlasting buzz of contradictory rumors here, but this would seem the sum total of the hotch-potch. Things will have settled and calmed down a good deal by to-morrow night. Every table in every hotel is littered with the documents of the Wood Delegation; but such artillery amounts to nothing—at least so think those likely to be best informed. The mosquitoes and little black children are very lively here. The Mills House appears to give ordinarily good fare at table. DON COSSACK.

THE WEST INDIES.

News from the Windward Islands, Trinidad and Demerara.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Monday, March 27.

During the fortnight that has elapsed since the date of my last communication, nothing very new has occurred in Barbados worthy of record. The small-pox, which has been epidemic in the Island for four months, continues to spread. Some thirty or forty men of the Third West India Regiment (black) are down with the disease. Not many deaths are recorded. The small-pox, on this occasion, appears to have taken a milder form than it is wont to do, and in most cases yields to treatment. But it is a mistake to suppose that vaccination is a preventive. It mitigates the severity of the attack, but I know of persons in this Island who have had the disease itself more than once, and of others who have been seized with it only a few weeks after vaccination. The weather in Barbados is dry and hot; rain is much needed.

Within the fortnight the American whalers *Sun* and *Louisa Sears* have arrived; also the brigantine *Lewis Bruce*, from Dominica, in want of seamen; the schooner *Lucy R. Waring*, from Baltimore, and the ship *Persian*, in ballast, from Aden. The American bark *Excelsior*, out forty-two days, from New-York, is believed to be lost. She may have put back or into Bermuda in distress.

From Grenada we learn that the Government has ordered the American whalers, of whom I have already spoken, to quit the coast. The Government, doubtless, has right upon its side, though the proceeding is an exceedingly selfish one. The order appears to have been obeyed by the Americans. The Grenada *Chronicle*, of March 23, says: "Fine weather prevails over the country—mills, boiling-houses and distilleries are everywhere in active operation, and yielding satisfactorily—plants for future crops are in luxuriant verdure—and planters only want more labor to turn other advantages to full account." Grenada has been one of the "ruined" islands; but she is reviving fast, and will soon be as prosperous as nearly all her sister colonies are. Money and enterprise are the essentials wanted.

From Trinidad we learn of the arrival at Port-of-Spain of the American bark *Ceres*, with 228 Africans, rescued from a slaver and taken to St. Helena. They are described to be fine healthy men and women. In bringing these captured Africans to their colonies, the British Government is not acting up to its professions. The men were stolen from their homes, and though it is something to save them from Cuban Slavery, they cannot be said to be "liberated" if they are sent against their will to a British island. I take it for granted that on this point their wishes are not consulted. If Government desires to give proof of a practical philanthropy it should imitate the American example, and send the Africans they capture from slavers back to their native country, as the *Echo's* cargo were sent back in the frigate *Niagara*. Trinidad this year has shipped to date about 3,000 hhds. of sugar and 1,057,230 pounds of Cocoa. Since last advices the American schooner *Atlantic* had arrived; the *Sally Smith* had left for North Carolina, and the bark *N. H. Gaston*, on the 21st inst. for New-York.

The Trinidad papers report late intelligence from Venezuela, which represents the success of the Constitutionalists in recent engagements as very decisive.

Advices from Georgetown, Demerara, are to the 23d of March. An arrival of 377 Chinese emigrants, of whom 56 were women, is reported. There was not a death during the passage. During the last fortnight there were exported from Georgetown 1,092 hhds., 66 tierces and 382 bols. of sugar. No American vessels were in port.

At Nashville, Tenn., a few days since, Mr. Coyle, a levee contractor, was murdered by a laborer named Thomas Noonan, during a quarrel. The murderer has not been arrested. Mr. Coyle was junior member of the firm of Wesson & Coyle.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

The Insurrection in the Two Sicilies.

Probable Capture of the Spanish Pretender.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The arrival of the screw steamship *City of Baltimore*, at this port, at an early hour yesterday morning, was announced in the Morning Edition of the TIMES. Her dates are the same as those of the *Australasian*, but we find the subjoined additional items of news.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Prize Fight—The Arrest and Discharge of Heenan—A New Field Marshal—Natural History—The Bull—Dramatic and Theatrical.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 7, 1860.

There has been what we used to call in the Crimea a "shave" concerning THE FIGHT. The "Benicia Boy" has been chewed up in 20 minutes' not by THOMAS SAYERS, Esq., (every one is an Esquire now-a-days, and SAYERS ought to be a K. C. B. at least)—not, I repeat, by T. SAYERS, but by the "bunch of fives" of an inventive reporter. Only fancy if the fight had really taken place, and I not there to see! The *Daily Telegraph* has been stirring up its inky puddle to a storm, in order to provoke Beadle-dom to arrest the fight, and bind over the combatants to keep the peace. One hundred and fifty sporting Yankees are said to have come to London by a single train from Liverpool to see the "mill," not on the "Floss," nor yet I hope on the "cross," but, as *Punch* says, on the *tapis*. Imagination cannot picture the animated disorder of that train—at least mine is hardly equal to the task. It is really too bad that a portion of the training of the combatants on this occasion should consist in eloping from base provincial constables. The whole nation on this side anticipates the fight. It ought to occasion a revolution, if anything puts a stop to the chivalrous encounter of a HEENAN and a SAYERS. But it cannot, and must not be done. The Queen does not wish the fight to be prevented; nor yet Lord PALMERSTON, that experienced veteran bottle-holder, I dare say that the Prince Consort does not approve of it; but who cares for him? All the distinguished Tories will be there, and the Bench of Bishops is divided on the occasion, while Chief-Justice COCKBURN is going in a black scratch wig and goggles, in company with Baron NICHOLSON, Erwin JAMES Q. C., the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, Mr. SPURGEON and other distinguished personages of the day. *Que voulez vous?* In my opinion Mr. DALLAS ought to be there to see fair play. The Emperor NAPOLEON is coming over in disguise, and it is said that the fair EUGENIE herself, whose costume of Diana has lately excited so much criticism and admiration, was only over-ruled by her august spouse after a very protracted entreaty that she might be present.

Congratulate us! We have another Field Marshal, Lord SEATON, formerly Sir JOHN COLBORNE, the hero of the Peninsula, is just appointed. He is only a little over 50 years of age. What a farce this is. No that the fine old fellow does not deserve it. He would even now be more effective in the field than H. R. H P. A. The Army of England is commanded by the Duke of Cambridge, and what is the truth about him? Shall I tell you the brief and expressive description of an officer who was in the Crimea? At the Alma he nearly destroyed the Brigade he headed, and if I had not been for Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, now Lord CLYDE, he would have done it. At the battle of Inkerman he did nothing save weep and eat sandwiches and bellow "Oh! my poor Guards, oh! my poor Guards." "He was then put into a straight-jacket, Sir," quoth my informant, "and sent home to be Commander-in-Chief of the British Army." The straight jacket, which I imagine must have been a figure of speech, as I do not think he is ever violent except to his officers on parade, has had, morally speaking, one effect upon him, since his notions of liberality have been very confined ever since. He has £12,000 a year extra from Government for purposes of charity and entertainment, and yet he never invites an officer even to lunch. Now, even the Prince Consort sometimes affords a pint of bad sherry to an artist or a dentist sent for to Windsor Castle. Moreover, when an officer of thirty-eight years' standing and high character is arbitrarily deprived of his pension by a positively dishonorable act of the Government, and commits suicide through poverty and pride, the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, with his £42,000 a year and perquisites, cannot find a £10 note to subscribe for the maintenance of that officer's only and aged sister to keep her from starvation. I allude to the melancholy case of the late Captain DOBBIN, which was fully stated to this penurious stock-fish, who refused any aid or assistance on account of the numerous demands made upon him. Demands, indeed! yes; but when was he ever known to give a farthing to any one? Really, I hope that the Prince of WALES may turn out a respectable, moral individual, as unlike GEORGE IV. as possible; but I am sure the nation will love him better for not being an utter screw, and rather excuse a manly vice than the mean conduct which I would fain commemorate in your columns.

With regard to general news, the Pope has thundered forth his excommunication from the Vatican. He of the Sardines is cursed, and I suppose the Emperor of the French is included as a participator, although not expressly named. The Papal fulmination is nailed, as vermin are affixed to a barn door, to the doors of the Lateran Church, of the Prince of Apostles, the Apostolic Chancery and General Curia, and at the corner of the Field of Flora of the city, as is usual, and signed Pius P. P. IX., dated at St. Peters, Rome, under the ring of the Fishers, the 26th day of March, 1860, and the names of two "Cursers" appended. "ALOYS BRAFINO, Apostolical Curser," "PHILIPPUS OSSANI, Magister Curser." Only fancy Mr. REUTER having to transmit by telegraph such cursing and swearing in this Nineteenth Century. I expect, like other maledictions, these will come home to roost in Pio Nono's own rookery. If this should not be the means of recalling the last French soldier from Rome, curses are vain indeed.

Is not this spicy? Mlle. VICTORIE BALFE is married to the English Minister at St. Petersburg. You will remember him at Washington as Mr. CRAMPTON, now Sir JOHN CRAMPTON, Bart., K. C. B., having been decorated for his crimping performances, when we wanted a German Legion raised in America. This fortunate personage is 53 years of age. The marriage accounts for the forfeiture of the young lady's engagement to sing this Winter in London, to the great dismay and loss of Mr. BEALE. Mr. LAWRENT, father of EMILIE LAWRENT, of Argyle Room notoriety, is about to open the Lyceum Theatre, so well-known under the popular management of Mme. VESTRIS, and more lately Mme. CELESTE, for a series of French comic operas and vaudevilles. Shall we have an English theatre left shortly? It is to be hoped not, considering that it is turned into a sort of cook-shop for TOM TAYLOR, and degraded to the lowest standard of morality in its unacknowledged adaptations of talent in its actors and authors, (?) and of ability and taste in its managers. Let CHARLES KEAN, let WEBSTER, ROBSON, PHELPS, HARRIS, CRAVEN, &c., fly to Boulogne, *sur mer* or *au bois*, it matters little—the thing cannot be much worse. The British stage, as such, is a mixture of galvanized burlesque and French translations. Let us import the real article, even if it cost us 30 per cent. *ad valorem* duty. A dirty little two-penny, half-penny insurrection in Spain—would it had been on the largest scale—is hardly worth recording. The Spaniards and the Moors have squared it for the present, by the latter giving up a triangular piece of territory and a portion of the treasures of Morocco.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. GEORGE FOGAN, Secretary of Legation at Parana, is to be British *Chargé d'Affaires* to Guatemala, Nicaragua, and the other Central American States. CHARLES ALISON, Secretary of Legation at Constantinople, is appointed Minister to Persia.

FRED DOUGLASS, while in Newcastle, made application, through the American Minister in London, for a passport to enable him to visit Paris as an American citizen. The reply made by the Minister was, in effect, that the Constitution of the United States did not recognise persons of color as citizens; the passport was therefore refused. Through the kindness, however, of the French Consul at Newcastle, the required permission has been obtained.

Disturbances had occurred on board the *Edgar*, 90, screw, Capt. KATON, a ship of Rear-Admiral A. E. ERSKINE, second in command of the Channel Fleet. It is stated that the marines first displayed signs of insubordination relative to leave on the 9th inst., which was renewed on the next day, on which day a portion of the ship's company joined, when there ensued the usual routine practiced of late on such occasions. Five of the ringleaders, comprising two marines, one marine artillery and two seamen, were sent on board the *Victory*, where it is supposed they will be tried for their mutinous conduct. Various rumors are in circulation as to the cause of the disturbance and extent. The *Sprightly* steamer was ordered to bank her fires, and the marines on board Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Victory* were to hold themselves in readiness at the latest advices, to proceed in her on board the *Edgar*, should their services be required.

It is announced that her Majesty will give a juvenile ball at Buckingham Palace on Friday, May 4, and a State ball on Wednesday, the 9th. Another concert and a State ball will be given in June.

The Queen had been at Aldershot, reviewing the troops.

The death of Viscount GUILLAMORE is announced.

FRANCE.

Matters in Paris—Treason in the Austrian Army—Death of Lady Elgin—The Emperor and the Pope.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, April 5, 1860.

At Villafranca, it is said that FRANCIS JOSEPH was much astonished at the knowledge shown by the Emperor NAPOLEON of the fortifications of Verona and Venice. He knew their minutest details, and pointed out their weak points to the Emperor of Austria. He knew also, and told FRANCIS JOSEPH, that he had but five days' provisions in Verona. The explanation of this fact is now given to the public. A man, by the name of DEAK, a Captain in the Austrian Army, who has just been shot at Venice for high treason, in furnishing the above information to the French Etat-Major, revealed the whole secret, and implicated eight other persons, all of whom are now under arrest. The Austrian Army, it seems, was not happy in the fidelity of its own ranks, since new facts are every day coming to light which show that corruption pervaded every department of its organization.

The promenaders on the Champs Elysées for many years past have been accustomed to see, every fine day, a large, gray haired old lady, paralyzed, and drawn by a solemn, speechless domestic, in a hand-cart, up and down the fashionable side of the promenade. This old lady, whom few persons knew by name, was the Countess of ELGIN, mother of Lord ELGIN, English Minister to China. For six years she has been held in France by her paralytic state, her eldest daughter, Lady AUGUSTA BRUCE, and a few faithful domestics being her only companions. Two days ago Lady ELGIN died, and in consequence of this event, the departure of Lord ELGIN for China will be again delayed.

The arrest of M. LOUIS VEUILLOT and the seizure of his papers have produced a good deal of sensation at Paris. A pocket-book carelessly left open by M. VEUILLOT first gave the French authorities a hint that his movements ought to be watched. Three or four secret police agents were immediately sent to Rome to attach themselves to his steps, and to take note of every movement. This was done, and they followed him on his return to France. On the boat between Civita Vecchia and Marseilles, M. VEUILLOT was indiscreet enough to open his secrets to one of these agents, whom he did not suspect, and thus the police of Paris were telegraphed to arrest M. VEUILLOT the moment he arrived, which was done. He had but just entered his house when his papers were demanded. These were letters and documents from the Pope and the Cabinet of Rome, directed to the Cardinals and Bishops of France, and related to the excommunication and the question of the annexation of the Romagna, etc. The Pope's Nuncio at Paris immediately demanded that these papers be returned to M. VEUILLOT—a demand that was complied with, but not till after they had been copied at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. M. VEUILLOT was at once set at liberty, and steps were taken to nullify the effect of the documents which he had brought into France. MALAKOFF.

FRENCH ITEMS.

It was believed that the French Government had taken into consideration the proposition for a treaty of navigation with England.

It was reported that Lord COWLEY addressed a remonstrance to the French Government on the accusations brought against England by the *Patrie* and *Pays*, and hence the apology, which is said to have been penned by the Emperor himself.

The official decree in the *Moniteur* notifies that the Superior Council of Commerce, Agriculture and Industry, will proceed to an inquiry for the purpose of investigating the average prices of the articles admitted into France by the treaty of commerce with England, in order to fix an *ad valorem* duty upon them.

ITALY.

A Poke at the Sierri—Popular Uneasiness—Preparations for a General Insurrection—A Proclamation of Garibaldi.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Saturday, March 31, 1860.

No popular disturbance has taken place since the one of which I recently wrote you. The morning after the occurrence, a great heap of dead rats and mice was found before the barracks of the Papal gendarmerie—as though to hint at the business most proper for the valiant slaughterers within. In addition to the present bestowed in money upon the actors in the charge through the Corso, the Pope distributed medals among them for their "bravery." These they proudly wore for a day or two, but I think it was thought politic to take them off again; for, although I have looked to find them, I have not recently seen any. The "demonstrations" which were advertised, did not come off. On Sunday, especially, something of the kind was expected. The Pope held solemn service at the Church of *Maria sopra Minerva*, and was escorted thither by a thousand soldiers. Besides these troops, many of the French *Chasseurs à pied* were under arms, and the new National Guard of the City, composed of shop keepers, school-boys and other worthies, expected to run or desert at the first opportunity, and consisting, in all, of about five hundred men, furnished several companies, to be stationed at different points in the Bergo Naova, (which leads to St. Peter's,) with drawn swords and loaded rifles. Another military feature of the day was the appearance of Papal soldiers of the line. For some time these troops have been kept in the provinces, on account of the jealousy between them and the French. But it seems they are being gradually brought back, probably in order to be ready, should the French leave, for the Pope's desperate attempt to hold Roma alone.

In spite of all these careful preparations, the promised row did not come off. In vain the sullen gens d'armes promenaded the streets; in vain the chasseurs trotted to and fro in their peculiarly irregular manner; in vain the school-boys and shop-keepers sweltered in their unaccustomed uniforms, or tripped over their own swords: the Noble Guard, and the National Guard, and the grim Swiss Regiment, and the idiotic Italian Regiment, were all in vain. This simultaneous inaction, and sudden silence on the part of a whole people, is quite as impressive as its opposite, and still more intangible. Nobody can be blamed for staying at home and minding his own business; but these aggravating Romans stay at home so unexpectedly, and mind their own business so significantly:—verily, it is enough to drive a paternal Government crazy!

Lest you may think this too fanciful, I mention that the countermanding order, which produced so perfect a quiet on that day and since, was a printed circular, widely, though secretly distributed, of whose existence and contents the Government is doubtless well aware, but whose circulation it was impossible to hinder. So that the authorities know too well that they owe their present temporary security to the same power which will one day be exerted with equal success for their destruction.

The paternal Government is really crazy. Day before yesterday, the Bull announcing the fact was posted, as usual, at the door of St. Peter's, St. John Lateran's, and at the door of St. Peter's, St. John Lateran's, and at the door of St. Peter's, St. John Lateran's, and

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Effect of a Foreign Assignment.

F. W. Moore et al. vs. *James C. Willett, Ex-Sheriff.*—This action is now on trial in the Supreme Court Circuit, before Justice Ingraham, and is brought by the assignee of one Gilbert L. Moore, of North Carolina, to recover from the defendant the value of a vessel he levied upon under process in favor of attaching and execution creditors of Moore in this State.

The assignment was executed in North Carolina before the attachment and levy here, and the plaintiffs claim ownership under this assignment.

The defendant claims that the assignment was invalid by the laws both of this State and of North Carolina, inasmuch as it contains provisions calculated to hinder and delay creditors of the insolvent Moore; also, that, even if good by the laws of North Carolina, the attachment having taken effect here prior to any delivery of the vessel to the assignee, she being out of the jurisdiction of North Carolina at the time of the assignment, our courts would give effect to the attachment here in preference to a claim by assignees even under a prior assignment, which would be held fraudulent in its terms by the courts of this State.

The Court intimated that it would leave to the Jury to say what was the law of the State of North Carolina upon this point. The case is still on.

Bidwell, Stillman and Rice, for plaintiff; Gerard, Whitehead and Gerard, Jr., for defendants.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

Ralph Welsh vs. *Emile Goulard.*—This case, which was noticed in yesterday's TIMES, is still on before Justice Leonard, at Special Term. Yesterday, the witnesses for the plaintiff not being ready, the witnesses for the defendant were being examined.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—BONNEY, J.

Magrove vs. *Murray.*—Order to show cause vacated, and motion to set aside attachment dismissed, with $10 costs to plaintiff.

Bailey vs. *Hughes.*—Let the answer to the original complaint stand as the answer to the amended complaint, with leave to the defendant to amend such answer in five days after service of this order. Cause to be placed on the calendar, and tried in regular order. Judgment and execution to stand until the trial, but all proceedings on said judgment and execution stayed. $10 costs of this motion allowed to the party who shall succeed in the action.

Dietz et al. vs. *Boland.*—Motion to change place of trial denied, on plaintiff stipulating as offered, and directed by the Court. No costs.

[Court Calendar....THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—The Calendar will not be called again this term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 965, 121, 822, 967, 253, 933, 575, 957, 405, 591, 10, 352, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1059, 1061, 1063. *Part II.*—Nos. 758, 946, 772, 794, 826, 656, 906, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 924, 926, 928, 930, 934, 936, 938.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Same as Tuesday. *Part II.*—Nos. 410, 466, 372, 478, 338, 442, 448, 396, 434, 344, 426, 278, 460, 464, 468.

The merchants and others interested in shipping, in Bath, Me., are getting up a memorial to Congress, remonstrating against the passage of the bill which Senator Slidell, of Louisiana, has introduced into the Senate.

Sales of Real Estate....APRIL 24.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

2 parcels (together) 11 Broad'y and 11 Green'h-st., size 38.3½ and 27.6¾x194.8 and 185.11½.....$31,000
2 parcels, No. 9 Broad'y, 33.9½ and 28.7½x100 and 35.10½.....20,000
Plot and buildings, 7 Green'h-st., 54.9 and 50 8¼x80.3 and 80.3½.....20,000
4-story brick store and lot 71 Green'h-st and 66 Trinity-place, 26 2 and 29.7½x133 8 and 138 ft.....20,000
Stone front house and lot 9 Green'h-st., 27.5½ and 28 7½x94.8.....20,000
5-story brick store and lot 85 Water st. 28.2x85.3 and 85.10.....19,000
3-st'y brick store and lot 73 Green'h-st. and 64 Trinity-place, 26.3x138 and 141.2.....18,200
4-story stone house and lot, 29 W. 28th-st. 25x99 ft.18,200
5-story brick store and lot, 57 Water-st. 28x80.1 and 80.10.....17,000
4-story brick store and lot, 56 Green'h-st., 26.4 and 28.7½x93.5 and 99.1.....16,400
4-story brick house and lot, 78 Front-st., 25.7x44.6½ and 45.....15,400
3-story brick store and lot, 75 Green'h-st. and 62 Trinity-place, 20.4 and 19.10½x141 ft. 2 in.....15,300
3-story brick house and lot No. 108 Greenwich-st., 22.6x81 9, about.....12,500
3-story brick house and lot 25 10th-st., 21.6½x94.9½9,500
2-story and attic brick house and lot No. 46 Greenwich-st., 20.1x79.9.....7,025
3 buildings and lot No. 74 Charles-st., 37.6x96.7...6,750
4-story brick store and lot 34 Old-slip, 20 4x25 ft...5,100
2 buildings and lot No. 68 Charles-st., 25x95.4.....5,700
Store and lot No. 31 10th-st., 21.10x94.10.....5,000
4-story brick store and lot 22 Old-slip, 20x24.10...4,500
Lot and buildings No. 64 Charles-st., 24.11x95.4...3,325

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

Store and lot No. 60 New-st., 21x25.....$9,700
Store and lot No. 62 New-st., 20x59.....9,700
Store and lot (L) No. 19 Beaver, and No. 64 New-st., 27.2½x69 and 18x39.....17,500
Store and lot No. 18 Beaver-st., 27 and 29x64 and 68.17,000
Store and lot No. 226 10th-av., 18x75.....3,750
2 houses and lots, Nos. 268 and 264 10th-av., 18x75—$4,800 each.....9,600
House and lot No. 316 10th av., 23 11x125.....6,700

PERSONAL.

JOHN,

THAT'S IT.
At No. 99 North Moore-st.
McKNIGHT'S
MALT WINE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION!
SAPONIFIER OR CONCENTRATED LEY,
THE READY FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

Unprincipled parties are passing off on the public a spurious article of Saponifier or Concentrated Ley, branded Concentrated Pot-Ash, Concentrated Ley, &c. The only genuine original and patented article is put up in one-pound iron cans, and manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, to be had of all respectable storekeepers. Wholesale trade supplied by LEWIS, JAMES & CO., Agents, Philadelphia.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
PLATED WARE.
Manufacturers' stock selling off.
Tea Sets, Urns, Ice Pitchers, Wine Coolers, Cake Baskets, Castors, Spoons and Forks, &c.
MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY,
(Near Broadway.) No. 20 John-st.

BOATING IS THE MOST HEALTHFUL and pleasurable exercise that ladies, gentlemen and children can indulge in. All near the water should have a boat. The largest and cheapest establishment in the world is INGERSOLL'S, Nos. 243 and 244 South-st.

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FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
(Corner of Grand-st.)
NEW-YORK.

On MONDAY, April 16, 1860.

We shall open, in connection with our business, a SEPARATE DEPARTMENT,

to be devoted exclusively to
LADIES', CHILDREN'S and INFANTS'
WEARING APPAREL.

Having purchased of Mr. JOHN N. GREEN the business lately conducted at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
We shall continue it on an increased scale, engagements having been effected with the LEADING ARTISTS formerly employed by him, under whose superintendence the Department will be placed.
A large and desirable assortment of
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S
READY-MADE UNDER-GARMENTS
May be found at all times.

Orders will be received for
MOURNING APPAREL,
BRIDAL TROUSSEAU,
TRAVELING OUTFITS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
And UNDER-GARMENTS of every description.
Orders promptly attended to, and entire satisfaction given.
LORD & TAYLOR.

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NEW DRESS GOODS.

Just received, per steamer *Persia*,
27 CASES LATEST NOVELTIES,
Received direct from Paris.
RETAILED AT REDUCED PRICES!
Including a great variety of entirely new and beautiful 5, 7 and 9 FLOUNCED ROBES and DRESS FABRICS by the yard.
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5,000 PAIRS LACE CURTAINS,
AT LOW PRICES!
Also,
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UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, TASSELS, BANDS, LOOPS and FIXTURES,
in great variety,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.

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In 5, 7 and 9 FLOUNCES. (NEW STYLES.)

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Several large lots of desirable MOURNING DRESS GOODS purchased at recent auctions much below cost of importation, including handsome silver-grey goods for traveling suits, appropriate for ladies not in mourning.
N. B.—500 pieces fine Shepherd's Plaids double width, 18¾ cents, worth 37½ cents.
ALSO—300 pieces black and white Grenadines, very beautiful goods at 50 cents, worth $1.
LADIES—This is probably the greatest sacrifice ever made on such desirable goods this century.
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THREE DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY,
Open on Saturday, 14th inst.
Misses' and Children's Hats; Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes; Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, Gloves, &c. THOMAS REYNOLDS.
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BENSON'S
STRIPED BURNOUS,
STRIPED SHAWLETTES,
PLAIN ZEPHYR CLOTH SHAWLS,
The latest Paris styles,
at moderate prices.
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To
BUYERS OF CARPETS,
OILCLOTHS,
RUGS,
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T. H. AND J. E. CONKLING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c.,
No. 33 CORTLANDT-ST., near Broadway.
Will, after this date,
(Their wholesale trade being mostly over for the season,) Offer their entire stock at
RETAIL FOR CASH,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
One profit can be saved, and selections made from
THE LARGEST STOCK
Ever offered at retail in the City.
EVERY GRADE OF GOODS
Can be had.
Experienced Upholsterers are engaged, and Goods will be delivered free, and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities. T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
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Have just received
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IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES.
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AT $4 50, $5, $5 50, AND UPWARDS.
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All of which have been selected by one of the firm from the best European markets expressly for this season's trade.
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Would respectfully call attention to his new and beautiful style of Collars, Sleeves and Sets in the above goods, also Dress Caps, Head-dresses, Capes, Berthas, Glove-tops, Children's Hats, &c., all of our own manufacture; also, desiring to reduce our extensive stock of Ribbons and Dress Trimmings, we offer them at a most decided reduction from regular prices. The Trade supplied with Illusion Goods of our own styles and make, on favorable terms.

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A splendid stock of NEW GOODS for Men's and Boys' wear, adapted to Southern and Western, or city trade, at very low prices, for CASH, or short time, to prompt paying customers. Call and examine before you buy.
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NEW SILK MANTILLAS
Will be made this week, by
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PARIS CLOTH MANTELETS D'ETE,
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No. 538 BROADWAY, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
Have received by late arrivals everything that is NEW and NOVEL in the way of
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to be found in the European markets, many of which cannot be found in any other establishment in this country.
Also, a fine assortment of
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All fresh goods of this Spring's importation.

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PER ARAGO.
Will be opened THIS DAY by
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LINENS—LINEN SHEETINGS, PILLOW LINENS, White Linen Table Cloths, and Damask Brown Linen Cloths, Damask Napkins, Doyliss, &c., at wholesale and retail, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catherine-st.

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FOUNTAIN'S India Store is the only place where India Pineapple Dresses, grapes, wash Silks, Latongs, Satins Scersucker, Nankins, novelties, China, Lacquered articles, all kinds of curious American Indian Feather Fans, Bead and Bark work, &c., can be procured wholesale and retail, at 653 Broadway. French and Chinese Fans, latest style.

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CEREMONIES OF LENT ARE OVER,
and that his shelves fairly groan with the weight of his universal
FAVORITE BRIDAL APPOINTMENTS.
It may assist the Economist to learn the prices of a few leading articles:
Orange Buds.....30c. gross. | Orange Blossoms.80c. gross.
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Our richer goods must ever command admiration. The wax figure in the window is very attractive.

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Nos. 4 and 6 Sullivan-st., three doors from Canal.

FOR SALE—AT REDUCED PRICE, LARGE PIER and mantel looking glasses, beautifully framed; fine bronze statues, vases and chandeliers; a black walnut book case of superior workmanship, and a medallion carpet, quite new. Apply before the 1st of May, No. 126 2d-av., near 8th-st.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—PARties will find at the manufactory and warerooms of this celebrated chamber furniture, No. 634 Broadway, elegant suites in all styles, at prices from $25, and upward. Goods packed for the country.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given, in ready money, for Furniture, Carpets, Books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 18 WALL-ST.,
CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000
WITH A LARGE AND ACCUMULATING SURPLUS.
CANAL and RIVER RISKS taken on the most favorable terms.
OPEN POLICIES issued for the season, and indorsements made thereon by
M. M. CALEB,
OFFICE OF A. T. CO.,
No. 7 COENTIES SLIP.

FIRE INSURANCE,
In all its branches, at a
REDUCTION IN RATES
FULLY EQUIVALENT TO THE
SCRIP DIVIDENDS
OF MUTUAL AND STOCK COMPANIES.
ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 92 BROADWAY,
ONE DOOR ABOVE WALL-STREET.
J. L. DOUGLASS,
Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUCKEYE PREMIUM MOWER.
WITH FLEXIBLE FOLDING BAR.
The farmer, intending to purchase a Mower, will find it to his advantage to examine the Buckeye for 1860, which combines all those features which have given it its present reputation, that of THE BEST MOWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD, together with several important improvements added the present season. Descriptive circulars with testimonials forwarded by mail.
JOHN P. ADELANCE,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt, New-York.

SHARES' PATENT COULTER HARROW.
PRICE $15.
As a pulverizer of the soil it cannot be surpassed; is especially adapted for use on sod ground, and for putting in grain it has not its equal
TREDWELL & PELL,
Owners of Patent-right, No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York.

PERUVIAN GUANO NO 1.
SUPER PHOSPHATE
OF LIME, BONE DUST, &c., for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at lowest market price. Send for a circular. A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PELLHAM FARM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR SALE.—They are the earliest known, and warranted not to rot. May be planted any time before the 9th of June successfully. Price $3 per barrel May be obtained of M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., or by applying to R. L. PELL, Esq., No. 33 St. John's Park, north side, New-York.

PEAR TREES, &c.—A LARGE AND CHOICE collection of pear and other fruit trees and all kinds of ornamental trees and shrubs, also a choice lot of standard dwarf and monthly roses and summer flowering plants in great variety, for sale at reasonable rates, by WM. C. WILSON, No. 43 West 14th-st.; nursery at Astoria, L. I.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5,000 REWARD!
STOLEN
From the ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, on Monday night, the 16th inst., the following described Bank Notes and valuables, viz.:
Ten $500 bills of the Atlantic Bank, Boston.
$698 in notes of Brighton Market Bank Mass.
$630 in bills of the Park Bank, New-York.
$100 in bills of the Mechanics' Banking Association, New-York.
$750, mostly in notes on the Ogdensburgh (New-York) Bank.
Four $50 bills Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank, Boston.
$2 000 in small bills of the Langdon Bank, Dover, N. H.
NEW ISSUE.
Three Coupons of $25 each, payable at the Bank of Commerce, New-York.
There were other amounts composed of the notes of the various Banks of New-England and New-York.
The above were stolen from the Express Train which left Boston for New-York, on Monday afternoon last. A reward of
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS
will be paid for the recovery of the money, and the conviction of the thief or thieves.
W. B. DINSMORE, President,
Adams Express Company.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1860.

LOST OR STOLEN—A DRAFT OF M. H. OGDEN, on and accepted by the Montgomery and West Point Railroad Company, for four hundred and thirty-five and 55-100 dollars, ($435 55,) dated March 7, 1860, at four months, indorsed by John B. Webb. All persons are forbid negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.

$10 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, FROM GOVernor's Island, on the 19th inst., a six-oared wooden barge, painted black with red stripes. The above reward will be paid upon returning the barge to the Island, to 1st-Lieut. L. O. MORRIS, 1st Artillery, A. A. Q. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY, LOCATED IN PIERREpont-st., Brooklyn Heights, occupying a large, elegantly furnished house, could spare a parlor and bedroom, with board, to a gentleman and wife; also, a very nice room for a single gentleman; house contains all the modern improvements. Address COMFORT, Box No. 1175 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN, HIS WIFE OR two gentlemen, who prefer a clean, comfortable house, good living, with a respectable private family, in a neighborhood that is good but not strictly fashionable, to dirty rooms, with poor table, in a fashionable neighborhood, can be accommodated, by giving their address to C. T., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLY LOCATED ROOMS to let, with board, in West Washington-place, three doors from 6th-av. The house contains all the modern improvements, and but few boarders will be taken. References exchanged. Apply at No. 8 8th-av., Abingdon-square.

BOARDING.—TO LET, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, at No. 241 East Broadway, an unfurnished front room, on second floor, with or without a bedroom, suitable for a gentleman and wife, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Gas, bath, &c.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a suite of front rooms on the second floor and board, with a New-England family residing at No. 43 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.; house has all modern improvements. Dinner about 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom, on the second story, with bath, gas, closets, &c., will be rented to one or two single gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN, OR GENtlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with nice comfortable rooms at No. 138 Jay-st., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in West 14th-st., would let, with board, their entire second floor, and a parlor and bed-room on third floor, to a party or a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen. Address G. E. M., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND EXTENSION room on second floor. Also a third-story front room, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, will be let with board at No. 8 West Washington-place. The house is pleasantly situated in a quiet neighborhood.

BOARDING—CAN BE HAD IN A PRIVATE family, No. 177 East 13th-st., near 2d-av.; parlor and bedroom for gentleman and wife, or one or two single gentlemen; first class house, with modern improvements.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 86 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARDING.—TWO FINE PARLORS, A SUITE OF three rooms connecting, on second floor, and sams on third floor, and two single rooms, at No. 1,982 Broadway, near 31st-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS CAN BE OBtained upon application to No. 51 West 22d-st.

BOARDING.—ROOMS ON THE SECOND FLOOR, with board, at 52 East 16th-st., near Irving-place.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO let at No. 82 East 23d-st.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A PRIvate family, having two unfurnished rooms to spare, would like to take a gentleman and wife to board; house pleasant and good location, near Court-st.; convenient to cars and two ferries. Reasonable price expected for the comforts of a home; good references required. For further particulars, address C. D., Box No. 3,133 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO GENtlemen can be accommodated with good rooms, very convenient, and partial board in a strictly private genteel family. No other boarders taken. Location very desirable, seven minutes' walk from South Ferry. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Apply at No. 92 West Warren-st., between Court and Clinton sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, WELL furnished room, suitable for one or two persons; also a single room, may be had at No. 73 State-st., between Henry and Clinton sts., and near Wall and Atlantic-sts. ferries; partial board for gentlemen. Accommodations first-class. Bath in house, and water in rooms.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, residing at No. 44 Willoughby-st., have very desirable rooms for a gentleman and his wife or a single gentleman. Parties looking for a pleasant and retired home, may find this a favorable opportunity of securing one.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily have two or three very pleasant rooms, which they wish to let, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. The house has gas, baths, &c. Apply at No. 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD UP TOWN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, residing at No. 1 East 49th-st., near Columbia College, can accommodate two gentlemen and their wives, or two single gentlemen. For particulars, address R. O., Box No. 147 *Times* Office, or apply at the residence.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily will receive a limited number of select and permanent boarders. All the comforts of a home and good table supplied. The house is first-class, brick; rooms pleasant and location very desirable; eight minutes to Fulton ferry. Apply at No. 126 Sands st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—TWO minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Rooms suitable for single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, may be obtained by calling at No. 75 Montague-place, corner of Henry-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ACcommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be had at No. 11 Monroe-place after the 1st of May; references required. Apply at No. 38 Willow-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen, may find a pleasant home for the Summer by applying at No. 87 Hicks-st. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. References required.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a gentleman and his wife, one or two furnished rooms on the second floor preferred, not above 25th-st., between 3d and 6th avs.; state terms, &c.; price moderate; references exchanged. Address HOME, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG LADIES in a private family, or where there are few boarders, unfurnished room preferred, and a permanent arrangement desired, and adjacent to the 2d or 3d-av. cars. Address Box No. 1,717 lower Post-office, stating terms and references.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, pleasantly situated, on Brooklyn Heights, by a young gentleman and wife; good reference exchanged. Address F. F. A., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMIly, having more room than they wish to occupy, would let a pleasant front room, on second or third floors, to two gentlemen; also, a single room; location delightful; convenient to cars and ferries. Terms $3 to $4 per week. Apply at No. 207 Clinton-st., opposite Christ Church.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR FAMILIES OR single gentlemen, at southwest corner of Clinton and Carroll sts.; house spacious; location fine, with large yard and garden; conveniently near to cars and ferry.

BOARDING IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY—Two or three rooms will be let together or separately. Gentlemen preferred. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 55 East 26th-st.

NO. 62 HAMMOND-ST., BETWEEN Bleecker and 4th—Large and small front rooms, furnished and unfurnished, on second and third floors, with pantries, croton and gas, can be obtained with board, in a quiet family, without children. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

A LADY, HAVING TAKEN A BROWNstone house above Madison-square, near 5th-av., in one of the most desirable and select locations in the City, is prepared to accommodate, immediately, families and single gentlemen, with private tables, if desired. Address MRS. CRAWFORD, Box No. 126 *Times* Office, without delay.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—TWO ROOMS, SUITAble for single gentlemen to let without meals in a small private family; also front basement, with large pantry, suitable for a physician, at No. 12 East 12th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. No removal in May.

TO LET—AFTER MAY 1, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms in 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. for gentlemen only. House has all the modern improvements; family strictly private; best references given and required. Address J. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

TO LET—ROOMS, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED or unfurnished, in a first-class house, containing all the modern improvements; breakfast will be given, if required. Apply at No. 107 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place, between the hours of 11 and 1.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM, with gas, bath, &c., to let to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

A BACK ROOM AND DRESSING-ROOM on the second floor, suitable for one or two gentlemen; house with all the modern improvements; family private. Inquire at No. 170 West 34th-st.

NO. 15 AMITY-STREET, (NEAR BROADway.)—Nicely furnished rooms to let with board. House contains gas, bath, &c.; terms reasonable. Apply as above. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO HANDSOME rooms, large and small, with board for single gentlemen, in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st.

NO. 4 ASHLAND-PLACE—BETWEEN Waverley-place and Greenwich-av., furnished rooms can be obtained by single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

A HUSBAND AND WIFE AND SEVERAL gentlemen of steady habits can be accommodated with board in a respectable family at No. 17 Bedford-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.
10,000 gallons COAL OIL of very superior quality and color, for sale by DIETZ & CO.,
Lamp Manufacturers, No. 132 William-st.

PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINT brushes will find a superior quality of paint brushes sash brushes, &c., at the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

MACHINERY.

BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILER, No. 168 Broadway, New-York. This boiler saves 33 per cent in fuel, and is no more expensive than those in common use. Cylindor boilers can be altered and enlarged. Send for a circular. H. BOARDMAN.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—TWO SLIDE and two hand lathes; also, vices, anvils, forge and sundry machinist's tools. Apply to J. S. TILLEY, No. 309 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME SHELVINGS IN PERfect order; gas fixtures, oil-cloth, awning, partition, windows, &c., at a very low price. Inquire at No. 420 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Out this out for reference.

COUNTRY BOARD—FROM MAY 1, AT STRAWberry Farms, Monmouth Co., N. J. This beautiful retreat, arranged for the residence of about 20 families, is within easy reach of Shrewsbury and Long Branch. Part of the land is cultivated to supply the tables with abundance of fruits, vegetables and dairy products. Shady woods, delightful rambles and a pretty lake let are among the surrounding attractions. Attached is a large hall, with music, always available for social enjoyment, without charge Terms: $5 to $8, weekly for each person. Apply to Mr. WARREN, "Tolman's Self-Ventilating Spring Bed Co.," No. 676 Broadway.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE subscriber has arranged to accommodate families and individuals, at the large farm mansion of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. The house is admirably adapted for the convenience of families, the grounds ample and well shaded; in short, every comfort that a farm can produce is offered to those desiring residence for the Summer. Address ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE FAMIlies, of from ten to fifteen persons, will find pleasant rooms and board at Newtown, Conn.; near to railroad and telegraph communication. Apply soon. Refer to James B. Beers & Son, No. 2 Maiden-lane, New-York. For particulars apply to JABEZ BOTTSFORD, at Newtown Depôt, Newtown, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT A farm house, three miles from Newburgh and two from Cornwall, within view of the Hudson; can accommodate a family of four to six persons for the season, and stabling for two horses. Apply to JAMES CAMPBELL, Nortonville, New-York, or BOYD & NORTON, No. 43½ Pine-st., basement, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE PERsons may obtain board, with pleasant rooms, in a private family, about thirty-five miles from New-

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl, as chambermaid and to do sewing, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family; would be willing to go a short distance into the country; City reference can be given for six years in her last place. Call at No. 190 51st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing or plain sewing; she can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, till suited, at No. 219 East 12th-st, between 1st-av. and Avenue A, second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid or to do fine washing; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner, or would do chamberwork and sewing. Best of City reference. Call for one week at No. 207 East 12th-st., near 4th-av., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing and plain sewing; has lived at her last situation for twenty months, where she can be seen, at No. 65 West 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as chambermaid or waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing; good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 237 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., for one day only.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and fine washer, or to do plain sewing; the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 496 8th-av., near 36th-st., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid or waiter; good City reference. Inquire at No. 283 4th-st., where she has lived for the last two years.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE GERman wishes a situation as light waitress and chambermaid. To be seen, for two days, at No. 208 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID—NURSE AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls—one to do chamberwork and waiting or assist in the washing and ironing; the other to take care of children and sew or wait on an old lady and sew; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 4th-av., corner 9th-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID—SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted by two respectable girls situations; one as chambermaid and plain sewing; and the other as waiting on or taking care of children; the best of reference given. Call at No. 161 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID — NURSE.—TWO RESpectable Protestant girls wishing situations, the one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; have no objections to the sonntry; have good City reference. Call at No. 116 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid; is a good seamstress; or can take care of grown children and sew; no objection to the country for the Summer months; the best City reference. Call or address J. R., No. 237 8th-av., between 18th and 14th sts., for three days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; would have no objection to do washing in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 9 Peckham-place 10th-st., between 6th and Greenwich-avs., from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 205 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A young girl (a Protestant) wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress. She can give excellent City references from her present place; she leaves on account of the family going to Europe. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 43 East 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, with good references. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 116 West 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and sewing, or to take care of children. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 24 East 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted by a respectable Scotch woman, a situation as chambermaid or laundress, in a private family. Best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 419 Greenwich-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 300 1st-av., near 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can give satisfactory reference. Call at No. 115 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and laundress; good City reference. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, in a small family, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or waiting only, or would assist in the washing or ironing, by a young woman who can come well recommended. Apply for two days at No. 242 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and nurse, or will not have any objection to do waiting. Call at or address No. 25 Desbrosses-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; or nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Apply at No. 55 3d-av., in the millinery store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as above. Can give the best of references from where she new advertises, and where she can be seen, viz., at No. 87 East 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and seamstress; has lived four years in her last place; has good City reference. Call at No. 131 West 23th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant English young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has good reference. Apply at No. 50 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, or as chambermaid and waitress, by a young woman; has best of City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 172 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business, and is capable of taking the entire charge of a kitchen; is a good meat and pastry cook; is also a good baker of bread and biscuit, and understands all kinds of desserts; best of City reference from her last employers. Call or address No. 222 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d ave., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRSTrate cook by a Protestant young woman, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; or would cook, wash and iron for a small family; has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman as good cook; one that thoroughly understands her business; has lived in the highest families; has the best of City reference; is willing to assist in washing and ironing if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced woman as good cook; understands it in all its branches; excellent meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of desserts, jellies, blanc manges, bread and biscuit; has lived with the best families; has good City reference. Call at No. 231 3d-av., near 20th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRSTrate cook by a Protestant English woman, who perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD plain cook, washer and ironer; good City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 111 West 25th st., near 6th-av., 1st floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Scotch Presbyterian, as cook and laundress; has best of City reference, and would prefer the country. Inquire at No. 142 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking in country and City; can make bolter, &c. Best of reference given. Apply at No. 253 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young girl, in a private family as good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; good City reference given. Call at No. 146 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A woman, who is a good cook; understands soups, meats, game and desserts; no objection to the country; has the best reference. Call for two days at No. 146 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—PARTIES GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPing 1st of May would like to get a place for their cook, who has lived with them a long time; she is competent in every respect. Call at No. 87 East 23th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant cook; is willing to go to the country. Is an excellent baker. Good City reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 21 Spring-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, for a very experienced servant; highly recommended from her last situation; is a servant of the most reliable habits; very obliging and neat about her kitchen; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a very good cook. No objections to housework. Apply at No. 88 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable girl, as first-class cook, and understands her business in all its branches; is a good soups, meat and pastry cook, and makes bread, biscuits and all kinds of desserts; best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 141 West 28th-st., rear building, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A MOST RESpectable young woman, a situation in City or country as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a good bread and pie baker. Also, a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; would assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 278 8th-av., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED—Situations together or separate by two really efficient and most respectable servants, one as excellent thorough cook and first-class washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and seamstress, or would take a nurse's situation; are girls who know how to appreciate a good situation, and are not desirous of changing or going out much; have the best of City references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, SITUAtions, by two respectable young women; one is a first-class cook, who understands the business thoroughly; the other a first-class laundress understands French finting and doing up clothes in the best style; the best City reference given. Can be seen till suited. Call at No. 121 West 26th-st., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &C.—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, situations by two respectable German Protestant girls; one is a good cook and baker and an excellent washer and ironer; the other is an experienced chambermaid and waitress. Both are willing and obliging. No objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COOK, &C.—WANTED BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation to do the cooking and a part of the washing and ironing of a small, private family; is a good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; also, a good baker; has no objections to go in the country with a family for the Summer; best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 199 East 13th-st., near 1st av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman; is a good cook and excellent baker, and is willing to take part in the washing and ironing, or the whole in a small family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country with a family for the Summer; has the best of City reference from her last places. Call at No. 156 East 24th-st., room No. 6, near 2d-av. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted, by two respectable young women; one as cook, washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and fine washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 181 West 33d-st.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED, SITUAtions by two respectable girls; one as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; the other an experienced waitress. Both can be seen at their present employer's, No. 40 Union-place. Call for two days. The best of reference will be given.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—TWO SISTERS (nice girls,) want situations together, on the first of May; one as cook, and the other as waitress. Inquire at No. 38 East 16th-st., where they have been living for the past year.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A small, private family by a respectable Protestant young woman as a good plain cook, washer and ironer the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 233 7th-av., top room, between 25th and 26th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook, washer and ironer. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 369 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer in a small private family. Best of City references. Can be seen at No. 3 6th-st., near the Bowery.

AS COOK, &C.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; also, a waitress and chambermaid. Call at No. 73 West 45th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-rate cook; is a good washer and ironer; the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., in the fancy store.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook and laundress, or to do general housework; is willing to work; wages $5 a month. Call at No. 266 8th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook or laundress; lived in her last place four years, and can give a good character. Call at No. 295 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a thorough cook and laundress; understands all kinds of pastry; a Catholic family preferred; wages from $10 to $6 a month. Apply at No. 383 10th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED A situation as thorough cook and laundress. Apply at No. 243 38th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SCOTCH WOman, very respectable and highly recommended, wants a situation either in City or country; will be found a thorough and competent cook, having had very extensive experience both in Europe and in this country; considers herself capable in all branches of cooking to give entire satisfaction to the most particular; would have no objection to assist in the washing. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as seamstress in a private family, by a respectable person, who understands cutting and fitting children's dresses, tailoring, shirt-making, and all kinds of family sewing. Inquire at No. 14 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—SITUATION WANTED by a first-class dressmaker; will go out by the day, week or month. The very best of reference given, by calling at Mr. Campbell's dry goods store, No. 178 3d-av., for two or three days.

AS HOUSE MAID.—WANTED—BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; can do French fintiag; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., in the fancy store.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED BY A PLAIN, humble, hard-working young woman a situation as good cook, baker of bread, pies, &c., and washing and ironing; would do housework or chamberwork, waiting, or nurse and seamstress; best reference for each capacity; no objections to country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl, in a small private family, to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, or as laundress. Is willing to go in the country for the Summer. Has City reference. Apply at 223 East 19th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A GOOD COOK WISHES a situation in a private family; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, if required; is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 124 7th-av., third floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES a situation to assist in a nursery, or to do light chamberwork and sewing; a good home preferred before wages. Has excellent City reference. Call at No. 4 Cornelia-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or laundress, in a small family; can produce the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 462 6th av., corner 29th-st., third floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION by a respectable girl, to do general housework in a small private family, or upstairs work. Inquire at No. 17 Bndson-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant woman to do housework or take care of children; has City reference. Apply at No. 435 Hudson-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY OF EXPERIence desires to form an engagement in the above capacity, either in a gentleman's family, hotel, or Summer resort; would not object to oversee the household affairs of a party of gentlemen. References of the highest respectability can be furnished. Address E. H. C., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY would like a situation as housekeeper in a plain family, in the City or country. Address S. T. S., Brooklyn Post-office, for one week.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED BY A RESpectable Protestant widow a gentleman's residence to care for during the Summer. Can give satisfactory reference. Can be seen for two days at 122 West 26th-st.

AS LADIES' MAID.—WANTED A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing and dress making perfectly; do up fine muslins of every style; works Grover & Baker's machine. The best of City reference. Call at No. 117 7th-av., corner of 22d-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Irish woman wants a situation as lady's maid; she understands her business; can dress hair well; has no objection to travel; the best City reference can be given. Address X Y, No. 315 Broadway; to be seen for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young girl as lady's maid, who understands hair-dressing; or as seamstress; the best City reference can be given. Can be seen, from 9 to 12, at No. 425 6th-av., corner of 29th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as first-class laundress; is willing and obliging; has no objection to do chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 142 East 21st-st., third floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—TWO young women want situations; one as laundress; the other as chambermaid and assist with washing or do plain sewing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 307 West 34th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady of education, experience and ability, wishes a situation as housekeeper, or as matron of an educational establishment, either North or South. Address E. B. C., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young girl as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; five years' recommendation from one place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 136 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN English Protestant as nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth, either for City or country, with best of City reference. Call at No. 24 East 19th-st., near Avenue B.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as child's nurse; can take charge of a small baby. Has City reference. Apply at No. 104 West 19th-st., first floor, back room; can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED AS NURSE by a respectable American woman, to take care of an infant or grown children, or new; a family going to the country preferred. Call at No. 82 West 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT NURSE, who has long City references, wishes a situation. Also, a Protestant waitress, with good references. Apply at No. 92 East 15th-st., two doors from 3d-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE married woman a situation as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk. To be seen for two days, at No. 368 2d-av.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a competent, genteel, Protestant girl with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; sews neatly; makes shirts and children's clothes, and understands all kinds of family sewing; wages $6 to $7; prefers the country. Call at No. 216 East 33d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A Protestant as nurse; capable of taking care of children. Can be seen for two days at the residence of her present employer, No. 86 5th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging to do many things else when required; no objections to go to the country for the Summer or travel with a family. The best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 10 7th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; good references given. Call at No. 888 6th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as seamstress or chambermaid and nurse; good reference from present employer. Address J. P., Box No. 8,544 Post-office.

AS LAW CLERK.—THE SITUATION OF LAW clerk is desired by a graduate of Cambridge Law School. Address LEX, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

AS MINING SUPERINTENDENT.—A young man who has been superintendent for mining and manufacturing companies, and understands the business, wishes a situation as superintendent for some company, or a partner with capital in a saw mill; satisfactory references given. Address O. O., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RESpectable Protestant man, a situation as waiter in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference; no objections to the country or to travel. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West 19th-st., 2d door from 6th-av., or address L. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED BY A CAPABLE MAN, a situation as waiter; can produce satisfactory reference from his last place, in which he has lived going on three years; is an excellent hand to clean and care plate; no objections to the country or to travel. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West 19th-st., 2d door from 6th-av., or address L. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the drug store, under Everett House, corner 4th-av. and 17th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a single man in a private family; can be highly recommended from where he has lived at different times for the last seven years, in the City. Apply at No. 877 Broadway, near 18th-st., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable German, as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; the best of reference given; will go to any part of the country. Address a note to C. M., No. 5 Depan-row, Bleecker-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED—A SITUATION IN A private family by a steady single man, (English;) understands his business, and can give good City references. Address W. A., Waiter, No. 26 East 19th-st., one door from Broadway, in boot and shoe store.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Frenchman as waiter in a private family; no objection to go to the country or travel; good City reference. Inquire at No. 84 Bleecker-st., in the hat store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent person as waiter; can come well recommended from some of the most respectable families. Call at No. 253 East 18th-st., second floor, front.

ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING A MAN AND wife to take charge of his City residence for the Summer, will address R. L. G., Mission Rooms, No. 199 Mulberry-st.; good reference.

REPORTER, CAPABLE OF WRITING one hundred and twenty-five words a minute, wishes to engage for some newspaper, or as reporting clerk in a commercial house. Address G., Box No. 230 Fair Haven Post-office, Conn.

HELP WANTED.
DRY-GOODS SALESMEN.

York State and New-England salesmen wanted for the approaching Fall trade. Men of experience and ability, who have an extensive acquaintance in the principal towns, can apply to

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a good, steady girl to do general house-work in a small family; she must be a good washer and ironer, a good plain cook, and come well recommended from her last place; none but such need apply; a Protestant would be preferred for some reasons. Apply at No. 41 4th-st., between 4 and 6 o'clock.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, in a small family, a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, who will also assist in the washing and ironing; good recommendations required; a German, who can speak English, preferred. Apply at No. 32 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A RESPECTable colored woman as chambermaid and waiter, and to assist in washing, in a small family on Murray Hill. Apply at No. 58 East 34th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

A COOK.—WANTED, A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, who thoroughly understands cooking for a private family; must have good City references. Apply at No. 48 West 28th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, AS COOK, A NEAT, cleanly white or colored women that thoroughly understands her business and can bring the best recommendations. Apply at No. 111 5th av.

A CLERK AND SALESMAN.—WANTED—A clerk and salesman in a wholesale house; must be acquainted with the paint trade. Address Box No. 2,018 Post-office.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, AN EDUcated lady, who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a private family. Best of references required. Call at No. 20 East 22d-st., from 8 till 9 o'clock in the morning, or 6 to 8 in the evening.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed a reliable girl to take charge of one child, to do chamberwork, and assist in washing. One who will make herself generally useful, and can give good references, may apply at No. 320 Henry-st., Brooklyn, Thursday, the 26th, before 10 A. M., where a pleasant home may be had.

A PORTER—WANTED, IN AN IMPORTING DRY goods house; must be a good packer; a Scotchman preferred. Apply by letter to J. C. S., Box No. 713 Post-office.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, AN ENGlish or German woman as seamstress and up-stairs work in a private family on the Hudson River. Also wanted, a good German gardener. Apply at No. 65 Chatham-st., at 10 o'clock this day.

ARTISTS WANTED—TO WORK IN INDIA ink. Apply at BRADY'S Gallery, 643 Broadway.

ONE OR TWO GOOD HOUSE CARPENTERS wanted. Apply at No. 196 West Houston-st. JOHN WHEELER, Jr.

TO ATTEND IN A STORE.—WANTED, A young man about 18 years of age to attend in a store. Must come well recommended. One that speaks German preferred. Apply at No. 421½ Broadway.

$100 PER MONTH MADE WITH $10 Stencil tools, so arranged that the inexperienced can use them. Send for my circular before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence-st., Mass.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A FRENCH PROTESTANT lady, who has been for two years with an American family, in the capacity of governess, wishes a similar engagement in an American family; she is fully competent to teach French grammatically, and can produce the most unexceptionable references. Address Box No. 2,340 Post-office.

AS PRIVATE TEACHER.—WANTED, BY the daughter of an Episcopal clergyman, a situation as private teacher in a family of small children; salary moderate; country preferred. Address A. M. L., No. 20 Rutgers-st., New-York.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher of the English branches and mathematics by a graduate of college, would teach a few hours each day for his board. Address TEACHER, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS taught music for several years successfully, desires a position in some school as teacher of vocal and instrumental music. Address A. E. C., Box No. 260, Schenectady, N. Y.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teaching desires either a district or select school in the country. Address M. P., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBition, at our wareroom, Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin, and 77 White-st., first door east of Broadway, a fine assortment of first-class carriages and road wagons, manufactured on the premises, under our immediate supervision, from the best selected materials and workmanship, to which we invite the attention of the public. MINER & STEVENS.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF VERY stylish carriage horses, (sorrel,) nearly 16 hands, fast travelers, and of great endurance. The property of a gentleman who is absent traveling for his health, and has, therefore, no use for them. They will be sold at a bargain on application to Mr. HEWITT, at the American Express Company, Hudson-st.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL light caleche carriage, built by Wood Brothers; cost $785; used but one season; it can be used for hot or cold weather; will be sold for $460. Also, a light wagon for $40. The owner is going to Europe. They may be seen at No. 35 East 12th-st.

HORSE WANTED.—A GOOD, SOUND CART horse; weight 1,050 to 1,100 lbs., about 8 years old; also, a light top wagon, suitable for City use. Call before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M. Wednesday and Thursday. E. G. TUTTLE, No. 247 South-st.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD FAMILY HORSE WITH A splendid carriage but little used will be sold for about one-half its first cost. Inquire at No. 232 Waterst., second floor.

WANTED—A HORSE (GOOD CARRIAGE) FOR the season; will receive good care and attention, and very light work. Address Box No. 3,890 Post-office, New-York, one week.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—I HAVE THIS DAY taken into copartnership Mr. FRANCIS P. SAGE, Jr., and we will continue the PRODUCE COMMISSION BUSINESS under the firm of SAGE & CO., New-York. ROBERT F. SAGE, Owego. ROBERT F. SAGE. New-York, April 16, 1860.

ROOFING.

ONE CENT PER FOOT. CURES LEAKY ROOFS.—NOTAR COE PITCH USED.—ELLERY'S Patent INDIA RUBBER PAINT, tested on 1,000 roofs. Principal Office No. 686 Grand-st.; branches No. 183 Bowery, 397 Broadway.

LEAKY ROOFS MADE WATER PROOF by my infallible cement. Also, metal roofing done and repaired. Charges moderate and orders punctually executed. JAMES HATTON, 183 West Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL. NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

REV. E. F. WILLIAMS, M. A., WILL renew his former connection with the Merwinsville Institute, and devote his attention to the careful education of those who may be committed to his care. The next term will commence May 1, 1860. This is a family school, located at Merwinsville, Litchfield County, Conn., on the Housatonic Railroad. For health and seclusion it presents unusual advantages. Parents residing in New-York can visit their children and return the same day. The system of instruction will be thorough, and no pains will be spared to lay the foundation of a complete education. Particular attention paid to those fitting for college. A limited number only will be received. One or two French or Spanish gentlemen wishing to learn the English language will be received. For further particulars address S. MERWIN, P. M., Merwinsville, Conn.; or can be seen, together with Mr. Williams, at the Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., on the 25th and 26th inst.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—A LADY OF superior education, large experience as a teacher, residing in a pleasant location near the City, desires to take four young ladies, under 14, into her family to educate in the English branches, including the modern languages and music. As the number is strictly limited, she will be able to give them her undivided time and attention, and will warrant her pupils a complete acquaintance with all the studies they pursue. Those willing to pay a fair price for advantages of a most superior order, will find this a rare opportunity of securing what they pay for. Address J. B. H., Box No. 909 New-York Post-office, stating where an interview may be obtained.

CHESTER FEMALE INSTITUTE—ARMONCK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. I. D. VERMILYE, A. M., Rector. TERMS—$100 per session of 21 weeks, payable in advance. Music, with the use of the piano, an extra charge of $10 per quarter. The next session will commence on Monday, April 30.

REFERENCES:
Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D.
Rev. William Creighton, D. D., Tarrytown; John McVicar, D. D., Professor Columbia College; Rev. A. B. Partridge, North Brooklyn; Jno. H. Swift, Esq., No. 207 Pearl-st., New-York; Jno. C. Connor, Esq., No. 39 South-st., New-York; Hon. E. Williams, Norwich, Conn.; Jno. R. Hoole, Esq., No. 124 Nassau-st., New-York; W. A. Bowron, M. D., 204 Broadway, New-York.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE, NEW-JERSEY.—Twelve miles from New-York by Railroad, will commence the 27th term of five months, May 1. All the arrangements of this school are intended to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. The Young Ladies' Department, in charge of an experienced instructress, has been in successful operation for many years. Recent improvements, with the introduction of gas, render the accommodations more complete and attractive than ever. Circulars may be obtained of E. Hoe & Co., No. 31 Gold-st.; H. Seymour, No. 52 Beekman-st., New-York City, or of

Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal.

FLUSHING FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THE Institution for young ladies is pleasantly situated in a healthy location in the village of Flushing, L. I. Hourly communication with the City by railroad and steamboats from Fulton Market-slip. House and grounds especially convenient and attractive. Term commences May 1. Pupils received at any time and charged from date of entrance. For circulars containing terms and other particulars, apply to J. KIMBER, No. 48 William-st., S. S. & W. WOOD, Broadway, or to the Principal, S. K. ROBERTS.

CITY REFERENCES—Thomas W. Pearsall, William F. Mott, Ellwood Walter, Meredith Howland.

CEDARCROFT CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL, for boys, situated in a healty and retired district, eight miles from Jersey City and one mile from Bolling and Spring. Number of pupils limited to fifteen. Students are prepared for college, business, or for scientific pursuits, by the Principal and competent assistants. Circulars and further information may be obtained at Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Harper's, No. 331 Pearl-st.; or by addressing HOWARD HINTON, A. M., Principal, care of S. B. Vail, No. 134 Greenwich-st., New-York.

ELM PARK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—One of the most flourishing schools in New-England. Rev. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal, assisted by J. DOW, A. M., and J. A. SHAW, A. B. late of Harvard College. A full English and classical course of study, also music; a Primary Department for small boys, under the charge of Mrs. RICHARDS. Terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Summer Term will commence April 30. The School is delightfully located on Strawberry Hill. Every advantage is afforded for a thorough and accomplished education. Classes will be formed for young ladies who spend the Summer months in Stamford, and desire to pursue music, drawing, painting, or the languages. For circulars, apply to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, (Messrs. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.) opens April 17 the closing term of its current school year. Pupils from seven years of age and upward received and prepared for business or college. Twelve Professors of classical, commercial, English and foreign language studies are constantly employed.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, (near Hackensack,) N. J. Accessible several times daily, by stage or railroad. Fare from Hoboken 25 cents. Next term opens May 1. Those desiring home comforts and thorough instruction for their boys, at $22 50 per quarter, please write for circular. A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—A healthy situation, commodious buildings, a large gymnasium and thorough mental training are among the advantages of this Institution. Summer session begins on May 2, 1860. Terms moderate. Send for a circular containing full particulars and references. JULES ROUSSEL, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT WESTCHESTER, N. Y. Terms moderate and number limited to six. For circulars, &c., apply to JOHN ROSENBERG, Principal. References—Rev. Dr. Jackson, Westchester; W. K. Strong, Esq., No. 56 Pine-st.; Wm. Watson, Esq., No. 29 Park-place; James S. Petrie, Esq., No. 44 Park-place.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—THIS is a family school for young ladies, so well known, and convenient to the City, reopens May 1. Circulars may be left with Mr. BROWN, No. 819 Broadway, and visits are pleasantly made by boat *Mattano*, from Fulton Market slip, at 9, 1, 4 and 6 daily.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Three minutes' walk from depot. (Cannon's station;) one of the best schools in the State for both sexes. Summer term commences May 1. Circulars may be obtained at Clark, Austin, Maynard & Co., No. 3 Park-row, or by addressing the Principals.

A. B. LOCKWOOD,
B. F. BROWN.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fifth Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 2. Circulars may be obtained of S. F. YORK, No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York; of J. M. WHITEHEAD, No. 117 Nassau-st.; B. H. M. Society; also by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—FOR YOUNG Ladies—Opposite New-York, 45 minutes from the City; term opens May 2; circulars at Firth & Pond's Music Store, No. 547 Broadway; J. Pomeroy and Rev. William B. Dwight, Principals; Post-office address—ENGLEWOOD IN

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents per week; mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Terms Dollars a year; five copies to one address for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail Steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the Publishers "New-York Times, New-York City."

TO ADVERTISERS.

The enlargement of the circulation of the Times is at the present moment so rapid as to render it imperative that advertisements intended for the daily issue should be sent in at the earliest possible moment. Announcements which fail to reach the office before nine o'clock P. M., lose all the advantages of classification under the heads to which readers are accustomed to refer. It is, therefore, quite as important to the advertisers as to ourselves, to have that hour the latest for the reception of their notices.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Martha.

WINTER GARDEN—Il Trovatore.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Royal Amphitheatre Equestrian Circus.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Colleen Bawn.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—School for Scandal—Bathing.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Robin Hood—Red Gnome and the Wood Warrior—How's your Uncle?

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: Money. Evening: Jessie Dean.

CHINESE INSTITUTE—Peale's Court of Death.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE—Organ Exhibition.

HOWARD CHAPEL—Magical Entertainments.

BROOME CHAPEL—Gen. Tom Thumb.

MIKE'S SALOON—Christy's Minstrels.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

CHINESE MUSEUM—No. 536—Wenlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Democratic National Convention was permanently organized yesterday, Mr. Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, being the Permanent Chairman, appointed by an army of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. The Committee upon Organization reported as an additional rule, that individual members of uninstructed delegations may vote independently. A sharp contest ensued over this innovation, which was designed to set at liberty certain Douglas votes from Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and elsewhere, otherwise overwhelmed by an unfriendly majority. Mr. Josiah Randall, a fragment from Old-Line Whiggery, opposed the new rule vehemently, exposing himself to a severe rebuke from Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, for laying down laws to a party of which he is so recent a member. The personal altercation caused for a moment great excitement. A vote having been taken upon the motion to table the rule, the motion failed, ayes 101, noes 198. The rule was then adopted. An amendment to the resolution appointing a Committee upon the platform, declaring that no ballot shall be had until the Committee shall have reported, was offered, and after the Committee (whose names the telegraph fails to send us,) had been appointed, it was moved that this amendment be tabled. The motion was negatived, eyes 32½, noes 270½, and the amendment was unanimously accepted. A proposition to limit the time to be consumed by each member in speeking upon any question, occasioned some debate, but was finally postponed. Judge Meek, of Alabama, submitted the platform adopted by the Convention of his State. It was referred to the Committee upon the Platform. The Committee upon Credentials announced that it would report this morning, and the Convention accordingly adjourned to 10 A. M. to-day.

The Senate was not in session yesterday. The House received a message from the President, in which the Executive declares that since the admission of Minnesota it has done nothing that can be construed into an acknowledgment of an organized Government in the Territory severed from the State. In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, spoke on the subject of Slavery, its effect upon the composition of parties, end its enthronement at the White House. He was replied to by Mr. Noell, of Missouri, after whom the Pennsylvania members obtained the floor, and the furnaces of that Commonwealth were presently in full blast. Mr. McKnight argued the general propriety of protection, and from the tariff passed by a facile transition to Slavery, repudiating the Calhoun dogma, that the Constitution carried Slavery into the Territories. Mr. Joy Morris followed with a prolongation of the tariff discussion. He pronounced the pending Tariff bill to be as near perfection as present opinion would admit of. The Committee arose, and the House adjourned.

The announcement of the arrival of the *City of Baltimore*, with Queenstown advices to the 12th inst., appeared in a portion of our morning issus of yesterday. Her mails afford us highly interesting correspondence, and details of news additional to that received by the *Australasian* and *Hammonia*.

By the *Tasmanian*, which arrived at Southampton on the 12th, we have intelligeuce from St. Thomas to March 29. Several houses had been demolished by a terrible tornado, which recently passed over Amotto Bay. On the 23d, the shock of an earthquake was experienced at Jamaica. Business on the island was dull. Coffee sold at 42c.@44c.; sugar, dark, 10c.@18c. Reports from Barbados regarding the state of the crops was highly encouraging. A vessel had just arrived from China with 90 emigrants, and another was daily expected. Sugar-making was progressing rapidly. Some interesting items of South American news are furnished by the same arrival. Chili was quiet. A great discovery of gold was reported to have been made in Bolivia, on the Alotteo. The Indians on the lower frontier of Aranco were peaceable, but those on the upper frontier continued hostile. Castillo was expected at Ablei to commence hostilities against Bolivia.

The interest in the trial of Rev. Jacob S. Hardin, now in progress at Belvidsre, N. J., continues undiminished. Daniel M. Wyckoff, e merchant at Port Colden, on Monday afternoon testified that he sold to Jacob M. Woodruff a quantity of arsenic before Mrs. Harnin'e death. John C. Winter told of Hardin'e suspicious conduct at the time the Coroner was holding an inquest on the body of his wife,—his apparent desire to avoid observation, and to escape from the town. John Ayres, the station egent at Asbury, testified that he sold the accused a ticket for New-York at the time in question. The brother and sister of the deceased rehearsed incidents of the unkind treatmeut which Mrs. Harden experienced from her husband soon after her marriage. Of the witnesses called yesterday morning, Mr. Dooland was the most importent. He went into the circumstances attending his daughter's marriage, death and burial, in great detail, and related very many circumstsnces bearing strongly upon the guilt of the prisoner. The prosecution has not yet got through with its witnesses.

The Commissioners of Public Charities held their first regular meeting yesterday afternoon. The salaries of the Wardens of the Penitentiary, Almshouse, Workhouse and of Randall's Island, were reduced to $1,500 per annum, instead of $1,750 as heretofore. Mr. Joseph Keen was appointed Warden of the Penitentiary, *vice* Robert G. Walmsley, removed; John Fitch, Superintendent of the Workhouse, *vice* C. P. Degnick, removed. Moses E. Crasto was removed from his position as Warden of Randall's Island. The offices of Clerks of the Lunatic Asylum and of Bellevue Hospital; Storekeeper and Clerk on Blackwell's Island and on Randall's Island were also done away with. The entire saving to the City by this action, in salaries alone, will emount to over $5,000.

The Police Commissioners yesterday made a number of removals, appointments, and promotions of policemen. Detective Van Wagener, of Brooklyn, was allowed to reserve $200, out of a reward of $250, for arresting a Philadelphia murderer. The remaining $50 goes to the Police Fund. The [illegible] sixty-six filthy and notorious places in New-York and Brooklyn, which [illegible] to please those within, three days. The dangerous were detailed to the various Precincts under the new régime. Mr. Pilgeney did not participate in the proceedings of the Board.

An unusually large amount of Real Estate was disposed of at auction. The most important sales were those of a portion of the estate of Wm. A. F. Pentz, and John Pentz. Included in these sales were the Atlantic Garden property, Nos. 9 and 11 Broadway, and Nos. 7 and 9 Greenwich-street, which brought $91,000; with other property in Old-slip, Water and Front streets, which realized $209,000. The only incumbrance was a mortgage of $7,000 on a portion of the Atlantic Garden.

Flour, Wheat and Corn were decidedly brisker, and prices were generally firmer. Cotton, Coffee, Metals, Rice, Naval Stores, Oils, Pork, Tallow, Teas, Tobacco, Hides and Leather were quiet. Codfish, Mackerel, Raisins, Hay, Hops and Whisky were in request. Beef, Lerd and Sugars attracted considerable attention. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

The Stock Market yesterday continued to show depression in prices until late in the day, when, after the printed sales, there was a recovery of half per cent. on the Share list; New-York Central 79 ⅜ cent.; Missouris 84 ⅜ cent. Exchange at the close of the *Persia's* mail was held for 109¼ ⅜ cent. Money keeps easy.

A Bull without Horns.

The hard who sang so earnestly,

"If I were King of France,
Or, still better, Pope of Rome,"

would doubtless be disposed to revise his preferences, were he living to see the actual state of the spiritual potentate whose lot once appeared to him the height of human felicity. The trebly-crowned head of the Roman Pontiff must now lie trebly uneasy on its purple pillows at the Vatican. Pius IX., in a reign of less than fourteen years, has contrived to annihilate the temporal authority of the Holy See over a most important section of its dominions; to alienate the good will of the whole Italian people from the Church confided to his charge; and is now doing his best to make his person and his office equally ridiculous throughout the civilized world. In reading the "major bull of excommunication" which this misguided prelate has been persuaded, by his foolish advisers and his own bad passions, to publish against the "invaders and usurpers of some of his Pontifical Provinces," no man of common sense, be he never so devout a Catholic, can escape a feeling of mingled shame and amusement, such as might be excited by the attempts of a portly bishop to dance upon the tight-rope, or of a wheezy old judge to sound a cavalry charge on the trumpet. Considered in its moral and religious aspects, as affording a glimpse of the sort of Christianity which is professed among Cardinals, this absurd document is indeed sufficiently horrible and revolting to excite emotions rather of indignation than of mirth. For if we can for a moment suppose that its authors believed it to have the slightest force at all, we must suppose that they believed it to carry with it the most awful pains and penalties, both for this life and for the life to come. And yet, believing this, they launch their thunderbolt, charged with the wrath of God, not at any one or another particular offender against the laws of morality; not at any atheist or impious person; not at any murderers like the Papal *gendarmes*, who rode maddened and furious through the streets of Rome ten days before this bull was let loose, cutting down innocent people to the right and to the left, slaying children and wounding women; not at any extortioner and usurer like Cardinal Antonelli, clutching at all the revenues of the State to swell his own estates with percentages and commissions, but at "all who have taken part" in a political revolution; spiritually cursing, that is, to the utmost extent of which cursing is capable, an indefinite number of persons for shaking off a strictly political tyranny, and making their own laws. That such an act as this should be ventured in the middle of the nineteenth Christian century, and in the name of Him who forgave his assassins from the cross, is so grose an outrage in spirit, upon the right feeling of mankind and the decencies of religion, that it is difficult to overlook the brutality of the impulses which inspired the Papal fulmination, in consideration of the driveling imbecility of the fulmination itself. It is not the Pope's fault that his bull is a bull of Dublin, rather than of Bashan; that it excites only contemptuous laughter, where it was meant to scatter anguish and dismay. His Holiness evidently regarded the world as being still the fragile China-shop into which his mediæval predecessors turned the horned and rampant executioners of their will, and the humorous contrast between the hot wrath of his maledictions and the cool scorn of the excommunicated world, is due to the progress of the race at large, and not to any benevolence, enlightenment, or Christian feeling of his own.

All Europe laughed with *Punch*, a few years ago, at a picture which represeatsd Lord John Russell's feeble Parliamentary attack on the silly affectation of a few Roman Catholic priests, in arrogating to themselves the titles of English Episcopal Sees, under the figure of a small boy who chalks up the words "No Popery" on Cardinal Wiseman's door, and then runs off at full speed around the nearest corner. Pope Pius has imitated the little English Minister. Knowing, as he knows full well, that he owes the immediate downfall of his merely nominal authority in the Emilia to the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia, who drove away his Austrian keepers, and left the people free to decide for themselves upon their own domestic affairs, the Pope has yet shrunk from assailing these soverelgns in person. He excommunicates people in general, just as the single lodger in Dickens' novel "threw his boots down stairs on speculation;" and orders his excommunication to be pasted up where none of the parties interested can see it. There is something almost pathetically ludicroue about the following passage of this preposterous compoeition:

"As the present letter, as is well known, cannot be safely published everywhere, *and especially in such places where it would be most required*, we will that this letter, or copies of it, shall be posted on the doors of the Lateran Church, on those of the Church of the Prince of the Apostles, (*basilica principis Apostolorum*,) on those of the Apostolic Chancery and general curia, (*curia generalis*,) in Monte Citatoris, and at the corner of the field of Flora of the city, (*in acie campi Florae de Urbe*,) as is usual, and the so posted and published letters, and each of these letters shall have the same power upon every one whom it concerns, as if they had been presented *nominatim* and *personaliter*.

This notion of a curse by implication ie only to be paralleled by the old idea of the wise in witchcraft, that a man's life might he destroyed at a hundred miles distance by sticking pins into a waxen image made to resemble him. That such impotent and malicious nonsense could be gravely uttered at this age of the world, even by a dancing dervish, or a dyepeptic Anchorite, few people would have cared to assert without the plainest evidence of the fact before them. For the knowledge that it not only could be, but has been, uttered by the [illegible] of a large and imposing sect of the Christian Church, the Catholic world is indebted to the enterprise of Protestant journalism. If anything is needed to rouse the sincere and sensible among the members of the Roman communion to a sense of the dangerously absurd position in which those antics of a falling despotism are putting the faith which they profess, it should be found in this circumstance. Roman Catholic Italy and Roman Catholic France refuse the Pope any opportunity of exposing his folly as a Bishop, and his feebleness as a Prince. Were it not for the Protestant Press of England, Germany and America, the "thunders of the Vatican" would make less noise in the world than the challenges and defiances of Heenan and Sayers, or the capture of Miramon's steamers before Vera Cruz.

The Democracy at Charleston.

The Democracy at Charleston are rapidly "settling to their work." They yesterday completed their organization, selecting Hon. Caleb Cushing as their permanent Chairman, and appointing a Committee to draw up the platform on which they propose to stand or fall in the coming contest. The nomination of General Cushing so far indicates a brightening prospect of harmony in the party, that the illustrious orator of Massachusetts belongs to the ornamental staff rather than to any active division of the Democratic host. He is a disciple of the school of the Vicar of Bray, and represents the flesh-pots of Egypt rather than any section or faction fanatically bent on a victory or an exodus of principle. That he should have been chosen to preside over the Convention, shows that the "cohesive force of the public plunder" has not been absolntely paralyzed by the explosive force of sectional fanaticisms or personal animosities. The unprecedented adoption of a rule deferring all ballots for the Presidential nomination till the platform of the party shall have been squared and settled, is an unmistakable concession to the demands of the friends of Mr. Douglas; and the vote by which it was also resolved that no majority of a delegation should have power to utter the voice of the State as a unit, unless in obedience to instructions given by the State Convention which appointed the delegation, if it be not a victory of the Douglas men, is at least a defeat of the so-called coalition of the Administration with the South. The front of this coalition is evidently broken. Whether it will be successfully rallied, upon the decisive battle over the platform, remains to be seen; but the proceedings of the Convention, up to this moment, while they do not, indeed, decisively prefigure the final harmony of the Democracy, very plainly intimate an impending defeat of the extreme Southern policy. A volunteer champion of this policy, indeed—Mr. Josiah Randall, of Philadelphia, long a leading Whig, and lately made famous by his declaration to Mr. Cobden that he "had never known corruption to be used in an American election"—seems to have been severely disciplined yesterday by Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, with the pretty general applause of the Convention.

Japanese Guests and New-York Hosts.

We are sorry to see that the Board of Aldermen are preparing themselves for the reception of the Japanese Embassy, and still sorrier to find that they are intent upon showing them the "Institutions." The public is so familiar with what an Alderman means when he talks of showing anybody the "Institutions" of the City, that it is unnecessary for us to explain it further than to repeat that our "Institutions," in Aldermanic parlance, include at least all the dirty and disagreeable places within the Municipal boundary. This practice of carting off all strangers to Blackwell's Island, and treating them to a minute inspection of the blotches and sores of our civilization, arose under a *régime* which, it is to be hoped, has now passed away. In the days of the Ten Governors, and in the old time before them, a tour of the "Institutione" meant a day of free whisky, and gratuitous cigars, and a general carouse, at the public expense. When a visit to the Island, in charge of distinguished foreigners, meant a day's eating and drinking, and hoating, and joking with paupers, lunatics and convicts, we can hardly wonder that no stranger was ever allowed to escape the infliction. But the gentlemen now in charge of the "Institutions" have, it is to be hoped, taken measures to render the "Island" a less attractive resort for merry-making Committees of Reception than it used to he; and we hope, therefore, that a visit to the jails and hoepitals of that savory locality will be left out of the list of tortures which are preparing for the unfortunate Japanese. When it is proposed to accord a public welcome to a stranger, one would think that even an Alderman might see the propriety of taking him to see nothing but a pleasant sight in itself—of forcing upon him none but agreable thoughts and associations—of exhibiting to him, in short, our best and brightest side, and not our worst and darkest. When a private individual welcomee a guest to his house, he puts on his best clothes, receives him in his best rooms, spreads before him his best fare and keeps him clear of everything that may be repulsive or unsightly. He never thinks of producing the dirty linen or spreading it out before him in the parlor, or of inviting him to peep into the sewer, or make an inspection of the kitchen sink, or an examination of his children down with the measles. All highly civilized communities should act upon the eame rule in their corporate capacity. When a distinguished stranger visits Paris he is treated to a sight of all that is most wonderful, most glorious and most beautiful in the great capital. He is led through the picture galleries and the palaces. He is taken to drive, and hunt and shoot in the imperial parks and forests. He has his imagination fired by the sight of noble historic monuments. On the *Champ de Mars* he is shown the finest soldiers in the world defiling in all the pomp and pride and circumstance of matchless discipline and efficiency. If he is asked at all to visit scenes in which decrepitude, decay and disease are the most prominent features, it is whsre decrepitude, decay and disease call up the stirring memories of a heroic epoch, and where they are inseparably associated with the greatness and glory of France. If he enters an hospital at all, as an unsonght corrteey, it is the great asylum which shelters the last relics of a grand generation, the oldest heroes of a nation of soldiers. In like manner, if he crosses the channel to London he visits the cathedrals, the Houses of Parliament, the royal palaces, the parks, the tower, and is complimented with a review on Woolwich Common. But in neither case does it enter into anybody's head to drag him to the retreats which society has in self-defence or in pity provided for vice and suffering. He is not led by the nose, nnder pretence of doing him a kindness, to inspect the cells and wards in which thieves and prostitutes expiate their wickedness, or in which friendless lunacy is left to rave and chatter. There are persons, no doubt, who, from philanthroplo or other honorable motives, may desire to visit such scenes, but a polite host only reveals them on the visitor's own request.

We are the more earnest in making this remonstrance on behalf of the coming Japanese, because our civilization and our manners are entirely new to these guests. An European visitor does not need to he very long in the country in order to discover the exact social *status* of an Alderman or Common Councilman, and he is always sufficiently familiar with the working of our political system to be able to account for such anomalies as the representation of a great metropolis on State occasions by half a dozen uneducated rowdies. Bnt a Japanese gentleman knows nothing either about rowdyism or universal suffrage. He cannot understand, and it would be impossible to explain to him, how it is that the Grinnells, and Minturns and Astors occnpy private stations, while the Baoleys and the Booles carry on the government. He will take it for granted that the men who receive him on behalf of the City are the princes of the population. Any other hypothesis would wound his self-love, and he can entertain no other.

Moreover, all travelers who have visited the Japanese, are unanimoue in claiming for them a simplicity of manners, an absence of vice, disorder, turbulence, disease and deformity, of which Western nations can only dream, as of a lost Arcadian age. The Embassy which is now on its way to us is essentially an exploring expedition. It has come to see what manner of men they are in their own homes who have so haughtily demanded on behalf of a purer faith and a higher civilization the removal of the barriers which have for three centuries at least shut out the rest of the world from the Empire of Japan. If we would not have the intercourse which has just been opened up with this strange and interesting people nipped in the bnd, we must take care what eide of our civilization they see. It has a darker and fouler one than they can well conceive of. The abominations which we concentrate on Blackwell's Island, and which our Common Council are so fond of showing off,—the vice, and the diseases both of mind and body which vice breede and bequeaths,—are abominations unknown, or almost unknown, in Japan. It is no donht creditable to our humanity and our civilization that they should be thus disposed of and cared for, but we must not forget that it would be infinitely more creditable if they did not exist at all. If we wish our visitors to return home satisfied that their Government has done wisely and well in reversing a policy as old as the Empire, and that the new relations with the Western world will redound to the happiness and improvement of their countrymen, we must take care that they he not nnnecessarily introduced to an acquaintance with onr prisons and lazar-houses. We have enough to he proud of in the manufactures, scenery, buildings, shipping, soldiery, and citizens of New-York, and its environs. Let us he a little more chary of throwing open the dens in which we concentrate our crime, and hide away our degradation. Certainly, if the City ie to expend $25,000 or $30,000 in this Japanese reception, the Booles and Bagleys ought to he ahle to find some better entertainment for our visitors than a ride in hacke, and a dinner of sandwiches, washed down with whiekey and water, in the ward-room of a hospital.

We are somewhat curious, furthermore, to know how and by whom the accounts of this sum of $30,000, and of its expenditure, are to be kept. Vague recollections of the obsequiee of Henry Clay, of libations of champagne ponred upon the statesman'e coffin, and of Aldermanic corporations ehrouded in the fine black cloth that should have been his pall, rise within our mind, when we hear that Boole has moved to reconsider the original appropriation of $25,000 for the expenses of the Japanese Envoys, and to increase the sum to $30,000.

How are we to invest this sum in honor and glory and comfort for the benefit of our Oriental friends? They are seventy-one in number; they will probably stay in the City three or four days at the most. Suppose that we spend $20 a day npon them, *per capita*, and that they remain here a week—we shall only dispose of $9,940. Does Boole contemplate $20,000 worth of fireworks, or the flooring of Broadway with Brussels carpeting, or a fountain of champagne in the Park, in which our guests, according to the candid cnetom of their native land, may take their morning and evening baths in the sight of a delighted and distracted populace?

Perhaps Boole may simply mean to have the City thoronghly cleaned for at least two days. This would be indeed the prettiest tribute we could pay the Envoys of the Tycoon. Nothing short of such a miracle certainly can satisfactorily explain the proposal to expend a sum larger than the annual salary of the President of the United States on two days of civic hospitality and diplomatic civility.

Miscellaneous.

—The following slip of news from Russia will not be without its interest at Washington:

"Miss Victoria Balfe, daughter of the English composer, and herself an *artiste* of great merit, has just been married, at St. Petersburgh, to Sir John Fiennes T. Crampton, Bart., Her Majesty's Minister at the Court of Russia. Sir John is in his 53d year."

If Sir John had been as fortunate or as wise in his domestic diplomacy on this side of the Atlantic, he might heve filled a less unpleasantly conspicuous place in the annals of his times. But it is never too late to mend, and we trust the married man may find in the "horns of the altar" upon which he hes seized for consolatiou ample indemnificetion for the blunders and mishaps of the bachelor. We [commend his example to another "old public functionary" on this sids of the Atlantic, whose term of national service is fast drawing to an unwelcome close, and who has played Benedick even longer than Sir John.

—There is a little paper published in Alabama, nnder the pleasing title of the *Slaveholder*, edited by one Gayle. Mr. Gayle blows up e tremendous storm about the eers of John Forsyth, of the Mobile *Register*—accuses him of shameless mendacity, and charges all sorts of wickedness upon him. The *Register* copies some of the spiciest attacks upon itself, and regards them as excellent specimens of gratuitons advertising.

—On the 9th inst. Mr. David Brumley, Sen., of Greensville, Tenn., was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Mary Ann Davis, living somswhere in the same vicinity. The bridegroom was 73 years of age, the blushing bride was 15. Thus "Winter oftimes lingers in the lap of May." It would be safe to bet that Mr. David Brumley, Sen., is worth e good sum in bank.

—Cotton bnyers are complaining of the frequsncy with which matches are found in cotton. A manufacturer in Coventry lately fonnd a box of these destructives occupying such a situation in a bale as to leave no donbt that they were pnt there when the cotton was packed. The dealers should not complain. It is the bountiful use of cotton that makes so many matches.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE TARIFF BEFORE THE HOUSE

Pennsylvania Furnaces in Full Blast.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, April 24.

BRITISH MEDIATION IN MEXICO.

Information has been received here which confirms the statement published in the New-Orleans *Picayune* in relation to the efforts made by the English Government to bring the contending parties in Mexico to a settlement. Capt. Aldham, commanding officer of the British vessels of war at Vera Cruz, addressed a letter on the 24th ult. to President Juarez, congratulating him on the glorious resistance the city offered to Miramon, and renewing the efforts made before in the name of the English Government for the establishment of peace in that distracted country.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Constitutional Government answered in the name of Juarez, in an elaborate note, defining the position of the Constitutional Government, showing by reference to history that peace cannot be restored while the Priests have power to conspire, as all constitutions which have been either framed by legitimate representatives of the people, or accepted by the people themselves, have been overthrown by the Priests, who will not accept anything short of supremacy, which they aim to exercise over everything in Mexico. The note goes on to compare the conduct observed towards foreigners, both by the Constitutional Government and by the Reactionists, to show that the former, notwithstanding it has not been recognized hy the Ministers from England and France, has complied with the obligations of the country, and afforded protection, as far as possible, to foreigners, while the latter has committed most shocking outrages of every kind; that the Government was desirous of seeing an end put to the distracted condition of the country, and was ready to do everything consistent with its duty to bring about a settlement in which the sovereignty of the people should be acknowledged, and the great principles of civil and religious liberty be secured.

Mons. Gabriac has been recalled hy his Government, and it is supposed through the influence of England, in her efforts to intervene to restore peace and secure to herself the resultant advantages.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

The reply of Lord John Russell to the last note of Secretary Cass was received hy the last mail, and discusses points of international law at great length. It is very severe npon the course of the United States. The venerable Secretary is extremely restless under the lecture read him by his Lordship, hut he will pay him back in his own coin, with interest.

ARMY NEWS.

Lieut. Thos. C. Sullivan is ordered to join his company without delay at Fort Monroe. Lieut. Francis L. Guenther will join his company at Fort Randall on June 15.

The Board of Officers appointed to revise the programme of instruction at the United States Military Academy was this day dissolved.

Surgeon Mills will repair to Fort Riley hy May 10, and relieve Surgeon Madison, who is assigned to duty with his command, under orders for an expedition against the Kioways and Camanches. Asst.-Surgeon A. R. Smith will repair without delay to Fort. Randall. Second-Lieut. Pearce, of the First Dragoons, is assigned to duty with a detachment of troops to proceed to Oregon.

The commanding officers of troops marching through any part of the country west of the Mississippi will hereafter keep journals of their marches, according to the form and directions prescribed. At the end of the march, a copy of the journal will he retained at the station where the troops arrive, and the original will be forwarded to the head-quarters of the Department. Thence, after a copy has been taken, it will be transmitted, through the head-quarters of the army, to the Adjutant-General, for reference at the War Department. The object of the journal is to furnish reliable information and data for maps, to be used in case new roads are to be reopened, or other bodies are to pass over the same route. Every point of practical importance is to be noted, even though it may not be indicated in the prescribed directions. Q.

From Another Correspondent.

Washington, Toesday, April 24.

THE EXCITEMENT AT THE CAPITAL.

The House was nearly deserted to-day. At one time not more than a dozen members were present. Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, made a strong Tariff speech, covering the whole ground of argument and statistics. Messrs. McKnight, of Pennsylvania, Tompkins and Bingham, of Ohio, spoke upon general topics of political interest. Nothing more was done.

It was declared this evening, at a large collection of Republican members, that they had positive assurance that if Mr. Douglas was nominated, Mr. Forney would resign the Clerkship, with half a dozen of his assistants, and support that nomination.

Messrs. Beale, Kenton, Fenton, Burroughs, Graham and C. B. Cochrane, of New-York, members of the House, have gone home. Nearly all the Democratic members from New-York are at Charleston. Mr. Seward has sent his family home, and leeves himself in a few days. P.

From the Associated Press.

Washington, Tuesday, April 24.

The awards for mail service in the "middle section" were announced to-day in the presence of a large number of contractors. The offers are lower than heretofore, owing to the fact that the proposals were for star hids—that is, the performance of the service without regard to the particular modes of conveyance.

The *Constitution* this morning says:

"The 'sensation' journals of New-York are making the most of Gov. Walker and the Covode Committee; but it is all in the way of trade—to make their papers sell. This is quite well understood here. We need not assure our readers that all the talk of these unscrupulous newspapers, whether editorial or communicated, about dissensions in the Cabinet, is entirely and absurdly false. President Buchanan and his Cabinet were, and are, a unit on the Kansas policy. The allusions in a New-York journal to alleged differences have not a particle of fact to rest upon; indeed, if the writers had tasked their inventive faculties to the utmost, they could not have reached a result more flagrantly the opposite of the truth."

It appears from the official statement communicated by the Secretary of the Navy to the House to-day that the number of officers and men attached to the African Squadron who have died from the date of the Ashhurton Treaty to the present time is 80, including nine officers, or an average of five deaths per annum.

About thirty members of the House are prepared to deliver speeches on political subjects. No other business eave this will be transacted this week, a working quorum not being available. Toward the adjournment, to-day, there were not more than half a dozen members in the hall.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Tuesday, April 24.

The Speeker laid before the House the message from the President in reply to a resolution, in which he says that since the admission of Minnesota into the Union, no act has been performed by him recognizing the existence of an organized Government in the remaining or outside Territory of Minnesota.

The House went into the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, (Rep.,) reviewed with severity the political conduct of those whom he characterized as the sectional slave power, and advocated the exclusion of Slavery from all places where the United States Government has jurisdiction as the best method of allaying sectional strife. But the President and his party seemed determined that this sectional strife should never cease.

Mr. Noell, of Missouri, (Dem.,) alluded to the history of political parties, defending the Democracy.

Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, advocated the protection of American industry. With his constituents it was a question of bread.

Mr. Howard, of Ohio, (Dem.,) defined his position as a Democrat, declaring himself in favor of popular sovereignty to the fullest extent.

Mr. McKnight, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) made a speech in favor of the protection of American industry, and against Pro-Slavery sectionalism, and especially the Calhoun dogma, that the Constitution, of its own strength, went into the territories and there protected Slavery. He showed the "incendiary cry," as Col. [illegible] intended for negotiation, [illegible] to the Charleston Convention, by spirits of the resulting [illegible] now progressing to fashion a candidate [illegible] acceptable to the slave propagandists, and thus [illegible] whole proceedings to an [illegible] one performer swallowed another, and [illegible] followed the two, and then turned a [illegible] down his own throat, leaving the spectators in the dark. Mr. McKeever proceeded to show that the Fathers of the Republic were more thoroughly Anti-Slavery than the present Republican Party.

Mr. Means, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) [illegible] the neglect of the material interests of the country and the exclusive discussion of sectional [illegible]. It should be the aim of American statesmen to remove, as far as possible, all causes of alienation, distrust between the different sections of the [illegible] and seek rather to unite them by common [illegible] a people. He knew of nothing which more touched a young, active nation like that of the United States than the question of labor, and the employment of its resources, and the employment of [illegible] ple. This was an interest in which [illegible] North and South had an equal concern. [illegible] were closely linked together by natural relations; the former producing the raw material, which is manufactured in the industrial marts of the North, where cheap labor abounds, the latter section being then the supplier of the products of the sugar and cotton fields of the South, and by its wealth derived from [illegible] manufacturing and shipping investments, contributing to the general wealth and material power of the whole country. The instability of our tariff legislation, he said, was in striking contrast with the legislation of all other nations on the continent, whose policy was to graduate customs and duties so as to encourage the steady and progressive growth of domestic industry, and never to rudely sacrifice or as we had done, by sudden and [illegible] changes. The pending tariff bill was [illegible] with such a moderate range of duties as to avoid the hostility of the opponents of high duties and thus to give the pledge of permanency which would invite millions of industry capital to engage in useful and productive enterprises. He then proceeded to the discussion of the Tariff bill in detail, which though not equally acceptable to all whose interests it touched, was in the main one of the best bills ever reported by a Committee of Ways and Means; a measure, which if placed on the statute book, would be of incalculable benefit to his constituents and the whole country.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

THE NEWS FROM CHARLESTON—DOUGLAS STOCK DOWN—SEWARD STOCK ON THE RISE—THE WALKER AND BLACK AFFAIR—THE CABINET IN SESSION UPON IT—THE PRESIDENT'S OPINION OF THE REVELATION—ITS EFFECT UPON THE CHARLESTON NOMINATION—SENATOR WIGFALL AND LORD LYONS—ORGANIZATION OF NEVADA TERRITORY—BRILLIANT WEDDING EXPECTED IN HIGH LIFE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Washington, D. C., Sunday, April 22, 1860.

Very little attention is being paid to the proper observance of the Sabbath. Late last evening, the Telegraph office was crowded, but all were obliged to retire dissatisfied. No news came from Charleston, except that the town was crowded and considerable excitement prevailed. This morning more came. Three dispatches to different persons were received, each corroborating the other—one to your correspondent, stating that six of the Southern States had met in caucus last night and resolved that they would adhere to the Alabama platform, which rescindes the Southern Slave code, and that Pennsylvania had decided by a large majority to go against Douglas. This is equivalent to eighty votes against him, not counting the votes from those States which were set down in the calculation I sent you the other day as doubtful, or against him. So that my criticism upon those figures, if these dispatches can be relied on, was correct. This news has fallen like a thunderbolt upon the friends of Douglas, but they do not of course give it up thus early. Dispatches have been sent from high quarters here this morning to Charleston to stand firm against all opposition. These will be made public there, and have the effect to raise Douglas stock somewhat, perhaps. That is evidently what they are intended to accomplish.

All the telegraph wires between Charleston and this place are preoccupied by the Press and politicians, except one that is reserved for private business. The betting men have control of them to a great extent, it is said—so that numerous false reports will be put in circulation.

The chief opposition to Douglas comes from Yancey and Cushing. Here the two extremes meet in a bond of common interest. They are two of the most crafty and dangerous opponents in the Democratic ranks. Both are ambitious, uncompromising and cunning. You would perhaps be somewhat surprised to know the great number of Republicans who have gone to Charleston. A party of twenty, including some of the most shrewd wire-workers in the East, went on last evening. It may seem a little strange that such a man as Caleb Cushing should be working hand-in-glove with these "Black Republicans;" but such I have strong reasons to believe is the case. No one knows better than he the best appliances to bring to carry his point.

When the testimony of Hon. R. J. Walker before the Covode Investigating Committee, and the letter of the President to that gentleman, were made public the universal cry was, that Walker had done this to secure the nomination of Mr. Douglas at Charleston, and make it certain, by showing that Mr. Buchanan stood upon exactly the same Squatter Sovereignty ground as Mr. Douglas. This may have been the purpose of Mr. Walker, but the effect has been just the reverse. Southern men draw a far different conclusion from it. Messrs. Mason, Slidell, Hunter and others say that these facts demonstrate what the South has all along maintained, that the *whole* North is opposed to their Institution—Slavery—and that it is a section arrayed against a section. That the doctrine of Squatter or Popular Sovereignty is but little if any better than that of the Republicans, and the President has only aimed to please the South for the purpose of securing his own renomination. It is time now, they say, for Northern Democrats, if they really wish as they profess, to avoid this sectional issue, to give them a candidate for the Presidency whose interests are identified with the South, and one in whom they can place implicit confidence. Thus the weapons of Mr. Douglas are turned against himself.

It is evident that nothing has happened in the whole course of Mr. Buchanan's Administration which has disturbed him so much as this revelation by Mr. Walker. He has walked the streets every morning and afternoon, stopping on the corners to talk of it indiscriminately. He denounces the treachery of Walker in betraying his confidence in the most unmeasured terms, and it is reported, with how much truth I do not know, that he was willing and desirous that Judge Black should accept Walker's challenge, and meet him on the field.

The Cabinet held a half day's session on Friday last, on the subject of the challenge. They exhausted all their resources to discover where the correspondents obtained their knowledge of the evidence and the letter, but were unable to discover. It was the opinion of most of them that it was published, as stated before, for political purposes, and so the matter was dropped. It occasions considerable comment, that the Cabinet of the United States should convene to discuss and decide a matter of honor between two gentlemen. Those who acknowledge the Code agree that Mr. Black has the right, from the important position he occupies, to decline a challenge where his life would be endangered; and from the reputation of Walker as a man of pluck, and an excellent "shot," it certainly would be endangered were they to meet.

The friends of Governor Seward are in high glee at the prospect of Mr. Douglas' defeat, as they regard Mr. Seward's nomination as certain in that case. A member of Congress from Pennsylvania tells me, however, that Mr. Seward will meet the same fate at Chicago that the latter wishes for Douglas at Charleston. This member is a McLane man.

Mr. Wigfall, at the request of his friends, has waited upon Lord Lyons, and explained and apologized for the affront he gave him a few days since. He had partially apologized for it before. He explains it as an inadvertance, entirely without the intention of insulting him, and an accident. Mr. Wigfall must study good breeding, and leave off stump rhetoric in the Senate chamber, or by and by he will pick up some one who has not so much forbearance as our English Lord.

The

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE [illegible] FIRE ALARM AND POLICE TELEGRAPH.—The experiments of this wonderful invention [illegible] now in successful operation in the cities of [illegible], St. Louis and Baltimore, and is about to be [illegible] in New Orleans, gave an exhibition of its [illegible] at Tammany Hall yesterday, to a large number of invited guests, including both branches of the City Government, members of the Press, and others. The exhibition was entirely successful, and the superiority of this telegraph over all others in use for the same purpose, was made apparent to all. As the exhibition is to be open to the public for several days, during which all our citizens who feel an interest in the subject will have an opportunity to witness its operations for themselves, an extended description of it is unnecessary. Suffice it to say, that by means of this telegraph the exact location of a fire breaking out in any district in the City may be made known to all the firemen of that district, or of any or all other districts, or even to every inhabitant of the City, if necessary, within five minutes from the time it is discovered by the persons in the house where it originates. The alarm is first given to the head-quarters of the telegraph, by turning a crank in a box [illegible] (there are three of these boxes in every block,) and thence spread over the [illegible] by telegraphic wires, which [illegible] the tower bells of each District, with [illegible] of every engine-house, and also with small [illegible] of every alarm-box—any one of which, or all [illegible], may be set to ringing instantaneously by [illegible] in attendance at head-quarters. The gongs [illegible] engine-houses, and the bells in the alarm-boxes, are not of such magnitude as to be a nuisance [illegible] of their noise, for the first would not be heard outside the engine-houses, and the last can only be heard by putting the ear to the box; but their object is to enable all firemen, and such other citizens as desire the information, to ascertain the exact locality of a fire before running in pursuit of it. So with regard to the tower bells: the telegraph is enabled to ring them all simultaneously if necessary, but in ordinary cases only the bell of the District in which the fire is located would be set in motion. The locality of the fire is indicated by the number of strokes on the small bells in the alarm-boxes. Equal facilities are afforded to the Police Department by these alarm-boxes, in enabling any policeman to call for assistance at any given point, and also to indicate the amount of help required. The whole apparatus is [illegible] simple, not liable to get out of order, and does its work with a rapidity, precision and certainty truly astonishing. It has one serious objection, however, which will probably prevent its ever being introduced into this City. It dispenses with the services of bell-ringers, and would thus deprive several friends of our Aldermen and Councilmen of positions worth [illegible] per annum.

THE FULTON-STREET PRAYER MEETING.—Two years and seven months have elapsed since the opening of the Business Men's Daily Prayer Meetings in the North Dutch Church in Fulton-street, and the interest apparently remains unabated. During the first half hour of the meeting yesterday, several hundreds of persons gathered in the Consistory Rooms, soon filling the upper apartment and then overflowing down the staircase into a lower chamber. For a considerable time before the hour of closing, two distinct meetings were in progress, the exercises consisting of prayer, exhortation, singing and reading the Scriptures. Numerous requests for an interest in the prayers of Christians were received, one from a mother who mourned over the worldliness of her only son; another from a wife who prayed for the conversion of her husband and four sons; a third from a lady whose daughter lay dangerously ill and bereft of religious consolation; still another, from a father who hoped that his son might be confirmed in his resolution to become a Christian. A "feeble church in Northern New-York" entreated the brethren in the meeting to pray that a persecution set on foot against its pastor might cease. A mother, whose former petition for the conversion of members of her family had been answered, wrote a note of thanks. Notes of similar purport with these are daily received. The regular addresses upon the meetings are chiefly business men, but yesterday a large number of ladies were present. A bedfast preacher announced that he had commenced upon his 77th year; that he had preached the gospel for forty-one years, and that, although he had been instrumental in saving many souls, he had resolved to begin his work anew, with the beginning of a new year of his life. Old men and young joined freely in the prayers; the whole congregation sang familiar hymns, and the choir occupied the place of quiet spectators, taking no active part in any of the exercises. The regulations originally established for the government of the meeting still remain in force, and the placards which were hung upon the walls in September, 1857, continue to occupy their accustomed places. Each speaker is limited to five minutes, and the rule which forbids the discussion of controverted points is strictly enforced. The conductors of this enterprise aver that a great deal of good has been accomplished, and regard the question of its permanency as beyond a doubt.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—IMPROVEMENTS AT HUNTER'S POINT.—The managers of the New-York and Flushing Railroad announce in to-day's TIMES their arrangements for running their trains during the Summer, beginning on the 1st of May. By this schedule it will be seen that there are to be seven trains run to Flushing daily, including two which leave Hunter's Point, and six return trains, two of which will also cross the Thirty-fourth-street ferry. By all the other trains passengers leave Fulton Market-slip on board of the steamer *Mattano*. This is a large increase of the accommodations heretofore enjoyed by the patrons of the road, and they appear greatly pleased by the change. The rates of commutation have also been largely reduced, which has had a favorable effect upon the traffic of the road. The Sunday excursion trains were found to work so well last season, they are to be continued, four trains leaving New-York and the same number from Flushing. J. S. BATTERY Esq., is the Superintendent, under whose supervision extensive repairs have been made on different portions of the road. The locomotives have been newly repaired, the cars painted, and every preparation made for the accommodation of the Summer travel. Extensive improvements are making at Hunter's Point for the business of the Long Island Railroad, which is to terminate at that place. Some ten acres of land are to be made by filling in the docks for the erection of the car houses, engine houses, machine shop and dépôt, necessary. Machines are busy driving piles to afford a solid foundation for these structures, and a fleet of sloops and schooners are employed bringing materials from various places to fill in with. The completion of these works, and the accumulation of the Long Island traffic at this point, it is supposed, will produce important changes in the character of real estate, many believing that a large and flourishing village will grow up around that locality.

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—A portion of the property belonging to the estate of the late WM. A. F. and JOHN PENTZ, of this City, deceased, was sold yesterday at the Merchants' Exchange. That portion of it which was located in the First Ward, together with that in Tenth, Fourteenth, and Twenty-eighth-streets, brought the sum total of $330,000. The whole estate was valued at $675,000, as follows: The old Atlantic Garden, on Broadway, near Bowling-green, running through to Greenwich-street, $91,000. This property was bought about the year 1840, by PENTZ & Co., for $15,000. At one time since that they were offered $125,000 for it, which was refused. The other property in the First Ward consisted chiefly of stores and warehouses located in Old-slip, Water-street, Front-street, Greenwich-street and Trinity-place. The gross amount of their City property realized $[illegible]; the Bloomingdale property $250,000; the Brooklyn property, $50,000; Hudson River property, comprising mills, &c., $30,000; and Hudson City property, $15,000. The estate—real, personal, and mixed—of the late WM. A. F. PENTZ, alone, was estimated, shortly after his decease, at $490,000. The property now has been sold under an order of the Supreme Court, on a partition suit, and goes principally to his heirs. Mr. PENTZ was for many years a prominent merchant of this City—was born in the First Ward, was distinguished for his benevolence and integrity of character, and is said to have been one of the best judges of the value of real estate in the City. He was an extensive importer and dealer in dye-woods, by which he laid the foundation of his fortune. The increase in the value of City property did the rest. He left a large family, all of whom are engaged in active business of a mercantile or professional character.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY—ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the New-York Society Library was held last evening, at the Library Rooms. G. C. VERPLANCK, President of the Board of Trustees, called the meeting to order. The Committee to whom was referred the rights of minors to vote, made a long report adverse to that change in the custom of the Society. Because of a difference of opinion among the legal gentlemen on this point, the resolution proposing such a change was voted down. The election for officers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of the old Board, as follows: Gulian C. Verplanck, Charles R. Swords, Charles E. Strong, William Adams, Robert L. Kennedy, Otis D. Swan, William J. Hoppin, John Romeyn Brodhead, George Folsom, Thomas Ward, Henry C. Dorr, Wm. Allen Butler, Stacy B. Collins, Evert A. Duyckinck, William McMurray. The Treasurer's report showed that the entire income of the year has been $5,789 54, and that the current and necessary expenses were $5,173 54, leaving a balance of $616. Five hundred and thirty volumes have been purchased, and three hundred donated during the year; total added to the library 830 volumes. Ten new members were admitted during the year.

SHOCKING NEGLECT AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.—On Sunday afternoon a poor Irish woman, 31 years of age, was admitted to Bellevue Hospital, that she might be properly cared for during her confinement, which she hourly anticipated. One of the physicians attended to her immediate necessities and consigned her to the charge of the nurses for the night. On going his rounds in the morning he found that his patient had, during the night, given birth to a full-grown infant, but that the suffering woman had received no attention whatever, and that the child was

[illegible]

FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS' MEETING.—[illegible] brass founders and finishers met [illegible] at No. 361 Broome-street, for the purpose [illegible] protective associations. Mr. C. F. Ox- [illegible]. About a hundred workmen were present, [illegible] a variety of unimportant motions necessary [illegible] formation of the Union were variously disposed of. It was announced that meeting rooms had been engaged at Military Hall, on the Bowery, and that meetings would hereafter be held regularly on every Monday evening of each week. Fifty new members [illegible] the roll, and the meeting adjourned.

PUBLIC SCHOOL CONCERT.—A concert of pupils of the Wooster-street (Fifteenth Ward) school will be given at the Cooper Union this evening. The friends of this new school propose thus to raise additional funds to purchase larger piano-fortes than were ordered by the Board of Education. The music will be directed by Mr. HERROW, and the pupils will be assisted by [illegible]. The concert, as well as the object [illegible] deserves a full house, and we trust that [illegible]

SUICIDE.—[illegible], a Frenchman and bar-keeper at No. 112 West Broadway, attempted to commit suicide last evening, by shooting himself twice in the mouth. Both balls took effect, and lodged in the neck. Medical assistance was immediately procured, and it was deemed advisable to have him removed to the City Hospital. The deed was committed in the presence of his mistress. Jealousy is supposed to have been the motive.

INSTRUCTIVE ENTERTAINMENT FOR SCHOOLS.—By an announcement elsewhere, it will be seen that arrangements have been made to admit the select and Public Schools of the City to visit the painting of the "Court of Death," at the Cooper Institute.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE CASE OF HENRY DEDRICKSON.

A large number of persons were yesterday examined by Coroner SCHIRMER, at the inquest upon the body of HENRY DEDRICKSON, the Swedish sailor, who died at the New-York Hospital on Monday, in consequence of having been severely wounded in the head with a slung-shot or other instrument by a party of sailors, who attacked him at the corner of Washington and Carlisle streets. None of the witnesses, however, could identify MURPHY, GREENWOOD, WILLIAMS and MOSS, the sailors under arrest, as having been implicated in the homicide, and therefore they were discharged from custody. From the testimony of JAMES RAY, keeper of a boarding-house at No. 8 Carlisle-street, it is believed that two men, called JAMES FARRELL and "Scotty," who were apprehended on suspicion, but discharged for lack of evidence, and who subsequently went to sea, are the parties who inflicted the injuries, and the Jury returned a verdict that death had resulted "from injuries received on the 7th day of April, 1860, at the hands of some persons or person unknown." To this, they added, "we suspect that JAMES FARRELL and WILLIAM ——, *alias* 'Scotty,' are implicated either as principals or accessories to his death." The Coroner issued his warrant for the arrest of the accused.

Fires.

IN DWELLING HOUSES AND STORES.

The unoccupied dwelling-house at the corner of Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street, belonging to ARCHIBALD WATTS, was burned down at 10½ o'clock on Monday night, the fire having been kindled by an incendiary. It was valued at $1,500, and was insured for $1,000 in the New-York Ætna....The roof of the building No. 135 Pitt-street was ignited by a spark falling from the chimney, between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and a loss of $309 was sustained upon the building, which is owned by Mr. JAMES RITTER; insured the Bowery Insurance Company. The stock of groceries in the store on the first floor of the building, which was slightly damaged, is fully insured in the Citizens' Company....At 10½ o'clock yesterday morning the building No. 1 Sixth-avenue caught fire, in consequence of the sparks from a neighboring chimney lodging in the shingle roof. The flames were soon extinguished, but Mr. JAMES SPENCER, the proprietor of a toy store on the first floor, had his stock injured by water to the extent of $200; insured in the Equitable Company for $2,500.

IN AN OAKUM LOFT.

At 11 o'clock last night the oakum loft in the shipyard of JACOB A. WESTERVELT, at the foot of Houston-street, caught fire, it is supposed from the steam-chest. The loss will probably amount to $300; but whether the building was insured or not, could not be ascertained.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S SPRING NOVELTY.—There is certainly an originality of conception in every fresh style that KNOX introduces, and the latest effort of his genius, which is appropriately named "The Sensation Hat," is one of the neatest things that has been seen for some time. It is intended for yonog men, and will certainly become a general favorite. Call at KNOX'S store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., and look at it.

[Advertisement.]

GLORIOUS ATTRACTIONS TO-DAY AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Never were better announced in New-York. "Jennie Deane" this evening, and Bulwer's play of "Money" this afternoon. This is the last week of "Jennie Deane." The "What Is It" receives visitors every twenty minutes at Barnum's. All the other curiosities are exhibited as well as it, without extra charge.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS for the periodical irregularities peculiar to the softer sex. This alterative is a most valuable one; its action so mild, yet so effectual that every one is benefited by it. Manufactory 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

That great invention and universal necessity, GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER, can now be procured at the new dépôt, No. 2 Beekman-street. It is something that nobody should fail to use.

Card.

Señor ANTONIO DE SOTOLONGO, of Havana, has been appointed General Agent for the sale of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, and all articles connected with their use, in and for the Island of Cuba. All orders addressed to him will be promptly and faithfully executed. Our former agent at Havana has been unfaithful to the trust confided to him, and has been discharged.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York,
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Singer's Sewing Machines,
AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,
Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES of new styles at $75 and $86. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st., 3d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Fight for the Championship.
EXTRA OF WILKES' SPIRIT.
LETTER FROM GEORGE WILKES,
Dated Queenstown, April 11.

A letter of the above date to WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES, makes it positive that the day of the fight was not changed. By the VANDERBILT on Saturday or Sunday next, 100,000 copies of Wilkes' Extra, with a full report of the FIGHT, will be ready for instant distribution.

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
G. B. COLLINS, No. 488 Broadway.

Perry's Japanese
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing. Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO., No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
(A PERFECT FAMILY MACHINE.)
Price $30.
Office No. 508 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
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Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Ladies' Dress and Rosette Trimmings,
ROSETTES, GIMPS, BRAIDS,
At LOCKITT, SON & CO.'S,
No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"Trefolle," the True Secret of Beauty.—Softens, purifies, cleanses and invigorates the skin; renders the complexion beautifully clear and brilliant. 50 cents a bottle.

"I TRIED TO READ IT, BUT I LAUGHED SO I COULDN'T GET THROUGH WITH IT."

"MY BROTHER THEN TOOK THE PAPER, AND THE WHOLE FAMILY WERE CONVULSED WITH LAUGHTER.

"WHO WROTE IT?"

READ IT.

HENAN SET AT LIBERTY.

THE NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

AHEAD OF THE STEAMERS.

HEENAN WINS.

FIRST NEWS

OF

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL CONTEST.

EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH

TO

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

COMPLIMENTARY SUPPER TO HEENAN,

At which

Letters were read from the following distinguished Americans:

Hon. HORACE GREELEY,
Gov. HENRY A. WISE,
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
Col. JOHN C. FREMONT,
Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD,
JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq.,
CHAS. A. DANA, Esq.,
Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT,
Gen. JAMES WATSON WEBB,
And others.

For full particulars, see the NEW-YORK LEDGER.

THE INDEPENDENT
OF THIS WEEK
Has an account, by
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
OF
"THE EXCOMMUNICATION BY THE POPE."

As soon as it was known in Rome that "The Excommunication" had been promulgated, Mrs. STOWE, with a party of friends, drove to St. Peter's to see the Pope's fulminating parchment nailed on the church doors. She gives a graphic and vigorous description of the scene, including not only its grave, but humorous features.

WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER
Contributes a dainty bit of satire, entitled
"FUNGUS, AND HIS LAST INVESTMENT."

The last investment of the distinguished capitalist to whom Mr. B. refers in this article, was the "buying of a Legislature," by which he put a Senate in one pocket and an Assembly in the other. Mr. Fungus explains how he made a million of dollars. He says:

"Money, Sir, money! You can do anything you like with it, if you only know how to use it."

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S
SERMON FOR THIS WEEK
Is one of his best.
"THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN THE METHODIST CHURCH,"
BY REV. DANIEL CURRY, D. D.,
Should be read by all Methodists.
REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.,
Contributes an interesting
ANNIVERSARY LETTER,
Giving an account of the recent Anniversary of his Sunday School.
"THE REHEARSAL TICKET,"
A New Story for the Family Fireside.
THE INDEPENDENT
Will be published
TO-MORROW MORNING,
At No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.
By JOSEPH H. RICHARDS.
For sale everywhere by News Agents.

FACTS.

In this paper we present to the public unimpeachable testimony establishing the facts that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, REGULATING PILLS, and RENOVATING RESOLVENT, are not only positive curatives of the sick afflicted with disease, but that they have in many cases proved to be infallible, and have restored the dying patient to robust health after all other means of medication failed.

SECOND WITNESS.

Isaac Huddleston, Huddleston Rapids Parish, La., testifies:

"That Peter May, mail carrier, had for months suffered so severely from rheumatism that neither his physicians nor friends entertained hopes of his recovery. His right arm and leg were so perished as to give him no use of them. By the use of Radway's Ready Relief and Regulating Pills in two months he was carrying the mail from Cherryville to Burr's Ferry."

R. R. RELIEF, 25c., 50c., and $1 per bottle.
REGULATING PILLS, 25c. per box.
RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle.
RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

LYON'S MAGNETIC
INSECT POWDER.

The old and only article to exterminate Bed-Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Garden Insects, &c., without Poison.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS,
Exterminate Rats, Mice and all Vermin. Buildings Ships, &c., cleared by contract. BARNES & PARK, No. 13 Park-row, and No. 434 Broadway, and sold by all Druggists and Grocers. Beware of imitations.

CHARLES FRODSHAM WATCHES.
ROBERT HAIT & CO.,
No. 261 BROADWAY, corner Warren-st., N. Y.,
Have just received a splendid assortment of TIME-KEEPERS, by the above celebrated maker, which they have great pleasure in recommending to their friends and the public.

PLATED BRACELETS,
PLATED VEST CHAINS,
PLATED SLEEVE BUTTONS,
New and elegant styles, which will wear for years, just received and for sale by G. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway.

SCOTT, ACKLEY & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 63 William-st.,
Are prepared to advertise in all City and country papers at their lowest cash rates.
With long experience in the business and ample means, we are able to take contracts to any extent that may offer.
Refer by special permission to
James W. Gaisted, Esq., President of the Guardian Life Insurance Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.
Messrs. Reeve, Case & Banks, 229 and 231 Front-st.
Messrs. Chas. Burkhalter & Co., No. 126 Chambers-st.

NEW BOOKS.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS have the pleasure of announcing that they will have ready for delivery on Thursday morning, 26th inst., the new Novel by the Author of "Adam Bede," entitled

THE MILL ON THE FLOSS.

12mo, Muslin, $1.

PROF. MITCHEL'S NEW BOOK.
In Press, and to be published May 1:
A POPULAR ASTRONOMY,
BY
O. M. MITCHEL, LL. D.,
Director of the Cincinnati and Dudley Observatories.
1 vol. 12mo. Illustrated. Price $1 25.

This book is acknowledged by competent critics, by whom the proof-sheets have been examined, to be one of the most successful attempts ever made by any writer to explain a complicated science to the easy comprehension of the popular mind.

The author sets out with his reader upon an untiresome
JOURNEY THROUGH THE SOLAR SYSTEM,
FROM THE
SUN TO NEPTUNE,
Stopping at each of the Planetary Bodies by the Way.

The appearance of the Sun and the Planets, as seen through a powerful telescope, is accurately and graphically pictured while, by a succession of admirable descriptions of the most complicated astronomical instruments, the reader is seated, in imagination, by the Professor in his Observatory, where all the intricacies of Transit and Azimuth, of Right Ascension and Parallax, are rendered simple and beautiful to a mind ignorant of sine or cosine.

The book, being adapted to general family reading, contains but few mathematical diagrams. The author has been signally successful in solving to the reader's mind many abstruse mathematical problems, without the aid of figures.

A series of LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTS, giving pictorial representations of various striking phenomena connected with the Solar System, constitutes an additional attractive feature of the work.

The successive chapters, gradually evolving a complete history of the discovery, the order, and the phenomena of the Planetary System, excited a lively interest to the end. The vigorous and graphic style, the numerous historical incidents and illustrations, the fresh and unhackneyed mode of approaching and discussing the successive themes, will strikingly recall to the reader the author's interesting public lectures on the same general subject.

Advance orders from the trade solicited.
PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & MASON,
Publishers,
No. 61 Walker-st., New-York.

HARPER'S WEEKLY

For this week contains:

Four magnificent Illustrations of the DEMOCRATIC NOMINATING CONVENTION AT CHARLESTON, to wit:

1. A splendid two-page engraving of THE CONVENTION IN SESSION on 23d April, 1860.
2. THE DELEGATES leaving the Charleston Hotel on the morning of 23d April.
3. Scene in the AREA OF THE CONVENTION HALL, on 23d April.
4. THE STEAMSHIP *S. R. SPAULDING*, in which the *N. E.* Delegation lives at Charleston.

Also,

The Statue of HENRY CLAY, inaugurated at New-Orleans on 12th April inst.

Also,

Another installment of "THE WOMAN IN WHITE," WILKIE COLLINS' New and Thrilling Tale, with JOHN MCLENAN'S Illustrations.

Also,

Another Insta.lment of "CAPTAIN BRAND, of the CENTIPEDE." By LIEUT. HENRY A. WISE, U. S. N. With Illustrations.

Also,

Another Number of the "UNCOMMERCIAL TRAVELER." By CHARLES DICKENS.

Also,

LOST AND FOUND IN THE WOODS, a charming Original Love Tale.

Also,

THE CANADIAN TESTIMONIAL TO GEN. CODRINGTON.

Also,

Corporal Downing's Fourth Letter, "ON THE WAY TO CHARLESTON."

Besides

The usual Lounger, Editorials, Humors of the Day, Comicalities, and all the News of the Day, in

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

Price Five Cents.

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, has a SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING which greatly facilitates the process of Teething by softening the gums and reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
NEW GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
NEW STYLES OF TAPESTRIES.....90c. to $1 25
LOWELL & HARTFORD THREE-PLY.....$1 to $1 10
LOWELL & HARTFORD SUPERFINE.....70c. to 80c.
COMMON INGRAIN.....from 2s. to 4s.
OILCLOTHS AT 3s. PER YARD.
OILCLOTHS AT 2s. 6d. PER YARD.
OILCLOTHS AT 16c. PER YARD.
GOLD WINDOW-SHADES.
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
HEARTH-RUGS, &c., &c.
B. BEATTY, No. 8 4th-av.,
Near the Cooper Institute.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR
PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES!
No affliction to which the human system is subject calls for greater sympathy than the Piles. Those are of two forms—external and internal Piles. Persons who are afflicted with this disease can be permanently cured by using
DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY.
Hundreds of persons in this City were entirely cured by using it, and references will be given to persons who were afflicted with them for twenty years, and this article cured them. Sold only at the Bowery Drug Store, No. 188, just above Broome-st.

WARM, WARMER, WARMEST.
Last Saturday was the warmest day this Spring, and such a rush, to be sure, for our ICE PITCHERS has not been seen except at the store of
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Barling-alley.

BRASS CASTERS WANTED.
Three first-class workmen can find steady employment and good wages, by addressing
THOMAS RAWLING, Mount Carmel, Conn.
N. B.—Those accustomed to light work preferred.

NEW BOOKS.

MILLS' BOURBONIA.
MILLS' BOURBONIA.
A great remedial agent in cases of Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. To be had at 75 cents per bottle, of
JOHN MEAKIM, No. 619 Broadway.

MILLS' BOURBONIA,
MILLS' BOURBONIA.
The best article of Whisky ever offered for medicinal use, at the low price of 75 cents per bottle. Sold by
CASWELL, MASS & CO., cor. Broadway and Canal-st.

MILLS' BOURBONIA,
MILLS' BOURBONIA.
The greatest remedial agent, and the best article of Whisky yet offered to the afflicted with pulmonary affections. Sold at the remarkably low price of 75 cents per bottle, by
F. A. HEGEMAN, 171[illegible]-st. and 4th-av.

MILLS' BOURBONIA,
MILLS' BOURBONIA.
Sold at the low price of 75 cents, being within the means of everybody. TRY IT. Only 75 cents. Sold by
L. GRAUMANN, No. [illegible] Broadway,
W. J. OLLIFFE, No. [illegible] Broadway,
A. M. CONKLIN, No. [illegible] Broadway,
W. NEERGAARD, [illegible]-st. and [illegible]-av.,
C. E. RAMBLE, No. [illegible] Broadway.

MILLS' BOURBONIA,
MILLS' BOURBONIA.
The anti-consumption beverage. The best remedial agents of the present century. Sold by the undersigned, at the remarkably low price per bottle of
75 cents. 75 cents. 75 cents.
GEORGE W. BUSTEED, No. [illegible] Broadway,
JESSE T. LEE, [illegible]-av. and [illegible]-st.,
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A. G. DUNN, No. [illegible] 3d av.,
S. H. VANDERHOFF, No. [illegible] 3d-av.

MILLS' BOURBONIA,
MILLS' BOURBONIA,
MILLS' BOURBONIA, MILLS' BOURBONIA,
For the relief of Pulmonary disorders, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.,
SOLD IN EVERY PART OF THE CITY.
SOLD IN EVERY PART OF THE CITY.
75 cents. 75 cents. 75 cents.
W. H. LOMBS, No. 451 6th-av.
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A. MASON, No. 251 8th-av.
E. MORTIMER DENT, No. [illegible] Hudson-st.
T. CHAMBERS, No. 576 Hudson-st.
W. B. FREEMAN, No. 204 9th-av.
W. P. OVERTON, No. [illegible] 8th-av.

MILLS' BOURBONIA,
MILLS' BOURBONIA.
Sold at 75 cents per bottle—75 cents per bottle by
H. PARKER,
Fulton-av. and Jay-st., Brooklyn.
R. B. HUTCHINGS,
No. 23 Exchange-place, Jersey City.

MILLS' BOURBONIA,
MILLS' BOURBONIA.
THE FIRST IN THE FIELD.
THE FIRST IN THE FIELD.
ONE THOUSAND CASES SOLD.
ONE THOUSAND CASES SOLD.
EVERY ONE IS USING IT.
EVERY ONE IS USING IT.
Every Druggist will sell it. Every Druggist will sell it.
JOHN MILLS & CO., Proprietors,
No. 14 Broadway.

NEW DAILY COMIC PAPER,
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED,
PRICE ONE CENT.
On Saturday next, April 28,
MOMUS,
THE GOD OF WIT AND SATIRE,
Will descend upon this Terrestial Sphere,
And, Day by Day,
SHOW UP THE FOLLIES OF THE AGE.

A Weekly Edition will also be issued, price 5 cents; or, Two Dollars per annum, in advance.

***Only a limited space will be devoted to advertisements, at 10 cents a line, for which immediate application is necessary.

Office of "MOMUS," No. 24 Ann-st., New-York.

CANDLES FROM COAL.—MEUCCI'S PATENT PARAFFINE CANDLES, are much handsomer, will burn longer, and give a more powerful light, than any other candle in the market. For sale by all FIRST-CLASS FAMILY GROCERIES, and by W. E. RIDER, agent of the manufacturers, No. 14 Beekman-st.

LILLIE'S WROUGHT and CHILLED IRON SAFES,	HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES WORK on BALLS.
Made in only 2 castings. I have taken back over 60 second-hand Safes in exchange for Lillie's, which I now offer for sale cheap.	Will weigh when out of level. Are self-adjusting. Call and examine a 4-ton Scale set upon the floor.

FRANK E. HOWE,
No. 293 Broadway.
(One block below the Astor House.)

RETAIL TRADE.
HOUSEKEEPING HARDWARE.
The subscribers offer at low prices, during the season of furnishing and replenishing, a selection from their large and unequaled stock of
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
TABLE CUTLERY,
BRITANNIA METAL WARE,
TEA-TRAYS,
IRON BEDSTEADS and CHAIRS,
DOOR-MATS,
FIRE-IRONS, FENDERS,
TIN WARE,
WOODEN WARE in every variety.
Also every article necessary, in their line, for Housekeepers. WINDLE & CO., No. 56 Maiden-lane.
Nos. 25 and 27 Liberty-st.
Goods delivered free of charge.
Illustrated Catalogues given at store or sent by post.

PRESERVATION AND RENOVATION OF FURS.
Ladies about putting away their furs, can secure them from moth by using the Dalmatian Fur Preservative. This preparation cleanses and renovates worn furs, making them as fresh as new. It imparts a pleasant aroma; is not poisonous nor injurious to the finest furs, and is applied with the slightest trouble. It is utterly destructive to the moth in all its stages. Sold at the French Perfumery store, No. 689 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Sent by mail on the receipt of 50 cents, in stamps, addressed to
JULIUS WAGNER, No. 689 Broadway.

ASTOR HOUSE EXCHANGE,
BAR, RESTAURANT AND LUNCH.
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS.
The Restaurant will be provided with all the delicacies of the season.
The Bar will be supplied with the best of liquors, and prompt attention.
JAS. P. M. STETSON & CO.

CHILTON ON THE CROTON.
The Diaphragm Filter, manufactured by McKENZIE & O'HARA, is the kind of porous Filter to which I alluded in my recent report to the Croton Board. I consider the artificial sandstone which constitutes the filtering medium, to be an excellent article for the purpose. The instrument is quite durable, and only requires to be reversed occasionally to insure its action.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.
Manufactured and sold by McKENZIE & O'HARA, No. 364 4th-st., corner of Mercer.

STARR'S
CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE
For family use. 25 cents per bottle. With brush. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured and for sale by
STARR GLUE COMPANY, No. [illegible] Liberty-st.

GAS FIXTURES AND FURNITURE.
NO. 707, BROADWAY, NO. 707.
The largest and best selected assortment of GAS FIXTURES and FRENCH BRONZES in the City for sale at VERY LOW PRICES, by
STEPHEN PHILLIPS, 707 BROADWAY
Between Washington-place and 4th-st.

HECKER'S FARINA JELLY.—A delicious dessert. Unrivaled as a most substitute for animal food, enriches the blood, and gives the Astor House, and all the principal saloons. HECKER'S Farina Rollers to prevent burning or scorching; Jelly Moulds, of various sizes, forms and patterns, for sale at the establishment, No. 8 New Canal-st., near East Broadway.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.
SANFORD'S FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS.
Are unrivaled for Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and all kindred diseases. Sold by the Proprietors, principal office removed to No. 160 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

[illegible] FOR SALE.

[illegible]
No. 10 Beaver-st., New-York.

JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—[illegible] containing about thirty-five acres, two miles [illegible], on the road to Elizabeth City, with a [illegible] farm-house and stables nearly new throughout [illegible] good order. Abundance of fruit and shade [illegible] the place.
ISLAND PROPERTY.—For sale, to let, and exchange for City property—some of the most desirable on [illegible]

FOR SALE—Several desirable houses on Murray [illegible] and 30th, 34th and 37th sts.
[illegible] Lots on 30th, 70th, 34th, 36th, [illegible] 34, 36 and 4th ave.

[illegible] BEAUTIFUL NEW [illegible] improvements, situated on Pacific-st., between Clinton and Carlton [illegible], Brooklyn. This is one of the most accessible [illegible] Brooklyn; near the proposed parks; only [illegible] minutes' walk from Fulton, Flatbush and Atlantic cars; lots, 20 by 100; houses, 20 by 40. Price, [illegible]; $2,500 on bond and mortgage. Apply to owner [illegible] on premises, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M. Houses just [illegible]. Would trade for valuable building lots.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone-front houses, with high stoops, located on the northerly side of 36th-st., (100-foot street,) between 4th and Lexington avs.; these houses are heldon on such [illegible] new and improved plan, having three rooms deep, [illegible] new and improved parks; built by [illegible] with all the modern improvements; built by [illegible] day's work; hard-wood doors and black walnut stairs. [illegible] terms to suit purchasers. Apply to MATTHEW [illegible] BYRNES, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS BROWN [illegible] front house, No. 21 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.; house 25 by 55 feet; lot 25 feet [illegible] the block; independent walls; built by the present owner for his own use. House and location [illegible] unsurpassed in the City. Apply to EDWARD D. LAWRENCE, No. 7,321 Broadway; or to WM. W. CLAY, No. 29 West 31st-st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., BETWEEN 37th and 38th sts., the best newly finished house in the City, being four-stories high, 25 by 64 feet; sunken [illegible] parlor; rosewood doors on parlor story; the entire dining-room, hall and stairway and butler's pantry [illegible] and trimmed in solid black walnut; can be seen at all hours. Apply to B. SMITH, No. 78 West 30th-st., or at No. 46 East 38th-st.

MORRISANIA.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A valuable piece of property, situated on the corner of two of the principal streets in the village, containing [illegible] city lots; there are now two 2-story and attic houses, with stores, on the property. Said property is well located for a permanent investment, and plenty of room to build; a handsome house and garden.
SHEPHERD, Tremont, Westchester Co., New-York.

IOWA LAND WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN LIVING in Iowa has a fine brick block, six stories high, centrally located in Syracuse, N. Y., that cost $11,600, free of incumbrance, and will take Iowa lands, or notes for a large stock of merchandise, for the full amount. Call at French's Hotel, Wednesday and Thursday, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. New-York, April 25, 1860.
SEYMOUR KING.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house and lot No. 162 East 34th-st., first house east of Lexington-av., in complete order and replete with every modern convenience; built by the owner for his own use. Terms to suit. For particulars apply to JAMES OWENS, on the premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY [illegible] attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and underbuilding, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 40 [illegible], to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DELAFIELD.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 22x55 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., [illegible] stone, basement and cellar; replete with all the [illegible] improvements; the shutters, parlor doors and hall [illegible] black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

BROOKLYN LOTS, WELL LOCATED, OR [illegible] desirable and well-located country seat in Westchester County, is wanted, in exchange for the elegant first-class brown stone houses, unincumbered, on the [illegible] of Murray-hill. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st., or No. 1,078 Broadway.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Nearly two-thirds of a block of ground, for which improved property will be taken for one-half of the purchase-money; no objection to a good class of tenement houses. Apply to T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—The three-story brick dwelling-houses Nos. 159, 161 and 163 Livingston-st., Brooklyn; will be sold low to close an estate if early application be made to WM. H. SOCKFIELD, No. 30 William-st., Room No. 2, second floor.

FOR SALE—NO. 21 EAST 37TH-ST., A FOUR-story stone-front house, 25x60 feet, high stoop. Also, in 38th-st., west of Lexington-av., one 4-story stone-front house, 20x55 feet. The above houses are well built. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

$2,500 FOR A TWO-STORY, BASEMENT and-a-half-cellar brick house, 25x32, lot 25x100, on Butler-st., Brooklyn; $1,600 cash, and the balance may remain on mortgage. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 54 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 2d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 2d-av.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE house with extension for dining-room and kitchen, No. 18 Adelphi-st., between Myrtle and Park avs.; gas and water introduced; lot 25 by 100. Price $2,800.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ALL DESCRIPTIONS of real estate, in City and country. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate, and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET IN STAMFORD, CONN.—A NEATLY-furnished house, two years old, containing eight rooms, besides an attic and cellar, all with closets, &c., conveniently arranged and completely furnished, except bed and table linen and silver-ware; the house is lighted by gas, and has the fixtures complete; it has also a street lamp near the door; also a coach-house and stables for one or a pair of horses and cow, and a garden well supplied with small fruit. This place is located in a pleasant part of the village. It can be rented by a suitable tenant, with good references, for $60 per month for six months, or for $55 per month for one year—possession to be given on May 1. For further information, inquire at ANDREW J. BELL, North Field-st., Stamford, Conn.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT YONKERS, situated on Warburton-av., near the river, commanding a fine view of the same and as far as Staten Island. Has gas and excellent water brought into the basement; about quarter of an acre of ground, with fruit trees and grape vines. Will be let either for the Summer or for a year. The communication with the City is four hours. Fare to and from the city 10 cents. Apply on the premises to E. M. LIVERMORE, or in this City, to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 14 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A neat 3-story house, a few minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry; is completely furnished, all new; the house contains all the modern improvements—gas, Ridgewood water baths, permanent wash-tubs, range, &c., &c. Rent, $550 per annum; possession immediately. The furniture will be sold cheap. This is an opportunity seldom to be met with. Address UNION, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms, with all conveniences for housekeeping, on second floor of a private house, over by the occupant; parlor, two bedrooms, kitchen, heth-room, water-closet, pantries, large yard and sub-cellar; a few blocks west from Broadway; central. Terms $16 per week. Address, with name, E. ALLEN, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—FOR SIX months, in the best part of Brooklyn. Five minutes' walk from either Wall-st. or South Ferry. House is well furnished, contains ten rooms, with gas, water, range, furnace, &c. Rent $225 for the term. Apply at No. 1 Gerden-st., between State and Joralemon sts.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED. A first-class house, in perfect order, suitable for a large family, having bath, gas, &c., a new stable, five lots of ground, flower-garden and fruit. Rent $1,000. Apply to F. LOCKWOOD, at No. 4 Maiden-lane, or 1824-st., Carmansville.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AN ELEGANT VILLA AT Fishkill Landing, built and located by Downing & Vaux, 3½ acres of ground; beautiful views of the river, and house handsomely furnished; rent $500 till December. Apply to THOMAS J. MILLER, No. 11 Pine-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—TO LET, FOR SALE or exchange for a country seat, furnished in the most costly and recherche style, a very desirable brown-stone house, near 7th-av., including rare paintings engravings, &c. Rent $2,000. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No 8 Pine-st., or 1,078 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—NO. 333 West 22d-st., brown-stone, modern improvements, and in one of the most pleasant locations in this City, to let to a private family only. Apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, office of A. L. Ely, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE ON STATEN Island; is five minutes' walk from Factoryville Landing; 12 rooms, ¼ acre of ground, rent $350. Apply at No. 139 West, corner of Vesey st.
VAN WART & FULMER.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FROM MAY 1, THE very desirable brown stone front house and furniture, No. 7 West 20th-st., third house from 5th-av., towards Broadway; the family going to Europe. Apply on the premises after 3 o'clock.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS OR A SHORTER term, the furnished house No. 36 East 25th-st., near Madison-square, to a private family only. Reference required.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A COTTAGE OF FROM EIGHT TO 12 rooms, in good neighborhood, within about an hour's ride from the City Hall, for which would like exchange good western farming land in healthy locality, on railroad and surrounded by superior society and educational advantages. Address T. O. NELSON, New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—WITH 12 OR 15 acres of land; a little wood not objectionable; Connecticut River; $2,000 cash will be paid, and no more for any place. Address FARMER, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR A FINE COUNTRY seat on the Hudson a house or houses in this City worth $18,000 or $20,000. Cash will be paid for the difference in value. Inquire of A. C. MOORE, No. 120 Broadway.

WANTED—DESK ROOM IN A PLEASANT OFFICE, not higher than the second story, in the city proper of Brooklyn and Nassau sts. Apply at No. 17 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SUBscriber about to remove to Illinois, offers for sale or exchange for New-York City or Chicago City property, or good farming lands in the State of Illinois, in part, his residence, situated in the village of Kinderhook, Columbia county, containing five acres of land, [illegible] a new, modern brick cottage dwelling, built and finished in the best manner, by days' work, under the immediate supervision of the owner for his own occupancy. Has bathing rooms, range, hot and cold water, &c. Upon the premises are all the necessary out-buildings, excellent kitchen garden, large orchard of apples and pears, and well stocked with every variety of choice fruit; all in perfect order, and adapted to a gentleman's residence, being one of the most desirable and complete residences ever offered. Omnibuses connect at Stuyvesant with every train upon the Hudson River Railroad, and with every train upon the Harlem Railroad. For further particulars apply to T. R. JACKSON, Esq., Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York; E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y., or to the subscriber upon the premises.
F. S. HOES.

COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 14 MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.—A fine new brick house, 66x40, (exclusive of piazza,) and 8 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water in carried into the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house, (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spalding, Atharton, Ferris, and others,) contains twelve commodious sleeping-rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry; and, in the basement, kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is furnished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars, inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

TWO COUNTRY-SEATS FOR SALE OR RENT—Built in the best style of Tudor Gothic, with double brick walls, marble facings, covered with slate; having ample stables, coach-houses, &c., from the designs of A. J. Davis, Esq., architect, of this City. They are situated on handsome lawns, on Wenish Hills, opposite the residence of the subscriber, about five minutes' walk from the New-Rochelle Depôt, and about forty-five minutes' ride from the City. They contain eighteen rooms, with spacious porches and verandahs, commanding an extensive view of the Long Island Sound. They are located in a salubrious neighborhood, and free from every kind of nuisance. Good schools and churches within walking distance. They will be sold or rented to acceptable families on moderate and accommodating terms, as they are built to establish a select neighborhood, rather than for profit. Apply to RICHARD LATHERS, Nos. 33 and 35 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I., contiguous to the ornamental plantation of Parsons & Co.—A cottage in the Italian style, containing nine bed-rooms, drawing-room, dining-room, library, kitchen, (above ground,) and laundry below. There is also a water-closet, bath-room, and the usual water fixtures. It is surrounded with trees and evergreen hedges, and an ample fruit and vegetable garden. Conveyances from the City eight or ten times a day, with a transit from Fulton Ferry of 50 minutes, and from 34th-st. of 35 minutes. As a business man this affords a pleasant home without the hot and dusty ride in the cars through the City streets. Apply to
J. B. PARSONS, No. 3 Nassau-st.
S. B. PARSONS, Flushing.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing House at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the depôt and steamboat landing. The house and out-buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to
THOS B. CODDINGTON,
No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH—A FIVE country-seat of about two acres of land, beautifully situated and near the Washington Head-quarters. Large modern house replete with every convenience, from which there are fine and extensive views of the Hudson River and surrounding country. The grounds are highly embellished; large and beautiful fountain, fruit and ornamental trees, gravel walks, and skirted on four sides with rows of rich evergreens. Price, $10,000. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TO LET—IN NEW NORTH BROAD-STREET, near Parker, Newark, the new three-story brick house, Philadelphia front, with a two-story extension, handsomely finished, with marble mantels, gas, water, &c., containing 15 rooms, (4 small,) good cellar and cellar kitchen; parlors, dining-room and kitchen on the same floor. The house occupies a lot 30x100 feet, has every convenience, is in a pleasant, airy, healthy locality, and six minutes' walk from M. & E. R. depot. It will be completed and ready to occupy May 1. Rent $300. Let for *only one* family.
JOHN PROVOST, No. 192 Broad-st.

**TO LET AT YONKERS FOR THE SUMmer season or year, a furnished cottage, containing ten rooms, with iron three to ten acres of land, delightfully situated on elevated ground, surrounded by beautiful shade trees, and abundantly supplied by pure Spring water; there is a garden planted, and fruit; and all the necessary out-buildings in good order, within a pleasant hour's ride of the depôt. Address HENRY B. ODELL, Yonkers, or apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 14 Pine st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET—Situated on Castleton Heights, within 15 minutes' walk from either ferry; house modern built, containing 11 rooms, bathroom, gas, &c; stable and coach-house, cisterns and well, with one acre of ground; locality perfectly healthy, and has a splendid view, extending 15 miles in three directions. Rent, $750. Apply to CHARLES KEUTGEN, No. 63 Ann-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT East Morrisania, containing one acre of ground, beautifully laid out in fruit, shade trees, shrubbery, &c. House, 35 by 40, two-story and basement, with range, hot and cold water through the house. Price $5,250, and only $2,000 required; balance can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply immediately to
JOHN FEITRETCH, No. 415 3d-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing two-thirds of an acre of land, with a large double two-story house, 32x47; also, a swing attached and outbuildings, choice fruits and running water; is situated in centre of a thriving village, near Railroad depôt, 26 miles from New-York, on Long Island; central place for physicians or a boarding school. For terms, &c., apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDson, 2½ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, wash-house, gas house, ice house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

TARRYTOWN.—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE TO let, furnished, consisting of a cottage, 31x33, with 10 rooms; a stable and carriage-house; 2 acres in lawn, garden, forest and glen; a liberal supply of large and small fruit; ornamental and shade trees, shrubbery, &c.; situated about 10 minutes' walk from the station. Apply to D. A. WOODWORTH, Publisher, No. 126 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT TARRYTOWN—A first-class brick cottage, with about an acre of ground, carriage house, abundance of choice fruit, beautiful location, commanding a fine view of the Hudson. Terms easy. Also another neat and convenient cottage of eleven rooms, well stocked with choice fruit; fine view, near the depôt. Price $4,000. Terms easy. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON No. 79 Nassau-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN acres, on the Hudson, 29 miles from the City, has good buildings, choice fruit and shade, river front, splendid prospect; and living water; the grounds high and picturesque, location perfectly healthy, neighborhood unexceptionable and depôt close at hand. Will be sold or rented to a suitable party. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 13 Pine-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one mile from the depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND GRIFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT WHITE PLAINS FOR SALE OR TO LET—Stocked, furnished, &c. 40 acres finely fruited, shaded and wooded, 2 miles from depôt, splendid view of Long Island and the Sound. The owner will be at No. 276 West 24th-st. on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, where a view, map, &c., may be seen.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, THREE houses, barn, &c., 60 lots of ground, fruit and forest trees; forty minutes from City Hall; main house 42x36; marble mantles; will divide in a three splendid building lots; price for the whole, $17,500—half cash. Apply to W. J. WALKER, No. 153 Williams-st., or J. HARVEY LYONS, Esq., Hoboken.

TO LET—AT STATEN ISLAND A FINE HOUSE, suitable for a respectable private family in perfect order, within three minutes walk of the first landings; splendid scenery, and very healthy. Inquire of Mr. PICKERGILL, on the Shore-road, between first and second landings, Tompkinsville, Staten Island. Rent low.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 80 acres of land, lying in the town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, about 4 miles from Rhinebeck Station and 2 miles from Staatsburgh. This place has a fine view of the Hudson River and Railroad. It is in good condition, well watered, and has a variety of fruit. For particulars, apply to RICHARD SHULTS, on the premises, or to JAMES BOWERS, of Yonkers.

FOR SALE—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, A HOUSE and 5 lots of ground, fronting on Congress-st., within 3 minutes' walk of Congress Spring—3 minutes' walk of the Pavilion and Clarendon Hotels. Also, a house and 2 lots on Spring-st., between Lawrence and Leonard sts., (with 2 lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE BRICK COTTAGE NO. 177 CLINton-st., between Grand and Division sts., suitable for a small family. The house stands in the rear of lot with a beautiful garden and grapevine extending to the street. Gas in the house and Croton at the door. Good neighborhood. For terms, &c., apply at No. 31 Wall-st., Room No. 1, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER—A BEAUTIful country residence, at Meehasset, L. I., situated directly on the water. The house is partially furnished, and is in one of the healthiest locations on the Island. Apply to COVERT & CO., No. 61 Warren-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO HOUSES AND LOTS IN PASsaic, N. J., fronting the Paterson and New-York Plank Road, with barn, cellar, garden, &c., within 30 minutes by New-York and Erie Railroad from New-York. Apply to A. SPEER, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 12.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—A COUNTRY SEAT OF six to twenty-six acres, near the depôt; first-class improvements, rich soil, plenty of fruit; pure, soft spring water, hot and cold, carried through the buildings. For further particulars apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT TARRYTOWN—A new brick two-story house, with 2 acres of garden, abundance of fruit and shade trees, near the depôt. Location beautiful, fine view; terms easy. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 79 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FIFTY FARMS, villas and residences—a great variety—for sale and for rent in Orange and its vicinity, by H. B. BLACKWELL, 9 to 11 A. M., 56 William st., New-York; 1 to 5 P. M., 40 Main-st., Orange.

HOUSE TO LET AT WILLIAMS BRIDGE—A neat two-story and attic house, with 2 or 3 acres of land, about half a mile from Williams Bridge *via* Harlem Railroad. Apply at Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED on the East River, partly furnished; the situation is perfectly healthy, and can be reached by steamboat or railway in about an hour. Excellent bathing, &c. Apply at No. 38 Merchants' Exchange.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, two Summer cottages, beautifully situated, at Rockaway, L. I., on the sea shore with ice-house and stables attached; for a Summer residence they are unexceptionable. Inquire of OWEN & CLARK, No. 25 John-st.

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fondas Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 8 miles from Amsterdam, on the New-York Central Railroad, and 9 miles from Johnstown, the County seat. The farm contains 165 acres, all fine tillable land, with the exception of 7 acres of woodland. It is well watered, and a fine, large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stone; good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two-story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. A good cash business is done in the store, and the post-office is kept there. The village contains a large brick flouring mill, large tannery and two stores. One mile seat is a village of 1,500 inhabitants. There are 6 acres, 2 horses and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence or for agricultural purposes, such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at Nos. 92 and 94 Cliff-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.—TWO BEAUTIFUL farms in the village of Madison, Morris County, N. J.; the 40-acre farm is within 10 minutes' walk from the railroad depôt; good house and out-buildings, fine garden, large lawn, handsomely shaded all round the house; abounds in very choice fruit of every kind, and very fine location; land in a high state of cultivation, and worthy the attention of any gentleman who is desirous of a beautiful country residence. The 20 acres is also a very desirable little place, 1½ miles from the village. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, near the depôt.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE in the upper part of this City, or in Brooklyn Heights, a farm containing 367 acres, well watered and stocked with good buildings, and 100 acres in crops. For particulars, inquire of W. H. DIMMICK, No. 122 Duane-st., New-York.

SMALL FARM WANTED—WITHIN 50 MILES of this City, in exchange for two new genteel three-story Philadelphia brick front and brown-stone basement houses, in a good neighborhood, close by two railroads, Brooklyn. A. S. DUNCOMB, 51 Liberty-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD.
FARE 25 TO ALBANY.

On and after MONDAY, March 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams Bridge, 8:30 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 11 A. M., 2:30 and 6 P. M.
For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt.
For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M. Mail, 3:30 P. M. Express train.
Connect with the New-York Central Railroad.
Returning, will leave:
Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.
White Plains 5 and 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.
Dover Plains, 4 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., 4:10 P. M. Express trains.
The 9:30 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express trains connect at Chatham Four Corners for all places on Western Railroads.
JOHN BURCAHLL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after May 1, trains will run as follows, connecting with the steamer MATTANO:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK, FROM FOOT OF MARKET-SLIP.
At 6:30 A. M.	At 7:15 A. M. (Hunter's Point Ferry.)
At 7:55 A. M.	At 9 A. M.
At 10 A. M.	At 11 A. M. (Hunter's Point Ferry.)
At 1 P. M. (crossing Hunter's Point Ferry)	At 2 P. M.
At 2:45 P. M.	At 4 P. M.
At 4:45 P. M.	At 5:45 P. M.
At 6:45 P. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)	At 8 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.
On Sundays trains will leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Flushing at 8:30 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 5:30 P. M. Excursion tickets on Sundays twenty-five cents.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD—PASSENger trains will commence running over this Road as far as Eltingville, commencing Monday, April 23, 1860, daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:
Leave Eltingville at 7:15 and 10 A. M., and at 5 P. M., in time for the 8 and 11 A. M., 6 P. M. boats for New-York.
Leave Vanderbilt Landing upon the arrival of the 8 A. M. and 3 and 5 P. M. boats for New-York, stopping at Food Hill, New-Dorp, Harvard's Club-house and Sheffard's Town. SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT
Leave Eltingville at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M., in time for the 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. boats for New-York.
Leave Vanderbilt Landing upon the arrival of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. boats from New-York, stopping at the intermediate stations as above.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 9, 1860, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows:
Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 9 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train, at 9:45 P. M. (Sundays included.) Stopping at Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4:16 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:16 and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:36 P. M., for Peekskill, 5:36 P. M. Albany Mail-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:30 A. M.; Emigrant, 4:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 8:45 (Sundays included,) and 9:45 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6:25, (Sundays excluded,) and 9 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Trains leave pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express at 12 M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cassenda igua and principal stations. Mail, 9 A. M. for Dunkirk, and intermediate stations. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, daily, at 8 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cassandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, HIGHLANDS, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c. &c.—Steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson-st., New-York. Leaves New-York at 7 A. M. and 4½ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M., and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Labonia Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M., Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 6:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., 4, and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 50. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—BEAUTIFUL AND VALUABLE COUNTRY PROPERTY TO RENT.—The mansion at Fanwood, formerly occupied by Hon. James Monroe, is to rent, with several acres of ground. The house has 22 rooms, besides the basement, and is suited for a gentleman's country residence. The property is immediately adjacent to the house and grounds of SHEPHARD KNAPP, Esq., President of the Mechanics' Bank, to whom parties are referred.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT AT SOUTH Amboy, N. J.; the house is 24x18 feet, and contains six rooms and a kitchen, with out-houses, &c.; the lot contains two acres of the best ised, and has upon it all manner of fruit trees; it is within 16 minutes' walk of the depôt, and commands a beautiful view of Staten Island and Seedy Hook. Access to New-York five times every day, except Sunday. Inquire of J. W. JOHNSON, on the premises.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY.—A COUNtry seat for sale, eligibly situated, possession immediately, in a thriving village; churches, schools, &c.; 5 minutes' walk from steamboat landing and railroad depôt; containing 12 rooms, &c.; good water, fruit, shrubbery, grapes, &c. Inquire on board steamer *Thomas Hunt*, Capt. HALL, foot of Barclay-st., between 12 and 2 P. M. A photograph can be seen.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET AT PASSAIC, N. J.—A healthy location and beautifully situated on the bank of the Passaic River, 16 miles up the Erie Railroad; half of a double house, with seven rooms, for $125 to a small family; 25 trains daily. Apply to A. SPEER, at Passaic, or at No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 12, for three days.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH THIRTY acres of land in the village of Hempstead, L. I., 20 miles from New-York by Long Island Railroad; beautifully located; village lighted with gas; schools, churches, &c., near by. At private sale until Saturday, 28th, at 12 M., when it will be sold at public auction at Hewlett's Hotel, Hempstead. For particulars, apply to P. C. BELL, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF HEMPSTEAD, a two-story cottage, with two two-story wings, containing ten rooms; is located on one of the most pleasant streets in the village and convenient to churches, markets, schools, Post-office, stores and depôt; is accessible four times a day by railroad. For further particulars inquire at GEORGE PAFF, Senior, Hempstead, Long Island.

IRVING PARK, TARRYTOWN.—THIS PARK has been recently enlarged, and its attractiveness greatly enhanced by new and expensive improvements. Descriptive circulars may be had of WM. P. LYON & SON, No. 25 Beekman-st., or of the proprietor, CHAS. H. LYON, Spring Side, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE NEAR TARRYTOWN—A COTtage, with five acres of choice ground, carriage-house, barn and out-buildings, in complete order; abundance of choice fruit, fine view, one mile from the depôt, near the Irving Park; will be sold a bargain; terms easy. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 79 Nassau-st.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER—A BEAUTIful country residence, at Meehasset, L. I., situated directly on the water. The house is partially furnished, and is in one of the healthiest locations on the Island. Apply to COVERT & CO., No. 61 Warren-st.

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TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-STORY and and attic house No. 30 Henry-st., near Pike, consisting of three or four rooms, and use of basement. Apply on the premises, as above. Rent $160.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW FIVE-stories and basement building, No. 62 (new erecting) Nassau-st., between John and Fulton sts., City of New-York; also, the store corner of York and Bridge sts., Brooklyn, now occupied as a dry goods store; also, the mansion, out-houses and grounds, (eight acres,) on the east bank of the Passaic River, near the Newark Bridge, New-Jersey Plank Road; a cottage and five acres, opposite Gen. Kearney's residence, on the east bank of the Passaic River, about a mile from said bridge. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

**

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] E. Lazear, Auctioneer.

[illegible] COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

[illegible] twenty-cent ad Office, near the Nar- [illegible], which since 1841 has been the fami- [illegible] W. H. Aspinwall, Esq., about 9 miles [illegible], and offering to any gentleman who de- [illegible] City daily a desirable home, which, for [illegible] and convenience, has no superior on the [illegible]

[illegible] contains about 60 acres of land, the highest [illegible] neighborhood, affording ten or twelve fine build- [illegible] and the other half fronting the Upper Bay and [illegible] and inland views are unsurpassed—ever- [illegible] well-wooded eminence, as well as every vessel [illegible] enters or leaves the port. The land between this [illegible] and the Narrows is owned by the United [illegible] Government, and will probably always remain [illegible]

[illegible] house is over 100 feet front, and varies in [illegible] 30 to 90 feet, built in part with hollow brick [illegible] part with wood, filled in with brick. Grape- [illegible] for six years. Green-house, ice-house [illegible], stalls and ample carriage room; [illegible] entrance is a carriage-drive of over half a [illegible] traveled. A description of this place is to [illegible] Downing's work on "Landscape Garden- [illegible]

[illegible] will be sold as a whole or in parcels, as [illegible] the lithographic maps to be seen at the [illegible], or at the office of the auctioneers, [illegible] sale, which will take place at the [illegible], if not disposed of by private sale prior to [illegible] April 30, will on that day be offered at [illegible] o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For [illegible] to the auctioneers. The house will be [illegible] any day between Monday, 9th inst., [illegible] day of sale, on orders to be obtained of the auc- [illegible]

[illegible] sale of the above has been postponed from the [illegible] to the 30th inst. in consequence of the unpleasant [illegible], when the sale will positively take place.

[illegible] E. Lazear, Auctioneer—Salesroom 29 Nassau-st.
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ABOUT TWENTY PIECES OF ORIGINAL MARBLE STATUARY, REAL ROMAN BRONZES AND WORKS OF ART, AUDUBON'S AND OTHER COSTLY BOOKS, AT THE RESIDENCE OF JAMES F. FREEMAN, ESQ., UNION-SQUARE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, 24th, WEDNESDAY, 25th, and statuary and works of art on THURSDAY, 26th, April, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the above residence No. 43 East 14th-st., Union-square, all the furniture in said house, mostly made by Meeks, [illegible] Axminster carpets, velvet and Brussels do.; several parlor suites, in carved rosewood, covered with [illegible] embroidered with gold; curtains and folding- [illegible] to match; suites in cherry satin embroidered [illegible], worsted; raised flowers do.; mantel and [illegible]; very costly real ormolu and Bohemian [illegible] candelabra and brackets to match, buhl centre [illegible] and work tables, ormolu and gilt chairs, yellow satin [illegible] Chinese tank wood open-work carved arm chairs, in cherry and gold brocade, &c.; superb rosewood grand [illegible] forte, solid carved side-tables, lined with satin- [illegible] solid carved gilt centre and chess tables, 180 [illegible] of modern and antique marbles inlaid, the finest [illegible] world.

[illegible]—Carved rosewood furniture, covered in [illegible] and gold; solid bookcases and secretary, lined [illegible] velvet sculptea tables.

[illegible]-room—Carved rosewood elegant buffet, sconces [illegible] curtains, &c.; very costly cut glass dinner [illegible], breakfast and dessert do., ormolu clock and chandeliers, solid silver claret set, with engraved glass [illegible], silver stems, &c.

[illegible]—Rosewood carved suites, covered in worsted, [illegible], &c.; console table and glass; rosewood [illegible] glasses, dressing-bureaus, carved bedsteads, [illegible] carpets, suite in blue and white satin, taf- [illegible] curtains to match; oval mirrors, bronzes, brackets [illegible] chandeliers, rich toilet sets, enameled cottage [illegible], mantlepieces, feather-beds, &c., &c.

[illegible] fine billiard-table, &c., complete.

[illegible]—About twenty pieces of exquisite original marble statuary, purchased from the artists themselves by the present owner, several of which are life-size, by Benzoni, Tadolini, Greenough, Trouchel, Rosetti, Wyatt, Spence and others; Roman bronzes, large size, by Hoftgarten and others; "The Amazon," after Kiss's great work, 6 feet high, with pedestal; Roman chariot, with Malachite hage; [illegible] in antique marbles; models in Terra Cotta, by Trouchel, and other works of art.

[illegible] AND ILLUSTRATED WORKS—By Mulher, Francisco Frivial; "Holy Family," supposed to be an early picture of Raphael's; Doughty, Elder Jarvis, Shegogue and others; Audubon's Works, Bologna Gallery, Indian Gallery, &c.

The above will be on exhibition from Thursday, 19th inst., to day of sale, with tickets of admission only, which can be obtained at our office, No. 23 Nassau-st. Any article purchased at this sale, upon payment of the [illegible], can remain until 1st of May, if desired.

A. M. Cristalar, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, &c. &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 138 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., the entire furniture contained in said house, comprising as follows: a magnificent 7 octave rosewood piano forte, richly carved legs, roued [illegible], by celebrated maker; two splendidly carved rosewood and brocatelle parlor suites, containing six- [illegible] pieces; rosewood, marble top, etagere and centre [illegible]; rosewood melodeon, velvet and tapestry carpeting, rich china vases, twenty-one day clock, gas [illegible], window shades and curtains, rosewood bedsteads and marble top dressing bureau, work and dressing [illegible], mirrors, feather beds, hair mattresses and bedding, carpeting and oil cloth throogh the house, ma- [illegible] extension dining table, hair cloth and cane seat [illegible] and chairs to match, rich china tea [illegible], glassware, kitchen utensils, &c. [illegible] of sale.

[illegible] E. Nicolay, Auctioneer.
[illegible] HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. [illegible] DAY, April 27, at No. 67 Fort Greene-place, near [illegible], Brooklyn, desirable household furniture, [illegible] in part of one elegant rosewood parlor suite [illegible] with crimson satin brocatel, oval pier glasses, [illegible] Brussels and tapestry carpets, English [illegible] handsome rosewood and mahogany French bed- [illegible], spring and hair mattresses, oil-paintings and [illegible] in gilt frames, rosewood piano, made by [illegible] Davis, of Boston; rosewood and mahogany [illegible] and washstands, with marble tops; oak dining [illegible], &c., &c. All of the above articles were [illegible] order by the best City manufacturers, and have [illegible] use about a year only, and in complete order. [illegible] set of China and glass ware, kitchen utensils, [illegible], which the sale will commence. Fulton-av. [illegible] Fulton Ferry every five minutes, and go [illegible] four doors of the house. Terms cash in City [illegible].
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
No. 52 William-st., New-York.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.
[illegible] SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE OF DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at the Wednesday, April 25, 1860, at 12 o'clock [illegible] Exchange, by order of the executor [illegible] of James Albro, deceased, the valuable lot [illegible] dwelling-houses thereon, situated on the north [illegible] Pierpont-st., 44 feet 10 inches east of Columbia-st., [illegible] running through to Vine-st., and known as Nos. [illegible] and No. 25 Vine-st. The house on Poplar- [illegible], three stories and basement, about 38 feet [illegible] enclosed piazza, and furnished with gas and [illegible]. The house on Vine-st. is three-story brick [illegible] feet deep; lot 22.8x102 8. The location of this [illegible] with [illegible] Heights, and [illegible] Fulton Ferry, and [illegible] Wall-st.

[illegible], Auctioneer.
THURSDAY, APRIL 26,
At 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 107 Johnson, between Lawrence and Bridge sts.,
Mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, velvet and 3-ply carpets, mattrasses, bedding, &c., all in very good order.
SAME DAY.
At 2½ o'clock P. M., at No. 156 Sackett, between Hicks and Henry sts.,
Splendid, richly carved, rosewood piano, with pearl keys, 7-octave, as good as new, with stool and cover, lounge, Spanish rocker, chairs, tables, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c.
SAME DAY.
At 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 42 4th-place, near Clinton-st. Mahogany, walnut and painted parlor and chamber furniture, carpets, crockery, China and glass ware, all in excellent order. Catalognes at the salesrooms.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.
EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTER-SEAT, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, NEAR POUGHKEEPSIE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on FRIDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the farm of the late George Vanderbilt, containing 100 acres, situate on the Hudson River, near Milton Ferry depot; Hudson River Railroad, and midway between New-Hamburgh and Poughkepsie, and contiguous to the residence of Messrs. Frost, Hitchcock, Van Rensselaer, Ellsworth and Morse. The ground is of an excellent quality, and in good cultivation; plenty of fruit, shade and ornamental trees; spacious stone house and out-buildings. Fence in good order. This sale offers a rare chance to any gentleman desirous to settle on the banks of the Hudson. It could, if desired, be advantageously divided, there being several fine villa sites on the premises. For maps and full particulars, apply at the office No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, handsome house and lot in Brooklyn, late Williamsburgh. The handsome two-story and attic frame house, filled in with brick, with enclosed piazza and extension, 10x12 feet, three stories high, No. 80 South 4th-st. The house is 22x30 feet, has sliding doors and marble mantels. Gas fixtures and hot and cold water have recently been put in; incomplete order, and is rented for $350 per annum. Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

M. Doughty, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Pier and mantle mirrors, oil paintings, lace and brocatel curtains &c. M. DOUGHTY will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 84 West 32d-st., the entire furniture of the house, consisting of bronze gas chandeliers, velvet, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, pier mirrors, oil paintings, mahogany parlor furniture, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, centre and extension table, oak buffet, window shades, china, crockery and glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c.; the whole to be peremptorily sold for cash.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.
FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 26th inst., at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the house No. 240 Broad way, being part of the well-known Gardiner's Hotel, sold as the building is to be altered and remodaled for the hotel, comprising mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, hair mattresses and bedding, crockery, &c.; rosewood parlor furniture, mirrors and curtains, and a general assortment of hotel furniture.
P. S.—The bo'el corner of Park-place and Broadway, will be continued as heretofore by Mr Gardiner, and is now being put in thorough repair.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.
CENTREL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—At No. 37 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell, on THURSDAY, 26th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the furniture contained in the above private residence, consisting in part of velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood and mahogany parlor and bedroom furniture, curtains, mirrors, China, glass, crockery and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

J. D. Holbrook, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, AT NO. 102 Mulberry-st., of 1500 pot plants in great variety.
On THURSDAY, 26th inst., at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, 2,000 French dwarf pears, apple trees, currant, raspberry and gooseberry bushes, ornamental and evergreen trees, pot plants in great variety, verbenas, dahlias, geraniums, fuchsias, pinks, moss and running roses.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. Tuttle, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
THIS DAY, AT NO. 453 BROADWAY.
By order of James Barns, Assignee.
We would call attention to the above sale, to take place THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, which includes an elegant assortment of first-class furniture of the manufacture of Burns & Brother, to be sold without limit or reserve for cash, and in order to insure the delivery of the same, a deposit will be required from every purchaser.
ALSO, At 2 O'CLOCK,
Rosewood and other unfinished work, frames, tables, veneers and lumber.
Also, 2,000 doz. fancy French drawer knobs, assorted.

M. C. Ensy, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
EZRA LUDLOW, JR.,
Will sell, THIS DAY, Wednesday, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 149 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th av., all the handsome household furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of Brussels carpets, elegant pier glasses, rosewood suite in green plush, mahogany suite in hair-cloth, rosewood centre and pier table, lace curtains, fancy tables, &c.; oil-paintings and engravings. Also, mahogany and black walnut chamber furniture, mirrors, ingrain carpets, mahogany dining-room furniture, oil-cloths, &c.; mattresses, feather beds, &c. Also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

A. C. Tuttle, Auctioneer—Office No. 139 Broadway.
HANDSOME, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.,
THE PROPERTY OF A PRIVATE FAMILY,
To be sold on THURSDAY, at No. 93 West 22d-st.
A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the above private residence, the entire furniture contained therein, consisting of rosewood parlor suite in brocatel and obints covers, rosewood piano, centre table, oil paintings and engravings, gilt mantle clock, Brussels and ingrain carpets, étagere, oak dining furniture and library bookcase, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads and bureau, beds and bedding, china and glass ware, &c. Also, kitchen utensils. A deposit required from all purchasers.

Edward Schanck, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at the Worth House, corner of 26th-st. and 5th-av., on FRIDAY, the 27th inst., all the furniture contained in the above well-known hotel, consisting in part of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany parlor and bedroom furniture, Pilmpton bedsteads, &c., &c.; also, mirrors, China and glassware, and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Henry B. Heats, Jr., Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
On FRIDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock,
At No. 138 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.,
Comprising rosewood parlor suites, in brocatelle and plush; rosewood etageres, bureaus, bedsteads, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil cloths, beds, bedding, china, glass and plated ware; French plate mirrors, clocks, ornaments, window curtains and cornices, together with the usual assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE OF "ELM PARK,"
EMBRACING NEARLY 500 LOTS.
THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1860.
Sale without reserve. 10 per cent. on bond and mortgage. By order of the Executors and Trustees of the estate of HERMAN THORN, deceased.
Particulars in maps at No. 7 Pine-st., and advertisements in *Evening Post*, &c.

Wm. S Duke, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
WM. S. DUKE will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 37 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the entire furniture in said house, in the usual variety. Particulars to-morrow. (Thursday.) Catalogues on morning of sale.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE REAL ESTATE, MACHINERY AND PATENT RIGHT OF THE FRANCIS METALLIC LIFE-BOAT COMPANY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 27, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
Twelve lots of land, situated on L-st. at Greenpoint, City of Brooklyn, adjoining the ferry, with the extensive brick building 114 by 150 feet, two stories in height, thereon; also, four lots adjoining, running through from L to M-st.; also, the machinery, tools and patent right for making metallic life boats, life cars and army wagons. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, or of MARSHALL LEFFERTS & BROTHER, Nos. 90 and 92 Beekman-st.

A. M. Cristalar, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF FAMILY SILVER PLATE.—A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 25 at 1½ o'clock, at No. 138 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., an entire and complete set of family silver ware consisting, in part, of 2 very rich pattern and design silver claret and Madeira pitchers; 4 very rich pattern and design silver sale-stands; elegant massive wine-slides, and decanters to match, together with silver-mounted and ivory-handle tea, dinner and dessert knives, forks and spoons, silver soup, gravy, salad and sauce ladles and spoons, and various other articles too numerous to mention.
The above sale is well worthy the attention of connoisseurs and others—the patterns for the same having been furnished at special request by the Governments School of Art and Design at London.

Edward H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 25, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at No 94 9th-st., the entire furniture, consisting of elegant carved rosewood parlor tête-à-tête arm chairs, reception chairs, parlor chairs and ottoman in gold brocatelle, mahogany and arm chairs, extension dining table, rosewood quartette and other tables, breakfast tables, dining-room chairs, French plate mirrors, 2 sets rich gold and purple satin window curtains, lined with silk curtains, mahogany and black walnut French bedsteads, 1 rosewood grand action piano, elegant carved marble-top dressing tables with mirrors, window curtains, velvet, tapestry and ingrain carpets, together with kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office No. 3 Pine-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—On Downing-st., 1st-av., and 57th-st., ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 25, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchant's Exchange, by order of the Executors of the estate of J. W. Schmidt, Jr., M. D., deceased:—Downing-st., the plot of land, with the 8 houses thereon, Nos. 14, 16, and 16½ Downing-st. 57th-st.—14 lots, with mansion and stable, on the southerly side of 57th-st., commencing on south-west corner of 1st-av; also, 1 lot with house, south side 57th-st., commencing 181ft. 6in. east of 1st-av. 1st-av.—4 lots west side of 1st-av., commencing on south-west cor. of 60th-st. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for 3 or 5 years. For maps and full particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 36 Wall-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—On WEDNESDAY, April 25, 1860, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 72 Amity-st., consisting in part of mahogany sofas, chairs, divans and ottomaes in hair cloth, pier, eceetre and sofa tables, damask curtains and ornaments, mantle and pier glasses, tête-à-tête sofas, mahogany and black walnut French bedsteads, hair mattresses, bureau with marble top, toilet tables and glasses; also, a rosewood piano-forte, oil paintings, engravings, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, china, glassware, &c. Catalogues at the office, 36 Wall-st.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 9th-st., near University-place, a large and valuable assortment, consisting of Brussels and three-ply carpets, mahogany parlor furniture in hair cloth, ditto plush, arm-chairs and ottomans, mirrors, secretary, curtains, lace do., oreaments, oak extension tables, chairs, china and glass ware, hall stand stair carpet, mahogaey and ceasmaled bedroom suites, mattresses and beds, 14 dressing bereans, wardrobes, washstands, and other furnitnre, including kitchen ware, &c.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell, on THURSDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 7 Sheriff-st, near Grand, the entire furniture of the house, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany furniture in velvet and brocatel, mirrors, curtains, tapestry and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, centre and other tables, mahogany French bedsteads, hair mattresses, dressing bureaus, bedroom and basement furnitnre &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. N. B.—Store at No. 374 Broadway for the present.

F. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND IN BAXTER-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
Baxter-st.—The two valuable lots, together with the front building thereon, known as Nos. 33 and 35 Baxter-st., south side, between Park and Bayard sts. The building on the rear of the lots belongs to the tenant, which he is to remove within ten days. Each lot is 27.6 x100 feet. Maps, &c., at the Anctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

F. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHATHAM-SQUARE, BOWERY AND DOYER-STREET, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 27, 1860, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 206 and 208 Chatham, No. 6 Bowery and No. 3 Doyer st. For further particulars see aoction head of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., in *Courier and Enquirer*, *Commercial Advertiser* or *Evening Post*, and maps at Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

Jno. S. Batts, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—GIRARD, BETTS & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, April 25, at 10 o'clock, at No. 170 Madison-st.
FURNITURE.—The furniture contained in the above house, consisting in part of mirrors, rosewood and mahogany chairs, sofas and tables, Brussels and ingrain carpeting, oil-cloths, bedsteads, marble-top washstands, crockery, glass ware, cutlery, &c., &c., comprising a general assortment of handsome household furniture.

Wm. S. McIlvain, Auctioneer.
ROSES AND OTHER GARDEN PLANTS.—WM. S. McILVAIN will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 John-st., the newest and most improved sorts of Summer flowering plants, comprising roses, verbenas, dahlias, carnations, hollyhock, &c., &c., from P. Henderson, Jersey City. Descriptive catalognes. All articles sold at private sale at the average auction prices.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.
TO BAKERS.—WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, by S. & J. BOGART, at Kelly's Bakery, No. 330 Pearl-st., on THURSDAY, April 26, at 12 M., a variety of bake-house utensils, troughs, bread-boxes, cake-pans and cutters of every variety. Also, a large gilt sheaf of wheat, three half-bales of choice hops, horse, harness and baker's wagon, one large counter, cases, &c.

A. S. Richards, Auctioneer.
700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. In addition to our usual variety we shall offer an invoice of imported gaiters, also about 500 pairs of different sizes for account of whom it may concern. Catalogues and samples on morning of sale.
Browne & Nichols, Auctioneers—Salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st.
THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) APRIL 25, at 10½ o'clock, administrator's sale of household furniture, at the private residence No 50 East 15th-st., between Union-square and Lexington-av. The entire contents of the above house. By order of
GEO. SUCH, Administrator.

John T. Hungerford, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
MAGNIFICENT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Public Auction.
THIS DAY (Wednesday,) at brown-stone residence, No. 70 West 36th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of parlor suites, peletings, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, mirrors, clocks, bureaus, sofas, bedsteads, arm-chairs, tables, rockers, hair and spring mattresses, feather beds blankets, china, glassware, table cutlery, extension table; also rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; also, all the basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence, at 10½ o'clock. Sale peremptory. JOHN T. HUNGERFORD.

Daniel A. Mathews, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.
ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
Being the entire stock of Mr. Amzi Cooke, of No. 654 Broadway, near Band-st.; sold in consequence of a change in business. BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell at anction THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) April 25, and TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) April 26, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the warerooms as above, the entire stock of elegant furniture, being made expressly for City trade, comprising rich rosewood, walnut and mahogany, parlor, library, dining room and bedroom furniture, all of the newest designs, together with a general assortment of other articles usually found in a first-class establishment. Goods now ready for examination.

W. S. Humphreys, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGEE'S SALE.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Carpets, &c., &c., contained in houses, Nos. 12 and 14 Clinton-place, (8th-st., a few doors west of Broadway,) on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, April 26 and 27. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Parlor settes, covered in brocatel, moquet and hair cloth; French bedsteads, (rosewood and mahogany,) wardrobes, (do., do.,) bookcase, bureaus and washstands—marble tops—mirrors, curtales; chamber furnitere—beds, mattresses, Needham's patent sofa bedsteads, (acknowledged the best in use;) kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

Henry B. Heats, Jr., Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
On THURSDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock
At No. 145 West 22d-st., near 7th-av.,
Comprising rosewood parlar suites in brocatelle and velvet plush, etageres, gilt-frame pier mirrors, curtains and cornices, valuable original oil paintings, French marble clock and ornaments, velvet and Brussels carpets, all cloths, mahogany bedsteads, bureans, cottage suite, extension dining table, China and glass ware, solid silver and silver-plated ware, beds, bedding, &c., together with the usual assortment of kitchen furniture and utensils, with which the sale will commence.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FUANITURE.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, at No. 89 West 22d-st., on SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 10½ A. M., all the handsome household furnitnre, consisting in part of elegant velvet aed Brussels carpet, throughout the house; rosewood piano-forte, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, bronze clocks, and bronze and parian figures and groups, rosewood parlor furniture, rich ourtains, carved rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, elegant toilet sets, fine cut glassware, China orockery, &c.; also, the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.
BALL-ROOM AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
B. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell on SATURDAY, 28th inst., at No 54 East 13th-st., between Broadway and University-place, all the furniture contained in the ball-room and dressing-rooms now occupied by Mr. Chappell, consisting of mirrors, sofas, chairs, gas fixtures, &c.

Daniel S. Hough, Auctioneer.—Office, 5 Cooper Union.
AUCTION NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.—DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday) APRIL 25, at 10½ A. M., at the elegant furniture and costly decorations of the residence No. 35 Clinton-place, in 6th-st., a few doors west Broadway. Parties in quest of household goods will find it to their advantage to attend our sales this week, as quantity, quality and variety of the goods to be offered are superior to which we generally have. Purchasers can let their goods remain with us until after 1st of May if desired. This sale to day is well worthy of attention. Parlors are furnished with royal medallion pattern velvet carpets, two solid rosewood suits, in rich crimson and this brocatel, carved rosewood centre, side and pier tables, reclining, easy and reception chairs, pier and mantel mirrors, fine oil paintings, bronzes and ormolu clocks, costly parian statuettes, china vases, rich decorations, &c, heavy embroidered lace and brocatel window drapery, secretary and library bookcases, ladies' fancy chairs and writing-cases, imported gas chandeliers, chess tables, quartettes, &c. [illegible]

Dining-Room—Elegant Brussels carpet and rug, magnificently carved oak extension table and buffet and oak chairs to match, sofa and side table, bookcase, mantle and oval mirror, marble clock and bronze statue a magnificent assortment of table ware, silver tea service and salver, coffee urn, cups, spoons, forks, knives, &c., elegant Dresden China service for silver tea sets, rich cut glassware, decanters and liquar cases, engraved tumblers, goblets and wines, inlaid and ivory cutlery, coolers, &c.
Parlar chambers are furnished with English Brussels carpets, superbly carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, couches, easy chairs, wardrobes, China toilet sets, fine hair mattresses and bedding, French mirrors, one 7 octave rosewood piano, lace curtains, shades, &c.
Third story and upper rooms are completely supplied with the ordinary and useful articles for such rooms, as ranges, cooking stoves, washing machines and wringers, bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, &c., all in fine order. Sale to commence the dining room and parlors. Catalognes now ready at the house.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No 16 Waverley-place, genteel household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite, in plush; elegant rosewood and mahogany etageres, stationary, marble top centre tebles, breakfast lace window curtains and cornices, lace under curtains, mahogany bookcase, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, mahogany and rosewood marble-top washstands, commodes, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, wood beds, gilt frame mantel mirrors, mantel and etagere ornaments, rosewood and mahogany extension dining table, mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes, in hair-cloth. Together with a large assortment of crockery and glass ware. The above holds out an excellent opportunity to parties desirous of purchasing household furniture that is really good.

Browne & Nichols, Auctioneers—Salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st.
THURSDAY, APRIL 26, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the private residence, No. 54 East 22d-st., all the rich furniture contained in said house, made to order, and but little used, consisting of solid rosewood parlor suites le four-colored brocatel, ditto arm and circular chairs in green satin, ditto receptioo chairs, rosewood marble-top centre tables, bookstands, solid rosewood secretary bookcase, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, rich lace and brocatel window-curtains, rich coreices, French plate mantel and pier mirrors, fine oil-paintings and line engravings, bronzes, articles of vertu, &c., solid mahogany bedroom furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows, bolsters and other beddiog, oak dining-room furniture, extension table, huffet and chairs in green cloth, refrigerator, china, cut glassware, &c.; also, superb 7 octave piano-forte, stool and cover.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 27, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 106 West 13th-st, the entire furnitnre in said house, comprising mahogany tête-à-têtes, easy and side chair in crimson damask, mahogany sofas, rockers and side chairs in hair cloth, mahogany marble top and rosewood Italian marble top centre tables, mahogany French bedsteads, marble top dressing bureaus and washstands, mantel clocks, gilt chandelier, Brussels and ingrain carpets, glass ware, silver-plated tea set and very rich white and gilt China tea set, &c., &c., &c., and an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Also, a rosewood, round-cornered, 6¾ octave piano-forte.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 26, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Wm. Watson, Esq., on the corner of Bement-av., and Shore Road, Staten Island, near the Sailors' Snug Harbor. A large assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels, ingrain and three-ply carpets, cloths, rosewood suite in crimson brocatel, etageres, marble-top bureans, washstands and bedsteads, paintings, walout furniture cornice table, hair mattresses, bed and table linen, hall, cooking, and other stoves, silver-plated ware, glassware, crockery, &c.
Also, one fine milch cow. Catalogues at No. 7 Pine-st. The New-Brighton boat leaves at 8½ and 10½ o'clock A. M., from the foot of Whitehall-st, lor the Sailors' Snug Harbor and Factoryville Landings.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 39 Franklin-st., next door to the French Church, comprising Brussels and ingrain carpets, parlor furniture in mahogany and haircloth, centre tables, Turkey red window curtains, clocks, chandeliers and other articles; bedrooms in mahogany and black walout French bedsteads, wardrobes, washstands, arm chairs, hook cases, secretaries, library table, dressing and other bureaus, oil cloth, mattresses, &c., China, glass and kitchen ware.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.
GREAT PARTITION SALE OF IMPROVED and unimproved property, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Dayton Hobart Esq., Referee, being part of the estate of Mrs. Catharine Livingston, deceased, on WEDNESDAY, April 25, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—
Embracing 152 lots, bounded by 2d-av. and the East River, 51st, 52d and 53d sts.; 5 stores in Liberty-st., adjoining the Post-office, and 33 houses and lots in various parts of the City. Sale without reserve.
70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for five years.
Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL Hat auction on WEDNESDAY, April 25, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau st.
A very fine dark gray mare 13½ hands high, nearly 8 years old, perfectly kind and gentle in all harness, and is a good saddle horse, a child may drive her with perfect safety, and sold only for want of use.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.
FOUR VALUABLE LOTS ON SECOND-AV., CORNER 53D-ST.—Attention is called to the sale of the four valnable lots on the northeast corner of 2d-av. and 53d-st., to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 3 Pine-st.

Peed & Cole, Auctioneers, 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
THURSDAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT NO. 74 Prince-st., a general assortment of good furniture.
SAME DAY,
At No. 39 Willoughby-st., elegant rosewood, parlor and chamber furnitore, piano, pier glasses, valuable paintings, velvet and Brussels carpets, silver plated ware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

John E. Van Antwerp's Son, Auctioneer.
HOUSEFURNISHING ARTICLES.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell THIS DAY, April 25, at 10 o'clock, at No. 193 3d-av., corner of 16th-st, the entire retail stock contained in the store as above, embracing a large and varied assortment of goods, all in fine order, and adapted to the retail trade and consumers. Terms cash.

Browne & Nichols, Auctioneers—Salesrooms No, 35 Nassau-st.
THIS DAY—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, at 10½ o'clock, at Dowling's Restaurant, No 5 Wall-st., all the bar fixtnres, marble-top tables, beer pumps, marble top counters, &c., &c., together with the stock of liquors, cigars, &c., &c.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP ARAGO,
D. Lamza, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach

...Express.

...Tuesday, April ...in the time of the ... San Francisco and St. Joseph ... ...Francisco every Tuesday, at 5 P. ... have on Friday of the following ... leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at ... P. M., and arrive at San Francisco ... of the second week. The Express ... will pass the outer telegraph station early ... morning, and the return express will pass ... the same Tuesday evening. By this arrange... telegraphic dispatches from San Francisco and ... points received here on Friday will be promptly forward, and if desired a reply can be returned to leave here the next day, (Saturday.) Messages for San Francisco will also ... from the express at the outer ... on Tuesday morning and forwarded to ..., so that replies can be returned to ... the same evening. This change will enable ... to be sent from any point in the East to ... and a reply got in twenty days, and an... San Francisco messages in eight. ... Express will leave here on ..., at 11 P. M.

...ive Fire in New-Brunswick.

...HUNDRED AND FIFTY BUILDINGS BURNED.

Boston, Tuesday, April 24.

Late New-Brunswick papers contain the details of the late great fire in Woodstock. One hundred and ... buildings were destroyed in the business centre of the town, including the Commercial and Central Banks, with all their contents; the Post-office, (important contents saved,) the printing offices of the ... and *Journal*, the Mechanics' Institute, all the hotels in the place except one, and about sixty stores and places of business. The loss of property is from £75,000 to £100,000. Insurance from £25,000 to £30,000. Active measures have been taken in the province to relieve the sufferers.

Railroad Collision.

St. Louis, Tuesday, April 24.

A collision occurred about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon near Jefferson Barracks, on the Iron Mount... ...Railroad, between a construction train and a special train conveying a portion of the St. Louis Board of Health to Quarantine, by which Dr. KLINE... ...Clerk of the Board of Health; JOHN SIMONDS, Treasurer of the Railroad Company and formerly member of the firm of LUCAS & SIMONDS, Bankers, of this city; SIMEON TUCKER, a brakeman, and a boy named JAS... ...were killed.

Later from Texas.

CORTINAS ONCE AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, April 24.

The steamer *Arizona* brings Brownsville, Texas, advices of the 20th.

It was rumored there that CORTINAS was reorganizing his force, and had crossed the river.

A severe drought prevailed in Northern Mexico, causing much suffering among the cattle on the plantations.

In junctions by the Supreme Court.

Albany, Tuesday, April 24.

Before the Special Term of the Supreme Court this morning, on the report of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, Judge HOGEBOOM granted an order directing the World's Safe Fire Insurance Company, of Troy, to show cause why it should not be dissolved.

At the Special Term of the Supreme Court this morning, on an application made by the Attorney-General, Judge HENRY HOGEBOOM directed an order to be entered dissolving the Poughkeepsie Fire Insurance Company and appointing a Receiver.

The St. Joseph and Marysville Road.

St. Joseph's, Mo., Tuesday, April 24.

The pioneer engine *Albany*, the first locomotive west of the Missouri, was put upon the St. Joseph's and Marysville Road yesterday. The *Albany* was procured from Eastern Companies, by the first road west of Albany, and has been the first engine on each road on the chain. It has been extended westward until it now stands upon the first section of the central route to the Pacific.

Accident at Sandy Hook.

Sandy Hook, Tuesday, April 24.

A laboring man named JOHN GALLAGHER, employed on soot works on Sandy Hook, was accidentally killed this forenoon by being struck by the crane used on the wharf for discharging stone from vessels. He only survived about half an hour. GALLAGHER was a native of Cleveland, and has two daughters living somewhere in Massachusetts.

The Texas Democratic State Convention.

New Orleans, Tuesday, April 24.

Advices from Texas to the 19th inst., state that the Democratic State Convention nominated Gen. SAM HOUSTON for the Presidency.

The Slave-Yacht Wanderer.

THE CLAIM OF THE CREW ALLOWED.

From the Boston Traveller, April 23.

This forenoon, Judge SPRAGUE, of the United States District Court, gave a decision in the case heard some two weeks since, of the seamen of the bark *Wanderer*, claiming wages from the owner of that vessel. He said the seamen of the vessel had two claims—one for wages and the other for salvage. As the last claim was involved in the main question at issue, between the United States Government and the owner, whether the vessel should be condemned because of her being fitted out by him for the Slave-trade, he only gave a decision on the question of wages, at this time.

He said there could be no doubt that the vessel left Charleston upon an illegal voyage. The defence against the claim for wages was based on two grounds: 1st, That the crew knowingly and willfully sailed, having full knowledge of the purpose of the voyage; and 2d, That the owner, Mr. LAMAR, did not confer upon the master of the bark, Mr. MARTIN, such authority as to give the seamen a lien for wages. The Court held that LAMAR's connection with MARTIN was such as to give the seamen a claim, reserving for further consideration a full definition of LAMAR's connection with the Captain.

The question whether the crew were ignorant and innocent of the purpose of the voyage, was considered at some length by the Court. It held that WILTON, the first mate, must have known that the voyage was to the Coast of Africa, and that he did not take the first opportunity that offered to redeem the vessel. The libel as regards him was therefore dismissed.

No knowledge of the purpose of the voyage, as regards the other claimants, had been shown. The story that they were carried off unwillingly was not improbable, and such occurrences had been brought to his notice before. It was not strange that they did not revolt at the first opportunity, because they were strangers to each other, and did not know whom to trust. Neither was it strange that they did not make complaints to the United States Consul, at the port where the vessel stopped, because the Consul appeared to be a friend of the captain, and was a Portuguese, not understanding our language. Seamen had but little confidence in Consuls who are not Americans, and to show that they had reason for their distrust, he related several instances of hardships suffered by our sailors at their hands. As soon as the proposition was made to them to take the vessel to Boston, all heartily agreed to it.

The Court then decreed wages to all except the first mate from the time the vessel sailed till she reached Boston. The claims amount to about $800 and costs. All except those of the carpenter, the second mate, and the acting mate home, were for less than $50 each, and no appeal can be taken. The other claims being above $50 each, the respondent may take an appeal. If salvage should hereafter be allowed the crew, a portion of the wages now received will be deducted therefrom.

This case has been conducted by W. H. JUDSON, for the crew; J. A. ANDREWS and A. G. BROWNE, Jr., for owner.

Resignation of Capt. Pilsbury.

HIS REASONS FOR REMOVING TO ALBANY.

From the Albany Evening Journal, April 24.

The NEW-YORK TIMES of this morning says:

"It is rumored that General-Superintendent PILSBURY has resigned his Commissionership, and that his resignation has been accepted by the Governor. Probably the General's resignation may be accompanied, as before, with a letter of explanation."

This rumor is well-founded. Among the reasons which have induced this resignation is the fact that one of the sections of the new Police act precludes the Commissioners from holding any other office. As Capt. P., during all his sojourn in New-York, has kept up a general supervision of our Penitentiary, by appointment of the Supervisors of this County, the alternative of Police Commissioner of the Metropolitan District or Superintendent of the Albany Penitentiary was presented him. The former was far the more lucrative and influential office; but he chose the latter. He deems our Penitentiary a child of his own, from which he will not permit himself to be voluntarily separated.

We rejoice, in common with all our citizens, that the Captain has made this selection; and, while it may not result to his pecuniary advantage, it will, we have no doubt, result in his personal comfort and happiness. In now returning among us, he will "bag and baggage," on the 1st of May, and seem to end with the expection of "going no more out." Our small but reformatory and beneficient labors shall have ceased altogether. We welcome him home again!

...AT SEA.—The brig *African*, which ...at yesterday from Port au Prince, ... a cargo of coffee and logwood, consigned to Messrs. MALLET & HOUSTOUN, reports having experienced a violent shock of an earthquake at midnight on the 9th inst., when 20 miles from Port au Prince, in 20 fathoms of water. On the night of the 10th she experienced a similar shock. The crew were aroused by the violence of the concussion, believing that the vessel was on a reef or in collision.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD—WHOLESALE ABOLITION OF SINECURES.

The first regular meeting of the newly constituted Board was held yesterday, every member being present.

After the reading of the minutes, the requisition from the Almshouse came up first in order, showing the distribution in the number of inmates to be 77 during the past week. There being no decrease in the quantity of supplies required, some discussion arose as to the reason why the same quantity was required for fewer inmates, but the requisition was finally passed.

The requisitions for the other Departments were referred to the Committee of the Whole. Some of them drew forth questions as to the remarkable quantity of soft soap and molasses required for the various institutions.

A communication from B. F. PINCKNEY, Ex-President of the late Board of Ten Governors, with reference to unsettled accounts of the old Board, was referred to a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. NICHOLSON offered a series of resolutions, to the effect that the salaries of the Wardens of the Penitentiary, Almshouse, Workhouse, and of Randall's Island, be fixed at $1,500 each, instead of $1,750, as heretofore. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

He also offered resolutions that Mr. Joseph KOCH be appointed Warden of the Penitentiary *vice* RUSH C. Wakeley, removed; John Fitch, Superintendent of Workhouse, *vice* Stephen M. Drew, removed; P. Anderson, Warden of Almshouse, *vice* C. P. Creek, removed, all of which were adopted. Mr. E. Crasto, Warden of Randall's Island, was removed, but no appointment made to fill the vacancy. All the above removals and appointments are to take effect on May 1. In addition to the above, the Board, on the motion of the same gentleman, abolished the offices of Clerks of the Lunatic Asylum and Bellevue Hospital, thus diminishing the expenses of the taxpayers to the amount of $2,400. They also abolished the office of "Storekeeper" on Blackwell's Island, with his clerk, the salaries for which positions amount to $1,818; also the same sinecures on Randall's Island, amounting to $1,500—thus making a total saving to the City of over $5,000 annually. This amount will go far towards paying the salaries of the Commissioners. No reasons were given for removals, nor for the abolition of offices.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS—POLICEMEN ALLOWED TO RETAIN REWARDS—FIRST BENEFITS OF THE NEW SANITARY POLICE.

The new Board of Police Commissioners held a secret meeting yesterday. Mr. BOWEN, acting General Superintendent, submitted a code of revised rules and regulations for the government of the force under the new law. The rules were referred to Messrs. BOWEN and BERGEN, with power to complete the revision and to circulate printed copies among the members of the force. Wm. C. Booth was apointed patrolman in place of James M. Munson, of the First Precinct, Brooklyn, resigned. David H. Martin, in place of Richard Austin, of the Second Precinct, Brooklyn, resigned. Edward Gallifar was appointed doorman of the Eighth Precinct, Brooklyn.

Henry W. Van Wagener, of the detective force, Brooklyn, sent a communication setting forth that he had been paid the sum of $250 from the authorities in Philadelphia, for the arrest of George Washington Rickle, the murderer of Henry Ganker, in January, 1860; Officer Van Wagener asked permission to keep the reward. Upon motion of Mr. BERGEN, the officer was allowed to retain $200, and $50 was given to the Police Fund. This is an unusually liberal allowance from the Board, and is considered by the force as initiatory to allowing policemen to retain a fair proportion of rewards which by extra vigilance they have earned.

Patrolman Gerst, of the Twenty-Sixth Precinct, M. B. Wilson, of the Steamboat Squad, and John Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct, were promoted to be Sergeants. David Blair, M. S. Farnham, and G. W. Mould, were appointed patrolmen, and the President, Mr. Bowen, was authorized to make the necessary detailments.

The Sanitary Police reported a list of places as requiring cleansing. The Board ordered that the owners have the regular three days' notice to renovate their premises, after which time they will be liable to be cleansed et the public expense, the cost to be a lien on the property until paid. The following are the places: No. 139 Duane-street, No. 16 Worth-street, No. 14 Worth-street, No. 10 Thomas-street, Nos. 16 and 10 York-street, No. 156 Worth-street, Nos. 181, 83, 215, 217, 206 East Thirty-fifth-street, Nos. 174 and 176 East Thirty-first-street, Nos. 28, 30, 32 and 46 Trinity-place; Nos. 79, 77, 67 Greenwich-street; Nos. 18 and 20 Morris street; Nos. 166, 190, 187, 206 East Thirty-second-street; No. 174 East Twenty-eighth-street; Nos. 539, 537, 533, 535 First-avenue; Nos. 101 and 141 Walker-street; No. 36 Pearl-street; No. 35 Washington-street; No. 251 Spring-street; No. 139 Reed-street; No. 17 Hudson-street; Nos. 195, 193, 175, 177, 188 East Thirty-second-street; No. 526 Secoud-avenne; No. 408 First-avenue; No. 267 East Tweuty-first-street; Nos. 19 and 111 Mulberry-street; Nos. 73, 75 and 77 Washington-street.

BROOKLYN—Fish Market filthy; No. 57½ Pearl-street; Nos. 92 and 90 Jay-street; No. 62 Nasseu-street; Nos. 77, 74 and 70 York-street; Nos. 46 end 25 Green-lane; Nos. 73, 75, 77, 79 and 81 Baltic-street, (bogs in the yard.)

The Board made the following assignments of Surgeons: First, Second, Third, Fifth and Twenty-fourth Precincts, New-York, Kennedy; Fourth, Sixth and Fourteenth Precincts, and House of Detention, Waterman; Seventh, Tenth and Thirteenth Precincts, and Court Squad, Mott; Eighth and Ninth Precincts, Fisher; Eleventh and Seventeenth Precincts, Wells; Fifteenth and Eighteenth Precincts, Freligh; Sixteenth end Twentieth Precincts, Gould; Tweuty-first and Nineteenth Precincts, and Steamboat, Railroad and Sanitary Squads, Jones; Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Precincts, Ranney; Twenty-third and Twelfth Precincts, Kimbark.

The Board meets again to-day. Mr. PILSBURY was not present yesterday, and, it is rumored, will take no further part in the proceedings of the Board—in which he is made a cipher.

THE CROTON DEPARTMENT.

RESULT OF THE VISIT OF THE BOARD TO THE CONTRACTORS.

The visit of the Croton Board and their officials to the varlons contractors in their employ, resulted in summoning every one of the parties who are now laying down the Belgian or trap-block pavement before the Board yesterday, and in giving them official notice that unless they adhered more strictly to the specifications of their contracts, they should be considered voided. Further official notice was given to the Inspectors on these various contracts, that if they did not see the contract and the specifications fully carried out, they should be discharged. Among the contractors thus notified are some very prominent parties, who have made heavy marks on the Comptroller's books. This action of the Crotou Board has taken some of them, who have been accustomed to have their own way, entirely by surprize, and the idea of adhering to specifications appears so preposterous that they find it difficult to realize that the Board is in earnest.

The Sporting World.

PRIZE-FIGHT BETWEEN HARRY GRIBBIN AND ED. WILSON—SIXTY-ONE ROUNDS AND A DRAWN BATTLE.

That portion of the governing classes in the City of New-York, in Jersey City, and in Hoboken, who were without either money or leisure to enable them to be present at the great international match in England, were enabled to enjoy a moiety of kindred excitement this morning by witnessing the long-talked-of fight between HARRY GRIBBIN and ED. WILSON, both of New-Jersey. In consequence of a very general belief that the fight would not take place at all, but few had made preparations to attend it, and the precise ground bad not been made known to any. On Monday, however, the steam-tug *J. R. Fraser* was engaged for the principals, and the most prominent bruisers who were to attend them, and early in the evening the steamboat *Ceres* was chartered to take from New-York a party who were desirous of selecting their own company, so far as the trip was concerned. The understanding was, that the *J. R. Fraser* would appear at the Weehawken Dock at a late hour of night and take off her passengers to the scene of the fight, and that the more select party would follow immediately from the New-York side. The Weehawken boat, however, drew ont from her pier much earlier than bad been anticipated, because of the appearance of a large number of persons in the vicinity, who, it was believed, did not intend to pay the requisite $5 for the passage, and might make a difficulty on board. When she left the pier she had but few of her intended passengers on board, other than the principals in the fight, some of their seconds, and a few of their friends. Nearly one hundred of those who had procured tickets were lef on shore, complaining loudly of the treatment they had received. In order to make matters more satisfactory, and still keep off those not entitled to a passage, the Jersey boat attempted to land at a pier above, from which only one person could have entered at a time, but unfortunately for those interested, when the pier was reached by those in the secret on shore, no light could be found, and the captain of the steamtug did not deem it safe to attempt a landing in the darkness—it being then about 1 o'clock this morning. The best that could be done was to send the small boat ashore, and take them off in that way; but misfortune was again their reward, for no sooner had the first boat load reached the tug, than the New-York boat appeared crossing the river. In the excitement of the moment, the New-York party was mistaken for a strong police force, and the Jersey boat ran to escape them. In order the better to evade her pursuers her lights were all taken down, and she was run rap...

...world without... ...all past theories in regard to the ... Banking, save that of Sir ROBERT PEEL, which ... that £14,000,000 in Government Stock and the ... lion on hand would be sufficient, *for all time*, ... the National Bank Note Currency of the Kin... It would now begin to be felt, in a season of ... ampled manufacturing prosperity, as it has ... twice realized in seasons the reverse of confi... that the rule of £14,000,000, (or £14,... ...since enlarged,) is unwisely restrictive, as well ... exceedingly arbitrary.

When the Peel charter was granted in 1844, on the capital stock of fonrteen and a half millions sterling, the Issue Department was limited to £14,000,000 Government Stock, and the amount of Bullion lodged in that Department, as the basis of Bank Note Circulation. The Bullion at the close of that year was £14,446, 000 The active circulation then stood £21,156,000; leaving in the Banking Department a reserve of Notes Unemployed of about seven million sterling. Under this system, after sixteen years' progress in every other branch of business throughout the Kingdom, we find the Bank with £14,850,000 in Bullion, the same fourteen millions sterling in Government Secnrities in its Issue Department, and an active Circulation of £21,845,000. The reserve of Notes Unemployed is redneed to £6,841,-000, which sum, with the present volume and wants of trade, is scarcely equal to four millions in 1844. This reserve ran down £1,240,000 the week ending 4th April, and would be further reduced by the payment of dividends the succeeding week endlng 11th April. This further rednection will probably known exactly to the Conrt of Directors on Thnrsday, 12th, though not to be published in the *Gazette* nntil Friday afternoon, 13th. And hence the additional rise in the rate of interest. The business reader will understand that the reserve of Bank Notes is the real measure of the ability of the Bank to extend its accommodations. Its Banking Department holds bnt a trifling amount of Bullion, say half a million sterling. The other Bullion, with the £14,000,000 Government Stock, is in pledge to the Issue Department. It cannot be drawn out, except on the return, for cancelation, of a corresponding amount of Notes. If the pnblic already hold three-fourths of these Notes, and a demand comes upon the Bank for Bullion for the Continent or for Notes to supply the increasing wants of the pnblic, the reserve necessarily runs down nntil checked by the rise of interest, and if one or two tnrns of the screw will not serve, and no new supplies of Bullion come in to replenish the Issue Department, the process must go on; not because the *credit* of the Bank to issue Notes is exhausted; not because the Bank is unable to deposit donble the *security* in Government Stock in the Department, but simply because the whole process has been limited to £14,000,000 in Stock and the Bullion on hand.

The Notes of the Bank of England are a legal tender—the only legal alternative, as a Currency, for Gold and Silver. In this view, it is plain to be seen that the restriction of this Currency to twenty-eight millions sterling in 1844 was a very different question to the same restriction practically, in 1860. The manufacturing industry of the Kingdom, alone, now demends employment for more than double the amount of Currency that served it sixteen years ago. The surplus product of this branch of labor, exported from the Kingdom, is in the proportion of one hundred and forty millions sterling in 1860, (say *seven hundred million dollars*,) to fifty millions sterling in 1844, (or two hundred and fifty million dollars;) and the raw material of Cotton wool alone consumed in 1860 is 2,523,000 bales, to 1,428,000 bales, in 1844. The exact figures of the exports of the United Kingdom are, in 1844, £50,648,306 and in 1859, £130,440,471, and the estimate for 1860 £140,000,-000 at least. The exact consumption of raw Cotton in 1844 was 1,428,600 bales, and 2,294,310 in 1859, and the estimated increase 10 per cent. for 1860 making 2,523,741 bales.

In our own market for Money and Exchange the effect of the news thus far is confined to the latter, the advance on London to 109¼, and Paris 5.16¼, being fairly established on a fair business for the *Persia's* mail to-morrow. Drawers on London have accepted 109¾@110 for sight bills, in place of 109¼ at 60 days' sight, with a view to cover with Bullion. The shipment by the *Persia* amounts, this afternoon, to $770,991. The mail closes at 8½ o'clock in the morning. The supply of Exchange from the South, this week, is on the basis of another large export of Cotton, 131,000 bales, the equivalent of $6,500,000, and from New-York the export movement of Produce is reported $1,536,000. At the close of 'Change hour several of the Bankers announced their rate ou London for the next mail to be 109¼. Discounts have been done, to-day, as cheap as at any time during the season. There is a demand for prime paper from the New-England Banks, and considereble lines of October bills have been taken to-day, at 5½ ₱ cent. The Banks here are disposed to move with caution since the English news, and there is less eagerness for long date peper at 6 ₱ cent., while temporary Loans are offered with freedom, at 5 ₱ cent. The same rate is accepted on very select 30@60 day bille.

There is a further reaction in the Stock market to-day, not so much really on the English Money news of yesterday as on the calculation made by speculators for the decline, that high tide was reached, for the present, at the close of last week, and that prices must fall off 2@3 ₱ cent. to attract a substantial new movement. The basis for the decline being thus wholly speculative, without reference to the Money market, the actuel transactions or printed sales to-day bear only a moderate comparison with the enormous lists of Thursday and Friday last. The buyers for the *Bull* account seem disposed to hold off, waiting for the lowest tide to go In again, (thus indirectly encouraging the fall,) while the sellers for the *Bear* account take courage from the complexion of the Foreign financial accounts and the resumption of the Specie export. The observation of the past few years is that upon the shipments of Specie through the Spring and Summer months, less Money is made by selling stocks *short* than is saved by a more rational view of the legitimate and seasonable movements of this branch of our Foreign business. That Specie will go forward this season on a fair, though not extravegaat scale, is not more certain than that *it ought to go* in order to equalize the markets for Money between England and the United States, and to place the surplus Summer receipts from California and the interior where they will do the most good for the commerce of the world, and the price of our other great staple of Cotton.

The Share list was at one time ¼@¾ ₱ cent. below the closing sales of Monday; New-York Central was done as low as 78½ ₱ cent., and most of the Western list, and Reading, Harlem and Hudson River in like proportion. But, after the printed sales at the Second Board, bnyers took hold with more firmness, and a recovery of full ½ ₱ cent. was soon had; the general market finally closing unsettled. The whole decline from the extreme rates of last week is now equal to about 2 ₱ cent. on most of the speculative Sbares, and ¾@1 ₱ cent. on Slate Stocks; while the Railway Mortgeges and Federal Stocks continue firm, except for Erie Fourths and Fifths, which fell back from the top advance of last week. Pacific Mail and Panama shares showed more steadiness than others through the dealings of the day. The first-named is on the eve of the May Dividend, which is expected to be 10 ₱ cent., leaving, according to current rumor, a surplus of 15 ₱ cent after writing off $400,000 for depreciation on the steamship property. The range of prices at the close of business this afternoon is about as follows: New-York Central, 79 ₱ cent.; Reading, 42¼@½; Missonris, 84; Erie, 18; Harlem Preferred, 38@½; Michigan Central, 47½@48; Michigan Preferred, 24; Panama, 136½@137; Illinois Central, 60; Rock Island, 63¾@64; Galena, 63¾@64, and Toledo, 29@¾.

There is a demand for the new City Water Loan awarded on Saturday, and resales have been

...made to the extent of $70,... at 103¾@103... ...cent.

The Union Bank of this City has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 ₱ cent., payable on the ... of May. The interest on the first mortgage ...nds of the New-York and Erie Railroad, due on ... 1st of May, will be paid on and after that day ...

...by the City ...

...Colony of Victoria, was closed to-day for pub... ...ter. The price of the existing issue was yes... ...10¾, and the bids for the new supply this ... ranged between 106 and 108. The minimum ... which the loan might be constructed, was sustained ... above that ... and ... ...ntal, sold ... ...to be ...

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week	$1,256,093	$1,184,760	$1,536,424
Previously reported	17,655,304	17,764,112	24,593,513
Since Jan. 1	$18,911,397	$18,948,872	$26,129,937

The following was to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$73,743 28
Payments	72,194 77
Balance	7,516,849 34

The receipts include $72,000 for Customs.

The *New-Orleans Picayune*, of the 19th, received to-day, per Adams' Express, says;

"Exchange continues languid, and operations are restricted in both Foreign and Domestic. Offerings of Sterling were very light this morning, but they proved ample for the demand, which was quite limited throughout. It is known, however, that there is a large amount still on hand, which parties are holding for a rise. The movement in other descriptions disclosed no improvement of any kind, except, perhaps, that Domestic Sight was a shade stiffer, and the market closed qnlat at the subjoined quotations: Clear Sterling Bills, 107¾@108¾ and 108¾. Bills, with Shipping Documents attached, 107@107¾, and 107½. Francs, 5.18¾@5.23¾ ₱ dollar. Sixty-day Bills on New-York, &c., 1¼@1½ and 1¾ ₱ cent. discount. Sight, ¼ discount to par, and ½ ₱ cent. premium.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, April 24.

Our weekly Bank statement is as follows:

Capital Stock	$36,581,700
Loans and Discounts	61,036,000
Specie	6,316,000
Due from other Banks	8,138,400
Due to other Banks	9,055,000
Deposits	20,267,000
Circulation	7,152,800

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 24.

FLOUR buoyant; Howard-street superfine, $6 25. WHEAT active and advanced 3c.; White, $1 68@$1 78; Red, $1 50@$1 55. CORN closed with an advancing tendency and active; White, at 72c.@75c.; Yellow, 70c.@74c. PROVISIONS quiet, but unchanged in rates. WHISKY steady, at 22c.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 24.

FLOUR firm at $6@$6 12½ for snperfine. WHEAT active; white at $1 63@$1 65; red, $1 50@$1 52. CORN scarce, and in demand at 74c.@75c. WHISKY firm at 21c.@22c.

MOBILE, Monday, April 23.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,000 bales. The receipt of the steamer's advices had no effect upon the market. We quote Middling at 10¼c.@10¾c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 24.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 95½; Reading Railroad, 21; Morris Canal, 51½; Long Island Railroad, 12; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 24—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 153 bbls. Ashes, 10,821 bbls. Flour, 1,625 bbls. Corn Meal, 1,228 bushels Wheat, 6,548 bnshels Corn, 360 bushels Rye, 10,038 bushels Oats, 1,491 packages Provisions, and 734 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 65 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales 1,500 lbs. American Yellow, part at 35c.@36c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Adamantine are in request, and are from 17c.@18¾c. ₱ lb. Nothing really new in other kinds.

COFFEE—Sales have been made, to-day, of 75 bags Ceylon, 29 bags Rio, and 200 bags Laguayra, the letter to arrive coastwise, at 14c.; with 50 bags St. Domingo, at 12¾c. ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, 37,717 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 25,664 mats Java, 3,102 bags Maracaibo, 3,001 bags Rio, 2,750 bags Ceylon, 1,500 bags St. Domingo, and 760 bags Costa Rica.

Stock of Rio.	Bags.
April 21—At New-Orleans	18,000
April 21—At Baltimore	6,500
April 24—At New-York	3,001
Grand total	27,501

COTTON—Has been very quiet, sales having been confined to 650 bales at unchanged rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile, N. O. & Tex.	
Ordinary ₱ lb	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	12¾	13¾

DYEWOODS—The demand has been moderate; prices have not varied remarkably.

FISH—Dry Cod are inquired for, and are quoted at from $3 25@$4 25 ₱ cwt. Mackerel are salable and firm, including large No. 1, at $16 62½ ₱ bbl. Salmon and Herring remain as last noticed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been quite brisk to-day, especially for superfine and extra brands of State, which have been very actively sought after, chiefly on speculation. Prices of these descriptions have advanced 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. At the close, our lowest quotations would not be accepted by holders, who anticipate a further rise. One buyer bought most of the State Flour, which has been sold since noon of yesterday. Most kinds of Western have been in request at improving prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 26,500 bbls., including superfine State at $5 30@$5 40, chiefly at $5 35@$5 40; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 40@$5 60, chiefly at $5 45@$5 50; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Oblo at $5 30@$5 40; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 45@$6 25; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 50@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 85@$6; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 05@$6 20 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$	30	@ $ 40
Extra State	$	40	@ $ 60
Superfine Western	$	30	@ $ 40
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	$	45	@ $ 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	$	50	@ $ 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	$	85	@ $ 00
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping brds.	$	05	@ $ 20
Extra Ohio, trade brand	$	25	@ $ 00
Fancy Genesee	$	65	@ $ 75
Extra Genesee	$	00	@ $ 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	$	40	@ $ 75

Southern Flour is in lively demand at firmer rates. Sales to-day amount to 4,800 bbls., at $6 30@$6 55 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 60@$7 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in more request, including very inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 65@$7 25 ₱ bbl.; 1,250 bbls. were sold within the range. Rye Flour is selling at $3 45@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $3 65@$3 70 for Jersey; $4@$4 05 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins are attracting more attention, including Layer at $2 40@$2 45, and Bunch at $2 35@$2 37½, per whole box. Other kinds are moderately inquired for at former rates. Sales by auction: 2,720 boxes Palermo Oranges, at $1 40@$2 60; and 520 boxes Palermo Lemons, at $1-75 per box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in better request at rising prices. Sales have been reported of 44,500 bushels, including white Western at $1 62½; mixed red (Spring and Winter) Western, at $1 35; Milwaukee Club, part at $1 27@$1 30, in store; Chicago Spring, at $1 23@$1 25, in store; and white Keutucky, at $1 72, on the dock, per bushel. Corn has attracted more attention, partly from shippers, and prices have advanced. Sales have been reported of 41,000 bushels, at 74½c.@76c., chiefly 75c. for mixed Western; 77c.@78c. for yellow Jersey and Southern, and 78c.@81c. for white Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet and depressed at 84c.@85c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues in demand at former rates; sales 6,200 bushels State at 75c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in moderate request, including Canada at 43c.@43½c.; Western at 42½c.@43¾c.; State at 43c.@44c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 40c.@42c.; Southern at 38c.@41c. ₱ bushel. Mr. EDWARD BILL has prepared the following statement of the exports of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, from the Atlantic ports of the United States, since Sept. 1, 1859:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	April 10, 1860	195,623	506,635	105,364
New-Orleans	April 10, 1860	37	—	5,025
Philadelphia	April 12, 1860	11,605	75,777	15 019
Baltimore	April 12, 1860	—	—	7,603
Boston	March 13, 1860	733	—	—
Other Ports	March 9, 1860	50	8,922	—
Total		208,048	591,334	134,011
To about same period	1859	85,758	415,808	319,452
To about same period	1858	3,468,978	2,810,223	
To about same period	1857	786,342	6,932,092	4,125,129

TO THE CONTINENT.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	April 10, 1860	27,869	5,739	12,364
Other Ports	Latest dates	5,280	—	2,072

HAY—Sales 1,000 bales North River, at 95c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in demand at steady rates.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 300 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 28c.@31c.; and 20 hhds. Clayed Cuba, at 26c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is moderately inquired for, chiefly at 60c.@61c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds are inactive.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales have been made in Providence, during the week, of 41,000 pieces, including 5,000 pieces, 64 by 64, 5¾c.; 3,000 pieces, 64 by 64, private terms; 3,000 pieces, 60 by 68, 5¾c.; 5,000 pieces, 60 by 64, 5¾c.; 2,000 pieces, 60 by 64, private terms; 7,000 pieces, 60 by 64, 5¾c.; 12,000 pieces, 60 by 60, 5¼c.; 3,000 pieces, 52 by 56, 4¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed, sales having been made of 900 bbls., in lots at $17 90@$18 for new Mess; $17 50 for old Mess; $14 37@$14 50 for new Prime, and $13 for old Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in less demand, at 8¾c.@9¼c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon contin...

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 24.—*In steamship City of Baltimore from Queenstown*—Mrs. Jackson, Miss Mary L. and Master R. Jackson, C. Treat, Messrs. Dyer, M. Durese, A. Bayle, W. A. Cahill, Richard Charles de., M. H. Bunns, J. Wilson, E. Eyre, M. McMasters, H. Dairs, G. Holland, Mark Ford, S. Franic, S. Tait, S. Wenger, lady and 3 children, S. Cohen and lady, S. Champeon and lady, S. Chapman and lady and servant, S. Meany and lady, Mrs. Hudson, two children and nurse, S. Durese, Capt. Weibre, C. F. Maynil, S. Lner, B. Cope, G. A. Law, G. Brown, W. Andrew, R. Gregg Pratt and servant, O. Doherty—31.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 06 | Sun sets.... 6 49 | Moon rises.... 11 46
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.19 42 | Gov. Island.11 41 | Hell Gate.... 1 0...

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, April 24.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heinecken: Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, Lupus & Kirkpatrick; Persia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamer Artisan, Foster, Baltimore, W. Baleall.

Bark Overmann, Stirling, St. Jago, Wagnall & Co.; Orchilla Devereaux, Cardenas, E. P. Beck & Co.; R. Foster, Brown, Cardenas Simpson & Clapp; Charlotte E. Fay, Trainor, Rio Zaire and a market, Trask, Lenton & Co.; Warreu, Beartall, Elizabethport, A. G. Maguire.

Brigs Sultana, Fairchild, Georgetown, C. E. Dibble & Co.; Elizabeth, Thorndike, Mayaguez, Meinkle & Bacon; J. M. Mayhew, Harvey, Bermuda, Smith, Lunt & Co.; A. M. Roberts, Colson, Machias, Peck & Shurtleff; Geo. Harris, French, Saguo la Grand, Welch, Grover & Chare; La Favorita, (Dutch,) Prince, Curacoa, J. Fonlke's Sons; Syren, Cromer, St. John, N. B., P. L. Nevius & Sons.

Schooners E. Flower, Rayner, Philadelphia; James McKee

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2683. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD DAY.

THE WOOD DELEGATION EXCLUDED.

TRIUMPH OF THE DOUGLAS PARTY.

Douglas and Orr to be the Candidates.

THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM REPUDIATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, April 25.

Ex-Gov. ROBINSON, of Vermont, died of apoplexy at the Mills House last night.

The vote on the New-York case is as follows: Twenty-three against WOOD, and seven for him, three not voting. North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas and California voted for him. Oregon and Louisiana dodged. New-York, of course, did not vote.

During the afternoon session, Mr. BURNETT, of Alabama, made a speech, reflecting bitterly on the fact that the New-York and Illinois delegations had been allowed to vote on the proceedings of the Convention before the difficulties in their midst had been settled.

Judge CAMP, of Missouri, as the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, reported upon the contested seats, in favor of the sitting members. Messrs. DEMERITT and CHAPIN, of Massachusetts; LANAHAN and BRANDT, of Maryland; the Richardson delegation from Illinois, and the Richmond delegation from New-York, are entitled to vote in the Convention. This announcement was received with applause. Mr. BROOKS, of Alabama, presented a minority report signed by Messrs. Brooks, Dudley, Manning, Green, Partridge and Barry, from Alabama, California, Arkansas, Texas, Georgia, and Mississippi.

After dragooning the vote of Louisiana this morning it was cast in favor of the Majority Report. BROOKS, of Alabama, raised a tremendous hubbub by claiming the floor for the purpose of arguing the case. He was instantly interrupted by Mr. WHITLEY, of Delaware, who insisted on the right of the majority to be heard. The previous question was called. Mr. WHITLEY pledged himself to demand it when he closed, and thus obtained the floor when Mr. BROOKS closed. When Mr. WHITLEY'S time was up the hammer fell, and he had forgot to call the previous question. He felt badly about it, and appealed to the clemency of the Chair. Mr. CUSHING said that he could not supply memory to the delegates.

The Minority Report suggested that both delegations be allowed seats upon the floor; though entitled to but thirty-five votes, each to cast seventeen votes, and the odd one to be thrown in alternation.

Mr. WHITLEY took the floor to reply. He spoke fifteen minutes. He urged the members by their sense of honor and their love of justice to cast WOOD from them, and to embrace the other wing. He was frequently interrupted, but in spite of the storm maintained his position, and made a strong, effective argument. The debate became conversational and personal. The excitement was intense. Mr. BARRY, from Mississippi, was particularly vehement in his denunciation of the majority, and was very violent in his manner. He asked members to correct him if he made misstatements, and taking him at his word, they crowded around him, and all order was lost sight of.

At the end of the fifteen minutes, it required all the skill and authority of the Chair to recall the House to a sense of its propriety. The question was then taken on the minority report, which was rejected by 55 yeas to 210½ nays. The result was received with prolonged applause.

Mr. NORTH, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution tendering honorary seats to WOOD and his delegation upon the floor of the House. This suited neither party. The minority would accept no courtesy; the majority would yield none.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Louisiana, jumped upon the chair, and began a stump-speech against the resolution. Fifty cries of order roused his ire. Mr. NORTH appealed to him to yield the floor, that he might withdraw the resolution. He declined. Mr. BARRY, of Mississippi, and other Southern members continually posted him as to points. Frequent points of order were taken, but invariably ruled out. Twilight came on. Everybody crowded around the speaker. Anger, contempt, mirth and exultation were alternately visible in the faces around, and at one time the prospects for a row cheered us considerably.

District-Attorney WATERBURY, of New-York, finally shoked him off by a Parliamentary dodge, which put off the further consideration of the subject till to-morrow. The Hall has been crowded to suffocation all day.

Mr. COCHRANE made allusions as usual to his bachelorhood, and the joyous welcome which he would extend to the ladies if they could favor him aside of the Hall with their presence. A long and somewhat tedious running fire was kept up by him and a Missouri member on the same subject, till by a vote of the House they were laid on the table together.

The Wood Delegation had the New-York steamer detained until 7 o'clock this evening, that they might avail themselves thereof.

Mr. WATERBURY telegraphed to New-York to have a hundred guns fired on account of WOOD'S defeat.

Much amusement was created on the arrival of the New-York papers, at the two columns of telegraph matter from Charleston, when it was patent that not half of it passed the wires.

Douglas stock is on the rise. He has thirty votes now in the New-York Delegation. They probably will not be able to vote solid on the first ballot; but bets are high—in some cases three to one—in favor of a split for DOUGLAS on the second ballot. Even bets are offered for the first ballots.

Judge SMALLEY'S arrangements produce great dissatisfaction. No one is suited; everybody is inconvenienced.

The weather, to-day, has been delightfully cool, and the rush for the Hall by the people who desire to see the magnates in council was fairly terrific.

The Platform Committee are in trouble. They want to please all sides, but they cannot do it. Trouble in the camp is certain, unless they embody the slave code, and defeat is certain in November, if they do.

Private hospitalities are constant. The citizens of Charleston vie with each other in endeavoring to disabuse the mind of the public of the impression made thereon by the reports of the extra charges and closed doors.

The Convention adjourned at 6 o'clock, to follow the body of Gov. ROBINSON, of Vermont, to the boat.

HOWARD.

From the Associated Press.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, April 25.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock.

The gallery was crowded with ladies, and on motion several hundred who were crowding outside, were admitted to the floor of the Convention, occasioning much good feeling.

The resolution restricting speakers to fifteen minutes, and but once on the same subject, was taken up, debated and rejected, ayes 120, nays 121.

Mr. ROBINSON, Chairman of the Vermont delegation, died of apoplexy this morning.

A resolution relative to debate, restricting speakers to fifteen minutes on all subjects except the Platform, was then introduced.

A Southern delegate demanded that there should be no gag-law on any subject.

At 11 o'clock the resolution was adopted limiting speaking to fifteen minutes on all subjects except the platform, and on that the rule of the House of Representatives will apply, limiting each speaker to one hour.

The Committee on Credentials announced that they would be ready to make their report this afternoon.

The Convention then, on motion, adjourned at noon until 4 o'clock.

The Committee on Credentials will report in favor of the Dean Richmond Delegation. The Wood Delegation received but six votes, being those of Mississippi, Texas, Alabama, North Carolina, Georgia and California.

The Committee on Platform have just repudiated the Cincinnati Platform, by a vote of 17 to 15, the Southern delegates demanding a platform that will not be liable to two constructions.

The nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS is considered certain. The entire New-York, and a part of the South Carolina delegation, will vote for him.

The Convention met at 4 o'clock.

A resolution to appoint a National Committee to act for the next four years was discussed and finally referred to a Select Committee, to inquire into the propriety of giving the National Committee power to name both the time and place of holding the Convention.

The Committee on Credentials reported that the sitting delegates from New-York, Illinois, Massachusetts and Maryland, (the latter T. M. LANAHAN and ROBERT J. BRENT,) are entitled to their seats.

The report of the minority of the Committee was presented. It is signed by the members of the Committee from Alabama, California, Arkansas, Texas, Georgia and Mississippi, and recommends that one half of each of the New-York contestants be admitted to the Convention, each to cast 17 votes.

The debate on the report of the Committee on Credentials was continued until 6 o'clock, when it was closed by the previous question being called.

A vote was first taken on the Illinois question, and the Douglas delegates were admitted.

The vote was next taken on the Maryland question, and Messrs. BRANDT and LANAHAN were awarded seats.

A vote was then taken by States on the minority report of the Committee to divide the votes between the two New-York delegations.

The States that voted aye were: North Carolina, 5; Georgia, 10; Virginia, 3½; Missouri, 1; Alabama, 9; Mississippi, 7; Texas, 4; Tennessee, 9; California, 3½; Arkansas, 3. Ayes 55; nays 210—so the Dean Richmond delegates were admitted and the Wood delegates excluded.

The announcement of the result was received with cheers and great excitement.

A resolution to admit the Wood delegates to honorable seats on the floor added to the excitement, but the resolution was finally laid over, under the rule, until to-morrow.

Mr. MONTGOMERY moved that the resolution for appointing a National Committee be laid over until after the nomination of candidates for the Presidency.

The death of Gov. ROBINSON, of Vermont, was announced to the Convention, and a resolution of condolence with his family was adopted. It was also resolved to accompany the remains from the Mills House to the boat, immediately after the adjournment.

The Convention then, at 7 o'clock, adjourned.

There appears to be a better feeling between the North and South, and the Committee on Platforms are laboring for harmony. The large vote on excluding the Wood Delegation is regarded as favorable to DOUGLAS. No one but the extreme Southerners now dispute his nomination.

FROM MISSOURI.

Missouri Democratic Convention—Buchanan Platform—Douglas Delegates—The State Ticket—Claib. Jackson Candidate for Governor—Thomas C. Reynolds Candidate for Lieutenant-Governor—Prospects of the Opposition Party.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 24, 1860.

The last National Democratic Convention of this State afforded a most charming illustration of the difference between principle and practice. The platform, which they adopted with a reasonable degree of harmony for so heterogeneous an assembly, most decidedly condemned the heresy of squatter sovereignty, and cordially indorsed the administration of JAMES BUCHANAN as wise, efficient, and truly Democratic. The State nominations were made in the same spirit, all Douglas men were most carefully eschewed, and the friends of GREEN and BUCHANAN were elevated to the chief places in the true church So unsatisfactory, indeed, were the proceedings the first two or three days of the Convention, to the ardent admirers of "the Little Giant," that the editorial correspondent of the *Republican* telegraphed home that the Convention was packed, and that all hopes were lost.

But a change came over the assembled wisdom of the party when the nomination for delegates to Charleston became the order of the day. Then more than half the delegation was composed of Douglas men, who had all, however, voted for a declaration of political faith, in which every line condemns the abominable heresies of their chosen chief.

The Democratic State ticket is not a strong ticket, although with their overwhelming vote in the rural districts they could afford to put a comparatively weak furce in the field. CLAIBORNE F. JACKSON, the nominee for the Gubernatorial chair, now so worthily filled by his erratic Excellency BOB STEWART, first rendered himself conspicuous in Missouri by his opposition to BENTON. He introduced the so-called Calhoun resolution into the Legislature, and thereby incurred the bitter enmity of one of the best haters of his day and generation. BENTON made the hills and valleys of Missouri ring with his denunciation of a foe whom this notice alone prevented from being contemptible. Thanks to the imprudence of the great man, and the indefatigable industry of the little man, the defection from BENTON grew from a cloud smaller than a man's hand to the storm which hurled the veteran statesman from "his ancient, solitary reign."

Apart from his successful contest with BENTON, CLAIB JACKSON, as he is familiarly called, has occupied no very prominent place in the public eye. He has been Bank Commissioner of the State, and his policy in that office will be one of the issues of the canvass. He stands in a somewhat equivocal position upon the great question of Missouri—the railroad system of the State—having been opposed previous to his nomination to any further grant of State aid to the roads, but having also pledged himself to the St. Louis delegation to the Democratic Convention to advocate a railroad bill if he were nominated. JACKSON is a good stump speaker, which is a prime requisite in the candidate for Governor in a State where the aspirant for executive honors is expected personally to address from the hustings his fellow citizens in every portion of the State. In this department of his canvass, JACKSON will be very efficiently assisted by the gentleman who fills the candidacy for ornamental position of Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket, THOMAS C. REYNOLDS, Esq., of St. Louis. Mr. REYNOLDS, although not possessed of any very great intellectual vigor, has a mind of considerable activity and sprightliness. He has had the advantage of a thorough culture by books, travel and society, and he alone can give to the Democratic ticket whatever of scholarly flavor it may possess. Mr. REYNOLDS was entitled to this honorary distinction, since he is one of the few martyrs to Democratic principles in Missouri. He was the unsuccessful opponent of FRANK BLAIR for Congress from this District four years ago, and not only suffered a defeat at the ballot-box, but in one of the little incidents of the canvass, was compelled to stand in imminent peril of life and limb from the pistol of Mr. B. GRATZ BROWN, the then editor of the *Democrat*. REYNOLDS escaped unscathed, while BROWN with a bullet in his leg, was borne limping from the field of honor.

If the Opposition in Missouri are aided by the Republicans nominating any conservative man at Chicago, and more particularly if EDWARD BATES be the nominee, and if they should make a judicious selection of a standard-bearer, say ROLLINS, for the State canvass, Missouri, despite Senators GREEN and POLK, and an entire National Democratic delegation in the lower House, may be considered next August and November as among the very doubtful States on the Democratic slate. Should, however, SEWARD be nominated, or any other Republican leader who stands upon an "irrepressible conflict" platform, the result would not only be an overwhelming Democratic victory, but the Emancipation or Free Democratic Party of St. Louis would be fearfully crippled, and the Americans and Conservatives would add to the Democratic strength by casting their votes for some harmless and impossible candidate.

While I am indulging in these surmises and speculations the Charleston Convention is about organizing, and upon its action will depend, in good part, not only the probable course of the Chicago Convention, but the conduct of the canvass in Missouri, and every other State in the Union. Q.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE-LAW DISCUSSED.

Entertaining Speech of Mr. Corwin of Ohio.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 25.

As the first legislative step on the subject which has been privately discussed during the past six months, Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, will urge the passage of a joint resolution appointing Mr. OAK, of South Carolina; Gen. DONIPHAN, of Missouri; and Gov. WOOD, of Illinois, Commissioners, to negotiate with the Mormons for the sale of their possessions, on the express condition that they remove within a reasonable time from the limits and jurisdiction of the United States. The Commissioners are to make their report to the President by the next session of Congress. The ground for this movement is to prevent a recurrence of war and bloodshed, as the history of the Mormons in Missouri and Illinois shows that they cannot, owing to their peculiarities, live on terms of peace and good neighborhood with contiguous settlements. It is also treated as a question of economy to the Treasury.

Mr. BURLINGAME, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, will report a bill in accordance with his resolution providing for a first-class mission to Sardinia, the Envoy to receive $12,000, and the Secretary of Legation $1,600 per annum. The Sardinian *Chargé d'Affaires* is delighted with the movement.

Railroad officials state that a large amount of bills on the Clinton Bank of Westernport, Md., a broken concern, are being forced upon the runway, and it is believed that a still larger amount has been sent into the West.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 25.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) introduced, by mutual consent, a bill providing that the regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals may receive packages by mail at *pro rata* rates. Maps, engravings, phonographic paper and envelopes, books, bound and unbound; blank or printed cards to go through the mails at one cent per ounce under 1,500 miles, now charged letter postage, by a recent decision of the Department; and the present California postage to apply on letters carried by the overland mail from the Atlantic States to the Pacific coast, even if under 3,000 miles.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) stated that he would call up the bill when the House was full.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) briefly explained his tariff substitute. Simple in the details, it avoids the perplexities and complications of the main bill; it is free from compound duties; has no minimums; gives specific duties for our country's staples; leaving for further legislation any extension of the system. He appealed to all true friends of the measure to discard party and vote for the bill, which, in his judgment, can succeed, and not join in the vain search for what cannot reasonably be expected by its most sanguine advocates.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) gave notice that, at an early day, he intended to bring the Pacific Railroad bill before the House for discussion and passage.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) in the course of his remarks, said that it would be the happiest day of his life when, at the proper time and under proper surroundings, and at a proper request of the citizens of the District of Columbia, he could aid them to strike off the shackles of the slaves here. If he were to say outside what he was now saying in this hall, what security would he have that he would not be put under bonds to keep the peace? The doctrines of the Republican platform were recognized by the fathers of the Republic. There is not one doctrine of his party which does not find its root and beginning from them. On the contrary, the doctrine of the Democratic Party was subject to Slavery, which has arrayed itself against the theory and practice of the leading statesmen, North and South, from the beginning of the Government down to the time of CALHOUN.

Mr. CORWIN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) at the conclusion of Mr. ELIOT'S speech, rose to an explanation. He understood the gentlemen from Massachusetts to say that he (Mr. CORWIN) was in favor of all the provisions of the law of 1858 for the capture and rendition of fugitive slaves.

Mr. ELIOT—Yes, Sir.

Mr. CORWIN—The gentleman, then, misunderstood his opinions upon that point, notwithstanding he had endeavored to be very clear and explicit upon it; and least others might also have misunderstood him, he would reply to the remarks of the gentleman. He had unmistakably stated, upon a thousand occasions, in public assemblies, in that hall, and various other places, that he did not agree with all the provisions of that act. That was the extent to which he had gone. He had stated that he had some doubts as to the constitutionality of that law, although better lawyers than he was, had expressed their opinion on its constitutionality.

Mr. ELIOT was glad to find the gentleman went farther than he had known him to do before on this point. A few steps further, and he thought he would be able to shake hands with the gentleman from Ohio, for that, then, they should occupy the same platform.

Mr. CRAWIN—It had become fashionable for gentlemen in this as well as in the other hall of the Legislature, to set themselves right, and to pay great regard for what was called the "record." Now, he thought that it would be well for some among them if there was no record of their acts. [Laughter.] And, if he was to be interpreted, and his acts recorded according to these interpretations, it would be well for him, humble as his acts were, if his were never to be recorded. [Continued laughter.] In order, therefore, once for all, to make himself perfectly understood upon this point, he wished to say—first, as to what he had often asserted, that he was opposed to the power being placed in the hands of the President of putting his construction upon the laws, from the fact that there was the danger of that power falling into the hands of a President unfriendly to the institutions of the country. In 1848, when Gen. TAYLOR was elected to the Presidency, this opinion of his became to be an opinion very popularly entertained, especially with the old Whig Party of that day. In consequence of this, during the canvass of 1848 this opinion was very universally inculcated by himself and his friends in the Northwestern States, who advocated the election of General TAYLOR, which opinion was that the President of the United States should not exercise the veto power except in cases where the act presented for his approval was clearly unconstitutional—that the power of construing the law rested with the people and their representatives in either branch of the Legislature—that it was the right of Congress alone, elected by the people of all the States, to determine the policy and propriety of the laws—and that the President was not bound to affix his signature to any law which he believed was unconstitutional. Very likely that principle was carried to an extreme; but it was upon that hypothesis that very generally the voice of the Whig Party were cast for Gen. TAYLOR as President and for Mr. FILLMORE as Vice-President. It so happened that he was a member of that Administration, and the principle was well understood, and acted upon, during the whole of that Administration, that neither the President nor his Cabinet were the proper persons to put a construction upon the laws, but that the whole people, here assembled, were to determine this question, and not the President or his Cabinet. He was a member of the Senate when the law of 1850 for the recapture and rendition of fugitive slaves, which was a compromise of the law of 1793, was introduced, and he at that time more than once mentioned to the gentleman who had introduced the Fugitive Slave law, that he was greatly mistaken if he thought by that means of securing to the people of the South greater facilities for recapturing their runaway slaves than was afforded by the law of 1793. Events since then had proved that he was right in his judgment, for there had been more runaway slaves recaptured by the act of 1793 than had been recaptured by the amended act of the law of 1850. He believed still, as he believed then, that it was a great mistake to replace the law of 1793 by that of 1850. He did at the present time, and always had entertained doubts as to the constitutionality of that part of the law relating to the appointment of Court Commissioners under the Fugitive Slave law. He was, indeed, very much disappointed that the law did not provide that the Commissioners should be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, for he thought then, as he did now, that the Commissioners acted, not in a ministerial character altogether, but in some sort in a judicial capacity, and therefore the necessity that those parties should have been selected by the President, with the consent of the Senate. That was the doubt he had as to the constitutionality of the law, which he yielded to the opinions of his colleagues in the Cabinet. Under these circumstances, he was willing, though as he had often declared that he did not see the necessity or expediency of it, seeing that the Constitution itself provided in some shape or other for the recapture of runaway negroes owing labor and service to a master, that the President should give his sanction to the bill. That the Constitution did in some way provide for the recapture of runaway slaves he thought none would deny. Now, what would they gain by having a written Constitution if they did not abide by the fundamental principles of that Constitution? The Fathers of the Republic, as they called the old men who bequeathed to them the Constitution, knowing how uncertain a thing would be a traditionary constitution, determined that the instrument which secured to the people the rights of free men should be written down, and printed, and transmitted to them as the embodiment of the principles of their organic law. That was the great idea. They secured it against the changes which the great charter of the English Constitution suffered during the reigns of the Henrys and Edwards, the Plantagenets, the Tudors and the Stuarts. They knew that the traditionary Constitution of England changed with every fresh reign, just as the will of the monarch desired; therefore it was that they determined that the Constitution they had formed, and which they bequeathed to us, should be fixed and stable, and remain so forever. When a change becomes necessary, the Constitution itself provides how that change should be effected. The men who framed the Constitution enacted the law known as the act of 1793, and under that law, and under that Constitution, they had lived and prospered for fifty or sixty years. For his own part, he humbled himself before these old men, the fathers of the Republic, and acknowledged that they knew better than he did what was necessary for the future government of a great country. And what did they say? They said that if a man owing labor and service to another, should escape from the State where such labor or service was due, he should be returned to his master, according to the law of the State from whence he fled. The words are: "That he shall be returned and delivered up." Now, he thought that the provisions of the Constitution were sufficient to meet the wants and demands of Southern gentlemen, without any amendment of the act of 1793, by the enactment of the Fugitive Slave law of 1850. For his own part, if he owned slaves, and they escaped from him into another State, he would ask no other law than that of 1793 in his hands to follow his slaves into any other State of the Union and demand their rendition. Everybody knew that by a "man owing labor and service to another," he meant in fact a slave. If that slave fled from Virginia into Ohio, his master could follow him, lay hold of him, and, under the Constitution, demand that he be delivered up to him, and none would be found to dispute his right. The Constitution, to this extent, recognizes the man owning service and labor as property—qualified property. But if a man claiming property in a slave follows him into Ohio, whither he may have fled, and attempts to carry him off with violence, then he subjects himself to the operation of the common law. But, under the Constitution, a runaway slave must be delivered up by the person to whom he owes labor and service proving his claim to him, and this without any specific law such as that of 1850. The Judge before whom the case would be brought would hardly pronounce the Constitution unconstitutional and refuse to deliver the runaway up. The Constitution does not say that such a man shall be discharged; no, but that he shall be delivered up; and, therefore, he asserted that it was a great mistake in Southern men to suppose that the Fugitive Slave law was necessary to the security of their rights in this respect. If a man owed service and labor, and he escaped from the master to whom such labor and service were due, then I say the Constitution provided for his recovery, and when captured he must be delivered up to his master. That was his opinion. He might be wrong, but all he had to say was that the Constitution so provided, and so had the law decided; and in that respect he did not think the Constitution was unconstitutional. [Laughter.] Now, surely, in the year 1860, they were not going back, and to say that the several States should legislate for or against that law. He thought it hardly necessary that he should remind his friends of the propriety of being consistent; not that it was necessary that men should be consistent, but it looked better. [Laughter.] But when men come to speak of Slavery as a thing that Congress can interfere with, they go right back from the traditions and principles of the fathers of the Republic. If the fathers were right fifty years ago, seeing the Constitution appears to prohibit the extension of Slavery, was it not as likely that they were right in enacting the law of 1793 for the rendition of runaway negroes who owed labor and service to their masters? If the arguments in favor of one view of the case were worth anything, they must be of equal force in support of the other view. Now, the argument of the Republican Party which it was most difficult for the gentlemen from the South to get over was, that the men who framed the Constitution construed it in that way. It was not, therefore, consistent to say that any of the fathers of the Republic, the framers of the Constitution, did anything favoring Slavery. Now the first construction put upon the Constitution by the very men who framed it he thought was the best and most reliable, and they held that it was the right of Congress to make laws for the recapture of runaway slaves.

Mr. CARTER, of New-York, (Rep.)—Do I understand the gentleman to say that a master can lay hold of a black man whom he calls his slave? Can he lay hold of him in in Ohio and take him solely on the ground that the slave was his property?

Mr. CRAWIN—If he had time to write in his own office an answer to the question, he would answer him at once in the affirmative; but he answered now with this qualification—That the master could do so, and was entitled to retake his slave, because the Constitution says that the man who escapes, owing labor and service to another, shall, on being recaptured, be delivered up, and the master shall take him back to the place from whence he fled.

Mr. CARTER asked, if a slave was brought into a Free State by his master, and that he there made his escape, would he be subject to the same law, and liable to be recaptured and delivered up to his master?

Mr. CORWIN—No, Sir. He understood the gentleman to ask him whether, if a master took his slave voluntarily from Kentucky to Ohio, that then he would be as much a slave as before, and subject to the same law of rendition. In that case, he answered, no. When he spoke of the slave as property, he meant qualified property, as described in the Constitution—a man who owed service and labor to another. He held that Slavery was the creature of local law. He knew that the right of a white man to work a black man, and hold the descendants of that man as slaves, was the creature of local law, or laws of local usage. The framers of the Constitution knew very well that these black fellows would run away whenever they got the chance, and they provided a means whereby he could be recovered. The Constitution does not provide for the recovery of runaway horses in Ohio, because the law which regulated this description of property was well understood everywhere, and was decided by the common law everywhere. If it could be supposed that the negro was property everywhere, and that he could be seized everywhere, it would be perfect nonsense to provide a law for his recovery, providing that the master can follow him and take him back.

Mr. CARTER asked whether it was in consequence of the negro being property that the master could take him back, or whether it was merely in consequence of his violating the sovereign law of the State from which he had fled?

Mr. CORWIN thought, that on this point none could misunderstand him. If a negro is property in Virginia, and he runs away from labor and service he owes his master, the constitution says the master can follow him into Ohio, whither he has fled, and take him back; but if the master brings him voluntarily into Ohio, as he explained before, then the man had not escaped, had not violated any law in that way, and he was free. That was the law of Ohio.

Mr. ELIOT repeated that the Constitution confers no power on Congress to legislate thereon, and in support of his position quoted the remark of Mr. WEBSTER in 1850, who said he always thought that part of the Constitution addressed itself to the Legislature of each State.

Mr. CORWIN replied that as all departments of the Government have recognized the power of Congress to pass a law for the recapture of fugitive slaves they must regard that as the true reading, otherwise we may lose the benefits of a written constitution. The law of 1793 was just as effectual as that of 1850, without the constitutional objections.

Messrs. CARTER, of New-York, (Rep.,) ELIOT and DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) controverted the positions of Mr. CORWIN, who, in his further remarks, kept the audience in remarkably good humor. When his hour expired there was a general acquiescence that he should continue his speech.

Mr. CURTIS wished to know how much time he wanted.

Mr. CORWIN thought he would get through before the Chicago Convention. [Laughter.]

He made some good-natured hits at the South, which were all received in a similar spirit.

He said, among other things, that some would dissolve the Union to-morrow because their negroes run so fast they cannot catch them; but they ought to recollect that these negroes have to run through Slave States before they get to the Free. Why not kill the negroes South because they don't catch the fugitive? [Laughter.] JOHN BROWN got up a scheme in Chatham to operate in Virginia, contrary to our laws. Why not call on the British Government to deliver up those engaged in the transaction? If there was no other reason why this was not done it was because Great Britain wants our Cotton, and we don't desire to go to war with her. [Laughter.] It would not be long before Massachusetts, following the example of Indiana, would pass a law preventing free negroes coming thither, and so it would be with other Free States, when they found that they were going to have a negro pauper population. The Republican Party are not opposed to the recovery of fugitive negroes. There was not one in a hundred thousand who would undertake to repeal the present law, and substitute State legislation. Every body knows that we would not be in our present position if it had not been for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

His speech was generally moderate and conciliatory.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

FRANKING DOCUMENTS—THE TARIFF BILL—THE ART COMMISSION—HOW DO THE SECRET PROCEEDINGS OF THE COVODE COMMITTEE GET PUBLIC?—THE TOWN—LITERARY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, April 23, 1860.

A brief visit to the Executive Committee Rooms of the Democrats and Republicans, this evening well repaid the time and trouble of the excursion. Besides portraying the extreme interest felt in the proceedings at Charleston, we had an opportunity to view the "mill" which grinds out opinions for men all over the country. Several thousand speeches, of different stamps, from that of LOVEJOY and VAN WYCK, down the Republican scale, to that of HICKMAN and Senator PUGH, were piled on a long table in the Republican rooms. Around these tables were seated four or five Senators, and at least a dozen members of the House, working like beavers, franking documents. There must be several millions go through the Post-office from these two speech-dépôts. Of course, this is done to "disseminate knowledge among the poor people in the country." The Democrats are even worse than the Republicans in this respect. The Department has recently notified Members of Congress that documents cannot pass unless the frank upon them is genuine, and the practice which has heretofore prevailed of deputizing that business is therefore broken up. The Democrats to night look exceedingly anxious, especially the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS. With them it is life and death. There were several bets of large amounts offered to-night by Anti-Douglas men on the nomination, but no takers were found. Up to the closing of the mail, not a word has been heard from there. Rumors of a row between the New-York delegations are afloat, and have created some sensation.

As the Pacific Railroad bill will be up soon in the House for consideration, financial and business men will be likely to pay considerable attention to it. When it comes up, Col. LANDER'S bill proposing to build four hundred miles of the Eastern part of the road for $6,000 per mile from the Government, will be put in either as an amendment to Col. CURTIS' bill or as an original proposition. This may succeed if properly amended, as it is a practicable method of commencing this great enterprise.

Mr. SHERMAN gave notice in the House to-day of his intention to press a vote upon the Tariff bill at the earliest practicable moment. You will recollect that it comes up in the shape of a Treasury Note Loan, and upon that necessity the friends of the measure intend to press it through the Senate. It is a question of great importance, and the debate upon it will be protracted. The peculiarities of the measure have already been pointed out in this correspondence.

Mr. BROWN, Chairman of the National Art Commission, left this City to-night for Columbia, S. C., whither he goes to execute a large marble statue, for which he received the order and worked the model some time since. The report of the Commissioners upon the adornation of the public buildings and grounds in this city has been before Congress some time, but no action has been taken upon it. Mr. LANDER, the second on the Commission, is also absent, and Mr. KENNETT is the only one who remains.

There was an attempt this morning, in the House, to discover the means by which the evidence respecting the letter of BUCHANAN to WALKER, and the testimony of the latter and SCHNABLA, in regard to affairs in KANSAS, before the COVODE investigating Committee, were made public. Mr. COVODE did not seem to fancy the idea that the action of his Committee cannot be kept secret. It is certain that the Committee did not make public the details, so that it must have been done by the witnesses themselves or some outside party who was previously cognizant of the facts, and had them all in possession. But Mr. COVODE was not permitted to explain, on the ground that newspapers were not legitimate subjects for discussion in the House. We hope, therefore, that they will now be allowed, in future, to go on making public whatever is proper for the people to know without interference or molestation. With regard to this matter, it is probably the best thing the Democrats could do to hush it up.

The town is nearly deserted—nearly all the members have sent home their families, and more than half are absent themselves. Many of the Democrats are at Charleston. Some of them and very many Republicans are paired off and gone home. When they return from Charleston the Opposition men must go to Baltimore, and the next week nearly all the Republicans will scend in Chicago. When they return it will be oppressively hot here, so that about all the business, except the general and necessary appropriation bills, has been done that will be this session. This fact has taken off many outsiders, loafers, claimants and fashionable people.

Senator BAYARD received a dispatch from Charleston, and very soon after left for that place. It is thought that he has gone there to throw his weight into the balance in favor of the nomination of a Southern man. Of course, his presence there will be interpreted as having given up all hopes, himself, that he will be taken up.

Mr. DOUGLAS' house is crowded with visitors, day and evening, seeking news from the seat of war.

Half a million copies of Mr. SEWARD'S late speech have recently been ordered for circulation in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey. One million of that and his Rochester speech have already been distributed in the former State alone.

Occasionally we have here a literary emanation although this is no latitude for them. We have just received one, Miss HARRIET FANNY REED has issued a novel, based upon historical facts, and a romance entitled the *Haunted Student*. It is an eccentric title and a still more eccentric work. I understand that it succeeds much better than was anticipated. Its emanation is at least a slight respite from the continual din of politics which reigns here.

H.

LATE FROM ARIZONA.

A Provisional Government Convention in Session—Constitution Adopted—Election of a Governor—Two Days' Proceedings Entire.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TUCSON, Tuesday, April 3, 1860.

A Convention of delegates from all parts of Arizona, called for the purpose of forming a Provisional Government, assembled in this place yesterday morning. The move originated with citizens of Eastern Arizona, who *modestly* apportioned the delegates in a manner that would insure them a controlling vote on any question that might come up. The citizens of Western Arizona were almost unanimously opposed to the measure, but sent delegates to represent their interests, with instructions to protest against any action inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States.

The Convention, which consisted of thirty-two delegates, thirteen from Western Arizona and nineteen from Eastern Arizona, was organized by the election of Jas. A. LUCAS, of Mesilla, as President, and GRANVILLE OURY as Secretary. It having been asserted that the design of the Convention was contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, a resolution was proposed to the effect that the members of the body be required to take the usual oath to support the Constitution. This was finally carried, after meeting with some opposition from those who looked upon the movement as not only unconstitutional but treasonable, while, singular to say, it was advocated by those who most strongly urged the Provisional Government. A Committee of seven was appointed to present a Constitution for the consideration of the body, which contained but one member of the minority. The Chairman, who evidently is a novice in parliamentary practice, pursued the same plan throughout, and gave the minority no opportunity to claim a fair hearing. This was not done from design, it is generally believed, but through inexperience.

The Committee reported a preamble and constitution at the afternoon session of the first day, and in order to afford every facility for inspection it was decided to lay the consideration of it over till Tuesday. Meanwhile the objections of the delegates from Western Arizona were stated, and a long discussion took place, involving the question of constitutionality. It was urged by the friends of the measure that Congress, having failed to legislate in our behalf, we had no other course left; that it was a step designed only for temporary use, to cease the moment we were provided with a government by Congress; that it was not designed to wrest the country from the American eagle, but only to meet our wants in a manner that would secure law and order. By its adoption we were securing for ourselves a protection essential to every well-constituted society, which we had always been without, and that we were merely making a temporary provision for supplying the neglect of Congress till such time as that body may see proper to listen to our petitions, when the Provisional Government will cease.

These arguments, backed as they are by the great necessity existing for the establishment of law and order, had great weight with the Opposition, and it was evident on the morning of the second day that the measure would be adopted with little if any opposition. The day was mostly spent in debating the Constitution proposed before the Convention, but it finally received scarcely any amendment, and was at length adopted with but one dissenting voice. A brief abstract of this document will be interesting to your readers. The preamble reads as follows:

"We, the people of Arizona, in order to form a Government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, do ordain and establish this Constitution; Provided, that this Constitution shall remain in force till Congress shall organize a Territorial Government, *and no longer.*"

Sec. 1 of Art. 1. That there shall be and hereby is created for Arizona a Provisional Government, which said Government shall be divided into three separate and distinct departments, viz.: Legislative, Executive and Judicial."

The boundaries of the Territory are the same proposed for Arizona in the bill before Congress, comprising an area of 90,000 miles, which are divided into four counties, for local purposes.

The Senate is to consist of nine members, the House of eighteen—the whole of whom are elected for one year, and an additional clause provides "that no session shall continue longer than thirty days.

American citizens acquire eligibility to any office in the gift of the people by a residence of six months.

The legislative power extends only to "all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and not inconsistent with this Constitution."

The present existing laws of New-Mexico, as far as consistent with the provisions of this Constitution, are declared in full force and effect, until such time as the Provisional Legislature of the Territory shall alter, amend or repeal them.

The Executive authority is vested in a Governor the first of whom is made elective by the Convention. He holds his seat for one year, and all subsequent elections are to be made by the people.

The Governor is invested with extraordinary powers. He has an absolute veto power over all and every act of the Territorial Legislature, from which there is no appeal; is made Commander-in-Chief of the military of the Territory; may grant pardons for offences against the laws of the Territory, and is otherwise invested with the usual authority of executive officers. He is also empowered to appoint, by advice and consent of the Senate, a Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, a Comptroller, a Treasurer, Marshal, three District Judges, and an Attorney-General.

It is provided that the Legislature shall have no power to levy any direct tax upon the people of the Territory.

The election for county officers, members of the Legislature, etc., will take place on the first Monday in May next.

Such is a brief synopsis of the Constitution for the Provisional Government of Arizona, as adopted by the Convention this day, with but one dissenting voice. A schedule to accompany it will be reported to-morrow. An effort will also be made to submit it to a vote of the people for ratification. The Government without unanimity, is worthless. No Provisional Government can enforce laws unless supported heartily by the grand majority. There can be no doubt, however, from the great harmony prevailing in the Convention, that it will be cordially received by the mass, if submitted to a popular vote. The only objection that can be urged against it is that it would cause a delay in the organization, and our present necessities admit of no procrastination. The Constitution is defective—it bears the impress of our hasty legislation in almost every clause; but with well-digested amendments by the Legislature, it will meet our present necessities.

A ballot was entered into for the office of Governor of Arizona,

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Another Railroad Case.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES DONE TO THE LEG OF A CHILD.

J. C. Van Loon, Guardian, &c., vs. *The Harlem Railroad Company.*—This is an actiun to recover for injuries sustained by Michael Giffon, a lad about six or seven years old, and a ward of the plaintiff. The complaint states that on October 10, 1857, the cars of defendants were being driven to their depôt in this City by horses, and as they were in the neighborhood of the Tombs in Centre-street, the lad was knocked down and so injured in his leg, that amputation was necessary. The plaintiff alleges that the cars were proceeding at an unwarrantable rate, and that it was wholly from this fact and the negligence of those having them in charge, that the child was injured.

The defence is a general denial of the matters alleged.

An apple-woman, who had a stand near-by, is the principal witness for the plaintiff, she testifying as to the inability of the child to get out of the way before he was struck by the car, and condemning the speed of the train.

The case is still on before Justice Emott, in the Supreme Court. Selah Squires for plaintiff; Gen. Sanford for defendants.

The Affairs of the Winter Garden.

Derry vs. Fields.—This was an action at the Marine Court against Thomas C. Fields, as Trustee of the Winter Garden.

The plaintiff claimed to have furnished to that theatre certain articles for its use in September and October last, and that there was due him on that account $265.

The defence was that Fields was not connected with or interested in the theatre in such a manner as to render him liable for the articles so furnished.

The Court so held, and gave judgment for the defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Hunter* vs. *Hunter.*—Decree dismissed.

Pratt vs. *Pratt.*—Divorce granted.

BOSWORTH, J.—*Glenaton* vs. *Glover.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to plaintiffs, with leave to defendant to renew.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

DALY, J.—*Levi* vs. *Levi.*—Divorce granted.

McKinney vs. *Wilkins.*—Motion for Receiver denied, and temporary injunction granted.

Quesada vs. *Urquiza.*—Motion denied.

HILTON, J.—*Robertson* vs. *Coghill.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

The Fire Department vs. *Jackson & Willetts.*—Motion for leave to discontinue without costs denied, with $10 costs.

Court of Appeals.

An additional term of this Court is ordered to commence on the second Tuesday of June, for which causes must be noticed and notes of issue filed, and which will run into the regular June term, fixed by law. This has been the arrangement of late years found most convenient, as it enables the term to close before the Summer heat.—*Albany Argus.*

Court Calendar.... THURSDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—The Calendar will not be called again this term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 737, 965, 933, 875, 937, 591, 1045, 1035½, 1049, 1053, 1061, 1063, 813, 899, 971, 851, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1073. *Part II.*—Nos. 903, 916, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 924, 926, 928, 930, 939, 936, 936, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952½, 954.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—The Calendar will not be called again this term.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Nos. 466, 478, 442, 448, 344, 428, 278, 460, 468, 450, 463, 294, 486.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 25.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, 1874	103	55 Del. & Hud. Ca'l Co.	98
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	91¾	50 Erie R. Ass. Stk	17
2,000 Mo. State 6s	83¾	150 Harlem R.	13¼
14,000 do	83¾	200 Hud. Riv. R	.560 41
20,000 do	.s30 83¾	200 do	.s30 41
3,000 Cal. State 7s	90¼	200 do	.b30 41½
1,000 N. C. State 6s	98¼	100 Reading R.	43
4,000 Brklyn C. & W. L.	102½	50 do	.b30 43¾
1,000 City 6's 1870	99	100 do	.b30 43
2,000 N. Y. Central 8's	93½	200 do	.b60 43
500 do	93¼	300 do	43¾
3,000 E. R. 2d M. R. bs	96	150 Brook. City R.	115
10,000 Erie R. 4th M. B.	67	100 Mich. Cen. R.	47¾
5,000 Harlem R. 1st M.	99½	100 do	.b30 47¾
1,000 M. C. R. 8 W. ct.	93	100 do	.b10 47¾
1st M. S. F. C. B.	94	50 do	.s10 47¾
4,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	89	50 do	.s30 47½
2,000 T. H. & A. 1st m.	72	25 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	12½
10,000 Han. & St J. R. Bs.	74	5 Panama R.	136½
2,000 Ga. & Ala. 2d m. Bs.	92	50 do	136¾
2,000 C. & To. S. F. bs.	72½	50 do	.s30 136¾
10 Merchants' Bank	107	575 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	60¼
5 Bank of Commerce	110	150 do	60
99 Ch. Paints. & A. M.	112	50 Gal. & Chicago R.	63¾
26 St. Nicholas Bank	94	100 do	.b30 64
10 M. Y. Cen. R.	79	50 do	.s60 63¾
1000 do	79½	50 do	.b60 64
50 do	.b60 79¾	600 Clev. & Tol. R.	29¼
500 do	.b30 79¾	245 do	29
200 do	.b60 79¾	50 do	28¾
100 do	.s30 79	200 do	.s60 28¾
250 do	.s15 79	700 do	28¾
500 do	78¾	6 Ch. & Rock I. R.	64
100 do	.b60 78¾	50 do	63¾
100 do	.s30 78¾	50 Mil. & Miss. R.	37
700 do	78¾	10 do	6
100 Erie Railroad	.s60 17¾	11 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	63½
25 do	17¾	50 do	.b30 63¾
25 do	17½	48 do	63
150 do	.s60 17	95 Ind. & Cin. R.	40
50 do	.b30 17	50 Pacific M. S. Co.	104¾
150 do	17	150 do	105
75 do	.b60 17	50 do	105½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5's, 1865	102½	50 Erie R. Asscoted S	18
2,000 Miss. State 6's	63½	100 Hud. R. R.	.s30 41
2,000 California St. 7s	90	50 do	.b30 41½
2,000 Cal. Large Bd. 7s	90	100 do	41½
15 Amer. Ex. Bk	103¼	100 Reading R.	42¾
30 Bank of America	110¾	50 Mich. Cen. R.	.b60 47¾
110 Continental Bank	102	50 do	.b10 47¾
5 Pacific M. S. Co.	105½	100 do	.b60 41½
10 do	105	50 do	47¾
200 do	.b60 105	50 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	12¼
250 Harlem R. Pref.	33	150 M. S. & N. Ia. R. S.	24
150 N. Y. Cen. R.	78¾	50 do	.s30 24½
100 do	78¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	.b30 63¾
100 do	.s10 78¾	100 Clev. & T. R.	.b60 28¾
500 do	78¾	50 do	28¾
250 do	.b30 78¾	100 do	.b30 28½
100 do	.s10 78¾	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	63¾
400 do	78¾	100 do	.s10 63¾
150 Erie Railroad	16¾	200 do	63½
50 do	.b30 16¾		

WEDNESDAY, April 25—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was generally weak through the dealings of the day. The reaction from the excitement of last week still continues on several prominent speculative Stocks, such as New-York Central, Erie and Missouri Sixes, while the Western list yields but slowly, and Reading recovered full 1@1½ ₱ cent. from yesterday's lowest sales. New-York Central at the opening was in demand at 79@79½, the letest quotation of Tuesday afternoon, but after the first orders were filled, sellers pressed their offers at 79@78¾ and down to 78¾ ₱ cent. in the afternoon, closing 78¾ @¼ ₱ cent. Erie fell off to 16½ and Missouris to 83⅜ ₱ cent. There is a demand for California 7 ₱ cents. at 90, the accounts from the Pacific side being every way satisfactory for the condition of the State Treasury, and also in favor of the early payment, under a pending bill before the Legislature, of the remnant of the old debt which was cut off by the inadequate authority of the Funding act of 1858. Michigan Southern Guaranteed shares were comparatively firm through the day, and at the close, after it was known that the new ticket obtained at the annual election in Toledo to-day, 24¾ ₱ cent. was bid. The third week's traffic on the line in April is reported $7,300 increase over last season. Some sales of Toledo were made at a decline of ¼ ₱ cent. at the Second Board, though the *Bull* movement in the stock is apparently by no means done with. More than the usual quiet obtains in Galena and Rock Island, and prices are kept steady without much effort on either side. The same feeling is shown in Michigan Central. In Railway Bonds the business at the Board falls off this week, though the private inquiry continues for some Western descriptions not actively dealt by the Brokers. Pacific Mail and Panama closed rather steady than otherwise, and but for the weakness of the general speculation, would be probably marked firm. The market at 4 o'clock on the Street closed steady. The aggregate printed sales are much below the heavy daily amounts reported through last week.

The shipment of Bullion by the *Persia* was not increased this evening, and the sum named in our last report, $770,000, is correct. The principal Bullion Brokers shipped about $400,000 of the amount, including $100,000 in Mexican Silver. There is nothing of consequence doing in Exchange to-day. The rate on London, as advanced yesterday at the close of the *Persia's* mail, to 109¼ ₱ cent., is about up to Specie standard, so that in the event of a scarcity of Southern bills and a larger trade demand, the standard drawers here will be able to come into the market as usual through the Spring months, as exporters of Bullion. On Paris the rate is f.5.16¼. Thus far no active signs of business for Saturday's mail are manifest. A fresh supply of California Bar Gold is looked for in season for the sailing of the *Arago* for France, on that day. In Money affairs, the demand is quiet among the Stock Brokers, who are offered temporary loans by the private banking houses at 5 ₱ cent., and also at same rate by some of the heavy banks, while others ask 6 ₱ cent. In Discounts there is hardly sufficient business, outside of Bank, to-day, to indicate the tone either way, though less eagerness is shown to accept the minimum figures heretofore current for long date paper. We quote 5½@7 ₱ cent. 90 days to 6 months, and 5@5½ for very short hills, all first-class, of course.

It affords us pleasure to state that the accounts heretofore in litigation between the Western Bank of Scotland and Messrs. JAMES LEE & Co., of this City—the Agents and Correspondents of the Bank up to the disasters of 1857—have been adjusted.

The following shows the condition of the banks of the four leading cities of the Union, according to the latest weekly statements at hand:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circul'n.	Deposits.
New-York, April 21	$125,440,568	$23,253,514	$8,790,459	$81,306,496
Boston, April 21	61,086,000	6,316,000	7,158,000	20,167,000
Philadelphia, April 21	27,545,301	5,464,330	3,154,285	16,613,618
New-Orleans, April 14	27,477,303	12,379,739	13,638,089	19,450,425
Total	$239,459,433	$47,293,333	$32,735,833	$138,736,539
Previous week	$241,753,458	$47,745,796	$33,393,572	$141,143,329

Messrs. WRIGHT & Co., in their circular of this week, treat the active business of the crop as drawing near to a close. At "all points it is reduced in importance, from the impossibility of finding desirable styles. The stock consists mainly of low, dirty and sandy grades. The business must be considered as over for the season. The operators are leaving the South gradually; some English and French buyers take their departure hence in this mail steamer. The business has closed at an earlier period than ever before, notwithstanding the magnitude of the crop. Even running grades of Middling and above cannot be bought at the annexed quotations. Such qualities bring from ¼ to a cent ₱ lb. more, and in some cases as high as 12c. has been paid in New-Orleans, and 11¾c. in Mobile, for Strict Middling qualities, within the last ten days. The lower qualities have been in better demand of late, and prices in Mobile and New-Orleans have advanced fully ¼c. ₱ lb. during the past two weeks." Messrs. NEILL BROTHERS call attention to the fact that for the first time since October last, the weekly receipts fall below those of the corresponding week last year. The maximum excess appears to be passed, and the future receipts, it is expected, will about equal last year's. The principal feature of the markets on this side is the scarcity of the clean desirable grades. It is known that the stocks and present receipts consist almost entirely of low and inferior qualities; hence the firmness with which clean stapled cotton is held, notwithstanding the low sales lately reported at Liverpool. Strictly Middling is already worth 11¾c.@12c. at Mobile and New-Orleans, and the supply falls far short of the demand."

The following was to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Total Receipts	$319,123 97
Payments	246,161 29
Balance	7,589,812 02

Included in the receipts were $143,000 for Customs.

Messrs. W. T. COLEMAN & Co., No. 88 Wall-street, notify the holders of the San Francisco City Bonds that the May coupons, made payable in New-York, will be cashed at their office on and after 1st prox. If not presented within six months, the coupons will have to be sent to San Francisco for payment.

The holders of first and second Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Cross Company of Illinois, resident in this country, will confer a favor end prohably serve their own interest by communicating with Messrs. VON HOFFMAN & Co., Post Buildings, Hanover-street.

We are assured, on the authority of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, that a mischievous report circulated yesterday, that the New-York Transfer books of the Reeding Company are to be withdrawn, is without the least fonndation.

The Galena and Chicago Railroad earned the third week of April:

1860	$22,422
1859	21,740
Increase	$682

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad the third week in April were:

1860	$17,908
1859	14,684
Gain	$3,224

The traffic return of the Great Western Railway of Canada, for the week ending April 20, is as follows:

Passengers	$20,984 98
Freight and live stock	22,165 01
Mails and sundries	1,335 40
Total	$44,485 36
Corresponding week of last year	37,125 65
Increase	$7,359 74

NEW-YORK STATE AND CITY BANKS—MARCH 31.

	N. Y. City.	Out of City.	Total.
Capital	$69,420,057	$41,741,351	$111,161,418
Net profits	7,209,887	4,146,882	11,356,259
Circulation	8,495,922	20,945,237	29,441,159
Due Banks	29,135,815	6,490,953	35,826,768
Deposits	79,091,704	30,793,167	109,889 871
Due others	1,171,855	3,960,154	5,132,009
Total	$194,584,740	$108,082,754	$302 607,494
Discounts	$125,949,851	$69,338,997	$195 288,848
Specie	14,448 743	15 780,907	28,228,650
Bonos & Mortg's	630,966	7,206 548	7,737,514
Real Estate	6,254 729	2 496,694	8,751,473
Due by Banks	5,079 220	9 308 489	14,379,709
Cash items	20,868 056	2,385 598	23,253 653
Specie	23,172,776	1,449,753	24,620,528
Overdrafts	221,699	125 870	346,969
Total	$194,524,740	$108,082,754	$302,607,494
Discounts, increase, since Dec. 10			$3,326,232
Specie, increase			3,698,983
Circulation, decrease			518,347
Deposits, increase			7,780,478
Capital, decrease			279,902

The *Albany Evening Journal*, in publishing the figures of the quarterly returns made to the Bank Department, says that

"Three hundred and five Banks reported, not including the Bank of Corning and Onondaga County Bank, (which two did not report,) supposed to be winding up. H. J. MASSENGER'S Bank, Marathon, Cortlandt County, has gone into operation since 31st of March; and since making its report for 31st March, the Bank of Central New-York, Utica, has been placed in the hance of a Receiver, JOSEPH BENEDICT, Esq., Utica."

The following are the Currency and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	3-10@ —
New-England and New-Jersey	1-5@ —
Philadelphia	⅛@ —
Baltimore	⅛@ ⅜
Interior Pennsylvania	⅛@ ⅜
Interior Maryland	⅛@ ⅜
Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky	⅜@1
South Carolina and Georgia	⅛@ ⅝
North Carolina	1 @1¼
Virginia	⅜@1
Illinois and Wisconsin	2½@2½
Michigan	1 @ —
Tennessee	1¼@1¼
Free Indiana	1½@ —
Louisiana	1 @ —
Mobile	1½@ —
Canada	⅛@ ¾
Missouri	2 @ —

SPECIE.

Silver.		Old Am. Gr. Dels.	$1 02@ —
Mexican Dols	$1 06@ —	Spanish Qrs. each	2¾@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 10@ —	Span. ⅛ & 1-16 Pcs.	1 2¾@ —
Five-franc pieces	98@ —	*Gold.*	
French Crowns	1 10@ —	Sovereigns	4 88@ 4 88
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Twenty francs	3 88@ —
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Ten-thaler pieces	7 87@ —
Guilders	40@ —	Ten-guilder pcs.	3 98@ —
English Silver	4 80@4 85	Spanish Doub'n.	16 30@16 40
Specles	1 08@ —	Patriot Doubl'n.	15 70@15 80
Old Am. Half Dols.	1 04½@—	Gold.—Am. Old	6c. prem.

At a meeting of the Board of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, (Stonington Railroad,) JAMES J. DAY, of Stonington, Conn., was elected President of said Company, in place of MATHEW MORGAN, Esq., resigned, who leaves for Europe in the *Arago* on Saturday.

Sales of Real Estate.... APRIL 25.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER.

House and lot, No. 18 Allen-st., 22x50.1	$3,675
House and lot, No. 18 Allen-st., 23x50.1	3,450
House and lot, No. 20 Allen st, 23x50.1	3,375
House and lot, No. 22 Allen-st., 22x50.1	3,400
Lot with houses, Nos. 5 Poplar and 25 Vine sts., Brooklyn, 22 8x102.8	6,550

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co.

4-story brick store & lot, 3 Liberty-st., 19.11x87.5	12,000
4-story brick store & lot, 34 Liberty-st., 19.11x86	12,000
4-story brick store & lot, 32 Liberty-st., 19.11x85 8	11,500
4-story brick store & lot, 30 Liberty-st., 19.11x84.9	12,000
4-story brick store & lot, 28 Liberty-st., 18.1x83.9	12,000
2-story house & lot, 28 Desbrosses-st., 20x50	4,350
2-story brick house & lot, 187 10th-st., 2,018.6x74.3	4,725
1 lot n. s. 66th-st., 243 feet West Av. D., 25x79	2,450
3-story brick house & lot, 293 Mott-st	5,550
3-story brick house & lot, 295 Mott-st	3,450
2-story frame house & lot, 317 Houston-st	2,600
2-story brick house & lot, 129 E. 31st-st., 20x72	4,650
3-story brick house & lot, 127 E. 21st-st., 20x93	4,650
3-story brick house & lot, 23 Lexington-av., 19 8x60	5,550
3-story brick house & lot, 34 Lexington-av., 19 9x80	5,550
3-story brick house & lot, 36 Lexington-av., 19 9x80	5,550
3-story brick house & lot, 38 Lexington-av., 19.9x80	5,750
3-story brick house & lot, 55 E. 24th-st., 20x98.9	5,850
2 3-story brick houses & lots, 5 to 15 Hudson-place, (W. 34th-st.,) 20x80.9, each	4,750
73-story brick houses & lots, 17 to 29 Hudson-place, (W. 34th-st.,) 20x80.9, each	5,900
	4,050

BY E. H. LUDLOW & Co.

House and lot 2 West 38th-st., near 5th-av	21,000
House and lot 6 West 38th-st., near 5th-av	21,000
Valuable lot on 2d-av., cor. 53d-st	2,450
Valuable lot on 2d-av. and 53d-st., next to cor	2,250
Valuable lot on 2d-av. and 53d-st., 2d door fm. cor.	2,200
Valuable lot on 2d-av. and 53d-st., 3d door fm. cor.	2,200

GAME LAWS.—We publish the material portions of the game law relative to trout applicable only to the Counties of Suffolk and Queens, passed April 6, 1860:

SECTION 1. Every person who shall, within the Counties of Queens or Suffolk, wrongfully take from any private pond or stream any speckled or brook trout, or shall wilfully or maliciously introduce into any such private pond or stream any sunnish or other fish known to be destructive to trout, shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period not less than ten days nor more than six months.

SEC. 2. ANY Justice of the Peace residing in the town where the offence shall be alleged to have been committed, or in the adjoining town, shall have cognizance of the same.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

PERSONAL.

JOHN,

THAT'S IT.
At No. 90 North Moore-st.
McKNIGHT'S
MALT WINE.

WILLIAM WHITE—BORN AT WINDSOR, England, about 1839—went to school at Edmonton, Middlesex, England, and was formerly employed in W. H. Smith & Son's Dublin Newspaper Agency—is requested to apply at once to WILLMER & ROGERS, No. 47 Nassan-st., New-York, where he will hear of something to his advantage. Any person knowing of his whereabouts is requested to inform W. & R. at once.

DRY GOODS.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
OUR OWN IMPORTATION,
REDUCED TO COMPETE WITH AUCTION GOODS.
We are now offering
Very fine Curtains, at $4 to $8 per pair.
Very elegant Curtains, at $8 to $12 per pair.
Very rich and elaborate Curtains, at $12 to $20 per pair.
Also, a splendid assortment of
VESTIBULE LACES,
From 40c. to $2 per yard.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

FINE GOLD WINDOW SHADES
Of our own manufacture,
Put up from $4 to $3 per pair.
Elegant Flower and Landscape SHADES
At equally low prices.
Best Scotch Shade HOLLANDS,
All widths and colors.
By the yard, or put up from $3 to $5 per pair.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
NEW IMPORTATIONS.
NEW STYLES.
NOW OFFERED AT
$1 50, $1 75, $2 50 $2 to $5 per pair.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 360 Broadway.

A GREAT SAVING
To
BUYERS OF CARPETS,
OILCLOTHS,
RUGS,
SHADES, &c.
T. H. AND J. E. CONKLING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c.,
No. 33 CORTLANDT-ST., near Broadway,
Will, after this date,
(Their wholesale trade being mostly over for the season;)
Offer their entire stock at
RETAIL FOR CASH,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
One profit can be saved, and selections made from
THE LARGEST STOCK
Ever offered at retail in the City.
EVERY GRADE OF GOODS
Can be had.
Experienced Upholsterers are engaged, and Goods will be delivered free, and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities. T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich.

NEW CARPETINGS.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 624 BROADWAY, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Have received by late arrivals everything that is
NEW and NOVEL in the way of
CARPETINGS,
to be found in the European markets, many of which cannot be found in any other establishment in this country.
Also, a fine assortment of
CHINA MATTINGS.
All fresh goods of this Spring's importation.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just received
NEW PARIS ORGANDIES AND BAREGES,
Also,
CASE PINEAPPLE TISSUES,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

NOW THEY
They have come at last. Novelties in
RICH
RIBBONS, Ribbons, RIBBONS, Ribbons, RIBBONS.
Ribboes from 3s. to 7s. a yard.
Ladies they are well worthy your attention; by calling at our store you will be shown some
NOVELTIES in desirable
RIBBONS, Bonnet CRAPES, SILKS, &c., &c., &c.
R. H. MACY,
8th-av., one door below 14th-st.
N. B.—Good Bonnet Ribbons, 12c., 15c., 18c. and 25c., per yard.
At MACY'S,
At MACY'S, Corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.

SPRING CLOTH MANTLES,
IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
AT $4 50, $5, $5 50, AND UPWARDS.
Ladies will find it to their advantage to examine our garments before purchasing. Our prices are from 30 to 40 per cent. lower than Broadway.
Observe the name,
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

NOTICE. AVIS. NOTTICIA. AVISO. NOTIZ.
FOUNTAIN'S India Store is the only place where India Pineapple Dresses, grapes, wash Silks, Latongs, Satins Seersucker, Nankins, novelties, Chins, Lacquered articles, all kinds of our lous American Indian Feather Fans, Bead and Bark work, &c., can be procured wholesale and retail, at 658 Broadway. French and Chinese Fans, latest style.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
COLUMBIAN HALL CARPET WAREHOUSE.
The proprietors have a large stock of CARPETINGS, which they offer at low prices for cash.
English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 50 cents to $1 10.
Imperial Three-Plies, $1 to $1 10.
Ingrain Carpets, 30 cents to 75 cents.
Oil-cloths, 1 to 6 yards wide, 37½ cents to $1.
Also, RUGS MATS, DRUGGETS, and MATTINGS.
ADAMS & SPENCER, No. 291 Grand-st.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S—CORSETS AND SKIRTS exclusively received per late steamers; a large assortment of Spring and Summer Corsets in real French woven, embroidered, and Paris made Contille; a good Corset for $1. Balmoral, Hair-cloth, and other traveling Skirts. Also, the genuine Gored Pattern Skirt, La Gabrille, just imported. Mrs. GAYNOR'S,
No. 843 Broadway.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
S CHAMBER'S Establishment, the oldest and best in the United States, has always an ample supply of Ladies' and Children's Clothing, Bonnets and Hats; Infants' Wardrobes, Wedding Outfits, Robes de Chambre, Under Clothing, &c. Ladies and Merchants supplied at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 563 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 651 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning at reasonable prices. Particular attention is called to our stock of BONNETS and MANTILLAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUFUS M. BRUNDAGE,
Importer, wholesale and retail dealer,
No. 362 BLEECKER-ST., New-York,
is selling his large and well selected stock of
White, Gold-band and Decorated
DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS, VASES, &c.
GLASSWARE, HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, CROCKERY, &c.
BEST QUALITY AT LOWEST PRICES.

CAUTION:
SAPONIFIER OR CONCENTRATED LEY,
THE READY FAMILY SOAP MAKER.
Unprincipled parties are passing off on the public a spurious article of Saponifier or Concentrated Ley, branded Concentrated Pot-Ash, Concentrated Ley, &c. The only genuine original and patented article is put up in one-pound iron cans, and manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, to be had of all respectable storekeepers. Wholesale trade supplied by LEWIS, JAMES & CO., Agents, Philadelphia.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
PLATED WARE.
Manufacturers' stock selling off.
Tea Sets, Urns, Ice Pitchers, Wine Coolers, Cake Baskets, Castors, Spoons and Forks, &c.
MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY,
(Near Broadway.) No. 20 John-st.

IMPROVE YOUR EYES, BY M. WISE, OPTICIAN,
Has REMOVED to No. 756 BROADWAY,
Persons with weak eyes can be supplied with glasses which will greatly benefit and not strain the sight. Particular attention is paid to a new style of PERSPECTIVE GROUND GLASS, of the finest flint, which, through their high polish and true ground, produce the purest vision, and have been highly recommended as the best, in their effect upon the eye, for preserving and improving the sight in continued writing and reading.
Short-sighted persons, and those operated upon for Cataract, can also be suited.
He inserts NEW GLASSES of superior quality, in old frames, and solicits the patronage of all in want of his articles.
He warrants all spectacles purchased of him to suit the sight for five years, or change the glasses without extra charge.

YACHT FOR SALE—OF 20 TONS, SCHOONER-rigged, fully equipped and in complete order. To be seen at the anchorage ground of the squadron. Will be sold cheap. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 2 Metropolitan Bank.

FOUR SECOND-HAND SAFES FOR SALE LOW.—QUICK BROTHERS, No. 69 Maiden Lane. Also, a large assortment of Wilder's patent Fireproof Safes constantly on hand.

EUROPEAN PATENTS.—AN AMERICAN ENgineer recently from Paris, is about returning, and offers his services to those wishing to realize Patents good. Address T. A. STETSON, No. 5 Tryon-row, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND ELEGANT 3d-story front room and hall bedroom attached, let to a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished, with board, at No. 382 4th-st., between Broadway and Bowery. The house is 27 feet wide, with every modern improvement, and but few boarders. First-class reference given and required.

BOARDING.—TWO PARLORS, UNFURNISHED, to let, with board, to a party of gentlemen or a gentleman and his wife, where the comforts of home can be found; house new; has all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 25 Stuyvesant-st., (continuation of Astor-place,) second of the new English basements.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom, on the second story, with bath, gas, closets, &c., will be rented to one or two single gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING—MAY BE HAD IN A STRICTLY private family, for a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, on reasonable terms; rooms large and pleasant; house has all the modern improvements. Address W., Box No. 3,409 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN, OR GENtlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with nice comfortable rooms at No. 138 Jay-st., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in West 14th-st., would let, with board, their entire second floor, and a parlor and bed-room on third floor, to a party or a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen. Address G. E. M., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two gentlemen, wishing very desirable rooms, with first-class table, can be accommodated in a private family by addressing C. L., Box No. 102 *Times* Office. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING.—NO. 158 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH-st., a suite of rooms on the second floor, containing gas, hot and cold water, and other modern improvements, either for single gentleman or a small family. No other boarders taken. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 48 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT AND DESIRAble rooms, with partial board, for gentlemen may be obtained by applying at No. 74 Macdougal-st. (St. Clement's-place.)

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO let at No. 82 East 23d-st.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A PRIvate family, having two unfurnished rooms to spare, would like to take a gentleman and wife to board; house pleasant and good location, near Court-st.; convenient to cars and two ferries. Reasonable price expected for the comforts of a home; good references required. For further particulars, address C. D., Box No. 3,133 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, WELL furnished room, suitable for one or two persons; also a single room, may be had at No. 73 State-st., between Henry and Clinton sts., and near Wall and Atlantic st. ferries; partial board for gentlemen. Accommodations first-class. Bath in house, and water in rooms.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, residing at No. 44 Willoughby-st., have very desirable rooms for a gentleman and his wife or a single gentleman. Parties looking for a pleasant and retired home, may find this a favorable opportunity of securing one.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMIly have two or three very pleasant rooms, which they wish to let, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. The house has gas, baths, &c. Apply at No. 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTable private family can accommodate a few gentlemen with pleasant rooms and boarding, conveniently located, five minutes' walk from Fulton and other ferries; (no children;) terms moderate. Apply at No. 112 Sands-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—TWO minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Rooms suitable for single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, may be obtained by calling at No. 75 Montague-place, corner of Henry-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ACcommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen may be had at No. 11 Monroe-place after the 1st of May; references required. Apply at No. 38 Willow-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen, may find a pleasant home for the Summer by applying at No. 87 Hicks-st. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—FOR FAMILIES OR single gentlemen, at southwest corner of Clinton and Carroll sts.; house spacious; location fine, with large yard and garden; conveniently near to cars and ferry.

BOARD UP TOWN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, residing at No. 1 East 49th-st., near Columbia College, can accommodate two gentlemen and their wives, or two single gentlemen. For particulars, address R. O., Box No. 147 *Times* Office, or apply at the residence.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, pleasantly situated, on Brooklyn Heights, by a young gentleman and wife of good reference exchanged. Address F. F. A., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES permanent first-class board on Brooklyn Heights, immediately. O. P. H., Box No. 4 832 Post-office.

BOARD AND ROOMS CAN NOW BE ENGAGED for the Summer, at No. 63 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, two minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. The rooms are large and airy, each giving the occupant a beautiful prospect. The table will be exceptionable, with ample attendance. No smoking in the rooms. The best of references given and required. Dinner at 1 o'clock.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with or without board.—Very desirable furnished rooms, with all conveniences for housekeeping, on second floor of a private house, owned by the occupant; parlor, two bedrooms, kitchen, bath-room, water-closet, pantries, large yard and cub-cellar; a few blocks west from Broadway; central. Address, with name, E. ALLEN, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

PARLOR AND ONE OR TWO BEDROOMS TO LET—together or separate, immediately, or from 1st of May, at No. 19 Union-place (Broadway, above 15th-st.) Rooms front on the Park, and have all the modern improvements. Breakfast from 7 until 9; d

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A RE-spectable girl a situation, in a private family as chambermaid; is a good seamstress and an excellent hand at doing up ladies' fine muslins; has the best of City references from first-class families. Can be seen at No. 203 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., for two days, in the hatcher's store.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and to do some fine washing, or to make herself otherwise useful; can give the best of City references from some of the best of families with whom she has lived. Can be seen for two days, by calling at No. 101 West 19th-st., corner of 3d-av.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent person wishes a situation; is a good dressmaker and seamstress in all its branches; can preserve all kinds of fruit, also orange marmalade; understands keeping family linen, or would assist children in their lessons, and would be very useful to a delicate lady. Episcopal family preferred. Address or call, B., No. 104 West 19th-st., first floor, for three days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE desires to form an engagement in the above capacity, either in a gentleman's family, hotel, or Summer resort; would not object to oversee the household affairs of a party of gentlemen. References of the highest respectability can be furnished. Address E. H. C., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl to do light chamberwork and waiting, and to take care of children. Can operate Wheeler & Wilson's machine, if required. Call, for two days, corner of Boerum and Bergen sts., Brooklyn. Good reference.

AS LADY'S MAID AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation in a private family as lady's maid and dressmakrr; can make all kinds of dresses, morning and evening, and is a competent hair-dresser; has the best of City references from first-class families for the above capacities. Can be seen at No. 203 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., for two days, in the hatcher's store.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE Avanng-girl is desirous of obtaining a situation as chambermaid, or is willing to assist in washing and ironing; she has no objection to go in the countrr, and can give the best of City references. Can be seen until engaged at No. 125 West 29th-st.

ASCHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, has good City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 26 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent chambermaid in a private family; is willing to assist with children, plain sewing or fine washing, if required. Can be seen for two days, at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID — NURSE.—TWO RE-spectable Protestant girls wisoing situations, the one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; have no objections to the country; have good City reference. Call at No. 115 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a thoroughly competent and well recommended young woman, in City or country as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; knows the care of children from their birth; is a good seamstrss; can cut and fit children's dresses; is willing to be generally useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and washer and ironer; would prefer laundress; is a competent landress, as best City reference can show. No objections to country; would act as waitress, nurse and seamstress, if required. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A highly recommended girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing in the neatest style. Also, a cook and laundress, who thoroughly understands baking and pastry, and does part of the washing and ironing nestly. Wages, $7 and $8. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and laundress; good City reference. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Apply at No. 55 3d-av., in the millinery store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestaot yonng woman, a situation as above. Can give the best of reference from where she now advertises, and where she can be seen, vis., at No. 87 East 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant English yonng woman wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has good reference. Apply at No. 50 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a girl, a situation as rhambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and lrening; has no objection to the country; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 Leroy-st., front room, one door west of Bleecker-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITER.—Wanted, by a neat, respectable girl, a situation, either in the City or country, as chambermaid and waiter: has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 169 West 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl, as good cook; one who thoroughly understands her business, and is capable of taking the entire charge of a kitchen; she is a good meat and pastry cook, and also a good baker of bread and cicnit; understands all kinds of desserts. The best of City ref rence from her last place. Call or address No. 2?5 6th-st., near the Bowery. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for the remainder of this week at her present employer's, No. 41 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., or could bire by calling at her employer's office, No. 41 Wall-st., Mr. WM. J. SINCLAIR.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a most reliable, respectable and intelligent young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent to the care of an infant from birth; has the most unexceptionable reference, and will be found a great acquisition to any lady requiring the services of a trustworthy nurse; no objections to travel. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer, or to travel with a family; the best City reference given; can be seen for three days if not engaged, at No. 138 West 37th-st., a few doors from 7th-av.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a respectable young girl, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or as chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family; understands the best of City reference. Call at her former employer's, at No. 48 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., from 11 to 5.

AS COOK.—WANTED, FOR A MOST EXPE-rienced servant, a situation as thorough cook; is a neat and economical woman, entirely competent to discharge her duties as first-class cook, washer and ironer. References to her last situation unexceptionable, as being a very desirable servant. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st, Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as good plain cook, and to assist in the washing; can make pastry and is a good baker; no objection to go to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, corner 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO COOK, wash and iron, by a comoetent young woman, very neat, clean an tidy in appearance; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker of bread and bie suit; does washing and ironing in beautiful style; no objections to the country; has good reference. Apply for two days at No. 674 4th-av., near 10th-st., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT A young woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands meats, soups, jellies, baking and pastry in all its branches; also, English and French dishes. The best of City references given. Call at No. 103 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands her business and all its branches. Best City reference given. No objections to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 103 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE.—A RESPOTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as nurse; has no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer; has good City reference. Can be seen for the remainder of this week at her present employer's, No. 241 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., or could be seen by calling at her employer's office, No. 41 Wall-st., Mr. William J. Sinclair.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a yonng woman; is capable of taking care of a child; would like to go in the country for the Summer; the best of City references given from her last place. Call at No. 738 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., over the shoe store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young girl as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; five years' recommendation from one place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 136 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED AS NURSE by a respectable American woman, to take care of an infant or grown children, or sew; a family going to the country preferred. Call at No. 82 West 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT girl, with the best of City reference, a situation as child's nurse and to assist in sewing or light chamberwork. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 143 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A Protestant as nurse; is capable of taking care of children. Can be seen for two days at the residence of her present employer, No. 86 5th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as nurse, and to do plain sewing; is fully capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Six years' City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 22 East 12th-st., Ladies' Repository, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant cook; is willing to go to the country. Is an excellent baker. Has City references from her last employer. Apply at No. 34 Spring-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as cook, who perfectly understands her business; has the best City references. Can be seen at No. 111½ West 26th-st., corner of 7th av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one who perfectly understands her business—baking, pastry, and all branches; would do some washing; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 139 East 20th-st., near 2d-av., top floor, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable young woman as cook; fully understands her business; has no objection to help with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 103 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as nurse; has no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer; has good City reference. Can be seen for the remainder of this week at her present employer's, No. 241 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., or could be seen by calling at her employer's office, No. 41 Wall-st., Mr. William J. Sinclair.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

MORRIS COHNERT

MORRIS COHNERT

HAS LEFT

THE BROADWAY INSTITUTE,

AND HAS OPENED

THE EMPLOYMENT INSTITUTE,

No. 405 Brooms-st.,

No. 405 Broome-st.,

Two blocks east of Broadway,

Where the best male and female help of all nations are promptly supplied.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, by two respectable yonng girls, situations—one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to helping in the washing; have good reference. Call at No. 79 West 40th-st., for two days.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY two respectable girls, (sisters,) situations in a small private family—one as plain cook, good washer and ironer; the other to do waiting or chamberwork, or would take care of a baby; both have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a competent, respectable woman, a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; is a first-rate bread and pastry cook, and will furnish the best of City references. Apply at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front.

AS PROFESSED COOK.—WANTED, BY A very respectable Englishwoman, lately arrived, a situation as professed cook, where a kitchenmaid is kept. Also, an English nurse and nurserymaid are disengaged. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED BY A COMPEtent person, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; would take care of children if required; can give good reference. Apply at No. 274 6th-av.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED, SITUAtions by two respectable girls; one as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; the other an experienced waitress. Both can be seen at their present employer's, No. 40 Union-place. Call for two days. The best of reference will be given.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman, as waitress and housemaid, who is thoroughly efficient; is a girl of most respectable and genteel appearance, obliging disposition and respectful manners, and has served in the very first families, to whom she refers for unexceptionable character. Apply for two days at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young woman as waitress; would have no objection to assist in chamberwork; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer months; has lived in the best of families; can give the best of City references if required. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 5 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; is a good plain sewer; would go in the country with a family; has best City reference convenient to where she advertises from. Call or address for two days, No. 13 Union-court, corner of University-place and 12th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND LADIES' MAID.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; understands hair-dressing and French fitting; best of satisfaction can be given as to capability and character. Can be seen at No. 36 West 13th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed, by a Protestant yonng woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; no objections to the country; good City references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A small, private family by a respectable Protestaot yonng woman as a good plain cook, washer and ironer. The best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 233 7th-av., top room, between 25th and 26th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as first rate cook; is a good washer and ironer; the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., in the fancy store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION AS cook and laundress, chambermaid and lonndress, or to do general housework, by a young woman, who is an excellent cook, and a first rate washer and ironer, and has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 7 11th-st, near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW Women wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has a girl, 12 years old, smart and intelligent, which she would wish to be with her; wages not so much an object as a good home; good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 107 West 33d-st., Room No. 5.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or as fine washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 561 cor. 3d-av. and 39th-st.

AS NURSE OR HOUSEKEEPER—BY AN experienced Protestant woman, fully capable of taking charge of either situation; is faithful in sickness, kind and obliging; has several years' unexceptionable reference. Can be seen at No. 103 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; call at the basement door, for two days.

AS TRAVELING OR LADY'S MAID.—Just returned with a family from Europe, a highly respectable Portuguese woman, speaking French, Spanish and English, wishes a situation. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable German girl as lady's maid or chambermaid; understands hair-dressing. No objection to go to the country. Call or address A., No. 159 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS LADY'S COMPANION.—A LADY WISHES to obtain a situation for a young lady, as traveling companion, companion for a young lady or for an invalid. Address No. 9 Lafayette-place.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman a situation as first-class laundress, and can do up ladies' fine things in the neatest style; has the very best City reference. Call at No. 127 West 29th-st., near 7th-av.

AS MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady of education, experience and ability, wishes a situation as housekeeper, or as matron of an educational establishment, either North or South. Address H. R. G., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMpetent nurse and seamstress wishes a situation; can take the entire charge of an infant; has been in that capacity for the last four years; can cut and fit children's dresses; no objections to travel; unexceptionable City reference. Call at her former employer's, at No. 48 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., from 11 to 5.

AS NURSE, &C.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH A two years' reference from her last place, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; is kind to children, and willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS NURSE, &c.—A COLORED WOMAN, OF the greatest respectability, speaking French and Spanish, wishes a situation, or would act as traveling maid. Apply to Mr. BOOKMAN, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION as seamstress by a respectable girl, who can cut and fit, with the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 183 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a steady, respectable yonng woman as waitress or chambermaid; thoronghly understands her business; has unexceptionable City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 338 6th-av., between 16th and 16th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation as waitress, or to do chamberwork and wait; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 434 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress, by a young woman having good reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 56 West 20th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a competent waitress; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 25 East 18th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable yonng woman, a situation as waitress; has no objection to assist with the chamberwork. Best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 130 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as waitress and chambermaid, or chambermaid and laundress, in a private family; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 233 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a situation for a wet nurse, by a lady in whose service she now is; reference to two eminent physicians as to superior quality of milk. Call at No. 252 West 20th-st., between the hours of 4 and 6 P. M.

A GOOD GERMAN SERVANT WANTS A good situation in a private family, if she could go with that family to California. She would be willing to take charge of any children. Inquire at No. 44 Sullivan-st., for 4 days.

UNE TRES BONNE CUISINIERE AYANT des meilleur réferences de ville desire se placer dans une famille; honête, elle parle anglais aussi. Sait la patisserie et pas d'objection pour la campagne. A voir No. 3 6th-st., near 3d av., dans le basement pour daux jours.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business, desires a situation as book-keeper or assistant, with a responeible house; good City reference. Address EXCELSIOR, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant yonng man, in a private family; best of City reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 87 East 32d-st.

A COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman. Can be seen on Wednesday and Thursday, from 10 till 2 o'clock, or address No. 71 Division-st., Room No. 10, third floor. Good reference given.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a lyoung man, who will be found satisfactory in every respect. Call or address C. H., Manhattan House, No. 29 Centre-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man with the best of references; steady, sober and obliging. Address JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, *Times* Building.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED BY A GOOD, hard-working, honest, sober man a situation as coachman; is a good driver, and also a good plain gardener. Can be seen for two days at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND COOK.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant man and wife; the man as coachman and groom; is an excellent hand about horses, carriages, &c.; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; the woman as cook, washer and ironer, and baker, with the best of testimonials; both are young, willing and able to work; no incumbrance. Call for two days, at D. Wright's, No. 306 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS of procuring a good situation for his coachman; he is a first-rate groom and driver; he is honest, sober, and can be trusted implicitly; he perfectly understands the care of horses, coaches, and harness. Any gentleman in want of a trustworthy young man will call or address W. C., No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman, by a Protestant young man, who has had long experience in the care and management of horses; has the best City reference for the same; no objection to go a short distance to the country. Can be seen till engaged at Bradley's livery stable, No. 8 East 31st-st., or inquire at the office of his present employer, No. 447 Broome-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and vegetable gardener by a single man who has general experience at the business; can take charge of a small place, and come well recommended as to capability and general conduct. Address C. C., Box No. 190 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A SMART young man, a situation as coachman; no objection to go in the country a short distance; can produce six years' recommendation from his last employer. Any person in need of such a man would do well by addressing a note to F. F., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted, by a single middle-aged man, who thoroughly understands the business; can furnish first-class reference both City and country; is not afraid of work and will be found obliging; no objection to go into the country. Address M. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for this week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a yonng man as coachman and groom, who perfectly understands his business, and is a good, steady and carrinl driver; the best of reference; has no objection to the City or country. Call or address J. F., 85 Lowery's saddlery, No. 332 Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman; is a good groom. Also a good, carefnl driver; has good City reference for his honesty and sobriety; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 49 Christopher-st., for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a yonng man as coachman and groom; no objection to take charge of a small vegetable garden, or to make himself generally useful; understands his business in all its branches; can come well recommended from his last place. Address E. M. C., Box No. 126 *Times* Office, for three days

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a steady Protestant man as coachman; is capable of keeping first-class horses and carriages in order; has best recommendations as to honesty, willingness and ability; will go any distance. Address A. B., No. 357 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young man as coachman, or would assist as gardener. Has the best of reference from his last employer. Address M. WILSON, No. 114 10th-av., or Box No. 262 *Times* office.

AS COACHMAN.—A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant married man. An English groom. An English and German waiter wish situations. Apply to Mr BOORHAM, No. 149 Grand-st.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A COACHman and groom states sitnation wanted by a young man who fully understands his business; reference from last place given; no objection to make himself useful about the house or to attend to a small vegetable garden if required. Address P. L., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER, AND COOK.—Wanted, situations by a respectable man and wife, the man as coachman and gardener, no objection to take care of cows, poultry, &c.; the woman as good cook, washer and ironer, baker of bread. &c Have the best of City and country reference. No incumbrance. Call, for two days, at No. 292 4th-av.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a highly respectable and well-recommended German Protestant young man, who has been with some of the best families in this City and in Europe; is a careful driver; knows how to keep the horses and carriage in the best style; has the best of references. Apply at No. 305 4th-av.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a single Protestant young man; understands the care and management of horses perfectly; is a good and careful driver; is willing to make himself useful; has good references; no objection to City or country. Can be seen at (or address to J. L.,) for two days, No. 1,025 Broadway.

A COACHMAN OR WAITER.—A COLORED young man wants a situation as coachman or waiter in town or country; good City reference. Call at No. 265 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

A DRIVER OR PORTER.—WANTED, BY A steady, sober married man, a situation to drive horse and cart or wagon; is well acquainted with the City; can write a good hand; has good City references; would be willing to make himself generally useful; would assist in the work of a store. Address Wm. FITZ, No. 193 *Times* Office.

A FARMER—COOK.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a man and wife, Protestants without children; the man as farmer or gardener; his wife is an excellent dairy woman or cook. Apply at Smith's seed-store No. 64 White-st.

A FOREMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respeetable Protestant young man; one that his employer might depend the care of his farm to him as foreman and to conduct his place and see his men to work; is a good plowman himself, and understands the care of horses. No objection to how far in the country. Apply for three days at Mr. Campbell's store, No. 178 3d-av.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a sober, industrious single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and a cow, if required, and can keep a gentleman's place in good order; has had many years' experience both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 268 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables; understands the care and treatment of horses, and keeping a gentleman's place in order; is not afraid of work; has good reference from his last place. Address P. T., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH A Protestant man, a situation; understands all kinds of gardening, such as greenhouse, grapery, flowers, all kinds of fruit trees, &c.; is sober, steady and industrious, and able and willing to work; best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

A GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a practical gardener, (married—no family;) thoroughly understands his business in every department, laying out new grounds, &c; very best of reference. A note addressed J. M. J., at Mr. Bridgman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, will be attended to.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Scotchman, who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can be confidently recommended by A Reid, Seedsman and Florist, No. 807 Broadway, and McIlvain & Young, No. 9 John-st. Apply to J. K., at No. 807 Broadway.

A GROOM.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A man who is capable of taking care of horses; also is able to drivr, and willing to make himself nsaful about the house or in the gardrn; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation; the best of reference given. Address A. W., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for three days.

A GROOM.—WANTED, BY A STEADY ACTIVE man of light weight, a situation for six or seven months as groom; no objection to any part of the country or to travel with a gentleman; he understands the care of horses, wagons and harness well, and is a first-rate driver. If required; has good reference. Address C. W., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, for two days.

A GROOM.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A sober, respectable young man as groom, or to work in garden; is fond of horses, cows, &c; is honest and faithful; has the best of recommendation. Address, for three days, M. SILVA, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

A HARDWARE CLERK.—A SITUATION wanted in a hardware store by a young man who has had over six years' experience in the trade. Reference from present employer. Address J. B., Box No. 3,644 Post-office.

A MINING SUPERINTENDENT.—A young man who has been superintendent for mining and manufacturing companies, and understands the business, wishes a situation as superintendent for some company, or a partner with capital in a saw mill; satisfactory references given. Address O. O., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a first-class waiter, by an English, Protestant, single young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; no objection to the country. (Newport preferred;) has good City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st., up stairs.

A WAITER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS waiter by a respectable man; he is honest and faithful in all capacities; no objection to the City or country; he is willing to make himself useful; he has the best recommendations. Address, for three days, J. L. Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a person who thoroughly understands his business, and has lived ten years in his last situation; can he well recommended. Address W. G., or call at the Grocery store, No. 681 Broadway, corner of Amity-st.

A WAITER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the drug store, under Everett House, cornar 4th-av. and 17th-st.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent person as waiter; can come well recommended from some of the most respectable families. Call at No. 263 East 18th-st., second floor, front.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED, BY A LAWYER OF fifteen years' practice, a partnership or a clerkship in a well-established office in the city. Can command means, if necessary, and best of references. Address, with real name and number, BLACKSTONE, Box No. 147 *Times* Office. All communications will be strictly confidential.

TO SHIPPERS, REAL ESTATE AND NEWSPAPER OFFICES.—A youth of first-class education, who writes a good hand, both English and German, is desirous of immediate employ; first-class City references. HG 17 a permanent situation the object. Address JOHN SCHLIENZ, care A. Whitfield, No. 29 Vesey-st., New-York.

ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING A MAN AND wife to take charge of his City residence for the Summer, will address E. L. G., Mission Rooms, No. 199 Mulberry-st.; good reference.

A REPORTER, CAPABLE OF WRITing one hundred and twenty-five words a minnte, wishes to engage for some newspaper, or as reporting clerk in a commercial house. Address G., Box No. 220 Fair Haven Post-office, Conn.

CITY COLLECTIONS.—THE SUBSCRIBER, resident and well acquainted with the City, and can give good references, would like to engage as house agent or in the collection of City bills, and render promptly all accounts given him; terms reasonable. Address or apply to H. F., TICE, *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A FARMER AND wife to take charge of a farm of 30 acres, situated in Connecticut about 60 miles from the City. The owner being absent during the Winter, reliable persons are wanted. Apply at No. 51 West 22d st., to H. ATWELL, from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M.

A WAITER, &C.—WANTED THIS MORNING, two respectable young men as waiters; must have good recommendations; also, three coachmen and gardeners, two farmers; situations now ready, and high wages. Call early at Servants' Institute, No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway. J. SHEEHAN.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, two German girls, a cook who thoroughly understands her business and a good washer and ironer; also a chambermaid who is willing to make herself generally useful; none need apply but can give the best City references. Call at No. 145 East 15th-st., corner 2d-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, AN EDUcated lady, who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a private family. Best of references required. Call at No. 20 East 22d-st., from 8 till 9 o'clock in the morning, or 6 to 8 in the evening.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A WOMAN TO COOK, wash and iron; also, one for chamberwork and waiting. Protestants preferred. Good references required. Apply, after 9 A. M., at No. 115 East 17th-st., near 3d-av.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A cook and laundress; both must be competent, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 11 Lexington-av., on Thursday and Friday, from 11 o'clock till 2.

A TWO GOOD PROTESTANT GIRLS, ONE AS COOK, AND THE OTHER AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS. Inquire of No. 12 Clinton-place, for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, THAT IS willing to assist with the washing and ironing, to go to the country for the Summer. Apply at Room No. 77 Pierrepont House, Brooklyn.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer, one accustomed to housework, and will make herself generally useful. Apply to No. 188 Clermont-av., Brooklyn.

A GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A good groom and coachman, single man; one who come well recommended may apply to J. & J. KING'S stables, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A first-class salesman to travel for a jobbing house and take orders for goods by samples. Address Box No. 1 707 Post-office.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A girl wanting a situation as laundress and chambermaid, may apply at No. 176 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A good nurse and seamstress, to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 76 Dey-st.

A GENTS.—WANTED, A FEW FIRST-CLASS canvassing agents, for a hand-ome and valuable work, to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEO. W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brother's, Franklin-square.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD, STEADY girl to do general house-work in a small family; she must be a good washer and ironer, a good plain cook, and come well recommended from her last place; none but such need apply; a Protestant would be preferred for some reasons. Apply at No. 41 4th-st., between 4 and 6 o'clock.

WANTED—100 HANDS AT THE HOOSACTUnnel. Steady employment and the highest wages given to good drillers and strikers. Cash payments monthly. Fare to North Adams $2, by Troy steamboats. Apply to H. HAUPT & CO., North Adams, Mass.

$100 PER MONTH MADE WITH $10 Stencil tools, so arranged that the inexperienced can use them. Send for my circular before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass.

TEACHERS.

A LADY TEACHER.—WANTED, A LADY teacher, in an edneational institution for young ladies, a short distance from the City. No applications will be considered unless accompanied by a distinct statement of qualifications, with references. Address Box No. 2,530 New-York Post-office.

A DAILY GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY wishes to obtain a situation as daily governess; to instruct in the common English branches and rudiments of drawing. Address Miss E. R., Brooklyn Post-office.

A GOVERNESS.—A FRENCH PROTESTANT lady, who has been for two years with an American family, in the capacity of governess, wishes a similar engagement in on American family; she is fully competent to teach French grammatically, and can produce the most satisfactory references. Address Box No. 2,340 Post-office.

A PRIVATE TUTOR.—A YOUNG MAN, graduate of a New-England College, residing in the neighborhood of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, wishes to spend from one to three hours daily, during the months of May and June, as private tutor to one or more young gentlemen who may be preparing for College, or as teacher of mathematics in almost any situation. Address COACH, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE TEACHER.—WANTED, BY the daughter of an Episcopal clergyman, a situation as private teacher in a family of small children; salary moderate; country preferred. Address A. M. L., No. 20 Rntgers-st., New York.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher of the English branches and mathematics, by a graduate of college; would teach a few hours each day for bie board. Address TEACHER, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS taught music for several years successfully, desires a position in some school as teacher of voc

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending up a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the Publishers "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

TO ADVERTISERS.

The enlargement of the circulation of ths TIMES is at the present moment so rapid as to render it imperative that advertisements intended for the daily issue should be sent in at the earliest possible moment. Announcements which fail to reach tha office before nine o'clock P. M., lose all the advantages of classification under tha heads to which readers are accustomed to refer. It is, therefore, quite as important to the advertisers as to ourselves, to have that hour the latest for the reception of their notices.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—COLLEEN BAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—A HUSBAND TO ORDER—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—ROBIN HOOD—RED GNOME AND WHITE WARRIOR—HOW'S YOUR UNCLE?

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—JEANIE DEANS.

COOPER INSTITUTE—PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE—ORGAN EXHIBITION.

HOPE CHAPEL—MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

HOPE CHAPEL—GEN. TOM THUMB.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Convention at Charleston made material progress in business yesterday. After some discussion, the rula limiting the speeches to fifteen minutes' dnration was adopted. An exception was introduced in favor of discnssion upon the Platform, where an hour's grace is to be givan. In the course of the morning the Committee on the Platform decided, in deference to Southern members who objected to its ambiguity, not to readopt the Cincinnati Resolutions; the vote—17 to 15. At the afternoon session, the Committee upon Credentials presented its report. In regard to contested seats, it admitted to the Convention the Richmond delegation from New-York, the Richardson delegation from Illinois, with Messrs. Doherty and Chapin, Douglas contestants from Massachnsetts, and Messrs. Lanahan and Brandt, Douglas contestants from Maryland. A report from a minority, consisting of the Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas and California members, proposed to give seats to one-half of each New-York delegation, each half to cast seventeen votes. The reports having beeu read, Mr. BROOKS, of Alabama, and of course of tha minority, proceeded to sustain its report. He was followed by Mr. WHITLEY, of Delaware, on the majority side, in a speech of effective strength. Mr. BARRY, of Mississippi, tben spoke for the minority report in a harangue of much bitterness. The previous question was then demanded, and the minority report rejected, by a vote of 210 to 55. The negative vote was composed of the entire delegations of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas, with portions of those from Virginia, North Carolina, Missouri and California. South Carolina, it will be observed, supported the majority report; as did also Florida and Louisiana. The vote was understood to decide the qnestion as to the nomination; and Mr. DOUGLAS is now regarded as the inevitable candidate,—none but the Southern ultraists, whose extreme strength is denoted by tha minority vote on the delegations, having any further purpose of opposition. The Platform Committee is expected to report to-day, and then the first ballot will doubtless remove all doubt. The Convention, after deferring the appointment of the Executive Committee and passing resolntioas of respect to the memory of Gov. ROBINSON of the Vermont delegation, who died suddenly on Tuesday night of apoplexy, adjourned at 7 P. M.

In the Honse of Representatives, Mr. COLFAX, of the Post-office Committee, introduced a bill enabling news-dealers to transmit their packages by mail, reducing postage on books and similar matter to 1 cent an ounce under 1,500 miles, and making letter postage to California uniform at ten cents. Mr. CURTIS gave notice that he should call np his Pacific Railroad bill at an early day, and put it npon its passage. In Committee of the Whole on the State of tha Union, Mr. FLORENCE explained and eulogized the bill introduced by him as a substitute for the Loan and Tariff bill. Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts discussed the Fugitive Slave law, arguing its unconstitutionality. An allusion to Mr. CORWIN brought up that gentleman, who denied that he approved of the Fugitivs law; but that being a member of Mr. FILLMORE'S Cabioet, he was bound by ths opinioo of Attorney-General CRITTENDEN as to its constitutionality. He believed the Fugitive Slave law of 1850 to have been superfluous; that of 1793, and, indeed, the mere clause of ths Constitution relative to ths snbject, being sufficient. Mr. CORWIN epoke beyond his allotted hour, affording great satisfaction and much merriment to his audience. Messrs. DAWES, ELIOT and others occasionally interposed remarks.

From Arizona we learn that the Convention for the formation of a Provisional Government had completed its labors; and had chosen officers, including an Executive and a Judiciary, for the ensuing year.

The National Union Party of Pennsylvania met yesterday at Lancaster, and nominated its delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

Another stormy meeting of the Church of the Puritans was held last evening, on the subject of the unauthorized appeal for English aid. Resolutions disavowing and supporting the appeal were offered and debated until after 11 P. M., when the meeting adjourned to this evening, Dr. CHEEVER having the floor.

On the trial of Rev. JACOB S. HARDIN, on Tuesday, a number of letters which passed between Hardin and his mother in-law, Mrs. DORLAND, were submitted in evidence. HARDIN'S letters were mostly occupied with a defence of his conduct, and attempts to refute the charges which had been made against him of harsh treatment of his wife. Dr. BLACKWELL, the physician who conducted the post mortem examination of Mrs. HARDIN'S body, made several statements which threw much discredit on the credibility of the accused. The officer who arrested HARDIN after he had taken refuge in Virginia, relate the circumstances of the apprehension. Mr. FRANK WEYMOUTH testified to a story which the prisoner had told him, of his wife having made an acknowledgment of having poisoned herself. Yesterday Mr. JOSEPH VLIET was on the stand, and confirmed in detail the facts to which Mr. WEYMOUTH testified on ths preceding day. Mr. CHARLES O. HECK, a druggist in Baton, stated that he had sold tha prisoner arsenic shortly previous to the death of his wife. The State has not yet concluded its case.

Between the 8th and 12th inst., shocks of an earthquake were felt at St. Mark's, Hayti, throwing down several houses, and so alarming the inhabitants that they left their homes and took lodgings in the street. No very serious damage was done.

The Board of Education received an act passed by the late Legislature, directing that tha City portion of the income arising from the investment of the moneys deposited by the United States with the State of New-York be apportioned to the several schools, in proportion to the attendance, and expended for libraries. It was referred. The Finance Committee reported the balance in hand on account of special appropriations to be $96,584 87.

agent in foreign ports, and that the Commissioners be responsible for all lost or stolen baggage. A resolution was presented and adopted, to the effect that all furniture and personal property be removed from the hospitals on the Quarantine grounds and placed on Wards' Island, at an early day.

The weekly report to the Commissioners of Emigration showed the number of immigrants arrived here to April 18 to be 11,140, and since that, to April 25, 1,401; making a total of 12,541. A memorial was presented and referred, asking for tha exclusion of all railroad companies from transacting business at Castle Garden, who keep an

The steamship *Granada*, from Havana on the 18th inst., arrived yesterday. She brioga no news.

The screw steamship *Vigo*, from Liverpool on the 4th inst. and Halifax on the 22d inst., arrived here yesterday. Throughout the entire passage she encountered severe westerly galea.

The Stock Market was generally weak through the dealings of yesterday, and ¼ @ ½ cent. lower on New-York Central and Missouri Sixes. The tone was steadier at the close. Nothing new in Exchange or Money since the selling of the *Persia*.

The sales of Flour have been less extensive. Prices have favored sellers. Wheat has been more astive at advancing rates. Corn has improved. The transactions in Provisions have been moderate. Coffee and Molasses, with Hay, Hops, Rice, and Whisky, have been in requeat. A fair business was reported in Sngars. The auction sales of Teas and Dry Goods passed off spiritedly. Cotton was inactive. Other branches of trads exhibited no remarkable changes. There were 417 vessels of all classes in port.

At the great cattle market held at Forty-fourth-street, upon the Fifth-avenna, during Tuesday and Wednesday of each week, there were offered, for the present week, beeves, 3,671; veal calves, 1,017; sheep, 766—making, with the animels sold at other City yards, and at Bergen Hill, for the week just ended, 4,095 beeves, 139 milch cows, 1,437 veal calves, 5,099 sheep and lambs, and 4,465 hogs, or a total of 15,235 live animals. The beef market scarcely showed any new features from one week ago, either in numbers or prices, most of the animals selling at 8c.@9c. ₱ lb. estimated dressed weight. They were all disposed of. Milch cows were not as plenty, and sold a shade better. Veal calves are a regular glut just now, and cannot all be sold, even at very low prices. Sheep and lambs are unchanged, with a fair demand, just met by the receipts. Swine are not plenty, although the arrivals have been rather larger than nsual for the season. The market is now hare, and prices have advanced ½c. ₱ lb., live weight.

The Lemmon Slave Case.

If there were nothing else about Slavery and the Anti-Slavery agitation that everybody must see with regret and foreboding, their influence upon the Courts and judicial decisions would furnish ample cause for anxiety and alarm. The conflict between the supporters and opponents of the "institution" has even reached such a pitch of excitement and exasperation that the judges are gradually giving way to the pressure of one side or other, and ceasing even to pretend to administer the law as they find it, or to stand by the old rules of interpretation in any case in which the interests of slaveholders are involved. It would be a waste of our space to cite in support of this assertion the rulings of Southern Courts on the trial of Abolitionists, or Anti-Slavery men, or Slave-traders. In more than one of what Mr. SEWARD chooses to call the "capital States," judges have repudiated the authority of all previous decisions in Slave cases, not on the ground of their unsoundness in point of law, but because the public opinion of the district had changed since they were made. The effect of this monstrous doctrine upon the rights of free negroes, upon the emancipation of slaves by will—a practice once so common—and more recently upon the revival of the Slave trade, is something with which most of our readers are tolerably familiar, and upon which it is, consequently, unnecessary for us to descant at length. The Supreme Court itself has not been exempt from the fate which has overtaken the humbler and less pretentious tribunals of the States. Whatever one's opinion may be of the authority of the Dred Scott decision, it is impossible to overlook the advocate's eagerness to make out as good a case as poseible for the winning side, by which the whole judgment is marked.

In the North the evil has been less apparent, because, probably, it has had less opportunity to display itself. The only cases, or almost the only ones, in which Slavery has come directly before the Courts of the Free States, are those arising out of attempts to enforce the Fugitive Slave law. The findings of the State Judges upon writs of *habeas corpus* issued in behalf of runaway negroes, or their rescuers, if less marked by passion and prejudice than Southern judgments in the interest of Slavery, have at least rarely been illustrations of judicial wisdom, moderation, and impartiality. We freely admit that errors committed in behalf of the slave are nobler errors than errors committed on behalf of the slaveholder; that it is difficult for the mass of mankind, to withhold their sympathy, and even admiration, from the sacrifice of law at the shrine of liberty; but we must express our sincere conviction, in which every thoughtful man must concur, that if the final disappearance of Slavery from this continent, or even its banishment from the Territories of the United States, be brought about by the conversion of the Judges into partisans—by habituating the Courts of law to pay, in times of public excitement, greater attention to political expediency than to statutes and decisions—it will be dearly bought. Freedom based on judicial corruption is but the forerunner of the worst general Slavery.

We are led into these remarks by the appearance of the opinions of the dissenting minority of the Court of Appeals of this State in the Lemmon slave case. Nothing can be further from our intention than to impute to these learned men the slightest intention to sacrifice conscientious opinions, either to Slavery or Freedom. The Court has many faults, foremost among them that of flatly reversing its own decisione semi-annually, and of doing as much as anybody in its position ever did to unsettle the law; but want of honesty and integrity is not of the number. For the fault we are about to find with it in this particular instance, we can hardly think of a better name than eccentricity; but it is, in our opinion, an eccentricity bred by that atmosphere of partisanship which, considering the mode in which our judges are chosen, and ths feverish excitement of the public mind on certain subjects, it is impossible to prevent from invading even the judical bench. Judge BROWN afforded a remarkable instance of what we mean, when he held, in the Metropolitan Police case, that a policeman's want of skill in the interpretation of statute and constitutional law, justified him in refusing obedience to an act of the Lsgislature. Two very striking illustrations of it are seen in the following opinions in the Lemmon Slave case:

"COMSTOCK, Ch. J.—Observed in substance that, since the last term of tha Court, his time had been wholly occupied in an examination of other causes argued at that term. To this case, therefore, he had not yet been able to give the attention which its importance might justify. Ha had no hesitation in declaring it to be his opinion that the legislatton of this State, on which tha question in tha case depends, is directly opposed to tha rules of comity and justice which ought to regulate intercourse between the States of this Union; and ha was not prepared to hold that such legislation does not violate the obligatioos imposed on all the States by the Federal Constitution. Without, however, wishing to delay the decision which a majority of his brethren were prepared to make, he contented himself with dissenting from the judgment.

SELDEN, J.—I have been prevented by want of time, and the pressure of other duties, from giving to this case that careful examination which is due to its importance, and to the elaborate and able arguments of the counsel, and am not prepared, therefore, definitely to determine whether the act of 1841 is or is not in conflict with any express provisions of the United States Constitution. Bnt, however this may be, I cannot but regard it as a gross violation of those principles of justice and comity which should at all times pervade our interstate legislation, as well as wholly inconsistent with the general spirit of our national compact. While, therefore, I am not prepared at this time to give such reasons as would justify me in holding the law to be void, I am equally unprepared to concur in the conclusion to which the majority of my associates have arrived."

Now, these little opinions, short and concise as they are, are no more "judgments," with all respect be it epoksn, than any observation which either of these learned gentlemen ever makes at his own dinner table. They are simply neat, chaste, unadorned stump speeches—shorter, it is true, than most of these efforts of genius, but not the leee perfect of their kind on that account.

Judge COMSTOCK frankly confesses that he has not examined the case; that his time since its argument has been wholly occupied in other ways; "that he is not prepared to hold 'that the act of the Legislature of this State, which positively declares that any slave brought by his owner within our boundaries shall be free,' violatce the obligations imposed on all the States by the Federal Constitution,"—and yet he deliberately proceeds to cast a dissenting vote, or in other words, to hold judicially that the decision of the Court below was erroneous, and that elsves may be brought into this State, the act of the Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding.

Judge SELDEN acknowledges himself to he in precisely the eame poeition. He has not examined the case; he is not prepared to say whether the statute ie constitutional or not, and yet he deliberately declaree that the judgment of the Court that the act is binding, was erroneous. The etate of preparation in which hoth these gentlemen contessed themselves to be, made it imperative on them to abstain from taking any part in the decision. Their mental condition with regard to it was, for all judicial purposes, no better than that of any other man in the State—no better, at all events, than that of any lawyer who had not heard the arguments.

The sole reason they give for their vote is one in the last degree absurd. They declare the statute not to be hinding, simply becanse, in their opinion, it violates "the rules of juetice and comity" which ought to regulate the relations of the Statee of the Union. This is a new reason for declaring the act of the Legislature of a sovereign State to be void, and one which was never heard of in any court of justice before. We congratulate these two learned judges on its discovery. If their view be correct, every law has not simply to accord with the provisions of the State and Federal Constitutions as heretofore, but with the notions of "justice and comity" entertained by the Judges of the Court of Appeals for the time being. If this rule does not arm judges with legislative power, we should like to hear of eome other plan which does it more effectually. It would be ahout as sensible, practical and feasible to pass acts subject to reconciliation hy a hoard of clergymen with their views of "ahsolute truth," and of the "eternal fitness of things," or of "fixed fate, fore-knowledge and free-will." CHARLES O'CONOR'S rules of the "justice and comity" which ought to regulate the intercourse of the States, for instance, would differ widely from those of WILLIAM EVARTS or DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, if these gentlemen all ascended the bench.

The End of a Confidence Game.

Mayor WOOD'S fillibustering expedition to Charleeton has come to an unhappy end. He has been refused admittance to the Convention by a very decisive vote. In the Committee on Credentials his claims were supported by only six States,—and these the most remote from New-York, and, therefore, the least likely to have any accurate knowledge of the facts which those claims involved. We presume that facts had very little to do with the votes of these delegations. They had a general impression that WOOD was more of a Pro-Slavery man than his opponents, and that he would be more likely to vote according to their wishes upon the platform and the candidate; and that was all the information they cared for in the premises.

In the Convention itself, the aspirations of our peripatetic Mayor were rudely crushed by an overwhelming vote of 210 to 55 in favor of the "regular delegation." A resolution to admit these branded Peris to the floor of the Convention, so that they might gazs upon the Paradise from which they had been excluded, was leid over under the rules, the most Southern of Southern States, South Carolina, not lifting a voice in their behalf on either motion; and Virginia, the Virginia of Gov. WISE, giving them only "three and a half" of her potent votes.

WOOD'S application at Charleston is generally regarded by New-Yorkers, of all parties, as the most impudent political movement of the age. No man of less assurance than he,—no one lees sublimely indifferent to all the appearances of propriety and political decency,—would ever have ventured upon the splendid experiment of creating a delegation out of nothing, and palming it off upon the National Convention as the genuine representation of the New-York Democracy. The Mayor of such a City as this is naturally thrown into close contact with confidence men of every possible sort, becomes unavoidably familiar with their practices, and imbibee something of their temper and spirit. But FERNANDO never could have reached the sublime height of cool assurance, on which he stands alone and unapproachable, by any amount of study or observation. A native genius for the business must have preceded all attempts at cultivation. A fast time-piece at Syracuse, an adroit shouldering of the venerable STRYKER out of the chair, and a secession of his handful of hangers-on from the Syracuse Convention, laid the sole foundation for the claim he made for admission at Charleston.

We do not suppose Mr. WOOD ever had the slightest expectation of being admitted. He must have had a good deal of difficulty in keeping up the pretence of a title so long, and some trouble to avoid laughing in the faces of his retainers at the broad farce he was playing by their assistance. We presume he has had a lurking hope that he might make himself formidable enough to secure a nomination as Vice-President on the ticket with some Southern candidate. His speeches in Connecticut all looked in that direction. They were all addressed to Southern audiences. They aimed to influence votes in the Convention, much more thon votes in Connecticut. Mr. WOOD does not try to conceal, from either friends or foes, that he is ambitious of political preferment,—and that he regards his reelection as Mayor as merely the stepping-stone to something higher. The utter contempt which he shows for the dutiee of his office,—the coolness with which he abandons it on the smallest provocation for some stumping expedition, or to take part in some political caucus, show clearly enough the estimate in which hs holds the place.

Ws have not the ellghteet idea that Mr. WOOD will be one whit more succeseful in this endeavor, than he has heen in the effort to secure a seat in the Convention. He has no hold whatever on the Democracy of the State at large, and would damage the ticket in the State far moie than hs could aid it elsswhere. A dispatch from Charleston to his principal organ in this City naively confesses the astonishment of the Southern delegates at finding him in manner and deportment a "pleasant gentleman,"—they had expected to find him, in appearance and demeanor, eimply a New-Yorkrowdy. This betraye the estimate in which he is generally held where he is not personally known. He will probably return to this City a wiser and a sadder man. He will not holt the ticket, partly because his interest will not lie in that direction, and partly because there will probably be no othsr in the field for which he can possibly vote. He will be under the necessity for sometime longer of limiting his political efforts to the Ward contests, and the local struggles in which hitherto he has won his only laurels.

Conflict of Ideas.

The *Evening Post* devotes an elaborate article to reminiscences of the original formation and subsequent action of the Free-Soil Party of 1848, and of the career thus far of the Republican Party. Its special, practical object is to ehow that, while the Whig wing of that Party has shaped its policy hitherto, they must not persist in so doing if they hope or wish for the coöperation of the Democratic section. The *Post* recalls the fact that Gov. CHASE was originally elected United States Senator from Ohio by a coalition of the Free-Soilere and Democrats,—that CHARLES SUMNER was elected in Maseachusetts hy a hargain hetween the same parties, "all the State offices, including the appointment of CALEB CUSHING as a Judge of the Supreme Conrt, being given to the Democrats," and that Mr. SEWARN'S reëlection in 1854 was effectually blocked hy the attempt to perpetuate Whig ideas in this City, and was only accomplished by the "magnanimity" of the Know-Nothings.

The pith and purpose of the article are sufficiently shadowed forth in the following paragraph:

> Gov. SEWARD and the Whig leaders of New-York never surrendered the connection with their old party until the last ray of hope had departed of securing Whig ascendancy in the country, or of establishing Whig ideas in the administration of the Government. Democratic Republicans regard their principles as essential to liberty, and therefore *even more vital than the question of Slavery itself*, because they will be necessary to the success of our institutions. Any attempt, therefore, of the Whig leadars to *make the Republican Party the means of bringing the Government under the control of Whig ideas will at once reduce the Republican Party to the same condition in which those ideas left the Whig Party.* What is required is an honest carrying out of the plans on which we came together, resistance to the Slave rule, until that usurpation is effectually put down, so that we shall not have that work to do over again. After that is done, we will start fair upon whatever new issues the country may then be occupied with.

There certainly seeme to be very little ground for the charges of the *Post* against the Whig wing of the Republican Party. From the day that party was first organized, the Democrats who joined it have had a full and equal share in the offices it has hestowsd, and in declaring the principles and purposes of the party itself. They have had an equal number of delegates at State Conventions,—their most active and efficient leader has a seat in the United States Senate,—no platforms or professions, upon matters of either State or Federal policy, have been adopted without their assent, and in all respects they have been admitted to a full participation in the counsels and guidance of the new organization. Instead, therefore, of complaining of actual or apprehended injustice in regard to the "ascendency of Whig ideas," the object of the *Post* is evidently to enter a protest in advance against the nomination of Mr. SEWARD, or any other Republican of Whig antecedents, for the Presidency. It intends to claim that dstinction for Gov. CHASE, or some person holding a similar position. In 1844 Mr. CHASE supported J. G. BIRNEY for President, while Mr. SEWARD supported HENRY CLAY: in 1848 the former supported Mr. VAN BUREN, and the latter Gen. TAYLOR:—in 1852 both, we believe, sustained Gen. SCOTT, and in 1856 Col. FREMONT.

There are not a few Democrats in different sections of the country who are quite willing that the Republicans should elect the next President,—on the ground that they cannot possibly hold together through a single term, and that the Democracy, being out of power and irresponsible, would be compelled to harmonize their dissensions and perfect their union. The *Post's* article is well calculated to strengthen this faith. According to its programme, as soon as the Republican ascendancy has been secured, the old contest between Whig and Democratic ideas is to be renewed; and it is scarcely disposed to postpone it even until then, unless it can have the advantage of a President fully committed to its own view of the case.

IMPROVEMENT IN OUR CITY GOVERNMENT.—There are signs of vigor in several Departments of our City Government, promising better things than we have been accustomed to of late. The Police Commission has taken hold of the sanitary condition of tenement houses with an energy which we trust will continue without abatement. The facts we have spread before the public from time to time upon this point show conclusively the absolute need of very rigid measures to prevent the spread of peetilence in these houses of the poor. The hot and unhealthy season is close at hand, and measures should be promptly taken to put all these places into a proper state of preparation.

The new Alms-House Board has also made a good beginning, by lopping off the sinecures which the Ten Governors had permitted to grow up and by displacing the political favorites who had been substituted for some of the oldest and most faithful officials of the Department. They have already saved over $5,000 per annum to the City by these measures, and have still a large field for similar operations. The Croton Aqueduct Board seems to have created considerable consternation among the contractors for street pavements, hy inspecting their work and compelling a rigid adherence to the specifications of their contracts. This is a step in the right direction. It is what should always have been done, though as experience shows it has been so much neglected hitherto that contractors have, in point of fact, consulted their own discretions as to their manner of performing the public work.

Drowning men catch at straws;—and the general rejoicing which prevails at these indications of a more vigorous and efficient attention to the pnblic interests on the part of some of our officials, showe ths lamentable and desperate condition to which our mnnicipal government has fallen. If our public officers could appreciate the extent of ths service they can render the City, and the abnndant gratitude thsy would receive from the pnblic, they would find motives for the most vigorous and persevering exertions in the performance of their dutles. Several of our executive departmsnts are now in a promising condition; we trust they will not only fulfill ths expectations of the public in regard to their own affairs, bnt set an example of efficiency which will prove contagious.

American Mines and Mining.

The *Courier and Enquirer* announcee the discovery of a naw silver-lead mine in Pennsylvania, "within eight honrs' ride of the City of New-York," the ore from which has been examined, among other "reliahle men," by Prof. TORREY of the Assay-office, and found to yield silver to the value of "thrss times the rich placers of Arizona." We are delighted to hear of this discovery, and can only hope that it will not stimulate our neighbors of Pennsylvania to demand a prohibitive dnty on the importation of silver from abroad. But the *Courier and Enquirer*, after stating its facts, goee on to put the following query:

> "Now then, why do our capitalists invest in mines so far off, and neglect those whtch are under their very noses?"

The question is worth answering—especially in these times of accumulating capital and uncertain investments. In the first place, then, we beg leave to suggest that onr capitalists do not invest in mines at all, either near or far, to any reasonable extent. The capitalists of Baltimore have taken up the colossal mining resources of America with far more judgment and enterprise than the capitalists of New-York. And in the next place, this timidity or ignorancc on the part of our capitalists has thrown our few mining ventures too commonly into the hande of incapahle persone, and se injured ths reputation of what would be one of the greatest of our national interests, wsre it thoroughly nnderstood and properly handled. The London *Mining Journal*, of March 10, in an article referring to one of the few solidly-organized and well-conducted mining operations of the Atlantic Coast, the "Silver Hill Mining Company of North Carolina," makes the following just but not very agreeable remarks on the general subject of mining in America:

> "It is to be hoped that on the other side of the Atlantic the development of the mineral resources of the country may be the means of re-establishing the credit of American securities. That the deposits of mineral are ample to afford a remunerative return for almost any amount of outlay, provided the funds be judiciously expended, has never once been doubted, and the failure of most of the English companies has been declared traceable to the difficulty of conducting mining operations far removed from the seat of management."

Here is the gist of the whole difficulty. Irresponsible and careless management has prevented our mining enterprises from growing up, just as the same management has killed our railways after they had attained maturity. Give us honest, energetic and efficient mining companies, and we shall no longer have to go a begging to Europe and the Pacific for the treasures which sleep here, within reach, as it were, of our hands, and beneath our feet.

A False Spirit on the Fight.

The friende and patrone of the Prize Ring cannot be expected to he particularly familiar with the Scriptures. Perhaps, if they were so they might find other prizes of a higher calling than the Champion's belt, more worthy the consideration of a civilized man. Certainly, if they were so, they wonld not have been so easily taken in and done for as they yesterday evening were, by a deceitful *Spirit of the Times*, pretending to be the truc *Spirit* of Mr. GEORGE WILKES, speaking the truth as to the "Great Fight" all the way across tha Atlantic. The beloved apostle wonld have reminded them to "believe not every spirit, but try the spirits: becsuse many false prophets are gone out into the world." The true profits in this case went into the pockets of a small army of newsboys, and of some subtle rival of the enterprising WILKES, who issued, just after nightfall, an elaborate "Extra," purporting to contain a "special report" from the steamer *Vanderbilt*, off Cape Race, of the tremendous contest between HEENAN and SAYERS, which had taken place on the 16th inst. at Mildenhall, in Suffolk; had lasted one bour snd ten minutes, and bad resulted, after a "hard fought battle," in the victory of the Benicia Boy, who "forever polished off the gallant TOM, and snatched the double Championship of Two Hemispheres."

They were singing "Martha" to a splendid house at the Academy when the small speculators began to shout out this exhilarating intelligence at the top of their voices. Music, we are told, "hath charms to soothe the savage breast." The civilized breast throbs more easily responsive to the "thud" of "well-delivered spanks on the smeller," and of "hot ones on the snuff-box." So the aristocracy rushed madly into Irving-place, and under cover of the darkness diatributed by the gas-lamps, bought up the whole edition of the surreptitious "Spirit," which had outdone DE SAUTY and beaten the Associated Press. The least skillful of the venders realized from 4 to 6 cents per copy; the most daring—the incipient ASTORS of the sidewalk—swept dimes by the dozen into their ragged pouches. For the sufferers by this hoax we have no sort of compassion. Men who sneer at the "brutal Cubans" for rejoicing over a fight between a tiger and three bulldogs, and then leave their firesides and their opera boxes to clutch at the details of a disgusting bruising-match between two creatures made in the likeness of the Almighty, are cheaply let off with the loss of sixpence and the consciousness that they have been quizzed and befooled by a barefooted little ragamuffin. The only permanent sufferer by this brilliant dodge will be the real original WILKES himself. Nobody will now believe n his "Extras," let them come when they may.

The Sale of the Thorn Estate.

One of the last as well as one of the best known of the noble estates which once decorated the upper part of the Island of Manhattan, is about to disappear under the advancing tide of municipal improvement. The "Elm-wood" house and park, of Col. THORN, bave long been a conspicuous feature in the fast diminishing "scenery" of our Metropolitan rides and drives. They have now been brought by the death of their late possessor, himself for years a "feature" of New-York society, under the remorseless hammer of the auctioneer, which, like the spot of "*pallida mors*," in the Horatian ode, knocks with impartial force at the doors of the palace and the hut.

An "executor's sale" of the whole of this magnificent property is announced for the 3d of May at the Merchants' Exchange. The estate is almost a Ward in itself, and a very few years will doubtless see its green spsces and wooded lawns converted into busy streets and populous homes. From Eighty-ninth to Ninety-fourth-street, or rather to Asthorp's-lane, about eighty feet from the line of the latter street, it has been surveyed, between Broadway and Tenth-avenue, into building lots averaging more than twenty-five feet in width, and ranging from seventy to one hundred in depth. On the lines of the cross streets from Tenth to Ninth avenues, and on these avennes, the lots run pretty uniformly on the scale of 25x100; and from Ninth-avenue, towards the Eighth—the boundary of the Central Park, more than a hundred lots have been marked out of more varying outline and proportions. So vast an operation in real estate lying immediately within the great circle of expansion upon which New-York is now just newly entering, is not likely to recur within the life-time of the present generation; and the sale of the 3d of May will be one of the avents of the current year.

For old New-Yorkers it will mingle a thousand memories of the past with wonder over the unflagging pece at which the tremendous onward movement of their deer Dutch birth-place is maintained. To the active myriads of keen-eyed speculators, who leave the sirens of "Western lands" to seduce raw foreigners into fever-smitten swamps and submerged "commercial centres," and wisely confine their own snergies to the El Dorado at our doors, the breaking np of this great "reservation" on the line of our chief thoroughfares, and within gun-shot of onr splendid Central Park, will appear, like the sale of THRALE'S brewery to Dr. JOHNSON, not a mere transfer of so much property, but the sale "of the means of becoming indefinitely rich." The dealers in land and the seekers of homes alike will be drawn by the magnet. The lovers of the picturesque alone will lament the inevitable doom of "Elm Wood;" and the next actors on the stage of New-York life, thirty years hence, will know its very name, only as we now know, that where the policeman draws the long-bow of love upon buxom nurserymaids in Union-place, gaitered gentlemen once bagged the astute snipe; or that Fifth-avenue once bloomed with bntter-cnps instead of bonnets, and lazy lilies of the field in the place of the marvels of Flemish toil and the spinnings of the Lyons looms.

Miscellaneous.

—The *Herald* has discovered that Abolitionism has a demoralizing effect on the clergy, and the editor of that paper straitway makes a pulpit of one of his columns, announces his new discovery as the text, and with singular nnction delivers a sermon for the benefit of those misguided ministers who upbold the equality of races, and preach the Gospel of Abolitionism. It is interesting to see the Reverend Editor in the pnlpit, and to hear him discourse upon religious topics. But his piety is only periodical, and bears a striking resemblance to the way in which old Tonchwood's sons "feared the Lord." These sons were sadly addicted to wicked practices; and one Sunday morning the minister of the parish met one of them starting for the woods with a gun on his shoulder. Seeking out the father, the clergyman told him that he ought to admonish his sons, and bring them up in the fear of the Lord. "Fear the Lord," replied old Touchwood, "thay are so afraid of him now that they daren't stir ont on Sunday without a double-barreled shot-gun in their hand!" In this sense, as opposed to the Abolition of Slavery and of Sunday amnsements, the editor of the *Herald* may be said to fear the Lord.

—The African Baptist Church, in Augusta, Ga., *owns* its minister, tha congregation having bought him from his former master. Notwithstanding the fact of their proprietorship, the congregation, slaves themselves, contribute a good round sum yearly to the support of their pastor. And this latter fact is the only singular feature in the case. For very many churches exist, North or Sonth, which own their pastor, bind him to their peculiar interests, and oblige him to suppress or modify truths at their dictation? Both in the abstract and the application, we are opposed to Slavery; but if any pastor is forced to be a slave and consider himself the "chattel" of his congregation, wa had certainly rather that he were a black man than a white.

—The *Evening Post* speaks of the "celebrated apopthegm of Mr. BANCROFT, "the superiority of man to his accidents." Unless we are greatly mistaken, Mr. BANCROFT has no claim to the parentage of this phrase. It was invented and used by Mr. O. A. BROWNSON, in one of the articles upon politics which he contributed to the *Democratic Review*, after the suspension of his own quarterly. He defined Democracy as the 'supremacy of man over his accidents," and the definition excited a good deal of merriment at many Hall, which was none the wiser for its philosophical acumen and profundity.

—Mrs. BROWNING has given out that the verses in her *Poems Before Congress*, entitled "A Curse for a Nation," are leveled, not against England, but against the United States. The English thought that the accomplished authoress intended to rebuke them for their remissness on the Italian question, and straitway fitted the cap to their own heads; the Americans at once divined that the verses in question referred to Kossuth Slavery generally and the Harper's Ferry treason in particular. It is rather singular that a misapprehension should bave existed on the other side of the water, indncing John Bull to twist the cap around his own shoulders: he is genarally sharp enongh to say to his Brother Jonathan: "Thou art the man!"

—It is a pity that some of the Chinese customs are not adopted by the outside barbarians. For instance, in China people don't shake each other's hands; each shakes his own. The adoption of this sensible practice would save many aching shoulder joints, to say nothing of the good it would do in clogging the propagation of skin diseases.

— According to Dr. FORBES WINSLOW, there are in London 16,000 children trained to arime, 5,000 receivers of stolen goods, 15,000 gamblers, 25,000 beggars, 30,000 drunkards, 180,000 habitual gin drinkers, 150,000 persons subsisting on profligacy, and 50,000 thieves. This population would make an interesting colony; fancy ths state of society that would exist in a city exclusively occupied by this list.

—It is much better to be Governor-General of India than President of the United States. To say nothing of minor advantages, the former has £25,000 a year salary, £13,000 a year allowances, and £5,000 for outfit. And yet, a score of candidates are competing at Charleston for nomination to an office which will only bring the enccessful competitor the privilege of being betrayed by his friends, abused by his enemies and plnndered by everybody. And really, it will be much easier for the majority of these candidates to attain to the Governor-Generalship of India than to the Presidency of the United States.

—Wisconein is a good State to live in, for the reason that it is unsafe to drive any man out of it. One Dr. BYAM was recently invited to leave the town of Mount Vernon, and left accordingly; but he went only as far as Madison, where he brought suit against the people who turned him out, and recovered a verdict of $330, which carried costs. The damages he inflicted were more than equal to those which he received.

—PICCOLOMINI has been singing in England to the tune of £100 per night. The little songstress has given utterance to many sweet notes, bnt to utter £100 at once is the most charming performance of all. Yet, to borrow the poetical phraseology of the Louisville *Journal*, "the varipetaled mouth of PICCOLOMINI will soon convolva forever." What a pity! The closing of her little mouth will be like the closing of a Book.

—THOMAS W. PARSONS, in a poem published in the *Atlantic Monthly*, says that of late he either rests within his chamber,

> "Or walks the room with measured tread,
> Murmuring, with head upon his breast,
> My God! and is Macaulay dead?"

Mr. PARSONS might be much better employed.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—Mr. WM. H. HOUSEMANN, a merchant of this City, has devised a new form of cable for transatlantic telegraph service, which he deems far superior to any hitherto proposed. Its insulation is believed to be much more complete, and the precautions which it provides against rupture and accident of every sort much more perfect than those of the cable with which the original experiment was made. He proposes to make full explanations of his plan this evening at the meeting of the Geographical Society, in the hope of enlisting sufficient confidence and interest in it to lay the foundation for a company for its construction.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Pennsylvania Union Party.

STATE CONVENTION AT LANCASTER—APPOINTMENT OF DELEGATES TO THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

LANCASTER, Penn., Wednesday, April 25.

The Constitutional Union Meeting and Convention met this morning. WM. SLINGLUFF was chosen Temporary Chairman, and subsequently JOHN S. LITZ was chosen Permanent President.

An address was read confirming the principles of the party, already promulgated.

The following Delegates-at-Large were appointed to the Baltimore Convention: HENRY M. FULLER, MARK MURRAY, ABRAHAM MARKLEY and C. E. SWEARINGER.

Messrs. JOSEPH INGERSOLL, of Philadelphia, and WM. WILKINS, of Allegheny, were selected as Electors-at Large.

Resolutions expressing confidence in Mr. McLEAN and Mr. BELL for the Presidency were lost.

[illegible]

[illegible] OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND INDIANA RAILROAD.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, April 25.

[illegible] annual election of Directors of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad to-day, the following gentlemen were elected: Albert Haven, [illegible] Campbell, Milton Courtright, J. H. Ranney, Henry Keep, of New-York; Elijah M. Gilbert, of Utica; Hamilton White, of Syracuse; Nelson Hardesley, of Auburn; Stillman Witt, of Cleveland; John S. Barry, of Constantine, Mich.; Philo Chamberlain, of Elkhart, Ind.; M. L. Sykes, Jr., of Chicago; Wm. Williams, of Buffalo.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Elisha M. Huntington was elected President, and M. L. Sykes, Jr., Vice-President.

[illegible] officers and employes of the Company have presented President, Gen. Bliss, Esq., a [illegible] silver plate, a gold-mounted cane, [illegible] letter, signed by all the subscribers and a large number of employes.

A Steamer off Newfoundland.

PORT-AU-BASQUE, N. F., Wednesday, April 25.

A large steamer, with three masts and one funnel, passed here yesterday, at 7 P. M. She was about a gun-shot distant from the shore, and going West. The weather was quite foggy. Wind west. Ice close ahead.

[Port-au-Basque is the farthest western station in Newfoundland, and the steamer in question would seem to be bound to Quebec—probably the *United Kingdom*, from Glasgow, 4th, or *North Briton*, from Liverpool, 18th.—REPORTER.]

Escape of a Horse-Thief.

TRENTON, Wednesday, April 25.

JAMES BUCKLEY, *alias* BEEBLEY, made his escape from two Police-officers from New-York, by jumping, handcuffed, into the canal, three and a half miles south of Trenton, this afternoon. He was arrested for stealing a horse, wagon, harness, &c., valued at $350. They were on their way to Philadelphia with him.

Corrections.

TROY, Wednesday, April 25.

There was no injunction granted yesterday by Judge HEERMANS against the World's Safe Insurance Company at Troy, as stated in a dispatch from Albany. A reference was ordered to GEO. VAN SANTVOORD, Esq., of Troy, to report upon its affairs. The Company is doing business as usual.

The Spanish War Steamship Petronella.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, April 25.

The Spanish war steamship *Petronella* has arrived here after a passage of nine days from Havana. All on board of her are well. She will take the Spanish Ministry to Mexico.

Fire at Algiers, La.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 25.

Several warehouses situated at Algiers, La., have been burned. Loss $70,000.

Weather Reports.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, April 25.

April 23.—Weather fine and clear; wind light; W. S. W. Thermometer at noon, 59°.

April 24.—Weather clear; wind N. W. Thermometer at noon, 60°.

April 25.—Weather fine; wind S. S. W.; light. Thermometer at noon, 60°.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, April 25.

April 25, 11 A. M.—Weather cloudy, like rain; wind light, N. W.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, April 25.

Three inches of snow have fallen since midnight. It is now thawing. There is a cold North wind.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 25.

FLOUR quiet; Howard-street superfine, $6 25. WHEAT scarce, but unchanged in price. COEN buoyant: white and yellow, 73c.@75c. PROVISIONS quiet; Mess PORK, $17 75; Prime, $14 75: Rump, $13 75. WHISKY steady, at 22c.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 25.

FLOUR firm; superfine, $6. WHEAT firm; sales 3,000 bushels; Red, $1 50@$1 52; White, $1 73@$1 75. CORN advanced 1c.@1½c.; sales 3,000 bushels Yellow, 76c. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK, $18 50. WHISKY steady, at 21c.@22c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 25.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 4,500 bales; prices easier, but quotations unchanged. SUGAR firm. MOLASSES quiet. FLOUR steady, at $5 90@$6. FREIGHT of Cotton to Liverpool, ⅜d. Exchange on London, 8¼@8½ ₱ cent. ₱ annum, and with bills of lading, at 7⅜@8 ₱ cent. Sight Exchange on New-York, at par to ¼ ₱ cent. premium.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, April 24.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,300 bales, at unchanged rates.

MOBILE, Tuesday, April 24.

COTTON—Sales to-day 4,000 bales, at 10¼c.@ 10½c. for Middling. Sales of three days, 11,000 bales receipts of three days, 3,500 bales. Freights and Exchange unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, April 25.

FLOUR—Prices stiffer, but quotations unchanged. WHISKEY unchanged, at 17½c.@17½c. PORK steady, business small, but prices firm. Exchange unaltered.

Exchange.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, April 25.

Sight Exchange on New-York, owing to scarcity of bankable funds by some bankers is selling at 1¼@ 1½ ₱ cent. premium, but the ruling rate is 1½ ₱ cent.; for currency 2@2¼, and for gold ¼@⅝ ₱ cent. premium.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 25.

Stocks inactive. Pennsylvania State Fives, 95¾; Reading Railroad, 21⅛; Morris Canal, 51⅝; Long Island Railroad, 12; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¾. Sight Exchange on New-York 1-20 ₱ cent. discount.

Superheated Steam.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 14, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our attention has been called to an article in your paper of 11th inst., headed "Superheated Steam," in which the writer states that

"The best method of using highly superheated steam, however, is that of Mr. WETHERED, an American, whose plans are in considerable use on the Continent."

As the article refers to only one feature of the "Wethered improvement," we have thought it proper as the originators of the system, to state what the improvement is, and its effects.

It consists of a combination or mixing of superheated and ordinary steam. The use of superheated steam alone is *not new*. It has been tried frequently; and though known to be beneficial in one point of view, has been abandoned in most instances because of the want of some controlling element to prevent damage to the cylinders, packing, &c., of the engines and boilers from excessive heat.

It is this controlling element that the "Wethered improvement" supplies, and the wonderful effects produced by it have forced engineers everywhere to give it their attention, and efforts are being again made by many to use superheated steam alone, in order to avoid our patent; and although they may for *a time* exhibit considerable saving of fuel, they will end as heretofore—in abandoning it.

By the adoption of our process, the engineer has complete control of the temperature, and need only use so much of the superheated steam as may be necessary to produce the best results, which may always be obtained at a temperature, within the steam-cylinder, below that which will cause damage.

In no instance has our improvement been tested without exhibiting a very great saving of fuel, varying, according to circumstances, from 25 to 75 per cent.

It is proper to state, however, that in some cases the apparatus for superheating the steam was found to be defective, involving expense for repairs, which had the effect of retarding its advance for a time. But now, we are happy to say, these difficulties are obviated, and that the improvement is at this time in full and successful operation upon the steamer *Adelaide*—one of the most important steamers running out of the port of Baltimore—besides many others in Europe.

Very respectfully yours,
WETHERED BROS.

The Rochester *Democrat* learns that the Central Railroad Company have commenced carrying flour from this city to New-York for 35 cents per barrel. It has been understood all along that the owners of the flour were willing to pay about 35 cents, and that the canal forwarders would take it at that price as soon as navigation opened.

DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH TROUBLES.

Another Stormy Session—Debate on the Appeal for English Aid—Opposition to Dr. Cheever's Course.

A special meeting of Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, which was largely attended, was held last evening in the Church lecture-room. Deacon WHITE presided, and on taking the chair gave the members some excellent advice with regard to forbearance and mutual courtesy in the coming debate.

The business of the evening was made apparent by the following resolutions, offered by WILLIAM HENRY SMITH:

Whereas, Certain members of this Society, during the last year, without consultation with the Church, or with its Society, or its Trustees, employed and sent to Great Britain an agent for the purpose of procuring funds for the benefit of the Church of the Puritans; and such agent has made public appeals in Great Britain to the charitable and benevolent for such funds, and is understood to have been collecting monies for which, by the terms of her employment, she is to be paid ten per cent. on the amount collected; and

Whereas, Such appeals for charity in a foreign country, under the circumstances of this Society, are calculated, even if duly authorized, to create a feeling in the public mind against whatever truth may be uttered from a pulpit so supported, and to prevent the growth and success of the Society; and

Whereas It is yet more objectionable when the name of the Church is used to elicit charity from abroad to go into the hands of individuals who hold it independently of the Society, and who may use it to promote their own views or the views of a party in the Society; therefore,

Resolved, That this Society disown and utterly repudiate, both in its substance and mode, the appeal that has been made for foreign aid.

Resolved, That the collection of funds from any source by persons connected with this Society, and held by them independently of it and of the Trustees, ostensibly for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Society, is a dangerous precedent and subversive of our independence as a Congregational Society.

Mr. CHARLES R. HARVEY, in seconding the resolutions, stated his reasons for objecting to the mission to Great Britain.

Mr. SMITH, in supporting his resolutions, said those in favor would, no doubt, be willing to stand up for the movement, while the opponents might express their views. At first he supposed the movement ill-advised. He understood that a small number had taken steps to have a certain lady collect funds for the Church in England. This agent had been sent out by members in their private capacity, although the agency was represented subsequently as being on behalf of the Church. This latter fact increased his sentiments of disapproval. His feeling of opposition had increased. He thought the movement for English aid would result to the disadvantage of the Church, and that the Church should disavow it. These were his views, and he thought that if the Society should adopt them, the Church would be in a better and firmer condition. He did not see how any money that could be collected in Great Britain, could atone for the moral damage sure to result from the measure.

Deacon HARVEY seconded the preamble and resolutions because they expressed his sentiments. When the subject was before the Church he had taken that ground and he had since found no reason to change his opinion. His position had been somewhat misunderstood. He had consented to run as a Trustee only on this ground. He did not run as one standing in opposition to the Pastor. It would be recollected that before the Church meeting on the subject, he had warned the brethren who started the measure that they were expected to sustain it. It was asserted by some that the lady agent went on her private business, and that some of her friends might wish to aid the Church. When the *Independent* denied the right of the agent to represent the church, the gentlemen who sent her did not contradict it. For any individuals to thus assume control of the church officers was improper, and would, no doubt, give dissatisfaction. His belief was, that a Church organization under the statute and the precepts of the Gospel, should be careful to "pay as we go," and "go as we pay;" to seek such a place of worship as they could maintain. The idea of a Church like the Church of the Puritans so demeaning itself as to confess that it could not sustain the Gospel! There must be some reason for it. The great object was to operate for the conversion of souls, and when an object outside of that was sought—their own field not being fully cultivated—the Church went out of its way, especially if the separate object was allowed to monopolize all attention.

Dr. BALL said that *he had endeavored from the start to be a peace-maker*. The subject at first struck him as an unwise movement. But he had been so disturbed with matters relating to the Church that he ceased to procure peace, and had therefore voted to sustain the measure. He voted thus more for peace than for the merits of the Church. He had not looked at it in all its relations, carefully; but of late his attention had been called to the fact that it was a disturbing element. Some of the strongest Anti-slavery men were opposed to it on principle. They believed it would work mischief. He had tried to quiet them; but, instead of the numbers lessening who opposed to it, the numbers of opponents increased, and there was now at least a large minority opposed the measure. He now appeared to oppose it, and signed the call for this meeting with the belief that the minority was entitled to another hearing, and that the question had not been considered on its own merits. It seemed to him that no movement—separate from the organized body—to sustain the Church, could meet with success. Perhaps it remained to be seen whether the Society would support the movement. It seemed to him that one or two sentences in Dr. CHEEVER'S letter on the subject were deserving of attention. One sentence was to the effect that no Church action could be taken on account of "enemies without and foes within," and that therefore, a few individuals of the Church gave Miss JOHNSON their authentication.

If this was not performing a duty which properly and legally belonged to the church, the trustees and the society, he did not know. It seemed to him that the pastor had no right with others—a minority without the consent of the majority to go out and obtain foreign aid on behalf of the Society. He stood by the pastor except in this movement. He supposed it would be urged that individuals had a right to support the Society in any way they pleased. But they had no right to obtain funds in the name of the Society. Some had declared that the brethren authorized the appeal in the name of the Society, and had obtained the money on that prelext.

Dr. HART—No, we have denied that over and over again.

The CHAIRMAN—I hope there will be no more such interruptions.

Dr. BALL continued—He knew of no other dissension in the Church so wide as this. It was impossible for any brethren to obtain money from Europe, and keep it in their own hands, for the purpose of sustaining the Church. He understood that the brethren had already collected some money which they held, and he thought the Church ought now to decide, whether it would allow of that. It seemed to him that if Dr. CHEEVER was to be sustained by outside money, the example and influence of the church would be lost. People would say, if Dr. CHEEVER cannot sustain his church when preaching against Slavery, I am sure I cannot risk it. Other ministers would say so. Thus far, Dr. CHEEVER had been supported by the City, and if he was not, it was a dangerous experiment to go abroad for aid. It was bad if a free gospel against Slavery could not be preached without such a sacrifice. Theretically, such a thing would work mischief, and practically, it had done so. There was a time when there was but few opposed to Dr. CHEEVER, while now it would be found that there was a large majority opposed at least to this measure which Dr. CHEEVER sustained.

Rev. C. J. WARREN said that, like the Roman, "his thoughts were turned on peace," &c. There was a feud in the Roman Senate at the moment those words were spoken, and he who spoke them was a friend of Rome. It seemed to him that perhaps the feuds in the Church of the Puritans were likely to result disadvantageously, as did the feuds in the Roman. These complaints of individuals endeavoring to sustain the Church, reminded him of a complaint of an individual putting out a fire that was approaching a powder magazine with a pail of water, instead of waiting for the fire engines to pull it out. Why should the movement for English aid be condemned? No one claimed that it was illegal, wicked, or contrary to any rule, section, or word of law. There was certain strange events passing. One and another of parties was drawn before the Courts, and he thought if ever there was a moment when they should avoid a new element of disturbance it was now. If there were funds to be used against the interests of the Church to undermine the action of the pastor, then there might be a cause of repelling those influences. But, no such purpose was alleged for those foreign funds. But, it was said the theory was wrong. Suppose the church should disavow Miss JOHNSTONE'S appeal? *Cui Bono?* Would it bring peace? Would it make the prayer-meetings sweeter? If the brethren who had authorized the appeal had made any error, it was the result from their love for the church, and for the pastor. What would be the use of starting up this excitement about "trouble in the Church of the Puritans," when there was no tangible evil to be reached or corrected? What would be the effect of Dr. BULL'S speech in England—conveying the idea that Dr. CHEEVER could not be sustained without foreign aid—would it diminish the fund subscribed in England? Not a dollar. The passage of the resolutions would no doubt increase the subscriptions in England. The reason of the appeal was that rich men were leaving the church and taking their families. How natural were the efforts to keep the church up! The pastor and brethren had made appeals outside of the congregation, and the debt of the church was paid off. It was not foreign aid that had paid off the debt. If he were a man of wealth, and a member of this church, and wanted Dr. CHEEVER out of the pulpit, he would get up such a meeting as this, for that was the tendency of the whole matter. He concluded by offering the following resolutions:

Whereas, Messrs. Hurlt, Fairbank, Towns and Gilbert, members of the Church of the Puritans, who originated and authorized the appeal to British Christians or pecuniary aid, are now and always have been willing to assume and bear all the legitimate responsibilities consequent upon said appeal; and

Whereas, Such efforts to provide funds for such objects as have been avowed by these brethren, are manifestly not an undue interference with any rights or prerogatives of the Trustees of the Society, and no more objectionable, as creating a monetary power, dangerous to the Church and Society, than the efforts of the Pastor and others to raise funds outside the congregation to liquidate debts, which once and again have threatened serious damage to the Society; nor than the noble effort which our late Treasurer, CHARLES ABERNETHY, Esq., is understood to have once made, that he would, if necessary, sustain the Church entirely from his own private fortune; and

Resolved, That there is now no occasion for this Society to take any action whatever relative to said appeal for pecuniary aid, or any action relative to any funds that may have been, or that may yet be received, in answer to that appeal.

Resolved, That in adopting the foregoing preamble and resolution we make no declaration as to the wisdom of that appeal, but leave that responsibility entirely with those by whom it has been voluntarily assumed.

Mr. GILBERT said he did not see that there was any more disgrace in the appeal to England than in other appeals outside the church. He read an affidavit of Dr. HARTT to show the circumstances of getting up the appeals, and said this statement would show that the appeal was got up for the purpose of sustaining the ministry; as a *dernier* resort to save the church and ministry. He had no idea that the appeal would be made public, and even now he felt convinced that there was no necessity for the appeal: that an Anti-Slavery Church could be supported. He had other papers to show the existence of a conspiracy to remove Dr. CHEEVER. He read the affidavit of Mr. T. J. HALL, to the effect that Mr. SHERRETT had said "that twenty families were about leaving the church because Dr. CHEEVER was preaching too hard against Slavery; that he should oppose the assessments on absent pew-holders; that he was opposed to the appeal to England; that Dr CHEEVER had better take his little flock and go elsewhere; that Dr. CHEEVER was unpopular among the ministers; and that his tone in the West had been unsuccessful." He also read an affidavit of JOHN HELLAND, to the effect that Mr. SHERRETT had made statements of the same nature to him.

After a number of attempts to call Mr. GILBERT to order and prevent the reading, Mr. ABERNETHY expressed his willingness to have the affidavits read, and Mr. GILBERT read another to show that Mr. ABERNETHY had tried to have Dr. CHEEVER called to Boston, and had at various times represented that the Church was going down, and that Dr. CHEEVER could not be maintained.

Mr. GILBERT proceeded to explain his position.

Mr. ABERNETHY said that he had been represented as at one time offering to sustain Dr. CHEEVER and the Church out of his private fortune. That showed that he had some desire at that time to see this Church sustained. He had so acted until he had become convinced that the community would not sustain the Church. What was the position of the Church now? There was not now one hundred supporters of Dr. CHEEVER. He stood now just as strong in his opposition to this organization, as he had stood before in favor of it. All his fault had been that he spoke the precise truth when gentlemen came to him and asked him what was the condition of the Church. He had always expressed the kindest sentiments for Dr. CHEEVER. His course had been open, and he had told Dr. CHEEVER personally just what he had told others, that he believed that a change of ministry would benefit the Church.

Deacon FAIRBANKS said, he found this church in debt, and was told it wouldn't be paid. But he thought it could, and half of the debt was raised before the annual meeting. A Committee, of which he was a member, had been authorized to raise $900 or $1,000, and if the members who complained of his going to England only knew what difficulty he had to get money in New-York, they would perhaps not complain so much. They knew that these heavy drafts could not be kept up. Understanding that a member of the Church was going to England, and could get money from Dr. CHEEVER'S friends, and was a prudent, discreet woman, he signed a paper, he did'nt know exactly what it was. He had made up his mind that the Church should be sustained, and believed there was nothing wrong in seeking foreign aid. Was there any objection when money was collected to build the fence around the Church, or by Dr. CHEEVER to help to pay the debt? Was he to take a yard-stick to see how far he should go to get a Christian? The Trustees had refused to take the money, and they could not give it to a committee. He would take money from anybody who chose to give it to him to sustain the church, and neither the church or society, nor the Board of Trustees, had any right to ask where he got his money. He would set all at defiance to prevent him from maintaining the church, and he would ask whomever he pleased to help him. He did defy them all to stop him from collecting money, to do with the money just as he pleased. They might pass all the resolutions they pleased and he would trample them under his feet.

Mr. PHELPS called attention to the question before the meeting. The opinion unanimously expressed, he said, was, that the appeal to England was ill-advised. Even the originators said that they could not now state that the appeal was well-advised. Who were the men that started this appeal to England that their action could not be criticized?

Mr. FAIRBANKS said that if the members who acted with him wished to disavow the appeal, he would assume the responsibility himself.

Dr. HARTT—I am with you.

Mr. PHELPS continued. What was this conspiracy that a certain acute brother had discovered? Why, it was all the work of one man; and what was more wonderful, it appeared from the dates of the affidavits that the conspiracy was mainly after the action to prevent which it was alleged the conspiracy was organized. Was it not just as much a conspiracy for four men to conspire to obtain foreign aid by illegal and unauthorized means? In this Church and Society there was nothing but harmony before this movement. This very movement was at least what had developed the spirit of strife in the Church, and brought the members in opposition before the Courts. He protested against the mode of treating the question which had been adopted, by applying epithets and bandying charges.

Mr. GILBERT further explained his position; and, after having been called to order several times during a somewhat rambling speech, sat down.

Dr. HARTT said that he was prepared to fully indorse the mission to England. He believed that the spirit now evinced in opposition showed that the appeal was necessary, and that the results of the appeal itself would be of the utmost benefit to the great cause of abolition, to which they were all pledged. Mr. HARTT proceeded to detail the statements of Messrs. HURLT, RIONEY, ABERNETHY HATCH and WILCOX to the effect that the church could not be supported, and charged that they were acting as conspirators.

A member called the brother to order.

The Chairman said he was about to do the same thing.

Mr. HARTT—I supposed so.

The Chairman—I wish it understood that I am Chairman of this meeting. I will have order, and I will not submit to any aspersions from any speaker. [Applause.] The personalities are out of order.

Dr. HARTT continued to defend the appeal.

Dr. CHEEVER now took the floor and commenced by saying that there was a bitter and malignant opposition against him, and malignant determination to remove him from the ministry of the church.

Mr. J. O. BENNETT called him to order, on the ground that it was unbecoming to charge criminality on any of the members, and not relevant to the question.

Dr. CHEEVER denied having charged criminality but upon having his attention called by Mr. BENNETT to the word "malignant," withdrew that word.

The chairman decided that Dr. CHEEVER was out of order in not speaking to the point.

Dr. CHEEVER proceed to state the causes of certain distresses to him in the conduct of some of the members, and to allude to the mercantile policy of conducting a church, as a stock speculation, for procuring a congregation of paying worshippers. He thought if the church was to be conducted on that plan, the pastor ought to be notified in advance.

The point of order was again renewed by Mr. BENNETT, and the Chairman decided that Dr. CHEEVER was not speaking to the point. A motion was then made and carried to adjourn to this evening, Dr. CHEEVER having the floor.

CANAL THROUGH THE CAYUGA MARSHES.—The new canal across the Cayuga Marshes will be completed and in readiness for the opening of navigation. A few days ago the channel was filled with water to the depth of four feet, and everything found satisfactory. The plan, adopted in July, 1859, by the Canal Commissioners, crosses the marshes on an elevated level, by dispensing with two locks, and by the construction of embankments, and an aqueduct over the Seneca river at Montezuma. The old canal has been preserved for use in case of a failure in the new, but it is not anticipated that it will again be required.—*Albany Argus.*

Card.

Señor ANTONIO DE SOTOLONGO, of Havana, has been appointed General Agent for the sale of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, and all articles connected with their use, in and for the Island of Cuba. All orders addressed to him will be promptly and faithfully executed. Our former agent at Havana has been unfaithful to the trust confided to him, and has been discharged.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York,
No. 64 Obispo-st., Havana.

Singer's Sewing Machines,
AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,

Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110.

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES of new styles at $75 and $50. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Colnmns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

S. T. Suit's
PURE KENTUCKY BOURBON,
SALT RIVER DISTILLERIES ESTABLISHED 1839.

The above article, which is perfectly pure, is coming direct to us from the distillar. The brand being the oldest in Kentucky, and noted for its superior medicinal properties, we recommend it with all confidence to the public. Sold by every druggist in New-York and Brooklyn.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Chemist and Druggist.
Nos. 181, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Every Variety of First-Class
FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING SEWING MACHINES
TO RENT and FOR SALE,
At the Office of the
NEW-YORK SEWING MACHINE EMPORIUM.
No. 488 Broadway, corner Broome-st. Second floor.

Special Auction Notice.

The sale of the North American Kerosene Gas Light Company's Works, advertised for this day, is postponed till the 10th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, when the same will be sold without reserve.
PHILO T. RUGGLES, Receiver.

Perry's Japanese
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing.
Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

Potter and Prior.
AN ODE ON CONGRESSIONAL DUELS.
BY NAPOLEON B. QUIGG.

Not even to desis of barbarous name,
Can Congressmen always agree;
For some may have a *Prior* claim,
And others may *Potter* slow!
Bowies for beans will not always suit,
Nor balls in a *pas de deux*;
And the men who have really pleck to shoot,
Or stab, are exceedingly few.

Six feet of land is not too much
For a *Lander* of fiercest bile,
Who just goes off with a single touch
And brooks no words that "rile."
But who conceives that from personal fear
The Interrupsion rose?
We whisper this secret in your ear,
'Twas—*they wouldn't cut up their clothes!*

And yet they might have done it well,
And nothing lost thereby;
Bad "habits" 'tis just as well to sell,
And nobody ask them why.
For the BROTHERS SMITH, of Fulton-st.,
Though they neither slash nor shoot,
Are never afraid "their man to meet,"
AND THAT ALWAYS MANAGE TO SUIT!

SMITH BROTHERS' One-price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos 122, 139 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
(A PERFECT FAMILY MACHINE.)
Price $30.
Office No. 508 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Sure Cure for Piles, &c.

A new remedy for Bleeding, Blind and Itching Piles, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, &c. A liquid; warranted to cure, if not, the money will be refended. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, Chemist, No. 71 Prince-st., Boston. Sold, wholesale and retail, by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and all Druggists. Certificates with each bottle.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600, No. 48 Cedar-st.

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 490 Broadway.

Pure Kentucky Bourbon.
50 bbls. and half-bbls. S. T. SUIT'S Salt River Bourbon Whisky, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
ATWATER, MULFORD & CO.,
Nos 35 and 37 Broad-st.

The Phrenological Museum of Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, just above the Park, is a very interesting place to visit, as it contains Egyptian mummies, and the busts and skulls of the most noted persons the world has known, including those of murderers, mechanics, poets, actors, philosophers, statesmen, and divines. Persons who wish can obtain phrenological examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character daily.

Coughs.—The great and sudden changes of our climate are fruitful sources of Pulmonary and Bronchial Affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stage of the disease, recourse should at once be had to BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Lozenges, let the cough or irritation of the throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. Sold by all druggists.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Tonics, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Ladies, these Gaiter Boots at 12s. per pair are now all the rage with Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'s, No. 387 Canal-st.

To Hatters and Milliners.—BEAUTIFUL STYLS of LEGHORN and STRAW BRAID HATS, for infants, youths and ladies, AT WHOLESALE ONLY.
A. B. ALSTON, No. 145 Broadway, 2d floor.

MARRIED.

HARRIS—JAMES.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 25, by Bishop James D. D., in the St. Paul's M. E. Church, Rev. CHARLES EDWARD HARRIS, of the New-York Conference, to CHARLOTTA THIBAU, eldest daughter of Bishop James.

BACKETT—ROE.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 25, by Rev. Abram D. Gillette, ALEX. K. HACKETT, of this City, to Miss MOLLIE S. ROE, of Sailport, L. I.

ESSEHARD—HANNA.—In this City, on Monday, April 23, at St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., by Rev. A. B. Beach, D. D., JOSEPH A. ESSEHARD, of Ottawa, Ill., to SARAH LOUISE HANNA, of this City.

CAUSEBRANK—WORLEY.—In this City, on Monday, April 23, by Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, WILLIAM CAUSEBRANK, of Brooklyn, to Miss MARY A. WORLEY, of the former place.

HAWSON—LUCEY.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, April 24, at Saints Peter and Paul's Church, by Rev. E. Malone, HENRY S. HEWSON to MARGARET E., daughter of Robert V. Lucey, all of the City of Brooklyn.

SEWELL—VAN VEART.—At Jersey City, on Tuesday, April 24, by Rev. P. D. Van Cleef, ROBERT SEWELL, of New-York, to SARAH, daughter of the late Cornelius Van Vorst, of Jersey City.

GILMAN—BALL.—At Lee, Mass., on Thursday, April 12, by Rev. N. Gale, D. D., ARTHUR GILMAN, of this City, to Miss AMY C. BALL, of Lee.

DIED.

THORNE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, April 25, THOMAS W. THORNE, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of 7th-av. and 40th-st., on Saturday, April 28, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Trinity Church until 3½ o'clock.

ROOME.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 25, MARY ROOME, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Christian Zabriskie, No. 197 Prince-st., on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock.

WHITE.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 25, Mrs. BETSY WAITE, in the 87th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons, Abial and Wm. B. Miles, also of her son-in-law, John G. Murdock, are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, April 27, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son, W. B. Miles, No. 71 Eldridge-st.

RYDER.—In this City, on Sunday, April 22, ELIZA, wife of Samuel R. Ryder.

The friends and relatives of the family, and of her brothers, William S. and Samuel J. Smith, are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 159 Allen-st.

BROWN.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, April 24, CHARLES HENRY BROWN, aged 3 years and 10 months, only son of MARY S. G. BROWN and the late MOBARY M. BROWN, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his grandmother, Elizabeth Rogers, No. 343 Madison-st. The remains will be taken to Sullivan County for interment on Friday morning.

MARCH.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 24, suddenly, of apoplexy of the heart, E. C. MARCH, Esq., in the 68th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday,) April 26, at Trinity Church, at 4 o'clock.

HAWLEY.—In this City, on Tuesday night, April 24, suddenly, of hemorrhage of the lungs, Miss KATE P. HAWLEY, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 51 West 22d st., this day, (Thursday,) April 26, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HARMON.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, April 25, after a long and painful illness, of disease of the heart, Mr. PHILIP HARMON, in the 70th year of his age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

PATTEN.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, April 25, of a lingering illness, JOHN PATTEN, Sen., in the 67th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

JAUNCEY.—In this City, on Monday, April 23, AGNES JAUNCEY, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Jauncey, M. D., of Westport, Conn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av., corner of 28th st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Westport, Conn., for interment, *via* New-Haven Railroad on train leaving at 12¼ o'clock.

DODGE.—In this City, on Monday evening, April 23, Mrs. SUSAN DODGE, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends, also those of her son in-law, Harvey F. Aubery, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 32 Stanton-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

UNCKLES.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 25, ROYAL PEIRCEY, youngest son of W. B. and Elizabeth Unckles, aged 11 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 24 High-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SUTTON.—In Brooklyn, on Third Day, April 24, HANNAH W., wife of Henry Sutton, in the 53d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend her funeral, from the house of John J. Merritt, No. 76 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, on Sixth Day, April 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., papers please copy.

READ.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 24, after a short illness, ROWLAND AUGUSTA, wife of George W. Read, and daughter of Rev. Wm. A. Curtis, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 30 Pierrepont-st.

ANDERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 24, of inflammation of the lungs, WILLIAM HENRY, only son of Henry S. and Sarah M. Anderson, aged 4 months and 19 days.

WILLIAMS.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Tuesday, April 24, CATHARINE, wife of William Williams.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 11½ o'clock A. M., in the house of Mr. Williams, and at 12 o'clock M. in the Second Reformed Dutch Church, Hackensack.

EGAN.—At Westfield, N. J., JENNETT, daughter of Rev Edward B. Edgar, in the 12th year of her age.

Funeral this day, (Thursday,) at 2½ o'clock. The cars le

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., NO. 77 CEDAR-ST., OFFER FOR SALE,

The brown-stone front house, in Madison-av., near 32d-st.; modern improvements—($10,000 on mortgage)—price $20,000.

A beautiful country seat in Westchester County, (Scarborough dépôt,) with house, barn, outhouses, &c.; plot contains six acres, in fine order—(three-quarters can remain to a responsible party)—price $28,000.

Four lots, in 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A country seat, 2½ acres of ground, covered with fruit and shade trees, Yonkers; one-half can remain on mortgage; price $18,000.

Ninety-seven lots, West Flushing, beautifully located, near dépôt, at a bargain.

The four-story high stoop brick front house, No. 2 Lamartine-place, in complete order—($8,000 can remain)—price $13 000.

In BROOKLYN—Four brick houses, in Woodhull-st.; price ranging from $4,500 to $7,000—(two-thirds can remain.)

NEW-JERSEY—A desirable farm, near Newark, 60 acres, (20 woodland,) with good house, barns, and other requisites for farming; price $6,300—only $1,000 cash; remainder on good terms, or New-York or Brooklyn property will be taken in exchange.

TO LOAN—$15,000 on first-class City property.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

For sale or to let, a large fire-proof brick building, near the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, suitable for any manufacturing purpose, containing a first-class steam engine. Apply to

E. R. KELLOGG,
No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm containing about thirty-five acres, two miles from Newark, on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good house, farm-house and stables nearly new thereon, and all in good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees upon the place.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY.—For sale, to let, and exchange for City property—some of the most desirable on the Island.

ALSO, FOR SALE—Several desirable houses on Murray Hill, and 15th, 24th and 37th sts.

ALSO, FOR SALE—Lots on 59th, 79th, 84th, 85th, 114th, 125th, 131st and 136th sts., and 2d, 3d and 4th avs.

FOR SALE—Several desirable houses and lots in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. A. K. FOSTER & CO.

PARCELS OF FIRST-CLASS LOTS FOR SALE.—By R. J. PRICE, No. 10 Pine-st.:

5 lots corner Broadway and 34th-st.
5 lots corner 5th-av. and 44th-st.
2 lots on 34th-st., near Broadway.
10 lots on 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
10 lots on Broadway, corner 66th-st.
5 lots on 42d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.
In acres, 144 lots, at Fort Washington Heights.
The above parcels will be sold cheap on easy terms.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO BEAUTIFUL NEW two-story and basement houses, Philadelphia fronts, brown-stone stoops, with all modern improvements, situated on Pacific-st., between Portland and Carlton avs., Brooklyn. This is one of the most accessible locations in Brooklyn, near the proposed parks; only three minutes' walk from Fulton, Flatbush and Atlantic av. cars; lots, 20 by 100; houses, 20 by 40. Price, $5,200; $2,500 on bond and mortgage. Apply to owner, on premises, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. Houses just finished. Would trade for valuable building lots

FOR SALE—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS BROWN stone front house, No. 21 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; house 25 by 65 feet, lot 25 feet by half the block; independent walls; built by the present owner for his own use. House and location unsurpassed in the City. Apply to EDWARD D. LAWRENCE, No. 1,091 Broadway, or to WM. W. CLAY, No. 23 West 31st-st.

MORRISANIA.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A valuable piece of property, situated on the corner of two of the principal streets in the village, containing 27 city lots; there are now two 1-story and attic houses, with stores, on the property. Said property is well located for a permanent investment, and plenty of room to build; a handsome house and garden. Address WM. SHEPHERD, Tremont, Westchester Co., New-York.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HANDSOME HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—West 17th-st., near 6th-av. Full lot; brown stone front, in perfect order and elegantly fitted up. The carpets, mirrors, etc., are new and beautiful. The whole will be sold low, as the owner is leaving the City. Apply to PARK BENJAMIN, 24 West 17th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and underpinning, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 20 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DELAFANTE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NEAR MADISON-square, on 23d-st., a brown-stone, English basement house, medium size, with or without handsome furniture. From a cash purchaser will take $17,000, without furniture. A mortgage for $10,000 can remain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or address Box No. 3,539 Post-office.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE AN ELEGANT English basement house, on the 5th-av., near Madison-square, with the furniture, which has been selected and made to order, mostly of carved oak. For cards to view this house, and further information, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—AT STATEN ISLAND A FINE HOUSE, suitable for a respectable private family, in perfect order, within three minutes' walk of the first landings; splendid scenery, and very healthy. Inquire of Mr. PICKERSGILL, on the Shore-road, between first and second landings, Tompkinsville, Staten Island. Rent low.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITES OF FOUR, EIGHT, OR twelve lots on 3d, 4th and 5th avs. and 53th-st., Brooklyn, commanding a full and splendid view of New-York City and harbor, and within 30 minutes of Wall-st. by City cars. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 30 Vesey-st.; HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE on 141st-st., with fine view of the Hudson River. Also, to let, a store and dwelling on 10th-av., near 153d-st.; also, a three story house on West 31st-st., just finished, with all modern improvements; rent, $500. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,088 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with the modern improvements; the stair parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Nearly two-thirds of a block of ground, for which improved property will be taken for one-half of the purchase-money; no objection to a good class of tenement houses. Apply to T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, and three acres of land attached, well stocked with fruit trees, within 35 minutes of New-York by cars every hour; first-class neighborhood. Inquire of H. HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RE-IDENCE ON Prospect Hill, near Central Park, 4½ lots, a good 2-story basement frame house, and 2-story brick building and stable. For further particulars, apply to S. THOMSON, corner 3d av. and 83d-st.

$1,500 CASH, BALANCE ON MORTGAGE, for the genteel three-story, high stoop, sub-cellar brick house and lot No. 52 West 44th-st. containing modern improvements; will be sold a bargain. Apply on the premises immediately.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE three-story house No. 279 East 10th-st.; the three-story white marble house No. 153 West 23d-st. Apply to E. HOGAN, No. 179 Macdougal-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 2d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 180 3d-av.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE house with extension for dining-room and kitchen, No. 26 Adelphi-st., between Myrtle and Park avs.; gas and water introduced, lot 25 by 100. Price $2,800.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ALL DESCRIPTIONS of real estate, in City and country. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate, and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT BAYSIDE, NEAR FLUSHING, TO LET.—The country seat of Joseph B. THORSTON, including lawn, carriage-house, &c.; also house is large, and commands fine views of the water; would be rented at a moderate price. Apply to ROBERT HAYDOCK, No. 101 Liberty-st.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIDENCE.—No. 18 East 13th-st., near 5th-av., to let to a private family, for six months, a year, or longer; in complete repair; has all the modern improvements; possession immediately. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st., or 1,678 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED COTTAGE TO let at Salisbury Mills, Orange County, New-York; ten rooms, garden of one-half acre; house 40x40, in good order. Rent $175 for six months. For view of house, &c., apply to BOYD & BURTON, 4½ Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AN ELEGANT VILLA AT Fishkill Landing, built and located by Downing & Vaux, 3½ acres of ground; beautiful views of the river, and house handsomely furnished; rent $500 till December. Apply to THOMAS J. MILLER, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE ON STATEN Island; is five minutes' walk from Factoryville Landing; 12 rooms, ¼ acre of ground, rent $350. Apply at No. 130 West, corner of Vesey st.

VAN WART & FULMER.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FROM MAY 1, THE very desirable brown stone front house and furniture, No. 7 West 30th-st., third house from 5th-av., towards Broadway; the family going to Europe. Apply on the premises after 3 o'clock.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 324 WEST 22d-st. It may be seen from the hours of 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. For terms, apply to JOHN L. KENNIN, No. 91 West 19th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 32 EAST 14th-st., three doors west of Union-square, handsomely and completely furnished. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT NEW-Brighton, S. I., within seven minutes' walk of the landing. For particulars, apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., Post's Buildings.

TO LET.—FOR SIX MONTHS OR A SHORTER term, the furnished house No. 26 East 25th-st., near Madison-square, to a private family only. Reference required.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BY A RESponsible party, for a small family, (gentleman and wife only,) a furnished modern house of medium size, not higher up than 42d-st.; rent not exceeding $850 or $1,000. Address B. J. M., New-York Post-office, stating price, location, time of possession, and how long a period it can be had.

ROOM WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, a small room without board in the neighborhood of 20th-st., between 2d and 4th avs. Address W. S. A., Box No. 186 Times Office.

WANTED—A DESK ROOM IN A PLEASANT OFfice down town. Best references given. Address B. L., Box No. 101 Times Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG ISLAND SOUND FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated at Lloyd's Neck Long Island, on a prominent headland, known as the Fort Hill, about 100 feet above tide water. There are 44 acres of fine land, and a mansion house, just finished; the lawn, sloping beautifully to a clear gravel beach, without salt meadow or any nuisance in the neighborhood—distance from the City thirty miles, and communication several times a day by steamboat and railroad; house about three minutes' walk from landing; fine bathing, boating and fishing, and the neighborhood celebrated for its unusual healthiness. The place is near the elegant residences of Com. Paulding, Dr. Alex. J. Stevens, C. C. Cambreling, John Rhinelander and Henry Lloyd, Esqs. This property is exceedingly picturesque and romantic in its characteristics, the approach to the house being exceedingly beautiful, and the greater part of the way through an avenue of magnificent forest trees of primeval growth; there is also still on it the remains of a British fortification captured during the Revolutionary War, and the situation commands an extensive view of several harbors, and of Long Island Sound. Price $18,000; terms easy. Apply at No. 235 5th-av., between 7 and 8 o'clock P. M. No brokers received.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE SUBscriber about to remove to Illinois, offers for sale or exchange for New-York City or Chicago City property, or good farming lands in the State of Illinois, in part, his residence, situated in the village of Kinderhook, Columbia county, containing five acres of land, with a new, modern brick cottage dwelling, built and finished in the best manner, by days' work, under the immediate supervision of the owner, for his own occupancy. Has bathing rooms, range, hot and cold water, &c. Upon the premises are all the necessary out-buildings, excellent kitchen garden, large orchard of apples and pears, and well stocked with every variety of choice fruit; all in perfect order, and adapted to a gentleman's residence, being one of the most desirable and complete residences ever offered. Omnibuses connect at Stuyvesant with every train upon the Hudson River Railroad, and at Kinderhook, upon the Harlem Railroad. For further particulars, apply to T. R. JACKSON, Esq., Architect, No. 329 Broadway, New-York; E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y., or to the subscriber upon the premises. P. S. HOES.

COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 14 MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.—A fine new brick house, 65x40, (exclusive of piazza,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house, (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spalding, Atherton, Ferris, and others,) contains twelve commodious sleeping-rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry; and, in the basement, kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is furnished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars, inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—A country residence at Fishkill, ten minutes' walk to the dépôt at New-Hamburgh, and about two hours from New-York. The house is commodious and convenient, situated in the centre of an undulating lawn of forty or fifty acres, and commanding a beautiful view of the river and surrounding country. It is replete with every modern convenience, including bath, water fixtures on three floors, gas and gas fixtures and furnace. The out-buildings consist of a large barn, with cellar, &c., carriage-house and stables, ice-house well filled, gas house and gate lodge, all in fine order. The house is neatly furnished, and the whole will be sold or rented together or separately, with or without the grounds, for one or more years, on favorable terms, including horses, carriages, &c., if preferred, and possession given immediately. Apply to the subscriber, at the Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN.

COUNTRY SEAT.—TO LET FURNISHED OR for sale the residence of J. T. Headley, situated on the banks of the Hudson, ten minutes drive from Newburgh. It is a Gothic building, designed and built by the late A. J. Downing. It has a bath room, hot and cold water, &c. There are over thirteen acres of land attached, with a good vegetable garden, fruit, and one hundred grape vines in full bearing. It is one of the healthiest locations in the country. An accurate drawing of the house, with the view from it, may be seen in the Academy of Design, No. 2 on the catalogue. Inquire of WILLIAM C. RUSSELL, No. 24 Pine-st, or CHARLES MORTON, 23½ Pine-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT DUANESBURGH, SCHENECTADY CO., N. Y.—One of the most beautiful residences in this State, about 22 miles northwest of Albany, situated in a well-wooded park and ready for immediate occupancy. As a private residence or a scholastic institution it cannot be surpassed; five large house, containing 18 rooms. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad is now constructed, which will bring the place within 40 minutes of Albany. About 80 acres of land under a high state of cultivation. Price, together with the furniture, stock, farming utensils, &c., $10,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TO LET AT YONKERS FOR THE SUMmer season or year, a furnished cottage, containing ten rooms, with from three to ten acres of land, delightfully situated on elevated ground, surrounded by beautiful shade trees, and abundantly supplied by pure Spring water; there is a garden planted, and fruit; and all the necessary out-buildings in good order, within about twenty minutes' ride of the dépôt. Address HENRY B. ODELL, Yonkers, or apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 14 Pine st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET—Situated on Oastleton Heights, within 15 minutes' walk from either ferry; house modern built, containing 11 rooms, bathroom, gas, &c.; stable and coach-house, cisterns and well, with one acre of ground; locality perfectly healthy, and has a splendid view, extending 15 miles in three directions. Rent, $750. Apply to CHARLES KEUTGEN, No. 63 Ann-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT East Morrisania, containing one acre of ground, beautifully laid out in fruit, shade trees, shubbery, &c. House, 35 by 40, two-story and basement, with range, hot and cold water through the house. Price $5,250, and only $2,000 required; balance can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply immediately to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 425 3d-av.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDson, 2½ miles from the dépôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, wash-house, gas house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN acres, on the Hudson, 29 miles from the City. Has good buildings, choice fruit and shade, river front, splendid prospect; and living water; the grounds high and picturesque, location perfectly healthy, neighborhood unexceptionable, and dépôt close at hand. Will be sold or rented to a suitable party. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT WHITE PLAINS FOR SALE OR TO LET—Stocked, furnished, &c. 40 acres finely fruited, shaded and wooded, 2 miles from dépôt, splendid view of Long Island and the Sound. The owner will be at No. 276 West 24th-st. on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, where a view map, &c., may be seen.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW MODERN-built two-story house, stable and coach-house attached, with nine lots of ground, on the corner of Broadway and 1st-av., Astoria, L. I., or would be exchanged for property in the City. Apply to Mr. MILLS, Main-st., Astoria; or to WILLIAM SIMPSON, No. 89 Bowery, New-York.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS, A SMALL FRAME house, in good order, and in a pleasant and healthy location, 20 miles from the City and 1 mile from Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing. Possession immediately. Apply to F. BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av., before 9 A. M. or after 4 P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS three-story brick house, situated in one of the most pleasant localities in the city of Newark, N. J., containing all the modern conveniences, gas, hot and cold water, grates, range, &c. Address E. T. HILYER, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR RENT—AT NEWARK, N. J., a neat cottage, with choice fruit and shade trees, and four acres of land; a healthy location; commanding a beautiful view and convenient to dépôt; rent $350. Inquire of WARREN HARDENBERGH, No. 68 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND LOT in front of the Court-house, White Plains; lot 200x100 feet; garden, fruit, &c. This is a good opportunity for an investment, or will be rented for the season, furnished. Apply to S. D. HUMPHREY, White Plains, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, in healthy locations, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Accessible by railroad and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN JERSEY CITY—Six three-story and basement brick houses, now finishing, with every convenience. Price $3,800; rent $350. Apply at No. 79 Jersey-av., near the premises.

DANSVILLE, GENESEE VALLEY.—TWO brick stores on Main-st., lot 45x165. Mortgage only $600. Will exchange for a dwelling in or near the City. Map, &c. at the office of VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., a desirable country residence; a large and commodious house, with orchard, large garden, fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises, near the dépôt.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A handsome cottage, barn, and two acres, with choice fruit, fish-pond, &c., ten minutes' walk from Spring Valley dépôt, Rockland County, and 30 miles from New-York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET OR LEASE, AT ASTORIA—A large, roomy house, in complete order, with or without a stable, situated on Summerfield-Terrace, near steamboat landing. Inquire at Astoria, of Mr. SCOTT, or W. A. THOMSON, No. 65 Wall-st.

IRVING PARK, TARRYTOWN.—THIS PARK has been recently enlarged, and its attractiveness greatly enhanced by new and expensive improvements. Descriptive circulars may be had of WM. P. LYON & SON, No. 26 Beakman-st., or of the proprietor, CHAS. H. LYON, Spring side, Tarrytown.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER—A BEAUTIful country residence, at Manhasset, L. I., situated directly on the water. The house is partially furnished, and is in one of the healthiest locations on the Island. Apply to COVERT & CO., No. 61 Warren-st.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FIFTY FARMS, Villas and residences—a great variety—for sale and for rent in Orange and its vicinity, by H. B. BLACKWELL, 9 to 11 A. M., 59 William-st., New-York; 1 to 5 P. M., 49 Main-st., Orange.

HOUSE TO LET AT WILLIAMS BRIDGE—A neat two-story and attic house, with 2 or 3 acres of land, about half a mile from Williams Bridge and Harlem Railroad. Apply at No. 16 and 18 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

THE FOLLOWING COUNTRY SEATS and Farms are offered for sale by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway:

Elegant country seat with more or less land at Dobbs' Ferry.

Villa and three acres on the heights at Spuyten Duyvil.

Seven acres at Spuyten Duyvil.

Elegant mansion and farm at Tarrytown, more or less land.

Elegant country seat at Poughkeepsie, from thirty to forty acres.

Handsome country seat at Pelham, opposite Hyde Park.

Country seat and mansion with more or less ground, at Newburgh.

Elegant country seat and farm at Tivoli.

Pretty homestead at Kinderhook.

Choice homestead and grounds at Newburgh.

Beautiful seat at New Brunswick.

Cheice villas at Orange.

Elegant mansion at Westchester, with forty acres.

Elegant farm and country seat at Throgg's Neck.

Beautiful residences at Bridgeport, together with several other country seats in different sections of the country. The undersigned have reduced their terms of commission on country property, near New-York, to the same as City property, viz., 1 per cent on the amount of sale.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE HOUSE, out-buildings and grounds, comprising about 10 acres, highly cultivated and ornamented, of Samuel E. Lyon, Esq., located at White Plains, Westchester County, near the Court House and Railroad Station, and one hour, by the Harlem Railroad, from 26th-st. There are few places offered at any time for sale or to rent having more attractions, or which are more accessible than this. It is adapted in all respects for a genteel family; the house is of brick, with double walls, 50x30, and an addition 30x40, of the Elizabethan order. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—BEAUTIFUL AND VALUABLE COUNTRY PROPERTY TO RENT.—The mansion at Fanwood, formerly occupied by Hon. James Monroe, is to rent, with several acres of ground. The house has 22 rooms, besides the basement, and is suited for a gentleman's country residence. The property is immediately adjacent to the house and grounds of SHEPHARD KNAPP, Esq., President of the Mechanics' Bank, to whom parties are referred.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY.—A COUNtry seat for sale, eligibly situated, possession immediately, in a thriving village; churches, schools, &c.; 7 minutes' walk from steamboat landing and railroad dépôt; containing 12 rooms, &c.; good water, fruit, shrubbery, grapes, &c. Inquire on board steamer *Thomas Hunt*, Capt. HALL, foot of Barclay-st. between 12 and 2 P. M. A photograph can be seen.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET AT PASSAIC, N. J.—A healthy location and beautifully situated on the bank of the Passaic River, 10 miles up the Erie Railroad; half of a double house, with seven rooms, for $125 to a small family; 25 trains daily. Apply to A. SPEER, at Passaic, or at No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 12, for three days.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH THIRTY Acres of land in the village of Hempstead, L. I., 20 miles from New-York by Long Island Railroad; beautifully located; village lighted with gas; schools, churches, &c., near by. At private sale until Saturday, 28th, at 12 M., when it will be sold at public auction at Hewlett's Hotel, Hempstead. For particulars, apply to P. C. BELL, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED. A handsome country seat at Newburgh, being the residence of the late W. P. C. Smith, containing 30 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson and Highlands; buildings in good order; fine kitchen garden; a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees on the premises. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF HEMPSTEAD, a two-story cottage, with two two-story wings, containing ten rooms; is located on one of the most pleasant streets in the village, and convenient to churches, markets, schools, Post-office, stores and dépôt; is accessible four times a day by railroad. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE PAFF, Senior, Hempstead, Long Island.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN PROSPECT-STREET, New-Rochelle, most pleasantly situated, fine lawn, well furnished with shade and fruit trees; five minutes' walk from New-York and New-Haven dépôt; house large; nine rooms, kitchen, on the first floor three rooms. For information, call on Mr. EDWARD C. BOGART, No. 149 William-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE POST-road, one mile south of dépôt, a small cottage house, with barn, stable, &c., one acre of land under good cultivation, with an abundance of fruit. House has water, furnace, &c. Price $5,000. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to A. T. GOURLIS, No. 5 Hanover-st., New York.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE Bank of the Hudson, of two acres, unincumbered; and a first-class brown-stone house on 14th-st., to exchange for a larger first-class property in Westchester County. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st., or No. 1,078 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD.
FARE $2 TO ALBANY.

On and after MONDAY, March 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows, viz.:
For Williams Bridge, 8:30 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 11 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt.
For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M. Mail, 3:30 P. M. Express train.
Connect with the New-York Central Railroad.

Returning, will leave:
Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains 8 and 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.
Dover Plains, 6 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., 4:10 P. M., Express trains.
The 9:30 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express trains connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroads. JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after May 1, trains will run as follows, connecting with the steamer MATTANO:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK, FROM FULTON MARKET-SLIP.
At 6:30 A. M.	At 7:15 A. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)
At 7:55 A. M.	At 9 A. M.
At 10 A. M.	At 11 A. M. (Hunter's Point Ferry.)
At 1 P. M., (crossing Hunter's Point Ferry.)	At 1 P. M.
At 2:45 P. M.	At 4 P. M.
At 4:45 P. M.	At 5:45 P. M.
At 6:45 P. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)	At 7 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

On Sundays trains will leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Flushing at 8:30 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 5:30 P. M. Excursion tickets on Sundays twenty-five cents.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.—PASSENger trains will commence running over this Road as far as Ettingville, commencing Monday, April 23, 1860, daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

Leave Ettingville at 7:15 and 10 A. M., and at 5, P. M., in time for the 8 and 11 A. M., 6 P. M. boats for New-York.

Leave Vanderbilt Landing upon the arrival of the 8 A. M. and 3 and 5 P. M. boats for New-York, stopping at Toad Hill, New-Dorp, Harrison's Club-house and Gifford's Town. SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Leave Ettingville at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M., in time for the 9 A. M. and P. M. boats for New-York.

Leave Vanderbilt Landing upon the arrival of 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. boats from New-York, stopping at the intermediate stations as above.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 9, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train, at 8:45 P. M., (Sundays included): Way Trains for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M., from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning Express Train, 3:30 A. M.—Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included,) and 8:45 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6:25, (Sundays included,) and 9 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Trains leave pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail, 9 A. M. for Dunkirk, and intermediate stations. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, HIGHLAND, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN AND LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., via steamboat ALICE PRIOR, from foot of Robinson-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 7 A. M. and 5½ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M., and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—Leave foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 4 and 5:30 P. M. for Piermont and Sufferns, 5:30 and 9:30 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Sufferns at 6:50 A. M. and 6:40 P. M., and Piermont 6:30 and 7:35 A. M., and 2:20 and 7:45 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New-City and Haverstraw.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Wyoset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:40 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4, and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fondas Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 8 miles from Amsterdam, on the New-York Central Railroad, and 9 miles from Johnstown, the County seat. The farm contains 105 acres, all fine tillable land, with the exception of 7 acres of woodland. It is well watered, and a fine, large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones, good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two-story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. A good cash business is done in the store, and the post-office is kept there. The village contains a large brick flouring mill, large tannery and two stores. One mile east is a village of 1,500 inhabitants. There are 8 cows, 3 horses and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence or for agricultural purposes, such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at Nos. 92 and 94 Cliff-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.—TWO BEAUTIFUL farms in the village of Madison, Morris County, N. J.; the 40-acre farm is within 10 minutes' walk from the railroad dépôt; good house and out buildings, fine garden, large lawn, handsomely shaded all round the house; abounds in very choice fruit of every kind, and very fine location; land in a high state of cultivation, and worthy the attention of any gentleman who is desirous of a beautiful country residence. The 20 acres is also a very desirable little place, 2½ miles from the village. Inquire of E. D. BUNTING, Waverley House, near the depot.

TO LET.

TO RENT—A BROWN-STONE FRONT DWELling, No. 100 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park, with Park privileges, a desirable location, and house in perfect order; possession can be had at any time. Also, a commodious stable in 13th-st., near Broadway. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-STORY and and attic house No. 85 Henry-st., near Pike, consisting of three or four rooms, and use of basement. Apply on the premises, as above. Rent $340.

TO LET—3-STORY LARGE HOUSE NO. 304 West 14th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., rent $475; 3-story large house No. 48 10th-av., one door below 14th st., $440; 4-story brown-stone English basement house No. 137 West 22d-st., all modern improvements $725; large cottage-house, modern improvements, No. 235 West 18th-st., $700; 3-story and attic No. 478 Broome-st., $500; large 3-story high-basement house No. 190 West 22d-st., modern improvements, $750.

J. & W. DENHAM, House Agents, 8th-av., corner of 18th-st. Office open from morning until 9 in the evening.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A NEW THREE-story and basement frame dwelling-house, with two lots of ground on Lafayette-av., near Bedford-av.; has all the modern improvements—gas, range, water, &c. Rent $350. If desired, pasture can be had for a cow. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 4 Montague-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn; or to WM. T. CUTTER, corner of Lafayette and Bedford avs.

TO LET.—THE SECOND AND THIRD STORIES of the large brick building Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., near Jefferson Market, each in one large room about 45x90 feet, and suitable for billiard, lecture, or school rooms, together with a large lot of settees, gas fixtures, school furniture, desks, &c., &c., if

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday, 27, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

5 shs. Bk. of State of N.Y.	25 shs. Nicholas Bank.
25 shs. Park Bank.	25 shs. Bank of Commerce.
30 shs. Marine Bank.	30 shs. Marine Bank.
50 shs. Commerce Ins.	50 shs. Bank.
25 shs. Peter Cooper Ins.	25 shs. Peter Cooper Ins.
25 shs. Excelsior Ins.	25 shs. Excelsior Ins.
25 shs. St. Mark's Ins.	25 shs. St. Mark's Ins.
10 shs. N. Y. Bal. Dock Co.	10 shs. American Ins.
200 shs. Amer. Coal Co., hyp.	200 shs. Equitable Ins.
20 sec. Lamar Ins.	20 sec. Mutual Ins.
35 shs. Gt. West. Mar. Ins.	25 shs. Commerce Script, 1856.
24 shs. N. Y. & Virginia S. S. Co.	24 shs. Home Ins.
80 shs. North River Ins.	25 shs. Manhattan Ins.
20 shs. Rome, Flint & Ilion R.R. 10 ₱ cent. Bonds, hyp.	20 shs. Rome Fire Ins.
5 shs. Kickerbocker Ins.	5 shs. Hearing and Miss. Ins.
Sacramento City 6 ₱ cent. Bonds.	Mortgage Bonds.

Also, regular sale on MONDAY, April 30, Recurring sales of stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Boards bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock-Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF STOCKS
On SATURDAY, April 28, 1860
At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
By order of Augustus Mead, Esq. administrator of Wm. L. Lyon, deceased.

50 shares Chatham Bank, $25 each.	
25 shares Irving Bank, $50 each.	
20 shares Marine Bank, $50 each.	
40 shares Manhattan Bank, $50 each.	
10 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.	
15 shares Exchange Fire Insurance Co., $30 each.	
20 shares Phenix Fire Insurance Co., of Brooklyn, $50 each.	

Stock sales EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Real Estate sales any days required.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
ABOUT TWENTY PIECES OF ORIGINAL MARBLE STATUARY, REAL ROMAN BRONZES AND VENETIAN ART, AUDUBON'S AND OTHER COSTLY WORKS OF ART, THE RESIDENCE OF JAMES F. WENMAN, ESQ., UNION-SQUARE—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, 24th, WEDNESDAY, 25th, and statuary and works of art on THURSDAY, 26th, April, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the above residence No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square, all the furniture in said house, mostly made by Meeks, viz.: Axminster carpets, velvet and Brussels do.; several parlor suites, in carved rosewood, covered with satin embroidered with gold; curtains and foldingdoors to match; suites in cherry satin embroidered tapestry, worsted; raised flowers do.; mantel and pier glasses; very costly real ormolu and Bohemian glass chandeliers and brackets to match, hubl centre and work tables, ormolu and gilt chairs, yellow satin and oak wood open-work carved arm chairs, in cherry and gold brocade, &c.; superb rosewood grand piano-forte, solid carved side-tables, lined with satinwood; solid carved gilt centre and chess tables, 189 pieces of modern and antique marbles inlaid, the finest in the world.
LIBRARY—Carved rosewood furniture, covered in cherry and gold; solid bookcases and secretary, lined satin wood sconces, tables.
DRAWING-ROOM—Carved rosewood elegant buffet, sconces, chairs, curtains, &c.; very costly cut glass dinner set, breakfast and dessert do., ormolu clock and chandelier, solid silver claret set, with engraved glass wines, silver stems, &c.
BEDROOMS—Rosewood carved suites, covered in worsted, damask, &c.; console table and glass; rosewood carved glasses, dressing-bureaus, curved bedsteads, Axminster's carpets, suite in fine and white satin, tufted curtains to match; oval mirrors, bronzes, brackets and chandeliers, rich toilet sets, enameled cottage suites, mattresses, feather-beds, &c., &c.
A fine billiard table, &c., complete.
STATUARY AND BRONZES—About twenty pieces of exquisite original marble statuary, purchased from the artists themselves by the present owner, viz.: "Eve," by Hosmer; "Undine," by Rimmer; "Penserosa," by Rimmer; "Undine," by Rimmer; "Penserosa," by Rimmer; "Undine," by Rimmer; "Penserosa," by Rim

...NCE.

...Auction Sale in Union-square. ...the most noteworthy sales of fashionable ...furniture that ever took place in this City ...getting on for the last two days, under the ... of H. H. Leeds & Co., from the large and ...sition of Mr. J. T. Pemberton, in Union-... Mr. Pemberton is one of the few millionaires ... had the taste to select, as well as the ... means, and the result has been one of the ... and recherché collections of household ... works of art to be found in any private ... in this country. Being about to spend several ... in Europe with his family, he has put his whole ... establishment under the hammer, and we ... to say that Mr. Leeds never smiled upon a ...nicest and fashionable throng of bidders than ...thered around him for the last two days. The ... of all that portion of the furniture not classed as ... of art was completed yesterday. The prices ... generally regarded as liberal, though not ... reaching the original cost. The floral ... two main parlors brought $2,000; that of ... rooms in proportion. Of the table furni... most expensive article was a claret set, with ... jug, plated tray with silver edges, and 24 ... with solid silver stems, which brought ...iginal cost $400. An elegant ormolu ... brought $80. The family plate was not ... catalogue. The most important and the richest ... of the sale will take place to-day, when the ...collection of works of art, comprising gems of ...rest paintings, statuary, and artistic gems of ...descriptions, to be found in any private resi... in this City, will be offered for sale. Among ...able statuary are the productions of Sm..., Tuchnel, Rossetti, Tadolini, Bertone and ..., all of which were purchased by Mr. Pe... from the artists themselves. Among the gems ...ed studies in *terra cotta*, by Tuchnel, ... the "Holy Family," a "Death of Abel," ... "Pandora." Also, several elegant Roman ... groups by Bottgarini. In painting may ...d the works of Raphael, ("Holy Family,") Sa... Murillo, Wouvermans, Furini and Tassos ... Besides these are several illustrated works, ...g which are Audubon's *Quadrupeds of America*, ... copy of the *Bologna Gallery*. It may not be un... to state, as showing the upward tendency ...mes, and the encroachments that are being ... upon the fashionable portions of the City, that ...elling from which this sale takes place, and ... is the largest and most elegant mansion in ...on-square, has been leased to E. V. Haven... the well-known dealer in crockery and China... and is to be occupied by him as an up-town ... of his business. The upper portion of the ... with be let to artists for studios. The dwelling ... Duncan, Sherman & Co., Broadway, who will take ... on the first of May.

Lying-in Women.—The annual ... of the Managers of this Institution was held ... the Asylum, No. 65 Marion-street, yesterday noon ...Rev. Dr. Bellamard presiding. The report of the Secretary, Mrs. James B. Johnson, stated that of the 97 women who had availed themselves of the charity offered during the year, a large proportion had obtained situations as wet nurses. There were 325 patients who had left their addresses at the Institution, and who received gratuitous attention. The services of the resident and consulting physicians were recognized in the report as having been efficient in the highest degree. The bequest of the late Seth Grosvenor, amounting to $10,000, had added greatly to the capacity of the Institution for accomplishing good. The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of $1,619 78, the current expenditures having been $2,681 76. There have been 87 confinements in the Asylum during the year, and 325 patients were attended at their homes by the District Physicians. Since the foundation of the Institution 2,564 patients have been attended at the Asylum, and 9,499 at their homes. Dr. Burchard closed the public meeting with some remarks on the 17th chapter of St. John's Gospel, and then the ladies elected officers for the ensuing year.

Seizure of a Supposed Slaver.—On Tuesday information was received at the office of the District-Attorney, which led to the seizure of the bark *Charlotte E. Taylor*, lying at the foot of Tenth-street, East on suspicion that she was fitting out to engage in the slave-trade. The vessel had been cleared for Punta de Lenha, about thirty miles up the Congo River. She was to have sailed on Tuesday evening, and when the officers took possession the crew were on board waiting for Capt. Trainer to make his appearance. That gentleman, together with his first and second mates, are residents of this City. The *Taylor* was built at Wilmington, Del., in 1852, and measures 390 tons. Her masts and spars are so constructed as to secure the greatest possible speed. When Mr. James F. Dwight, Assistant District-Attorney, visited her yesterday there were found on board 15,000 gallons of water, a large number of water casks and a quantity of rice, but nothing, apparently, designed for trade. It was also found that the crew did not correspond with the written list of them attached to the vessel. On the Custom-house Register Mr. John W. Berry appears as the owner of the vessel. Messrs. Berry, Dean and Dodgson appear on his behalf.

Bombarding a Brick Wall.—By the careless firing of a blast, a large piece of rock was hurled through the side wall of a three-story brick house in Forty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues, and lodged in one of the apartments, fortunately without injuring the inmates of the building. Thomas Kiernan, the contractor, and James Hunt, a laborer, were subsequently arrested by Officer Bogart, of the Nineteenth Ward, and Justice Brownell held them for examination, on a charge of violating the Corporation ordinance in relation to blasting.

Death of an Old Merchant.—Mr. Thomas W. Thorne, a well-known member of our mercantile community, died yesterday in his seventy-fourth year. Mr. Thorne was for many years the President of the Jefferson Fire Insurance Company, and for thirteen years past has held the same position in the National Fire Insurance Company. His uniform integrity, good judgment and courtesy won him the respect of those with whom business and social relations brought him in contact.

Identification.—The body found at West Farms on Sunday last has been identified as that of Mr. Wm. Lawlor, who was reported missing from the Almshouse in the early part of last December. Mrs. Lawlor has visited West Farms and identifies the remains as those of her husband beyond a doubt. A cousin of Capt. Lester, of the sloop *Spray*, viewed the body on Monday, but did not recognize it.

Song at the Five Points.—There will be an examination of the children, and some singing by them, at the Italian School in Mr. Pease's Mission, Five Points, Worth-street, on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. The friends of the School who will be present will find it an interesting scene.

Sailing of the Persia.—The *Persia* sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with 190 passengers and $770,000 in specie. Among the passengers were Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley and family, and Princess Nahmee Kamer-qua.

Coroners' Inquests.

Bodies found in the Rivers.

Inquests were yesterday held by Coroners Gamble and Jackman upon the bodies of five persons who had been found within the previous forty-eight hours, in the East and North Rivers, only one of which, that of Mary Ann McCutcheon, a widow woman, 56 years of age, who has been missing since last Thanksgiving Day, was recognized. The other bodies were those of a young colored man, found at the foot of Murray-street, who had apparently been in the water at least three months; a white man, about 40 years of age, who, from the fact that a thimble, needles, and thread were found in his pockets, is supposed to have been a tailor; a young man, of respectable appearance, taken from the upper slip at the foot of Spring-street, and a colored man, aged about 36 years, found at Pier No. 50 East River. As no wounds were visible on the remains, a verdict of death from "supposed drowning" was rendered in each case.

Another Victim.

Late on Tuesday afternoon the remains of a human body were found among the ruins of the tenement house in Forty-fifth-street, near Sixth-avenue, where eleven persons were burned to death a few weeks since. The charred bones were collected and removed to the Twenty-second Ward Station-house, and Coroner Gamble yesterday held an inquest upon them. It is believed that they are the remains of William Young, a man who occasionally lodged at the house, but who has not been seen since the fire occurred.

Accident on Shipboard.

Catharine Sherman, a passenger on the steamship *Vigo*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Queenstown, Ireland, while attempting to descend the stairs of the vessel, slipped, and struck with such force on her head that death ensued almost immediately. Deceased was 50 years of age. Coroner Jackman held an inquest.

Police Reports.

The First Step.

Louis Samson, an English lad, about 16 years of age, represented to Mr. George Bergman, of No. 65 Nassau-street, that his employers, Messrs. Sickles & Kling, of No. 450 Grand-street, had sent him for a set of jewelry, valued at $92. Soon after he had obtained it he pawned a portion for $6, and offered to sell the balance at such a low price that he was arrested on suspicion of having stolen it. When taken before Justice Connolly, he stated that a desire to make a present to a young lady impelled him to commit the crime, but that this was the first dishonest transaction in which he had engaged. He was committed to answer a charge of attempting to obtain goods by false pretences.

The Sunday Law Disregarded.

Otto Hoym and Edward Hamman, proprietors of Hoym's Theatre, in the Bowery; Gustavus Lindemuller, keeper of the lager-bier garden Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery; and James L. Connor and Henry Litch, proprietors of a similar establishment at No. 45 Bowery, were all arrested, yesterday, by Officer Miner, of the Tenth Precinct, on charges of having violated the Sunday law, by giving dramatic exhibitions, and selling liquors, last Sabbath, at their respective establishments. Justice Stebbins, before whom they were taken, held each in $300 bail to answer at the Court of Sessions.

Unprovoked Assault.

Patrick and John McCabe entered the liquor

...Fires.

In a Dwelling-House.

Through the carelessness of a domestic a fire occurred at 8½ o'clock last evening, in the basement of the house No. 66 East Thirty-fifth-street, by which damage to the extent of $100 was done. Mrs. Martha A. Kennedy, of Newark, N. J., is the owner of the building, and it is fully insured in City companies.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Appointments and Resignations—Reports from the Harbor Police and from the Sanitary Squad.

Another meeting of the Police Commissioners was held yesterday. Present—Messrs. Bowen and Bergen. Mr. Pilsbury has been absent from the last two sessions of the Board, and is understood to have resigned, although no official announcement of the fact has been made. Gov. Morgan was in consultation with the Commissioners at the Head-quarters yesterday, previous to the session of the Board, as is supposed, in reference to the appointment of a successor to Mr. Pilsbury, but such is the secrecy maintained at Head-quarters relative to the doings or sayings of the new Commission, that *quid nunes* are completely nonplussed, and can only await patiently the developments of each day, be thankful for what they can get, and be careful and not look the gift horse in the mouth. After nearly two hours of secret session, yesterday, the chief clerk issued out from a hole in the wall, like a mouse from a cheese chest, and announced the following, as the result of the mountain's labor: Officer John Brackle, Eleventh Precinct, resigned; D. B. Hasbrouck, appointed first deputy clerk; D. R. Summercorn, D. Wood and Thomas Cromby appointed patrolmen. Capt. Gibson, of the Harbor Police, reported that he had removed all the shad poles from the bay, and it was now fair sailing clear down to Sandy Hook. The Sanitary squad reported twenty-eight places in New-York and thirteen in Brooklyn, (mostly privies,) that needed looking to. The Commissioners resolved to invest the Captain of each Precinct with power to abate the nuisances reported by the Sanitary Squad, which is to be done at the expense of the owners of property on which said nuisances exist after three days' notice, according to the terms of the new law. Adjourned till to day at 1 o'clock.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Salaries for Aldermen and Councilmen—Car Riage Hire Deducted.

By an act passed by the last Legislature each member of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen is allowed $1,200 salary per annum. That portion which was due for the first quarter was promptly demanded, and as promptly paid by the Comptroller, but several applicants were disappointed to find that little bills for carriage hire, which they had been running up on the supposition that they would be settled from the City Treasury, were to be deducted from their individual salaries. One gentleman who had got the City indebted to livery stable keepers to the amount of $20, made a terribly long face when his check for $280 was presented to him, and he departed vowing any considerable amount of vengeance, but he drew the money, and was very glad to secure it.

Another, and a very noisy member, who is supposed to own much of the integrity and one-half the dignity of the Board, was terribly exercised on finding himself ticketed for $40 of carriage hire. Some of the members received clean checks for their $300, and of course had the laugh on their less fortunate compeers. The most unhappy man, however, was the patriot who has for years enjoyed the monopoly of furnishing the members with coaches for shopping, or other public purposes. His vocation is evidently gone, and he seemed to realize it to the fullest extent. The act now provides that every member shall receive a salary of $1,200 per year, which excludes all carriage hire; and as the City is no longer to foot their bills, the possibility that they may be very light and very uncertain of liquidation, exercises him grievously. He contemplates a sale of his horses, coaches, fast-trotters, and even the lease of his stables. However, where there is a will there is as way, and it is not beyond the reach of probability that the combined wisdom of the City of New-York, purchased at $1,200 per year, may succeed in devising some method of circumventing the hard-hearted Comptroller.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Movement against Railroad Agents Abroad—Removal of the Furniture in the Quarantine Hospitals.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday afternoon, the weekly statement was received as follows:

Alien emigrants arrived to April 18	11,140
Alien emigrants arrived since, to April 25	1,401
Total	12,541
To same date in 1859	9,728
Number of inmates in the Institutions on Ward's Island	754
Balance in Bank	$16,733 09

Mr. Jellinghaus presented a memorial from the late President and present executive officer of the German Benevolent Society, and indorsed by the Board of Deputies of the various benevolent societies, urging the adoption of certain rules and regulations in relation to emigrants, excluding all Railroad Companies from transacting business at Castle Garden, who keep a look-out agent in foreign ports, and urging that the Commissioners should take the responsibility for all baggage belonging to the emigrants, and pay a fair price for it in case of its loss. The memorial was referred to the Castle Garden Committee.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Curtis, and adopted unanimously:

Whereas, There being no further occupation of the Hospitals at Quarantine grounds,

Resolved, That such furniture and other personal property in the charge of the Commissioners of Emigration belonging to said Hospitals be removed to Ward's Island at an early day.

The Board then adjourned.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Libraries for the Schools—The Special Appropriation Fund, etc.

At the meeting of the Board of Education, last evening, the School Officers of the Fifth Ward asked for an appropriation of $500, out of the Seth Grosvenor bequest, for the purpose of fitting up a School Library in their Ward. The communication was referred. The Officers of the Twenty-first Ward sent in a memorial relative to building the new school-house in Twenty-seventh-street. The Board, at a former meeting, resolved to insert, between the iron beams, additional wood-work. The local Board now ask that that resolution be rescinded, and that the Board of Education order the building to be completed as proposed by the architect. The memorial was accepted as an amendment to the resolution, and, as amended, was adopted.

The President then presented a certified copy of the School law passed by the late Legislature, which was unknown to the Board. It provides that, as soon as the sum of $55,000, of the income arising from the investment of the moneys deposited by the United States Government with the State of New-York, shall have accumulated, it shall be distributed; and it shall be the duty of the Board of Education, on receiving the City share, to apportion it among the Wards, in proportion to the number of pupils, to be expended for books for libraries in the several Schools. No part of the money is to be appropriated to any other use. The act was referred to the Committee on Libraries.

The Finance Committee reported the balance on hand on account of special appropriations to be $76,584 67.

After passing upon several unimportant matters, the Board adjourned.

Amusements.

Winter Garden.—The most popular opera of the Italian *repertoire* is undoubtedly the "Trovatore," for where and whenever produced it never fails to attract a brilliant audience. This was the case last evening, when Madame Parkolini, for whom it was written, made her *rentree* as the heroine. The European success of the opera has always been ascribed to Madame Parkolini, and although she is no longer the greatest of living *prime donne*, it cannot be disputed that she has moments of supreme excellence, when the fabulous stories of her past triumphs become present realities. Verdi, who wrote the music expressly for the Parkolini of the present day, has undoubtedly preserved to us some of the best characteristics of her style and voice. In the first and second acts she is very good, and in the fourth thoroughly magnificent. Without resort to the usual expedients of sensation singers she succeeds in producing the best and most legitimate of effects.

Miss Wieseler made her second appearance in this opera as *Azucena*, a difficult *rôle*, and studied at short notice. Her success was sufficient to justify all the enthusiasm of her friends. There cannot be a doubt that this lady possesses the best contralto voice heard in our City for many years.

Signor Stigelli undertook the part of *Manrico*, to supply the place of Signor Ferrari, who was indisposed. It was an act of rare professional devotion on his part, for from the first act it became apparent that Signor Stigelli was himself entitled to the consideration of the public, on the score of positive and unmistakable hoarseness. In the third act an apology was made for the aria, but beyond this Signor Stigelli went through the music with marked fidelity and ability.

On Friday, Verdi's "Ernani"—in which Mme. Parkei made such a success—will be played for the last time.

Academy of Music.—Flotow's opera of "Martha" was played here last evening to a full and fashionable house. The performance was in excellent one, and an improvement on that of last season, especially in the coeltralto, who on this occasion was Miss Adelaida Phillips. This sterling vocalist is peculiarly fitted for operas like "Martha," where neat acting is as much required as respectable singing. Her success was distinct.

Campaign Organizations.

Meeting of the Young Men's Central Republican Club.

A meeting of the Young Men's Central Republican Club of the City of New-York was held last evening, in Clinton Hall. The attendance was but meagre, and the proceedings did not include anything in the shape of business that was not purely formal. There were just ten persons present, the Chairman, Ex-Councilman Bnacs being President.

German Republican Campaign Club.

This Club, which was formed about one month ago consists of German citizens from the Ninth, Sixteenth Twentieth, and Twenty-second Wards, and has upon its rolls about 650 members. The meeting last evening, though not large, was quite enthusiastic—George Manchat, the President, in the Chair. A series of resolutions were adopted, asserting, in substance, that the German Republicans, embracing as they do about 40,000 votes in the State of New-York, ought to have been allowed their fair share of delegates in the Chicago Convention, and the Club expresses its "indignation" that their voice has been overruled by a set of political spoil-smen, who seek only the control of the Republican Party for their own personal aggrandizement.

The "shameless monopolies granted by the last corrupt State Legislature" were appropriately denounced, as also the "unconstitutional Sunday laws, which all enlightened citizens alike condemn as better fitted to the reign of the middle ages than to the enlightened nineteenth century." Governor Morgan was complimented for his veto of the obnoxious law which was first passed by the Legislature.

Mr. Kopp, the editor of the *Demokrat*, made an address, mainly upon the topics embraced in the foregoing resolutions, urging the importance of more independent action on the part of the German people in opposing the corrupt schemes of party leaders. The drift of the meeting was towards a secession from the Republican ranks, on account of the passage of objectionable laws by the last Legislature.

Fight in a Sixth Ward Groggery.

A Man Mortally Wounded.

Last night, just before 12 o'clock, an encounter took place in the liquor store of Patrick Mullen, No. 107 Bayard-street, corner of Baxter, between John McGowan, a carman in the employ of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and John McAndrew, a laborer, who is unknown to the police of the Ward. McGowan, who lives in the upper part of the building where the affray occurred, had been drinking all the evening, and in company with his friend James Foley, a clerk in a neighboring grocery, went into the bar-room in question to take a parting drink before going to bed. They had been served with their liquor, and were about to leave the premises, when McAndrew and one Thomas Kelly entered and called for some refreshments at the bar. While Mullen was mixing their drinks, McAndrew made a remark, which was not heard by the barkeeper, but which induced McGowan to inquire if it referred to him. McAndrew denied that it did, but his statement failed to satisfy his interrogator, who immediately seized him by the collar and a scuffle ensued. Mullen leaped over the bar to separate the antagonists, but ere he could accomplish his purpose, McGowan fell to the floor, stabbed in two places, the severer wound being just over the apex of the heart, and penetrating to a depth of two inches, while the other was below the left nipple. The noise of the altercation attracted Officer Cadwell, of the Sixth Precinct, who at once secured McAndrew, and took him to the Station-house, not, however, without an unsuccessful attempt at rescue on the part of his friend Kelly, who was subsequently taken into custody and locked up for his pains. The wounded man was taken to the Station house and his wounds examined by a physician, who stated that the patient was dying from internal hemorrage, after which he was removed to the City Hospital.

McAndrew dropped a large jack-knife, with which the wounds are supposed to have been made, upon the sidewalk, as the officer was removing him to the Station-house.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Advance and Improvement.

Several important improvements for the city of Brooklyn have been authorized by the Legislature which has just adjourned.

The most important of these is the Prospect Park, which has been established upon the range of high grounds known as the Prospect or Greenwood Heights, situated in the Eighth and Ninth Wards. The Park embraces an area of about three hundred acres, including the reservoir now in process of construction. It is bounded by Ninth-street, Ninth-avenue, Vanderbilt-avenue, Warren-street, and Washington-avenue, and extends into Flatbush. Its main front towards the city will be upon Ninth-avenue and Vanderbilt avenue, and will be nearly one mile in extent. The Park will afford beautiful views of New-York and Brooklyn, of the bay and harbor, of Staten Island, the Jersey Hills, and of the ocean. It embraces a fine growth of native timber, with commanding eminences, and grounds adapted to the easy and cheap construction of lakes, gardens, and all those improvements which will render a park attractive. It will be very accessible to the citizens of Brooklyn and of New-York; a circle of two miles and a quarter in diameter, drawn from the Park, will reach all the ferries, and will embrace about ninety per cent. of the population of the present City of Brooklyn. It is estimated that the first cost of the lands will be about one million of dollars, and that all necessary expenditures for the improvement and ornamentation of the park will not exceed five hundred thousand dollars. A portion of the expense of the lands is to be assessed upon the property to be benefited, and the remainder to be paid by the city. The establishment of this park will enhance the value of property in all that part of the city, as has been the case near the Central Park, in New-York; and the amount of taxable property will probably be increased to such an extent that the cost of the park will not add to the rate of taxation.

The Park is placed by law under the charge of a Board of Park Commissioners, consisting of Messrs. Strausahan, Rodman, Thompson, Sprague, Talmege, Fiske and Haynes, who are authorized to lay out and beautify the same, upon such plans as they may adopt, at a cost not exceeding the limits fixed by the law.

In connection with the Park, the Legislature has also passed laws for the establishment of macadamized drives upon several avenues and streets—most of them furnishing a direct and easy communication with the Park.

A Classon avenue is to be opened for about three miles, to the width of 160 feet, with two carriage drives of 30 feet each, and is to be ornamented and completed under direction of a Board of Commissioners, consisting of Messrs. Beavoar, Sherill, Bacon and McCoy.

Fourth avenue is in like manner to be opened for a distance of about four miles, to the width of 155 feet, and to be laid out and completed by a Board of Commissioners, consisting of Messrs. Kent, Pakay, Lowrey, Woon and Lloyd. A portion of the cost is to be assessed upon the property upon the line of these avenues, the balance being a public charge.

Third-street, extending about one mile and a half from the Park to Carroll Hill, near Carroll Park. Is to be opened to the width of eighty feet, and to be laid out and macadamized under direction of a board of Commissioners, coexisting of Messrs. Rossars, Stryker, Leech, Allen and Noble, the expense to be assessed upon the property fronting on the street.

These improvements will furnish a system of macadamized roads and drives, leading from the heart of the city to the Park, and extending thence in one direction down the bay, past Greenwood Cemetery nearly to Fort Hamilton, and in another direction nearly or quite to the Ridgewood Reservoir and the Cypress Hills Cemetery.

The foregoing improvements are all in what is now known as the Western District, being the original City of Brooklyn. In the Eastern District, being the original City of Williamsburgh, provision has been made for opening Bushwick-avenue to the width of one hundred and forty feet, and improving it under the direction of a Board of Commissioners, at the joint expense of the property and of the Eastern District of the city. This will furnish a drive from that part of the city to the Ridgewood Heights.

Well-informed parties believe that each one of these improvements will add to the taxable value of the property in its vicinity, to such an extent that the cost will not add to the rate or per centage of taxation.

Other measures of interest to citizens of Brooklyn have been also provided for; such as the building of a new Court-house for Kings County, an enlargement of the Lunatic Asylum, the establishment of the grade of Flatbush-avenue and ten adjacent streets, an amendment of the laws relating to local assessments, the consolidation of the Brooklyn Central and the Brooklyn and Jamaica railroads into one Corporation, with the right to extend and construct new lines of railway in the city.

Brooklyn has now become a large city, with a population of nearly or quite 300,000, and increasing with remarkable rapidity. It is just beginning to enjoy the Ridgewood water, which has been introduced into the greater part of the city. It is executing a system of drainage and sewerage which, when completed, will render its climate and healthiness large city upon this continent. The new system of city railroads authorized for New York when in operation, will bring every part of the Emporium into direct communication with the Fulton, South, and Hamilton-avenue ferries, and will thus enable those whose business is in the city to seek residences in Brooklyn, where, at moderate expense, they can enjoy parks and drives, and pure air. Beyond any doubt, these advantages will be fully appreciated, and will give a new impulse to the growth and prosperity of our sister city—a result which we all desire; for Brooklyn is, in everything but the name, a part of New-York.

Baptist Church Extension.—A meeting of the Baptists of Brooklyn was held in the Pierrepont-street Church last evening, to consider the subject of Church extension. Prof. Raymond presided, and the body of the house was well filled with ladies and gentlemen of the Baptist denomination, representing every church in the city. While other religious sects in this and other large cities have their organizations, under different names, for extending the Christian religion, the Baptists have heretofore been at a standstill. This fact was noticed at a meeting recently held to consider the condition of the Greenwood Church, and it was then resolved to call a council of the members of the different churches in Brooklyn, to take some action in the premises, if deemed expedient. This Council assembled last Thursday evening, when the organization of a Society was determined upon, a name, rules, &c., adopted, and Prof. J. H. Raymond, LL.D., elected President. The name of the Society is, "The Brooklyn Baptist Union for Church Extension." The object of the meeting last evening was to give the Church an opportunity to ratify the action of this Council. Remarks were made by Prof. Raymond, Rev. Dr. Armitage, of New York, Rev. Mr. Fyfe, of Bronklyn, and others, all of whom agreed in the necessity for such a movement, but that it would not be expedient to commence at this time, unless the Church resolved to carry it forward with energy, and with the sole aim to serve the Master. Prof. Raymond said that, if it was simply desired to build up the Baptist Church, and make it more popular, alone, he should be opposed to going on. The idea was, now, that there were too many societies, and that there should be a reduction, to make those already in existence more efficient.

Mr. Fitch made a statement of the success of a similar organization in Newark, which was commenced some ten years ago, when there were but two societies there, numbering, in all, about 350 members; and now they had six societies, with 1,600 members, and flourishing Sabbath-schools. But he cautioned his hearers not to set out with the idea of buying lots and erecting splendid meeting-houses, as they had done in Baltimore, where the Society nearly fell through before the managers got upon the right track; but to hire halls in destitute localities, and plant missionaries there; and let them work in the spirit of their Master, and the success of the undertaking would be insured. The action of the Council was indorsed, and the meeting adjourned.

Admitted to Probate.—The will of the late Wm. J. Potts was admitted to probate yesterday by a decision of the Surrogate. The deceased, by this will, leaves his entire estate—quite large—to the youngest of two daughters, his only children. The eldest was cut off for marrying against her father's wishes.

Fatal Accident.—A little daughter of Mr. Martin, residing at No. 11 Jay-street, died yesterday from the effects of scalds received a few days ago, by upsetting a bowl of hot soup on her face.

City Court.—Calendar for this day: Nos. 46, 36, 53, 54, 56, 59, 19, 27, 33, 34, 7, 8, 9, 6, 48, 2, 14, 20, 25, 16. Supreme Court, Special Term, opens at 9½ o'clock this morning.

NEW-JERSEY.

Suposed Suicide by Shooting.—The body of an unknown man, apparently a German about 30 years of age, was found yesterday afternoon lying at the foot of the hill leading to West Hoboken, under circumstances which leads to the supposition that he had committed suicide by shooting. Upon examination, it was found that a bullet had entered the mouth passing out at the back of the head. Deceased was about five feet six inches in height; had black hair, heavy sandy whiskers and moustaches, and dark blue eyes. He had on a brown overcoat, black vest, light cassimere pants, and a pair of boots with a hole cut on the side of one of the insteps. On his person was found powder and bullets, a silver watch, two brass and three iron keys, and a blue pocket handkerchief, with white spots. An inquest will be held to-day.

The Hudson County Dry Dock Company.—The Hudson County Dry Dock Company have nearly completed their dry dock, and intend to put it in operation about the middle of May. They have commenced the erection of a ship-house at the foot of Greene-street, Jersey City, 45 by 80 feet, and three stories in height. The Company are also about to lay the keel of a three-masted schooner, of 320 tons, to be completed by the 1st of September.

A New Church.—The Baptist Society of Bergen are about to commence the erection of a Church edifice, to be located on Madison-avenue and Centre-piece, on the Jackson estate. It is to be built of brick with stone trimmings; the audience room will be 56 by 80 feet, with a lecture room on the rear 28 by 68 feet in size. The steeple will be 160 feet in height. The edifice is expected to be completed early next Winter, and will cost about $20,000.

Cricket.

Opening of the Hoboken Cricketing Season by the New-York Club.

The members of the New-York Club met on Wednesday, on their ground at Hoboken, for a day's play, but the unpropitious state of the weather proved a serious interruption to their pleasure. The ground looks in fine order, but in consequence of the improvements which are going on in Hoboken by street openings, &c., it has been, since last season, very much reduced in size.

Base Ball.—The Gotham Club opened their season on Tuesday, by a fine game and full muster.

The Diplomacy of the Prize Ring.

Correspondence concerning the "Benicia Boy."

The following contributions to the history of the prize fight appear in *Wilkes' Spirit*. That paper regards them as of "vast interest and importance:"

Letter from Tom Sayers.

Newmarket, April 7.

George Wilkes, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: I have just been told that a report is going about that either I, or some of my friends, have had a hand in having Heenan arrested at Derby yesterday morning, and all I have to say on the subject is, Sir, that no one but a very great rascal would ever conceive such an infamous idea. Instead of wanting to put anything in the road of Heenan to prevent the fight, I would render him any service in my power either before or after it. I have not so bad an opinion of myself as to want to keep the belt by any dodge like that. I believe I have always been in the habit of meeting my men manfully, and I assure you and all the rest of Heenan's friends, that I never looked forward to any event inside of the ropes with more tranquillity and good will than I do to my coming meeting with him. I do not say this boastfully, but because I do not mind getting a good licking, and would rather have one, and be defeated ten times over in the bargain, than be guilty of so mean and base an act as some of my enemies have in this business just reported on me.

Hoping, however, that you will not believe it,

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

TOM SAYERS.

Letter from John Morrissey.

Newmarket, April 7.

Dear Sir: I dropped in at your room this morning, just before leaving for Newmarket, to say to you that if Heenan required bail, or any aid that lies in my power, in the way of money or otherwise, to get him out of his present fix, you can command me in it. I know he don't like me, and there is no reason why I should like him; but I want him to have a fair chance, and will go as far as you or any other American will, to see that he gets it. I do not believe he will win, and I have bet my money that he will not, but that fact or anything else would not make me wish to see him disappointed or have injustice done him. I am betting the other way on *Umpire*, who is also an American, so I suppose that will square the yards so far as patriotism is concerned. Send to me will out hesitation if Heenan wants any aid.

Yours, JOHN MORRISSEY.

Letter from Jack M'Donald, the Trainer of Heenan.

Anchor Inn, near Benford,
(Six miles from London,) March 30, 1860.

Sir: According to promise, I write you these few lines, to inform you that we were compelled to leave our training quarters at Salisbury, and we found a first-rate place at a farm-house on the top of a hill at a place called Box, near Bath, and after a short stay there, we got the office that the parson had given the magistrate orders to arrest us, and as a start is a good thing in a race, we took the hint, and have now settled down in a very nice village near Bedford—a good high and dry country, with the best roads in England. I am happy to inform you that, with all this shifting about, we never lost much time. We soon got in full swing again. All these changes seemed to amuse Heenan. As he traveled along he would remark: "We are getting plenty of fresh air, and to-morrow plenty of work." The latter I find him very able and willing to do. He has, and can do any quantity of work, and eats and drinks all regularly, and is as frisky as a cat, and fit to fight to-morrow. In fact, he is in most splendid condition, and will look a perfect picture when stripped in the ring. He says he never was like this before; we intend to keep him so, or improve him if possible. I have seen him spar, and I cannot tell you how Tom Sayers is to get at him to beat him. He may get at him, but, take my word for it, he cannot beat Heenan. Barring accidents, the Benicia is just the man to wear the belt. Do not think he is going to follow Sayers. You will hear, when the news reaches you, that Heenan has beat him at his own game. I have never seen a man in more perfect condition than the Benicia, and in this our friend Cusick agrees with me. This training has put eleven years longer in him. If he should lose this fight, I am a bad judge.

I remain, yours truly, JOHN McDONALD.

The St. George's Dinner.

New-York, Tuesday, April 24, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your reporter is in error in describing me as a correspondent of the London *Times*. I have no connection with that paper.

Your ob't servant, R. W. RUSSELL.

[Advertisement.]

Fire Alarm Telegraph.—The Firemen of New-York are respectfully invited to visit Tammany Hall this day, any time between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., to inspect the operations of the Fire Alarm Telegraph.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas!—New Gas Fixtures for the Spring trade, superior to any ever offered before, will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, removed to No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

Warner, Page & Co.

[Advertisement.]

The Race.—Knox's Spring Style of Hat elicits universal commendation. It is unquestionably a cheap beauty, as it is sold at the low price of $4, and those possessed of that sum, in want of becoming fabric, can be satisfactorily accommodated at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Hours-cleaning—1st of May.—The first step to house-cleaning should be to exterminate the vermin; therefore, send for

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer,

or order the work done for you at No. 612 Broadway, and thus exterminate all rats, mice, roaches and bugs of every kind that may infest your house. It will surely remove all vermin, and thus enable you to cleanse your apartments. Sold by all druggists. Price, 25 cents to $1. Beware of base imitations.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—A certain cure for those settled coughs and colds so prevalent this season. Take a dose of Pills, and rub the Ointment over chest and throat, and you will feel relieved at once.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, April 25—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 20 bbls. Ashes, 3,642 bbls. Flour, 1,196 bushels Wheat, 384 bushels Corn, 14 bushels Rye, 7,185 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Malt, 216 pkgs. Provisions, and 349 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 50 bags Rio, at 13¾c.; 125 bags Laguayra, at 13½c.; and 1,000 bags St. Domingo on private terms.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is scarce and in demand, chiefly at 23c.@23½c. ₱ lb. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

COTTON—We have heard of sales of only 750 bales at previous quotations.

New-York Classification.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ₱ lb	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	12¾	13¼

DRY GOODS—The public sales, to-day, of French Goods, &c., passed off quite spiritedly and satisfactorily.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits less animation to-day. The demand has been mainly from the regular trade, with some inquiry from shippers. There has been decidedly less disposition to purchase on speculation. The receipts have been quite light. The principal receivers have not been eager to sell. Prices have been generally well supported. Desirable lots of State command rather firmer rates. It is difficult to buy State brands at our lowest quotations, and it is equally as difficult to sell at our highest figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,650 bbls., including superfine State at $5 35@$5 42½; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 45@$5 60, chiefly at $5 45@$5 50; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 35@$5 45; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 50@$6 30; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 60@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio at $5 90@$6; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 10@$6 25 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$ 35@$ 42½
Extra State	$ 45@$ 60
Superfine Western	$ 35@$ 45
Extra Inwa and Wisconsin	$ 50@$ 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	$ 60@$ 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	$ 90@$ 00
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping brds.	6 10@$ 25
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 30@$ 90
Fancy Genesee	$ 65@$ 75
Extra Genesee	6 00@$ 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 40@$ 75

Southern Flour is in good demand at buoyant prices. Sales to day amount to 3,200 bbls. at $6 35@6 60 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 65@$7 75 for fancy to choice extra brands ₱ bbls. Canadian is in fair request, including very inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 65@$7 25 ₱ bbl.; 1,100 bbls. were sold within the range. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3 45@$4 25 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady, at $3 65@$3 70 for Jersey; $4@$4 05 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has attracted more attention, chiefly from shippers, and prices have favored sellers. We have heard of sales, since our last, of 88,000 bushels, including white Michigan at $1 60@$1 63; amber do. at $1 48; Milwaukee Club, part at $1 28@$1 31; and Chicago Spring, part at $1 25@$1 27½, ₱ bushel. Corn has been in light supply and fair demand, at firmer rates. Sales have been reported of 22,000 bushels, at 76c. for mixed Western; 78c. for Yellow Jersey and Southern, and 80c.@81c. (the latter quite an extreme rate) for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy at 84c.@85c. ₱ bushel sales, 1,850 bushels. Barley continued in demand at former rates. Sales

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2684. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

A DAY DEVOTED TO THE PLATFORM.

Difficulties and Disagreements.

The Territorial Question Likely to be Dodged.

Shrewd Attempt of Slidell to Unhorse Douglas.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, April 26.

The principal doings of the delegates, thus far, have been fighting with the policemen at the door for the admission of themselves and friends, the taking of their seats, and an almost immediate adjournment. Aside from the decisions in the contested cases, nothing of importance has been done. This is the fourth day of the Convention, and upon meeting this morning it was announced that the Committee on Resolutions was not ready to report. Consequently, there was no business before the House.

The Platform question now absorbs the attention of all. Each delegation has seen fit to express its views decidedly to its representatives in the Committee, and the consequence is that whenever said committeeman desires to vote otherwise, he moves an adjournment and rushes around to get instructions. On every question in the Committee the vote has stood 17 to 16, Oregon and California in every case voting with the South.

In the Convention, this morning, several delegates offered resolutions, which they desired to have referred to the Platform Committee. A delegate from Pennsylvania desired a tariff clause concerning iron and coal. Mr. RUFFNER suggested, as an amendment, which would meet the views of Mr. BUCHANAN, that Monongahela whisky be included.

Senator SALISBURY, of Delaware, called him to order, and said that no delegate should aid in making the Convention appear more ridiculous in the public eye. RUFFNER explained, stating that as all the other resolutions were ridiculous, he offered his to cap the climax, and stop the stream.

Mr. MCCOOK, of Ohio, wished the party bound to a resolution that Great Britain owed it to the United States to return all fugitive slaves.

The scene of the morning was a spirited discussion between MONTGOMERY and BIGLER of Pennsylvania. MONTGOMERY, who is strong for DOUGLAS, wished all discussion on the Platform question laid over until the candidates had been selected. This drew out BIGLER, and the Convention was edified by the disclosures on each side. Some of the resolutions offered bore strongly against SEWARD, and Mr. SEWARD, of Georgia, wished the Convention to understand that it was not he, but WM. H. SEWARD, of New-York. He subsequently moved a strong protestion clause, and wound up by suggesting the name of Mr. GUTHRIE. In reply to a member of his Delegation, he said he did not pretend to represent his Delegation, but acted simply on the authority of himself, which authority he considered very high.

Mr. DURKEE, of California, made a very forcible speech in favor of a plank concerning the Pacific Railroad. This drew forth great applause. After further useless discussion, the Convention, in great confusion, broke up at 12 o'clock. Members shouted, ladies fainted, little boys imitated the crowing of cocks, and one would imagine himself at the closing of a circus performance.

At 4 this afternoon the Convention reassembled. An attempt was made to renew the discussion of this morning, but it was promptly checked by the Chair. After sitting half an hour, and indulging in a series of conversational debates on the hour of meeting in the morning, the House adjourned.

The Platform Committee met at five this afternoon and had a stormy time. There are three elements in the Committee—the extreme Southern wing, the Douglas party, and the Compromise advocates. The South will not surrender its desire for a property clause. They say they are not particular about the language, but the idea must be incorporated. That the hour has come when one side or the other must yield is apparent. Child's play has ended, and all must work with eyes upon the end. The Virginia Committee-man is willing to pander to the prejudices of the Northern delegates so far as they do not really interfere with this pet clause, but hands off after that is reached.

The Douglas men are fighting for the Squatter Sovereignty principle with all their might and main. If it can be adopted, no power on earth can prevent the immediate nomination of DOUGLAS, but the South does not hesitate openly to say that if it is adopted they will leave the Convention. The South, however, is not quite a unit. About one-third of them will not insist upon the extreme Platform, but will content themselves with a middle one. Of one thing you may be certain—unless the Convention agrees to the desire of the South in this regard, the Convention will be dissolved, and two candidates be nominated; and in that case no nomination would suit the South so well as JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, and FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York.

As matters now stand in the Committee, there is no prospect whatever of an agreement. The resolutions referred to them by the Convention this morning are so conflicting, and embrace so wide a range of doctrine that it would require a report of a hundred and ten sheets of foolscap to embody them all and give a fair representation. The Pennsylvania delegation would be content with the Tennessee resolutions, with a modification to the effect that the Federal protection should not be extended in the Territories until the cause of trouble has been the subject of Judicial investigation.

The New-Jersey delegation are more anxious for a good platform than for the success of any particular candidate. Messrs. WILLIAMSON and SPEER are working hard for the Cincinnati Platform, pure and simple. The vote of New-Jersey will first be cast for WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER of that State, but they will really support GUTHRIE.

On a vote in Committee this afternoon the extreme platform was adopted. The vote was reconsidered, and the decision reversed. In each instance the vote stood seventeen to sixteen.

New-York wants the undefiled Cincinnati Platform. In caucus they instructed their committeeman to vote that way, and no other.

It is said that SLIDELL and BRIGHT, through BARLOW, of New-York, endeavored to obtain the individual signatures of the Delegation to a paper revoking that instruction, and directing the Committee to vote with the majority, which was in favor of the extreme platform. The movement was checkmated. Had it been successful, an arrangement was perfected to carry Pennsylvania in its train by a vote of eighteen to fifteen. It's a wise party that knows its own candidate. Four days, and still before a nomination, the Douglas men are happy as clams. The Anti-Douglas men are the same. It is claimed that, granting New-York to DOUGLAS, and all his friends claim in Ohio and South Carolina, he cannot reach above one hundred and fifty-eight votes. And if he should secure a majority in the Convention, there are votes enough in the South, combined with those of the Administration men from Pennsylvania, to defeat his nomination.

Mr. COCHRANE'S humorous speech in the Convention yesterday has prejudiced many against him. Though it was susceptible of *double entendre*, no one who knows him would doubt his intentions.

Mayor WOOD is the recipient of unbounded private hospitality. The impression made by him, socially and politically, has been all that his most sanguine friends could desire. His name is strong and high on the list of candidates for Vice-President, and in case of trouble, it may yet be found a peg higher. Messrs. WM. C. ALEXANDER, of New-Jersey, and YANCEY, of Alabama, also stand a fair chance for the nomination. If Mr. ORR is put in the ticket, South Carolina will support Mr. DOUGLAS.

GILMER'S Brass Band, from Boston, gave a concert this evening. Everybody was present. When His Honor the Mayor entered there were immense demonstrations of applause, and he became at once the lion of the evening.

The weather is delightful and cool.

There seems to be no probability of a speedy adjournment.

To Gen. CUSHING, FELIX MCCLOSKY, and FRANCIS CLARKE, the members of the Press are under great obligations for the continual aid rendered them today in the discharge of their duties on the floor.

HOWARD.

THE IMPRESSION AT WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 26.

All sorts of rumors respecting the action at Charleston have been current all day. The Southern men became much excited by reports that Mr. DOUGLAS had been nominated. Senator FITCH denounced the Southern Democrats, in round terms, for their cowardice in yielding to the Douglas clamor, and predicted inevitable defeat. The reports were afterwards contradicted, and Douglas stock fell rapidly. The Republicans feel confident, to-night, that they will not have to fight Mr. DOUGLAS.

From Another Correspondent.

Knowing ones here anticipate a row in Charleston over the platform, and a probable burst-up of the Convention. A dispatch to a member of the Cabinet at noon to-day says DOUGLAS' friends hold the Convention, and that the minority are disheartened.

An announcement that the name of BRECKINRIDGE had been withdrawn has caused much speculation as to the probable effect. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE denies having authorized the use of his name before the Convention, and says he has not been a candidate at any time. Strange to say Senator DOUGLAS himself has received comparatively nothing from Charleston since the meeting of the Convention. His spirits are good, though. He exhibits not the slightest excitement or concern. He is apparently indifferent to what is transpiring in Charleston.

The *Constitution* of this morning declares by implication its readiness to support the nominee. This is regarded here as a preparation for hoisting the Douglas flag. It says:

"Amidst all the excitements of this time, and the eager interest with which every telegram from Charleston is looked for by anxious expectants in every part of the country, it is most gratifying to notice the tone of the more influential Democratic journals in different quarters. That tone indicates that there will be a cheerful and hearty acquiescence in the choice of the National Democratic Convention, and a resolute determination to go to work and secure the continued ascendancy of that great old Democratic Party, which alone has preserved hitherto the fame and materials of good and stable government for the whole Confederacy. That fame must not be rent asunder; those materials must not be scattered. 'Put out the light' of our National Democratic polity 'We know not where is that Promethean fire That may its flame relume!'

These seem to be the sentiments with which our contemporaries, amidst all the hopes and wishes for their respective favorites, await the decision at Charleston. The success of the Democratic Party first, last, and all the time! because on that success depends the perpetuity of our Constitution and the Union."

From the Associated Press.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, April 26.

The Convention assembled at 10 o'clock.

Mr. FITZHUGH, of Virginia, presented a series of resolutions in favor of the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law. Referred to the Committee on Platform.

Mr. HUGARS, of Pennsylvania, presented a resolution recognizing as a fact that while the Government has no power to protect slave property in the Territories, it should provide power to its officers to enforce existing laws and protect existing rights. Referred to the Committee on Platform.

Mr. BROWNE, of Pennsylvania, presented a resolution declaring that emigrants to the Territories carrying with them slave property are entitled to protection to such property.

Mr. WALKER, of Alabama, offered an amendment declaring it the duty of the Government to afford legal protection to all classes of property, slave or otherwise, in the Territories or on the high seas.

The amendment was accepted, and the resolution, as amended, referred to the Committee on Platform.

The Tennessee Platform was then read and referred.

A dozen or more resolutions in regard to slaves in the Territories were presented from various delegates, and referred to the Platform Committee.

A number of resolutions relative to railroads to the Pacific were also presented and referred.

Mr. SEWARD, of Georgia, presented a resolution on the rights of slaveholders, describing a suitable platform, and declaring JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, as the proper man to nominate for the Presidency.

A resolution on the Tariff being presented, Capt. ISAIAH RYNDERS proposed to include Monongahela whisky in the articles to be protected.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, hoped that the Convention would not be made to appear ridiculous before the country by these resolutions, and moved that they be referred without reading.

Capt. RYNDERS said he desired by his amendment to put a stop to them, and he had succeeded.

The Committee on a Platform not being ready to report, it was moved that the Convention adjourn until 4 o'clock. The motion was, however, withdrawn, to enable Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, to present a resolution to instruct the Committee not to report a National Committee until the nominations are made. The subject was referred to the Committee.

The following resolution was presented by Mr. MOUTON, of Louisiana, and is said to come from Senator SLIDELL.

Resolved, That the Territories belong to the several States as common property, and not to the individual citizens thereof; that the Federal Constitution recognized property in slaves, and as such the owner thereof is entitled to carry his slaves into any territory of the United States, and to hold them there as property, and to ease the people of the territories by inaction, unfriendly legislation, or otherwise, should endanger the tenure of such property, or discriminate against it by withholding that protection given to other property in the territories, it is the duty of the General Government to interpose by an active exertion of its constitutional powers to secure the rights of slaveholders.

At a quarter of twelve the Convention adjourned till 4 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met at 4 o'clock.

The Committee on Platform were not ready to report.

Mr. SAYLES, of Rhode Island, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Platform with the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That we recognize to the fullest extent the principle that, to preserve the Union, the equality of the States must be maintained, and the decisions of the Courts enforced, and that every branch of the Federal Government shall exercise all its constitutional power in the protection of persons and property, both in the States and Territories.

An exciting scene arose on the presentation of this resolution, and it was finally ruled out of order, as coming under the platform rule they must be referred to that Committee.

Several other resolutions were offered, and it was repeatedly asserted that the Platform Committee would be unable to report at all.

A resolution was then offered instructing them to report what progress they had made at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Pending which, the Convention adjourned till 10 A. M. to-morrow.

The excitement is increasing.

CHARLESTON, Thursday—6 P. M.

The excitement this evening is intense, especially so among the delegations from the cotton States. Those from Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas declare that unless Squatter Sovereignty be repudiated, they will secede, and organizing another Convention, place in nomination for President, JEFFERSON DAVIS, and for Vice-President FERNANDO WOOD. It is thought that Georgia and South Carolina may coalesce in this movement.

On the other hand, Mr. DOUGLAS has telegraphed to his friends to accept the Cincinnati Platform and the Dred Scott decision, but not to go one step beyond this.

The Committee on Platform meet again at 7 o'clock this evening, and each member of the Committee is instructed by his delegation as to his action.

To-morrow will be an exciting day.

Mr. YANCEY is cocked and primed to the full, and the fire-eaters generally are in the greatest state of excitement.

GOSSIP FROM CHARLESTON.

SOUTHERN HOSPITALITY—MY QUARTERS—THE BUCHANAN-WALKER LETTER—DAVIS' LETTER TO THE MISSISSIPPI DELEGATION—SUNDAY IN CHARLESTON—ALDERMAN TUOMEY AT CHURCH—COLORED CHURCH—CAPITAL FARCE AT THE THEATRE DE SMALLEY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

"DODGE'S PATENT AGENCY,"
CHARLESTON, S. C., April, 1860.

By telegraph I have sent, and shall continue to send, the more important items of information, reserving for Uncle Sam's slow-coach the generalities, "glittering" or otherwise, as the case may be.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning—a bright, beautiful morning it was too—we came into port with colors flying and cannon sounding. In front of us was the *Keystone State*, with the Pennsylvania delegation, and behind us was the *J. R. Spaulding*, having on board the delegates from Massachusetts. Great excitement naturally prevailed. Coaches and omnibuses rivaled each other as their horses, with slow speed, rushed to the piers. Darkies, with a remarkable extent of ivory, lined the wharves, and ferocious-looking policemen, mounted on rickety nags, wearing (the policemen, not the nags,) huge spurs, swords and old-fashioned pistols, eyed with knowing regard the miscellaneous crowd of passengers, as, one by one, we defiled in front of their august presence.

Hardly had my feet touched the soil of South Carolina, before one of her hospitable sons tendered me, with true Southern kindness, the courtesies and familiarities of his house and all that pertained to it. So entirely unforeseen was such a reception that I fear, for the moment, my friend thought I was remiss in my acceptance of his invitation, but I needed no second thought to prompt my immediate and joyful welcome thereof. So, kind reader, imagine me domiciled, not in the fifth story of a modern hotel, hot and sweltering, with the conveniences of a marble-floored barroom and a crowded hall, but rather in such a large and spacious room as we read of in the Italian palaces, with a bountiful flower garden in full view from my verandah, with sweet music in the parlor, and the recipient of unbounded civilities, such as can be dispensed only by friendly hearts and hands.

Charleston reminds me of such a place as Florence and Panama would be, could they be merged into one. The streets are clean and are a credit to her authorities. At another time I will go around some and give you the benefit of my observations. Yesterday I devoted to a systematic visitation of the several delegations at their various head-quarters. The telegraph has robbed me of all really interesting matter, and I am compelled to send the *débris*,

FERNANDO WOOD is on hand, looking if possible more like an influential clergyman than ever. He holds his head as high and his port is as erect as to us seems natural. He has a host of friends, and a host of enemies. His expulsion from the Convention is set down as a sure thing, but there are many who would be glad to vote against him and not have it known, for they fear him, as "Caged Harry" does sanctified water. I watched him yesterday, as a group of newly arrived New-Yorkers gathered around him. While they were enthusiastic in their greetings, he was frigid in his reception, and looked my Lord Mayor surrounded by a crowd of retainers.

DEAN RICHMOND keeps himself hid most of the time, but his appearance is invariably the signal for a rush towards his portly form. He is "hale fellow, well met" with them all—but how he does hate the Woodies.

Judge SMALLEY, from the nature of his position, is constantly besieged by an army of reporters, correspondents and editors. They all want desirable desks at the Convention, and endeavor to press upon his favorable consideration the great importance of their respective sheets, hoping thereby to secure their ends. He has adopted a very just rule, compelling the identification of each person by some reliable party. After which, he gives to each a desk, according to his own idea of the necessity. Your note of introduction placed the undersigned immediately "on the square." See below.

The reception of the New-York papers, containing the testimony before the Covode Committee and the Buchanan-Walker letter, fell like a bomb-shell and a half into the Democratic camp. How they did, with protruding eyes, read that remarkable production, and how, with profuseness of epithet, did they curse the venerable President and belabor Mr. WALKER, can be better imagined than described. Its publication set at rest a secretly cherished idea of certain influential men, which would have resulted in the nomination of WALKER himself.

The next scene occurred when SLIDELL came in with DAVIS, after declining the nomination in advance, and urging the Mississippi delegation to leave the Convention in the event of the nomination of DOUGLAS. The plots and counter-plots are vexatious in their variety and minutiæ, and it would take an Argus-eyed and donkey-eared Mercury to trace them all up satisfactorily. To-morrow, the grand tournament will begin. Then the Convention will be in session, and items rich and luscious will crowd upon our weary pencil.

The city is fuller than ever. Mr. CUSHING is expected to night, and he or Mr. ORR will undoubtedly be made permanent Chairman.

The hottest kind of a hot day is this. I went to church this morning, and nearly baked while there. The church which I attended is the Unitarian, though fashioned and ornamented somewhat after the Episcopal style. Behind the wine-glass pulpit is a large window of stained glass. An impossible High Priest, with the traditional breast-plate, having wine stones in it, occupied my entire attention. At first I counted and recounted the stones, and finally, being sure of the number, I tried to attend to one of the sixteen reasons given by the shepherd, showing that the "love of money is the root of all evil," but I couldn't succeed. I kept wondering where the other three stones were. Had they been sent to the lapidary's to be polished? Improbable. Were they in his pocket? Not likely. Were they —— but I was stopped here. For immediately before me sat a short man; a man with hair of pugilistic length, with very red nose, (sun-burned,) and English whiskers—this man was very devout, and set before me an example of fanatical attention to the services, and frequently nodded his head, as if in approbation of the fervent sentiments. That man, fellow Gothamites, was Hon. MICHAEL TUOMEY, Alderman of our great and glorious City—and who will blame me for leaving a nine-stone High Priest, for an Alderman at Church, even if he was asleep, with the thermometer at 110°?

This afternoon I went to another church. It was the one patronized by the servants or slaves. In company with FIELD, of the Boston *Post*, and some lady friends, we entered the audience-room and found ourselves in front of a company numbering not far from two thousand. The body of the church was entirely filled with negroes, with the exception of a few side pews, which were reserved for and filled with whites. The galleries were also devoted to the white trash. We were courteously provided with seats at the side of the pulpit, and thus had a fine view of the whole audience. Old white-haired, curly-headed men; middle-aged, frizzly-headed men; young, short, but twisted headed men; little, curling, smooth-headed, embryo men, venerable, wrinkled women, with turbans; extending towards the rafters; flashily-dressed coquetish-looking younger women, yellow, pleasant-faced seamstress-looking girls, and feminines of all sorts and kinds were there. Turbans, yellow turbans, green turbans, black and white checked turbans, pine-apple shaped turbans, fan-shaped turbans and turbans which a Turk would crave, were like the famous shot, in front of me, on either side of me and all around me. But, ah! the singing! Bless yer heart, white folks, the singing! Hi! The minister lined it out:

"Blow ye the trumpet, blow, &c.,"

and the colored gentleman who sang the loudest took it up, and throwing back his head and opening his mouth, started off, and the whole of us, darkies, old folks, aunties, white trash and all, and if we *didn't* blow that trumpet then no trumpet was *ever* blown. I'm blowed if that ain't so. After singing, the minister preached a very long, good and fervent sermon from the text: "Why will ye reject so great a salvation." The heat was oppressive; his manner was fervid; many of his audience black and white fell asleep; he kept on; one old lady snored; he reached the lastly and the third head under it, and finally amidst profound silence, silence so profound that if he had dropped a pin you could have heard; and so profound that the uninterrupted snoring of my aged friend was absolutely startling, he summed up the torments of the eternally damned in a way that was fairly startling, and which made the perspiration stand visibly out on the face of every darkey in the house. After the sermon, we had another hymn lined out as before:

"The year of jubilee has come,
Return ye ransomed sinners home,"

and the way in which we did put in was decidedly jolly. Well, there, I haven't enjoyed such a "season of religious refreshment and experience" in a long, long time. A more quiet, well behaved, well-dressed congregation can't be found in the City of New-York, (hoops and all,) than was this same colored audience, which attended divine service, this afternoon, at Zion's Church, in the metropolis of South Carolina.

MONDAY MORNING, 24th inst.—No farce was ever more complete than has been the dancing attendance of your correspondent, and five hundred others, on Hon. Judge SMALLEY, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee. The Honorable Judge, as above-mentioned, assured us of tickets and seats in the Convention, and mentioned a time to call for them. We went. Honorable Gent busy. Perhaps to-morrow? "Yes—very busy."—This morning we tried again. "Really, gentlemen," said this busiest of busy men, "I CAN NOT attend to the Reporters yet awhile; you *must* wait until the Delegations are served." Well, DELEGATION is a big word, especially if printed in "Caps." So we all hung around with our tails between our legs, like dogs after a marrow-bone.

"Clad in a little—

No, that's not it—

"Wad that some power the gift wad gie us—"

No, that isn't it exactly.—I'll close, and rush to the room of the Honorable Judge SMALLEY, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee of the United States of America, and perhaps he'll think I'm a good boy and let me in.

HOWARD.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST DAY.

DETAILED REPORT FROM THE CHARLESTON PAPERS

From the Charleston Courier, April 23.

In accordance with the call of the Democratic National Committee, the delegates to the National Convention assembled this morning in the Hall of the South Carolina Institute.

Hon. DAVID A. SMALLEY, of Vermont, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, called the Convention to order in the following words:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: We are assembled on this occasion as the National Democratic Convention, called by the National Democratic Committee, pursuant to the authority confided in them by the Convention assembled at Cincinnati, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States, and to transact such other business as the interests of the Democratic Party may dictate. What is the pleasure of the Convention?

Mr. H. R. JACKSON, of Georgia, nominated FRANCIS B. FLOURNOY, of Arkansas, as President of the Convention *pro tem.* Carried unanimously.

Messrs. H. R. JACKSON, of Georgia, and G. W. MCCOOK, of Ohio, were appointed a Committee to conduct the temporary presiding officer to the Chair.

Col. FLOURNOY, on taking the Chair, said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you most sincerely for the honor you have done me, and I shall endeavor so to demean myself as to bring about a speedy organization of this body; and, I hope, in a satisfactory manner.

Rev. CHARLES HANCKEL, D. D., of Charleston, delivered an impressive prayer, the delegates rising and standing during its delivery.

Mr. FISHER, of Virginia—We are not yet organized as I understand, nor has a Secretary yet been appointed. I, therefore, propose the name of WILLIAM F. RITCHIE, of Virginia, as temporary Secretary of the Convention. Carried unanimously.

Mr. FISHER—I now ask the presiding officer to read a letter which I will send to the Chair, and in connection with which I have a resolution to offer.

Gov. J. A. WINSTON, of Alabama, objected to the reception of the communication until the Convention was permanently organized.

Mr. FISHER—The letter relates to the organization.

THE PRESIDENT—The Chair decides that if it relates to the organization it is in order.

Mr. FISHER took the Secretary's stand, and was about to read the communication, when

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, claimed to be heard one moment before the letter was read.

Mr. FISHER—That is the very issue involved.

Mr. COCHRANE—I claim to have the floor, and shall retain it until I am properly interrupted. I rise to a question of order. The resolution must be offered before the communication is read; otherwise there is no question before the Convention.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Louisiana, rose to a point of order. The gentleman from New-York has no right to address the Convention.

Mr. FISHER—The gentleman is not properly a member of this body.

Mr. COCHRANE—I rise to a point of order, and shall not yield the floor. The gentleman from Virginia claims that he has a resolution to offer. It is out of order to read a communication when no motion is before the House.

The CHAIR—The Chair decided that if the resolution refers strictly to the organization it can be read. [Shouts of "Read!" "Read!" and great confusion.]

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio—The proper way for the gentleman from Virginia will be to communicate to the Chair, or to the Convention, the substance of the letter, then we shall see to what business it relates.

Mr. FISHER—I have been requested to read the communication, and I shall do so. [Mr. F. proceeded to the Clerk's stand and attempted to read the communication.]

The CHAIR—Before the letter is read the Chair inquires of the gentleman whether it is a communication from a State?

Mr. FISHER—It is from a Delegation claiming a seat here.

Mr. COCHRANE—I rise to a point of order. I had been awarded the floor and had not yielded it. I claim, therefore, that the gentleman from Virginia is out of order.

Mr. FISHER—The State of Virginia is not responsible for my conduct. I am responsible alone for my own acts, and I stand here on the right to the floor, awarded me by the Chair.

The CHAIR—The gentleman from Virginia is out of order. The Chair decides that the communication, being only from a contesting delegation not now recognized by the Convention, is out of order. The gentleman from New-York (Mr. COCHRANE) has been awarded the floor.

Mr. FISHER—The delegation from whom this communication comes are representatives of the State of New-York. They claim it as a right to be heard—

The CHAIR—[rapping to order]—The gentleman from Virginia has been ruled out of order, and I call upon the Convention to support the Chair.

Mr. FISHER—[mounting the table, and turning in a threatening attitude to the Chair]—I have the floor, and I do not mean to be unfairly ruled out of order. [Great confusion, and shouts of "Order? Order!"]

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE—I move, Mr. President, that the rules of the last National Convention be adopted as the rules to govern this body. [Cries of "Question! question!" and great confusion.] While the Chair put the question on Mr. COCHRANE'S motion, and it was adopted by a large affirmative vote.

Mr. WALKER, of Alabama, rose to address the Convention.

The CHAIR—Debate is out of order, unless some question is before the Convention. Does the gentleman from Alabama make any motion?

Mr. WALKER—I desire to speak. [Immense confusion and calls to order, which drowned the Speaker's voice.]

Mr. WALKER—(after gesticulating violently for some time in dumb show)—I appeal from the decision of the Chair by which I am ruled out of order, and that I have a right to do.

The CHAIR—The gentleman has a right to appeal. The question will be, shall the decision of the Chair be sustained?

Mr. WALKER—I desire to be heard—— [Cries of "Question! question!"]

The CHAIR.—Nothing is in order until the question on the appeal is decided. [Renewed noise, and cries of "Question! question!" amidst which Mr. WALKER turned to the body of the Convention and spoke for some minutes without a word being audible.]

Mr. CLARK, of Mississippi, in a loud tone of voice, claimed the right of the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. WALKER) to be heard on the appeal he had taken from the decision of the Chair.

THE CHAIR—If the Convention will come to order the Chair will state the question before it.

Mr. WALKER—If the Chair will refrain from enlarging into a conference with me, and will allow me to speak for a few moments, he will then himself understand what the question is to which I desire to speak.

THE CHAIR—The Chair has no desire to prevent the gentleman from being heard, unless the Convention itself shall decline to hear him. He is in order, speaking on the appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. WALKER—(Mounting the table before the platform)—The question properly before the Convention is whether the communication presented by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. FISHER) shall be read. It is simply a Parliamentary rule, that any gentleman who offers to a body like this a respectable paper, has the right to demand that it be read. The gentleman from Virginia has presented a communication relating directly to the organization of this Convention, from a State delegation claiming the right of a seat here. It must be entertained at once, if the right of the contesting delegation is to be respected at all. I hold that the question on the reading of the communication is before the House, and as I rose to speak to that question, I hold that the decision of the Chair ruling me out of order is incorrect.

The CHAIR—The question before the Convention is, Shall the decision of the Chair be sustained?

The Chair was sustained by a vote almost unanimous.

The CHAIR—The Ayes have it, and the decision of the Chair is sustained. [Immense applause, which lasted for several minutes.]

Mr. FISHER—I now offer the resolution which I purported to offer in connection with the communication which I desired to read.

The CHAIR—A question is already pending. It is the motion of the gentleman from New-York that the rules of the last National Convention be adopted as the rules to govern the present Convention.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. FISHER—I now ask to read the communication and the resolutions which I purport to offer in connection therewith.

The CHAIR—It has already been decided that this subject is not in order. The decision of the Chair, in that respect, has been sustained by the voice of the Convention. The Chair is therefore compelled to rule the gentleman from Virginia again out of order.

Mr. GAOSOX W. MCCOOK, of Ohio, offered the following:

Resolved, That a Committee of one, from each State, be selected by the respective delegations, whose duty it shall be to select permanent officers of the Convention.

Mr. FISHER—I move to amend this resolution, and I presume my right to do so will not be disputed.

The CHAIR—An amendment will be in order if it is pertinent to the question before the Convention.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, obtained the floor, and moved the following as a substitute for Mr. MCCOOK'S resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of Credentials be appointed by the several Delegations respectively, to be composed of one from each State, in which there is no disputed Delegation, whose duty it shall be to report to the Convention the delegates that are entitled to seats on this floor. [Cries of "No!" "No!"—"Put the question!"—"Order!" "Order!"]

Mr. RICHARDSON, when order was restored, said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I hope my friend from Ohio will accept the amendment from the gentleman from Mississippi. There is a controversy in the State which I represent on this floor. Sir, I want the Convention, and I want the country, to see what are its merits. I shrink from no investigation, and when the Convention comes to see the character of the contest, they will be amazed at what small things contests can be raised about. It is humiliating to me, at this period of my life, to have a contest of this matter of my Democracy with such opponents as those who are contesting my seat here. I am anxious that the Convention shall have the matter before them without one word or any action from me, and decide it. With that decision I am sure I shall be satisfied. [Loud and long-continued applause.]

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, rose to speak, but was interrupted by

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Louisiana, who rose to a point of order. No gentleman from New-York had yet been admitted as regular delegates by the voice of the Convention, and until that question had been decided, no person had a right to be heard from that State.

Mr. COCHRANE—Mr. Chairman, I ask the gentleman from Louisiana by what right he himself holds a seat on this floor?

Mr. LAWRENCE—As a delegate from the State of Louisiana, whose seat is not contested.

Mr. COCHRANE—And, Sir, by the same right, as delegates from the State of New-York, do we hold our seats here on this floor.

Mr. LAWRENCE—It is well known that there are two sets of delegates from the State of New-York, both claiming the right to seats in the Convention. One of those Conventions is headed by Mayor WOOD, the representative man of the New-York Democracy. The other, by Mr. DEAN RICHMOND, an equally worthy gentleman and reliable Democrat. I hold that—

The CHAIR—The gentleman from Louisiana is not in order. The Chair has already decided that all discussion is out of order upon this question until the Convention shall have been permanently organized.

Mr. W. S. BARRY, of Mississippi, asked that the roll be called. The Convention could not proceed with any regularity until the Convention had ascertained who are and who are not delegates.

Mr. COCHRANE obtained the floor. He said: Mr. Chairman, I was well pleased to hear the remarks of the gentleman from Illinois, respecting the resolution offered by the gentleman from Mississippi. The sentiments expressed by him are ours, and the amendment offered meets the unqualified approbation of the delegates from New-York. We are the sole representatives of the regular and orthodox Democracy of that State, but while maintaining that position, we are not actuated by such feelings as to pretend that there may be no controversy respecting our claims. Whether the gentlemen who contest our seats come with claims of greater or less magnitude, we have no objection that every man shall be heard in his own behalf. We of New-York have not been educated in that school of ethics or politics to claim that we only can be right, or to desire to sit in adjudication on our own case. If the Convention should offer to us to be judges in our own case, we would decline it as men and as gentlemen—but more particularly as men, clothed with the robes of regularity, and as representatives of the Democracy of the great State of New-York. Wishing to submit ourselves to the decision of the Convention, we are ready to agree in the adoption of the proposed amendment.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, desired that the resolution should set forth the States from which there are supposed to be contested seats.

Mr. COOK—I accept the amendment presented by the gentleman from Mississippi, with the understanding that it is to be confined to the delegates whose seats are contested entirely. If it is so modified, I will accept it. There is then no objection to it, for we come here as Democrats, whose Conventions have always excluded from their Committees the States whose seats are contested.

Mr. W. S. BARRY, of Mississippi, suggested that the resolution be so framed as to create a Committee on the contested seats only. If a General Committee on credentials is formed, it may be five days before they report.

The resolution of Mr. MCCOOK, as proposed to be amended by Mr. BARKSDALE, was then read.

Mr. MAYRANK, of Mississippi, was about to offer a resolution as a substitute for the original resolution and the amendment, when

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE rose to a point of order. The original resolution related to the permanent organization of this Convention. The proposed amendment had reference to certain seats alleged to be contested, and was not pertinent to the original motion.

Mr. J. B. CLARK, of Missouri, obtained the floor. He hold that the amendment was not pertinent to the original resolution. The National Committee admit to the floor of the Convention such delegates from the several States as are entitled to seats. Every gentleman here is, therefore, to be regarded as a delegate. He therefore moved the previous question, with a view of bringing the Convention to a vote on the original resolution.

The Chair inquired, before putting the motion for the previous question, whether the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. MCCOOK) had accepted the amendment of the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. MCCOOK—The amendment of the gentleman from Mississippi was not modified in accordance with my suggestion, and, therefore, I did not accept it. While I am in favor, with him, of a Committee on Contested Seats, I am anxious that the question on organization should be disembarrassed of this issue.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, argued that the original resolution contemplated a permanent organization. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi contemplated a Committee on Contested Seats, but if adopted, would really exclude the two great States of New-York and Illinois from a representation on the Committee on Organization. To this he objected.

Judge MEEK, of Alabama, raised the point of order, that none of the resolutions are in order until the roll of Delegates has been called, in order that it may be ascertained who are the representatives properly present in the Convention.

Mr. RICHARDSON—The substitute offered by the gentleman from Mississippi varies the proposition from its original form. The original had reference only to the Committee on Credentials. The gentleman from Ohio proposes to raise a Committee upon Organization. The gentleman from Mississippi moves to amend by excluding the two States in which there is said to be a contest. From that Committee ought to be excluded only the State that is called up. There is no reason why the State of Illinois and the State of New-York should be excluded from the Committee on Organization. There may be, and there are reasons which I acknowledge to be satisfactory to me, why I should not sit in the contested case of Illinois. But there is no reason why a member of our Delegation should not sit in the contested case of New-York. But when you come to pluralities, you not only take us from the Committees, but strike down the power of the two States in this Convention.

Mr. BARKSDALE desired to correct a misapprehension of some delegates. He did not desire to discuss the merits of any contested seat, but he referred to the Cincinnati Convention, at which no State from which there were contestants was admitted to a representation on the Committee on Permanent Organization.

Mr. CAGIO, of Missouri, desired to correct the gentleman from Mississippi. The contested seat from that State was decided at Cincinnati before the permanent organization, and the Missouri Delegates were fully represented on the Committee.

Mr. CESSNA, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend by striking out all after the enacting clause in the original resolutions, and inserting as follows:

Resolved, That there now shall be appointed two Committees; each to consist of one member from each State, to be selected by the respective delegations thereof; one Committee on Permanent Organization, and the other on Credentials; and that in determining the controversy in regard to the disputed seats of the Illinois Delegation the members of the Committee on Credentials of that State shall not be permitted to vote thereon, and in determining the controversy from the State of New-York the members of the Committee on Credentials from that State shall not be permitted to vote.

Mr. CESSNA moved the previous question, which being ordered, the vote was taken upon the above substitute by States, and the same was adopted.

Mr. FISHER—We protest against the vote of the State of New-York being received and counted here.

The CHAIR—The protest is not now in order.

Mr. FISHER—We desire to enter it on the journal.

The original resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

Mr. CESSNA moved to reconsider the vote, and to lay that motion on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. MATTHEWS, of Mississippi, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Delegates from the States of New-York and Illinois, whose seats are contested, be requested not to participate in the proceedings of this body, until the Committee on Credentials shall have determined and reported to the Convention which of said contestants are entitled to seats.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, raised the point of order that a similar motion had been offered, and the Convention had virtually rejected it.

The CHAIR—The point of order is not well taken.

Mr. CESSNA moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. CLARK, of Mississippi, objected to the delegations from New-York voting on the question, on the ground that they are parties in interest. [Cries of "No! No!" "Question! Question!"]

The vote to lay the resolution on the table was then demanded by States amidst much confusion.

The CHAIR—The Convention must keep order. The disturbances cannot be heard. The Chair dislikes to appeal to the aid of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Order being restored, the vote on the question to lay the resolution on the table was taken by States, and resulted yeas 25, nays 14.

The roll of States was then called, and the following Committee was appointed:

On Contested Seats from New-York and Illinois—Virginia, E. W. Hubbard; Indiana, S. A. Hall; Connecticut, James Gallagher; Minnesota, Henry H. Sibley; Michigan, Benjamin Follett; South Carolina, B. F. Perry; Oregon, Lansing Stout

Legislative Corruption—Who is Responsible for It?

From the Buffalo Express.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, in an article specially intended for the consideration of the members of the next Legislature, as well as for all its readers, inveighs with great severity against the corruption which it alleges pervaded and controlled it, and warns the people against the ultimate consequences of such corruption. The Times may have been incited to unusual vigor in its denunciations, by the fact that the Legislature passed sundry bills affecting the City of New-York, the contents of which are not [illegible]. The spirit of the article is [illegible] we think that Times ex- [illegible] of the City [illegible] New-York [illegible] and just [illegible] life and [illegible] It is to- [illegible] dread [illegible] and all the [illegible] fact that [illegible] vigilance [illegible] New-York [illegible] and inclusive par- [illegible] suggested to protect the [illegible] is lamentable, but it is [illegible]

[illegible] of all the streams of cor- [illegible] the Legislature is the City of [illegible] entirely proper that the City [illegible] of such action and rebuke as [illegible] Times, if [illegible] paper may have [illegible] to know, however, does not shield the Legislature if [illegible] has been [illegible] enough [illegible] to be visited on [illegible] one guest should we offer [illegible] to say it does [illegible] ground [illegible] charges [illegible] against certain of them. [illegible] and tried for the of- [illegible] It is [illegible] prospect to contem- [illegible] and of the stand-point opens before us. The people are at the mercy of corporations and rich and bad men, and the [illegible] when the voice of the people has no [illegible] shaping legislation, nor can [illegible] rely on the integrity of representatives. The City of New-York, which paid no attention to the complaints of the means and appliances brought to bear on the Legislature by the railroads, bank, with its usual salubrious, pramazed all their schemes, has found out that the corruption which could aid the railroad could also be brought to aid the mercenary and selfish schemes of the speculators from the City. The blade has two edges, and it is quite as illegitimate for the manipulator as the object at which it is aimed; and while the City groans under the indictments [illegible] citizens have brought on it, we say it is a matter which concerns the City alone; let the City bear the suffering of this kind may end in [illegible]

While the country cordially concurs with the City of New-York in opinion, that the corruption and bribery will prosper, or later end in the ruin of the State, it hardly looks to pay for the agony which the City suffers from the institutions of selfish and corrupt speculators, whose names are to be found in their annual directory.

The Great Eastern.

From the London Observer.

There appears to be no doubt whatever that this great ship will be ready to try its powers on the Atlantic by the latter end of May. The contracts for the works necessary to fit the ship for sea have been taken, and they are being prosecuted with the utmost vigor. Mr. Scott Russell has now nothing whatever to do with the ship; his contracts have come to an end, and even that interminable arbitration upon the differences between the Company and himself have, it is understood, been brought to a close by sheer weariness on the part of the parties; and something like a [illegible] matters in dispute has been, at [illegible] agreed upon on both sides. The works [illegible] to be completed before the start for [illegible] those which are required to [illegible] Board of Trade before the grant of the [illegible] under the Passengers' Act. But, in [illegible] nothing should be wanting to make the [illegible] as perfect and as complete as possible [illegible] a most careful examination [illegible] has been made by Messrs. Penn and Rowe and the hull and fittings have been most searchingly tested by eminent ship-surveyors. The result of all this examination has been to show how [illegible] were all those descriptions of [illegible] which many persons, [illegible] had circulated with respect to this [illegible] ship. Every suggestion made by [illegible] has been adopted by the new Board of Directors, and the whole expense of the works, [illegible] shown that are actually necessary, and others [illegible] may be considered as improvements, will not exceed £20,000. The works which have been [illegible] include the building of new [illegible] on board, some additional stanchions to support the [illegible] deck, some alterations in the davits for hanging the boats, and some additional supports to the sides of the coal-bunkers. One rather heavy [illegible] is the great notion of a tunnel for the passage of the crew, [illegible] and others through the coal-bunkers. This has involved a considerable amount of labor, and 2,000 tons of coal have had to be removed in order to get at the work. These tunnels will be fitted with water-tight doors at each of the compartments, and will be useful for giving increased ventilation, and afford facilities for testing the temperature of the coal in the "bunkers"—an important consideration, when it is considered that some 10,000 tons of coal are stowed away in these parts of the ship. Some alterations are also to be made in the pushing of the iron masts, the India-rubber hitherto used being about to be replaced by hornbeam, or some less elastic substance. In addition to the squadron of twenty small boats, with which the ship is at present provided, there will be two others of unusually large size, added in fact to moderate sized schooners, their dimensions being 50 feet in length by 13 in width. The [illegible] and cabins, which were unfinished when the ship left the Thames, are also to be completed before the Atlantic trip. The planking of the deck will remain unchanged, though admitted on all hands to be a piece of notoriously bad workmanship upon very bad timber. In addition to the [illegible] there are a number of small details required to be attended to in the engines and machinery.

The Board have appointed Mr. THOMAS BOLD, one of the late directors, to the post of General Manager. No appointment of Captain of the ship has yet been made, but the general opinion appears to be that Capt. VIDAL, Superintendent of the Mediterranean Steam Navigation Company, will be appointed.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Habeas Corpus.

Application of Fanny Atkinson.—The petitioner in this case claims that her child, William Atkinson, is wrongfully detained from her by one John D. Miller. The petition sets forth that Miller holds the boy under an instrument or indenture signed by petitioner, which she was constrained to sign by fear of bodily or other harm from the respondent.

The indenture was put in as a part of the return, from which it appeared that the child was born in 1855, of the petitioner, she then being unmarried. The child was given the name of her subsequent husband, Horatio Atkinson. The indenture placed Miller in the relation of parent and guardian of the child. The return further showed that the respondent believed himself to be the father of the child, and that small events he was possessed of sufficient property to enable him to take the best of care of it under the articles of indenture. It alleged that the petitioner was an improper person to have the custody of the child. The matter was now on hearing at Chambers, before Justice BONNEY, and Mrs. Atkinson testified that Mr. Miller was not the father of the child. She went through with details of facts already set forth in brief. The case is still on.

William H. De Camp for petitioner; E. White for respondent.

The Hudson Railroad Case—Non-Suit.

Van Loan, Guardian, &c., vs. The Harlem Railroad Company.—The particulars of this case were stated in the TIMES of yesterday. The plaintiff sued as guardian of a lad who in 1857 lost his leg in consequence of injuries alleged to have been received through the neglect and carelessness of defendants' agents. It appeared from the evidence of plaintiff that the boy was abroad in the care of a servant, and, in crossing the street, was struck by the train and injured.

The Court, by Justice ENOCH, held that the servant must have been careless in some degree, and, the fact being established, it followed that the plaintiff could not recover. The law was well established, that where a party contributed by his own carelessness to the injury, or to the circumstances producing it, he could not recover. The plaintiff, upon reading his case, was, therefore, non-suited.

Surrogate's Court—Probable Bequests.

Estate of William Thompson.—This case came before [illegible] on the petition of Edward G. [illegible] for administration, with the will annexed, [illegible] among other facts, that he was [illegible] grand-children of Abraham [illegible] general legatee. That none of the [illegible] natural persons, and that none of the [illegible] named in the will had qualified except Henry Hedden, who has since died, leaving [illegible] estate unadministered.

Objections were filed by the American Bible Society, the [illegible] Colonization Society, Henry Hill, Jacques Cartier, and the American Tract Society. They alleged that the petitioner is not a residuary legatee, or a legatee in any sense, except as beneficiary of a trust conferred upon others; also, that two of the residuary legatees, namely, Henry Hill and [illegible] Cornell, are natural persons not competent to administer, and that they are, therefore, under the statute, to letters in preference to a [illegible] legatee. A petition was also filed by Henry [illegible] asking that letters be issued to him.

The [illegible] Edward C. West, decided that [illegible] was not entitled to letters, the American [illegible] fact, under the will the legatee. [illegible] granted to the petitioner, the [illegible]

[illegible] for petitioner; Tracy, Watt & Olmsted [illegible] Colonization Society, the American [illegible] and Henry Hill; E. W. & G. F. Cheney [illegible]; Jesse Hoyt in person.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BONNEY, J.—*Hanson vs. Cook.*—Motion granted to stay proceedings until costs of previous action for same cause are paid.

The People vs. Yates.—Writ of certiorari discharged with costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Monday.—*Dunlap vs. Russell & Dennis.*—Motion granted, with $7 costs to defendants.

Fox vs. Boggs, et al.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to the defendants to [illegible] the demurrer and plead.

Fox vs. Morris, et al.—Same [illegible] Order set aside with $10 costs to plaintiff. [illegible] taken of defendant to be opened, and plaintiff permitted to proceed to trial. By consent, the case will be referred to W. M. Allen, Esq., to hear, &c.

Court Calendar for Friday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Short causes.—Nos. 4115, 3082, 2416, 3951, 1875, 1795, 3049, 1423, 4188, 1339, 982, 1946, 4221, 3988, 3112, 4317, 4289, 4269, 4226, 1327, 3005, 264, 1686, 4114, 1595, 4197, 1254, 1264, 4044, 4186, 3266, 3429, 4160, 4308, 2593.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Same calendar as Thursday.

The other Courts have adjourned for the term.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 26.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, '74	103	440 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	12¾
1,000 U. S. 5s, '65	102¾	375 do.	12¾
16,000 Vir. 6s	89¾	100 do.	13
11,000 Mo. St. 6s	83¾	200 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	23½
4,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	84	200 do.	23¾
500 N. Y. Cen. R.	104¼	200 do.	23¾
1,000 Had. R. R. 2d m.	102	200 do.	23¾
1,000 Harlem R. 3d m.	78	100 do.	24
2,000 M. So. 1st M. Bs.	83½	100 do.	24¼
1,000 M. So. 2d M. Bs.	48	50 do.	24¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	86	50 Panama Rail'd.	134¾
500 Ban. & St. Jo. R. Bs.	74½	50 do.	137
40 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	89	100 do.	137½
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	104½	100 do.	137¾
100 do.	104¾	15 Illinois Cen. R. Sc'p	89
50 Hudson R.	41¾	100 do.	53¾
1,150 N. Y. Cen. R.	78¾	400 Gal. & Chic. R.	63¾
1400 do.	78¾	50 do.	63¾
200 do.	78¾	200 do.	63¾
400 do.	78¾	100 do.	63¾
800 do.	78¾	50 do.	63
200 Erie Railroad	16	14 do.	63
50 do.	15¾	400 Clev. & Toledo R.	28¼
25 do.	15¾	20 do.	28¾
10 Harlem Railroad	13¾	100 do.	28¾
200 do.	13	100 do.	28¾
117 do.	13	350 do.	28¾
25 Harlem R. Pref'd.	37¾	180 Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	63¾
400 Reading R.	42	150 do.	63½
400 do.	42¾	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	64
100 Reading R.	42¾	250 Clev. & Tol. R.	29½
100 do.	42¾	50 Chic. & R. I. R.	64¾
100 do.	42¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Mo State 8's	83¾	50 M. S. & N. Ia. R	12¾
75 Del. & Hud. Canal	98	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	63½
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	78¾	100 do.	63¾
200 do.	79	100 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	24¾
300 Erie Railroad	16¾	100 do.	24¾
300 do.	16	10 do.	25
100 Had. Riv. R.	41¾	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	64
100 Reading R.	42¾	250 Clev. & Tol. R.	29½
100 do.	42¾	50 Chic. & R. I. R.	64¾
100 do.	42¾		

THURSDAY, April 26—P. M.

After a light business in Stocks at the early Board we had an improved market in the afternoon, the recovery in prices being ¼@¼ ₱ cent., and a firm feeling in most of the speculative shares at the close. Less than the usual amount of business was done in the Railway mortgages, most of which, however, continue to be held with firmness. In State Stocks, Missouri sixes improved to 83¾. A few Virginias were sold on sellers' option at a decline. The Federal Stocks steady, but not much done. The demand for New-York Central opened at 78¼ ₱ cent. cash, and 78¾ buyer 60 days. After the adjournment of the early Board the Street sales were at 78¼@¾, and at the Second Board 78¾@79¼, closing 79 ₱ cent. bid. The Western shares, on the third week's report of traffic in April, ware in better demand, and closed firm, Rock Island 64¼@¾, Toledo 29¾, Galena 63¼@¾, and Illinois Central 60. The Rock Island return of traffic is the best, by comparison of percentage of increase, of all the Western lines, while the Illinois Central, Toledo and Southern Michigan come up wall, indicating a gradual improvement in business in that direction. We hear that the gain is about as much on some of the lines from the movement of passengers and merchandise, as from the heavy products of the country. Erie shares fell off to 15¼@¾, but soon return to 16¼. The April traffic on this line, as on the Cantral, is going on well, and a liberal improvement on April of last year is expected on each. The rumor is that Central is ahead about $75,000 or $80,000. The Canal Board hava advanced the tolls on the Erie Canal on the lower classes of freights, and the Rochester *Union* states that the principal Canal Transportation people hava agreed with the Central Road for uniform charges, by rail and water during the season which opened for navigation on yesterday. Thus the Canal interest find it to their greater advantage to coöperate peaceably with the Railway carriers in fixing a mutually profitable tariff of business, then in attempting to lobby through the Legislature unjust and impracticable measures for Pro-Rating and Toling the roads. The Canal Board at Albany have also wisely determined that their own Tolls of last season and through the season of 1858 were much too low on certain descriptions of freight to produce anything like a living revenue to the State, and pursuant to the recommendation of the Governor, have raised their tariff. The practical truth begins to apoear that when our trade with the West promises a fair amount of business for all the carriers, the disposition and means are not wanting to end unprofitable competition, if not to do away with all heart-burnings between rival routes and modes of transportation. The transfers of tha Michigan Southern Company reopened to-day, after the annual election at Toledo yesterday. Tha result of that election was duly telegraphed to the morning papers, and indicates a radical change in the administration, so far as *men* are concerned, only two of the old Directors being retained, and the new *measures* we presume will soon follow. An afternoon paper remarks that the changa appears to have been brought about not with a purpose to reflect discredit upon the practical administration of Col. GEORGE BLISS, on tha line of the road, but because it was believed by a large body of stockholders that the progress of financial disembarrassment under his late Board, a majority of whom held but a very small share of Stock interest, have been too slow for a property of such important prodnctive capabilities. The Guaranteed shares of the Company advanced to 25 ₱ cent. The common Stock is 12¼@12½ ₱ cent. Panama shares rose to 137½, and was not offered under 138 at the close of the Second Board. Very little was done in Pacific Mail, the price 104¾@105. The general market in the afternoon left off with a firmer feeling than on Wednesday, though some hesitation is still manifested to operate freely until further news comes from England.

In the Money market we hear of nothing new to-day. Temporary loans continue easy at 5@6 ₱ cent., and very short paper, of prime credit, is taken at 5@5½, and ninety days to six months at from 5½@7 ₱ cent., with more decided preference, since the late English news in favor of the shorter dates, especially at Bank. Exchange for Saturday's mail is held for 109½ on London, and f.5.15 on Paris—the latter being advanced since tha last mail. The demand is moderate to-day, though as the *Arago* is a favorita Continental steamer a better inquiry may be shown to-morrow. The engagements of Specie thus far promise $550,000 to $600,000.

The business of the Chicago and Rock Island Road the third week in April shows a large increese. The statement is:

Third week, 1860	$27,201
Third week, 1859	16,432
Gain	$8,869

The traffic of third week of April on the Michigan Southern Road, shows a larger gain. The figures are:

1859	$32,800
1860	41,200
Increase	$7,400

The return of the Illinois Central the third week of April is as followe:

Third week, 1860	$49,000
Third week, 1859	39,031
Increase	$9,969

The gain since January 1, 1860, over the corresponding period of 1859, is $195,015.

The earnings of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Road the third week of April were:

	1860.	1859.
From passengers	$4,908 92	$4,977 95
From freighs	9,854 60	13,128 38
	$14,763 50	18,106 33
Increase		$3,342 75

The annual report of the Long Island Railroad Company to March 31, 1860, shows the following results:

March 31	Gross Income.	Expenses and taxes.
1860	$342,954	$233,316
1859	334,088	265,487
1858	325,312	209,132
1857	307,784	209,871

The debt of the Company is thus stated:

The increase on the Michigan Central for the third week in April is reported at $6,774.

Due by Company (first lien) to New-York State—due August, 1878		$160,000 00
Its Comptroller's bands, paid on account		27,593 65
Balance		$72,406 35
Morris Canal Bank Loan and interest		43,896 30
Company's morigage bond, 6 per cent. due 1870	$500,000	
Owned by the Company	53,000	$447,000 00
Other sums due and to become due		22,926 34
Total debt on present railroad		$586,225 69
Due to complete dépôt and docks	$60,000	
To compleia road to Hunter's Point	62,000	$122,000 00
Interest on the above debt of $586,225 69, one year		35,173 50
Total		$157,173 50
Against which are:		
Cash on hand, April 1, 1860	$26,232 24	
Loan on good collateral	112,000 00	
Due from Post-office Department	2,056 25	
Other investments	42,790 89	$183,067 38

As the completion of the road to Hunter's Point on the East River, and the dépôt and landings, is promised at an early day, the Directors estimate the business as at least what it has been this year, and state the case thus:

Yearly interest on debt		$15,173 50
Sinking Fund		1,000 00
Capital Stock, 60,000 shares at $50	$3,000,000	
Held by Company, 2,000 shares	100,000	
Total	$2,900,000	
Four per cent dividend thereon		116,000 00
Total		$132,173 50
Take as a basis receipts and expenses last year:		
Receipts	$342,954 34	
Expenses	182,057 48	$160,896 86
Surplus applicable to extinguishment of debt upon the extension and dépôt		$8,723 36

The following was to-day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's Office:

Receipts	$142,093 29
Payments	142,666 84
Balance	7,589,210 47

The receipts include $108,000 for Customs.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 26—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of tha principal kinds of Produca since our last have been: 91 bbls. Ashes, 9,219 bbls. Flour, 1,864 bushels Wheat, 726 bushels Corn, 234 bushels Oats, 847 pkgs. Provisions, and 551 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 58 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to day: 40 bags Maracaibo, at 14½c.; 35 bags Rio, at 14c.; 125 bags Jamaica, at 13¾c.@13½c.; and 250 bags St. Domingo, on terms not ascertained.

COTTON—Sales hava been reported of only 900 bales, at former rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ₱ lb	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	12¼	12¾	12¾	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—Less activity has been discernible in State and Western Flour, to-day. Prices, however, hava not varied much. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,100 bbls., including superfine State at $5 37½@$5 45; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 45@$5 60, chiefly at $5 50; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 35@$5 45; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 50@$6 30; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 60@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio at $5 90@$6; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 10@$6 25 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 37½ @ $5 45
Extra State	$5 45 @ $5 60
Superfine Western	$5 35 @ $5 45
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	$5 50 @ $6 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	$5 60 @ $6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	$5 90 @ $6 00
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping brds.	$ 10 @ $ 50
Extra Ohio, trade brand	$ 30 @ $ 90
Fancy Genesee	$ 65 @ $ 75
Extra Genesee	$ 00 @ $ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	$ 40 @ $ 7 75

Southern Flour continues in lively demand at buoyant prices. Sales to-day amount to 4,500 bbls. at $6 40@$6 60 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 65@$7 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is rather quiet, including very inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 70@$7 35 ₱ bbl.; 850 bbls. were sold within the range. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3 45@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is more songot after at $3 75@$3 80 for Jersey; $4 05@$4 10 for brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat finds ready buyers, chiefly on speculation, at rising prices. Sales have been reported since our last, of 82,500 bushels, including white Western, at $1 62@$1 65; red Western (Winter), at $1 50; mixed do., at $1 47; Milwaukee Club, $1 29@$1 35, tha latter an extreme rate for very choice; Chicago Spring, at $1 25@$1 27; red Long Island, at $1 50; and white Kentucky, at $1 75 ₱ bushel. Corn is steadily improving. Sales, 25,000 bushels, at 76c.@78c. for mixed Western; 80c. for Yallow Jersey and Southern, and 83c.@85c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy at 84c.@85c. ₱ bushel: sales, 2,750 bushals. Barley is plenty and depressed. Sales 6,500 bushals, including State, at 73c.@76c., ₱ bushel. Oats are in request, including Canada, at 43c.@43½c.; Western at 42½c.@43c.; State at 43c.@44c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 40c.@42c.; Southern at 38c.@41c., ₱ bushel.

Breadstuffs in store at Chicago, April 23.

	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls.	22,877	27,305
Wheat, Spring, bush.	495,906	241,851
Wheat, Red Winter, bush.	8,113	172,851
Wheat, White Winter, bush.	4,486	14,195
Total Wheat, bush.	508,505	424,604
Corn, bush.	822,646	136,679
Oats, bush.	172,851	117,008
Rye, bush.	7,368	179
Barley, bush.	14,195	46,793

HAY—Sales 800 bales at steady rates.

HOPS—Sales 62 bales last year's crop at 6c.@13c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Hava been in slack request at old prices.

MOLASSES—Salas to-day 80 hhds. Porto Rico at 35c.@41c.; a cargo of Cuba Muscavado at 28c.; 165 hhds. do. do. at 27c.@3ic.; with, by auction, 40 hhds. Porto Rico at 36½c.; and 50 hhds. Cuba at 15c.@21c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the exient of only 400 bbls., in lots, at $17 87 for new Mess; $17 45@$17 50 for old Mess; $14 25@$14 35 for new Prime, and $12 87@$13 for old Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in limited demand, at 8¾c.@9c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@7c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is unchanged. Lard is doing better. Sales, to-day, 475 tcs. and bbls., at 10¾c.@11c., ₱ lb. Beef is inactive; sales 300 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$13 50 for Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, extra, and $4@$4 75 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. Prima Mess, $15@$19 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request, at 10c @21c. for inferior to prime old and new Stato, and 10c.@13c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is inquired for, at 9¼c.@13c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to day, 140 tierces, at $3 75@$4 37 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported to-day of 1,500 bhds., chiefly Cuba, at from 6c.@7¾c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 12,000 lbs. Prime, at 10½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 750 bbls., in lots, at 22½c.@23c. ₱ gallon.

Sales of Real Estate....APRIL 26.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

House and lot No. 12 Pearl-st., 19x83 ..... $6,500
Country seat near Coney Island, with 6 acres land 7,400

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

2 houses and lots, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., near 5th-av. $42,000

PERSONAL.

JOHN,

THAT'S IT.
At No. 29 North Moore-st,
McKNIGHT'S
MALT WINE.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM KINDLING WOOD for the next Presidential Election may be addressed to EMBERS, Mozart Hall, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION!
SAPONIFIER OR CONCENTRATED LEY,
THE READY FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

Unprincipled parties are passing off on the public a spurious article of Saponifier or Concentrated Ley, branded Concentrated Pot-Ash, Concentrated Ley, &c. The only genuine original and patented article is put up in one-pound iron cans, and manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, to be had of all respectable storekeepers. Wholesale trade supplied by LEWIS, JAMES & CO., Agents, Philadelphia.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
PLATED WARE.
Manufacturers' stock selling off.
Tea Sets, Urns, Ice Pitchers, Wine Coolers, Cake Baskets, Castors, Spoons and Forks, &c.
MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY,
(Near Broadway.) No. 20 John-st.

COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND,
LAW OFFICE
No. 290 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.
Collections promptly made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, through attorneys and bankers.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
PURE MILK.
Address or apply to
T. W. DACKER, office No. 188 East 27th-st.

PURE MILK.—A PERSON HAVING A FARM near the City wishes to find a few customers for small cans of PURE COUNTRY MILK every day, to be delivered direct from the farm by express every morning, in locked cans, containing six quarts or more. Address, for a few days, S. E., Box No. 3,347 Post-office, which will be attended to.

CITY COLLECTIONS.—THE SUBSCRIBER, a resident and well acquainted with the City, and can give good references, would like to engage at home agent or in the collection of City bills, and render promptly all accounts given him; terms reasonable. Address or apply to B. F. TICE, Tarrytown.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—FOR SALE IMMEDIATELY.—Two tables, of Michael Phelan's manufacture, fitted with combination cushions, and all the latest improvements. Apply, before MONDAY, the 30th inst., at the Phœnix Club, No. 136 10th-st., corner of Broadway.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.

PERUVIAN SYRUP,
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PERUVIAN SYRUP,
PERUVIAN SYRUP,
PERUVIAN SYRUP,
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PROTECTED SOLUTION
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PROTOXIDE OF IRON,
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PROTOXIDE OF IRON,
PROTOXIDE OF IRON,
COMBINED,

For the Cure of the following forms of disease, most of which originate in

DYSPEPSIA.

Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhœa, Nervous Debility St. Vitus' Dance, Neuralgia and Nervous Affections, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Languor and Depression of Spirits, Scrofula, Carbuncles and Soils, Piles, Scurvy, Affections of the Skin, Consumptive Tendencies, Bronchitis, Chlorosis, Leucorrhea, Prolapsus Uteri and all Diseases peculiar to Females, and all Complaints accompanied by General Debility and requiring a tonic or alterative medicine.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.

NOTE.—The failure of IRON as a remedy for DYSPEPSIA, a bad state of the blood, and the numerous diseases caused thereby, has arisen from the want of such preparation of IRON as shall enter the stomach in a protoxyd state, and assimilate at once with the blood. This want the PERUVIAN SYRUP supplies, containing, as it does, IRON in the only form in which it is possible for it to enter the circulation. For this reason the PERUVIAN SYRUP often radically cures diseases in which other preparations of IRON and other medicines have been found to be of no avail.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1859.

The experience which we have had of the PERUVIAN SYRUP, (Protoxide of Iron,) and the evidences which have been exhibited to us of its great success in the cure of many diseases, satisfy us that it is a medicinal agent of remarkable power, and deserving the attention of invalids.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
President of Metropolitan Bank.
REV. ABEL STEVENS,
Editor *Christian Advocate and Journal.*
JOHN G. NELSON,
Firm Nelson & Richmond, No. 61 John-st.
REV. P. CHURCH,
Editor of the New-York *Chronicle.*
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

IRON AS A MEDICINE.
IRON AS A MEDICINE.
IRON AS A MEDICINE.
IRON AS A MEDICINE.
PAMPHLETS.
PAMPHLETS.
PAMPHLETS.
PAMPHLETS.

We give below, in part, the Table of Contents of our Pamphlet:

INTRODUCTION.—On the importance of iron in the Human Organism, and the Philosophy of its Uses in the Blood.

A. A. HAYES, M. D., Member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and Assayer to the State of Massachusetts. Certificate of the Analysis of the Peruvian Syrup.

Certificate that the Peruvian Syrup is an unchanged, bla Protoxide of Iron, produced by "combination in a way before naknown."

Certificate of the Value of Peruvian Syrup in cases of "Scurvy and Scorbutic Attacks," and that it "should be found in the Medicine Chest of every ship."

LETTER TO CLERGYMEN.—On the Preservation of Health and the Use of Peruvian Syrup as a Medicinal Agent.

LETTERS FROM CLERGYMEN.—On the Efficacy of the Peruvian Syrup and the Benefits they have derived from its use.

Rev. JOHN PIERPONT.—Its efficacy in Salt Rheum and other Cutaneous Diseases.

S. H. KENDALL, M. D.—Cure of Chronic Inflammation of the Liver, Constipation, Indigestion, Cold Extremities, and Pains in the side.

Rev. SYLVANUS COBB.—Use and Efficacy in Family; Restoration of the Strength after Typhoid Fever; Recommend.

W. R. CHISHOLM, M. D.—Its successful use in Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Nervous Debility, Erysipelas, Chlorosis, and Restoration of Strength after Typhoid Fever.

Rev. THOMAS WHITTEMORE.—Its use and Value in Paralysis, Dyspepsia, and Dropsy on the Chest; "it gives me new vigor, Buoyancy of Spirits, Elasticity of Muscle."

FRANCIS DANA, M. D.—Cure of Catarrhal Affections Bronchitis and Congestive Attacks.

Rev. P. C. HEADLEY.—Its Genuineness as a Medical Agent, and Efficacy in Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa and Pleurisy.

LEWIS JOHNSON, M. D.—Efficacy in Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, and General Debility.

Rev. ARTHUR B. FULLER.—Its Efficacy in Nervous Headaches, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Substitute for Alcoholic Spirits, and General Debility; Value to Clergymen.

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JOSE MANUEL TIRADO, Minister Plenipotentiary from Peru to the United States.—Testifying to the Great Reputation of the Syrup in, and the Genuineness and Authenticity of the Letters from Peru.

ABRAHAM WENDALL, M. D.—Cura of Dropsy in the Hospital of Piura.

JOSE D'ESPINAR, M. D., President of the Medical Society of Lima.—Its Successful Use in the Hospital of Guadaloupe at Callao; Efficacy in Anæmia, Chlorosis, Chronic Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dropsy and Scorbutic Affections. "I am fully convinced of its Prophylactic qualities in reference to Epidemics, and consider modern Pharmacy to have been enriched by the discovery of this valuable remedy.

MILTON DAGGET, (certified by Rev. E. R. Thayer.)—Cure of Dyspepsia and Piles.

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EDWARD H. ADAMS, (certified by Rev. Charles S. Pater.)—Cure of Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance and Cutaneous Complaint.

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ANDREW THOMPSON POOLE, (certified by Rev. Edward Edmunds.)—Cure of Scrofula, Necrosis, and Epileptic Fits.

THOMAS A. DEXTER, Esq.—His long experience of its Uses and confidence in its Virtues: numerous Letters from Physicians examined by him.

SAMUEL MAY, Esq.—His long acquaintance with the Virtues of the Syrup; its Efficacy in Dyspepsia and other complaints; many Letters from Physicians of high standing testifying to the Superiority of this Preparation.

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Pamphlets containing letters from the above named gentlemen and others, and giving full information of the Syrup, can be had on application, or will be sent, free of charge, to any address.

W. B. CLARK & CO., Proprietors,
No. 275 DUDLEY-ST., BOSTON, and
No. 4,250 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

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NEW CARPETINGS.
G. S. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 338 BROADWAY, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Have received by late arrivals everything that is NEW and NOVEL in the way of
CARPETINGS,
to be found in the European markets, many of which cannot be found in any other establishment in this country.
Also, a fine assortment of
CHINA MATTINGS.
All fresh goods of this Spring's importation.

A GREAT SAVING
To
BUYERS OF CARPETS,
OILCLOTHS,
RUGS,
SHADES, &c.
T. H. AND J. B. CONKLING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c.,
No. 33 CORTLANDT-ST., near Broadway,
Will, after this date,
(their wholesale trade being mostly over for the season) Offer their entire stock at
RETAIL FOR CASH,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
One profit can be saved, and selections made from
THE LARGEST STOCK
Ever offered at retail in the City.
EVERY GRADE OF GOODS
Can be had.
Experienced Upholsterers are engaged, and Goods

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl, to do chamber work and assist in the washing and ironing, or to take the entire charge of children; the best of references from her last employer, where she has lived for the last three years. Call at No. 129 West 33d-st, corner of 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent chambermaid in a private family; is willing to assist with children, plain sewing or fine washing, if required. Can be seen for two days, at No. 231 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City references. Inquire at No. 31 West 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WASHER.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman willing to assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; would like to go into the country; good references. Apply at No. 268 28th-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID—LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, situations by two girls—one as chambermaid and waitress or waitress alone, the other as chambermaid and laundress; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 81 West 29th-st., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in washing and ironing if required; or would take care of children or do plain sewing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 111 West 26th-st., first door, back.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WASHER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman; no objection to cooking for a small family; no objection to the country; best of reference from her last place. Apply at No. 148 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting and assist in washing, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Apply at No. 131 West 16th-st., in the rear, between 7th and 8th avs. Has the best of City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to find a good place for a girl as chambermaid or waitress. Call at No. 362 11th-st., where she has been for the last two years.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, HUMBLE hard-working young woman, a situation as good cook, &c., or washing and ironing, or general housework, or chamberwork and waiting; has best City references for each capacity; is very neat about her person and kitchen; a home in preference to high wages; no objections to country. Call at No 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as professed cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to take care of a house for the Summer months, or to go into the country; best of City references. Apply at No. 539 6th-av. between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; no objection to a respectable barding-house, or the country for the Summer months; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 614 6th-av., near 9th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman in a private family as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City references. Address No. 84 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman, as an experienced cook; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 West 26th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman, as cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business; would assist in the washing in a small family; can be seen for two days, at No. 36 West 31st-st., near Broadway

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as a first-rate baker; good City references. Apply at No 22 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 10 to 6, for two days

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK WANTS A situation in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 76 West 24th-st, one door from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman; understands all kinds of meat, game, pastry, jellies, &c; no objections to country for Summer, good reference from last place. Call for two days at No 53 University-place, second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A GOOD COOK WISHES A SITUAtion in a private family; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required, has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 7th-av., third floor.

AS COOKS, AND CHAMBERMAIDS, AND WAITRESSES.—Wanted, situations for several very experienced, and highly recommended servants, just disengaged, from some of the first families in Brooklyn, serving as cooks and housemaids many of whom are sisters, and would prefer living together; our selection is now unusually large, and of the most experienced and really reliable class. MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &C.—WANTED, BY A SMART AND tidy young woman, in City or country a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as general housemaid; is a first-rate cook, and an excellent washer and ironer. Also, by a well-recommended girl as chambermaid and laundress; will make themselves generally useful. Call at No 378 6th-av, first floor, front.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted as cook, washer and ironer, and chambermaid and waitress, by two neat and tidy young women in one family, the one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; they will produce the best of City reference from their last place as to honesty and competency. Apply at No. 405 Broome-st.

A COOK—WAITRESS.—SITUATIONS WANTed by two respectable young women; one is a first-class cook, the other waitress; have several years' references. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. 8 East 16th-st.

AS COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—A LADY wishes to procure situations for her three servants, a cook, laundress, chambermaid and waitress, parts them in consequence of going to Europe. Can be seen at their present place, No 66 West 25th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a respectable woman, with excellent City references, situation as cook and laundress; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; or as regular laundress; does up linen in style; wages $8. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED at No. 48 East 21st-st. a good cook, who can also wash and iron well, and a chambermaid capable of doing general housework. Respectable references as to honesty, sobriety and neatness will be required. Call between 10 and 2 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESpectable young woman, a situation as good plain cook and assist in washing. Has lived eight years in her last place. Call at No. 75 h-st. on Friday.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent dressmaker, an engagement by the week or month; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can produce the very best references can be had; children's and children's garments. Call for two days, at No. 128 West 16th-st., west side of 7th av.

AS EXPERIENCED WAITRESSES AND NURSES.—MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, would respectfully inform the ladies of Brooklyn and the country that they have now at their agency the largest selection of experienced waitresses and nurses and seamstresses they have ever had. Girls of the most respectable and genteel appearance, accustomed to serve in our very best families, and whose references will bear strict investigation.

AS HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, as chamber-maid to do fine washing and ironing; can do all sorts of finery in the neatest style, or would do plain sewing; can get the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen till suited, at No 467 2d-av., between 28th and 29th sts., third floor, back room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A LADY, BREAKING UP housekeeping, wishes to obtain a situation for a very excellent girl, to do general housework for a small family. She is a good cook, washer and ironer, and can be seen for two days at her present situation, Schermerhorn-st., corner of Boerum, Brooklyn

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman wants a situation as nurse in town or country; is competent to take charge of an infant from the birth; can speak French; has the best City reference. Call at No. 147 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand. has good City reference. Call at No. 1 Depau-place, Thompson-st., 2 doors from Bleecker.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT PERSON OF MUCH experience, desires a situation as nurse, to an infant or to growing children; ample satisfactory references given; would go to the country, or travel with a family. Address E. T. G., or can be seen personally at No. 36 West 13th-st.

AS NURSE—BY A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG woman, who can tend as infant from its birth; has the best of City reference; can do chamberwork and fine laundress work. Call at 285 6th-av. during two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; who thoroughly understands taking the entire charge of an infant, and can do family sewing; Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 36 West 31st-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, by an English Protestant young girl, a situation as seamstress and lady's maid; understands dressmaking and hair-dressing, and all kinds of family sewing; can do up ladies' muslins; would like to travel to Europe; has excellent reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 194 4th-av., near 12th-st

AS SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; understands hair-dressing and French fitting; best of satisfaction can be given as to capability and character. Can be seen at No. 36 West 13th-st., second floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress, by a young woman who perfectly understands the business. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 253 East 18th-st., second floor, front.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a competent waitress; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 253 East 18th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by two girls, one as waitress, and the other chambermaid and waitress; have three years' and seven years' reference from their last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 365 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE BROADWAY EMPLOYMENT INSTITUTE,
NO. 424 BROADWAY,
NO. 424 BROADWAY,
Continues to send out the best Servants in the City.
The best Servants in the City.
Without delay. Without delay.
Conducted on moderate terms,
AND HONEST PRINCIPLES,
BY AMERICAN GENTLEMEN.

AS WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, situations by two respectable girls, sisters—one as waitress; the other as chambermaid, or chambermaid and fine washer; would prefer living together. Call at their present employer's, 79 9th-st., near 5th-av.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a situation for a wet nurse by a lady in whose service she now is; reference to two eminent physicians as to superior quality of milk. Call at No. 252 West 20th-st., between the hours of 4 and 6 P. M.

A GOOD GERMAN SERVANT WANTS A good situation in a private family, if she could go with that family to California. She would be willing to take charge if any children. Inquire at No. 44 Sullivan-st., for 4 days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as good cook and laundress, as waiter and chambermaid, and to do house work, by very competent girls. Call at E. Carroll's, No. 69 6th-av.

UNE TRES BONNE CUISINIERE AYANT des meilleur références do ville desire se placer dans une famille; loyée, allo paris anglais alla sait la patisserie et peu d'objection pour la sampagne. A voir No 3 6th-st., near 3d av., dans le basement pour deux jours.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business, desires a situation as book-keeper or assistant, with a responsible house; good City reference. Address EXCELSIOR, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and can produce the best of City and country reference, and will be found satisfactory in every respect. Address J. H., Box No. 116 *Times* office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman and groom, by a Protestant man; can bring the best of City and country recommendations; would prefer the country. Address C. A., Box No. 208 *Times* Office

AS COACHMAN.—COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted, by a man who has lived nine years in his last place; the best of City reference. Address No. 115 East 41st-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a young man as coachman and groom; has lived three years; can clean and care for horses, and keeping a gentleman's place in order; is not afraid of work; has good reference from his last place. Address P. T., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION IS WANTED by an Englishman, married, and without family; he is an experienced and practical gardener and farmer, and fully competent to take charge of greenhouse, grapery and ornamental grounds; the best of New-York references will be given. Address J. S W., at Thorburn's seed-store, No. 16 John-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED by a married man with a small family, a situation as gardener and farmer; will work the year round for moderate wages where he can get a house for his family to live in; will be found a handy man; has good reference. Address K. P., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, BY A STEADY ACTIVE man of light weight, a situation for six or seven months as groom; no objection to any part of the country or to travel with a gentleman; he understands the care of horses, wagons and harness well, and is a first rate driver, if required; has good reference. Address U. W., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young married man, a situation (to enable him to support his family) as porter, or could act as clerk, collector, salesman, or assistant to an auctioneer; or in a dry-goods store; having a knowledge of business in general, he can act in any capacity; is able and willing to work; writes a fair hand, and is a good accountant. Good City reference and security. Address P. W. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a young man who perfectly understands his business in all its branches and has the best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Address WAITER, Godfrey's Union square Post-office, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a respectable man; he is honest and faithful in all capacities; no objections to the City or country; is willing to make himself useful; has the best of recommendation. Address, for three days, JON, No. 626 Broadway, or Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a person who thoroughly understands his business, and has lived two years in his last situation; can be well recommended. Address W. G., or call at the Grocery store, No. 681 Broadway, corner of Amity-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE MAN, a situation; City reference from his last place, in which he lived three years; can clean and prepare; no objections to the country or to travel. Stood for two days at No 64 West 18th-st., 2d door from 6th-av., or address L. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED, BY A LAWYER OF fifteen years' practice, a partnership or a clerkship in a well-established office in the city. Can command means, if necessary, and best of references. Address, with real name and number, BUSINESS, Box No. 147 *Times* Office. All communications will be strictly confidential.

TO SHIPPERS, REAL ESTATE AND NEWSPAPER OFFICES.—A youth of first-class education, who writes a good hand, both English and German, is desirous of immediate employ; first-class City references; age 17; a permanent situation the object. Address JOHN SCHLIENZ, care A. Whitfield, No 29 Vesey-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A LAW-OFFICE, by a young man, a graduate of an academy, who is desirous of studying the profession of law. Address H. S. T., Box No 185 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A BOOKkeeper who has some knowledge of machinery and merchants in general. A man who has lived in the Spanish West India Islands preferred. A young man to drive a horse and cart is also wanted. Address J. S., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, WASHER and ironer in a family of three persons at No 126 Columbia-st., Brooklyn. Inquire from 10 to 3 o'clock. None but those having first-class recommendations need apply.

A GIRL.—WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A girl to do general housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Wages $8 per month apply, between the hours of 11 and 5 o'clock, at No. 177 West 24d-st., two doors east of 8th-av.

HOUSEMAID—WANTED, A NEAT, TIDY woman to go a short distance in the country; must be a good cook, washer and ironer; Protestant preferred; wages $7. Apply before 12 o'clock, at No. 61 East 23d-st.

A YOUNG WOMAN.—WANTED, A YOUNG WOman to attend a confectionery store; one accustomed to the same, or the baking business with City reference as to honesty and character, may apply at No. 19 Union-square.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A cook and laundress; both must be competent, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 51 Lexington-av., on Thursday and Friday, from 11 o'clock till 2.

A COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, also good Protestant girls, one as cook, and the other as chambermaid and waitress. Inquire at No. 12 Clinton-place, for two days.

ASSISTANT WAITER.—WANTED, A YOUNG Man, as assistant waiter in a private family. Apply at No. 4 West 23d-st., between 6 and 9 o'clock A. M., or 5 P. M.

DRAFTSMAN WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN competent to make the necessary drawings for a mechanical business. Address B. & B., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

JACK SPINNERS.—WANTED, FOUR GOOD jack spinners, to go to the country, within five hours' ride of the City. Apply to H G THOMPSON, No. 37 Broadway, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

$100 PER MONTH MADE WITH $10 Stencil tools, as arranged that the inexperienced can use them. Send for my circular before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, BY THE ADVERTISER, while riding on the rear platform of a 3d-av. car, between 13th and Prince-sts., shortly after 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, a gold HUNTING WATCH, ¾ plate, patent lever, chronometer balance, David Taylar, London, maker, No. 774 and inscribed on the ring and shield on the antside case, "From W. R. to his grandson M. H. R., Sept. 26 1856." The above reward will be gratefully paid for its return, on application to 163 Pearl-st.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, A GOLD BRACELET, marked "From mother to Josie." The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the desk of the New-York *Observer*, No. 37 Park-row.

LOST.—A SPOTTED SILK PARASOL. THE LADY who took it from the Sixth-av. car on the afternoon of the 25 h inst, will please return the same to the owner, at No. 14 West 25th st.

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Bohlers & Hummell's Philadelphia Essence of Coffee, in cans and flasks, for sale by the agents.
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER,
Wholesale Dealers in Teas, Coffee and Spices, Nos. 235, 236 and 237 Washington st

WINES AND LIQUORS.

RARE OLD BRANDIES,
CHOICE MADEIRA AND SHERRY WINES,
FINEST BOURBON & MONONGAHELA WHISKIES,
HAVANA CIGARS,
Constantly on hand and for sale by
S. S. WYCKOFF & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
No. 204 Murray-st.

INSTRUCTION.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL.
NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 473 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS
Can obtain at the American School Institute, Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway, circulars of the best schools gratuitously. Schools supplied with competent teachers. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

FLUSHING FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THIS Institution for young ladies is pleasantly situated in a healthy location in the village of Flushing, L. I. Hourly communication with the City by railroad and steamboats from Fulton Market-slip. House and grounds especially convenient and attractive. Term commences May 1. Pupils received at any time and charged from date of entrance. For circulars containing terms and other particulars, apply to J. KIMBER, No 96 William-st., N. Y., & W. WOOD, Broadway, or to the Principal, S. R. ROBERTS.
CITY REFERENCES—Thomas W. Pearsall, William F. Mott, Ellwood Walter, Meredith Howland.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—A LADY OF superior education, large experience as a teacher, residing in a pleasant location near the City, desires to take four young ladies, under 14, to her family to educate in the English branches, including the modern languages and music. As the number is strictly limited, she will be able to give them her undivided time and attention, and will warrant her pupils a complete acquaintance with all the studies they pursue. Those willing to pay a fair price for advantages of a most superior order, will find this a rare opportunity of securing what they pay for. Address J. B H., Box No. 909 New-York Post-office, stating where an interview may be obtained.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE, NEW-JERSEY.—Twelve miles from New-York by Railroad, will commence the 27th term of five months, May 1. All the arrangements of this school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. The Young Ladies' Department, in charge of an experienced instructress, has been in successful operation for many years. Recent improvements, with the introduction of gas, render the accommodations more complete and attractive than ever. Circulars may be obtained of R. Hoe & Co., No. 31 Gold-st; H. Saymour, No. 52 Beekman-st., New-York City, or of Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal.

ELM PARK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—One of the most flourishing schools in New-England. Rev. I. RICHARDS, Principal, assisted by J. HOW, A. M., and I. A. SHAW, A. B., late of Harvard College. A full English and Classical course of study—also music; a Primary Department for small boys, under the charge of Mrs. RICHARDS. Terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address or call upon Dr. R., at the office of R. A. WARRINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st., from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., till May 1.

CEDARCROFT CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Situated in a healthy, retired neighborhood eight miles from Jersey City, near Boiling Spring. A limited number of pupils received for college, business, or scientific pursuits, by the Principal and assistants. Circulars and further information can be had upon Dr. R., at the office of R. A. WARRINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st., from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., till May 1.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square (Messrs. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals) opens April 17 the closing term of its current school year. Pupils from seven years of age and upwards received and prepared for business or college. Twelve Professors of classical, commercial, English and foreign language studies are constantly employed.

FAMILY SCHOOL—FOR TWELVE BOYS, AT Goshen, Conn., James Q. Rice, A. M., Principal. Advantages: an elevated and healthy location, thorough education, constant attention to health, morals and manners, and the comforts of a good home. The Principal may be seen at the Park Hotel until 10 A. M., and from 4 until 7 P. M.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, (near Hackensack) N. J. Accessible several times daily by stage or railroad. Fare from Hoboken 25 cents. Next term opens May 7. Those desiring home comforts and thorough instruction for their boys, at $32 50 per quarter, please write for circular. A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—A healthy situation, commodious buildings, a large gymnasium and thorough mental training are among the advantages of this institution. Summer session begins on May 2, 1860. Terms moderate. Send for a circular containing full particulars and references. JULES ROUSSEL, Principal.

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FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT NEWRochelle, Westchester county, N. Y.. R. LOOKWOOD, Principal. The 16th session will commence May 1. For circulars apply to CLARK, AUSTIN & CO., No. 3 Park-row, or to the subscriber, who will call on the applicants if desired.

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WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Three minutes' walk from depôt. (Cannon's station;) one of the best schools in the State for both sexes. Summer term commences May 1. Circulars obtained at Clark, Austin, Maynard & Co., No. 3 Park-row, or by addressing the Principals. A. B LOCKWOOD,
B F. BROWN.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fifth Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY May 2 Circulars may be obtained of S. P. YORK, No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York; of J. M. WHITEHEAD, No. 117 Nassau-st., A. B. H. M. Society; also by applying to the Principal, D. S. BOWE, M. A

REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD receive into their family ten young ladies, who enjoy superior advantages of culture in mind and in manners. Their house and grounds, corner of Linnæus and 8th-sts., are situ ted in this beautiful village.
FLUSHING, April 20, 1860.

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The limited copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JACKSON & THROCKMORTON, Nos. 65 to 67 Goerck-st., expired on the 29th day of February last, A. B. Throckmorton retiring.

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NEW YORK, March 20, 1860.

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HALIFAX HOTEL TO LET, AND POSSESSION GIVEN MAY 1.—This large and well-situated Hotel, built with all modern conveniences, in the centre of the city, expressly to meet the rapidly-growing wants of the traveling public, and lately occupied by the Government as officers' quarters, will be rented after the first day of May; and offers to hotel-keepers or others desirous of engaging in that business, an opportunity seldom met with.

The completion of the railroad to Windsor and Truro, the connection established from the former place with St. John, New-Brunswick, Portland, Boston, and Canada, by the Grand Trunk Railway, and from the latter with Pictou, the various ports in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Prince Edward's Island, and Quebec, together with the arrival at, and departure from Halifax direct of the European, American, West Indian, and Newfoundland Mail steamers, and the long admitted want of hotel accommodation in this city, render this enterprise well worth the consideration. Application may be made to either of the subscribers, at Halifax, and any further information required by persons in the United States will be given by Messrs. WHITMAN BROS. & CO., No. 72 Beaver-st., New-York.

Signed, J. G. A. CREIGHTON, } Trustees.
WM. PRYOR, }
HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, April 12, 1860.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.—The above establishment will be open for summer or permanent boarders on the 1st of June.
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AGRICULTURAL.

BUCKEYE PRE

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at Fifty cents a week, mailed six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

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TO ADVERTISERS.

The enlargement of the circulation of the Times is at the present moment so rapid as to render it imperative that advertisements intended for the daily issue should be sent in at the earliest possible moment. Announcements which fail to reach the office before nine o'clock P. M., lose all the advantages of classification under the heads to which readers are accustomed to refer. It is, therefore, quite as important to the advertisers as to ourselves, to have that hour the latest for the reception of their notices.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Trovatore.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Royal Amphitheatre Equestrian Troupe.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Colleen Bawn.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Town and Country—Kill or Cure.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Robin Hood—Red Gnome and White Warrior—How's your Uncle?

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Orphan of Geneva. Evening—Jeanie Deans.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Peale's Court of Death.

GOLDBECK'S MUSICAL HALL—Soiree Musicals.

HOPE CHAPEL—Magical Entertainments.

HOPE CHAPEL—Gen. Tom Thumb.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

CANAL-STREET—No. 308—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The happy family at Charleston has fallen into melancholy discord, the Platform being the apparently incurable source of distraction. The Southern delegations, encouraged by ontside influences hostile to Mr. Douglas, insist upon the insertion of a clause approving of Congressional intervention for the protection of slaveholders in the Territories. The Convention was wholly occupied yesterday in listening to propositions of this tendency, under every form of modification; the most explicit and extreme emanating, it is understood, from the pen of Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana. Members from Pennsylvania and Rhode Island presented more moderate forms of the doctrine; and all as fast as produced were referred to the Committee upon the Platform. That Committee has thus far been unable to complete its report. Serious differences are said to exist among the members as to the Territorial question, and it is even stated that three reports will be presented, and the selection from them be left to the Convention. A majority is represented to be favorable to a resolution yesterday offered to the Convention by Mr. Walker, of Alabama, and referred, which declares it to be the duty of the Government to provide for the protection of the property of American citizens, as well within the United States and the Territories, as upon the high seas. With these vague terms, the question, it is hoped, may be postponed. At the close of the proceedings yesterday, a resolution requiring the Committee to report progress this morning at 10 o'clock was adopted. The excitement is intense. All manner of assertions and speculations obtain currency; among others, a statement that the adoption of the dogma of Federal protection to slave property in the Territories will be the signal for the Douglas party to bolt. The delegations from the Gulf States are loud in their declaration, that if Squatter Sovereignty be not distinctly repudiated in the plattorm, they will retire and place in nomination Jefferson Davis and Fernando Wood. As there is no likelihood of this being done, and as Mr. Douglas has required his friends to insist upon the insertion of the doctrine in question, the secession may be regarded as certain. At Washington last evening the impression had gained ground that the Convention would be obliged to disperse without nominating. The friends of Mr. Douglas, on the other hand, are confident of his nomination, and care nothing for the threatened schism.

The Senate held a brief session yesterday, receiving several Executive communications, and ordering the Edwards veto to be printed. In the House, Mr. Smith, of Virginia, called Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, to account for expressions disrespectful to Virginia, used by the latter in debate. Mr. Binoham promptly disavowed any intentional disrsspect, but pronounced himself ready to stand by his averments. A lively conversation followed, garnished by vulgar and disgraceful epithets hurled by the Virginian at the Ohio representative. Mr. Florence attempting to procure an adjournment to Monday, and being instantly snubbed, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the State of the Union, and listened to a speech from Mr. Jenkins, of Virginia, descriptive of the calamitous state of affairs both for the South and the Union, sure to result from the election of a Republican to the Presidency. A plea for an exalted tariff, from Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, followed; and then a defence of Democratic principles from Mr. Holman, of Indiana. The orator was not at all embarrassed by the fact, that since the repudiation of the Charleston Platform, and in the failure of the Charleston body to report a substitute, the principles of the party have no existence. The proceedings of the day closed with a speech of Mr. Washburn, defining the position of Wisconsin Republicans, and charging the Democracy of that State with the profession of Anti-Slavery doctrines.

A Convention of thirty delegates, representing the Republican sentiment of Maryland, met yesterday in the Rechabite Hall at Baltimore. Montgomery Blair was chosen President, and the usual Committees had been appointed, when a mob, though made a disturbance, unseated the Convention and compelled a precipitate adjournment. The members were hooted and pursued, and one or two narrowly escaped with their lives. Even by the excitement, the proprietor of the hall refused to permit the meeting to re-assemble, although the place was well guarded by the police. It subsequently met in private, and completed its labors, by nominating Francis P. Blair, and Judge William Marshall as Delegates at Large to Chicago, with a list of District Delegates.

The Salt Lake Express, with nine thousand dollars in gold dust, reached Atchison, Kansas, on Wednesday. It brought no news of interest.

After having examined ninety-one witnesses, the State, on Wednesday, closed its evidence against Rev. Jacob S. Hardin. Mr. Jeremiah G. Shipman opened the case for the defence. He broached the theory that Hardin had no motive to kill his wife; but that she, on the contrary, had been so depressed by her differences with her husband, and the reports which had been circulated concerning her, that she was glad to end her own existence, by taking the arsenic which she knew was within her reach. To sustain this theory, Rev. George F. Dickinson, Rev. George Gaetner, Nancy P. Cypher and Cornelia Anderson were sworn. The only points to which they testified were, Hardin's good treatment of his wife; that he was subject to neuralgia; for which the attending physicians gave medicines similar in appearance to those he was charged with having procured for Mrs. Hardin, and that she was often depressed in spirits in consequence of poor health. As Mr. William-

son, the prisoner's counsel, is now in Charleston, serving as a delegate to the Democratic Convention, Mr. J. P. Bradley, of Newark, acts in his place.

The Board of Aldermen have adopted a resolution appropriating $30,000 for the reception of the Japanese Embassy. A Committee of seven was appointed to receive them, of which Alderman Boole is Chairman. They also voted to appropriate $1,500 to purchase Mickle & Carville's patent for a fire escape; and to appropriate $5,000 for camp equipage for the Seventh Regiment. The Board of Councilmen passed a resolution appropriating $3,625 05 for the iron pavement opposite the Post-office, laid as an experiment in 1855; and inquired by whose authority apartments for the City Inspector had been hired in the *Daily News* Building. The Board concurred in appointing a competent interpreter for Jefferson Market Civil Court; in building a new engine for No. 39; in appropriating $15,000 to put a patent gas-burner on all the street lamps. The Committee on the Reception of the Japanese Visitors was increased to seven members from each Board. The members proceeded to select their seats under the new arrangement, which brings a larger number under the eye of the President.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections have investigated the case of the newborn infant of Mary Conner, which was gnawed by rats at Bellevue Hospital last Sunday night. The Doctors think its death was not caused by the vermin. The Hospital is overrun with them, (the vermin, not the Doctors,) and repeated efforts to destroy them have been unsuccessful.

No business was transacted by the Police Commissioners yesterday, beyond ordering a bill amounting to $1,136 65—the expenses of the war upon the shad police—to be paid. The Sanitary Police submitted a list of localities which needed to be cleaned. An order has just been issued to Police Captains forbidding them to allow any Police Justice, Alderman or Magistrate, to act officially in the different Station-houses under their charge.

The Presbytery of New-York yesterday received under its care the Northwest Presbyterian Church in Fiftieth-street, and admitted Rev. Luther H. Van Doren to membership. Seven young men were received as candidates for licensure, and Alfred T. Waterbury and G. W. Prime were licensed to preach.

The war in the Church of the Puritans was continued last evening, Dr. Cheever continuing his defence of the English Alms-seeking agency, and two or three of his opponents replying.

The Stock market yesterday recovered ⅛@¼ per cent. of the previous decline; New-York Central, 79¾; Missouris, 83¾ per cent. Money keeps easy. Exchange firm in rates, but not much yet done for Saturday's mail.

Cotton was quiet. A fair inquiry prevailed for Flour and Corn. The latter was dearer. An active business was transacted in Wheat, which was on the advance. The movements in Provisions, Rice, Coffee, Teas, Hides, Leather, Metals, Naval Stores, Oils and Tallow were restricted. Sugars, Molasses and Whisky were pretty freely purchased. The Freight engagements were moderate.

The Tenure of Slavery.

One of the worst effects of the Abolition agitation has been that it silences all open discussion of Slavery in the Slave States. By menacing the communities in which Slavery exists with the peril of invasion and insurrection from without, it compels all men of all shades of opinion to combine for the common defence, and to suppress all debate about the evils of the system, in order to avoid the still greater evil involved in its compulsory abolition. When Slavery became a theme for Federal discussion,—an element of national politics,—it ceased inevitably to be canvassed and criticized within the States themselves. No Anti-Slavery Party could exist in a Southern State without incurring the fatal suspicion of being in league with foreign foes. In time of war, any man who sympathizes with the opinions and sentiments of the enemy is set down as a traitor;—and any Southern man who, during the Abolition excitements of the day, takes Anti-Slavery ground at home, is in peril of a similar fate.

If the Southern States were open to the discussion of the subject, there are many aspects of the Slavery question which would excite differsncee of opinion at home, and lead to very important changes of public sentiment and of public action. Even as things now are, these topics make themselves visible now and then—though they are generally stifled by the consideration of the impending peril. The subject of *taxation* is one of them. In Virginia, for example, a very large proportion of the slaves are untaxed—over three-fourths of the entire slave property of the State escapes any contribution to the burdens of the Government. The value of slaves taxed is $81,954,000—the value not taxed is $231,194,275; while the aggregate amount of all the other property in the Commonwealth, taxed at the rate of forty cents on the $100, is only $123,560,907. If slaves were taxed as other property, they would contribute $924,789 more to the support of the Government than they do at present. Now, nearly all the slaves of Virginia are held in the eastern section, and the inhabitants of the western portion, who have very few or none, have long felt the injustice of this exemption, and would be in open rebellion against it, but by the pressure of Abolitionism from the Northern States.

The same thing is true in North Carolina. It is proposed to hold a Convention in order to revise the State Constitution, and to reëstablish an *ad valorem* system of State taxation, in which all kinds of property—slaves as well as cattle and lands—shall be taxed equally. The *Democratic* State Executive Committee has issued a very elaborate and a very able addreee in opposition to this project. They remonetrate very earnestly against putting slavee upon any such footing, and in the course of their argument they present the following interesting and important statement of the tenure of Slavery in the Southern States:

"We apprehend that our present mode of taxing slave population can be justified upon principle. The foundation upon which Slavery rests in North Carolina, and in the whole South, is, that we find amongst our population a class of persons having the strength and the passions of manhood, and the mental capacity and self control of childhood, with a physical conformation peculiarly adapted to the performance of labor, and a want of energy and unwillingness to perform even such labor as is essential to their own maintenance. The laws of this and other slaveholding States put this class of population under the guidance and ownership of the master, in order that he may govern and control them, compel them to labor, care for them from the cradle to the grave, and enjoy the fruits of their industry as his reward.

Slaves, then, are not, and cannot be, ignored as a portion of our *population; nor can they be regarded in legislation as property alone;* the laws of North Carolina regard them as property *in so far forth as it is necessary for them to be so regarded,* in order that the master may compel their obedience and labor, and enjoy the fruits of that labor. Public expediency denies to the African the right of suffrage, and indeed in no respect will put him on an equality with the white citizen, but *it does not deprive him of his personality,* and indeed it would seem to demand that, for purposes of revenue, *more regard should be had to his personality than his character as qualified property.*"

We commend this paragraph to the consideration of the Charleston Convention and the Democratic Party at large. They are endeavoring to establish, as a settled and acknowledged principle of American law, that slaves are simply *property*;—and to draw therefrom the inevitable inference that the Federal Government must protect it in the Territories, on the high seas, in the several States, and everywhere else. This is the object at which the Pro-Slavery manipulators of the Charleston Convention are aiming in their manœuvres for a platform. They concur with Mr. Wigfall, in his recent declaration, that all the South desires is that slaves shall be regarded and treated precisely like horses, mules and hogs, or any other kind of property:—they ask simply this, and nothing more. When the Democratic Party makes up its mind to concede the modest demand of its Southern wing, it may bid adieu to all hopes or thoughts of Federal supremacy.

The doctrine of the *Democratic* Committee of North Carolina is much more rational, and conforms much more closely to the spirit and language of the Constitution of the United States, than the Pro-Slavery propagandists in the Charleston Convention. The definition which the Committee gives of Slavery is sensible and just. It places the institution upon grounds of necessity and of mutual advantage to the whites and the blacks. It recognizes mutual duties, mutual obligations and mutual responsibilities. It discards utterly the low, brutal, inhuman doctrine that slaves are merely property,—and that their masters may deal with them precisely as with any other property. It recognizes their personality,—and, by necessary implication, admits that the rights inalienable from personality belong to them also. They are *persons* held to service. They are bound to labor for their masters,—and their masters are bound in return to "care for them from the cradle to the grave." This is precisely the light in which the system is regarded by the Constitution of the United States, and it is one upon which all reflecting and considerate men, in all sections of the country, should concur.

This declaration of the Democratic Committee of North Carolina is important, as an indication of the ground which, we do not doubt, would be almost universally taken in the Southern States but for the increasing warfare upon Slavery kept up at the North.

The South at Charleston.

The critical conflict is now waging in the Democratic camp. The Committee on the Platform, "this way and that inclining its ewift mind," is discussing the extreme point at which a reasonable regard to the possibilities of Federal success can be conciliated with judicious concessions to the angry and rather irrational exigencies of excited Southern feeling. Whether that point can be found, and whether, being found, a working majority of the Convention can be induced to recognize it, are questione not to be settled at this distance, and by epectators. If we are to accept the representations of the delegates who are acting under the command of the ultra Southern leaders as the infallible indications of the settled Southern eentiment, we must believe that it cannot and will not be either found or recognized. In that case, we may expect a volcanic explosion of the whole Convention, and with it the final disruption and disarray of the Democratic Party, with other consequences too remote and too important to be dwelt upon here. But those who are watching the progrese of affairs at Charleston with impartial and disinterested eyes, will do well to remember that the intensity with which the great captains of the Southern host press their absolute demand for a recognition of slaves as mere downright property, to be protected always and everywhere like any other property, is seriously aggravated by the personal hostility of these captains to the moet conspicuous of the Democratic candidates. This fect is so well understood at Charleeton that it can hardly fail to have its effect upon the deliberatione of the Convention. And should the partisans of power, "pure and simple," the seekers after place and authority, who are at least as numerous in the South as in the North, and in the Democratic as in the Republican ranks, eventually make up their minds to the hope of victory rather than to the assertion of doctrine, it is quite possible thet a secession, general or partial, of certain delegations, such as thoee of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, may take place from the Convention, without at all entailing the secession from the party of those States themselvee in the subsequent hour of the Presidential election. A delegate from Alabama, Mr. Percy Walker, yesterday indicated the existence of a decided Southern under-tow in the direction of a practicable policy, by offering a resolution asserting the duty of Congress to afford "all *legal* protection to slave property in the Territoriee and on the high seas." This resolution, which might be offered and passed at Chicago as well as at Charleston, may perhaps prefigure the real character of the new "platform" which is to replace the platform of Cincinnati. It would certainly have this advantage over the programme upon which Mr. Buchanan was carried into power—that it will bear a much larger variety of interpretations than that venerable "scheme of faith," while at the same time it will doubtless be far more emphatic in phraseology, and more imposing in its superficial eepect of constitutional fidelity to the rights of everybody everywhere. The fate of the Democracy, and with that fate the tone of the coming conteet for the Presidency, reets now with this much-burdened "Committee on the Platform," and with the chaos of recommendations out of which it ie striving to educe a feasible order of battle.

Sense for the Post Department.—The recent reduction of postage to one cent for letters delivered in the city where they are mailed, and the more recent proposition of Mr. Colfax in Congress, to allow all printed matter, bound books as well as pamphlets, to pass by mail for one cant an ounce, instead of the letter postage now charged by decision of the Department, give evidence of more reasonable viewe concerning postal facilities than have hitherto prevailed. While the Judicial and Executive Departments of the Federal Gavernment have always been deemed legitimate sources of expense to the Treasury, which has also furnished the entire support of Congress and the Army, the Poet-office alone has been regarded as a Department that ehould be made to furnish its own entire eupport, and if possible yield an additional revenue to the General Government. Though the income from the mail service at the North is more than sufficient for its own support, the surplus which it yields is not enough to make the aggregate revenue of the National department equal to the whole expense of the service in more sparsely settled portions of the country. And thie deficit has constantly been the pretext for economical proposals of increased rates of postage, emanating most frequently from economists repreeenting the very regions which conduce in the emalleet degree to the eupport of the department. It may not be clear that the Post-office ought to be supported by the Government, and placed at the service of the public as free of expense to individuals as the courts and other branchee of Government now are. But there certainly can be no doubt that it is an institution meeting a great public need, and one of vast importance to commercial intercourse, and the diffusion of general information; indeed, an absolutely essential handmaiden of the Press,

The Wolves of New-York.

It has been the boast of British civilization for near a thousand years, that all ferocious wild animals, brutes in human shape alone excepted, have been thoroughly exterminated from the "inviolate isles." It is a glory of the reign of Edward the Victorious, far more important to his people than any of his blood-stained foreign laurels, that in his time the cruel and cowardly wolf disappeared from the kingdom. Here in New-York, after eighty years of national independence and republican self-government, it might have been supposed by any enthusiastic believer in the progress of the race, that the poor, the sick, the weak, the helpless, the mother in her travail, and the new-born babe in its innocence, could repose under the shelter of our corporate charity, at least as safe from savage beasts of prey as if their lot had been cast in mediæval Europe. The report which appeare in our columns to day, under the auspices of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correctioa, upon the hideous story of Mary Conner and her child at the Bellevue Hospital, which yesterday startled the moet apathetic of New-York readers by its loathsome horrors, proves, most unhappily, that such is not the case.

The heart eickens and the mind revolts from portraying the featuree of this case. And we have awaited the action which we felt assured the energetic Commissioners, newly appointed by the Comptroller to the charge of this great Department of our civilized municipal organization, could not delay to take upon the matter, before forcing ourselvee to confront, in the public interest, and in the name of common humanity, its intolerable disgust. That duty can be no longer deferred. It is now established, beyond a peradventure, that in one of the principal Hospitals of the City of New-York, and in that one of our hospitals which is epecially consecrated to the relief of the most solemn and affecting form of human suffering, the sanctities of maternity and the defencelessness of new-born infancy are left expoeed, and have for years past been left exposed, to perils and terrors such as we might expect to read of and to shudder at, in the tales of travelers whose adventurous courage had carried them into the wastes of the African desert, or the tangled morasses of Australia.

A poor woman, no rieher in this world's goode than Eve when ehe became the earliest mother of mankind, takes refuge, in the moment of her extreme anguish, under the sheltering benevolence of the wealthieet, freest and proudeet of American cities. She is cared for, after the fashion of Republican Christianity, by the physicians whom the City conetitutee its almoners of mercy. She is relieved from her immediate sufferings, and then is left, without watch or ward, to await the chances of the night. Other poor creatures are with her, huddled together into a single room, to the number of twenty. The night passes—passee over these poor wretches as over the thousands of prosperous mothers, lulled by all the appliances of luxury and comforted by all the tendernesses of love in hundreds of happier homes, within easy reach of their crowded cell. The morning comes—how elowly, those who have watched on beds of pain more Christianly cared for, can perhaps faintly imagine. The physicians return, and find—what the pen of an American journalist almost refuses to write. They find the mother, not like her of the Scripture, forgetting her pain for joy that a man child is born into the world, but etupefied with sufferings, to which no kindly balm of comfort had been brought—"feeble and listless," the medical Mentor calmly assures us; and her child—this fortunate babe, born under no "effete despotism," no crushing weight of aristocratic tyranny, but in a free, glorious, powerful American State, with all the privileges of the ballot for its inheritance, and all the Western Continent for its estate—a gnawed and torn and ghastly mass of tender bleeding flesh—destroyed out of the semblance of humanity by the most repulsive of vermin—y foul and ferocious rats. Do the dainty among our readere eicken and grow pale at thie plain statement of a eimple truth? Let them recollect themselves; let them control their disgust just long enough to feel that they, and all of us, we and no others, are responsible for this thing without a name—responsible in the sight of Heaven, and of humanity. For our Commissioners, honorable, intelligent, Christian men, come now and tell us that the Aceldama in which this horrible scene occurred, and which with a frightful irony we call our "Bellevue Hospital," has been for years surrendered to these creatures; that it is built on "made land," the very nature of which makes it a prolific warren of these petty wolvee; that the matter has been discussed and debated upon year after year, and that while the representatives of our Municipal Cbristianity have been talking and chaffering with "rat exterminators," and manufacturers of "infallible poisons," the hideous invaders have been quietly multiplying, until, as our reporter now puts it, "they have full poesession of the building."

Well—being masters, they have asserted their dominion—the dominion which we have permitted them to acquire. Are we prepared to surrender the field to them; to maintain thie Hospital on "made land" for their park and pleasure-ground and preserve of game; o provide them with the dainty food they found on Sunday night, after all the bells of all our churches had intoned the close of the Christian Sabbath, and the passing of the hours consecrated, for now eighteen hundred years, to the worehip of Him who said, "Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these, ye did it unto me?"

Encumbering the Sidewalks.—One of the things to which the new Police Commission would do well to turn its attention is the clearance of the sidewalks, particularly in the more crowded parts of Broadway, of the bales, boxes, cases and packages belonging to the adjoining stores. Many of the dry-goods dealers have been long in the habit of using half the eldewalk as a sort of packing-room, and at all hours on fine days the traffic is impeded by carpenters nailing up the boxes and clerks marking them. The practice is not eimply tolerably impudent, but is a great nuisance. It causes serious inconvenience to

[illegible] Convention.

The Buffalo *Express* thinks the City of New-York has been justly punished by the Railroad bills for its indifference or rather hostility to the Pro-Rata freight bill, which was defeated in the same Legislature, and, as the *Express* intimates, by the same corrupt means which passed the others. This, as near as we can understand it, is the drift of its comments upon our remarks upon Legislative corruption as illustrated at the last session. We have no special objection to it. We have never asked or expected that Buffalo would feel any "pity" for New-York, or take any special interest in the management or mismanagement of its municipal affairs. When New-York representatives shamelessly sell out their constituents, and betray their interests for so much cash *per vote*, we cannot expect either the members or the people of other sections to concern themselves much about the consequences.

Buffalo, however, had no interest whatever in our City Railroads,—whereas New-York had a very clear and distinct interest against the Pro Rata freight bill. We opposed that enactment, mainly because we deemed it unjust in principle and unsound in policy,—and partly also because we shared the universal conviction of our business community, that its effect upon our commerce with the West would be injurious. Buffalo favored it because she expected to derive benefit from it. She was just as selfish as New-York, and probably no more so, in her action upon this subject. But in regard to our City Railroads she had no such excuse either for aiding their passage, or for rejoicing over it. She has no interest in fastening odious and oppressive monopolies upon our City, or in giving them the power to plunder our citizens permanently and at discretion.

The *Express* is doubtless partially right in saying that New-York City is the fountain-head of legislative corruption,—though some very considerable streams flow from other quarters. The reason for this is the fact that our City Government involves the largest expenditure of money, and that we have more schemes involving money than other portions of the State. Wherever the carcase is, there will gather the vultures. When any great corporation, or any wealthy individual, desires the enactment of a law which will confer great pecuniary advantages upon them, the unprincipled adventurers who obtain seats in the Legislature will make them pay for it,—whether they come from Buffalo or New-York. The worst feature of the case is,—not the harm done to one section or another by such legislation,—but the fact that the public contempt and wrath does not ecourge these trafficking scoundrels out of the halls of legislation, and send them, disgraced and branded, into a mean and powerless obscurity for the rest of their livee. The people can apply a remedy for the evil if they choose to do it. It is only because they will not do so,—because they seem indifferent to the character and conduct of their representatives,—and because they allow partisanship and caucus dictation to override all their moral instincts, that the case seems hopeless.

Steam Boiler Inspection.

A moet important bill, designed to protect the inhabitants of this City and Brooklyn againet the fearful and hourly danger of boiler explosione, passed the House unanimously, received only one dissenting vote in the Senate, but still awaits the signature of the Governor. And singularly enough, it is feared—it is by many even believed, that the Governor will refuse to sign it. He thinks the bill has not been called for! Perhaps if His Excellency should find himself flying over the houses amid bricks and splintere, some fine morning, as has happened to quite too many of our citizens within the past few months, he would find the bill called for loudly enough. It is a notorious and terrible fact that steam-boilers in every stage of depreciation, under the charge of the most ignorant, careless and reckless of raw laborers, in situations where an "accident" would tear down buildings and murder innocents in the most wholesale fashion, do, this very day, literally pervade the very foundations of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. They underlie our sidewalks and hiss in the cellars of lofty buildings; they are to be found, too, on every floor, at every height, at every depth.

We do not say that they are all unsafe. It is just to say that well-proportioned boilers, of good material, fairly used, never blow up. But the bill now in the Governor's hands is intended and needed to make all other boilers impossible. His Excellency, we further hear, thinks the bill unconstitutional. We would [illegible] ask of the [illegible] which he did sign, is any less unconstitutional? The principles of the two measures are identical, although the evident necessity of the former is by far the more imperative. The public can generally detect and remedy the unsafe features of a house, but a boiler requires scientific inspection, and the public can form no conclusion about it till it forms its own conclusion, and blows up. If a reasonable and cheap method of preserving public safety in the presence of this peril by steam is "unconstitutional," we had better have anarchy at once, for then every man will look out for himself, and a war on unsafe boilers could be instantly declared. Moreover, the Governor believes that the bill will impose an onerous tax on the owners of boilers. The facts are, that the tax is no greater than the cost of the hydraulic test, to which it is generally customary to subject new boilers, and that it will be found of the greatest advantage to boiler owners. If they can rely on competent and regular inspection, they need have no fears as to the safety of their persons and property. Some of them have no fears now, as they coin the dollars out of their gunpowder magazines; but these economists are of the school of Wendell Phillips' Yankee, who "would jump across the lake of brimstone if he saw a dime on the further shore." All over England exist voluntary associatione for the prevention of boiler explosions. People there are only too glad to avail themselves of the chance of thorough and regular information as to the state of their property, and to pay the fees, however large. We believe that no persons here would think the tax onerous, except those who know that their boilers would not be allowed to work at all, and so insanely and wickedly risk *everything* to save the expense of safety. This class is doubtless larger than for our City credit we could wish it to be; but are our laws to be made for such lunatics of selfishness? If the public knew the real

The Courrier des Etats-Unis.

The worship of success is the worst of idolatries; but honorable success, legitimately won by tact, industry and ability honestly exercised, fully deserves the cordial recognition which it is tolerably sure to receive. And we know no better instance of this well-deserved and creditable kind of triumph than the prosperity which has been attained by our contemporary, the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*. This "organ of the Franco-American populations" has now seen a whole generation of readers grow up under its auspices. Founded thirty-two years ago as a weekly journal, with the special hope of making its way in the strictly literary world, and published in a small upper chamber at No. 55 Wall-street, the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, after passing through eleven changes of residence and all the usual ups and downs of newspaper, which are vastly more startling and incalculable than the ups and downs of individual life, has now installed itself in a new and handsome building of its own at No. 92 Walker-street; has become a recognized political influence in the land, and issues from its ever-busy presses a daily edition, a weekly edition, an edition for California and an edition for Europe. Such a career would be noticeable in the case of any journal whatever, but it is doubly remarkable in the case of a newspaper printed in a tongue foreign to the great mass of Americans, and not supported like the German journals upon the perpetual influx of a vast immigration.

In the course of the last decade the French emigration from France has not averaged more than 10,000 persons per year, and the proportion of this small number received in America has been almost nominal. The success of the *Courrier* has been based partly on the enterprise with which its circulation has been pushed in the Canadas, Louisiana, and the Spanish-American States; but in a greater measure upon the increasing cultivation of the inhabitants of New-York, and upon the dignity, propriety and ability with which the *Courrier* has been almost uniformly managed. We doubt whether London could offer to any French journal so solid a support in the way of indigenous patronage as the educated classes of New-York have given to the *Courrier*; and we wish we could say with truth that the majority of our native newspapers are conducted with as much fairness, elevation of tone, and uniform good sense as have marked the *Courrier* under most of its changes of government, and particularly under the rule of M. E. Masseras, its present editor, the seven years of whose sway have evidently been anything but "years of famine" to the enterprise which he controls.

Miscellaneous.

—An escaped nun, a handsome damsel of seventeen, is creating a sensation in Cleveland. She tells a long story of convent life in Montreal, declares that she suffered unheard-of hardships, that her parentage was concealed, and that the only name she ever had was Lizzie. Having been compelled to take the white veil, the time was approaching when the final vows were to be administered, and then, alarmed at the prospect of perpetual seclusion, she fled—finding her way to Buffalo, and thence to Cleveland, where she became an inmate of the house of a Baptist clergyman. After remaining in her new quarters for a week or two, she disappeared mysteriously at twilight, and has not since been seen. The Rev. gentleman who received her is reported to be in a dubious frame of mind; unwilling to admit that he is a victim of false pretences, but half inclined to the opinion that the story of the nun was none other than a huge romance.

—Curious charges have been brought against three Jurors who sat through the second trial of the Carstang-Shaw case, at St. Louis. One of them is said to have been so indiscreet as to say, during the trial, that plaintiff's counsel "might talk all day, but couldn't convince him of anything;" another declared that [illegible] would not get a cent," and the third [illegible] for a new trial, while all three of the [illegible] men make affidavit that they never [illegible] guage imputed to them. The dispute is [illegible] lively, and it does not clearly appear [illegible] these parties tells the truth. The Court [illegible] a lawyer in one scale, over against [illegible] the other, and is puzzled to strike the [illegible]

—Mr. N. P. Willis has taken a census of the "stylish men" of New-York, and finds that they number three hundred or so; possibly less than that figure. He further discovers that the "men of style" have wholly forsaken Broadway, and now air their manners on horseback in the Central Park. In view of the growing passion for equestrian exercise, he recommends that when country-gentlemen invite a City friend to visit them, they shall also request the pleasure of the company of the friend's horse, by way of showing "stable and table hospitality;"—a new method of preserving the equine-imity of a moral household.

—The brine of herrings is being recommended as a fertilizer—this would be farming on a small scale. It is really wonderful how prolific of resources these theoretical agriculturists are; and it is no less amusing to glance through the columns of a paper and see an editor, who actually does not know a Hydraulic Ram from a South Down, giving his views to farmers in regard to the tillage of their lands. With quite as much propriety a Spring chicken might attempt to instruct a last year's hen in hatching and raising a brood.

—At a sale of autograph letters in London lately, a letter of George Washington, written when a subaltern in the service of the Colonial Government to the Governor of Virginia, sold for £15 10s. The signatures of rebels grow valuable with age.

"The Mill on the Floss," by George Elliot, is out. But it does not attract one-tenth part of the attention which is given to the forthcoming "Mill on the Heath," by Heenan and Sayers.

—The *Day Book* is enumerating politicians whom it calls cyphers in the Charleston Convention. It forgets to mention that the principal cypher is a sigh for the nomination.

—An aeronaut announces his intention of crossing the Atlantic in a balloon next Summer. Is it Wise?

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Maryland Republican Convention.

MEETING AT BALTIMORE—THE HALL MOBBED, AND THE CONVENTION DISPERSED.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 26.

The Republican State Convention met to-day at Mechanics Hall. There were about 30 present. MONTGOMERY BLAIR was chosen President.

A large crowd of spectators, including a considerable sprinkling of "roughs," who were led on by EMANUEL LEVY, commenced a disturbance. Presently LEVY and his followers made a rush and upset the President's table, knocking several Republicans down, and tearing up their papers and documents.

The police interfered and made several arrests.

The Convention adjourned till 2 o'clock.

The members were greeted on the outside by a large crowd, who followed, hooting. Mr. GUNNISON, a prominent Abolitionist, was pursued by an immense mob, crying "Lynch him," "Hang him," "There goes a man who stole a nigger," "There goes the agent of John Brown," &c. Mr. GUNNISON took refuge in the Marine Bank, and the police escorted him to a place of safety. The crowd then slowly dispersed. The Convention had been in session some time before it was disturbed. The Committees were appointed. Difficulty is anticipated when the Convention reassembles at 2 o'clock.

At 2 o'clock a crowd had assembled in front of the Hall, where the Republican Convention was to meet. The Police Commissioners with a large force of Police, were on hand to preserve order, but the Convention did not assemble, the owner of the house having refused to permit it to be longer used for the purpose. The Republicans had had a private conference and decided to hold a Convention elsewhere. It is presumed to be now progressing, but where is not known.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 26—P. M.

The Republican Convention, before adjourning, elected F. P. BLAIR and WM. MARSHALL, Delegates at Large to Chicago. Some doubt was expressed as to Mr. MARSHALL being a member of the Republican Association, and a Committee was appointed to communicate with him, and ascertain his views.

The Convention assembled at 2 P. M., in the office of JAMES CAREY COALE, agent of the New-York Underwriters, in the Exchange Building, where the following business was transacted:

The Committee appointed in the morning to select delegates from each Congressional District, to represent the State in the Chicago Convention, submitted the following:

1st District—James Bryan and D. W. Orem; 2d—James Jeffries and W. P. Ewing; 3d—Francis S. Corkran and James V. Wagner; 4th—Wm. E. Coale and Jonathan Schumacker; 5th—Charles Lee Armour and E. J. Annan; 6th, Montgomery Blair and Fred. Liddas.

On motion of Mr. JEFFRIES, the delegates were requested to vote in the Chicago Convention as a unit.

A motion was adopted that the President be authorized to appoint an Executive Committee for the State, the said Committee to form an Electoral ticket to be supported by the Republican voters of the State.

The President announced the following as the Executive Committee: Wm. E. Coale, Dr. Weiss, Edmund Smith, John H. Gould, Dr. Geo. Harris, Chas. Lee Armour, Wm. Pinkney Ewing and Absalom Rowan.

A resolution was unanimously adopted pledging the Republican Party to support the nominee of the Chicago Convention, be he who he may.

The thanks of the Convention were tendered to the President and other officers, and to Marshal HERRING, of the Police force, for the efforts he made to protect the delegates during the morning. The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

New-Hampshire Republican Convention.

NOMINATION OF DELEGATES AT LARGE TO CHICAGO.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, April 26.

The Republican Convention to-day elected Delegates at large to Chicago, as follows: EDWARD H. ROLLINS, of Concord; AARON H. CRAGIN, of Lehanon; WM. HALE, of Hinsdale; and AMOS TUCK, of Exeter.

For Delegates to Chicago, the First District of the Republican Convention to-day chose NATHAN HUBBARD of Tamworth, and GEORGE MATHESON of Dover: the Second District, D. F. MARSTON of Manchester, FRANCIS H. MORGAN of Francistown; and the Third District, JACOB BURTON of Lancaster, J. C. BEAN of Enfield.

From Salt Lake and Denver.

ATCHESON, K. T., Wednesday, April 25.

The Salt Lake express arrived here at 6 P. M. bringing $9,000 in dust from Denver City, and three passengers from Salt Lake.

In crossing the mountains they were obliged to leave one of their messengers on account of his being snow-blind.

JOHN SCUDDER, who killed BASSETT and left Donver City immediately after the murder last Fall, had returned and given himself up to the authorities. He was having his examination when the Express left. It was generally thought he would be acquitted.

Later from Barbados.

NORFOLK, Thursday, April 26.

The schooner *Lucy Waring* has arrived in Hampton Roads, after a passage of thirteen days, from Barbados. She reports the death of NOBLE TOWNER, Esq., American Consul at that place. American produce was improving. Provisions were advancing.

Outrage in Pennsylvania.

A NEWSPAPER OFFICE MOBBED BY GAMBLERS.

SCRANTON, Pa., Thursday, April 26.

The *Morning Herald* office here, was attacked by a dozen persons, from the neighboring town of Dunmore, last night. The editor, J. B. ADAMS, and his employes, were severely handled. The difficulty grew out of an expose of a gambling-house in Dunmore. The mob wanted to know who was its author.

Damage to the Cotton Crop in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, April 26.

The cotton and other crops in this State have been seriously injured by the late heavy frost. The river is now stationary after a fifteen foot rise.

Obituary.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 25.

LAWRENCE JOHNSON, a well-known stereotyper, dead.

Fire.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, April 26.

A fire in Gardiner, Me., last night, destroyed thirteen dwelling houses, several saw and planing mills, and some mechanics' shops. Loss $50,000. Among the principal sufferers are William Sargent, Hooper, Libby & Co., J. & A. Berry, R. H. Gardiner, [illegible] Mitchell, J. Maxey, B. K. Littlefield, Sprowell and B. F. Johnson.

[illegible] house in this town was burnt last night. A deaf and dumb girl perished.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 26.—[illegible] quiet; sales to-day, 10,500 bales at [illegible] for Middling. India BAGGING, 15c. Cotton to Liverpool unaltered. Sterling Exchange [illegible] with bills of lading 107¾@[illegible]. Sterling 9 cent.

[illegible], Thursday, April 26. [illegible] bales, at unchanged prices [illegible] week up 4,100 bales, and the receipts 3,000 b[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 25.

FLOUR advanced; sales 3,000 bbls. superfine, [illegible]@$5. WHEAT advanced 3c.; sales 3,000 bushels; Red, $1 53@$1 55; White, $1 75. CORN firm; sales 5,000 bushels; Yellow, afloat, at 77c. WHISKY firm, at 21c.@23c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 26.

FLOUR firm; Ohio superfine, $6 25; City Mills, [illegible] 12½. WHEAT buoyant; White, $1 68@$1 80; Red, $1 50@$1 55. CORN quiet, at 72c.@75c. for White and Yellow. PROVISIONS firm and unchanged. Whiskey steady at 22c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 25.

Stocks inactive. Pennsylvania State Fivos, 95; [illegible] Railroad, 21⅜; Morris Canal, 52¼; Long Island Railroad, 11⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¼. Sight Exchange on New-York at par,

The Winter Garden.

NO PERFORMANCE ON FRIDAY.—To make way for the rehearsals requisite to the production of HALEVY'S opera of the "Jewess," there will be no performance to-morrow. The new opera is to be given at the Grand Matinée on Saturday.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—CHARLES HEARD, a resident of Goshen, attempted to jump from the cars, as they were passing that place on Monday last, and, as is supposed, struck his head against a bridge and was thrown back upon the track. When found his skull was fractured, and a leg and arm were broken.

WEATHER ON THE HUDSON.—Snow fell quite [illegible] Poughkeepsie, yesterday morning, and [illegible] ground to the depth of between two and three inches. North of Poughkeepsie standing water was converted into ice.

DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH TROUBLES.

Adjourned Meeting of the Society of the Church of the Puritans—Dr. Cheever's Speech.

The adjourned special meeting of the Society of the Church of the Puritans was held in the Lecture-room of that Church last evening—GEORGE H. WARD in the Chair.

The Chairman said he did not know whether it was customary to open business meetings of the Society with prayer, but he deemed it eminently proper that it should be so. He called upon Rev. C. J. WARREN, who offered the opening prayer in terms appropriate to the occasion.

Dr. CHEEVER having had the floor at the time of adjournment, proceeded to address the meeting, assuming as the basis of his remarks the following heads:

1. The universal right and duty of the Church of Christ to make such an appeal.

2. No right or authority of any body of Trustees against it.

3. No right nor authority in the Society against it, nor any ground in the present case, of expediency or necessity to forbid it.

4. No right of the Society over the Church, but a perfect right and authority residing in the Church, and in its members, to raise money for its own support.

5. The right and duty of the pastor in and for such an appeal, and the necessity and benefits of it.

He said that it was a very singular despotism, by whomsoever assumed, which denied the right of the friends of Christ to bring in aid to his cause, from whatever quarter, or which denied the right of any church to be a poor church, or stigmatized a poor church as a nuisance and disgrace, or branded the application for sympathy and support from other Christians as disgraceful. The churches of the New Testament had always sought aid, where it was needed. The pastors of the New-Testament Churches engaged in agencies, or spontaneous efforts, mutually, for such objects. PAUL did not conceive it necessary for him to go to the Trustees of the Society to inquire whether he might undertake to raise money for the Church. The only matter of anxiety with him seemed to have been the avoiding of this, "that no man should blame us in this abundance which is administered by us." It was a most extraordinary and tyrannic charge to be brought against the Pastor and brethren of that Church by Trustees of the Society that they had intruded upon the province of said Trustees in raising funds for the expenses of the Church. It was an intrusion by the Trustees beyond the limits of their office upon the liberty and independence of the members of the Church in Christ, and in the common rights of benevolence and of effort for the good of the Church. It was nowhere committed to the Trustees to say that money shall not be raised except by them, or in the way of their appointment.

There was no such despotic authority put into into their hands, either by letter or inference. They, the Trustees, had no more the exclusive privilege or right of raising money for that church than the Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct had the right or power of determining when and where the clouds of heaven should gather and rain. Indeed the church and pastor were as far removed from any control or authority of the Board of Trustees, and as far above them, as the clouds are above the earth over which God gathers them to break in showers. The Society was the Society of the Church, and not the Church the Church of the Society, and the Trustees were the Trustees of the Society of the Church, and not the Trustees of the Church or of the Pastor, nor set over them in any way. They were guardians of the property of the Society; but that property was held, and was bound to be administered, for the use of the Church, in the Church's appointed work for Christ, and not for the benefit of the pew-owners. At every new trial and decision of that kind it had been hoped that the opponents of the Pastor and his course would retire and leave the Church to sustain him at their pleasure, at least in peace among themselves. Such was the duty of every Christian, when a case had been brought thus deliberately and finally to congregational issue; for it was the right as well as the custom and the law, that the majority should rule; and if the minority were not content, they had perfect liberty to withdraw, or to remain in quiet, and labor with the majority; but they had no right to remain on purpose to continue the strife.

Dr. CHEEVER closed his able speech with the following allusion to Dr. HARTT, the prime mover in the appeal to British churches for aid: And now, having done my duty to the bill, let me say a word of its author. Thine own friend and thy father's friend forsake not. Thine own friend, and the Saviour's friend, and the Church's friend, and the friend of the poor and the oppressed for Christ's sake, forsake not. A truer friend of this Church, a truer friend of the slave, a man with a purer, more single eye to the good of this Church, and the deliverance of the enslaved by the instrumentality of the Word and the Spirit of God, there does not breathe, than Dr. HARTT. I know him as a disinterested, self-sacrificing, self-forgetting laborer for Christ. He left his own Church for the support of this in a season of peril. He has remained true to the last. His motives, his policy, his incessant labors, have been derided, abused, treated with incessant prejudice, but still he has labored on, indefatigably, with a single disinterested purpose in view. The great measure which is now the subject of reproach, with all the benefits that have followed and still will follow from it, are owing to his instrumentality mainly. He may meet with little else but opposition and revilings here, but great will be his reward, when the Divine Savior shall say to him, "In asmuch as thou didst it for one of the least of these, my brethren, you did it unto me."

In the delivery of his address, Dr. CHEEVER was interrupted by the Chairman repeatedly, on the plea of being out of order; but, ultimately, a member appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the meeting decided the speaker in order.

Mr. BENNATT asked for the reading of the resolutions or the substitute, in order that he might have something to talk about, inasmuch as he had not provided himself with any material. After the reading of the substitute, he said that every organization had laws which ought to be obeyed by its members. That Society had rules which ought to be respected. Every one of its members had a voice in the disposal of its own business. It was claimed that the Church had indorsed the appeal, and so it had, and he had helped to do it; but he was now sorry for it. He had done so under the impression that such a course on the part of the Church would be productive of peace; but he found his mistake, for he was one who believed in purity first, then peace. He then asserted that he was Anti-Slavery in sentiment, and loved his pastor. He denied that there was occasion for sending out to Great Britain for aid. The Church had, previous to the making an appeal, provided for all the wants of the Church.

Dr. FAIRBANKS said that Mr. BENNATT had no [illegible] of this any rule which he had violated. He would also say that so far as what he had said the previous evening about defying the Church, the Society, and the Trustees, he would not retract a word, and he demanded to know the rule which he had transgressed, or would trample on in pleasing himself as to where he got money in his own name, and what he did with it in his own name. He desired to say, and to have it understood, that the appeal had not been made in the name of the Church and the Society.

The meeting was subsequently addressed by Messrs. HARTT, BERRY and WARREN. Mr. BERRY offered two compromise resolutions which were seconded, and they were under discussion when the meeting adjourned till Monday night, at 7½ o'clock.

The Troubles in Texas.

LETTER FROM E. A. CAVE, SECRETARY OF STATE.

STATE DEPARTMENT, AUSTIN, April 12, 1860.

SIR: Notwithstanding the fact that we have now in the field a minute detachment in almost every frontier county, the depredations continue. The utmost vigilance is kept up. Active scouts are continually out in about twenty counties, besides the force which has been sent from the interior, but Indians still are seen, and losses are daily reported.

Gen. HOUSTON has called into the field four companies in addition to those already out. They will be under the command of Col. M. T. JOHNSON, and will make an expedition against the Indians, starting from Fort Belknap, on the 1st of May. The expedition will number about five hundred men.

We had accounts yesterday of Indians in [illegible] County, about forty miles from here. They are [illegible] the settlements west of this, and on the German settlements on the Medina, within forty miles of San Antonio. Three men have been murdered in that vicinity in the last few weeks, and a number of horses stolen. The Indians are doubtless Comanches and Lepans from Mexico. An express has just arrived with news of the killing of Mr. [illegible] in Eastland County.

[illegible] has now over 1,000 men in the field. The [illegible] will not hold out long if this drain upon its [illegible] continues. Our citizens, hoping that the United States will soon authorize an efficient ranging force, have thus far responded to the call of the Governor with cheerfulness. Unless the frontier settlers are soon relieved by forces from the interior, starvation will be upon them and their families, as no crops can be made. The people look to Congress for aid. If [illegible] humanity will rise above all other considerations, and that the cries of a suffering people will be heard, whether it comes to the ears of their fellow-citizens or brothers. Very respectfully,

E. W. CAVE, Secretary of State.

Hon. JOHN HEMPHILL.

THE NEW UNITED STATES STEAMER PAWNEE.—The Philadelphia *Ledger*, April 26, says: "A partial test of the engines of the United States steamer *Pawnee*, lying at the Navy-yard, was made at 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon. Steam was raised, and a pressure of twenty pounds to the square inch applied to the engine. The result was fully satisfactory, answering all the expectations of the builders. The revolutions of the wheel were not timed or counted, but the entire machinery worked admirably. The boilers, which are yet to be covered, showed no evidences of leaky joints, and the large number of gentlemen who witnessed the working of the steamer predicted that, in her running time, she would exceed the calculations previously made, of fifteen miles an hour. There was a slight thumping of the engine, a fact attributable to the want of a complete cleaning. Later in the afternoon there was another trial, attended with the same successful result. The calculation is, that there will be a hundred revolutions of the wheel to forty strokes of the engine. In about two weeks the steamer will be put in moving order, when a full test of the engines will be made. She will not be ready for sea, however, for at least a month, as there is yet considerable labor to be performed on board. The entire list of her officers has not yet been announced.

Senator JAMES, of Rhode Island, intends purchasing the [illegible] New-London Foundry and Machine Works, to manufacture rifle cannon, of which he is the patentee.

(Advertisement.)

ANNIVERSARY HATS.—In anticipation of the [illegible] demand for Hats during the coming season, KNOX has prepared a large assortment for that occasion. This is an excellent [illegible] early announcement of the fact will [illegible] him an immense amount of time and trouble [illegible] expense, for they can go directly from the [illegible] and steamboats to the corner of Fulton and Broadway, and make the necessary purchases at [illegible]

(Advertisement.)

I would call attention to the sale of property [illegible] Bowery, Chatham-square, Dover, Houston and [illegible] South streets, and a country seat at New [illegible] to be made at auction, by E. H. LEDDS, [illegible] day, Friday, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' [illegible] ge. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, [illegible] street.

(Advertisement.)

HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment are guaranteed [illegible] the very worst cases of bronchial affection. [illegible] no idle statement. Sufferers, take heart! [illegible] side—your bronchial affection may soon [illegible] consumption. Factory, 80 Maiden-lane.

(Advertisement.)

The night boat to New-Haven, at 11 o'clock, [illegible] enced her trips for the season. See advertisement.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains the following:

LITERARY—Old British Smoking-Houses; Memoirs Biographies of Great Men; The Story of a Tale; A Real Romance of the Peerage; London Docks; Extracts from Foreign Periodicals.

AGRICULTURAL—Spring Work for the Farm and Garden.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION—Full Reports of the Proceedings of the second, third and fourth days.

CONGRESS—Proceedings of the Senate and House.

EUROPE—Our French, English and Italian Correspondence.

EDITORIALS—Articles on Current Topics.

MISCELLANEOUS—Editorial Jottings upon Sundry Topics.

DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH—The Latest Proceedings.

SUMMARY OF NEWS—Our Semi-Weekly Record.

THE SPORTING WORLD—The Prize Fight between Gammons and Wilson; Correspondence concerning the Boscia Boy.

Arrivals and Departures of European Passengers, Personal Items, Obituary Notices, Market Reports, &c.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price 4 cents.

Card.

Señor ANTONIO DE SOTOLONGO, of Havana, has been appointed General Agent for the sale of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, and all articles connected with their use, in and for the Island of Cuba. All orders addressed to him will be promptly and faithfully executed. Our former agent at Havana has been unfaithful to the trust confided to him, and has been discharged.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York,
No. 64 Obispo-st., Havana.

Singer's Sewing Machines,
AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,

Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $118.

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES of new styles at $75 and $50. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store [and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Mills' Bourbonia.
MILLS' BOURBONIA
For all Pulmonary Complaints.
For sale by all respectable Druggists.
JOHN MILLS & CO., No. 14 Broadway.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Fight for the Championship.
EXTRA OF WILKES' SPIRIT.
LETTER FROM GEORGE WILKES,
Dated Queenstown, April 11

A letter of the above date to WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES, makes it positive that the day of the fight was not changed. By the VANDERBILT on Saturday or Sunday next, 100,000 copies of Wilkes' Extra, with a full report of the FIGHT, will be ready for instant distribution.

S. T. Suit's
PURE KENTUCKY BOURBON.
SALT RIVER DISTILLERIES ESTABLISHED 1839.

The above article, which is perfectly pure, is coming direct to us from the distiller. The brand being the oldest in Kentucky, and noted for its superior medicinal properties, we recommend it with all confidence to the public. Sold by every druggist in New-York and Brooklyn. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Chemist and Druggist,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Every Variety of First-Class
FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING SEWING MACHINES
TO RENT AND FOR SALE,
At the Office of the
NEW-YORK SEWING MACHINE EMPORIUM.
No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st. Second floor.

Perry's Japanese
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing.
Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
(A PERFECT FAMILY MACHINE.)
Price $30.
Office No. 508 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 46 Cedar-st.

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
G. B. COLLINS, No. 430 Broadway.

Pure Kentucky Bourbon.
50 bbls. and half-bbls. S. T. SUIT'S Salt River Bourbon Whisky, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
ATWATER, MULFORD & CO.,
Nos. 35 and 37 Broad-st.

Ladies' Dress and Rosette Trimmings.
ROSETTES, GIMPS, BRAIDS,
At LOCKITT, SON & CO.'S,
No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Consumption and Asthma Cured.
DR. H. James discovered while in the East Indies, a certain Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefitting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it, the recipe containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names with stamp for return postage. Address O. P. BROWN & CO., Nos. 32 and 34 John-st., New-York City.

At the Auction Sale of Stationary, &c., by H. LEEDS & CO., at the residence of J. T. Pannaman, Esq., No. 42 East 16th-st., on THURSDAY, the AMAZON, a copy of Kiss, brought $295. The subscribers have just received from Berlin three of the same group, identical in size and of superior finish, which are offered for sale at $260 each.
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway.

The Phrenological Museum of Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, just above the Park, is a very interesting place to visit, as it contains Egyptian mummies, and the busts and skulls of the most noted persons the world has known, including idiots, thieves, murderers, mechanics, poets, actors, philosophers, statesmen, and divines. Persons who wish can obtain phrenological examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character daily.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Bridgewater Paint—Forming a complete metallic coating for roofs, railroad bridges, depôts, villas, hulls and decks of vessels, or anything requiring a cheap and durable coat of paint.
HICKS & BETTS, No. 72 Maiden-lane.

To Hatters and Milliners.—BEAUTIFUL STYLS of LEGHORN and STRAW BRAID HATS, for infants, youths and ladies, AT WHOLESALE ONLY.
A. B. ALSTON, No. 148 Broadway, 3d floor.

"Trefolle," the True Secret of Beauty.—Softens, purifies, cleanses and invigorates the skin; renders the complexion beautifully clear and brilliant. 50 cents a bottle.

Hats for Gentlemen.
We invite the attention of the public to our present elegant Spring style of Gentlemen's Hats.
HUNT & DUSENBURY,
Successors to Leary & Co.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Cross Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Shirts.—Fine and cross plait French-bosom Shirts, ready made and made to order from measure. French and English Hosiery. Ties of the latest importation. L. U. SHARICK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

MARRIED.

[illegible]—In this City, on Wednesday, April [illegible], at St. Paul's Church, Broadway, by Rev. [illegible], JOHN MOORES to ELIZA D. WALENA, both of this City.

[illegible]—UNDERHILL.—In this City, on Thursday, April [illegible], by Rev. Walter Mitchell, of Stamford, Conn., [illegible] R. LAWRENCE to LYDIA G., daughter of [illegible] Hill, Esq., both of this City.

[illegible]—POST.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, April [illegible], by Rev. Mr. Joselyn, Geo. E. Lovejoy, of Sacramento, Cal., to ELLA E. Post, of Williamsburgh. California papers please copy.

[illegible]—GORHAM.—In Canandaigua, on Wednesday, April [illegible], by Rev. O. E. Daggett, D. D., Mr. ROSWELL [illegible] to Miss MARGARET, eldest daughter of William [illegible] Gorham, Esq.

DIED.

[illegible].—In this City, on Wednesday evening, April [illegible], THOMAS W. THORNE, in the 74th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of 7th-av. and 40th-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at Twenty-third-st. until 2½ o'clock.

[illegible].—In this City, on Wednesday, April 25, Mrs. [illegible] WREN, in the 67th year of her age. The friends, and those of her sons, Abial and Wm. B., also of her son-in-law, John G. Murdock, are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, April [illegible], at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son, W. B. Wren, [illegible] Bridge-st.

[illegible].—In this City, on Wednesday evening, April [illegible], after a lingering illness, JOHN PATTEN, Sen., in the [illegible] year of his age. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from St. Paul's Church, Broadway.

[illegible].—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, April [illegible], after a long and painful illness, of disease of the heart, PHILIP HARMON, in the 70th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. [illegible] Bond-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

[illegible].—In this City, on Thursday, April 26, EMMA [illegible], only child of John F. and AMELIA M. COLLINS, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 262 West 30th-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

[illegible].—In this City, on Wednesday, April 25, FRANCIS [illegible], in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. [illegible] West 30th-st., on Saturday, April 28, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

[illegible].—In this City, on Wednesday, April 25, WILLIAM HARDY, infant son of D. G. Bacon, aged 9 months.

The relatives and friends are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 52 East 34th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

CUSHMAN.—In this City, at the residence of Adams H. Gale, MARGARET AGNES, daughter of Robert S. and Mary Jane Cushman, aged 1 year.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of A. H. Gale, No. 121 East 12th-st.

BELLAMY.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 25, Mrs. CATHARINE BELLAMY, aged 57 years, 6 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 163 West 36th-st., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

COOLIDGE.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 25, FREDERIC, son of Elizabeth N. and Frederic W. Coolidge, in the 5th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, on Saturday, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

MCDONOUGH.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 25, of spinal affection, CARISTINA MCDONOUGH, in the 28th year of her age.

The funeral will take place, at the residence of her mother, No. 181 East 23d-st., this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

HIGGINS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 26, of consumption, MARY FRANCES, eldest daughter of John M. and Lydia A. Higgins, aged 25 years and 8 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 93 Butler-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J., for interment.

HATFIELD.—In Hoboken, on Wednesday, April 25, OLIVER S. HATFIELD, formerly of Elizabeth, N. J., in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 10 Bloomfield-place, on Saturday, April 28, at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Elizabeth for interment.

MACK.—At South Oyster Bay, L. I., on Wednesday, April 25, ROBERT MACK.

Funeral services will take place, at his late residence, South Oyster Bay, L. I., this day, (Friday,) at 4 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on Saturday, April 28, at the Bedford station, Long Island Railroad, to convey the relatives and friends of the family to Newtown, where his remains will be interred.

DUNN.—At Newtown, on Wednesday, April 25, SARAH JOSEPHINE, daughter of Samuel A. Dunn, aged 8 years, 1 month and 24 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, John Dunn, at Newtown, L. I., this (Friday) morning, April 27, at 10 o'clock.

DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.

DELAWARE—*Extra Class, No. 199. April 26, 1860.*
12, 5, 57, 21, 31, 17, 62, 40, 54, 72, 11, 70.

DELAWARE—*Class No. 200, April 26, 1860.*
49, 6, 7, 24, 24, 67, 34, 25, 26, 45, 53, 58, 65.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, Or WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
CLASS 315. APRIL 26, 1860.
12, 17, 5, 34, 11, 72, 74, 59, 73, 58, 24, 55, 75, 71.
Prizes cashed at No. 558 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing
HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

REMOVAL.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO. HAVE REMOVED THEIR MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT FROM NO. 8 BOWERY TO NO. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE, OPPOSITE THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, has a SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING which gently facilitates the process of Teething by softening the gums and reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

FACTS.

In this paper we present to the public unimpeachable testimony establishing the facts that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, REGULATING PILLS, and RENOVATING RESOLVENT, are not only positive curatives of the sick afflicted with disease, but that they have in many cases proved to be infallible, and have restored the dying patient to robust health after all other means of medication failed.

THIRD WITNESS.

Jopths Gardnier, merchant, Dresden, Tenn., testifies: "That I have been troubled with rheumatism for many years, and on the 27th of December, while walking in my back yard, experienced a very severe fall upon the ice, bruising my knee-pan. I was not able to move, and suffered great agony of extreme pain. In this condition Radway's Ready Relief was applied. In a short time the pain ceased and the swelling abated. The following day I was enabled to walk without the aid of stick or other assistance."

R. R. RELIEF, 25c., 50c., and $1 per bottle.
REGULATING PILLS, 25c. per box,
RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle.
RADWAY & CO., No. 28 John-st., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

ASTOR HOUSE EXCHANGE,
BAR, RESTAURANT AND LUNCH.
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS.
The Restaurant will be provided with all the delicacies of the season.
The Bar will be supplied with the best of liquors, and prompt attention.
JAS. P. M. STETSON & CO.

STARR'S
CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE
For family use. 25 cents per bottle, with brush.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured and for sale by
STARR GLUE COMPANY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

BRASS CASTERS WANTED.
Three first-class workmen can find steady employment and good wages, by addressing
THOMAS RAWLING, Mount Carmel, Conn.
N. B.—Those accustomed to light work preferred.

A GARDEN IN WINTER CAN BE OBTAINED by planting all the choicest EVERGREENS,
Among which are all the new varieties from CHINA, JAPAN AND THE HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS.
The proper season to plant them is NOW.
For catalogues, apply to PARSONS & CO., Flushing, L. I., Or to J. B. PARSONS, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

FINE PLATED WARE AT REDUCED PRICES.—Ice pitchers, $6 50 to $10; coffee urns, $9 to $15; tea sets, 6 pieces, $20 to $25; cake baskets, $4 to $6; castors, $3 to $12; decanter stands, $8 to $12; forks and spoons, $2 to $6 per dozen; waiters, &c., at the store of LUCIUS HART, 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is the best remedy for sores in the known world.

DR. KINNE'S IMPROVED SELF-ADJUSTING TRUSS.—A new article, superior to anything hitherto invented. Purchasers, if not satisfied after one week's trial, may return it and get their money. KINNE & PHILLIPS, No. 182 Broadway and 2 John-st.

HARPER'S WEEKLY—EXTRA.
Ready this morning.
Contains:
Fifteen Magnificent Engravings of the
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Two charming COMPLETE TALES, and a great variety of interesting matter—the whole in
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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

LOCKWOOD'S, NO. 39 CEDAR-ST.—OFFER FOR SALE—

The brown-stone front house, in Madison-av., near 42d-st. Modern improvements—($19,000 on mortgage)—part cash.

A beautiful country seat in Westchester County, Fourteenth (14th) mile, with house, barn, outhouses, &c.; plot contains six acres, in fine order—three-quarters can remain on responsible party)—price $23,000.

Four lots, in 40th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A country seat, 2½ acres of ground, covered with fruit and shade trees, Yonkers; one-half can remain on mortgage; price $13,000.

Ninety-seven lots, West Flushing, beautifully, located, near depôt, at a bargain.

The four-story high stone brick front house, No. 2 Lamartine-place, in complete order—($8,000 can remain)—price $13,000.

In Brooklyn—Four brick houses, in Woodhull-st; prices ranging from $4,500 to $7,000—(two-thirds can remain)

New-Jersey—A desirable farm, near Newark, 00 acres, (30 woodland,) with good house, barns, and other requisites for farming; price $6,300—only $1,600 cash; remainder on good terms, or New-York or Brooklyn property will be taken in exchange.

TO LOAN—$19,000 on first-class City property.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

For sale or to let, a large fire-proof brick building, near the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, suitable for any manufacturing purpose, containing a first-class steam engine. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG,

No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm containing about thirty-five acres, two miles from Newark, on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good house, farm-house and stables nearly new thereon, and all in good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees upon the place.

Staten Island Property.—For sale, to let, and exchange for City property—some of the most desirable on the Island.

Also, for Sale—Several desirable houses on Murray Hill, and 19th, 34th and 37th sts.

Also, for Sale—Lots on 58th, 79th, 84th, 85th, 114th, 115th, 125th and 136th sts., and 3d, 3d and 4th avs.

For Sale—Several desirable houses and lots in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. A. K. FOSTER & CO.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO BEAUTIFUL NEW two-story and basement houses, Philadelphia fronts, brown-stone stoops, with all modern improvements, situated on Pacific-st., between Portland and Carlton ave., Brooklyn. This is one of the most accessible locations in Brooklyn, near the proposed parks; only three minutes' walk from Fulton Flatbush and Atlantic av. cars; lots, 20 by 100; houses, 20 by 40. Price, $5,000; $2,500 on bond and mortgage. Apply to owner, on premises, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. Houses just finished. Would trade for valuable building lots

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, ON EASY terms, a splendid building plot of one or three acres, situated high and healthy on the Newtown Plank road, 3¼ miles from the Brooklyn Ferries E. D.; one mile from the village of Newtown, where there are schools and churches of all denominations, and on the line of the chartered horse-railroad to Newtown. Also, a cottage and 16 acres of land nearly adjoining. Apply to G. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Newtown, or W. E. B., at Harper & Brothers', No. 333 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone-front houses, with high stoops, located on northerly side of 34th-st., (100-foot street,) between 6th and Lexington avs.; these houses are built in an eminently new and improved style, having three rooms deep; complete with all the modern improvements; built by day's work; hard-wood doors and black walnut stairs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to MATTHEW BYRNES, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS BROWN stone front house, No. 21 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.; house 25 by 65 feet, lot 25 feet by half the block; independent walls; built by the present owner for his own use. House and location unsurpassed in the City. Apply to EDWARD D. LAW RANCE, No. 1,001 Broadway, or to WM. W. CLAY, No. 28 West 31st-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, NEAR MADISON-square, on 23d-st., a brown-stone, English basement house; medium size, with or without handsome furniture. From a cash purchaser will take about $17,000, without furniture. A mortgage of $10 000 can remain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or address Box No. 3,529 Post office.

HANDSOME HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—West 17th st., near 5th av. Full brown stone front, in perfect order and elegantly fitted up. The carpets, mirrors, etc., are new and beautiful. The whole will be sold low, as the owner is leaving the City. Apply to PARK BENJAMIN, 24 West 17th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and underpinning, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 30 East 4th-st. to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DELAVANTE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall furnishings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Nearly two-thirds of a block of ground for which improved property will be taken for one-half of the purchase-money; no objection to a good class of tenement houses. Apply to T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, and three acres of land attached, well stocked with fruit trees, within 25 minutes of New-York by cars every hour; first-class neighborhood. Inquire of H. HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON Prospect Hill, near Central Park, 4½ lots, a good 2-story basement frame house, and 2-story brick building and stable. For further particulars, apply to S. THORSON, corner 3d av. and 83d-st.

$1,500 CASH, BALANCE ON MORTGAGE, for the genteel three-story, high stoop, sub-cellar brick house and lot No 52 West 44th-st containing modern improvements; will be sold a bargain. Apply on the premises immediately.

FOR SALE—NO. 31 EAST 37TH-ST., A FOUR-story stone-front house 25x60 feet, high stoop. Also, in 36th-st., west of Lexington-av., one 4-story stone-front house, 20x56 feet. The above houses are well built. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

A SNUG HOUSE FOR SALE—LOCATED ON 36th-st., near 1st-av. House two-story and basement. Terms accommodating. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 169 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE house with extension for dining-room and kitchen. No. 70 Adelphi-st., between Myrtle and Park avs.; gas and water introduced, lot 25 by 100. Price $2,900.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ALL DESCRIPTIONS of real estate, in City and country. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate, and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD bonds, a first-class house in West 34th st., in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. Apply to W. R. TRAVERS, No. 25 William-st.

LISPENARD-STREET.—HOUSE AND LOT, No. 26 Lispenard-st., near Church-st. for sale. Inquire of O. J. STUART, No. 149 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NO. 97 LEXINGTON-AV., THREE-story house, with basement and sub-cellar; lot 25 by 100. Inquire on the premises or at No. 76 Barclay-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT YONKERS, situated on Warburton av., near the river, commanding a fine view of the same and as far as Staten Island. Has gas and excellent water brought into the basement; about quarter of an acre of ground, with fruit trees and grape vines. Will be let either for the Summer or for a year. The communication with the City is frequent, both by cars and boats. Fare by boat only 10 cents. Apply on the premises to E. M. LIVERMORE, or in this City, to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED, ON STATEN Island, Forest Cottage, the beautiful residence of Rev. Dr. Winslow, 15 minutes from either ferry; 14 rooms; views oceanward and inland very extensive and picturesque; several acres of land, in forest, lawns, garden, &c.; best of water; stables, laundry, &c., &c. Inquire of J. P. NESMITH, No. 77 Cedar st., or of CLEVELAND WINSLOW, No. 31 Chambers-st., N. Y.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—FOR SIX months; in the best part of Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from either Wall or South Ferries. House is well furnished, contains ten rooms, with gas, water, range, &c. Rent $625 for the term. Apply at No 1 Gardoze., between State and Joralemon sts. There is a thorough good servant.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY TO 1ST NOVEMBER, A handsome country place at North Orange, N. J., completely furnished; grounds large and in high cultivation. Distance from the railroad station, about 5 minutes' walk. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or at No. 350 Broadway.

FURNISHED COTTAGE AT YONKERS TO RENT—Situated on Broadway, opposite Starr Academy, within a short walk of the railroad depôt; has gas, furnace, dumb waiter, &c. For terms, apply on the premises, or to BUTLER, SCHOLTZ & MATHEWS, No. 64 Cedar-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE ON STATEN Island; is five minutes' walk from Factoryville Landing; 12 rooms, ¾ acre of ground, rent $350. Apply at No. 180 West, corner of Vesey-st. VAN WART & FULMER.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A handsome brown-stone front house on Remsen-st., handsomely furnished, with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 32 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 376 WEST 27d-st. It may be seen from the hours of 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. For terms, apply to JOHN L. KENNIN, No. 291 West 33th-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A neat two story and basement brick house, nine rooms, gas and piazza; 20 minutes from Fulton Ferry. Rent moderate. Apply No. 220 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 78 WEST 43th-st., to a small family, no children, for 3 months or longer. Terms $500 per annum. For cards of admission, &c. apply to H. C. HALL, No. 5 Barclay-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 92 EAST 14th-st., three doors west of Union-square, handsomely and completely furnished. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FOR ONE YEAR, OR A LONGER TERM, the furnished house No. 13 Lexington-av., near Madison-square, to a private family only. Reference required.

WEST FIFTEENTH-STREET.—TO RENT—The house No. 22 West 15th-st., with furniture, for $1,200 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Metropolitan Bank.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 14 MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.—A fine new brick house, 60x40, (exclusive of piazza,) with 8 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house, (which is to be immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spalding, Atherton, Ferris, and others,) contains twelve commodious sleeping-rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry; and, in the basement, kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is furnished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never lived in, and will be sold with entire furniture, if desired. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars, inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—A country residence at Fishkill, ten minutes' walk to the depôt at New-Hamburgh, and about two hours from New-York. The house is commodious and convenient, situated in the centre of an undulating lawn of forty acres, and commanding a beautiful view of the river and surrounding country. It is replete with every modern convenience, including bath, water fixtures on three floors, gas and gas fixtures and furnace. The out-buildings consist of a large barn, with cellar, &c., carriage-house and stables, ice-house well filled, gas house and gate lodge, all in good order. The house is neatly furnished, and the whole will be sold, or the house, &c., let, with or without the grounds, for one or more years, on favorable terms, including horses, carriages, &c., if preferred, and possession given immediately. Apply to the subscriber, at the Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence at Eastchester, near Mount Vernon station.—A beautiful new stone house, in French, with about 3½ acres of land. The house has 15 rooms, cellar, coal vaults, bath, &c. The grounds are ornamented with terraces, trees, evergreens, shrubs, &c., and the out-buildings are a stable, carriage-house, ice-house, fowl-house, green-house, &c. Location healthy; access by New-York and New-Haven Railroad; three quarters of an hour from New-York. Price reasonable, and terms easy. For further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st, near Broadway.

RURAL RETREAT AT SOUTH YONKERS FOR SALE—Consisting of a beautiful house, with 13 rooms, all finished, water in the house—a plentiful supply at all times, pure and wholesome; six acres of ground, well laid out with shrubbery, fruit-trees and an excellent kitchen garden; a fine lawn fronts the house, in beautiful order; the out-buildings are complete, having carriage-house, stabling for several horses; the society is good, and surrounding scenery unusually attractive. To a City merchant this is very desirable property being only one hour's ride from the City Hall. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT AT SOUTH Amboy, N. J.; the house is 24x16 feet, and contains six rooms and a kitchen, with out-houses, &c.; the lot contains two acres of the best land, and has upon it all manner of fruit trees; it is within 15 minutes' walk of the depôt, and commands a beautiful view of Staten Island and Sandy Hook. Access to New-York five times every day, except Sunday. Inquire of J. W. JOHNSON, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET—Situated on Castleton Heights, within 15 minutes' walk from either ferry; house modern built, containing 11 rooms, bathroom, gas, &c.; stable and coach-house cisterne and well, with one acre of ground; healthy perfectly healthy, and has a splendid view extending 15 miles in three directions. Rent, $750. Apply to CHARLES REUTGEN, No. 63 Ann-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT East Morrisania, containing one acre of ground, beautifully laid out in fruit, shade trees, shrubbery, &c House, 35 by 40, two-story and basement, with rooms, hot and cold water through the house. Price $5,250, and only $2,000 required; balance can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply immediately to JOHN FE TRETCH, No. 415 3d-av.

TO LET—TWO TWO-STORY DOUBLE HOUSES, very eligibly situated at Haverstraw, Rockland Co., N. Y., 5 minutes' walk from landing, commanding a magnificent view of the Bay, for a year or a term of years, either separately, as private residences or together, for a private boarding house. Inquire of WM. A. BLOOMFIELD, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st., or of Hon. E. A. SUFFERN, Haverstraw.

TO LET—AT STATEN ISLAND, A HOUSE SITUated on Vanderbilt-av., within half a mile of the steamboat landing, containing seven rooms, with kitchen and cellars; stable, hen and cow houses, with eight acres of land, in perfect order; rent $400. Inquire of D. B. DECKER, No. 55 Whitehall-st., or of WM. LOVERIDGE, in the feed store on Vanderbilt-av., near the ferries.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDson, 2½ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, wash-house, gas house, ice house, &c. This fine, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 80 acres of land, lying in the town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, about 4 miles from Rhinebeck Station and 2 miles from Staatsburgh. This place has a fine view of the Hudson River and Railroad. It is in good condition, well watered, and has a variety of fruit. For particulars, apply to RICHARD SHULTS, on the premises, or to JAMES BOWERS, of Yonkers.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN acres on the Hudson, 29 miles from the City. Has good buildings, choice fruit and shade, river front, splendid prospect; and living water; the grounds high and picturesque, location perfectly healthy, neighborhood unexceptionable, and depôt close at hand. Will be sold or rented to a suitable party. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT WHITE PLAINS FOR SALE OR TO LET—Stocked, furnished, &c. 40 acres finely fruited, shaded and wooded, 2 miles from depôt, splendid view of Long Island and the Sound. The owner will be at No. 276 West 24th-st on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, where a view map, &c., may be seen.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW MODERN-built two-story house, stable and coach-house attached, with nine lots of ground, on the corner of Broadway and 1st-av., Astoria, L. I., or would be exchanged for property in the City. Apply to Mr. MILLS, Main-st., Astoria; or to WILLIAM SIMPSON, No. 89 Bowery, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, A HOUSE and 5 lots of ground, fronting on Coogress st., within 3 minutes' walk of Congress Spring—2-story house and spacious barn; the premises are in excellent order, and location unequaled. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TO LET—AT STATEN ISLAND A FINE HOUSE, suitable for a respectable private family, in perfect order, within three minutes walk of the first landings splendid scenery, and very healthy. Inquire of Mr. PICKERSGILL, on the Shore-road, between first and second landings, Tompkinsville, Staten Island. Rent low.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, handsome country seat at Newburgh, being the residence of the late W. P. C. Smith, containing 30 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson and Highlands; buildings in good order; fine kitchen garden; a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees on the premises. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS three-story brick house, situated in one of the most pleasant localities in the city of Newark, N. J.; containing all the modern conveniences, gas, hot and cold water, grates, range, &c. Address E. T. HILLYER, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND LOT in front of the Court-house, White Plains; lot 200x600 feet; garden, fruit, &c. This is a good opportunity for an investment, or will be rented for the season, furnished. Apply to S. D. HUMPHREY, White Plains, N. Y.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS, A SMALL NEAT house, in good order, and in a pleasant and healthy location, 20 miles from the City and 1 mile from Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing. Possession immediately. Apply to F. BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av., before 9 A. M. or after 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES AT FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER CO.—Ten plots of 50 by 100 feet lying together on Washington-av., near the Railroad depôt at Fordham, for sale on reasonable terms. For particulars, apply to A. J. RLLE KER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, in healthy locations, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Accessible by railroad and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

IRVING PARK, TARRYTOWN.—THIS PARK has been recently enlarged, and its attractiveness greatly enhanced by new and expensive improvements. Descriptive circulars may be had of WM. P. LYON & SON, No. 25 Beekman-st., or of the proprietor, CHAS. H. LYON, Spring side, Tarrytown.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near Portchester, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad consisting of eight acres of land, a good house, barn, carriage-house, garden, fruit trees, &c. For further particulars, inquire at No. 207 Front-st., New-York, on Saturday, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER—A BEAUTIful country residence, at Manhasset, L. I., situated directly on the water. The house is partially furnished, and is in one of the healthiest locations on the Island. Apply to COVART & CO., No. 61 Warren-st.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FIFTY FARMS, villas and residences—a great variety—for sale and for rent in Orange and its vicinity, by E. B. BLACKWELL, 9 to 11 A. M., 50 William-st., New-York; 1 to 5 P. M., 43 Main-st., Orange.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—A STONE cottage house, with stable, garden, &c., and a pasture lot in addition, if required. The house is a roomy one, and on the stage route, near the steamboat landing. Immediate possession given. Rent $600. Apply at No. 195 Water-st.

HOUSE TO LET AT WILLIAMS BRIDGE—A neat two-story and attic house, with 2 or 3 acres of land, about half a mile from Williams Bridge and Harlem Railroad. Apply at Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers-st.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—AT RYE.—8 minutes from depôt, a country residence with 12 rooms, kitchen and laundry, and about 3 acres, carriage-house, &c. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st., or depôt master at Rye.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—ONE MILE from Campbell's depôt, at Metuchin, New Jersey Railroad. The house is nearly new. $8 a month. Inquire at FA. GUNTER'S, near Metuchin.

TO LET—A COMMODIOUS HOUSE IN STRATford, Conn., late residence of Daniel Judson. Will be put in good order. Apply to HORACE HOLDEN, No. 160 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN BRISTOL, R. I.—Will be sold at auction to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, May 1, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises, that pleasantly-located, 3 story double house, with stone building adjoining, situated on the corner of Church and Thames sts., commanding a fine view of Narragansett Bay. The lot is 100 feet by 90; on the premises are a carriage house and stable, grape vines, fruit trees and garden. Bristol is beautifully located midway between Newport and Providence, with frequent communication with those cities by steamboat and railroad. Mount Hope only lies a half hour's ride from the town, and the scenery of the place is unrivaled. For further information apply to C. B. LE BARON, No. 6 Wall-st., or A. B. DIKE, Auctioneer, Providence, R. I.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing House at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the depôt and steamboat landing. The house and out-buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best locations, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to

THOS R. CODDINGTON.
No. 70 Broad-st., New-York.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—BEAUTIFUL AND VALUABLE COUNTRY PROPERTY TO RENT.—The mansion at Fanwood, formerly occupied by Hon. James Monroe, is to rent, with several acres of ground. The house has 23 rooms, besides the basement, and is suited for a gentleman's country residence. The property is immediately adjacent to the house and grounds of SHEPHARD KNAPP, Esq., President of the Mechanics' Bank, to whom parties are referred.

TO LET—FROM FIRST OF MAY, A DESIRABLE country seat of 80 acres, sixteen miles from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad, furnished or unfurnished. If desired, the stock, farming implements, pleasure wagons, &c., will be sold on liberal terms. The buildings are numerous and in good repair. On the premises is a fine vegetable and flower garden, well stocked with choice fruits. A large apple and cherry orchard. Apply to CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH—A FIVE country seat of about two acres of land, beautifully situated and near the Washington Head-quarters. Large modern house replete with every convenience, from which there are fine and extensive views of the Hudson River and surrounding country. The grounds are highly embellished; large and beautiful fountain, fruit and ornamental trees, gravel walks, and skirted on four sides with rows of rich evergreens. Price, $10,000. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY.—A COUNtry seat for sale, eligibly situated, possession immediately, in a thriving village; churches, schools, &c.; limited walk from steamboat landing and railroad depôt; containing 12 rooms, &c.; good water, fruit, shrubbery, grapes, &c. Inquire on board steamer *Thomas Hunt*, Capt. HALL, foot of Barclay-st., between 12 and 2 P. M. A photograph can be seen.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH THIRTY acres of land in the village of Hempstead, L. I., 20 miles from New-York by Long Island Railroad; beautifully located; village lighted with gas; schools, churches, &c., and private sale until Saturday, the 28th, at 12 M., when it will be sold at public auction at Hewlett's Hotel, Hempstead. For particulars, apply to P. C. BELL, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF HEMPSTEAD, a two-story cottage, with two two-story wings, containing ten rooms; is located on one of the most pleasant streets in the village and convenient to churches, markets, school, Post-office, stores and depôt; is accessible four times a day by railroad. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE PAFF, Senior, Hempstead, Long Island.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—A COUNTRY SEAT OF six to twenty-six acres, near the depôt; first-class improvements, rich soil, plenty of fruit; pure, soft spring water, hot and cold, carried through the buildings. For further particulars apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—AT SCARSDALE Westchester County, 22½ miles from the City, on Harlem Railroad, furnished, if desired. Apply to AUGUSTUS BLEECKER, No. 83 Maiden-lane.

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fondas Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 6 miles from Amsterdam, on the New-York Central Railroad, and 8 miles from Johnstown, the County seat. The farm contains 105 acres, all fine tillable land, with the exception of 7 acres of woodland. It is well watered, and a fine, large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones, good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two-story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. A good cash business is done in the store, and the post-office is kept there. The village contains a large brick flouring mill, large tannery and two stores. One mile east is a village of 1,500 inhabitants. There are 8 cows, 3 horses and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence or for agricultural purposes, such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at Nos. 92 and 94 Cliff st.

FOR SALE—THE FRUIT FARM AND COUNTRY seat, in the village of Bedford, known as "Fruit Lawn." This farm contains 70 acres, and is in a high state of cultivation, with a fine pear garden and 230 apple trees, now filled with fruit buds, promising an abundant crop the present season, besides hundreds of other varieties of fruit of every kind. The house is new, of modern style, 26 feet square, with verandahs, observatory, &c., marble mantels, carved rooms, and hard-finished throughout, with barns, stable, carriage-house, work-shop, &c. This is the most extensive and thrifty fruit farm in Westchester County, and will be sold very low. For further particulars apply to JOHN C TUCKER, No. 180 Greenwich-st., or to the owner on the premises. Half the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES OF good land, within 1¾ miles of Rahway City depôt, half a mile from Hontonville depôt, on which is a good two-story brick house, 40 feet square, with a frame extension 28x35, two stories, built in the best manner and of the best materials; barn and other out buildings; apple orchard of best grafted fruit, pears, cherries and other fruit; the situation is high, commanding and healthy, in every way desirable as a country residence; one hour from New-York City. Apply to M. L. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st., or WM. H. JAQUES, on the premises.

FARMS FOR SALE.—TWO BEAUTIFUL farms in the village of Madison, Morris County, N. J.; the 40-acre farm is within 10 minutes' walk from the railroad depôt; good house and out buildings, fine garden, large lawn, handsomely shaded all round the house; abounds in very choice fruit of every kind, and very fine location; land in a high state of cultivation, and worthy the attention of any gentleman who is desirous of a beautiful country residence. The 20 acres is also a very desirable little place, 1½ miles from the village. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, near the depôt.

FARMS FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A farm containing 140 acres of choice land within two miles of the depôt at Tarrytown. Also, another of 60 acres, with good buildings, fine view, two miles from depôt. Also, a farm of 140 acres, three miles from Tarrytown, half a mile from Harlem Railroad depôt. Also, one of 17 acres, one of 10 acres, and one of 47 acres, within 1½ miles of the depôt at Tarrytown. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 79 Nassau-st

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FARE REDUCED!

On and after MONDAY, April 16, 1860, the passenger fare on the boats of this Company will be reduced to

SIX CENTS.

Tickets in packages of not less than twenty, can be purchased at the office of the Company, on the Pier, at Harlem only.

No TICKETS SOLD ON THE BOATS.

By order, J. N. WATSON, Secretary.

APRIL, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, FAR RAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. R. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE AND BANK.
Saturday, April 21, 3½ P. M	Saturday, April 21, 7 A. M.
Sunday, April 22, 8 A. M.	Sunday, April 22 3 P. M.
Monday, April 23, 4 P. M	Monday, April 23, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, April 25, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, April 24, 3 A. M.
Thurs'd'y, April 26, 7½ A. M.	Wed'day, April 25, 11 A. M.
Friday, April 27, 8 A. M.	Thursday, April 26, 11½ A. M.
Sat'day, April 28, 1 P. M.	Friday, April 27, 12 M.
Sunday, April 29, 6½ A. M.	Sunday, April 29, 2½ P. M.
Tuesday, May 1, 3 P. M.	Monday, April 30, 3½ A. M.
	Wed'day, May 2, 12½ P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, Caldwell's, Verplank's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Jones-st.)

FOR BRIDGEPORT—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken, and the only boat that way bills goods through at contract prices on the Housatonic Railroad.

G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE new and fast steamer JOHN BROOKS, Capt. John Sacks, Jr., leaves Peck-slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken for the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad at the lowest rates.

T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPORT—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave Peck-slip, E. R., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken.

GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer ARMENIA, Capt. SMITH, leaves the foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

FOR GLEN COVE, ROSLYN, BAYLE'S Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, steamer LONG ISLAND, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, from James-slip, East River.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 28 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars see bills

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND MONDOUT.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL will leave foot of Jay-st., every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

EUROPEAN PATENTS.—AN AMERICAN ENgineer recently from Paris, is about returning, and offers his services to those wishing inventions introduced abroad. [illegible]

TO LET.

TO RENT—A BROWN-STONE FRONT DWELLing, No. 108 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park, with Park privileges, a desirable location, and house in perfect order; possession can be had at any time. Also, a commodious stable in 13th-st., near Broadway. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT,

Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-STORY and attic house No. 33 Henry-st., near Pike, consisting of three or four rooms, and use of basement. Apply on the premises, as above. Rent $140.

TO LET—4-STORY LARGE HOUSE NO. 304 West 14th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., rent $415; 3 story large house No. 48 10th av., one door below 14th-st., $440; 4 story brown stone English basement house No 137 West 22d-st., all modern improvements, $725; large cottage-house, modern improvements, No. 235 West 18th-st., $700; 3-story and attic No. 476 Broome-st., $500; large 2-story high-basement house No. 190 West 22d-st., modern improvements, $750.

J. & W. DENHAM, House Agents 8th av., corner of 16th-st. Office open from morning until 9 in the evening.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A NEW THREE-story and basement frame dwelling-house, with two lots of ground on Lafayette-av., near Bedford-av.; has all the modern improvements—gas, range, water, &c. Rent $350. If desired, pasture can be had for a cow. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 4 Montague-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn; or to WM. T. CUTTER, corner of Lafayette and Bedford avs.

TO LET.—THE SECOND AND THIRD STORIES of the large brick building Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., near Jefferson Market, each in one large room about 46x90 feet and suitable for billiard, lecture, or school rooms, together with a large lot of settees, gas fixtures, school furniture, desks, &c., &c., if desired. Rent low and possession immediately. Apply to E. L. SUYDAM, No. 156 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY L. LEMOS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

The well-known country-seat at Clifton, near the Narrows, which since 1841 has been the residence of H. Aspinwall, Esq., about 9 miles from the City Hall, and offering to any gentleman who desires a healthy daily a desirable home, which, for beauty, convenience, has no superior on the

The place contains about 60 acres of land, the highest point of which, affording ten or twelve fine building sites, and commanding a great variety of woods, hill and dale, about one-half of the southern shore fronting, and the remainder half fronting the Upper Bay and the Narrows, and commanding beautiful views are unsurpassed—overlooking well-cultivated eminences, as well as every vessel which enters or leaves the port. The land between this property and the Narrows is owned by the United States Government, and will probably always remain

The house is over 100 feet front, and varies in depth from 40 to 60 feet, with its part with hollow brick walls, faced with wood, filled in with brick. Grapery, in connection with the house. Green-house, ice-house and cistern, with nine walks and ample carriage room; one of the approaches is a carriage-drive of over half a mile well planted. A description of this place is to be found in Downing's work on "Landscape Gardening," page 97.

The property will be sold as a whole or in parcels, as may be desired. Lithographic maps to be seen at the Auction Exchange, or at the office of the auctioneers, No. 19 Nassau-st. The same being also staked out on the ground. If not disposed of by private sale prior to SATURDAY, April 28, will on that day be offered at auction, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For terms, apply to the auctioneers. The house will be open for the inspection any day between Monday, 30th inst., and the day of sale, on orders to be obtained of the auctioneers.

The sale of the above has been postponed from the 25th to the 28th inst., in consequence of the unpleasant weather, when the sale will positively take place.

ABRAHAM H. WILLIS, Auctioneer—Office No. 25 Wall-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF STOCKS

On SATURDAY, April 28, 1860

At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

By order of Augustus Mead, Esq. administrator of Wm. L. Lyon, deceased.

60 shares Chatham Bank, $25 each.
25 shares Irving Bank, $50 each.
20 shares Marine Stock, $50 each.
40 shares Manhattan Bank, $50 each.
20 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
25 shares Exchange Fire Insurance Co., $30 each.
20 shares Phenix Fire Insurance Co., of Brooklyn, $50 each.

Stock sales EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Real Estate sales any days required.

HENRY D. HEARD, Jr., Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On SATURDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock,

At No. 56 Lexington-av.,

Comprising parlor suites in hair cloth, &c., Brussels and other carpeting, mirrors curtains and cornices, etegere, vases, bedroom suites beds and bedding, oil cloth, stair-carpeting, silver-plated ware, mantel ornaments, China and glassware, &c., together with the usual assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at sale.

HENRY D. HEARD, Jr., Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On FRIDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock

At No. 138 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

Comprising rosewood parlor suites in brocatelle and plush, rosewood etageres, bureaus, bedsteads, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil cloths, beds, bedding, China, glass and plated ware, French plate mirrors, clocks, ornaments, window curtains and cornices, together with the usual assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

DANIEL S. HOUSE, Auctioneer—No. 5 Cooper Institute.

IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.—D. S. HOUGH will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 27, at 10½ A. M., all the rich and costly household furniture and decorations contained in the elegantly furnished five-story brown-stone private residence No 26 West 12th-st., near 5th-av. Parties in quest of household goods will find it to their advantage to attend our sales this week, as quantity, quality and variety of the goods to be offered are superior to which we generally have. Those who cannot be at their sales can let their orders remain with us until after 1st of May if desired. This sale to day is well worthy of attention. Parlors are furnished with royal medallion pattern velvet carpets, two solid rosewood suites, in rich crimson and maroon brocatel, carved rosewood centre, side and pier tables, reclining, easy and reception chairs, pier and mantel mirrors, fine oil paintings, bronzes and ormolu clocks, costly parian statuettes, vases, rich decorations, &c. Heavy embroidered lace and brocatel window drapery, secretary and library bookcases, ladies' fancy chairs and writing-cases, imported gas chandeliers, chess tables, quartettes, &c.

DINING-ROOM—Elegant Brussels carpet and rug, magnificently-carved oak extension table and buffet and sideboard to match, rich and solid table, bookcase, mantel and oval mirror, marble clock and bronze statue. A magnificent assortment of table ware, silver tea service and salver, coffee urn, cruse, spoons, forks, knives, &c.; elegant Dresden China service for silver tea sets, rich cut glassware, decanters and liquor cases, engraved tumblers, goblets and wines, inlaid and ivory cutlery, casters, &c.

Parlor chambers are furnished with English Brussels carpets, superbly carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, conobes, easy chairs, wardrobes, China toilet sets, fine hair mattresses and bedding. French mirrors, one 7 octave rosewood piano, lace curtains, shades, &c.

Third story and upper rooms are completely supplied with the ordinary and useful articles for such rooms, as ingrain carpets, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, &c., all in fine order. Sale to commence in the dining room and parlors. Catalogues now ready.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on FRIDAY, April 27, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 87 Fort Greene-place, near Felton-av., Brooklyn, desirable household furniture, consisting in part of one elegant rosewood parlor suite covered with crimson satin brocatel, oval pier glasses, velvet, Brussels and tapestry carpets, oak extension dining table, handsome rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, oil-paintings and engravings in gilt frames, rosewood piano, made by Pollard & Davis, of Boston, mahogany and rosewood bureaus and washstands, with marble tops; oak dining room furniture, &c., &c. All of the above articles were made to order by the best City manufacturers, and have been in use about a year only, and in complete order. Also, a lot of China and glass ware, kitchen utensils, &c., with which the sale will commence. Fulton-av. cars leave Fulton Ferry every five minutes, and go within four doors of the house. Terms cash in City funds. Catalogues on morning of sale, and no postponement on account of the weather.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
No. 52 William-st. New-York.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer,

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 246 Henry, between Amity and Crosby sts., splendid French plate pier glass, with tables; also, a large and genteel assortment of mahogany, walnut and painted parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, splendid velvet carpets, oil cloths, &c.

SAME DAY,

At 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 30 Hamoden-st., between Lafayette and DeKalb avs.,

Furniture, 6 Brussels, 3 ingrain carpets oil-cloths, &c., &c. Catalogues at the salerooms.

SAME DAY,

At 3½ o'clock P. M., at No.—Hampden-st., four doors north of Lafayette-av., parlor and kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY,

At 4 o'clock, at No. 363 State-st., between Bond and Nevins, household furniture, carpets, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL

At auction, on FRIDAY, April 27, and MONDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the store No. 229 Broadway and No. 1 Astor House—assignee sale of furnishing goods, by order of Thos. T. Green, Assignee:

The entire stock of furnishing goods, consisting of linen shirts, collars, drawers, &c., in every variety; also, under wear of silk, wool and cotton; gloves silk scarfs, ties, opera-hoods, silk neck handkerchiefs, shirt studs, sleeve buttons, and other goods of every variety, all imported and manufactured for custom trade, of the best material and workmanship. The above will be sold in lots to suit customers. Sale without reserve to close the concern.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers—Salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, AT 10½ O'CLOCK.

At the private residence No. 17 East 12th-st., between University place and 5th-av., Executor's Sale of Household Furniture and Valuable Library, consisting of mahogany and hair-cloth parlor furniture, centre tables, bookcases, etageres, tête-à-têtes, ottomans, side tables, mirrors, curtains, cornices, &c.; bedroom furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, beds, bedding, hair mattresses, &c.; dining-room furniture, crockery, glass-ware, table linen, and kitchen furniture. Also, valuable library of 8 standard and miscellaneous works; "Audubon's Natural History of Birds," unabridged, colored plates.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

MONDAY, APRIL 30, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT the Merchant's Exchange:

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON LEXINGTON-AV.—The beautiful and substantially built four-story brown-stone front House and lot No. 160 Lexington-av., west side, next but one to Grace Church Chapel. The house is 25x70 feet, built in most complete order, and contains every modern convenience, and sold because the owner has left the City. Lot 25x100 feet.

$5,000 cash, and balance can remain on mortgage, if ape and full particulars at the auctioneer's office.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, being the entire furniture of house No. 79 Orchard-st. Rosewood piano-forte, parlor suite in crimson plush, two pier glasses, rich gilt reception chairs, work-tables, centre do., lace curtains, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, tapestry and ingrain carpets, extension dining table, cooking and parlor stoves, hall oil cloths, stair carpets, girandoles, mantel ornaments, kitchen utensils. The whole to be peremptorily sold. Catalogues at house. Deposits required.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS TO CLOSE THE CONCERN.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, April 28, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 281 Chatham, between 51st and 52d sts., the entire stock of heavy and house-furnishing goods contained in the above store, consisting of fine table cutlery, tea trays, silver-plated spoons, and forks, cake-baskets and casters, hollow and wooden ware, brushes, brooms, mats, and every description of goods pertaining to the business. A great chance for housekeepers to supply themselves with the above articles at less than one-half cost.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

NO. 24 VANDEWATER-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 27, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two-story brick front house and lot, No. 24 Vandewater-st., west side, near Pearl st; lot 24x98 feet. Possession let May, 1860. $2,500 can remain on mortgage. For terms and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 24 Wall-st.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 27 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of mahogany sofas and chairs, lounges and divans in brocatel and de laine, ottomans, marble-top centre and sofa tables, extension dining table, hat stand, bronze chandeliers, gas fixtures, French bedsteads, bedding, mattresses, beds, carved pictures, and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, &c.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—PHILIP R. VAN ZANDT will sell on FRIDAY, April 27, at 10 o'clock; at No. 344 Houston-st., all the furniture contained in the large four story house as above. For full particulars see *Herald* and *Sun*.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM S. DUKE, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VALUABLE PAINTINGS, &c.

WILLIAM S. DUKE will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No 37 10th st., between 6th and 6th avs., all the furniture in said house, most of which was purchased from Roux & Booth, consisting of carved rosewood sofas, tête-à-têtes, reception, arm and sewing chairs, in velvet plush, satin and mequet; superior carved mahogany extension dining table, sideboard, with brocatel, marble-top etagere, fine so cen. rosewood piano and stool, by Nunns & Fischer; splendid view of Niagara Falls, by Vanderlyn; copy of the marriage of St Catharine, (Correggio's,) by a celebrated French artist; valuable landscape, by a Flemish artist, with others; also, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; oil-cloths, pier glasses French plates with marble console tables; rich cornices, elegant satin curtains, lined with silk; lace under curtains, marble top dressing-bureaus, with mirrors; marble top washstands, rosewood, mahogany and walnut French bedsteads, carved and plain; hair mattresses, palliasses, pillows, &c.; together with kitchen furniture. Catalogues at sale.

HARRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 27, and MONDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 49 Union-square, 4th-av., all of the furniture in said residence, consisting of Axminster, Aubusson and Brussels carpets; elegant carved rosewood suits, scroll pattern; covered in crimson and green brocatel; elegant gilt-frame pier and mantel mirrors, marble pier base, elegant rosewood piano, made by Chickering; piano stool, carved rosewood centre table with rosewood top, do. with marble top, mahogany extension dining table, oak dining chairs, elegant vases, carved rosewood marble-top etageres, etagere ornaments, bronze groups and figures, crockery, China and glass ware; marble-top dressing-bureaus, do. washstands, rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows; also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

W. B. WESTCOTT & Co., auctioneers.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART,

The property of John R. Tilton, Esq.,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

FRIDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture contained in the five-story residence No. 15 West 21st-st.; the house is beautifully furnished throughout in rosewood, oak and mahogany; beautiful works of art in marble and bronze, oil-paintings, the splendid parlor suites in rosewood covered with rich brocade, superb piano-forte etageres, tables, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with chamber and dining rooms elaborately furnished; rich China, silver ware, table cutlery, cut glass, &c. Catalogues at house. Sale positive, rain or shine.

HENRY B. HEARD, Jr., Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

On FRIDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock,

At No. 138 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.,

Comprising rosewood parlor suites, in brocatelle and plush; rosewood etageres, bureaus, bedsteads, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil cloths, beds, bedding, China, glass and plated ware; French plate mirrors, clocks, ornaments, window curtains and cornices, together with the usual assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, April 28, 1860, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 110 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.:

All the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood, mahogany parlor suits in brocatel, sofas, parlor and reception chairs, quartette and pier tables; rosewood piano, 7¾ octave, Stodart maker; marble-top dressing-bureaus, French bedsteads, washstands, carpets oil-cloths, beds and bedding, together with a quantity of kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ALL made to order by ROUX, of this City, or imported from Paris. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, on FRIDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock at No. 164 5th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., the following elegant furniture: Aubusson carpets, parlor suites ebony, mounted in ormolu, covered flowered satin brocade suite, in rich gilt covered do.; buhl cabinets and centre tables, secretary and work-table, do. heavy silk curtains to match, large pier and mantle mirrors, rosewood piano-forte, by Nunns; ebony library table, clocks, bronzes, vases, &c., ormolu chandelier and brackets, dining-room of antique oak, richly carved, viz: buffet, book or silver case, extension table, side table, encoignure, chairs to match, mantle glass, oak and velvet frame, worsted D. curtains, china, glass and silver-plated ware, oil-paintings, &c. Bedrooms—Carved rosewood bedsteads, dressing bureaus, suite covered ormsou silk brocatel reps, curtains, made by Roux; and other valuable furniture, all of which is new and modern, and but little used. The above being the property of a family removing to the country. Can be seen on the morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 192 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., all the furniture contained in said house, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs, in hair-cloth; mahogany marble top centre tables, rosewood marble top work table, with writing desk; heavy French plate pier mirror, with marble top, gilt base; lace window curtains and cornices, solid oak extension dining table, with rack and leaves; arm chairs, in green morocco; oak dining room chairs, in morocco; oak hat stand, mahogany bedstead, curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows mahogany marble top dressing bureaus, oak washstands, cheval curtains, large solid, polished oak bookcase, with plate glass doors, capable of containing 1,000 volumes, cost $200; also, white China dinner set, cut glassware, &c; also, a number of very fine original oil paintings and engravings. Together with all the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The above offers a rare opportunity to persons to purchase who are about commencing housekeeping.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE REAL ESTATE, MACHINERY AND PATENT RIGHT OF THE FRANCIS METALLIC LIFE-BOAT COMPANY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 27, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Twelve lots of land, situated on L-st. at Greenpoint, City of Brooklyn, adjoining the ferry, with the extensive brick building 114 by 190 feet, two stories in height, thereon; also, four lots adjoining, running through from L to M-st.; also, the machinery, tools and patent right for making metallic life boats, life cars and army wagons. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, or of MARSHALL LEFFERTS & BROTHER, Nos. 90 and 92 Beekman st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers—Salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 122 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., all the genteel furniture contained in said house consisting of rosewood parlor suite in green plush, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, carved rosewood centre tables, lace curtains and cornices, mirrors, bedsteads, beds, bedding, hair, washstands, extension table, rosewood buffet, bronze clock, silver-plated ice pitcher, silver-plated urn, black walnut bookcase, black walnut lounge, crockery, glass and China ware, oil paintings, engravings, &c., mantel ornaments, hroozes, vases, portable furnace, together with all the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence, being the entire furniture of the house, the occupant of which is removing from the City.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers—Salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, APRIL 27, AT 10½ o'clock, at No 31 East 16th-st, corner 16th-st. and Union-square, all the genteel furniture contained in said house, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, and rosewood suite in green and gold brocatel, mahogany marble-top dressing-bureaus double hair mattresses, extension dining-table feather beds, bolsters and pillows, oil-cloth, mahogany commode, rosewood marble-top etageres, china, glass and crockery ware, straw mattress, enameled toilet-set, Brussels stair-carpets, stair-rods, &c.; also, fine rosewood piano-forte; being the entire furniture of the house.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer,

HANDSOME ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, ELEGANT STERLING SILVER ARTICLES, FINE OIL-PAINTINGS, WORKS OF ART, &c.—JAS. COLE & SON will sell on FRIDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, to Gales-av., between Classon and Franklin avs., Brooklyn, a general assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, beds, bedding, carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also, a number of articles of pure silver; also, fine oil-paintings, works of art, rich china and glassware, &c., &c. Sale on account of the owner going to Europa. Catalogues at sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 132 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., all the furniture contained in said house, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs, in hair-cloth; mahogany marble top centre tables, rosewood marble top work table, with writing desk; heavy French plate pier mirror, with marble top, gilt base; lace window curtains and cornices, solid oak extension dining table, with rack and leaves; arm chairs, in green morocco; oak dining room chairs, in morocco; oak hat stand, mahogany bedstead, curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows mahogany marble top dressing bureaus, oak washstands, cheval curtains, large solid, polished oak bookcase, with plate glass doors, capable of containing 1,000 volumes, cost $200; also, white China dinner set, cut glassware, &c; also, a number of very fine original oil paintings and engravings. Together with all the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The above offers a rare opportunity to persons to purchase who are about commencing housekeeping.

P. S. VAN HOUTEN Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF elegant boxwood furniture, piano, &c., on THIS DAY, April 27, at 10 o'clock, at No. 51 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.: All the furniture contained in the above house, consisting in part of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany parlor and bedroom furniture, window curtains, cornices, &c.; French plate mirrors, beds and hair mattresses, china, glass and plated ware; also, kitchen utensils.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No 64 East 27th-st., the entire elegant furniture of the above house, consisting of rosewood parlor suite in crimson and maroon brocatel; rosewood centre-tables; tapestry, velvet and other carpets; plate and painted mantel mirrors, bedsteads, dressing and plain bureaus; extension dining and other tables; wash-stands, mattresses, beds and bedding, kitchen furniture. To be peremptorily sold. Catalogues at house on morning of sale.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH FRUIT TREES, &c.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell, at their salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., on SATURDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, about 1,000 fruit trees, in every variety:

ROSES, JAPONICAS,
TREE PEONIES,
BULBOUS ROOTS.

The above are all of French growth, just imported, and in perfect order. Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 90 8th-av., genteel household furniture, carpets, mahogany sofas, chairs, tête-à-têtes, dining tables, cutlery, glassware, dressing-bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, feather beds, bedding, &c., together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, AT 10½ O'CLOCK. At our Salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., a large assortment of Household Furniture of every description; parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture in great variety; piano-fortes, carpets, curtains, mirrors beds, bedding, &c. Also, a large lot of kitchen ware. Full particulars in to-morrow's advertisement.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Auctioneer.

ROSES AND OTHER GARDEN PLANTS.—R. M. BLATCHFORD will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 John-st., the newest and most improved sorts of Summer flowering plants, comprising roses, verbenas, dahlias, carnations, lily hock, &c., &c., from P. Henderson, Jersey City. Descriptive catalogues. All articles sold at private sale at the average auction prices.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

FINE OIL-PAINTINGS, BRONZES AND PARIAN STATUARY.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction on MONDAY, 30th instant, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 69 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park, the following elegant furniture: Axminster, velvet and Brussels carpets throughout the house, elegant rosewood suits covered in blue satin, elegant satin and damask lace curtains, pier glasses and cornices, elegant rosewood piano forte, carved rosewood centre tables, marble top etagere, carved rosewood marble top etagere, elegant bronze and marble clocks, superb bronze figures and groups, superb Parian statuary, groups, &c., rosewood extension dining table, buffet side tables, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads and marble-top bureaus, elegant chandeliers and gas fixtures, mahogany and fancy chairs, mattresses, beds, pillows, &c.

ALSO,

SIX SUPERB OIL-PAINTINGS.

The above being the property of a family moving to their country seat, can be secu on the morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 27th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their sales-room, No. 53 Nassau st., the entire furniture of two first-class houses, all of which was made to order by Messrs. Marcotte, Roccefort & Baudonine, and is fully equal to new, comprising elegant rosewood suits, covered in brocatel, satin, and plush; superb carved oak sideboard, rosewood amour & glace, superb etagere, elegant rosewood centre and side tables, oak extension dining table, oak dining-room chairs, oak hall chairs, rosewood bedsteads and bureaus made by Rochefort; mahogany bureaus with marble tops, card tables, library tables, elegant bronzes and parian statuary, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets; one elegant rosewood piano forte, by Linden & Fritz; one mahogany piano forte, by Stodart; music rack and a large variety of elegant household furniture—the whole to be positively sold without reserve.

Also, an elegant y carved rosewood, round cornered pianoforte finished all around, made by Groveseon & Truslow; is a superb instrument; cost $600.

ALSO,

Two magnificent mantel mirrors.

ALSO,

Two superb pier mirrors, with base tables.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, at No. 89 West 23d-st., on SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 10½ A. M., all the handsome household furniture, consisting in part of elegant velvet and Brussels carpet, throughout the house; rosewood piano-forte, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, bronze clocks, and bronze and parian figures and groups, rosewood parlor furniture, rich curtains, carved rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, elegant toilet sets, fine cut glassware. China crockery, &c; also, the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at the Worth House, corner of 25th-st. and 5th-av., THIS DAY, the 27th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the furniture contained in the above well-known hotel, consisting in part of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany parlor and bedroom furniture, Plimpton bedsteads, &c., &c.; also, mirrors, China and glassware, and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BALL-ROOM AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell on SATURDAY, 28th inst., at No 54 East 13th-st., between Broadway and University-place, all the furniture contained in the ball-room and dressing-rooms now occupied by Mr. Barnard, consisting of mirrors, sofas, chairs, gas fixtures, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF LITHOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 27th inst., at 10½ A. M., at No. 87 Fulton-st., third floor, consisting of—

1 triple medium Lithographic Press.
1 double medium Lithographic Press.
1 medium and half Lithographic Press.
1 small Lithographic Presses.
1 Standing Press, with boards, shelving and fixtures.
1 Bureau, with drawers for prints.

By order of

J. SHOVE,
Assignee. No. 31 Nassau-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF HORSES, HARNESS, COUPE, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, April 28 1860, at 12 o'clock, in front of their office, No 3 Pine st., by order of Messrs. J. Gneduand Henry Rahad, Assignees of L. Delmonico, if not previously disposed of at private sale:

2 splendid gray horses.
1 coupe, Lawrence maker.
1 set double harness, plated.
1 set double harness, plain.
1 set single harness plain.

They can be seen previous to the sale at the stable No. 68 East 16th-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 27, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 106 West 13 h-st., the entire furniture in said house, comprising mahogany tête-à-têtes, easy and side chair in crimson damask, mahogany sofas, rockers and side chairs in hair cloth mahogany marble top and rosewood italian marble top centre tables, mahogany French bedsteads, marble top dressing bureaus and washstands, mantel clocks, gilt chandelier, Brussels and ingrain carpets, glass ware, silver-plated tea set and very rich white and gilt china tea set, &c., &c., &c., and an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Also, a rosewood, round-cornered, 6¾ octave pianoforte.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer—Office No. 139 Broadway.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, &c.,

At No. 376 Broadway, being the importation of Messrs. Pelloese & Co., from France.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the above store, the entire stock of the above firm, consisting of the finest assortment of imported trees ever offered at auction, consisting of pear, plum, peach, apricot, apple and cherry trees; gooseberry and currant do.; camelias, azaleas, oablies, roses, magnolias, amaryllis, rhododendrums, jasmines, peonia arbaceous and herbaceous, &c. Also, grape and other vines, seeds, bulbs, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites in brocatel and in hair cloth, carved rosewood bedsteads and bureaus with marble tops, marble-top washstands, marble-top commodes, brocatel window cortains, and lace do., mahogany hat-stands, rosewood and mahogany hat-stands, rosewood suites in hair cloth and plush, tables, oil-cloths, stair carpets, hair mattresses, straw palliasses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, lounges in brocatel and hair cloth, mahogany tête-à-têtes in hair cloth, sofas, easy chairs in leather; also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture, together with crockery, glass and kitchen ware.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF LITHOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 27th inst., at 10½ A. M., at No. 87 Fulton-st., third floor, consisting of—

1 triple medium Lithographic Press.
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1 small Lithographic Presses.
1 Standing Press, with boards, shelving and fixtures.
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2 splendid gray horses.
1 coupe, Lawrence maker.
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1 set double harness, plain.
1 set single harness plain.

They can be seen previous to the sale at the stable No. 68 East 16th-st.

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GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 27, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 106 West 13 h-st., the entire furniture in said house, comprising mahogany tête-à-têtes, easy and side chair in crimson damask, mahogany sofas, rockers and side chairs in hair cloth mahogany marble top and rosewood italian marble top centre tables, mahogany French bedsteads, marble top dressing bureaus and washstands, mantel clocks, gilt chandelier, Brussels and ingrain carpets, glass ware, silver-plated tea set and very rich white and gilt china tea set, &c., &c., &c., and an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Also, a rosewood, round-cornered, 6¾ octave pianoforte.

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[illegible] Between Extradite and Buckeye Bingham.

[illegible]ction of Opinion in the [illegible] Dominion.

[illegible]kins, of that Commonwealth, on the [illegible] ...sults of a Republican Triumph.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 26.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

If the Senate ratifies the treaty with the Kansas Indians, the agent who is now here feels satisfied that he will be able to induce many of them to become settlers, in spite of their previous savage habits.

The Cherokee delegation is still here urging the ratification of the treaty, but the Department will make no arrangement which involves expenditures of money. The Government would be willing to buy the Cherokee lands for sale of their lands but will not lease or [illegible] them.

ARMY NEWS.

The following appointment of visitors to the Military Academy has just been made by the Secretary of War: Prof. J. S. Woodman, of New-Hampshire; Edward A. Stevens, of New Jersey; Victor Dupont, of Delaware; Wm. E. Jones, of Virginia; George T. Wood, of Kentucky; Col. Jno. K. Howard, of Tennessee; Dr. Jno. A Shinner, of Indiana; Gen. D. M. Frost, of Missouri; Judge Floyd, of Arkansas; Gen. Jno. S. Good, of Texas; Edmund L. Gooid, of California.

Leave of absence for thirty days is granted to Capt. CHARLES C. GILBERT, of the First Infantry. Lieut. TAGNELL, of the Fourth Artillery, is relieved from duty at Fort Columbus, and will proceed without delay to join his company at Fort Randall. Leave of absence for twenty days is granted to Maj. WM. HAYS. The detachment of artillery at Washington Arsenal is ordered back to Fort Monroe with as little delay as practicable. Q.

From Another Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 26.

A NEW CORRUPTION INVESTIGATION.

There is talk of a new Investigating Committee. Mr. TRAIN, chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings, proposes to inquire into the expenditures of Capt. MEIGS and his successor, who have had charge of the work on the Capitol extension. Undoubtedly, much money has been expended uselessly, but it will be difficult to prove actual frauds. Hon. JEFF. DAVIS and Gov. FLOYD will probably be called.

THE DISTURBANCE AT BALTIMORE.

The report here that the Republican Convention at Baltimore had been interrupted and broken up by the roughs, greatly incensed the Republicans. This indicates that there will be a row at Wheeling, Va., if the Republicans attempt to hold their Convention there, which they propose to do.

THE PRIZE FIGHT HOAX.

Everybody was sold here, to-night, by the newsboys, on the Heenan and Sayers dodge. P.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 26.

Mr. FAY, the United States Minister to Switzerland, in a recent letter to Secretary CASS, says, speaking of his efforts on behalf of the Israelites, "There is a continual visible movement of public opinion in the right direction, and that in all probability the restrictions on them will be gradually abolished. The question has been before the Federal Assembly.

Count WALEWSKI has authorized the French Minister to take every measure he may deem proper to promote the just demand of the United States in the matter. The British Minister will coöperate, his predecessor having been instructed by Lord CLARENDON to inform the Swiss Government of the sincere satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government would learn that the disabilities have been modified, if not entirely removed."

When the steamship *Roanoke* shall arrive at New-York Quarantine, she will, in accordance with the action to-day of the Navy Department, be ordered to Hampton Roads, whence the Japanese Embassy will be conveyed in a steamer to Washington, to be formally received by the President, before visiting other parts of the country.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 26.

Several Executive communications were received.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide for progress in the useful arts. Referred.

The veto message of the President on the bill for the relief of ARTHUR EDWARDS was ordered to be printed.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 26.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, (Dem.,) rising to a question of privilege, read an extract from Mr. BINGHAM's speech, in which the latter said that Maryland tolerated open and active efforts among her citizens for the abolition of domestic Slavery, and that Virginia felt and saw in every fibre of her existence, that she must either throw off that giant wrong or perish by reason of its continuance.

Mr. SMITH said, that supposing the gentleman from Ohio did not desire to do injustice, he (SMITH) sought to correct him by remarking that he did not want the gentleman to say that Virginia did that. Some of her politicians did it, but Virginia repudiated it.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) replied that he was speaking of the politicians of Virginia. He wished to say the South has now men superior to all such narrow, bigoted, selfish, mercenary prejudices and practices, but unhappily the gentleman from Virginia is not one of them.

Mr. SMITH, after reading the above, said it would be observed that here was a broad denunciation of the entire South, and of Virginia especially. The great body of its people are accused of being narrow, bigoted, selfish and mercenary, and that he (SMITH) was one of them. Did he understand Mr. BINGHAM as meaning what he said?

Mr. BINGHAM.—I meant what I said.

Mr. SMITH.—It is false, and the man who utters it is a deliberate calumniator.

Mr. BINGHAM replied that the gentleman's declaration is not very likely to cause him to strike out the facts of history. What he said he stood by. He repeated what he had said as to the formed movement in Virginia to abolish the Slave system, but for the last thirty years the sectional strife has been continued by making war upon the great and beneficent policy of free labor. Every one knew it to be true, that no man could to-day stand up in the Legislature of Virginia and express such Anti-Slavery sentiments as were announced there in 1832. Why was Mr. UNDERWOOD driven away? Where was the gentleman then (SMITH) who was so anxious to vindicate the right of free speech? He knew that a large mob assembled in Wheeling to suppress a peaceable meeting, called to effect a Republican organization. He repeated what he spoke of politicians at the South. He did not include everybody in the South, but of those who give direction to public opinion. The opposition to free labor rests on nothing but a mercenary foundation. It was the old story of Alexander, the coppersmith. The class of men to whom he referred as superior to all such practices constitute a large majority in the Southern States, but unfortunately they have not the power which is conferred by wealth and social position, and therefore have not the power to make themselves felt.

Mr. SMITH returned to the charge, insisting that he had given a proper interpretation to Mr. BINGHAM's remarks. If Mr. BINGHAM had spoken of politicians merely, he (Mr. SMITH) would not have a word to say; but if he spoke of the great body of Virginia, in view of what Virginia had done, in having given Ohio and other Western States to the Union, the gentleman dared, dared, to describe Virginia as selfish and mercenary—the man who brings such a charge is guilty of uttering a calumny. He defended Virginia for preventing persons from going into that Commonwealth, with fire in hand, to fire her social and political edifice. He said that Mr. UNDERWOOD was treated with great delicacy, and reminded the gentleman that there were mobs in Ohio and violations of law, and that the Governor of the State refused to surrender a witness to the demands of justice. Were they to have lecturing on propriety from such a source? He simply wanted to reply to an attack on his State and the South generally.

Mr. BINGHAM replied that the gentleman drew on [illegible]

[illegible] in favor of Emancipation [illegible] the charge that he did injustice to [illegible] and eulogized that State.

[illegible] rejoined: He knew that Mr. McDOWELL [illegible] ...essed such opinions, but in 1843, '44, and '45, [illegible] he was Governor of the Commonwealth, his [illegible] underwent a change, and he was not [illegible] because he was a friend of Emancipation.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) moved that the House adjourn. It adjourn till Monday, in order that gentlemen might attend to business at their apartments. There was an understanding that no legislative business should be transacted.

Mr. ASHMORE, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) hoped that the gas and buncombe speeches would all be made, so that on return of the absentees the House might proceed to business.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. JENKINS, of Virginia, (Dem.,) argued that the success of the Republican Party would fill the people of the South with just alarm and apprehension, and lead even to the dissolution of the Union. That event would be the immediate loss to the country of millions of dollars worth of slaves, who would flee from the border States to the North under the belief that the Republican Party were their friends. Under a Republican Administration, it would be impossible to claim them under the Fugitive Slave Law, and the border slaveholders would be obliged to remove those who remained further from the South. Thus, Slavery would be practically abolished in the border States, and a new tier of border States established further South. Another misfortune would be the dispossessing of property throughout the South, by a Republican President, in such a way as to build up and strengthen Republicanism. It was a great mistake to suppose that Southern men would not be found to take office under a Republican President. Humanity, if no worse, as well as best forms, exists in the South as elsewhere. You find there, as elsewhere, party sometimes without virtue, wealth without honesty and ambition without patriotism. So the success of a Republican Party would spring up in the very bosom of the South. Then they would find the whole moral weight not only of the Government, but of the whole civilized world, thrown into the scale against the institution of Slavery. A Southern gentleman would be received at a foreign court very much as would a polygamist patriarch of Utah. He denied that there was any reason to suppose a Republican President would be conservative. If Mr. SEWARD were elected, it would be entirely by the votes of radical Republicans of the North, and all the tendencies would be to make him more radical than ever before. Slavery would be excluded from the Territories, and Free States would be admitted, and new Slave States excluded, until at last the North would have a sufficient preponderance to amend the Constitution so as to crush out the institution of the South altogether, and destroy three thousand millions worth of slave property. On the other hand, the triumph of the Democratic Party would quell all anxiety and apprehensions of evil on the part of the North. He believed the ascendancy of the Republican Party would not only peril, but actually destroy this Federal Union. He resided on the border of a border district of a border State, so near the border of a Free-labor State that he could hear the very song of her husbandmen, and all the bright gleams of their blades, as they gathered their golden harvest. Hence he could not contemplate with calmness the unnumbered woes which would result from a severance of the Union. Virginia has been in past history, true to the interest of the whole North, and she conjured the men of the North not to drive her to extremities. In the booming of the cannon which announced the Republican triumph, the South would hear only the minute gun at sea, proclaiming the Union is about to go down forever.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) spoke upon the tariff, showing the necessity for an increase of attention to the development of the material interests of the country—contrasting the policy of our Government in this particular with that of European nations, and the result upon the nation at large. He proceeded to show the danger and destructiveness of inconstant legislation upon commerce and manufactures, and closed with an elaborate discussion of the wool question, demonstrating the common interest of the manufacturer and the wool grower, and sustaining his position by an array of facts upon that point, showing that there was a gradual increase in the price of American wool under the present tariff of low duty. He also advocated a change in the interpretation of the law fixing the price of wool at the place of export to the actual home value at its value on the day of sailing. He advocated the general features of the bill before the House, recommending a change in some of its specific provisions.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) made a speech in exposition and defence of Democratic principles.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) replied to his colleague, (Mr. LARRABEE,) and defined the position of the Republican and Democratic Parties of Wisconsin. He showed that the Democratic Party claimed to be more radically Anti-Slavery than the Republican Party, and that only by such false pretence had they been able to retain the shadow of power. He eulogized the German population of that State, and declared that they were generally in principle opposed to Slavery. He denounced the Fugitive Slave law, which the Supreme Court of the State had, in an unanswerable argument, pronounced unconstitutional. He regarded the question of the admission of new States as one of discretion merely, and would vote for no more slave States.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER NEW STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—Yesterday was a day of jubilee with the active and honorary members of Southwark Engine Company No. 38, the occasion being the reception of a beautiful steam fire engine that has just been completed at the Novelty Works by Messrs. LEE & LARNED for their use. The cost of the machine is about $5,000; it is 11 feet in length, exclusive of the pole, and weighs 5,300 pounds. Having large wheels and sensitive springs, it will run, however, as easily as an ordinary, fire-engine of 500 or 600 pounds less weight, and easier than the average of first-class hand-engines. Its best single stream for distance is 1¼ inch diameter, but for ordinary fire duty it will handle, with good effect, two one-inch streams, drawing its own water. The steam-power is derived from one of LEE & LARNED's patent annular boilers, of 225 feet of heating surface, with which steam can be raised to working pressure in from 6 to 8 minutes. The pump, which is of brass, and highly finished, is CARY's patent rotary, driven by a single reciprocating engine of 9 inches bore and 8½ inches stroke, with a pair of balance-wheels to carry it over the centres. It is intended to make from 200 to 400 revolutions per minute. An elaborately-ornamented bronze lamp, having a triple series of powerful lenses, and resting on a highly-polished silver air-globe, is placed in front of the engine. This lamp, which is a very artistic production, was made by DE VOUSSNEY BROTHERS, and cost the company $250. After receiving the engine at the Novelty Works, the company paraded down Broadway, preceded by Dodworth's Band, passing through Wall, and several of the other principal streets downtown, returned to the Engine-house, No. 28 Ann-street, where the event was commemorated with a collation. Southwark Company, without being invidious, may be said to be among the finest in the City, and, by obtaining the steam-engine, has again placed itself among the pioneers in the introduction of improved engines in the Fire Department—the double-tank or Philadelphia-style engine having been first used in New-York by this Company, although its introduction excited great opposition, for the machine was looked upon as an innovation, the same as steam-engines are by a portion of the Department at this time. Mr. GEORGE T. ALLEN is Foreman, and Mr. S. HAGAN Assistant-Foreman of the Company, whose complement is 70 men, many of the members being down-town merchants. Now, that they have obtained a new engine, the company justly feel that the City should provide them a more suitable house than their present cramped quarters. This is the third steam fire-engine that has been surrendered to the Fire Department, Companies Nos. 42 and 6 having the others. Messrs. LEE & LARNED have ten more in course of construction, 5 of which are for this City, and the remainder for different parts of the country. Orders for the manufacture of six others have been received by the builders.

CLOSE OF THE UNION-SQUARE AUCTION SALE.—The large auction sale of household furniture and works of art belonging to J. T. PENNIMAN, Esq., was concluded yesterday at his residence in Union-square. The crowd in attendance, both of ladies and gentlemen, was much larger, and the bidding more spirited, than on either of the two previous days. The last day's sale, being confined exclusively to the works of art, drew together a large number of *connoisseurs* and men of wealth, and bidders were present from Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Albany, Troy, Washington and Richmond. The sale commenced with the paintings, which were less numerous and less valuable than the statuary, and brought correspondingly less prices. A copy of GUIDO's "Aurora," by SARGOOD, brought $165; MORILLO's "Beggar Boy," by MELLER, $195; BIERSHAM's celebrated landscape in the Louvre, copied to order by DOCHNEY, $117 50. A subscription copy of AUDUBON's Quadrupeds, London engraved plates, brought $165. The collection of statuary was very large, and comprised some of the finest works to be found on this side of the Atlantic. The following were among those which brought the highest prices. "Cupid and Psyche," with descriptive pedestal in *bas relievo*, by BENZONI, $2,225; "Gratitude," (group, girl and dog,) by the same artist, $855; "Fisher Girl," by TADOLINI, $1,380; "Innocence and Fidelity," BENZONI, $855; statue of "Narcissus," TADOLINI, $1,010; "Circassian Slave," by ROBATTI, $675; "Pandora," by TROCHEL, $500; "Nymph stepping into the bath," by WYATT, $530; "Lavinia," (from Thompson's Seasons,) by SPENCE, $405; Roman bronze group, "Pharnasian Bull," by HOFFGARTNER, $245; CANOVA's "Boxers," (Roman bronze) same artist, $155; Kiss "Amazon" (copy) $295; "Colossal Head of Christ," by GREENOUGH, $130; "Boy and Bird's Nest," by SPENCE, $180. A superb centre table, with inlaid marble top, composed of 250 specimens of rare marbles, ancient and modern, said to be the finest in the world, brought $310. A chess table, of similar make, brought $110. An ormolu and bronze gilt flower basket and epergne, with cut glass dishes, &c., brought $125. The sum total of the three days' sale amounted to $22,440, being the largest single auction sale of household property, according to Mr. LEEDS, ever made in this City.

A NEW SUBMARINE CABLE.—The Geographical Society held a special meeting, last evening, Judge [illegible] in the chair, and a large attendance of members. Judge DALY announced the death of Father HUC, the distinguished Catholic Missionary and traveler, and paid a fitting tribute to his memory. Mr. HERSTMANN was then introduced, and proceeded to explain, in somewhat broken English, the peculiarities of his invention. In the construction of his cable he discards entirely the gutta-percha and iron wire used in the old cable, and substitutes in their stead gum shellac, cotton cloth, and a substance composed of tar and pitch, of which there can be as many layers as is desired. He, also, proposes to manufacture the cable on board the vessel at the same time it is paying out. He likewise proposes to buoy up the cable and prevent its sinking too rapidly by means of floats attached to each mile of the cable. He claims, as the chief advantage of his invention, that it is much lighter and less expensive than the old cable, better insulated and not so liable to kink or break. At the close of Mr. HERSTMANN's remarks, Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD was called upon, and spoke of the progress now making in Europe in the science of submarine telegraphing, and the prospect of speedy telegraph connection between this country and Europe. A copy of Mr. HERSTMANN's paper was presented for the archives of the Society, and the meeting adjourned.

THE ITALIAN SCHOOL AT THE FIVE POINTS.—About eighty little children, of Italian parents, who attend what is called the Italian School, in the House of Industry, on the Five Points, gave a very entertaining exhibition in their school-room last evening. The children, who live mostly in the immediate vicinity of the House of Industry, and follow rag-picking and other kindred employments for a living, were quick and as intelligent as children in that neighborhood usually are. The questions in Arithmetic and other studies, which they were required to answer in English, were but seldom accurately answered, a large majority of them being much more familiar with the Italian than the English tongue. Their singing was the best of the entertainment, as it was in their favorite language, and generally, of favorite Italian heroes in the Italian cause. Mr. C. L. BRACE, of the Children's Aid Society, was present, and stated that the school-room and gas were furnished gratis by the House of Industry, the only cost to the Children's Aid Society being for books and teachers.

THE PRIZE-FIGHT—PROBABLY FOR RESULT BY THE NEXT STEAMER.—THE BOSTON EXTRA.—A letter has been shown to us from Mr. O'CONNER, the right-hand man of the Benicia Boy, dated Bedford, April 7, who, after detailing the several escapades they had in their efforts to olude the police, the final arrest, and subsequent bailing of HEENAN, states that the fight was positively fixed to come off on the 16th inst. As this is the day on which the steamer *Vanderbilt* sailed from Southampton, it is not likely that she will bring any intelligence concerning the contest. The fact may prevent an over-excited public from being imposed on a second time by bogus accounts of the affair. The same bogus extra, which drew forth so many dimes and quarters from the pockets, and uncharistian exclamations from the mouths, of New-Yorkers, was circulated on Wednesday in Boston, and last night in Washington. The *Atlas and Bee* says an unlimited number of sheets were disposed of the former city.

A NEW POLICE STATION.—The police of the Fourth Precinct removed their quarters, on Tuesday evening, from the ill-adapted premises they have for a year past occupied in Pearl-street, to the commodious and convenient building that has just been erected on the site of the old Police Station, at No. 9 Oak-street. The arrangement of the sleeping apartments and other rooms, for the officers and men, is admirable, but the cells for prisoners and the lodgers' room exhibit, in their construction, a total disregard of the necessity of air to those who may be so unfortunate as to occupy them. With this defect remedied, the house will be a model one. New stations are sadly needed in the First, Seventh, and Twenty-second Precincts; those at present used being almost untenantable and a disgrace to the City.

IMPROVEMENTS AT UNION-SQUARE.—Mr. BYRNES, the "Superintendent of Lands and Places," is at present displaying his horticultural taste on Union-square, and when his designs shall have been carried to completion, they will certainly add much to the attractions of that favorite resort. Mr. BYRNES has laid out four ornamental flower gardens in the Park—each one beautiful in design, and really ornamental. They will be filled with the choicest shrubbery and flowers, and as they are placed in those portions of the grounds heretofore occupied only as grass plots, will in no wise interfere with the privileges of promenaders. Madison and Washington squares would lose nothing by securing Mr. BYRNES' occasional supervision.

PRESBYTERY OF NEW-YORK.—An adjourned meeting of the Presbytery of New-York was held at Dr. POTTS' Church yesterday. Seven young men were received under the care of the Presbytery as candidates for license, all of them connected with the Theological Seminary at Princeton. ALFRED T. WATERBURY and G. W. PRIME were, after examination, licensed to preach the Gospel. Mr. A. D. LAWRENCE, from the Classis of Paramamas, and Rev. LUTHER H. VAN DOREN, from the Third Presbytery of New-York, were admitted as members. The Northwest Presbyterian Church in West Fiftieth street, formerly under the care of the Third Presbytery of New-York, was received under the care of the New-York Presbytery. The Presbytery adjourned, to meet in October at the call of the Moderator.

THE YACHT ROWENA.—This celebrated yacht which a short time ago belonged to the New-York Yacht Squadron, and which distinguished herself by taking a high prize in the regatta of 1857, has been purchased by Hon. R. H. WINSLOW, of Westport, Conn. She now lies at New-London, where she was formerly owned, and workmen are engaged in extending her truck deck forward of the mast, so as to make more room in the cabin and forecastle. She will hereafter be used as a pleasure yacht, and is to be fitted up elegantly and commodiously for this purpose.

EXULTATION OVER MAYOR WOOD'S DOWNFALL INTERDICTED.—Alderman PECK, the acting Mayor, yesterday refused a Committee of Tammany Hall Democrats permission to fire 100 guns in the Park as a demonstration of satisfaction at the organization of the Charleston Convention. Alderman PECK could not regard the proposed salute in any other light than as a studied insult to Mayor WOOD, so the Committee had to give vent to its joy in some more quiet manner.

A NEW OFFICE FOR THE CITY INSPECTOR.—On Monday Col. DELAVAN is to remove from the office where he has been so long cribbed and confined, to more spacious apartments in the *News* building. The Bureau of Sanitary Inspection will also vacate the rooms it has occupied over Essex Market, to take quarters in the same building where the City Inspector is to establish himself. The rooms which will be left vacant in Essex Market, are to be occupied by the Dispensary in that vicinity.

MISSING.—GEORGE W. HOWE, of Chester, Mass., left this City on the 17th inst. for home, since which time he has not been heard of. He was about five feet eight inches in height, thin favored and light complexioned. Any information of his whereabouts left at the office of ELIAS HOWE, Jr., No. 447 Broome-street, will greatly relieve his distressed family.

STATE SCHOOL TAX.—On Wednesday, the Comptroller deposited in one of the City Banks, to the credit of the City Chamberlain, the sum of $299,677 61, which was the balance due the State, from the City, of the assessment upon New-York City of the quarter-mill State Common School Tax of 1859-60.

Fire.

SUPPOSED INCENDIARY FIRE IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.

Much excitement was caused about 1 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, among the inmates of the tenement house No. 187 Avenue C, by the discovery of fire in the apartment on the second floor occupied by SEBASTIAN AGOUSTINE, a German tailor. Before, however, the flames had attained much power, they were extinguished, and an investigation showed that the fire had been kindled beneath a bed in a large quantity of shavings and pine wood. Suspicion was immediately fixed upon AGOUSTINE and his wife, the woman having been seen to leave the room just previous to the discovery of the fire, and Officer CARLAND, of the Eleventh Precinct, subsequently took both into custody to await the result of an examination by Fire Marshal BAKER.

Police Reports.

A DEFRAUDED GROCER.

On the complaint of Mr. Edward D. Utter, a grocer, doing business in Gouverneur-street, one John Atwood, *alias* Capt. Skidd, was yesterday apprehended and committed for examination by Justice STEERS. The accused is charged with having bought $90 worth of groceries from Mr. Utter, for which he paid in a check for $150 on the Nassau Bank, receiving $60 in change. When the document was presented at the Bank, it was discovered that the prisoner had no account there.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATISTICS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—$15,000 FOR A FIRE-ESCAPE—$30,000 FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

At the meeting of the Board, last evening, a resolution was adopted calling upon the Fire Commissioners to report to the Board the number of engines, hose, hook and ladder and hydrant companies in this City; the number of active members attached to each company; the number of fires that have occurred in each district for the last twelve months, with the number of times each engine and other fire apparatus has performed actual service in their respective districts, in "getting to work;" together with the number of men composing the Fire Department of the City.

The Committee on Arts and Sciences reported in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen to print 5,000 copies of the report of the proceedings of the Atlantic Cable celebration, in pamphlet form. It was laid over under the rule.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, in response to a resolution of inquiry, stating that since January last there had been twenty-four [illegible] their presence there in such numbers is attributable to the contiguity of the East River. The [illegible] of our readers are aware, was erected [illegible] years ago, on a site which is bounded by [illegible] avenue, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth streets and the water. The main building stands on land of natural conformation, but the "back wing," in which are the apartments for females, is supported on piles driven into "made land." From the Hospital through this "made land"—everybody knows how it is "made," by piling dirt on top of rubbish and loose stones—five sewers carry off all that is waste-worthy and empty it into the river, and by these sewers the vile, gregarious, amphibious and nomade vermin, swimming in crowds from place to place, have been induced to stop, to build their nests in the substratum of loose stones, or to burrow in the grassy banks near the water-side. It must be borne in mind that these creatures are not the common rats that infest private dwellings, but monsters that devour those lesser mischief-makers, inhabit about wharves and in storehouses and granaries, will, on occasions, dive into the water and glide swiftly through it, and of whose exploits we have heard more in "thrilling tales of the nineteenth century" than in sober, matter-of-fact narrative. In the vicinity of hospitals near the water, they are always found. Blackwell's Island swarms with them, and they have been inmates of Bellevue since a period of which "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." Unsuccessful efforts have, from time to time, been made to drive them out or destroy them. Six years ago, thousands of them were poisoned, and the place got in such bad order in consequence, that at one time it was almost determined to abandon it. The unsavory remains of the dead enemies of the institution were, however, removed; but the building was alive again, in a very brief period, with their successors. Since then, many attempts upon their lives, with arsenic, strychnia, terrier and grimalkin have been made with various success, but the water-rat is exceedingly prolific. A workman employed at the Hospital informed us that a day or two ago he found a nest in which there were two old rats, with a family of eighteen little ones; and at another time a litter of sixteen was turned up with his spade. Where one has fallen a dozen have sprung up in its place. Twelve dozen of traps awhile ago were sprung upon a host of them, but after two or three such experiments the survivors found out the trick of it, and the bait was left untouched, in the interior of the edifice yon find rat-holes at every corner. In the female wards the rats in the night-time run about in swarms. There are fewer of them in the male wards, but there they are plentiful, and in the private apartments of the main building those employed in the institution go to bed with a broom-stick at hand, that they may repel them when they grow too familiar. This sounds like fiction, but we are assured that it is true. Myriads swarm at the water side after nightfall, crawl through the sewers and enter the houses. In a bath-tub, last Monday night, forty rats were caught. The vermin have full possession of the building, and if, without reconstructing its interior entirely, they are removed, it will be more than amazing.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Review of the Williamsburgh Ferry Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the Williamsburgh public mind is much agitated on the prospective abandonment of Peck-slip, perhaps a short review of the whole matter would not be uninteresting at this time. When the leases of that and Grand-street were for sale, there was great anxiety manifested by the inhabitants of Williamsburgh to have the leases fall in such parties' hands as would run the ferries to accommodate the public, and not with a sole view of filling their own pockets.

The gentlemen composing the Long Island Ferry Company were induced by these indications to pay a large annual rent to secure the privilege of running these ferries. After surmounting innumerable difficulties, and the most determined opposition on the part of the old company and others, they succeeded in procuring a landing at Williamsburgh, and set to work, with Herculean energy, to be prepared to commence running promptly on the 1st of May. They succeeded in buying of the old company boats enough to run the ferries at long intervals, and applied to other ferries for the use of their idle boats for a short time, but were met with refusals everywhere. The accommodations were meagre enough at first, but it was the best that could be done. No stone was left unturned—no exertion spared—to make it better; and, although they met with nothing but discouragements, they still persevered. A commodious ferry-house, with roomy entrances and spacious carriage-ways, was erected at Williamsburgh. The dilapidated, inconvenient structure at Peck-slip was thoroughly overhauled, roomy entrances and convenient passage-ways constructed for vehicles. Where all was cramped up and confusion, order was installed. At Grand-street the same marked change took place—spacious entrances were erected, and the old ferry-houses made to assume an air of comfort and convenience that would have seemed impossible. But energy and perseverance, with a liberal outlay of capital, accomplished it all.

How these efforts were appreciated by the people of Williamsburgh the sequel will show. Before the first of November there had been four new boats placed on the Peck-slip Ferry that are excelled by none for speed and comfort. The old boats were thoroughly overhauled, the landings and ferry houses rendered commodious and comfortable far beyond anything before attempted on these ferries, and the first of November found everything in successful operation. What more could the people of Williamsburgh ask? what better earnest of the intentions of the Company could they have desired? What encouragement did the Company receive from the Williamsburgh public? For the first six months a fluctuating, uncertain amount of patronage. What after? How many came forward on the first of November and registered their names as friends of the ferry, by commuting? Did it exceed the number of just persons that would have saved a certain ancient city? The result is just what the people brought about themselves. The new Company, after failing to receive the support they were led to expect, and after losing largely, have been compel ed to abandon their enterprise, and after the 1st of May we are to have the old boats and all the old inconveniences at South Seventh-street; and, in addition, are to be landed at Roosevelt-street, in the midst of one of the plague-spots of New-York. Will the half-cent return tickets received be a compensation for encountering the polluting atmosphere of Front and Water streets? Perhaps some of those that hold the cent so close to their eyes that they cannot see anything whatever beyond, can answer that question. Yours,

PECK-SLIP.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING IN BROOKLYN—SPEECH OF SENATOR DOOLITTLE.—Hon. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, United States Senator from Wisconsin, made the opening campaign speech, last evening, before the Rocky Mountain Club, at the Music Hall, Brooklyn. After the transaction of some preliminary business, embracing the reading of a history of the formation of the Club, Mr. DOOLITTLE rose and was warmly greeted. He referred to the contest on which the country was about to enter as one more earnest and determined than has ever before been witnessed in this country. A revolution was in progress which was sure to undermine republican institutions, and he was false to liberty, and morally a coward, who remained neutral. He called the language of CALEB CUSHING, in which he had arraigned the Republican Party as a dangerous, revolutionary and treasonable organization, intended for the overthrow of the Constitution and the Union, and replied at length to these false and unfounded charges. He detailed with great particularity the history of the Administration of Gen. PIERCE while CUSHING was Attorney-General, and must have been fully informed of the origin of the Republican Party, and the causes which called it into being. He read the declaration of principles put forth at the first National Convention at Pittsburgh, in which sentiments the most loyal to the Constitution and the Union were proclaimed. The remainder of his address was a review of the whole claims of Slavery in its relation to the Territories, of the history of Kansas, and a review of the position of Mr. DOUGLAS and Mr. BUCHANAN. He concluded by reciting the cardinal principles held by the Republican Party, and was assured of their ultimate triumph.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A special meeting of the Common Council was called for last evening, to dispose of unfinished business; but the Democratic members, although about the doors in sufficient numbers to make a quorum, chose to allow the Republicans to adjourn for want of one. The next and last regular meeting of the Board will be held on Monday evening. On the following Monday the new Board will assemble.

ITEMS.—An action has been commenced by Mr. RINES, father of the little girl who was drowned in a public cistern, corner of Classon and DeKalk-avenues, on the 19th of October last, against the City, to recover damages, which he lays at $10,000.... The body of a drowned man, much mutilated, was found in the water at Red Hook yesterday, and taken in charge by the Coroner.... Up to the present time 75,893 bodies have been interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

RECITATION BY MR. TASISTRO.—Mr. L. FITZGERALD TASISTRO is to enact "Hamlet" this evening at the Athenæum. His remarkable exhibition of memory and elocution will doubtless prove an attraction in Brooklyn, as they have proved in New-York.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day: Nos. 53, 54, 56, 59, 19, 27, 33, 34, 7, 8, 9, 6, 48, 2, 14, 20, 25, 16, 43, 45.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE LONG DOCK COMPANY.—The Long Dock Company are now preparing the slips and dock at the foot of Pavonia-avenue, preparatory to establishing a ferry at that locality. The work on the Bergen Tunnel is also approaching completion, and before the middle of the Summer it is expected that the New-York and Erie cars will pass through it.

THE SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—Up to 6 o'clock last evening the body of the unknown man, who is supposed to have committed suicide by shooting himself at Weehawken, had not been identified. He is believed to have been a German Jew, and probably belonged in New-York.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

PAYMENT FOR THE NASSAU-STREET IRON PAVEMENT—AN INTERPRETER FOR JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT—NEW GAS BURNERS FOR STREET LAMPS—THE JAPANESE VISITORS TO BE RECEIVED BY FOURTEEN COMMON COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen last evening refused to refer to the Croton Aqueduct Committee a bill of the American and Foreign Iron Pavement Company of $3,625 05, for paving Nassau-street opposite the Post-office with iron pavement in 1855, and interest. Councilmen LENT, DACKER and PINCKNEY favored the reference, in order to afford time for investigation as to the cost of the work, &c. They urged upon their fellow members that no one of them would pass such a bill if sent to him individually, and that the pavement was put down by the Company as an experiment. Mr. SHAW and the Democrats generally refused to lay the bill on the table one week to give an opportunity to members to investigate. Mr. PINCKNEY next moved to strike out the item of interest, ($1,008,) and to refer the paper to the Committee on Finance. Both these motions were lost, and the bill was finally passed by a vote of 15 to 5.

A resolution offered by Councilman PINCKNEY was adopted, calling for information as to the authority for hiring rooms for the City Inspector in the "Daily News" building.

The Board concurred with the Aldermen in providing for the appointment of a competent interpreter for Jefferson Market Civil Court.

Upon the question of procuring a new fire apparatus for Engine Company No. 39, Councilman PINCKNEY suggested the propriety of purchasing steam apparatus, if possible. The Board however concurred with the Aldermen to procure a hand-engine.

Upon a motion to concur with the Aldermen in directing the application of a patent gas-burner to the street lamps and public buildings, Mr. PINCKNEY endeavored to limit the trial to the public buildings, where the result of the experiment might be ascertained—as the City pays so much per lamp to the Gas Company, and no accurate results could be ascertained with regard to them. The Board concurred in appropriating $1,500 to carry the resolution into effect.

The Committee on the reception of the Japanese visitors was increased to seven members of each Board.

The Board adjourned to Monday next.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

THE SHAD-POLE WAR—TRANSACTIONS OF THE SANITARY POLICE.

Messrs. BOWEN and BERGEN met at Police Headquarters yesterday, and ordered a bill of $1,136 65—the expense of the late expedition against the shad-poles—to be paid.

Mr. BOWEN stated that the Resident Physician, Dr. SAYERS, had signified his desire to coöperate with the Commission in bettering the condition of the tenement houses.

The Sanitary Police reported the following localities as nuisances: The tenement houses Nos. 110, 124, 128, 139 East Twenty-ninth-street; No. 206 East Twenty-sixth-street; Nos. 429 and 431 First-avenue; slaughter house No. 425 First-avenue; No. 315 Madison-street; Nos. 37 and 46 Essex-street; No. 8 Hester-street; No. 211 Division-street; Nos. 32, 36 and 64 Greenwich-street; Nos. 105, 109, 161, 119 and 119½ Washington-street; Nos. 22 and 24 Morris-street; Nos. 133 and 135 West Broadway; Nos. 25, 27, 29, 31 and 9 Leonard-street; No. 2 Staple-street; Nos. 340, 342, 344 and 346 Greenwich-street; Nos. 39, 41, 43, 49 51 Worth-street; Nos. 8 and 14 Leonard-street; No. 40 Hamilton-street; No. 5 Catharine-street. The fish stands in Fulton Market were reported by Officer Honston as being very dirty, and the gutters as full of filth and garbage.

The following places in Brooklyn were also reported: Patchen's-alley; Nos. 18, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Columbia-street; Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Willow-street; Nos. 14, 16, 34 and 36 Pacific-street; Nos. 289, 293, 299, 300 and 302 Hicks-street; Nos. 30, 31 and 32 Atlantic-street.

All these places were ordered to be cleaned, and the Board adjourned until Saturday at 10 o'clock.

The following order has just been issued by President BOWEN:

STATION-HOUSES NOT TO BE MADE COURT-ROOMS.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
No. 413 BROOME-STREET, CORNER OF ELM,
NEW-YORK, April, 1860.

General Order No. 188.

Captain —— Precinct ——: *Sir:* The Station-house under your command is, by Sec. 58 of the Police Act, "for the accommodation of the police force," and "for the lodging of vagrants and disorderly persons, and for the temporary detention of persons arrested for offences."

No Police Justice, nor any Alderman or Magistrate, possesses a right to enter a station-house greater than has a private person; nor can any magistrate discharge or take a prisoner from your custody except he acquires jurisdiction over the prisoner by having a formal complaint before him against such prisoner, or by reason of a writ of *habeas corpus*.

You are accordingly forbidden to allow hereafter any magistrate to officially act in your Station-house, or to obey any order of any magistrate touching a prisoner in your custody, except upon a commitment grounded upon prior complaint, or writ of *habeas corpus*.

You will, however, carefully observe the provisions of section 30 of the Police Act, which requires prisoners to be brought before the nearest magistrate, that they may be dealt with according to law.

JAMES BOWEN, President Board of Police.
DANIEL CARPEN

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2705. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.—WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE CONTEST FOR THE CHAMPION BELT, BETWEEN HEENAN AND SAYERS.

By private letters from our special agent in London, Mr. Augustus Rawlings, we are informed that the fight would positively come off at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 17th. We quote from his letter to show the arrangements which we have made to give the public the first authenticated intelligence of the event.

LONDON, April 14th.—I alluded in my last to certain arrangements which I had made in London, agreeably to your instructions. They are as follows:

I have engaged two first-rate artists, H. C. Wilson, Esq., and George Roberts, Esq.; and the photographer of George Newcold's celebrated Sporting Establishment, to assist your special artist, Mr. Berghaus, on the morning of the fight. I have a large double-page block ready, made of thirty-two separate pieces. Immediately after the fight, Mr. Berghaus will sketch out the contest on the block, which will then be taken apart and worked upon by all the artists, and the pieces, as soon as finished, given into the hands of the engravers until all the pieces are in hand, and forming the complete block.

I shall get up a perfect copy of your Champion Paper, and have all the pages electrotyped here, engravings and all, and send the plates to you by the Vanderbilt, so that you can put them right away on your fast presses, and be in print immediately after the Vanderbilt reaches her dock in New York.

The cuts will be engraved at the office of Frederick Smythe & Son, where the finest work of the London *Illustrated News* is done, and at Bradbury & Heath's.

Besides sending you the stereotyped plates to work from, I shall send you 20,000 copies, *printed here*, so that you will be able to furnish a small edition immediately after the steamer arrives!

Will any of your competitors have the ghost of a chance against such enterprise!

Such is the demand for your Champion Number in England that I have engaged to furnish the houses of Smith & Son and George Vickers with 100,000 copies of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, printed in London within twenty-four hours after the fight!

I have very little doubt that there will be a demand for three times that number here. They shall have all they want.

Have I done well? The issue will show. Your little enterprise has quite astonished the English people!

Adieu! till the next mail. Yours,
AUGUSTUS RAWLINGS.

The entire cost of this enterprise will amount to NEARLY TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS!

In a letter dated London, April 14, we find the enclosed license, giving a permission to publish our paper in London:

Certified Copy of Newspaper Declaration.

[Copy.]

We, John Tallis, of Water-st., Strand, in the County of Middlesex, Printer, George Vickers, of Angel Court, Strand, aforesaid, in the said county, Publisher, and Augustus Rawlings, of Meley's Hotel, Strand, in the said county—gentlemen—do severally, solemnly and sincerely declare and say as follows (that is to say): I, the said John Tallis, do declare and say that I am the printer of a certain newspaper entitled

"FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

And I, the said George Vickers, do declare and say that I am the publisher of the said Newspaper; and I, the said Augustus Rawlings, declare and say that I am the sole proprietor of the same Newspaper; and we, the said John Tallis, George Vickers and Augustus Rawlings do further declare and say that the aforesaid Newspaper is intended to be printed at the printing office of the said John Tallis, situate and being in Water-st., Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement, Danes, in the county of Middlesex, and to be published at the publishing office of George Vickers, situate and being in Angel court, Strand, in the said Parish of St. Clement, Danes; and we do severally make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and in pursuance of an act passed in the seventh year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An act to repeal the duties on newspapers, and to amend the laws relating to the duties on newspapers and advertisements."

Declared at the Inland Revenue Office, Somerset House, in the City of Westminster, by the said John Tallis, George Vickers and Augustus Rawlings, this 14th day of April, 1860, before me.

THOMAS EARMAKER,
An officer of stamp duties, and duly appointed to take and receive declarations under the provisions of the 5 and 7, Wm. 4, cap. 76.

(Signed) JOHN TALLIS,
GEO. VICKERS,
AUGUSTUS RAWLINGS.

THERE WILL BE NO FAILURE IN SECURING OUR LONDON EXTRA.

We are positively assured by our correspondent that the edition of our paper, and the duplicate stereotype plates, will be taken by him on a special train (engaged by Mr. George Wilkes) from London to Southampton, and put on board the *Vanderbilt* steamer, which is now nearly due, and we are prepared to state that

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Containing the best picture of the fight that will be published, with over seventy portraits of pugilistic celebrities and other pictures of interest connected with this great event,

TAKEN BY THE
INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS,
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The drawings will afterwards be made on the wood by ALBERT BERGHAUS, Esq., our Special Artist sent out from this country,

H. C. WILSON, Esq., of London, and
GEORGE ROBERTS, of London.

The Engravings will be executed by
FREDERICK SMYTHE, Esq., and some principal Engravers of the
LONDON ILLUSTRATED NEWS,

And BRADBURY & HEATH, of London,

immediately after the completion of the Eogravings, the paper will be stereotyped, and the plates in duplicate sent to this country.

This is the first time that an American paper has been issued in London.

Frank Leslie's arrangements are of the completest and most extensive character, and will enable him to furnish all orders for his LONDON EXTRA OF FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER with instant dispatch.

Orders should be sent to the New-York Agents immediately, to insure a prompt delivery of the packages.

FRANK LESLIE'S
Is the
ONLY ILLUSTRATED EXTRA
PUBLISHED IN LONDON.
ALL OTHERS MUST
BE BOGUS.

FRANK LESLIE, No. 19 City Hall-place, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE TRADE.
H. DEXTER & CO
Inform the trade throughout the country that they have purchased from FRANK LESLIE the ENTIRE EDITION of the above number, which they will distribute to all parts of the Union in advance of all competitors.

NEWSDEALERS, SEND IN YOUR ORDERS!
H. DEXTER & CO.,
General Agents for Frank Leslie's Publications,
No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.

CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

THE BATTLE OF THE PLATFORMS.

MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS.

The Drive for the Doctrine of Federal Protection.

The New-York Delegation Protected by the Police.

THE PLATFORM REPORT.

A CRISIS APPROACHING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 27.

Out of the 4,000 strangers in the city probably not more than three-fifths went to bed last night at all, and probably even they can't stand the temptation to-night. At early dawn knots of people, eagerly talking and fiercely gesticulating, could be seen in the bar-rooms or on the corners of the streets. The all-absorbing question was, what will be the state of things in the Convention when the discussion on the Platform comes up. All parties conceded that a fierce and bitter discussion would be had, and that in all probability trouble would ensue.

The door of the Convention hall having been opened, the ladies rushed in and soon filled their gallery, and all the seats under both, galleries. The attendance was unusually large, no room being left for the accommodation of late comers. Dr. SMYTH opened the Convention with a Democratic prayer, and took occasion in the course thereon to request the interference of Deity in behalf of the National Democratic candidate at the next election. The Platform Committee not being ready to report, the Convention as usual adjourned, and conversation became general. An hour later it again convened, and at once entered upon its duties.

Mr. AVERY, of North Carolina, presented the Majority report, and begged the indulgence of the Convention while he made an explanation. He sketched the differences which had for three days occupied the attention of the Committee, and taking each resolution, gave the vote on each. He then in an exceedingly able, courteous and fairly-intended argument urged the acceptance of the Majority report. He dwelt with great earnestness on the justice of listening to the demands of those States which cast Democratic electoral votes, rather than to those which can only aid the hosts of their enemies. His exhibition of the effect upon the interests of the South was very clear. He made it appear an evident fact that to the South it was a question of life and death, and that as soon as they yielded the irrepressible conflict would begin. The contest would be between the free colored men and the white, and so far as the Free States are concerned, he believed they would raise an eager army to drive the former from the State. [Sensation.] He said that no man, be he slaveholder or not, could, at the South, believe in popular sovereignty. This drew forth applause, which was counteracted by hisses on the other side of the house. Referring to Gen. CUSHING, he paid him a high Southern compliment, saying he was entitled to the gratitude and love of every man at the South for the manly stand he had made to stem the tide of Black Republican Abolitionism. Winding up, he urged Delegates from the North not to mind the cry of dough-facedness, but to stand by principles, and adopt a platform about which there could be no doubt, and which would not be liable to a double construction.

While the absence of all clap-trap argument was noticeable, the very earnest and exceedingly impassioned manner of the gentleman added no little to force with which it was sent home to all Southern convictions. At his close he was loudly cheered and instantly surrounded by many friends anxious to congratulate him on his eminently able effort. During his speech there were frequent outbursts of applause which Mr. CUSHING promptly checked.

Mr. ROBERT G. SCOTT occupied the Chair during one of these interruptions, and rising at his desk, with patriotic tears in his eyes, he entreated the Convention to remember how near the brink of everlasting destruction the party was, and urged them to consider carefully, soberly, discreetly, this most serious matter.

Mr. PAINE, of Ohio, the present Democratic gubernatorial candidate there, presented a minority report He also obtained the consent of the Convention to argue its merits; that the majority report, representing that 17 States had but 127 votes, while the minority report, with but 16 States, cast 176 votes.

This statement drew out a series of questions. The most pertinent of which was: how many electoral votes do the sixteen States above alluded to cast? This for a moment turned the laugh on him, but he soon recovered and went on.

He traced the several and frequent concessions made to the South, and charged all the troubles now forced upon the country to the squabbles of Congressmen in the House of Representatives. He insisted, in a long and dignified argument, that the Northern branch of the Democratic Party did not insist upon anything new. He defended Squatter Sovereignty, and wound up by saying, "We never will recede from that doctrine, Sir; *never, never, never*, so help us God."

This drew down the Douglas men in continued heering and loud applause.

He showed the folly of the South in expecting aid from the North, if they loaded her with weights so heavy that they could not be carried; urged them by the love of the country and even by their selfish love of their own section, to pause ere they plunged the Democratic Party so deep in the mire that DOUGLAS himself could not extricate them.

The effect of this bombshell was terrific. Yells, hisses, shouting, cheering and boisterous applause compelled him to suspend his remarks for several moments.

He rebuked severely and sarcastically those Southern orators who so glibly say that the South has always been Democratic. He called to their memory the sixty votes which she almost always cast for the Whig candidate; referred to the failure of Kentucky and Tennessee to support PIERCE, and told them he hoped the Northern Democracy would never be forced to prove to the South that it could get along much more easily without the South than it could without the North. A Republican President, or a Republican Supreme Court, could in no way injure the Northern Democratic Party can the Southern brethren say the same? He charged them to reflect, to pause in their mad career, to remember in advance what the consequence of a disruption would be, and that they must see how justly the consequences would be laid at the door of the South. He closed by submitting himself to the will of the Convention, saying he would do the best he could under all circumstances, but he prophecied in time that defeat was certain look out, said he, for the rattling of the bones of the herd of New-Orleans. Be on your guerd lest JEFFERSON in his angelic state come down with the sword of the destroyer and sweep you indignantly from the face of the earth.

He was greeted with loud and prolonged applause, at the close of which he retired from the stand.

The floor was awarded to Gen. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, who submitted as an amendment the reaffirmation of the Cincinnati platform. Some little dissatisfaction was expressed that he should presume to offer a minority report signed only by himself. To this he replied that while the report represented seventeen States, and the first minority report represented fifteen States, he had the honor of representing the thirty-two sovereign States which had heretofore indorsed the Cincinnati platform. He pitched into the plank which bound the Democratic Party to the decisions of the Supreme Court, past, present and future, and asked if the Convention was willing, in case SEWARD was elected and had the power of reorganizing the Supreme Bench, to bow to its decision instantly.

The point took, and for a few moments the confusion was universal. The delegates and visitors applauded and cheered till General CUSHING felt in duty bound to interfere.

An amusing controversy occurred between BUTLER and a delegate from Maryland. The latter accused Gen. BUTLER of representing a Black Republican State, which never cast a Democratic vote.

BUTLER didn't think it was fair for the pot to call the kettle black.

A Delegate replied that when his State passed laws interfering with Federal enactments, he would consent to hide his diminished head.

BUTLER said he need not hide his head if he were in Massachusetts, nor need he be in fear of having his head broke with a shillalegh when he went to the polls. He continued amidst great laughter, and kept up a running fire of Butlerism, in which he did not fail prominently to allude to and comment on the deciding vote cast by Maryland in the recent election of a Black Republican speaker. He attacked Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky and North Carolina, showing that their representative vote was so evenly cast that they were no better than eunuchs in the Democratic family.

Gen. BUTLER'S speech was replete with wit and humor, and produced a great impression upon the delegates. It may have an effect on the result not anticipated.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, made a concise, logical argument, based upon his theory of rights of the South.

Ex-Gov. KING, of Missouri, a large slaveholder, spoke earnestly and feelingly in favor of the minority report, and begged his friends to stand by the rights of the whole country, and not to be as sectional on the one side as the Republicans are on the other.

The great speech of the day on the majority report was made by WM. L. YANCEY, of Alabama. Fortified with a pile of books and papers, he ascended the platform, and was greeted by a perfect form of applause cheers, hi-his, and cock crows. The speech was entirely and completely Southern in its tone. He took the ground that the Democratic Party make the grand mistake of its existence when it acknowledged that Slavery was wrong. He traced the rise and progress of Abolitionism, including as such Republicanism and Squatter Sovereignty. He lost by that point; and to say the least, it was undignified and unwise. He accused the North of lack of courtesy to the Southern men of God, saying that they could not obtain admission to Northern pulpits. In referring to the Dred Scott decision, he alluded eloquently, tenderly and affectionately to Chief Justice TANEY, and paid him a high tribute of respect His allusion to the defeat in 1840 by the clap-trap of coon skins, hard cider and log cabins, was singularly unfortunate, as Gen. CUSHING happened to be a distinguished participant in that victory. He closed by demanding a concession from the Northern wing of the Democracy, and showing that Alabama was content with the majority report, though it was not all she desired, or all she had demanded. At the conclusion of his speech he was surrounded by his friends generally, and congratuleted on the stride he had made towards the Presidency.

During his speech the applause in the gallery was frequent and hearty, and was finally protested against by a member from Pennsylvania, who threatened to have the galleries cleared.

Gen. CUSHING interfered in behalf of the spectators saying that it would be impossible for the chair to distinguish between applause on the floor and in the gallery.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, made a very able speech in favor of the minority report.

DOUGLAS' stock rises daily. His friends are very highly elated.

The Convention adjourned at 11½ o'clock.

Mr. BENCHANEHOR'S letter has not had the desired effect. It has not hurt Douglas in the least.

The difficulty between CRAIG, of Missouri, and LOMONEMEE, of the St. Louis *Bulletin*, has led to a peremptory challenge from the latter.

A hand to hand, plate, fork and spoon fight occured to-night at the Mills House.

JOHN COCHRANE has lost all influence in the New-York Delegation. DOUGLAS has the delegation by a very large majority. In caucus, the New-York Delegation vote on the Cincinnati platform adoption was 46 to 24, LUNLOW leading off.

ARNOLD and ROSSELL, of Connecticut, are working against DOUGLAS very hard. INGERSOLL is on the fence.

To-morrow, you expect to hear of the stoppage of debate at 12 o'clock; also the adoption of the minority report. DOUGLAS will be king, and DAVIS or SLIDELL his opponent.

Intense excitement exists in the city. An immense crowd has been collected all day in front of the Mills House listening to disunion speeches from fire-eating orators.

The crowd rushed into the room of the New-York delegation, and the room was cleared by the police.

The minority or compromise report will be adopted by 180 votes.

Five States will go off and nominate DAVIS, or LANE, and WOOD.

HOWARD.

From the Associated Press.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 26.

The Committee have adopted the Cincinnati Platform, with the following additions: That neither Congress nor Territorial legislatures have power to exclude Slavery from the Territories, or to destroy or impair the rights of property in slaves; that the Federal Government should protect the rights of persons and property on the high seas, and wherever its jurisdiction extends; denouncing as revolutionary the enactments of State legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law; in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, and declaring its acquirement the duty of the Government by some means; and calling on the Government to afford full protection to naturalized citizens in foreign countries. The vote stood 18 to 15. New-York voted in favor of the resolutions.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock.

Mr. KING, of Missouri, presented a series of resolutions favoring the admission of the delegates from Kansas, who claim seats on the ground that she will be admitted into the Union before the election. Referred to the Committee on National Committee.

An announcement was made at 10½ o'clock that the Committee on Platform would not be ready to report for an hour, and a temporary recess or promenade was taken for that time.

The floor being crowded with ladies as well as the western galleries, there is a chatter of tongues, and peal after peal of merry laughter going on that is in strong antagonism to the suspended excitement of the Convention.

During the recess printed copies of the majority Platform report were scattered over the Convention.

One of the minority reports is signed by B. F. BUTLER, in behalf of a minority which merely reaffirms the Cincinnati Platform, declaring Democratic principles unchangeable in their nature when applied to the same subject matter, and only recommend in addition to the Cincinnati Platform a resolution for the protection of all its citizens, whether native or naturalized.

The principal minority report, however, is signed by Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, New-York and Pennsylvania. The points are as follows: 1st. affirming the Cincinnati Platform; 2d, that all rights of property are judicial in character, and the Democracy pledge themselves to the decisions of the Supreme Court on the subject; 3d, ample protection to citizens, native or naturalized, at home or abroad; 4th, pledges governmental aid to the Pacific Railroad; 5th, favors the acquisition of Cuba on terms honorable to ourselves and just to Spain; 6th, that all State resistance to the Fugitive Slave law is revolutionary and subversive of the Constitution.

The majority report is in substance as already telegraphed.

At 11½ A. M. the Convention reassembled.

The majority report was read by Mr. AVERY, who was instructed to say that entire unanimity did not prevail on a portion of the resolutions. The first and third resolutions, in relation to Slavery in the Territories, and the duties of the General Government to protect the rights of persons, are adopted by a large majority of the Committee.

The second resolution in relation to the Fugitive Slave law, and the fourth in relation to naturalized citizens, were adopted unanimously, and the fifth in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, was adopted without a division.

The two minority reports were then presented by Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, and Mr. PAINE, of Ohio, the latter stating that his report, although a minority one, represented 172 electoral votes, while the majority report represented only 127 electoral votes.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, inquired how many of the electoral votes represented by the minority report can be depended upon for the Democratic nominee? [Lenghter and applause.]

Mr. PAINE could not say, nor could he speak for Maryland, which goes with the majority.

Mr. PAINE offered his platform as a substitute for the whole, and a Massachusetts delegate proposed another set.

All the reports having been presented, Mr. AVERY addressed the Convention, claiming that he represented the seventeen Democratic States of the Union. He alluded to the fact that Mexico and Cuba would, inevitably, with Central America, form part of the Union, and with the popular sovereignty doctrine, as proclaimed in the minority report, no slaveholder would dare to enter any of this new territory with his slaves. It was said that Northern men did not like to be thrown into association with slaveholders, and he appealed to gentlemen to correct that error, and to prove to the South that the Democratic Party of the North entertain no such sentiments. There is a distrust among the masses of the people of their Northern allies. We sympathize with you when you are called doughfaces at the North, and we ask you to give us the evidence that our sympathy is well placed.

Mr. PAINE, of Ohio, addressed the Convention in behalf of the minority report. He did not desire any personal victory, but those he represented believed that in the harmonious settlement of these difficulties depends the existence of the Democratic Party, and the prosperity and perpetuity of the Union.

The Democracy of the North have stood by the South in good faith. There never had been but one construction put upon the Slavery clause of the Cincinnati platform, and he challenged any man to show that it had ever been differently construed, even on the floors of Congress. Mr. PAINE read to the Convention the opinions of Secretary TOUCEY and Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE against any measure to legislate Slavery into the Territories, and that the people of each Territory shall settle the matter for themselves, and be admitted into the Union with or without Slavery, as they may determine, and said he could show that every distinguished Southern statesman since 1830, has planted himself on the Squatter Sovereignty Platform of non-intervention by Congress. He quoted also from Messrs. HUNTER, TOOMBS, MASON, and other Southern Democratic statesmen, maintaining the same ground of non-intervention, and concluded by saying we cannot recede from this doctrine without personal dishonor, and, *so help us God, we never will abandon this principle.* [Sensation.] If the majority report is adopted *you cannot expect one Northern Electoral vote*, or one sympathizing member of Congress from the Free States.

The following resolution of Mr. COCHRANE, of New-York, has been circulated, and which he proposes to offer as a substitute for all the other propositions in addition to the Cincinnati platform:

Resolved, That the several States of the Union are under the Constitution equal, and that the people thereof are entitled to free and undisturbed possession and enjoyment of their rights of person and property in the common Territories, and that any attempt by Congress or a Territorial Legislature to annul, abridge or discriminate against any such equality or rights would be unwise in policy and repugnant to the Constitution; and that it is the duty of the Federal Government, whenever such rights are violated, to afford the necessary, proper and constitutional remedies for such violations.

Mr. PAINE'S concluding appeal to the South was very powerful, and was listened to with great attention. He urged them not to destroy the Democratic Party for a mere abstraction.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, who reported the Cincinnati Platform pure and simple, addressed the Convention in view of his position and his inability to agree with either the minority or majority. The clause relative to the protection of slave property on the seas, he cautioned them would be regarded by their opponents as an attempt to reopen the Slave-trade. Mr. BUTLER, in alluding to the remarks of Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, with regard to non-Democratic States, said it was like the kettle calling the pot black.

Mr. JOHNSON replied that Maryland had never countenanced and encouraged resistance to the Fugitive Slave law, and had maintained a national position in the Union.

Mr. BUTLER would say that Massachusetts had never been under a rule that prevented a man from voting his sentiments from fear of the bludgeon or the bullet. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

Mr. JOHNSON desired to reply, but Mr. BUTLER would not yield—saying, however, that he did not blame the Democratic Party for the condition of affairs. He knew they did all they could to resist it. Mr. BUTLER concluded with an appeal to let well enough alone, and the Convention took a recess until 4 o'clock.

The Convention reassembled at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, presented another series of resolutions, as follows:

The first affirms the Cincinnati platform.

The second declares that territorial governments are provisional and temporary, and that during their existence all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle in the territories, without their rights of either person or property being destroyed or impaired by Congressional or Territorial legislation.

The third declares that it is the duty of the Government to protect the rights of persons or property on the high seas, in the Territories, or wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

The fourth declares that when the settlers in a Territory have adequate population to form a State Constitution the right of sovereignty commences, and being consummated by their admission into the Union they stand upon an equal footing with the citizens of other States, and that a State thus organized is to be admitted into the Union, Slavery or no Slavery.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, proceeded with a violent but eloquent Southern speech. He declared that when the Democratic Party dies the Constitution will die with it—that if the party failed in its duty now, it would be more dead than if defeated at the polls.

Gov. KING, of Missouri, addressed the Convention in favor of harmony and conciliation. Delegates came here instructed to do the best that could be done for the Democratic Party. The majority report has a sting of death in it. He would vote for the minority report as a substitute. All the people want is the Cincinnati platform, without any tail to it. He spoke of the Black Republicans as men who are about as sharp as men usually get, and said they would ridicule their majority platform as James-faced and contradictory. So far as Missouri is concerned, they can carry it, even clogged with this deadly sting, as they always go it blind for the Democratic nominee—but he could plainly see that his border neighbors would be destroyed by its venom.

Mr. KING alluded, in the course of his argument, to the distinguished statesman of Illinois, and each time was greeted with deafening applause. The Northern Democracy has been stricken down because it stood by the South, and now they have the taunt thrown at them that they cannot promise their electoral vote to the nominee with any certainty. The majority platform would nominate SEWARD, and make him President. If a few Southern States abandon this Convention, its nominee will gain State from the North for their nominee. They would regret that they should leave, but they must stand by the ship to the last. The Democrats will feel that they are whipped before the battle if you force this platform upon them.

Mr. JAUNCEY, of Alaheme, took the floor, amid immense applause and cheering. No one but her delegates would have known of their existence. Mr. YANCEY'S speech was most able, eloquent and powerful. He contended that the Democratic Party must accept defeat with cheerfulness, on a principle rather than seek success with its violation, and look to the sober second thought of the people for justification and restoration. He concluded by eloquently urging the Southern delegates to be true to their constitutional duty, and not to lend themselves to a palpable wrong, to obtain a party victory. If they allow themselves to be thus made tools of, they should be hung on a political gallows, higher than ever was built for Haman. [Great cheering.]

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, then took the floor, to reply to Mr. YANCEY, at 7½ P. M. and proceeded to reply to Mr. KING, styling his speech as remarkable and unnatural as coming from a Southern man. He pronounced the charge that there was any Disunionists or Disruptionists in the Alabama delegation false. He spoke nearly two hours. His extreme doctrines were very weakly applauded even by the gallery. He was very severe on DOUGLAS in connection with Kansas affairs. The acts of the North, he said, had many persons at the South believe that the South and her institutions are no longer safe within the limits of the Union. He denied that Alabama had attempted to dictate to this Convention.

He (PUGH) was glad to hear one Southern man speak out plainly and boldly, and tell us what he really does want. He then read the resolutions adopted by the Alabama Democratic Convention four years ago, as reported by Mr. YANCY himself, in favor of non-intervention, and at the same time instructing the delegates from that State to leave the Cincinnati Convention if the resolutions were not acceded to. Alabama did not ask then what she now asks for, nor did the gentleman demand what he now demands. His (POOR'S) remarks were of the most scathing character such as were never before heard in Charleston on that side of the subject. Bold, fearless and powerful he continued for an hour, and at 8 o'clock gave way for a recess of an hour.

At 9 o'clock the Convention met again, and an attempt was made to fix the time for closing the debate, but was unsuccessful.

Mr. PUGH resumed, going into an argument to prove the constitutionality of squatter sovereignty, quoting from a speech of Senator HUNTER on the Kansas bill, to sustain the views of himself and his friends now. He reviewed Mr. JAUNCEY'S remarks with great force and eloquence, and concluded at 10½ o'clock, having spoken more than two hours.

The question was called on the platform, pending which the Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

THE IMPRESSION AT WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 27.

Mr. DOUGLAS' residence was crowded up to midnight with friends anxiously inquiring the latest news. The platform reported by the minority is entirely satisfactory to his Southern friends here, and bets are making, with large odds, on his nomination on the fourth ballot.

Mr. BUCHANAN says he cannot support the nomination if made, as it would be opposing his own Administration. Even if this were so it would not be the first time, as Secretary COZE charged him with doing so on the Specific Duty question. It is apprehended that his support might lose Mr. DOUGLAS Pennsylvania.

COMPLIMENT TO MAYOR WOOD.

From the Charleston Courier, April 25.

A large and highly respectable number of our citizens assembled last evening in front of the Mills House, with a band of music in attendance, to compliment the Mayor of New-York with a serenade.

The loud and repeated cries for "WOOD, WOOD," soon brought that gentleman to the balcony, and his appearance was the signal for an enthusiastic demonstration. He was received with long continued cheering.

Mayor WOOD returned his acknowledgements and said: My friends, I thank you for this compliment. It is as unexpected as it is undeserved. I accept it as an evidence of your appreciation of the City I represent, and as an assurer of its kindly sentiments entertained to those who, under all circumstances, will maintain the Constitution and the Union.

Mr. WOOD then referred to the important consequences dependant upon the action of the Convention now assembled in this city. He said that upon its deliberations and conclusions hung the existence and continued consolidation of the National Democracy, and that upon the National Democracy rested the continuance of the Union. He proceeded to counsel harmony and calm deliberation, and appealed to the members present to weigh well and judge wisely. He said no equivocal platform must be adopted. The rights of all sections should be recognized, and no principles enunciated not consistent with the theory of our institutions, and the obligations of the Federal compact.

Mr. WOOD then referred to the intimate commercial and social relations existing between New-York and Charleston, and said that in his person the people of Charleston and of South Carolina, might receive assurances of continued amity, and that, however jointly the incendiary doctrines of Black Republicanism had heretofore pervaded the North, the time had at last arrived when New-York would successfully throw herself into the breach for the safety of our common country—that probably the present danger and the present struggle was designed by Providence to test the system of our Government—to see how much it would bear without breaking; but he had no doubt the worst was passed, and that the old Ship of State would soon be found even more safely moored to the harbor of National Society.

Mayor WOOD, during the delivery of the speech, was frequently interrupted with applause.

At the conclusion of Mr. WOOD'S remarks, Col. SEYMOUR, being called on, replied at some length to the Mayor, in his usual cordial and happy manner, and was greeted with loud and frequent cheering. He said: I welcome you, Sir, to South Carolina. Her people esteem you for the patriotic and conservative principles which you have entertained, and they look forward with confidence to the period in our political destinies when you may be called forth to lend your wisdom and counsel in the Executive administration of our common country.

Sir, we feel honored in having the opportunity to hear from your own lips what we have so often read from your able speeches in defence of the institutions of the South, and we believe, so long as we have such statesmen in the North as yourself, that the tide of Republican fanaticism can never reach the customs of our Southern homes, or disturb the constitutional rights guaranteed by the founders of the country. Sir, Charleston responds in full heart to the sisterly feeling expressed through you from the great City you represent, and sincerely trusts that she may be ever worthy the confidence and sympathy entertained for her.

Col. SEYMOUR referred in handsome terms to the Convention in session, and said *if it would even now throw the mantle over the shoulders of Mr.* WOOD, it would command the respect and sanction of the entire Southern country.

His speech occupied some thirty minutes, during which he spoke with great eloquence and force, commanding the most vociferous applause of the crowd.

HEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS CATTLE.—A meeting of medical practitioners, consisting Drs. Ellis and Cabot, Dr. George Bates of Worcester, Dr. Jeffries Wyman of Cambridge, and Drs. Thayer and Dodd, veterinary surgeons, together with Messrs. Lothrop and Walker, State Commissioners, assembled in the State House, April 25, to investigate matters connected with the disease from which the cattle in Brookfield and other parts of the State are now suffering, and to consult as to the best means to be adopted to stay the malady by medical means. In consequence of the absence of several medical men whose presence was desirable, and the fact that the alcohol in which the lungs had been kept for examination had penetrated the mass and rendered it difficult to dissect them, no business was done.

The notorious Rev. I. S. Kalloch has resigned the pastoral charge of the Tremont Temple in Boston. The *Traveller* says that he will, under appointment of the Baptist Home Missionary Society, take charge of a Church in Leavenworth City, and that Baptist pastors of Boston have recommended him for this post.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

Arrival of the Africa with Advices Three Days Later.

Rumors that the International Prize-Fight had Taken Place.

STATE OF THE SWISS AND SAVOY QUESTION

The Ministry of the New Italian Kingdom.

THE RELATIONS OF AUSTRIA AND EUROPE.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, Capt. EARNSHAW, which sailed from Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 14th inst., and touched at Queenstown on the 15th, arrived here at 4½ o'clock yesterday morning.

The steamer *Fulton* arrived at Southampton on the afternoon of the 11th inst., and the *Teutonia* reached the same port on the following morning.

The *North Briton* arrived at Liverpool at 9 P. M. on the 11th.

The *City of Manchester* arrived at Queenstown on the 13th inst., and the *Circassian* reached Galway on the evening of the same day.

The steamships *Jura* and *Canada* arrived at Liverpool on the 15th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE TOPIC OF THE DAY.

NEWS, RUMORS AND MORAL REFLECTIONS ON THE PRIZE FIGHT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Friday, April 13, 1860.

I think I can assure you that the great battle, so much more important than that of Solferino and Magenta, will not come off before Tuesday or Thursday next. It was fixed, as your readers know, for Monday, the 16th; but that, I learn, is intended as a sort of field day for the rural police. There was a rumor that it would take place on Saturday, (to-morrow,) and to this the great DOWLING of *Bell's Life* was mightily inclined, because then that paper would have jockeyed all the penny papers, and especially that ycleept the *Sporting Life*, most completely. *Bell's Life* would come out with a Sunday edition, in which all the particulars would be used up, were the fight to take place on a Saturday, and but scant notice thereof afforded to the cheap papers. But against this the redonbtable WILKES, of the New-York *Spirit of the Times*, protested. Moreover, it has been argued that the prosecution which HEENAN has undergone has lost him a week's training. "Nay," cried the chivalrous SAYERS, "I will fight him a week before or after the appointed time, as it may seem good; what matters?" There is a rumor that the French coast may be the scene of the encounter. What will the French *douaniers* and police say to such a double invasion by England and America, of the Gallic shore? If this fistic *rencontre* were to take place in the land of the people formerly so averse to "*la boxe*," but now studious cultivators of that noble science, and if the brave HEENAN and the redonbtable TOM were to execute a *pas de Calais* together on French soil, all I can say is, let such Anglo-American invasion be an augury of Anglo-Saxon union against Continental despotism.

"How such a fight would astonish 'Monsieur,'" quoth an Englishman of the old school. Not so much as formerly, but still it would be an event in France, and I have no doubt but that with a little judicious manipulation

some such trifle. How will those persons return to London? If the shades of evening close around them in their sequested spot, how will they manage to pass the night? It will be rather awkward, I must confess. Imagine one wandering about Chobham Common, or by the brink of a dismal swamp, or sullen Acheronitic tarn, with the shattered memories of the fight jingling in one's pocket, together with unavailing coin and the door-key of home, exposed to robbery, full of remorse, disgusted with the events of the day, unable to write to one's newspaper, murdered of one's great-coat containing the slender remnant of cigars provided for the day's solace, tobacconless, in the rain. Nevertheless, I shall undauntedly, for your interests, present myself to the Standing Committee on the arrangements for the fight this evening, and take my ticket and go. As I intimate in my last private letter, I shall be with the Ring so as to be sure of sporting intelligence and experience in the Ring. I shall lose no time in giving you the latest earliest and earliest latest intelligence, and I trust on this occasion not to be "knocked out of time." Alas, my old friend and pugilistic preceptor is gone, and stalks in sullen shade in the Elysian Fields, where there are no fights, but where, lat us hope, for his sake, reports of fights in the world above arrive for reading reading, and "Bonians" and "Fistiana" are taken in at the bar. Where art thou, Tom Spring, and thou, too, fine old Cribs, defendar—at the ripe age of 70—of unprotected females from cowardly violence? Where are thou, vivacious Sambo Sutton, great in comic song? Gone to the "silent land," with Deaf Burk and Dutch Sam. Friends and associates of my youth, I shall see better stop here. The fact is, I never knew much about these individuals personally; but I was waxing enthusiastic with my subject, and since I have determined to see the fight, I mean thoroughly to enter into the spirit of the affair and becoms for the nonce an ardent supporter and admirer of the Ring.

What, however, is worldly glory—what the fame of the first pugilist of the day—when we reflect that Mr. Benjamin Caunt, who is more than six feet two inches high in his stockings, who fought at 15 stone, and was for a considerable time champion of England, and undisputed champion of the world, could be thrashed any time by Mrs. Caunt at a moment's notice? Or is not this argument in favor of the humanizing influence of pugilism upon the roughest of the rader sex? Go to! Sir Cresswell Cresswell will tell you that the Prize Ring, unlike the matrimonial ring generally, numbers no wife-beaters among its votaries.

LORD MACAULAY ON DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA.

The London *Times* has an editorial on the recently published letter of Lord Macaulay on the subject of American institutions. It indorses the views of Macaulay, and goes even further, as shown by the following extract from the article in question:

"The evils of the American Government do not, unfortunately, require a hundred years to ripen. They are even fast growing to maturity. Long before New-England shall have become as populous as Old England, long before the ruling power in the State shall find itself in the condition of wanting a meal, and be driven by indigence to plunder, there is reason to fear that the institutions of America will have run their destined career, and been superseded by something more specious, and perhaps far less tolerable than they are. We do not speak of electoral corruption and intimidation; we know by experience that corruption and intimidation are disorders which, though disgracing and ensolding, are not mortal; but we do speak of the frightfully increasing corruption and venality of the Executive and Legislatures of the different States; of the tyranny of the majority, which trampiss not only on the minority, but on the law itself; of the contempt into which the judicial office, held for short periods and elected by a very low franchise, has fallen; and of the utter distrust which the nation itself feels of the ability of its institutions to answer the end and objects of civilized government—the security of property, the protection of individual liberty, and the pure and upright administration of the public revenue.

"The danger that most nearly besets America is, that those institutions which the fathers of the present generation of Americans believed to be perfect, and praised with an ardor corresponding to their belief, the children of the present generation of Americans should learn to dislike and despise; that the principle of authority and the veneration for law should be destroyed, and no curb should remain strong enough to rein in the headlong course of democratic passion."

The *Times* concludes by moralizing on the expediency of reducing the franchise in England to such a level as will place the governing power in the hands of the poor and ignorant.

A LETTER FROM ONE OF HIS LITERARY FRIENDS.

To the Editor of the London Star:

Sir: In connection with the letter of Lord Macaulay to Mr. Randall, of New-York, which you have published in the *Star* this evening, you may, perhaps, think it worth while to insert the following extract from a speech of the same noble lord, delivered in the House of Commons on the 2d day of March, 1831. The subject of debate was the Reform Bill, and Lord Macaulay used these words: "I believe there are societies in which every man may safely be admitted to vote." "I say, Sir, that there are countries in which the condition of the laboring classes is such that they may safely be intrusted with the right of electing members of the Legislature." This is said with evident reference to the institutions of America, for a little further on, he remarks that "universal suffrage exists in the United States without producing any very frightful consequences."

And yet, Sir, in the letter to Mr. Randall, he is made to say, "I am certain that I never wrote a line, and that I never in Parliament, in conversation, or even on the hustings * * * * uttered a word indicating an opinion that the supreme authority in a State ought to be intrusted to a majority of the citizens told by the head."

Of course, this also is written in reference to the institutions of the American Republic. Now, Sir, I think that most men will agree that from this state of facts only two inferences can be drawn; either that Lord Macaulay, in spite of his wonderful memory, has forgotten what he actually did say, or that the letter to Mr. Randall is partially or entirely a forgery.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. PARKER SNOW.

Hesse Cottage, St. John's Hill, Battersea-rise, April 10, 1860.

THE TESTIMONY OF ANOTHER FRIEND OF THE HISTORIAN.

To the Editor of the London Star:

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I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. F. H. ALWOOD.

No. 2 Alexander-terrace, Westbourne Park, April 7.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is nothing of importance in politics. The Parliamentary Easter recess still continued.

A great Reform meeting was held at Manchester on the 12th inst. Mr. Bright was the principal speaker, and made a long and characteristic address, in which he advocated the acceptance of Lord John Russell's pending reform bill. He urged the people not to permit the war spirit to be excited as a means of insuring the postponement of the Reform measure.

The new steamer *Connaught*, for the Galway line, was to be launched at Newcastle-on-Tyne on the 21st inst. She is of 4,000 tons register, 370 feet long, and is guaranteed to run 20 miles an hour.

A machine for weaving by means of electro-magnetism, invented by M. Bonelli, was on exhibition in London. Most important advantages and great saving in time and money are predicted from it.

According to the London *Morning Chronicle* the good relations between England and France are again fully restored.

The London *Post* states that is is intended to constitute the Red River settlement one of the ordinary colonies of the Crown, and that a bill for that purpose would be introduced into Parliament immediately.

Liverpool, Sunday Afternoon.

The steamships *Jura* and *Canada* both arrived at this port to-day. Rumors again current that the Syrian and Herman fight took place yesterday, but nothing authentic. Matters kept very quiet. Believed event will come off to-morrow. Arrived from York, *Hova*, at Shanghai; *Raleigh*, at Hamburg. From New-Orleans, *Peter Hanson*, at Valencia; *Cornelia*, (or *Cornelia*,) at Queenstown. From Savannah, *Sarah Ann*, at Queenstown.

FRANCE.

A bill was under considcretion of the French Legislative body, which provides that the raw materials of the manufacturers imported in foreign vessels are not to pay a heavier duty than when imported in French bottoms.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in the cash on hand of over 9,000,000f., and in the discounts a decreass of 9,500,000f.

Reports were current in Paris that M. de Persigny was to be made Minister of Foreign Affairs, and that M. Thouvenel was to go to London as French Ambassador.

The Bishop of Orleans is said to have refused the Cardinal's hat offered him by the Pope, on the ground that his acceptance would lead to the impression that his devotion to the cause of the Pope's temporal power would be attributed to interested motives.

The Bourse had been firm and steady, closing on the 13th at 70.20.

The *Monitour* announces that the legislative body has agreed to the contingent of 100,000 men for the present year, by 238 against six votes.

The *Opinions Nationals* publishes a private message from Marseilles, which announces that an insurrection has taken place at Messina.

Paris, Saturday, 3:45 P. M.

The Bourse remains steady; the last quotations of Rentes was 70.25, or a fraction higher that yesterday.

SPAIN.

The Reception of the Treaty with Morocco—Its Ratification—Santa Cruz de Mar—Carlist Disturbances—Repairs to the San Jacinto.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Cadiz, Thursday, April 5, 1860.

Since my last of the 30th of March, O'Donnell Don Enrique, nephew of the General in command, has arrived at Madrid, with the preliminaries of the treaty. It was ratified by Isabella on the 1st of April, and immediately returned to the hands of its bearer, to proceed, *viâ* Alicante, to the Tetuan encampment. The dissatisfaction has been allayed, and probable revolutions averted, by the excellent terms which have been offered to the Spanish Government by the Emperor of Morocco. At first, when the armistice was made known to the Spanish people, a heavy gloom seemed to cast itself all over the country, and they would have sacrificed their wives and children rather than be satisfied with an ignominious treaty. They were kept in suspense, and O'Donnell's popularity decreased daily. Five days were thus spent in awkward uncertainty, until at last trophies arrived, and the conditions were made public. Satisfied with the large amount of money—$20,000,000—which amply repaid all the expenses of their six months' war, they were no longer dispirited, and O'Donnell has again become the greatest man of Spain.

The port of Santa Cruz de Mar or Agadir Mouna, which has been put at the disposition of the Spanish Government, is situated on the African Coast, lat. 30° 30′ north, lon. 9° 30′ west—no great distance from the Canary Islands. It belonged to the Spaniards in 1476, and a rich capitalist—Diego Herrera—established a large fishery there. Below this point of Agadir, the country is said to offer a great advantage to the Spaniards in their commerce with the neighboring Canaries, as a good port of refuge to vessels in distress will probably be established there.

Spanish newspapers talk largely of the honorable peace that has been concluded, and of the distinguished position that the nation continues to occupy among the Powers of Europe. They heap commendation upon their Government, which in two regular battles and twenty-three minor actions has triumphed, and declare that no other nation in the world can exhibit such a record on the pages of history. It is well for Spanish editors to write this, as they are paid for it, and are not permitted to contradict it; but where are the accounts of this war given by the Government of Morocco? Here in Spain we cannot see them, except as they come to us though English or American correspondence, which gradually finds its way hither, and gives us a different idea of this short, but bloody war.

Yesterday the excitement at Cadiz was great, on account of alarming and no doubt exaggerated rumors with regard to the appearance of a small party of 20 Carlists in Aranda de Duero, which Gen. Ortoa joined with a battalion of his troops from San Carlos de la Repita. With these Ortoa directed his course towards Tortosa, in the Province of Tarragona, intending to establish a Republican Government. As soon as the news of this new rebellion arrived at Madrid and Barcelona, the citizens of both these places offered resolutions asking the Government to quell the rebellion, and at Barcelona the excitement was so great that the Bank of Barcelona offered the Government forty millions of reals to crush the disturbance.

To-day a telegram from Tarragona announced that a Capitain of the *Carabineros* had presented himself to the Alcalde of Tortosa, and offered the entire submission of the troops under the command of Ortoa. It appears that the troops were shipped under a false pretext by Ortoa to Tortose, and as soon as he declared his intentions they left him, and offered their allegiance to the Spanish crown. Ortoa will certainly becondemned for his foolish farce during the present excitement and preparations for the Holy Week.

The Easter Holidays, now so near at hand, incline the minds of the Spanish *pueblo* to thoughts of the festivities of the religion, and no doubt the coming grand processions and bull fights will induce them to a quiet submission to the mandates of the Church.

Among the late arrivals here is that of the bark *Emblem*, Capt. Atkins, 26 days from Boston, with a cargo of ice. A similar cargo arrived here some years ago, but, no ice-houses being built then, it proved an entire loss to its owners. Now all this has been ameliorated, and we are in the earnest hope that this luxurious article will gradually find its way into Spain, and alleviate the excessive heat of the coming Summer.

The steam-frigate *San Jacinto*, under the command of Capt. Jas. F. Armstrong, is still repairing at the Arsenal. It is due to the activity and seamanship displayed by her commander to mention the difficulties and dangers that he had to contend with before he arrived here safely. From her officers I learn that the *San Jacinto* had been condemned by a survey at Porto Grande, St. Vincent, in the month of September, and that her propeller was then reported unfit for service. But Commodore Inman, in command of the African Squadron, the duties at the coast of Africa making her presence there necessary, ordered her to proceed to cruise around the Congo. At Loando, in January, 1860, her former Captain was relieved from his command, and the ship was again reported unseaworthy. Then the orders from the Navy Department was received for her to proceed to Cadiz and be placed in the Dry Dock. They came at a critical moment. The officers on board were dilatory in proceeding to sea with such a vessel at the risk of the life and property on board. Lieut. Armstrong then assumed the command by order of the Flag Officer, who, as a compensation for the arduous duties performed by the former officer in the *Sumpter*, offered him the important position of Captain of one of our finest steam frigates. Encountering gales and strong trade winds, he has brought her safely to port. The repairs of the *San Jacinto* are proceeding slowly, and she will not be able to leave here for two months. I am sorry to learn that Capt. Armstrong is to be relieved from his command.

MARS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Perfect tranquillity prevailed in Spain. The report that Count Montemolin and his brother had been captured lacked confirmation; but great efforts were being made to secure their arrest.

The son of Gen. Ortoa had presented a petition to the Queen, praying that she will spare the life of his father.

Madrid, Friday, April 13.

M. Thouvenel, it is asserted, has dispatched a note to the Queen, congratulating Her Majesty on the happy termination of the rebellion.

Gen. Cabrera returns to London. Señor Carrion has been shot at Valencia. Señor Fritant is being vigorously pursued in Catalonia.

The trial of Ortega has commenced.

ITALY.

AFFAIRS AT ROME.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—A HAPLESS HERO—CLOSE OF HOLY WEEK—HIS HOLINESS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Rome, Saturday, April 7, 1860.

The last device of this rickety old Government, for retaining its brief authority, has hardly been put in operation before it begins to show symptoms of its intrinsic weakness and early failure. The Pope consented to the departure of the French, relying on Neapolitan troops to fill their places; indeed, he went so far, a few days ago, as to tell the Imperial Ambassador that he wished the French would go soon; but now, the mischief being done, Naples sends word that it is impossible for her to spare any troops from her own territory, where her army has already enough to do. The rumored revolution in Palermo gives force to this excuse.

In this quandary, the Government looks with despairing hope to Gen. Lamoricière, who has accepted the chief command of the Papal forces. He began his labors (although it it Holy Week) on the morning of the 3d instant, and, for several days, has been hard at work, examining into the condition of the army, and making preparations for its efficient reorganization. He demands the immediate appropriation of eight million scudi (about $8,400,000 of our money) for the army, and a hundred thousand scudi for the fortifications of Ancona.

But all the Barnacles are up in arms against the attempted reforms. From Cardinal Antonelli, who fears to lose his unlimited power and some of the sources of his unlimited revenue, down to the smallest contractor who subsists by petty peculation, unnoticed amid the larger swindling of his superiors, the whole force of fogyism opposes itself to the introduction of a new system. Unless Gen. Lamoricière develops in these new circumstances qualities heretofore hidden, and shows himself to be not only brave, but patient, persevering and untiring in energy, he will be so harassed and goaded by constant opposition, as to throw up his commission in disgust.

It is said, however, that he came without asking the permission of Napoleon, whom, as a usurper, he cordially hates; moreover, that the Emperor is determined to recall him, in which case the Gordian knot is cut of these complicated perploxities, and the Pope is left with two ends of a ruined plan.

The news that Napoleon, in spite of his apparent opposition to the unconditional annexation of Tuscany and Emilia, would not interfere to disturb the *fait accompli*, arrived here a day or two ago. It was in the dead of night. Cardinal Antonelli was roused from sleep to read a telegram from Paris. The message stated that the Emperor had pressnted to the legislative body the question of sustaining the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, and that, out of one hundred and sixteen members present only sixteen voted for an active interference on behalf of the Holy Father. The Cardinal jumped out of bed and hurried to the apartments of His Holiness, whom he waked, to tell him the doleful tidings. They remained long in midnight conference; and it is said the poor old Pope spent the time till daybreak in solitary prayer. He and Antonelli were at variance in regard to the new French General. It is probable that Pius feels the tyranny of his Cardinal Minister, and in his secret sout welcomed the advent of an independent commander for his army as in some sort a deliverance. But that hope is oozing away.

A casa has recently occurrad in the Roman States, resembling in its ruling spirit, though not in all its particulars, the well-known abduction of "Little Mortara."

By the way, that unconscious celebrity is now in the convent on the Esquiline Hill, and may be seen, any Sunday morning at eleven, coming in with the monks to service in the Church of San Pietro in Vincoli. He looks contented and happy enough. He is to remain here, says the Pope, until he is twenty-one, and then to decide whether he will be a priest or not. But, to my other tale.

About a year ago, in the little town of Sezze, which looks down upon the Pontine Marshes, there died a certain Count Cerroni, sensible Catholic, and landed proprietor in that region. He left a son in the midst of his teens, to whom, by his will, he bequeathed the whole of his property, under certain conditions. The boy was not to be educated in a convent, nor to turn priest. In case he died before attaining his majority, the property should fall to the municipality of Sezze. The widow was made executrix of the will.

Immediately after the Count had been laid with his fathers, the upright municipality of Sezze began to lay plans for making way with his son. The widow, however, was to sherp for them, and removed herself and the heir to Rome, out of their reech. Alas! "out of the frying-pan into the fire;" for the Jesuits, who keep on their books the names of all fine estates that may one day fall to them, were on the scent of this one, and determined, in spite of the prohibitory provision in the will, to make a priest of young Cerroni, and get him to give up his property for the glory of the order of Jesus.

The private tutor of the young nobleman was an instrument in their hands; and, one day, taking him from his mother's house for a walk, walked him into the Collegio Romano, and never came back with him. The lady Countess, alarmed at the prolonged absence of her son, guessed with significant quickness his whereabouts, and soon found him in the Jesuit College. (If any one suddenly disappears, the Romans look in the *Collegio Romano* and the *Sapienza* before sending out the crier!)

What could be done? The disconsolate lady applied to the Cardinal Vicar. The Cardinal Vicar was polite, but immovable. She told him of the provision in the Count's will, which forbade the boy to enter any Convent or Jesuit College as a student. The Cardinal Vicar said it was a very foolish provision, indeed; it was not to be expected that a boy should be ignorant all his days—he must either remain in the College, or be educated by a priest at home. The Countess eagerly jumped at the latter alternative, and said she would provide him with a Catholic tutor; but the Cardinal Vicar coolly replied that the present arrangement was, on the whole, much better—and, besides, *it was too late to disturb it!* Of course, when this new Mortara is twenty-one years old, he, too, will "take his choice."

The same day on which I heard this story, the consummation of which is but a week old, I went to the Church of the Jesuits; and listened to a sermon from one of the brethren, upon the words of the dying Saviour to the thief. "To how many of you," cried the excited orator, "if you should die to night, would the words of our Lord be applicable?" &c., &c. Verily, O! black-cepped brother, if you want a dying thief, hang up at once the Cardinal Vicar! Which thief he would represent, let no one attempt to say.

The exercises of Holy Week draw to a conclusion. To-day the blessing of the Font and Bells, the baptism of converted Jews and other heathen, and the final washing of pilgrims' feet complete the series.

The Pope has been unfailing in his attendance upon the ceremonies of the week. Old Gregory XVI used to depute his Cardinals to do the hard work, and seldom appeared in public himself. But Pius IX likes ceremonies and pomp. He even enjoys being carried around in his chair, on the shoulders of twelve crimson-robed bearers, although they *do* say it makes him awfully sea-sick. I stood close by him yesterday, as he knelt in silent prayer before the tomb of St. Peter, under the great dome, and I was much edified at seeing him, in the midst of his devotions, ally take out his snuff-box and indulge in a good pinch. Antonelli takes as little pert as possible in the Church services. I have only seen him once. He looks pale and disgusted. No wonder.

R. W. R.

AFFAIRS AT NAPLES.

The accounts relative to the insurrection in Sicily are conflicting. The official statements put forth by the Neapolitan Government assert that order reigned at Palermo and throughout Sicily, and that the inhabitants were tranquil. It is also represented that the land-owners had offered to cooperate with the Government, and that an excellent feeling prevailed among the troops.

The London *Times* says there is great reason to doubt the statement of Government that the outbreak at Palermo was suppressed on the 4th inst.

The silence of the telegraph, and the contradictory nature of the dispatches, strengthened the impression that the full truth as to the importence of the movement had not been told.

A private telegram from Palermo of the 5th instant announces that the English residents had just embarked on board British vessels in the harbor—a step not likely to have been taken if tranquillity had been restored on the preceding dey.

According to the *Nord*, Count Cavour had telegraphed to Leghorn, ordering two steam frigates to proceed at once towards the coast of Sicily, and shelter all fugitives from political vengeance. The cry at Palermo, as well as at Messina, was for union with the Italian Kingdom.

A letter from Naples states that the combat at Palermo was very bloody, most of the insurgents having perished at the barricades. Several monks of the Convent were seized and imprisoned. Reinforcements had been sent into Sicily. The commercial steamboats had been put into requisition, and the army in Sicily was to be augmented to 30,000 men.

Prince Castelcicala had returned to his post as Governor of the Island. The panic at Naples on the 6th instant was general, but without consequence. It is stated that on the evening of the 6th an immense crowd, estimated to number 80,000, blocked up the Rue Toledo at Naples, and raised numerous shouts of "*Viva la Constituzione*" before the residence of the Papal Nuncio. The street was quickly cleared by the patrols.

Palermo had been placed in a state of seige. The insurgents are said to number 10,000 well-armed men.

The *Opinions*, of Turin, publishes the following telegram, dated Naples, 10th April: "The insurrection in Sicily appears to be spreading. The dispatch of troops continues. Great agitation prevails at Naples."

A French war steamer, which touched at Messina, reports that, on the night of the 8th-9th, the fire of guns and muskets was incessantly heard.

Marseilles, Wednesday, April 14.

According to letters received here, the insurrection at Messina broke out on Sunday morning last. The popular movement commenced by shots being fired in the strada Ferdinando. Pieces of furniture were thrown from the windows at the troops. An agent of the *Messaggeri Imperiali*, who had disembarked with several sailors from the packet *Meandre*, was exposed to the fire of the musketry, and one of the sailors was wounded. The French Consul made representations to the Governor. The firing of musketry and several cannon shots were heard during the night. The Governor threatened to bombard the city should resistance continue to be offered. The principal inhabitants of the city then interfered and obtained that the police, the principal cause of the popular irritation, should be removed; the troops made themselves masters of all the positions in the town, and part of the insurgents withdrew into the country. On Monday evening the *Meandre* left Massina with dispatches from the French Consul. All is over. Further details will shortly be received.

The correspondent of the London *Daily News* at Naples, writing on the 7th, says: I have had access to several official letters, and the following is a summary: The writer states the fighting began outside Palermo on Wednesday morning at 4 o'clock, and was then begun at the monastery of Gnacia. The monks fought like lions, threw hand-grenades on the soldiers, and, when overpowered, presented themselves with a crucifix in front, demanding pardon; several were killed and many arrested. Indeed, some said the slaughter had been considerable. The writer visited the monastery, and found it in a shocking state. The fighting was not over in the city till 12 o'clock, but outside it was continued till the evening, and was resumed on the following morning in the neighborhood.

Naples, Thursday—10 A. M.

It appears the Palermitans had been disappointed of the arrival of two thousand persons from the country, who were to come on Wednesday evening. Various reports are circulating about the state of Messina, Calanca and Calabria. The whole nation is desperate and disgusted. Six hundred new foreign troops have been stationed at Salerno, to keep down the neighborhood. Three other mercantile steamers have been taken up by the Government—six in all—and perforated for cannon.

Marseilles, Saturday, April 14.

The packet from Naples brings an official report affirming that tranquillity prevails at Palermo. This report says nothing of Messina. The next packet will not reach Marseilles until Monday evening.

NORTHERN AND CENTRAL ITALY.

The Cabinet of the new Italian kingdom is said to have been fixed upon the following basis:

It is to consist of eight members, three of whom are to be constituted by the old kingdom of Piedmont, two by the Romagna, and one each by Tuscany, Modena and Lombardy. Signor Lanza had been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by 129 to 90 votes.

It is officially settled that King Victor Emanuel, during his tour in Central Italy, will repair from Florence to Bologna, and will visit the Legations.

A great manifestation took place at Rome on the 12th, in commemoration of the anniversary of the Pope's return in 1850.

The Pope's bull has been published in a semi-official journal at Turin. It is preceded by a few lines, stating that publicity is the sole chastisement for such a lucubration.

General Garibaldi, in an interpellation made in the Chamber of Deputies, affirmed that the voting of Nice will be effected under a French pressure. He censured the action of the Provincial Government of Nice, as attacking the liberty of the vote, and concluded by proposing the adjournment of the vote in that Province.

After the rejection of several orders of the day, implying disapprobation of the conduct of the Government, the following order of the day was adopted by a large majority: The Chamber, hoping that Government will maintain the Constitutional guarantees, and efficaciously provide for the liberty of the vote in Savoy, passes to the order of the day.

A Turin paper states that, at a meeting of Neapolitan refugees, it was resolved, by a majority of 80 against 4, that the annexation of the kingdom of Naples to the Constitutional Government of Victor Emanuel was a proposition deserving of support. A Committee was at once appointed to further the views of the meeting. Among the members are Poerio and three other members of the new Italian Parliament.

Turin, Saturday, April 14.

In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Ridomouse made interpellation referring to the late events in Sicily. Count Cavour, in his reply, considered that subject useless and dangerous. He further stated that the Neapolitan Government was occupied in the interior, and concluded by saying our fellow-citizens are continuing the struggle. The report of the Committee in reference to a petition from some inhabitants of the northern province of Savoy, requesting liberty and latitude in voting upon the question of annexation, the Chamber, by a large majority, passed, and proceeded to the order of the day. The Chamber was then prorogued until the 1st of May. The number of Deputies who have inscribed their names throughout Central Italy has increased one hundred and ten to accompany the King on his tour.

GERMANY.

AFFAIRS IN AUSTRIA.

A Vienna letter says the Cabinet of Vienna was leaving no means untried to draw close to the Cabinet of St. James, and that the latter does not seem altogether indifferent to the advance made. There was much talk at Vienna of an approaching visit of the Emperor of Austria to the Queen of England.

The *Kreuzzeitung* of Berlin also says:

"In well-informed circles it is believed that a union will be effected between Prussia, England and Austria, in reference to the threatened interest of Switzerland; but it is expressly stated that no hopes are entertained that Russia will join this alliance."

The answer of Austria to the circular note of M. Thouvenal, of 13th March, on the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France, had been sent to Paris. The answer is very similar to the dispatch of Russia on the same subject. The Austrian Cabinet, like that of Russia, does not raise any objection to the fact of annexation as long as this annexation is represented as being the result of a cession freely consented to by Piedmont, and not as the effect of universal suffrage. As regards the neutrality of Switzerland, and the neutralized districts of Chablais and Faucigny, Count Rechburg expresses a desire that the French Government, in accordance with the promises given by M. Thouvenel in his dispatches, should maintain the guarantees stipulated by the treaties.

Count Stephen Szechenyi, one of the most distinguished members of the Hungarian Government in 1848, committed suicide in the Lunatic Asylum at Dobling on the 7th inst.

SWITZERLAND AND SAVOY.

State of the Savoy Question—Shall Faucigny and Chablais Remain Neutral?—Present Aspect of Swiss Politics.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Canton Tessin, Switzerland, Tuesday, April 10, 1860.

The elections are over! Cattaneo has triumphed in Milan. With the exception of the sale of Nice, which I fear (despite Garibaldi's deliciously unparliamentary conduct) is inevitable, the Italian question presents for the moment less interest than that of Savoy in its connection with Switzerland; and attracted by the rumors of armed battalions, it was my intention to push on to Berne, but a letter from my correspondent there, assuring me that the bark is worse than the bite, and that in fact the bark itself is hushed, puts an end to my journey.

Before returning to Italy, however, I think it well to lay before your readers a clear statement of affairs, if I mistake not, this apparently insignificant cession of Savoy to France involves the independence and liberty of Switzerland, which, in the course of five or six years, if Napoleon should last so long, will become a sheer nonentity.

The excitement here is indescribable, even in this unexcitable pettyfogging town. I see from my window groups of men in the market-place, discussing in their bastard Milanese the question of the day—*whether Swiss soldiers ought or ought not to occupy the territories of Faucigny and Chablais.* You will understand the interests at stake upon the answer, if you glance at the territories in question; if you remember that the importance of their neutrality has ever been considered so necessary to the vital interests of Switzerland, that all the treaties relating to them for more than 300 years have agreed in establishing the right of Switzerland alone to occupy them militarily during war, and the non-right of the King of Piedmont and Savoy to alienate them to any other power save that of the Republic. See the treaties of peace concluded between Berne and the Duke of Savoy 1564, guaranteed by France and Spain, and confirmed by the treaty of Turin, 1816. Moreover, the treaty of Vienna (Sardinia consenting) arranged that the provinces of Chablais and Faucigny, and the entire territory north of Ugine, should be comprised in the Swiss neutrality guaranteed by the Great Powers, so that every time neighboring States should find themselves in a state of open or imminent hostilities, the troops of the King of Sardinia should be allowed to pass out from these provinces through Valais if necessary, and that no armed troops, save those of the Confederation could enter therein. And in the position of Switzerland towards this portion of Savoy, you see why Europe, desirous of peace and looking on Switzerland as the stronghold of European peace, has taken such pains to guarantee the neutrality of these provinces. With Chablais and Faucigny in the hands of a first-rate and warlike power such as France, Switzerland can no longer protect the route of the Simplon or Valais, while the Canton de Vaud and Geneva remain open to attack.

No wonder, therefore, that this tiny Republic became alarmed when it was known that the King of Piedmont had ceded Savoy to France, but was reassured for the moment when the Emperor, through Thouvenel, assured the Swiss envoy in January, 1860, that "if the supposed annexation of Savoy to France should take place, he should feel pleasure, owing to his sympathy with Switzerland, for whom he felt a special interest, to abandon as her own territory, as a portion of the Helvetian Confederation, the provinces of Chablais and Faucigny." But on the 8th and 10th March, the proclamations of the Governors of Chambery and Annecy informed the populations that they would soon be called upon to decide upon their future destinies; alluded merely to their choice between France and Piedmont, making no reference whatever to Switzerland—whereupon said savoy appealed again to M. Thouvenel, who avowed without equivocation that the Emperor intended to annex Savoy entire! Hence the extraordinary excitement prevailing throughout the Cantons, especially of Geneva; hence the diplomatic note addressed by Switzerland to the European Powers who had guaranteed the neutrality of said provinces. This note, as you will have seen, greatly offended the Emperor, who considered himself injured by the fact that the Swiss were not content with a sort of *by promise* to the effect that if they would allow the King of Piedmont to transfer the whole of Savoy to France, he, the Emperor, in virtue of the sympathy and interest felt by him in Switzerland, would benignly transfer such portion or portions of Savoy as *he* considered necessary for the protection of their neutrality.

Meanwhile, French agents had sent a deputation from said provinces to entreat the Emperor not to permit the dismemberment of Savoy; and his Highness had graciously informed said deputation that while his interest for Switzerland had caused him to regard as possible the detachment of some portions of Savoy in favor of the Confederation, in the presence of the repugnance manifested France had renounced all idea of such cession. This was conclusive. Hence arose the question whether Switzerland should or should not occupy said territories, and thus support her diplomatic protest by force of arms.

Previous to the meeting of the Federal Council, the aspect of Switzerland was magnificent. Strong in her sense of right, this Republic of hardly 300,000 souls, alone in Europe, dared to contradict the will of Napoleon. First of all, they demanded the continuation of the *status quo* in Savoy; finding that impossible, demanded the cession to themselves of the neutral territory; the flower of the land—those most generous and wide-awake—demanded an appeal to Europe, and immediate occupation of Faucigny and Chablais—appealing to European treaties, which say "*Occupy in case of possible* conflict," and declaring that the non-occupation would be a tacit denial of Helvetian right, since a right is null and void unless the corresponding duties are fulfilled. For this a battalion and a federal usher would have sufficed, in order to draw up, in case of opposition, a *procès verbal* to the effect that the troops of the Confederation had been compelled to retire before superior forces.

This party did not attempt to conceal the probable, nay, almost certain collision with France, and the impossibility of Switzerland, if left alone, to retire victorious from the conflict; but they urged—our interests are one with those of Prussia, whose frontiers are also menaced, and with England, who is weary of Napoleonic insolence and usurpation: if we abandon our right, they will not come forward to sustain it; but if we stand boldly by our own, those two nations at least, seeing a general conflict inevitable, will stand by us, and join in our armed protest, glad, perhaps, of a decent excuse to accept the challenge, so long offered by Napoleon; and these ideas propagated, especially of the *Helvetia*, a radical Society, prevailed at Berne, and the Grand Council of the Canton expressed the will of the people, offering to the Government unlimited credit for the military expenses of the Confederation—Geneva, Basle and several other cities following the example. The popular Assembly at Berne gave courage to the Federal Council, which resolved to summon to arms six battalions, with the title of the Army of the Confederation, to convoke the Federal Assembly, accord it full powers to arm 50,000 men, and to occupy the neutral territory of Savoy. The Government of Geneva offered to advance the funds, and having already summoned its contingent, on the approach of the French would have sent it to Savoy. Had this resolution been carried into effect, I still doubt the conflict, as even Napoleon will think twice before firing a gun at Switzerland.

But, alas! the Revolution of 1847 (the Sonderbund) is now producing its evil fruits. Many of the chiefs of the retrograde party are now the owners of the railroads, the merchant princes of Switzerland, and are daily increasing in power and influence. Signor F. Fuavza, their representative in the Federal Council, was dangerously ill during the late deliberations; hence, Stampfli, his rival and the leader of the Radicals, obtained the majority. *H. W. Alfredo Escher*, of Zurich, is the *factotum* of the retrograde party, and he has been moving earth and heaven to prevent the success of the Liberals; and, alas! he has too many followers, as Switzerland swarms with the disciples of Bright, who say, let Switzerland perish, so that our shares, our factories do not fall in value. And these narrow, peddling speculators are great partisans of Napoleon.

When the Federal Assembly met, the retrograde portion proved to be in the majority. In that report, written by Escher, they approved the conduct of the Federal Council hitherto, and conceded power to continue their negotiations, but refused it "unlimited powers," or, in other words, denied it the necessary funds—that is to say, left it disarmed in the presence of the enemy. The Federal Council on this talked of resignation, but the warlike people of Berne commenced a menacing agitation, Escher & Co. grew frightened, when conciliatory dispatches arrived from France, and the retrogaders, believing that all would go smoothly, drew nearer to the minority, and accepted their propositions. But the armament is discontinued, with the exception of the six battalions of last week, and a notice to the Cantons to hold themselves in military readiness. This evil is done. Napoleon sees that there are ninety-nine chances against the one-hundredth of the Swiss abstaining from war, and by timely concessions of a few miles of ground to save the dignity of the liberals, he will avert the gathering storm.

I cannot tell you how deep is the disappointment of the Liberals, who feel that France in Faucigny, and Chebisis, in Genevese, is Geneva strangled. Valere, Lake Lemen, and ths Semplon, in the possession of France. It was so after the great Revolution. When Savoy was occupied by the French, Geneva and Vellere fell into the hands of Napoleon. If may be that vigorous councils may yet prevail, but I fear from what I now see, that Switzerland, like the rest of Europe, will content herself with the crumbs that fall from Napoleon's table; and we shall have to await *the campaign on the Rhine*, already decided on, for the sequel of the general conflagration, which will decide whether Europe is to be henceforward "Cossack or Republican."

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is stated from Paris that there was a continued exchange of notes on the pretensions raised by Switzerland, and that all that had been stated of any political mode of solution was premature.

The Swiss Federal Council, on the 12th inst., dispatched a note to the Powers which states that as Switzerland had not been consulted on the occasion of the vote of Savoy, she protests against any violation of her rights which may result from such vote.

Fifteen out of the seventeen newly elected members for Savoy returned to vote at Turin, met at Chambery and resolved not to cross the Alps.

It was stated that the Cabinet of the Tuileries was about to address a memorandum to the Powers who signed the final act of Vienna. The aim of this memorial is said to be to establish, by strategical considerations, the unimpeachable proof that if France ever had an intention of menacing the neutrality of Switzerland, she could do so, notwithstanding all the guarantees stipulated in the treaties of 1815, since the military road leading from France to Germany, through Switzerland, now no longer exists, neither in the Territory of Faucigny nor of Chablais, but at another point not included in the neutralized districts. The Cabinet of the Tuileries hopes by that to show that the annexation of Savoy to France does not virtually deprive Switzerland of her strategical position; nay, her does it involve any of the dangers put forward beforehand by the Federal Council of Berne.

The Swiss Federal Council is said to have ordered all the troops convoked for exercise on the 26th to return to their homes.

RUSSIA.

The Metropolitan had carried, in the Russo

Miscellaneous.

—The City's three-cornered pet will soon be advertised for sale; the City Hall Park will pass into the hands of the General Government, and the inclosure now sacred to the occupancy of small apple-merchants, itinerant pea-nut venders, and little boys enthusiastic in their desire to "black your boots," will soon know their forms no more for ever. The fountain will not be permitted to play, even on Sundays; as indeed it has not been for the last year; the notices to "keep off the grass" will be removed; the telescope and microscope men will have to absquatulate; the Union-savers will have to beat up other quarters; the bells will have to follow the lead of other belles, who long since moved up town to exhibit themselves; and another place will have to be selected in which to let off fireworks and burn City Halls. The now empty space will become a solid wedge of masonry, splitting the trunk of the City in halves, and keeping Broadway and Chatham-street eternally separate and distinct from each other. And the generation of the present day will witness, with perfect complacency, the cutting down of the tree under whose spreading branches it is probable that their parents made the arrangements which resulted in their existence and the present population of the City; will chuckle over the destruction of the basin where their nurses used to lead them to see the swans, and behold the grass whereon they used to roll, in defiance of the warning placards, plucked up by the roots without a murmur. Cities, as well as Republics, are ungrateful. Why could we not permit the old servant, who so long has borne our tramplings, and sustained his time-honored burden, the City Hall, without a murmur, to enjoy a quiet old age, without piling additional masses of architecture on the already weary shoulders. Years ago, when the Park gates were removed, to facilitate the ingress and egress of ladies and Aldermen, we foresaw, at no distant day, the total removal of our father's triangular favorite. Why could not the Park have been suffered to remain intact? Surely there was nothing very green about it!

—They have a pleasant way of doing things in Sicily. If an individual suspected of patriotism escapes beyond the reach of the *sbirri*, the whole circle of his relatives, male and female, are forthwith arrested and put to the torture in his stead. The peculiar system of torture employed would do honor to the ingenuity of one of our prison or penitentiary keepers. Among the mildest is that in use by a gentleman who rejoices in the name of PENTILLO. It consists in making the patient sit down on a chair with an open-work seat furnished with razor-blades, and having underneath a chafing dish of burning coal. Another humanitarian by the name of LOUIS MANIRCALD, has made himself famous by the invention of manacles which clasp the wrists and ancles of the accused like a vice, and gradually increase the tightness of their grip until the prisoner, overcome by pain, confesses to all that his torturers desire. An instance is told of two unfortunates being arrested on suspicion of complicity in the killing of a Government officer. Not being able to bring them to confess a crime they had never committed, one Capt. CHEMCI, formerly a robber, but now, by a very natural transition, a police functionary, seized the wife of one of them,—a young and handsome woman,—and, after having perpetrated on her the most abominable violance, had her tied naked on a bench, and given up to the brutality of his *sbirri*. After undergoing tortures which even devils would shrink from inflicting on their kind, the accused were set at liberty and declared entirely innocent of the crime with which they had been charged. Let us be content with our Metropolitan Police, and thank our stars that we do not live within the jurisdiction of the Police of Palermo.

—There are a great many people in the City of New-York, the number is rapidly increasing, and it is probable that a dozen or more might be killed off without being much missed. But though the community at large might not think a dozen lives much loss, the individuals themselves would incline to regard it as serious. At any rate, before dispatching any one to another, perhaps a better, world, courtesy would dictate the propriety of asking his consent to the arrangement. These remarks are prompted by having noticed a safe, not more than a block distant from our office, suspended over the sidewalk by a cord not stronger comparatively than the hair which suspended the sword of DAMOCLES. Two men were raising it by means of a tackle and winch, the rope employed was less than an inch in diameter, and bore evidence of having been broken and spliced. We did not consider it safe to pass under thet safe; but a steady stream of people poured along beneath it; and there swung the ponderous "fire-proof" at an elevation of fifty feet from the ground, and ready at any moment to come down without saying "Stand from under." If it had fallen upon an individual, it is not probable that he'd have entered a complaint, or have sued anybody for damages. But this does not argue the right of any citizen to jeopardize the life of his neighbor. If disposed to amuse himself by swinging safes in the air like pendulums, he has an undoubted right to do so; but the public have also a right to demand that he should station sentinels in the vicinity, to inform them that this amusement is going on; they have also a right to insist that the strength of the tackle shall be in some proportion to the weight to be raised.

—An exceedingly delicate question is up for decision in Philadelphia. The immediate provocation is trifling, but then great oaks spring from acorns, and why not a tremendous lawsuit from a petty complaint? One SANFORD, it appears, has been hauled before the Courts to answer the charge of having given theatrical exhibitions without previously procuring a license. He played the interesting drama of "Mother Goose," an innocent version of the nursery story, the rhymes of which ring sweetly in infant ears, but forgot to consult the City Treasurer about the little fee for doing it. Whereupon the Treasurer lodged a complaint, and now all the Philadelphia lawyers are making it a test question, puzzling their knotty brains and bothering the Judges with elaborate disquisitions upon the exact definition of "theatrical exhibitions." Counsel for defendant contends that where there is neither tragedy nor comedy, nor yet melo-drama, nor even a prompter in a little box, nor a part studied, there is no theatrical display. The prosecution falls back on precedent, and cites the English rulings in this very case of "Mother Goose;" and altogether a solemn series of arguments has sprung from so ignoble a source, the end whereof no man can see.

—A trial of rather singular nature lately occupied the attention of one of the French Tribunals. A gentleman, who with his family purposed a visit to Paris, was left by the omnibus on which he depended for transportation to the railway dépôt. On inquiry at the office he learned that the route to the station had been changed. He rebuked the keeper of the omnibus, a female, for not having told him of the change; she, true to the instincts of her sex, answered petulently, and a violent altercation took place. The quarrel, on the woman's part, resulted in a fever of which she died. On her death-bed she exclaimed, "The wretch, the wretch, he gave me my death-blow!" In consequence of this charge the gentleman was arrested and tried before the Tribunal of Correctional Police for having caused the death of the woman by imprudence. He was acquitted. It would be well, however, for the authorities of France to immediately hold a conclave and decide what constitutes a death-blow.

—Suits at law are not always settled with the celerity that marked the case of Mrs. THOMPSON *vs.* The Hudson River Railroad Company, in which remarkable instance the officers of the Company sent a check for $7,000, the amount of the verdict against them, bright and early next morning. Railroad Companies usually have to be dragooned into settlements. The case of the heirs of the O'Hara estate in Pittsburgh and the Pennsylvania Road, is a notable specimen. Nine years ago, the Company seized upon certain pieces of the O'Hara property, whereon to build a dépôt, and refused to pay the price asked. The O'HARAS went to law, and have just got out, having beaten the Company. The award of the arbitrators is for the sum of $40,000, and their costs have run up to a fearful figure. The pull upon the Company's purse is now doubly heavy. It would have been a wiser act, had they "come down" at once, like Capt. SCOTT's "coon."

—The Commissioners of Charities have been holding an inquest into the condition of Bellevue Hospital. One of the City journals sums up their action by stating that they took a good deal of evidence, "which tended to show that the institution was infested with vermin." As it was proved that forty rats were found drowned in a bathing-tub, and as one child had been eaten alive by them, the conclusion which the inquest has reached seems to be sustained by the facts. There is nothing, however, like having things officially settled; and now that the Commissioners have ascertained, by one end solemn investigation, that the Hospital is infested with vermin, we hope they will take effectual steps to provide a remedy. We venture to suggest that, in lack of less efficient measures, they employ a capable incendiary, and burn it down. It would be a great deal better to have no hospital for the sick than one in which they are so likely to be devoured by rats. Sickness is bad enough, at best,—but when you add to it the chances of being eaten alive, it seems to be overdone. Our public charities might at least spare their victims this last indignity.

—The correspondent of a literary journal laments that the day of poetry is dead; and asks "Why have we no more of the soul-strains which were once breathed by the old masters?" We will inform the gentlemen. Soul strains don't pay. Poetry has become a mere question of bread and butter. Our bards do not strain themselves with "soul-strains," for the reason that they could not sell them for enough to keep their Pegasus in oats, or themselves in trowsers. Again, this is not a poetical age. The REAL is asserting itself to the exclusion of the IDEAL. And the music of the present day is condensed in two bars—iron rhymes—which stretch themselves from the Atlantic, beyond the Missouri, and nigh unto the shores of the Pacific. People hurrying to their goal, the attainment of wealth, with the whistle of steam in their ears, have no time to listen to the pipings of a reed, or rhythmical discourses to the moon. AND, after all, it is better to live poems than to write them.

—The surviving heroes, if there be any such, of the great original "international fight" in Astor-place, between the followers of FORREST and the admirers of MACREADY, will be edified to learn, on the authority of the Sherborne *Journal*, "that this gentleman has received so many pieces of plate that large quantities were stowed away out of sight, and that a testimonial costing 1,000 guineas, and presented to him in America, had not been seen by his family or friends until it was being packed up for removal to Cheltenham." Such is the gratitude of kings, whether on or off the stage. However, as the gift's prosperity, unlike the joke's, is in the giver's heart, we hope the "testimonializers" will bear with equanimity the information that their $5,000 tribute has been treated by the great actor very much as a watering-place belle treats the bouquets and *billet-doux* of her last successful season.

—WILLIAM, one of the Metropolitan LELANDS, who has hitherto contented himself with the sylvan pursuit of sheep-reising on a Texan *rauche*, announces that he will take the stump this Fall for the Charleston nominee, provided the candidate is "a conservative man." Moreover, the Major proposes to "take the field for the first vacant seat in Congress from Western Texas;" laying down, as the first planks of his platform, the acquisition of Mexico and Cuba, and the construction of a Southern Pacific Railroad. He further takes his Maker to witness, that, in case he is elected to stop in Washington for a brace of Winters he will never attack the memory nor impugn the motives of great men. If the Major really means what he says, we vote for his election. Modest men are wanted at the National Capitol.

—Our English journals record an instance in which, upon the trial of a will case, the witness had the best of it. He was a Mr. GALE, and, on being put upon the stand, declined to answer any questions until he had received his fee. After a long wrangle as to the amount to which he was entitled, the Court ordered that he should be paid for time and expenses, £16. As another witness was ready, Mr. GALE stood aside; but, on being again called and questioned, declined to answer because he had not received the money. The amount was finally handed to him, and then the question was repeated,—when it appeared that he knew nothing whatever on the subject. It is needless to add that Mr. GALE was a lawyer, and a sharp one at that.

It will be remarked that Mr. HAMBLETON is strictly impartial in his history; he conceals none of the little misdemeanors whereof his hero has in early life been guilty; and the encomium which he pours upon the conduct of Mrs. BICKLEY, that lady certainly merited. Mothers will gather from the above extract that it is their duty to whip their boys for shooting politicians, especially if the politicians are prominent ones, and are so unfortunate as to have unmusical names, like RAWLINS and the like. By the conclusion of his paragraph, Mr. HAMBLETON surely would not have us infer that shooting politicians is a creditable piece of business. He should remember that those politicians, after all, are human beings and our fellow-creatures.

—JAMES PINCKNEY HAMBLETON, editor and proprietor of the *Daily Southern Confederacy*, is a forcible writer upon all subjects, but in biographical sketches he particularly excels. In proof of this assertion we subjoin a paragraph from a condensed life of Gen. GEO. BICKLEY, which appears in a late number of his paper. He says:

"When our subject was about eleven years of age he was sent to Petersburgh, Virginia, to attend an academy, which he did for a while, until an unfortunate accident or incident occurred, by which he *shot a gentleman by the name of* RAWLINS, thus a prominent politician in the State, which resulted in a severe *castigation by his mother*, as was her duty, although the circumstances were not discreditable in any sense to the boy, nor indeed to the man."

—A Dr. Wm. Dudley recently made his appearance in the town of Rusk, Texas, bringing letters to certify that he was a member of the Southern Methodist Episcopel Church, and also a license to preech. Shortly afterwards he turned up missing, leaving the woman whom he had introduced to the brethren as his wife, upon their hands. It has since been ascertained that Rev. Wm. Dudley answers to the name of Dudley V. Snow. In appearance he is described as quite a high tragedy villain, about fifty years old, red heir and beard, bulky form, bow legs, and suspicious countenance. The public will be on their guard against all gentlemen of this peculiarly prepossessing exterior.

—The beautiful couplet of HALLECK's:

"Noue knew thee, bnt to love thee;
None named thee but to praise,"

has been often quoted, borrowed and stolen. But a provincial paper, in eulogizing a Gubernatorial candidate, improves upon the original thus:

"None speak of him but praise him;
Noue know him hut to love him."

—Connecticut Yankees have made their appearance in the vicinity of Montreal, as purchasers of Canadian live-stock. The prospective replanishment of the Canadian exchequer, commented upon by our lively Canadian exchanges, as a subject not less worthy of attention than the building of the new Parliament Houses at Ottawa. In fact, the letter event could hardly be expected to occur without the aid of the former, if report tells truth.

—Mrs. J. C. HEENAN is playing in Richmond, Va. She appears as *The Unprotected Female*, and in the farce of "B. B., or the Benicia Boy." The "Benicia Boy" is indeed a farce if he allowed his ADAH to be thrown upon the charities of the world as an *Unprotected Female*.

—Dr. COX is still engaged in lecturing on the adulterations of liquors. The Doctor is not the only person who devotes a good share of time to putting bad spirits down.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The death of WASHINGTON IRVING has naturally prompted Mr. PUTNAM, his publisher, to issue a new and complete edition of his works. The first volume, comprising the *Sketch Book*, has already been published, and gives a most excellent and stimulating idea of the style of the series. It is one of the most elegant and, at the same time, one of the most substantial of the recent issues of the Press—beautifully printed upon heavy, superfine paper, and illustrated by very neat vignettes on steel and wood. The whole series, including the *Life of Washington*, is to embrace 21 volumes—of which one will be issued each month. This is well styled the National Edition, for it will unquestionably supersede all others, and leave no room for anything more in the same direction. The *Life and Letters* of IRVING are announced as soon to be issued in uniform style with this edition. Mr. PUTNAM has also published BRYANT'S discourse on IRVING.

—The elegant edition of COOPER'a Novels, in course of publication by W. A. TOWNSEND & Co., is continued, and is approaching its completion. *Satanstoe*, which has just been issued, was among the last of the author's productions, and was designed especially to illustrate the Anti-Rentism which was the great question of that day at the time the book was written. DARLEY'S illustrations of this series are exceedingly spirited, and add very greatly to its value. This must continue to be permanently the standard edition of the works of the most celebrated of American novelists.

—The approaching Presidential contest begins already to make its mark upon the book-publishing department. Two *Lives of Senator Douglas* have already been issued—one from the press of HARPER & BROTHERS, and the other from that of DERBY & JACKSON. The first is prepared by JAMES W. SHEAHAN, editor of the Chicago *Times*, and long the intimate and confidential friend of the subject of his biography. The other is anonymous,—being by a "Member of the Western Bar,"—about as vague a designation as could possibly be invented. This last is a cheap volume, designed mainly for popular circulation in the canvass. The one first mentioned contains very copious selections from the public speeches of the prospective candidate.

—One of the most valuable publications of the day is a reprint of Messrs. BROWN & TAGGARD, Boston, of CARLYLE'S *Critical and Miscellaneous Essays*, in four volumes—printed in the most elegant style of the Riverside Press, and worthy in every way of the most admirable writings which they contain. The early contributions of CARLYLE to the leading Reviews of Great Britain are among the best of his productions, and as they relate to literary and historical subjects they will have a permanent interest for the great body of cultivated persons. This edition has received the revision and the annotations of the author, and contains a new and very striking portrait engraved from a likeness recently procured by Mr. R. W. EMERSON. The volumes are bound in many style to suit purchasers, and are sold at corresponding prices. The publishers very justly commend the edition as "fully equal to any specimen of book-making yet produced in this country."

—The HARPERS have published the new novel by the author of "Adam Bede"—*The Mill on the Floss*. It is quite certain to meet a very rapid sale, on account of the reputation won by the author in his (or her) previous literary adventures. The *Scenes of Clerical Life*, originally contributed to *Blackwood's Magazine*, were exceedingly graphic and interesting, and the novel of *Adam Bede* achieved a still more brilliant success in the same direction. The name under which the books are published is "George Eliot,"—but this is a pseudonym, and it is pretty generally understood that the author is a Miss EVANS, of London. This new work is very highly commended, as possessing more striking interest than its predecessor.

RELIGIOUS.

Notices of Religious Movements.

Anniversary Week will open on Sunday, May 6 with the annual sermons before the Bible Society, the American and Foreign Christian Union, and the Seamen's Friend Society. As the business meetings of the American Tract Society for some years have been so protracted as to prevent the careful consideration of its religious and benevolent objects, the Managers have decided that a preliminary meeting shall be held on Tuesday evening, May 8, in the Lafayette-place Church, and that the business meeting shall take place on Wednesday morning, May 9, at the Academy of Music. The *Independent*, however, professes to be suspicious of this programme, conceiving that the change "is a ruse to secure a nominal vote for the adoption of the annual report at a religious anniversary, and then to claim in the business meeting that the report having been adopted, nothing remains but the election of officers. If this shall prove to be the fact, (adds the *Independent*,) it will be decidedly the worst blunder yet committed by the Management."

The annual report of the Dutch Reformed Classis of New-York discusses the spiritual condition of this City, and deplores the fact that a large part of the west side is becoming deficient in church privileges. The report says: "From Bleecker-street to the North Church, a distance of two miles, there is no spiritual home for persons attached to our denomination, and it affords a field for missionary labor which the Committee recommend to the favorable consideration of the Classis." This denomination has purchased a handsome Mission Chapel in the eastern part of the City, and Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH has consented to take charge of it. The German Reformed Dutch Church at Harlem is reported to be laboring under difficulties so serious that it will be necessary to abandon it altogether, or place it upon a better footing.

Rev. Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Superintendent of the China Methodist Mission, writes from Shanghai to the Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Board in this City, as follows: "The people show no ill-feeling towards us, but seem disposed to be friendly. This state of feeling will be strengthened if the Tientsin difficulties should be amicably adjusted; but should the English suffer another defeat we may look out for trouble at all the ports. Missionaries are now itinerating to some extent through the country, not, however, as before the difficulty at the North, and our local troubles of last July. We have much less liberty than we had twelve months ago."

A meeting of clergymen of different denominations and others interested in the establishment of a Biblical and Theological Library in the City of Boston, was held, a few days since, at which Rev. Dr. LOTHROP stated that he considered the project entirely feasible, and he had no doubt that $25,000 would be raised in Boston and the immediate vicinity. The interest of $15,000 would pay all the necessary expenses of the institution, and $10,000 could be immediately devoted to the purchase of books, the number of which would rapidly increase from year to year.

The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Rhode Island Baptist State Convention was held, at Providence, in the early part of this week. Rev. HENRY JACKSON, D. D., of Newport, was elected President for the ensuing year. The Board have under consideration the propriety of the establishing of two or more permanent scholarships, to be under the perpetual control of the Society, but have as yet no digested plan to propose. The number of candidates for the ministry was reported to be small and disproportionate to the membership of the Church in the State.

The Presbyterian Board of Publication, at the request of friends of Rev. Mr. CHINIQUY, has commissioned four colporteurs to labor in those counties of Northern Illinois in which a French Canadian population is found. These four men are all of French or Canadian origin, and perfectly conversant with the French language and habits. A proposition is also made to raise a fund of $15,000, to enable Mr. CHINIQUY's people to pay off the mortgages upon their property.

Dr. WEST and Mr. PARSONS, of the North American Mission, have decided to return to the United States, in consequence of impaired health.... Rev. E DUPUY, late a Dutch Reformed clergyman in the Classis of Kingston, N. Y., has determined to take orders in the Episcopal Church.... Rev. Dr. WOOD, late Pastor of the Broome-street Presbyterian Church in this City, has received a call from the Presbyterian Church of Geneva, N. Y.

The *Observer* states that the Presbyterian Board of Domestic Missions will report this year an increase of more than $20,000, and the Board of Foreign Missions a still further increase of upwards of $30,000 over the income of the previous twelve-month. This exhibit is regarded as a satisfactory proof of the vitality of the Church, and inspires its members with fresh zeal.

A new Protestant Episcopal Church has been organized at Westport, Ct., and Rev. JOHN PURVIS, late of Christ Church in the same town, has been called to the Rectorship. A spacious stone edifice will be immediately erected.... The Parish of Christ Church, (Episcopal,) in Elizabeth, N. J., has a membership of 1,000 persons, and has contributed for Church purposes, during the past seven years, the handsome sum of $36,214. It is a free Church.

The First Presbyterian Church, of Montgomery, Pennsylvania, recently bereaved by the death of Rev. H. M. JAMES, have extended a unanimous call to Rev. E. R. FAIRCHILD, D. D., Secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union, to become their pastor. Dr. FAIRCHILD has twice held the pastoral office in that congregation during the past twenty years.

The experiment of organizing every class in Sabbath Schools as a District Missionary Society, to collect its own funds and report the amount at a general anniversary meeting, has resulted effectively in Dr. TYNG's Church. The missionary collections were enlarged in one year from $250 to $640, and now exceed $4,000 annually.

It is stated that a liberal Christian gentleman stands ready to endow a fifth professorship at Princeton, as soon as the General Assembly shall have established the Chair and filled it. It is also said that the valuable library of the late Dr. J. A. ALEXANDER, is to be bought by a friend, and presented to the institution.

Prof. KENDRICK, of Rochester University, whose revision of Olshausen is the standard edition of that commentary, is preparing a series of *Notes on the New Testament*, with special reference to the wants of Sabbath-school teachers.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THIS CITY TO-MORROW.

The people of the Five Points are to be treated to a sermon from the eloquent Dr. BETHUNE to-morrow morning, corner of Cow Bay and Worth-street, at 10½ o'clock, which, with the singing of the children from the House of Industry, must make an attractive entertainment.

The second discourse by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER will be delivered in the evening, in the Church of the Puritans, on the "Position and Duty of the Church and Ministry in the great fight with God's Word against Slavery."

Rev. HENRY BOEHM, the traveling companion of Bishop ASBURY, will preach a semi-centennial discourse in the Seventh-street Methodist Church in the morning.

Rev. Dr. HOBART, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach at St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes in the evening: services in Deaf-mute language at 3 P. M.

Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE will preach in the afternoon in Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth-street.

Rev. JOSEPH M. SANDERSON will preach in the Chapel of the Home for the Friendless in the evening.

Rev. E. FAY, of Antioch College, will preach, morning and evening, at Lamartine Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street.

Rev. THEODORE BABCOCK, of Watertown, N. Y., will preach at the Memorial Church, in Hammond-street, in the evening.

Rev. WM. H. MILBURN will preach in the evening at Cooper Institute this being the closing service of the Union series.

Rev. FRANK REMINGTON will preach at Palace Garden Hall in the afternoon.

Rev. JOHN C. SMITH will preach in the evening at the Free Church of the Martyrs in Forsyth-street.

Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach his closing sermon, at Cooper Institute, in the evening.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 27.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	9¾	50 Cumb. Coal Pref.	14½
3,000 Georgia St. 6s	104	100 Pacific M. S. Co.	h60 105
3,000 Missouri St. 6s	83¾	40 do	105
15,000 do	83½	150 do	104⅞
1,000 Virginia St. 6s	93¼	100 do	s60 104½
4,000 N. Car. State 6s	96	50 do	b10 104⅞
3,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '74	110¾	14 Hud. River R'd	41¾
2,000 California St. 7s	90¾	150 Harlem Railroad	13
6,500 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	103½	75 Harlem R'd Pref	33
2,000 Erie R. bs., 1875	42	25 do	s10 33½
2,000 do	40	250 Reading R	b60 42¾
2,000 M. C. R. 8 p. ct. 1st m. sk. fd. co. bs	93½	100 do	42¾
500 Mich. S. 2d m. bs	46½	100 Mich. Cen. R	43¼
5,000 do	47	50 do	s30 48
5,000 do	h60 47½	50 do	b60 48¾
2,000 Mich. So. S. F. B.	73	50 do	b60 48⅞
3,000 N. Ie. 1st Mort.	83	50 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	s63 24¾
3,000 Hod. R. R 2d M.	101¾	100 Gal. & Chicago R	63¾
2,000 Lack. & W. 1st M.	93	150 do	c 63⅞
100 Erie Railroad	s60 16¾	100 do	b30 64
110 do	17	100 do	s10 64
16 National Bank	102½	50 Clev. & Toledo R	29¼
20 Bank of Commerce	100	200 do	s60 29
20 Commonwealth Bk	99	380 do	29¾
15 Del. & H Canal Co.	98¾	100 do	29⅝
6 N. Y. Cen. R	78¾	200 do	s10 29⅝
7 do	79	100 do	b10 29⅝
1000 do	b60 78¾	150 do	29⅝
150 do	79¾	100 do	s60 29⅜
150 do	s10 78¾	1050 Chi. & R. I	65
50 do	b10 78¾	150 do	65¾
600 do	s60 79	400 do	65⅞
500 do	s30 79¾	100 do	b60 65¾
100 do	how 79¾	50 do	b10 65¾
150 do	h10 79¾	100 do	65¾
100 do	b30 79¾	50 Chi. Bor. & Q'y R.	63¾
550 do	79¾	70 Del. L. & W. R.	85
100 do	s30 79¾	60 New-Jersey C. R.	112
100 do	h10 79¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Missouri St. 6s	83¾	100 Reading R	s60 42¾
10,000 Virginia St. 6s	93	200 do	s60 42¾
2,000 M. S. 2d M. Bs	s30 46¾	300 do	s10 42¾
50 Canton Co	21	125 Mich. S. & N. I. G. Sk.	25
100 Pac. M. S. Co	s60 104¾	100 Hud. Riv. R	b60 42¾
75 Erie Railroad	17¾	100 do	42
200 do	s60 17	50 Pecoma Railroad	138¾
60 Chic., Bor & Q. R.	64	250 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	87½
80 N. Y. Cen. R	bnw 79¾	200 Clev. & Tol. R	s60 29¾
150 do	79¾	200 do	29¾
250 do	s10 79¾	200 do	s60 29¾
200 do	b3 79¾	100 Chic. & R. I. R	s60 65
110 do	b30 79¾	400 do	65¼
100 do	s60 79¾	100 do	b60 65¾
60 Micb., Cen. R	b40 48¾		

FRIDAY, April 27—P. M.

The financial advices by the steamer *Africa*, received this morning, explain to a considerable extent the cause of the extraordinary state of things in the London Discount Market. The Bank return to Wednesday, April 11, disclosed a further heavy withdrawal of £1,919,000 of the Notes of the Bank, thus placing the sum total outstanding at £23,467,000, while the average actual wants of the public, of late, have been about twenty millions sterling. This fact, known to the Directors on the 12th, of course induced the further advance of intcrest to 5 ₩ cent., and when the return was made public on the 13th, it led to the general inquiry on 'Change as to the secret or real cause of the withdrawal of Notes—no considerable drain being felt on the Bullion in the Issue Department, and the Continental Exchanges daily improving for London. It was then disclosed that a combination had been entered into by the private discount houses in Lombard-street to force a return by the Bank to the practice which obtained previous to 1857, of rediscounting, indiscriminately and to any extent, for the Discount Brokers and Private Bankers. To this end they selected the early weeks in April, in which the Bank were paying out the quarterly dividends upon the Public Stocks, for boarding the Notes of the Bank, and withdrawing their own account in Notes, refusing at the same time to discount freely for their customers. The operation is thus explained by the London *Times*, the facts of the combination being verified by the *Economist*, *Daily News* and some of the private authorities by the present steamer:

From the London Times, April 14.

The Bank return of last evening presents most singular features. The amount of notes in circulation, which was already beyond all ordinary precedent, shows a further increase of £1,600,000. The average total required by the public is between £19,000,000 and £20,000,000, and they hold at this moment £23,467,000. Compared with the same period of the memorable year 1857, when the trade of this country had reached a degree of inflation never before known, the excess of notes now in use is £3,715,000, or 19 ₩ cent. No one, therefore, can complain of want of accommodation. The total, in fact, is such as was never attained except during the extraordinary time shortly after the gold discoveries, when the Bank bullion touched its highest sum, and Consols were at 101 ex dividend, and the rate of Money 2 ₩ cent. The cause of the movement is still unexplained, or if an explanation be hinted, it is such as every one must hope will prove unfounded.

Looking only for a natural solution, the circumstances now witnessed can spring only from a single cause—namely, a sudden and wonderful augmentation of the business of the country. Supposing it be a healthy augmentation, such as can be carried on at a profit, notwithstanding the advance in discounts, there will be reason for universal satisfaction, no less at the prosperity of the mercantile body, but also at the fact that capitalists share in it in fair proportion. Supposing it to be speculative or fictitious, then every one must hail the measures by which the evil is to be repressed. We know, therefore, that the advance in the rate is a great good, either as promoting a fair distribution of legitimate profits among traders and money dealers, or as a remedy for a dangerous condition.

Here all reference to the matter might end, the commercial and banking community being left to exercise their own judgment as to whether this accounting growth of trade is healthy or unhealthy. But within these few hours a report has become current, which, but for the otherwise inexplicable character of what is going on, would seem altogether incredible. The public are aware that since the experience of 1857, the Bank has resolved to lend no encouragement to the vicious practice of rediscounting, and that, while opening their doors to the commercial community, they have for that reason excluded the discount brokers. On the inherent soundness of this policy, there can be no dispute, and the leading members of the mercantile world have regarded it with strong approval.

It is now asserted, however, that in their dissatisfaction at its operation the discount firms have resolved to draw from the Bank as many notes as possible, to lock these notes up, and thus to create a sense of scarcity and an inconvenient advance in the Bank terms that shall induce all business men to believe that they are suffering through the inability of the discount houses to help them, and that this inability is caused by the exclusion of these houses from the Bank. An operation of this kind would be at once so ridiculous and so censurable that every considerate person will refuse credence to it, unless upon the authority of the directors themselves. Indeed, but for the circumstance that the report this evening is in universal circulation, that the alleged particulars are fully stated in commercial circulars, and that some individuals even affirm that the parties in question virtually admit its correctness, any notice of it would seem improper, and, even as matters stand, the reference to it must merely be for the sake of enabling an unequivocal contradiction to be obtained without delay.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 11th of April gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£5,878,125	Decrease.... £3,818,207
Other deposits	14,570,717	Increase.... 604,369
Rest	3,200,497	Decrease.... 582,638
Gov't. securities	£9,728,943	Decrease.... £422,197
Other securities	23,534,388	Decrease.... 1,430,376
Notes unemployed	4,922,085	Decrease.... 1,919,740

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,467,255, being an increase of £1,621,665; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £14,637,102, showing a decrease of £246,495, when compared with the preceding return. The key to the anomalies of this return are afforded in the extract just given from the *Times*. In the ordinary course of business the Dividend payments by the Bank would have *reduced* the Public Deposits, as they did in this instance, and *increased* the Private Deposits to something like a corresponding amount, which they *did not* do in this case, because the Bank Notes were withdrawn instead from the Bank, and subsequently withheld (or hoarded) from employment by the private banking houses, by whom the dividends were collected or received for account of their customers; those bankers at the same time throwing the whole demand for Discounts upon the establishment whose means for discounting they had conspired to diminish. While this was going on, the Funds were advancing on the Stock Exchange, and money easy at 3 ₩ cent. on Consols, and after the secret history of the movement was known on Saturday, 14th, a further rise was had in the Funds:

The English Funds by this arrival are ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. higher than by the previous mail. On Saturday P. M., April 14, Consols left off 94⅛@¼ for money, and ⅛@¼ for the account. The Grain market was firm, and Cotton steady on the qualities above middling, while the lower grades were difficult of sale, and ⅛d.@¼d. down. In American Stocks the following are the latest figures:

American Railways, &c., April 14.	Closing Prices.		Business.
Maryland 6 ₩ cent. red	96 to 97		
United States 5 p. c. red. '74	92 to 92¾		92½
Virginia State, 6 ₩ cent	82 to 84		
Do., 6 ₩ cent	83 to 85		
Illinois Ceo. 8 ₩ ct. red. 1875	75 to 77		
Do., 7 ₩ ceot. red. 1875	79 to 81		
Do., do., Fr. Laod red. 1860	89½ to 90½		
Do., $100 shares, $70 paid	43 to 41	dis.	42 dis.
Do., $100 shares, all paid	84 to 85		
Mic. Ceo. 8 ₩ ceot. cou. '60	85 to 90		
Do. 8 ₩ ceot., 1869	83 to 84		83
Do., 8 ₩ cent. 1st mortgage (sink. f.) '62	82 to 84		
Do., $100 shares	40 to 45		
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ₩ ct. (sinking fond) 1885	60 to 65		
Do., $100 shares	8 to 10		
New-York Central, 6 ₩ ct., (sinking fund) 1883	86 to 87		
Do., 7 ₩ cent., 1864	92 to 94		
Do., 7 ₩ ct. (sink. f.) 1876	92 to 94		
Do., $100 shares	70 to 72		
New-York and Erie 1st Mort. 7 ₩ cent. 1867	89 to 91		
Do., 2d mort., 1859	90 to 95		
Do., 3d mort., '83, assented	69 to 71		
Do., do., do., unassented	— —		69¾
Do., Bonds, 1862, '71, '75, assented	28 to 32		
Do., shares, assented	11 to 13		
Pennsylvania Ceo. Bonds—1st mortgage, coo., 5 ₩ ct	88 to 90		89
Do., 2d mort. 6 ₩ ct. Ster.	89 to 91		
Do., $50 shares	37 to 40		
Philadelphia & Reading bds. 6 ₩ ceot., 1860	78 to 80		
Do., 5 ₩ cent. 1870	70 to 75		
Do., $50 shares	15 to 20		

The *London Economist* of April 14 reports of the Consol market:

"The English funds during the greater part of the week have been rather flat, owing to the state of the Money market and the rise in the Bank rate of discount. At the commencement of the monthly settlement just concluded, moreover, it seemed probable that the supply of Stock would prove in excess of immediate requirements. Yesterday morning, accordingly, Consols declined to 94@⅜ for money, and 94⅛@⅜ for the 9th of May. To-day the market was firmer, and the closing quotations were, respectively, 94⅜@⅝, and 94⅝@¾. After the close of the Stock Exchange, notwithstanding the report that the Bank return would be very unfavorable, some animation was shown, and Consols were quoted fully ⅛ ₩ cent. above the prices given above. There have been some considerable withdrawals of Stock at the conclusion of the settlement, so that Consols were rendered absolutely scarce for immediate transfer."

We learn that the *Africa's* mail advises of the suspension of payments by Messrs. THORBURN, SON & Co., Cotton Brokers at Liverpool. They held at the time, partly for American account, about 10,000 bales Cotton, against which their acceptances are outstanding to the sum of £106,000. The reclamation against the owners will be comparatively inconsiderable, after the sale of the property, even at the latest current quotations. Other difficulties in the Liverpool Cotton trade were rumored on the Street to-day, but we were not able to trace them to specific names or particulars.

Our own Stock Exchange, to-day, is generally firm as compared with yesterday's dealings, and there is more business doing. At the same time there is an increased disposition shown to *Bear* the market, partly on the English news, as construed by the sellers, and partly on the resumption of Special shipments. The last, though anticipated for several weeks past, and as yet moderate in amount, is, as usual at the outset, availed of as the basis of adverse predictions in regard to the future of the Money Market. The *short* line on New-York Central and some other descriptions is becoming quite extended again, both cash and contract stock being sold to-day at 79@79¼ ₩ cent. The other party in *Bulling* the market are supported by a certain amount of outside orders, upon which the Stock is taken up for cash and on buyer's options, and thus a fresh movement appears to be inaugurating for the approaching month of May on both sides. The Western Shares, under the third week's traffic in April, reported yesterday, are again higher, all round—Rock Island, Galena, Toledo, and both the Michigan Roads, participating in the demand. Panama advanced to 138; Hudson to 42; Reading sold at 42⅜, and Erie at 17¼; the last recovering the whole decline of Wednesday and Thursday. The general Share list was marked steady at the close of the afternoon Board, though

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1860.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published, in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the Publishers "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

TO ADVERTISERS.

The enlargement of the circulation of the Times is at the present moment so rapid as to render it imperative that advertisements intended for the daily issue should be sent in at the earliest practicable moment. Announcements which fail to reach the office before nine o'clock P. M., lose all the advantages of classification under the heads to which readers are accustomed to refer. It is, therefore, quite as important to the advertisers as to ourselves, to have that hour the latest for the reception of their notices.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE—MARTHA.

WINTER GARDEN—MATINEE—ERNANI.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—ROYAL ANGLO-AMERICAN EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—COLLEEN BAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—HEIR AT LAW—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—ROBIN HOOD—RED GNOME AND WHITE WARRIOR—HOW'S YOUR UNCLE?

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Noon—JEANIE DEANS. Afternoon—STILL WATER RUNS DEEP. Evening—JEANIE DEANS.

COOPER INSTITUTE—PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.

BRYANT'S CHAPEL—MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

HOPE CHAPEL—GEN. TOM THUMB.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF ORIGINAL PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Democratic Convention at Charleston is unable to frame a Platform sound enough to sustain a united party. The difficulty lies in finding a safe man between the Douglas extreme on the one hand, and the Alabama fire-eaters on the other; and if the multitudinous attempts thus far made ineffectually are indications of the future, there is little hope of a Platform, and less of a candidate. The majority of the Committee on Resolutions reported the usual common-places on general topics; and with regard to the territorial question, a resolution suggested by Mr. BAYARD, denying the right of Congress or of a Territorial Legislature to impair the right of property in slaves, and declaring that the rights of persons and of property, whether upon the high seas, or within the jurisdiction of this Government, are entitled to federal protection. There were three minority reports, each differing in regard to this resolution; the Douglas wing declining to abandon the Cincinnatti doctrine of popular sovereignty, and the Davis faction demanding a more explicit declaration of the protective dogma. An excited discussion followed the the presentation of the reports, Mr. AVERY, of Tennessee, appealing to them to yield; and Mr. PAYNE, of Ohio, eloqnently appealing to the South not to sacrifice the party for an abstraction. Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, implored the Convention to reiterate simply the Cincinnati Resolutions, predicting the destruction of the party at the North upon any other platform. Mr. COCHRANE, of this City, submitted a substitute for the disputed resolve in which he equally conceded the doctrine of the federal obligation to protect Slavery in the Territories. The debate on the platform occupied the afternoon and evening, Messrs. KING and PUGH taking positions against the majority report, and Mr. YANCEY defending it. A new substitute was presented by Mr. BAYARD, which was even more ultra than the resolution of the majority.

The *Africa*, with news to the 15th inst., by telegraph *viâ* Queenstown, arrived here from Liverpool yesterday morning. The English advices are without moment. Parliament was still spending its Easter recess. On the 12th a great Reform meeting assembled at Manchester, and was addressed by several distinguished speakers, the most noted being Mr. JOHN BRIGHT. Rumors that the great prize fight had taken place were circulated; but it was generally believed that it was to be fought on the day originally fixed. A change of the French Ministry was hinted at in Paris. M. DE PERSIGNY, it was said, was to take the Foreign Office, leaving his vacant post at London to M. DE THOUVENEL. A circular is reported to be in course of preparation by the French Government, in regard to the pretensions of Switzerland. It proposes to prove that the neutrality of Faucigny and the Chablais, since the abandonment of the military roads traversing those districts, no longer serves as a safeguard to Switzerland, and that all the fears expressed in regard to the annexation are simply idle. The troops recently summoned for drill by the Swiss Government, have been dismissed. The Ministry of the new Italian kingdom, it is said, will consist of eight members; three to be drawn from Piedmont, two from the Romagna, and one each from Tuscany, the Duchies and Lombardy. The Neapolitan exiles in Piedmont, POERIO among the number, have published their approval of the annexation of Naples to Sardinia. The state of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies is menacing in the extreme. While the revolts at Messina and Palermo are believed to have been suppressed, the whole nation is in the most intense agitation; and the utmost vigilance and the exertion of military force at all points, barely suffice to preserve order. The Government had taken up six additional merchantmen, and convarted them into war vessels. From Spain we learn that the trial of Gen. ORTEGA was proceeding, and that his son had sought of the Queen a pardon for his father. Count SZECHENYI, a prominent member of the Hungarian Government of 1848, has committed suicide. The news from India and China is no later, but in greater detail. The United States steamer *Hartford* was at Hong Kong, and the *Powhatan* at Japan.

The steamship *Northern Light*, bringing passengers, and treasure from California, and mails from the Pacific generally, arrived here yesterday from Aspinwall, having left that port on the 19th inst. The treasure list amounts to $1,455,337. Our California letters, which will be found in the Supplement accompanying the present issue, embody highly interesting and important details of news. Among the passengers by the *Northern Light* is Commodore TATNALL, who is hastening to Washington, to post our Government with information necessary to an intelligent treatment of the coming Japanese army. Gen. JOHNSON, late in command of the Utah army, Capt. TAYLOR, of the Marine Corps, and Messrs. SERGEANT, TRACY and WATROUS, delegates to the Chicago Convention.

The steamship *Star of the West*, from Havana on the 23d inst., arrived last evening. She brings nothing of interest. A later arrival, that of the *Mases Taylor*, at New-Orleans, with dates to the 24th, is equally barren.

News received at New-Orleans states that peace has at last been established in Venezuela, and that the government had effected a loan of $1,000,000 in England.

From Mexico we learn that MIRAMON returned to the capital on the 17th, where he was received with great demonstrations of pleasure.

The Senate was not in session yesterday. In the House, Mr. CURTIS offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to submit to the Military Committee plans and schedules of the floating battery which Mr. STEVENS, of Hoboken, has been so long constructing for the defence of the harbor of New-York. Mr. HOUSTON objected to the reception of the resolution, on the ground that it was inexpedient to instruct Cabinet officers in the manner proposed. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the whole, and Mr. CLAY proceeded to urge the necessity of reorganizing the Agricultural Bureau. Gliding off into a discussion of the propriety of affording every possible incitement to the development of our agricultural resources, he concluded by declaring himself opposed to slavery extension. Then Mr. LANHAM, one of the few democratic Representatives who has not gone to Charleston, defended his party from the attacks which have been made upon it. Mr. VANDEVER explained the necessity of protecting American industry, and Mr. ROBINSON eulogized the aims of the Republican Party, and told what it had accomplished. The House then adjourned to Monday.

The Maine Union State Convention yesterday appointed Messrs. PHINEAS BARNES and GEORGE C. GETCHELL Delegates at Large to the Baltimore Convention, and George E. B. Jackson, Samuel Larabee, G. W. Pickering, J. S. Johnson, J. McLellan and Samuel Taylor, District Delegates.

Messrs. GEORGE D. BLAKELY, CHARLES HENDLEY and H. W. D. GALLAGHER, were chosen Delegates to the Chicago Convention, by the Kentucky Republican State Convention, which was in session at Covington.

The defence in the case of JACOB S. HARDEN called a large number of witnesses yesterday and on Thursday, to testify regarding the kind manner in which the accused, so far as their observation extended, treated his wife, whom he is charged with having murdered. The father and sisters of the prisoner related a number of circumstances which transpired while the deceased was at their house on a visit, tending to show that she was laboring under great mental depression in consequence of turns of illness to which she was continually subject.

The Stock market showed more activity yesterday, with increased disposition, however, to sell for the fall, on 30 to 60-day options. The Western list was higher, and Central closed same as yesterday, 79@79½. Exchange in moderate demand for this day's mail, Loudon, 109½; Paris, f.5.15. The export demand for specie, $750,000; receipts from California $1,455,000. No change in money affairs.

The transactions in Flour and Wheat were more extensive, and prices were higher. Corn was also more sought after, and was dearer. Oats were in brisk request, at advanced rates. The movements in provisions were moderate. Groceries were in demand, at full quotations. Hay and Hops were saleable and firm. Metals, Naval Stores and Oils exhibited no important changes. Freights were quiet.

The Charleston Convention.

The Democratic bark is fairly launched upon the troubled waters. The Convention is engaged in discussing the Platform; it commenced this task yesterday, but when it will finish it, we shall not venture to predict. The temper and scope of the opening speeches, so far as they can be inferred from the meagre reports received by telegraph, indicate a protracted and an angry debate, without much hope of any substantial and cordial agreement. It is not at all unlikely that an apparent harmony may be reached;—but we see little chance for anything more, for the differences between the two sections are radical and incapable of compromise.

The South and North are at least brought face to face in this Convention. The South demands a distinct declaration, on the part of the entire Democratic Party, that *slaves are recognized as property by the Federal Constitution.* The Pro-Slavery leaders,—those of them who have made up their minds to force a clear and unmistakable issue—know that if they can secure this, they secure everything. If slaves are property, they are to be treated as property: they are to be protected as property:—the rights of their masters are complete, and must be guaranteed at all times and everywhere. If they are property by Federal law,—under the Federal Constitution,—that property is entitled to protection wherever that fundamental law has effect. They are as much property in Kansas, in New-York and upon the high seas when under the American flag, as in South Carolina or Mississippi.

The Northern delegates seem dimly to comprehend the force of such an admission, and refuse to stake their political existence upon it,—they dare not meet it, so they hope to dodge it. Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, suggests that it would be "misunderstood." Not in the least. On the contrary, the fact that it could not be either misunderstood or misrepresented makes it fatal to the party in the Northern States. Mr. COCHRANE knows that it must be evaded. Somebody else desires to turn it over to the Judiciary. Nobody from the North, who represents the North, dare make the admission a plank in the platform.

Northern men, hitherto, have hastily and flippantly conceded that slaves are property, under and by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. Mr. CORWIN has admitted it. Mr. DOUGLAS has conceded it. But it will not answer:—such concessions involve all the consequences drawn from them by the Southern ultraists. The people of the North will never sanction the position. The Constitution does not recognize slaves as property, directly or by implication, in any clause or phrase of its provisions. It recognizes them, solely and exclusively, as "PERSONS *held to service or labor,*" *and that only "by the laws and regulations of certain States."* That is the definition of "slaves" given in the Constitution;—that is the only recognition which it makes of their legal *status;* and it is upon that position that the people of the whole country will take their stand, whenever the question shall be removed from the area of party controversy and taken to the tribunal of reason and common sense.

Moreover, it is the view which the people of the North, with very little distinction of party, will take of the subject in the impending contest. If the Northern Delegates at Charleston are at once wise and firm, they may have the credit and the profit of settling the question on this basis themselves. If not, they will have the satisfaction of seeing the Republicans do it for them.

ROMAN CATHOLIC FAITH IN THE BULL.—The *Freeman's Journal* has the utmost faith in the efficacy of the Pope's Bull of Excommunication, and censures, gravely and sharply, the TIMES and other journals which have made light of its thunders. The spiritual power of excommunication is quite as great now as it was in the Middle Ages. The first NAPOLEON is the only monarch until now, during the present century, who has incurred this heavy censure; and "history records how quickly the tide of his prosperity set from him" after that event. So, says the *Journal:*

"Since VICTOR EMANUEL incurred excommunication by the spoliation of Church property in Sardinia, *the hand of death has been heavy upon his family.* This fact has been noted by persons around his own Court, and the *House of Savoy bids fair to be as speedily extinguished under the curse of the Church as were the Tudors in their day after the excommunication of Henry VIII.*"

We do not at all understand to what the *Journal* refers. No deaths have occurred in his family since the King was excommunicated to our knowledge, nor would it be clear, even if the fact were otherwise, that they were due to the Bull. Both the Pope and the *Journal* will find that it is far less easy to play upon the superstitions fears of mankind now than it was five hundred years ago. If railroads and telegraphs have not changed the nature of spiritual things, they have delivered the world from many terrors which had their origin in ignorance and sacerdotal craft.

England and Her Allies.

If we are to take Lord JOHN RUSSELL as our authority, Great Britain is in the market for an ally. With that petulant anxiety to define his own personal position independently of his official colleagues, which is one of the most uncomfortable traits a statesman can possess, and which Lord JOHN has once and again indulged to the immense annoyance of every Government with which he has ever been connected, the English Foreign Secretary, after defending in the main the conduct of the English Cabinet on the question of Savoy, took occasion, some weeks ago, to astonish the House of Commons, and to bewilder Europe, by asserting his belief that France had entered on a dangerous career, and that it was time for England to think of making new alliances on the Continent.

The progress of events has probably ere this revealed to Lord PALMERSTON's unmanageable associate the fact, that he has earned the momentary applause of "pluck and patriotism" from the bat-headed Tory benches, at a considerable cost to the influence and reputation of his country. The words of Lord JOHN RUSSELL were, of course, interpreted abroad to mean that England was on the point of urging the Continental Powers to array themselves at once against the aggressive policy of the Emperor of the French. Alarmist bankers from St. Petersburgh to New-York so read them; and rumors of impending coalitions, of formidable remonstrances against the "violation of the Treaty of 1815," and of an immediate European general war, began to fly abroad on mighty wings. The Swiss Government, then pressing with the double force of the love of country and the love of land, of devotion to Swiss rights and desire of Sardinian acres, so read these words; took fresh courage from them, in its demand upon France for the cession to the Cantons of the Chablais and Faucigny; and became more clamorous than before for protection to its own priceless neutrality at every Court in Europe. French journalists so read the same words; waxed, not unnaturally, wroth at what looked very like a menace to France, and began to spice their leading articles with rasping sneers at their most provoking ally beyond the Channel. The Emperor of the French proved, not for the first time, his profound knowledge of England and Englishmen, by taking Lord JOHN's explosion at its true value. He quietly went on with the details of the commercial arrangements now perfecting to carry out the Anglo-French treaty of 1860; and when two or three of the Parisian newspapers went so far in their indignation as to charge England with exciting the Sicilians to revolt as she had done in 1812, in 1820 and 1848, the Emperor calmly interfered, with a paragraph "by authority," contradicting the imputation.

A very short time has sufficed to show how just was NAPOLEON's appreciation of the real position of England, and of the real weight to be given to Lord JOHN RUSSELL's bids for a fresh alliance. The Swiss Federal Council suddenly finds itself recommended by England to accept the propositions of France; and every Swiss envoy on the Continent has been unceremoniously confronted by an English colleague pooh-poohing the extreme position which Switzerland, but for the ravings of Sir ROBERT PEEL, and the irritable vanity of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and the general sulky Gallophobism of the British Parliament and Press, would never have ventured to assume. NAPOLEON will not let Switerland become the owner of the Chablais and Faucigny, with Mont Blanc and all the fleece-bearing tourists thereto appertaining. But he will "neutralize" the French shore of the Lake of Geneva, and keep no war-boats on those pleasant waters. So the ghosts of the Confederates may return to their repose beside the solemn depths of the Bay of Uri, the volunteers may go back to their *châlets* and their watch-factories: and Switzerland may be thankful that she has passed so comfortably through a startling "crisis."

This is the advice of England. It does not exactly harmonize with the high hopes which had blazed up like a pile of straw at the spark thrown upon them by Lord JOHN RUSSELL. It is not agreeable for Swiss Envoys to find themselves thus left in the vocative. But after all, there is nothing to be done about it. And so the question of Switzerland has settled itself, like the question of Savoy, simply because NAPOLEON III. knows precisely what he wants for France, and when to insist upon it, while no other Prince or Power in Europe knows exactly either what to desire, what to dread, or in whom to put confidence. The game of cross-purposes which the allies of Vienna began at Verona is playing itself out beautifully, and the heir of the exile of St. Helena is standing quietly by to profit by every new complication to which it gives rise. Austria accepts the annexation of Savoy to France because it was made by VICTOR EMANUEL to NAPOLEON, and one sovereign has a perfect right, think the HAPSBURGS, to give away his people to another. The same annexation is accepted by England, because the people have been called upon to accomplish it. And all the Powers agree that Switzerland can make no objections in the premises, now that her "neutrality" is so handsomely provided for.

Switzerland, however, wanting something more positive than a "neutrality," goes off grumbling sorely to herself; and Lord JOHN RUSSELL has secured in the Federal Council of Helvetia one skeptic the more as to the value of English influence; and one malcontent the more with the policy of "perfidious Albion." Here is one result of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's groping after a "coalition."

From Germany the same rash words have evoked echoes not more satisfactory. The despotic party of the *Kreuz-Zeitung* in Prussia are adroitly using the English Secretary's language to persuade the liberal Prussians that England is coquetting afresh with Austria. Prussian liberalism has a strong tendency towards a cordial alliance with England, and to counteract that tendency, which is the living hope of constitutional government in Prussia, the reactionary party have been laboring with all their might for years. Nothing could more thoroughly chill the good will of liberal Prussia towards England than a serious belief that the policy of England is likely to coalesce with the policy of Austria. Prussia is the natural leader of German liberalism; and Austria represents to every intelligent Prussian liberal the bad faith of princes, Jesuitism in Church and State, the studied inflammation of all municipal jealousies and passions—in short all the influences which broke down the hopes of German unity in 1848, and still retard the political and social progress of the German people. Of course, therefore, the despotic party at Berlin are disseminating in every conceivable form stories of the new Anglo-Austrian alliance, pretending visit to be made by FRANCIS JOSEPH to VICTORIA, and all sorts of diplomatic civilities between London and Vienna.

These are the returns of Lord JOHN's little speech at Berlin. At Vienna, on the other hand, where the ruling classes are still smarting under the English interference in Italy, the demonstration of Lord JOHN RUSSELL has been received with a kind of passionate scorn. The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, the most Austrian of German journals, devotes three leading articles in succession to an elaborate examination of England's position and pretensions; repels with angry contempt the notion of an "Anglo-Prussian Confederacy, into which Austria is to be admitted as a third partner, on condition of disposing of Venetia;" informs England that "she has no military weight," that she acts always from the "egotistical stand-point," and has kept faith with nobody; and, in short, peremptorily declines any coalitions with "RUSSELL and Prussia."

Is it too wild a dream that one of these days the English people may actually open their eyes widely enough to see that "alliance-hunting," in the interest of a perpetually suspicious and jealous policy, is not absolutely the highest achievement of which statesmanship in this Nineteenth Century is capable?

The London Times on Democratic Decay.

The principal charge brought by the London *Times* in commenting on MACAULAY's recent letter on Democracy against the institutions of this country is, that "the people themselves utterly distrust their ability to answer the ends and objects of civilized government, the security of property, the protection of individual liberty, and the pure and upright administration of the public revenue."

Now the only way in which it can be ascertained without a revolution, whether the people who live under any Government have or have not confidence in its ability to protect them and their possessions, is by ascertaining the extent to which they invest capital in commercial and industrial enterprises. The rule is as old as the world, that where the people doubt the ability of the law to protect them, they will either hoard their money, or only invest it sparingly, and in such a way that it can be readily realized. This is exactly what occurs, and has always occurred, in all countries in which the will of the executive can override the law of the land, or in which the laws are partial and oppressive, or in which the machinery for carrying them into effect is very defective. The Hindoos and the Turkish rayahs are poor, not because they do not love money, or are not willing to work hard in order to acquire it, but because they feel that they may, at any moment, be robbed of their earnings, or that if they invest those earnings, the law will not secure them the return either of the principal or the interest. This same want of confidence in the future—in the stability of the Government, in its honesty, in its ability or desire to let the subject alone, and administer justice faithfully—accounts to-day for the vast difference between the commercial resources of Austria and those of England, between the solvency of the Papal States and that of Sardinia, between the financial strength of France and the financial weakness of Spain. Real estate has nearly doubled in value in Genoa since 1848; but it has not, we venture to say, experienced the smallest movement in Naples. Nobody is prouder of boasting of the tremendous industrial activity of Great Britain than the London *Times* itself; and when contrasting it with the inertness, indolence and caution of continental States, it ascribes it, and ascribes it truly, not mainly to any secret virtue inherent in the British race, but to the confidence of the English people in the strength of their own laws, and the purity of their own courts. In short, there is no rule in political economy better settled, than that the material prosperity and intellectual progress of a people are in the direct ratio of their sense of security, both as to persons and as to property.

We have yet to find any reason for exempting the United States from the application of this rule. And, assuredly, if the test may be properly applied here, there is no country in the world in which the confidence of the people in the stability of their institutions, and in their ability to protect all the interests of society, is more deep and absolute. There is no country in which the desire of accumulation finds such free course as here; none in which the love of gain is more intense. It is simply impossible that these things should be as they are, unless accompanied by a certainty that profits once acquired could be held and enjoyed. There is no country in which the savings of past labor are more readily, and we may add rashly, invested; in which capitalists enter more eagerly into all kinds of speculations and enterprises; and it would contradict all our experience of human nature if this readiness to intrust money to the keeping of others were not accompanied, as it undoubtedly is, by confidence in the ability of the law to guarantee against fraud or malfeasance, or violence. The enormous material progress of the United States within fifty years would, if it were achieved in the teeth of a general distrust on the part of the people in the institutions of the country, be so great an anomaly—something so entirely opposed to the lessons taught by the history of all nations and all ages, as well as to all our experience of human nature—that we should be fairly justified in asking the *Times*, and in commanding Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON to admit it to be the result of a special interposition of Providence on our behalf—a miraculous proof that we republicans are "a chosen people."

The increase of the American population, in a ratio never before maintained in the history of any other country in the world, furnishes another proof, if another were wanting, that this "distrust" is a creature of the philosophic imagination. The proposition that the human race will increase in such a ratio, and emigrants pour in at the rate of nearly a million a year, in a part of the world in which nobody feels his life or his property to be ordinarily safe from violence, is tantamount to a declaration that the majority of mankind are lunatics, for which, whether it be true or not, the *Times* will experience great difficulty in procuring general credence. When families continue to pour in one unbroken stream for half a century into a country, make their homes in it, bring up their children in it, it is all but an insult to our common sense to inform us that they do not feel themselves safe. What they seek in emigrating is happiness,—and no human being ever conceived an idea of happiness in which security for himself and his property was not the leading feature. If they desired turbulence and insecurity, the tide of emigration would have set in towards Kurdistan and Mesopotamia, instead of Illinois and Michigan.

In fact, if there be anything for which the American nation is more remarkable than for another, anything which strikes sharply and at once upon the attention of an intelligent foreigner, it is precisely this confidence in their institutions, which the *Times* says does not exist. It may be senseless, or overweening, or dangerous, but of its existence there can be no question. So far as the vices of our system of government have already gone, they have done little to shake it, and it would require even abler prophets than the late Lord MACAULAY, and arguments more physically irresistible than all the historical lore in the world, to convince the German or Irish peasant, who sees his home supplied with a thousand comforts to which he was a stranger in the Old World, and who finds his account at the savings bank swelling every week, and his children growing up with a better education and fairer chances in life than he or any of his ancestors ever enjoyed, that he and his neighbors are all on the verge of destruction, and that they would have been far safer had they stayed at home. It may be that ruin is impending over us all, but as yet it is quite certain that as a people we are profoundly blind to the fact. Possibly, if Mr. BRIGHT and the ballot in England were not just now as ilons in its path, the London *Times* might share this obscurity of vision.

The New King.

Muscle is King. Cotton is not. Nigger is not. Muscle is. Brains used to have some claim; so did worth; so did honesty, capability and education, but that was a long time ago. Muscle has taken precedence over everything, and the man who "strikes from the shoulder," and is a good, hard hitter, is the man for this people's money now-a-days.

If you doubt it—which, if you do not go through the world with your eyes shut, you hardly will—you may satisfy yourself of the truth of our proposition by stepping into the first place of public resort which you happen to be passing. Whether it be a court-room or a bar-room, a silk-store or a grog-shop, if there be any number of men together, their talk will be of this prize fight—and their most eager wish, to get news of it by the *Vanderbilt*. All classes of people seem to share this restless anxiety to hear the result—not all in the same degree or to the same extent, but with the great mass of the people it is just now the great topic of speculation and of interest—eclipsing even the Charleston Convention, and throwing completely into the shade all political themes, and everything else which can afford to wait. Even the boys in our schools have caught the contagion, and their talk, too, like that of our City officials, our brokers in Wall-street, our merchants on 'Change, our clerks at lunch-time, apprentices in the work-shop and laborers on the highways, is of HEENAN and SAYERS,—the British Champion and the Benicia Boy.

This is not very creditable to our taste or culture,—but it is a fact nevertheless, and one which it will not do the slightest good to ignore. It is due partly to the fact that we are a very excitable people,—always craving a sensation of some sort,—and partly to the equally palpable and still more important fact that Muscle is King. All the prominent Ward politicians and wire-pullers of the City understand that, should HEENAN win the fight, it will give additional strength and importance to Muscle, and Muscle is the thing which is needed in everything relating to politics. Muscle has arrayed itself against every proper qualification, and when the conquering hero comes home, his reception will not be that of a successful Prize Fighter, but that of a man whose dictum will hereafter be law to thousands,—who will be omnipotent in all primary elections, who will dictate every nominating committee, and who will be able to contract for any amount of political work. If a man wishes to be elected to Congress, he has only to make the fact known to Mr. HEENAN. Mr. HEENAN will then take the matter under his distinguished consideration, and if the reasons are sufficiently weighty, the chances are that the aspiring individual will be duly nominated and elected. Mayors, Aldermen, Governors and Members of Assembly will be manufactured to order, and upon the lowest possible terms; and honesty, decency and intelligence, will be at a discount.

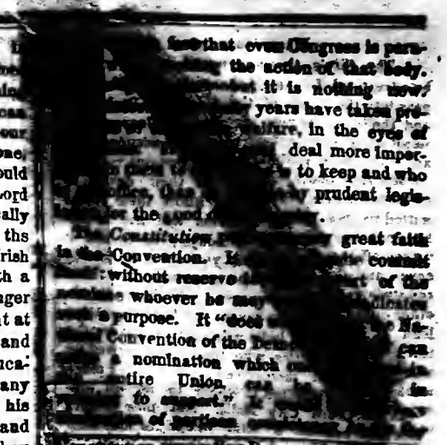
How different, relatively, will be the position of SAYERS, should be succeed in thrashing HEENAN. He will only receive some few hard knocks, a few hundred or a thousand pounds; become the owner in fee of the now disputed belt, and be content to retire forever from the ring and settle down as the keeper of a public house, patronized by the fast nobility and the nobs of the English sporting world. A prize-fighter in Great Britain is—a prize-fighter. His social condition is marked, distinct and defined. He never aspires beyond it, because he knows that it is of no use for him to do so. He would no more dare to set the laws at defiance than the weakest and most easily thrashed man in the land, because he knows that out of his own immediate circle he has no influence whatever. Judges do not sit on their bench in awe of him, or look to him for a continuance of their position. Members of Parliament and the Queen's Ministers do not seek him for counsel and advice. His voice is not

"Potential, as double as the Duke's."

Nor is he, on the eve of an election, the most important personage in controlling it.

But not so with us. Muscle is King here, and if Muscle knocks peaceable citizens down and kicks them for falling; if Muscle bites off one citizen's nose, or gouges out another citizen's eye, and you threaten Muscle with the law, Muscle snaps his fingers in your face and laughs at the absurdity of the idea. Muscle is a law unto itself, and breaks through the meshes of a statute or an ordinance with as much ease as he would "queer the ogles" or "crack the ivories" of his antagonist in a friendly mill. If Muscle is by accident indicted for some slight violation of the law, such as mayhem, assault with attempt to kill, manslaughter or murder, Muscle is not locked up like a common, murdering, killing, bloodthirsty scoundrel; but Muscle is admitted to bail;—still continues to visit his favorite haunts;—walks into court when it pleases him; listens to the motions of counsel for and against him, and, when he thinks that things begin to look "cheekered," takes up his hat, and, with a polite bow to the Court, walks quietly out, and leaves the lawyers to settle the affair among themselves. Evidently—in this free, enlightened Republic, the only model Government on the face of the earth, Muscle is King. It regulates the Primaries,—and they elect our rulers and make our laws. Possibly a time may come when brains, respectability, moral worth, may be admitted to a partnership in the Government of the country,—but as yet we see few symptoms of its dawning.

PARTY CONTESTS—THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—The Washington *Constitution* notices the immense importance attached to the proceedings of the Charleston Convention, as



Yet, if he were nominated, it would undoubtedly do so. Consistency, in the modern acceptation of the term, means adhesion to *party*,—implicit obedience to party dictation. A consistent party man will forswear to-day the principles he espoused yesterday, if the party Convention so directs. Caucus is Pope in the political church,—infallible on points of faith, and keeping a very sharp eye on the temporal goods and chattels which the organization is designed to protect.

Law's Delays.

COKE is responsible for the opinion that "Every man ought to know a little of law," and "perhaps," says A'BECKET, "the less the better"—in which latter opinion we believe all will concur whose legal lore is the result of experience in the tribunals of this State. So dilatory have proceedings in most of our Courts of record become, that a lawsuit therein joins plaintiff and defendant with a litigious bond likely to endure "till death doth them part." From one to two years is the shortest time in which a case can be reached after it has been put on the calendar, even if no unusual delay occurs.

The inconvenience of being compelled, by the law itself, thus to wait for the settlement of a claim, is not, however, the worst feature of aggravation in the case. Insult is added to injury, and the victim of the law's delay is compelled to pay for the privilege of waiting, a "term fee" or tax for each term that the case is on the calendar before it is reached, unless it remains so long as to have probably been forgotten by all the parties except the lawyers who expect "pickings" from it, when the law in its tender mercy comes in and throws off the tax of a term or two. The notice of trial required for each term was probably adopted in order that there might be some pretext for charging term fees; the modesty of even the law requiring some excuse for the extortion. It is much to be regretted that the "legal tinkers," who have just removed the pretext, did not at the same time prohibit the practice it was designed to cover.

There seems to be no valid reason why a cause should not be tried within a month after it is placed on the calendar, just as well as to wait a year or more. The fact that a much greater amount of business is done in the Courts of the City than in those of the country, is no excuse for the delay. Suits can be as speedily disposed of when first brought as after seasoning a year in the Clerk's office. And if new causes are brought faster than old ones are disposed of, it is certainly high time that a remedy be applied before we get deeper in difficulty.

The principal cause of the evil we believe to be the system of "terms" established by the Code, and the manner in which the Judges regulate them. The law requires that there shall be monthly terms of the various Courts, except in the hottest part of the Summer, and leaves the length of the term in a great measure, if not entirely, at the option of the Judge presiding. With such an amount of business as floods our Courts, it is difficult to understand why there should be a monthly vacation in this branch of the Government, any more than there should in the office of the State or City Executive. When the Mayor, run mad with politics, travels for his political health, there is no interregnum in his office. Its duties are discharged by a substitute. The judicial tribunals would certainly seem to require equally continuous activity.

Our Prussian Trade.

We have received the following communication from a foreign merchant in this City on the subject of our trade with Prussia; and we publish it as a curious example of the hasty and inconsiderate "corrections" with which the Press is constantly favored by well-disposed but impetuous readers and correspondents:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 24, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In an article headed "Our Italian Mission," you state that the importations from Prussia are about $240,000 a year. You are probably not aware that the Prussian province of the Rhine alone sends more than twenty times that amount, in woolens, from Aix-la-Chapelle and neighborhood, and silks and cottons from Elberfeld, &c.; and that the larger part of what is generally called Saxony cloth comes from the Prussian provinces of Brandenburg and Silesia. Counting the whole exportations from Prussia to the United States, they will certainly not fall short of $10,000,000, though the goods are shipped from Hamburg, Bremen, Antwarp, and Havre, Prussia having only a small sea-shore, and no direct communication with the United States.

AN IMPORTER OF WOOLENS.

Our correspondent has, in the first place, completely misunderstood the drift of the article upon which he comments. We alluded to our commerce with Prussia only in connection with the basis which that commerce offers for diplomatic relations between the two countries; and, of course, therefore, we confined ourselves to the direct trade of Prussia with the United States. The values which Prussian industry may contribute to our commerce with other countries, such as France, Belgium and the Hanse-Towns, are carried diplomatically to the credit of those countries, and not of Prussia. Bremen, for instance, has relations with the United States so extensive as to warrant her in sending a Minister Resident of her own to Washington. To these relations, Prussian manufactures contributed, in 1855, the sum of $1,982,313—which sum, like the larger sum of $2,013,910, contributed to the trade of Bremen with America in the same year by the Kingdom of Saxony, went to swell the aggregate export of more than $7,000,000 then sent to us by this busy Hanse Town. In the same year France sent us goods, which entered, of course, into the schedules of our commercial intercourse with those Powers, $1,726,249, and England $1,942,463 of Prussian

The direct intercourse of the United States with Prussia, which our correspondent mistakenly supposes not to exist, is carried on mainly from the ports of Stettin and Konigsberg, and is thus described in the Report of the State Department on Foreign Commercial Relations: "Our direct trade with Prussia is very inconsiderable. There is scarcely any article of American production demanded in Prussia, nor is there any bulky article of Prussian produce wanted in the American markets." From 1850 to 1855 this trade averaged about $100,000 per year. In 1858, as we yesterday stated, it had risen to nearly $240,000, or about one-twelfth of our direct trade with Sardinia and Tuscany.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Meeting Fugitive Sold in Troy.

ARREST OF A VIRGINIA RUNAWAY.—HIS RELEASE AND ESCAPE THROUGH THE EFFORTS OF A MOB.

TROY, N. Y., Friday, April 27.

At noon to-day, United States Deputy Marshal Hastings arrested a colored man named CHARLES NULLE without city, as a fugitive from Virginia, the property of R. W. HAINSBOROUGH, of Culpepper County. The fugitive was taken before Commissioner BEACH, and witnesses identified him as the slave described in the papers. The Commissioner therefore remanded him. Soon after, Judge GOULD issued a writ of habeas corpus for the fugitive, and the same was served by a Deputy Sheriff of this county. By this time the excited crowd of some one thousand persons had gathered about the Commissioner's office, threatening a rescue. When the fugitive was brought down, to be taken before Judge GOULD, the crowd surrounded the officers and endeavored to take him from them. A successful resistance was made for some time, but the rescuers finally gained the advantage, when the negro was carried to the river, where a ferryman was in waiting. He was rowed across, and upon arriving at the opposite shore was rearrested by a West Troy constable. Here another great crowd gathered together, determined to rescue the negro. He was taken as quickly as possible to a Justice's Office, which the mob surrounded and broke into. They then took the negro again from the officers and carried him off in a carriage. Blows, pistol shots and knock downs occurred during the affair, but no one, fortunately, was seriously injured. Two colored people were the most active participants in the rescue. The greatest excitement exists here in regard to the affair.

Political Movements.

MAINE UNION STATE CONVENTION.

WATERVILLE, Me., Friday, April 27.

The Union State Convention assembled here today. The attendance was small. Phineas Barnes and Gen. C. Getchell were chosen Delegates at Large, and George E. B. Jackson, Samuel Larabee, G. W. Pickering, J. S. Johnson, J. McLellan and Samuel Taylor were elected District Delegates.

KENTUCKY REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

COVINGTON, Ky., Friday, April 27.

The Republican State Convention was held here yesterday. GEO. D. BLAKELEY, CHARLES HENDLEY and H. W. D. GALLAGHER were chosen Delegates at large to the Chicago Convention.

Burning of the Steamer A. T. Lacy.

THIRTEEN LIVES LOST.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, April 27.

The steamboat *A. T. Lacy*, Capt. TAYLOR, from St Louis for New-Orleans, was burned last night at the foot of Island No. 16. Her passengers and officers were saved with the exception of seven children and six of the crew, who are known to be lost. The boat and cargo are a total loss; the former was valued at $60,000, and insured for $40,000; the latter was valued at $120,000, and is insured. The books and papers were lost.

Later from Venezuela.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 27.

Venezuela dates of the 9th inst. are received. Peace had been reëstablished, and the Government had effected a loan of a million sterling with England.

The Attempted Sale of Free Negroes in Hampton Roads.

NORFOLK, Va., Friday, April 27.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, in the case of Capt. BRALEY and the mate of the British schooner *Alice Rogers*, for attempting to sell free negroes, the jury was unable to agree. The vessel has been forfeited, and the cargo released to the owners.

Navigation Westward.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Friday, April 27.

The first fleet of sail-vessels from Lake Michigan arrived this morning, and the total receipts of grain for the day are 200,000 bushels, mostly corn. The amount of grain now afloat from the upper lakes for this port is nearly half a million of bushels. A large amount of corn is also afloat for Buffalo, Kingston and Ogdensburgh.

Weather Reports.

CAPE JOHNS, N. F., Friday, April 27—10 A. M. Weather cloudy; wind W.; thermometer 41°.

HALIFAX, Thursday, April 26.

Weather fine and warm. Wind S. W.; thermometer at noon 58°

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 27.

FLOUR firm, at $6 25 for Howard-street and Ohio superfine. WHEAT activ, but unchanged in price. CORN advanced 1c. and closed with an advancing tendency, at 75c. @ 76c. for white and 72c. @ 75c. for yellow. PROVISIONS steady, but inactive. WHISKY quiet, at 22c.

MOBILE, Friday, April 27.

The sales of COTTON for the last two days add up 4,000 bales, at generally unchanged prices.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 27.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 95½; Reading Railroad, 21⅜; Morris Canal, 52¾; Long Island Railroad, 11½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅞. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

The New-York House and School of Industry, No. 106 West Sixteenth-street.

The existence and objects of this benevolent institution are not generally known and appreciated; and yet few public charities present stronger claims to the sympathy and liberal aid of our generous citizens. Its aim is to assist deserving poor women, by furnishing employment, and not by giving gratuities of money. Its plan of operation is two-fold—in one department orders are received and executed for every variety of needlework; in the other, quantities of material are purchased and made into different articles of clothing by women who are unable to do fine work; and these garments are disposed of at reduced prices in the Society's store. There is also a sewing school for girls connected with the institution, by means of which much good is accomplished. An important feature is that the House of Industry is kept open through the Summer, when almost all kindred societies are closed—thus affording employment to poor industrious women, at a season when it is difficult to obtain work, on account of the absence of many of our citizens from their homes, and when there is much suffering among the poor. This, consequently, involves a large expenditure; and when we state that the operations of the Society are restricted to no particular ward or district, but embraces the whole city; that during the past year, over 500 women received employment, and that now and urgent appeals for work are constantly made, it will be readily seen that a liberal support is necessary. In addition to the visits paid by the managers, a reliable visitor is employed, who inquires into the circumstances of all applicants, so that the deserving only may be assisted.

The Society feel that, with their past experience, a wide field of usefulness is open before them, if their means permit them to occupy it. Hitherto they have been restricted in their operations by their limited resources, and they now earnestly call upon the liberality of the charitable for orders for work, which will be promptly and neatly done, at their Institution; and for contributions of money or donations of material, which may be sent to either of the following persons, or to any other member of the Society: Mrs. Kennedy, Fifth-avenue and Eleventh-street; Mrs. Laurie, No. 23 West Twelfth-street; Miss L. Jaudon, No. 56 Seventh-avenue; Miss Honn, No. 24 West Nineteenth-street; Miss Graves, No. 23 University-place; Mrs. McEvers, No. 10 West Thirty-seventh-street; Mrs. Jaudon, No. 11 Lexington-av.; Mrs. Doremus, No. 54 East Twenty-first-street; Mrs. Pell, No. 19 West Twenty-first-street.

FRENCH READINGS.—Prof. A. BAILLOT commences on Monday evening a course of French Readings, from several of the most popular French authors, which will reward the attention and attendance of all who are interested in the language. Prof. B. is very actively and successfully engaged in teaching French by a new and peculiar method, and these readings will be of special service to his pupils.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Gates, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 26th-st., New-York.

Every Variety of First-Class FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING SEWING MACHINES TO RENT and FOR SALE, At the Office of the NEW-YORK SEWING MACHINE EMPORIUM, No. 488 Broadway, corner Broome-st. Second floor.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Hair-Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—The old established establishment is removed to No. 16 Astor House, where private rooms for the application of the Dye will be found. The best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where them are properly understood and made.

Hair Dye, Whiskers.—BEAUTIFUL STYLE of HATS, for CHILDREN, at GERALD HATS, for infants, youths and gentlemen, at WHOLESALE ONLY. At No. 118 Fulton, No. 105 Broadway, 2d floor.

Removal.

ALFRED MUNSON & Co. will remove their store of Men's and Boys' Clothing to No. 257 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, on Monday, April 30, and open on Tuesday, May 1.

Card.

Señor ANTONIO DE SOTOLONGO, of Havana, has been appointed General Agent for the sale of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES and all articles connected with their use, in and for the Island of Cuba. All orders addressed to him will be promptly and faithfully executed. Our former agent at Havana has been unfaithful to the trust confided to him, and has been discharged.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.
No. 64 Obispo-st., Havana.

Singer's Sewing Machines,
AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,

Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110.

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES of new styles at $60 and $66. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Iron in the Blood.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.

DYSPEPSIA. SCROFULA, DEBILITY, DROPSY, AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP, OR PROTECTED SOLUTION OF PROTOXIDE OF IRON

Combined, is sold by all druggists.

N. L. CLARK & CO., Proprietors.
No. 423 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 152 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Fire-Proof Safes.

STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer these for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Perry's Japanese BOOT AND SHOE POLISH,

Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing. Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO., No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machines.
(A PERFECT FAMILY MACHINE.)
Price $30.
Office No. 505 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO., P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES, G. H. COLLINS, No. 489 Broadway.

At the Auction Sale of Statuary, &c., by H. H. LEEDS & CO., at the residence of J. T. Penniman, Esq., No. 42 East 14th-st., on THURSDAY,
THE AMAZON, a copy of KISS,
brought $295. The subscribers have just received from Berlin three of the same group, identical in size and of superior finish, which are offered for sale at $200 each.
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway.

Parker Sewing-Machine Company.

FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD, Rapid and Noiseless, $40.—NEW SEWING-MACHINE—$40. Under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, and Wheeler & Wilson. Agents wanted. Office No. 469 Broadway.
VERNON & CO.

Pure Kentucky Bourbon.

50 bbls. and half-bbls. S. T. SUIT'S Salt River Bourbon Whisky, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
ATWATER, MULFORD & CO.,
Nos. 35 and 37 Broad-st.

Coughs.—The great and sudden changes of our climate are fruitful sources of Pulmonary and Bronchial Affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stage of the disease, recourse should at once be had to BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Lozenges; let the cough or irritation of the throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. Sold by all druggists.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Everybody could be Useful and Happy if they had the proper occupation and knew how to control their passions and use their talents to the best advantage. A correct Phrenological examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, is just what is needed by most persons.

Crisfadero's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees, superior to any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Hair Braids, Fronts, &c., always on hand wholesale and retail, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Cilrehugh's Illusive Wigs, with his new unstainable partings, are entire novelties. Send for his system of measurement, by which a perfect fit is guaranteed. No 260 Broadway, northeast corner of Reade-st., opposite Stewart's.

Samuel Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary.—Pure and genuine Drugs, Medicines and Perfumery dispensed with care. The proprietor constantly in attendance.

Hats for Gentlemen.
We invite the attention of the public to our present elegant Spring style of Gentlemen's Hats.
HUNT & DUSENBURY,
Successors to Leary & Co.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Spring Fashions.—GENTS' HATS—an unrivalled assortment—rich, stylish and durable. The largest variety of hats and caps for children.
KELLOGG, No. 331 Canal-st.

Shirts of the best quality, ready-made, all sizes, or made to measure, in a superior manner, at MCLAUGHLIN'S shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

$4 Hats Selling for $3.—Spring Styles, finest and best quality, $3.
WM. BARTA, No. 357 Canal-st., cor. Wooster-st.

Shirts.—Fine and cross plait French-bosom Shirts, ready made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

BIRTHS.

MATHEWS.—In this City, on Saturday last, April 21, Mrs. EDWARD MATHEWS, of a son.

HOWE.—In Clifton, Ill., on Friday, April 20, Mrs. S. S. Howe, wife of F. W. Howe, Esq., formerly of this City, of a son and daughter.

MARRIED.

DEMARS—SAUNDERS.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, April 25, by Rev. A. A. Wood, D. D., HENRY W. DEMARS to ELIZABETH, only daughter of Adam Saunders, all of this City.

HUNTER—CUMMINGS.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, April 24, by Rev. Henry W. Bellows, at the residence of the bride's mother, J. BENNETT HUNTER to HARRIET M. CUMMINGS, all of this City.

WATERS—BIRGIR.—In this City, on Friday, April 27, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Higbee, REINALDO M. WATERS and GERTRUDE, daughter of the late Chester Birgir, Esq., of Kinderhook, N. Y.

GREEN—KAUFFMANN.—In this City, on Thursday, April 26, by Rev. F. S. Wiley, Rector of Christ Church, JAS. GREEN, Esq., to MARY ANN KAUFFMANN, daughter of the late C. H. Kauffmann, all of this City.

LEE—HARWAY.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 25, by Rev. Thomas Armitage, JOSEPH B. LEE to MARY E. HARWAY, of this City.

TRAPHAGEN—BARNES.—In this City, on Thursday, April 19, by Rev. T. J. Sawyer, JOHN V. TRAPHAGEN to ELIZABETH Y., daughter of Samuel D. Barnes, Esq., all of this City.

TYSON—HAYWARD.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 25, by Rev. Thomas Armitage, GEORGE W. TYSON to Miss CARRIE HAYWARD, all of this City.

OLCOTT—MORGAN.—At New-Rochelle, on Thursday, April 26, in Trinity Church, by Rev. R. U. Morgan, D. D., HENRY S. OLCOTT, of New York, to MARY E., youngest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

HAWES—CAMPBELL.—At Morrisania, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 25, by Rev. E. S. Fairchild, GEO. R. HAWES to SARAH ANN CAMPBELL, both of New-Rochelle, N. Y.

☞ New-Rochelle papers please copy.

STITES—MORRILL.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, April 26, at the North Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. Hasbrouck Du Bois, RICHARD M. STITES, of Morristown, N. J., and MARIA LOUISE, daughter of the late John A. Morrill, of this City.

DIED.

WATERBURY.—In this City, on Thursday night, April 26, suddenly, CHARLES M. WATERBURY, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 733 8th-av., on Saturday, April 28, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

MEIGS.—In this City, on Friday, April 27, BESSIE, youngest daughter of Charles and Eliza Meigs.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 11 East 15th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, April 29.

TURNBULL.—In this City, on Friday, April 27, of congestion of the brain, JAMES, son of Alexander and Margaret Turnbull, aged 4 years, 2 months and 8 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 35 Charles-st., on Sunday, April 29, at 2 o'clock.

THORNE.—In this City, on Thursday evening, April 26, THOMAS W. THORNE, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of 7th-av. and 40th-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at Trinity Church until 3½ o'clock.

HARMON.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, April 25, after a long and painful illness, of disease of the heart, Mr. PHILIP HARMON, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 12 Bond-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

LUQUERE.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 25, FRANCIS T. LUQUERE, in the 61th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence No. 24 West 28th-st., on Saturday, April 28, at 1 o'clock without further invitation.

QUINLAN.—In this City, at the residence of Adams H. Gale, MARGARET AGNES, daughter of Robert S. and Mary Jane Quinlan, aged 1 year.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of A. H. Gale, No. 131 East 12th-st.

COGGINS.—In this City, on Wednesday, April [illegible]

Removal.

ALFRED MUNSON & Co. will remove their store of Men's and Boys' Clothing to No. 257 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, on Monday, April 30, and open on Tuesday, May 1.

Card.

Señor ANTONIO DE SOTOLONGO, of Havana, has been appointed General Agent for the sale of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES and all articles connected with their use, in and for the Island of Cuba. All orders addressed to him will be promptly and faithfully executed. Our former agent at Havana has been unfaithful to the trust confided to him, and has been discharged.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.
No. 64 Obispo-st., Havana.

Singer's Sewing Machines,
AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,

Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110.

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES of new styles at $60 and $66. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Iron in the Blood.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.

DYSPEPSIA. SCROFULA, DEBILITY, DROPSY, AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP, OR PROTECTED SOLUTION OF PROTOXIDE OF IRON

Combined, is sold by all druggists.

N. L. CLARK & CO., Proprietors.
No. 423 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 152 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Fire-Proof Safes.

STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer these for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Perry's Japanese BOOT AND SHOE POLISH,

Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing. Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO., No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machines.
(A PERFECT FAMILY MACHINE.)
Price $30.
Office No. 505 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO., P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES, G. H. COLLINS, No. 489 Broadway.

At the Auction Sale of Statuary, &c., by H. H. LEEDS & CO., at the residence of J. T. Penniman, Esq., No. 42 East 14th-st., on THURSDAY,
THE AMAZON, a copy of KISS,
brought $295. The subscribers have just received from Berlin three of the same group, identical in size and of superior finish, which are offered for sale at $200 each.
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway.

Parker Sewing-Machine Company.

FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD, Rapid and Noiseless, $40.—NEW SEWING-MACHINE—$40. Under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, and Wheeler & Wilson. Agents wanted. Office No. 469 Broadway.
VERNON & CO.

Pure Kentucky Bourbon.

50 bbls. and half-bbls. S. T. SUIT'S Salt River Bourbon Whisky, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
ATWATER, MULFORD & CO.,
Nos. 35 and 37 Broad-st.

Coughs.—The great and sudden changes of our climate are fruitful sources of Pulmonary and Bronchial Affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stage of the disease, recourse should at once be had to BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Lozenges; let the cough or irritation of the throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. Sold by all druggists.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Everybody could be Useful and Happy if they had the proper occupation and knew how to control their passions and use their talents to the best advantage. A correct Phrenological examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, is just what is needed by most persons.

Crisfadero's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees, superior to any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Hair Braids, Fronts, &c., always on hand wholesale and retail, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Cilrehugh's Illusive Wigs, with his new unstainable partings, are entire novelties. Send for his system of measurement, by which a perfect fit is guaranteed. No 260 Broadway, northeast corner of Reade-st., opposite Stewart's.

Samuel Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary.—Pure and genuine Drugs, Medicines and Perfumery dispensed with care. The proprietor constantly in attendance.

Hats for Gentlemen.
We invite the attention of the public to our present elegant Spring style of Gentlemen's Hats.
HUNT & DUSENBURY,
Successors to Leary & Co.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Spring Fashions.—GENTS' HATS—an unrivalled assortment—rich, stylish and durable. The largest variety of hats and caps for children.
KELLOGG, No. 331 Canal-st.

Shirts of the best quality, ready-made, all sizes, or made to measure, in a superior manner, at MCLAUGHLIN'S shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

$4 Hats Selling for $3.—Spring Styles, finest and best quality, $3.
WM. BARTA, No. 357 Canal-st., cor. Wooster-st.

Shirts.—Fine and cross plait French-bosom Shirts, ready made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

The relatives and friends of the family, likewise the members of Greenpoint Lodge No. 488 F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, 8th-st., near National-av., Greenpoint. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

HARDENBERGH.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Friday, April 27, NANCIE, only daughter of Cornelius L. Hardenbergh.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Episcopal Church, on Sunday next, at 5 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SMITH.—At Willow Tree, L. I., on Friday, April 27, NATHANIEL SMITH, aged 78 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of his son-in-law, George R. Smith, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday next, from his late residence, Willow Tree, L. I. Cars leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock A. M., for Willow Tree Station, Long Island Railroad.

WRIGHT.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., on Thursday, April 19, of scarlet fever, after a severe sickness of one week, ANNIE CORNELIA LILLIE, youngest daughter of Timothy Wright, of Chicago, Ill., aged 3 years and 7 weeks.

HUNTER.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., on Thursday, April 26, WM. A. T. HUNTER, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the students at Columbia College, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Paul's Church, Sing Sing, this day, (Saturday,) April 28, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Tuesday, April 24, CATHERINE, wife of William Williams, aged 32 years.

VAN BUREN.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, April 25, JOHN G. VAN BUREN, formerly of Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.

BROOKS.—At Stratford, Conn., on Thursday, April 26, DAVID BROOKS, for many years Postmaster at that place, aged 88 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.

DELAWARE—*Extra Class, No. 201, April 27, 1860.*
78, 40, 27, 13, 65, 38, 22, 54, 9, 32, 23, 59, 25, 43.

DELAWARE—*Class No. 202, April 27, 1860.*
63, 69, 35, 43, 41, 71, 14, 24, 67, 50, 21, 39.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, Or WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
CLASS 316. APRIL 27, 1860.
24, 43, 73, 28, 18, 77, 42, 31, 22, 40, 1, 74.
Prizes cashed at No. 556 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing
HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

REMOVAL.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO. HAVE REMOVED THEIR MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT FROM NO. 8 BOWERY TO NO. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE.
OPPOSITE THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

STODART PIANOS.
REMOVAL.
The salesroom of the Stodart Pianos has been removed from No. 501 to No. 506 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, where will be kept a full assortment of the various styles manufactured, viz., Grand, Upright and Square, of every fashion, overstrung and otherwise. The merits of these instruments are well known by every body in the City and by the profession throughout the United States, who will honestly pronounce them the best Pianos now made. STODDART & MORRIS, manufacturers, No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

FACTS.
In this paper we present to the public unimpeachable testimony establishing the facts that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, REGULATING PILLS, and RENOVATING RESOLVENT, are not only positive curatives of the sick afflicted with disease, but that they have in many cases proved to be infallible, and have restored the dying patient to robust health after all other means of medication failed.

FOURTH WITNESS.

T. D. Spring, merchant, Laceyville, Penn., testifies of a frightful accident:

"Six weeks since my son and horse were thrown twenty-five feet off the tow-path. My son was picked up for dead. I washed the blood from his face, (the worst sight I ever beheld,) and commenced bathing his wounds and bruises with RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, at intervals, for thirty-six hours. He remained insensible for three days and two nights. I applied the Ready Relief every five minutes. In one week's time he was so recovered as to be able to walk."

R. R. RELIEF, 25c., 50c., and $1 per bottle.
REGULATING PILLS, 25c. per box.
RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle.
RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, ASTHMA, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, INFLUENZA, and CONSUMPTION, are rapidly cured by that great and well-known remedy,
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
To avoid counterfeits, take only that with the printed name of the proprietors, "SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston," on the outer wrapper. Sold by F. C. WELLS & CO., BARNES & PARK, HEGEMAN & CO., A. B. SANDS & CO., McKESSON & ROBBINS, SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., and other druggists.

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, has a SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING which greatly facilitates the process of Teething by soitening the gums and reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY,
Cleaned and repaired in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva Workmen, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
FREE FROM POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION, REQUIRING NO STATE INSPECTION,
Are manufactured of all sizes, from domestic motors of 8 inch, to motors of 48 inch cylinders, of abundant power for all the uses of the manufactory, farm and plantation. They cannot explode, and may be managed by any house or field hand. Their advantage in this respect may be inferred from the facts thus stated in an editorial in the *Times* of the 27th inst.:

"It is a notorious and terrible fact that steam-boilers, in every stage of depreciation, under the charge of the most ignorant, careless and reckless of raw laborers in situations where an 'accident' would tear down buildings, and murder innocents in the most wholesale fashion, do, this very day, literally pervade the very foundations of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. They underlie our side-walks, and hiss in the cellars of lofty buildings; they are to be found, too, on every floor, at every height, at every depth."

The horrors thus set forth indneed the authorities of Cuba, with a conservative regard for human life, to prohibit the erection of any more steam-engines in any town upon the island, while Caloric Engines are freely admitted.

Orders for 8, 12, 18, 24, 32, 40 and 48 inch engines, executed immediately by
I. P. MORRIS & CO., Philadelphia.
CLUTE BROS., Schenectady, N. Y.
WILLIAM KIDD & CO., Rochester, N. Y.
NOURSE & CARYL, Boston, Mass.
CORNELIUS B. DELEMATER, New-York City.
JOHN B. KITCHING, New-York City.
OGDEN & WILSON, San Francisco, Cal.

THIRD EDITION.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS.

Is published at 5 o'clock P. M., and can be had at all the leading hotels, the ferries, cars, and at the news offices.

It contains exclusive telegraph news later by several hours than any other evening paper, together with City news, ship news, markets and stocks up to the hour of going to press.

The circulation of the EXPRESS is greater than the combined circulation of the entire Evening Press of New-York City, and is equaled only by the cash morning papers.

As an advertising medium it has no superior. Ordinary advertisements 8 cents per line.

All advertisements in THE EVENING EXPRESS appear in THE NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS, without extra charge.

J. & E. ERCOLES,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

BRASS CASTERS WANTED.
Three first-class workmen can find steady employment and good wages, by addressing
THOMAS RAWLING, Mount Carmel, Conn.
N. B.—Those accustomed to light work preferred.

SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR AND FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS.—Reliable medicines for Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and all kindred diseases. Sold by all Druggists. Principal office removed to No. 208 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

HECKERS' FARINA JELLY.—A DELICIOUS dessert and the best substitute for animal food, enriches the tables of the Astor House, and all the principal saloons. HECKERS' Farina Boilers to prevent burning or scorching; Jelly Moulds, of various sizes, forms and patterns; for sale at the establishment, No. 8 New Canal-st., near East Broadway.

FINE PLATED WARE AT REDUCED PRICES.—Ice pitchers, $6 50 to $10; coffee urns, $9 to $15; tea sets, 6 pieces, $20 to $25; cake baskets, $4 to $6; castors, $3 to $12; decanter stands, $8 to $12; forks and spoons, $4 to $6 per dozen; waiters, &c., at the store of LUCIUS HART, 4 and 6 Sterling-slip.

MOMUS! MOMUS!
OUT THIS DAY!
ONE CENT! ONE CENT!
TO BE HAD OF ALL NEWS VENDERS.
Office No. 24 Ann-st.

GREAT HOME LUXURIES.
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM, OR WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING.
The most delightful preparation for the toilet, for dressing beautifying and preserving the hair.
It cleanses the hair and scalp, and always produces the softness, silkiness and natural gloss so requisite to the human hair. Price, in large bottles, 37 cents. And if your hair is gray or thin, use
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.
It is not a dye, and does not stain or soil.
It will restore gray hair to its natural color.
It will cure all diseases of the scalp.
It will cause hair to grow on bald places.
Price, $1 50 per bottle.
We annex a few of the great number of clergymen's names whose testimonials will be found in our circular:
Rev. C. A. Buckbee, New-York City.
Rev. Wm. Cutter, New-York City.
Rev. Jas. McKee, New-York City.
Rev. E. R. Fairchild, New-York City.
Rev. J. West, No. 6 Washington-st, Brooklyn.
Sold by all Druggists. Depôt No. 355 Broome-st., N. Y.

ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.
MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS, 333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY
Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.
Interior decorations, pier mantel glasses, &c.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
If you wish good Feather Beds and Mattresses, Cots, Comforters, Blankets, &c., cheap, go to WILLARD'S, No. 384 Hudson-st., corner of Houston-st. All goods warranted as represented.

SPRING BUSINESS SUITS FROM $7 50 to $18.
Black Dress suits, from $12 to $25.
Black Frock Coats, from $4 50 to $16.
Business Coats, from $3 to $10.
Cassimere Pants, from $2 to $6.
Vests of all styles and materials, from $1 50 to $4.
GEO. A. BUNTER & CO., Mammoth Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 290

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, April 27—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 97 bbls. Ashes, 6,808 bbls. Flour, 1,897 bbls. Corn Meal, 2,546 bushels Wheat, 24,186 bushels Corn, 336 bushels Rye, 3,008 bushels Oats, 922 pkgs. Provisions, and 924 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 250 bags Rio at 13¾c.@ 14c.: 1850 bags Rio at (by auction,) 13¾c@14¾c.; and 70 bags St. Domingo at 12½c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Only 500 bales were disposed of at the annexed rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ₩ lb.	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	12¾	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very good request, and prices have improved. State brands have been in most favor, having been required for, in part, by speculators. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,500 bbls., including superfine State at $5 40@$5 47½; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 50@$5 65, chiefly at $5 50@$5 55; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 40@$5 50; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 55@$6 35; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 65@$6 45; inferior extra Ohio at $6@$6 10; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 15@$6 25 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 40@	5 47½
Extra State	5 50@	5 65
Superfine Western	5 40@	5 50
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 55@	6 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 65@	6 45
Inferior Extra Ohio	6 00@	6 10
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping brds.	6 15@	6 25
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 30@	7 10
Fancy Genesee	5 70@	5 80
Extra Genesee	6 10@	7 60
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 50@	7 85

Southern Flour is brisk and buoyant. Sales, to-day, amount to 4,200 bbls. at $6 45@$6 65 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 70@$7 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian is in demand, incinding very inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 75@$7 40 ₩ bbl.; 1,100 bbls. were sold within the range. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3 45@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request, at $3 75@$3 85 for Jersey; $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active request, partly for export, at higher prices. Sales have been reported to-day of 87,000 bushels, including white Canada common to very good at $1 56@$1 62; white Michigan at $1 60@$1 66; red Western (Winter), at $1 48@$1 50; Milwaukee Club, $1 32@$1 35, and Chicago Spring, at $1 28@$1 30; ₩ bushel. Corn is rather scarce, and is in good demand at much better prices. Sales have been made of 29,000 bushels; at 80c. for mixed Western, with some reported as high as 83c. for export; 80c.@82c. for Yellow Jersey and Southern, and 83c.@85c. for White do. do. ₩ bushel. Rye continues dull and heavy, at 84c.@85c. ₩ bushel; sales 1,500 bushels. Barley is inquired for, at about former prices. Sales 5,000 bushels State on private terms. Oats have been more sought after, at, however, irregular rates. We quote: Canada, inferior to prime, in store and delivered, at 41c.@44c.; Western at 43c.@44c.; State at 44c.@45c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 41c.@43½c.; Southern at 38c.@41c., ₩ bushel. Mr. Wm. G. Curtis notices the week's business in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs thus:

The market opened quite vigorously for State and Western Flour. On Tuesday, especially, business was decidedly brisk. State brands were actively sought after, chiefly by speculators, at improved prices. Wednesday and Thursday's transactions were less extensive, yet rather firmer rates were obtained for desirable lots. Yesterday a lively inquiry prevailed, and a further advance of 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl. was established. At the close it was difficult to procure State Flour at our lowest quotations, as, with very moderate arrivals, holders were disposed to reserve their supplies in anticipation of a material improvement in the market. Southern Flour has attracted unusual attention from buyers, who have purchased freely at gradually advancing rates. The market closed buoyantly, many holders having been unwilling to offer their stocks for sale immediately. Canadian Flour has been in good request, and it has increased in value, closing with a much reduced supply available. The total sales of Wheat Flour during the week have been 109,500 bbls. Rye Flour has been much sought after, at uniform prices. Corn Meal has been in better demand, at firmer rates. Wheat has been quite actively sought after; the demand has been more general than in any previous week for some time past. The news from Europe has been of an encouraging tenor. Shippers have purchased freely; millers also have been buying rather liberally; there has been some inquiry from speculators. The arrivals have been limited; stocks in first hands have been reduced materially; prices have advanced, closing buoyantly, with an upward tendency. The *Africa*, which arrived at an early hour yesterday, brought advices of a very favorable character, which had the effect of stimulating buyers to purchase somewhat extensively at rising rates. The total reported sales of Wheat during the week have been 325,000 bushels. Corn has been in good demand, partly for export, and within a few days prices have materially improved, closing in favor of sellers, though with considerable irregularity in the market. Rye has been plenty and depressed. Barley has been in moderate request, and has been tending downward. Oats opened quietly, but closed rather briskly at advancing prices."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately inquired for, and sales have been made of 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $17 81@$17 94 for new Mess; $17 50 for old Mess; $14 25@$14 35 for new Prime, and $12 87 for old Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in more demand, at 8¾c.@9¼c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@7¼c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is unchanged. Lard finds ready buyers at full rates. Sales, to-day, 1,350 tcs. and bbls., at 10½c.@11½c. ₩ lb. Beef continues inactive; sales 275 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 50 for Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, extra, and $4@$4 75 for Country Prime, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $15 2@$19 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $12@$16 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in request, at 10c.@21c. for inferior to prime old and new State, and 10c.@18c. for Ohio, ₩ lb. Cheese is salable and firm, at 9¾c.@13c. ₩ lb.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Washington Market, Friday, April 27, 1860.

MEATS.

Trade has been moderately active. Prices have not varied much.

Beef, sides, ₩ lb.	6	@	9
Beef, roasting pieces, ₩ lb.	12	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ₩ lb.	10	@	13
Beef, second cut chuck, ₩ lb.	8	@	10
Beef, rounds, ₩ lb.	9	@	12
Beef, rumps, ₩ lb.	10	@	12½
Beef, porter-house steak, ₩ lb.	16	@	20
Beef, sirloin steak, ₩ lb.	12	@	15
Beef, rump steak, ₩ lb.	12	@	14
Beef, corned, ₩ lb.	8	@	12
Mutton, carcasses, ₩ lb.	8	@	11
Mutton, hind quarters, ₩ lb.	12	@	14
Mutton, fore quarters, ₩ lb.	9	@	11
Mutton, legs, ₩ lb.	11	@	14
Mutton, shoulders, ₩ lb.	8	@	11
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb.	12	@	16
Lamb, Spring, ₩ quarter	1 12½	@	1 75
Veal, hindquarters, ₩ lb.	10	@	13
Veal, forequarters, ₩ lb.	7	@	10
Veal cutlets, ₩ lb.	18	@	20
Pork, fresh, ₩ lb.	12	@	13
Pork, salted, ₩ lb.	10½	@	12
Pork, jowls, ₩ lb.	10	@	10½
Roasting Pigs, each	1 50	@	2 50
Soup Meats, ₩ lb.	5	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₩ lb.	12	@	16
Bacon, ₩ lb.	12	@	13
Hams, ₩ lb.	13	@	14
Shoulders, ₩ lb.	10	@	14
Tongues, each	75	@	81
Lard, ₩ lb.	12½	@	14
Lard, by the tub, ₩ lb.	12	@	13
Sausages, City made, ₩ lb.	12	@	—
Tripe, ₩ lb.	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

The demand has been rather limited at our revised quotations.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ₩ lb.	18	@	20
Chickens, Broilers, ₩ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Fowls, ₩ lb.	15	@	18
Turkeys, ₩ lb.	18	@	20
Geese, each	1 25	@	2 00
Geese, ₩ lb.	10	@	14
Ducks, ₩ lb.	20	@	25
Pigeons, Squab, ₩ dozen	2 75	@	3 00
Pigeons, stall-fed, ₩ dozen	1 62	@	2 00
Wild Ducks, ₩ pair	75	@	1 25
Red Head Ducks, ₩ pair	75	@	1 12½
Widgeon, ₩ pair	62	@	75
Teal, ₩ pair	62	@	75
Snipe, English, ₩ pair	50	@	62½
Partridge, ₩ pair	—	@	75

FISH.

A less active inquiry has prevailed this week, though prices have favored buyers slightly.

Brook Trout, ₩ lb.	25	@	31
Codfish, ₩ lb.	5	@	6
Pickerel, ₩ lb.	10	@	12
Catfish, ₩ lb.	5	@	6
Perch, ₩ lb.	8	@	10
Eels, ₩ lb.	10	@	12
Flounders, ₩ lb.	5	@	—
Striped Bass, ₩ lb.	10	@	12
Haddock, ₩ lb.	5	@	6
Shad, each	20	@	35
Smelts, ₩ lb.	8	@	10
Oysters, ₩ 100	50	@	1 25
Oysters pickled, ₩ 100	1 25	@	1 50
Clams, ₩ 100	25	@	50
Crabs, soft, ₩ doz.	1 00	@	1 50
Crabs, hard, ₩ doz.	18	@	25
Lobsters, ₩ lb.	—	@	6
Salmon, City smoked, ₩ lb.	15	@	18
Salmon, pickled, ₩ lb.	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ₩ lb.	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ₩ lb.	4	@	5
Mackerel, pickled, each	8	@	15
Mackerel, smoked, ₩ lb.	13	@	—
Halibut, smoked, ₩ lb.	8	@	10
Herring, pickled, ₩ dozen	10	@	12

VEGETABLES.

Supplies of early vegetables are increasing, and prices are falling. The demand is moderate. Other descriptions present no important changes.

Potatoes, old Mercers, ₩ bbl.	1 75	@	2 25
Potatoes, Buckeyes, ₩ bbl.	1 75	@	2 25
Potatoes, Peach-blows, ₩ bbl.	1 62½	@	1 87½
Potatoes, Pinkeyes, ₩ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
Potatoes, ₩ bushel	62	@	1 00
Potatoes, ₩ half peck	12	@	18
Potatoes, Sweet, ₩ bbl.	3 50	@	4 00
Potatoes, Sweet, ₩ bushel	1 25	@	1 50
Turnips, ₩ basket	50	@	—
Turnips, ₩ peck	25	@	—
Parsnips, ₩ basket	50	@	—
Parsnips, ₩ doz.	15	@	18
Carrots, ₩ basket	—	@	50
Beets, ₩ basket	—	@	50
Onions, ₩ peck	43	@	50
Watercresses, ₩ quart	5	@	6
Cabbage, ₩ dozen	75	@	1 25
Cabbage, each	8	@	12
Cabbage, red, ₩ dozen	75	@	1 25
Tomatoes, new, ₩ quart	37	@	44
Tomatoes, ₩ quart can	25	@	—
Radishes, ₩ dozen bunches	50	@	62
Rhubarb, ₩ bunch	12	@	15
Lettuce, ₩ head	4	@	8
Spinach, ₩ peck	25	@	—
Asparagus, ₩ bunch	37	@	50
Parsley, ₩ bunch	5	@	8
Peas, ₩ quart	37	@	50
Leeks, ₩ bunch	6	@	8
Garlic, ₩ bunch	10	@	12

FRUIT.

Business has been spiritless during the week. Prices of most kinds have been stationary.

Apples, Table, ₩ peck	62	@	75
Apples, Cooking, ₩ peck	50	@	75
Apples, Lady, ₩ peck	1 25	@	1 50
Cranberries, ₩ quart	18	@	22
Hickory Nuts, ₩ quart	9	@	10
Pumpkins, each	10	@	25
Citron, preserved, ₩ lb.	25	@	—
Oranges, ₩ dozen	12	@	31
Lemons, ₩ dozen	12	@	18
Cocoanuts, ₩ dozen	50	@	—
Figs, ₩ lb.	10	@	—
Turkish Fig Cake, each	10	@	—
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₩ lb.	25	@	30
Dates, ₩ lb.	—	@	8
Raisins, ₩ lb.	10	@	12
Currants, ₩ lb.	6	@	8

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Dealers report a somewhat more satisfactory run of custom this week.

Butter, State, ₩ lb.	18	@	25
Butter, Orange Co.	25	@	28
Butter, Ohio, ₩ lb.	16	@	20
Butter, roll, ₩ lb.	16	@	20
Cheese, ₩ lb.	11	@	15
Cheese, English, ₩ lb.	18	@	—
Eggs, eight for	12	@	—
Eggs, seventeen for	25	@	—
Eggs, sixty-eight for	1 00	@	—
Honey, White Clover, ₩ lb.	28	@	—
Honey, ₩ can	—	@	50
Honey, ₩ bottle	25	@	—

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: Thos. B. Wal[illegible], stand No. 21; Packer & Knapp, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. Hiscox, stands Nos. 305 and 307; L. O'Brien, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. Crowell, stand No. 155; J. Cashdow, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

PERSONAL.

JOHN,

THAT'S IT,
At No. 99 North Moore-st.
McKNIGHT'S
MALT WINE.

DRY GOODS.

359 FROM AUCTION. 359
LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
MUSLIN BORDERS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE,
PIECE LACE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
No. 359 BROADWAY,
G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

359 WINDOW SHADES. 359
GOLD BAND,
WHITE, BUFF AND GREEN HOLLAND,
FOR CHURCH WINDOWS.
STORE WINDOWS, and
PRIVATE DWELLINGS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
No. 359 BROADWAY,
G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

359 CORNICES, 359
OF
New and Beautiful
PATTERNS,
Wholesale and Retail,
At G. L. & J. B. KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW CARPETINGS.

G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 324 BROADWAY, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Have received by late arrivals everything that is NEW and NOVEL in the way of
CARPETINGS,
to be found in the European markets, many of which cannot be found in any other establishment in this country.
Also, a fine assortment of
CHINA MATTINGS.
All fresh goods of this Spring's importation.

A GREAT SAVING
To
BUYERS OF CARPETS,
OILCLOTHS,
RUGS,
SHADES, &c.
T. H. AND J. E. CONKLING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c.,
No. 33 CORTLANDT-ST., near Broadway,
Will, after this date,
(Their wholesale trade being mostly over for the season,) Offer their entire stock at
RETAIL FOR CASH,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
One profit can be saved, and selections made from
THE LARGEST STOCK
Ever offered at retail in the City.
EVERY GRADE OF GOODS
Can be had.
Experienced Upholsterers are engaged, and Goods will be delivered free, and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich.

NOTICE. AVIS. NOTTICIA. AVISO. NOTIZ
FOUNTAIN'S India Store is the only place where India Pineapple Dresses, crapes, wasn Silks, Lntongs, Satins Seersucker, Nankins, novalties, China, Lacquered articles, all kinds of enrious American Indian Feather Fans, Bead and Bark work, &c., can be procured wholesale and retail, at 683 Broadway, French and Chinese Fans, latest style.

FROM AUCTION—STRAW GOODS VERY LOW.
SPLIT STRAW BONNETS for 38c., worth $1 25, large sizes. A fine assortment of RIDING HATS, FLATS, FLOWERS, LACES and EMBROIDER'S. A good assortment of Dress Trimmings of all styles and colors. Shawl Borders.
At EMBERSON'S, corner 6th-av. and 22d-st.

CARPETS FROM AUCTION,
At J. LAMBERT & CO.'S, No 523 Greenwich-st., near Spring-st. Good all wool carpets only 4s. Wool filling 2s. 6d. and 3s. Also, oil-cloths, window holland, window shades and fixtures, and a general assortment of seasonable dry goods. Also, an assortment of goods suitable for boy's wear.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
COLUMBIAN HALL CARPET WAREHOUSE.
The proprietors have a large stock of CARPETINGS, which they offer at low prices for cash.
English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 90 cents to $1 10.
Imperial Three-Plies, $1 to $1 10.
Ingrain Carpets, 30 cents to 75 cents.
Oil-cloths, 1 to 6 yards wide, 31½ cents to $1.
Also, RUGS, MATS, DRUGGETS, and MATTINGS.
ADAMS & SPENCER, No. 361 Grand-st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
Mr. GRAHAM'S Establishment, the oldest and best in the United States, has always an ample supply of Ladies' and Children's Clothing, Bonnets and Hats; Infants' Wardrobes, Wedding Outfits, Robes de Chambre, Under Clothing, &c. Ladies and Merchants supplied at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, by Mr. GRAHAM, No. 563 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

PALM-LEAF AND WILLOW HOODS—Regular assorted sizes and colors. Straw goods of all descriptions for sale by BOSTWICK, HUSSEY & CO., No. 24 Murray-st., corner of Church.

MILLINERY.

STRAW HATS FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN—An unrivaled assortment, richly trimmed; the largest variety of hats and caps for misses and children in the City. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED:
I.
FRESH HEARTS THAT FAILED
THREE THOUSAND YEARS AGO.
WITH OTHER POEMS.
By the anthor of "The New Priest in Conception Bay."
1 vol. 16mo. Cloth. 50 cents.
II.
THE SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE.
A NOVEL.
Edited by Lady Theresa Lewis.
From the last London edition.
1 vol. 16mo. Cloth. 75 cents.
TICKNOR & FIELDS,
Publishers, Boston.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE HEARTHSTONE CLUB WILL MEET SATURDAY, April 28, at 3 o'clock P M., in room No. 24, Cooper Institute. Subject for discussion, *Health*. Dr. JOHN ELLIS, of Detroit, will address the Club. Ladies are invited to attend.
Mrs. M. A. W. JOHNSON, President.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
PLATED WARE.
Manufacturers' stock selling off.
Tea Sets, Urns, Ice Pitchers, Wine Coolers, Cake Baskets, Castors, Spoons and Forks, &c.
MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY,
(Near Broadway.) No. 20 John-st.

COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND,
LAW OFFICE,
No. 290 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.
Collections promptly made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, through attorneys and bankers.

YACHT FOR SALE—OF 30 TONS, SCHOONER-rigged, fully equipped and in complete order. To be seen at the anchorage ground of the squadron. Will be sold cheap. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEWSPAPER EXPRESS TRAIN.

NEWSDEALERS

will see the advantage of purchasing their supply of

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The charges for forwarding the Weekly papers is rated according to distance, from ½ to ¾ per paper, delivered free of all charges; ¾ of one cent will pay for delivery of papers at

CHICAGO OR ST. LOUIS,

One-eighth less than mail rates.

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No. 41 Park-row and 151 Nassau-st.

RUFUS M. BRUNDAGE,
Importer, wholesale and retail dealer,
No. 283 BLEECKER-ST., New-York,
Is selling his large and well selected stock of
White, Gold-band and Decorated
DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETTS, VASES, &c.
GLASSWARE, HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, CROCKERY, &c.
BEST QUALITY AT LOWEST PRICES.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.
Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.
To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus ☞ CONGRESS
Any not having those words and letters on the corks, are counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the seller for swindling. C. & W. WATER.
Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us at Congress Spring, Saratoga, N. Y., or at our Southern Depot of Congress Water, No. 96 Cedar-st., New-York City.
CLARK & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.
Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

CAUTION!
SAPONIFIER OR CONCENTRATED LEY,
THE READY FAMILY SOAP MAKER.
Unprincipled parties are passing off on the public a spurious article of Saponifier or Concentrated Ley, branded Concentrated Pot Ash, Concentrated Ley, &c. The only genuine original and patented article is put up in one-pound lyn cans, and manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, to be had of all respectable storekeepers. Wholesale trade supplied by LEWIS, JAMES & CO., Agents, Philadelphia.

POWER PRESS WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for a farm. Said farm contains 120 acres, 15 acres of which is under cultivation. Within 100 miles of New-York, near schools and churches. A good trade will be given. Address PRINTER, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FREE CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR.—Rev. A. S. Lbonard, D. D., Rector, north side of 44tn st., between 5th and 6th avs. This Church will be opened for divine service on every Lord's Day, at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M., and on all Holydays of the Church, at 8½ A. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M. Persons in the neighborhood not already connected with any parish, are invited to join this congregation.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and a Prayer Meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lectures on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ P. M. FRIDAY EVENING—Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS, PIERREPONT-ST., BROOKLYN.—Rev. James Eells will be installed as Pastor of this Church TO-MORROW EVENING April 29. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. The Installation Sermon will be preached by Rev. M. S. Hutton, D. D. Rev. Mr. Eells will preach in the MORNING, as usual.

DUANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev Thomas B. Smith, the newly-appointed Pastor of this Church, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. General prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Lecture TUESDAY EVENING by the Pastor. Prayer meeting WEDNESDAY EVENING. Class meetings THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. Seats all free.

SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Near the corner of Spring and Varick sts. Rev. Robert Davidson, D. D., has been engaged to take the Pastoral charge of this church for the ensuing year. Divine Service every SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, and in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Also, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. JOSEPH M. SANDERSON WILL preach on next SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the Home for the Friendless, No. 29 East 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. All not connected with other Churches are specially invited to attend. Preaching in his Church, corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.

NO NAME BUT CHRISTIAN, NO TEST OF fellowship but christian character. The new church movement at Lamartine Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 29th-st., under the auspices of Rev. M. Cummings, editor of the *Christian Messenger*, of this City, was well attended on last Sunday. The Rev. E. Fay, of Antioch College, still being in the City, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours of service.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—The congregation of the Madison-av. Baptist Church (Rev. Dr. Hague's) will meet (TO-MORROW) Sunday Morning, at 10½ o'clock, in the "Home Chapel," No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Preaching by the Pastor. The lecture-room of their new church edifice will be opened early in May.

PROF. H. MATTISON WILL PREACH, AS usual, at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. The evening discourse will be upon *The Impending Moral Crisis in the Approaching General Conference*. All Methodists who have signed any of the New-York Memorials are especially invited to attend.

THE WONDERS OF CREATION, AS REvealed by the Magic Lantern through the agency of the Calcium Light, will be exhibited to the children of the Sabbath School, by Prof. Enoch Williams, in the Allen-st. M. E. Church next MONDAY EVENING, April 30, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 15 cents, to be obtained at the door.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—REV. MATTHEW Hale Smith will preach his closing services TO-MORROW, April 29, at 3½ P. M., and on SABBATH, May 6, will open regular service in the Chapel on Broadway, entrance in 24th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 2 o'clock P. M. each Sabbath.

COOPER INSTITUTE—UNION SERVICES.—A distinguished Methodist Preacher, will preach SUNDAY EVENING, April 29, at 8 P. M. This will be the closing service of the year under the present auspices, and will be of unusual interest. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free. Come early.

PILGRIM CHURCH, NEW-YORK CITY.—Rev. S. A. Baker, Pastor elect of this newly-organized church, will preach at Friendship Hall, West 16th-st., the 29th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free, and public invited. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector, 18th-st., near 5th-av.—Services for deaf mutes at 10½ A. M.; for others willing to promote their welfare, at 4½ P. M. Rev. Dr. Hobart, assistant minister of Trinity Church, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

REV. DR. McMENAMY AND PROTESTANT Friends, will direct particular attention to the idolatry of the worship of relics and images, and answer Rom ish objections, in Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, opposite Spring-st., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

URBAN C. BREWER, PASTOR OF THE Church, will preach in the Christian Chapel, in 17th-st., immediately west of 6th-av., SUNDAY, April 29, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Subject for the morning—*The Character of the Apostle Paul*; for the evening—*The Marriage of the King's Son*.

CLOSE COMMUNION.—A SERMON ON THIS subject will be preached in the Antioch Church, 7th-av., near 125th-st., TO-MORROW, at 7½ P. M., by John Q. Adams, Pastor, after which the ordinance of believer's baptism will be administered. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., as usual.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—NORTHERN STRIKES AND SOUTHERN SLAVERY.—A second discourse will be preached by Rev. Dr. Cheever, in the Church of the Puritans, TO-MORROW EVENING, on *The Position and Duty of the Church and Ministry in the great fight with God's Word against the iniquity of Slavery*. Services at 7½ o'clock.

REV. HENRY BOEHM, THE TRAVELING companion of Bishop Asbury, will preach a semi-centenary discourse in the 7th-st. M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., on SUNDAY, 29th inst., at 10½ A. M. Preaching in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. Frank S. DeHass. All seats free.

REV. W. C. VAN METER, PRINCIPAL of the Fonrth Ward Mission, will give a sketch of his important work, TO-MORROW EVENING, in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Baptism after the evening service. The Pastor will preach in the morning.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH—FOURTH-AVenue, corner 22d-st. Rev. Robinson Scott, Delegate to the General Conference from the Wesleyan Conference of Ireland, will preach in the above Church TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The Pastor, Rev. John B. Haggay, will preach at 7½ o'clock P. M.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, BLEECKER Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts. Elder Geo. Storrs will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Syriac Translation of the New Testament on the Character and Mission of Christ the Life-giver*. Seats free. Bible-class at 2 P. M.

MR. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH AT the Hall north-east corner of Broadway and 33d-st. on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING next, at the usual hours. Subject for the morning—*Moral Earnestness*; evening—*The Church Sentiment*.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, by special request, will give a discourse TO-MORROW EVENING on *Profanity*. Rev. Moses Ballou, of New-York, will preach in his Pulpit in the MORNING. Church corner 4th and South 3d sts.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH—State, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Dr. H. A. Archer, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by a distinguished Minister of the M. E. Church. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. JOHN COTTON SMITH, RECTOR of the Church of the Ascension, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near Canal, TO-MORROW EVENING. All welcome. A special collection for the mission.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, BROOKLYN—Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., Rector. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., and on WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.
☞ The unsold pews in this Church will be rented at auction, for the ensuing year, on FRIDAY EVENING next, May 4, at 7½ o'clock. The Church will be open every day until the time of renting.

THE SECOND METHODIST PROTESTANT Church will open their Hall, No. 138 Lawrence-st., TO-MORROW, the 29th, for public worship. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. E. Withey, Pastor of the Attorney-st. Church. At 3 P. M. Dr. Bulgar, Pastor of the Grand-st. Church, Williamsburgh, and at 7½ in the EVENING the Pastor will preach his introductory discourse. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—There will be preaching, as usual, on TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) in the Brooklyn Institute, Washington-st., near Concord, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The public are cordially invited. Rev. D. J. Patterson, Pastor. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

PREACHING TO-MORROW, APRIL 29, as usual, in the Lawrence-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Lawrence and Tillary sts., Brooklyn, by Rev. A. McClelland, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free to strangers, who are cordially invited. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. Dr. Cheney Dodson. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, on FRIDAY EVENING, at No. 68 West 11th-st., at 8 o'clock. Seats all free.

SOMETHING SINGULAR.—DIVINE TRUTH, pure and unadulterated with clerical sophistry, is preached in Mount Zion Church, which meets at present in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 3 and 7½ P. M., on *The Coming Kingdom of God*. Seats free.

CHERRY-STREET MARINERS' METHODIST Episcopal Church, between Clinton and Montgomery sts. Rev. James O. Rogers will preach at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING; in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock in Dr. Armitage's Baptist Church, in Norfolk-st., near Grand. Seats free.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. E. L. Janes, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. H. Bangs, Principal Elder. All are invited; seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place.—Rev. Theodore Babcock, Rector of Trinity Church, Watertown, N. Y., will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

FOURTH UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY OF Brooklyn, Cumberland-st., near Lafayette-av. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. Mr. Roabington, of Reading, Mass. Public are invited. Seats

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF HORSES, HARNESS, COUPE, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, April 28, 1860, at 12 o'clock, in front of their office, No. 7 Pine-st., by order of Messrs. J. Guedin and Henry Talbot, Assignees of L. Delmonico, if not previously disposed of at private sale:

2 splendid gray horses.
1 coupe, Lawrence maker.
1 set double harness, plated.
1 set double harness plain.
1 set single harness plain.

They can be seen previous to the sale at the stable No. 60 East 30th-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer—Office No. 139 Broadway.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, &c.,

At No. 376 Broadway, being the importation of Messrs. Pelloose & Co., from France.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the above store, the entire stock of the above firm, consisting of the finest assortment of imported trees ever offered at auction, consisting of pear, plum, peach, apricot, apple and cherry trees; gooseberry and currant do.; camellias, azelias, azablias, roses, magnolias, amaryllis, rhododendrums, jasmines, peonia arbacous and herbaceous, &c. Also, grape and other vines, seeds, bulbs, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF "ELM PARK,"

EMBRACING NEARLY 500 LOTS.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1860.

Sale without reserve. 10 per cent. on bond and mortgage. By order of the Executors and Trustees of the estate of HERMAN THORN, deceased.

Particulars in maps at No. 7 Pine-st., and advertisements in *Evening Post*, &c.

HENRY B. HEBTS, JR., Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITUUE,

On MONDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock,

At No. 193 Greens-st.,

Comprising parlor suites in hair-cloth, &c., sofas, etegeres, Brussels and other carpets, curtains and cornices, vases, mantle ornements, stair carpets, oil-cloth hat-room suites, beds and bedding, China and glassware, &c., together with the usual assortment of kitchen furniture, with which sale will commence. Catalogues at house on morning of sale

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FUMNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, at No. 89 West 22d-st., THIS DAY, 28th inst., at 10½ A. M., all the handsome household furniture, consisting in part of elegant velvet and Brussels carpet throughout the house; rosewood piano-forte, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, bronze clocks, and bronze and parien figures and groups, rosewood parlor furniture, rich curtains, carved rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, elegant toilet sets, fine cut glassware, China crockery, &c.; also, the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BALL-ROOM AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell THIS DAY, 28th inst., at No. 64 East 13th-st., between Broadway and University-place, all the furniture contained in the hall-room and dressing-rooms now occupied by Mr. Charrand, consisting of mirrors, sofas, chairs, gas fixtures, &c.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers—Salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 17 East 12th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND VALUABLE LIBRARY,

Consisting of mahogany and hair-cloth parlor furniture, centre tables, bookcases, etegeres, tête-à têtes, ottomans, side tables, mirrors, etegeres, curtains, cornices, &c., bedroom furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, beds, bedding, hair mattresses, &c.; dining-room furniture, crockery, glass ware, table-linen, and kitchen furniture.; also, valuable library of standard and miscellaneous works, "Audubon's Natural History of Birds" unabridged, colored plates.

BROWNE & NICHOLS will sell at auction on SATURDAY, (this day,) at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., a very large assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites in brocatel and hair cloth, carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, and washstands, marble-tops, brocatel and lace window curtains, and cornices, rosewood and mahogany hat-stands, mahogany sofa tables, marble-top; oil-cloths, stair-carpets, mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, refrigerators, sofas and chairs in hair cloth, chairs in leather; together with China, glass, and crockery-ware, kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Saleeroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites in brocatel and in hair cloth, carved rosewood bedsteads and bureaus with marble tops, marble-top washstands, marble-top commodes, brocatel window curtains, and lace do., mahogany hat-stands, rosewood and mahogeoy hat-stands, rosewood suites in reps, mahogeny sofa, tables, oil-cloths, stair carpets, hair mattresses, straw palliases, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, hoopers, brocated and hair cloth, mahogony tête-à-têtes in hair cloth, sofas, easy chairs in leather; also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture, together with crockery, glass and kitchen ware.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on MONDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of the late William E. Burton, Esq., No. 174 Hudson-street, New-York, by order of the Executors, elegant household furniture, royal Axminster medallion carpets; pier, mantel and decorative mirrors; elegant carved rosewood piano-forte, cost $1,000; rosewood and ebony drawing-room furniture, richly carved; statuary, dining-room furniture of carved oak, in suite; do. library furniture, carved; large book-case of oak, to order; chandeliers, brocade curtains, trimmed and lace do., black walnut and maple bed-room furniture, &c., &c. The Paintings will be sold on the 16th and 17th of May.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, April 78, at 10½ o'clock, at Nos. 46 and 48 Lispenard-st., a large assortment of household furniture, viz.: Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes and chairs in hair cloth, mahogany extension dining-tables, oak cane-seat chairs, mahogany marble-top sideboards, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, Brussels stair carpets, stair rods, black walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, marble-ton mahogany washstands, easy chairs in morocco, brocatel and lace curtains also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the Hotel de France, No. 98 Duane-st., all the furniture contained in said Hotel, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in brocatel and hair cloth, mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes in hair, centre tables, window-curtains, lace do., hair mattresses, blankets, bolsters and pillows, iron bedsteads, looking-glasses, black walnut bedsteads, rocking-chairs, feather beds, sheets, pillow-cases, extension-table, oak arm-chairs, bar counter, tables, chairs, refrigerators; also, an assortment of crockery, glass and kitchen ware.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on MONDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 87 East 29th-st., genteel household furniture, all made to order, consisting of tapestry, brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor suite in green velvet, lace window curtains, rich bronze and parian groups and figures, elegant china vases, oak dining-room furniture, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, oak hall-stand, oil-cloths, chandeliers and brackets, hair mattresses, beds and pillows, stair-rods, silver plated ware, dining and bedroom crockery, glassware, &c., together with kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 1 Astor House, Broadway—assignee sale of furnishing goods, by order of T. T. Green, Assignee:

The entire stock of furnishing goods, consisting of linen shirts, collars, drawers, &c., in every variety; also, under wear of silk, wool and cotton, gloves, silk scarfs, ties, porte-monnaies, silk neck handkerchiefs, shirt studs, sleeve buttons, and other goods of every variety, all imported and manufactured for custom trade, of the best material and workmanship. The above will be sold in lots to suit customers. Sale without reserve to close the concern.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, April 78, at 10½ o'clock, at Nos. 46 and 48 Lispenard-st., a large assortment of household furniture, viz.: Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes and chairs in hair cloth, mahogany extension dining-tables, oak cane-seat chairs, mahogany marble-top sideboards, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, Brussels stair carpets, stair rods, black walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, marble-ton mahogany washstands, easy chairs in morocco, brocatel and lace curtains also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites in brocatel and in hair cloth, carved rosewood bedsteads and bureaus with marble tops, marble-top washstands, marble-top commodes, brocatel window curtains, and lace do., mahogany hat-stands, rosewood and mahogeoy hat-stands, rosewood suites in reps, mahogeny sofa, tables, oil-cloths, stair carpets, hair mattresses, straw palliases, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, hoopers, brocated and hair cloth, mahogony tête-à-têtes in hair cloth, sofas, easy chairs in leather; also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture, together with crockery, glass and kitchen ware.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on MONDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 168 Madison-st.—Genteel Household Furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany suites in hair cloth, mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes in hair cloth, rosewood 7 octave piano-forte, made by J. C. Fischer, engravings, silk and brocatelle window curtains, marble clock, mantel vases, oak extension dining-table, mahogany and B. W. bedsteads, washstands, &c. Also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 64 East 27th-st., the entire elegant furniture of the above house, consisting of solid rosewood parlor suite in crimson and maroon brocatel; rosewood centre-tables; tapestry, velvet and other carpets; pier and mantel mirrors, bedsteads, dressing and plain bureaus; extension dining and other tables; wash-stands, mattresses, beds and bedding, kitchen furnitures. To be peremptorily sold. Catalogues at house on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on MONDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 123 Prince-st., near Wooster, Administrator's sale of household furniture, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood parlor furniture, mirrors, gas-chandeliers, brocatel and lace curtains and cornices, mantle ornaments, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, mahogany extension dining table, secretary, bookcase, &c.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE AND FIXTURES, FIRE-PROOF SAFE, &c.—WILLIS & ELSWORTH will sell, on MONDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 15 Wall-st., the office furniture and fixtures, consisting of one large Herring's fire-proof safe, desks of various kinds, chairs, carpets, oil-cloth, gas fixtures, pictures, &c.; also, counters, iron and wood railings, &c.

C. F. HYAM, Auctioneer.

AT NO. 506 SIXTH-AV., THIS MORNING, 10½ o'clock, Shay's Ventilating Refrigerators (all sizes—the best known for 21 years). All the contents of the factory, as he retires from the business. Only opportunity to obtain this valuable article.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 25 Wall-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY, April 28, 1860

At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

By order of Augustus Mead, Esq., administrator et Wm. L. Lyon, deceased.

60 shares Chatham Bank, $25 each.
35 shares Irving Bank, $50 each.
20 shares Marine Bank, $50 each.
40 shares Manhattan Bank, $50 each.
10 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
16 shares Exchange Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
20 shares Phenix Fire Insurance Co., of Brooklyn, $50 each.

Stock sales EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

Real Estate sales any days required.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, April 28, 1860, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 110 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.:

All the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood, mahogany parlor suite in brocatel, sofas, parlor and reception chairs, quartette and pier tables; rosewood piano, 7¾ octave, Stodart maker; marble-top dressing-bureau, French bedsteads, washstands, carpets, oil-cloths, beds and bedding, together with a quantity of kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No 3 Pine-st.

HENRY R. HEBTS, JR., Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On SATURDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock,

At No. 56 Lexington-av.,

Comprising parlor suites in hair cloth, &c., Brussels and other carpeting, mirrors curtains and cornices, etagere, vases, bedroom suites, beds and bedding, oilcloth, stair-carpeting, silver-plated ware, mantel ornaments, China and glassware, &c., together with the usual assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at sale.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office, No. 5 Cooper Union.

AUCTION NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.—DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) April 28, at 2 P. M., all the elegant furniture and costly decorations of the residence No 35 Chloton-place, in 8th-st., a few doors west Broadway. Parties in quest of household goods will find it to their advantage to attend our sales this week, as quantity, quality and variety of the goods to be offered are superior to which we generally have. This sale to-day is well worthy of attention. Parlors are furnished with royal medallion pattern velvet carpets, two solid rosewood suites, in rich crimson and maroon brocatel, carved rosewood centre, side and pier tables, reclining, easy and reception chairs, pier and mantel mirrors, fine oil paintings, bronzes and ormolu clocks, costly parien statuettes, china vases, rich decorations, &c., heavy embroidered lace and brocatel window drapery, secretary and library bookcases, ladies' fancy chairs and writing-cases, imported gas chandeliers, chess tables, quartettes, &c.

DINING-ROOM—Elegant Brussels carpet and rug, magnificently carved oak extension table and buffet and oak chairs to match, sofa and side table, bookcase, mantel and oval mirror, marble clock and bronze statue e magnificent assortment of table ware, silver tea service and salver, coffee urn, cuns, spoons, forks, knives, &c.; elegant Dresden China cervice for silver tea sets, rich cut glassware, decanters and liquor cases, engraved tumblers, goblets and wines, inlaid and ivory cutlery, castors, &c.

Perlor chambers are furnished with English Brussels carpets, superbly carved rosewood bedsteads, bureans, washstands, commodes, conchea, easy chairs, wardrobes, China toilet sets, fine hair mattresses and bedding. French mirrors, one 7 octave rosewood piano, lace curtains, shades, &c.

Third story and upper rooms are completely supplied with the ordinary and useful articles for such rooms, as ingrain carpets, mahogany and paint bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, &c., all in fine order. Sale to commence in the dining room and parlors. Catalogues now ready.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF GREEN AND HOT-HOUSE PLANTS—including 2,000 Camellias.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 4, at 10½ o'clock, in their salesroom, No. 7 Pine-st., (up stairs,) near Broadway, the entire stock of the Yorkville Nursery, (belonging to C. A. Mare, Esq.,) consisting of

2,000 Camellas—very fine.
Roses of every description.
Daphnes, orange and lemon trees, fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., and a general assortment of green and hot-house plants (in lots to suit.) The sale will be positive, without any limitor reserve.

Catalogues ready in a few days.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS TO CLOSE THE CONCERN.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, April 28, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 521 8th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., the entire stock of hardware and house-furnishing goods contained in the above store, consisting of fine table cutlery, tea trays, silver plated spoons, and forks, cake-baskets and castors, hollaw and wooden ware, brushes, brooms, pails, mats, and every description of goods, pertaining to the business. A great chance for housekeepers to supply themselves with the above articles at less than one-half cost.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH FRUIT TREES AND PLANTS—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., about 2,000 fruit trees and plants comprising

APPLES, PEARS, CHERRIES,
PEACHES, PLUMS, APRICOTS, &c.
ROSES, JAPONICAS.
TREE PEONIES.
BULBOUS ROOTS,

And other valuable varieties.

The above are all of French growth; just imported, and in perfect order. Catalogues ready at the sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, DESKS, CURTAINS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 374 Broadway, near White-st., the furniture of several families, sent for convenience of sale. Among the assortment may be found parlor, dining-room bedroom and basement furniture, of every kind and description; one full suite of velvet covered rosewood furniture, etagere, merble top centre tables, lace curtains and cornices feather beds and hair mattresses, bureaus and dress tables, several ironbat stands, mahogany and carved maple chairs, office do., bedroom and basement furniture, &c. Also, about 300 yards of three-ply carpet, but little used. Sale peremptory.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 30, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 83 West 28th-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of sofas, chairs, Voltaire chairs, ottomans, rockers, dining tables, quarrette, sofa and centre tables, French bedsteads, hair matresses, feather beds, bureaus, dressing bureaus, Brussels and ingrain carpets, china, glassware, gas fixtures, &c.

WM. S. MAILLIAIN, Auctioneer.

ROSES AND OTHER GARDEN PLANTS.—WM. S. MOILLAIN will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 John-st., the newest and most improved sorts of Summer flowering plants, comprising roses, verbenas, dahlias, carnations, hollyhock, &c., &c., from P. Henderson, Jersey City. Descriptive catalogues. All articles sold at private sale at the average auction prices.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, &c.—MONDAY, April 30, at 10 o'clock, at No. 69 Murray-st., up stairs. By order of Receiver, positive sale for cash; in lots for dealers. Also, large lot of shelving, office furniture, iron safe, &c. J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer; WM. W. SHIRLEY, Salesman.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—TO MERCHANTS AND Carpenters fitting up stores 1st of May. Monday, April 30, at 12 o'clock precisely, at No. 69 Murray-st., up stairs, by order of receiver, large lot of shelving, counters, show cases, office furniture, large iron safe, &c.; no reserve, no postponement. WM. W. SHIRLEY, Salesman.

PEER & COLE, Auctioneers.

BROOKLYN.—ELEGANT FURNITURE.—MONDAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 106 Clinton-st., comprising elegant rosewood parlor and chamber furniture, piano, Brussels carpets, &c.

SAME DAY, at 3 o'clock, at No. 74 Nassau-st., Handsome furniture, comprising a general assortment of parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

PEER & COLE, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE, on SATURDAY, at 10½ A. M., at No. 343 Fulton st., Brooklyn, comprising all the furniture from the Wall House; a large lot of crockery, bedding, sheets, blankets, pillow-cases, furniture, tin and iron ware, &c.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION—ON MONDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, the entire contents of house No. 433 Broome-st., (near Broadway) known as the Broadway House, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, bedsteads, bedding, carpets, mirrors, bar, bar fixtures, English beer pump, oil paintings, engravings, gas fixtures, oil cloth, cooking utensils, &c.

AUCTION.—ROSEWOOD ETAGERE, PLATE-glass back; rosewood sofa, 1 arm and 4 parlor chairs, richly carved, covered with silk brocatel, almost new; also, iron fire-proof plate safe, all of which will be sold at 50 per cent less than cost. Can be seen at No. 11 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 1 P. M. each day.

HOTELS.

MOUNT PROSPECT HOUSE,

West Bloomfield, New-Jersey, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st of May. A cottage house on the grounds to rent.

W. HOLT.

Guests conveyed to and from the depôt free of charge.

HALIFAX HOTEL TO LET, AND POSSESSION GIVEN MAY 1.—This large and well-situated Hotel, built with all modern conveniences, in the centre of the city, expressly to meet the rapidly-growing wents of the traveling public, but lately occupied by the Government as officers' quarters, will be vacant after the first day of May; and offers to hotel-keepers or others desirous of engaging in that business, an opportunity seldom met with.

The completion of the railroad to Windsor and Truro, the connection established from the former place with St. John, New-Brunswick, Portland, Boston, and Canada, by the Grand Trunk Railway, and from the latter with Pictou, the various ports in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Prince Edward's Island, and Quebec, together with the arrival at, and departure from Halifax direct of the European, American, West Indian, and Newfoundland Mail steamers, and the long admitted want of hotel accommodation in this city, render this onterprise well worthy of consideration. Application may be made to either of the subscribers, at Halifax, and any further information required by persons in the United States will be given by Messrs. WHITMAN BROS. & CO., No. 72 Beaver-st., New-York.

Signed, J. G. A. CREIGHTON, } Trustees.
WM. PRYOR, }

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, April 12, 1860.

BELMONT'S HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, NEW-JERSEY.—The above well-known Summer resort will be open for the accommodation of guests on the 24th of May, and families desirous of securing rooms can do so by addressing a line to the undersigned, at the Astor House, or at the above place.

WM. SHARP, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.—The above establishment will be open for company or permanent boarders on the 1st of June.

Parties desirous of obtaining rooms, can do so by letter to the proprietor. D. A. CROWELL.

HAVE YOU USED CAMPBELL'S TURKISH Hair Tonic? the best hair dresser and restorer in use. For sale only by the proprietor, SAML. CAMPBELL, chemist, corner 8th-av. and 26th-st. Price 25 cents a bottle.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND ELEGANT 2d-story front room and hall bedroom attached, to let to a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished, with board, at No. 262 42d-st., between Broadway and Bowery. The house is 27 feet wide, with every modern improvement, and but few boarders. First-class reference given and required.

BOARDING.—NO REMOVAL AT MAY.—A pleasant suite of rooms to let to a family, or to single gentlemen, separate or together; also, a large extension room on first floor. Neighborhood one of the pleasantest and best in the City. House has all the modern improvements. References exchanged. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 151 East 13th-st., west of 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND HANDSOME PARLOR and bedroom on the second floor to let, with board, either furnished or unfurnished; has every convenience, and is suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen, as a third room can be added if desired. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 2d-av.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE SMALL FRONT Rooms can be had, with board, at No. 48 East 18th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located; has gas, baths, &c. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. Terms, for two persons, $18 to $15 per week, according to rooms. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO PARLORS, UNFURNISHED, to let, with board, to a party of gentlemen or a gentleman and his wife, where the comforts of home can be found; house new; has all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 25 Stuyvesent-st. (continuation of Asterplace,) second of the new English basements.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom, on the second story, with bath, gas, closets, &c., will be rented to one or two single gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board with a private family, at No. 151 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—MAY BE HAD IN A STRICTLY private family, for a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, on reasonable terms; rooms large and pleasant; house has all the modern improvements. Address W., Box No. 3,409 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE ONE large room and one single room, well furnished, to let with or without board, and the comforts of a home. Apply at 196 Atlantic-st., between Court and Clinton, Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A WELL-FURNISHED ROOM TO let, with board, to one or two gentlemen, in a first-class house, convenient to the cars and stages—No. 76 West 14th st., first house west of 6th-av.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN, OR GENtlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with nice comfortable rooms at No. 138 Jay-st., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in West 14th-st., would let, with board, their entire second floor, and a parlor and bed-room on third floor, to a party or a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen. Address G. E. M., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two gentlemen, wishing very desirable rooms, with first-class table, can be accommodated in a private family by addressing C. L., Box No. 102 *Times* Office. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AT NO. 8 Washington-place, for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen. The house contains all the modern improvements, and is very pleasantly situated in a quiet neighborhood.

BOARDING.—NO. 138 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH-st., a suite of rooms on the second floor, containing gas, hot and cold water, and other modern improvements, either for single gentleman or a small family. No other boarders taken. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 36 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT AND DESIRAble rooms, with partial board, for gentlemen, may be obtained by applying at No. 74 Macdougal-st., (St. Clement's-place.)

BOARDING.—TWO YOUNG MEN CAN OBTAIN board in a pleasant family, good location after May 1. Terms moderate. Address X., Box 198 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO let at No. 82 East 23d-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO GENtlemen can be accommodated with good rooms, very convenient, and partial board in a strictly private genteel family. No other boarders taken. Location very desirable, seven minutes' walk from South Ferry. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 92 West Warren-st., between Court and Clinton sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, WELL furnished room, suitable for one or two persons; also a single room, may be had at No. 73 State-st., between Henry and Clinton sts., and near Wall and Atlantic st. ferries; partial board for gentlemen. Accommodations first-class. Bath in house, and water in rooms

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTable private family can accommodate a few gentlemen with pleasant rooms and boarding, conveniently located, five minutes' walk from Fulton and other ferries; (no children;) terms moderate. Apply at No. 112 Sands-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A SINGLE gentleman

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Stevens' Floating Battery be Completed.

The Democratic Party Arraigned and Defended.

...developments before the Covode Committee.

[Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 27.

A MEETING ...

...rodes ... before this morn... of Cincinnati, and proprietor of the Mor... Ohio, and in 1858 Clerk under Mr. ... of the newspaper desk.

... of questions were asked by the ... of which Mr. BEAN promptly an... correspondence is in my possession, ... at liberty to make use of it in full. The ... of it involves a large number of persons, ..., and will create a greter sensation than ... set out forth. The following includes the ... of the testimony and covers the whole ...

Q.—Did you receive a check from CORNELIUS WEN... for $5,000 shortly before the passage of the Kan... bill, and if so for what purpose was it applied?—...hat was the consideration?

A.—I did receive a check for $5,000, and the con... sideration was my services towards the settlement of ... difficulty. This was just before the Com... Committee on the Kansas question was ... The money was applied to my own private ...

The Committee thought the money had been ap... to influencing the vote of some member of the ... Congress. It was thought that the money was ...given to two of the Ohio members, but it appears ...from the testimony of Mr. BEAN that no money went ...into their hands, and that he used is himself for his ...private use. He says it did not even influence him, ...the money was offered him and he received it of ...course.

This involves Mr. WENDELL in a matter from which ...he would gladly have escaped. How the facts came ...out is not known, but it is thought that it came into ...the hands of the Committee through the indiscretion ...of WENDELL. Yesterday Mr. BEAN refused to testify ...before the Committee, but this morning the Com... mittee called at the Bank of the Metropolis and sum... moned the officers and obliged them to produce the ...check and testify in regard to it. This obliged Mr. ...BEAN to testify in the case, and the whole matter ...came out as stated above. When called before the ...Committee yesterday, Mr. BEAN was asked by Mr. ...COVODE:

"Have you received from Mr. WENDELL a check for ...two thousand dollars?"

Mr. TRAIN, of the Committee, added: "For the pur... pose of influencing members of Congress upon the ...Kansas question?" Mr. COVODE objected to the last. ...Mr. BEAN offered to answer the question as put by ...Mr. TRAIN, but refused to answer it as put by Mr. Co... VODE. Mr. COVODE proposed to put the witness in cus... tody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. WINSLOW defended ...the witness, and the discussion became quite heated. ...Finally Mr. COVODE gave notice that if the witness ...did not testify he should place him under arrest. ...With this the Committee adjourned to this morning.

After the testimony of the Bank, SIMEON JOHNSON ...will be called before the Covode to elucidate still ...further the President's Kansas policy. He will give ...a full inside view of the whole transaction. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 27.

The State Department has just received a dis... patch from Consul-General HARRIS, stating that our ...relations with Japan are in a most satisfactory condi... tion, and that every disposition is now shown by the ...Government to carry the treaty faithfully into effect.

The public sale of land—2,700,000 acres—will take ...place in Kansas in August and September; and in ...Nebraska more than four end one-third millions, in ...August.

Accounts received here to-day from Mexico, ...brought to Galveston by the Revenue cutter *Dodge*, ...state that MIRAMON, on returning from the expedition ...to Vera Cruz, arrived at the capital on the 17th, ...where he was received by the firing of cannon, ring... ing of bells and other evidence of rejoicing. He ...was accomplished by 1,600 or 1,800 men. There were ...diverse reports as to his future movements. There is ...no question but that his Government was suffering ...from great embarrassments, especially from the late ...extraordinary drafts upon the treasury. In the mean... time, forced loans and contributions of the most ex... traordinary character were being levied in every di... rection for the immediate necessities of the army.

The Minister of Finance had ordered no treasury ...drafts to be paid for the present, and that the Courts ...in adjudicating upon claims against the Government ...or Government property, should give only formal ...judgments.

The British and French Ministers were busy ...with their plans of compromise into which they were ...seeking to draw our Miniater, McLANE.

The Government at Vera Cruz was really in as ...embarrassing circumstances, from the exhausted con... dition of the treasury, as that of MIRAMON.

An attempt would be made at the reorganization of ...the Liberal Army in the North, and for that purpose ...Gen. DEGOLLADO had gone to Tampico, but in the ...State of Vera Cruz the want of means would compel ...the JUAREZ Government to act solely on the defensive.

The United States ships *Brooklyn* and *Saratoga* are ...still at Vera Cruz—all well on board. The city and ...fort were also healty, though it was reported that one ...case of vomito had occurred.

The *Diare Official* of Mexico is quite as free in its ...abuse against Capt. ALDHAM, for having issued his ...protest against MIRAMON's uncivilized bombardment ...of Vera Cruz, as it is in wholesale abuse of Capts. ...JARVIS and TURNER for having captured MARIN.

The *Picayune* says news from Tampico states that ...the union of the Tamaulipas, Coahuila and Nuevo ...Leon troops, who are preparing to unite with other ...states in the interior, to fall upon Mexico, which it is ...believed can be consummated by July, if not soonor.

The Reactionary General RAMIREZ, had a battle ...with the Liberal Governor ZACATECAS at Salinez, and ...defeated the latter. RAMIREZ entered the city to rob ...or force a loan as customary. Finding no money in ...the houses of the merchants, he entered by force those ...of the foreign Consuls. He violently opened their ...safes and broke the seals of the Consulate, taking as ...much money as suited his purpose. The Consuls are ...now in Mexico making their reclamation.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 27.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the Military Committee a full plan and schedule of the floating battery now in the course of construction in the vicinity of New-York harbor, the amount of money expended thereon, and the estimated cost of completing the same, and that the Military Committee report such changes as may be consistent with the public interests. Mr. CURTIS said it was time that the country knew something about the battery, the peculiar construction of which had been kept a perfect secret.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) said it was unusual to direct an executive officer to report to a Committee.

Mr. CURTIS explained that the reason for this was that the Committee may examine and determine the propriety and construction of STEVENS' battery. If proper the work could go on. If anything was necessary to be kept secret this could be done.

Mr. HOUSTON thought it were better for him to object to the resolution this morning.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. CAREY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) spoke in favor of the immediate reorganization of the Agricultural Bureau. He advocated the interests of the farmers of the country, and opposed Slavery extension. There was no constitutional power, however, to interfere with Slavery in the States. Instead of an exhibition of ..., which some men seemed to think necessary, they should discuss this subject like sensible men. In the course of his remarks he said that he went to the Western country when he was twenty years old, and there were not more than 5,000 souls there. His heart now swelled with gratitude to see five millions of happy, thriving and industrious people there.

Mr. LANDRUM, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) argued that the Democratic party have not departed from the lessons of wisdom of the fathers of the Republic, and that the Republican or Anti-Slavery party are the cause of all the political evils with which the country is afflicted.

Mr. VANDEVER, of Iowa, (Rep.,) reviewed the history of the course taken by the Democracy on the Territorial question, charging that the existing evils result from its dereliction of duty, and from that bold and reckless policy which disregards all compromises of the past and violates the solemn pledges given to the country. It has became a Pro-Slavery party.

Mr. VERREE, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) advocated the protection of American industry.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) defended the Republican party, arguing freedom national, and Slavery sectional. The Committee rose. Adjourned to Monday.

NEW-GRANADA.

Stone Trade in Panama—A Fighting Bishop—Seizure of Arms from Gen. Mosquera—Naval—The Aspinwall Steamer—The Chiriqui Route.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, April 19, 1860.

My usual semi-monthly budget of news from Central and South America having been dispatched by the *Ariel*, I have but little to give you save local items, and they are bare of interest.

The Easter holidays having terminated, the good people of Panama have commenced the religious year, under the auspices of a general whitewashing from his lordship Bishop VASQUEZ, with a renewed determination to extract from it all the amusement they are entitled to, and to make out of each other and especially out of outsiders in transit all the profits they honorably can, and a good deal more, if possible. I must say, so far as the Bishop was concerned, that he performed his trying and arduous part in the religious processions this year, and in the various other church ceremonies, with more than his usual calmness, moderation and gravity. Generally, like the theocrats of HUDIBRAS,

"He proves his doctrines orthodox
By Apostolic blows and knocks."

But on Good Friday the procession of young ladies, at the head of which was a Bishop and a company of negro soldiers, traversed the whole of the Calle de San Juan de Dios, without his worship having broken more than a dozen wax candles over the heads of men and women who accidentally happened to have cigars in their mouths or roses in their hair. On seeing his Lordship spitefully knock a cigar from the lips of a stalwart Englishman, who, with his hat in hand, had his eyes reverently bent on the cross in the procession, and noting that the said Englishman only gave his reverence a blank look of amazement in return for the insult, I couldn't help thinking how handsome the Bishop would have looked spitted through with an Arkansas tooth-pick, had he tried the same thing on a Mississippian or a Red River raftsman.

On the whole, the ceromonies were conducted with a great deal more propriety than heretofore, the Bishop having abolished many of the old-time customs that are more honored in the breach than in the observance.

The *Northern Light*, which left New-York April 5, at 2 P. M., arrived at Aspinwall on the morning of the 13th at 4 o'clock—a run of seven days and fourteen hours. But, in consequence of the detention of the New-Orleans steamer by grounding for a day and a-half at the mouth of the Mississippi, the Havana boat to Aspinwall was one day behind her time, so that the California steamer did not get off till the 14th at 11 o'clock. As it is, the trip through will be made in twenty-one days and a-half. A record signed by about twenty passengers of the *Northern Light* appears in the Panama *Star*, which compares the *Northern Light* to the Black Hole of Calcutta, and makes out her officers to be all near akin to thieves and vagabonds. On conversing with many of the passengers, however, they agreed that the ship was too much crowded, but nearly all testified to the kindness of Capt. TINKLEPAUGH and his officers. Mr. CHARLES GEO. MONSALVE, who got up this card, went on board without a ticket, and was forced to pay his passage at Sandy Hook or go ashore, which in part accounts for the appearance of his savage card in the *Star*. I would suggest to passengers, if they would avoid being crowned, for more of them to take the ship which sails on the 30th of each month. On this side, it is true, they will be transferred to slower ships than those which carry the mail, but they are equally as comfortable ones, and the difference in time will not exceed two days. Besides, I believe that the tickets are a little cheaper.

The United States steam-corvette, *Wyoming*, Commander MITCHELL, sailed from Panama for Realejo, to relieve the sloop-of-war *Levant*, on the 10th. The *Levant* will go to the Sandwich Islands. We have now the flag-ship *Lancaster* and the *Saranac* in port.

It is said that Mr. ALEX. DIMITRY, United States Minister Resident to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, will be in Panama within a few days, on his way to Washington. I believe Mr. D.'s diplomatic career has not been a very brilliant one. Mr. WYKE, Her Britannic Majesty's late Minister to Central America, leaves here for England on the 24th.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala* left for Central American ports on the 16th. Mr. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, who has been examining the Chiriqui route with a view of ascertaining its advantages for a railroad, returned in her to his family in Costa Rica. Mr. M. thinks the length of the road would be about 80 miles, over a country with very few elevations, and with a magnificent harbor on each side. The fact, however, that no road can be built over that route but by permission of the Panama Railroad Company, will slightly interfere with its construction, to say nothing of the impossibility of raising twenty to thirty millions of dollars with which to make a competing isthmus road.

Señor HUARADO, the National Intendente at Panama, seized 500 muskets on board a New-Granadian vessel in this port, belonging to Gen. MOSQUERA, Governor of the neighboring State of Cauca, in this Confederation. He was afraid MOSQUERA would use them against the Government at Bogota. The Intendente has overridden the Constitution, as well as special law, in this act—both giving the citizens full right to trade in arms and munitions of war. The agent of Gen. MOSQUERA notified the Intendente this morning that, unless these arms were immediately given up, the State of Cauca would make reprisals by seizing the national Custom dues in its port of Buenaventura.

A new and most profitable branch of trade has been initiated among us. It appears that a Señor LAFOURIE DA BRAVO, a native of Cuba, but resident in Panama with his family, has for some time past been sending Panama negroes and Indians to Havana, under engagements to work in the families of the MORALES, relatives of LAFOURIE'S, at $8 per month. The Governor has given from twenty to twenty-five permits of this kind within a year or so. The brothers MORALES are New-Granadians, and all hard characters. One of them was convicted of robbing the mail on the *Magdalena*, another poisoned somebody, and a third assassinated a man in Bogota. Lately they have been engaged in negro-trading in Cuba. So, considering all the circumstances of the case, there can be no doubt that these people have been taken to Cuba and sold as slaves. A good deal of excitement exists here on the subject. Mr. LAFOURIE is a clerk in the office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.

Flag-Officer TATNALL, who came to San Francisco in the *Powhatan*, with the Japanese Commission, goes to New-York to-day, in the *Northern Light*. The *Powhatan* would leave San Francisco about April 8, and the passage to Panama will occupy eighteen days. They may be expected in the States say May 15, in the flag-ship *Roanoke*.

Gen. JOHNSTON, of the Utah army, is also a passenger on the *Northern Light*, together with Maj. POTTER, an invalid.

In Aspinwall, flag-ship *Roanoke*, frigates *Sabine*, *Falmouth* and *Relief*. The *St. Louis* is at San Juan del Norte.

F. W. R.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

JUSTICE *on*, NOT *in*, THE CITY HALL.—The appearance of various ropes and pullies and spars, on the summit of the City Hall Cupola yesterday, gave that venerable edifice the look, at a distance, of having been rigged up for marine service. And the belief prevailed to some extent that our recent proposition for floating the hall up the river to Albany was about to be put in execution. The fact, however, that the cables pending from the summit reached the ground, and were tied to the trees in the park, gave rise to directly opposite opinions. And the rumor was not long in originating and spreading, abroad that the Governor had signed the bill for removing the Hall, and that the enemies of the bill, determined on resistance, had taken this means of anchoring the pile to the spot. Among a variety of other opinions that prevailed was one that the Mayor, in view of the shock which the country will sustain when the "Charleston split" shall occur, had telegraphed orders to have the City steeple stayed by guys lest it should tumble down in unsightly ruins, to remain a public eyesore to another generation, as the remains of its predecessor did to the last. The conviction at last became general that the ropes and pullies were merely to be used in hoisting a statue of Justice to its place on the cupola while the Mayor is away. But we do not believe that the goddess would consent to grace the buildings even in effigy, unless she had previously been decided into the belief that his Honor's present absence is to be permanent. Nor was it probably a very difficult task to impose this belief upon the dame, considering the utter oblivion into which our great City Father has fallen in these political times concerning the wants and interests of his municipal children. If the design of the ropes be really that to which we have last referred, we shall doubtless see within a few years—that is, if the work progresses in the future as it has in the past—the City Hall once more complete, with Justice, in effigy, looking down on the roof, beneath which the goddess, in person, so seldom enters.

ALTERATIONS IN THE CITY HALL—A REMINDER OF OLD TIMES.—The construction of a Committee-room for Councilmen in the basement of the City Hall, and connected with the room of their Clerk, has been marked by an event which will bring back to the memory of old residents the late honored Recorder RIKER. During his tenure of office as Recorder he occupied the rooms now in possession of the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, and many hundreds will recall the good, kind-hearted Judge as they saw him surrounded by his valuable books, and half smothered amid piles of old indictments, and all the legal paraphernalia which belonged to his profession and his office. The door leading into the main vestibule of the Hall was closed soon after his death, and its panels have been in constant use from that time forward as an advertising board for sheriffs, deputies and constables. The office was then appropriated as a room for the clerk of the "Board of Assistant Aldermen," and has answered various public uses since. This door, which has been closed for twenty or more years, was re-opened yesterday, and will hereafter form the main entrance to the office of the Clerk to the Board of Councilmen. The Committee room now nearly finished for the Councilmen, and which is in the basement, was formerly occupied by a portion of the family of an ex-keeper of the Hall, one at least of whom owed an early and untimely death to its cold, damp walls. The construction of the area around the City Hall, and for which proposals have been advertised, will remove a main source of complaint against the basement, and give to officials several large, well-lighted and comfortable rooms, the want of which is now much felt.

A NOVEL SURGICAL OPERATION.—As a substitute for the old methods of arresting the flow of blood from an artery, Dr. SIMPSON, of Edinburgh, has recently introduced a simpler means, in which he uses needles to compress the vessel. The needle is to be thrust into the adjacent parts, so as to pass over the artery closely enough to arrest the flow of blood. It is claimed that this method favors union by first intention, a most desirable point. We witnessed the application of this principle in the amputation of an arm, by Dr. VAN BUREN, at the City Hospital on Thursday. Thus far the patient has done well. He says he suffers no pain from the needles now, and as he was under the influence of chloroform during the operation, he suffered none then.

THAT TELEGRAPH-BELL FROM BOSTON has succeeded in making itself an unmitigated nuisance, as the proprietors or other interested parties keep up a continual tolling throughout the day, by way of testing the telegraphic experiment. We have no fault to find with the bell as a bell, or with its tone or powers, but we beg to protest against a continuance of such dismal notes as it utters so incessantly—they reminding those who are unfortunately compelled to hear it, of funeral processions and their accessories.

THE BODY OF MR. KOLFF FOUND.—The body of Mr. KOLFF, of the firm of KOLFF & PERSUEN, who has been missing since the 16th, was found, yesterday, in Britton's Mill Pond, on Staten Island, about three miles from Quarantine landing. Officer VANDERZEE, of the Harbor Police force, brought some of his garments to the City, last night, for identification.

Coroners' Inquests.

DEATH OF A PAUPER ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND FROM VIOLENCE.

On the 20th inst., VALENTINE COURTENEY, a Gorman, 60 years of age, was committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH, on a charge of being a vagrant, and sent to the Blackwell's Island Workhouse, where he occupied a cell with two other paupers. His health at the time appeared to be good, and it so continued until the morning of the fourth day, when he was discovered to be very ill, and before night he died. A *post-mortem* examination having been made of the body, it was found in a terribly-mangled condition, all the ribs on the left side having been broken, some in two places, while three of those on the right side were likewise fractured. There was also an extensive fracture on the left side of the skull, the right shoulder was dislocated and the bone broken, while his limbs were bruised in eighteen places. Opinion is divided as to how these injuries were inflicted, the more plausible theory being that his fellow-prisoners murdered him, although the keeper asserts that he heard no noise during the night, and is inclined to the belief that the wounds were occasioned by a fall. Coroner JACKMAN has charge of the case, but he has postponed the inquest until Sundsy morning, in order that certain witnesses may be present.

THE BODY OF A FEMALE FOUND IN THE RIVER.

Yesterday morning the body of a woman was found by the Harbor Police, in the East River, near Burling-slip. It was taken ashore and Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, but was unable to obtain evidence as to its identity or how it came into the water. Deceased was apparently 35 years of age, and was dressed in a plaid calico frock, brown straw bonnet, trimmed with yellow ribbon and black lace, and a small shawl was tied about her neck.

Police Reports.

ASTOUNDING AN AUCTIONEER.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. James Hurlburt, a farmer from Herkimer County, who knew his rights, and, knowing, dared maintain them, was induced, by the exceedingly cheap way in which watches were knocked down in the auction-store of one Wilson, at No. 189 Greenwich-street, to bid as high as 18 shillings for a silver time-piece, of the hunting-case description. The auctioneer said "Gone" to the bid, and Hurlburt was prompt to offer the amount; but, to his surprise, was informed that, instead of 18 shillings, he had bid $18. This way of doing business he didn't understand, and wouldn't submit to—so, seizing the auctioneer by the neck, he jerked him from his pedestal, obtained the watch, put down the sum he had bargained to give, and was about triumphantly to leave the shop, when a policeman, whom the dispute brought to the place, took both parties into custody. Justice CONNOLLY, having heard the facts, decided in favor of the countryman, and, much to the astonishment of the auctioneer, allowed him to keep the watch. The time-piece was one that had been used as a "blind," its value being about $25. Instances are rare where City sharpers have been more pluckily overreached.

A MALICIOUS OLD MAN.

John Hurd, Sen., an aged individual, said to be a dissolute and quarrelsome character, in one of his drunken freaks, yesterday forenoon, went to the apartment of his wife in the tenement house No. 12 Sullivan-street, and having ejected her and his son from the place, gathered a pile of newspapers and amused himself by burning up her clothes. Having satisfied himself with this occupation he left the premises, when his son returned in season to extinguish the flames before damage exceeding $50 had been done. A complaint for arson was immediately made against the vindictive old man and Justice QUACKENBUSH held him for trial. He is said to be a cousin of James Shepherd, who has been twice sentenced for burning his house and causing the death of his wife.

A POLICEMAN WANTONLY ASSAULTED.

Ann Long, *alias* Gentle Annie, and her husband Edward Long, both bad characters, made an attack upon Detective Suechan, of the Fourth Precinct, last evening, in front of No. 92 Cherry-street, with a cheese knife and a pewter mousure, wounding him very seriously on the head and face. The officer had excited their animosity by his vigilance in preventing the exercise of the woman's calling as a shoplifter. She was arrested, but her husband escaped.

Fires.

IN A SHOE STORE.

By a fire, accidental in its origin, the stock of Messrs. C. D. & W. B. BIGELOW, shoe dealers, occupants of the third floor of No. 51 Vesey-street, was damaged to the amount of $1,000; insured for $8,000 in the Market and $4,000 in the Lorillard Company. Messrs. BULKLEY & FISKE, grocers, occupying the first floor and basement, also suffered a loss of about $500 by water; insured for $35,000 in City Companies. Mr. C. B. MORRISON is the owner of the building, which was damaged to the amount of $50; is fully insured.

IN A DWELLING HOUSE.

Some clothes hanging on the bed-room wall in the house of Mrs. MONTROSE, No. 146 East Thirty-second-street, caught fire on Thursday night by coming in contact with a lamp. A damage of $100 was done, and Mrs. MONTROSE, in attempting to put out the fire, had her hands burned.

IN AN UNOCCUPIED HOUSE.

Officer WAVES, of the Twenty-first Precinct, extinguished with much difficulty a fire that he discovered on Thursday night in a barrel of charcoal, at the new building in Lexington-avenue, near Thirty-ninth-street. The building was injured to the extent of $20.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

NEW WING TO THE ISLAND HOSPITAL—NO WARDEN YET FOR RANDALL'S ISLAND.

Messrs. DRAPER and BELL yesterday paid a visit to Blackwell's Island, with a view of ascertaining how soon the contemplated addition to the Island Hospital can be completed, as the necessity for it is imperative. The members of the Board devote their undivided time to the discharge of the duties devolving upon them, and are earnest in their desires to place the Departments under their control in such a condition that the City will have no future cause to blush for them.

The appointment of a Warden for Randall's Island, which position was rendered vacant at the first meeting of the Board, will not be filled until Thursday.

CROTON DEPARTMENT.

THE PAVING OF THE NEW STREETS IN THE UPPER PART OF THE CITY.

From present indications trouble is likely to arise with reference to the paving of the upper streets, many of which were filled in under direction of the late Street Commissioner. It appears that in nearly all the deep fillings the contractors were allowed to use the stone blasted out from the cuttings, and one consequence is that in some of the streets, between the Fourth and Seventh avennes, there are fillings of heavy stone from the foundation to the full grade of the street, ranging from 10 to 25 feet in depth. When it is rendered necessary to pave these streets, the contractor has first to remove the stone filling to allow the sixteen inches of sand for the foundation. As a matter of course the sand will sift through the loose stones, and what does not get through by its own gravity, will be washed through by the first rain, and the pavement will drop to the rough, jagged stone. This matter has attracted the attention of the Croton Board, which will at once take some action to prevent the very serious damage and additional expense which the City must incur unless prompt measures are taken to remedy the difficulty.

ENVELOPES.

Envelopes: their History, Uses, Progress of Manufacture, &c.—Berlin Jones' Establishment.

From the Cosmopolitan Art Journal.

The little paper enclosure which we term "envelope," sustains such an important relation to our social, commercial, political, and moral world, as to render it eminently worthy of notice at our hands. It has now become the *vade mecum* of thought transperration—crossing seas, threading rivers, coasting up railways, exploring the solitary paths of the forest and plains, pursuing expresses and telegraphic messengers; it is almost everywhere doing, for rich and poor alike, its good offices and trusty services.

Thousands of hands are daily busy in its production—beautiful machinery is called into requisition to cheapen and perfect the processes—elegant stores are fitted up for its exclusive sale—large capital and the best business talent are absorbed in its trade; let us look into its history, advert to its uses, detail the ennuing processes of its manufacture—it will be a half hour spent agreeably and with profit.

We find, by reference to the Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, London, 1754, that "envelope" was a term used to define a work of earth or fortification, sometimes in the form of a simple parapet, at others a small rampart with parapet. The engineers then used to inclose a camp, or exposed spot, with an envelope. The changes which this single word has undergone illustrate those modifications of meaning and application of words which are still going on in our language: from being a general term of wide signification it has now become a specific name for a specific thing.

The first use of the paper inclosure in its present shape was in France, by the perfumers who made envelopes for powders, paste, scents, which became highly popular in the generation of our grandfathers. As there is nothing new under the sun, we find the cunning Japanese have used the same inclosure for many generations, not only for the purposes of packing tooth powders, perfumes, &c., but also for our more modern uses as postal carriers.

Envelopes, as postal packages, came into use in Great Britain after the act of Parliament, August 17, 1839, regulating the rates of postage by weight instead of by the number of pieces. Since that time their use has become general, both by Government and by the people.

The availability of the envelope was early detected in this country; but our postal laws being hampered with the absurd regulation of charging postage upon the number of pieces, or sheets, instead of upon their weight, its use was restricted to notes and private inclosures, until the modification of the postal laws to charge postage by weight. This was by act of Congress, July 1, 1845—since which time the envelope has become a necessity, owing to its utility, its economy, its convenience, and its privacy.

Previous to that act, Mr. PIERSON, of New-York, (in 1843,) commenced the manufacture of envelopes, by a hand-process, using little or no machinery. The process was so painstaking and slow as to make the cost of the article produced too great, and in consequence his business did not prosper. Mr. P. became discouraged, and for a time gave up the business.

In 1847, JACOB BERLIN, (father of HENRY C. BERLIN, of the present firm of BERLIN & JONES,) a man of sagacity and enterprise, purchased the little establishment of Mr. PIERSON, and commenced the manufacture, on a larger scale and more improved modes, at No. 180 Fulton-street, New-York. Still the business did not prosper, and after a fair trial of a few months Mr. BERLIN was ready to retire, discouraged. As he could not find a purchaser he had to keep his hands and machinery employed. A reward soon came. The apathetic public and Government began to call for envelopes for mail uses, and Mr. BERLIN was unable to supply the demand.

In 1853 Mr. BERLIN sold his entire business to Messrs. WM. G. WEST and HENRY C. BERLIN, and retired with a competence earned in laudable enterprise. The new proprietors immediately increased their facilities for production, occupying the premises No. 67 Pine-street, New-York. These facilities proving insufficient, Mr. WEST, in 1854, built a large six story building, with basement and sub-cellars, in the rear of No. 120 William street, New-York, where the manufacture and sale were prosecuted with energy and success. In 1856 Mr. WEST retired, and the present firm of BERLIN & JONES was formed.

In May, of that year, the new firm, to accommodate its immense business, moved its salesrooms to No. 134 William-street, where they still remain, commanding and directing a heavy trade. So greatly had the business increased in 1857 as to compel the removal of the factory to more spacious premises up town, where they have facilities for producing 600,000 per day, or 200,000,000 per year, of every size, quality and kind known in the trade, as Business, Legal, Document, Detector, Embossed, Opaque Silvered, Wedding, Mourning, Drug, Pay, Cloth-lined and Business-Illustrated Envelopes. These figures show the magnitude of consumption of the article. At the salesroom a stock of from fifteen to twenty *millions* is always kept on hand to answer any demand. Orders come from all parts of the Union, the Canadas and Provinces, South America, West Indies, East Indies, and even from Europe. Prices vary, of course, with quality, size, &c.—running from sixty cents to sixty dollars per thousand. So steady has been the demand that even during the "panic" (1857–58) this manufactory did not discharge any of their regular hands.

As the process of manufacture is interesting, showing what ingenuity has been brought to bear in producing and cheapening the envelope, we will here briefly advert to it.

The old style of hand-making was laborious enough. First a pattern of the required size was made, and by this pattern the envelope was cut with hand-shears or chisels—girls doing the folding also by hand. One thousand per day was the ordinary turn-out for one set of hands! Now, a fine steel cutter, or die, does the work of cutting, the steam power applied being a two-horse power, which forces the cutter through from three hundred to five hundred sheets at one application. Those sheets are made of specific surfaces for special kinds and sizes of envelopes, so that in cutting them there may be very little waste. When cut the open form of the envelope is carried to the "gummer," who gums the lappets with the adhesive, generally made of dissolved gum arabic. A good hand will gum from fifty to sixty thousand per day. After gumming, the still open envelopes are placed upon a series of sliding shelves to dry. By the aid of hot air, applied through steam-pipes, the drying occupies but a few moments. They are then borne to the folding machine, through which they are passed with great rapidity, coming out perfectly shaped and closed, ready for the counter's hands, who counts and bands them into packages of 25, after having discarded any that may not be perfectly folded and finished. With every second of time an envelope must be fed to the insatiate arms which extend to receive it, then withdrawn into the machine where the side and bottom flaps are pasted and joined over with an unerring precision, and pressed down to a perfect point upon the three impinging edges—the fourth flap being folded over but left unsealed. This is all done in a mere moment of time, and the envelope drops upon the table before the counter, ready for the banda and packing-box. Twenty-five are put in a package, and twenty packages in a box—making five hundred in each box. Those imperfect from any cause are laid aside and afterward sorted, packed and sold as inferior quality. There is a counting apparatus attached to the folding machine; but as it counts all, good and bad, it is not used by the manufacturers named—as they allow no imperfect work to go out as perfect.

After being boxed they are lowered to the labeling-room, where, after being again carefully examined, the boxes are labeled and stacked, ready for delivery.

It will be readily seen that these several processes, though apparently simple, still necessitate incredible watchfulness and care. The constant attendance of competent overseers is required to prevent any slighting or neglect of the operatives. The vast number of poor and imperfect envelopes constantly pushed upon the market, are from manufactories ordered with less care and expense.

As an instance of the extent to which the self-sealing envelope has been introduced, we may mention this interesting fact: In the year 1850, Messrs. THANNHAUS DAVIES & Co., of New-York, manufactured from twelve to fifteen hundred pounds of watera per day. Counting two thousand to the pound, we have about three millions per day, then manufactured and sold. Now, we learn, the amount called for is so small that but twenty-five pounds per day (or fifty thousand in number) are made—a falling off owing almost entirely to the substitution of the self-sealer for the wafer.

The stamped envelope is not so largely used as it was first supposed it would be, owing to the inconvenience of always obtaining them, to their danger of being soiled or lost, and to the fact that an accidental wrong direction destroys them for further use. Postage stamps have become a currency, equally valuable in all parts of the country, and are, hence, largely used for small remittances. This renders them more available than the stamped envelope, and hence they are more generally preferred.

The business of the manufacture of envelopes is overdone. Too many are engaged in it. As a consequence, the big fishes must consume the little ones—the small manufacturer must give way before the multiplied facilities, capital and business resources of the big establishments. We cannot find a better piece of advice to small producers than to *get out of the trade*. And, as indicative of what is coming, we may mention the fact that BERLIN & JONES have lately reduced their prices fully 10 per cent. below those hitherto current for all grades of envelopes. Their immense facilities renders this great reduction feasible. The great public, which has to use and to pay for these useful articles, will not regret any reduction in their cost.

Numbers of "patent" envelopes have been put upon the market, but have all failed to success, for the reason that while they did *not* add to the security and convenience of the thing, they *did* add to its cost—in some cases very materially. This is the case of the newly introduced "ruled" envelope. It has simply three black lines printed on the inside of the lower lappet of the envelope. These lines show through, so as to enable a person to write the direction evenly by them, *before the letter is put in*. A business man wants no such school boy contrivance; and as the printing of the lines is a "patent," and adds materially to the expense of producing the envelope, it is not likely to have a very extensive "run."

The quantity of paper consumed in the manufacture is enormous. A large number of mills make paper exclusively for this business, employing many hundreds of people and heavy capital. The firm of BERLIN & JONES alone consume from five to *ten tons* of mill paper per week, in their business! This amount is sometimes much exceeded, as in the case of heavy extra orders.

The trade living at a distance, who require supplies, in any amount, have only to write to the manufacturers (Messrs. BERLIN & JONES) for samples and accompanying prices, when they will be furnished with the samples by which to make any order.

THE SUICIDE AT WEEHAWKEN.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Hoboken Police Station upon the body of the unknown man who was found at Weehawken, shot through the head, on Wednesday. No person appeared to identify the body, and a verdict of suicide by shooting was rendered.

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Star of the West—Health of the City—Marine News.

The United States Mail Steamship *Star of the West*, Capt. JOHN MCGOWAN, left New-Orleans on the morning of the 20th, at 8 o'clock, arrived at Havana on the 22d, at 5 P. M., and left the following morning at 10½ o'clock. She arrived at New-York yesterday, in the afternoon.

The *Star of the West* brings the Havana mail and 140 passengers.

Havana was perfectly healthy.

The United States Mail Steamer *Moses Taylor* arrived at Havana at 8 A. M., on the 23d. April 26, at 3 P. M., 65 miles north of Cape Hatteras, passed the steamship *Quaker City*, bound for Havana.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 27.

The steamship *Moses Taylor* has arrived here with Havana dates of the 14th inst. The news is unimportant.

There was nothing doing in sugar. Quotations were nominal, and holders offered freely, but showed no disposition to press sales. The exports of the week amounted to 62,000 boxes. The stock was 106,000 boxes.

SAVANNAH, Friday, April 27.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived with Havana dates of the 25th. The Sugar market was depressed sales of No. 12 at 8½ reals; Molasses in fair demand at 3½@5 reals.

NEW-JERSEY.

A NEW IDENTIFICATION.—Mrs. MARGARET CURLEY, of Boston, yesterday morning identified the features of the unknown woman found drowned in Jersey City, as those of her daughter, who has been missing for the last five weeks. She said that her child left home to seek a situation in New-York, but disappeared from her boarding-house, No. 111 Chrystie-street on the morning after her arrival in the city, since which time nothing has been heard of her. Mrs. CURLEY described accurately the contents of two unclaimed trunks which have been lying at the Stonington steamboat depôt, and which belonged to her daughter. As others have identified the remains more positively than Mrs. CURLEY, it was thought best not to allow her to remove them for burial.

ANOTHER BODY FOUND.—The dredging machine at work in the vicinity of the York-street dock, brought to the surface, yesterday afternoon, the body of an Irishman, about six feet in height, apparently between 40 and 50 years of age. A gentleman standing on the pier saw the body drop in the water from one of the buckets of the dredging machine, and notified Coroner GAFFNEY, who examined a few witnesses, and adjourned the case to Monday. The clothing on the body indicated that the deceased had been in the United States service.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

JUMPED OUT OF A WINDOW.—JOHN MCGUIRE, residing at No. 48 Main-street, jumped from a window in the second story of his residence, on Thursday night, to the side-walk. He had been indulging too freely with intoxicating liquors. The police took him up with both legs broken and carried him to the City Hospital.

THE LATE BURGLARY AND ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—The burglars who entered the house of Dr. G ARRISON, on Myrtle-avenue Plank Road, one night last week, and, after robbing the place, shot a man named Cox, who attempted to arrest them, are still at large. GEORGE and DANIEL LUDLUM, who were arrested on suspicion, could not be identified by Cox as the burglars, and they were accordingly discharged. COX, who at first was supposed to be mortally wounded, is now out of danger.

PROSPECTS OF THE PEACH CROP OF 1860.—From various quarters of the State we have the cheering tidings that the indications for a full, old-fashioned crop of the most delicious of our fruits are more favorable than they have been for several years. We are glad to learn that many orchards which have either not bloomed since 1856, or whose early promise has been blighted by early Spring frosts, now display a wealth of blossoms, and their owners are sanguine of obtaining a plenteous yield.—*Newark Mercury.*

[Advertisement.]

TURNER BROTHERS, Manufacturers of TURNER'S Forest Wine Bitters, Blackberry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Cordials and Syrups of every description.

We use no stock in our manufacture except of the very finest quality.

Our goods improve by age, and keep in every climate, giving the wholesale dealers a decided advantage in keeping large stocks, as the improvement in quality will add more to their value than double the interest on the money. They are sold for export to nearly every country in the habitable globe, and very highly recommended for their extra quality and fine flavor by natives of the extreme North, as well as in the tropical climates, where fevers are prevalent.

This is the sixteenth year (1860) since establishing our business, (we are pleased to say.) In that time the same has increased over five hundred per cent., with the present increase at a much greater rate, and is now the largest and most extensive of anything of the kind either in Europe or America.

Sold by the principal merchants in nearly every town in the Union.

TURNER BROTHERS, Proprietors. Nos. 350, 352, 354 and 356 Washington street, New-York.

TURNER BROTHERS, Proprietors, Nos. 166, 168 and 170 Niagara-street, Buffalo, N. Y.

TURNER BROTHERS,

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1860.

JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Interesting from our Japan Correspondent.

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS IN CALIFORNIA, THE AMERICANS IN JAPAN, &c.

From Our Own Correspondents.

YEDO, (Japan,) Monday, Dec. 5, 1857.

It is now nearly three weeks since I left Kanagawa for the purpose of delivering to our Minister Resident at Yedo the letters forwarded to me from the Secretary's Department just before setting sail for the East. I found Mr. HARRIS on my arrival somewhat indisposed, though not confined to his bed. He is still ailing, and I am satisfied that his ill-health is to be attributed to a too close confinement to the house. This I believe to be more a matter of policy than inclination, and arises from his desire to sustain, in the eyes of this people, the dignity of the country which he represents, as the importance of a man is estimated in a very great degree among the Japanese by the seclusion which he entertains, as is exemplified first of all in the two Emperors, one of which is said never to go out, and the other but two or three times a year. Though Mr. HARRIS does not find it necessary to carry the thing quite so far as this, yet he has not been out of his compound over a dozen times since his arrival here the 1st of July last, when he came to reside at the Capitol of the Empire.

It is with much satisfaction that I contemplate the fact of my country being the first to send an accepted representative, who was to reside at the Capital of this strangely constituted nation. The success of the recent negotiation, by which this new state of things has been brought about, is due, not so much to national, as individual tact and foresight, for no sooner was Mr. HARRIS and his Secretary fairly ashore at Symoda, than the man-of-war which brought them left the Japanese waters, and not until a major part of the arduous task of convincing the Japanese of their error in shutting themselves out from intercourse especially connected with other countries was accomplished, did any of our armed vessels again appear in these waters. Of the provisions of the treaty finally concluded by Mr. HARRIS with the Japanese, I presume you are, ere this, aware, as they have, I doubt not, before this been published in the United States. Directly on the heels of this, and within three months, England, Russia, France and Holland negotiate treaties with the Japanese, taking that of Mr. HARRIS as a model, and with few exceptions adopting it entire. The Swiss and Belgians both have their agents at Kanagawa awaiting an opportunity to present the claims of other countries to the Court at Yedo for an extension to them of the same privileges that they have conceded to the other five Powers. As yet only America, England and France have representatives residing at Yedo with consular agents in the different ports open for trade. They and their suite, in all numbering about a dozen persons, compose the foreign residence here, and in fact the only ones that have ever really lived in Yedo.

Each occupy a temple furnished by the Japanese Government, which being fitted up with a few articles of foreign furniture, are very comfortable residances, though preserving the Japanese style of paper doors and matted floors. Notwithstanding the diplomatic agents with which Japan has opened communication are permitted to reside here, it is not till 1862 that any other foreigners will be allowed to visit the place, even as guests at the legations, unless in some way connected with the Government, either as bearer of dispatches, or by men-of-war that may come up to communicate with the representatives here.

To all appearances, the immense scale on which foreigners conduct or propose to conduct trade in the several ports open by the late treaty, is what neither the Japanese Government nor people were prepared for. Having shut themselves out from the civilized world for near 200 years, they seemed not to know the value of what little surplus they had of their own productions, as compared with the same articles in other countries, and when they brought them forward for sale, what they considered a fair price, according as the law of supply and demand had regulated it among themselves, was so far below what the same thing would bring in other countries, that the profit realized on the first cargoes taken away, even to the short distance of China, were from 200 to 500 per cent. The consequence was, that large amounts of capital were sent over with agents, for the most part, of old, established firms in Hong-Kong and Shanghai, to be invested in Japanese products—those proving the most profitable being sea-weed, rape-seed oil, raw and manufactured silk. Gold even became an article of commerce, as a kobang, containing, as assayed at our mint, $4 44 of gold, could be bought for $1 33 of silver. Thousands of dollars were made in this way in a few weeks. As a natural consequence of the exportation of gold out of the country, the comparative valuation of the two metals soon began to approach the standards as entertained in other parts of the world, and now the kobang cannot be obtained for less than $2 66. The Japanese Government becoming alarmed at the amount of the precious metal that was being carried out of the country, and not being able under the treaty to prevent foreigners from buying, have been and are now trying what can be done in the way of preventing their own people from selling it, and several impositions have been made in consequence of a non-compliance with the supposed restrictions. One thing is quite certain, that comparatively little can now be bought, not but there is plenty for sale, but the holders dare not part with it, and what is equally true is that the Government is secretly coining the kobang (the principal form in which gold has been selling) with a greatly increased amount of alloy, and these they are pushing into circulation, at the same time quietly drawing in the standard coin as on the advent of foreigners. For a time the people of Shanghai showed strong symptoms of gold fever, and quite a number came over to the diggings with large amounts of capital, but after a delay of a few weeks carried the most of it back with them.

The treaty stipulated that for the first year the Japanese Government should furnish their own in exchange for foreign coin in order to facilitate the operations of trade, as the people would be some time in getting acquainted with the promiscuous foreign coins which they had stipulated to receive weight for weight. This they have in direct violation of the treaty failed to do, and instead of changing for the merchants anything like a reasonable amount for conducting their business, it is doled out to them at the rate of $20 to $35 per man daily, they pretending that they can do no more, and that they are unable to recoin the Mexican dollars faster. No one for a moment believes this to be true, but as a means seized upon by the Japanese Government to obstruct trade, and to prevent the exportation of such products as have been most freely offered for sale; and still more, the Government has also, as the Japanese say themselves, issued an edict forbidding them to sell over a certain amount daily of these things which have formed the principal objects of trade heretofore. Thus the treaty which stipulates that no obstructions shall be put in the way of a legal trade is in many respects a dead letter. Our representative here, as well as those of the English and French, are sending in to the Japanese powers that be almost daily protests against the entire disregard of many of the most important provisions of the treaty stipulations, and get as satisfaction promises and solemn assurances of a full correction of their violated faith, which are not heard of afterwards. When they do attempt to give a reason, which is rare, for their failure to perform their promises, they are not unfrequently of the most frivolous, not to say ridiculous character. For example:

Some four weeks since the Emperor's palais burned to the ground, His Imperial Majesty (by the way, a boy about fifteen) and the whole household escaping unharmed. A few days afterwards the three representatives here were notified by an official letter from the Japanese Government that, in consequence of the great disaster that had befallen the nation from the burning of the palais, and the demand for workmen to rebuild it, &c., in all the ports open and elsewhere the price of labor would be increased; also that of lumber, wood, rice, coffee, &c. Particular stress, however, was laid on their inability to furnish for some time to come (though the mint did not suffer) the usual amount of their own coin at the dépôt of exchange. Here lay the gist of the communication, as they thought thus to have in the above disaster an excuse for not doing what the treaty stipulated, and thus strike at the very root of successful trade of foreigners with their people. The whole secret, if it may be so called, is, that the Japanese Government, as represented in the hereditary princes or Dimeos, is and has been at heart opposed to the admission of foreigners into their country on any terms. Though Mr. HARRIS, by his superior tact and ability, succeeded in making quite a satisfactory treaty with them, and in the absence of anything like a show of force, yet they were convinced that the day was not far distant when they would be obliged to give up their seclusion, kept up so rigidly for so long a time, and that their honor would be saved by negotiating quietly, and with a single man, what they would are long be forced to do under the guns of a fleet of foreign men-of-war. It is a fact that every one of those composing the Cabinet of State at the time the treaty was signed have been disgraced, as they term it, or turned out of office, and the new Ministry are throwing every obstacle in the way that they possibly can to obstruct the regular progress and extension of trade with other countries.

In all personal interviews of our representatives with the Government, with few exceptions, there has been an appearance, at least, of good feeling existing between individuals. It is the same where private citizens have come in direct contact with the Japan Government officers; and none, from the highest to the lowest, have given any open evidence of their desire to clear the country of us, though no one doubts but that the Government would be exceeding glad to do so. The people generally, I do not believe, entertain any such feelings towards foreigners. It seems to be against the trading portion of the foreign population that any interference exists in the legitimate pursuits of any living here, and everything is as quiet and goes on as smoothly as if in our own country. Even Missionaries, who are known to be such, and against whom it was anticipated they would exhibit a special antipathy, are treated with much deference, and have been provided, through the Government itself, with temples for residences, for which not unreasonable rent is charged, as they are the best constructed buildings in Japan, and usually in the middle of a large enclosure, planted with trees. I have one that is being fitted up for my residence, which, when completed, would not be considered, by any means, an undesirable place even in a civilized country. But I will close this long letter and defer, till another time, the sketch which I propose to give you of what I have, and am seeing of this interesting city. Respectfully yours, D. B. S.

The Japanese in California.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY OF TWENTY DIGNITARIES AND FIFTY-TWO SERVANTS — CRUISE OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER POWHATAN—HOW THE JAPANESE MANAGED ON THE VOYAGE—A VISIT ON BOARD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, March 30, 1860.

The Japanese Embassy is here at last,—20 dignitaries and 52 servants,—72 in all, stopping within our harbor for a few days, while the *Powhatan* goes up to Benicia to coal up and enjoy some few repairs. But first about the steamer that brings them.

The first-class side-wheel steamer *Powhatan*, Capt. PEARSON, steamed into our harbor and dropped anchor at 9½ o'clock yesterday morning, flying at her main the Japanese flag, a white ground with red centre, at her mizzen the broad pennant of Flag-officer TATNALL, and at her peak the Stars and Stripes. She left Kanagawa, (Japan,) on the 13th of February, with the intention of coming direct to San Francisco, but getting short of coal when in the longitude of the Sandwich Islands, she bore away to Honolulu, which port she entered on the 5th of March, and left again on the 16th. For bravely facing the drift of all terrestrial things, steering eastward while the earth was tumbling over to westward, they were rewarded with one day more in the month of February, to wit: thirty, than the rest of the world enjoyed. Her officers ask the commercial world to note that their "first-class steamer" went in and out of the Honolulu harbor without waiting for the tide to rise. The *Powhatan* comes in in excellent trim, leaking a little, but expecting to be ready by Wednesday of next week to proceed to Panama with her strange company on board. She left Norfolk for the East India station on the 11th of December, 1857. Her first mission of honor was to convey ex-President PIERCE to Madeira, which island they reached on the 27th of December. In July, 1858, she took Consul HARRIS from Simoda up to the Bay of Jeddo; the treaty between the United States and Japan was signed on board the *Powhatan*. In March, 1859, she took Commissioner WARD to the Gulf of Pechelli, and the officers who accompanied the Commissioner to Peking in the handsomest carriages the country could afford, expressed a good deal of indignation on learning that the world in general, and the pictorial papers in particular, had made merry over them as conveyed to the Imperial capital "in a box." They showed a ground plan of the quarters awarded them there, and detailed the entertainments and courtesies extended to them as the most flattering and considerate. This last errand is more extraordinary than any other on which this diplomatic vessel has been sent—to convey seventy-two Japanese subjects, representing almost every rank in the Empire, into the heart of a country at their antipodes—people from a land whose home policy has been unaltered until now since the time of the expulsion of the Jesuits, when by an imperial decree the Japanese junks were ordered to be built with open sterns, on purpose to make them unseaworthy, except for coasting voyages.

During the whole cruise the *Powhatan* has lost but six men, four by cholera, one drowned accidentally in Kanagawa Bay, and one by pneumonia. This one, by pneumonia, was an "ordinary seaman," FREDERICK E. THOMPSON, aged 22, of New-Haven, who died Jan. 24, 1860, and was buried at Yokohama.

You may remember that the bark *Onward* brought a report that the sailors of the steamer at the port last named murdered a Japanese. The only foundation for the story was, that some of the tars while on shore went on a bender, were arrested and locked up by the authorities until sobered.

They report that the Japanese Government had commenced stamping Mexican dollars, to make them legal currency,—a great desideratum hitherto. The rumored difficulties in the way of trade, they fancy have been greatly exaggerated.

The Japanese butler of Mr. ALLCOCK, the British Minister at Jeddo, had been murdered by some of his countrymen to whom he had given great offence. The matter being a sort of family affair, Mr. ALLCOCK had not waked up the British lion on account of it.

But I know your readers are impatient to exercise their jaws over the hard names of the Embassy. Among them there goes a rumor that one is a prince of the blood, but which it is I know not, only that it is neither of the first three named, though they are all princes by inheritance. Following is the list:

Simme-Bujen-no-Kami—First Ambassador.
Muregeke-Awage-no-Kami—Second Ambassador.
Ogure-Bungo no-Kami—Chief Censor (or Adviser to the Ambassador.)
Morito Okataro—Vice Governor.
Nauruse Gensiro, Skuhara Ihugoro, } Officers of the first rank belonging to the Ambassadors.
Hetake Keisabuio, Osekebe Tetstaro, } Officers of the first rank belonging to the Censor.
Metsmoto Sannosus, Josida Sagasaimo, } Officers of inferior rank belonging to the Ambassadors.
Masudu Sunjuro, Tuge Horingore, } Under officers of the Vice Governor.
Kuni Sima-nicohatsiro, Sewo-Sawn-Scogero, } Under officers of the Censor.
Namura Gohatsiro, Officer and Chief Interpreter.
Tateish Tukujiro, Tateish Onogero, } Interpreters.
Meodaka, Moramays, Cowasaki, } Doctors.
Officers, 20; servants, 52—Total, 72.

The Ambassador-in-Chief, SIMMA, Prince of the Province of Bujen, is, at home, but little above in rank, the next two on the list. These three are of the rank of Governor, and if they should ever get as far as New-York, Captain RYNDERS should salute them with the Governor's seventeen guns. He is a noble-looking, intelligent man, some 5 feet 9 inches in height, and wore, yesterday, a richly-embroidered robe of silk. When his servants approach him they prostrate themselves; then rising slowly, with bowed heads, present their request. As a delicate compliment to their hosts, on board ship, he makes it a practice to invite any persons of the least rank, on coming into his presence to "take a seat," albeit the seat most natural would be the floor. The second Ambassador is said to belong to the Conservative Party at home, it being the custom to balance the Radicalism of the favorite by a man who sells on the opposite task. He is the Prince of the Province of Awoge. The third in order is OGURE, Prince of Bungo, "The Censor." At the Sandwich Islands the Government organ offended him by literally translating his title as "The Spy." He is the Secretary, the reporter of proceedings for the Emperor; and to his Royal master he sent home a full report, from Honolulu, of all that happened down to the day of sailing. It is gratifying to see how high in rank "Our Owa Correspondent" stands in the islands of lacquered ware and fancy furniture. The fourth is MORITO OKATARO, Treasurer of the concern, one of the Emperor's counsellors.

All whose names are of sufficient consequence to enjoy the dignity of print above, dress more or less magnificently, with shaven crowns and hair glistening with pomatum, gathered and tied over the region of Philoprogenitiveness, and the remainder greased and rolled into one round sum like a balance, and laid fore and aft over the crown, tip foremost; with sandals (no shoes) fastened by a cord between the toes and around the ankles. When Lieut. BROOKE was formally introduced to the company yesterday, only three of the dignitaries seemed to act as principals, the rest taking book and taking no part.

The rank and file, the servants of high and low degree, looked marvellously, to the naked eye, like our Chinese—dressed in all free and easy styles, but all, except the barefooted, wearing sandals; and all, but those whose heads were clean shaved, wearing their hair after Prince SIMMA'S fashion. The most prevalent style was loose blue breeches, exposing the legs, and a black gown. They were in the galley, frying thin slices of potatoes and parsnips; in the cabins squatting on the floor, having their hair combed, lying along side of portable furnaces, drinking tea as fast as the kettle boiled, smoking little pipes of tobacco, three or four whiffs exhausting a pipe, reading books in their own language, whose pictures, so far as I examined, were as grossly vulgar as the engravings were wretched; sleeping in their bunks, or walking up and down lazily with a bow and a word of courtesy for any man who noticed them. On the voyage almost the whole ship was surrendered to them. The Captain's cabin held the first officials, and their body servants. The head-men dined daily with the Captain, but had their other meals prepared by their own cooks. Rice and fish were the principal diet, water they drank sparingly, but tea forever. State-rooms on the upper deck were put up for the accommodation of the inferiors, while between-decks was stowed their interminable baggage, and boxes by the score, in which were stowed presents for the Government. Among these are said to be some curious arms, and some breech-loading rifles and pistols of Japanese manufacture, patterned after and improved upon certain fire-arms that Com. PERRY presented them. Several suffered a good deal from sea-sickness on the voyage, but the officers talk extravagantly of the peaceful disposition, gentlemanly behavior of all the party. Their superior intelligence, the *Powhatan* people are loud about—so quick at figures, at sketching, at copying drafts and calculating effects. Mr. WOON, the Chaplain, found himself unwittingly surrounded by a troop of students in the English language; apt scholars, too, he pronounced them, and many of them already able to manage easy reading and to write brief, simple English sentences. Besides the two official interpreters several had grown up since commencing the voyage into tolerable expounders to their brethren of the Yankee dialects.

On Wednesday morning, about 2 o'clock, a splendid aurora lit up the northern heavens; almost to a man the Japanese turned out to see the novel appearance, and some shivered in their sandals as they asked if it meant any terrible calamity a coming. The Point Benita Light was the marvel of Thursday night, which attracted all attention. The Ambassadors say they must not stay more than a month at Washington, which will give them time to see Broadway, and be in at some of your great railroad accidents, or steam factory explosions, to be daguerreotyped, served up in the Pictorials, their perpendicularity tested at the Astor House, to have speeches hurled at them by Mayor WOOD, and to afford some relief to your Aldermen of their oppressive patience. If Uncle Sam grudges the expense of paying their bills, they have lots of Mexican dollars to foot their own.

They all struck by the steamer, whose wheels were again in motion, and her bows pointed toward Mare Island, by 11 o'clock yesterday. They will probably be back, by aid of the steam cutter in port, to look up San Francisco, and be limited briefly to-morrow. The *Powhatan* will be in readiness to carry them to Panama next week. Her Purser goes down in the next steamer to secure a special train to take them across to Aspinwall, whence the *Roanoke* will carry them to Washington.

The first telegraphic message that a Japanese ever got was sent up from San Francisco to the Admiral on board the corvette *Candinmarro*, at Mare Island, bearing our last week's lion the news that his distinguished countrymen were some twenty miles outside the Golden Gate, as he read the message.

The *Powhatan* brought Sandwich Island papers to the 17th of March, but the burden of the story is the Japanese. The King had fitted up the Dulwich House for their accommodation, and the Queen's own carriages were at their disposal. On the 9th of March His Majesty held a court for their reception, when equal honors were paid to the Embassy and to Commodore TATNALL and his officers. When the King retired the Queen did the honors. Next day, the Japanese, in their best embroideries, were at home to the exiles of the King, and many pleasant speeches passed between the Konakas and the Japanese. Admiral TATNALL was honored by a ball given by the United States Commissioner, Mr. BORDEN, by another given by Dr. GUILLON, and by still another at the hands of the Honolulu Rifles. On the 16th a detachment of British-born residents invited him and his men to a fourth grand ball in token of their esteem and admiration of the gallantry and humanity toward their countrymen in the disastrous affair of Peiho last year, which courtesy the Commodore could only thank them for, without accepting, as the *Powhatan* was chafing already at her cables to be off.

Just in town little is stirring. J. WALTER WALSH, publisher of the *Sunday Varieties*, has been found guilty of libeling a citizen, but is not yet sentenced.

Dr. CHASE'S second trial on charge of adulterating the acids to be used by the Branch Mint, has been on nearly two weeks, and was given to the jury last night. They are still out.

The *Golden Age* arrived from Panama with passengers from New-York and New-Orleans on the 5th of March, Tuesday afternoon. So soon as Dr. RABE, the Pacific Railroad man, got hold of the NEW-YORK TIMES containing SEWARD'S speech, he had 10,000 copies struck off for gratuitous circulation.

The next steamer out charges, for passage to New-York, in the first cabin, $250; in the second cabin, $175; in the steerage, $125.

An article in the *Bulletin* of the 26th—a copy of which I inclose—has excited a good deal of attention here among mercantile and moneyed men. Its purpose is to show that, in consequence of the immense silver discoveries in Washoe, and the demand for silver bullion for China and India, New-York is likely to become, to a certain extent, the centre of exchange between Asia and the commercial world, and San Francisco the clearing-house and adjuster of all differences. In order to secure these advantages we need a line of steamers across the Pacific, which it seems as if the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, by aid of a little assistance from Congress, might readily furnish. GLAUCUS.

The Americans in Japan.

Official correspondence between Lord J. RUSSELL and Mr. ALCOCK, the British Consul-General in Japan, and between the latter and the Consular officers of his jurisdiction, which has been presented to Parliament, affords a view of all that has taken place in Japan, with reference to the opening of the trade of that country to the nations of the West, from June last to the commencement of the present year. Mr. ALCOCK took up his residence at Yedo in July, about the same time as Mr. HARRIS, the American Minister. The earlier portion of the correspondence refers chiefly to the commencement of trade, the currency difficulties, and the interruption of commerce, as related in dispatches which have already been published, through the misconduct of the foreign merchants. The two attacks on Mr. HEUSKEN, in August, are thus related:

"Mr. HEUSKEN, the acting Secretary to the American Legation, while quietly walking his horse through the city, and speaking to his groom, was assaulted by one of three officers, and received a violent blow across the body from an umbrella. The two companions of the assailant helped him to make his escape into a house. A few days later, the same gentleman, riding again near the centre of the city, in company with the Dutch Consul, M. DE GRAAF, was assailed with stones, not by a few idle boys, but by a mob, in open day, and with such persistent violence that they were obliged to retreat. What more this outrage the more unpardonable and significant was the fact that it was in the heart of the city, in open day, and in the presence of two officers, or ward constables, ostensibly accompanying the strangers, who kept on in front, and ignored the whole proceeding."

Considering that these outrages were tolerated, if not excited by the Japanese Government, as part of a policy of obstruction and discouragement to foreign trade and intercourse, Mr. HARRIS and Mr. ALCOCK remonstrated energetically with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who, in reply, expressed his regret, and promised that more strict orders should be given to the authorities—at the same time excusing the Japanese to some extent, on the ground of their not being accustomed to see foreigners. Shortly afterwards occurred the murder of a Russian officer and a sailor, when Count MOURAVIEFF demanded an ample apology from the Government, the dismissal of the Governors of Yokuhame, the execution of the assassins, and a perpetual guard over a mortuary chapel marking the graves of the victims. These demands were granted, except so far as the murderers were concerned, whom the authorities declared themselves unable to trace. After this the police took care that foreigners should not be molested, and the only subsequent outrage was the murder of a Chinese servant of Mr. LOURIERS, which could not be positively traced to political motives.

The Russians seem to have been more successful than other nations in more respects than one. Temples are, in all Japanese towns, the great resource for the accommodation of strangers who, by rank or official position, have claims on the local authorities. At Hakodadi, to which place a British Consul was appointed in October, there are four of these buildings. Two were already in the possession of the Russian Consul and his staff; a third had been appropriated to the commercial agent of the United States and an American merchant; and the fourth, and best, was being prepared for the new Governor of the place. Although the Russian Consul had resided there nearly twelve months, his accommodations were of the most miserable kind, and his tenement far from rain-proof, although the temples have the rare advantage of tiled roofs. The Americans in the court yard of the third temple were still worse lodged, and without the consolation which appeared to support the Russian, that he was engaged in the erection of four excellent and commodious houses on a site of his own choice, commanding a fine view of the Bay. The fourth temple was, after some demur, conceded to the British Consul. Beyond land, (which is said to be only sufficient for the native demand,) sulphur, and furs, there seems nothing for export at Hakodadi; and the place being a mere fishing village, little demand for imports. An American took a cargo of cotton and woolen goods to the amount of $60,000; a quantity so disproportioned to the possible wants of the place, that the greater part had to be re-exported to China. Mr. ALCOCK found one British merchant resident there, and two Americans, one of whom was about to leave for San Francisco. There had been thirty whalers anchored in the Bay, twenty-nine of which were Americans, and one French. The Russian Consul had arranged for a monthly communication with Yedo by means of gun-boats, on the understanding that the British should establish a similar communication between Yedo and Nagasaki. The Peninsular and Oriental Company have supplied the link wanting between the latter place and Shanghai by a bi-monthly steamer.

Although the persons of foreigners become more secure after the bold behavior of Count MOURAVIEFF, supported by the strong remonstrances of Mr. HARRIS and Mr. ALCOCK, trade and intercourse seem to have been little advanced. The opposition appears to come from the daimios, or great chiefs of the empire, who are understood to have put strong pressure upon the Government, although not in time to prevent the ratification of the treaties. Mr. ALCOCK is far from sanguine as to the results of what has been done, and writes on the 7th of January last somewhat gloomily:

"With a perpetual menace of assassination on the one hand, and of incendiarism on the other," says he, "while earthquakes almost every week shake the houses to their foundations, I cannot say the post of diplomatic agent in Yedo is to be recommended to nervous people, and the most sanguine and bold of temperaments are likely to find their chief source of congratulations, at the end of any given term, in the fact that they have not allowed their country to be drifted into a war by any of the endless causes of collision which nearly every day brings; certain, that if at one point there shall be subject of rejoicing, in another there will be still more grievous cause of complaint. Thus, at Yokuhama, on the 5th, a fire broke out in the part of the wooden settlement occupied by foreigners, and the whole place narrowly escaped destruction. Fortunately it was in the day time, and nothing could be more admirable than the conduct of the authorities, and of the population under their orders. Everything was done to stop the progress of the flames, and property was efficiently protected. Scarcely had I time to thank the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and express the satisfaction it afforded me to receive such a report, than a dispatch is received from Her Majesty's Consul at Nagasaki, informing me that a fire had occurred out there on the 25th December in a block of houses occupied by a British and an American firm, where all the circumstances were painfully reversed. It was the third fire within the year; in each case foreign property was alone involved, and incendiarism the apparent cause. In every case there had been a total absence of protection or assistance from the authorities. All the property that was not destroyed in the fire was shamefully and openly plundered, some of the police present being themselves engaged in stealing. By this last fire, British and American property to the amount of some $250,000 has been lost."

Mr. ALCOCK is of opinion that the progress of trade with Japan will depend very much on the future relations of the treaty Powers with China, the repulse of the British at the Peiho having encouraged the hostile daimios in their opposition to intercourse with foreigners. Lord J. RUSSELL counsels patience and moderation. In reference to a menace of war which had been made by Mr. ALCOCK, he says:

"If the grievances are not redressed, and war is not made, the character of the British Government is in some degree impaired; if war is made to enforce the observance of a commercial treaty, we run the risk of engaging in protracted hostilities, and of earning a reputation for quarreling with every nation of the East. Time and patience may remove many of the difficulties of which you complain. The Japanese may well be jealous of Europeans, who insult their usages and carry away their gold. You should endeavor rather to soothe differences than to make and insist upon peremptory demands. Our intercourse is but newly begun; it should not be inaugurated by war."

This was written before the receipt of Mr. ALCOCK'S last dispatch, which probably would not, however, have affected his lordship's views of the matter.

The Duke of Cambridge—His Income, and Campaign in the Crimea.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to say that I think your London correspondent has been misinformed in respect to much of what he states regarding the Duke of CAMBRIDGE. The income of that Prince, including all that he receives from the State to support the royal dignity, and his salary as Commander-in-Chief and Ranger of the Parks, does not much exceed £20,000 per annum, and, having of late purchased much land, he is not able to be as charitable as his heart dictates. He is very unostentatious in his bounty, and I know of many instances in which he has been remarkably generous. He has five children to educate and push forth in the world, as they, being illegitimate, will get nothing from the country. He is prudent, and incurs no debts whatever.

With reference to his weeping at the battle of the Alma, it is quite true that he was much overcome when he saw the friends and companions of his youth falling around him; but it is equally true that he kept the remnant of the Brigade up to the work by his perpetual presence, and was always in the thickest of the fight. I have now before me a letter from one of the Generals who fought throughout the Crimea, (Sir DE LACY EVANS,) eulogizing the intrepidity of the Duke at the Alma and Inkermann. His Royal Highness' health suffered from the climate and the unwonted toil, and he was obliged to go to England to recover. Every one lamented his departure, and when he was appointed Commander-in-Chief, the whole army rejoiced, for they knew that they had gained a chief who was at once brave, highly accomplished, (military speaking) and utterly *incorruptible*. It is absurd to talk of the injustice of placing men of 80 years of age at the head of the British army, let their experience and ability be what it might. They would be mere instruments of patronage in the hands of the Secretary of State for War. The oldest Generals and Field-Marshals recognize the great propriety of placing a Royal Duke at the head of the army, his fitness being assured. No Minister dare ask him to make an appointment which his own judgment and sense of justice did not approve.

Begging pardon for the intrusion, suggested only by a desire that the illustrious men of my country should stand as highly as they may deserve in the estimation of America, I am yours very respectfully,

J. H. SIDDONS.

CALIFORNIA.

Refreshing Variety in the Weather—Fiery Dragons in the Sky—Official Reception of the Japanese Embassy—The Pioneer Pony Off—A Damper on the Fancy Misses—Up-Country Sports—Wreck of the Bark Glimpse—Coast News, Gossip, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, April 5, 1860.

It is really refreshing to be able to speak in a new strain of the weather. For the past week it has been quite as disreputable as was necessary to show that it is capable of some variety. For a few days it rained before breakfast and then out would peep the sun as if to apologise. After men got to their offices, and then dark; then hastily the sun again, as much as to say, "That's the last of it." After lunch a regular storm for an hour. Then a series of skirmishes 'twixt rain and shine, till a little after 6 the clouds would go scudding off to northward, and in, through fog setting up the Gate, the flushed sun went hissing into the Pacific an exhausted victor. The stars and the lights on the side-hills made equally brilliant display through the evening, and next morning we are amazed to find that the cisterns are overflowing, the new beds in the garden flooded, the paths between the flower-beds canals lined with mountain-daisies, wallflowers and verbenas, and many other misty, muddy evidences that while we slept a flood fell. For the last few days rain has been the rule; it has only cleared up at night enough to expose the ignorance of the E. M.'s and tempt out the false prophets. Meanwhile a gale from the south is sweeping through the streets, howling over the mud that would make such marvelous fine dust if the water were all out, wrestling with the swinging signs of Yankees, and monstrous tassels of colored tissue-paper before the Chinese toy-merchants' doors. I hear of no chimneys toppled over, no houses blown down, and but of insignificant damage to the shipping in the harbor. Altogether the week's weather has been so entirely abandoned and outrageously suggestive of the Aprils and Mays in New-York, that some families who were going eastward in to day's steamer back down at the vision it summons and give it up.

It was kite-time with the boys when the rain set in, and a peculiar feature of the season is spoiled—I mean the sight of gigantic butterflies, horrid dragons and chimeras dire, purchased at the Chinese shops, lighted up with lantern and sent aloft by the kite-flyers after dark. If a stranger had seen the curious appearance that they presented any night of the last week of fair weather, he would have rubbed his eyes with suspicion that he was dreaming, or have considered that the pictured Celestial globes were true after all, and the constellations were as hideous apparitions as the early astronomers set them down.

Speaking of odd Celestial phenomena, give me this one more chance to write of the Japanese. The *Powhatan* comes down from Mare Island to-day, gathers her curious company on board and proceeds to sea—whenever Admiral TATNALL issues his orders. Meanwhile, daily the strangers cruise the streets. On Monday the Ambassadors, with a dozen attendants, all men of rank, came down to the city and enjoyed a two thousand dollar reception, for that was all the economical State would allow the city to tax itself to expend. The affair came off at TUCKER'S Hall, and was a very brilliant and memorable occasion, though not a lady was present to grace or admire it. Gen. CLARK, of the Department of the Pacific and all his staff, and all in uniform, were on hand. All the Colonels, Captains and Majors of all the forts hereabouts were present. The foreign Consuls, officially arrayed, all the Judges we could muster from many miles around, the city and State officials, (excepting Gov. DOWNEY, who though in town thought it best not to confuse the etiquette of the occasion by showing a greater than the head of the feast at the entertainment.) Our Major-General JOSH. HAVENS and his staff were out. The joke went round that on his visit to the corvette, this good-natured gentleman, the first the strangers had seen in such a wealth of gold lace, was introduced blunderingly by his most familiar name, "Gen. JOSH;" and that the Japanese were disposed to regard him with extravagant respect until informed that, in spite of his name, it was not the Jose, or "Josn" (as the boys call him,) that the Chinese worship. Brigadier-Gen. COOK and his staff, too, were on hand, and the officers of all our uniform companies.

It took an hour and a half for the titled and distinguished ticket-holders all to shake hands with the Ambassadors, and then came a dinner, at which none consumed less champagne or more relished the boned turkey and confectionary than the gentlemen from Japan. They did not escape an infliction of speeches, but they bore it nobly. The Ambassadors dressed simply, and with no other regard to display than in the gilding on the nut-brown trousers. Instead of sandals, they all wore patent-leather gaiters, all of one size, apparently. Rumor says that they have dazzling robes for their presentation at Washington, and it may be true; but I am inclined to think that we have made a mistake as to their fondness for display. They carried magnificent swords, but weapons for service nevertheless. A louse black coat concealing all other garments about the chest, black pants under their fancy trousers, a white sash around the loins, no head covering, and nothing else in the way of dress to describe. It made a white man blush to see how much more simple, tasteful and sensible they were in their uniform than our grandees were in theirs. The Ambassadors were men of small stature, of a bright yellow complexion, and, to appearances, thoroughly competent at a glance to see how much of the affair was honestly respectful, and where the ridiculous came in. They seemed earnest, but at all astonished, yet very modest. I have seen a veteran statesman, before now, sitting in a legislative hall, listening gravely, and patiently watching for some flippant speaker to blunder out a sensible sentence, as if behind all the jingling of rhetoric and rattle of words his ear caught the far-off roar and swell of a serious subject;—the attitude and bearing of the first Ambassador, during the reception, reminded me of the picture. The second Ambassador, who, according to the current sentiment, is the first one's double, check, or spy, though the *Powhatan* officers deny seeing evidence of any such mutual jealousy in the company, was an older man; his upper teeth protruded somewhat, and one of them had protruded itself, root and crown, out of sight,—an exception, by the way, to the rule, for generally they presented sets of ivory that our countrymen, always paying tribute to the dentists, might well envy. A fine old man was No. 2, with a thin, triangular face, crow's feet about his eyes, and a broad forehead, of that architecture which hints that it is built in alcoves inside for many books to stand in their orderly arrangement. No. 3 was the Censor, the Emperor's cracksman, a shrewd, smart craftsman, or his air belied him. Other than these three and the interpreter, they all kept seated, watching everything, but taking no part. Their artist was about sketching the scene, and the Captain of the *Candinmaro*, gentlemanly, easy of address, full of merriment, affable and polite, and able to express his politeness and his mirth in very good English, was so evidently a favorite of the Americans that I fear he will get "blowed on" when he returns home. The Admiral, who came over in the steamer that foreran the Embassy was not present. The unhappy accident, by which Com. CUNNINGHAM, of the Navy-yard, was almost blinded on the discharge of the first gun of the *Powhatan's* salute, on the Saturday preceding, seemed to him to require from a Japanese officer of the Commodore's own rank, an expressive absence, a delicate witness of their regret that courtesy to them should have resulted in pain and inconvenience to one of their entertainers.

A wiry, nankeen-colored pony, his headstall decked with fringe, and each side of the pommel of his Mexican saddle hung with a small leather bag, lettered "Overland Pony Express," started eastward on Tuesday night, five minutes before the Sacramento boat lifted her hawsers from the piles—the pioneer of the ponies, overland, that are to shove the West behind their heels at the rate of a thirteenth of the continent per day. When last heard from, the little fellow's proxy was headed for Washoe, shedding miles from his heels as a "Pike" sheds Gospel at a camp-meeting, and the golden sands of the regions he traversed were turning blue in his path, as if a streak of sulphur had flashed along them. It will play the mischief with the news—we shall get it more in piecemeals than ever, and it has been quite bad enough ever since we got an overland mail. Your sensations reach us in instalments, and generally the middle first. For instance, suppose you announce the rumor that the immortal STERLING BRANCH had deceased, we should hear 21 days after by telegraph *viâ* Malloy's station and Fresno City that SIMEON BEACH was drugged. Two days later, on the arrival of the overland mail, the story would come, with only such telegraphic errors as the wires diluted the interesting item with in passing it from New-York to St. Louis. A week later the swift steamer turns up, with such brief version as your steamer papers chose to vouchsafe us. Then three days later the mail steamer, with full files telling the whole story. Three days later still, the contradiction of the rumor begins to tumble in by overland telegraph, and so on, till the distracted public takes to betting all around the subject, and another circle, cleaned out at last by their injudicious wagers, go off to Washoe to redeem their fortunes. The Pony Express charge is $5 a letter, and how much extra if telegraphed to and from the last points reached by the wires, I know not.

The ardor of the Washoe-smitten crowd has been dampened by the rains; but Monday afternoon, the sun being out when the Sacramento boat left here, many books to stand in their orderly arrangement. No. 3 was the Censor, the Emperor's cracksman, a shrewd, smart craftsman, or his air belied him. Other than these three and the interpreter, they all kept seated, watching everything, but taking no part. Their artist was about sketching the scene, and the Captain of the *Candinmaro*, gentlemanly, easy of address, full of merriment, affable and polite, and able to express his politeness and his mirth in very good English, was so evidently a favorite of the Americans that I fear he will get "blowed on" when he returns home. The Admiral, who came over in the steamer that foreran the Embassy was not present. The unhappy accident, by which Com. CUNNINGHAM, of the Navy-yard, was almost blinded on the discharge of the first gun of the *Powhatan's* salute, on the Saturday preceding, seemed to him to require from a Japanese officer of the Commodore's own rank, an expressive absence, a delicate witness of their regret that courtesy to them should have resulted in pain and inconvenience to one of their entertainers.

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they placed implicit confidence. On the night of March 1st, he took from their safe a bar of gold worth $2,500 and $300 in coin, and disappeared. The police found him last Thursday. He had been robbed of his gold, had camped out, roughed it, and finally, utterly disgusted with the new life of villainy he was attempting to lead, came into town, and was captured.

Our Legislative Committee of Investigation into the Mendocino "Indian war" affairs, report that within four months more Indians have been killed by our people than during a century of Mexican and Spanish domination. The Committee do not deny the atrocities of the settlers, but, in a feeble way, attempt to palliate them. They recommend the adoption of a resolution requesting our delegation in Congress to urge that 25,000 acres of Round Valley be set apart for an Indian Reservation.

The first Overland Pony Express starts to-morrow from San Francisco. It takes the boat to Sacramento, thence a rider takes a horse for the French Buttes, about seventy miles east of Placerville; thence a second rider takes it to Genoa, and so on to Salt Lake. From Carson Valley the route will be the one surveyed last Summer by Capt. SIMPSON—by which it is 700 miles from Sacramento to Salt Lake. At the rate of 200 miles in twenty-four hours, as is calculated, the time between the two points will be made in three and a half days. Each expressman is to ride from thirty-five to seventy five miles, using three horses for his distance. Mr. FUNNY, the agent of the proprietors, has started some 120 horses and mules, with plenty of tents and forage, for distribution along the route. Twenty-one men, as express riders and packers, accompanied the train. It was expected to purchase the horses for the route, from Salt Lake to Ruby Valley, of the Mormons. But the Saints, thinking they had the buyers at their mercy, doubled the price upon them. So all the animals were purchased in California.

A gentleman just in from Utah says that P. K. DORSEY has been appointed Census Marshal for the Territory. He is reputed an honest man, who will not give the population at the 100,000 which BALOGHAN claims, unless the honest returns bear out that figure. He has appointed J. P. WARREN to take the census of Carson Valley.

During the last week we have had a jolly lot of rain tumbling about our heads. At first it only fell at night, then it gave us a dash about lunch time and after business hours. Saturday it kept it up pretty nearly all day, and on Sunday it was one perpetual shower. The wise ones say that this is the last of the rainy season, which, take it all through, has been an eminently dry one. The farmers and miners are in prodigious spirits.

You must remember CHARLEY DUANE. He was once Chief of the San Francisco Fire Department. He left here under the suggestion of the Vigilance Committee, and lately returned. He suddenly turns up at Sacramento, where the Assembly has passed an act paying him $3,673 for expenses on the Department in 1855. The bill, which was one of "Sundries," was in 1856 before our local boards, and an ordinance passed recommending the payment of one half of it. CHARLEY could not wait in his haste to be off to collect all his dues. The Democratic Legislature, always willing to show San Francisco that it has a great contempt for its Vigilance Committee, is only too anxious to double the amount and pass the bill with all haste. GLAUCUS.

PARISIAN NOTES.

Music in the Imperial Household—Naw Social Inventions—Punishment of a Traitor—Varieties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, April 5, 1860.

The Empress EUGENIE has made an important discovery: her household is full of *prime donne* and *tenors*. In order to utilize this mine of musical treasure, her Majesty has organized a Sunday evening concert at the Tuileries, in which the performers are all members of the Imperial household, or connected directly or indirectly therewith. The profane, of course, are excluded from the organization, even to the chorusee and the *supes*., since Her Majesty takes part in the exercises, and etiquette forbids any intermixture of extra-Imperial elements. The principal personage in point of talent in this corps of Imperial amateurs, is Madame CONNEAU, the wife of the Doctor who was surgeon to the army of sixty men that attacked Bologne in 1840, who shared the captivity of LOUIS NAPOLEON at Ham, who aided him in his escape therefrom, and who is now chief physician to their Majesties and Deputy for the Department of the Soane. Without doubt Madame CONNEAU, who occasionally allows her voice to be heard at public concerts in aid of charitable objects, is a veritable musician, with by no means a mediocre organ; but of the capabilities of the other members of the company we know lese. Her Majesty takes part in the exercises, and her admirere very naturally insist that her voice is superb and her execution perfect; hut every medal has its reverse, and some people are unkind enough to say that her teachers have become the most irritable of men. However this may be, the iden of Her Majesty in organizing such an evening pastime in her Court was a most happy one, and we may be aure thet she carries into its direction all the charm which distinguishes her whole life.

Among the new things which have been produced during the fashionable season in aristocratic circles, is that of coffee parties. It would be more proper to say, among the revivals, for this is not a new, but an old custom. These *cafés* afforded an excellent means for receiving a great many people without much expense, without ceremony and without constraint. Of course, only the usual company of the house were admitted.

The evening on which a family intended to give a *café* was announced to all their friends and acquaintances, and every one was allowed to come in whatever dress he or she chose. The ordinary promenade dress was the most usual. The saloons of the house were arranged with small tables, like a public *café*, with chairs at each for two or four persons. On some of the tables were placed dominoes, chess, cards, and other games. The lady of the house, who sat behind a large table, on which were placed for the disposition of the visitors, oranges, cakes, wines, and journals, was dressed in the style of the women who occupy a similar position in the public *cafes*. For thet evening she renounced hoops and silks, wore a plain short dress, a cap, a three-cornered neckerchief, and a white apron. The servants of the house quitted their livery and doffed the costume of the public *cafe;* the visitors called them *Waiter!* as at the *cafe*. No other domestics than those of the house were ever employed on these occasions.

It will not be difficult to perceive the principa charm of this form of re-union. The coldness and chilling formality which too often reign in evening assemblages were banished, and gayety and mirth and wit were general. Each one, on entering, saluted the lady of the house, and then went to seek, among the tables, his acquaintancee or a society congenial to him. Thus sympathetic groupe were formed which facilitated conversation, rendered it more interesting, more varied, and less restrained, without, however, preventing it from becoming general. At some tables there ware games—as all, coffee, wine, beer, orgeat, or lemonade. It was a means by which to give people wit who otherwise had none; it developed conversational powers, diffused knowledge, and rendered to each his true status. What, in effect, is more crushingly stupid than one of those evening assemblages with its parlor mathematically arranged, its quadrangular rows of immovable "wall-flowers," its speechies groups of stiff-necked, white-cravated parsons, and its stupendous platitudes of "Good Evening," and "A pleasant evening?" If one were not born stupid he would certainly become so by frequenting such assemblages. As a last advantage in favor of the *café soirées*, they kept husbands away from the clubs and gaming tables, and young men from worse places.

At these *cafés* the same mode applied to the supper. At the proper hour the tables, with never more than five covers at each, were laid for supper. Generally the guests drew lots for the pinces or at least for the tables, which were numbered. The bill of fere was regulated by custom; there was fowl, cooked in rice, and a large roast piece; one entrée and one side dish. They often added to the attractions of the evening, pantomimes, music, charades and proverbs.

The resurrection of this mode of the last century is due to a noble Duchess of the Faubourg St. Germain, whose first *café* this season was a pey *café* in aid of a charitable object. Thne each individual paid for everything he consumed. The Duchess obtained one of the cards of the *Café Anglais*, and modeled hers after it. Only to the card of the Duchess wes added this important *nota bene* at the bottom: "We do not count half-bottles. Disappointed persons cannot reclaim their money. The *pourboire* to the waiters is obligatory. Persons who wish to pey double will not be refused the privilege."

The first *café* of the Duchess DE N. was a success. Her immense ball-room was crowded with people of her society, who showed themselves generous, and the receipts more than met her anticipations. She announced thet for the future her *cafes* would be held every fortnight, and that they would be free. Other ladies have followed the example, and the movement is regarded in the feminine world as nothing less than an organized attack on the clubs and the other resorts which were withdrawing the gentlemen more and more every day from the society to which they belong.

But here is an innovation of a more novel character: At a *soirée* at the house of an aristocratic widow in the Faubourg St. Honoré, who, it appears, is fond of fencing, and has an apartment in her house devoted to that sort of exercise, the evening closed with a grand assault-at-arms. It served as an occasion for introducing to the company a young lady of Polish origin, Mlle. LINOWSKA, who has made herself famous in the use of the small-sword. Dressed in the handsome costume of her country, Mlle. LINOWSKA held her sword with so much grece end precision that no gentleman present was able to touch her.

If there be anything more vulger, more calculated to give one a melancholy iden of humanity than the scene that is often presented at *soirées* when the doors to the supper room are thrown open, I do not know whet it is. For two or three hours one movee in a circle of beauty and flowers, and sparkling crystal—the scene is as far removed from mortality and the ordinery realities of life as possible, when suddenly the illusion is destroyed by seeing all this gay scene dissolved into a rushing, pushing multitude, that takes the supper room by assault, and falls upon the selmon and champagne as if a famine reigned in the land. To avoid this disagreeable exhibition, a happy expedient was hit upon at a late *soirée* at the Hotel de Ville, given by the Prefect of the Seine, on the occasion of the marriage of his daughter to M. DOLLFUS. The supper had forty-five patronesses and forty-five tables. These tables and the plates were numbered, as at the *café soirées* mentioned above. To each one of the forty-five ladies seven cards were given, and these she distributed as she pleased. With these cards, which were numbered and corresponded to numbers on the tables, each one found his place without trouble and without confusion, end, whet was better, the parties were so composed as to be agreeable to all. Such an example is worthy of a wider application.

The French Academy holds in its ranks a *savant* whose hobby is to discover a means of prolonging life indefinitely. I have named M. FLOURENS. The *Eau de Jouvence* is his night and his day dream, and people are curious to know whether the distinguished academician is going to be able to prolong his own life. The discovery of the anatomists and surgeons thet a diseased bone removed from the body in such a way as to leave intact its periosteum, or membranous covering, will be reprodnced, has afforded M. FLOURENS a most overwhelming text for a new huret of enthusiasm in favor of his cherished doctrine. Thet an amputated bone may be rendered back to the individual by a process of nature is in effect a striking fect, and one calculated to arrest the attention of less critical observers than M. FLOURENS. Starting from this point thie gentleman has embroidered an ingenious argument on those two laws of the economy, the law on form and the law of place, which tende to nothing less than the fabrication of a man by artificial means. He cites the exemple just mentioned, where, with proper care, hony matter can be made to deposit itself in the place where the diseased bone had been removed, and nowhere else, and how the particles are deposited so as to take on the exact form of the amputated hone. He cites also the exemple of cattle-raising, where animels are so cropped thet they are made to grow large in those parts of the body which furnish the most valuable beef, as the loin end rump. From all this M. FLOURENS argues that with more careful study and observation we may not only emeliorate the physical end mentel organization of the human race, hut may also very much prolong life. We have hut to direct our attention to the controlling of these laws of form and place to accomplish our object. Under eny circumstancee M. FLOURENS raises himself up with indignetion at the apathy of the scientific world on these important questions, and against the accepted fiet that the life of men is limited to three score and ten.

Tha French capital, so prolific in the discovary of new industries, has just brought to light a most singular one. A woman was arrested on the charge of usury, and in the investigation of the affair it was found that her real occupation was thet of *lending bank bills to show in society*, at a rate of four or five hundrad per cent. She declered thet the business was an active one, and that she had a great many regular and irreguler customers. They were mostly people who had more position in the world then means, end who succeeded in maintaining their position by being able from time to time, to turn over carelessly in their pocket-hooks, under the eyes of a friend, a few bills of f.500! Whet a pity the "loaner of bank bills to show in society" had not found a place in Balzac's *Comédie Humaine*.

MARYLAND AFFAIRS.

The Republican State Convention—Its Deliberations Thwarted and Broken up by a Mob—Intense Excitement—The Convention Abandons Rechabite Hall and Assembles again Secretly—Arrest of Rowdies, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 26—4 P. M.

The Republican State Convenion essembled here this morning, and met at 10 o'clock in Rechabite Hall, Fayette-street, between Gay and Frederick streets. There ware delegates present from Frederick, Washington, Talbot, Cecil, Worcester, Harford and Montgomery Counties; also from Baltimore County and Baltimore City—numbering in all about forty. The assemblage was called to order by appointing Judge BLAIR, of Montgomery County, temporary President. He was subsequently chosen permanent Chairmen, with the usual number of Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, &c. Though there was not in attendance a full representation from all the counties, still every Congressional District was represented in the Convention.

Abont an hour after the Convention met thare appeared in the Hall, and outside on the street, a vast crowd of spectators, a goodly portion of whom it was evident were what are known as "Roughs" and "hard boys." Their object was evidently to produce disturbance. Mischief was palpably brawing. A few minutes more elapsed, and intense excitement prevailed. A rushing noise could be heard inside the hall. It appears thet the assailants commenced their work by upsetting benches, desks and other furniture. They threw inkstands and other missiles, pushing and jostling delegates in a rough manner. This was accompanied with whooping, and loud, demoniacal yells. One fellow boldly walked forward and peremptorily announced to the Chairmen of the Convention in a loud tone that this thing had gone far enough, and he, therefore, commanded a suspension of operations. The members by this time grew uneasy and awfully frightened. Many of them made their way from the Hall in irrepressible terror, escaping the best way they could, apprehending momentarily an assault. The crowd outside rapidly accumulated, until the street and pavements were literally packed. A large body of police rezained to the spot, when order was finally restored. Looking, however, for the delegates, it was ascertained that they, together with the President and other officers, had escaped for quarters unknown. One gentleman, a delegate, I believe, named WILLIAM GUNNISON, of this city, was particularly in demand. The "Rougos," hallooed aloud for him, saying "Kill the scoundrel," &c. He ran like a good fellow, and finally secured protection from Marshal HOLMES, Chief of the Police, who, to avoid difficulty, deposited him for a brief spell in the Marine Bank. Up till after 2 o'clock P. M. there remained a large concourse of idle lookers-on, and others with doubtless worse intentions, around the premises, in anticipation of seeing further difficulties. A strong police force was collected, and order maintained. It was, however, finally announced that the Convention would not reassemble in that hall, and the throng dispersed. The supposition is that it will meet secretly during the afternoon and evening, and conclude its business.

Judge BLAIR, I am told, on taking his seat, made quite a temperate and appropriate address. It is said an hour or two of uninterrupted action would have closed the entire business of the Convention. They were about getting ready to select delegates to Chicago, when the disturbance took place. Rev. F. S. EVANS, one of the *Patriot's* proprietors and editors, was attending in the capacity of a reporter. He weighs over two hundred pounds, and yet disappeared quicker, more magically, than GAETANI RAVEL does in one of his celebrated pantomimes.

Two noted characters—named ALFRED MADNOX and ERASMUS LEVEY—were prominent actors in this outrage. The former has been arrested, and held to bail in $2,000 to appear for trial. The latter is still at large, but warrants are out for him. The whole scene was extremely disgraceful. However opposed we may be politically to the Republican element in our latitude, yet all attempts like these to interrupt or arrest its progress but serve to create capital and aid. For God's sake let every man and all parties—religious, political or otherwise—when respectful, entertain and express their own sentiments free from molestation.

P. S.—Just as the mail is about closing, I learn that the members of the Convention have convened in the office of one of their friends and partisan co-workers, where they sit privately with closed doors. This being the case, I have no doubt the business of the Convention will be gone through with to-day, and a final adjournment take place.

Your readers and the world may rest assured that the outrage perpetrated upon this Convention was by persons whose acts meet neither encouragement nor sympathy from any but the worst class of citizens. One or two of the police officers were assaulted in the melee. No one, however, sustained any serious injury. Had the infuriated, crazy mob gotten hold of Mr. GUNNISON, at one period in its career, he might have been roughly dealt with. XENOPHON.

Position and Determination of the Union Opposition Party—The Baltimore National Convention—Position of the Democrats—The Republicans—Their State Conventies—Adams' Express Company's Enterprise, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 25, 1860.

Political affairs in this city and State are now assuming quite an important phase. Mutation is going on to a considerable extent. Wires are being pulled from all points and in every direction. Old organizations are what Gov. WISE, in a disquisition upon crabs, would call "sluffing." They are casting aside one garment, or outside covering, to assume another, and it is yet difficult to say whether they will appear in softer or harder shells. The ingenuity of political wire-workers and leaders is much exercised to know exactly what course to pursue, or what wire to pull first. Their manifestations, thus far, have been marked with due caution, preventing any very rapid progress towards a definite or settled result. The Americans, Old Line Whigs, and Conservative Democrats, met in State Convention last week, and inaugurated the initiative of a grand Constitutional Opposition Union Movement to battle against Democracy. This assemblage was largely attended, and manifested a good deal of enthusiasm. Judge WEISEL, who presided over its deliberations, is an old Whig, a gentleman of talent, influence and high reputation. Hon. JOHN P. KENNEDY also participated, besides several others, who were active in the Whig ranks many years ago. The American element, however, largely preponderated, yet there appeared a sincere desire to unite in a common cause, regardless of previous predilections. The evidences were unmistakable of independence, and a determination to sustain a third party; or, in other words, stand by the nominations made by the forthcoming Constitutional Union Opposition National Convention, which assembles in Baltimore on the 9th of May next. The idea put forth by certain factions—peremptorily asserted to—of "BATES and victory, or no BATES and defeat," did not seem to have much weight. The truth is, Mr. BATES is much less a favorite in Maryland than persons at a distance might suppose him to be. His name is void of enthusiasm; and there are those of the Opposition who openly avow they will not, under any circumstances, support him. A division of sentiment exists in reference to his affiliation with Republicanism. It is thought he has already bid too high for the Chicago nomination. The eastern shore counties, where Slavery exists largely, will not support him under any circumstances. The same may be said of portions of the western shore. It would, therefore, be almost impossible to concentrate the Opposition of Maryland upon such a leader. The desire of those in our State who are appointed to participate in the Baltimore National Convention, is, or will be, to make such nominations with reference to conservatism and nationality as will meet the hearty approval of all constitutional Union-loving men of every precinct of every county of every State within the broad limits of this great confederacy. Thus they design ignoring sectionalism, and with it forever sink into obscurity the vexatious question of Slavery. With candidates congenial to this programme, the Union Opposition of Maryland can march up harmoniously, effectively, and do battle together in earnest with their brethren elsewhere.

There seems to be, so far as I am able to read public sentiment, an utter detestation of attempting, or even seeming to attempt, to play second fiddle to any existing party, however great its power or prospective emolument. You may rest assured, therefore, that the legitimate Opposition of old Maryland, such as united with the State Constitutional Convention held here last week, will, independent of and separate from all other considerations, stand by and support the nominees of the Baltimore National Convention. This is fully determined upon, though it be sustaining a third party to the ultimate success of Democracy. JOHN BELL of Tennessee, and EDWARD EVERETT of Massachusetts, are names most in favor with the Union Party of this city and State. Either of them would secure our electoral vote. Mr. EVERETT seems to have the preference. Individually, if such a blessing could be in store, I would rather see him President than any other man now living. All civilized nations of the earth could be pointed to such a man as our Chief Magistrate with exalted pride. He combines scholarship, statesmanship, patriotism and expansive nationality. He has not only been instrumental in preserving Mount Vernon for the glory of after ages, but renewed in the hearts of rising generations the saintary influence of that spirit which animated the Father of his Country. Judge MCLEAN or Mr. CRITTENDEN would also, if nominated, unite the Opposition.

Extensive preparations are already in progress for the National Constitutional Union Convention. The Front-street Theatre, a large and most admirable piece, has been selected for the place of holding it. This will afford ample room, with fine accommodations for members as well as spectators. The design is to have the entire building magnificently and characteristically decorated. Applications are already being made for rooms at our principal hotels and boarding-houses. There will be abundant room for all, and to spare, with no "gouging" in prices of fare. No hot suns, no mosquitoes. It is expected from thirty to forty thousand strangers will visit Baltimore on that occasion. Our new police system has gone into operation; with it and the efficiency of Judge BOND, of the Criminal Court, there need be no apprehensions of molestation from rowdyism.

The Democrats here, and in many parts of the State, are much divided, but they will unite very generally on the Charleston nomination. Of this there can be no doubt. DOUGLAS would make the strongest poll, but DICKINSON, of New-York, has many admirers. The party is preparing for a spirited campaign, and will be very hard to beat. Nothing but a strong man on the opposite side can do it.

The Republicans hold their State Convention in this city to-morrow, for the purpose of choosing delegatee to the Chicago Convention. I am informed by those who act with them that they expect to be represented by delegates from all the counties. They make very little show or parade, but say they are daily gathering strength. They propose sending sixteen delegates to Chicago, and will go for the nominations of that assemblage, whoever they may be, entirely free from any action of the Baltimore Union Convention.

The occultation of the planet Venus was seen here last night to great advantage. I watched it from beginning to ending. For some time prior to occulting, Venus in all her glittering beauty seemed to hang upon pale Cynthia's rim like a bright jewel set there by an omnipotent hand. Then of a sudden, at thirty minutes past eight, her glory was eclipsed, almost in the twinkling of an eye, peering out one-half hour afterwards in undimmed splendor. It was a most interesting exhibition, and found a large audience of enraptured admirers. Not a cloud was to be seen. Never before has this phenomena been witnessed to greater advantage.

I have to-day seen several specimens of newly invented telegraph cables and conducting wires. They are by HENRY J. ROGERS, an old telegrapher, and author of the celebrated code of international signal. They possess many superior advantages. Mr. R. hopes to introduce an entire new system of telegraph construction. As there is much talk about putting up new lines in opposition to the present consolidated Companies, he may find customers and use for his cables.

The Adams Express Company covering this section of country is now doing a large business, which indicates the activity of trade generally. Since the recent completion of Southern railroads, forming an unbroken chain of rail to New-Orleans, this enterprising concern has been performing wonders in the way of forwarding packages, newspapers, &c., ahead of the regular mails. They now bring papers here from New-Orleans in three days and a few hours, taking them south also in the same time, and are often twenty-four to fifty eight hours in advance of Uncle Sam. The enterprise and acceptable management of the Adams Express Company, as controlled by the Southern or Baltimore Agency, have won deserved plaudits, and merit our confidence, which nothing can shake. An opposition to it would now be esteemed unpopular.

There are still various rumors about Mayor SWANN's intention to resign. If, however, he does so it will not be until after the Baltimore Convention. He has not yet united with the new Police Board.

The grand editorial excursion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad promises to be of decided promiseave. About fourteen hundred editors and attaches of the Press have responded to the invitation. The body of them will congregate at Washington and Mount Vernon about the 6th of May. We expect them in our city soon afterwards.

Business is steady here, but no special change in prices of produce. Copper Mining stocks of the North Carolina mines are still sought after, but not quite so active. New developments of ore are daily making, if not in reality, at least upon paper. There is, I believe, substantiality in some of these concerns.

The "Naiad Queen" continues to draw large houses at the Holloway-street Theatre.

Money is very easy and the banks are begging for good paper. Weather pleasant, but to-day rather cool. XENOPHON.

FLORIDA.

Strange Aspect of St. Augustine—Climate and Productions—Its Unequaled Salubrity—Florida Winters—Summer in St. Augustine—Hotels Crowded—St. Augustine the Resort of Invalids—The Town Three Hundred Years Old—Inducements for Emigration to Florida.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Wednesday, April 18, 1860.

Among our American cities, this singular old town is an anomaly. It is not only finished, but going to decay. Built after the manner of the South of Europe, with narrow streets, heavy stone houses, having balconies overhanging the side walks, and gardens shut in by high walls, the traveler will find nothing like it in the United States. In respect to the climate and productions, too, St. Augustine is less like an American than a tropical town. All Winter long (if the term Winter be not out of place here,) the gardens are filled with roses in bloom, and trees covered at once with fruit, foliage and flowers. Such is particularly the case in respect to that most splendid of trees, the orange, which, though laboring under the effects of an unprecedented frost—that occurred twenty-five years ago—as well as the more recent and still continued blight of a destructive insect, is yet a magnificent ornament of all this region. Nor is it the only tropical tree which flourishes here. The fig, the pomegranate, the guava, and the banana, grow remarkably well, and require only a little labor and enterprise to make them richly profitable.

But the great boast of St. Augustine is its unrivaled salubrity. Lying just south of the 30th parallel of latitude, it is blest with a climate more benign than can be found elsewhere upon this continent; milder than that of Italy, and more equable than the far-famed temperature of Cuba.

In the months of January and February, this year, there was no frost, the range being from 44° to 82° Fahrenheit. In March (the coldest for a dozen years) there were a few very light frosts, doing no perceptible harm to garden vegetation. In short, there is scarcely an unpleasant day all Winter; fires are rarely kindled, windows usually open, and the weather is in the highest degree enjoyable. The native claim that Summer is even more delightful, the fervor of the sun's rays being tempered by a sea breeze which comes up every day at 10 A. M., flowing over the heated land like a wave of cool water, and continuing through the afternoon and night. Its effect is so grateful upon sleepers that blankets are invariably required for comfort, and during the day its refreshing powers are indescribable.

Several hundred invalids and pleasure-seekers from the North spend the Winter here. The town is continually full, from November to June. At this moment every hotel and boarding-house is crowded, and we learn that hundreds on the St. John's River are deterred from coming by the lack of accommodations. More hotels are urgently needed.

St. Augustine arrogates to itself the title of "The Ancient City," and not without reason, for it was a place long before Plymouth Rock or Jamestown was thought of. Its age lacks but five years of three centuries. On the 8th of September, 1565, in the reign of PHILIP II. of Spain, PEDRO MENENDEZ DE AVILES landed here and commenced the permanent settlement of the town. With the exception of a period of twenty years, from 1763 to 1783, St. Augustine remained under the dominion of the Spanish crown till 1821, when Florida was purchased by our Government for five millions of dollars, and on the 10th of July of that year the Spanish flag, which had floated for two hundred and fifty-six years, (except the period of twenty years above mentioned of British possession,) was finally lowered at the castle of St. Mark, and the Stars and Stripes took its place.

Of late the attention of Northern agriculturists and horticulturists has been turned to Florida, and with reason, for this State offers peculiar advantages to enterprising emigrants with limited means. I shall enlarge on this topic in future letters, and for the present shall only say, generally, that among these advantages are a healthy climate, no Winters in the Northern sense of the term, and the consequent capacity of the land to produce two or three crops annually. To these may be added the fact that an excellent market exists here for all productions, which productions can also be readily shipped to New-York and other Northern cities. A. M.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

Attempts to Change the Course of Study—Congress and the Secretary of War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, over the signature of "Truth," in the article headed "West Point Academy," in your supplemental issue of April 21, has, I fear, not sufficiently considered that half truths thrown before the public are likely to be more pernicious than useful; and that the first duty, in making a statement upon which an intelligent opinion is to be based, is to state the whole truth.

Your correspondent has given with accuracy the quotations from the laws organizing the Military Academy. In this he has corrected a popular misapprehension as to that institution, which is not, as is generally supposed, a Military College with a body of Professors and pupils paid by the Government, but a training dépôt, to which the lowest grade of army warrent officers, cadets, may be attached to be instructed in their profession, for a longer or shorter period, at the discretion of the President of the United States, as authorized by Congress or by legal enactment. Now, this view, at first sight, may seem a distinction without a difference; but is a very important one, and one upon which alone many strict constructionists have reconciled it to their constitutional scruples to vote appropriations for the Military Academy.

After quoting from the laws of 1802 and 1812, establishing the Military Academy, as it now exists, your correspondent remarks: "Here, certainly, is a wide discretion given to the Secretary of War which he must exercise under the President." In this your correspondent is perfectly correct, and no one who has attentively read the laws on this point could have reached any other result; but by what process, other than that of valuation, your correspondent reaches the following conclusion from his premises, "The first act of Congress to interfere with this prerogative of the Secretary will be the beginning of the end," is not quite so clear, unless indeed the "prerogative" of the Secretary is something above and beyond the control of legal enactment. If Congress has the power to interfere further with that branch of the army known as the Military Academy, the only point that the public is interested in knowing is, whether, in the question now before Congress—the establishing of a course of instruction at it for four or five years—there seems to be a necessity for legislative action. This is one that most intelligent men will be able to settle in their own minds, from a statement of a few facts. In 1854 a change was made by order of the Secretary of War, from a course of instruction of four years to one of five. In September, 1858, a change was made by like authority from five to four years. In the following April, 1859, another change back was made to five years. What must be the effects of such fluctuations upon the well-being of the Institution there can be little doubt. How far it will be wise in Congress to prevent them in future, it must be the best judge of after hearing all the arguments on each side which have been officially called for.

Your correspondent further remarks:

"The fact is, West Point must undergo the leveling process which is now coursing through the land. Its pupils are willing not only to receive an education at public cost, but also to prescribe its limits. They are better judges of the public necessities at sixteen, than campaigners at sixty. In this they find a ready sympathy from friends and relations; and even grave legislators, less cautious than their predecessors, have not hesitated to join in a crusade against the hardships of old-fashioned and patient study, thorough instruction and juvenile self-denial. Science made easy is the order of the day. Primers must take the places of professional texts, &c."

Now are these statements altogether just, and do they give the public the entire facts? Where has it been proposed to put West Point through a leveling process? In what way is the establishment by law of a fixed period of instruction of even four years to do this? Unless we suppose the Faculty of this Institution and the annual Board of Visitors to combine to this end with the Secretary of War, no one can do this except the Secretary himself, acting under the "prerogative of a wide discretion." Does your correspondent do justice to the cadets themselves in this statement? It is to be hoped he does not. These young men—the average age of whom, when they enter the Academy is about 18, very few being 16, some being as old as 21—naturally, like students generally, fret against the curb of rigid restraint put upon them for four long years, and are anxious not to have the period prolonged to five. But are they not borne out in their desire for this by others than "friends and relations and even grave legislators?". Is it not a matter of public record—the documents of which are now before Congress—that the two Superintendents of the Academy who governed it longest, and, without any disparagement to others, it may be averred, with most distinction—the one for seventeen, the other now nearly for nine years—Cols. THAYER and DELAFIELD, both "sexagenarian campaigners," have expressed their views emphatically in favor of a course of four years? Have not the Faculty of the Academy recommended the same course? Is not the Board now in session on the courses of studies of the Academy as strongly in favor of the same period? Is there not the greatest unanimity among the great body of the graduates in favor of the same period? If experience, therefore, is the working of a system should count for anything, where then lies the weight of authority on this question?

Your correspondent, it is to be hoped, is rather betrayed by his imagination than sustained by facts, in leaving it to be inferred that science is to be made easy, and primers to be made to take the place of text books at the Academy. The Faculty of the Academy have the reputation of being men of ability and prudence, and as they recommend all text-books to the Secretary of War for approval and adoption, there is some slight guarantee that primers, at least, will not be admitted. FAIRNESS.

PHILOSOPHY OF POLITICS.

Nature and Tendencies of the Prevalent Sectional Agitation—Letter from Judge Grimke, of Ohio.

Editors Cincinnati Gazette:

I inclose you an extract of a letter recently received by me from Judge GRIMKE, of Chillicothe, who is justly regarded as one of the most able jurists and civilians of our country. In my judgment, its publication cannot fail to do good. Its thought and tone place it entirely beyond the sphere of ordinary party association, and are a happy proof that the exciting political topics of the day may be discussed with good temper and philosophic calmness. The extract has been highly instructive to me, and I trust your publication of it may make it so to others.

Very respectfully yours,

W. GREENE.

CINCINNATI, March 26. CHILLICOTHE, March 23.

You ask me to write you my opinion with regard to the present state of public affairs—a subject which is well calculated to awaken reflection, and to sharpen all our faculties of thought in endeavoring to find some clew to the strange events we are witnessing. But I know not what to write. It is often as difficult to unravel the present as it is to predict the future, and perhaps more time is necessary in order thoroughly to comprehend both the meaning and the consequences of present events. I suppose that the true view to be taken of this matter is precisely that which will be taken one or two hundred years hence. The men of those days will take very little notice of the tumultuous passions and the crowd of interests which are the moving springs of society now; they will only look to certain results which, although dimly seen now, will make up the whole interest of our present history for them and their posterity. But we cannot attain this advantageous view, which would enable us to look down with so much impartiality, if not indifference, upon the stormy passions, the deep dissimulation, and the secret machinations which we witness. All that we can do, therefore, is to hazard some conjectures which shall not be deprived of all reasonableness, and which shall at least have the merit of sincerity.

It appears to me that the present crisis announces a change which is very common among nations, when they have increased greatly in riches, population and power. But the change in this instance is remarkable in one part of the nation. The struggle is neither more nor less than *an effort to displace the political power and influence which have hitherto been wielded by the South, and to deposit it with the North; in other words, to accommodate the political to the social power.* Now, there is nothing unnatural in this; on the contrary, it is *the* natural and inevitable consequence of certain laws of society, which operate independently of politicians and legislators. We might as soon attempt to dam up the ocean as to prevent this result from taking place; nor, if we could, would it be desirable, for it would perpetuate the heart-burnings and jealousies which now exist between the two sections; whereas, nothing, *in the long run*, contributes more to calm irritation, and to produce quiet and contentment, than to lodge the political influence in the quarter to which nature has destined it. All the commotion and turbulence of feeling which have manifested themselves during the last twenty years, are to be attributed to this struggle for influence. Here a difficulty meets us. If the political influence is absolutely transferred to the North, may not be effect be to confirm and perpetuate the two geographical parties, which have been gradually forming during the last twenty years, and to annihilate all national parties, and thus, instead of spreading tranquility over the country, to produce more discord than now exists. This undoubtedly may be the case, for although great quiet prevailed during the supremacy of Southern influence, yet this influence was in a great measure gained and maintained by the assistance of several of the Northern States, and at a time when national questions absorbed the public mind, and stifled or concealed geographical parties.

I present the view in the strongest light, however, for it is by no means a *necessary* consequence that the political ascendency of the North should perpetuate geographical parties. To suppose so, would be to run counter to all the principles which ordinarily govern human nature, and to shut our eyes to some of the most important lessons which history teaches us. The great difficulty grows out of the struggle for the ascendency, and not out of the ascendency itself. As long as the struggle lasts, there will be bitter dissensions. But when it is over, there may be the same disposition to submit to the consequences as there is on so many other occasions, both in political and private life, to submit to what is inevitable, because it is natural. Now, I am by no means certain that this will be the result, and that we shall be able to witness an experiment so important and interesting. A sudden tempest of feeling, when men get beside themselves, will cause the die to be cast, and thus precipitate everything. But if such should not be the case, feuds and controversies will assuredly grow up among the people of the North themselves, not of so alarming a character as those which now exist, but sufficient to moderate sectional asperity, and to cause a party in the North, whether in the majority or minority, to side with some party in the South. For whoever heard of any extensive and populous community—who ever heard of even any considerable body of men, which was not troubled by its own internal dissensions. This must forever be the case, so long as human nature is what it is—that is, so long as that nature is half social and half selfish, independently of which it may then be clearly perceived that the real interests of the two sections, which are now lost sight of in the din of parties, are not diverse, but identical, and that these point to a continuance, and not to a severance of the Union.

For that our system of Government possesses a self-correcting principle, I think, will admit of no doubt. If was the fruit of reflection, it has been maintained by reflection, and it has contributed to diffuse habits of reflection among all orders of men to an extent never before known. I know that these terms—habits of reflection and real interests of the two sections—have become so common and familiar as to lead many persons to believe that they have no virtue or meaning. But although the words themselves may have no value, the things which they denote may have a great deal; and I do not feel myself called upon to discard any term, however trite, if it imports something important—especially in a new combination of circumstances. It is these habits of reflection, and this strong sense of interest, which constitute the self-correcting principle of our institutions. The mere machinery of what is ordinarily termed the Government would, by itself, be inoperative and powerless. But these habits are quickly communicated to the Government, to the agents who administer public affairs, and then the mutual action of the people upon the Government, and of the Government upon the people, adds tenfold strength to them, gives them a fixed residence in the community, and converts what was before matter of opinion into a fundamental principle of our institutions.

Our history is full of examples to this effect. I need not go back to the period when Mr. JAY's treaty was negotiated, and when placards were posted up in various parts of the country, threatening disunion, and even the raising of an hostile army; nor to the scenes of 1798-9; nor to the bitter discontent produced both in the North and South by the war of 1812. Our history since is full of similar examples, which are not so striking only because the self-correcting principle of our institutions had, year by year, been acquiring strength, and exerted a more powerfully *preventive* influence in warding off disasters. But I acknowledge that all the means in our power may be ineffectual, and that before the year is out a fatal blow may be struck.

I remarked to you when I last saw you that I considered the affair at Harper's Ferry as the most portentous event which has occurred in our history; that it was a mere speck in the horizon, but a speck big with the future—not so much because it was the daring outbreak of a band of outlaws, headed by a cold-blooded assassin, as because such an atrocity could not have been executed, or conceived in any highly-civilized society, unless there was a secret conviction of sympathy and countenance from some considerable number of men; and this appears to have been the case. In reading the accounts of the unseemly and revolting proceedings in some parts of the country, representing those miscreants as a noble band of patriots and martyrs, one might fancy himself present at the rejoicings at Rome, and the *solemn Te Deum* in St. Peter's, commemorative of the massacre of St. Bartholomew's.

But it is not the countenance given by even a considerable body of men, which renders that event so ominous and alarming. A considerable body of men may themselves be discountenanced and confounded, provided the great majority of the people in the States where they reside are sound and possess the sense of justice in a high degree. But such is the organization of parties, that things which would never have been attempted, or countenanced by the great bulk of the people, are not always, after they are committed, visited with an unequivocal condemnation. If those acts have been perpetrated in the name of a party by men who belong to that party, and only carry to extremes the opinions of that party, a profound and equivocal silence is frequently observed with regard to them. The firmest and most enlightened men are at first staggered by their apparition, but great numbers shrink from taking any step which might *seem* to compromit the party. A party is an association of men, having certain definite opinions and a fixed organization, and if, among these opinions, one is recognized as the master principle which gives vitality to the system, an open and unreserved condemnation of those who have carried this opinion even to the most preposterous extremes is considered as doing violence to this organization.

This is the perplexing dilemma in which we are now placed. There are two ways of escaping from it: the one by a dissolution of the Union, which would be greatly to be deplored at the present time; the other by a conviction on the part of the enlightened, and a feeling (which is often as unerring as a conviction) on the part of the masses, that the events which are transpiring are to be regarded, when taken as a whole, as only sympt

FINANCIAL.

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BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

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Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents

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Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

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Negotiable Bank, Insurance and Express Stocks, and Business Paper, and advance upon the same. Prompt attention given to collections, or any business intrusted to us.

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Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.
Capital.....$150,000
Surplus over.....147,000
This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN R. R. CO. OF 1859, } SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 21 1860. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1859 will be held at the office of the Company, at Springfield, Illinois, on the second THURSDAY of May next for the election of three Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.
WM. B. CORNEAU, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, April 24, 1860.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of (13) Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 15th day of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 5th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 16th proximo.
W. R. EMERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 14th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the first day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank.
JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.
MARCH 27, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY, } April 25, 1860. }
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten Dollars per Share on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, 1st May next. The Transfer Book will be closed until that date. By order,
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO., No. 66 William-st.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company on May 12, ensuing. The polls will be open from 12 until 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from May 7 until May 13, inclusive.
H. MATHER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE—Bondholders of the second issue of the Land Grant Bonds of the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, (bonds amounting to $1,500,000, numbered from 2,500 to 4,000,) are requested to call at No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, on or before the 8th day of May, to consult with owners of such bonds as to the course they wish to pursue in relation to the sale of the Road if sold under the foreclosure of the Land-grant mortgage. JOHN TYLER, Attorney and Counselor, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, April 24, 1860.—The interest of the First Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, due on the 1st of May, 1860, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation of the coupons at the Treasurer's office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds of the New York and Erie Railroad Company, due May 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that day on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Receiver, in Erie-place. NATHANIEL MARSH,
NEW-YORK, April 24, 1860. Receiver.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, } No 33 WALL-ST., April 24 1860. }
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. (3½ per cent.) has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable to stockholders, at the Banking-house, on and after May 1, prox. The Transfer-Books will be closed from this date to May 1.
By order of the Board. J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVER TO THE Stockholders of the Bull's Head Bank, that the capital stock is to be filled up to $200,000. All those wishing to take their pro rata shares of said stock, will give notice at the Bank on or before the first day of June, 1860, as certificates will be issued on the 2d June, 1860.
By order of the Board
J. H. ELDRIDGE, Cashier.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, APRIL 24, 1860.—The Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of three (3) per cent., payable on the 1st day of May next. The transfer books will be closed till the 2d proximo. By order,
JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1, 1860, of the City of Cleveland Bonds, issued to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day by the Ocean Bank.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

$60.000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE ON City property, in amounts to suit applicants.
J. F. WILLIAMS,
No. 442 6th-av.,
near 34th-st.

TO LOAN—$125,000 ON NEW-YORK CITY REAL Estate.
$45,000 on Brooklyn City Real Estate.
$20,000 on Westchester County Real Estate.
DINGEE & HOLDEN,
No. 8 Pine-st., or No. 1,078 Broadway.

$40.000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage, at 6 per cent., on first-class Broadway property. Apply to BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the Bonds of this Company will present the Coupons due May 1, 1860, to ANDREW H. GREEN, New-York, for payment.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 18 WALL-ST.,
CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000
WITH A LARGE AND ACCUMULATING SURPLUS.
CANAL and RIVER RISKS taken on the most favorable terms.
OPEN POLICIES issued for the season, and indorsements made thereon by
M. M. CALEB,
OFFICE OF A. T. CO.,
No. 7 COENTIES SLIP.

FIRE INSURANCE,
In all its branches, at a
REDUCTION IN RATES
FULLY EQUIVALENT TO THE
SCRIP DIVIDENDS
OF MUTUAL AND STOCK COMPANIES.
ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 28 BROADWAY,
ONE DOOR ABOVE WALL-STREET.
J. L. DOUGLASS,
Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO VENDORS OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS BY THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.—Notice is hereby given that by the provisions of the 41st section of the act entitled, "An act to amend an act entitled an act to establish a Metropolitan Police District," passed April 10, 1860, it is declared that it shall not be lawful for any person to publicly keep or disposed of any intoxicating liquors upon the first day of the week called Sunday, under a penalty of Fifty Dollars for each offence; and it is made the duty of the Superintendent of Police to strictly enforce the provisions of this section by his proper orders in respect thereto to the members of the Metropolitan Police force, and it is made the duty of the said members in respect to the enforcing the provisions of this section to proceed in the manner provided by law for the arrest of offenders.
Public notice is therefore given that, in compliance with law, orders will be issued to the members of the Metropolitan Police to arrest all persons publicly keeping or disposing of any intoxicating liquor on Sunday.
By order of the Board of Police.
GEORGE W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PHILADELPHIA
SHOE STUFFS AND TRIMMINGS BUSINESS
FOR SALE.
The stock, good-will and fixtures of an old-established store doing a large and profitable business, will be sold out on reasonable terms to responsible parties. The present proprietor retiring on account of ill-health. Address, for three days, with real name, &c., SHOE TRIMMINGS, Philadelphia Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS STEAM FORGE FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, at 2 P. M., on the 25th day of May, 1860, at the public house of Wm. L. De Barbon, in the City of Reading, the property known as the Reading Steam Forge, in the said city. Said forge is substantially built, and completely equipped with all the modern improvements, including a 7-cwt. Nasmyth steam hammer and three Kirk steam hammers, each with heating-furnaces and bellows at each. A three-bearding machine and oven; three puddling-furnaces five blacksmiths' forges, two thirty-ton cranes, one large cast plate boring mill, slotting machine, turning lathe and sixty horse engine. Main building 300x100 feet, with sheet-iron roof; a carpenter shop and brick office, with fire-proof &c., on the premises, which contain over 2½ acres. Said Forge is most conveniently located for business, adjoining the Reading Railroad, and so connected therewith that locomotives can take away and deliver coal of iron, coal and other freight without cost for hauling. Skates run outside the building, by which coal, scrap iron, &c., can be dumped close to each furnace, without extra cost for hauling or labor. This Forge is capable of executing the heaviest work, having forged and finished the main shafts of the *Adriatic* (believed to be the largest ever made,) besides complete sets of forgings for numerous steamships for Government and other. The city of Reading presents peculiar advantages for the successful operation of such a forge. It is within 58 miles of Philadelphia, connected therewith by the Reading Railroad, and the Schuylkill (160 feet) Canal; 128 miles by rail direct from New-York; 136 from Baltimore; 54 from Harrisburgh and 54 from the Schuylkill coal region, whence the best anthracite coal can be placed at the furnace doors for about $2 25 per ton. Reading is situated in one of the finest agricultural districts of Pennsylvania, has a population of 25,000, and is noted for its general health and the purity of its water. As Berks County contains more furnaces than any other in the United States, iron of every description can be procured by the forge at the lowest prices.
Title clear of all incumbrance. Possession given immediately, and terms made easy, to suit purchasers. The Forge is in complete order, and is furnished with every necessary tool and appurtenance to commence work immediately on taking possession. It is a property well worth the attention of those engaged in the above business. For any further information, apply to
H. H. MOHLENBERG,
Cashier Farmers' Bank, Reading, Pa.

$5.000.—WANTED—THIS AMOUNT, (IN INstallments would do,) to carry out a popular literary enterprise which cannot be explained by advertisement, and which with energy, can be made one of the most profitable in New-York. With practical printer, or gentleman of business capacity as associate, $15,000 to $20,000 per annum can be made. Address L. P. L., Box No. 117 *Times* Office with real name and appointing interview.

A RARE CHANCE FOR $75.—FOR SALE—The tools and machinery of a well-established sash, blind and door shop in the village of Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y. Depôt on the New-York and Erie Railroad. Work enough for two or three men constantly. An excellent opportunity. Call and see. Inquire of VAN WAGENEN & SMITH, at the depôt.

NOTICE TO BOOKBINDERS.—FOR SALE, cheap and on liberal terms, a bookbinding establishment, elaborately finished and furnished with all the requisites for doing a more extensive business than any other establishment of the kind in the United States. For particulars address G. K., Box No. 770 Boston Post-office, Massachusetts.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—The proprietor of a valuable patent, who finds it more than he can attend to, offers Town, County or State Rights for sale cheap for cash or approved trade. Agents wanted. Address, inclosing stamp, F. H. P., care of S. E. Miles, Advertising Agent, Scollay's Building, Court-st., Boston, Mass

STORE, FIXTURES, SIDE CASES, COUNters, large sign, short awning, for sale very cheap. A few house furnishing goods, tête tea trays, tinted tête-a-tête sets, pots, bat stands, lamps and wooden ware, for sale far below cost at No. 534 Broadway.

DRUG STORE.—LEASE AND FIXTURES OF an old-established wholesale drug store for sale; intending to remove to their new store in June next, the proprietors offer the lease and fixtures of store, corner of Barclay and Greenwich sts. Apply on the premises.

BREWERY FOR SALE—CAPABLE OF brewing from three to four hundred barrels of ale a week; is now in full operation, with a good trade; will be disposed of on reasonable terms. Address LEO, Station C, New-York Post-office.

$3.000.—WANTED—IN A SAFE AND PROfitable commission business, an active and energetic partner, who can furnish $2,000 or $3,000. Address R. E., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

$100 PER MONTH CAN BE MADE BY A good canvasser with a capital of $25. A first-class article; sells readily at large profits. Address J. E. COOLEY & CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

$1.200 A YEAR MADE BY ANY ONE with Fullum's patent $10 stencil tools. Samples free. Address A. J FULLAM, 212 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES.—TWO HORSES FOR SALE—ONE IS a fine blood bay, a little under 16 hands, true and kind in all harness, suitable for carriage, coupe, or express. The other one is suitable for the country, and will be sold very low. Also, a rockaway carriage and single wagon and harness. The whole will be sold low. Apply at Bradley's stables, 31st-st., between 8th and Madison-avs. Inquire for RICHARD ARMSTRONG.

CARRIAGES.—WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBItion, at our warerooms, Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin, and 77 White-st., first door east of Broadway, a fine assortment of first-class carriages and road wagons, manufactured on the premises, under our immediate supervision, from the best selected materials and workmanship, to which we invite the attention of the public.
MINER & STEVENS.

HORSES FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY stylish carriage horses, (sorrel,) nearly 16 hands, fast travelers, and of great endurance. The property of a gentleman who is absent traveling for his health, and has, therefore, no use for them. They will be sold at a bargain on application to Mr. HEWITT, at the American Express Company, Hudson-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND WAGONS FOR SALE.—A large lot of family carriages, rockaways, buggies and business wagons, of the best City build. Also, second-hand wagons of all kinds and 20 horses for sale cheap, at the Kings County Carriage Factory, Nos. 184 Fulton-av. and 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL Clight calèche carriage, built by Wood Brothers; cost $75; used but one season; it can be used for hot or cold weather; will be sold for $400. Also, a light wagon for $40 the owner is going to Europe. They may be seen at No. 35 East 12th-st.

HORSE WANTED.—A GOOD, SOUND CART horse; weight 1,050 to 1,100 lbs., about 8 years old; also, a light top wagon, suitable for City use. Call before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M. Wednesday and Thursday.
E. G. TUTTLE, No. 247 South-st.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME LIGHT ROCKAWAY carriage, for one or two horses, made by one of the best makers—price $250. Can be seen at the stable adjoining St. Paul's Methodist Church, East 22d-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FAST AND CLOSE-matched pair of mares; can trot 2:40 to 2:45 together; owner moved from the City. Address, for particulars, to J. R., Box No. 166 Post-office.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD FAMILY HORSE, WITH A splendid carriage but little used, will be sold for about one-half its first cost. Inquire at No. 232 Waverly-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT ROCKAWAY, MADE BY Miner & Stevens; been in use but six months; to be seen at MILES' stables, 19th-st, near 6th-av

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Xth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until SATURDAY, the 12th day of May, inst., at noon, for refurnishing School-house No. 42, in Allen-st., near Hester. In said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Refurnishing Grammar School No. 42," and must embrace estimates for lifting and for stationary settees, separate; also, for movable and stationary seats and desks. Drawings of the proposed style of furniture must accompany the bids. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
CORNELIUS CORSON,
DANIEL SLOTE,
BENJAMIN H. WILLIS,
ANDREW J. KASMIRE,
EDWARD R. HOLSWORTH,
Special Committee on Sep airs of the Xth Ward.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—FREE BRIDGE OVER HARLEM RIVER.—The Commissioners, under the Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 16, 1858, "For removing obstructions from Harlem River, and for building a free bridge over the same," will receive sealed proposals for the construction of the remainder of the work, consisting of two piers, two abutments, superstructure, &c., until Thursday, the 10th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.
Plans and specifications can be seen from and after Saturday, May 5, at the house of W. H. Florence, at Macomb's Dam, where blank propositions will be furnished to contractors. All propositions must be filled out in accordance with the blanks furnished, inclosed in a sealed envelope, and directed to EDWARD H. TRACY, Chief Engineer, No. 5 Tryon-row.
Propositions must be accompanied with the written consent of two responsible parties to sign a bond for ten thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the contract if awarded to the proposer. Separate proposals will be received for the superstructure, but both parts of the work may be awarded to the same contractor.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject all propositions they may think are not for the interest of New-York and Westchester Counties to accept.
EDWARD H. TRACY, Chief Engineer.
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1860.

PROPOSALS FOR A TOWN HALL.—SEALed proposals will be received up to the 14th day of May next for building a town hall in the town of Westchester, County of Westchester. The plans and specifications may be seen at the Westchester Post-office, and at the office of the architect D. Burgess, No. 72 East 26th-st., New-York City. The Committee reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all proposals, as they may deem proper. ABRAHAM HATFIELD, MORRIS BAISLEY, HIRAM OLMSTEAD, Building Committee

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PURE KENTUCKY BOURBON,
FROM S. T. SUTT'S
SALT RIVER DISTILLERIES,
ESTABLISHED 1829.
The above article, which is perfectly pure, is coming direct to us from the distiller. The brand being the oldest in Kentucky, and noted for its superior medicinal properties, we recommend it with all confidence to the public. Sold by every druggist in New-York and Brooklyn.
HEGEMAN & CO.
Chemist and Druggist,
Nos. 161, 309, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS
AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the Best Pianos manufactured. Opinion of nearly all the greatest and most prominent Musicians and Artists regarding these Instruments.
The undersigned having personally examined and practically tested the improvement in Grand Pianos invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:
1. That as a result of the said improvement the voice of the Piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.
2. The sound by Steinway's improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger, and much better prolonged, than that realized in any other Piano with which we are acquainted.
3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. Steinway as most novel, ingenious and important. No Piano of similar construction has ever been known to exist, so far as the undersigned know or believe:

GUSTAV. SATTER,	WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS,	JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM. SAAR,	ROBERT GOLDBECK,
W. G. HILL,	GEORGE W. MORGAN,
WM. KING,	CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW,	HENRY C. TIMM,

And many others.
Each Instrument warranted for the term of 8 years.
Warerooms, 82 and 84 Walker-st., near B'dway, N. Y.

1828 T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS. 1860
Justly celebrated for their intrinsic merits and excellence.
WAREROOMS IN THE BIBLE HOUSE,
Corner of 8th-st., and 4th-av.
N. B.—Send for a circular with description of styles, prices, and list of references.

THE DRIGGS PATENT, OR THE VIOLIN PIANOS—Manufactured and sold by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, No 543 Broadway. There is no strain whatever upon the case or sounding boards. There are two sounding boards, outwardly convex like the violin, giving three times the vibratory surface obtained in any other piano. The strain is borne by an independent iron frame, and it is stronger and will remain in tune longer than any other Piano. The case forms a vibratory shell, the same as the body of a violin, and is not filled up with heavy blocks and planking as in other Pianos. Its construction is far more simple, and it is the only Piano made on scientific principles. "It is the best Piano-forte existing."
S. B. DRIGGS, Patentee and Inventor.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music-books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

GREAT BARGAIN.—A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE Piano-forte, very little used, at a very great reduction, must be sold before May; and a 6-octave Melodeon, piano style, $85. To be seen at J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, that has been a short time in use, will be sold for $100 less than the usual price. Warranted for three years. P. LYNCH, Manufacturer, No. 927 Broadway, near the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

BANJO TAUGHT.—BANJO TAUGHT AT THE pupil's residence in New-York or Brooklyn, making the pupil a proficient in a course of lessons, $5. Single lessons 50 cents. Address, G. C. D., Box No. 308 *Times* Office.

BOSTON AND NEW-YORK PIANOS, NEW and second-hand, in plain or carved cases, for rent, at low rates. Rent applied, if purchased.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

AN ORGANIST.—AN EXPERIENCED ORGANist desires a situation. Apply at the office of the *Musical World*, No. 379 Broadway, on Saturday, (28th,) between 1 and 5 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD SEVeral years experience in teaching music, wishes board in a family where her services would be sufficient compensation. Address M. W., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

A CHORISTER WANTED—IN ONE OF OUR City Churches. Apply to Mr. NEIL, 579 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD.
FARE $20 TO ALBANY.
On and after MONDAY, March 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams Bridge, 8:30 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt.
For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M. Mail, 3:30 P. M. Express train.
Connect with the New-York Central Railroad.
Returning, will leave:
Williams Bridge, 8:40 and 9:30 A. M. and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains, 5 and 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:40 P. M.
Dover Plains, 6 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., 4:10 P. M., Express trains.
The 9:30 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express trains connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroads. JOEN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after May 1, trains will run as follows, connecting with the steamer MATTANO:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK, FROM FULTON MARKET-SLIP
At 6 30 A. M.	At 7:15 A. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)
At 7:55 A. M.	At 8 A. M.
At 10 A. M.	At 11 A. M. (Hunter's Point Ferry.)
At 1 P. M. (crossing Hunter's Point Ferry.)	At 1 P. M.
At 2:45 P. M.	At 3 P. M.
At 4:45 P. M.	At 5:45 P. M.
At 6:45 P. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)	At 7 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.
On Sundays trains will leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Flushing at 8:30 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 5:30 P. M. Excursion tickets on Sundays twenty-five cents.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.—PASSENger trains will commence running over this Road as far as Eltingville, commencing Monday, April 23, 1860, daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:
Leave Eltingville at 7:15 and 10 A. M., and at 5, P. M., in time for the 8 and 11 A. M., 6 P. M. boats for New-York.
Leave Vanderbilt Landing upon the arrival of the 8 A. M. and 3 and 5 P. M. boats for New-York, stopping at Toad Hill, New-Dorp, Harrison's Club-house and Gifford's Town.
SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.
Leave Eltingville at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M., in time for the 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. boats for New-York.
Leave Vanderbilt Landing upon the arrival of 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. boats from New-York, stopping at the intermediate stations as above.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 9, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train, at 9:45 P. M., (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning Express Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included,) and 8:45 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5:25, (Sundays included,) and 9 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Trains leave pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. Mail, 9 A. M. for Dunkirk, and intermediate stations. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD FOR PORT MONMOUTH, HIGHLANDS, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., and steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 7 A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M., and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—Leave foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 4 and 5:30 P. M. for Piermont and Suffern, 5:30 and 9:30 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Suffern at 6:50 A. M. and 6:40 P. M., and Piermont 6:30 and 7:35 A. M., and 2:20 and 7:45 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4, and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS P. CUNIFFE, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 46 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 30th day of December, 1859.
law6mS* JAMES McMILLAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of T. JAMES GLOVER, No. 6 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 9th day of March, 1860.
PHILIP J. BRADY, Executor.
mh13-law6mS* ELIZABETH KOEN, Executrix.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

ROOFING.

ONE CENT PER FOOT. CURES LEAKY ROOFS.—NOTAR COR PITCH USED.—ELLERY'S Patent INDIA RUBBER PAINT, tested on 1,000 roofs. Principal Office No. 594 Grand-st.; branches No. 143 Bowery, 308 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LUCAS, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 28, at 11 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, insuring the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $80.
For freight or passage apply to
S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail May 26.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Cap. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 4.
ARABIA, Stone leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 11.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 25.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-Green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. Comstock,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf,	Leave Havre,
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31,
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,	TUESDAY, Sept. 11,
SATURDAY, Oct. 6,	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.
The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world, for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.
Cabin passage, $120.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st., for passage to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TIMBER & MORGAN.
Agents at Havre, Messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.
Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 28 Faubourg Montmartre.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST—SEMI-WEEKLY—U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE—The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, April 28, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Charleston, S. C., $15; Columbia, $29; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $26; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $21. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, May 2.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible], No. WORTH-ST., [illegible] 172 CEDAR-ST.—
[illegible] FOR SALE,
[illegible] front house, in Madison-av., near [illegible] Fifth-av. stages—($19,000 on mortgage)—[illegible]

A beautiful country seat in Westchester County, [illegible]borough depôt,) with house, barn, outhouses, &c.; [illegible] contains six acres, in fine order—three-quarters [illegible] in a reasonable part); price $28,000.

In BROOKLYN—Four brick houses, in Woodhull-st.; [illegible] renting from $4,800 to $7,000—(two-thirds can remain)

NEW-JERSEY—A desirable farm, near Newark, 60 acres, 20 woodland,) with good house, barns, and other [illegible] for farming; price $6,000, only $1,000 cash; [illegible] remain on good terms, or New-York or Brooklyn property will be taken in exchange.

TO LOAN—$19,000 on first-class City property.

MACY & ASPINWALL.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

For sale or to let, a large fire-proof brick building, [illegible] the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, suitable for any manufacturing purpose, containing a first-class steam engine. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG,
No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm containing about thirty-five acres, two miles from Newark, on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good [illegible] house and stables nearly new thereon, and all in good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees on the place.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY.—For sale, to let, and exchange for City property—some of the most desirable on the Island.

ALSO, FOR SALE—Several desirable houses on Murray Hill, and 126th, 24th and 37th sts.

ALSO, FOR SALE—Lots on 29th, 79th, 84th, 85th, 114th, [illegible], 121st and 125th sts., and 2d, 3d and 4th avs.

FOR SALE—Several desirable houses and lots in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. A. K. FOSTER & CO.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO BEAUTIFUL NEW three-story and basement houses, Philadelphia fronts, [illegible] stoops, with all modern improvements, situated on Pacific-st., between Portland and Carlton avs., Brooklyn. This is one of the most accessible [illegible] in Brooklyn, near the proposed park; only [illegible] minutes' walk from Fulton, Flatbush and Atlantic-av. cars; lots, 20 by 100; houses, 20 by 40. Price, [illegible] $3,000 on bond and mortgage. Apply to owner on the premises, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. Houses just [illegible]. Would trade for valuable building lots.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, ON EASY terms, a splendid building plot of one or three acres, situated on high ground in the New-Town Plankroad, [illegible] miles from the Brooklyn Ferries, E. D.; one mile from the village of Newtown, where there are schools and churches of all denominations, and on the line of the chartered horse-railroad to Newtown. Also, a cottage and 14 acres of land nearly adjoining. Apply to G. E. BRINCKERHOFF, Newtown, or to E. B., at Harper & Brothers', No. 333 Pearl-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and [illegible] brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, [illegible] all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to L. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HANDSOME HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—West 47th-st., near 6th-av. Full lot, [illegible] stone front, in perfect order and elegantly fitted up. The carpets, mirrors, etc., are new and beautiful. The whole will be sold low, as the owner is leaving the city. Apply to PARK BENJAMIN, 34 West 17th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE on 141st-st., with fine view of the Hudson River. Also, to let, a store and dwelling on 10th-av., near 33d-st.; also, a three-story house on West 31st-st., just finished, with all modern improvements; rent, $500. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,088 Broadway.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITES OF FOUR, EIGHT, OR [illegible] twelve lots on 3d, 4th and 5th-avs., and 58th-st., Brooklyn, commanding a full and splendid view of New-York City and harbor, and within 30 minutes of Wall-st. by City cars. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 39 Vesey-st.; HOMER MORGAW, No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and underbuilding, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would [illegible] in part payment building material. Apply at No. 39 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DEFONTAINE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 26x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., [illegible] stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall [illegible] black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Nearly two-thirds of a block of ground, for which improved property will be taken for one-half of the purchase-money; no objection to a good class of tenement houses. Apply to T. MACFARLAN, No. 189 10th-st., [illegible].

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, and three acres of land attached, well stocked with fruit trees, within [illegible] minutes of New-York by cars every hour; first-class neighborhood. Inquire of H. HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN JERSEY CITY two three-story and basement brick houses, now finishing, with every convenience. Price $3,800; rent $382. Apply at No. 79 Jersey-av., near the premises.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON Prospect Hill, near Central Park, 4¾ lots, a good 2-story & basement frame house, and 2-story brick building and stable. For further particulars, apply to S. THOMSON, corner 3d-av. and 83d-st.

A SNUG HOUSE FOR SALE—LOCATED ON 38th-st., near 1st-av. House two-story and basement. Terms accommodating. Apply to
J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 20th-st. Size 26x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

STORES AND HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The two 5-story stores Nos. 4 and 8 Stone-st. The next 3-story house No. 379 East 18th-st. The 3-story white marble house, No. 153 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE House with extension for dining-room and kitchen, No. 76 Adelphi-st., between Myrtle and Park avs.; gas and water introduced, lot 25 by 100. Price $2,800.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ALL DESCRIPTIONS of real estate, in City and country. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate, and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NEW, BROWN-STONE FRONT, three-story house, between 5th and 6th avs., in 45th-st.; all the modern improvements. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD Bonds, a first-class house in West 34th-st., in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. Apply to W. R. TRAVERS, No. 22 William-st.

LISPENARD-STREET.—HOUSE AND LOT, No. 36 Lispenard-st., near Church-st., for sale. Inquire of O. J. STUART, No. 149 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NO. 97 LEXINGTON-AV., THREE-story house, with basement and soh-cellar; lot 25 by 100. Inquire on the premises or at No. 76 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW, THREE-STORY, HIGH-stoop house, between 6th and 7th avs., No. 128 West 48th-st. ANDREW LESTER & CO., 103 Chambers-st.

FARMS.

THREE DESIRABLE FARMS FOR SALE.—Location in Essex County, N. J., any of which can be reached in one hour from the City of New-York. No. 1 is a farm of 20 acres at Bloomfield, N. J. No. 2 is a farm of 8 acres, between Newark and Bloomfield. No. 3 is a farm of 10 acres, at Belleville, N. J. For minute particulars address T. C. CHANDLER, Box 370 Newark, N. J.

N. B.—Parties wishing investment in this city (Newark, N. J.,) would do well to address as above.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fondas Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 8 miles from Amsterdam, on the New-York Central Railroad, and 9 miles from Johnstown, the County seat. The farm contains 105 acres, all fine tillable land, with the exception of 7 acres of woodland. It is well watered, and a fine, large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones, good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two-story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. A good cash business is done in the store, and the post-office is kept there. The village contains a large brick flouring mill, large tannery and two stores. One mile east is a village of 1,500 inhabitants. There are 6 cows, 3 horses and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The reader are excellent; it is a healthy country, and decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence or for agricultural purposes, such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at Nos. 92 and 94 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—THE FRUIT FARM AND COUNTRY Seat, in the village of Bedford, known as "Fruit Lawn." This farm contains 10 acres, and is in a high state of cultivation, with a fine pear garden and 300 apple trees, now filled with fruit buds, promising an abundant crop the present season, besides hundreds of other varieties of fruit of every kind. The house is new, of modern style, 36 feet square, with verandahs, observatory, &c., marble mantels, cornliced rooms, and hard-finished throughout, with barns, stable, carriage-house, work-shop, &c. This is the most extensive and choicest fruit farm in Westchester County, and will be sold very low. For further particulars apply to JOHN C. TUCKER, No. 128 Greenwich-st., or to the owner on the premises. Half the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE, A VERY DESirable [illegible] miles from Sing Sing, [illegible]; a good two-story [illegible]-house, barns, sheds, [illegible] on the place. The farm is well [illegible] also a variety of other fruit [illegible] Inquire of LUDLAM & [illegible], No. [illegible] st., or DAVID LUDLAM, Sing Sing.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—FOR SALE IMMEDIATELY.—Two tables, of Michael Phelan's manufacture, fitted with [illegible] combination cushions, and all the latest improvements. Apply, before MONDAY, the 30th inst., at the Phœnix Club, No. 136 10th-st., corner of Broadway.

BILLIARD SALOON FOR SALE—KNOWN as "Washington Hall," Newark, N. J. Eight tables, Phelan's cushions, all in good order. Room central (60 feet square,) at rent of $450 per annum. Price $1,200. Apply, before 10 and 12 A. M., to THOS. E. MORRIS, No. 88 Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st.

COUNTY RESIDENCES.

[illegible] ISLAND SOUND [illegible] situated at Lloyd's Neck [illegible] headland, known as the [illegible] tide water. There are 44 [illegible] acres of [illegible] mansion house, just finished; [illegible] the house [illegible] to a clear gravel beach, without [illegible] any nuisance in the neighborhood; [illegible] City thirty miles, and communicating [illegible] a day by steamboat and railroad; [illegible] minutes' walk from landing; fine [illegible] and fishing, and the neighborhood celebrated for its unusual healthiness. The place is near the elegant residences of Com. Paulding, Dr. Alex. J. Stevens, C. C. Cambreling, John Rhinelander and Henry Lloyd, Esqs. This property is exceedingly picturesque and romantic in its characteristics, the acclivities of the house being exceedingly beautiful, and the greater part of the way through an avenue of magnificent forest trees of primeval growth; there is also still on it the remains of a British fortification erected during the Revolutionary War, and the situation commands an extensive view of several harbors, and of Long Island Sound. Price $18,000; terms easy. Apply at No. 235 5th-av., between 7 and 8 o'clock P. M. No brokers received.

COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 14 MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.—A fine new brick house, 65x40, (exclusive of piazza,) and 8 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house, (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spalding, Atherton, Ferris, and others,) contains twelve commodious sleeping-rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry; and, in the basement, kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is furnished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Riverdale Depôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars, inquire at MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—A country residence at Fishkill, ten minutes' walk to the depôt at New-Hamburgh, and about two hours from New-York. The house is commodious and convenient, situated in the centre of an undulating lawn of forty acres, and commanding a beautiful view of the river and surrounding country. It is replete with every modern convenience, including bath, water in rooms on three floors, gas and gas fixtures and furnace. The out-buildings consist of a large barn, with cellar, &c., carriage-house and stables, ice-house well filled, gas house and gate lodge, all in fine order. The house is neatly furnished, and the whole will be sold, or the house, &c., let, with or without the grounds, for one or more years, on favorable terms, including horses, carriages, &c., if preferred, and possession given immediately. Apply to the undersigned, at the Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN.

COUNTRY SEAT.—TO LET FURNISHED OR for sale the residence of J. T. Headley, situated on the banks of the Hudson, ten minutes drive from Newburgh. It is a Gothic building, designed and built by the late A. J. Downing. It has a bath room, hot and cold water, &c. There are over thirteen acres of land attached, with a good vegetable garden, fruit, and one hundred grape vines in full bearing. It is one of the healthiest locations in the country. An accurate drawing of the house, with the view from it, may be seen in the Academy of Design, No. 3 on the catalogue. Inquire of WILLIAM C. RUSSELL, No. 24 Pine-st., or CHARLES MORTON, 2½ Pine-st., or on the premises

FOR SALE—AT EUANESBURGH, SCHENECTADY CO., N. Y.—One of the most beautiful residences in this State, about 23 miles northwest of Albany, situated in a well-wooded park and ready for immediate occupancy. As a private residence or as a school institution it cannot be surpassed; fine large house, containing 18 rooms. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad is now being constructed, which will bring the place within 40 minutes of Albany. About 80 acres of land under a high state of cultivation. Price, together with the furniture, stock, farming utensils, &c., $10,000. Apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

RURAL RETREAT AT SOUTH YONKERS FOR SALE.—Consisting of a beautiful house, with 13 rooms, all finished, water in the house—a plentiful supply at all times, pure and wholesome; six acres of ground, well laid out with shrubbery, fruit-trees, and an excellent kitchen garden; a fine lawn fronts the house, in beautiful order; the out-buildings are complete, having carriage-house, stabling for several horses; the society is good, and surrounding scenery unusually attractive. To a City merchant this is very desirable property, being only one hour's ride from the City Hall. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

TO LET AT YONKERS FOR THE SUMmer season or year, a furnished cottage, containing ten rooms, with from three to ten acres of land, delightfully situated on elevated ground, surrounded by beautiful shade trees, and abundantly supplied by pure Spring water. There is a garden planted, and fruit; and all the necessary out-buildings in good order, within about twenty minutes' ride of the depôt. Address HENRY B. ODELL, Yonkers, or apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM FIRST OF MAY, A DESIRABLE country seat of 80 acres, sixteen miles from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad, furnished or unfurnished. If desired, the stock, farming implements, pleasure wagons, &c., will be sold on liberal terms. The buildings are numerous and in good repair. On the premises is a fine vegetable and flower gardee, well stocked with choice fruits. Large apple and cherry orchard. Apply to CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET—Situated on Castleton Heights, within 15 minutes' walk from either ferry; house modern built, containing 11 rooms, bathroom, gas, &c.; stable and coach-house, cisterns and well, with one acre of ground; locality perfectly healthy, and has a splendid view, extending 15 miles in three directions. Rent, $750. Apply to CHARLES KEUTGEN, No. 63 Ann-st.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—BEAUTIFUL AND VALUABLE COUNTRY PROPERTY TO RENT.—The mansion at Fanwood, formerly occupied by Hon. James Monroe, is to rent, with several acres of ground. The house has 22 rooms, besides the basement, and is suited for a gentleman's country residence. The property immediately adjoins the house and grounds of SHEPHARD KNAPP, Esq., President of the Mechanics' Bank, to whom parties are referred.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT East Morrisania, containing one acre of ground, beautifully laid out in fruit, shade trees, shubbery, &c. House, 25 by 40, two-story and basement, with range, hot and cold water through the house. Price $5,250, and only $2,000 required; balance can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply immediately to
JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 415 3d-av.

TO LET—AT STATEN ISLAND, A HOUSE SITUated on Vanderhilt-av., within half a mile of the steamboat landing, containing seven rooms, with kitchen and cellars, stable, hen and cow houses, with eight acres of land, in perfect order; rent $400. Inquire of D. H. DECKER, No. 55 Whitehall-st., or of WM. LOVERIDGE, in the feed store on Vanderhilt-av., near the premises.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDson, 2½ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, wash-house, gas house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BULMER, near the premises.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN acres, on the Hudson, 29 miles from the City. Has good buildings, choice fruit and shade, river front, splendid prospect; and living water; the grounds nigh and picturesque, location perfectly healthy, neighborhood unexceptionable, and depôt close at hand. Will be sold or rented to a suitable party. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW MODERN-built two-story house, stable and coach-house attached, with nine lots of ground, on the corner of Broadway and 1st-av., Astoria, L. I., or would be exchanged for property in the City. Apply to Mr. MILLS, Main-st., Astoria; or to WILLIAM SIMPSON, No. 89 Bowery, New-York.

TO LET—AT STATEN ISLAND A FINE HOUSE, suitable for a respectable private family, in perfect order, within three minutes walk of the first landings; splendid scenery, and very healthy. Inquire of Mr. PICKERSGILL, on the Shore-road, between first and second landings, Tompkinsville, Staten Island. Rent low.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED. A handsome country seat at Newburgh, being the residence of the late W. P. C. Smith, containing 30 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson and Highlands; buildings in good order; fine kitchen garden; a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees on the premises. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS, A SMALL NEAT house, in good order, and in a pleasant and healthy location, 20 miles from the City and 1 mile from Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing. Possession immediately. Apply to F. BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av., before 9 A. M. or after 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., a desirable country residence; a large and commodious house, with orchard, large garden, fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises, near the depôt.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A Chandrome attage, barn, and two acres, with choice fruit, fish-pond, &c., ten minutes' walk from Spring Valley depôt, Rockland County, and 30 miles from New-York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, in healthy locations, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Accessible by railroad and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

IRVING PARK, TARRYTOWN.—THIS PARK has been recently enlarged, and its attractiveness greatly enhanced by new and expensive improvements. Descriptive circulars may be had of WM. P. LYON & SON, No. 25 Beekman-st., or of the proprietor, CHAS. H. LYON, Spring Side, Tarrytown.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near Portchester, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, consisting of eight acres of land, a good house, barn, carriage-house, garden, fruit trees, &c. For further particulars, loquire at No. 207 Front-st., New-York, on Saturday, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FIFTY FARMS, Villas and residences—a great variety—for sale and for rent in Orange and its vicinity, by H. B. BLACKWELL, 9 to 11 A. M., 50 William-st., New-York; 1 to 5 P. M., 49 Main-st., Orange.

HOUSE TO LET AT WILLIAMS BRIDGE—A neat two-story and attic house, with 2 or 3 acres of land, about half a mile from Williams Bridge and Harlem Railroad. Apply at Nos. 16 and 18 Chamber-st.

TO LET—A COMMODIOUS HOUSE IN STRATford, Conn., late residence of Daniel Judson. Will be put in good order. Apply to HORACE HOLDEN, No. 150 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE HOUSE, out-buildings and grounds, comprising about 10 acres, highly cultivated and ornamented, of Samuel E. Lyon, Esq., located at White Plains, Westchester County, near the Court House and Railroad Station, and one hour by the Harlem Railroad, from 26th-st. There are few places offered at any time for sale or to rent having more attractions, or which are more accessible than this. It is adapted in all respects for a gentleel family; the house is of brick, with double walls, 36x30, and an addition 30x60, of the Elizabethan order. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRISANIA.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A valuable piece of property, situated on the corner of two of the principal streets in the village, containing fifty lots; there are now two 2-story and attic houses, with stores, on the property. Said property is well located for a permanent investment, and plenty of room to build; a handsome house and garden. Address WM. SHEPHERD, Tremont, Westchester Co., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF HEMPSTEAD, a two-story cottage, with two two-story wings, containing ten rooms; is located on one of the most pleasant streets in the village and convenient to churches, markets schools, Post-office, stores and depôt; is accessible four times a day by railroad. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE PAFF, Sexton, Hempstead, Long Island.

TO LET—AN EXCELLENT COTTAGE, WITH carriage-house, and nearly an acre of ground, in flower and vegetable garden fruit and shade trees; convenient to a landing on Staten Island; house with modern improvements complete; perfectly healthy. Address B. H. J., Post-office, Station D.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN PROSPECT-STREET, New-Rochelle, most pleasantly situated, fine lawn, well furnished with shade and fruit trees; five minutes' walk from New-York and New-Haven depôt; house large; nine rooms, kitchen, on the first floor three rooms. For information, call on Mr. EDWARD C. BOGART, No. 149 William-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE POST-road, one mile south of depôt, a small cottage house, with barn, stable, &c., one acre of land under good cultivation, with an abundance of fruit. House has water, furnace, range, &c. Price $5 000. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to A. T. GOURLIE, No. 5 Hanover-st., New York.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN Tremont; house two story, basement and cellar, with about one acre of land; will trade for City property; a good chance to hire or purchase. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—Two cottages beautifully situated on the sea shore at Rockaway, L. I., with garden, ice-house and stables attached, containing respectively 10 or 14 rooms; for summer residences they cannot be surpassed. Inquire of OWEN & CLARK, No. 25 John-st.

TO LET—COTTAGE IN FLUSHING, CONTAINsix rooms, conveeiently arranged; has a good garden attached, with a bandsome variety of fruit and shrubbery, within eight minutes' walk of the depôt. Rent $160. Inquire of Mr. TOWNSEND, at the Depôt, or of WILLETT & CARL, Main-st.

A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY IN YONKERS, N. Y.—On the Hudson River, and finely located for views, worth $27,000, will be exchanged (if done immediately,) for a property of less value in New-York or Cincinnati, the balance being paid in cash. Inquire of Z. PLATT, No. 8 Pine-st., basement.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—AT SCARSDALE Westchester County, 22½ miles from the City, on Harlem Railroad, furnished, if desired. Apply to AUGUSTUS BLEECKER. No. 83 Maiden-lane.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET AT REduced rates, with immediate possession.

WEST 34TH-ST.—Two elegantly furnished houses, brown stone, at $1,650 and $2,000 each.

WEST 22D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Rent $1.100.

EAST 15TH ST., near UNION SQUARE.—Large and elegant furnished; rent $1,600.

EAST 17TH ST., No. 18, NEAR UNION-SQUARE.—20x75x100; rent $1,650.

EAST 34TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.—25x74x100; rent $2,000.

ALSO—Several others, in desirable localities,

UNFURNISHED HOUSES.

WEST 22D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Brown-stone, 22x50x100; rent $1,000.

WEST 36TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Brown-stone, 20x65x100; rent $1 (00.

WEST 49TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—20x50x100; rent $650.

WEST 37TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—20x48x100; rent $900.

WEST 36TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—20x50x100; rent $750.

EAST 13TH-ST., NEAR 3D AV.—20x65x103; rent $1,200.

EAST 31ST-ST., No. 59.—24x60x100, brown-stone; rent $1,200.

ALSO—Country-seats to let, for sale, or exchange, at Yonkers, Tarrytown, Fort Washington, Flushing, Orange, and Staten Island. DINGEE & HOLDEN,
No. 8 Pine-st., or No. 1,078 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT YONKERS, situated on Warburton-av., near the river, commanding a fine view of the same and as far as Staten Island. Has gas and excellent water brought into the basement; about quarter of an acre of ground, with fruit trees and grape vines. Will be let either for the Summer or for a year. The communication with the City is frequent, both by cars and boats. For terms apply to Mr. CHURCH, Yonkers, or to E. M. LIVERMORE, or in this City, to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET AT STAMFORD, CONN—A FURnished house with seven acres of land. This place is situated south-east of the village, 1¾ miles from the depôt, near the shores of Long Island Sound, affording the best facilities for boating, fishing and bathing. For beauty of scenery and healthfulness, it is unrivaled. The house contains ten rooms, besides kitchens, cellar and attic. The grounds comprise flower and vegetable garden, groves, &c. Rent, $800 a year. Also for sale adjacent to the above-mentioned property, building lots of from one to ten acres, commanding a magnificent view of the Sound. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., or to R. HOYT, Postmaster, Stamford.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, FACING STUYVESANT-SQUARE—A superior full-sized, brown-stone house, in perfect order, handsomely furnished throughout, situate on 17th-st., fronting Stuyvesant-square, to let for one or more years. It will be let with or without the furniture. For particulars apply to E. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.; or THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, for the Summer and till April, 1861, a cottage; one hour from Chambers-st.; 8 rooms, furnace, hot and cold water, bath and water-closet, stable and coachman's room; 3½ acres of land, very beautifully and healthfully situated, overlooking the Hudson. Inquire of RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 260 Canal-st.

A PLEASANTLY-SITUATED AND COMpletely furnished small house to let, till Oct. 1, at Elizabeth, N. J.; stable, barn and extra garden if required. A careful tenant, without small children, that would allow the advertiser to board with them on Sunday (only) will be very liberally treated with. Address J. F. S., Box No. 468 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY TO 1ST NOVEMBER, A handsome country place at North Orange, N. J., completely furnished; grounds large and in high cultivation. Distance from the railroad station, about 5 minutes' walk. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or at No. 350 Broadway.

FURNISHED COTTAGE AT YONKERS TO RENT—Situated on Broadway, opposite Starr Academy, within a short walk of the railroad depôt; has gas, furnace, dumb waiters, &c. For terms, apply on the premises, or to BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS, No. 61 Cedar-st.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FIRST-CLASS private residence, No. 18 East 13th-st., to let to a private family for six months or longer, in complete repair, with all modern improvements. Possession immediately. Rent $800. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st., or No. 1,078 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT BAYSIDE, NEAR FLUSHING, TO LET.—The country seat of Joseph D. THURSTON, including lawn, carriage-house, &c.; the house is large, and commands fine views of the water; would be rented at a moderate price. Apply to ROBERT HAYDOCK, No. 101 Liberty-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, NO. 236 WEST 22d-st.; three full stories, basement and sub-cellar; is neatly and completely furnished, and has all the modern improvements. Rent moderate. Also, a desirable house at Flushing, to let. Apply to S. G. WALKER, No. 75 Liberty-st.

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED COTTAGE TO let at Salisbury Mills, Orange County, New-York; ten rooms, garden of one half acre; house 40x40, in good order. Rent $175 for six months. For view of house, &c., apply to BOYD & BURTON, 4½ Pine-st.

TO LET—IN CLERMONT-AVENUE, BROOKLYN, near Lafayette-av., a 3-story, brown-stone front, English-basement house, handsomely furnished, gas and water in house 16½x41, lot 100 feet deep. Rent $450. Apply to JOHN GOULD, 44 State-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A handsome brown-stone front house on Remsen-st., handsomely furnished, with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 32 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 32 EAST 14th-st., three doors west of Union-square handsomely and completely furnished. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, AT NEW-Brighton, S. I., within seven minutes' walk of the landing. For particulars apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., Post's Buildings.

TO LET—FOR ONE YEAR, OR A LONGER TERM, the furnished house No. 83 Lexington-av., near Madison-square, to a private family only. Reference required.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOM WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, a small room without board in the neighborhood of 26th-st., between 2d and 4th ave. Address W. E. A., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A DESK ROOM IN A PLEASANT OFfice down town. Best references given. Address B. L., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

WINSHIP'S VENTILATING REFRIGERATORS.

Acknowledged to be the only Refrigerator in the market which is really self-ventilating. Milk, butter and delicate articles are kept in the same apartment with meats, fish, &c., &c., without the strong flavors affecting the delicate ones.
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO., 442 Broadway, New-York.

THE FOLAE REFRIGERATOR,
WITH FILTER AND WATER-COOLER COMBINED,
is the only one patented having a CONDENSING surface exposed to the provision chambers to extract the moisture from the air.

The *Scientific American* says: "This refrigerator not only has the advantage of being novel, but also of fulfilling perfectly the purpose for which it was intended." Manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLEY, 426 Broadway.

HARRISON'S EUROPEAN RANGE

Will operate with less coal than any other, out-last every other kind, and give first-rate satisfaction every way.
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 442 Broadway, New-York.

FOUR SECOND-HAND SAFES FOR SALE LOW.—QUIRK BROTHERS, No. 98 Maiden-lane. Also, a large assortment of Wilder's patent Fireproof Safes constantly on hand.

TO LET.

STORE TO LET,
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET,
ALSO, WORKSHOPS IN THE REAR.
Apply in the office of the Type Foundry, of
P. C. CORTELYOU.

TO RENT—A BROWN-STONE FRONT DWELLing, No. 109 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park, with Park privileges, a desirable location, and house in perfect order; possession can be had at any time. Also, a commodious stable in 13th-st., near Broadway. Apply to
E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-STORY and and attic house No. 83 Henry-st., near Pike, consisting of three or four rooms, and use of basement. Apply on the premises, as above. Rent $140.

TO LET—LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE house, high basement, all modern improvements, No. 207 West 14th-st. $1,700. Large 3-story brick house, gas and water, No. 48 10th-av. $425. 3-story high basement house, modern improvements, No. 190 West 22d-st., near 8th-av. $750. 4-story brown stone English basement house, all modern improvements, No. 137 West 22d-st. $725. Two large, fine rooms, sliding doors, on first floor over store, No. 135 8th-av., with kitchen and fenr or five bed-rooms. $360. J. & W. DANHAM, House Agents. 8th-av., corner 16th-st. Office open from morning until 9 in the evening.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A NEW THREEstory and basement frame dwelling-house, with two lots of ground on Lafayette-av., near Bedford-av.; has all the modern improvements—gas, range, water, &c. Rent $380. If desired, pasture can be had for a cow. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 4 Montague-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn; or to WM. T. CUTTER, corner of Lafayette and Bedford avs.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st. between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with 2 lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to O. E. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, HIGH stoop and high basement, with all modern conveniences, and will be painted and put in good order. Also, house and store No. 176 Bowery. Also, store and back room No. 196 Grand-st. Also, store No. 61 Canal-st. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop house, No. 238 West 20th-st., opposite the college and beautiful grounds, between 9th and 10th avs., three rooms deep, with all the modern improvements. Also, house and lot for sale, No. 60 West 37th-st. Inquire of WM. FANNING, No. 276 5th-av.

TO LET—ENGLISH BASEMENT BRICK HOUSE for $300. Also, a part of a house. Also, floors from $5 to $10 per month, pleasant neighborhood on 52d-st. Apply to J. G. DAWSON, No. 181 Broadway, up stairs, or Striker-lane 52d-st., North River, second brick house west of 11th-av.

TO LET—THE COMFORTABLE TWO-STORY dwelling No. 21 Hubert-st., within one block of St. John's Park. This property is located down town, in a desirable neighborhood, and to a good tenant, the rent will be moderate. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—THE PRINCIPAL FLOOR OF A LARGE brown-stone front house, two parlors, sleeping-rooms, kitchen range, bath, water

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2686. NEW-YORK, MONDAY APRIL 30, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

PROGRESS OF THE RESOLUTIONARY WAR.

The Platforms Recommitted and Three More Reported.

The Douglas Men True to Their Faith.

A SPLIT APPARENTLY INEVITABLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, April 28.

The darker the day, the darker the deed. A tremendous and windy storm has prevailed both inside and outside of the Convention. Prayer has been dispensed with, though the same cannot be said of imprecation.

The general impression last night and this morning was, that the debate on the platform would be resumed early, and last until 12 o'clock, at which time the vote was to be taken. Had this programme been carried out, a dissolution of the Convention would, ere this, have taken place. As it is it is only postponed.

The friends of DOUGLAS are working every possible means to cause the adoption of the Cincinnati Platform. The opposing host, under BIGLER, have thus far blocked that game. BIGLER moved early this morning that the Convention instruct the Platform Committee to report the BAYARD resolutions, with the following addition:

Resolved That the Democratic party stands pledged to the doctrine that it is the duty of Governments to maintain the Constitutional Rights of property of every species, and to enforce all the decisions of the Supreme Court in reference thereto.

In addition to the foregoing, he moved the four last resolutions of the minority report, and that the whole subject be recommitted. He was frequently interrupted by his colleague, MONTGOMERY, and RICHARDSON, of Illinois, and until Mr. CUSHING peremptorily ordered them to be quiet there was great confusion and trouble.

The vote on recommitment was cast by States; the New-York Delegation, having retired to discuss it, voted solid "No." The vote of Alabama was at first given in the affirmative, but after hearing Capt. SCOTT and Mr. YANCEY's eloquent appeal they voted "No." The commitment was finally ordered by a vote of one hundred and fifty-two ayes to one hundred and fifty-one nays. This gives the Anti-Douglas men a chance to patch up with the South a platform which may obviate the necessity of the Southern secession, which is the only hope DOUGLAS has of a two-third nomination.

There was trouble in the Georgia camp this morning. A portion of the delegation differed from the majority, in the belief that they were instructed by the State Convention to vote as a unit. When the vote of Georgia was called, a bitter personal discussion arose between the Douglas and anti-Douglas men as to the manner in which the vote should be recorded. The Chair, Mr. CUSHING, in a very able and lucid manner, argued the case and decided that the vote must be cast as a unit. This takes from DOUGLAS two votes on which his friends have confidently relied.

As the crisis approaches members take frequent opportunity to ventilate the short-comings of their disagreeing colleagues. Quite a scene occurred today between Messrs. MILLS and JOHNS, of Maryland, the former charging the latter with misrepresenting his constituency and violating his own record. At 1½ o'clock the Convention adjourned that the Platform Committee might retire, and after forming a new Platform, report at 4 this afternoon.

The Douglas leaders claim ten of the votes which were cast for the recommittal of the Report on the Platform. If this is correct, the first ballot will disclose one hundred and sixty votes in favor of DOUGLAS, including CRAIG of Missouri, DION of North Carolina, and others from Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia. That the Douglas men feel strong, is evident from the fact that they declined modifying, in the slightest degree, certain expressions in the Judiciary plank.

There is a large outside delegation from the five extreme States, in favor of DOUGLAS, who pledge themselves to support him if nominated.

It was discovered, to-day, that DOUGLAS has eleven friends in the Georgia delegation, whose votes are tied down by the unit vote. New-York has voted with the North-west.

The Convention reassembled at 4½ P. M. The majority of the Platform Committee were ready to report, but the minority, not being prepared, desired the indulgence of the House for a few moments. It being granted, the delegates wandered around from fold to fold, discussing the Heenan and Sayers fight; the probability of a bolt; and the prospects of an early adjournment.

The interim between 2 and 4 P. M. has been a busy time at the telegraph-office. Nearly every Congressional delegation at Washington has been consulted by the electric wire, and has sent its advice to be used as a lever on the Committee.

Advices from the Northwest and East say: "Yield all that you possibly can, but secure the nomination of Douglas without fail." Advices from the South say: "Yield nothing; stand by your extreme platform, on which we will be beaten rather than surrender."

The Lane, Breckinridge and Hunter dispatches go the whole figure, and swallow the entire animal.

The conciliatory feeling manifested by many of the Northern leaders has been construed into a fear of the result in case they stood by their long-boasted principles. Nothing has as yet transpired which would justify such an impression. In order that DOUGLAS might be killed off, they would doubtless yield anything not absolutely necessary to the preservation of their integrity as a party, but beyond that they will not budge one inch. H.

From the Associated Press.

PROCEEDINGS OF SATURDAY.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, April 28.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock.

Mr. MOFFAT, of Virginia, and JOSIAH RANDALL, both claimed the floor, which was given to Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania. He proceeded to address the Convention in favor of reconciling their differences, and producing union and harmony, and preserving the integrity of the Democratic Party.

He was interrupted by Mr. BISHOP, of Connecticut, who claimed the floor, on the ground that he moved the previous question at the time of adjournment last night.

The Chair decided that the motion for the previous question last night was not seconded, and therefore Mr. BIGLER was entitled to the floor.

Mr. BIGLER then introduced the Bayard resolutions hoping that they may be the means of conciliation. He moved, as a means of testing the sense of the Convention, that they be referred back to the Committee, with instructions to report the Bayard resolutions to the Convention in one hour.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, denounced the motion as out of order.

Half an hour was then spent in discussing points of order.

The Chair decided Mr. BIGLER in order, who demanded the previous question.

Mr. MONTGOMERY moved that the motion be laid on the table.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, inquired whether the motion would not carry the whole subject, resolutions and all, with it.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, objected to the inquiry saying, "We will ascertain that when the vote is taken."

After further debate the CHAIR stated that the motion to lay on the table the previous question carries with it the several platforms.

Mr. MONTGOMERY then withdrew the motion to lay on the table.

Mr. MILES, of Maryland, wanted to know what would be the effect of the previous question. Representing the principal slave-district of Maryland, he wanted the opportunity to reply to the remarks made here by his colleague, (Mr. JOHNSON,) whom he charged with misrepresenting his constituents at home and stultifying his own previously expressed opinions.

Cries of "Previous question," and it was seconded at 11 o'clock.

Florida demanded a vote by States, amid great excitement throughout the hall.

Here the minority of the Georgia delegation read a resolution of the Georgia Convention, requesting—but, they contended, not instructing—their delegates to vote as a unit.

Without any decision on the point, the vote was proceeded with, resulting as follows: Ayes, 308 Nay, 1, (from Maryland.) So the main question was ordered.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. BIGLER, to recommit the whole subject to the Committee.

The Bayard resolutions are as follows:

First—Affirming the Cincinnati Platform.

Second—That all citizens have a right to settle in the Territories without their rights of person or property being impaired either by Congressional or Territorial legislation.

Third—That the Democratic Party stands pledged to the doctrine that it is the duty of the Government to maintain all constitutional rights of property, of whatever kind, in the Territories, and to enforce the decisions of the Supreme Court in reference thereto.

The fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh resolutions are the third, fourth, fifth and sixth of those reported by the majority.

The vote was announced as follows, amid great excitement: Ayes 152, Noes 151. So the motion was carried.

The nays were: Maine 5, New-Hampshire 5, Vermont 5, Massachusetts 5, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 4½, New-York 35, New-Jersey 3, Pennsylvania 11, Maryland 2½, Virginia 1, Missouri 4, Tennessee 1, Ohio 23, Indiana 13, Illinois 11, Michigan 6, Wisconsin 5, Iowa 4 Minnesota 3.

All the balance (152) were in the affirmative.

The minority is claimed as the first test of DOUGLAS' strength, whilst the Platform, which will probably be adopted by one majority, is anti-squatter sovereignty, on which Mr. DOUGLAS cannot stand.

The President decided that the vote did not carry the instructions to report within an hour, and that the vote would now recur on this part of Mr. BIGLER's motion.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, moved that a vote be taken on each of the resolutions. [Sensation.]

Nearly an hour more was spent in discussing questions of order, Senator BAYARD in the meantime endeavoring to allay the excitement.

At 12½ o'clock the President decided that the motion to lay the balance of Mr. BIGLER's proposition on the table was in order. If it is laid on the table the three Platforms, without instructions as to matter or time, will go to the Committee with Mr. BIGLER's proposition.

When Georgia was called, the minority of the delegation protested against the vote of the State being given as a unit, on the ground that they were requested, not instructed, to vote as a unit.

A debate on this point ensued, which checked the progress of the vote, and at 1½ o'clock the President decided that the request was equivalent to an instruction, and that Georgia must vote as a unit, being a loss of two Douglas votes.

The vote was then announced as follows: Ayes, 242; nays, 47. So the platforms are all referred back to the Committee, without instructions.

A motion next came up to instruct the Committee to report at 4 o'clock this morning.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, moved to adjourn to 4 o'clock.

A Georgia delegate moved to adjourn to 10 o'clock Monday morning.

The motions were, however, withdrawn, and the question recurred on the motion to instruct the Committee to report at 4 o'clock, which was adopted, and at a quarter to two the Convention adjourned to 4 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 4 o'clock P. M.

Mr. AVERY, of North Carolina, reported from the majority of the Committee, and in doing so urged upon the Delegates of the Northern States to recollect that the slaves who now grow cotton in Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia are the children of slaves who were formerly slaves in their own States.

The following is the majority report:

Resolved, That the platform adopted by the Democratic Party at Cincinnati be affirmed, with the following explanatory resolutions:

First—That the Government of a Territory organized by an act of Congress is provisional and temporary, and during its existence all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the Territory, without their rights, either of person or property, being destroyed or injured by Congressional or Territorial legislation.

Second—That it is the duty of the Federal Government, in all its departments, to protect the rights of persons and property in the Territories, and wherever its constitutional authority extends.

Third—That when the settlers in a Territory, having an adequate population, form a State Constitution, the right of sovereignty commences, and being consummated by their admission into the Union, they stand on an equality with the people of other States, and a State thus organized ought to be admitted into the Federal Union whether its Constitution prohibits or recognizes the institution of Slavery.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party are in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain, at the earliest practicable moment.

Resolved, That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution and revolutionary in their effect.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the United States recognize it as the imperative duty of this Government to protect the naturalized citizen in all his rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as its native born citizens.

Whereas, One of the greatest necessities of the age, in a political, commercial, postal and military point of view, is speedy communication between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Democratic Party do hereby pledge themselves to use every means in their power to secure the passage of some bill, to the extent of their constitutional authority by Congress, for the construction of a Pacific Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific ocean, at the earliest practicable moment.

The report of a majority is a combination of those of Messrs. BAYARD, of Delaware, COCHRANE, of New-York, and BIGLER, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAMUELS, of Iowa, presented the minority report as follows:

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of the Union, in Convention assembled, hereby declare our affirmation of the resolutions unanimously adopted and declared as a platform of principles by the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati in the year 1856, believing that Democratic principles are unchangeable in their nature when applied to the same subject matter, and we recommend as our only further resolutions the following:

That inasmuch as differences of opinion exist in the Democratic party as to the nature and extent of the power of a Territorial Legislature, and as to the powers and duties of Congress under the Constitution of the United States, over the institution of Slavery within the Territories.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States over the institution of Slavery within the Territories.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the United States to afford ample and complete protection to all its citizens, at home or abroad, and whether native or foreign born.

Resolved, That one of the necessities of the age, in a military, commercial and postal point of view, is speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and the Democratic Party pledges such constitutional enactment as will insure the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party are in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain.

Resolved, That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

Mr. SAMUELS proceeded at some length to address Southern members, appealing to them not to persist in demanding an abstraction that will drive one-half of the Democracy of the North into the arms of the Black Republicans. His speech was a powerful, earnest and effective appeal, free from all bitterness, and was listened to with the most marked interest and attention by the Southern members.

When Mr. SAMUELS had concluded, Mr. BUTLER of Massachusetts, presented another minority report, signed by Illinois, Minnesota, Massachusetts and Indiana, consisting of the Cincinnati platform, pure and simple, which he offered as a substitute for both the majority and minority reports.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Oregon, then obtained the floor, amid a struggle of a hundred contestants, and proceeded to give his reasons for sustaining the report of the majority.

Mr. RICHARD J. BRENT, of Maryland, took the ground that although he was opposed to "squatter sovereignty," he must still, as a matter of policy, sustain the position of non-intervention. Four years ago the South demanded this principle of non-intervention, and why do they now come here and demand the surrender of principle. He cautioned them upon the result of their extreme views. They could lead to nothing but the election of a Black Republican President and Congress.

Mr. BURROWS, of Arkansas, followed in a speech on the Southern side of the question, commencing at twenty minutes to 8 o'clock. He maintained that the South had upheld the Democratic party from the beginning of the Government to the present day; that the South had been foremost in fighting the battles of the country, and that, in fact, the Democratic party owes everything to the South. The South has extended the boundaries of the country, and has furnished the means at all times of paying the debts of the country. His remarks were of the most violent and inflammatory character, and amid the impatience to come to a vote; the noise, confusion, clapping and stamping was so great that he could scarcely be heard beyond the rostrum. He continued, despite the noise, to speak at the top of his voice. He considered the Northern Democrats as worse than the Black Republicans. He did not care whether the Black Republicans whipped them or they whipped the Black Republicans. Of the two he considered the Black Republicans as the most open and manly foe of the South. As to DOUGLAS, he would not support him, even if he was nominated. He considered him as great an enemy to the South as the traitor SEWARD was.

Mr. CLAIBORNE, of Arkansas, obtained the floor, and said that he had intended to address the Convention to-night, but he had now come to the conclusion that this debate was causing a wider breach instead of producing harmony. If continued it will inevitably result in the disruption of the Convention. He therefore called the previous question.

Mr. JACKSON, of Georgia, moved an adjournment.

Ohio demanded that the vote on adjournment be taken by States, which resulted as follows: Yeas, 97; Nays, 205.

The Douglas men voted against the adjournment, and the opponents of DOUGLAS in favor of it.

Mr. JACKSON, of Georgia, asked a suspension of the rules to enable him to offer a resolution.

The proposition was received with shouts of approbation, indicating a bitterness of feeling unprecedented.

The previous question was then ordered by acclamation.

Another motion was made to adjourn, and a vote by States demanded.

Motion lost—ayes 139, nays 169.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Louisiana, inquired whether a motion to adjourn *sine die* would be in order.

The President decided the motion not in order at that time.

Mr. SAWARD, of Georgia, moved a reconsideration of the vote ordering the previous question.

Mr. COCHRANE, of New-York, contended that the motion was out of order and contrary to Parliamentary law.

The President decided the motion out of order.

Mr. JACKSON, of Georgia, moved to lay all the resolutions and platforms on the table.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, moved that the Convention adjourn.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, contended that no business had transpired since the previous motion to adjourn, and hence that the present one was out of order.

Mr. JACKSON renewed his motion to lay the whole subject on the table.

A vote was taken on the motion, and it was lost, by ayes 203½, nays 282½.

The ayes consisted of Georgia, 8; Florida, 3; Massachusetts, 4½.

Mr. GITTINGS, of Maryland, moved an adjournment amid noise and confusion that would have drowned the voice of a twenty-four pounder.

A vote by States was ordered upon the motion, and it was lost by ayes 126, nays 178.

Mr. GITTINGS then moved a recess for one hour.

Mr. JACKSON moves to recommit all the reports again.

Both motions were pronounced out of order.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Louisiana, moved a call of the roll.

The President decided a call of the house out of order the previous question had been ordered.

Mr. LAWRENCE appealed from the decision of the Chair, but finally withdrew his appeal.

A scene of disorder here ensued that was almost deafening.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, said his side was willing to adjourn as soon as the main question was adopted.

Mr. BIGLER endeavored to make a proposition, but was called down.

The President said that if this contest and uproar continued, he would feel bound, in duty to himself and the Convention, to leave the chair, as it was physically impossible for him to take part in such a struggle and clamor.

Mr. HUNTER, of Louisiana, hoped his friends would submit to ordering the main question.

Mr. OWENS, of Florida, as a Southern man, hoped that this contest would cease. Northern gentlemen have fairly met us in argument, and why should we refuse to meet the issue manfully. [Cheers.]

The President put the question, "Shall the main question be now put?"

A vote by States was demanded, amid the greatest confusion.

Cries of "No!" "No!"

Capt. ISAIAH RYNDERS contended that it was a tacit agreement to adjourn, and declared that it must be done. He would not consent to taking advantage of the minority, as that would be cheating, gentlemen, if you please.

Here another scene of the greatest excitement ensued. A hundred voices were addressing the Chair at one and the same time, all shouting at the top of their voices.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, said the majority would consent to adjourn, if he was allowed to make a motion to reconsider and lay the motion to adjourn on the table.

The motion was put and carried, and at 10 P. M. the Convention adjourned until 10 A. M. on Monday.

THE VIEW AT WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 29.

The greatest uncertainty is felt here touching Charleston Convention affairs, although the impression still prevails that DOUGLAS has a majority of the Convention. Q.

ANOTHER SPEECH OF MAYOR WOOD.

From the Charleston Mercury, April 26.

An immense crowd gathered in front of the Mills House last evening, and loud calls were made for Mayor WOOD, Mr. COCHRANE, of New-York, and other prominent gentlemen. After some delay, Ex-Gov. TOD, of Ohio, came forward and addressed the audience. He was followed by E. O. PERRIN, Esq., of New-York, Hon. S. S. COX, of Ohio, and Hon. H. C. BURNETT, of Kentucky.

In response to vehement and persistent calls, Hon. FERNANDO WOOD then appeared upon the balcony, and was received with hearty and continued cheering. He said:

MY FRIENDS—I regret that my voice is entirely inadequate to address a crowd so large as this is; and if I have not before responded to your call, you must attribute it rather to physical inability than to any indisposition on my part to meet you promptly, as I do all friends and all enemies. [Cheers.]

Having already addressed, last night, the people assembled in front of this building, and having, upon that occasion, expressed my earnest solicitude for the amicable, profitable and judicious termination of the labors of the important Convention now in session here, I can only repeat that, in my judgment, the fate of the National Democracy, and consequently the fate of the country, depends upon that result. so earnestly desired by every man who loves his country and the party. [Cheers.] And notwithstanding the occurrences since these remarks were made last night, I yet proclaim my firm allegiance to the Democratic party, and I am ready here in advance to pledge my support to the platform and to the nominations of that Convention. [Great cheering.] No man, no class of men, no faction, no State, is justified, in a national crisis of this character, in permitting any disappointment to interfere with the great principles and interests at issue.

Whatever may become of individuals, of interests, or of aspirants—whatever may become of the feeble efforts of partizans or politicians, our great nation, with its glorious destiny, its vast empire, its commercial, agricultural and manufacturing interests—our splendid Government, our proud inheritance from our revolutionary sires, our glorious past, and yet more glorious future—all call upon us to rally to the standard of the Democratic Party. [Cheers.] In this spirit, and with this determination, I can only say that, so far as my feeble ability extends, so far as the Almighty has vouchsafed to me the power to influence my fellow-men, be it great or small, the Democracy and those who have succeeded, as it were, in rejecting me from this Convention, shall find me foremost in that fight which is to take place in November next. [Three cheers.]

I can only say in conclusion, regretting that my voice will not permit me to address you longer, that I again ask you all to stand shoulder to shoulder in this great contest. Let no estrangement, no intestine warfare in the ranks of the party, no internal struggles, strifes, or conflicts of interest, no sectionalism—let nothing retard our onward progress in this great issue, so that we may succeed in planting our standard on the Capitol of the country with, inscribed upon its folds, the ever living principles of the Constitution, the Union and the Government. [Tremendous cheering.]

Other speakers followed, and the proceedings were kept up until a late hour.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN HAYTI.—By the arrival of British schooner *Wm. Lancaster*, from Gonaives, we have information of an earthquake which occurred at that place. On Sunday, 8th inst, there were felt two heavy shocks of an earthquake, one at daylight and the other at 9 P. M. The latter was very heavy, and did some damage to the houses, such as breaking lamps and glassware; the most of the inhabitants sleeping in the streets. During the night several more shocks were experienced, and on Monday two more slight ones were felt. The atmosphere, at the time of these shocks, was very fine and clear, with a strong breeze from the northward.

BOSTON STEAM LINE TO SAVANNAH.—The steamer *Joseph Whitney* and the *S. R. Spaulding* have lately been placed on the route direct between Boston and Savannah, Ga. The *Whitney* has heretofore run to the Chesapeake. The experiment in respect to freight thus far is said to remunerate the projectors, and the line promises to be permanent.

Mr. Carl Schurz, the eloquent Wisconsin Republican, lectured in Rochester, N. Y., a day or two ago.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

The Fastest Transatlantic Trip Recorded.

THE QUESTION OF SAVOY.

Russia and Austria Refuse to Enter a Congress.

INCREASED AGITATION IN SWITZERLAND.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, Capt. LEFEVRE, arrived at this port at an early hour on Saturday morning, from Southampton, which port she left on Wednesday, April 18.

The *Vanderbilt* made the passage across the Atlantic in nine days, twelve hours and thirty minutes—the quickest western passage across the Atlantic on record.

The following are among the passengers by the *Vanderbilt*: J. E. BACON, Secretary of the United States Legation at St. Petersburg; Capt. J. W. TONE, U. S. A.; Gen. ROBT. HALSEY, bearer of dispatches from Paris; Maj. A. H. SIBLEY, Dr. BURRIDGE, bearer of dispatches from Rome; Mrs. MATTHIESSEN, widow of the late M. MATTHIESSEN, Esq., Staten Island; A. V. S. ANTHONY, artist and correspondent of the New-York *Illustrated News*; GUSTAVUS GEARY, the eminent Irish vocalist, lady and daughter, Miss MINA GEARY.

On Thursday, at 10:45 P. M., passed British steamship *Persia*, in lat. 41° 50', lon. 64° 40', and on Friday, at 12:30 P. M., exchanged signals with the Galway steamer *Prince Albert*, in lat. 40° 52'.

The *Jura* arrived at Liverpool April 15. On the 10th, passed a steamer supposed to be the *Arago*.

During the passage the *Jura* attained a high speed, having run on the 10th 330 miles; on the 11th, 302 miles; on the 12th, 323 miles; and on the 14th, 330 miles.

The *Circassian* arrived at Galway on the 14th.

The *Canada* arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 15th.

The Canadian Royal Mail Steamship Company have chartered the Cunard Company's new screw steamship *Palestine*, and intend to dispatch her with the mails for Quebec on the 16th May next.

The news by the *Vanderbilt* is of interest.

The detailed account of the great International Prize Fight, from our Special Reporter and from other sources, will be found in another column.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, April 16, on the order for going into Committee of Supply, Sir CHARLES NAPIER took occasion to offer some general remarks upon the navy, extending to a great variety of topics.

Mr. LINDSAY complained of the increased expenditure for the navy, and insisted upon the extravagance of the dockyards expenditure, &c.

Mr. WILLIAMS inveighed against the enormous amount of naval expenditure.

After some more discussion the House went into a Committee of Supply upon the Navy Estimates. A vote of £160,250 was ultimately agreed upon for the Admiralty office.

The following votes were also agreed to after much discussion:

£257,720 for the coastguard service, naval coast volunteers and naval reserve. £64,322 for the scientific branch.

The House then adjourned.

The *Scotsman* is authorized to state that Lord BROUGHAM will be installed as Chancellor of the University of Edinburg on Wednesday, the 16th of May.

The installation of Mr. GLADSTONE as Rector of the Edinburg University took place on Monday, the 16th, in the Music Hall of that City, with considerable ceremony, and in presence of a large body of students, together with such of the general public as were fortunate enough to secure tickets of admission. Vice-Chancellor and Principal Sir DAVID BREWSTER, by virtue of his office, presided on the occasion, and the Divinity Professor opened the proceedings by prayer.

The honorary degree of LL. D. was also conferred upon Mr. GLADSTONE.

The reappearance of the famous comet of CHARLES V. has been announced for next August, by M. BONE, a Dutch astronomer.

Gold has been discovered at the River Buller, on the west coast of New-Zealand, and is likely to prove very valuable.

Attempts are now being made to introduce the cotton plant into New-Zealand. Cotton seed from China has arrived at Auckland, and is now deposited in the ground, in the faith of yielding profitable results.

The stoppage of one of the most extensive importers of cotton in Liverpool was mentioned on 'Change on the 16th inst. The liabilities are estimated at about £235,000.

The Prince of Wales is on a visit at the Ducal Court of Coburg.

The works connected with the *Great Eastern* continue to be prosecuted with vigor, and in the engineers and shipwrights' department the utmost activity prevails. The appointment of Captain has not yet been finally made. The number of candidates are now reduced to two. They are Capts. VINE HALL and SCALES, both men of great experience.

Mr. J. S. LUMLEY, now Secretary at St. Petersburg, is appointed Secretary to Constantinople in the room of Mr. ALLISON, appointed to succeed Sir HENRY RAWLINSON as Minister at the Persian Court. Mr. ESSKINE, now at Stockholm, is appointed Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg.

Mr. EDWIN CORBETT, now at Florence, succeeds Mr. ERSKINE at Stockholm.

A large number of shipwrights, caulkers, painters, &c., have been discharged from Woolwich dock yard, and about 600 artificers and laborers off the Arsenal.

The Emperor NAPOLEON has approved the model of a gunboat constructed on a system to be propelled without steam, and has ordered boats to be built on this plan. The power intended to be substituted for steam is hot air. It will produce as much rapidity, and be far more economical than steam. It is calculated that the yearly saving in the cost of fuel for the French Navy will be about 80,000,000f. The experiments have succeeded so well that the *Reine Hortense* will be fitted to receive the new machinery. The inventor of this power is a French engineer employed at Lyons. Great results are anticipated from the invention.

FRANCE.

THE QUESTION OF SAVOY AND NICE.

REFUSAL OF RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA TO PARTICIPATE IN A EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

The assembling of a Conference as demanded by Switzerland, for the settlement of the affairs of Savoy is very doubtful, as without France,

Russia and Austria decline to enter any Conference, Austria adding that if a Congress takes place, its programme must be determined beforehand.

The following are the ideas of Austria on that question: The fundamental intention of the Congress of Vienna, in neutralizing the districts of Chablais and Faucigny, was to protect Switzerland and Sardinia from the preponderance of France. The moment the whole of Savoy is incorporated with the French empire, there is no further reason for the neutralization of Chablais and Faucigny, and the guaranteed stipulations by the treaties of Vienna can no longer be applied.

The only real way by which the difficulties of the question could be removed is by a direct understanding between France and Switzerland, for which the other Great Powers would offer their good offices.

It is a mistake to suppose that separate negotiations have been entered into between France and Switzerland, the matter having been placed in the hands of the Powers of Europe.

At Geneva, April 14, a Genevese deputation, representing all parties, presented Sir ROBERT PEEL with a testimonial, consisting of a cup and a rifle. The most cordial expressions were exchanged. Sir R. PEEL promised the support of England for the preservation of the independence and neutrality of Switzerland. The deputation expressed their thanks to the English Ministry and Parliament.

In Switzerland the agitation upon the question of Savoy is increasing. Numerous meetings took place at Thun, Winterthur and other places. The most important were those held at Otten and Lausanne. An Extraordinary Envoy will be sent to Berlin. M. THOUVENEL having stated in a dispatch of the 13th March to M. TILLIER, that the Federal Council had proposed a secret treaty for a partition of Savoy, the Federal Council has given an official denial to the statement of M. THOUVENEL.

Russia has replied in a favorable manner to the note of the Federal Council of the 19th March.

The address of the Society of Helvetia to the Federal Council, demanding the immediate occupation of the neutralized provinces of Savoy, will have no result.

England and Prussia have replied to the Swiss note of the 5th April, relative to the assembling of a Conference, by consenting to the demand of the Federal Council.

Some of the inhabitants are signing a protest against the conduct of GARIBALDI in the Sardinian Parliament.

The archives of the Legations of Russia and England have been transferred to Turin from Florence.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree reducing by one centimetre the minimum height required for recruits.

The Paris papers contain the following account of the commencement of the voting upon the question of annexation to France, which took place at Nice on the 15th:

"The voting by ballot has commenced. The electors in crowds are depositing their votes. Immense enthusiasm is manifested, and it appears certain that there will be a large majority for annexation to France.

"The country people are arriving, headed by their *curés*, and preceded by drums and colors. Voting tickets in favor of annexation to France, and bearing the inscription 'Yes,' are attached to their hats. Perfect order prevails."

The *Moniteur* publishes the following dispatch:

"NICE, Sunday, April 15—3 P. M.

At 1 o'clock P. M., to-day, out of the total number of 7,000 voters, 5,000 had already registered their votes. The news from the neighboring communes is excellent. The voting in favor of annexation to France is unanimous.

LATEST DISPATCH OF M. DE THOUVENEL.

Mention has been made of a confidential dispatch addressed by M. THOUVENEL to the diplomatic agents of the Emperor in Germany. The following is the text of the document:

PARIS, March 15, 1860.

SIR: I remark in the German papers that an extreme importance, and a meaning which is not a correct one, is given to a word of the speech of the Emperor—that of *revendication*—which his Majesty made use of when speaking of the question of Savoy. Some see in it an intention to invoke the ancient cession consented to, in 1796 by Sardinia, and others the idea of founding our demand on the difference which exists between the treaty of 1814 and that of 1815. The Emperor's Government feels itself bound to protest against an essentially erroneous interpretation of a word which, nevertheless, carries with it its natural explanation. His Majesty, in pointing out with so much reason the territorial changes taking place in Italy as likely to injure the condition made for us on the side of the Alps by the treaty of 1815, if not modified, said that those changes gave him a right to demand from the King of Sardinia a modification called for by existing circumstances and by the necessities resulting from them for France. Is not what is demanded in the name of a right supposed to be possessed, what is called in French a *revendication*? And do not the explanations into which the Emperor entered clearly indicate that the only grounds on which that *revendication* was based, was the fact of a considerable aggrandisement of Piedmont, aggravating the position which results to us from treaties, and in no way any idea of referring to anterior documents or events? Does not the engagement given to previously furnish explanations to the Powers—an engagement carried out by the communication a copy of which I have the honor to inclose—suffice to exclude any suspicion of such an idea? We think we may, on this subject, confidently appeal to the equity and good sense of the Cabinets. You are authorized to read this dispatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of ——, and to make use of the indications it contains to rectify the false appreciations which may be produced around you.

THOUVENEL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A *communique* has been addressed to the *Union* and to the *Gazette of France*, which recommends a more respectful treatment of international questions, and states that these journals, in designating the Count de MONTEMOLIN as CHARLES VI., thus ignore the constitutional rights of the Queen of Spain, which has been recognized by all Europe.

The Minister of War has commissioned the chief of the staff of the *corps d'armée* under the command of Marshal CANROBERT to inspect the fort of Rausses on the frontiers of Switzerland.

Baron GROS proposes to leave for China on the 25th of this month.

The Paris Cotton market was dull last week, manufacturers waiting the reduction of the impost duty. The Sugar market was likewise dull. The Paris Flour market was heavy last week, and sales difficult, in consequence of the large quantity in store. Wheat was firm.

The Minister of Marine authorizes young men of the class of 1859, residing on the sea coast, to contract voluntary engagements to serve in the navy for seven years. In order to facilitate this the height required for admission is reduced from 1 metre 65 centigrades to 1 metre 63 centigrades.

Great activity is observable in the port of Toulon, and likewise at Marseilles.

Imperial couriers from Marseilles to Constantinople, bearing dispatches, and their return thence, have been incessant of late.

The *Morning Chronicle* says a treaty of Commerce between France and Belgium is being negotiated.

ITALY.

NORTHERN AND CENTRAL ITALY.

At the session of the Chamber of Deputies, April 14, on a report of the Committee in reference to a petition from some inhabitants of the Northern Province of Savoy, requesting liberty and latitude in voting upon the question of annexation, the Chamber by a large majority passed to the order of the day.

The Chamber was then prorogued until the 1st of May.

The number of Deputies who have inscribed their names to accompany the King on his tour through Central Italy has been increased by 110.

The cession of Nice to France was an absolute necessity for Piedmont, in order to obtain from NAPOLEON III. the guarantee of Lombardy and the Duchy of Parma. This guarantee appears to be expressed in a secret article of the treaty of the 24th of March last, relative to the cession of Savoy and Nice. France has, however, refused to guarantee to Piedmont the other annexed provinces, viz.: Tuscany and the Legations.

Gen. LAMORICIERE, in his quality of Commander-in-Chief of the Papal troops, only relieves the Pope, and not Cardinal ANTONELLI, of the Presidency of the War Department. The Cardinal having, however, insisted on leaving the military administration, is about to be replaced by a French general, a friend of Gen. LAMORICIERE.

THE TWO SICILIES.

According to advices from Sicily, the revolutionary movement is increasing in the country, which is full of armed men.

The Royal Intendant, CELESTE, has made common cause with the revolutionists.

The 14th and 15th Regiments are being dispatched from Naples to Sicily.

Artillery and other troops have been sent to the Citadel of Messina.

The packet from Naples brings an official report affirming that tranquillity reigns at Palermo. The report says nothing of Messina.

According to letters received here, the insurrection at Messina broke out on Sunday. The popular movement commenced by shots being fired in the Strada Ferdinanda. Pieces of furniture were thrown from the windows upon the troops. The firing of musketry and several cannon were heard during the night. The Governor threatened to bombard the city should resistance continue to be offered. The troops made themselves masters of all the positions in the town, and part of the insurgents withdrew into the country.

A popular demonstration has taken place at Aversa in favor of VICTOR EMANUEL, in consequence of which the town has been declared in a state of siege.

Arrests have been made at Naples.

The report that Gen. CHANOARNIER had accepted the command of the Neapolitan troops is said to be false.

The *Patrie* also states that the Neapolitan Government had resolved to observe an absolute neutrality, and to confine itself to the defence of its own territory.

SPAIN.

Order has been given to all the Provincial Militia to return to their homes.

The factious partisans of Count de MONTEMOLIN everywhere disappearing.

The cholera is increasing in Africa.

THE VERY LATEST.

THE EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 17.

M. THOUVENEL has informed the representatives of the Powers who signed the final act of Vienna, of the nature of the reception France will give to the circular note of the Swiss Federal Council of the 5th of April, respecting the convocation of an European Conference.

It was not until the King of Sardinia had formally taken possession of Lombardy, and the Treaty of Zurich had been signed and ratified, that France and Austria jointly addressed an invitation to the Powers who had signed the treaties of Vienna to assemble in a conference in order to make known to them the territorial arrangements which had resulted from the cession of Lombardy to Piedmont, which cession was freely consented to by Austria. No Power having then objected, France will now follow the same course. When, therefore, the cession of Savoy and Nice, freely consented to by Piedmont, shall have been proclaimed and ratified by universal suffrage of the inhabitants, and by the vote of the Sardinian Parliament, France will take possession of those provinces. Immediately afterwards she will consent to the assembling of a Conference, for the purpose of receiving communication of the treaty concluded on the 24th March last between NAPOLEON III. and King VICTOR EMANUEL.

France will likewise be willing that the said conference shall examine the following questions: In what manner are the rights of France—irrevocably acquired through the cession of Savoy and Nice by the King of Sardinia—to be reconciled with the guarantees stipulated by the treaties in favor of Switzerland? It being, however, well understood that the conferences shall leave the treaty of the 24th March intact.

GENEVA, Tuesday, April 17, 1860.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, in his reply to the note of Switzerland, identifies Russia with the other Powers who have signed the treaties of 1815, and who have recognized the neutrality and inviolability of Switzerland. In this note the Prince also states that it is the true political interest of Europe to preserve Switzerland from all foreign influence. But France having manifested an intention of negotiating either with the great Powers or with the Swiss Confederation, and the Federal Council having expressed a similar desire, Russia gives her complete adhesion to the assembling of a conference, being convinced that the Federal Council does not doubt of her solicitude to efficaciously insure the neutrality of Switzerland.

BERNE, Tuesday, April 17, 1860.

There again appears some probability that the Conference will take place.

England proposes Brussels as the place where

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—BONNEY, J.

McClaughlin vs. *Whitney*.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Blake vs. *Hankins*.—Same order.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Bennett vs. *Hudson River Railroad Company*.—Order reversed, with costs.

Mississippi Bank vs. *Duncan et al.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Tyler vs. *Cobb*.—Same order.

Christensen vs. *Hackett*.—Same order.

Commercial vs. *Sturgis*.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered.

Russell vs. *Willett*.—New trial on payment of costs.

Wetmore vs. *Dunn*.—New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Close vs. *Roberts*.—Judgment for defendant.

Church of Holy Innocents vs. *Keech*.—Order reversed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Rensselaer, J.—Hopkins vs. *Nevins*.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Waydell vs. *Robertson*.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Power vs. *Brent*.—Case settled.

THE MISSOURI RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—FOUR KILLED AND FIVE WOUNDED.—St. Louis papers give further particulars of the late disaster previously reported by telegraph:

About half a mile below Jefferson Barracks there is a very great curve in the Road, and as the engineer on the construction train had received no information relative to the running of a special train for Quarantine, he took no unusual precaution in "rounding" this dangerous locality. At ten minutes before one o'clock the two trains came in collision, the platform car from Valeria running directly into, and to a certain extent under, the locomotive from Carondelet, crushing the passenger cars terribly. On the special train, Mr. Chandler Keith, Clerk of the Board of Health, James Murray and George Pilcher, were standing upon the front platform of the second car. The two cars were crushed together by the collision, and Mr. Keith, occupying the most unfavorable position of the three, was killed instantly. Murray was crushed about the limbs and body in a frightful manner, and died in a couple of hours. Mr. Pilcher, the fourth person who mortally wounded, and will probably die before morning. The gentlemen who were inside of the cars were all injured more or less. Dr. Ansell had received severe bruises on the head and arms. Mr. Kyger was thrown violently to the floor, wounding his left side very badly.

AN IMPORTANT NEGRO CASE.—In the United States Circuit Court, Judge Wm. G. Jones presiding, a very interesting and important case came up for trial yesterday. It was that of the United States *vs.* Thomas Y. Shoemaker, charged with holding, selling or otherwise disposing of twenty negroes averred to have been brought into the United States, and within the jurisdiction of the U. S. Circuit Court at Mobile, "from a foreign place, to the Grand Jurors unknown." The District Attorney, A. J. Requier, Esq., stated that the indictment was founded on the seventh section of the act of Congress of 1818, and he relied upon that act to sustain his case. A demurrer was interposed to the indictment by counsel, Messrs. W. Bowlin and Rear. B. Armstead, for the defendant, on the ground—

1. That the indictment would not lie under the seventh section of the act of 1818—the remedy, if any, was a civil one—that is a *quitam* action.

2. Because the indictment did not aver that the negroes were brought into this district as slaves.

3. Because *the act of Congress of* 1818 *is unconstitutional.*

4. Because the negroes are not sufficiently described in the indictment.

The Court was consumed in the discussion of these points, when his Honor took them under advisement, to deliver his opinion this morning.—*Mobile Mercury, April* 17.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 28.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '67	103¾	5	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		79¼
4,000 Ind. St. 7 p. c.	82¾	250	do		79¾
6,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	91¾	215	do		79¼
2,000 do	91¾	100	do	s30	79¼
2,000 Vir. 6s	92¾	100	do	b10	79¾
1,000 do	92¾	100	do	b60	79¾
7,000 Mo. State 6s	83¾	100	do	s5	79¾
2,000 do	83¾	200	do	b60	79¾
2,000 Cal. Bonds 7s	90¾	100	do	b3	79¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	104¾	100	do	s30	79½
1,000 H. Riv. R. 1st M.	101¾	100	do	s30	79
1,000 Tor. H. & Alt. 1st M.	90	100	do	s15	79
2,000 Tor. H & Alt 2d M.	40	650	do		79
1,000 Chic. & N. W. 1 m	43½	50	Hud. Riv. R.	s60	41½
1,000 Chic. & N. Isl. bs	93¼	25	do		41½
9 Bank of Commerce	100	10	Harlem R. pref.		38¼
11 do	100¼	80	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.		89½
100 Canton Co.	83	50	do	s10	59½
250 Pacific Mail St. Co.	125	75	M. S. & N. I. R.		12¼
25 do	125½	50	M. S. & N. I. Gt'd St.		24¾
25 do	126½	500	Panama Railroad		139
200 do	s60	105	500	do	139½
75 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	98¾	2,000	do	b10	140
6 do	98¾	650	do		140
200 Reading Railroad	44¾	40	Gal. & Chi. R.		64
100 do	s30	42¾	250	do	b30 64
300 do	b30	42¾	1250	Chi. & Rock Is. R.	65¼
200 do		43¾	100	do	b60 65½
200 do	s60	43¾	50	Chi. Bur. & Qn. R.	64½
250 Mich. Cen. R.		48¾	18	do	64½
200 do	s60	48¾	30	New-Jersey Cen. R.	111
225 Erie Railroad		17			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '67	103¾	100	N. Y. Cen. R.		79¼
4,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	91¾	200	do	s20	79
4,000 Missouri St. 6s	83¾	200	Harlem R. pref.		38¾
4,000 Mich. So. & N. I. 7s	79	200	Reading R.	s30	43¾
17 National Bank	103¾	111	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		12¾
87 do	103	50	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	s30	24¾
75 Del. & H. Canal Co.	98¾	50	do		24¾
200 Pac. M. S. Co.	105¾	13	Panama Railroad		140
50 do	s60 105	100	do		140¾
200 do		105¾	50	do	s30 141
50 do		105¾	100	do	141
50 do	s10	105¾	50	do	s60 140¾
800 Chi. & R. I.		65¾			

MONDAY, April 30—P. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week was rather moderate in the Import entries, especially in Dry-Goods, and quite liberal in the Export clearances of both Produce and Specie. The Export movement of Cotton from the Southern ports was also large. The Imports of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, are $3,381,866, against $4,565,109 for the corresponding week last season. This being the closing week of the month of April, we are enabled to state that the falling off in the Import movement since the close of March proves to be even more decided than our previous estimate. For the four weeks in April the comparison with last season stands as follows:

Four weeks.	April, 1860.	April, 1859.
Dry Goods	$4,865,743	$8,040,668
General Merchandise	11,215,839	12,126,129
Total	$16,081,582	$20,166,799

The Custom-house returns for the full calendar month, which we expect to be able to publish in a few days, will ellghtly vary the comparison; though we may assume the falling off to be about *four million dollars*, and nearly all in Dry Goods; the inward movement of Sugars, Teas and some other staple articles of Foreign merchandise being quite equal to last season. The Exports of Domestic Produce and miscellaneous goods for the week amount to $1,536,424, against $1,184,760 same week last season, and the Export of Specie as follows:

Bark Tiwola, Mayaguez—Spanish silver	$11,900
Brig Sea Foam, St. Thomas—Am. gold	50,080
Bark John Benson, Ponce—Doubloons	41,613
Schooner Life-Boat, Mayaguez—Specie	2,000
Steamer Quaker City, Havana—Doubloons	17,714
Brig Naiad, Cienfuegos—Am. silver coin	2,000
Steamship Persia, Liverpool—Cal. gold bars	670,992
Steamship Persia, Liverpool—Mex. dollars	100,000
Steamship Arago, Havre—gold bars	225,745
Steamship Arago, Havre—bars and coin	201,670
Steamship Arago, Havre—gold	232,153
Schooner Ruby, Arroyo—silver	2,000
Steamship Kanuk, Nassau—sovereigns	3,410
Steamship Vigo, Liverpool—gold	213,270
Total for the week	$1,774,767

Against $1,630,743 the correspondiug week last season. This hringe up the movement of the month to $2,956,360, against $4,000,000, as previously estimated, and against $6,259,167 in April, 1859. About one half the shipment of the week went out on Saturday as the receipts, $1,455,000, from California came in. The other part of shipment earlier in the week will probably count about half a million of dollars against the Bank Average to be made up this afternoon. The Sub-Treasury balances varies but slightly. It now stands, $7,568,723, against $7,531,483 at the close of the previous week. Although the English financial news received in the course of the week was construed adversely to the prospect of our own market for Money; the effect, thus far, has been to increase to a moderate degree the export demand for Bullion, as the preferable remittance for account of the bankers, without perceptibly enlarging the made demand for exchange, for account of the importers, which continues less active than usual at the close of April. The rate on London is 109¼ and on Paris f.5.15, as against 110 and f.5.13¾ at the correspouding date last season. The changes in Money since the news have been, first, the withdrawal of a few low-priced demand loans on Government securities hy private lenders in the foreign trade, outstanding before the news at 4@4½ ₱ cent., and secondly, to induce a more decided preference at bank for the shorter date paper. Demand loans to the stock brokers rule at 5@6 ₱ cent., with the usual freedom of supply. The offerings of prime mercantile paper outside of banks have not increased, and select lists are taken notwithstanding to average date, at from 5½ to 7 ₱ cent., 90 days up to 6 months. The general appearance of the market is one of steady confidence, and the very latest advices from London, received by the *Vanderbilt* yesterday morning, are calculated to allay any caution which may have been felt as to a further advance in interest in that market. These advices also afford further encouragement for an export demand for grain and flour. The cotton trade at Liverpool, on account of the pressure on the market and unusual proportion of low grade or trashy qualities, is less favorably reported, and some reclamations against American shippers at the close of the season are not improbable.

According to the Custom-house returns of the Trade at this port for the nine months of the current fiscal year, which we made up and presented in tabular form some days since, the Import entries at New-York from July 1, 1859, to March 31, ultimo, exclusive of Specie, amounted to.....$178,499,009
Add four weeks in April.....16,681,532

Total since July 1.....$194,580,562
Against same time last year.....169,584,799

Increase this fiscal year.....$24,995,783

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, from 1st July to 31st March, ultimo.....$57,366,080
Add four weeks in April.....7,301,007

Total to date.....$64,660,087
Against same time last year.....47,366,577

Increase to date.....$17,293,490

The same tables make the Export of Specie from 1st July to 31st March.....$40,731,090
Add four weeks in April.....2,956,360

Total to date.....43,687,360
Against same time last year.....27,836,936

Increase to date.....$15,850,424

The shipments of Cotton to Foreign States from the Southern ports, of the present season, to second week in April are:

3,088,000 bales, averaging $50.....$154,400,000
Against 2,269,000 last year, avera'g $53 75. 121,958,875

Increased Export to date this year.....$32,441,125

The total Export of Cotton the last year was 3,005,000 bales, of the value of.....$161,434,923

giving an average valne of about $53 75 to the bale, while we take $50 as the average of the present season, for the convenience of comparison. The early average run of prices for both years was much the same, bnt the immediate curreucy, eay for Orleans Middling, is lower than at this time last season.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	103¼	@	103
New-York Central	79¾	@	79¾
New-York and Erie	17	@	17¼
Reading	43¾	@	43¾
Rock Island	64¾	@	65¼
Michigan Guaranteed	24¾	@	25
Michigan Southern, old	13¼	@	12¾
Michigan Central	49¼	@	48¾
Toledo	30¼	@	29¾
Galena	64¾	@	63¾
Illinois Central	60¼	@	59¾
Panama	137¼	@	141¾
Pacific Mail	105	@	105¾
Missouris	84¼	@	83¾
Virginias	93¾	@	93
Tennessees	91¾	@	91¾
Illinois Central Bonds	88¾	@	88¼
Hudson River	41¾	@	42
Harlem Preferred	39	@	37¾
Delaware and Hudson	97¼	@	98¾

The reaction in the Stock market, from the buoyancy of week before last, continued through the early part of last week, after which there was another partial upward turn, but the feeling still mnch unsettled; so that on moet of the Share liet the fluctuations through the dealings of the week were quite frequent, as marked in the foregoing table. Therewas more disposition evinced to *Bear* the market inside the Board after the English news on Wednesday; thongh this cannot be called the predominant temper of the Exchange, since most of the speculative Stocks continue to show much stnbbornness, the Foreign financial hasis for the Fall being overruled by the improved traffic on the Railways, and the steady movement in our own Money Market. On Saturday, the general market wae assisted by a further important rise in Panama Stock, which carried the price, against free sellers, to 141¼ ₱ cent. in the afternoon. The Western sharea are aseieted also hy the third week's return of treffic in April, and Rock Island, Galena, Toledo, Bnrlington and Quincy, and the two Michigan Reads, ruled steady at the close, though a want of spirit in the market is reported by some of the bankers. New-York Central, at or helow 79, appeare to hring forward buyers, and the stock at the close sold at 79¼ ₱ cent., and Erie and Reading recovered the previous decline. Pacific Mail advanced to 105¾ ₱ cent. The rise in Panama is assigned to the encouraging tenor of the advices hy the last mail from the eeat of Government of New-Granada, where negotiatione are pending for the modification and exteneion of the original grant to the Company. These advices brought forward strong huyere on Saturdey, who had not previouely participated in the rise from 133 to 138 ₱ cent., and over 5,000 Shares were taken at 139@140@141; cloeing 141¼ bid. The purchases earlier in the fortnight were made with mnch steadiness by a single Broker, whose outside party thue accumulated a liberal amount of the Stock at comparatively low figures; not without attracting the attention of the knowing ones around the Panama office, but wlthout discovering their name or whereabout. The Broker, who managed the previous purchaees with much shrewdness, continued his operations on Saturday at the higher figures, and at the close the talk on the Street wae of some sort of cause not yet discovered, but supposed to be lurking in the terms of the extended charter, for a further rise of from 10 to 20 ₱ cent. Of course, holdere who are inclined to realize at 140@145 will not accept this sort of Street gossip for a surety.

The comparative dullneee in the *Bull* movement on the general Share list hae influenced some of the State Stocks ¼@¾ ₱ cent., and the quotations for Tenneseees, Missouris and Virginias are reduced accordingly, though the amounts offered are not important. The Federal Sixes of 1867-8 have advanced one ₱ cent. The Fives of 1874 are somewhat dull for the Coupons, while the registered are held for an advance. The *Vanderbilt* brought an improvement in the Coupone in London to 92¼, sales. The Railway Mortgages are quiet, as compared with the previous week.

The Mechanice' Banking Association have declared a half-yearly dividend of 3½ ₱ cent., payable May 1.

We are informed that the gross receipts and disbursements of the La Crosse Road for March, 1860, were as follows:

Receipts, eastern divisioa	$32,264 76
Expeasss, &c., eastern division	19,108 06
Receeiple, western division	12,001 39
Expenses, &c., western division	10,725 44

COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

	1859.		1860.	
	Week.	Total.	Week.	Total
Phil. and Read. R.	30,185	508,585	36,635	584,651
Schnylkill Canal	36,470	163,592	35,938	175,649
Lehigh Valley R.	11,670	197,709	14,510	235,094
Lehigh Canal	28,418	69,750	26,441	61,213
Scranton, South	13,575	139,865	15,221	204 504
Scranton, North	3,833	34,825	2,547	38.997
Wyoming, South	—	—	8,754	14,154
Shamokin	—	—	—	—
Trevorton	—	—	—	—
Broad Top	2,083	36,421	4,476	52,388
H. Thomas (8h. Mt.)	—	—	—	—
Lykens Valley	—	—	—	—
Total	126,384	1,139,747	144,414	1,416,650

The letters and papers from England by the *Vanderbilt*, on Saturday, report an easier market or Discoants in London, and the Funds firm. The Continental Exchanges were more decidedly in avor of that point than at any period for a year or more past, and the inference is that Coutinental means had been attracted hy the relative high rate of intereet as established in the recent advance by the Bank of England. The controversy in regard to hoarding two or three millions sterling af the Notes of the Bank by certain Discount firms in Lombard-street, wae still going on; but the London *Times* admits that the operation is mainly the work of a single party, and that no general combination had been formed. An inquiry on the subject had been moved in the House of Commens. The mischief was in a fair way of correcting itself, for as soon as the public were made acquainted with the previous mystery of the sudden rise in interest, their concern about an aggravation of the pressure was at once removed. No further withdrawals of Gold had taken place, and the probability is the next return will show no additional withdrawals of Notes. The difficulties in the Liverpool Cotton trade had somewhat diminished, as the better descriptions of Cotton were in good request, and more favorable sales than by the *Africa* are reported to parties in interest here. Another rise of 2 shillings the quarter in Wheat is reported from London. The following is the latest in American Stocks:

American Railways, &c., April 14.	Closing Prices.			Dividends.
Maryland 5 ₱ cent. fnd	96	to	97	
United States 5 p. c. red. '74	92	to	93¼	92¼
Virginia State, 5 ₱ cent	83	to	84	
Do., 6 ₱ cent	83	to	85	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ ct. red. 1875	75	to	77	
Do., 7 ₱ cent. red. 1875	79	to	81	78¾@79¾
Do., do., Fr. Land red. 1860	90	to	92	91½ 1
Do., $100 shares, $70 paid	44	to	43	dis. 43 dis.
Do., $100 shares, all paid	51	to	55	55 6
Mic. Cen. 8 ₱ cent. con. '60	85	to	90	
Do. 8 ₱ cent., 1869	83	to	84	
Do., 8 ₱ cent. 1st mortgage (sink. f.) '63	82	to	84	63¼
Do., $100 shares	40	to	45	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ₱ ct. (sinking fund) 1885	60	to	65	
Do., $100 shares	8	to	10	
New-York Central, 6 ₱ ct., (sinking fund) 1883	82	to	84	x. c.
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1864	92	to	94	
Do., 7 ₱ ct., (sink. f.) 1876	92	to	94	
Do., $100 shares	69	to	71	70
New-York and Erie 1st Mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1867	90	to	92	
Do., 2d mort., 1859	83	to	85	
Do., 3d mort., '83, assented	69	to	71	
Do., Bonds, 1862, '71, '76, assented	20	to	35	20
Do., shares, assented	12	to	13	12¾ 12
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds—1st mortgage, con., 6 ₱ c't	88	to	90	
Do., 2d mort. 5 ₱ ct. Ster.	90	to	91	69
Do., $50 shares	37	to	40	
Philadelphia & Reading bds. 6 ₱ cent., 1860	78	to	80	
Do., 6 ₱ cent. 1870	76	to	75	
Do., $50 shares	15	to	20	

The English treasure traneported over Panama Railroad April 7, and shipped to Southampton per steamer *Tamar* amounted to:

Silver	$212,171 52
Gold	169,798 85
Total	$381,970 37

Commercial Intelligence by the Vanderbilt.

The *Times'* City Article bas the following (April 17): The English Funds opened on Monday at an improvement of an eighth, and soon showed a tendency to increased firmness, which, however, was not maintained.

The discount market was without alteration on Monday.

No gold was taken from the Bank on Monday The *Suffolk* is announced from Melbourne with £129,000.

The last monthly account of the Bank of France indicates the stagnation of commercial tranеactions in Paris during the month of March. So little was the demand for discount that the commercial bills, in the *portefeuille* of the Bank, diminished in amount by 9,000,000f.

According to reliable information, the total amsuat subscribed to the new Austrian loan at Vienna is about 75,000,000 florins. The quotation on the Exchange is 93.50.

According to a circular of Messrs. Arles, Dufour & Co., Lyons, the transactione in silk have been affected seriously during the last two months, apart from political apprehensions, by the bad result of the Spring trade in the United States, and by the leng'h of the Winter, which has interfered with the sales on the Continent.

GREAT FAILURE IN LIVERPOOL.

The *Daily News* says: "The stoppage of one of the most extensive importers of cotton in Liverpool was was mentioned on 'Cbange Monday. The liabilities are estimated at about £235,000."

THE TEA TRADE—APRIL 16.

The delliveries in London, estimated for the week, were 928,850 pounds.

The following is from the *Times'* City Article, April 18:

"The English Funds opened with a slight tendency to increased firmness. Consols weat up to 94¾@⅝ for money and 94⅝@¾ for account, where they remained without further variation.

Money was again in large supply on Government Securities at 3 ₱ cent.

Foreign Stocks unchanged. The bonds and shares of the New-York and Erie, and the Freeland bonds of the Illinois Central are improved, while a decline took place in New-York Central and Illinois Central shares.

The closing price from Paris was 70f., showing a decline of a quarter ₱ cent.

There was a slight rise in the Paris and Hamburgh rates."

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—APRIL 16 AND 17.

The demand for the two daye has been very limited, and the sales barely reach 13,000 bales; 3,000 on speculation and for export. Prices unaltered.

LONDON CORN MARKET—APRIL 15.

Tbere was an advance of 2s. on the rates of last Monday.

LONDON PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 17.

SUGAR quiet. COFFEE heavy. TEA unaltered. RICE firm. SALTPETER firm. TALLOW steady, at £5 2s. 6d. on the epot. IRON—Scotch Pig dull.

LIVERPOOL CORN AND BREADSTUFFS MARKET—APRIL 17.

WHEAT and FLOUR may be quoted 2d.@3d. ₱ ceutal and 6d. ₱ barrel and eack dearer on the week. OATS advanced 1d. ₱ 45 lbs. BEANS and PEAS each brought 1s. ₱ quarter more money. BARLEY firm. INDIAN CORN was generally held at 37s.; towarde the eloee a considerable husiaess was done at 3d. ₱ quarter under those prices.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

GILES, SONS & BARKER'S report: Several further arrivals of foreign Wheat, Barley and Oats; trade however, for all artieles, opened very firm at extreme rates on Monday. Although as yet hot much business resulted.

Arrivals—Wheat, British, 790; Flour, British, 470 bbls.; Barley, do., 380 eacks; Malt, do., 1,980; Wheat, foreign, 10,650; Barley, do., 6,900; Oats, foreign, 16,190; Flour, do, 160 sacks. Wind N. N. E. Fine.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Market opene with moderate business doing. Sales about 8,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL PRONUCE MARKET.

12:8 P. M.—SUGAR—Fair business; sellers willing to aceept previous terms, owing to large stock; refined not much in request; 51s. 6d.@58s. taken for low lumps. COFFEE—Supply still large of Ceylon, and prices rule in buyers' favor. TEA steady, although the stock is increasing. RICE firm, with considerable transactions. SALTPETER not much required; terms easier. TALLOW—Value unaltered; fair business.

PERSONAL.

$250 REWARD.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS AND OTHERS.

Left Willard's Hotel, Washington, on the morning of the 13th inst., a gentleman, resident of New-York City, about 37 or 38 years of age; light eyes and complexion; about 5 feet 9 inches in height; brown hair; whiskers and moustache same color, and heavy; very genteely dressed. Having been in ill health for some time, it is supposed he has wandered away through aberration. Any one giving information that will enable his friends to find him will receive the above reward. Address J. L. MORGAN, No. 47 Fulton-st., New-York.

APRIL 30, 1860.

JOHN,

THAT'S IT,
At No. 99 North Moore-st.
McKNIGHT'S
MALT WINE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION!

SAPONIFIER OR CONCENTRATED LEY.

THE READY FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

Unprincipled parties are passing off on the public a spurious article of Saponifier or Concentrated Ley, branded Concentrated Pot-Ash, Concentrated Ley, &c. The only genuine original and patented article is put up in one-pound iron cans, and manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, to be had of all respectable storekeepers. Wholesale trade supplied by LEWIS, JAMES & CO., Agents, Philadelphia.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
PURE MILK.

Address or apply to
T. W. DECKER, office No. 156 East 27th-st.

COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND,
LAW OFFICE,
No. 290 Broadway, corner of Reade st.
Collections promptly made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, through attorneys and bankers.

IMPROVE YOUR EYES, BY M. WISE, OPTICIAN,

Has REMOVED to No. 755 BROADWAY.

Persons with weak eyes can be supplied with glasses which will greatly benefit and not strain the sight. Particular attention is paid to a new style of PERSPECTIVE GROUND GLASS, of the finest flint, which, through their high polish and true ground, produce the purest vision, and have been highly recommended as the best, in their effect upon the eye, for preserving and improving the sight in continued writing and reading.

Short-sighted persons, and those operated upon for cataract, can also be suited.

He inserts NEW GLASSES of superior quality, in old frames, and solicits the patronage of all in want of his articles.

He warrants all spectacles purchased of him to suit the sight for five years, or change the glasses without extra charge.

CITY COLLECTIONS.—THE SUBSCRIBER, resident and well acquainted with the City, and can give good references, would like to engage as hanse agent or in the collection of City bills, and render promptly all accounts given him; terms reasonable. Address or apply to H. F. TICE, *Times* Office.

MARBLE.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE ON THE Hudson River in blocks of 3 to 30 onbit feet; machinery on the dock for removing and eawing; will sell at a bargain or exchange for property. Must be sold to close an estate. J. O. BOYT, corner Gonrt and Montagua sts., Brooklyn.

GARDENING.—THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS for sale a fine assortment of verbenas, roses, peinias, and all other bedding out plants. Sod, mould and manure furnished, and gardens laid out by
WM. FITZPATRICK, Florist.
Corner 29th-st., and Broadway.

EUROPEAN PATENTS.—AN AMERICAN ENgineer recently from Paris, is about returning, and offers his services to those wishing inventions introduced. Address T. D. STETSON, No. 6 Tryon-row, New-York.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
STATIONERS' HALL,
No. 180 Broadway.
J. & H. HASBROUCK & CO.,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,
Have removed from Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., to
NO. 180 BROADWAY,
between Maiden-lane and John-st., New-York

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DINSMORE'S RAILROAD GUIDE.
MAY NUMBER NOW READY,
with all the Spring changes. The most perfect Guide out. Price only 25 cents—free by mail.
DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st.

DRY GOODS.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, MONDAY, APRIL 30,
An EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of
SILK ROBES, from $20 to $30 per Robe, worth $35 to $50.
SILKS BY THE YARD, from 65c. to $1, worth 90c. to $1 50.
GRENADINE ROBES, in Black and Colored, from $12 to $25, worth $25 to $50.
BAREGE and BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES, at Half the Cost of Importation.
ORGANDIE ROBES—ELEGANT STYLES, from $4 to $8, worth $8 to $14 per Robe.
BEST FRENCH ORGANDIES, in Chints and Plain Colors, from 25c. to 37½c., worth 40c. to 65c. per Yard.
ALSO,
BAREGE, BAREGE ANGLAIS,
GRENADINES, JAPANESE GRENADINE,
PINE APPLE GOODS,
SUMMER CHALLIES, &c., &c.,
GREATLY UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION.
ALSO,
BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS, from $60 to $100, worth from $100 to $150. NEW DESIGNS.
250 pieces LACE and MUSLIN DRAPERY, reduced 35 per cent.
300 pieces 4-4 IRISH LINEN, at 25c., worth 37½c. per yard.
Finer Qualities in proportion.
BARGAINS IN DAMASKS, TOWELINGS, &c.
NEW GOODS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DRILLINGS,
MOURNING GOODS,
REAL INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR and OTHER SHAWLS.
ALSO,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c.,
REDUCED FROM REGULAR PRICES.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
(Corner of Grand-st.,)
NEW-YORK.

On MONDAY, April 16, 1860.

We shall open, in connection with our business, a SEPARATE DEPARTMENT,
to be devoted exclusively to
LADIES', CHILDREN'S and INFANTS'
WEARING APPAREL.

Having purchased of Mr. JOHN N. GENIN the business lately conducted at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
We shall continue it on as laoreased scale, engagements having been effected with the LEADING ARTISTS formerly employed by him, under whose superintendence the Department will be placed.
A large and desirable assortment of
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S
READY-MADE UNDER GARMENTS
May be found at all times.

Orders will be received for
MOURNING APPAREL,
BRIDAL TROUSSEAU,
TRAVELING OUTFITS,
ROSES DE CHAMBRE,
And UNDER GARMENTS of every description.

Orders promptly attended to, and entire satisfaction given.
LORD & TAYLOR.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

Ladies will find in our establishement
OVER 5,000 GARMENTS,
In all new and beautiful Cloth materials,
ALSO,
BASQUES AND MANTILLAS,
In Rich Lustred Silks,
And in Lustreless Gros' Grained.
OUR STYLES are now fixed for the season, and comprise many beautiful and exclusive
NOVELTIES.
Our wholesale Rooms will be opened at Retail
ON MONDAY, APRIL 30,
From which date our magnificent Stock of
LACE MANTILLAS, SHAWLS AND BURNOUS,
As well as our entire assortment of Over Garments will be retailed at
WHOLESALE PRICES.
CHARLES STREET,
No. 475 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN SILKS
AND SILK ROBES,
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, NO. 473 BROADWAY
7 Flounced Silk Robes for $25, worth $40.
Superb styles Silk, only 6s. per yard, worth 9s.
Superb styles Silk, only 8s. per yard, worth 12s.
Purchased at the late auction sales,
And a decided bargain.

SPRING CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
JUST OPENED BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT
Of STRIPED CLOAKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
ALSO, IN PLAIN CLOTHS
AND BLACK SILK OF NEWEST SHAPES.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
GREAT SALE OF SPRING SILKS.
1,000 pieces
RICH CHENE SILKS,
At $1, $1 12½ and $1 25,
WORTH $1 50 and $2.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
GREAT SALE OF SPRING DRESS GOODS.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY,
10 cases
RICH DRESS GOODS,
At 50 per cent. less than regular prices.

A GREAT SAVING
To
BUYERS OF CARPETS,
OILCLOTHS,
RUGS,
SHADES, &c.
T. H. AND J. E. CONKLING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c.,
No. 33 CORTLANDT-ST., near Broadway,
Will, after this date,
(Their wholesale trade being mostly over for the season,)
Offer their entire stock at
RETAIL FOR CASH,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
One profit can be saved, and selections made from
THE LARGEST STOCK
Ever offered at retail in the City.
EVERY GRADE OF GOODS
Can be had.
Experienced Upholsterers are engaged, and Goods will be delivered free, and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich.

MANTILLAS AND MANTELETS.
MME. F. PINCHON

Has received per steamer *Arago* the latest Parisian nouveautès in Summer Mantillas and Manteaux, "Bain de Mer," to which she invites the attention of her customers.

MME. F. PINCHON.
No. 58 Bleecker-st.

AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM AUCTION.

ENGLISH CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW-SHADES, &c.

2,500 yards Ingrain and three-ply carpets, 25 to 80 cents per yard; fine English tapestry carpets, $1 per yard, usually sold at $1 37; also, a large stock of English oilcloths, 37 cents per yard; also, 5,000 pair fine gold
WINDOW-SHADES,
$1 per pair, usually sold at $3; also, $10,000 worth of fino
FRENCH SATIN PAPER,
12 cents per roll, usually sold at 37 cents and 50 cents; fine gold paper, 50 cents per roll, usually sold at $1 and $1 50, at
COATES', No. 314 Hudson-st., above Spring.

PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, &c.
A. HEADDEN,
No. 391 Grand-st., corner Suffolk,
Has now his assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles of the above articles, which he offers at the lowest possible prices. He is prepared to
DECORATE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS
with Paper Hangings in every style and finish saw in vogue, with dispatch and ability unsurpassed by any house in the trade. Also, ordinary work of
LANDLORDS, AGENTS, &c.,
attended to with the usual economy of this establishment.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
The most extensive assortment to be found in the City of
SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, PILLOW LINENS, COUNTERPANES, QUILTS BLANKETS, AMERICAN and ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS, &c., &c
At prices EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
In CHANDLER'S Establishment, the oldest and best in the United States, has always an ample supply of Ladies' and Children's Clothing, Bonnets and Hats; Infants' Wardrobes, Wedding Outfits, Robes de Chambre, Under Clothing, &c. Ladies and Merchants supplied at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, by R. CHANDLER, No. 259 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

HUDSON HALL, NO. 374 HUDSON-ST.—Just received from auction, English tapestry Brussels, 7s.; superfine ingrain, 4s.; elegant ingrains, 3s.; oil-cloths, 2s. 6d. per yard; paper-hangings, a large ass

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE BROADWAY EMPLOYMENT INSTITUTE,
NO. 434 BROADWAY,
NO. 434 BROADWAY.

Gentlmaes to send out the best Servants in the City. The best Servants in the City,
Without delay. Without delay.
Conducted on moderate terms,
AND HONEST PRINCIPLES.
BY AMERICAN GENTLEMEN.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid by a respectable girl, in a private family; is a good seamstress, and does up ladies' fine muslins; is a neat ladies' maid; is willing to go to the country with a family that returns in the Fall. The best of City references from first-class families. Can be seen at No. 203 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable German woman (a Protestant) as chambermaid and plain sewer, or chamber work and take care of children; has the best of City references. Call at No. 118 East 16th-st., between 1st av. and Livingston-place. Would like to go in the country with the lady.

AS CHAMBERMAIDS, &c.—WANTED, BY two young women, situations; one as chambermaid and waitress or fine washing, has six years' reference; the other as chambermaid and nurse or seamstress, has good reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at 34a Union Court, corner of University-place and 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the conotry; the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 258 West 29th-st., near 9th-av., second floor, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant girl as an experienced chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., third floor, front room; no objections to go to the country with a family.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Also, a girl aged 16, to mind a baby and wait on a lady; will make herself generally useful; wages $7 and $4. Call or address, No 216 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted by a respectable and thoroughly competent German girl a situation, in City or country, as chambermaid and laundress or chambermaid and waitress; the applicant is of an obliging disposition and not afraid of work. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., 1st floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; would like to travel with a lady, or to take care of children; reference given. Apply for two days at No. 102 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as waitress and assistant chambermaid, or to take care of children. Call at No. 216 East 14th-st., second floor, Room No. 10, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman; has good City reference. The country preferred. Apply at No. 50 East 32d-st., near 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young girl, between 14 and 15, to assist in chamberwork and wait on table; has 18 months' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted a situation by a woman who can cut and fit children's clothing. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 7th-av., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A German Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference; can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO COOK, wash and iron, by a neat, respectable young woman, who thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and an excellent washer and ironer; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th st., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook; first rate baker; understands all kinds of desserts and all kinds of pastry; if required, would have no objection to help in washing. Has no objection to the country. Good City reference. Call at No. 98 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, such as meats, games, jellies, soups, pastries, &c. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, a situation as good, plain cook; is a good baker and pastry cook; has good City reference; no objection to go with a family to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, corner of University-place and 12th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman, as cook in a private family; one who thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 31st-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a person who understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist in washing, if required. Has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 179 7th-av., corner of 22d-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as first-class cook; good City references can be given; will assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 15 West 12th-st, between 10th and 11th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first class cook. Best of city reference given if required. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No 372 2d-av., second floor, front room

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A small private family as first rate cook; is a good washer and ironer. Best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 85 West 19th, in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; good reference from her last place of three years. Apply at No. 165 East 22d-st., for two days, 2d floor, back room.

AS COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS AND WAITRESSES.—Wanted situations for several very experienced and highly recommended servants, just disengaged from some of the first families in Brooklyn. Many of them are sisters and would prefer living together, and would go in the country. Our selection is now unusually large and of the most experienced and really reliable class.
MANNING & CO.,
No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a most obliging young woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, or general housework, or chamberwork, waiting or laundress; has reference for each capacity; no objection to country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway. A home in preference to high wages.

COOK AND HOUSEMAID.—A GOOD cook, washer and ironer and baker wanted immediately at No. 219 5th-av., near 27th-st., in a family of two persons; must be competent and bring good City recommendations. None other need apply, from 8 to 2 o'clock. A middle-aged person of lengthy service in her last place preferred.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED, SITUAtions by two respectable young women, one as experienced cook, and will assist with washing; the other as competent waitress; both thoroughly understand their business; and have the best of references. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. 88 East 16th-st.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by two young girls, situations, one as cook and to assist in washing and ironing, the other as chambermaid and waitress; four years' City references from last place. Apply at No. 144 West 18th-st., 4th floor front, for two days, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS cook, washer and ironer, for a very experienced servant; is highly recommended from her last situation, and is a girl of the most reliable, trustworthy habits; very obliging and neat about her kitchen, and an excellent washer and ironer, and very good cook. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as a good cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of reference can be given by applying at No. 25 Christie-st., for two days, second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO PROcure situations for her three servants, cook, chambermaid, and waitress; parts with them in consequence of going to Europe. Can be seen for two days at their present place, No. 56 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A STEADY, RESpectable young woman, as cook in a private family; one who thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 31st-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a person who understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist in washing, if required. Has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 179 7th-av., corner of 22d-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as first-class cook; good City references can be given; will assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 15 West 12th-st, between 10th and 11th avs. Can be seen for two days.

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AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A STEADY, RESpectable young woman, as cook in a private family; one who thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 406 Broome-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED—A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman who is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer, and well recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—A GOOD PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; has good references. Also, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; will go in the country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED SITUations by two respectable young women; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and to do light washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 183 Elizabeth-st.

AS COOKS, SEAMSTRESSES, WAITRESSES, &c.—Ladies can obtain good help by calling at Mrs. SHANK'S sewing Repository, No. 22 East 12th-st., near University-place, and girls can have good situations, with good City references, by calling at the same place. A cook and seamstress can be had as above.

AS EXPERIENCED WAITRESSES AND NURSES.—MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn, would respectfully inform the ladies of Brooklyn and the country, that they have now at their agency the largest selection of experienced waitresses, nurses and seamstresses they have ever had; girls of the most respectable and genteel appearance, accustomed to serve in our very best families, and whose references will bear the strictest investigation.

AS EDITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS assistant editress, by one having some acquaintance with the business, or as amanuensis or copyist. Address R., Box No 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The Proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

MORRIS COHNERT, MORRIS COHNERT
Has left
The Broadway Institute,
and has opened
THE EMPLOYMENT INSTITUTE,
No. 405 Broome-st., No 405 Broome-st.,
Where the best help of all nations are promptly supplied.

AS HOUSEMAIDS.—WANTED, SITUATIONS, by two respectable girls, one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and assist with washing, and have no objections to do waiting. Both wish situations together. Good City references given. Call at No. 434 4th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—An English woman a competent seamstress, wants a situation in the country; can do all kinds of family sewing; will cut and baste for a sewing machine, by the week or month; to be seen on Monday and Tuesday, at No. 91 3d-av., between 13th and 13th sts.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN ENGLISH WIDOW desires a situation in a family, hotel or private boarding-house. Will give references from the first families in this City. Call for four days at No. 6 Martin-terrace, 30th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A HOUSEKEEPER'S situation wanted by a respectable American woman; references given. Address F. C., Station F., 3d-av.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation is wanted by a respectable girl in a private family as lady's maid and dressmaker; can cut and fit for ladies' and children's morning and evening dresses; is a competent hair-dresser; the best of City references from first-class families for character and capability. Can be seen at No. 203 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A DRESSmaker, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing. Apply at No. 68 East 6th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a private family; she is a first-rate hand at gentlemen's linens; understands French finting and fine muslins; has lived with some of the best families in this City for the last ten years. Call, for two days, at No. 69 15th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washer. By one who thoroughly understands the business; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 63 20th-st., corner 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as nurse; is fully competent to take care of children, do chamberwork and plain sewing. The best of City reference from her last place, No. 193 7th-av., few doors from 23d-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman; would take care of a child from birth; understands her business well, and has best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A NURSE and seamstress, fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant wants a situation; would do chamberwork and sew; is willing to go to the country or travel with a family; ample satisfactory references given. Can be seen, or address a note to E. T. G., No. 36 West 13th-st

AS NURSE—SEWER.—A PROTESTANT NURSE with very excellent City references, and a good plain sewer, wish situations. Apply at No. 92 East 16th-st., two doors from 3d av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress in a private family, by a respectable Protestant person, who understands cutting and fitting, children's tailoring, shirt making, and all kinds of family sewing. Inquire at No. 14th East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, by an English Protestant young girl, a situation as seamstress and lady's maid; understands dressmaking and hair-dressing, and all kinds of family sewing; can do ladies' muslins; would like to travel to Europe; has excellent reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman wants a situation as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; is very neat and tidy in appearance, and thoroughly understands her business; has from two to three years' references from several families in the City; no objection to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a first-class waitress, wants a situation as waitress, chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; and one as nurse and seamstress. Most excellent City references will be given. Apply at No. 711th-st., near Broadway.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as waitress; is a first-rate waitress, and leaves on account of the family breaking up. Can be seen at her present place, where she can be highly recommended. Address No. 23 West 16th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as waitress in a private family; perfectly understands her business, and is willing to go in the country; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 131 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for three days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION AS waitress by a young woman who perfectly understands her business. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 372 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, situations by two respectable girls, sisters; one as waitress, the other as chambermaid or waitress, in a private family; no objection to the country. Call at their present employer's, No. 79 9th-st., near the 5th-av.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a situation for a wet nurse, by a lady in whose service she now is; reference to two eminent physicians as to superior quality of milk. Call at No. 322 West 20th-st., between the hours of 4 and 8 P. M.

CITY AND COUNTRY EMPLOYERS OF first-class female servants, Protestants and others, please notice.—There never was a better class of girls, for neatness experience and good references, to be found, than can be had at MISS WESLEY'S first-class Female Office, No. 292 4th-av., above 22d-st. A lady in attendance. Twenty smart Protestant girls wanted immediately for special situations.

AS FAMILY SEWING AND MACHINE OPERATORS.—Apply at the SEWING WOMEN'S INSTITUTE, No. 29 4th-av., top floor. Men and boys' clothing made up in the best style and repairing done. Seamstresses and operators sent out.

AS EMPLOYERS ALWAYS REQUIRE efficient and desirable servants, they are respectfully informed that the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st., is a most reliable source through which to obtain them.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant man, who fully understands his business; has lived in some of the best families in the City and country, and can bring recommendations accordingly; will make himself generally useful; would prefer the country. Address P. C. H., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a married man, as coachman; he is a German and a Protestant; understands his business thoroughly, and has the best of reference; would wish to get a place where he could have the porter's lodge or the use of a small cottage, having a wife and child; country preferred. Call or address No. 516 Broome st, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted, by a young man of good character and personal appearance, with unexceptionable City reference as a first class man. Respectable parties about getting up new farm outs, or young gentlemen keeping fast horses, would do well to give him a call, at Mr. Waters', corner of 13th-st. and Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted, in City or country, by a smart, siegle, German young man; has good City references as to sobriety, honesty, and faithfulness; will go for reasonable wages, and will make himself generally useful. Apply for three days at No. 292 4th-av., above 22d-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable man, who understands his business perfectly; can give the best references as to sobriety, honesty and capability from his last employer, where he has lived for five years. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a respectable single young man who thoroughly understands the business in every respect; will be found willing and obliging; can produce the best of City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 141 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man who perfectly understands his business and has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address W. G., Disney's Saddlery, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man with the best of references; steady, sober and obliging. Address JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, *Times* Building.

AS COACHMAN—PLAIN COOK.—WANTED, situations by a man and wife, without incumbrance; are a most respectable couple; he a very useful man about a gentleman's house; a good driver, and understands the management of horses and plain gardening; she is an obliging, capable young woman; would not object to housework, or go as nurse; have excellent references. At No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED by a smart reliable Protestant young man a situation as coachman and gardener, or as coachman only; would do farming, milking cows, &c., if required; is a good careful driver and understands his business perfectly; has best City and country references; wages moderate. No objection to any part of country. Call or address COACHMAN, 72 Bleecker-st., for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a single young man of long experience; has a good knowledge of his business. Can be highly recommended from his last employer. Address M. W., No. 114 10th-av., or Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, GROOM AND GARDENER.—Wanted, by an experienced American Protestant young man, a situation as coachman, groom and gardener; he is willing to work, and make himself useful; he has the best of reference from his last employer. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a single man as coachman and groom; understands plain gardening and the care of horses, and is a good driver; understands his business in all its branches. Address B. H. W., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A SITUATION wanted as coachman or groom by a single, steady, respectable man; is a thorough indoor servant, if required; good reference given. Call or address T. G., No. 871 Broadway, corner 18th st.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable man as farmer; has long practical experience in the business; can come well recommended from his last place, where he has lived five years, for honesty, sobriety, capability and industry. Address FARMER, Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man; is a steady, sober, and industrious man; understands the care of horses, and is willing to make himself useful. Address W. J., or apply at Smith's seed-store, No. 64 White-st.

HALES.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, As situation as farmer and gardener by a respectable Protestant married man who perfectly understands the grawing of all kinds of vegetables, green house and vineyrice; is a first-class agrienlterist, and has a practical knowledge of raising young stock; has acted in the above capacity for past twenty years; can produce the best of reference. Call or address G. O., at Smith's seed store, No. 64 White-st., for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a sober, industrious single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and a cow, if required, and can keep a gentleman's place in good order; has had many years' experience, both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by single man, who has a practical knowledge of the culture of grape vines and flowers, all kinds of garden fruits, shrubberies and vegetables, and has gained a great many premiums in this City and elsewhere. Has the best of reference. Call or address for two days, J. K., at J. M. Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a single man. He is fully competent in the management of greenhouses, graperies, kitchen, and flower gardens. Has lived three years in his last place, and can come well recommended. Can be seen at J. M. Thorburn & Co.'s Seed-store, No. 15 John-st., for two days. Address I. K.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH gardener, 30 years of age—married, but without family—a situation where a thorough knowledge of the business is required, and where energy and strict attention to duties will meet a fair compensation; unexceptionable reference. Address A. F., at Mollvain & Young's seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a single man who thoroughly understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables; understands the care and treatment of horses, and keeping a gentleman's place in order; is not afraid of work; has good reference from his last place. Address P. B., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener in or near this City; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches and varieties; best of references given. Address or apply to A. F., at W. Elliott's seed-store, No. 31 John-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A SITUation wanted by a young man as gardener and coachman, one who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to make himself generally useful; the best of reference given. Apply at No. 63 20th-st., corner 6th-av.

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MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN,

for churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.

Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument patented in the United States May 31 1859 which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISTZ, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tuna in all climates. Prices at the depôt: $45, $50, $100, $165, $185, $225, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 25¢ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

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The enlargement of the circulation of the TIMES is at the present moment so rapid as to render it imperative that advertisements intended for the daily issue should be sent in at the earliest possible moment. Announcements which fail to reach the office before nine o'clock P. M., lose all the advantages of classification under the heads to which readers are accustomed to refer. It is, therefore, quite as important to the advertisers as to ourselves, to have that hour the latest for the reception of their notices.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—I Puritani.

WINTER GARDEN—La Joive.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Royal Amphitheatre Equestrian Troupe.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Colleen Bawn.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—A Hossano to Order—Everybody's Friend.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Gipsy Daughter—Police—The Track in the Snow.

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CANAL-STREET—No. 306—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Charleston Convention passed an inharmonious and unsatisfactory day on Saturday, wrangling over the question of a platform, and finally recommitting the whole subject to the Committee, whence it was again reported at the afternoon session. Early in the day, the Bayard resolutions were presented by Mr. Bigler, who supported them in a speech, in which he pleaded for conciliation, but pleaded in vain. The resolutions affirmed the Cincinnati Platform, rejected the doctrine of squatter sovereignty, and left the question of slave property to be settled by the Supreme Court. After an angry contest, the resolutions were recommitted to the Committee by one majority—Ayes 152, Nays 151. The entire New-York vote was cast in the negative. The minority vote was regarded as the first test of Douglas' strength in the Convention. The Georgia delegation had a majority of Douglas men, who remonstrated against a decision that the vote of that State must be cast as a unit, and it asserted that Douglas lost two votes by this manœuvre. The platforms having been recommitted, the Convention took a recess at 5½ P. M. The Platform Committee returned with two reports. The majority report was presented by Mr. Avery of North Carolina. It sets out with an affirmation of the Cincinnati platform, subject to certain explanatory resolutions, which declare that all citizens have a right to settle in the Territories, "without their rights, either of person or property, being destroyed or injured by Congressional or Territorial legislation;" that it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect these rights; and that the State sovereignty begins only with the formation of a State Constitution. The remainder of the majority platform goes for Cuba, the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law, and a Pacific Railroad. The minority report of the Committee presented by Mr. Samuels, of Iowa, also reaffirms the general principles of the Cincinnati Platform; but meets the question of the Territories by declaring that "inasmuch as differences of opinion exist," the Democratic Party "will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court over the institution of Slavery within the Territories." The acquisition of Cuba and the construction of a Pacific Railroad are planks of this report, similar in all respects to those laid down by the majority. Mr. Samuels made a powerful appeal to Southern members to adopt the report of the minority. He expected the South not to persist in "an abstraction which would drive one-half the Northern Democrats into the army of the Black Republicans," and it appears that he was heard by the fire-eating party with respectful attention. Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, presented a third report, which proposed the adoption of the Cincinnati Platform, without explanations or *addenda*. A violent discussion followed the reception of the reports, in the midst of which a motion prevailed to adjourn until Monday morning. The friends of Mr. Douglas profess to feel entire confidence in the nomination of their candidate, and count up the votes they rely upon to secure that result; while to outsiders the prospects of that gentleman appear to darken with every day of delay.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, which arrived at this port early on Saturday morning, after a very rapid passage of nine and a half days from Southampton, brings full details of the great Prize-fight between Sayers and Heenan. The particulars of this event are fully recorded elsewhere. The fight took place on the morning of Tuesday, 17th April, in a meadow near Farnborough, on the borders of Hampshire and Surrey, in the presence of some three thousand persons. Among the spectators, besides the swell-mob and rough characters who usually attend such exhibitions, were Members of Parliament, authors, artists and even a representation of the clergy. The men were in excellent condition, and the contest was terrific. After continuing for two hours and six minutes, during which time thirty-seven rounds were fought, the battle was declared drawn, and, upon the decision of the referee, all bets pending upon the result were canceled. The backers of Heenan were exceedingly indignant at the conduct of the mob, which broke into the ring at the expiration of the thirty-seventh round, and prevented the continuance of the contest. It is claimed for the American Champion that, but for this interruption of the pastime, he would soon have decided the affair by the emphatic defeat of Sayers. An indignation meeting of Americans was to be held on the following day, when it was asserted, conclusive evidence would be produced to establish Heenan's claim to the belt. The battle was one of the severest pugilistic encounters on record; both men displaying wonderful powers of endurance and extraordinary skill.

The chief items of Continental news, received by the *Vanderbilt*, bear upon the question of a European Congress. Austria had demanded a definite programme before giving her consent to take part in a Conference, and in this demand, it is said, she is confirmed by Russia. Brussels had been named by England as the proper locality for the meeting of a Congress, while France insisted upon the selection of Paris. In Switzerland, there was an increasing agitation upon the Savoy question. The people had held enormous meetings to protest against the measure of annexation, and the Federal Conncil had given an authoritative denial to a statement of M. Thouvenel, to the effect that Switzerland had proposed a secret treaty for a partition of the Savoy territory. France had fully consented to the calling of a Congress. From Italy we have intelligence of increased commotions among the people of Naples and the spread of insurrection. The revolutionary movement in Sicily was also spreading. The votins in the City of Nice, on the question of annexation, showed a total of 6 810 votes in favor, and only 11 against the measure. From Spain we learn of the execution of sentence of death upon Gen. Ortega. The latest news from India reports the occurrance of serious disturbances between the Bengal indigo-planters and the Ryots.

Details of news from Vera Cruz to April 13, received at New-Orleans by the revenue cutter *Dodge*, reach us this morning. A new forced loan had been imposed upon the foreign residents at the Capital immediately after Miramon's return thither. The French residents had held a meeting and resolved to refuse payment, and the English and German residents were to meet for like purpose on the 16th. The Reactionists had met with a serious reverse at Ameca, and, hestening out of Guadalajara to their relief, Gen. Woll had been met, beaten, and driven back. Colima had once more fallen into the hands of the Liberals. The Conservatives retained San Luis Potosi, but their antagonists were preparing to attack with every promise of success.

Files of Georgetown, Demerara, papers to April 4, have reached us; but they are destitute of news.

The evidence in the New-Jersey murder trial was brought to a close on Friday. Several witnesses were examined on the part of the defence to show the melancholy disposition of Mrs. Harden, and the probability of her having committed soicide. An uncle of hers was proved to have committed suicide several years ago. Rebutting evidence was put in by the prosecution, proving that Mrs. Harden was not of a melancholy turn, but always very lively in company, although still before strengers. It wes also shown that the suicide of her uncle was caused by an injury he had previously received in the head. Mr. Robertson, for the prosecution, commenced the summing up on Saturday morning, and made a powerful and telling argument against the prisoner, alluding particularly to the fact that the idea of Mrs. Harden's having committed suicide, which was now made the main point of the defence, was not broached or thought of until four days after her death, when suspicion had begun to fasten upon the prisoner. The case will probably be given to the jury to-day.

The Commissioners of Public Charities held a special meeting on Saturday, mainly to consider the case of Valentine Courtney, an inmate of one of the islands, who was found in his cell last week in a dying condition, and shortly afterward expired. The President, who has the matter in hand, stated that he was still unprepared to make a decisive report. A resolution to remove all able-bodied paupers to the Workhouse, and require them to labor, was adopted.

In the Stock market on Saturday, with the exception of a large advance in Panama shares, the dealings were rather tame, but generally at steady prices; Centrsl, 79½; Missouris, 83⅝; Panama, 144. In Money, the export demend for Satnrdey's steamers amounted to $874,000; receipts from California, as before reported, $1,455,000. The Disconnt and Demand Loan rates for money without alteration. The Exchanges steady; 109½ on London, f.5.15 on Paris.

A fair inquiry prevailed for Flonr and Wheat. Prices of the former favored sellers. Corn was less sought after, and closed heavily. Provisions were in request, as were likswise Coffee, Dry Codfish, Hey, Hops, Laths, Molasses, Rosin, Whsie Oil, Rice and Teas. Metals, Tallow and Whisky were quiet. Sugars attracted more attention in rising prices. The freight engagements were rather light, with 409 vessels of all classes in port.

Muscular Heathenism.

This is certainly an age of revivals. Whether the inventive faculties of the race have been exhausted, or whether the theory of Pythagoras and Boatswain Chucks, that all things come round continually in cycles, be correct, we may leave it to the philosophers to decide. If they fall into the fashion of the moment, they will get at the truth by a neat little "set-to" in the grounds of Columbia College; and may "the best man win" the faith of his fellows.

But we are certainly going through a course of apings of the past. A few years since all the prosperous shopkeepers of the new world and the old filled their homes with furniture *á la* Louis XV.; sat in the *fauteuils* of marchionesses, who had seen no great difference between a tradesman and a toad-stool; and ate from the ormolu tables of *abbes*, whose religion recognized only the higher classes as human. In like manner the pompous ceremonials of the Mediœval Church, the intonings of Latin litaniea by priests in gorgeous robes; the embroidery of altar-cloths for early English churchee, and of glittering copes for young parsons "pale with vigil and with fast," became the rage. Everybody went mad about the romantic "ages of faith." These backward aspirations have not commonly borne very satisfactory fruit. To wafer the customs of a by-gone time upon an uncongenial generation is apt to make those customs rather ridiculous than venerable. Lord Eglinton's attempt to poke chivalry out of its grave by a tournament in his castle yard, between knights armed with lances warranted not to hurt, ended in an immediate shower of rain on the spot, and a lasting snbsequent reverberation of quips and jokes and squibs. And the glory of Puseyism is dying out, to-day, in a vulgar quarrel between a pig-headed clergyman at St. George's in the East, in London, and his equally pig-headed congregation, about a few roses and spangles and candles more or less, introduced into the service of a church which nobody ever used to attend, till it became the scene of a series of refreshing Sabbath-day scrimmages.

We are now in the brief throes of still another gush of popular antiquarianism. The old Greek worship of muscle has been suddenly shouted and written and gambled into an effervescent vitality in the two freest countries of the world, which also pretend to be the leaders of civilizntion and the great depositories of pure Christianity.

The leading English and American journals of March and April, 1860, will be a curious study for the historian in the year 2000. He will find the names of Heenan and Sayers jostling those of Palmerston and Buchanan in their columns, and the most elaborate correspondence devoted to the story of what he will naturally snppose to have been a grand international Olympic game. Of course, he will understand that the prominence given to these heroes and to their encounter represents the interest taken by the public of each country in the matter. And as he will also observe in the British journals of these times, innumerable exercitations and homilies upon the license of American life, the brutality of American manners and the decay of American institutions, he will reasonably infer that the one true gleam of national manhood and dignity which our English cousins owned as worthy of themselves in our degenerate American character, was the equal zeal with which we followed them to the solemnities of the sublime gymnastic art. In ancient days the poets of Greece did not disdain to sing the praises of those who won the boxer's parsley-wreath, and the picturesque enthusiasm with which the London *Times* records the prowess of the champions who pounded each other black and blue at Farnborough, pales before the brilliant sketch which Virgil has left us of the much more tremendous fight between Dares and Entellus. England and America, therefore, will be fairly enough supposed a century hence to have been possessed, in this year of our Lord 1860, with a sudden fever of the good old muscular heathenism. Every circumetance of the story will favor the snpposition. The Pickwickian good-nature of the English magietracy, who pretended to keep the belligerents asunder; the complaisance of the English railway directors, all "honorable men," who consented to invest as equal partners with the pugilistic pietists in the performnnce of their sacred ritea and in the tribute of the worshippers; the amiable obtuseness of the English Police, who watched every railway station in London but the one selected for the great exodus; the presence on the ground of dukes and earls, peers and members of Parliament, authors and clergymen, the flower of English station and culture and wealth, aure-ly, if these things do not show that England believes in prize-fighting as firmly as ever did Nero himself, (as capital a judge, by the way, as ever decided a "draw" or a defeat,) what in the world do they show? And, of course, the interest and clamor with which the tidings of the fight have been received in America, the tens of thousands of "extras" snatched up by the impatient public almost ere the ship that brought them was fast at her moorings; the Pindaric passion of our people in the conviction that a great triumph was really won for the American name on the 17th of April (why couldn't they have waited two days for the anniversary of Lexington? and that our young Samson having fallen among Philistines, has been robbed of his due prize—of conrse, we say, all these American echoes of England's excitement will be hereafter interpreted to prove that we too share this great apostacy from faith in the soul back to faith in the fists—from respect to humanity back to delight in aimless suffering and prostituted strength.

But there is another side to the picture. The Muscular Heathenism is, after all, rather a chesp article; no more like the Spartan original than Dr. Pusey was like Pope Gregory VII., or Lord Althorp at Eglinton Castle like Richard the Lion Heart at Ascalon. In the first place, whoever won the "great fight," or failed to win it—whether Heenan, blinded but victorious, was chouted of his glory by some base slave who "cut the ropes" on which Sayers was strangling at the very moment when another squeeze or two would have brought Britain's Champion to the "sponge" of shame or no—the fight itself was but a poor and pale imitation of the good old Greek *sphæromachia*, and of those crestus-battles on which the Cretan boxers staked their muscular lives. A few days of respose and a bottle of arnica will mend the modern maulers of God's visage. The Grecian and Roman giants gave and took blows compared with which the thumps of Farnborough would seem but friendly taps. The truth is, our Christianity is in our way. We can be muscular, but we can't be comfortably and thoroughly heathenish. This conscience doth make milksops of us all. We may try our best to revive what even pagan Galen called the "vicious gymnastics" of the ancients; but we shall only parody them. Then, again, we are a money-seeking generation; and our "manly art of self-defence" degenerates so rapidly into a close family connection with "poker" and "brag," and all the other schemes whereby the over witty contrive to conjure spare cash ont of the pockets of the witless into their own, that we shall not see the popular enthusiasm long maintained about "champions" who really represent nothing more "national" or "international," than would be represented by a Mississippi planter and an English baronet betting over the green cloth at Baden-Baden.

We are madly given, here in America especially, to the love of sensations. What the sensation may be does not much matter. To be sure, if you can spice it with a dash of patriotism, however cheap, it will be for the moment all the more welcome. But it has its hour, and no more. How we shouted when George Steers built us a yacht to beat all England on her own waters! How much would we give to-day to build George Steers a monument? How glad we were to burn our City Hall in honor of Cyrus W. Field and the Atlantic Telegraph!

No; the fashion of Muscular Heathenism, like all the fashion of this world, passeth away, and the chances are that it will have a longer life in conservative England than in radical America; among the Peers who patronize pugilism, than among the pugilists who aspire to a seat at the Aldermanic Board and a voice in the Congress-making caucusea of New-York.

Judge Clerke on International Law.

In commenting upon the dissentient "opinions" in the Lemmon Slave case the other day, we were prevented rather by want of space than want of will from making any reference to what Judge Clerke calls an "*a fortiori* argument" in summing up his conclusions, at the close of the opinion read by him, in agreement with Judges Selden and Comstock.

Here it is:

"As, however, by the law, or implied agreement which regulates the intercourse of separate and independent nations toward each other, all things belonging to the citizen of any one nation, *recognized as property by that law*, are exempt in their passage through the territory of any other from all interference and control of the latter; so, *a fortiori*, by the positive compact which regulates the dealings and intercourse of these States toward each other, things belonging to the citizen of any one State, *recognized as property by that compact*, are exempt in their passage through the territory of any other State, from all interference and control of the latter."

In form this is very plausible and conclusive argument. Its only fault is that it begs the whole question. It assumes as incontrovertible the point on which the whole controversy turns. It takes for granted the position that slaves are recognized as *property* by the Conetitution of the United States; and draws therefrom the inference, that they must be recognized and respected as property by the Conatitutions of the several States while passing through their territories.

Now, we should like to know why Judge Clerke stops there. If slaves are property by the Constitution of the United States, what right or power has any *State* Constitution to treat them as anything else? Can a State nullify the Federal Constitution? Can it expunge from that instrument any one of its distinct provisions? The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land. It is just as valid and just as sovereign in New-York as in South Carolina. No State Legislature can contravene its provisions or disregard its recognitions. If it declares slaves to be property,—if it "recognizes" them as property,—neither New-York nor Massachusetts can divest them of that character, whether they are *in transitu* or *in situ*. They are property wherever they are,—whether for one day or forever.

As we have more than once taken occasion to say, the whole political controversy concerning Slavery turns upon this point. The onground upon which the claims of the extreme Pro-Slavery Party can be successfully resisted, in regard both to Territories and to States, is this,—that the Federal Conatitution does not contain any such recognition. Its very language refutes the assumption. There is one of its clauses which refers to slaves beyond all possibility of douht,—and that is the one providing for the rendition of fugitive slaves. And in that clause it gives what must be regarded as the Constitutional definition and description of a slave. It speaks of him as a "person *held to service or labor in one State under the* laws thereof." This is what the Constitution means by a slave:—this is the definition which it gives of Slavery. There is not the slightest warrant in it for the assertion that it regards slaves as property, even in the States where they are held to service—still less beyond their limits and the effect of their laws. On the contrary, this interpretation is expressly excluded by the explicit and precise language that is employed.

Judge Clerke's analogy, therefore, falls entirely. Whatever international law regards as property must unquestionably be respected and treated as property, while passing through the boundaries of any nation,—and, indeed, while remaining within its limits. France has no right to confiscate the property of an Englishman residing there, any more than while he is passing through. And if it were true, as Judge Clerke assumes, that the Constitution of our Union regards slaves as property, they must be so held wherever that Constitution is the anpreme law.

What is the Use of the Common Council?

The last four or five years have made very great changes in the form and substance of our City Government. Very much of the lumbering old machinery which tradition had fastened upon us, as essential to a municipal system, has been swept away, and more effective agencies have been adopted in its stead. The City Police has been put into the hands of a Commission;—the City Charities are administered hy an Executive Board;—the Central Park is governed by Commiseioners,—the Health of the City is in charge of the Police,—and the Fire Department will ere long probably be handed over to a small body of hired employes, provided with steam fire engines, and competent to do their work with more system and less disturbance to the public peace than now characterize the operations of this branch of the public service.

Under these circumstances, the question—What is the use of the Common Council?—is one that is beginning to snggest itself to a large portion of the public. Their dnties are now limited almost entirely to the voting of money, the approval of contracts, the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds, the remission of taxes, and the reception of distinguished strangers. As regards the last of these duties, it is hardly necessary to say that the fact that it should be left to the Common Council to perform it, is a subject of shame and regret to every respectable man in the City. The fact that their sanction should he required for executive contracts, is notoriously the basis of two-thirds of the imbecility and corruption that characterize the City government. And as regards the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds, it is already a small source of corruption; the appointments would be better made by almost any one else; the duties are so trifling that it makes no difference who appoints; and besides all this, they are now shared by a small army of Notaries Public appointed by the Governor.

With regard to the voting of the taxes, it must be remembered that the tax levy now requires the approval of the Legislature before it can be raised, and that the control of several large branches of expenditure, such as the Police and the Central Park, has been taken away entirely from the Common Council. The "Municipal system" has been so broken in upon by recent legislation, that any discussion of the principle involved in the change we suggest is entirely unnecessary. It has been already settled to the satisfsction of a large majority of the population, or, at least, of the most intelligent portion of it, that there are several most important branches of the City Government which cannot safely be left in the hands of the Common Council. The only question for consideration, then, is whether it is expedient that they should oe allowed to retain those which they still control; whether, for instance, they ahould be allowed any longer to perform the important duty of voting away the public money, and of sanctioning contracts made by the Executive departments.

This last, which is the most important of their functions, finds no warrant either in theory or in example. Neither the State nor the Federal Legislature has any such authority; and beyond all question the only reason why it is so tenaciously retained by our Common Council, is found in the facility which it affords for those illegitimate gains which at once disgrace the office, and make it attractive in the eyes of the adventurers who generally fill it.

Nor can it be claimed that the theory of representation and taxation requires the existence of a Common Council for supervising the expenditure of money. These bodies do not levy the taxes—that is done by the Legislature. They do not represent the tax payers—nor the intelligent classes—nor the laboring population of the City: nor are they men who can be restrained from wrong doing by any sense of shame, or by any sensitiveness to the censure of society.

If the Common Council were to he abolished,—if the whole machinery of Aldermen and Councilmen and of separate Wards to be represented in the Government, were swept away, and the City placed in the hands of a Board,—small in numbers, elected for long terms, and going out of office at different times,—of which the President should be the Mayor, no principle of government would be in the least infringed.

What we should gain by such a change is very clear. We should take the Government out of the hands of twenty or thirty Ward-cliques who now control it, and place it in the hands of men, each of whom would be elected by the mass of the people. The inevitable result would be an improvement in the character of the men;—for, although a single ward may elect a coarse, ignorant, corrupt adventurer as its representative, no such candidate for the whole City would stand any chance of an election. We should have better men, greater responsibility, more dignity of position, and much greater efficiency in the performance of municipal duties. Unless our citizens have abandoned all hope of reforming the City Government, and have settled down to the despairing conviction that it is our fate always to be plundered and left ungoverned, they must look in this direction for improvement. We must cease sacrificing ourselves to theorics,—look facts plainly and fully in the face, and adopt such remedies as are seen to be practical and promise to be effective.

Another Bubble Burst.—So we are to have no bolt in the Democratic Party after all:—or at all events, our worthy and excellent Mayor is not to take part in it. Mr. Woon has made another speech in Charleston *outside* the Convention, in which he declared that, in spite of the wronga he had auffered, he was ready in advance to pledge his support to the platform and the nominee which might be presented! It is a matter of supreme indifference to him what principles the Convention may put forth, or what candidate they may put up. He is quite ready to snpport them both. Adversity has had a soothing effect npon Ferdando. It has cooled his presumption and curbed his ambition very decidedly. He will return to New-York a wiser and a sadder man.

Death of Count Szechenyi.

The London journals announce the death of the great Hungarian statesman, Count Szechenyi. He committed suicide in his chamber, by blowing out his brains with a pistol. The immediate provocation was a visit paid to his house by the Austrian Police;—there is no doubt that he had become actually maddened by the sight of the misery of his country, and driven to despair by Austrian tyranny and persecution. Thus has ended a life whose prime was passed in a career of usefulness such as few even among the greatest of the world can hope to emulate—whose latter years were passed in grief and tears, and whose gray hairs were brought in sorrow to the grave dng for him hy Hapsburg perfidy.

Count Szechenyi Ishan was a magnate and member of one of the oldest families in Hungary. In his youth he served in the Austrian army for a period of 17 years, but despite his proved abilities, his wealth and high social position, he never rose beyond the rank of captain. His views were doubtless too enlightened, his principles too thoroughly national, and his speeches in the Hungarian House of Peers were probably too free and unrestrained to find favor in the eyes of Austrian officials. He quitted the army while yet a young man, to devote all his energies to the promotion of the welfare, the development of the resources and the material and social improvement of his country.

After spending some time in foreign travels, he returned to Hungary, and gave to the land of his birth the benefit of his matured judgment, his active mind and his untiring, undaunted energy. He strove hard to effect political, legal and social reforms, to improve the administration of justice, and to promote the advancement of civil and political liberty; he was an earnest advocate for the extreme of the right of the humbler classes. But his attention was most especially directed to subjects of economical science, the realization of material improvement, and the development of the great resources of his country—and, as a zealous, indefatigable and successful pioneer in the work of material advancement, history will speak of him. One of his first acts was to introduce English race-horses and hunters; he introduced races, and maintained a pack of hounds, and thus, by establishing before the eye of his countrymen the superiority of English horses, he contributed greatly to the improvement of the native breed. He it was who first revived the use of the noble Magyar tongue. Until his time the debates in the Hungarian Parliament were carried on in Latin. He was the first in the Chamber of Magnates who spoke in Hungarian. He also published several political and economical works in Hungerien, and snbscribed a whole year's income, about $40,000 towards the establishment of a society for the development of the Magyar language, thus contributing greatly to keep alive the glorious spirit of nationality which so honorably and prominently distinguishes his countrymen.

It wes to his active mind that the idea first suggested itself of spanning the Danube with a suspension bridge from Pesth to Buda. Through good report and bad report he clung to his idea, and despite the sneers of some, the gloomy forebodings of others, the vehement opposition of a few, and the indifference of the many, he succeeded in baffling all opposition, and finally carried out his great project, aided by the skill of Mr. Kerrey Clarke, an English engineer.

But the grand achievement of his life has been the establishment of steam navigation on the Danube. Up to October, 1830, no steamboat disturbed its peaceful waters; Szechenyi saw the advantage that must accrue to his country from the establishment of steam-navigation, and determined that it should be. Of his struggles, his difficulties, the prejudices, the ignorance, the selfish opposition he encountered, we will not eak: suffice it to say that he strove, he struggled, he conquered, and thus opened up his country to the commerce of Europe; a consummation which without Count Szechenyi, might possibly have been deferred until the middle of the Twentieth Century.

And yet the latter days of this great benefector of his country were so embittered by the persecution of the paternal Austrian Government, that peace was sought in a self-inflicted death.

Miscellaneous.

— It is pleasant to find a great truth now and then embodied in the dreary volumes of our Congressional debates. Mr. Bingham, of Michigan, on Thursday, informed a Mr. Smith, of Virginia, that he was not likely to expunge any of the facts of history, by calling him a calumnietor. Mr. Bingham is quite right. Whether Mr. Smith perceived the point is another thing. Probably not. The general impression of the class of men to which he belongs seems to be that strong epithets and round vituperation will turn the whole current of history and of humen progress. Many of them apparently believe that, by vigorous cursing and swearing, they can expurgate the decalogue.

—The Aldermen's Committee on "Arts and Sciences" reports in favor of printing 5,000 copies of the report of the Atlantic Cable Celebration. The precise object of perpetuating the memory of the occasion which made us the laughing stock of the world, we cannot perceive. Madmen made sane might as well erect a monument to their former folly. We call upon the City Fathers, who, by men of felicitous fancy, are regarded as guardians of the public weal, to let the chronicles of the Cable Celebration slumber for the City's sake. The last traces of it have been removed from the City Hall and if the Common Council will say no more about it perhaps it will soon be forgotten altogether.

—Mayor Wentworth's dismissal of a hundred or so of the old Police of Chicago has produced a rumpus. The decapitated officers having revived from the first shock of their great disaster, have demanded their back pay. The Mayor replies that he has referred the subject to the Comptroller, but adds that the city finances are terribly embarrassed, and that the utmost economy of expenditure must be observed, even at the expense of the discharged men, in order to prevent Chicago from going to the wall. That last refuge of the afflicted, the newspaper, is resorted to by the Police, and their comments upon Mr. Wentworth may be regarded as decidedly personal.

Later from Mexico.

BY THE UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER DODGE—DISTRACTED CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

The United States revenue cutter *Dodge*, from Vera Cruz the morning of the 15th inst., arrived at Galveston Thursday last, with two weeks later news from Mexico.

On board the *Dodge* came, as passenger, C. La Doox Eloze, Esq., United States Secretary of Legation in Mexico, with important dispatches for the Government at Washington. Mr. Eloza arrived in this city yesterday afternoon in the *Charles Morgan*, and will here await return dispatches for the mission at Vera Cruz.

The news from Mexico by this arrival is of a most interesting character. Gen. Miramon, returning from his expedition to Vera Cruz, arrived home at the capital on the 7th inst., where he was received by the firing of cannon, ringing of bells, and other evidences of rejoicing. He was accompanied by some 1,600 to 1,800 men.

As to the President's future movements, there were many and diverse reports. All agree, however, that his Government is surrounded by great embarrassments, especially from the late extraordinary drafts made on the treasury. Among other things, also, Jecker, his banker, had allowed a number of his drafts to go to protest, and a general explosion was expected.

In the meantime, however, forced loans and contributions of the most extraordinary nature were being levied in every direction, for the immediate necessities of the army. The people of Jalapa, Orizaba, Puebla, and other towns along the road of the retreating army, are said to have suffered severely.

In consequence of these embarrassments many believed that Miramon would be compelled to compromise with Zuloaga, who held the purse-strings of the clergy, or resign in favor of some more unexceptionable man. Others thought that a congress of notables would be called to name a new President and organize a new civil Government, leaving Miramon in command of the army.

In the meantime, the Minister of Finance had ordered that no Treasury drafts be paid for the present, and that the Courts, in adjudicating upon claims against the Government or Government property, should give only formal judgments.

The British and French Ministers were also busy with their plans of compromise, into which, it will be

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—It is said much indignation is expressed by the President and Mr. Breckenridge, Mr. Toombs and others, at the tenor of the dispatches addressed to each of them by George Sanders, from Charleston, in relation to the pending Presidential nomination.

The President has recognised Robert Bartle, of St. Louis, as Vice-Consul of the Duchy of Brunswick for Missouri and Iowa, and Frederick Kruse as Consul of the Duchy of Nassau at New-York.

The California Pony Express.

St. Joseph, Mo., Saturday, April 28.

The Pony Express, due here yesterday, has not yet arrived, and is now twenty-four hours behind time. The delay is probably caused by high water in the mountain streams. The last express coming East, while going at a rapid rate in the night, the horse stumbled over an ox lying in the road, throwing the rider, and the horse fell upon him, so badly crushing him that it was feared he would soon die. Notwithstanding this accident, the express arrived here on time. The express leaving here to-night will take ont a full summary of news, and detailed accounts of the great prize fight and other European advices up to the 18th. This will put the news from London and Liverpool through to California in the short space of twenty days.

Later from the Rio Grande.

Washington, Saturday, April 28, 1860.

Wednesday's *Picayune* states that the steamship *Arizona* had arrived from Brazos Santiago, with dates of the 21st inst. A specie conducta of two millions left the city of Zacatecas for the Rio Grande, but was attacked by a band of robbers and put back, securing the treasure.

In obedience with Gov. Houston's instructions two companies of Texas Rangers have been disbanded. The whereabouts of Cortinas was unknown. Col. Lea made a long search along the whole river to learn from personal observation the exact state of affairs on the frontier, and if possible to quiet the disturbances. He had conferred with the Mexican authorities for this purpose.

Fire in Rochester.

Rochester, Sunday, April 29.

A fire, this morning, destroyed the flouring mill owned and run by Main & Chapman. Insured for $6,000, which will nearly cover the loss on the buildings; loss on the stock $4,000 to $6,000; insured $2,000. W. W. Carr's mill adjoining was not much injured by fire, but the stock was injured by water a few hundred dollars. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Fire in Binghamton.

Binghamton, Saturday, April 28.

A destructive fire broke ont last night in the tannery of Deacon, Marshal, and Webb & Co., and destroyed the bark house, containing about fifty cords of bark, the wood house, and a large building used for storing hides, and partially engine house. The principal tannery building was saved. Webb's loss is probably $4,000; fully insured.

From Havana.

Charleston, Saturday, April 28.

Havana advices to the 25th, by the *Isabel*, report Freights slightly higher. Exchange on London, 60 days, 12@12¾ premium; on New-York 1@2 premium; on New-Orleans 2¼@2½ premium.

Markets by Telegraph.

Cincinnati, Saturday, April 28.

Flour firm at $5 20@5 65. Whisky steady at 18@18½. Mess Pork at $17 25. Money market quiet. Exchange unaltered.

Mobile, Saturday, April 28.

Cotton unchanged; sales to-day 1,000 bales.

Miss. Indy on the steamer Empress, Mr. McLain, Jr., passenger, reports quiet at Vera Cruz. The Consuls had refused to have anything to do with the matter.

As to Mr. Corcoran's visit to Vera Cruz, it was in nearly as embarrassing circumstances, from the exhausted condition of the country, as that of Miramon. An attempt would be made at a re-organization of the Liberal army in the North, and for that purpose Gen. Degollado had gone to Tampico, but in the state of Vera Cruz the worst of means would compel the Juarez Government to act solely on the defensive.

The United States ships *Brooklyn* and *Saratoga* were still at Vera Cruz, all well. The Islly and port were also healthy, though it is reported that one case of vomito had occurred.

The *Dodge* will remain at Galveston about two weeks, awaiting dispatches. She is commanded by Lieut. Taylor, to whom our acknowledgments are due for polite attentions.

LATEST FROM THE INTERIOR.

News from Zacatecas states that the Reactionary General, Silverio Ramirez, formerly Governor and Military Chief of Zacatecas, had a battle with the Liberal Governor of the same city, Guevara Ortega, at Saltnez, the latter having been defeated, after which Ramirez entered the city to rob, or force a loan, as customary. The inhabitants and merchants, learning his movements, immediately fled the city, depositing their money with the French, English and Spanish Consuls. Ramirez, not finding money in the houses of the merchants, immediately entered by force the houses of the foreign Consuls, forcing open their safes and breaking the seals of the Consulates, taking as much money as suited his purposes. The said Consuls are now in Mexico, making their protestations. You are aware that these Consuls are friendly to the factious cause, their respective Governments having recognized the Government of Miramon. Ramirez fled the city as soon as he secured his plunder.

Garmao has refused to aid his countrymen, but the English Minister is most determined and firm in protecting the rights of his country.

CAPTURE OF THE MEXICAN STEAMERS—NOTE FROM CAPT. TURNER.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* received the following note from Capt. Turner, of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, now at Vera Cruz, in reference to the statement of Commodore Marin, touching the late affair at Anton Lizardo.

U. S. Steamer Saratoga,
Vera Cruz, Sunday, April 15, 1860.

My Dear Mr. Elgee: You will much oblige me when you reach New-Orleans, if you will call upon the editor of the *Picayune*, and, as a friend of mine, correct one paragraph of the protest of Admiral Tomas Marin, wherein he speaks of the fact of Gen. Lallave and Col. Orofesa having been on board of one of the little steam-tugs which towed my ship to Anton Lizardo. He pretends to identify them with the expedition as persons "prominent on board the attacking vessels." Now, the fact is that no one ever knew that these persons were on board, as they were entire strangers to the officers commanding my detachments, and until one of them was brought on board my ship, badly wounded by a splinter, I had not the remotest idea of their presence. When I demanded an explanation, they informed me that, having been sent out by their Government to ascertain something of my movements, at the moment of my departure from Vera Cruz, in the hurry and confusion of my vessel being towed out by these steamers, the boat in which they came to the *Indianola* left them. As they were dressed in citizen clothes, no one knew that they were not belonging to the crews of engineers and firemen belonging to these vessels. I reported the facts of the case to my commanding officer at the time. As for Mr. Corcoria, he was the owner of the *Indianola*, and, of course, had a right to remain on board of her if he pleased. Neither of these gentlemen had anything to do with the expedition, further than as mere spectators. I make no further allusion to the willful misrepresentations of Admiral Marin, which characterize every paragraph of his protest.

Very truly yours, T. TURNER.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Visit of the Prince of Wales—Recent Changes and Appointments in the Army.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, April 29.

It is not true, as reported from here, that Lord Lyons is fitting up his residence for the reception of the Prince of Wales. He has no knowledge of the intention of the Prince to visit Washington, but thinks it probable he may do so.

ARMY NEWS.

Maj. Enoch Steen, of First Dragoons, having reported for duty in the Department of Oregon, is assigned to the command of Fort Dallas. Col. George Wright has been relieved from duty on Court of Inquiry instituted by Special Order No. 27. Thirty days' leave of absence granted to Capt. Kirkham, Assistant Quartermaster. Lieut. Dixon, Topographical Engineers, will proceed to San Francisco to procure instruments and provide for surveys in the field the coming Summer, and then report at headquarters, Fort Vancouver. Private Frederick Buhler, Company E, Fourth Infantry, and James Mullaney, Company A, Sixth Infantry, will report at Washington for admission to the Asylum. Commanding Officer Harney, Department of Oregon, is required to discharge, without delay, all citizen employes, and their places are to be filled by details from enlisted men. Leave of absence for sixty days granted to Lieut.-Col. Merchant, Third Artillery. Leave of absence for eight months granted to Assistant-Surgeon Hollenbush, on account of ill health, and permission to leave the Department of California for change of climate. Recruits of the Third Artillery, at Presidio, near San Francisco, are to be sent to Fort Umpqua. Capt. Callender, of the Ordnance Department, will proceed to San Francisco to attend to the business of his Department at that place. Q.

From the Associated Press.

Washington, Saturday, April 28.

It is said much indignation is expressed by the President and Mr. Breckenridge, Mr. Toombs

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

How the News of the Prize Fight was Received in the City.

The Athenian's celebrated dictum, "when bad gods are good, they arrive," was wholesomely illustrated in this City on Saturday morning. When the small Israelitish army had "taken in" the whole City, from the Five Ward to the Fifth-avenue, on Wednesday night, with their false tale of the "Great Fight," went forth shouting at the top of their shrill voices the real news brought by the *Vanderbilt*; they found their market just as fresh as if Astrea had always sat in the orient-most seas, and bonnets were as little known in New-York as we are bound to suppose they were in Arcadia. Their "sell" had produced no more ill effect upon their trade than the kindred "sell" perpetrated by their London fellow-venders. For it appears that on Monday evening, the 16th, the Cockneys were enormously humbugged in like manner with the Gothamites, by "Extras," announcing the great fight as having come off that morning. Only, with a patriotic eye to ready custom, the London extra-merchants of course proclaimed the "defeat of HEENAN," just as ours published the "defeat of SAYERS." The *Vanderbilt* had truly and unquestionably brought the news. Her passengers brought it, and rapidly dispersing to their hovels and homes, sent it circulating all over the City. Some of them even had seen the great battle-field, and one at least declared that with his eyes he had beheld the evil-minded JOHN MORRISSEY inflict that cut upon the ropes which perhaps saved SAYERS from strangulation, and almost certainly cost the Benicia Boy his hard-won belt. Her mails brought it, and struck off upon the "manifold" of the Associated News Agent; it was rapidly transferred to the presses of a dozen morning journals, and thence shot forth in flights of "extras" far and near. Ten thousand of these were disposed of from the TIMES office alone, within half an hour, thanks to the promptitude with which we always present ourselves, first alike at feast and fight. Then followed the vast packages of illustrated newspapers—*Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, Frank Leslie's* and the *Illustrated News*—struck off in England, ordered and smoked on the voyage, and scattered broadcast immediately upon the arrival of the *Vanderbilt*. It is safe to say that nearly a hundred and fifty thousand of these sheets went into circulation at the rate of sixpence a piece before 10 o'clock of Saturday morning. By noon, therefore, of the eagle day everybody in New-York who ever knows that anything has happened since Gen. JACKSON crushed the bank knew that HEENAN and SAYERS had met, not exactly in the "roped field," but in the "roped arena;" that two thousand Englishmen and half a hundred Yankees had watched the varying progress of the conflict between them for more than two hours; and noted with eager exultation or reluctant despair the gradual obliteration of all signs of humanity from one and the other of those interesting pair of countenances; that HEENAN had knocked the English champion down, at least thirty times, and had been himself only once; that the B. B. had exhibited the most unlooked-for "game" qualities, taking, with smiles as long as he could, and when he got beyond smiles, with affable grins, which would, no doubt, have frightened any two-year-old child into convulsions and idiocy, a "punishment" which gradually closed up his left eye altogether, and put his two cheeks on a level with his nose, and that the final result had been overwhelmed in utter mystery and uncertainty by a rush of the English mob upon the ropes, and a general "muss," evaporating in the police and a promiscuous scamper from the grounds.

All these facts, we say, were universally known by noon. Now, at noon, on Saturday, all tongues are unloosed in New-York. Then the pugilists, aldermen, emigrant-runners, and others of the aristocracy, are to be found at their lunch. Then the Fifth-avenooodles or the younger and bachelor sort meet over their breakfast tables at the fashionable hotels. Then DELMONICO, the immortal, entertains all Wall-street, all South-street, all the streets in that quarter, at his hospitable boards; then the brokers, and the bankers, and the merchants sally forth from their exchanges and their counting houses; then the tides of crinoline set steadily into the Academy and the Winter Garden, mad for the immediately impending *matinées*. So at noon on Saturday everybody talks to everybody. And, therefore, at noon on this particular Saturday everybody talked to everybody about HEENAN and SAYERS, about the pluck of the Benicia, the foul-play of the Britons, JOHN MORRISSEY, and the belt. Albion, on the whole, was at a discount. Famous alike for chalk and for cheese, the "White-cliffed Isle," it was pretty commonly voted, had on this occasion neither shown herself "the cheese," nor "toed the mark." The major voice of New-York pronounced HEENAN the unquestionable victor; blasphemed the referee, DOWLING, for quitting his post; uttered formidable denunciations of MORRISSEY for not standing by his countryman, and found the English P. R. guilty of something very like "foul play" to the foreigner. SAYERS had been largely backed in this City by Americans, as well as by Englishmen. At some of the up-town Clubs a few of these bets had been confidingly paid over, on the faith of Wednesday's "hogus news." It was a queer question on Saturday how these ought to be finally settled. Patriotism, in at least one case within our knowledge, carried the day against the rules of the ring and the passions of the pocket; and an enthusiastic New-Yorker insisted on paying down a "fifty" which he had laid on the British Champion. The ladies, who have a way of shutting their lovely eyes to unpleasant details, when anything is in itself exciting enough to interest them, shuddered delightfully at the horrors of the "mauling," but rejoiced beyond measure in the American victory. They voted HEENAN the belt by acclamation, probably wondering whether he would send it immediately to his ADAH, and whether the said ADAH would wear it, belts being of rather uncertain fashion. All "sorts and conditions" of men certainly for a brief moment forgot their propriety; saw only the "stars and stripes," and exulted, as they probably would at hearing that an American terrier had killed more rats than any British terrier had ever dared to tackle. But all this talk was in its nature ephemeral, and by no means represents the real interests of New-York in this "prodigious event." That real interest centres, after all, in the "business of the thing." The pugilists and the betters are the permanent public of the P. R. Their verdict appears to be quite unanimous against the conduct of the Englishmen who managed the affair. They acquit SAYERS of any wrong-doing, and many of them admit that, had the fight been fairly fought through to the end, TOM had still a chance of winning. But, as it was, he is voted fairly "beaten," the belt is declared to belong "morally" to the B. B., and that illustrious individual has been elevated at once to the supreme pinnacle of pugilistic popularity. If he is not the "Champion of the World," there is no virtue in Bourbon whisky or in the divine voice of an unterrified people.

THE OBSERVANCE OF THE SUNDAY LAW—The Sunday law, notwithstanding the impetus afforded to its violation by the excitement occasioned by the Great International Fight, was pretty well observed yesterday. Certainly it was not so openly disregarded as on the previous Sunday. The prominent offenders were located in Broadway and in the leading streets a few blocks from that thoroughfare, in whose "institutions" side-doors were open, ingress and egress made feasible, and the whipping of SAYERS by HEENAN was the prominent topic of discourse. That discourse had to be "washed down," but the fear of the law on the part of the proprietors prevented the admission of more than half a dozen disputants at one time, and bolts and bars were prohibitive of admission to any but "the old, familiar faces." The keepers of every drinking saloon were notified on Saturday night that the penalties of the law would be fully and impartially enforced, in the event of an infraction of the statute, and, in consequence, the majority of the "dispensers of liquid enjoyment" closed their houses, altogether, without any deception of side doors. As a doubt exists with the Police Commissioners that lager beer is an intoxicating drink, the members of the force were directed not to arrest the proprietors of saloons where that beverage is exclusively sold, but merely to report them for future action, when the still-disputed point shall have been decided. Accordingly the lager-beer gardens in the Bowery and other streets were overrun with customers all day long, and an extraordinary quantity of that beverage was sold. Early in the evening the usual dramatic and musical entertainments were given in the German Theatres and Gardens. With the proprietors, however, the Police did not interfere, merely coetenting themselves with a sedulous search for offenders of this sort, all of whom will be reported to the District-Attorney. The following arrests were made, the prisoners having been discharged after furnishing $300 bail: FREDERICK DEHLER, No. 246 Delancey-street; LOUIS BRUEMANN, No. 122 Canal-street; THOMAS CASEY, No. 300 East Broadway; HENRY SWARTZ, No. 57 Pike-street; JAMES CASEY, corner of James and Madison streets, and ELLEN SHARRAN, Worth-street, near Centre.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY—MUNICIPAL HOSPITALITIES IN PREPARATION.—The joint Special Committee to whom is entrusted the duty of inflicting municipal attentions on these unfortunate strangers, held a preliminary and private meeting on Saturday to arrange the programme of the proceedings by virtue of which they are to expend the munificent sum appropriated for their entertainment. Twelve of the four-teen members were present. Sub-committees were appointed to select proper quarters for the Ambassadors and their suite, to hire carriages, and attend to other minor matters, and—the most important part of all—to telegraph to the Secretary of State and ascertain whether the Embassy will come direct to and stop in this City before going any farther. The Committee will meet again on the call of the Chairman, Mr. BOSS.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—Messrs. BOWEN and BURNS met on Saturday at Police Head-quarters. No successor to Mr. PILGRIM made his appearance. Dr. JOHN LYNN, Wm. SIPOLAIE, and A. P. NUTTON, were appointed policemen. Sergeant PALMER was transferred to the steamboat squad, and Sergeant CROFT to the Inspector's Office. Officer SANDENBERG was fined *five days' pay* for absence without leave. The Sanitary Police reported 41 places as unclean and demanding immediate renovation. The usual three days' notice to the owners was ordered sent. The Board meets again on Monday noon.

PUBLIC CHARITIES—NO NEW OFFICES TO BE MADE.—Since the advent of the present Board of Commissioners there have been innumerable applications for offices, every member being besieged, under the supposition that because the Governor has changed the *personnel* of the Board, all of the subordinates are to undergo the same operation. In this supposition, however, they are mistaken, and the official announcement has been made that, in view of the fact that the Board is abolishing offices, it is scarcely probable that they will make new appointments.

FOR EUROPE.—The steamship *Arago*, Capt. LINAS, left this port at noon on Saturday for HAVRE, with 161 passengers, among whom are many well-known New-Yorkers, and $659,868 in specie. The British steamer *Vigo*, Capt. MILBURNE, left at the same hour for Liverpool, with 53 passengers in the cabin, 150 in the steerage, and $217,000 in specie. The steamer *Kernak*, Capt. BROWNLESS, also left on Saturday for Nassau, N. P., and Havana, with 14 passengers, about one-half for each port.

DEPARTURE OF DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL CONVENTION.—HENRY M. FAILING and THOMAS J. WALSH, of New-York, WM. MADIGAN and ISAAC REED, of Boston, delegates from the two cities named to the National Typographical Union, which is to meet at Nashville on May 7, left this City on Saturday in the steamship *Augusta*. Many of the craft were present to witness the departure of their representatives.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL TO APRIL 27, 1860.—Remaining on April 20, 235; admitted to April 27, 53; discharged, cured or relieved, 40; died, 4; remaining at date, 249.

Coroners' Inquests.

ANOTHER CASE OF MISMANAGEMENT IN THE INSTITUTIONS.

The inquest upon the body of VALENTINE COURTNAY, an aged pauper, who died in the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island, on the 24th inst., in consequence of injuries received in some unaccountained manner, was concluded yesterday by Coroner JACKMAN. From the evidence it appears that deceased was sent to the Island on the 20th inst., on a charge of vagrancy, he being of intemperate habits, and in destitute circumstances. He was placed in a cell with two idiotic persons, and received similar treatment to the other prisoners, with the exception that he was not required to perform any labor. He seemed to be in perfect health up to Tuesday morning last, when his keeper found him in his cell, in a dying condition. He was immediately removed to the Hospital, but his death speedily resulted. Upon a *post mortem* examination the skull of deceased was found fractured, his ribs nearly all broken, his shoulder dislocated and shattered, and terrible bruises on his limbs. No evidence, however, was elicited as to the manner in which these injuries were inflicted. The keepers state that they heard no noise in the cell that the unfortunate man occupied, neither were there any signs of a disturbance having taken place there, and the supposition is that, in wandering about the grounds the deceased fell into a stone quarry, although it is difficult to understand how in such a terribly mangled condition he could have returned to the Almshouse without the knowledge of his keepers, particularly as his injuries were such that the physicians think his death must have quickly followed their infliction. In their verdict the Jury, after enumerating the injuries to deceased, say: "We believe the injuries were received but a short time previous to his death, and consequently after his admission to the Workhouse. And we censure in the severest terms, the keeper, who, having plenty of empty cells, placed the deceased in a cell with idiots or crazed prisoners, wholly irresponsible for their actions, and who may at any time violently assail a fellow-prisoner."

SUICIDE OF A DISSATISFIED MAN.

ALPHONSO GASKILL, a middle-aged Englishman, formerly a clerk in the Military Hospital at Bermeda, took a quantity of cyanide of potassium on Friday night, and was found dead in his bed on Saturday morning. Deceased had been much depressed in spirits for some time in consequence of having to engage in employment which he considered unsuitable to his birth and education, and latterly sought to drown his caree in the wine-cup. He went to his boarding-house, No. 182 Grand-street, on Friday evening, much intoxicated, and having retired to his room, was not again seen alive. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the body.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PELL-STREET—LOSS ABOUT $30,000.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon a fire broke out in Pell-street, between Mott and the Bowery, involving the total destruction of the two five-story brick buildings, Nos. 20 and 22, occupied chiefly for manufacturing purposes. No. 20 was tenanted in the basement by JAMES TITUS, veneer-shaver; loss $200; uninsured; the first floor by ALLEN & Co. as moulding-mill; loss $8,000; insured for $1,000 in the Quaker City Insurance Company; second floor by P. P. DANIS, scroll-sawyer; loss $1,800; insured for $1,000 in the Safeguard Insurance Company, (an exploded concern;) third floor partly by WILLIAM ROBINSON, wood-turner; loss $1,000; uninsured; also by BAUDA & ESSER, etagere manufacturers; loss $600; no insurance. Fourth and fifth floors by CAERWRIGHT & LEWIS, cotton batting manufacturers; loss $6,000; no insurance. No. 22 was occupied in the basement by J. STACEY, tool grinder; loss $300; no insurance. First, second and third floors by JOHN SPERRY, oval and gilt frame maker; loss $1,500; insured for $1,000. Fourth floor, partly by E. BAACKETT, surgical instrument meker, and partly by Mr. CLARK, cotton batting manufacturer; loss of the former about $200, uninsured—and of the latter about $500, also uninsured. Mr. BIRMINGHAM, frame maker, on the fifth floor, suffered a loss of $1,500. The fire originated in the cotton batting manufactory of Mr. CLARK, and thence extended with fearful rapidity through the entire building, soon communicating to the adjoining premises, No. 20. The walls in falling demolished the blacksmith shop of JOHN MADNEY, and the upper part of a three-story tenement house in the rear of No. 22; also the upper part of a brick building, rear of No. 18 Pell-street, occupied by E. B. CONLIN, furniture manufacturer. Mr. CONLIN'S loss is $1,500; insured for $1,000 in the Quaker City and Everett Companies. The buildings Nos. 22 and 20, as well as those in the rear, were owned by W. W. WYMANS, and were valued at $12,000; they were partly insured. The building in the rear of No. 18 is owned by J. C. BALDWIN; damage about $600; partly insured. The fire is supposed to have been caused by friction of the machinery.

IN A SHADE MANUFACTORY.

From some unascertained cause, a fire broke out between 7 and 8 o'clock on Saturday evening in the 3d and 4th floors of GUSTAV WINTER & BROTHER'S shade manufactory, No. 69 First-avenue. Damage to the amount of $800 was done; said to be insured.

Police Reports.

PROBABLY A FATAL ENCOUNTER.

James Flammings, residing in Seventh-avenue, near Fortieth-street, was dangerously stabbed in the breast with an oyster-knife by Michael O'Rourke, a stage-driver, during a fight which occurred between them at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, in the oyster saloon kept by Lewis Ward, in Broadway, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets. O'Rourke, who alleges that he used the knife in self-defence, was subsequently apprehended by Officers Dennett and Cook, of the Twenty-second Precinct, and Justice QUACKENBUSH committed him for examination. Flammings was removed to the New-York Hospital, but it is not probable that he will survive his injuries.

A MAIL-BAG RIFLED.

On Saturday morning, an empty mail-bag was found by Officer KING, of the Steamboat Squad, in the river, at the foot of Jay-street. It had once cut open, and its contents all abstracted, with the exception of a newspaper-wrapper, directed to Mr. Reynolds, Placerville, California, and a copy of the Lafayette, (Ind.) *Courier*, of April 25. The bag is believed to have been taken from the mail-wagon, while crossing the ferry from Jersey City, but the Post-office authorities have no account of it upon their records. The affair is to be investigated.

Staten Island.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF MR. KOLFT—VERDICT OF ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.

Coroner HESLEWOOD held an inquest on Saturday, at Tompkinsville, S. I., upon the body of Mr. CORNELIUS G. KOLFT, who was found drowned on Friday in Richmond Lake. The following testimony was taken:

Abraham Brittan, who first discovered the body, testified that it was found about fifteen feet from the shore, in about sixteen inches of water; the region of deceased lay folded up on the bank, and appeared to have been sat upon; saw no marks of violence upon the body; the face, however, was much scratched by the broken limbs of trees, of which there were many where the body was found; it was his impression that Mr. Kolft fell downward into the water while in a fit; he identified the articles shown him as those which were taken from the body of deceased; they consisted of one gold lepine watch, one dollar and fifteen cents in change, a bunch of keys, a knife, pocket-book, etc.

Mr. Ernest Fielder deposed as follows: Resides in New-York City; is father-in-law of Mr. Kolft, whom he identifies in the body found in Richmond Lake; identifies the clothing, also the articles found on the body of deceased; they consisted of one gold lepine watch, one dollar and fifteen cents in change, a bunch of keys, a knife, pocket-book, etc.

Mr. Ernest Fielder deposed as follows: Resides in New-York City; is father-in-law of Mr. Kolft, whom he identifies in the body found in Richmond Lake; identifies the clothing, also the articles found on the person shown him as those which were taken from the body of deceased; they consisted of one gold lepine watch, one dollar and fifteen cents in change, a bunch of keys, a knife, pocket-book, etc.

Mr. Fielder

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

MANUFACTURERS.

For sale or to let, five-story brick building, [illegible], Brooklyn, suitable for any manufacturing purpose, containing a first-class steam [illegible] apply to P. K. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two farms containing about thirty-five acres, two miles from Newark, on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good house, farm-house and stables nearly new thereon, and all in good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees on the place.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY.—For sale, to let, and exchange for City property—some of the most desirable on the Island.

ALSO, FOR SALE—Several desirable houses on Murray Hill, 2d and 19th, 34th and 37th sts.

ALSO, FOR SALE—Lots on 59th, 79th, 84th, 85th, 124th, 125th, 126st and 136th sts., and 3d, 2d and 4th avs.

FOR SALE—Several desirable houses and lots in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. A. K. FOSTER & CO.

A NUMBER OF HOUSES BUILT TO order, of any style of architecture and material required. Contracts will be made for houses to be erected under the superintendence of an able and experienced architect, whose plans will be drawn in accordance with the views of purchasers. The locations also to be selected by the purchasers, the best materials used, and the buildings finished, if desired, as soon as possible. The most liberal terms allowed for payment of purchase money, which will be $10,000 per house and upwards. The houses will be built any width and depth desired. Parties wishing to purchase may be introduced to the contractors on application to A. BEEBE, No. 52 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO BEAUTIFUL NEW two-story and basement houses, Philadelphia fronts, brown stone stoops, with all modern improvements, situated on Pacific-st., between Portland and Carlton avs., Brooklyn. This is one of the most accessible locations in Brooklyn, near the proposed parks; only fifteen minutes' walk from Fulton. Flatbush and Atlantic av. cars; lots, 20 by 100; houses, 20 by 40. Price, $5,500; $2,500 on bond and mortgage. Apply to owner, on premises, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. Houses just finished. Would trade for valuable building lots

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HANDSOME HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—West 17th-st., near 5th-av. Full lot, brown stone front, in perfect order and elegantly fitted up. The carpets, mirrors, etc., are new and handsome. The whole will be sold low, as the owner is leaving the City. Apply to PARK BENJAMIN, 24 West 17th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and undercellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 220 2d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DELAFANTE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall furnishings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, and three acres of land attached, well stocked with fruit trees, within 35 minutes of New-York by cars every hour; first-class neighborhood. Inquire of H. HOAG, No. 76 Pine-st.

STORES—HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET. The two five-story stores Nos. 4 and 6 Stone-st. The next three-story house No. 279 East 10th-st. The three-story white marble house No. 153 West 23d st. For terms apply to E. HOGAN, No. 179 McDougal-st.

A SNUG HOUSE FOR SALE—LOCATED ON 35th-st., near 1st-av. House two-story and basement. Terms accommodating. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 2d-av., below 20th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE house with extension for dining-room and kitchen, No. 76 Adelphi-st., between Myrtle and Park avs.; gas and water introduced, lot 25 by 100. Price $2,800.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ALL DESCRIPTIONS of real estate, in City and country, S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate, and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NO. 31 EAST 37TH-ST., A FOUR-story stone-front house, 25x60 feet, high stoop. Also, in 39th-st., west of Lexington-av., one 4-story stone front house, 20x55 feet. The above houses are well built. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A NEW, BROWN-STONE FRONT, three-story house, between 5th and 6th avs., in 45th-st.; all the modern improvements. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD Bonds, a first-class house in West 36th-st., in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. Apply to W. R. TRAVERS, No. 23 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND FULL LOT NO. 47 East 38th-st., near Madison-av. The house is in perfect order, and can be seen from 10 to 12 A. M., and 3 to 6 P. M. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—NO. 97 LEXINGTON-AV., THREE-story house, with basement and sub-cellar; lot 25 by 100. Inquire on the premises or at No. 76 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW, THREE-STORY, HIGH-stoop house, between 6th and 7th avs., No. 128 West 45th-st. ANDREW LESTER & CO., 103 Chambers-st.

FARMS.

THREE DESIRABLE FARMS FOR SALE.—Location in Essex County, N. J., any of which can be reached in one hour from the City of New-York. No. 1 is a farm of 20 acres at Bloomfield, N. J. No. 2 is a farm of 5 acres, between Newark and Bloomfield. No. 3 is a farm of 10 acres, at Belleville, N. J. For minute particulars address T. C. CHANDLER, Box 370 Newark, N. J.

N. B.—Parties wishing investment in this city (Newark, N. J.,) would do well to address as above.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fondas Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 8 miles from Amsterdam, on the New-York Central Railroad, and 9 miles from Johnstown, the County seat. The farm contains 106 acres, all fine tillable land, with the exception of 7 acres of woodland. It is well watered, and a fine, large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones, good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two-story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. A good business is done in the store, and the post-office is kept there. The village contains a large brick flouring mill, large tannery and two stores. One mile east is a village of 1,500 inhabitants. There are 6 cows, 3 horses and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent. It is very healthy country, and decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence or for agricultural purposes, such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at Nos. 92 and 94 Cliff st.

FOR SALE.—AT A LOW PRICE, A VERY DESirable Farm, pleasantly situated, 3½ miles from Sing Sing, about 44 acres of good land; a good two-story house, built a few years ago; wagon-house, barns, sheds, &c.; also, small farm-house on the place. The farm is well fenced, fine bearing orchard, also a variety of other fruit trees. For further particulars inquire of LUDLAM & LEGGETT, No. 36 Front-st., or DAVID LUDLAM, Sing Sing.

FOR EXCHANGE—THREE FARMS IN WISconsin, containing 120 acres, 200 acres, and 320 acres. Good buildings, all kinds of fruits. Near a railroad. Will be sold at a bargain, or exchanged for property in this vicinity. A change in affairs is the only reason these farms are offered. J. O. HOYT, corner Court and Montague sts., Brooklyn.

FARMS, FARMS.—I OFFER THE FOLLOWing improved farms, in Western New-York: one 207, 126, 120, 87 and 50 acres; good buildings, fruit, &c., under good cultivation; will exchange for goods, and pay one-third cash or City property. None but principals need apply. J. O. HOYT, corner Court and Montague sts., Brooklyn.

FOR EXCHANGE—A MODEL FARM OF 560 acres in Wisconsin, on the line of Railroad, 500 acres improved, good house, fruit and good fences, all natural prairie. Must be disposed of to close an estate. J. O. HOYT, corner Court and Montague sts., Brooklyn.

SMALL FARM WANTED—WITHIN 50 MILES of this City, in exchange for two new genteel three-story Philadelphia brick front and brown-stone basement houses, in a good neighborhood, close by two railroads, Brooklyn. A. S. DUNCOMB No. 51 Liberty-st

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR ONE or two years. The eligibly located and genteelly furnished house No. 51 West 26th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is first-class, and in the most perfect order. The furniture is new, and of the best description. A reasonable concession will be made in the rent to the 1st of September, to an acceptable tenant. Apply at the house, or to L. EDGERTON, No. 292 Broadway.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY TO 1ST NOVEMBER, A handsome country place at North Orange, N. J., completely furnished; grounds large and in high cultivation. Distance from the railroad station, about 5 minutes' walk. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or at No. 350 Broadway.

FURNISHED COTTAGE AT YONKERS TO RENT—situated on Broadway, opposite Starr Academy, within a short walk of the railroad depôt; has gas, furnace, dumb waiter, &c. For terms, apply on the premises, or to BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATTIWE, No. 44 Cedar-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—No. 324 WEST 22d-st. It may be seen daily after 10 o'clock A. M. For terms, inquire at No. 81 West 13th-st., of JOHN L. KENNIN.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 EAST 21st-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Rent $1,000, if rented immediately, reserving one hall room on third floor for baggage.

TO LET—FOR ONE YEAR, OR A LONGER TERM, the furnished house No. 83 Lexington-av., near Madison-square, to a private family only. Reference required.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR A FIRST-CLASS Lunch and Drinking Saloon, a small store in the lower part of the City, and on a thoroughfare, or in close proximity thereto. Parties having such a store at a reasonable rent, address H. J. No 150 *Times* Office.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.

10,000 gallons COAL OIL of very superior quality and color, for sale by DIETZ & CO., Lamp Manufacturers, No. 132 William-st.

PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINT brushes will find a superior quality of paint brushes and brushes &c., at the brush factory, No. 326 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. JOHN E. HOPPER.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, AT BERGEN Point, on Newark Bay shore, an Italian villa, containing thirteen rooms, besides dining, kitchen and store rooms, cellar, pantries, &c., with about 3¼ acres of land, 20 minutes by steam to New-York. (Pier No. 7 and Barclay-st.) ten times a day by stages; railroad in course of construction to Jersey City. Italian marble mantels, parlors, &c., finished in rich Italian style; gas pipes throughout the house; water on the first and second floors, with water closet. Beebe's range and Beadenburgh's heater; grounds laid out as a landscape garden; extensive terraces on bay shore; hot pit and beds with ranges of glass complete, stocked with all kinds of flowers, large and small fruit and kitchen vegetables, barn, cow and chicken houses, wells, &c. Apply to MORRIS BROTHERS, No. 31 Pine-st., or No. 212 Bleecker-st.

CLIFFSIDE.—FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence for sale, situated on the west bank of the Hudson, 54 miles from New-York, in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., near Idlewild; contains 17 acres of choice land, with fruit and berries of the best selection; easy access, being five minutes' walk from steamboat and ferry of the Hudson River Railroad; the house is of brick and stone, 44 by 48, and commands a river view of 16 miles in extent; is furnished with furnace, gas and water; brick barn, 42x44, with wing, 24x40; will be sold furnished or unfurnished; possession given immediately. For full particulars, with a view of the house, size of rooms, terms, &c., inquire of CARSON & HARD, 44 Beekman-st., or BOYD & MORTON, No. 4½ Pine-st., Room No 9; or of the owner, D. CARSON, Jr., Cornwall, Orange County, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD City property, a very desirable property on the east bank of the Hudson, 40 miles from the City, at Woodlawn, consisting of 200 acres first quality land, having a river front of 2,800 feet. This property is admirably adapted for dividing into country seats, having several beautiful building sites, covered with a fine growth of forest trees. This presents an opportunity for investment rarely met with, and needs only to be seen to be properly appreciated. Will be sold in two parcels of 100 acres each. Terms very favorable to parties wishing to improve. No incumbrance; title indisputable. Apply to SMITH & GODDARD, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, No. 3 American Exchange Bank, Cedar-st.

TO LET, OR ITO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country-seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The House, which is now being fitted up and improved in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bed-rooms, and three attic-rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the grounds, coachhouses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New Haven, Conn.

RURAL RETREAT AT SOUTH YONKERS FOR SALE—Consisting of a beautiful house, with 13 rooms, all finished, water in the house—a plentiful supply at all times, pure and wholesome; six acres of ground, well laid out with shrubbery, fruit-trees, and an excellent garden; also a fine lawn in front of the house, in beautiful order; the out-buildings are complete, having carriage-house, stabling for several horses; the society is good, and surrounding scenery unusually attractive. To a City merchant this is very desirable property, being only one hour's ride from the City Hall. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing House at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the depôt and steamboat landing. The house and out-buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the finest locations within the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to THOS B. CODDINGTON, No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH—A FINE country-seat of about two acres of land, beautifully situated and near the Washington Head-quarters. Large modern house replete with every convenience, from which there are fine and extensive views of the Hudson River and surrounding country. Fine grounds are highly embellished; large and beautiful fountain, fruit and ornamental trees, gravel walks, and sidewalk on four sides with rows of rich evergreens. Price, $10,000, Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence at Eastchester, near Mount Vernon Station.—A beautiful new stone house, in French, with about 3½ acres of land. The house has 15 rooms, cellar, coal vaults, bath, &c. The grounds are ornamented with terraces, trees, evergreens, shrubs, &c., and the out-buildings are a stable, carriage-house, ice-house, fowl-house, green-house, &c. Location healthy; access by New-York and New-Haven Railroad; three quarters of an hour from New-York. Price reasonable, and terms easy. For further particulars, apply to S. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, A FINE DOUBLE house, very pleasantly situated in Astoria, with fine shade trees around it. The house is in fine order, with gas throughout, spealing tubes and bells, a good kitchen, with two other rooms on same floor, two parlors, a dining and sitting rooms; next floor, five bed rooms and an attic. The house stands on a lot 130 feet square. For particulars inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or E. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. K. Front st. 144

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT AT SOUTH Amboy, N. J.; the house is 24x18 feet, and contains six rooms and a kitchen, with out-houses, &c.; the lot contains two acres of the best land, and has upon it all manner of fruit trees; it is within 15 minutes' walk of the depôt, and commands a beautiful view of Staten Island and Sandy Hook. Access to New-York five times every day, except Sunday. Inquire of J. W. JOHNSON, on the premises.

TO LET—FROM FIRST OF MAY, A DESIRABLE country seat of 80 acres, sixteen miles from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad, furnished or unfurnished. If desired, the stock, farming implements, pleasure wagons, &c., will be sold on liberal terms. The buildings are numerous and in good repair. On the premises is a fine vegetable and flower garden, well stocked with choice fruits. Large apple and cherry orchard. Apply to CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—BEAUTIFUL AND VALUABLE COUNTRY PROPERTY TO RENT.—The mansion at Fanwood, formerly occupied by Hon. James Monroe, is to rent, with several acres of ground. The house has 22 rooms, besides the basement, and is suited for a gentleman's country residence. The property is immediately adjacent to the house and grounds of SHEPHARD KNAPP, Esq., President of the Mechanics' Bank, to whom parties are referred.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF HEMPSTEAD, a two-story cottage, with two two-story wings, containing ten rooms; is located on one of the most pleasant streets in the village and convenient to churches, markets schools, Post-office, stores and depôt; is accessible four times a day by railroad. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE PAFF, Senior, Hempstead, Long Island.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDson, 2½ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, wash-house, gas house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN Acres, on the Hudson, 29 miles from the City. Has good buildings, choice fruit and shade, river front, splendid prospect; and living water; the grounds high and picturesque, location perfectly healthy, neighborhood unexceptionable, and depôt close at hand. Will be sold or rented to a suitable party. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET—TWO TWO-STORY DOUBLE HOUSES, very eligibly situated at Haverstraw, Rockland Co., N. Y., 5 minutes' walk from landing, commanding a magnificent view of the Bay, for a year or a term of years, either separately, as private residences or together, for a private boarding house. Inquire of WM. BLOOMFIELD, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st., or of Hon. E. A. SUFFERN, Haverstraw.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 80 acres of land, lying in the town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, about 4 miles from Rhinebeck Station and 2 miles from Staatsburgh. This place has a fine view of the Hudson River and Railroad. It is in good condition, well watered, and has a variety of fruit. For particulars, apply to RICHARDS & SHULTS, on the premises, or to JAMES BOWERS, of Yonkers.

FOR SALE—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, A HOUSE and 5 lots of ground, fronting on Congress-st., within 3 minutes' walk of Congress Spring—2-story house and spacious barn; the premises are in excellent order, and location unequaled. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and in a state of ground highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES AT FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER CO.—Ten plots of 50 by 100 feet, lying together on Washington-av., near the Railroad depôt at Fordham, for sale on reasonable terms. For particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—A STONE cottage house, with stable, garden, &c., and a pasture lot in addition, if required. The house is a roomy one, and on the stage route, near the steamboat landing. Immediate possession given. Rent $600. Apply at No. 195 Water-st.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—A COUNTRY SEAT OF six to twenty-six acres, near the depôt; first-class improvements, rich soil, plenty of fruit; never-failing spring water, hot and cold, carried through the buildings. For further particulars apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, in healthy locations, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Accessible by railroad and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT RYE TO LET LEASE OR FOR SALE—Five minutes from depôt; 3½ acres of land; 12 rooms, pleasantly located. Possession immediate. Inquire of Mr. CRUMWELL, No. 79 Williams-st., or depot-master at Rye.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FIFTY FARMS, villas and residences—a great variety—for sale and for rent in Orange and its vicinity, by H. B. BLACKWELL, 9 to 11 A. M., 69 William-st., New-York; 1 to 5 P. M., 49 Main-st., Orange.

HOUSE TO LET AT WILLIAMS BRIDGE —A neat two-story and attic house, with 2 or 3 acres of land, about half a mile from Williams Bridge and Harlem Railroad. Apply at Nos. 16 and 18 Chamber-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN Tremont, a neat two-story and attic house, with 2 or 3 acres of land; about half a mile from Williams Bridge and Harlem Railroad. Apply at Nos. 16 and 18 Chamber-st.

A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY IN ONAKERS, N. Y.—On the Hudson River, and finely located for views, worth $17,000, will be exchanged (if done immediately,) for a property of less value in New-York or Cincinnati, the balance being paid in cash. Inquire of Z. PLATT, No. 8 Pine-st., basement.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—AT SCARSDALE Westchester County, 23½ miles from the City, on Harlem Railroad, furnished, if desired. Apply to AUGUSTUS BLEECKER, No. 99 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, consisting of a new, neat, 1½-story cottage-dwelling, together with barn and other out-buildings; the lot being 75 feet front by 250 feet deep, in a very fine state of improvement, having a great variety of choice fruits, and situated on Union-av., in the beautiful village of Irvington, 2½ miles from the City of Newark, N. J., and of easy and convenient access. This property will be sold at a great bargain, if applied for soon. For particulars, inquire at No. 337 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., or of H. W. RISLEY, No. 76 Barclay-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEATS, with large, fine houses. There is plenty of fruit, shrubbery and flowers on them, with good water and stabling. They are situated about 2½ miles from the town of East Bloomfield, and three miles from the Erie Railroad. Will be let for the Summer or year. Inquire of J. W. STITT & CO., No. 42 Barclay-st., New York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT Spuyten Duyvel, furnished or unfurnished, 12 miles from the City by Hudson River Railroad, and 12 minutes' walk from depôt; 4½ acres of land, a three-story brick house 42x43 feet, 12 rooms, bath-room, &c.; good barn and garden. View unsurpassed and location perfectly healthy. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, or E. H. LUDLOW Pine-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—COTTAGE IN FLUSHING, CONTAINsix rooms, conveniently arranged; has a good garden attached, with a handsome variety of fruit and shrubbery, within eight minutes' walk of the depôt. Rent $150. Inquire of Mr. TOWNSEND, at the Depôt, or of WILLETT & CARLL, Main-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—A beautiful country residence in the Highlands, on the Hudson River Railroad, with six acres of ground; price $8,500; terms easy. If not sold, will be let very low, furnished. Apply to Dr. SWAN, Astor House, from 8 to 11 o'clock A. M.

TO LET.

STORE TO LET,
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
ALSO, WORKSHOPS IN THE REAR.
Apply in the office of the Type Foundry, of
P. C. CORTELYOU.

TO RENT—A BROWN-STONE FRONT DWELLing, No. 100 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park, with Park privileges, a desirable location, and house in perfect order; possession can be had at any time. Also, a commodious stable in 13th-st., near Broadway. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broad way.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-STORY and and attic house No. 93 Henry-st., near Pike, consisting of three or four rooms, and use of basement. Apply on the premises, as above. Rent $240.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY, HIGH-BASEMENT house, with modern improvements, No. 156 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., rent $640; 3-story large brick house, gas and water No. 48 10th-av., near 14th-st., $425; one of the row of brown-stone English-basement houses, 23d st., west of 7th-av., $700; two large, fine rooms, sliding doors on the first floor over store, No. 185 8th-av., with kitchen and four or five bedrooms, $300; 3-story large house, high-basement, with modern improvements, No. 190 West 32d-st., with carriage-house and stable attached, rent $750; a fine brown-stone house in Hoboken, in Seaview-place, rent $350. J. & W. DENHAM, House Agents 8th av., corner of 16th-st. Office open from morning until 9 in the evening.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A NEW THREEstory and basement frame dwelling-house, with two lots of ground on Lafayette-av., near Bedford-av.; has all the modern improvements—gas, range, water, &c. Rent $350. If desired, pasture can be had for a cow. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 4 Montague-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn; or to WM. T. CUTTER, corner of Lafayette and Bedford avs.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with 2 lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. E. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop house, No. 288 West 20th-st., opposite the college and beautiful grounds, between 9th and 10th avs., three rooms deep, with all the modern improvements. Also, house and lot for sale, No. 60 West 37th-st. Inquire of WM. FANNING, No. 276 5th-av.

TO LET—THE COMFORTABLE TWO-STORY dwelling No. 21 Hubert-st., within one block of St. John's Park. This property is located down town, in a desirable neighborhood, and to a good tenant, the rent will be moderate. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET.—TWO NEW MEDIUM-SIZED FIRST class 3 story brown-stone houses in 32d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Owner can be seen on premises from 4 till 5 o'clock P. M., or apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET.—A GOOD HOUSE, BROWN-STONE front, size 25x52, in good order, located in First-place, Brooklyn, from the 1st of May. It will be let 20 per cent below its worth to an unquestionably responsible party. Inquire of Mr. EDWIN BAZEE, corner of Union and Court sts., Brooklyn.

TO LET—$400—THE FIRST-CLASS THREEstory brick house No. 85 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, near South Ferry—second house west of Henry-st.—In good order; water in kitchen; extension with stained-glass doors, gas-fixtures, inside blinds, &c.; or will be sold very low. Apply to E. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

TO LET.—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY dwelling houses, situated 291½ and 293 West 19th-st.; front and rear stairways; also, all the modern improvements. Apply to OWENS & KETTLEMAN, No. 288 19th-st, or to BENKARD & HUTTON, No. 58 Broadway.

TO LET—ENGLISH BASEMENT BRICK HOUSE, for $300; also, a part of house; also, floors from $5 to $10 a month, pleasantly situated on 52d-st; fine river view. Apply to JOHN G. DAVISON, No. 181 Broadway, (up stairs,) or Strikers' lane, 52d-st., second brick house West of 11th-av.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, one or two entire floors of a manufactory, No. 341 26th-st., between 10th and 11th avs. Apply to McCAFF, foreman, on the premises, or at No. 81 John-st. Also, to let, the entire lofts of store No. 81 John-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC brick house No. 276 East Broadway, replete with all the modern improvements. The house will be put in complete repair, and let low to a good tenant. Apply to E. G. MORRILL, No. 76 Reade-st.

TO LET.—NO. 90 FULTON ST., SECOND FLOOR, and No. 88 Fulton-st., second floor, to let; they are beautiful large and well lighted rooms. Also one large loft on third floor. No. 45 Gold-st., with or without power. Apply to J. H. WHITE, No. 84 Fulton-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 431½ Grand-st., occupied for ten years as an apothecary store; very desirable location. Apply to S. FIELD, No. 131 Broome-st., or to J. CONGER, No. 435 Grand-st.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building corner Broadway and Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, brokers, lawyers, architects, stationery, shipping, &c. Apply, on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 16.

TO LET—A PART OF HOUSE NO. 282 FOURTH-av., between 21st and 22d st., consisting of the first floor and basement, hot and cold water, and everything convenient for a small family. Apply to J. HOPKINS, No. 907 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK store No. 17 Water-st., next to the corner of Broad-st.; excellent business stand. Apply to HENRY LAWRENCE, No. 238 West 19th-st., or at No. 15 Nassau-st., Room No. 24, Commonwealth Bank Building.

THREE WORKSHOPS TO LET—EACH 25 feet by 45, with ten windows in each, in rear building of No. 208 William-st. Horses and store, No. 204 William-st. to let. Inquire of M. J. GILBOODY, No. 18 Nassau-st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—RENT $1,000. The four-story store and dwelling No. 1,163 Broadway, near 35th-st.; would be let or sold for a term of years, together, or rented separately. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

TO RENT, FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.—The four-story store, No. 273 Pearl-st., 22½ feet front, 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO let cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

THE NEW BUILDING, CORNER OF 4TH and Greene-sts., to let; store, basement, 2d-story and upper ceiling, 15 feet high; to be let in whole or part. Also, two lofts, corner 4th and Mercer. Inquire of McKENZIE & O'HARA, corner 4th and Mercer-sts.

TO LET—FOR STORAGE, MANUFACTURING, &c., the five-story extra strong and large store No. 13 Thames-st., corner of Trinity-place, in separate parts. Apply to J. S. PETERS, at H. J. Overmann's office, No. 15 Brood-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 235 Grand-st., (near the Bowery,) well adapted for many business purposes, or suitable for a private residence. Rent low.

TO LET—A BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE, No 131 35th-st., with all the modern improvements; will be let in separate apartments, or for a boarding-house. Inquire at No. 104 36th-st., or in said house.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, HOUSE NO. 167 Washington-st., with all the modern improvements; to a good tenant rent low; three minutes' walk from the ferry.

TO LET.—NO. 145 9TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, 24-story and basement house; No. 223 8th-st., near 2d-av., a 3 story and basement house. Apply at No. 37 East 22d-st., before 10 and after 3 o'clock.

TO LET—THE STORE AND DWALLING NO. 445 Canal-st. A desirable location for any business. Plate glass front. Apply to W. S. JARVIS, No. 221 Canal-st.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR NO. 42 ANN-ST., new occupied as a printing-office. Inquire on the premises of G. A. WHITEHORN, or of F. MANY, No. 49 John-st.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE STORE, NO 193 Grand-st. This is on a good thoroughfare, and the rent will be put reasonable to a good tenant. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner of Bowery.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 176 BOWERY, on the best block for business in the street. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—THE 3-STORY AND ENGLISH BASEment brown stone-front house No. 210 East 20th-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 177 Waverley-place; contains all the modern improvements; rent $700. Apply to E. BLOOMER, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 7.

TO LET—THE NEAT, TWO-STORY AND ATTIC brick house No. 89 Watts-st. Rent $450. Apply at No. 97 Water-st.

TO LET—A NEW THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP house between 6th and 7th avs., No. 128 West 45th-st. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

TO LET.

PART OF A BROADWAY STORE

To let in one of the best locations, No. 415 Broadway. Inquire in the store.

STORES, ROOMS AND BASEMENTS TO LET—Corner of Broadway and 23d-st., opposite the Fifth-avenue Hotel, one large corner room, suitable for daguerreotype and photograph operators, having a large skylight; connect and lecture room, with windows on three sides, can be engaged before 1st of May; also, rooms for merchant tailors, mantua makers and milliners. Apply to JOHN R. ROBERTS, on the premises, or to O. WETMORE, No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover square.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—SECOND floor and bedroom on upper floor of house No. 167 West 41st-st., near 8th-av.; is excellently arranged for the comfort and convenience of a small family, having gas, chandeliers, water and water-closet on the floor; marble mantels, grates &c. Can be seen from 11 to 2 P. M. Apply to H. CHEYNE, on the premises, or at No. 75 Barclay-st., up-stairs.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE PREMISES FAVORably known for many years as "THE SHADES," comprising the cellar, kitchen, and second and third stories, of No. 11 Thames-st., with the whole of No. 11 Trinity-place, and the cellar, kitchen and store-room of No. 9 Thames-st. Rent $1,000. Apply to JOHN LIVINGSTON, No. 128 Broadway, third story, rear rooms.

STORE TO LET.—THE LARGE AND WELLlighted store, with basement and cellar, No. 26 Beekman-st.; each floor is 90 feet deep, with two tiers of fireproof vaults; admirable location for hardware, paper, leather or drug trade; possession at once. Apply to JAMES PRIOR, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY brick house No. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway. Will be put in perfect order, and altered to suit any light respectable business. To be seen from 11 to 2 o'clock. For cards of admission, apply to E. M. ATWATER from 7 to 9 P. M., or 8 to 9 A. M., or at No. 17 Bonth-st., from 11 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE lower part of a handsome house consisting of seven rooms, with gas and bath. Apply at the premises, No. 11 Vandam-st., half a minute's walk from cars and omnibuses.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A plot of ground, 75 feet by about 190 feet, situated on the northeast corner of West and Clarkson streets, North River. Inquire of BENJ. D. BRUSH, Columbia Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MARBLE DEALERS.—To let, the entire Oatwell Marble Works, on Broadway, near 35th-st., embracing steam power, store and dwelling, and seven lots of ground; would be let low, separately or together. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

BROADWAY.—NO. 474 BROADWAY, EAST SIDE, between Grand and Broome sts., is being altered to a 4-story store. The upper part, either as lofts or offices, and the basement will be leased. Apply to CONOVER & WALKER, No. 296 Broadway.

TO LET AT REDUCED RATES—WALL-ST. offices and desk-room in basement of No 72; dwelling near of No. 186 Rivington-st., r

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) April 30, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom No. 56 Broadway, near Wall.

50 shs. Chatham Bank	10 shs Irving Bank.
45 shs. Irving Bank.	40 shs. Bk. of Commerce.
20 shs. Gallatin Silver Bank.	10 shs. Continental Ins.
25 shs. Peter Cooper ins.	20 shs. National Ins.
20 shs. Williamsburg & F. Ins.	15 shs. Equitable Ins.
20 shs. Washington Ins.	75 shs. North River Ins.
25 shs. Hudson & Syr. R.	20 shs Merchants' Ins.
40 shs. Howard Ins.	10 shs. Phœnix Ins.
20 shs. Irving Insurance	38 shs. City Ins.
$3,000 Mor. Mut. Ins S '56.	15 shs Security Ins.
$1,200 Mor. Mut. Ins. S. '58.	10 shs. Columbia Mar. Ins.
10 shs. Erie Railroad.	20 shs. Park Fire Ins.
20 shs. Exchange Ins.	33 shs. Gt. West Mar. Ins.
20 shs. Knickerbocker Ins.	283 shs. N. Y. & Erie R.
20 shs. Nassau Ins.	30 shs. Lamar Ins.

$2,000 Coal and Railroad 1st mgt. bonds.
$5,000 Virginia 6 Bonds 6 per cent. bonds.
$4,000 Corporation City 6 per cent. Bonds.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, April 26. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 62 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock-Broker,
No 62 William-st., near Wall.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c., &c.

BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell at auction THIS DAY (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the large four-story private residence, No. 724 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, the entire contents of said house, consisting in part of richly carved rosewood parlor suites, elegant rosewood etagere, centre, sofa and side tables, rich frame pier mirrors, lace curtains, hangings and cornices, mahogany sofas, chairs and arm chairs, book racks, rose wood and mahogany French and other bedsteads palliasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands, chamber suites, extension dining table, China and glassware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, &c.; together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOT ON FIFTH-AVENUE, CORNER THIRTY-SECOND-STREET.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION On WEDNESDAY, May 2, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

FIFTH-AV. AND THIRTY SECOND-ST.—The valuable lot on the southwest corner of 5th-av. and 32d-st., being 25 3x100 feet; $3,000 may remain on bond and mortgage for three years. Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

HENRY B. BEARS, Jr., Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, On MONDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, At No. 193 Greene-st.,

Comprising parlor suites in hair-cloth, &c., sofas, etagers, Brussels and other carpets, curtains and cornices, vases, mantle ornaments, stair carpets, oil-cloth bedroom suites, beds and bedding, China and glassware, &c., together with the usual assortment of kitchen furniture, with which sale will commence. Catalogues at house on morning of sale

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EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE OIL PAINTINGS, BRONZES AND PARIAN STATUARY.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Monday,) 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 20 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park, the following elegant Furniture: Aubusson, velvet and Brussels carpets throughout the house; elegant rosewood suite covered in blue satin; elegant satin damask and lace curtains, pier glasses, hand centre table, elegant rosewood piano-forte, carved rosewood centre tables, marble tops; carved rosewood marble top etagere, elegent bronze and marble clocks, superb bronze figures and groups, enperb parian statuary, groups, &c.; rosewood extension dining table, buffet, side tables, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble top bureaus, elegant chandeliers and gas fixtures, mahogany and fancy chairs, mattresses, beds, pillows, &c.

Also

Superb Oil Paintings.

The above, being the property of a family moving to their country seat, can be seen on the morning of the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on MONDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of the late William E. Burton, Esq., No. 194 Hudson-street, New-York, by order of the Executors, elegant household furnitnre, royal Axminster and Brussels carpets; pier, mantel and decorative mirrors; elegant carved rosewood piano-forte, cost $1,000; rosewood and ebony drawing-room furniture, richly carved; statuary, dining-room furniture of carved oak, in suite; do. rosewood library furniture, carved; large book-case of oak, to order; chandeliers, brocade curtains, trimmed and tece do., black walnut and maple bed-room furnitnre, &c., &c. The Paintings will be sold on the 16th and 17th of May.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 1 Astor House, Broadway—assignee sale of furnishing goods, by order of T. T. Green, Assignee:

The entire stock of furnishing goods, consisting of Linen shirts, collars, drawers, &c., in every variety; also, under wear of silk, wool and cotton; gloves, silk scarfs, ties, porte-monnaies, silk neck handkerchiefs, shirt studs, sleeve nuttons, and other goods of every variety, all imported and manufactured for custom trade, of the best material and workmanship. The above will be sold in lots to suit customers. Sale without reserve to close the concern.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on MONDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 87 East 23th-st., genteel household furniture, all made to order, consisting of tapestry, brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor suite in green velvet, lace window curtains, rich bronze and parian groups and figures, elegant china vases, oak dining-room furniture, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, oak hall-stand, oil-cloths, chandeliers and brackets, hair mattresses, beds and pillows, stairrods, silver plated ware, dining and bedroom crockery, glassware, &c., together with kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on MONDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 132 Prince-st., near Wooster, Administrator's sale of household furniture, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood parlor suits, mirrors, gas-chandeliers, brocatel and lace curtains and cornices, mantle ornaments, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, mahogany extension dining table, secretary, bookcase, &c.

J. MILNOR TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—J. MILNOR TAYLOR will sell, THIS DAY, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at No. 58 West 18th st., all the contents of the house, to cover advances, consisting of a fine lot of furniture, carpets, looking-glasses, oil paintings, crockery, cntlery, hair and spring mattresses, bedding, clocks, lace curtains, window shades and everything necessary for a first-class residence. Sale positive, without regard to weather. Also, an elegant seven-octave piano forte. N. B.—6th and 6th av. stages and cars pass near the house.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, &c.—F. COLTON will sell this day, MONDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 242 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., the furniture of the family, comprising in part of two or three full suites of rosewood furniture in velvet plush and brocade; rosewood, etagere and marble-top tables; enameled cottage furniture, with marble tops; tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets; oil cloths, dining and extension tables, French and other bedsteads, hair mattresses, &c., &c. Also one portable furnace, refrigerator, safe, &c. Sale peremptory.

WM. MYERS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell, on TUESDAY, May 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 85 Maiden-lane, the entire stock of crockery and glass, slightly damaged at the recent fire in Greenwich-st. Also, the stock of a dealer declining business. Also, an invoice of glass from the Brooklyn Flint Glass Company. Also, white granite and all kinds of common ware. Sale positive, to close consignments. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE AND ASSIGNEES' SALE OF A BLOCK AND MACHINERY ESTABLISHMENT.—F. COLTON will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the Harlem Railroad building, corner Centre and White sts., third floor, the entire stock and machinery for blocks, time register indicator, time-pieces, night clocks movements, tools; together with the unfinished work. Sale peremptory.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE AND FIXTURES, FIRE-PROOF SAFE, &c.—WILLS & ELSWORTH will sell, on MONDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 15 Wall-st, the office furnitnre and fixtures, consisting of one large Herring's fire-proof safe, desks of various kinds, chairs, carpets, oil-cloth, gas fictnres, pictures, &c.; also, counters, iron and wood railings, &c.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, AT AUCTION—ON MONDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, the entire contents of house No. 433 Broome-st., (near Broadway,) known as the Broadway House, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, beds and bedding, carpets, mirrors, bar, bar fixtures, English beer pump, oil paintings, engravings, gas fixtures, oil cloth, cooking utensils, &c.

WM. WITTEAS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., all the genteel Furniture, &c., of a four-story house: Parlor suites, sofas, chairs, lace curtains, cornices, elegant carpets, (Brussels, ingrain and three-ply,) oil-cloths, bedsteads, beds, bedding, mattresses, desks and office fixtures, kitchen and basement furniture, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF HARDWARE AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 2, at 10½ o'clock at No. 521 6th-av., between 31st and 32d-sts., the balance of goods remaining unsold from April 26, consisting of cutlery, plated-ware, mats, trays, and a general assortment of house-keeping articles. A great chance for housekeepers.

WM. S. MCFARLAN, Auctioneer.

ROSES AND OTHER GARDEN PLANTS.—WM. S. MCFARLAN will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 John-st., the newest and most improved sorts of Summer flowering plants, comprising verbenas, petunias, dahlias, carnations, hollyhock, &c., &c., from P. Henderson, Jersey City. Descriptive catalogues. All articles sold at private sale at the average auction prices.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

REMOVER'S NOTICE OF SALE.—WM. H. BROOKE ex. D. A. RAROLAY.—By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York, I shall sell at the Rotunda, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, May 5, 1860, at 12 o'clock M., all the right, title and interest of David A. Barclay in and to a certain license to manufacture and sell "screw tops," under the United States letters patents of William Mason.

S. TOWNSEND CONNOR, Receiver.
WM. T. VAN RIPER, Att'y for plaintiff, 111 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE MOTT-ST. PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Monday,) April 30, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable premises No. 15 Mott-st., west side, near Chatham-st., comprising a lot, 26 by 85 feet, together with the two-story and attic frame house, about 20x30 feet, on the front and a two-story and attic brick building, 26 by about 30 feet, on the rear the roof. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

W. B. WESTCOTT & CO., Auctioneers

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SUPERB ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, STATUARY, BRONZES, PAINTINGS, RICH ORMOLU SILVERWARE, PIANO-FORTE, &c.

The property of J. C. Smith, Esq.,
RESIDENCE No. 152 21st-st.

THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant residence No. 152 21st-st.

W. B. WESTCOTT & Co. will sell as above the entire furniture, without reserve, consisting of two magnificent rosewood parlor suites, in rich crimson brocade; superb rosewood piano-forte stool and cover; Turkish and reception chairs, marble-top centre and pier tables, two elegant mantel mirrors, two superb pier mirrors, with gilt base; tables and cornices, rosewood etagers, with plate doors; rosewood secretary and bookcase, silk and lace curtains, Turkish lounges, rosewood reception chairs in brocade, gold and velvet shades, velvet and tapestry carpets, velvet rugs, elegant mantel vases, rich bronzes, marble statuary and groups, oil-paintings, lady's French escritoire, rich chandeliers, rosewood dressing bureaus, marble washstands, China toilet sets, rosewood wardrobes, rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, beds and bedding; bedroom suites in hair-cloth, French oval mirrors, card tables, French gilt chairs, tête-à-têtes, French engravings, rose wood library book-case, extension dining-table, rich China, silver ware, crystal cent glass, table cntlery, &c.; marble hall stands, hall chairs, &c., with a large and elegant variety of parlor, chamber, dining-room and basement furniture. works of art and house furnishing articles not here enumerated, in rosewood, oak and mahogany. Catalogues can be obtained at the house.

N. B.—Goods purchased to-day can be removed to-morrow—optional with the purchaser. Sale positive and peremptory, without regard to weather.

M. O. EMAT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

RESTAURANT FURNITURE, FIXTURES, &c.
CHOICE STOCK WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.
EZRA LUDLOW JR.,

Will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday) April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the well ESTABLISHED RESTAURANT, known as the PHŒNIX COFFEE HOUSE, Nos. 23 and 25 Pine-st., all the dining-room and bar furniture, fixtures, &c., in said place, consisting in part of marble-top counters, tables, chairs, mirrors, paintings, decks, shelving, crockery, cutlery, &c., kitchen furnitnre, ranges, boilers, &c.

ALSO,

A VALUABLE STOCK OF WINES, LIQUORS, ALES, CIGARS, &c.

The well earned reputation of 12 years of this favorite restaurant guarantees the quality of goods offered at this sale

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D. S. BOUGH, Auctioneer—Office, No. 5 Cooper Union.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) April 23, at 2 P. M., all the elegant furniture and costly decorations of the residence No. 21 Clinton-place, in 8th-st, a few doors west of Broadway. Purchasers can set their goods remain with us until after the 1st of May, if desired. This sale is well worthy of attention.

Parlors are furnished with royal medallion pattern velvet carpets, two solid rosewood suites, in rich crimson and maroon brocatel, carved rosewood centre, side and pier tables, reclining, easy and reception chairs, pier and mantel mirrors, fine oil paintings, bronzes and ormolu clocks, costly parian statuettes, china vases, rich decorations, &c., heavy embroidered lace and brocatel window drapery, secretary and library bookcases, ladies' fancy chairs and writing-cases, imported gas chandeliers, chess tables, quartettes, &c.

DINING-ROOM—Elegant Brussels carpet and rug, magnificently carved oak extension table and huffet and oak chairs to match, sofa and side table, bookcase, mantel and oval mirror, marble clock and bronze statue a magnificent assortment of table ware, silver tea service and silver, coffee urn, cups, spoons, forks, knives, &c., elegant Dresden China service for silver tea sets, rich cut glassware, decanters and liquor cases, engraved tumblers, goblets and wines, inlaid and ivory cutlery, castors, &c.

Parlor chambers are furnished with English Brussels carpets, superbly carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, couches, easy chairs, wardrobes, china toilet sets, fine hair mattresses and bedding, French mirrors, one 7 octave rosewood piano, lace curtains, shades, &c.

Third story and upper rooms are completely supplied with the ordinary and useful articles for such rooms, as ingrain carpets, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, &c., all in fine order. Sale to commence in the dining room and parlors. Catalogues now ready.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer. No. 5 Cooper Union.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ A. M., from the private residence No. 25t West 28th-st., a few doors west of 8th av., a very desirable assortment of genteel household furniture, consisting of one damask new suite, (14 pieces,) in green covering, made by Newhouse, and in excellent condition; one elegant carved, pearl keyed, 7-octave piano, with overstring bass, nearly new; two French-plate pier glasses, in rich gilt frames, size about 90x26; two very fine velvet carpets, black walnut centre, side and pier tables, fancy chairs and mantle ornaments, basement and chamber furnitnre &c., &c. Sale to commence at 10½ A. M. precisely. Goods must be removed immediately. Also, at 2 o'clock P. M., a very large and fine assortment of rich household goods, from No. 21 Clinton-place, well worthy the attention of buyers. See advertisements.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF GREEN AND HOT-HOUSE PLANTS—including 2,000 Camelias.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 4, at 10½ o'clock, in their salesroom, No. 7 Pine-st., (up stairs,) near Broadway, the entire stock of the Yorkville nursery, (belonging to C. A. Mare, Esq.,) consisting of

2,000 Camelias—very fine.
Roses of every description.
Daphnas, orange and lemon trees, fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., and a general assortment of green and hot-house plants (in lots to suit.) The sale will be positive, without any limitor reserve.
Catalogues ready in a few days.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORE AND LOT ON JOHN-ST., TO CLOSE AN UNSETTLED ESTATE—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at Auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 2d, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable Store and Lot, No. 77 John-st., north side, 96 ft. 4 in. east of William-st. The Store is 25 ft. 6 in. deep, 4 stories in height, built of brick, with independent walls, cellar and sub-cellar, and 2 story counting room extension 18 ft. deep. Let 25 ft. in width front and rear, and in depth on the westerly side 99 ft. 11 in., and on the easterly side 100 feet 11 in. $12,000 can remain on mortgage. For Maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

A. W. POSTER & CO., Auctioneers.

MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION—A RARE CHANCE.—The property of a family removing to the country. A. W. POSTER & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock, the contents of the residence No. 208 West 14th-st., a few doors from 8th-av., consisting of over $20,000 worth of the very best description, only to be found in a large first-class residence, which to be appreciated, should be seen. Descriptive catelogues are now ready, and the furniture can be examined at 8 o'clock. Sale positive.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 30, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 83 West 26th-st., the entire furnitnre contained in said house, consisting in part of sofas, chairs, Voltaire chairs ottomans, rockers, dining tables, quartette, sofa and centre tables, French bedsteads, hair matresses, feather beds, bureaus, dressing bureaus, Brussels and ingrain carpets, china, glassware, gas fixtures, &c.

PEASE & COLE, Auctioneers.

BROOKLYN.—ELEGANT FURNITURE.—MONDAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 106 Clinton-st. comprising elegant rosewood parlor and chamber furniture, piano, Brussels carpets, &c.

SAME DAY, at 3 o'clock, at No. 74 Nassau-st., Handsome furnitnre, comprising a general assortment of parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers—Salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st.

MONDAY, APRIL 30, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT the private residence No. 165 East 15th-st., two doors from Stuyvesant-square.

Rich household furniture in rosswood, black walnut and mahogany: Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, lace and brocatel window curtains, beds, bedding &c. The above furnitnre has been in use but one season. It is in fine order.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers

MONDAY, APRIL 30, AT 1 O'CLOCK, IN front of salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st.

A very fine pair of bay carriage-horses, 8 and 9 years old, 15¾ hands high, long tails, good drivers and prompt travelers; can be relied upon as a perfectly safe pair of horses, having been used in the City for the last two years by the present owner, who sells only for want of use. Can be seen on application to the auctioneers.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers—Salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, bar-room and saloon fixtures, Billiard-tables, bowling-alleys, chandeliers, &c.,

At No. 600 Broadway.

The contents of the above saloon, consisting of marble-top counters, bar fixtures, chandeliers mirrors, chairs, sofas, together with two billiard-tables, cues, balls, &c.; two bowling alleys, bells and all fixtures complete.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

CIGAR AND LIQUOR STORE AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 61 Maiden-lane, corner William-st. Entire stock and fixtures therein, comprising choice assorted liquors, cordials, Havana and domestic cigars, selected groceries; also, fixtures, counter and shelves, decanters, Fairbenks' scale. Cash deposite.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, APRIL 30, AT 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 325 Pearl, between myrtle av. and Willoughby-st., chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, mattresses, carpets, oil cloths, &c., &c.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND FANCY GOODS.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell, TUESDAY, May 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., extra large lot of goods, just from ship, in lots for dealers, and must be sold. Call and see.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICES.—THE COMMITtee on Finance, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet at Room No. 6 City Hall, on MONDAY, 30th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M. All persons having business before the said Committee, are hereby notified to be present at the above mentioned time and place.

CHAS. G. CORNELL,
GEO STARR,
GILBERT M. PLATT,
} Committee on Finance.

The Committee on Markets, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet at Room No. 6 City Hall, on MONDAY, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. All persons having business before the said Committee, are hereby notified to be present at the above mentioned time and place.

H. W. GENET,
C. G. CORNELL,
H. SMITH,
} Committee on Markets.

A GOOD COPPER STILL—SUITABLE FOR A Alchemist, made in France, for sale low, if applied for before May 4. TILESTON & CO., No. 45 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Miller,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson
AFRICA, Cap. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,
SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 4.
ARABIA, Stone leaves New York, Wednesday, April 11
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wed'day, April 25.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 2
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 23

Berths not secured until paid for

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-Green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship

ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. COMSTOCK.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,

On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31.
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,	TUESDAY, Sept 11,
SATURDAY Oct. 6.	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.

The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world, for comfort, safety and speed. She has watertight compartments.

Cabin passage, $130.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Walt-st., for passage to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.

Agents at Havre, Messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.

Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 13 Faubourg Montmartre.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANtic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, Captain Ww. C. BERRY, will leave Pier No 12, N. R., on THURSDAY, May 3, at 4 o'clock P. M. Tickets sold to New-Orleans, $79 75; to Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Columbus $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; Savannah, $15; including carriage fare at connecting points.

Freight, 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. OROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will positively sail on SATURDAY, MAY 12, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 4 Broadway.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.

The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.

Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. Geo. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, May 5, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAM'L L. MITCHILL & SON.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.
FARE REDUCED!

On and after MONDAY, April 16, 1860, the passenger fare on the boats of this Company will be reduced to

SIX CENTS.

Tickets in packages of not less than twenty,
AT FIVE CENTS EACH,
can be purchased at the office of the Company, on the Pier, at Harlem only.

No TICKETS SOLD ON THE BOATS.
By order. J. N. WATSON, Secretary.

APRIL, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LAVA. NEW-YORK.	LEAVE FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.
Saturday, April 21, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, April 21, 7 A. M.
Sunday, April 22, 8 A. M.	Sunday, April 22, 3 P. M.
Monday, April 23, 4 P. M.	Monday, April 23, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, April 25, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, April 24, 8 A. M.
Thursd'y, April 26, 7½ A. M.	Wed'day, April 25, 11 A. M.
Friday, April 27, 8 A. M.	Thursday, April 26, 11½ A. M.
Saturday, April 28, 1 P. M.	Friday, April 27, 12 M.
Sunday, April 29, 3½ A. M.	Sunday, April 29, 2½ P. M.
Tuesday, May 1, 2 P. M.	Monday, April 30, 10½ A. M.
	Wed'day, May 2, 12½ P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDwell's, Verplank's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 9 A. M. EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.)

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENport.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave Peck-slip, E. R., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.

GEORGE W. OORLIES, Agent.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENport.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer ARMENIA, Capt. SMITH, leaves the foot of Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

FOR GLEN COVE, ROSLYN, BAYLE'S Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, at steamer LONG ISLAND, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, from James-slip, East River.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars see bills

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FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL will leave foot of Jay-st., every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1860.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City of New-York for the year 1860 are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen, or for military services; and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as hereinfore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate it shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, chapter 302, section 9.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

TO VENDORS OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.—Notice is hereby given that, by the provisions of the 43d section of the act entitled, "An act to amend an act entitled an act to establish a Metropolitan Police District," passed April 16, 1860, it is declared that it shall not be lawful for any person to publicly keep or dispose of any intoxicating liquors upon the first day of the week called Sunday, under a penalty of Fifty Dollars for each offence; and it is made the duty of the Superintendent of Police to strictly enforce the provisions of this section by his proper orders in respect thereto to the members of the Metropolitan Police force, and it is made the duty of the said members in respect to the enforcing the provisions of this section to proceed in the manner provided by law for the arrest of offenders.

Public notice is therefore given that, in compliance with law, orders will be issued to the members of the Metropolitan Police to arrest all persons publicly keeping or disposing of any intoxicating liquor on Sunday.

By order of the Board of Police,
GEORGE W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk.

POWER PRESS WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for a farm. Said farm contains 120 acres, 15 acres of which is under cultivation. Within 180 miles of New-York, near schools and churches. A good trade will be given. Address PRINTER, Box No. 118 Times Office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD. PARK PI TO ALBANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 30, 1860, trains will leave 26th st. station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams Bridge, 8:30 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 11 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt.
For

THE GREAT FIGHT.

FULL PARTICULARS.

THIRTY-SEVEN ROUNDS FOUGHT.

The Event Declared to be a Drawn Battle.

DISGRACEFUL RIOT ON THE GROUNDS.

Indignation Meeting of Americans in London.

Heenan in Good Condition After the Fight.

AN ODE TO THE VICTOR.

From Our Spacial Correspondant.

LONDON, Monday, April 17, 1860.

The excitement of the week in London, I need hardly tell you, is the great international "mill" between HEENAN and SAYERS. I found this excitement no disproportionate to the subject, that I was at a loss to comprehend it. The Volunteers, that last love of the nation, the French invasion, cheap silks and wines, Savoy, Mr. KINGLAKE and his interpellations, all give place in the public thought to the Yankee, HEENAN, and England's favorite boxer, TOM SAYERS. And yet it could scarcely be otherwise in a country which is the home of boxing, horse-racing and the chase, where physical beauty in man and animal is so much admired, and where pistols and knives are never used in self-defence.

The more lag papers quote the betting on the fight at 7 to 4 against HEENAN. The fact is, every Englishman I meet appears just as certain of HEENAN's defeat as if a no thing were done. One man said to me, "You are going to beat us at the Derby, Sir, but your man HEENAN hasn't the shadow of a showing!" The truth is, England has never had a middle-weight champion equal to TOM SAYERS, and he is much loved, because he is an agreeable and gentlemanly man, as well in as out of the ring.

But the rate at which the papers announce the betting issue t exactly correct, as I found last evening, by a peep in at the various rendezvous of the bruisers. In some places they are offering two to one; I heard of several large sums taken at this rate; and then again the smaller people, the Third Estate of the Fancy, who have seen HEENAN and naturally admire his fine proportions, are afraid to risk their small sums at more than 6 to 4 against him. I have heard the money staked on the fight at London variously estimated from three to five hundred thousand dollars. The betting offices hold large sums of this estimate, but OWEN SWIFT, Tichbourne-street, is said to be the largest holder.

The visit to the various rendezvous of the Fancy last night was novel and curious. The physiognomy of the se places was new to me, or rather I should say the physiognomies, for such a toi of broken mugs, batte red noses and crooked eyes I never saw before. The favorite resorts were a series of hotels and porter-houses running through from Leicester-square to St. Martin's Court, and embracing among other famous places OWEN SWIFT's, NAT LANGHAM's, BEN CAUNT's, and the Round Table. At these places we saw also the persons who came ever from the United States to see the fight: JOHN MORRISSEY, who whipped HEENAN, the famous BILLY MULLIGAN, a most determined looking little man; Mr. MOORE, an uncle of HEENAN's, Capt. MARTIN and others. MORRISSEY bets against HEENAN, and, I am told, has gone to see SAYERS to instruct him in HEENAN's mode of fighting. The other Americans of course are opposed to him, and he is thus isolated. We saw, also, HOWARD PAUL, a most agreeable man, who was rejoicing over a new conundrum he had just found for his popular entertainments at St. James' Hall. The Americans were lions everywhere we went, for instead of a hundred and fifty, they do not number more than fifteen or twenty all told.

We paid a visit to the establishment of BEN CAUNT, who was in the United States in 1843, and who was for a long time champion of England. We assured him of the great pleasure we had experienced in our student days at seeing him knock in to a cocked hat all the best boxers of New-York on the Bowery stage, whereupon BEN expressed his satisfaction. We asked him to take something, since it was in his own shop, hnt he said "I never drink anything stronger than lemonade," which gave us the impression than BEN was still stronger in the muscle than in the King's English. We asked him about his old friend CHARLEY FREEMAN, the Illinois giant, whom he brought over with him from America and who died here in misery, and BEN related the history in such a feeling manner as to convince us he had a heart somewhere under his mountain of muscle. BEN invited us to his best room up stairs, and there we found a lot of the "roughs" sitting around long tables, each with an exactly similar clay pipe in his mouth, and a mug of ale before him on the table. There were men there we should prefer not to meet alone in a secluded place at any hour of the day or night. Perhaps we are mistaken, and if we are we ask pardon; but we don't think we are. The walls were decorated with pictures representing BEN in the various epochs of his pugilistic glory; there was also a handsome marble bust of the champion. Then there were pictures of other famous pugilists with whom BEN fought for the belt, BANDROO and the Tipton Slasher. In this room there were two waiters, whom EUGENE SUE, who invented Chourineur, never dreamt of. Their mugs were indescribable—something between the bull-dog and the monkey. In instinct they were their master personified, minus the heart. While the visitors called loudly for more beer, the waiters amused themselves showing two French artists the favorite positions of "the Governor," when engaged in the manly art of self-defense. What "the Governor" could not do in the glorious art could not be done, and the satellites conceded only to him what they could not do themselves. The French artists were going to sketch the great fight of to-morrow.

In the course of the evening's ramble among the haunts of the bruisers and the shoulder-hitters of London, the reflection recurred often that it was not exactly the most profitable way of spending an evening: but then we were going to see the great mill on the morrow, and a little preparatory hardening of the conscience would not be out of place. Moreover, London is always a mystery; one never learns it to the bottom; no matter how many one may have seen, there are always still other phases in the life of this monster city.

Tuesday Afternoon, April 17, 1860.

Some persons, according to the Fancy, who are actuated by a mistaken idea of public propriety, have been trying to prevent the great fight. Every railway station leading from town, and even the fields for a long way out of London, have been guarded for days by policemen on the lookout for the arrival of the train containing the fighting men and their friends. An exception, however, should be made to this of one railway line, which announced to the public that they would never supply a train for such a purpose.

But it was known all over London, last night, that the "Great International" was to come off this morning. The tickets for the excursion were put on sale at various places in the afternoon and evening, and all who wished could buy them. They announced imply that the Company which furnished the train was the South-Western, and that therefore the holders must be at the London Bridge station for the start. Of course, the point at which the train was to stop, no one knew except the conductor of the train himself. The railway company furnished trains for one-half the proceeds, and for this they engaged themselves to find a safe place for the fight, and to pay all damages that might be done to the property selected. For the sum of $15 each they agreed to carry passengers to the fight, furnish the place, and then bring them back again to London Bridge. The price was fixed high, so as to make the affair as select as possible, for although Parliament did not adjourn expressly, it was well known that this respectable body would be largely represented on the occasion. It was expected that three thousand tickets would be sold, but the sale did not reach beyond two thousand. Great excitement prevailed last evening around the ticket offices, and the favorite resorts of the members of the P. R. At all of them several policemen were required to keep order in the street, for the swell mob were out in all their glory, and such a mob! That of the Faubourg St. Antoine is an aristocracy compared to it.

At half-past three this morning, we were at the railway-station, London Bridge, and there again we met the same swell-mob, but this time a mob of the most dangerous character. I can hardly tell how many times my pockets were put-upon by the light-fingered gentry while getting through it. No one thought of giving them in charge, for everybody knew beforehand what to look for, and left their money and watches at home. They only expected to be let through with their coats on their backs. It was in fact amusing afterwards to find in so large an assemblage of persons so many asking for the time of day and so few capable of giving it.

Two trains, of about thirty-five cars each, were soon filled up, and at half-past four we were off. Day was just dawning, for the nights are already short in this high latitude, and the morning was as beautiful as smoky England ever sees. The two combatants had arrived just as the train was ready to start. We went out first toward Dover, and the great excitement was to know where we were going. To give interest to the journey, we had not arrived ont more than eight miles, when we began to encounter policemen, who had been stationed there to prevent the fight. They shook their sticks at us and laughed, our boys responded with the well-known thumb-and-finger movement on the nose. But they did not attempt to carry things to the length of the brigands on the Rome and Frascati railway—arrest the train!

At Ryegate our train turned suddenly to the right on to the Dorking track, and here we frightened a switchman nearly to death, who had only time to turn our switch thirty feet in advance of the train. We seemed, in fact, to be hunting a place, and our arrival and departure at each station was a matter of astonishment to the officials. But our conductor knew where we were going; we passed the Brighton track—England, you know, is now a great net-work of railways, without any figure of speech—and arrived on a line joining, by a cross-country route, the South Eastern with the South Western roads. We passed the famous camp of Aldershott, crossed the Southampton Railway, and pulled up at an out-of-the-way place in the Basingstoke division of the county of Southampton, called Farnborough. We had traveled perhaps fifty miles, and yet we were not more than twenty-five miles from London. We had seen policemen waiting for us at all the stations on the way except the last two or three, and at each the same amusing scenes took place with these gentry.

We tumbled out rapidly into some meadows alongside the railway, and the business of driving the stakes and putting up the ring was soon accomplished. The crowd looked much more respectable than we had anticipated—in fact, the gentry largely predominated. Several members of Parliament were present, and among the "nobility and gentry," besides the noble owner of the property, we were shown the Duke of SUTHERLAND, the Marquis of STAFFORD and Col. PEEL. There were two thousand persons about, and in the crowd were very many of the London celebrities in the literary, artistic and sporting world. It was remarked that JOHN BRIGHT was not present.

In a little less than an hour from the stopping of the trains, the two men entered the ring. It was the first time they had met, HEENAN having missed a rendezvous made for a meeting some time previous, as is the custom. They shook hands and chatted pleasantly while the preparations were going on, each scrutinizing, in the meantime, his man, and calculating the work he was going to have to do. Both men were in good condition, looked confident, SAYERS appearing naturally the most at home in the ring. As they stripped, each man was loudly cheered, but the American had but fifteen or twenty voices against two thousand. These few, however, made no mean noise, you may be sure. HEENAN threw up a penny, won the corner, and threw SAYERS with his eyes to the sun. They shook hands, and went to work warily, both men smiling, and in good humor.

I herewith send you the official report of the fight as published this afternoon in an extra of *Bell's Life* in London. It is fuller and more technical than my own notes. I stood next the ring. I saw the fight from beginning to end, and I have running remarks to make on this report. *The end of the fight is not correctly reported in London, and perhaps will not be.* I had been told by Englishmen before the fight that there was too much money bet at odds in favor of SAYERS for HEENAN to be permitted to gain the contest. English gamblers are just as desperate as any other gamblers, and in the condition of speculation in which HEENAN went to the field, a fair showing was hardly to be expected. The men appointed to take care of the ring and see a fair fight, were men who had bet largely on SAYERS, and the whole two thousand Englishmen present were yelling furiously for SAYERS, an old fighter, while chaffing HEENAN, a young and inexperienced one.

While nothing could be more admirable than the deportment and skill of TOM SAYERS from the beginning to the end of the fight, I pretend to say that from the end of the first round to the close, HEENAN showed himself to be the superior man, as well in endurance as in strength of blow and skill. He was never knocked down once, while he sent SAYERS to the grass fairly about twenty times. In all the clenched falls which took place, HEENAN fell under but once. HEENAN came to the scratch *every time* first, and he did all the attacking, preserving a constant smile, and showing not only good humor, but a out of honest love of the game. The Englishmen all declared that they never saw "so grit a man" for his age, in all their lives.

The fight had lasted about two hours, and had been thus far conducted perfectly fairly on both sides. There was not the slightest show of a "foul" during all this time on either side, and both men were yet firm on their pegs and capable of fighting half as long again. HEENAN had the most marks, because he was young, his flesh was soft, and whenever SAYERS touched his noddle it swelled out like a puff ball. But of the two HEENAN had yet much the most fight in him. One of his eyes was shut, and all SAYERS' hope was to shut the other. Everybody saw that it was his only chance, and all his fire was directed at HEENAN's remaining eye. HEENAN being afraid of this game determined to throw all his force into a few concluding rounds which should finish SAYERS.

HEENAN now went at SAYERS most terribly and succeeded in getting his head into chancery. In this position he held him hard against the stake, within three feet of where I stood, and here the fight would have been ended if the English had not rushed in and broken up the ring. SAYERS was black in the face, and by the time HEENAN would have finished the round, if let alone, SAYERS could not have come to time. The English say that HEENAN was killing him in that position, and that they were right in interfering; but the fact is that HEENAN was only trying to throw him, and in doing this his giant arm was stopping the circulation in SAYERS' jugulars. He would have got him down before he was totally suffocated, and the fight would have terminated by SAYERS not coming to time.

After this there were three rounds fought, in all of which HEENAN had the advantage, and in one of which he held SAYERS' head again a long time in chancery. Each time SAYERS was much too slow to the scratch, and it was evident to everybody that the rest of the fight was HEENAN's. Each time, too, the ring was broken up by the English, notwithstanding the efforts of the Americans to preserve it. The wildest confusion reigned, and it was evident to the most stupid looker-on that HEENAN was not to be allowed to gain the money he had honestly won.

At the end of these three rounds HEENAN again came to time, and stood in the middle of the ring waiting for his man, anxious to finish the fight, but SAYERS did not come to time. After waiting half a minute beyond the call, and SAYERS still remaining seated, the Americans yelled triumph, and took away their man. But when they looked for the Referee, Mr. DOWLING, to obtain his decision for their man, he was not be found! He had withdrawn at the round in which HEENAN had held SAYERS so long in chancery, and in which the ring had been broken in, declaring that he would not preside where he could not see what was taking place. The Police also, who had interfered, ordered him to desist acting as Referee, but this took place before the ring was broken in. Under any circumstances, however good Mr. DOWLING's excuse may have been for leaving the place, it must be recollected that it was SAYERS' friends, the English, who broke up the ring, and removed the termination of the fight impossible. *Moreover the Police were not obeyed, nor the ring broken down, till it was evident that Sayers was a whipped man.*

HEENAN is blamed for showing his temper at the close toward SAYERS and his seconds. But after what preceded, the reader will know how to excuse his momentary forgetfulness. HEENAN ran to the railway station after the fight with as much activity as if nothing had occurred, while SAYERS was supported away from the place by his seconds.

Mr. DOWLING declares the battle a drawn one. The bets are to be cancelled, and if the fight is renewed it cannot take place for a month or more.

But the Benicia Boy is the Champion of the World.

MAX MORE.

From Another Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 18, 1860.

I visited HEENAN last evening and found him most comfortable and in excellent spirits. He is anxious to fight SAYERS as soon as possible, if he is not satisfied with the present result. The indignation of the Americans here, and in fact a large portion of the British public, is loudly and vehemently expressed. The ring was broken into by a pack of thieves, who used the excuse to rob every one.

It was well known that Mr. HEENAN would not be allowed to carry the Champion Belt out of the country, and the Englishmen who had bet their all on SAYERS, as soon as they found their Champion was losing, resorted to the most unfair means, kicking HEENAN and pulling him down.

A meeting of the Americans will take place in London to-night, and you may expect to see some twenty controversies in the papers. Mr. GEORGE WILKES will demand the Belt for HEENAN, and will furnish testimony to prove he is entitled to it. Of one thing your readers may be certain—HEENAN's rights will be properly attended to, and his position will be maintained to the last.

AUGUSTUS.

THE ENGLISH STORY OF THE BATTLE.

From the London Times, April 18.

Time was when the Championship of England was an office which conferred honor on the highest, when "Marmion, Lord of Scrivelbaye, of Tamworth towar and town," held a grant of the lands of the Abbey of Polesworth on condition of doing battle in single combat against all knightly enemies of his King. The fashion of this office, however, has passed away with the days of chivalry, and lance and battle-axe have been laid aside to become mere things of show and no more used by men. The DYMOKES are still extant, but the modern Champions of England know them not, and the pageant warrior who threw down the gauntlet to some hundred ladies and gentlemen in Court-dress at a coronation, has been succeeded by a race of brawny and muscular fellows,—men who "mean fighting, and nothing but it," and who vie with the *athletæ* of old in their rigidity of training and immense powers of endurance. At first there was no lack of Royal patronage for the new race of champions. In BROUGHTON's last prize fight he was backed by the Duke of CUMBERLAND, who almost acted as his second, and few great battles took place at which one or more of the sons of GEORGE III. were not present. Sir THOMAS APREECE nearly always seconded GULLY, until that champion retired from the ring, and having realized a large fortune, sat in the house of Commons as member for Pontefract. In those days a noted bruiser was thought good company for any man, and we hear almost without surprise how, about forty years ago, Lord CAMELFORD "assisted" BELCHER when he fought BOURKE in the churchyard of St. George's, Hanover-square, in the presence of some 10,000 spectators. Those were the "good old days," the "palmy days" of the ring, about which the sporting journals are always so pathetic as having gone by,—we are glad to say, never to return. He would be a bold peer indeed who would have seconded SAYERS, yesterday, as Lord DERBEHURST used to second SPAING; and what would be said now of a cathedral town offering, as of old, £500 to the combatants to beat themselves almost to death within it reverend precincts.

The new Police Act has been the death of pugilism. Its greatest professors now tead a hole-and-corner life while training, or issue forth their challenges in mysterious terms. From this rapid downfall it has been just now for a time arrested by the first attempt to carry off the Champion's belt into another country,—and, of course, that country was America. There is no disguising the fact that this challenge has led to an amount of attention being bestowed upon the prize ring which it has never received before; and, much as all decent people disliked the idea of two fine men meeting to beat each other half to death, it was nevertheless devoutly wished that, as somebody was to be beaten, it might be the American. There is no doubt that SAYERS had the good wishes of nine-tenths of the community. There seemed something almost patriotic in its way for a man of his light weight to encounter a brawny giant, who describes himself as being "half horse, half alligator, and a bit of the snapping turtle," and who, in addition to all these qualities, has proved himself to be as clever and formidable a prize-fighter as ever entered the ring. We need scarcely enter on any recapitulation of the events which led to this match, all of which may be summed up in a few words, that SAYERS holds "the belt" as the Champion of England, and by virtue of his office, while he retains it, is bound for three years to accept all challenges, no matter from whom. This challenge accordingly came from America on HEENAN's part, and, in spite of the immense natural advantages of his challenger, SAYERS was bound at once to accept it. All relating to the day and place fixed for the match was, of course, kept a profound secret, as the police, to do them justice, left no means untried to prevent its taking place. Nevertheless, in spite of all precautions, a special train was hired, which started from London-bridge at 4 A. M., yesterday morning. The train was one of immense length, containing some thousand persons, *all of whom are called the upper classes*, though each person was muffled up to his eyes in shawls and wrappers, so that it was hard to say whether your *compagnon de voyage* was or was not the redoubtable SAYERS or HEENAN himself. All along the line police were posted, with mounted patrols, at regular distances; but the train turned off at Reigate, and after a long run came out in the Farnborough station, close to Aldershott. In an instant after, all were out in the fields, following the men who with the ropes and stakes led the way across what turned out to be a most difficult piece of country. There seemed a constant succession of double hedges and ditches, which were crossed at last more or less successfully, until a rather narrow stream, or very broad muddy ditch (the Blackwater,) which divides Surrey from Hampshire, brought all to a full stop. A few venturesome spirits essayed to leap this, but their success was not such as to encourage others, inasmuch as most contrived to light in the very middle of the water, and those who did gain the opposite bank had only to jump back for their pains, as the ring was formed on the Hampshire side after all.

The instant the inclosure of ropes and stakes, 24 feet square, was formed, SAYERS stepped into it, and was cheered tremendously. HEENAN, who followed, was greeted in the same manner, and the two men, who there for the first time met, warmly shook hands, and then stepped back to take a long and careful survey each of the other. There was a toss for corners, which HEENAN won, and those that in which he would have the highest ground, and with his back to the sun, leaving SAYERS the spot where the glare was full in his face. Umpires for each man were appointed, and a referee for both; and these preliminaries over, HEENAN proceeded to strip to the waist. It seemed impossible to restrain a murmur of admiration at the appearance which he then presented. In height he is about six feet two, with extraordinarily long arms, deep chest, and wide and powerful shoulders. His appearance yesterday was truly formidable. Exercise and long training had developed the immense muscles of his arms and shoulders till they appeared like masses of bone beneath the thin covering of skin. There seemed not an ounce of superfluous flesh. His ribs showed like those of a greyhound, save where they were crossed by powerful thews and sinews, and as he threw up his long, sinewy arms, and inflated his huge chest with the morning air, he looked the most formidable of the tribe of gladiators who have ever entered the arena. Every movement showed the sinews and muscles working like fine machinery beneath their thin, fine covering, and every gesture was made with that natural grace and freedom which always seem to belong to the highest development of physical power. SAYERS looked at him long and earnestly, and as one who saw in his every movement a dangerous customer, and he, too, stripped in turn. The contest between the men was then still more marked than before. SAYERS is only about five feet eight; his chest is not broad, nor are his arms powerful, and it is only in the strong muscles of the shoulders that one sees anything to account for his tremendous powers of hitting. SAYERS, too, looked hard as flint, but his deficiencies in regard to his antagonist in height, weight and strength, and above all, length of arm, made it almost a matter of surprise how he could hope to contest with him at all. When to these disadvantages are added the superior height of the ground on which HEENAN stood, and the light of the sun full in SAYERS' eyes, it will be seen how tremendous were the obstacles with which he had to contend. As far as training went, however, the utmost had been done for both, and it would not be a lost lesson if some of our young volunteers imitated the boxers in these respects. Their whole system of training may be summed up in two or three words—moderation in eating and drinking, exercise, and constant use of the sponge bath and rough towels. With these aids any man can train; without them he can do nothing. HEENAN's skin yesterday was, as we have said, fair and white as marble. SAYERS as dark as that of a mulatto; and the "fancy" leant strongly to the opinion that the former was too delicate, and would bruise too much—and this was true. As the men stripped the spectators sat down outside the ropes, about six feet distant, in an outer ring, in which were gentlemen of all ranks—members of both Houses in plenty. Authors, poets, painters, soldiers, and even clergymen were present.

There was a minute's pause after the final shaking hands, when the seconds retired and left the antagonists face to face at last. Both instantly put themselves into position—the right hand held across the body, the left advanced at length, and kept moving gently out as if to feel its way. The immense difference between the height, weight, strength, and length of arm of the men was now more than ever manifest, and the disadvantages under which SAYERS labored appeared to many to be too much for him. The sun shone bright and full in his face, so as almost to blind him; yet SAYERS seemed too, and confident, and smiled easily as he ventured in reach of the tremendous muscular arm. Both seemed very cautious. The leads were quick and constant, and as each avoided the other with more or less agility neither could help laughing. At last SAYERS caught a slight blow on the mouth, which he returned heavily, drawing first blood from HEENAN, amid shouts of congratulation. Both seemed still more cautious, and after much sparring and warding off an intended blow with the speed of thought, both stopped and looked at each other with hands down. After a little rest, they again sparred and closed, when SAYERS gave his universally successful body blows, and got down easily.

Each man was instantly attended by his seconds, who carefully sponged his body and face, and rinsed out his mouth with a little cold water. Again they advanced. Each seemed then to know his antagonist better; the sparring was quicker, and the huge, muscular arm of HEENAN went backwards and forwards with tremendous rapidity. Three times he hit at SAYERS, but out of distance, and apparently as if to put the Champion off his guard: at last he darted forward like lightning, and dealt SAYERS a blow in the mouth which sent him reeling. TOM, however, as if to show how little he cared for it, at once ventured close to his formidable antagonist—too close, as it proved—for the long arm of HEENAN was shot out like a dart, and with a heavy blow on his forehead TOM was knocked almost into his own corner. There were great cheers at this, and though HEENAN seemed very pressed, SAYERS took it as a matter of course, and went back to his corner, apparently unconcerned. Here he was sponged for a minute, and returned with a deepened stamp across his forehead, and his mouth slightly disfigured, though with far less punishment in appearance than could have been expected, owing to his skill in jumping back ere the blow reached, and thus weakening half its force. He was smiling, and seemed quite at ease as he again approached the American in his own corner, who was very careful not to leave it, in order to keep SAYERS with the glare of the sun in his face. This seemed to perplex SAYERS much, and he again presented an opening, of which the Benicia Boy instantly availed himself, and with one blow dashed SAYERS to the ground. Again there were tremendous cheers for HEENAN, and ironical congratulations to the Champion in the young novice he had met with. Those who had backed SAYERS seemed rather depressed; the betting gradually became even, HEENAN being almost as much in favor as the Champion. There were loud cries of "Time," at which HEENAN advanced to the centre of the ring, and waited for SAYERS, retiring as the latter advanced, till the American again had the benefit of the higher ground and the sun in TOM's eyes. SAYERS now found it was useless attempting outfighting with a man of such enormous strength and length of arm as the American; he therefore tried to dash in, and got a slight blow at HEENAN, who returned it with a very heavy one, which sent TOM staggering back, and after some further exchanges, all in favor of the powerful young American, SAYERS got down.

Again the men were attended to, and again SAYERS came forth, much marked, and with a heavy cut over his eyebrow, to cope with HEENAN in his own corner. This time the sparring was so long and cautious that at last both men put down their hands and laughed. Again they began, and after a few feints HEENAN dashed out his left, and for the fourth time fairly struck SAYERS to the ground with a very heavy blow. The effect of these repeated blows seemed almost greater on the spectators than on SAYERS. The latter tried to treat them lightly, but around the ring a very different opinion was entertained, and HEENAN was backed to win, and was cheered and encouraged to the utmost. Both men were duly wiped down, and SAYERS' head and face, which were now smeared with blood and heavily bruised and bumped, was held close pressed between cold sponges to keep down the contusions, which had now altered his deep sallow hue.

Shouts now went round the ring that SAYERS had virtually already lost, and indeed the punishment he had received was so much more severe than that bestowed upon his tall, wiry antagonist, who seemed always smiling and always fresh, that matters really began to look serious for the Champion, and almost to warrant the belief that "the belt was going to Troy." Apparently roused by these shouts to stronger efforts, SAYERS came on again, and, watching his man cautiously, stepped back from a dreadful blow aimed at him, sprang in before the American could recover himself, and gave HEENAN a terrific smash full in the eye, splitting up the chaek and sending his huge antagonist reeling like a drunken man back into his corner. The effect of this blow was so tremendous that even before half a minute had elapsed HEENAN could scarcely be recognized as the same man, so swollen, disfigured, and blood-stained were his features. There were loud cheers for SAYERS, who went up to HEENAN's corner and peered into his face with a curious, half-puzzled expression, as if he too was astounded by the effects of his own handiwork. SAYERS now let no time slip, but catching a most formidable blow of HEENAN's on his right arm, again dashed in, and gave in return a still worse blow to the American, following it up with another, which seemed to smash his nose, and almost knocked HEENAN off his legs in turn, so that he required the most careful attention from his seconds to make him fit for the next round.

The betting now changed again, and if SAYERS was not a decided favorite, there at least seemed nothing to choose between the two. All the rounds had been long and cautiously fought, but the hitting had been dreadful, and both men began to show signs of fatigue, and after long sparring, in the seventh encounter, both paused, rested, and at last retired to rinse out their mouths, which were very bloody, with water. As they came up again, SAYERS at once dashed in and gave another terrific blow to HEENAN, which sent the blood pouring down over his broad chest, and seemed to make his huge form tremble like a child's. HEENAN paused for a moment, and then darted in, but SAYERS got under his guard, closed, and, after giving him some heavy body-blows, both fell, SAYERS under.

It had been noticed on the last two rounds that SAYERS made not the least use of his right hand, with which in all his previous contests he had administered such terrific punishment that a full blow from it may almost be said to decide the fate of a battle. The reason of this was now painfully apparent on his again stepping into the ring. In stopping one of HEENAN's tremendous blows it is supposed that one of the bones of his right arm was broken. Certain it is that the limb was frightfully swollen, and so powerless that he could only manage to support it across his chest. From this time, therefore, SAYERS fought the rest of the battle with his left hand, only seeking every opportunity to ease the evident pain of the injured limb by opening the hand and resting it on his chest or ribs. He, however, advanced smiling, as did also HEENAN, though the features of the latter were so distorted and swollen that it was hard to say what he was doing. SAYERS, notwithstanding the loss of his right arm, still pushed in, and gave the American another fearful blow, which sent him staggering back to have the blood wiped from his gashed features, while SAYERS, as usual, pried in with a curious look to see what mischief he had done. The blow, however, though dreadful to look at seemed to have no effect on the strength of the gaunt iron frame of the American, who was quickly out, and after some slight sparring again launched forth his powerful arm, and striking SAYERS on the nose with a blow that was heard all over the meadow, he felled him like an ox. This round lasted 13 minutes, and the men seemed so distressed at its close that each had to be carried to his corner. The seconds hand much to do with sponging their faces, and washing over the marks of their wounds, though some of HEENAN's seemed too deep to be meddled with in this way. Time was loudly called by the umpires, and the American instantly rose; SAYERS was much longer coming up, though he seemed almost fresher of the two, but not nearly so strong. As soon as SAYERS was in reach, HEENAN gave him a heavy blow over the eye, and almost immediately after a still more fierce one on the mouth and nose, which now in poor SAYERS seemed all knocked into one. There was slight sparring, and both exchanged hits, all the profit of this unpleasant barter being on the side of the American. SAYERS drew back to split the blood from his mouth, and was laughed at by some of HEENAN's supporters. An imprudent ebullition, inasmuch as SAYERS seemed stung by the taunts of the Americans, and again springing in, gave HEENAN a blow which sent him tottering back, following it up with another and another, and a fourth tremendous one in the mouth. HEENAN seemed staggered by these fearful visitations, and reeled like a drunken man, leaving himself so unguarded that if SAYERS had had the use of his right arm the fight would have ended there and then. As it was, however, SAYERS dared not trust himself in the grip of an antagonist so immensely his superior in height, weight, strength and length of arm, and he could only follow up his advantage by giving another heavy blow with his left in the mouth, and a most tremendous smash into the American's ribs, which sounded all over the meadow as if a box had been smashed in. In a minute after, however, HEENAN came up trying to laugh, but only to receive a still worse blow in the face, which covered him with blood, and sent SAYERS himself reeling back from the force of his own blow. There was a short pause, during which TOM, as usual, scanned curiously the effect of his hitting, and both went at it again, each exchanging heavy blows till both were covered with blood—especially the Benecia Boy, who in the end rallied and hit out fiercely, knocking SAYERS down with an awful smash. The powerlessness of SAYERS' right arm was more than ever manifest in this round, which lasted nearly 20 minutes. He seemed unable to move it across from his side, and it was fortunate indeed for him that HEENAN himself makes very little use of his right. Both men now seemed much distressed, and HEENAN presented an awful sight. His face was gashed with apparently very deep flesh wounds, and the whole of the right side of his face, eye, nose and mouth was simply one huge blue lump. SAYERS, too, was badly punished about the mouth, but his face and head, though bloody, swolleu and much discolored, were almost natural when compared with those of his antagonist. Both were very slow to the call of time. The Benicia Boy was first out. SAYERS then came out, and HEENAN at once, bringing his gaunt muscular left into play, reached over TOM's guard like lightning, and knocked him down with a tremendous blow. Again SAYERS was out, though weak, and HEENAN rushed to force the fighting: each hit the other hard, and after a slight struggle SAYERS got down, laughing. Another round followed with much the same result as to hitting; but in the close HEENAN lifted SAYERS from the ground with ease and flung him down heavily. SAYERS was evidently distressed, and had not the least chance by closing with his powerful antagonist. Again there was a little struggle, and SAYERS at last got a heavy blow on HEENAN's left eye, the only one with which he could now see, receiving in return a blow in the chest, when he managed to get down. Both were very slow in coming up again, and SAYERS being dodged round as usual, with his face to the sun, seemed dazzled; again the terrific long arm of the Benicia Boy came in, and SAYERS was knocked down and apparently half stunned. He required much care from his seconds before he came up again, though when he did so it at once seemed to revive all his vigor, for he made straight at HEENAN and dealt him a blow in the face that was heard all over the field. His antagonist seemed nothing loth to close for all this, and gave SAYERS almost as bad a blow in return, till they both closed, when SAYERS had all the best of it, and, for the first and only time, threw HEENAN heavily.

In a minute both, though distressed, were at it again, and HEENAN, with a fearful blow, knocked SAYERS half across the ring. Another round ended, after a few exchanges, with the same result, except that SAYERS was even harder hit, and seemed quite stunned.

Strange to say, after these tremendous rounds, SAYERS still came up fresh, and showed not half the awful marks of punishment visible all over HEENAN, who was now a disgusting object. His left hand was much swollen and puffy, and his left eye was fast threatening to close as irremediably as his right eye had done long before. His friends shouted to him from all parts of the ring to go in and finish SAYERS by closing with him, as the latter could now only use one hand; but HEENAN in turn was getting cautious, and did not seem to like the looks of running into SAYERS, who, always cool and wary, never now threw a chance away. Several rounds were fought after this, with sameness more or less varying, each taking and giving heavy blows, and writhing his battered face into such contortions as might pass for smiles. In all the closes HEENAN's immense strength prevailed, and he threw the Champion easily, that in both the 21st and 22d rounds, SAYERS was knocked off his legs. Still he came up gaily, though carefully, and generally managed in most of the struggles to give one or more of his heaviest blows on HEENAN's left eye, which was now almost gone like the other. The scene gradually became one of the most intense and brutal excitement. There were shouts to HEENAN to keep his antagonist in the sun,—to close with him and smash him, as he had only one arm, while the friends of SAYERS called to him to take his time, as the American was fast blinding and must give in. The bets were even on both men, and then again varied with every round. When SAYERS was knocked down almost senseless under a tremendous blow there were cheers from the Americans till the fields echoed again, which were retorted by the English whenever their Champion sent his huge opponent reeling back from the tremendous blows which were always dealt on the eyes. At this time several policemen came upon the scene, and did their best to force their way into the ring, but the crowd which now amounted to some 3,000, kept them back by rushing on the ropes, shouting and cheering the combatants to the utmost. During all this the men fought on with varying success, the heavy "thuds" upon the face of one or the other being clear above all the din. SAYERS seemed getting weaker each time he was knocked off his legs, and HEENAN more and more blind. It appeared all a chance whether the English Champion would be struck senseless or HEENAN remain sightless, and at his mercy. SAYERS now tried getting away and leading his opponent round the ring. In one of these runs he got a heavy blow on the neck, which enabled his antagonist to overtake him, when they closed and SAYERS fell, HEENAN striking him a heavy blow on the head while on the ground. An appeal of foul play was made, but it was overruled, as the blow was supposed to be struck in the heat of fighting, and HEENAN, it was truly said, could scarcely see whether his antagonist was up or down. The fighting was still very quick, HEENAN almost as strong as ever, and though apparently much distressed, trying to get it over before he quite lost his sight. In the thirty-eighth round HEENAN got SAYERS' head under his left arm, and, supporting himself by the stake with his right, held his opponent bent down, as if he meant to strangle him. SAYERS could no more free himself than if a mountain was on him. At last he got his left arm free, and gave HEENAN two dreadful blows on the face, covering them both with the blood, but HEENAN, without relaxing his hold, turned himself so as to get his antagonist's neck over the rope, and then leant on it with all his force. SAYERS rapidly turned black in the face, and would have been strangled on the spot but that the rules of the ring provide for what would otherwise be fatal contingencies, and both the umpires called simultaneously to cut the rope. This was done at once, and both men fell heavily to the ground, SAYERS nearly half strangled. The police now made a determined effort to interfere, which those present seemed equally determined to prevent, and the ropes of the ring having been cut the enclosure itself was inundated by a dense crowd, which scarcely left the combatants six square feet to fight in. Umpires, referees, and all were overwhelmed, and the whole thing became a mere close mob round the two men fighting. After this four other rounds were fought, in the midst of this dense mass of partisans of either side, who, however, allowed the men to fight in the fairest way they could, consistent with their having barely any room to fight at all. This, however, was, on the whole, unfair to SAYERS, whose only chance now lay in avoiding the tremendous blows of his antagonist, against whom he contended with only one hand, and who, though now as blind as a bat, was still possessed of nearly all his immense strength, and to a little man like SAYERS very nearly as formidable as ever. In these rounds sometimes SAYERS got awful blows upon the head and body, and sometimes he managed to give in return his tremendous lunges full in the disfigured face of his antagonist. At one time cans were thrown up and cheers given for HEENAN as having won, when he knocked down SAYERS, who would spring to his feet and give the American such staggering blows that he in turn was hailed as conqueror. At length the police forced their way to where they were fighting, in a space not much larger than an ordinary dining-table, and the referee ordered them at once to discontinue. To do them justice, both seemed very willing to leave off ann HEENAN was so blind in the last round *he could not see Sayers, but hit his unsuspecting second a tremendous blow in the face, which knocked him head over heels.* Both men then left what had been the ring, SAYERS, though much blown and distressed, walking firmly and coolly away, with both his eyes open and clear. His right arm, however, was helpless, his mouth and nose were dreadfully beaten, and the side of his head and forehead much punished. HEENAN was almost unrecognizable as a human being, so dreadfully has been his punishment about the face and neck. Yet he was still as strong on his legs, apparently, as ever, thanks to his perfect training, and, after leaving the field of battle, he ran as nimbly as any of the spectators and leaped over two small hedges. This, however, was a final effort, and he almost instantly after became so utterly blind that he was obliged to be led by the hand to the train.

How the fight would have terminated but for the interference of the police it is now literally quite impossible to say or even speculate. At any moment SAYERS might have got a blow which would have struck him almost senseless; while if HEENAN could have closed with him the Champion's chance would have been, perhaps, a poor one. On the other hand, SAYERS was carefully avoiding this, and HEENAN's sight was so far gone that in two or three minutes more he would have lain at the mercy of a child. As matters now stand, the fight is adjourned *sine die*, and the only impression left is one of astonishment that SAYERS, with one arm, should have so long contended, with success, with such a formidable antagonist, and that HEENAN should have borne his terrific punishment without his strength or courage to fight giving way.

THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 18.

There is a rumor this morning that the men will fight again, but nothing authentic has transpired, and there has not been a meeting of the parties interested.

A BATTLE HYMN.

IN HONOR OF SIR JOHN HEENAN,

Who appeared in a Thirty-seven Act Farce as the Lion Tamer,

THIS ODE IS WRITTEN.

Hail! HEENAN, hail!
Thon mighty Muscle King,
Lord of the Cestus, monarch of the Ring;
Thine arm thy scepire, and thy strength thy crown—
Before whose might the Lion went humbly down.
Behold, a bardling craves permit to sing
A paean in thy praise, a rhyme to thy renown.

BENICIA MAN—who hence dare call thee BOY?—
Quick tell thy friends, thai all may share thy joy,
The deeds that thon hast done;
For see, Columbia comes with ready grace
To bind thy brows, to kiss thy battered face,
And claim thee as her son.

Stand up and answer: didst thou then
Beard England's Lion in his den,
And dare him in his pride;
And did'st th

The New-York Times.

VOL IX—NO. 2687. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY MAY 1, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

Adoption of the Minority Report.

Secession of the Southern Delegations.

Davis and Everett Proposed by the Seceders.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 30, }

Upon the adoption of the Minority Platform, the Delegations from Alabama, Louisiana, South Carolina, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas and Florida, embodying 37½ votes, retired from the Convention, after filing with the Clerk protests which had evidently been prepared with great care in advance.

Great confusion attended their departure. The Delegates, forgetful of all the proprieties of the place, and the solemnity of the crisis, hooted and shouted in contempt upon.

The Delaware, Georgia and Virginia members withdrew to consult.

It is thought a portion of the California delegation will join the seceders; among whom the ticket most favorably hurtled is Gen. DAVIS for President, and EDWARD EVERETT for Vice-President. The Bolters meet in St. Andrew's Hall.

The Douglas men are greatly elated.

An immense throng gathered at St. Andrew's Hall. All were requested to leave but Delegates and reporters. Mr. PRESTON of South Carolina, led off in a conservative speech, counselling unity of action on a thoroughly consistent platform. He was followed by other speakers, and all in the same strain.

After three hours' session, they adjourned, to hold a mass meeting in front of the City Hall, where thousands are cheering and hurrahing in their honor.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Douglasites was held this evening. Mr. PAYTON, of Connecticut, presided. Messrs. FLOURNOY of Arkansas, RUST of Mississippi, BAKER and HENDERSON addressed them.

Meetings, excluding the seceders, were held in the streets. The Bolters were serenaded.

HOWARD.

From the Associated Press.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 30—A. M.

President-making has been quiet to-day.

The friends of DOUGLAS express great confidence in his nomination on the third ballot.

DICKINSON's friends are equally confident, and it is now thought the South will rally on him.

The weather is very cool.

PROCEEDINGS OF YESTERDAY.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 30.

The Convention met at 10 A. M.

After prayer the President addressed the Convention, apologizing for the harsh language used by him during the disorder on Saturday evening. He, however, considered it his duty to speak plainly and positively.

The President announced that the first business in order was taking a vote on the main question, which was on the substitute offered by Mr. BUTLER, in behalf of Massachusetts, Minnesota, Indiana and New-Jersey, presenting the Cincinnati Platform, with a resolution for the protection of citizens of foreign birth.

A vote being taken, the Butler Platform was rejected by a vote of nearly two-thirds against it. The Ayes 138, and the Noes 198.

When New-Jersey was called, a delegate stated that the Convention appointing them as delegates had recommended them to vote as a unit.

The President decided that the word "recommended" was equivalent to an instruction.

The decision of the Chair was appealed from.

A motion to lay the appeal on the table was lost by Ayes 150, Nays 146.

The question then recurred on sustaining the appeal.

A vote by States was demanded, and resulted in Ayes 145, thus reversing the decision.

This result is a gain of two votes for DOUGLAS in New-Jersey.

After nearly an hour spent in discussing points of order, and various Parliamentary movements, to prevent the reaching of the main question,

Mr. BUTLER moved to lay the whole subject on the table, and proceed to a vote for President.

Cries of "Agreed," "No, no," etc.

Mr. WINTHROP, of Alabama, contended that the motion of Mr. BUTLER was out of order, and that a vote on the Platform must now be taken.

Mr. CLARKE, of Missouri, was unwilling to reach a result by subterfuge that we cannot reach by plain dealing.

Mr. GITTINGS, of Maryland, attempted to address the Chair, but was called to order.

Mr. BUTLER withdrew his motion to lay on the table, and proceed to balloting.

The President was about stating the question, when a voice cried out: "Mr. President, a mistake—I didn't second that man's motion down there."

Mr. GITTINGS rose to demand an explanation. He would like to know who it was that spoke so disrespectfully of him. He claimed to be a delegate from Maryland.

Mr. HOOPER rose. He did not intend anything disrespectful to the gentleman from Maryland, but his name is TOM HOOPER, of Alabama.

Mr. GITTINGS—If no insult is intended, the gentleman will call at my room and take a drink.

The question was then taken on adopting *the minority report as a substitute for the majority report, and it was adopted—Ayes, 165; Noes, 138.*

The Minority Report is as follows:

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of the Union, in Convention assembled, hereby declare our affirmance of the resolutions unanimously adopted and declared as a platform of principles by the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati in the year 1856, believing that Democratic principles are unchangeable in their nature when applied to the same subject matters; and we recommend, as the only further resolutions, the following:

Resolved, That in relation to the rights of property in States or Territories, arising under the Constitution of the United States, are judicial in their character, and the Democratic Party is pledged to abide by and faithfully carry out such determination of these questions as has been or may be made by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the United States to afford ample and complete protection to all its citizens, whether at home or abroad, and whether native or foreign born.

Resolved, That one of the necessities of the age, in a military, commercial and postal point of view, is speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States; and the Democratic Party pledge such Constitutional Government aid as will insure the construction of a railroad to the Pacific Coast, at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party are in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain.

Resolved, That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law, are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

Mr. FLOURNOY asked per mission to make a personal explanation, declaring himself for DOUGLAS, and unwilling to obey the instruction to leave the Convention in case the minority report is adopted.

The question then recurred on the adoption of the minority platform.

Mr. ASHE, of North Carolina, stated that if these minority resolutions are adopted, he would be compelled to abandon the Convention, and *disconnect himself from the Democratic Party.* [Cheers from the South.]

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, contended that the preamble to the minority resolutions controverts the Cincinnati Platform.

Cries of "Order," and a gentleman talking at the top of his voice until drowned in the uproar.

Mr. BAYLER demanded that the question be first taken on the first part of the resolution affirming the Cincinnati platform separately, and it was adopted—Ayes, 233; Nays, 70.

When Mississippi was called, Mr. GLENN arose and voted No, declaring that Mississippi believed the Cincinnati Platform as explained at the North and South an unqualified swindle.

His voice was drowned in cries of "Order."

The last half hour, up to 1 o'clock, was spent in discussing the right of the Georgia Delegation to a vote by districts.

The President having repeated his decision that the word "request," in the case of Georgia, is equivalent to a provision or intimation to vote as a unit,

Mr. SEWARD appealed, and while the vote was being taken, withdrew his appeal.

Mr. BIGGS, of New-York, now that the Cincinnati Platform is adopted, moved that the balance of the resolutions be laid on the table.

Mr. GITTINGS, of Maryland, rose to know whether he had been ruled out of order simply because he came from a Slave State.

Cries of "Order," and great confusion.

Mr. GITTINGS continued to proclaim himself from a border State, and succeeded in getting himself laughed at, which seemed to be his object.

The Chair stated that he had not, to his knowledge, called the gentleman to order, except when he was learly ont of order.

Mr. GITTINGS replied, "Perhaps so;" and then added he had not had the honor of meeting the President before since 1840, when he made the most violen Whig speech he had ever heard.

Cries of "Order."

Mr. SEWARD raised the point of order, that a motion to lay on the table would carry the whole subject with it.

The President decided that it would not carry to the table the Cincinnati Platform, just adopted.

Mr. GITTINGS rose to a personal explanation. He did not mean any insult or offence to the Chair, by the remark that he had first seen him at a Whig meeting, making a Whig speech. He honored such men. He honored any man who dared to be a Democrat in Massachusetts.

Mr. YANCEY, of Alabama, said the motion to lay the balance of the minority platform on the table is out of order, as it is equivalent to a motion to strike on all but the first resolution, which would be clearly out of order.

The President declared the motion to lay on the table in order.

After the vote had commenced, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida desired to withdraw their votes, and Arkansas withdrew three of its votes, all refusing to vote on the subject.

The result was then announced, ayes 81, noes 186—so the Convention refused to lay the remainder of the minority platform on the table.

The Convention then proceeded to vote separately on the resolutions.

Mr. BROWN, of North Carolina, warned gentlemen that, if they adopted these resolutions, the Democratic Party will cease to exist as a National Party.

Mr. STEWART, of Michigan, rose to a question of order.

Cries of "Down! down!" by the Southern members.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, rose and desired to address the Convention.

Great excitement ensued, and the Southern members demanded a decision on the point of order, refusing to hear Mr. RICHARDSON, and crying him down.

Mr. RICHARDSON maintained his position, and great anxiety was manifested to hear him. He made several attempts to speak, but was called to order by the Alabama and Mississippi delegations.

Judge MEEK, of Alabama, demanded that the Convention proceed to vote, and that no other business be allowed.

Mr. COCHRANE, of New-York, asked a suspension of the rules to allow Mr. RICHARDSON to speak.

The motion was declared ont of order.

Another half honr was spent in points of order, and privileged questions, when a vote was taken on the motion to strike out the preamble and first resolution, relating to the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court relative to slavery.

Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas and Florida declined to vote.

The delegations generally went out to consult, and the vote was finally announced as follows: Ayes 40, nays 230.

The only ayes were, New-Hampshire 1, Massachusetts 10½, Rhode Island 4, Connecticnt 4, Pennsylvania 9, Maryland 2½, Missouri 5, Kentncky 4. This was regarded as yielding to the South.

The President then announced thet the preamble with the first resolution is rejected.

Mr. BUTLER proposed thet the balance of the platform be voted down without division.

Mr. STEWART, of Michigan, demanded a separate vote on eech resolution.

The vote was then taken on the resolution to protect foreign born citizens.

Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida and Alabama declined a vote, and the resolution was adopted unanimously.

A vote was then taken on the Pacific Railroad resolution, which was adopted, the same States refusing to vote, and there being but twenty negative votes.

Mr. COOK gave notice of a motion to reconsider this vote, with the object of checking California in joining the Alabama movement.

The remaining resolutions were then voted on successively, the same States declining to vote, and Arkansas voting but three votes. All of them were adopted nearly unanimously, the ayes numbering 272.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, obtained the floor on a motion to reconsider the resolutions, and proceeded to address the Convention, complaining that while those on his side had given a respectful hearing to the South, they had not been allowed to say one word. He and those who acted with him had agreed never to agitate the subject in, end out of Congress, and they had kept the agreement. He was ready to yield money or property for peace and harmony, but could never consent to yield his honor, as was demanded of him by the Sonth.

Mr. YANCEY replied at some length, declaring that Congress hes the right to protect the property of slaveholders against the encroachments of territorial legislation wherever it may occur.

Mr. STUART moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and called the previous question, but gave way to

Mr. WALKER, Chairman of the Alabama Delegation, who rose, and announced that he had a communication from that delegation to make to the Convention. He then proceeded to read a statement and protest, giving their reasons for withdrawing from the Convention. He also read a resolution declaring that in case the delegates of Alabama should withdraw, as adopted by the Convention of that State, no other person should represent that State in their Convention.

The delegation rose to depart, when Mr. BARRY, of Mississippi, rose, and stated that the delegation of that State authorised him to state that the delegation also withdrew from the Convention with Alabama.

Mr. WM. MOUTON, of Louisiana, was authorized to state, on the part of the delegation of his State, that they no longer retain their seats in this Convention. We have heretofore declared that the Democratic Party was harmonious, but we are now paried forever, separaled on principle, if our friends from the Free States cannot join us in fighting the Black Republicans! He concluded by stating that two of the delegates declined to join the majority, but that the majority contends, as they are instructed to vote as a unit, no one has power to cast the vote of the State after they leave.

Gen. SIMMONS, Chairman of South Carolina delegation, read a paper in behalf of that delegation, protesting that the platform adopted is the contravention of the principles of the State Convention, and therefore the delegation withdraws, with the exception of three of the members.

Mr. GLENN, of Mississippi, delivered, in behalf of that State, a powerful and exciting address, telling the Convention that in less than sixty days they wil see a united South acting in concert. [Deafening applause in which the gelleries joined.] The time will come when you will want us. He concluded by giving notice that all who sympathised with the retiring delegates could meet them at St. Andrew's Hall to-night.

Mr. MILTON, of Florida, in behalf of that delegation, presented their protest and withdrawal, telling the North and Northwest that as they had hardened their hearts and stiffened their necks, they parted with them with but little regret. He read a long protest signed by the whole delegetion, and refusing to allow any others to cast the vote of Florida in the Convention.

Mr. BAYAN, of Texas, had long looked forward to this result. After a few remarks, he presented the protest of Texas, declaring that a persistence in the principles maintained by a majority of the Convention will ultimately dissolve the Union.

Mr. BROWNE, of Arkansas, in behalf of the delegation from his State, then entered a protest that they could not consent to place an unsound man on an unsound platform, and expressed the opinion that the Chief of the Squatter Sovereigns should receive the nomination. The protest is signed by three of the delegates, who protest that no one else shall cast the vote of the State in the Convention.

The Georgia delegation asked leave to retire and and consult on the question.

Mr. GITTINGS, of Maryland, again kicked up another excitement on the floor to make a personal explanation, but was ordered by the President to take his seat.

Mr. MERRICK, of Illinois, addressed the Convention asserting that the Chairmen of some of these delegations were withdrawing their States without consulting their delegations. He therefore proposed an adjournment to enable them to do so properly.

At the reqnest of Mr. RUSSELL, of Virginia, Mr. MERRICK temporarily withdrew the motion to enable him to say a few words.

Mr. RUSSELL then spoke for Virginia, expressing deep sympathy for the Southern States, and asking that an adjournment be made to allow of a consultation being held.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, in behalf of himself and one other of his colleagues, withdrew from the Convention of thirty-three States, nine of which have now withdrawn, and we refuse to fetter our State by participating in the action of those that remain.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, said that himself and a majority of the delegation are not now fully prepared to act. He, therefore, asked leave to retire for consultation.

Mr. MERRICK moved to adjourn at 8 o'clock to-night.

JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, moved to adjourn until to-morrow morning.

The motion was adopted, and the Convention adjourned at 6 P. M., after a continuous session of eight hours.

The excitement in the City is great.

A sainte is preparing in honor of the Southern delegation.

The seceders will meet to-night, and it is expected will nominate DICKINSON, with probably STEPHENS for Vice-President.

There is considerable feeling against the three South Carolina delegates who refused to secede.

North Carolina stands firm, and so also does Maryland.

Virginia and Georgia are discussing, and part of the delegates withdraw.

Kentncky is also consulting.

DOUGLAS will be nominated to-morrow on the first ballot.

The Convention will have some difficulty to obtain a Southern candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

The excitement here consequent on the proceedings of the Convention is intense. The Tennessee Congressmen, in response to an inquiry of the delegates of that State, advised them, this morning, to remain in the Convention, and to support the nominee.

GOSSIP FROM CHARLESTON.

MR. CUSHING—THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS AND HIS DEPUTIES—DEATH OF GOV. ROBINSON, OF VERMONT—VISIT TO A PLANTATION—FOURTH DAY AND NOTHING DONE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, April 26, 1860.

Really it must seem etrange to you, when, on the night of the third day's session, I begin my letter by saying there is literally nothing new. Why it is so is beyond my comprehension, bnt the fact is patent that a slower set of men, or a set which can more truthfully claim the title of a "deliberative body," never heretofore existed.

The President performs his duties admirably; his decisions are always prompt and satisfactory, and never appealed from. And if the Delegates would only aid him, all would go smoothly; as it is, there is a constant crowd in the area fronting the platform, which so obstructs the reporter's view that unless he makes frequent complaints he would soon be entirely shut off from seeing or hearing.

The Sergeant-at-Arms, FELIX MCCLOSKEY, is from New-York City. He was formerly Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms at the Capitol, and I believe yet fills that station. He is very prompt and serviceable, and disposed to be accommodating to all.

His deputies are nearly all from New-York, and all good Tammany men. I should be very loath to have any one of them hit me from the shoulder, as I should undoubtedly be laid up for a year. Their names are C. W. Campbell, G. W. Clackner, F. Clarke, T. H. Dull, (Maryland,) M. La Trappe, (Tennessee,) M. Ives, Duncan and Driggs. They are exceedingly useful in keeping the aisles and avenues open, and aid the reporters a great deal by their kind and assiduous attention.

The death this morning of Gov. ROBINSON, of Vermont, produced on me a very great impression. He was our fellow-passenger, a large, well-made man, singularly kind in his manner to his equals, and those younger than himself. His simple, unaffected genuineness and open-heertedness made me feel an unusual interest in him, and frequently, since our arrival, he has been professionally of great service to me. He was taken with an apoplectic fit about 6 in the morning, and before he had opportunity to say one word of loving remembrance for friends at home, or of counsel to his political associates, he was dead. His decease was appropriately announced by one of his colleegues. Capt. RYNDERS, of New-York, rose to move resolutions of respect and sympethy, but gave way to a gentleman from Alabama, who moved, after a brief speech, that the Convention adjourn and attend the removal of his body from the hotel to the steamer The resolution prevailed.

Green peas, strawberries, tomatoes, hominy, rice beets, asparegus, new potatoes, bananas, and plantains, erc among the principal dishes which deil. tempt the palate of the vegetarian.

I've been to a plantation, regular built, *bona fide*, sartin, sure. And, in absence of other information, I'll tell you all about it. As we drove through the gateway, at the end of a lane leading to the house, an aged colored individnal touched his hat and informed us that his Massa was at yer house yonder. Having met the gentleman, we accepted his invitation to walk through the quarters. The quarters consisted of a long line of disconnected houses, extending on either side of a kind of street. Entering one we found a girl, about 45, cooking rice for herself and her ole man, who was yet at his task, and two pickaninnies, who were rolling on the floor. The girl was about five feet and four inches high, and weighed some two hundred pounds. Her arms were firm and hard, and the palms of her hands were like horn. She showed us her teeth, and such a set I never saw made by any dentist in our part of the country. She was not very communicative, but the little darkies were disposed after a while to be familiar. When I entered they were rolling on the floor, playing with a coon. Being somewhat abashed at our presence, they slid out of sight, and the next I saw of LAFAYETTE he was standing on his head in the corner by the table, and SHADRACH was under the bed with his head peeping around the post. The girl upset LAFAYETTE with her foot, and threw a yam at SHADRACH. This brought them to their feet, and I asked them several questions about their play, and so on, until I flattered myself I had quite gained their confidence; but when I started to go I found one foot hampered by a string to the leg of my chair, and in my hat a yam weighing at least five pounds. I thought those fellows deserved and earned their quarter.

The next house was occupied by the nurse, or woman who, during the absence of the mothers in the cotton-field, attends to all the children on the place. The old woman, now too advanced to work to advantage, had ten little children, ranging from six weeks up to eight years old, under her care.

At the call of the proprietor they came tumbling out before us, presenting a very singular and novel appearance. Their eyes were as bright as the stars at night, and their teeth were as white as the Northern Light. We spent something like an hour wandering through the houses, the fields and the various outhouses, learning much and being greatly entertained. There were 153 servants on the place,—quite a little army. The gentleman informed us he had never sold but one servant, and his sale was in consequence of great moral depravity.

Public sentiment, we learn, is so sternly adverse to the separation of families that such an occurrence is of great rarity. The darkies, so far as I have seen, both house-servants and field-hands, seem greatly attached to their masters and are apparently contented and happy. Whether that is anything in favor of the system or not, is a question. HOWARD.

A ROW AMONG THE PENNSYLVANIANS.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Press.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, April 29, 1860.

There was a most disgraceful occurrence in the Pennsylvania delegation yesterday, which will, doubtless, excite great indignation in your State. After the Convention decided to recommit the whole question of the Platform to the Committee on Resolutions, and that body held its meeting to discharge the duty thus imposed upon it, when Hon. H. B. WILSON cast the vote of Pennsylvania for the minority resolutions in accordance with the sentiments of the Democracy of your State, he was told by Senator BAYARD, of Delaware, that he (Mr. WILSON) was instructed to vote with the Southern members of the Committee.

Mr. WILSON replied that this statement could not be correct, as the Pennsylvania delegation, at a formal meeting held on that (Saturday) morning, had refused to instruct him. Another member of the Committee said that such instructions had certainly been given, for he had seen them. Mr. WILSON then withdrew from the Committee to ascertain the fact. On his way to the steamer *Keystone State* he met Hon. JOHN L. DAWSON, Senator BIGLER, and Collector BAKER. DAWSON handed him a paper, purporting to be instructions from the Pennsylvania delegation, which directed him to vote for the Bayard proposition. Mr. WILSON refused to recognize pretended instructions of such a character, inasmuch as there had been no meeting of the delegation, and of course no proper or official action had been taken by them in relation to the subject.

On hearing this, Collector BAKER flew into a towering passion, and called Mr. WILSON a falsifier. The latter rejoined that he (BAKER) was a liar, whereupon your Collector struck Mr. WILSON, accompanying the blow with a number of blasphemous epithets. When your readers consider that BAKER is a much younger and more athletic man than the distinguished gentleman whom he thus wantonly assailed, and that the latter has constantly been in feeble health since his arrival here, and on more than one occasion unable, through sickness, to cast his vote in the Convention except by proxy, they will at once perceive how dastardly was this attack.

The outrage is rendered still more monstrous by the fact, now clearly ascertained, that in reality no instructions had been adopted by the Pennsylvania delegation, of the alleged character, on the subject, but that DAWSON, BIGLER and BAKER had secretly prepared a paper, and by false representations had induced a number of delegetes to sign it, some of whom now deeply regret that they appended to it their signatures.

When this fraudulent scheme failed, violent attempts were made to wrench the pretended written instructions from Mr. WRIGHT's hand, and to destroy it, but he fortunately retained it in his possession, and it will prove a valuable memento of the occurrences here in the future.

THE VIEW AT THE CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 30.

The news from Charleston this morning was all in favor of DOUGLAS, and his stock went up to the highest notch.

WENDELL was instructed by his confidential adviser there to bet all his money on DOUGLAS. P.

From Another Correspondent.

Our letest newe from Charleston only confirms each party in previously-expressed opinions. Those determined to defeat DOUGLAS say that he is used up, while his friends argue the reverse. Several gentlemen who arrived this evening from Charleston say the nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS is ont of the question, as the determination is to defeat him or break up the Democratic Party. The whole contest, however, is completely overshadowed by the news from England of HERMAN's victory. Q.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Wade Justifies his Indorsement of the Helper Book.

A PLATFORM WITH TWO SIDES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 30, 1860.

Gov. MEDARY, of Kansas, was called before the Covode Committee, this morning, to know what evidence he had with regard to the passage of the English bill.

What do yon know in relation to the use of money to influence the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska act in 1858?

Nothing.

Did yon know of the payment of any money to Mr. Cox, of Ohio?

No. I was not here al that time.

Do you know that any money was paid to any member from Ohio to secure the passage of that bill?

No. I have been in politics thirty years, and never heard of money being used in elections until within the last few years.

Gov. MEDARY is a very venerable looking and candid man, and the Committee must have entire confidence in whet he seys.

The Committee evidently intend to prove, if the evidence exists, that Messrs. COX, ENGLISH and HALL were influenced in their votes by corrupt considerations. The Committee is endeavoring to discover the TIMES' source of information.

THE TRANSIT DIFFICULTIES.

Dispatches received at the State Department announce that the Nicaraguan Congress has a contract with the old Transit Company under consideration, and will approve it, with the requirement of ample security for its prompt fulfillment, or the forfeiture of a pledge to be deposited in cash. Our Government sanctions the proposition for the security, and it is believed that the transit difficulties are about to be definitely settled.

THE PROPOSED REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN VIRGINIA.

A notice has been spread over the State of Virginia, announcing that on the 2d of May a Republican Convention will be held at Wheeling, for the purpose of nominating a set of delegates to the Chicago Convention. It bids fair to be quite a respectable gathering; certainly so, as far as numbers are concerned. But the chivalric gentlemen of that State, for the most part, are decidedly opposed to this innovation. They do not like the establishment of an enemy's camp in their very midst, and especially so soon after the military display of JOHN BROWN and Ex-Gov. WISE. bear threats everywhere that the Convention shall not meet, and that any man who attends it will never dare to show himself at home again. There is, of course, much buncomb about this, for I know several gentlemen who are determined to be present and participate, whose homes are in the very heart of the slave power of that State, Prince William County. Not only this, but they are to hold a Convention soon in that county, to nominate delegates to the Wheeling Convention. The Convention may be broken up in a row; but such an event would be more favorable to the Republicans everywhere than if nothing occurred to interfere with it. The object of this Convention is evident, and was set on foot by some of the leaders here, some time since. Like Conventions will be held in Missouri and Maryland, so that the cry of the sectionalism of the Republican Party can be repelled.

THE COVODE COMMITTEE.

There is a rumor that the Democrats in the Senate propose to refuse to appropriate money to pay the witnesses who have been called before Mr. COVODE'S Committee, on the ground that the investigation has been irregular, and an infringement of the constitutional prerogatives of some of the officers of the Government. The witnesses have, many of them, been paid, and the loss would, therefore, fall upon the officers of the House. The Republicans say that they will retaliate by cutting off the appropriation for the payment of the witnesses before Senator MASON'S investigating Committee, and also by defeating some of the necessary appropriations for the payment of Federal officers.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

The steamer *Niagara* is expected to be ready for sea by the 12th of May. Capt. MCKEAN has been ordered to the command, and Lieut. ISAAC N. BROWN has been appointed executive officer. She passes round the Horn, and will await at Panama the return of the Japanese embassy, and convey it home.

Capt. DUPONT has taken one entire floor of Willard's Hotel for the accommodation of the Japanese, and the whole is to be fitted up in dazzling style. While other houses hunted down the Government with applications to entertain the Embassy, Messrs. WILLARD never named the subject until applied to by Capt. DUPONT, who believed they could afford better accommodations than any other of our Washington hotels.

DOINGS IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, delivered an able speech, to-day, on the position of parties, in which he reviewed with great power the relative advantages of free and slave labor.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Señor BERTEMATTI is not a little mortified at the parade made in the *Herald* of this morning about a casual introdnction he had to Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME at the Capitol a few days ago. He is only *Charge d'Affaires*, and has neither an *attache* or Secretary to his Legation. He politely expressed his pleasure at the course pursued by Mr. BURLINGAME,—nothing more.

Dispatches were received to-day from the Mediterranean squadron. They contained nothing of general interest beyond the announcement of the good health of officers and men.

The Naval Committee will take action to-morrow on the Mexican Gulf Mail Steamer bill, but ill judged economy, it is apprehended, will defeat this important commercial enterprise. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 30.

The Supreme Court, to-day, decided against the Limo Land Claim, involving two hundred and seventy thousand acres of very valuable land in California. The decision was based on the existence of stupendous frands, perjury and forgery.

The House Post-office Committee have agreed on an amendment to the Post-office appropriation bill, authorizing the Department to use every quarter's revenne for the payment of transportation expenses only, without waiting for the enactment of a special law, or the annual appropriation bill, leaving for Congress the existing supervision over the salaries of officers, &c., and the annual deficit to be paid out of the treasury.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 30.

Sundry memoriale and petitions were presented.

On motion of Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) the report of the Judiciary Committee on the petition of GEORGE L. BARNARD in regard to the estate of DAVID C. BRODERICK was recommitted.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) moved to take up the bill for the relief of ANSON DODGE.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) said as there was such a small attendance he was opposed to doing business.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) moved that when the Senate adjourn it be till Wednesday nex. Carried.

On motion of Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 30.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. MOORE, of Alabama, (Dem.,) opposed the Tariff bill. The Republicans seized on the payment of the public debt, which was comparatively small, as a pretext to increase the duties. Moreover, Free Trade has been tried, and the result has proven the wisdom of that policy. We should not abandon the advantage gained in that direction.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) explained the position and purposes of the Republican Party, and reviewed the action of the Democratic Party as being destructive to the commercial, agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country as well as subversive of great political rights. He instituted comparisons from well authenticated statistics between the resources and productions of the Free and Slave States, and treated the threats at a dissolution of the Union as imaginary.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) justified his indorsement of the Helper book, condemning, however, its harsh expressions. He never advocated or countenanced the violent overthrow of Slavery. On this subject he went no step in advance of JEFFERSON and other Southern slaveholders. It was a lie—a falsehood of the most malignant and infamous character, for the Northern Democrats to say the Republicans want to overthrow Southern institutions. Until the hungry and ferocious party, which, for aught he knew, are cutting one another's throats at Charleston, are crushed out, there can never be peace. It is not to principle they are contending, but for the spoils.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) remarked that he understood the Charleston Convention had just made a Platform with two faces—the Cincinnati Platform with the Dred Scott decision.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvenie, (Dem.,) wanted to know whether that information was for the Republican or the Democratic side of the House.

Mr CURTIS replied, for the country generally.

Mr. WADE replied, that, to use a Western phrase the Democrats have come out of the hole they went in at. The North will wool the South, and the South will wool the North, and both will go in to whip the Republicans if they can. Who cares for platforms? Did any party ever stand by them? It is merely a scramble for the spoils.

The Committee rose. Adjourned.

Anniversary of the Battle of San Jacinto.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

BATTLE-GROUND, SAN JACINTO, }
Saturday, April 21, 1860. }

An immense gathering of the friends of SAM HOUSTON, the hero of San Jacinto, was held at the battle-ground to-day, the 24th anniversary of that event, and in behalf of the overwhelming majority that placed him in the Gubernatorial chair of this State at the last election, they presented his name to the conservative masses throughout the Union as a candidate for the Presidency.

Resolutions were passed condemning sectionalism, and affirming the devotion of the people of this State to the Constitution and the Union.

An electoral ticket for the State was named as follows: Col. M. T. JOHNSON, of Tarrant County, and Hon. GEO. W. SMITH, of Jasper, as electors for the State at large; Hon. JESSE GRIMES, for the Western, and Col. SAM. BOGART, for the Eastern Congressional District. No stronger names can be found in the State. All of them are old settlers, who have seen constant public service for the last twenty years, while some of them filled public trusts here under the Mexican Government. A future meeting is to be called to nominate State officers for August.

The meeting to-day was presided over by a distinguished soldier of San Jacinto, Col. ISAAC L. HILL, of Fayette, assisted by numerous other survivors of the battle, as Vice-Presidents. More unanimity of feeling, or greater enthusiasm have never been known on a similar occesion in any State of the Union.

The identical flag of the "Lone Star Republic," that rose triumphantly at San Jacinto in 1836, was unfurled on this occasion, and will continue to wave in this political contest until the battle is fought between the people and the politicians. From every section of the Union Texas has been called upon to present the name of her distinguished citizen as the man for the crisis. She has responded, and the name of a conservative statesman is before the people, on a platform as old as the Constitution and broad as the Union.

Tennessee and Kentucky and other conservative States will at once respond to this movement. What shall we hear from the Union and conservative element of our sister Louisiana? Texas awaits her response. Yours, &c., SAN JACINTO.

The New City Railways.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read several articles in your journal relative to the means by which the grants of new railway franchises have been obtained, and to the proposed legal resistance to them, and also to the kind of rails that should be used. I have also conversed with persons in a position to know how far the legal opposition will be persisted in; and, without having been positively informed, I am confident that the schemes will not fail, from the relatively small difficulties that remain, but will be carried through, as they have thus far been carried forward.

I was assured, months ago, by a gentleman conversant with projects of this class, that these grants would all pass the Legislature—that they were *secured before the Legislature met*; there was no peradventure in the case—the votes were counted. He was also confident that the railways would without fail be built.

As to the improvements you have advocated and the control to prevent the abuse of crowding, I am satisfied it will depend on the grantees, and that the people will not help themselves by any influence they have in the Government. Whatever is done to mitigate the inconvenience and offensiveness of the system will be done by the union of a few liberal citizens with will be done by the union of a few liberal citizens to promote improvements, and to try the effect of common law upon those who neglect improvements.

A STEAM-ENGINEER.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Actual State of the Expedition Against Miramon.

THE RETREAT OF MIRAMON.

Conspiracy to Dissolve the Federation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, Sunday, April 15, 1860.

The departure to-day of the United States cutter *Dodge* affords the first opportunity since the 23d ult. of dispatching correspondence to the United States. Our first mail from there for over a month arrived per schooner *Star* on the 12th inst., with dates to 2d inst. By the arrival of the *Brooklyn*, with Mr. MCLANE and Col. PICKETT, intelligence had been received up to the 17th of March only, and great anxiety was felt to learn the action with reference to the Mexican Treaty, if any had been had since the apparent breakdown of the Republicans in their conrse on the Nicaraguan Treaty. The anxiety had also become intense to learn the effect produced in the United States by the taking of the Marin vessels, and the subsequent abandonment of the siege of this place by MIRAMON, and if the prompt and gallant action of Capt. TURNER met the approval of the public and of the Government.

The news published by the American Consul, this efficient interference in favor of the Liberals, leads to the hope that there will now be more attention given to the subject of Mexican affairs. But what has most discouraged the Liberal Party here is the constant persistence of so large a portion of the journals of the United States, particularly the Republican organs, in giving currency to the mistaken idea that the present struggle here is only a strife for party power, a *mere* civil war, to give supremacy to one of two parties, both of whom are equally deserving, and that all that is necessary is to bring about an arrangement or compromise between them, and that such a compromise or mutual forgiveness and alliance would insure a permanent peace.

Nothing is more erroneous than this impression. Such a peace would be worse than useless, for it would be in violation of the only principles upon which a durable Government can be established. When this civil war is an attempt made by the Church to overthrow a constitutional and legally-established Government, and to substitute in its place a military dictatorship, it is not the United States, and certainly not the party there claiming to be the most Republican, that should throw their influence against those who are seeking to re-establish the reign of constitutional order, or bid the popularly-elected and legally-constituted authorities stay their hand and make terms with those who are seeking to overthrow the Constitution of the country. It is all very well to say the Mexicans are incapable of self-government; that they are in a state of anarchy; that the country is demoralized and relapsing into a state of barbarism. It is true a state of civil war is not favorable to material development, and a large portion of the community engaged in the actual strife do become much demoralized; but it is not a struggle such as the above that can be received in this age as evidence that a country is relapsing into a state of barbarism. Nor can it be denied by those who will investigate and get at the *facts* of the present state of affairs in this country during the present struggle, that its basis and object is one of *principle*, a principle which should not be swerved from, and the maintenance of which at such heavy cost by the Liberal Party of this country should enlist the sympathy and command the approval of the American public and of the American Government.

This approval should be the more decided, from the fact that all the European influence has heretofore been thrown exclusively on the side of the attempt of the Church to overthrow the Constitution. The English Government, however, has got so far as to withdraw any support of that kind, and now is occupied in seeking to bring about a mutual compromise, as is shown by the late propositions of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, through Capt. ALDHAM, for an armistice. The pretensions of the Church Government, as exhibited during the conferences which ensued on these proposals, must have convinced the English Minister that a truce would be hollow, and a compromise only dangerous. The brutal and offensive course of MIRAMON in his conduct of the siege, in the wanton and useless destruction of property, much of which belonged to British subjects, cannot but also tend to open the eyes of the English Government to the *inherent nature* of the two parties here, particularly when contrasted with the uniform good conduct which the Liberal Government has manifested, in scrupulously regarding the rights and property of foreigners, and protecting them from injury under all circumstances. The destruction of property during the late siege has been immense—even more, it is said, than during the American bombardment; and as this has fallen largely upon British subjects, and was evidently wanton and malicious on the part of MIRAMON, for it effected no object in his siege, it called out an energetic protest from Capt ALDHAM, in the name of her Majesty's Government, a copy of which I inclose herewith.

As you were advised by the *Wave* on the 22d ult., MIRAMON abandoned the siege on the 21st, broke up his camp and took up his march with the remnant of his forces for the City of Mexico. He brought with him in his attack on this place about 3,000 men, at the lowest estimate—some say 4,000; he lost by the fire of the town in killed and wounded some 300, and by desertion a very large number, so that his total force on commencing his retreat could not have been over 1,700 men. No movement was made from here to fall upon his rear and retard his flight, from want of money—nor were any of the Liberal forces up the interior in a position to attack him. So he returned as he came, entirely unmolested—marched up the hill, and with what he had left, marched down again, and is no better off than before, but the worse from further want of prestige.

What the result would have been had his sup

...ed Mexico, M. Thevenard, was shot in consequence re... ...ordered letter of allegiance. It is said he returns home by Cuba or the Havre packet. His departure from the City of Mexico for this place—as he will, doubtless, have a powerful and safe escort—may be taken advantage of to send down a conducta of specie. It is said there is sufficient to form three conductas of five millions each waiting a safe opportunity of transmission from the City of Mexico alone. No specie has ...ceeded since the conducta which Gen. ROBLES ...ent forward means upon, now nearly a year ago.

...t is probable that the Senate will so amend the ...ty as to strike out the eighth article, meets the ...ly disapproval of the different members of the Government here. Its provisions were considered by them as very onerous to Mexico, and the postponement of the commercial part of the present Treaty until a desirable basis can be arranged, for an entirely new treaty arrangement to be discussed more at length, would afford to both the President and the Secretary of Treasury great gratification, as well as relief from anxiety. With this amendment, the Treaty would be more popular here, and the character of the United States for disinterestedness would be greatly strengthened.

Mr. MCLANE, our accomplished Secretary of Legation, avails himself of the departure of the *Dodge* to make a short visit of gratulation to the United States, after the arduous and responsible labors which have devolved upon him in the important events which have occurred during the absence of Mr. MCLANE. He has shown rare discretion and ability in his conduct of the delicate affairs which have been intrusted to him.

Mr. MCLANE and Col. PICKETT have been welcomed back with great warmth by the large circle of friends they have gained during their official residence here.

I inclose a copy of the exceedingly warlike protest of Señor MANUEL LERDO, MIRAMON'S Minister of Foreign Affairs.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS ON THE PACIFIC.

NEW AND CURIOUS SCHEME OF COMONFORT TO ESTABLISH A MEXICAN CONFEDERACY ON THE PACIFIC—IMPOSSIBILITY FOR THE MIRAMON OR CHURCH GOVERNMENT TO GAIN ASCENDANCY IN SINALOA—GOV. VEGA HAS DIFFICULTY WITH THE COMMANDER OF A BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR RELATIVE TO THE INTEREST ON THE ENGLISH CONVENTIONAL DEBT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MAZATLAN, Saturday, March 10, 1860.

The most important item of news I have to give you is that relating to the scheme of COMONFORT to establish a new Mexican Confederacy on the Pacific, with Masatlan as the seat of government. It appears that the matter has been canvassed in secret here for some time, and to such an extent has the plan ripened, that a messenger actually leaves by the vessel which takes this to inform COMONFORT, wherever he may be found in the United States, that the way is clear, and to urge him to come on for the purpose of taking immediate action.

You can make your own comments upon this affair. It is said that COMONFORT has only been awaiting the advices which now go forward, before he took his departure for this quarter of the world.

Week after week the business portion of this community has been looking for advices of the ratification of the McLane Treaty by the United States Senate. But all the news we have, up to the present moment, is vague and unsatisfactory. The benefits to be derived from this treaty, both to Mexican Pacific regions, and to California, are too plain not to be comprehended by the dullest comprehension. There is but one opinion here, (except among a few Church partisans and foreign smugglers,) and it is a matter of wonder that the treaty is allowed to hang fire. Of one thing you may rest assured, if that treaty is not ratified soon, there will be serious changes here, and they will tend in favor of the Liberals, though the results to the United States will not be so favorable as they would under arrangements based on the McLane Treaty. The Church Government can never again acquire ascendancy here; and on looking over files of some of the papers from New-York, that advocate the cause of the Church and the Miramon Government, I am induced to inquire of those journals what would be the condition of affairs between the United States and this part of Mexico if the former Government recognized and sustained the Government of MIRAMON, which never can command obedience in this quarter? We should be at sword's points and in trouble, not only here, but all along the frontier.

You will see by the papers that Gov. VEGA has had trouble with the commander of one of our British Majesty's ships, in regard to the interest on the English Convention debt. It is not settled yet. The articles that appeared in the TIMES some months since, thoroughly exposing the enormity of British smuggling on the Pacific coast, have reached this point. Gov. VEGA, I understand, seized upon them with avidity, and he intends to use the valuable facts and suggestions they contain in his settlement with the British. Negotiations are to be resumed on the return of the war steamer *Pylades* from Panama. H.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

RECALL OF THE RANGERS—MOVEMENTS OF FILLIBUSTERS.

Correspondence New-Orleans Picayune.

BROWNSVILLE, TEX., Friday, April 13, 1860.

Since my last everything has been quiet in this part of the country, so far as active operations are concerned, though Dame Rumor, as usual, has been busy, the principal exciting items of interest at present being the recall of the Rangers, and the sudden influx of "Knights of the Golden Circle," principally from Eastern and Northeastern Texas. About a week ago Col. MCKINNEY arrived here, as Commissioner from the Governor of Texas, for the purpose of making some arrangements by which the Rangers could be received into the service of the United States, but found it impossible so to do, as Col. LEE was not authorized to accept them. He has consequently, in obedience with the Governor's instructions, ordered Capts. FOLEY and LITTLETON'S companies to return to Goliad, there to be disbanded. What the Governor's object may be in pursuing this course is here a matter of considerable speculation, and the withdrawal of the Rangers is looked forward to with no little anxiety by the citizens of the frontier, as they have no confidence in the regular troops, whose equipment and discipline totally unfit them for service in a country like this. The Rangers return eastward in about a week's time. As to the whereabouts of CORTINA there is no certainty. One day he is seen in one place, the next fifty miles away, and rumors of all kinds are afloat in regard to him; all, however, agree on two points, that he is collecting men and means for another dash at the frontier, and that he is popular among the Mexicans.

I have just returned from a three weeks trip through the State of Tamaulipas, the great horse and mule raising section of Mexico. I found the wealthy portion of the inhabitants strongly in favor of American occupation, and firmly convinced that it is the only method by which they can obtain security of life and property. On the other hand the masses and peons are determined, priest-ridden centralists, and exhibit the most bitter hatred for Americans. This State has suffered severely for want of rain; the number of horses, mules and cattle that have perished for want of grass and water can be counted on the roads and ranchoes by tens of thousands, and the majority of those that remain are so emaciated as to be unfit to drive to the Rio Grande; the consequence is the few traders who have penetrated the country, have mostly returned empty handed. Within the last ten days, however, the country as far south as San Fernando, has been blessed with several heavy showers, which will prove of incalculable benefit. I spent the last two days in the Rangers' camp, and left them last evening in good health and spirits, although they do not like the idea of riding eastward, feeling satisfied they will be immediately ordered back here.

CORTINA has left, and no one knows anything of his whereabouts. Col. LEE has made a thorough search along the whole river, having traveled from San Antonio to Eagle Pass, thence to Lorado, and from thence to Ringgold Barracks. At the latter place he sent Lieut. THOMAS as bearer of dispatches to Camargo, and forwarded a letter to the Mexican Gen. GARCIA, at Matamoros. His object in traveling down the Rio Grande was to learn from personal observation the exact state of affairs on this frontier, and, if possible to quiet the unfortunate disturbances which now exist. How they will terminate no one knows, as CORTINA has numerous friends in every town in Mexico, who will render him every assistance in keeping out of the hands of the Americans. The Mexican authorities of the frontier States say they are acting in good faith towards us, and are trying to capture CORTINA, but this is questionable, and their efforts at best will be rendered null by the action of individual Mexicans. This afternoon Col. LEE went about five miles below this place, and a courier arrived a short time since with a letter for him from Gen. GARCIA. The Alcalde of Reynosa visited him, and had a long talk with him this afternoon in Edinburg.

Army Intelligence.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 10.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 13, 1860.

1. The especial attention of Department Commanders is directed to paragraph 170, General Regulations.

2. Paragraph 172 is amended by adding to the last sentence the following: The term of the extension approved by the Department Commander will be regulated by the season and the usual opportunities for reaching the officer's station, so that he may not be absent during the time for active operations.

3. The War Department will not grant leaves to officers on applications made out of the proper military channel; or longer extensions of leave than are recommended by the competent authority.

4. Paragraphs 178 and 180 General Regulations are hereby amended so as to conform to the following:

Leaves of absence on account of sickness will not be granted to officers to go beyond the limits of the military department within which they are stationed, unless the certificate of the medical officer shall explicitly state that a greater change is necessary to save life, or prevent permanent disability. Nor will sick leaves in any case exceed four months, except when given in case of wounds, except of immediate urgency, without the previous sanction of the War Department.

On the expiration of a leave of absence given on account of sickness, if the officer be able to travel, he will forthwith proceed to his post, although his disability may not have been removed. Exceptions to this general rule must be made in each case by the War Department on full and explicit medical certificates, setting forth the reasons for delay and the length of time delay is considered necessary.

By order of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER, Adjutant-General.

THE WEST INDIES.

FROM JAMAICA.

POST-OFFICE TRANSFER—COTTON CULTIVATION—IMMIGRATION—RECALL OF THE GOVERNOR—RIOTS EXPENSIVE AMUSEMENTS—EMBODIMENT OF THE MILITIA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sunday, March 25, 1860.

In my last letter I stated that it was possible that a special session of the Legislature would shortly be summoned, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for transferring the management of the Post-office Department from the Imperial to the local Government. The Governor has summoned the Legislature to meet on Tuesday next. It may not be out of place to explain that the transfer is for the purpose of carrying out the plan recently adopted by England, to let the colonies govern themselves. This, at least, is the reason adduced; but it is feared if the mother country could make any money out of the Department she would not be so ready to relinquish it. For is it not strange, that responsible government has been established in this Island seven years ago, and it is only now that Great Britain is relinquishing the management of the several local institutions? It is expected that when the local Government undertakes the management of the Post-office the expenditure will be considerably reduced, so as to let the Department pay its way, which it has not done for a long time past.

The energies of the Society of Arts are being directed to the promotion of cotton cultivation in this island; and I must certainly say they have shown, most conclusively, that if British capitalists who are connected with the manufacturing interest will let out a little of their money, Jamaica would, in a very short time, become one of the most extensive cotton fields in the world.

Advices have just been received by the Governor, from the Colony's immigration agent at Calcutta, that one thousand coolies had been shipped for this island, and that a further supply would shortly afterwards be forwarded. Time had hardly been allowed for rejoicing over this happy prospect, when dispatches were received from the agent at Hong Kong, stating that three ship-loads of Chinese—men, women and children—had departed for the West Indies, Hurrah! The unfortunate planters will now command labor to cultivate their long-neglected canefields.

A portion of the Island Press has been advocating a proposition to introduce into this country a set of people from Barbados, known as "Red-Legs." These people have been represented by Dr. DAVEY, in his travels in the West Indies, as being lazy, idle and worthless. If so, they would not suit us. We want people to labor, and the "Red-Legs" would only prove a drag upon honest industry.

It is commonly rumored that Capt. DARLING is to be recalled from the Government of this Island, and that the Earl of MULGRAVE, at present Governor of New-Zealand, is to be the future Governor of Jamaica. The Earl of MULGRAVE is the son of the present Marquis of NORMANBY, who, when Earl of MULGRAVE, was sent here to inaugurate the act of negro emancipation. His Government was successful, and if his son walks in his footsteps he will become popular. Capt. DARLING, it is further stated, will be appointed the successor of Sir HARRY BARKLY, in the Government of Victoria, and Sir HENRY will be made Governor-General of the Canadian Provinces.

There are strong signs of an outbreak in the parish of Hanover. The negroes are determined not to pay turnpike dues. They have made quite a demonstration against the erection of toll-bars. It is strongly suspected that the Baptist parsons are, as usual, among the people, fomenting the flames of dissatisfaction towards Government.

The Governor has called upon the Custodes of the several parishes to organize the militia. I must state, however, that this is to carry out a recent law, and not in dread of the threatened outbreak. It is as well, nevertheless, that Government should adopt precautionary measures, as outbreaks of the kind have been of frequent occurrence, of late; and although they are easily put down, they are very expensive. Those which recently occurred in the parishes of Trelawny and Westmoreland, cost altogether for the transmission of troops to the scene of outrage, and for the punishment of the rioters, over $20 000.

The town of Antotto Bay was recently partially destroyed by the fall of a hurricane which passed over it. Several houses were thrown down, and in the adjoining agricultural districts many sugar properties were injured, and the provision grounds of the small settlers were nearly all swept away by the torrents of rain which inundated them.

FROM BARBADOS.

DEATH OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL—IMPOSING MILITARY FUNERAL, &C.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Tuesday, April 3, 1860.

It is with deep regret that I inform you of the death of NOEL TOWNER, Esq., American Consul at this port. He died of inflammation of the bowels. All diseases in the tropics are sharp, quick and decisive; inflammation is particularly rapid, and particularly fatal in its effects. I dined with the Consul on Sunday, March 25; on Monday night he was taken ill. I saw him on Tuesday, and again on Thursday, when he was appareatly recovering, for the length of his sickness was said to be in his favor. On Friday the Doctors abandoned all hope; on Saturday morning he died; on Sunday we followed him to the grave. Such a funeral as his has been seldom seen in Barbados. Every possible respect was shown to the deceased and to the country he represented. The garrison, forts and public buildings, Her Majesty's gunboats *Styx* and *Skipjack*, and the frigate *Emerald* (51) bearing the flag of Admiral Sir ALEXANDER MILNE, K. C. B., and all the vessels, British and foreign, in the harbor, displayed their colors at half-mast, while our own broad ensign fluttered at the same elevation over the vacant consulate. Gov. HINCKE, in full official costume, and accompanied by the Admiral, the General, (Sir J. CLOETE,) the heads of departments, and a crowd of military and naval officers, attended the funeral and remained throughout the service. His Excellency never fails to show very marked attention to American residents within his Government. The act of courtesy on the part of the Admiral attracted special attention, for he had only arrived the day previous as Naval Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West India station. The funeral procession was led off by four companies of the Third West India Regiment, (Zouaves,) and the band played the Dead March in "Saul." Then followed the hearse. Ten of the principal Barbadian merchants were pall-bearers. The countrymen of the deceased, as mourners, followed in three carriages, after which, in order of rank, came the equipages of the Governor, the Admiral, the General, their staffs, and all the chief officers, civil and military, of the Island. There were over fifty carriages filled with the personal friends of the deceased, and the crowd of pedestrians so blocked up the streets that movement was difficult. The body was brought to town from the suburban village of Hastings, where the late Consul lived; and, as the *cortège* passed the garrison, seven minute-guns were fired. According to the etiquette of the British military service, the General could not *command* the attendance of the officers of the different regiments stationed here; but his *request* to that effect was complied with by all whose duties permitted them to be present. If the deceased had been a British official of high rank he could not have been more honored on his death than he was, and for this public demonstration—in which all classes, even to the poor blacks, fully shared—is a faithful exhibition of Barbadian good feeling towards the United States, and our late representative, I feel it my duty to record it, and to claim for it the appreciation of the American public.

Mr. TOWNER was Consul at this port for eight years, but had resided here as a merchant for a much longer period. He had, I believe, realized a handsome fortune. He was a Democrat, strongly attached to the present Administration; but, in the performance of his official duties, party politics weighed not a feather in the scale. His hospitality to his countrymen knew no bounds; their interests were his; their welfare the subject of his earnest care. The death of a Consul in a distant island will be but little heeded throughout the wide Union; but the small colony of Americans in Barbados will put on sackcloth and ashes for one whose loss they will find it difficult to repair. Mr. TOWNER has a wide circle of friends in the United States, and particularly in New-Haven, where his family resides. Few people who knew him did not love him. His very faults were those of a whole-souled, generous, true-hearted man—quick to feel for those misfortunes of others; ready with his purse, and ready with an exhaustless sympathy to relieve the needy and soothe the sufferer. He was a man of great natural ability; but too diffident and distrustful of his own intellectual powers. Every one in Barbados was his friend; every one who could showed their respect to his memory when he died. Mr. TOWNER was 54 years of age. He was born in Vermont, but was a citizen of New-Haven, Connecticut; and was buried in the churchyard of the little English Chapel of St. Paul's, Bridgetown, Barbados.

The Governor has appointed Mr. BROWN, the late Consul's senior clerk, to act as Commercial Agent here until the vacancy shall be filled. The Consulate of Barbados is worth $1,000 a year, but there are other considerations, which, for a man in business, make the office an exceedingly desirable one.

The new British Admiral on this station, Sir ALEXANDER MILNE, arrived here three days ago in the new steam-frigate *Emerald*. He will leave shortly for Halifax.

Small-pox is spreading rapidly in Barbados, and the authorities appear to make no efforts to subdue it.

The bark *Excelsior*, out over 50 days from New-York, has been abandoned as lost by the Messrs. TROWBRIDGE, her owners.

AFFAIRS AT ROME.

Holy Week—Improving the Eternal City—Pamphleteering—The Buti.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ROME, Saturday, April 7, 1860.

Rome would be lively if it could be made so by the ringing of bells and the movement of mere crowds. And this in spite of the dubiousness of the political situation and the desponding condition of the public mind. Of movement, at the moment, there is indeed enough, for Holy Week is a season of ceremonies. All Rome is thronging day after day towards that stupendous pile which the Popes have built over the grave of the Prince of the Apostles. Across the Tiber I hear at this moment the solemn bells calling to the vigil of the crucifixion. The *Miserere* is sung for three successive nights in the Sistine and Gregorian chapels, and melts with more than a sentimental sorrow all who have minds to appreciate the beautiful in art, or hearts to be touched by genuine feeling. The piazza and square of St. Peter's, and the halls, the galleries, the chapels, and the innumerable staircases and passages of the palace of the Vatican, are crowded with thousands of the devout and the curious—Roman soldiers and Swiss guards, lackeys of the Pontiff, and ecclesiastics and members of religious orders of every grade, from the Cardinal in his crimson and purple robes, down to the nearly shoeless Franciscan friar, who at least once a year deems it a duty to stand upon the sacred soil of the hill of the Vatican. The smash and crash of vehicles of all sorts, in the narrow streets leading to St. Peter's, is so great at these seasons of ceremony as to make necessary certain precautions to render the passage secure, which the Government—however else it may be remiss—does not neglect to take. The narrow street of the Ponte St. Angelo is not sufficient to allow the great human tide to flow with freedom, and so at certain hours it is reserved exclusively for the carriages of ecclesiastics, Roman Princes, *conservatori* and people on foot. Less favored persons, who go in hired conveyances, are obliged to cross a bridge further down the Tiber, extending the circuit nearly two miles. If even VICTOR EMANUEL is ever installed King of Italy, and establishes his Court at Rome, it is to be hoped that, imitating the spirited example of his *confratello*, LOUIS NAPOLEON, one of his first public improvements will be to sweep away the masses of buildings that encumber the space between St. Peter's and the Ponte St. Angelo, and carry his new street into the heart of modern Rome by another bridge, to be thrown across the Tiber. Such a bridge could be defended from the Tomb of Hadrian in as effectual a manner as that fortress now commands the bridge of St. Angelo. It may seem odd for an American to be planning improvements in Rome; but so many of our Anglo-Saxon race now resort to the Eternal City, spending money so freely as to help very effectually to meet the expenses of the Municipal Government, that one has a right to demand that they shall not be elbowed and jostled, and have their toes trod upon, any more than is necessary.

One might hope, in these very militarian days, to find somewhat less gilding on the garments of the Roman Cardinals, and the streets and squares of their City a little better paved. Even the carving on the luxurious carriages of these privileged people might be a particle less fine, and the amount saved laid out with advantage to purify the portals of their palaces; or send home, with a morsel of bread in their mouths, the hoards of beggars that importune from morning until night, or lie like dogs in the shadow of many a stately pile. The Roman Prince might be somewhat less faithful to the Pope, as a temporal Sovereign, or even lend their favor to VICTOR EMANUEL and the cause of a United Italy, and find their account in it, by the increased value which would quickly come to their imminent possessions in land. As a practical person is inclined to regard the matter, it would not be a bad speculation for such as the Prince BONCOMPAGNI and the Duke of BRACCIANO, who own a large part of the Roman Campagne, to encourage the patriotic project of making Rome the Capital of all Italy. Under a wise and liberal Government there is no reason why Rome should not have a new resurrection, and send forth political and industrial influences which should cause cities to rise once more upon her fertile plains. Among the prosperous and adverse changes of the past, many could be found much more marvelous even than such as this. Rome has passed through her vicissitudes of Kings, Emperors, Republics and Popes, and why should she not have a noble new development, under a modern commercial and industrial *régime*?

The priests of Rome also are disposed to adopt the weapon of the day, and fight their enemies with pamphlets. The number of *Opuscoli* recently put forth here, discussing the great question of the sacrifice of the temporal power of the Pope, is considerable. But the priests, with proverbial unfairness, allow their audience to hear only their own side of the argument. The negative of the question is not permitted a hearing, as all pamphlets printed in other countries, as well as in the northern part of this, advocating opposite views, are stopped at the border. The corners of the streets are covered with the advertisements of the pamphlets of the priests, yet one does not see among the titles a single one with the slightest threat of opposition. But with the field of discussion to themselves, and all their choice Italian, I do not hear that they make a single convert. The Romans, or at least the more intelligent part of them, are pretty thoroughly persuaded in their minds of what is the true remedy for the evils which afflict their State, and when the proper time comes, will act accordingly. The priests will strive in vain to alter their convictions, or stifle their aspirations. With all their skill and infinite precautions, they will not be able to shut out the light that is streaming in from every quarter. The timidity of the priestly authority is extraordinary. Even the recent vote in the French Chambers, unfavorable to the temporal power of the Pontiff, they were afraid to have known here. The French papers of the day, with *Galignani's Messenger*, containing the intelligence, were stopped.

The Encyclical Letter of the Pope, containing the bull of excommunication against all who have had part or lot in the edition of the Romegas, has been printed in Latin and Italian, widely circulated, read and laughed at. The terrible denunciations do not frighten, and its bolts fall harmless. Because the people of the State chose to transfer their loyalty from an absolute Sovereign who oppresses them, and whom they hate, to a Prince whom they admire and love, they are excommunicated and cursed, and by the one who claims to exercise the pity and loving-suffering forbearance of a father. The Vicar of Christ, the successor of Him whose Kingdom was not of this world, struggles with a tenacity which will not loose its hold, and with a wrath that will not be appeased, for a purely earthly possession. Their blood in this world, and the loss of their souls in the next, is the penalty which these men shall pay for daring to exercise the natural right of choosing whom they will serve.

A. P.

The Duke of Cambridge at Home and in the Crimea.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. J. H. SIDDONS undertakes in your last number the task of protecting the Duke of Cambridge against the imputations of your London correspondent. It is quite possible that his Grace is no richer than Mr. SIDDONS says he is, and I am quite willing to concede him all the praise he deserves for providing for his five illegitimate children out of his own pocket. But "with reference to his weeping at the battle of Alma," it is not only true that he wept, but that "he lost his head"—that he gave vent aloud to the most ridiculous exclamations of grief—that so far from "keeping the remnant of the brigade up to the work," he rode round in a state of hysterical excitement, asking his staff "What had become of his poor Guards?" This would have been all very well when he got home to his bed-room, but on the battle-field it was a crime. The brigade, Sir, "kept itself up to its work." It fought by companies and by twenties and by dozens, and owed nothing either to any General or Colonel. There was no attempt at manœuvring; both the nature of the ground and the fogginess of the morning made it impossible. The British army would have done just what it did, if all the Generals except DE LACY EVANS and CATHCART had been in their beds.

DE LACY EVANS' testimony as to the Duke's "intrepidity," which Mr. SIDDONS has "got before him," has nothing to do with the matter, any more than a testimony to his muscle or the goodness of his digestion. Nobody ever accused him of cowardice. He was under fire all the morning, and did all his weeping under it. People in hysterics are not generally very sensible to external danger. But intrepidity is the least of all the qualifications a General should possess. Coolness and self-possession are the very first,—and, above all, coolness and self-possession in action. In these the Duke is so notoriously wanting, that nothing but several years of active service would fit him for a responsible command, if anything ever would. He makes a good Commander-in-Chief in London—that is to say, a good sort of head clerk under the Minister of War. He is impartial, no doubt, and incorruptible, too; but he is not a good "Commander-in-Chief" in any other sense. He is not fit to command an army in the field, or anywhere but on parade, and if he were not rich, and not a royal Duke, would probably wander through life as a decent and tolerably obedient Captain of infantry.

That the hangers-on of the Horse Guards, and the Gold Stick in Waiting, firmly believe him to be a great warrior, I do not in the least doubt; but this does not make him so.

In conclusion, let me add, that if Mr. SIDDONS really considers a royal duke, who pockets £20,000 of the public money for the performance of duties which a conscientious book-keeper of good family could do just as well, who has five illegitimate children, and blubbers at the head of his brigade in the midst of a desperate fight, one of "his illustrious countrymen," I am very sorry both for Mr. SIDDONS and his country.

E. L. G.

MILLERISM.—The Second Adventists of Newark still keep up their weekly meetings, and are firmly grounded in the belief that the end of all things is close at hand. The number of believers habitually in attendance at the meetings is but small, but there is no lack of zeal or fervor. The weekly meetings of the Harmonial Association, composed principally of Spiritualists, are also regularly held, and are well attended. This body appears to be gradually growing in numbers.

ARREST OF A PREACHER FOR IMPROPERLY OPENING LETTERS.—The Syracuse *Journal* announces the arrest of Rev. WM. C HUBBARD, pastor of the Baptist Church in Clyde, Wayne County, on a charge of opening a letter directed to another person. Difficulties between the pastor and portions of his church have recently arisen, and it is intimated that this charge grows out of it.

Rev. H. Grattan Guinness has extended his travels as far as Pittsburgh, where he attracts great attention.

LAW REPORTS.

Oyer and Terminer.

HENRY KARPLES, JR., SENTENCED TO THE STATE PRISON.

This Court met yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment, Judge SUTHERLAND presiding. There were no cases ready for trial, but the unhappy youth, Henry Karples, Jr., was brought forward for sentence. This young man has occupied the attention of this Court, and that of the General Sessions, for several months. He was employed as a clerk in the service of the well known flour merchants, Hecker & Brothers, and his crime against them and society at large, was the embezzlement of 971 barrels of flour, during a period of twenty months, from October, 1857, to June, 1859—the value of said flour being $6,495. He is of highly respectable connections, and his case, in consideration of the position which he occupied, his youth, (he is not yet 21 years of age,) his education and former good character, has been one of much general interest. His punishment, unfortunately, is not limited to himself. He has a wife, to whom he was married about two years since, and to his ambition to compete, in the household expenses of the conjugal state, with richer men than himself, the commission of his offence is due.

Yesterday, Mr. J. T. Doyle, acting for the District-Attorney, moved the Court that sentence should be pronounced upon him on the conviction for grand larceny in the Court two weeks previous. Mr. Doyle said that he had received a letter from the Messrs. Hecker in relation to the prisoner, from which he would read the following extract:

Before asking for mercy, we would ask for justice, as we think that Karples should publicly retract the slanders on other persons made in open Court through his counsel. With this, should he give information of the intent and forgeries perpetrated on us, from the commencement, in order to enable us to bring his contederate to justice, we will heartily unite in interceding in his behalf, that as much mercy be shown him as may be in the judgment of the Court, consistent with a vindication of the law; but should he elect to remain mute, and thus screen his accomplices, we can only say, let justice take its course, for then we can have no sympathy with him. (Signed) BECKER & BROTHERS.

Commenting on this letter, Mr. Doyle remarked that Karples and his wife had each endeavored to comply with its requisitions, and some portion of the lost property had been recovered. His wife had also made statements respecting the letter written after Karples became alarmed and fled to Canada. As he was under 21 years of age, he would suggest to the Court that the prisoner could be sent to the Penitentiary instead of the State Prison. There was the possibility of his reformation, and on his release he might commence elsewhere a new career.

Mr. Ashmead, of counsel for Karples, also joined in the request that he might be sent to the Penitentiary. The prisoner, he said, had been led away by other parties in the first instance, and had been used as their tool afterwards.

Karples was then asked the usual question as to what he had to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him. He replied that it was his first offence, and that he would never offend again. He was asked his age, and said he was born in 1840.

Judge SUTHERLAND, in effect, said to him: Karples, you were convicted of grand larceny, but the jury recommended you to mercy. I suppose that that recommendation arose from the belief that you had been seduced by some greater criminal. You say it is your first offence, and your employers give you a good character. Your wife and child have produced a favorable effect on the Court; but Judge and juries must look to the great object of criminal law in the prosecution of offenders. In my opinion, there is no more disgrace in going to the State Prison than to the Penitentiary, and in the former, I think, owing to the better system of discipline, the chance of reformation is greater. You should comply with the rules of the prison to the letter, and resolve so to live when you come out, that you may act down the disgrace, and so outlive it. Your crime has been instigated by the great luxury of our civilization, by an inordinate desire, inconsistent with your means, to dress well and to live well—a desire which, unfortunately, has brought many a young man to the path of wrong. The sentence of the Court is, that you be confined in the State Prison for two years and one month.

Karples was then taken out of Court, accompanied by his young wife. Both of them sobbed audibly. The scene, on their leave-taking, was very affecting.

On Friday last Karples pleaded guilty, in the Court of General Sessions, on another indictment, to forgery in the fourth degree. He will not be sentenced on that plea.

The case has been one of much interest. Karples was first defended by Messrs. Oakey Hall and Elmon Blankman, then by Mr. Blankman alone, and in this last trial by Messrs Blankman and Ashmead. In his first trial, in the Sessions, he was acquitted; in the Oyer and Terminer, on a second indictment, he was convicted, and to the third indictment he pleaded guilty.

Will of John G. Boker.

Will of John G. Boker.—This will has been fully published, and the public are already advised of the disposition made of his property by the testator. Mary Ann Dean (formerly Boker) was not remembered in the will, and makes no objection to its distributions. It is stated that she resides in Williamsburgh, living happily in the care of a faithful husband. Dean is reported to be employed at a fair salary, and contented without a share in the estate of his father-in-law.

The will was yesterday admitted to probate.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 30.

$10,000 Tenn 6s, '90..	91	40 Harlem Railroad...	12⅜
1,000 do.....	91½	50 Harlem R. Pref....	38
10,000 Vir. State 6s....	92½	100 Reading Railroad..	42½
10,000 Mo. State 6s.b30	83½	100 do.....	43
25 000 do.....	83¼	800 do.....	43
25 000 do.....sc0	83	1000 do.....b60	43⅛
8,000 do.....c	83½	250 M. S. & N. Ind. R..	12
12,000 Cal. State 7s....	90⅜	10 Panama Railroad..t2	
8 000 do.....	90	50 do.....s60	142⅜
1,000 N. Car. State 6s..	96¼	50 do.....	143
8,000 M. C. R. 8 ₱ ct. 1st M. S. F. C. B.	93¼	50 do.....s30	143
4,000 M. S. S'g F. Bds	71	60 do.....	145⅜
3,000 do.....	70⅜	100 do.....s30	145⅜
8,000 Ill. Free. Bds....100		300 do.....s30	145
1,000 T. H. & A. 1st m.	78	50 do.....b30	145
2,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	83½	50 do.....s60	144
19 Bank of Commerce..	103	50 do.....s30	144⅝
580 Pacific M. St. Co..	106	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	60
50 do.....b30	106	100 do.....	60
6 do.....	105⅞	150 do.....s60	59⅜
13 do.....	103⅞	15 Gal. & Chi. R.....	64
150 do.....s30	105⅜	100 do.....	63⅞
50 N. Y. Cen. R.....	79⅝	200 do.....s60	63⅝
100 do.....b30	79⅝	550 Chi. & Rock Is. R..	65
400 do.....b60	79⅝	25 do.....	65⅛
445 do.....	79⅝	100 do.....s60	65⅞
500 do.....b30	79⅞	100 do.....s30	65⅝
100 do.....s60	79	29 do.....	65
200 do.....s10	79	50 Mich. Cen. R.....s30	48⅛
650 do.....13	79	166 do.....	48¼

SECOND BOARD.

$16,000 Mo. State 6's...	83½	50 Aris Railroad...b60	16⅜
10 000 do.....b10	83¼	100 do.....s60	16
2,000 Harlem 2d m....	96⅜	50 Hud Riv. R.....s30	41⅜
1,000 Goshen Branch..	71	200 Reading Railroad..	41
500 Mich. So. 2d mt..	47	100 Mich. Cen. R.....	48
1,000 do.....	46	170 M. S. & N. Ia. R....	12
70 Amer. Bk..ex. div.	100	310 Panama Railroad..	144
8 Continental Bank	102	50 do.....s30	144
100 Canton Co.....s60	21	50 do.....s15	144
100 Pac. M. S. Co..b10	105⅜	50 Clev. & Tol. R.....b30	29
400 N. Y. Cen. R. R...	79	200 do.....s30	29⅜
200 do.....	78⅞	100 Chi. & Rock Is. R..	65

MONDAY, April 30—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York on Saturday, April 28, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of April 21:

Decrease in Loans	$1,363,201
Increase in Specie	46,495
Decrease in Circulation	41,411
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	571,065

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	April 30, 1860.	April 28, 1860.	April 21, 1860.
Capital	$68,324,000	$49,433,000	$69,433,000
Loans	128,706,705	127,085,667	128,448,868
Specie	26,329,805	23,279,509	23,233,314
Circulation	8,300,677	8,749,048	8,790,459
Gross Deposits	113,217,527	106,540,057	108,295,389
Exchanged	23,655,189	24,724,624	25,908,882
Undrawn	89,562,338	81,815,433	82,386,493
In Sub-Treasury	6,568,681	7,568,723	7,531,488

The Bank return shows another considerable decrease in Loans and Discounts, the movement being almost wholly involuntary. The paper ...ming this month is large in amount, and as it runs off, no adequate demand for Money from the Merchants on trade paper, or from the Brokers on temporary loan, appears to take its place. Outside of Bank, the scarcity of prime selections of paper continues to be remarked by the Discount Brokers, although they offer terms which ought to attract the Importing and Domestic Commission people if in want of Money. The Specie Average is half a million better than generally looked for, after the export of last week, and the return in this respect looks as though the receipts by express from the interior already begin to tell. The present Average is a rising one, to the extent of the difference between the income from California and the outgo by the steamers on Saturday. The Exchange market to-day is firm, but without much business thus far for the Boston steamer. The Hamburg steamer sails to-morrow, to touch at Southampton, and will take a mail and about $300,000 in Specie. Bills on London are as last quoted, 109½; on Paris, they are advanced to f.5.14¾@f.5.13¾.

The Stock Exchange was higher for Panama, Pacific and Reading shares to-day, but otherwise dull, with a continued purpose manifested by a portion of the Board to *Bear* the market. After the Bank return this afternoon and the day's additional news from England, prices were generally steady. The turn against the market last week, while encouraging *short* contracts at 30@60 days, has thus far failed to bring forward *bona fide* sellers to any considerable amount, so that our daily lists of sales are below the average business done a fortnight ago. The purchases of Panama this morning were made at a further advance of from 2 to 5 ₱ cent. on Saturday's business, and with all this less than 100 shares cash stock was brought out. In the afternoon a few additions parcels were sold at 144, after which 144¼@144½ was made the closing quotation. The rise, altogether, within the fortnight is 12½ ₱ cent., of which 7 ₱ cent. was made since Friday last. Pacific Mail shares sold up to 106, and then closed 105½@105¾. In New-York Central the first business was at 79½@⅝—same as on Saturday—and at the Second Board, 79@78¾, closing afterwards at 79 bid. Erie was ¼ ₱ cent. weaker than on Saturday, and the Western list generally tame and a fraction lower: sellers of Rock Island at the Second Board at 65 ₱ cent., Toledo steadier at 28¾ ₱ cent. A good demand for Reading at 43 ₱ cent., cash. Harlem and Hudson rather neglected by speculation. In State Stocks there were sellers of Missouris in the morning at 83 ₱ cent., but 83¼ ₱ cent. was paid at the Second Board. Tennessees ¼ ₱ cent. easier. Nothing done in Federal Stocks, and only a moderate business in Railway Mortgages, though the prices were for most descriptions steady.

Mr. W. J. BELL, of WORTH & BELL, was today made a member of the Stock Exchange Board.

We learn this afternoon that a negotiation, pending for some days past, between the Directors of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Company, and a Committee of their Bondholders, is likely

Rice and Molasses, for Ohio, U. S. Cheese in transit, at 5¾c. @ 6c. W. S.

RICE—Sales to-day, 105 tierces, at $3 75@$4 37 ½ 100 lbs.

Stock of Rice in New-York, April 30.

	1859.	1860.
Carolina, tcs	11,603	12,332

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 1,000 hhds., chiefly Cuba, within a range of from 6¾c. @ 7¾c., with 600 hhds. Melado, at 4¾c. @ 4¾c. ₱ lb. Stock in first hands this evening, 48,899 hhds., 37,122 bags and 14,733 boxes, with 5,432 hhds. Melado, included in the stock are 30,953 hhds. Cuba, 8,469 hhds. Porto Rico, 2,065 hhds. New Orleans, 117 hhds. Texas and 665 hhds. English Island.

WHISKY—Sales, 540 bbls., at 23½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive. For Glasgow, 800 bbls. Rosin, at 2s.; 2,000 bushels Wheat, at 6½d., in bags; 3,000 bushels do., by steamer, at 6d. For Liverpool, 100 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 40s. For Havre, 130 bales Cotton, at ⅜c. @ ½c.

Sales of Real Estate....APRIL 30.

BY A. H. MULLER.

House and lot, No. 16 Mott street, 20x85, $7,700.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

House and lot, No. 183 East 19th-st., 25x100 $6,795.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
(Corner of Grand-st.,)
NEW-YORK.

On MONDAY, April 16, 1860.

We shall open, in connection with our business, a SEPARATE DEPARTMENT, to be devoted exclusively to LADIES', CHILDREN'S and INFANTS' WEARING APPAREL.

Having purchased of Mr. JOHN N. GERRY the business lately conducted at GENIN'S BAZAAR, We shall continue it on an increased scale, engagements having been effected with the LEADING ARTISTS formerly employed by him, under whose superintendence the Department will be placed.

A large and desirable assortment of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S READY-MADE UNDER GARMENTS May be found at all times.

Orders will be received for MOURNING APPAREL, BRIDAL TROUSSEAU, TRAVELING OUTFITS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, And UNDER GARMENTS of every description.

Orders promptly attended to, and entire satisfaction given.

LORD & TAYLOR.

A GREAT SAVING

To BUYERS OF CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c.

T. H. AND J. B. CONKLING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c.,
No. 33 CORTLANDT-ST., near Broadway,

Will, after this date, (their wholesale trade being mostly over for the season,) offer their entire stock at RETAIL FOR CASH, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

One profit can be saved, and selections made from THE LARGEST STOCK Ever offered at retail in the City. EVERY GRADE OF GOODS Can be had.

Experienced Upholsterers are engaged, and Goods will be delivered free, and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities. T. H. & J. B. CONKLING, No. 33 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich.

351 FERGUSON BROTHERS ARE OFFERING, AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, Their entire stock of LACE CURTAINS, NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE DOOR LACE, ENGLISH and GERMAN DAMASKS, GILT CORNICES, CHINTZ, PIANO COVERS, and all kinds of CURTAIN GOODS; and also WINDOW SHADES, Of their own manufacture, in every variety, at low prices. 351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, 351 BROADWAY.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
REDUCED TO COMPETE WITH AUCTION GOODS.

We are now offering
Very fine Curtains, at $4 to $8 per pair.
Very elegant Curtains, at $8 to $12 per pair.
Very rich and elaborate Curtains, at $12 to $20 per pair.
Also, a splendid assortment of VESTIBULE LACES, From 40c. to $2 per yard.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF LACE CURTAINS.

Large additions have been made to our stock of LACE, MUSLIN AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, Which we shall continue to sell AT RETAIL Very much below their value.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

FINE GOLD WINDOW SHADES
Of our own manufacture.
Put up from $4 to $8 per pair.
Elegant Flower and Landscape SHADES At equally low prices.
Best Scotch Shade HOLLANDS, All widths and colors.
By the yard, or put up from $3 to $8 per pair.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
NEW IMPORTATIONS.
NEW STYLES.
NOW OFFERED AT
$1 50, $1 75, $2 50 $3 to $5 per pair.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

NEW CARPETINGS.

G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 806 BROADWAY, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Have received by late arrivals everything that is NEW and NOVEL in the way of CARPETINGS, to be found in the European markets, many of which cannot be found in any other establishment in this country.
Also, a fine assortment of CHINA MATTINGS.
All fresh goods of this Spring's importation.

LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES.
JUST FROM AUCTION.
OPENED THIS MORNING
BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
Lace Curtains for $8, $10, $12 and $14 per pair.
Very much under cost of importation.
Also, a splendid assortment of Lace and Muslin Draperies by the yard.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have now open
NEW PARIS ORGANDIES,
BAREGES AND PENO CLOTHS,
SILKS AND GRENADINES,
REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Desiring to reduce our Spring stock of Carpetings, we will from May 1 offer our large and well-selected stock at RETAIL.
House-Keepers will observe a saving of the retailer's profit as well as the advantage of selecting from a very large assortment.
Experienced upholsterers are engaged to make and put down goods.
GEORGE S. MURPHY & CO., No. 368 Broadway, near White-st., New York.

INFANTS' ROBES,
SHORT DRESSES,
WAISTS,
and SKIRTS,
All to be cleared off immediately, at less than half price.
BLACK LACE MANTILLAS from auction.
BLACK LACE FLOUNCINGS from auction.
$20,000 worth of EMBROIDERIES from auction.
At a large reduction from regular prices.
VALENCIENNES and POINT LACE GOODS.
In great variety and very cheap.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., (late Peter Roberts,)
No. 429 Broadway.

MANTILLAS AND MANTELETS.
MME. F. PINCHON
Has received per steamer *Arago* the latest Parisian noiveautes in Summer Mantillas and Manteaux, "Bain de Mer," to which she invites the attention of her customers.
MME. F. PINCHON,
No. 56 Bleecker-st.

OIL-CLOTHS,
ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES, cheap, cheap, very cheap. 28c., 31c., 35c., 37c., 40c., 50c., 60c. and 75c. per yard.
Hearth Rugs, Three-ply Carpeting, Druggets, Door Mats, Table Oil-Cloths, Mattings, &c., &c.
JACKSON HYATT, No. 210 Bowery.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
MECHANIC'S Establishment, the oldest and best in the United States, has always an ample supply of Ladies' and Children's Clothing, Bonnets and Hats; Bridal, Wedding Outfits, Robes de Chambre, Wedding Clothing, &c., Ladies and Merchants supplied at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, by F. MECHANIC, No. 59 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

DRY GOODS.

AN IMPORTERS' STOCK OF MANTILLAS
Will be sold at retail, for the next 60 days, by BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
(Formerly GEO. BULPIN)
At No. 361 Broadway, two doors below Taylor's,
AT PRICES NEVER BEFORE HEARD OF.

BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT respectfully announce to the ladies of New-York that having been favored with instructions from the consignees of several of the most eminent fabricators of Pusher and French Lace Mantillas, Bornous, Points, &c., to offer for sale the balance of their season's consignments—preferring this course to a continuance of the recent terrible slaughter in the auction rooms—they will open their spacious and well-known warerooms, (which are now exclusively devoted to wholesale) for sixty days only, to the retail public, commencing on Tuesday, May 1, when an opportunity will be offered for purchasing really elegant and costly PUSHER and FRENCH LACE BURNOUS, POINTS and MANTILLAS, SILK and CLOTH DUSTERS, MANTELETS D'ETE, &c., &c., at prices merely nominal compared with intrinsic value.

A perusal of the following invoice is respectfully requested, many of the articles being the products of the looms of Messrs. DOIGNIN, FILS & ISAACS, the most celebrated manufacturers in France:

1,197 French Lace Single Flounced Mantillas, at	$2 63
853 French Lace larger in size Mantillas, at	4
280 French Lace deeper flounced Mantillas, at	5
1,980 French Lace still deeper flounced Mantillas, at	6
782 French Lace handsome two flounced Mantillas	7
649 French Lace still handsomer Mantillas, at	8
510 Black Lace Burnoens at	10
625 Extra Lace Burnous, at	12
320 Black Lace Points, at	3
405 Black Lace Points, at	4
397 Black Lace Points, at	5
382 Black Lace Points, at	6
500 Real Pusher Points, at	12
368 Extra rich Double Saltanas, at	14

In addition to the above, and with a view to give increased attraction to this sale, will be included a superb assortment of NEW SUMMER CLOTH GARMENTS, RICH BLACK SILK MANTILLAS, and a full line of elegant SUMMER TRAVELING SUITS, all at similarly attractive prices.

BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
(Formerly GEO. BULPIN.)
No. 361 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
are now offering to WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PURCHASERS their entire stock of RICH LACE CURTAINS, varying in price from $3 to $50 per pair.
Also, MUSLIN LENO AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, DRAPERY MUSLIN AND VESTIBULE LACE, very much below their real value.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer at retail on MONDAY, APRIL 30, a choice assortment of FANCY BAREGE SHAWLS, in new designs.
Also, REAL INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS, both Square and Long, at very low prices.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

359 FROM AUCTION. 359
LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS.
MUSLIN BORDERS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE,
PIECE LACE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
No. 359 BROADWAY,
G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

359 WINDOW SHADES. 359
GOLD BAND,
WHITE, BUFF AND GREEN HOLLAND,
For CHURCH WINDOWS,
STORE WINDOWS, and PRIVATE DWELLINGS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
No. 359 BROADWAY,
G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

359 CORNICES, 359
OF
New and Beautiful PATTERNS,
Wholesale and Retail.
At G. L. & J. B. KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway, N. Y.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
ADAMS & SPENCER,
No. 281 Grand-st., (Columbian Hall,)
Are offering their large and well-assorted stock of carpetings, oil cloths and mattings at very low prices FOR CASH.
English Brussels, 85 cents to $1 10.
3 ply, 55 cents to $1 10.
All-Wool Ingrains, 45 cents to 75 cents.
Cotton and Wool Ingrains 28 cents to 40 cents.
Stair Carpets, 18 cents to 75 cents. Rugs, mats and matting, oil-cloths 1 yard to 6 yards wide.

CARPETING.
JACKSON HYATT,
No. 210 Bowery,
Is offering some rare specimens of Carpeting, and at prices that will defy competition.
English Tapestry Brussels at 80c., 85c., 90c. and $1 per yard.
Ingrain Carpeting, 25c., 31c., 37c., 40c., 50c. and 75c per yard.
All other goods equally low.

NOTICE. AVIS. NOTTICIA. AVISO. NOTIZ.
FOUNTAIN'S India Store is the only place where India Pineapple Dresses, grass, wash Silks, Lutongs, Satins Seersucker, Nankins, novelties, China, Lacqueed articles, all kinds of curious American Indian Feather Fans, Bead and Bark work, &c., can be procured wholesale and retail, at 653 Broadway. French and Chinese Fans, latest style.

BLACK CHANTILLY POINTS
Will be opened on MONDAY, 30th inst.,
By MILLER & GRANT, No. 707 Broadway.
CHANTILLY POINTS, (rich) for $60.
CHANTILLY VEILS (real centres) for $10.
Black Lace Flounces, Application Laces, Collars, &c.

HUDSON HALL, NO. 374 HUDSON-ST.—Just received from auction, English tapestry Brussels, 7s.; superfine Ingrain, 5s.; elegant Ingrains, 3s.; oil-cloths, 2s 6d. per yard; paper-hangings, a large assortment. LANDON, No. 374 Hudson-st., near King.

IRISH LINENS, WHITE AND BROWN linen table cloths and damask diaper, towels, toweling, diaper, crash, napkins, doyliee, sheeting, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 51 Catharine-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of TRYON & ELLIOTT, expires this day by limitation. HENRY ELLIOTT is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
DANIEL TRYON,
HENRY ELLIOTT.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1860.
The business will be continued by the undersigned at No. 53 Dey-st.
HENRY ELLIOTT.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., expires by its own limitation this day.
CYRUS W. FIELD,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1860. EDWARD D. JONES,
AUGUSTUS WATERMAN,
DAVID CONGER.

The undersigned will continue the business under the same name.
CYRUS W. FIELD,
HEMAN L. FIELD.

COPARTNERSHIP.—ALFRED LOCKWOOD this day retires from our firm, and from business. JAMES M. HARTSHORN is admitted as partner.
May 1, 1860. LOCKWOOD & CO.

BY LIMITATION OF CONTRACT, AND mutual consent, Mr. EDWARD WEGMANN ceases, from this day, to be partner in our firm.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1860. A. C. ROSSIRE & CO.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE INEBRIATE'S REFORM SOCIETY will hold its first anniversary meeting at the Greenst. M. E. Church, on MONDAY EVENING, May 7, at 7½ o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. Dr. J. E. ROCKWELL, Rev. WM. PRAY of Brooklyn, Rev. JAMES ROGERS, P. T. BARNUM, Esq., and U. H. DE FOREST, Esq., of this City, and other friends. Good and appropriate singing may be expected, and the President and Treasurer's report will be given. Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the "Home," No. 154 Chatham-st; at J. W. KELLOGG'S, No. 331 Canal-st., and at the door. B. B. DYER, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-York Library Association will be held at their rooms, No. 3 Abingdon-square, on TUESDAY, May 8, at 8 P. M. The annual election of officers and Directors will take place on TUESDAY, May 15, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. A. C. HOE, President.
T. C. KIBBE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held at the Library on TUESDAY EVENING, May 1, 1860, at 7½ o'clock. EUGENE LAWRENCE, Esq., will read a paper entitled *Sir Humphrey Gilbert, blythe and bold.*
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS of the NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, 1st inst., at their rooms, Nos. 317 and 319 Broadway, corner 12th-st. Polls open from 7 to 9½ P. M. Active members, whose dues are paid, are entitled to vote.
CHAS. W. BANGS, Rec. Sec.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of your future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 231 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.
10,000 gallons COAL OIL of very superior quality and color, for sale by DIETZ & CO., Lamp Manufacturers, No. 192 William-st.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 13 WALL-ST.,

CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000
WITH A LARGE AND ACCUMULATING SURPLUS.

CANAL and RIVER RISKS taken on the most favorable terms.

OPEN POLICIES issued for the season, and indorsements made thereon by
M. M. CALNE,
OFFICE OF A. T. CO.,
No. 7 COENTIES SLIP.

FIRE INSURANCE,
In all its branches, at a REDUCTION IN RATES
FULLY EQUIVALENT TO THE SCRIP DIVIDENDS OF MUTUAL AND STOCK COMPANIES.
ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BEST GUIDE BOOKS TO ITALY.

THE MARBLE FAUN.
BY NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.
2 vols. 16mo. $1 50.
It is worth all the guide books we ever met with, as regards the gems of Italian art, the characteristic features of Roman edifices, and the atmosphere of Roman life.—*London Times.*

NOTES OF TRAVEL AND STUDY IN ITALY.
BY CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.
1 vol. 16mo. 75 cents.
A work which every scholar especially every one who has been in Italy, will be glad to read, and will thank the author for having written it. * * * The light and perfume of Italy hang over it all.—*Boston Courier.*

SIX MONTHS IN ITALY.
BY GEORGE S. HILLARD.
1 vol. 16mo. $1 50. New edition.
Mr. Hillard has fairly carried us with him from the first page to the last. His bros will become the guide-book to Italy.—*New-York Albion.*

The above books are for sale by all booksellers, or will be sent to any address in the United States, post-paid, on receipt of price
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston.

NOW READY:
MR. BRYANT'S DISCOURSE
On the LIFE, CHARACTER, and GENIUS OF WASHINGTON IRVING.
Handsomely printed on tinted paper.
12mo., Cloth. Price 40 cents. A few copies on large paper, 75 cents.
G. P. PUTNAM,
No. 155 Nassau-st.

II.
NEARLY READY:
SALM-GUNDI.
By WM. IRVING, J. K. PAULDING, and WASHINGTON IRVING
New edition, edited, with notes, by E. A. DUYCKINK. Three illustrations by HOPPIN.
Beautifully printed on tinted paper. Price $1 50.
G. P. PUTNAM, Agent.
No. 155 Nassau-st.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE LAMPLIGHTER," and "MABEL VAUGHAN."
On THURSDAY, May 10,
Will be published,
EL FUREIDIS,
AN ORIENTAL STORY,
1 vol. 16mo. $1.
Booksellers will please send their orders.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR,
WITH FILTER AND WATER-COOLER COMBINED,
Is the only one patented having a CONDENSING surface exposed to the provision chambers to extract the moisture from the air.
The *Scientific American* says: "This refrigerator not only has the advantage of being novel, but also of fulfilling perfectly the purpose for which it was intended." Manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLEY, 426 Broadway.

WINSHIP'S
VENTILATING REFRIGERATORS.
Acknowledged to be the only Refrigerator in the market which is really self-ventilating. Milk, butter and delicate articles are kept in the same apartment with meats, fish, &c., &c., without the strong flavors affecting the delicate ones.
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO., 442 Broadway, New-York.

HARRISON'S EUROPEAN RANGE
Will operate with less coal than any other, out-last every other kind, and give first-rate satisfaction every way.
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 442 Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.
HEAD QUARTERS,
No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

FIRST PREMIUM ENAMELED FURNITURE,
ALL COLORS AND STYLES. ALSO BEDDING.
E. C WOODBRIDGE.
Nos. 4 and 6 Sullivan-st., three doors from Canal.

SCHOOL FURNITURE,
Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.
Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, camp stools, blackboards of slate, of any dimensions. Also, office and bank desks, and bookcases of every description made to order by E. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN Salt colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 369 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1843.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

MAILLARD'S CHOCOLATE.
Chocolate de Sante.
Chocolate de Familles,
Chocolate a la Vanilla.
Chocolate Double Vanille,
Chocolate Par Excellence,
Chocolate Ferrugineux,
Chocolate Homœopathic,
Chocolate Creams.
Chocolate Caramels.
All the above are of the best quality, and equal to any imported Chocolate, and does not cost half the price.
HENRY MAILLARD,
No. 621 Broadway.
Wholesale Factory,
Nos. 158 and 160 Mercer-st.

228. PROVISIONS: FISH: GROCERIES:
AT WHOLESALE.
For sale at low prices, sugar-cured hams, shoulders, beef, pork, lard, prime mild cheese, fresh butter, large No. 1 mackerel, pickled herrings, haddock white-fish, blue-fish, salmon, large white codfish, smoked herrings. Also, white and yellow sugars, all grades, green and black teas, syrups, molasses, spices, and all kinds of first-class PROVISIONS, FISH AND GROCERIES.
Grocers and dealers generally are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices at No. 225 Washington-st., N. Y., between Barclay and Robinson sts. Same place twelve years.
ANDREW W. ROSE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUFUS M. BRUNDAGE,
Importer, wholesale and retail dealer,
No. 222 BLEECKER-ST., New-York,
Is selling his large and well selected stock of White, Gold-band and Decorated DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS, VASES, &c. GLASSWARE, HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, CROCKERY, AND BEST QUALITY AT LOWEST PRICES.

CAUTION!
SAPONIFIER OR CONCENTRATED LEY,
THE READY FAMILY SOAP MAKER.
Unprincipled parties are passing off on the public a spurious article of Saponifier or Concentrated Ley, branded Concentrated Pot-Ash, Concentrated Ley, &c. The only genuine original and patented article is put up in one-pound iron cans, and manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, to be had of all respectable storekeepers. Wholesale trade supplied by LEWIS, JAGES & CO., Agents, Philadelphia.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH PURE MILK.
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COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND,
LAW OFFICE,
No. 280 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.
Collections promptly made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, through attorneys and bankers.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—A party owning a corner lot, 65 by 100 feet, situate west of the Bowery and north of Canal-st., is about to erect a building to be used for stores and manufacturing purposes. To a desirable tenant buildings will be erected to suit, and a lease of the same given. For further particulars, address L. F. Y., Box No. 2,931, New-York Post office.

GARDENING.—THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS for sale a fine assortment of verbenas, roses, petunias, and all other bedding out plants. Sod, mould and manure furnished, and gardens laid out by
WM. FITZPATRICK, Florist.
Corner 29th-st. and Broadway.

EUROPEAN PATENTS.—AN AMERICAN ENgineer recently from Paris, is about returning, and offers his services to those wishing inventions introduced. Address T. D. STETSON, No. 5 Tryon-row, New-York.

FOUR SECOND-HAND SAFES FOR SALE LOW.—QUIRK BROTHERS, No. 95 Maiden Lane. Also, a large assortment of Wilder's patent Fireproof Safes constantly on hand.

GLASS SHADES, GLASS SHADES.—A complete assortment of French Glass Shades constantly on hand, and for sale at low prices by E. & J. DERAISMES, No. 88 William st., up stairs.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING $130 OR Lthereabout, going from No. 96 Liberty-st., to Johnst., from there to the Market Bank. The finder will be suitably rewarded, and the thanks of the owner by leaving it at No. 74 Trinity-place, THOMAS H. NOLAND, or at ADAMS, McKENNY & CO., No. 96 Liberty-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE BROADWAY EMPLOYMENT INSTITUTE,
NO. 424 BROADWAY,
NO. 424 BROADWAY,
Continues to send out the best Servants in the City. The best Servants in the City, Without delay. Without delay.
Conducted on moderate terms, AND HONEST PRINCIPLES. BY AMERICAN GENTLEMEN.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion in a private family by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress; one who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 56 West 15th-st., top floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RAspectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as chamber maid and embroiderer, or plain sewing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid or to do general housework in a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 95 East 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A RAspectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; no objection to go with a family to the country for the Summer; has good City reference. Call at No. 218 East 23d-st., front room, second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Best City reference given.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has no objections to going in the country for the Summer, to mind children. Call at No. 93 West Vandam st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young girl, with a private family, as chambermaid; is a plain sewer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at her present place, No. 34 West 25th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 127 19th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A VERY respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, or would assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 364 3d-av., in the bakery.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of city reference; has no objection to the country for the Summer months. Can be seen at the residence of her last employer, until suited, No. 11 West 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a neat, industrious girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut, make and fit frocks, and do all kinds of family sewing; (is an excellent nurse) has no objection to go in the country, and will furnish unquestionable references. Apply at No 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, to do chamber work and sewing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing in a small private family; the best of reference given; was five years in her last place. Apply for two days between 6th and 7th avs., at No. 73 West 15th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Also, a girl aged 18, to mind a baby and wait on a lady; will make herself generally useful; wages $7 and $4. Call or address No 216 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; is a good ironer and sewer; would be willing to assist in washing. Can give good reference from her last place, where she has lived two years and a half. Call, for two days, at No. 33 Cornelia st., near Bleecker, rear basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 36 Astor-place, corner 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, with good City reference, if required; she can be seen for two days at No. 26 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation as chambermaid, by a young woman or waitress or fine laundress; is competent in either capacity; City reference. Call at No. 63 West 20th-st., corner 6th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has no objection to going a short distance into the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 385 Bleecker-st., near Bank.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young girl, between 14 and 15, to assist in chamberwork and waiting on table; has 18 months' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 15 Little 12th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, as waitress or chambermaid, in a private family; will be found willing and obliging; the best City references given. Call, for two days, at No. 208 7th-av., corner of 24th-st., in the grocery store.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—Wanted at No. 126 Columbia-st., Brooklyn heights; one who is a good seamstress preferred; family of three persons; good reference required. Apply from 10 to 2 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID—SEWING.—SITUAtion wanted by a young girl to do chamberwork and sewing, and to take care of children; has good City reference. Apply at 197 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PLAIN, HUMble, hard-working young woman, a situation as good cook, baker and to do washing and ironing; would do general housework or chamberwork, waiting, or as a nurse; does not object to go out of the city; has been with some of the best families in this City and in Europe; is a careful driver; knows how to keep the horses and carriages in the best style; has the best of references. Apply at No 305 4th av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a Protestant young man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has no objection to go in the country and assist in a garden; Call at St. Paul's Mission Office, No 31 Vesey-st., or address J. M., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED A situation as coachman and groom by a single man, who honestly understands his business; has no objection to City or country; has good reference; can take care of a vegetable garden if required. Address THOMAS Box No. 152 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener by a man who can give the best City reference as to character and capability, and who is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man. Protestant, without children; is a practical man, having had many years experience in this country; can give satisfactory references as to character and capability. Address S. L., at Smith's seed-store, No. 64 White-st. To be seen for two days.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A SITuation wanted by a young man as gardener and coachman, one who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to make himself generally useful; the best of reference given, if required. Address No. 314 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom and coachman, by a single man, a Protestant, who perfectly understands his business; is a good and careful driver, and can produce satisfactory City references as to his character and capability; willing to make himself useful to his employer, and has no objection to City or country. Address W. K., Box No. 182 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class waiter, by an English Protestant single young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; no objections to the country; New-port preferred; has good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 102 East 13th-st., up stairs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a man who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. A note addressed to L. G., grocery store, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will have prompt attention, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS waiter by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; has the best City references. Address a note to J. L., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY ABOUT 14 YEARS old to tend a retail store. Must come well recommended. An American preferred. Apply at Nos. 14 and 18 Chambers-st.

A COOK.—A FAMILY LEAVING TOWN ON THE 1st of June, wishes to engage a cook for the month of May; one who thoroughly understands her business and can bring good City references may apply at No. 338 5th-av., before 12 P. M. on Tuesday.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SEAMSTRESS that understands cutting and fitting, to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 67 East 28th-st.

A WAITER.—WANTED, AN ENGLISH WAITER. Good City reference required. No. 9 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, AS a resident governess in a school; she must be capable of giving instruction in her own language. Address, with name and references, H. S., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

TWO PROTESTANT MEN WANTED—ONE as farmer, and the other must understand the management and breeding of farm stock, fancy poultry, &c. None but active men, who understand their business, need apply at No. 221 Washington-st., corner of Barclay.

WANTED—100 HANDS AT THE HOOSAC TUNnel. Steady employment and the highest wages given to good drillers and strikers. Cash payments monthly. Fare to North Adams $2, by Troy steamboats. Apply to H. HAUPT & CO., North Adams, Mass.

OVAL TURNERS.—WANTED, TWO GOOD Oval turners; to competent hands steady employment and good wages. Apply at Nos. 221 and 223 West 36th-st.

JACK SPINNERS.—WANTED, FOUR GOOD Jack spinners, to go to the country, within five hours' ride of the City. Apply to H G THOMPSON, No. 37 Broadway, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

$100 PER MONTH MADE WITH $10 Stencil tools, so arranged that the inexperienced can use them. Send for my circular before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A very respectable English woman, a Protestant, as nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a child from its birth. Has no objection to City or country, or to travel. Speaks French. Has no incumbrance. Call at No. 24 East 19th-st., near Broadway. Can give the best of City reference. Call for two days.

AS NURSE.—AN EPISCOPALIAN, HIGHLY recommended, wishes a situation in Brooklyn. Apply to Mr. BOORHAM, No. 149 Grand-st., New-York.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A LAdy would like to procure a good place for an excellent girl, as nurse and chambermaid. She can be seen as her employer's residence, No. 39 Strang-place, South Brooklyn.

AS NURSE OR LADY'S-MAID.—A FRENCH person, speaking the English language fluently, wishes an engagement with a family about to leave for Europe in the capacity of nurse or lady's-maid; she is a first-class dressmaker. Address Mme. AIMEE, No. 196 West 23th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROtestant girl wants a situation to take care of one child and sew and embroider. This person will be found kind and obliging; is willing to go to the country for the Summer, or would travel with a lady. Satisfactory City reference. Call for two days at No. 85 East 16th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by an Englishman as nurse and seamstress; is competent to cut and fit children's dresses; no objection to go to England with a family. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 West 20th-st., second floor, back room. Best of City reference can be given.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman, as n

New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published at the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at City subscribers, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Terms Dollars a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

The enlargement of the circulation of the TIMES is at the present moment so rapid as to render it imperative that advertisements intended for the daily issue should be sent in at the earliest possible moment. Announcements which fail to reach the office before nine o'clock P. M., lose all the advantages of classification under the heads to which readers are accustomed to refer. It is, therefore, quite as important to the advertisers as to ourselves, to have that hour the latest for the reception of their notices.

Amusements this Evening.

BURTON'S GARDEN—Royal Amphitheater Equestrian Troupe.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Colleen Bawn.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Captain of the Watch—Heir at Law.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Gipsy Daughter—Police—The Track in the Snow.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Jeanie Deans—Evening—Lady of Lyons.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Day and Evening—California Menagerie.

HOPE CHAPEL—Magical Entertainments.

HOPE CHAPEL—Gen. Tom Thumb.

BIRLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The long-threatened disruption of the Convention at Charleston came at last yesterday. The indications early in the session pointed to that event as inevitable. Mr. Butler's resolution, barely reaffirming the Cincinnati Platform, was of course voted down; but in the voting a question was raised whether the *recommendation* to vote as a unit, which the New-Jersey Convention had addressed to its delegates, was equivalent to *instruction*. The President ruled that it was; and an appeal being taken, the decision was reversed by a decided majority, and so two votes for Douglas set at liberty. This victory was followed up by the adoption of the minority report by a very large majority, averaging upon each resolution 272. Upon the attainment of this result, the delegates from Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, Texas and South Carolina, with a portion of the Arkansas delegation, after protesting against the action of the majority, retired, and repairing to St. Andrew's Hall, organized a separate body. A ticket, consisting of Davis and Everett, is said to be a favorite among them. A portion of the California delegation will probably attach itself to this movement, and it is not entirely certain that some Pennsylvania, Delaware and Virginia members may not take the same course.

The *North Briton*, arriving yesterday in the St. Lawrence, supplies us with transatlantic news, one day later than that brought by the *Vanderbilt*. The great fight continued to be universally discussed. The referee had declared that the fight was stopped at the urgent solicitation of Heenan's friends, and, while no formal decision es to the event had so far been rendered, it was generally understood among the friends of both Champions that the battle was drawn; and that between antagonists so fairly matched, there need be no further encounter. Lord Elgin was to set out for China on the 28th ult. The result of the vote in Savoy, on the question of annexation, had occasioned a grand demonstration of satisfaction at Chambery, when M. Laity, the French Commissioner, had announced that the Emperor and Empress would visit the new departments in the course of the Summer. The revolt in Naples is thought by those best acquainted with the state of sentiment in the Two Sicilies to be far more serious than is estimated by the official dispatches. From Spain we learn that the Carlist leader, Gen. Ortega, was shot on the evening of the 18th ult.

After recommitting the report of the Judiciary Committee on the petition of George L. Barnard, in regard to the estate of David C. Broderick, the Senate adjourned yesterday until Wednesday. The House spent a quiet day in Committee of the Whole, discussing the Tariff bill and the Slavery question. Mr. Moore was opposed to any modification of the present tariff. Mr. Alley presented statistics to sustain the novel position that the resources of the free States were greater than those of the slave States. Mr. Wade justified his indorsement of the Helper Book. The charge that the Republicans were in favor of the violent overthrow of Slavery he declared to be false. While he was ridiculing the idea that the Democratic Party was laboring to preserve the Union, Mr. Curtis interrupted him to announce that the Charleston Convention had adopted a Platform with two sides—one for the North and another for the South. Mr. Wade resumed, declaring that the North desired to "wool" the South, and that the South wished to perform the same operation for the North. After he had concluded the House adjourned.

The Overland Pony Express, bringing California advices to April 20, reached St. Joseph's yesterday, making the connection between the Pacific and Atlantic shores in less than ten days. The first express going westward had accomplished the journey in nine days, to the astonishment and joy of Californians. The news by this arrival is interesting. The Bulkhead bill had passed the Legislature, and been transmitted to the Governor, who had already signed a large number of bills. The Legislature was to adjourn today. The mining news continued to be encouraging. Immense sums had been realized in the Nevada region, and Washoe was still a topic of great excitement. The steamer *John L. Stephens* sailed for Panama on the 20th, bearing nearly $1,300,000 in treasure for New-York.

Mr. James M. Robison on Saturday afternoon resumed his address to the jury in the case of the State vs. Hardin, and closed at 3 o'clock, having occupied five hours in his argument. The prisoner displayed much emotion as the strongest points of the evidence against him were summed up. Mr. M. L. Shipman followed for the defence. He claimed that the testimony on which the Jury were asked to convict the accused was chiefly made up of love declarations by Hardin, to which undue weight had been assigned. At half-past six Mr. Shipman gave way for the Court to adjourn. He resumed his speech to the Jury yesterday morning, and labored earnestly to develop the fact that Mr. Hardan showed every attention to his sick wife which could be expected from an indulgent husband, and that her own ill-health, which induced the depression of spirits so many witnesses had noticed, was the motive which impelled her to take her own life. At noon the Court adjourned, Mr. Shipman not having concluded. The interest in the trial continues undiminished.

The troubles in Dr. Cheever's church seem rather on the increase. Last evening, a very acrimonious debate occurred at the meeting, which had been adjourned from last week, and is to be resumed on Wednesday evening next:

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening a communication was received from the Comptroller, reporting a deficit of $2,022,893 87 in the Street Improvement Fund, and transmitting a draft of an ordinance authorizing the borrowing of money in anticipation of the forcible collection of the unpaid assessments. The Board of Councilmen had voted under the rule, a report from the Finance Committee in favor of concurring with the Aldermen in appropriating $5,000 for the purchase of camp equipage for the Seventh Regiment; $600 was appropriated to the Opthalmic Infirmary Association. The sum of $1,000 was appropriated to extend Washington Market to the North River. Many years' lease of the old dock at Chatham-street now occupied by that organization as a boat-club-house.

The City Inspector reports that 491 deaths occurred in this City last week, which is an increase of 69 over the mortality of the week preceding. During the corresponding weeks of 1858 and 1859, respectively, there were 407 and 366 deaths.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminar, yesterday, Henry Karples, Jr., the late clerk of Hendrix & Brothers, convicted of embezzling large quantities of flour from their establishment, was sentenced to two years and one month in the State Prison.

In the Stock Market, yesterday, there was an additional rise of 4@5 per cent. on Panama shares. The market otherwise was rather dull. New-York Central, 79. The Money Market continues easy. Exchange firm. The Bank return shows a diminished Discount line by $1,363,000. The Specie line steady—a small increase of $46,000.

The transactions in Cotton, Flour and Wheat were limited. Prices of Flour and Wheat partially declined. Corn was in demand at steady rates. A restricted business was reported in Provisions, Metals, Rice, Tallow, Naval Stores, Oils, Molasses, Hides and Leather. Sugars were in good request. Java Coffee was active. Other branches of trade presented no important changes.

The Charleston Convention.

The Convention made progress yesterday. It took, indeed, a long stride towards the performance of the business which called it together. It adopted a Platform, and thus set forth the basis on which it proposes to conduct the Presidential Canvass. All that remains is the nomination of a candidate: and even that has been greatly facilitated by the action already taken.

The Northern wing of the Democratic party has vindicated its numerical and its strength in the adoption of a Platform. The resolutions reported by the majority of the Committee have been rejected—and those of the minority adopted in their stead. The former embodied the position held by the Pro-Slavery ultraists, that slaves are property by the Federal Constitution—that they may be taken into the territories, and must be protected there by the Federal authority, and that it is only when they form a State Constitution and are admitted into the Union, that the settlers of a territory have a right to determine whether Slavery shall or shall not exist within its limits. This doctrine was repudiated by the Convention;—and the platform adopted in its stead was simply the reaffirmation of the Cincinnati Platform, with the additional declaration that "*the Democratic Party will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States over the institution of Slavery within the Territories.*" This is all that is to be said upon that subject. It is further declared that we "ought to acquire Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain,"—and that "enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law, are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect." The first is a decided softening of the Ostend manifesto; and the last position will scarcely be controverted in theory, whatever may be his practice, by Wendell Phillips himself.

This is very strong ground for the Democratic Party throughout the Northern States. It leaves but one question open for debate, and that is—*What is* the decision of the Supreme Court on Slavery in the Territories? It can be very plausibly contended that the Court has given no "decision" whatever upon that subject—that its only decision in the Dred Scott case was, that Scott, not being a citizen of the United States, could not appeal from the decision in the court below; and that this plank, therefore, amounts to just nothing at all. It certainly offers no very salient or exposed points to the enemy, and will be universally hailed by the Democrats of the North, as precisely the Platform needed for the canvass.

How its adoption will affect the nomination is not yet quite clear. On the face of it, it seems to render Douglas certain to be the candidate. Four or five States have apparently seceded. If they do not return, Douglas will doubtless command the votes of two-thirds of the remaining delegates, and thus secure the nomination. If the seceding States should hold and run a candidate of their own, they may withdraw just so many votes from Douglas; but the very fact of their secession will strengthen him immensely in the North, and may possibly give him Northern States enough to offset their defection. On the other hand, it is not impossible that the seceders may be coaxed back,—either into the Convention, or into the party during the canvass,—by the nomination of a Southern man like Guthrie or Orr; and Douglas may be sacrificed by the triumphant North as a peace-offering to the Southern wing. To-day's proceedings in Convention will probably determine this point.

Thus far, the action at Charleston is not calculated to encourage overweening confidence on the part of the Republicans. They will not get the square fight on principle for which they have been hoping, and which the earlier action of the Convention encouraged them to expect. They will have to contend with a dodging foe.

Morals and Manners of the Bar.

We have several times felt called upon to animadvert upon the manners and morals of the New-York Bar, or of members of it, with some severity. The Bar of New-York is much like the City. There are nowhere to be found more straightforward, fair-minded lawyers—more high-toned gentlemen—than are many of its members. And yet every now and then the public is outraged by some performance on the part of a lawyer, some mean advantage, some breach of faith, some act of indecorum, unchecked by the Court or by public sentiment, or some villainy discovered, but not punished, which reminds one of the terrible understratum of dishonesty, immorality and shamelessness which underlie our social system and make its foundations insecure.

It is with great regret that we have seen an increasing amount of this evil element among the Bar—an increase which springs from several sources. The soil of the City naturally produces a large crop of dishonest lawyers, fostered by the fierce heats of the vices, and the trade of so commercial and so wicked a City as our own. Moreover, a great, crowded City is always the best hiding-place for rogues; and so to the great, crowded thoroughfares and the unobserved by-streets of New-York come also the rogues of the law. Men who have practiced in the country long enough to be known by their neighbors, and therefore are trusted no longer, betake themselves hither, secure that among the crowds of the ignorant, the fools and the knaves, a knave will be more likely to pass unnoticed, or to be found useful and therefore to be in demand; and the immunity which springs from the crowd of business and the habitual inattention of our people to evils which do not tread on their particular toes, or empty their particular pockets, will always assist both the growth here and the ingathering from abroad.

Nor is this tendency met by proper checks on the part of the Judiciary. The elective system certainly produces its worst results among us. "It cannot be denied that our Judges are not quick to suppress an indecorum on the part of a man who can carry a Ward, nor prompt to punish a rascal who can control a nominating convention. We were present not long since, in Court, when a well-known lawyer and politician undertook the not uncommon plan of injuring the credibility of an opposing witness—misleading him by a question referring to one matter, but which the witness was to understand to refer to another, and answer accordingly. The Judge was not one of our own judges, but had come from the country, and, perceiving the snare, he interrupted the counselor, directing the question to be framed so as not to mislead the witness. The surprise—almost consternation of the lawyer at being checked by the Court in his little scheme—at any interference on the part of the Judge in behalf of the rights of the witness, and fair-dealing in the trial, was delicious to behold; and yet it showed most unpleasantly what a course of impunity in unfairness he had been allowed to run.

Impunity in unfairness, however, is not the only evil to be met with in the matter. There is also impunity in positive wrong-doing, and even in crime. It is some year or two now since two lawyers seized and held an officer of the law in the public streets of this City, that their client might escape from his custody. Were their names stricken from the rolls? By no means; nor was even a censure ever elicited, to our knowledge, from any of the Courts, by their conduct.

It is two years and more since a Judge of the Supreme Court, also from the country, in setting aside a judgment obtained by an attorney, practising in this City, in a suit in which he was himself the plaintiff, used these words, "If this pretended service was made in the manner detailed in the affidavits, his clerk, by whom it was effected, in swearing to one service, was guilty of most deliberate falsehood, if not of legal perjury, and the plaintiff, who doubtless planned the scheme, and who, knowing its iniquity, availed himself of its uses, is liable to the charge of moral, if not legal, subornation of perjury." And the Judge thereupon commended the affidavit of the clerk to the attention of the Grand Jury of this City; and the plaintiff's own affidavit, on which he obtained an order of reference, to the Grand Jury of Montgomery County, where it was verified, and closed his decision, which is given in full in *Abbott's Practice Reports* with these words, "To the General Term, in whose immediate District this attorney and counselor conducts his chief practice—I call attention to this officer of the Court."

Yet no step has ever been taken by the General Term in the matter to our knowledge, and the person alluded to is to be met with any day in the Courts, and holds his head as high, and is listened to as deferentially by the Judges as any one. The excuse for this non-action probably lies in the fact that no one has been found to force the subject upon the attention of the Judges, and they have shrunk from the responsibility of initiating action themselves.

The remedy for these evils must be found in the Bar itself. In the first place, each member must look to himself and his own practice—must see that he at least is honest, and fair-minded, and courteous. And, in addition to this, we suggest to the members of the Bar that some means be adopted to cultivate an *esprit du corps*, and make the Bar of this City one body rather than a mere congeries of individuals. Some system might surely be devised by which they should be brought more together—should know more of each other and care more for each other; some association established which should combine the scattered thoughts and powers of the individuals, and bring them to bear in this way and that, that they might be practically exerted, instead of being wasted in air. We commend the subject to the thoughts of those lawyers who have the honor of their profession at heart more than their own personal aggrandizement, and who, with a broad patriotism also feel how much the permanence of our institutions depends upon the purity and integrity of the legal profession.

West Washington Market.

The *Tribune* and *Express* are waging a pleasant little warfare concerning the West Washington Market affair. The only points which neither of them ventures to touch, however, are the merits of the case and the interest of the City in the disposition that may be made of it. This seems to be regarded as a matter of very trifling consequence—quite beneath the consideration of either combatant. The *Tribune* has a double object in view. Its first, and most difficult undertaking,—upon which no one less sanguine and visionary would have ever ventured,—is to "shame the *Express* into telling the truth." Its next task—which may be easier, but is quite as profitless—is to show that, "*if* the City has been swindled, the responsible parties are Democrats." The *Express*, on the other hand, contents itself with exclamation points, small capitels and a general howl. These exhaust its rhetoric, and habitually serve instead of logic. It seems to have a confused notion that, as the State is now in Republican hands, whatever mischief has ever been done within its limits is to be charged to the Republican account.

The people of this City have an interest in this matter which is not represented, or cared for in the least, by these belligerent partisan journalists. They desire to know whether they are to be swindled or not;—and it is to them a matter of quite secondary consequence by which political party that little operation is to be performed. They understand, in a general way, that the State has been claiming land of which the City has for a long time held possession;—that this claim has been sustained by courts of law;—that heavy back rents are due from the City, for its long-continued wrongful occupancy of the lands in question;—and that James B. Taylor and Owen Brennan hold by assignment the claim of the State for these back rents, and are to be largely benefited by their payment. They know, too, that a law has been passed by the late Legislature, authorizing and directing the Comptroller to compromise and settle these claims on the best terms he can make, and also enabling the City to avoid similar entanglements with regard to other property along both rivers, which is situated in precisely the same way. Beyond this, what information they can glean from either of the journals in question is exceedingly vague. The *Express* bawls "swindle," and charges it upon Republican votes. The *Tribune* is so eager to defend its party that it does not stop to inquire whether the measure itself is right or wrong. The simple truth on this point is that both parties are equally culpable. The Democrats had the Land Office Commission in 1858, when the lease was granted,—and the Republicans in 1859, when it was renewed.

The *Tribune* says that "the City was *exposed to this claim* for back rent by the lease" of the property in question, on the part of the State. That was unquestionably the first step in the suit. But the claim was not *created* by that lease. It would have existed, and been in full force—augmenting year by year—if that lease had never been made. The "swindle," such as it is, began when the City took possession of property belonging to the State, built out land beyond the line of its ownership, and went on leasing and collecting rents from property to which it had not a shadow of legal title. Does either the *Express* or the *Tribune* expect the State to relinquish its claim to this property? Is it a "swindle" to call upon the City to surrender what never belonged to it, and to pay the market price for its long-continued but illegal possession? The real culprits—the parties who have involved the City in this heavy loss—are the City officials who have taken this illegal action—who, through ignorance or heedlessness, suffered the City thus to trespass upon State lands, and to render itself liable for their occupancy and use.

The *Express* prefers to belabor Mr. Taylor, first, for having discovered the fact that the State owned this property, and next for having leased it for less than its value. Without any special knowledge on the subject, we presume that Mr. Taylor is somewhat in the habit of looking after his own interest, and that he would not devote any very large portion of his time or his money to litigation on this subject, unless he expected to be repaid therefor. He leased this property at $5,000 a year;—because all the information which the Land-office Commissioners had as to its value, to guide them in making the lease, was the report of Mr. Flagg that it had never yielded over $3,500 per annum. The City refused Mr. Taylor possession,—and when he called upon the State to put him in possession of the lands they had leased him, they proposed to give him the back rents if he would shoulder the litigation himself. He accepted the offer,—and this was the way in which the whole claim came into his hands. It may be a swindle,—but we should like some better evidence of the fact that the italics of the *Express* or the "ifs" of the *Tribune*.

Both those journals speak of the judgment, in Mr. Taylor's favor, against the City, having been taken by default. Unless we are entirely mistaken in our recollection of the matter, this is not true. Mr. Taylor sued the City for six months of the back rent of the property. The City contested the claim, and retained six or eight of the most eminent lawyers in the City to fight it. A long trial was had,—Mayor Tiemann and almost everybody else were examined as witnesses,—the law of the case was elaborately argued, and *a Jury composed exclusively of City tax-payers* returned a verdict that the State owned the property,—that Mr. Taylor held it as the State's lessee, and that he was entitled to recover. Other suits, which he commenced for other portions of the back rents, were sent to Referees,—not to decide upon the title, for that had been done by the Court and Jury,—but to determine the amounts due. And all proceedings were stopped last Fall, by common consent, in order that the Legislature might give the Comptroller authority to compromise these large claims, instead of subjecting the City to the payment of the enormous sums that are beyond all question due.

This law has been passed;—and it is this which elicits the clamorous caterwauling of the *Express*, and the partisan protests of the *Tribune*. The latter journal says that the Comptroller is a Republican,—and that he will never pay this claim,—nor the half, nor the quarter of it,—nor *anything* until it shall be awarded by a final legal judgment;—in other words, that he will not exercise the power which the Legislature has placed in his hands. Possibly not. He may be goaded by partisan clamor into ignoring the interest of the City. He cannot doubt, however, that his refusal to settle the claim will more than double the amount which has already been awarded. We can only repeat what we have said hitherto, that it will cost the City a million of dollars *more* to contest the claim, than to compromise and pay it now.

Aldermanic Jail Deliveries.

The Police Commissioners have accomplished a much-needed reform, in closing the Station-houses against the Aldermen who go the rounds at night for the purpose of discharging from custody their pet bullies and blackguards who fall into the hands of the Police. The facility with which these personages were permitted to release their friends from the operation of the law has been, for some years back, one of the greatest of the many scandals which afflicted this unhappy City. It is bad enough to have such men intrusted with a share of the Government; but it is still worse to allow them grossly to abuse the magisterial powers with which traditions, derived from a more decent age, have unhappily invested them.

It seems almost a waste of our own space and our readers' time to denounce, in the columns of a newspaper, any public officers who are so lost to shame as to cruise round Station-houses in order to use their authority to effect the liberation of drunken pugilists and detected ticket swindlers. No Alderman who devotes himself to such nocturnal amusements as this can be supposed at all likely to care much what the public think about him; so that if the Police Commissioners had not taken the matter in hand, we should probably have had to submit to the scandal for many a day to come. One of the worthies who is most excited about the reception of the Japanese Embassy, and who will probably bear a prominent part in the torture of the unfortunate men who compose it, made an ineffectual attempt only a few nights ago to get into a station-house, in order to "open court" in favor of two ruffians then in the cells, whom he called his "particular friends," and his attempt was only frustrated by the firmness of the officer in charge. We are sorry that Mr. Bowen is not able to take the same precautions against certain Judges, who, we regret to say, are occasionally guilty of the same dishonest practices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The "Special Artist" of one of our illustrated papers, recently visited Washington, and one of his objects was to sketch the interior of Judge Douglas' house. The Judge was not at home, but the artist, as he sat in the library, pulled out his sketch-book and commenced taking notes. But his occupation was interrupted by the entrance of the Judge's mother-in-law, who peremptorily ordered "Crayon" to leave the house. The poor artist attempted to explain the nature of his mission, but the lady disdained to listen. Taking Crayon by his arm, she escorted him to the front door, and to accelerate his departure, placed her hand upon his shoulders, and landed him at once in the middle of the street. Where will this muscle-mania end?

—It seems that the individual who attempts to mount the ladder of Fame from the arm of the Prize Ring, has to climb by many and very unpleasant "rounds." A detailed account of the Great Fight, published in *Bell's Life*, tells us that the combatants struck each other with mawleys and bunches of fives upon the head, the nut, the cone, the conk, the cannister, the noddle, the mug, the knowledge-box; the nose, the aneezer, the snorer, the snuffer, the snuff-tray, the nozzle, the mazzard; the eyes, the ogles, the optics, the peepers; the mouth, the kisser, the whistler, the oration-trap; drawing the blood, the claret, the ruby, the crimson, the home-brewed, the gravy; and in several instances knocking the unfortunate knocker off his pins, his pegs, his stumps, and his foundation, to say nothing of boring, fibbing and sending him to grass. Who wants the Belt?

—Starvation stares the residents of Middle Tennessee in the face. The editor of the Nashville *Christian Advocate* complains that he has to pay forty cents a pound for all the butter used in his family, and thought himself particularly fortunate the other day in getting a "jack-fish" for half a dollar. That fish furnished him a breakfast, but he says it is rarely he can afford to buy a cabbage or a salad for dinner,—cabbages and other light and nutritious vegetables having been sadly neglected by the Tennessee farmers. Secular papers confirm these melancholy representations of the clergy, and, if things don't mend, we shall have to send provisions over the railroads to that desert region, just as we fed Ireland by the ship-load in '47.

—The latest suggestion for the torture of the coming Japanese is that of the Philadelphia *Ledger*. It recommends that all the Missionary Boards send delegates to Washington to lay before the Princes the leading points of doctrine, with a view to their proper understanding of the religious condition of the United States. What an idea! Ask a gentleman from the antipodes to "get the hang" of all the phases of belief that prevail here, in the short space of three months, besides seeing all there is in the country of a political and social character? It cannot be done.

— Great preparations are making at Nashville for the coming National Convention of the Printers of the Union. The meeting is to open on the 7th of May. Printers are requested to take notice that this event will be the nonpareil of all events, with capital arrangements in the way of speces and furniture, and that no imposition will be practiced on the delegates.

—The yard of the State prison at Auburn has been laid out as a flower-garden; a wise and humane effort of the Prison Physician, Dr. Dimon. The doctor regards the labor of an hour as well-bestowed, when the moody prisoner leaves his cell to dig about the roots of a flowering plant, and he will have the thanks of the convict for it. The charming little romance of *Piccioli* may find a rival yet within the walls of a New-York State prison. Why not start a flower-garden in the other establishment at Sing-Sing—a place that has nothing about that is not gloomy except its name?

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Overland Pony Express.

$1,237,391 in Treasure on its Way to New-York.

GENERAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the First Pony Express in California.

Nine Days from Ocean to Ocean.

GREAT POPULAR REJOICING.

St. Joseph, Mo., Monday, April 30.

The California Pony Express, due here on Friday, the 27th inst., did not arrive until this noon, owing to the time of leaving the other side being changed. The Express left San Francisco on the evening of the 20th inst., coming through in less than ten days.

By this arrival we have California advices to April 20, and Carson City to the 21st.

The Express brought 285 letters, five private telegrams and a large summary of news.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamship *John L. Stephens*, for Panama, sailed at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, with the mails, 414 passengers, 18,000 letters, and $1,382,723 in treasure, of which $1,237,391 was for New-York, and $133,392 for England, and the balance for Acapulco and Panama.

The Overland Mail left at 12 o'clock at noon, with 7,000 letters.

ARRIVAL OUT OF THE FIRST CALIFORNIA PONY EXPRESS.

The first Pony Express, with telegraphic dates from the Atlantic cities of April 3, and letters from St. Joseph's, mailed at 6:30 P. M. of the same day, reached the telegraphic station in Carson Valley at 2:30 P. M., April 12, whence the news was telegraphed to San Francisco, and published the same evening in extras by the *Bulletin* and *Alta California*. The news was only nine days from ocean to ocean. The great feat created unbounded enthusiasm. The Express encountered serious obstacles in crossing the mountains from Carson to Placerville, snow having accumulated four feet deep during a storm which prevailed just previously. Only a narrow mule-path had been opened, and this was entirely occupied for miles by pack-trains on their way from California to the Washoe mines. The express rider was compelled to dismount, and break a path around each mule met, thus causing several hours' delay. Finally he overcame these obstacles, and reached Placerville at 2:30 P. M. of the 13th, and Sacramento at 5:30 P. M., and thence proceeded to San Francisco by steamer, arriving at 1 A. M. on the 14th. A spontaneous celebration took place at every town through which the pony passed. At Placerville guns were fired, speeches made, etc. At Sacramento the Legislature adjourned in honor of the event, while the streets were draped with banners, ladies thronged the balconies, and crowds blocked up the sidewalks along the streets through which the pony was expected to pass. As he came galloping along, followed by a wild cavalcade of men, who had gone out on the Plains to meet him, the city echoed with the ringing of bells, booming of cannon, and the long-continued shouts of the multitude. The demonstration was equally enthusiastic, and more imposing, when the Express reached San Francisco at a late hour of the night. The city was lit up by numerous bonfires and a torchlight procession was formed; the military companies were out, and the pony was escorted from the steamer to the heart of the city amidst a blaze of fireworks.

Altogether, these were amongst the most joyous demonstrations ever witnessed in California, evincing a hearty appreciation of the enterprise so gloriously consummated.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Governor has approved the following bills passed by the Legislature: An appropriation of $10,000 for a Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum at San Francisco; an act appropriating $35,000 for a State Reform School at Marysville; an act establishing County Infirmaries for the Indigent; and an act appropriating $13,000 to the San Francisco Orphan Asylum. The following bills have passed, and are awaiting the Governor's approval: an act authorizing San Francisco County to issue $600,000 bonds, San Mateo County $100,000, and Santa Clara County $200,000, towards building a railroad from San Francisco, through San Mateo, to San José.

Also, an act authorizing Nevada County to loan $200,000 to the Sacramento, Placerville and Nevada Railroads. After approval by the Governor, the people of the counties concerned must vote these debts before the bonds can be issued.

A majority of the people of Butte County voted last week to loan $200,000 towards a railroad from Marysville to Oroville.

On the 11th April the Governor vetoed a bill appropriating $20,000 to open nine roads over the Sierra Nevada. The veto was sustained.

Another bill has since passed, appropriating $5,000 to open a road from Placerville to Carson Valley.

The San Francisco bulkhead bill finally passed the Legislature on the 13th. It had been more bitterly opposed, and more charges of corruption were made concerning it, than any other bill ever before a California Legislature. On the 17th Gov. Downey vetoed this bill, causing great rejoicing in San Francisco. To-day an effort is making to pass the bill by a two-thirds vote, notwithstanding the Governor's veto, but the indications are that it cannot be done.

John C. Bell, member from Eldorado County, who was shot by Dr. Scoggs, on the 11th, died of his wounds on the 15th.

A bill has passed appropriating $200,000 for the liquidation of the contracts and all claims held against the State by the lessee of the State Prison, by which the Penitentiary reverts to the State freed from incumbrance.

The Senate has passed the Transcontinental Telegraph bills, giving a bonus of $60,000 to the Company building a first, and $40,000 for a second line, payable at the rate of $20,000 and $4,000 per annum, provided both lines are completed to the Mississippi within [illegible] years.

The Legislature will probably adjourn May 1.

The prospects for fruit and all kinds of crops throughout the State are excellent.

The latest accounts say that the unplanted wheat and acreage of provisions in Carson Valley have exceeded temporarily the Washoe excitement.

The California mines are yielding more recently.

The gold receipts at San Francisco during the quarter ending March, were rising $600,000, being an excess of more than a million over the first quarters of 1858 and 1859, and showing an immense accumulation of gold.

Allison's quartz mine in Nevada County yielded $27,000, from three days' crushing.

The accounts from the quartz mines near Jacksonville, Southern Oregon, continue almost fabulous. One ledge, worked by Americans, yielded, in one week, 1,000 ounces of gold. Several other leads were also yielding enormously.

The Northern Telegraph Company has ordered wire, to build a line from Yreka to Scotland, Oregon.

The Overland Mail, leaving on the 17th, took over 13,000 letters. On the 16th about 5,000, and to-day 7,000.

The barks *Rover* and *Pontiac* have sailed for Japan, with mixed cargoes, principally Yankee clocks, notions, wines and liquors.

The trial of Judge Terry, for killing Senator Broderick, is again postponed till June.

Señor Castro, Governor of Lower California, was assassinated near Santa Thomas on the 13th, by a notorious bandit, named Manuel Marquis. Castro was appointed Governor in 1855 by Comonfort, and reappointed last year by Juarez. Renewed contests among rival factions in the Peninsula will probably ensue.

OREGON.

Two arrivals bring Oregon advices to the 19th and British Columbia to the 21st. The Caucus election in Portland on the 2d resulted in the election of an Opposition Mayor and Treasurer, and the balance Democratic.

There are conflicting accounts concerning the Similkameen gold mines, and the general impression is unfavorable to the mines being of much value.

The Republican State Convention would meet April 14, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

The growing crops throughout Oregon and Washington were in fine condition.

The British Columbia mining news were unusually encouraging. The gold receipts at Victoria averaged $100,000 monthly. Extensive new diggings of coarse gold were reported on the upper Fraser River. Large numbers of Chinese were arriving from California, and were likely soon to outnumber the whites in the mines.

Copper was stated to exist in large quantities on Vancouver's Island.

The French Catholic Missionary Society was about establishing missions among the Indians on Vancouver's and Queen Charlotte's Islands, and the northwest coast.

The town of Victoria was flourishing, and much building was going on. A Methodist Church, seating 500 persons, had just been completed; also a new cathedral, costing $14,000. The population of Victoria is 3,100.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The bark *Comet* had arrived with Honolulu dates to the 3d of April.

Whalers continued to arrive and depart north.

The coffee crop of Hawaii was unusually promising.

Neilson, the King's private secretary, had nearly recovered from the wounds inflicted by his Majesty.

The dispatches left at Honolulu by the Japanese Ambassadors were sent to Japan by the Russian whaler *Constantine*, March 28.

Business at Honolulu was very dull, and the markets overstocked. Whalers purchased little this season.

Arrived at Honolulu, March 29, United States steamer *Saginaw*, twelve days from San Francisco. She was to sail for China on the 7th of April.

Arrived, March 31, whaler *Pacific*, from New-Bedford, with 900 barrels wha'e, and 230 barrels sperm oil.

Arrived from Lahaina, bark *D. Godfrey*, from Boston.

Arrived at Honolulu, March 29, ship *Syren*. She would sail for New-Bedford about the 1st May.

GUANO ISLANDS.

The bark *Agate* had arrived at Honolulu with accounts from the Guano Islands to the 18th of January.

The ships *Boudivitch*, with 450 tons guano, sailed on the 11th, and the *Aspasia* with 800 tons, on the 24th of January from McLean's Island for Hampton Roads.

Sailed from Baker's Island Feb. 11, with 1,225 tons guano, for Hampton Roads.

The ships *Josiah Bradlee* and *Daring* were loading at Baker's Island at the rate of one hundred tons daily.

LATEST.

Sacramento, Saturday, April 21—6 P. M.

The Assembly, to-day, passed a bill to issue new bonds to run ten years, bearing six per cent., but no interest to be paid until the bonds become due. The amount of the bonds is to be limited to $295,000.

This act is to pay the expenses incurred in the Indian hostilities in 1857 and 1858. The proposition is to apply to the General Government to pay said indemnities, but if the United States fail to do so, California will at the expiration of ten years. The bill has yet to go before the Senate.

San Francisco, Saturday, April 21—10 P. M.

Arrived, Hamburgh bark *Louise*, in 147 days from Hamburg.

Judge Hagar has issued a *mandamus* restraining parties from building railroads in the city limits.

The Overland stage by the Butterfield route arrived at Fresno at 3 o'clock, with dates to April 5.

It is estimated that about $30,000 in duplicate drafts were sent by the Pony Express of yesterday.

San Francisco Markets.

San Francisco, Tuesday, April 24—3.30 P. M.

Trade the past ten days has continued very dull, with few fluctuations in prices. The roads were rendered impassable by the rains of the early part of the month, and freights inland had advanced to exorbitant rates. There was, consequently, no demand upon the market for goods, and we have had a dull and inactive trade, though no inclination has been shown to force sales. At the close the weather is favorable, the roads are improving, and an increased inquiry for goods, from the jobbers, is apparent, without, as yet, bringing them into the market for supplies from first hands. Boots and Shoes continue much depressed. Candles quiet with sales 6,500 lbs. the past fortnight, at 18½c. Coffee has drooped a little, but closes higher, and stocks are again concentrated: best Rio sells at 18½c. Coal unchanged: Anthracite $14@$14 50 per ton, without activity. Cement—sales 800 bbls., at auction, at $1 62½. Dry Goods dull and heavy; staples as last quoted. Fish unchanged and few selling: No. 1 Mackerel $3 ₱ kit; new Dry Cod nominal. Fruits—Dried Apples 9c.@10c. for choice; Raisins $4@$4 75 for layers; Currants 5½c. Preserved Fruits very dull and drooping. Hops—crop of 1859—sells at 24c. Figs firm, quiet, as last noted. Malt Liquors unsaleable. Molasses and Syrups heavy, with a downward tendency. Nails—nothing selling at 6c. Oils—Sales 150 bbls. Coast Whale, at 35c., which is to go on *Lookout* for New-York; Linseed, Lard and Cocoanut, inactive and unchanged; Olive still high. Provisions—Bacon, 15c.@16c. Mess Pork, $18 75; Clear, $21 50@$22 and Prime, $15. Hams not selling. Butter, 27½c. for that *via* the Isthmus, and 30c.@35c. for that *via* Cape Horn, with light sales. Lard heavy and lower. J. H. & Co.'s Rice 13½c. Rice quiet; little doing, all former rates. Spirits Turpentine—sales at 70c. and under. Spirits—Foreign Brandies held for higher rates, without activity: American, 42½c. Alcohol advanced to 80c.@85c. Bare Spirits, 40c. New England Rum better, at 45c. Whisky heavy, at 40c.@42½c. Sugars—nothing doing; New-Orleans and Muscovado quiet; refined inactive; crushed nominally held at 16½c., but the market price is about 15½c.@16c.; the tendency of all kinds is unfavorable. Teas and wines were dull and unchanged. Money was rather easy, yesterday, and the amount required for remittance was rather small. Short Loans ruled at 2 ₱ cent. on choice paper and collaterals. Gold Bar sold at $3 50@$3 60. Sight Exchange on New-York, 2@2½ ₱ cent. premium.

Shocks of Earthquake in Hayti.

Boston, Monday, April 30.

Capt. Lavender, of the brig *Foster*, at this port, reports that violent shocks of earthquake were felt in various portions of Hayti, from the 5th to the 13th inst. At Gonaives and Port-au-Prince many of the inhabitants fled to the open country. Merchandise was removed from the stores, and temporarily sheltered. No serious damage, however, occurred. Reports from the interior state that several buildings were prostrated, and some lives lost.

Burning of the Steamer

A DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON.

MORE ABOUT THE PRIZE FIGHT.

The Champions Not to Fight Again.

Execution of the Carlist General Ortega.

THE INSURRECTION IN NAPLES.

PATTERN POINT, C. E., Monday, April 30.

The steamship *North Briton* from Liverpool, via Queenstown 19th inst., has arrived off this point on her way to Quebec.

The news is one day later than that by the *Vanderbilt* at New-York.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The "fight" continued to attract great attention. The Referee's decision in relation to the future had not been pronounced.

The rumor that the English champion would have been defeated, had the fight been allowed to go on, is contradicted by the *Times*, on the authority of the Referee, who states that they closed the conflict only in compliance with the wishes of the Americans. When the ring was broken the Referee was forced away, and was outside the crowd round the combatants while the last three or four rounds were fought. The friends of HEENAN insisted on his return to stop the fight, claiming, in accordance with the rules of the Ring, that when the inclosure was broken into the combat should cease. They therefore made a passage for him to return to the men, and stop them, which he accordingly did, in spite of the wishes of SAYERS' supporters who were confident of his winning in a few minutes more.

No other battle meeting will ever take place between the two men, as the supporters of each consider that the courage and endurance of both have been sufficiently proved, and they will, therefore, consent to the late contest being considered a drawn battle.

The *Times*, in a leader on the great fight, remarks that nations without great qualities, could not have brought together two men willing to pass through such an ordeal as the terrible fight of Tuesday.

Lord ELGIN is to leave for China, April 28.

The steamship *Mile*, from New-York for London, had put into Dartmouth short of coal, and with loss of rigging, &c.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Thursday, April 19.

The *Monitour*, of this morning, states that the pamphlet, *Le Coalition*, serves as a pretext for wordy manœuvres, and endeavors to maintain a feeling of uneasiness on the public mind. The law does not give the Government the right to stop the publication of a pamphlet containing no particular offense, but the Minister of the Interior has brought under the notice of the Minister of Justice the Bourse manœuvres on the occasion of the publication of the pamphlet *Le Coalition*, and a judicial inquiry will be held.

CHAMBERY, Wednesday, April 18.

M. LAITY arrived yesterday at Aineci. At the banquet given in the evening by the Governor of Arneci a toast was drunk to the Emperor of France. M. LAITY appeared at the balcony of the Governor's house, and read a dispatch announcing that the Emperor and Empress will visit Savoy in May or June next. Several houses were illuminated.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Wednesday, April 18.

Gen. ORTEGA was shot this morning.

ITALY.

Three hundred horses have just passed through Paris, having been purchased in England for the Piedmontese Government.

The Ministers of England and France have demanded interviews with the King, but no day has been fixed for their reception.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent states that the Sicilian insurrection is more serious than the telegraphic accounts would have led persons to suppose.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The mail steamer *China*, with the heavy portion of the Peninsular and China mails, put into Plymouth, on the morning of the 19th, short of fuel. She experienced very heavy gales off the coast of Portugal and in the Bay of Biscay.

The *Times* has received the following telegram, dated Bombay, March 28—Exchange, 2s. Id.@2s. 1¼d. Freights, £3 15s.@£3 17s. 6d.

DR. CHEEVER'S DIFFICULTIES.

Adjourned Meeting at the Church of the Puritans.

EXCITED DEBATE.

The Society of the Church of the Puritans resumed, last evening, their discussion of the difficulties which have sprung up between Dr. CHEEVER and the Trustees of that Church, of which he is pastor, because of the sending of Miss JOHNSON to Great Britain for the purpose of collecting funds to sustain him and his adherents as exponents of the Anti-Slavery cause. The lecture-room, where the meeting was held, was crowded. Dr. GEORGE H. WHITE was moved to the Chair. The prefatory prayer was made by Rev. JOEL BLACKMAN.

The first speaker was Mr. C. J. WARREN, who read an elaborate argument, in which he asserted that in his opinion the first of Mr. BERRY's resolutions (to the effect that the collection of funds by any organization of persons independent of the church society and of the trustees, ostensibly for the purpose of defraying the expenses of that society, is subversive of their independence as a Congregational body) was just as objectionable as the resolutions primarily offered by Mr. SMITH. As he understood the question which was virtually before the Society, it was, "Shall we approve or condemn the appeal made on behalf of the church for British aid?"

He contended that the brethren by whom the appeal had been made had intruded on no prerogative or right of the Trustees. If the latter thought fit to remain inactive when the church was embarrassed, certainly it could not be deemed that they who did make an effort to sustain the Pastor were interfering with their (the Trustees') life of lazy luxury. There could be no danger in any such appeal. Many a benevolent and religious organization would be glad to welcome an avalanche of such dangers. The Committee who had made the appeal intended to secure the pastor from the chances of factions opposition and to pay off the ground rent of the church, so that, by doing so, they might redruce the pew-rents, and thus enlarge the congregation by bringing the permanent church accommodations within the reach of people who, with but moderate means, were desirous of hearing the Gospel preached free and untrammaled. One of the brethren had stated, he said that, on a former occasion, he (the brother,) had expressed himself in favor of the appeal, because he regarded it as a means of prospective good; but, now that it had so many opponents, he was ashamed of it. It was something to be wondered at that any brother should be ashamed of anything simply because it was unpopular. What if certain gentlemen attached to the church did raise such an amount of funds? There would be no more power to control the pastor than the Chamber of Commerce or Trinity Church had. Was there a real danger in this case that funds would be raised out of this congregation which would require the pastor's removal? In the course of the last evening's debate this remarkable declaration had been made: "when the Society makes rules the members must abide by them." But that brother must not have been aware of the extent to which that declaration might be applied. Did he not recognize a "higher law" than any which any society might adopt, even though that Society were one organized under the Church? This was in direct opposition to the well-racognized laws of Congregational rule in Massachusetts. The doctrines of this appeal were not, he believed, subversive of Coogregationalism. The Society, he granted, had a legal existence independent of the Church, but it was a legal society only so far as it was subservient to the Church. It had also been respectfully urged upon his attention that the temporalities of the Church were under the care of the Society and its trustees. But this, while it gave them the right to control, gave them no right to withhold. Allusion has been more than once made from both sides of the house in reference to the continuance of the pastor's relations to this church. In connection with this, he wished to offer an extract from a report that had been presented to the Church in June, 1857.

He read from it as follows: "The champion of right against wrong—of the oppressed against the oppressor—of Christian principle against selfish cupidity—he pas or of this Church has taken a prominent stand. Here, on Union-square, in the heart of the City, he has fought the battle against slavery, its apologists, with a brave heart. With powers of logic and illustration rarely matched, raised up by God to do work for the nation, for mankind, and for the age, he has hurled his thunder-tones from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from our north-ern to our southern border, calling men to be true to themselves as in their God; holding up to scorn, contempt, and loathing the principles and sentiments which have a connection with, inflame and make it a reproach among all people. His tones have reverberated beyond the Atlantic, stirring the hearts even of the heart, wherever that heart is true to Freedom.

God has honored the pulpit of this Church, by making it a great watch-tower for the nation. Its guardians have a duty to perform before the world. All eyes turn to us to inquire whether we will be faithful to our trust. It is ours to shield, to sustain, and to encourage the man whom we have placed in this pulpit. Shall we ask his heart, so down in memory with him to posterity as not unworthy the man whom God in his providence has set in our midst. And so may God succeed us, as we are true to him and to the cause of the oppressed. Respectfully submitted.

In concluding his quotations, Mr. WARREN said he believed it was well known who the Committee were.

VOICES—Read the names.

Mr. WARREN read the names: E. W. CHESTER, CHAS. ABERNETHY, CHAS. R. HARVEY. He resumed. He said he might be allowed to state that two of those gentlemen on that Committee were most warmly interested in the removal of the pastor.

The Chairman called the Speaker to order, on the ground of his having had resort to personalities.

Mr. WARREN asked of the Chairman whether the gentleman had objected to the speaker on the ground of his having had employed any personalities to-wards him.

The Chairman explained that, though his decision on a former occasion had been overruled, yet he would certainly insist that the speaker, in referring to those trustees who had signed that report, was out of order.

Mr. WARREN said that the thing had been done, whether for good or ill, and could not be undone. He continued to urge, in behalf the brethren who had joined in the appeal, the propriety of procuring foreign aid in behalf of the Church, and illustrated his argument by a Scriptural allusion to the case of Jonathan and Saul, when the former, without being guilty of any crime, though he had violated the law for the infringement of which his father had declared he should die, was defended by the people, who took the Government into their own hands, and when the popular will was expressed in the announcement that he should not die. So Mr. WARREN hoped, would the congregation act by those members whom they were now called upon to condemn.

Mr. ABERNETHY, as President of the Board of Trustees, took the floor, and proceeded to state that his connection with the Society had begun from its very inception—

Mr. FAIRBANKS called the gentleman to order.

Amid loud cries of "Order," the Chairman arose and stated that Mr. ABERNETHY might be allowed to proceed, in so far as he was only making an assumption in his own behalf, which would do no injury to any one else. [Applause.]

Mr. FAIRBANKS declared that that gentleman had no other right to claim the position of President of the Board of Trustees than that he had been elected to serve out the unexpired term of Mr. ALLEN; and he (Mr. F.) had been informed by one of the most eminent lawyers in the City that his (Mr. ABERNETHY's) right to that position was without legal warrant or effect, and, for one, he (Mr. F.) utterly repudiated it. [Mingled applause and hisses, which were only suppressed on the remonstrance of the Chairman.]

Mr. ABERNETHY continued—He reflected severely on the course of Dr. CHEEVER, and on the arguments he had adduced in his two hours' speech at the previous meeting. He claimed that the church was not Dr. CHEEVER's, but the Church of the Puritans, and that, in the latter capacity, the trustees alone had the management of its affairs. But it seemed that in sending out this woman (Miss JOHNSON) as the Secretary and Treasurer of the Society, they had acted on the principle that the trustees had no rights which the pastor was bound to respect, and that the Society had no rights which the trustees were bound to respect. He advocated the propriety of adopting Mr. SMITH's resolution, and condemned a movement which represented the congregation as paupers, church-mendicants for British gold. In that view of the case he had no doubt he would be supported by public opinion, and he felt certain that in the estimation of all whose estimation was worth having, the man who would descend to this mendicancy would inevitably find that its result would be to diminish his influence and belittle his character. [Sensation.]

Dr. FAIRBANKS asked if that was meant as personel.

Dr. CHEEVER begged that the speaker might be allowed to go on without interruption, for the more personal he was the better it would be.

He enlarged on the humiliations to which the Church had been subjected through the conduct of its pastor and some of the members, and denied that the Trustees had ever had any intention of interfering with the rights of their pastor. Dr. CHEEVER had said that in the event of his being defeated in this matter he would throw himself into the arms of Dr. GUTHRIE or Dr. CANDLISH, of Edinburgh, and carry on the crusade against Slavery there. He (Mr. A.) would advise him to do so, for he was convinced he was in the hands of bad advisers here.

Mr. HART objected to this language, but Dr. CHEEVER interfered, and the speaker was permitted to proceed. He made grave charges of inconsistency against Dr. HART and Mr. HILL, and accused them of the most unfair representations regarding himself. It was in this way, he said that Dr. CHEEVER had been alienated from his best friends. [Laughter and applause.] And he thought the best thing for the Doctor to do, under the circumstances, would be to emigrate. He contended that if a third of the society were in favor of Mr. SMITH's resolution, the pastor should withdraw.

This disagreement was not to be considered as a contest for principle, but for property—a property on which was a church that, while it was capable of containing fifteen hundred persons, was occupied by the unscrupulous party which sustained Dr. CHEEVER, and did not number one hundred in all. He had too much regard for the reverend gentleman to wish him to remain in such company, but if he preferred their company, why should he not avail himself of the money begged abroad, and retire with his friends to some more congenial sphere. After some further remarks from Mr. ABERNETHY,

Mr. WOODBURY obtained the floor, but yielded to Dr. WHITE, the Chairman, who was temporarily superseded, at his own request, by Mr. BENNETT.

He began by saying that, in the words used by the pastor, he was very much impressed with the comprehensiveness and weight of the issue before them, but understood that issue in a different sense. From the very first moment, when the knowledge of the begging expedition to England became known, it was opposed by the great majority of the Society. When that opposition was expressed, it was charged that those who took part in it were opposed to the pastor because they wished to ignore the Anti-Slavery movement. It was not so. The trial was in fact not was the despotism of the few and the freedom of whole. He criticised Dr. CHEEVER's language at length, and, among other matters, quoted from the third section of the rules of the by-laws affecting the Trustees, to show that Dr. CHEEVER's assertion to the effect that the action of the Trustees in regard to the foreign appeal was a "gratuitous insult," was without the slightest foundation, because the Trustees were bound to look after the pecuniary affairs of the Church, and because as a Congregational Church and society they had a reputation to sustain which would not warrant them any more in sending people abroad to beg for them, than would a merchant be regarded as a reputable who sent some one from without his house-hold to collect means for sustaining his domestic establishment. Another objection to this foreign aid movement was to be found in the fact that the money was to be sent to Dr. CHEEVER personally, and not to the Society. He now, after urging other objections, came to the issue, and wished what he had to say taken *verbatim* as it fell from the speaker, if reported at all. It was, in point of fact, an arraignment of Dr. CHEEVER for the terms of his letter to Mr. SPRAGUE, the *gravamen* being that Dr. C. had not only been a beggar—having sent a woman to collect $50,000 to be funded in the name of forse irresponsible men, she receiving 10 *per cent.* of the sum raised—but that he had done so without consultation either with the Trustees or the Society. Furthermore, the speaker claimed that the pastor of any society was morally, as well as legally, bound to consult and abide by the feelings and wishes of that society; for on what other condition could any one become a pastor to a society. If he were not under an obligation to do so, in the main, then he (Dr. WOODBURY) did not understand the relation between pastor and member.

When he had closed his remarks, Mr. WOODBURY rose, but was temporarily interrupted by a motion to adjourn, which, not being seconded, was not put.

On suggestion of Dr. FAIRBANKS, it was determined that (as he said) the question would not be decided within a week, Mr. WOODBURY be permitted to speak until 11 o'clock.

Mr. WOODWARD spoke in defence of Dr. CHEEVER until sometime after 11 o'clock, when the meeting adjourned until next Wednesday evening.

Central Park Matters.

PLAN OF WORK FOR THE YEAR—SUMMER FEATURES OF THE PARK—ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS—THE RIDES, DRIVES AND DRIDLE ROADS, &C., &C.

The delay of the Common Council in awarding the Central Park Commissioners sufficient funds to carry on the work has retarded the progress of the Park to a great extent. The appropriation of a quarter of a million of dollars was only allowed last week, and the money has not yet been paid over. There are at present but 700 men engaged, but as soon as the needful is forthcoming the force will be more than doubled, so that full 1,500 men will be employed within a few weeks.

The general features of the Park below the old Reservoir, or between Seventy-ninth and Fifty-ninth-streets, are finished, and the main work of the year will be in completing the details of that portion. This course is necessary in consequence of the backwardness of work on the new Reservoir, because the plan contemplates effects which can only be produced by having full possession of the ground. The disturbed condition of both Fifth and Eighth avenues, and of the vicinity of the new reservoir, will not afford a convenient channel of communication between the lower and upper park, while the extension from One Hundred and Sixth to One Hundred and Tenth street is not yet completely purchased. Last Summer they had a rough grading of certain portions of the upper park, a distance of about fifty acres, which lies inside the circuit drive. But as already stated the upper park cannot be forwarded to any extent, until the Superintendent can have full possession of the lands to be improved. The portion of the circuit ride which is graded, will, however, receive its superstructure soon and be thrown open to the public. The ground within that circuit—some forty acres—was roughly graded and drained last year. It will be finished before next Winter.

The main operations on the Park this year must be south of Eighty-fourth-street, and even there they are a little restricted by the reservation of about sixty acres for the Zoological and Botanical Gardens, chartered by the last Legislature. The location thought of for this purpose is east of the old reservoir and south of the new. Of course no work can be done here until the society organizes and the scope of its plan becomes known. The finishing of the vicinity of the reserved ground will also be retarded.

The work of 1860 will, therefore, be the completion of the roads in the lower Park, of which there are now finished three miles of drives, and more of walks; the extension of the road as far north on the west side as Eighty-fourth-street; the extension of the Ramble and all the walks in the same direction; the construction of the bridle road as far as Eighty-sixth-street; the completion of the terraces at either end of the magnificent promenade; the finishing of the lower ponds by the adornment of its banks; the completion of the grass—a beautiful level of about thirty acres, which may be used for a ball-ground and parade-ground; the completion of the cricket ground; the construction of a number of bridges, which have now but temporary substitutes; the construction of a more desirable location for the open-air concerts, so that occupants of carriages can be better accommodated; and the thousand minor details that must necessarily arise from the fertile invention of so talented a Superintendent as Mr. OLMSTED.

Among the many improvements under consideration by the Commissioners are schemes for providing a capacious house near the skating pond, to be used for the sale of refreshments; a plan for affording a cheap system of hacks, which shall at the same time yield a revenue to the Park; a number of boats on the lakes regulated in the same manner as the hackney-coaches, and the complete renovation and rearrangement of the old Arsenal, so that it can be used as a Lyceum of Natural History.

The delightful Ramble which gratified so many thousands of weary New-Yorkers last Summer has been much improved. The vicinity of the Cave has been regulated, a new bridge constructed, the walls extended, more shrubbery and trees planted, seats provided, and a neat little house built for the accommodation of ladies exclusively. Here can be found drinking water, basins, soap, towels and water for washing, and all the little arrangements of that nature that ladies require. The attendant female is strictly prohibited from receiving any other emolument than the salary paid her by the Commissioners.

Visitors who have not seen the Park since last season, cannot fail to be impressed with the vast amount of work done since that time, and the coming Summer will witness an attendance of visitors of all classes never before equalled. Already are the available spots visited by large numbers on the fine days with which we are being favored, and citizens of all cases, from the *millionaire* to the humble artisan, may be seen enjoying the delightful walks and drives, and snuffing the invigorating atmosphere. When the boats, the cheap hacks, and the grounds for the ball players, cricketers and military, are finished, the Park will present, on fine days, a scene of brilliancy and picturesqueness unequaled by a Venetian carnival—and that day, thank the energy and finelity of the Commissioners, is not far distant.

The equestrians who frequent the Park are already quite numerous—and *equestriennes* besides. They will be glad to learn that as soon as possible the bridle paths below Seventy-ninth-street will be finished, and also the drive which will circumvent the new reservoir, and allow of the testing of saddle horses at full speed.

One of the most attractive points of the Park will be the main terrace which crosses the main drive, through a tunnel at the upper end of the Mall. Already is this massive work—the largest architectural work on the Park—in an advanced state. The massive walls and vaulted ceiling; the exquisitely-carved columns—each with a separate and chaste ornamentation; the ponderous slabs for the loading, and the excavations, give a faint idea of what this work will be. When the mosaic pavement and ceiling are completed, the fountain in the pond immediately in front, the six swans, which are to be presented by the City of Hamburg to the City of New-York, located—and the fungse fully developed in the distance—the scene from this point will be one of the finest in the Park. The surrounding hills shut out all view of the City, while the water foreground, the romantically-arranged rocks, and the judicious distribution of shrubs and trees combine to produce one of the finest pictures in the Park. The whole effect is one which does credit to Mr. OLMSTED and his assistents in design, and to those who have been employed in its execution. Some idea of the scale upon which this portion of the work is conducted may be obtained from the fact that within a small compass the sum of $70,000 is expended, mainly for excavations, masonry, and architectural execution.

The turf in the Park is already in a fine condition, and all the finished walks are kept in excellent order. The grand Promenade (or Mall) is much improved by the replacement of about ninety of those beautiful elms which so unfortunately did not live. Their forty companions are flourishing.

The continuance of the excellent police arrangements, so admirably devised and conducted by Mr. OLMSTED, and the features above alluded to, must procure for the Commissioners the lasting gratitude of New-Yorkers, and for the Park an attendance of visitors fully competent for its vast proportions.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains the following:

LITERARY—Two Liberty Songs now Singing in England; An Ode to Heenan; HARRIET MARTINEAU on English Statesmen; Common Words; Miscellany.

AGRICULTURAL—Farm and Garden Items.

THE PRIZE-FIGHT—Full Report of the Fight for the Championship.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION—Full Reports of Proceedings on the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Days—The Debates on the Platform.

EUROPE—Details of the Latest News—The Savoy Question.

SUMMARIES OF NEWS—Semi-Weekly Summary of Foreign, Domestic and City News.

MEXICO—Latest from Vera Cruz and the Capital.

EDITORIALS—Articles on Current Topics.

CONGRESS—Proceedings of both Houses.

RELIGIOUS—Notices of Religious Movements.

MISCELLANEOUS—Editorial Jottings on Sundry Subjects.

PHILOSOPHY OF POLITICS—Letter from Prof. GRIMKE.

Personal Gossip, New Publications, Obituary Notices, European Passenger Lists, &c.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price 4 cents.

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AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,
Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES of new styles at $75 and $50. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

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THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
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Fire-Proof Safes.
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No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

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Pure Kentucky Bourbon.
50 bbls. and half-bbls. S. T. SUIT'S Salt River Bourbon Whisky, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
ATWATER, MULFORD & CO.,
Nos. 36 and 37 Broad-st.

Shirts.—Fine and cross plait French-bosom Shirts, ready made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Died.
Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 20th-st., 1d-av. and 20th-st., New-York.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.
SALE AT AUCTION OF
OTARD, DUPUY & CO., PINET, CASTILLION & CO., AND RAYNAL & ALUES' PALE AND DARK BRANDY,
AND
BROWN AND PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA AND MALAGA WINES IN BOND.
BURDETT JONES & CO will sell on FRIDAY, May 4, 1860, at 11 o'clock, within the store No. 109 Wall-st.—per samples drawn in bond—
530 packages Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet, Castillion & Co. brandy—vintage of 1858 and 1859.
300 packages brown and pale sherry.
178 packages Madeira wine
Duty ogues on Wednesday afternoon.
Terms at sale. In lots to suit purchasers.

Pure Kentucky Bourbon,
FROM A. T. SUIT'S
SALT RIVER DISTILLERIES,
ESTABLISHED in 1839.
The above article, which is perfectly pure, is coming direct to us from the distiller. The brand being the oldest in Kentucky, and noted for its superior medicinal properties, we recommend it with all confidence to the public. Sold by every druggist in New-York and Brooklyn.
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Every MACHINE QUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED Or MONEY REFUNDED.
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Agents wanted. Address D. J. LEVY, Sup't.

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BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Sells nothing. Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO., No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
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At only 50 cents each, a larger variety now open, by
IRA PEREGO & SON,
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OVER-STRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Coughs.—The great and sudden changes of our climate are fruitful sources of Pulmonary and Bronchial Affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stage of the disease, recourse should at once be had to BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Lozenges let the cough or irritation of the throat be ever so slight as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. Sold by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

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Luxuriant Whiskers or Moustachios forced to grow in six weeks strong and bushy, (even if there has been no beard before,) by my magical Onguent, without stain or injury to the skin. $1 a bottle.
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A. B. ALSTON, No. 146 Broadway, 2d floor.

MARRIED.

GIBNEY—MIDDLETON.—In this City, on Sunday, April 29, in St. Gabriel's Church, by Rev. W. Clowrie, Nicholas Gibney, Esq., of Abbey Farm, St. James, L. I., to Miss Elizabeth Wright Middleton, youngest niece of Rev. A. J. Paymar, and late of Stratford on Avon, England.

☞ England and Dublin papers please copy.

BEARN—RUSS.—In this City, on Monday, April 30, by Rev. P. S. Chauncey, Wm. F. Beery, Jr., to Sarah Russ, all of this City.

AUTEN—CASSIDY.—In this City, on Thursday, April 6, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Chas. Spelling, James W. Auten to Annie Maria Cassidy, all of this City.

SUTTON—SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday, April 26, by Rev. C. J. Jones, Thomas C. Sutton to Mary A. Smith, all of this City.

PRATT—CRANE.—In this City, on Monday, April 30, in the Allen-st. M. E. Church, by Rev. T. G. Osborne, Geo. N. Pratt, Esq., to Miss Sarah E., daughter of William Crane, Esq., all of this City.

BUTLER—BUTLER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 30, by Rev. Dr. Ferley, John Butler to Helen M. Butler, all of Brooklyn.

SHERWOOD—LOINES.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, April 30, by His Honor Mayor Powell, Parke M. Sherwood to Carrie H. Loines, both of New-York City.

DIED.

SULLIVAN.—In this City, on Sunday evening, April 29, of disease of the heart, James Sullivan, in the 73d year of his age, a native of Kenmare, County Kerry, Ireland.

His relatives and friends, and those of his son, Patrick J., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, May 1, at 2 o'clock from his late residence, No. 126 Sixth Ward's place, (late Varick-st.)

☞ Cork and Kerry papers please copy.

CRAWFORD.—In this City, on Sunday, April 29, of consumption, CHARLES H., eldest son of Peter Crawford, aged 31 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 114 Varick-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

GRAUTFORD.—In this City, on Sunday evening, April 29, FRANCIS GRAUTFORD, aged 37 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 23 College-place, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. His friends, and the members of Beacon Lodge, No. 223, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend. The Lodge members are requested to assemble at their rooms, Odd Fellow's Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M.

P. SCHMIDT.—In this City, on Saturday, April 28, Mrs. FREDY ANN SCHMIDT, daughter of the late William Adee, aged 47 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, May 2, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 278 Bowery.

BURT.—In this City, on Saturday, April 28, of consumption of the lungs, Dr. R. W. Burt, in the 61st year of his age.

☞ Utica papers please copy.

TEARDWELL.—In this City, on Monday, April 30, Saml. E. Teardwell, M. D., of Bayre-de-Grace, Maryland, aged 45 years.

WOODRUFF.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, April 29, John Graham Woodruff, son of the late Thomas T. Woodruff, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock precisely, from his late residence, No. 139 West 14th-st. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

☞ New Orleans and St. Louis papers please copy.

LINOD.—In this City, on Sunday evening, April 29, Michael Linod, aged 21 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place, from No. 79 Baxter-st., at 2½ o'clock P. M. this day, (Tuesday.)

PETERSEN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 30, John Petersen, a native of Sweden, aged 40 years, 6 months and 27 days.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, Tuesday, 1 May 1, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the Westminster Church, corner of Degraw place and Clinton-st., Brooklyn.—At Eastchester, N. Y., on Monday, April 23, Anna Estelle, daughter of Robert H. and Margaret Flandreau, in the 16th year of her age.

JOHNSON.—In Jamaica, on Sunday, April 29, Henry Johnson, of San Francisco, druggist, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father in-law, Hewlett Smith, Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday next, May 2, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—Trains will leave the South Ferry, Brooklyn side, at 12 o'clock M., and, returning, leave Jamaica at 2.55 P. M.

DE MEZA.—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, April 28, Virginia Randolph, daughter of Virginius R. and the late Malias de Meza, aged 3 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2½ o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon, from opposite Grace Church, Orange.

SMITH.—At Cherry Lawn, New-Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday, April 28, Henrietta Bell, wife of Lieut. Hamilton Smith, and daughter of Commodore Charles H. Bell, U. S. N., in the 26th year of her age.

JEFFERY.—In Rochester, on Thursday, April 12, of diphtheria, Rodney, aged 15 years; on Tuesday, 24th, George Gear, aged 2 years; children of William and Caroline Jeffery; and on Saturday, 28th, Caroline, aged 38 years, wife of William Jeffery, and daughter of Darius Geer, of this City.

A GARDEN IN WINTER CAN BE OBTAINED by planting all the choicest EVERGREENS,
Among which are all the new varieties from CHINA, JAPAN AND THE HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS.
The proper season to plant them is NOW.
For catalogues, apply to PARSONS & CO., Flushing, L. I.,
Or to J. B. PARSONS, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

OUT TO-DAY:
YANKEE NOTIONS FOR JUNE.
The largest comic sheet published in the world. Get a copy of it and see. Price only 10 cents. Published by T. S. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st.

DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers of the Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
DELAWARE—*Early Class, No. 205. April 30, 1860.*
54, 33, 63, 45, 75, 27, 16, 47, 67, 64, 11, 51.
DELAWARE—*Class No. 206, April 30, 1860.*
19, 42, 27, 45, 41, 55, 10, 7, 24, 9, 68, 11, 59.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, Or WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
CLASS 317, April 28, 1860.
58, 54, 11, 48, 69, 27, 6, 44, 68, 78, 49, 5, 34.
Prizes cashed at No. 566 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing
HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

REMOVAL.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO. HAVE REMOVED THEIR MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT FROM NO. 8 BOWERY TO NO. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE,
OPPOSITE THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

MRS. MARY J. HOLMES' NEW AND ORIGINAL STORY, entitled, MILDRED; or, THE CHILD OF ADOPTION, written expressly for THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY, will be commenced in that popular FAMILY Journal, on THURSDAY NEXT. For sale by every News Agent throughout the country.

SPRING AND SUMMER.
For the most fashionable, most tasty, best fitting, best made, newest stock, largest assortment of CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS ready-made, and at less prices than at any other establishment in this City, go to F. S. BALDWIN,
Nos. 76 and 78 Bowery.
The largest store in the City. The children's department and custom room not surpassed in this country.

HIRAM ANDERSON,
BOWERY.
ELEGANT SPRING CARPETS!!
From Crossley & Sons,
Per ships *Chancellor and Orient.*
100 pieces
ENGLISH MEDALLION CARPETS,
With Borders.
CHURCH CARPETS, ROYAL VELVETS,
OFFICE CARPETS.
5 Frame Egotish Brussels.
English Velvet, $1 25 per yard.
Crossley's Brussels, 85c. per yard.
DAMASK AND TILE
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS,
An Elegant Article.
HIRAM ANDERSON,
No. 99 Bowery.
Lowell Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets at Low Prices! 20,000 Yards Ingrain Carpeting, 3s. and 4s. per yard. Rugs, Mats, Matting, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, at Low Prices.
ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

WILL BE READY AT 10 A. M.
THE
OFFICIAL ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE
of the
UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS.
APPLETON'S
ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE,
FOR MAY, CONTAINS:
I.—A LARGE NEW RAILWAY MAP, representing not only the Railways of the country in operation, but also those in the course of construction.
II.—PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHY OF JAMES WATT, the inventor, with an account of his first idea in reference to the power of steam.
III.—MONTHLY ACCOUNT OF RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS. The railways of the West, their prospects for the years 1860 and 1861

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BUILDING MANUFACTURERS.—The whole or a part, of the large fire-proof brick building, corner of Adams-st. and Navy, Brooklyn, suitable for any manufacturing purpose, containing a first class steam engine. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 80 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO BEAUTIFUL NEW two-story and basement houses, Philadelphia fronts, brown-stone stoops, with all modern improvements, situated on Pacific-st., between Portland and Carlton aves., Brooklyn. This is one of the most accessible locations in Brooklyn, near the proposed parks; only three minutes' walk from Fulton, Flatbush and Atlantic-av. cars; lots, 20 by 100; houses, 20 by 40. Price, $4,250; $2,250 on bond and mortgage. Apply to owner, on premises, from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. Houses just finished. Would trade for valuable building lots.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone-front houses, with high stoops, located on northerly side of 34th-st., (100-foot street,) between 4th and Lexington avs.; these houses are built on an entirely new and improved plan, having three rooms deep, finished with all the modern improvements, built by day's work; hard-wood doors and black walnut stairs. Apply to suit purchasers. Apply to MATTHEW SMITH, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE on 14th-st., with fine view of the Hudson River. Also, to let, a store and dwelling on 10th-av., near 36th-st.; also, a three story house on West 31st-st., just finished, with all modern improvements; rent, $500. Inquire of E. F. CARMAN, No. 1,038 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land sold to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT 3-STORY, HIGH- stoop, brown-stone house, No. 170 East 18th-st., between 2d and 3d ave., north side; the house is 22 6x61, has all the modern improvements, and in complete order; lot 22 6x92. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and underground, now being finished by days' work in the most essential manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 34 Lexington-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DELAFIELD.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements in the saire, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITES OF FOUR, EIGHT, OR twelve lots on 3d, 4th and 5th sts., and 6th-av., Brooklyn, commanding a full and splendid view of New-York City and harbor, and within 30 minutes of Wall-st. City cars. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. HERGEN, No. 39 Vesey-st., HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. —Nearly two-thirds of a block of ground for which I have improved property will be taken for one-half the purchase money; no objection to a good class of tenement houses. Apply to T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, and three acres of land attached, well stocked with fruit trees, within 30 minutes of New-York by cars every hour; first-class neighborhood. Inquire of H. HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

A SNUG HOUSE FOR SALE—LOCATED ON 68th-st, near 1st-av. House two-story and basement. Terms accommodating. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 2d-av., below 59th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 169 2d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE house with extension for dining-room and kitchen, No. 26 Adelphi-st., between Myrtle and Park avs.; gas and water introduced, lot 25 by 100. Price $2,800.

FOR SALE—A NEW, BROWN-STONE FRONT, three story house, between 5th and 6th ave., in 45th-st.; all the modern improvements. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD Bonds, a first-class house in West 34th-st., in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. Apply to W. R. TRAVERS, No. 23 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN JERSEY CITY —Six three-story and basement brick houses, now finishing, with every convenience. Price $3,600; rent $360. Apply at No. 79 Jersey-av., near the premises.

FOR SALE—NO. 97 LEXINGTON-AV., THREE-story house, with basement and cob-cellar; lot 25 by 100. Inquire on the premises or at No. 76 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW, THREE-STORY, HIGH-stoop house, between 6th and 7th avs., No. 128 West 36th-st. ANDREW LESTER & CO., 103 Chambers-st.

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fondas Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 8 miles from Amsterdam, on the New-York Central Railroad, and 8 miles from Johnstown, the County seat. The farm contains 106 acres, all fine tillable land, with the exception of 7 acres of woodland. It is well watered, and a fine, large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones, good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two-story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. A good cob house is on the premises. The post office is kept there. The village contains a large brick flouring mill, large tannery and two stores. One mile east is a village of 1,500 inhabitants. There are 6 cows, 3 horses and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence or for agricultural purposes, such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at Nos. 92 and 94 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES OF good land, within 1½ miles of Rahway City depôt, half a mile from Hontonville depôt, on which is a good two-story brick house, 40 by 30 feet, with a frame extension 16x35, two stories, built in the best manner and of the best materials; barn and other out-buildings; apple orchard of best grafted fruit, pears, cherries and other fruit: the situation is high, commanding and healthy, in every way desirable as a country residence; one hour from New-York City. Apply to M. L. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st., or WM. H. JAQUES, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—AT A LOW PRICE, A VERY DESirable Farm, pleasantly situated, 3½ miles from Sing Sing, about 44 acres of good land; a good two-story house, built a few years ago; wagon-house, barns, sheds, &c., also the fruit trees on the place. The farm is well fenced, fine bearing orchard, also a variety of other fruit trees. For further particulars inquire of LUDLAM & LEGGETT, No. 36 Front-st., or DAVID LUDLAM, Sing Sing.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET AT STAMFORD, CONN—A FURnished house with seven acres of land. This place is situated south-east of the village, 1½ miles from the depôt, near the shores of Long Island Sound, affording the best facilities for boating, fishing and bathing. For beauty of scenery and healthfulness, it is unrivaled. The house contains ten rooms, besides kitchens, cellar and attic. The grounds comprise flower and vegetable garden, grove, &c. Rent, $300 a year. Also for sale, adjacent to the above-mentioned property, building lots of from two to ten acres, overlooking Long Island view of the Sound. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., or to R. HOYT, Postmaster, Stamford.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR ONE or two years. The elegantly located and genteelly furnished house No. 51 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is first-class, and in the most perfect order. The furniture is new, and of the best description. A reasonable concession will be made in the rent to the 1st of September, to an acceptable tenant. Apply at the house, or to L. EDGERTON, No. 292 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, FACING STUYVESANT-SQUARE.—A superior full-sized, brown-stone house, in perfect order, handsomely furnished throughout, situate on 17th-st., fronting Stuyvesant-square, to let for one or more years. It will be let with or without the furniture. For particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.; or THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st.

YONKERS.—TO LET FURNISHED—FOR the Summer season, as the owner is about going to Europe, a desirable cottage residence containing 9 rooms, with garden, stable and coach-house attached; house and grounds in perfect order. Possession given when required. Rent $150 per month. Address B. A., Box No. 2,281 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, for the Summer or till April, 1861, a cottage; one hour from Chambers-st.; 8 rooms, furnace, hot and cold water, bath and water-closet, stabling and coachman's room; 3½ acres of land, very beautifully and healthfully situated, overlooking the Hudson. Inquire of RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 260 Canal-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A two-story and basement brick house, convenient to Fulton Ferry; a model house; has every requisite for comfort and convenience; is well furnished. For particulars, apply at No. 200 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED COTTAGE TO let at Salisbury Mills, Orange County, New-York; nine rooms, garden of one-half acre; house 40x40, in good order. Rent $175 for six months. For view of house, &c., apply to BOYD & MORTON, 4½ Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT BAYSIDE, NEAR FLUSHING, TO LET.—The country seat of Joseph B. THURSTON, including lawn, carriage-house, &c.; the house is large, and commands fine views of the ocean; would be rented at a moderate price. Apply to ROBERT HAYDOCK, No. 101 Liberty-st.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY TO 1ST NOVEMBER, A handsome country place at North Orange, N. J., completely furnished; grounds large and in high cultivation. Distance from the railroad station, about 5 minutes' walk. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or at No. 360 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—No. 324 WEST 23d-st. It may be seen daily after 10 o'clock A. M. For terms, inquire at No. 21 West 13th-st., of JOHN L. KENNIN.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT NEW-Brighton, S. I., within seven minutes' walk of the landing. For particulars, apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., Post's Buildings.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife the second or third floor of a house on the west side of the town; must have gas and Croton water; rent not to exceed $18 a month. Address W. R. T., Box No. 125 Times Office.

TO LAWYERS.—DESK-ROOM WANTED IN A respectable office by a young lawyer. Terms must be moderate. Address, for three days, LEX., Box No. 249 Times Office.

YACHT FOR SALE—OF 30 TONS, SCHOONER-rigged, fully equipped and in complete order. To be seen at the anchorage ground of the squadron. Will be sold cheap. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 2 Metropolitan Bank.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG Island Sound, containing about 68 acres beautifully situated in a neighboring State, an hour and a half distant from the city by New-Haven Railroad, and five minutes' drive from station. There is a substantial house, barn and stable, carriage house and ice-house (filled;) also, a conservatory and grapery, containing a variety of fine grapes, a large garden, laid out in the best manner, and well stocked with all varieties of fruits herries and vegetables. The land is under a high state of cultivation, uniting advantageously woodland, arable land and fine building sites, and slopes beautifully to the water's edge on the whole front, which is nearly a mile in extent. It is situated near Green Farms, known as the healthiest part of Connecticut, and the favorite resort of invalids during the Summer season, and in a neighborhood of the highest reputability. This property has nonsanal advantages, being in perfect order for a gentleman's immediate occupation. Price $27,000. Terms easy. Apply at No. 235 5th-av., between 7 and 8 P. M.

CLIFFSIDE.—FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence for sale, situated on the west bank of the Hudson, 54 miles from New-York, in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., near Idlewild; contains 17 acres of choice land, with fruit and berries of the best selection; easy access, being five minutes' walk from steamboat and ferry of the Hudson River Railroad; the house is of brick and stone, 44 by 48, and commands a river view of 16 miles in extent; is furnished with furnace, gas and water; brick barn, 42x44, with wing, 24x40; will be sold furnished or unfurnished; possession given immediately. For full particulars, with a view of the house, size of rooms, terms, &c., inquire of CARNON & CARO, 44 Beekman-st., or HOMER MORTON, No. 4½ Pine-st., Room No. 8; or of the owner, D. CARSON, Jr., Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD City property, a very desirable property on the east bank of the Hudson, 40 miles from the City, at Woodlawn, consisting of 200 acres first quality land, having a river front of 2,600 feet. This property is admirably adapted for dividing into country seats, having several beautiful building sites, covered with a fine growth of forest trees. This presents an opportunity for investment rarely met with, and needs only to be seen to be properly appreciated. Will be sold in two parcels of 100 acres each. Terms very favorable to parties wishing to improve. No incumbrances; title indisputable. Apply to SMITH & GODARD, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, No. 3 American Exchange Bank, Cedar-st.

TO LET, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country-seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The house, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bed-rooms, and three attic-rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with its garden, grapehouses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE HOUSE, out-buildings and grounds, comprising about 10 acres, highly cultivated and ornamented, of Samuel E. Lyon, Esq., located at White Plains, Westchester County, near the Court House and Railroad Station, and one hour, by the Harlem Railroad, from 26th-st. There are few places offered at any time for sale or to rent having more attractions, or which are more accessible than this. It is adapted in all respects for a genteel family; the house is of brick, with double walls, 50x30, and an addition 30x40, of the Elizabethan order. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

RURAL RETREAT AT SOUTH YONKERS FOR SALE.—Consisting of a beautiful house, with 13 rooms, all finished water in the house—a plentiful supply at all times, pure and wholesome; six acres of ground, well laid out with shrubbery, fruit-trees, and an excellent kitchen garden; a fine lawn fronts the house, in beautiful order; the out-buildings are complete, having carriage-house stabling for several horses; the society is good, and surrounding scenery unusually attractive. To a City merchant this is very desirable property, being only one hour's ride from the City Hall. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

TO LET—FROM FIRST OF MAY, A DESIRABLE country seat of 80 acres, sixteen miles from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad, furnished or unfurnished. If desired, the stock, farming implements, pleasure wagons, &c., will be sold on liberal terms. The buildings are numerous and in good repair. On the premises is a fine vegetable and flower garden, well stocked with choice fruits. Large apple and cherry orchard. Apply to CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET AT STAPLETON, STATEN ISLAND —The substantial 3 story brick houses, for many years known as the residence of the subscriber. It stands on high ground, overlooking the Bay, Narrows, City of New-York, &c.; has large grounds, good water, good garden, &c. To a good tenant it will be let low, and if mutually agreeable, the subscriber would board with the occupant. Apply to C. BARTLETT, No. 166 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—BEAUTIFUL AND VALUABLE COUNTRY PROPERTY TO RENT.—The mansion at Fanwood, formerly occupied by Hon. James Monroe, is to rent, with several acres of ground. The house has 22 rooms, besides the basement, and is suited for a gentleman's country residence. The property is immediately adjacent to the house and grounds of SHEPHARD KNAPP, Esq., President of the Mechanics' Bank, to whom parties are referred.

TO LET AT YONKERS FOR THE SUMmer season or year, a furnished cottage, containing ten rooms, with from three to ten acres of land, delightfully located on elevated ground, surrounded by beautiful shade trees, and abundantly supplied by pure Spring water; there is a garden planted, and fruit; and all the necessary out-buildings in good order, within about twenty minutes' ride of the depôt. Address HENRY H. ODELL, Yonkers, or apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF HEMPSTEAD, a two-story cottage, with two two-story wings, containing ten rooms; is located on one of the most pleasant streets in the village, and convenient to churches, markets, schools, Post-office, stores and depôt; is no-cessible four times a day by railroad. For further parliculars, inquire of GEORGE PAFF, Senior, Hempstead, Long Island.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDson, 2½ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, wash-house, gas house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Creeping vines have been had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN Acres, on the Hudson, 29 miles from the City. Has good buildings, choice fruit and shade, river front, splendid prospect; and living water; the grounds high and picturesque, location perfectly healthy, neighborhood unexceptionable, and depôt close at hand. Will be rented to a suitable party. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

MORRISANIA.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A valuable piece of property, situated on the corner of two of the principal streets in the village, containing 17 city lots; there are now two 2-story and attic houses, with stores, on the property. Said property is well located for a permanent investment, and plenty of room to build; a handsome house and garden. Address WM. SHEPHERD, Tremont, Westchester Co., New-York.

TO LET—TWO TWO-STORY DOUBLE HOUSES, very elegibly situated at Haverstraw, Rockland Co., N. Y., 5 minutes' walk from landing, commanding a magnificent view of the Bay, for a year or a term of years, either separately, as private residences or together, for a private boarding house. Inquire of WM. BLOOMFIELD, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st., or of Hon E. A. SUFFERN, Haverstraw.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 80 acres of land, lying in the town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, about 4 miles from Rhinebeck Station and 2 miles from Staatsburgh. This place has a fine view of the Hudson River and Railroad. It is in good condition, well watered, and has a variety of fruit. For particulars, apply to RICHARD SHULTS, on the premises, or to JAMES BOWERS, of Yonkers.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Depôt. Good buildings, well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, one hour from the City, with good dwelling, barn, carriage-house, apple-orchards and other fruit in abundance. One or more acres can be had, as desired. Accessible at all hours by railway. CHAS. A. SHERMAN, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 37.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT TARRY-TOWN.—A brick gothic cottage, near two acres of garden, abundance of fruit and shade trees, fine view, &c. Also, another small but convenient cottage, with about one acre of garden. Price $4,000. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 79 Nassau-st.

A HOMESTEAD AT A BARGAIN.—HOUSE and barn, 40 acres of land, plenty of fruit and healthy, near depôt; one hour's ride from City. Price $3,500. Inquire of FERRIS & BEATTY, No. 65 Warren-st., or FERRIS, at Westfield, N. J.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, in healthy locations, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Accessible by railroad and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FIFTY FARMS, Villas and residences—a great variety—for sale and for rent in Orange and its vicinity, by B. B. BLACKWELL, 9 to 11 A. M., 59 William-st., New-York; 1 to 5 P. M., 49 Main-st., Orange.

HOUSE TO LET AT WILLIAMS BRIDGE—A neat two-story and attic house, with 2 or 3 acres of land, about half a mile from Williams Bridge and Harlem Railroad. Apply at Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., a desirable country residence; a large and commodious house, with orchard, large garden, fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises, near the depôt.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A handsome cottage, barn, and two acres, with choice fruit, fish-pond, &c., ten minutes' walk from Spring Valley depôt, Rockland County, and 30 miles from New-York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR PROPERty in or near the City, a pleasant place in the country, consisting of two acres of land, large house, plenty of fruit, water, &c., 15 miles from the City. W. F. JORDAN, No. 18 Wall-st., Room No. 30.

TO LET—HOUSES AT FLUSHING.—STEAMERS and Railroad fourteen times per day. A large mansion, furnished or unfurnished, for a large family or boarders. Rent reasonable. Cottage four rooms. Rent $140. WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, May 1.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN Tremont; house two story, basement and cellar, with about one acre of land; will trade for City property; a good chance to hire or purchase. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, New-York.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET IN PASSAIC, N. J.—A healthy location on the Passaic River, 30 minutes by New-York and Erie Railroad. 20 trains daily. Part of a double house, with 5 or 7 rooms, for $125. Apply to A. SPEER, No. 238 Broadway, Room 12.

TO LET—NEAR THE BOILING SPRING STATion, Erie Railroad, a two-story house, 9 rooms, and 4 acres of good garden land. Rent low. Inquire at No. 19 Heckman-st., in the saloon, or at the station, Boiling Spring.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—AT SCARSDALE Westchester County, 22¼ miles from the City, on Harlem Railroad, furnished. If desired, apply to AUGUSTUS BLEECKER, No. 21 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT.—TO LET FURNISHED OR for sale the residence of J. T. Headley, situated on the banks of the Hudson, ten minutes drive from Newburgh. It is a Gothic building, designed and built by the late A. J. Downing. It has a bath room, hot and cold water, &c. There are over thirteen acres of land attached, with a good vegetable garden, fruit, and one hundred grape vines in full bearing. It is one of the healthiest locations in the country. An accurate drawing of the house, with the view from it, may be seen in the Academy of Design, No. 2 on the catalogue. Inquire of WILLIAM O. RUSSELL, No. 24 Pine-st., or CHARLES MORTON, 2½ Pine-st., or on the premises.

TO LET—COTTAGE IN FLUSHING, CONTAINing six rooms, conveniently arranged; has a good garden attached, with a handsome variety of fruit and shrubbery, within eight minutes' walk of the depôt. Rent $150. Inquire of Mr. TOWNSEND, at the Depôt, or of WILLETT & CABLL, Main-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT APARTMENTS, WITH excellent board, can be obtained by a family without children, or single gentlemen, in a small family who occupy a beautiful house, furnished in French style, with everything conducing to elegance and comfort. Location central, and neighborhood desirable. Dinner at 6. Address L. M., Box No. 198 Times Office.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE SMALL FRONT rooms can be had, with board, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square and Broadway. The house is finely located, and has gas bath, &c. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. Terms for two persons, $10 or $11 per week. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board, with or without wine, at No. 151 7th-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AT NO. 8 West Washington-place, for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen. The house contains all the modern improvements, and is very pleasantly situated in a quiet neighborhood.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in West 14th-st., would let, with board, their entire second floor, and a parlor and bed-room on third floor, to a party or a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen. Address G. E. M., Box No. 173 Times Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE ONE large room and one single room, well furnished, to let, with or without board, and the comforts of a home. Apply at 196 Atlantic-st., between Court and Clinton, Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 8 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bed rooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARDING.—TWO PARLORS, TWO ELEGANT suites of rooms and two single rooms, on first and second floors, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 1,092 Broadway, near 31st-st. Dinner, 6½ P. M.

BOARD.—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, in 15th-st., opposite Stuyvesant Park. Can be seen any time, on or after the 21 of May, and will be let in suites or singly to families, or single gentlemen. For particulars, address any time this week, M. J. S., Box No. 115 Times Office.

ROOMS WITH BOARD IN EAST 23D-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs., (north side.) Desirable rooms, elegantly furnished with all the modern conveniences, suitable for families. Also, one or two rooms for single gentlemen. Address J. P., Box 155 Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A VERY DESIRable suite of front rooms, elegantly finished and furnished, on the second floor of a new first-class house, pleasant and healthy location, seven to ten minutes' walk from the South ferries, to let, singly or together, with corresponding board, on reasonable terms, at No. 154 Union-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A SINGLE gentleman, may be had with a private family, having a full sized, well-furnished family room, with gas and bath, in a pleasant location, convenient to the cars and Wall-st. Ferry. Address, with real name and place of business, G. R., Box No. 150 Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board, with private family in South Brooklyn, about ten minutes' walk from the Atlantic Ferry, and a few steps from the Greenwood cars. Apply at No. 82 John-st., second floor.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN AND their wives, families or single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a first-class house, No. 59 State-st. opposite Garden-st., convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board, and a large comfortably furnished room, with large pantries, on second floor, at No. 84 West Warren-st. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ACcommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be had at No. 11 Monroe-place after the 1st of May; references required. Apply at No. 38 Willow-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board at No. 347 Navy-st., near Lafayette-av. Reference required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant double or single rooms at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BROOKLYN.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with partial board, in a private family residing in South Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry; terms moderate. Call at No. 354 Hicks st., between Sackett and Union sts.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in some pleasant locality in South Brooklyn, two furnished rooms (large and small) with board on moderate terms; references exchanged. Address, stating particulars, R. W., Box No. 150 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PLAIN, SMALL AND religious family, for a father and two children, 11 and 13 years of age. Any such family, owning the house of which they would like to move, and willing to give the comforts of a home at a reasonable cost, may address, for one week, H. J., Box No. 101 Times Office.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, or single gentlemen can have a choice of rooms, with board, in a first-class house in 34th-st., near Broadway, which is well furnished, and has all the modern improvements. Family private. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 106 Times Office.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BED-ROOM, with gas, bath, &c., to let to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

TO LET—AFTER MAY 1, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms in 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for gentlemen only. House has all the modern improvements, family strictly private; best references given and required. Address J. M., Box No. 198 Times Office.

TO LET, WITH BOARD.—THERE WILL BE two very pleasant rooms, handsomely furnished, vacant in the three-story brick stoop house No. 26 Willow-st., suitable for a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, or a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board; pleasant rooms with pantries on second and third floors, in house No. 141 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, half a block from Myrtle-av.

SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 19 Union-square, rooms fronting on the park, one suite on the second and one on the third floor. This is a very desirable location. Breakfast from 7 until 9; dinner at 5 and at 6 o'clock.

ROOMS TO LET—FURNISHED, TO GENTLEmen, with partial board; a room on first floor, suitable for a physician's or dentist's office. Apply at No. 118 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

WANTED—YOUR OR FIVE YOUNG MEN TO occupy the second floor of a house situated in a desirable location up town, with board in a private family. Address HENRY, Box No. 137 Times Office.

TO LET—IN A MODERN HOUSE, OCCUPIED BY a small private family, pleasant well-furnished rooms, in suites or singly, No. 50 22d-st., one door east of 4th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET IN BROOK-LYN—With or without board, within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, in a small private family. Inquire at No. 98 Middagh st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—IN A pleasant house; location central; family small and private, at No. 50 East 24th-st.

ROOMS.—A COMMODIOUS SUITE OF ROOMS, for gentlemen only, with or without breakfast and tea may be had at No. 48 Lafayette-place.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. —Apply at No. 311 4th-st., near Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—Steamer GEO. LAW leaves Catharine-st. daily at 2½ P. M. Accommodations of the first class. Fishing, rowing, sailing and fine salt water bathing, without danger of surf. A private bowling alley, for the exclusive use of the guests, free; also fresh water plunge-baths in the house. Good stabling and carriage house. Address W. S. HALLOCK, Oyster Bay, Long Island; or apply to WM. ALLEN, Comptroller's Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A WIDOW LADY, RESiding in Carmansville, 3 miles on the Hudson, accessible by omnibus, cars and steamer, 45 minutes from City Hall, having the second floor, consisting of three rooms, would like to meet with a family of three or four adults. Those wishing a quiet home, and where there are no other boarders, can address Box No. 7 Carmansville, New-York. Permanency preferred. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR THE SUMMER—Above the Highlands and near the Hudson (where no other boarders will be taken,) for a family consisting of four adults, five children and a nurse. For good accommodations a corresponding price will be paid. References given and required. Address Box No. 172 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY CAN OBTAIN board at a private country residence located near the Hudson River Railroad depôt, distance 14 miles from the City Hall. The grounds are extensive, handsomely located, and the accommodations will be good. Address J. H. C., Box No. 118 Times Office.

FURNITURE FOR BOARD.—A PRIVATE family, living 23 miles up the North River, and having a large house, overlooking the river for miles, within fifty rods of the Hudson River Railroad depôt, would take a small family to board for the season in exchange for furniture. For particulars, address C. M., Paper store, No. 12 Greenwich-av., New-York.

BOARD IN MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.—ON Morris and Essex Railroad, one hour from New-York, for a gentleman and lady, with privilege of keeping carriage and horses. Inquire at No. 11 Bible-house, or No. 683 Broadway.

CITY COLLECTIONS.—THE SUBSCRIBER, resident and well acquainted with the City, and can give good references, would like to engage as house agent or in the collection of City bills, and render promptly all accounts given him; terms reasonable. Address or apply to M. F., 102, Times Office.

TO LET.

TO RENT—A BROWN-STONE FRONT DWELLing, No. 309 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park, with Park privileges, a desirable location, and house in perfect order; possession can be had at any time. Also, a commodious stable in 13th-st., near Broadway. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-STOry and and attic house No. 83 Henry-st., near Pike, consisting of three or four rooms, and use of basement. Apply on the premises, as above. Rent $140.

BROADWAY STORES TO LET.

Lofts corner of Broadway and White st. 31x178 feet, the lower floor to be occupied by Messrs. EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

Also

Lofts of store adjoining, 44x178 feet, lower part to be occupied by Messrs. HERUFF, BROTHER & BEAVER,

Apply to BABCOCK, BROTHERS & CO., No. 3 Nassau-st.

PART OF A BROADWAY STORE

To let in one of the best locations, No. 416 Broadway. Inquire in the store.

STORES, ROOMS AND BASEMENTS TO LET—corner of Broadway and 23d-st., opposite the Fifth-avenue Hotel, one large corner room, suitable for daguerreotype and photograph operators, having a large skylight; concert and lecture room, with windows on three sides, can be engaged before 1st of May; also, rooms for merchant tailors, mantua makers and milliners. Apply to JOHN R. ROSERTS, on the premises, or to C. WETMORE, No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover square.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with 2 lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. E. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—SECOND floor and bedroom an upper floor of house No. 161 West 41st-st., near 8th-av.; is excellently arranged for the comfort and convenience of a small family, having gas, chandeliers, water and water-closet on the floor; marble mantels, grates &c. Can be seen from 11 to 3 P. M. Apply to H. OHEYNE, on the premises, or at No. 75 Barclay-st., up-stairs.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop house, No. 288 West 20th-st., opposite the college and beautiful grounds, between 9th and 10th avs., three rooms deep, with all the modern improvements. Also, house and lot for sale, No. 60 West 37th-st. Inquire of WM. FANNING, No. 276 5th-av.

TO LET.—TWO NEW MEDIUM-SIZED FIRST class 3 story brown-stone houses in 82d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Owner can be seen on premises from 4 till 5 o'clock P. M., or apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET.—A GOOD HOUSE, BROWN-STONE front, size 25x52, in good order, located in First-place, Brooklyn, from the 1st of May. It will be let 20 per cent below its worth to an unquestionably responsible party. Inquire of Mr. EDWIN BAZER, corner of Union and Court sts., Brooklyn.

TO LET—$400—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-story brick house, No. 85 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, near South Ferry—second house west

AUCTION SALES.

H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 21 Nassau-st.
H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT
this evening, at 7 P.M., by catalogue, the valuable trotting horses, owned by T. G. AYCRIGG, of Passaic, N. J., viz.:

A pair of bay horses, 8 and 9 years old, 15 3 high and called the finest gel dings in this country. One has trotted in 2.32 under the saddle, the other 5 seconds slower; have trotted in 2.40 together in private, and at the Fair held at the Fashion Course, 1860, where they received the $500 gold goblet. They are most positively without reserve to the highest bidder.

T. G. AYCRIGG, Passaic N. J.

Also a pair of coach horses, 15 3 hands, strawberry roans, short-tailed, were driven last week 11¾ miles in 59 minutes, including the crossing of the Harlem-river three times in one mile and a quarter. They are 9 and 12 years old, sound and kind in single and double harness, used to driving in the City.

Also, one iron-grey mare, 14 3 high, 8 years old, raised in Vermont, kind in single and double harness; very fine saddle-mare—she resembles "Lady Suffolk;" has had no road driving. She can trot in about 3.15. Sale positive.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
ELEGANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 2, at 10½ o'clock at No. 40 Union-square, (14th-av.) all the furniture contained in said residence, consisting of Axminster and Brussels carpets; elegant carved rosewood satin, scroll pat ern, covered in crimson and green brocatelle; elegant gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, marble pier base; elegant rosewood piano forte, made by Chickering; piano stool, carved rosewood centre table with rosewood top, ditto with marble top, mahogany extension dining-table, oak dining-chairs, elegant vases, carved rosewood marble top etagere, etagere ornaments, bronze groups and figures, crockery, china and glassware marble-top dressing bureaus, ditto washstands, rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, solsters and pillows; mahogany chairs in hair-cloth, elegant brocatelle and lace window curtains, gilt cornices &c. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

SAMP B. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at their auction, on THURSDAY, May 3, at 10¾ o'clock, at No. 311 Sth-av., between 19th and 20th sts.:

The entire stock of lace, embroideries, &c., contained in the above old establishment, viz.: Ribbons, trimmings, laces, embroideries worsted hosiery, babies' robes fancy articles, cords and tassels, tailors' trimmings buttons, gloves linoges, insertings, fans, &c., gentlemen's undergarments, muslins, &c., &c. The stock is clean and has been purchased within a few months, and on the easterly side 100 feet 11 in. and on the easterly side 100 feet 11 in. $15,000 can remain on mortgage. For Maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIEN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE STORE AND LOT ON JOHN-st., TO CLOSE AN UNSETTLED ESTATE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at Auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 2d, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable Store and Lot, No. 77 John-st., north side, 96 ft. 4 in. east of William-st. The Store is 22 ft. deep, 4 stories in height, built of brick, with isolated walls, cellar and sub-cellar, and 2 story counting room extension 18 ft. deep. Lot 25 ft. 10 in. in width front and rear, and in depth on the easterly side 99 ft. 11 in., and on the easterly side 100 feet 11 in. $15,000 can remain on mortgage. For Maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers.
SEWING MACHINES AT AUCTION.—12 Howe's Sewing Machines for sale at auction THIS DAY, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, No 33 Nassau-st.

CONTINUATION OF AUCTION SALE OF HARDWARE AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, on WEDNESDAY, May 2, and following days (until closed out) at No. 521 6th-av. A great chance for hoose keepers.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN FITZPATRICK and LUKE MOORE, Plaintiffs, against JOHN HUTCHINSON, Defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Complaint not served.)—To the defendant, JOHN HUTCHINSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Number 34 Wall-street in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb 24, 1860. STORRS & SEDGWICK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 34 Wall-st., New York.

To the defendant: The complaint in this action referred to in the above summons, was this day filed in the office at the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City, County and State of New-York. Dated New-York, April 23, 1860.

STORRS & SEDGWICK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
a24-law5wT

SUPREME COURT—DUTCHESS COUNTY.—JACOB SUNDERLIN, plaintiff, against JOSIAH SHARR, defendant.—To the defendant, JOSIAH SHARR: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Dutchess, at Poughkeepsie city, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the town of Poughkeepsie, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the 1st day of April, 1859, besides the costs of this action.—Dated April 6, 1860. J. F. BARNARD, Plaintiff's Attorney, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

apl0-law6wTu

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—MARY STONE and Henry A. Stone, her husband, against EDWARD MARTINDALE and Mary M., his wife, Anthony J. Bleecker, James H. McMillen and Stephen Upson.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March, 1860.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in said Clerk's office on the 31st day of March, 1860.—Dated April 2, 1860. ALBERT CARDOZO, Pl'ffs.' Att'y.

ap3-law10wT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON FARRAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at his residence, No. 113 West 22d-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 12, 1859.

MARY FARRAN, Executrix.
d13-law6mT* MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER S. POWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES D. STRONG, No. 212 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1859.

JAMES D. STRONG, Administrator.
n15-law6mTu* JULIET J. POWELL, Administratrix.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CAUTION.

Stolen from the Adams Express Company, April 16, the following described notes, all payable to order of EARL, SMITH & CO., and by them indorsed for JAS. SKINNER, attorney:

No. 13,363, N. Lamson & Co., Boston, March 2, 1860, 6 months, $316 69.

No 13,346, Eben. Coreys, Portland, March 12, 1860, 6 months, $336 43.

No. 13,365, T. H. Witherlys, Tool Company, Millbury, Mass., April 6, 1860, 6 months, $216 10.

No 13,366, Jos. H. Bucknams, Portland, April 2, 1860, 6 months, $178 61.

The public are cautioned against receiving or negotiating said notes, as payment has been stopped.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1860.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1860.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City of New-York for the year 1860 are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen, or for military services; and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 16. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as heretofore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereof within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, chapter 302, section 9.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

TO VENDORS OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.—Notice is hereby given that, by the provisions of the 42d section of the act entitled, "An act to amend an act entitled an act to establish a Metropolitan Police District," passed April 10, 1860, it is declared that it shall not be lawful for any person to publicly keep or dispose of any intoxicating liquors upon the first day of the week called Sunday, under a penalty of Fifty Dollars for each offence; and it is made the duty of the Superintendent of Police to strictly enforce the provisions of this section by his proper orders in respect thereto to the members of the Metropolitan Police force, and it is made the duty of the said members in respect to the enforcing the provisions of this section to proceed in the manner provided by law for the arrest of offenders.

Public notice is therefore given that, in compliance with law, orders will be issued to the members of the Metropolitan Police to arrest all persons publicly keeping or disposing of any intoxicating liquor on Sunday.

By order of the Board of Police.
GEORGE W. MATSELL, Chief Clerk.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$135
Second Cabin Passage.....70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Miller,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Cap. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,
SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 4.
ARABIA, Stone leaves New York, Wednesday, April 11.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wed'day, April 25.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. J. C. COMSTOCK,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf,	Leave Havre,
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31,
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,	TUESDAY, Sept. 11,
SATURDAY, Oct. 6,	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.

The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world, for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.

Cabin passage, $150.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., for passage to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.

Agents at Havre, Messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.

Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 15 Faubourg Montmartre.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WESTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st.

This ship has water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $80.

For freight or passage apply to
E. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N.B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail June 23.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—SEMI-WEEKLY.—U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, May 2, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Rates of passage as follows, with through tickets: To Charleston, S. C. $15; Columbia, S. C., $20; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, Ala., $35; Montgomery, $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $22. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The MARION, Capt. FOSTER, succeeds SATURDAY, May 5.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANtic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, Captain Wm. C. Basby, will leave Pier No. 12, N. R., on THURSDAY, May 3, at 4 o'clock P. M. Tickets sold to New-Orleans, $39 75; to Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Columbus, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; Savannah, $15; including carriage fare at connecting points.

Freight, 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mails, will positively sail on SATURDAY, MAY 12, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 4 Broadway.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, shipped every day at Pier 14, North River.

The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.

Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included) $8; to Peterborgh or Richmond $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KABNAK, Capt. A. SAUNDERS, will sail from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, for the above ports on
SATURDAY, 21th April.
SATURDAY, 26th May.
SATURDAY, 23d June.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PHILADELPHIA
SHOE STUFFS AND TRIMMINGS BUSINESS
FOR SALE.

The stock, good-will and fixtures of an old-established stand doing a large and profitable business, will be sold out on reasonable terms to responsible parties. The present proprietor retiring on account of ill-health. Address, with real name, &c., SHOE TRIMMINGS, Philadelphia Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS STEAM FORGE FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, at 2 P. M., on the 28th day of May, 1860, at the public house of Wm. L. Dobson, in the City of Reading, the property known as the Reading Steam Forge, in said city. Said forge is substantially built, and completely equipped with all the modern improvements, including a 7-ton Nasmyth steam-hammer and three Birk steam hammers, each with heating-furnaces and boilers attached. A fire-bending machine and oven; three puddling-furnaces, five blacksmiths' forges, two thirty-ton crocs, one largest class boring mill, slotting machine, turning-lathe, and sixty horse engine. Main building 30x100 feet, with sheet-iron roof; a carpenter shop and brick office, with fire-proof, &c., on the premises, which contain over 2½ acres. Said Forge is most conveniently located for business, adjoining the Reading Railroad, and so connected therewith that locomotives can take away and deliver cars of iron, coal and other freight without cost for hauling. Shutes run outside the building, by which coal, scrap iron, &c., can be dumped close to each furnace, without extra cost for hauling or labor. This Forge is capable of executing the heaviest work, having forged and finished the main shafts of the *Adriatic*, (believed to be the largest ever made,) besides complete sets of forgings for numerous steamships for Government and other. The city of Reading presents peculiar advantages for the successful operation of such a forge. It is within 53 miles of Philadelphia, connected therewith by the Reading Railroad, and the Schuylkill (100 ton) canal; 128 miles by rail direct from New-York; 138 from Baltimore; 54 from Harrisburgh, and 54 from the Schuylkill coal region, whence the best anthracite coal can be placed at the furnace doors for about $2 25 per ton. Reading is situated in one of the finest agricultural districts of Pennsylvania, has a population of 25 000, and is noted for its general health and the purity of its water. As Berks county contains more furnaces than any other in the United States, iron of every description can be procured by the forge at the lowest prices.

Title clear of all incumbrance. Possession given immediately, and terms made easy, to suit purchasers. The Forge is in complete order, and is furnished with every necessary tool and appurtenance to commence work immediately on taking possession. It is a property well worth the attention of those engaged in the above business. For any further information, apply to

H. H. MUHLENBERG,
Cashier Farmers' Bank, Reading, Pa.

A RARE CHANCE FOR $75.—FOR SALE.—The tools and machinery of a well-established sash, blind and door shop in the village of Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y. Depôt on the New-York and Erie Railroad. Work enough for two or three men constantly. An excellent opportunity. Call and see. Inquire of VAN WAGENEN & SMITH, at the depôt.

NOTICE TO BOOKBINDERS.—FOR SALE, cheap and on liberal terms, a bookbinding establishment, elaborately finished and furnished with all the requisites for doing a more extensive business than any other establishment of the kind in the United States. For particulars address G. K., Box No. 770 Boston Post-office, Massachusetts.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—The proprietor of a valuable patent, who finds it more than he can attend to, offers Town, County or State Rights for sale cheap for cash or approved trade. Agents wanted. Address, inclosing stamp, F. H. F., care of S. K. Niles, Advertising Agent, Scollay's Building, Court-st., Boston, Mass.

DRUG STORE.—LEASE AND FIXTURES OF an old-established wholesale drug store for sale; intending to remove to their new store in Jones next, the proprietors offer the lease and fixtures of store, corner of Barclay and Greenwich sts. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—STORE FIXTURES SUITABLE FOR a fancy store; counter with black walnut top; side cases (French glass, 18x28,) in good order and modern style. Apply at No. 827 Broadway.

$100 PER MONTH CAN BE MADE BY A good canvasser with a capital of $25. A first-class article; sells readily at large profits. Address J. E. COOLEY & CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

$1,200 A YEAR MADE BY ANY ONE with Pullam's patent $10 stencil tools. Samples free. Address A. J. PULLAM, 212 Broadway.

AGRICULTURAL.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES,

To close a consignment, consisting of PLOWS, HAY and STRAW CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, HARROWS, GARDEN BARROWS, CHURNS, ROAD SCRAPERS, FANNING MILLS, &c., &c.
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

ICHABOE GUANO.

Two hundred and fifty tons, per ship *Tartar*, first quality, in lots to suit purchasers.
For sale by A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, April 30, 1860, trains will leave 26th st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams Bridge, 8:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt.
For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M. Mail train.
Connect with the New-York Central Railroad.
Returning, will leave:
Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains 5 and 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:40 P. M.
Dover Plains, 6 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M. Mail train.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after May 1, trains will run as follows, connecting with the steamer MATTANO:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK, FROM FULTON MARKET-SLIP.
At 6:30 A. M.	At 7:15 A. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)
At 7:55 A. M.	At 9 A. M.
At 10 A. M. (crossing Hunter's Point Ferry.)	At 11 A. M. (Hunter's Point Ferry.)
At 1 P. M.	At 1 P. M.
At 2:45 P. M.	At 4 P. M.
At 4:45 P. M.	At 5:15 P. M.
At 6:45 P. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)	At 7 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

On Sundays trains will leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M. Leave Flushing at 6:30 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 5:30 P. M. Excursion tickets on Sundays twenty-five cents.

J. S. BOTTOBFF, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 9 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train, at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 6:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train 2:30 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included,) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M. and Albany about half an hour later.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Trains leave pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail, 9 A. M. for Dunkirk, and intermediate stations. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, HIGHLANDS, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, FAIRTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUANKUM, &c., via steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R., New-York. Leave New-York at 7 A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M., and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Leave foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily (Sundays excepted,) 4 and 5:30 P. M. for Piermont and Sofferns, 5:30 and 9:30 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Sofferns at 6:50 A. M. and 6:40 P. M., and Piermont 6:30 and 7:35 A. M., and 2:20 and 7:45 P. M. Stages connect for Hackeneack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 13 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NOTICE.
FARE REDUCED!

On and after MONDAY, April 16, 1860, the passenger fare on the boats of this Company will be reduced to
SIX CENTS,
Tickets in packages of not less than twenty,
AT FIVE CENTS EACH,
can be purchased at the office of the Company, on the Pier, at Harlem only.

No TICKETS SOLD ON THE BOATS.
By order, J. N. WATSON, Secretary.

APRIL, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S LOCK, FAIR HAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, April 21, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, April 21, 7 A. M.
Sunday, April 22, 8 A. M.	Sunday, April 22, 3 P. M.
Monday, April 23, 4 P. M.	Monday, April 24, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, April 25, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, April 24, 8 A. M.
Thursd'y, April 26, 7½ A. M.	Wed'day, April 25, 11 A. M.
Friday, April 27, 8 A. M.	Thursday, April 26, 11½ A. M.
Sat'day, April 28, 1 P. M.	Friday, April 27, 12 M.
Sunday, April 29, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, April 29, 2½ P. M.
Tuesday, May 1, 2 P. M.	Monday, April 30, 10½ A. M.
	Wed'day, May 2, 12½ P. M.

Special Committee on Ship airs of the Xth Ward.

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived by the School Officers of the XIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 15th day of May next, at noon, for the erection of an addition to and alterations and repairs of School-house No. 46, situated in 15th-st., near 10th-av., according to the plans and specifications, which may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Each proposal must be accompanied with the written consent of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if they shall deem it best for the public interest to do so.

D. WM. HURD,
JAMES DAVIS,
WM. H. HAYS,
Committee of the School Officers of the Twelfth Ward.
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1860

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 26, 1860.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until SATURDAY, May 5, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purchase by the Corporation of two lots of ground for the use of the Seventh Precinct Police, to be situated between Rutgers-st., East Broadway, Montgomery and Gerry-sts.

The proposals in addition to the price should contain a diagram of the property offered, giving dimensions and locality, also the character of the improvements, if any. Payment will be made in cash on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right to reject any or all proposals is reserved.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

PROPOSALS FOR A TOWN HALL.—SEALED proposals will be received up to the fifth day of May next for building a town hall in the town of Westchester, County of Westchester. The plans and specifications may be seen at the Westchester Post-office, and at the office of the architect D. Burgess, No. 72 East 26th-st., New-York City. The Committee reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all proposals, as they may deem proper. ABRAHAM HATFIELD, MORRIS BAISLEY, HIRAM OLMSTEAD, Building Committee

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 826 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

REMOVAL.—T. G. WAIT & SON, HAVING REmoved to the corner of 4th av. and 20th-st., are prepared to execute every operation in the profession, on the most reasonable terms. References: Drs. J. O. Pond, Joseph Worster, W. M. Gilchrist, Z. S. Webb, and others.

ROOFING.

ONE CENT PER FOOT. CURES LEAKY ROOFS.—NO TAR OR PITCH USED.—ELLERY'S Patent INDIA RUBBER PAINT, tested on 1,000 roofs. Principal Office No. 206 Grand-st.; branches No. 155 Bowery, 397 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
VALUABLE CURIOSITIES AT AUCTION,
At the Museum, on MONDAY, May 14; see bills and catalogues.

THAT LATEST AND GREATEST OF NOVELTIES, THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.

Prof. HUTCHINGS, the Mathematical Phenomenon, the instantaneous celerity of whose sedition of any columns of figures set down by his visitors has won for him the universal opinion that he CALCULATES by LIGHTNING, is here at all hours, and will astonish the spectators with his apparently miraculous performances.

From the New-York *Tribune*: * * * "He will take three or four columns of figures, and more quickly than an ordinary person can read them, or instantaneously, give the sum in addition without fail. The whole is as quick as a flash. * * * This is a scientific process, which he can impart. It will be of immense advantage in trade, commerce, and science, and revolutionize the tedious mode of addition throughout the world."

Professor Hutchings has hundreds of other testimonials from colleges and commercial men, as well as the highest encomiums from the public Press.

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1860.

In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, for positively the last time but four,

JEANIE DEANS:
OR, THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.

Jeanie Deans.....Miss Emily Mestayer
Effie Deans.....Mrs. J. J. Prior
David Deans.....Mr. Delmen Grace

The remainder of the cast by the rest of the company.

In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the exquisite drama of
STILL WATER RUNS DEEP.
John Mildmay.....Mr. C. W. Clarke

THREE PERFORMANCES on SATURDAY, including one at 12 O'CLOCK, (NOON) to accommodate VISITORS FROM A DISTANCE. PRICES REDUCED. CHILDREN UNDER TEN, to Museum and these Extra Performances, ONLY TEN CENTS ALTOGETHER; and OLD and YOUNG admitted on such occasions to the Balcony and Parquet of the Lecture Room WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

The wonderful
WHAT IS IT?
still excites at this Museum the profound curiosity of THOUSANDS OF VISITORS DAILY, whose constant exclamation is
IS IT MAN? IS IT MONKEY?
OR IS IT BOTH IN COMBINATION?

This most inconceivable and amusing creature, from the wilds of Africa, is about 4 feet high; laughs, but cannot speak, and is acknowledged to be the most remarkable living curiosity ever seen.

☞ THE GRAND AQUARIA, as well as all parts of the establishment, has been materially improved. The little STICKLEBACKS are building their nests in the water.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS per pound will be paid for a live SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, in good condition, weighing three pounds or upwards.

LEATHED SEAL, BABY ANACONDAS, SERPENT FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIFE-SIZE WAX FIGURES OF A. W. HICKS, of JACOB LOW, of JOHN BROWN, and of MANY OTHER CELEBRITIES! may be seen at all hours, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

Admittance to everything, 25 cents; Parquet, 10 cents extra. Children under ten years, 15 cents, and to the Parquet 10 cents extra.

NOTICE TO BOYS.—1,000 Living Mice wanted, for the Baby Anacondas.

☞ "OOF" is in active rehearsal. Also, the HOP PICKERS.

WINTER GARDEN.
MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 2, 1860,
LA JUIVE.
THE MISE EN SCENE
of this Opera will exceed anything of the kind ever before attempted in this City.
THE SCENERY,
by Messrs. Hayes and Rivers.
THE COSTUMES,
by Sig. Pasqualli and Sig. Maconi.
THE BALLET ARRANGEMENTS,
by Mr. Frederick Denstaedt.
THE MUSIC
has been studied and rehearsed under the immediate superintendence of
CARL ANSCHUTZ.
and will be illustrated by the eminent dramatic talent of
Signora FABBRI.....as.....Rachel, the Jewess
Madame VAN BERKEL.....as.....Eudoxia, the Princess
Signor STIGELLI.....as.....Lazarus, the Jew
QUINTO.....as.....Leopold, the Prince
Signor WINKLICH.....as.....Brogni, the Cardinal
Sig. MULLER.....as.....Anglere
Together with the entire strength of the Company in every department.
Notwithstanding the
GREAT EXPENSES
attending the production of this work, the increased nightly outlay for artistes, musicians and auxiliaries, and the limited capacity of the Winter Garden, the manager has the pleasure to give
A NOTICE
That on the evenings when "La Juive" is played, The General Prices of Admission will remain
For Parquette and Dress Circle.....$1
Family Circle.....50 cents
THE RESERVED SEATS
Will be sold according to their location, at the rate of One Dollar, or Fifty Cents extra.
Tickets for sale
at the Box Office of the Winter Garden, at HALL & SON'S, No. 543 Broadway, and at the down town office, in the stationery store of Messrs DEVLIN & HAG

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AMUSEMENTS.

Winter Garden—La Juive.

The natural devotion to *dramatic* music which characterizes our present opera-going public cannot be better illustrated than in the avidity with which every opportunity of paying homage to works really large and conscientious is seized. There was a time when "Don Giovanni" failed to remunerate the enterprise of management; when its vast agglomerative characteristics, musical and otherwise, were regarded with distrust. Now it is one of the most certain operas in the *repertoire*, and distrusted only by managers who fear that its splendors will dim any subsequent production of less lustre. Meyerbeer, who is the best known representative of the new school, is already a favorite here. His principal works have been received with enthusiasm, and although inordinately expensive to produce—when compared with others of the Italian *repertoire* equally celebrated—have never failed to pay a handsome dividend to the enterprising manager who produced them. In this, as in many other respects, we approach the French standard of taste, and yearn obviously towards things that are not only good in themselves but pleasant and satisfying to all the senses. We require in the present day dramatic effect, pictorial illusion, correct costumes and good music.

Rossini, whose ideas on the subject of the lyrical drama were generally correct, would have been satisfied with Halevy's "Jewess." It comes up to the strict definition of the word opera—a word, by the way, now sadly abused and brought to have a significance for negro minstrels and equestrian companies, as well as entertainments of a more distinctive character—which to the mind was an equivalent for a dramatic and lyric performance, embracing all the charms of the fine arts, with the warmer and more passionate emotions of human action guided by human wisdom, and thus exciting by the aid of subtle sensations not only interest and scenic satisfaction, but intense sympathy with the characters of the drama. The mind, the ear and the eye, said the philosopher, should be satisfied, and the union being deftly effected, the heart must naturally come in for a large share of enjoyment, for it receives tribute from all these auxiliaries.

The libretto of "La Juive" is excellently constructed; the plot evolved with the tact and discretion of a first-class dramatist; the situations always powerful, and the language incomparably superior to what we are now accustomed to hear in works of a similar character. It is so full and suggestive in many of these respects that none but the most liberal of managements can undertake its just illustration. For this reason we have undoubtedly remained in ignorance of Halevy's music until the present time, when Mr. Maretzek gives it to us with all that can be effected in the way of scenic display and general completeness.

The story of the work has been so liberally disseminated in the advertisements that it is unnecessary to say anything on the subject here. We shall therefore confine ourselves to the most prominent points of the music, and the performance of the same.

In the first act the most noticeable members are the Cavalina of the Cardinal *Te pel rigor* (a fine two-four melody in a major key) the Drinking chorus for male voices, (an astonishingly vigorous composition, with an accompaniment for the brass instruments and a clever use of the full orchestra at the end) and the finale—(a singularly fresh ensemble.) After the labor comes the Grand March which has justly been regarded as one of the greatest successes yet achieved in the way of combined musical and pictorial effect. It opens with an *Allegro brillante*, six-eight time, in F major, trumpets on the stage accompanying the full orchestra and marvelous effects being wrought out by the trombones and contra basses; changing thence to the usual two-four time, we have the song of *Rahel* accompanied on the cornet by Mr. Schreiber, and subsequently the same song by Lazarus in A flat, with an accompaniment of clarionet, both exquisitely devised; returning to the original key the composer then gives us a delicious melody for the soprano and tenor, accompanied by the full swell of the stringed instruments. As if these effects were insufficient another one is introduced at the end in the shape of a cathedral piece, with organ and choir behind the scenes. The effect of this was lost last night owing to the excitement which prevailed after the duet.

A march, ordinarily, can be appreciated by the meanest intelligence; it is a thing to stimulate and step to. It will be perceived, however, that this masterly conception of Halevy's is not only different in design but materially different in execution to common pieces of similar intent. It requires instrumental precision and vocal force of the first order, for its just interpretation. Both these essentials were more than supplied last evening. Madame Fabbri's supreme voice was distinct above the clashing of the instruments, and Signor Stigelli's rare delivery and emphasis gave that due prominence to the final phrases of the duet which the dramatist needed and the composer made imperative. A tumultuous success was the result. The artists were called three times before the curtain, and Mr. Maretzek had to make his acknowledgements.

The second act opens with a short introduction, and we are then hurried to a gathering of Israelites at the house of *Lazarus* for the celebration of the Feast of the Passover; a delicious concerted piece in B flat, *O Dio, degli umani*, followed by a short *allegro* in the relative minor, leads to the celebrated Blessing of unleavened bread, *Or, voi, figli d'Abramo*—superbly declaimed by Signor Stigelli. Subsequently we have a fine terzetto in E major for two sopranos and tenor, a romanza in E flat, a duetto for *Rachel* and *Leopoldo*, and lastly a terzetto for two tenors and soprano.

The whole of this act depends on the tenors and sopranos. We were both surprised and delighted with the excellence of Mesdames Fabbri and Bertel, and Messrs. Stigelli and Quinto. They rendered the fullest justice to their parts without overdoing them. The music of the entire act is superb.

The third act affords an opportunity for the scene painters, and they have availed themselves of it to produce a fine tableau. There are dances and combats also which receive proper attention from the properly constituted authorities. The principal musical items are the Finale and the Malediction scene—the latter a tremendous bit of vigorous writing, and accompanied in a way that has not yet been surpassed. Herr Wehrlich, who played the part of the Cardinal, possesses a sufficient voice, but lacks musical emphasis. The other artists were, as usual, thoroughly satisfactory.

In the fourth act there is a duello for *Rachel* and *Eudoxia* in a minor key, and subsequently two others in the major. The tenor also finds his grand *aria forte*, a masterly conception, ending with an *allegro* in A flat, which is, perhaps, the best known piece in the opera. Signor Stigelli interpreted it with the greatest success.

The fifth act is mainly dramatic, but contains a fine Funeral March, with good effects for the wood and brass instruments, and a Finale worthy of attention. Inasmuch as it was 12 o'clock when this section of the work was reached, we may, perhaps, be excused for not saying more on the subject.

It is seldom that a work of such pretension receives fair treatment on a first night, and we do not assert unqualifiedly that even in this instance it did so, but there cannot be a doubt that in all the essentials of good management and liberal desire to praise, there was successful effort, and a most cordial response. If incessant applause means anything, it surely guarantees a long run for the "Jewess." A triumph more complete, in all that makes a triumph pleasing, has never been put on record.

Philharmonic Society.—The last concert of the present season was given by the members of this Society on Saturday evening at the Academy of Music. An attendance numerically stronger than on any former occasion gave pleasant proof of the popularity which the Society has obtained and still maintains. We have seldom witnessed a more brilliant gathering. The programme was somewhat curiously compounded. In the first part we had but one instrumental piece, the remaining numbers being entirely vocal. The second part was confined exclusively to Beethoven's 9th Symphony, which was played entire.

Mozart's overture to the "Magic Flute" received the best of treatment at the hands of the orchestra. Then came a German song by Abt, sung effectively by Mr. Mayer, and admirably accompanied on the clarinet by M. Schreiber; then the popular aria of "Ocean, thou Mighty Monster," from "Oberon," sung by Mme. Johannsen with artistic finish but deficient dramatic power; then a couple of Schubert's exquisite melodies by Signor Stigelli, who, as a concert singer, is altogether without a rival; then a very fresh and pleasing chorus for male voices sung by the members of the German Liederkranz, and justly encored.

Beethoven's Choral Symphony terminated the entertainments. We have so often expressed our opinion of this work that it is only necessary now to speak of the performance. All the technical difficulties of the score were easily surmounted by the orchestra, but beyond this we failed to detect any special merit in the rendition. The tempi of the first, second and third movements were changed, but without, so far as we could detect, any clear object in the mean to guard the wards of the institution. These recommendations have already been put in force by the authorities.

Fire.

DESTRUCTION OF STABLES—SIX HORSES BURNED.

The frame stables in the rear of No. 281 West Thirty-eighth-street, owned by Wm. R. Davidson, were burned at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, with those adjoining, occupied by Ryan & Wehmann, and the cooper's shop of Conrad Miller. Three horses, three wagons, two ice-carts, and five sets of harness, belonging to Mr. Davidson, valued in the aggregate at $1,200, were burned. Messrs. Ryan & Wehmann likewise lost three horses, worth $400, and Mr. Miller suffered a loss of $110. None of these parties had their property insured. The fire is supposed to have been kindled by an incendiary.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

LARGE DEFICIENCY IN THE STREET IMPROVEMENT FUND—MOVEMENT FOR A SANITARY COMMISSION.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, a communication was received from the Comptroller, and referred, reporting a deficit of $2,022,692 87 in the Street Improvement Fund—for regulating, grading and paving; and transmitting the draft of an ordinance authorizing the loan of money in anticipation of the forcible collection of the unpaid assessments.

Alderman Boole offered a preamble and resolutions, which were laid over, setting forth that the public health of this City is at present below that of many other large cities, and providing for a Committee of One from each Board of the Common Council, who shall associate with them a competent scientific man, to be selected and recommended by the New-York Sanitary Association, to constitute a commission to investigate the subject, and report the result, together with a system for the sanitary government of the City.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, stating that the Common Council has power to remove incumbrances to trade and commerce on piers owned by the City.

A resolution was offered and referred, to allow the City Inspector to fit up his office at an expense not to exceed $3,000.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

ALDERMANIC COMMITTEES.

The Committee on contested seats met, yesterday, at the appointed hour, but at the request of the counsel for Alderman Mitchell, the sitting member, adjourned until Wednesday at 1 P. M., with the distinct and mutual understanding that it was to be the final meeting, and that thereafter no testimony could be taken.

The Committee on Markets, which was to have met yesterday, adjourned also until Wednesday at 2 P. M., and the Committee on Finance held their regular meeting at 4 P. M., but transacted only routine business.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

SEVENTH REGIMENT CAMP EQUIPAGE—RECEPTION OF THE JAPANESE VISITORS.

The Board of Councilmen, last evening, referred to the Committee on Finance a resolution which has passed the Aldermen, appropriating $5,000 for the purchase of camp equipage for the Seventh Regiment; also, the resolution appropriating $30,000 for the reception of the Japanese visitors, provided a detailed account of said expenditures be furnished, signed by a majority of the Committee.

The resignation of Councilman Pinckney from the chairmanship of the Committee on the Reception of the Japanese was accepted.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of the appropriation for the camp equipage of the Seventh Regiment, but the matter had to lay over under the rule.

The sum of $500 was appropriated for the Opthalmic Hospital.

The Board concurred with the Aldermen in appropriating $1,800 to vest the three years' lease of a portion of slip, foot of Christopher-street, in the Hudson Navy.

The Board adjourned to Thursday.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

ROUNDSMEN APPOINTED—REPORTS OF THE SANITARY POLICE.

Messrs. Bowen and Bergen met at Headquarters yesterday afternoon. A resolution was passed, re-establishing the roundsmen abolished by the old Board. Two roundsmen are to be appointed from the patrol force for each Precinct, and the sergeants are hereafter to be appointed from each roundsmen.

The Sanitary Police reported seventy places in New-York, and fourteen places in Brooklyn, in a filthy condition. The Board ordered the customary three days' notice to the owners, and that, in case the premises are not renovated in that time, they be cleaned at the expense of the property. The Board decided to meet daily at 1 P. M., commencing to-day.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

REMOVAL OF ALL THE OFFICES AND BUREAUX.

The Comptroller having effected the necessary arrangements with the owners of the new building occupied jointly by the *Daily News* and *Frank Leslie's Magazine*, for the use of the upper floors, to be occupied by the City Inspector, (who declined, on the score of personal danger, to occupy the rooms in the new miscalled building recently erected on Centre-street,) that official moved into his new quarters yesterday, and hereafter, until another hegira comes around, all the bureaux connected with this Department will be under one roof.

The City Inspector, with his subordinates, occupies the entire second floor; the Superintendent of Sanatary Inspection, and these directly connected with his bureau, the third floor. The rooms, as arranged, are well lighted and well ventilated, and the great object of having everything connected with one Department is attained, as the offices in Essex Market are also removed to this building.

Everything, yesterday, indicated confusion worse confounded; but a few days under the energetic management of Mr. Downing, who is intrusted with the division and arrangement of the offices, will enable us to resume our regular reports. If this concentration of bureaux in one building shall in this case prove as economical to the City as has been the case with the Street Commissioner's Department, it will be a source of congratulation to tax payers, and a decided benefit to the City.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

From the 21st day of April to the 28th day of April 1860,

Men, 117; Women, 113; Boys, 130; Girls, 131. Total, 491. Adults, 222: Youths, 19; Children, 250. Males, 247; Females, 244. Colored persons, 13.

DEATHS FROM ABSOLUTE DISEASE.

Abscess	4	Debility, Infant.	6
Alumin'd and Bright's dis. of kidneys	2	Diarrhœa	6
Apoplexy	5	Diphtheria	7
Asthma	4	Dropsy	7
Bleeding from lungs	1	Dropsy in chest	3
Bleeding from womb	2	Dropsy in Head,	12
Bronchitis	13	Dysentery	1
Cancer	8	Eul'rgm't heart	1
Cirrhosis of liver	1	Epilepsy	2
Congest'n brain	11	Erysipelas	2
Congest'n lungs	3	Fever, scarlet	67
Constip. bowels	1	Fever, typhoid	1
Consumption	74	Fever, typhus	5
Convul's, Inf'nt	22	Heart, dis. of	15
Convul's, pu'p'l	1	Hip, disease of	1
Croup	15	Hooping Cough	6
Debility, Adult.	8	Inflam. Bowels	3
		Inflam. of Brain	16
		Inflam. of Chest	2
		Inflam. Lungs	33
		Inflam. Stomach	2
		Inflam. of Throat	3
		Inflam. or Veins	2
		Liver, disease of	1
		Lungs, dis. of	1
		Marasmus, Ad't	2
		Marasmus, Inf't	19
		Measles	2
		Mortification	1
		Neuralgia	1
		Scirrhus	1
		Scrofula	6
		Skin, disease of	1
		Small-pox	7
		Softening Brain	2
		Teething	1
		Tumor of over's	1
		Ulcer'n of throat	1
		Unknown	1
		Worms	1
Total			441

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON OLIMATE OR SEASON.

Burn'd or Scald.	2	Delirium trem's	6
Casualties	4	Drowned	12
Cong'nital weakness	1	Love of country	1
Complica. brain	2	Intemperance	3
		Old Age	11
		Premature B'th	6
		Suffocat'n, accl.	1
		Suicide by csm.	1
Total			50

The number of deaths compared with the corresponding weeks of 1858 and 1859, and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending May 1, 1858....407 .....Increase..... 34
Week ending April 30, 1859....366.....Increase.....125

Week ending April 21, 1860:

From absolute disease..... 390
From external causes, &c..... 32—422

Week ending April 28, 1860:

From absolute disease..... 441
From external causes, &c..... 50—491

Increase this week..... 69

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

APPOINTMENT OF WARDEN FOR RANDALL'S ISLAND.

Mr. William H. Stephens received yesterday the appointment of Warden on Randall's Island, at the hands of the Board of Commissioners, and was soon afterwards sworn in by Judge Daly, the Mayor and acting Mayor being absent.

Mr. Stephens, who is a son-in-law of Judge B. Osborne, was an old and esteemed Police Officer under the old *régime*, and, when the first new Police law was passed, was not appointed. During the Mayoralty of Mr. Westervelt he was made First Marshal, in the place of Asher Taylor, (now Vice-President of the Market Insurance Company,) who had resigned, and filled the office from that time until the last accession of Mr. Wood, when he was removed to make place for Col. Burnham, the present occupant of the position. Mr. Stephens, while in the Mayor's office, won unanimous commendation by his firm, fair and perfectly impartial dealing, and will no doubt fill the office with credit to himself and strict justice to the City. He will enter upon his duties at once.

The following paragraph, concerning a New-York lady, appears in the St. Louis *Republican*: "The little chapel of the Convent of Mercy was the scene of an interesting occasion on the 20th instant, consequent upon the solemn religious profession of Miss Anastasia Walker, who, on that day, formally became of the Sisterhood of Mercy, whose calling it is to assist the sick and instruct the orphan. The lady thus enrolled is the daughter of the late John Walker, Esq., of New-York City. The Rector of the St. Louis University (Father Coosemans) officiated,

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Common Council—Cost of the Ferry War.—A regular meeting—and the last—of the present Board of Aldermen, was held last evening. Considerable routine business was transacted, when the following report was presented: The Committee on accounts of the Special Committee on Ferries report, that they have made such examinations and find the accounts correct. The amount expended in the conducting of the suit instituted by the Attorney-General against the corporate authorities of the City of New-York, and in various injunctions, and in the efforts to pass the bill to reduce the rates of ferriage to one cent, is $9,617 85, and under assurances and indications which justified a belief that the object would be accomplished. The prosecution of the suit has been attended with very valuable results thus far, and there is every reason to hope that still further advantages will follow. The great point, that the governmental powers over the ferries still rest with the Legislature, has been established by the decision of Judge Hogeboom, as well as the power of the Legislature to regulate the rates of ferriage and against the lessees of the ferries. The results are of inestimable value to the citizens of Brooklyn, and encourage the belief that, with proper exertions hereafter, they will be emancipated from the burden of undue oppression created by the improper action of the New-York Common Council; and that the management of the ferries will be placed by the Legislature in the hands of impartial Commissioners, who will license and protect the interests of all equally. Signed—Robert Furt, Charles Jenkins, Charles Franks. The report was accepted, and the Board adjourned to Thursday evening next.

City Railroads.—The Central Railroad Company on Atlantic-street, which commenced operations about the 1st of October last, yesterday declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on their capital stock out of the earnings during the the last three months, besides placing $12,000 to profit and loss account. The business of this Company has been steadily increasing since the road was first opened. They intend to put cars on the Furman-street route next week, and this will greatly increase the travel on the main route. It is now definitely fixed that steam will be entirely removed from Atlantic-street on Aug. 1 next, on and after which time the Central Company will run cars to East New-York and Jamaica, just as often as the public travel requires. The Southside Railroad Company has been organized by electing the following gentlemen as officers: President—Alexander J. Bergen. Treasurer—C. Brush. Secretary—Benjamin K. True. Directors—A. J. Bergen, A. G. Thompson, Richard Bigbie, B. K. True, C. Brush, John Dikeman, S. W. Slocum, Stephen C. Snedeker, James Cruikshank, Edward H. Seaman, Wm. Floyd Jones, Willet Charlick, Wm. R. Foster.

The New Gas-Works.—The works of the Citizens' Gas-Light Company are in course of construction on Gowanus Canal, at the foot of Hoyt-street, and will be completed and in full operation by the 1st of October next, when the Company will be ready to supply gas to all wish to use it. The laying of the street mains will be commenced in June. The works at the foot of Hoyt-street will consist of a brick retort house, 200 feet long by 63 feet 4 inches wide and 25 feet high above the ground floor; a purifying-house, of brick, 123 feet long by 31 feet wide and 25 feet high; a two-story brick building, 42 feet square, for an office, with an extension, in which will be placed the regulating meter. There are to be two supply tanks, each 86 feet in diameter; and, when the works are completed, the Company will be able to manufacture about 1,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day. All of these walls are being put up in the most substantial manner. The foundations are already laid, and there is no doubt but what the works will go into operation at the time specified. This Company will furnish gas to private consumers at $2 50 per 1,000 cubic feet, and will make no extra charge for meters or connecting.

The Sunday Liquor Traffic.—Several of the parties arrested on Sunday for selling liquor in violation of law, were brought before Justice Cornwell, yesterday morning, for examination. The counsel of accused raised an objection to proceeding, on the ground that it was not a criminal offence they had committed, but that if they had violated the law at all they could only be subjected to a fine of $50, which must be recovered for the benefit of the Police Department through the District-Attorney. The Justice, desiring time to consider the point raised, adjourned all of the cases over to Thursday next.

Unsafe Public School Building.—Public School Building No. 8, on Middagh-street, is in a very unsafe condition, the walls being so cracked that they are liable to fall at any time. A number of children have already been withdrawn from the school, and the whole school will, doubtless, be broken up, unless some immediate action is taken to guard against an accident.

Fatal Accident.—A boy named John Manure was run over by a coal-cart in Van Brunt-street yesterday afternoon, and instantly killed. The driver of the cart was arrested by the Police of the Third Precinct.

Counterfeit Money.—Counterfeit $5 bills on the Wamsuita Bank of Fall River, Mass., were circulated in this City yesterday. One arrest was made for attempting to pass this kind of money.

Not Promoted—A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: Will you be kind enough to correct a statement in your paper of this morning that I had been appointed Superintendent of the Union Ferry Company. I have been engaged to go in the employ of the Company, but not in the position or at the wages you mention. Not wishing to assume honors or positions that do not belong to me,

I am, very respectfully yours,
N. SHAWMAN.

Brooklyn, Monday, April 30, 1860.

NEW-JERSEY.

Identification of the Body of the Murdered Woman.

STORY OF A FAST WOMAN AND HER FATE.

The inquest on the body of the female who was found gagged and sunk with a barrel of pitch at the York-street dock, on the 14th of April last, was concluded last night before Coroner Morris, at the Station-house in Jersey City. The announcement of the fact caused great excitement, and hundreds of people called at Dr. Quidor's office to view the head, which had been severed from the body and preserved in alcohol. Some of these called from motives of curiosity; others, thinking that they might recognize it as is that of some person with whom they were acquainted, and of the whole number about forty persons were of the impression that the description which had been published answered in some respects that of missing friends. No person was known to have been missed from Jersey City, and the impression prevailed that the victim and perpetrators of the crime belonged in New-York. Coroner Morris accordingly applied to Deputy Superintendent Carpenter to assist in unraveling the mystery, and Officers Elder and Young were detailed for the purpose. On the Tuesday following the discovery of the body, a genteel appearing young man called upon Dr. Quidor and asked to look at the head, stating that the description answered perfectly with that of his wife, with the exception that instead of one ear having been torn out, where they had been pierced for earrings; both had been torn out, but that one of them had been healed up, leaving a slight scar. The Doctor, on examination, discovered a scar as stated. The young man then departed, but returned again on the following day, and requested that the body might be exhumed—stating, further, that, if it was the body of his wife, there would be found a small scar on the right groin, caused by an abscess; a peculiar, thick toe-nail on the right toe, and large bunions on the large toe-joints. Dr. Quidor, accompanied by Coroner Morris and the young man, proceeded to the New-York Cemetery and caused the remains to be exhumed, when the marks were all found as described. The young man, who is known as "Boston Charley," stated that he had not lived with his wife for over two years; that she had resided at the Blandreth House, St. Denis Hotel, and other places, living a fast life. These facts were communicated to Deputy Carpenter, and furnished a clue for the officers to work upon, and by which means they tracked Mrs. Richardson for a period of over two years, during which time she lived in magnificent style at the St. Denis; next to the house in Astor-place; from thence to the St. Julien Hotel, next to a private house in University-place; from there to the Lafarge House, whence she went on board the steamship *Cahawba* on the 12th of January, for New-Orleans, which was the last positive information they had of her. The hotel books revealed the fact that a wealthy young gentleman, of family and high standing in the community, had paid Mrs. Richardson's hotel bills, the suite of rooms and board amounting to about $40 per week.

From another source it is reported that this gentleman attempted to savor his connection with Mrs. R., as her dismal end is upon him for money were becoming more and more exhorbitant, sometimes compelling him to furnish her with $700 or $800 at a time in order to prevent exposure, and that the total sum in two years exported in this manner amounted to nearly $20,100. From these facts, it was thought that there was sufficient motive for the committal of the crime. This gentleman was induced to go to Jersey City, and, upon seeing the head of the female, at once exclaimed that it was Mrs. Richardson. He was then required to enter into bonds to appear as a witness, but for some cause was not present last night.

Charles Richardson, the husband, was sworn and testified to the facts above narrated.

Detective Elder was called, and detailed the circumstances attending his search for the woman.

Mr. Samuel Kimbell identified the head as that of Mrs. Richardson.

Dr. Quidor described the manner of the gentleman who identified the features so positively, but was excused from giving his name.

After consulting about half an hour, the jury rendered a verdict that Mrs. Richardson came to her death at the York-street Dock, at the hands of some person or persons to the jury unknown.

Stealing a Vessel.—On Sunday a schooner named *Catharine and Martha*, said to belong to Mr. Isbels Hollingsworth, of Baltimore, was seized by Constable Chase, of Jersey City, while lying at anchor in the cove. Some time since the vessel was sent from Baltimore to Philadelphia in charge of Capt. Brown, for repairs. Instead of returning to Baltimore, it is alleged that Brown went into business on his own account, and shipped a cargo to New-York. The vessel was seized by Mr. Hyndman shortly after her arrival, and subsequently was spirited away. On Saturday the schooner was discovered on the flats near Jersey City, and on Sunday was again taken possession of, and a sailor in charge, named Valentine Klint, was arrested. Brown has not been found.

City Marshal's Report.—City Marshal Ellis reports that for the month ending yesterday, 122 persons were committed to the City Prison in Jersey City. The principal offences were: Drunk and disorderly, 42; drunk and fighting, 4; drunk, 34; assault and battery, 8; stealing, 4; illegal voting, 1. Nativity—born in Ireland, 81; England, 9; United States, 25; Germany, 2; other countries, 5.

Injured on the Railroad.—A young man named Thomas Riley, on Saturday evening last, was struck by a locomotive at the Washington-street crossing, Jersey City, and sustained a fracture of the collar-bone.

Staten Island.

Affairs at Quarantine.—The Legislature, at its last session, was forgetful enough to adjourn, without making any appropriation for Quarantine purposes, and the consequence is, that no settled plan has been adopted to prevent the introduction of pestilence among us from foreign ports, during the near approaching season. The Commissioners of Emigration now have no jurisdiction over the matter at all, and the Board which was, is without money. Should there be no way discovered by which the necessary funds to sustain the floating Hospitals can be raised, there is but one resource, and that a disagreeable one to the Staten Islanders. The sheds still stand within the inclosure at Tompkinsville, and they are the only place in which the sick can be cared for. Even to use these sheds, money is required for medical attendance and nursing, and of this, as is understood, there is none to be had. It is rumored Congress will be applied to, to pass a law, making Sandy Hook a permanent quarantine, and the Staten Islanders, still fearful of their old neighbor, are about requesting their representative in Congress to push this matter and get it through, if possible, before the end of the present session.

THE SLAVE RESCUE AT TROY.

Details and Particulars of an Exciting Scene—A Day of Disatpation for the Trojans.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Troy, Saturday, April 28, 1860.

Troy has had an excitement, a sensation that stirred it from its ordinary tranquillity—the arrest of a fugitive slave, his rescue, recapture, re-rescue and final escape. We have had crowds rushing through the streets, and scenes that at last put our quiet city on a par with Syracuse and its Jerry-rescue, or Baltimore and its ping ugly habits. Give Troy credit for one event—a local occurrence that causes *Shears* and *Scissors* to be forgotten. Even the result of the prize fight, that has just reached here, is robbed of half its glory by our local "mill."

United States Commissioner Miles Beach, who is a highly respectable young man, an Alderman and rather a prominent politician, has an office in the second story of a block known as the Mutual Building, the entrance to which is on State-street—a thoroughfare usually distinguished for its quietude. What was the astonishment, therefore, of your correspondent yesterday afternoon about bank-closing time, to see a crowd of negroes and white-folks assembled in front of this said Mutual Building. To find out the cause of this assemblage it was only necessary to listen to an immense negro, who was proclaiming in stentorian tones that "a man and a brother" of his was in the building—a fugitive about to be taken back to Virginia. Of course he did not invite a rescue, but some pretty broad hints that he gave that way were seconded by a crowd of African females, who kept up a melodious din. The crowd was gathering in numbers ever moment, and it pretty soon arrived at the dignity of a decent mob. Republican leaders were there—some counseling a rescue; others, (but very few,) in favor of buying the fugitive. Law and order men went for "sustaining the Constitution." "Where was the Mayor?" everybody asked, but he had been out of town for some days, just when he was wanted, and the Recorder was invisible. Such was the crowd—quite a good-natured assemblage—argumentative rather than tribulent, with a "sea of up-turned faces" directed towards the window near which the fugitive was confined.

Not to bore your readers with details about the hero of this rescue, it is sufficient to say that his name was Charles Nalls; that he ran away from Culpepper County, Virginia, in October, 1858, and came to live at a school near Troy. Being an unlearned man, he got a teacher in the school to read and write his letters, and thus his previous history was brought to light. This school teacher, who is now about the most unpopular man in Troy, wrote to the owner of the slave, B. W. Hansborough, who sent on an agent to reclaim the fugitive. The papers being all made out, Nalls was arrested in the street yesterday about noon, while returning from an errand, he having come to live as coachman with a family in this city about a month since. The Marshal and an assistant clapped the handcuffs on him instantly, and in a moment he was what one class here call "kidnapped," and the other designate as "arrested."

At the United States Commissioner's Office it is said the forms of the law were gone through with in an indecently hasty manner. I can hardly believe the assertion currently made, that all the papers, including decision and warrant to remand, were made out beforehand; but this is "talk." Certain it is, that before a lawyer could be sent for Nalls had been pronounced a slave.

The crowd all this time had been tolerably quiet, until the fugitive tried to escape from the window of the Commissioner's office. His legs were dangling in the air, and a general "stand from under" plan was adopted. His friends urged him to drop, but before he could do so—and if he had, he would certainly have been terribly hurt, as he was heavily ironed—some person in the room seized him and pulled him back again. The excitement now rose to fever heat.

At this time Deputy-Sheriff Upham entered with a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by Judge Gould of the Supreme Court, and served it on the Deputy-Marshal. These officers then started, in company with several policemen, for Judge Gould's chambers, but their entrance upon the street was the signal for an indiscriminate rush on the part of the crowd. It was pell on one side and haul on the other. The negroes would not allow the prisoner to get near Judge Gould's office, but rushed him the other way, and, after a desperate tussle, succeeded in getting him away. The officers were completely wearied out, and an immense "buck nigger" arrived on the scene, fresh, and scattering the police like chaff before the wind, Nalls was a freeman.

His friends hurried him across the river in a small boat, but on the West Troy shore he was seen by a constable, who, not knowing who this scarred man with shackles on was, and never dreaming him to be a fugitive slave, arrested him and locked him up in a Justice's office. At this point the real fighting commenced. A crowd, composed of blacks and whites, crossed the river and stormed the building. The officers fired over twenty shots, but none of them took effect, and the crowd carried off the prisoner by main force. He was run to a livery-stable near by, where a colored driver took him in charge, and when last seen they were bound due north for the first station of the Underground Railroad.

Such is an outline of events that have caused more commotion in the city than any occurrence, since a memorable St. Patrick's day a quarter of a century ago. Without mentioning names, it is but a matter of truth to state that the rescuers numbered many of our most respectable citizens—lawyers, editors, public men and private individuals. The rank and file, though, were black, and African fury is entitled to claim the greatest share in the rescue. The "white folks" engaged seemed to glory in the part they took, boasting of their achievements—how they struck the Marshal at this point, had a pistol pointed at them near that corner, how they "ran" the fugitive along the dock, and the bullets they received (through their hats) at the storming of the Justice's office. They court arrest, and the cancidates for the martyr's crown are certainly numerous.

It would be unfair to let these occurrences be given to the people of the United States as the deliberate acts of the citizens of Troy, or even a majority of them. The other side was hardly represented in the crowd, and an effort to buy the fugitive, whose owner was willing to take $900 for this handsome piece of flesh, met with too little favor to be carried out.

At this morning the news from over the water has diverted attention a little from matters of home interest, yet all along the streets the talk is of the rescue, and the question is—Have you heard from the fugitive? It is regretted by many that the militia were not called out; but in that event there would certainly have been bloodshed. Our officers certainly did their best to execute the law, and those of West Troy were for retaining the prisoner at all hazards.

We are now (12 M.) on the look-out for some new excitement. T.

[Advertisement.]

Every Man's Hatter.—If you are in want of a Hat or a Cap—no matter what kind, style or quality—you may be sure that you can suit yourself exactly at Knox's down town store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. If he cannot suit you from his immense stock he will make you one to order, and it will be something to look at, too, for Knox is "much" on hats, and employs the best hands that can be obtained.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas!—New Gas Fixtures for the Spring trade, superior to any ever offered before, will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, removed to No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

Warner, Peck & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—The cutaneous eruptions to which childhood is subject are incrusted sores on the head and face, rashes, ringworm, &c., all of which speedily vanish under the influence of this balsamic onguent.

[Advertisement.]

House-cleaning—1st of May.—The first step to house-cleaning should be to exterminate the vermin; therefore, send for

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer,

or order the work done for you at No. 612 Broadway,

and thus exterminate all rats, mice, roaches and insects of every kind that may infest your house. It will surely remove all vermin, and thus enable you to cleanse your apartments. Sold by all druggists. Price, 25 cents to $1. Beware of base imitations.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The European mails for the *America*, (to sail from Boston on Wednesday,) close here, to-day, (Tuesday,) at 2½ and 4½ P. M.

The German mail for the *Hammonia* will close, to-day, (Tuesday,) at 10½ A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Day.	From.	For.
Hammonia	May 1	New-York	Hamburg
America	May 2	Boston	Liverpool
Australasian	May 4	New-York	Liverpool
Vanderbilt	May 5	New-York	Havre.
City of Baltimore	May 5	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	May 9	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	May 12	New-York	Hamburg
Glasgow	May 12	New-York	Liverpool
Europa	May 16	Boston	Liverpool
Illinois	May 19	New-York	Havre.
Arago	May 23	New-York	Liverpool
Fulton	May 26	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Canada	April 21	Liverpool	Boston
Illinois	April 24	Havre	New-York
City of Washington	April 25	Liverpool	New-York
Bohemian	April 25	Liverpool	Portland
Asia	April 28	Liverpool	New-York
Fulton	May 1	Havre	New-York
Kangaroo	May 2	Liverpool	New-York
Canadian	May 2	Liverpool	Portland
Eureka	May 5	Liverpool	Boston
Adriatic	May 8	Havre	New-York
Anglo-Saxon	May 9	Liverpool	Portland
Persia	May 12	Liverpool	New-York
Nova Scotian	May 16	Liverpool	Portland
Telegraph	April 19	Liverpool	New-York
Arabia	May 19	Liverpool	Portland
Vanderbilt	May 23	South'pton	New-York
North American	May 23	Liverpool	Portland
Africa	May 26	Liverpool	New-York
Arago	May 29	Havre	New-York
North Briton	May 30	Liverpool	Portland

FOR THE WEST INDIES.

Matanzas	May 8	New-York	Matanzas

FOR CALIFORNIA.

Northern Light	May 5	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Village Belle, from Bordeaux—Pierre August, Jean Oudre, Joseph Oudre.

In schr. Triumph, from Grenada—W. R. White, lady, and 2 sons.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 59 | Sun sets.... 6 55 | Moon sets.... 2 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 2 53 | Gov. Island, 4 43 | Hell Gate.... 6 56.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, April 30.

Cleared.

Steamship Ariel, Miner, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Ships Montank, Quale, Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, master; Parana, Langston, Buenos Ayres, W. W. De Forest.

Barks Ocilla, Ashby, Havana, I. B. Gager; Reconstione, (Aus.,) Radicick, Amsterdam, Funch & Meinke; M. Metcalf, Snow, Havana, W. W. Russell; S. Marly, Holm, St. Marks, ——; Osprey, Nash, Philadelphia, G. Savery & Co.; H. Trowbridge, Fristie, Barbadoes, H. Trowbridge & Sons; Evangeline, Bartlett, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron; C. Wright, Plummer, Gibraltar, Gire & Francisco; Fannie Carter, Matanzas, Smith, Jones & Co.; Princeton, Wells, Black River, C. & E. J. Peters.

Brigs S. Webb, Lloyd, Wilm

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2688. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CHARLESTON CONVENTIONS

The Bolters Addict Themselves to Fraternization and Mutual Encouragement.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 1, 1860.

At the evening session great confusion prevailed. A very serious parliamentary fight took place on the Committee's rule.

Gen. CUSHING's rulings were uniformly on the Southern side.

The New-York Delegation, on the test question, deserted DOUGLAS, and Guthrie stock is on the rise.

Messrs. STUART, of Michigan, and RICHARDSON, of Illinois, led the Douglas host; while Messrs. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, and BUTLER, of Massachusetts, headed their antagonists.

HOWARD.

A DISPATCH BY WAY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 1—P. M.

The Southern Convention has organized with Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, for permanent President. There is no prospect of a ballot being taken to-night in the regular Convention.

[Owing to the severity of the storm last evening, it was impossible to transmit the usual telegraphic matters over the wires on the Atlantic lines, and resort was had to the inland route. The above dispatch passed through an inland circuit of nearly 4,000 miles in reaching this City.—ED. TIMES.]

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 1.

The floor and north gallery of the Convention were literally inundated with ladies, and the south and west galleries massed with spectators.

The President's table was lined with bouquets.

The seats of the seceding delegates were filled with South Carolina ladies.

The Georgia, Virginia and North Carolina delegations were in their seats.

The Convention was called to order at half-past ten, and a prayer for union and harmony was offered by Rev. M. HUMPHREYS.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, inquired what was the business in order.

The President stated that three separate motions to reconsider the platform, resolutions that were pending at the time of adjournment yesterday, and that Mr. MERRICK, of Illinois, was entitled to the floor.

Mr. REMBERT, of Georgia, rose to a privileged question, stating that the Georgia delegation had been in anxious consultation, and had passed a series of resolutions, the first of which instructed the Chairman of the delegation to inform the President of the Convention that they could no longer participate in the proceedings of this Convention. He added that they would now withdraw.

The resolution was signed by twenty-four delegates. Four more delegates subsequently retired with them, on the ground that they felt compelled to act with the majority. Eight other delegates remain in the Convention.

Arkansas then presented their protest and withdrew.

Mr. EWING, of Tennessee, asked leave for that delegation to retire for consultation.

Mr. WALKER, of Virginia, asked leave for that delegation to retire for the purpose of consultation with some of the retiring delegates of the South.

A portion of the Maryland delegation asked leave to retire for consultation.

A portion of the Kentucky delegation announced that they had no desire to retire.

The North Carolina delegation asked leave to retire for consultation.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, one of the remaining delegates, proceeded to address the Convention. From early manhood he had been in the front ranks of those who had been foremost of the extremist sect of the State Rights school, yet he was here after the majority of his associates had retired. He had been induced to remain here in the hope that the cup of conciliation may not be dashed to the earth. While he was with those who retired in sentiment, he had chosen to remain, and make an effort for peace and union. There was no division of sentiment at the South, and there never had been any division except as a question of time. The South is in earnest. He could see in this division and distraction of the Democratic Party a ripple that would swell to a wave, and carry to the Presidential chair the arch fiend of Black Republicanism. His appeal for conciliation and compromise was most impressive. He concluded by declaring that he intended to remain in the Convention until the last feather was placed on the camel's back, and then he would be among the foremost to leave it.

Mr. FLOURNOY, of Arkansas, said his advice was never to give up the ship, but to call up the crew and face the storm. He had been reared among the institution. He believed Slavery a benefit to master and slave. All he had in the world was the product of slave labor, and therefore he trusted he was above suspicion. He believed that his Southern friends had acted wrong in this matter: that the South cannot be united on the ground they have taken, and that they will not be sustained by their constituents.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, was opposed to these speches on either side. If there were more delegations prepared to leave, let them go. They have all made up their minds, and we have made up our minds. We wish to proceed to business.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECEDERS.

MEETING ON MONDAY EVENING.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 1.

St. Andrew's Hall was thronged last night by the Southern Delegates and others, and the excitement was of the most intense description.

Mr. SMITH, of Alabama, proposed that the meeting adjourn to the open air, as the Hall was evidently too small to hold all that desired to take part in the proceedings.

Mr. YANCEY rose to speak, and was greeted with the most deafening applause. He said that this was a great crisis, and should be inaugurated with calmness and deliberation. He proposed that all should retire from the hall except the delegates. They could then organize with due deliberation, and afterwards they would meet their friends in front of the City Hall and address them on the momentous questions at issue.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, said he came here to deliberate with the seceding delegates from the Slave States, and that business could not be done as a meeting. They had most important business to transact, and it should be attended to immediately before the last fatal act was consummated.

Mr. YANCEY moved that Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, take the Chair, but he excused himself on account of physical inability.

JOHN C. PRESTON, of South Carolina, was called to the Chair, and ably and eloquently addressed the meeting, returning his thanks for the honor conferred upon him. He considered this a great occasion—a movement of the constitutional lovers of this Republic. We only know, he said, the imperiled institutions of our country, and we are here to preserve our rights and to redress our wrongs. If we had submitted quietly to the unjust proceedings of the Convention we have left, we would have done that which would have driven us from the land our forefathers gave us—we would have had denied to us the liberty they fought for, and ultimately we would have been driven from the spot in which their sacred ashes repose. Mr. PRESTON spoke at considerable length, and was repeatedly and loudly cheered.

Mr. YANCEY then took the floor and stated his views on the position occupied by the Southern delegates. We appear here simply as citizens of the State in which we live. We were sent to the National Democratic Convention as delegates, but our mission has been foiled, and we retire as mere citizens from the late National Convention, for it is a mere sectional organization. A few Southern delegates still remain there, but it is in the hope of being able to induce the majority to force to their Black Republican purposes. I now propose that we shall take no action at present, but remain here to watch the proceedings of that body of which we were recently members. Should they nominate STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS, it will then become our duty to present or recommend to the people of the United States candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States on a fair, just and constitutional basis, and therefore a Southern basis. No action, however, should be taken by the seceding delegates until the proper time has arrived.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, did not regard the influence that overruled principle in the National Convention so much as the spirit of Black Republicanism that existed there for power and plunder—the corruption and bargaine of a general scramble for office. He was very severe on the New-York Soft Shell delegation, who came here, he said, professing a desire to join in such a nomination as would suit the South; but just so soon as they were given their seats they turned their backs upon the South. He trusted that other States would withdraw from that Convention, and that it would be utterly dissolved. He did not consider that the seceders had the power to make regular nominations, but he would recommend, if it should be found necessary, that they should join in the recommendation of some suitable candidates, with a written address to their constituents.

Mr. MATHEWS, of Louisiana, in behalf of his delegation, asked that no action should be taken by this body until we see if, instead of eight States, we do not to-morrow number fifteen, and perhaps seventeen States. We should wait until we see what is done to-morrow, and we should do nothing hastily until we hear from those States who asked for an adjournment in order that they might have an opportunity to consult as to the course they should pursue.

A call of the States was then made, and when New-York was reached, Dr. SICKLES, of the New-York Hard-Shell delegation, responded. He said the delegation he represented came here to attend a National Convention, and had been sitting out in the cold for eight days, having been deprived of their seats by fraud and injustice. He was a Hard-Shell, and the difference between a Hard-Shell and a Soft-Shell was, that the former sacrified place for principles, and the latter principles for place. He had no doubt but that Mayor WOOD would have been here if he had known of the meeting.

Delaware was called, and Mr. BAYARD and one other delegate came forward and responded in behalf of that State.

Maryland was called, but no answer was given.

Virginia was called, and Mr. FISHER responded, saying there will be more of that State here. He also stated that he had sent an invitation to Mayor WOOD to be here.

South Carolina was called, when Mr. READ, of that State, came forward, saying that he was one of the three whose names were not signed to the protest. He had hesitated about leaving the Convention in the hope of securing harmony, but wherever goes Alabama, there the Carolinas will go also, and he was satisfied that Georgia will be with us before to-morrow; and he hoped, also, every other Southern State.

Georgia was called, when Mr. LAMAR responded as a delegate from that State, and said that he believed a large majority of his delegation, before to-morrow morning, will enroll their names.

Florida responded that the entire delegation was present.

All the seceding States signed the roll, and the meeting adjourned to meet at such time to-day as the Chairman may call them together.

The meeting then adjourned to the City Hall, where Mr. YANCEY addressed a large meeting.

The Wood Delegation have all joined the Seceders.

DISPATCHES FROM OTHER SOURCES.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 30—Midnight.

The Slidell party are secretly intimating to the New-York and New-England delegations that if DOUGLAS is withdrawn, the seceders will return. But they cannot accomplish anything by this.

BIGLER called a meeting of the Pennsylvania Delegation to-night to consider what he termed the exigencies of the case; but as Mr. DAWSON and all but a few of the officeholders refused to bolt, he did not insist on holding it.

The Douglas men are holding an immense meeting. Addressee are being delivered by Southern gentlemen from Maryland, Arkansas, Missouri, and other Southern States. Their remarks are received with bursts of the most enthusiastic applause. All the speakers pledge their States to the Little Giant by large majorities. Mr. BRENT, of Maryland, said that the secession movement was made by those who had personal feelings against Mr. DOUGLAS. His enemies had taken this course to destroy him, because they say he would be nominated. He, for one, was not willing to concede that a majority should give up their preferences to a minority.

Colonel FLOURNOY said that he intended to address his Southern friends in the Convention to-morrow in favor of DOUGLAS, and proposed that the DOUGLAS men should offer to adopt the Cincinnati platform, with a resolution indorsing the DRED SCOTT decision. He thought this would have the effect of bringing back a large majority of the seceders.

Mr. PAYNE, of Ohio, said he was unwilling to make the seceders any further offers. If they desired to come back, they should come without any invitation from the supporters of Judge DOUGLAS. He was opposed to the resolutions, because they would be construed one way by the North, and another way by the South, and the friends of DOUGLAS were determined that there should be no misunderstanding or deception this time.

Col. FLOURNOY then withdrew his resolution. He said that a despatch had been received in the city from the Chairman of the Louisiana State Central Committee, declaring that DOUGLAS would carry that State by a very large majority, notwithstanding the secession of their delegation.

THE CAPITAL IN SUSPENSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 1.

Our political community is in a perfect ferment, receiving no news to-day from Charleston. The wildest speculations are indulged in, and one fight occurred to-night at BROWN'S, between two North Carolinians. The withdrawal of the fire-eating politicians is set down as a DOUGLAS gain, as his friends claim that the people are in his favor.

A dispatch from Alabama says that the popular vote would be for Mr. DOUGLAS by a large majority. The Texas delegates are said to be without the slightest influence at home, and unable to carry a single vote with them. Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia, is here, and states that Mr. DOUGLAS would poll the entire Democratic vote of his State. It is believed to be the first time in the history of parties that the battery of a party was turned from the enemy upon one of its own members, with the determination to break him down or break up the party.

Mr. DOUGLAS continues perfectly cool, but will never withdraw. The greatest excitement prevails to-night.

PERSONAL.

Rev. John McDowell, D. D., of Philadelphia, has resigned his office as Secretary of the Board in Princeton Theological Seminary, which he has held for 48 years, on account of increasing infirmities of age. Rev. Dr. J. L. Janeway was elected in his place. The Directors recommended the appointment of Rev. Dr. Dabney, of Virginia, and Rev. C. Wistar Hodge, son of Rev. Dr. Hodge, to Professorships in the Seminary, thereby supplying the chair of the late lamented Prof. Addison Alexander, and also creating a new Professorship.

One of the oldest and most respected parishioners of Rev. Dr. Gannett's Society, in Boston, has recently signified his intention to present a full chime of thirteen bells—costing $6,000—for the elegant new Church now building at the corner of Arlington-street. The princely donation will be sufficient, it is believed, to procure the best set of bells in America. The tenor bell is expected to weigh 4,000 lbs.

Daniel Pratt, Jr., "the Great American Traveler," challenges Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Edwin H. Chapin and Andrew Jackson Davis, to meet him—oratorically, didactically, polemically and otherwise—to decide, in the presence of an immense congregation, "which is the smartest man in all its of view."

Theodore Parker was to leave Rome for Switzerland on the 20th April. He expects to be at home in September. Mr. Parker does not speak very highly of living in Rome. The style of food is not such as to give vigor to an exhausted constitution.

Mr. Isaac Farnum, now living, at a hale old age, in West Concord, Mass., relates a fact of himself which few other men can, namely, that he was present and voted at every annual March meeting in Concord for *sixty-one years*.

Mr. J. Addison Henry, who graduated at the Princeton Theological Seminary, has received a call from a Presbyterian congregation in Philadelphia.

Rev. Peter Cartwright, the "Backwoods Preacher," is lecturing through the principal towns of Ohio.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-YORK.

Additional About the Great Prize Fight.

ACTUAL CONDITION OF THE COMBATANTS.

SAYERS EAGER FOR ANOTHER CONTEST.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The screw-steamship *New-York*, Capt. VON SANDEN, of the Bremen line, from Southampton, April 19, arrived here, last evening.

Her news is no later than the telegraphic advices, *via* Queenstown, received by the *North Briton*, and given in our issue of yesterday; but she brings London files to the 19th, one day later than those by the *Vanderbilt*.

The details are unimportant.

THE FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Americans Responsible for the Abrupt Close of the Contest—Sayers and his Sayings—Condition of the Pugilists—Editorial Commentary of the London Times.

From the News Columns of the London Times, April 19.

In the account which appeared in our columns of this contest we omitted to mention that the fight lasted two hours and twenty minutes, it having commenced at 25 minutes past 7, and being concluded at a quarter to 10.

As some of the supporters of HEENAN have spread a rumor that the Englishchampton would have been defeated had the fight been allowed to go on, we may mention, on the authority of the referee, that he closed the conflict only in compliance with the wishes of the American's friends. When the ring was broken the referee was forced away, and was outside the crowd round the combatants while the last three or four rounds were fought. The friends of HEENAN insisted on his return to stop the fight, claiming, in accordance with the rules of the ring, that when the inclosure was broken into the combat should cease. They therefore made a passage for him to return to the men and stop them, which he accordingly did, in spite of the wish of SAYERS' supporters, who were confident of his winning in a few minutes more.

Yesterday SAYERS went to the office of the Referee, at *Bell's Life* office, in the Strand. He was recognized on entering, and an immense crowd assembled to witness his departure, by whom he was most vociferously cheered. Beyond his nose and mouth being swollen and his lips cut, he showed scarcely any marks of the desperate encounter he had passed through. His arm was bound up and in a sling, for, though it turns out that none of the bones were fractured, yet some of the tendons were broken and the muscles so much confused and injured that he is still unable to move his hand, or use the limb at all. This injury he sustained in the fourth round in stopping one of the American's tremendous blows, and an attempt which he made to use it in one of the subsequent struggles gave him such pain that it distressed him more than the blows he received from his antagonist. The knock-down blows which he received at the commencement he admits to have been dreadfully severe, but for the last hour of the fight they did little more hurt than the actual knocking down, for the American's hand was so swollen that it could have inflicted little mischief on such a seasoned frame as his. SAYERS regrets that the contest was stopped, as he considers that he was certain to have won in at latest ten minutes more; though, he says, he felt so little distressed that he could have continued the fight for another hour. It would certainly appear, from the slight marks of punishment which he showed yesterday, and the general vigor of his appearance, that he did not over-estimate his powers in this respect. *To the proposal that the battle should be considered as drawn, Sayers, we believe, strongly objects, and expresses an ardent wish to meet his adversary again, who, he maintains, shall never put forward a claim for the English champion's belt while he has ability to defend it.*

HEENAN's left hand was very bad yesterday, and much swollen. He was also too much punished about the face to make any appearance at the office of the referee. *No other hostile meeting will ever take place between the two men*, as the supporters of both consider that the courage and endurance of each have been sufficiently proved, and they will, therefore, consent to the late contest being considered a drawn battle.

The *Times* of the same date has the following upon its editorial page:

The prophets of enlightenment and progress must sometimes be a little sore at finding that human nature does not show that steady advance which they would attribute to it. The broad assertion that men are the same in all ages and all the world over is certainly a fallacy which will find acceptance only with cynical minds, but, on the other hand, reformers must not expect to change us too quickly. It may be that in some Darwinian lapse of ages the Ethiopian may change his skin and the leopard his spots, and it may also be that a time will come when men will lose all interest in their own bones and muscles, and value each other solely according to the power of the brain as tested by competitive examinations. But that time has not yet arrived. The Quakers were much astonished that within three years after the peaceful gathering of 1651 their countrymen should have rushed into war with the alacrity of Caffres. The philosophers of the last century could not understand how the people who had been penetrated by the gentle teachings of ROSSEAU should shout with triumph when the *charrettes* passed to the guillotine. So the representatives of respectability, refinement, progress, education, social science, and all the other ameliorating abstractions which are in vogue, will be somewhat disconcerted by the fact that two great divisions of the Anglo-Saxon race have been worked to the highest pitch of excitement by the prospect of two half-naked men pounding each other's countenances for some hours in a meadow. The low, the disgusting, the immoral practice of prize-fighting, as we have been accustomed to consider it, has suddenly resumed its interest for, we may truly say, every class of the population. If an Archbishop and a Chief Justice had met on Tuesday evening we will venture to say they would not have talked for ten minutes without some mention of the "Champion" and the "Benicia Boy." The *Times*, which cannot neglect any subject of national interest, is forced, for once, to dedicate its columns to the "P. R." Muscle and bottom, clever hitting and neat stopping, must be recorded like a debate on the Budget or the Swiss demonstrations against France; for the fight of the 17th of April, 1860, is a great national event, and has been accepted as such by inhabitants of two hemispheres. For weeks the general knowledge of society respecting "the noble art of self-defence" has been on the increase. But a short time since we were most of us painfully ignorant on this great subject. Living in a state of utter respectability, many of us were unaware that England had a champion, or else thought that the office was hereditary in the family of DUNCOMBE. The public-houses in the region of St. Martin's-lane and Leicester-square were then vaguely known as disreputable haunts, instead of being, as now, sources of important information and centres of the deepest interest. The portraits of the two antagonists in every variety of style, from the penny wood-engraving to the neatly-executed photograph, have stared us in the face from shop-windows for the last month. In fact, people have, in spite of their better judgment, been brought to take an interest in a pursuit usually associated with the most offensive characters and the most vicious habits. All this has been brought about by the fact of an American pugilist coming over to fight an Englishman. National rivalry and the curiosity regarding a singular spectacle have overcome in a day all the intellectual and moral teachings of a generation. The fastidious public of the reign of VICTORIA have for once been carried back to the days of their fathers, when "Corinthians" attended the encounters of CRIBB and MOLINEUX.

An enlightened foreigner passing along the Strand on Tuesday afternoon must have been strangely puzzled. Crowds thronged the streets, and pressed against the doors of the newspaper offices, where the sheets, wet from the press, were distributed to eager buyers. On every countenance there was an expression of excitement, violent dissensions were going on, and triumph or chagrin was in the air of each. What could it be about? Such an assemblage was hardly witnessed when the crown of LOUIS PHILIPPE fell into the gutter, or when the Allies stormed Sebastopol. Surely LOUIS NAPOLEON had threatened the Rhine, or at least the British Cabinet had fallen a victim to some internal fend! No; it was simply that two professional gladiators had mauled each other for two hours that morning, and the newspapers were publishing the narrative with more or less felicity of slang. To see this encounter a large body of people had started from town before dawn, in a train supplied by a decorous and dignified railway company, and, though the whole civil force of the South of England were on the alert, the fight had taken place. The continental might well wonder at the civilization and the administrative system of the country in which he had arrived. But it is not only strangers who are astonished at the occurrence of such an event in our advanced stage of civilization. Many excellent persons among our own countrymen are shocked at the outbreak of passions and the sudden revival of tastes which it was thought that education had banished from society. We are asked how it is that such proceeding as those of Tuesday pass without the denunciation of the public press—why the conniving Executive, the abetting railway company, and the whole band of gentlemen who assisted at the terrible sight are not held up to reproach, as they deserve. We answer that the very universality of the interest taken in the fight is a proof that the exhibition was different from others of its kind. Thousands of people read the narrative we published yesterday who probably had not for years, or perhaps in their lives, perused the details of a prize fight. Their curiosity was roused, not by prize-fighting generally, but by the circumstances of this single encounter. We have no fear that the result will be to restore the faded glories of the prize ring. The feeling is that the whole affair is an anomaly as much as the EGLINTOUN tournament; that one such display is enough, and that the pugilistic fraternity must not expect magisterial forbearance if they attempt to repeat it. As to the argument that prize-fighting is a disgrace to civilization, we will merely observe that there are other institutions equally odious to the moral sense, and yet cherished by monarchs, blessed by priests, smiled upon by ladies, and shouted for by mobs. A standing army is in the eye of a philosopher only an assemblage of SAYERSES and HEENANS. Take that of France, for instance, ever ready to cut the throats of any number of people, foreigners or countrymen, at the order of a single man. It has its rules and traditions, like the prize-ring, and the chief of these is that it should accept as "the enemy" any nation or any body of men pointed out by its commander. *If the old Adam, the savage element in our nature, is to find a vent, we had rather it should be in a boxing-match in a meadow than in the invasion of a neighbor's possessions in the name of patriotism and glory.*

So we will take men and their nature as we find them, and not preach a homily against the fight for the championship. Whether it be a battle between pugilists on a county border, or a war between empires for the supremacy of Europe, men will interest themselves in the struggles of strength and courage. Nor is poor TOM SAYERS standing up against his gigantic antagonist, and coming up round after round to receive "punishment," an unworthy object of admiration. These men display in their miserable trade qualities which on a better field make individuals and nations great. That amid debauchery, and drunkenness, and petty gambling, these virtues of courage, endurance and fair play should be cultivated, and carried to their highest point, shows that there is indeed a soul of goodness in things evil. England and America have many a better arena for rivalry than the boxers' ring, but still nations without great qualities could not have brought together two men willing to pass through such an ordeal as the terrible fight of Tuesday. Nor are there wanting fields of contention which, though more reputable than the prize ring, are not more worthy of our regard. The apostles of progress would bring us to a state in which all worldly success, all distinction, all influence over mankind, would depend only on shrewdness and quickness, applied principally to the acquisition of wealth. Yet, what is competition but a fight, and a fight in which the lawe of fair play are too often disregarded? When we see the manufacturer distancing his rival by the sale of short measures, or the speculator made rich by a bubble which ruins hundreds when it bursts, we cannot think that a world where such men flourish will have any reason to boast even though the prize ring be a forgotten institution.

NAPOLEON AND EUROPE.

The Italian Kingdom and Germany—Austria, the Pope and Prussia—The Trouble in Switzerland—The Great Excommunication of Victor Emanuel a Completed Fact—The Letters of Humboldt and Varnhagen von Ense.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MUNICH, Thursday, March 31, 1860.

The present political situation of the European continent is just as dangerous as it was last Spring. The treaty of Villafranca did not give the blessings of lasting peace to the many millions who suffer under the sway of the great and petty monarchs of Europe. NAPOLEON is the first of them all, in power as well as in the many talents and faculties bestowed upon him by nature. He is the only one among the rulers of the continent who understands his own interest, and uses the appropriate means for attaining his end,—while the others, in the vain belief of strengthening their power, adopt ways which lead rather to destruction than to new splendor. It is true that NAPOLEON always follows the principle of the Jesuits: "The end sanctifies the means." Yet by this way of acting, although in itself not quite honorable, the French Emperor has already performed one great deed for the welfare of mankind, which will certainly be followed by a great many similar ones. I mean the partial union of Italy under the gentle, constitutional reign of VICTOR EMANUEL,—which forms the beginning of Austria's total destruction, and consequently the liberation of the other nations subdued by the Hapsburgs, such as the Hungarians, Sclavonians, Croats, etc., etc. Yet such changes cannot be made without war and bloodshed, and these are the next troubles threatening us.

The new Kingdom of Italy, with the "Regalantuomo" on its throne, is the joy and happiness not only of the Italians themselves, but also of all good German patriots, who long to see their beautiful fatherland united in the same way. United Italy will certainly prove a stronghold to the German people, at the time when they will fight for the union of their own nation against those thirty-two princely houses whose interest it is to keep them separate, and make the North hate the South; for concord of the nation would make the monarchs fall. The decline of Austria is one of the most important steps towards this end; therefore, we owe many thanks to NAPOLEON, who, by his way of managing Italian affairs, has jeopardized Austria's future existence. This feeling prevails in our country, naturally, more among the Protestant than the Catholic part of the people; FRANCIS JOSEPH and the Pope being one person, in a great many respects. The policy of Prince METTERNICH, who ruled Austria for more than forty years, was the strengthening of this power at the expense of Germany. He never ceased to sow discord in this country; well aware of the fact that disunited neighbors were not to be feared, but that united ones were potent. Moreover, FRANCIS JOSEPH himself, feeling that worldly power alone is not sufficient to keep down the many millions of foreign nationalities oppressed by him, associated himself with the Pope, who willingly lends his spiritual power for this same purpose,—and then these two autocrats and their respective Courts divide the earnings of their schemes.

How long can such a State last, in the present time of highly refined human civilization? Is it not evident that God's patience has already been tried too long by these lawless rulers, who feel neither ashamed nor afraid of using the best and highest gift to mankind—*religion*—as a means of defending and helping tyranny in its most outrageous doings? The Austrian Concordat is one of the greatest wrongs ever done to mankind; for who has given the right to FRANCIS JOSEPH to sell the souls of his subjects, by forcing them to submit to the laws of the Romish Church? Is it in a monarch's power to order the baptism of every new-born babe, to be performed according to the Roman Catholic rite; thus giving the poor child a spiritual tutor for his whole life, even before he is capable of having the slightest thought of anything? Marriages between Protestants and Catholics are scarcely allowed, even when their children become Catholic, besides a great many similar atrocities.

This unjust management of the interior Austrian affairs is the reason why the Germans in general looked so coolly, and some of them rather gladly, on Austria's losses in Italy. It was evident that a severe chastisement would do good to Austria in her relations with Germany. Besides, none of her possessions belonging to the German Confederation have been attacked, but merely the Italian part of the empire, which had the same right to free itself from foreign bondage that we Germans had when, in 1813 and '14, we shook off the fetters which NAPOLEON I. had laid on us. This view of the whole affair gives also a key to Prussia's behavior towards Austria. Prussia, the Protestant German power, has always been checked and plagued in all her doings by Austria. The Prussians are therefore happy to see their antagonist somewhat humbled; and thus Austria's losses are of great consequence to the German Union.

The annexation of Savoy and Nice to France plunges Switzerland into great trouble. Last Tuesday, the 27th instant, the "Great Council" in Berne, in extraordinary session, pronounced new protestations, addressed to Paris and Turin, respecting the occupation of neutral provinces by the French. They declare this to be a breach of the treaties and an encroachment upon the Swiss rights and the free will of the populations. They request that no further step be taken in this affair until the question shall have been decided in a manner which shall secure the rights and interests of the Republic. For this purpose, they wish the European powers to hold a new Congress, with Switzerland as a member of it.

An extraordinary sensation has been occasioned throughout Europe, and particularly here in Catholic Bavaria, by the great excommunication (*excommunicatio major*) fulminated by the Pope on the 26th of March, against all the coherents and abettors of the revolution in the Romagna; that is to say, against VICTOR EMANUEL, NAPOLEON, and all who take their part. You are certainly aware of the fact that, according to the tenets of the Romish Church, the subjects of the excommunicated Princee are free of their allegiance. This last act of the Church is surely foreshadowing great events. Yet it will in no case strengthen the Pope's position; the weakness of the Romish Court in worldly affairs will be proved anew when the people stand up for their elected and constitutional monarch, even against the Pope. This way of proceeding was imprudent.

The literary world was much publication: *The Letters of Humboldt and Varnhagen Von Ense*, edited now, after their death, by LUDMILLA ASSING, the niece of the latter. The two *savans* were intimate friends for many years, and HUMBOLDT was happy to confide to his associate the sufferings he had to bear in the Berlin Court circles. He expressed quite freely his judgment about the people he met, and you may easily imagine that such an intellect often passed sharp judgment upon the insignificant, unimportant persons he had to mingle with. It is quite natural that the publication of these letters has been a very severe blow to the men who still wander about in Berlin, and the most uncomplimentary comments upon them are to be found in print at every book-store. King FREDERIC WILLIAM has not been treated better than the rest. Part of the collection consists of letters received by HUMBOLDT; among them, one from your celebrated countryman, PRESCOTT, of which I send a copy for publication. E. N.

LETTER FROM WM. H. PRESCOTT TO BARON VON HUMBOLDT.

From the Humboldt Correspondence.

BOSTON, Dec. 23, 1843.

SIR: A book on which I have been engaged for some years, the *History of the Conquest of Mexico*, is now published in this country, as it was some few weeks since in England; and I have the pleasure to request your acceptance of a copy, which sails for that port from New-York in January. Although the main subject of the work is the conquest by the Spaniards, I have devoted half a volume to a view of the Aztec civilization; and as in this shadowy field I have been very often guided by the light of your researches, I feel especially indebted to you, and am most desirous that the manner in which my own investigation is conducted may receive your approbation. It will, indeed, be one of the best and most satisfactory results of my labors.

As I have been supplied with a large body of unpublished and original documents for the Peruvian Conquest, I shall occupy myself with this immediately. But I feel great want at the outset of your friendly hand to aid me. For, although your great work, the *Atlas Pittoresque*, sheds much light on scattered points, yet as your *Voyage aux Régions Equinoxiales* stops short of Peru, I shall have to grope my way along through the greater part without the master's hand, which in the *Neuvelle Espagne* led me on so securely.

The Peruvian subject will, I think, occupy less time and space than the Mexican; and when it is finished, I propose to devote myself to a history of the reign of PHILIP II. For this last I have been long arranging materials, and a learned Spaniard has explored for me the curious collections, public and private, in England, Belgium, France, and is now at work for me in Spain. In RANKE's excellent history, *Fürsten und Völker von Süd-Europa*, I find an enumeration of several important MSS., chiefly Venetian relations, of which I am very desirous to obtain copies. They are, for the most part, in the Royal Library of Berlin, and some few in that of Gotha. I have written to our Minister, Mr. WEBSTER, to request him to make some arrangements, if he can, for my effecting this. The liberal principles on which literary institutions are conducted in Prussia, and the facilities given to men of letters, together with the known courtesy of the German character, lead me to anticipate no obstacle to the execution of my desires. Should there be any, however, you will confer great favor on me by giving your countenance to my applications.

I trust this will not appear too presumptuous a request on my part. Although I have not the honor of being personally known to you, yet the kind messages I have received from you, and lately through Prof. TELLKAMPF, convince me that my former publication was not unwelcome to you, and that you may feel an interest in my future historical labors.

I pray you, my dear Sir, to accept the assurances of the very high respect with which I have the honor to be, Your obedient servant,

WM. H. PRESCOTT.

Order of the Day of Gen. Lamoriciere.

We have received the text of the order of the day published by Gen. LAMORICIERE, a summary of which has been made known by telegraph:

ROME, April 9.

SOLDIERS: Our Holy Father, Pope PIUS IX., having deigned to call me to defend his rights, disregarded and threatened, I have not hesitated an instant to reassume my sword.

At the sound of that venerable voice which, erewhile from the Vatican, made known to the Catholic world the perils which threaten the patrimony of St. Peter, the Catholics were aroused, and their emotion rapidly spread from one end of the earth to the other. In fact, Christianity is not only the religion of the civilized world, but it is the principle and life itself of civilization, since the Papacy is the centre of Christianity. All Christian nations now show that they are conscious of the great truths which constitute our faith.

Revolution, like Islamism in bygone times, now threatens Europe, and now, as then, the cause of the Papacy is the cause of the civilization and of the liberty of the world.

Soldiers, have confidence, and be assured that God will support your courage and raise it to the height of the cause whose defence He has confided to your arms. DE LAMORICIERE.

The Trial of Gen. Ortega.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 17.

All I can guarantee in the letter from which I give the following extract is the perfect good faith of the writer. The letter seems to me strange, and, were we not accustomed to witness occurrences far out of the usual order, almost incomprehensible. It is dated Madrid, the 12th inst.:

"Just two words to inform you of a letter from ORTEGA, addressed to M——, dated at Alcaniz, and received here (Madrid) yesterday. M—— wished to publish this letter, but he considered that he ought previously to inform the Ministry of it. The Ministers, however, thought proper to refuse their consent. Nevertheless, a short paragraph in the *Occidente* proves that they consented to allow him to do his best to acquit himself of his duty towards his friend. This paragraph, however, is not sufficient to give a just idea of ORTEGA'S letter. Here is the substance of it: ORTEGA declares that he did not come to Spain to initiate a movement, but to second one in which general officers and political personages of importance were to take a part immediately after the abdication of the Queen, which was to take place precisely on the 31st of March. This abdication had been announced to him as certain for that day, and it was with that conviction that he embarked at Palma for Valencia. Once arrived at San Carlos de Rapita, he was surprised to find that nothing had taken place in Spain, and he therefore abstained from unfurling his flag. This affair, if it be not a *ruse*, which would not show much judgment, is serious. Be this as it may, ORTEGA will be tried by Court-martial at Tortosa, and the general opinion is that he will be shot, if certain great personages do not interest themselves in his favor.

Yesterday at 4 o'clock Madame ORTEGA, her son,—a young sub-lieutenant, who has gained a step in rank and the Cross of St. Ferdinand in Africa,—and his daughter, a pretty girl of 17, were received by their Majesties. The Queen said to them, as to all others who presented themselves,—the Countess of Sobradiel, Gen. ELIO's mother, &c.,—that the trial of the accused must go on in due course, that she herself was disposed to clemency, that she would speak in that sense to her Ministers, but that she must do what her Ministers advised her to do."

GEN. ORTEGA NOT EXECUTED.

MADRID, Wednesday, April 18.

The report that ORTEGA had been executed is untrue.

FROM UTAH.

MOVEMENTS OF THE MILITARY.

FURTHER ABUSES OF THE JUDICIAL POWER—JUDGE ECKLES—THE MORMON MONTHLY FAST.

From Our Own Correspondents.

CAMP FLOYD, U. T. Thursday, April 5, 1860.

It is not easy to say whether the Mormons or the Army are most anxious about the movement of troops from the Territory. The Army would be glad to be released from the police duty it has been so long performing, and to be engaged in some more appropriate business than that of waiting idly for a contingency unlikely to occur while it is here to overawe rebellion.

The Mormons are very desirous that the Army should remain, for it is putting bread in their mouths and money in their pockets, and giving to them a degree of comfort they would never have known but for its presence. The amount of money distributed in the Territory which would be lost to the Mormons were the Army withdrawn, must exceed by far a half million of dollars yearly. Camp Floyd furnishes the only market in the Territory for vegetables, grain, &c. Hence the question is asked many times a day, by farmers and marketmen, whether the Army is to be moved. It has been rumored, indeed, that the Mormons would originate some new difficulty to detain the troops, and it may be that the acts of the Probate Court now in session in Salt Lake City have been designed for the purpose of bringing on another conflict between the Federal and local Courts. It is well known that the Federal Courts have been powerless for the punishment of criminals, owing to the obstructions placed in their way by the Mormons. This was from a settled determination to make Utah independent of the Federal authority. And now the local Court, known as the Probate Court, exercises, by pretended authority of the Legislature, the full jurisdiction of the United States Courts. During the last month a number of persons charged with thieving, &c., have been sentenced to the Penitentiary for longer or shorter terms—it is said with the hope and expectation, that Judge ECKLES would interfere and attempt to release them by writ of *habeas corpus*, and thus give the Mormons an opportunity of landing their own Courts at the expense of the United States Courts.

Either from policy or otherwise, Judge ECKLES will only interfere in individual cases when the proper demand is made on him.

It is not without reason that the Mormons boast of their triumphs over the Government.

The last number of the *Mountaineer* is interesting as containing perhaps the first printed defence of Polygamy which has appeared in our country. The Mormons are all "squatter sovereigns," and claim the right to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. At this time it is not out of place to inquire what Senator DOUGLAS would do with the Utah question were he President.

The Mormons are somewhat excited at the introduction of the bill in Congress making Polygamy an offence against statute law. They are drilling and arming to some extent, and if they will ever fight it will be in defence of their peculiar institutions.

There is a large emigration from the settlements around Utah Lake to Cache Valley this Spring. This valley is said to be very fertile, and hundreds who have been working hard for years in other places, barely earning a subsistence, are flocking there in the hope of bettering their fortunes. As a territory, Utah is hardly worth the cost it has been to the Government. The western part promises to be rich in mineral wealth, but the facilities for agriculture and manufactures will never be great. Wood is hauled from ten to twenty miles at almost every settlement, and four or five years must exhaust the supply. Unless coal is discovered, much of the Territory will have to be abandoned for want of fuel. It is reported that a coal mine is being worked in Provo Cañon, but with what success is not yet known.

It has been reported to the proper authorities at Washington that there is thirty thousand dollars worth of property belonging to the survivors of the Mountain Meadow massacre, now in possession of Bishop LEE, at the town of Manti. The Mormons in the Southern settlements are not inclined to screen LEE, and the property could probably be recovered, and LEE himself punished; were it not for the hostility of the people towards the United States Courts.

Many of the families in the Territory have Indian children in their service as slaves, and they are bought and sold like the negroes of the South. They are v

Miscellaneous.

—A question has lately occupied the attention of the Georgia Judiciary, as to whether the marriage ceremony could be performed by an excommunicated clergyman. The question arose in this wise: A bill had been filed by JAMES F. DUPREE and wife, in, equity, against URIAH AKENS, for account and distribution; to which the defendant pleaded that the plaintiffs were not legally married, the marriage ceremony having been performed by a minister who had previously been excommunicated from the Church, and deprived of the credentials authorizing him to act in that capacity. To this plea a demurrer was filed. The case having been decided in favor of the plaintiffs, appeal was taken, when the Supreme Court decided that the marriage was legal, confirming the decision of the Court below.

—A young man who is serving out a term in the Michigan State Prison, has written a long letter to his friends, dwelling upon the ceuses which led him into crime, and summing up the conditions of "tip-top life," as understood by rapid young gentlemen. He says: "You mey not comprehend this term, but let me explain. By living a tip-top life, is meant first to be idle; second, to drink whisky, or anything else, (and of course get drunk;) third, to frequent all places of coarse fun, such as cock-fights, boxing matches, negro shows, &c.; fourth, to keep a concubine or two; and fifth, to steal all they can lay their hands upon. This, then, is living a tip-top life. Thus have I fallen, and thus will thousands of young men fall."

—The London *Daily Post* takes exception to the opinion which Lord MACAULAY, in 1857, expressed to the world, viz: That the Republic of America was destined eventually to experience the fate of all the Republics that have preceded it, and to disappear in the despotism of a Yankee Cæsar. The *Post* thinks that on this point a doubt is permissible, since "the American Republic presents no affinity, except in name, to all preceding republics. It stands on a much larger base, and hnries its roots deeper in the soil." This is kind of the *Post*. Let the alarmists at home who are trembling in anxiety for the permanency of American institutions, gather comfort at the sound of this voice which comes from over the water.

—JOHN B. BROWNLOW, as our readers will remember, was put upon trial for killing a fellow student, and acquitted. A correspondent of the Richmond *Whig*, in reporting the trial and acquittal, says that "Judge BRIEN, of Nasbville, concluded the defence in a witty, humorous, comic and pathetic speech." Verily, that Judge BRIEN must be a delightful wag. He concinded the defence of a man on trial for murder in a "witty, humorous, and comic speech," tapering off with the "pathetic." What an admirable defence he would hav. made for the proprietors of the Pemberton Mills. What an inexhaustible field he would have found for the exercise of his wit and humor, to say nothing of the pathos!

—The gossips of Philadelphia are rejoicing over a curious elopement case which has happened in that quiet town. A medical student (who did not emigrate Sonth in the panic) fell in love with one Miss ROSE, a pnpil at Mrs. POSEY'S fashionable boarding-school, ran away with her and got married. The teacher recaptured the young lady; the young husband sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, but Mrs. POSEY would not obey it. The Judges being undemonstrative men, didn't care to enforce the law against a lady, and left the young husband to settle the affair. At last accounts a compromise was about to be effected, and there was a prospect that the small ROSE would be emancipated from the tyranny of the larger POSEY.

—A statement, originally copied from the twaddle of some "New-York Correspondent" to a Boston paper, hinting that the diamond weddiag had ended unhappily, and that the bride had returned to her parents in disgust with her Cuben home, has insinuated itself into the columns of the country press, and obtained a wide circulation. Justice to the parties concerned demands that it should be contradicted. There is not even the shadow of a foundation for any such rumor; and, for all that is known to the contrary, the lady is quite as happy as she would have been had she married a peasant instead of a lord. Quite enough of notoriety already attaches to this match, without the addition of any fictitious particulars.

—Somebody in Michigan has launched a nondescript craft, which nobody can make anything of. "Language," says a Detroit paper, "fails to describe this new child of the waters." It is only clear that she is to be devoted to fishy uses, bnt she has neither name nor paint, shape nor comeliness, and her owner gloats over the wonder she occasions. The "new child of the waters" has agitated the depths of the popular heart in Detroit. The *Free Press* will probably found a new romance upon it in the course of a few days, and if its story is told as circumstantially as that of the free-negro outrages in Canada, it will doubtless go the rounds of the press.

—A wild man of the woods, who speaks French in a manner not at all wild, is furnishing a local topic to the New-Orleans papers. He was caught in a clump of bushes on a plantation, thirteen miles below the city, armed with a revolver, which unpleasant instrument he popped at every passenger along the road. Having frightened an entire parish ont of its wits, n strong force was mustered to capture him, and thnt job was safely accomplished. Nobody knows him, nor will he give any account of himself. Some of the papers regard him as an Abolitionist in disguise, and there is a talk of hanging him at n venture.

—In the new Illinois Penitentiary, at Joliet, is a young Germnn, who amuses himself, in the intervals of more ardnous labor in the qnnrries, by "sculpin'." Having procured a block of inferior marbla, he has chiseled out a pretty little statue, which he styles "Meditation." It is a draped female figure, posed in n graceful attitude, with a dreamy gaze in its small eyes, and an expressive set of features. The nnhappy artist is serving out a sentence for counterfeiting coin. His faculty of imitation proves to have been inferior to his genius for invention. "Meditation" should have preceded, not followed his incarceration.

—Mr. S. D. DILLAYE, of this City, who has already undergone manifold tribulations in connection with the Langdon forgery case in Pittsburgh, was again before the Courts of that city last week. Having forfeited his recognizance in consequence of inability to attend the former trial of the case, he was required to find new securities, and is held for appearance at the June term, when his fate will be decided. The case of Mr. DILLAYE is another striking example of the law's delay.

—Certain young gentlemen who started from this State to nttend the Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations, at New-Orleans, have been brought to grief. Starting from Cairo, that dreadful place, out of which every stranger escapes es soon es possible, they fell into n worse plight on the Mississippi, where, at last accounts, they had been snagged, and run into, nnd blown up, not to mention the disgust that filled their bosoms when the decks came to be covered with wretched men who pleyed "bluff" nnd "brag" all day.

—A little paper has just made an appearance at New-Rochelle, so small and dall thnt it looks as if it emanated from the dismal cavern formed at that station by the railroad arch. The Editor's leader treats of Slavery as the "*teterrima causa* of all *bells*"—whatever that may mean. It also likens the omnipresence of the Slavery excitement to "the ubiquity of the Frankenstein"—a very striking and appropriate comparison.

—Two single ladies in Pittsburgh, the ether day, attempted to befriend a young lad who had been pierced by the fangs of the law, but an unjudicial Judge positively refused to accept their recognizance bail, although they were proved to be worth $36,000 each, on the ground that they were females. This item is respectfully commended to the attention of the Woman's Rights Convention, to meet in this City, May 10–11.

—Two Baptist editors are hard at it in Tennessee. He of the *Baptist* calls him of the *Champion* (suggestive name) "the littlest man he ever saw," and styles his paper "that puny sheet." The contest closely resembles the celebrated one of the Eatanewill *Gazette* and *Independent*; but the reverend combatants do *not* express their little compliments in the Pickwickian sense.

The Story-Magazines.

Ten years ago the age of Magazines was supposed to have passed by forever. BLACKWOOD'S and FRASER'S were maintained rather as traditions than for their living hold on the living generation. In this country magazines were as mushrooms, for multitude, for rapidity of growth and for rapidity of disappearance. They were only not as mushrooms for flavor and for value.

We are now in the Second Empire of magazines. Never were there more or better magazines published in the English tongue than at this day, and certainly America never maintained a magazine literature on the whole so good, so well organized, and deservedly prosperous as to-day.

The *Atlantic* holds, by a sort of tacit common consent, the first place on our roll. The number for May is full, varied, and not without a special interest, as indicating the vigorous growth of certain tendencies in our current authorship, whereof no possible good can come to us in the way of letters or of life. A confusion of sensual emotion with intensity of feeling, and of verbal glare with wealth of expression, threatens to degrade no inconsiderable number of our "promising" young writers into vulgar melodramatists. Two contributions to the May number of the *Atlantic*, otherwise marked and meritorious, are flagrant instances in point. Both are "romances" after a fashion, and both, we are sorry to say, seem to be the work of female pens. This, however, may fairly be attributed to the natural and unconscious aptitude which women have for taking the tone of the world they live in. The authors of "My Own Story," which is at least a "story," and of "Circumstance," which is the sheerest piece of clumsy rhapsody imaginable, have evidently lived and moved and bed their being in an atmosphere of word-painting, till they heve come to look upon that very questionable and often perilous branch of literary art as the sum and substance of artistic merit. The story-teller, it must be said, in justice, is the least preposterous of the two in the use of her palette. She merely spoils a cleverly-constructed and by no means uninteresting sketch of domestic manners in New-England with blotches of purple passion and gilded affectation. The lady rhapsodist has no more story to tell than the knife-grinder; she simply fills her brush with color and flings the same wildly about on the canvas, till the result resembles one of those later pictures of TURNER, upon which he used to set rings before he sent them into the Academy, in order that the Committee might know which was the proper side to put uppermost. The color is occasionally vivid, more often muddy—bnt never simple, expressive or true to nature. Tis a thousand pities so ful'n palette and sa firm a hrush should be so idly used.

The "Maroons in Surinaim" is the most masculine and creditable article in the May number, and the current installment of "The Professor's Story," by far the finest bit of character-painting which Dr. HOLMES has yet achieved in the course of his new adventure.

Harper's is becoming more and more what it ought to be, an American Magazine, living by its wit, and not by its wits as it was wont to do. It still appropriates *Punch* and other small deer of the English fallows rather too unscrupulously. But the number of May contains some very pleasant original contributions. The leading article, "Lounging in the Foot-prints of the Pioneers," is a particularly welcome and really interesting sketch of a visit to RALEIGH'S fated settlements on the North Carolina shore, appreciative in spirit, light and fluent in style. Mr. SQUIER gives ne much lore on ancient American Monnds. Somebody tells n pretty and moral love-story in the neme of "Rosalind Newcomb;" there are coursee of two novels, one by TROLLOPE, the other by THACKERAY, and the usual dessert. What more can men in a railway carriage, or tending to an after-dinner nap, desire?

MACAULAY and LONGFELLOW are brought face to face in the *Eclectic Magazine*. The portrait of the letter, engraved by Mr. SARTAIN, after the original by T. H. READ, is an admirable likeness. Brief articles on MACAULAY'S boyhood, death, and funeral, are given in the body of the *Magazine*, as fitting accompaniments of his portrait. Among the more elaborate articles is the *critique* of the *Edinburgh Review* on the *Narrative of the Earl of Elgin's Mission to China*; a discussion of the Physical Geography of the Atlantic Ocean, from the *Westminster Review*, for which Lieut. MAURY'S book, of course, furnishes the text, and an interesting article on the Antiquities and Productions of Ceylon. Mr. BIDWELL shows an appreciation of the inevitable lassitude which results from the enervating Spring weather by presenting more than the nsual proportion of poetry and light reading, whereof the most noteworthy contribution is TENNYSON'S idyll of "Sea Dreams." This number of the *Eclectic* closes the first volume for 1860.

The *Mechanics' and Architects' Journal* is a spirited publication, issued weekly by Mr. ALEXANDER HARTHILL, from No. 128 Fulton-street. That those for whom the *Journal* is designed are inclined to pet it, is sufficiently indicated by the talant whiab marks its leading articles, and tha fact that the encouragement which it has received bas warranted an enlargement es it enters upon its second volume. A series of articles on Constructive Architecture, which has lately been commenced, is well adapted to the wants of builders.

Views of a New-York Merchant on the Slavery Agitation.

From the North Carolina Standard,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1860.

DEAR MADAM: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 30th ult., and thank you kindly for the remittance it contained. In regard to the other articles spoken of, I will make up and inclose you the particulars.

I have been quite interested in your letter on account of the questions you ask in regard to my political views. I was never asked this question in writing before. As I am a candidate, not for office, but for a position in life, I must answer your questions like a man, especially as they come from a lady, at the same time assuring you that no pecuniary gain or interest could make any difference in my reply.

My principles in all things are those which I desm most sure to preserve "unios" in my family, in my circle, in my business, in my State, and in my country. When I shall take one step, or do one act to sever the bonds of our Union, given to us by the blessing of God and the blood of our forefathers, thsa would my eyes grow dim, and my right hand forget its cunning.

To say that I approve the act of him who deals in slaves, I cannot. To say that I condemn him who is the owner of slaves, I cannot. If it be a great sin in the eyes of some of our countrymen, I do not condemn them for saying they think so, hut I do condemn them when they commit any act that violates the laws under which they live, and I do condemn them if they deprive a neighbor of another State of his property, whatever it may be, if held in conformity to existing laws.

I cannot see that n resident of the North is in any way more responsible for the one kind of sin committed by his neighbor at the South than for another. If my Southern or any other neighbor does what is wrong, he alone is responsible for it. If against the laws of his country, he must be punished according to tha law. If against the laws of God, he is responsible to God, and God will use his own wisdom in inflicting the punishment. If men think it so dreadful a thing to hold slaves, and so awful a thing to compel them to raise sugar and cotton, why do they encourage it by eating the sugar, manufacturing the cotton, and wearing the fabric?

Again, when a poor negro has been aided to steal away from his master, why do they forsake him, and leave him to perish in ignorance and want, as hundreds in Canada and other places are now doing?

I lived while Slavery existed in my own State. I have seen the slaves in my grandfather's family clothed and fed and cared for, second only to his own children. I have seen them made free under the laws of our State, and I have seen these same people, after their freedom, poor, miserable, filthy beggars; and one of them actually died from eating poisoned meat, found upon the beach of the sea-shore.

I do not mention these things to intimate that I approve of Slavery, or to infer that I believe that these poor people could never be worthy or capable of freedom, but I believe that God was bringing about this result as rapidly as the intelligence of the race was capable of receiving it.

I am sorry that Slavery exists in our country. Yet it has always been one of our institutions, and the well-being of the slaves themselves yet calls for its continuance. The greatest enemies, in my opinion, the slaves ever had, are the designing and unscrupulous politicians of the North and the South, who would even sell into Slavery the weaker of their race, whether they be white or black, to gain their political schemes; and last, not least, the deluded philanthropist, whose fanatical notions and unlawful proceedings have put off the day of emancipation at least a hundred years.

In conclusion, let me say that you who live in the South hear most of such people as I have just named, and amount of the claims against the assets of the firm.

In opening the application, it is objected that the complaint is not sworn to; and by way of answer to the allegations, it is asserted that the assignment was made in good faith, that the assignees are perfectly responsible parties, and that they are properly performing the trust. It is also averred that BATES had ceased to be a clerk of the firm long before the making of the assignment.

The motion was argued and opposed at length, and decision reserved.

Field & Sluyter for motion; James T. Brady opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

MULLER, J.—*Van Loon* vs. *Bradley*.—Motion denied without prejudice, with $7 costs.

Blake vs. *Platt*.—Motion granted, on payment of costs.

Mather vs. *Mather*.—Report of Referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

PIERREPONT, J.—*Williams* vs. *Orser*.—Case settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 1.

$3 000 U. S. 6s, '65.....	102	25 Hudson River R.R.s	42¾
2,000 U. S. 6s, '74.....	103	50 do. .s30	43⅛
15,000 Texas 6s, '90.....	91	5 do. .s	43⅛
5,000 Mo. 8s. 6s.....s60	83	50 Harlem R.....b10	12⅞
11,000 do.....	83¼	100 do. .s	12⅞
25,000 do.....s30	83	50 Second Av. R.....b	12¾
5,000 do.....b60	83¼	200 Reading Railroad. .	43⅛
6,000 Erie 2d M. Bds. .s	96½	100 do.....s30	43⅛
6,000 Mich. C. R. s'fe. 1st M. & F. C. bds..	90¼	10 Chi. Bur & Quin R.	69⅝
2,000 N. Ia. 1st mtg...	91	20 Mich. Central R.r.	45
1,000 do.....	85¼	200 do.....b10	46⅝
3,000 Mich. So. S. P. R	70½	50 do.....b30	46⅝
2,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st m.	85¾	100 do.....b	46⅝
2,000 do.....	85	100 do.....hawk	46⅝
150 National Bank.....b	183½	150 do.....s	44⅝
6 Bk. of Commerce..b	100	25 Mich. So & N.Ia.R.	12
400 Canton Company..	21¾	50 do.....s	11⅝
50 do.....b60	21¾	100 do.....s60	11⅝
10 Ocean Bank.....	94	100 do.....s	11⅝
15 Cam. Coal Pref....	14½	150 M. S. & N. Ia. G. R.	22
50 Pacific M. S. Co.....b	85½	100 Ill. Cen. R.R. Scrip	99¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R.....b60	79	100 do.....b	99¾
284 do.....	78¾	100 do.....s60	99¾
1380 do.....	78¾	5 Clev., C. & Chi. R.R.	98
100 do.....hi6	78¾	50 Gal. & Chic. R. R..	63½
590 do.....	78¾	150 do.....	63¾
50 do.....b30	78¾	50 do.....b30	63¾
100 do.....b60	78¾	150 Chic. & R. Isl. R. R.	64¾
100 Erie Railroad.....	16	111 do.....s60	64¾
10 Panama Railroad..1	43½	200 do.....	64¾

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 5s, '65.....b2	102	50 Erie Railroad.....s60	16
2,000 N. Car. State 6s.	96	200 Harlem Railroad .	12⅝
7,000 Tenn. 6s, '90....	91	100 Harlem R. Pre..b30	31⅞
2,000 Cal. State 7s....	90	200 Reading R.....b30	43⅛
6,000 Mo State 6s.....	83¼	100 Mich. Cen. R.....	45
27,500 Mich. S. 2d M...s30	46⅛	75 M. S. & N. Ia. R	11⅜
18 000 do.....b30	46¾	5 Panama Railroad..1	43½
50 Pac. M. S. Co.....	105¾	100 Gal. & Chic. R..b30	63¾
300 do.....	106	50 do.....	63¾
100 Canton Co.....	21¾	100 do.....	63
100 do.....b60	21¾	100 do.....s60	63
540 N. Y. Cen. R. R....	78¾	50 do.....b6	63
100 do b60	78¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	28
50 do.....s10	78¾	500 Gal. & Rock Is. R..	64¾

TUESDAY, May 1—P. M.

We report a dull market for Stocks throughout the day. The inclination at the early Board was to accept lower prices by ¼@½ ₱ cent. as compared with the sales of yesterday. The first demand for New-York Central was supplied at 78¾ ₱ cent. cash, after which the price fell to 78⅝, and on the street to 78¼@78⅜, bnt at the Second Board to 78⅜ sales, and that price bid at the close. The Western Roads about ½ ₱ cent. easier than on Monday, but without a large business in any one of them. The first sales of Rock Island were at 64¾, the closing business at 64½ ₱ cent. Galena fell to 63 ₱ cent., Michigan Southern old Stock to 11½, Michigan Central 48, Toledo 23, and Illinois Central 59½@½. The decline in Erie and Reading ¼ ₱ cent. each. Panama was less active than yesterday, the bid 143½ ₱ cent., with a very small offering of Stock. Pacific Mail fell off to 105 ₱ cent. In State Stocks, Missouris were 83¾@¼ ₱ cent., sales for cash and 83 ₱ cent. seller's option; Tennessees, 91 ₱ cent., and Californias, 90 ₱ cent. The Railway mortgages comparatively steady, except the seconds of Michigan Southern, which were pressed on seller's option at 46½ ₱ cent., while the early mortgages of the Company and the general Sinking Fund mortgege were firm. Federal Stocks quiet. The City Bank shares firm, and but few parcels offering. The general market in the afternoon left off tame, the speculative temper of the Board rather disposed to *Bear* the market, though not with much energy. Prices were steadier than in the forenoon.

The additional business done in Exchange, this forenoon, for the Boston mail, was at 109¼ on London for Southern and other transient Bank Bills, and 109⅜ for standard Bills drawn here. The standard 60-day rate was then advanced for the next mail to 109¾ ₱ cent., conforming to the point at which Gold Coin can be transmitted, at a moderate profit to the Banker, free of commission, on either side. On Paris the terms are f.5.13¾@ f.5.12½. The Hamburg steamer carried out $250,000 in Gold and Silver, for Southampton. The supply of first-class transient Exchange is limited, and the leading Bankers here, as usual near the close of the Cotton season, take control of the market.

In Money affairs, we hear of no change since yesterday. The weekly return, published this morning, places the Bank movement in a comfortable position, both in respect to the demand for Money from their dealers at moderate rates and also to the active export demand for Specie through Mey and June. The Specie average comes into the present month about $7,000,000 above the standard of 20 ₱ cent. on the Deposit line. Temporary Loans rule generally at 5 ₱ cent.; Discounts 5½@7 ₱ cent.

The following are the quotations for American Stocks in London at the close of business on the 18th ult.:

American Railways, &c., April 14.	Closing Prices.		Business.
Maryland 6 ₱ cent. red.....	96	to 97	
United States 6 p. c. red. '74.	92	to 93½	
Virginia 6 state, 5 ₱ cent....	93	to 94	
Do., 6 ₱ cent.	85	to 86	
Missis Cas. 8 ₱ ct. red. 1875	78	to 78	78⅛
Do., 7 ₱ cent. red. 1875	80	to 81	80
Do., do. R. Land red. 1860	81	to 83	82¼
Do., $100 shares, $70 paid	44	to 43	dis. 43¼ dis.
Do., $100 shares, all paid.	84	to 85	
Mic. Cen. 8 ₱ cent. sec. '60.	95	to 96	92
Do. 8 ₱ cent., 1869.....	90	to 94	
Do., 8 ₱ cent. 1st mortgage (sink. f.) '82.....	82	to 85	
Do., $100 shares.....	40	to 45	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ₱ ct. (sinking fund) 1865.	90	to 95	
Do., $100 shares.....	8	to 10	
New-York Central, 6 ₱ ct., (sinking fund) 1883.....	82	to 84	x. c. 83 x. c.
Do., 7 ₱ cent. 1864.....	92	to 94	
Do., 7 ₱ ct., (sink. f.) 1876	92	to 94	
Do., $100 shares.....	69	to 71	
New-York and Erie 1st Mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1867.....	90	to 93	
Do., 2d mort., 1859.....	83	to 85	
Do., 3d mort., '83, assented	78	to 78	
Do., Bonds, 1862, '71, '76, assented.....	30	to 35	
Do., shares, assented....	12½	to 13½	13⅜
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds— 1st mortgage, cen., 6 ₱ c't	80	to 80	
Do., 2d mort. 6 ₱ ct. Ster.	80	to 81	
Do., $50 shares.....	37	to 46	
Philadelphia & Reading bds. 6 ₱ cent., 1860.....	76	to 80	
Do., 6 ₱ cent. 1870.....	76	to 75	
Do., $50 shares.....	15	to 20	

The Circular of Messrs. WRIGHT & Co. for the Boston steamer, says:

"Receipts are again below the corresponding week of last year, but these are not now regarded as of any consequence; they must continue on a limited scale during the remainder of the season. Exports are moderate this week—to Great Britain 75,000 bales. Her total so far amounts to 2,257,000 bales, and it is considered probable that we may export 300,000 bales more before September. To France we have already sent 530,000 bales, and may send 50,000 more. There is a deficit of 70,000 bales to other foreign ports, which will not be made up from this country, and must lead to additional demand in the Liverpool market for export. The drought has been followed by rain, and succeeded by cold weather; in Tennessee frosts are reported to have done some injury to the plant. Efforts are making to put a large crop in the ground at all points. Much will depend on the character of the weather. An idea of another large crop is being put forth."

Messrs. NEMIL BROTHERS & Co., in their Cotton Circular for the same steamer, remark:

"The receipts are generally of so poor a quality that it is apparent that the yield of clean good cotton is already marketed. It is equally apparent that the bulk of such cottons has been disposed of from their scarcity in the stock, and the high rates which they command in all our markets when met with. The confidence in the better qualities felt on this side is shown by orders being sent hence to buy in Liverpool and hold on speculation. The weather for the new growth continues generally favorable. More rain would be desirable in some districts; but, on the whole, there is little room for complaint so far."

The May coupons due on the Sinking Fund Mortgage of the Michigan Southern Company are being paid to-day at the Corn Exchange Bank. The May coupon on the First Mortgage of the

KANSAS.

The Shooting Affray at Topeka.—A Private Citizen Kills a Deputy United States Marshal—History of the Parties.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Saturday, April 21, 1860.

News comes to us of a most grievous occurrence that happened last evening at Topeka—an event that furnishes new evidence that this social thraldom will never cease until we are an independent State, an integral of the Union. Mr. LEONARD ABBS, a Deputy United States Marshal, was shot while attempting to arrest Mr. JOHN RICHEY, an old citizen of Topeka. Mr. ABBS has kept the Eldridge House at Wyandot the last two years, married a sister of the ELDRIDGE brothers, and is extensively known to the traveling public. The particulars of this unhappy event we have not yet learned, but such facts or rumors as have come to hand I will give.

Mr. ABBS was in Topeka yesterday, with his pockets full of writs, and had served several upon gentlemen living in the town. Mr. RICHEY lives about half a mile outside of the limits, on his farm. Just about sundown, Mr. ABBS, in company with another gentleman, rode over to RICHEY'S, and ABBS went in to arrest him, while the other man remained in the wagon. What occurred in the house was witnessed only by the hired man of Mr. RICHEY, and a portion of it by the hired girl. On their testimony rests the whole case. It is said that the Marshal had two writs for Mr. RICHEY with him, one for an old alleged offance prior to the Amnesty act, and the other for arresting an officer about a year ago, when he was attempting to serve the same old process. Mr. RICHEY told him he was willing the new one should be served on him, but he would never submit to be dragged into those old quarrels again. Mr. ABBS replied that he would serve both or neither. They both used considerably harsh language, and both are said to have drawn revolvers. Afterwards they cooled down somewhat, and the Marshal said that if he would not be arrested he would go to Fort Leavenworth and get the troops, and thet he would have to come into it then. As he said this he turned to leave, and walked away a few steps. Both then put up their revolvers. Very soon the Marshal seemed to change his mind, and turned back, saying, "*No, you shall go now with me, dead or alive.*" RICHEY replied, "It will be deed then,"—at the same time drawing his revolver again.

The Marshal put his hand to his breast-pocket for his revolver, when he is said to have used the following language: "*Life is dear to me, but you will have to shoot quicker than I can if you kill me.*"

These were his last words. As soon as RICHEY saw him drawing his revolver, he retreated back through a door into a second room, and took his position at the furthest side of that room. As he saw the Marshal following him, he cried out, "Don't you come any nearer; if you do, I'll shoot you."

The Marshal still kept advancing upon him, and just as he passed the threshold of the door, RICHEY suddenly fired. The ball entered the front part of his neck, passed through to the skin upon the opposite side, completely splintering the vertebra. He died instantly, without a struggle.

Statements are contradictory as to what followed. Some say that RICHEY immediately left the house, and has not since been seen. Others say he ran around to the front side of his house, and fired three times at the man sitting in the wagon. The man drove into town as rapidly as possible, and gave the alarm. Hundreds were soon at the house, and a Coroner's inquest was held.

Various rumors have been afloat during tha day—that he has run away—that he has voluntarily given himself up—that he is insane, and so on—bnt at my time of writing nothing is credibly known further further than I have stated, and even some of this may be changed by more full evidence.

Now, a word for the parties. JOHN RICHEY is a native of Ohio, forty-two years of age, who emigrated to Kansas in the Spring of 1855, and has ever been one of the most prominent citizens of Topeka. He is of Irish descent, and has a very warm, ardent temperament. From his first arrival in Kansas, he has taken an active part in maintaining our defences, and has never faltered at any post of duty. He was constantly in the field during the war, when not a prisoner, and was among the eighty prisoners who suffered at Lecompton in the Fall of 1856, under the dictatorship of Gov. GEARY.

Politically, he has always been a *Radical*—BUCHANAN would say an Abolitionist. He always takes the medal in all our Conventions, for making Pickwickian speeches, and is in the habit of claiming the last word.

He was an able member of the Wynndot Constitutional Convention, and whenever he arose to speak, the Democrats would always fancy they smelt *wool*, and begin to cry "algger." He is not rich, bat owns a good estate in and around Topeka, and is supposed to have a *life-interest* in the Under-ground Railroad. His family consist of a wife and two small children. His temperament and his conscience will always give him warm friends and *bitter* enemies.

Ever plain and bold in his expression, he often says to a man's face what ordinary men would hesitate to say behind their backs. On the whole, he has been regarded as an amiable and obliging citizen, as a man of honor, who worshipped early and late at the shrine of *liberty*. Whatever his provocation, all must regret this late deed, and the whole country will inquire—"Why did he do it?"

A glance at some of the antecedents of Mr. ABBS may aid in the solution of this great question. Not being familiar with his private history, I can only say thnt I have known nothing ill af him until recently. I have no evidence that he was ever regarded as any other than an upright, industrious citizen, until he accepted of the office of Depnty Marshal last Winter.

One of his first efforts as a Governmeat functionary was, when he came to Lawrence last February to attempt the kidnapping of n negro woman who was then living in a private family in this city. He at once encountered the indignation of nearly the whole of our population, and he was publicly posted in the streets next day as a kidnapper, and the public were warned to "Beware." He was told plainly at thnt time that if he persisted in such business, he would soon find his level, and given to understand that such dirty business could not be followed in safety.

Some time afterwards he took n bundle of writs into Southern Kansas, and among others, attempted the arrest of Capt. MONTGOMERY, on some of the old charges that were outlawed, and on which he had said n thousand times that be would never be arrested. What occurred there has already been the rounds of the Press, but I will repeat in brief, that MONTGOMERY was at work plowing in his field when the Marshal came unarmed, but they soon walked to the house together, when the Captain took down his revolver, and asked if his writs were founded on what occurred before the Amnesty Act was passed. The Mnrshal said they were. "*Then I shall resist them,*" was the reply. The Marshal seemed greatly alarmed, bnt was soon told that he would not he harmed—only he must make the return on his writ as "resisted," quit harrassing the people down there, and never come around the Captain again with such papers. Glad to get off so well, the Marshal soon left that field, but at last turns up in Shawnee County, with "more of the same sort." The rest is told. He leaves an amiable wife and a large family of children.

Now, unless I am greatly deceived, there is a design back of all this. When Gov. MEDARY left the Territory, last March, he felt reluctant to go, from the fact thnt Secretary WALSH had always brooded a querrel somewhere when he had been left alone at the helm of state. MEDARY even waited n week for the purpose of trying a plan for his removal, and the substitution of a new Secretary before he left, in whom he could place more confidence. This failed, and the Governor started for Ohio. No sooner was this done than these old writs were dug from the tombs, and n man found who would undertake the dirty work. Several other Deputies had resigned within a year or two, after finding out the state of the public mind, and Marshal COLBY was too shrewd to undertake such a job himself while a lackey could he found who would undertake the task for a reduced fee. To illustrate, COLBY was to have $500 for kidnapping the girl here last Winter, and he offered ABBS $300 if he would take her away.

I will here add, that two other Depnty Marshals of Bourbon County came up into Linn County a few weeks ago with a batch of old writs. MONTGOMERY was absent, but "the boys" found them out, laid a trap for them—the Marshals put their feet in, and the boys took 81 writs from them, and sent them back to Fort Scott minus "the documents."

The Charley Fisher cases, now on trial in Leavenworth County, are of the same web. It is not believed, however, that any of his rescuers will be convicted, if tried.

Our city is full of Pike's Peak emigrants, who are here for outfits. No less than 100 will start next Monday—most of them old citizens of the Territory. It continues distressingly dry. We have only had one *effort* at a shower—that proved "more wind than rain."

LAWRENCE, Sunday, April 22, 1860.

We have now ascertained that Mr. RICHEY gave himself up yesterday, was summarily examined before a magistrate, and acquitted. Still the matter will not rest here, I presume. His case will probably come before grand juries hereafter. I have no desire to anticipate their action, but it is quite certain that no twelve Kansas men, impartially drawn, will ever convict him. I have no new evidence of importance to add.

The family of Mr. ABBS arrived here to-day, and the funeral will take place on the 24th. His family relations were of the most interesting and pleasant nature, and it is thereby the more sad that a man has fallen.

RANDOLPH.

LAW REPORTS.

Rendition of Two Fugitive Slaves.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—BEFORE COMMISSIONER G. F. BETTS.

Two colored men, named respectively Allen Graff and Josiah Hay, alleged to have recently escaped from Maryland, were captured in this City on Monday by Maurice O'Keefe, John Dugan and John Corrigan, three of the Deputies of United States Marshal Rynders, who had received a particular description of the fugitives, and who were employed for the purpose of arresting them. They were brought before United States Commissioner BETTS on Monday; particular pains having been observed to keep the matter a profound secret in order to avoid excitement. On being brought into the presence of the Commissioner, Hay appeared very much overcome and excited. He sat with his head leaning upon his breast and wept constantly. The other man, Graff, was less agitated, and on being asked if he desired to have counsel, said something which was interpreted "No." Afterwards he said he wanted to go home. Both appeared to be field hands, and to have had little time away from their "home" in which to try the "experiment of freedom."

Mr. Huntley and Mr. Benedict acquainted the slaves of their right to have counsel, but seeing themselves confronted with an agent of their claimant, who could identify them, and that there was not the remotest chance of their escape, they prudently decided not to further incur their master's displeasure, by adding to the expense and delay of their capture by contesting the case. One of them went further, and in the midst of sobs and tears reiterated his wish to "go home." The agent of the claimant was accompanied by a Maryland lawyer, specially employed to come on and clear up any doubts which might arise as to the existence of Slavery in Maryland—a technical point on which a fugitive was once discharged by our Courts—and to render other assistance.

The following was the testimony taken before Mr. BETTS:

George Washington Cline being sworn, testified: I am a brother of Absalom Cline; I know the negro man now present; he is the same Allen Graff as is claimed by my brother; he is a slave for life to my brother in Maryland, and is held to service or labor under the laws of that State; my brother has owned him ever since he was a child; he left Frederick County, Md., last Saturday two weeks ago; he ran away in the night; cannot say whether he had any company; he was born as a slave of my grandmother, Mary Poole, in Maryland; she gave him to my brother Absalom Cline, during the infancy of the negro.

Mr. Joachimssen, late Assistant United States District-Attorney, conducted the case for the claimant.

Mr. Huntley cross-examined the witness as to the laws of Maryland, and also as to his ability to identify the slave.

At this point the Commissioner decided to adjourn the case, on account of the agitated state of Hay's mind.

Yesterday, at 10½ o'clock, the case was recalled, and Wm. T. Maulsby was sworn. He testified that he had been a practicing lawyer in Maryland more than twenty-six years, and was familiar with the laws of Maryland touching Slavery. The facts set forth in the accompanying affidavit constituted Allen Graff a slave, under the laws of Maryland, owing service or labor for life to Absalom Cline. The slave, on being questioned by the Commissioner, admitted that what the witnesses said was true, and added that he desired to go back.

The case of Josiah Hay was then taken up, and he was asked if he wished to have a lawyer. He said he did not.

Stephen D. Lawrence was then sworn, and testified: I live in Frederick County, Maryland, Liberty District; I am acquainted with Charles Augustus Lawrence; he is a brother of mine; I knew this negro man new present; his name is Josiah Hay; I have known him from infancy; he is about twenty-five years old; my brother is the master of this boy; Josiah is a slave for life; Charles Augustus Lawrence owns him; I know that my brother gave him to Chas. A. Lawrence; he was born on my brother's property; my mother gave him to my brother when Josiah was three or four years old; my brother has had him in his possession, and paid taxes on him, for the last twelve or fourteen years; I know Josiah's mother; she was a slave to my mother at the time of Josiah's birth; my mother's name was Sarah M. Lawrence; I know that Josiah went away from my brother's residence two weeks ago last Saturday; this is from the same place where I live; Josiah lived on my brother's estate, in my brother's family, in Liberty District, Maryland; he is a farm band.

Cross-examined by Mr. Huntley—I reside within a few hundred yards of my brother; I saw him nearly every day; I am a miller; my brother is a farmer; I did not see Hoy after his escape until I saw him in this building; his mother was in my mother's family when I was born; she is now owned by her husband, and they now live as free people; he bought her about three years ago from my brother and myself, as the administrators of my mother's estate.

William P. Mansley gave similar testimony as in the former case, respecting the laws of Maryland.

On cross-examination, he said: Slaves are transmitted by inheritance, gift or sale; the law as to the transfer of a slave

New-York and Erie Company is being paid by the Receiver at his office foot of Duane-street. The Bank of New-York has declared a half yearly dividend of 3½ ₰ cent., to be paid 10th inst. The Bank of Montreal, (BELL & REA, Agents in New-York,) has declared a half yearly dividend of 4 ₰ cent.

Messrs. E. DARLING and GEORGE B. WAYNE, Jr., lately with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., have gone into the banking and collection business on their own account, under the firm of S. E. DARLING & Co., at No. 6 Pine-street.

The annual report of the Morris Canal Company states that the income for the year ending February 29, from tolls and rents, has amounted to the sum of $305,537 93, being an advance of $30,518 49 upon the income of the previous year. There has also been received for premium on preferred stock sold during the past year the sum of $3,158 76. The expenses for operating the canal, including repairs to the canal and its works, during the year, have amounted to the sum of $137,635. The results of the year's business are said to be gratifying to the Directors, for while so much has been done to give increased capacity to the canal, and provide for its growing business, the net earnings have been sufficient to pay the interest on the bonded debt, the usual dividend on the preferred stock, and $4 a share upon the common or consolidated stock, being equal to about 8 per cent. per annum upon its present market value.

The following was to-day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$166,126 97
Payments	142 603 36
Balance	468,088 43

The receipts include $58,000 for Customs.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week	$1,613,679	$1,714,027	$1,556,690
Previously reported	16,911,397	18,948,872	26,129,937
Since Jan. 1	$20,525,075	$20,662,899	$27,686,627

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 1—8 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been 6 bbls. Ashes, 6,755 bbls. Flour, 497 bbls. Corn Meal, 3,142 bushels Corn, 12,650 bushels Oats, 60 pkgs. Provisions, and 128 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 55 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales have been reported of 5,000 lbs. American Yellow, at 33c.@35c. ₰ lb.

CANDLES—Adamantine are in request at 17c.@18½c. ₰ lb.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported of only 250 bags Maracaibo, at 13¾c.@13¾c. ₰ lb., usual terms. Stock of all kinds in first hands this morning, 32,766 pkgs., including 16,444 mats Java, 8,390 bags Rio, 2,627 bags Maracaibo 2 250 bags Ceylon, 600 bags St. Domingo, and 355 bags Costa Rica.

STOCK OF RIO.

April 26—N. Orleans	24,000	May 1—New-York	9,350
April 28—Baltimore	4,000		
April 28—Philad'a	—	Grand total, bags	27,801

COTTON—Sales have been very light. Prices have favored buyers. Middling Uplands, 11c.@11¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₰ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod find ready buyers, at $3 62½ ₰ $4 37½ ₰ cwt. Mackerel, Salmon and Herring remain as last noticed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been moderate to-day for State and Western Flour, within our former range, for most kinds. Sales have been made of 7,800 bbls., including superfine State at $5 40@$5 47½; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 50@$5 65; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 40@$5 50; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 55@$5 80; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 60@$5 40; inferior extra Ohio at $5@$5 15; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 20@$5 30 ₰ bbl.

Superfine State	$ 40	@ $ 47½
Extra State	5 50	@ 5 65
Superfine Western	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 55	@ 5 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Misaigan	5 60	@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	6 00	@ 6 15
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bds.	6 20	@ 6 30
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 35	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 70	@ 5 90
Extra Genesee	5 15	@ 7 75
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 45	@ 7 85

Southern Flour is less active, yet steady. Sales, today, amount to 2,100 bbls. at $5 40@$5 60 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$7 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₰ bbl. Canadian continues in request, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 76@$7 40 ₰ bbl.; 750 bbls. were sold within the range. Rye Flour is selling at $3 45@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 75@$3 80 for Jersey; $4 05@$4 10 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in quick demand at drooping rates. Corn has been purchased to the extent of 20,000 bush. at, in part, 79c.@80c. for mixed Western; 81c.@83c. for yellow Jersey and Southern; and 83c.@85c. for white Southern, ₰ bushel. Rye sells slowly at 84c.@85c. ₰ bushel. Barley is abundant and depressed. Sales 14,000 bushels, part State, at 71c. Oats are plenty and declining. We quote, including Canada at 43c.@43½c.; Western at 42½c.@43½c.; State at 43½c.@44½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 46c.@47c.; Southern at 38c.@41c. ₰ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 500 bbls., in lots, at $17 68@$17 81 for New Mess; $17 40 for Old Mess; $14 12 for New Prime; and $12 75@$12 87 for Old Prime, ₰ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, at 9c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon is unchanged. Lard is doing better; sales, to-day, 1,100 tcs. and bbls. at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₰ lb. Beef is in request; sales, 300 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 50 for Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, extra, and $4@$4 75 for Country Prime, ₰ bbl. Prime Mess, $15@$19 ₰ tc. Beef Hams, $12@$16 ₰ bbl. Butter is quiet at 10c.@21c. for inferior to prime old and new State, and 10c.@18c. for Ohio, ₰ lb. Cheese is in request, at 9¾c.@13c. ₰ lb. Stock in Packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn, 75,054 bbls. Pork and 51,999 tcs. and bbls. Beef; against 62,996 bbls. Pork and 58,624 tcs. and bbls. Beef, April 1, 1860; and 94,392 bbls. Pork and 52,972 tcs. and bbls. Beef, May 1, 1859.

HAY—Sales 650 bales North River at 93c.@$1 ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in demand, including last year's crop, at 7c.@14c. ₰ lb.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 75 ₰ 1,000.

METALS—Have been quiet to-day, at unaltered prices.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported of only small lots of Porto Rico, at 38c.@40c., and Cuba Muscovado, at 28c.@30c. ₰ gallon. Stock in first hands, 2,366 hhds. and 9,051 bbls., against 9,056 hhds. and 10,333 bbls., same date last year.

OILS—The demand has been moderate for the principal kinds within our former range.

TOBACCO—Has been in moderate request, and sales have been reported of 74 cases Seedleaf at 5c.@12¾c.; 216 bales Havana at 28c.@37c., and 77 bales Yara on private terms. The movement in Tobacco, in April, Mr. Rosa notices thus: "The activity noticed in last issue has not been maintained during the past month, the inquiry for all sorts having been very light. Our jobbers are but very little occupied, and therefore determined not to add to their stocks until a better demand will warrant larger operations. The arrivals of Havana Leaf were rather large during the last week of March, and, with some further additions during the past month, the trade has not taken sufficient to reduce the stock. However, for finer grades of Havana Fillers, of which some 500 bales were sold, full prices have been paid; but medium and ordinary sorts continue without much inquiry, at 25c.@28c. Several lots of new crop Havana came through, in transitu; none have as yet been offered to the trade. 969 bales Mayari were sold at 17½c.@19c. Good Jigaani and St. Jago, of the new crop, will find a favorable market with us for the coming season. The stock of Yara is but slowly absorbing; fine quality is scarce and hardly leafy enough for the prices demanded, and other sorts are only taken by compulsion. Prices are without change. In domestic Leaf also, but little has been done. The sales of Kentucky have been light, and prices for any grades under fine and select, rather giving way. The export demand for Seed Leaf has come to a full stop, in consequence of adverse reports from Europe, and for home trade but small transactions have taken place. The Florida crop is nearly all in and sold. Of fine grades but little came forward, which are held high."

Domestic Tobacco Trade of New-York in April.

	Ky. Va. & W. C.	Ohio.	Md.	Total hds.
Stock, April 1, 1860	7,102	595	5	2	8,303
Received since	1 274	125	—	—	1,429
Total	8,976	720	5	2	9,732
Delivered since	904	148	—	1	1,053
Stock, May 1, 1860	8,072	601	5	1	8,679

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in March.

	Havana bales.	Cuba bales.	Sarua bales.	Para & Cienfuegos. bales.
Stock, April 2, 1860	3,468	176	—	3,079	106
Received since	1,694	969	152	408	....
Total	5,163	971	—	3,487	106
Sales to April 30, '60	1,568	1,136	152	875	106
Stock, May 1, 1860	3,594	214	152	2 512	....

WHISKY—Is in limited request, yet is quoted at 22½c. ₰ gallon. Sales, 175 bbls.

TO SOUTHERNERS.

DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Such spurious Mineral Water is sold as CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions, we have ALL our corks branded thus [CONGRESS C. & W. WATER.] Any not having those words and letters on the corks, are counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at Congress Spring, Saratoga, N. Y., or at our Southern Depot of Congress Water, No. 36 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
(Corner of Grand-st.,)
NEW-YORK.

On MONDAY, April 16, 1860.
We shall open, in connection with our business, a SEPARATE DEPARTMENT,
to be devoted exclusively to
LADIES', CHILDREN'S and INFANTS'
WEARING APPAREL.

Having purchased of Mr. JOHN N. GENIN the business lately conducted at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
We shall continue it on an increased scale, engagements having been effected with the LEADING ARTISTS formerly employed by him, under whose superintendence the Department will be placed.
A large and desirable assortment of
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S
READY-MADE UNDER GARMENTS
May be found at all times.

Orders will be received for
MOURNING APPAREL,
BRIDAL TROUSSEAU,
TRAVELING OUTFITS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
And UNDER GARMENTS of every description.

Orders promptly attended to, and entire satisfaction given.

LORD & TAYLOR.

A GREAT SAVING
To
BUYERS OF CARPETS,
OILCLOTHS,
RUGS,
SHADES, &c.
T. H. AND J. E. CONKLING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c.,
No. 33 CORTLANDT-ST., near Broadway,
will, after this date,
(Their wholesale trade being mostly over for the season,)
Offer their entire stock at
RETAIL FOR CASH,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
One profit can be saved, and selections made from
THE LARGEST STOCK
Ever offered at retail in the City.
EVERY GRADE OF GOODS
Can be had.
Experienced Upholsterers are engaged, and Goods will be delivered free, and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities. T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich.

NEW CARPETINGS.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 338 BROADWAY, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Have received by late arrivals everything that is NEW and NOVEL in the way of
CARPETINGS,
to be found in the European markets, many of which cannot be found in any other establishment in this country.
Also, a fine assortment of
CHINA MATTINGS.
All fresh goods of this Spring's importation.

POPULAR FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS
Selling cheap at
Nos. 294 and 296 BROADWAY,
(Block above the Astor House.,)
TRACY, IRWIN & CO.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have now open
NEW PARIS ORGANDIES,
BAREGES AND PEKO CLOTHS,
SILKS AND GRENADINES,
REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

1860. SPRING IMPORTATIONS. 1860.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
are now offering, on the most favorable terms to WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS, their usual large and varied assortment of
CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
Of every description. Also, a very splendid stock of FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, Decorative and plain.
All of which have been selected by one of the firm from the best European markets expressly for this season's trade.
We invite particular attention to our stock of WINDOW SHADES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, which, for extent and variety, is unsurpassed in this market.

As Furnishing and Decorating form our specialty, we are prepared to execute all orders for Draperies and every style of Paper-hanging in the most artistic style.

PAVILION DE FLORA,
No. 261 BROADWAY, No. 713.
JAMES TUCKER respectfully reminds his friends and patrons that the
CEREMONIES OF LENT ARE OVER,
and that his shelves fairly groan with the weight of his universal
FAVORITE BRIDAL APPOINTMENTS.
It may assist the Economist to learn the prices of a few leading articles:

Orange Buds	30c. gross.	Orange Blossoms	60c. gross.
Jessamine	50c. gross.	Lily of the Valley	60c. gross.
Crosses	12c. doz.	Violets	15c. doz.
	Rose Buds	60c. gross.	

Our richer goods must ever command admiration. The wax figure in the window is very attractive.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
OF
LACE CURTAINS.
Large additions have been made to our stock of LACE
MUSLIN AND NOTTINGHAM
CURTAINS,
Which we shall continue to sell
AT RETAIL
Very much below their value.
PATON & CO., No. 343 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Desiring to reduce our Spring stock of Carpetings, we will from May 1 offer our large and well-selected stock at RETAIL.
Housekeepers will observe a saving of the retailer's profit as well as the advantage of selecting from a very large assortment.
Experienced upholsterers are engaged to make and put down goods.
GEORGE S. MURFEY & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway,
near White-st., New-York.

WINDOW SHADES AT COST.
FINE GOLD LANDSCAPES
and FLOWER SHADES,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
BEST SCOTCH HOLLAND SHADES,
WHITE, BUFF, GREEN AND BLUE.
WE ARE CLOSING OUT, AT COST,
THE BALANCE OF THIS SEASON'S STOCK,
AND WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES FURNISHING TO THE GREAT ADVANTAGES WE NOW OFFER.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE IN ILLUSION GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
D. CLARKE, No. 643 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BLEECKER-ST.,
Would respectfully call attention to his new and beautiful style of Collars, Sleeves and Sets in the above goods, also Dress Caps, Head-dresses, Capes, Berthas, Cuffs, Children's Hats, &c., all of our own manufacture; also, desiring to reduce our extensive stock of Ribbons and Dress Trimmings, we offer them at a most decided reduction from regular prices.
The Trade supplied with Illusion Goods of our own styles and make, on favorable terms.

CARPETING.
JACKSON HYATT,
No. 216 Bowery,
is offering some rare specimens of Carpeting, and at prices that will defy competition.
English Tapestry Brussels at 80c., 85c., 90c. and $1 per yard.
Ingrain Carpeting, 25c., 31c., 37c., 40c., 50c. and 75c per yard.
All other goods equally low.

OIL-CLOTHS,
ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES, cheap, cheap, very cheap. 25c., 30c., 35c., 37c., 40c., 50c., 60c. and 75c. per yard.
Hearth Rugs, Three-ply Carpeting, Draggets, Door Mats, Table Oil-Cloths, Mattings, &c., &c.
JACKSON HYATT,
No. 216 Bowery.

303 THREE DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY. 303
CANAL-STREET,
Open on Saturday, 14th inst.
Misses' and Children's Hats; Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes; Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, Gloves, &c. THOMAS REYNOLDS,
303 CANAL-STREET. 303

NOTICE. AVIS. NOTTICIA. AVISO. NOTIZ.
FOUNTAIN'S India Store is the only place where Indis Pineapple Dresses, grapes, washables, Lustrings, Satins Seersucker, Nankins, novelties, China, Lacquered articles, all kinds of curious American Indian Feather Fans, Bead and Bark work, &c., can be procured wholesale and retail, at 622 Broadway. French and Offenese Fans, latest style.

BLACK CHANTILLY POINTS
Will be opened on MONDAY, 30th inst.,
By MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.
CHANTILLY POINTS, (rich,) for $60.
CHANTILLY VEILS (real acantrus,) for $10.
Black Lace Flounces, Applicatton Laces, Collars, &c.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
H. CLARENCE Establishment, the finest and best in the United States, has always an ample supply of Ladies' and Children's Cloaks, Dresses and Suits; Shawls, Wardrobes, Wedding Outfits, Robes de Chambre, Under Clothing, &c. Ladies and Gentlemen supplied at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, by H. CLARENCE, No. 363 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, LATE OF NO. 387 Broadway, now at No. 359 Canal-st., corner of Wooster-st.—Rich ribbons, silks, millinery-goods and dress-trimmings of the latest importation at half the cost of importation. His old customers will do well to secure some great bargains before too late.

DRY GOODS.

CLEARING OUT SALE.

We are now offering the balance of our SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
AT COST.

Being the largest stock to be found in this market of LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.

NEW STYLES NOTTINGHAM AND LENO CURTAINS.

LACE AND MUSLIN BY THE YARD.

LACE AND MUSLIN FOR VESTIBULE DOORS.

BROCATELLES, SATINS, TAPESTRIES.

REPS, WORSTED DAMASKS, CHINTZES.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

GILT CORNICES, BANDS AND PINS.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

IRISH LINENS, WHITE AND BROWN
Linen table cloths and damask diaper, towels, towelling, diaper, crash, napkins, dowlas, sheeting, &c., for sale by WM. HAYHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

PERSONAL.

$250 REWARD.
TO HOTEL KEEPERS AND OTHERS.
Left Willard's Hotel, Washington, on the morning of the 13th inst., a gentleman resident of New-York City, about 37 or 38 years of age; light eyes and complexion; about 5 feet 9 inches in height; brown hair; whiskers and moustache same color, and heavy; very genteely dressed. Having been in ill health for some time, it is supposed he has wandered away through aberration. Any one giving information that will enable his friends to find him will receive the above reward. Address J. L. MORGAN, No. 47 Fulton-st., New-York.
APRIL 30, 1860.

WANTED.—BENJAMIN AND RICHARD MEARLEY, and their sister Priscilla, (her supposed name Mawson) children of Jeremiah Mearly, deceased, late of Liverpool, England, or their representatives. James, son of Joseph Garside, of Oldham, Lancashire England, and Sarah Yeaton, formerly Garfside, or their representatives. Apply to Er. HAYS, Heraldry Office, Nos. 649 and 651 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WEEK.
AN INTELLECTUAL, CRITICAL, ARTISTIC AND FASHIONABLE JOURNAL,
Will be published on
SATURDAY NEXT, May 5, 1860.
For sale by all News Agents.
Publication Office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of McFEETERS & BRO., is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent. Robert McFeeters retiring therefrom. The liabilities of said firm are to be settled by McFEETERS, MILES & ENNIS. ANDREW McFEETERS alone being authorized to sign the name of the late firm in settlement. ROBERT McFEETERS,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1860. ANDREW McFEETERS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned having formed a co-partnership, under the name of McFEETERS, MILES & ENNIS, will continue the business of the late firm of McFeeters & Bro., at the old stand, Nos. 110 and 116½ William-st., corner of John.
ANDREW McFEETERS,
CHARLES E. MILES,
JOHN J. ENNIS,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1860. formerly at 24 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP existing under the firm of J. SNELLING & NEPHEW was dissolved by the death of the senior partner on the 3d of March, 1860. The business will be settled at No. 39 Vesey-st. by the undersigned surviving partner.
April 30, 1860. E. T. SNELLING.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of SNELLING & WELCH for the transaction of the domestic and foreign Dry Goods Commission business, at No. 39 Vesey-st.
E. T. SNELLING,
May 1, 1860. E. B. WELCH.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of TRYON & ELLIOTT, expires this day by limitation. HENRY ELLIOTT is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
DANIEL TRYON,
New-York, May 1, 1860. HENRY ELLIOTT.
The business will be continued by the undersigned at No. 53 Dey-st. HENRY ELLIOTT.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of TRALL & STOW is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.
S. D. TRALL,
New-York, May 1, 1860. GEO. H. STOW.

COPARTNERSHIP.—ALFRED LOCKWOOD this day retires from our firm, and from business. JAMES M. HARTSHORNE is admitted as a partner.
May 1, 1860. LOCKWOOD & CO.

BY LIMITATION OF CONTRACT, AND mutual consent, Mr. EDWARD WEGMANN ceases, from this day, to be partner in our firm.
New-York, May 1, 1860. A. C. ROSSIRE & CO.

ROOFING.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE PATENT MICA AND FIBROUS CEMENT ROOFING.
Adapted to every variety of Roof, new or old, and unequalled for durability, beauty and cheapness, by any composition in use. CEMENT for SALE by the barrel, with printed instructions for use.
JOSEPH DITTO & CO., No. 278 Broadway, N. Y.

ONE CENT PER FOOT. CURES LEAKY ROOFS.—NO TAR OR PITCH USED.—ELLERY'S Patent INDIA RUBBER PAINT, tested on 1,000 roofs. Principal Office No. 596 Grand-st.; branches No. 183 Bowery, 307 Broadway.

LEAKY ROOFS MADE WATER PROOF by my Infallible Cement. Also, metal roofing done and repaired. Charges moderate and orders punctually executed. JAMES HATTON, 152 West Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

MAILLARD'S CHOCOLATE.
Chocolate de Sante,
Chocolate de Familles,
Chocolate a la Vanilla,
Chocolate Double Vanille,
Chocolate Pour Excellence,
Chocolate Ferruginaux,
Chocolate Homœopathic,
Chocolate Creame,
Chocolate Caramels.
All the above are of the best quality, and equal to any imported Chocolate, and does not cost half the price.
HENRY MAILLARD,
No. 631 Broadway.
Wholesale Factory,
Nos. 158 and 160 Mercer-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.
10,000 gallons COAL OIL of very superior quality and color, for sale by DIETZ & CO.,
Lamp Manufacturers, No. 122 William-st.

PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINT brushes will find a superior quality of paint brushes, sash brushes, &c., at the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. JOHN K. HOPPE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF TROW'S DIRECTORY.—H. WILSON, COMPILER.—No. 50 GREENE ST.—NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that the canvass for this work will commence on the 2d of May.
Persons doing business down town and residing in the upper part of the City are solicited to leave at their homes full information respecting their business and places of business.
Where several individuals occupy one office, a list should be made out with full particulars, and left for the canvassers.
By this means the annoyance of repeated calls for information, and the greater one arising, both to the compiler and the public, from errors and omissions, may be in a great measure avoided.
The canvassers employed on this work are furnished with written authority. They are authorized to receive money for the insertion of names in capital letters, and for extra lines to be inserted in connection with the name, &c., but for no other purpose. They are instructed to leave receipts, with which they are furnished, for all amounts, however small, received by them.
Payment for the book to be made on its delivery; for advertisements in front or back, or colored leaves, after publication, and on presentation of the agreement signed by the advertiser.
JOHN F. TROW, Publisher.

CAUTION!
SAPONIFIER OR CONCENTRATED LEY,
THE READY FAMILY SOAP MAKER.
Unprincipled parties are passing off on the public a spurious article of Saponifier or Concentrated Ley, branded Concentrated Pot-Ash, Concentrated Ley, &c. The only genuine original and patented article is put up in one-pound iron cans, and manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, to be had of all respectable storekeepers. Wholesale Depot kept by LEWIS, JAMES & CO., Agents, Philadelphia.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
PURE MILK.
Address or apply to
T. W. DECKER, office No. 105 East 27th-st.

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LAW OFFICE,
No. 289 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.
Collections promptly made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, through attorneys and bankers.

STORE FIXTURES AND OFFICE FURNITURE CHEAP.—Side cases, oak desk, iron railing, gas fixtures, shelving and some packing counters, short awning and large size, for sale low, at No. 534 Broadway.

CITY COLLECTIONS.—THE SUBSCRIBER, a resident and well acquainted with the City, and can give good references, would like to engage as bonded agent or in the collection of City bills, and render promptly all accounts given him; terms reasonable. Address or apply to H. F. TICE, Times Office.

TWENTY-FIRST-STREET REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.—The pews in this Church are rented for the year from the 1st of May. Any persons desirous of obtaining sittings will send their address to the Treasurer, T. E. DaFOREST, No. 316 West 23d-st., when every effort will be made to accommodate them.

A FAMILY LIVING IN BROOKLYN, having lost an only daughter, wishes to adopt as their own an interesting girl, from 6 to 10 years old; an orphan, and from American parents, preferred. Address ADOPTION, Box No. 188 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE and tidy young German woman, who speaks English fluently, a situation as cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent meat and pastry cook, and would assist with the washing and ironing; can give good references. Apply at No. 495 Broome-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by an Englishwomen who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, in a small family where there is no washing; good City reference. Call at No. 191 4th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook in a clubhouse or first-class boarding-house; none others need apply. Call at No. 183 East 23d-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M., for two days.

A COOK.—A FAMILY LEAVING TOWN ON THE 1st of June, wishes to engage a cook for the month of May; one who thoroughly understands her business and can bring good City references may apply at No. 328 5th-av., before 1 P. M. on Wednesday.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY a good Protestant woman, in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework; does good references. Apply at 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation in a genteel private family, as cook and laundress; she is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; also is a good bread and pastry baker; can produce the best City reference. Call at No. 142 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, situations, by two accomplished and really respectable and smart girls as any lady can desire; one is an excellent thorough cook and laundress; the other as chambermaid and first-class seamstress; can cut, fit and make either ladies' or children's dresses; and clothes; is also a very experienced children's nurse; have most unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Will go in the country for the Summer.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a most obliging young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. A young girl wants a place as chambermaid; is willing, understands seamstress, or laundress; both have best City reference; no objections to country; will go separate. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days; wages no object.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations, by two girls—one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Have good references. Call at No. 79 West 46th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid by a respectable girl, in a private family; is a good seamstress, and does up ladies' fine muslins; is a neat lady's maid; is willing to go to the country with a family that returns in the Fall. The best of City reference from first-class families. Can be seen at No. 263 3d-av., between 18th and 19th-sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and washing, and assist in the washing and ironing. Good City reference. Call at No. 380 West 35th-st., south-east corner 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid in a private family; good reference given. Call at No. 211 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as chambermaid or waitress; is willing to help to wash and iron; can give City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 311 Hicks-st., South Brooklyn, first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 80 West 18th-st., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A neat, respectable German girl, who is fully competent for her duties, desires a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Apply at No. 376 6th-av., 1st floor front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; is a good ironer and sewer; would be willing to assist in washing. Can give good reference from her last place, where she has lived two years and a half. Call, for two days, at No. 33 Cornelia-st., near Bleecker, rear basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation in a private family, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or would do chamber work and plain sewing. The best of City reference. Can be seen for one week at No. 286 18th-st., corner of 6th-av.

A NURSE OR TO WAIT ON A LADY.—Wanted, a situation, by a woman of the highest respectability and moral character, a short distance in the country, to take the oversight of one or two children, or to do plain sewing and wait on a lady. The advertiser is a person of refinement and education, and has for many years been a member of the M. E. Church; has testimonials from Europe of the very highest order, and can also refer to distinguished clergymen in New York for testimony to her moral worth and influence. Having a desire to spend the Summer in the country, wages will be no consideration whatever, where she can find a pleasant home in a pious family. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A NURSE.—A FIRST CLASS ENGLISH NURSE, a Protestant, desires a situation. From long experience is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up by hand. Can sew if required. Recommended by the first families in the City. Apply personally, at No. 843 3d-av., between 85th and 86th-st., third floor.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, GENTEEL woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse; takes charge of a baby from its birth, sews neatly, washes and irons for the nursery; no objection to wait on a lady that boards; wages $7; also a regular chambermaid and waitress, who takes charge of the silver and dining room. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as nurse who has been in that capacity for many years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 52 12th-st., near Broadway, in the music store.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT girl with the best of City reference, a situation as child's nurse, and to assist with sewing or light chamberwork. May be seen for two days at No. 344 Hicks-st., near Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN as seamstress and assistant nurse; one who can come well recommended and understands working a sewing machine, can apply at No. 50 West 14th-st., for two days, from 9 to 11 A. M.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, with good City reference, a situation as children's nurse; is a good seamstress. Can be seen for 3 days at No. 376 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A WET NURSE, with a fresh breast of milk, and who can be well recommended. Apply at No. 20 West 17th-st.

A NURSE OR LADY'S-MAID.—A FRENCH person, speaking the English language fluently, wishes an engagement with a family about to leave for Europe in the capacity of nurse or lady's-maid; she is a first-class dressmaker. Address Mme. AIMEE, No. 126 West 26th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by an experienced woman as nurse and seamstress; would travel or go to the country. Also, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, by a good girl; both have reliable references. Can be seen, or a note directed, NURSE, No. 36 West 13th-st; for 2 days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN AMERican woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress. Address MARY S., Station F., No. 468 3d-av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and can do all kinds of family sewing; no objections to assist in chamberwork or take charge of a few growing children; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 112 West 19th-st., 2d floor, front room; can be seen for 2 days.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress in a private family; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses; would assist with the chamberwork or would take care of growing children; no objection to go to the country for the Summer; the best of City reference. Call at No. 540 2d-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

A SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A competent and intelligent person wishes to obtain a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or to attend grown children and sew; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 98 West 28th-st.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as waitress; one who thoroughly understands her business, or as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 212 7th-av., third floor, back room; can be seen for two days.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble girl, a situation as waitress or chambermaid. Can be seen for two days, at No. 127 Smith-st., South Brooklyn. Apply at the bakery.

A WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Protestant girl as waitress, and to assist in chamberwork; the best of City reference. Call at No. 47 Christopher-st., near 4th-st.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES who wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The pro

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1860.

—OUR NEW-YORK TIMES.

published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets. The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, or $4 12½ a year. The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi Weekly)—Price Five Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address for Twenty Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail Steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents per single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the Publishers "New-York Times, New-York City."

TO ADVERTISERS.

The enlargement of the circulation of the TIMES is at the present moment so rapid as to render it imperative that advertisements intended for the daily issues should be sent in at the earliest possible moment. Announcements which fail to reach the office before nine o'clock P. M., lose all the advantages of classification under the heads to which readers are accustomed to refer. It is, therefore, quite as important to the advertisers as to ourselves, to have that hour the latest for the reception of their notices.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Barber of Seville.

WINTER GARDEN—La Juive.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Royal Amphitheatre Equestrian Troupe.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Colleen Bawn.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Town and Country—Kill or Cure.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—La Tour de Nesle—Mother Goose—Ki Hyder.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Jeanie Deans—Evening—Willow Copse.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Day and Evening—California Menagerie.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

CANAL-STREET—No. 363—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our references to the Charleston Convention must hereafter be placed in the dnal number; for Charleston has twe Conventions, the proceedings of which claim equal attention. The Southern Seceders, who on Monday afternoon bade solemn farewell to their fellows, and, taking np their cross, fashioned, doubtless, after the symbol of the Scottish tutelar Saint, repaired to St. Andrew's Hall, on the same evening met in conclave not unlike the primitive seceders from heaven, confirming over their deed and its momentous consequences. Mr. John C. Preston, of Sonth Carolina, spoke with great eloquence and at mnch length upon the subject, regarding the bolt as "a great occasion—a movement of the constitutional lovers of the Republic." He was succeeded by Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, who conneled delay, that the Southern delegates who still lingered in the Douglas Convention might yet consider, repent and withdraw. Only when Mr. Douglas should be placed in nomination wonld the time for Southern action arrive. Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, thought the spirit which ruled the regular Convention was less the spirit of Black Republicanism than of plunder. A call of the States was ordered when, in response to the State of New-York, a Wood delegate stated that his colleagues were present and prepared to snstain the policy of the seceders; and Mr. Fisher, of Virginia, when that State was named, declared that he wonld not be alone; and that he had invited Mayor Wood to attend. Maryland made no response; two Delaware delegates were present, with a minority of the South Cerolina delegation. The Monday evening meeting closed with an adjournment to the open eir, where Mr. Yancey addressed delighted multitudes. The National Convention met yesterday at the nsual honr; when, prior to the commencement of business, a member of the Georgia delegation announced that after serious consideration, he, with a number of his colleagues, felt constrained to enter their protest against the platform, and retire. Twenty-four arose at once and left; four others followed, declaring they never wonld abandon the majority; while eight retained their seats. The Arkansas delegation then bolted, leaving Flournoy alone behind; and the entire representations of Tennessee, Virginia, and North Carolina, with portions of those from Maryland, Delawere, and Kentucky, asked and procured leave to retire for consultation. Mr. Cohen, of the Georgia relict, obtained the floor, declering his early and late devotion to the party, and his intention not to desert it "until the last feather should be laid on the camel's back, when he would be the foremost to go." Mr. Flournoy, of Arkansas, denounced the bolt as uncalled for, or at least premature, and expressed the opinion that it would fail to obtain the sanction of the great body of the Southern people. These apologetic and explanetory remsrks were cut shoit by Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, who wanted to hear no more of the bolters; but did greatly desire to proceed to business. The great struggle of the day was on a motion to abolish the two-thirds rule; Messrs. Stuart and Richardson advocating that measure, and Messrs. Bigler and Butler opposing it. The contest prevented the attainment of a ballot. The bolting Convention succeeded in effecting an organization in the afternoon, choosing Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, for President.

London papers, of the 19th ult., were received by the steamship *New-York*, which arrived yesterday. The intelligence had been briefly anticipated by the *North Briton* at Father Point; but the statement that Gen. Ortega, the revolted leader, had been executed, is contradicted by a later Madrid dispatch. The statements and editorial remarks of the London *Times*, in reference to the prize fight for the Champion's belt, which were epitomized in our issue of yesterday morning, will be read with interest.

The House of Representatives spent one of its idle days yesterday in Committee of the Whole, listening to weary discnssions of politics and Slavery. Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, stated his grounds of objection to the Fugitive Slave law; and Mr. Hickman stated his gronnds of objection to Mr. Buchanan; invelghing against the cowardice, dnplicity, and general weakness of the President's character. He was responded to by Mr. Millson, of Virginia, who defended the Sonth, and incidentally the Administration, predicting mischief and disaster infinite from the present aspects of politics.

Our correspondent at the Bermudas furnishes later news, as well from those islands as from the Windward Group. The potato crop, owing to the late season, was likely to prove a failure. Several American and one British vessel had put into the Bermudas by distress. Barbados dates to April 10 present nothing of interest. The Colonial Legislature was sitting. The markets were gintted with American prodnce. From Jamaica we learn that the Post-office bill, by which that department is substantially transferred from Imperial to local control, had been passed by the Legislature at an adjonrned session, and been approved by the Governor. The health of the island was not good. Further arrivals of coolies are reported from Georgetown, Demerara.

Our Utah correspondents write on the 6th ult., presenting a graphic and trustworthy representation of the condition of affairs in that Territory. Much excitement existed in regard to the debate in Congress upon the Polygamy bill; and some attempt at arming the militia, as if for resistance, had been made. This movement, however, was thought to originate in a desire to show cause why the Federal troops should be permitted to remain there, and place the population by their expenditures, rather than with a view to serions disturbances. Judge Kinney, whose resignation from the bench of the District Court takes effect on the 1st of Jnly, had set aside the criminal proceedings of the Territorial Court by releasing all the prisoners, sentenced by it, from confinement. The dry weather had ended in a heavy rain, which had opened the season for agricultural labor. Dnring the Summer great improvements were to be consummated in Great Salt Lake City.

We have fuller details of the recent shooting affray at Topeka, K. T., in which Mr. Leonard [illegible], a Deputy United States Marshal, was instantly killed by a pistol shot from a revolver in the hands of Mr. Jacob Branch. Mr. Abbe was in Topeka on the 30th ult., engaged in serving warrants for various offences upon different individuals, and in company with a friend, rode out to Mr. Richey's residence to summon him to answer for alleged transgressions of the law. He had two warrants which he desired to serve npon Mr. Richey—one for an offence committed prior to the passage of the Amnesty act, and another for resisting an officer a year since when he was attempting to serve this same process. Mr. Richey expressed his willingness to have the second warrant served, but declared that he would not snbmit to the former. A bitter altercation followed, and Mr. Abbe declared that Mr. Richey should go with him dead or alive. To this the latter replied that it should be dead, then; and as the Marshal advanced to execute his threat, Mr. Richey discharged his revolver, the ball from it entering the neck of his antagonist, and killing him instantly. Some reports state Mr. Richey then fled from the house; others that he fired two orthree shots from his revolver at Mr. Abbe's companion, who was sitting in the wagon. The affair created intense excitement as the parties were very well known, Mr. Abbe having kept a hotel for some years at Wyandot, and Mr. Richey having been very prominent as a member of the Free State Party.

Mr. Shipman resumed his argument in behalf of Rev. J. S. Harden, on Monday afternoon. He concluded at 4 o'clock, after having occupied eight hours and a half in the delivery of his speech. The prisoner was frequently moved to tears by the eloquent appeals of his counsel to the jury. Mr. Joseph P. Bradley, of Newark, followed. He subjected the testimony to a searching analysis, claiming that it was entirely circumstantial, that no sufficient motive had been assigned for the perpetration of the murder, and that the character the prisoner previously sustained went far to refute the charges made against him by the prosecntion. Mr. Bradley had not concluded yesterday at noon, when the Conrt adjourned.

Two fugitive slaves, alleged to have recently escaped from Frederick Connty, Md., were arrested in this City, on Monday, by three deputies of the United States Marshal's office, and brought before United States Commissioner Betts, to be delivered to their claimants. Three or four witnesses swore to the identity of the slaves, and they were accordingly surrendered, and carried Sonth in the custody of the Deputy Marshals. There was no public attention drawn to the case, and no excitement whetever.

The Supervisors met yesterday in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, as their own room is undergoing repairs. A communication was received from the Comptroller calling attention to the fact that $80,000 for the Commissioners of Record, $2,000 for a survey of Harlem River, $1,800 for law expenses and disbursements of the Police Department, end $40,000 for a home for the detention of witnesses, hed been inserted in the Tax Levy without having been called for by the authorities. The Comptroller desired the Board to take such action as they might deem necessary in the premises. The bill of Sheriff Kelly for the quarter ending March 31, end amounting to $5,885 20, was ordered to be paid. In reply to a resolntion of inquiry, the Corporation Counsel gave it as his opinion that taxes assessed upon incorporated companies, when properly returned to the Comptroller of the State, should be credited to the Chamberlain, which will in effect be a credit to the County. $5,000 was allowed towards the payment of the back rent for the Law Library. A memorial was received from the Judges of the Snperior Conrt, calling attention to the insufficiency and unhealthiness of their Court-room.

There was a dull market for Stocks yesterday, and the speculative shares generally ¼ @ ½ per cent. lower; Central, 78⅝. Exchange on London was advanced to 109¾ by the standard drawers, at the close of the Boston steamer mail. Money without alteration.

Sales of Cotton, Flour and Wheat were limited, and prices were generally depressed. Corn was in moderate demand. Pork end Beef were inactive. Lard attracted more attention. Groceries, Naval Stores and Whisky were less freely dealt in. Hay, Hops, Codfish, Adamantine Candles, Laths, Linseed Oil and Tobacco were inquired for. Other branches of business presented no remarkable alteration.

The Quadrennial Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church convened yesterday at Buffalo. The venerable Bishop T. A. Norris called the assembly to order, and after religious exercises, the roll of the different Conferences was called. The delegates from Vermont were fonnd to be absent. Objection was made to the admission of those from Wisconsin, on the ground that improper means had been used to elect one of the number. The objection was laid on the table, but the presiding officer eventually decided that the first four of the delegates in question were entitled to seats. Dr. H. H. Harris, of the Delaware Conference, was elected Secretary. Of the 221 delegates elected to the Quadrennial Conference, 205 are in attendance.

Our Police Force.

We see it is asserted with a great deal of confidence that Gov. Morgan proposes to leave the vacancy on the Police Commission, caneed by Mr. Pilsbury's resignation, unfilled. Upon what authority this announcement is made we are not aware; we trust, however, that it is entirely without fonndation. The law intends that the Commission shall consist of three persons; we do not think tbat Gov. Morgan is likely to violate its spirit and defeat its intent by enacting that it shall only consist of two. That he has no shadow of right to do this directly, every one will grant; and it onght to be equally clear that he has no greater right to do it indirectly—by a refusal to exercise a power devolved upon him by law. The power of appointment was not conferred upon him as a mere right, or as a privilege—as something purely personal in its character—to be exercised or waived at his discretion. It is a duty imposed npon him, and he is just as much bound to perform it, as he is to discharge any other function of the Executive office.

It may be said that as two constitute a majority, they engross all the power of the Board, and that a third member is, therefore, useless. The same reasoning would reduce it to one. The law had some reason for designating three as the Board, and it is the dnty of the Executive to act in accordance with the terms of the law. Besides, the two may not always concur in their views of policy and of duty, and then a third is absolutely essential to any action whatever. If it be asenmed tbat the two already in, being Republicans, would out-vote the third, who would naturally and properly be a Democrat, this is equivalent to saying that the Board is thoroughly partisan, and intends to be governed by partisan motives in all its acts. We preeume that Gov. Morgan would be the last either to make or admit snch a plea as this.

The Board of Commissioners have themselves taken a most unwarrantable and extraordinary step in dispensing with a Superintendent. The law expressly provides for such an officer. His duties are of the utmost importance in connection with the general working of the system, and cannot be properly performed by any member of the Board. It would be just as sensible for the President of a Railroad Company to assume tbe Superintendence of the road, as for the President of the Police Commissioners to make himself also Superintendent of the Force. Without any personal disrespect, moreover, we have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Bowen is not competent for that position. He knows nothing of the discipline essential to the efficiency of the force; he has no personal familiarity or experience with Its dnties; nor is he capable of taking actual command of the department and nsing its energies to the best effect. His proper duties are on the Board—in devising rules and regulations for the force—in supervising the formalities of its working, and in presiding at the meetings of the full Commission. His assumption of additional powers—his cool appropriation of tbe Superintendency—is simply a piece of arrogant usnrpation, not one whit the less censurable on acconnt of the flourish with which he waived all claim to the salary of the office.

There is another feature of the case which renders it doubly imperative on the Governor to fill the vacancy in the Board. Although this is mainly a *New-York* Police Department, not one of its present officers resides in New York. Mr. Bowen, Commissioner, President of the Board and Superintendent, resides in Westchester County, and retires to those rural retreats every Saturday. Mr. Beroen, the other Commissioner, resides in Brooklyn. This City is thus without a single representative in the Board. Last Sunday both these officials were away. Mayor Wood was in Charleston; acting Mayor Peck was sick—and the metropolis was without a solitary official competent to take a single step, under any emergency, towards preserving the public peace. This condition of affairs is neither creditable nor safe. We trust the Governor will relieve us from it. He ought forthwith to appoint a Commissioner, and the Board ought forthwith to elect a Superintendent.

The Split at Charleston.

The split in the Democratic party at Charleston is an event of very marked importance. It marks a step in the history of the country decidedly in advance of any taken hitherto, and from which there is not likely to be any retreat hereafter. It shows conclusively that the political power of the Confederacy must pass to the North,—that the nnmerical majority, the preponderant wealth and population of the Union,—is about to assert its rightful authority over the political institutions of the conntry also. For a long time past we have had a United South,—we are about to have a United North also.

The Democratic Party is the last of the great national organizations to yield to the "irrepressible conflict" which Slavery and Freedom have been waging for control of the Federal Government. The churches of all denominations have given way, one after another, to the pressure: the Whig Party went down before this new and resistless influence some years ago;—the American Party melted before it like wax in the flame:—and now the Democracy has also yielded. In every struggle hitherto, the slave interest has maintained its ascendancy in the ranks of the Democratic Party. It has now been defeated. The Northern section of the party has asserted its power, and with new and unlooked-for firmness, has maintained its position. If it stands still in its present attitnde, the sectional contest is over.

We have nothing decisive as yet, concerning the nomination. Our correspondent states that New-York has abandoned Douglas, and indicated a purpose to support Guthrie. Whether his nomination would recall the seceding delegates, is donbtful; but it would he quite likely to afford their constituents a plausible ground for disavowing their action and resuming their support of the party. Guthrie would be a very strong candidate in Pennsylvania, and would be formidable in the West. The indications are not unfavorable to his selection.

The Great Fight in England.

The leading journal of Great Britain, the voice, as it is not nnfairly assumed to be, of the ruling classes of moral and civilized England, exults exceedingly in the morality and civilization of Heenan, Sayers, and the shouting thousands who hallooed those champions on to batter each other out of the human face divine on the 17th of April last. It speaks of their enconnter as of a close of America with England on some glorious field of fame. It philosophises upon their patient rivalry in brutal violence and dumb endnrance, in language which might justly be applied to the martial constancy of the English Gnards at Inkermann, or to the heroic enthusiasm which carried a Kane and a Franklin beyond the icy gateways of the Frozen Zone. This organ of English sense and English decency, having first ascertained that, however badly the British Champion had been pummeled in the fight, he was not to be absolutely published to the world as heaten on an English heath by a Yankee invader, gravely announces that "nations, without great qualities, could not have brought together two men willing to pass through such an ordeal as the terrible fight" at Farnborough.

This, then, is the verdict of England on the Prize Ring: that it illustrates the "great qualities" of great nations. Tbe wisest men of heathen antiquity, a Plutarch and a Socrates, looked upon the original pugilism of their times as the least honorable and useful of the gymnastic arts. They saw nothing glorious to the State in the careful feeding and careful training of two vigorous men up to a point at which they make fine sport for a crowd of idle gszers, by inflicting and enduring an extraordinary number of extraordinarily quick and savage blows. Tbe London *Times* now complacently informs England and America, the lands of a Cromwell and a Washington, of a Shakespeare and a Milton, the two great nnrseries of the holdest seamen, and the most high-spirited adventurers the world has seen, that when they are asked to give mankind assurance of their manhood, they may confidently point to the reciprocal pummeling which Sayers and Heenan gave and took on Farnborough common.

If this he not the height of vulgar cant, it is assuredly the height of shameless absurdity. That any man of any nation and calling deserves to a certain extent whatever praise is dne to personal courage, self-reliance and strength of will, when he deliberately exposes himself for sny object whatever, to the certainty of great suffering and the risk of deatb, is no doubt perfectly true. His object, however, in this exposure, and his object only, can decide whether the fortitude which he displays in seeking it shell rank him with the higher or the lower classes of his kind. The Hindoo Fakir submits himself for months and years to sufferings infinitely more intense thaa any which these two heroes of Farnborough have probably ever conceived of. The "pluck" of the man who runs a hook through his shoulder, or fastens himself down in a swamp full of brambles, can surely never be expected of a nation "without great qualities." But the Fakir bears what he bears partly in the hope of a postbumous Paradise, and partly for the prospect of boundless admiration and reverence to be lavished on him in thie life; and so we hardly rank him with the men who tramped barefooted through the snows of Valley Forge, or went down in serried lines of unbroken discipline on board the foundering *Birkenhead*. As a mere matter of fact, the ordeal of the terrible fight through which Sayers and Heenan, passed though disgusting and painful enough, was a "gentle and joyous passage of arms" when compared with the English prize-fights of fifty years ago, and, above all, with those prize-fights of the ancients, from which the modern English ring is but a faded plagiarism. Pugilists who could stand up, face to face for hours, to give and take the terrific blows of the *Cestus*, its every knuckle loaded with knobs of lead or spikes of brass; boxers like Crenoas and Damoxenus, whom Canova's chisel has immortalized, fighting to kill each other with the open stroke of fingers so firm and muscular that their blow was like the shock of a lance, these men might talk plausibly enough of the "great qualities" they needed to their frightful work.

Nay, poor black Molyneux himself, that unappreciated American who has apparently been robbed by the *ex post facto* operation of the Dred Scott decision, of his rights in our ring—black Molyneux took a punishment at the hands of Cribb in his fight for the belt, which ought to prove, on the reasoning of the *Times*, that the "negro race" is at best equal in its "great qualities" to either branch of the great British family. But granting the severity of the test to which the prowess and the powers of Heenan and Sayers were subjected, pray what is there in the motives of their meeting to illustrate the "great qualities" of England and America?

For the young American it may be claimed, indeed, with some show of reason, that he was led across the Atlantic by a kind of "noble rage." He had been robbed, as he believed unfairly deprived, of the "championship" of the American ring. He put himself on his mettle, and determined to show what stuff he was made of by a bold foreign venture. A queer form of ambition this, certainly, bnt let it pass for what it is worth, to the credit of the boy of Benicia.

What is to be said, however, for Mr. Thomas Sayers? With him the whole matter is a matter of business. He received three years ago a silver belt, valne £100, for beating another previous "champion." This belt he holds on the condition of fighting once every six months anybody whe may challenge him for three years' time. At the expiration of three years, having never been defeated, the £100 belt becomes his own property forevermore, and he retires from the Ring. During his probation he enjoys the *prestige* of the championship, and, thanks thereto, great advantages in the way of betting on himself and through his friends whenever he fights. The whole career is not less strictly professional, though far more remunerative, than the career of a sailor, who serves his country for so many years with the hope of a final pension. To say that it is half so honorable, or half so full of perils which a man may be prond to meet and to overcome, is to insult every "great quality" of human nature.

There is something worse than contemptible in any attempt to invest snch proceedings as those which disgraced the police and the aristocracy of England on the 17th of April with lofty significances and broad national attributes of honor. Why not he honest about the matter? Two well-trained men go into a field to try and batter each other literally ont of countenance. As they happen to belong to different nations, a certain kind of national feeling inflames the general curiosity which the wisest philosopher need not attempt to deny that he always feels to know "how the matter ended," without any regard to what the matter may have been. He would be a very dnbious patriot who could see an American and an English boat stretching their canvas on the Solent; an American and an English horse racing on the Epsom turf, or an American and an English boxer sqnaring off in the ring, without secretly hoping that his own side might win.

The feeling is not very lofty, perhaps, but very natural. Why dress it np in solemnities of meaning which make it criminal by making it hypocritical? The only "great qualities" which the "great fight" proves to exist in England and America, are a great passion for excitement, common to both countries; a great love of gambling, certainly not confined to either country; and a secret delight in the instinct of combativeness, which happily or unhappily belongs to the whole human race. Promise a Dutchman and a Malay the ten or twelve thousand dollars which depended for Heenan and for Sayers upon the issue of their meeting, and we will guarantee as "terrible an ordeal" as the most zealous of "sporting men" can desire to see. Our Japanese friends, who are now just coming to see us, have a "prize-ring" of their own as remarkable for its "great qnalities" in the way of Indomitable thumping, kicking and mntual mntilation as the noble arena, to whose history another brilliant chapter has not been added.

Grumblers at the Press.

A correspondent of the *Evening Post* asserts that no newspaper will pnblish the names of the parties guilty of corruption in the last Legislature,—because they "cannot afford the luxury of exposing them." He says:

"There is no such thing in the world as an independent Press. There are presses which are not mercenary, and of these I certainly place the *Evening Post* in the foremost rank; but yon, too, must be politic, and cannot always afford to offend those useful men who are known to be the principal performers on the wires. But for this, it would afford me pleasure to *furnish a name or two of the chief villains*, make myself known to you, and stand ready to prove my case, or be responsible for my failnre to prove it.

Yours, REPUBLICUS."

This writer belongs evidently to a class of persons quite numerous in the community, who suppose that no newspaper is independent or honest which will not perform, at its own risk and expense, whatever defamation they may think the public good requires. "Republicus" would gladly "furnish the Press a name or two of the chief villains," if it would publish them. Suppose he sets the Press an example of independence in this particular. Let him publish, under his own proper name and upon his own responsibility, moral and pecunlary, whatever charge he has to make against the "chief villains," with whose operations he professes to be so familiar. He is a citizen and a pstriot;—he would probably scorn the imputation that he lacked independence, or could not afford the luxury of telling the truth. Let him show the world that if "there is not such a thing as an independent *Press*," there is at least one independent citizen.

Writers of this stamp regard newspapers as masked batteries from which they must be permitted to fire npon all who happen to offend them. It is really amusing to hear the complaints which they frequently make of the Press, when they find that they cannot use it. One man wishes to denounce the landlord who raises his rent;—another the tenant who converts his parlor into a pig-stye. One invokes the thunders of the Press against a Bank which refuses to cash his check when his account has been overdrawn,—another claims the use of its columns to vilify, anonymously, some monster of depravity who stands in the way of some pet project of his own. The Press has been *bought up*, as a matter of course, by the opposite party. There is no snch thing as independence, or regard for justice, in its conduct. If *they* only had control of a newspaper, all things that are wrong should be forthwith set right; villainy should be exposed, and every scoundrel held up by name to the execration of society.

Yet if these very men should ever be intrusted with the responsibility of editing a pnblic journal, they would speedily learn to be cautious in dealing with names and with personal character. It is only while they are to write without being known,—while Editors are to be responsible for their offences,—while they can gratify their personal malice or their righteous indignation, without being accountable either to the law, or to public sentiment, that they are such valiant champions of independence and freedom of speech. Ask them to face the responsibility of their charges, and they snddenly discover that prudence is a virtue, and that discretion has a good deal to do with valor.

If "Republicus" has any distinct statements of villainy to make, and is willing to put them before the public under his own name and npon his own responsibility, he will have no difficulty in finding access to the public ear through the columns of any respectable journal. If he is not willing to do this, let him reflect npon the motives of his own conduct, before he charges similar hesitation on the part of others, either to partisan dependence or to personal cowardice.

The Election in the House of Representatives.—We are often interrogated as to the result in case the choice of President should devolve npon the present House.

Fourteen States, viz.: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oregon, Sonth Carolina, Texas and Virginia would cast their votes for the Democratic nominee.

Fifteen States, viz.: Connecticnt, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin for the Republican candidate.

Maryland and Tennessee for the Opposition candidate, and the vote of Kentucky and North Carolina would be equally divided.

With Kansas admitted, the Republican candidate would have sixteen States, bnt not a majority. Without Kansas it would stand:

Republican candidate	15 States.
Democratic candidate	14 States.
Southern Opposition candidate	2 States.
Tied	2 States.
Total	33 States.
Necessary to a choice	17 States.

If no candidate has a majority of *all* the electoral votes, then the House must, from the three highest, make the election, and that, too, by a majority of all the States. If they fail to do this previous to the 4th of March, then the Vice-President shall act as President. If no Vice-President shall have been elected by the House, then the Senate shall choose one from the two highest numbers on the list voted for.

It will be seen, therefore, that, if no President or Vice-President should be chosen next Fall, and if the House of Representatives shall fail to elect either, the Senate will have the appointment of the Chief Magistrate, though it can only select from two names presented by the House. In effect, the Democratic members of the House of Representatives would have the power of selection.

Minor Topics.

—Ladies were debarred from visiting the Japanese corvette while it lay in San Francisco. But two French ladies were determined to see the decks of the foreign ship; the feminine lexicon, like that of youth, contains "no such word as fail." Accordingly, by the connivance of their husbands, they donned the distinguishing articles of the masculine uniform, and clambered np the ship's sides. As Frenchmen, they were received with remarkable politeness, and carried on a lively conversation with the Admiral—the only drawback being that neither could understand the other's language. But when they prepared for departure, and extended their hands to the Admiral in leave-taking, that distinguished Japanese perceived a rat, and summoning an attendant presented the *pseudo* gentlemen with a variety of magnificent hair-pins, bracelets and furs, remarking that though a Japanese he was still a man, and could detect the pressure of a lady's hand. The *unfair* visitors blushed and acknowledged the —trowsers.

—A young man in Illinois, after devoting a few months to steady drinking, concluded that the liquor was villainous, the climate unpleasant, and that the whole world was one vast Illinois—unfit to live in. To expedite his departure from these unpleasant surroundings he took an ounce of arsenic—a quantity of poison sufficient, if properly used, to exterminate all of the rats in Bellevue Hospital, or the quietus make of about five hundred men. But the extravagance of the dose defeated his laudable object; it acted as an emetic, and saved the young man's life instead of destroying it, inasmnch as it relieved his stomach of a quantity of strychnine, blue vitriol, and other whisky *debris*. The moral to be drawn from this event is that it is only safe to take poison in large quantities. But the same rule does not apply to politics.

—We are very sorry to learn that Herr Kuchelbecker is dead. He earned a dnbious fame, certainly, by trying to shoot the Czar Nicholas, bnt he was a brave, consistent Democrat, who would accept no favors from the Autocrat he despised; and he kept up the coursge of his opinions through thirty-five years of Siberian exile, till they tore away his wife from him. Then his stout heart broke. But we think the Russian Government, meaning to inflict a posthumous vengesnce upon Kuchelbecker's children, have missed their mark. The children have been forbidden to bear their father's name. In a country where most persons introduce themselves to you by sneezing three times and crying "Ski," this may be a severe punishment. In all the rest of the world not to to be called Kuchelbecker will seem, we think, rather a reward than a chastisement.

—The Montreal papers have got possession of the programme of the Prince of Wales' journey. He is to land at St. John's, go thence to Qnebec, Montreal and Ottawa, thence to Washington and the Atlantic cities, and is to travel through the West *incog*. Unfortunately for his comfort, he cannot arrive in Montreal until Angnst, when the warmth of his reception will be extraordinary in two ways: The loyal citizens will embrace him with fervent zeal, and the sun will scorch him. Montreal goes to extremes. Like the climate, the human population either freezes stiff, or melts at an uncomfortable temperature of 100 degrees or so.

—A Louisville Editor has been made happy by a present of a bottle of whisky. He gives the donor the benefit of a rousing editorial puff, and recommends all good Kentuckians to patronize that particular still. Farmers are especially entreated to supply themselves before harvest time. Perhaps the agricultural supply is already overabundant, and accounts for the starvation cry that comes up from that region of the States.

—A great calamity is about to befall the citizens of Schenectady. One of three papers in that town proposes, for the first time in the history of that place, to pnblish "full reports of the debates in the Common Council." The paper aforesaid actually plumes itself upon introducing this "new feature in journalism," without a moment's reflection upon the disgusting consequences.

—Those grave old-time historians were sadly addicted to puns. Plutarch, in speaking of the Emperor Trajan, says that the early part of his life was spent in arms. And he says that the augurs, in their divinations, were occasioned to embowel oxen. The poor animals must have voted those augurs great bores.

—The "complete account of the great prize fight" says that Sayers "went to grass" several times, and Heenan once. What a pity that both animals could not have been kept there as long as Nebuchenazzar. At the expiration of their grazing time they might have come back respectable beasts.

—Our country exchanges all contain brief editorials headed "Prepare for the Summer." A woman in Herkimer County has done so. She presented her husband with two fine boys and a girl. Country editors had better devise some less sensational heading for their paragraphs.

—Mr. Macready, in his sixty-eighth year, has led a bride to the altar whose age is twenty-three. Those who have heretofore considered Mr. Macready as eminent only in tragedy, may be a little surprised to see that in his old age he thus consents to act in a farce.

—The rising generation seem to cultivate their muscles at the expense of their morals. One would think, by the conversation of those combative youths, that they had determined to abjure the religion of their fathers and that of Islam.

—The rats in a Western city are said to have gnawed the foundations from under a warehouse, undermining the building and bringing it fairly to the ground. Such an accident can never happen in New-York. We feed our rats better.

—A scoundrel by the name of Camp has been traveling through the country and swindling hotel-keepers by what is termed the "confidence dodge." The prefix of an S would make an essential change in his name, but none in his character.

Rumor of the Death of Townsend Harris.—A dispatch in one of the morning papers from Washington states that "a private letter, received in this country from one of the firm of Wetmore, Williams & Co., at Shanghai, announces that Mr. Townsend Harris, our Consul-General to Japan, is dead." We understand that Messrs. Wetmore & Co., of this City, have letters from their correspondent in Japan to the 23d of February, and that they make no mention either of the death or illness of Mr. Harris, with whom the correspondent referred to is very intimate. It is not likely that any later intelligence than this has been received in this country. The rumor in question is therefore probably without fonndation.

Superheated Steam.

Messrs. Wetherbd Bros. state in the Times of the 26th, what had been before mentioned by our correspondent "Franklin," that their process consists in mixing wet and dry steam, thus secnring the advantages of superheating without injury to the cylinder from excessive heat and dryness. Hon. John Wetherbd read a paper on combined steam before the Institute of Civil Engineers at London, March 27, in which the advantages of the process were fully and fairly set forth. We think there is no mistake about its value. The abstracts of that paper, as given by the London Press, do not state the precise manner in which the superheating is accomplished—how the pipes or vessels are arranged so as to receive heat enough, without at any time being exposed to excessive heat.

The burning out of the superheating vessels has proved quite as serious a difficulty as has the effect of heat and dryness in the cylinders. Such was the case on the Collins ships, when superheating was applied. Messrs. Wetherbd Bros. simply remark that "these difficulties are obviated." If they will inform the public how they are obviated, they will establish much more confidence in the system than they do by saying that it saves from 25 to 75 per cent. of fuel. We submit it as simply impossible that any practicable amount of superheating can save 75 per cent of fuel over a *decent* ordinary steam-engine and boiler, which runs with three to four pounds of fuel per hour per horse power. Three to four pounds is not a very remarkable saving, either; many of the Corliss engines run with two pounds, without superheating. Clark believes that simple superheating cannot save more than 10 per cent. Of course if a boiler is so badly constructed as to carry half the water pumped in over to the cylinders, the heating of this product after it has left the boiler, would be likely to make steam of it. All boilers carry over more or less water, and in any case superheating will make steam of this water, and effect a considerable saving.

American Inventions and American Engineering in Europe.

The *Eco di Fiume* contains an interesting notice of the completion and proof-trial of a Dry Dock at the Austrian war station of Pola, on the Adriatic,—constructed by an American Engineer, John S. Gilbert, of this City. The trial seems to have given universal satisfaction, and the admirable working of the dock elicits general admiration and praise. The Dry Docks at Pola are five in number, and each one is capable of receiving for repairs a screw line-of-battle ship of 120 guns. They have all been constructed on the plans and under the direction of Mr. Gilbert, as Engineer and director, assisted by Nathaniel S. Wing, also of this City, as master carpenter, and by Hamilton E. Towle, a young engineer of New-Hampshire, of much ability. They have occupied three years in construction, and are believed to afford more extensive facilities for the repairs of war-ships than any system of dry docks at any of the other naval stations of Europe or of America. They cover an area of 1,000 feet in length by 271 feet in width, exclusive of the Balance Dock, all constructed of the white Istrian marble.

The first work of this kind constructed under the direction of Mr. Gilbert, was the Granite Basin at the Pensacola Navy-yard, constructed by Gilbert and Secor under contract with the United States Navy Department. The most eminent engineers had surveyed the shore of the Bay of Pensacola, along the line of the Navy-yard there, with a view to the construction of a Dry Dock, bnt finding it to be of clear white sand, to the depth of more than 40 feet, the idea of forming a coffer dam and exhausting the water for the purpose of constructing a Dry Dock was abandoned, and for 40 years no engineer was found bold enough to nndertake the work. Mr. Gilbert, by a very simple and economical method, made the sand at the bottom and sides of the excavation as water tight as to entirely do away with the difficulties of the construction.

Difficulties of a similar nature existed at the Navy-yard at Pola. The rock which forms the eastern shore of the Adriatic, is of volcanic formation, and may be properly compared to an ordinary sponge. The cavities in the rock extend down to a level with the bottom, and connect with the sea, and the sea ebbs and flows through these cavities as far back as any excavations have been made along the shore. All attempts to excavate below the level of the surface of the sea have, consequently failed, and after the expenditure of large sums of money the works were abandoned.

Mr. Gilbert, under the protection and auspices of His Imperial Highness the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, Grand-Admiral of the Navy, who is himself well acquainted with all that relates to the science of naval construction, adopted the bold idea of locating the Dry Dock works out in the bay, in a depth of water of 40 feet, and then filling up and making the land out to meet them, instead of attempting to excavate the spongy rock of the shore. The plan has proved to be entirely successful, and exceedingly economical, the whole five docks, though built of Istrian marble, including the balance-dock, described in the *Eco di Fiume*, which is constructed for the most part of American white oak and Georgia pine, having cost only about two hundred thousand pounds sterling.

Before commencing the works, Mr. Gilbert gave a guarantee in his contract of fifty thousand dollars that the whole work should prove entirely successful in docking screw line-of-battle ships of 120 guns. Upon the proof trial with the line-of-battle ship *Kaiser*,—length 240 feet, breadth of beam 60 feet, drawing 23 feet, English—she being a ship of only 91 guns, a sufficient number of guns and iron kentlage was added to make the weight upon the balance dock to exceed 5,500 tons. The ship was lifted perpendicularly 26½ feet, and until the bottom of her keel was 3½ feet above the surface of the sea—*the dock drawing 10½ feet with this load upon it.* To thoroughly test the strength of the works, the ship was allowed to remain on the balance dock 40 hours. It is believed that this is by far the greatest weight that has ever been lifted perpendicularly in any country.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Speech of Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, on the Fugitive Law.

Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, Reviews the Administration.

THE MEXICAN AND NICARAGUAN TREATIES.

The New Territorial Programme.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 1.

THE MEXICAN AND NICARAGUAN TREATIES.

Senator BURROWS returned hither to-day, and is now prepared to submit to the Senate his proposed amendments to the Nicaragua and Mexican treaties; and but little doubt exists as to their ratification. The unsettled state respecting the interest taken by England in existing Mexican difficulties, have opened the eyes of Senators, who are now satisfied that unless this Government acts promptly, it will be too late. It is to be regretted that at such a crisis the Senate finds itself unable to do business, owing to its members having gone to Charleston to kill off Douglas.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Three members of the House relieved themselves of spelling speeches to-day, and entries enough are already docketed to consume one week more. Mr. HICKMAN's speech, though violent, was able and eloquent.

PUBLIC LANDS IN KANSAS.

Gen. WARD B. BURNETT, Surveyor-General of Kansas, is here, preparing a report of work done. Eight hundred thousand acres New-York Indian lands, said to be the finest in Kansas, will be thrown into the market in June. These lie south of the road from Independence to Salt Lake, and contain abundant supplies of the finest coal. Gen. BURNETT has examined closely the geological features of the country.

BOUNDARY SURVEYS.

Commissioner CLARK, appointed to run the boundary between Texas and New-Mexico, reports having arrived at Fort Smith, where he is organizing his party for work. This is but a continuation of the line lately run between Texas and the Choctaw lands, and will be completed during the present season. The unexpended balance of the fund for running the Northwestern Boundary will be expended on the eastern end of that line, and thus secure continued appropriations to complete the entire boundary to the Lake of the Woods.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

The agent for Yancton Sioux Indians has just closed his accounts satisfactorily with the Department, and leaves to-morrow for his agency. He reports these Indians as finely developed physically, and taking kindly to agricultural pursuits. Many are industrious, and succeed in raising fair crops of corn. Major DOANE, of the Carson Valley Agency, has left with full instructions to collect his Indians on Walker Lake reservation, and call on troops, if necessary, to protect the Reservation against squatters.

A MARRIAGE IN FASHIONABLE LIFE.

The marriage to-day of Hon. J. E. BOULIGNY, of Louisiana, to Miss PARKER, of Washington, was celebrated with much splendor. President BUCHANAN, Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE, Senators DOUGLAS, CLAY, MASON and others, were among the distinguished guests. The bridal presents incinded many rich articles from New-York, Boston, Albany and other Northern cities. The bridal party leave to-morrow for New-Orleans.

THE HERALD'S DISPATCHES.

Some persons are curious to know how it is the *Herald's* special dispatches appear the same morning in the Philadelphia *Enquirer*, a provincial journal.

Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 1.

The Editor of the *Star* says Gen. LANE has telegraphed the delegation from Oregon to withdraw from the Convention, and that Mr. HUNTER has similarly advised the Virginia delegation.

Lieutenant-General SCOTT is about to visit Washington on official business, accompanied by Adjutant General THOMAS and Military-Secretary KEYS.

The five new Territories which the House Committee on Territories propose to organize contain respectively the following number of inhabitants: Chippewa, from 8,000 to 10,000; Nevada, about the same number; Dakotah, 8,000; Idaho, (Pike's Peak,) 15,000 to 20,000; and Arizona, 6,000 to 8,000. Each of these bills contain the following proviso:

Provided, That, nevertheless, Slavery has no legal existence in said Territory, and nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize or permit its existence therein.

These measures will come up for consideration early next week.

Congressman WILSON and FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr., have left for Wheeling, to make speeches there before the Republican Convention.

At the meeting of the National Constitutional Union Convention, last night, it was resolved that the Whig and American National Committee be invited to meet with that Committee, at Baltimore, simultaneously with the meeting of the Nominating Convention, on the 9th of May.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday May 1.

The consideration of Territorial business was postponed till Monday and Tuesday next.

The resolutions reported from the Committee on Judiciary on the President's protest were postponed till Thursday next at 10 o'clock.

Mr. MAXHARD, of Tennessee, (American,) introduced a bill granting pensions to officers and soldiers of the war of 1812, and those engaged in Indian wars prior to that period. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, (Rep.,) was willing to abide by all the Constitution declares on the subject of Slavery. He would never interfere where it legitimately exists, but leave the question to the Slave-holding States, who ought to have been content with the Fugitive Act of 1793. That of 1850 is offensive to the people of the North, and it comes in conflict with and uproots great fundamental principles, and assumes unwarrantable and dangerous power, while at the same time, owing to its severities and penalties, it is a fatal blow at the institution of Slavery itself. The charges of outrages and wrongs by the North on the South have only an imaginary existence—Slavery is the aggressive element. He maintained that Slavery ought to be excluded wherever the power can constitutionally be exercised.

Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, (Dem.,) explained why he voted for Mr. SMITH, of North Carolina, for Speaker.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylania, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) said that sectionalism had been nursed and animated until it has become the fruitful and commanding parent of all our afflictions. It is not the sectionalism of the North, but of the South—not springing from the few who understand the Constitution in all its bearings, but from the many, who, feeling their weakness, have united for strength—a sectionalism not created in the atmosphere which cools the laborer's brow, but in the fetid atmosphere of rice-swamps and cotton-fields—a sectionalism now mild and persuasive, then fierce and persistent—it is the emblem on the shield of ACHILLADAS, as a child, harmless, but we give it the thunderbolt and make it fierce and destructive. He wished to impress this truth on the public mind, namely, that it is the determination of the South to extend rather than to reduce the limits of Slavery. This arrays the different parts of the country in hostility, and in this connection he spoke of the cringing BUCHANAN in contrast with the inflexible JACKSON. The North will endeavor to preserve the Federal compact in its integrity, and they were fast forming the determination of preventing others from intracting it. He spoke of the humiliating concessions to the South, in the Compromise of 1850, including the Fugitive Slave Law, which compels men to leave their fields and shops to run after the fleeing negro, while the North are denied their equality in the Union. The present Executive has not rendered himself more notorious by his partiality than he has by the disgusting subserviency in his rule. His deception as a candidate was equaled only by his cynical demeanor to his true friends, and he felt the flattery of sycophancy beyond the honest report of disinterested friends. He spoke of the departure from the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty as enunciated in 1856, because it failed to give Kansas to Slavery. Those who opposed the President's demands had been branded with treason and trodden down under the iron heel of a fetid tyranny. Certain members of the Thirty-third Congress viewed the harvest, the fruit of which has been reaped at Charleston. In all the bloody history of man the people found the President could be as false as any other man. He spoke of the absurdity of the South in their efforts to preserve not only the territory they now possess, but to acquire Mexico, Cuba, and Central America, as they say, for an outlet to the surplus labor. The South went and strife for unlimited Slavery extension, and the conquestion of the North. They would drive this temple, but the North had the ability and power to save both it and them. He proved, he said, the accuser guilty, and contradicting the accusation.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) expressed his surprise that denunciation of the Compromise measure of 1850 should come from Northern gentlemen, and in replying to Mr. HICKMAN's remarks in connection with the Compromise measures, denied that the South were influenced by a spirit of aggression on the North.

Mr. HICKMAN, in reply to a remark of Mr. MILLSON, said he thought the traitors now rather had the ascendancy, looking to events at Charleston.

Mr. MILLSON said he had merely called attention to some of the errors into which Mr. HICKMAN had fallen.

Mr. HICKMAN observed that his remark was in reply to the suggestion that he had joined a new party. He stood on the same principles he had ever maintained.

Mr. MILLSON had supposed the gentleman had left the Democratic, and identified himself with the Republican Party. He proceeded to speak in defence of the Fugitive Slave law. In the course of his remarks, he said the policy of protection is as much at variance with the interests of Pennsylvania, as with the interests of any Southern State. He did not fear the Republican Party in its assaults on Slavery—a party which is organized on the false pretence of opposition to Slavery extension, while the real object is to drain the treasury with magnificent schemes of internal improvement, and oppress the industry of the country. The aim is to revive the old Federal policy, in opposition to the Democracy.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Quadrennial Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ORGANIZATION — PRELIMINARY BUSINESS — TWO HUNDRED AND FOUR DELEGATES PRESENT.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 1.

The thirteenth delegated General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, convened here this morning, in St. James Hall. Bishops MORRIS, JANES, SCOTT, PARKER and AMES were present, and at 9 A. M. the Venerable Bishop Rev. THOMAS A. MORRIS called the Conference to order.

Religious services of an impressive character followed, which were participated in by the presiding Bishop, Bishop JANES, Rev. ALFRED BRUNSEN, of Wisconsin, and Rev. CHAS. B. TIPPET, of Baltimore.

The Secretary and Assistant-Secretaries of the last General Conference were invited to come forward and act as Secretaries of this Conference till it be organized, which they did.

The list of Conferences was then called.

No delegates were present from the Vermont Conference.

Objection was made by Mr. BRUNSEN to the admission of the 15 delegates from the Wisconsin Conference, on the ground of improper means being employed to secure the election of a fifth delegate from that Conference.

The matter was tabled till the Conference was permanently organized.

Bishop MORRIS decided that the first four delegates from the Wisconsin Conference were entitled to their seats.

The list of delegates was then called.

Two hundred and twenty-one delegates were elected, of whom sixteen were absent.

The Conference proceeded to the election of Secretary by a hand vote, and Dr. H. H. HARRIS, of the Delaware Conference, and Secretary of the last General Conference, was elected.

B. GRIFFIN, of the New-York Conference; Dr. COX, of the Pittsburgh Conference; E. R. COOK, of the Wisconsin Conference; and A. N. FILLMORE, of the East Tennessee Conference, were elected Assistant Secretaries, and assumed the duties of their office.

The time of daily meeting was fixed at 8½ A. M., and an adjournment took place at 12 M.

Affairs in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 1.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$26,581,700
Loans and Discounts	61,250,600
Specie	6,318,000
Amount due from other Banks	7,948,000
Amount due to other Banks	9,273,400
Deposits	20,196,800
Circulation	6,993,900

SUICIDE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 1.

JOHN W. BROWN, a well-known lawyer of this city committed suicide to-day, by jumping from a train o cars on the Fall River Railroad. He was about fifty years old.

Meeting of the Connecticut Legislature.

PRELIMINARY MOVEMENTS OF PARTIES.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, May 1.

The Legislature begins its session here to-morrow. To-night the Republicans of both Houses met in caucus. The Senate nominated HIRAM GOODWIN, of Litchfield County, for President *pro tem.*, and DAVID D. HOAG, of the same county, for Clerk. In the House caucus, O. H. PERRY, of Fairfield, was nominated for Speaker (he held the same office last year.) DANIEL E. HOLCOMB, of Hartford County, was nominated for first clerk; CYRUS NORTHROP, of Fairfield County, for second clerk; and CARRINGTON & HOTCHKISS, for State Printers.

Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 1.

At three o'clock this afternoon the morning way freight and passenger train from New-York ran off the track within a mile of this city, owing to the displacement of a switch. Three of the freight cars were thrown down an embankment twenty feet high, shattering them to pieces. The locomotive did not go down in the ditch, and the engineer and fireman escaped without injury. No passengers injured.

The new City Government was inaugurated this evening. Mr. THACHER, the new Democratic Mayor, delivered a long inaugural. A new set of City Officers were chosen, all Democrats.

The New-Mexican Mail.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Tuesday, May 1.

The Santa Fé mail from Pawnee Fork arrived to-day. The conductor reports the road alive with emigrants, who were getting along well. The grass is not very good, but they can obtain corn some three hundred miles out. There has been no through mail since the 4th of last month, and there is no telling when one will arrive, as there are not yet sufficient soldiers on the plains to afford an escort. Two companies of United States Infantry were left at Collinwood. They are to be stationed at Pawnee Fork.

Steamboat Explosion.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Tuesday, May 1.

The steamer *Calhoun* has exploded in the Ocmulgee River. Mr. CRAWFORD, acting captain, was mortally wounded, and HUGH ATKINS, two engineers, and two passengers dangerously injured; six negro deck hands were killed.

Election in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 1.

The Municipal election passed off very quietly. There was a drenching rain during the day. Great interest was felt by the Democrats in the news from Charleston, and to-day's proceedings were anxiously but vainly awaited.

Fires.

CLOTHING STORE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, May 1.

A fire broke out this morning in the clothing store of BARNETT, KING & Co., which destroyed the entire stock, valued at $25,000, fully insured. The building was owned by L. BUCKLOW, whose loss is $15,000, insured for $10,000. The building adjoining, occupied as a livery stable, was crushed by a falling wall; lose, $12,000.

STORES AND DWELLING HOUSES.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, May 1.

A fire at Warren, Trumbull County, Ohio, yesterday, consumed most of the business part of the town. The particulars are not known. The loss is heavy.

The Sailing of the America.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 1.

The R. M. steamship *America* sails at about 9½ o'clock to-morrow forenoon for Halifax and Liverpool. Her mails close at the Post-office at 7 A. M.

Lake Navigation.

DUNKIRK, Tuesday, May 1.

The steamer *City of Cleveland*, from Milwaukee for Buffalo, came in here yesterday, and landed her passengers, having been unable to reach Buffalo on account of the ice.

The Weather at St. Johns.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, May 1—11 A. M. Sky overcast. Looks like rain. Calm—thermometer at 46.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 1.

COTTON quiet; sales, to-day, 6,500 bales; middling 10½c @11c.; sales of last three days, 14 500 bales; receipts of three days, 7,590 bales against 4,450 in same time last year. Increased receipts at this port 452,600 bales; do. at all the ports, 766,500 bales. SUGAR firm, fair to fully fair, at 6½c.@7½c. CORN firm at 71c.@83c. MOLASSES 36c.@37c., for prime. FLOUR steady at $5 85@$6. PORK firm at $16 for mess. Freight on Cotton to Liverpool 5-16d. Exchange unaltered.

MOBILE, Monday, April 30.

COTTON—Sales to-day 2,000 bales. Market generally unchanged; Middling at 10¾c.@10½c.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—"La Juive" will be played here to-night for the second time, and the manager announces that the performance will commence at 7¾ o'clock, in order that it may terminate punctually by 11 o'clock.

The Chicago *Church Record* publishes a letter addressed by the late J. K. Paulding to a lady in Chicago, from which the following is an extract: "It is worth something to see a well-educated and accomplished woman marching in the van of society, faithful to her conjugal engagements; accompanying her husband through the perils of a wilderness of wilds and savage men, more revengeful than generous, meeting them without shrinking, enduring them without complaint, and describing them with such a gay and gallant indifference to things which women are apt to consider of all others the most important. I should like to see such a woman, and might be tempted to pay a visit to Chicago for that purpose, were I forty years younger."

Mr. F. W. Furniss, for the past two years a journeyman printer, in Cleveland, has sailed for Europe to look after £10,000 which belongs to him. His great aunt died near London last September, leaving the above sum to Mr. Furniss' mother, and in case at that lady's death, the money was to go to her eldest son.

The monument ordered by the trustees of St Mary's College at Burlington, to be erected over the remains of the late Bishop Doane, has just been completed. The monument is of Belleville freestone, in the form of a Gothic cross, resting upon a slab 9 feet in length by 4 in width; total height, 4 feet. It is ornamented with appropriate inscriptions and devices.

Singer's Sewing Machines,
AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,
Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES of new styles at $75 and $90. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 163 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 49 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 20th-st., 2d-av. and 20th-st., New-York.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE AT AUCTION OF
OTARD, DUPUY & CO., PINET, CASTILLION & CO., AND RAYNAL & ALUSSE PALE AND DARK BRANDY,
AND
BROWN AND PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA AND MALAGA WINES IN BOND.
BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, May 4, 1860, at 11 o'clock, within the store No. 180 Wall-st.—per samples drawn in bond—
630 packages Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet, Castillion & Co brandy—vintage of 1856 and 1859.
300 packages brown and pale sherry.
178 packages Madeira wine.
Catalogues on Wednesday afternoon.
Terms at sale. In lots to suit purchasers.

Save your Carpets!
Very good advice. How can it be done?
Use
Harrington Patent Carpet Lining.
It is the cheapest, best and only article
For Carpets, Oil-Cloths and Matting.
And warranted to save 50 per cent. in wear.
For sale at all the principal Carpet Stores.
Manufactured by the New-York Carpet Lining Co.,
Office No; 11 Dey-st.
Warerooms No. 446 Pearl-st.
Also, manufacturer of
Comfortables and Cotton Batting.
The cheapest and best in the market.
J. R. HARRINGTON, Patentee and Agent.

To Newspapers, Book and Job Printers.—The subscribers offer for sale Printing Machines, &c., as follows:
1 four-cylinder type-revolving Printing Machine.
1 double-cylinder Printing Machine, bed 40x57.
1 double-cylinder Printing Machine, bed 31x56.
1 single small cylinder Printing Machine, bed 38x52.
1 single small cylinder Printing Machine, bed 31x50.
2 super Royal large cylinder Printing Machines, beds 33x25.
3 super Royal Hand Presses.
Standing Presses, &c., &c.
1 portable steam engine from 3 to 4 horse power.
The above have been in use, but are in complete order, and will sold cheap.
R. HOE & CO.,
Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.,
New-York.

Pure Kentucky Bourbon,
FROM S. T. SUITS
SALT RIVER DISTILLERIES,
ESTABLISHED 1820.
The above article, which is perfectly pure, is coming direct to us from the distiller. The brand being the oldest in Kentucky, and noted for its superior medicinal properties, we recommend it with all confidence to the public. Sold by every druggist in New-York and Brooklyn.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Chemist and Druggist,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Something New.—A HEMMER, TUCKER, TELLER, BINDER and GAUGE combined, just patented. Simple hemming any width and thickness of cloth, either side, applied to any sewing machine by any one in a few minutes.
RETAIL PRICE $5; LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
Orders by mail supplied, postage paid. Complete instructions go with every Hemmer. Send for a circular. Also, UNIVERSAL BOSOM-FOLDER AND SELF-MARKER for Quilting.
UNIVERSAL HEMMER CO., No. 429 Broadway.

Perry's Japanese
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing.
Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,690. No. 48 Cedar-st.

!! Aquaria !! Aquaria !!
J. GLEASON & CO., manufacturers and dealers in AQUARIA. A variety of patterns always on hand. Also, a good stock of plants, fishes, pebbles, &c. For sale at No. 454 Broadway, New-York.

Pure Kentucky Bourbon.
50 bbls. and half-bbls. S. T. SUITS Salt River Bourbon Whisky, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
ATWATER, MULFORD & CO.,
Nos. 36 and 37 Broad-st.

Ladies' Dress and Rosette Trimmings.
ROSETTES, GIMPS, BRAIDS,
At LOCKITT, SON & CO.'S,
No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 490 Broadway.

John B. Dunham,
OVER-STRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Everybody could be Useful and Happy if they had the proper occupation and knew how to control their passions and use their talents to the best advantage. A correct Phrenological examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, is just what is needed by most persons.

Sewing Machines to Let.—All kinds first-class machines constantly on hand TO RENT and FOR SALE. Second hand machines bought and sold, at the New-York Sewing Machine Emporium, No. 495 Broadway, corner Broome, second floor.

Shaes for Young People.—The difficulty of procuring good Boots and Shoes for children has been obviated by CANTRELL, of No. 313 Broadway. He has had manufactured an extensive stock of first-class articles, from which parties can make selections, at low prices, at his store.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

"Trefolia," the True Secret of Beauty.—Softens, purifies, cleanses and invigorates the skin; renders the complexion beautifully clear and brilliant. 50 cents a bottle.

To Hatters and Milliners. BEAUTIFUL STYLES of LEGHORN and STRAW BRAID HATS for infants, youths and ladies, AT WHOLESALE ONLY.
A. B. ALSTON, No. 145 Broadway, 2d floor.

MARRIED.

MORRIS—MERLIN.—In this City, on Thursday, April 26, by Very Rev. Wm. Starrs, V. G., MICHAEL MORRIS, to MARY ANN, only daughter of Francis Merlin, Esq., all of New-York City.

GILMORE—SMITH.—At Huntington, L. I., on Tuesday morning, May 1, by Rev. H. P. Grotier, Mr. A. G. GILMORE, of Nunda, N. Y., to Miss FANNIE A. SMITH, of Huntington.

SIMONSON—NAPIER.—At Newtown, L. I., on Tuesday, April 3, at the Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. J. B. Aliger, Jamaica, Mr. J. AUGUSTUS S. SIMONSON, of Brooklyn, to ADDIE E., only daughter of Abraham Nadle, Esq., of Newtown.

DIED.

SCHMIDT.—In this City, on Saturday, April 28, Mrs. FREDY A. SCHMIDT, daughter of the late William Aden, aged 47 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, May 2, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 136 8th av.

WOODRUFF.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, April 29, JOHN CORBIN WOODRUFF, son of the late Thomas T. Woodruff, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon at 3½ o'clock precisely, from his late residence, No. 139 West 14th-st. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

DE GROOT.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 1, ISABELLA GRAHAM BRAYTAN, wife of William de Groot.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, at 10½ o'clock, from No. 60 Irving-place, without further notice.

MORROW.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 1, ELEANOR B., daughter of Jacob B. and Adaline R. Morrow, aged 1 year, 2 moot s and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 44 Morton-st.

DEVLIN.—In this City, on Monday, April 30, JANE wife of James Devlin, Sen., late of Longbrickland, County Down, Ireland, in the 70th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of her sons, James, Samuel and Andrew are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, May 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 38 Essex-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

DUNN.—In this City, after a very short illness, WM. DUNN of the parish of Monknenton, County Meath, Ireland, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 263 West Houston st.

☞ Drogheda, Ireland, papers please copy.

BOYD.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 1, after a short and severe illness, MARY ANN, the beloved and much regretted daughter of James and Mary Ann Boyd, aged 6 years, 9 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 250 6th-av., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

CONSELYEA.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, April 30, CLARANCE PERRINE CONSELYEA, son of John and Sarah P. Conselyea, aged 4 years and 3 months.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from his residence, Graham-av., near Skillman-st., Williamsburgh.

WARD.—In Newark, N. J., on Monday, April 30, CALEB C. WARD, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased and family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 7 Lombardy-st., Newark, N. J.

SHERMAN.—At Morristown, N. J., on Monday, April 30, GERDON BURNHAM, son of Byron and Julia B. Sherman, aged 1 year, 10 months and 23 days.

JOHNSON.—In Jamaica, on Sunday, April 29, HENRY JOHNSON, of San Francisco, druggist, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father-in-law, Hewlett Smith, Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday next, May 2, at 1 o'clock. N. B.—Trains will leave the South Ferry, Brooklyn side, at 12 o'clock M., and, returning, leave Jamaica at 2:55 P. M.

SMITH.—At Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 25, ISAAC SMITH, only son of EZRA and C. M. Smith, aged 27 years and 7 months.

BUTTS.—At Fairfield, Conn., on Monday, April 30, of croup, LU-LU, only daughter of William R. and Marta Louise Butts, aged 2 years, 10 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

RUSS.—At Ohattahoochee, Fla., on Saturday, April 28, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELISABETH P. RUSS, wife of John D. Russ, M. D., of this City, and daughter of the late Capt. David Jenkins, R. N.

☞ London *Times* please copy.

DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
DELAWARE—*Extra Class, No. 207, May 1, 1860.*
71, 40, 73, 8, 11, 47, 50, 16, 2, 49, 63, 30, 48.
DELAWARE—*Class No. 208, May 1, 1860.*
69, 55, 22, 45, 17, 71, 47, 1, 29, 40, 48, 21, 23.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, Or WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
CLASS 318, APRIL 30, 1860.
52, 53, 36, 33, 39, 35, 64, 6, 24, 9, 10, 74.
CLASS 319, MAY 1, 1860.
52, 23, 10, 50, 70, 49, 14, 64, 43, 24, 53, 29, 18.
Prizes cashed at No. 536 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing
HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

REMOVAL.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO. HAVE REMOVED THEIR MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT FROM NO. 8 BOWERY TO NO. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE.
OPPOSITE THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

THE INDEPENDENT OF THIS WEEK
(Published TO-MORROW MORNING,)
Will contain
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF THE
METHODIST BISHOPS;
Giving brief descriptions of their personal appearance, their style of preaching, and their position in reference to the great questions now agitating the Methodist Body.
A sketch is given, also, of the character and Powers of
THE GENERAL CONFERENCE
Now in Session in Buffalo.
A GRAPHIC LETTER FROM ROME,
BY
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
describes and discusses
THE RECENT TROUBLES ON THE CORSO.
HENRY WARD BEECHER
contributes a Sermon on
"SERVING TWO MASTERS."
REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.,
writes a
"FAMILIAR LETTER"
on the question,
"What is the Proper Relation of the Sunday School to the Church?"
The character of
WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON,
Drawn by
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
Being part of a Letter addressed by Mr. PHILLIPS to the Editors of THE INDEPENDENT.
"A SLAVE AUCTION AT NEW-ORLEANS,"
BY AN EYE WITNESS.
Giving an account of the public sale of a large lot of slaves in the Rotunda, under the St. Louis Exchange, in New-Orleans.
THE YOUNG FOLKS' DEPARTMENT
Is unusually attractive this week; containing
"AN ANECDOTE OF SILAS WRIGHT,"
(Never before made public,)
"AUNT NANCY'S INCUMBRANCE,"
A story for boys and boys' aunts.
"DISAPPOINTMENT,"
An incident from real life.
THE INDEPENDENT
Is published every THURSDAY MORNING at No. 6 Beekman-st., New-York City. Price $2 per year, when sent by mail; $2 50 to subscribers who receive it by carriers in New-York and Brooklyn.
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher.

GOLD,
SILVER, and
DIAMONDS
Bought for Cash at No. 415 Broadway.

A PURE ARTICLE OF WHISKY—RECOMMENDED by all physicians as a great remedial agent in cases of asthma, bronchitis and all pulmonary complaints.
MILLS' BOURBONIA, MILLS' BOURBONIA.
Sold by every respectable druggist, at the low price of 75 CENTS, 75 CENTS.
JOHN MILLS & CO., No. 14 Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES AND FITTING.
NO. 707. BROADWAY. NO. 707.
The largest and best selected assortment of GAS FIXTURES and FRENCH BRONZES in the City for sale, at VERY LOW PRICES, by
STEPHEN PHILBRIN, 707 BROADWAY
Between Washington-place and 4th-st.

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For sale or to let, a large fire-proof brick building, on Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, suitable for any manufacturing purpose, containing a first-class steam engine. Apply to E. K. KELLOGG, No. 80 Beaver-st., New-York.

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HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and underpinning, new having finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would sell on part payment building material. Apply at No. 1 Lexington-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DEVLIN.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 22x66 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., with parlor, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall furnishings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—NO. 21 EAST 37TH-ST., A FOUR-story stone-front house, 20x60 feet, high stoop. Also, 26th-st., west of Lexington-av., one 4 story stone front house, 22x56 feet. The above houses are well built. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

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FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELLing and store No. 47 Canal-st., near Orchard; size of house 24 feet 3 inches by 40 feet; rent for $360 per annum. Inquire of JOHN C. WILSON, No. 59 Canal-st.

A SNUG HOUSE FOR SALE—LOCATED ON 125th-st., near 1st-av. House two-story and basement. Terms accommodating. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 9th-av.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 42d-av., near 2d-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 120 2d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE HOUSE with extension for dining-room and kitchen, No. 78 Adelphi-st., between Myrtle and Park avs.; gas throughout introduced; lot 25 by 100. Price $2,800.

FOR SALE—A NEW, BROWN-STONE FRONT, three-story house, between 5th and 6th avs., in 45th-st.; all the modern improvements. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 106 Chambers-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT APARTMENTS, WITH excellent board, can be obtained by a family without children, or single gentlemen, in a small family who occupy a beautiful house, furnished in French style, with everything conducive to elegance and comfort. Location central, and neighborhood desirable. Dinner at 6. Address L. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, (without children,) willing to pay a good price for an agreeable home and good table, in a quiet family, will address G. E. S., Box No. 1,876 New-York Post-office, which will receive attention. Undoubted reference expected and given.

BOARDING.—A LADY AND HER DAUGHTER having just taken a house desirably located, would now give the choice of furnished rooms, with board, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. Apply at No. 63 West 32d-st.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board with a private family, at No. 151 3d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND AIRY ROOM, just vacated, to let, with board, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife with large room, pantries attached; house has all the modern improvements. References exchanged. No. 38 Great Jones-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in West 16th-st., would let, with board, their entire second floor, and a parlor and bed-room on third floor, to a party or a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen. Address G. E. M., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE ONE large room and one single room, well furnished, to let, with or without board, and the comforts of a home. Apply at 126 Atlantic-st., between Court and Clinton, Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—MR. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 18 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bed rooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARDING.—TWO PARLORS, TWO ELEGANT suites of rooms, and two single rooms, on first and second floors, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 1,062 Broadway, near 21st-st. Dinner, 6½ P. M.

BOARD.—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, in 16th-st., opposite Stuyvesant Park. Can be seen any time, on or after the 2d of May, and will be let in suites, or singly to families, or single gentlemen. For particulars, address same any time this week, M. J. S., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

ROOMS WITH BOARD IN EAST 23D-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs., (north side.) Desirable rooms, elegantly furnished with all the modern conveniences, in private families, also, one or two rooms for single gentlemen. Address J. P., Box 185 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A VERY DESIRable suite of front rooms, elegantly finished and furnished, on the second floor of a new first-class house, pleasant and healthy location, seven to ten minutes' walk from the South ferries, to let, singly or together, with corresponding board, on reasonable terms, at No. 154 Union-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A SINGLE gentleman, may be had with a private family, having a full-sized, well-furnished third story front room, with gas and bath, in a pleasant location, convenient to the cars and Wall-st. Ferry. Address, with real name and place of business, G. R., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN AND their wives, families or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a first-class house, No. 59 State-st., opposite Garden-st., convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board, and a large comfortably furnished room, with large pantries, on second floor, at No. 64 West Warren-st. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and a pleasant large room, overlooking the bay, at No. 38 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-sts. ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or a single gentleman, can obtain very desirable rooms at No. 44 Willoughby-st., the residence of a private family who take a few select boarders.

BROOKLYN.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with partial board, in a private family residing in South Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry; terms moderate. Call at No. 254 Hicks-st., between Sackett and Union sts.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PLAIN, SMALL AND Religious family, for a father and two children, 13 and 15 years of age. Any such family, owning the house or not likely to move, and willing to give the comforts of a home at a reasonable cost, may address, for one week, H. J., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—NO. 97 EAST 17th-st.—A suite of rooms, consisting of front and back parlor, and front bed-room, with bath-room attached, on the first floor; will be let to a party of two or three single gentlemen, without board. Private family, no attendance or children. The rooms are elegantly furnished, and can be seen from 12 M. to 6 P. M. References given and required.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDroom, with gas, bath, &c., to let to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET IN BROOKlyn.—With or without board, within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, in a small private family. Inquire at No. 80 Middagh-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FULL BOARD, IN A PRIVATE FAMIly, for a lady, and partial board for her husband; payable partly in lessons on the piano by the lady to the children of the family. References exchanged. Address J. F., Box No. 4,186 New-York Post-office, for three days.

TO LET, WITH BOARD.—THERE WILL BE two very pleasant rooms, handsomely furnished, vacated by the 1st of May in the brown-stone house No. 25 Willow-st., suitable for a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen.

TO LET—A WELL-FURNISHED ROOM WITH breakfast and tea to one or two gentlemen in a first-class brown-stone house convenient to cars and stages, No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west 6th av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—IN A pleasant house; location central; family small and private, at No. 49 East 32d-st.

ROOMS.—A COMMODIOUS SUITE OF ROOMS, for gentlemen only, with or without breakfast and tea, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS AND first-class board to be had at No. 49 Bond-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE subscriber has arranged to accommodate families and individuals, at the large farm mansion of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. The house is admirably adapted for the convenience of families, the grounds ample and well shaded; in short, every comfort that a farm can produce is offered to those desiring residence for the Summer. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE BANKS OF THE Housatonic River, 2½ hours distant from the City by the New-Haven Railroad. The house is commodious and beautifully located on high ground, commanding a splendid view of the river and surrounding scenery. Fine driving. Facilities for salt water bathing, fishing, boating, &c., unsurpassed. Good washing. Address HOUSATONIC, *Courier and Enquirer* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—A suite of large handsome rooms on second floor, of pleasantly located house near railway depôt, to rent; family private; an excellent opportunity for parties desirous of securing superior accommodations and board. Apply at or address, GREENBURG HOUSE, Peeks Ferry, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, AT BERGEN Point, on Newark Bay, a new Italian villa, containing thirteen rooms, besides dining, kitchen and store rooms, cellar, pantries, &c., with about 2½ acres of land, 20 minutes by steam to New-York, (Pier No. 8 and Barclay-st.,) ten times a day by stages; railroad in course of construction to Jersey City. Italian marble mantels, parlors, &c., finished in rich Italian style; gas pipes throughout the house; water on the first and second floors, with water closet; Bembe's range and Beedenburgh's heater; grounds laid out as a landscape garden; extensive terrace on bay shore; hot pit and beds, with ranges of glass complete, stocked with all kinds of flowers, large and small fruit and kitchen vegetables, barn, cow and chicken houses, walls, &c. Apply to MORRIS BROTHERS, No. 31 Pine-st., or No. 242 Bleecker-st.

CLIFFSIDE.—FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence for sale, situated on the west bank of the Hudson, 54 miles from New-York, in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., near Idlewild; contains 17 acres of choice land, with fruit and berries of the best selection; easy access, being five minutes' walk from steamboat and ferry of the Hudson River Railroad; the house is of brick and stone, 44 by 48, and commands a river view of 18 miles in extent; is furnished with furnace, gas and water, brick barn, 42x44, with wing, 24x40, will be sold furnished or unfurnished; possession given immediately. For full particulars, with a view of the house, size of rooms, terms, &c., inquire of CARSON & HARD, 44 Beekman-st. or BOYD & MORTON, No. 4½ Pine-st., Room No. 9; or of the owner, D. CARSON, Jr., Cornwall, Orange County, N. J.

TO LET, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country-seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The House, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bed-rooms, and three attic-rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be set alone, or with the garden, grapehouses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing House at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the depôt and steamboat landing. The house and out-buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to THOS B. CODDINGTON, No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence at Eastchester, near Mount Vernon Station.—A beautiful new stone house, in French, with about 3½ acres of land. The house has 16 rooms, cellar, coal vaults, bath, &c. The grounds are ornamented with terraces, trees, evergreens, shrubs, &c., and the out-buildings are a stable, carriage-house, ice-house, fowl-house, green-house, &c. Location healthy; access by New-York and New-Haven Railroad; three quarters of an hour from New-York. Price reasonable, and terms easy. For further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

RURAL RETREAT AT SOUTH YONKERS FOR SALE.—Consisting of a beautiful house, with 13 rooms, all finished, water in the house—a plentiful supply of all the choicest and most delicious; six acres of ground, well laid out with shrubbery, trees, &c., and an excellent kitchen garden; a fine lawn fronts the house, in beautiful order; the out-buildings are complete, having carriage-house, stabling for several horses; the society is good, and surrounding scenery unusually attractive. To a City merchant this is very desirable property, being only one hour's ride from the City Hall. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 9th-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, consisting of a new, neat, 1½-story cottage-dwelling, together with barn and other out-buildings; the lot being 75 feet front by 250 feet deep, in a very fine state of improvement, having a great variety of choice fruits, and situated on Union-av., in the beautiful village of Irvington, 2¾ miles from the City of Newark, N. J., and of easy and convenient access. This property will be sold at a great bargain if applied for soon. For particulars, inquire at No. 337 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., or of H. W. BISLEY, No. 75 Barclay-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—An Ionic Cottage, in complete order, containing 14 rooms above the basement, with gas and water introduced, stabling, coach house, &c; within less than five minutes' walk of Factoryville or Port Richmond landings. Apply to JOHN H. EADIE, Concordia Life Insurance, No. 5 Beekman-st.; JOHN EADIE, United States Life Insurance Company, No. 49 Wall-st., N. Y.; or Dr. WM. G. EADIE, Port Richmond.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, A FINE DOUBLE house, very pleasantly situated in Astoria, with fine shade trees around it. The house is in fine order, with gas throughout, speaking tubes and bells, a good kitchen, with two other rooms on same floor, two parlors, a dining and sitting rooms; next floor, five bedrooms and a attic. The house stands on a lot 138 feet square. For particulars inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front st.

TO LET—FROM FIRST OF MAY, A DESIRABLE country seat of 20 acres, sixteen miles from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad, furnished or unfurnished. If desired, the stock, farming implements, pleasure wagons, &c., will be sold on liberal terms. The buildings are numerous and in good repair. On the premises is a fine vegetable and flower garden, well stocked with choice fruits. Large apple and cherry orchard. Apply to CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—BEAUTIFUL AND VALUABLE COUNTRY PROPERTY TO RENT.—The mansion at Fanwood, formerly occupied by Hon. James Monroe, is to rent, with several acres of ground. The house has 22 rooms, besides the basement, and is suited for a gentleman's country residence. The property is immediately adjacent to the house and grounds of SHEPHARD KNAPP, Esq., President of the Mechanics' Bank, to whom parties are referred.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDson, 2½ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 20 acres of land; also, wash-house, gas-house, ice-house &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Lessees may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN Acres, on the Hudson, 20 miles from the City. Has good buildings, choice fruit and shade, river front, splendid prospect; and living water; the grounds high and picturesque, location perfectly healthy, neighborhood unexceptionable, and depôt close at hand. Will be sold or rented to a suitable party. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 16 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT Spuyten Duyvel, furnished or unfurnished, 12 miles from the City by Hudson River Railroad, and 12 minutes' walk from depôt; 4½ acres of land, a three-story brick house 40x42 feet, 12 rooms, bath-room, &c.; good barn and garden. View unsurpassed and location perfectly healthy. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, or E. H. LUDLOW Pine-st., near Broadway.

DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES FOR SALE—one hour's ride from New-York; fifty-six acres beautifully situated on the Hackensack River, one mile from and overlooking the village of Hackensack, and two miles from the Nurtburn Railroad. It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, on liberal terms. For particulars apply to L. H. BEATTY, No. 66 Warren-st., or B. J. ROMAINE, on the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Depôt. Good buildings; well fruited watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES AT FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER CO.—Ten plots of 53 by 100 feet lying together on Washington-av., near the Railroad depôt at Fordham, for sale on reasonable terms. For particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT SOUTHPORT, CONN., A DESIRAble residence, within five minutes' walk of the depôt, and a short distance from the sea shore; two acres of land, with fruit trees, &c., in abundance, and good garden, orchard, never-failing well, barn, stable, woodhouse, &c. Will be let at a low rate to a good tenant. Inquire of R. J. DODGE, No. 188 Pearl-st.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS, A SMALL HOUSE IN good order, in a pleasant and healthy location, 20 miles from the City, and one mile from the Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing. Apply to F. BLANCHET, No. 280 6th-av., near 18th-st., before 9 A. M. or after 4 P. M.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—A STONE cottage house, with stable, garden, &c., and a pasture lot in addition, if required. The house is a roomy one, and on the stage route, near the steamboat landing. Immediate possession given. Rent $400. Apply at No. 196 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—A beautiful country residence in the Highlands, on the Hudson River Railroad, with six acres of ground; price $8,500, terms easy. If not sold, will be let very low, furnished. Apply to Dr. SWAN, Astor House, from 8 to 11 o'clock A. M.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT RYE TO LET. LEASE OR FOR SALE—Five minutes from depot; 3¼ acres of land; 12 rooms, pleasantly located. Possession immediate. Inquire of Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 Williams st., or depot-master at Rye.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, in healthy localities, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Morgan, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Accessible by railroad and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FIFTY FARMS, villas and residences—a great variety—for sale and for rent in Orange and its vicinity, by H. B. SLACK-WELL, 9 to 11 A. M., 59 William-st., New-York; 1 to 5 P. M., 45 Main-st., Orange.

HOUSE TO LET AT WILLIAMS BRIDGE—A neat two-story and attic house, with 2 or 3 acres of land, about half a mile from Williams Bridge and Harlem Railroad. Apply at Nos. 16 and 18 Chamber-st.

TO LET—HOUSES AT FLUSHING.—STEAMERS and Railroad fourteen times per day. A large mansion, furnished or unfurnished, for a large family or boarders. Rent reasonable. Cottage four rooms. Rent $140. WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, May 1.

TO LET—NEAR THE BOILING SPRING STAtion, Erie Railroad, a two-story house, 9 rooms, and 4 acres of good garden land. Rent low. Inquire at No. 19 Beekman-st., in the saloon, or at the station, Boiling Spring.

TO LET—AT ORANGE, N. J., (ON THE MOUNtain,) a picturesque cottage, furnished, for the season, at $1,000. Also one at $400. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., from 9 to 11 o'clock.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—AT SCARSDALE, Westchester County, 22½ miles from the City, on Harlem Railroad, furnished, if desired. Apply to AUGUSTUS BLEECKER, No. 83 Maiden-lane.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.—The above establishment will be open for company or permanent boarders on the 1st of June. Parties desirous of obtaining rooms, can do so by letter to the proprietor, D. A. CROWELL.

ELMWOOD, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—THIS pleasant Summer resort will be open for the reception of boarders on May 1. Information may be obtained of B. F. STEVENS, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York

TO LET.

TO RENT—A BROWN-STONE FRONT DWELLing, No. 109 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park, with Park privileges, a desirable location, and house in perfect order; possession can be had at any time. Also, a commodious stable in 18th-st., near Broadway. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-STORY and attic brick house No. 28 Henry-st., near Pike, consisting of three or four rooms, and use of basement. Apply on the premises, as above. Rent $144.

BROADWAY STORES TO LET.

Lofts corner of Broadway and White st., 31x176 feet, the lower floors to be occupied by Messrs. EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

Also,

Lofts of store adjoining, 44x176 feet, lower part to be occupied by Messrs. BERUFF, BROTHER & BEAVER.

Apply to BABCOCK, BROTHERS & CO., No. 3 Nassau-st.

PART OF A BROADWAY STORE

To let in one of the best locations, No. 415 Broadway. Inquire in the store.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—A party owning a corner lot, 65 by 160 feet, situate west of the Bowery and north of Canal-st., is about to erect a building to be used for stores and manufacturing purposes. To a desirable tenant buildings will be erected to suit, and a lease of the same given. For further particulars, address L. T. T., Box No. 6,831, New-York Post-office.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 12 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st., between Leffman and Leonard sts., (with 2 lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. P. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE PREMISES FAVORably known for many years as "THE SHADES," comprising the cellar kitchen, and second and third stories, of No. 11 Thames-st., with the whole of No. 11 Trinity-place, and the cellar, kitchen and store-room of No. 9 Thames-st. Rent $1,000. Apply to JOHN LIVINGSTON, No. 128 Broadway, third story, rear rooms.

TO LET.—TWO NEW MEDIUM-SIZED FIRST class 3 story brown-stone houses in 33d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Owner can be seen on premises from 4 till 5 o'clock P. M., or apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET—$400—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-story brick house No. 85 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, near South Ferry—second house west of Henry-st.—in good order; water in kitchen; extension, with stained-glass doors, gas-fixtures, inside blinds, &c.; or will be sold very low. Apply to E. C. EMBREE, No. 27 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A plot of ground, 75 feet by about 180 feet, situated on the northeast corner of West and Clarkson streets, North River. Inquire of BENJ. D. BRUSH, Columbia Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st.

THE NEW BUILDING, CORNER OF 6TH and Greene-sts., to let; store, basement, 2d-story and upper ceiling, 18 feet high; to be let in whole or part. Also, two lofts, corner 6th and Mercer. Inquire of McKENZIE & O'HARA, corner 4th and Mercer-sts.

OFFICES TO LET.—A HANDSOME SUITE OF offices, consisting of the entire second floor of No. 137 Grand-st., near Broadway. Rent, $250. Also, the floor above, suitable for an artist or daguerreotypist. Inquire of J. L. JEWETT, No. 137 Grand-st., New-York.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building corner Broadway and Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, brokers, lawyers, architects, stationery, shipping, &c. Apply, on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 16.

TO LET.—NO. 46 PORTLAND-AVENUE, THREE-story brick near Fulton-av.; No. 89 Byerson-st., near 2-story cottage, gas and water; also No. 104 Ryerson-st., near Myrtle-av., ten room all in perfect order. JOHN BRAINERD, Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn.

TO LET AT REDUCED RATES—WALL-ST. offices and desk-room in basement of No. 72; dwelling rear of No. 126 Rivington-st., rent $175; shop rear of No. 389 Greenwich-st., rent $175. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

THREE WORKSHOPS TO LET—EACH 25 feet by 45, with ten windows in each, in rear building No. 208 William-st. House and store No. 204 William-st. to let. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 90 Nassau-st.

TO RENT, FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.—The four-story store, No. 273 Pearl-st., 22½ feet front, 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 73 Beekman-st.

TIMAS BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO let cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

TO LET.—LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 238 West 19th-st.; two parlors, two bedrooms, a front basement, gas fixtures, bath-house, pleasant yard and neighborhood. Rent moderate. Apply as above.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP and basement house, No. 148 East 30th-st., with all the modern improvements. Rent $650. Apply to D. T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR (THREE ROOMS and one basement) of the 3-story house No. 469 Greenwich-st. Rent reasonable to small family. Premises in excellent order. Apply at No. 659 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, HOUSE NO. 167 Washington-st., with all the modern improvements; to a good tenant rent low; three minutes' walk from the ferry.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 73 EAST TWENTY-NINTH-st., with all the modern improvements; will be painted and put in complete order. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY, BROWN-STONE and basement house, North side of 17th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square, rent $2,000. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR NO. 42 ANN-ST., now occupied as a printing office. Inquire on the premises of G. A. WHITEHORN, or of F. MANY, No. 40 John-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor-place. Also, a suite of three offices fronting on 3d-av.; these offices are all heated without extra charge.

TO LET—SIX ROOMS ON ONE FLOOR, IN A private house, occupied by one family—rent $14 per month—at No. 96 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

TO LET—A NEW THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP house, between 6th and 7th avs., No. 123 West 43th-st. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 106 Chambers-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, SCOTT & HARRIS, same building.

TO LET—FRONT PARLOR, WITH OR WITHOUT bed-room. Also, a basement at No. 62 East 22d-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR ONE or two years. The elegantly located and genteelly furnished house No. 51 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The house is first-class, and in the most perfect order. The furniture is new, and of the best description. A reasonable concession will be made in the rent to the 1st of September, to an acceptable tenant. Apply at the house, or to L. EDGERTON, No. 208 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT FISHKILL—Within ten minutes' walk of the depôt, in full view of the river; with between 5 and 6 acres of land; stable, garden, fruit and shade. The house contains ten rooms, fully furnished; as the above for sale. Apply to OSCAR SCHENCK, No. 223 Pearl-st., New-York, or on the premises to Mrs. H. SCHENCK.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY TO 1ST NOVEMBER, A handsome country place at North Orange, N. J., completely furnished; grounds large and in high cultivation. Distance from the railroad station, about 5 minutes' walk. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or at No. 260 Broadway.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 78 WEST 47th-st., to let until Oct. 1, or longer; will be rented low. For cards of admission, &c., apply to H. C. HALL, No. 5 Barclay-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 324 WEST 22d-st.; it is in excellent order; possession will be given at once and it may be seen at any time. Apply on the premises. JOHN L. KENNIN.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife the second or third floor of a house on the west side of the town; must have gas and Croton water; rent not to exceed $30 a month. Address W. R. T., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—DESK-ROOM WANTED IN A respectable office by a young lawyer. Terms must be moderate. Address, for three days, LEX., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

HALIFAX HOTEL TO LET, AND POSSESSION GIVEN MAY 1.—This large and well-situated Hotel, built with all modern conveniences, in the centre of the city, expressly to meet the rapidly-growing wants of the travelling public, but lately occupied by the Government as officers' quarters, will be vacant after the first day of May; and offers to hotel-keepers or others desirous of engaging in that business, an opportunity seldom met with.

The completion of the railroad to Windsor and Truro, the connection established from the former place with St. John, New-Brunswick, Portland, Boston, and Canada, by the Grand Trunk Railway, and from the latter with Pictou, the various ports in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Prince Edward's Island, and Quebec, together with the arrival at, and departure from Halifax direct of the European, American, West Indian, and Newfoundland Mail steamers, and the long admitted want of hotel accommodation in this city, render this enterprise well worthy of consideration. Application may be made to either of the subscribers, at Halifax, and any further information required by persons in the United States will be given by Messrs. WHITMAN BROS. & CO., No. 78 Beaver-st., New-York.

Signed, J. G. A. CREIGHTON, } Trustees.
WM. PRYOR, }

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, April 12, 1860.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

STORR & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and Blank book manufacturers, No. 98 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT HYBRDELL'S,

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND" STOCK OF 1876.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, the 28th day of May, 1860 at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 85 of the laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor April 25, 1860.

The said stock will consist of two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly from taxation; the principal redeemable Nov 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 28, 1860.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—FREE BRIDGE OVER HARLEM RIVER.—The Commissioners, under the Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 16, 1858, "For removing obstructions from Harlem River, and for building a free bridge over the same," will receive sealed proposals for the construction of the remainder of the work, consisting of two piers, two abutments, superstructure, &c., until Thursday, the 10th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.

Plans and specifications can be seen from and after Saturday, May 5, at the house of W. H. Florence, at Macomb's Dam, where blank propositions will be furnished to contractors. All propositions must be filled out in accordance with the blanks furnished. Inclosed in a sealed envelope, and directed to EDWARD H. TRACY, Chief Engineer, No. 5 Tryon-row.

Propositions must be accompanied with the written consent of two responsible parties to sign a bond for ten thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the contract if awarded to the proposer. Separate proposals will be received for the superstructure, but both parts of the work may be awarded to the same contractor.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject all propositions they may think are not for the interest of New-York and Westchester Counties to accept.

EDWARD H. TRACY, Chief Engineer.

NEW-YORK, April 27, 1860.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Xth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until SATURDAY, the 12th day of May, inst., at noon, for furnishing School-house No. 42, in Allen-st., near Bester, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Refurnishing Grammar School No. 42," and must embrace estimates for lifting and for stationary settees, separate; also, for movable and stationary seats and desks. Drawings of the proposed new furniture must accompany the bids. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

CORNELIUS CORSON,
DANIEL SLOTE,
BENJAMIN H. WILLIS,
ANDREW J. KAMMERER,
EDWARD R. HOLSWORTH,
Special Committee on Repairs of the Xth Ward.

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived by the School Officers of the XIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 15th day of May next, at noon, for the erection of an addition to and alterations and repairs of school-house No. 46, situated in 15th-st., near 10th-av., according to the plans and specifications, which may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Each proposal must be accompanied with the written consent of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if they shall deem it best for the public interest to do so.

D. WM. HURD,
JAMES DAVIS,
WM. H. MAYS.
Committee of the School Officers of the Twelfth

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. Wescott & Co., Auctioneers.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND MAGNIFICENT WORKS OF ART.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant private residence No. 152 31st-st.,

The sale of furniture comprises a very large and beautiful collection of superb rosewood parlor, dining-room, chamber and basement furniture, the whole for positive and peremptory sale, consisting of elegant solid rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, in rich crimson and maroon brocade, comprising three full suites, all made to order; sofas and étageres, societtes, lined with satin-wood; Turkish lounges, in moquet and satin, rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, with statuary and mosaic tops, rich bronze and ormolu chandeliers English tapestry carpets, reception and Turkish chairs, two elegant mantel mirrors, two large pier mirrors, 10x32 plate, with base and cornices, rich French mantel vases, superb Dresden clocks, costly ornaments, in bronze and terra mosaic groups and figures; landscape and historical paintings, lace curtains, gold shades, consoles, elegant rosewood piano-fortes, 7-octave, made by Pleyel; carved rosewood bedsteads, rosewood dressing bureaus, large hair mattresses, beds and bedding, oval mirrors, Voltaire chairs in velvet, elegant armoire, mirror-fronts, rockers, clocks, card tables, French cottage chairs, marble washstands, china toilet sets, extensive dining table, rich cut glass, ruby and engraved French china, ivory table cutlery, elegant silver dining and tea services, with other silver ware, of Roger & Brothers' manufacture, with a large quantity of handsome mahogany chamber furniture, oil-cloths, stair carpets, &c. Sale rain or shine. Catalogues will be at the house for purchasers, giving an accurate description of the contents of the house.

Henry B. Hearts, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HENRY B. HEARTS Jr., NO. 5½ PINE-ST.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ON FRIDAY, MAY 4, AT 11 O'CLOCK,

At the salesrooms No 5½ Pine-st.,

Being the entire furniture of a five-story house, comprising elegant rosewood parlor suites in brocatelle and plush, rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, étageres, secretary, sideboard, wardrobes, extension tables, mirror-frames, rich China dinner and tea sets, plated ware, glassware, velvet, Brussels and three ply carpets, oil-cloths, one feather beds, curled hair mattresses, mahogany and walnut centre-tables, extension dining tables, chairs, &c., together with a large lot of kitchen and cooking utensils, with which the sale will commence. Terms cash. Catalogues at sale.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF "ELM PARK," EMBRACING NEARLY 500 LOTS.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1860.

Sale without reserve. 70 per cent. on bond and mortgage. By order of the Executors and Trustees of the Estate of HERMAN THOBN, deceased.

Particulars in meps at No. 7 Pine-st., and advertisements in *Evening Post*, &c.

M. C. Eday, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

EVERGREENS, EVERGREENS, EVERGREENS.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr.,

Will sell on THURSDAY, May 3, at 11 o'clock, at No. 68 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office, 8,000 imported Norway spruce seedlings, two years old, one year's growth in this country, balance of an importation of 15,000, said to be finest ever brought to this country. For ornamental and hedging purposes they are unequaled.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION OF OUR readers to the sale of valuable property on 5th, 6th and Lexington ave. Nos. 32, 56, 63, 65, and Baxter-st., to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

5th-av.—1 lot S. W. corner of 32d-st.

Lexington-av.—Handsome house and lot No. 47.

5th-av.—1 vast side, 78 feet north of 51th-st. 25x100.

5th-st.—1 lot, south side, 100 feet west of 6th-av., 25x 100.5.

6th-st.—5 lots, north side, 125 feet west of 8th-av., 25x 100.5.

Sixth-st.—3 lots, north side, 200 feet west of 8th-av., 25x100.5.

Baxter-st.—3 valuable lots Nos. 33 and 35.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers' office, Nos. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

A. M. Cristadal, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE.—FINE GOLD DIAMOND JEWELRY AND GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—A. M. CRISTALAR. No. 23 Mercer-st., will sell, on THURSDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock the largest assortment of watches and diamonds offered at auction this season, consisting, in part, of single stones and cluster diamond sets, crosses, studs, rings, brooches and earrings, emerald, pearl, lava, opal, cameo, coral, turquoise and ruby fine gold sets, ear-rings, rings, collar and sleeve buttons, ladies' and gents' pins and brooches, studs, ribbons, slides, cuff-pins, &c., &c. Also, gold and silver hunting (M. J. Feline, Beesley, Yates, and other celebrated makers) patent and detached levers and chronometers, self-winding, double time, independent second chronometers and levers, ladies' hunting gold watches, silver hunting English levers, gilt detached levers, 18-carat hunting three-quarter and full-plate levers and cylinders, &c., &c. The above sale is well worthy the attention of the trade, being a well-selected stock, and will be sold without reserve. Terms cash. Catalogues at sale

J. Stevens & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT SALE OF household furniture THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at the residence of M. Dellemater, Esq., No. 86 West 11th st., between 5th and 5th avs., sale commencing at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood suites, covered in brocatelle, magnificent grand action 7¼-octave piano-forte, with all the modern improvements and fully guaranteed, rosewood etageres, lady's secretary and bookcase, sofas, sofa and sofa tables, statuary, marble-top, solid oak buffets, extension-table, lounges and easy chairs covered in mosaic, French plate, pier and oval mirrors, China and glassware richly cut and engraved oil-paintings by eminent artists, velvet and English Brussels carpets, rugs, bronzes, vases, ornaments of every description, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture and suits, bedding, curtain-shades, &c.

A. J. Milnor Taylor, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, COMMENCING at 10½ o'clock, all the contents of the residence No. 58 West 18th st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of a fine assortment of rich household furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, silver and plated tea sets, forks spoons, &c.; elegant cut French and Bohemian glass decantere, goblets and wines; French China dinner and tea sets, extension table, oil-paintings seven-octave piano forte, rosewood case, a superior toned instrument, &c. Every article is nearly new, and in good order. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

A. M. Meawin, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., THIS (WEDNESDAY) MORNING, May 2, at 11 o'clock—

HANDSOME FURNITURE—Being the contents of the four story house No. 232 4th-st., the property of a genteel family declining housekeeping; to be sold at the house, comprising rosewood parlor suites, covered with satin; mahogany suites, in hair-cloth; damask and lace curtains, gilt cornices, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets and oil-cloths, rosewood and mahogany chamber suites, dining-room and hall furniture, crockery, glassware, and entlery, kitchen furniture and utensils, &c., &c.

M. Dougherty, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) May 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No 58 Nassau-st., a large assortment of second-hand household furniture, carpets, parlor suites covered in hair cloth and brocatel, marble-top centre tables, fine oil-paintings, bookcases, extension dining-tables, cutlery, glass-ware, dinner and tea sets, dining-chairs, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, beds, bedding, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder for cash.

S. & J. Bogart, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) May 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 1 North William-st.: Mortgage Sale—A large assortment of Household Furniture; mahogany tête-à-tête sofas, marble-top centre tables, mahogany dressing bureaus, marble-top cuchre and oak extension dining-tables, mahogany French bedsteads, hair mattresses, mirrors, rosewood parlor suites, window shades, mahogany and cane-seat chairs, crockery, looking-glasses, tables, wardrobes, &c.

AUGUSTUS BRIEDE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Brown & Nichols, Auctioneers—Salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, AT 10½ o'clock, Bar-room and saloon fixtures, Billiard-tables bowling-alleys, chandeliers, &c.,

At No. 600 Broadway.

The contents of the above saloon, consisting of marble-top counters, bar fixtures, chandeliers mirrors, chairs, sofas, together with two billiard-tables, cues, balls, &c.; two bowling alleys, balls and all fixtures complete.

Brown & Nichols, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY.

At 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st.,

LARGE SALE SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, removed for convenience of sale, carpets, oil-cloths, beds, bedding, parlor furniture, paintings, engravings, mirrors, lace and brocatel curtains, bookcases, secretaries, dining-room furniture, crockery, glassware, &c., books, prints, music-stools, pianos, refrigerators, meat-safes, &c. Also, a large lot of kitchen ware.

Brown & Nichols, Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT the sales room, No. 35 Nassau-st., sale of books, prints, &c. Audubon's Natural History of Birds, (subscribers' original edition,) in perfect order; also, a valuable collection of miscellaneous works, many very rare; also, a few choice oil-paintings.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE AND ASSIGNEES' SALE OF A CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) May 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the Harlem Railroad buildings, corner Centre and White sts., Room No. 7, all the clocks, machinery and tools for making clocks, time registers, indicators, night clocks, &c.; also, all the lathes, fixtures, stores, unfinished work, &c., &c. Sale peremptory.

Wm. B. McElvain, Auctioneer.

ROSES AND OTHER GARDEN PLANTS.—WM. B. McELVAIN will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 John-st., the newest and most improved sorts of Summer flowering plants, comprising roses, verbenas, dahlias, carnations, hollyhock, &c., &c., from P. Henderson, Jersey City. Descriptive catalogues. All articles sold at private sale at the average auction prices.

Richards & Whiting, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—RICHARDS & WHITING will offer for sale at their auction room, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 2 at 10½ A. M., 800 cases boots shoes and bregans, well adapted to the City and country trade. Also, for account of whom it may concern, about sixty lots of stock goods. Sale without reserve.

John P. Montgomery, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION. on THURSDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 26 Beekman-st. Prime fresh goods. Our next sale will be held at No. 15 Cortlandt-st.

J. D. Holbrook, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF PLANTS, FRUIT AND ornamental trees, dahlias, verbenas, flowering shrubs, &c., THIS DAY, at No. 102 Malden-lane.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE OF SALE.—WM. BLEECKER vs. D. A. BARCLAY.—By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York, I shall sell at the Rotunda, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, May 5, 1860, at 12 o'clock M., all the right, title and interest of David A. Barclay in and to a certain invention for manufacturing and setting "screw tops," under the United States letters patents of William Mason.

E. TOWNSEND CONNOR, Receiver.

Wm. T. Van Buren, Att'y for plaintiff, 111 Broadway.

CONTINUATION OF AUCTION SALE OF HARDWARE AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, on WEDNESDAY, May 2, and following days (until closed out) at No. 321 6th-av. A great chance for hotel keepers.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, May 3

At 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 61 Remsen, between Henry and Hicks streets.

Mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, iron bedsteads, mattresses, carpets, all cloths, toilet and other crockery, walnut extension table, 18 feet, window shades, and kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

Daniel S. Hough, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—GOOD SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.—DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell at public auction TO-MORROW, (Thursday) May 3, at 10½ A. M., all the contents of the large double house No. 15 Clinton place, a few doors west of Broadway. No postponement on account of the weather. Catalogues at the house on morning of the sale.

Parlors are furnished with velvet carpets, two solid rosewood suites, in rich crimson and maroon brocatel, carved rosewood centre, side and pier tables, easy and reception chairs, pier and mantel mirrors, fine oil paintings, bronzes and ormolu clocks, costly parian statuettes, china vases, rich decorations, &c., heavy embroidered drapery, secretary and library bookcases, ladies' fancy chairs and writing-cases, chess tables, quartettes, &c.

Dining-Room—Brussels carpet and rug, magnificently carved oak extension table and buffet and oak chairs to match, sofa and side table, bookcase, marble clock and bronze statue, a magnificent assortment of table ware, silver tea service and salver, coffee urn, cups, spoons, forks, knives, &c.; elegant Dresden China service, silver tea sets, rich cut glass wares, decanters and liquor cases, engraved tumblers, goblets and wines, salads and ivory cutlery, castors, &c. Also, one of J. & C. Fischer's superb rosewood 7 octave pianos.

Parlor chambers are furnished with English Brussels carpets, superbly carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, couches, easy chairs, wardrobes, china toilet sets, fine hair mattresses and bedding, French mirrors, lace curtains, shades, &c.

Third story and upper rooms are completely supplied with the ordinary and useful articles for such rooms, as ingrain carpets, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, &c., all in fine order. Sale to commence in the dining room and parlors.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF GREEN AND SHOT-PEOSE PLANTS—including 2,000 Camellias

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 4, at 10½ o'clock, in their salesrooms, No. 7 Pine-st., (up stairs,) near Broadway, the entire stock of the Yorkville Nursery, belonging to C. A. More, Esq., consisting of

2,000 Camellias—very fine.

Besse of every description.

Daphnas, orange and lemon trees fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., and a general assortment of green and hot-house plants (in lots to suit.) The sale will be positive, without any limit or reserve.

Catalogues ready in a few days.

Barry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY May 2, at 3 o'clock, at Weehawken, N. J., near the landing of the 42d-st ferry, valuable trotting horses, owned by T. G. Ayorigg, of Passaic, N. J., viz.:

A pair of bay horses, 6 and 9 years old, 15.3 high, long tailed, the finest geldings in this country. One has trotted in 2.33 under the saddle, the other 5 seconds slower; have trotted in 2.43½ together in private, and 2.48½ at the Fair held at the Eclipse Course, Long Island, where they received the $500 gold cobiet. They will be sold positively without reserve to the highest bidder. T. G. AYORIGG, Passaic, N. J

Also, a pair of coach horses, 15 3 hands, strawberry roan, short-tailed, were driven last week 101 miles (including the crossing of the Barclay-street ferry), in 6 hour and a quarter. They are 9 and 12 years old, sound and kind in single and double harness, used to driving in the City.

Also, one iron-grey mare, 14 3 high, 6 years old, raised in Vermont, kind in single and double harness; very fine saddle-mare—she resembles "Lady Suffolk;" has had no road driving. She can trot in about 3.15. Sale positive.

Henry M. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 2, at 10¼ o'clock at No. 46 Union-square, (4th-av.,) all the furniture contained in said residence, consisting of Axminster, Anhuszon and Brussels carpets; elegant carved rosewood suite, scroll pattern, covered in crimson and green brocatelle; elegant gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, marble pier base; elegant rosewood piano-forte, made by Chickering; piano stool, carved rosewood centre table with rosewood top, ditto with marble top, mahogany extension dining-table, oak dining-chairs, elegant vases, carved rosewood marble-top etageres, étagere ornaments, bronze groups and figures, crockery, china and glassware, marble-top dressing bureaus, ditto washstands, rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows; mahogany chairs in hair-cloth, elegant brocatelle and lace window curtains, gilt cornices &c. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Henry M. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY M. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on THURSDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 311 6th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.:

The entire stock of laces, embroideries, &c., contained in the above old establishment, viz.: Ribbons, trimmings, laces, embroideries, worsted hosiery, ladies' robes, fancy articles, cords and tassels, tailors' trimmings, buttons, gloves, fringes, insertings, fans, &c., gentlemen's nodergarments, muslins, &c., &c. The sale will be without reserve, to close the concern, in consequence of the ill-health of the owner.

Barry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on THURSDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 106 Bleecker-st., near Greene, household furniture being a general assortment of mahogany parlor furniture, in hair-cloth; tapice and curtains, ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas, China and glass ware, table cutlery, mirrors, engravings, oil-cloths, bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, mattresses, washstands, mahogany chairs in hair-cloth, brocatel and lace window-curtains, easy-chairs, &c.; together with an assortment of kitchen furniture.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 629 Broadway, household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, velvet do., parlor suites, chairs in hair-cloth; lounges and tête-à-têtes, bedroom furniture in mahogany; marble-top washstands, mahogany marble top dressing bureaus, gilt frame pier glasses, black walnut furniture in hair-cloth hat-stand, mattresses, bedding and other descriptions of furniture, being in all the furniture contained in two dwellings.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on THURSDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No 16 Union-square, corner 15th-st. and 4th-av., genteel household furniture, being a large assortment of tail-ed in three houses, consisting of every description of furniture, a considerable portion of which is very desirable, and the usual assortment found in a first-class establishment. For further particulars, see catalogue.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORE AND LOT ON JOHN-ST., TO CLOSE AN UNSETTLED ESTATE— ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at Auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 2d, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable Store and Lot, No. 77 John-st., north side, 96 ft. 4 in. east of William-st. The Store is 22 ft. deep, 4 stories in height, built of brick, with independent walls, cellar and sub-cellar, and 2 story connecting room extension 18 ft. deep. Lot 25 ft. in width front and rear, and in depth on the westerly side 99 ft. 11 in., and on the easterly side 100 feet 11 in. $15,000 can remain on mortgage. For Maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

Wellington A. Carter, Auctioneer—Store No. 62 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich-st.

VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY AUCTION.FRIDAY, May 4, at 10 o'clock, at No. 79 Wil- liam-st., corner Liberty-st., a fine collection, comprising upwards of one thousand standard new works in history, poetry, criticism, fine arts, &c., &c., embracing about every publication of note in all departments of literature that has been issued from the New-York and Boston presses during the last six years. Also, a large carved bookcase. Catalogue on Thursday at auction store.

Wm. Witters, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., a large and valuable assortment of household furniture, rich velvet and other carpets, oil-cloths, fine beds and bedding, together with every kind of useful and necessary article for house keeping.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUCKEYE PREMIUM MOWER.

WITH FLEXIBLE FOLDING BAR.

The farmer, intending to purchase a Mower, will find it to his advantage to examine the Buckeye for 1860, which combines all those features which have given it its present reputation, that of THE BEST MOWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD, together with several important improvements added the present season. Descriptive circulars with testimonials forwarded by mail.

JOHN P. ADRIANCE,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt, New-York.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AT MANUFACTUERS' PRICES.

To close a consignment, consisting of PLOWS, HAY and STRAW CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, HARROWS, GARDEN BARROWS, CHURNS, ROAD SCRAPERS, FANNING MILLS, &c., &c.

A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

ICHABOE GUANO.

Two hundred and fifty tons, per ship *Tartar*, first quality, in lots to suit purchasers.

For sale by A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st.

GARDENING.—THE ONDERSIGNED OFFERS for sale a fine assortment of varbenas, roses, petunias, and all other bedding out plants. Sod, mould and manure furnished, and gardens laid out by

WM. FITZPATRICK, Florist.
Corner 29th-st. and Broadway.

PELLHAM FARM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR SALE.—They are the earliest known, and warranted not to rot. May be planted any time before the 9th of June successfully. Price $3 per barrel. May be obtained of M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 4 Arle Buildings, Duane-st., or by applying to R. L. PELL, Esq., No. 32 St. John's Park, north side, New-York.

PEAR TREES, &c.—A LARGE AND CHOICE collection of pear and other fruit trees and all kinds of ornamental trees and shrubs, also a choice lot of standard dwarf and monthly roses and summer flowering plants, suited variety, for sale at reasonable rates, by WM. S. WILSON, &c. 40 West 14th-st.; nursery at Astoria, L. I.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

WINSHIP'S

VENTILATING REFRIGERATORS.

Acknowledged to be the only Refrigerator in the market which is really self-ventilating. Milk, butter and delicate articles are kept in the same apartment with meats, fish, &c., &c., without the strong flavors affecting the delicate ones.

BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO., 442 Broadway, New-York.

HARRISON'S EUROPEAN RANGE

Will operate with less coal than any other, cost last every other kind, and give first-rate satisfaction every way.

BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 442 Broadway, New-York.

BILLIARDS.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.

WILLIAM HEERDT,
Manufacturer,
No. 150 WOOSTER-ST.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.

☞ A large assortment always on hand.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cab'n Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. stone. AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA Miller leave Boston, Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York, Wednesday, May 9.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, May 16.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York, Wednesday, May 23.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston, Wednesday, May 30.
PERSIA, Judkins leave New York Wednesday, June 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave New York, Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA Shannon, leave N. York, Wednesday, June 20.

Berths not secured till paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship

ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. Comstock,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,

On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf,	Leave Howe,
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31,
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,	TUESDAY, Sept 11,
SATURDAY, Oct. 6,	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.

The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world, for comfort, safety and speed. She has unrivaled compartments.

Cabin passage, $130.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st., for passage to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.

Agents at Havre, Messrs. WHITLOCK & FUNNETT.

Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 28 Faubourg Montmartre.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. Worton, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st.

This ship has water-tight compartments, insuring the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to

S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARCTIC will succeed the FULTON, and sail June 23.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLAN- tic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, Captain Wm. C. Bacey, will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., on THURSDAY, May 3, at 4 o'clock P. M. Tickets sold to New-Orleans, $39 75; to Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $26; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $27; Columbus, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15; including carriage fare at connecting points.

Freight to 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. GROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAM-SHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will positively sail on SATURDAY, MAY 12, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 4 Broadway.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.

The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.

Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. Geo. R. Schanck, will leave on SATURDAY, May 5, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta $27; Chattanooga, $26; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.

SAML L. MITCHILL & SON.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 18 WALL-ST.,

CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000
WITH A LARGE AND ACCUMULATING SURPLUS.

CANAL AND RIVER RISKS taken on the most favorable terms.

OPEN POLICIES issued for the season, and indorsements made thereon by

M. M. CALEB,
OFFICE OF A. T. CO.,
No. 7 COENTIES SLIP.

FIRE INSURANCE,
In all its branches, at a
REDUCTION IN RATES
FULLY EQUIVALENT TO THE
SCRIP DIVIDENDS
OF MUTUAL AND STOCK COMPANIES.
ALBERT WARD, President.

Richard A. Oakley, Sec'y.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner of Dutch, New-York,
Importers and manufacturers of all kinds of Builders' Hardware and Locksmith Materials.

Locks of the best quality.
Heavy Silver-plated Door Knobs.
Plated name and number Plates.
Safe Night-latches for Front Doors.
And every variety of articles adapted for first-class dwellings.
Improved Wire Door-springs.
Green and gas house Tile, Gas Retorts, Fire-brick, &c., at the lowest cash prices.

DISSOLUTION.

The limited copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JACKSON & THROCKMORTON, No. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., expired on the 29th day of February last, A. H. Throckmorton retiring.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The business of the late firm will be continued at East 26th-st. and 2d-av., under the firm of JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER, where every description of iron work for building purposes will be manufactured.

Entire fronts, iron first-story fronts, wrought and cast iron girders and beams, iron capitals, &c.

Also, every description of iron work for ships' neo—iron windlasses and winches, windlass purchases, cargo winches, hawser pipes, &c.

Particular attention paid to every description of fine castings. JAMES L. JACKSON,
PETER H. JACKSON.

New-York, March 20, 1860.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.

SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE and T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU, "BBB" and STUBS,
HORSE NAIL-RODS—N and OTHER COON BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.

PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 16 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally, or by letter to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Barclay-st.

CITY RAILROADS.

RAILROAD IRON FOR CITY ROADS, of superior quality, manufactured on short notice, of any pattern, and for sale by

THE LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL CO.,
Scranton, Penn.
Office in New-York,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING $130 OR thereabout, going from No. 96 Liberty-st., to John-st., from there to the Market Bank. The finder will be suitably rewarded, and the thanks of the owner, by leaving it at No. 74 Trinity-place, THOMAS H. NOLAND, or at ADAMS, McKENNY & CO., No. 96 Liberty-st.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, IN A FIFTH-AVENUE omnibus, on the afternoon of April 30, a red Scarf. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it No. 18 West 39th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD.

FARE $3 TO ALBANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 30, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams Bridge, 6:30 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 11 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt.
For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M. Mail train.

Connect with the New-York Central Railroad.

Returning, will leave:

Williams Bridge, 9:40 and 9:30 A. M. and 3:48 P. M.
White Plains 8 and 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M.
Dover Plains, 6 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M. Mail train.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBA- NY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 9 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train, at 9:20 P. M., Cars for Albany included). Way Trains for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Poughkeepsie, 9:15 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 9:30 and 10:45 A. M., for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M., from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train 3:30 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included,) and 5:30 P. M. and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD— Trains leave pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express at 9 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. Mail, 9 A. M. for Dunkirk, and intermediate stations. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

N. Mason, Receiver.

PASSAIC AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL-ROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, HIGHLANDS, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., and steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 7 A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M., and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday

**LONG ISLA

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Germans and the Sunday Law.

A perfidi[illegible] fellow-citizens are resorting to questions for the evasion of the new Sunday law, which will prove neither creditable nor serviceable to their cause. Those of them who sell beer object very strenuously to being curtailed of that privilege one day in the week, and have formed two associations for the purpose of contesting the validity of the law and disarming the vigilance of the Police. A meeting of the parties concerned was held at the Stadt Theatre on Saturday, and was attended by nearly forty of these gentlemen. A tariff of 20 cents a barrel, or thereabouts, was imposed on the Sunday sales of lager, to be collected on Monday morning, and expended on lawyers, Courts, &c., and to protect the confederates in violating the law.

The proprietors of the theatrical establishments have resorted to a still more discreditable process. They pretend to have established a new religious sect, and, under cover of the freedom permitted to all kinds of worship, claim the right to have such exercises as they see fit on Sunday. M. LINDENMULLER, who seems to be one of the least scrupulous and most shameless of these persons, has published a programme of his purposes in the German papers. He announces that he has founded a new free German Church, which has for its object the sanctification of the Sabbath, the instruction of the people, and the improvement of young criminals in this happy land. He denies that he intends to ridicule religion, but he claims the right, under our Constitution, to practice any religion he chooses. A preacher in church only tells you from the Bible that if good you will be rewarded, if evil punished, in this world and the next. Any man who acts on the principle of doing to others as he would have them do to him, does not need this assurance; and any one who does not act upon it will not care for the warning. No priest can change him. He has more fear of the Judge in Centre-street than of the Judge in Heaven. "If," says he, "I give moral representations on Sunday, decent and instructive, I am a preacher, and my actors are orators; no church is anything but a different kind of theatre." He announces, therefore, the discourses which he and his colleagues will deliver—each being in five parts. Ten cents is to be paid for admission into the temple; but admission to the garden—"under the eye of God and the free sky"—is free.

Under this announcement, his *Shaker congregation*, as he calls them, assembled on Sunday evening last. Towards midnight—after the regular performances—he delivered his discourse, and was a good deal more frank than he had been in his published programme. "I openly confess," said he in substance, "that *I am an atheist*. What is an atheist? *An atheist believes only what he sees.* Here the Wealthy classes have seven days of rest in a week, instead of one as we have; and they want to take away from us this one. If these hypocrites would be consistent, they must stay away from the church on the Sabbath, for God commanded, as they say, that they should rest on that day. Is not the bawling of psalms and prayers a great labor? But all labor is prohibited to them on the Sabbath. What think ye of the justice of God? I don't think much of it. Would a just God permit an unfortunate deaf mute to suffer for the sins of his parents? Pretty justice, that! Do you believe in miracles? Do you believe that Moses led the Egyptians through the Red Sea? That Christ fed 3,000 with so little? I have fed some thousands, but it took more than five loaves to do it. These cursed priests say all this merely for gain. Don't you believe that if they could get more money by establishing theatres, they would to-morrow change the church into a theatre, and engage play-actors? Most certainly they would. Nothing but professional envy induces them to force the Sunday law upon us. Go to the Bible Society, and tell them you need fifty cents for a poor family; verily, you would not get it. We must multiply more such theatres as mine, so as to compete with the churches; and then the preachers will become play-actors, and let us alone."

Nearly a thousand half-drunk Germans listened to and applauded these Atheistic ravings in a Sunday Theatre, in the interval of comedies performed in open, avowed defiance of a law of the State, passed within a fortnight!

THE MISERIES OF MOVING-DAY.—The thousands who retired on Monday night cheerful with the anticipation of a clear May-day were grievously disappointed yesterday morning to find the sky a gloomy grey, the wind blowing persistently from the north-east, and all the signs giving every assurance of a settled storm. The air was so chilly and damp that few dared expose their Lares and Penates to its infinence. Now and then a solitary carman might be seen journeying at a pace in accordance with the spirit of the day, but the load he carried could receive but little damage from the rain, for it was evidently composed of articles which water could not injure. Housekeepers grumbled long and loud upon the necessity laid upon them of living for a day or two in the midst of such confusion as surrounded them. Yet yesterday was not the first rainy May-day we have had. The weather register at the City Hospital shows that during the past six years but two of these anniversaries have been distinguished by clear weather. Yesterday added to the list gives five rainy May-days and two clear during the last seven years. The moving population, however, seems to be more discouraged the present year than ever before by this unfortunate fatality, for judging from appearances the attempts to set the weather at defiance were fewer yesterday than on any previous occasion.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—The forty-second anniversary of the New-York Port Society took place on Monday evening, at Cooper Institute. There was a large attendance. Rev. Dr. PHELPS presided. An anthem by the choir of the Mariners' Church led off the services, followed by prayer by Rev. Dr. KEBBS, and the singing of a hymn composed for the occasion. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. WALTER CLARKE, Rev. CHAS. J. JONES, Rev. Dr. TYNG, Capt. SAMUEL ELLIOTT and others. The speakers spoke of the beneficial results to sailors of the Society, and were all attentively listened to. Between the addresses occurred singing and the reading of the annual report by the Corresponding Secretary. The report gave the present number of members of the Mariners' Church as 510, nine per cent. of whom became members by certificate and the remainder through profession of faith. They were represented on twenty ships-of-war and on a large number of merchantmen. A new feature was about being introduced, supplying libraries to vessels going out of the port of New-York. During the year the indebtedness of the Society had been diminished $10,000, but it was still laboring under a heavy burden of debt. A collection was taken up, and prayer and benediction closed the exercises.

NEW DEPOTS FOR THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—The Hudson River Railroad Company has purchased the Atlantic Garden, which extends from Bowling-green to Greenwich-street, and design constructing a dépôt there for the accommodation of the flour, grain, grocery and provision trade. The dépôt will probably be completed by the 1st of August. Access to it will be had by means of the Ninth-avenue Railroad track, which will by that time be extended to that neighborhood. The block on Hudson-street, between Worth and Thomas, has also been purchased and leased by the Company, and a dépôt 150 feet in depth will be erected there, for the convenience of wholesale dealers and jobbers in dry goods. Besides these two buildings, contracts have been perfected for the construction of a new passenger dépôt, 200 feet in length, on Thirtieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. The building is to be completed within ninety days. Neither of these dépôts is designed to supersede that in Chamber-street.

BRASS FINISHERS AND MOULDERS' MEETING.—The brass-finishers, moulders, spinners and other kindred trades held a meeting last evening at Military Hall in the Bowery. C. F. OXLEY was chosen to preside. This was the third meeting of these trades, the object being to form a Protective Union, and not for the purpose of a strike. The members have been gradually increasing, and now number not far from two hundred, embracing some of the most respectable and intelligent of the craft. The whole number engaged in these trades in the City is not far from one thousand. At the proper time it is the intention to address their fellow-tradesmen in the adjoining cities to obtain their coöperation. Nothing at present is said about the rate of wages paid to the workmen, that matter being left for future consideration.

LIQUOR DEALERS.—The regular monthly meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Association was held last evening, Mr. ALEXANDER M. MATTHEWS in the chair. The staple of discussion was the recent efforts of the authorities to enforce the Sunday regulation against the sale of liquor. The intention was pretty generally expressed to contest the new regulations, though not in such a way as to come in conflict with the police authorities. They claim that the fact that a store is open on Sunday, and people are seen to pass in and out is not legal proof that liquor is sold there contrary to law. They expect soon to have a special meeting, by which time some case will probably occur to decide the constitutionality of the Sunday law. Moderate counsels generally prevailed, although some fiery speeches were made.

THE SHIP-CARPENTERS.—The ship-joiners held a meeting last evening at No. 73 Avenue D, and added a considerable number to their roll who have agreed to demand the rate of wages heretofore agreed upon. Owing to the storm and the May moving, the meeting was not large.

NEW STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—A new steam fire-engine, built at Seneca Falls, in this State, and which has been sent to this City to be put in competition with any or all others now in use, is at present located in the house of Engine Company No. 7, in Twenty-fifth-street, near Third-avenue, and will be tested in public the first favorable opportunity. This engine weighs only 4,400 pounds, and, it is claimed, can throw a single stream to the height of two hundred feet. As that is a hundred and thirty feet more than can ever be required to extinguish a fire in any building in this City, the advantage will be duly appreciated, provided all the promises of its manufacturers are fulfilled.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.—The Messrs. LELAND, of the Metropolitan Hotel, are to come in for their share of the $20,000 which the municipal authorities have appropriated to defray the expenses of the reception of the Japanese Embassy. The first floor of the Metropolitan will be set apart for the use of the distinguished guests as long as they may remain in the City. It is intended that the reception shall be more brilliant than any ever extended by the City to those who have been its guests in times gone by.

ALPHA DELTA PHI SOCIETY.—The members of the Gradnate Association of the Alpha Delta Phi Society, residing in New-York, had a meeting on Monday evening. Rev. Dr. R. S. STORRS, Jr., read a paper on Russia. It was a brilliant and scholarly production. About a dozen different colleges were represented. The Society meets monthly.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE GRIDIRON.—It is said that the corporators of the different railroads, charters for which were granted by the late Legislature, fearful of interference with their schemes, have engaged three thousand men, whom they intend to set at work simultaneously on Monday next, on all the proposed routes.

THE NEW DIRECTORY.—The canvassers for names for the *City Directory* commences this morning. An advertisement in relation to it will be found in another colnmn.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF MORMONS.—The ship *Underwriter*, Capt. ROBERTS, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, having as passengers 504 Mormons.

Police Reports.

SINGULAR HIDING PLACE OF AN ALLEGED FUGITIVE MURDERER.

For some days past the Police have been in search of John Slatterly, a man 24 years of age, who recently escaped from the Troy Prison, where he was indurance for the crime of murder, committed in Greene County about four months since. Learning that the fugitive was employed in a brush-maker's shop in Pearl-street, Capt. Dowling, of the Sixth Precinct, yesterday afternoon made a thorough search of the establishment, which resulted in the discovery of the man headed up comfortably in a barrel. There were about 25 workmen in the brush factory at the time, each of whom told the officer that Slatterly was not there, and that his search would be fruitless. It subsequently transpired that the brush-makers were under the impression that they were befriending a deserter from the United States Navy instead of an alleged murderer. The prisoner will be sent back to Troy.

COMMENDABLE CURIOSITY.

On Monday night, watches, jewelry, and a few bank bills, the aggregate value of which is $1,000, were stolen from the gift-book establishment of D. W. Evens, No. 677 Broadway, by William H. Calkins, a youth 19 years of age, who had recently been discharged from the store. Having concealed himself in the basement of the premises after the store had been shut up for the night, Calkins secured the property and took it to Mrs. Ellen Dawson, a poor Irish woman living in Mulberry-street, requesting her to keep it for him until morning. Her curiosity induced her, however, to pry into the contents of the package, when, discovering that it was filled with jewelry, she suspected that it had been stolen, and informed the Police. Calkins was at once arrested, and, having confessed his guilt, Justice KELLY held him for trial.

A PASSION FOR BORROWING.

Jarvie D. Cook, a young man, who has until recently been in the employment of Peter K. Deyo, advertising agent at No. 7 Beekman street, was apprehended yesterday for having used too freely the name of his late employer. It is alleged that he has been in the habit of asking loans in Mr. Deyo's name, representing himself to be in need of small sums to make change in the collection of bills. In this way he has succeeded in obtaining sums, varying from $2 to $6, from Mr. Joseph D. West, of No. 179 Broadway, Mr. B. F. Libby, of No. 25 Park-row, Taylor Bros., of No. 76 Wall-street, L. A. Osborne, of No. 92 Warren-street, Robt. Rait & Co., of No. 261 Broadway, and about 30 others. Justice WELCH committed him for trial.

THE COBBLER'S KNIFE AGAIN.

August Vermayer, a journeyman shoemaker, working for John M. Kerben, at No. 20 Gansevoort-street, became enraged at his employer, yesterday afternoon, and stabbed him with a shoemaker's knife in the abdomen. Kerben was removed to the New-York Hospital, where he remains in a very dangerous condition from the effect of the wound. His assailant, having been secured, was committed to prison, pending the result,

Coroners' Inquests.

ANOTHER MYSTERY—SUPPOSED DEATH FROM POISONING.

On Monday morning, Mrs. PEYSER, a German lady, residing at No. 239 Hudson-street, was taken suddenly ill, showing all the symptoms of having been poisoned, and at her request, the physicians who were summoned to attend her preserved the contents of a basin in which she had vomited, for the purpose of having them analyzed. Notwithstanding the usual antidotes were given, the lady became worse, and died early in the evening. The husband of the deceased stated that she had been accustomed to keep arsenic in the house, and place it carelessly about with the object of destroying vermin, and he was under the impression that some of the poison must have become mixed with the food for breakfast, as his wife was taken sick just after she had partaken of that meal. Dr. BOUTON discovered upon a post-mortem examination that the stomach and intestines of deceased had been acted upon by a metalic poison, and Professor TINKER removed these organs for the purpose of making a chemical analysis of them. Coroner SCHIRMER, who has the case under investigation, adjourned the inquest, pending the result of the investigation. No suspicion attaches to any person as having administered the poison. The domestic relations of deceased are said to have been pleasant.

Fires.

Two trifling fires occurred last evening—the first at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Thirty-second-street, caused by the explosion of a camphene lamp, and the other at No. 35 Pitt-street in consequence of the ignition of a window-curtain in the bedroom of LAAR GONORRY. In neither instance much damage was done.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

$5,000 APPROPRIATED FOR THE LAW LIBRARY—SHERIFF'S QUARTERLY BILLS—COMMUNICATIONS FROM COUNSEL TO CORPORATION.

At the regular meeting of the Board, yesterday, (held in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, pending repairs to the Chamber of the Supervisors,) the Comptroller transmitted the quarterly report of the claims audited and allowed under the head of County expenditures, which was ordered printed under his supervision, and 500 extra copies ordered.

A communication was received from the same officer in reference to the County Tax Levy, and calling attention to the fact that several items had been inserted which had not been asked,—among them $80,000 for the Commissioners of Record, $2,000 for a survey of Harlem River, $18,000 for law expenses and disbursement of Police Department, $40,000 for a house for the detention of witnesses. Also, that of the $300,000 for a Court-house on the north side of the Park, for which the Supervisors asked, was granted only $100,000. Other and minor items are noticed, and the Board is asked to take action thereon. It was ordered printed, and will come up in course for future action.

The bill of Sheriff Kelly, for the quarter ending March 31, amounting to $5,885 20, was ordered to be paid.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation, in answer to a resolution of inquiry whether the taxes upon incorporated Companies, and which the Receiver of Taxes has been unable to collect, could lawfully be applied to the County in reduction of the amount to be paid by the County to the State tax of 1859. The Counsel says in answer, after a brief review of the question: "I see no reason for doubt that the taxes assessed upon incorporated Companies, when properly returned to the Comptroller of the State, should be credited to the Chamberlain, which will in effect be a credit to the County."

The Board allowed $5,000 towards the payment of the back rent of the Law Library, instead of $12,580, for which they had applied.

A memorial was received from the Judges of the Superior Court, setting forth the insufficiency and unhealthiness of their present Court-rooms, and asking that the Board will, at its earliest convenience, provide them with proper accommodations.

A resolution appropriating $1,200 for the removal of obstructions to navigation placed contrary to law, (meaning the shad poles,) and directing the same to be paid out of the Police fund, was adopted.

Several bills of medical gentlemen, for services rendered at the Station-houses, were referred to the Board of Police Commissioners, they not being, in the opinion of the Counsel, a legal charge against the County.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

WORK IN PROGRESS.

Very few of our readers have a just conception of the immense amount of work devolving upon, and performed during working seasons, by the leading Departments of this City. Selecting the Street Commissioner's Department, we are indebted to Mr. EWEN, Superintendent of Street Improvements, for a tabular statement of the work now in progress under the supervision of that Department, and from which we collate the following:

Workmen are employed on Broadway, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth avenues, in flagging, grading and regulating, setting curb and gutter stones, and other necessary work.

Also, on almost every street on the island, from Twenty-Third-street to One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, in the same kind of work, to which the jurisdiction of this Department is restricted, so far as the streets are concerned. These various works afford employment to hundreds of men, and are conducted with the systematic regularity which marks all the operations of this Department.

The City Parks, also in charge of this Department, and under the supervision of Thomas Byrnes, Superintendent of Lands and Places, are undergoing a metamorphosis as strange as agreeable. Union-square, Madison-square, Washington Parade-ground and Tompkins-square are receiving such attention and adornment as will render them hereafter places of really agreeable resort to those who desire to enjoy the *rus in urbe*. Even the City Hall Park has not been neglected, for the space in front of the Comptroller's Office, which for months past has been an unmitigated and disgusting nuisance, is now nicely sodded, enclosed with a post-and-chain fence and a few deciduous trees planted.

The greatest, as it was the most needed improvement, has been made in Tompkins-square. The dilapidated wooden railing is supplanted by a handsome and substantial one of iron. The fountain, heretofore the play-ground of the worst characters, has been put in proper order, the grass-plots have been inclosed, walks leveled and graded; and the change in the appearance of everything is so entire and agreeable that few who saw the park a year since would recognize it now. The coming Summer will enable the Department to perfect other improvements now under consideration, and this, too, without exceeding the regular appropropriations.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

A QUEER CASE — TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS' BACK RENT PAID.

Within a few days past the Comptroller has received from three prominent gentlemen of this City—one a bank president, the other a retired millionaire, and the third a millionaire physician—the snug sum of over $5,000 for back rent on property which lies on Geerck, Lewis and Stanton streets, and which has been unpaid for *twenty-seven years*.

It appears that, at that time, these parties secured from the City a perpetual lease of the block bounded as above, at a merely nominal rent. They incurred the expense of filling in, building, &c., and sold many of the houses thus built upon ground made by themselves to various parties, subject, however, to the ground-rent due the Corporation. For twenty-seven years no settlement has been had, although the principals in the purchase have ever been ready to pay, and have made numerous applications to learn the amounts due by them; but the difficulty in the matter has been the inability of any previous Comptroller to assess in just proportions the amounts severally due. Mr. HAWES, early in the present month, discovered this unpaid rent, and, having apportioned the amount due so far as the original tenants were concerned, received from each an application checks for the amounts severally due. There are many such tenants on the same grounds, and, as the property in question has changed hands at least half a score of times, it will prove a labor of anything but love to ferret them out, and secure the back-rents due. However, a good beginning is sure to make a good end, and Mr. HAWES is not likely to abandon the matter, until his labors are crowned by full success.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Education.

MONEY REQUIRED FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE SCHOOLS—ELECTION OF VICE-PRESIDENT.

The regular monthly meeting of the Brooklyn Boerd af Education was held last evening. The report of the Finance Committee, to whom was referred the duty of preparing and reporting the annual estimate of moneys required to be raised for the support of the public schools for the year 1861, was taken up and adopted as follows:

GENERAL SCHOOL FUND.	
For Teachers' wages	$128,600
Less State apportionment (estimated at)	36,500—$61,500
For cleaning, sweeping and firing	6,800
For music teachers	3,200
For evening schools	7,000
For salaries af officers	4,500
For fuel	6,800
For printing	700
For additions to libraries	3,600
For Normal School	1,200
Total	$92,900
SPECIAL SCHOOL FUND.	
To complete No. 3, balance	4,200
For primary room rents, including accommodations for No. 13	3,000
For heating and ventilation	5,500
REPAIRS AND FURNISHING.	
Deficiency in 1860	$10,000
Use in 1861	15,000— 25,000
To complete No. 28, balance	1,500
To build new school-house, No. 25	20,000
For the erection of a building to contain a suitable room for the deposit of Books, the Secretary and Financial Clerk, the City Superintendent of Public Schools, the Superintendent of Buildings, Committee Rooms, an other Rooms connected therewith, and for other school purposes	25,000
Total	$177,180

JOHN G. BERGEN having resigned as Vice-President of the Board, DANIEL L. NORTHRUP was elected to fill the vacancy. An appropriation of $200 was made to pay traveling expenses of the Chairman of the School-house Committee, and after the transaction of some routine business, the Board adjourned for one month.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—This Court was opened for the term yesterday by Judge GARRISON, assisted by Justices STILWELL and STRYKER. In place of a whole drove of constables, who formerly attended upon this Court, yesterday four neatly-uniformed policemen discharged all of the necessary duties with seeming ease. The list of jurors was called, and the following named persons were sworn as Grand Jurors: Albert Woodruff, Cornelius A. Stryker, Aaron A. Reed, L. Van Antwerp, Charles Paulsen, H. Phelps, Wm. H. Little, Alfred Ladd, John Lester, John Sneden, James Merritt, John C. Provost, Philander Shaw, Richard Remsen, Sr., George D. Moore, C. Lambert, Benjamin Anderson, John C. Ley, Wm. Ledden, A. B. Lane. After the usual charge, the Grand Jury retired to their labors. Several small cases were disposed of, when the Court adjourned for the day.

ANOTHER ROPE-WALK DESTROYED BY FIRE.—At about 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, the rope-walk of Messrs. DACEVER & WALKER, on Johnson-street, Williamsburgh, was entirely destroyed by fire—the work, it is supposed, of an incendiary. The total loss is about $35,000, upon which there is an insurance, in New-York offices, of $20,000. One hundred hands are thrown out of employment by this fire.

THE WATER RATES.—The Board of Aldermen at their last meeting adopted the scale of water-rates recommended by the Water Commissioners. The rates for general use are the same as adopted by the Croton Board in New-York. For manufacturing purposes he price is about one-half of that charged in New-York.

TIRED OF LIFE.—MARY ANN BLAKE, the young woman who, a few days ago, accused a constable of this city of committing an outrage upon her person, attempted to commit suicide Monday night by jumping into the East River near Hamilton-avenue Ferry. She was rescued by the police, and she was yesterday sent to jail for safe keeping.

THE NEW JUSTICES.—The new Police Magistrates entered upon the discharge of their duties yesterday, except in the Fifth District, where no certificate of election was awarded to either of the candidates, and accordingly Justice RYDER holds over.

FIREMEN'S ELECTION.—HAMILTON ALLEN was elected Chief-Engineer of the Eastern District Fire Department, Monday evening.

NEW-JERSEY.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ORANGE—FIVE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.—Between 4 and 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon a blacksmith shop in Orange, occupied by JONATHAN HOBS, caught fire. The upper part of the building, originally intended for a store room, had been used by HOBS as a dwelling for his family, which consisted of his wife and six children, two of whom were twins, only a few weeks old. The flames caught near the stairway leading to the upper room, thus cutting off all escape, and before they could be rescued, Mrs. HOBS, with the twins, and another one of her children, and the daughter of a neighbor were fatally burned. Engine Companies Nos. 7 and 9, and Hose Carriages Nos. 1 and 4 from Newark, were on the spot and assisted in taking the remains from the ruins. HOBS, it is said, was in Newark after the fire, and stated to several persons that his wife and six children had been burned to death, when it was impossible for him to have known the particulars of the fire. The little girl who was rescued, before death put an end to her sufferings, stated that HOBS set fire to a pile of shavings near the stairway, locked the door and ran away. He was arrested on Monday night, at about 11 o'clock, in Freemantown, and is now in custody, awaiting the investigation of the Coroner's jury.

HUDSON COUNTY COURTS.—The May term of the Hudson County Courts was commenced yesterday at the Court House, in Hudson City—Judge OGDEN and associate Judges FINK, MERSELES and POPE presiding. Mr. LUTHER S. ELMER, the newly appointed Clerk to the Grand Jury, was sworn. Sheriff FRANCIS returned the following named gentlemen as Grand Jurymen. They took the oath of office: W. W. Shippen, Foreman; Peter Kosentealter, J. H. Haddenhorst, Jacob Besson, Abraham W. Duryea, James McFalin, John Hague, Henry Jahns, Samuel A. French, John Brinkerhoff, John McGuigan, John Van Vorst, S. R. Tyrrell, A. S. Jewell, George Glaubrecht, E. M. Goff, John Tounell, L. F. Oakley, G. Van Hora, Wm. S. Ogden and J. H. Conley. Judge OGDEN called the especial attention of the jury to the sale of liquor without a license. The criminal business before the Court is unusually light and unimportant.

INQUEST.—The inqnest on the body of the unknown man, dressed in military uniform, who was found in the York-street dock, was concluded before Coroner GAFFNEY, of Jersey City, last evening, and the body not having been identified, a verdict of found drowned was rendered.

SINGULAR REQUEST ON A DEATH-BED.—CHRISTIAN YOST, whose name was brought before the public as plaintiff in the alleged tenement-grave case, died at his residence in Railroad-avenue, in Jersey City, on Monday night, after a protracted illness. Just before his death YOST stated that he died believing Mr. HOPE guilty of the charge he had preferred against him. He then requested Mr. FAULKNER to procure a pistol to shoot Recorder BEDFORD, to whom he attributed the fatal result of his illness, since he insisted on the proceeding when his counsel urged the (Poet's) ill health as a reason for postponement. Although Mr. YOST was suffering at the time referred to from severe hoarseness, he had not been confined to his house.

From St. Domingo.

EARTHQUAKES—ALARMS AND DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

From the Boston Traveller.

By the kindness of Capt. J. R. LAVENDER, of the brig *Foster*, we have been enabled to examine correspondence from Gonaives, giving an account of a series of earthquakes which started the inhabitants of the island of Hayti from the 8th to the 13th of April, when the brig left port. The first shock was a heavy one, and occurred on the morning of Sunday, April 8. The inhabitants, alarmed by a constant recurrence of the dangerous symptoms, camped out in the open air, with the thermometer ranging daily from 80 to 93 degrees in the shade.

Capt. LAVENDER says the first shock was very perceptible among the shipping, causing a trembling sensation and a sound similar to the rumbling of chain cables over a rocky bottom. Many merchants closed their stores and lived in temporary sheds, and they found it necessary to keep a constant guard over their property to prevent pillage. During the night of the 11th the shocks were very frequent, but on the 12th and 13th there were but two shocks.

The only damage was the cracking of a few walls; but when the brig left the excitement continued, and the people were still anxious, not knowing what moment might involve them in fearful losses of life and property.

The aneroid barometer indicated 30.10 to 30¼, and on the first two days was at 31. No change whatever took place in the magnet. The following extracts from correspondence will give an idea of affairs elsewhere in the island:

"Cape Haytien reports no loss of life, although several walls and a few houses fell. News has just arrived (13th) of several houses being thrown down in the interior, and some lives being lost. The weather throughout was fine.

"In Port-au-Prince one house was thrown down, but no lives were lost. But we have received news of seventy houses being thrown down in the South of the island. A vessel reports having felt the shocks of the 8th at April very sensibly when she was off Cape St. Nicholas Mole."

The first motion perceived by the correspondent at Gonaives, on the morning of the 8th, was a slight undulation of the earth, apparently from South to North, than a cracking and creaking sound in all the timbers of the house; and finally a jumping or heaving motion of the whole building, as if the ground were alternately raised and depressed, creating a very unpleasant sensation. It was not till the evening of that day, however, that the people were forced to leave their dwellings. We shall probably have further news from the island in a few days.

Bills Signed by the Governor.

CAN BILLS BE SIGNED CONSTITUTIONALLY AFTER THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE?

From the Albany Evening Journal, May.

The Governer signed on the 27th ult. the following bills:

An act to prevent encroachments and obstructions in the harbor of New-York, and to authorize their removal and to correct the Harbor Commissioners' line.

An act to amend the sixth section of an act entitled "An act for the incorporation of associations for improving the breed of horses," passed April 15, 1854, and also to amend the first section of an act passed April 15, 1857, so far as the said acts may be applicable to the counties on Long Island.

The Governor still has one or two other bills under consideration, for it is a mistake to suppose that he is limited to ten days after the session. There has never been any doubt that, if he may sign at all after the adjournment of the Legislature, he may sign at any time. Indeed, Gov. SEYMOUR signid one bill as late as July, we believe. The only doubt that has ever been raised has been as to the right to sign at all after the adjournment. Mr. TAUMAINE, when Attorney-General, last year, advised Gov. MORGAN that he could not sign any bills after the adjournment. The present Attorney-General takes a different view, and is supported by a recent decision of the Supreme Court in the City of New-York.

NEWS ITEMS.

A letter from Haverhill, Mass., says: One of the most striking movements of the times in this vicinity is that existing in the temperance cause. For more than eight years no effort worthy the name of one, has been made here. A moral power has recently been brought to bear for the revival of the cause, and with the most gratifying success. The effort was first commenced late in the Winter by Mr. ADAMS, and the result thus far has been the establishment of three large and powerful organizations embracing male, female, and juvenile membership, which is bringing back much of the spirit and enthusiasm of the old Washingtonian movement.

About $21,000, Excise money, was collected in Albany last year, and it is probable (says the *Argus*) that a greater sum will be raised this year. This success is mainly traceable to the fact that two men have been found willing to assume the generally obnoxious position of "informers." It is not to be supposed that they have become informers because of any admiration for the law, or because of any friendship for temperance, but rather for the sake of the living that the position affords. The last Board of Supervisors voted each several hundred dollars, and it is expected that this pay will be continued every year.

A tragedy in Texas is described by the Austin papers as follows: "Some dozen men, living upon Onion Creek, eight or ten miles from there, rescued a prisoner from the hands of the Sheriff, while having his trial for the supposed murder of an old gentleman named Edwards, living in the neighborhood of the above-named parties. They shot thirteen six-shooter bullets into his head and body. He breathed for some two hours after. The prisoner's name was Taney. He was arrested in October, 1857, for shooting the son of the above-named Edwards, and was cleared in the Spring or Summer of 1858, on the ground of insanity."

The New-Orleans *Bulletin* says: "In connection with the Clay Statue, our attention is drawn to the singular coincidence of the fate attending the statues of Messrs. Calhoun, Webster and Clay. Mr. Calhoun's statue, ordered for Charleston, was lost in a shipwreck off Fire Island, but finally recovered with its arm broken, which was subsequently replaced by Mr. Powers, the sculptor. The bronze statue of Mr. Webster was lost at sea, and never recovered; but a second was cast from the same model and is now in the State House yard at Boston. The first model for the statue of Mr. Clay was also lost at sea.

There are in England four lines of electric or magnetic telegraphs, nemely, the Electric and International Line, the British and Irish Magnetic, and Southeastern Railway Line, and the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railwey Line. The first of these lines extends over a distance of 6,193 miles; the second, of 3,056 miles; the third, 306 miles; and the fourth, of 119 miles, making the total length of all the lines 10,166 miles. The length of the wires used in all these lines amounted in the year 1858 to 48,990 miles; the number of stations opened for the public was 953; and the number of instruments was 4,085.

Nathan James, the free negro arrested in Nashville, as being one of the principals in the underground negro stealing case, after a hearing, was committed to jail in default of $2,000 bail to appear before the next term of the Criminal Court. During the trial, the negro belonging to Mr. McCLURE, acting as a witness, implicated a negro named Alfred, in the employ of J. G. Moore, who, he states, introduced him to the white man that aided James in the shipment of the box.

At a recent meeting in Providence the following-named gentlemen were appointed a Committee to secure the erection of a monument in honor of Roger Williams: Stephen Randall, Governor Turner, Hon. John R. Bartlett, Rev. F. Wayland, Hon. William M. Rodman, Rev. Henry Jackson, Prof. Gammell, Rev. F. Dennison, Rev. Dr. Caldwell, Roger Williams Potter, Henry T. Beckwith, Howland G. Hazard, Hon. Jabez C. Knight, Zachariah Allen, Amos Perry, James Y. Smith.

A serious difficulty occurred at Van Wert, Geo., April 17, between Mr. Benj. F. Morgan and Mr. Evans, a merchant of that place. Mr. Evans was stabbed two or three times with a sword-cane, and Mr. Morgan was shot at several times, one ball taking effect in his breast. It is believed that both are dangerously, if not fatally, wounded. The difficulty is said to have originated on account of Mr. Evans having used insulting language to a daughter of Mr. Morgan.

The great will case of Junius Craig had been decided at Columbia, Ark., by the establishment of the will. Property to the emount of $600,000 was involved in the suit, and to save further litigation, we understand that a compromise has been effected between the contestants, by which Will Halliday, as executor, receives $30,000, and others in like proportion. The town of Helena retains $150,000 for college purposes.

Liberal subscriptions have been made in Boston in aid of the project to erect a "Home for Aged Men." The *Traveler* says: "One generous citizen headed the subscription with a gift of $2,000, another followed with a donation of $1,000, and we hope soon to report that the $20,000 needed has been obtained."

A catnlogue of the plants found in New-Bedford and its vicinity has just been published. It includes eight hundred species; and with the exception of only a few ornamental trees and shrubs, all these are indigenous or naturalized, and it is probable that a careful exploration would furnish further additions.

The Franklin Institute of Philadelphia have succeeded in raising about $9,000 towards reducing the indebtedness of $30,000. The managers have resorted to every expedient to accomplish this much. It is not probable that any public exhibition will be held this year.

It is proposed to hold a Convention of Vine Growers of the South, at Augusta, Geo., for the purpose of discussing various questions connected with that matter, and, if possible, reduce the whole subject to a perfect system.

Mr. Jacob Glossor, of Pittsburgh, has a fine collection of two thousand rare coins, including a complete set of American copper coinage from 1793 to 1860, and specimens of Chinese, Japanese, Mexican, Bolivian, French, Italian and English coins.

In the Supreme Court at Litchfield, Conn., the Woodbury Savings Bank recovered a verdict of $3,600 40 and costs against the Charter Oak Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Hartford, in an action for damages by fire to a factory at Naugatuck.

The Spring catalogue of Harvard College has just been published. The Senior class numbers 107 Junior 81, Sophomore 106, and Freshman 128. The Senior class will be the largest ever graduated from the College.

There are still snow banks eight feet deep on the mountains in Washington, Sunapee and Goshen, N. H. They are found on the southeast side of the summits, where the heavy drifts were lodged by the northwest winds of the Winter.

The City Council of Charlestown, (Mass.) have appropriated $1,000 for the establishment of a public library, and have agreed to add $1,000 more, when $4,000 is subscribed either in money, books or property.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Zalmon Fitch, one of the early settlers of Ohio, died in Cleveland, Ohio, April 28. He located in the Western Reserve in 1804.

Payment of Assessors.

SHAMEFUL DISREGARD OF LAW.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For several years prior to April, 1859, the Assessors on street and other improvements, in and for the City and County of New-York, received their appointments from the Street Commissioner, and constituted a bureau in the Street Department. There were then, as now, three persons constituting the Board, who were allowed, as a compensation for their joint services, two per cent. on the cost of all improvements assessed by them,—a sum, it is said, equal to some thirty or forty thousand dollars a year, abstracted directly from the pockets of the property-holders, and that, too, for services that could have been performed by an ordinary clerk for less than $2,000; while it is alleged, at the same time—with what degree of truth we won't pretend to say—that much of the mischief through which the unfortunate lot-owners in the upper sections of the City were so shamefully swindled in 1857 and 1858, was concocted in and about the Assessor's office. It is, however, well known that the three incumbents were each charged with conspiracy, and admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000.

The people saw and felt the abuse, and became restive and clamorous under it. The Legislature accordingly took the matter in hand, and on the 14th day of April, 1859, vested the appointing power in the Tax Commissioners and abolished the fee, and made it a salaried office, as more fully appears by section 16 of the said lean, reading as follows:

"The said Board of Assessors, or a majority thereof, shall make all estimates and assessments, give all notices, receive and pass upon all objections, and certify to the Common Council, in accordance with the existing laws relative to all such matters. The said Assessors shall each receive an annual compensation of $2,000, to be paid by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, from the City Treasury, and which shall be in lieu of all other compensation."

Can anything be more plain or simple? But as if to wipe out every supposable vestige of doubt or quibble as to the intention and meaning of the law, section 20 first provides that

"The act entitled "An act in relation to assessments in the City of New-York, and to amend the several acts in relation thereto," passed April 16, 1857, is hereby repealed; and also all laws and acts, and parts of acts, so far as the same are inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed. And section 22 further provides that, "This act shall take effect immediately."

And yet in the face and eyes of these plain commonsense provisions of law, this Board of Assessors, or rather this board of conspirators—for it is composed of the same material—have had the presumption to levy this self-same two per cent. on the cost of all improvements assessed by them, down to the present day, and the good-natured property-holders and taxpayers are paying it over hourly, and as a matter of course the $6,000 salary to these officials into the bargain.

Is there no redress or pretestion against these gross outrages except the doubtful and costly one of a suit at law? It is the last feather that breaks the camel's back. Will the Grand Jury help us?

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1860.

Health of the City.

NECESSITY OF MEASURES OF SANITARY REFORM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are told in ancient story that Athens had at certain periods to give up seven of her youth and maidens, chosen by lot, to be devoured by a fabulous monster.

What would be our conduct if some system of superstition and cruelty should make a similar demand now of us? Would we suffer it?

But this supposition is actually realized in this City a *thousand fold* every year. A system of barbarism and cruelty worse than that which uphe

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2689. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

MORE ABOUT THE PRIZE-FIGHT.

The Referee Withholds his Decision.

LETTER FROM GEORGE WILKES.

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

GENERAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, May 2.

The R. M. steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 21st of April, and Queenstown on the following day, arrived here this evening.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 19th ult.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 20th ult.

The steamship *Arabia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 22d ult.

THE GREAT FIGHT.

There is nothing yet determined in regard to the great fight between SAYERS and HEENAN for the Championship of England. The Referee will not make a formal decision until next week.

It is emphatically denied on behalf of both men that either desire the battle to be considered as drawn, and it is claimed for each that each could have won in a few minutes more.

GEORGE WILKES writes to the London *Times* denying that the Referee stopped the fight at the request of HEENAN or his friends, and asserting that HEENAN virtually won the battle.

He declares that HEENAN is ready to renew the struggle at an hour's notice, and that he will accept of no other trophy but the Belt which he came to win, which he honestly believes he did win, and which he believes he can win again, and that he will not leave England until he brings the late contest to a new and due conclusion.

Considerable sums of money had been collected on the London and Liverpool Exchanges for SAYERS. He was to attend the London Stock Exchange on the 21st, to be presented with 100 guineas.

It is thought that strong steps will be taken by the authorities to prevent another meeting.

The fight between LYNCH, American, and SHAW, Englishman, for the championship of the light weights, was won by the latter.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, Mr. HORSMAN attacked the foreign policy of the Government, and denounced the designs of NAPOLEON.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL defended the Ministers, and asserted that they had not been unmindful of the honor of their country, or the peace of Europe. Important questions as to the maintenance of the neutralized districts of Savoy had arisen, and he believed before long the great Powers would be in a position to take the point into consideration.

TAYLOR & PEEBS, in the Staffordshire trade at London, had suspended, owing to the failure of their American remittances. Their liabilities are believed to be small.

The Prince of Wales was expected to sail for Canada in about a week.

Capt. JOHN VINNALL, late of the General Screw Company, has been chosen commander of the *Great Eastern*.

Mr. OTWAY, Ex-Minister to Mexico, had been appointed Consul-General at Milan.

The chief cashier, PULLINGER, of the Union Bank of London, was a defaulter, it was believed, to a considerable amount.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress will visit Savoy this Summer.

The Chalons camp is already being formed. It is double the size of last year's.

The rentes on the Paris Bourse were at 70f. 5c.; the market closing dull.

Rumors gained strength that a Congress would soon assemble to arrange the French-Swiss question.

The Faench journals claim an almost unanimous vote in all the Communes of Nice in favor of annexation to France.

ITALY.

The insurrection in Messina had been quelled, and tranquillity restored, but the insurgents were reported to be in considerable force in the mountains, with the troops unable to dislodge them from want of artillery.

The Papal Government has sent a dispatch to the European Powers, not only protesting against the annexation of the Legations to Piedmont, but hoping that they will put an end to this iniquitous spoliation.

The Pope has appointed Count MERODE, of Belgium, his Minister of War.

AUSTRIA.

Gen. BENEDICK has been appointed civil and military Governor of Hungary, *vice* Archduke ALBERT. He is commissioned to carry out sundry reforms, from which effects are predicted.

SPAIN.

Spanish Ministerial changes were expected, and it was supposed that Gen. COCHA would enter the new Cabinet.

Gen. ORTEGA was shot on the 18th of April. It was thought clemency would be extended to his accomplices.

RUSSIA.

The ice was breaking up at St. Petersburg, but it was firm at Cronstadt.

INDIA.

A Calcutta telegram, dated April 1, reports that the excitement in the Indigo district was subsiding, and that no serious disturbances were feared.

The Bombay mails of March 28 are on board the *Canada*.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

VIENNA, Wednesday, April 18.

The subscriptions to the new loans exceed 75,000,000 of florins.

BARCELONA, Friday, April 20.

Count DEMONTONSLIN, his brother and valet, have been arrested at Amposta.

PARIS, Saturday, April 21.

The votes in the District of Nice show a majority of 160 against annexation.

MADRID, Friday, April 20.

WM. RAFUEL and TUESLANY have been captured.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 59,500 bales, of which 3,500 were taken by Speculators, and 12,000 by Exporters. The middling qualities had declined ⅛d. @ ¼d., while the inferior qualities had sustained a much greater reduction, and prices were very uncertain. Holders were pressing on the market, but less pressure at the close. Fair qualities unchanged. The sales of Friday were 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 were to Speculators and Exporters, the market closing at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	7¾d.	Middling Orleans	6⅜d.
Fair Mobile	7¾d.	Middling Mobile	6⅜d.
Fair Uplands	7d.	Middling Uplands	6 1-16d.

The Stock in port was estimated at 1,016,000 bales, of which 725,000 were American.

Some authorities quoted a decline [of ⅛d. on inferior qualities.

STATE OF TRADE.

The Manchester market was steadier, with a better demand for India.

HAVRE MARKET.

COTTON—New-Orleans *Tres Ordinaire*, 105f. *Bas*, 98f. The market closed with a declining tendency. Sales of the week, 5,690 bales; stock in port, 280,000 bales.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report WHEAT quiet, but had advanced 2d.; sales of white American at 52s. @56s., and red at 50s. @52s. FLOUR—Sales at 26s. @28s. IRON dull for both rails and bar at £5 10s.; Pig Iron dull at 52s. SUGAR dull, and declined 6d. COFFEE active, but declined 1s. TEA steady at 1s. 0¼d. @ 1s. 0¾d. for common Congou. RICE firm. FISH OILS—Sales unimportant; Sperm, £99; Seal, £36; Cod, £40. LINSEED OIL, £28. LINSEED CAKES—Sales unimportant at £10 5s. for New-York. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 36s. TALLOW steady at 56s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Friday at 94⅛@94⅞ for Money, and 94⅛@94⅞ for Account.

The bullion in the Bank had decreased £12,500, but the notes had increased $1,600,000, thereby showing a settlement of the difficulty between the Bank and the brokers.

The money market was slightly easier. Bar Silver 5s. 1d.@5s. 1⅛d.; Dollars, 5s. 2d.; Eagles, 76s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report American FLOUR firm at 28s. 6d.@30s.; Canadian, 31s. WHEAT firm but quiet; Red Western, 10s. 6d.@10s. 1td.; White, 11s.@12s. 6d. CORN advanced 2d.@6d.; Mixed, 36s.@36s. 6d.; Yellow, 36s.@37s. 2d.; White, 38s.@40s. Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. quote FLOUR 6d. higher, and WHEAT 1d. higher.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATKYA & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others report BEEF quiet and rather irregular. PORK quiet; old 55s @60s.; new 75s.@77s. 6d. BACON quiet and buyers demand a reduction. LARD steady at 57s.@58s. TALLOW quiet; North American 56s. 9d.@57s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' and other circulars report POT ASHES quiet at 28s. 6d.@29s. Pearls quiet at 33s. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE dull. RICE firm, with large sales at 3d.@6d. advance; Carolina, 24s. 6d.@28s. BARK dull; Baltimore, 8s. 6d.@8s. 9d. CLOVER SEED in large speculative inquiry at 38s. 6d.@40s. FISH OILS quiet but steady. LINSEED OIL, 28s.@29s. RESIN dull and slightly lower; Common, 4s. 3d.@4s. 1d.; Medium, 7s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 35s.@35s. 6d. TEA has an improving tendency.

AMERICAN SECURITIES

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co, report the market for American securities generally unchanged, and the demand chiefly confined to United States fives at 92¼.

Messrs. BALL & Co. report the business small but prices firm and slightly dearer.

United States 6s, Bonds, 1868	97	@	99
United States 5s	92	@	92½
Alabama 5s, Bonds	75	@	77
Kentucky 6s	90	@	92
Maryland 5s, Bonds	95½	@	96½
Pennsylvanie fives	101	@	102
Mississippi Union Bank Bonds	14	@	16
Ohio sixes, 1876	97	@	98
Pennsylvania fives	83	@	84
Pennsylvania fives, Bonds, 1877	86	@	87
South Carolina fives	88	@	89
Tennessee sixes, Bonds	79	@	81
Virginia sixes, 1886	84	@	85
Virginia fives, 1888	82	@	84
Montreal sixes	80	@	82
Illinois Central sevens, 1860 (Freeland)	91⅛	@	92½
Illinois Central Railroad, discount	44	@	42
Illinois Central R. sevens	80	@	81
Illinois Central R. sixes	77	@	78
Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent., 1869	82	@	84
Michigan Central Shares	40	@	42
New-York Central sevens	92	@	93
New-York Central sixes	85	@	86
New-York Central	69	@	70
Erie Railroad sevens, 1st Mortgage	90	@	92
Erie Railroad sevens, 2d Mortgage	82	@	84
Erie Railroad sevens, 3d Mortgage	79¾	@	81
Erie Railroad sevens, Convertibles	30	@	33
Erie Railroad Shares	12	@	13
Panama Railroad Bonds	99	@	101
Panama Railroad, 2d mortgage	98	@	102
Pennsylvania Central sixes	88	@	90

The *Times* of Friday says Illinois Centrel Railroad Shares have slightly advanced, and quotes sales at 41¾ discount; do. all paid in, 56 discount; do Sevens, 60¼, and do. Sevens, 186. (Freelands.) 91⅛@92; Erie Railroad Sevens Third Mortgage, 90⅝@71; Erie Railroad Sevens Convertibles, 30; Erie Railroad Stock, 13@13¾.

LATEST MARKETS—VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, April 22—A. M.

The sales of COTTON yesterday (Saturday) were 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 were on speculation and for export, the market closing steadily, and rather firmer.

BREADSTUFFS closed steady; CORN with an advancing tendency.

PROVISIONS quiet.

LONDON, Sunday, April 22.

Console closed yesterday (Saturday) evening at 94¾@94⅞ for both money and account.

The Catholics in America.

LETTER FROM THE POPE TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS IN THE UNITED STATES.

To our Venerable Brethren: John, Archbishop of New-York; John, Bishop of Albany; John, Bishop of Boston; John, Bishop of Buffalo; John, Bishop of Brooklyn; James, Bishop of Newark; Louis, Bishop of Burlington; Francis, Bishop of Hartford; and David, Bishop of Portland:

VENERABLE BRETHREN—HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION! We can scarcely express in words the rejoicing and gladness which your letter of the 19th January afforded us, in the midst of our greatest sadness and tribulation. You hastened, venerable brethren, to write to us immediately on your meeting for the celebration of your Provincial Council, in order that assembling together under the invocation of the Holy Spirit, and in mutual consultation, you might provide still more for the welfare of the Dioceses committed respectively to your Episcopal zeal and guidance. For in your letters shine forth on every side bright evidences of your great attachment and special devotion to us, and of your reverence, love and obedience to this chair of St. Peter, and, in like manner, your bitter sorrow on account of our tribulations, universally known, brought on by the counsels and intrigues of men who, hostile to this Apostolic See, and opposed to the civil principality which belongs to it, by sacrilegious daring have attempted to destroy the patrimony of St. Peter, and to extinguish entirely its rights, as well divine as human. These they hope and labor to destroy utterly. Most grateful to us has been this evidence of your great sympathy, so truly worthy of Catholic prelates, and so worthy to be distinguished by praise and publication.

We, indeed, although inflicted with unspeakable grief, witnessing the evil warfare which, with immense detriment to the salvation of souls, is being carried on by impious men against our divine religion, still place all our hope and confidence in God our Saviour, knowing well that He has ever been present with prompt aid in support of His Church; that the same Church has never been more glorious than when men have endeavored to extinguish it; that it has never been more secure than when the more violent squalls of persecution excited by its enemies have seemed to agitate it the most.

It has been truly consoling to us to see by your letter with what fervent attachment you and your clergy, as well as the faithful laity, have not ceased to offer up fervent prayer to the Father of Mercies according to our desire and for our intention.

We have full confidence that you, Venerable Brethren, relying upon the Divine support, will proceed with even greater alacrity and energy in contending against this great iniquity of the times; that you will fulfill all the duties of your ministry; that you will sustain and defend energetically the cause of the Catholic Church, and take measures both for the protection of the flocks committed to your care, and to expose the fallacies, refute the errors and repel the assaults of wicked men.

Whilst, however, we congratulate you from our heart for the pastoral solicitude which promoted the celebration of your late Provincial Council, the acts of which, according to canonical right, you rejoiced to submit to our supreme judgment and that of this Holy See, know that without any delay we have directed that they should be inspected by our sacred congregation for the propagation of the Christian faith, in order that it may examine the acts of your Council and report them to us, so that in regard to them it shall communicate to you the proper response.

Finally, be most assured that we, in the humility of our heart, continue to pray and implore the God of Mercy that He may pour out upon you the richest gifts of his goodness, and also that these same shall descend upon the dear members of the flocks committed to your care. And, as evidence of this, no less than a certain pledge of our great affection for you, venerable brethren, we impart to you and to all the clergy and laity of the several dioceses respectively committed to your care our most affectionate apostolic benediction.

Given at Rome, from St. Peters, 5th day of March, 1860, in the fourteenth year of our pontificate.

PIUS P. P. IX.

An American Portrait of the Queen.

The American Association in London made an effort recently to obtain permission for the well-known American artist, Mr. MINER K. KELLOGG, to paint an original portrait of Queen VICTORIA. The application was submitted through our Minister, Mr. DALLAS, who transmitted to the Association the following reply:

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, March 28, 1860.

SIR: I have received the commands of Her Majesty the Queen, to request that you will have the goodness to assure the members of the American Association of Her Majesty's high appreciation of the sentiments which dictated the wish for a portrait of Her Majesty, which is expressed in the papers which you forwarded to Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

Of these kindly sentiments open the part of the citizens of the United States, her Majesty has received frequent assurances, and they have always afforded her the liveliest satisfaction.

Her Majesty fears that the full occupation of her time would not admit of her giving sittings for an original portrait, but the Queen will be happy to give every facility for a copy being taken of any portrait that might be considered most eligible.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) C. B. PHIPPS.

GEORGE M. DALLAS, Esq.

CHARLESTON CONVENTIONS

PROGRESS OF THE FACTIONS.

THE BALLOTINGS.

THE PLATFORM OF THE SECEDERS.

Probabilities of an Adjournment to Baltimore.

Action of the Wood Delegation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, May 2.

GILMORE'S Brass Band made every one homesick this morning, at the opening of the Convention, by playing "Home, Sweet Home." Mr. FLOURNOY, of Arkansas, after it had got through, jumped upon a chair and called at the top of his voice for three cheers for the Union. All present, ladies included, responded heartily. Then our drooping spirits were revived by "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle."

The attendance at the regular Convention was very slim. The Hall where the seceders were in session was on the contrary crowded.

Accounts of the mass meeting at New-Orleans have created great excitement and thoroughly roused Southern ire.

During the earlier balletings to-day the Hall was nearly deserted, few besides the Chairmen of the different delegations paying any attention to the proceedings.

The Virginia delegation found it necessary to-day to discuss the propriety of dividing their vote. After a decision by the Chair that individual votes might be cast, one was given for Mr. DOUGLAS. Shouts of applause greeted this defection from the Southern ranks.

Great indignation is expressed at the course of two delegates from Indiana, who have gone home after appointing Messrs. BRIGHT and WILLARD as their substitutes.

In the Seceders' Convention the day has been occupied by a debate upon the Platform, Messrs. JACKSON and YANCEY taking the lead. The latter wished to insert the "Southern States" in place of the "United States."

At the Seceding Convention the Majority Platform was adopted. They resolved not to change their name, but to consider themselves yet the Democratic Party. Mayor WOOD was present as spectator. They adjourned to take into private consideration the propriety of making nominations.

The ballotings in the National Convention have continued up to this hour with but little variation. North Carolina gave in her adherence to DICKINSON, and brought down the House. Mr. GITTINGS, of Maryland, moved to adjourn to Baltimore, to meet there on the first Monday in June. This proposition was met with opposition, and was finally withdrawn, but may yet be the ultimatum.

The withdrawal of JOHNSTON by the Tennessee delegation in favor of DOUGLAS was received with great applause. The Douglas men mean to nominate their man, or compel an adjournment to Baltimore, and unless treachery is developed they will succeed.

AFFAIRS ON TUESDAY.

[The subjoined special dispatches from our correspondent at Charleston were received too late for our edition of yesterday morning.—ED. TIMES.]

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 1.

Nominations being called for, amid great confusion and excitement, Gov. KING, of Missouri, presented, in a very neat speech, the name of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. The friends of GUTHRIE, DICKINSON, HUNTER, JOHNSON, and LANE followed.

On the first ballot, the New-York vote for DOUGLAS caused great astonishment, and was received with shouts of applause.

Eight candidates were in the field. The Douglas strength is developing, and his friends claim that Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Maryland will yet go for him.

Dispatches have been received from HUNTER, JOHNSON and NICHOLSON, urging a continuance in the Convention, and they are used with great effect. The Georgia dispatches render it incumbent upon its non-seceding members to remain in and abide by the decision of the Convention.

The Northeastern vote is reduced to five for DOUGLAS, and no one but him can get it. Treason may take one vote in Minnesota, but nowhere else.

Mr. SAMUELS, of Iowa, has the head-work of the Douglas cohorts.

Mayor WOOD goes home in the *Adger*. His political future would be hard to prophecy.

Great excitement prevails everywhere. CUSHING'S course is detested by all, North and South.

The seceding Convention has resolved to adopt the majority report, with a slight modification.

Bets are offered at two to one in favor of DOUGLAS.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 1—Evening.

Confusion worse confounded reigns here. New-Jersey has voted to withdraw the name of ALEXANDER, and adhere to GUTHRIE. The day has been devoted to personal explanation, and conservative speeches from the non-seceding Southern men, who behave with great dignity.

Georgia and Arkansas have retired from the Convention.

Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky and Maryland retired to consult. They had a meeting with the New-York delegation, and concluded if the following resolution was added to the Platform, to remain and to assent to the proceedings of the Convention, and to agree that a two-third vote of those present shall elect. The resolution declares that all the citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the Territories, and to claim federal protection; bowing to the Supreme Court and being exempt from unfriendly legislation.

Mr. CUSHING has pledged himself to leave the chair and dissolve the House if other States go out.

The California camp is in an uproar. Each delegate acts for himself, and personal explanations ensue.

The Seceders met again to-day. Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, presided. Wood's delegation, having been invited, were in attendance. Mayor WOOD made a long and able speech, reviewing the position of the delegation. He disclaimed being a Seceder. He would not commit himself beforehand to anything this Convention should do. If they adopted a sound platform, embodying true Democratic principles, he might be willing to meet them; but would not promise. He laid all the present trouble of the other Convention at the door of those who voted to exclude him. Had he been admitted, he would have saved the Southern Platform. He then retired with his delegation, and has assumed a position of masterly inactivity. He has been offered a seat in the Soft Delegation, but declined it.

The New-Yorkers are all at sea. COCHRANE wants to withdraw, and would if he did not fear misconstruction. BARLOW and BUTTERWORTH will retire, and FOWLER is on the fence; but no definite result has been reached.

HOWARD.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

CLOSE OF TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[The following dispatches should have reached us in season for publication in the TIMES of yesterday morning, but were delayed by the imperfect working of the wires.—ED. TIMES.]

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 1.

Mr. BOULDIN, of Georgia, was among those who had refused to retire, and he desired to give his reasons. He was a Southern States rights and American Slave-trade man. He believed Slavery to be morally socially and politically right, and that Slavery was an institution of civilization. Still, he believed the doctrine of protection to Slavery in the Territories a mere abstraction, on which he was not prepared to disintegrate the Democratic Party. It is no trouble for a man to be a saint in heaven; but when I look to the Northern Democrats, and see them standing up to breast the storm of fanaticism, I love them, and will stand by them until the last day of this week late in the night. He was not willing to cast them into the arms of the Black Republicans. The African slave-trader is the true philanthropist. He brings the heathen here to civilize, and sends him down the stream of time a Christian being. The slave-trader of Virginia authorizes the sale of the Christian man, and the separation of the husband and the wife, yet rolls up his eyes at the man who brings the heathen here to enjoy the blessings of civilization.

Mr. REED, of Indiana, said: "Here is one who is with you on that subject."

Capt. RYNDERS—You will soon have some recruits from the New-York Black Republicans.

Mr. GALLAGHER, of Connecticut, contended that the gentleman had no right to slander the representatives of Connecticut and the North.

Mr. BOULDIN said that he remained here because he had great faith in the Northern Democracy. He intended to hold on to the Democratic Party of the North until the last horn blows. He cautioned the seceders that if they succeeded by their action in breaking up the Democratic Party, they would weaken the bonds of the Union. He was no Disunionist. He loved the Union, and intended to stand by it to the end. Most of the seceding delegates were on the floor, and Mr. BOULDIN lashed them with great severity.

Mr. MCCOOK, of Ohio, offered a resolution, fixing 2 o'clock to-day for balloting for President and Vice President.

Mr. RAFFERTY, of New-Jersey, presented a protest signed by a part of the delegation from that State, against the action of the Convention in annulling the instructions to the delegates from that State to vote as a unit.

The President decided that votes could not be taken so long as several States were absent consulting. The motion to fix the hour for proceeding to ballot must, therefore, lie over.

Mr. BIDWELL, of California, said his delegation had viewed in sorrow the proceedings of the past two days. He then proceeded to explain the position of the Democratic Party in California.

Mr. AUGUSTUS SMITH, of California, denied the authority of any one to speak for him, or seven-eighths of his delegation. He styled Mr. BIDWELL as a black sheep, and Northern Democrats, he asserted, were truckling to the same side of the question.

Mr. BOULDIN continued to speak of the Southern Slave-trade in Virginia. He would like the members of the Convention to come down to Georgia with him, and he would show them some slaves he had bought in Maryland, some in Virginia, some in North Carolina, and some in Georgia, but he would show them some direct from Africa, and they were the noblest Romans of them all. Therefore, he believed the slave-trader the noblest of philanthropists and the most Christian alvilizer in the world. He loved the Democrats of the North, and held them in higher estimation than the parlor Democrats of the South.

Mr. SEWARD, of Georgia, as one of the delegation that remained, made an explanation. He was in Congress when the Kansas bill was passed, and would assert that the agreement between the North and South then was that the constitutional question should be determined by the Court, and that both would abide by that decision. He saw around him men who had been trampled upon by the Black Republicans, and we were asked to place our feet upon their necks. He would go home to the people and submit the question to them, and abide by their decision. He contended that the South asked more of the North than was stipulated for in the contract, and the seceding Delegates have no right to decide on this question.

Mr. HOLDEN, of North Carolina, saw nothing that should warrant the Southern delegates in seceding. He was opposed to "Squatter Sovereignty," but was willing to take the Cincinnati platform with an indorsement of the DRED SCOTT decision. This was sufficient for him.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, indorsed the statement of facts made by Mr. SEWARD, of Georgia, of a compact between the North and the South at the time of the passage of the Kansas bill. You ask us for our property or our lives, and we are ready to lay them down for you, but do not, I entreat of you, make any demands upon us to yield up our manhood and our honor.

Mr. BESAY, of South Caroline, rose (loud hissing from the galleries now commenced, while cries resounded all over the hall of "clear the galleries, clear the galleries,") and took the stand. He proclaimed himself a Union Democrat. This great and glorious Union should be preserved, if it is possible. The assertion that it was agreed that the South should be required more than the indorsement of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States was untrue. He would say to gentlemen that if they will now indorse the Dred Scott decision they will be able to bring all the Southern States into union and harmony again.

Mr. HOWARD, of Tennessee, spoke in behalf of that State, and presented a resolution sustaining the Dred Scott decision, and declaring that no rights of person or property in the Territories shall be impaired by Territorial or Congressional legislation. He offered this as the *ultimatum* of the South, together with a resolution that a two-third vote of the whole Electoral College shall be required for a nomination.

Mr. MERRICK demanded that the vote on the resolution fixing the time for commencing ballot now be taken.

Several motions were here made to adjourn, amid the greatest confusion and disorder.

A vote was demanded by States on the motion to adjourn.

Mr. GITTINGS, of Maryland, gave notice that if the Convention did not take a recess he would move that the Convention adjourn *sine die*.

In taking the vote the Georgia delegation gave the full vote of the State.

This was objected to, and led to some debate.

The President decided that they were not entitled to cast any vote in this Convention.

Mr. HOLDEN appealed from the decision of the Chair, and contended that they were carrying out the instructions of the State, while the seceders and quitters were not. They were sent here to vote and not to bolt. If the remainder of the delegation were not here, it was not the fault of those that remain.

A vote by States was demanded on the appeal, and resulted in Ayes, 148; Nays, 100—so the decision of the Chair was sustained, and the nine remaining Georgia delegates left the Convention, declaring that it had disfranchised a sovereign State.

The motion to adjourn was then renewed, and after a long debate, at 3 P. M. the Convention adjourned until 5 P. M.

The following are the resolutions presented by Tennessee, and insisted on by that State and Kentucky:

Resolved, That all the citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the Territories of the United States, and that under the decisions of the Supreme Court, which we recognize as a correct exposition of the Constitution, neither their rights of person or property can be destroyed or impaired by Congressional or Territorial legislation.

Resolved, That two-thirds of all the electoral votes of the United States shall be required for the nominations.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 5 o'clock.

A vote was taken on ordering the previous question on the proposition to proceed to ballot for President. Adopted—ayes, 148; nays, 103.

The Tennessee resolution, requiring that the President of the Convention shall not declare any person as nominated for President or Vice-President, unless he shall have received 202 or more votes, was then called up.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Yeas, 111½; Nays, 141. So the resolution was not laid on the table.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, then raised the point of order that the resolution must lie on the table one day before being acted upon, as it involved a change in the Standing Rules of the Convention.

The President decided that the resolution was in order.

Mr. STEWART appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the vote being called on the appeal, the Chair was sustained: Ayes, 144; Nays, 106.

[This vote is regarded as fatal to DOUGLAS.]

Mr. STEWART then moved an amendment, that all delegates who vote on the nominations shall be bound to maintain them. Ruled out of order.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for President.

[The first seven ballots appeared in our morning issue of yesterday.—ED. TIMES.]

EIGHTH BALLOT.

Douglas	150½	Johnson	11
Hunter	40½	Dickinson	4½
Guthrie	38½	Davis	1
Lane	6		

NINTH BALLOT.

Douglas	150½	Johnson	12
Hunter	33½	Dickinson	1
Lane	6	Davis	1½

TENTH BALLOT.

Douglas	150½	Dickinson	4
Guthrie	39½	Davis	1½
Hunter	39	Johnson	12

ELEVENTH BALLOT.

Douglas	150½	Davis	1½
Guthrie	39½	Johnson	12
Hunter	38	Lane	6½
Dickinson	4		

TWELFTH BALLOT.

Douglas	150½	Davis	1½
Hunter	38	Johnson	12
Guthrie	29½	Lane	6
Dickinson	4		

At 9½ P. M. the Convention adjourned, to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The adoption of the resolution requiring 202 votes to nominate makes the nomination of DOUGLAS doubtful.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, May 2.

The Boston Brass Band, seated in the gallery, opened the Convention this morning with half a dozen spirit-stirring airs, concluding with Yankee Doodle, at the conclusion of which Mr. FLOURNOY, of Arkansas, with lungs stentorian, proposed three cheers for the Union, which was heartily responded to.

The floor and galleries were thronged with the first ladies of the city.

The Convention was called to order at 10½ o'clock.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. KENDRICK.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot:

THIRTEENTH BALLOT.

Douglas	149½	Johnson	12
Guthrie	39½	Dickinson	1
Lane	20	Davis	1
Hunter	28½		

FOURTEENTH BALLOT.

Douglas	150	Johnson	12
Guthrie	41	Dickinson	½
Lane	20½	Davis	1
Hunter	27		

FIFTEENTH BALLOT.

Douglas	149½	Johnson	12
Guthrie	40	Dickinson	1
Lane	20	Davis	1
Hunter	28		

SIXTEENTH BALLOT.

Douglas	150	Johnson	12
Guthrie	42	Dickinson	½
Lane	20½	Davis	1
Hunter	26		

SEVENTEENTH BALLOT.

Precisely same as sixteenth.

EIGHTEENTH BALLOT.

Douglas	150	Johnson	12
Guthrie	41½	Dickinson	1
Lane	20½	Davis	1
Hunter	26		

NINETEENTH BALLOT—IN FULL.

For DOUGLAS the entire delegations from

Maine,		Indiana,	
New-Hampshire,		Illinois,	
Vermont,		Michigan,	
Rhode Island,		Wisconsin,	
New-York,		Iowa,	
Ohio,			

With the following portions of those from

Connecticut	3½	Missouri	4½
New-Jersey	2	Minnesota	3
Pennsylvania	9½		
Maryland	3½	Total	150

FOR GUTHRIE.

Massachusetts	3	Maryland	½
Connecticut	2½	Missouri	4½
New-Jersey	5	Kentucky	12
Pennsylvania	12		

FOR LANE.

New-Jersey	½	Arkansas	1
Pennsylvania	2½	California	3
North Carolina	10	Oregon	3

FOR HUNTER.

Massachusetts	4½	Maryland	4
Pennsylvania	3	Virginia	15
Delaware	2		

FOR JOHNSON.

Tennessee	11	Minnesota	1

FOR DICKINSON.

California	1		

FOR DAVIS.

Massachusetts	1½		

TWENTIETH BALLOT.

Douglas	150	Johnson	12
Guthrie	42	Dickinson	½
Lane	20½	Davis	1
Hunter	26		

TWENTY-FIRST BALLOT.

Douglas	150	Johnson	12
Guthrie	41½	Dickinson	½
Lane	20½	Davis	1
Hunter	26		

On the twenty-third ballot, when Virginia was called, Mr. RUSSELL stated that he was required to cast 14 votes one way and 1 another. He declined to cast it, however, unless otherwise ordered by the Convention. The State Convention had not passed any resolution on the subject, but voting as a unit was regarded as the Democratic law of the State.

Mr. NORRIS, of Virginia, said himself and colleague thought his constituents ought to be heard, and he demanded that they should be heard. He could no longer vote for Mr. HUNTER.

Debate was indulged in for some time on the question, when the President decided that the delegates from Virginia are entitled to cast their individual votes.

The vote of Virginia was then cast, as follows: 1 for DOUGLAS and 14 for HUNTER.

DOUGLAS also received one vote from North Carolina, giving him a majority of the whole Electoral College, as follows:

TWENTY-THIRD BALLOT.

Douglas	152½	Johnson	12
Guthrie	41½	Dickinson	1½
Lane	19½	Davis	1
Hunter	25		

TWENTY-FOURTH BALLOT.

Douglas	151½	Johnson	12
Guthrie	41½	Dickinson	2½
Lane	19½	Davis	1
Hunter	25		

TWENTY-FIFTH BALLOT.

Douglas	151½	Johnson	12
Guthrie	41½	Dickinson	1½
Lane	9½	Davis	1
Hunter	35		

TWENTY-SIXTH BALLOT.

Douglas	151½	Johnson	12
Guthrie	47½	Dickinson	12
Lane	9	Davis	1
Hunter	25		

TWENTY-SEVENTH BALLOT.

Precisely same as 26th.

TWENTY-EIGHTH BALLOT.

No change.

TWENTY-NINTH BALLOT.

Douglas	151½	Johnson	12
Guthrie	42	Dickinson	13
Lane	7½	Davis	1
Hunter	25		

THIRTIETH BALLOT.

Douglas	151½	Johnson	11
Hunter	25	Lane	5½
Guthrie	45	Davis	1
Dickinson	13		

THIRTY-FIRST BALLOT.

Nearly the same.

THIRTY-SECOND BALLOT.

Nearly the same.

THIRTY-THIRD BALLOT.

Nearly the same.

THIRTY-FOURTH BALLOT.

Douglas	152½	Johnson	11
Guthrie	47½	Lane	12½
Dickinson	5	Davis	1
Hunter	22½		

At 1½ o'clock, the Convention adjourned to 5 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at 5 o'clock.

Mr. GITTINGS, of Maryland, gave notice that after the next ballot he would move that this Convention sojourn to meet in Baltimore on the first Monday in June. He thought the delegates should go home to see their constituents, and they will be ready to do their duty by nominating any man who can beat the the Black Republicans.

JOSIAH RANDALL, of Philadelphia, would move to amend to adjourn *sine die*.

The thirty-fifth ballot was announced. DOUGLAS, 152. Others as on the thirty-fourth.

A debate ensued on the motion of Mr. GITTINGS. He assured the Convention that Baltimore was no longer a plug-ugly town, and promised a hospitable welcome to the Convention. The motion was withdrawn for the present, but he would renew it in the course of the evening.

During the thirty-sixth ballot, Arkansas having voted for BRECKINRIDGE, one of the delegates from Kentuck requested the vote withdrawn,

...Session of the General Conference...

Special Correspondence of The New-York Times.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 1, 1860.

...Session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced ... in this city to-day. It is composed ... Abolition Conference, and ... of the Church, on the ... fourth year.

... Session will probably be an unusually ... and lengthy one. The Slavery question ... the Committee on Episcopacy in the shape of a ... Council Rule on as to de... matter will not be ... for a couple of weeks, probably. ... to the exigencies of the work re... ... in favor of the admission of Lay ... in future Conferences will be made. Mem... ... of the Conference inform me that it will be un... ... but that there will be an ex... ... which will ultimately secure the ... measure. It is proposed to extend ... ... ministerial appointments; the rule now is ... ... may be designated for service in a par... ... but that two years in succes... ... will be extended to three ...

... interest of this Conference will, of ... in the discussion of the Slavery ques... ... change in which it comes before the ... Conference has the following in its dissolute: ... that shall be done for the extirpation of ...

... declare that we are as much as ever ... great evil of Slavery. Therefore, ... be *obligatory to any official station* in ... wherever the laws of the State in ... will admit of emancipation, and per... ... slaves to enjoy freedom.

... any traveling preacher becomes an owner of ... slaves, by any means, he shall forfeit his ... character in our church, unless he exe... ... it be practicable, a legal emancipation of such ... conformably to the laws of the State in which ...

... All such preachers shall prudently enforce upon ... the necessity of teaching their slaves to ... the Gospel; and in allow them time to at... upon the public worship of God on our regular ... of divine service.

... while Slavery is declared an evil, there is no ... Slaveholders from the Church. ... who can and do not emancipate their ... disqualified for *official position* in the ...

... Council Rule on Slavery says it is expected of ... ... in the Church that they will ... the buying and selling of men, women and ... ... intention to enslave them." Those ... ... of this rule ask that not only ... buying and selling, but the holding of slaves be ... ... These amendments, each demanding ... phraseology, styled severally the ... and Cincinnati Rules, will be ... General Conference. The ques... ... has already been decided vir... ... General Conference, in their choice of ... Conference. A majority of ... elected because they favored the ... the change cannot be effected, under the ... ... two-thirds of the members of the ... Conference vote for it, and three-fourths of the ... present and voting at meetings of the ... concur. There is not so large a ... in favor of any of the three rules re... ... subject will, however, probably be ... but it is the design of the majority,— ... to use the addition of a explanatory nota ... Rule, by which the latter will be made ... as well as buying and selling ... in the Discipline which forbids that ... should be appended by the vote of the ... Others tell me that there are enough dele... in favor of the change to effect it if united on ... and proposition, and that the Committee on ... will report a new rule which the Confer... will accept, allowing saida those of the Erie, ... and Cincinnati Conferences.

... morning the members of the Con... assembled. Bishops MORRIS, JAMES, SCOTT, ... and HAMLINE were on the platform—the first-named, ... in the center, presiding. An hour was devoted ... the opening religious exercises, which were con... by Bishops MORRIS and JAMES, and Rev. ... BANGS, of Wisconsin, and TIERNY, of the East ... Conference.

Rev. JOSEPH M. TRIMBLE was elected Secretary *pro tem.*, and Rev. BENJ. GRIFFIN Assistant Secretary *pro tem.*

The Conferences were called in order, and the dele... ... their certificates of election. Rev. ... BANGS, of Wisconsin, presented a protest against ... reception of five delegates from the Wisconsin ... ... setting forth that in order that there ... be a sufficient number of members of that Con... ... to entitle it to a fifth delegate, one had been ... and three readmitted to membership, in ... of the rules and to the prejudice of the ... ... characterized such proceedings as dis... ... and fraudulent. The paper was laid over. It ... announced that there were 221 delegates to this ... all of whom were present except 16.

Rev. WM. L. HARRIS was chosen Secretary, and Rev. ... GRIFFIN, COX, COOK and FILLMORE Assistants.

It was resolved that the Conference should meet ... at 8½ A. M., and adjourn at 12 M.

Rev. Dr. STOY (New-York) offered a resolution pro... ... for the official publication of the proceedings ... the Conference. It was adopted.

It was resolved that Standing Committees on Epis... ... Itinerancy, Boundaries, Slavery, Book Con... ... Missions, Education, Lay Delegations, Sun... ... Schools, Revivals and the Tract cause, each to ... of one member from each annual Conference ... be appointed.

It was resolved that a Committee on German ... ... consisting of the German delegates and one ... delegate from each Conference in which ... is a German Church or German work to do, ... be appointed, and the Conference adjourned ... 2 P. M.

At the afternoon session, Rev. A. BRUNSON, of Wis... ... moved that a Committee be appointed to in... ... the allegations against the Wisconsin Con... ...

Rev. J. M. LEARY, of Wisconsin, declared that the ... misrepresentations, and desired an im... ... investigation before the Conference.

The motion was carried.

Rev. J. WINEMANOOM offered a resolution in favor ... ... the Discipline, so as to render the office of ... Elder compatible with a pastoral charge. It ... referred.

It was resolved that nine members of either of the ... Committees should be a quorum for the ... of business.

... the Bible Cause, Temperance, Tem... ... the Pastoral Address, the Order of ... and Holiness Exercises, were ap... ... after the transaction of some routine ... the Conference adjourned, just in time to ... ... bound for home by you, on the wings of the ... American Express Company.

LAW REPORTS.

The Omnibus Suit.

PLAINTIFF RESTS—ONE DEFENDANT MOVES FOR NON-SUIT.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company vs. *Schuyler et al.*—This tedious case has been brought to a close on the part of the plaintiff after a steady pull of over a month—the plaintiff having rested the case.

Mr. Francis H. Dykers, counsel for the defendant, ... Dykers, then moved for judgment on the ... which alleged that his client was the ... shares of spurious stock, upon the ... showed that he was the holder ... stock. He stated that the ... of the stock was shown ... prepared and put in evi... that upon no theory ad... the defendant Dykers was the holder of any spurious stock.

Mr. ... replied that Mr. Hol... the defendant the ... The Court nonsuited coun... that Mr. Dykers's distribution was not in evi... upon him to show any evidence ... the holder of spurious stock.

... ... them said he would reserve his ... ...

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IRON IN THE BLOOD.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1859.

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IRON AS A MEDICINE.

PAMPHLETS.
PAMPHLETS.
PAMPHLETS.
PAMPHLETS.

We give below, in part, the Table of Contents of our Pamphlet:

INTRODUCTION.—On the importance of Iron in the Human Organism, and the Philosophy of its Uses in the Blood.

A. A. HAYES, M. D., Member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and Assayer to the State of Massachusetts. Certificate of the Analysis of the Peruvian Syrup.

Certificate that the Peruvian Syrup is an unchanged, bi-protoxide of Iron, produced by "combination in a way before unknown."

Certificate of the Value of Peruvian Syrup in cases of "Scurvy and Scorbutic Attacks," and that it "should be found in the Medicine Chest of every ship."

LETTER TO CLERGYMEN.—On the Preservation of Health, and the Use of Peruvian Syrup as a Medicinal Agent.

LETTERS FROM CLERGYMEN.—On the Efficacy of the Peruvian Syrup and the Benefits they have derived from its use.

REV. JOHN PIERPONT.—Its efficacy in Salt Rheum and other Cutaneous Diseases.

S. H. KENDALL, M. D.—Cure of Chronic Inflammation of the Liver, Constipation, Indigestion, Cold Extremities, and Pains in the side.

REV. SYLVANUS COBB.—Use and Efficacy in Family; Restoration of the Strength after Typhoid Fever; Recommend.

W. R. CHISHOLM, M. D.—Its successful use in Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Nervous Debility, Erysipelas, Chlorosis, and Restoration of Strength after Typhoid Fever.

REV. THOMAS WHITTEMORE.—Its use and Value in Paralysis, Dyspepsia, and Dropsy on the Chest; "it gives me new vigor, Buoyancy of Spirits, Elasticity of Muscle."

FRANCIS DANA, M. D.—Cure of Catarrhal Affections Bronchitis and Congestive Attacks.

REV. P. C. HEADLEY.—Its Genuineness as a Medical Agent, and Efficacy in Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa and Pleurisy.

LEWIS JOHNSON, M. D.—Efficacy in Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, and General Debility.

REV. ARTHUR B. FULLER.—Its Efficacy in Nervous Headaches, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Substitute for Alcoholic Spirits, and General Debility; Value to Clergymen.

SOLWELL KNEPP, M. D.—Confidence in its Efficacy; Dyspepsia, Diseased Liver, and Epilepsy.

REV. WARREN BURTON.—Its Efficacy in Headache, Loss of Appetite, Oppression, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, and General Debility; Value to Clergymen.

JEREMIAH STONE, M. D.—(Care of Scrofula and Necrosis); Confidence in the Syrup as a Medicine: "It is the best ideal of a Preparation of Iron;" earnestly recommended by Practitioners.

REV. EPHRAIM NUTE, Jr.—its efficacy in Dyspepsia, Debility, Prostration, and Adaptation to Western Climatic Diseases.

Prof. B. VITALIS SCHERB.—Its Restorative Power after Fever, Exhaustion of the Nervous System and Dyspepsia; Recommendation to "Scholars, Teachers, Clergymen and Editors."

ABRAHAM WENDELL, M. D.—Cure of Dropsy in the Hospital of Pisa.

MILTON DAGGETT, (certified by Rev. E. B. Thayer.)—Cure of Dyspepsia and Piles.

Rev. OBADIAH MYRICK.—Its efficacy in St. Vitus' Dance and Chronic Bronchitis.

EDWARD H. ADAMS, (certified by Rev. Charles S. Porter.)—Cure of Chorea or St. Vitas' Dance and Cutaneous Complaint.

JAMES MORSE, (certified by Rev. J. B. Miles.)—Cure of Disordered Liver, Indigestion and Extreme Debility.

AMBROSE THOMPSON POOLE, (certified by Rev. Edward Edmands.)—Cure of Scrafula, Necrosis and Epileptic Fits.

THOMAS A. DEXTER, Esq.—His long experience of its uses and confidence in its virtues; numerous letters from physicians examined by him.

SAMUEL MAY, Esq.—His long acquaintance with the Virtues of the Syrup; its Efficacy in Dyspepsia and other complaints; many Letters from Physicians of high standing, testifying to the Superiority of the Preparation.

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BROADWAY.

NEW CARPETINGS.

C. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 699 BROADWAY, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Have received by late arrivals everything that is NEW and NOVEL in the way of
CARPETINGS,
to be found in the European markets, many of which cannot be found in any other establishment in this country.
Also, a fine assortment of
CHINA MATTINGS.
All fresh goods of this Spring's importation.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have now open
NEW PARIS ORGANDIES,
BAREGES AND PEKO CLOTHS,
SILKS AND GRENADINES,
REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.
Attention is invited to our stock
Of the
Most desirable styles to
Be had in this City,
Every grade of goods:
MEDALLIONS,
VELVETS, AND
TAPESTRIES.
OIL-CLOTHS,
RUGS,
SHADES, &c.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING
Are offering their entire stock at
RETAIL FOR CASH,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
The most desirable patterns ever offered
At retail in this City.
Every grade of goods
Can be had,
At the lowest
CASH PRICES.
Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Experienced Upholsterers engaged, and Goods will be delivered free, and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities. T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich.

CLEARING OUT SALE.
We are now offering the balance of our
SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
AT COST.
Being the largest stock to be found in this market of
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
NEW STYLES NOTTINGHAM AND LENO CURTAINS.
LACE AND MUSLIN BY THE YARD.
LACE AND MUSLIN FOR VESTIBULE DOORS.
BROCATELLES, SATINS, TAPESTRIES.
REPS, WORSTED DAMASKS, CHINTZES.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
GILT CORNICES, BANDS AND PINS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES AT COST.
FINE GOLD LANDSCAPES
and FLOWER SHADES,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
BEST SCOTCH HOLLAND SHADES,
WHITE, BUFF, GREEN AND BLUE.
WE ARE CLOSING OUT, AT COST,
THE BALANCE OF THIS SEASON'S STOCK,
AND WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES FURNISHING TO THE GREAT ADVANTAGES WE NOW OFFER.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Desiring to reduce our Spring stock of Carpetings, we will from May 1 offer our large and well-selected stock at RETAIL.
Housekeepers will observe a saving of the retailer's profit as well as the advantage of selecting from a very large assortment.
Experienced upholsterers are engaged to make and put down goods.
GEORGE S. MURFEY & CO.,
No. 338 Broadway,
near White-st., New-York.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
ADAMS & SPENCER,
No. 231 Grand-st., (Columbian Hall,)
Are offering their large and well-assorted stock of carpetings, oil cloths and mattings at very low prices FOR CASH.
English Brussels, 95 cents to $1 10.
2-ply, 95 cents to $1 10.
All-Wool Ingrains, 45 cents to 75 cents.
Cotton and Wool Ingrains, 28 cents to 40 cents.
Stair Carpets, 18 cents to 75 cents. Rugs, mats and matting, oil-cloths 1 yard to 6 yards wide.

NOTICE. AVIS. NOTTICIA. AVIZO. NOTIZ.
FOUNTAIN'S India Store is the only place where india Pineapple Dresses, Grapes, Wash Silks, Lutoogs, Satins Seersucker, Nankins, Novelties, China, Lacquered Articles, all kinds of curious American India Feather Fans, Reed and Bark Work, &c., can be procured, wholesale and retail, at No. 653 Broadway, French and Chinese Fans, latest style.

CARPETING,
CANTON AND COCOA MATTING,
OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, &c.,
For sale at low prices by
A. JOURNEAY, Jr.,
No. 373 Broadway.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—S. CHAMBERS' establishment, the eldest and best in the United States, has always an ample supply of Ladies' and Children's Clothing, Bonnets and Hats; Infants' Wardrobes, Wedding Outfits, Roses of Chemise, Under Clothing, &c. Ladies and Merchants supplied at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 508 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—A fine pair of pony-built horses; also, a beautiful and nearly new Victoria (open) carriage, and a coupé suitable for one or two horses, will be sold low. The above can be seen at Bradley's stable, corner of 44th-av. and 18th-st., before 1 P. M.

STYLISH PAIR OF HORSES FOR SALE—A very fine and large pair of carriage horses, full 16 hands high. Can be seen for a few days at the stable on the north side of 42d-st., between 6th and 8th avs., opposite the Reservoir. They are remarkably fine travelers. Will be sold below value in order to close.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF VERY handsome, long-tailed, dark bay, full sized coach horses, warranted sound and kind in double and single harness. Inquire at the Tattersall's, corner of 6th-av. and 55th-st., of WM. H. VAN COTT.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL JET-BLACK MARE from the country; 7 years old, perfectly sound and kind; is fast and undrivig, trots in 3:10 to a buggy, and paces gently under the saddle with a lady. Will be sold low. Inquire at Willson's stables, corner of Bleecker and Crosby sts.

LIGHT WAGON WANTED.—ANY PERSON having a shifting-top spring wagon, that is in good order, which they want to dispose of, can find a purchaser, by addressing Box No. 4,575 Post-office, stating where it can be seen, with price.

FOR SALE—A JAGGER-WAGON, (NEW,) BUILT by one of the best City makers; weight, 220 pounds. Apply at Kelly's stable, 138th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., opposite Dickel's Riding School. Price, $125.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

WINSHIP'S
VENTILATING REFRIGERATORS.
Acknowledged to be the only Refrigerator in the market which is really self-ventilating. Milk, butter and delicate articles are kept in the same apartment with meats, fish, &c., &c., without the strong flavors affecting the delicate ones.
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO., 442 Broadway, New-York.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR,
WITH FILTER AND WATER-COOLER COMBINED,
is the best self-ventilating Provision Preserver in the World, and the only one which does not require scalding out every few days to keep dry and sweet. Nine sizes are manufactured and finished in the best manner by BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway, New-York, who are prepared to supply the demand from Cuba to Canada. Call and examine or send for a circular.

HARRISON'S EUROPEAN RANGE
Will operate with less coal than any other, cost last every other kind, and give first-rate satisfaction every way.
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 442 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MUSICAL BOXES,
Of all styles and sizes, for sale by the undersigned, who have now on hand a very large assortment of that article, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 16, 12, 16, 24 and 32 tunes.
THE MUSIQUE A JEU DE FLUTES
AND THE
MUSIQUE A VARIATIONS
are two beautiful new styles.
THE TOY MUSICAL BOX,
playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes, is a durable article for children.
MACHINES, EXPRESSIVE, OUVERTURES, FORTE-PIANO, &c. Bells, drums, castanettes, flute and organ accompaniments. Popular American Melodies, Gems from operas, dances, &c., &c.
FAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up-stairs,) New-York.
MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED.

TWENTY-FIRST-STREET REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.—The pews in this Church are rented for the year from the 1st of May. Any persons desirous of obtaining sittings will send their address to the Treasurer, T. E. DAVENPORT, No. 215 West 22d-st., when every effort will be made to accommodate them.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and first washing and froning; can do all sorts of fine washing and fluting neat, or plain sewing; would be willing to go in the country with a family for the Summer; she can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen till suited at No. 187 East 22d-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SCOTCH PROTestant woman wants a situation as chambermaid in a private family; good reference. Apply at No. 27 Prince-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid in a private family; good reference given. Call at No. 211 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; no objection to go into the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 142 East 32d st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed by a respectable young girl a situation as chambermaid, and to take care of children, or as chambermaid and waiter. Good references given. Inquire at her present place, No. 23 Rutgers-place, between the hours of 1 and 6.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A protestant, respectable German girl, who is fully competent for her duties, desires a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Apply at No. 376 6th-av., 1st floor front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist in the care of children; good reference. Can be seen at No. 129 East 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant girl wishes a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would mind one child; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 71 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted by a young Protestant woman a situation. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 50 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a very neat, tidy, respectable young woman, or would do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; understands her business perfectly; no objections to the country; has excellent City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman—also, by another—as nurse and plain sewer; both have good reference, and will go to the country. Call for two days, at No. 168 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th aves., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and washing, and assist in the washing and ironing. Good City reference. Call at No. 380 West 25th-st., south-east corner 9th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 90 West 18th-st., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family, or chamberwork and to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 508 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PERSON IS DESIRous of finding a situation as cook, or is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent cook; understands all its branches; would wish to engage in a private family; can produce the best of City references as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., in the store, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO COOK, wash and iron, by a neat, respectable young woman, who thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker of bread and bisenit, and an excellent washer and ironer; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by an Englishwoman who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, in a small family where there is no washing; good City reference. Call at No. 191 4th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, all kinds of baking, soups and desserts; good reference. Apply at No. 109 East 13th-st., second floor, room No. 5.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, as good cook; one who thoroughly understands her business, and is capable of taking entire charge of a kitchen; she is a good meat and pastry cook, also a good baker, and understands all kinds of desserts; the best of City reference from her last employer. Call or address No. 119, East 22th-st., corner of 3d-av. and 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of soups and desserts; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 7th-av., near 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A neat and competent person as cook and to assist with the washing; understands all branches of English and American cooking; good reference. Call at No. 119 West 26th-st. between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN experienced woman, as first-class cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has the best of City reference of long years. Can be seen for two days, at No. 104 West 28th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 6th-st., front basement.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A good cook in a private family; has no objection to go the country; fully competent to take the charge of a gentleman's kitchen; good reference. Call at No. 163 Prince-st., corner of Thompson, Room 15 for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objections to assist with the washing; would be willing to go in the country for the summer; has good City reference. Call at 71 West 15th-st.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-RATE COOK, WITH THE best of City references, who has lived in private families, wants a situation; she thoroughly understands her business, viz.: Soups, meats, pastry, &c. Call at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROFESSED COOK, a situation in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; best of reference given. Call at No. 96 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman as cook in a private family, one who thoroughly understands her business. Can give the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 82 West 33d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced cook; understands meats, pastry, jellies, &c.; can refer to her last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; would assist in washing and ironing; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 27 Prince-st., New-York.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook or to do general housework in a private family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 184 East 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; understands English, French and American cooking, pastries, jellies, creams, &c. Good references. Call at No. 33 12th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., fourth story.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—A FIRST-RATE cook wishes a situation in a respectable private family; understands her business in all its branches, both French and English cooking; the best of City reference. Also, one as waitress, who understands her business; the best of reference; no objections to go a short distance in the country; would prefer living together. Call at No. 77 West 26th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A neat, competent girl desires a situation as good washer and ironer and excellent cook; makes and bakes nice bread, pies, &c.; no objection to do general housework; will go any distance in the country; has the best of recommendation for honesty and efficiency. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman as lady's maid and seamstress and dressmaker, arrange hair neatly and do up muslins; can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing machine; the best of City references. Inquire at No. 69 West 17th-st., in the hoop-skirt factory, one door west of 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST RELiable, competent woman, a situation as cook, baker, &c., washer and ironer; would do general housework or chamberwork, washing, seamstress and nurse; understands each capacity, as City reference can show; no objections to country; wages no object. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY as good Protestant woman, in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework; has good reference. Apply at 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK and to assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business; good City reference, if required. Can be seen at No. 146 3d-av., between 15th and 17th sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A STEADY person, a situation to do general housework, cook, and assist with washing and ironing, in a small private family; has lived several years in that capacity; the best of reference from the families she has lived with. Can be seen all the week at No. 82 3d-av., in the tailor's store.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small family; she is a good plain cook, and good baker of bread and biscuit; also, a good washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 East 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—AN HONEST WOMAN wishes to go out house cleaning, by the day or week, or would do family washing; is fully competent. Call, or address A. M., No. 17 Hamilton-st., second floor, back room; or, No. 23 4th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION As waitress by a young woman, or would do the chamberwork and waiting of a small private family; none but private families need apply. Call at No. 108 West 18th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman as lady's maid and seamstress and dressmaker, arrange hair neatly and do up muslins; can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing machine; the best of City references. Inquire at No. 69 West 17th-st., in the hoop-skirt factory, one door west of 6th-av.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a private family; she is a first rate hand; can do up gentlemen's linen understands the French finishing and fine muslins; has lived with some of the best families in this City for the last ten years. Call for two days at No. 69 15th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl wishes a situation as nurse, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; has no objections to go in the country with a family for the Summer; has good City reference; can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 223 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th ave., or could hear by calling at her employer's office, No. 41 Wall-st., William J. Sinclair.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT girl with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse; takes charge of a baby from its birth; sews neatly; is an chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing; wages $7; no objection to the country, or to wait on a lady that boards. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a Protestant woman; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth, or grown children; is a good plain sewer; has lived twelve years in one place; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 26th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as nurse who has been in that capacity for many years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 12th st., near Broadway, in the music store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE American Protestant girl, 19 years old, a situation to take care of children, or to do plain sewing or chamberwork; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 116 Stanton-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT girl with the best of City reference, a situation as child's nurse, and to assist with sewing or light chamberwork. May be seen for two days at No. 344 Hicks-st., near Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, with good City reference, a situation as children's nurse; is a good seamstress. Can be seen for 3 days at No. 376 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A LADY would like to procure a good place for an excellent girl as nurse and chambermaid. She can be seen at her employer's residence, No. 39 Strang-place, South Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS—OR AS chambermaid and waiter in a small private family by a very competent girl with good City reference. Call, during three days, at 185 East 12th-st., between 2d and 1st avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman to take care of children and sew; the highest wages no object. Call at her present employer's, No. 131 West 14th-st., where she may be seen for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation; can do all kinds of sewing; understands washing or table; best of references. Apply at No. 61 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN AMerican woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress. Address MARY S., Station F., No. 108 3d-av.

AS NURSE OR LADY'S-MAID.—A FRENCH person, speaking the English language fluently, wishes an engagement with a family about to leave for Europe in the capacity of nurse or lady's-maid; she is a first-class dressmaker. Address Mme. AIMEE, No. 156 West 26th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman in a private family; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses; would assist with the chamberwork and take care of children; no objection to the country for the Summer; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 660 21 av., between 34th and 35th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and can do all kinds of family sewing; no objections to assist in chamberwork or take charge of a few growing children; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 112 West 19th-st., 2d floor, front room; can be seen for 2 days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY WISHES TO procure a situation for her seamstress, who thoroughly understands family sewing, and who would be willing to assist with light chamberwork. No objection to the country. Apply, for two days, before 2 o'clock, at No. 116 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a seamstress, who does all kinds of family clothing, cut and baste for a sewing machine; will go out by the week or month. To be seen for two days at No. 91 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Will go to the country.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant girl, a situation as seamstress. Can be seen for two days at the residence of her present employer, No. 86 5th av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman as seamstress and to take care of growing children; understands all kinds of family sewing; has good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 54 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Protestant girl as waitress, and to assist in chamberwork; the best of City references. Call at No. 47 Christopher-st., near 4th-st.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a competent young woman as waitress and chambermaid; is a beautiful plain sewer. Has unexceptionable City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a very competent young woman, a situation as waitress or chambermaid, and fine sewing; no objection to go in the country with a family; has the very best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, corner of 12th-st.

SITUATION WANTED IN A FANCY WIRE store, or in any nice, respectable business, by a highly recommended German Protestant young woman; can read and write both languages; will make herself generally useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AT WESLEY'S FIRST-CLASS FEMALE Office, No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st. Employers in City and country, can obtain the very best of Protestants and other servants—reliable, experienced and well recommended. All employers who value a truly good girl, and all girls who appreciate a good situation, will please give a call. Twenty smart Protestant girls wanted immediately. Mrs. WESLEY in attendance.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, CASHIER, OR CLERK.—The advertiser, aged 30, thoroughly experienced in double-entry, cashier's duties and business generally, desires an engagement; moderate salary acceptable. References: Messrs. Moses Taylor & Co., Chas. A. Heckscher & Co., Eastman & Lloyd, Mellick & Co. Address A. G., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

AS ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—SITUATION wanted by a competent young man, as assistant bookkeeper or entry clerk; quick in figures and good penman. Satisfactory references given. Address LOGAN, New-Egypt, N. J.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant man, who fully understands his business; has lived in some of the best families in the City and country, and can bring recommendations accordingly; will make himself generally useful; would prefer the country. Address R. G. H., Box No. 291 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom by a single man who fully understands his business; is also a good hand to care and drive trotting horses; would prefer the country; reference will be satisfactory. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 190 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, with good references, a situation as coachman, and would assist in gardening; has no objection to the country; wages no object to a good home. Address to J. H., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, and who understands his business and can bring the best City reference. Call or address for two days at P. Tranor's, No. 654 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business, and who can produce the best of City references. Call or address a note to MONTAGUE'S Livery Stable, Nos. 56 and 58 West 23d-st., New-York.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman or riding gardener; can produce the best of reference; would like to go in the country. Address a note to Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a young man who understands his business thoroughly and who is a good gardener; has good reference from his last employer, where he has given entire satisfaction in the above capacity for the last twelve months. Address H. T., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, BY a most reliable, competent man, a situation as coachmen or groom; is an excellent driver, and understands the entire charge of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; has best City references; can show no objections to the country. Call at, or address COACHMAN, No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, As a situation, as coachman and groom, by a respectable single man, who knows his business thoroughly, having had long experience in the business; knows the City well; has good City reference; would go into the country, if required, and make himself useful. Address J. N., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a coachman and gardener's situation by an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business, and can produce the very best of reference. Apply or address, for two days, J. O., in care of O. Clark, No. 66 Cedar-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and gardener by a man who can give the best City references as to character and capability, and who is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted, by a respectable Protestant man, as coachman and groom; is young, and able and willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; has the best of City and country references for honesty, sobriety and being obliging and understanding his business thoroughly. Call, or address Mrs. YORKSTONE, No. 26 4th-av., for R. W., for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A COACHman wants a situation as coachman and groom, who fully understands his business in all its branches; sober, honest and trustworthy; can come well recommended from his last employer; has no objection to town or country. Address, J. K., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a single young man, a situation as coachman and groom; he perfectly understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver, and can be highly recommended from his last employer. Address S. W., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS FARMER AND PLAIN GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as farmer, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; understands the care and rearing of all kinds of stock; is not afraid to work; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address D. D., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER FROM CANada wishes a situation; has served his time in the Earl of Mount Cashell's garden, Moore Park, has had eleven years experience in Canada; understands the care and management of greenhouse and grapery; is willing to make himself useful; can give satisfaction as to his capability. Address J. McD., Thorburn's seed store, for two days, No. 15 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a sober, industrious single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and a cow, if required, and can keep a gentleman's place in good order; has had many years' experience, both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a single man who thoroughly understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables; understands the care and treatment of horses, and keeping a gentleman's place in order; is not afraid of work; has good reference from his last place. Address P. T., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man, competent in the management of grape vines, green-house plants and vegetables, and has gained premiums in this City and Europe, and has lived with his last employer five years; has good reference. Call or address, for two days, N. D., J. Thorburne's seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted by a married man. No children. The advertiser has a thorough knowledge of his business in all its

The New-York Times.

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All letters to be addressed to the Publishers "New-York Times, New-York City."

TO ADVERTISERS.

The enlargement of the circulation of the TIMES is at the present moment so rapid as to render it imperative that advertisements intended for the daily issue should be sent in at the earliest possible moment. Announcements which fail to reach the office before nine o'clock P. M., lose all the advantages of classification under the heads to which readers are accustomed to refer. It is, therefore, quite as important to the advertisers as to ourselves, to have that hour the latest for the reception of their notices.

Amusements this Evening.

BURTON'S BARNUM.—ROYAL ARPHENBRATZ EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

[illegible] THEATRE.—COLLEEN BAWN.

[illegible]'S THEATRE.—POOR GENTLEMAN.—A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.—ROBIN HOOD—PONGO—HOW'S YOUR UNCLE?

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Afternoon—JEANIE DEANS—Evening.—MONEY.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE.—Day and Evening.—CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

[illegible]'S SALOON.—GRAND CONCERT'S MINSTRELS.

COOPER UNION.—PRALL'S COURSE OF DEATH.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.—GEN. TOM THUMB.

[illegible]DORF GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

[illegible] SECRET.—No. 296.—WELSOR'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 21st ult., with Queenstown advices by telegraph to the 22d, arrived at Halifax last evening. Among other matters thus received, we learn that no decision had been rendered by DOWLING, the referee in the late contest for the Championship; but that the impression to the statement of that person, to the effect that the Americans had interposed and constrained him to terminate the fight, GEO. WILKES had addressed a letter to the London *Times*, denying the statement broadly, and claiming the fight for the American Champion. Both combatants appellate the idea of the battle being drawn, and assert their wish for a fresh encounter. Large sums of money have been contributed on the London and Liverpool Stock Exchanges and elsewhere for the benefit of SAYERS. In a contest between the American LYNCH, and the Englishman HEENAN, for the Championship of the "Light Weights," the latter had been victorious. Parliamentary proceedings lacked interest. The command of the *Great Eastern* had been assigned to Capt. VINEHALL, of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's service. The Count DE MONTEMOLIN, we learn from Spain, with his son and his secretary, had been arrested. The report that the Emperor of France will visit Savoy this Summer is confirmed.

The rival houses at Charleston failed to make themselves famous for either peace or progress. The Secession Convention met only to adopt the platform reported by a majority of the Committee to the National Convention, and to adjourn with the idea of holding a secret session, at which the propriety of nominating a candidate is to be discussed. The National Convention proceeded with its balloting, the votes during the morning session not materially varying from the figures of Tuesday; one Virginia and one North Carolina defection, however, successively reinforcing the ranks of DOUGLAS. At the evening session the Tennessee delegation abandoned JOHNSON, and supported DOUGLAS, thus giving that candidate a very large majority of the Convention; but still considerably less than the 202 votes required by the two-thirds rule, to elect. With this power in their hands, the supporters of the Illinois Senator are determed either to force his nomination, or an adjournment of the Convention to the 25th of June, at Baltimore. It is impossible, of course for the opposite interests, even if combined, to effect a nomination, so long as the Douglas men hold together. The balloting resumed at 5 o'clock continued until 8 P. M., when the Convention adjourned.

The Overland Pony Express supplies us with advices from Utah to April 14. Lieut. MULLAN, whose wagon road party was at the northward, and who had lost all his animals through the intense cold, had sent to Camp Floyd for a fresh supply, but had to be denied. The troops in the Territory were in motion, complying with the recent general order for their removal. Hopes are entertained that the efforts of Gen. JOHNSTON at Washington may prevent the departure of the whole army. Gov. CUMMING has written to the Department in regard to the lawlessness and disorder prevalent in the Territory—urging the return of the Federal Judges, the legalization of the acts of the Mormon Court of Probate, or some other measure, to restore the supremacy of the lawe.

On Tuesday afternoon, the Quadrennial Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session at Buffalo, appointed Committees on the State of the Church, Temperance, Temporal Economy, the Pastoral Address, the order of the Discipline, and Religious Exercises. A motion was carried to appoint a Committee to investigate the charges against the Wisconsin Conference. A resolution to alter the Discipline, so as to render the office of Presiding Elder compatible with a pastoral charge, was referred. It was determined that nine members of either of the Standing Committees should constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The session yesterday was mainly occupied with the appointment of Standing Committees. Among the Special Committees appointed was one to consider the question of divorce and remarriage.

The Senate held a brief session yesterday, at which Mr. DAVIS caused his territorial resolutions to be made the special order for Monday next. Some executive business was acted upon prior to adjournment. In the House, Mr. SHERMAN announced that the Tariff bill would be called up today, and that he should move that the speeches of the ensuing debate should be strictly confined to the measure. Resolving itself into Committee of the Whole, the House listened to Mr. ENGLISH of Indiana, who, with a view of participating at a long range in the doings at Charleston, descanted on the actual state of the Democratic Party, advocating at once the regulars and the bolters of the Cincinnati responsibility they were incurring in assuming their present attitude of hostility. He predicted, however, that the clouds now lowering over the Democratic house must shortly be dispated by effulgent sunshine—and moonshine. Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, afterward made a little speech on Slavery, and Mr. SMITH, of North Carolina, deprecated the present excitement, and begged for a reclinance to the principles underlying the Compromise of 1850. The House, upon the Committee rising, adjourned.

The election of city officers in Philadelphia on Tuesday resulted in the general success of the "People's Ticket." Mayor HENRY is reelected by a majority of 816. The Democratic candidate for Comptroller, Mr. DOWNING, has 120 majority. There are good working majorities for the People's Party in both the Select and Common Councils.

Mr. JOSEPH P. BRADLEY resumed his argument for the defence, in the case of HARDEN, on trial at Belvidere, N. J., upon a charge of poisoning his wife, on Tuesday afternoon. He concluded at 5½ o'clock, having occupied about nine hours. The Court then adjourned to yesterday morning.

The members of Dr. CHEEVER'S Church met again last evening in the lecture-room, in which their discussions have heretofore been held, and resumed the argument of the question on which the pastor and the trustees are now at issue. The features of the evening were an exceedingly bitter reply by Dr. CHEEVER to the arguments applied to him by his assailants, and a speech in answer to his [illegible], as bitter, by Mr. HALL. The meeting stands adjourned until to-night, when it is supposed there will be a final disposition of the question.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday, several appointments and changes were made in the force; and the Sanitary Squad presented a long list of presentations of places containing nuisances which needed to be removed to preserve the public health.

The Board of Education met yesterday afternoon, and adjourned for the want of a quorum to the third Wednesday of this month.

The Stock market fell off yesterday morning ½@1 ₱ cent. on the general speculative list, and then recovered at the Second Board. New-York Central 78¾ at the close, Panama 144½ and Rock Island 65½. Exchange steady. No change in Money rates.

The sales of Cotton reached 1,000 bales, at uniform rates. Flour was somewhat brisker, yet not generally dearer. Wheat was inactive. Corn was in request. Provisions, Sugars and Rice attracted rather more attention. Coffee and Teas were quiet. Hay, Hops, Tallow and Spirits Turpentine were salable and buoyant. Other branches of trade presented no noticeable changes. There were only 383 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock markets have been well supplied during the past week, and business has generally been pretty brisk....Beeves numbered 3,100 head at the great cattle market on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the prices varied but little from the former week. There was a little advance on the best qualities, and all the cattle were sold. Total beeves for the week 3,690, or 400 less than the previous week.....Milch cows are selling a little quicker, at about former rates. They are coming in sufficiently plenty....Veal calves are still rather a drug, but by dint of hard work all were sold, to-day, at last week's rates, or 4c.@5c. ₱ lb., live weight, for fair to good, and 6c. for prime....Sheep and lambs sell slower. The cold weather and abundance of veal and pork has lessened the demand for mutton. The stock was not all sold, and a decline of ½c. ₱ lb., live weight, may be noted....Hogs are coming in more freely, and sell a little lower. There is a surplus on hand.

Affairs in Utah.

The letters of our correspondents in Utah, published yesterday, present an interesting picture of the existing state of things in Mormondom. The figure which the United States cut in the affairs of the Territory, is a mixture of the comical and the absurd, which if it could be well put on the boards of a popular theatre, would make the fortune of the enterprising manager. We sent an army out, two years ago, to reduce the Mormons to subjection enforce our laws, and make our Courts respected. It has been so far successful in its mission as to put an end to all open rebellion; but there is no other mode of setting Governments at defiance, in which our fellow-citizens of that region do not still indulge. Not that the presence of the army is disagreeable to them; they are, on the contrary, so anxious to have it stay that a careless observer might come to the conclusion that they were penitent sinners, kissing the rod which has been the instrument of their chastisement and salvation. Their devotion to the ministers of our will is, however, due neither to loyalty nor to fear, but to that common-place instinct which makes every man who has cabbages for sale glad to find a purchaser. The camp is a good market for vegetables and forage; the profits of the Mormon farmers on the sales of these articles to the troops are said to reach half a million of dollars per annum; and under the circumstances they are, as our correspondent naively informs us, "very desirous the army should remain."

More than this, they are determined that we shall not forgive them; that we shall not put aside our wrath; that we shall not sheathe our swords and look pleasant. They won't have our peace and fellowship at any price. They insist upon being treated as alien enemies, and menaced with paymasters and courts-martial. Sooner than have us withdraw our troops, they are determined to "originate some new difficulty." They are a practical people, and much as they would enjoy the honor of being rated on the books of the Confederacy as "law-abiding citizens," and left to govern themselves in their own sweet way, they enjoy a good market for potatoes and corn a great deal more. Never were the honors of belonging to a great Confederacy so lightly treated. Never was punishment so provokingly received. Our heavy hand is borne as a gentle caress; our direst menace is received as a real and substantial endearment. The history of revolts and revolutions furnishes no precedent for the treatment of such provoking submission. The Irish magistrates had not more reason to be puzzled when a pauper, convicted of disorderly conduct, implored them to pass upon him any sentence they pleased, only not to make him "a poor-law guardian," than the officials who are charged with the high mission of converting Mormons into "free and enlightened citizens."

Their ingenuity is not less remarkable than their practicability. They have managed to adopt both the "twin relics," and can exhibit them in a state of hearty activity. The Southerners have only been charged by their worst enemies with the nonrishment of one of these interesting children of barbarism. They hold slaves, but they confine themselves each to one wife. The Mormons marry many wives, and now keep slaves into the bargain. They have discovered one other race, besides the negroes, which is the better for being flogged and kept to hard labor—namely, the Indians of the Utah Valley. These benighted individuals "are now," says our correspondent, "bought and sold like the negroes of the South," and of course, "are vastly better off as servants than as free." We hear a great deal from newspaper correspondents, whom courteous planters initiate into the mysteries of plantation life, of the patriarchal character of the establishments of which they thus enjoy the hospitality. But they will now confess that for a close, accurate and successful imitation of the real original patriarch, the Mormons may defy competition. The Mormon farmer, with many wives and several bondsmen residing under the same roof, subject to his sovereign will, and in happy ignorance of *habeas corpus* and trial by jury, is, beyond all question, the only genuine article.

They have also of late hit upon a mode of bringing the United States Courts into contempt, which the members of the Tombs bar will certainly chuckle over. They have established a Probate Court, and given it jurisdiction of all criminal offences, in defiance of the United States law. They seize upon the worst criminals of the neighborhood, bring them before this tribunal, have them committed, and then get them to apply to the United States Judge for a *habeas corpus*—which is, of course, at once issued. Upon a hearing, the prisoners must either be discharged or the jurisdiction of the Probate Court acknowledged,—and this wholesale release of thieves and murderers is thus plausibly ascribed to the stiff-neckedness and crotchets of the United States officials.

On the whole, the relations of the Federal Government with this interesting people are as satisfactory as their condition is hopeful. The future is rendered all the brighter by the arming of the militia for resistance to the Polygamy bill now before Congress. For the present, they have nothing to desire. MICKEY FREE himself might envy their state. They have as many wives, and own as many "little Injuns" as they please. To the charms of polygamy they have added the well-known political advantages attendant upon the enslavement of "an inferior race." The army that was sent to curse has stayed to bless them. Instead of treating them to fire and sword, it consumes their vegetables and pays for them. The courts we had established for the purpose of interfering with their sacred institutions, have been converted by the operation of our own laws into liberators of horse thieves. What wonder if BRIGHAM YOUNG be an elated, presumptuous man? The wonder would be if he were not. He has a nation of fanatics at his dispesal, the good things of this life in profusion, and a field for experiments in the manufacture of "institutions" such as no law-giver has ever before enjoyed.

The Effects of Excommunication.

The devout believers in the Papal infallibility, whose faith is apt to increase in the direct ratio of their distance from the immediate sphere of the Papal authority, take a very high tone with the miserable skeptics who venture to doubt whether VICTOR EMANUEL II. will be much the worse for the excommunication by implication to which he has just been subjected. They assure this incredulous world of railways and telegraphs that the effects of the Papal bull are not the less sure because they are spiritually accomplished; that PIUS moves in a mysterious way his curses to perform; and that although the liberated Italians may escape the tax-gatherers and the torturers of St. Peter, they will none the less be overtaken, sooner or later, by the avenging terrors of the Church.

In illustration of these profound truths, the dreadful examples of the house of Tudor, in England, and of the house of Savoy, in Italy, are held up to the amazement and the instruction of mankind. We are assured that the family of HENRY VIII. expiated the malediction pronounced upon that heretical prince; and that the household of VICTOR EMANUEL II. has already been struck by the thunderbolts of Heaven, in consequence of the excommunication incurred by that sovereign for laying profane hands on the Church property in Sardinia. This excommunication, which was only "incurred," and never actually undergone, having been equally incurred by the Government of "Her Most Catholic Majesty of Spain," whose family have gone on increasing and multiplying ever since sacrilegious hands were laid on the overgrown property of the religious orders, it is slightly difficult to understand why the deaths of VICTOR EMANUEL'S mother, wife and brother should be charged to the account of his offences committed in behalf of popular education and the public revenue. We suppose we shall hardly be expected to belive that the Duke of Genoa and his relations fell victims "by anticipation" to the annexation of the Emilia.

The case of the TUDORS is hardly a more fortunate one for the advocates of the awfulness of excommunication. The TUDORS were twice and most tremendously cursed: once in the person of HENRY VIII., and once in the person of his daughter, ELIZABETH. Of course, if they wilted and wore away under the effects of the Papal malison, it is reasonable to suppose that their enemies, upon whom the Papal benison rested in all its fullness, must have flourished and fattened upon the manna of the Vatican. Let us look at the facts. The TUDORS were banned for their heresy. At the same time PHILIP II. of Spain and CATHARINE of France were especially blessed for fidelity to the Church. Four successive TUDORS reigned in England after the Reformation. Four of the blood of PHILIP filled the throne of Spain. HENRY VIII., EDWARD VI., and ELIZABETH saw England grow up under their sceptres into a great maritime, colonial and military power. The only one of their blood who made her peace with the Church, MARY, lived a wretched life, and died after a brief and desolate reign, with "Calais printed on her heart," having lost the last foothold of English power in France. Excommunicated ELIZABETH struck down the power of Catholic Spain with a blow from which it has never recovered, and planted in the New World firmly the seeds of Protestant America. The TUDORS went out in one of the most glorious reigns of English history.

PHILIP II. failed in the dream of his life; his eldest son, if not murdered by himself, died a madman under his own hands; his other issue dwindled away, and his crown passed to an imbecile voluptuary, who lolled his life away among the court-ladies, sent a Little Armada to be contemptuously annihilated on the Rocks of Kinsale, expelled 600,000 of his most industrious subjects from the kingdom, and was forced to acknowledge the independence of Protestant Holland. PHILIP IV. provoked the terrible insurrection of Catalonia which transferred that magnificent province for years to France; lowered the position of Spain hopelessly in Europe by the peace of the Pyrenees, which permitted the Catalans to come back to their allegiance in triumph over the royal authority, and surrendered Roussillon and Conflans to LOUIS XIV. Revolted Portugal humbled him at Villa Viciosa; he lost Jamaica and Dunkirk to Protestant CROMWELL, and saw the Spanish flag insulted by Dutch cruisers from the Bay of Biscay to the Indian Ocean. CHARLES II. came a child to the throne, to sign away Portugal forever to the House of Braganza, and half of Spanish Flanders to France. A dismal invalid all his life, he saw his fortresses fall to pieces, and Cadiz left without a garrison or a gun. The art of ship-building perished in Biscay and Galicia; his navy shrank to six rotten frigates; his army to 20,000 men, his revenues to $2,000,000. He died a trembling, childless idiot, scared to death by exorcisms, and bullied by Cardinal PORTO-CARRERO into signing away his monarchy to the grandson of the King of France. The House of PHILIP II. went out in the most disgraceful and ruinous reign which saddens the annals of Spain. Indeed, from the time of PHILIP LE BEL of France, who first laughed at the thunders of the Vatican, down to those of the Duke PHILIP of Parma, who kicked out the Jesuits, and being timidly excommunicated therefor by CLEMENT XIII., caused his "big brothers," the Bourbons of France and Spain, to interfere in his behalf, take away Avignon and Benevento from the poor Pope by force of arms, and compel CLEMENT XIV. to revoke his predecessor's action and abolish the whole Jesuit order, those princes who have made light of the Pope would seem to have flourished exceedingly, while those who have worked the Papal will have generally disappeared, like CATHERINE DE MEDICIS and her miserable progeny, in an odor neither prosperous nor sacred. The first NAPOLEON himself, oddly enough, made his worst and most fatal mistakes only after he had received the full sacrament of marriage from the Church on his union with the pious daughter of the Apostolic Emperor FRANCIS of Austria. Gen. LAMORICIERE, in 1848 the most republican of Republicans, has just discovered that modern Revolution is the counterpart of mediæval Islamism, and has accordingly resolved to accept the Papal pay for protecting "civilization" by the bayonets of the murderers of Perugia. PIUS IX. having cursed all the brave men who have fought against Austrian tyranny in defence of their manhood and their rights, will no doubt bless this penitent ex-democrat, just as PIUS V. blessed the little army which he sent across the Alps, three centuries ago, with orders to "give no quarter to any Huguenot." The lessons of history, it strikes us, should make the Italians tolerably tranquil in the presence of this prospect. The Founder of Christianity bade his followers bless their enemies, and do good to those that used them despitefully; and Providence certainly has looked with no especial favor on the Christian bishops who have tried to fit the keys of heaven to the locks of other people's strong-boxes, and to arm their policemen with the terrors of the archangelic host.

The New Steamship Bill.

If the constantly recurring catastrophes by fire, tempest and explosion, which characterize our water transit, fail by reason of their very familiarity to demand legislative interference—if the often-repeated tale of horror is too threadbare to excite the popular demand for reform, it is still likely that a marked improvement will arise from another source. The restlessness of our locomotive people is crowding our ocean and inland steamers, and demanding new lines and wider accommodations every year; almost every man is a traveler; the law-making public is legislating—not for the forlorn inmates of rat-infested hospitals and tinder tenement houses, but for itself. On its own head will fall the penalties of neglect and indifference.

And as the law-makers tread the decks of steamers, they will need no expert to unfold the probable causes of danger. Let them but look and tremble:—a single compartment with a wooden shell—heaven only knows how weak and rotten—quivering with each stroke of the engine—between them and death:—fires roaring and lamps swinging within the very embrace of seasoned combustibles—boiler-plate, of questionable tenacity, straining under undue pressure—fire pumps and hose, bilge pumps and life boats lashed and stowed away for the voyage like so much cargo or permanent ballast;—sailing vessels, without light or signal, bearing down into our very path:—should sudden danger overtake us, what are the probabilities of deliverance? The chances are that there will be a collision—that a hole in any part of the hull will admit the sea to every cranny of the fabric—that the furnace fires will be quenched before the steam-pumps can be set at work—that the ship will founder before all the boats can be cleared and launched—that half the boats launched will be swamped—that all the boats will not hold half the people—that there is no material for rafts—that the vessel will take fire—that the fire will get the advantage before the pumps can be got at work and the hose adjusted—that the deficient means of overcoming danger, and especially the delay in applying the means provided, will give accident and carelessness the winning start of defence and caution.

Urgent and reasonable as are the demands of the case, it is found practically impossible to meet them fully and fairly with legislative enactments. Sectionalism, State rights, spoils, corruption, selfishness, and the whole catalogue of personal and party motives and influences, menace alike the interests of the white man and the negro—the Atlantic traveler and the Red River slave. A bill, however, is now before Congress, to further provide for the safety of passengers in steam vessels; and it has certainly succeeded by its strong and wise general provisions, and by its apparently satisfactory, but not vital amendments, in steering clear of uselessness, as well as of the probability of death at the hands of section and party. It is not all that could be desired, but it is more than we yet dare confidently expect from Washington. Like improvement in the adaptation of steam and iron, improvement in the provisions for safety is a work of slow development, and will always lag behind professional demonstration and scientific teaching. We shall have to be content with a little gain in each department every year.

Among the important features of the bill are these: Ferry, tug and freight boats are brought under the amended act of 1852, so far as relates to licensed pilots and engineers, inspected boilers, hulls and machinery, lights and signals, and provisions against fire, etc., the importance of which to the safety of all navigation is obvious. The provisions and penalties as to carrying gunpowder and other unsafe materials are decided improvements on the old law. A very important section relates to compelling *all* vessels, boats, rafts and other craft to show lights at night, and to bringing all sailing vessels under a common system of lights and signals. This must greatly reduce the frequent and fatal accidents from collision. One of the most essential and thorough provisions of the bill is, that all steamers hereafter built, and navigating any ocean-route over 400 miles long, shall be fitted with at least three water-tight bulkheads—two inclosing the engine and boilers, and the other nearer the stem. No opening whatever is allowed in these bulkheads below the lower deck of a double-decked vessel, and the two openings allowed above the lower deck in each bulkhead are not to exceed fourteen superficial feet in size, and are to be fitted with complete shutters and fastenings of a metal not liable to corrosion. A fair observance of this provision would take away half the peril of the present system. Another section provides that *each compartment* of the ocean vessels mentioned shall have two lifting pumps, each of a capacity equal to a five by ten inch cylinder, to be worked by hand from the deck, in addition to the pumps specified by the law of 1852.

Other important provisions, as to the limit of passengers, the number and outfit of boats materials for making rafts, inspection of the soundness of timbers by actual test, certificates of inspection, increase of salaries, and other matters relative to the means of safety and the uniform and just execution of the law, are detailed in the bill.

Better provisions for the prevention and immediate extinguishing of fire are not mentioned in the bill, although the necessities of the case are most urgent and imperative. Nothing can be more dangerous than to allow a fire which a timely bucket of water could quench, to get five minutes' start. The case of the *Austria* terribly illustrates this fact, and almost every steamboat burning on our rivers and lakes is an instance of it. It is customary on most of our elegant steamers to place out of sight, in the obscurest recesses, all such unsightly things as leather hose and ugly pumps and pipes. If the fastidious passengers could only remember that they may be encompassed by the very jaws of destruction, the sombre coils and festoons of hose, and the grim presence of any amount of brakes and pistons, meeting the eye at every turn, would be more comely to their sight than the most florid adornments of artists and decorators. We believe that so long as vessels are built of combustible materials, the means of instantly extinguishing fires should be as complete and ready for service as if nothing else were to be done except to put out a conflagration each minute of the day. If the subtle element gets twenty minutes' start in the race,—and it can hardly do less on many of our ships,—the Brooklyn Water-works engines would hardly gain upon it; but if an inch stream of water can be made to strike any fire that is likely to occur on a steamer, within a minute of its kindling, the danger is already removed. We believe that some provisions of this nature might have been incorporated in the bill before Congress; but the public may be thankful if so much as it does provide is made a law.

A Committee on Bad Smells.

Alderman BOOLE, whose exertions on behalf of the City are untiring, offered a resolution on Monday, that a Committee of two, one from each Board of the Common Council, be appointed, to travel whithersoever they pleased, in company with "*a savant*," to be selected by the New-York Sanitary Association, in search of sanitary regulations, applicable to this City. The resolution, we are sorry to say, was laid over, but we trust it will at a very early day be taken up and acted upon. We think there are, at least, two members of the Common Council who are fairly entitled to a pleasant tour to Europe this Summer, at the expense of the City, and if we know anything of the feelings of the tax-payers, they will be delighted to concur in the proposal. The only hesitation about it which can find a place in any well-balanced mind, will be one to the fact that the deputation will not be able to rid themselves of the reflection that they are traveling with other people's money, and they may thus be led to deny themselves many little comforts. We acknowledge that New-York can learn a great deal from European cities in the matter of sanitary science; and we must say we think a pair of Common Councilmen would be just the fellows to bring us home all we ought to know. Their great familiarity with European languages, and with the ways of European society and governments, and their scientific attainments, would at once place them in the most agreeable relations with European officials; while the habits of observation, skill in classification of facts, and severely judicial tone of mind acquired by rigid training and great culture, would of course render their report a most invaluable contribution to the work of sanitary reform.

If we are asked whom of all the members of the two bodies we consider to be best fitted for this great enterprise, we confess we have no hesitation in designating Messrs. BOOLE and VAN TINE. We have come to this conclusion after a good deal of deliberation, which we think contrasts very favorably with the indecent haste with which our contemporary, the *Tribune*, has disposed of the whole matter. Both of these gentlemen would, we have no doubt, enjoy the trip as much as anybody else; and they have claims upon the consideration of the municipality which no other members can urge. They have had a good deal of very pleasing, social intercourse with foreigners, both of them having figured in the Committee of Reception which tortured the unfortunate MOHAMMED PASHA in 1858—and Mr. BOOLE is now of the number of those who are about to impress the name of New-York upon the memories of the Japanese Embassy.

Constantinople is a city which all sanitary reformers ought to visit, as it is in possession of peculiar scavengering arrangements in the shape of troops of wild dogs, which look after the garbage and offal, and which would deserve the special attention of our Committee. The habits of these interesting animals, (the dogs, we mean;) the admirable manner in which they have divided Pera and Stamboul into districts; the facility with which they cause the sweepings of shambles and the cold victuals of private families to disappear without trouble or expense to the municipal authorities, are all matters on which the Commission would have to report largely. Moreover, the Turkish capital affords the means of doing what cannot not be done elsewhere—making a map distinguishing by colors the whole number of foul odors by which a large city can be infested, and indicating, by reference in the margin, the probable cause of each smell. In this great work Messrs. BOOLE and VAN TINE would of course obtain an amount of assistance from the Turkish authorities which would not be afforded to any body else we could send, and which would be none the less useful in being due to fear and not to gratitude. Men who have forced a high Turkish official to eat pork and drink wine in their presence have him forever after in their power. They have but to reveal the damning fact, and he becomes a pariah, an outcast. What these gentlemen can accomplish through the Admiral's instrumentality, we leave, therefore, to the reader's imagination.

We hope the resolution will at once be taken up, as we should like to see the deputation on its way as early in the season as possible. We may add that we do not think $10,000 would be a cent too much to allot for their expenses. The City can easily spare it, and such a map as we have mentioned would alone be well worth the money.

JOHN BULL AND THE PRIZE FIGHT.—The London *Times* thinks that no nations destitute "of great qualities" could have exhibited such a spectacle as the late prize fight. One "great quality" which was *not* illustrated on that occasion is the boasted British love of justice and fair play. Nothing could be more grossly unfair than the conduct of the English on the ground, unless it be that of the Press and public after the fight was over. The moment it became evident that SAYERS was to be beaten, his friends rushed in and broke up the ring. When HEENAN persisted in continuing it, until his antagonist failed to come to time,—and then claimed the victory which he had fairly won, the referee—an acknowledged partisan of the British Champion—was found to have disappeared. He afterwards insisted on declaring it a drawn battle, because neither had yielded at the time he left. And when HEENAN demands a fresh trial, it is refused on the pretext that both parties have sufficiently proved their endurance and skill.

So far as the men themselves, their friends, backers, and the sporting public at large are concerned, we care not a straw for all this. But we refer to it as developing a trait of British character for which John Bull has hitherto professed a specially lofty contempt. It shows that the sporting public in England, which embraces a much larger portion of decent society than with us, are capable of any meanness and of any injustice to screen their champion from the discredit of having been beaten by an American.

The City Railroad Bills.

The Buffalo *Express*, which started by rejoicing over the injuries inflicted on New-York City by the passage of the Railroad bills, as a just punishment for its hostility to the Pro Rata scheme, now changes its tone. It protests against our assumption that Buffalo has no interest in the local affairs of our City. On the contrary, it insists that Buffalo "has an interest in every improvement that tends to public accommodation" in New-York, and "especially in its facilities for street locomotion." Whether the *Express* means to say that the representatives of Buffalo in Albany have an "interest" in the specific bills passed, we do not know, but it goes on to say:

"The TIMES and other journals in New-York have arrayed themselves in bitter hostility against street Railroads. Their denunciations are loud and long, and yet we have not been able to discover any good reason for the warfare that has been inaugurated. The conveniences of the City demands them. They were recommended by the Governor and provided for by the Legislature, and if the franchises granted are valuable to those holding them, *it is their good fortune, and we trust that their enterprise in this much needed public improvement will be abundantly remunerated.* If the City does not derive as much benefit from these franchises as she ought, it is probably the result of an *indifference* which seems to characterize the mass of its people in regard to most questions of public concernment. The representatives of New York, with a very limited exception, favored and urged these railroad laws, and it is *but reasonable to suppose that they represented the wishes of their constituents in doing so.*"

The *Express* talks partly at random and partly with an evident intent to mislead. The TIMES has never opposed street Railroads;—on the contrary, it has devoted twice as much space as any other City journal to the task of showing that we need more Railroads in our streets,—that those now in use are utterly inadequate to the accommodation of the public, that they are badly managed, and that the Legislature ought to grant new charters and authorize the construction of new roads.

But we have also insisted, with equal emphasis and pertinacity, that they should be chartered and constructed with primary reference to the wants and convenience of the public, and not with exclusive regard to the avarice of those "fortunate" enough to get the grants. The *Express* trusts "their enterprise will be rewarded." It need give itself no uneasiness on this score. Their "enterprise," as the *Express* styles it, is abundantly able to take care of itself. They have the whole thing into their own hands:—they can build the roads or sell the franchise,—cram their cars or give passengers decent room,—charge the highest prices known in the City without regard to their own expenses,—and manage the whole affair with sole and exclusive reference to their own advantage. If under these circumstances they do not secure their own "reward," they will be more modest and incapable than they have shown themselves hitherto.

The people of this City are, it is quite true, too indifferent to City legislation as a general thing. But in this instance they were neither indifferent nor silent. On the contrary, they protested, openly and unanimously,—not against Railroads,—but against the obnoxious features of the bills in question. They urged the Legislature to make some provision for the public—to require at least the ordinary precautions and safeguards against the power of great monopolies, and to provide some equivalent for the enormous rights they were giving away. Their remonstrances were treated with contempt; their representatives betrayed their trusts, and, by the help of the members from other sections, aided in fastening upon the City these odious and oppressive measures.

SCHILLER IN THE CENTRAL PARK.—The great Schiller Festival of 1859 is not, it seems, to pass away as a tale that is told. Thanks to the poetic patriotism of a number of German gentlemen in this City, an admirable colossal bust of the great German poet and patriot is to become one of the permanent ornaments of our noble Central Park. Our Teutonic population certainly have a right to be represented in the park of the metropolis which owes so much to their industry and energy. New-York is, probably, the third, certainly the fourth German city in the world in point of population, and it is difficult in certain quarters of the capital not to believe one's self within reach of the Elbe, the Oder or the Rhine.

SCHILLER, too, is not less worthy of American than of German homage. The bust to be erected in his honor has been already executed in bronze by a young German artist of this City, Mr. RICHTER, and is now on exhibition over the rooms of the International Gallery, at the corner of Broadway and Fourth-street. It is a most striking and creditable memorial of the great poet: large and masculine in treatment, elevated in expression as becomes its heroic subject. As a specimen of American casting, too, it deserves special notice.

A meeting of the Committee charged with the completion of the monument has been held, and a sum of $250 subscribed towards providing a pedestal for Mr. RICHTER'S work. We are sure there can be no doubt that any additional sum which may be found necessary for the purpose will be speedily raised by those who take a real interest in the monumental beauty of our City.

EDUCATION IN HAYTI.—The traditions of the Ashantees relate that when the Lord created the human race one-half black, and the other half white, he gave the two divisions their choice between two huge calabashes. These calabashes—like *Portia's* caskets in the "Merchant of Venice"—contained the gifts which were to determine the chooser's destiny. The greedy negroes chose the bigger calabash of the two, in which they found only a lump of gold, a lump of iron and a lump of lead. They hadn't the least idea what to do with their prizes—so they went to planting yams and laziness generally. The whites took the lesser calabash, and found in it only a piece of "talking-paper," which put them up to all sorts of inventions. The next that was seen of them they were building ships on the sea-shore, and from that hour dates the white supremacy in the world. The legend is not nearly so foolish as an Ashantee legend might be expected to be; and the present Government of Hayti seems to be acting upon the moral it conveys. President GEFFRARD has just established two new lyceums, and the Haytian Minister in Paris is advertising for Professors to take charge of the various classes about to be opened.

Miscellaneous.

—The beggars of New-York are dexterous enough in all conscience, still they might get a few hints from those of London. Rev. Mr. [illegible] at a meeting lately held in London, gave his experience as a tribute to the skillfulness of [illegible] impositions: "Not long since," said he, "a man took me in by a pitiful story, that her husband had not had a day's work for six months. I was true—on inquiring I ascertained that her husband was a *night* watchman.

—Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT is about to visit Washington. He will be accompanied by Lieut.-Col. LORENZO THOMAS, Assistant Adjutant-General, and ERASMUS D. KEYES, Military Secretary. What new riot has broken out in that most disorderly of cities to call out our military?

FROM WASHINGTON.

English, of Indiana, on the State of the Democratic Party.

Speech of North Carolina, on the State of the Union.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 2.

THE HOUSE AND THE MEMBERS.

Hon. MASON W. TAPPAN returned to Washington this evening from a flying visit to his home in New-Hampshire.

A visit was made to-day to have a call of the House with a view to secure the attendance of a quorum and proceed with business. It failed, however, and we had another installment of speeches.

THE NIAGARA.

The following officers have been ordered to the Niagara, now fitting out at New-York for China: Capt. Wm. W. McKEAN; Lieutenants Isaac N. Brown, John Guest, J. N. DeKraft, D. P. McCorkle, and Wm. H. Potter; Surgeon, R. Wardworth; Passed Assistant Surgeons, D. B. Conrad and L. McMaster; Paymaster, Thomas R. Marcy; Chief Engineer, Wm. P. Williamson; First Assistants, D. B. Macomb, H. A. Ramsey; Second Assistant, C. B. Kidd; Third Assistants, R. R. Green, G. W. Tennent, R. H. Grinnell, A. E. Fisher, and Robert Potts; Gunner, R. J. Hill; Carpenter, H. P. Leslie; Sailmaker, Stephen Seaman.

ARMY NEWS.

Lieut. STEVENS, of the corps of Engineers, now stationed at New-Orleans, is assigned to the charge of the construction of the fortifications for defence at the entrance to Galveston Harbor. The resignation of Lieut. SIMON, of the mounted rifles, has been accepted by the President to take effect in September next, until which date he has leave of absence.

Lieut. ARMSTRONG, transferred to Company D, of the Fourth Artillery, will join his Company as it passes through Baltimore to-morrow, *en route* for Fort Randall. Lieut. POWELL WYMAN, of the First Artillery, will forthwith join his Company at Fort Monroe. Leave of absence for six months has been granted to Maj. HOOKER of the First Cavalry.

Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT was not telegraphed to proceed to Washington. He is here only for general consultation with the Secretary of War as to the disposition of troops, &c. Q.

From Another Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 2.

THE COVODE COMMITTEE.

The Covode Committee had Col. SHELDON MCKNIGHT, of Detroit, before them this morning, in regard to the Post-office of that City while under the control of Mr. O'FLYNN. Nothing was developed which was not known before. Yesterday they discharged Mr. READ, of Ohio, after inquiring of him where the TIMES obtained its information. He replied that inasmuch as Mr. COVODE saw fit to draw out of him the testimony in the presence of the whole together, he thought it right that a correct statement should be published. The Committee sustained the honor of the witness. Mr. WHITNEY and Postmaster LOMAS are to be called before the Committee again in consequence of recent developments.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Hon. F. P. BLAIR, Jr., of Missouri, Hon. JAMES WILSON, of Indiana, and others, are at the Wheeling Convention to-day. A row was anticipated.

Gov. CUSHING is at the Republican Convention at Dover, Del.

RECEPTION.

The Mayor of Boston, with several of the City Government and some of the Governor's Council, are in town to-night, and have a reception at Willard's. P.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 2.

Gov. CUMMING has informed the President that Utah is in a condition bordering on anarchy, and some action is therefore necessary on the part of the Government to relieve the Territory from present and impending evils. He alludes to the bands of desperadoes whose conduct renders the tenure of life and property uncertain, and requests either that the Judges will be sent out in place of those who have deserted Utah, or authorize the Probate Courts to exercise the powers claimed by them and granted by the Legislative Assembly, or adopt some other means of safety. He requests that 500 soldiers be retained there, as the withdrawal of the entire army would be injudicious and unjust. Gov. CUMMING states the population of Utah at 52,000 or 53,000, though it is more largely estimated by the Mormons.

Senator DAVIS will, next Monday, reopen the debate on his Slavery declaratory resolutions.

The excitement here, if possible, is on the increase regarding the events at Charleston. Many reports were in circulation this evening—for instance, that CUMMING had received 168 votes, which created a great sensation until its falsity was ascertained.

The Democratic and Republican head-quarters are crowded with inquirers.

From the stoppage of public business for two weeks the session of Congress will be doubtless prolonged until the 1st of July.

The President has recognised FREDERICK KUHNE as Consul of the Duchy of Nassau at New-York.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 2.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented the petition and arguments of C. S. DREW, Adjutant, United States Army, relative to the Oregon War debt. Referred.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Dem.,) from the Library Committee, reported a joint resolution for supplying the Choctaw, Cherokee and Chickasaw nations with public documents. Agreed to.

The House bill for the relief of the Shawnee Indians was taken up and passed.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) moved that his resolutions be made the special order for Monday next. Agreed to.

Mr. LANE of Oregon, (Dem.,) gave notice that he should call up to-morrow the Oregon War Debt bill.

Executive session. Adjourned to Friday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 2.

The House met at noon, 123 members being present.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) gave notice that he would to-morrow move that the Tariff bill be made the special order of the day, that the debate shall be confined to the subject, and that a vote shall be taken at an early day.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) in alluding to the Charleston Convention, said he did not sympathize with those who imperiously demand Cæsar or nobody, nor with the rule-and-ruin spirit too much manifested lately by both wings of the Democratic Party, and to which may be justly attributed the difficulties which now exist. He ventured the prediction that if trouble and disaster ensue the masses will yield, and ought not to, forgive those who are rashly and recklessly precipitating this state of affairs on the country. It is not denied that darkness and clouds lower over the Democratic house, but he had an abiding faith that these clouds will pass away, leaving the glorious sun of Democracy shining brightly. Mere political storms have no terror for the party to which he belongs. When the time for action comes, every Democrat will do his duty, according to the circumstances which may surround them. Even if the worst man should be selected for President, he at least would be better than the best man of the Republican Party. There was one essential point about which there was no division in the Democratic ranks; if the eternal, unceasing opposition to the Republicans—there Democrats stand as one. He then proceeded to speak more particularly on the subject of the irrepressible Conflict doctrine and negro equality, as had it was maintained by the Republican Party, which he desired to hold up to the indignation of the masses of the American people. The Democratic Party was the best friend, and the Republican Party the worst enemy of the negro.

A colloquy took place between Messrs. DUNN, CAVANAUGH, ENGLISH and PORTER relative to the constitutional provision of Indiana, touching the exclusion of free negroes.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said that Mr. SEWARD discovered the truth when he explained the "irrepressible conflict" between the two systems of labor. Slavery, Mr. HUTCHINS contended was not only a wrong to the slave and slaveholder, but to the material industry, and the social, educational and religious condition of the people among whom it exists. He argued that the early fathers sought to restrict slavery wherever practicable.

Mr. BURNS, of North Carolina, (American,) condemned the violent spirit exhibited in debate, and appealed to gentlemen to [illegible] compromise measures of 1850 as a means of quieting the present political excitement.

The Committee rose. Adjourned.

Letter from Henry Clay.

From the Albany Statesman.

The following letter was written by HENRY CLAY, immediately after the adjournment of the Philadelphia Convention, in 1848. It is now first published from the original in our possession.

On the eve of another Presidential struggle it will be read with interest:

ASHLAND, June 15, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR: Before the receipt of your obliging letter of the 29th ult., I was prepared to expect the event which has since happened at Philadelphia. Your letter conduced to strengthen my anticipation of it. The intelligence of the nomination of Gen. TAYLOR reached me the same day it was made.

I lost the nomination from three causes: First, the course of the Kentucky delegation; second, my very great disappointment in not obtaining, as I had every reason to suppose I should, the support of the Ohio delegation; and third, the perseverting adherence of the Massachusetts delegation to Mr. WEBSTER. How such delegates came to be appointed from Kentucky, you doubtless have heard from some of our Kentucky friends at Philadelphia. Never was I more surprised at any occurrence of the kind than I was by the unexpected course of the Ohio delegation. I had received the strongest assurances from the most eminent men in the State, in various forms, that the support of that State would be given to me, and that it would not go for Gen. TAYLOR, if *renominated*. I was entreated by the Governor, and by several delegates to the Convention, and by various other eminent persons in Ohio, not to decline the use of my name, before I addressed my note to the public. I was informed that some eight or ten of the delegates were chosen expressely to sustain my nomination, and that all who were appointed to support Mr. CRAWFORD would go for me, upon his declining. Such was the influence on my mind of these assurances and this information, that they constituted a leading motive with me in allowing my name to go before the Convention. And if I had foreseen that Ohio would have pursued the course which she did in the Convention, I never would have consented that my name should have been presented to that body.

I dwell on this subject of Ohio, not in any complaining or repining spirit, but because it is the only important fact, stated in my note to the public, which has not been subsequently sustained.

But, if I have had great cause of surprise, in respect to that State, I have abundant reason for eternal gratitude to the City and State of New-York, and to my numerous faithful, ardent and enlightened friends in them, for their zealous and constant support of me. And to none more than to yourself, for the ability, activity, energy and efficiency which you have displayed throughout the arduous struggle.

The work is done, and I have no alternative but quiet submission. I am relieved from painful suspense, and great anxiety, during the canvass, if I had been nominated, and from fearful responsibility, if I had been elected. I ought not to regret the event, on my own account personally, and I believe there are but few men who can bear it so well. On account of my friends, indeed, I could have wished that it had been otherwise. I deeply regret that I have no way of testifying my great obligations to them; but I hope they will be assured that I shall ever hold them in grateful remembrance.

The nomination of Gen. TAYLOR, as far as I have yet heard in Kentucky, has occasioned much disappointment, and has been coldly received. The papers will tell you, perhaps, otherwise, but they greatly exaggerate. That of Mr. FILLMORE gives entire satisfaction.

As for myself, I shall take no active part in regard to the nomination. Of course, I can never support Gen. CASS. The case of Gen. TAYLOR is not like that of Gen. HARRISON. The former is a purely military man, without any experience whatever in civil affairs. The latter was far more distinguished as a civilian than as a military commander. Gen. TAYLOR is no Whig, or, if he be one, a sort of nondescript Whig, a Whig in name, without the principles of the Whigs. Gen. HARRISON was an open and avowed Whig, in principle, as well as in name.

I presume my residence in a Slave State lost me the nomination. And yet those who could have secured it have allowed one to be nominated who is far more deeply imbued with the doctrines of Slavery, than ever I was, or shall be. Their course resembles that of the Abolitionists of 1844. They complain that they have not got a thorough-going Whig, and when they had got the power to nominate a thorough-going Whig, they would not exercise it.

But I must close with fervent prayers that you may long live in health and happiness, and the enjoyment of every blessing.

With constant and cordial regard. H. CLAY.

The Kent County *Conservator* says that his Honor, Judge CARMICHAEL, has decided that it is not necessary for postmasters to inspect each issue of a newspaper to see if incendiary sentiments are contained therein; that if the general reputation of a paper is of that character, a postmaster is justified in withholding such paper; and that any postmaster delivering such paper, knowing its character or tendency, renders himself liable to all the penalties enacted for circulating incendiary documents. He also directed the Grand Jury to notify each postmaster in the county of this decision. The several postmasters, in pursuance of this decision, were directed to refuse all applications for the New-York *Tribune*, the jury deeming that paper an incendiary sheet. Postmasters delivering it will be prosecuted in every case.

Gentlemen and Ladies Afflicted with Diseases of the Eye or Ear will do well to read Prof. JONES' able and independent letter in to-day's *Times*, under the "Miscellaneous" heading. Dr. JONES' office is No. 127 4th-av. His attainments surpass those of any medical man in the City.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 23th-st. 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE AT AUCTION OF
OTARD, DUPUY & CO., PINET, CASTILLION & CO., AND RAYNAL & ALUSSE PALE AND DARK BRANDY,
AND
BROWN AND PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA AND MALAGA WINES IN BOND.
BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, May 4, 1860, at 11 o'clock, within the store No. 189 Wall-st.—per samples drawn in bond—
530 packages Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet, Castillian & Co. brandy—vintage of 1858 and 1859.
300 packages brown and pale sherry.
178 packages Madeira wine.
Catalogues on Wednesday afternoon.
Terms at sale. In lots to suit purchasers.

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Very good advice. How can it be done? Use
Harrington's Patent Carpet Lining.
It is the cheapest, best and only article For Carpets, Oil-Cloths and Matting.
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Also, manufacturers of Comfortables and Cotton Batting. The cheapest and best in the market.
J. R. HARRINGTON, Patentee and Agent.

Pure Kentucky Burbon,
FROM S. T. SUIT'S
SALT RIVER DISTILLERIES,
ESTABLISHED 1839.
The above article, which is perfectly pure, is coming direct to us from the distiller. The brand being the eldest in Kentucky, and noted for its superior medicinal properties, we recommend it with all confidence to the public. Sold by every druggist in New-York and Brooklyn. BERGEMAN & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists.
Nos. 161, 309, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

!! Aquaria !! Aquaria !!
J. GLEASON & CO., manufacturers and dealers in AQUARIA. A variety of patterns always on hand. Also, a good stock of plants fishes, pebbles, &c. For sale at No. 454 Broadway, New-York.

John B. Dunham,
OVER-STRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Perry's Japanese
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing.
Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

Barry's Tricophorous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Sure Cure for Piles, &c.
A new remedy for Bleeding, Blind and Itching Piles, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, &c. A liquid; warranted to cure, if not, the money will be refunded. Prepared by BENJ. D. FOWLE, Chemist, No. 71 Prince-st., Boston. Sold, wholesale and retail, by BERGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and all Druggists. Certificates with each bottle.

Notice! Removed to No. 493 Broadway.
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EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED. PRICE $50 COMPLETE.
Parties not having full amount accommodated.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

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USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 45 Cedar-st.

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 430 Broadway.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Shirts.—Fine and cross plait French-bosom Shirts, ready made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importations. L. W. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

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At 12 o'clock.
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MRS. MARY J. HOLMES'
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Mrs. Mary J. Holmes is now acknowledged to be the most captivating Romance Writer living, and it is not too much to say that she has never yet met with a failure in any one work she has written. Her "Marian Grey," which was published a short time ago, kept everybody in a state of excitement from week to week, and so great was the demand for it, that a very large number offered many inducements to get advance copies of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY. No sooner are Mrs. Holmes' works announced than they are snapped up with an avidity which proves the fair writer's popularity with the million of her admirers, and fairly entitles her to be called the

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OR, THE PYRAMID REVERSED.
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Will open, THIS DAY,
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THE INDEPENDENT OF THIS WEEK.
(Published TO-DAY)
opens with an article from the pen of
HORACE GREELEY
ON
THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION,
in which he expresses his views of certain significant moral results of its proceedings. This is the first of a series of papers which Mr. Greeley is to contribute to THE INDEPENDENT, over his own name, during the coming Presidential Canvass.
This week's paper contains also:
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF THE
METHODIST BISHOPS,
Giving brief descriptions of their personal appearance, their style of preaching, and their position in reference to the great questions now agitating the Methodist Body.
A sketch is given, also, of the character and designs of
THE GENERAL CONFERENCE
Now in Session in Buffalo.
A GRAPHIC LETTER FROM BOSTON,
BY
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
describes and discusses
THE RECENT TROUBLES ON THE CORNER
HENRY WARD BEECHER
contributes a Sermon on
"SERVING TWO MASTERS."
REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D.D.,
writes a
"FAMILIAR LETTER"
on the question,
"What is the Proper Relation of the Sunday School to the Church?"
The character of
WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON,
Drawn by
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
Being part of a Letter addressed by Mr. PHILLIPS to the Editors of THE INDEPENDENT.
"A SLAVE AUCTION AT NEW-ORLEANS."
BY AN EYE WITNESS.
Giving an account of the public sale of a large lot of slaves in the Rotunda, under the St. Louis Exchange in New-Orleans.
THE YOUNG FOLKS' DEPARTMENT
Is unusually attractive this week; containing
"AN ANECDOTE OF SILAS WRIGHT,"
(Never before made public,)
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A story for boys and boys' aunts.
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N. B.—Those accustomed to light work preferred.

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Among which are all the new varieties from CHINA, JAPAN AND THE HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS.
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A part of 67 acres of most desirably located ground at Ravenswood, opposite 73d-st., New-York, about one mile from Greenpoint and Flushing Railroad Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the East River shore. This plot of ground is one for an investment—highly recommended. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine st.

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He has the pleasure to refer, by permission, to the following gentlemen: Wilson G. Hunt Esq., No. 36 Park-place; Isaac Adriance, Esq., No. 49 East 26th st.; Rev. A. T. Stewart, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Hon. D. P. Ingraham, Supreme Court Building.
JOHN A. KENYON,
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FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT 3-STORY, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone house, No 170 East 18th-st. between 2d and 3d avs., north side; the house is 22 6x60; has all the modern improvements, and in complete order; lot 22 6x92. Price $11,000. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

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FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK STORE and dwelling No. 47 Canal-st., near Orchard-st.; size of house 24 3x40 feet; nearly new; rented for $900 per annum. Apply to JOHN C. WILSON, 59 Canal-st.

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J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

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TO LET AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A FURnished house with seven acres of land. This place is situated south-east of the village, 1¾ miles from the depôt, near the shores of Long Island Sound, affording the best facilities for boating, fishing and bathing. For beauty of scenery and real healthiness, it is unrivaled. The house contains ten rooms, besides kitchens, cellar and attic. The grounds comprise flower and vegetable garden, grove &c. Rent, $300 a year. Also for sale adjacent to the above-mentioned property, building lots of from one to ten acres, commanding a magnificent view of the Sound. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., or to R. HOYT, Postmaster, Stamford.

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VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fonda as Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 8 miles from Amsterdam, on the New-York Central Railroad, and 9 miles from Johnstown, the County seat. The farm contains 105 acres all of cultivable land, with the exception of 7 acres of woodland. It is well watered, and has a fine, large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones, good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three or four dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. A good cash business is done in the store, and the post-office is kept there. The village contains a large brick flouring mill, large tannery and two stores. One mile east is a village of 1,000 inhabitants. There are 6 cows, 3 horses and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence or for agricultural purposes, such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at Nos. 92 and 94 Cliff-st.

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AN AGENCY WANTED IN NEW-YORK.—For some salable goods on commission or a salary, by a responsible party. Address W. L. P., Box No. 172 Times Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG Island Sound, containing about 38 acres beautifully situated in a neighboring State, an hour and a half distant from the City by New-Haven Railroad, and five minutes' drive from station. There is a substantial house, barn and stable, carriage house and ice-house (filled;) also a conservatory and grapery, containing a variety of fine grapes; a large garden, laid out in the best manner, and well stocked with all varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables. The land is under a high state of cultivation, uniting advantageously woodland, arable land and fine building sites, and slopes beautifully to the water's edge on the whole front, which is nearly a mile in extent. It is situated near Green Farms, known as the healthiest part of Connecticut, and the favorite resort of invalids during the Summer season, and in a neighborhood of the highest respectability. This property has unusual advantages, being in perfect order for a gentleman's immediate occupation. Price $25,000. Terms easy. Apply at No. 235 8th-av., between 7 and 8 P. M.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE FLUSHING PROPERTY.—The well known St. Thomas Hall, and adjoining buildings, (erected at great expense by Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawks,) will be sold under foreclosure of mortgage at the hotel of Isaac Edwards, in Flushing, on TUESDAY the 8th day of May, at 12 o'clock. This property consists of about 2½ acres of ground, beautifully ornamented with shade trees and shrubbery, on which there is a large school edifice, with a neatly finished gothic chapel attached; one fine brick dwelling, and two good cottages. The situation is very desirable being on high ground, within a few minutes' walk of the depôt of the Flushing Railroad, communicating with the City seven times a day, and a short distance from the landing of the Flushing and New-York Steam Ferry Company, also commanding with the City seven times a day. Secularors and persons wishing to establish a first-class school, will have an opportunity seldom met with.

COUNTRY SEAT.—TO LET FURNISHED OR for sale the residence of J. T. Headley, situated on the banks of the Hudson, ten minutes drive from Newburgh. It is a Gothic building, designed and built by the late A. J. Downing. It has a bath room, hot and cold water &c. There are over thirteen acres of land attached with a good vegetable garden, fruit, and one hundred grape vines in full bearing. It is one of the healthiest locations in the country. An accurate drawing of the house, with the view from it, may be seen in the Academy of Design, No. 2 on the catalogue. Inquire of WILLIAM C. RUSSELL, No. 24 Pine-st., or CHARLES MORTON, 23½ Pine-st., or on the premises.

TO LET, OR ITO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country-seat of Mr. F. J. Bates. The House, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bed-rooms, and three attic-rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Dan. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BATES, New Haven Conn.

FOR SALE CHEAP AT NEW-BRUNSWICK—In consequence of the owner going West—a handsome country residence, containing 4½ acres of land. The place is beautifully situated, commanding a splendid view of the Raritan and surrounding country. The house is handsome and spacious, and contains all the conveniences; fine outbuildings of every description. Price $2,000. Terms easy. Apply at No. 235 8th-av., between 7 and 8 P. M.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-STORY and and attic house No. 83 Henry-st., near Pike, consisting of three or four rooms, and use of basement. Apply on the premises, as above. Rent $140.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground;) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand st., between Primer and Leonard sts., (with two lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c. apply to C. R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE PREMISES FAVORably known for many years as "THE SHADES," comprising the cellar, kitchen, and second and third stories, of No. 11 Thomas-st., with the whole of No. 11 Trinity-place, and the cellar, kitchen and store-room of No. 9 Thomas-st. Rent $1,000. Apply to JOHN LIVINGSTON, No. 128 Broadway, third story, rear rooms.

A CHANCE.—TO LET, IN PERFECT ORDER, A neat three-story English-basement house in 36th-st., near Broadway. Rent $350. Has bath, water closet, wash tubs, hot and cold water, gas and fixtures, suitable for a family of about six persons.
JOHN McKIBBIN, No. 345 4th-av.

TO LET.—TWO NEW MEDIUM-SIZED FIRST class 3 story brown-stone houses in 52d-st., between 2d and 4th avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Owner can be seen on premises from 4 till 5 o'clock P. M., or apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A plot of ground, 75 feet by about 190 feet, situated on the northeast corner of West and Clarkson streets, North River. Inquire of BENJ. D. BRUSH, Columbia Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—A HANDSOME SUITE OF offices, consisting of the entire second floor of No 131 Grand-st., near Broadway. Rent, $250. Also, the floor above, suitable for an artist or daguerreotypist. Inquire of J. L. JEWETT, No. 137 Grand-st., New-York.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building corner Broadway and Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, brokers, lawyers, architects, stationery, shipping, &c. Apply, on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 10.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No 58 West 27th-st., near 7th st., in good order and with modern improvements. Also the modern house No 35 West 41st-st., near Broadway. Rent $650. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No 9 College-place.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and 4-story building, corner of 4th and Green sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter Office, No. 326 4th-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 72 EAST TWENTY-NINTH-st., with all the modern improvements; will be painted and put in complete order. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

600 BROADWAY.—TO LET—A LARGE CONcert room, with other rooms attached, 25x100 feet deep. Also rooms suitable for offices, studies, &c. Rent low to good tenants. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY, BROWN-STONE and basement house, north side of 17th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square, rent $2,000. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR NO. 42 ANN ST., now occupied as a printing-office. Inquire on the premises of G. A. WHITEHORN, or of F. MANY, No 49 John-st.

STABLE TO RENT—LATELY BUILT—IN REAR of No. 163 Madison-st.; will be fitted up to suit a good tenant. Inquire at No. 33 Pine-st.

TO LET—SIX ROOMS ON ONE FLOOR, IN A private house, occupied by one family—rent $14 per month—at No. 96 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

TO LET—A NEW THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP house between 6th and 7th avs., No. 129 West 48th-st. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 108 Chambers-st.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROADWAY TO LET.—One very large and several small rooms at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, 102 Walker-st.

600 BROADWAY.—TO LET—THE OLD-ESTABlished restaurant, No. 600 Broadway, with super rooms attached. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the Times Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

ROOMS TO RENT WITH STEAM-POWER.—Apply on premises No. 50 North William-st., or to R. HOE & CO.

TO LET—FRONT PARLOR, WITH OR WITHOUT bedroom. Also a basement at No. 62 East 22d-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PHILADELPHIA SHOE STUFFS AND TRIMMINGS BUSINESS FOR SALE.

The stock, good-will and fixtures of an old-established stand doing a large and profitable business, will be sold out on reasonable terms to responsible parties. The present proprietor retiring on account of ill-health. Address, with real name, &c., SHOE TRIMMINGS, Philadelphia Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS STEAM FORGE FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, at 2 P. M., on the 28th day of May, 1860, at the public house of Wm. L. De Borbon, in the City of Reading, the property known as the Reading Steam Forge, in the said city. Said forge is substantially built, and completely equipped with all the modern improvements, including a 7-ton Nasmyth steam hammer and three Rich steam hammers, each with heating-furnaces and boilers attached. A tire-bending machine and oven; three puddling-furnaces, five blacksmiths' forges, two thirty-ton cranes, one largest class boring mill, slotting machine, turning lathe and sixty horse engine. Main building 300x100 feet, with sheet-iron roof; a carpenter shop and brick office, with fire-proof safe, on the premises, which contain 2½ acres of land. Said Forge is most conveniently located for business adjoining the Reading Railroad, and so connected therewith that locomotives can take away and deliver cars of iron, coal and other freight without cost for hauling. Shutes run outside the building, by which coal, scrap iron, &c., can be dumped from each furnace, without extra cost for hauling of labor. This Forge is capable of executing the heaviest work, having forged and finished the main shafts of the Adriatic (believed to be the largest ever made,) besides complete sets of forgings for numerous steamships for Government and other. The city of Reading presents peculiar advantages for the successful operation of such a forge. It is within 58 miles of Philadelphia, connected therewith by the Reading Railroad, and the Schuylkill (160 feet canal; 178 miles by rail direct from New-York; 136 from Baltimore; 54 from Harrisburgh, and 54 from the Schuylkill coal region, whence the best anthracite coal can be placed at the furnace doors for about $2 25 per ton. Reading is situated in one of the finest agricultural districts of Pennsylvania, has a population of 25,000, and is noted for its general health and the purity of its waters, and Berks county contains more iron ores than any other in the United States, iron of every description can be procured by the forge at the lowest prices.
Title clear of all incumbrance. Possession given immediately, and terms made easy, to suit purchasers. The Forge is in complete order, and is furnished with every necessary tool and appurtenance to commence work immediately on taking possession. It is a property well worth the attention of those engaged in the above business. For any further information, apply to
H. H. MUHLENBERG,
Cashier Farmers' Bank, Reading, Pa.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—The proprietor of a valuable patent, who finds it more than he can attend to, offers Town, County or State Rights for sale cheap for cash or approved trade. Agents wanted. Address, inclosing stamp, F. H. P., care of S. R. Niles, Advertising Agent, Scollay's Building, Court-st., Boston, Mass.

$5.000 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER wanted in an established manufacturing business, with boom for property worth every dollar asked for it, and with facilities to net $1,000 per month. No patent humbug. Address WOOD, Box No. 151 Times Office.

$100 PER MONTH CAN BE MADE BY A good canvasser with a capital of $25. A first-class article; sells readily at large profits. Address J. E. COOLEY & CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED for a business man, with capital, to enter a well-established cash business in the City. Address J. C., Box No. 172 Times Office.

$1.200 A YEAR MADE BY ANY ONE with Pullam's patent $10 stencil tools. Samples free. Address A. J. PULLAM, 335 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

Will be opened on Saturday, May 26.
Persons wishing to make arrangements for board, &c., will apply to Wm. B. COZZENS, West Point.
N. B.—Mr. COZZENS has three furnished cottages to let.

SUMMER RESORT.—THE LEROY PLACE IS now open for Summer boarders; is situated at New Rochelle, one hour's ride from New-York by New-Haven Railroad. Families who purpose going in the country will find this a beautiful place for the Summer. Much pains will be taken to make this a pleasant home. For particulars address Mrs. ORLANDO FISH & B. F. THOMAS, Proprietors, Leroy-place, New-Rochelle.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.—The above establishment will be open for company or permanent boarders on the 1st of June. Parties desirous of obtaining rooms, can do so by letter to the proprietor,
D. A. CROWELL.

ELMWOOD, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—THIS Episcopal Summer resort will be open for the reception of boarders on May 1. Information may be obtained of R. P. STEVENS, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—A suite of large, handsome rooms on second floor, of pleasantly located house near railway depôt, to rent: family private; an excellent opportunity for parties desirous of securing superior accommodations and board. Apply at or address, GREENBURG HOUSE, Hobbs' Ferry, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HOSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. TUTTLE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the store of Bittle & Bailey, No. 74 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated Oct. 25, 1859.
JANE D. TUTTLE,
WILLIAM TUTTLE
JAMES S. BAILEY,
EDWARD A. TUTTLE,
Administrators.
o27-law6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. COLYER, late of the City of New-York, livery-stable keeper, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the house of Abram Beekman, No. 52 First-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 7, 1860.
MARY COLYER, Administratrix.
ABRAM BEEKMAN, Administrator.
mh8-law6mT*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN OCCUPYING (ON 34th-st.) a fine house of his own, in excellent order, having the entire second floor more than required for his own family, will rent the whole or part, with board; table strictly first-class. It consists of a large front parlor, with front bedroom connecting, and a large back parlor; each have ample pantry-room. Unexceptionable reference required. Address H. L., Box No. 102 Times Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, (without children,) willing to pay a good price for an agreeable home and good table, in a quiet family, will address G. E. S., Box No. 1,876 New-York Post-office, which will receive attention. Undoubted reference expected and given.

BOARDING.—A LADY AND HER DAUGHTER having just taken a house desirably located, would now give the choice of furnished rooms, with board, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. Apply at No. 83 West 22d-st.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board with a private family, at No. 151 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND AIRY ROOM, just vacated to let, with board, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife with large room, pantries attached; house has all the modern improvements. References exchanged. No. 38 Great Jones-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in West 16th-st., would let, with board, their entire second floor, and a parlor and bed-room on third floor, to a party or a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen. Address G. E. M., Box No. 172 Times Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE ONE large room and one single room, well furnished, to let, with or without board, and the comforts of a home. Apply at 196 Atlantic-st., between Court and Clinton, Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TWO PARLORS, TWO ELEGANT suites of rooms and two single rooms, an first and second floors, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 1,062 Broadway, near 21st-st. Dinner, 6¾ P. M.

BOARDING.—MRS. B. A. FAULKNER, NO 58 West 14th-st., has to let several parlors and bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

ROOMS WITH BOARD IN EAST 33D-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs., (north side.) Desirable rooms, elegantly furnished with all the modern conveniences; suitable for families. Also one or two rooms for single gentlemen. Address J. P., Box 155 Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A VERY DESIRable suite of front rooms, elegantly fleshed and furnished, on the second floor of a new first-class house, pleasant and healthy location, seven to ten minutes' walk from the South ferries, to let, singly or together, with corresponding board, on reasonable terms, at No. 154 Union-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN AND their wives, families or single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a first-class house, No. 59 State-st., opposite Garden-st., convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board, and a large comfortably furnished room, with large pantries, on second floor, at No. 64 West Warren-st. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARD.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM, on the second floor, may be obtained at No 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Dinner at 5½ o'clock.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and a pleasant large room, overlooking the bay, at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall st. ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or a single gentleman, can obtain very desirable rooms at No. 44 Willoughby-st. The residence of a private family who take a few select boarders.

BROOKLYN.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with partial board, in a private family residing in South Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry; the neighborhood genteel. Call at No. 354 Hicks-st., between Sackett and Union sts.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY, WITH TWO young daughters, desires board, not to exceed $3 per week each, in a healthy village, located near churches and school, mountain air preferred, for six months, or a year if satisfactory. Address, with real name, reference, &c., A. C. A., Box No. 2,040 New-York City Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PLAIN, SMALL AND Presbyterian family, for a father and two children, 13 and 15 years of age. Any such family, owning the house, or not likely to move, and willing to give the comforts of a home at a reasonable cost may address, for one week, H. J., Box No. 101 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—NO. 97 EAST 17th-st.—A suite of rooms, consisting of front and back parlor, and front bed-room, with bath-room attached, on the first floor; will be let to a party of two or three single gentlemen without board. Private family, no boarders or children. The rooms are elegantly furnished, and can be seen from 12 M. to 6 P. M. References given and required.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDroom, with gas, bath, &c., to let to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET IN BROOKlyn—With or without board, within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, in a small private family. Inquire at No. 88 Middagh-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FULL BOARD, IN A PRIVATE FAMily, for a lady and partial board for her husband; payable partly in lessons on the piano by the lady to the children of the family. References exchanged. Address J. F., Box No. 4,185 New-York Post-office, for three days.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, or single gentlemen, can have a choice of rooms, with board, in a first-class house in 34th-st., near Broadway, which is well furnished, and has all the modern improvements. Family private. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 100 Times Office.

TO LET, WITH BOARD.—THREE WILL BE two very pleasant rooms, handsomely furnished, vacated by the 1st of May in the brown-stone house No. 26 Willow-st., suitable for a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen.

TO LET—A WELL-FURNISHED ROOM WITH breakfast and tea to one or two gentlemen in a first-class brown stone house convenient to cars and stages, No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west 6th av.

TO LET—A PLEASANT SUITE OF FRONT rooms, for a gentleman and his wife or for single gentlemen. Also, a single room for one or two single gentlemen, at No. 95 Clinton-place.

A WIDOW LADY WOULD LET A FURnished front parlor and bedroom on the first floor, to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast if desired. No other boarders. Apply at No. 14 Commerce-st., near Bleecker.

A SINGLE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM—With gas, bath, &c., to let to a single gentleman in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

NO. 44 WEST TWELFTH-ST.—BOARD—Delightful rooms to let with board at No. 44 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Also a hall bedroom. References exchanged. Transient boarders accommodated if accompanied with good references.

NO. 313 FOURTH-STREET—BETWEEN Broadway and Washington square, furnished rooms for one or two gentlemen. House has all the modern improvements.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—IN A pleasant house; location central; family small and private, at No. 80 East 23d-st.

ROOMS.—A COMMODIOUS SUITE OF ROOMS, for gentlemen only, with or without breakfast and tea, may be had at No. 40 Lafayette-place.

MEDICAL

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK! ON GENITO-URINARY DISEASES.

PART I.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES—STRICTURES.
PART II.—SEMINAL EMISSIONS—IMPOTENCY—NERVOUS DISEASES—SELF-INDUCED CONSUMPTION, &c.

An entirely new, original and successful method for the cure of these diseases. Intended for popular use. By CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., late Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York; author of several medical works, &c., &c.
"Dr. Hammond has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for medical reform."—Home Journal, Sept. 16, 1859.
For sale, wholesale and retail. Price $1. Sent, postfree, to any part of the country by mail. Single copies may also be had of the author, at No. 858 Broadway, corner of Bond-st. Office hours from 9 to 8 and 6 to 9 evenings.
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st., Publishers and Booksellers.

TRIESEMAR.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE PATENT IMPERIAL, EUROPEAN and COLLEGIATE SEALS are upon each wrapper around TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and every package is accompanied by a book of 124 pages, replete with the most invaluable information. To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York, where he may be confidentially examined, as usual, from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8 in the evening; on Sundays from 11 till 2. Triesemar No. 1 effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married: even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing. Triesemar No. 2 has superior properties in those cases where copaiba and cubebs have been administered. Triesemar No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury or other deleterious mineral. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2, & 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Single cases, $3; 4 cases in 1, $9; or the $10 cases thereby saving $2. Forwarded by Dr. BARROW, on receiving a remittance, from No. 194 Bleecker-st., N. Y. Consultations from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, 11 till 2. Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., N. Y., and J. Worthington, No. 306 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, so well known to the victims of delicate diseases as the most successful practitioner in New-York, in the treatment of this complaint, is still to be found at the old office, which he has occupied for the last 28 years. He can safely promise to all who need medical attendance a permanent cure, no matter of how long standing the case may be. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard is himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1, and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of the effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see none only the Doctor himself. Come, send or write.

MEDICAL.

GOOD THING—THAT EVERYBODY should have: DUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES stand confessedly at the head of remedial means for the need the people. They are alike removed from the poisonous, dangerous and repulsive doses of quackery, or Old School practice; the inconvenience of Water Cure, or the intricate and perplexing prescriptions of the usual Homeopathic books and medicines. Consisting of simple specifics for the various diseases to which they are related—put up in the form of simple sugar pellets—and prepared of ingredients neither dangerous nor disgusting, they are the ready aid of the parent or nurse, and the comfort of the accomplished and invalid.
They possess these positive advantages: They are harmless; no injury can arise from their use. They are simple; you always know what to take, and how to take it. They are convenient; you can give the proper Specific Pills at a moment's warning, without hesitation or delay. They are efficient; in thousands of cases disease is arrested at once, and the system freed without prostration or delay.

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AUCTION SALES.

Thomas E. Leavy, Auctioneer. Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at Auction, on FRIDAY, May 4, at 10½ o'clock at No. 48 Union-square, (4th-av.,) all the furniture contained in said residence, consisting of Axminster, Aubusson and Brussels carpets; elegant carved rosewood suits, upholstered in crimson and green brocatelle; elegant pier and mantel mirrors, marble pier tables; elegant rosewood piano-forte, made by Chickering; piano stool, carved rosewood centre table with marble top, mahogany extension dining-table, oak dining-chairs, elegant vases, rosewood and marble-top etagere, etagere ornaments, bronze figures, crockery, china and glassware; elegant top dressing bureaus, ditto washstands, mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows; mahogany dining in hair-cloth, elegant brocatelle and lace window curtains, gilt cornices, &c. Also, an excellent kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD SCHELL, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SUPERB OIL PAINTINGS, MIRRORS, BRONZES AND PARIAN STATUARY.

BY A. H. MULLER & SON, THIS DAY, at 10½ A. M., at the Household Mart, near Thompson-st. The whole of the above elegant furniture has been used but a short time, and will be found equal to anything of elegant manufacture ever exposed at public sale; consisting of rosewood and hair-cloth parlor suits, covered in rich damask, rosewood etageres, marble top, carved rosewood centre tables, elegant solid rosewood card tables, magnificent mantel and pier mirrors, rosewood piano-forte, by Lindeu and Fritz, carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble top bureaus, superior hair and spring mattresses, feather pillows, fine French plate pier and oval mirrors, China dinner and tea sets, plated ware, Brussels, velvet, Brussels and three ply carpets, oil-cloths, fine feather beds, curled hair mattresses, mahogany and walnut centre-tables, extension dining tables, sofas, &c., together with a large lot of kitchen and cooking utensils, with which the sale will commence. Cataloguesat sale.

Also,

FIVE SUPERB OIL PAINTINGS.

WILLIAM H. HAVES, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HENRY B. HERTS JR., NO 6½ PINE-ST.

HANDSOME ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, ON FRIDAY, MAY 4, AT 11 O'CLOCK, At the salesroom No 6½ Pine-st.

Being the entire furniture of a first-class house, comprising elegant rosewood parlor suites in brocatel and hair-cloth; rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, sideboards, secretary, bookcases, washstands, large French plate pier and mantel mirrors, China dinner and tea sets, plated ware, brussels, velvet, Brussels and three ply carpets, oil-cloths, fine feather beds, curled hair mattresses, mahogany and walnut centre-tables, extension dining tables, sofas, &c., together with a large lot of kitchen and cooking utensils, with which the sale will commence. Cataloguesat sale.

M. C. KENT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

EVERGREENS. EVERGREENS. EVERGREENS.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr.,

Will sell on THURSDAY, May 3, at 11 o'clock, at No. [illegible] opposite the Post-office, 3,000 imported Norway Spruce seedlings, two years old, some year's transplanted, and very handsome. They are unsurpassed for hedges to this country. They are un-

[illegible] Hawes, Auctioneer.

[illegible] GOOD SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.—DAB L. S. HOUGH will sell at No. 168 THIS DAY, (Thursday) May 3, at 10½ o'clock, the contents of the large double house No. [illegible] a few doors west of Broadway. No postponement on account of the weather. Catalogues sent on morning of the sale.

The rooms are furnished with velvet carpets, two solid walnut suites, in rich crimson and maroon brocatel, rosewood centre tables, side and pier tables, rocking chairs, pier and mantel mirrors, fine oil paintings, bronzes and ormolu clocks, costly parian statuary, china vases, rich decorations, &c.; heavy damask drapery, secretary and library bookcases, easy chairs and writing-cases, chess tables, &c.

Also—Brussels carpet and rug, magnificent oak extension table and buffet and oak sideboard, bookcase and side table, Brussels and tapestry carpets, bronze statue a magnificent assortment of china, silver tea service and salver, coffee urn, forks, knives &c.; elegant Wooden Clock, silver tea sets rich cut glass ware, decanters, liquor cases, engraved tumblers, gobblets and [illegible] and ivory cutlery, castors, &c. Also, one of Fischer's superb rosewood 7 octave pianos.

The chambers are furnished with English Brussels carpets, handsomely carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, couches, easy chairs, wardrobes, toilet sets, fine hair mattresses and bedding, mirrors, lace curtains, shades, &c.

The kitchen and upper rooms are completely supplied with glass and useful articles for such rooms. A handsome chestnut and walnut bedstead, bureau, washstand and mirror. Sale to commence in the dining room and parlors.

[illegible] SALE.—FINE GOLD DIAMOND JEWELRY AND GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—A. M. GRISTALAR, No. 23 Jewry, will sell THIS DAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, the largest assortment of watches and diamonds offered at auction this season, consisting in part of single stone and cluster diamond sets, crosses, studs, rings, brooches and ear-rings, emerald, pearl, lava, opal, cameo, onyx, coral, turquoise and ruby fine gold sets, ear-rings, studs, collar and sleeve buttons, ladies' and gents' pins and brooches, studs, ribbon slides, cuff pins, &c., &c.; also, gold and silver hunting watches—M. J. Tobias, Roskell, Tyler, and other celebrated makers—patent lever, detached levers and chronometers, half winding and three independent second chronometers and levers, Breguet, Bunting gold watches, silver hunting English lever, gilt detached levers, silver hunting three-quarter and full plate levers and cylinders, &c. The above sale is well worthy the attention of the trade, being a well-selected stock, and will be sold without reserve. Terms cash. Catalogues at sale.

Also, the large Jeweler's glass case.

M. GRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT SALE OF household furniture THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at the residence of M. Dellemater, Esq., No. 86 West 11th st., between 5th and 6th avs., sale commencing at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood suites, covered in brocatelle, magnificent grand action 7¼-octave piano-forte, with all the modern improvements and fully guaranteed, rosewood etageres, lady's secretary and bookcase, cabinet, side and sofa tables, statuary, marble-top solid oak buffets, extension table, lounges and easy chairs covered in moquet, French plate pier and oval mirrors, China and glassware richly cut and engraved oil-paintings by eminent artists, velvet and English Brussels carpets, rugs, bronzes, vases, ornaments of every description, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture and suite, bedding, curtain-shades, &c.

BROWER & NICHOLS, Auctioneers—Salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 3, AT 10½ o'clock, Bar-room and saloon fixtures, Billiard-tables, bowling-alleys, chandeliers, &c.

At 3 o'clock, at No. 699 Broadway.

The contents of the above saloon, consisting of marble-top counters, bar fixtures, chandeliers mirrors, chairs, &c., together with two billiard-tables, cues, balls, &c.; two bowling alleys, balls and all fixtures complete.

This sale was postponed from Wednesday on account of the weather.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) May 3, and TO-MORROW, (Friday,) May 4, commencing at 10½ o'clock each day, the entire household furniture of several first-class residences, the most of which was made to order, and consists of parlor suites covered in hair-cloth, do. in brocatel, Brussels and ingrain carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, centre-tables, bookcases, gas chandeliers, extension dining-tables, sofas, plated-ware, cutlery, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, &c.; also, a jeweler's lathe and tools; also, a first-class sewing-machine, &c., &c.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell on THURSDAY, May 3, at 10 o'clock, at No 73 William-st., a varied assortment of English, German and American hardware, embracing in part 75 dozen box coffee mills, 75 dozen pocket knives, shingling and broad hatchets, axes in dozens, crowbars, mann. a forbs, woodhead rates, &c., &c. Also, an assortment of plated goods. Also, willow ware, &c. Also, part of stock from Ahl, chandelier, &c., embracing assorted hardware. Terms cash.

Samuel Sherwin, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, &c.—AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the store of Messrs. Willoughby, cor. Pearl-st., a large and general assortment of excellent furniture, two rose wood parlor suites, in green plush; marble-top dressing bureaus do washstands, centre and extension tables, sofas, lounges, chairs, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, pier glasses, refrigerators, crockery, stoves, &c.

WM. S. MELLVAIN, Auctioneer.

RARE AND CHOICE GARDEN PLANTS.—WM. S. MELLVAIN will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 John-st., the newest and most improved sorts of Summer flowering plants, comprising roses, verbenas, dahlias, carnations, hollyhock, &c., &c., from P. Henderson, Jersey City. Descriptive catalogues. All articles sold at private sale at the average auction prices.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF PLANTS, FRUIT TREES, &c.—M. DOUGHTY will sell, TO-MORROW, (Friday,) May 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of the newest and finest varieties of hybrids, perpetuals and moss roses, dwarf and standard do.; also, a large variety of pear trees: also, a variety of pot plants—the whole of which are fully warranted, and are from the nursery of G. Marc, Asterik, L. I.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on THURSDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 56 Union-square, corner 15th-st. and 4th-av., genteel household furniture, being a large assortment contained in three houses, consisting of every description of furniture, a considerable portion of which is very desirable and the usual assortment found in a first-class establishment. For further particulars, see catalogue.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—PIANO FORTE, FRENCH PLATE MIRROR, &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR, No 23 Bowery, will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, one magnificent piano-forte, 7 octave, highly finished, rosewood case, carved legs, round corners; celebrated maker; together with one gilt frame French plate mirror, 72x44.

BROWER & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, MAY 3, AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT the salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., sale of books, prints, &c., Audubon's Natural History of Birds, (octo-carbers' original edition,) in perfect order; also, a valuable collection of miscellaneous works, many very rare; also, a few choice oil-paintings.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. P. DAVIS & CO., No. 98 Beekman-st. Prime fresh goods. Our next sale will be held at No. 10 Cortlandt-st.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF LAW LIBRARY.—ON THURSDAY, May 3, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 6½ Pine-st., comprising about 400 volumes of valuable law-books, reports and works of eminent jurists. Terms cash. By order of attorney for mortgagee.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF PLANTS, FRUIT AND ornamental trees, shrubs, bulbs, flowering shrubs, &c., THIS DAY, at No. 124 Walker-st.

Samuel Sherwin, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, MAY 4—AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the store of Messrs. Willoughby, cor. Pearl-st., a large and general assortment of excellent furniture, two rose wood parlor suites, in green plush; marble-top dressing bureaus do washstands, centre and extension tables, sofas, lounges, chairs, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, pier glasses, refrigerators, crockery, stoves, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON ATLANTIC-ST., BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at Auction, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 3, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, that valuable property, located on the most desirable part of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, four doors from Boyt-st., and known as No. 337; consisting of a 3-story high-stoop and basement brick house, brown-stone trimmings, 25x60 feet, and let 25x90 feet. The house is furnished with gas and fixtures, Ridgewood water, &c. $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. For Maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 62 William-st., near Wall.

50 shs. North River Bank.	40 shs. Chatham Bank
30 shs. Marine Bank.	20 shs. Bk. of Commerce.
10 shs. Phœnix Ins.	20 shs. Lorillard Ins.
20 shs. Mech & Tra. Ins.	10 shs. Home Ins.
20 shs. Grocers' Ins.	35 shs. Fireman's Ins.
5 shs. Market Ins.	15 shs. City Ins.
20 shs. Bowery Ins.	7 shs. Resolute Ins.
60 shs. Irving Ins.	10 shs. Washington Ins.
10 shs. Security Ins.	20 shs Merchants' Ins.
10 shs. Park Ins	28 shs. National Ins.
25 shs. N.Y. Equitable Ins.	32 shs. Gt. West. Mar. Ins.
20 shs. Lamar Ins.	32 shs. Jefferson Ins.
25 shs. N.Y. & Vir. S S Co.	50 shs. Hope Ins.
40 shs. N.Y. Bal. & D. Co.	10 shs. Commonwealth.
20 shs. Jersey City Ins.	62 Kings County ins.
20 shs. Enick. Ice Co.	30 shs. Rutger's Ins.
50 shs. North River Ins.	

$1,000 Sacramento City 6 ₩ cent. Bonds.
13,000 Missouri State 6 ₩ cent Bonds.
15,000 New-York & Erie R. R. 5th mortgage Bonds.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, May 7 Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. ALBERT H NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock-Broker,
No 52 William st., near Wall.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

97 VALUABLE HARLEM LOTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—

ON 1ST-AV.—4 gore lots, S. W. cor 122d-st.
ON 4TH-AV.—16 fine " between 97th and 127 sts.
ON 60TH-ST.—6 " " S. S., 100 ft. west of 1st-av.
ON 111TH-ST.—3 " " " 395 " " 5th av.
ON 122D-ST.—8 " " N. S., between 1st and 4th-avs.
ON 123D-ST.—12 " " N & S. S., " " " "
ON 124TH ST.—11 " " " " " 3d and 5th "
ON 126TH-ST.—6 " " N., 105 ft. east of 3d-av.
ON 126TH-ST.—4 " " " 200 " " 5th-av.
ON 128TH-ST.—23 " " S. S., between 2d and 4th avs.
ON 130TH-ST.—6 " " N S., 185 ft. west of 5th-av.

Sale absolute. 70 per cent. on bond and mortgage. Maps &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 61 3D-AV., 42D 43D AND 44TH-ST. LOTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON THIRD-AV.—14 desirable lots, east side, between 43d and 44th sts.
ON 3D-AV., SECOND-ST.—(100 ft.)—14 lots north side, adjoining the 3d-av. lots.
ON FORST THIRD-ST.—22 lots north and south side, adjoining the 3d-av. lots.
ON FORT.-FOURTH-ST.—11 lots south side side, adjoining the 3d-av. lots.

Title perfect. Abent 75 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF GREEN AND HOT-HOUSE PLANTS—Including 2,000 Camellias.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 4, at 10½ o'clock, in their salesroom, No. 7 Pine-st., (up stairs,) near Broadway, the entire stock of the Rockville Nursery, belonging to C. A. Moré, Esq., consisting of

2,000 Camellias—very fine.
Roses of every description.
Daphnas, arange and lemon trees fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., and a general assortment of green and hot-house plants (in lots to suit.) The sale will be positive, without any limit or reserve.

Catalogues ready in a few days.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 311 6th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.:

The entire stock of laces, embroideries, &c., contained in the above old establishment, viz.: Ribbons, trimmings, laces, embroideries, worsted hosiery, babies' dress fancy articles, cords and tassels, tailors' trimmings hottons, gloves fringes, insertings, fans, &c., gentlemen's undergarments, muslins, &c., &c. The sale will be without reserve, to close the concern, in consequence of the ill-health of the owner.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 106 Bleecker-st., near Greene, household furniture being a general assortment of mahogany parlor furniture, in hair-cloth; tables and curtains, ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas, China and glass ware, table cutlery, mirrors, engravings, oil cloths, bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes mattresses, washstands, mahogany chairs in hair-cloth, brocatel and lace window-curtains, easy-chairs, &c; together with an assortment of kitchen furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 629 Broadway, household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, velvet do., parlor suites, chairs in hair-cloth; lounges and tête-à-têtes, bedroom furniture in mahogany; marble-top washstands, mahogany marble top dressing bureaus, gilt frame pier glasses, black walnut furniture in hair-cloth hat-stand, mattresses, bedding and other descriptions of furniture, being in all the furniture contained in two dwellings.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. FARE $2 TO ALBANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 30, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams Bridge, 6:30 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt.
For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M. mail train.

Connect with the New York Central Railroad.

Returning, will leave:

Williame Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains, 5 and 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.
Dover Plains, 6 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M. Mail train.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD —SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after May 1, trains will run as follows, connecting with the steamer MATTAND:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK, FROM FULTON MARKET-SLIP.
At 6 30 A. M.	At 7:15 A. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)
At 7:55 A. M.	At 9 A. M.
At 10 A. M.	At 11 A. M. (Hunter's Point Ferry.)
At 1 P. M. (crossing Hunter's Point Ferry.)	At 1 P. M.
At 2:45 P. M.	At 4 P. M.
At 4:45 P. M.	At 5:49 P. M.
At 8:45 P. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)	At 7 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

On Sundays trains will leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Flushing at 8:30 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 5:30 P. M. Excursion tickets on Sundays twenty-five cents.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD —FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st., Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:45 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M. Emigrant 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included), and 6:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FARE $15.—FOR THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION AT CHICAGO, MAY 16, 1860.—Excursion tickets to the Chicago Convention, from Buffalo to Chicago and return, can be purchased at the Dépôt of the Lake Shore Railroad, Buffalo, for $15 the round trip. The tickets will be good from the 10th to the 16th inst. westward, and from Chicago eastward to the 25th inst. Excursion tickets from Buffalo or Dunkirk can also be procured at the office of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN P. PORTER, Agent.

For further information call at office, 193 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Trains leave pier foot of Duane st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail, 9 A. M. for Dunkirk, and intermediate stations. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, HIGHLANDS, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., *via* Steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson st., New-York. Leave New-York at 7 A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M., and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Leave foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 4 and 5:30 P. M. for Piermont and Suffern, 5:30 and 9:30 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Suffern at 6:50 A. M. and 6:40 P. M., and Piermont 6:30 and 7:35 A. M., and 2:30 and 7:45 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New-City and Haverstraw.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—REDUCTION OF FARE TO THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AT CHICAGO.—Tickets good until May 20, will be sold via NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD, either via BUFFALO or DUNKIRK to CHICAGO, and return, for $33, at Nos. 193 and 241 Broadway, and at Dépôt, foot of Duane st., or Jersey City.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line, Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 29. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 12 A. M.; Yaphank, 12 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

SPORTING.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING, THURSDAY, May 3, at 3 P. M.; purse $200, mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness. H. Woodruff names b. g. *Frank Temple*. D. Mace names s. g. *Hard Road*, Mr. Koff names b. m. *Julie Moscow*. SHAW & WHITE.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents. No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail June 23.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$118
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins. CANADA, Capt a Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, Millar, leave Boston, Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York, Wednesday, May 9.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston, Wednesday, May 16.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York, Wednesday, May 23.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston, Wednesday, May 30.
PERSIA, Judkins leave New-York Wednesday, June 6
ARABIA, Stone, leave New York, Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York, Wednesday, June 20.

Berths not secured till paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship

ADRIATIC,
Capt. Joe. J. Comstock.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,

On the following days, viz:

From Canal-st. Wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31,
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,	TUESDAY, Sept 11,
SATURDAY, Oct. 6.	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton a day after leaving Havre.

The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.

Cabin passage, $130.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 86 Wall-st.; for passage to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

Agents at Havre and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.

Agents at Havre, Messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.

Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 13 Faubourg Montmartre.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—SEMI-WEEKLY.—U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LIVE.—The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. Fostra Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, an SATURDAY, May 5, at 4 o'clock, P. M., precisely. Rates of passage as follows, with through tickets: To Charleston, S. C. $15; Columbia, S. C., $20; New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, Ala., $35; Montgomery $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $25; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $22. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The JAMES ADGER, Capt. R. ADAMS, succeeds WEDNESDAY, May 9.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.

The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.

Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included), $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & SEIBEREN, No 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, for the above ports on

SATURDAY, 21th April.
SATURDAY, 28th May.
SATURDAY, 23d June.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANtic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, Captain WM. C. BERRY, will leave Pier No 12, N. R., on THURSDAY, May 3, at 4 o'clock P. M. Tickets sold to New-Orleans, $39 75; to Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $26 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Columbus, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; Savannah, $15; including carriage fare at connecting points.

Freight 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will positively sail on SATURDAY, MAY 12, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 4 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. Geo. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, May 5, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta $21; Chattanooga, $26; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville $26 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAM'L L. MITCHILL & SON.

U. S. M. STEAMSHIP "VANDERBILT," U. P. E. LEFEVRE, Master, will sail from Pier No 3 North River precisely at 3 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, May 5, with mails, passengers and specie for SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE.

Several first-class state-rooms yet disengaged.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
ILLINGIS sails May 19.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 10 o'clock A. M.

The ASIA will sail on the 23d inst.
E. CUNARD, NO. 4 Bowling-green.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 242 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. INGNES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NOTICE.
FARE REDUCED!

On and after MONDAY, April 16, 1860, the passenger fare on the boats of this Company will be reduced to
SIX CENTS.

Tickets in packages of not less than twenty,
AT FIVE CENTS EACH,
can be purchased at the office of the Company, on the Pier, at Harlem only.

No TICKETS SOLD ON THE BOATS.
By order, J. N. WATSON, Secretary.

APRIL, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S LOCKS, FAIR HAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, May 3, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, May 3, 6 A. M.
Friday, May 4, 3½ P. M.	Friday, May 4, 7 A. M.
Saturday, May 5, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, May 5, 7 A. M.
Sunday, May 6, 8 A. M.	Sunday, May 6, 3½ P. M.
Monday, May 7, 4 P. M.	Monday, May 7, 7 A. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDwell's, Verplank's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.)

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPORT.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt WM. A. VAIL, will leave Peck-slip, E. R., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.

GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer ARMENIA, Capt. SMITH, leaves the foot of Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

FOR GLEN COVE, ROSLYN, BAYLE'S Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, steamer LONG ISLAND, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, from James-slip, East River.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars see bills.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—

NEW-[illegible]

[illegible]ference—The [illegible] appointment of [illegible] and Remarriage.

[illegible]—Buffalo, Wednesday, May [illegible]

[illegible] Episcopal Conference [illegible]

[illegible] of the Wisconsin Delegates was finally [illegible] the adjournment yesterday by [illegible] to 5 Select Committees of five.

The resolution by Mr. Wyckoff to revise the [illegible] relating to the duties of presiding elders so [illegible] to place them in the pastoral relation, was referred [illegible] the Committee on Itinerdcy.

Committees of seven were ordered on temperance, the Bible, temporal economy, and the pastoral ad[illegible]

The morning session was opened with the usual [illegible] services, Bishop Janes, of New-York, in the [illegible] and took his seat on the [illegible]

Notice was taken of the death of Bishop Waugh, and it was resolved that the Bishops select one of their number to pronounce a eulogy upon his life and character.

The order of the day was the reports of the outgoing Standing Committees, but the rules were suspended for the purpose of constituting the several Standing Committees.

A Committee of five was ordered to be appointed by the Chair, to take into consideration the question of divorce and re-marriage, and report to this Conference.

The afternoon session was almost entirely consumed in constructing the Standing Committees.

Pennsylvania Politics.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, May 2.

Mr. Henry, the People's candidate for Mayor, is elected by 816 majority.

Mr. Dewsnip, the Democratic candidate for Comptroller, is elected by 120 majority.

The Select Council stands as follows: People's ticket, 12; Democrats, 11.

The Common Council stands: People's ticket, 52; Democrats, 26.

Nearly 70,000 votes were polled.

LATER DISPATCH.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, May 2.

Amended returns of the election show that there will be a tie in the Select Council.

The opposition claim the election of Hupp as Controller, over Downing, Democrat, but the vote is close and the official returns will be required to decide the result.

DELEGATES TO CHICAGO.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, May 2.

In the Sixth District of this State John M. Read[illegible] and Washington Townsend have been elected delegates to Chicago. They are uninstructed, but Cameron is their first choice.

Virginia Republican State Convention.

MEETING AT WHEELING—NOMINATION OF DELEGATES.

Wheeling, Va., Wendesday, May 2.

The Republican State Convention met to-day. Delegates were present from all parts of the State.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Joseph Applegate, of Brooke County, was appointed President, with eleven Vice-Presidents.

Rev. Mr. McClure opened the Convention with prayer.

Hon. Alfred Caldwell and E. M. Norton of Ohio County, J. C. Underwood, of Clark County, and W. A. Cox, of Montgomery County, were appointed delegates from the State at large to Chicago, with full district delegates and alternates.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a lengthy address with a series of resolutions pledging to support the Chicago nominee, favoring a tariff affording protection and encouragement to the products of the white laboring men of our country against that of foreign countries, and equality of right among citizens; opposing proscription on account of opinions or place of birth; denouncing the action of the Administration regarding the impressment of naturalized citizens when visiting the country of their birth; approving the Homestead bill, and favoring the plan of colonization of free negroes.

The next Convention will be held at Richmond.

Speeches were made by J. C. Underwood and J. Wilson, of Indiana. The latter's speech elicited great applause.

J. P. Blair, Jr., of Missouri, speaks to-night.

Michigan Republican State Convention.

Detroit, Wednesday, May 2.

The Republican State Convention met in this city to-day.

Austin Blair, Walter W. Murphy, Thomas W. Ferry and James J. St. Clair were elected delegates at large to Chicago.

Strong Seward resolutions were passed.

The Convention was harmonious.

Inauguration of Gov. Buckingham.

New-Haven, Conn., Wednesday, 2.

Gov. Buckingham was to-day again inaugurated into the office which he has filled since 1858. The ceremonies, parades and processions on the occasion have been unusually imposing. The city is filled with strangers. To-night there is to be a torch-light procession and display of fireworks, and the whole is to concinde with a grand festival. Tables are being spread for over two thousand persons.

The two houses of the Legislature were organized by the election of the candidates nominated at the Republican caucus.

Body of an Unknown Female Found.

Sandy Hook, Wednesday, May 2.

The body of an unknown female, apparently about 40 years old, was found on the onter beach yesterday morning, about two miles from the point of the Hook. Her face and hands were much disfigured. In her pocket was found a comb and a pair of scissors. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict returned of "Supposed accidentally drowned." The body was interred on Sandy Hook.

Railroad Accident.

Albany, Wednesday, May 2.

The 1 o'clock freight train on the Central Railroad, from this city, parted when within four miles of Schenectady. One car was smashed, and a brakeman named Horsfall literally torn to pieces. His remains were scattered about in all directions. No other person was injured.

Departure of European Steamers.

Boston, Wednesday, May 2.

The steamship *America* sailed at 9½ o'clock this morning, with 14 passengers for Halifax and 63 for Liverpool. She takes out $28,000 in specie.

St. Johns, N. F., Wednesday, May 2.

The steamship *Prince Albert* sailed at 3 o'clock this morning for Galway.

Navigation on the Canal.

Oswego, Wednesday, May 2.

The boat *Milo*, of the new Oswego line, from New-York, with merchandize for the West, arrived here to-day. This is the first through boat this season.

Letter from Vera Cruz.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, May 2.

The schooner *Star* has arrived here, with Vera Cruz dates of the 21st of April. The news is unimportant.

Fire.

Lawrence, Mass., Wednesday, May 2.

A fire this afternoon destroyed Wilson & Allen's steam saw mills with some small buildings adjoining. Loss about $12,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, May 2.

Cotton—Sales to-day 3,000 bales at easier but unchanged prices. Sugar steady. Corn firm at 75c. @ 85c. Whisky dull at 19c. Lard firm at 11¼c. @ 11¾c. Cotton freights to Livarpool 9-32d. @ 5-16d. Exchange unaltered.

Baltimore, Wednesday, May 2.

Flour quiet; Howard-street superfine, $6 37½. Wheat firm; White, $1 70@$1 80; Red, $1 50@$1 55. Corn firm, at 73c. @ 77c. Provisions quiet. Whisky steady, at 23½c.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, May 2.

Flour firm; sales of 1,000 bbls., at $6 25 for superfine. Wheat lower; sales of 2,000 bushels; Red, $1 55; White, $1 66@$1 75. Provisions steady. Mess Pork, $18@$18 25. Lard, 11¼c. Whisky firm, at 23c.

Mobile, Tuesday, May 1.

Cotton—Salee to-day, 2,000 bales at 10½c. @ 10½c. for Middling; sales of last three days 5,000 bales; receipts three days 2,700 bales. Freights and Exchange unaltered.

A French paper manufacturer has invented a new pack of playing cards. Each card represents some remarkable fact connected with the history of Napoleon I. or of Napoleon III. All the figures are of the same period, the costume is perfect, and remarkable for the execution and the brilliancy of the colors. The pack of cards is called *Cartes de l'Empire Illustrée*. In place of kings there are four emperors, including the Empress Mother. In place of knaves, four Bonapartes, brothers of Napoleon I. For aces there are four islands, viz: Martinique, where the Empress Josephine was born, the islands of St. Croix, Elba and St. Helena.

THE CHURCH CONFERENCE.

DISCUSSION OF DIFFICULTIES.

Another Stormy Session—The Question Still Undecided.

The debate which has had its origin in the difficulties engendered between Dr. Cheever and his friends, on one hand, and the Trustees of the Church of which he is the pastor, on the other, was continued last evening, pursuant to adjournment. The lecture room of the Church was crowded.

As at the previous meeting, Dr. George A. White was appointed to fill the Chair.

Mr. Ezekiel, the Secretary of the Society, opened the meeting with prayer.

Mr. E. W. Cheever said that before Mr. Woodruff (who had the floor) recommenced his remarks, he would feel obliged if any of the gentlemen present would inform him when the debate was likely to close, and would suggest that the final meeting be held on Thursday (this) night.

Mr. Gilbert opposed the suggestion, on the ground that the making of it was an impropriety. He would like the whole matter fully ventilated, without regard to the time which it would occupy, whether a day, a week, or six months.

The matter was dropped.

Mr. White, the Chairman, being obliged to withdraw because of ill health, called on Mr. Bennett to take his place.

This being done,

Mr. Woodruff resumed his speech in favor of Dr. Cheever. It was quite prolonged and exceedingly discursive. On several occasions he evoked hearty laughter.

A member rose and called attention to the fact that in one of the papers it had been asserted that, at the last meeting, the Chairman was incapable of maintaining order. He hoped that would be corrected. He knew that a mercantile firm, which occupied a position in the Church, had employed its clerks to create trouble at their meetings. He had been so informed himself on undoubted authority. [Cries of "Name" failed to elicit a reply.

Dr. Ball then took the stand, and said he felt some delicacy in relation to his present position, especially as towards his pastor. He must say that that he was obliged to differ from him in some respects, though he hoped to do so without giving offence. He thought that a majority of those who were opposed to the Foreign Aid Mission were opposed to the pastor, because of his preaching Anti-Slavery—because of his preaching it too much. A majority of those members of the Church who now opposed the pastor were men who, in his (Dr. B.'s) opinion, only two or three years ago sustained Dr. Cheever as Anti-Slavery men. He (Dr. B.) alluded to this fact because, though he was an Anti-Slavery man, he wished to prevent all dissensions in the Society.

It has been said against him by a brother that he had withheld his countenance then from this work because of his regard for money. That might be so, because he had the interests of the Church at heart.

A Voice—"What do you say now?"

Other Voices—"No interruptions."

Dr. Ball, without noticing the query, proceeded to deny the charge of conspiracy on the part of those who had sent an agent to England in the name of the Church of the Puritans—

A member denied that there was any agent sent in the name of the Church.

Dr. Ball responded by declaring that these members to whom he alluded did commission Miss Johnson to beg money for the Church of the Puritans. Was not that true?

[Cries of "Yes."]

Dr. Ball—And is not such a thing as that done in the name of the Church?

[Cries of "No, no."]

Dr. Ball went on to express his opinion as to the injudiciousness of having sent any one to England in the name of the Society, and, to support his statement, read the appeal.

Dr. Cheever—The Society is not mentioned there.

Chairman—I hope the brother will not be interrupted.

Dr. Ball would say that the gentlemen who did this were a secret body, and that they organized themselves into an independent committee for that purpose. He was astonished that the Pastor, who was the only man who had the right, should do what he had done in this matter, in the face of a statutory enactment. The Church and the Society were one body, and both must act in unison.

Dr. Cheever—No.

Dr. Ball—I affirm that what I say is true.

Dr. Cheever—No.

Cries of order suppressed the contention.

Dr. Ball resumed by saying that if he understood the law it made no distinction between the Church and the Society as one body.

Dr. Cheever—The Society only.

Dr. Ball—The Church is not known in the law at all. It decides in relation to doctrines, but not in relation to the temporalities of the Society. The Doctor is wrong in that, and who will deny it.

A Voice—I do.

Dr. Ball replied by saying that the Church had nothing to do, unless the Society were with it. Again, he would say that individuals had no right to collect money for the Church, independent of the Trustees. He was not a cotton-merchant; he had stood up as an Anti-Slavery man, perhaps before Dr. Cheever was born, and, as a friend to him, he was convinced that, to promote the prosperity of the Church, this course of begging foreign aid should be abandoned. [Applause, which was suppressed at the remonstrance of the Chairman.] In the name of the Church of the Puritans, he declared that if members of that church, without due authorization, sent an agent to England to collect funds, their action should be severely censured, and never allowed to be repeated. It was, besides, a principle of universal application, that a pastor must be dependent, absolutely, on his congregation for support. He put this on the ground of simple contract. Dr. Cheever agreed with the Society to render certain services as pastor. If he went out of the congregation to seek funds, did he not violate the contract. Suppose he were to embrace Romanism or Unitarianism, would not the church, and not the pastor, have control over its temporal affairs. In conclusion, the speaker alluded to the example set by Dr. Cheever in preaching "a free gospel against Slavery," when sustained by foreign aid, as being of a most injurious character to the cause which he (the Dr.) had espoused. The general impression to be derived from it amongst the country pastors would be that as Dr. Cheever had become bankrupt because of his preaching of Anti-Slavery doctrines, they would act injuriously in pursuing the same course. He knew that the brethren had the right to go to England, and from the fund there collected raise a church. But would this serve the church? He predicted that two things would inevitably follow from it: either a divided church, or a serious discouragement of the members engaged in the project.

Dr. Cheever rose to reply. He rejoiced that his good brother Ball had come so plainly and clearly to the point. He wished to dispose, in the first place, of the question as to the impropriety of illegality, even as had been asserted, of the pastor being bound by contract to depend solely on the Society for his one, two, or three thousand dollars a year. This was simply monstrous. He would illustrate the matter by own case. At the time when de coöperated with the founders of this Church, by whom he had been solicited to become their pastor, they said: "Dr. Cheever, we are not able to allow you sufficient for your proper support at present, and we beg of you to eke out the deficiency yourself." No individual had then hinted that he had violated the statutes of this State in supporting himself. [Applause.] He argued from the examples of Paul and Epaphroditus, who prided themselves on the success of their appeals for foreign aid, that, in sending Miss Johnson to England, he had only performed the duty of a Christian teacher. The right of this Church to support itself temporarily could not be disputed, he said, without disputing its right as a Church in Jesus, and the adoption of the course proposed by the Society would be an act of absolute despotism over the church. The present was the juncture to meet the demands of mammon against the church. In an effort to benefit this church the Society had no more authority to prescribe the action of its members than had the trustees. It was the unwarrantable action of the Trustees that had entrapped the Society into this course. The most alarming doctrines had been advanced by the Trustees, the avowal of which had nothing but the most reprehensible application, so far as the Society was concerned. He denied that the Trustees had any right, as was claimed, to sell the Church, and the effort to maintain such a right was only the assertion of a starvation power. The conflict, when such conflicts are advanced, was between the spiritual power and the property power. The spiritual power said you must do this; the property power said you must do otherwise in the name of the pews. This suffocation of the kernel by the husk, this imprisoning of God's truth within cotton-bales, was unendurable. In alluding to the Scotch Church, which, he said, had been so liberal in the cause for which they now contended, and which had resisted all offers of statutory aid, he declared that the Church of the Puritans was following directly in the same course. Let, then, the Society not dare to interfere with the right of the Church to sustain itself in its own way. It was out of this necessity to sustain itself that the mission to England grew. Every word in his letter (Dr. C.'s) was true. [Cries of "Amen," and "Yes."]

The men who opposed the foreign aid movement were those who insisted on the necessity of selling the property because of the decrease in the value of the pews and the increase in the price of property, and who urged that the preaching of the word of God was unprofitable. He asserted that the appeal for assistance from abroad was not made in behalf of the Society, but in the name of Christ, and in the cause of a free pulpit and of the oppressed. The man who yielded to the monstrous claims of the Trustees, as set up in this case, might be made their tool, but could not be regarded as a minister appointed to announce the truths of the Gospel. He argued that the laws of the Society were totally inoperative as regards the rights of the Church, and that the contemplated fear of a creation of a feud, irrespective of the Society, was a humbug and a hugbear. No one asked the Society to take any charge of this money. They would in no way be responsible for it. But it would enable the Church and its pastor to sustain themselves, and to have the word of God preached free and untrammelled, without any dictation on the part of the Society. But the Society would not be slave because the pastor could preach without pay. Paul had a power independent as that of God himself, under God himself, and that muscular power was worth $500,000,000, and all the devils of hell could not deprive him of it. [Sensation.] The gentlemen who had initiated this work pleaded guilty to the charge of having sung in an sacred a message to a woman; beloved, honored and blessed name. [Applause.] Thus it was in the early Church, as when Paul commissioned Phœbe to labor in behalf of the faith. One of the battering-rams that had been urged against the pastor was, that he was bound to consult and abide by the opinions of the Society. It was urged also that, if one-third were opposed to his ministrations, he would be obliged to resign; but this was a singular inconsistency, because if the obligation of yielding to the opinions of one-third were great, that of yielding to the opinions of two-thirds would be twice as great. [Laughter.] If any minister were to be ruled by the opinions of societies he would be no better than a parish pauper. "Let him die." "Rattle his bones over the stones." He was not in such bondage to any living man or society. If they wanted an organ they could have it manufactured at their call, exactly according to their pleasures or tastes, but if they wanted a ministry of the truth by the Spirit it was not at their will or under their thoughts but from God to them, not from them to God. Whether this mission be agreeable or not, he declared that this interference by the Society was an attempt at the subversion of the independance of the Church.

On the conclusion of Dr. Cheever's address several gentlemen started to their feet, and quite an excited discussion occurred on a question of order. The floor was eventually awarded to Mr. Hall, who made an exceedingly pointed speech. He made several direct personal allusions to the pastor of the Church, as having talked nothing but "stuff," for which he was called to order, and repeatedly interrupted. He criticized severely the conduct of the few members who had been instrumental in originating the foreign aid movement, but when the clock had shown the hour was somewhat past eleven, he was interrupted by a motion to adjourn.

Amid motions of the most conflicting nature as to the time of adjournment, some being for to-night, some for Monday night, and some for adjournment *sine die*.

The motion to adjourn until this (Thursday) night was put, and the sense of the meeting taken *viva voce*.

The Chairman declared that the meeting stood adjourned until 7½ o'clock this evening.

A division was called for, and a count demanded, but the Chairman refused, and persisted in declaring the question decided.

Many indignant remonstrances were made, but as the Chairman continued inflexible, a majority of the gentlemen took their hats and their departure, whilst a number, who still thronged round the rostrum, gave vent to their feelings in the most excited manner.

The Gale—Disasters to Ferry Boats and Shipping.—The wind, which was from the Northeast, on Monday, increased to a gale during the night. But few disasters, and those unimportant, have been reported. The schooner *Dr. Kane*, from Jacksonville, lying at Quarantine, dragged her anchors yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, and went ashore on the beach at Clifton, Staten Island. She can be got off with the assistance of a steam-tug, probably without damage. The remaining vessels, anchored at Quarantine and in the North River, most of them dragged, but without damage. The machinery of the Staten Island ferry boat *Staten Islander*, on her 8 o'clock trip to the City, from Port Richmond, became disabled, and the vessel was obliged to come to anchor. Her passengers were taken off and brought to the City in the *Southfield*. Three of the six boats running to the Island are unfit for use. The *Hunchback* was partially destroyed by fire a few days since, and the *Josephine* is undergoing repairs, leaving the *Sylph*, *Huguenot* and *Southfield* to do the work of the Island. The two former vessels are entirely unfit for business. The steamships *Marion*, from Charleston, *Florida* and *R. R. Cuyler*, from Savannah, due last night, have not yet arrived. There being no arrivals *via* Sandy Hook, we are unable to hear of any vessels below.

Central National Union Committee—Preference for Gen. Houston.—The monthly meeting of the Central National Union Committee was held last evening at Clinton Hall. A detailed statement was made of the proceedings of the Convention held at Troy on the 18th inst., and there was an interchange of views as to what was likely to be the course pursued at the approaching Convention at Baltimore. A strong feeling was expressed in favor of recommending the nomination of Gen. Sam Houston for President, upon a National platform. Among the facts illustrating the feeling in this direction, one gentleman remarked that a prominent Republican had pledged, in case Gen. Houston were nominated, to obtain one hundred Republican votes for him among his friends. After the transaction of some business, partly in reference to the forthcoming Baltimore Convention, the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Readings.—The young authoress, Miss Lizzie Petit, of Virginia, makes her *début* before a New-York audience as a dramatic reader this evening. She is invited to read by a committee of gentlemen, (among whom are some of the most distinguished names in the City,) as a testimonial of their high appreciation of her merits as a woman and an authoress. The readings will be interspersed with music from Donworth's Band.

A Friendly Visit.—The members of Friendship Hook and Ladder Company No. 12, of this City, have decided to visit Newark, N. J., with their apparatus on the occasion of the triennial parade of the Fire Department of that place, which will take place on the 13th of June next. They will be the guests of Crockett Hook and Ladder Company No. 2 of Newark, whom they received and entertained at the last parade of the Fire Department of this City.

American Geographical and Statistical Society.—This evening this Society hold their annual meeting, at which the election of officers and Council will take place. An interesting paper on the "Statistics of Consumption" is to be read by Dr. Henry B. Millard.

Stonington Boats—Change of Hour.—The steamers of the Stonington line for Boston hereafter leave New-York at 6 o'clock, P. M., instead of 5 o'clock, P. M., as heretofore.

Low Fares to Chicago.—Delegates to the Chicago Convention will see by advertisement that the New-York and Erie Railroad will issue excursion tickets to Chicago, and return, at reduced rates.

Exhibition of an Organ.—A new instrument, designed for St. Paul's Church, Steten Island, will be tested to-day, at 3 P. M., at the factory of the builder, Mr. W. H. Davis, No. 40 Downing-street.

Police Reports.

THE FIRST CASE UNDER A NEW LAW—A SOUTHERN CLERGYMAN IN THE HANDS OF TICKET-SWINDLERS.

Rev. John Jemes, of Missouri, entered a complaint last Saturday against James Duffy, the keeper of the notorious ticket-swindling office, No. 109 West-street, charging him with having defrauded him out of the sum of $250 by false representations in the sale of passage-tickets by the steamer to California, whither the reverend gentleman desired to go. Mr. James alleges that, believing Duffy's to be the genuine office, he paid $600, as he supposed, for three first-class tickets, but, on presenting them on board the steamer, he learned that they only entitled him to the accommodations of the steerage, and that they could have been purchased for $350 at the office of the Steamship Co. As one of the provisions of the act passed by the last Legislature to prevent frauds in the sale of passenger tickets, makes it a misdemeanor, with a penalty upon conviction of imprisonment for not less than six months or more than two years, to charge more than the regular price for a ticket, whether the offender be an authorized agent or not, a warrant was issued for the arrest of Duffy and one Charles Gilmour, his clerk, but both of them had placed themselves without the pale of the law by fleeing to Jersey City. Under these circumstances the complainant made a supplementary affidevit, based on another provision of the act in question, which declares that ticket offices of the description complained of shall be proceeded against and broken up as disorderly houses. In the afternoon Capt. Hart, with two of his officers, went to the place for the purpose of arresting all persons they might find there; but its occupants had departed, and its doors were closed. So, after watching it a couple of hours without having observed any one enter, the Police postponed their business.

A RUFFIANLY BOARDING PARTY.

On Tuesday night a number of boarding-house runners visited the British brig *Guano*, lying at the Rutgers-street Pier, East River, to induce her crew to patronize their respective establishments. Failing by entreaty to accomplish their purpose they endeavored to secure it by force, and a terrible row was the result. In the *mêlée* Marshal Rober and Mathew Gracie, two of the crew, were dangerously wounded with knives, and otherwise badly injured, but their assailants escaped arrest. Yesterday William Weldron, a boarding-house runner, was apprehended by Officer De Coroy, of the Seventh Precinct, on a charge of having been engaged in the fight, and several of the sailors fully identified him. Justice Brennan committed the accused to prison for examination, and the two wounded men were sent to the Seamen's Retreat on Staten Island.

PREPARING FOR SUMMER'S SPORT.

Messrs. J. & J. C. Conroy, proprietors of the fishing tackle and sportsman's depot No. 65 Fulton-street, allege that their store was robbed, a few nights since, of $1,300 worth of goods. The burglar must have entered the premises by means of false keys, as the store was not at all disarranged, and the window shutters and doors were secure. Capt. Weed and his Detectives are investigating the matter, but, as no person in particular is suspected, their basis to work upon is very slight.

BORROWING ON BOGUS REPRESENTATIONS.

Mr. D. B. Peters, residing at No. 96 Allen-street, formerly the Secretary of the Second-avenue Railroad Company, was apprehended yesterday by Detective Farley, at the instance of Mr. W. R. Jackson, iron-railing manufacturer in Centre-street, who alleged that the defendant had defrauded him of a small sum of money by representing that he was still the Secretary of the Railroad Company. Several other persons stated that they had been swindled by Mr. Peters under similar circumstances, and Justice Welsh fully committed him for trial.

CHARGED WITH COUNTERFEITING.

Justice Welsh yesterday committed for trial Joseph Letz, a German, on the complaint of Sarah Prager, keeper of a jeweler's shop at No. 92 Chatham-street, who alleged that the accused gave her a counterfeit $10 bill on Central Bank of Alabama, in payment for a ring that he had purchased. As soon as the complainant discovered that she had been swindled, she started in pursuit of the rogue, and found him in the shirt store of Michael S. Rich, No. 29 Chatham-street, in the act of disposing of a similar counterfeit to that with which she had been victimized.

ANOTHER FUGITIVE MURDERER.

Thomas Pryor, an Irish laborer, mortally stabbed a fellow workman named John Kennedy during a fight which occurred between them last Saturday evening, at a drinking-saloon in Peekskill. Pryor immediately came to this City, where he was pursued, and a search yesterday resulted in finding him in West Broadway, near the Grand House. Upon attempting to arrest the accused, he knocked the Peekskill officer down, and ran off towards Broadway, but Officer Drucker, of the Third Precinct, arrested his flight, and secured him. The prisoner was sent back to Peekskill.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL NEGOTIATION.

Thomas J. Pittman, a young man 18 years of age, who has been employed as clerk in the store of Mr. John H. Lester, No. 57 Pearl-street, Brooklyn, obtained a draft for $450 on the Stamford Bank of Connecticut, that had been forwarded by mail to his employer, and offered to sell it to Mr. E. F. Frost, of No. 104 South street. He was not successful, and, having been arrested, Justice Welsh committed him for trial on a charge of grand larceny.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE CASE OF SUPPOSED POISONING IN FIFTY-NINTH-STREET.

About four weeks since the family of Mr. Harper, residing in Fifty-ninth street, near Second-avenue, were all attacked with symptoms of having taken poison, and Robert, a boy of 7 years of age, soon died, while the others slowly recovered, as was stated in the Times when the circumstance occurred. An investigation was commenced by Coroner O'Keefe, but in order that Dr. Finnell might make a thorough analysis of the stomach and intestines of deceased, the inquest was postponed. Yesterday Dr. Finnell made his report, in which he stated that he had been unable to discover any traces of poison in the parts he had examined, but that he had found them intensely irritated, and that death, in his opinion, had been produced by the irritation, the cause of which, however, he could not determine. The jury returned a verdict that the child had died in consequence of having accidentally partaken of some poisonous substance with its food or drink.

THE SUPPOSED HOMICIDE OF MR. WM. LYONS.

Coroner Jackman yesterday interrogated Daniel W. Lewis, the waiter employed in the oyster saloon at the corner of Park-place and Broadway, whose arrest on suspicion of having, on the 19th ult., caused the death of Mr. Wm. Lyons, a driver in the employ of the Adams Express Company, has already been published, and committed him to the Tombs pending a further investigation of the case before Justice Welsh. It has been ascertained that deceased entered the saloon in question, in company with a lady, and that a dispute occurred with reference to the bill for refreshments, when the prisoner knocked him down, as is supposed, with a paving-stone.

SUICIDE OF A SICK MAN.

Joseph Ashman, an aged Israelite, residing at No. 163 Hester-street, who has been in depressed spirits for some time past in consequence of severe illness, cut his throat early yesterday morning with a razor, and almost immediately expired. Deceased had frequently threatened to kill himself. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest upon the body.

A CHILD KILLED ON THE NINTH-AVENUE RAILROAD.

The same Coroner investigated the circumstances attending the death of Eliza Brosen, a girl two years of age, who was killed on Sunday in consequence of having been run over by a Ninth-avenue railroad car. The inquest was held at No. 695 Ninth-avenue, the residence of the parents of deceased, and the jury declared that the occurrence was accidental.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS—REPORT OF THE SANITARY SQUAD.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday at 1 o'clock P. M., Mr. Bowen in the chair. Capt. Shaurman, of the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, sent in his resignation. Accepted. Officer Duseuberry, of the Inspector's office, was transferred to the detective force. Officer Frost, of Brooklyn, was permitted to receive a reward of $5 for the recovery of a stolen finte. James Carroll was fined thirty days' pay for being absent from duty without leave.

D. B. Applegate, of Brooklyn, and William Stewart, of New-York were appointed patrolmen.

A letter of thanks was received from the Pilot Commissioners, for the efficient service rendered by the Harbor Police in removing the shad-pole obstructions in the harbor.

Sergeant Lord, of the Sanitary Police, reported a large number of places as containing nuisances.

CROTON DEPARTMENT.

BIDS FOR BELGIAN PAVEMENT.

In pursuance of directions from the Common Council, the Croton Department has advertised for proposals for paving several of the streets with trap-block pavement, and five of these proposals were opened yesterday, with the following results:

That for paving State-street, from Battery-place to Whitehall-street, was awarded to Hugh Humes, the lowest of six bidders. He gave security in $5,000.

For paving of Thirty-fifth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues, to W. A. Cummings, the lowest of eight bidders, with security in $3,000.

For paving Reade-street, from Broadway to Washington-street, awarded to J. B. & W. E. Culver, the lowest of eight bidders, with security in $5,000.

For paving Chambers street, from Chatham-street to the Hudson River, awarded to W. A. Cummings, the lowest of nine bidders, with surety in $10,000.

For paving Amity-street, from Broadway to the Sixth-avenue, awarded to W. A. Cummings, the lowest of nine bidders, with surety in $5,000.

All of these contracts will, of course, require confirmation by the Common Council; and that granted, the question will arise, how are these contractors to be paid? The Croton Board has already officially announced that, if all the streets ordered to be paved with the trap block are put under contract, it will create a deficit in the funds of the Department of over half a million of dollars, all of these pavements having been ordered since the annual estimates were sent in, and for which, of course, no provision could be made.

ALDERMANIC COMMITTEES.

THE CONTEST BETWEEN MR. MITCHELL AND ALDERMAN RUSSELL FOR A SEAT IN THE BOARD.

The final meeting of the Aldermanic Committees on Contested Seats was held yesterday. The counsel for Mr. Mitchell did not appear, and after waiting as long as Aldermanic patience would allow, or the law required, the case was declared closed, and the Committee adjourned.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Convicted of Carrying a Sluno-Shot.—Jas. McCloskey, who is proprietor of a liquor saloon in Ferry-place, South Brooklyn, was convicted in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, of carrying a slung-shot. At an early hour on the morning of Nov. 8 last he was found by Officer Oakes, of the Third Precinct Police, making a disturbance at the door of a house in Carroll-street, and, upon being remonstrated with, he attempted to strike the officer with the weapon indicated. He was sentenced to be imprisoned one year in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

Items.—The Brooklyn Postmaster is about to locate iron letter-boxes in different parts of the city, similar to those used in New-York.... The receipts for licenses at the Hack Inspector's office during the month of April amounted to $1,217.... The house of Ronzat Boyd, No. 298 Union-street, was robbed on Tuesday evening of silver-ware valued at about $200. .... The Fifth Justice's District is well supplied with Police Magistrates just now, or rather, those who lay claim to that important office. Two gentlemen were voted for by the people at the last Fall election, but the canvasses declined to give a certificate of election to either of them. Both now claim the office, and these gentlemen are opposed by the former magistrate, who holds that his term does not expire until a "successor" has been elected. All of the claimants occupied the "bench" yesterday, and talked against time in a rape case. The farce was brought to a close by the clerk adjourning the Court to meet his convenience, and the counsel for prisoner, against the remonstrance of the Justices, told his client to go home and take his witnesses with him and not to come there again, as there was "nothing" in the case.... Thos. Rand the sailor, who stabbed Wm. Stanley on the night of April 18, in Columbia, near Harrison-street, was committed by Justice Cornwell yesterday, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Mysterious Murder of a Female—Mrs. Richardson Further Identified.

The body of the woman who was found murdered at the York-street dock, has been further identified by four persons as that of Mrs. Ada Richardson. On Tuesday evening the proprietor of the Lafarge House, accompanied by his book-keeper and bar-tender, called at Dr. Quidor's house, during his absence, and desired to view the head. Upon seeing it they at once positively identified it. The proprietor of the hotel stated, however, that Mrs. Richardson entered her name on the books as Mrs. Nawton. He said also that he could bring a number of ladies from his house who would be able to identify her. A young gentleman from Boston called yesterday, and, after viewing the head, said that it resembled in every respect that of Ada Richardson. He had known her for two years in Boston, having seen her almost every day in the streets, and that she was well known there. It will be recollected that the detectives, in tracing up the affair, found Mrs. Richardson's name booked on the steamship *Cahawba*, for New-Orleans, on the 12th of January last. The two barrels of pitch were also found to be missing between Saturday, the 12th, and the Monday following. Further efforts are to be made in hopes of ferreting out the perpetrators of the crime, in order to bring them to justice.

Inquest on the Victims of the Fire in Orange.—The Coroner, on Tuesday, investigated the origin of the fire at Orange, N. J., in consequence of which, Mrs. Hobson and four children were burned to death. Hobson, whose arrest we announced yesterday, testified as follows:

I occupied the house which was burned on Monday; I had six children and my wife with me there; my wife, my two sons, Jonathan and William, and my daughter Isabella, were burned; my other children, Martha, James, and the baby were saved; I do not know at what time the fire broke out; I was up at the corner of Centre-street, (Orange,) in Patrick Owen's; I came out and saw people running; when I got home, the house was all in a blaze; I looked at the fire and then ran half-way to Bloomfield, and then to Newark, N. J. I ran because I was sorry about my wife and children; I got home about 9 o'clock in the evening; I then went to Freemanstown, and stopped at Mr. Allen's about ten minutes; I was coming home, when I met Ackerman, and came to Mr. Ezra Freeman's; I was at work on Monday; I did some work at brushmaking; I also put up a little pen for manure at the side of the shop, (the witness kept a cow); I was fixing harness for Mr. Condit's horse there in the shop at the time; while I was at work at the harness a horse broke loose out of a neighboring barn, and I went and tied him again; I had a fire built on the forge at the time I was working; the forge was at one end of the shop and the stairway at the other; I was up stairs about twenty minutes before I went to Centre-street; I did not shut the outside door when I came down; there was a lock and key on the outside door, which was the only lock about the house; I saw the key on Sunday—the children were in the habit of playing with it; I am able to take charge of the children and bury them; I did not throw a hot shoe on the floor, nor did I know of any shavings on the floor; I did not cry "fire" when I started for Bloomfield.

A dozen other witnesses corroborated the above statement, and not the slightest evidence was produced that the accused was guilty of having fired the premises.

The jury found a verdict "that the persons named came to their death by being burned in the fire in question, the origin of which is to them unknown."

It is the opinion of many that Hobson, who has been rendered almost wild by drinking liquor during the past few months, let fall a red-hot horse-shoe on the floor, which set fire to some combustible material communicating with the stairway leading to the apartments occupied by the family above, which cut off their means of escape.

Taken In.—On Tuesday evening, a young fellow named Patrick McCall, residing in New-York, came over to Jersey City, and fell in with a party of young men, with whom he spent several hours in carousal. In consequence of the rain, one of the party—James Painter—invited the stranger to spend the night with him. Instead of taking McCall to his house, he led him to an out-of-the-way place, where, it is alleged, he succeeded in stealing his watch. McCall gave notice of the loss to Officer Sayre, who took Painter into custody, and found the watch in his possession. The accused was held for examination.

OBITUARY.

Death of John O. Woodruff, Esq.

How frequently of late has the commercial public been called upon to mourn the untimely loss of its most popular and efficient members. In no case, however, have there been regrets more sincere than those which are called forth by the unfortunate accident which, last week, deprived a large circle of friends of the presence of John O. Woodruff, Esq. To mention his loss, is to awaken the sorrow and sympathy of the mercantile public not only in New-York, St. Louis and New-Orleans, with which cities his house was directly connected, but also with their correspondents throughout the West and South.

Mr. Woodruff was the son of the late T. T. Woodruff, Esq., a well-known citizen of New-York. He received his mercantile education in South-street, at the office of the well-known shipping house of Messrs. E. K. Collins & Co., and in about the year 1845 went to New-Orleans, where he established the house of John O. Woodruff & Co., in connection with his brother, James F. Woodruff, at St. Louis, Mo. The influence of Mr. Woodruff, in that city, soon made itself felt. His clear judgment, bold and prompt operations, early established for him a reputation, throughout the South and West, that caused his house speedily to assume the highest commercial rank, and he became President of the Chamber of Commerce, which position he filled with honor. It is not too much to say that his active sagacity in directing the movements of business added much to the development of Western prosperity. It is not, however, alone as a successful business man that the memory of Mr. Woodruff will be respectfully cherished. His innate goodness of heart, always alive to kindly expressions, displayed itself under all circumstances of intercourse, not only to his immediate friends, but to the large circle of his acquaintance, and stamped itself upon his character as a valuable citizen. While the unfortunate always experienced his ready generosity, and the deserving his efficient aid, there are few to whom his memory will not be a pleasing regret. We cannot approach the profound sorrow into which his sudden demise has plunged his bereaved family. The holiness of grief such as theirs can be appreciated only by those who, through the medium of friendship, had learned to prize his genial, large-hearted and sympathetic character.

The public will remember the melancholy fate of his brother, James E. Woodruff, who, with his wife, and his sister, Mrs. Collins, and her children, went down in the ill-fated *Arctic* some six years since. That awful visitation, which fell so heavily upon the public, has now in that family been followed by the sad accident which has called Mr. John O. Woodruff, in the flower of his age, from the midst of his usefulness. He was thrown from a vehicle, thereby sustaining an internal injury, which became suddenly fatal. Thus have the two brothers been reft of life by the dispensation of Providence after a short but exemplary career; leaving, however, an inheritance of honor to the family, the friends, and the community. —*From the Springfield (Ill.) State Register.*

Death of Rev. Archibald Maclay, D. D.

This highly esteemed and venerable Baptist clergyman

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2690. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CHARLESTON CONVENTIONS

The National Delegates Adjourn to Baltimore

NO NOMINATION EFFECTED.

Gen. Cushing pours Oil on the Troubled Waters.

THE SECEDERS IN COUNCIL.

They Resolve to Prepare an Address to the Country.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, May 3.

The attendance at the Convention, this morning, was very slim. Many delegates went away, this morning, by the early train. All parties are disgusted and worn-out. The Douglas strength controls the Democratic Party, and without it nothing can be done.

It being evident that nothing could be arranged between the conflicting elements, at the request of the leaders, Mr. RUSSELL, of Virginia, moved that the Convention adjourn to the 18th of June at Baltimore. Tumultuous applause from the weary delegates greeted this proposal.

Mr. RANDALL, who has, twenty times a day, failed to obtain the floor, desired to change the time and place to the 4th of July, at Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

A scene of indescribable confusion followed.

At one time a personal collision seemed inevitable. Messrs. KEITT, MORRISCHEY, BUTLER and LUDLOW indulged in an exceedingly acrimonious debate, as to the possession of the floor. With great difficulty, and after thirty-three raps with his gavel, the Chair brought the Convention to order.

The motion of Mr. RUSSELL was carried by 140 majority, amidst great jubilation.

Three cheers were given for the Union. Great confusion prevailed. Members calling for a speech from Gen. CUSHING, before putting the motion to adjourn the General made a neat address. He bade the Convention farewell, praying that in the meantime happier counsels might harmonize the conflicting elements, and that again a united Democracy might go on conquering and to conquer.

The happy family has thus, in an unseemly manner, had a jar. Hopes are entertained by the Hunter men that, in the interim, they can manipulate successfully.

The Douglasites are contented, and as determined as ever to place the standard of the party in the hands of the "Little Giant."

The adjournment is a second DOUGLAS triumph.

The Secession Convention met at 12 o'clock. There were 71 delegates in the pit of the theatre. What was lacking in numbers was made up in dignified self-esteem. There was quite a discussion on the expediency of preparing an address to the United States and nominating candidates. Fiery eloquence upheld the South and its institutions, and the applause with which the fair ladies in the boxes rewarded the several speakers added impetus to the enthusiasm.

Harmony does not prevail. Each delegation desires to lead, and each member wishes to blow the bugle.

Mr. YANCEY's disclaimer of disunion sentiments was received with applause, but Mr. HILL, of Georgia, fastened upon the Convention, with unanswerable arguments, the fact that an implied disunion result was patent and clear.

Mr. JACKSON, of Georgia, late Minister to Austria, made a spread-eagle speech in favor of union at the South, but no union with the North. His motto was, "Liberty first and union afterwards." These remarks brought down the house in prolonged applause and cheers.

Thus the "serious family" are in trouble.

Mr. YANCEY has been pregnant with a Sonny-side speech for a week, and this afternoon, in a fiery manner, delivered himself, declaring that he did not believe in the patriotism of those who know no North and no South, but that he did know a South, and he hoped God would forget him when he forgot his own beloved section.

His remarks excited the ire of many, and the admiration of more. Practical, useful suggestions are not thought of in this mutual admiration circle.

The Secession Convention, or serious family, adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock, after speeches from Messrs. BAYARD of Delaware, SCOTT of Alabama, JACKSON of Georgia, differing in their lines of policy, but agreeing upon the main question of secession. They had an open consultation. They found so many candidates eager for the nomination, and were so embarrassed by the threats of these outsiders, that they determined not to nominate at all, but to lay the whole matter before their several constituencies, and abide by their verdict.

Mr. SLIDELL and a large majority of the Louisiana delegation left for Washington this evening, intent upon saving the Union by a concerted movement at that point.

Charleston is deserted. The unanimous verdict of visitors is, that while they have been subjected to impositions from many public houses, the kind hospitality of the citizens has done away with all feeling save that of gratitude.

HOWARD.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, Thursday May 3.

The Convention reassembled this morning.

Mr. RUSSELL, of Virginia, made an explanation with regard to the Tennessee compromise resolution, and offered a resolution that when this Convention adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet at Baltimore on the 18th of June.

Mr. MASON, of Kentucky, raised a point of order, that the resolution must lie over one day.

The President decided the resolution in order, except fixing the place of reassembling, if the pending order for balloting be suspended.

A motion was made to suspend the order for balloting, and carried—Yeas, 199; Nays, 51.

Mr. RUSSELL's resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That when the Convention adjourns today it will be to meet in Baltimore on Monday, the 18th day of June, in order to afford States that are not represented an opportunity to fill up their delegations.

A delegate from Tennessee moved to strike out Baltimore and insert Philadelphia.

The confusion and excitement was so great that it was difficult to hear anything that was said.

Mr. RANDALL moved as an amendment to insert "Philadelphia and the 4th day of July."

Mr. LUDLOW moved to insert "New-York." Motion rejected.

A vote was taken on the substitution of Philadelphia for Baltimore, and rejected—ayes 68, nays 166.

The resolution to meet in Baltimore was adopted by ayes 195, nays 55.

Mr. STEWARD, of Michigan, moved that the Convention adjourn.

Gen. SPEARS proposed three cheers for the National Democratic Party, which were enthusiastically given.

Mr. MINOR, of Maryland, hoped that arrangements would be made for printing the official proceedings.

Mr. CUSHING, before putting the motion, asked permission to address the Convention a few words. He said:

"Notwithstanding the deep and conflicting interests here at stake, I may say to the country that no Convention has ever sat for so great a length of time with the observance of as great a share of order and freedom from personalities or offensive language as this. He had endeavored most impartially and honestly to fulfill the duties of the Chair, and if in the excitement of the moment he had been led to use any abrupt language to gentlemen, he humbly apologized for it. He regarded this Convention as having in its destiny, not only the permanence of the Democratic Party, but the question also whether these great United States should continue and endure. We will not, however, relinquish the hope that the Union will continue on to eternity, and he felt confident that the Convention would adjourn to-day with the determination to do all in their power to restore harmony and confidence.

Mr. BARRY, of Baltimore, extended a cordial invitation to the Democracy of the Union to the hospitalities of that city. Adjourned.

At 1 P. M. the delegates left in crowds for home.

The adjournment was effected by the Douglas Party, under instructions from Washington.

THE SECTIONAL CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, May 3.

The Southern Convention assembled at noon, about forty delegates present—Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, President.

The motion pending was that the Convention express a preference for candidates for President and Vice-President.

A delegate from Texas moved that the resolution be referred to a Committee of one from each State.

Delegates from Alabama and Texas said they were prepared to act at once on the resolution.

Mr. JACKSON, of Georgia, withdrew the resolution to express a preference for candidates.

Mr. BURROWS, of Arkansas, presented a resolution for appointing a Standing Committee of one from each State, to issue an address to the Democratic Party of the Union. This Convention has in its possession the ark of the covenant—the resolutions adopted by seventeen States of this Union—and it was a point around which the country would rally.

Mr. MEEK, of Alabama, moved a substitute, that a Committee be appointed merely to prepare an address, giving the reasons for the course pursued. He further said that any Southern State that shall go into the Baltimore Convention, goes in as an approver of Squatter Sovereignty doctrines. The resolution adopted at their adjournment invites the Southern States to fill up the vacancies occasioned by our secession—declaring our seats vacant. He was in favor of nominating JEFFERSON DAVIS and BAYARD, but he yielded to the wish of others to forego expressing any preference at this time.

Mr. BURROWS withdrew his proposition.

Mr. JACKSON, of Georgia, moved that the Convention adjourn *sine die*.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, stated that *if the object was to make this a disunion movement, he and his colleagues were prepared to leave at once*. His constituents would approve of nothing that would tend to disunion.

Mr. YANCEY asked who he alluded to as favoring disunion.

Mr. HILL asked to be excused from answering.

Mr. YANCEY demanded an answer, as he wanted it to go to the country that there had been no word or deed leading to a dissolution of the Union.

Mr. HILL admitted that nothing had been said or done, but the position we would be put in by this action would make us a disunion combination. Our attitude will be a disunion attitude.

Mr. MEEK, of Alabama, had always been a Union man, and was so still, if the constitutional rights of the South were respected.

A delegate from South Carolina denied that there had been any disunion sentiment here. He thought the course proposed of disbanding was a singular one. We were about separating without recommending or taking any action with regard to the Presidency. He, therefore, moved that should the Baltimore Convention repudiate the resolutions passed here, a Committee be authorized to call a National Convention.

Mr. JACKSON, of Georgia, thought this no time to cry "Union, union." There was no man in Georgia who would shout for union at the expense of the rights of the South. [Shouts of applause.] When the rights of the South are sacrificed to the North, I am for liberty first and for the Union afterwards. [Cheers.] If there be nobody here to stand by me, I must quit the South.

Mr WHITELY, of Delaware, moved to lay the resolutions of Mr. MEEK, of Alabama, on the table and adjourn. The delegates from each State can give to their constituents their reasons for the course pursued. He was opposed to any general address. He therefore moved that this Convention now adjourn.

Mr. MEEK, of Alabama, appealed to Mr. WHITELY to withdraw a moment, and said that if any one opposed him to be devoted to the Union, at the expense of Southern rights, he was mistaken. Sever the Constitution, and the Union is gone. He wished to vindicate before the world, as well as the Union, their position. He wanted this great movement to be properly understood.

Mr. BARRY, of Mississippi, hoped that this Convention would separate in union and harmony. Where is South Carolina that she is not ready to respond to the extremest doctrine of State Rights? [Applause.] He deemed it unnecessary to urge these doctrines here. We are all united on them in some form or other, and it is unnecessary to express them here. The other Convention has not disbanded; it has merely adjourned. Why, therefore, should we disband, instead of adjourning to meet elsewhere if we think proper?

Mr. BARRY continued, saying that the Platform may be opened at Baltimore, or it may be changed to meet our views. I think we are delegates to that Convention, and that we ought to go to Baltimore. If our constituents choose to fill our places with other delegates they can do so. We are as yet, however, still members of that Convention, and no one except our constituents can take our credentials from us. Therefore, he hoped the course he urged would be adopted.

The PRESIDENT—Oh, no; that will not do.

Mr. HOCKER, of Mississippi, opposed the proposition of Mr. BARRY. We are no longer delegates to the other Convention. We separated from them on principle, and he was unwilling that they should carry should carry them to Baltimore as an adjunct to that Convention. If we adjourn without doing anything or saying anything, we will stultify ourselves.

If we were to follow them to Baltimore we would lose all the moral effect of this movement. Make your nominations now, manfully and boldly. He was for action. We are here for an object and a purpose, and if we go home without action, we will merely be announcing a sentiment on which there is no difference of opinion in all the Southern States. This is the time and the place for acting promptly and boldly.

Mr. YANCEY, of Alabama, approved of the proposition of Judge MEEK for appointing a Committee to prepare an address. He did not think it would either save or break the Union. The delegate from Georgia in predicting secession movement by disunion leaders looked to the Georgia delegation, but declined to name who and what he meant. Another Georgia delegate seemed to charge him (YANCEY) with singing paeans to the Union.

Mr. JACKSON, of Georgia—I certainly never intimated that the gentleman from Georgia sang paeans to the Union. Certainly no one will ever charge him with such an offence. My remarks were directed rather to my colleague, who I thought was placing Georgia in a wrong position. He did not wish Georgia to be in the position of singing paeans to the Union.

Mr. YANCEY would not misrepresent Georgia, but did not wish any movement to go forth to the country either as a movement to preserve or destroy the Union, but rather to preserve the constitutional rights of the South. He then spoke at length, detailing the position of the Southern States in retiring from the Convention, and their subsequent action. We have adopted the majority platform that that Convention rejected, and we propose to preserve it as a keedstone to the buildere on which the Democracy of the Union can rely. He, therefore, considered it essential that an address should be prepared containing all these facts in the simplest and briefest form, to place them before the country in a true constitutional and, therefore, national form.

The question was demanded.

The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That a Committee of one from each State represented be appointed to prepare an address to the people of the United States explanatory of the reasons which have actuated this Convention, and in adopting the course it has pursued, and in vindication of its principals or action.

Gen. SPEARS, of South Carolina, was unwilling to allow any Committee to put forth an address representing him, which he would have no opportunity of previously examining. He was no politician, but he had his own views. He did not like some features of the platform, especially those relating to the Pacific Railroad, and that which declares duty to the Union as superior to the sovereign States. He thought there was no necessity for any address, nor would he follow the other Convention to Baltimore. When he came out he left them forever.

Mr. DAVIS, of Texas, was in favor of both nominations and an address.

Mr. JACKSON, of Georgia, offered as a substitute, a resolution that all who waver from the action of the seceding delegates meet them in Washington on the second Monday in June.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned to 8 P. M., but delegates were requested to remain for private consultation on the propositions before the Convention.

The Convention reassembled at 8 o'clock.

Mr. BAYARD immediately left the Chair, and addressed the Convention. He reviewed the position of the seceders. He approved of the Platform, but it was not in language that he would prefer. With regard to the resolution for preparing an address, and reassembling at Washington one week anterior to the reassembling of the Convention at Baltimore, he could not approve of it. He was unwilling to assent to the preparation of an address by a Committee, which was to go forth to the country before he could have an opportunity of examining it. He could not trust any man, or any set of men, however able and patriotic they might be, to speak to the public for him. He should, therefore, oppose the resolution. He continued to speak nearly an hour, defining his position and reviewing the course of the National Convention, and said that sixteen non-Democratic States had voted down seventeen Democratic States. He (BAYARD) desired the unity of the Democratic Party, and was prepared to support their nominee if he should prove to be a truly national man. His personal preference was for Senator HUNTER, of Virginia. He styled the New-York Soft Shell delegation as a band of political gamblers, and concluded by saying that he could not retain a seat in this Convention if that resolution was adopted, though he would approve of it as a delegate from any of the cotton States. He, therefore, asked the permission of the Convention to allow him to decline the position in which they have placed him, and to retire from the Convention. He spoke for two hours very eloquently against disunion, and on finishing took his hat and retired from the Convention.

ROBERT SCOTT, of Alabama, was then chosen President.

Judge MEEK called up the resolution again, but as Mississippi and Texas also objected to an address it was withdrawn.

Mr. JACKSON, of Georgia, then offered his resolution for a Southern Convention to be held in Richmond, Va., on the second Monday in June next.

This resolution was adopted with but five or six dissenting voices.

A resolution providing that an address or a narrative of the grounds on which the Southern States seceded from the National Convention be prepared and published, together with the proceedings of the Convention, was adopted, when the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

HOW THE DISRUPTION IS VIEWED AT THE CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 3.

The disruption at Charleston and the adjournment over to Baltimore is now the sole theme of discussion, and speculation runs high as to the probable results. A large number of Congressional delegates returned here this afternoon, and the city is again lively. The impression is general that the adjournment over will favor Mr. DOUGLAS' chances for the nomination.

The Republicans are rejoicing and consider the next Presidency in their hands, if a prudent course be pursued at Chicago. Several prominent Republicans from the northwest fear that the persecution of Mr. DOUGLAS by Southern extremists will give him a prestige which will sweep the northwestern vote, and throw the election into Congress.

A report was prevalent this afternoon that the Seceders had nominated Mr. HUNTER, and every one was curious to learn if he would accept. He has received no such information, and I understand would not accept a nomination thus made.

SYMPATHY WITH THE SECEDERS.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, May 2.

One hundred guns were fired on the Battery, this evening, in honor of the withdrawal of the Southern States from the Convention.

SENTIMENT IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 3.

A meeting is called for to-morrow evening to protest against any action of the citizens of Louisiana, committing the State to disunion or secession.

RESULT OF THE BALLOTINGS.

Subjoined is a tabular statement of the ballots cast by the Convention. The vote for JEFFERSON DAVIS, not included in this table, averaged one on each ballot; on the first ballot TOOMBS received 2½ votes and PUGH 1. After the thirty-sixth ballot Tennessee withdrew the name of Mr. JOHNSON:

Ballots.	Douglas.	Hunter.	Guthrie.	Johnson.	Lane.	Dick'n.
1	145½	42	36½	12	6	7
2	147	41½	36½	12	6	6½
3	146½	36	42	12	6	6½
4	149	41½	37½	12	5	5
5	149½	41	37½	12	6	5
6	149½	41	39	12	7	3
7	150½	41	38½	11	6	4
8	150½	40½	38½	11	6	4½
9	150½	33½	—	12	6	1
10	150½	39	39½	12	—	4
11	150½	38	39½	12	6½	4
12	150½	38	39½	12	6	4
13	149½	28½	39½	12	20	1
14	150	27	41	12	20½	½
15	149½	28	40	12	20	1
16	150	28	42	12	20½	½
17	150	28	42	12	20½	½
18	150	26	41½	12	20½	1
19	150	28½	39½	12	20	1
20	150	26	42	12	20½	½
21	150	26	41½	12	20½	½
22	[Not reported in telegrams.]					
23	152½	25	41½	12	19½	1½
24	151½	25	41½	12	19½	2½
25	151½	25	41½	12	9½	1½
26	151½	25	47½	12	9	12
27	151½	25	47½	12	9	12
28	151½	25	47½	12	9	12
29	151½	25	42	12	7½	13
30	151½	25	45	11	5½	13
31	151½	25	45	11	5½	13
32	151½	25	45	11	5½	13
33	151½	25	45	11	5½	13
34	152½	22½	47½	11	12½	5
35	152	22½	47½	11	12½	5
36	151½	22½	47½	11	12½	5
37	151½	16	64½	1½	12½	5½
38	151½	16	66	1½	12½	5½
39	151½	16	66	1½	12½	5½
40	151½	16	66	1½	12½	5½
41	151½	16	66	1½	12½	5½
42	151½	16	66	1½	12½	5½
43	151	16	65½	—	13	6
44	151	16	65½	—	13	6
45	151	16	65½	—	13	6
46	151	16	65½	—	13	6
47	151	16	65½	—	13	6
48	151	16	65½	—	13	6
49	151	16	65½	—	13	6
50	151	16	65½	—	13	6
51	151	16	65½	—	13	6
52	151	16	65½	—	13	6
53	151	16	65½	—	13	6
54	151½	29½	61	—	16	2
55	151½	16	65½	—	16	
56	151½	16	65½	—	16	2
57	151½	16	65½	—	16	2

THE ADJOURNMENT A DOUGLAS MOVEMENT.

From the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 2—Midnight.

The excitement in regard to the Charleston Convention increases. The war upon DOUGLAS by the Administration and Disunionists is maintained without mercy. He is to be punished for doing right. Having obtained the nomination of a majority, he is practically the candidate. Dispatches received to-night indicate the determination of DOUGLAS and his friends never to falter. They will never abandon him. *Southern Douglas Senators and Representatives are now telegraphing to the Convention to adjourn to Baltimore till June, in order to give public opinion time to operate.* Meetings are to be held in the South to rebuke the seceders, and an address is to be prepared asking Northern Democrats to rise *en masse* against the recreants who are hounding DOUGLAS and assisting the Disunionists. General contempt and scorn of CUSHING are expressed. His partiality and injustice are everywhere execrated. The Massachusetts delegation have been demoralized by the office-holders, and a deep game is playing to put GUSMAN forward; and this failing, SEYMOUR, of New-York, is to be tried. Neither card will win. The Democrats who prefer DOUGLAS are a unit in taking him or nobody. If he is slaughtered, they will avenge his fall by such an appeal to the ballot-boxes as will be remembered for a century. *The Secessionists must take Douglas or a Republican. The hour for compromise has passed forever.* Fifty-six ballots have been taken, and five hundred will not tire or terrify the DOUGLAS column.

A novel case of *habeas corpus*, involving curious questions of law, was recently tried before Judge S. M. MOORE, of the Circuit Court, Covington, Ky. A resident of that city, named William ROSS, a short time since became enamored with his step-daughter, Margaret COLEMAN, who reciprocated his affections, and a marriage engagement was the consequence. But the affianced pair found that their relationship was among the degrees prohibited by the laws of Kentucky. But the river was easily passed, and once in Ohio, the restraints of the law would be removed—marriage between blood relatives alone being prohibited in that State. They were married, but on returning to Kentucky, the young lady's guardian sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the Court sustained his claim.

A new edifice for the Home of the Friendless in Rochester was dedicated on the 1st inst.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Debate to be Confined to the Tariff Bill.

Mr. Gooch Repudiates the Dred Scott Decision.

ARE DEMOCRATS DISUNIONISTS?

Debate between Messrs. Stanton, Millson and English.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 3.

THE YANKEES AFTER THE JAPANESE.

Mayor LINCOLN, of Boston, and several members of the City Council, have been here to attend the trial of their suit before the Supreme Court, but Mr. CUSHING, their counsel, being absent, the case was postponed. Before returning home they called on the Secretary of State, and left an invitation for the Japanese to visit Boston on the Fourth of July. The invitation will be presented to the Ambassadors, and the Secretary thinks it will be accepted. Only the principal officers, fifteen in number, will visit the Northern cities.

DISPATCHES FROM THE EUROPEAN MINISTERS.

The State Department is in receipt of dispatches from our Ministers at London and Paris. Mr. DALLAS intimates that serious apprehensions are entertained by English statesmen for the general peace of Europe. He thinks that European affairs are in a precarious condition.

Mr. FAULKNER communicates nothing of special interest. He had been busily engaged in overhauling the archives of the Legation.

THE INDIANS.

Dispatches received to-day from New-Mexico, at the Indian Bureau, represent our red brethren as in a peaceable and prosperous condition on their respective reservations. Q.

From Another Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 3.

POLITICAL SPECULATIONS.

There was a large arrival of members and outsiders to-night from all quarters. Messrs. WILSON and BLAIR have just returned from Wheeling. They report that the meeting was the most enthusiastic they ever addressed. The recommendation of some of the papers of that vicinity to mob them was deterred from execution by the immense turnout of workingmen. The friends of Mr. SEWARD are much elated by the recommendation of Mr. SEWARD for President by that Convention.

Messrs. HICKMAN, HASKIN, FORNEY, and other Douglas men, have said that if the Chicago Convention will nominate Mr. B. F. WADE, of Ohio, they will support him. This is regarded as a strong argument in his favor. This, of course, indicates Mr. HICKMAN for Vice President.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE WATROUS.

About a month since Mr. HOFFMAN, Sergeant-at-Arms, sent a messenger to Galveston, Texas, to summons the following witnesses to testify before the special Committee in the impeachment case of Judge WATROUS, of the United States Court of Texas: Dr. A. ATCHISON, JAMES LOVE, JOHN O. TRUEHEART, JOSEPH E. LOVE, THOMAS M. LEAGUE. The officer has made his return, having found all the witnesses, and they are expected here to-morrow. This little experiment will cost several thousand dollars. The opponents of Judge WATROUS will make a desperate attempt to oust him, and it looks dark for him now. As soon as the witnesses arrive, the Committee will commence the investigation, and report at the earliest possible moment. Gen. SAM HOUSTON, Governor of Texas, is one of the prime movers of it. The officer remains there, as more witnesses may be wanted.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff bill is yet down as a special order for Wednesday, the 9th inst., when the vote will be taken. It will pass the House, as has been ascertained by count.

PREPARATIONS FOR RECEIVING THE JAPANESE.

WILLARD is making extensive preparations for the reception of the Japanese Embassy.

Gen. SCOTT and suite are expected there also.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Mr. GOOCH, of Massachusetts, made a speech today against the Dred Scott decision which is pronounced by Messrs. COXWIN and SCHENCK to be the ablest argument made in the House for years. Gov. CHASE, of Ohio, is still here canvassing his chances for the Chicago nomination. P.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 3.

A number of Southern Congressmen returned from Charleston to-day. On their entrance in the House they were surrounded by Democrats, to hear the latest oral intelligence from that city, and there was much consequent confusion.

The mission of Mr. DIMITRY to Central America, it now appears, was only special, in connection with the Nicaragua treaty, and he will soon return hither to resume his position as translator in the State Department.

The magnificent iron steamer *Philadelphia* has been chartered to convey the Japanese Embassy from Norfolk to Washington. They will be received here with military and civic honors.

Capt. TATNALL, late Commandant of the East India Squadron, arrived here to-night.

Gov. COWWIN has returned. He last night addressed the Republican State Convention at Dover, Delaware, speaking four hours. The Republicans claim that it was the largest Convention ever held in that city.

The most prominent feature in the National Medical Convention session here, to-day, was the appointment of a committee of nine members to revise the Pharmacopoeia, to meet in Philadelphia and report the result of their labors the next session.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 3.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) made a suggestion as to an early action on the Tariff bill.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) wanted to adjourn before the dog-days, and should vote to proceed to business.

Mr. COBB, of Alabama, (Dem.,) said he desired to make a speech on the state of the Union generally but he preferred to wait until the final action of the Charleston Convention, before doing so. If that Convention should be turned out to grass, he would forbear making his speech. [Laughter.]

Mr. SHERMAN gave notice that he would call up the Tariff bill on Wednesday, and it was generally agreed that after to-day debate in the Committee should be confined to that subject until it was disposed of.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. GOOCH, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) reviewed Dred Scott decision, analyzed the several points raised, and those actually passed upon by the Court, alluded to the distrust of that Court, even when deciding in its favor, entertained by the State rights men of the South, lately expressed by Mr. CURRY, and denied his assertion that the condition of the Territories was forever fixed by that decision. Nothing was decided or fixed, but that DRED SCOTT could not maintain a suit in Federal Courts; everything else is still open and unadjudicated. The Republican Party proposes to submit all these political questions, not to the Supreme Court nor to its members as referees, but to the judgment and conscience of the whole people. He showed that the Court, in attempting to decide upon the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise, had transgressed the rules laid down for its own government. He also showed by a resolution just adopted at Charleston, that the Democratic Party no more than the Republican Party considered that this decision has settled the right of Slavery in the Territories.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) rose to address the Committee. He said—Mr. Chairman, it is about four years ago since I made a speech upon the power of Congress to legislate upon the question of Slavery in the Territories, and the arguments I made use of I have seen no reason to be dissatisfied with. It is my purpose to speak in relation to the question of Slavery now. Every consideration of statesmanship, of dignity, and of parliamentary courtesy, demands that we should carefully consider this very great national question. Differences of opinion ought not to be a cause of quarrel on this question. It is very probable that, had I been brought up in the same way as some gentlemen on the other side of the House were, I would think with them; and had they been born on the banks of the Ohio, they would probably entertain opinions similar to mine. When allowances are made for difference of soil, climate and education, and character, there must be some latitude given for difference of opinion and feelings. Entering upon the discussion of this question with these feelings, if I should say anything that grates harshly upon the prejudices of gentlemen on the other side, it will be unintentionally and not designedly. I will first say a few words in reference to the remarks of the gentleman from Indiana, who a day or two ago spent a solid hour in attempting to demonstrate that the Republican Party were in favor of equality. Now, Sir, I deny that the Republican Party, I deny that the people of Ohio, or the people of the Northwestern States, are in favor of extending equal social or political privileges to the negroes. No, Sir; you would not get one person out of every thousand in these States to be in favor of any such thing. Why, Sir, this question of extending equal social and political privileges to the blacks has been discussed in Convention in my State, and in no instance has such a thing been admitted. It is true that the Democrats of the Northwest are very hardly pressed, and though they cannot undertake, in support of the principles of the Democratic Party, to say that the Constitution carries Slavery into all the Territories, yet capital must be procured to carry on the campaign in Indiana, and the only capital with which they can go before the people in any shape or with any hope of success, is what they can raise by appealing to popular opinion against negro equality. That is the whole story. This is the cause of the cry of negro equality raised against the Republican Party. But there is no man in the Republican Party who is in favor of extending equal political or social privileges to the negro race. But gentlemen seem to insist upon this, that because the Constitution of the State of Indiana has not only disfranchised the negro, and excluded him from the State, and deprived him of the means of subsistence in it, that any man who comes short of that limit is in favor of negro equality. While I do not approve of this doctrine of negro equality, while I do not run counter to such popular prejudices, yet I do not believe or hold that negroes are beasts. I believe that the negro has a right to live on the soil where he was born; I believe that he has a right to the proceeds and earnings of his own labor, and to his personal liberty. That is my opinion about it. But at the same time I do not choose to make him my equal, socially and politically. I, for one, cannot comprehend the feeling which prompts men in wage war against these poor, downtrodden, helpless members of society. There is some terrible apprehension felt that if political rights, or any rights whatever, were extended to the negroes, they would come into successful competition with the whites. Are gentlemen on the other side alarmed lest that some negro may become a candidate for Congress and injure his election? If this is not the feeling, I would ask why is this warfare waged against the negro, and why is he treated as an outlaw, unless it is because some portion of the people are afraid of their entering into competition with them? I have no sort of apprehension of this kind myself. I do not fear that any black or mulatto will supercede me in my place, or deprive me of any office in the District I represent. I entertain no jealousy or hatred towards them. But all this animosity towards them is excited through the worst feelings of the lowest class of the community, who are always glad to have somebody placed in a yet lower scale than themselves. This is the prejudice which makes the capital and stock in trade of the politicians of the Northwest. I will now refer to the argument used some time ago by the gentleman from Alabama, (Mr. CURRY.) The gentleman set out with the allegation that the great question which underlies the party politics of the present day, is the question of the right of man to hold property in man. The gentleman from Alabama affirmed that proposition. I understood him to say, as a general proposition in philosophy and morals, not as connected with the existing institutions of the country, but as a thing which existed in the nature of things apart from the existence of Slavery in a State, that it is legitimate, that it is sound philosophy for one man to hold property in another. The gentleman holds that it is not as a question of politics, not a question whether the white man holds property in negroes; but that from the whole nature of things, consistent with the rights of man, that one man may make chattels of another. The gentleman from Alabama affirms this proposition; I hold the negative—this is the question between us. But it must be remembered, in considering it, that this proposition is affirmed independent of any question arising from the existing institutions of Slavery in a State. To this I propose to confine myself, without discussing whether the institution as existing is right or not. Now, with regard to the proper relations between man and man in connection with the original construction of society, I may propose the question, whether Robinson Crusoe might lawfully make a chattel of his man Friday. Now the first step we encounter in the advocacy of such a principle is this—who should be master, and who the man. If Crusoe makes a slave of Friday, legally enslave Crusoe? I can see no difference between them, so far as the legal question goes, and, therefore, must necessarily resolve itself to a question of mere physical force and power. If any man has a right to enslave another, it is because that one is strong and the other weak, and by the aid of his intelligence and power, in some form or other, he has a right to subjugate that other to his will. That is the view I take of the matter, that, according to the principle laid down by gentlemen on the other side, the strong may enslave the weak. Now if that be a NAPOLEON or a NICHOLAS, on the same principle and by aid of the same instruments of superior wisdom and power, may constitute themselves despots over millions. The existence of the power establishes the right. The principle is the same whether it is applied to men ruling millions or applied to one man holding property in another. If might gives right, then the strong man has a warrant which authorizes him to subjugate another in his will. If the principle is applicable on one side, it is equally applicable on the other; and in this way you resolve the whole government of mankind to a mere question of brute force. It is asserted by gentlemen on the other side that the white man may enslave the negro because he is superior, physically and intellectually. But it ought to be remembered if mere superiority gives the title, then in a similar manner the white man may enslave his weaker fellow white man because he is inferior to him. It is upon the inferiority of the slave and the superiority of the master upon which the principle rests, and therefore is not a question of race or complexion. This is not the Republican doctrine. It is not the Republican philosophy. I do not hold that a superior strength, or superior intellect or power, gives to any man the right to enslave, or subjugate, or control another. The Republican Party holds to the doctrine of the natural equality of man; I do not mean equality of strength, intelligence, social position, or political rights, but that every man has certain inherent, inalienable rights, for all of which he is entitled to protection—I mean the right to live, the right to the enjoyment of his own earnings, the right of locomotion to go from place to place as he thinks proper; these are rights which all men possess in an equal degree, without reference to superior or inferior intellect or power. This point is obscured by the mist which is thrown over it by bringing the two races into juxtaposition, and claiming that the black race, as the inferior, is legally subject to the white race. But it is not even a question of race, but a question of essential manhood of the person subjugated. What is the negro? Where does he belong in the scale of creation? Is he a rational and an accountable being, properly subject to civil and moral government; or is he a mere beast of the field? That is the whole question. In Virginia, if a slave knock his master's brains out, you would try him and hang him for murder; but if a horse knocks out his owner's brains, you do not indict the horse. Why not? Because one is a rational, accountable being, properly subject to civil and moral government, and the other is not. There is, then, a difference between a black man and a horse; one is subject merely to the rules of property, the other is subject to the laws of Government. There is no other mode by which the human race can be perpetuated than through the institution of family relations, which brings together the husband and wife, the parents and child, and whatever institution destroys these relations brutalizes the man and deprives him of the essential attributes of humanity. The chattelizing of slaves and of men of necessity cuts up all these domestic relations, and there can be no such thing as marriage between slaves, because it does away with the life-long relation which must by right exist in the married state. The relation of husband and wife, of parent and child, is guaranteed by the law of nature, and that system of social organization which disregards and tramples under foot [illegible] relations, cannot be reconciled with the [illegible] ture or of God. Then arises the question [illegible] man legitimately hold property in another as an original abstract question? I say he may not, because I cannot distinguish who should be master and who should be slave. I say he may not, because the idea is inconsistent with the essential principles of humanity. There is no country, there never was a country in any age of the world, where chattel relations were not recognized; and you cannot establish it, you cannot destroy the principle, without destroying the people and the community with you. Attempt it. I hold, therefore, that this system, which is said to be a right and just one, which is termed the bright type of Christian civilization, is at war with the very first principle upon which the [illegible] declaration hangs. If the gentleman from Alabama is right in one thing he must be right in another. If, as he asserts, the institution of Slavery is by far the most preferable form of civilization, if one man may legitimately chattel another and make him his property, then it is only proper that you should propagate the institution and establish it in all the Territories. If, on the other hand, it is a bad system, and opposed to the doctrines of humanity and the principles of our Government, then it ought to be prevented from going into the Territories. It is for these reasons and in this connection that it becomes the duty of Congress to inquire into the inherent character of the institution of Slavery, whether it be right or wrong. The safety and well-being of the Government unquestionably rests upon the loyalty of the whole people, from one end of the Confederacy to the other, and this loyalty must be manifested by a ready submission to the will of the people, pronounced through the ballot-box in a constitutional manner. We have now, Sir, for the first time in the history of the country, a political party organized on the express doctrine and for the avowed purpose of overthrowing the Government in the event of their (the Democratic party) being unable to get the Government through the ballot-box. It has been asserted by gentlemen on the other side, that in the event of a Republican President being elected, they will resist his inauguration forcibly. That is one of the declarations openly made by one portion of the Democratic Party, as represented by gentlemen on the other side on this floor. I take it that there can be no controversy about what that word "secession" amounts to. It can only be by levying war against the United States. It simply means treason against the United States. About this there can be no controversy. Another portion of the Democratic Party on this floor threaten that, if a

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

Suggestions for the Prevention—The Proper Action for Congress.

A correspondent writing to the NEW-YORK TIMES, a few weeks since, from the West Coast of Africa, details some startling facts. They are [illegible] to people away from the West Coast; are [illegible] to me, for I am assured of their truth by personal observation and general experience on the so called "Slave Coast." The writer [illegible] truth, but not the whole truth. I have [illegible] additional suggestions to make that may be [illegible]

Of the present general activity of the Slave-trade there can be no doubt. Of late but one [illegible] has been heard from the Coast; and that [illegible] is tones of woe, as of old—of middle passages and crowded slave-decks. No change is [illegible] upon the instrument, and but one tune is [illegible] it would actually be a relief to humanity to have a variation, either for better or worse. [illegible] confirm in my mind the [illegible] of the Loando correspondent, [illegible] solution of the problem of the means to be used for the effectual suppression of the [illegible] trade, to my mind, a full or satisfactory [illegible]

I regard the entire suppression of the African Slave-trade as a comparatively easy matter. Its present activity is owing in a great measure to the inefficiency of the existing laws and regulations, which now shield the slaver, and fetter those who would capture him if they dared. A [illegible] of allowance should be made for the [illegible] sent to the Coast to aid in Slave-trade suppression, for this reason: they are made responsible if their captures be not, by a court of lawfully and clearly proven to be slavers,—and how seldom this is done is well known. Much, of course, depends on individual effort and zeal on the part of officers sent to the Coast to aid in suppressing the Slave-trade, and that there has been a lack of it,—that it has in years past often been misdirected,—I believe. A fear of penalty should not, however, be construed into a want of will to do duty.

Very much of the real efficiency of the vessels of the African squadron depends upon the head of that squadron. If he, from prejudice or principle, should choose to restrict the energies of his subordinate officers, he surely can do it. The manner of the cruising of his vessels rests with the Flag Officer. He may keep them up to their work if so willed,—the easier, if seconded by his subordinate officers. I believe that a better state of things is about being inaugurated by the new command of the African squadron, and that we may reasonably expect for the coming two years to hear of work being done. That that work may be successfully prosecuted, it is of course requisite that the proper means be furnished for it: a few small, swift steamers, commanded by young officers, who are anxious to acquire a reputation, would be a powerful lever in the hands of a rightly-disposed Flag Officer, and would go far toward wiping out this foul stain of the African Slave-trade. I am glad to see the move made in Congress, to have a class of vessels constructed which are the only vessels fit for service on the Coast of Africa. They are the more needed, from the fact that the slave-traders are about employing steamers in the prosecution of their nefarious traffic. At the date of my leaving the coast (a short time since,) a steamer was looked for from Cuba, which was expected to carry off a cargo of two thousand negroes. I most heartily wish success to Senator Wilson's bill, which provides for the building of five swift, light draft steamers.

Next in importance to having a proper and well-directed squadron, I consider, is the appointment of a Slave Commissioner. The presence of such an officer on the coast is all-important, and I consider that the fact of the necessity of such an appointment has been overlooked. The vocation of this man should be to adjudge of prizes, and to decide as to the legality of captures. He should be armed with high powers of authority, and he an accomplished jurist, which very many of our naval officers in command are certainly not. By his keeping in number of spies (blacks) in his employ, he could be readily informed as to the proximity of a slaver, or the congregation of a cargo, and on the strength of that information would be able, by dispatching a force to the required point, to put a stopper on the proceedings of the slave-trading gentry. He would keep the Home Government fully informed as to the actual state of the traffic, which he would be well qualified to do by virtue of his residence on the coast, and the fullness of information which would be realized by his official position. The appointment of such an official may be opposed by some of our naval officers, upon the ground that his authority would conflict with theirs. The same objection might, with the same consistency, be urged against the appointment of a Commissioner to China. The British Government do not find that the vocation of their several Commissioners, who reside on the coast and at Havana, at all interferes with the proper discharge of the duties of its naval officers on the coast. If the objectors will bear it in mind that their vocation is to sail and fight vessels of war, they will see that the exercise of a Commissioner's authority will not prevent them from exercising the duties of a national policeman. And in this connection it may be well to state that the superior efficiency and power of the British Government in keeping in check the Slave-trade, is due not only to the excellence of their slave squadron, but also to the workings of zealous Commissioners, who, like sentinels ever on the alert, catch the *first* sound of the slave carrier's tread, and pass the news along the line.

People on this side of the water generally suppose that the Slave Coast has its old limits of a line of sea coast fifteen hundred or two thousand miles in length. This is a grand mistake. There is none of the traffic carried on except in the immediate vicinity of the mouth of Congo River. Three hundred miles will now measure the length of the Slave Coast on its sea borders. Most of the cargoes that are now run off are taken from the immediate neighborhood of a place called Kabenda, distant some sixty miles from the mouth of the Congo. The present limited extent of the Slave Coast is one very good reason I have for asserting that the traffic might easily be stopped if the proper means were used. The energies of the squadrons sent there for its suppression can now be concentrated in a small space; the whole of creation has not to be sailed over to find the Slaver.

Another very good reason for making the above assertion, is in the fact that one great stay and prop of the African Slave-trade has been removed. The countenance of the Portuguese Government is now withheld from the traffic. Almost for the first time in one hundred and fifty years, that Government has done a commendable act by the permitting of the gradual emancipation of the slaves in their colonies. Should not the law lately passed by the Home Government be repealed, in twenty years there will not be a slave in the Portuguese colonies. Let us give the devil his due, and say that this thing of negro Slavery is becoming repulsive, even to a people whose password has heretofore been bigotry, intolerance and superstition. And, further, let it be known that, by the emancipation of its slaves, the Portuguese Government is sacrificing its own immediate interests. It is now incurring a great loss in the sacrifice of the large revenue—the great support of the State—which it has heretofore drawn from its African colonies, which revenue was mainly the produce of slave labor and trade.

It is highly necessary that for the full elucidation of the facts connected with the African Slave-trade, an investigation should be ordered by our Congress. These facts can be got at in no other way. It is necessary the statements lately put forth in the papers, of the prevalence of the trade; and all of its attendant horrors, should be verified that those statements should not be allowed to live in the eyes of a people as mere expressions of individual opinion. If a nation such as we pretend to be is mixed up with this stinking thing of the African Slave-trade, to the extent and in the manner asserted publicly, that nation should know it of a truth, that it may wash its hands of the foul iniquity. It would be but justice to it, and those who have dared to enlighten it, to promote official inquiry, and see whether these things be so. If our national legislators want a chart to guide them in deliberating upon the right means for staying the traffic, let them get at *facts*, and they will have that which will not lead them astray.

And finally, I surmise that such an investigation would by its developments reveal facts more startling than any of the many investigations instituted in the past few years. Correspondents say that the "half has not been told." So it has not. The subject of the horrors of the traffic I have not touched upon; Coast revelations are yet too strong upon me to make me wish to contemplate and speak of that abomination of desolation. I have simply aimed to make a few additional statements and suggestions other than those of late given to the country through the medium of the Press. If of value, or found of any practical use, I am satisfied. LOANDO.

Miscellaneous.

—A number of youths are in durance at Washington, to answer for having disturbed religious worship in the churches of the capital. Their favorite occupation, for several Sundays, has been an effort to break up the services by throwing stones and lumps of ice through the church windows; and it is added, as "a singular fact," that the offenders come from families of the highest respectability. Respect for the parents has caused the church officers to refrain from prosecution until the evil has become too serious to be longer winked at. The only wonder is, that these errant young gentlemen have contented themselves with pummeling the windows of a church: had they aped Congressional manners to the fullest extent, such would have dirked or killed a man or two. They have failed to profit as they might have done by the brilliant examples daily set them.

—Some of the young gentlemen of the Troy University have been playing a bovine trick upon the faculty. They fastened a cow by the horns to the horns of the altar, with her offspring by her side. The faculty, however, have not yet discovered the peculiar fun of the proceeding, and incline to regard it in a serious light. Apology or explanation are the only alternatives offered to the delinquents. In addition to this, the troubles of the offenders are augmented by a warrant issued by the owner of the animals, which are said to be seriously injured by the experiment. A "fellow feeling" should have made the students at least "kind" to the calf.

—Rev. THOMAS D. SMITH, last Friday morning, opened the Charleston Convention with prayer, and the main blessing implored in his petition was the "*triumphant success*" of the great Democratic party. Now, it strikes us as being very unfair to ask the Lord to interfere in politics, and we think that MR. SMITH made an improper use of his official position in so doing. The Democratic party should rely for their future success upon the same auxiliary which has served them so well in the past, and not endeavor to bring any new elements into their ranks. They have no right to discard old friends for new at this late day.

—In East Boston, a day or two since, a ship-builder named a handsome new vessel the *Edward Everett*, and the original owner of that cognomen was invited to the feast that followed the launch. At the supper-table, Mr. EVERETT was tossted as "the fittest candidate for the next President of the United States;" a sentiment which the distinguished gentleman seems to have regarded as anything but a compliment, for he immediately responded that he did not expect that "from his friends." He will probably be better satisfied when he receives the same compliment from Charleston.

—A correspondent of ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS' new paper proposes to enter into a comprehensive speculation with any one who desires to furnish houses to the public at a cheap rate, to make boots and shoes for the populace at a nominal cost, to cut out garments and sell them, or do anything else that the world stands in need of; the enterprise to be a purely benevolent one, with no thought of pecuniary returns attached to it. The philanthropic will please take notice, and govern themselves accordingly. The "spirits" have indorsed the scheme, and the world is to be the gainer.

—A number of free-thinkers, who inhabit the little village of Williams Centre, in Ohio, have opened a "Free Hall," wherein all classes and conditions of men are welcome to utter such hereles as they please. A Lyceum has also been started at De Ruyter, in this State, for a similar purpose. The reformatory press is not slow in recognizing the advantages which accrue to the "cause of progress," from the opening of these places. Reform speakers are about to take possession of the new halls, triumphing in the large liberty they enjoy, and apparently careless of consequences.

—Clerical curiosities are becoming common. The SPURGEON of England seems to have a rival in Pennsylvania. It is said that a youth of seventeen, by the name of CRAMMOND KENNEDY, is electrifying and edifying the Keystone State. The panegyric bestowed upon him by an exchange would crown with additional glory the head of our most famous pulpit celebrities, and *his* head is said to measure twenty-four inches, and to bear great resemblance to that of WEBSTER. Measuring the head, however, is rather a novel way of measuring the qualifications of a pulpit orator.

—A religious review, in treating of the Books of the New Testament, informs us that the Gospel of Matthew was written by Matthew; the Gospel of Mark by Mark, &c. These are very curious facts indeed. One might have supposed that the Gospel of Matthew was written by Mark and *vice versa*. This reviewer must be the author of the celebrated "conundrum:" Do you know why I call my son Hans? No. Well, because it is his name.

Election of a President and Vice-President.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to correct an error in your article relating to the election of President and Vice-President by the House of Representatives and Senate, which appeared in the TIMES of the 2d inst. You say:

"If no Vice-President shall have been elected by the House, then the Senate shall choose one from the two highest numbers on the list voted for. It will be seen, therefore, that if no President or Vice-President should be chosen next Fall, and if the House of Representatives should fail to elect either, the Senate will have the appointment of the Chief Magistrate, though it can only select from two names presented by the House. In effect, the Democratic members of the House of Representatives will have the power of selection."

Now, the House of Representatives has nothing whatever to do with the election of a Vice-President, nor the Senate with the election of a President. The powers of each body are distinct and entirely independent of the other.

If no President be chosen by the electors, the House of Representatives may choose the President; their choice being restricted to the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding *three*, on the list of those voted for *as President*.

If no Vice-President be chosen by the electors, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President from the *two* highest numbers on the list of those voted for, for Vice-President.

If the House fails to elect a President before the 4th of March next following, then the Vice-President—whether chosen by the electors or by the Senate—shall act as President.

It would seem, therefore, judging from your estimate of the vote of the House, that, in the event of three or more tickets being nominated, the real contest for the Presidency would lie between the Democratic candidates for Vice-President, the battle to be fought in those States whose electoral vote shall be Democratic.

The rule or manner of voting under which the Senate chooses a Vice-President is exactly the reverse of that which governs the House in choosing a President—each being the reverse of the general principle or basis upon which the respective bodies are organized. The House, representing the people, and ordinarily voting *per capita*, votes for President by States, the representation from each State, having one vote, and a majority of all the States being necessary to a choice. The Senate, representing the States—in theory, at least, and in the manner of electing Senators—votes for Vice-President *per capita*, each Senator being entitled to a vote, and a majority of all the Senators being necessary to a choice. F. T. S.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Second Day's Proceedings—The Centenary of the Church in America—The Standing Committees Appointed—Marriage and Divorce—The Complexion of the Committee on Slavery.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, May 2, 1860.

The proceedings of the present General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church have an added interest from the fact that they take place in the hundredth year after the arrival in America of EMBURY and STRAWBRIDGE, the recognized founders of the denomination. In 1760 the two Irish preachers crossed the ocean, bearing with them the germ of Methodism, and in John-street, in your City, planted the fruitful vine that has overrun the United States and the British Provinces and Colonies. How it thrived in half a century is made apparent in the following comparative statement:

Denominations.	1800. Ministers.	1850. Ministers.	Ratio of Increase.
Prot. Episcopal	284	1,526	6 to 1
Congregational	408	1,587	4 to 1
Regular Baptist	1,284	5,142	4 to 1
Pres. O. & N. S	300	4,196	14 to 1
M. E. Church, N. & S	287	5,646	19⅝ to 1
Denominations.	**1800. Members.**	**1850. Members.**	**Ratio of Increase.**
Prot. Episcopal	11,978	72,000	6 to 1
Congregational	77,000	197,196	2⅝ to 1
Regular Baptist	118,608	660,807	6⅝ to 1
Pres. O. & N. S	40,000	237,830	8⅝ to 1
M. E. Church, N. & S	64,894	1,160,380	17¾ to 1

Doubtless the completion of the Centenary will be suitably recognized by the Conference.

Very little progress was made at the meeting to-day. The delegates assembled at St. James' Hall at 8½ A. M., and united in religious exercises.

Rev. J. S. POSTER offered a series of resolutions expressing grief for the death of Bishop WAUGH, and requesting the Bishops to select one of their number to deliver a eulogy, and to prepare an obituary notice of the deceased. They were adopted unanimously.

An hour was consumed in the discussion of a series of rules of order, which were finally adopted.

The Standing Committees were announced by Bishop JANES. In the following list of members of the Committee on Slavery the names of those who are in favor of a change of the rule are in italics:

Joseph Brooks, (Arkansas,) Nicholas J. B. Morgan, (Baltimore,) *Isaac S. Bingham*, (Black River,) Edward Bannister, (California,) Michael Merley, (Cincinnati,) *Hiram M. Shaffer*, (Delaware,) *J. S. Smart*, (Detroit,) Geo. Hildt, (East Baltimore,) *J. M. Reid*, (East Genesee,) *A. Prince*, (East Maine,) *Calvin Kingsley*, (Erie,) *J. M. Fuller*, (Genesee,) Peter Cartwright, (Illinois,) H. Hayes, *T. F. Corkhill*, (Iowa,) L. B. Dennis, (Nebraska,) Wm. H. Black, (Kentucky,) *Charles C. Cone*, (Maine,) *Resin Sapp*, (Michigan,) *B. F. Crory*, (Minnesota,) *J. H. Hopkins*, (Missouri,) John S. Porter, (Newark,) *Erastus O. Haven*, (New-England,) *L. D. Barrows*, (New-Hampshire,) S. T. Monroe, (New-Jersey,) *M. D. C. Crowford*, (New-York,) *Daniel Curry*, (New-York East,) *J. B. Birt*, (Northern Indiana,) *J. T. Kellam*, (Northern Ohio,) *Richard Hargrave*, (Northwestern Indiana,) Pennell Coombe, (Philadelphia,) C. A. Holmes, (Pittsburgh,) *Daniel Wise*, (Providence,) James M. Jamison, (Ohio,) *D. W. Bristol*, (Oneida,) A. F. Waller, (Oregon,) *Andrew Moges*, (Peoria,) *L. Hitchcock*, (Rock River,) F. C. Holliday, (Southeast Indiana,) William Cliffe, (Southern Illinois,) *A. Witherspoon*, (Troy,) *John C. Ayres*, (Upper Iowa,) J. Drummond, (Western Virginia,) J. L. Williams, (Western Wisconsin,) *Wessen G. Miller*, (Wisconsin,) *John J. Peoree* (Wyoming.)

There is no delegate from the Vermont Conference on the Committee, because there is no delegate from Vermont here.

Rev. T. M. EDDY moved that a Committee on Divorce and Re-marriage be appointed. The motion was carried. The Methodist Church forbids divorce, except for adultery or, in extreme cases, for desertion. It is designed that an explicit statement of the Methodist Creed in this regard shall be made. In most of the States the laws are not in accordance with it.

On motion of Rev. Mr. CROLLADER, a Committee was appointed to consider all matters relating to the correspondence with sister Churches and the subject of Christian Union, and the Conference adjourned.

In the afternoon the members of the standing Committees met in Grace Church, and elected their Chairmen. Rev. CALVIN KINGSLEY, of the Erie Conference, is President of the Committee on Slavery, and DANIEL WISE, of the Providence Conference, Secretary. At this meeting Rev. CHARLES B. TIPPETT urged the propriety of holding the meetings of the Conference in Grace Church, and not in St. James Hall. The latter is a place devoted to theatrical exhibitions. At present BLONDIN, the tight-rope dancer, performs there nightly, while the Hall is occupied by the Conference in the day time. The preparations in progress for the evening's entertainment prevented the Conference from meeting there this afternoon. All this Mr. TIPPETT considered decidedly objectionable.

Rev. THOS. CARLTON said the brethren of Buffalo had hired the hall for the Conference because they did not desire that their churches should be crowded and defaced by the throng of spectators that would gether to hear the discussions, as they became more interesting. He advised that the Conference continue the session at the hall; and here the matter dropped. C.

THE WEST WASHINGTON MARKET.

The Law Authorizing a Sale of the State Lands in the City of New-York to the City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A reader who is happy to agree with you most cordially on almost all subjects, foreign and domestic, political and economical, ventures to differ from the views you express on the "Law authorizing the conveyance to the City of the State lands in the City of New-York." On different occasions you have intimated the opinion that it would be best and cheapest to acquiesce in that law without contest. In a short article in the TIMES of the 23d April, you say: "The whole aim and effect of the bill is to save the City from heavy expense." Such views, coming from a powerful journal of unimpeachable integrity, which has distinguished itself for its vigorous exposure and denunciation of public abuses, have filled many intelligent citizens with alarm.

They think that this law seeks insidiously to draw the City into the admission of enormous claims which have no foundation. They think that, so far from "its effect being to save the City from heavy expense," the effect will be to fasten upon it the most gigantic imposition ever heard of in this country; and they think, too, that the TIMES, on a careful examination of the subject, will take the lead in exposing and defeating this daring and profligate attempt to rob the City.

By entering into a negotiation with the State under this law, the City admits the right of the State to sell the lands made by the City beyond the water line.

The only right which the State ever had or now has is to the *land under water*. This is not a property right, but a right of sovereignty, which the State does not sell and never has sold. The grant to the adjoining proprietor, of land under water, is like the grant of a franchise—rather a *license* than a grant, and never refused where no public interest is injured. By art. 4, sec. 5, ch. 9, p. 1, Revised Statutes, the Commissioners of the Land Office may grant so much of the land under water as they shall deem necessary to promote the commerce of this State, or proper for the purpose of beneficial enjoyment of the same by the adjacent owner; but no such grant shall be made to any person other than the proprietor of the adjacent land, and any such grant shall be void.

The restriction of the grant to the adjacent owner necessarily makes it a mere license, incapable of being sold. The City, then, as the *adjacent owner*, before filling out these lands, was entitled by the law of the State to demand, not a purchase, but a *free grant* of the land under water which it appropriated. Has it forfeited or in any way lost this right? How? by filling in before going through the form of applying for a grant or license, which must issue as a matter of course—which the Land Office had no discretion to grant to any one else, and no power to withhold from the City? If the land made by the City without license be an injury to commerce or a public nuisance of any kind, the State may compel the City to remove it, but by no principle of law or equity can it confiscate the land so made to its own use. The City had originally by the spirit and letter of the law a right to the land under water adjoining it, if it is filling up should be, in the language of the statute, "necessary to promote the commerce of the State, or proper for the purpose of beneficial enjoyment of the same by the adjacent owner."

This right has in no way been forfeited or lost; and the City may still call upon the Commissioners of the Land Office for a grant or license, and the Commissioners cannot refuse it.

This law, if carried out, will be insufferably oppressive to this tax-loaded City. It will probably require the payment of millions for the present, and form a precedent for the payment of unknown millions in the future.

It is unequal, too. It seeks to apply a rule to the City of New-York which it applies to no other city in the State. Buffalo, Oswego, Albany, Hudson, Brooklyn, build out their wharves and fill out their streets upon land under water, nor has the State ever required them to pay a dollar for the privilege. Such gross inequality would create much bitterness if the law were really called for by the body of the State. But it is not; and when the people understand the swindle attempted to be practised in their name, they will repudiate it with indignation and abhorrence! A law so unequal, so iniquitous, so oppressive, demands the most determined opposition of the City, and would justify even violence, when all other measures were exhausted. It had its origin in fraud, and corruption was its foster-mother. It was procured by parties interested in the West Washington Market swindle. The sole object was to secure their plunder. Their lease from the Commissioners of the Land Office, granted without precedent and without authority, is utterly void. Hence the necessity of a legislative recognition. Even without an express recognition, if a law of the State, acquiesced in by the City, declare the made lands of the City outside the water-line to be the property of the State—then this lease, or a new one, will be sustained; but if the City refuse to acquiesce or cooperate in the execution of any such law, or allow it to be executed, then this monstrous scheme of plunder will be defeated, the City will be saved, and the next Legislature—or at least the first honest Legislature—will repeal the law and institute an inquiry into the whole conspiracy, from the extraordinary action of the Land Commissioners in granting a lease of West Washington Market to the no less extraordinary action of the Legislature in passing this infamous law over the Governor's veto.

The cords which have been so craftily bound round the City hitherto may be broken like flax; but a little treachery will bind her past release.

There is danger, great danger, which nothing but the sleepless vigilance of the citizens can avert. It is greatly to be feared that the same mysterious influence which procured a lease of West Washington Market from the Commissioners of the Land office, in violation of their duty, and in defiance of law—which procured a reference and a favorable decision of the Referees, and afterwards a withdrawal of the appeal from that decision—which procured the introduction of this law, and its final passage over the veto of the Governor—may consummate its work by causing the Common Council to accept and act upon this odious law. CIVIS.

LAW REPORTS.

The Woven Skeleton Skirt Controversy.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE—BEFORE HON. PHILIP F. THOMAS, COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

In the matter of the interference between the patent to James Draper, S. H. Doughty, William King and James Brown, for woven skeleton skirts, and the application of Ebenezer Clark, assignor to Moran, Kelly and Schmidt. Geo. Gifford, Chas. M. Keller, Geo. D. Sergeant, Thomas D. Stetson and Alfred Gregory, Esqrs., Attorneys and Counsel for Draper, et al. T. T. Everett, Beebe, Dean & Donohue, S. D. Law, Esq., for Moran, et. al.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, April 13, 1860.

To Hon. Philip F. Thomas, Commissioner of Patents.

SIR: In the matter of the interference between the patent to James Draper, assignor to self, and Samuel H. Doughty, dated the 4th October, 1859, his reissue granted Dec. 27, 1859, granted to himself, Doughty, Brown & King, on the one part, and the application of Ebenezer Clark, assignor to J. P. Moran, Austin Kelly and T. Schmidt, on the other, filed the 7th of February last. The invention in this interference consists in a manufacture of Skeleton Skirts, in which the hoops are fastened between separately woven parts of the vertical tapes by the application "of glue or equivalent fastening," the tapes being woven singly between the hoops, and separately as distinct tapes (thus forming a loop or pocket) at the points or places wherein the hoops are inserted. The testimony as to priority adduced by the patentee, Draper, carries the date back to June, 1856. This date is sworn to by John Brown, under circumstances that render his evidence highly reasonable. He states that not after the middle of that month, he saw Mr. Draper (the patentee) construct a model of a skirt like those in controversy, and about a month afterward he saw Mr. Draper have two more, all like exhibit "B." In the Fall and Winter of the same year, Draper conversed about his invention with others, viz.: France, Breenlick & Taylor. To the last he showed a model skirt. France was engaged in the manufacture of skirts; Taylor was a weaver, and had known Draper for over twelve years.

Margaret Essal swears that she sew skirts constructed like those in this interference in February, 1858, at Draper & Brown's, and that she saw them a great many times; these were skirts made for sale, and on sale. Thomas France saw them in the street, about the Fall 1858. This goes to show that Draper, soon after he conceived and perfected his invention, began to manufacture it for sale, the various dates all evincing a consistency and harmony of action. He applied, it is true, for a patent for an invention in Skeleton Skirts in July, 1858, involving one of the elements of the invention in dispute (i. e., inserting the covered hoop in the interstices of the woven vertical tape) and this principal or leading feature in it, though not at that time deemed to be patentable by the office, and which when united with another feature, viz., the application of cement or equivalent fastening, applied for at the office in August, 1859, formed the basis of the present patent in this interference.

On the other side, the assignees of the applicant attempt to prove by witness Henry G. McKennee that Ebenezer Clark showed a small model to him at the Crystal Palace in New-York, in the Fall of 1853, and again showed him a model at a small hotel in Cedar-street, New-York, during the Summer or Fall of 1855. These models were alike, and like the skirt in this controversy.

It is contended that this witness' story is improbable, first and particularly from the fact that skeleton skirts were not in the fashion as early as the Fall of 1853, that is, mare frames, worn under muslin skirts, or under skirts made of some homogeneous material, like cotton or flannel cloth; and so far as the office is informed, by reference to the applications within it, there does appear to be a strange inconsistency in the production of an article of wearing apparel, regulated by the mode, so long anterior to the mode itself, (say between two and three years.) The model was again shown in 1855, as stated, and then to Wm. P. Collins in September or October, 1856. McKennee states that he (McKennee) first made skirts in 1855, in the Spring, and that previous to that his employment was taking daguerreotypes. There is nothing to show that Clark exhibited his invention to any one of his numerous acquaintances in New-York, other than McKennee, from the Fall of 1853 to that of 1856. McKennee, not in the skirt business in 1853, engaged in it first in 1855, for a short time then, and Clark in in 1853 engaged in making fringes (see McFarland's testimony.) This was before the fashion had been introduced or adopted, they the only persons interested in this unknown variety of a branch of manufactures. It does not appear that Clark applied during this long period, from 1853 to '56, for aid for procuring a patent or otherwise, though in needy circumstances, and advised to do so, as McKennee testifies, by him, nor could McKennee be of assistance to him. The reasonable course and the most obvious, would have been to have sought the advice or help of some of the manufacturers Clark had been employed by, or thrown in communication with in some way, as was the fact in 1856, (Fall.) See Wm. P. Collins' testimony.

McKennee swears that the model exhibited to him in 1853 was a curiosity to him in 1855. It could not have been a novelty. Then all other circumstances which tend to throw doubt upon the credibility of this witness. Had he confined his statement to the Fall of 1853, that would have brought the invention nearer to the time that skirts of this kind were in vogue, but to have thrown it back as far as 1853 makes the whole story unreasonable, according to the rule, wrong in one, wrong in all. It does not appear that Clark slumbered over his invention as though an experiment, or to perfect it, for the finished model in 1853 was the model of 1855, and the description of its manufacture at that early period would stand very well for it at this moment.

But, admitting that Clark has proved priority from the testimony of McKennee, it appears from the testimony of Thomas Franca that he disclaimed the invention, and in conversation with France attributed it to him. In a conversation with John Brown, in 1858, Clark said the invention in question was that of James Draper, the patentee, and James Brown, the father of the witness. Draper is the grandfather of the witness and Clark his uncle; Brown, one of the assignees, his father. A long cross-examination does not appear to shake his testimony. Charles H. Thomson testifies that in October 1859, in company with a man whose name he thought was Francis Morrell, he called upon Ebenezer Clark to know something "about Draper's invention, and whether any one else had made a woven* skirt of the kind spoken of, previous to Mr. Draper." That he visited Clark with a view to know something about the invention in controversy, and whether any one *else* had made a skirt of the kind previous to Mr. Draper. In this conversation Mr. Clark told him that he had not made a woven glued skeleton skirt previous to May 1859, and disclaimed priority of invention in that skirt; and further, when the claim of Draper & Doughty was alluded to by witness that he (witness) told him that Draper had made this claim, (witness knew that Draper had made application for a patent,) that his object was to know who had made the first skirt, and to obtain what information he could from other weavers, and in reply Clark gave him to understand that he could do him no good. In answer to another question as to whether Clark claimed priority, witness replied "he told me emphatically he did not."

It appears that Mr. Thompson purchased a license, in connection with others, of the firm to which he belonged, some time in January last, (1860,) of the patentee and those in interest with him. His evidence is attempted to be weakened by showing that the individual with him during the above conversation was not Morrell, but Robert Patrick, and that Patrick's testimony casts a doubt over Thompson's; but from an attentive perusal of their testimony, I find nothing upon which to cast any doubt, or in the least detract from the statements of Mr. Thompson, who, it appears, was largely engaged in the skirt manufacture.

The impression made by the conversation upon Thompson was such that he purchased a license under Draper's patent, as before stated.

It appears, therefore, that if Clark was the prior inventor, he is estopped by his own acts and declarations, by admitting the invention to be Draper's or Draper's and Brown's; and, finally, so persistently disclaiming priority in the invention to Thompson, as to induce Thompson to act under his denials. The rule of law is such that Clark cannot now set up a claim to what he has thus abandoned and forfeited. This rule, founded upon sound policy, has hitherto been acted upon by the office, and in the case of David Carroll vs. H. N. Gambrill and S. F. Bergee, Interference, 1857,† Judge Mason says: "The rule of law, which I take to be applicable, is that in a case (as in this,) where admissions were made to induce others to act upon them, such admissions do not operate merely as presumptive evidence of the actual truth of the facts, which must give way to positive proofs of the facts, which must give way to positive proofs

* The term "woven," from the context in the testimony, is understood to mean the glued woven skirt, sometimes called woven simply on account of the manner of manufacture previous to use of cement, and sometimes fastened woven skirt.

† Carroll, though he had priority as to date, &c., circulated the printed circulars of the patentees, disclaiming interest in the patent.

of the contrary, but precludes, and, as it were, estops the party on the ground of policy."

It is concluded that these admissions should not affect the assignees, Moran and others, but only himself. It is only necessary to answer that these statements of the applicant (Clark) were made previous to the date of his assignment to Moran, &c., while Clark had only an inchoate right in the invention, or before he had divested himself of it. It is also claimed that Clark showed the invention to McFarland, and claimed it as his, in 1857. This was previous to his disclaimers, and could not affect them for obvious reasons. It is also claimed that Doughty, one of the assignees, offered to give Clark a license under certain limitations, to induce him to assign his right in the invention.

This was after the grant of the patent, and the assignee, Mr. Doughty, was called upon, at the request of Mr. Clark, by witness and Mr. McFarland. The offer, in reply to the solicitation of Mr. Clark, was not satisfactory to him, and he desired witness to take an assignment for him, and apply for a patent. This being in the light of a compromise, cannot affect the rights of either party.

In view of all the facts in this case, the knowledge of Mr. Clark of skirts like these having been sold on the streets since the Fall of 1858, in several conversations disclaiming any right in the invention, and that to parties engaged in the trade, and the emphatic disclaimers to Thomson, besides the weak character of the evidence relied upon, to show priority, (McKennee,) which, moreover, it is claimed was not subjected to the test of a sufficiently thorough cross-examination, owing to the hour of midnight having intervened:

I have to report that it appears that this interference should be decided in favor of James Draper and his assignees, and I so recommend, and have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC D. TOLL,
Examiner in charge.

U. S. PATENT OFFICE, April 14, 1860.

In the foregoing case the interference heretofore declared is dissolved; priority of invention is awarded to James Draper, and patent refused to Ebenezer Clark or his assignees. Thirty days limited for appeal. PHILIP F. THOMAS.

The Cheever Church Difficulties.

AN IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

Henry A. Hartt, Thomas J. Hall and William E. Whiting vs. George H. White, William H. Smith, Charles R. Harvey and Charles B. Tompkins.—This was the hearing of the orders to show cause, obtained by both parties to this controversy, each one having procured a preliminary injunction to restrain the other from acting as Trustees of the Church. Both motions were heard together. The general facts out of which the controversy has arisen are well known.

In opening the case on behalf of the plaintiffs, Mr. Gilbert, of counsel, stated that this was a motion for an injunction against the defendants, restraining them, pending this action, from acting or attempting to act as Trustees of the Church of the Puritans. After stating the contents of the complaint, counsel said that, since the injunction order to show cause now to be argued was made, the defendants had obtained an injunction order against the plaintiffs, enjoining them, also, from acting as Trustees; and, also, an order to show cause why their injunction order should not be dismissed.

Mr. Hall, on behalf of defendants, then stated the dates and order of the injunctions obtained by both parties. He stated that the ground upon which their injunction was obtained against the plaintiffs was that the plaintiffs, pretending, to be empowered to act as Trustees of the Church, had at a meeting of the Board, on the 7th of April last, acted in a violent and disorderly manner, insisting upon their authority to act contrary to the decision of the Chair. It appeared from the statements of counsel that the second order (to show cause) only directed that the order obtained by plaintiffs be so modified as to permit one of the defendants to attend the meetings of the Board, and act, so that a quorum might be present, as two of the Cheever Trustees, friends of the plaintiffs, had threatened to absent themselves from such meetings, to prevent a quorum. Affidavits were filed, showing that the two friends of the plaintiffs had done as they had threatened, and in consequence thereof no quorum was present. These affidavits also set forth that, as this was the season of the year to make assessments on pews, and to transact other business of great importance to the Church, it was important that a quorum of the Trustees should be present. Hence the desire to have one of the defendants allowed to act.

The answer of the defendants, Harvey and Tompkins, avers that they were duly elected as Trustees, and denies that any illegal votes were cast for them. It also states that if the inspectors declared the plaintiffs to be elected as Trustees, they had no right to do so; and that they were not authorized to declare the result of the election in any other manner than by their certificates under seal. The inspectors by their answer averred that they certified that the defendants, Harvay and Tompkins, were elected to such office, because they were clearly and rightfully elected. They stated that the disturbance at the election was occasioned mostly by Hartt and a few others in appealing from the decisions of the Chair, &c., &c.

In reply to these answers G. S. Berry made affidavit setting forth that six illegal votes were cast for the defendants. Thirty-two other affidavits were filed setting forth that the persons making them, each voted for the plaintiffs, and that each of them were regular attendants upon the church services and paid pew rent, and were entitled to vote.

Mr. Cook made affidavit that he offered and desired to vote for plaintiffs, but his vote was challenged because he had not paid pew rent. He said he offered his pew rent, but it was refused. Mr. Herrlee stated that on the evening of the election he paid his pew rent to Dr. Cheever and took his receipt therefor, but when he offered his vote, Mr. Abernethy refused to receive his vote, saying he had not paid his pew rent. He then exhibited his receipt from Dr. Cheever, and Mr. Abernethy snatched it from his hand and destroyed it.

Robert L. Darragh (Alderman) made affidavit that his vote was not received, although he was entitled to vote and paid pew rent.

Dr. Cheever's affidavit set forth that he took pew rent of parties as stated, and that it was customary for him to thus act for the Treasurer.

Dr. Cheever's affidavit also stated that Messrs. Rigney, Bonfils and Allen were not entitled to vote. Counsel stated that they did vote, and did not vote for plaintiffs.

Two others set forth their readiness to pay pew-rent, although they had not paid it, because no bill had been presented. They voted for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Evarts thought the matter should be referred, and he would therefore suggest that course.

Mr. Noyes objected, stating that in his opinion the matter could be permanently disposed on this motion.

Mr. Noyes then said the only inquiry was—who is elected? He then showed by the statute, as he contended, that notice should be given first of who is elected, and afterwards a certificate must be given, merely as an *evidence* of the election, therefore the *certificates* of election did not entitle any one to office in these corporations unless the parties holding them had been duly elected. Mr. Noyes then stated that the defendants had challenged each voter whose right was doubted, and that as soon as as the counting of the votes by the electors or inspectors was concluded, their official functions ended. The plaintiffs had been elected, declared elected, and notified thereof. Subsequently the electors assumed a power which did not belong to them—the power to determine who were and who were not qualified to vote. Upon such determination they had issued certificates to the defendants, in the absence of the plaintiffs, and *ex parte*. They had no power, after admitting votes, to declare such votes illegal, and thus disregard them. After a vote had been received it could not be annulled. To thus act was not only legally but morally wrong, because no opportunity was given to the plaintiffs, or those who voted for them, to be heard. No notice had been given to the plaintiffs that the votes electing them were to be rejected or annulled. Post judicial functions had been exercised. The certificates themselves showed that the plaintiffs were elected; they stated what had been declared the result at the time of the election, and then stated that subsequently the Deacons had learned that *six illegal* votes had been cast. Mr. Noyes went on at some length, reviewing all the facts and affidavits. He cited a number of authorities showing that no by-laws of a church or corporation could effect the provisions of the statute. Also, that the giving of the certificate was a ministerial act only. Also, that the announcement of the vote and the declaration as to the result must govern.

Mr. Evarts responded that *de facto* the defendants were entitled to their seats in the Board. They had the certificates, and this Board had no authority to inquire into the validity of the election, or the right of newly-elected members back of the certificate. That power had been lodged in the Inspectors of Elections. These offic

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, May 3, 1860—4 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 91 bbls. Ashes; 3,000 bbls. Flour; 91 bbls. Corn Meal; 150 bushels Wheat; 1,300 bushels Corn; 627 bushels Oats; 1,446 pkgs. Provisions; and 200 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales in bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $6 @$6¼ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 300 bags Maracaibo at 13¼c.@13¾c.; 4,300 bags Rio, by auction, at 13c.@14½c.; 160 bags do., within the same range, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Sales were reported of 1,100 bales at previous figures.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ₱ lb	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
Middling ₱ lb	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair ₱ lb	12¼	12¾	12¾	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been moderately active to-day for State and Western Flour, prices of which have been sustained, generally. Sales have been reported of 9,000 bbls., including superfine State at $5 45@$5 55; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 57½@$5 65; very inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 45@$5 55; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 60@$5 80; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 65@$5 40; inferior extra Ohio at $5 70@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 20@$6 30 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$ 45	@ $ 55
Extra State	$ 57½	@ $ 65
Superfine Western	$ 45	@ $ 55
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	$ 50	@ $ 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	$ 65	@ $ 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	$ 00	@ $ 15
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping brds.	$ 20	@ $ 30
Extra Ohio, trade brand	$ 35	@ $ 25
Fancy Genesee	$ 70	@ $ 00
Extra Genesee	$ 15	@ $ 75
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	$ 45	@ $ 85

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at unchanged rates. Sales to-day, amount to 1,000 bbls. at $6 40@$6 60 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 65@$7 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is inquired for including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 75@$7 40 ₱ bbl.; 600 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour rules quiet at $3 45@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3 75@$3 80 for Jersey; $4 05@$4 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Sales by auction: *Port Wines*—1 pipe, 5 qrs. Osborn & Co., $2 35; 1 pipe, 15 qrs., 9 sixths do., $2 85. *Claret*—5 cases St. Jellen. $3 50; 20 cases $2 30. *Rochelle Brandy*—10 oct. $1 87; 15 do. $1 82; 3 qrs. $1 80; 3 do. $1 75; *Pale*—5 oct. $1 85; 5 do. $1 82; 17 do. $1 82; 22 qrs. $1 77; 2½ pipes $1 67. *Brandies*—5 octaves Vine Growers Co., 8159, $2 42½; 3 do., 1858, $2 77½; 2 qrs. do., 1858, $2 85; 1 hhd., 2 qrs., 2 oct. do., 1857, $2 95; 2 qrs., 2 oct. do., 1855. $3 85; 1 hhd., 2 qrs., 2 oct. do., 1852, $1 15; 3 oct. do., 1848, $5 35; 1 oct., 1 qr. aetedituvian do., $7 50. *Hennessy Brandy*—1 hhd., 2 qrs., 5 oct., 1858, $3 12½; 1 hhd., 2 oct. do., $3 07½; 1 hhd., 2 qrs., 2 oct. do., $2 90. *Jamaica Rum*—3 puncheons Nos. 12, 14, and 15, $1 90.

FRUIT—Sales by auctioe, 3,447 boxes Messina Oranges, at $3@$4 20; and 1,400 boxes Messina Lemons, at $2 30@$2 55 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in slack demand at somewhat irregular prices. Sales, 5,000 bushels, including White Michigan, at $1 70; Red Western, at $1 50; and Milwaukee Club, al $1 31 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in fair request at steady rates. Sales have been reported of 24,000 bushels, al 80c. for mixed Western; 81c.@83c. for yellow Jersey and Southern; and 83c.@85c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive at 84c.@85c. ₱ bushel. Barley is plenty and heavy. Sales, 3 500 bushels Canada West and State, on terms not ascertained. Oats are in request, including Canada, at 42c @43c.; Western at 42c.@43c.; State at 43c.@ 43½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 40c.@42c.; Southern at 36c.@41c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 800 bales North River at 95c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

METALS—Have been quiet to day, at fermer rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of $1,500 bbls., in lots, at $17 62½@$17 75 for new Mess; $17 35@$17 40 for old Mess; $14 20@ $14 25 for new Prime; and $12 87 for old Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are inquired for at 8¾c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 7c.@7¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues inactive. Lard is in demand; sales to-day, 800 tcs. and bbls. at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is brisker; sales, 570 bbls., in lots, at $6 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 50 for Western Mess; $5@$5 75 for Country Mess, extra, and $4@ $4 62½ for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@ $16 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $12@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter rules quiet at 10c.@21c. for inferior to prime old and new State, and 10c.@16c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is in moderate demand, at 9¾c.@13c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 100 tcs., in lots, al $3 87@ $4 37 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been quite active to-day, sales having been made of 3,446 hhds. Cuba, at from 5¾c.@ 7¾c., 250 hhds. Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7c., 51 boxes Havana at 6¾c., 2,300 bags Bahia on private terms, with 14,000 bags Manilla and Pernambeco at 6¾c.@ 6¾c., respectively, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 650 bbls., at 22c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Coe inued quiet. For Liverpool there were taken 700 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d., with 36,000 bushels grain, part Corn, in bulk, at 5¾d. For London, 100 hales Furs, at 25s., and 25 bbls. Shoe-pegs at 2p. 6d.

PERSONAL.

$250 REWARD.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS AND OTHERS.

Left Willard's Hotel, Washington, on the morning of the 13th inst., a gentleman, resident of New-York City, about 37 or 38 years of age; light eyes and complexion; about 5 feet 9 inches in height; brown hair; whiskers and moustache same color, and heavy; very genteelly dressed. Having been in ill health for some time, it is supposed he has wandered away through aberration. Any one giving information that will enable his friends to find him will receive the above reward. Address J. L. MORGAN, No. 47 Fulton-st., New-York.

APRIL 30, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.

DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as CONGRESS WATER by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus ☞ CONGRESS W. & W. ATER. Any one having those words and letters on the corks, are counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depôt of Congress Water, No. 96 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

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THE READY FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

Unprincipled parties are passing off on the public a spurious article of Saponifier or Concentrated Ley, branded Concentrated Lye and Concentrated Ley, &c. The only genuine original and patented article is put up in one-pound iron cans, and manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, to be had of all respectable storekeepers. Wholesale trade supplied by LEWIS, JAMES & CO., Agents, Philadelphia.

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THE TROTTING STALLION KEMBLE JACKSON, Jr., will stand the ensuing season for a limited number of mares at the stable of William A. Forbes, in Sheffield, Berkshire County, Mass., (near Great Barrington,) at $20 the season, and $30 to insure.

He is a chestnut sorrel, 16 hands high, 7 years old this season, sired by *Kemble Jackson*, known by all sporting men in New-York and Long Island as being the best and fastest trotting stallion in the world when living.

Kemble Jackson, Jr., is an unbroken horse, but I think no horse of his age can beat him 4 miles and repeat to 200-pound wagons. All that is asked is for judges to examine him and his stock. They speak for themselves.

Mares sent from any distance will be kept on the farm at $5 per month—all accidents at the risk of the owner

WM. A. FORBES

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SUMMER FLOWERING PLANTS—Comprising Roses, Verbenas, Petunias, Heliotropes, &c., &c., of the most improved and beautiful varieties, safely packed and shipped to any distance.

ANDREW REID, Florist, 14th-st.

EUROPEAN PATENTS.—AN AMERICAN ENgineer recently from Paris, is about returning, and offers his services to those wishing inventions introduced. Address T. D. STETSON, No. 5 Tryon-row, New-York.

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ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE
PATENT MICA and FIBROUS
CEMENT ROOFING.

Adapted to every variety of Roof, new or old, and unequaled for durability, beauty and cheapness, by any composition in use. CEMENT for SALE by the barrel, with printed instructions for use.

DITTO, PORTER & CO.,
Successors to JOSEPH DITTO & CO.,
No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., New-York.

ONE CENT PER FOOT. CURES LEAKY ROOFS.—NOTARY FOR PITCH USED.—ELLERY'S Patent INDIA RUBBER PAINT, tested on 1,000 roofs. Principal Office, No. 226 Grand-st.; branches No. 155 Bowery, 207 Broadway.

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These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

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Also, a fine assortment of
CHINA MATTINGS.
All fresh goods of this Spring's importation.

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Attention is invited to our stock
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Every grade of goods:
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100 pieces
ENGLISH MEDALLION CARPETS,
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CHURCH CARPETS, ROYAL VELVETS,
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8 Frame English Brussels.
Anglish Velvet. $1 25 per yard.
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Lowell Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpetings, Low Prices! 20,000 Yards Ingrain Carpeting, 3s and 4s. per yard. Rugs, Mats, Matting, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, at Low Prices.
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☞ IMPORTANT NOTICE. ☜
TO MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
WOVEN SKIRTS.

Letters Patent of the United States, dated October 4, 1859, reissued December 27, 1859, vest in us the exclusive right to make and sell what is known in the market as the
WOVEN SKELETON SKIRT.

The Commissioner of Patents has now, in a strongly-contested interference, a third time made a decision conclusively supporting our patent, which decision appears in full in another part of this paper.

It is generally known to manufacturers that this Skirt is original with us, but inasmuch as dealers may not be fully aware of our rights, we hereby notify the trade that these goods cannot be legally sold without a license unless they bear our stamp, or are manufactures by parties holding a license from us. The name of the manufacturer and date of patent must be stamped on each Skirt.

Manufacturers and dealers promptly coming forward and settling with us for past infringements will be treated with liberality.

The following parties are licensed to manufacture and sell under our patent:

W. S. & C. H. THOMPSON & CO., J. WILCOX & CO.
OSBORNE & CREESEMAN, E. S. SHELDON.
C. H. DE FOREST, WALLACE & SONS.

We have retained as counsel Messrs. C. M. Keller, Geo. Gifford and others, who are enforcing our rights against parties willfully infringing. Application for license can be made to S. H. DOUGHTY, No. 22 Johnst., or WILLIAM KING, No. 153 West 16th-st., New-York.

S. H. DOUGHTY, JAMES DRAPER,
WILLIAM KING, JAMES BROWN.
New-York, May 1, 1860.

1860. SPRING IMPORTATIONS. 1860.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
are now offering, on the most favorable terms to WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS, their usual large and varied assortment of CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
Of every description. Also, a very splendid stock of FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, decorative and plain.
All of which have been selected by one of the firm from the best European markets expressly for this season's trade.
We invite particular attention to our stock of WINDOW SHADES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, which, for extent and variety, is unsurpassed in this market.

As furnishing and Decorating form our specialty, we are prepared to execute all orders for Draperies and every style of Paper-hanging in the most artistic style.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Desiring to reduce our Spring stock of Carpetings, we will from May 1 offer our large and well-selected stock at RETAIL.

Housekeepers will observe a saving of the retailer's profit as well as the advantage of selecting from a very large assortment.

Experienced upholsterers are engaged to make and put down goods.

GEORGE S. MURFEY & CO.,
No. 333 Broadway,
near White-st., New-York.

POPULAR TRADE IN ILLUSION GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
D. CLARKE, No. 643 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BLEECKER-ST.

Would respectfully call attention to his new and beautiful style of Collars, Sleeves and Sets in the above goods, also Dress Caps, Head-dresses, Capes, Berthas, Sleevetops, Children's Hats, &c., all of our own manufacture; also, desiring to reduce our extensive stock of Ribbons and Dress Trimmings, we offer them at a most decided reduction from regular prices.

The Trade supplied with Illusion Goods of our own styles and make, on favorable terms.

803 CANAL-STREET, 803
THREE DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY,
Open on Saturday, 14th inst.
Misses' and Children's Hats; Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes; Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
THOMAS REYNOLDS,
CANAL-STREET. 803

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FOUNTAIN'S India Store is the only place where India Pineapple Dresses, Grapes, Wash Silks, Lutongs, Satins Seersucker, Nankins, Novelties, China, Lacquered Articles, all kinds of curious American India Feather Fans, Bead and Bark Work, &c., can be procured, wholesale and retail, at No. 653 Broadway. French and Chinese Fans, latest style.

CARPETING,
CANTON AND COCOA MATTING,
OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, &c.,
For sale at low prices by
A. JOURNEAY, Jr.,
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LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—S. CHAMBERS' establishment, the oldest and best in the United States, has always an ample supply of Ladies' and Children's Clothing, Bonnets and Hats; Infants' Wardrobes, Wedding Outfits, Robes de Chambre, Under Clothing, &c. Ladies and Merchants supplied at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 508 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY, WHO WILL SOON HAVE terminated her Winter engagements, wishes to make some arrangements with a family going to the country for the Summer months. She teaches French, German, music, drawing, &c. Apply for Miss M., at No. 82 East 20th-st., at 2 o'clock, or in the evening. Agents are desired not to answer.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WHO IS at present engaged in the capacity of teacher in the family of the Governor of a Western State, and who is fully competent to teach music, French and English, desires a situation in or near New-York City. Respectable references given. Address Miss MURPHY, care of Mrs. Gov. Bissell, Springfield, Ill.

A GOVARNESS—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE family living in the neighborhood of Fort Washington, New-York City; she must be accomplished in music and thoroughly educated and able to speak French fineuly. Address, with name and references, H. A. L., Box No. 211 Post-office, New-York.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE FRENCH LADY, who has a great experience in teaching, is desirous to obtain pupils for the French language, her native tongue. For information, apply to the office of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—A LADY wishes to give lessons in the common English branches in a school, or to instruct two or three children in a private family. References of the first respectability given. Address Miss C., Brooklyn Post-office.

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LOST—ON THURSDAY, BETWEEN 1 AND 2 P. M., while going from the office of Messrs. Binns & Halsted, No. 145 Chambers-st., through Chambers to Church, and through Church to Reade-st., a long white envelope, containing sundry certificates signed by importers, relative to commission in Great Britain—of no value except to those interested. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving or sending the same to A. DOUGLAS, Jr., No. 29 Maiden-lane, up stairs, immediately on reading this.

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Wherein the glory of Assyria, as well as the magnificence of Judaa, is presented to the reader as by AN EYE-WITNESS.
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It is worth all the guide books we ever met with, as regards the gems of Italian art, the characteristic features of Roman edifices, and the atmosphere of Roman life.—*London Times*.

NOTES OF TRAVEL AND STUDY IN ITALY.
BY CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.
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A work which every scholar especially every one who has been in Italy, will be glad to read, and will thank the author for having written it. * * * The light and perfume of Italy hang ever it all.—*Boston Courier*.

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On THURSDAY, May 10,
Will be published,
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1 vol. 16mo $1.
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INSTRUCTION.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL.
NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

ELM PARK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—One of the most flourishing schools in New-England. Rev. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal, assisted by J. DOW, A. M., and I. A. SHAW, A. B., late of Harvard College. A full English and Classical course of study—also music; a Primary Department for small boys, under the charge of Mrs. RICHARDS. Terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address or call upon Dr. R. at the office of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st., from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., till May 1.

$120 PER YEAR. COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, Cooperstown, N. Y. For both sexes. Term begins May 11. $120 PER YEAR.
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MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, (Messrs. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals,) opens April 17 the closing term of its current school year. Pupils from seven years of age and upwards received and prepared for business or college. Twelve Professors of classical, commercial, English and foreign language studies are constantly employed.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Three minutes' walk from depôt, (Cannon's station;) one of the best schools in the State for both sexes. Summer term commences May 1. Circulars obtained at Clark, Austin, Maynard & Co., No. 3 Park-row, or by addressing the Principals. A. B. LOCKWOOD, B. F. BROWN.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fifth Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 2. Circulars may be obtained of S. P. YORK, No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York; of J. M. WHITEHEAD, No. 117 Nassau-st., A. B. H. M. Society; also by applying to the Principal, D. S. BOWE, M. A.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—THIS family school for young ladies, so well known and convenient to the City, resumes May 1. Circulars are left with Mr. BROWN, No. 819 Broadway, and visits are pleasantly made by boat *Mattano*, from Fulton Market slip, at 9, 1, 4 and 6 daily.

A FRENCH TEACHER—LIVING IN A BEAUtiful house, situated in a street near and down Lexington-av., offers the comforts of a home to a few gentlemen wishing to learn French by lessons and practice. Address, with references, TEACHING, Station F, New-York Post-office.

ROSE HILL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Danbury, Conn., will reopen the first Monday in May—Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal. For circulars, apply to F. C. WELLS, Esq., No. 118 Franklin-st., and to Messrs. HALL & BONS, No. 543 Broadway, New-York.

REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD receive into their family ten young ladies, who enjoy superior advantages of culture in mind and in manners. Their house and grounds, corner of Linnæus and State sts., are attractive in this beautiful village.
FLUSHING, April 20, 1860.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 656 BROADWAY, (just above the Metropolitan Hotel.) Schools supplied with competent teachers; parents (gratuitously), and teachers with positions.
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BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE AND MILITARY SCHOOL.—For circulars, address at Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y. G. D. SEELY, Principal.

EDUCATIONAL AGENCY—BIBLE HOUSE, New-York, for engaging teachers, purchasing pianos, school furniture apparatus, &c. Circulars of the best Schools furnished gratuitously. Call or address Rev. G. G. HAXE, A. M. Box No. 2,371 New-York Post-office.

THE COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, Norwich, Conn., affords first class accommodations at the lowest charges. Circulars at N. LANE'S, No. 69 Wall-st., R. CARTER'S, No. 130 Broadway, New-York, or of the Principal, Rev. J. A. SAXTON.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., now in its fourteenth year, will commence its next term MONDAY, April 23. JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

PROTESTANT FRENCH INSTITUTE—FOR young gentlemen, No. 48 East 24th-st., New-York. Young men prepared for College and for business. Boarding and day school.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

PROFESSOR N. H. GRIFFIN RECEIVES into his family at Williamstown, Mass., ten boys to instruct in studies preparatory to business or College. Inquire of R. W. TOWNSEND, Esq., No. 140 Broadway.

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B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL—LEX.-AV., NEAR 37th-st. Instruction thorough; discipline efficient; philosophical lectures with apparatus. Terms moderate.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A regular meeting will be held at the Mercer House on THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 4, at 7½ o'clock, on business of importance, relative to the clothes bill, and to unite in devising some plan to secure the passage of our Pension bill, now before Congress. By order.
H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PEYTE, Adjutant.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl in a private family, as chambermaid; is a good seamstress and lady's maid; does up ladies' fine muslins in the best style; the best of City references from first class families. Can be seen at No. 203 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen at her last place, No. 420 West 23d-st., near 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SCOTCH PROTestant woman wants a situation as chambermaid in a private family; good reference. Apply at No. 27 Prince-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUAtion by a respectable girl to do chamberwork, and would be willing to assist with washing. Apply at No. 158 East 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed by a respectable young girl a situation as chambermaid, and to take care of children, or as chambermaid and waiter. Good references given. Inquire at her present place, No. 23 Rutgers-place, between the hours of 1 and 6.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A neat, respectable young woman, with five years' reference from her last place, desires a situation, in City or country, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse; can cut and fit children's clothing. Apply at 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist in the care of children; good reference. Can be seen at No. 129 East 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would mind one child; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 71 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted by a young Protestant woman a situation. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 50 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman—also, by another—as nurse and plain sewer; both have good reference, and will go to the country. Call for two days, at No. 163 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 90 West 16th-st., in the basement.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as a good plain cook and assistin the washing and ironing; is a good bread and biscuit maker. Also, a chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing; can have the best of City reference from their last place; would prefer living together. Call at No. 85 6th-av., in the rear, third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family, or chamberwork and to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 508 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent respectable woman; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning and larding, jellies and creams, and pastries; will take care of a house for the Summer, or go to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 629 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman a situation as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; will assist in washing and ironing; no objections to the country. None but private families need apply. Wages, $10. Can be seen Friday and Saturday, at No. 624 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, all kinds of baking, soups and desserts; good reference. Apply at No. 109 East 13th-st., second floor, room No. 5.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of soups and desserts; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 7th-av., near 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A neat and competent person as cook and to assist with the washing, understands all branches of English and American cooking; good reference. Call at No. 119 West 28th st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN experienced woman, as first-class cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has the best of City reference of four years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 104 West 28th st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A good cook in a private family; has no objection to go the country; fully competent to take the charge of a gentleman's kitchen; good reference. Call at No. 163 Prince-st., corner of Thompson, Room 16 for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objections to assist with the washing; would be willing to go to the country for the Summer; best City reference. Call at 74 West 18th-st.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-RATE COOK, WITH THE best of City references, who has lived in private families, wants a situation; she thoroughly understands her business, viz.: Soups, meats, pastry, &c. Call at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROFESSED COOK, a situation in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; best of references given. Call at No. 96 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as a good plain cook and assistin the washing and ironing; is a good bread and biscuit maker. Also, a chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing; can have the best of City reference from their last place; would prefer living together. Call at No. 85 6th-av., in the rear, third floor.

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The Times for California.

[illegible] with CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in [illegible] America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, containing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued To-morrow (Saturday) Morning, in season for the steamship *Northern Light*, which leaves Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10½ A. M. Price of the paper, in a neat wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Orders will send in their orders as early as possible.

This paper contains a full report of the proceedings of the Charleston Convention and detailed accounts of the Great Prize-Fight.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The enlargement of the circulation of the TIMES is at the present moment so rapid as to render it imperative that advertisements intended for the daily issue should be sent in at the earliest possible moment. Announcements which fail to reach the office before nine o'clock P. M., lose all the advantages of classification under the heads to which readers are accustomed to refer. It is, therefore, quite as important to the advertisers as to ourselves, to have that hour the latest for the reception of their notices.

Amusements this Evening.

[illegible] GARDEN—LA JUIVE.

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BARNUM'S MUSEUM—AFTERNOON—JEANIE DEANS—Evening—BURGLARS BAULDY.

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BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—GEN. TOM THUMB.

[illegible]DORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 536—WEEDMOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF ART PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

For the present the curtain has fallen upon the proceedings of the National Democratic Convention. Yesterday morning, as soon as the Convention had reassembled, Mr. RUSSELL, of Virginia offered a resolution that it adjourn to meet at Baltimore on June 18th, in order to afford States which were not represented an opportunity to fill up their delegations. A point of order was raised that action could not then be taken on the resolution but this was overruled by the Chair, and a motion to suspend the order to ballot was carried by yeas 190, nays 51. Various amendments were proposed by the opponents of the resolution to adjourn, but it was finally carried by 195 ayes to 55 nays. Gen. CUSHING then addressed the delegates, lauding them for the mutual forbearance they have displayed, and asking the pardon of those whom he might have offended by hasty expressions extorted by the exciting scenes through which they had passed. Immediately after the adjournment the assembled delegates took their departure for home. The seceders assembled at noon, about forty delegates being present. After a brief debate on the subject, Mr. JACKSON withdrew his resolution declaring it expedient for the Convention to express its preference for candidates for President and Vice-President. A motion was then made by Mr. BURROWS, of Arkansas, to appoint a Standing Committee to prepare and issue an address to the Democrats of the Union. This, too, was soon withdrawn, and a discussion sprang up as to whether the seceders, by the course they had taken, meant it to be understood that they were willing to dissolve the Union. Among others, Mr. HILL, of Georgia, utterly repudiated any such intention. Mr. YANCEY was drawn out by this denial and a sharp colloquy ensued. After a protracted debate in which speculations were freely indulged regarding the probable action of the National Convention, the Seceders adjourned without making any nomination.

In the House of Representatives yesterday Mr. SHERMAN urged the necessity of early action on the Tariff bill, and it was finally argued by mutual consent that debate hereafter should be confined to that subject until it was disposed of. Mr. COBB gave notice that he had a speech on the State of the Union in general, which he should reserve until he became satisfied of the fate of the Charleston Convention. Mr. GOOCH, as soon as the House went into Committee of the Whole, reviewed the Dred-Scott decision at length, denying that it was of binding force. Mr. HALL explained the principles of the Republican party as he understood them, and Mr. STANTON took occasion to reply to a late speech by Mr. ENGLISH, claiming that not one in a thousand of the inhabitants of the Free States favored the extension of social equality to negroes. The denunciation of the treasonable doctrine which he charged the Democrats with favoring—that the election of a Republican President would be sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union—drew out Mr. ENGLISH, who denied that such sentiments were entertained by more than a corporal's guard of the party to which he belonged. To this Mr. STANTON replied that Mr. ENGLISH kept company with disunionists. A colloquy ensued between Messrs. STANTON and MILLSON, in the course of which the latter pronounced a glowing eulogy on the Union. On the conclusion of Mr. STANTON's argument, Messrs. SINGLETON and HUGHES attempted to controvert some of the positions which he had taken, and the House adjourned.

Capt. FARNHAM, distinguished for his connection with the sloop *Wanderer*, was on Wednesday released from the jail in Savannah, Ga., where he has been confined for six months past. An attempt to rearrest him was resisted with revolvers by the friends who made the rescue. The matter was finally compromised by Capt. FARNHAM consenting to appear and give bonds in $30,000.

The time of the Methodist Conference now in session at Buffalo, was occupied yesterday by the presentation of petitions and memorials from the different Conferences. The larger part of the papers submitted thus far ask for a change of the rules regarding Slavery.

Rev. JACOB S. HARDEN, the wife-poisoner, whose trial has been progressing for two weeks past at Belvidere, N. J., and who was convicted on Wednesday evening of murder in the first degree, was yesterday sentenced to be hung on the 28th of June, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Gen. MOREHEAD and ROBERT MCKNIGHT, reported opponents of Gen. CAMERON, have been elected delegates to the Chicago Convention, from the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Districts of Pennsylvania.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a communication was received from the acting Mayor, transmitting a communication from the agent of the owners of the steamship *Great Eastern*, stating that they had decided to send the *Great Eastern* to this port, and asking for authentic information in relation to the harbor. A committee of five was appointed to procure the information required, and make such other arrangements as may be deemed necessary. A communication was received from the Comptroller in relation to the funding and payment of the floating debt of the City, which was referred to the Committee on Finance. A resolution was adopted, appropriating $15,000 to purchase the "Metropolitan Gas Meter and Burner," for each of the public [illegible] of the City. Ald. [illegible] resolution" was called up [illegible] to the Committee on Arts and Sciences. The Street Commissioner was directed to advertise for proposals to complete the Battery Enlargement, and then the Board adjourned. In the Board of Councilmen, little was done beyond the regular routine business. $2,000 was appropriated to the Clerk of the Common Council, for his annual compilation called *Valentine's Manual*. The Comptroller informed the Board, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, that the new rooms for the use of the City Inspector had been rented under a resolution authorizing him to procure the apartments.

The Commissioners of the new Department of Public Charities and Correction continued the work of curtailing the expenses of the Institutions under their management by abolishing the offices of Deputy-Warden of the Penitentiary, Deputy-Superintendent of the Workhouse, Clerk of the Store-house and Clerk of the Penitentiary. They also resolved to discharge ten Keepers of the Penitentiary and six Keepers of the Work-house, and to reduce the salaries of several of the remaining Keepers, and also of the Warden and Clerk of the City Prison. The Police Commissioners yesterday received the report of the Sanitary Squad, which designated about 70 places as requiring attention.

The Board of Supervisors received the resignation of ISAAC BELL, Jr. Ex-State Senator ELY was elected unanimously to fill the vacancy, and took his seat immediately. The Committee on County Offices reported in favor of certain plans for the erection of a jail on the corner of Ludlow-street and Essex-place. The Committee stated that to construct the proposed building of granite would cost $60,000, and of marble $65,000. The report was finally withdrawn by the Committee, and the Board adjourned.

The Cheever Church difficulty came up before Justice MULLEN, of the Supreme Court, Chambers, on a motion to show cause why the injunction obtained by each set of Trustees against the other should not be dissolved. Affidavits were read from both parties to shew the legality of their election. The case was argued at length by WM. CURTIS NOYES on behalf of the Cheever party, and by WM. M. EVARTS for the opposition. The decision was reserved.

The difficulties that have arisen between Dr CHEEVER and the Trustees of the congregation to which he ministers, were again the subject of debate last evening in the Lecture Room of the Church of the Puritans. The audience was large, the excitement excessive, and the chances of a speedy termination to the debate as remote as ever. Another meeting is to be held on Monday night week.

The third anniversary of the American Baptist Mariners' Society was held at Calvary Church Twenty-third-street. The report of the Secretary and Treasurer was very encouraging, and demonstrated how much might be effected by judicious economy and devoted zeal. Addresses were made by Rev. JOSEPH STOCKBRIDGE, Chaplain of the Navy-Yard, Rev. Dr. HISCOX, Rev. A. S. BURLINGHAM, and others.

The annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday. The old officers were principally re-elected for the ensuing year. The subject of the codification of the Revenue laws, the removal of Harbor Obstructions, the new Harbor Line, and other topics, occupied the attention of the Chamber.

At the regular meeting of the American Institute a Committee was appointed to select a permanent location for the exhibition rooms of the Institute. The movement for abolishing the system of models, and substituting the publication of specifications of all inventions by the Patent-office, after the English system, received favorable attention.

At the annual meeting of the Geographical and Statistical Society, the ticket headed by Dr. HAWKS was elected, and that headed by Prof. MORSE defeated by four votes. Dr. MILLARD read an interesting paper on consumption.

The Stock market was firmer yesterday, and the Western Road Stocks especially buoyant on the traffic returns for the last week in April. New-York Central sold at 79, closing at 78¾ ⅜ cent. Panama rose to 146½@¾. The Exchange market is firm on the actual sales—London 109⅜, Paris f.5.13¾. Money very easy on temporary loan. Discounts a shade stiffer on short date paper. The export demand for Bullion for Saturday's steamers is equal to about a million of dollars.

Cotton and Flour were moderately inquired for at about former prices. Wheat was inactive. Corn was less buoyant. Oats were plenty and heavy. The transactions in Provisions and Whisky were more extensive. Coffee and Molasses were in demand. Sugars were brisker. Other branches of business remained as previously represented. A meeting of merchants favorable to the establishment of the new Produce Exchange was held at No. 35 Pearl-street. A committee of five was appointed to ascertain all particulars about the price and title of the property which it was proposed to buy, as also to select names for Trustees, and to report at another meeting, to be held at noon on Saturday next.

The Disruption of the Democratic Party.

The Charleston Convention has abandoned the attempt to nominate a Democratic candidate for the Presidency. The failure is due partly to the disorganized condition of the party, and partly to the blind blundering of the Convention itself. The contest between the two sections of the Union has at last penetrated the Democratic Party, and rendered it impossible for the two wings to agree upon a declaration of principles. When the majority adopted its platform the minority seceded. Thereupon the delegates who remained, and who constituted the rightful Convention, resolved that a vote of two-thirds, not of the actual body, but of the whole original number, should be essential to a nomination. In other words, the seceders were still to be counted, and to have all their original weight as members of the Convention! Upon what ground of reason or of common sense, the majority, and especially the delegates from this State, thus put themselves, bound hand and foot, into the power of the seceding minority, it is not easy to conjecture. The result was to give the South the victory. They have controlled the Convention, and prevented the nomination of any candidate. Whether, on reassembling at Baltimore, they will harmonize their differences, remains to be seen.

The disruption itself is a fact of very marked importance, not only in the history of political parties but of the country itself. It seems to sever the last link of nationality in the political affairs of the Union. When all other organizations have been gradually giving way, one after another, to the pressure of sectionalism, timid and conservative men have fallen back upon the national position of the Democratic Party, and felt that so long as this was maintained the Union would be secure. The first effect of this Charleston split will be to alarm this class by the dread of immediate dissolution.

Some of the Republican journals refer to this incident as only another proof of the "irrepressible conflict" between Freedom and Slavery,—and as showing that the contest must go on until one or the other is extirpated. If we believed this to be the true view of the question, we too should despair of the Union. But we do not. We do not believe that the conflict is between Slavery and Freedom, or that the existence of either will be affected by the result. We regard the struggle as one for political power, —and Slavery as playing merely a secondary and subordinate part on either side. Unquestionably, thousands of Northern men seek the overthrow of Slavery, and thousands of Southern men seek its permanence and extension, as the aim of their political contests. But both would be disappointed. Neither class would reap the advantage which it anticipates from victory. The Slave States have substantially controlled the policy of the Federal Government for the last fifty years. Upon all questions—tariff, currency, foreign relations—their views and sentiments have guided the action of the nation. For a long time they held this power by the legitimate tenure of numbers, weight and influence. Then came a period when they held it by [illegible] Northern politicians. And for the last few years they have held it by coercion,—by menaces, by appeals to the fears of the timid, the hopes of the ambitious, and the avarice of the corrupt, in the Northern States. The time has come when they must relinquish their grasp. Power is passing into the hands of the majority—into the hands which hold the numbers, the wealth, the energy, the enterprise of the Confederacy. There is no help for it. It is among the inevitable events of political history. It can no more be arrested than the revolution of the earth around the sun, or the rising and falling of the tides of the sea.

Naturally, however, it excites a commotion. All great changes,—especially all restorations of disturbed balances of power,—are attended with more or less of turmoil and alarm. Righting a ship, which has long been so careened as to make it impossible to walk across her deck, throws everything into confusion, and the unaccustomed passenger who has valuables on board, is quite certain she is capsizing. He sees his mistake only when she stands upright, and with full sail makes direct for her destined port.

The South believes sincerely, we doubt not, that the North *seeks power in order to crush Slavery*. In our opinion it denounces Slavery mainly *that it may acquire power*. In many respects the policy of the Federal Government in Northern hands would be different from what it has been hitherto. Men would no longer be excluded from office for doubting the wisdom or the justice of the system Slavery. Federal power would not be used to force it upon unwilling communities. We should no longer be represented abroad by active apostles of Slavery, nor would that be held up to the world as the cherished glory of American institutions. But there would be no interference with Slavery in any Southern State,—no refusal to execute the constitutional provision for the rendition of fugitives,—no attempt to coerce the population of new Territories. A Northern President,—Northern in sentiment as well as geographical position,—would have a degree of influence over his own section, which would disarm the hostility which a Southern sectionalist would be sure to encounter.

One thing is very certain:—the South must make up its mind to lose the sway it has exercised so long. The sceptre is passing from its hands. Its own improvidences have hastened the departure of its power, but it has always been merely a question of time. The South can either accept it as inevitable and make the best of it,—or plunge the whole country into turmoil, and bring down swift ruin upon its own borders, in the vain contest against national growth and development.

The Case of Harden.

The Conference of the Methodist Church North has just commenced its session, with no little state and ceremony, at the City of Buffalo. Almost at the moment when its proceedings was opening with all due solemnity, a young man, one of the ministers whom this body had commissioned to preach the truths and to practice the life of Christianity among the people, was standing in the felon's dock to hear the last stern sentence of the law pronounced upon himself for the crime of murdering his own wife.

We need hardly say that we do not bring these things thus into juxtaposition with the slightest intention of casting discredit upon the religious body to which the miserable man, HARDEN, of New-Jersey, yesterday condemned to death, belonged. The juxtaposition creates itself. It is too striking to escape the most careless reader; and we accept it simply that we may urge with more force upon the Ecclesiastical organization which it so nearly concerns, certain noteworthy points with which the case of HARDEN fairly sparkles and glows.

Divested of its relations to the clerical character and to society, the story of the criminal is a most commonplace story of the most vulgar crime. A silly young man falls into an impromptu intimacy with a girl of his own rank in life, which he probably regards as a stimulating pastime, but which the girl, evidently of a stronger nature than his own, believes to be a genuine courtship. The lover, on discovering this, lacks what the French call the "courage of his position." He flirts with other damsels, puts off his too importunate Phillis with all sorts of weak devices, is finally forced to confront her family, and agrees, with infinite sinkings of the heart, to marry her. He would gladly escape, but that is impossible. He marries, and of course neglects his bride. He fumes and chafes in his harness, buys arsenic, administers it clumsily enough, but still with fatal effect. The wife dies in agony; her friends and relatives suspect mischief; the Argus eyes of a prurient and inquisitive village population, who live by minding each other's business, are fixed upon him; he grows restive and alarmed, tells foolish and contradictory lies; at last elopes; is pursued, captured, tried, and found guilty. Nothing could be less romantic, nothing at once more dull and more revolting. Of itself the tale, as we have said, has been told ten thousand times, and might well be left to moulder with so many other piteous memorials of human cowardice and cruelty in the obscure records of a rural court. But this paltry ape of the BAINVILLIERS and the BORGIA, who is to bear the full weight now of the penalties he has incurred without a single gleam of splendor in his sin—a single flush of originality in wickedness to relieve the abject gloom of his position—this man was an ordained minister of the Gospel. A powerful and respectable body of Christian believers had conferred upon him the authority of their name, and sent him to preach and pray himself into the confidence of his fellows. It was evidently to his clerical character, indeed, that he owed his easy access to the homes and the hearts of the young ladies in the messes of whose charms his weak nature was entangled and thrown. This circumstance surely invests his case with a particular interest. It is important for us all to know whether the HARDENS are exceptional monsters, whose real quality lies concealed from the wisest conference, beneath a hopeful show of the Christian gifts and graces, or whether our great religious bodies confer their ordinations with a perilous disregard of the plainest indications of unfitness on the part of those who receive them. This is a matter which we feel that we may properly press upon the consideration of the Conference now in session at Buffalo. It can never come home to them with more force than now.

The habits—personal, intellectual, moral—of this unfortunate young man HARDEN, as they have come out in the course of his trial, most assuredly were not such as it is easy to hide under a bushel. That he was utterly without dignity of demeanor—driving and romping at all sorts of kinds [illegible] places with the girls of his parish; that his education was of the simplest and most rudimentary character; that his tastes, his manners and customs were ineffably coarse and unrefined,—these things were made so patent at every stage of the proceedings in Court, that it is impossible to suppose them unknown to any competent person who had ever been brought into contact with him. The gross ignorance of the commonest rules of hygiene, for instance, in which he seems to have rejoiced, is something stupendous. Had he been acquitted of poisoning his wife, he ought still to have been pronounced her destroyer. For, when the poor woman calls him to her bedside, and he finds her writhing in pain, faint, and sick almost to death, he never thinks of calling in a physician; but proceeds to treat her himself. And what a treatment! He drenches her first with cold water; then with milk; and then with some "Godfrey's Cordial," which he had bought because he thought it "nice;" then with strong tea; then with water again; then with buttermilk; and finally proposes a dose of beer. Now, if this be not the tenderness of the hyena, it was certainly the intelligence of the dodo; and we say it in all seriousness, that to commit the grave responsibilities of the Christian ministry to a being who could administer such a series of beverages to a weak and suffering woman, were he spotless as the driven snow, is, in this age of the world, and in this country, to expose the shepherd to scorn, and his sheep to destruction. Yet we find nothing in the record of HARDEN's ecclesiastical career to indicate that his was an exceptional case. He seems to have slipped quietly through his examinations, to have been appointed to at least two parishes, and to have had before him a fair prospect of an average ministerial career. Surely this ought not so to have been. The Methodist body comprises no small portion of the intelligence, capacity and worth of the American Church. It must be within its power, and it certainly is both its duty and its interest, so to elevate and so to apply the standard of its commissions as to make such phenomena as this, which has just shocked the whole community in New-Jersey, in the highest degree improbable. As things now are, it is not half so astonishing that HARDEN, being a minister, should also have been a murderer, as it is that he should ever have been a minister.

West Washington Market.

We publish a letter in another column concerning the West Washington Market controversy. The writer commends the TIMES for its "vigorous exposure and denunciation of public abuses,"—but protests vehemently against our advice that the City should *compromise* the State claim to certain lands in its possession, and to back rents for their use, instead of contesting it further in the Courts of law. "Civis" desires to protect the City against enormous losses. So do we. He proposes one way of doing it, and we propose another. We believe ours to be the best:—but we submit his to the public judgment, and advise our readers carefully to examine both, and judge between them.

One word by way of caution:—the hard words which "Civis" uses must not be supposed to decide the case. He characterizes the law recently enacted on this subject as "a daring and profligate attempt to rob the City;" but this does not make it so. He says the sole object of the parties who procured the passage of the law, was to "secure their plunder" from the market "swindle:"—it may have been so, or may not,—and in either case the law may be a wise one for the City notwithstanding. Our correspondent is a lawyer, and must know that epithets are not arguments. He would not try to palm off vituperation for logic upon a Court;—why should he attempt it with the public at large?

Our correspondent does indeed make an argument in support of his position,—and it is one which deserves attention. He says the only right which the State ever had is to the land under water;—that this is only a right of sovereignty,—a franchise,—something to be *granted*, but never *sold*;—and that the Land Office Commissioners can only grant it for the use and enjoyment of the adjacent owner. Any grant to any other person, according to the Revised Statutes, would be void. The City is the adjacent owner of this land under water,—and has a right, therefore, to demand the grant of it, even now, from the Commissioners of the Land Office.

We think our correspondent is entirely mistaken. We have had some personal experience in the affairs of the Land Office, and have had occasion to study the question which these points involve. Unquestionably the Commissioners are restrained by law from *granting* these lands to any parties except the adjacent owner;—but this is a restriction imposed by the State upon its own agents,—not a waiver of any right or title belonging to the State itself. The State may repeal that law to-morrow if it chooses, and grant the lands, or authorize its agents to do so, in perpetuity. Unless we are entirely mistaken on this subject, the following points will be found to be established beyond all controversy:

1. In the first place, by the common law, which is made law with us by our Constitution, all land under water, in navigable rivers, below high-water mark, belongs absolutely to the State. The State has the same rights of ownership over it that any individual or corporation has over its property. It may sell, lease, mortgage or give away at its pleasure. This principle has been over and over again announced by our highest Courts and most eminent jurists—by Chancellor KENT in his Commentaries and in his notes to the City Charter—by our Supreme Court, the New-York Superior Court, the late Court of Errors, and the Court of Appeals. So that if there is any rule of law well settled, it is this.

2. In the next place the City has never had any grant of or any title to the West Washington Market grounds. All the title the City has ever had to lands below high water mark anywhere, is what it has obtained by grant from the sovereign power. In this way, by the Dongan Charter in 1686, the City obtained title to land between high and low water marks. By the Montgomery Charter, in 1730, it obtained title four hundred feet beyond low water mark, and by the act of the Legislature, in 1795, to West-street. Beyond these lines the City never has had any title; and some of the eminent counsel whom Mayor TIEMANN employed for the City were honest enough to say so, and refuse to keep their fees.

3. The only question that remains, therefore, is one of fact. Does the West Washington Market ground lie *outside* of the line which bounds this 400 feet? If it does, then it is beyond the line to which the grant to the City extends, and it belongs, absolutely and exclusively, to the State. This question of fact was not decided solely by referees, as our correspondent asserts,—but by a *jury of New-York City tax-payers*, after a long and patient investigation. It was proved before them that it did lie beyond that line, by three different grants from the City—one to DERICK DEY in 1743, one to Columbia College in 1770, and one to Trinity Church in 1773; by repeated recognitions by the City authorities—namely, the petitions of the City to Gov. MONTGOMERIE in 1728 and to our Legislature in 1796; by the report of a Committee of the Aldermen and a message of Mayor HAVEMEYER in 1849; by the annual report of Comptroller FLAGG in 1853; by two messages of Mayor TIEMANN in 1858; by the claim by the State of its ownership and the repeated exercise of the right by the State; and by a series of Maps found among the records of the City, made in 1730, 1766, 1773, 1775, 1782, 1786, 1803, 1817, 1826, 1849, 1851, and by the Coast survey in 1856. With this vast amount of evidence, there was no question left; and if there had been, it was removed by the testimony of men who had known the premises 40 or 50 years, and distinctly told where the water had formerly come.

Here, then, was clear and abundant evidence to show that the lands in question belonged to the State, and that the City had held possession of them without authority, and converted them to its own use and profit for about eleven years, without paying any one therefor. They were State lands in possession of the City. What next? It became the duty of the Commissioners of the Land Office to assert the title of the State against the City. They could not sell or grant the lands, as our correspondent justly says;—but the Revised Statutes, in express terms, give them "power from time to time *to lease*, in terms not exceeding one year, and until the same can be disposed of as required by law, all such lands belonging to the State as have improvements on them," &c. Under this clause they executed the lease to TAYLOR & BRENNAN, and thus asserted the title of the State. They demanded $5,000 a year rent, because Comptroller FLAGG had stated that $3,500 was the most the City had ever received for their use. And they relinquished the back rents as the condition upon which their lessees agreed to contest the title on behalf of the State, at their own risk and expense. That title had been sustained in the suit for six months' rent—tried, as we have already stated, before a jury of tax-payers,—and although notice of an appeal was given, no one conversant with the facts,—not even the present Corporation Counsel, we venture to say,—had or has the slightest expectation that the decision can ever be reversed.

Now, it was under these circumstances that the law in question was passed. Let it be borne in mind that the West Washington Market property is only a small part of the made land belonging to the State, of which the City holds possession,—and that the City could not acquire title to any part of it,—or get relief from payment of back rents due upon the whole of it,—but by act of the Legislature. The Commissioners of the Land-office could give no grant,—the City could make no purchase or compromise, except by such specific authority. The act was, therefore, passed, authorizing the Comptroller to compromise the judgments already obtained, and the Land-office Commissioners to make an equitable sale of the lands in question to the City. If that law is carried out, the whole controversy can be settled,—and the City can acquire title and release from its liabilities on moderate terms. But if the proffered compromise is spurned,—if the City officials are to be driven by unreasoning clamor into endless litigation,—if everything is to be sacrificed either to partisan hatreds or to personal spites, then, as our correspondent says, we shall have to pay millions for the present, and unknown millions in the future. The City, beyond all question, will be compelled to pay more or less on this account,—for this necessity has been laid upon her by her heedless occupancy of property belonging to the State. She cannot escape paying *something*,—and this is, of itself, a hardship. But the question is whether she shall settle the matter now,—as she may under this law,—easily and equitably; or fight the State for years, and have millions of dollars to pay in the end. As we have said, we believe the law to be a good one, sound in principle and wise in policy;—and we trust it will be acted upon promptly, vigorously and in good faith, by our City officials.

A Brief Campaign.

The vicissitudes of human affairs were never more signally illustrated than by the short and brilliant episode in the career of "His Honor the Mayor," which commenced on the first Tuesday in last December, and has now terminated on board the new and powerful steamship *James Adger*, bound for this port, with "His Honor" and a large cargo of fruit and vegetables on board. The Hundred Days which ended with the sunset of Waterloo contain nothing half so exciting, and nothing which places the vanity of earthly honors in such marked relief. Our readers may all remember the shaky condition in which the Union found itself last November—what a gulf yawned at our feet, when FERNANDO WOOD and his 30,000 men marched up and snatched us from its dangerous brink. They may remember that "His Honor" frequently expressed the opinion that our only chance of salvation lay in choosing him for Mayor—that the South had set its heart on seeing him placed in that dignified position—and that our choosing him without further demur was the only indication of love for our "common country" which they would for one moment accept as genuine.

We shall not seek to lessen the grief of many repentant souls by dwelling too long upon the lamentable infatuation displayed by so many of our male adults on that interesting occasion. Nearly fifty thousand of our citizens went astray after false gods, bowed down to OPDYKE and HAVEMEYER, and refused to recognize the real original genuine Olympus established at Mozart Hall. But their stiff-neckedness happily did them no harm. Society was saved by the election of FERNANDO, and we thought that the Union was thus not only preserved, but that we were about to enjoy the great man's services uninterruptedly for two years, when the safety of the country called him off to Connecticut, and left us in the hands of Alderman PECK. Upon "His Honor's" achievements in the Nutmeg State it is unnecessary for us to dwell. We have already endeavored to do them justice. He stumped and harangued, from one end of it to the other, and, according to his own account, with all the eloquence of twenty-five of the greatest orators of the present century rolled into one. If this would not save the Union, it was clearly past saving; and if it would not satisfy the South, the South was insatiable. The Republican victory which followed was a splendid proof of Mr. WOOD's genius and influence. His efforts in the Demo-cratic cause [illegible] where the [illegible] Democratic [illegible] in their own colors. He lashed them with [illegible] scathing invectives till they retch. He stirred up the stagnant depravity of Yankeedom with the long pole of his blighting sarcasm till it boiled up into disgusting Anti-Slavery [illegible]. He came back war-worn, but eager for the fray, and immediately after his arrival in the City Hall was presented with a walking-stick by the workmen of COLT's armory.

So far all was brilliant and prosperous. He was back in the Mayoral Chair; his Cabinet was beside him; the laurels of the great defeat were clustering greenly on his brow; New-York was basking at his feet, in the sunshine of his presence, eager for a single gesture of the Mayoral hand, begging him to stay and rest.

But here the scene changed. The Southern Moscow loomed up before the ambitious game of the Municipal Napoleon, and he rushed on his fate. He led his hosts to Charleston, in fulfillment, according to himself, of a high and sacred duty to his country: in obedience, according to others, to the restless impulses with which the great victories of Ward politicians so often curse the victor. He presented himself at the door of the Convention, the walking-stick from COLT's armory in one hand, and his banner, inscribed with the names of his Connecticut triumphs, in the other, and asked admission for himself and his host. When the Muse of History comes to write that it was refused him, nothing short of a stiff Democratic "cocktail" will prevent her pen from dropping from her hand. His eloquence—that wonderful eloquence, (Clay's, Webster's, Calhoun's, D'Israeli's, Brougham's, Gladstone's, Louis Napoleon's, Berryer's, Guizot's, Royer Collard's, rolled into one)—his genius, his learning, his political economy, his "soundness on the goose," all went for nothing. In vain did he make use of the most depreciating language with regard to the negro race. In vain did he speak sneeringly of their cerebral configuration, of their facial angle, of their labial protuberance. In vain was his mind made up as to their dislike for hard labor in the hot sun for other people's benefit; in vain did he denounce their inability to take care of themselves, and preach the unimpeachable propriety of enslaving them. In vain did he parade the denizens of Mozart Hall before the Convention. A cursory inspection of these gentlemen decided the shuddering delegates to cast him and his, by a large majority, into outer darkness.

Since then he has roamed the streets of Charleston very much after the fashion of a Bashi-Bazouk, making war and pillaging as the occasion offered, on his own private account, and apparently actuated by the strange caprices for which light troops of that description are famous. In the first flush of excitement he offered to support "any candidate or platform" the Convention might fix upon. When the Southern secession took place, he stuck up his spear in front of their tent-door, and went to take a share of their pillage. But, on finding that there was not much probability of "a regular engagement in their ranks," he betook himself once more to his predatory pursuits out of doors, declined to support any platform that was not Democratic "in principle," made a charge in amongst a body of editors in the rooms of Mr. DODGE, informed them "he was sorry the power they wielded was so frequently exercised in so bad a cause,"—and now, seized with one of those sudden fits of disgust for active service to which all Highland, Arnaout, Kurd, chieftains are liable, he has flung himself on board the *James Adger*, and is coming to seek repose in the bosom of the Mayoralty. Two dozen virgins would not be one too many, each bearing a garland, to meet him on the wharf. He does not return to us crowned with honors, we admit, but no honors from abroad could give him half the claim upon home sympathies which is furnished by unmistakable defeat and misfortune.

THE CHARLESTON SPLIT.—It will be seen by our Correspondence that the adjournment of the Convention to Baltimore was a Douglas movement. The adoption of the absurd rule that the seceders should still be counted as members of the Convention, rendered his nomination impossible, while his friends in turn were strong enough to prevent the nomination of any other candidate. They determined, therefore, to appeal to the people,—and to make another trial after a month's delay. The Convention, of course, will be composed of the same members, and probably the action already taken will be considered binding. They will meet with a platform already adopted, and will have nothing to do but to nominate a candidate. We see, however, very little chance of any greater degree of harmony. Neither section can abandon the ground it has taken without inconsistency,—and they will all probably prepare themselves for a scrub race.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ROSSINI'S charming opera of the "Barber of Seville" was played here last evening to a good house, by the old cast, and with the old success. This work may now, thanks to Miss PATTI, be placed on the list of those that are successful and popular. It never fails to draw well.

There will be no performance to-night, in consequence of the necessary rehearsals for the forthcoming novelty, "Moses in Egypt." For the same reason the regular *matinée* to-morrow is also postponed.

WINTER GARDEN.—The second performance of HALEVY's "Jewess," last evening, attracted a remarkably fine audience, considering the extremely inclement state of the weather. A work of such magnitude improves upon acquaintance, especially after one or two representations, when the artists have become familiar with their *rôles*, and can give them justice with certainty and full power. These advantages were noticeable last evening, and evinced a much finer interpretation than that of Monday. Sig. STIGELLI was in superb voice, and far eclipsed his former effort. This sterling artist is at all times good, but only in "*La Juive*" has he had an opportunity to develop the real extent of his powers. There is no other tenor in America who could sing the difficult music of the second act with half so much certainty and effect. Mme. FABBRI, as the heroine, left nothing to be desired either in the dramatic conception of the part or her delivery of the music. All the minor parts were carefully filled, and the supernumeraries who disport themselves in gorgeous array for the benefit of Mother Church, and confusion of Infidels, looked resplendent and marched accurately. The success of the opera was more distinct even than on the first evening. All the artists were call out after each act, and the best *morceaux* were received with rounds of applause.

Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ—to whose energy and ability the public has often been indebted—conducted the orchestra with his marked ability. It is quenching to hear such an orchestra under proper direction. The performance commenced a quarter of an hour earlier than usual, and terminated about 11 o'clock.

"La Juive" will be played to-night for the third time, and to-morrow at the matinée, for the fourth. The manager announces that the opera cannot again be repeated at a morning performance.

Mr. MARETZEK's entire company, with orchestra and chorus, will give a popular concert in Brooklyn, at Plymouth Church, on Tuesday next. The price of admission is fixed at fifty cents—about a dollar cheaper than we could get the same thing for here. How is this?

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Political.

DELEGATES FOR THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 3.

Western and Michigan Central Railroads ran a special train for delegates to the Republican National Convention, leaving Suspension Bridge on Monday morning at 6 A. M., May 14, with Thurston's car attached for committees, reaching Chicago the same day at 10 o'clock P. M. The time from 20 hours from Suspension Bridge to Chicago. The Chicago Committees will meet the Eastern delegations at that hour in the Union Depot, where enthusiastic welcome will arrive.

(Signed,)

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director G. W. R.

R. N. RICE, General Supt. M. C. R.

JULIUS MOVIUS, Gen. Agent.

DELEGATES TO CHICAGO FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Thursday, May 3.

The Congressional Conventions of the Twenty-third and Twenty-second Districts met to-day, and respectively Gen. MCCANDLESS and ROBT. MCKNIGHT, and elected delegates to the Chicago Convention. The delegation chosen for both districts are understood to be opposed to CAMERON.

JUBILEE OF THE VICTORS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 3.

The opponents of the Democracy turned out in large numbers this evening, in torchlight procession to rejoice over their victory and serenade their successful candidates.

From Albany.

REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS BY THE CANAL BOARD.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 3.

At the session of the Canal Board to-day the following removals and appointments were made in the Engineer's Department: William B. Taylor, Division Engineer, eastern division, *vice* J. P. Goodsell, removed; Orville W. Hory, Division Engineer, western division, *vice* Jno. D. Fay, removed; H. V. B. Barker, removed from the Champlain Canal residency—no appointment in his place; E. W. Butler, removed from the Black River Canal residency, and appointed First Assistant Engineer; Thos. Goodsell and Byron M. Hanks removed from the office of First Assistant Engineers on the western division.

The Methodist Conference.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 3.

The Methodist Conference met at 8½ o'clock this morning, Bishop SCOTT presiding.

The order of each day till the subject is exhausted is the presentation of petitions and memorials from the various Conferences. The mass of these petitions and memorials, this morning, were on the subject of Slavery, asking for a change of the rules.

Ex-President FILLMORE appeared in the hall, and a resolution was unanimously adopted inviting him to a seat on the platform. He was received by the Bishops, and cordially welcomed, the Conference rising in a mass.

Sentence of Capt. Brayley for Selling Free Negroes.

NORFOLK, Va., Thursday, May 3.

Capt. BRAYLEY, of the British schooner *Alice Ragine*, was found guilty to-day in the United States District Court, of attempting to sell free negroes, and sentenced to three years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The Editorial Excursion.

WHEELING, Wednesday, May 2.

The Editorial Excursion over the Baltimore and Ohio Road will be a very large one. Over two hundred editors are already collected here, to start to-morrow for Baltimore and Washington. The excursion is in charge of Mr. PRESCOTT.

Release of Capt. Farnham, of the Wanderer.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, May 2.

Capt. FARNHAM, of the *Wanderer*, who has been confined in jail here for the past six months, has been released by some friends, and an attempt by the United States Marshal to arrest him was resisted with revolvers. Finally, the Marshal compromised the matter, and FARNHAM is to appear on Wednesday and give bonds in $30,000.

Sentence of Rev. Mr. Harden.

BELVIDERE, Thursday, May 3.

HARDEN has been sentenced to be hung on the 29th of June, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. When asked why sentence should not be pronounced upon him, he said, "I have nothing to say."

Death of Mrs. Hallett, &c.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 3.

Dr. HAYES lectured last night on the Arctic Regions in aid of his proposed new expedition, and met with the promise of liberal material aid.

The wife of Hon. B. F. HALLETT died last night.

Fire in Rock Island.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 3.

A fire broke out yesterday on Rock Island, on Front-street, destroying all the buildings from LANGLEY'S warehouse to Jefferson-street. Loss estimated at $15,000. Insurance small.

Sailing of the Canada for Boston.

HALIFAX, Thursday, May 3.

The steamship *Canada* sailed at midnight for Boston, at which port she will be due on Friday morning.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, Thursday, May 3.

COTTON market quiet; sales to-day 5,000 bales at 10¾c.@11c. for middling. SUGAR firm and unchanged. CORN firm, at 72c.@75c. MESS PORK firm, at $18 12½c. FLOUR dull. LARD in barrels, 11¼c.; Lard in kegs 11¾c. WHISKY, 18½c.@19c. FREIGHTS and EXCHANGES unaltered.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 3.

FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT declined; sales 2,800 bushels red at $1 53@$1 55; white, $1 65@$1 75. CORN firm; sales 1,000 bushels yellow at 70c. PROVISIONS firm. WHISKY steady at 21¾c@23c.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, May 2.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 400 bales. Market generally unchanged.

MOBILE, Wednesday, May 2.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 3,000 bales, at 10¼c.@10½c. Market generally unchanged.

NEW-JERSEY.

Trial of Rev. J. S. Harden.

SENTENCE OF THE PRISONER—ADDRESS OF THE JUDGE—DEMEANOR OF THE CONVICTED MAN.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Thursday, May 3, 1860.

Court opened at 10 o'clock, the room being filled. The Court ordered the prisoner to be set at the bar. He came in leaning on the arm of the Sheriff, pale and haggard in appearance. Upon calling his name, he stood up without assistance to hear the sentence of the Court, which is as follows:

JACOB S. HARDEN, I am about to proceed to the discharge of the most solemn duty which a mortal can be called to perform. This trial, which for the last two weeks has been the object of so much interest, is closed. The humane maxim of the law that you were to be considered innocent until you were proven guilty, no longer applies to you. A jury of your courts, selected by yourself, of unprejudiced, intelligent, conscientious men, after a full investigation of your case in all its length and breadth, after hearing all the arguments of your counsel, pressed upon them with untiring energy, with an eloquence rarely equalled, with a pathos which drew tears from the stoutest heart, and with a force and power which could not have failed to break the chain of the evidence of your guilt, had it have been of adamantine strength, have proved that there was no doubt of your guilt, that the evidence could not be true, and you be guiltless of the agony and blood of your wife, that she was foully murdered by you in a manner almost too horrible for conception.

With the verdict of that jury, it is almost needless to say, this Court is entirely satisfied. It could have been no other without a disregard of the duties which they owe to the society of which they are members, without disregarding their oaths. If human testimony can demonstrate the perpetuation of a murder, it has demonstrated that you are the perpetrator of this. Have you anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced against you? If you have, now is the time to say it."

The Court here paused for an answer. The prisoner deliberately raised his hand and said: "I have nothing to say on that subject. I refer you to my counsel." Mr. SHIPMAN arose in his place and said: "I have nothing to say, may it please your Honor."

The Judge resumed: "It remains for me to pronounce the sentence of the Court, which is hereby by the Court considered and adjudged, that you, JACOB S. HARDEN, for the felony and murder in the first degree of HANNAH LOUISE HARDEN, of which you have been convicted, in manner and form as charged in the indictment, be taken to the jail of this County of Warren, whence you have been brought, and there safely kept until Thursday, the 28th day of June next, and that on that day, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, within the prison of the County of Warren, where you shall be confined, or in an inclosed yard of said prison, or within an inclosure erected for that purpose adjoining such prison, at the discretion of the Sheriff, you be hung by the neck until you be dead, and may God have mercy on your soul."

After the sentence was concluded, the prisoner sat down and wept. His counsel also, and many others, were melted in tears.

THE IDENTITY OF THE MURDERED WOMAN AT JERSEY CITY WITH MRS. RICHARDSON DOUBTED.—Detectives ELLIS and YOUNG, who have diligently traced the movements of Mrs. RICHARDSON, the woman whose identity with the body that was found in the river at Jersey City has been generally accepted, believe that the opinion that the item adopted is erroneous. Last night they received a telegraphic dispatch from the parties in New-Orleans with whom they have been corresponding on the subject, stating that the woman was at the St. Charles Hotel on the 23d of January, and left there on the 27th of February, but that she is believed to be in that City now, and in all probability will be found. As the two barrels of pitch, one of which was found attached to the body of the deceased, were taken away between the 14th and 15th of January, the discrepancy of dates must be reconciled, or the likelihood that the doubts of the detectives are well based, must be admitted.

JERSEY CITY COMMON COUNCIL.—The Jersey City Common Council meet on Monday evening next for the purpose of organizing the new Board. The following appointments are to be made: Comptroller, City Clerk, Corporation Attorney, Treasurer, Street Commissioner, Overseer of the Poor, Collector of Arrears of Taxes, City Surveyors, Superintendent of Ferries, Wharves and Piers, Inspector and Sealer of Weights and Measures, Collector of Assessments, Board of Commissioners for Assessments, and members of the Board of Education. Under the new act, appointing during good behavior, a Chief of Police, two aids and twenty-four patrolmen, are to be nominated by the Mayor, and confirmed by the Common Council.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Common Council.

LAST MEETING OF THE OLD BOARD—MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION APPOINTED—TREASURER'S REPORT.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening. Alderman TAYLOR presented a petition, signed by 150 tax-payers, asking the Board to appoint members of the Board of Education—a duty which should have been performed last January. Alderman TAYLOR, in connection with the petition, presented a resolution to appoint the following-named persons as members of the Board of Education: Edward Anthony, John Bellingham, R. C. Brainard, Jonathan S. Burr, E. W. Dunham, Thomas W. Field, James How, Jeremiah Johnson, E. A. Lambert, Jasper W. Gilbert, Daniel L. Northrup, Chauncey Perry, C. P. Smith, S. J. Thorne, Smith Fancher, Henry McCloskey, Edwards W. Fisk.

The Democratic members of the Board here, for some reason best known to themselves, endeavored to postpone these appointments until the advent of the new Board, which assembles on Monday evening next, and the presentation of the above resolution was the signal for every Democrat to leave the Board, which they did, (all except Alderman DAYTON) following the example set them by President KALBFLEISCH, who vacated the chair, and called Alderman PERRY to take the vacant seat. The remaining members then adopted the resolution.

A report was sent in by the City Treasurer, but not presented, stating the amount of moneys in the different banks belonging to the City of Brooklyn, to be $1,111,665 34, viz.:

Brooklyn Bank	$112,666 57
City Bank	113,388 70
Long Island Bank	146,406 16
Atlantic Bank	165,667 47
Mechanics Bank	166,988 96
Central Bank	32,549 09
Nassau Bank	108,963 73
Mannfacturers' Bank	55,360 19
Williamsburgh City Bank	159,680 67
Total	$1,111,665 34
Of this is credited to the Special Fund	102,123 22
General Fund	1,009,542 12
Total	$1,111,665 34
The sum on deposit to the credit of the Companies of the Sinking Fund, and which is deposited in the Mechanics' Bank, is	2,271 05

Which added to the amount of the General and Special Fund, is $1,113,936 39

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.—The case of PATRICK HARVEY, keeper of a saloon in Plymouth-street, arrested for violating the Sunday liquor law, was called up for trial before Justice CORNWELL yesterday. A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., appeared for the prosecution and Messrs. MORRIS, JACK and TROY for the defendant. The Policemen who made the arrest were examined. They testified that the public entrance of defendant's place was closed, and that they entered his premises through a hall-way and there found four persons besides HARVEY, two of whom were standing at the bar, and one had a glass of what they supposed to be ale in his hand. They saw no one drink, but defendant was behind the bar. At this stage of the proceedings the case was adjourned over to Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M., to secure the attendance, as witnesses, of the two men standing at the bar. Attachments were issued for them and the Court adjourned.

CITY COURT.—The May Jury Calendar will be taken up in this Court on the first (next) Monday in this Court, instead of on the second Monday, as was first ordered. The call of the calendar will be suspended during the second week of the term, to enable members of the Bar to attend the General Term, which will be opened on the second Monday, instant. All notes of issue, therefore, must be handed in by Saturday next.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An attempt was made, yesterday afternoon, to hold a meeting of the new Board of Supervisors, but, as it was understood that the Board could not be legally organized, a quorum of members could not be obtained. A meeting will be held on Monday next.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit $10 bills on the Union Bank of Haverhill, Mass., were circulated for the first time in this city last evening. The storekeepers were notified early of the spurious character of the bills by the Police, and only a small quantity was passed.

NEW GAS WORKS.—The Williamsburgh Gas Light Company have recently purchased over fifty lots of land on the block bounded by North Eleventh and North Twelfth streets, Front-street and the East River, upon which they propose to erect, at no very distant day, new and extensive gas works.

PAINTINGS STOLEN.—The residence of Judge GARRISON, No. 324 Bridge-street, was entered by thieves Thursday night, who carried away four oil paintings, viz.: "A Snow Scene," "A Cataract Scene," "A Moonlight Scene," and "A Storm Scene."

FIRE.—At about 12½ o'clock Thursday night, a plaster-mill at the foot of Sedgwick-street, South Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire. It was owned by JOHN F. KENNY, whose loss is about $1,000. Insured in the Brooklyn Insurance Company.

STATEN ISLAND.

Mob Violence at an Election.

BALLOT BOXES CARRIED AWAY AND BROKEN OPEN.

Great excitement prevailed, yesterday, on Staten Island in consequence of disturbances growing out of the passage, by the Legislature, of a bill creating the new township of "Middletown," embracing mainly a part of the town of Castleton—said bill having been put through the Legislature, as is alleged, by a few individuals of the Island, who wished to be elected officers of the new township.

The new law required an election of Supervisor, &c., to be held on May 2, at New-Brighton. No previous intimation, through the Press or otherwise, had been given of the existence of the law, though some few citizens and voters of the opposing party got wind of it a few days since, and called a public meeting in reference to the matter, which was held on the 30th ult. At this meeting, a "People's Ticket" was put in nomination, headed by FRANCIS G. SHAW, as Supervisor, against RAY TOMPKINS, the Democratic candidate. On the 2d inst., the day of election, the excitement had greatly increased, and in anticipation of a disturbance, application was made for a detachment of police from this City, which were on hand and prevented an outbreak.

On its becoming apparent that the People's ticket would be elected by a large majority, various dodges were resorted to by the Opposition to defeat the election. One of the Inspectors, named O'HARA, pleaded sickness, and substituted another man named DALEY in his place. On closing the polls at sundown, another Inspector, named O'BRIEN, was taken suddenly ill, and urged a postponement of the canvass until morning. A vote was taken, and although the proposition to postpone was negatived by a large majority, it was nevertheless declared carried, and immediately the excitement rose to such a pitch that it was with great difficulty the Police prevented a serious riot. It was finally agreed that the ballot-box should be confided during the night to the charge of two Inspectors, O'BRIEN and COX—the former representing the Democrats and the latter the Opposition. The box was taken to Tompkinsville, and during the night, while COX was partaking of some refreshments in an adjoining room, O'BRIEN allowed the box to be taken away, and no trace of it could be found until yesterday, when it was discovered broken open and its contents missing. The discovery caused great excitement in New-Brighton and vicinity, and a public meeting has been called to adopt measures for the punishment of the perpetrators of the outrage. Meantime the new town of Middletown is destitute of public officers authorized to act in case of riot or other emergency in that region of Sepoys.

PARSONAGE DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The parsonage attached to St. John's Episcopal Church, at Tuckahoe, Westchester County, was entirely destroyed by fire on Monday night. The fire originated in the library, from the accidental breaking of a fluid lamp. This was supposed to have been extinguished, and the family were about retiring for the night when the fire again broke out, and made such headway before it was discovered, that all attempts to extinguish it proved futile. The building and its contents were entirely consumed. No insurance.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.—Gen. WM. WALKER arrived in the city yesterday morning, and will make a brief stay of a few days. The General is confident of the nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS, also of his triumphant election. Both his interviews with Northern politicians and the proceedings at Charleston so far confirm him in his belief. He is one of the first and original "Douglas men," and has from the beginning thrown the whole weight of his influence in the Douglas scale. In this very city we are indebted to him for many converts.—*Mobile Register*.

The Inaugural Message of Gov. [illegible] ... the gubernatorial chair of ... for another term, was delivered on the 2d ... Governor reports a balance of $15,606 in the ... Treasury, with an aggregate indebtedness of $... The State Prison management has been ... to secure a net profit of $1,667 during ... past year. The treasury of the State Reform ... also shows a balance of some hundreds of dollars in favor of the State. The State Normal School has 191 pupils. The number of school districts in the State is 11,638, and there are 1,785 schools, employing 1,000 teachers. The Message recommends the passage of a Registry law, and a regulation requiring electors to read before voting. It is also recommended that additional laws be passed for the protection of property. Caution in the exercise of the pardoning power is likewise recommended. In relation to the disputed boundary between Connecticut and New-York, the Governor concurs in the recommendation of the Connecticut Commissioners, that a proposition be made to the State of New-York that each State appoint an arbitrator, and that the two appoint a third, neither of whom shall be a resident of either State, and that the Joint Commissioners present the surveys and facts connected with the subject to the consideration of said arbitrators; that they, or two of them, shall recommend such a line as may to them appear just and proper to be established as the boundary between the two States.

The general Railroad Commissioners report that there has been no addition to the lines of railroad during the past year; that the whole length of road within the State is six hundred and two miles, and the total cost $29,861,532 04, of which $18,727,717 31 has been paid in. The gross income has been $3,527,903 79, which is an increase of $409,921 64. The net income has been $1,221,797 51, or four per cent. on the cost, showing an increase of $175,393 59. The Commissioners report the roads as having been conducted with increased economy, with convenience to the public, and without the loss of the life of a single passenger.

There are in the State seventy-three banks, with an aggregate capital of $21,626,167; a circulation of $7,703,996; deposits amounting to $5,463,540; specie amounting to $950,138; specie funds deposited in Boston and New-York for the redemption of their bills, $2,935,054.

There are also thirty-seven saving banks, and twenty-seven savings and building associations, with deposits amounting to $18,132,820 32, being an increase for the year of $2,212,128. Under the influence of the law relating to savings and building associations, passed in 1858, all but five of these associations are closing up their business without anticipating loss to depositors.

In relation to national politics, the Governor offers the following remarks:

"While utterly condemning all armed, fanatical invasions of States which interfere with their sovereignty, and disturb their domestic peace, as acts meriting the just penalty of violated law, the people of this State believe that Slavery is an evil which has preyed upon the very vitals of the Union, and has been prejudicial to all the States in which it has existed; that it 'discourages arts and manufactures;' 'places obstacles in the way of universal education;' 'establishes false estimates of virtue and vice,' 'taints the very source of moral principle.'"

Entertaining these opinions, they feel called upon by the magnitude of the interests already involved—interests which are augmenting year by year as this nation presses on towards maturity—to enter their solemn protest against the assumption and exercise of powers by the General Government for the protection of Slavery in the common Territories, or for perpetuating the system; and they feel justified in adopting all constitutional measures to prevent the extension of an institution which can only be sustained by a censure of the Press, by interrupting the legal channels of intelligence, and by enacting laws which are in conflict with the natural rights of men, and in violation of those principles of eternal justice which are of universal application, and which reach back of, and are anterior to, any human code. They are, and ever have been, devotedly attached to the Federal Union, but believe that loyalty to the General Government cannot be maintained in any section of our country unless the people can freely, fully and fearlessly discuss the principles upon which it is founded, and on which it must be sustained. They will vindicate themselves before the world, in embracing every offered opportunity to influence the Administration of the Federal Government, so as to accomplish the mission which God designed this nation should fulfill—the establishment and extension of the blessings of freedom, civilization and Christianity."

Fatal Steamboat Explosion.

BURNING OF THE A. T. LACEY—TWENTY-FIVE LIVES LOST.

The St. Louis *Democrat* has the following particulars of the burning of the St. Louis and New-Orleans packet *A. T. Lacey*:

On Thursday evening last, about 10 o'clock, while the steamer was abreast of Island 16, at Booth's Point, end 125 miles below Cairo, a fire was discovered by the watch on the forward deck. The alarm was immediately given, and Captain TAYLOR, the commander of the boat, with others, immediately rushed to the spot, and found an open bale of hay in flames. Every effort was made to throw it overboard, but the flames spread so rapidly, and communicated to the other bales in the vicinity, that their efforts proved fruitless. The alarm was then given, and attempts were made by the officers to get the crew together, and thus endeavor to save the passengers. But they refused to do anything except to secure their own safety. By this time the alarm had spread over the boat, and men, women and children were running in every direction, uttering the most frantic cries. All became confusion, and a general rush was made to the rear of the boat, where parties threw themselves into the river, many of whom were drowned.

Not a single dollar in money, or a single article of clothing, save that worn by the parties who were up at the time, was saved, most of the passengers having jumped overboard in their night clothes.

The steamer *Magnolia*, which was also *en route* for New-Orleans, came up in about an hour after the accident, and laid by the wreck until morning. Her officers took all the sufferers on board, furnishing them with food and such clothing as was wanted, and giving a free passage to all who were bound for New-Orleans.

A large number of the deck passengers threw themselves overboard, and many were drowned. One German most inhumanly left his two young children in their beds to be consumed by the fire while he made good his escape to shore.

The following is a list of persons known to be lost: Mr. A. T. LACAY's little daughter, 4 or 5 years old; one Germen woman, name unknown, on deck; one Irish woman, name unknown, on deck; Mrs. ELIZA HEAN, assistant-chambermaid for the trip; one Irish woman, who was sick when she came on board, burnt in her berth on deck: one black girl, about 5 years old; one black boy, about 8 years old; two Irish children, from 8 to 10 years old; two German children, from 10 to 12 years old; deck sweeper, name unknown; two firemen, names unknown; CHARLEY BARNETT, black porter, better known as KING; JOHN BACKLEY, mulatto, berthmaker; ANTHONY TRAMBLE, mulatto, pantryman; one white cabin boy, name unknown; one infant, belonging to an Irishwoman, one of the deck passengers.

Mormon Movements.

YOUNG JOE SMITH ASSUMING POWER—BRIGHAM YOUNG TO BE DEPOSED.

The St. Louis *Democrat* publishes the following extract from a private letter, written a few days since to a physician of St. Louis, from Nauvoo, Ill.:

"Young JOSEPH SMITH and his mother, son and wife of Prophet JOSEPH of Mormon notoriety, lately attended a Conference of Mormons held in the State of Illinois, at which time JOSEPH and his mother were both baptized in the faith, and young JOE was ordained head high priest and prophet by them. Joe pretends that he was led by the Spirit of God to do so, but I am of the opinion that the spirit of speculation had more to do with it than God had, as the family is very much in debt, their property being all mortgaged, and JOE is to receive the sum of $20,000 per year for his use.

They are to start next Fall for Council Bluffs, when those Mormons at Salt Lake, who wish to leave BRIGHAM YOUNG, can do so and join JOE in the Bluffs.

JOSEPH's wife, I suppose, would be much opposed to it, but they have her pretty well coaxed up, and she begins to think it is a very nice thing, (the $20,000 I mean,) and has consented to accompany the family.

The wife of FRED (JOE's brother,) says she will go with FRED if he goes to the devil, but she is a believer in the faith, and will make a *fast* Mormon. They are keeping things very quiet, but they are working hard on wire-pulling, and will have everything arranged for an early start in the Fall."

THE UNION NATIONAL CONVENTION.—As the time approaches for the assembling of the Union National Opposition Convention, considerable interest is manifested by the friends of the movement in this city, and it is anticipated that a large number of strangers will be brought together from all parts of the country to be present at the deliberations of the Convention. As before stated, the Front-street Theatre has been engaged for the occasion, and workmen will shortly commence to place that building in a suitable condition for the accommodation of the delegates and visitors. Ample accommodations will be furnished to the Press, the Committee on Arrangements being desirous that the proceedings of the Convention shall be as speedily as possible placed before the public for their perusal. The Committee on Reception have determined to do all in their power to make the stay of the delegates in our city agreeable, and will spare no efforts in achieving so desirable a result. The Committee on Arrangements is in daily session at room No. 5 Carroll Hall, and are endeavoring to complete as soon as possible the arrangements intrusted to their care. Delegates are expected from every State in the Union except South Carolina; but recent events which have occurred in the political world, it is thought, may possibly induce that State to be represented in the Convention. It has not been ascertained whether Oregon will be represented, but it is supposed not. Rumor circulates the names of many candidates to be brought before the Convention, the merits of whom will no doubt be fully discussed when that body shall assemble on the 9th day of the present month.—*Baltimore American, May 2.*

MURDER AT PEEKSKILL.—About 11 o'clock on Saturday evening, THOMAS PRYOR and JOHN MAC went into a porter-house kept by THOMAS RYLEY, in Peekskill. As they were disorderly, he attempted to put them out, when they closed with him and threw him down. In response to his call for help, his brother-in-law, JOHN KENNEDY, ran to his assistance and succeeded in removing PRYOR, when he deliberately turned round and stabbed him in the abdomen, inflicting a wound about 2½ inches in length. KENNEDY [illegible] ... Governor GARVIN. Dr. [illegible] ... death by being stabbed in the abdomen ... instrument, apparently a knife. When ... had a knife in his possession with ... Mr. KENNEDY is represented to have been a ... young man about 22 years of age. The ... were yesterday removed to the jail in ...

Alfred Munroe & Co., have Removed their stock of men's and boys' clothing to No. 507 Broadway, (under St. Nicholas Hotel,) and are prepared to serve their patrons with greater facility than heretofore. Their stock of Spring and Summer clothing for men and boys is very large and complete.

Singer's Sewing Machines,
AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,
Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid and capable of every kind of work. It is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES of new styles at $75 and $50.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
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Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st. 3d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Purify the Blood.
With corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood, you must be sick all over. It may burst out in pimples, or sores, or lo some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood; such as Scrofula or King's Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas, Fetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases, such as Retention, Irregularities, Suppression, Whites, Sterility, Syphilis or Venereal Diseases, Liver Complaint and Heart Diseases. Try AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures the disorders.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidences of its virtues. The world knows them.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS—For Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Jaundice, Headache, Heartburn, Piles, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms, and in short for all the purposes of a purgative medicine. Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell Mass., And sold by all Druggists, everywhere.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE AT AUCTION OF
OTARD, DUPUY & CO., FINE CASTILLION & CO., AND RAYNAL & ALUSSE PALE AND DARK BRANDY,
AND
BROWN AND PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA AND MALAGA WINES IN BOND.
BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, May 4, 1860, at 11 o'clock, within the store No. 109 Wall-st.—per samples drawn in bond—
530 packages Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet, Castillion & Co. brandy—vintage of 1858 and 1859.
300 packages Brown and pale sherry.
178 packages Madeira wine.
Catalogues on Wednesday afternoon.
Terms at sale. In lots to suit purchasers.

Save your Carpets!
Very good advice. How can it be done?
Use
Harrington's Patent Carpet Lining.
It is the cheapest, best and only article
For Carpets, Oil-Cloths and Matting,
And warranted to save 50 per cent. in wear.
For sale at all the principal Carpet Stores.
Manufactured by the New-York Carpet Lining Co.,
Office No. 11 Dey-st.
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Also, manufacturers of
Comfortables and Cotton Batting.
The cheapest and best in the market.
J. R. HARRINGTON, Patentee and Agent.

Pure Kentucky Bourbon,
FROM S. T. SUIT'S
SALT RIVER DISTILLERIES,
ESTABLISHED 1839.
The above article, which is perfectly pure, is coming direct to us from the distiller. The brand being the oldest in Kentucky, and noted for its superior medicinal properties, we recommend it with all confidence to the public. Sold by every druggist in New-York and Brooklyn. BIRDSALL & CO.,
Chemist and Druggist.
Nos. 161, 392, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

!! Aquaria !! Aquaria !!
J. GLEASON & CO., manufacturers and dealers in AQUARIA. A variety of patterns always on hand. Also, a good stock of plants fishes, pebbles, &c. For sale at No. 454 Broadway, New-York.

John B. Dunham,
OVER-STRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Perry's Japanese
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing.
Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st, one door west of Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Notice! Removed to No. 493 Broadway.
EUREKA SEWING MACHINE OFFICE.
EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED. PRICE $50 COMPLETE.
Parties not having full amount accommodated.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Pure Kentucky Bourbon.
50 hhls. and half-hhls. S. T. SUIT'S Salt River Bourbon Whisky, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
ATWATER, MULFORD & CO.,
Nos. 35 and 37 Broad-st.

Ladies' Dress and Rosette Trimmings,
ROSETTES, GIMPS, BRAIDS,
At LOCKITT, SON & CO.'S,
No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
Dépôt, No. 32 Platt-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Everybody could be Useful and Happy if they had the proper occupation and knew how to control their passions and use their talents to the best advantage. A correct Phrenological examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, is just what is needed by most persons.

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Sewing Machines to Let.—All kinds first-class machines constantly on hand TO RENT and FOR SALE. Second-hand machines bought and sold, at the New-York Sewing Machine Emporium, No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome, second floor.

Shoes for Young People.—The difficulty of procuring good Boots and Shoes for children has been obviated by CANTRELL, of No. 319 Broadway. He has had manufactured an extensive stock of first-class articles, from which parties can make selections, at low prices, at his store.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

"Trefolio," the True Secret of Beauty.—Softens, purifies, cleanses and invigorates the skin; renders the complexion beautifully clear and brilliant. 50 cents a bottle.

Jeffers, No. 373 Broadway, is now Prepared to furnish Ladies' Shoes for the masses, cheap. Ladies in City and country can find Shoes, at all prices, cheap, at JEFFERS', No. 373 Broadway.

Shirts, ready-made, all sizes, and made to measure in the best manner, at McLAUGHLIN'S, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts. Also, under garments in great variety.

Anniversary Hats—Unrivaled for quality and styles. The largest variety of Children's Hats and Caps in this City. First premium for ladies riding and children's Hats. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Jeffers, No. 373 Broadway.—The only place in the City where you can get Ladies' Shoes cheap and good. JEFFERS', No. 373 Broadway.

MARRIED.

SEARING—SEARING.—In this City, on Thursday, May 3, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Samuel R. Ely, SAMUEL V. SEARING to Miss ANNIE A. SEARING, all of this City.

LUQUER—PAYNE.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, May 3, at Christ Church, by Rev. E. H. Canfield, D. D., LEA LUQUER to ELOISE E., daughter of Thatcher T. Payne, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

WEBAKE—BOGAERT.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday,

DIED.

[illegible]—In this City, on Wednesday morning, [illegible] ... FRANCIS M. ..., U. S. N., aged [illegible] ... years, 7 months and 7 days. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, ... between 10th and 11th sts. His ... are invited to attend without further notice.

[illegible]—In this City, on Wednesday, May 2, ... WASHINGTON COOPER, aged 48 years, 9 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 251 West-st., without further invitation.

[illegible]—In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 2, ... daughter of Dr. James E. and Emma Wood, aged ... months and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of her parents, No. 2 Irving-place, on Saturday, May 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

[illegible]—On Thursday evening, May 3, MARY E., ... daughter of Mary J. and the late Sterling B. Foot, aged ... years and 4 months.

[illegible]—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 3, Miss ANNIE RANKIN, second daughter of John Rankin.

Friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., at 1½ o'clock on Sunday, the 6th inst.

BRASHER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 2, HANNAH A. BRASHER, wife of Philip Brasher.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 94 Montague-place, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

EVANS.—In South Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 3, of congestion of the lungs, WALTER, youngest child of Richard and Kate H. Ellis aged 4 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, northwest corner of Hoyt and Atlantic sts., South Brooklyn.

☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

ANTONIDES.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, May 2, Mr. MATTHEW ANTONIDES, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, on Friday, May 4, at 2½ o'clock P. M. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber has eight lots in a most eligible situation, which he is most anxious to have improved by first-class buildings, and will loan $5,000 to $6,000 in cash, upon first mortgage for price of the lots.

The location is very desirable, and none but responsible parties need apply. Address J. M. K., Box No. 1,980 Post-office.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

For sale or to let, a large fire-proof brick-building, near the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, suitable for any manufacturing purpose, containing a first-class steam engine. Apply to

E. E. KILLOGG,
No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES ONE hour's ride from New-York by the New-Jersey Northern Railroad. Fifty-six acres beautifully situated on the Hackensack River, and one mile from and overlooking the village of Hackensack. It will be sold in one lot, or divided to suit purchasers. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to J. H. BEATTY, No. 65 Warren-st., or to B. J. ROMAINE, on the premises.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-pl., between Franklin and Clinton ave. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and underceller, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take the largest payment building material. Apply at No. 19 2d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LAFANTE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall mantelpiece black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot-water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE TWO VALUABLE LOTS, WITH the improvements thereon, on the northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 32d st.; the avenue and street are both sewered. $4,500 can remain on mortgage. Also, house and lot No. 134 East 27th st. Inquire of S. L. ADAMS, 2d-av., next to the corner of 46th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A first-class brown stone house in Second-place, Brooklyn, with furniture, if desired; all in perfect order, and occupied by owner; will be sold low, and a large portion can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of Mr. GREGORY, No. 41 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY STORE AND dwelling No. 47 Canal-st., near Orchard-st. Size of house 24 feet 3 inches by 40 feet—nearly new; rented for $900 per annum. Apply to JOHN C. WILSON, No. 59 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR FULL LOTS OF GROUND ON the north side of 86th-st., between 3d and 4th ave., for $1,500 each. Apply to JAMES E. RAY, No. 79 Cedar-st., between 2 and 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE—A NEW, BROWN-STONE FRONT, three story house, between 5th and 6th ave., in 45th-st.; all the modern improvements. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 146 Chambers-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-STORY and and attic house No. 93 Henry-st., near Pike, consisting of three or four rooms, and use of basement. Apply on the premises, as above. Rent $240.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with two lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. B. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET.—TWO NEW MEDIUM-SIZED FIRST class 3 story brown-stone houses in 33d-st., between 3d and 4th ave., with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Owner can be seen on premises from 4 till 5 o'clock P. M., or apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 36 East 37th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A plot of ground, 75 feet by about 190 feet, situated on the northeast corner of West and Clarkson sts., North River. Inquire of BENJ. D. BRUSH, Columbia Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—A HANDSOME SUITE OF offices, consisting of the entire second floor of No. 137 Grand-st., near Broadway. Rent, $250. Also, the floor above, suitable for an artist or daguerreotypist. Inquire of J. L. JEWETT, No. 137 Grand-st., New-York.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building corner Broadway and Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, brokers, lawyers, architects, stationery, shipping, &c. Apply, on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 19.

TO RENT, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—The four-story store, No. 273 Pearl-st., 22½ feet front, 80 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

LOFTS NEAR ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL TO LET—No. 536, next the Prescott House; they are light, spacious, and recently occupied by a large millinery establishment. Also, a great Broadway loft, 20x100 feet.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO LET, cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

THE NEW BUILDING, CORNER OF 4TH and Greene-sts., to let; store, basement, 2d-story and upper ceiling, 15 feet high; to be let in whole or part. Also, two lofts, corner 4th and Mercer. Inquire of McKENZIE & O'HARA, corner 4th and Mercer-sts.

A LADY HAVING TAKEN THE ELEGANT fully-furnished brown-stone house No. 176 West 14th-st., is desirous of taking a few families without children, and has accommodations for a few single gentlemen. Call for one week.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House. Astor-place; also, 4 suits of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Well-lighted rooms and 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

134 CROSBY-STREET.—TO LET—A FOUR-story and basement house, suitable for a boarding-house, or first-class restaurant. Apply at No. 600 Broadway.

600 BROADWAY.—TO LET—A LARGE CONcert room, with other rooms attached, 25x160 feet deep. Also, rooms suitable for offices, studios, &c. Rent low to good tenants. Apply on the premises.

WANTED TO LET—A COTTAGE-HOUSE, NO. 22 Willow-st., Brooklyn; possession given immediately. Apply to Mr. LONGLEY, No. 46 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, near Fulton Ferry.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 171 West 23d st., consisting of four rooms, suitable for a small family or single gentlemen. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Rent $200.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE UPPER or lower part of a three-story house, No. 48 10th-av.; gas and cold water throughout; rent $250. Apply at as above, to GEO. COLYER.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR NO. 42 ANN-ST., now occupied as a printing-office. Inquire on the premises of G. A. WHITEHORN, or of F. MANY, No. 49 John-st.

TO LET—A NEW THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP house, between 6th and 7th avs., No. 128 West 45th-st. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

TO LET—AN OLD ESTABLISHED STAND FOR a milliner, consisting 2d floor store, 3d floor dwelling, good entrance. Apply to T. J. HALL, 71 East 16th-st.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROADway TO LET.—One very large and several small rooms at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, 102 Walker-st.

600 BROADWAY.—TO LET—THE OLD-ESTABlished restaurant, No. 600 Broadway, with supper rooms attached. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the Times Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

ROOMS TO RENT WITH STEAM-POWER.—Apply on premises No. 24 North William-st., or to R. HOE & CO.

TO LET OR LEASE.—LOFTS OF NO. 46 Murray-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—FRONT PARLOR, WITH OR WITHOUT bedroom. Also, a basement at No. 62 East 22d-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR ONE or two years. That nightly located and genteelly furnished house No. 51 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is first-class, and in the most perfect order. The furniture is new, and of the best description. A reasonable concession will be made in the rent to the 1st of September, to an acceptable tenant. Apply at the house, or to L. EDGERTON, No. 292 Broadway.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER—An elegantly furnished 4-story, full-sized house in 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with lot and stable through to 18th-st. For particulars inquire of MORRIS MORGAN, Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 314 WEST 23d-st.; it is in excellent order; possession will be given at once and it may be seen at any time. Apply on the premises. JOHN L. KENNIN.

TO LET—AT ORANGE, N. J., (ON THE MOUNtain,) a picturesque cottage, furnished, for the season, at $1,000. Also one at $400. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 80 William-st., from 9 to 11 o'clock.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 36TH-ST., near Broadway, all the modern improvements. Inquire of WILKES & MOYNAN, No. 681 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED BY A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, (mother and son,) the second floor of a first-class high-stoop house: must have all the modern improvements; situation between 14th and 40th sts., and 4th and 8th ave. Address, stating terms, accommodations, and all particulars necessary, O. S. N., Box No. 139 Times Office.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.

10,000 gallons COAL OIL of very superior quality and color, for sale by DIETZ & CO,
Lamp Manufacturers. No. 132 William-st.

PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINT brushes will find a superior quality of paint brushes, such as brushes, &c., at the brush factory, No 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

AN AGENCY WANTED IN NEW-YORK.—For sale a saleable goods on commission or a salary, by a responsible party. Address W. L. P., Box No. 172 Times Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON THE HUDson River.—A country residence at Fishkill, ten minutes' walk to the depot at New-Hamburgh, and about two hours from New-York. The house is commodious and convenient, situated in the centre of an undulating lawn of forty acres, and commanding a beautiful view of the river and surrounding country. It is replete with every modern convenience, including bath, water fixtures on three floors, gas and gas fixtures and furnace. The out-buildings consist of a large barn, with cellar, &c., carriage-house and stables, ice-house well filled, gas house and gate lodge, all in fine order. The house is neatly furnished, and the whole will be sold, or the house, &c., let, with or without the grounds, for one or more years, on favorable terms, including horses, carriages, &c., if preferred, and possession given immediately. Apply to the subscriber, at the Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT YONKERS TO LET—Situated on Highland-av., giving a splendid view of the Hudson River; about five minutes' walk from the depot; lot extending through to River-dale-av.; house modern built, 2½ stories high, in complete order, and partially furnished; the grounds are beautifully laid out, contains 2½ acres, with a large garden and variety of fruit trees, grapevines, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, asparagus, pie plant, &c., &c.; vegetables already planted, and garden in complete order; the carriage-house and stables are very conveniently arranged; the poultry yard contains 25 choice fowls; two wells, giving a full supply of water. The premises are in charge of a housekeeper, and can be seen any day. Apply on the premises, or by note, Box No. 4,028 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A handsome country-seat, formerly belonging to C. A. Maey, Esq., and recently owned and occupied by the late W. F. Buckley, Esq., on the South side about 1½ miles from the Railroad Depot, and containing 40 acres of land, mostly in lawns and garden, highly cultivated and in perfect order; dwelling-house 80 feet front, built in the most substantial manner, with stables, barns, ice-house, tool-shop, hot and cold grapery, and extensive vineyard, of which 3,000 lbs. of grapes were gathered last year; also, a great variety of large and small fruit trees in full bearing. For further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

TO LET, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country-seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The House, which is now being fitted up and furnished in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bed-rooms, and three attic-rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grapehouses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing house at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the depot and steamboat landing. The house and out buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to THOS. B. CODDINGTON,
No. 76 Broad-st., New York.

FOR SALE CHEAP AT NEW-BRUNSWICK—In consequence of the owner going West—a handsome country residence, containing 4½d acres of land. The place is beautifully situated, commanding a splendid view of the Raritan and surrounding country. The house is handsome and spacious, and contains all the conveniences; fine outbuildings of every description. The grounds are tastefully laid out, fine vegetable garden, and plenty of fruit. The place is situated about one mile from the railroad depot; nine trains daily. For full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

RURAL RETREAT AT SOUTH YONKERS FOR SALE—Consisting of a beautiful house, with 13 rooms, all finished, water in the house—a plentiful supply at all times, pure and wholesome; six acres of ground, well laid out with shrubbery, fruit-trees, and an excellent kitchen garden; a fine lawn fronts the house, in beautiful order; the out-buildings are complete, having carriage-house, stabling for several horses; the society is good, and surrounding scenery unusually lovely. If desired, the stock, farming implements, pleasure wagons, &c., will be sold on liberal terms. The buildings are numerous and in good repair. On the premises is a fine vegetable and flower garden, well stocked with choice fruits. Large apple and cherry orchard. Apply to CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, A FINE DOUBLE house, very pleasantly situated in Astoria, with fine shade trees around it. The house is in fine order, with gas throughout, speaking tubes and bells, a good kitchen, with two other rooms on same floor, two parlors, a dining and sitting rooms; next floor, five bedrooms and an attic. The house stands on a lot 130 feet square. For particulars inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front st.

TO LET FURNISHED OR FOR SALE ON Castleton Hill, Staten Island, a new, fine, double, modern-built cottage, with about three or four acres of ground, barn, stabling, coach-house, fine well of spring water, cistern, grapevine arbor and other fruits, with magnificent water and inland views. Location perfectly healthy, and only 15 minutes' plank walk from the ferry. Apply to JOSE MANZANEDO, No. 13 South William-st.

FOR SALE AT JAMAICA—THE PROPERTY of the late Timothy Nostrand, containing 60 acres. For the homestead, with 25 acres, $15,000; 33 acres, with a splendid grove of 3 acres, $400 an acre. This is the most desirable property on Jamaica Plank-road, containing fruits of all kinds.

G. NOSTRAND, Executor
Also, farm on sea-shore at New-Utrecht, 50 acres for $26,000. Apply to T. NOSTRAND,

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2¾ miles from the depot, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also wash-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT Tappan Duyvel, furnished or unfurnished, 12 miles from City by Hudson River Railroad, and 12 minutes' walk from depot; 4¾ acres of land, a three-story brick house 40x42 feet, 12 rooms, bath-room, &c.; good barn and garden. View unsurpassed and location perfectly healthy. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, or E. H. LUDLOW Pine-st., near Broadway.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN Acres, on the Hudson, 29 miles form the City. Has good buildings, choice fruit and shade, river front, splendid prospect, and living water, the grounds high and picturesque, location perfectly healthy, neighborhood unexceptionable, and depot close at hand. Will to sold or rented to a suitable party. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, A HOUSE and 5 lots of ground, fronting on Congress st., within 3 minutes' walk of Congress Spring—2-story house and spacious barn; the premises are in excellent order, and location unequalled. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS, 20 MILES FROM THE City Hall, and 1 mile from the Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing, a small frame house in a healthy and rural location, with garden, &c. Apply to F. BLANCHET, No. 280 6th-av, near 18th-st., before 9 A. M. or after 4 P. M.

TO LET AT CARMANSVILLE—THE NEW and handsome 2½-story and basement cottage-house on the northeast corner of 10th-av. and 155th-st.; contains 10 rooms, attic and vault, with the modern improvements; is very conveniently arranged for a nice family. Rent, $400. Inquire of M. WARD, Broadway Bank.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSE ON Main-st., near Brick-church depot; has a large garden, barn, grapes, &c., in abundance. The furniture will be sold if desired. For particulars apply to R. K. DOW, No. 51 Exchange-place, or J. B. LINDSLEY, Esq., Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the depot. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET—A PLACE BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED on the East River, about one hour's distance by steamboat or railway from the City. The house is commodious and partly furnished. Situation perfectly healthful. Excellent bathing, boating, &c. Apply at No. 28 Merchants' Exchange.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—A COUNTRY SEAT OF six to twenty-six acres, near the depot; first-class improvements, rich soil, plenty of fruit; pure, soft spring water, hot and cold, carried through the buildings. For further particulars apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—A STONE cottage house, with stable, garden, &c., and a pasture lot in addition, if required. The house is a roomy one, and on the stage route, near the steamboat landing; immediate possession given. Rent $600. Apply at No. 195 Water-st.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET TWO AND A half miles from Newburgh, with 1¾ acres of land, stable, wagon house, &c.; all kinds of fruit; healthy location; rent $150. Apply to BOYD & MORTON, No. 45½ Pine-st., New-York, or to J. R. CALDWELL, near the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET.—THREE TWO and a half-story houses, nine rooms in each; a shop 30x100 feet in the rear, dock, water-front and a half acre of land; situate on New-York Bay, four miles from Jersey City. Stages pass the place every hour. Apply to CHAS. E. MORTON, No. 4½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, in healthy locations, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Accessible by railroad and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE PROPerty in Buffalo; will be sold at a bargain or exchanged for a country seat near by. Also, for sale, a fine farm in McLean Co., Ill., and one in Wisconsin. Inquire of Mr. GREGORY, at No. 41 Murray-st.

HOUSE TO LET AT WILLIAMS BRIDGE H.—A neat two-story and attic house, with 2 or 3 acres of land, about half a mile from Williams Bridge and Harlem Railroad. Apply at Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
Will be opened on Saturday, May 26.

Persons wishing to make arrangements for board, &c., will apply to WM. B. COZZENS, West Point.

N. B.—Mr. COZZENS has three furnished cottages to let.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.—The above establishment will be open for company or permanent boarders on the 1st of June.

Parties desirous of obtaining rooms, can do so by letter to the proprietor, D. A. CROWELL.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in West 14th-st., would let, with board, their entire second floor, and a parlor and bed-room on third floor, to a party or a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen. Address G. E. M., Box No. 178 Times Office.

BOARDING.—TWO PARLORS, TWO ELEGANT suites of rooms and two single rooms, on first and second floors, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 1,082 Broadway, near 31st-st. Dinner, 6½ P. M.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 56 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bed-rooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARD.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM, on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Dinner at 5½ o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board, and a large comfortably furnished room, with large pantries, on second floor, at No. 84 West Warren-st. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or a single gentleman, can obtain very desirable rooms at No. 44 Willoughby-st., the residence of a private family who take a few select boarders.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant double or single rooms, at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY, WITH TWO young daughters, desires board, not to exceed $3 per week each, in a healthy village, located near churches and school, mountain air preferred, for six months, or a year if satisfactory. Address, with real name, reference, &c., A. O. A., Box No. 3,040 New-York City Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PLAIN, SMALL AND Religious family, for a father and two children, 13 and 15 years of age. Any such family, owning the house or not likely to move, and willing to give the comforts of a home at a reasonable cost, may address, for one week, H. J., Box No. 101 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN and wife in a private family, or where there are few boarders; location in the vicinity of 10th-av. and 23d-st.; dinner hour about 1 o'clock. Address, stating terms, (which must be moderate,) W. C. J., Madison-square Post-office.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, or single gentlemen, can have a choice of rooms, with board, in a first-class house in 34th-st., near Broadway, which is well furnished, and has all the modern improvements. Family private. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 106 Times Office.

IF A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, (WITHOUT children,) are willing to pay a fair price for an agreeable home, and a liberal end wholesome table, without show, they may address G. E. S., Box No. 1,876 New-York Post-office, which will receive attention. The best references expected and given.

ROOMS WITH BOARD IN EAST 23D-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs., (north side.) Desirable rooms, elegantly furnished with all the modern conveniences, suitable for families. Also, one or two rooms for single gentlemen. Address J. P., Box 158 Times Office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without board, in a strictly private family, to single gentlemen or families. There are no other boarders, and but a limited number will be taken. Apply at No. 211 East 10th-st.

TO LET—A PLEASANT SUITE OF FRONT rooms, for a gentleman and his wife or for single gentlemen. Also, a single room for one or two single gentlemen, at No. 95 Clinton-place.

A WIDOW LADY WOULD LET A FURnished front parlor and bedroom on the first floor, to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast if desired. No other boarders. Apply at No. 14 Commerce-st., near Bleecker.

A SINGLE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM—With gas, bath, &c., &c., to let to a single gentleman in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No 30 East 13th-st.

NO. 44 WEST TWELFTH-ST.—BOARD—Delightful rooms to let with board at No. 44 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Also, a hall bedroom. References exchanged. Transient boarders accommodated if accompanied with good references.

NO. 313 FOURTH-STREET—BETWEEN Broadway and Washington square, furnished rooms for one or two gentlemen. House has all the modern improvements.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—IN A pleasant house; location central; family small and private, at No. 50 East 23d-st.

ROOMS.—A COMMODIOUS SUITE OF ROOMS, for gentlemen only, with or without breakfast and tea, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS AND first class board to be had at No. 47 Bond-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE subscriber has arranged to accommodate families and individuals, at the large farm mansion of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. The house is admirably adapted for the convenience of families, the grounds ample and well shaded; in short, every comfort that a farm can produce is offered to those desiring residence for the Summer. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE BANKS OF THE Housatonic River, 2¾ hours distant from the City by the New-Haven Railroad. The house is commodious and beautifully located on high ground, commanding a splendid view of the river and surrounding scenery. Fine driving. Facilities for salt water bathing, fishing, boating, &c., unsurpassed. Good stabling. Address HOUSATONIC, Courier and Enquirer Office.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—A suite of large, handsome rooms on second floor, of pleasantly located house near railway depot, to rent: family private; an excellent opportunity for parties desirous of securing superior accommodations and board. Apply at or address, GREENBURG HOUSE, Dobbs' Ferry, N. Y.

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY.—A FAMILY of eight or ten persons can be accommodated with board for the Summer in a very healthy and pleasant locality, two hours' ride from the City by railroad. Inquire of J. B. WARNER, No. 128 Chambers-st.

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fondas Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 8 miles from Amsterdam, on the New-York Central Railroad, and 9 miles from Johnstown, the County seat. The farm contains 105 acres, all fine tillable land, with the exception of 7 acres of woodland. It is well watered, and a fine, large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones, good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two-story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. A good cash business is done in the store, and the post-office is kept there. The village contains a large brick flouring mill, large tannery and two stores. One mile east is a village of 1,500 inhabitants. There are 8 cows, 3 horses and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence or for agricultural purposes, such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at Nos. 92 and 94 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES OF good land, within 1¾ miles of Railway City depot, half a mile from Hontonsville depot, on which is a good two-story brick house, 40 feet square, with a frame extension 20x35, two stories, built in the best manner and of the best materials; barn and other out buildings; apple orchard of best grafted fruit, pears, cherries and other fruit; the situation is high, commanding and healthy, in every way desirable as a country residence; one hour from New-York City. Apply to M. L. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st., or WM. H. JAQUES, on the premises.

FIRST-CLASS FARM OF 76 ACRES IN thorough cultivation; house, barns, stabling and out-houses, large, and in first rate condition; land diversified with beautiful scenery, and of a clean, rich sandy loam, with its own stone landing; there are many solid advantages also, such as ease of access to city in about three hours. Address JACKSON, care of B. Lockwood. Box No. 90 Broadway Post-office, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.—A GOOD FARM, situated in Sullivan County, N. Y., at about six hours distance by Erie Railroad; about 100 acres, half in cultivation, and the balance timber; good dwelling house, barn, and shed, nearly new. Price $1,500. No incumbrance whatever. Apply to JOHN EADIE, No. 90 Maiden-lane, or to ISAAC ANDERSON, Jeffersonville, Sullivan County, N. Y.

TWO SMALL FARMS FOR SALE—IN THE thriving village of Metuchin, New-Jersey, containing from four to six acres of good land, large and convenient dwellings, outbuildings, large orchard, fruit and shade trees, good gardens, well stocked with fruit and mulberry, within three minutes walk of the New-Jersey Railroad Depot. For information, inquire of JAS. A. GILMAN, No. 175 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBItion, at our warerooms, Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin, and 77 White-st., first door east of Broadway, a large assortment of first-class carriages and road wagons, manufactured on the premises, under our immediate supervision, from the best selected materials and workmanship, to which we invite the attention of the public. MINER & STEVENS.

STYLISH PAIR OF HORSES FOR SALE—A very fine and large pair of carriage horses, full 15 hands high. Can be seen for a few days at the stable on the north side of 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., opposite the Reservoir. They are remarkably fine travelers. Will be sold below value in order to close.

PONIES FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF BAY PONies 7 and 8 years old; about nine hands high; perfectly kind and gentle; have been constantly driven together; both are good saddle horses; will be sold with wagon, harness and riding saddles complete. To be seen at Wilson's stables, Nos. 87 and 89 10th-st., near 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR PONY, SIX YEARS old, suitable for a lad or young lady to ride; is perfectly broke to saddle and harness. Can be seen at Turnur's Stables, No. 323 4th-av., near 125th-st.

L. B. WARNER, No. 340 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A JAGGER-WAGON, (NEW,) BUILT by one of the best City makers; weight, 220 pounds. Apply at Kelly's stable, 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., opposite Dickel's Riding School. Price, $125.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

WINSHIP'S
VENTILATING REFRIGERATORS.

Acknowledged to be the only Refrigerator in the market which is really self-ventilating. Milk, butter and delicate articles are kept in the same apartment with meats, fish, &c., &c., without the strong flavors affecting the delicate ones.

BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO., 443 Broadway, New-York.

HARRISON'S EUROPEAN RANGE

Will operate with less coal than any other, cook-best every other kind, and give first-rate satisfaction every way.

BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FIRST-CLASS STEAM FORGE FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, at 2 P. M., on the 22d day of May, 1860, at the public house of Wm. L. Seborn, in the City of Reading, the property known as the Reading Steam Forge, in the said city. Said forge is substantially built, and completely equipped with all the modern improvements, including a 1-ton Nasmyth steam-hammer and three 1-ton Ryder hammers; each with heating-furnaces and rollers attached; a three-bending machine and vises; three puddling-furnaces; five blacksmiths' forges, two thirty-ton cranes, one largest planing mill, slotting machine, turning-lathe, and fifty horse engine. Main building 300x60 feet, with sheet-iron roof; a carpenter shop and brick office, with fire-proof vault on the premises, which contain over 3½ acres. Said forge is most conveniently located for business, adjoining the Reading Railroad, and so connected therewith that locomotives can take away and deliver cars of iron, coal and any freight without cost for hauling. Shutes run outside the buildings, by which coal, scrap iron, &c., can be dumped direct to each furnace, without extra cost for hauling or labor. This Forge is capable of executing the heaviest work, having forged and finished the main shafts of the Arctic, (believed to be the largest ever made,) besides complete sets of forgings for numerous steamships for Government and other. The city of Reading presents peculiar advantages for the successful operation of such a forge. It is within 56 miles of Philadelphia, connected therewith by the Reading Railroad, and the Schuylkill (160 feet) Canal; 129 miles by rail direct from New-York; 106 from Baltimore; 54 from Harrisburgh, and 54 from the Schuylkill coal region, whence the best anthracite coal can be placed at the furnace doors for about $2 25 per ton. Reading is situated in one of the finest agricultural districts of Pennsylvania, has a population of 25,000, and is noted for its general health and the purity of its water. In Berks County contains more furnaces than any other in the United States, iron of every description can be procured by the forge at the lowest prices.

Title clear of all incumbrance. Possession given immediately, and terms made easy, to suit purchasers. The Forge is in complete order, and is furnished with every necessary tool and appurtenance to commence work immediately on taking possession. It is a property well worth the attention of those engaged in the above business. For any further information, apply to

H. H. MUHLENBERG,
Cashier Farmers' Bank, Reading, Pa.

A CHANCE FOR A SMALL FORTUNE.—Any respectable manufacturer of small brass work can have the manufacture of an article just patented, which will command a large sale at large profits. Not over $200 is necessary for an outlay with immediate returns. The invention belongs to a gentleman residing out of town, and has no time to devote to its sale. Address M. F. H., Box No. 1,578 Post-office.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—The proprietor of a valuable patent, who finds it more than he can attend to, offers Town, County or State Rights for sale cheap for cash or approved trade. Agents wanted. Address, inclosing stamp, F. H. P., care of S. B. Niles, Advertising Agent, Scollay's Building, Court-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A MANUFACturing business, fully established and paying good and reliable profits, including a splendid 15-horse engine and boiler, with other machinery, for a house and lot in the City, or a place in the country not far from town. For particulars inquire of H. C. ADAMS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—ALL THE STOCK, FURniture and fixtures of the hotel known as the "Franklin House," No. 23 College-place with privilege of lease for one year. Inquire of FREDERICK GRAUTEGEIN, on the premises, or of WM. KNAPP, No. 93 West Broadway.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—WANTED, AN active, intelligent man as business partner in a well-established City paper, with good advertising and subscription patronage; $2,000 only required. Address NEWSPAPER, with real name, Box 4,695 Post-office.

STUDENTS, TEACHERS, CLERGYMEN, or gentlemen of education, ability and good address, desiring an active out-door and highly remunerative occupation, respectable in its nature, and entirely new, can advance their interests by applying at 226 Varick-st.

$100 PER MONTH CAN BE MADE BY A good canvasser with a capital of $25. A first-class article; sells readily at large profits. Address J. E. COOLEY & CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED for a business man, with capital, to enter a well-established cash business in the City. Address J. C., Box No. 172 Times Office.

$1,200 A YEAR MADE BY ANY ONE with Fullam's patent $10 stencil tools. Samples free. Address A. J FULLAM, 212 Broadway.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner of Dutch, New-York,

Importers and manufacturers of all kinds of Builders' Hardware and Locksmith Materials.

Locks of the best quality.
Heavy Silver-plated Door Knobs.
Plated name and number Plates.
Safe Night-latches for Front Doors.
And every variety of articles adapted for first-class dwellings.
Improved Wire Door-springs.
Green and gas bronze Tile, Gas Betorts, Fire-brick, &c., at the lowest cash prices.

DISSOLUTION.

The limited copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JACKSON & THROCKMORTON, No. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., expired on the 29th day of February last, A. H. Throckmorton retiring.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The business of the late firm will be continued at Nos. 26th st. and 2d-av., under the firm of JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER, where every description of iron work for building purposes will be manufactured.

AUCTION SALES.

...Auctioneer—Salesroom 22 Nassau-st.
...SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FUR...
...HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at ...
...SATURDAY, May 5, at 10½ o'clock at No. ... Washington-pl. (Mr. ...) all the furniture contained ... comprising—Axminster, Aubusson ... chamber suits; elegant carved rosewood suite, ... pattern, covered in brocatel and green brocatelle; ... gilt plate and enamel mirrors, marble pier ... cottage piano-forte, made by Chickering; ... stand, carved rosewood centre table with ... top, with marble top, mahogany extension ... hair, dining-chairs, elegant vases, ... ornaments, ... figures, crockery, china and glass-... dressing bureaus, ditto washstands, ... bedsteads, hair mattresses, bolsters and pil-... mahogany dining in hair-cloth, elegant brocatelle ... hall furniture, with which the sale will commence. ... Catalogues at the house.

Wm. Whitney & Co., Auctioneers.
...RARE OPPORTUNITY
TO PURCHASE ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION PRICES,
Being the entire beautiful rosewood furniture and ... with ... of ... private residence No. 182 21st-... THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock ... comprising the largest and ... assortment of elegant furniture and ... ever offered at auction this season, all of which will be positively and peremptorily sold ... reserve, and consisting in part of elegant solid ... parlor furniture, en suite, comprising three ... settees, covered in rich brocade; marble-top etageres, rosewood cabinets, sofa and pier tables, with statuary and mosaic marble tops; Turkish lounges, with arm chairs to match, in moquet and tapestry; lady's ... secretary, superb rosewood Paris work-table, ... table, lace curtains and cornices, two ... mirrors, with marble base tables and cornices, superior 7-octave piano-forte, a splendid instrument, ... steel and covers; English tapestry carpets, rich ... and ormolu chandeliers, velvet rugs, gold bor-... chairs; rich Sevres and Dresden China mantel ... antique vases, &c.; marble and bronze statuary, ... oil-paintings, &c.; rosewood bedsteads, statuary ... top dressing bureaus, marble washstands, com-... bedsteads, oil cloth, hair mattresses and bedding, ... chairs, rockers, Voltaire chairs, sofas, clocks, oval ... mirrors, card tables, superb rosewood wardrobe with ... mirror doors, cottage chairs, extension dining-... rich French china, elegant silver dining and tea ... six pieces, oak dining chairs, table cutlery, cut ... of every description, silver ware, &c., with a large ... of handsome mahogany chamber furniture of ... description, hall chairs, marble hall stool, oil-... carpets, &c. No postponement on any ac-... Catalogues at the house.

Henry H. Leeds, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS, JR., NO. 5½ PINE-ST.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
ON FRIDAY, MAY 4, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
At the store-rooms No 5½ Pine-st,
Being the entire furniture of a five-story house, com-... consisting of ... parlor suites in brocatel and ... hair cloth; ... bedsteads, bureaus, etageres, secretary, ... washstands, large French plate pier ... China dinner and tea sets, plated ware, ... velvet, Brussels and three ply carpets, oil-... fine feather beds, curled hair mattresses, mahog-... and walnut centre tables, extension dining tables, ... &c., together with a large lot of kitchen and ... utensils, with which the sale will commence. ... Catalogues of sale.

Daniel S. Howe, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell at ... THIS DAY, (Friday) May 4, at 10½ ... the contents of the large double house No. 131 ... a few doors west of Broadway. No post-... on account of the weather. Catalogues at ... on morning of the sale. ... furnished with velvet carpets, two solid ... in rich crimson and maroon brocatel, ... centre, side and pier tables, easy ... chairs, pier and mantel mirrors, fine-oil ... frames and console clocks, costly parian ... groups, vases, figures, &c.; elegant ... suites, in reps, terry and figured ... secretary and library bookcases, ... chairs and writing-cases, chess tables, ... floor—Brussels carpet and rug, magnificent-... oak extension table and buffet and oak ... mantel, sofa and side tables, bookcase, mir-... frame centre, a magnificent assortment ... pillows, bolsters, mattresses, blankets, &c.; ... China, Delft, knives, &c.; elegant Dresden China ... dinner and tea sets, rich cut glass ware, decan-... cased; engraved tumblers, goblets and ... and fancy cutlery, castors, &c. Also, one ... superb rosewood 7 octave pianos. ... are furnished with English Brussels ... richly carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, ... commodes, couches, easy chairs, ward-... bedsteads, also hair mattresses and bed-... mirrors, lace curtains, shades, &c. ... and upper rooms are completely supplied with the ordinary and useful articles for such rooms, as ingrain carpets, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, hu-... mattresses, &c.; all in fine order. Sale to com-... in the dining room and parlors.

L. D. Tompkins, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT ORANGE, N. J.—ON THURSDAY, May 10, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the subscriber, by order of the Executors of S. D. Fay, deceased, will offer at public auction, on the premises, the valuable property consisting of a dwelling-house and store on the corner of Main and Day sts., in Orange, N. J., lately occupied by S. D. Day, deceased, and for nearly fifty years known as the most desirable business stand in the town, being directly opposite the bank and hotel, and within two minutes' walk of the railroad station and post-office. The lot is 118 feet wide on Main st by 430 feet deep on Day-st, and will be divided into parcels to suit purchasers. The title is indisputable. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. L. D. TOMPKINS, Auctioneer.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 22 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, May 5 at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor suites in hair cloth, mahogany bedsteads mahogany tête-à-tête in hair cloth, mahogany bookcases and secretary, oak extension dining tables, mahogany dining tables, black walnut bedstead, bolsters and pillows, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, dining room chairs in reps and green leather, office furniture, gilt frame pier mirrors, gas fixtures and chandeliers, together with a large assortment of crockery and glass ware. Also kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.
GREAT AUCTION SALE OF GREEN AND HOT-HOUSE PLANTS—Including 2,000 Camelias.
A. J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 4, at 10½ o'clock, in their salesroom, No. 7 Pine-st., (up stairs,) near Broadway, the entire stock of the Yorkville Nursery, belonging to O. A. Merè, Esq.,) consisting of
2,000 Camelias—very fine.
Roses of every description.
Daphnes, orange and lemon trees fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., and a general assortment of green and hot-house plants (in lots to suit.) The sale will be positive, without any limit or reserve.
Catalogues ready in a few days.

J. Milnor Taylor, Auctioneer.
SELLS THIS DAY, COMMENCING AT 10½ o'clock, all the contents of the 3 story dwelling, No. 46 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th Ave., consisting of a very fine assortment of rich household furniture, elegant 7-octave piano-forte, rosewood case, Brussels and ingrain carpets, silver and plated forks, spoons, tea sets and liquor sets, rich cut and engraved glassware, pearl and ivory-handled cutlery, oil paintings, bronze and parian statuary, with other articles too numerous to mention. See Herald Sale positive without regard to weather. Sold to pay advances.

Brown & Nichols, Auctioneers.
SATURDAY, MAY 5, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, at our salesroom, No. 38 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in crimson reps, mahogany chamber suites, rosewood bedsteads, mahogany do., mahogany marble-top washstands, mahogany hat stands, mahogany and black-walnut extension dining table, rosewood etagere, buffet, pillows and bolsters; also, a large assortment of crockery, glass and kitchen ware. Also, at 12 o'clock, 2,000 Chinese feather dusters.

M. Doughty, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) MAY 4, commencing at 10½ o'clock, the entire household furniture of several first-class residences, the most of which was made to order, and consists of parlor suites covered in hair-cloth, do. in brocatel, Brussels and ingrain carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, centre tables, bookcases, gas chandeliers, extension dining tables, buffets, plated ware, cutlery, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, &c; also, a jeweler's lathe and tools; also, a first-class sewing-machine, &c., &c.

M. Doughty, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF PLANTS, FRUIT TREES, &c.—M. DOUGHTY will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st a large assortment of the newest and finest varieties of hybrids, perpetual and moss roses, dwarf and standard do.; also, a large variety of pear trees: also, a variety of pot plants—the whole of which are fully warranted, and are from the nursery of G. Marc, Astoria, L. I.

Gibson B. Stevens, Auctioneer—Office, 170 Broadway.
COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE THIS DAY. (Friday,) at the residence of J. R. Smith, Esq., No. 89 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th Aves.: Rosewood piano-forte, drawing-room suites in satin, pier and mantel mirrors, velvet carpets, etageres, secretaire, bookcases, curtains; dining-room and chamber furniture of every description; also, basement and kitchen furniture of every description. Sale positive, rain or shine.

Wm. B. McElvain, Auctioneer.
PARKS AND OTHER GARDEN PLANTS.—WM. B. McELVAIN will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 7 John-st., the newest and most improved sorts of hardy flowering plants, comprising verbenas, dahlias, carnations, heliotrope, &c., &c., from P. Henderson, Jersey City. Descriptive catalogues. All articles sold at private sale at the average auction prices.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 22 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, May 5, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 22 Nassau-st.
A beautiful bay mare, 15 hands high, the private property of a gentleman, and will be warranted sound and kind in every respect.
Also an elegant coupé.

Pell & Cole, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.—By PELL & COLE, on SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 325 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising mahogany sofas, lounges, bureaus, wardrobes; one of Plimpton's patent spring mattress beds; Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, hat-stands, extension tables, etageres. Also, a fine riding saddle, blanket and hood. Also, three sewing machines, and ten dozen spades.

Lockwood Brothers, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LOCKWOOD BROTHERS have removed to No. 45 Murray-st., where they will hold their regular sale of dry goods, &c., THIS DAY, Friday, May 4, at 10 o'clock. TO-MORROW, Saturday, May 5, large sale of straw goods.

J. B. Hopkins, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF PLANTS, FRUIT AND ... ornamental trees, dahlias, verbenas, flowering shrubs, &c., THIS DAY, at No. 128 Maiden-lane.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.
97 VALUABLE HARLEM LOTS.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—

On 1st-av.—	6	gored lots,	S. W. cor 122d-st.
On 8th-av.—	12	lots	between 97th and 127 sts.
On 60th-st.—	6	"	S. S., 100 ft. west of 1st-av.
On 111th-st.—	8	"	" 225 " " 5th av.
On 121st-st.—	8	"	N. S., between 1st and 4th-avs.
On 122d-st.—	12	"	N. & S. S., " " "
On 124th-st.—	11	"	" " " 3d and 5th "
On 125th-st.—	6	"	N. S., 106 ft. east of 3d-av.
On 126th-st.—	4	"	" 200 " " 4th-av.
On 128th-st.—	23	"	S. S., between 2d and 4th avs.
On 130th-st.—	6	"	N. S., 125 ft. west of 5th-av.

Sale absolute. 7½ per cent. on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.
4TH-AV., CORNELIA, 108TH, 109TH, 116TH, 117TH AND 121ST STS.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
On Cornelia-st.—Lot and 2 buildings, No. 33.
On 4th av.—2 lots E. S., 50.5 north 116th-st.
On 108th-st.—2 lots N. S., 330 ft. west 4th-av.
On 109th-st.—3 lots S. S., 300 ft. west 4th-av.
On 116th-st.—2 lots N. S., 90 ft. east 4th av.
On 117th-st.—3 lots N. S., 115 ft. east 4th-av.
On 121st st.—4 lots S. S., 175 ft. east 3d-av.
Sale peremptory. Two-thirds on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
FARE 12 TO ALBANY.
On and after MONDAY, April 30, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams Bridge, 6:30 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 11 A. M. 2:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt.
For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M. Mail train.
Connect with the New York Central Railroad.
Returning, will leave:
Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains, 5 and 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.
Dover Plains, 6 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M. Mail train.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR PLEASURE AND FREIGHT TRAINS WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st., Station as follows:
Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M. (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:5 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning New York Train, 3:30 A. M.; Emigrant 8:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:15 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included), and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FARE $15.—FOR THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION AT CHICAGO, MAY 16, 1860.—Excursion tickets to the Chicago Convention, from Buffalo to Chicago and return, can be purchased at the Depôt of the Lake Shore Railroad, Buffalo, for $15 the round trip. The tickets will be good from the 10th to the 16th inst. westward, and from Chicago eastward to the 25th inst. Excursion tickets from Buffalo or Dunkirk can also be procured at the office of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, No. 193 Broadway, corner Ley-st., New-York.
JOHN V. PORTER, Agent.
For further information call at office, 193 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Trains leave pier foot of Duane st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail, 9 A. M. for Dunkirk and intermediate Stations. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. Marsh, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, HIGHLANDS, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c. *via* Steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson st., New-York. Leave New-York at 7 A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M., and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked to 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of McFEETERS & BRO., is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent, Robert McFeeters residing therefrom. The liabilities of said firm are to be settled by McFEETERS, MILES & ENNIS, Andrew McFeeters alone being authorized to sign the name of the late firm in settlement.
ROBERT McFEETERS.
New-York, May 1, 1860. ANDREW McFEETERS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned having formed a co-partnership, under the name of McFEETERS, MILES & ENNIS, will continue the business of the late firm of McFeeters & Bro., at the old stand, Nos. 110 and 110½ William-st., corner of John.
ANDREW McFEETERS,
CHARLES E. MILES,
JOHN J. ENNIS,
formerly at 24 Nassau-st, corner of Ceder.
New-York, May 1, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING under the firm of J. SNELLING & NEPHEW was dissolved by the death of the senior partner on the 3d of March, 1860. The business will be settled at No. 39 Vesey-st by the undersigned surviving partner.
E. T. SNELLING.
April 30, 1860.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of SNELLING & WELCH for the transaction of the domestic and foreign Dry Goods Commission business, at No. 33 Vesey-st.
E. T. SNELLING,
May 1, 1860. E. B. WELCH.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name and style of PAUL S. BROWN'S SONS, for the transaction of a Banking and Confectionery business, as successors to Paul S. Brown, at No 27 3d-av., corner of 9th-st. A superior quality of manufacture always on hand.
EDWARD S. BROWN.
MORTIMER S. BROWN.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name of YOUNG & HALLOCK, for the purpose of transacting a general exchange, banking and collection business; said partnership to continue three years from date, unless sooner dissolved.
EDWARD R. YOUNG,
May 1, 1860. LEWIS S. HALLOCK.

DISSOLUTION.—BY MUTUAL CONSENT MR. THOMAS THOMAS from this date ceases to be a partner in the firm of THOMAS, TUTHILL & CO. The business will be continued by J. S. TUTHILL & CO., foot of James-slip, New-York.
J. S. TUTHILL,
New-York, May 3, 1860. W. J. AULTY.

INSURANCE.

CENTRAL PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of our intention to associate and form an incorporated company, agreeable to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1853, for the purpose of making insurance on dwellings, houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture, merchandise and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation; such Company to be known by the name or style of "The Central Park Fire Insurance Company," and to be located in the City of New-York.
New-York, April 18, 1860.

A. MICHELBACHER,	J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
MOSES B. MACLAY,	G. M. LEVENTRITT,
S. FREEDMAN,	H. BERNHEIMER,
E. KNIGHT,	D. F. SALOMON,
B. MAYER,	J. STETTHEIMER,
S. HOUSMAN,	H. B. CLAFLIN,
F. W. FRANK,	MYER STERN,
HENRY CORN,	PH. FRANKENHEIMER,
L. LITHAUER,	MAYER SCHUTZ,
L. SCHULMAN,	N. K. ROSENFELD,
J. ROSENTHAL,	J. ROTHAN,
WILLIAM HELLER,	J. STADECKER,
H. WALDSTEIN,	MARX SCHUTZ,
JULIUS BIEN,	S. ROSENHEIM,
JACOB WALDHEIMER,	H. GROSSMAYER,
A. GOTTGETREA,	WM. GOODKIND,
J. GOLDSMITH,	P. H. TUSCA,
M. WALLACH,	H. HYMAN,
H. MONHEIMER,	J. WOLF,
A. LIMBURGER,	J. ROSENBERG,
L. HEIDENHEIMER,	S. STRAHLHEIM,

Messrs. A. MICHELBACHER, A. B. MACLAY and H. HERNHEIMER are appointed Commissioners to receive subscriptions, and the Subscription Book is open at the office of Mr. A. MICHELBACHER, 196 Fulton-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

MAILLARD'S CHOCOLATE.
Chocolate de Saete,
Chocolate de Familles,
Chocolate a la Vanilla,
Chocolate Denble Vanille,
Chocolate Par Excellence,
Chocolate Fernginenx,
Chocolate Homœopathic,
Chocolats Creams,
Chocolate Caramels.
All the above are of the best quality, and equal to any imported Chocolate, and does not cost half the price.
HENRY MAILLARD,
No. 221 Broadway.
Wholesale Factory,
Nos. 158 and 160 Mercer-st.

CITY MILLS,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237, Washington-st., N. Y.
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHERS,
Only manufacturers of pure DANDELION COFFEE.
All who wish good health and
good Coffee, should use the Dandelion.
None genuine unless bearing our signature.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
NEXT
EXPRESS
FOR
CALIFORNIA, OREGON,
AND
SOUTH PACIFIC COAST,
Will be dispatched on SATURDAY NEXT, May 5, per Atlantic and Pacific steamer
NORTHERN LIGHT.

No freight received on the sailing day.
Collections made on all points on the Pacific coast. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, in sums to suit.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 63 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS,
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

S. M. WOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND AUCTIONEERS
For the Purchase and Sale of
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, RAILROAD STOCKS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.
S. M. WOOD,
W. L. BOSTWICK,
E. ROGUE,
No. 77 Cedar-st., and
No. 75 West 40th-st., New-York.
FOR SALE—A splendid three story house and lot on the north side of White-st., 166 feet west of Broadway; lot 25 by 120 feet. Price $30,000.
$16,000 on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent.
Also, wanted, $7,000 on good improved property at Springfield, N. J., worth three times the amount.
We will exchange $6,000 in cash and the same amount in good property, for $10,000 of second mortgages on New-York or Brooklyn property.
$35 000 to loan (a "trust fund") on New-York or Brooklyn property.

S. M. WOOD & CO., NO. 77 CEDAR-ST., will procure patents for graduated lands in Missouri, and will pay taxes in that State.

GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY.
This Lottery is authorized by a Special Act of the Legislature, and the Charter of the same has never been repealed, or the sale of tickets in any way interfered with by the Legislature. The Managers of this Lottery will continue to draw the same daily, in Savannah, Georgia, until the 1st day of May, 1865.
Circulars sent free by addressing
McKINNEY & CO., Managers.
Savannah, Georgia.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER.
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, the 28th day of May, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by the chapter 85 of the laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.
The said stock will consist of two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly from taxation; the principal redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City debt."
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.
Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. J. HAWES, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, April 28, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, March 28, 1860.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was
Resolved, That an assessment of $5 per share upon the Capital Stock of the Company be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 15th day of May, 1860; and that the same be payable on the stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City, and on the stock registered in London at the office of the assignees, Robert Benson & Co.; and that parties desiring to pay their installments in London, may pay the same at the rate of four shillings two pence sterling to the dollar.
Resolved, That the Transfer Books be closed on the 10th day of May, and reopened on the 15th, and that no transfers be permitted after that date of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid.
Resolved, That interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum be allowed upon all assessments paid previous to the 15th of May, and charged at the same rate upon all assessments paid after that date.
By order of the Board.
A. F. BURNSIDE, Treasurer.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD BONDS.—The following Six per cent. Bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies were stolen from the fire-proof safe the office of the undersigned on the evening of Feb 23, 1859: Nos. 476, 477, 478, 498, 502, 503, 536, 537, 544, 545, of $1 000 each, redeemable in 1889. Coupons payable June 1 and Dec. 1, 1859, attached.
All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped; and application will be made to the joint Board for a renewal of them at their meeting in July next, at the Company's Office in Princeton, N. J.
Should any of the above Bonds be offered for sale, information of the same to Gaw, Macelester & Co., Walnut-st., Philadelphia, or Hopkins & Co., No. 53 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, will be thankfully received.
R. P. LARDNER, Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, Feb. 25, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	147,000

This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.
The Phœnix have declared an Interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, to each.
They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
Duncan F. Curry, Secretary.

Office of the Great Western R. R. Co. of 1859, Springfield, Ill., April 21, 1860.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY OF 1859, will be held at the office of the Company, at Springfield, Illinois, on the second THURSDAY of May next for the election of three Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.
WM. B. CORNEAU, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., New-York, April 24, 1860.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of (13) Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 15th day of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. of the 5th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 16th proximo.
W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 15th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the first day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank.
JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.
March 27, 1860.

Office American Guano Co., No. 66 William-st.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company on May 12, ensuing. The polls will be open from 12 until 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from May 7 until May 13, inclusive.
H. MATHER, Secretary.

NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, MAY 2, 1860.—FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th inst.
The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

MONEY WANTED.—$1,500 WANTED ON BOND and mortgage on three lots of ground containing a two-story building in South Brooklyn. The property is fast increasing in value and will be improved immediately. Any person having the above to loan will find a safe investment by addressing JOSEPH N. EDMONDS, Brooklyn Post-office, or Box No. 173 *Times* Office, for one week.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Stockholders of the Bull's Head Bank, that the capital stock is to be filled up to $300,000. All those wishing to take their pro rata shares of said stock, will give notice at the Bank on or before the first day of June, 1860, as certificates will be issued on the 2d June, 1860.
By order of the Board.
J. H. ELDRIDGE, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK.—NEW-YORK, APRIL 10, 1860.—ELECTION NOTICE.—The annual election for nineteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking-house, No. 3 Beekman-st., on MONDAY, the 7th of May, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1, 1860, of the City of Cleveland Bonds, issued to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day by the Ocean Bank.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

$60,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE ON City property, in sums to suit applicants.
J. F. WILLIAMS,
No. 442 8th-av., near 34th-st.

P. W. GALLAUDET
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 11 PINE-ST., where he will continue to buy and sell on commission, HARDWARE, METAL, and other BUSINESS PAPER.

$40,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage, at 8 per cent., on first-class Broadway property. Apply to BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills in demand for sale.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the Bonds of this Company will present the Coupons due May 1, 1860, to ANDREW H. GREEN, New-York, for payment.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. Wotton, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 3 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
E. K. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail June 23.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA, Manor, leave Boston, Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York, Wednesday, May 9.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston, Wednesday, May 16.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York, Wednesday, May 23.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston, Wednesday, May 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, June 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave New-York, Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York, Wednesday, June 20.
Berths not secured will be paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. Comstock,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

| From Canal-st. Wharf. | Leave Havre. |

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Concluded from First Page.]

...slaveholding Sta' ...of the Republican P... (Dem.,) asked wh... done the same with Demo...

...replied that they had circulated ...by gentlemen on this floor. He had cir... of the gentleman f... on Georgia, ...various speeches ... of that sort. ...Democrats here had taken spe... ...made by ... delivered by ... Abolitionists and ex... *Liberator*, and had ... disseminated them ... as the opinion ... of the Republican ... great mass of the ... Southern people, he ... entertained the op... when that them are cor...

...Republican ...ignorant. It will be ... a Salvation, that the ... nothing that has not ... recognized in the first sixty years of the Gov... strictly and purely national. The Repub... party as they holds no principle, advocates no ... that has not been recognized by every politi... in its terms. You cannot name to me a prin... announced by the Republican Party, incorpo... in its platform, avowed by any authorized ex... of its opinions, which I cannot show you co... principles and platform of every political party ... the speeches of every public man, who has ... on the stage of action during the last sixty ... Gentlemen do not really controvert this ... say, it is very true; there was a struggle ... on the stage of action at the time of the ... they did not comprehend the discovery ... they did entertain some Anti... was the not aggressive of; they ...

...Whether their opinions were sound ... are the opinions and principles in ... Constitution. You propose to re... these principles, on the theory that you have ... the subject more carefully. That might be a good reason for amending the Constitution. Call a Convention for the purpose, but in God's name do not undertake to amend it by construction. Do not undertake, because you have grown wiser than your fathers, to undo their work and set a construction on it which they never contemplated. All I ask is that you take that Constitution with the construction put upon it by the men who framed it, and to carry out its principles which they incorporated into it, and which they adopted, in the practical administration of the Government. That is precisely what a Republican administration will do. I do not care who may be elected as Republican President, six months of his administration will satisfy anybody that you are all perfectly safe in his hands. There will be a Republican organization in every slaveholding State in less than six months; and I believe that the Custom-houses of Charleston and New-Orleans will be able to find duties without going very far from the place for the collection of customs. If the Democratic Party are to succeed, and you are to establish, by another popular verdict, that Slavery is a national institution, and is carried into all the Territories by the force of the Federal Constitution, then the collision is to continue between the two sections; for I tell you that, whatever the Supreme Court may decide, whatever a Democratic Convention may proclaim, and whatever the people may declare at the ballot-box, the sentiment that Slavery is local and Freedom national will be insisted on, and the people will be constantly appealed to to sustain that principle at the ballot-box.

Mr. EWING, (Dem.,) of Mississippi, asked why, if the Republican Party was not to change the Government, the South was to be restricted from going into the Territories? Was not the great leading object and purpose of that restriction the consciousness that if Slavery was kept in its present area it would perish after a while by its own weight?

Mr. STANTON—The Republican party is opposed to the extension of Slavery into the free Territories mainly. I might say solely, because free and slave labor cannot go there together. The admission of slave labor is the exclusion of free labor. It is because we will not permit free labor and the dignity of free man to be degraded by being brought into contest and competition with slave labor that we do not wish slave labor to go into the Territories. That is the essential reason. Now I have no desire, nor is it my purpose, to embarrass slaveholding States by confining Slavery to its present limits if there was any mode of escaping from it. I do not know that confining Slavery to its present limits necessarily brings about the extinguishment of the institution, but if that be so I pray you what sort of a confession is it as to the character of the institution?

Mr. EWING—The institution is increasing rapidly. If I understand the gentleman correctly, he means to convey the idea that there is no free labor in the South. Do I understand him to say that the white man who cultivates the fields in the South is degraded by coming in contact with the black?

Mr. STANTON was aware that there was free labor in the South, but he maintained that the man South who was dependent upon his daily toil for his daily bread, by constant contact and association with the slave laborer, became degraded.

Mr. EWING denied this.

Mr. STANTON hoped the gentleman would not get into a passion. He had seen enough of Slavery from his little intercourse with it to know that among the slaves themselves they regarded the poor laboring white man as their inferior, applying to him the epithet of "poor white trash." He contended that it was unfair and ruinous to submit white free labor to the competition of slave labor, whether in the field or other pursuits, in the Territories, and, therefore, it would be unjust to free labor, to the white mechanic and artisan, to allow slave labor to overrun the Territories. One of the evils of the institution, as seen in the South, was that the South had no such things as manufacturers, as artisans, or an independent yeomanry. Every article of comfort and luxury they were compelled to bring from the Northern States. They dare not even encourage the spread of education in the South, and he believed that there was not such a thing as a common National School South of the Potomac to the Rio Grande. [Ironical laughter from Democratic benches.] As to the demand for expansion, he would ask where would this demand for extension cease? Where was the ultimate limit of their proposed expansion? They wanted another State for their "peculiar institution." In a hundred years hence they would want twenty others. The time should come when the institution must be broken down and destroyed. It was only a question of time. There was a limit to the continent, and a limit to their productive capacity; when that limit was reached there would be no more room for expansion, and that calamity which was so much dreaded must come when the "institution" will be broken down by its own weight. As far as free labor was concerned, it would always be able to maintain itself within reasonable limits. Free labor civilization is not that helpless thing that is compelled to change its location on account of the exhaustion of the soil. Free labor establishes a diversity of pursuits—it establishes manufactories, builds towns and villages, and peoples them with industrious communities. Free labor was able to take care of itself, but in States under Slavery rule, where the laboring population must necessarily be expelled from all the advantages of free-labor civilization, such as schools, free Press, free speech, and all the other privileges enjoyed in Free States, but which cannot be enjoyed in slaveholding States, because they are inconsistent with the institution itself, it could not exist. Education and enlightenment cannot exist in a Slave State, because they would be inconsistent with the nature of the institution.

Mr. HUGHES, of Maryland, (Dem.,) ventured the assertion, that there had been more improvement in the mode of agriculture, and more improvement in the soil, in the Slave States than in the Free States. The Committee rose. Adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DR. CHEEVER'S TROUBLES.

Excited Debate of the Members of his Church —the Question still Undecided.

The members of Dr. CHEEVER'S Church met again last night to consider the matters at issue between their Pastor and the Trustees of the building in which he officiates as minister. There was a crowded attendance in the lecture-room, which has been the scene of so many excited debates, evoked by the same or other topics equally agitating.

Mr. George H. WEBB filled the Chair.

Dr. FAIRBANKS offered prayer,

Mr. BERRY, the Secretary of the Society, read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved.

It was moved by Mr. CHESTER that, when the meeting adjourned, it should be until Saturday evening next, at 7½ o'clock.

Dr. FAIRBANKS hoped that the motion would not be carried, for he knew a large number desired to speak on the subject, and if a vote were not taken, he would move that when they adjourn this evening, they do so to meet again on Monday week, at the same hour as they had met to-night.

This motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. HALL (who was in possession of the floor) said he should proceed to state an objection which he had against the appeal for British aid. On one occasion it was said by Rev. Mr. WARREN that there was not so much objection raised on the ground that the appeal had been made, but, on the ground that it had been made in such a manner, and that the (the Trustees) had a character for integrity to maintain, and it would soon become known on the other side that their Church was not so poor and beggarly as it had been represented to be by those who had appealed for aid to the Churches of Great Britain; and they (the Trustees) would be responsible for the acts of those who had made the appeal. The great fundamental objection, after all, to the English appeal was, that it represented the Society as assuming or as being obliged to assume a beggarly condition.

Mr. FERRIS expressed his desire that the question should be settled at once, and declared that the assertion of the Chairman as to his being disinterested, was one which the facts of the case would not warrant.

The Chairman would say that if the gentleman had that prescience which enabled him to speak of his (Dr. B.'s) motives, he had no objection to such declaration.

After some further remarks by Mr. FERRIS, he was called to order by the Chairman, on the ground that he had misquoted his language.

This announcement elicited cheers from one set of partisans, and hisses from their opponents.

The Chairman proclaimed that if there were any spiritual present who should be elected as disturbing this meeting by hissing, he should be taken from the room by a policeman, if one could be got.

Mr. WEBB then hoped that if any strangers were present as impartial exponents of opinion, they would not interfere in any movement meant to disturb the meeting, inasmuch as it was not their right.

Mr. FERRIS proceeded to state the causes which had led to the necessity for the foreign appeal, and, in the course of his remarks, became so obviously personal to the Chairman that the latter called him to order.

Mr. FERRIS disclaimed the charge of personality. This created much laughter. He dwelt much on the Anti-Slavery aspect of the question, and remarked consciously on the timidity of real friends and the treachery of pretended ones. In the course of his speech on that subject he was asked who were the Anti-Slavery party of the Church? To this no answer was returned. Personal allusion was made by him to Dr. HARVEY, for which he was called to account. He was asked if he withdrew that allusion?

Mr. FERRIS—Well, Sir, it is the truth. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN—Do you withdraw it?

Mr. FERRIS—Well, then, I withdraw it.

The Chairman pronounced the assertion to be indecorous.

The speaker, in continuance, referred to Mr. ANDREW; who thereupon rose and said, that as reference had been made to him, he would rise, as he wished to be seen, if for nothing else.

This elicited quite a debate—a debate which, though not at all serious, was, nevertheless, an excited one. Mr. FERRIS (he is quite a young man) was repeatedly interrupted for alleged inaccuracy in his presentation of facts.

When he had ended, Mr. FAIRBANKS took the floor, and, in his very limited remarks, assumed, on behalf of Dr. CHEEVER, the ground which had been already traversed by so many speakers throughout the previous debate. He spoke of himself as having been represented by Mr. HALL as a porcupine, to which Mr. HALL answered that he had represented not him, but his argument, as bristling all over with points.

Mr. FAIRBANKS accepted the explanation. He proceeded to speak at length of the monetary aid which he had rendered the Church in its early struggles, but was called to order on that matter by a member, who said that he was only repeating a speech he had made before.

To this he answered that he had not made it to the same hearers.

When, eventually, Mr. FAIRBANKS had closed his argument,

Mr. PHELPS rose and said that not one single speech that had been made was made as a defence of the wisdom and propriety of the appeal for aid to England. The society had been met at the outset by the assertion that it had no jurisdiction in the matter. And yet it was avowed that the object of that appeal was to commence a fund, by which the ground rent of the church was to be paid off, and the rent of the pews lowered. This was an absurdity, because the Society was organized for the exclusive purpose of taking charge of the Church property, and for if it were otherwise, they were organized for no purpose whatever. If the gentlemen on the other side persisted in saying anything to the contrary, they were either wilfully wrong or culpably ignorant. It was evident that the prosperity of the Church of the Puritans depended on the exertions of the Society, and if the Society were disregarded the Church must inevitably fall. The action of a self-organized body in commissioning an agent to solicit aid from abroad, without the previous approval of the Society who, alone, had the temporal interests of the Church in their keeping, was an act of dishonesty and dishonor; for, at the time that that movement had been set on foot, he, (the speaker,) had himself been made the organ of presenting to the pastor a gift of $1,000, thereby misleading people into the belief that the Church was in a prosperous condition, though at that time this secret mission for foreign aid was being organized. Another proof of the fact of the unfairness of the foreign mission movement was to be found in that very secrecy. The judgment and opinions of the society were held in so little regard, considered of so little consequence, that the whole matter was withheld from their knowledge. As to this lady, who, it had been said in the letter, was sent on this errand because she wished to revisit Scotland to see her friends, and obtain by way of compensation ten per cent. as commission on the amount of her collections, he had nothing harsh to say, but he did find fault with the men who prevaricated in saying that they did not send her as the agent of the Church. He continued to argue that the pecuniary results of the foreign mission were a failure, and that if the pastor of this Church (of the Puritans) had thrown himself, a year and a half ago, as he had three years ago, on the generosity of the Church and of the Society, the brethren would have come forward at that later period, as they had done on the former occasion, and sustained him triumphantly. [Applause.]

A personal altercation, arising out of a difference of sentiment, occurred between the speaker and Dr. HART, which was only repressed at the instance of the Chairman.

If, however, he went to a self-organized body, like that which got up the foreign aid movement, and relied upon them for his sympathy, his encouragement and his support, then upon him and upon his advisers would rest the blame of the rupture, if rupture there were. In that event the brethren of the Society were not to be blamed for a want of confidence in their pastor, which the pastor in the first place refused to them. When allusion had been made to the Stuarts and the Tudors, he felt that it was unfortunate because CHARLES the First lost both his crown and his head when he denied the right of his people to express their opinions. He hoped this right would never be denied to the people of a Congregational Church in the Nineteenth Century, "Let justice be done tho' the Heaven's fall."

Dr. HART made a statement, in which he referred to the departure of the rich pew-owners from the Church as creating the necessity for a mission for aid to England. One of the members had refused to give one cent to discharge a debt of three thousand dollars, which had been contracted legitimately by the Church. The speaker defended himself from the imputations cast upon him in consequence of his connection with Miss JOHNSTON'S mission. He alluded to what he termed the treachery of the Trustees, in the course they had adopted towards Dr. CHEEVER, and maintained that the solicitation of funds in England for the benefit of the Church was a wise and necessary measure.

After an address by Rev. JOEL BLACKMAN, which was left unfinished because of a motion to adjourn, the members separated, to meet again on the evening of Monday week at the usual hour, (7½ o'clock.) The meeting broke up in considerable confusion.

Geographical and Statistical Society.

INTERESTING STATISTICS OF MORTALITY BY CONSUMPTION—ANNUAL ELECTION.

A regular annual meeting of the Society was held last evening, Vice President GEORGE FOLSOM in the Chair. From the annual reports presented, it appeared that the resources of the Society during the year, including balance on hand, were $2,479 79; expenses, $2 06t 40. Two thousand volumes have been added to the Society during the year, besides a valuable collection of maps, pamphlets and statistics. The paper of the evening was read by HENRY B. MILLARD, M. D. He estimated that nearly one-sixth of the deaths among the human race occur from consumption. From statistics extending over a considerable period, he found that one death in every 5 7-10 occurred from consumption. In New-York, from 1804 to 1820, one death in every 4 3-10 was caused by consumption; from 1820 to 1835, one in 5 4-10; from 1835 to 1850, one in 4 5-10; 1-4 to 1859, one in 3 86-100; in Brooklyn, 1826 to 1850, one in 5 11 100. Of deaths in the army, he found that the greatest number of cases of consumption was from 3 9-10 to 2 2-10 annually for every thousand men, between latitudes 26° and 25° characterized by high temperature, copious rains and excessive moisture. The smallest number of deaths was 1 3-10 per thousand men do New-Mexico, characterized by high land and dry atmosphere. While consumption is rare in countries of high latitudes, it is curious that in tropical countries the proportion of deaths is often too small to be calculated. In all Jamaica, in forty-three years, only 29 died of consumption. The theory that the sea air may prevent, as well as cure, consumption, is supported by statistics. In the British army, out of 14 590 men, 51 died of consumption; while out of 12,042 men in the navy, only 19 died of that disease. Consumption is not necessarily more prevalent in large than in small cities. Among the trades and professions, the following order of mortality by consumption was mentioned: The greatest was among tailors, shoemakers; next came blacksmiths, gardeners, bakers, butchers and lawyers. The mortality among tailors being four times that of the lawyers. The greatest mortality by consumption among males is said to be in the city. There is greater liability to consumption between the twentieth and thirtieth years of age than at any other period of life. The general conclusion was that humidity of the atmosphere is favorable and dryness unfavorable to the generation of the disease, but moist salt water is not calculated for its development. Want of exercise, and air, tend to produce it; lack of light does not. It is more prevalent among females than among males. There are no reasons for the conclusion that the disease is either on the increase or decrease.

Dr. MILLARD courteously responded to a number of interrogations from the members. The thanks of the Society were returned for the paper, and a copy requested for the archives of the Society.

The annual election for officers of the Society had in the meantime been proceeding with considerable spirit. A strong opposition ticket was run, headed by Prof. MORSE, the nominee of the Committee, who was defeated by about four votes. The old officers were mainly reelected, by nearly the same vote, as follows:

President, FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D.D., L.L. D.; Vice-President for one year, HENRY GAINNELL; Vice-President for two years, ARCHIBALD RUSSELL; Vice-President for three years, Rev. J. P. THOMPSON; Recording Secretary, E. A. STANSBURY; Foreign Corresponding Secretary, JOHN JAY; Domestic Corresponding Secretary, MARSHALL LEFFERTS; Librarian, CHAS. WALFORD; Treasurer, FRANK MOORE.

Chamber of Commerce.

ANNUAL MEETING—RE-ELECTION OF OFFICERS—THE HARBOR LINE—TONNAGE DUES, &C.

The annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce took place yesterday, and was numerously attended—PELATIAH PERIT, the President, in the Chair.

The first business being the election of officers, Mr. PERIT announced that Mr. PERIT had consented to serve another year, and he was accordingly unanimously elected.

Mr. PERIT returned thanks for the renewed honor bestowed upon him, and took occasion to regret that there was not generally a fuller attendance of the Board. He referred to the Sailors' Snug Harbor as one of the most important interests with which the Chamber had to do. By the bequest of the late JOSIAH RANDALL, the President was, *ex officio*, one of the Trustees of that Institution. He hoped its importance would be appreciated by the Chamber, as one of the public charities, and that it would receive that attention from the merchants which it demanded.

ROYAL PHELPS was then elected Vice-President; A. A. LOW, Second Vice President; and J. SMITH HOMANS, Secretary; the latter receiving 41 votes, C. C. NORVELL 21, and blank 2. The following gentlemen were elected the Executive Committee: Geo. Opdyke, W. S. Griffith, F. A. Conkling, F. S. Lathrop, H. W. Barstow, R. B. Minturn, C. W. Marshall, J. D. P. Ogden, W. E. Strong, Jno. D. Jones.

E. C. BOGERT, S. D. BABCOCK and F. CONKLING were chosen Trustees of the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks. The other members of the Chamber who are Trustees are Messrs. John H. Gourlie, Moses H. Grinnell and Benj. R. Winthrop, whose term will expire in 1861; and Messrs. Matthew Maury, Charles A. Macy and Henry W. T. Mail, whose term will expire in May, 1862. Mr. E. C. BOGART was appointed Treasurer of the Chamber.

Mr. PEABODY was appointed on the Committee to inquire into the affairs of the Mercantile Library Association.

The following persons were elected as members: DUMAS S. BARNES, MARTIN BAYNE, Jr., FRANCIS B. DANE. Mr. JONATHAN STURGIS was elected to fill the vacancy in the Committee on Arbitration.

Mr. ODDIE, from the Committee on the Codification of the Revenue Laws, reported progress.

The Committee were authorized to employ assistance in their researches.

The Committee on Tonnage Duties on vessels passing through Hurl Gate, reported that the bill in the State Senate had been defeated, but that there was a bill in Congress authorizing the State to pass such an act. The Committee had examined the matter, and prepared statistics, which they would report at the next meeting.

Mr. CONKLIN stated that a law had passed the Legislature, altering the line of New-York Harbor, in the upper part of the City. He had been satisfied that such an act would improve the value of property on the shores around New-York and deepen Harlem River. One other bill had been passed in relation to the harbor, which had been tacked on to the bill authorizing the removal of obstructions in the harbor. This chiefly affected the harbor line as already laid down by the Harbor Commissioners. When the bill was passed, it was understood that the Governor should not sign the bill, until it was perfectly understood that the new lines would be better than the old ones. The Harbor Commissioners had satisfied the Governor upon this point and the bill was signed.

Mr. BLUNT stated that the line in the bill was better than the old line, as that ran over a point of land not intended by the Commissioners. He was perfectly satisfied with the bill as it had passed.

The President called attention to the application of the Boston Board of Trade in the matter of Manilla hemp, presented at the last meeting, when Mr. PEABODY made some statements upon the matter, urging the Board to memorialize Congress to grant a drawback on Manilla hemp when exported. He moved that the question be taken up at once, as too much had already been had in the matter.

He asked that the Chamber concur in behalf of the memorial presented from the Boston Board of Trade.

Mr. PHELPS objected to any hasty action of the Chamber on this matter.

It was suggested that the report of the Committee be made at a special meeting to be held two weeks from to-day. The suggestion was adopted.

After the transaction of some further business the Chamber adjourned.

THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN BAPTIST MARINERS' SOCIETY.—The earliest of the May anniversaries was held last evening in Dr. GILLETTE'S church, known as Calvary Church, in Twenty-third-street, it being the third annual celebration of the American Baptist Mariners' Society. The audience was quite small, not more than one hundred persons being present. The Chair was occupied by PETER BALES, Esq., the President of the Society. After prayer by Rev. Dr. GILLETTE, and reading of Scripture by Rev. J. R. STEWARD, the Secretary, Capt. FAISSIS read his report. Though the funds of the Society were of small amount, its success during the past year had been very great. In the Baptist Mariners' Church of this City three sermons were preached every Sunday, the services being attended by about 500 seamen while the average attendance on week days was 60 seamen. During the year 233.356 pages of tracts had been distributed, besides 120,151 religious books and papers. The Society were benefiting seamen belonging to thirty different nations, and especially in Sweden were its labors valuable. Dr. MOLLERSVANU had sent very cheering reports to this country. He had suffered much persecution, and had been driven from his post of duty by ruffians, but he had perseverad in his endeavors to convert souls, and had fought the good fight. What the Society needed were more colporteurs, more missionaries of those already employed, and more money to sustain them. After an original hymn, commencing "The way of God is on the sea," had been sung, the meeting was addressed by Rev. Dr. HISCOX, of the Stanton-street Baptist Church, Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM, of the Twenty-fifth-street Church, Rev. JESEPH STOCKBRIDGE, Chaplain of the Navy-yard, and Rev. J. R. STEWARD. A collection was taken up, and the audience separated. This is a new Society, but its prospects are considered by its members and friends to be very cheering.

ACCIDENT TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD TRAIN.—The New-Haven Railroad train, which left the City yesterday, at 12¾ o'clock, was thrown off the track near the village of Morrisania, in consequence of having come in collision with a cow. A number of animals were observed standing on the track, by the engineer, who blew the steam-whistle and slackened the speed, but not in season to avoid the collision. The train consisted one baggage and five passenger cars, beside the engine and tender and the four cars were thrown entirely from the track,—the concussion breaking their platforms. There were about 200 passengers on the train, who were much alarmed at the occurrence, but fortunately none were seriously injured. One of the brakemen, named CRANDELL, is deserving of much commendation for remaining at his post until the platform of the car gave way beneath him. Nearly four hours elapsed before the wreck could be cleared sufficiently to admit the passage of other trains.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The large property known as "Elm Park," belonging to the Janncey estate, and more recently to the estate of Col. THORNE, located between Eighty-ninth and Ninety-third streets, and Sixth and Tenth avenues, and comprising about 500 lots, was sold at the Merchants' Exchange, yesterday, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER. This was the largest single sale of real estate ever made in this City. The rotunda of the Exchange was crowded with the "solid men" of the City from 12 o'clock until 4, and the bidding was exceedingly animated. The prices ran from 15 to 20 per cent. higher than have been realized at any previous sale this year. Lots on Broadway, from Ninetieth to Ninety-first-street, averaged $2 060 each. The lot on the northwest corner of Broadway and Eighty-ninth street brought $2,725; that on the southwest corner, $2,710. Four lots on the northwest corner of Ninety-second-street and Nioth-avenue sold for $1,610 each. Forty-two lots on Ninety-second and Ninety-third-streets, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, brought $1,070 each. The total amount of sales was not far from $500,000.

MEETING OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE NEW PRODUCE EXCHANGE.—The merchants in favor of the establishment of a Produce Exchange met at noon of yesterday, at No. 35 Pearl-street. The assemblage was quite large, and composed mainly of subscribers to the projected enterprise. Mr. EB. J. LOWDER called the meeting to order, and recommended an immediate organization. Mr. ROBERT H. BURDELL was chosen Chairman; and Mr. ALFRED BARRETT, Secretary. It was stated that the Mead property could be purchased for $155,000, with the privilege of a mortgage for $75,000; and altered to suit the business of an Exchange for $45,000. Subscriptions had been received amounting to $154,750. A Committee of five merchants—namely, Wm. H. Newman, N. H. Wolfe, E. W. Coleman, Edward J. Lowber and Wm. D. Mangam—was appointed to confer with Mr. MEAD about the price and title of the property, which it was proposed to buy, as also to select names for Trustees, and to report at another meeting, to be held at noon on Saturday next. An adjournment followed.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—THE PATENT LAWS—NEW EXHIBITION ROOMS.—A regular meeting of the American Institute was held last evening at the Cooper Institute, Gen. WILLIAM HALL, the President, in the Chair. The Board of Trustees reported that they had made the proper arrangements for having the proceedings of the Polytechnic Club collated and published, in accordance with a desire to that effect expressed by the last Legislature. The report elicited a protracted discussion. Attention was called to the movement in the Polytechnic Club for having the specifications of all American patents printed, after the manner of the English Patent office, and to abolish the system of models. It was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences, with power, and with the understanding that they shall transmit the report to Congress, if they think proper. Mr. SICKELS offered a resolution that ROBERT E. BELL, JOHN CAMPBELL and SHEPHERD KNAPP, in conjunction with the Board of Trustees, be a Committee to select a proper location for the permanent exhibition-rooms of the Institute, and that they report at the next meeting. The resolution was adopted, and the meeting then adjourned.

THE SANITARY ASSOCIATION—THE FAILURE OF THE HEALTH BILL.—At the meeting of the New-York Sanitary Association, last evening, Dr. GARSOON read a long report in relation to the failure of the Association's Health bill before the late Legislature. The rise and progress of the bill, together with its decline and fall, were stated minutely, and many causes why it did not pass were named. It was claimed that $16,000 were sent from this City to defeat that bill alone; and that the money was contributed by those in office who would have been ousted by its passage. To corruption mainly, and to the apathy, and in one instance the opposition, of the Press partly, the report attributed the loss of the bill. After some discussion the report was adopted, and the Association resolved to be of good cheer, and try again another year. After the selection of delegates to the National Quarantine and Sanitary Convention, about to convene in Boston had been left to the Council of the Association, the meeting adjourned.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO CAPT. SCHENCK.—The passengers per the steamer *Alabama*, from Savanah to New-York, held a meeting on board the steamer on Wednesday afternoon, and passed resolutions of thanks to Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, for the kindness, fortitude, courage and skill evinced by him and the officers under his command during the terrible gale of sixty-two hours' duration, which the steamer encountered on her passage, and which is represented by the passengers to have been one of extreme peril. The meeting was presided over by Judge NICHOLS, of Georgia, and Mr. Jno. E. GARRE, of this City, and HENRY MILLER, of Savannah, acted as secretaries.

ATTEMPTED SEIZURE OF A SUSPECTED SLAVER.—On Wednesday afternoon Deputy Marshals TRED. RYNDERS and MUNN attempted to serve a process upon the captain and mate of the brig *Storm King*, lying in the East River, near Pike-slip, and suspected of being a slaver on the point of departure for the Coast of Africa. Resistance having been made to the service of the process, on the ground that the document bore no official signature, the officers returned to the Marshal's Office to consult with Acting Marshal THOMPSON. The requisite signature having been affixed, the Deputies returned to the vessel and seized her. An examination will take place this morning before Judge SMALLEY in the United States District Court.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CAMPAIGN CLUB.—This Club held its regular weekly meeting last evening, at its new quarters, No. 722 Broadway—AUGUSTUS F. DOW in the Chair. The rooms were formerly occupied by the "Democratic Volunteers," who disbanded on hearing of the rejection of FERNANDO WOOD at the Charleston Convention. The attendance was not large. Some miscellaneous business was transacted, and two or three speeches were made, having reference mainly to the late Convention at Charleston and the confusion in the Democratic camp, which was regarded as likely to operate feverishly for the Republicans in the coming campaign. The meeting adjourned to Thursday evening.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, held at their office yesterday afternoon, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, R. M. Bletchford; Vice-President, John A. C. Gray; Treasurer, Andrew H. Green; Secretary, Thos. C. Fields.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE RESULT OF A CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

MICHAEL LAZARUS, a middle-aged German, residing at No. 5 Ridge-street, died very suddenly about a month since, as was supposed at the time of cholera morbus. The undue haste with which the body was interred, and other singular circumstances attending the matter, excited the suspicions of the friends of the deceased that he had been poisoned, and they applied to the authorities for permission to exhume the remains. Accordingly the body was disinterred, and the stomach and intestines were removed by Dr. ZINKEN, who has subjected them to a thorough analysis, which has, we understand, resulted in the discovery of quantities of arsenic. No persons have as yet been arrested on the charge of having administered the poison, but certain parties are suspected, and the Police have them under surveillance. Coroner SCHIRMER is to commence an investigation of the case at the Eighteenth Ward Station-house, at 8 o'clock this morning.

THE BROADWAY STABBING AFFRAY.

Owing to the absence of important witnesses Coroner JACKMAN was obliged, yesterday, to postpone the proposed investigation into the circumstances attending the death of JAMES FLEMING, who was stabbed on Sunday morning, at the oyster saloon in Broadway, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, by JAMES FLEMING.

AN ANTE-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

Yesterday afternoon, Coroner SCHIRMER took the ante-mortem deposition of ADAM PFENDLER, a German, 28 years of age, residing at No. 113 Third-street, who is believed to be dying from the effects of a terrible beating which he received last Sunday evening. The sufferer stated that he was on his way home, and observing a number of men engaged in a fight near his residence, he stopped to look at them, when some of the party turned upon him and beat him until he became insensible. He has no knowledge of his assailants, and has been partially deranged ever since he was injured.

FOUND DROWNED.

The body of JOHN OAR, who has been missing from No. 91 Perry-street since Jan. 20, was found in the river at the foot of Morton-street yesterday. Verdict of the Coroner's jury, "Death from drowning."

FATAL RAILROAD CASUALTY.

Mr. WASHINGTON COOPER died at the Hospital on Wednesday night in consequence of injuries received by falling beneath the wheels of a Hudson River Railroad car at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street. The evidence taken by Coroner JACKMAN showed that the occurrence was accidental.

DEATH AT JEFFERSON MARKET PRISON.

A laborer, apparently about 30 years of age, name unknown, died in a cell at Jefferson Market Police Court on Wednesday, where he had been taken on a charge of drunkenness. An investigation by Coroner SCHIRMER showed that congestion of the brain, probably superinduced by intemperance, was the cause of his death.

Police Reports.

THE HOMICIDE OF MR. LYONS.

No new facts were elicited by Justice WELSH, yesterday, in the case of Daniel Lewis, charged with having caused the death of Wm. H. Lyons, an Adams Express driver. It is hoped that the testimony of a woman who was with the deceased, and who witnessed the affray, may be secured. Meantime, the prisoner furnished $1,000 bail to appear and answer any indictment which may be brought against him.

MINOR ITEMS.

Peter Williams, a boatman, was committed by Justice BRENNAN, for an alleged attempt to pass, at the New Bowery Theatre a counterfeit $10 bill on the Central Bank at Montgomery, Ala.....Michael Dirsch was apprehended and sent to Westchester County for trial, charged with having stolen a silver watch with a gold chain, from Mr. Robt. Henderson, of Yonkers. The property was found in the possession of the prisoner....Thomas Lawson, who has been for some time a clerk in the law office of Ex-Senator Westcott, will be examined to-day by Justice WELSH, on a charge of having been engaged in the sale of real estate in the upper part of the City, to which he had no title as agent or owner. It is alleged that he has forged signatures to the deeds of transfer.....Christopher Gannon and James Heller were arrested last evening, having in their possession, in a boat on the East River, $100 worth of copper which they had just stolen from the steamer *Island City*, now lying at a ship-yard in Greenpoint. They were locked up.

Fires.

A window-curtain in one of the parlors of the Everett House took fire last evening, by coming in contact with a gas light, and the furniture in the apartment suffered a damage of about $100 before the flames could be put out.....No. 54 Baxter-street—a dilapidated frame building, occupied as a dwelling and second-hand clothing store by JAMES MCCORMICK—was set on fire last night, and $150 loss was sustained. Insured for $500.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

DETECTION OF INCENDIARIES—THE GREAT EASTERN TO VISIT NEW-YORK—THE CHARACTER OF THE FLOATING DEBT OF THE CITY TO BE CHANGED —$15,000 FOR NEW GAS BURNERS.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, a resolution was adopted directing the Mayor to offer a reward of $2,500 for the detection of the party who set fire to the tenement house No. 90 Forty-fifth-street, by which eleven persons lost their lives.

A communication was received from the acting Mayor, stating that he had received a communication from the agent of the owners of the steamship *Great Eastern*, stating that they had decided to send the steamer to New-York, and asking information in relation to the harbor. On motion of Alderman BOOLE, a Special Committee of five was voted, and the communication was sent immediately to the Board of Councilmen.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Corporation Attorney to report whether any of the complaints compromised by him have been settled by him after actions had been commenced; and the amount claimed in each of such actions; and also the full amount retained or deducted in his office, for his costs, allowance or otherwise.

The following communications were received from the Comptroller, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 3, 1860.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON COUNCIL: The attention of your Honorable Bodies is respectfully called to the fact that the TAX LAW of 1860—a copy of which was transmitted to you by the Comptroller on the 19th of April ult., and printed in the journal of the Board of Aldermen on pages 197 to 212 inclusive—contains authority to the Board of Supervisors to raise moneys by taxation on account of the Corporation of the City of New York for various purposes which was not asked for by the Common Council or the Comptroller, and in some few instances the amounts asked for were reduced.

The following statement shows the amounts appropriated for certain specified purposes by the ordinance passed Jan. 27, 1860, and the amounts which the Board of Supervisors, by the aforesaid act of the Legislature, are authorized to raise by tax for certain purposes:

Titles of accounts.	Amounts appropriated by ordinance approved the 27th day of January, 1860.	Amounts authorized to be raised by taxation by the act pass'd April 17, 1860.	Comparative statement of Amounts appropriated and authorized to be raised by taxation. Increase.	Decrease.
Beekman-st. Extension	—	$2,300	$2,300	—
Coenties Reef, blasting and removing	—	20,000	20,000	—
Fire Department*	$60,000	70,000	10,000	—
Fire & Police Telegraph	6,000	15 000	9,000	—
Lands and Places	21 000	20,000	—	$1,000
Police Investigation, '55	—	3,000	3,000	—
Roads and Avennes	60,000	50,000	—	10,000
N. York State Militia, camp equipage for	—	5,000	5,000	—
Steam Fire-engines*	—	30,000	30,000	—
Supplies for and cleaning public offices	35,000	42,000	7,000	—

* The TAX law authorizes $100,000 to be raised for "Fire Department," and provides that $30,000 of that amount "shall be used for the purchase of steam fire-engines and apparatus connected therewith."

The 31st section of the Amended Charter of 1857 provides that "annual and occasional appropriations shall be made by the proper ordinances of the Common Council for every branch and object of City expenditure, and no money shall be drawn from the City Treasury, except the same shall have been previously appropriated for the purpose for which it is drawn."

The 28th section provides that "no expense shall be incurred by any of the Departments of offices thereof, whether the object of expenditure shall have been ordered by the Common Council, or not, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made covering such expense."

It will be seen from these quotations that no expense can lawfully be incurred, and no money drawn from the Treasury, for purposes specified in the Tax law, which are not also covered by and provided for by an appropriation made by a "proper ordinance of the Common Council." The law empowering the Board of Supervisors to raise money by taxation, does not change the requirement in respect to such appropriations.

It is therefore recommended that additional appropriations be made for the other purposes specified in the Tax law, to the extent that expenditures thereof may be contemplated, in order that proper credits may be opened for the same before the taxes of the year are levied.

It is also recommended that the ordinance heretofore passed, making the annual appropriation for 1860, be amended so as to reduce the sums appropriated for "Lands and Places," and "Roads and Avenues," to the amounts authorized to be raised by taxation for those purposes.

The attention of this Department has been called to the act, chap. 259, passed April 10, 1860, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof, passed April 15, 1859." Said act provides, among other things, that the Board of Metropolitan Police shall set apart a Metropolitan Sanitary Police Company, to be commanded by a Captain or Sergeant of Metropolitan Police, and to perform such duties as shall be assigned to them by said Board for promoting the security of life and health. The 53d section of this act provides as follows: "The Board of Metropolitan Police may, by its order in writing, cause any tenement-house to be cleaned at any time, after three days' notice for such cleansing shall have been served upon the owner, landlord or agent thereof, and within such time the same has been neglected. The expense of taking down any edifice, or of cleansing any tenement house, as aforesaid, shall be paid by the Comptroller of the City within which the said edifice or house is situated; a copy of the order of the Board, in writing, together with the bill of expense, countersigned by the Comptroller aforesaid, with a description of the premises and real estate thereof, being filed with the Clerk of the County, shall become and continue to be a lien for the amount of such repairs, with interest, upon said premises, to the same effect as a judgment of a Court of Record, until such time as the Comptroller, on reimbursement of said expenses and interest, shall, in writing, authorize the said County Clerk to discharge the same."

It will be seen that this law makes it the duty of the Compt

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2691. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS—WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

Alfred Shepard & Co., have Removed their stock of men's and boys' clothing to No. 289 Broadway, (under St. Nicholas Hotel,) and are prepared to supply their patrons with greater facility than heretofore. Their stock of Spring and Summer clothing for men and boys is very large and complete.

Wheeler's Sewing Machines,
AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,
Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless under operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, in the best manner ever produced. Price $[illegible].
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES of new styles at $75 and $80. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 152 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Stare and Beak Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Sinks, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 29th-st. 8th-av. and 30th-st., New-York.

A Moving Song.
FOR THE FIRST OF MAY.
BY NAPOLEON B. QUIGG.

Rouse up the cart to the entry door,
Rouse up the cart with your utmost speed,
On first of May, and we move once more
Through our household gods may bleed!
Two of the chairs are not broken yet,
And the sofa still has kept a leg;
'Tis enough to make an angel fret—
That mirror got smashed like a broken egg!

The parlor-carpet will do for a rug,
Our rosewood bureau is shaken to bits;
Now, pack up that china-ware safe and snug—
'Tis upset! I'm afraid I shall lose my wits!
We are moving exceedingly cheap indeed,
And, with all this "help" and all this care,
If we make a wall, we shall only need
To have new furniture EVERYWHERE!

And, by the way, as I think of it now,
New carpets and new parlor suites
We shall need—and to finish this moving row—
A whole new suit from hat to boots!
But I'll half forget the furniture smash
When I find myself all new and neat,
IN A SUIT BOUGHT CHEAP FOR THE READY CASH
OF THE GREAT SMITH BROTHERS IN FULTON-STREET!

SMITH BROTHERS' One-price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 123 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

Save your Carpets!
Very good advice. How can it be done?
Use
Harrington's Patent Carpet Lining.
It is the cheapest, best and only article
For Carpets, Oil-Cloths and Matting.
And warranted to save 50 per cent. in wear.
For sale as all the principal Carpet Stores.
Manufactured by the New-York Carpet Lining Co.,
Office No. 11 Dey-st.
Warerooms No. 448 Pearl-st.
Also, manufacturers of
Comfortables and Cotton Batting.
The cheapest and best in the market.
J. R. HARRINGTON, Patentee and Agent.

Rogers & Raymond
Invite the attention of
GENTLEMEN AND FAMILIES
to the
FASHIONABLE STOCK OF SPRING CLOTHING
for
GENTLEMEN AND BOYS,
at their
New Store, No. 214 Broadway,
Under the Museum.
Elegant Spring Overcoats, new styles; Handsome business suits of the most superb dress and undress clothing. Everything new and seasonable, and at
MODERATE PRICES,
at ROGERS & RAYMOND'S, No. 214 Broadway, and Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.

Death to Vermin.
MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN-DESTROYER
Is the only sure remedy for the destruction of Rats, Mice, Water Bugs, Roaches, Fleas, Moths, and Garden Insects. Read the following testimonial, and be convinced:

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, New-York, June 7, 1859.
JOSEPH MEYER, Esq., Practical Chemist, No. 612 Broadway—Dear Sir: It gives us great pleasure to bear our testimony to the superior qualities of your preparation, 'Meyer's Miraculous Vermin-Destroyer.' It has been used with great success in our hotel, and we confidently recommend it as a reliable Exterminator of all kinds of Insects. Every housekeeper should possess this 'Miraculous Destroyer.' Respectfully,
SIMEON LELAND & CO."

Principal Dépôt, No. 612 Broadway. Sold by all druggists, at 25 cents to $1 per box.

Something New.—A HEMMER, TUCKER, TELLER, BINDER and GAUGE combined, just patented. Simple hemming any width and thickness of cloth, either side, applied to any sewing machine by any one in a few minutes.
RETAIL PRICE $5; LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
Orders by mail supplied, postage paid. Complete instructions go with every Hemmer. Send for a circular. Also, UNIVERSAL BOSOM-FOLDER AND SELF-MARKER for Quilting.
UNIVERSAL HEMMER CO., No. 429 Broadway.

Pure Kentucky Burbon,
FROM S. T. SUIT'S
SALT RIVER DISTILLERIES,
ESTABLISHED 1839.
The above article, which is perfectly pure, is coming direct to us from the distiller. The brand being the oldest in Kentucky, and noted for its superior medicinal properties, we recommend it with all confidence to the public. Sold by every druggist in New-York and Brooklyn.
REGEMAN & CO.,
Chemists and Druggist.
Nos. 161, 390, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Brandreth's Pills.
The safest and most reliable medicine.
WARRANTED ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.
Principal Office, No. 294 Canal-st. Directions in English, Spanish, French, Italian Portuguese and German.
Also, No. 4 Union-square.

!! Aquaria !!
J. GLEASON & CO., manufacturers and dealers in AQUARIA. A variety of patterns always on hand. Also, a good stock of plants, fishes, pebbles, &c. For sale at No. 454 Broadway, New-York.

John E. Dunham,
OVER-STRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Perry's Japanese
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing.
Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st, one door west of Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherona
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Notice! Removed to No. 493 Broadway.
EUREKA SEWING MACHINE OFFICE.
EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED. PRICE $50 COMPLETE.
Parties not having full amount accommodated.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Dyspepsia and Pile.
DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, the great curer of Consumption, was for several years so badly afflicted by Dyspepsia, that for a part of the time he was confined to his bed. He was eventually cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl. This prescription given him by a mere child, while in a state of trance, has cured everybody who has taken it, never having failed once. It is equally sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia. All the ingredients are to be found in any drug store. I will send this valuable prescription to any person on the receipt of one stamp to pay postage. Address Dr. O PHELPS BROWN, No. 31 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Read-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in affecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
G. B. COLLINS, No. 499 Broadway.

Anniversary Hats—Unrivaled for quality and styles. The largest variety of Children's Hats and Caps in this City. First premium for ladies riding and children's Hats. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Shirts.—Fine and cross plait French-bosom Shirts, ready made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. I. U. BALLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Citrohugh's Illusive Wigs
Are entirely novel and peculiar to his establishment. Partings unattainable. No shrinking or turning up behind. Fit guaranteed. 290 Broadway, corner Reade-st.

Hats for Gentlemen.—Leary & Co.'s successors, HUNT & DUSENBURY, invite the attention of the public to their present elegant styles of gentlemen's hats. Nos. 3, 4 and 6 Astor House.

Norton's Ointment, for Salt Rheum, and SCROFULA.—Sold by WM. PAUKINS, 8th-av., corner 30th-st.

The Reopening
Of the Columbia Billiard Room, No. 946 Broadway, will take place on Saturday Evening, May 5.
Mr KILDUFF hopes all his old friends and patrons will be present.

Removal.
CATARACT WASHING MACHINE,
Exhibition and Sales-room removed to
No. 494 BROADWAY,
East side, next above Broome-st.
The only washing machine that stands the test of use. Washes done without rubbing, and without wear on the clothing. Housekeepers are invited to call and try for themselves. Prices $12 $14 and $16.
SULLIVAN & HYATT,
Proprietors and Manufacturers.
N. B.—Wholesale orders received at our office, No. 54 BEEKMAN-ST.

Law of Health.
We cannot be sick, we can have no pain but from the presence of matters retained beyond the time Nature designed. Brandreth's Pills save us from danger by taking hold of these, and expelling them from the bowels, and thus purifying the blood. Their use insures the diminution of impurities, and perseverance certainly restores health.
Observe, No. 294 Canal-st. is the principal office. Wholesale and retail.
Also, No. 4 Union-square.

Boys' and Youths' Spring and Summer CLOTHING NOW READY IN GREAT VARIETY.
At CORNELL'S Boys' and Youths' Clothing Warehouse, No. 21 John-st.

Union-square Boot and Shoe Store.—WATKINS has opened a branch store at No. 867 Broadway, just above Union-square; for the accommodation of the families of his numerous up-town customers. Exactly the same styles and qualities of ladies', gentlemen's, boys', misses' and children's boots, gaiters and shoes will be kept on hand, and made to order, as those that have given such universal satisfaction for the last 20 years, at No. 114 Fulton-st. The business in Fulton-st. will be continued as usual.

Bronchitis.—From Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Eutgers Female Institute, N. Y.: "I have been afflicted with bronchitis during the past Winter, and found no relief notil I found your Troches BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES, are for sale throughout the United States. Sold by all druggists.

Why Feel Your Way into Business in doubt and uncertainty, when a Phrenological examination by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, will point out the talents, defects, and the pursuit in which you could best succeed.

AN ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITE.
LUXURIANT AND SILKY HAIR.
There is nothing that adds to the appearance of ladies, gentlemen, or children, so much as a fine head of hair. There is no preparation for young or old that will compare with
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM
Or, WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING,
for cleansing, beautifying, preserving, and rendering it soft, silky, and glossy, however harsh and dry, and disposing it to remain in any desired position. Price 37 cents per bottle; and if your hair is gray or thin, use
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.
It will restore gray hair to its original color.
It will cause the hair to grow on bald places.
It will prevent scurf and dandruff.
It is not a dye, and will not stain.
Rev. J. Wasr, Washington-place, Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I am happy to bear testimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S 'World's Hair Restorer' and 'Zylobalsamum,' and also to acknowledge its curing my grayness and baldness.'
Dépôt and Laboratory, No. 355 Broome-st., New-York.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS WHICH HAS FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS ATTENDED
DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA,
Induces us to call the special attention of all those who are afflicted with any diseases arising from impurities of the blood, to the great superiority of THIS SARSAPARILLA over any other preparation of the same nature. It has been tested by thousands suffering from SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, EFFECTS OF MERCURY, RHEUMATISM, COLDS COUGHS, and many other complaints, with the most beneficial effects. As it is now compounded under the direct supervision of
Dr. JAMES R. CHILTON, Chemist,
it is the only preparation that can be safely relied on to effect a permanent and speedy cure. We have never known it to fail in any of the above cases. If you are similarly afflicted, try it, and be
VERY CAREFUL TO USE NO OTHER.
Wholesale and retail dépôt, removed to
No. 41 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,
AND GOUT,
In their worst stages; also, Scrofula, King's Evil, Erysipelas, old Ulcers and the worst cases of diseases of the blood—great debility, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Salt Rheum, incipient Consumption, etc., are most certainly cured by this sovereign purifier.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM
cured Ex-Alderman J. Kelly, XIIIth Ward, Eastern District, Brooklyn, of Rheumatism, after he had been under medical treatment in vain, and cripled for months.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM
cured Mr. E. B. Holly, Dockmaster, No. 171 Madison-st., of a terrific Ulcer, after he had been in the Broadway Hospital six months, and then thought to be incurable.
Principal Dépôt No. 246 Grand-st., New-York.
Sold by HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 75 cents per bottle.

FACTS.
In this paper we present to the public unimpeachable testimony establishing the facts that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, REGULATING PILLS, and RENOVATING RESOLVENT, are not only positive curatives of the sick afflicted with disease, but that they have in many cases proved to be infallible, and have restored the dying patient to robust health after all other means of medication failed.
TENTH WITNESS.
RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO.—John McWinnie Esq., editor, Woodstock, C. W., testifies: From a recent trial of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, for rheumatism, I am satisfied it is a sovereign remedy. Four weeks since I was seized with lumbago, was quite unable to stand up. I applied RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, and found immediate relief. I sometimes suffer great pain in my joints, knee and ankle. One application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the painful parts and the pain vanishes.
R. R. RELIEF, 25c., 50c., and $1 per bottle.
REGULATING PILLS, 25c. per box.
RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle.
RADWAY & CO., No. 28 John-st., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.
Sold by E. S. Hutchings, No. 22 Exchange-place, Jersey City, N. J.

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, has a SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING which greatly facilitates the process of Teething by softening the gums and reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, ASTHMA, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, INFLUENZA, and CONSUMPTION, are rapidly cured by that great and well known remedy,
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
To avoid counterfeits, take only that with the printed name of the proprietors, "SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston," on the outer wrapper. Sold by F. C. WELLS & CO., BARNES & PARK, HEGEMAN & CO., A. B. SANDS & CO., McKESSON & ROBBINS, SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., and other druggists.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
MOFFAT'S
LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.
IN ALL CASES
Of Asthma, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Bilious Fevers and Liver Complaints, in the South and West where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Piles, Costiveness, Colds and Coughs, Cholic
DYSPEPSIA—No person with this distressing disease should delay using these medicines immediately.
ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN;
FEVER AND AGUE—For this scourge of the Western country these medicines will be found a safe, speedy and certain remedy.
GENERAL DEBILITY,
Headaches of every kind, Impure Blood, Loss of Appetite.
MERCURIAL DISEASES.
Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla.
PILES.
The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of Piles of 35 years' standing by the use of these Life Medicines alone.
RHEUMATISM.
Those afflicted with this terrible disease will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines
SCROFULA, or KING'S EVIL, in its worst forms, Ulcers of every description. Worms of all kinds are effectually expelled by these medicines. Parents will do well to administer them whenever their existence is suspected. Relief will be certain.
THE LIFE PILLS
AND PHŒNIX BITTERS
PURIFY THE BLOOD,
And thus remove all disease from the system.
Prepared by DR. WM. B. MOFFAT,
No. 335 Broadway,
(Moffat Building) New-York.
For sale by all Druggists.

THE NEWSPAPER TRAIN
NEVER FAILS TO MAKE ITS CONNECTIONS
NORTH AND WEST.
The increase in the circulation of the New-York journals over the route which this train runs and connects, has been fifty per cent since the commencement, on April 9, and in many cases where the newspapers have been reduced from five to three cents per copy to the purchaser, 100 per cent.
The undersigned would therefore advise ALL the dealers who receive the papers by this train not to charge at retail over three cents per copy. The total cost free of all charges does not exceed 2¼ cents to the most DISTANT point, and after June 1 no parties will be supplied by THIS TRAIN who will not agree to retail them at three cents per copy.
Dealers will find it to their interest to order their supplies from the subscriber direct, to avoid mistakes and save a third profit. L. N. SHEAR,
No. 41 Park-row, Times Building.

ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.
MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS, 333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY.
Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.
Interior decorations, pier mantel glasses, &c.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY.
REMOVAL.
The public are respectfully informed that
THE SUNDAY MERCURY OFFICE
is now located at
NO. 46 ANN-ST.
(Between Nassau and William.)
ADVERTISEMENTS received until 9 o'clock on Saturday evenings.

RICH CARPETING.—SPRING STYLES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.;
Invite attention to their SPRING STYLES. ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETING, also 3 Ply and Ingrain of every variety of style and grade. English and American Oil Cloths, &c., &c.
Best styles English Velvets, 125 to 150 cents per yard.
Best styles English Tapestry, 90 to 100 cents per yard.

P. D. ORVIS HAS REMOVED THE CASH DRUG HOUSE to the spacious and centrally located premises No. 162 Broadway, near Maiden-lane and Oortlandt-st., where he offers an extensive stock of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods, &c., at wholesale, for net cash only.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 506 Broadway.

DRESS BLACK FROCK COATS, $4 TO $18.
SPRING BUSINESS SUITS, $7 to $16.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Mammoth Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
If you wish good feather beds and mattresses, cots, comforters, blankets, &c., cheap, go to WILLARD'S, No. 261 Hudson-st., corner of Houston. All goods warranted as represented.

GAS FIXTURES AND FITTING.
NO. 707. BROADWAY. NO. 707.
The largest and best selected assortment of GAS FIXTURES and FRENCH BRONZES in the City for sale, at VERY LOW PRICES, by
STEPHEN PHILBIN, 707 BROADWAY
Between Washington-place and 4th-st.

THIRD EDITION.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS.
Is published at 4 o'clock P. M., and can be had at all the leading hotels, the ferries, cars, and at the news offices.
It contains exclusive telegraph news later by several hours than any other evening paper, together with City news, ship news, markets and stocks up to the hour of going to press.
The circulation of the EXPRESS is greater than the combined circulation of the entire Evening Press of New-York City, and is equaled only by the cash morning papers
As an advertising medium it has no superior. Ordinary advertisements 8 cents per line.
All advertisements in THE EVENING EXPRESS appear in the NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS, without extra charge. J. & E. BROOKS,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.

GREAT BARGAINS.
GREAT BARGAINS.
In order to effect an entire clearance of our
SPRING STOCK
we offer the whole of our unrivaled assortment of
FRENCH CHINA
DINNER, DESSERT AND TEA SETS,
RICH CUT TABLE GLASS,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
GAS FIXTURES, &c., &c.,
at an immense discount on the customary rates. All in want of any of the above-named articles are requested to call and
BE CONVINCED
that it is to their interest to buy from us.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

ASTOR HOUSE EXCHANGE.
BAR, RESTAURANT AND LUNCH.
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS.
The Restaurant will be provided with all the delicacies of the season.
The bar will be supplied with the best of liquors, and prompt attention.
JAS. P. M. STETSON & CO.

BRASS CASTERS WANTED.
Three first-class workmen can find steady employment and good wages, by addressing
THOMAS RAWLING, Mount Carmel, Conn.
N. B.—Those accustomed to light work preferred.

McKNIGHT'S
MALT
WINE,
For sale by all first-class Grocers and Fruiterers.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

A GARDEN IN WINTER CAN BE OBTAINED by planting all the choicest
EVERGREENS,
Among which are all the new varieties from
CHINA, JAPAN AND THE HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS.
The proper season to plant them is
NOW.
For catalogues, apply to
PARSONS & CO., Flushing, L. I.,
Or to J. B. PARSONS, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

JERSEY CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAREELESS BLASTING.—Yesterday morning some men engaged in blasting rock at the Bergen Cut, attended to their business in so careless a manner that a portion of the rock was thrown a distance of 300 feet, going through the roof of the house of BENJAMIN MILLS, breaking one of the rafters and endangering the lives of the inmates. A storehouse adjoining was also greatly injured by the falling rocks. A complaint was made before Justice BEDFORD, of Jersey City, and JOHN MULLIN, the contractor for the work, and CHARLES MCNAAS, the foreman, were arrested and held to bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER.—Detectives ELDER and YOUNG, CHARLES RICHARDSON, Coroner MORRIS and others, were before the Grand Jury of Hudson County yesterday to give testimony regarding the murder of the woman found drowned in Jersey City a few days ago, and identified as Mrs. ANA RICHARDSON. Nothing was elicited which the Jury considered sufficiently decisive to warrant the finding of an indictment against any person.

BURGLARY IN HUDSON CITY.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning the house of Mr. JUDD, Cottage-place, Hudson City, was entered by burglars and robbed of silver ware valued at $60.

JAPANESE EMBASSY.—The United States Naval Commissioner, charged with the care of the Japanese Embassy, by the President, have engaged for their occupancy, while sojourning in the Federal Metropolis, a suite of about sixty rooms at Willards' Hotel. The Messrs. WILLARD are now busily engaged in fitting them up for their reception, their mode of living being in many respects essentially different from that of American or European travelers. Their reception here will, no doubt, be one of the most interesting occasions ever witnessed. The magnificent iron steamer *Philadelphia*, Capt. WM. SMITH, belonging to the Norfolk and Seaford Company, but at present under control of Commodore MATTHEWS, of the Washington and Richmond route, has been chartered to convey the Embassy from Norfolk to Washington. It is stated that they will land with military honors at the Washington Arsenal, where preparations are now progressing to give them a proper reception on their landing. All the Government troops now here, including a battalion of marines and the ordnance men at the Arsenal, as well as the Washington Light Infantry, and probably several other District volunteer corps, will form a portion of the escort. It is understood that unless the *Roanoke* should be intercepted by some Government vessels, bearing contrary orders, she will proceed to New-York, as heretofore indicated, but where orders await her to proceed immediately to Norfolk. The *Philadelphia* will be there in readiness to receive the Embassy. It is but fair to state that the contracts for their transportation and accommodation, evince a liberal spirit on the part of our enterprising citizens, the Messrs. WILLARD, and the managers of the *Philadelphia.—States and Union, May 5.*

FROM CHARLESTON.

TRACES OF THE LATE CONVENTION.

The Valedictory of Hon. Caleb Cushing.

CHARLESTON, Friday, May 4.

All the States that approve of an Anti-Squatter Sovereignty platform are invited to send delegates to Richmond.

Gen. CUSHING has gone to Sullivan's Island to spend a few days.

Strangers are leaving the city in crowds, and the hotels are nearly deserted.

THE CLOSING ADDRESS OF GEN. CUSHING.

The following was Mr. CUSHING'S closing address:

Gentlemen of the Convention, allow me, before putting the question of adjournment, to address to you a parting word. I desire first to say, and in saying it, to bear testimony to your constituents and to the people of the United State, that considering the numerousness of this assembly and the important interests involved in its deliberations, and the emotions thus naturally awakened in your bosoms—considering all this, I say, your sessions have been distinguished by order, by freedom from personalities, by decorum, and by an observance of parliamentary method and law. In competition for the floor, and in the zeal of gentlemen to promote their respective opinions by motions or objections to motions, in the lassitude of protracted sittings, occasions have occurred of apparent, but only apparent, confusion. But there has been no real confusion, no deliberative violation of order. I am better able than any other person to speak knowingly on this point, and to speak impartially, and I say it with pride and pleasure, as a thing especially proper for me to say from the Chair. I desire further to say for and in behalf of myself that I also know, by knowledge of my own heart and conscience, that in the midst of circumstances always arduous, and in some respects of peculiar embarrassment, it has been my steady purpose and constant endeavor to discharge impartially the duties of the Chair. If, in the execution of the duties, it shall have happened to me to address any gentleman abruptly, or not to have duly recognized him, I beg pardon of him and of the Convention. Finally, permit me to remind you, gentlemen, that not merely the fortunes of the great constitutional party which you represent, but the fortunes of the Constitution also, are at stake in the acts of this Convention. During a period now of 84 years, we, the States of this Union, have been associated together in one form or another, for objects of domestic order and foreign security. We have traversed side by side the wars of the Revolution and other and later wars, through peace and war, through sunshine and storm. We have held our way manfully on until we have come to be a great Republic. Shall we cease to be such? I will not believe it. I will not believe that the noble work of our fathers is to be shattered into fragments—that this great Republic is to be but a name, a history of a mighty people once existing, but existing no longer, save as a shadowy memory or a monumental ruin by the side of the pathway of time. I fondly trust that we shall continue to march on forever, the hope of nations as well in the old world as in the new, like the bright orbe of the firmament, which roll on without rest because bound for eternity without haste, because predestined for eternity. So may it be with this glorious confederation of States. I pray you, therefore, gentlemen, in your return to your constituents, and to the bosoms of your families, to take with you as your guiding thought the sentiment of the Constitution and the Union, and with this I cordially bid you farewell until the prescribed reassembling of the Convention.

TRAITS OF THE CONVENTION.

TELEGRAPHIC DELINQUENCIES—APPEARANCE OF MEMBERS—A GEORGIAN ORATOR—THE SECESSION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 1, 1860.

One of the most annoying things that can happen to a reporter is to find himself circumvented, either by an opponent or by the force of circumstances. Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, I handed in a long message, the bulk of which was very important and exclusive. In the evening, by 10 o'clock, I sent in an additional message, hot from the caucuses of the three cliques. Upon going to the telegraph office, Monday morning, I ascertained that by some unaccountable mistake, other messages had taken precedence of mine, and that one line being out of order, the message was not delivered at the TIMES Office until too late for service. Had I not been personally cognizant of the unvarying impartiality of the Superintendent, I should feel it my duty to question the possibility of such an occurrence unintentionally. As it is, I simply regret that it has happened, and trust he will carefully guard against such a happening in future.

The past week was a fruitless one. Nothing of any consequence was done at all. The weather was exceedingly and continually a shifting panorama of hot suns and chilly winds, with a rain storm occasionally thrown in by way of variety.

This is my first attendance upon a Democratic Convention. I have been amused and interested at many things. The delegates are just about like other men—they are short, they are tall, fat, thin, lanky and puffy. Long hair, extending to the middle of the back, is on several heads, while other nobs are cropped *a la* Hicenan, and other some are bushy like a mop. These last are particularly exemplified on the head of Mr. NELMS, of Georgia. This gentleman, son of the Sunny South, is apparently about twenty-three years of age, and must be, at least, five feet five inches high. He has a wonderful head, and, as it comprises a large part of his body, I will describe it. With his hair in its natural state, his caput must be about twenty inches in circumference, but when the hair is pressed down, it would probably not exceed twelve inches. He is speaking now, and stands erect on a chair before me. His hair rises towards the sky, a mass of black, curly covering, which would almost fill a pillow. He pulls down and turns up the cuff of his shirt sleeve, so that a strip of linen, about six inches deep, waves in the air as he shakes his little fist in the face of the house. His voice is very shrill, his manner impassioned, and his gesticulations very violent. He has a future before him, without a doubt, and is a good conservative Democrat.

Yesterday was a momentous day in the history of the Democratic Party. Having made up their minds that they could not succeed in forcing upon the Convention the clause promising protection to property in slaves in the Territories, the Southern States resolved to separate from their long-loved brethren. Such a moment, pregnant with consequences so grave, should have been a quiet and orderly one. On the contrary, delegates from all parts of the Union were walking about, talking, laughing, joking, prospecting, and evidently regarding the threatened bolt with no more seriousness than they would an ordinary adjournment.

Mr. YANCEY, the leading orator, and pet of the extreme wing of the South, having done his best to conquer, retired from the field, and under his lead Alabama left the Convention, and consequently the party. She was followed by Louisiana, South Carolina, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Florida, and Georgia. Their protests had evidently been carefully prepared some time, and all that was needed were the occasion and the date. They were dignified, rather verbose, and occasionally pinched a feather from the wing of that much abused bird, the American Eagle. In the case of Mississippi, this was particularly observable. Well, they went out, hot-headed, faces flushed, and impressed with a greater idea of their individual action, rather than the seriousness of the occasion. And while they thus went, the others chuckled, and like a pack of school-boys who had triumphed over the other boys, smiled significantly, and not to put *too* fine a point on it, malignantly. The excitement outside was far more intense than it was in the Convention. Crowds of citizens gathered at the corners, the hotels were thronged, and everywhere all business was suspended. To hear a crowd of these people talk, an innocent youth would imagine that the Union was dissolved, the country gone to smash, the banks all broke, Europe convulsed with war, and Egyptian darkness so black that their darkies would be pale in comparison.

After the secession each party had meetings, stump speeches, &c.

I am so busy at the Hall, that I find but little time to write. There is a prospect of considerable bunkum talk to-day, and I will write up while they are at it.

HOWARD.

WHAT RETURNING DELEGATES SAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 4.

Most of the delegates have returned, and freely express their opinions as to the result of the proceedings at Charleston. The report that the National Convention adopted the Tennessee resolutions is all a mistake. The Cincinnati Platform, pure and simple on the subject of Slavery, was adopted.

The leading Douglas men from the South say there is no doubt the people will rebuke the seceders, and send new delegates to Baltimore, and that DOUGLAS will unquestionably be nominated. P.

FROM WASHINGTON

CONGRESS AT THE PRIVATE CALENDAR.

The Past and the Coming Conventions.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 4.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The Republicans are preparing for a fight at Chicago. Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME will lead Young America, and bear aloft the standard of Gov. BANKS. Mr. CORWIN takes charge of the McLean Practicals while Mr. BLAIR heads for lorn hope for BATES. Mr. ELY THAYER represents, in part, Oregon, with instructions for BATES. Gen. WILSON, with more impulse than prudence, will pitch in on his own hook for whoever will win. Mr. SPAULDING will represent Gov. SEWARD, but under orders from WEED. At present the contest seems doubtful, but the general impression is that the ticket will be MCLEAN and BANKS. The pervading desire is for victory, and all personal preferences will be sacrificed to policy.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

The Japanese Ambassadors are expected to arrive here on Wednesday next, and preparations are making to give them a captivating reception. They are to land at the Navy Yard, if the steamer can reach that point.

THE GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSES.

Secretary CORB has answered the Covode Committee, and sent in his report on the Government warehouses in New-York. The Secretary thinks if fault can be found with saving to the Government $100,000 then he may be blamed.

HOW THE ORGANS ARE GOVERNED.

Mr. COVODE, to-day, ventilated the manner in which the *Argus* and other Democratic journals are edited, and by whom the editors are paid.

COMPENSATION TO CASSIUS M. CLAY.

The House passed a bill, to-day, compensating CASSIUS M. CLAY for the personal property lost by him when taken prisoner in Mexico; also, refunding the amount of judgment against him for breaking into a house in Kentucky to capture deserters, by order of his superior officer. The claims were bitterly opposed.

INTERESTING TO SAN FRANCISCANS.

The Supreme Court to-day overruled the decision of the Court below in the great land claim of BOLTON and BARRON, covering half of San Francisco, and pronounced the title worthless. This claim was principally owned in Philadelphia, and was estimated at $10,000,000.

THE EDITORIAL EXCURSION.

A dispatch from Fairmount, Virginia, states that five hundred Editors, representing every State and Territory west of the Alleghanies, are on the special excursion train. They will reach Baltimore and visit Washington on Monday, and will go to Mount Vernon on Tuesday.

A GREAT SPEECH.

The speech of Hon. JOHN HUTCHINS, of Ohio, is much complimented here, and is regarded as one of the ablest delivered this session. It is replete with valuable information. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 4.

The receipts of the Treasury for the quarter ending with March were nearly $22,500,000, of which upwards of $15,000,000 were from Customs, half a million from the lands, $249,000 from incidental and miscellaneous sources, $5,588,000 from Treasury notes under the Act of 1857, and $1,910,000 from the Loan Act of 1858.

The expenditures were $20,337,000—of which $11,500,000 was for civil and foreign intercourse and miscellaneous expenses; $3,037,000 for the War Department; $2,444,000 for the Navy Department; $1,095,000 for the Indian Bureau and pensions; and the remaining $2,300,000 for the interest of the public debt, the reimbursement and payment of Treasury notes, and the payment of Texas creditors.

The Medical or Pharmacopœia Convention has adjourned *sine die*. Previous to the adjournment there was a discussion, but no action, on weights and measures.

Mr. BAYLOR, late American Consul at Manchester, and agent of the Cotton Association of Georgia, has returned to the United States with full powers to take the initiatory steps to establish a direct cotton trade between this country and Europe. Congress has already passed a law, making Macon, in Georgia, a port of entry, with a view of admitting such goods as may come from Belgium and other European States to be exhibited at the contemplated Fair in that city. The aid of the Statistical office of the State Department will probably be sought in furtherance of the enterprise, in which the Belgian Minister fully concurs; and it is ascertained from persons conversant with the subject, that the Belgian Government is not only willing to encourage the project, but has advanced funds to Mr. BAYLOR to open a central agency in the city of Baltimore.

The Supreme Court adjourned to-day, till next December. Of about seventy California land cases adjudicated, thirty, where there was contest of title, were decided on the ground of fraud, in favor of the Federal Government. These involved upwards of one million acres of land, worth fifteen or twenty million dollars, and included the Bolton or Santatian case, this claim being for 10,000 acres in the city of San Francisco, and 20,000 outside of its limits, estimated to be worth about $10,000,000. The opinion of the Court, in this case, was that the claimants showed no legal title nor record of the evidence in support of the grant; that the claimants have no equity for want of consideration, possession and improvement, and that the evidence satisfied the Court that the claim was fabricated in 1850, was antedated, and that it was false and forged. The judgment of the District Court of California, and decision of the Land Commissioner, were therefore reversed.

M

the fight should not be interrupted. In proof of this, Heenan brushed his way three times through the crowd of persons who poured into the arena from the side of Sayers to renew the combat after that surrender had taken place, and who refused to leave the ring, and did not do so until Sayers had been forcibly thrown. He wishes me to say, moreover, that he feels sure that, had not that occurrence taken place, he would soon have made his victory manifest to the most prejudiced person on the ground. As to the suggestion which has been kindly made by the Editor of *Bell's Life*, that Sayers and he should have a Belt apiece, he begs to say that, while he will cheerfully subscribe to a new testimonial for his brave and honorable adversary, he will have none other than the one he came 9,000 miles to get, and which he honestly feels he has already won. He believes, however, he can win it again, if required to do so, and, if it be really reasonable to conquest by a stranger, he will not leave your shores until he brings his late conquest to a new and due conclusion.

On the part of many Americans in London who have called upon me, we repudiate entirely the idea expressed at the conclusion of your article—namely, that Heenan's American supporters "consent to the matter being considered a drawn battle." They, on the contrary, insist that the fight, if not decided to be already won by Heenan, shall be considered as still pending, and subject to renewal at the earliest possible day. Through a note from the referee, which now lies before me, I learn he has refused a new arbitrament this week, (according to the usual custom,) "on the ground of humanity;" but, while the friends of Mr. Heenan cannot object to such a highly creditable motive, they disclaim for him the requirement of any such consideration, he being quite capable of responding to the orders of the referee, and will so respond at an hour's notice. The friends of Heenan, while they acquit the upright and gallant Sayers and his immediate backers from any participation in the violent interruption of the contest, wish to declare the clearness of Heenan's supporters from any complicity with that outrage; and in this connection desire me to say that when a man in our country who has engaged to subdue another requires outside aid to help him, as was given to Sayers in the 39th round, he is considered to be beaten. In short, whenever "humanity" justifies such interference, the verdict is given against the man whose conquered and hopeless condition requires the practical interposition of such a sentiment.

In conclusion, I wish to say for myself, that in the haste of writing my long report, the battle part of which has been published here in an illustrated extra, a few errors crept in which could not be corrected for that edition, as I had no time allowed me to either revise my manuscript or read its proof. One of those errors was the omission of the word "at" in the last line of one of the closing rounds, when, in speaking of the conduct of the persons who broke into the ring, it should read, "they kicked at and struck at him," instead of "kicked and struck him."

I send with this a corrected copy of that report, and if you will lay it before the gentleman who prepared your ably-written account of Wednesday, and he will point out any errors I may have made therein, I will cheerfully correct it for perusal in America.

Very truly yours, GEORGE WILKES.

Astor House, London, April 19.

THE FIGHT IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, on the 20th ult., Mr. W. Ewart inquired of the Home Secretary what the state of the law really was respecting prize-fighting.

Mr. Scully expressed a strong opinion that it was a disgrace to the country that two human beings should be allowed to pummel each other for two hours and a half, in one of the most civilized counties in England, without the interference of the magistracy. He believed that if such an occurrence had happened in Ireland, the English papers would have been unanimous in denouncing it, and would have characterized all who abetted the proceeding as complete savages. (Laughter.)

Sir G. Lewis, in reply to Mr. Miller, said—The hon. member for Dumfries (Mr. W. Ewart) has made a speech condemning the practice of prize-fighting, and traveling over a wide range of topics, but he ends by simply asking me what is the law upon the subject. An hon. gentleman, (Mr. V. Scully) following him, has expatiated still more widely on the subject, and has expressed his opinion that it is utterly impossible that any event of this sort could have occurred in that part of the kingdom with which he is more immediately connected. (Laughter.) He certainly adverted, in passing, to the slight accident that both the combatants on this occasion were Irishmen. (Laughter.) However, without narrowing the question in that manner, I would take leave to call his attention to the fact that those who deliberately defend the practice of prize-fighting do so, I apprehend, on this ground: They say that it affords a model of fair fighting between two persons who engage in a pugilistic encounter; that it lays down certain rules which may be observed by all who fight in a less regular manner; that in the fights arising out of quarrels, which must be frequent in every community, the rules laid down by the professional members of the ring are looked to for guidance, (hear;) that in that way you avoid the casualities which are inflicted where similar rules are not observed, (hear;) and that an indirect benefit is thus afforded for the adoption of a mode of fighting much better than the bowie knife, the stiletto, or, even, let me add, the shillelegh, the use of which, I understand, is not very uncommon in Ireland. ("Hear," and laughter.) There certainly did occur in former years, and perhaps do now sometimes occur, encounters at Irish fairs, which he must admit are somewhat more dangerous to the public peace than encounters such as we are now considering. Having merely adverted to what fell from the honorable gentleman, I will now answer the question of my honorable friend behind me as to what is the state of the law. I do not find there is the slightest doubt that a fight of this nature is an illegal act. (Hear, hear.) It is clearly a breach of the peace. An assemblage of persons to aid and abet such a breach of the peace is an unlawful assemblage, and any person present and taking part in it may undoubtedly be indicted for a misdemeanor. (Hear, and laughter.) It has not been the habit of the Government of this country to institute prosecutions in cases of this sort, even at a time when they were much more common than they are now, and therefore more likely to cause inconvenience and confusion. But it is open to the local authorities, when any fight takes place, to institute a prosecution in the ordinary way, and bring the matter before the proper tribunals."

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS AND COMMENTS FROM THE ENGLISH PAPERS.

The *Globe* states that the rival combatants, Sayers and Heenan, have left town, and that, accompanied by their friends, they will meet at Epsom, and discuss the question of the renewal of the fight. "The referee has advised them to make it a 'drawn battle;' and he is inclined to believe that they will act on his advice; but he will not make any formal decision this week. Neither Sayers nor Heenan is so much 'punished' as the first reports in the papers induced the public to believe."

As some of the supporters of Heenan have spread a rumor that the English champion would have been defeated had the fight been allowed to go on, the *Times* asserts, on the authority of the referee, that he closed the conflict only in compliance with the wishes of the American's friends. "When the ring was broken the referee was forced away, and was outside the crowd round the combatants while the last three or four rounds were fought. The friends of Heenan insisted on his return to stop the fight, claiming in accordance with the rules of the ring, that when the enclosure was broken into the contest should cease. They therefore made a passage for him to return to the men and stop them, which he accordingly did, in spite of the wishes of Sayers' supporters, who were confident of his winning in a few minutes more." With respect to the injuries sustained by the champion, the leading journal says: "Though it turns out that none of the bones of the right arm were fractured, yet some of the tendons were broken and the muscles so much contused and injured that he is still unable to move his hand, or use the limb at all. This injury he sustained in the fourth round in stopping one of the American's tremendous blows, and an attempt which he made to use it in one of the subsequent struggles gave him such pain that it distressed him more than the blows he received from his antagonist. The knock-down blows which he received at the commencement he admits to have been dreadfully severe, but for the last hour of the fight they did little more hurt than the actual knocking down, for the American's hand was so swollen that it could have inflicted little mischief on such a seasoned frame as his. Sayers regrets that the contest was stopped, as he considers that he was certain to have won in at letest ten minutes more; though he says he felt so little distressed that he could have continued to fight for another hour. It will certainly appear, from the slight marks of punishment which he showed on Wednesday, and the general vigor of his appearance, that he did not over-estimate his powers in this respect. To the proposal that the battle should be considered as drawn, Sayers, we believe, strongly objects, and expresses an ardent wish to meet his adversary again, who, he maintains, shall never put forth a claim for the English Champion's belt while he has ability to defend it. Heenan's left hand was very bad on Wednesday, and much swollen. He was also too much punished about the face to make any appearance at the office of the referee. No other hostile meeting will ever take place between the two men, as the supporters of both consider that the courage and endurance of each have been sufficiently proved, and they will, therefore, consent to the late contest being considered as a drawn battle."

A correspondent of the *Daily News* states that among those present at the fight were "a noble duke whose 'Aunt Sally' occupied a conspicuous position about two years ago, and a a noble earl who has been twice Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, under Lord Derby."

On Wednesday the *Vanderbilt* left Cowes for New-York with the American mail. Amongst her passengers were the various reporters and artists of the sporting American journals who came over here respecting the fight for the championship. Amongst the cargo were 25 bales of newspapers, weighing two tons, containing particulars of the fight. No previous event in England ever caused such a number of newspapers to be sent to America at one time.

The great fight on Tuesday presented to the swell-mobsmen a golden opportunity for the exercise of their professional skill, and the result was that a large number of persons attending the fight were relieved of their watches and other valuable property. Eight watches of a valuable description were stolen from eight gentlemen stopping at the same hotel. How some of the vagabonds reached Farnborough may be judged of from the following fact: On Tuesday morning, as the time for the departure from London Bridge approached, two Leicestershire gentlemen made their appearance with tickets in hand, and inquired anxiously for the way to the platform from which the train for the fight was about to start. Two sharpers on the look-out took the tickets, pretending to look at them, but they no sooner got possession of them than they rushed amongst the crowd, leaving their dupes in a state of perfect bewilderment.

THE LATEST REPORTS.

By Telegraph to the Manchester Guardian.

London, Friday, April 20.

Heenan has not yet called at *Bell's Life* Office, in London, but Sayers has been there several times. Both men are anxious to fight again. Before anything is settled, a medical certificate as to the state of Sayers' arm will be given to the referee.

In the best informed quarters it is believed that even should another fight be decided upon, there will be much greater difficulty in the way of its coming off than on the first occasion, and that the antberities may take very decided steps to prevent the contest.

Lynch, the American champion of light weights, was beated by Shaw, of London, in 145 minutes.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL ON CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS.

In the House of Commons on the 19th ult., Mr. Horsman entered into an elaborate criticism upon the policy of the Ministry touching the Savoy question, and Lord John Russell replied as follows:

I do not well understand what purpose the right hon. gentleman had in view in making the speech that he has. [Cheers.] It is no donbt his privilege to address the House on any part of our foreign and domestic policy. At the same time the privilege is accompanied with a deep responsibility. [Cheers, and "Hear, hear."] And I must say that I think the right hon. gentleman had not sufficiently weighed that responsibility when he made the speech which we have just heard. In the first place, I must say, before I advert to the question upon which the right hon. gentleman has dwelt, that while he appears to be preparing the House for war—while he seemed to be endeavoring to raise a feeling in this House in favor of a contest with the Government of France—he never laid down what was the object for which that war should be undertaken. [Hear.] The right hon. gentlmen seemed to suppose—though the mistake both in politics and geography would be considerable—that Chablais and Faucigny were a part of the Swiss territory, and that the French Government were about to invade that territory and take possession of it contrary to the rights of Switzerland. But whatever dangers we may have to encounter, and whatever may be the future position of affairs, that at least is not the present situation. [Heer, hear.] The right honorable gentleman asks me what is the present state of the Savoy question; and in order to explain at least that portion of the subject, (for my duty forbids me to go into details with regard to what has recently, and, and what is now happening,) I must observe that the question of Serdinia and its cession of Savoy, and the question of the neutrality of possessions of Savoy, and their relations, first to Switzerland, and then to the great Powers of Europe, are two totally distinct matters. The right honorable gentlemen asks me why we did not protest against the cession of Savoy? Now there may no doubt be cases in which it is right for a neutral power to protest. I don't think that there are many, but there are undoubtedly some. For instance, where a treaty was in our opinion manifestly violated, such as was the case at Cracow, and where we did not think our interests were so endangered, or our honor so concerned, that it was necessary for us to take up arms—that, I think, was a proper case for a protest. There are, undoubtedly, other cases. For instance, when the late Grand Duke of Tuscany and the late Duke of Modena found their territories violently taken possession of, and another sovereign claiming the right to rule over them, not having power to resume their sovereignty, they very properly protested, meaning thereby that they did not acknowledge the right of the present ruler, and that if ever power came to them to resume their possessions they would consider themselves entitled to resume them. But what is our position with regard to the cession of Savoy? When we first heard, not that it was a matter intended, but that it was a matter which might be intended, and which might be carried into effect, we stated that such a transfer of territory would have injurious consequences, both to France and to the general peace and tranquility of Europe. But we were not entitled to say to the King of Sardinia, "You shall not yield your territory to France;" nor were we entitled to say to the Emperor of the French, "You shell not accept the territory from the King of Serdisia which he has a right to yield." So much was this the view of one at least of the Courts of Enrope, that the Emperor of Russia, by his minister, said that this was entirely a matter that concerned the two sovereigns; that the Emperor of the French had a right to ask for the cession, and the King of Sardinia had a right to make it; and that with regerd to the cession, there could be no further question about it. I do not underetand that any of the Powers of Europe have said even so much as we have upon the subject. They consider that the Emperor of the French might have this territory if it was yielded to him. Some of them considered, as we have done, that it would be a most injurious example, and pregnant with future consequence of evil, but they have not said, "We are entitled to protest against it." So far, therefore, we have not only acted in conformity with the laws of nations, but we have acted in conformity with what has been the general sense of the other Powers of Europe. [Heer, hear.] There is a question intimately connected with this, and one of some complication, which has already been partly discussed, and which must be still further discussed, for it is at this moment occupying the Cabinets of Europe. In was agreed in 1815 that certain portions of Savoy—nemely, Chablais, Fancigny and part of the Genevois, in case of a war between the neighboring Powers, should have all the advantages which belong to Switzerland herself—that is to say, the King of Sardinia should have power to withdrew his troops through the Valais and the neutral territory of Switzerland, and that therenpon the only military authorities that should beve power in that district should be the troops of the Swiss Confederation. Well, there has been a discussion, (and some of the diplomatic dispatches heve appeared in the newspapers;) there has been in the first place a discussion as to what was the origin of this particular provision which is contained in the ninety-second article of the treaty of Vienna, and in the Act of Guarantee to Switzerland, of the 20th of September, 1815. The French Government have contended in more than one able dispatch, that this provision was entirely made for the benefit of the King of Sardinia, and for the protection of his troops in the case of war. It has been contended on the other side that the deputies of Geneva obtained this provision for the sake of the security of Geneva, and the benefit of Switzerland. Whatever may be the result of the discussion, it will be sufficient for me to say that in view of her Majesty's Government the provision was one conducive to the general security of Switzerland, and to the safety of the neutrality which was declared in 1815 to be a part of the general policy of Europe. [Hear, heer.] That being the case, a new question arises with regard to the change which has lately taken place. The Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia have concluded a treaty at Turin, by an article of which the neutralized part of Savoy is transferred, with the rest of Savoy, to the Emperor of the French, and by which it is declared that that territory is transferred with the same conditions under which it was formerly held by the King of Sardinia. That provision naturally gave occasion to demands for explanations, and it has been stated, most frankly, as I think, both by the French Government, and by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the King of Sardinia, that the meaning of the article is that the Emperor of the French takes the territory with the obligation of neutrality to which I have alluded, and to which the King of Sardinia was subject. According to Sardinia the Emperor takes it, to use the phrase of Count Cavour, "with the obligation of an efficacious neutrality for Switzerland." There being, however, by common consent, a great change in the conditions of the neutrality that was formerly provided with regard to a territory, which was then a territory of the King of Sardinia, but which is now a territory of the Emperor of the French, it becomes a grave question, a most interesting and important question, how that neutrality is to be efficiently maintained in the sense in which the Powers of Europe wished to establish it. [Hear, hear.] But this question, let me observe to the right honorable gentlemen, is not at all like the question with which he seemed to confound it—the question of the Emperor of the French selling the territory of Switzerland, an independent State, and maintaining that territory. [Hear, hear.] It is a question upon which we may argue that this change of conditios is such that the neutrality of Switzerland cannot now be placed in as secure a position as that in which it has hitherto been in, and the question of what protection you will provide for it may be frankly and carefully examined and considered. But that is a question which, so far from being a question of war, is one that deserves to be considered by the coolest heads, by the greatest experience, and with the most mature judgment. [Cheers.] Well, there has been no objection made by the French Goverament to the examination of this question. It is in general terms stated in the treaty of Turin that the Emperor of the French will come to an understanding with the Powers of Europe upon the subject. The Swiss Confederation, through their Federal Council, have asked that there should be a conference upon it; and the French Government, through their Minister, their *Chargé d'Affaires* in London, have stated that they have no objection to make to that conference. [Hear, hear.] The Powers which should be called to the conference, the manner in which it should be called, the place at which they should meet, and the time at which they should assemble, may be matters for future discussion; but to the Conference itself, and to the very principle upon which that Conference should meet—namely, the reconciling of the treaty of Vienna with the present state of things and the treaty which has been lately concluded between the Emperor and the King of Serdinia—there cannot be the least objection, and the French Government declare themselves ready to enter into it. [Hear, hear.] Well, then, I say it does not depend upon England alone, or upon our boasting declaration, as I should call it, that we are ready to go to war with France—[Hear, hear]—it requires that all the powers of Europe should, in a certain manner, be agreed with respect to the guarantee which should be required, and the precautions which should be taken in order to give Switzerland a future guarantee for her security. Of this the right honorable gentleman may be assured, without speaking of other Powers, or of what may be their degree of regard for the interests of Switzerland, the Government of Her Britannic Majesty do feel the utmost desire to preserve to Switzerland—that free and independent nation, that refuge for the politically proscribed, that old and classic land of liberty—(Hear, hear)—we do wish to preserve to the Swiss people the guarantee which they have received for the security and the maintenance of their liberty and independence. [Cheers.] The right honorable gentleman asks me what course England means to pursue with regard to her treaty engagements with the other powers of Europe. That is certainly a very general question, and I should be a good deal embarrassed if I were to go over every one of the separate treaties which we have with different parts of Enrope, and say what course would be taken with regard to each. We have a very critical question before us. We have already partly entered into negotiations upon it, and the powers of Europe will no doubt consider it. The eight Powers who were parties to the Treaty of Vienna will very probably meet, and it would therefore not only be unwise, but it would be a positive dereliction of duty in me if I were now to go further into details. [Hear, hear.] The right honorable gentleman seems to think that our position is one of great disgrace. He considers that this country is the slave of France, and that we are too cowardly to stand by our guarantees. If that is his opinion, the present Government must in his eyes be unworthy to continue at the head of affairs; and it would be the duty of the right honorable gentlemen to call for a broad line of policy, and for a declaration that some more decided course should be taken in the management of affairs in which the Government had made the country the bye-word in Europe. [Hear, hear.] But the right honorable gentleman has proposed no such thing. He has only made a speech which had no practical end or purpose. [Hear, hear.] At one time the right honorable gentlemen somewhat inconsistently represented this country, and especially those engaged in its manufactores and commerce, as having been brioed oy the advantages to be gained from the late treaty of commerce with the French Government. Why, it is not six weeks ago since I heard the right honorable gentleman, with many others, complaining that we had been the complete dupes of that treaty; that so far from gaining any advantage from it, we had made ourselves the slaves of France, and that all the benefit would accrue to France, and all the disadvantages to ourselves. [Hear, hear.] But now it appears that the treaty offers us a bribe, and a bribe so valuable, that for the sake of it we have forgotten the independence of other nations and the honor of our own. [Cheers.] That is not very consistent in the right honorable gentleman. [Hear, heer.] But in spite of the right honorable gentleman's reference to that treaty, I do consider that while these matters coacern one of the nations of Europe in whose independence we must take much interest, while other questions may arise with regard to the independence and safety of other nations, and while they will, no doubt, require immediate attention, I do think that the esteeming of our commercial relations with the advantages that France will derive from being able to obtain the manufactures of England, and that this country will derive from being able to obtain the produce of a country inhabited by an ingenious people, possessing a fertile soil and blessed with a fine climate—I do not think that the mutual interchange of those advantages must tend to bring the two nations nearer to each other. [Cheers.] Those advantages have a tendency, when questions arise not involving the forfeit of good faith or the sacrifice of honor, to make men think how great will be the loss to both nations if they rush into war. They make men consider not only the brilliant and showy parts of hostile operations, but also the miseries and losses which war entails; and they, therefore, dispose them to find out peaceable means of adjusting their disputes, and endeavor to see whether their differences are really as wide as they thought. These are the benefits of a commercial treaty; and I hope that when the questions between the Governments of both countries have entirely lost their interest, the treaty which has been entered into will still be found to unite the peoples of the two countries, and will prove a more close alliance than any which could be entered into between Cabinets or Governments. [Cheers.] The right honorable gentleman asks me whether any dispatch has been written in answer to the last dispatch of M. Thouvenel? The dispatch of Her Majesty's Government was one detailing our reasons for not agreeing to the statement made by France on the subject of the annexation of Savoy. M. Thouvenel did not answer that dispatch. He took a note that it was not a protest, and contented himself with that. There was therefore no further argument to be maintained. We had each stated our case. We had gone fully into it; and there was no need to continue the controversy any further. Our notions were entirely different. The French thought, I believe, with their Government, that the annexation of Savoy was an advantage and a defence to France, and they were glad to see that their Government had put forward their claim, and that their claim was asserted to by Sardinia. On the other hand, Her Majesty's Government—and I believe the people of England—took a different view of that question; and they could not believe that there was any geographical necessity for the annexation. [Hear, hear.] With regard to the future, this is certainly not the time to enter into that. If this House leaves us to conduct the negotiations, I trust we shall not be unmindful of the honor of the country or the interests of Europe; but I trust the right hon. gentleman will find, when the papers relating to those negotiations are produced, that England has done that which becomes her, both as the British nation, and as part of the general European system. [Cheers.]

ENGLISH ATTACKS UPON FRANCE—THEIR ABSURDITY AND WEAKNESS.

From the Paris L'Opinion National.

Is it a Parliamentary farce which they are acting over on the other side of the Channel. Is it in order to embarras the Palmerston-Russell Cabinet, and to precipitate it from power, that Mr. Kinglake is continually putting forward his resolutions? Is it in order to keep his portfolio that Lord John Russell, who was astonished after the peace of Villafranca that France had not insisted on the cession of Savoy, is now so indignant at what he then thought perfectly natural? Or must we believe that the odious and impotent diplomacy, which seeks to animate against us upon the continent the remnants of the coalition of 1815, and the petty jealousies which influence Parliament, do in reality express the desire of the nation?

In either of these cases, England's *rôle* will be a sad, melancholy one, for her policy is without grandeur, without courage, and also will be without effect. Within one year the basis of the European balance of power has been changed; Italy has been liberated from the yoke of Austria and given to herself. In these momentous events England has not participated in any other way than by the expression of ineffective wishes and by barren murmurs. At the Congress of Paris she spoke in favor of Italy; the following year, when Piedmont was going to proceed from theory to action, England could not find sufficient reproaches and invectives to bestow upon her, until her anger was suddenly turned towards Austria on the day when this Power took the initiative in the war. After France had once become engaged in it, the good wishes of England accompanied her, until, becoming uneasy at her continued success, she sought to stir up troubles for her. When peace was concluded England opposed in Italy the idea of a confederation, and forced Piedmont to enlarge her dominions; and generously offered her diplomatic support to France in causing the national will to be respected on the other side of the Alps, on condition that she should not be asked to furnish either a man, a dollar or a signature.

To-day, France, to please her, has consented to this policy of annexation, and does not object to the formation of a State on her frontiers of twelve million inhabitants, which in a year will, perhaps, contain twenty-five millions. But this imposing neighbor is not to be a hint to France to close her own doors, or else England will withdraw her good grace from us. We must not only have a powerful neighbor, but he must even be encamped right in our midst, a few miles from Lyons, or else England has failed in her object. What she wants is equally, always ready to invade us on the day when England will have arranged her finances sufficiently to pay for a new coalition against us.

To-day, at a time when the French Government, for the sake of drawing still closer the alliance with her, is ready to brave, by the promulgation of the treaty of commerce, inveterate prejudices and mighty interests—England, devoured by jealousy, unhappy on account of our success and melancholy at her own impotency, occupies herself in hunting up enemies for us, and would be very glad to instigate a war on the Continent if it would not cost her anything. In this hope does she encourage the ill-founded susceptibilities of Switzerland, and goes from Court to Court, trying to create difficulties, excite apprehensions, and revive all the old bad feelings. She would be extremely glad to organize a new coalition, but she would only rather not pay; she dreams of raising a war with us gratis and by proxy; and this continual struggle taking place in her soul between hate and economy, forms a speciacle so inexpressibly ridiculous and mean that the ridicule which it heaps upon her becomes the best revenge we might wish for on account of her ill feeling towards us.

But England may as well put on sackcloth; the time of coalitions has gone by; she herself is no longer in the humor to pay for them, and the other Powers will not undertake gratis so expensive an exercise. Russia, embarked in the laborious enterprise of abolishing Serfdom, and in the construction of railroads, attentive likewise to the sickness of her neighbor, will not make war upon us for the sake of preventing the annexation of Savoy; Austria, all exhausted from Solferino, restless about Venetia and Hungary, will surely not be more interested about Piedmont than Piedmont herself, and all merely to please England, who has opposed her, injured her, done her in fact all the evil she could do, without violating her economic instincts. Prussia would, perhaps, lend a more favorable hearing to the insinuations of England; but what great objects could Prussia gain in such a struggle? All the world understands what she might lose; but we do not flatter ourselves of being able to divine what she could acquire, except the glory and the friendship of England.

What has England then wanted, and what does she wish at present? Has she wanted to prove that she detests us, and cannot hurt us? That she is grieved to see us acquire in the southeast a solid frontier, but that she will do no more to prevent the annexation of Savoy, which is a thorn in her eyes, than she has done to favor that of Tuscany, which filled her with joy? What will she then have proved? That if she still has the good intention of forming coalitions against France, she is no longer rich or generous enough to pay them, nor Europe blind enough to be duped once more by such a bargain. In a few days Savoy and Nice will be annexed to France, Switzerland will have recognized the little reason she has of protesting, and Europe will have comprehended that she has no right to mingle in an arrangement concluded by a common accord between France and Piedmont. And to the joy of having recovered her boundary, augmented her force and her security, and of having destroyed in one of their most bitter clauses those treaties which remind her of her misfortunes, France can join the legitimate satisfaction of having lowered the pride of a rival, who has proved her nullity only in proving her impotency.

AFFAIRS IN NAPLES.

THE INSURRECTIONS IN SICILY.

Correspondence of the Daily News.

Naples, Saturday, April 14—(After Post.)

A steamer has come in from Palermo just in time to allow of my giving the reports of two consuls. They say that the city was quiet; the shops not open; and they write, on the 13th, the insurgents were in occupation of all the neighboring places except Monreale. Engagements occurred daily, in which losses were incurred on either side. The troops were expecting reinforcements, when they could advance, but not till then. At the last moment the intelligence arrived that Misselmeri, the headquarters of the insurgents, had been retaken by the troops, who occupied it. The insurgents on the approach of the troops, fired and then retired. Castelcicala has sent up to urge that the coast be watched. It is reported that bodies of volunteers have landed, some say at Cape Passaro, others in some part of the Island. A German gentleman who has arrived says that it is impossible to describe the misery of the population. The soldiers and police have robbed extensively, but the odium of the people is directed principally against the police. No persons are allowed to leave the island but foreigners. A lady had been taken out of their vessel by the police just before they left. She was, I believe, the Baroness di Riso; and, as you know, her husband, the Prince Niscemi, Prince Giardinelli, and the Duke Montelleone, are all under arrest.

Turin, April 16.

Gen. Garibaldi, seeing that the Italians of Nice have resolved to adopt the policy of abstention, has given up his design of revisiting his native town, and gone to Genoa, where he yesterday took part in the meeting of the political society La Nazione, and accepted the Chairmanship of the Committee for giving assistance to the insurgents of Sicily. This Sicilian movement excites here the most intense interest, and it is believed that, though the great towns on the northern coast are undoubtedly in the hands of the Neapolitan Government, the interior of the island and southern maritima towns have been occupied by the insurgents, who have established a Government at Corteone. At Palermo the number of arrests is incredible; even the Prince of Niscami could not escape prison, though his political opinions were not suspected, for having spoken some bold words against the indiscriminate persecutions of Signor Mabiscalchi, the Director of Police. The fight of the 4th inst. was begun by the soldiery, who surprised the conspirators when they had assembled in the monastery della Gancia—a friend, Fra Michele di Sant Antonio, having betrayed their meeting. Whilst the struggle continued round the monastery, the Neapolitan frigates and steamers bombarded and destroyed the village of Fleurizzi, in the neighborhood of the capital, to keep the inhabitants, known for their revolutionery tendency, off from Palermo. After the defeat of the insurgents, the venerable abbess of the nunnery della Sante Croci was arrested for having granted an asylum to two flying insurgents in the dictators of the buildig.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Naples, Saturday, April 14, 1860.

Here, in Naples, we are occupied in watching the reports from Sicily. On Thursday night, at 9, the city was thrown into panic by the discharge of a bomb opposite the Palace gates towards the Largo Castello. Between 30 and 40 windows were blown entirely out by the shock. The whole population, who are as timid as lambs, and tremble at their shadows, rushed out of the theatres and fled from the streets as if an assault was being made on the city. As you may imagine, every avenue was immediately filled with gendarmes and police, and inside the gates of the Palace were ranged infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The "general" was beaten in all the quarters, and the soldiers kept under arms all night. The authors of this, I know not what to call it, were not discovered, but this was of little importance, as seven or eight arrests of the innocent were made. Other arrests were made during the week. Theer of disturbances in several parts of the mainland, and of troops being sent off, but can verify nothing.

Some troops have been withdrawn from the frontier and sent, some to Geeta, and others to Sicily. Several Sicilians of high rank have been sent into exile, and we have been edified by hearing that Prince Cassaro, President of the Council, has been interceding with Ajossa, the Director of Police, in behalf of his grandson, the Marchese di Rudensa. It will be found, I think, that the first families of Sicily are compromised in this revolution. Many of the "Comitato" of Palermo, condemned to death, have been brought up to Neples, and are in the Castel Novo. Among them are the Baron di Riso, the Duke Verdura, two grandsons of Prince Cassaro, President of the Council, &c.

Correspondence of the London Post.

Naples, Saturday, April 14, 1860.

One gentleman, coming from Palermo, who gives the most intelligent account of the revolt, says both women and children were killed by the infuriated soldiery, whom the Sicilians call *borbonici*. After the taking of the Coaveat, the insurgents retired to Beghelia and San Lorenzo, and at night again attacked the Neapolitan troops, who occupied various points of the city, and in some instances triumphed over the royal forces. I am assured the Sicilians did not unite in any large numbers. Their plan seemed to be to attack the Neapolitans in small groups at every point where a military station is to be found. The people were to flock into Palermo from the country places, but the Government appears to have found out their plans, and posted forces on the road leading to the city, whilst a Neapolitan steamer crept along the coast, and shelled the advancing mob. There a great variety of reports about the loss of life; not two people, however, coming from Sicily, agree on the number of killed and wounded. Some say from 500 to 600, some as many thousands; probably the former is the more correct statement. When my informant left Palermo the city was in a state of siege, all the shops shut, and all business entirely suspended. The insurgents in large numbers had collected round the city, prevented provisions arriving and disputed the advance of the troops beyond certain limits. The insurgents are well armed, and the movement is a national one to get rid of the Bourbons, and pray for annexation to Piedmont. Prince Castelcicala, the Governor of Sicily, had arrived from Naples, with full powers over the life and death of the insurgents, as well as with permission to bombard the cities of the island if necessary. What has taken place at Messina and Catania appears to have ended in the closing of the shops, and a threat on the part of the Governors to bombard the towns should they show any further resistance. The insurgents seem to have retired and united in the country, cutting the telegraphic wires and blockading the royal forces. When more troops arrive from Naples they will be sent after the rebels. I put thus together the information of four different persons arrived from Sicily. It is singular, however, to find no one in possession of a clear and correct narrative. All to whom I have spoken agree in saying the revolution is not put down.

REMONSTRANCE OF THE COUNT OF SYRACUSE AGAINST THE ROYAL POLICY.

The following letter has been addressed by the Count of Syracuse to his nephew, the King of Naples:

Sire: My affection for you, now the august head of our family, my longer experience of men and of the circumstances which surround us, my love for the country give me rights sufficient, in the perilous times in which we live, to lay at the foot of the throne of your Majesty, devoted suggestions as to the future destinies of the country, animated as I am by the same sentiments which bind you, Sire, to the fortunes of your people. The principle of Italian nationality, which for centuries has remained in the field of ideas, has now descended vigorously into that of action. For us alone to refuse to acknowledge this fact would be blindness and madness, when we see some Powers in Europe strongly supporting it, some accepting it, and others submitting to it as the extreme necessity of the time. Piedmont, which by its position and its dynastic traditions grasps in her hands the fortunes of the Subalpine people, and makes herself the author of the new principle, having cast aside the old municipal ideas, now turns to profit this political conception, and advances forwards her frontier to the lower valley of the Po. But this rational principle naturally and directly reacts in Europe towards those who help it, those who accept it, and those who submit to it. France must desire that her labors as protectress shall not be lost, and will be always anxious to increase her influence in Italy and every way to prevent the loss of those advantages which she has derived from the blood which she has shed, the gold she has lavished, and the importance which she has created for her neighbor, Piedmont. Nice and Piedmont declare this openly. England too, while accepting the national development of Italy, must seek a counterpoise to French influence, and endeavors by means of diplomacy to extend her action over the peninsula, and evoke the dormant passions of parties for the advantage of her material and political interests. The tribune and the press of England already, though in the distance, suggest the necessity of opposing to France a very different influence in the Mediterranean from that of Savoy and Nice at the foot of the Alps. Austria, after the fortunes of war, confined within the limits of Venice, feels at every moment that her ill-established power is vacillating, and though, perhaps foreseeing that the abandonment of this province alone can restore the power she has lost, nevertheless, has not the courage to renounce the hope of recovering her dominions in Italy. Nor is it necessary that I should speak to your Majesty of the interest which the Northern Powers take at this moment in the altered fortunes of the peninsula being rather pleased with than opposed to the formation of a strong State in the heart of Europe—a guarantee against the possible coalition of the Western Powers. In such and so great a conflict of political influence, what is the true interest of the people of your Majesty, and what that of your dynasty? Sire, France and England, in order to neutralize each other's influence, would at last succeed in exercising here an action so vigorous as to disturb sensibly the peace of the country and the rights of the throne. Austria, who has not the strength to recover her lost preponderance, and who would consolidate the Government of your Majesty with her own, would be more fatal to us than either France or England, holding, as she does, in front of her, the aversion of the nation, the armies of Napoleon III. and of Piedmont, and the indifference of Great Britain. What may remains, then, of saving the country and the dynasty, threatened by such great dangers? One only. The national policy, which, reposing on the true interests of the State, naturally leads the kingdom of Southern Italy to unite itself with that of Upper Italy—a movement which Europe cannot refuse to acknowledge, as it is an action between two portions of the same country equally free and equally independent of one another. In this way only, by withdrawing yourself from all foreign pressure, and by a political union with Piedmont, will your Majesty be able to act as the generous arbiter of the development of those civil institutions which the renovator of our monarchy conferred when, after the kingdom had been rescued from the vassalage of Austria, he created in the field of Valetri the most powerful State of Italy. Shall we prefer an ill-advised municipal isolation to a national policy? A municipal isolation exposes us not only to foreign pressure, but worse still, for, by abandoning the country to internal discords, it will render it the easy prey of party. Sheer force will be the supreme law, but the mind of your Majesty undoubtedly revolts at the idea of repressing only by arms those passions which the loyalty of a young King can moderate instead, and turn to good by substituting oblivion for rancour, extending the hand of friendship to the King of the other part of Italy, and consolidating the throne of Charles III. on a basis which civilized Europe either possesses or demands. Will your Majesty deign to receive these loyal words with the same benevolence as I sincerely and affectionately declare myself your affectionate uncle,

LEOPOLD,
Count of Syracuse.

Sardinia under the Excommunication.

In the course of one morning's walk in Turin, the correspondent of the London *Times* finds enough of material for an article full of suggestion and interesting information. He shows the little effect of the excommunication, the uses of the National Guard, and explains the process by which the troops of the new provinces are to be amalgamated with the Piedmontese in one Italian army:

"It is a fine morning, and all the Vatican thunders are powerless to rob the Piedmontese of sunlight and warmth. It is perfectly marvelous to see how well people can manage to thrive under the Pope's excommunication. We have here in Turin the *Fischetto* and *Pasquino*, under *Mr. Punch* the very best dealer in jokes the European Press can boast. Well, even these worthies seem to think St. Peter's artillery beneath a jest. Come out with me for an hour's walk about the Turin streets, and you will be able to see the effects of the Pope's malison. Look into the faces of these sober, earnest, God-fearing Piedmontese, the most sensible people on the Continent. Every man's face, calm, serene, radiant with the consciousness of true freedom, tells you plainly, "*Je crains Dieu et n'ai point d'autre crainte.*" Under the porticoes, in a walk of five minutes, you are accosted by about 20 newsmen, hawking about their cheap goods, wet from the press. The Italian press may be deficient in means, it may boast nothing above average talent, but it is gloriously free, sufficiently fair, uncompromising, and not unmindful of dignity. The Turinese are all up; some bound to the *café* for a frugal breakfast, some to hear mass, but all with their morning paper in their hand or pocket—a kind of talisman to keep off the evil eye, or *jettatura*, of the priests.

Now out into open space—the Piazzi d'Armi, or parade-ground. It is the grandest of European panoramas—a broad green field, fenced round by a mass of glittering snow, hundreds of miles of Alps standing on end like the waves round Moses' head. On one side of the vast square, four legions of National Guards are on drill, the Turin Burgesses playing at soldiers; aye, and shaking off their sloth, breathing fresh air, engaged in wholesome, even if harmless, exercise, learning tidy and cleanly habits, gathering the "gold," which, according to the wise German saying, "the morning hour has in its mouth." People are apt to take the vaine of free institutions too much to the letter. National Guards may be of little use either as soldiers or policemen, but these ten thousand militia men, useless only because people know not what uses they may be put to, twelve years ago would have been in bed, or in their dingy *cafés*, or, at the utmost, mustering into hooded processions. Now they are clad like men; they have the bearing of men; these masters and manœuvres, if they do no more, strengthen, straighten, beautify the whole race, and mental advancement keeps pace with physical improvement. These men catch the spirit of discipline of association—they become brethren in the ranks. The National Guard in Italy is still an institution in its infancy. All efforts to turn it to account have been unavailing as yet, though Piedmont has the example

RELIGIOUS.

Business of Presbytery Necessarily—The Many Appointments—Statistics of the Presbytery of New-York (Old School) for the year ending April, 1860, &c. &c.

The Annual Statistics of the Presbytery of New-York (Old School) for the year ending April, 1860, the following:

[illegible] on examination	321
[illegible] on certificate	254
[illegible] in communion	4,977
[illegible] of whom are colored (including [illegible] Church of 80 communicants)	120
[illegible]	98
[illegible]	709
[illegible] Sabbath-School reported	4,812
[illegible] for Domestic Missions	$16,326
[illegible] for Foreign Missions	26,822
[illegible] for the education for the ministry	21,550
[illegible] for the publication of religious tracts	5,807
[illegible] for Church extension	28,689
[illegible] for congregational purposes, viz.: [illegible] building and repairing [illegible] debt, poor funds and [illegible] purposes	161,142
[illegible] Miscellaneous, viz., Bible Society, [illegible] School Union, Tract Society, &c.	44,235

There have been 11 licensures, 2; ordinations, 2; installations, 2; church organized, 1; churches received from other denominations, 2; ministers received from other denominations, 4; death of ministers, 2. The Presbytery consists of 40 ministers, and has under its care 18 churches, 9 Reformed; and 12 candidates for the ministry. Only one church without a pastor, viz.: the Rev. Dr. Adam's, on Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street. There are four Presbyteries of the "Presbyterian Church" proper in New-York—two Old School and two New School—besides several other Presbyteries belonging to the United Presbyterian Church, the Associate Reformed, the Reformed Presbyterian, and the Associate Presbyterian Church.

The following unpublished letter from Dr. Chalmers appears in Dr. Cox's "Recollections," in the *Observer*:

EDINBURGH, Sept. 16, 1833.

MY DEAR SIR: I feel myself to have been much honored by the proposal that you have conveyed to me, from the Council of the University of New-York.

I have long contemplated the possibility, and I have always felt the desirableness of a visit to America; chiefly with a view to investigate the ecclesiastical condition of that deeply interesting country.

But I now begin to fear that if this object is to be accomplished at all it will be so late in life as to make it quite hopeless that I should be able to combine the duties of a Lectureship in New-York with the work of exploring the State of the Church, and generally of Christian education, throughout your immense region.

At present I can say nothing decisive, either of my prospects or my purposes. But you may rest assured, that amid all the changes and the uncertainties of the future, I shall never forget, either the enjoyment I have had in my private intercourse with yourself, or the flattering distinction that I feel to have been conferred upon me, by the resolution and the request of that honorable Society to which you belong.

I have the honor to be, my dear Sir, yours most cordially and most respectfully,

THOMAS CHALMERS.

Rev. Dr. Cox, &c., &c.

The anniversary exercises of the Auburn Theological Seminary have just taken place. Monday evening, April 30, was occupied by the Rhetorical Society. The programme was as follows: 1. A Christian Literature; Archibald Crawford, New-York. 2. The Heroism of Philanthropy; Corlis B. Gardiner, Rochester. 3. Limit of Responsibility; Hiram Hill, Keosuth, Iowa. 4. "The Ideal Scholar," a poem; John C. Long, Dunkirk. 5. "Faint yet Pursuing;" Charles C. McIntyre, Phelps, (representing the Society of Inquiry.) 6. The Distinctive Moral Influences of Christianity; William H. Weed, Homer. On Tuesday afternoon a sermon was delivered before the Hamilton by Rev. Rufus W. Cushman, of Howell, Mich. Tuesday evening the Alumni Address before the Rhetorical Society was delivered by Rev. Asa D. Sharp, D.D., of New York. The exercises of the Graduating Class on Wednesday were as follows: Substitution to Law a Condition of Liberty, William Hart, Auburn; Paul on Mar's Hill, Edward W. Hitchcock, Homer; Memory and Retributive Power, Rufus Harris Hyde, Youngstown; Unity of Purpose, David C. Johnson, Albany; The Province of Reason, Hiram Johnson, Buffalo; The Gothic Irruption, Andrew Parsons, Saratoga Springs; The Right Spirit in Theological Study, Edward S. Van Auken, Auburn. The address to the Graduating Class, numbering 32 in all, was by Rev. Prof. Hall. The Institution is prosperous. It is understood that a fund of $40,000, making an addition of $10,000 to the endowment of each of the four Professorships, was completed at the anniversary, by a subscription of $5,000 from a benevolent citizen of New-York.

The following notice has been issued by the American Tract Society, and members who desire to attend the anniversary meeting on Wednesday morning are requested to procure their tickets in season:

"The thirty-fifth anniversary of this Society will be held in New-York at the Reformed Dutch Church, Washington-square, (Rev. Dr. Hutton's,) on Wednesday, May 9, at 9 o'clock A. M. The body of the house will be reserved for male Life Directors and Life Members, and the galleries for ladies who are Life members, all of whom, both gentlemen and ladies, will be admitted by tickets, which can be procured at the Tract House, No. 150 Nassau-street, until Tuesday evening, May 8.

As the business meetings of the Society for some years have been so protracted as to prevent the due consideration of its religious and benevolent objects, a previous meeting, for this purpose, of the friends of the Society, will be held this year, on Tuesday evening, May 8, at 7½ o'clock, at the Church, corner of LaFayette-place and Fourth street. A statement will be made by one of the Secretaries, of the benevolent operations of the year; and addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. Todd, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Rev. Dr. M. M. Scudder, of the Arcot mission in India; and Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore, Md.

April 23, 1860. O. EASTMAN, Secretary.

At the solicitation of many friends of the West and in this City, Rev. Dr. Baird has recently made an extended visit at St. Anne, Kenkakee, Chicago, and other places in the State of Illinois, where the French Canadian colonies are situated, to examine on the spot the nature and extent of the Protestant movement, which for the last two years has been going forward, under the labors mainly of Father Chiniquy. Dr. Baird gives the number of French Canadian families which have left the Church of Rome, to receive the Gospel, these last three years, in Kankakee and vicinity, as follows: St. Anne, 375; Chebeauville, 30; Bourbonnais, 40; Middleport, 35; St. Marie, 20; Erable, 15; Barren, 16; Chicago, 125; Ava, 50. In all, 866 families, comprising near 6,200 persons. In regard to the distribution of the money and clothing which has been sent to Rev. Mr. Spaulding and Father Chiniquy, he says: "I am confident that it has been as careful and judicious as could be expected. No man or set of men could, in such pressing and difficult circumstances, avoid all mistakes. I only wonder that they have been able to manage with so much discretion, impartiality, and wisdom."

The *Evangelist* contends that the most important question which is to be decided at the coming General Assembly of the New School Presbyterian Church, is the relation of the Home Missionary Society to the Church. The new policy of that Society is regarded with disfavor by the *Evangelist*. It says: "The most conclusive evidence is at hand to show that in the early period, when the nature of the organization was clearly understood, it was regarded as a voluntary association of individuals or local churches contributing funds to aid in the evangelization of any destitute portions of the land, without reference to denominational preferences or denominational contributions. It is the deliberate and persevering departure of the Society from its original policy, which has led it to assume and exercise a power at which its founders would have stood aghast—cutting off churches in a body, because of their Presbyterial connection, although individually these churches might conform to the straightest rules which the Society has laid down."

The Charleston *Intelligencer* remarks: "Among the most prosperous churches which adorn and elevate the character of Brooklyn, that of Rev. Mr. Budington, on Clermont-avenue, near Myrtle, is worthy of especial mention. With the steady growth of the congregation, there has been an increasing exercise of the spirit of liberality and benevolence. The Sabbath-school is one of the best in the city; and to provide for its enlargement, arrangements have just been made to erect a more commodious room. The church-edifice, large, chaste and elegant, has been recently completed, and paid for, with the exception of a trifling balance. A new organ of large capacity, built by Messrs. Hall & Labagh, is now being placed in the gallery, and will be opened on Sabbath next. The steady prosperity is the best evidence of the fidelity of the pastor in the constant discharge of his duties, and of the union of feeling and activity prevailing among a people who have been largely rewarded, both in temporal and spiritual things, for their works of faith."

Rev. Dr. Plumer contributes to the *Observer* some recollections of the Pulpit of Western, Va., including a personal sketch of Rev Dr. McElheny, of whom the following is narrated: "When this venerable man came to his present pastorate there were not more than fifty members of the Presbyterian Church within seventy miles of him in one direction, one hundred and fifty miles in another, and a hundred miles in two others. In the same region are now nine hundred and ten members of Presbyterian churches, and great numbers of good people have passed away. He has married one thousand and five hundred couples. He has baptised at least thirteen hundred persons. He has preached about eight thousand times, of which, probably, full one thousand were funeral discourses."

A London correspondent of the *Observer* gives a glowing account of the progress of the revival in Scotland. A deep religious interest began to prevail about two years ago, during the American revival. The Union prayer-meetings which were established at that time in Edinburgh have become a permanent institution, and the interest has extended, until the whole aspect of the population of the East coast has been changed. Drunkenness is so subdued, that in one village alone 900 persons have become adherents of the temperance cause. The revival is spreading from the coast into the eastern interior. In many of these places religion is now the sole topic of conversation; the taverns are deserted; churches and rooms are open nearly all night and all day.

The Young Men's Christian Association of this City is in a very prosperous condition. Its membership numbers upwards of seven hundred persons, chiefly young men, and new accessions are made at nearly all its monthly meetings. The public exercises consist, as usual, of the reading of an essay, discussions, and intervals for social intercourse. We learn that the City clergy are manifesting a warm interest in the progress of the Association; and that the body is exerting a salutary influence.

The Presbytery of Illinois has resolved to appoint a Committee of three, annually, to consider the cause of ministerial education; and has made it the duty of this Committee to seek suitable young men for the ministry, and afford them all necessary encouragement and advice in the prosecution of their studies. Ways and means are also to be devised for affording pecuniary assistance, and the pastors connected with the Presbytery are directed to present the subject annually to their congregations.

During the period from the 2d of April to the 23d, the Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Western New-York has visited twenty-two congregations, consecrated one Church edifice, administered the Holy Communion once, preached twenty-two times, and confirmed one hundred and ninety persons.

The appointments of the Provisional Bishop of the Diocese in this City, for the month of May, are as follows:—May 13, at St. Michael's, Bloomingdale, and Transfiguration, City; May 16, Governor's Island and St. Thomas' Mission Chapel; May 17, All Saints; May 23, Atonement; and on the 20th May, at the Church of the Redeemer, in Brooklyn, morning, and St. Paul's in Williamsburgh, in the evening.

The Bethany Baptist Church (Rev. J. N. Folwell, pastor) have purchased lots on Fifty-fifth-street, near Lexington-avenue, and are making vigorous efforts to build a meeting-house. The growth of the church and congregation has been of the most gratifying character, and buildings are going up by the hundred in the section which surrounds them. There is no other Baptist church within three-quarters of a mile of the new location.

The subject of a Church Commentary is likely to be brought before the Old School General Assembly, in a memorial of the Presbytery of Tombeckbee. The plan proposed is to appoint a Committee of the friends of the enterprise to report as to its practicability, and, if practicable, then to submit to the succeeding Assembly a plan for its execution.

Bishop Lee, of Iowa, has received from New-York, Boston and Providence, over $30,000 in money and pledges for Griswold College. In Baltimore several parties have undertaken the endowment of a "Henry Johns' Professorship of Systematic Divinity" in the institution, with $15,000.

Rev. Benj. W. Stone has resigned the rectorship of Christ Church, Weterstown, and accepted the appointment of financial Secretary and General Agent of the Society for the increase of the Ministry.

The Presbytery of Bloomington, Illinois, reports that six churches within its bounds are in want of ministers, and each able to support a pastor. A wide field of usefulness is opening in Minnesota, and missionaries are needed immediately to occupy important points there.

On Sabbath last forty-nine members were added to the Reformed Dutch Church at Flatbush, L. I., (Rev. Dr. Strong's,) on confession, a large proportion of whom are heads of families.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THIS CITY TO-MORROW.

Rev. A. A. Willits, of Philadelphia, will preach before the Young Men's Christian Association of the Middle and North Dutch Churches, on the occasion of their Third Anniversary, in the Lafayette-place Church, in the evening.

Rev. J. C. Chatterton will occupy the pulpit of Prof. Matteson, at Union Chapel, Broadway and Thirty-ninth-street, morning and evening.

Rev. Matthew Hale Smith will preach in the North Trinity Church, (a new organization,) corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street, morning and evening.

Rev. Dr. Vinton will preach in the evening, at the Memorial Church, in Hammond-street, on the fourth anniversary of that parish.

Rev. Thomas Gallaudet will preach in the evening before the Young Men's Association of St. Peter's Church, Twentieth-street.

Annual Sermons will be delivered before the religious Societies, as noticed in the list of Anniversaries.

Case of Rev. Dr. Pomroy.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF BANGOR, MAINE.

The following is the official statement of the action taken by the First Congregational Church of Bangor, Maine, with relation to the case of Rev. Dr. Pomroy:

"In December last, the attention of this Church was called to an official card of the Prudential Committee of the American Board, which stated that facts had recently come to their knowledge deeply implicating the moral character of Dr. Pomroy, a Secretary of the Board, who was also, and for nearly thirty-four years had been, a member of this Church. This card was followed by detailed statements in the public prints purporting to be based upon confessions made by Dr. Pomroy at the Missionary Rooms.

The church immediately proceeded to make investigation respecting these reports, but after persistent efforts to get at the truth, they found no man who was able and willing to vouch for the truth of the statements which had been made public; and an application to those who were known to have important information was met by an unqualified refusal to communicate that information to the church for disciplinary purposes.

Dr. Pomroy, however, soon published an address to the Christian public, and wrote to the church a letter of like tenor, which was followed by a more extended correspondence. In this correspondence he made humiliating confessions of sin, expressing the most intense anguish of heart in view of his guilt, and entreating forgiveness of the church for the wrong he had done and the sorrow he had caused.

At the same time there was an ambiguity about his language which was, at least, embarrassing to those whom he addressed. While denying the actual crime of adultery, he was understood by some as confessing the intention; yet to this construction of his words there were serious objections, and no one was able to say confidently for what offence forgiveness was asked.

This embarrassment, together with an intimation from a gentleman in Boston that, if the way was prepared for a formal trial, the requisite testimony would not be withheld, led to the presentation of specific charges, which were framed with the intention of covering all that the author supposed to be susceptible of proof. In these Dr. Pomroy was charged:

First—With conduct inconsistent with virtue, purity and morality, in yielding to the enticements of vile women, and visiting them at their homes. And

Secondly—With immorality and indecency, in carrying on an improper correspondence with a woman of disreputable character.

The necessity of addncing and weighing testimony in the case, has, however, been obviated by the distinct acknowledgment of Dr. Pomroy that these charges were fully sustained and proved by his own previous statements to the church. And this confession is accompanied by renewed expressions of penitence and humility, and with a disavowal of all desire to exonerate himself from blame. In this connection, also, he renews his denial of the actual crime which has been so extensively taken for granted, and tells us that it did not occur to him, until after his address to the Christian public had gone into the public prints, that the language of that address could be interpreted as a confession of a criminal intention.

And now, in view of all the facts in the case, this Church declares:

First—That we know of no evidence which requires or justifies any broader charge than those whose truth has now been confessed.

Secondly—That we are satisfied that Dr. Pomroy in his denials, his acknowledgments and his professions, has told us the truth, and nothing but the truth.

Thirdly—That while his conduct has been censurable and inconsistent with the holy and blameless walk enjoined in our church covenant, yet since, so far as we can judge, the ends of discipline have been already attained in his humiliation and penitence, we respond to his request for pardon with the assurance of our cordial and entire forgiveness; declaring him restored and entitled to all the rights and privileges of a member of this church in regular standing; affectionately commending him to the sympathy and Christian fellowship of the churches of Christ throughout the world; and earnestly praying that God may restore to him the joy of his salvation, and preserve him from every snare and temptation, so that armed with the panoply of the Gospel he may be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked, and may stand acquitted at the judgment of the great day, through the grace of God in Jesus Christ our Lord.

Bangor, April 6, 1860.

American Bible Society.

At the stated meeting of the managers of the American Bible Society, held in the Bible House on Thursday, resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Najah Taylor, one of the members of the Board, were adopted. Seven new auxiliary societies were recognized, of which two are in Texas, and one each in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Kansas. Letters were read from Rev. Mr. Thompson, Societies Agent for Mexico, informing of improved prospects for Bible distributions beyond the Rio Grande; from Rev. L. S. Jacoby Baeren, giving a statement of expenditures on account of this Society, and of distributions of the Scriptures in Germany; from Rev. C. C. Carpenter, Missionary on the coast of Labrador, asking a grant of Bibles for distribution there; from Wm. Rorer, Esq., Boston, inclosing a communication from St. Petersburg, proposing to this Society to print an edition of 20,000 copies of the *Royal Esthonian Testament and Psalms*; from Rev. Dr. Schauffler, Constantinople, and Rev. Mr. Bridges, Corresponding Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, proposing a union of the two Societies for the revision of the *Turkish Scriptures*. Grants of books were made to the Galveston Bible Society, in Texas; to Mr. Thompson, for sale and distribution in Mexico; to the Presbyterian Board of Publication; to the Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church; to Rev. C. C. Carpenter, for distribution on the coast of Labrador; to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions; to the American Mission at Amoy, China; to Agent Bliss, for sale and distribution in Turkey; to J. S. Peterson, Esq., for distribution in foreign ports by officers of vessels; besides many smaller grants. The receipts for April were $43,476 71; the issues, 58,493 volumes.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

Meetings.

SUNDAY, MAY 6.

American and Foreign Christian Union—Annual sermon by Rev. Dr. Mason, at the Tabernacle Church, Broadway, 7½ P. M.

American Seaman's Friend Society—Annual sermon by Rev. Walter Clark, at Dr. Brooks' Church, Brooklyn, 7½ P. M.

New-York Bible Society—Annual sermon by Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, at Dr. Adams' Church, Madison-square, 7½ P. M.

New-York Church Anti-Slavery Society—Annual sermon by Rev. Dr. Cheever, in the Church of the Puritans, 7½ P. M.

Union Theological Seminary—Annual sermon by Rev. Dr. Pierce, Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, 7½ P. M.

Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions—Annual sermon by Rev. Elijah R. Craven, in Dr. Spring's Church, 7½ P. M.

Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews—Annual sermon by Rev. M. J. Htokok, Lafayette-place Church, 7½ P. M.

African Civilization Society—Annual sermon by Rev. H. H. Garnet, Shiloh Church, 7½ P. M.

MONDAY, MAY 7.

Union Theological Seminary—Mercer-street Church, 7½ P. M.

American Seamen's Friend Society.—Dr. Cheever's Church, 7½ P. M.

Young Men's Christian Association—Dr. Adams' Church, Madison-square, 7½ P. M.

Magdalen Asylum—Mr. Ganse's Church, Twenty-third-street, 12 M.

New-York Magdalen Benevolent Society—Chapel of University-place Church. (Dr. Potts',) 7½ P. M.

Inebriate Reform Society—Greene-street Methodist Church, 7½ P. M.

TUESDAY, MAY 8.

American and Foreign Christian Union—St. Paul's Methodist Church, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-st., 10 A. M.

American Anti-Slavery Society—Cooper Institute, 10 A. M.

New-York Sunday-School Union—Day exercises in the churches. 2½ P. M. Annual meeting at Cooper Institute, 7½ P. M.

American Temperance Union—Dr. Cheever's Church, 7½ P. M.

American Tract Society—Religious exercises at the Lafayette-place Church, 7½ P. M. Business meeting on Wednesday.

Five Points Ladies' Home Missionary Society—Academy of Music, 7½ P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9.

American Anti-Slavery Society—(Second Day)—Cooper Institute, 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

American Tract Society—(Anniversary Meeting)—Dr. Hutton's Church, Washington-square, 9 A. M.

Home for the Friendless—Home Chapel, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-street, 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

American Home Missionary Society—Dr. Cheever's Church, 7½ P. M.

Alumni Union Theological Seminary—Seminary Building, University-place 3 P. M.

New-York City Anti-Slavery Society—Cooper Institute, 7½ P. M.

New-York State Colonization Society—Clinton Hall, 7½ P. M.

Triennial Convention of the Brotherhood of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States—St. Ann's Church, (Eighteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue,) at 11 A. M. Sermon before the Convention, evening, by Rev. Dr. Mahan.

THURSDAY, MAY 10.

American Bible Society—Business meeting at the Bible-house, 9 A. M. Anniversary, at the Academy of Music, 10 A. M.

American and Foreign Bible Society—Business meeting at Calvary Baptist Church, Twenty-third-street, at 10 A. M. Anniversary same place, at 3 P. M. Annual sermon, same place, by Rev. D. D. Eddy, at 7½ P. M.

American Tract Society of Boston—Dr. Cheever's Church, 10 A. M.

National Woman's Rights Convention—Cooper Institute, 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M.

Five Points House of Industry—Academy of Music, 7½ P. M.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb—Academy of Music, 4 P. M.

American Swedenborg Society—New Church, Thirty-fifth street, between Fourth and Lexington avennes, 8 P. M.

African Civilization Society—Dr. Cheever's Church, 7½ P. M. Business meeting at Shiloh Church, Prince-street, 10 A. M.

FRIDAY, MAY 11.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions—Dr. Adams' Church, 10 A. M.

National Woman's Rights Convention—(Second Day) —Cooper Institute, 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SUNDAY, MAY 13.

American Female Guardian Society—Broadway Tabernacle, 7½ P. M.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Third Day's Proceedings—Presentation of Petitions and Memorials—The Sunday-School Union—The Tract Society—Missionary Progress.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 3, 1860.

Large bodies move slowly, and the Methodist Conference has consumed three days in preparing for business. It is now fully organized. The Committees are appointed, their appropriate duties assigned to each, most of the petitions and memorials quadrennially received have been presented and referred, and progress on the important propositions pending will soon be reported. Very little that was momentous occurred to-day. There were more spectators in the gallery of St. James' Hall than have listened to the proceedings on any previous day, and as they become more interesting, the attendance will be larger. Bishop Scott opened the Conference at the prescribed hour, and Rev. Richard Hargrave conducted the religious exercises.

Petitions in behalf of a change of the rule with regard to the specific allowance to preachers and their families, and in behalf of an extension of the time of ministerial service, were presented and referred.

Rev. Michael Marley presented a petition, asking that the centennary of American Methodism be duly celebrated on Dec. 23 next, and during the week succeeding. There is some question with regard to the propriety of granting the prayer of the petitioners; those who oppose it hold that in 1866, the hundredth year after the formation of the John-street Society, the centennial celebration should properly take place. The petition was referred. So were petitions calling for aid for the Methodist Historical Society; for a provision for lay delegates; for a provision for the erection of a new Conference in the Rocky Mountain District before 1864 if needed; for a new Conference in Minnesota; for an extension of the privileges of colored local preachers; concerning the German work; concerning the boundaries of the Annual Conferences; asking that the word "Catholic" be expunged from the ritual; for a new Conference in Wisconsin; a series of resolutions from the Missionary Society, complimentary to Rev. J. P. Durbin, Corresponding Secretary of the Society; and fifty-three petitions with regard to Slavery, most of them praying for a change of the General Rule.

Rev. Dr. James Floy, (New-York, East,) presented a memorial from the Methodist Episcopal Tract Society, setting forth that during the past four years $82,000 had been raised for the Society, and 54,000,000 of tracts and bound volumes published, and requesting that every Church take up a collection for the Society.

The delegates from the Northwest Indiana Conference presented a memorial, setting forth laconically that they come here to pray *for* not *to* the General Conference. No petitions on Slavery were presented by them.

Rev. Dr. D. Wise, (Providence,) presented a report and memorial from the Board of Managers of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School Union, from which it appears that the receipts and disbursements for the last four years were as follows:

Amount received in 1856	$12,316, 37
Amount received in 1857	11,268 88
Amount received in 1858	11,299 57
Amount received in 1859	12,796 74
Total for four years	$47,681 56
Total for four years preceding 1856	38,583 12
Increase over the four years preceding 1856	$9,098 44
Amount disbursed in 1856	$11,410 73
Amount disbursed in 1857	13,974 93
Amount disbursed in 1858	12,029 86
Amount disbursed in 1859	13,976 45
Total disbursements for four years	$51,391 97
Total disbursements for four years preceding 1856	37,263 72
Increase over the four years preceding 1856	$14,128 25

The working expenses of the Union during the same period have been but $1,058 64, or about 2 per cent of its receipts. The rest of the income has been expended in the gratuitous circulation of nearly 40,000 annual reports, and in making donations of books to about 1,200 new and destitute Sunday Schools per annum. The total number of Schools aided in 1859 was over 1 800—one-seventh of all the schools in the Church. The following table shows the per centage of schools aided in each of the Conferences:

Conferences.	Whole No. of Schools.	Schools aided.	About per cent.
Baltimore	327	18	5½
Black River	335	63	19
California (estimated)	90	50	—
Cincinnati	373	40	10¾
Delaware	270	21	8¾
Detroit	301	56	18
East Baltimore	487	38	8
East Genesee	396	52	14
East Maine	150	52	34
Erie	484	34	7
Genesee	256	53	21
Illinois	445	49	11
Indiana	271	25	10
Iowa	360	45	13
Kansas and Nebraska	80	23	30
Kentucky	36	0	18
Maine	122	21	18
Michigan	292	63	22
Minnesota	128	66	52
Missouri	29	16	56
Newark	247	33	14
New-England	155	18	12
New-Hampshire	116	18	15
New-Jersey	269	20	8
New-York	443	82	19
New-York East	231	40	18
North Indiana	378	26	7
North Ohio	312	30	9
Northwest Indiana	267	22	9
Ohio	361	42	3
Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria	221	44	20
Philadelphia	500	69	9
Pittsburgh	561	32	6
Providence	144	16	11
Rock River	340	57	16
Southeast Indiana	227	29	13
Southern Illinois	294	47	16
Troy	444	63	14
Upper Iowa	230	56	25
Vermont	94	21	23
Western Virginia	256	61	24
West Wisconsin	221	61	28
Wisconsin	209	80	39
Wyoming	277	65	24

The progress of the Sunday schools in the Church for the four years past is shown by the following figures:

	Schools.	Officers and Teachers.	Scholars.	Vols. in Library
Returns for 1859	12,809	140,827	747,148	2,275,372
Returns for 1855	10,469	113,159	579,126	1,836,562
Increase	2,340	27,368	168,622	439,811

The results of Sunday school teaching are partially illustrated by the fact that 84,339 conversions have been reported in the last four years from the schools in about two-thirds of the conferences. Had every conference made returns, the number would have swelled, without doubt, to at least one hundred thousand.

The several memorials were referred to appropriate Committees.

At this point, ex-President Fillmore, who had recently entered, was invited to take a seat on the platform, and was introduced to the members of the Conference by Bishop Scott. Mr. Fillmore looks exceedingly well.

A resolution, directing the Committee on Revisals to consider the propriety of amending the General Rules so as to provide for the reception of Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and of the Protestant Methodist Church, on the same terms as Ministers of the Wesleyan Connection, and the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, was adopted, and the Conference adjourned.

The following view of Methodist Missionary progress during the last ten years will be of interest to your readers at this time. The following were the receipts and appropriations of the Board of Missions during that period:

RECEIPTS.

From May 1, 1849, to May 1, 1850	$104,579 54
From May 1, 1850, to May 1, 1851	126,471 31
From May 1, 1851, to May 1, 1852	152,482 48
From May 1, 1852, to Jan. 1, 1853...(19 mos.)	338,068 39
From Jan. 1, 1854, to Jan. 1, 1855	226,512 05
From Jan. 1, 1855, to Jan. 1, 1856	219,304 04
From Jan. 1, 1856, to Jan. 1, 1857	238,441 92
From Jan. 1, 1857, to Jan. 1, 1858	272,182 48
From Jan. 1, 1858, to Jan. 1, 1859	258,224 61
From Jan. 1, 1859, to Jan. 1, 1860	270,660 29
Total	$2,206,927 11

APPROPRIATIONS.

	Foreign.	Indian.	German Domes'c.	Foreign Fop'n.	Amer. Domes'c.
May, '50-51	$65,200	—	—	$46,500	$34,700
May, '51-52	69,000	$11,200	$35,000	10,550	40,850
April, '52-53	77,572	11,240	39,000	11,500	48,300
Nov., 52-53	67,750	13,560	43,300	10,250	74,691
Nov., 1853	77,457	13,440	46,850	14,850	107,050
Nov., 1854	78,709	16,340	46,700	17,850	100,145
Nov., 1855	78,900	13,250	48,500	15,975	97,150
Nov., 1856	73,757	10,350	46,000	14,650	95,100
Nov., 1857	60,081	6,640	38,000	10,625	70,537
Nov., 1858	84,059	5,200	41,000	11,625	73,675
Nov., 1859	104,159	6,650	45,750	12,375	84,236
Totals	833,842	107,830	430,100	176,750	826,623

Appropriated for Missions under the care of the several Annual Conferences, (which is our home work proper,) from May, 1850, to Jan., 1860, inclusive $1,541,303

For Foreign Missions, same time 833 842

These appropriations do not include the $10,000 which the Board is permitted to expend in unforeseen emergencies and other incidental expenditures. They include the appropriations for 1860, not yet expended. Not counting the American Domestic Missions, there are now more than 26,000 converts under the care of the Society—15,000 more than there were ten years ago.

FOREIGN.

Missions in 1849.	Miss.	Membs.	Missions in 1859.	Miss.	Membs.
Liberia	15	1,062	Liberia	26	1,498
Oregon and Cal.	13	404	South America	11	157
South America	1	81	China	5	56
China	3	14	Germany	36	1,349
Germany	1		India	20	82
Total	33	1,632	Bulgaria	3	...
			Sandwich Isl.	1	20
			Scandinavia	8	441
			Total, 1859	109	3,493
			Total, 1849	38	1,532
			Increase	67	1,951

DOMESTIC.

German	168	7,128	German	236	19,553
Indian	17	1,075	Indian	16	1,157
Scandinavian	2	50	Scandinavian	33	1,430
French	1	...	French	2	70
Welsh	3	50	Welsh	11	617
Total	181	8,303	Total, 1859	319	22,827
			Total, 1849	131	8,303
			Increase	188	14,524

Rev. A. T. Fuller, of Vermont, has been added to the Committee on Slavery, which only needed a delegate from his Conference to render it complete. He is opposed to a change of the General Rule.

The Bishop's Address will probably be presented to-morrow.

CALIFORNIA.

A Bar of Gilded Lead sent to Paris for Gold—More Rain, and Probably More to Come—Anti-Bulkhead Indignation—A Prospector Home from Jacksonville, &c., &c.

[BY OVERLAND.]

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Cal., Monday, April 9, 1860.

Some eighteen months ago, there was intrusted to Wells, Fargo & Co., of this city, what purported to be a bar of gold worth $2,075, for them to forward to New-York. They safely delivered it in your City, and thence, through the house of Lansing, Baldwin & Co., it was expressed to Paris. Sanover & Co., to whom it was addressed, on opening the linen bag that inclosed it, found it at once to be a bar of lead, gilded, and worth about a dollar. The impression seems to have prevailed that the box containing the bag and the lead had been clandestinely opened, and on this ground, when Sanover & Co. demanded of Lansing & Co. full payment for the alleged value of the missing gold, the French Courts enforced the demand. Then Lansing & Co. came down on Wells, Fargo & Co., and recovered from them. Wells, Fargo & Co. put the matter into the hands of our Police. The lead bar and the linen wrapper were brought home from Paris, and a microscopic examination of the linen discovered the fact that it had been but once sewn up—from which it became evident that the lead first started from San Francisco, and that the fraud was practiced, not on the voyage, but here. Before the matter had been noised abroad at all, Mr. Kohler, the keeper of one of our largest French fancy goods stores, and who was the one that took the bar to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s office, was sent for to meet several gentlemen who were interested in the matter. He was a good deal surprised when told why he had been invited; but, learning that the expenses of the litigation, &c., amounted to $2,000, he at once drew his checks for $4,000, requesting that nothing be said about it. No promises were made, however. Wells, Fargo & Co. have drawn the money. Mr. Kohler publishes a card to the public this morning, pronouncing all charges that implicate him, basely false. He intimates that he is made the victim of a conspiracy, and asks the public to suspend their opinion for a few days.

More rain fell last week than has been seen here during April, since California was reckoned among the American States. The mornings have been cool, and the evenings riotous with high winds. Now it is pleasant and calm again, and there are no tokens of rain to come. Bet the average of rain from the beginning of Winter to the 9th of April, during the last six years has been twenty inches. As this year we have got but nineteen inches, it is probable that we shall bear still further from the clouds before the dry season sets in.

The *Powhatan*, with her Japanese Embassy on board, got off for Panama on Saturday night, exchanging salutes with the forts as she left.

On Friday night we had a tremendous rally—a sudden and spontaneous gathering of over 3,000 people (which was all that the building could hold, and as many were said to have left, unable to enter, as succeeded in getting inside) to vent their indignation on the parties who had forced the Bulkhead scheme through the Senate. More than one Senator at the meeting intimated that if, as was presumed, the bill should pass the Assembly too, and find its way through the Executive Chamber, and should be permitted by the Courts to stand, there was still left the people to appeal to, who would never permit a pile to be driven, or a stone of the Bulkhead wall to be laid. Many aver that if the bill becomes a law, a Vigilance Committee will spring into existence to prevent its ever being enforced—but I do not see the tokens of any such violence ahead.

A gentleman just down from prospecting in the Jacksonville (Oregon) mines has been giving me his experience. He says the famous Ish claim is yielding the richest rock he has ever laid eyes on; that some of it looks as if it had more gold than quartz in it. It is located on the highest peak of one of the highest hills in the vicinity, and seems to be *sui generis* in its formation. Outside of that, after many days' looking, he could find nothing that promised any better than the thousand old and well-worked mines of California. The lack of water is the great trouble. With a ditch that would cost $150,000, the surface diggings would pay liberally; but the most of the mining is done by farmers, who stick by their farms during the Summer and go up in Winter, when water is plenty, to hunt for gold a while, and for them the course is profitable. The best chance for men of a little means there, he thinks, is in getting a farm. The soil is black, mellow, easily tilled, and the land averages a cost of only $8 an acre.

Two of our Republican Convention Delegates—Bell and Staples—leave for Chicago by the Overland stage to-day, expecting to reach St. Louis by the 2d of May.

From Washoe we get no special novelties of statement, nor hear of any very [illegible] Friday last, M

...Times.
...DAY, MAY 5, 1860.
...A SUPPLEMENT.
...NEW-YORK TIMES.
...Times Building, fronting the City ...-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.
...YORK TIMES (Daily) is published, every ...morning—Price Two Cents, or $7 50 ...
...YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a ...
...CALIFORNIA, is published on the ...Mail steamers. Price, in wrappers, 5 ...
...by the Publishers "New-...
...TO ADVERTISERS.
...enlargement of the circulation of the ...at the present moment so rapid as to ...it imperative that advertisements intended ...should be sent in at the earliest ...hours. Announcements which fail to ...before nine o'clock P. M., lose all ...of classification under the heads ...and are abandoned to color. It is, ...important to the advertisers as ...to have that hour the latest for the ...of their notices.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued THIS (Saturday) MORNING, in time for the steamship *Northern Light*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10½ A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

This paper contains a full report of the proceedings of the Charleston Convention and detailed accounts of the Great Prize-Fight.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN MATINEE—LA JUIVE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY—ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—COLLEEN BAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—BAGATELLE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—HARRY BLAKE—PONCO—MAN-AMAIN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—JEANIE DEANS—Evening—CAPTAIN OF GENEVA.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Day and Evening—CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

BOWERY SALOON—GERMAN CHEMIST'S EXPERIMENTS.

CONCERT UNION—FEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—GEN. TOM THUMB.

BRYANT'S ART GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 585—WELLSOK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The mails by the steamship *Canada*, which arrived here last evening from Boston, bring interesting additions to the telegraphic abstract. The prize-fight, still engrossing public attention, provokes continued discussion in the London papers; the English party persisting in the claim of a victory for SAYERS. Testimonials of every possible description, with no end of money, sent to the English champion, attest the popular conviction of his success. In the House of Commons on the 19th inst., an interesting discussion upon the Continental relations of England was provoked by a motion and speech of Mr. HORSMAN. Lord JOHN RUSSELL took occasion to review the recent history of British diplomacy, justifying the scope and details of the commercial treaty; and while regretting the acquisition of Savoy, referring to the possible results of an approaching Conference to remedy any mischiefs the act might involve. From Naples, we have abundant evidence that revolt is afoot throughout the rural districts of Sicily, while the royal troops are shut up in the towns, not daring to leave the shelter of the walls. Rumors were generally current, but not credited in proper quarters, that GARIBALDI was about to pass into Sicily to place himself at the head of the insurgents. In their present unorganized condition, they can hardly hope to make headway against the large forces which the Government are flinging into the island. Gen. LAMORICIERE is devoting himself assidnously to the development of the Papal army. He derives great assistance from Gen. GOYON, the French commander, who has also sold him a large quantity of munitions and material of war. It is thought the French troops will leave at an early day.

The past and the approaching Conventions absorb the entire attention of the political world. The Douglas delegates who have reached Washington from Charleston represent the prospect for their candidate at Baltimore as extremely flattering. Prominent Southern Democrats give assurances that the action of the seceders will be generally repudiated throughout the South, and that delegates will be sent in their stead to the June Convention, who will accept the regular platform and their favorite nominees Of course, the extent of the sentiment upon which these hopes are founded, will be shortly ascertainable from the tone of the Southern Press. On Wednesday next, the National Union Convention meets at Baltimore; but it is presumed that it will adjourn until after the Republicans shall have nominated. From Washington we are informed that at the Chicago Convention the friends of Mr. BANKS will be led by Hon. A. H. BURLINGAME; while Mr. COLWIN will marshal the forces of Judge MCLEAN, Mr. F. P. BLAIR, those of Mr. BATES, and Mr. SPALDING, of Buffalo, head the supporters of Mr. SEWARD.

Yesterday, Bishop RICHARDSON and Mr. WEBSTER, of the Canadian General Conference, presented to the Methodist Conference, now in session at Buffalo, an address from the body which they represented. Rev. ROBINSON SCOTT also presented an address from the Irish Conference, and followed it up with an eloquent speech. After the Committee having under consideration the case of the Wisconsin delegates had reported in favor of the sitting delegate, P. S. BENNETT, Bishop JAMES read the Quadrennial Address of the Bishops. It expresses the hope that all matters of dispute which come before the Conference may be adjusted amicably and satisfactorily, and alludes at length to the death of the lamented Bishop WAUGH. It states that since the Conference of 1856, eleven, who were members of it, have died. The tendency of the Annual Conference to multiply colleges and seminaries beyond the capability of the Church to support them is remarked on and reprehended. The prosperity of the Sunday Schools of the denomination affords ground for congratulation and encouragement, since the increase in the number of schools has been 1,300, in that of teachers 26,000, while there are 154,000 more scholars in attendance than there were at the time of the last Conference. The Church property is estimated at $21,000,000—a gain of $3,000,000 in two years. The address reprehends the negotiation of appointments of pastors by the Churches in advance, touches but lightly on the Slavery question, and favors the introduction of Lay Delegates into the General Conference.

Congress addicted itself yesterday to private bills, transacting no business of public moment.

The Supreme Court of the United States adjourned yesterday to meet in December next. One of the decisions which it rendered will carry joy to anxious property holders in San Francisco. The claim of SOLTON and BARRON, which covered one-half of the real estate in the limits of that city, embracing property valued at $10,000,000, was declared to be worthless. Certain speculators in Philadelphia will doubtless be as much disappointed at this announcement as Californians will be elated.

Probably housekeepers would be better satisfied if those having the religious Anniversaries in charge should place them a fortnight later in the month, for the turmoil and trouble of moving day are by no means past when country cousins and clergymen appeal to the hospitality of relatives and friends to give them shelter during the days which are monopolized as exclusively as those of the Fall migration, in the philosophy of our moving customs, requires. There are certain signs observable in the streets which would perhaps obviate the necessity of a formal announcement that to-morrow is the first day of Anniversary Week. Black coats and white neckcloths are much more frequently seen at present than during the other weeks of the year, and the gatherings around the windows of the Broadway stores are larger and made up of other than those who usually lounge along that thoroughfare. For the benefit of the multitude of strangers we will state that Dr. HAGUE is to deliver the annual sermon of the American and Foreign Christian Union, at the Tabernacle Church; Dr. WALTER CLARKE that of the American Seaman's Friend Society, at the church of Dr. STORRS, in Brooklyn, Rev. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, that of the New-York Bible Society, at Dr. ADAMS' church, Madison Square; Dr. CHEEVER that of the New-York Church Anti-Slavery Society, in the church of the Puritans, and Dr. FISHER that on behalf of the Union Theological Seminary, in the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian church. The calendar for the rest of the week will be found elsewhere.

American worshippers of the pugilistic art, and of its exemplar, JOHN C. HEENAN, the Benicia Boy, are determined not to be behind those who bow down at the shrine of SAYERS. The proposal lately made to present the American champion with a testimonial has met with enthusiastic approval. Already $600 or $700 have been subscribed, and it is determined not to cry enough until the sum of $5,000 shall be reached. A meeting to further this object is to be held at the Malta Saloon on Monday evening.

The brig *Steven King*, which cleared hence for the coast of Africa on Wednesday, is strongly suspected of having gone after a load of slaves. Two *attachés* of the United States Marshal's office who undertook the duty of detaining her, upon information of her suspicious character, pursued the brig as far as the Narrows, boarded her, and as is alleged, without the proper inspection of the vessel, her outfit and cargo, permitted her to depart. The two officers will be examined this forenoon in the United States District Court.

In Wall-street, yesterday, Exchange was made rather easier in rates, which induced more business for the steamer's sailing to-day. The engagements of Specie were also increased to $1,775,000. Money easy, and Stocks firm and active at the Afternoon Board; Rock Island sold at 67, New-York Central at 79½, and Erie at 17½. The trade returns for April will be found under our Money head. They show a falling off in Imports of $5,231,000, and a decrease of $3,264,000 in the Export of Specie compared with last season.

More activity was discernible in Cotton, which was steady. Flour was heavy and drooping. Wheat was in demand, but at lower rates. Corn and Oats were cheaper. Rye was dearer. A moderate business was transacted in Provisions, Hides, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Metals, Linseed Oil, Rice, Tallow and Whisky. Spirits Turpentine, Admantine Candles, Refined Ingot Copper, Codfish, Hay, Hops and Oak-tanned Sole Leather were in fair request. Sugars were freely dealt in. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

The Methodist General Conference.

In our report yesterday of the proceedings of the Methodist General Conference at Buffalo, it was stated that a Committee on Slavery had been appointed, consisting of one member from each delegation. As this Committee will have under consideration the most important question likely to come before the Conference, it may be well to give a view of the relation of the Methodist Church, North, to the entire subject. We conceive this to be the more important from the fact that the controversy now rife in this great denomination is erroneously supposed by many to be precisely parallel with the contest waging between North and South in the field of politics.

The position of the Methodist Church, North, in relation to Slavery is defined in what are called the "General Rules of the Societies," and in a "chapter" of the Book of Discipline. In the former, among practices held to be forbidden by the Word of God, the following are included: "*The buying and selling of men, women and children with an intention to enslave them.*" In the "chapter" it is asked, "What shall be done for the extirpation of the evil of Slavery?" To this question the following answers are given, viz.:

1. We declare that we are as much as ever convinced of the great evil of Slavery; therefore, no slaveholder shall be eligible to any official station in our church hereafter, when the laws of the State in which he lives will admit of emancipation, and permit the liberated slave to enjoy freedom.

2. When any traveling preacher becomes an owner of a slave or slaves, by any means, he shall forfeit his ministerial character in our church, unless he executes, if it be practicable, a legal emancipation of such slaves, conformably to the laws of the State in which he lives.

3. All our preachers shall prudently enforce upon our members the necessity of teaching their slaves to read the Word of God; and to allow them time to attend upon the public worship of God on our regular days of Divine service.

4. Our colored preachers and official members shall have all the privileges which are usual to others in the District and Quarterly Conferences, where the usages of the country do not forbid it. And the Presiding Elder may hold for them a separate District Conference, when the number of colored local preachers will justify it.

5. The Bishops may employ colored preachers to travel and preach, when their services are judged necessary; *provided*, that no one shall be so employed without having been recommended by a Quarterly Conference.

Such are the legal relations of the Methodist Episcopal Church to Slavery, and her policy evidently is to keep the ministry entirely separate from all connection with the system; to bear a constant testimony against it by making connection therewith a disqualification for official station in the Church; to enjoin upon members who hold slaves the duty of teaching them to read the Bible, and of allowing them opportunity to attend public worship, and in general to give to colored preachers and official members all the privileges enjoyed by the white, "where the usages of the country do not forbid it."

Within a few years past a strong party has grown up in the Church, who insist that the time has come for the enactment of more stringent laws upon this subject. Their plan contemplates such a modification of the "General Rule" above cited as will make *slaveholding* a disqualification for membership. The leaders of this party, however, do not agree among themselves as to the precise wording of the change which, in their judgment, is required. Some favor an absolutely prohibitory law; others desire a rule which shall discriminate between the different kinds of slaveholding—admitting that which is clearly benevolent, and forbidding such as is selfish or mercenary.

Three different substitutes for the existing "General Rule" have been proposed, and have been voted upon by the Annual Conferences during the past year, viz.:

1. *The Cincinnati Resolution*:—"The buying or selling of men, women or children, or *holding* them with an intention to *use them as slaves*."

2. *The Erie Resolution*:—"The buying, selling, *holding* or *transferring*, of any human being, *to be used in Slavery*."

3. *The Providence Resolution*:—"*Slaveholding*: the buying and selling of men, women and children, with an intention to enslave them."

Of the above, the Providence resolution meets the issue fairly, and proposes to prohibit all slaveholding, whatever may be its character. The other two seek to prohibit all use of slaves; but while they seem to discriminate, they are substantially prohibitory also.

No one of these measures having received the necessary number of votes in the Annual Conferences, it is now proposed that the present General Conference shall inaugurate a new "General Rule," so as to make slaveholding an effectual bar to church membership. This can be done by a vote of two-thirds of the delegates; the new enactment must, however, afterwards obtain the assent of three-fourths of the members of the Annual Conferences before it can become a law.

We have said above that this struggle is not parallel with that going on between the North and South in the field of politics. The Pro-Slavery elements in the Methodist Episcopal Church were cast off sixteen years ago, (in 1844,) when nearly the entire South separated from the main body. The adhering Southern Conference remained in union with the Northern Church, with a distinct recognition of its Anti-Slavery character. Being then a Southern Anti-Slavery membership, clinging to a Northern denomination, they are, we should think, entitled to be treated with peculiar tenderness. Power to control the body to which they belong, they cannot possibly have. They are a Southern minority in an essentially Northern organization. Any aggression from them upon the Anti-Slavery position of the Church is out of the question. It is therefore for the majority of the General Conference to decide whether they will repel faithful allies, who have maintained Anti-Slavery principles upon Southern ground, against the almost overwhelming pressure of a Pro-Slavery church and Pro-Slavery politicians.

Mexican Affairs.

A letter from Brownsville, Texas, to the New-Orleans *Delta*, is going the rounds of the public journals, concerning matters on the Mexican frontiers. It was copied into the TIMES of the 1st, on the 3d made its appearance in the *Herald* as an original letter from Matamoras, and turns up in so many quarters and shapes as to suggest the suspicion that it has been put into circulation with some specific purpose.

The letter states that CORTINAS has again mustered a band of 600 men, composed of Indians, negroes and Mexicans, and that he is preparing to cross the Rio Grande and renew the war. It is also stated that the Texas side of the Rio Grande is alive with members of the myeterious organization known as the "Knights of the Golden Circle," a continuous caravan of them being *en route* from Goliad,—some in wagons, some on horseback, some with arms and some without.

The reported advance of 2,000 men from the interior of Texas towards the Rio Grande has caused the Mexicans to commence fortifying their side of the river. The *Delta* correspondent goes on to state that if CORTINAS makes another attack on the frontier, it is confidently believed that Gen. HOUSTON himself will head an invading force, pledged to conquer and annex all the country between the Rio Grande and the Sierra Nevada. And it is the prevalence of this belief which is supposed to have induced the negroes on the river to join CORTINAS, for most of them are fugitives from Texas.

There is too much reason to believe that this portion of the *Delta* correspondent's story is true, and we recommend the peculiar state of affairs which it reveals to the particular attention of those Republicans who have so strenuously opposed the McLane treaty, which would have carried the nation clear of those formidable evils into which it is so rapidly drifting. We are not very confident that Gen. HOUSTON will invade Mexico on his own responsibility, or that of the State of Texas, *but that the movement will go on* there can now be little doubt.

The following is the last paragraph in the communication alluded to:

"The animosity against us on the other bank of the Rio Grande is tending to strengthen MIRAMON's party, and I should not be surprised if the Centralists consolidate their power on the principle of opposition to us. *The treaty made by Juarez with McLane is bitterly opposed in all Northern Mexico*, and Gen. GARZA has distinctly declared that its execution would be resisted by force of arms in Tamaulipas. 'It is,' he says, but a plan to sell the country, and it must be defeated by all patriotic Mexicans.' The same sentiment prevails everywhere that I have ever been in the country, and particularly is it the feeling in Matamoras. *All idea of a peaceful solution of the Mexican difficulty should be cast aside*, for there are too many elements bent on creating a war. Interest and hatred, long years of tojury by us, and as well by them, have made the two races bitterly hostile to each other, and the fortifications being built along the Rio Grande, on the Mexican side, and the recruits which Matamoras is constantly receiving from the interior, attest their belief that the war which they have heretofore waged with each other is about to take a new and more patriotic turn."

This portion of the letter reveals its purpose. It abounds in misstatements, though it is undoubtedly true that the wretched raid of CORTINAS and his gang has been made the pretext for stimulating the hatred of the two communities to the highest pitch. A large class of the people of Texas are eager for the profits of another war, and they will leave nothing undone to bring it about. Hence their urgent desire that "all thoughts of a peaceful solution of our difficulties with Mexico should be abandoned." It is not true that the people of Northern Mexico are hostile to the ratification of the McLane Treaty—and it is against the filibusters alone that the Governor of Tamaulipas is arming.

Unless this matter is speedily settled—unless something is done to establish fixed and peaceful relations with Mexico, and to take away all pretext for these frontier invasions on either side, we shall be involved, beyond all hope of extrication, in a war with Mexico within three months. Would it not be well for the Senate to give this matter prompt attention?

Mysterious Disappearances.

Two female corpses have recently been found floating in the docks of New-York within a single week. One of them was at once buried out of sight, under the highly Bunsbyan verdict of "found drowned;" the other, having been once identified in the most emphatic terms as the body of a certain Mrs. RICHARDSON, by several persons who had lived in the most intimate relations with the unfortunate woman upon whose mutilated remains they believed themselves to be looking, seems now about to be rejected again into the chaos of the anonymous dead, by evidence going to prove that Mrs. RICHARDSON is now or was very lately alive and well in the City of New-Orleans. As an instance of mistaken identification, this of Mrs. RICHARDSON, should it prove to belong to that category, will be hardly less curious than the celebrated case of MARTIN GUERRE, in which a man's wife, sisters and nearest friends positively recognized an imposter as their relative, lived with him for years in their native village, maintained his identity in a trial at law, and were only convinced of their error when the original MARTIN GUERRE himself walked into the Court and confronted his deceptive "double." But however interesting to the philosophical student of criminal law it may be to find that so little reliance is to be placed even on the direct evidence of a woman's husband and lover as to her personal identity, the dropping down again of the veil of absolute mystery, which had for a moment been supposed to be lifted from this case, will hardly tend to allay the general alarm and anxiety which has been excited in New-York by the discovery that human beings can be thrown into our docks and moored there to barrels of pitch, stolen from the wharf for that purpose, with really less danger of interruption from watchmen or detection by the Police, than would attend the unlawful dumping of a load of ashes into the East River.

The fact that no less than thirty persons come forward, on hearing of the ghastly revelation made at Jersey City, to state that they had recently lost sight of near relatives, "mysteriously disappeared," has not a little enhanced the public agitation and concern. If there were any good reason to suppose that the whole, or one-half, or one-tenth of these thirty women had met with such a fate as that of the helpless creature whom the harbor-waters have given up to startle and appal us, we might indeed be more than agitated. A City in which the lives of thirty women could be safely made away with, in the space of a few weeks, would be no place for Christian men to dwell in. Were this our case, we ought to send to Vienna or St. Petersburgh at once for a government to protect us. But there is no occasion for resorting to such violent measures. The habits and ways of life of our people are peculiarly favorable to unaccountable disappearances of all kinds. The almost perfect freedom with which people of both sexes may move about in a City like New-York is a standing wonder to all foreigners; and all the milder resources of conjecture should be exhausted before we admit that men, women, or children can be eliminated from our population at the rate of one or two in every twenty-four hours.

The only positive peril of our City life with which these mysteries of the harbor bring us face to face is of itself quite alarming enough. It reflects the utmost discredit, not so much on the general Police system of the Metropolis as on our special provisions for protecting life and property afloat in our waters. With an efficient river police, and a proper wharf patrol, the "mystery" of a corpse found floating in the harbor, and still more the "mystery" of a corpse found moored in the dock of a great and prosperous steamship company, would be as readily and satisfactorily cleared up as the "mystery" of a corpse found lying in Broadway, or chained to a tree in the Park.

The Patent Laws.

We have already referred to the importance of reforming our Patent Office, and to some of the vital and essential features of good and useful laws, which the present bill before Congress entirely ignores. Our Patent Office, unlike those of other countries, assumes the responsibility of deciding upon the validity of inventions, and of granting and rejecting patents accordingly.

However excellent this system may be in theory, or might be under the best management, it is a notorious fact that many of its decisions are grossly unjust, that many of the objections urged are frivolous, not to say ridiculous, and that poor men, who have not the facilities for pushing their claims before the Commissioner, and past him to the courts, are deprived of the rights which the patent system was intended to secure to them. It is an equally notorious fact, that many patents for old inventions are granted to new applicants. A considerable portion of the patents for coal-burning devices, issued since the introduction of the new fuel on our railways, may be found, almost to the line and letter, in the English blue books. And this is but a type of the system. Indeed, the owner of a valuable invention feels only the slightest security because he has a patent, knowing that the same thing may have been patented and published years before. The Courts settle the thing finally, and why should they not settle it at first, or as soon as the question of validity is raised? Does a machine-builder pay for an invention which he finds it expedient to use, because it is pronounced valid by the Patent Office? Never: if the royalty demanded is less than the cost of a suit, he pays it; if greater, he contests it, if after a personal examination he does not satisfy himself of its validity; and the dictum of the office is of no account whatever. Were the Patent Office a mere registry of inventions, granting monopolies for all things till they were upset by the Courts, the result would be precisely the same. When the public could better pay than fight, it would pay, just as railroad companies are now paying every day for patents which they know to be invalid. The *result* would not be changed, save in one important feature—every applicant would have a fair chance, irrespective of the caprices and whims of officials. It is true that the manner of conducting business at the Patent Office has changed for the better within the past few years; nevertheless, it does not begin to meet the necessities of the case. If it is to be a *Court of Justice*, it must be essentially revolutionized.

Now we have no expectation that the nature and principles of our Patent Office will be changed. If they can be reformed in their application,—if they can really be made to subserve the ends of justice completely and satisfactorily, they are, of course, more speedy and less expensive than the Courts.

We have said thus much about their shortcomings to prove the necessity of another reform, which can be most easily accomplished, and which will, in a great measure, atone for the lamentable defects which we have mentioned. If the Patent Office will not decide intelligently and justly itself, on the novelty of inventions, let it provide the best means within its power to enable the public to do so. Let it lay before the public, in a cheap but reliable and complete form, the current history of the inventions which are presented to it. The present official reports are probably the most outrageous and miserable combination of inaccurate, incomplete, and mutilated "wood cuts," and meagre, curtailed, nonsensical and useless "abstracts," which the world ever produced. In many cases they fail to give the remotest idea of the design of the inventor, and in no instance do they fully and fairly state those details adaptations, modifications and advantages which are so essential to a correct understanding of the subject patented. A man might steer clear of the facts illustrated and described in one of these reports in perfecting his own patent, and yet be tripped up by the patent itself which the "report" does not fairly describe. Such as these reports are, they do not reach one in one hundred of the persons who want to know the history of inventions. And obtaining the desired information from the office itself is totally out of the question, on account of its enormous expense.

We have already mentioned the excellence and usefulness of the cheap but complete English and French Patent Office reports. If the cost of models, that superlatively useless and expensive feature of our system, were devoted to the publication of similar reports here, the general good would be largely promoted. Inventors could learn at small cost the chances of securing valid patents; valuable inventions would be published and illustrated far and wide in the scientific newspapers; the users of new machinery and processes would readily analyze the grounds of claims for "rights," and the public would be informed in a timely and definite manner as to all useful inventions as they made their appearance through the Patent Office. It is hardly possible that this system would fail to render the office self-supporting, since inventors would defray the expenses of publication, at a less cost to themselves than the cost of models. Should it not pay, there is another method of increasing the revenue, which works excellently in other countries—to grant short patents, and renew them upon the payment of an additional fee, say at the end of five years, and another at the end of the next five years. Thus, inventions worth protecting, will invariably be protected; cost will then not be so much of an object. If they are not worth protecting, then the public will the sooner be allowed to use any good features they may embody, or similar features which might infringe on the patent, were it in force.

Among the purposes of such reports would be that which provisional protection in England, and caveats in this country, are intended to serve; to secure an inventor against loss of labor and money, if he tests his invention by trial before he patents it, and in the meantime another applies for a patent. The caveat, however, is *secret* evidence, to be used in case of interference, so that a dozen men in the same line of invention may be spending *their* time and money for naught, when the publication of this secret evidence would not only save them, but protect the first inventor. The publishing of caveats might be still further useful. There are men of ability whose means are so absorbed in business that the perfection of their inventions is deferred to a more favorable season, which never comes; so they are lost. Could these be officially secured and published at one step, other men of leisure and capital might proceed with the inventions, the profits being fairly divided.

It is urged that other nations would take advantage of our publications to pirate our inventions. Well, let them, if they are not worth protecting by foreign patents. Shall we, like dogs in mangers, refuse to secure them for ourselves, or to allow others to make use of them? Besides, foreigners have every opportunity to pirate our inventions now, but they do not steal so many of them as the natives do, who hang around Washington for this very purpose. Any man can obtain a copy of any patent for five or ten dollars, and can see a copy for nothing, at the office, and can take it out in a foreign county in his own name, if the inventor does not get the start of him. A pirate could hardly do more, if the specifications were published at once. Besides, a liberal example on our part would, perhaps, bring about a liberal and just international policy. The recent treaty of commerce between France and England provides that the subjects of one Power shall, in the dominions of the other, enjoy the protection extended to native subjects, in respect of property in trade-marks and patterns, and this is hailed by the Scientific Press of England as the precursor of like protection for inventions.

Two Orders of the Day.

When the opposition members of the French *Corps Legislatif* undertook to deal with the Pope's remonstrances against the annexation of the Emilia to the Italian Kingdom as a practical matter of pressing political importance, Baron DUPIN cut them short with the sarcastic and expressive statement that in his opinion "Providence had passed to the order of the day." The Emilia had decided its own destinies; the question of the Papal suzerainty had been settled by the specific argument of facts, and it was hardly worth while to discuss, in the French Assembly or elsewhere, the merits of a step already taken by the only people competent to say whether it ought or ought not to be made.

The Baron DUPIN was right. Providence has clearly passed to the order of the day upon the question of the Roman Provinces and their relations to the Pope. The Government of PIUS IX. is of course at liberty to protest against the action of Providence in this instance. The ex-Governments of Tuscany, Parma and Modena have done the same thing. The hereditary rulers of these States have put on record their objections to the self-government of mankind. The Head of the Catholic Church has imitated their example. Elected himself by a conclave of priests, he has an undoubted right to rank himself, if he pleases to do so, with kings by blood and prescription, and to insist that the inhabitants of a particular corner of the earth shall forever be denied the privilege of applying to their temporal affairs the very principle to which he owes his own spiritual authority. But the rest of the world, having pressing business to attend to, and grave problems, both social and political, to work out, may well be excused for agreeing with Baron DUPIN.

The Papal protest against the annexation of the Emilia to Sardinia, in the interest of the Italian people, may be safely shelved with the Papal protest against the severance of Parma and Piacenza from the Papal dominions in the interest of the dynasty of the HAPSBURGS. The latter protest has been annually repeated for more than a century, without affecting, in the least, the gradual movement of history. The former protest will hardly make more noise in the world, unless it should be followed up by acts of judicial madness on the part of the Papal Government against the new Italian monarchy. The possibility—for it can scarcely be called a probability—that some such acts may really occur to precipitate the complete downfall of the Papal throne, is vaguely shadowed forth in the appointment of Gen. LAMORICIERE to the command of the Papal army, and in an Order of the Day just issued by that distinguished officer on repairing to his new post of duty. Gen. LAMORICIERE announces that he has "resumed his sword" to defend the rights of the Papacy, which is the "centre of Christianity." The language is warlike; but the lips which utter it have thundered as loudly before, without emitting any lightning. Ten years ago, Gen. LAMORICIERE, then an Orleanist member of the French Assembly, demanded justice upon the Papal Government; and insisted that France should uphold the Roman Republic. He then thought Christianity centred upon something very unlike the triple crown, and his "order of the day" was the absolute subversion of the Pope's temporal authority.

NAPOLEON III., then President of France, saw things in a more moderate light. He declined to give his consent to a French crusade against the conservative reaction in Europe, and contented himself with urging upon the Pope the absolute necessity of reforming his government. Gen. LAMORICIERE, this policy continued, opposed it with all his force, and had he had his own way, would have swept the "centre of Christianity" out of existence. His present "order of the day," though absolutely contradictory in character, is doubtless one in motive, and will probably be one in result, with this revolutionary "order" of 1860.

LAMORICIERE, commanding the Papal troops, represents the ungoverned and ungovernable party-spirit of France under the monarchy of July. It is true the quondam General of Zouaves may have been sincerely converted into a devout Papist. He comes of a legitimist family; he has been living long in exile, while his brothers-in-arms have been [illegible] new chapters of glory to the annals of France; he has been associating in Belgium with the great Catholic houses of which the Count MERODE, just appointed Papal Minister of War, is a member. It is by no means impossible that, in comparing the Revolution, whose ranks he has left, to the Mohammedanism of the middle ages, this military ex-Islamite may be as sincere as was the ex-monk DRAGUT when he abandoned the Pope for the Sultan. But it is none the less striking that almost all the conspicuous leaders of the Liberal Party in France have deliberately renounced the principles of liberalism since the Emperor NAPOLEON began to carry these principles into effect. VILLEMAIN himself, the most enthusiastic and eloquent of scholars, who for years made Europe ring with his scornful exposures of the Papacy and of Absolutism, has not scrupled to eat all his own burning words, in the hope of exciting against an Emperor whose success he cannot forgive, a clergy whose pretensions no man has done more than he to confound. GUIZOT has condescended, not quite so low indeed, but to coquetries of the most questionable character with parties and with principles which it is impossible he should respect. The "order of the day" with these men has always been opposition to the Government which they do not control. It is the same still.

In the trying times of 1849, the Orleanist *Revue des Deux Mondes* declared that the "ruin of France had been her able men; that their reckless and selfish ambition must be curbed if the nation was to survive the shocks of their mutual jealousy; and that the only way of achieving this was to silence the press which they had perverted from all its lawful uses." The conduct of those who were esteemed the statesmen of France before 1852, has done sadly too much to justify these strong words. That madness of party spirit which puts the pen of a VILLEMAIN and the sword of a LAMORICIERE at the service of the Pope, is at once a startling lesson to all constitutional nations, and the most signal vindication yet offered of the *coup d' état* of December.

PURSUIT OF HEALTH UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—That resolution appointing a committee of two of the Common Council to take a Summer trip, in company with "a *savant*," under pretense of discovering the best method of making New-York healthy, has, we see, been referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences. If the "art" of swindling be amongst the arts of which this latter body takes cognizance, we think we know how this little scheme will be disposed of. It is so barefaced that, if it succeeds, we should not be at all surprised if Mr. BOOLE moved for the appointment of a standing committee on the philosopher's stone, with power to travel through all the mineral districts of the globe, and draw, *ad libitum*, on the Comptroller until the article in question was discovered and fully tested.

We may as well inform Mr. BOOLE and his confederates frankly, that neither he nor they are fit to put on a Scientific Commission of any sort;—that no "*savant*," who respected himself, and whose services were worth having, would travel in such company in a foreign country; that all that Europe can teach us on sanitary matters is printed in at least a hundred volumes of which the Common Council has never heard; and finally, that this project is so transparent an attempt upon the City Treasury, that it had better be dropped without more ado.

PERILS OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—We had hoped that the management of the *Great Eastern* had undergone a thorough and radical reform, and that a brighter day was dawning upon this unfortunate ship. We find, however, that the Directors are back again at their old follies. They have actually applied to the Common Council of New-York for information as to the capacity of the harbor, and upon the motion of the celebrated and indefatigable BOOLE, in whom all foreigners find so fast a friend, a "Committee" has been appointed to supply the necessary facts. Unless the Chamber of Commerce or the Pilot Commissioners interfere, we greatly fear the result of all this will be the stranding of the huge vessel upon some portion of the bay, and her final disposal at auction as old iron. The knowledge of the harbor possessed by the Common Council is limited to that portion of it which lies between the Battery and Randall's Island, and has been acquired by numerous excursions, and divers personal explorations of the bottom performed in moments of high-wrought convivial enthusiasm. Nobody but the men who made the leviathan the laughing-stock of the world last Spring would think of navigating her upon *data* furnished by the BOOLES and BAGLEYS of the City Hall.

OUR PUBLIC GUARDIANS.—To-day is Saturday. At 3 o'clock this afternoon, Mr. BOWEN, one of the Police Commissioners, President of the Board, and Superintendent of the Force, will depart for the country and remain in rural seclusion, beyond sight and sound of municipal troublee, until 10 o'clock on Monday morning. During the same interval, Mr. BERDELL, the other Commissioner, will in like manner bury himself in the remote solitudes of Kings County. Mayor WOOD is still absent from the Metropolis which reposes beneath his benignant though indifferent sway, and Aldermen PECK is, we believe, still in the hands of his attendant physicians.

Under these circumstances, New-York is to be without guardians of any sort. If a riot should break out, or a foreign foe invade us, or anything else equally terrible should happen, we should have nobody authorized to take a single step towards preserving the public peace. This state of things is neither creditable nor safe. Gov. MORGAN owes it to himself and the City, as well as to the requirements of the law, to put an end to it at once. He should fill the vacancy in the Police Commission, and then the Commissioners should appoint a Superintendent.

ACCIDENT.—We regret to hear that Hon. WILLIAM KELLEY was seriously injured by being thrown from his horse, at Rhinebeck, on Wednesday. Throughout that day his condition was extremely critical.

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From the Saturday Review, London.

[illegible] we all owe great kindness for she has [illegible] that is perfectly new. * * * George [illegible] art of taking the reader into her confidence. We seem to share with the authoress the fun of the play she is showing us. She joins us in laughing at her characters, and yet this is done so lightly and with such tact that the continuity of the story is not broken. * * The "Mill on the Floss" shows that George Eliot has thought as keenly and profoundly as the author of "Jane Eyre" on the peculiar difficulties and sorrows encountered by a girl of quick feeling and high aspirations under adverse outward circumstances.

From the London and Saturday Analyst, London.

The story is worked out with a masterly hand. * * The authoress' command of language enables her to depict the several stages of this great self-struggle with wonderful intensity and accuracy. She suffers no thread to escape her in the complicated meshes of human feelings; but in all her characters dives into the very root and core of all their thoughts, actions and emotions, presenting us with an insight into these hidden mysteries, which years of practical experience could scarcely have accomplished.

From the Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia.

It will be, what so many books that profess to be are not, the book of the season. Such writing and such intimate and tender philosophy are irresistible. * * The style is as original and beautiful as that of "Adam Bede." It abounds with strong homely phrases and excellent adages, and earnest Saxonisms (for there is no other word) of all sorts; and is imbued with religious earnestness. The book will be as much read as "Adam Bede," and will not, we believe, fail of very general recognition as one of the best books of the age.

From Corr. of the Boston Post.

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AT A MEETING OF THE MERCHANTS of New-York City, convened this day at the Merchants' Exchange for the purpose of testifying their respect for the character and memory of their deceased friend, John Ogden Woodruff, on motion of Chas. D. Mathews, Esq., Nathaniel T. Hubbard, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Stephen Brush, Esq., appointed Secretary. After a few eulogistic remarks, R. B. Millikin, Esq., moved the following preamble:

Whereas, By the dispensation of Providence we have been called upon to mourn the loss of an efficient and upright merchant and sincerely respected friend,

Resolved, That from a long and intimate acquaintance with our deceased friend, John Ogden Woodruff, we testify to his integrity as a merchant, his steadfastness as a friend, and the readiness and zeal with which he was ever prepared to give his counsel and devote his means to deeds of charity.

Resolved, That in further testimony of our esteem for the deceased, copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis and New-Orleans, and be published in two of the daily papers of the City.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be handed to the widow of the deceased, with the warmest expressions of our sympathy in her sad bereavement.

Resolved, That R. B. Millikin, Esq., and Stephen Brush, Esq., be and are hereby appointed a Committee to carry into effect the above resolutions.

Resolved, That this meeting be now adjourned, and that we attend the funeral of the deceased in a body.

M. T. HUBBARD, Chairman.
S. Brush, Secretary.

TURNER'S FOREST WINE BITTERS are the most reliable medicine ever introduced for the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Biliousness, or any derangement of the digestive organs. They create a healthy appetite, enrich the blood, strengthen and [illegible] the system, are very fine flavored, and a delightful [illegible] Are economical and cheap. Sold by [illegible] 25 cents, by the principal Druggists throughout the City.

RETAINING AS GOOD AS NEW.—FAMILIES having [illegible] silver, table-knives, coffee-urns, [illegible] &c., from which the silver is worn off, can have them replated at short notice by applying to LUCIUS HART, Esq., 4 and 6 Burling-alley.

PERUVIAN SYRUP,
A
PROTOXIDE OF IRON
IN
PERUVIAN SYRUP,
OR
PROTOXIDED SOLUTION
OF
PROTOXIDE OF IRON,
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For the Cure of the following forms of disease, most of which originate in

DYSPEPSIA.

Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhœa, Nervous Debility, St. Vitus' Dance, Neuralgia and Nervous Affections, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Languor and Depression of Spirits, Scrofula, Carbuncles and Boils, Piles, Sorery of Various of the Skin, Consumptive Tendencies, Bronchitis, Chlorosis, Leucorrhœa, Prolapsis Uteri and all Diseases peculiar to Females, and all Complaints accompanied by General Debility, and requiring a tonic or alterative medicine

IRON IN THE BLOOD,
IRON IN THE BLOOD,
IRON IN THE BLOOD,
IRON IN THE BLOOD,
IRON IN THE BLOOD,
IRON IN THE BLOOD,
IRON IN THE BLOOD,
IRON IN THE BLOOD,
IRON IN THE BLOOD,
IRON IN THE BLOOD.

New York, Nov. 17, 1859.

The experience which we have had of the PERUVIAN SYRUP, (Protoxide of Iron,) and the evidences which have been submitted to us of its great merits in the cure of many diseases, satisfy us that it is a medicinal agent of remarkable power, and deserving the attention of invalids.

JOHN R. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
President of Metropolitan Bank.
REV. ABEL STEVENS,
Editor Christian Advocate and Journal.
JOHN G. NELSON,
Firm Nelson & Richmond, No. 81 John-st.
REV. P. ORROR,
Editor of the New-York *Chronicle*.
ISAAC V. FOWLER,
Postmaster.

PAMPHLETS.
PAMPHLETS.
PAMPHLETS.
PAMPHLETS.

We give below, in part, the Table of Contents of our Pamphlet:

INTRODUCTION.—On the importance of Iron in the Human Organism, and the Philosophy of its Uses in the Blood.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.

A. A. HAYES, M. D., Member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and Assayer to the State of Massachusetts. Certificate of the analysis of the Peruvian Syrup.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

Certificate that the Peruvian Syrup is an unchangeable protoxide of Iron, produced by "combination in a way before unknown."

PERUVIAN SYRUP.

Certificate of the Value of Peruvian Syrup in cases of "Scurvy and Scorbutic Attacks," and that it "should be found in the Medicine Chest of every ship."

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

LETTER TO CLERGYMEN.—On the Preservation of Health, and the Use of Peruvian Syrup as a Medicinal Agent.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.

LETTERS FROM CLERGYMEN.—On the Efficacy of the Peruvian Syrup and the Benefits they have derived from its use.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

Rev. JOHN PIERPONT.—Its efficacy in Salt Rheum and other Cutaneous Diseases.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.

S. H. KENDALL, M. D.—Cure of Chronic Inflammation of the Liver, Constipation, Indigestion, Cold Extremities, and Pains in the side.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

Rev. SYLVANUS COBB.—Use and Efficacy in Family Restoration of the Strength after Typhoid Fever; Recommend.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.

W. R. CHISHOLM, M.D.—Successful use in Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa; Nervous Debility, Erysipelas, Chlorosis, and Restoration of Strength after Typhoid Fever.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

Rev. THOMAS WHITTEMORE.—Its use and Value in Paralysis, Dyspepsia, and Dropsy on the Chest; "it gives me new vigor, Buoyancy of Spirits, Elasticity of Muscle."

PERUVIAN SYRUP.

FRANCIS DANA, M. D.—Cure of Catarrhal Affections Bronchitis and Consumptive Attacks.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

Rev. P. C. HEADLEY.—Its Genuineness as a Medical Agent, and Efficacy in Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa and Pleurisy.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.

LEWIS JOHNSON, M. D.—Efficacy in Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, and General Debility.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

Rev. ARTHUR B. FULLER.—Its Efficacy in Nervous Headaches, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Substitute for Alcoholic Spirits, and General Debility; Value to Clergymen.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.

ROSWELL KENNY, M. D.—Confidence in its Efficacy; Dyspepsia, Diseased Liver, and Epilepsy.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

Rev. WARREN BURTON.—Its Efficacy in Headache, Loss of Appetite, Oppression, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, and General Debility; Value to Clergymen.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.

JEREMIAH STONE, M. D.—(Cure of Scrofula and Necrosis); Confidence in the Syrup as a Medicine: "It is the best ideal of a Preparation of Iron;" earnestly recommended by Practitioners.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

Rev. EPHRAIM NUTE, Jr.—Its efficacy in Dyspepsia, Debility, Prostration, and Adaptation to Western Climatic Diseases.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.

Prof. E. VITALIS SCHERR.—Its Restorative Power after Fever, Exhaustion of the Nervous System and Dyspepsia; Recommendation to "Scholars, Teachers, Clergymen and Editors."

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

ABRAHAM WENDELL, M. D.—Cure of Dropsy in the Hospital of Plura.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.

MILTON DAGGET, (certified by Rev. E. B. Thayer.)—Cure of Dyspepsia and Piles.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

Rev. OSBORN MYRICK.—Its efficacy in St. Vitus' Dance and Chronic Bronchitis.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.

EDWARD H. ADAMS, (certified by Rev. Charles S. Porter.)—Cure of Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance and Cutaneous Complaint.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

JAMES MORSE, (certified by Rev. J. B. Miles.)—Cure of Disordered Liver, Indigestion and Extreme Debility.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.

AMBROSE THOMPSON POOLE, (certified by Rev. Edward Edmunds.)—Cure of Scrofula, Neurosis and Epileptic Fits.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

SAMUEL MAY, Esq.—His long acquaintance with the Virtues of the Syrup; its Efficacy in Dyspepsia and other complaints; many Letters from Physicians of high standing, testifying to the Superiority of the Preparation.

PAMPHLETS.
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Pamphlets containing letters from the above-named gentlemen and others, and giving full information of the Syrup can be had on application to any druggist, or will be sent, free of charge, to any address.

N. L. CLARK & CO., Proprietors,
No. 76 Sudbury-st., Boston, and
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Sold by druggists generally.

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For the most fashionable, most tasty, best fitting, best made, newest stock, largest assortment of CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS ready-made, and at less prices than at any other establishment in this City, go to

F. S. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

The largest store in the City. The children's department and custom room not surpassed in this country.

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Corner of Warren-st., N. Y.

Invite attention to their large stock of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
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M. I. TOBIAS.	R. & G. BENSLEY.
ROBERT ROSKELL.	JOSEPH SEWELL.
GENEVA.	
PATEK PHILLIPE & Co.	J. C. LEDNOLE.
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Which they offer at WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at LOW PRICES.

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Offer at WHOLESALE and RETAIL a very large and complete assortment of
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No. 261 Broadway, corner of Warren-st., N. Y.
Have just received a splendid assortment of TIME KEEPERS, by the above celebrated makers, which they have great pleasure in recommending to their friends and the public.

HECKERS' FARINA JELLY—A DELICIOUS dessert and the best substitute for animal food, enriches the tables of the Astor House, and all the principal saloons. HECKERS' Farina Boilers to prevent burning or scorching; Jelly Moulds, of various sizes, forms and patterns; for sale at the establishment, No. 6 New Chambers, near East Broadway.

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, Bladder and Urinary Organs, also Female Obstructions, no remedy on earth equals

Dr. SOYER DODD'S IMPERIAL GIN BITTERS.

Sold by CHARLES WIDDIFIELD & CO., Proprietors, No. 78 William, corner of Liberty-st., New-York, and by druggists generally.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the members of the AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION will be held at the CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS, No. 448 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 10, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. Bacon, Rev. Dr. Hawes, Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. Cheever, Rev. Dr. Storrs, Rev. Dr. Budington, Rev. Dr. Patton, Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. Dr. Thompson, Rev. Dr. Ide, Rev. Dr. Ludlow, Rev. Dr. Hutton, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. Ives, Rev. Dr. Hatfield, Rev. Dr. Wisner, Rev. Dr. Hosmer, Rev. Dr. Bethune, Rev. Dr. Cox, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. Dr. Osgood, Rev. Dr. Ferris, Rev. Dr. Duffield, Rev. Dr. Wyckoff, Rev. Dr. Hoge, Rev. Dr. Potts, Rev. Dr. Hodge, Rev. Dr. Musgrave

A Surgical Operation.

The New-York Times:

In your issue of Saturday last, (April 28,) there is a paragraph mentioning "a novel surgical operation for the treatment of hemorrhage by *acupressure*." The statement does injustice, in attributing the first performance of that operation to a very respectable member of the profession, who will not contradict the unofficial version, with your permission, I will make, by way of correction.

More than two months previously, Dr. JOHN MUNROE CARNOCHAN, of this City, employed acupressure. I did not witness the operation, but saw a colored woman which exhibited it about eight or nine weeks after.

It may seem to your unprofessional readers a matter of little consequence. None of them would think me in condition to need relief by this method of checking the discharge of blood from a ruptured or severed artery. That Dr. SIMPSON (of Edinburgh) first used acupressure on arteries, as the best means of stopping the flow of blood from them during amputations, nobody denies.

That Dr. CARNOCHAN was the first surgeon who performed the operation in this country, is equally undeniable.

The process is the *interlacing* of a long needle beneath an artery and the adjacent tissues. It is merely "ligature-in-position," (in a new form,) as a substitute for "ligature."

By publishing this correction you will *establish a claim*, and gratify one of your correspondents, who happens to be A PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 4.

$4,000	Virginia 6s	90 - 92¾	10	Erie Railroad	17
2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	91¼	100	do	s30 17
3,000	do	91¾	50	do	17¼
2,000	California St. 7s	90¾	50	Er e R. Ass. Stock	16¾
1,000	Erie R. 2d M. B. '33	94	300	Harlem R	b60 19
6,000	Erie R. 6th M. B.	88	100	do	18
1,000	Ind. C. R. 1st M.	104¾	100	do	12¾
9,000	Mich. C. R. 8 P c.		210	Brooklyn C. R	115¾
	1st M. S. F. Con. B.	93¾	64	Mich. Central R	48¾
1,000	Mich. So. 1st M. B.	83	50	do	b60 48¾
3,000	Del., L. & W. 3d M.	94	240	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	12¾
2,000	Har. R. 3d M. B.	79¾	50	M. S. & N. I. g. s.	s60 24¾
1,000	Han. & St. J. R. B.	73	50	do	s60 24¾
3	Hudson R.	90¾	100	do	s30 24¾
200	Continental Bank	102	28	Panama Railroad	146¾
15	Am. Ex. Bank	100½	90	do	b30 146¾
28	Manhattan Gas Co.	175	60	do	146¾
10	Pacific Co.	b30 91¾	10	do	146
20	Penn. Coal Co.	89½	100	Ill. Cent R. Scrip.	69¾
200	Pacific Mail S. Co.	105	300	Gal. & Chi. R.	64
60	do	b30 104¾	300	do	63¾
200	do	104¾	1000	Cleve. & Tol. R.	23¾
20	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	98¾	400	do	b30 23¾
200	N. Y. Central R.	78¾	400	do	s60 23¾
100	do	78¾	50	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	65¾
50	do	s5 78¾	200	do	65¾
100	do	s30 78¾	100	do	66
100	do	b30 78¾	50	do	b10 66¼
100	do	b10 78¾	50	do	s10 66¼
50	do	s10 78¾	100	do	66¼
100	do	79	150	do	66¼
50	do	s60 78¾	50	do	s30 66¾
25	Second-av. R.	98	350	La Cr. & Mill. R.	⅛
5	N. J. Can. R.	112	20	D. L. & W. R.	85

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Va. St. 6s	92½	100	Erie Railroad	s30 17¼
2,000	Missouri St. 6s	83¾	150	do	17¾
7,000	do	83¾	50	do	17¼
1,000	do	s10 83¾	300	do	17¾
1,000	Lac. & W. 7st M.	93¾	65	Chic. R. & Qu'cy R.	64¾
1,000	N. Ia. 1st Mort.	83¾	100	Hnd. R. Railroad	41¾
1,000	Mich. C. R. 8 P c.		97	do	41¾
	1st m. S. F. Con. B.	93¼	25	Readiog Railroad	48
1,000	Mich. S. & N. I. B.	79	250	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	12¾
1,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. B.	73	50	M. S. & N. I. G. R.	24¾
200	Pacific Mail S. Co.	105	150	Gal. & Chicago R.	64¾
50	do	105¾	50	do	hnwk 64¾
10	Bank of St. of N. Y	102½	100	do	64¾
20	Bank of New-York	103¼	300	Chi. & R. Island R.	66¾
100	Canton Company	21	160	do	65¾
60	N. Y. Central R.	78¾	100	do	66¾
100	do	b5 79	100	do	66¾
150	do	s10 79	300	do	b3 67
100	do	b60 79¾	200	do	b60 67
50	Erie R. Assent.	17¾			

FRIDAY, May 4—P. M.

The official returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the calendar month of April, were completed at the Custom-house this afternoon. The Import entries for the month were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$10 407,966
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	4,127,857
Free Goods	2,386,349
Total entries	$16,922.172
Against April, 1859	22.153,178
Decrease this season	$5,231,006

There was also entered, during the month, Foreign Specie to the value of $49,186. The value of Merchandise, of the previous importation, withdrawn from Public Warehouse during the month, is $2,069,423, or $2,057,434 less than the amount which went into Warehouse, so that the value of Imported Merchandise actually marketed during the month is $14,865,138, against $19,941,834 marketed in April of last year.

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1858-'60. From July 1, '59.	vs.	1858-'59. From July 1, '58.
July	27,111,000		18,469,000
August	24,301,000		19,556,000
September	16,459,000		15,335,000
October	12,987,000		13,454,000
November	14,728,000		10,501,000
December	18,724,000		13,282,000
January	21,528,000		19,377,000
February	19,166,060		18,756,000
March	23,495,000		20,739,000
April	16,922,000		22,153,000
Total 10 Months	$195,421,000		$171,621,000
Foreign Specie	2,242,000		983,000
Together	$197,663,000		$172,604,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1859-60. From July 1, '59.	vs.	1858-59. From July 1, '58.
July	$4,938,000		$4,772,000
August	5,151,000		4,660,000
September	4,947,000		3,522,000
October	4,753,000		5,233,000
November	5,323,000		3,482,000
December	6,382,000		3,700,000
January	5,299,000		3,762,000
February	5,699,000		3,284,000
March	6,999,000		5,378,000
April	6,639,000		5,951,000
Total 10 months	$56,130,000		$43,744,000
Foreign reexported	8,544,000		4,732,000
Together	$64,674,000		$48,466,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1859-60 From July 1, '59.	vs.	1858-59. From July 1, '58.
July	10,051,000		2,801,000
August	6,410,000		2,202,000
September	8,268,000		3,240,000
October	5,344,000		8,028,000
November	4,383,000		472,000
December	2,062,000		1,898,000
January	854,000		2,306,000
February	977,000		2,371,000
March	2,382,000		3,344,000
April	2,996,000		6,259,000
Total 10 months	$43,727,000		$27,922,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—TEN MONTHS.

	1859-60. From July 1, '59.	1858-59. From July 1, '58.
Domestic Produce	$56,130,000	$43,744,000
Foreign Reexported	8,544,000	4,722,000
Specie	43,727,000	27,922,000
Total	$108,401,000	$76,388,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1859-60. From July, '59.	vs.	1858-59. From July, '58.
July	4,851,246		3,387,305
August	4,243,010		3,545,118
September	2,908,509		2,672,935
October	2,318,750		2,054,834
November	2,157,154		1,706,529
December	2,843,388		2,020,895
January	3,899,166		3,478,471
February	3,378,043		3,328,683
March	3,477,545		3,164,011
April	2,444,267		3,212,060
Total 10 months	$32,621,268		$28,570,846

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1859-60. From July 1.		1858-59. From July 1.	
July 12	$1,741,879	July 14	$1,401,713
July 27	2,146,000	July 27	1,603,817
Aug. 11	1,863,691	Aug. 12	1,527,286
Aug. 27	2,126,333	Aug. 27	1,434,674
Sept. 12	2,046,002	Sept. 11	1,696,639
Sept. 26	2,043,363	Sept. 28	1,570,000
Oct. 17	1,883,670	Oct. 15	1,322,005
Oct. 25	1,871,550	Oct. 28	1,472,979
Nov. 10	1,568,107	Nov. 12	1,672,676
Nov. 28	1,721,343	Nov. 28	1,816,532
Dec. 12	1,855,429	Dec. 13	1,643,202
Dec. 24	1,408,234	Dec. 30	1,494.379
Jan. 10	1,788,666	Jan. 12	1,384,664
Jan. 24	1,760,582	Jan. 28	1,210.713
Feb. 10	1,476,625	Feb. 12	1,319 924
Feb. 26	1,393,579	Feb. 27	1,287,967
Feb. 29	382,503	March 13	920,177
March 11	1,198,711	March 29	1,032,314
March 14	147,000	April 13	1,404,029
March 28	898,730	April 25	1,723,352
March 29	155,110	Total, 10 mos.	$26,939,042
April 10	1,146,211		
April 27	1,456,337		
Total, 10 mos.	$34,086.555		

The Exports from the port of New-York for the month of April were:

In Domestic Produce	$6,638,682
Foreign Goods Reexpoited	737,231
Specie	2.995.502
Total allowances	$10,371,413
Against April, 1859:	
In Domestic Prodnce	$5,920.921
Foreign Reexports	823 778
Specie	6,259,167—$13,033,866
Decrease in April this season	$2,662,451

We subjoin our usual comparison by months of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements at the port of New-York, beginning with the current Treasury, or fiscal year, July 1, 1858:

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the Week.	1860.	1859.	1858.
Entered at the port	$750,843	$1,783,266	$1,217,169
Thrown on market	918,809	1,709,813	1,145,727
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$17,887,880	$41,477 683	$40,785,993
Thrown on market	21,282,619	43,839,536	41,406,128

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION ENTIRE.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value
Mf. of Wool.	813	$330,665	82	$29,782	79	$19,680
Mf. of Cotton	493	110,442	239	40,097	63	16,054
Mf. of Silk	486	427,279	56	41,796	23	14,496
Mf. of Flax	277	163,644	88	16,466	109	15,900
Miscellan's	2,439	98 011	519	19,013	252	7,538
Total	4,387	$1,070,059	984	$147,090	526	73,668
		147,090				1,070,059
Total Entered	$1,217,149	Total Marketed				$1,143,727

The following was to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Total Receipts	$95,587 87
Payments	318 662 05
Balance	7,069,613 11

Included in the receipts ware $76,000 for Customs.

A fair business was done to-day in the Foreign Exchenges, owing to the rather easier terms made by several of the prominent Bankers and Bullion Brokers. The letter drew Short Sight on London at 110¼ ₱ cent., which is better for the hnyer at present currency for Money on the other eide, than 109¼ ₱ cent. at 60 days, the price at which Southern and other transient Bank hills were done, or 109⅜, at which some of the best of our own Bankers drew. The Sight rate on Paris was also made to correspond, say 5.11¼f.@5.10f., the 60 day rate being 5.14⅜f.@5.13¾f. The export engagements of Bullion were increased to ahont $1,775,000, (as nearly as we could arrive at the shipments this afternoon,) of which $850,000 goes forward through the principal Bullion house, and the remainder from the Bankers direct. The export includes several parcels of Mexican dollars, which have been coming in fraely by express from New-Orleans this week. The shipment of Gold from California by the steamer of April 20, wnich will be due at New-York next week, is thus manifested to Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co., per Overland Pony Express mail received bere to-day. This mail, by the wey, is bringing forward in advance of the treasure drawn against, a large number of checks and hills on New-York; an operation which might be inconvenient to the receivers of Bullion in a less easy market for Money than we are now having:

TREASURE LIST OF THE JOHN L. OTSPHENS, APRIL 29, 1860.			
Wells, Fargo & Co.	$251,000	C. T. Meader & Co.	$15 000
Alsop & Co.	220,031	Freeman & Ca.	13,000
B. Davidson	122.500	Alfred Borel	12 000
W. T. Coleman & Co.	68 200	S. L. Jacobs & Co.	10,200
E. Kelly & Co.	68,000	Treadwell & Co	10,000
D. O. Mills & Co.	60.060	Decker, Jewstt & Paxton	10,000
Sather & Church	58,000	Eppinger & Co.	8 000
Jas. Patrick & Co.	55,000	J. S. Weir & Co.	7,595
L. & M. Sachs & Co.	51,100	Kerby, Syrne & Co.	7,000
J. Seligman & Co.	46,200	Levi Strauss & Co.	5,100
B. F. Hastings & Co.	43,002	Wm. Newell & Co.	5,100
Taaffe, McCahill & Co.	30,000	F. Tillman	3,800
Tallent & Wilde	30,000	Wm. Meyer & Co.	3,827
E. H. Parker	23 000	C. H. Strybieg	2,700
George T. Grimes	16,000	Edward Visscher	2,000
	15,000	Other shippers	110 817
Total			$1,382,783

We make no alteration in Money rates. The principal Stock Brokers of established promptnees are supplied at 5 ₱ cent. on call, and ralend at 6 ₱ cent. With the Discount Brokere the quotations on strictly prime paper are 5½@7 ₱ cent., as in date.

We had another strong market for Stocks this afternoon, although el tha early Board lhe feeling was generally dull, until the call of the list reeched Rock Island. This stock, and Penems, together with an improved inquiry for Michigan Sonthern, gave a *Bullish* tone to the speculation on the Exchange, and the general demand at the Second Board, and immediately after the adjournment, was quite spirited. Large sales of New-York Central were made at 79½ ₱ cent., and of Rock Island at 67 ₱ cent., making 2@2½ ₱ cent. rise on the latter within a few days. The other Western shares were firm, and there was also another upward turn in New-York and Erie shares, which touched 17¾. The Michigan Southern old stock brought 12¾, and on the guaranteed 24¾ ₱ cent. Toledo left off 28¾@29; Galena, 64½@⅔; Michigan Central, 48½@½; Reading, 43@43⅜; New-York, Central 79@79¾, and Rock Island 66¾@67 ₱ cent. The demand continues for Panama at 146@146¼ ₱ cent, without inducing any considerable sales, although private offers were made on the Street to take 1,000 shares of a cash holder at the full figure made at the Board, say 146½ ₱ cent. Late in the day Pacific Mail improved, and the closing quotation was 105@105¼ ₱ cent. The State Stocks are firmer hy ¼@½ ₱ cent. Sales of Tennessees at 91⅜, Missouris 83½, and Virginias 92¾@½ ₱ cent. Nothing done in Governments at the Board. Some private purchasers at 103½ ₱ cent. for the fives of 1874 are reported, registerad stock, though some of the holders decline to sell at less than 184 ₱ cent. The ganeral market closed firm, though after tha addilional Specia engagements for the steamera to-morrow were mada, some of the speculators for the fall were inclined to make rather lower offers.

Among the first of May changes we notice the removal of Mr. E. THAYER to No. 18 Wall-street, the New-York representative of the American house in Paris of VANDEN BROEK, BROTHERS & Co. We take pleasure in calling attention to the card of lhe house, in another part of this paper, adding that they have leave to refer to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., SCHUCHARD & GEBHARD, and other Banking firms in this City, in regard to their facilities and responsibility for accommodating American merchants and travelere in Europe.

The April earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad show a large gain. The figures are:

April, 1860	$174,283 17
April, 1859	144 512 93
Increase in 1860	$29,770 24

Tbis return of the Michigan Southern, made known thie afternoon, and some private telegraphic inlimations of a heavy increase in freight traffic at the West, the present week, probably gave the additional impetus to the Slock Market this afternoon. The grain buelneea into Chicago over the Rock Island and soma other of the lines is repreeenled to be unueually large.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 18th of April gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£5,638,581. Decrease £39,554
Other deposits	15,512,759. Increase 941,708
Rest	3,211,759. Increase 11,262

On the olher side of the account:

Gov't. securitiee	£9,728 943. Unchanged.
Other securities	23 790,388. Decrease £744,050
Notes nnemployed	6,548,560. Increase 1,626,475

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,816,665, heing a decrease of £1,650,590, and the elock of bullion in both departments is £14,630,686, showing a decrease of £6,416 when compared with the preceding return.

In the enit of Jamee Lee & Co., of this City, against the Chillicothe Branch of the Slate Bank of Ohio, lrled in the United States Circuit Court at Cincinnali, the Jury on Tuesday returned a verdict for the defendant, under instructions from lhe Court. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

"It will be remembered from an accouni herelofora published in thle paper, that this suit grew out of the hensactions of the Ohio Life Insurence aad Trust Company. That bills of exchange amounting to $57,833 66 were sent by the Chillicothe Bank to the Trust Company to be used solely for the benefit of the defendant; and that Mr. Lonlow, then Cashier of the Ohio Life Insurence and Trust Company, sold or hypothecated tbem to JAMES LEE & Co. at a higher rate of interest than was authorized by the State of New-York.

It is thought this result in the Circuit Court will put an end to the matter, and that the suits brought also by LEE & Co. against the Branch Banks at Marietta, at Dayton, Athens, Xenia, Piqua, the Logan Branch and the Ross County Bank, for similar transactions, to which the defendants entered the same pleas in defence, will be withdrawn.

Tha whole amount claimed was about $500,000."

In reference to the Public Debt of the Commonwealth of Virginie, we have the following of ficial data direct from the Auditor al Richmond, which Messrs. PETERS, CAMPBELL & Co., No. 34 Wall-street, were kind enough to procure for us in explanation of a brief and evidently erroneous statement on the subject, in round numbers, copied from one of the Virginia papere:

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, Va., Monday, April 30, 1860.

Your favor of the 26th inst. has been received, and in part compliance with your request, I send you a copy of my last biennial report, and call your attention to pegea 77, 78 and 79, where you will find a statement showing the actual condition of the public debt on the 1st day of October, 1859.

All the primary or actual debt of the State, held by others than the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, was on that day, $26,106,886 45, but for many purposes, the debt includes not only $1,261,843 00 of the old debt, actually redeemed and cancelled, but $1,063,657 00 of the new debt purchased and held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, making $31,452,186,63, on which 7 ₱ cent. is annually raised to pay the interest and 1 ₱ cent. Sinking Fund required by the Constitution to redeem and cancel the debt in 34 years.

The actual debt on the first day of October, 1859, may terefore be put down at	$29,106,469 43
Appropriations made prior to the 1st of October, 1859 which on that day had not been called for and funded, amounting to $2,970,417 37—of this amount it is possible there will be called for and funded	$2,800,000
The last Legislature appropriated to the	
James River and Kanawha Canal	500,000
Rivanna Navigation Co.	60,000
Alexandria, London and Hampshire Railroad Co.	650,000
Manassa Gap Railroad Co.	350,000
Covington and Ohio Railroad Co. (in all the years 1860-61-62)	2,580,000
Norfolk and Petersburgh R. Co.	300,000
Danville Extension	250,000
Armory	500,000
Virginia Central Railroad Co.	600,000
All Turnpike Roads, (actnal am't not ascertained,) say	200,000—8 520,000 00
Tntal present and prospectiva debt	$37,826,659 43

The State has guarantaed the bonds of certain corporations, amnunting to $3,898,500, for the datails of which see 2d Audltor's report, Doc. No. 8, pege 25. The interest on those of the James River and Kanawha Canal, and Chesepeake and Oblo Canal has been peid by the State for several yeers, and a bill has been passed by the Legislature to issue the bonds of the State in lieu of the guranteed bonds of the James River and Kanawha Canal, which, without increasing the State's liability, and without increasing the annual charge npon the Treasury beyond tha one per cent. required by the Constitution, will add to the *direct* debt of the Stale the sum of $2,260,000 00

Total present and prospectiva debt brought forword	37,626,659 43
Making a total direct debt of	$39,886,659 43

There is in addition to this amount $500,000, bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, guaranleed by the State, on which sha has paid, and will continue to pey, tha interest. All tha other guarantees in the table referred to are merely nominal, as the principals are amply able lo pay, and must continue able, unless the inhabitants of the cities, in their private capacity, shall all prove insolvent, which is not to be presumed.

Then bring forward tha entire debt existing on Oct. 1, 1859	$29,106,659 43
Add all former and subsequent appropriations	8,520,000 00
Add, also, bonds of James River and Kanawha Canal, guaranleed and authorized to be funded	2,260,000 00
Total	$39,886,659 43
Add the only remaining liabilily, viz: the guaranteed bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal	500,000 00
Total of all debts and liabilities	$40,386,659 43

It will be observed, also, by refarence to page 392 of my report, thal less than 4 per cent. of the value of the property in the Commonwealth will pay off the entire debt and liabilities of the State. Besides this solid source, I refer you to page 59 of the Second Audilor's Report, which shows the Commonwealth possesses investments (without estimating anything for investments to be made of the recent appropriations) amounting to $35,357,469 82, of which $10,057,540 06—yielding return to lha State of 7 per cenl. per annum—are, on that account, put down as "*productive.*"

Thus it will be seen that, against a debt of forty millions, the State has investmants of thirty-five millione, ten of which are, and will continue to be, productive, with property, which, if equally divided amongst every man, woman and child in the Com, menwealth, would give to ea ch $1,050; and property on the value of which 4 per cent. would pay off the State's entire debt and liabilities. Taken in connection with the proverbial honor of her agents and representatives, it is a little strange that a suspicion of the credit of her securities for permanent invasiment should exist. It cannot exist in any well-informad minds, and I trust you will be able to correct any erronenus impressions which may have prevailed.

J. M. BURNETT, Auditor.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 4, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, heve been: 17 bbls. Ashes; 12,650 bbls. Flour; 250 bbls. Corn Meat; 124 bushels Wheat; 266 bushels Corn. 3.000 bushels Rye; 206 bushels Barley; 62,935 bushels Oats; 0,000 bushels Malt; 1,630 pkgs. Provisions; and 673 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 45 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $6 62½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales: 2,500 lbs. American Yellow, at 33c.@35c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—We have heard of sales of 200 bags Gonalves, on terms not ascertained; and 100 bags St. Domingo, at 12½c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Refined Ingot finds ready buyers, al 23c. @23½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Sales bave been more extensive, having amounted to 1,500 bales, chiefly to spinners, at steady rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplaod.	Florida.	Mobile, N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ₱ lb	7¾	7¾	8
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	13¾

FISH—Dry Cod are in demand, mainly et from $3 62½@$4 50 ₱ cwt. Mackerel, Salmon and Herring remain as last noticed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Stale and Western Flour bas been in slack request, to-day, end prices bave favored buyers; salee have been reported of 6,000 bbls. including superfine State at $5 45@$5 52½, chiefly at $5 50; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 55@$5 65; chiefly et $5 55@$5 60; very inferior to choice at $5 45@$5 55; extra Iowa and Wiscoosin at $5 60@$6 30; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 65@$6 40; inferinr extra Ohio at $6@$6 15; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 20@$6 30 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$ 45	@ $ 52½
Extra State	5 55	@ 5 65
Superfine Western	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 50	@ 6 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 65	@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	6 00	@ 6 15
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bds.	6 20	@ 6 30
Extra Ohio, trada brand	6 35	@ 7 25
Fancy Genasee	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	6 15	@ 7 75
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 45	@ 7 85

Southern Flour is rather quiet, yet firm. Sales today, amount to 1,500 bbls. at $6 40@$6 60 for country to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 65@$7 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in demand, including inferinr to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 70@$7 40 ₱ bbl.; 700 bbls. changed hands within the ranga. Rye Flour sells slowly at $3 45@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is lass sought after, at $3 75@$3 80 for Jersey: $4 00@$4 05 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand, at, however, drooping prices. Salea have been reported since our last of 28,000 bushels, including White Canada at $1 60; White Indiana at $1 60; Red Western $1 49; and Milwankee Club chiefly at $1 29@$1 31 ₱ bush. Corn has been dull and heavy. Sales confined to 10,500 bushels, at 78c.@78½c. for unsound to fair, for mixed Western; 81c.@82c. for yallow Jersey and Southern; and 81c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rya is in request at 85c.@85c, and is held at 87c @88c. ₱ bushel; sales 5,000 bushels at 86c. Barley continues plenty and heavy. Sales 8,500 bushels, including Canada East at 73c.@75c.; Canada West 82c; and State 70c@73c. Oats are abundant and depressed, including Canada, et 41c.@42c.; Western at 41c.@42c.; State at 41½c.@42½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 39c.@41e.; Southern at 38c, @40c. ₱ bushel. Mr. WILLIAM G. CUTTING notices the week's business in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs lhus: "Trade has been generelly less active during the past week. The oemand for State and Western brands of Flour has been restricted. It has been mainly for such lots as were immediately required by the regular bome trade. Shippers have been less disposed to purchase, as they have been antlelpatiog a reauction in prices. The speculative inquiry, referred lo last week, has partially ceased. The receipts from the interior have hean mora extensive, having amounted to 39,649 bbls. by canal and river, against 26,190 bbls., by do. and do., during the previous week. Toward the close, receivers were rather eager to sell, and the tendency of prices was downward. Yet, holders are reluctant to make any importani concessions to buyers. Southero Flour has been less sought after, yet it has been quite stiffly held. The arrivals have been moderate. Canadian Flour has attracted less attention, and having been more freely offered, buyers have had any exieilog advantage. The total sales of Wheat Flour, during the week, have been 67,500 bbls., against 109,500 bbls. week ending April 28. Rye Flour has been in moderate request at unaltered prices. Corn Meat has attracted considerable attention at fnll rates. The receipls of Wheat have been light. Nooe has arrived by canal or river. Yet, the market has been well supplied, especially with Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring. The demand has been decidedly tess animated. Millers have been less inclined to buy. Shippers have also moved with reserve. Speculators have been passive. Purchasers heve been generally anticipating a declina in prices. The principal holders have exhibited no disposilion to make any material reduction, though they have manifested more eagerness to sell. Toward the close, the inquiry was quite limited. Yesterday, businees was spiritless, and the market was depressed. Soma freight eogagements had been effected, and selee of Wilwaukee Club, to fill up, were reported at lower rates. The total sales of Wheat, durlog the week, have been 113,000 bushels against 355,000 busbels the preceding week. Corn has been less eought after, and prices have been tending downward. Yesterday, very light sales were made, and lower prices were accepted. Rye is in good demand. Bailey has been dull and heavy, with a supply in excess of the requirements of buyers. Oats have been quite freely offered, and heve declined. The demand haa been somewhat restricted, though some purchasers have been disposed to buy on speculation. At the close, the inquiry was mainly for lots wanted by the trade."

HAY—Sales 1,500 bales North River, at 95c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The Market this week has been dull. Dealers have been operating chiefly in Rio Grade, the stock of which is small. Holders of Buenos Ayres Hides do not offer their supplies freely at prevailing rates. The receipts this week have been 16,000, and stock on hand is now 254,000. The principal sales have been: 2,300 Buenos Ayres, 25½c., 6 and 8 months; 6 500 Rio Grande, part, 24½c., 6 months; 2,000 Bogota, 22¾c., 6 months; 1,500 Savanilla, 17½c., 6 months; 1,000 Central America, 22¾c., 6 months; 2,000 Texas, 16c.@16½c., 6 months; 1,000 Western Slaughter, 9c.@9¼c., 6 months.

HOPS—We have heard of sales of 50 bales, last year's crop, at 7c.@14c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Sales have been reported of 150 tons Scotch Pig, chiefly at $24 ₱ ton, usual terms.

LATHS—Eastern are in good request, at $1 75 ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Has been inactive, yet prices heve been sustained.

LEATHER—The demand for sole has been rather limited this week. Buyers operate with much caution. Prices are somewhat easier. The receipts have been heavy, and the stock has increased.

LIME—Rockland; 75c. for common, and $1 for lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 30 hhds. Porto Rico, at 36c.; and 150 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 30c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in request, including common at $1 60@$1 62½ ₱ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine exhibit no noticeable change. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair demand, chiefly at frnm 47c.@48c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is inquired for, mainly at 60c.@61c. ₱ gallon. Nothing really new in other descriptions.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet; sales having been confined to 500 bbls., in lots, at $17 75@$17 87 for new Mess; $17 37 for old Mess $14@$14 12½ for new Prime; and $12 87 for old Prime, ₱ bbt. Cnt Meats are in request, at 8¾c.@9½c. for Hams, and 7c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in fair demand, at rull rates. Lard has not varied; sales, today, 750 tcs. and bbls., at 10¾c.@11¼c., and 300 kegs, at 12½c., ₱ lb. Beef is nnaltered; sales, 285 bbts., in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 50 for Western Mess; $5@$5 75 for Country Mess, extra, and $4@$4 62½ for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Meas, $14@$18 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $12@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter rules quiet, at 10c.@21c. for Inferior to prime old and new State, and 10c. @16c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is in modarete demand, at 7c.@13c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 250 tcs., in lots, at $3 87@$4 37 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in active request at a shade firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 2,850 hhds., includiog Cuba 6c @7¼c.; Porto Rico, 7¾c.@7¾c.; and Melado on private terms; with 1,000 boxes Havana also on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales 25,000 lbs. prime, on private leims.

TEAS—The public sale to-day attracted a good attendance, and passed off with spirit; tha bulk of the Greens, and e portion of tha Blacks having been disposed of et firmer rates. Gunpowder 38c.@87c.; Imperial, 31c.@67½c.; Hyson, 40½c.; Young Hyson, 29c.@61c.; Twankay, 30½c.@36½c.; and Oolonge, 42c.@44½c. ₱ lb.

TIN—Holders asks very full prices, bence the current movements are resticted.

TOBACCO—Has been in moderate demand, and sales have been reported since our last of 70 hhds. Kentucky at 4¾c.@12c.; 56 cases Seed Leaf at 5¾c. @14c.; 17 cases Florida at 10c.@18c.; 144 bales Havena at 25c.@36c., and 77 bales Yara on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls, at 21½c.@22c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 270 bales Cotton, on private terms; 150 bales Sea Island do., at ⅛d.; 15,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, by steamer, at 8d.; 18,000 bushels Corn, in bulk, by sailing vessel, at 5⅜d.; 40 hbds. Tallow, at 25s.; and 100 tcs. Rice, at 20s. For other ports, the engagements were unimportant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.

DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who when they dare not use that name, call

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl, in a private family, as chambermaid; is a good seamstress and lady's maid; does fine washing and ironing in the best style; the best of City reference from first class families. Can be seen at No. 237 2d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen at her last place, No. 139 West 23d-st., near 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SCOTCH PROTestant woman wants a situation as chambermaid in a private family; good reference. Apply at No. 27 Prince-st., New-York.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A PROTESTant girl for chambermaid and waitress. None need apply that cannot bring good City reference. Call at No. 180 Lexington-av.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUAtion by a respectable girl to do chamberwork, and would be willing to assist with washing. Apply at No. 22 East 16th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTED by a respectable young girl a situation as chambermaid, and to take care of children, or as chambermaid and waiter. Good references given. Inquire at 167 Prospect place, No. 23 Rutgers-place, between the hours of 11 and 2.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A neat respectable young woman, with five years' reference from her last place, desires a situation, in City or country, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse; can cut and fit children's clothing. Apply at 378 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist in the care of children; good reference. Can be seen at No. 129 East 39th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would mind one child; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted by a young Protestant woman a situation. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 50 East 23d-st., near 4th av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—An intelligent and competent person wishes to obtain a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to wait on grown children and sew; would go by the month or week. Best of City reference. Country prefered. Can be seen at No. 96 West 28th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman—also, by another—as nurse and plain sewer; both have good reference, and will go to the country. Call for two days, at No. 103 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; in the basement.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation as such, or as chambermaid and nurse, by a respectable young woman. Reference given. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 60 Main-st., Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; is willing to go to the country for the Summer. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 133 7th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 243 10th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 80 West 16th-st., in the basement.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as a good plain cook and assist in the washing and ironing; is a good bread and biscuit maker. Also, chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing; have the best of City reference from their last place; would prefer living together. Call at No. 26 6th-av., in the rear, third floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class German Protestant young woman, as cook; knows the art of cookery in all its branches; is also a good confectioner and can make good ice cream and jellies; has the best of references from the highest families in the City; speaks the English language fluently. Apply at No. 405 Broome-st., near Broadway.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family, or chamberwork and to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 583 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., top floor, front room.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent respectable woman; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning and larding, jellies and creams, and pastries; will take care of a house for the Summer, or go to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 529 6th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; will assist in washing and ironing; no objections to the country. None but private families need apply; wages, $16. Can be seen Friday and Saturday, at No. 624 6th-av., near 10th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, all kinds of baking, soups and desserts; good reference. Apply at No. 109 East 13th-st., second floor, room No. 5.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of soups and desserts; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 7th-av., near 20th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A neat and competent person as cook and to assist with the washing; understands all branches of English and American cooking; good reference. Call at No. 119 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN experienced woman, as first-class cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has the best of City reference of four years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 104 West 28th st.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as a good plain cook and assistin the washing and ironing; is a good bread and biscuit maker. Also, chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing; have the best of City reference from their last place; would prefer living together. Call at No. 26 6th-av., in the rear, third floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class German Protestant young woman, as cook; knows the art of cookery in all its branches; is also a good confectioner and can make good ice cream and jellies; has the best of references from the highest families in the City; speaks the English language fluently. Apply at No. 405 Broome-st., near Broadway.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family, or chamberwork and to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 583 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., top floor, front room.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent respectable woman; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning and larding, jellies and creams, and pastries; will take care of a house for the Summer, or go to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 529 6th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; will assist in washing and ironing; no objections to the country. None but private families need apply; wages, $16. Can be seen Friday and Saturday, at No. 624 6th-av., near 10th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, all kinds of baking, soups and desserts; good reference. Apply at No. 109 East 13th-st., second floor, room No. 5.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of soups and desserts; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 7th-av., near 20th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A neat and competent person as cook and to assist with the washing; understands all branches of English and American cooking; good reference. Call at No. 119 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Methodist General Conference.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADIAN AND IRISH CONFERENCE DELEGATES—FRATERNAL ADDRESS OF THE CANADIAN CONFERENCE.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 4.

The Methodist Episcopal General Conference assembled this morning at the regular hour, Bishop AMES in the chair, with the usual religious exercises under the direction of JOHN S. PEIRCE, of the Newark Conference. It was announced that Bishop RICHARDSON and Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS of the Canadian General Conference were present, and on motion they were admitted to seats in the Conference and invited to take seats on the platform. The delegates then admitted presented the address of the Canadian Conference to this Conference, which was read.

Bishop RICHARDSON addressed the Conference. Bishop MORRIS announced that Rev. ROBINSON SCOTT was present as a Delegate from the Irish Wesleyan Conference. His credentials were presented, and he was admitted, and invited to a seat on the platform. Mr. SCOTT presented a beautiful and eloquent address to this Conference from the Irish Conference, in reply to a former address of the Methodist Episcopal Conference of the United States. Mr. SCOTT then addressed the Conference in a brief and eloquent manner. The reception of both these deputations from abroad, and more especially the latter, was most cordial.

The Committee on the Wisconsin delegate case reported in favor of the sitting delegate, P. S. BENNETT, which report was adopted.

The Quadrennial Address of the Bishop was then read by Bishop JANES.

The address, after an affectionate salutation to the Conference, expresses confidence in the wisdom and piety of the Representatives to meet their solemn responsibilities intelligently and religiously. It expresses the hope that, although there may not be entire unanimity of sentiment on all subjects which may come before them, all may be set aside in the spirit of charity. In speaking of the death of Bishop WAUGH. The address says on the tenth day of February, 1858, the senior member of our Board, Rev. Bishop B. WAUGH was removed from us by death. His illness was short, and his death happy. Up to within a few days of his decease he labored with unabated ardor in fulfilling the ministry which he had received of the Lord Jesus. During his long public life, in all his important relations to the Church, and in all his official connection with the great enterprises of religion he manifested the utmost integrity. No one ever saw him shrink from responsibility when his convictions of what was right were clear. His preaching was not with enticing words of man's wisdom, but in demonstration of the spirit and of power. As a presiding officer, he was calm, courteous and dignified; in the delicate and difficult work of stationing ministers, he was patient, affectionate and firm; in the councils of the Church he was discriminating, sagacious and candid; as an Executive officer, he was sympathetic, paternal and decided. In Christian excellence, in ministerial fidelity and in episcopal usefulness he was eminent. His loss to the Church and the cause of religion is great. To us, his colleagues, who long shared his intimate friendship and goodly counsels, as well as the fellowship of his official cares and labors, the bereavement is most painful. Let us unite in praying that this solemn event may be graciously sanctified to all who are affected by it. Since the adjournment of the General Conference of 1856, eleven of the members of that body have died. The Bishops think it desirable that the annual Conferences should be restrained from multiplying Colleges and Universities beyond the real demand for them and above their ability to give them character and effectiveness. The Bishops express their satisfaction at the progress made in the Sunday School Department. In the last few years the advance has been in schools 1,300, in teachers 26,000, and in scholars 154,000. The publishing interests are shown to be in a highly-successful state, both in a financial and moral view. The Missionary enterprise has also been more prosperous than in any former period of the history of the church. The Bishops, in speaking of the pastoral work, bear testimony to the spirituality and devotedness of the Ministry. The total value of the Church property in 1850 is estimated at over twenty-one millions dollars, being a gain of over three million dollars in two years. The Bishops hope that the Conference will strive in their action to correct certain errors that have crept into the Church on the doctrine of Christian perfection and infant regeneration. The Bishops deprecate the negotiating of appointments in advance by churches and ministers. The Bishops touch very lightly upon the subject of changing the rule on Slavery, and refer to their views expressed at the last Conference, which have not been changed. Upon the subject of Lay Delegation the Bishops are of the opinion that Lay Delegation might be introduced into the General Conference with safety and perhaps advantage, from that being in a separate house.

Signed by Bishops MORRIS, JANES, SCOTT, SIMPSON, BAKER and AMES.

Two thousand copies of the address were ordered to be printed, and its several portions referred to the appropriate Committees.

The list of Conferences was then called for, the presentation of petitions, appeals and memorials. Eighty-two petitions were presented in favor of changing the rule of discipline on Slavery.

The Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Friday, May 4.

The Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express Company are now running a tri-weekly line of coaches from St. Joseph to Denver City—making the distance in six and a half days. They are prepared to run as many extra coaches as may be necessary. The Company intend to make the California Pony Express semi-weekly each way as soon as the necessary arrangements can be consummated.

The Spanish Frigate "Petronella."

NORFOLK, Friday, May 4.

The Spanish war-steamer *Petronella* sailed this afternoon for Vera Cruz, *vid* Havana, without the Spanish Minister, PACHECO.

Nothing has been heard of the steam-frigate *Roanoke*, supposed to be on her way to the United States, from Aspinwall, with the Japanese Embassy.

From the Rio Grande.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 4.

The steamship *Austin* has arrived from Brazos 30th April, with $255,000 in specie. There is no news of importance.

The America Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, May 4.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Boston, arrived at 5 and sailed at 6:30 A. M. to-day, for Liverpool. Weather clear and calm.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 4.

COTTON quiet; sales to-day, 5,000 bales at 10½c. @11c. for Middling; sales of the week, 26,000 bales; receipts of the week, 12,500 bales, against 9,500 in same week last year; export of the week, 66,000 bales; total this season, 1,934,000 bales; increased receipts at this port, 458,000 bales; do., at all the ports, 259,000 bales. SUGAR firm, at 6¾c.@7½c. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES, 36c.@38c. CORN buoyant, whole range 72½c.@96c. COFFEE firm, prime 12¾c.@13½c.; sales of the week, 4,100 bags; stock, 19,250 bags, against 18,500 at same time last year. Freight on Cotton to Liverpool, 9 32d.@5 16d. Exchange on London, 8¼@9¼ premium; do., with bills of lading, 7¼@8¼. Sight Exchange on New-York, ¼@¾ premium.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 4.

FLOUR in mere local demand, at $5 60@$5 66 for superfine. WHISKY unchanged. PROVISIONS firm. BACON—Shoulders 7½c., Sides 9¾c. LARD 10¾c. MESS unchanged and quiet. Exchange on New-York, sight ⅝ premium.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 4.

FLOUR firm at $6 37½. WHEAT dull; white, at 70@$1 00; red, $1 50@$1 55. CORN firm—white and yellow at 75c.@78c. PROVISIONS steady. WHISKY steady at 23½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 4.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull; sales 3,000 bushels—red at $1 51@$1 55; white, $1 60@$1 70. CORN dull; sales 4,000 bushels yellow at 78c.@79c. WHISKY firm at 23½c.@23c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 4.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 94¾; Reading Railroad, 21⅜; Morris Canal, 34¾; Long Island Railroad, 11¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅛. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Musical.

One of the most brilliant houses of the season witnessed the third performance of "La Juive," last evening, at the Winter Garden. The spontaneous and discriminating applause which was bestowed on the various morceaux shows that the opera is already enjoyed by the public. When it becomes better known there cannot be a doubt that it will be one of the most popular in the *repertoire*.

There will be a morning performance of the work to-day (Saturday)—the only one of the season.

At the Academy there will be no performance.

DR. A. ARMOUR has been reappointed Moral Instructor at the New-Jersey State Prison for the ensuing year.

MARYLAND AFFAIRS.

The Heenan and Sayers Combat—Moral Effects, &c.—The Constitutional Union Convention—Delegates Arriving—Railroad Arrangements—Hotels, &c.—The Republican Movements—The Editorial Excursion—The New Police—The Weather—Business, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 3, 1860—4 P. M.

The Heenan and Sayers excitement has now partially subsided. Our "fancy" are contenting themselves with perusing the choice literature of the event, furnished by police gazettes, flash pictorials and other vulgar sheets, which may be seen posted up in all directions, for a disgusted community to stare at. The chief moral effect of this great "international conflict" is made manifest in half-grown ragamuffin boys setting-to, or squaring up to each other, imagining the crowning glory of earthly ambition is to become renowned as HEENAN. Show me either boys or men emulative of such brutality, and I will select from among them fitting candidates for the penitentiary, the gallowe or degraded poverty. The criterion is undeviating. Exceptions, of course, are incident to all rules, but in such cases they are few and far between. Our world, however, is a mysterious compound. Variety seems to be its chief ingredient. Progressive ages have their characteristic follies, which art, science and refinement, springing from elevated genius, uniting with better cultivated intellectuality, must eventually subdue. Theological philosophy teaches us that good sometimes springs out of evil. Hence an intelligent, virtuous world may hope that the recent brutal combat, having so palpably demonstrated its loathsomeness, will serve, eventually, to cause enlightened England and Republican America to fix their broad seals of discountenance upon similar pugilistic displays in future. All devout humanity should mourn in sackcloth and ashes over the morbid taste which encourages and feeds vulgar appetites with unparalleled abundance of loisonous food congenial thereto. Behold to surfeit, even unto gorging, in the pictorials!

The indications daily increase of a very full attendance of delegatee to the Constitutional Union Opposition National Convention, which assembles here next Wednesday, 9th inst. Some of them from Kentucky and other States have already arrived. The Committee of Arrangements is busily engaged getting matters in readiness. President BUCHANAN has consented to let them have the Old First Presbyterian Church, corner of North and Fayette streets, in which to hold the Convention. This building was purchased by the Government several months ago, as a site whereon to erect the new United States Court House. It is large, capacious, and will form an admirable place for the purposes desired. In the course of this afternoon or to-night, a decision will be made whether to select the above named church or the Front-street Theatre, either of which is ample and commodious. Especial pains will be taken to provide for representatives of the Press, and all others. Barnum's, the Eutaw House, the Gilmor, and other prominent hotels, are now receiving letters and dispatches hourly, making applications for rooms. Delegations are also securing large halls for their head-quarters. Virginia will send an immense crowd, including regulars, alternates and outsiders. Carroll Hall, on the corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, capable of comfortably seating one thousand persons, has been secured for their use. BOTTS, of course, will be strongly pressed for the nomination by this body politic. It is their purpose to hold regular levees. My impression is, Maryland will go first for EDWARD EVERETT or JOHN BELL, though some of the delegates lean towards BATES. BOTTS does not meet with much favor.

There are those who hope some arrangement or compromise may be made with the seceding wing of the Charleston Convention; and in this connection I have heard mentioned the name of EDWARD EVERETT for President, and JAMES ALFRED PEARCE, of Maryland, for Vice-President. Such a combination might make a strong team, provided Democrats in the South could be induced to join and pull with it. There would be no doubt of its nationality, patriotism and conservatism.

All the railroads, so far as I have been able to ascertain, have agreed to convey delegates to and from the Baltimore Convention for half fare. Our city being a central location, easy of access by rail from every point of the compass, however distant, with abundant accommodations, and with no extra charges, it is therefore expected an immense concourse of persons will assemble here whilst the Convention is in session. Very many citizens will keep open house to entertain their personal friends. We can, if necessary, find quarters easily for fifty thousand strangers. The Reception Committee is making ample preparations. No opportunity will be omitted to keep up, and, if possible, improve upon the ancient reputation of Baltimore for Conventions. Our market is now loaded with every seasonable delicacy, including substantials, which those who become sojourners will find done up in approved style. We say, therefore, come one, come all, you will find enough and to spare.

The Republicans have remained rather quiet since their recent State Convention. Several members of it have been summoned before the Grand Jury to find out, if possible facts in reference to the breaking up of their meeting a few days ago. It is hinted that individuals of considerable prominence behind the curtain were privy to that outrage. They are charged with looking on and winking whilst the hired minions did the work. This, in my judgment, is a slander. One of their own number—not much in favor, however, even in Republican ranks—is suspected of being a Judas. Already several of the leaders in our city, in case a Republican should be elected to the Presidency, are named in connection with fat offices. Of these are WILLIAM E. COALE, for Collector of the port; FRANCIS S. CORKOGAN, Postmaster; Dr. HARRIS, Marshal of the District; JAMES F. WAGNER, Surveyor; JAMES C. COALE, NAVY AGENT; WILLIAM GONNISON, Minister to the unknown and unexplored regions of Africa; Judge MARSHALL, Minister to England. All others who participated in the Convention are to have subordinate places in the Custom-house and Post-office. When no more of them can be found, those affiliating in sentiment will come in for sweepstakes. It is supposed Rev. FRENCH S. EVANS, pious editor of the *Patriot*, may get a slice—perhaps Chaplain to the Floating Bethel.

Much anxiety is felt by leading Democrats in our city to hear from Charleston. They watch the bulletins steadily, and in doing so betray troubled countenances. It would seem, indeed, that the glory of their ancient organization, whose strong ramparts withstood so many storms, is about departing—that the great Democratic ship is battling against an awful storm too powerful for her to outweather. The eighty-five or ninety millions of dollars so lavishly distributed annually—the main plank in their Platform—are about vanishing forever. Who would not mourn over such a calamity? So strong, indeed, is my faith in the adhesive qualities of Democracy, that more than Ciceronian eloquence is yet required to convince me these broken fragments will not again be reunited in view of such potent arguments. So mighty a mass of solid gold, melted and moulded out into "spoils," is irresistible—ergo, a compromise.

Gov. WISE was in our city yesterday, *en route* homeward from Washington, where he had repaired to confer regarding matters at Charleston. His Excellency was, as I learn, considerably puzzled and exercised. He thinks, however, matters will eventually come out right. Mr. DOUGLAS has no favor with the Governor. He would, if correctly represented, rather see the party irretrievably disrupted than acquiesce in his nomination upon the Platform adopted.

Some fifteen or twenty representatives of our Baltimore Press have gone out to meet the Editorial Excursion over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which leaves Wheeling, Virginia, to-morrow, for Baltimore, Washington and Mount Vernon. WM. PARSONS SMITH, Master of Transportation, and other officers of the Company, have gone also, with a find band of music. I, myself, acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket, but engagements are such as to require attention to matters at home for the present. I may join the party in a few days, and give you some account of proceedings. It will be a superb affair, reciprocal in pleasure and profit to all parties. Nothing of the kind, on so large a scale, has ever before been gotten up in this country.

Our new police system is now nearly completed in details, appointments, &c., and will go into active operation in a few days. The city, at present, is perfectly quiet. No indication of disorder anywhere. Rowdyism has vanished incontinently before the strong arm and energetic enforcement of law. The truth is, if long ago we had been supplied with such a Judge as Judge BOND, to preside over the Criminal Court, and punish ruffianism properly, the disgrace of lawlessness which fell like a mildew-blight upon our good name, would never have been endured.

The weather has been quite chilly and disagreeable for some days, with constant rain. It is now cloudy, but more pleasant.

Business is fair for the season. Our merchants opened their new Corn and Flour Exchange a few days ago. It is a noble edifice, doing them high credit. A finer hall can nowhere be found.

Prices of produce exhibit no special change. Money is abundant, and very easy. Stocks firm. The North Carolina mining fancies are still in active request. XENOPHON.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—The Grand Inquest of Hudson County completed its labors yesterday morning and brought in ten bills of indictment. Soon after 12 o'clock the following persons were arraigned and made their pleas as follows: JULIUS SCHORAR, guilty to a charge of grand larceny in stealing goods and money from his employer, JOHN HOFFAR, of Hoboken; JAMES WILLIAMSON, not guilty of passing counterfeit money; JOHN RAGAN, same offence, not guilty. The Court then adjourned to Monday next. The criminal business will be taken up about the middle of next week.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE SLAVER CASE AND THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S DEPUTIES.—The conduct of two *attachés* of the United States Marshal's office, in permitting a suspected slaver to depart from this port on Wednesday afternoon, after information of her character had been laid at the United States Marshal's Office, will probably be investigated this morning before Judge SMALLEY, in the United States District Court. The brig *Storm King* cleared on Wednesday at the Custom-house for the coast of Africa, and proceeded to sea in tow of the steam-tug *Jacob Bell*. Suspicions were excited that she was bound on a slave cruise, and one of the officers from the Custom-house gave information at the United States District-Attorney's office. Here the officer was sent to hunt up Deputies JOSEPH THOMPSON and DONNELL, who were supposed to be on board of the *Charlotte E. Tay*, a suspected slaver at the foot of Tenth-street, as they alone were authorized, in the absence of the Marshal, to detain a vessel. Deputies THEODORE RYNDERS and HENRY MANN went to Pier No. 10, but THOMPSON and DONNELL had left, and, without waiting to obtain the proper signature to the warrant of arrest, they set out in pursuit of the *Storm King* on board of the steam-tug *Relief*, and overlook the vessel going through the Narrows. Here they boarded the suspected brig, and a sharp altercation ensued, during which, it is said that pistols were drawn. A sudden turn of affairs, however, took place, for, after a brief conversation in the cabin, the Officers permitted the vessel to proceed. and, on returning to the City, reported to Mr. DWIGHT at his residence, that the *Storm King* could not be found. The facts coming out, the two *attachés* were suspended by Mr. THOMPSON, the acting Marshal, and the proper affidavits were, yesterday, made for bringing the affair before the Court.

THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—On Tuesday evening last this Society held it monthly meeting, its President, Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, officiating. Besides conducting the usual regular business, the Librarian stated that Mr. JAMES LENOX had presented to the Society the rare Latin work (there being in existence but two known originals) of NICHOLAS SYLATIUS, *De Insulis Meriami atque Indici Maris, nuper inventis*—translated into English by Rev. JOHN MULLIGAN, 1859. After that the Executive Committee reported that they had considered the nominations referred to them, and recommended the following gentlemen for election—all of whom were unanimously elected—to wit:

As a Corresponding Member—Amos PERRY, Providence, R. I.

As Resident Members—Henry Fisher, Nathan Bishop, Wm. C. Gilman, Jr., Dr. J. H. Barthoff, Henry G. Griffen, Charles L. Tiffany, David H. Gilleersleve, Isaiah Deck, M. D. Wm. K. Clare, Fred'k D. Tappen, Geo. L. Baight, James Buell, George F. Noyes, Geo. T. Cohh, James C. Rice, Benj. W Meriam, John B. Cronin, Homer Tilton, John Adriance, Roscoe H. Cbanning, Geo. Tugnot, Anthony I. Hill, James B. Richards, David B. Tnrner, Henry R. Treadwell, Edward Hincken, Geo. H. Broadhead, J. L. Archavius, Isaac N. seymour, Robt. W. Lowrey, Rufus S. Bergen, Wm. M. Gambling, John M. Reed, Charles W. May Jr., Augs. Bilknap, Chester P. Dewey, Samuel C. Reed, Jonas S. Hea tt.

EDENNA LAWRENCE then read an original and talented paper, with the title, "Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Blihe and Bold," considering him by his theory as the *causa causans* of the expedition of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, as to the Northwest Passage. A vote of thanks to Mr. LAWRENCE was passed, with a request that he would furnish the Society with a copy of his address. Dr. BACON then astonished the Society by his original theory—that Americans, the Aborigines of this country, were more capable of enduring pain without a groan than those of any other nation. He evidently had not read, or had forgotten, the prize fight of HEENAN and SAYERS, and his two hours' endurance by the latter, without a groan, of the Herculean blows of HEENAN. The Society then adjourned.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE PUGILISTS—ARRIVAL OF JOHN MORRISSEY.—Last evening, JOHN MORRISSEY, the noted pugilist, arrived in this City from Boston, and no sooner was it known than the "fancy" became terribly excited. Rumors of a fight between MORRISSEY and the friends of HEENAN became current, and it was not long before there were numerous inquiries of the damage done, at nearly every bar-room in the City. There was no fight, however, and the returned muscleman visited the sporting-houses without meeting any enemies desirous of awarding him the punishment they had so often and so loudly vowed was his just and certain due. At KEEFE'S saloon, near the Metropolitan Hotel, he was recognized by a large number of acquaintances, some of whom were quite cool in their manner, but nothing was said of the part he played in the intefistic comoat on the shores of Old England. It was very clear that MORRISSEY has lost many friends among the sporting fraternity, but he does not seem to mind it in the least. It was said, during the evening, that he would challenge HEENAN to fight him, for from $5,000 to $20,000, and that he intended to make a defence of his conduct through the columns of a morning paper. The police are apprehensive of a row should he make his appearance to-night in any prominent sporting house, and will, in consequence, take every precaution to prevent trouble.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC VOLUNTEERS.—This patriotic organization occupies spacious rooms at No. 751 Broadway, where they hold regular weekly meetings on Thursday evenings. They are composed, principally, of merchants and professional men, and claim to have no connection with either wing of the Democracy in this City. They sent five delegates to Charleston to look on, and report results. They say they go for a national man.

QUARANTINE MATTERS.—The County Judge of Richmond County, has appointed SAMUEL F. BARKER, Esq., of this City to act as Commissioner under the "Act for ascertaining and collecting the damages caused by the burning of the Quarantine Buildings." The Commissioners named in the act are Messrs. E. W. LEAVENWORTH, of Syracuse, WARD HUNT, of Utica, and PETER B. SWEENEY, of New York. The Board will organize in a few days and commence their labors.

SANITARY LECTURES.—We learn that a number of our liberal and benevolent citizens, feeling the great need of awakening the public interest to the subject of the great and deplorable mortality which prevails in the City, have engaged Mr. E. Y. ROBBINS to lecture on the subject in the different Wards. He will lecture this evening, at the Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. NEWELL'S,) on Allen-st., between Grand and Hester streets. The lecture will be free. The subject is one which deeply concerns the welfare of all our citizens.

ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.—A curious collection of American animals, chiefly bears, is on exhibition in Thirteenth-street, corner of Broadway. They are mainly from California and adjacent territories, and are displayed by Mr. ADAMS, who captured them, and makes many dry and amusing remarks concerning his adventures and his trophies.

A BENEVOLENT NEW-YORKER.—Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE, of this city, on Tuesday last, presented to the Trustees of the Auburn Theological Seminary the sum of $5,000, to complete the endowment of their four professorships in that institution. This generous donation places the Seminary in a better condition financially than it has ever attained before.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.—Two five hundred dollar bills on the Atlantic Bank of Boston, stolen from Adams' Express some weeks since, have been received by that Bank in their regular course of redemption. They were received from the Metropolitan Bank in this City, which redeemed them for one of their corresponding Banks in Burlington, Iowa.

Police Reports.

AN UNAUTHORIZED SPECULATOR IN CITY LOTS—SINGULAR CASE OF FORGERY.

A short time since, a young man named LEWIS H. LAWSON was arrested on a charge of burglary, and one Mr. WILCOX presented himself at the District-Attorney's office, and offered to become his surety, stating that he owned five lots of ground in Ninety-sixth-street, worth $6,500, which was unincumbered. He asserted also that he had bought the property in question from one ROBERTS *alias* LAWSON, a resident of Chicago, Ill., through Charles G. THOMPSON, a broker at No. 95 Nassau-street, and at the same time produced the deed. The clerk, Mr. H. W. ALLEN, was not satisfied with these representations, and Mr. WILCOX went away, promising to return with proof of their correctness. Meantime, two gentlemen named Van Heuvel, who own a great deal of real estate uptown, appeared before the District-Attorney and complained that several of their lots had been fraudulently transferred by some unknown persons, and an examination showed that the identical land which WILCOX had stated belonged to him was part of that which the Messrs. Van Heuvel claimed. It subsequently transpired that Thomas LAWSON, a man employed as copyist in the law office of Ex-Senator WESTCOTT, in Clinton-place, had been engaged, it is alleged, in forging deeds, transferring uptown lots to which he had not the shadow of claim to persons who have not yet made themselves known. LAWSON was arrested at his residence in Clinton-street, by Detectives HAMPSON and DEVOE, and an examination of the charge against him was yesterday had before Justice WELSH. It is believed that the accused has forged deeds, transferring property to the value of $100,000, and in the progress of the investigation a deed, dated Jan. 3, 1860, was produced which purported to dispose of 57 of the Messrs. Van Heuvel's up-town lots for the sum of $55,000, to Eobraim R. Roberts, *alias* Lawson, by David S. Pike and Henry W. Morris—the two last-named individuals existing, it is believed, only in the imagination of the prisoner, Thomas Lawson. It was shown at the examination which took place before Justice WELSH, that Lawson, under the name of Roberts, gave a deed for a lot in Ninety-fourth-street, near Ninth-avenue, to one James M. Alden for $500. The deed was dated Feb 29, 1860, and was acknowledged before Henry Farrington, Notary Public. Mr. Wm. H. Stansbury deposed that Lawson, on the 20th ult., accompanied by two other men, came to his office, and by making the prescribed affidavit induced him to write an acknowledgment or deed purporting to be from Ephraim R. Roberts to Smith Wilson, to which Lawson signed the name of the grantor. Three similar transactions were testified to by Henry Farrington, a Commissioner of Deeds, as having occurred during last February between the accused and himself. On the strength of these affidavits Lawson was committed for trial, to answer four separate charges of forgery. In consequence of other developments which were elicited during the progress of the examination, the

[illegible] Charles A. Thompson, and John Chambers, brokers, lately having an office at No. 95 Nassau-street, who are alleged to be implicated in the forgeries, and the young man was arrested last evening, and committed pending an examination.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.

Daniel Kane, an Irish laborer, residing at No. 140 East Thirty-ninth-street, was arrested early yesterday morning, charged with having attempted to poison his wife. Mrs. Kane was confined a fortnight since, and when she was first taken sick her husband treated her, as is alleged, with almost brutal neglect. Subsequently he seemed to repent of his conduct, and on Thursday night attempted to persuade Mrs. Kane to partake of a bowl of gruel which he had prepared. Her suspicions were aroused by this sudden change in her husband's demeanor, but in compliance with his reiterated solicitations she finally consented to taste of the gruel. She found it so disagreeable a mixture, however, that she was unable to swallow it, and subsequently availing herself of Mr. Kane's absence from the room, secured a portion of it, and bottled and secreted it for future examination. Afterwards, during the night, Mrs. Kane asserts that her husband was extremely desirous that she should take the gruel, so towards morning, she managed to send, without his knowledge, for Officer Doland, of the Twenty-first Precinct, who secured his arrest. The accused was taken before Justice QUACKENBOSH at Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed, pending an analyzation of the gruel which the woman had preserved.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT.

James Wilson, a wagon-driver, attempted, on Thursday evening, to pass a counterfeit $10 bill on the Union Bank, Haverhill, Mass., at the shirt-store of MAX NASSBAUM, No. 448 Grand-street. He was arrested and committed for trial by Justice BERNHAM, in spite of his assertion that he did not know the bill was worthless.

Coroner's Inquests.

A SUICIDE INSTEAD OF A MURDER CASE.

Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday investigated the circumstances attending the death of LAZARUS MICHAELS, supposed by his friends to have been poisoned. The evidence showed that the deceased had been in a state of great despondency for some time previous to his death, in consequence of his failure to obtain employment; that he had expressed his fears to an acquaintance that he might be expelled from a benevolent society to which he belonged, because of his inability to pay his dues, adding at the same time that he would destroy himself were it not for the helpless state in which his wife and children would be left. The day he died this acquaintance again saw him, and he refused to tell what had caused his illness. Dr. ZENNER, who analyzed the contents of the stomach of deceased, deposed to finding arsenious acid and the yellow sulphuret of arsenic, in sufficient quantity to cause death. The jury rendered a verdict that MICHAELS died from the effect of arsenic taken intentionally.

THE BROADWAY STABBING AFFRAY.

The circumstances attending the death of JAMES FLEMMING, the man who died at the New-York Hospital on Wednesday night in consequence of a wound in the breast, inflicted by MICHAEL ROURKE, a stage-driver, during a fight last Sunday night in the oyster saloon, No. 1,230 Broadway, were investigated yesterday by Coroner JACKMAN. It appeared that deceased, with a number of others, was in the place, when he became involved in a quarrel with one of the party named MCCARTHY. ROURKE sought to prevent a fight between the disputants, when deceased turned around and shoved him violently against a screen, causing his nose to bleed. Angry words ensued and finally they commenced a scuffle, during which ROURKE seized an oyster-knife and stabbed his antagonist. These facts were testified to by a number of witnesses, and a verdict in accordance with them was rendered. ROURKE states that he was intoxicated at the time of the affray, but that he only acted on the defensive. He is an American by birth, and 28 years of age.

VIOLENT DEATHS.

JULIA MURPHY, a domestic in the employ of Dr. COHEN, No. 212 West Twenty-sixth-street, died, yesterday, in consequence of injuries received by falling down a flight of stairs on Tuesday last. Deceased was 17 years of age. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body.... A box fell from one of the upper stories through the hatchway of ADAMS' Express Building, a day or two since, and struck upon the head of JACOB SMITH, a lad 15 years of age. He died yesterday. An inquest will be held to-day.

FOUND DYING.

A man, apparently thirty-five or forty years of age, was found in a dying condition on the sidewalk, in Pearl-street, yesterday morning. He was removed to the Fourth Ward Station-house, but died before medical aid could be summoned. He stated that he had lately come to this City from New-Jersey, and that he was in destitute circumstances. A *post-mortem* examination showed that disease of the heart was the cause of death. The remains await identification at the Bellevue Hospital dead-house.

Fires.

IN A CARPENTER'S SHOP.

From some unnecessarily caused fire broke out at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, in WITHAUP & ARMSTRONG'S carpenter's shop, No. 300 Mulberry-street, destroying about $200 worth of the stock. There was an insurance of $600 upon it, in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company. The building, which is owned by Mrs. CODDINGTON, was injured to the extent of $300—said to be insured.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

EFFECT OF MOVING—A SEASONABLE ITEM.

Of course our City Government would not be representative if it did not catch the moving mania from the people. Unlike most movers however, the City Inspector has found better quarters. With some new carpets, office-furniture, and a general cleaning, the place looks so well, that one would almost be willing to die, or have a birth in the family, or establish a nuisance, or do anything to have the fact recorded in such a nice office. The lack of ventilation, however, is in violation of all the rules of hygeine, and Mr. DOWNING, the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, is to have the sashes removed.

Considerable diseased meat has recently been seized in one of the City Markets.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

MORE TICKET SWINDLING.

Another of those interminable ticket-swindling cases which invariably occur prior to the sailing of every California steamer, came up yesterday before the City Marshal. The victim was a Buffalo gentleman, who probably has not yet availed himself of the new facilities for getting early New-York papers *vid* the Newspaper Express, consequently he met a confiding friend, who, in consideration of an instantaneous attachment, agreed to procure him a steerage passage in the *Northern Light*, notwithstanding that the regular office was closed. Greeny accepted the offer of his new-found friend, and had to pay $158 for a ticket worth $140. Of course he discovered the cheat too late to remedy the damage, and went to the Mayor's office for redress. The obliging Marshal took his affidavit, and informed him that if he would lose his passage and his $140 by remaining a week to prosecute the offender he might get back his $10. Buffalo thought that wouldn't pay well, and concluded to sail for California to-day—an experienced if not a wiser man. Innocent people can't help thinking that the swindlers must be in league with the regular office, else how can they get genuine tickets to sell?

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

APPOINTMENTS—INSECURE BUILDINGS.

At the meeting of the Board yesterday, A. Clinchy, J. Adams and J. Messer, were appointed patrolmen Sergeant Lord, of the Sanitary Squad, reported 90 places as requiring attention, among which is the building No. 652 Broadway, which is represented to be in an unsafe condition, the walls in front and rear being cracked, and the foundation insecure. The Board meets again to-day at 1 P. M.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

A CONSTABLE CONVICTED OF ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Constable MICHAEL SLATTERY, of the Seventh Ward, was convicted in the Court of Sessions yesterday upon an indictment for assault and battery, committed upon the person of a woman named BRAINARD. SLATTERY had a warrant against JOHN BRAINARD, and after calling at his house several times and being told each time that "he was not in," one night late resolved to satisfy himself of the truth of these statements. Miss BRAINARD came to the door in answer to his call, and denied that the person was in the house that the officer was seeking. He pushed his way into the house and was resisted by Mrs. and Miss BRAINARD, but he found the man he was after. Miss B. swore that SLATTERY knocked her down and dragged her by the hair of the head, and when Mrs. B. interfered she was treated in a similar manner. He also took Miss B. to the Station-house and locked her up, leaving Mrs. B. alone in the house bleeding and in an insensible condition. There is another complaint against the same party for false imprisonment.

ANNUAL PEW-RENTING IN THE HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.—The annual renting of pews at auction in the Holy Trinity Church, took place last evening. There was quite a large attendance of pew-seekers, and about one-third of the pews offered were sold at premiums varying from $50 to $1 each. All of these, with the exception of four or five, were taken by persons who have heretofore not rented pews in this Church. This, when taken in connection with the fact that the pews are appraised fifty per cent. higher than last year, is an indication that this Society is enjoying an increased prosperity. Besides the sales at auction, about 100 pews have been taken by regular attendants at this Church. The income from the pews last year amounted in the aggregate to $7,000—this year $14,000. A person will be in attendance at the Church to-morrow, and during next week, to rent the pews not already taken.

CRICKET.—The East New-York and Queens County Clubs play the first game of a home-and-home match to-day, play commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., at East New-York. From the plazza of the Howard House spectators may have a fine opportunity of witnessing the game.

NEW FERRY-BOAT.—The Union Ferry Company have nearly completed a first-class boat named *Veconic*, which will shortly be placed on one of its routes.

The Wheeling Republican Convention.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—THE NEXT CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN RICHMOND.

At the Republican Convention held at Wheeling, Virginia, on Wednesday, May 2, the Committee on Resolutions reported a series of resolutions, which are in substance as follows:

"The Republican Party of the State of Virginia, called together to send delegates to the National Convention, which meets in Chicago on the 16th of this month, having assembled to-day in the City of Wheeling, and appointed their representatives to that Convention, deem it proper that before adjourning they should declare to them the principles and purposes which have actuated them in so doing.

In common with the Republican Party in other States, we believe that our country, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadas, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, contains a variety of soil and climate better adapted to the growth and development of all articles necessary for the use of man than any other land upon which the sun shines. The laws of our climate and soil forbid us from becoming wholly a nation of either cotton, sugar or tobacco planters, or of wheat or corn growers, or of cattle, mule or horse raisers. Beneficent nature has clearly intended that we should be all these and more. She has diversified the industry of almost every State of our great confederacy, and seems to have designed, as Mr. JEFFERSON wrote in renunciation of some of his earlier theories, that "the great capabilities of the country should be placed side by side," and that "as a people we should be elevated to an independence of all foreign nations." These suggestions of nature have not been realized in our political economy.

The document proceeds to remark upon the possession of control had by the slave power over the industry of the country, and of the effort constantly made to lower the products of the free whites, that the rich owners of slaves may be made more rich. To such a course the Republican Party is opposed. Its policy here, as elsewhere, is to encourage the white labor of the country by building up manufactories, and to aid the development of the mechanic arts by a proper and judicious tariff of duties on foreign goods. This would develop the sleeping resources of our own State as well as of other States; would give white labor its proper reward, and would supply to our growers of wheat and other products a demand at their own doors.

Out of this aggression has grown the present antagonism of parties. One seeks for the protection of his peculiar property, while the Republicans aim to protect the personal rights of property.

Having remarked upon the enormous and onerous inequalities of taxation in this State, it goes on to shew:

That an organization corrective of all this we believe to be in the now great and national Republican Party—conservative in all its principles, submissive to the laws, and attached to the Constitution of our country. In common with that party, we hold that Slavery is local, and not national; that each State of the confederacy is sovereign, and can, as a State, either establish or abolish Slavery within its own limits; that all the Territories are, and should be free, as long as they remain Territories; that it is the duty of Congress to admit a Territory as a State whenever she has the requisite population—be her institutions free or slave—provided only that her form of government be republican.

In our own State we acknowledge the right of the owner to hold his slave as property under the local law of the State; nevertheless we believe that an immorral effect is the effect of its existence, and that it is driving Virginia behind her sister States which are free. Yet, we shall always feel bound to uphold and vindicate every law and constitutional enactment so long as it remains upon the statute book. Yet, we contend that under our laws all white men are equal; that they are entitled to the right of free opinion and free discussion; and that all discriminations in favor of privileged property, by which it is exempted from its just share of taxation, are unjust and degrading, and as such we make war against them.

Finally, believing the Democratic Party to be in alliance with secessionists and disunionists, therefore this Convention resolves:

1. That the Republican Party of the State of Virginia cordially approve of the doctrines contained in the said call, for the National Convention to be held at Chicago, and hereby pledge themselves to a hearty support of the nomination made in purs

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1860.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HUMBOLDT'S GOSSIP.

LETTERS OF ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT TO VARNHAGEN VON ENSE, from 1827 to 1858. Translated by. FREDERICK KAPP. New-York: RUDD & CARLETON.

Here is a book admirably calculated to hit a universal passion. Everybody, except a very few preternaturally sensible persons, has a fondness more or less decided for personal gossip; even the chatter of common society—about men and events—is not without its attractions for most people. But when it comes to the private gossip of the greatest Philosopher of his age, a Minister of one of the leading European States, an intimate and favorite of a great King, nothing is lacking, certainly, which can stimulate the curiosity of the world at large. Whether that curiosity will be rewarded or not, is another question.

The publication of the book will essentially damage the reputation of HUMBOLDT. It may have been necessary, as the editor alleges in his preface, "to the true, correct and unveiled representation of his genius and character;" but neither his genius nor his character will be benefited by it. There are very few men of any age or country whose casual talk or hasty correspondence with an intimate friend could thus be given to the world with safety or credit to himself. And the higher his position—the loftier his reputation—the greater the certainty that both would be injured by such an "unveiling" of his private life and conversation. The compiler of this volume of letters seems to have been quite sensible of the risk he incurred by their publication. He offers an apology in advance,—or rather pleads the alleged wish of HUMBOLDT himself, as his excuse and justification. "That these letters should be delivered to publicity after his death," says the editor in his preface, "was HUMBOLDT'S *desire and intent*, which have found their positive impression in the words preceding this book as its motto." We confess we can find in those words no such authority. They are taken from a letter to VARNHAGEN, dated Dec. 3, 1841, and read thus:

"Your last favor, doing me so much honor, contains words about which I wish to prevent every mistake. 'You are afraid to confess yourself the exclusive owner of my impieties.' You may freely dispose of this sort of property after my not far distant departure from life. Truth is due to those only whom we deeply esteem—to you, therefore."

If we had the whole of VARNHAGEN'S letter, to which this is the reply, we should know better what meaning to give to the language quoted from it. As it stands, it seems to warrant the belief that VARNHAGEN, in the confidence of the intimate friendship with which he was honored by HUMBOLDT, has written to him that his "impieties"—confided to him alone, involved some danger to his great reputation, and that he was afraid, therefore, to retain these sole evidences of what might be charged upon him as an offence. HUMBOLDT replies that "truth is due *only* to those whom we deeply esteem,"—that he is under no obligation to tell the world, or anybody except his most intimate and confidential friends, all his thoughts and opinions, and that he to whom he has thus unveiled himself in the fullest and most unreserved manner, is quite at liberty to burn or otherwise dispose of these letters after his death. We do not affirm that this is the necessary construction of the language used,—but it is quite as natural and quite as probable as the interpretation by which the great philosopher is made to enjoin the publication of the letters upon his confidential friend and correspondent. Besides VARNHAGEN died first,—and we have no proof that he so construed the language of his great friend,—or that HUMBOLDT himself afterwards made any inquiry, or expressed any wish, concerning the letters which he is represented as having intended for publication. The correspondence and other papers of VARNHAGEN, upon his death, fell into the hands of his niece LUDMILLA ASSING, the editor of the present volume,—who seems to have regarded them as so much *treasure trove*, and to have felt the necessity of justifying the use she made of them in some way or other. The casual expression used by HUMBOLDT in one of the letters was seized upon for that purpose,—and is prefixed as a motto to the book, in the hope of preventing inquiry or silencing cavil concerning the propriety of the publication.

The book is not without interest, though it has very little importance or value. Many of the letters which it contains are the merest trifles, of not the slightest consequence to any human being. Take the following with which the volume opens:

HUMBOLDT TO VARNHAGEN.

BERLIN, Sept. 25, 1827.

MY HONORED FRIEND: Allow me to present you with the best copy of my essay left me.

The end of it will, I hope, secure me your indulgence for the whole. A. V. HUMBOLDT.

Tuesday.

This is a specimen of a very large portion of them. One can understand that they might be preserved as autographs, or as souvenirs of friendship; but why should they be published? They are not all of this sort, however. Many embody the unreserved comments of the author upon the men with whom he was in intimate daily intercourse,—the Kings and Princes with whom his position brought him in contact, the Ministers and other public men with whom he associated, and the literary and scientific celebrities of his day. He was certainly very free and unreserved in his strictures. In his letters and recorded conversations with VARNHAGEN, who seems indeed to have enjoyed his fullest confidence, he evidently said what he thought,—without the slightest regard to social proprieties or the etiquette of personal intercourse. It is inconceivable that he should have intended all these things for the public eye,—or that he could ever have consented to their publication while those were living who could not fail to regard them as personally insulting. Take the following as a specimen. HUMBOLDT had sent a copy of his *Kosmos* to Prince ALBERT,—who acknowledged the gift, and sent in return a copy of CATHERWOOD'S *Views in Central America*. HUMBOLDT, in his letters to VARNHAGEN makes this incident the theme of comment. Here is the correspondence:

PRINCE ALBERT TO HUMBOLDT.

WINDSOR CASTLE, Feb. 17, 1847.

MY DEAR BARON: I have been constantly impressed, while gradually reading the first volume of your *Kosmos*, with my desire to thank you for the high intellectual enjoyment its study has afforded me.

I am really unable to give you an authoritative judgment on this excellent work, which I received from your hands, and to atone in some measure for this defect, as well as to give some substantial character to the expression of my thanks, I present you the accompanying work, (*Catherwood's Views in Central America.*) It may serve as an appendix to your own great work on Spanish America, and thus become worthy of your attention. I do not dare to express the intense anxiety with which I look forward to the appearance of the second volume of *Kosmos*. May that heavens, whose rovings oceans of light and sidereal terraces you have so ably described, be pleased to preserve you to your country, to the world, and to *Kosmos* itself, for many years, in undisturbed vigor of mind and body. This is the sincere wish of your

Very devoted, ALBERT.

HUMBOLDT TO VARNHAGEN.

SUNDAY, Feb. 21, 1847.

I inclose a very amiable letter from Prince METTERNICH, received this week; also a stiff and unmeaning one from Prince ALBERT. Prince METTERNICH has published, at his own cost, a splendid description of his mineralogical collection at Koenigswarth, having probably in view his election to the Presidency of the new Academy instead of Kolowrat. At the special request of Prince ALBERT, I left a copy of *Kosmos* on his desk at Stolzenfels. He had the civility not to thank me. The "Blackbird," (a Prussian order which had just been conferred upon him,) has deepened his politeness in the present instance, and, besides, he makes me talk of "roving oceans of light" and "sidereal terraces"—a Coburg version of my text, quite English—from Windsor, where terraces abound. In *Kosmos* I speak once of the "starry carpet," page 138, in explaining the open spaces between the stars. He presents me a work upon "Mexican Monuments," a copy of which I myself had purchased two years ago. A splendid edition of Lord BYRON would have been in better taste. It is also strange that he does not mention "Queen VICTORIA." Possibly my *Book of Nature* is not sufficiently Christian for her Majesty. You see that I am a severe critic of "princely epistles."

Please return Metternich and Albert soon, as I have not yet replied to them.

With old attachment, yours,

A. V. HUMBOLDT.

HUMBOLDT TO VARNHAGEN.

BERLIN, Feb. 27, 1847.

You were right in reprimanding me as to my extreme severity against the man of the "sidereal terraces." I am severe only to the mighty ones of the earth, and this man impressed me very uncomfortably at Stolzenfels: "I know you feel great compassion for the Poles under the Russian sceptre; but, I am sorry to say, the Poles are as little deserving of our sympathy as the Irish." "*Mihi dixit;*" and one is the handsome husband of the Queen of Great Britain! A. V. HUMBOLDT.

Is it at all likely that HUMBOLDT "intended and desired" the publication of these letters during Prince ALBERT'S life?

In a conversation of the 29th of January, 1852, VARNHAGEN records HUMBOLDT'S opinion of LOUIS NAPOLEON, the *Coup d'Etat*, &c. He "was of opinion that in the revolution of February the establishment of the Provisional Government, which was immediately obeyed throughout France, was a piece of even greater audacity than the present usurpation of the one man who has already been President, and worn the name of Government for three years." He proceeds:

"In the disposition to acquiesce, he sees that national feeling of unity and cohesion which, among Frenchmen, suppresses all party feeling. HUMBOLDT says there is no doubt that LOUIS NAPOLEON is a son of Admiral VERNEUIL, and his brother, MORNY, a son of Gen. FLAHAULT, who, he says, lived with both the sisters, the Queen of Holland and the Queen of Naples. Of PERSIGNY—FIALIN DE PERSIGNY—he speaks with the utmost contempt, calling him a raw, unkempt, noncommissioned officer, who still arrogates to himself discoveries about the pyramids. Passing on to our own affairs, he deplored the narrowness, the pitiful character of our Ministry; he considers RAUMER the most stupid of them all, stupid and unmannerly both; the King is cross and peevish, capricious and prone to excuse himself by saying that he is powerless, and must be governed by his ministers."

In a letter of Feb. 5 he says further, in regard to France:

"My opinion has always been that the wildest republic cannot do so much and such enduring harm to the intellectual progress of mankind, and to their consciousness of right and honor, as *le régime de mon oncle, le despotisme éclairé, doctrinaire, milieux*, which applies all the arts of civilization to subject a people to the caprices of an individual."

Of the freedom with which HUMBOLDT was accustomed to speak privately of the great men by whom he was surrounded, the following extracts from VARNAHAGEN'S diary afford a good illustration:

Sept. 9, 1853—"HUMBOLDT had advised me of his coming; he came about 1¾ o'clock, and remained till 2½ o'clock, a mere visit, nothing of business; he felt the necessity of unburdening himself of many things. First, he vented his bitter and indignant scorn on the speeches of the King in Elbing and Hirschberg, and on the utter absence of vigor, which makes itself known in such disconnected ebullitions. Then he spoke with the utmost contempt of VON RAUMER, the Minister of Public Worship and Instruction; of his brutality and insolence, his hatred of all science, his pernicious activity. 'The King,' HUMBOLDT said, 'hates and despises all his Ministers, but this one particularly, and speaks of him as of an ass; what particularly nettles him is, that RAUMER opposes all the King's wishes, and he keeps him in office nevertheless, as he keeps all of them, because he has them, and every change is a troublesome affair.' The case of the brothers SCHLAGINTWEIT was cited as an instance. The King wished to aid them in their voyage to the Himalaya Mountains; the minister refused; the King ordered him to hear the opinion of HUMBOLDT, which was a most favorable one, but RAUMER insisted upon his opinion, which, he said, was not changed by HUMBOLDT. Then the King, who confessed himself to be powerless against his Minister, wrote to BUNSEN, who took the matter in hand, and the brothers SCHLAGINTWEIT now receive English aid. 'And the very same king, who pretends to be so jealous of his prerogatives, permits them to be thus encroached upon?' 'Yes, sometimes he delights in playing the part of a constitutional monarch, absolves himself from all responsibility when the matter is a delicate one, answers demands made upon him by adverting to the difficulty of obtaining the signatures of his ministers, and even pretends to regard that "baggage, the state" as something with which he had little concern, accuses the ministers of forgetting him in their devotion to that "baggage, the state," &c., &c.

"'In the asking of small sums the King often experiences the greatest resistance, large ones he gets; he is refused three hundred thalers for a poor scientific man or artist; forty thousand thalers for buying something, they dare not refuse. What a mess of confusion and disaster! The King is quite satisfied that he is permitted to cook up church matters to his heart's content, for these are considered separate from the state, no minister has a word in them.' That I do not understand, and it cannot be so; the ministers, I believe, have their hands in it too. 'The meanest fellow of the whole concern is Privy Councellor NIEBUHR, a low, canting parasite, full of spite and venom.

'GARCIA cannot sing here, he said some time ago, she is too red [a republican]; all representations that her singing would not be red, were in vain. At last I told him to send to Bethania [a hospital] for deaconesses to sing. He will be happy to see me under the sod.'"

In the letter from which the Editor of this volume takes his motto. HUMBOLDT speaks of his "impieties." What he means by this word is made apparent by the tenor of the letters themselves, which breathe throughout a half-suppressed dislike for the tenets of Christianity, and an undisguised contempt for "the pietists," as its zealous professors are styled. In a letter of March 21, 1842, he speaks in warm terms of STRAUSS' *Life of Jesus*, and his *Glaubenslehre*—from which, he says,—"one learns not only what he does not believe, which is less new to me, but rather what kind of things have been believed and taught by those black coats (parsons) who know how to enslave mankind anew, yea who are putting on the armor of their former adversaries." The letter given above concerning Prince ALBERT contains a sneer at the Queen's attachment to Christianity, and he afterwards speaks of disliking STRAUSS for his "frivolous manner of speaking of the natural sciences," although he could "cheerfully forgive him for thinking very little of the blue regions on the other side of the grave." He gives some curious specimens of letters written to him on religious topics,—saying that "one of the many inconveniences of old age is that of liability to attempts at conversion." Among them is a letter from AUGUSTUS GRAN, of Montgomery County, Ohio, which HUMBOLDT had labeled "an attempt at conversion from Ohio." Another matter that troubled him was, the fact that his "American connections had entailed upon him the predilections of the Peace Society, so that he was molested by them with many of their writings and tracts." One of them, the *Herald of Peace*, he found amusing, "on account of the political movement of the pietistic Quakers." He expresses throughout the greatest dislike and contempt for BUNSEN, ridiculing at one time his interest in sacred hymns, at another his pretensions to scientific knowledge, and always deprecating his influence upon political and ecclesiastical subjects with the King and the Court.

Allusions to affairs in this country occur now and then through the letters, but generally in a strain not very complimentary. In a letter of July 31, 1854, he says:

"In the United States there has, it is true, arisen a great love for me, but the whole there proceeds to my mind like sad spectacle of liberty reduced to a mere mechanism in the element of utility, *excluding little ennobling or elevating influence upon mind and soul*, which, after all, should be the aim of political liberty. Hence indifference on the subject of Slavery. But the United States are a Cartesian vortex, carrying everything with them, grading everything to the level of monotony."

In a letter of Feb. 7, 1856, he speaks of an "excellent article in a Paris journal on the domestic institution and the illegitious PIERCE'S extension of the outrage upon territory hitherto free." In September, 1856—while the Presidential contest was pending—he writes:

BERLIN, Sept. 11, 1856.

Knowing the warm interest you take, my dear friend, in the Slavery question, and in what concerns myself, I send you the last letter of GEROLT, which was very long in coming, but which will certainly command your attention. Most unfortunately BUCHANAN will be the next President, and not FREMONT the traveler of great acquirements, who has four times traveled the land route to San Francisco, surveying the country over which he passed, to whom it is owing that California did become a Free State. Do not return the letter, nor the enclosure.

Three months later he thus again alludes to the same subject:

FREMONT'S portrait reminds one vividly of CHATEAUBRIAND. A biography of the former has just appeared in New-York, dedicated to me: *Memoirs of the Life and public Services of John Charles Fremont*, by JOHN BIGELOW (?). The dedication says: "To ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT this memoir of one whose genius he was among the first to discover and acknowledge, is respectfully inscribed by the author." Delicate words, a little artificially combined. There is a copy of the letter written to him from Sans Souci, in the King's name, in 1850, accompanying the great prize medal for science and art, upon his having projected the most extensive barometrical level ever executed, from Mizzouri to the South Sea. It closes with the words of which Sans Souci has no reason to be ashamed: "*La Californie, qui a noblement résisté à l'introduction de l'esclavage, sera dignement représentée par un ami de la liberté et des progrès de l'intelligence.*" The biography has passages of a strange romantic interest. At one time cold and hunger have driven a party to fury and almost phrensy, when they all pray and sing, and then an oath from FREMONT that there shall not in any case be a resort to cannibalism. As soon as my own curiosity is satisfied I shall send you the book. For the present you may occupy yourself with the miracle performed by the chaplain of an army division in Magdeburg, on a Mr. ASSEMANN, in Quedlinburg. I have lighted upon it in my capacity of naturalist. It is to be found on page 34. Gratefully yours,

A. V. HUMBOLDT.

After the election, he says in a postscript: "And the disgraceful party which sells negro children and distributes canes of honor—who prove that all white workmen should rather be slaves than free—have succeeded. What a crime!" In another place he says that RAUMER had returned "with something of a hankering after the Austrian *régime* in Lombardy, like the Republicans when they visit the United States, where arsenic, the torture, or Fremont-worshipping negroes cause a criminal colic to Cuba-mad BUCHANAN."

The volume contains a number of letters to HUMBOLDT, from distinguished persons in various parts of Europe, which have some interest on account of their writers, though they seldom contain anything either very brilliant or profound. One from our countryman PRESCOTT we published two or three days since. The following from the veteran diplomatist, who governed Europe so long, gives a pleasant glimpse of him in other than political relations:

METTERNICH TO HUMBOLDT.

VIENNA, October, 1843.

MY DEAR BARON: You were kind enough to present me a copy of your *Asie Centrale*. I call it your, because discoveries lawfully belong to those who make them, and because it is often better to make a discovery than to become the possessor of its results.

I have begun the perusal of the work, which is among those to which I look for mental relaxation, just as minds differently constituted from mine are apt to have recourse to light and futile productions. This is really the case. I often feel the necessity of some relief from my monotonous duties, and it is then that I seek fresh elements of life and vigor in works of profound learning. A book, therefore, like yours, is to me a source of the richest enjoyment. I learn, and I love to learn, and I feel so jealousy of your great erudition.

What I most admire in your work is "the method." You understand tracing a line without ever losing sight of it, and therefore you arrive safely at the end—which is not always the good fortune of those who start well enough upon the road. Please send me the volumes complete—I shall receive them with gratitude.

I pray you, dear Baron, accept the assurance of my highest consideration and old attachment.

METTERNICH.

The following, from the same great statesman, is still more interesting, from its treatment of religious and social topics, and its references to his own personal history:

METTERNICH TO HUMBOLDT.

VIENNA, May 10, 1846.

MY DEAR BARON: Inclosed is my vote. I give it in good conscience, and absolve you from the crime of that electioneering to which the world is addicted. The King and his Chancellor are the sound appreciators of scientific merit, and I know how to designate the place which belongs to me in the avenue of science, and which to my regret, is far from the sanctuary.

What I have just told you, my dear Baron, is neither grandiloquence nor an excess of modesty; it is the unvarnished history of my life. You do not know this history, and I will relate it to you in a few words.

At the age at which life takes its direction, I contracted an inclination for the exact and natural sciences which I would permit myself to describe as irresistible, and a disgust for practical life which I would call unconquerable, if I had not overcome both this disgust and this inclination. It is fate that disposes of individuals, and their qualities as well as their defects decide upon their careers. Fate has separated me from the object of my choice, and has thrust me upon the road I should not have chosen. Once started, I submitted without losing sight of the goal of my wishes, and the result was that what I should have wished to regard as the aim of my life has become only the solace of it. The King has set the mark of a learned man upon me. I know to whom this is to be attributed. If it is a question of the heart, the King is not mistaken.

What you tell me of the forthcoming second volume of *Cosmos*, makes me look forward to the study of it with impatience; you are not to be read, you must be studied, and the place of a pupil suits me exactly. No one is more called upon than I am to do justice to your remark relative to the influence exercised by Christianity on the natural sciences,* as upon mankind in general, and hence upon all science, for that remark has long since dawned upon my mind. It is correct in all respects, and its generating cause is simple as are all other truths, those which are, as well as those which are not understood, for the latter circumstance has no effect on the substance of a truth. Error leads to error, as truth is the guide to truth. As long as the mind remained in error in the sphere of thought which is the most elevated of all those attainable by the human mind, this deplorable state of things could not fail to react upon every quarter of the moral compass upon all intellectual and social questions, and to oppose to their development in the right direction an insurmountable obstacle. *The good news* once told, the position could not but change. It was not by bestowing divine honor on *effects* that they could be traced to the fountain head of truth: the investigation continued to be confined to the abstract speculations of the philosophers, and to the rhapsodies of poets. The *cause* once laid bare, the hearts of men were comforted, and their minds opened to conviction. Nevertheless, the latter still remained for a long time shrouded in the mists of pagan skepticism, until at last scholastic philosophy was unhorsed by experimental science. Do you admit the force of my reasoning? If you do, I have no doubt you will share my fears that true scientific progress is in danger of being checked by too ambitious spirits, who desire to rise from the effects to the cause, and who finding the approach cut off by the impassable barriers which God has set upon human intelligence, and finding themselves unable to advance, roll back upon themselves, and relapse into the stupidity of paganism, in seeking the cause in the effect.

The world, my dear Baron, is in a dangerous position. The social body is in fermentation. You would do me a great favor if you could teach me the nature of this fermentation, whether it is spirituous, acid or putrid? I greatly fear that the *verdict* will be for the last-named of these kinds, and it is not I who could teach you that those products are hardly beneficial.

Be pleased to accept the thanks of my household for your friendly memento, and the assurance of the continuance of my old attachment.

METTERNICH.

There are many other extracts which we had marked, but our space is exhausted. Those we have made will give a general idea of the character of the work,—which is sure of a wide circulation on account of its subject, but which will not increase the public estimate of the great man whom it brings in a new light before the world. His letters are brief, unstudied,—evidently the freest and most unrestrained expression of the whims and opinions, the resentments and attachments, of the moment, designed only for the eye of an intimate friend, and which it can never be less than a breach of confidence to spread before the world.

* NOTE BY HUMBOLDT.—I had spoken of the fatality of the love of nature. I had compared St. Basil with Bernardin de St. Pierre. A. H.

ELEMENTS OF CHEMICAL PHYSICS. By JAMES P. COOKE, Jr., Erving Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in Harvard University. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. 1860.

A large proportion of the undergraduates in our Colleges will soon be appointed to conduct our manufactures, steam navigation, steam agriculture, railways and the great enterprises of production and commerce which characterize and define the present age of the world. The country looks to these institutions for the foundation of that success in the arts of engineering and chemistry whereon will depend, more and more every year, our national wealth and prosperity.

We have referred on another occasion to the want of practical, modern and comprehensive scientific text-books. Such as we have had, administered as they are by many of the scientific professors, are of less value to those young men who are fitting for "the active pursuits of life," than an out-and-out classical course. The latter, indeed, lays no foundation for scientific culture, except that corner-stone, mental discipline—while the former, being merely vague, and not always so much as suggestive of practical application, are likely to fail in planting both the foundation and the superstructure of useful knowledge.

It is with a good hope of improvement that we look over the book under consideration. Should it be followed by similarly modern and comprehensive text-books, both general and special, on the subjects which, at this day, demand the most thorough investigation, our colleges may become as useful to the bulk of "business men" as they have ever been to the members of the "learned" professions.

This work, as its name indicates, embodies the subjects treated in both the common "natural-philosophies" and "chemistry." It treats first of the general properties of matter, under the heads of measures, motion, forces, composition of forces and gravitation; also its accidental qualities. It next considers the three states of matter at length, dwelling upon the properties and laws which have to do with the arts, and illustrating the manner of conducting experiments and of ascertaining these truths in a manner highly suggestive and useful to those who intend to experiment and practice for themselves in the various pursuits necessarily involving the knowledge thus acquired. Heat is then considered in great detail. The means of measuring and applying it in the arts are set forth in a manner which cannot fail to be useful to the chemist and the engineer. Mere reliance on empirical rules is not likely to lead to rapid and sound scientific development; the principles and the means of discovering the rules are here set forth with that mathematical accuracy and detail which renders the pursuit of the science satisfactory and practical. Each chapter is followed by a large number of problems designed to test the progress of the student, and to illustrate and apply the principles discussed. The excellent character of the wood-cuts is accounted for by the fact that they have been generally transferred from the *Traité de Physique* of GANOT. The French standard works, as well as all other materials at the author's command, have been freely consulted. A large number of valuable tables are appended, including one for converting degrees of the centigrade to Fahrenheit's thermometer; the tables of temperature follow the centigrade system.

The work, without doubt, fully covers the ground laid out. It would have possessed a wider interest had it gone more into detail with reference to the now most important subjects of combustion, superheating, and other matters referring to the steam-engine. It, however, discusses and illustrates the principles involved, in a manner which will be highly suggestive in the practice of these arts. The treatment of the steam-engine is short, and to some extent old-fashioned; the chemical discussion of it, however, is far more complete than that of any other text-books which we have seen.

JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE.

Traits and Peculiarities of the Island Race.

The advent of a strange mission is near at hand. The Embassy from the Court of Yeddo is now probably at Panama, and may be expected to arrive off our harbor, to proceed thence to Washington, within the ensuing two weeks. It may be well to refer briefly to the history of our intercourse with this mysterious people, before we are called on to shake hands with them in the social circles of Washington and New-York.

Two hundred years ago, Holland was the only nation which was upon terms of amity and had entered into commerce with the Japanese. Our sturdy Dutch ancestors had always an eye to turning their florins and guilders to profitable account. They had already established relations with the East by planting their colonies in Java, whence come to us, to this day, the choicest flavor for our breakfast-table, and the most pungent seasoning for our food. While threading the seas of the Indian Archipelago, it was not surprising that some wandering Van Tromp should find himself among the Islands of Japan.

Stirred by the influences of cupidity, and with their native perseverance and shrewdness, the Hollanders were not long in obtaining a permanent footing on the much-coveted territory. A century before this period Europe had known of the existence of Japan. Soon after the period of the Dutch success Portuguese and Spaniards had for a short time admission into Japanese ports, but were speedily and finally expelled. The English also about the same time failed in an attempt to enter into relations with that exclusive people.

The Dutch, on the contrary, have continued their good understanding and their profitable trade with Japan to the present day.

With a population estimated at more than 40,000,000 of souls, it is not to be wondered at that any commercial nation should desire to be friends with such a people.

Japan is rich in minerals; gold and silver are abundant; copper abounds, and is remarkably pure in quality. Grains are produced, but not in great abundance. The rice of Japan is said to be superior that of all the rest of Asia. There is no deficiency of the esculent roots or of the various fruits usually produced in the East. Cotton and hemp are raised, and silk manufactured extensively; the latter article of higher quality than that produced in China. The manufactures of the Japanese embrace porcelain, glass, wooden fabrics and paper; the latter is made extensively from the bark of the mulberry tree, and is used in the production of a great variety of highly finished and much admired commodities. Japan paper-work is in great favor with the ladies of all countries.

Among the natural productions of Japan, timber is the great deficiency, and iron does not abound. In the mechanic arts they have attained little proficiency. Japan has a literature, but her printed books are quite primitive in form, and not remarkable in execution. Her illustrated works would astonish the getters-up of picture books of the present day in the Western world.

The characters of the Japanese alphabet bear a strong resemblance to those of the Chinese, with whom they are excellent neighbors and friends. All medium of communication with foreigners is in the Dutch language.

Most of these facts are doubtless well known to our readers, but it may not be amiss to recall them at this time. In view of the well-known characteristic fact that wherever there is anything going on in the way of trade an American is bound to have his share, our countrymen determined to take a look at Japan.

In the year 1852 Commodore M. C. PERRY, in the steam-frigate *Mississippi*, took his departure from Norfolk to assume the command of the United States squadron in the China seas. He was also intrusted with the delicate and responsible duty of entering into negotiations with the Government of Japan.

After remaining a few months in the ports of China, Commodore PERRY visited the Lew Chew Islands with his fleet, and finally arrived in the waters of Japan in the Spring of the year 1854. The success of that mission has become matter of history. Commodore PERRY was greeted on his return with the applause and gratitude of the nation. His services were munificently recognized by the Government, and all the interests of a commercial people united to do him honor. Unfortunately his life was terminated before the full value of his achievement could be realized.

The treaty negotiated by Commodore PERRY was essentially a treaty of amity and not of commerce. Under the seventh article of that treaty an attempt was made from California to introduce an American cargo of goods into Japan, but the attempt failed, and a large loss to the parties ensued. On an appeal to our Government for redress, they were informed that it was understood to be at the option of the Japanese to trade or not. Thus rested the commercial question when a new representative of this country entered upon his duties in Japan.

The eleventh article of the Perry treaty secured to our Government the right to appoint, after the expiration of eighteen months, Consuls or agents to reside at Simoda. Under this provision, with a rare sagacity and good judgment, the President appointed TOWNSEND HARRIS, of New-York, to be the first Consul-General in Japan.

Mr. HARRIS was of mature age, of excellent character, large experience as a merchant, and extensively acquainted with the customs, manners, and many of the dialects of the East. He had passed several years in India, China, and many of the Islands that dot the Eastern seas, and brought, therefore, to his new duties an unusual amount of knowledge and experience.

And here we may pause to remark that on the eve of his departure from New-York for Japan in the month of October, 1855, Mr. HARRIS was intrusted by the President with a commission to negotiate a commercial treaty with the kingdom of Siam. This duty he performed in a manner entirely acceptable to the Government, and his labors here already resulted in important advantages to American commerce. From a careful estimate, made from reliable information, it has been ascertained that the saving from tonnage duty alone on American vessels engaged in that trade, in the first two years after the ratification of the treaty with Siam, had reached nearly the sum of a quarter of a million of dollars.

Let it be borne in mind that when this duty was performed by Mr. HARRIS he was simply a private citizen. His official duties as Consul, and his official salary, did not commence until his arrival in Japan. In no case, in the history of our national diplomacy, save in this of Mr. HARRIS, has the successful agent of the Government been suffered to remain for so long a period without recognition or reward for his services.

Mr. HARRIS arrived at Simoda, in Japan, in the month of August, 1856, and immediately entered upon his duties as Consul-General. His first efforts were directed to obtaining some modifications of the existing treaty under which the Japanese would only receive foreign coin at the rate of 33 cents on the dollar. This disparity in international exchanges was fatal to all hopes of profitable trade or friendly intercourse. In a few months Mr. HARRIS accomplished his first triumph over Japanese diplomacy. Under the convention of June, 1857, the value of foreign coin was raised to 94 cents on the dollar, and other important concessions were obtained in the construction given to the first treaty. From this time Mr. HARRIS steadily directed his efforts to extend his personal social relations among the Japanese. His success was remarkable. Travelers from all countries have borne their testimony to the wonderful skill with which he had adapted his habits and tastes to the peculiarities of the people among whom he was to make his temporary home.

Unaided by any display of military or naval power, isolated from all counsel and aid, he ingratiated himself so successfully with every grade of official personages that he gradually won his way to the Capital of the Empire. His visit was made upon the invitation of the Emperor, and his progress from Simoda to Jeddo could only be described as a triumphal march. His visit was signalized by a remarkable event. He was admitted to the presence of the Emperor. This honor had been denied to all foreigners from time immemorial, and has been conceded to none since the interview with Mr. HARRIS, who remained for several months at Jeddo, and while ill in that city was treated by the Emperor's own physician as a mark of distinguished consideration.

This interview with the Emperor was soon followed by the Treaty of 1858, by which the Empire of Japan was finally and effectually opened to the commerce of the civilized world.

Under this crowning act of successful diplomacy, the question of exchanges of coin, so vitally interesting to the welfare of commerce, was again ameliorated, and placed at last on a perfect equality of value.

But the treaty of Mr. HARRIS contained a provision deeply interesting to all the friends of humanity and human progress. Until the signatures were affixed to that important document, the Empire of Japan was closed against all the influences of religion. The light of the Gospel had never shown on the darkened minds of its people. The beneficent action of Mr. HARRIS ineured the toleration of Christianity; liberty to foreigners to reside in certain ports, to build churches, and worship God according to their creeds, without molestation; and the abrogation of all penalties against Japanese who may embrace Christianity. In conformity with these provisions, the missions of the American Churches have already established stations in Japan, and have entered zealously upon their good work. It is but just to add that these Gospel-bearers accord to Mr. HARRIS the highest degree of credit for his successful efforts in their cause.

Scarcely had the American representative accomplished the labor to which he had so earnestly devoted himself, when Lord ELGIN, the British Envoy, appeared in Japan, with the object of entering upon similar negotiations. Provided with a formidable naval force, he was still without the requisite means of attaining his object. At a critical juncture Mr. HARRIS came to the aid of the discomfited Minister and speedily relieved him from his dilemma. A treaty similar in all its provisions to the American was accorded to the British Envoy. That functionary frankly and cordially acknowledged the services rendered to him by Mr. HARRIS, and upon his suggestion the Government of England determined to recognize the courteous conduct of that officer by a flattering testimonial. Accordingly, with the assent of the American Government, authorized by a special act of Congress, Mr. H. received from the Queen of England a gold box, bearing her Majesty's crown and initials in diamonds. This was, indeed, a graceful recognition of a public service gracefully rendered.

It may be well to add that subsequently a similar treaty was entered into between Japan and Russia. Two of the great European Powers, therefore, are indebted to American enterprise for their introduction to the commerce of Japan.

A provision in the treaties referred to stipulated that the ratifications were severally to be exchanged by Embassies from Japan to the several countries interested in the result. Here, again, the native shrewdness and diplomatic skill of Mr. HARRIS was conspicuous. Each of the foreign Governments entitled to receive these embassies was mutually solicitous to be the first. The British Minister was especially earnest on this subject, but his request was met by a provision in a subsequent convention made with the [illegible] the 19th March, 1859, in the [illegible]

"ART. 2. No embassy shall [illegible] foreign nation before the [illegible] ese ratification has arrived at [illegible]

Under this stipulation the [illegible] way to visit us left Japan in the [illegible] ary, and is expected to remain [illegible] three months. It will then return [illegible] Government vessel. It is understood [illegible] diately on its arrival in Japan, a like [illegible] be sent to England.

We have been thus particular in [illegible] facts connected with this subject in order [illegible] tice may be rendered to a public officer [illegible] deserving of public approbation, and whose services have neither been properly [illegible] adequately requited.

A barren promotion from the office of [illegible] General at Simoda to that of Minister [illegible] Yeddo with a salary insufficient to support [illegible] hly the dignity of the station, can scarcely be deemed a fitting recompense for services [illegible] ble to the country, rendered at the [illegible] health, perhaps of life.

While we write, painful rumors of the death of Mr. HARRIS are deeply agitating the minds of [illegible] numerous friends in this city. If their apprehensions be well founded, the Government will have lost (to use the language of an intelligent [illegible] functionary) the ablest representative it [illegible] We trust that his life may be spared, [illegible] he shall have realized that his labors have not been in the service of an ungrateful country.

EMANCIPATION IN JAMAICA.

The Middle and Laboring Classes.

CIVIL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, [illegible]

If I was asked to describe, in as few words as possible, the effect of emancipation in Jamaica, I should say—the Creation of the Middle Class. There was no middle class under slavery, and could be none. Master and slave [illegible] population. They were alike in [illegible] their thoughts were all of the present; neither had any patriotism; neither had any [illegible] moral, social or political progress of the Colony; the one because of his selfishness, the other because of his ignorance. The aristocracy never even attempted to lay foundations of a future prosperity. On the contrary, they squandered substance that was deemed inexhaustible, so that they might accumulate wealth and [illegible] sooner from confinement in a tropical island, and from the limited resources of an impoverished society.

Emancipation struck at the very root of the existing system, and the revolution brought with it a large admixture of good and evil. But the most beneficial result stands out to-day so prominently, and in such bulky proportions, that the most prejudiced cannot close their eyes to its presence. Emancipation has created a middle class—a class who are born in Jamaica and who will die in Jamaica—a class of proprietors, taxpayers and voters, whose property, patriotism, happiness and comfort are bound up in the island's permanent prosperity.

It is but 22 years ago that the slaves of Jamaica were fully liberated. The ordeal of a miserable apprenticeship was, in a moment of bitter excitement, cut short by the planters themselves, and 320,000 slaves—an undisciplined, degraded, half-savage crowd—were, without any preparation or training, left to their own devices. The free colored creoles numbered 60,000, and the total black and colored population of the period considered, therefore, of 380,000 souls. By the census of 1844, the last taken, the total black and colored population was only 361,657; and if the estimate of mortality by cholera and small-pox, within a few years past, be correct, I do not believe, after making every allowance for a proper increase by birth, that the black and colored population of Jamaica exceeds at the present day, 350,000. It will be remarked, and possibly with surprise, that the population of Jamaica, between 1834 and 1844, should have annually decreased at the rate of nearly a half per cent. This decrease, it is true, is nothing like the decrease that went on prior to emancipation, but it is sufficiently serious to demonstrate the existence of some very aggravating causes of mortality among a people of temperate habits, and in a climate of unquestioned salubrity. In the absence of all statistics on the subject, it is impossible to arrive at exact conclusions; indeed, official neglect in all matters statistical is so conspicuous that I am not disposed to place implicit faith in the returns of the census itself. But supposing a decline, undoubted as I believe it to be, fully established, I don't think it difficult to assign more than one reason. Within a quarter of a century nearly 20,000 whites have withdrawn from the Island, and the increase of half-castes has, in consequence, diminished. Half-castes, it is very well known, are not long lived, and, when they intermarry, are certainly not productive. I have seldom seen a mulatto woman, if married to a man of her own color, with more than one or two children: if, on the other hand, she is married to a white, the result is different. It would seem that this mixed race cannot perpetuate itself, and that, if left alone, it must lapse into the negro or die out completely. Another important cause of the decrease of population, particularly among the blacks, is the lack of medical practitioners in remote country districts. The mortality among children from want of proper attention is frightful. Nor, unfortunately, is this the only evil that deprives Jamaica of a legitimate increase in her population, and of the wealth that such an increase would of necessity bring. Many of the vices engendered by slavery remain a heavy burden and curse upon society, and, among them, immorality of the grossest kind pervades all classes of society, tainting alike the civilization of towns and the unchecked intercourse of laborers in the cane-fields. The natural growth of the population has been thus arrested, and some of the most detestable crimes known to society are, even now, of frequent occurrence.

Perhaps it is not fair to judge the people of Jamaica by a standard of European or American civilization. Their recent deliverance from a rule that frowned down morality and education, and the very few opportunities for improvement that have been since allowed them, would explain, if they did not palliate, deficiencies and shortcomings of a graver character, and much more widespread existence, than those which have so deeply injured the reputation of the West Indian creole. But Jamaica, with all her faults of omission and commission, offers, I believe, the best example that can be produced of the emancipated negro: her inhabitants are more independent and better off than the inhabitants of other islands, in which over-crowded labor or a less productive soil have kept the masses in the same position that they

[illegible] savage and barbarous [illegible] when they were dragged [illegible] of the African coast. The [illegible] they have unlocked, within twenty-two [illegible] assuredly no lack of capacity, no proof [illegible] an inclination of unconquerable vice. [illegible] lowest estimate that I have heard given [illegible] now, in the Island of Jamaica, fifty, [illegible] small proprietors, owning, on an [illegible] five acres of land. The improve- [illegible] in *their* condition of life even a [illegible] Plantocracy would not ask [illegible] pointed out. Yet these are the men whom [illegible] a strange and fatal misunderstanding of [illegible] true interests, the planters would force back [illegible] field labor. The planters—I speak of them as they exhibited themselves to the world some few years ago—struck out no new path for themselves, nor devised, in a patriotic spirit, any comprehensive scheme to meet and combat the deficiency of [illegible] which they complained; but they schemed [illegible] the independent settlers of their [illegible] of livelihood, to destroy their market, and compel them to accept again the shilling a day and [illegible] of plantation work that the master [illegible] lingly offered. It was fortunate for [illegible] that these schemes proved a total [illegible].

The latest Blue-Book returns give the number of males and females engaged in agriculture at [illegible]—more than one-half of the population of the Island—tending in itself to disprove the assertion that the people are averse to the tillage of the soil; but when the further fact appears that out of this number 50,000 men, with their families, have elevated themselves to a proprietary rank, it speaks volumes, not merely in their own favor, but in favor of general intelligence and a wholesome [illegible]. These small proprietors cannot be said to live comfortably, in our sense of the word. Their huts are often made of bamboo-sticks, thatched with cocoanut-leaves. Most of them [illegible] the floor to sleep upon, and few understand the enjoyment of a regular meal. They eat when they are hungry, and will sometimes take enough in the morning to last them the entire day. But I have always found them clean in their personal and domestic arrangements.

I have spoken, in former letters, of dwellings very superior to these here mentioned. I am now attempting to describe the social condition of an average Jamaica peasant, owning one or two acres, though I think a majority are proprietors of five and six. They grow provisions for themselves and families, and for the village market; they raise for sale coffee, pimento, arrowroot, fruit, vegetables, and sometimes sugar cane; they have their horses and stock, and are about as independent of labor for daily wages as it is possible for any peasantry to be. Yet there are many of them who give to the estates such labor as they can spare from their own properties. It is a transient labor with which the planter cannot expect to be satisfied, for it is insufficient for his purposes; but it is a labor which reflects no discredit upon the people, and offers no justification for the complaints that have been maliciously made against them. Statistics of exports have been brought forward to exhibit the decline of Jamaica. Statistics of exports can also be adduced in proof of the rise and progress of a middle class. I note here some of the minor articles, grown or collected now exclusively by small settlers, and institute a comparison between the exportation in 1859 and the exportation before emancipation had taken effect:

	Exports. 1834.	Exports. 1859.
Logwood, tons	8,432	14,006
Fustic, tons	2,128	2,329
Mahogany, feet	1,926	35,000
Annatto, cwt.	none.	279
Cocoa-nuts, number	none.	712,913
Honey, tons	none.	28
Beeswax, cwt.	none.	770
Honey, gallons	none.	6,954

Here we have an exhibition of the production of some minor staples by small settlers compared with the production of the same articles by large proprietors prior to emancipation, when attention was almost altogether turned to the cultivation of the cane. It is to be noticed that in 1853, there were 124,000 feet of mahogany exported, and that the Jamaica woods are being fast drained of this valuable timber. In the article of pimento it is also worthy of note that the exportation in 1858 exceeded by two million of pounds any yearly exportation prior to emancipation. To show the progress made by the people of Jamaica under freedom, I institute again a comparison as follows:

	Exports. 1841.	Exports. 1859.
Arrowroot, lbs.	none.	722,023
Logwood, tons	9,550	12,558
Fustic, tons	394	1,638
Canes, or Shrub, gallons	none.	129
Beeswax, lbs.	none.	89,967
Honey, gallons	none.	8,108
Cocoanuts, number	none.	781,422

It is but fair to exhibit here the decreased exportation of principal staples under Emancipation, viz.:

	1841.	1845.	1858.
Sugar, hhds	34,000	47,926	33,031
Rum, puncheons	11,769	16,997	18,193
Ginger, lbs	1,634,120	1,888,480	709,620
Pimento, lbs	3,595,380	7,181,220	9,465,261
Coffee, lbs	6,433,370	5,021,209	5,237,689

But these exports give a very limited idea of the industry of Jamaica settlers. The immense quantities of provisions that they grow for home consumption must be taken into account; and it is partly demonstrated by the diminished importation of necessary articles of food, as illustrated in the following table:

	Imports. 1841.	Imports 1858.
Flour, bbls	127,520	94,038
Meal, bbls	25,995	14,051
Bread, bbls	16,000	nooe.
Bread, cwt	2,202	3,024
Corn, bushels	83,718	29,704
Beef, bbls	3,455	3,024
Pork, bbls	21,185	12,012

There is, indeed, a vast difference between the living of the free peasantry of Jamaica and the living of her slaves. The people enjoy luxuries now where they had not common necessaries before. The coffee, vegetables and meat that are now indispensable to them, they never so much as tasted before they were emancipated. A settler with an acre of land in cultivation estimates its value at £30 sterling a year. He grows upon it, at the same time, corn, yams, cocoas, plantains, bananas, tobacco, peas, ockro, coffee, and even sugar cane. An acre like this will support a family of seven in clothes and provisions, and enable the proprietor to save money besides. I know settlers who have accumulated by this, and no other means, £80 and £100, and the sum is generally devoted to the erection of improved dwellings. Of course their work is not as well directed, nor their produce as valuable now as it was before emancipation. They are poor farmers as yet. All their agricultural learning has come to them by instinct. Digging cane-holes was the early experience of most of them. They have not the remotest idea of economy in labor. Their implements are of the most primitive kind, and it has been a matter of the greatest surprise to me how many of them manage to manufacture sugar. I know of settlers who produce, from two or three acres, some forty barrels of sugar weighing 250 pounds each. They obtain the juice from the cane by hand-work, and I cannot describe their rude, wooden implement better than calling it a huge lemon-squeezer. Their manufacture of coffee is less primitive. An ingenious mechanic of Kingston has invented a cheap coffee-cleaner, and he informed me that he sold numbers of them. His best customers, he said, were the negroes, who always came cash in hand. But in all they grow they may be held to waste five times as much as they reap. They are not an ingenious people, but they are an intelligent people, and will imitate with the greatest alacrity. They see the planters' partiality to the cultivation of sugar, and they at once determine to have their little cane piece also. Of a thousand things indigenous to Jamaica, that might be raised with great profit and no expense, they are as ignorant as children. They never reason out the fact that their soil is probably the richest in the world, and that with their five acres, and knowledge to assist them, they could produce as much as they do now with fifty acres and no knowledge. An acre of good Jamaica land can be made to yield thirty tons of grass or five hogsheads of sugar. I have seen the experiment tried; and I have been shown a quarter of an acre that yielded in value £340 sterling per annum. The soil, for [illegible]y. His intelligence and industry are to a certain extent guaranteed by the required property qualification. The election law now in force, and passed in 1858, is a decided improvement on previous enactments of a similar nature. Under its provisions a voter must possess a freehold of a clear rental of £6 sterling a year, or he must pay £20 rent, or have an annual income derivable from business of £60, or, finally, he must pay taxes to the extent of £2 per annum. There are probably 50,000 freeholders in Jamaica with a clear income of £6 a year, but the number of actual voters does not exceed 3,000. A tax of ten shillings *per capita* for registration explains the discrepancy. The negro does not care so much about voting as to be willing to pay Government ten shillings for the privilege. The principle of taxing a vote may not be considered orthodox; but it is the only tax to which the country people are liable, and I am satisfied that the plan will work better in Jamaica than one which would throw open the polls, without discrimination, to the entire population.

Of past Legislatures I need scarcely speak, after exhibiting some of the duties they have failed to perform. It is not to be supposed that Jamaica legislation is perfect now, because it is no longer the exclusive prerogative of the Plantocracy. It is, in fact, most wretchedly imperfect. Planters, too, of the right sort, are much needed in both Houses. The island depends—no one can doubt the fact—upon the extension of sugar cultivation for a revival of prosperity. The sugar interest must always be a predominating interest. The error, in times past, was believing it to be an exclusive interest. But the men who represent it must utterly forsake the policy of their predecessors, and leave the track in which they fancied they might forever travel. The work of developing the resources of Jamaica has yet to be performed, but it will never be performed by non-resident planters. It must be done by men who can consent to make the island their home, and if it is not done by whites, it will ha done by blacks. But the governing classes have to learn, above all things, that the extension of knowledge is the truest political economy, and that one intelligent free men will contribute more towards the prosperity of a country than a dozen ignorant serfs.

The Government of Jamaica is possibly better than the pure oligarchy of Barbadoes; but the latter Island has advantages in a dense population that the former does not possess. In Barbados the plantocracy are still able to rule as they please; in Jamaica they have been borne down by an independent middle class, who would not be denied their rights or defrauded of their privileges. In Barbados the prejudices of caste are bitter in the extreme; in Jamaica, they exist in a modified form. But they must be altogether swept away entirely if the colony is ever to attain a position of enlightened prosperity, and a "brown party," a "black party," or a "white party" must be discarded from the political index. There are other defects in Jamaica legislation, but only one that I shall notice. Members of Assembly are not required to live or hold property in their constituencies, and the consequence is that the House is controlled by town lawyers and traders, who think much more about the loaves and fishes than about any plan that can be devised for the island's redemption.

W. G. S.

ABOUT GEMS.

Varieties, Peculiarities and Values of the Precious Stones.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, in his lecture on the "Lost Arts," essays to prove that our modern knowledge of science and art is but a revival of the wisdom of Egypt, and only a partial revival at that. He argues that the builders of the Pyramids knew many great secrets that yet remain sealed to this generation, which vaunts itself so boldly upon its superior genius; demonstrates that an Egyptian color-mixer produced enduring tints which Paris cannot equal: that the Erie Canal was foreshadowed by a smaller ditch that tapped the Nile; that railroads are as old as Thebes; and, in short, that Egypt originated and we imitate. A curious illustration of Mr. PHILLIPS' theory is to be found in Dr. FEUCHTWANGER'S book on the History of Gems. According to the wise orator, everything the nineteenth century owns is thousands of years old, and according to the learned Doctor, as the earliest mention of precious stones is in the Bible, so we find that "the Hebrews borrowed the names of their gems from the Egyptians." Accepting these authorities, each being excellent in his way, it is clearly impossible to avoid a candid admission that the Pyramid-men knew almost everything, and that the becoming attitude of the moderns is one of profound humility. We are certain of but two original inventions of this century—a New-York Common Council and a New-York daily newspaper; for we take leave to doubt if even Mr. PHILLIPS will contend that Thebes was cursed by the prototype of the former, or blessed with the enterprise of the latter; and Dr. FEUCHTWANGER certainly will not controvert the proposition, for his business lies with Gems.

The Doctor, having settled the question of Gem-nomenclature by referring its origin to Egypt, proceeds to tell us what are and what are not "real" gems; how many are known as semi-precious stones: how the lapidary distinguishes the true from the false, and what are the values, colors, weights, sizes, peculiarities and properties of minerals which are commonly classed as Gems. A great deal of information has been compressed into a small compass by our erudite Doctor, who may be regarded as a happy compound of the lapidary, jeweler, mineralogist, chemist and author,—a gentleman who makes a very clear story of everything which he begins to explain, and contrives to pour a flood of light upon the dullest of the gems he handles. He tells us that *sixteen* minerals are generally considered real gems. First in rank is the Diamond; then the Sapphire, (the only gem named in Scripture which corresponds with the descriptions given in the modern books,) and, succeeding these in regular order, the following: Chrysoberyl, Spinelle, Emerald, Beryl, Topaz, Zircon, Garnet, Tourmaline, Rubellite, Essonite, Cordierite, Iolite, Quartz, and Chrysolite,—sixteen minerals which fulfill the definition of the word "Gem" in the lapidary's list.

The omissions from this catalogue of certain other stones which are popularly called gems, will strike the reader. Neither the turquoise nor the onyx, the agate nor the cornelian, nor chalcedony, nor some dozen others, appear in the first rank. Failing to possess the qualities (1) of vivid color, (2) a high degree of lustre, or "fire," and (3) hardness, these stones are styled "semi-precious;" differing from "real" gems in the particulars named, not less than by their occurrence in formless masses. Bearing in mind, therefore, the distinction which our author draws between real gems and semi-precious stones, we are prepared to understand why conventional values *may* exalt the second class above the first. When this happens, the value is always conventional, depending upon unusual properties of size, color, or rarity. Thus: the diamond always has an exact value, arising from the inherent virtue of the stone, while the contrary is the rule with the onyx or cornelian. A diamond is a diamond, under any circumstances, worth precisely so many dollars per carat:—an onyx may be valuable in consequence of remarkable size, or the turquoise priceless for the history attaching to it; but neither onyx nor turquoise is worth so much to the finder as the roughest diamond or the dullest emerald.

Color, gravity, hardness, define the quality of gems. There are limpid gems, and red gems; gems yellow, green, blue, violet, brown and black; and gems distinguished for variety of shading. The lapidary employs three principal tests for the determination of values, viz.: the fusibility of a gem, with or without a flux; its behavior before the blowpipe, and the action of acids upon it. Sometimes, these tests are ineffectual, in consequence of the obstinacy of certain stones which will yield to nothing, and so must perforce be ranked among the first-rates.

The hardest of the gems, the Diamond, depends for its value upon two qualities—color, and purity or transparency. A diamond is ranked in one of three classes according to its approach towards perfection. Thus, a diamond of the "first water" is one which is free from even the slightest faults, and it stands highest in price. One of the "second water," although it may be clear and limpid, is marred by dark spots, clouds or flaws. One of the "third water" may be limpid, but injured by several material faults, such as tints of gray, brown, yellow, green, blue or black. The price of diamonds, says Dr. FEUCHTWANGER, is determined in trade by examining their characters accurately, and by subsequent classification under the first, second or third rank. The value is increased by a perfect and regular cut, and also by the form of the stone. A brilliant is dearer than a rose diamond, and tha latter again is dearer than the slab and table-stone. The facets of tha brilliant also influence tha price; once-cut, it presents a smaller row of facets, and hence is less valuable, by two degrees, than the stone that is thrice-cut. Skill in cutting has made great progress in modern times, so that tha weight of a diamond is not now reduced in anything like the degree that formerly prevailed. For example, the famous Regant diamond weighed, when rough, 410 carats; cut, it weighs only 136 carats: while the Kohinoor and South Star were reduced only to one-half the original weight in cutting, the former now weighing 82 carats and the letter 124, against their respective weights, when rough, of 186 and 254 carats. Here, then, modern skill combines with the inherent value of the gem to increase its price. A good white diamond of two carats and perfect lustre, now sells for $300 to $350; one of three carats, from $500 to $600; one of five carats, from $1,000 to $1,200. Royal treasuries hold the largest diamonds that have been found, and the value of these kingly gems is fabulous. The largest is the Great Mogul's; its size that of half a hen's egg; its weight, 297 carats and a fraction over, and its estimated value nearly $2,500,000. The Orlow, formerly tha property of the Shah of Persia, now owned by the Russian Crown, weighs 194¾ carats, and cost $450,000, besides an annuity of $20,000. The Regent or Pitt diamond, belonging to the crown of France, weighs 136¾ carats, is of the first water, absolutely faultless, and is valued at upwards of $2,000,000. The Sancy, also belonging to the French crown, is a very beautiful specimen, weighing 56¼ carats, and valued at $250,000. The Kohinoor lost nearly one-third of its original weight in re-cutting, but is worth any amount one pleases to name, from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. It was a little present to the Queen of England from the East India Company, after that rapacious Corporation had rifled the effects of Runjeet Singh.

Dr. FEUCHTWANGER devotes many pages to a history of wonderful diamonds, grouping a collection of statistical facts in an entertaining fashion; but we leave him, in his riches, with a brief reference to his concluding "item." In 1851, our author visited the London Exhibition, and improved his stay by exploring the treasure vaults (by permission) of Messrs. BLOGG & MARTIN, the celebrated diamond-brokers. He says: "My eyes were dazzled by three bags, weighing about five pounds each, of diamonds; most of them cut in the East Indies, and weighing from ten to twenty carats each. They were not put in market, but kept as reserve, and the value of that lot could not have been less than half a million pounds sterling ($2,500,000.) I beheld many unique curiosities in hemitrope crystals and macle diamonds; many thousand carats of rough crystals of diamonds, from one grain to twenty carats, all assorted in packages; besides an immense supply of perfect rubies, of ten carats and upwards." He adds: "The sight of so many valuable gems made a lasting impression upon me." Very likely it did!

Sapphire has chiefly two colors—blue and red. This gem withstands the blow-pipe, is not attacked by the strongest mineral acids, but fuses with borax and salt of phosphorus. It is polished with diamond-powder. When the color is red, it is called a Ruby; when blue, Oriental Sapphire, with four subdivisions—male, female, water and cat Sapphire. Its proportionate value is next to that of the diamond; the Oriental ruby standing highest in value, and when perfect, and exceeding three carats, is generally as dear as a diamond of equal weight and quality. A poor man, who dealt in wooden spoons, picked up a specimen in Bengal, which is now among the Imperial treasures of France, very pure, and worth 100,000 francs. Two great sapphires, belonging to Miss BURDETT COUTTS, valued at 750,000 francs, were on view at the Paris Exhibition in 1855.

The Topaz presents eight varieties. Those most esteemed are the rose-red and the white, or "water-drops." The value has depreciated in consequence of the large supplies obtained from Brazil, the average yield of that country being forty pounds annually. The largest known topaz is in the possession of the Great Mogul, weighing 157¾ carats, and worth $60,000.

The Emerald depends for its value upon size, fine color and vivid lustre. A specimen which possesses these qualities in perfection is fitted for use in the most expensive kinds of jewelry. The price of this gem has been reduced by the product of the mines of Peru, but good specimens command high values, and the rates have lately increased. An emerald of four grains sells for about $20: one of sixteen grains for $200, and one of forty-eight grains for $1,000. The gem is easily imitated, and it is sometimes difficult to distinguish the genuine from the false. Dr. FEUCHTWANGER is so indiscreet as to give a recipe for making "the best imitation." We decline to reproduce it.

And here, dropping the catalogue of gems, we are tempted to turn to that part of the Doctor's book which treats of *Pastes*. Pastes are imitations of gems, and, according to our author, who seems to be an adept in the art, it is an easy task to adorn one's self with precious stones at a nominal cost. The basis of the imitations, he tells us, is a fine, pure and white glass composition, called Stress, after its inventor, STRASS, of Strasburgh, who attained the object of sundry experiments by achieving perfect imitations of the "real" gems in the three particulars of hardness, specific gravity and refraction of light. Strass, the basis of the pastes, is a compound of silex, potash, borax, red-lead, and sometimes arsenic. For imitating the colored gems, various coloring ingredients are employed. "Numerous establishments," adds the Doctor, "in Germany and France, are now engaged in the manufacture of the Strass and colored pastes, each of which possesses secrets, acquired by experience, for producing these articles *in the greatest perfection*." This *naive* statement is curiously similar to the announcements of certain distinguished chemists, who engage to "produce the rarest wines and brandies" by the use of two quarts of essence to a barrel of alcohol:—yet if Miss Flora McFlimsey is guilty of wearing a paste necklace which not one person in fifty can distinguish from the genuine, there is no good reason why Mr. Gunnybags should not regale himself upon "imitation" Sherry.

It is but an act of common justice to the Doctor to add that he administers a salutary caution to the buyer of gems, and gives four rules for distinguishing between the genuine and "bogus" article. This caution is the more necessary, from the author's candid admission that he has himself been deceived by imitation gems, the specific gravity of which had been made equal to that of the genuine stones. The rules for detection of false gems are as follows: 1. Degree of hardness. A false gem is immediately attacked by fine quartz sand sprinkled upon a grinding-wheel, or may be scratched by a real onyx. 2. Small air-bubbles in the pastes may be detected with a good magnifying glass. 3. The cold touch (pressure of the finger) will never remain for any length of time on the pastes, as it will on the real gem. 4. The breath remains much longer on the pastes, on account of their bad conducting power, than on the real gems. These are the leading rules. Superadded to them are the tests by specific gravity and electricity. Electricity indicates the quality of a gem by the length of its continuance, for real gems retain the electric influence, after being rubbed, from six to thirty-two hours; while the pastes retain it only from forty to sixty minutes.

The purchaser, thus doubly fortified by the knowledge that imitations so closely approach the originals that detection is difficult, yet that infallible rules exist by which he may guide his judgment, has only himself to blame if, instead of wearing an emerald, he has been put off with a base imitation. The best rule of all is, to buy at the best places, pay the biggest prices, and be sure of the article you get. A very excellent general precaution would be the careful reading of Dr. FEUCHTWANGER'S excellent book.

POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION.

Iron Buildings—Inventions—Discussions, &c.—Miscellaneous.

There was a fair attendance of members at the meeting last week. The President, Mr. C. NELSON, being absent, Mr. BAUER was elected Chairman.

Mr. BROWN exhibited an invention which had for its object the better instructing of the rising generation of infants in reading, spelling and numbers. It consisted of a large square frame, divided into three spaces; one large space occupying the bottom of the frame, and two smaller ones occupying the top. Across the lower frame perpendicular wires were placed, and across the top spaces horizontal wires. The lower space is for the purpose of teaching the little ones to read, and is done in this wise: Upon the perpendicular wires are placed little square blocks, which revolve easily upon the wires; upon the first four perpendicular rows of blocks are painted objects, such as a lion, a dog, cat, &c. As each block has four sides, upon which is an object, and there are four columns, there is 240 outline objects in all. Upon the blocks in the corresponding columns in the same space are printed words. When the object is presented by the teacher to the pupils, upon which he is expected to enlarge, in order to obtain the attention of the children, he, at the same time, turns to them the block upon which is the word expressing the object. Thus the child has at once before it the object and the word representing it.

By turning all the blocks in a horizontal line with the object, a sentence is made, expressing some idea in reference to that object. This method of teaching the children to spell, and tha use of numbers, is somewhat similar. Mr. BROWN claimed this as a synthetic in opposition to the analytic method of teaching children to read. In this method, the eye, as well as the ear, was taught to recognize correct spelling.

Mr. GODWIN said that the invention struck him rather favorably. Some scholars who could spell well by the ear, could not detect mis-spelling by the eye. Some time since, he had visited a public school, and had examined the first class in spelling, and tested them by requesting them to write the words upon their slates, and out of 18 scholars to whom were given twelve words to spell only two spelt them all correctly. He, however, did not wish it reported, for the honor of our public schools. For the good of our public schools, if not for their honor, we determined we would report it. Others, however, were not particularly impressed with the advantages of Mr. BROWN'S invention, although no ready to condemn it.

Mr. AYRES, representing Mr. BOGARDUS, the men of iron buildings, read a paper upon the subject of iron buildings, this being a continuation of the same subject had under discussion at the last meeting of the Association. He said that iron buildings came into being during the present century, and were the demand of the age. The frequency of fires, especially in cities, demanded fireproof buildings, and the value of building lots made a saving of space an object of great importance.

Mr. BOGARDUS, in the erection of iron buildings, had in view not only economy and usefulness, but he took into consideration the artistic effect to be produced by the use of iron for building purposes. It could be moulded in any form, and made to imitate or excel the best specimens of chiseled stone, and at a great saving in cost. A cast-iron column, made of iron of ordinary hardness, would rise to the height of several miles before its own weight would crush it. With such enormous strength, there need only be employed skill and knowledge to render an iron building, beyond all comparison, tha strongest that can be made. Iron buildings are secure against lightning, as the electricity diffuses itself all over tha surface of the building, and thus loses all its intensity and power of injury. The impervious nature of iron prevents dampness and mildew.

Mr. AYRES related an incident connected with the burning of an iron building in San Francisco, Cal. Tha interior of the building was entirely burned out, and the walls were left standing. The fireman, fearing to leave the walls towering at so great a height above the sidewalk, set to work to pull the walls down. They worked at them for some time, but they did not come down. They finally attached ropes to the top of the building, and pulled with their united strength upon it, but the iron building withstood all their efforts. The iron walls were finally removed, piece by piece, and erected upon another site.

The effect of expansion of iron upon iron buildings was then discussed; Mr. AYRES maintaining that the expansion of iron in the ordinary temperature of our climate was not sufficient to be perceptible in the building, or cause any injury, in proof of which he mentioned Harper's Building, in Pearl-street.

Mr. REED stated that in England they were building an iron fort at the mouth of the Thames, which was supposed to be ball-proof. The fort being constructed in the form of a circle, and the iron pieces dove-tailed together.

Mr. GARBY thought that the architecture of the present day was favorable to the use of iron in buildings. The style of architecture at present tended to a modification of Italian. We had large windows and narrow spaces between. Iron for this purpose was the best possible material to be used.

The subject for discussion at the next meeting, which will be held on Wednesday evening, is "Expansion of Bodies."

EXPANSION BY HEAT.

A meeting of the Polytechnic Association held on Wednesday evening last, owing to the rain, and probably to the additional fact that Thursday evening is the regular time for meeting, there was but a small attendance present.

The subject of the evening was the expansion of bodies by heat.

Mr. VERDER mentioned an instance related to him by an eminent machinist, residing in Troy, of a rod of iron, such as used in the support of buildings, breaking in six pieces on being dropped to the ground in cold weather. He was also on the steamer *Knickerbocker*, going up the river, when the connecting rod of the engine to the shaft broke in two places. He took the pains of examining it with the engineer of the steamer, and found that it presented the appearance of the honeycomb—open, porous. A gentleman present at the time thought it looked like welding. He suggested that iron should be changed after undergoing many successive concussions, as its liability to finally give way might be increased by such concussions, and referred to the possibility of the Niagara Bridge giving way at some future time from this cause. He had witnessed a broken bridge on the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad, the timbers of which appeared to be perfectly sound, but which probably felt from being weakened by successive concussions. Iron might be affected in the same way.

Mr. DISSIN said that iron to be strong should be pure. All foreign substances weakened it, and caused it to be more readily affected by heat and cold. Highly carbonized iron would expand nearly double what cast iron would. Iron was weakened by expansion and contraction in this wise. When the iron expanded the particles of iron separated, and when it contracted the particles did not assume the same relative position. The iron crystallized, and its strength was greatly reduced. The purest iron should be used in making bridges. He had lately bought some fine Sweedish iron, which was recommended to him as the best iron made; when it broke the fibres pulled out like the fibres of wood, and not like crystals as in carbonized iron.

Dr. YOUNG considered caloric a universal solvent, and thought his opinion would be finally recognized as true. Tha iron became crystallized owing to a change of temperature. Winter was more injurious than Summer to iron structures, for the cold had a tendency to draw apart the particles.

Mr. GARBY did not think that caloric was a fluid, but was merely matter in motion. Electricity and other agencies of heat were different phases of motion.

Dr. YOUNG replied by saying that the nature of caloric was not fully known. Whether it was a fluid or not was a mooted point; but tha fact was known that heat applied to iron in sufficient degree did cause it to become a fluid. Caloric had a different affinity for all substances. Steam was water dissolved in caloric. All substances dissolved would crystallize after being absorbed by the solvent to a certain point. Iron dissolved in caloric crystallized in the same manner.

Owing to the interest that appeared to be taken in the subject, the same subject is to be continued for consideration at the next meeting.

Southern Speculations as to the Result of the Political Canvass.

Correspondence of the (Columbia) South Carolinian.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 27, 1860.

The faces of the Democrats here are visibly elongating at the news from Charleston. A general smash-up there seems to be inevitable. A great many of the faithful are wondering what will come after the shipwreck of the great Democracy. The Republicans are in ecstacies, and anticipate an easy victory. Those who look beneath the surface think they see the beginning of a revolution which will break the confederacy to pieces. The question is asked, Will the South be united? If not united, what will be tha affect of the election of SEWARD? There, again, the question is asked, Is this Territorial question, of which the great Democracy is dying, a question of practical importance? Will slavery advance or not into new Territories under the policy of Congressional protection? *The general impression is that there is nothing practical, because there is no territory open adapted to slave labor.* It is thought there will be four Presidential tickets in tha field.

1. The Southern Ticket.
2. The Douglas Democratic.
3. The Southern Opposition, called Constitutional Union.
4. The Black Republican.

Supposing these four tickets run, conjectures are already indulged in as to their respective strength. The Southern ticket, it is thought, may carry South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida and Georgia. The other Southern States, it is thought, may be carried by the Douglas Democracy or the Constitutional Union Party. If HOUSTON is run as an independent candidate, as is not unlikely, he may carry Texas. SEWARD *is likely to carry enough of the Northern States to secure his election.* If not, the two, three or four [illegible]

[illegible] race. [illegible] electoral [illegible] the House. If the Union goes into the House, each will have a vote. The Senate will have to elect a Vice-President. This will probably be the Southern ticket, and is regarded with favor by many. It will be distinctively the Democratic Party operating in the Senate, no election of Vice-President may be effected. In the election of President by the House the choice lies between the three highest votes in the Electoral College. The Senate must choose between the two highest. The most experienced observers think the next six months is pregnant with more important consequences to the South than any other times in our history. Some of DOUGLAS' friends say the best thing that can happen for him is that the nomination should be met by the nomination of a Southern ticket. That DOUGLAS will then be held up North and South as the only Union candidate, and the Black Republican and Southern tickets as the disunion ticket. That this position will compel the conservative men South and North to rally to the support of DOUGLAS, and thus secure his election. This is, I think, taking a more flattering view of things than the future will justify.

NEWS ITEMS.

The Springfield *Republican*, of the 26th, tells of the following curious freaks played by electricity: "About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, during the heavy snow-squall prevailing at the time, a singular phenomenon was observed at the telegraph-office in this city. A strange ticking noise was heard coming from the 'switch,' where most of the wires running through the office are connected. The sound was loud and similar to that produced by steam raising the lid of a kettle of boiling water, in exception. The operator commenced 'testing' the various wires, and found that the noise proceeded from a wire that was 'open' or disconnected in the Springfield office, and running only to Hartford, where it was also open. From this wire the operator received a shock that completely paralyzed his arm, and at the same time a spark of intense brilliancy was emitted from the end of one of his fingers. This noise and the heavy current upon the wire disappeared simultaneously with the squall. There was nothing about the wires that could have vibrated so as to produce the sound, and even if there had been, electricity was never before known to make such a noise under like circumstances. Upon calling the attention of the Hartford operator to the fact, he tested, and reported similarly, adding that there must be something peculiar about that wire, for his arm was nearly broken."

The new building for the Baltimore corn and flour exchange was occupied for business purposes on the 1st. It has fronts of 52 feet on South-street and Bowly's wharf, and a depth of 139 feet on Wood-street, and is two stories high. The principal part is on South-street, though there is an entrance from Bowly's wharf. The lower front is of handsomely foliated iron columns, and the upper story of brick work, painted in imitation of drab stone, with heavy projected cornice around the entire front. The first floor is divided into two large apartments and seven offices, while the whole of the upper floor will be used for the purpose of the exchange.

Mr. A. H. ROZIER, a Virginian, stopping at the National Hotel in Washington, became engaged in conversation with one Turner, a well-known sporting character, and was invited by him to his lodgings. While there Turner insisted on having a game of cards with Rozier, but the latter declined. He was incautious enough, however, to display a $100 bill which Turner got possession of under pretext of desiring to examine whether it was good. He pronounced it counterfeit and refused to give it up. By appealing to the police Rozier finally recovered his money.

A heavily loaded passenger train passing over the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad on the 30th, was saved from being thrown off the track by the exertions of a little boy. He had perceived that a rail had been displaced, and taking his station near the dangerous spot, waited in a pelting rain for two hours, when he arrested the attention of the engineer in charge of the approaching train by vigorously waving his hat and handkerchief.

The engineer of a locomotive attached to a freight train on the Central Road, when near Batavia, a few nights since, was startled by a sudden crash and the extinction of the head light. An examination at the next stopping place showed a wild pigeon had flown against the glass before the light with such force that it made as clean a hole as a bullet would have made. The pigeon was found in this singular trap.

One Ramon Martinez, keeper of a coffee house in New-Orleans, was lately fined $1,000 for selling liquor to Slaves. He coolly paid the money and went his way. Testimony was brought up to show that he had a back room with a secret entrance for negroes, and that when an officer appeared in the front room, the signal was given by pulling the chord of a little bell, which was sure to send the darkies flying out the back way where they entered.

We learn from the Louisville *Courier* that a great excitement has arisen in Jeffersonville, opposite that city, on account of the practice by the keepers of the Penitentiary of taking the convicts outside the walls and hiring them out for any purpose, at prices lower than are paid to common laborers. The citizens remonstrated without effect.

On the petition of Hon. William Willis and other citizens of Maine, the new fort now being erected in Portland Harbor by the United States Government has been named Fort Gorges, in honor of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, "the original proprietor of the Province of Mayne, and the father of English colonization in America."

Abraham N. Kingsbury, who was convicted, a few years since, of robbing Gen. Halsey, of Ithaca, of some $10,000 or $12,000 worth of jewelry, railroad bonds, &c., at Congress Hall, Saratoga, has escaped from Clinton Prison. He obtained, in some way, a suit of plain clothes and a false moustache, and thus disguised, walked boldly out of the yard, and was not missed till night.

The people of Perth Amboy, N. J., have recently held a public meeting to discuss the best means of inducing mechanics and manufacturers to establish themselves in that ancient little city, and avail themselves of its great natural advantages for the prosecution of various kinds of business. They have also appointed a committee to take suitable measures for this purpose.

The farmers of Onondaga County have lost a large number of sheep by dogs during the past Winter, in the neighborhood of Liverpool. Mr. William H. Harris has lost about one-half of his flock of nearly 200, and his damage is at least $800. Within the circuit of two miles, about 250 sheep have been slaughtered, involving a loss of $1,200.

The Muscatine (Iowa) *Journal* has several fonts of job type which once belonged to Lovejoy, who was murdered at Alton, Ill., and whose press was thrown into the river by a mob in 1837. The platen of that press is now carefully preserved in the Keokuk *Gate City* office.

In Baltimore the whole number of building improvements issued during the month of April was 283, of which 179 were for three-story dwellings, 86 for two-story, 6 for stores, 6 for shops, 1 for a church, 1 for a hall, 2 for planing-mills, and 2 for factories.

The Railroad conductor, by whose negligence the accident on the Grand Trunk Railroad occurred last week, near Stratford, Canada, has been arrested on a charge of manslaughter; the Coroner's jury finding a verdict calling for the issue of such a warrant.

Dr. J. W. WELDON, of Missouri, has purchased of Capt. Moore, at a high figure, the celebrated race-horse *Marengo*, by imp. *Sovereign* out of *Isabella* by *Boston*; his grand-dam the renowned *Eliza Jenkins*, the dam of many distinguished racers.

The Douglas Democrats of Hartford became prematurely jubilant on Tuesday night over the rumored nomination of their favorite by tha Charleston Convention. One hundred guns were fired before a contradiction of the statement reached the city.

The Southwestern Agricultural Association has determined to hold a Horse Fair in Kentucky this Spring. The Louisville *Courier* says that large premiums will be offered; among them one of $500 for the finest blooded stallion.

It is proposed to erect in Louisville, Ky., an Observatory in connection with the Commercial Institute chartered by the last Legislature of Kentucky. Mr. Myers, the head of the Commercial Institute, has taken the matter in hand.

A bear, the carcase of which weighed 300 pounds, was shot on the 17th ult., near Adams, Berkshire Co., Mass. His hide sold for $15, and his meat for 15 cents per pound.

Two hundred and twenty-five eight-wheeled cars loaded with coal arrived in one train at Piedmont, Md., over the Georges Creek Railroad, on the 30th ult.

A fire at Hannibal, Mo., April 27, destroyed 18 buildings, chiefly dwellings; loss about $10,000.

PERSONAL.

Gen. PAEZ has received a letter from an influential gentleman in Caracas, requesting him to accept the recall of the Venezuelan Government. The writer says: "We want you, we want you to give us not that peace which follows in the train of victory, for that we already have, but that peace in our hearts and homes which can only be the result of brotherly conduct. Come to us, then, General, and bring with you that great 'olive branch' of which Venezuela is so greatly in need to-day, and which your arm alone has power to wield. All, all, will gladly accept it."

The remains of Ex-Gov. ROBINSON, on arriving in Bennington, Vt., on Saturday evening, were received by an immense crowd of citizens. The bells tolled, and the citizens followed in solemn procession. The eulogy was pronounced by President HOPKINS, of Williams College.

Prof. FELTON entered upon his duties as President of Harvard College at the beginning of the present term, March 1. His formal inauguration will take place on Monday, 28th inst. Mr. Henry Lee, Jr., has been appointed by the Corporation as Chief Marshal on the occasion.

The Troy *Budget* states that a young River-street merchant in that city has just drawn a prize of $4,700 in the lottery.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
ROCKWOOD BROTHERS,
REMOVED TO 23 and 25 MURRAY-ST.
300 CASES STRAW GOODS AT AUCTION
THIS DAY.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
87 VALUABLE HARLEM LOTS.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—

On 126th-av.—4 corr lots, S. W. cor 123d-st.
On 8th-av.—14 fine " between 97th and 127th sts.
On 2d-av.—9 " " S. S., 100 ft. west of 1st-av.
On 115th-st.—5 " " 300 ft. " 5th av.
On 123d-st.—6 " " N. S., between 1st and 4th avs.
On 125th-st.—11 " " N. & S. S., " " "
On 126th-st.—11 " " " " 3d and 5th "
On 127th-st.—6 " " N. S., 106 ft. east of 3d-av.
On 128th-st.—4 " " " " 200 " " 5th-av.
On 129th-st.—22 " " S. S., between 2d and 4th avs.
On 130th-st.—6 " " N. S., 186 ft. west of 5th-av.

Title indisputable. 75 per cent. on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. SUMMERS, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE OF 61 3D-AV., 42D AND 43D AND 44TH-ST. LOTS.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—

On Third-av.—14 desirable lots, east side, between 42d and 44th sts.

On Forty-second-st.—(100 ft.)—14 lots north side, adjoining the 3d-av. lots.

On Forty-third-st.—23 lots north and south side, adjoining the 3d-av. lots.

On Forty-fourth-st.—11 lots south side side, adjoining the 3d-av. lots.

Title perfect. At least 75 per cent can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LOTS AND WATER RIGHTS
ON 28TH-ST. AND EAST RIVER
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.
ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 15, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, under the direction of E. Ketcham, Esq., referee:

The valuable lots of land, situate on the northerly side of 28th-st., and commencing 100 feet east of 1st-av., each 25 feet in width by 100 feet 9 inches in depth.

Also—2 valuable lot adjoining, 10 feet 9 inches in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth.

Together with the water right in front of the same, between the bulk-head and Avenue A, being a space of 325 feet 3 inches. 60 per cent. can remain on mortgage. Maps, with full particulars, at the Office of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
Being the entire furniture of a private family, removed for convenience of sale.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 5th inst, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., the above furniture, comprising elegant rosewood suites, covered in brocatelle and plush; elegantly carved rosewood bedsteads, rosewood piano-forte, French plate mirrors, Anhuscon modallion, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; rosewood secretary and library bookcases, rosewood centre tables, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, enameled chamber suites, mahogany sofas and chairs, curtains and cornices, hair and straw mattresses, feather beds, crockery, glass ware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

ALSO,
New and second-hand furniture remaining from previous sales, comprising a general assortment, chandeliers, &c., to be positively sold without ANY RESERVE WHATEVER, as it is POSITIVELY THE LAST SALE we shall hold in our present salesroom; after removal on Monday to our NEW and SPACIOUS SALESROOM, No. 844 BROADWAY, NEXT TO THE CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
166 VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES,
Situated on First-avenue, Avenue A,
111th, 112th, 113th and 114th sts.
ALSO, VALUABLE WATER-RIGHTS,
At auction, on TUESDAY, 15th May, instant,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
By order of Daniel T. Pomp, Esq., Assignee.
THE SALE WILL BE PEREMPTORY.
Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY SANDS, MERWIN & CO.,
Irving Buildings Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway,
MONDAY AFTERNOON, May 7 at 4 o'clock,
The remaining portion of the private library of the late Rev. Prof. Geo. Bush, consisting of a rare assemblage of Theological, Biblical, Philological, Exegetical and Classical works. Also, a collection of choice books in general literature.

A. C. TOTTLE, Auctioneer—Office No. 130 Broadway.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE, AT NO. 808 BROADWAY,
On THURSDAY, 10th inst.,
Comprising the entire stock of Mr. C. J. SCHMITT, to close the business. Purchasers will find the best quality of rosewood and other furniture will find it advantageous to attend the sale. Particulars in a few days.

W. B. WESTCOTT & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Said furniture at public auction, the property of a gentleman leaving the City. W. B. WESTCOTT & CO. will sell on MONDAY, May 7, at the elegant residence, No. 153 West 18th-st., west of 7th-av., sale commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely—the catalogue comprising the largest and richest assortment of household furniture and works of art offered at auction this season, viz., 7-octave piano-forte, rosewood drawing-room suits, etageres, mirrors, bookcase, centre tables, velvet carpets, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, lace curtains, oil-paintings, bronzes, china vases, card tables, easy chairs, lounges, buffets, extension table, China and glass ware, silver-plated ware, cutlery, &c., rosewood dressing bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, commodes, shaving stand, amour a glace, wardrobes, hair and spring mattresses, feather beds, blankets, Brussels carpets, rugs, &c. Also, a desirable assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

L. D. TOMPKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT ORANGE, N. J.—ON THURSDAY, May 10, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the subscriber, by order of the Executors of S. D. Day, deceased, will offer at public auction, on the premises, the valuable property consisting of a dwelling-house and store on the corner of Main and Day sts., in Orange, N. J., lately occupied by S. D. Day, deceased, and for nearly fifty years known as the most desirable business stand in the town, being directly opposite the bank and hotel, and within two minutes' walk of the railroad station and post-office. The lot is 118 feet wide on Main st. by 430 feet deep on Day-st.; and will be divided into parcels to suit purchasers. The title is indisputable. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. L. D. TOMPKINS, Auctioneer.

BERRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATUROAY, May 5 at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in brocatel, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, mahogany tête-à-têtes in hair cloth, mahogany bookcases and secretary, oak extension dining tables, mahogany dining tables, black walnut bedsteads, bolsters and pillows, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, dining room chairs in reps and green leather, office furniture, gilt frame pier mirrors, gas brackets and chandeliers, together with a large assortment of crockery and glass ware. Also kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 5, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., large sale of second-hand household furniture, consisting of Brussels, ingrain and velvet carpets in great variety, rosewood parlor suites, in crimson satin, reps, brocatelle and delaine, mattresses, bedding, and table linen, rich brocatelle and lace curtains and valences, French plate pier and mantle mirrors, cane settees and bracketts, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, bookcases and library tables, oak and black walnut extension tables and chairs, oil-cloth, matting, stair carpets &c. Also, superb rosewood piano forte, 7-octave, very fine tone.

ALSO
At 12 o'clock, 2,000 Chinese dusters, assorted.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, PARLOR SUITES, CURTAINS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) May 5, at No. 155 Fulton-st, near Nassau, a large assortment of various kinds of furniture, comprising, in part, one large suite of rosewood parlor furniture in plush, one marble-top suite of bedroom do. in oak, rosewood etagere marble-top tables in rosewood, marble-top and mahogany bureaus, washstands, lace curtains and cornices, hair mattresses sofas, chairs, French plate and other mirrors, oil paintings, office chairs, &c; also, about 400 yards of 3-ply carpets; also, 24 patent paint mills; also, 36 barrels of glue; together with many articles not enumerated. Sale peremptory.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) May 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 65 Nassau-st., a large assortment of hardware, furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany and rosewood parlor furniture, tete-a-teter, sofas, arm and parlor chairs, mantle and pier glasses, bookcases, centre tables, extension dining tables, bofas, dining chairs, table cutlery, dinner and tea sets, silver-plated ware, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, feather beds, bedding, wardrobes, lounges, &c., &c.

J. MILNOR TAYLOR, Auctioneer.
SELLS THIS DAY, COMMENCING AT 10½ o'clock, all the contents of the 4-story dwelling, No. 80 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of a very fine assortment of rich house-hold furniture, elegant 7-octave piano-forte, rosewood case, Brussels and ingrain carpets, silver and plated forks, spoons, tea sets and liquor sets, rich cut and engraved glassware, pearl and ivory-handled cutlery, oil paintings, bronze and parian statuery, with other articles too numerous to mention. See *Herald* Sale positive without regard to weather. Sold to pay advances.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT NO. 71 EAST 28th-st., elegant parlor furniture, consisting of two rosewood parlor suites in satin brocatel, three marble-top centre tables, two French plate pier glasses, splendid English velvet carpets, Wilton stair carpets, stair rods, hall oil-cloth, &c. N. B.—The goods must be removed immediately after the sale.

WM. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.
ROSES AND OTHER GARDEN PLANTS.— WM. S. MCILVAIN will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 John-st., the newest and most improved sorts of Summer flowering plants, comprising roses, verbenas, dahlias, carnations, hollyhock, &c., &c., from P. Henderson, Jersey City. Descriptive catalogues. All articles sold at private sale at the average auction prices.

BERRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, May 5, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st.

A beautiful pony about 12 hands high, the private property of a gentleman, and will be warranted sound and kind in every respect.

Also an elegant coupé.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF PLANTS, FRUIT AND ornamental trees, dahlias, verbenas, flowering shrubs, &c., THIS DAY, at No. 123 Maiden-lane.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE OF SALE.—WM. REMO KEYS, &c. vs. D. A. BARCLAY.—By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York, I shall sell at the Rotunda, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, May 5, 1860, at 12 o'clock M., all the right, title and interest of David A. Barclay in and to a certain license to manufacture and sell "screw taps," under the United States letters patent of John L. Mason.

R. TOWNSEND COGSWELL, Receiver.
No. 2, Tax Office, Astor Library, 111 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—THE HASE A CHATTEL MORTGAGE upon the stock, furniture and fixtures of the hotel known as the Franklin House, No. 21 College-place, with privilege of lease for one year, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of May, inst., at 10½ A. M.

WM. KNAPP, Mortgagee.

S. JACOBS, Auctioneer—Office cor. William and Cedar sts.
WILL SELL ON MONDAY, MAY 7, AT 10½ o'clock at No. 40 St. Mark's-place, a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of parlor sets, chairs, carpets, black-walnut bedsteads, mattresses, mirrors, kitchen furniture, &c., the whole of which will be sold without reserve.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS, NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS,
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD,

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

VAN DEN BROEK BROS. & CO,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 60 Chaussée d'Antin,
PARIS.
FRED'K VAN DEN BROEK,
JOHN VAN DEN BROEK,
CHARLES C. GREENE.
EBEN'R THAYER, Agent,
No. 3 Nassau-st. and No. 16 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK.

S. M. WOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND AUCTIONEERS
For the Purchase and Sale of
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, RAILROAD STOCKS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.
S. M. WOOD,
W. L. BOSTWICK,
F. S. BOGUE,
No. 77 Cedar-st., and
No. 75 West 10th-st.—New-York.

FOR SALE—A splendid three story house and lot on the north side of White-at., 160 feet west of Broadway; lot 25 by 120 feet. Price $30,000.

$16,000 on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent.

Also, wanted $7,000 on good improved property at Springfield, N. J., worth three times the amount.

We will exchange $6,000 in cash and the same amount in good property, for $10,000 of sound second mortgages on New-York or Brooklyn property.

$35,000 to loan (a "trust fund") on New-York or Brooklyn property.

S. M. WOOD & CO., NO. 77 CEDAR-ST., will procure patents for graduated lands in Missouri, and will pay taxes in that State.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills in sums to suit.

GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY.
This Lottery is authorized by a Special Act of the Legislature, and the Charter of the same has never been repealed, or the sale of tickets in any way interfered with by the Legislature. The Managers of this Lottery will continue to draw the same daily, in Savannah, Georgia, until the 1st day of May, 1865.
Circulars sent free by addressing
McKINNEY & CO., Managers.
Savannah, Georgia.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER.
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

CROMMELIN, GOODWIN & CURTIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 56 Wall-st.,
Negotiate Bank, Insurance and Express Stocks, and Business Paper, and advance upon the same. Prompt attention given to collections, or any business intrusted to us.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company, No. 15 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	147,000

This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN R. R. CO. OF 1859, SPRINGFIELD, ILL., April 21, 1860.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1859 will be held at the office of the Company, at Springfield, Illinois, on the second THURSDAY of May next for the election of three Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.
WM. B. CORNEAU, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, April 24, 1860—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of (13) Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 15th day of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 5th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 16th proximo.
W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the first day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank.
JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.
MARCH 27, 1860.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO., No. 66 William-st.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company on May 12, ensuing. The polls will be open from 12 until 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from May 7 until May 12, inclusive.
H. MATHER, Secretary.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVER TO THE Stockholders of the Bull's Head Bank, that the capital stock is to be filled up to $200,000. All those wishing to take their pro rata shares of said stock, will give notice at the Bank on or before the first day of June, 1860, as certificates will be issued on the 2d June, 1860.
By order of the Board
J. H. ELDRIDGE, Cashier.

$60.000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE ON City property, in sums to suit applicants.
J. F. WILLIAMS,
No. 449 8th-av.,
near 34th-st.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, maturing prior to March, 1860, purchased at par by MIGGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1860.

P. W. GALLAUDET
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 11 PINE-ST., where he will continue to buy and sell on commission HARDWARE, METAL, and other BUSINESS PAPER.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the Bonds of this Company will present the Coupons due May 1, 1860, to ANDREW H. GREEN, New-York, for payment.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

TWO CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—ONE ROCKaway carriage, standing top, seats five persons, with shafts and pole, for one or two horses; built by Perker; price $100. Also, one falling top, square wagon, seats four persons; built by Wood Brothers; price $125. Can be seen at stable, No. 11 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

STYLISH PAIR OF HORSES FOR SALE—A very fine and large pair of carriage horses, full 16 hands high. Can be seen for a few days at the stables on the north side of 42d-st., between 6th and 8th avs., opposite the Reservoir. They are remarkably fine travelers. Will be sold below value in order to close.

PONIES FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF BAY PONies 7 and 8 years old; about nine hands high; perfectly kind and gentle; have been constantly driven together; both are good saddle horses; will be sold with wagon, harness and riding saddles complete. To be seen at Wilsan's stables, Nos. 87 and 89 19th-st., near 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR PONY, SIX YEARS old, suitable for a lad or young lady to ride; is perfectly broke to saddle and harness. Can be seen at Turnur's Stables, No. 333 4th-av. Price $125.
L. B. WARNER, No. 340 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, DARK BAY HORSE, suitable for a carriage or express wagon. May be seen at Bradly's stables, in 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs. Also, a double-horse carriage.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIAL calèche made to order at a cost of $1,600, and nearly new; can be used as a barouche or close carriage. Can be seen corner Broadway and 27th-st.

BILLIARDS.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. DUPIGNAC & CORNWELL, late of Palace Ball Billiard Room, corner of Broadway and Walker-st., respectfully inform their friends and the public that having withdrawn from the business heretofore conducted by them at the above place, it will be carried on in future under the sole supervision and control of Mr. ANDREW J. DUPIGNAC.
JAS. B. DUPIGNAC.
JOHN W. CORNWELL.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail June 23.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. S. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA, Millar, leave Boston, Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York, Wednesday, May 9.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston, Wednesday, May 16.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York, Wednesday, May 23.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston, Wednesday, May 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, June 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave New-York, Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York, Wednesday, June 20.
Berths not secured till paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. COMSTOCK,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31,
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,	TUESDAY, Sept. 11,
SATURDAY, Oct. 6.	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.
The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.
Cabin passage, $130.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 86 Wall-st.; for passage to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.
Agents at Havre, Messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.
Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 12 Faubourg Montmartre.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE new and first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Jno. A. Post, will leave Pier No. 12, N. R., on THURSDAY, May 10, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savaonah with unsurpassed accommodations. $15; through tickets sold to New-Orleans. $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $22; Atlanta, $21; Macon $20; Augusta, $17 50. Also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates.
No charge for carriage hire in Savannah for through passengers.
Baggage checked free to all the above places.
Freight, 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included), $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & GEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will positively sail on SATURDAY, MAY 12, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 4 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—SEMI-WEEKLY.—U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP EVE.—The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, May 5, at 4 o'clock, P. M., precisely. Rates of passage as follows, with through tickets: To Charleston, S. C., $15; Columbia, S. C., $20; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, Ala., $35; Montgomery, $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta $21; Charlotte, N. C., $25. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 28 Broadway.
The JAMES ADGER, Capt. R. ADAMS, succeeds WEDNESDAY, May 9.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. E. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, May 5, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAM'L L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLOW, will sail from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, for the above ports on
SATURDAY, 21th April.
SATURDAY, 26th May.
SATURDAY, 23d June.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. S. M. STEAMSHIP "VANDERBILT," U. P. E. LEFEVRE, Master, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River precisely at 3 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, May 5, with mails, passengers and specie for SOUTHAMPTON and HARVE.
Several first-class state-rooms yet disengaged.
D. TORRANCE, agent, 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
ILLINOIS sails May 19.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst.
Passengers are requested to be on board by 10 o'clock A. M.
The ASIA will sail on the 23d inst.
E. CUNARD, NO. 4 Bowling green.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES VISITING EUROPE.—Facilities for securing responsible courlere and traveling servants. Couriers and traveling Servants' Society, (composed of respectable men of different nations,) established in 1851, and enrolled according to act of Parliament. "The safest plan is to apply to the Secretary of the Society, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James', London, as all the couriers of that Society are competent and trustworthy."—*Editor Bradshaw's Guide.*

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NOTICE.
FARE REDUCED
On and after MONDAY, April 16, 1860, the passenger fare on the boats of this Company will be reduced to
SIX CENTS.
Tickets in packages of not less than twenty,
AT FIVE CENTS EACH,
can be purchased at the office of the Company, on the Pier, at Harlem only.
No TICKETS SOLD ON THE BOATS.
By order, J. N. WATSON, Secretary.

APRIL, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S LOCKS, FAIR HAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, May 3, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, May 3, 6 A. M.
Friday, May 4, 3½ P. M.	Friday, May 4, 7 A. M.
Saturday, May 5, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, May 5, 7 A. M.
Sunday, May 6, 8 A. M.	Sunday, May 6, 3½ P. M.
Monday, May 7, 4 P. M.	Monday, May 7, 7 A. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDwell's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tairytown, Cobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos st.)

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPORT.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt WM. A. VAIL, will leave Peck-slip, E. R., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.
GEORGE W. CORLISS, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer ARMENIA, Capt. SMITH, leaves the foot of Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

FOR GLEN COVE, ROSLYN, BAYLE'S Cock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, Mott's Cock and Glenwood, steamer LONG ISLAND, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, from James-slip, East River.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars see bills

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL will leave foot of Jay-st. every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES

COAL OIL,
10,000 gallons COAL OIL of very superior quality and color, for sale by
DIXEY & CO,
Lamp Manufacturers, No. 138 William st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MAY 1, trains will run as follows, connecting with the Steamer MATTANO:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK, FROM PETTIT MARKET-SLIP, FOOT OF MARKET-ST.
At 6 30 A. M.	At 7:15 A. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)
At 7:35 A. M.	At 9 A. M.
At 10 A. M.	At 11 A. M. (Hunter's Point Ferry.)
At 1 P. M. (crossing Hunter's Point Ferry)	At 1 P. M.
At 2:45 P. M.	At 4 P. M.
At 4:45 P. M.	At 5:45 P. M.
At 6:45 P. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)	At 7 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.
On Sundays trains will leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Flushing at 8:30 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 5:30 P. M. Excursion tickets on Sundays twenty-five cents.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after MONDAY, April 30, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams Bridge, 8:30 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 11 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depot.
For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depot.
For Albany, 9 A. M. Mail train.
Connect with the New York Central Railroad.
Returning, will leave:
Williams Bridge, 9:40 and 9:30 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains, 8 and 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.
Dover Plains, 6 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M. Mail train.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY April 30, 1860. Trains will leave Chambers-st., Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., Albany Mail, 9 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M. and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

For sale, or to let, a large fire-proof brick building, near the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, suitable for any manufacturing purpose, containing a first-class steam engine. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG,
No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE LOTS for sale:
Lot on 7th-av., 1 lot S. W. corner 123d-st., 25x100 each, and 1 lot Morris-square.
Lot on 7th-av., 2 lots N. E. corner 115th-st., 25.2x100 feet.
Lot on 7th-av., S. W. corner 115th-st., 25x100. The street is open, lighted and graded.
Lots on 8th-av., 2 lots near the Central Park, and near the new gate. This street is graded and curbed to 3d-av.; beautifully situated; ground level, 3 feet above the street. These lots will be sold cheap. For full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to HENRY MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

PEARL-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—For sale, No. 587 Pearl-st., next door to C. W. & J. T. Berry, and near Broadway, a fine 4-story lot, (25 by 100,) upon which is a good four-story building. A large part of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. This is a most desirable location for a first-class store. ALSO,
A plot of 32 acres of most desirably located grouud at Greenwood, opposite 72d-st., New-York, about one mile from Greenpoint and Flushing Railroad Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the East River shore. This plot of ground is one for an investment—bigely recommended. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, having opened an office in the City of New-York at No. 70 Nassau-st., will pay particular attention to renting and selling houses, farms, negotiating loans, collecting rents, &c.
He has the pleasure to refer, by permission, to the following gentlemen: Wilson G. Hunt, Esq., No. 36 Park-row; Isaac Adriance, Esq., No. 49 East 26th st.; Rev. Wm. Abbott, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Hon. D. P. Ingraham, Supreme Court Building. JOHN A. KENYON,
No. 70 Nassau-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY high-stone front house, with basement and underbasement, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would give liberal payment building material. Apply at No. 600 Broadway, to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LANEY.

A BARGAIN.—THE BUILDER OF A NEAT block of houses, finely situated in Brooklyn, worth about $3,500 each, offers one to a prompt purchaser for the next 10 days, at the best offer in one week, as he wants to pay a pressing demand; price confidential; title perfect. Address BUILDER, Box No. 132 *Times* Office, stating amount of cash at command.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE 3-STORY, high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 170 East 18th-st., between 3d and 2d avs., north side; the house is 22.6x60, has all the modern improvements, and in complete order; lot 22.6x98. Price $11,000. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

BLOCK OF BROWN STONE HOUSES TO EXCHANGE.—9 new well-built houses, located on one of the leading avenues, above 23d-st., renting for 10 per cent, of valuation, and incumbered about one third. City or Brooklyn lots, or unincumbered country property will be taken in payment. DININ, HOLDEN & CO., 6 Pine-st., or 1,078 Broadway.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITES OF FOUR, EIGHT, OR more lots on 3d, 4th and 8th avs. and 55th-st., commanding a full and splendid view of New-York, Brooklyn harbor, and within 30 minutes of Wall-st. by City cars. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, 6 Vesey-st.; HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. —Nearly two-thirds of a block of ground for which improved property will be taken for one-half of the purchase money; no objection to a fixed class of tenement houses. Apply to T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall throughout black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot-air furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE TWO VALUABLE LOTS, WITH the improvements thereon, on the northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 32d-st.; the avenue and street are both sewered. $6,500 can remain on mortgage. Also, house and lot No. 134 East 27th st. Inquire of S. L. CRAWFORD, 34-av., next to the corner of 46th-st.

STORE FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LARGE marble-front store No. 53 Chambers-st., running through to Reade st., 27 feet front by 152 feet deep, at present occupied by Cochran & Co. Apply on the premises to COCHRAN & CO., No. 53 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE AT A LOSS.—A GENTEEL FOUR-story, 29 feet brick house, on west 32d-st.; will be sold for $6,000, and only $2,000 cash required; the owner must have the money. Apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND FULL LOT NO. 147 East 38th-st., near Madison-av. The house has recently been put in perfect order, and can be seen from 10 to 12 A. M., and 3 to 6 P. M. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

CENTRAL PARK, FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST.—A small but very choice parcel of lots fronting on the above most desirable street, can be obtained on very favorable terms of Mr. HOLDEN, of Dingee, Holden & Co., No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 7th-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-STORY and and lattie house No. 93 Henry-st., near Pike, consisting of three or four rooms, and use of basement. Apply on the premises, as above. Rent $140.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., with two lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, apply to C. E. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET.—TWO NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT houses, 3-story and basement, all modern improvements, and in perfect order, in 2d-av., between Fifteenth and 16th sts. Inquire at corner of 2d-av. and 15th-st., or Room No. 2 Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau-st. Rent moderate. N. F. CRAVES.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A plot of ground, 75 feet by about 100 feet, situated on the northeast corner of West and Clarkson streets, North River. Inquire of BENJ. D. BRUSH, Columbia Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building corner Broadway and Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, brokers, lawyers, architects, stationery, shipping, &c. Apply, on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 10.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and 4-story building, corner of 4th and Greene sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts., 34-av., next to the corner of 46th-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON FIFTH-AVENUE TO LET OR LEASE—An elegant residence, beautifully furnished and containing all the modern improvements; brown-stone front; a stable in the rear can be had if desired. Address A. B., No. 1,023 Broadway, apothecary-store.

TO RENT, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—The four-story store, No. 273 Pearl-st., 22½ feet front, 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO LET, cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

A LADY HAVING TAKEN THE ELEGANT and furnished brown-stone house No. 176 West 14th-st., desirous of taking a few families without children, and has accommodations for a few single gentlemen. Call for one week.

CHEAP RENT IN EAST TWENTY-THIRD-st., near Madison-sq.; furnished or unfurnished, a first-class brown-stone English basement house will be rented cheap for the Summer or for the year. Apply to J. HALL, No. 6 Hanover-st., or Box No. 3,529 Post-office.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE works, foot of East 24th-st. Well-lighted rooms and 100 horse power. Inquire on the premises. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

134 CROSBY-STREET.—TO LET—A FOUR-story and basement house, suitable for a boarding-house, or first-class restaurant. Apply at No. 600 Broadway.

600 BROADWAY.—TO LET—A LARGE CONcert room, with other rooms attached, 25x100 feet deep. Also, rooms suitable for offices, stenciling, &c., at low to good tenants. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE UPPER or lower part of a three-story house, No. 46 10th-av.; gas and cold water throughout; rent $250. Apply at the store as above, to GEO. COLYER.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR NO. 42 ANN ST., now occupied as a printing-office. Inquire on the premises of C. A. WHITEHORN, or of F. MANY, No. 9 John-st.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROADWAY TO LET.—One very large and several small rooms at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, 102 Walker-st.

600 BROADWAY.—TO LET—THE OLD-ESTABlished restaurant, No. 600 Broadway, with supper rooms attached. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

ROOMS TO RENT WITH STEAM-POWER.—Apply on premises No. 30 North William-st., or to R. HOE & CO.

TO LET OR LEASE.—LOFTS OF NO. 46 MURray-st. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, CLERK DOWN town, wishes to hire a neatly-furnished bedroom, without board, in a respectable private American family. Location below 14th st. in a quiet neighborhood. Good reference given. Address, with terms (moderate) location, &c., S. M., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

CITY COLLECTIONS.—THE SUBSCRIBER, a resident and well acquainted with the City, and can give good references, would like to engage as house agent in the collection of City bills, and render all accounts given him; terms reasonable. Please apply to H. F. TOE, *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—RENT $600.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry seat near Dobbs' Ferry Station, Hudson River Railroad, having extensive river views, consisting of house with twelve rooms, bath, hot and cold water, carriage house, &c.; grounds well laid out, and abundantly stocked with fruit and shade trees, &c., is now offered at reduced rent. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE FLUSHING PROPERTY.—The well-known at Thomas Hall, and adjoining buildings, (erected at great expense by Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawks,) will be sold under foreclosure of mortgage, at the hotel of Isaac Udwards, in Flushing, on TUESDAY the 8th day of May, at 12 o'clock. This property consists of about 2½ acres of ground, beautifully ornamented with shade trees and shrubbery, on which there is a large school edifice, with a neatly finished gothic chapel attached; one fine brick dwelling, and two good cottages. The situation is very desirable being on high ground, within a few minutes' walk of the depot of the Flushing Railroad, communicating with the City seven times a day, and a short distance from the landing of the Flushing and New-York Steam Ferry Company, also communicating with the City seven times a day. Speculators and persons wishing to establish a first-class school, will have an opportunity seldom met with.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—A country residence at Fishkill, ten minutes' walk to the depot at New-Hamburgh, and about two hours from New-York. The house is commodious and convenient, situated in the centre of an undulating lawn of forty acres, and commanding a beautiful view of the river and surrounding country. It is replete with every modern convenience, including bath, water fixtures on three floors, gas and gas fixtures and furnaces. The out-buildings consist of a large barn, with cellar, &c., carriage-house and stables, icehouse well filled, gas house and gate lodge, all in fine order. The house is neatly furnished, and the whole will be sold, or the house, &c., lot, with or without the grounds, for one or more years, on favorable terms, including horses, carriages, &c., if preferred, and possession given immediately. Apply to the subscriber, at the Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT YONKERS TO LET—Situated on Highland av., giving a splendid view of the Hudson River; about five minutes' walk from the depot; let extending through to Riverdale-av.; house modern built, 2½ stories high, in complete order, and partially furnished; the grounds are beautifully laid out, contains 2½ acres, with a large garden and variety of fruit trees, grapevines, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, asparagus, pie plant, &c., &c.; vegetables already planted, and garden in complete order; the carriage-house and stables are very convenient, arranged for poultry yard contains 25 choice fowls; two wells, giving a full supply of water. The premises are in charge of a housekeeper, and can be seen any day. Apply on the premises, or by note, Box No. 4,068 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, AT BERGEN Point, on Newark Bay shore, an Italian villa, containing thirteen rooms, besides dining, kitchen and store rooms, cellar, pastries, &c., with about 2½ acres of land, 30 minutes by steam to New-York, (Pier No. 2 and Barclay-st.,) ten trains a day by stages; railroad in course of construction to Jersey City. Italian marble mantels, parlors, &c., finished in rich Italian style; gas pipes throughout. The house; water on the first and second floors, with water closet; Beebe's range and Beedenburgh's heater; grounds laid out as a landscape garden; extensive terraces on bay shore; hot pit and beds with ranges of glass complete, stocked with all kinds of flowers, large and small fruit and kitchen vegetables, barn, osw and chicken houses, wells, &c. Apply to MORRIS BROTHERS, No. 31 Pine-st., or No. 202 Bleecker-st.

TO LET, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country-seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The House, which is now being fitted up and furnished in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bed-rooms, and three attic-rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grapehouses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

COUNTRY SEAT.—TO LET FURNISHED OR for sale the residence of J. H. Headley, situated on the banks of the Hudson, ten minutes' drive from New-Burgh. It is a Gothic building, designed and built by the late A. J. Downing. It has a bath room, hot and cold water, &c. There are over thirteen acres of land attached with a good vegetable garden, fruit, and one hundred grape vines in full bearing. It is one of the healthiest locations in the country. An accurate drawing of the house, with the view from it, may be seen in the Academy of Design. For terms, &c., apply on the premises to WILLIAM C. RUSSELL, No. 24 Pine-st., or CHARLES MORTON, 2½ Pine-st., or on the premises.

RURAL RETREAT AT SOUTH YONKERS FOR SALE—Consisting of a beautiful house, with 13 rooms, all finished, water in the house—plentiful supply at all times, pure and wholesome; six acres of ground, well laid out with shrubbery, fruit-trees, and an excellent kitchen garden; a fine lawn fronts the house, in beautiful order; the out-buildings are complete, having carriage-house, stabling for several horses; the society is good, and surrounding scenery unusually attractive. To a City merchant this is a very desirable property, being only one hour's ride from the City Hall. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 9th-av.

TO LET—FROM 1ST OF MAY, A DESIRABLE country seat of 80 acres, sixteen miles from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad, furnished or unfurnished. If desired, the stock, farming implements, pleasure wegons, &c., will be sold on liberal terms. The buildings are numerous and in good repair. On the premises is a fine vegetable and flower garden, well stocked with choice fruits. Large apple and cherry orchard. Apply to CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT JAMAICA—THE PROPERTY of the late Timothy Nostrand, containing 60 acres. For the homestead, with 25 acres, $15,000; 33 acres, with a splendid grove of 3 acres, $400 an acre. This is the most desirable property on Jamaica Plank-road, containing fruits of all kinds.
G. NOSTRAND, Executor.
Also, farm on sea-shore at New-Utrecht, 50 acres for $26,000. Apply to T. NOSTRAND.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the depot, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also wash-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This is one of the finest country residences on the river for 30 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Couches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

TO LET—AT RYE NECK, WESTCHESTER County, N. Y., a desirable residence, within five minutes' walk of the depot at Mamaroneck, and about one hour distance from the new steamboat landing at Mamaroneck, in the immediate vicinity of the new Methodist Church in Rye Neck, free schools, &c.; good garden, superior well of water, fruit trees, &c. Apply at the depot, master Mamoreneck Station, or of A. YOULE VAN AMRINGE, No. 20 Canal-st., New-York.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN acres, on the Hudson, 29 miles form the City. Has good buildings, choice fruit and shade, river front, splendid prospect, and living water, the grounds high and picturesque, location perfectly healthy, neighborhood unexceptionable, and depot close at hand. Will be sold or rented to a suitable party. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES ONE hour's ride from New-York by the New-Jersey Northern Railroad. Fifty-six acres beautifully situated on the Hackensack River, and one mile from and overlooking the village of Hackensack. It will be sold in one lot, or divided to suit purchasers. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to C. H. BEATTY, No. 65 Warren-st., or to B. J. ROMAINE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ABOUT ONE ACRE OF LAND ON the East river, at Astoria, commanding a full view of the Hell gate shore, the East River, and of all vessels passing through the gate. The above is one of the most healthy and desirable building sites near New-York offered for sale. Terms easy. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 160 Nassau-st., New-York, or to JOHN QUIN, Astoria, L. I.

A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE, WITH TWO ACRES OF LAND, FOR SALE.—It is situated a short distance from the City, on Long Island, with railroads and omnibuses passing near the door. It will be sold cheap, and possession given immediately. Inquire of A. P. CUMMINGS, Office of New-York *Observer*, No. 37 Park-row.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AND FIVE ACRES OF land on the west bank of the Hudson River, 6 miles from Hoboken and ¼ mile south of Conway's Dock, accessible by steamboats *Flora* and *Thomas E. Hulse*, foot of Spring st. Inquire of WM. DE KLYN, No. 105 Greenwich av., or D. T. BALDWIN, near the premises.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER SEASON—Two cottages, furnished or unfurnished, beautifully situated on the sea-shore at Rockaway, L. I., with ice-houses and stables attached. For Summer residences they are unexceptionable. Inquire, for one week, of OWEN & CLARK, No. 25 John-st.

TO LET—A NEAT FRAME HOUSE, WITH GARden grounds, &c., in a pleasant and healthy location, 20 miles from the City and 1 mile from the Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing at Hastings; rent $100 per annum. Apply to F. BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av., near 18th-st., before 9 A. M. or after 4 P. M.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSE ON Main-st., near Brick-church depot; has a large garden, barn, grapes, &c., in abundance. The furniture will be sold if desired. For particulars apply to B. E. DOW, No. 51 Exchange-place, or J. B. LINDSLEY, Esq., Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the depot. Good buildings; well fruited, watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET TWO AND A half miles from Newburgh, with 1¾ acres of land, stable, wagon house, &c.; all kinds of fruit; healthy location; rent $150. Apply to BOYD & MORTON, No. 4½ Pine-st., New-York, or to J. R. CALDWELL, near the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET.—THREE TWO and a half-story houses, nine rooms in each; a shop 30x100 feet shade, dock, water-front and a half acre of land; situate on New-York Bay, four miles from Jersey City. Stages pass the place every hour. Apply to CHAS. E. MORTON, No. 4½ Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A handsome cottage, barn, and two acres, with choice fruit, fish-pond, &c., ten minutes' walk from Spring Valley depot, Rockland County, and 30 miles from New-York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, in healthy locations, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Accessible by railroad and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, and three acres of land attached, well stocked with fruit trees, within 35 minutes of New-York by cars every hour; first class neighborhood. Inquire of H. HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER—A BEAUTIful country residence at Manhasset, L. I., situated directly on the water. The house is partially furnished, and is in one of the healthiest locations on the Island. Apply to COVERT & CO., No. 61 Warren-st.

HOUSE TO LET AT WILLIAMS BRIDGE—A neat two-story and attic house, with 1 acres of land, about half a mile from Williams Bridge, on Harlem Railroad. Apply at Nos. 16 and 18 Chamberst.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Within 20 miles of the City. The house, which is of modern style, is large and commodious, containing 13 rooms, very comfortably arranged, and is surrounded by flowering shrubs of the choicest kinds. There are two acres of ground with a great abundance of fruit trees of all kinds, and some of the finest ever-greens in the country; a large new barn, with all the necessary out-buildings, two wells of excellent water, and all the conveniences of a first-class country residence. It is within three hundred yards of the depot, whence there are fifteen trains daily to New-York, and within two minutes' walk of public and private schools, churches, post-office, banks, stores, &c. Altogether this is a chance rarely met. Terms easy. Address JAO. R. CHAPIN, No. 22 John-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—A beautiful country residence in the Highlands on the Hudson River Railroad, with six acres of ground; price $8,500, terms easy. If not sold, will be let very low, furnished. Apply to Dr. SWAN, Astor House, from 8 to 11 o'clock A. M.

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fordes Bush, Felton County, N. Y., 8 miles from Amsterdam, on the New-York Central Railroad, and 9 miles from Johnstown, the County seat. The farm contains 106 acres all fine tillable land, with the exception of 7 acres of woodland. It is well watered, and a fine, large stream of water runs through it. It is free of stones, good soil easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two-story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. A good business is done in the store, and the post-office is kept there. The village contains a large brick flouring mill, large tannery and two stores. One mile east is a village of 1,500 inhabitants. There are 8 cows, 3 horses and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence or for agricultural purposes, such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at Nos. 92 and 94 Cliff-st.

FIRST-CLASS FARM OF 76 ACRES IN thorough cultivation; house, barns, stabling and out-buildings in the first rate condition; land diversified with beautiful scenery, and of a clean, rich sandy loam, with its own sloop landing; there are many solid advantages; also, fine fishing, &c.; easy of access in about three hours. Address JACKSON, care of B. Lockwood Box No. 80 Broadway Post-office, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.—A GOOD FARM, situated in Sullivan County, N. Y., at about six hours distance by Erie Railroad; about 100 acres, half in cultivation, and the balance timber; good dwelling house, barn, and shed, nearly new. Price $1,600. No incumbrance whatever. Apply to JOHN EADIE, No. 90 Malden-lane, or to ISAAC ANDERSON, Jeffersonville, Sullivan County, N. Y.

TWO SMALL FARMS FOR SALE—IN THE thriving village of Metechin, New-Jersey, containing from four to six acres of good land, large and convenient dwellings, outbuildings, large orchard, fruit and shade trees, good gardens, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery, within three minutes walk of the New-Jersey Railroad Depot. For information, inquire of JAS. A. GILMAN, No. 175 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can be accommodated with the best of board, with large, airy rooms; one and a half hours' ride from the City by New-Haven Railroad. The house is large, well shaded, with fine view of Long Island Sound. Good bathing, boating, &c., with pleasant walks and drives near. All kinds of fruit and vegetables provided fresh from the garden on the place. Also plenty of milk, cream, ice, &c. Address H. G., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE subscriber has arranged to accommodate families and individuals, at the large farm mansion of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. The house is admirably adapted for the convenience of families, the grounds ample and well shaded; in short, every comfort that a farm can produce is offered to those desiring residence for the Summer. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—A suite of large, handsome rooms on second floor, of pleasantly located house near railway depot, to rent: family private; an excellent opportunity for parties desirous of securing superior accommodations and board. Apply at or address, GREENBURG HOUSE, Dobbs' Ferry, N. Y.

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY.—A FAMILY of eight or ten persons can be accommodated with board for the Summer in a very healthy and pleasant locality, two hours' ride from the City by railroad. Inquire of J. B. WARNER, No. 128 Chambers-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR on the first floor, and a suite of rooms on the second floor, to let, with board, or with private table if desired. The situation is pleasant, cheerful and quiet; air and light abundant; and convenient to public conveyances. Apply at No. 199 East 16th-st.

BOARDING—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A pleasant, large room, with presses in second story, will be vacant in a few days, and can be engaged, with good board, by a gentleman and wife, or one or two gentlemen, by applying at No. 15 Willow-st., three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING.—A PARTY OF TWO OR THREE gentlemen can find a large well-furnished parlor, and separate bedrooms, up town, with private family where there are no other boarders; best of references exchanged. Address M. S., Box No. 413 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING No. 9 West 14th-st., would let, with board, their entire second floor, and a parlor and bed-room on third floor, to a party or a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen. Address G. E. M., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—AGENTLEMEN AND HIS WIFE or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board with a private family, at No. 151 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—TWO PARLORS, TWO ELEGANT suites of rooms and two single rooms, on first and second floors, furnished, or unfurnished, at No. 1,032 Broadway, near 31st-st. Dinner, 6½ P. M.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—AT NO. 110 Nelson-place, one block from Broadway, third door from Clinton-place. Rooms single and double, with gas and Croton. References exchanged.

BOARD.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM, on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 42 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Dinner at 5½ o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board, and a large comfortably furnished room, with large pantries, on second floor, at No. 64 West Warren-st. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or a single gentleman, can obtain very desirable rooms at No. 46 Willoughby-st., the residence of a private family who take a few select boarders.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant double or single rooms, at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE OR TWO pleasant rooms in a private house, to let with or without partial board, to single gentlemen. Would prefer to let without board. Apply at No. 41 Willow-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ACcommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be had at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PLAIN, SMALL AND Religious family, for a father and two children, 13 and 15 years of age. Any such family, owning the house or not likely to move, and willing to give the comforts of a home at a reasonable cost, may address, for one week, H. J., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN and wife in a private family, or where there are but few boarders; location in the vicinity of 10th-av. and 23d-st.; dinner hour about 1 o'clock. Address, stating terms, (which must be moderate,) W. C. J., Madison-square Post-office.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, or single gentlemen, can have a choice of rooms, with board, in a first-class house in 34th-st., near Broadway, which is well furnished, and has all the modern improvements. Family private. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

IF A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, (WITHOUT children,) are willing to pay a fair price for an agreeable home, and a liberal and wholesome table, without show, they may address G., E. S., Box No. 1,876 New-York Post-office, which will receive attention. The best references expected and given.

ROOMS WITH BOARD IN EAST 23D-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs., (north side.) Desirable rooms, elegantly furnished with all the modern conveniences, suitable for families. Also, one or two rooms for single gentlemen. Address J. P., Box 155 *Times* Office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without board, in a strictly private family, to single gentlemen or families. There are no other boarders, and but a limited number will be taken. Apply at No. 211 East 10th-st.

TO LET—A PLEASANT SUITE OF FRONT rooms, for a gentleman and his wife or for single gentlemen. Also, a single room for one or two single gentlemen, at No. 96 Clinton-place.

A WIDOW LADY WOULD LET A FURnished front parlor and bedroom on the first floor, to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast if desired. No other boarders. Apply at No. 14 Commerce-st., near Bleecker.

A SINGLE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM—With gas, bath, &c., to let to a single gentleman in 13th st., between University-place and 5th av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

NO. 44 WEST TWELFTH-ST.—BOARD—Delightful rooms to let with board at No. 44 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Also, a hall bedroom. Refereoces exchaeged. Transient boarders accommodated if accompanied with good refereeces.

NO. 313 FOURTH-STREET—BETWEEN Broadway and Washington square, furnished rooms for one or two gentlemen. House has all the modern improvements.

A SINGLE FURNISHED ROOM, WITH gas, bath, &c., to let to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 34 East 13th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—IN A pleasant house; location central; family small and private, at No. 50 East 22d-st.

ROOMS.—A COMMODIOUS SUITE OF ROOMS, for gentlemen only, with or without breakfast and tea, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS AND first-class board to be had at No. 47 Bond-st.

INSTRUCTION.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL. NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

HUNTINGTON UNION SCHOOL, HUNTINGTON, L. I.—The Summer term of this school will commence May 7 and continue 11 weeks. This school being graded, and embracing the various departments, from the Primary to the Senior, offers peculiar advantages to those parents who may wish their children of different degrees of advancement educated in the same school. For beauty of scenery and healthiness of location, the situation is unsurpassed. Board rarely met. Terms easy. Address JAO. R. CHAPIN, No. 22 John-st., up stairs.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—THIS family school for young ladies, so well known and conveniently situated to the City, resumes May 1. Circulars are left with Mr. BROWN, No. 819 Broadway, and visitors pleasantly made by boat *Matteno*, from Fulton Market slip, at 9, 1, 4 and 6 daily.

A FRENCH TEACHER—LIVING IN A BEAUtiful house, situated in a street near end down Lexington-av., offers the comforts of a home to a few gentlemen wishing to learn French by lessons and practice. Address, with references, TEACHING, Station F, New-York Post-office.

ROSE HILL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Danbury, Conn., will reopen the first Monday in May. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal. For circulars, apply to F. C. WELLS & Bro., No. 115 Franklin-st., and to Messrs. HALL & SONS, No. 543 Broadway, New-York.

REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD receive into their family ten young ladies, who enjoy superior advantages of culture in mind and in manners. Their house and grounds, corner of Linnæus and State sts., are attractive in this beautiful village. FLUSHING, April 20, 1860.

$40 PAYS BOARD and Tuition four-teen weeks, at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y. Fourteen Instructors. Ladies desiring to teach, furnished places. Write for a Catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK.

$120 PER YEAR. COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, Cooperstown, N. Y. For both sexes. Term begins May 11. Close Aug. 8. R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal. $120 PER YEAR.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE SUMMER term commences May 1. Circulars, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained at E. Goodenough's bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., or by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, (Messrs. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals,) opens April 17, at the closing term of its current school year. Pupils from seven years of age and upwards received and prepared for business or college. Twelve Professors of classical, commercial, English and foreign languages studies are constantly employed.

A T $10—BOOKKEEPING, PENMANSHIP, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. PINNEY'S experiment of giving 78 lessons, instruction in Penmanship and Arithmetic or Book-keeping, (lessons unlimited,) for $10, and his admirable plan of allowing students of both sexes individual instruction, has the effect of inducing hundreds to attend at No. 62 Bowery, or No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Three minutes' walk from depôt, (Cannon's station;) one of the best schools in the State for both sexes. Summer term commences May 1. Circulars obtained at Clerk, Aestin, Maynard & Co., No. 3 Park-row, or by addressing the Principals.
A. B. LOCKWOOD,
B. F. BROWN.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fifth Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 2. Circulars may be obtained of S. F. YOSKE, No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York; of J. M. WHITEHEAD, No. 117 Nassau-st., A. B. H. M. Society; also by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

ELM PARK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—One of the most flourishing schools in New-England. Rev. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal, assisted by J. DOW, A. M., and

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2692. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 7, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

Arrival of the Bohemian at Farther Point.

The Fight—A Plucky Letter from the American Champion.

Savoy Votes for Annexation to France.

Interesting Correspondence Between the Pope and the King of Sardinia.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

FARTHER POINT, C. E., Sunday, May 6.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Liverpool 25th, via Queenstown 26th ult., passed this point at 4½ P. M., *en route* to Quebec.

The steamship *Illinois* from New-York arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 23d. She would probably not leave on her return before the 28th.

The steamship *Adriatic* from New-York was reported off the Isle of Wight at 11 P. M. of the 24th, and reached Southampton on the morning of the 25th.

The *Bohemian* reports the following vessels:

The steamship *Canadian*, from Portland, arrived at Queenstown at 6 A. M. of the 26th.

Passed on the 26th the *Kangaroo*, from New-York, fifteen miles east of Cape Clear.

26th, the American ships *Rufus Choate* and *Thomas Harward*, of Bath, bound east.

29th, the American ship *Isaac Webb*.

May 5, British ship *Henry*, off Bird Rock, Gulf of St. Lawrence. May 6, British ships *Pride of Canada* and *Queen of the Lakes*.

The steamship *City of Washington* sailed from Liverpool at about the same time as the *Bohemian*, and has the mails for the United States.

The steamer *Brazil* takes the place of the *Circassian*, leaving Galway on the 28th for St. Johns, N. F., and New-York.

THE GREAT FIGHT.

A Letter from John C. Heenan.

A report which was current in London that HEENAN had died of erysipelas proved to be utterly unfounded.

HEENAN, on the 22d, writes to the *Times*:

I see by your article of Saturday that you misunderstood my wishes, and it does me great injustice. I have no difference to settle with SAYERS except such as I tried to settle with him on the 16th; and instead of being called a "Boy" I ought to be termed a "Baby," if, after having come so far, and not having got a settlement, I should be willing to relinquish my purpose for a few good-natured pats on the back, and being told I am a fine fellow. I have received a great many anonymous letters, asking me if I am not ashamed of myself, a great fellow like me, to come over to whip a little man like SAYERS. Under ordinary circumstances I should not think of sending a challenge to a man of SAYERS' size, but England thinks him big enough to defend the belt. I want it, and cannot get it, except through him. The inclosed letter, which I sent to *Bell's Life*, when I heard that they intended to call in the surgeon to name the day before which SAYERS could not finish the pending affair, will show my position; and as *Bell's Life* has not published it, you will do me a great kindness in letting the English people hear what I have to say. If the late meeting is not to be resumed and the belt is not to come to me for what has already taken place, I claim to be first on the list to meet SAYERS again for the next chance to conquer it."

The following is the letter to *Bell's Life*:

"Not having been able to obtain from you as a referee, the final decision upon the fight of Tuesday last, I desire to demand through you a new meeting within the present week, I make this demand from having been informed that it has been suggested on your part that I should give SAYERS sufficient time to recover from certain injuries received by him. Now, Sir while I am willing to accommodate him in any proper way, I must not be unmindful of my own rights. I also received injuries, but I bargained for them, and I put it to you as a man of honor, whether if I have been deprived, through the effects of the said battle, of my eyesight or the use of my arm, as in the case of BERTLES, when disabled by SAYERS, you would have made SAYERS wait for me for any length of time that might be dictated by my private doctor. When this match was made, the date for the battle was the 16th, or as soon as we could get to fight; and, according to the rules, if the battle should be interrupted, it was my understanding, and I believe it is the law, that we should fight within a week. We did meet, according to contract. The battle was said to be unfinished, and I am prepared to renew it at any moment within lawful limits. If SAYERS is not, on account of injuries received from me, and cannot meet me according to the rules of the manly opposition, I demand and claim that resign to me the belt which he is not, according to the rules of the prize ring, entitled to retain. Hoping to receive an answer from you before this week expires, stating your views in full, I am, &c., &c.,

— JOHN C. HEENAN.

P. S.—You will please understand I don't wish to to compel SAYERS to fight because he is represented to be in a disabled state, but I wish to obtain what I think I have already won, and which I will cheerfully hand back whenever he, or any other person, thinks he can take it from me.

Two hundred pounds are said to have been subscribed in Liverpool by American Captains for the benefit of HEENAN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords on the 24th the Marquis of NORMANBY brought forward a resolution complaining of secret correspondence having been carried on between Lord COWLEY, the British Ambassador at Paris, and the Home Government, having reference to important matters on the Savoy question, and declaring it injurious to public service to have questions of moment referred to in private correspondence unless there is also public record of the same. Lord COWLEY stated that he regarded the motion as a censure upon himself, and had come from Paris expressly to defend his course. He asserted that his first information relative to the intentions of France was received privately, and the matter of the opinion of WALEWSKI and the communication was of such a nature that he was unable to include them in public dispatches. The first official intimation he had was in February last, and he then forthwith laid it before the Government. He denied that any communication of importance had been withheld.

The Marquis of NORMANBY finally withdrew the resolution.

In the House of Commons the debate upon the Reform bill was resumed, but, without action, the discussion was adjourned till the 26th.

Mr. MASSEY announced that he would not persist in his motion for referring the bill to a Select Committee.

The proceedings in both Houses, on the 24th, were unimportant.

The frauds committed by W. F. PULLINGER, chief cashier of the Union Bank of London, amounted to to the enormous sum of £260,000, (nearly $1,125,000) which places him at the head of the class of defaulters in London. The entire loss will be met from the Bank's profits, a sum of £120,000 drawn from the reserved fund and capitalized will be transferred back, the present reserved fund will be swept away, and the remainder will be provided for from the profits of the present year. The delinquent carried on unsuccessful stock operations for years, and his frauds were carried on by means of a forged pass book, representing an account of the Union Bank with the Bank of England.

The shares of the Union Bank were quoted at a decline of £5.

The Earl of ST. GERMANS, Lord Steward of the Queen's household, goes to Canada in the retinue of the Prince of Wales.

Lieut. Col. CADALOCK is to be Military Secretary to Lord ELGIN in his Mission to China. Lord ELGIN was to leave London on the 25th April, for China.

It is stated that £170,000 have been paid from LLOYD'S on the ship and cargo of the steamship *Hungarian*.

The London *Times*, in an editorial upon Mr. HALIBURTON'S speech in the House of Commons, on behalf of the timber trade of Canada, censures the cavalier manner in which Mr. GLADSTONE replied, and asserts that the English public is no party to such treatment, which it thinks must prove very offensive to the colony.

The weather throughout England continued cold and wintry. Spring was very backward, and gave some little anxiety regarding agricultural prospects.

The steamship *Connaught*, for the Galway line, was successfully launched at Newcastle on the 21st.

Sir G. CLARK is gazetted Governor of Bombay.

The Volunteer force engaged now reaches 124,000 men.

FRANCE.

Baron GROS was to leave Paris for China on the 23th of April.

It was stated that Austria, Russia and Prussia had agreed to the proposition that the contemplated European Conference of France on the Swiss question should meet in Paris. The Conference, it is presumed, will be composed of the following Powers: Austria, France, England, Spain, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, Sweden and Switzerland, who will be represented by their Ambassadors to France.

The Paris Finance market was firmer, and had advanced one franc per sack. There was a short supply of Wheat, which had advanced to 70 centimes per sack.

The Bourse on the 24th was flat and drooping rentes closed at 70f. 05c.

THE VOTE IN SAVOY.

The voting on the question of annexation to France took place on Sunday the 22d. A dispatch from Chamberry in the Paris journals says the enthusiasm was immense, and that all efforts to induce the people to abstain from voting completely failed. The whole number of voters in the district of St. Jean Maurienne have voted for annexation to France.

At Fanciguy the voting was almost unanimously for annexation. At Bonneville there was a registered vote of 2,761 Ayes and one No. At Chamberry there were 3,300 Ayes out of 3,800 entitled to vote. At Ameely the voting in favor of annexation was nearly unanimous.

A Geneva telegram says the voting in Faucigny has taken place entirely under the influence of the authorities and clergy; there was no ballot—not even permission to print a card expressing a vote against annexation—and the number of voters who have abstained from voting is very large. The latest dispatches show an immense majority for annexation everywhere.

A large sum has been placed to the credit of the Minister of War to defray the expenses.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that crime is fearfully increasing in Paris, and that a frightful number of murders has been committed during the past few months.

The editor of a satirical journal of Turin has been condemned to two months' imprisonment and a fine for publishing disgraceful articles against the Emperor of the French.

SPAIN.

Count DE MONTEMOLIN and his brother FERDINAND and their valet were arrested at Amposta, near Tortosa, at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 21st. The *gendarmes* surrounded the house, and after having vainly demanded admittance, one effected an entrance through the window. The Princes were dressed, and declared themselves at the disposal of the *gendarmes*.

A majority of the Spanish Press was in favor of trial by an ordinary Court-martial. The *Correspondencia Autographia* considers that nothing will be resolved upon until the return of O'DONNAL from Africa, but believed that the conspirators will be tried by the Senate.

The Moorish Plenipotentiary had arrived at Tetuan, and negotiations for carrying out the conditions of peace had commenced.

MADRID, Wednesday, April 25, 1860.

The official *Gazette* promulgates the convention between Spain and England relative to the extradition of sailors.

The rumor that the Moorish Plenipotentiaries have not sufficient authority to negotiate has unfavorably influenced the public mind.

The semi-official *Autograph* gives a denial to this rumor. The same journal states that the Ministers are perfectly agreed as to the course to be pursued in the trial of Count MONTEMOLIN.

ITALY.

The King continued his triumphant progress through his new dominions. He was at Leghorn on the 23d.

The criminal proceedings at Bologna against Father FELETTI, an Inquisitor of the Holy Office, for the abduction of the child, MORTARA, had resulted in his acquittal.

The King of Sardinia, following the advice of France, had for the moment abandoned the idea of taking the title of King of Italy.

A commission was formed among the Clergy of Turin to have drawn up an address to the Pope, which, after receiving the signatures of the Clergy of the Kingdom, is to be sent to the Vatican. This document places before the eyes of his Holiness the danger of the present policy of Rome, and points out that the surest means of warding them off is to accept the propositions contained in the letter of King VICTOR EMANUEL.

NAPLES.

Accounts from various sources represent the insurrection in Sicily as completely suppressed.

The *Independance Belge* states that the Count of Syracuse had written to Prince DE CARIGNAN, stating that he will offer his sword to the King of Sardinia, to combat for the cause of liberty and Italian nationality, if his nephew, the King of Naples, persists in his dangerous policy of refusing to restore the Neapolitan Constitution of 1848.

The assassination of Gen. VIOLA is confirmed.

AUSTRIA.

Baron BRUCK, Minister of Finance, had been suddenly taken ill, from congestion of blood, and expired in the afternoon of the 23d.

A dispatch announcing concessions to Hungary is now said to have been marked by considerable exaggeration, and the belief was current in some quarters that no real change towards Hungary was contemplated, and that the object was probably to deprive the Hungarians of the sympathy of Western Europe.

Prince CZARTORSKI died on the 23d.

LATEST.—The *Werner Zeitung* contains a decree appointing Councillor of State, IGNAS VON PLASZA to the Ministry of Finance. He is also created Privy Councillor.

RUSSIA.

Letters from Berlin state that the arrangements for the Russian loan were believed to have been effected with BARING, of London, and HOPE, of Amsterdam, to the amount of 50,000,000 roubles. It was not known whether this was entirely a new loan or if the sum consisted in whole or in part of loans formerly announced, but not yet placed.

The London *Daily News* regards the statement as unfounded.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta telegrams give reports of disturbances having broken out in Cabul.

Canton dispatches, dated March 14, state that the rebel disturbances were increasing throughout China.

It was rumored at Shanghai that the four war vessels which recently proceeded to the Pecheelee River, carried an ultimatum to the Chinese Government.

The stock of Teas was very light, and supplies were exhausted. Sales were made at full prices.

Exchanges were unaltered.

Affairs in Japan had become worse. The foreign community was in great apprehension, two Dutch Captains having been murdered in Yokohama, without giving offence.

Commercial Intelligence by the Bohemian.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London money market continued easy. In the open market the supply was good at 4¼ P cent., and there were but few applications at the Bank of England.

The stock exchange was dull.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON for the three days ending Tuesday were 36,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 13,000 bales. The market was active and steadier, but holders were pressing their stocks on the market, which prevented quotable improvement.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market was firm, with an advancing tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co report FLOUR quiet but steady; sales of American at 26s 6d.@30s. WHEAT firm at full prices; Red, 10s. 6d.@10s. 11d.; White, 11s.@12. 6d. CORN had an advancing tendency, but closed quiet; Mixed, 36s.@36s. 6d.; Yellow, 37s @ 37s. 6d.; White, 38s.@40s.

WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report CORN 6d. better for good quality.

LIPERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF was heavy, and prices easier, though quotably unchanged. PORK dull. BACON quiet. LARD dull, at 57s.@59s. TALLOW unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR steady. COFFEE quiet. RICE steady. ASHES quiet; Pots 29s. for new and 28s. 6d. for old. RASIN dull at 4s. 1d.@4s. 2d. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE heavy at 35s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady. SUGAR steady. COFFEE firm. TEA in good demand at 10s. 4d.@15s. 4½d. RICE firm. TALLOW quiet. LINSEED OIL 28s. PRO IAON dull at 53s. 9d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money market was slightly easier.

Consols closed on Tuesday at 94¼@94⅝ for money and account.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Sales had been made of Illinois Central Shares at 44 @42 discount; do. Sevens, 1860, (Freeland,) at 92; Erie Shares at 15¾; do. third mortgage Bonds at 71¾; New-York Central Shares at 71@72.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, April 26—P. M.

COTTON sales yesterday and to-day, 30,000 bales, 10,000 on speculation and for export. Market firm and fair, and middling qualities slightly dearer.

BREADSTUFFS steady.

PROVISIONS dull.

PRODUCE unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, April 26—P. M.

CONSOLS close at 94¾@94¾ for Money, and 94⅞@ 95 for Account.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE, Thursday, May 26.

The opening prices of Consols for Money was 91¾ @94¾, and for account 94⅞@95; new threes 93¼@¾.

The *Daily News* City Article says: "The Stock markets were characterized this afternoon by a somewhat improved feeling, but there was little revival of business. The funds advanced ⅛ P cent.; the Share market presenting no alteration of striking importance, but likewise closed with firmness, but quotations generally were pretty steady. Consols closed with firm feeling on the 24th."

LONDON, Thursday Evening.

The Funds opened firm, at yesterday's improvement, with very little business. In the Share market there is likewise no movement of importance. Business is almost suspended.

In Railway Shares market, business is almost at a stand still, the settlement, which will commence tomorrow, being awaited by speculators. In several instances prices are quoted about ¼ cent. lower than yesterday.

Canadian loans steady.

The Papal Controversy.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN VICTOR EMANUEL AND PIUS IX.

We find in *Le Nord*, of Brussels, of April 20, the following interesting correspondence between the King of Sardinia and the Roman Pontiff, concerning the annexation of the Romagna to the dominions of the King, and other incidents of the pending controversy. The letters have not yet reached us through the London journals, and we translate them from *Le Nord*:

LETTER OF KING VICTOR EMANUEL TO THE POPE.

MOST HOLY FATHER:—In your letter of the 3d December last, your Holiness requests me to maintain before Congress the rights of the Holy See. I must, above all, return my thanks to your Holiness for the sentiments which led him to address himself to me on this occasion. This I should not have neglected to do until now, if I had not waited for the Congress to assemble, as it had been resolved. Expecting to see the assembling of the Plenipotentiaries definitely decided upon, I waited that I might then in a more regular manner reply to the important arguments treated of in the letter which you have done me the honor to address to me.

Your Holiness, in invoking my cooperation for the recovery of the Legations, seems to intend to make me responsible for all that has occurred in this part of Italy. Before accepting such severe censure, I respectfully ask your Holiness to examine the following facts and considerations:

A devoted son of the Church, and descendant of a very pious race, as your Holiness well knows, I have always nourished sentiments of sincere attachment, veneration and respect for the Holy Church, and her august Chief. Never has it been, nor is it now, my intention to fall short of my duties as a Catholic sovereign, or to lessen, as far as it depends upon me, the rights and the authority which the Holy See exercise upon earth, by virtue of the divine appointment of Heaven.

But I also have sacred duties to perform towards God and towards men—towards the country and the people, which Divine Providence has confided to my government. I have always sought to reconcile these duties of a Catholic sovereign with those of an independent ruler of a free and civilized people, born in the interior administration of my States, and in the direction of my foreign policy.

For many years Italy has been agitated by events which all tend to the same result:—the recovery of her independence. These events have already had a cooperator in the person of my illustrious father, who, obeying the impulse coming from the Vatican, and adopting the memorable motto of JULIAS II., sought to deliver our country from foreign domination. Dying, he left me as a legacy this only enterprise—and in accepting it I did not think that I was opposing myself to the designs of Providence, which certainly cannot approve of a people being divided into oppressors and oppressed.

As an Italian sovereign I wanted to deliver Italy; also to bring this about I thought it my duty to accept the aid of all people of the Peninsula in this national war. The Legations, for many years oppressed by foreign soldiers, had revolted as soon as they retreated. They offered me at the same time their help in the war and the Dictatorship. I, who had done nothing to provoke this insurrection, refused the Dictatorship on account of my respect for the Holy See, but accepted their aid in the war of independence, because that was a holy duty for every Italian citizen.

When the war was terminated, my Government renounced all interference in the affairs of the Legations. And when in the presence of a bold (audacious) General was likely to endanger the safe of the provinces, occupied by the troops of your holiness, I exercised all my influence in trying to make him withdraw from them.

The people, left entirely free and unembarrassed by any outside influence, demanded, even in opposition to the counsels of the most powerful and generous friend Italy has ever had, annexation to my Kingdom with a most admirable enthusiasm and unanimity.

These wishes were not attended to. And, nevertheless, this people, which cast out shortly before given such unmistakable proofs of its discontent with the Court of Rome, as to inspire it with continual apprehensions has governed itself during several months in a most praiseworthy manner. They have attended to all public interests, maintained tranquillity, provided for individual security and the protection of religion. It is a known fact, and which I have taken pains to verify, that in the Legations the ministers of religion are actually more respected and protected, and the temples of God better frequented than they were before.

In spite of however this may be, it is the general conviction, that the Government of Your Holiness cannot again obtain these provinces without the employment of arms and of foreign troops.

Your Holiness cannot desire this. It is generous heart and evangelical charity will not consent to the spilling of Christian blood for the sake of regaining a province, which, whatever the result of the war may be, would always remain morally lost to the Government of the Church. The interest of religion does not demand this.

The moment is favorable. It belongs not to me. the devoted son of your Holiness, to indicate the surest means of pacifying our country, and re-establishing on solid foundations the prestige and the authority of the Holy See in Italy. And yet I think it my duty to indicate and submit to your Holiness an idea, of which I am perfectly convinced. It is this: If your Holiness—taking into consideration the necessities of the times, the growing power of the principle of nationalities, the irresistible current which forces nations to form a union and an organization conformable to the rules adopted by all civilized nations—should believe it necessary to reclaim my frank and loyal succor, there would be a way of establishing, not only in the Romagna, but also in the Marches and in Umbria, a state of things which, while preserving to the Church its supreme power, and assuring to the sovereign Pontiff a glorious position at the head of the Italian nation, would at the same time leave the population of these provinces to participate in the benefits which a strong and really national government assures to the greater part of Central Italy.

I hope your Holiness will deign to take these reflections into consideration, dictated as they are by a sincere heart, devoted altogether to his person; and that with his habitual kindness he will bestow upon me his holy benediction.

TURIN, 6th February, 1860

(Signed) VICTOR EMANUEL.

LETTER OF THE POPE TO VICTOR EMANUEL.

SIRE: The idea which your Majesty has sought to explain to me is a very imprudent one, and assuredly unworthy of a Catholic King, and of a King from the House of Savoy. My reply is already on the point of appearing in print, in the Encyclical letter to the Catholic Bishops, where you can read it.

For the rest, I am very much affected, not on my own account, but for the unhappy situation of the soul of your Majesty, for it is already suffering the penalty of censures: and even of those which are yet to follow, when the sacrilegious act shall have been consummated, which you and your followers have the intention of bringing about. I pray the Lord, from the depth of my heart, to illumine you with his grace and enable you to see and weep over the scandals which have taken place, and the frightful evils which have struck poor Italy under your cooperation.

(Signed,) PIUS IX.

FROM THE VATICAN, Feb. 14, 1860.

LETTER OF VICTOR EMANUEL TO THE POPE.

MOST HOLY FATHER: The events that have occurred in the Romagna impose upon me the duty of explaining to your Holiness, with a respectful frankness, the reasons of my conduct.

Ten years of uninterrupted foreign occupation of the Romagna, although a grave obstacle to the independence of Italy, have been unable to give order to society, repose to the people, or authority to the Government. When this foreign occupation came to an end, the Government immediately broke down, and no person volunteered his aid in helping to put it up and re-establish it again. Left to themselves, the people of Romagna, although reported ungovernable, proved by a conduct, which merited the applause of Europe, that order and civil and military discipline, the appurtenances of the most civilized nations, could be also introduced amongst them.

But the uncertainty of a precarious situation, already prolonged, was a peril for Italy and for Europe.

When all hopes of seeing a European Congress assemble, to deliberate on the question of Central Italy, had to be renounced, there was no other possible solution left than to question the people anew on their future destinies. The solemnity of universal suffrage having confirmed the wish for annexation to the constitutional moarchy of Piedmont, I was bound definitely to accept it in the interest of the peace and the happiness of Italy. But in the interest of peace I am always disposed to render homage to the supreme sovereignty of the Apostolic See. As a Catholic sovereign, I believe I am not violating the immutable principles of religion, which I glory in professing with a filial and unalterable devotion.

But the change which has thus taken place affects the political interests of the nation, the security of the States, the moral and civil condition of society; it affects the independence of Italy, for which my father sacrificed his crown, and for which I should be willing to sacrifice my life. The difficulties one encounters at the present day are centered around a mode of territorial domination, which events have rendered necessary. All the States have been compelled to acknowledge this necessity, and even the Holy see has recognized it in ancient and modern times.

In all the modifications of sovereignty, justice, and the civil order of the State advise the taking necessary care to reconcile ancient rights with new institutions, and this is the motive why, with full confidence in the good sentiments and just spirit of your Holiness, I beg him to facilitate this enterprise of my government, which, on its part, will neglect no means and spare no pains to arrive to the end desired.

If your Holiness should receive these frank overtures with favor, my government, ready to render homage to the right sovereignty of the Apostolic See, would be likewise cheerfully disposed to work in an equal manner for the diminution of the charges and for the security and independence of the Apostolic See.

Such are our sincere intentions, and such are also, I believe, the wishes of Europe. And since I have now, in loyal words, opened my heart to your Holiness, I shall await the result of his decisions, hoping that with the help of the good will of both Governments, an understanding will be established, which, resting on the principles and the satisfaction of the people, shall assure to the relations of both Governments a durable basis.

I await from the kindness of the father of the faithful a favorable reception, which may strengthen the hope to see civil discord come to an end, exasperated spirits grow calm, and the whole world escape the responsibility of such evils as might result from contrary counsels. In this confidence I humbly pray your Holiness to give me his apostolic benediction.

TURIN, Tuesday, March 20, 1860.

(Signed,) VICTOR EMANUEL.

LETTER OF THE POPE TO THE KING.

MAJESTY! The events that have taken place in some provinces of the States of the Church, impose the duty on your Majesty, as he writes me, to render me account of his conduct in regard to these events. I might confine myself to dispuling certain assertions contained in his letter, and saying for instance: That the foreign occupation of the Legations had for a long time been confined to Bologna, which has never been a part of the Romagna. I might say that the pretended universal suffrage was forced and not voluntary; but I abstain from demanding advice of your Majesty in regard to this universal suffrage, as also from saying what my opinion is about it. I might say that the Pontifical troops have been hindered in re-establishing the legitimate government in the revolted provinces, from motives which are equally well known to your majesty. I might support myself on these and other considerations; but what imposes the duty upon me, not to follow the arguments of your majesty, is the immorality, which I see continually increasing in his dominions, and the insults there thrown upon religion and her ministers. And still more, even if I were not held by solemn oaths to maintain intact the patrimony of the church; oaths which forbid me to enter into any arrangement, which has the object of diminishing the extension of this patrimony, I should still feel obliged to refuse every project of this kind, in order not to soil my conscience by an act which might lead me to sanction and participate indirectly in these disorders, and to aid nothing less than a justification of an unjust and violent spoliation.

For the rest, I can not only give no favorable reception to the projects of your majesty, but I protest, on the contrary, against an usurpation which operates to the detriment of the state of the Church, and which leaves upon the conscience of Your Majesty, and every other cooperator in this egregious spoliation, the fatal consequences which will follow therefrom. I am persuaded that Your Majesty, in reading again, with a spirit more tranquil, less prejudiced and better instructed on facts, the letter which he addresses me, will find numerous motives for repentance therein.

I pray God to give Your Majesty the grace of which he stands more in need in the difficult circumstances of the moment. PIUS IX.

FROM THE VATICAN, April 2, 1860.

America and its Institutions.

THE RIOT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UPON THE LOVEJOY SPEECH.

From the London Times, April 21.

Everybody may observe on the floor of the House of Commons, at the distance of about a couple of feet from the benches that confront each other on each side, two parallel lines wrought into the matting by which the feet of the members are in some degree protected from the subterranean blast which, rising from the catacombs beneath, diffuses a cloud of impalpable, but not invisible dust, over deliberations already sufficiently dry. These streaks trace, according to ancient traditions, the line beyond which it is not permitted for a member to advance in the course of debate, and are placed at a distance so great as to prevent our pugnacious ancestors in the very hottest moment of debate from having recourse to their swords. In modern days the line has outlived its uses, and has become as rudimentary as the wings with which the ostrich no longer attempts to fly. Sometimes an accurate observer may perceive a member, in the eagerness of debate, gradually sliding away from his proper position and edging himself off beyond the limit assigned to his motions. But such eccentricities have never provoked more than a passing smile or a momentary consciousness in the mind of the member that he has placed himself in a ridiculous position. Things are taken more seriously in America and the scene which recently took place in the Capitol of Washington may enable us to comprehend those stormier times of which the streak on the floor of the House of Commons is now the only abiding trace.

It seems that on a recent occasion a certain Mr. LOVEJOY was declaiming, with all the ardor of an enlightened patriot, in a committee of the whole House on the state of the Union, against the manifold evils and abominations of negro slavery. His eloquence moved not only his audience, but himself. He gradually edged away from his proper position; his motions became more rapid as his declamation grew more forcible, until, at the very climax of indignant oratory, he found himself gesticulating violently and inveighing furiously in front of the Democratic benches, and, as Democracy in America is essentially a slaveholding institution, in front of the very men whose most valuable property he was sedulously depreciating. Dark grew the faces of the Southerners at this unwelcome and irritating apparition. Their hands were clenched, their teeth were set, their eyes flashed fire, and all things seemed to announce the coming of what, in the land of liberty, is usually known as a "free fight." Mr. PAYOR, springing to his feet, protested against the conduct of Mr. LOVEJOY in crossing over to the Democratic side of the Hall, and shook his fist in Mr. LOVEJOY'S face. Nor were the Republicans, on their side, slow to back their champion in his inroad on the stronghold of the enemy. The noise and tumult were inexpressible, and it appeared at one moment as if the representatives of the people were about to add one more to the numerous fights which have already given a classical reputation to the Hall in which Congress assembles. The Chairman of Committees strove in vain to restore order; he called to his aid the Speaker, and the Speaker called upon the Sergeant-at-Arms. Nor did he, as far as we can ascertain, answer the call or involve himself in the perils of the scene. The Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms did, indeed, appear; but he was ordered to stand aside by the infuriated senators, and a pugilistic encounter after the fashion of the recent battle near Aldershott seemed inevitable. Honorable gentlemen were beginning to pair off, and place themselves in hostile attitude. Some encouraged the intending combatants, while others of a sedater and less warlike nature, ventured even at that stormy mo-

ment, like Mr. BRIGHT in the fervor of the Crimean war, to speak the language of peace. At last more temperate counsels prevailed, and preliminaries of peace were agreed to, on condition that Mr. LOVEJOY should leave the position that he so unwarrantably occupied, and speak either from his own seat or from the Clerk's desk. An English Senator would probably have been not a little abashed at playing so prominent a part in such a scene, but Mr. LOVEJOY'S nerves were made of sterner stuff. He had a speech to deliver, and that speech he proceeded to make, without being in any way discomposed by the tumult through which he had just passed. He finished his denunciation of Slavery and slaveholders, utterly regardless of the running fire of comments and interjections with which he was greeted by the Southerners from the other side of the House.

Such is a picture of a scene in Congress on the 5th of this present month of April, 1860, and such scenes are enacted in the Legislatures of some thirty States, to say nothing of the Territories, which make up the great American Union. Great indeed has been the change since the days of the first Congress, when it met in doubt and uncertainty to rally the energies and stimulate the exertions of a great nation struggling into independence. Those great men would have as little dreamt of interrupting their deep and solemn deliberations for the emancipation of their country by scenes like the one we have just described as the Roman Senate when it awaited the approach of the Gauls, or the English House of Commons when King CHARLES came to seize on the Five Members. The American Revolution was led by gentlemen of honor, of high courage, and of education, and there was as little likelihood of a vulgar brawl taking place in the halls of the first Congress as beneath the splendid roof of our own House of Lords. Whence has arisen the difference? The answer is only too plain; *the institutions of Washington are gone, and with them the manners and habits of the men who created them. The tide of Democracy has swept over the land, and leveled everything that stood above itself. The rich have learnt to be ashamed of their wealth, the learned of their knowledge, the refined of their refinement.* The standard of everything is altered, the tone of everything is lowered. Lord GREY gave on Thursday night to the House of Lords an admirable picture of the present political state of America. Indeed, we do not know that we have ever seen the same subject treated with equal power and completeness. He did, we believe, no more than justice to the American nation when he showed that the present state of things does not arise from the deliberate choice of the multitude; it is far too bad for that. The real cause of the lamentable scenes which disgrace American public life is, that the franchise is so low and the constituencies are so large that they do not really exercise the power of which they are the nominal depositaries. The task of selecting the member for whom the votes of the party are to be given devolves, not on the mass of the constituents, unknown to him and to each other, but on certain obscure and irresponsible persons, whose business it is to relieve the elector from the care of considering who is to be his representative. The franchise may be leased out like any other possession, and the people, as it would seem, are very indulgent landlords. Content to trust their interests often in the hands of the most worthless of the community, they do not even inquire the name of the man whose voting ticket is placed in their hands. They never see him, he never sees them. Between him and them there is as little sympathy, intimacy or intercourse as between them and the member for any other electoral district. *The Popular Sovereignty has become a name, and is handed over to be exercised by an oligarchy of men obscure, uneducated and corrupt, who have forced or intrigued themselves into the position of commanding the suffrages of the people.* Therefore it is not to be wondered that they bestow their patronage on men of their own class, and that they should brawl and fight according to the manners and habits of the class from which they spring. America has no need of ostracism. Ostracism was leveled at dangerous greatness, and her institutions effectually provide that no such greatness shall exist. No orator ought to be allowed to assume, even from the hustings or the platform, that the institutions of America have succeeded, and that the only question is whether we posses the same elements of success as America. *The institutions of America have failed, and failed most signally, with every possible advantage in their favor.* They have failed mainly for two reasons—because the franchise has been too low, and the constituencies of the electoral districts have been too numerous. It is at least not unreasonable that when we proceed to lower our electoral franchise, and greatly to increase the numbers included in each constituent body, we should require some security that the result of the change will not be to assimilate our condition to that of America. That security we have not yet received, and until we do so we act prudently in hesitating before we venture on a step which, if it alters very materially our existing institutions, must alter them very materially for the worse.

The Late Fight for the Championship.

From the London Times, April 21.

Yesterday the friends of HEENAN and SAYERS again met at the office of the referee in the Strand, to endeavor to arrive at some decision that may bring the late contest to a satisfactory and amicable conclusion. SAYERS again attended, now bearing scarcely any tokens of the battle on his face. His arm, however, is still powerless, and, indeed, has got rather worse than better, the whole limb being swollen, discolored, and painful in the extreme. As on the previous occasion, HEENAN was not present, and no reason was given for his absence, though it was known that it did not arise from any disgurement preventing his coming out, though his left hand is still sore and contused. HEENAN'S representatives put in a claim to the silver belt of the Champion of England, which they consider was virtually lost by SAYERS before the fight was stopped. As a matter of course this claim is utterly repudiated by SAYERS' friends, while the Champion himself at once suggested that, if the least doubt existed, they had better fight again. This was also proposed with equal alacrity by HEENAN'S friends, and, for a time, there seemed every probability that another day would have to be named for a final contest when each man was well. After a while, however; a better spirit seemed to prevail, and the friends of both men gradually grew unanimous to their wishes that the affair might be settled in a kinder way, and that the men—who had already proved their unflinching courage and endurance so well—might not be obliged to fight again. Eventually, a kind of understanding to this effect was come to on both sides, and, though no details were settled, there seems little doubt but that the matter will end where it is. The angry spirit which on the day of the contest appeared to influence the American supporters of HEENAN, and which led to most partial accounts of the struggle being transmitted to America, has in a great measure passed off, and there is no doubt that by the next mail more justice will be done to SAYERS. The great redeeming virtue of the prize ring—a love of fair play—was certainly never better exemplified than in the present contest, and the fact of both men strongly claiming to have won when the fight was stopped of itself, proves how equally the scale was balanced to the last.

In the interval which has elapsed since Tuesday, the referee has received some hundreds of letters from all parts of the Kingdom, inclosing money for a testimonial to SAYERS. Nearly all the letters are anonymous, and state that the writers never saw a prize fight, nor even heard of SAYERS till the recent contest, and they simply send their individual contributions to him to mark their admiration of his courage in defending the English belt against such fearful odds. As we have said, they come from all parts of England, Ireland and Scotland, and contain sums varying from a shilling's worth of postage stamps up to notes for £25.

FROM WASHINGTON

THE APPROACHING CONVENTIONS.

HOPES AND FEARS OF THE POLITICIANS

Private-bill Day in the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 6.

The city is full of delegates, homewards bound.

Mr. DOUGLAS' friends are sanguine. One delegate offered to bet $10,000 that DOUGLAS would be nominated and elected.

Republicans are busily caucussing, and the friends of the different aspirants are actively engaged in arranging combinations. Senator WADE and Mr. HICKMAN will be presented as a winning ticket in case Mr. SEWARD is overslaughed.

Gov. CHASE is here canvassing his chances, and has many warm friends, but indications are that he will stand no chance at Chicago.

SAM. HOUSTON seems to be mostly spoken of for Union nomination.

THE NEW-YORK WAREHOUSE INVESTIGATION.

Mr. BARR has issued a call for a meeting to-morrow of his Special Committee on Public Warehouses in New-York, and summoned a large number of witnesses from your City.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

By authority from the Adjutant General's office, a detachment of the seventy-eight recruits for six companies of First Cavalry, stationed in the Department of Texas, left Jefferson Barracks under command of Lieut. COLBURN, Adjutant of the First Cavalry.

Leave of absence for sixty days has been granted to Assistant Surgeon BARTHOLOMEW.

Lieut. MOLINARD, of the Second Artillery, will join his company at Fort Ridgely, at the end of three months.

Lieut. TIPTON, of the Third Artillery, will report without delay to the Superintendent of the Recruiting Department of the General Recruiting Service for temporary duty at Fort Columbus.

From Another Correspondent.

DEATH OF TOWNSEND HARRIS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 6.

The death of Hon. TOWNSEND HARRIS, United States Minister at Yedo, Japan, is confirmed by private advices, and it is thought proper and proposed that our Government shall take fit notice of the calamity. Mr. HARRIS' services as a diplomat have been frequently applauded by our wisest statesmen.

REPUBLICAN MOVEMENTS.

The Republicans of this city are preparing for an active canvass in the coming city election here. They held a very enthusiastic meeting last Friday evening, and will continue them every week until next November. They will put in nomination for Mayor RICHARD WALLACH, Esq., a conservative American-Republican. He was formerly Marshal of the District under President TAYLOR. His friends claim that he was fairly elected Mayor last year, but was cheated out of it by fraudulent votes and returns. The Democrats will run two tickets, probably BARNARD and MACAULEY. The Republicans here, especially the Radicals, are greatly incensed at the course of Mr. GREELEY and the *Tribune*, their especial organ, in relation to Judge DOUGLAS, and it is proposed to start a new Republican organ in New York. Moneyed men offer to invest their capital in the enterprise, and Mr. GREELEY is loudly denounced, particularly by the Western Republicans.

THE DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

About two-thirds of the New-York State delegation in Congress have been absent the past two weeks. Nearly all of them returned last evening.

THE NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

There are many of the delegates to the Baltimore Union Convention in town. The leading candidates with them are Mr. BELL of Tenness

LAW REPORTS.

Misdemeanors of the Marshal's Officers—Discharge of Two of Them.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—BEFORE JUDGE SMALLEY.

At the opening of Court on Saturday morning, Mr. [illegible], the Assistant of the United States District [illegible], sent to the Court the following affidavits:

United States District Attorney, being duly sworn, says: That on the second day of May instant, [illegible] Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, [illegible] James P. Dwight, and [illegible] P. M. with [illegible] Theodore F. Tay, a vessel [illegible] Tenth-street, North River, and [illegible] Thompson and Donaldson were on that vessel. These persons [illegible] charge against the brig Storm King, [illegible] fitted out to engage in the slave trade; [illegible] to the Court of the said brig; that Degraw [illegible] with certain verbal instructions from [illegible] went away; that in the evening follow[illegible] o'clock Theodore Rynders and Henry [illegible] that they had failed to catch the [illegible] that deponents had got the papers in [illegible] and that deponents went down rapidly to [illegible] but could find nothing of the brig; that [illegible] got a tug to go down the Bay, but could [illegible] obliged to return without having [illegible] that deponent told Rynders to [illegible] that Rynders then delivered [illegible] which deponents had sent up to [illegible] in the afternoon, and further says [illegible]

JAMES F. DWIGHT.

Sworn before me this 4th day of May, 1860.

[illegible], United States Commissioner.

[illegible], an employe in the Custom-house at [illegible] in Brooklyn, being duly sworn, [illegible] that he is of May, inst, he went up to the [illegible] District-attorney's office, about 20 minutes [illegible] to go some information concerning the brig Storm King, which that day had cleared for Rio [illegible], on the Coast of Africa, and which was suspected [illegible] fitted out to engage in the slave-trade; that he [illegible] Mr. Dwight, one of the assistants of the District-Attorney, whom he found at the office, what the [illegible] and was answered by Mr. Dwight that information [illegible] previously been received, and the papers [illegible] that Rynders [illegible] for the arrest, but having that moment been [illegible] the Marshal's office to have the papers served there [illegible] to be found there; Mr. Dwight then informed deponent that the two deputies of the Marshal, [illegible] and Mr. Donnell, were, as he believed, [illegible] to arrest the Charlotte E. Tay, a vessel seized a few days before, and then lying at the foot of Teath street, North River, and that if the papers could be got to them [illegible] they would [illegible] in accordance with [illegible] arrangements which he had made; deponent [illegible] he would take the papers up to the deputies on the Charlotte E. Tay, and he received, with certain instructions, the papers, one of which he understood was a requisition for the arrest of the Storm King, and [illegible] immediately up to the Tay; on arriving at the Tay, he [illegible] the person in charge who were the Deputy Marshals, saying he believed Mr. Thompson [illegible] one of the names; the person addressed [illegible] was the Deputy Marshal, and it was all right; deponent then gave the person, whom he has since been informed and believes to be Henry Munn, an officer attached to the Marshal's office, the papers received from Mr. Dwight, and told him that they were for the arrest of the Storm King, which [illegible] and was suspected of going on a slaving voyage, and also told him where the vessel could be [illegible], and asked him if he would take a steamer, and [illegible] probably would. Deponent then left the Tay in company with Munn, who said he would go to [illegible] which deponent understood he meant Theodore Rynders, who is another officer attached to the Marshal's office, and who was, as deponent knew, [illegible] and believes, one of the officers having charge of the Tay since its seizure. After going a few blocks in company, Munn told deponent that it would be all right, they would attend to it, and deponent left him and went home; that it was about four o'clock when deponent reached the Tay and saw Munn.

JAMES F. DEGRAW.

Sworn to this 4th day of May, 1860, before me,

[illegible], United States Commissioner.

United States of New-York, ss.—Edwin A. Brooks, residing at No. 852 Degraw-street, Brooklyn, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is the captain of the steamer *Relief*, belonging to the port of New-York; that at 20 minutes before 5 o'clock on May 2, Theodore Rynders and a person whom he is informed and believes to be Henry Munn, both as he is informed and believes, officers attached to the United States Marshal's office, entered Pier No. 4 East River where his tug was lying, and requested him to go down the bay to board the *Storm King*, a vessel then being towed down by the tug *Jacob Bell*, stating they were United States officers, and they proceeded the *Storm King* as a slaver. That they proceeded with this deponent in the *Relief* down the bay, and overtook the vessel *Storm King* in the Narrows in tow of the *Jacob Bell*. That Rynders hailed the *Storm King* and ordered her to heave to. The *Relief* then ran [illegible] the two officers, Rynders and Munn, boarded the *Storm King*. They remained on board about a quarter of an hour, and deponent saw Rynders talking with various persons on the vessel, and once descend to the cabin, and also saw Rynders have a pistol in his hand while he was talking on deck. That finally the officers Rynders and Munn returned to the *Relief*, and the *Storm King* continued out to sea. That Rynders told deponent after returning to the *Relief* that they had made a mistake, and requested deponent not to say anything about the affair. That they reached the pier again about 6½ o'clock. That Rynders paid deponent for the tug; and further says not.

E. A. BROOKS.

Sworn to this 5th day of May, 1860, before me.

JOSEPH BRIDGHAM, United States Commissioner.

Joseph Thompson, being duly sworn, says: That he is the First Deputy Marshal of the United States for this District; that Theodore Rynders and Henry Munn are Constables attached to the United States Courts in this District; that neither of them were deputized to serve any process against the brig *Storm King*, or received any instructions in the matter; that the Marshal is now temporarily absent from New-York, and that deponent, as head of the office, told Theodore Rynders, some days the previous to the 2d day of May, that he (the deponent) was going to take charge of and depute the officers to execute any process which was issued against any vessels engaged in the slave trade, and that no one else was to execute such process; that no report of the detention of the *Storm King* was made by deponent, by either Rynders or Munn, till about 5 P. M. on the 3d of May, although deponent that time deponent and Rynders and Munn were in company a long time, and had conversations with them on business matters; that on the 3d of May, about 5 P. M., Rynders came to deponent's house, and in a conversation with him admitted that he (Rynders) and Henry Munn had gone down the Bay in a steam tug about five P. M., on the 2d of May, and had overhauled the *Storm King* in the Narrows; that they boarded the *Storm King*, and that as Rynders drew a pistol from his pocket, though he did not present it to any one; that he (Rynders) was offered $1,000 by some one in the vessel to let it go; that he demanded $1,500, which was finally promised to be paid in New-York the next day; that they then permitted the vessel to go and she proceeded to sea, and Rynders and Munn returned to New-York; that Henry Munn told deponent that he received the papers from a Custom-house officer in the Bay, and went to Theodore Rynders' house with them; that he (Munn) pointed out to Rynders the want of some signature to the papers, and that Rynders said, "Never mind, we'll attend to it," or that each constable is specially informed that they are not to execute any process unless specially deputized for that purpose, and that Rynders and Munn were so informed when appointed.

JOSEPH THOMPSON.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of May, 1860.

JOSEPH BRIDGHAM, U. S. Commissioner.

After reading these affidavits, Mr. Dwight moved the Court for the following order:

"On reading affidavits of James F. Dwight, James L. Degraw, Edwin A. Brooks and Joseph Thomoson, charging that Theodore Rynders and Henry Munn, constables of the United States Courts of this District, and officers attached to the Marshal's office, were guilty of grossly improper conduct as officers in permitting the brig *Storm King*, which was charged with being fitted out to engage in the Slave-trade, to escape from port, and to proceed on an unlawful voyage. On motion of the United States District Attorney, it is hereby ordered that the Marshal of the Southern District of New-York show cause forthwith, or in case of the absence of the said Marshal that the Chief Deputy Marshal show cause forthwith, why he should not discharge the said Theodore Rynders and Henry Munn from their offices as constables of the United States Court of this District, and from serving in any official capacity in the said Marshal's office in future."

Judge Smalley—Take your order, Sir. If there is any power in the Court, the matter will not end here.

Mr. Thompson, the Deputy Marshal, being in Court, the order was delivered to him as soon as signed. Mr. Thompson then stated to the Court that on reading the affidavits yesterday afternoon he had discharged the officers, as required by this order.

Judge Smalley—It was a very proper course for the Marshal to pursue.

Mr. Dwight said that he would prepare an order to that effect, to be entered in the course of the day. The order was afterwards entered, reciting the affidavits and the return of the Marshal, and ordering that Rynders and Munn "be discharged as Constables, Bailiffs or Tipstaves of the Courts of the United States in this District, and forbidden to perform any act in the said Courts as such officers, or in the office of the Marshal of this District."

The Watrous Case Again.

Murina vs. Stillman et al.—This was the application of Mr. Allen, one of the defendants, for an order directing that a commission be issued to have his testimony taken in London.

The application was based upon the affidavit of applicant setting forth that he had removed his family and residence to London, and expected to live in that city for the future. Mr. Allen expected to sail on Monday, (to-day,) and made the application to enable him to go. The motion was heard by Justice MULLEN, at Chambers, and strenuously opposed.

The motion was now denied, and an order entered directing the examination to commence on Monday, (to-day,) and go on until completed.

Interesting Habeas Corpus Case.

WANTS TO BE A "BUTCHER."

Application of Joachim Spier.—This was a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable before Judge SAXDF of the Common Pleas. The relator is a journeyman carpenter, residing at No. 552 Ninth-avenue. The petition sets forth that about six weeks ago Jacob Meyer came to his house and offered him a dollar per week for the services of his boy, a lad of nine or ten years of age. The offer was accepted, and the boy went to learn the trade of a butcher, that being the occupation of the employer. Meyer, however, it is alleged, did not pay the dollar a week for the labor of the lad—refusing not only to pay the hire, but also declining to give up the boy, as he was requested to do by the relator. This application was to recover possession of the child.

The respondent made no return to the writ, resting his case solely upon the assevertions of the boy. Judge Spier the lad in question said, upon being interrogated by the Court, that he would rather remain with Meyer—he wanted to learn to be a butcher. Mr. Meyer was a good man, and he (boy) liked to work for him.

Judge SAXDF, upon the suggestion of counsel, determined to indenture the boy to some respectable party, without ordering him into the custody of either relator or respondent. Accordingly it was proposed to indenture young Spier to one Lewis Koll then present, and who desired to adopt him. But it so happened that Koll was a carpenter—and when this proposition was laid before Jacob, he indignantly inquired it, expressing his intention to be a butcher; and at this moment—his stout little self assuming a straight perpendicularity—he looked very like one. It was now evident that the wishes of Young America must be consulted and respected, and it was straightway determined to postpone the matter until Saturday next, at which time Judge SAXDF requested the parties interested to have some reasonable butcher who might want the lad present, for the purpose of making out indentures securing to the same the felicitous occupation he wished to follow, and upon which he was determined to pursue.

The lad in question was fantastically arrayed in the regular butcher dress—a calico shirt, open at the neck, and the usually full breeches. With this toggery he seemed particularly pleased, and was likely more infatuated with his robes than in love with the business.

Daniel Leroy for applicant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

MULLEN, J.—*Brown vs. Brown.*—Divorce granted.

Matter of Reade-street.—If all the parties interested will stipulate that the moneys be deposited in The Life and Trust Company, order entered accordingly; if not, the motion denied.

Isaacs vs. Robertson.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Woodhull vs. Keeler.—Mem. for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

ROBERTSON, J.—*Garving, &c., vs. the Broadway Tabernacle.*—Allowance of $75 ordered.

Benkard vs. Wilson.—Case settled.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Bookhoven vs. Bloomer, &c.*—Motion denied as to Bloomer, upon paying $5 costs.

McCormick vs. Sams.—Same order.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

In the following cases the judgments appealed from affirmed with costs:

Hannon *vs.* Dayton, Harrison *vs.* Ryan, Stone *vs.* Weckerle, Dunn *vs.* Delhier, Harvey *vs.* Palmer, Melville *vs.* Phelps, Trainor *vs.* O'Niel, Mayor, &c., *vs.* Smith, Williams *vs.* Kaufman, Fox *vs.* Curtis, Jacobus *vs.* Silverhorn, Acker *vs.* Schreitmuller, Bramall *vs.* Faholt, Cromwell *vs.* Meyer, Crosby *vs.* French, Le Boutillier *vs.* Squire, Greene *vs.* Buck, Henry *vs.* Gross, Harding *vs.* Underhill, Righter *vs.* Taylor, Shaw *vs.* Cutler, White *vs.* Graw, Carroll *vs.* Dooly, King *vs.* Riley, Whitehead *vs.* Noell, Porter *vs.* Hastings, Seeb *vs.* Ruth, Kalz *vs.* Egbert, Mackay *vs.* Dietz, Labussiere *vs.* New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, Holbrook *vs.* Cooper, Mayor, &c. *vs.* Lisburger, Rosenburger *vs.* Davis, Mulbry *vs.* Dolk, Page *vs.* Connolly, Donahne *vs.* Hicks, Jarvis *vs.* Wade, Bartlett *vs.* Hoppock, Schmidts *vs.* Hanly, Pilot Commissioners *vs.* Salsbury, Lester *vs.* Cricteker, Wills *vs.* De Leyer, Spuling *vs.* Friegler, Moarce *vs.* Gilliaume, Earenvisco *vs.* Wossing, Arnoux *vs.* Hughes, Peyter *vs.* American Steam Washing Co., Roberts *vs.* Donnell, Whitaker *vs.* Easinger, Smith *vs.* Applegate, Barth *vs.* Meyer, Graham *vs.* Ocean Insurance Co.; Greason *vs.* Smith, Sealer & Heil, Quarry Co. *vs.* Brewster, Rice *vs.* Taylor, Clarke *vs.* DeGraw, Demarest *vs.* Woodruff, Barlow *vs.* French, Demerest *vs.* Darg.

Judgments in the following cases reversed with costs: White *vs.* McGuire, Veller *vs.* Muller, Baker *vs.* Wilber, Mayer *vs.* McKiony, Same *vs.* Doreo, Binger *vs.* Wordlinger, Strumwold *vs.* Harvey, Smith *vs.* Patin, White *vs.* Van Reed, Macon *vs.* Archer, Sheridan *vs.* Kelly, Bennett *vs.* Doody, Green *vs.* Rimper, Stow *vs.* Lakowski, Smith *vs.* Ferris, Douglas *vs.* Lisham, Riker *vs.* Burcicault, Stillwell *vs.* Rayaor, Dean *vs.* Cannon, Smith *vs.* Merchant, Day *vs.* Mutual Insurance Company, Meyer, Gunter & Cary *vs.* Thompson.

Hemming vs. McDonald.—Reversed and new trial ordered.

Bonann vs. Conrad.—Judgment reduced to two hundred dollars, and affirmed for that amount.

Collins vs. Disturnell.—Judgment reversed as to $25, and affirmed as to residue, without costs.

Stebbins vs. Hart.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to respondent.

Appeals Dismissed.—Stowend *vs.* Dubernet, Dry Dock Bank *vs.* Hutchinson, Thompson *vs.* Jaques, Graham *vs.* Jaques, Lepino *vs.* Blank, Fitzpatrick *vs.* Docge, Dunn *vs.* Williamsoa, Ruck *vs.* Zelger, Mayor, &c. *vs.* Lyon, Murphy *vs.* Portens.

Orders of Special Term.—Spurling *vs.* Levy, affirmed; Rigga *vs.* Whitney, same order; Fallen *vs.* Knolter, same order; Seeley *vs.* Garrison, same order.

Hall vs. McMahon.—Order modified.

Court Calendar, May 7.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Motions will be heard.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 965, 933, 957, 591, 1045, 1053, 1059, 1063, 813, 809, 551, 1065, 1067, 307, 473, 1021, 1033, 963, 293. *Part II.*—Nos. 910, 924, 946, 948, 950, 952½, 784, 772, 570, 538, 582, 574, 614, 644, 332, 664, 708, 678, 726, 734.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 343, 191, 317, 391, 362, 313, 33, 217, 399, 403, 409, 411, 419, 389, 355, 287, 329, 225, 233. *Part II.*—Nos. 442, 448, 344, 428, 278, 460, 480, 482, 483, 484, 490, 494.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 402, 1644, 1915, 1916, 1918, 1921, 1923, 1812, 1958, 1960, 1961, 1730, 1782, 134, 1856. *Part II.*—Nos. 1937, 1955, 1956, 1960, 1961, 1963, 1564, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1972, 1182, 1642.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 5.

$3,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	91½	50	Erie R. As. St'k....	18
5,500	Virginia State 6s	92¾	200	Harlem Railroad..	13
5,500	do	92¾	50	Mich. Cen. R.....	48¾
10,000	do	92¾	100	do	b30 49¾
7,000	Missouri State 6s	83¾	150	Clev. & Tol. R.....	21¾
11,000	do	83¾	600	do	b60 23¾
11,000	N. Y. Central 6s	91¾	500	do	b30 23¾
2,000	N. Y. C. & Te. C. B.	103¾	100	do	23¾
1,000	Mich. So. & N. I. B.	46¾	44	M. So. & N. Ia. R..	12¾
3,000	M. S. & N. I. Bds..	70	100	do	b30 12¾
4,000	do	68¾	200	do	12¾
1,000	Illinois Fr. Bds.	100¾	50	M. So. & N. Ia. G. S.	24¾
9,000	Lack. & W. 1st M..	91	300	do	24¾
41	Phenix Bank	107¾	100	do	24¾
20	Bank of Commerce	100¾	55	Panama Railroad..	146
20	Merchants' Bank..	107¾	34	do	148¼
50	Reading Railroad.	43	53	do	s30 145¾
200	do	b10 43¾	20	Ill. Central R. S..	60
5	Pacific Mail S. Co.	105¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R..	b30 64¾
150	do	105	1550	do	64
50	do	b30 105	200	do	b30 64
50	do	b10 105	450	do	b30 64¾
50	do	b18 105	300	do	64
50	Cum. Coal Pref.	b60 14¾	100	do	b60 64¾
200	N. Y. Central R..	19	100	do	64
320	do	78¾	350	Chi. & R'k I. R....	86¾
100	do	e60 78¾	300	do	66¾
13	do	79¾	300	do	s10 66¾
100	do	b30 79	100	do	b60 66¾
163	Erie Railroad	17¾	50	do	66¾
450	do	18	100	do	e60 66¾
100	do	b10 18	100	do	66¾
100	do	b30 18	559	La Cross & M. R.	¾
160	do	17¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Cal'fnia St. 7s..	80¾	50	Erie Railroad....	e60 17
12,000	Me. State 6s....	83¾	450	do	18
4,000	Indiana St 5s...	90	100	do	b30 18
1,000	M. C. R. R. 8 p. c. 1st		100	do	s30 17¾
	M. S. & N. I. Bs.	91¼	25	do	17¾
10	Bk. of Commerce	100¾	20	Reading Railroad..	43
100	Del. & H. C. Co.	s60 99	600	do	b60 43
50	do	99¾	100	do	s10 42¾
300	La Crosse & M. R..	¾	200	do	42¾
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	b20 104¾	50	Mich. Central R...	48
50	do	b30 104¾	200	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	12¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	78¾	75	do	12¾
200	do	b3 78¾	100	do	s30 12¾
100	do	b10 78¾	100	Chi. & R. I. R....	b60 66¾
150	do	b60 78¾	150	do	b30 66¾
25	Harlem Railroad...	13	100	do	66¾

MONDAY, May 7—A. M.

The Foreign Trade of the past week, at the port of New-York, was comparatively moderate in the Import entries, and, as usuel in the month of May, quite active in the Export of Specie. The latter amounts to $2,355,117, as against $2,169,197 same week last season. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscelleneous Goods emounted to $1,566,690, against $1,714,027 same week last season. The Imports, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, were $3,651,835, against $4,330,758 same week last year. The principal shipments of Gold and Silver were as follows:

Tuesday, May 1	Hamburg steamer	$217,000
Saturday, May 5	*Vanderbilt*	1,539,368
Saturday, May 5	*City of Baltimore*	565,918
By sailing vessels		32,831
Total		$2,355,117

The Sub-Treasury balance now stands $7,049,143, against $7,558,723 at the close of the previous week. And in addition to this transfer of $519,000 to the Banks, the receipts by express from the South and West have been liberal. The interior balances are now pretty generally in favor of New-York, the accounte with Philadelphia and Baltimore having been recently reversed, while that with Boston is cquelized. The receipts of Mexican dollars are arriving by express overland instead of coast steamers as heretofore. The Bank Averages to he made up this efternoon will probably show no decline on the Specie item, though the average will be a feiliag onc, in consequence of the shipments of Saturday. The California steamer of April 20 will he due in the course of the present week, with about $1,230,000 for New-York. The Foreign Exchenges were pieced at 109¾ on London, and f.5.13¾ on Paris at 60 deye' sight, while the eight terms on both points were made relatively cheaper to the huyer in consequence of a sharp competition between some of the leading exporters of Bullion. Several large Banking houses availed ol sight hills made hy the Bullion Brokers, instead of shipping Gold on a narrow margin on theIr own account. The competition for Specie Freights is equally sharp, several of the steamer lines having reduced the cost of delivary on the other side to *one eighth* of one per cent. So that between the parties engaged in the operation, we have a liberal infusion of *checks on demand*, in place of Bills at 60 days sight, into our Summer Exchanges with London and Paris. The market for Money undergoee no alteration, the ratea continuing at 5@6 ℔ cent. for temporary Loans, and 5½@7 ℔ cent. for Disconnts on prime mercantile paper, 60 days to 6 months. Occasional exceptions are made at 5 per cent. on very choice 30@60 days acceptances.

The Stock Market closed steady on Saturday afternoon, after rather lower prices than on Friday had been made on some *short* sales, predicated on the calculation that the active export demand for Specie may possibly influence adversely the course of speculation this Summer. This impression on the market, however, is by no means general to either the Bond or Share list, and at the close of the week there was nothing like a decided anxiety manifested to sell. The market for the Railway Stocks has a strong support in the returns of the export traffic from the West, and the intimations by telegraph of what la going on in that direction early in May. The New-York lines participate, of course, in the improved movement to and from Chicago, and although elower in making up their traffic returns, it is pretty generally understood that both the Central and Erie are doiag very much better than last Spring; first, in a larger gross traffic; and secondly, in the resulting profit of the business, to which the good understanding between the two managements materially contributes. There is a continued demand for Erie Shares from abroad, and the price has attained $18. The Mortgages of the Company are firm, but in less demand for the later issnes than some weeks ago. The Shares of the Central are, as usual, the barometer of speculation, and the fact that they have varied scarcely ¼ ℔ cent. within the week, shows a steadier confidence in the market than might have been anticipated, after the great rise and excitement early in April. The Rock Island Shares have improved rapidly since the resumption of dividends, hut more, perhaps, on the increased traffic on the line within the past week or two than from any other cause. The Michigan Roads, and the Galena and Toledo, are feeling a similar influence. The new admiaistration of the Michigan Southern are especiely encouraged by the active share of business, and the good condition in which they find the Road. The New-York Directors returned home last week, and the Receiver is now in the City. The demand continues for Pensma Stock, at the further advance of 5 ℔ cent. during the week, and it is noteworthy that the offerings of the Boerd are in smaller parcele than when the price fluctuated from 130 to 135 ℔ cent. some weeks ago. The feeling in Pacific Mail has become steadier, and the Stock ie held at the recent advance to 105 ℔ cent., with more apparent firmness than usually marked it while selling below 90 ℔ cent. In State Stocke business rather dragged through the week, prices finally leaving off about the same as they started, or a fraction lewer. In Railway Bonds aleo there is less movement, but no important difference in prices. The issues of the Central, Hudeon, Harlem, Erie, Illinois Central, and other prominent linea West, are generally firm.

According to the Custom-house returns of the Trade at this port for the ten months of the curreat fiscal year, which we made np and presented in tabular form some days since, the Import entries at New-York from July 1, 1859, to April 30, nltimo, exclusive of Specie, amounted to.....$195,421,000

Add one week in May	$3,651,835
Total since July 1	$199,072,835
Against same time last year	175,951,758
Increase this fiscal year	$23,121,077

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneons Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, from 1st July to 30th April, ultimo.....$64,674,000

Add one week in May	1,566,690
Total to date	$66,340,690
Against same time last year	50,180,127
Increase to date	$16,060,563

The same tables make the Export of Specie from 1st July to 30th April.....$43,727,000

Add one week in May	2,355,117
Total to date	46,082,117
Against same time last year	30,091,197
Increase to date	$15,990,920

The shipments of Cotton to Foreign States from the Southern ports, of the present season, to second week in April are:

3,166,000 bales, averaging $50	$159,300,000
Against 2,368,000 last year, a'vera'g $53 75.	127,280,000
Increased Export to date thie year	$32,020,000

The total Export of Cotton the last year was 3,005,000 bales, of the value of.....$161,434,923

—giving an average value of ehout $53 75 to the bale, while we take $50 as the average of the present season, for the convenience of comparison: The early average run of prices for hoth yeers was much the seme, but the immediete currency, say for Orleans Middling, is lower than at this time last season.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	103@103¼
New-York Central	79¼@78¾ @75¾
New-York and Erie	17¾@18
Reading	43¾@43
Rock Island	65¼@64¾@67@66¾
Michigan Guaranteed	24¼@24@25@24
Michigan Southern, old	12¾@11¾@12¾@12¾
Michigan Central	48¾@47¾@48¾@48¾
Toledo	28¾@27¾@28¾@28¾
Galena	63¾@63@64¼@63¾
Illinois Central	59¾@59¾@60@59¾
Panama	141¾@146¾@146
Pacific Mail	105¾@104¾@105¼@104¾
Missouris	83¾@83¼@83¾@83¾
Virginias	93@92¾@92¾
Tennessees	91¾@91@91¾
Illinois Central Bonds	88¾@88
Hudson River	41¾@41¾@41¾
Harlem Preferred	38¾@38¼
Delaware and Hudson	98¾@99¼

WESTERN RAILWAY TRAFFIC FOR APRIL.

	April, 1860.	April, 1859.
Illinois Central	$192 282	$152,271
Galeae	94,014	88,708
Burlington	178,465	129,981
Rock Island	85,848	68,224
Michigan Central	165,741	143,143
Michigan Southern	174,283	144,512
Toledo	75 539	62,050
Total on 7 lines	$966,172	$794,939
Average increase	22 ℔ cent.	

The ratio of Increase over last Spring will from the early indications in May, reach 30 ℔ cent. on the returns of the present month. The probahilitiee ere in fevor of $50,000 on the Michigan Southern; quite as much, if not more, on the Burlington and Quincy, and $30,000 on the Rock Island, with nearly corresponding figuree from the other lines. The source of this improved traffic may be traced in part to the enlarged movement of Grain into Chicago. A dispatch from the Rock Island Superintendent, received on Saturday, reports fifty-one thousend bushele over the line in two days. The totsl weekly receipte of Wheat end Corn into Chicago are threefold greater than this time last Spring.

The traffic of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad line, ie thus particularized:

	April, 1859.	April, 1860.	
Freight	$68 699 23	$126,411 70	Inc. $57,721 07
Passengers	56 486 93	44,845 03	Dec. 11,621 90
Mails, &c.	4 814 91	7,199 38	Inc. 2,384 47
Total. (310 miles).	$129,981 77	$178,456 41	Inc. $48,483 64

The following are the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the month of April,

	1859.	1860.	
Freight	$51,140 23	$42 788 65	Increase. $11,648 42
Passengers	33,643 31	27,416 77	Decrease. 6,217 54
Mails, &c.	2 824 66	3,800 00	Decrease.. 24 66
Totels	$88,708 20	$94,014 42	Increase. $5 305 22
Corrected earnings for the previous month			$20,793 07

The quotations of Uncurrent Money from the office of GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-street, ere as followe:

Banks.	Discount.	Banks.	Discount.
New-England	1-5@—	N. Carolina	1¼@—
New-York State	3-10@—	S. Carolina & Ga.	¾@¾
New Jerse> (except Free Banks)	1-5@—	Illinois, Wis. & Iowa	2 @2¼
Philadelphia	1-5@—	Louisiana	1 @—
Baltimore	¼@¾	Michigan	1 @—
Interior Pena	¾@¾	Missouri	2 @
Delaware, 5 and up.	¾@—	Ohio, Ken. & Ind	1 @
Interior Marylaad	¾@¾	Mobile, Ala	1¼@—
Virginia	¾@1	Tennessee	1¼@1¼
		Canada	¾@¾

COAL TRADE OF THE SEASON.

	1860.	1860.
Reading Railroad	538,509	623,748
Schaylkill Canal	178,605	209,533
Lehigh Valley Railroad	206,948	299,728
Lehigh Coasl	98,475	91,894
Delaware and Lackawanna R.	189,535	264,250
Broad Top Railroad	39,033	56,843
Wyoming Canal	22,182	24,418
Shamokin Railroad	30,068	35,062
Lyaens Valley Railroad	14,553	33,899
Treverton Railroad	34,222	23,953
Total	1,360,148	1,666,019

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 5, 1860—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales 45 bbls. at $5 25 for Pots, and $6 62½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning 936 bbls., including 792 bbls. Pots and 144 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Sales have been made of 1,000 bales at steady prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ℔ lb	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
Middling ℔ lb	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair ℔ lb	12¾	12¾	12¾	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quiet for State and Western Floor, though buyers have had any existing advantage; sales have been reported of 6,200 bbls., including superfine State at $5 45@$5 50; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 50@$5 65; chiefly at $5 55@$5 60; very inferior to choice at $5 40@$5 50; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 60@$6 30; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 65@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio at $6@$6 15; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6@$6 20 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$ 45	@ $ 12½
Extra State	5 55	@ 5 65
Superfine Western	5 35	@ 5 55
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 50	@ 6 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Missigan	5 65	@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	6 00	@ 6 15
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping brds.	6 20	@ 6 30
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 25	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 70	@ 5 90
Extra Genesee	6 15	@ 7 75
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 45	@ 7 85

Southern Flour has been inactive, yet firm. Sales to-day, amount to 1,650 bbls. at $5 20@$6 55 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$7 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is in moderate demand, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 65@$7 40 ℔ bbl.; 575 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 45@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling at $3 70@$3?5 for Jersey; $4 @$4 05 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed, and prices have declined. Sales have been reported of 9,000 bushels, including white Western at $1 58@$1 60; red Western, (Winter,) at $1 50; and Milwaukee club, on private terms. Corn has been freely offered at lower prices. The demand has been restricted. We have heard of sales of 21,000 bushels, at 78c.@79c. for mixed Western; 81c.@83c. for yellow Jersey and Southern; and 83c.@84½c. for white Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. Rya has been purchased to the extent of 3,000 bushels, at 85c.@87c. ℔ bushel. Barley has been quiet, sales having been confined to 3,500 hushels State on private terms. Oats are plenty and are in demand, including Canada, at 41c.@41½c.; Western at 41c.; State at 41½c.@42½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 39c.@41c.; Southern at 38c.@40c. ℔ bushel.

HIDES—The transactions have been moderate, yet prices have not varied much. The week's receipts have been 16,972 hides and 211 bales do. Week's sales, 27,500 hides and 11 hales do., including, according to Messrs. WHISEL & WHARMSTER, 4,556 Buenos Ayres, 20@22 lbs., at 25c.@25½c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,000 Rio Grande, for Boston, 20@21 lbs., at 24½c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,580 Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., at 24½c., 6 and 7 moaths, ueaal selection; 1,600 Central American, 22 lbs., private terms; 1,987 Bogota, 21 lbs., at 22½c., 6 moaths, rejecting bad hloes; 2,546 Savanilla, 24@28 lbs., at 17½c., 6 moothe, rejecting had hides; 821 Vera Cruz, 19 lbs, on private terms; 2 097 Texas, 24@28 lbs., at 18c.@18¾c., 6 months, tejecting bad hides; 1,350 Western, 24 lbs., at 18½c., 6 moa tug, rejecting bad hides; 900 Southern, 16@16 lbs., at 15c.@16c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 2,500 Siagapore Buffalo, 28 lbs., at 8½c., cash, less 4½ ℔ cent.; tejecting had hides; 11 hales Californis cow slaughters, 9 lbs., at $1 72½ ℔ piece, 6 moaths; 300 Western slaugoter, 26 lbs., at 9¾c., to a tanner; 4,000 Western slaughter calf, for Europe, 7 lbs., at 11c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 200 Southern slaughter, 55 lbs., at 9¼c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 920 Country claaghter, 65@70 lbs., at 9c.@9¾c., cash, rejecting bad hides. 413 City slaughter, 65 lbs., at 9c., cash, rejecting had hides.

PROVISIONS—Pork has attracted more attention, and sales have been reported of 2,100 bbls., at $17 75@$17 87 for New Mess, here; $18 50 for do., deliverable, at the option of the huyer, in August; $17 37½@$17 45 for Old Mess; $14 12½ for New Prime; and $12 87½@$12 90 for Old do. ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in request, at 6¾c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 7¾c

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
AT NO. 609 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL ON MONDAY, MAY 7,
AN
EXTENSIVE AND SELECT ASSORTMENT
OF
SILK ROBES, from $30 to $80 per Robe, worth $65 to $90.
SILKS BY THE YARD, from 50c. to $1, worth 90c. to $2 50.
BAREGE ROBES, in Black and Colored, from $10 per Robe, worth $20 to $30.
BAREGE and BAREGE ANGLAIS, in ROBES and by the yard, greatly under Cost of Importation.
BAREGE ROBES—ELEGANT STYLES, from $4 to $6, worth $8 to $14.
FRENCH ORGANDIES, (BEST QUALITY.) in Chintz and Plain Colors, from 25c. to 37½c. per yard, worth 50c. to 62c.
GRENADINES, JAPANESE GRENADINE, FINE APPLE GOODS, CHALLIES, &c., &c.,
AT 25 PER CENT. UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION.
ALSO,
300 pieces 6-4 IRISH LINEN, at 25c. per yard, worth 50c.
Finer Qualities in proportion.
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, reduced 40 per cent.
BARGAINS IN DAMASKS, TOWELINGS, NAPKINS, &c.
ALSO,
NEW GOODS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES,
NEW MOURNING GOODS,
NEW CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DRILLINGS,
NEW LACES and EMBROIDERIES,
NEW GLOVES and HOSIERY,
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR AND OTHER SHAWLS, &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 395 BROADWAY.

MANTILLAS.
BRODIE WILL ON
THURSDAY, MAY 10,
Make another magnificent display of
SUMMER MANTILLAS,
At his new store, under the
FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
Corner 23d-st., and at the well-known stand
369 CANAL STREET.
N. B.—The BEDOUIN WRAPPER, made both in Silk and Zephyr cloth, is attracting great attention.
Misses' and LADIES' CLOAKS made to order.

NEW CARPETINGS.
G. B. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 498 BROADWAY, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Have received by late arrivals everything that is NEW and NOVEL in the way of
CARPETINGS,
to be found in the European markets, many of which cannot be found in any other establishment in this country.
Also, a fine assortment of
CHINA MATTINGS.
All fresh goods of this Spring's importation.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.
Attention is invited to our stock
Of the
Most desirable styles to be had in this City,
Every grade of goods:
MEDALLIONS,
VELVETS, AND
TAPESTRIES.
OIL-CLOTHS,
RUGS,
SHADES, &c.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING
Are offering their entire stock at
RETAIL FOR CASH,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
The most desirable patterns ever offered
At retail in this City.
Every grade of goods
Can be had,
At the lowest
CASH PRICES.
Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Experienced Upholsterers are engaged, and goods will be delivered free, and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich.

HIRAM ANDERSON,

BOWERY.
ELEGANT SPRING CARPETS!!
From Crossley & Sons,
Per ships *Chancellor* and *Orient*.
500 pieces
ENGLISH MEDALLION CARPETS,
With Borders.
CHURCH CARPETS, ROYAL VELVETS,
OFFICE CARPETS.
5 Frame English Brussels.
English Velvet, $1 25 per yard.
Crossley's Brussels, 62c. per yard.
DAMASK AND TILE
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS.
An Elegant Article.
HIRAM ANDERSON,
No. 99 Bowery.
Lowell Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets at Low Prices!
20,000 Yards Ingrain Carpeting, 3s and 4s. per yard.
Rugs, Mats, Matting, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, at Low Prices.
ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

301 HOUSEKEEPING GOODS! 301
IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND UPHOLSTERERS
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st,
Are now offering
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
RICH LACE CURTAINS, by the set,
from $5 to $20.
RICH LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERY,
in
FLOSS, APPLIQUE, AND EMBROIDERED WORK,
from 1s. per yard to 5s. per yard.
Or Forty per cent. below cost.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
of every description.
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW-CASING,
TOWELING, and
COUNTERPANES,
from late auction sales.
CHEAP! CHEAPER! CHEAPEST!

301 RICH DRESS SILKS. 301
FROM LATE AUCTION SALE.
THE GREATEST SACRIFICE OF THE SEASON!
SILKS RETAILED
40 per cent. below importers' cost.
RICH SILKS at 90 cents per yard.
RICH SILKS at 70 cents per yard.
RICH SILKS at 80 cents per yard.
RICH SILKS at 90 cents per yard.
SPLENDID SILKS at $1 per yard,
MAGNIFICENT SILK ROBES at $14—actual invoice cost $25.
RICH SILKS of the most desirable styles,
And latest importation.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

CLOTH AND SILK MANTLES,
In all the latest styles of the season in great variety.
PLAIN CLOTH SHAWLETTES, with hoods, at $3 to $6.
STRIPED CLOTH SHAWLETTES, with lined hoods, at $4 to $8.
RICH BLACK SILK BURNOUS, elegantly trimmed, at $6 to $9.
RICH BLACK TAFFETA SILK SHAWLETTES, elegantly trimmed, at $7 to $10.
We desire to call the special attention of purchasers to the fact that not having the enormous expenses for rent, &c., which Broadway and Canal-st. merchants have we can afford to sell as good goods as theirs at from twenty to thirty per cent lower prices. We respectfully request ladies to call before purchasing.
W. K. PEYTON,
Cloak and Mantilla Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Desiring to reduce our Spring stock of Carpetings, we will from May 1 offer our large and well-selected stock at RETAIL.
Housekeepers will observe a saving of the retailer's profit as well as the advantage of selecting from a very large assortment.
Experienced upholsterers are engaged to make and put down goods.
GEORGE S. MURFEY & CO.,
No. 388 Broadway,
near White-st., New-York.

INFANTS' SHORT FROCKS, ROBES, Waists, Shirts and Muslin Trimmings, in great variety,
At half the usual prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., (late Peter Roberts.)
No 429 Broadway.

BLACK LACE FLOUNCINGS,
Black Lace Mantillas, Points, Centre Pieces, Veils, &c., &c.,
At a large reduction from the usual prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., (late Peter Roberts.)
No. 429 Broadway.

AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,
$30,000 worth of Embroideries, from auction.
Points and Valenciennes Laces, Collars, Sets, Barbes, Capes, Coiffures, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., (late Peter Roberts.)
No. 429 Broadway.

NOTICE. AVIS. NOTTICIA. AVISO. NOTIZ.
FOUNTAIN'S India Store is the only place where Indian Pineapple Dresses, Grapes, Wash Silks, Lustange, Resist Scarmoker, Bankian, Novelties, Chinas, Lacquered Articles, all kinds of curious American India Feather Fans, Head and Bark Work, &c., can be purchased wholesale and retail, at No 668 Broadway. Parisian and Chinese Dyes, latest style.

DRESS GOODS AT RETAIL.—TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, towels, crashes, pillow and shirting linens, [illegible] all kinds of linen, shirt bosoms and [illegible] goods, warranted, [illegible] WILLIAM, Linen Warehouse, [illegible] Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

HOSIERY.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Beg leave to invite special attention of customers to their
LARGE and WELL-SELECTED STOCK of
HOSIERY
and UNDER-GARMENTS,
Suitable for the
PRESENT AND COMING SEASONS,
In which will be found the
MOST CELEBRATED MAKES
of
ENGLISH AND GERMAN.
Also,
A Large Lot of
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
MEDIUM AND EXTRA LENGTH HOSE,
At very low prices,
At our
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 861 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

DRESS GOODS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Invite the attention of their Customers and the Public to their
LARGE and BEAUTIFUL STOCK of
FRENCH ORGANDIE AND JACONET MUSLINS,
Of the Celebrated Manufactures of
GROS ODIER,
ROMAN & CO.,
STEINBACH, and others,
In Robes and by the Yard,
Selected for the
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 861 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
WILL EXHIBIT
in their
NEW RETAIL PREMISES,
No. 861 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,
A large assortment of
ELEGANT FRENCH BAREGE ROBES,
In the Newest and most Beautiful Colors.
Also,
FRENCH BAREGES,
By the Yard,
OF UNSURPASSED STYLES.

PINET CLOTHS,
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND CHOICE
ARTICLE,
Just received
At our
NEW RETAIL PREMISES,
No. 861 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

359 FROM AUCTION. 359
LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
MUSLIN BORDERS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE,
PIECE LACE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
No. 359 BROADWAY,
G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

359 WINDOW SHADES. 359
GOLD BAND,
WHITE, BUFF AND GREEN HOLLAND,
For CHURCH WINDOWS,
STORE WINDOWS, and
PRIVATE DWELLINGS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
No. 359 BROADWAY,
G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

359 CORNICES, 359
OF
New and Beautiful
PATTARNS,
Wholesale and Retail,
At G. L & J. B. KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway, N. Y.

310 CANAL-STREET, 310
J. J. BENSON'S
Elegant new stripe Barneus.
Rich Black Silk Barneus.
Deep Silk Basques richly trimmed.
Mourning Mantles.
Ladies' own materials made up
In the newest designs.
No. 310 Canal-st., opposite Mercer.

BLACK CHANTILLY SHAWLS.
Just received by MILLER & GRANT,
No. 763 Broadway,
SHAWLS at $60—worth $80.
SHAWLS at $100—worth $120.
BLACK VEILS (real centres) at $8 and $10.
Also a large assortment of Cambric and fine Embroidered Sets, in new shapes.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Will offer, on Monday, some of
THE CHEAPEST SILKS EVER SOLD, INCLUDING
CHECK SILKS,
STRIPE SILKS,
CHENE SILKS,
BROCADE SILKS,
AND FANCY SILKS OF VARIOUS STYLES,
No. 305 CANAL-ST.,
Near Broadway.

1860. SPRING IMPORTATIONS. 1860.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
are now offering, on the most favorable terms to
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS,
their usual large and varied assortment of
CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
AND
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
Of every description. Also, a very splendid stock of
FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS,
decorative and plain.
All of which have been selected by one of the firm from the best European markets expressly for this season's trade.
We invite particular attention to our stock of
WINDOW SHADES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
which, for extent and variety,
is unsurpassed in this market.

As furnishing and Decorating form our specialty, we are prepared to execute all orders for Draperies and every style of Paper-hanging in the most artistic style.

PAVILION DE FLORA,
No. 361 BROADWAY, No. 759,
JAMES TUCKER respectfully reminds his friends and patrons that the
OCCASIONINGS OF LENT ARE OVER,
and that his shelves faintly groan with the weight of his universal
FAVORITE BRIDAL APPOINTMENTS.
It may assist the Economist to learn the prices of a few leading articles:

Orange Buds	30c. gross.	Orange Blossoms	80c. gross.
Jessamine	25c. gross.	Lily of the Valley	60c. gross.
Grenouses	15c. doz.	Violets	15c. doz.
Rose Buds	50c. gross.		

Our richer goods must ever command admiration. The wax figure in the window is very attractive.

1860 ENGLISH CARPETS 1860
AT RETAIL.
REAL ENGLISH BRUSSELS, SMALL and MEDIUM designs, expressly adapted for offices, &c.,
AT ONLY $1 10 PER YARD.
Formerly $1 25 and $1 33.
JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS' BEST PATENT TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
ONLY 90 CENTS PER YARD.
ENGLISH VELVET DITTO,
AT $1 10 AND $1 25 PER YARD.
RUGS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c.,
At equally low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE, "OLD STYLE,"
Narrow borders, with plain centres, in price
FROM $50 TO $300 EACH.
ALSO,
PALE END WHITE CASHMERE LONG SHAWLS,
New Patterns and Extra Fine Quality.
Just received per Steamer Africa.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WILL MAKE LARGE additions to their popular stocks of
6s., 8s. and 10s. SILKS.
YARD WIDE FULL CHINTZ CALICOES,
Only 15 cents per yard.
Together with a select assortment of Street and Traveling Dress Goods, &c.
On MONDAY, May 7.

HOTEL AND HOUSE KEEPERS WILL find at
A. T. STEWART & CO.'S
BARGAINS IN
LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, TOWELINGS,
COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, &c.,
Manufactured expressly for their Retail Trade.

100 PIECES RICH PLAID AND CHENE SILKS,
SPRING STYLES, AT 4s. 6d. PER YARD.
(For one week only.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on Monday, May 7,
Great bargains in French Embroidered
SETS and HANDKERCHIEFS, at popular prices.

MANTILLAS AND MANTELETS.
MME. F. PINCHON
Has received per steamer *Arago* the latest Parisian nouveautes in Summer Mantillas and Manteaux, "Bains de Mer," to which she invites the attention of her customers.
MME. F. PINCHON,
No. 56 Bleecker-st.

AT RICHMOND'S,
NO. 587 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel,
The choicest lot of Embroideries, Linen Breakfast sets, Chemisettes and Sleeves ever imported. Our styles of Illusion Goods, Sleeves, &c., only require inspection.
Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs at 8c., worth 12c.

303 CANAL-STREET, 303
THREE DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY,
Open on Saturday, 14th inst.
Misses' and Children's Hats; Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes; Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
THOMAS REYNOLDS.
303 CANAL-STREET. 303

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
S. CHAMBERS' establishment, the oldest and best in the United States, has always an ample supply of Ladies' and Children's Clothing, Bonnets and Hats; Infants' Wardrobes, Wedding Outfits, Robes de Chambre, Dinner Dresses, &c. Ladies and Merchants supplied at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 258 Broadway, fr. St. Nicholas Hotel.

DRY GOODS.

NEW DRESS GOODS
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
CORNER GRAND-ST.
METALLIQUES, GRISAILLES, POIL DE CHEVRE,
AND
FASHIONABLE GREY GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY—AT REDUCED PRICES.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE MANTILLAS,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner GRAND-ST.)
All the latest Paris Shapes—well trimmed and manufactured expressly for Retail.
NOW READY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS!
A Full and Fashionable Assortment at
LORD & TAYLOR'S
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
AT REDUCED PRICES!
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
Druggets, Mats, Matting, Stair-Carpeting, &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT! LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LINENS AND HOUSE-FURNISHING
GOODS.
Of every description,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LACE CURTAINS, GILT CORNICES,
Window Shades, Lace Draperies, Curtain Materials, Tassels, and Fixtures of every kind, at
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES!

FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES
and LACES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Now varieties, just received per Steamer.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. WILL
offer,
On MONDAY, May 7,
at reduced prices, their extensive stock of
FAMILY AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
Consisting of SUPER TABLE CLOTHS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, TOWELS and TOWELING, QUILTS, BLANKETS, PLAID, STRIPED and PLAIN JACONET, MULL and SWISS MUSLINS, &c.
ALSO,
LACE, MUSLIN AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, DRAPARY MUSLINS AND VESTIBULE LACES,
&c., &c.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

BAREGE ROBES.
4,000 BAREGE ROBES, in 2, 5, 7 and 9 Flounces, at a reduction of 50 per cent. from cost of importation.
SILK ROBES,
at a great sacrifice.
GRENADINE ROBES,
In 2, 5 and 7 Flounces, greatly reduced,
Will be offered on MONDAY, May 7.
Reduction real.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, corner of Mercer-st., New-York.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. HAVE
received per late arrivals,
ORGANDIES,
GRENADINES,
FOULARDS,
AND
GOODS SUITABLE FOR TRAVELING, &c., &c.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY, May 7,
5,000 DOZEN LADIES' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
From $1 25 to $3.
And will sell them cheap.
CANAL-St., corner of Mercer.

ENGLISH BAREGES,
MOHAIR LUSTRES,
NEW TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
PRINTED LAWNS AND ORGANDIES.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have bought all the above goods at less than cost import.
ALSO,
GREAT BARGAINS IN
BAREGE SHAWLS,
STELLA SHAWLS,
LACE SHAWLS,
LACE MANTILLAS, &c., &c.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

CLEARING-OUT SALE.
We are now offering the balance of our
SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
AT
COST.
Being the largest stock to be found in this market of
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.

NEW STYLES NOTTINGHAM AND LENC CURTAINS.
LACE AND MUSLIN BY THE YARD.
LACE AND MUSLIN FOR VESTIBULE DOORS.
BROCATELLES, SATINS, TAPESTRIES.
REPS, WORSTED DAMASKS, CHINTZES.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
GILT CORNICES, BANDS AND PINS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES AT COST.
FINE GOLD LANDSCAPES
and FLOWER SHADES,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
BEST SCOTCH HOLLAND SHADES,
WHITE, BUFF, GREEN AND BLUE.
WE ARE CLOSING OUT, AT COST,
THE BALANCE OF THIS SEASON'S STOCK,
AND WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES FURNISHING TO THE GREAT ADVANTAGES WE NOW OFFER.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

AUCTION GOODS. AUCTION GOODS.
At KINZEY'S.
Opening from auction, Collars, Sets Bands, Handkerchiefs, Flowers, Bonnets, Ribbons, Dress and Mantilla Trimmings, Lace Veils, Mantilla Laces, Hoop Skirts, &c., &c.
GREAT SALE OF STRAW GOODS THIS WEEK.
2,500 Bonnets opening from auction, 6c., 12c.
3,500 Straw Bonnets, with Capes, 25c., 31c.
1,500 Split Straw Cantoons and assorted, 37c. to 50c.
AT KINZEY'S.
7,500 Fine Split Straws, Tuscans, Chip Pedals, Neapolitans, Rough and Readys, China Pearls, Dunstables, Cactus, Braids, Tape and Pamala of all styles and qualities.
2,500 Bloomers and Boys' Hats, 25c. to $1.
RIBBONS.
8,000 yards Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons. Ribbons, 3c.; Ribbons, 6c.; Ribbons, 12c.; Ribbons, 12½c.; Ribbons, 15c.; Ribbons, 18c.; Ribbons, 20c. to $1.
FLOWERS.
Just received the finest and richest assortment of FRENCH FLOWERS in the City. Dealers supplied.
TRIMMINGS.
A fine assortment of Dress and Mantilla Trimmings, Silk Fringes for Flounces, all colors, 18c. 25c. dozen.
LACE VEILS.
2,500 Lace Veils, all styles, 12½c. to $3.
NEEDLEWORK.
Sets, 12½c. to $5 50. Collars, 6c. to $5. Bands, Cheap Needlework Handkerchiefs, 36c.
1,000 Needlework Chemisettes, 12½c.
Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, 10c., 12c. to 50c.
Closing out a lot of Neck Ties, new styles, 6c. to 31c.
HOOP SKIRTS.
1,500 only of those best woven Steel Skirts left, about which there has been so much excitement among the ladies. 2 to 20 springs, 3s 6d. to 11s.
N. B.—The entire floor over the store is now open with rich Bonnets of Silk, Straw and Crape and rich French Flowers.
Goods at wholesale less than Jobbers' prices.
At KINZEY'S,
No. 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

NEW
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
We are constantly receiving by every steamer
BROCATELLS, SATINS,
DELAINES, REPS.
And all the newest varieties of Silks and Wool Material for coverings.
MANUFACTURED IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The stock is the largest and best assorted in the City, and sold at prices worthy the attention of purchasers.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
WINDOW SHADES, GILT CORNICES, &c.
Fine gold paper 30 cents per roll, usually sold at $1 and $1 50; fine satin paper, 12 cents per roll, usually sold at 25 and 30 cents; 5,000 pair fine gold window shades, $1 per pair; usually sold at $2. Also a large assortment of carpets and oil-cloths, very cheap, at COATES' No. 314 Hudson-st., above Spring.

DRY GOODS.

AN IMPORTERS' STOCK OF MANTILLAS
Will be sold at retail, for the next 60 days, by
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
(Formerly Geo. Bulpin,)
At No. 361 Broadway, two doors below Taylor's,
AT PRICES NEVER BEFORE HEARD OF.
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT respectfully announce to the ladies of New-York that, having been favored with instructions from the consignees of several of the most eminent fabricators of Pusher and French Lace Mantillas, Burnous, Points, &c., to offer for sale the balance of their season's consignments—preferring this course to a continuance of the recent terrible slaughter in the auction rooms—they will open their spacious and well-known warerooms, (which are now exclusively devoted to wholesale,) for sixty days only, to the retail public, commencing on Tuesday, May 1, when an opportunity will be offered for purchasing really elegant and costly PUSHER and FRENCH LACE BURNOUS, POINTS and MANTILLAS, SILK and CLOTH DUSTERS, MANTELETS D'ETE, &c., &c., at prices merely nominal compared with intrinsic value.
A perusal of the following invoice is respectfully requested, many of the articles being the products of the looms of Messrs. DOIGNIE, FILS & ISAACS, the most celebrated manufacturers in France:

1,197 French Lace Single Flounced Mantillas, at	$2
553 French Lace larger in size Mantillas, at	4
350 French Lace deeper flounced Mantillas, at	5
1,060 French Lace still deeper flounced Mantillas, at	6
703 French Lace handsome two flounce Mantillas, at	7
440 French Lace still handsomer Mantillas, at	8
510 Black Lace Burnous, at	10
625 Extra Lace Burnous, at	12
320 Black Lace Points, at	3
415 Black Lace Points, at	4
307 Black Lace Points, at	5
363 Black Lace Points, at	6
980 Real Pushor Points, at	12
308 Extra rich Double Sultanas, at	14

In addition to the above, and with a view to give increased attraction to this sale, will be included a superb assortment of NEW SUMMER CLOTH GARMENTS, RICH BLACK SILK MANTILLAS, and a full line of elegant SUMMER TRAVELING SUITS, all at similarly attractive prices.
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
(Formerly Geo. Bulpin,)
No. 361 Broadway.

AT
M A C Y ' S
STORE,
Nos. 204 and 206
6TH-AV.,
ONE DOOR
BELOW
14TH-ST.,
"NOW," "THEN,"
LADIES, ALL OUR FANCY BONNET RIBBONS MUST AND SHALL BE CLOSED OUT.
"Hence we have marked down"

OLD PRICES.	NEW PRICES.
625 Pieces Ribbons....18 cents,	....NOW 12½c. a yard.
1,116 Pieces Ribbons....25c. and 31c.,	NOW 18c. a yard.
977 Pieces Ribbons....31c. and 38c.,	NOW 25c. a yard.
400 Pieces Ribbons....50c. and 56c.,	NOW 38c. a yard.

LADIES, we particularly invite your attention to our RIBBONS, feeling confident we can actually "surprise" you, in Beauty and in Qualities; as regards Price, that is a settled, FIXED FACT, NOW that we have just fixed the Prices, as above.
N. B.—Please examine our PARIS FLOWERS: they are HANDSOME. RUCHES, at 22c., 25c., 31c. and 37c. CHOICE STYLES.
R. H. MACY.

473 473
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS
OF ALL THE NEWEST SHAPES
AND MOST FASHIONABLE MATERIALS
MAY BE FOUND AT
BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
AT THE MOST REASONABLE PRICE.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS
IN THE GREATEST VARIETY
AND AT THE LOWEST RATES, AT
BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 BROADWAY.
The different styles of
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS
At this establishment
ARE INNUMERABLE.

LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES,
JUST FROM AUCTION.
OPENED THIS MORNING
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
Lace Curtains for $8, $10, $12 and $14 per pair.
Very much under cost of importation.
Also, a splendid assortment of Lace and Muslin Draperies, by the yard.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning, at reasonable prices. Particular attention is called to our stock of bonnets and mantillas.

57 AND 59. 57 AND 59.
BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.
HENRY B. CLAPP & CO., Nos. 57 and 59 Catherine-st.,
Are now offering
New style of Spring Challies
at One Shilling per yard.
Also, a splendid assortment of
Rich Berry Robes of 4, 7 and 9 flounces,
At a great sacrifice on cost.
Also,
Rich Poplins,
Poilt de Chevre.
And Zephyr Cloth.
Also,
An immense stock of
Zephyr Bornous and Chesterfields,
at $3 and upwards.
Rich Stella Shawls at $1 25.
Superb Stella Shawls at $3 50.
Other Rich Dress Goods
In proportionate prices.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catherine-st.

SPECIAL SALE AT RETAIL.
LINENS, TABLE DAMASKS, &c.
We shall offer at
remarkably reduced prices,
all our large stock of
LINEN SHEETINGS, TABLE DAMASKS,
TOWELINGS, NAPKINS,
SHIRTING LINENS,
QUILTS,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
and other goods, forming portions of our
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS.
The prices, we are assured, will prove popular.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS; WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, &c.
A. HEADDEN,
No. 391 Grand-st., corner Suffolk,
Has now his assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles of the above articles, which he offers at the lowest possible prices. He is prepared to
DECORATE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS
with Paper Hangings in every style and finish now in vogue, with dispatch and ability unsurpassed by any house in the trade. Also, ordinary work of
LANDLORDS, AGENTS, &c.,
attended to with the usual economy of this establishment.

419 BROADWAY.
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS,
HOOP SKIRTS, &c., &c.
The newest designs in the above articles are now offered for sale at the lowest prices, by
METZLER & LANCASTER,
No. 419 Broadway.

M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, NO. 359 CANAL-ST., corner Wooster-st., first floor, up stairs, is retailing new styles of ribbons, silks, millinery goods, and dress trimmings at much less than wholesale prices. He solicits an early call from his old customers and ladies generally.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS AND DRY GOODS in great variety, at low prices, at No. 467 6th-av.
J. P. BROUNER.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BEST GUIDE BOOKS TO ITALY.
THE MARBLE FAUN.
BY NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.
2 vols. 16mo. $1 50.
It is worth all the guide books we ever met with, as regards the gems of Italian art, its characteristic features of Roman edifices, and the atmosphere of Roman life.—*London Times.*

NOTES OF TRAVEL AND STUDY IN ITALY.
BY CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.
1 vol. 16mo. 75 cents.
A work which every scholar, especially every one who has been in Italy, will be glad to read, and will shrink the author for having written it. * * * The light and perfume of Italy hang over it all.—*Boston Courier.*

SIX MONTHS IN ITALY,
BY GEORGE S. HILLARD.
1 vol. 16mo. $1 50. New edition.
Mr. Hillard has fairly carried us with him from the first page to the last. His book will become the guide-book to Italy.—*New-York Albion.*

The above books are for sale by all booksellers, or will be sent to any address in the United States, post-paid, on receipt of price.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston.

BY THE AUTHOR OF
"THE LAMPLIGHTER," and "MABEL VAUGHAN."
On THURSDAY, May 10,
Will be published,
EL FUREIDIS,
AN ORIENTAL STORY.
1 vol. 16mo. $1.
Booksellers will please send their orders.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FEW NO. 69, MIDDLE Aisle Reformed Dutch Church, 9th av., corner of 24th st.; slightly shattered. Apply to J. T. VANVLECK, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

$190 PER YEAR. OUR FREE SCHOOL, $180 PER YEAR.
Both sexes. Term begins May 21, ends Sept. 5. Class 1, Oct. 5.
E. C. PLACE, A.B., Principal.

CEDAR GROVE CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, situated in a secluded healthy vicinity, eight miles from Jersey City, near Boiling Springs. Fifteen pupils received and instructed in Classics, English Branches, Modern Languages, &c., by the Principal and competent assistants. Advantages—those of private intercourse. See circulars at Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway, and Harper's, No. 331 Pearl-st. Address HOWARD HUNTON, A. M., care of J. P. Jones, Esq., Ocean Bank, New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., cor. Washington-square, (Messrs. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals,) opens April 17 the closing term of its current school year. Pupils from seven years of age and upwards received and prepared for business or college. Twelve Professors of classical, commercial, English and foreign language studies are constantly employed.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Three minutes' walk from depot. (Conner's station:) one of the best schools in the State for both sexes. Summer term commences May 1. Circulars obtained at Clark, Austin, Maynard & Co., No. 3 Park-row, or by addressing the Principals.
A. B. LOCKWOOD,
B. F. BROWN.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fifth Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 2. Circulars may be obtained of E. P. YORK, No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York; M. WHITEHEAD, No. 117 Nassau-st., A. B., H. M. Society; also by applying to the Principal, D. S. BOWE, M. A.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 499 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institution in New York. He guarantees to make elegant business penmen and practical book-keepers in the shortest possible time. Reduced terms. Writing $5, book-keeping $10. Three seats vacant.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—THIS family school for young ladies, so well known, and convenient to the City, resumes May 1. Circulars are left with Mr. BROWN, No. 819 Broadway, and visits are pleasantly made by boat *Mattano*, from Fulton Market slip, at 9, 1, 4 and 6 daily.

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ROSE HILL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Danbury, Conn., will reopen the first Monday in May—Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal. For circulars, apply to F. C. WELLS, Esq., No. 115 Franklin-st., and to Messrs. HALL & SONS, No. 543 Broadway, New-York.

REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD receive into their family ten young ladies, who enjoy superior advantages of culture in mind and in manners. Their house and grounds, corner of Linnaeus and State sts., are attractive in this beautiful village. FLUSHING, April 20, 1860.

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THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY, MAY 7, 1860.

Times Building, fronting the City Hall, and Nassau-street.

The New-York Times is published every morning (Sunday excepted), and served to City Subscribers, at 12½ Cents a week, or Six Dollars a year.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Published on Tuesdays and Fridays, at Two Dollars a year, or Five Dollars to one address.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year, or Five Dollars to one address for Twelve Dollars; Twenty Dollars to one address for Twenty Dollars; Twenty Dollars to a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to one copy.

THE OVERLAND MAIL FOR CALIFORNIA, to be published on the first and fifteenth of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents per single copy.

Cash invariably in advance.

Remittances should be addressed to the Publishers "New-York Times, New-York City."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The enlargement of the circulation of the Times is of the present moment so rapid as to render it imperative that advertisements intended for immediate insertion should be sent in at the earliest hour practicable. Announcements which fail to reach this office before nine o'clock P. M., lose all the advantages of classification under the heads to which they are accustomed to refer. It is, therefore, quite as important to the advertisers as to ourselves, to have that hour the latest for the reception of their notices.

Announcements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Moses in Egypt.

BARNUM'S THEATRE—La Juive.

BOWERY THEATRE—Sea Scoops to Conquer—Harry Blake—Bronze Horse—Fearful Tragedy in Eighth-avenue.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—The Hop Pickers Evening—Do.

BROADWAY—Prof. Jacobs' Magical Entertainments.

FOURTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—California Menagerie.

METROPOLITAN SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

NATIONAL UNION—Peale's Court of Death.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—Gen. Tom Thumb.

DODWORTH GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

CANAL-STREET—No. 596—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Bohemian*, of the Montreal line, from Liverpool on the 25th ult., calling at Queenstown the following day, reached Farther Point last Sunday. The news is of interest. Heenan, the American champion in the recent fight, had addressed a letter to the Referee in the late contest, demanding the belt or a new trial; and citing the authorities of the Prize Ring to sustain the justice of his claim. The American shipmasters at Liverpool had contributed handsomely to the purse for Heenan's benefit. There is no change of moment in our English advices. The condition of the Sicilian insurrection is reported to be [illegible], and from Spain we learn of the capture of Count de Montemolin and his nephew. What disposition should be made of the nobls captives is a question of hardly less perplexity to the Spanish Press than to the Spanish Government. The news from China is that the rebellion continues to spread with alarming rapidity.

Correspondence from Laguayra, which we find in our Havana files, furnishes news from Venezuela to April 7. The progress of pacification throughout the State was hopefully rapid. Since their defeat at Coplet, the insurgents had been unable to make head against the Government troops; and large numbers had availed themselves of the offered amnesty to lay down their arms. The extraordinary powers of the Federal Executive had been continued by a resolution of the Governmental Council. Señor Paolo de las Casas had resigned the portfolio of Hacienda to act as Deputy for Caracas.

An arrival at New-Orleans from Vera Cruz furnishes news from the latter port to April 27. The Liberals had secured several fresh victories in the interior, and strong efforts were making by the European diplomatic agents to effect an armistice. The rumored return of Gen. Comonfort caused serious apprehensions among both factions.

The *Cahawba*, with Havana dates to April 30, arrived here on Saturday. Much satisfaction is felt at the intelligence that a commercial treaty is about to be concluded between Spain and this Government.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday. In the House, Mr. Train, of Massachusetts, asked leave to report a resolution providing for a private watchman to protect the statue of Washington. Leave was refused. Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, also asked leave to introduce a resolution calling upon the President for any recent information relative to the coolie trade. The House then resolved itself until an early adjournment to-morrow.

A numerous meeting of the Democratic Party in Augusta, Georgia, was held on Friday night, when the orators of the occasion were Messrs. King, of Missouri, and Flournoy, of Arkansas, partisans of Mr. Douglas. Their speeches were well received, and action was taken with a view to the election of delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

The initial proceedings in the Anniversaries of the Religious and Philanthropic Societies which make this City the place of their annual meetings, were held in many of our churches yesterday. If the attendance at these preliminary gatherings be an augury of the prevalent interest, the business of the week promises to be of unusual moment and value.

Rev. Dr. Cheever preached the annual sermon before the Church Anti-Slavery Society, at the Church of the Puritans, Brooklyn, by Rev. Daniel A. Foster, lately imprisoned in North Carolina on a charge of circulating incendiary Abolition documents, occupied the pulpit, made the closing prayer, and pronounced the benediction. Dr. Cheever took occasion to allude frequently to the difficulties in his Church.

The anniversary sermon of the New-York Bible Society was preached in Rev. Dr. Adams' Church, corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Madison-avenue, by Rev. T. S. Hastings. At the request of the Society the discourse will be printed in pamphlet form.

Samuel W. Fisher, D. D., delivered the annual discourse before the Society of Inquiry of the Union Theological Seminary. The Church was well filled, and the deepest attention pervaded the congregation during the delivery of Dr. Fisher's address. Dr. Fisher thought that the Anglo-Saxon race was especially called by God, and peculiarly fitted, by their every idiosyncracy, to spread the Gospel to all lands.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions received their Twenty-third Annual Report, and listened to a sermon from Dr. Craven, at the New Brick Church on Fifth-avenue. The report represents a prosperous state of the finances of the Board, the receipts during the year being $237,982 —an increase of about $25,000 over last year. Sixty-six missionaries have been employed during the year, and their labors have met with a good degree of success.

The anniversary sermon in behalf of the Society for Ameliorating the Condition of the Jews was delivered in presence of a rather limited audience, by Rev. Dr. Hickok, of Scranton, Penn. The annual report was presented by Rev. Dr. Pinney, the Secretary, from which it was shown that the gross receipts of the Society for the fiscal year have been $12,763 36, the total outlay, 10,063 35, and the balance now on hand, $2,720 01.

The annual sermon before the American Seamen's Friend Society was preached in the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, by Rev. Walter Clark. The necessity of Christianizing the sailor was demonstrated, both in the religious and worldly aspects of the subject. The anniversary meeting of the Society will be held in Dr. Cheever's Church this evening.

The annual sermon of the American and Foreign Christian Union was preached at the Tabernacle Church in Sixth-avenue, by Rev. W. Hague, D. D. The anniversary meeting of the Society will be held at its Rooms, Methodist Church, Fourth-avenue, this evening, when addresses of a more practical character, touching future, home enterprises, at this and other cities, are anticipated.

The subject of African Civilization was discussed by Rev. H. H. Garnet, in a sermon at the Shiloh Presbyterian Church. There was a full house, and earnest attention.

The Methodist General Conference at Buffalo met at the usual hour on Saturday, Bishop Morris in the Chair. A resolution was offered by Mr. Hill, of Erie, for the appointment by the Bishops of a Committee of fifteen, to try the appeal of Alva Wright, of Ohio. An amendment was offered by Mr. Cowles, of Minnesota, that the General Conference by delegations appoint all Committees on appeals, in order to relieve the Bishops of all liability to the charge of exercising an undue influence, as has hitherto often been the case. Mr. Cowles meant no reflection on the bishops; he simply desired to avoid the possibility of any such imputation being cast upon them by the enemies of the Church. Bishop Simpson said the amendment would relieve the Bishops very materially, and he hoped a General Court of Appeals would be appointed to try all cases. The Bishops had conferred on this subject, and were anxious to be relieved of this duty. An amendment was finally adopted, that the Committee on Episcopacy appoint the Committee asked for, subject to the ratification of the Conference. Bishop Simpson rose to a question of privilege. As an officer of the Church, he was somewhat sensitive of his official character. The Bishops had been charged with corruption. If such a charge had really been made, he hoped it might be investigated. Mr. Cowles had no recollection of saying that the Bishops had been charged with corruption, but the *Northern Independent* newspaper had charged that the Bishops exercised an undue influence over the deliberations of the Conference. The rest of the proceedings were of an uninteresting nature.

Mr. Dwight, the Assistant United States District-Attorney, at the opening of the United States Circuit Court on Saturday morning, read several affidavits touching the conduct of Theodore Rynders and Henry Munn, two of the *attachés* of the United States Marshal's office, in the case of the alleged slave brig *Storm King*, which these officers boarded, while she was escaping from this port on Wednesday last, and permitted her afterwards to go to sea, under suspicious circumstances. Mr. Dwight moved for the discharge of ths delinquent officers from their functions as Constables of the Court, and for an order that the Marshal show cause why they should not be dismissed from that office. Judge Smalley granted the order, and Mr. Thompson, the Deputy Marshal, returned to the Court that ths two officers had already been discharged. Ths Judge remarked that, if there was any force in the law, these gentlemen would hear further of the matter. It is hinted that they will be proceeded against for participating in or conniving at the Slave-trade. Ths affidavits will be published on Monday. It is but an act of justice to Marshal Rynders to state that he is temporarily absent from the City.

The May term of ths Court of General Sessions commences to-day, with a heavy Calendar. In order to clear the City Prison as much as possible before ths setting in of the hot weather, Recorder Barnard and the City Judge will hold separate Courts during a part, at least, of the term.

At an adjourned meeting, held last Saturday at No. 35 Pearl-street, of merchants having under consideration the project of establishing a Produce Exchange, a report was adopted in favor of purchasing the property bounded by Pearl, Whitehall, Water and Moore streets, for $155,000; possession thereof to be had on the 1st of June. Nine trustees were selected, and power accorded them to proceed with the organization of the Exchange. Subscriptions amounting to $170,000 have already been received.

A largely-attended indignation-meeting of the citizens of Castleton, S. I., was held at Factoryville, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of considering what measures should be taken with reference to the destruction and theft of the ballot-box on the evening of the recent town election. Speeches were made by Col. Barrett, G. W. Curtis, Lot C. Clark, and others, and an Executive Committee appointed, with power to take the necessary steps to organize the town, which has been so outrageously deprived of its officers.

The Stock market was dull on Saturday, and prices ¼@½ ₱ cent. lower on most of the speculative Shares. The Money market steady. The Exchanges on Europe active for Sight Bills on London and Paris made against the export of Specie, which amounted to $2,105,000 by the *Vanderbilt* and *City of Baltimore* steamers.

The sales of Cotton amounted to 1,000 bales at steady rates. Flour, Wheat, and Corn were heavy and lower. Rye was in fair demand, as were likewise the principal kinds of Provisions, Molasses, Rice, Tallow, Hay, Hops, Linseed Oil, Tar, Common Resin, and Spirits Turpentine. Sugars were freely purchased. Coffee, Metals, Hides, Leather, Teas, and Candles were lightly dealt in. A moderate business was reported in Whisky. The freight engagements were restricted There were three hundred and eighty-one vessels of all classes in port.

The Presidential Contest.

A telegraphic dispatch announces that delegates are to be chosen in Georgia to represent the Democrats of that State in the Baltimore Convention. This indicates the course that will probably be pursued in all the Southern States whose representatives seceded from the Convention at Charleston. New men will be chosen in their places, so that while the seceding delegates will hold a Convention of their own at Richmond, the "national" Democrats will be represented in the National Convention at Baltimore. This will transfer to the Southern States the intestine strife which led to the explosion at Charleston. The Democratic Party in each of these States will be divided,—the nationals on one side and the secessionists on the other. At Baltimore it is quite likely that Douglas may secure the nomination. His friends announce their purpose to insist upon it:—the new delegates from the South will probably be in his favor,—and he bids fair to reap the advantage of the continued and relentless hostility of the Administration. With all these odds in his favor, his chances must be considered good.

Mr. Forney announces, in the *Press*, that the resolutions adopted at Charleston simply reaffirmed the Cincinnati Platform—that those pledging the party to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court were not passed. This simplifies the matter still further, though it is by no means impossible that, when the Convention reassembles, some further concession may be made to the South upon this point.

There is one most excellent result likely to follow the Charleston disruption: the question of secession bids fair to be fought out *in the Southern States themselves*, where it belongs. The issue has been made there, and it should be decided there also. In the Northern States no such question has ever been mooted. Nobody in any Northern State is in favor of disunion,—and any party which might even be suspected of favoring it would be annihilated at the polls. Certain prominent politicians, in Congress and out, have assumed to speak for the slaveholding States, and to threaten secession unless their demands concerning Slavery should be conceded. Their withdrawal from the Convention at Charleston put the issue in a practical shape;—and if they venture to nominate a Presidential candidate of their own, he will run mainly upon that basis. And in every Southern State he will be obliged to contest the field with a National Democrat who is opposed to disunion. The people of the South will then be able to express their real sentiments upon this point, and the result will probably put an end to the clamor of the disunionists, and purify the political atmosphere.

The Conservatives, old Whigs and Unionists, hold their convention at Baltimore this week. In the main their views upon the Slavery question are in harmony with those cherished by the great body of the Republicans. But they deprecate what they consider the sectional character of that organization, and are very anxious to adopt some measures which will bring the border Slave States back to an active political alliance with the North. A very large branch of the Administration over which the and influential section of them, moreover, are animated by an intense personal hatred of Mr. Seward, and will be mainly guided by that sentiment in the course they may adopt. This is especially the case with the party in this State; and at their State Convention at Troy, Ex-Gov. Hunt and others declined to bind themselves to abide by the decision of the Baltimore Convention, and caused it to be very distinctly understood that they should take whatever course might seem necessary to defeat the Republican Party. It is probable that the Convention will make a nomination,—but it is not easy to guess at its character. They would probably be glad to nominate Houston, but for the fear that he would damage the Democratic vote more than the Republican. They will probably take ground against all agitation of the Slavery question, and in favor substantially of leaving the matter wholly to the action of the people of the Territories.

The Republican Convention meets at Chicago next week. The Philadelphia Platform, we presume, will be in substance reaffirmed, though there will be some opposition to a renewed declaration, under existing circumstances, in favor of Congressional prohibition of Slavery from the Territories. Five of the Slave States will be represented, and the whole number of members will be 230, or thereabouts. Mr. Seward will have much the largest vote at the ontset, as the opposition will be divided. Gov. Chase, Mr. Lincoln, Judge Bates, and Gov. Banks will be voted for, but without any expectation, we presume, of success. Ben. Wade begins to be talked about, not only as an available candidate, but as possessing, in a high degree, the special qualities likely to be required for the performance of the duties of the office for the next four years.

It is by no means unusual to hear prominent and influential Democrats express a *quasi* hope that the Republicans may elect their candidate. They regard their own party as hopelessly demoralized, and believe that nothing will promote its union more than a defeat, which shall convince all its sections of the necessity of mutual concession. They believe, too, that the Republicans would, of necessity, become conservative in their public action, as soon as they should find themselves responsible for the condition of the country,—that internal dissensions would spring up in their ranks, and that they could not retain power beyond a single term. There are very many of the leading Democrats of this State who would not for these reasons deeply regret the election of Mr. Seward; and there are quite as many who, for different but equally cogent reasons, would decidedly prefer it to that of Judge Douglas.

The New-York Slave-Trade.

Judge Smalley, of the United States District Court, and Deputy-Marshal Thompson deserved well of their country on Saturday, by making an example of two deputies, who were convicted of gross misconduct with regard to the *Storm King*, which lately sailed from this port under strong suspicions of being fitted up for a slave voyage to the Coast of Africa. It appears by the affidavits read by the Assistant District Attorney in making the motion for their dismissal, that, acting on the information of a Custom-house officer named Degraw, as to the character of the vessel, he sent a process for her arrest and detainer to Deputy-Marshal Thompson, who is Acting-Marshal during the absence of Mr. Rynders—who has been serving his country in Charleston—by Degraw, telling him that Thompson was to be found on board a certain vessel in the North River; that Degraw went to the vessel in question and inquired for Thompson, and was addressed by a person who said he was a Deputy Marshal, who took the papers and said it was all right; that this person was Deputy Marshal Munn, who thereupon departed in search of another Deputy, whom he named "Dory"—a term of endearment, it appears, applied by his colleagues to Theodore Rynders, Esquire, a brother of the great "Captain"—and promised that they would attend to it.

It further appears that the two worthies immediately hired a tug, and went in chase of the *Storm King*, which was then far down the bay, and overhauled her in the Narrows; that they boarded her, and that "Dory" had a fifteen minutes' interview with the Captain in the cabin, which resulted in his coming back to the tug, and telling the owner that they had made a mistake, and requesting him to say nothing about the affair. They made no report of their adventure to Deputy Thompson, their superior, however, until the following day, when Munn informed him that on receiving the papers from Degraw he perceived that neither the signature nor seal of the Court was attached, and called "Dory's" attention to the defect; but that this gentleman, who appears to be full of resources, instead of instantly returning it to the District-Attorney to be rectified, said, "Never mind; we'll attend to it." On the same day, also, "Dory" coolly informed Deputy Marshal Thompson that he had been in pursuit of a slaver and had overhauled her; that her captain, or some one on the vessel, offered him $1,000 to let her go; that he demanded $1,500, and on his terms being agreed to, delivered her up, and left her to proceed on her voyage. Both Munn and Rynders then went to Mr. Dwight, the United States District-Attorney, and told him an entirely new story, which would have been a very good one if there had been a word of truth in it. They said they had received the papers, had gone down to the Battery immediately, but were unable to find a tug to go down the bay, and consequently saw nothing of the slaver.

How Mr. Dwight became aware of the real state of the case does not appear; but as soon as he and Degraw had compared notes, they seem to have made the necessary affidavits, and to have obtained Deputy Marshal Thompson's; but this last named functionary, though he had been since the day previous in possession of Rynders' confession of gross corruption and misconduct, made no move in the matter till he found that Mr. Dwight was taking it up. Then, and only then, did he dismiss Munn and "Dory" from the service.

All these facts came before the Court on Saturday, and an order was forthwith granted, confirming the dismissal of the two culprits from the United States Marshal's Office; and declaring them hereafter incapable of executing any process of the Court. We must not omit to mention, in aggravation of their offence, that they had been repeatedly and clearly instructed that they were not to execute or attempt to execute any process on their own responsibility—or without special instructions from Deputy Marshal Thompson.

There is not much to be said of this affair by way of commentary, except to express the hope that it does not indicate more than it reveals; for we would fain believe that it is not a fair specimen of the state of affairs in that elder, or at least more notorious, Eyrbus presides. We could wish—not that it has had any effect on the result, but for the satisfaction of the public mind—that "Dory" had been shown the door immediately on confessing that he had committed a violation of his oath of office by taking a bribe not to execute the process of a United States Court. He was aware of the defect in the papers from the ontset, but concealed it from the District-Attorney in order to shield himself afterwards, and appears to have also concealed it from the captain of the slaver in order to extract the $1,500.

On the whole, however, the affair displays even greater stupidity than rascality, and if "Dory" will allow us to offer him some worldly advice, it will be to make his various fabrications "hang together" better the next time he sets about covering up a piece of equal knavery. The only consolation to be derived from the occurrence is to be found in the prompt measures taken by the Assistant District-Attorney and Judge Smalley to punish it.

In these days of general trickery and corruption, we have some difficulty in furbishing up the pleasant belief that there is a place in which knavery in office will be punished on being proved.

One thing, however, is certain—that if we cannot find officers of the law in New-York honest and energetic enough to prevent slavers leaving our ports, we must cease denouncing Lamar, and other Slave-trading "gentlemen" of the South. This port is, beyond question, the head-quarters of the traffic, and on the authorities here devolves the duty of rooting out the nest of malefactors who furnish the ships and money to sustain it.

The Papal Question.

We translate to-day from our foreign files a correspondence which the future historian of our times, let us hope, will peruse with half-incredulous amazement. Thanks to the liberal and open spirit which rules in the domestic as well as in the foreign policy of the Sardinian Government, the letters exchanged between Pius IX. and Victor Emanuel II. on the subject of the annexation of the Roman Legations to Sardinia, have been fearlessly published to the world. The Roman Pope and the Italian King stand forth in this correspondence, each in the light of his own ideas, to be judged by the present age and by posterity. The vague and paltering generalities of denunciation behind which Pope Pius shrouds his notions of justice, propriety, and public right, in his preposterous Bull of Excommunication, find no place in these direct communications with the Prince whose conduct he assumes to judge. Victor Emanuel and Count Cavour, by the firm and dignified clearness with which they put the whole case of the Legations before the Papal Government, drive Pius and Antonelli into the necessity, so dreadful to the wily clerical mind, of answering flatly to the point. And we repeat, that in the faith which no lover of his race can willingly resign—that those who pretend to represent the "suthor of justice" and the religion of truth may one day be shamed by the enlightened intelligence of the world out of the lust of earthly power and the hypocrisies of temporal ambition—we find ground for hoping that it will be difficult for our children to believe that the name of the "Vicar of Christ" was ever subscribed to these epistles from the Vatican. Anything more intemperate in tone, more shameless in its disregard of simple historical truth, and more insolently scornful of human rights and their political guarantees, than the letters of Pius IX., it would be hard to find, even in the mediæval archives of the Papacy. Victor Emanuel sets before the Pope, in language equally explicit and respectful, the absolute necessity which the position of Italy imposes upon every Italian sovereign, of consulting the irrepressible wishes and yielding to the legitimate demands of the Italian people. He reminds the Pius of 1860 that the Pius of 1847 was the first Italian Prince who recognized this necessity; and urges him, by every consideration which ought to move a Christian and patriot, to throw the weight of his authority with and not against the righteous movement of the times. The Pope in reply has nothing but insolence for the sovereign who counsels him, and contempt for the people in whose name that sovereign pleads. He will roll back the tides of the ocean, stop the sun in mid-heavens, thwart the glorious crystallization of Italy into a great Power lighted by libery and ruled by laws, and he will excommunicate anybody and everybody who dares to interfere with him in these feasible and laudable enterprises. Boniface himself, flying before the Colonnas whom he had outraged, was not more obstinate or more insane; but the world was quit of Boniface with no great damage to the Church which he misruled. Pius IX. is dragging the chair of St. Peter down with himself into that most hopeless of all abysses—the abyss of universal contempt. In the great days of the Roman Church, the Popes maintained themselves against earthly monarchs because their temporal weakness was strengthened by the stand they took for the laws of heavenly justice against the superstitions and the brutality of military force. Victor Emanuel and Pius IX. reverse the picture. The temporal weakness of the Papacy is married now to a moral corruption and a political ignorance which it is hardly safe to exhibit to the Nineteenth Century, in open contrast with the armed loyalty and the powerful moderation of a great people and their elected king.

Welcome to an Old Acquaintance.—Among the loungers about the City Hall last Saturday, we recognized the familiar features of a former citizen of this place, whose zeal in all political matters, during his residence here, made him very popular, at one time, among a large and influential—indeed, a "governing" class of our people. He had held various offices, and, we think, was once or twice elected Mayor of the City. Some of his former acquaintances recognized and welcomed him back. But many of the old familiar faces of those with whom he formerly acted were missing.

On the whole, Mr. Wood—for to him we refer—looked sad. Lively emotions are very seldom excited by revisiting the scenes of one's earlier days. Mr. W. must have remarked many changes during his absence. He must have noticed that all his former endeavors to keep even the semblance of justice away from the City Hall had been counteracted, though the statue typical of that goddess had been placed as far from his own official chamber as possible. On glancing at Saturday's *Tribune* he must have observed that his old friends have left the field of politics, and turned their attention to proving that the moon, and even the sun, may be reached by ladders of moderate length, and that the stars are only celestial icicles.

Some things, however, had resisted change, and seemed to have become firmer with [illegible]. The Court-rooms and other chambers of the City Hall were now the same dilapidated [illegible] of neglect as when he went away; the piles of brick and rubbish that impeded Broadway when he was last among us, had not been removed; grog-shops and free concerts had held their own, and Peter Funk glowered on the public from his old door. Mr. Wood may reasonably indulge the hope that this state of things will continue indefinitely, and that he will never live to see the City redneed to the hard slavery of order and good government.

We understand that during his residence at the South, whither he emigrated from among us, he has experienced sad reverses in the business in which he has been engaged, and has now returned to restore, perhaps, partially his weakened fortunes, and end his days surrounded by the friends and scenes of early life. Schooled in adversity abroad, we presume he has given up his restless and errant habits, and will settle down to the quiet enjoyment of what his enterprise and good fortune have conferred upon him. We hope it will be long before he has any occasion to leave us again.

The Fine Young Southern Gentlemen—Chivalry Pure and Simple.—We are inclined to think, from the episode in which Capt. Farnham, of the *Wanderer*, has recently figured at Savannah, that Gen. Henningsen's eulogium on him a few months ago was a great deal cooler than his merits called for. He has recently been rescued from the jail at Savannah by an armed party under the command of Mr. C. A. L. Lamar, and an attempt at recapture on the part of the United States Marshal was repelled with cooked revolvers. The Captain was in full and entire enjoyment of his liberty, and was in no more danger of incarceration than any man in Savannah. With Lamar on his side he had nothing whatever to fear from the United States.

Nevertheless he has, we are told, "compromised matters" with the Marshal, and consented to give bail when convenient to the tune of $30,000. This shows the Captain to be a real gentleman, as well as a brave soldier. Nobody but a man of exqnisite delicacy and refinement of character would give bail to appear to a warrant served by a United States official in Savannah, after breaking jail, and effecting his escape *vi et armis*. Whether this magnanimous conduct was due to pity for the United States, or regard for the Marshal's feelings, it is equally creditable. The Federal Government must beware of trespassing too much on the patience of Southern gentlemen. It will not find many men accommodating enough to stay in jail on a charge of piracy as Capt. Farnham has done, and then offer to find bail after making his escape, when he is under no compulsion whatever to do so.

We ought also to compliment Mr. Lamar upon his forbearance in permitting the United States District and Circuit Courts to sit in Savannah as usual, considering the provocation he has received. We believe it is the only instance on record in which gentlemen in the position of Mr. Lamar and Capt. Farnham have permitted Courts of Justice to sit under their very noses when it was in their power to prevent them. Such moderation deserves more than a passing mention. Congress ought to reward it.

Minor Topics.

—The London *Spectator*, one of the oldest and most respectable of the English weekly journals, vindicates prize-fighting with great zeal and earnestness, denouncing the "secret instigators of the police" who tried to stop it, declaring that "public decorum degenerates into pharisaical affectation" when it makes such an outcry about fighting and glorifying the splendid qualities shown by both combatants. "Depend upon it," says the *Spectator*, "there are many things which are more dangerous to society and more horrible than prize fights." It glories greatly in the chivalry of the whole affair, and regrets patronizingly that Heenan showed little of it in selecting his position so that the sun should fall in the eyes of his antagonist. It contrasts this with the historical fact that "Pearce would not hurt Jem Belcher's remaining eye when he had his rival at a disadvantage," but judiciously ignores the fact that Sayers devoted himself to the pleasant task of blinding Heenan, as the only change of beating him. The *Saturday Review*, the organ of the most pretensious class of cultivated Englishmen, writes in a similar vein of the ring. No respectable journal in this country has yet said a syllable in vindication of this brutality.

—We are happy to learn that the Directors of the *Great Eastern* do not intend to rely exclusively upon the information they may receive from our Common Council as to the depth of water in our harbor. They have also made application, on this point, to the Board of Pilot Commissioners, who replied to them, by the steamer of last Wednesday, that they would send a pilot to England, if desired, to come out with them, and that they could bring her into New-York harbor if she did not draw over 26 feet of water.

OBITUARY.

Death of George Griffin, Esq.

It will be with regret that the public will learn that the *Nestor* of the New-York Bar is *no more*.

George Griffin, Esq., died yesterday morning, after a long illness, in the 83d year of his age. He was an active member of the bar of this City, in the full height of practice for *just half a century*. Few lawyers of his day achieved greater triumphs at the bar; his fame as an advocate being coextensive with the legal history of the country. Some of his eloquent jury speeches have been enrolled among those specimens of American eloquence which are daily declaimed by students in our Academies and Colleges as specimens of impassioned eloquense. It will be conceded by the bar, and by all familiar with his legal character, that he was an indefatigable student, a thorough commercial lawyer, an eloquent advocate, and a most faithful and zealous guardian of the interests of his clients.

He practiced with a race of legal giants. His daily competitors were men of the highest legal attainments, and of the most commanding powers of eloquence,—men who *had learning beyond the books*, and *ambition above* their fees;—men of high social position—*gentlemen* in the strictest sense of the term. He had to cope with such man as Emmet, Walls and Hoffman, Colden, Ogden and Slosson, Riggs and Jones, who then, by force of their commanding talents and indefatigable industry, managed all the practice in the Courts, and he was a bold man who dared to enter the lists against them.

The writer of these hasty remarks, at the age of eighteen, as a student in his office, was taught by this modern Gamaliel the principles of legal science, with which the deceased master of his profession was so familiar.

In the battles of the law the writer has hung with delight upon the forensic efforts of these master spirits of the profession, when arrayed against each other. Many a time has he remained in the Court-room, long after the shades of night had fallen upon the earth, to witness the passes of legal skill and wit, the bursts of eloquence that, falling from the lips of that phalanx of legal giants upon the admiring ears of a crowded court-room, made the vaulted arches of the City Hall ring with their echoes. Then such Judges as Kent, Spencer, Livingston, Radcliff and Van Ness *listened* and *encouraged*, while the public applauded these efforts of legal eloquence.

The arguments and speeches of counsel were things talked of as events of the day. Invariably elaborately prepared before-hand, they possessed unity and consistency, as well as power and eloquence. The Judges, too, by their tenure of office, removed beyond and above the strife or struggle for place, threw no stumbling-blocks in the way of justice, and [illegible] him, and for many years thereafter, antagonist, without the [illegible] of the personal mind. He saw him recently; how changed! [illegible] a ruin, but *still a noble ruin!*

Notwithstanding the engrossing studies of his profession, he yet remembered that *this life* was but a passage *to the life to come*.

He was strongly imbued with the great truths of Christianity in the strength of his early manhood, but he never officiously obtruded his views of religion upon others.

He early joined the Presbyterian Church after he came to this City, and, humanly speaking, he was a consistent Christian.

On his retirement from the bar, he devoted several years of his life to the production of two religious works: *The Sufferings of our Saviour*, and *the Evidences of Christianity*,—works which showed that he bent the whole powers of his eloquent mind and ardent imagination to *serve the cause of his adorable Master*, as well as he had served his fellow-beings.

Let the Bar, individually and as a body, do justice to his memory. J. W. G.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Later from Mexico.

FURTHER LIBERAL VICTORIES—ATTEMPTED PACIFICATION—AMERICAN CONSULATE AT VERA CRUZ, ETC., ETC.

New-Orleans, Saturday, May 5.

The schooner *Emily Keith* has arrived, from Vera Cruz 27th ult.

The Liberals had been victorious in several skirmishes.

The reported return of Ex-President Comonfort caused excitement at the Capital.

The news from the army operations in the interior are indefinite. The French and English are endeavoring to consummate a cessation of hostilities.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, to hand by mail, contains details of Mexican news.

At the City of Mexico a specie contribution of $2,000,000 was being made up, and would be escorted as far as the National Bridge. The Church Government would receive 8 per cent. export duty on it. The conducta would leave for Vera Cruz April 22.

The American Consulate at Vera Cruz was fully organized.

The United States ships *Saratoga*, *Brooklyn* and *Pocahontas* were at Vera Cruz—all well on board.

Dangerous Counterfeit.

Philadelphia, Saturday, May 5.

The city has been flooded with new counterfeit Fives on the Commonwealth Bank. An extract of *Imlay & Bicknell's Reporter* says:

The following is the only difference between the genuine fives and the counterfeits: the bill passed up against the door out of which the man is coming, with a bag on his shoulder, in the genuine, has printing on it, commencing with the word "Sale," and ending with "Jan'y 7, '57." On the counterfeit there is no printing at all, but as this can be very easily remedied, it may be only a ruse of the counterfeiters to get the counterfeits described as having this printing omitted, and then to flood the country with a new issue, with this omission remedied. The only safety for the public, is to refuse all "5s" on this bank, until a new plate is issued. It is pronounced by the highest authority in such matters, to be the most perfectly executed counterfeit that has ever been issued in this country.

Democratic Meeting in Augusta.

Augusta, Ga., Saturday, May 5.

A large meeting of the National Democracy, last night, was addressed by Gov. King, of Missouri, and Mr. Flournoy, of Arkansas. The remarks were well received. At the close notice was given that a meeting would be held, next Wednesday, in the County, to send delegates to the State Convention to appoint delegates to represent Georgia at Baltimore.

The Fall River Steamboat Line.

Fall River, Mass., Monday, May 6.

The steamer *Metropolis*, having during the Winter undergone the most thorough overhauling, being furnished with four new and superior boilers, new equipments, etc., is now in the most complete order. She will resume her place on the line to-morrow, leaving this port in the evening for New York, and the latter port on Tuesday, on her return trip.

From Baltimore.

THE EDITORIAL EXCURSION—THE UNION NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Baltimore, Sunday, May 6.

The Editorial excursionists arrived here last evening. Their quarters are at the various hotels. They will go to Washington and Mount Vernon to-morrow.

But few of the Delegates to the Constitutional Convention have yet arrived.

The Canadian Reciprocity Treaty.

Oswego, Saturday, May 5.

The dispatch from Washington yesterday, stating that Mr. King presented a memorial from the Board of Trade at Oswego, complaining of the manner in which the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Great Britain is carried out, is a mistake. The Oswego Board of Trade have had no action on this subject.

Murder in Albany.

Albany, Sunday, May 6.

A man, named Thomas Halloran was stabbed twice last night by John McCaffer, and from the effects of the wounds died at half-past six this morning. McCaffer was arrested and fully committed on a charge of murder.

The California Land Cases.

Philadelphia, Saturday, May 5.

The *Evening Journal* is informed that by the advice of eminent counsel, a memorial will be presented to Congress to reopen the Santillan case.

Salute in Honor of Judge Douglas.

St. Louis, Saturday, May 5.

A salute of 153 guns was fired here yesterday afternoon, in honor of that number of delegates who voted for Mr. Douglas at Charleston.

Naval.

Norfolk, Saturday, May 5.

The United States steamer *Dacotah* left to-day for a six days' trial trip.

Death of Ex-Judge Sergeant.

Philadelphia, Saturday, May 5.

John Thomas Sergeant, Ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, died this morning.

Frost at the South.

Augusta, Ga., Saturday, May 5.

It is reported here that the frost has greatly injured the cotton of Upper Georgia and Alabama.

From Havana.

HEALTH OF HAVANA—MARKETS, &C.

The steamship *Cahawba* arrived on Saturday morning from Havana, whence she sailed on the 30th ult.

There was no local news at Havana. The people were delighted that a Treaty of Amity and commercial intercourse has been determined upon between the United States and Spain. The health of Havana continued good.

The Sugar market at the close of the week ending the 26th ult. remained firm. D. S. N., No. 12, quoted at 8¼@8½ reals ₱ arrobe. The Havana *Price Current* of the 28th ult. says: We principally attribute the better feeling of the market to a succession of heavy rains which we have experienced during the past four days. The general impression is that the rainy season has fairly begun, and that the grinding all over the Island must soon be suspended, and that our crop in consequence will be a short one—we have our quotations unchanged. Stock on hand 248,000 boxes. Molasses, demand moderate without change in prices. Freights have improved, and the demand increasing for small vessels, both for the United States and Europe.

Exchange on London, 60 days' sight, 11¼@12⅛ prem.; Exchange on New-York, 60 days' sight, par to 1⅛ prem.; Exchange on New-Orleans, (short sight,) 1⅛@2½ prem.

From Venezuela.

RESTORATION OF PEACE AND OF COMMERCIAL CONFIDENCE IN THE REPUBLIC—ELECTION OF TOVAR ELECTED PRESIDENT.

By the arrival of brig *T. B. Watson* at this port, we have advices from Porto Cabello to April 18.

The country is in a fair way for peace. Manuel Felipe Tovar has a confirmed majority for President of 44,000. He is pronounced by all the best men in the country.

The merchants have more confidence and look more cheerful. Produce, as yet, comes in slow, and keeps very high.

There are rumors by some few that Gen. Paez will return; but it is not deemed probable.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LITHOTRITIC SURGICAL CASES AT THE CITY HOSPITAL.—Calling at St. Ward's Resident Surgeon of the [illegible] Hospital, yesterday, to learn the result of the application of the new method of arresting hemorrhage, on account of which was published in the [illegible] last week, we found that the stump of the arm [illegible] had almost wholly united by first intention. Looking around the ward we noticed two patients whose condition was unusually interesting; the one, PATRICK FOLAN, convalescent from a frightful wound, which many at the time considered fatal. He was at work in the Bergen Tunnel when a rock gave way from above and struck his right shoulder taking away his arm. Being of an excellent constitution he survives,—perhaps to add still more to the number of his escapes. He has been confined several months within a year for broken ribs, legs and arms. He says at one time his knee-pan "was broken in three halves," an expression which will indicate his multiplicity. The other, GEO. BAKER, with fracture of the spine, producing paralysis of the lower parts of the body. He was mate of the brig *Benjamin Delano*, and on April 12th was in the top overhauling the signal halliards, when he fell over, striking the rigging in his descent. He is in pretty good spirits, though have scarcely hope for his recovery. In the [illegible] is OWEN KELLY, who dislocated his hip six [illegible] ago, while in the Bay of Biscay, without having it set. The surgeons of New-Orleans told him that the socket of the hip had been filled up in consequence of the long time that had elapsed since the accident occurred, and that there was no remedy. He has been in the straight apparatus here for five weeks, and now uses the limb, which is gradually resuming its natural place and appearance. In the main house, Dr. DALY informs us, LETITIA KEEN, who was accidentally shot by a pistol on the morning of April 10, will save her finger, though it will be much shortened. PHILOMENA MARCHAND, a bright child of 13 years, is the only one of the sufferers by the Elm-street catastrophe now remaining in the Hospital. She fell from the fifth story, and received a compound fraction of the thigh. She is still confined to the bed, though the limb is in a prosperous condition. Of the others of her friends who left the fifth story with her, FRANCIUS VOYE left the Hospital as soon as her burns were healed; and a few days ago she left for Paris, where she hopes to recover from her extreme nervous irritability. M. BERNARD, who received no external injuries by the fall, having no means to enable him to remain in the Hospital, has been living with acquaintances at No. 192 Mulberry-street, on oredit. He still suffers much, but is now earning a little by his trade, the needle. MARGARET LUCY, whose skull was somewhat fractured by a stove which fell upon her as she was helping her husband take it up stairs, on the 31st of March, obtained permission to visit her friends last week, and has not been heard from since.

DANGERS BY FERRY.—That man would be set down at once as a dolt who, because his neighbor's house had been broken in at a back door, should thereafter guard only the rear of his own house, without caring whether front doors and windows were locked or not. Yet we see no difference betwsen such folly and that of legislators who make laws only to protect the community from a recurrence of evils already sustained. After a factory has blown up, and a tenement-house has blazed into a funeral pile, there is no lack of measures to provide against a recurrence of the evil. But this is only lopping off the branches, when the axe should be laid at the root. When some one of the passenger-scows that ply between this City and Hoboken shall have carried to the bottom of the North River half a hundred of our citizens, official scrutiny will doubtless be directed to the condition of the scores of ferry-boats, on whose worthiness twice each day hangs the safety of a thousand lives. We are quite certain that few of the tenement-houses recently pronounced unsafe by the new Department, are really the sources of greater or more probable danger than some of the City ferry-boats. On Friday last, as one of the Hoboken boats was hastening its speed to compensate for some delay in starting, an explosion of the boiler, or some part connected therewith, occurred, filling the passengers with consternation and the boat with steam. Though no serious damage was done, and the voyage across the river occupied only three quarters of an hour, yet very few would care to take the chances a second time, of a sudden scald, or an unprepared-for voyage on a sea that has no Hoboken shore. The fact that any explosion occurred at all, suggests the possibility of one with much more serious results. Before it happens, let us have some of the zeal, which characterizes the scrutiny of filthy and dangerous tenements, turned in the direction of the Hoboken Ferry; and also let us have the new steamship law, which subjects ferry boats to the same inspection and regimen as larger vessels.

THE CITY HALL FINISHED.—We predicted a while ago that some fine morning Justice in effigy would be found perched on the City Hall. The figured goddess, in robes of shining white, looks benignantly on the great town, and, with tempting exhibition of impartial scales, invites those who seek her aid to the temple on which she stands. Considered as a crowning ornament of the edifice whose architectural completion has been so very slow of growth, the figure is indeed becoming. But as a type of that impartial integrity, which bends to no favor, fears no threat, and knows no prejndice, it might infinitely better adorn any play-house in town. For on the stage the forms of justice, even poetic justice, are observed in distinguishing the good from the bad, and bestowing on each the appropriate reward, while in the City Hall justice is hardly allowed a quiet corner in which to blush. From Mayor to Common Councilman, all consider the public treasury a fair subject for plunder. And, not content with drawing regular salaries for time spent in pursuit of their personal business, hundreds of miles away, they are constantly laying new and extraordinary plans for appropriating the public treasure to their personal use. The general course and spirit of the City legislators would find a vastly truer type in a statue of Mercury, the god of thieves, than in this image of benign Justice, the punisher of thieves and robbers. We are disposed, however, to be duly grateful for having lived to witness the completion of external repairs of the Hall, so long delayed, even though the final adornment be inconsistent with the uses to which the building is put.

FUNERAL OF REV. DR. ARCHIBAD MACLAY.—The Baptist Tabernacle Church in Second-avenue was yesterday morning crowded to its utmost capacity on the occasion of the funeral of the Venerable Dr. ARCHIBALD MACLAY, who died at his residence in this City on Wednesday last. There was no regular funeral sermon, but, after the reading of the Scriptures and singing, addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, Rev. Dr. SOMERS, Rev. EDWARD LATHROP, Rev. H. P. WILLIAMS and Rev. Dr. HAGUE. Most of the speakers indulged in interesting biographical reminiscences of the deceased, but Dr. HAGUE went most into details. The birth-place of Dr. MACLAY he gave as an obscure village near Loch Lomond, Scotland, his father being a poor farmer. He was converted at the age of twelve, and came to this country when he was twenty-four years old, shortly after which he assumed pastoral charge of the Congregational Church on Rose-street, instead of going as a missionary to India. His long connection with the Baptist Tabernacle Church, with the American Bible Union, and the American and Foreign Bible Society, were dwelt upon and furnished the subjects of several anecdotes illustrating the integrity, courage and noble intellectual and religious traits of the deceased. The coffin, which was of rosewood and silver mounted, stood in front of the chancel, but the remains were not exposed to view. The coffin bore the following inscription: "ARCHIBALD MACLAY, died May 2, 1860, aged 82 years." The body was temporarily placed in the receiving vault in the Second-street Cemetery, preliminary to being removed for final interment in Greenwood.

THE OBSERVANCE OF THE SUNDAY LAW.—There were fewer infractions of the Sunday law yesterday than during the two previous Sabbaths since the attempt to enforce it has been made—consequently, as intoxicating drink was difficult to obtain, breaches of the peace were not numerous, and the Police had little to do. The boats to Staten Island, Hoboken and other suburban places of resort were all day long crowded with pleasure-seekers, who, excepting in rare cases, came back to the City in their sober senses. A few liquor dealers, who had insisted on acting in a refractory way, were arrested, and their places forcibly closed. The Police Magistrates held the following-named persons each in a surety of $100, to answer at the Court of Special Sessions: Robert Kunzler, No. 81 Cortlandt-street; Charles Nordenholt, No. 124 West-street; Daniel Esker, "Island City House," No. 1 South street; Adolf Kroger, No. 76 Delancey-street; Cristopher Johns, No. 36 Delancey-street; Hugh White, No. 148 Cherry-street; Thomas Stanton, No. 175 Chester-street.

TESTIMONIAL.—On Saturday evening Mr. STEPHEN PHILBIN, a large dealer in gas fixtures and plumbing materials, was made the recipient of a pleasing compliment, at the hands of his employees, prior to his departure for a European tour. An excellent supper was given him at Reed's Restaurant, and at its close Mr. PINKERTON, foreman of his establishment, presented him with an elegant gold watch in behalf of his fellow-workmen. Mr. PHILBIN handsomely responded, and kindly sentiments were offered by Messrs. QUIN, LYNCH, BURKE, MOSHER and MCGOLDRICK. The employees of the establishment, numbering about seventy persons, were all present, and their appearance was not only creditable to themselves, but also to their employer. The utmost good feeling prevailed, and the general desire of the company was expressed in a wish that Mr. PHILBIN's his might always be filled with such golden tokens. The cost of the testimonial was about $500. It bore an appropriate inscription, with the Latin motto, "*Temperi fugit, labor vincit.*"

NEW-YORK INFIRMARY FOR INDIGENT WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—This deserving institution, which was formerly located at the corner of Bleecker and Crosby streets, has been removed to No. 126 Second avenue, near Eighth street, to a large and commodious house which has been purchased by the Trustees. It is 25 by 70 feet, of four stories, and well adapted for the establishment will be considerably augmented by these increased facilities. The Dispensary and Infirmary patients are constantly increasing.

FORTUNATE EXCHANGE.—On Friday evening, a lady, residing in the eastern section of the City, purchased at the drug store of G. A. WARRIER, corner of Stanton and Lewis streets, what she supposed to be a seidlitz-powder, but which, upon examination, she discovered was red precipitate, a deadly poison. The police of the Eleventh Precinct were informed of the criminal carelessness of the apothecary, and the powder was returned to him. When told of his mistake, he cooligingly offered to exchange the poison for the article that had been required.

FOR EUROPE.—The steamship *Vanderbilt*, Capt. LEFEVRE, left on Saturday for Southampton and Havre, with the United States mails, $1,529,368 in specie, a large freight, and 389 passengers. The screw steamer *City of Baltimore*, Capt. PARSE, also departed for Queenstown and Liverpool, carrying 120 cabin, 170 steerage passengers, and $565,918 in specie, making one of the largest specie shipments for the season. The total number of passengers in the two ships was 679.

EXPLANATORY.—We are authorized and requested to state that in the recent election of officers in the Geographical and Statistical Society, the name of Prof. MORSE was used without his assent and contrary to his expressed wishes. We are informed that he neither sought nor desired the office for which he was nominated, and had he been elected, even by a large majority, he had signified his purpose peremptorily to decline.

KEEPING CLEAN.—The only business of importance before the two Police Commissioners, Messrs. BOWEN & BOGERS, on Saturday, was the reception of the report of the Sanitary squad, as to the filthy condition of certain premises. The owners thereof were ordered to cleau them forthwith, under penalty of having the work done by the Corporation, at the expense of the property.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.—The Rev. DANIEL WORTH, who was imprisoned in North Carolina for circulating *Helper's Impending Crisis*, and who is under bonds of $3,000 to appear in that State for trial, is now in this city. He intends to recount the story of his arrest, and speak on the condition of affairs in the Southern States, this evening in the City Assembly Rooms.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL TO MAY 4, 1860.—Remaining on April 27, 244; admitted to May 4, 47; discharged, cored or relieved, 50; died, 4; remaining at date, 237. Males 183; females, 44.

Police Reports.

SPOILING THE SPORT.

Just before midnight on Saturday, the cheering and unusual noise on the pier at the foot of Roosevelt-street, induced coxswain Simley and boat's crew No. 8 of the Harbor Police, to land and ascertain its cause, when they found that the prototype of the "great international mill" was in course of representation by moonlight, before an audience of two hundred or more thieves, loafers and other sporting men. The combatants were Charles Cann and Thomas Mullen, two Fourth Ward ruffians, ambitious of pugilistic fame, who had fought four rounds in artistic style, and were just coming to "time" for the fifth when the Police broke into the ring and secured them. The seconds, referee, bottle-holders and all the spectators precipitately fled at the irruption of Officers, and the fight will probably be considered a "drawn one." The principals, each bearing the marks of the other's prowess, were yesterday morning taken before Aldermen SMITH, acting-Justice at the Tombs, and fined $10 each for disorderly conduct. As, however, all their funds had been wagered and placed in the hands of stake-holders, who had deserted them in their trouble, they were consigned to the cells for non-payment of the penalty.

A VARIETY OF OFFENCES.

Edward Welch, a boy 14 years of age, who has been engaged in the store of John H. Dnycklinck, No. 164 Pearl-street, was committed for trial on a charge of stealing a quantity of gold pens, knives, pencil-cases, &c., from his employer. Fortyne Jamisson, a Jersey City merchant, who is alleged to have bought the goods from the lad, was also held as a receiver of stolen property.....In a fight which occurred on Friday night between Stephen Waldron, a carpenter, and Francis Brunningsr, residing in Forty-eighth-street, near First-avenue, the latter was terribly stabbed in the left side by his antagonist. Waldron is in custody, awaiting the result of his victim's injuries.....Charles Gilmour, the partner of Patrick Duffy in the ticket swindling business, both of whom are charged with defrauding Rev. John ames, of Missouri, to the extent of $250 in the purchase of tickets by the California steamer, was held in $1,000 bail by Justice WELSH, to answer for the swindle and for keeping a disorderly house. Duffy is still at large. .....A man, who gave the name of Stephen H. Chass, went surety, a few days since, for James Burns, who had been held on a charge of arson, the bondsman having sworn to be the owner of property at No. 134 Second-street, valued at $11,000. Chase subsequently appeared at the Recorder's Office, and under the name of Stephen H. Chapin, offered himself as surety for the appearance of Adolph Kleinsmidt, who is indicted for shop-lifting, and again made oath that the Second-street property was his. It having transpired that the real estate in question belongs to Police Capt. Hart, Chase was committed for trial on a charge of perjory.....Justice BRENNAN held Crecencia Roth to answer a charge of having stolen two gold watches, valued at $175, from her employer, Mr. William M. Wennerschinck, of No. 17 Forsyth-street. The watches were recovered from a pawnbroker, to whom the accused had pledged them.

Coroner's Inquests.

FALL FROM A ROOF.

On Saturday WILLIAM BURNS, a man 27 years of age, who was employed as a slater on the roof of No. 96 Morton-street, slipped off and struck upon his head in the area-way, receiving such injuries that his death speedily resulted. Deceased resided with his family at No. 60 West Washington-street, where Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body.

FOUND IN THE RIVER.

An unknown man, apparently a laborer, 35 years of age, was found drowned on Saturday morning in the East River, at the foot of Jackson-st. No evidence as to his identity was elicited at the inquest held by Coroner SCHIRMER.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ROSSINI'S opera of "Moses in Egypt" will be played here to-night for the first time in many years. The principal parts are intrusted to Miss PATTI, Mrs. STRAKOSCH, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor FARRI and Signor SUSINI.

WINTER GARDEN.—M. MARETZEK announces the last night of "La Juive" and Mme. INEZ FABARI. The next novelty will be VERDI's grand opera of "Nabucco."

All the musical forces of the Winter Garden will adjourn to Brooklyn to-morrow evening for a grand concert at Plymouth Church. FABBRI, FABZZOLINI, WIESLER and VON BARKEL are the prime donne, supported by the male artists, STIGELLI, GASPARONI, &c., and the entire orchestra and chorus of the establishment. Mr. S. B. MILLS is the solo pianist.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The romantic equestrian drama of "Blue Beard" will be revived here this evening in the careful style which characterizes the production of spectacular pieces at this house. A strong dramatic company has been engaged to render justice to the play, and all the resources of Mr. NIXON'S troupe will be expended on the show. Miss LINA WINDEL—a well-remembered danseuse of the late Ravel troupe—will make her rentrée on this occasion.

Cricket.

EAST NEW YORK versus QUEEN'S COUNTY.—The Queen's County Club—a new organization—having challenged the East New York Club, barring several players; the match was played at East New York on Saturday. The match was a very pleasant one and well contested; HALL, SUTCAM, SEABCAY, DARE, and HARRINS, being Americans, and playing very well indeed. SUTHAM, who is very young, batted finely—making 16 runs—and is a promising player. A celebrated English cricketer, Mr. HAMPSHERE, played for Queen's County, but was not allowed to bowl. Four Americans played on the East New York side—VAN SULEN, C. WALDEN, HOAGLAND, and FURMAN. Quite a number of cricketers were on the ground, and a fine dinner was furnished for them at REID's Howard House. Some complimentary speeches were made, on giving up the ball, and the Queen's County men left with cheers. The score stood as follows:

East New York first innings 60, second innings 102. Queen's County first innings 30, second innings 77. Umpires, Mr. SABNS for East New York, Mr. CUFF, for Queen's County.

CRICKETERS CONVENTION.—The annual meeting of the delegates to this Convention meet this (Monday) evening at the Astor House.

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB OPENING DAY.—The members of this Club open the season on their new ground at Hoboken to-day.

NEW-YORK CLUB.—The members of this Club also play on their old ground at Hoboken to-day.

MANHATTAN CLUB.—The opening day takes place on Tuesday on their ground at Hoboken.

Second Meeting of the Subscribers to the Prodnee Exchange.

Another meeting of the merchants in favor of the establishment of a Produce Exchange was held at noon on Saturday, May 5, at No. 35 Pearl-street. Mr. R. H. BERDELL acted as Chairman, and Mr. ALFRED BARRETT, as Secretary. The minutes of Thursday's meeting were read. Mr. W. D. MANEAM presented a report from the majority of the Committee, appointed to confer with Mr. MEAD in reference to the purchase of the property which had been recommended as suitable for the husloess of an Exchange as also to select names of a Board of Trustees. The report was to the effect that the property, bounded by Pearl, Whitehall, Water, and Moore streets, could be purchased for $155,000, and clear possession thereof obtained on the 1st day of June; that the property was mortgaged to the extent of $75,000—thus: $40,000 at 6 per cent., $20,000 and $15,000, respectively, at 7 per cent. per annum; that the mortgages for $40,000 and $20,000 had matured, but would be continued, or renewed; that the one for $15,000 had two years to run; that the purchase-money should be paid at the rate of 25 per cent. on the delivery of the deed, 25 per cent. in sixty days from the date of such delivery, and 50 per cent. within thirty days from the date of the last payment; that Mr. MEAD would take, as part payment, $20,000 worth of the stock of the proposed organization; that he would require no interest on the several installments; that he would give the subscribers to the Produce Exchange the refusal of the property, on these terms, until the 15th of May; and that the majority of the Committee recommended to have the capital fixed at $1'75,000. This report made no mention of names of Trustees, as the parties who prepared it were not willing to offer any such recommendation. Mr. E. W. COLEMAN presented a minority report, explanatory of the reasons why no general decision had been arrived at in reference to the selection of Trustees, and recommending the following list of names as the choice of the minority of the Committee:

S. C. Paxon, R. J. Randolph, Wm. H. Newman, E. C. Cromwell, N. H. Wolfe, E. J. Lowber, Wm. D. Mangam, L. D. Harrison, and F. M. French.

Each report occasioned much discussion, but both were ultimately unanimously adopted. A resolution offered by Mr. MANGAM, and seconded by Mr. THEODORE PERRY, to the effect that the nine gentlemen, whose names had received the entire sanction of the meeting, should proceed to the perfection of an organization of the Produce Exchange, in the interest and as the representatives of the subscribers thereto, was also adopted without dissent. An adjournment followed. It may be added that subscriptions amounting to $170,000 have already been received.

A Card from John Morrissey.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see by the newspapers since I arrived from England, that there appears to be some ill-feeling expressed towards me in this country for the part I took in the late fight between SAYERS and HEENAN. For the opinion entertained of me by the fighting fraternity I care but little, but I do wish to have myself placed in a proper light before the public, and with that object in view I address you these lines.

In the first place, the part I took in the fight was purely a business one, not thinking for a moment that it would prove such a national affair. HEENAN himself said it was no national affair; he did not consider it as such. In betting my money upon SAYERS, and going to England to witness the fight, I did no more than many others did, and why I should be singled out as a target against which public opinion should be directed I cannot say. It is said I cut the ropes, and was the chief instigator in breaking up the fight. Now, as far as cutting the ropes was concerned, they were not cut at all. The stakes were nearly pulled ont of the ground, and the ropes thrown down. I defy any one who was present at the fight to say that I ever opened my lips to make any disturbance from the commencement to the end of the fight. In fact, I spoke to no one during the progress of the fight, but stood quietly by and saw the whole affair without making any demonstrations whatever.

In reference to the fight itself, and the cause which led to its breaking up, and the casualities of the man, I prefer not to say anything until Mr. HEENAN and his friends arrive home. I wish to give them an opportunity of replying to any statement I may hereafter make. I have seen it stated in one of the newspapers that HEENAN had authorized MCDONALD to challenge me. Now, I know nothing of this challenge, except through this newspaper, and I have nothing to say in relation to it at present.

It was rumored that on my arrival at Boston I was subjected to threats of violence by the friends of Mr. HEENAN. I assure you there is no foundation for such a report. I passed through Boston as quietly as any other citizen, and arrived in this City on Friday evening.

JOHN MORRISSEY.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.—Nearly all of the places where liquor is sold, were closed yesterday, in obedience to the law. A few of the more venturesome, however, kept open as usual, and in consequence a majority of them found themselves in a prison at night. About a dozen arrests. The Police have so little work to do in this line in the city that they have commenced extending their operations into the country districts. Detective FOLK yesterday arrested SIMONSON, the proprietor of a bar-room in New Lotts, for violating the law, and he was locked up in the cells at the City Hall. An attempt was made to get out a writ of *habeas corpus* but the attempt failed. The cases of the parties arrested one week ago for violating the Sunday law will be disposed of before Justice CORNWELL to-day.

MORTALITY.—During the week ending Saturday last, there were 100 deaths in this city, classified as follows: Men, 13; Women, 20; Girls, 30, Boys, 37. Adults, 30; Children, 70. Males, 50; Females, 50. There were 9 deaths by consumption, and 11 by scarlet fever.

SENTENCED.—Constable SLATTERY and MICHAEL FLOOD, who behaved so brutally to Miss BRAINARD while attempting to arrest her father, were sentenced in the Court of Sessions, Saturday, each to 60 days' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

BODY FOUND.—The body of an unknown man was taken out of the water at the foot of Sedgwick-street, South Brooklyn, this morning. Coroner HORTON will hold an inquest to-day.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The new Church recently erected by the First United Presbyterian congregation, corner of South Ninth and Eighth streets, E. D., at a cost of about $30,000, was finally dedicated to the worship of God yesterday.

CITY COURT.—The May calendar will be taken up in this Court to-day, and the first twenty causes will be called.

Staten Island.

THE THEFT OF THE BALLOT-BOX—INDIGNATION MEETING OF THE CITIZENS.

There was a large open-air meeting of the citizens of Castleton, S. I., on Saturday evening, at the village of Factoryville, to consider what proceedings should be taken with reference to the theft and destruction of the ballot-box on Wednesday last, the evening of the town election. The general indignation at the outrage was made apparent by the presence of men of all parties, and addresses were made by Col. NATHAN BARRETT, GEORGE W. CURTIS and LOT C. CLARK.

Mr. CLARK gave a detailed statement of the circumstances of the plot, which had its inception in Albany, for erecting a new town in the county, and which culminated in the attempt to defeat the will of the people by the theft and destruction of the ballots. He also gave the particulars of the outrage as they had been developed at the judicial examination of the case, and stated the provisions of law which applied to them.

The following resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting, were adopted with great applause:

Resolved, That the people of the town of Castleton, profoundly indignant at the gross outrage perpetrated upon them by the theft and destruction of the ballot-box at the recent election for town officers, will use every lawful means in their power to bring the offenders to punishment.

Resolved, That warned and alarmed by the increasing political corruption in the management of the affairs of this town, the people will resume their sovereign rights, and laying aside all merely party considerations, will hereafter cordially and honestly unite in voting for the best men of any and all parties for their town officers.

Upon motion of LOT C. CLARK, the following additional resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That an Executive Committee of five persons, (amended to seven,) be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to institute an investigation into the circumstances attending the carrying away of the ballot-box and destruction of the ballots, at the recent town meeting, to prosecute criminally all parties connected with the perpetration of this outrage, and to lay the matter before the next Grand Jury.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be empowered to take whatever steps may be necessary to organize the town, which has been deprived of its officers by the recent outrage; to call future meetings of the tax-payers and citizens, as emergency may require; to see that a ticket of persons whose character, principles, and standing are above reproach, are selected, without reference to politics or party, to be supported for town officers at any future election in this town; and that such Committee be also empowered to take such further action in behalf of the inhabitants of the town as the present emergency may require.

Upon motion of Mr. W. TEMPLETON JOHNSON, the Committee were empowered to fill vacancies.

The following gentlemen were appointed the Committee: Daniel Low, Chairman; Peter L. Martling, Col. Nathan Barrett, Dr. John S. Westervelt, Lot. C. Clark, Michael Coppinger, Daniel F. Appleton.

The meeting adjourned with three hearty cheers for the Committee and the town, but the crowd were not content without making a further demonstration before they dispersed, and so, accompanied by the band, proceeded first to the residence of Mr. CURTIS, and then to that of Mr. SHAW, the People's candidate for Supervisor, saluting both gentlemen with music and cheers. Mr. CURTIS made an appropriate acknowledgment of the compliment.

Jersey City.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The ceremony of dedicating the Third Reformed Dutch Church, which has just been erected at the corner of South Third and Erie streets, took place yesterday. The building is 62 feet front, 88 feet deep, built of brick, with brown-stone trimmings, in the Ionic style of Grecian architecture. The audience floor contains 138 pews, and the gallery 42, and will accommodate altogether about 1,000 persons. The basement, when completed, will be set apart for the Sunday School meetings, Bible Class, &c. The interior of the church is finished and furnished in an elegant style. The entire cost will be about $33,000. In the morning the sermon and dedicatory services were by the pastor, Rev. C. F. WELLS, and Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, of Bergen. In the afternoon and evening sermons were preached by Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, of New-Brunswick, and Dr. BETEUNE, of New-York.

THE JAPANESE MISSION.—The United States steam frigate *Roanoke* having received orders to proceed to this port with the Japanese Embassy, it was deemed advisable on the part of the Navy Department to order a bark to intercept her at the Narrows, on her arrival, with instructions to proceed to Hampton Roads, and from there take the steamer *Philadelphia* for Annapolis, Maryland. The bark left on the 3d inst. in command of Mr. TELANT, of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and will lay off and on until the arrival of the *Roanoke*, when official instructions will be given her.

"Trefolio," the True Secret of Beauty.—Softens, purifies, cleanses and invigorates the skin; renders the complexion beautifully clear and brilliant. 50 cents a bottle.

Alfred Munroe & Co., have Removed their stock of men's and boys' clothing to No. 587 Broadway, (under St. Nicholas Hotel,) and are prepared to serve their patrons with greater facility than heretofore. Their stock of Spring and Summer clothing for men and boys is very large and complete.

Valuable Lots at Harlem.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, on TUESDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock, six lots on 130th-st., 125 feet west of 5th-av.

These lots are very desirable for investment or immediate occupation, as they are situated on the most beautiful part of this island, near Central Park, are planted with fruit and shade trees, and require no grading, and are accessible by 3d-av. Railroad or steamboat any hour of the day or night.

Singer's Sewing Machines,
AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,
Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES of new styles at $75 and $50. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st. 2d-av. and 29th-st., East-River.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Save your Carpets!
Very good advice. How can it be done?
Use
Harrington's Patent Carpet Lining.
It is the cheapest, best and only article
For Carpets, Oil-Cloths and Matting.
And warranted to save 50 per cent. in wear.
For sale at all the principal Carpet Stores.
Manufactured by the New-York Carpet Lining Co.,
Office No. 11 Day-st.
Warerooms No. 440 Pearl-st.
Also, manufacturers of
Comfortables and Cotton Batting.
The cheapest and best in the market.
J. R. HARRINGTON, Patentee and Agent.

Rogers & Raymond
Invite the attention of
GENTLEMEN AND FAMILIES
to the
FASHIONABLE STOCK OF SPRING CLOTHING
for
GENTLEMEN AND BOYS,
at their
New Store, No. 214 Broadway,
Under the Museum.
Elegant Spring Overcoats, new styles; Handsome business suits; the most superb dress and undress clothing. Everything new and seasonable, and at
MODERATE PRICES.
at ROGERS & RAYMOND'S, No. 214 Broadway, and Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.

Pure Kentucky Burbon,
FROM S. T. SUIT'S
SALT RIVER DISTILLERIES,
ESTABLISHED 1839.
The above article, which is perfectly pure, is coming direct to us from the distiller. The brand being the oldest in Kentucky, and noted for its superior medicinal properties, we recommend it with all confidence to the public. Sold by every druggist in New-York and Brooklyn.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Chemists and Druggist,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Perry's Japanese
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing.
Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

Ladies' Dress and Rosette Trimmings,
ROSETTES, GIMPS, BRAIDS,
At LOCKITT, SON & CO.'S,
No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
Depot, No. 32 Platt-st.

John B. Dunham,
OVER-STRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Barry's Tricopherone
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

!! Aquaria!! Aquaria!!
J. GLEASON & CO., manufacturers and dealers in AQUARIA. A variety of patterns always on hand. Also, a good stock of plants, fishes, pebbles, &c. For sale at No. 454 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Why Feel Your Way into Business in doubt and uncertainty, when a Phrenological examination by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, will point out the talents, defects, and the pursuit in which you could best succeed.

Sewing Machines to Let.—All kinds first-class machines constantly on hand TO RENT and FOR SALE. Second-hand machines bought and sold, at the New-York Sewing Machine Emporium, No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome, second floor.

Jeffers, No. 573 Broadway, is now prepared to furnish ladies' shoes for the masses, cheap. Ladies in City and country can find shoes, at all prices, cheap, at JEFFERS' No. 573 Broadway.

The New Stereoscopic Emporium—E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamps. Photographic materials for amateurs and the trade.

Anniversary Hats for Mininters.—WHITE, HATTER, NO. 216 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Jeffers, No. 573 Broadway—The only place in the City where you can get Ladies' Shoes cheap and good. JEFFERS', No. 573 Broadway.

MARRIED.

STEVENS—SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday, April 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by L. W. Peck, FRANCIS STEVENS to ELIZABETH SMITH, all of this City.

DIED.

WALLACE.—In this City, on Friday morning, May 4, CAROLINE HOOFF, wife of William L. Wallace, in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at Christ Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., on Monday, the 7th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

BARNES.—In this City, on Saturday, May 5, MARY GRACE, infant daughter of Charles H. and Mary R. Harbeck.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 80 Irving-place, on Tuesday afternoon, May 8, at 2 o'clock.

BARRICK.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 6, at his residence, No. 15 West 20th-st., GEORGE GRIFFIN, LL. D., in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the church corner of 19th-st. and 5th-av., at 4 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, May 8, to which the friends of the family are respectfully invited.

WARREN.—In this City, on Sunday, May 6, of scarlet fever, GENEVIEVE, daughter of Charles J. and Mary E. Warren, aged 11 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 204 Monroe-st., this day, (Monday,) at 2½ o'clock.

STEVENS.—In this City, on Saturday, May 5, HARRIET O., wife of Asa Stevens, Jr., aged 37 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Continental Lodge, No. 237, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, May 8, at 10 o'clock, A. M., from her late residence, No. 20 Wooster-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

JACKSON.—In this City, on Saturday, May 5, GEORGE H. JACKSON, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the house of his mother, No. 215 Christie-st., this day, (Monday,) May 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MYERS.—In this City, on Saturday, May 5, after a short and severe illness, PHILANDER MYERS, aged 30 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 522 3d av. His remains will be taken to Peekskill for interment.

SHARP.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 5, PETER G. SHARP, in the 48th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in Tuesday morning's papers.

THOMSON.—In this City, on Saturday evening, May 5, of pneumonia, after a short illness ANNE, eldest daughter of the late David Thomson.

Her friends, and those of the family, are requested to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, May 8, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 42 West 15th-st., without further invitation.

SMYTH.—In this City, on Sunday, May 6, JENNIE aged 1 year and 7 months, infant daughter of Charles W. and Charlotte E. Smyth.

Funeral services will be held, at 9 o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, at their residence, 621 st., first house west of 3d av. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

WILLIS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 6, JOSEPHINE FRANCES, daughter of Wm. M. H. and Louisa C. Smith, after a short illness of congestion of the brain, aged 9 years and 3 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, Skillman-st., near De Kalb-av., East Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Staten Island for interment.

WILLIAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, May 6, of disease of the heart, JOHN WILLIAMS, veterinary surgeon, formerly of New-York.

His funeral will take place, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 [illegible]

[illegible] May 6, at 12 o'clock, [illegible]

[illegible] CHARLES TA[illegible] aged 3 [illegible] and Mary Ann [illegible]

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 136 [illegible] room, at 2½ o'clock.

BATES.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 6, [illegible] tion, MARY, eldest daughter of James G. and Martha Bates.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 91 Livingston-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FORCE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, May 6, SUSA

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO BUILDERS.

[illegible] lot 100x125, in a most eligible situation [illegible] has been surveyed to have improved by [illegible] will soon be worth $2,000 to $4,000 in [illegible] The owner will sell on favorable terms, or [illegible] in exchange for series of the 1st. [illegible] is very desirable, and none but responsible [illegible] need apply. Address J. M. M., Box No. [illegible] Times office.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

For sale or to let, a large fire-proof brick-building, near the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, suitable for any manufacturing purpose, containing a first-class steam engine. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 80 Beaver-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE LOTS are offered for sale:

First on Maw-av.—1 lot S. W. corner 123d-st., 25x100 feet, opposite Mount Morris-square.

Sth av.—1 lot N. E. corner 118th-st. 25.2x180 feet.

6th-av.—1 lot N. W. corner 111th-st., 25x100. The street is open, lighted and graded.

Second-av.—2 lots near the Central Park, and near the 4th av. This street is graded and curbed to 3d-av.; beautifully situated; ground level, 3 feet above the street. These lots will be sold cheap. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or MOREY MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

$5,000 CASH ONLY REQUIRED TO PURchase one of the finest brown stone houses on Murray Hill and Madison-av.; a gentleman, leaving for Europe, wishes to dispose of his dwelling on the easy terms mentioned; the house is 4 stories, and contains every modern convenience; house 26 by 65, lot 25 by 100, and just finished; 60 per cent may remain for 5 or 20 years, if desired; only dealt with. Address DISPATCH, Box No. 178 Times Office.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon-avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and underbuilding, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. [illegible] 4th-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE front house, 20x65 feet, situate No 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot-water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 50TH-st., between 2d and 3d avs., two new first-class three story and basement brick houses, with undercellars and all modern improvements. Lots running through the block if desired. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A PLACE ON THE west bank of the Hudson (not above Newburgh) a house and two lots, with garden, on Brooklyn Heights, within four minutes' walk of Wall-st. Ferry. Price $30,000; mortgage, $11,000; will be exchanged for a place worth about $20,000. Apply to THEODORE MYERSON, No. 41 Park-row, Room No. 3.

STORE FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LARGE marble-front store No. 53 Chambers-st., running through to Rose-st., 27 feet front by 152 feet deep, at present occupied by Cochran & Co. Apply on the premises to COCHRAN & CO., No. 53 Chambers-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE, A PLOT OF ground on the south-east corner of 5th-av. and 50th-st.; terms liberal. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st., between Marcy-av. and Leonard-sts., (with two lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. E. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER—one or two entire and spacious floors of the manufactory No. 341 26th-st., between 10th and 11th avs. Apply to Mr. SCAFF, foreman, on the premises, or at No. 81 John-st. Also to let, the entire lofts of store No. 81 John-st.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A plot of ground, 75 feet by about 190 feet, situated on the northeast corner of West and Clarkson streets, North River. Inquire of BENJ. D. BRUSH, Columbia Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall-st.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building corner Broadway and Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, brokers, lawyers, architects, stationery, shipping, &c. Apply, on the premises, to J. L. JAQUES, Room No. 16.

TO RENT, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—The four-story store, No. 273 Pearl-st., 22½ feet front, 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

TO LET—TWO NEW MEDIUM SIZED FIRST-class 3-story brown-stone houses in 32d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 20th st.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO LET, cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication office.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Well-lighted rooms and 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE UPPER or lower part of a three-story house. No. 48 16th av.; gas and cold water throughout; rent $250. Apply as above, to GEO. COLYER.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, room 60x40 feet, in a new building, well lighted all around. Apply on the premises, No. 62 Cannon-st., or at No. 63 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR NO. 42 ANN ST., now occupied as a printing-office. Inquire on the premises of C. A. WHITEHORN, or of F. MANY, No. 63 John-st.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROADway TO LET.—One very large and several small rooms at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, 162 Walker-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the Times Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

TO LET OR LEASE.—LOFTS OF NO. 44 MURray-st. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET FURNISHED OR FOR SALE ON Castleton Hill, Staten Island, a new, fine, double, modern-built cottage, with about three or four acres of ground, barn, stable, coach-house, fine well of spring water, cistern, grapevine arbor and other fruits, with magnificent water and inland views. Location perfectly healthy, and only 15 minutes' plank walk from the ferry. Apply to JOSE MANZANEDO, No. 13 South William-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR ONE or two years. The eligibly located and genteelly furnished house No. 51 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The house is first-class, and in the most perfect order. The furniture is new, and of the best description. A reasonable concession will be made in the rent to the 1st of September, to an acceptable tenant. Apply at the house, or to L. EDGERTON, No. 262 Broadway.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE ON Hell-Gate shore, near Astoria, Long Island, with 4½ acres of land in fine cultivation; lawn running to the river; garden planted and well stocked with choice fruits. Carriages, boats, cows and poultry. Can be had with the premises if desired. Apply at No. 84 Beaver-st., 2d floor.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMmer.—An elegantly furnished 4-story, full-sized house in 17th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., with lot and stable through to 18th-st. For particulars inquire of SOMERMORGAN, Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—AT ORANGE, N. J., (ON THE MOUNtain,) a picturesque cottage, furnished, for the season, at $1,000. Also one at $400. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., from 9 to 11 o'clock.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THREE story, brown-stone house, completely furnished, on Lexington-av. to let. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—NO. 324 West 22d-st.; it is in excellent order, and can be seen at any time; possession immediate; it will not be rented to boarding-house keepers. JOHN L. KENNIN.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT,

A COTTAGE WITH GARDEN, &c.

Accessible from New-York in about one hour. Address, with terms and description,

E. L. SCOTT, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, CLERK DOWN town, wishes to hire a neatly-furnished bedroom, without board, in a respectable private American family. Location below 14th-st., in a quiet neighborhood. Good references given. Address, with terms (moderate,) location, &c., R. M., Box No. 148 Times Office.

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fondas Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 8 miles from Amsterdam, on the New-York Central Railroad, and 9 miles from Johnstown, the County seat. The farm contains 166 acres, all fine tillable land, with the exception of 7 acres of woodland. It is well watered, and a fine, large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones, good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two-story dwelling houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. A good cash business is done in the store, and the post-office is kept there. The village contains a large brick flouring mill, large tannery and two stores. One mile east is a village of 1,500 inhabitants. There are 8 cows, 3 horses and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence or for agricultural purposes, such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at Nos. 92 and 94 Cliff-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

Those celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—RENT $600.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry seat near Dobbs' Ferry Station, Hudson River Railroad, having extensive river views, consisting of house with twelve rooms, bath, hot and cold water, carriage house, &c.; grounds well laid out, and abundantly stocked with fruit and shade trees, &c., is now offered at reduced rent. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 81 Liberty-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AND DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES AT AUCTION.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—Will be sold at auction, on the premises, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1860, the country seat of Stephen B. Alling, adjoining the residence of Prof. J. J. Mapes, on the upper road from Newark to Elizabeth; about two miles from Newark, and one hour's ride from New-York; containing about 37 acres, well stocked with the choicest fruit of every description, all in bearing condition, with the privilege of a full supply of pure spring water, and situated directly in front of Weequahick Lake (now in process of construction.) The place will be divided into four plots, of about 15, 11, 4½ and 6½ acres each, the first of which contains a large two-story Swiss-cottage house, 40x30, with wings, piazzas, &c., and all necessary outbuildings, in excellent repair. The others afford fine sites for building, being elevated, and having a fine prospect of the Bay, Staten Island, &c. The entire front of the property is inclosed with hedges, evergreens and shrubbery. The property can be seen every afternoon, from 3 to 5 o'clock, until the day of sale. Terms, quarter cash, quarter 12 months, and the balance on bond and mortgage for three years. Possession given, if required, on the 1st of June. Maps may be seen and particulars made known at Mapes' Agricultural Warehouse, No 126 Sussex-st. Parties taking the 1 o'clock train, from foot of Cortlandt-st., will find omnibuses at Market-st. station, Newark, to convey them to the premises. Fare 25 cents each way.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE FLUSHING PROPERTY.—The well-known St. Thomas Hall, and adjoining buildings, (erected at great expense by Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawks,) will be sold under foreclosure of mortgage, at the hotel of Isaac Edwards, in Flushing, on TUESDAY the 8th day of May, at 12 o'clock. This property consists of about 2¾ acres of ground, beautifully ornamented with shade trees and shrubbery, on which there is a large school edifice, with a neatly finished gothic chapel attached; one fine brick dwelling, and two good cottages. The situation is very desirable, being on high ground, within a few minutes' walk of the depôt of the Flushing Railroad, communicating with the City seven times a day, and a short distance from the landing of the Fleshing and New-York Steam Ferry Company, also communicating with the City seven times a day. Speculators and persons wishing to establish a first-class school, will have an opportunity seldom met with.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, AT BERGEN Point, on Newark Bay shore, an Italian villa, containing thirteen rooms, besides dining, kitchen and store rooms, cellar, pantries, &c., with about 3¼ acres of land, 30 minutes by steam to New-York, (Pier No. 2 and Barclay-st.,) 6 times a day by stages; railroad in course of construction to Jersey City. Italian marble mantels, parlors, &c., finished in rich Italian style; gas pipes throughout the house; water on the first and second floors, with water closet; Beebe's range and Beedenbergh's heater; grounds laid out as a landscape garden; extensive terraces on bay shore; hot pit and beds with ranges of glass complete, stocked with all kinds of flowers, large and small fruit and kitchen vegetables, hens, cow and chicken houses, wells, &c. Apply to MORRIS BROTHERS, No. 31 Pine-st., or No. 262 Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A handsome country-seat, formerly belonging to C. A. Macy, Esq., and recently owned and occupied by the late W. F. Buckley, Esq., on the South-av., about 1¾ miles from the Railroad Depôt, and containing 40 acres of land, mostly in lawns and garden, highly cultivated and in perfect order; dwelling-house 80 feet front, built in the most substantial manner, with stables, barns, ice-house, tool-shop, hot and cold grapery, and extensive vineyard, of which 3,000 lbs. of grapes were gathered last year; also, a great variety of large and small fruit trees in full bearing. For further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

TO LET, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country-seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The House, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bed-rooms, and three attic-rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grapehouses, fruit-yard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New Haven, Conn.

RURAL RETREAT AT SOUTH YONKERS FOR SALE—Consisting of a beautiful house, with 13 rooms, all finished, water in the house—a plentiful supply at all times, pure and wholesome; six acres of ground, well laid out with shrubbery, fruit-trees, and an excellent kitchen garden; a fine lawn fronts the house, in beautiful order; the out-buildings are complete, having carriage-house, stabling for several horses; the society is good, and surrounding scenery unusually attractive. To a City merchant this is very desirable property, being only one hour's ride from the City Hall. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, IN New Haven, on Whitney-av., one and a half miles from the depôt. The house is modern-built, containing ten rooms, supplied with hot and cold water; a well of pure water in the kitchen; ice-house filled; barn arranged for horses and carriage, cow and poultry. The grounds contain an acre of land, well stocked with fruit trees of various kinds; the garden is in complete order. An omnibus passes the door three times each day. Inquire of B. W. BONNEY, No. 18 West 14th-st., New-York, or of the subscriber on the premises.

S. RAPALYE.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, A FINE DOUBLE house, very pleasantly situated in Astoria, with fine shade trees around it. The house is in fine order, with gas throughout, speaking tubes and bells, a good kitchen, with two other rooms on same floor, two parlors, a dining and sitting rooms; next floor, five bed rooms and an attic. The house stands on a lot 130 feet square. For particulars inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 344 Front st.

TO LET—AT RYE NECK, WESTCHESTER County, N. Y., a desirable residence, within five minutes' walk of the depôt at Mamaroneck, and about the same distance from the new steamboat landing at Mamaroneck, in the immediate vicinity of the new Methodist Church in Rye Neck, free schools, &c.; good garden, superior well of water, fruit trees, &c. Apply at the depôt, master Mamoroneck Station, or of A. YOULE VAN AMRINGE, No. 269 Canal-st., New-York.

A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED COTtage to let; gas in the house; for six months or longer, within five minutes' walk of the landing at Stapleton, Staten Island; in a very pleasant and respectable neighborhood; with one acre of ground, half being in garden, seeded down; a first-rate barn and steole, chicken-house and a greenhouse with fine Hamburgh grapes, &c. Possession given any time up to the 1st of June. Inquire on the premises, corner of Richmond Road and Beech-sts., Stapleton, Staten Island.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES ONE hour's ride from New-York by the New-Jersey Northern Railroad. Fifty-six acres beautifully situated on the Hackensack River, and one mile from any crossing the village of Hackensack. It will be sold in one lot, or divided to suit purchasers. Terms liberal For particulars eppiy to J. H. BEATTY, No. 65 Warren-st., or to B. J. ROMAINE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ABOUT ONE ACRE OF LAND ON the East River, at Astoria, commanding a full view of the Hell gate shore, the East River, and of all vessels passing through the gate. The above is one of the most healthy and desirable building sites near New-York offered for sale. Terms easy. Apply to H L RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York, or to JOHN QUIN, Astoria, L. I.

TO LET—IN GREENWICH, CONN., ON THE New-Haven Railroad, 30 miles from New-York, a country residence with one acre of ground, carriage-house, &c., six minutes' walk from depôt and withie view of the Sound. Will be rented for the Summer furnished, or for the year unfurnished. Apply to J. M. BOWEN, No. 48 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS, TWENTY MILES FROM the City and one mile from the Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing, a small house in a healthy and rural location, with garden plot and ground. Rent $100 per annum. Apply to F. BLANCHET, No. 230 6th-av., near 18th-st., before 9 A. M. or after 4 P. M.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AND FIVE ACRES OF land on the west bank of the Hudson River, 6 miles from Hoboken and ¼ mile south of Conway's Dock, accessible by steamboats *Flora* and *Thomas E. Hulse*, foot of Spring-st. Inquire of WM. DE KLYN, No. 106 Greenwich av., or D. T. BALDWIN, near the premises.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSE ON Main-st., near Brick-church depôt; has a large garden, barn, grapes, &c., in abundance. The furniture will be sold if desired. For particulars apply to R. E. DOW. No. 51 Exchange-place, or J. B. LINDSLEY, Esq., Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and ground highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, A HOUSE and 5 lots of ground, fronting on Congress st., within 5 minutes' walk of Congress Spring—2-story house and spacious barn; the premises are in excellent order, and location unequaled. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—A COUNTRY SEAT OF six to twenty-six acres, near the depôt; first class improvements, rich soil, plenty of fruit; pure, soft spring water, hot and cold, carried through the buildings. For further particulars apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET TWO AND A half miles from Newburgh, with 1½ acres of land, stable, wagon house, &c.; all kinds of fruit; healthy location; rent $150. Apply to BOYD & MORTON, No. 4½ Pine-st., New-York, or to J. R. CALDWELL, near the premises.

COTTAGE AND GARDEN IN THE COUNTRY to let, situated at Ashford, 1¾ miles east of Dobbs' Ferry, containing five or six rooms. Rent $150 per annum. Communication to the City by Hudson River Railroad or steamboat. Apply to F. W. WELDHAM, No. 15 John-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET.—In Castleton Heights, one mile from the landing, dophie house, with gas, stable, coach-house and garden. Healthy locality and splendid view. Will be furnished if required. Apply to CHARLES KEUFGEN, No. 63 Ann-st.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, in healthy locations, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Accessible by railroad and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, and three acres of land attached, well stocked with fruit trees, within 35 minutes of New-York by cars every hour; first class neighborhood. Inquire of H. HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER—A BEAUTIful country residence at Manhasset, L. I., situated directly on the water. The house is partially furnished, and is in one of the healthiest locations on the Island Apply to COVERT & CO., No. 61 Warren-st.

HOUSE TO LET AT WILLIAMSBRIDGE —A neat two-story and a little house, with 3 or 4 acres of land, about half a mile from Williams Bridge and Harlem Railroad. Apply at Nos. 16 and 18 Chamberlain st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—A country residence at Fishkill, ten minutes' walk to the depôt at New-Hamburgh, and about two hours from New-York. The house is commodious and convenient, situated in the centre of an undulating lawn of forty acres, and commanding a beautiful view of the river and surrounding country. It is replete with every modern convenience, including bath, water fixtures on three floors, gas and gas fixtures and furnace. The out-buildings consist of a large barn, with cellar, &c., carriage-house and stables, ice-house well filled, gas house and gate lodge, all in fine order. The house is neatly furnished, and the whole will be sold, or the house, &c., let, with or without the grounds, for one or more years, on favorable terms, including horses, carriages, &c., if preferred; and possession given immediately. Apply to the subscriber, at the Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall-st.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN acres, on the Hudson, 29 miles form the City. Has good buildings, choice fruit and shade, river front, splendid prospect, and living water, the grounds high and picturesque, location perfectly healthy, neighborhood unexceptionable, and depôt close at hand. Will be sold or rented to a suitable party. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT SOUTHPORT, CONN., A DESIRable residence within five minutes' walk of the depôt, and a short dis ance from the sea-shore; two acres of land, with fruit-trees, &c., in abundance, and good garden, orchard, never-failing well, barn, stable, woodhouse, &c., will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire of DODGE, COLVILL & OLCOTT, No. 188 Pearl-st.

TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A COUNTRY residence near the depôt; on the promises is a house, barn and other out-buildings, all in perfect order; the grounds consist of about one and a half acres, with a good garden, and a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. Inquire of Mr. ROBINSON, Main-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—FOR the Summer season, two cottages beautifully situated on the sea-shore at Rockaway, L. I., with ice-houses and stables attached. For Summer residences they are unexceptionable. Inquire or address

OWEN & CLARK, No. 25 John-st.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—AT MASTIC, Long Island, on the South Bay, and in view of the Ocean, a large house, with about 14 acres of land, ice-house filled with ice, stables, &c. Apply at No. 2 East 17th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'

WEST POINT HOTEL

Will be opened on Saturday, May 26.

Persons wishing to make arrangements for board, &c., will apply to WM. B. COZZENS, West Point.

N. B.—Mr. COZZENS has three furnished cottages to let.

SUMMER RESORT.—THE LEROY PLACE IS now open for Summer board; is situated at New Rochelle, one hour's ride from New-York by New-Haven Railroad. Families who purpose going in the country will find this a beautiful place for the Summer. Much pains will be taken to make this a pleasant home. For particulars address Mrs. ORLANDO FISH & S. F. THOMAS, Proprietors, Leroy-place, New-Rochelle.

ROCKAWAY.—THE PAVILION HOTEL will be re-opened June 21, under the same management and conducted with the care and liberality that made this house so popular in the years 1856-7. Plans of the rooms and of furnished cottages may be seen and engaged of Mr. ROBERT BAINBRIDGE, No. 47 Cliff-st., or at the Hotel at Rockaway, after this date.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.—The above establishment will be open for company or permanent boarders on the 1st of June.

Parties desirous of obtaining rooms, can do so by letter to the proprietor, D. A. CROWELL.

PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—This establishment is now in perfect order, having gone through some alterations and improvements. The proprietor is prepared to make arrangements with parties wishing to engage rooms for the Summer. F. BLANCARD, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can be accommodated with the best of board, with large, airy rooms; one and a half hours' ride from this City by New-Haven Railroad. The house is large, well shaded, with a fine view of Long Island Sound. Good bathing, hosting, &c., with pleasant walks and drives near. All kinds of fruit and vegetables provided fresh from the garden on the place. Also plenty of milk, cream, ice, &c. Address H. G., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—The steamboat *George Law* leaves Catherine-slip at 2½ P. M.; cars leave Brooklyn at 12 M. and 4½ P. M. Accommodations of the first-class, fishing, rowing, sailing and fine salt water bathing without danger of surf. A private bowling alley for the exclusive use of the guests, free good stabling and carriage house. Address W. B. BALLOCK, Oyster Bay, L. I., or apply to WM. ALLEN, Comptroller's Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR MORE YOUNG gentlemen may find a most pleasant place for boarding the Summer, in one of the most beautiful locations on Long Island—very healthy—in a private family. For particulars address Box No. 12 Jamaica (L. I.) Post-office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A FAMILY OF THREE persons in a quiet family, without other boarders; place accessible in about one hour from New-York. Address, with terms and description,

D. W. BALDWIN, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY.—A FAMILY of eight or ten persons can be accommodated with board for the Summer in a very healthy and pleasant locality, two hours' ride from the City by railroad. Inquire of J. B. WARNER, No. 128 Chambers-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR on the first floor, and a suite of rooms on the second floor, to let, with board, or with private table if desired. The situation is pleasant, cheerful and quiet; air and light abundant; and convenient to public conveyances. Apply at No. 199 East 10th-st.

BOARDING.—A PARTY OF TWO OR THREE gentlemen can find a large well-furnished parlor, and separate bedrooms, up town, with a private family where there are no other boarders; best of references exchanged. Address M. S., Box No. 413 Post-office.

BOARDING.—AGENTLEMEN AND HIS WIFE or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board with a private family, at No. 151 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO 58 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, in a first class house, with all the modern improvements. About ten minutes' walk from the South or Wall-st. Ferries. Address ALBANY, Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—BOOMS ON THE first or second floor of an English basement house, will be let with partial board to a person having good reference. Inquire at No. 25 Concord-st.

BOARDING—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A pleasant, large room, with recesses in second story, will be vacant in a few days, and can be engaged, with good board, by a gentleman and wife, or one or two gentlemen, by applying at No. 15 Willow-st., three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—IN the brown-stone house No. 28 Willow-st., three minutes' walk from Fulton ferry; two large rooms to let, pleasantly furnished; suitable for a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen; also, a single room.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant double or single rooms at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall sts. ferries.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE OR TWO pleasant rooms in a private house, to let with or without partial board, to single gentlemen. Would prefer to let without board. Apply at No. 41 Willow-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT AC-commodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be had at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PLAIN, SMALL AND religious family, for a father and two children, 13 and 15 years of age. Any such family, owning the house or not likely to move, and willing to give the comforts of a home at a reasonable cost may address, for one week, R. J., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN and wife in a private family, or where there are but few boarders; location in the vicinity of 10th-av and 23d-st.; dinner hour about 7 o'clock. Address, stating terms, (which must be moderate,) W. C. J., Madison-square Post-office.

SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET—ON SECOND floor, front, with private table if desired, at No. 19 Union-place, Broadway, above 14th st. This is a pleasant location. Breakfast from 7, until 9. Dinner at 5 and at 6 o'clock.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 34TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, will let, with board, a large front room (with smaller room connecting,) and a large room on same floor. Also, a good size bed-room on floor above. House is first-class, handsomely furnished, and has water, gas, &c., throughout. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL DISPOSE OF a suite of rooms on second floor, to one or more adults, with first-class board, in a fine house, centrally located, in a good neighborhood. Unexceptionable references in every respect will be required. Permanent arrangement preferred. Address S. F. Box 150 *Times* Office.

ROOMS—IN FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, A FEW minutes walk from New-York Hotel, Broadway and Cooper Institute, adapted for young gentlemen; cool and commodious, where they can have a permanent and Christian home, and be provided with breakfast and tea, if desired. Terms very moderate. Address S., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

ROOMS WITH BOARD IN EAST 23D-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs., (north side.) Desirable rooms, elegantly furnished with all the modern conveniences, suitable for families. Also, one or two rooms for single gentlemen. Address J. P., Box 155 *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TWO LARGE ROOMS, front and back, second floor, handsomely furnished, and location very pleasant, opposite St John's Park, No. 26 Leight-st. A few day boarders can be accommodated with good board.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board, at reduced prices for the Summer months, at No. 163 Lexington av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

A HANDSOME LARGE PARLOR ON THE second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman, in a first-class house No. 46 East 24th-st., near 4th-av. Reference required.

A SINGLE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM—With gas, bath, &c., &c., to let to a single gentleman in 13th st., between University-place and 5th av.; is a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No 39 East 13th-st.

ROOMS.—A COMMODIOUS SUITE OF ROOMS, for gentlemen only, with or without breakfast and tea, may be had at No. 69 Lafayette-place.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES C. CONVERSE, WILLIAM H. HARDING, JOSEPH H. GRAY, EDMUND W. CONVERSE, and NATHAN DAY, against JAMES W. BUTTERWORTH and MORRIS R. BANTEAU. Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.) To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the city and county of New-York, at the City Hall in the city of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their offices, No. 144 Broadway, in the city of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and seventy-eight dollars and twenty-nine cents, with interest from the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, besides the costs in this action.—Dated New-York, March 30, 1860.

BUCKHAM, CADY & SMALES,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

To the defendants: The complaint referred to in the above summons was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, in the City Hall, in the City, County, and State of New-York.

Yours, &c., BUCKHAM, CADY & SMALES,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

ap1-law6wM* Dated New York, April 7, 1860.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES C. CONVERSE, WILLIAM H. HARDING, JOSEPH H. GRAY, EDMUND W. CONVERSE and NATHAN DAY against MORRIS R. BANTEAU.—Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned an required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their offices, No. 144 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and seventy-eight dollars and twenty-nine cents, with interest from the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, besides the costs in this action.—Dated New-York, March 30, 1860.

BUCKHAM, CADY & SMALES,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

PIKE COUNTY, SS.—THE COMMONWEALTH of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said county greeting: We command you that you attach James Lahey, late of your county, yeoman, by all and singular his goods and chattels, lands and tenements, in whose hands or possession soever the same may be, so that he be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Milford in and for the said county, on the 15th day of May next, there to answer Samuel Jones of a plea in case, and have you then and there this writ. And further, that you summon all persons in whose hands or possession the said goods and chattels, or any of them, may be attached, so that they and every of them be and appear before the said Court at the day and place mentioned, to answer what shall be objected against them, and abide the judgment of the Court therein.

Witness, Hon. Geo. R. Barrett, Esq., President Judge of our said Court, at Milford, this 19th day of April, A. D. 1859. O. B MOTT. Prothonotary,

per M. D. NEWMAN, Deputy.

L. F. BARNES, Attorney of Plaintiff.

Milford, April 6, 1860.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NOAH T. CONKLING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 100 Duane-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1860.

js9 law6mM* SAML. D. ADDISON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM Y. FENNING, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 543 Grand-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York the 5th day of March, 1860. JANE R. FRENCH, Administratrix.

m8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BEEBE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Leander

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Rosewood piano-forte, silver and plated ware, &c., &c.

On TUESDAY, May 8, at 10½ o'clock,

At the Salesrooms, No. 63½ Pine st.

Consisting in part rosewood and mahogany parlor suitings in brocatelle and hair cloth, rosewood and mahogany bookcase, bureaux, washstands, etageres, centre tables, rich pile frame pier mirrors, Brussels, ingrain and velvet carpets, rugs, &c., fine feather beds, curled hair mattresses, table and bed linen, crockery, cutlery and glass ware, solid walnut extension dining-tables and settee, silver plated ware, Dresden China vases and mantle ornaments, together with the usual appointment of cooking and kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at sale. Terms cash. The sale will occupy the day.

By order of Attorney for Mortgagee.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BY VALUABLE HARLEM LOTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on the [illegible], May 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

[illegible]—4 more lots, S. W. cor 126th-st.

[illegible]—24 feet " between 6th and 7th sts.

[illegible]—6 " " S. s., 100 ft. west of 1st-av.

[illegible] " " " 225 " " 2d-av.

[illegible] " " N. s., between 1st and 4th-avs.

[illegible] " " " " " "

[illegible] " " N. s., 100 ft. east of 3d-av.

[illegible] " " " " " 4th-av.

[illegible] " " S. s., between 3d and 4th avs.

[illegible] " " N. s., 125 ft. west of 5th-av.

[illegible] per cent. on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 61 3D-AV., 42D AND 43D AND 44TH-ST. LOTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On THIRD-AV.—16 desirable lots, east side, between 42d and 43d sts.

On WEST SECOND-ST.—(100 ft.)—14 lots north side, adjoining the 3d-av. lots.

On WEST THIRD-ST.—12 lots north and south side, adjoining the 3d-av. lots.

On WEST FOURTH-ST.—11 lots south side side, adjoining the 3d-av. lots.

Title perfect. About 75 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS AND WATER RIGHTS ON 28TH-ST AND EAST RIVER.

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 15, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, under the direction of E. Ketchum, Esq., referee:

13 valuable lots of land, situate on the northerly side of 28th-st., and commencing 100 feet east of 1st av., each 25 feet in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth.

Also—1 valuable lot adjoining, 10 feet 9 inches in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth.

Together with the water right in front of the same, between the bulk-head and Avenue A, being a space of 325 feet 3 inches. 50 per cent. can remain on mortgage. Maps, with full particulars, at the Office of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

4TH-AV., CORNELIA, 108TH, 109TH, 116TH, 117TH AND 121ST STS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On CORNELIA-st.—Lot and 2 buildings, No. 33.

On 4TH AV.—2 lots E. S., 50.5 north 116th-st.

On 109TH-ST.—2 lots N. S., 320 ft. west 4th-av.

On 109TH ST.—2 lots S. S., 300 ft. west 4th-av.

On 116TH-ST.—2 lots N. S., 90 ft. east 4th-av.

On 117TH-ST.—2 lots S. S., 175 ft. east 4th-av.

On 121ST ST.—4 lots S. S., 175 ft. east 3d-av.

Sale peremptory. Two-thirds on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

186 VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES,

Situated on First avenue, Avenue A,

112th, 113th, 113th and 114th sts.

ALSO, VALUABLE WATER-RIGHTS,

At auction, on TUESDAY, 15th May, instant,

At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

By order of Daniel T. Pease, Esq., Assignee.

THE SALE WILL BE PEREMPTORY.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,

Irving Buildings Nos. 504 and 506 Broadway,

ON MAY 7, AFTERNOON, May 7 at 4 o'clock.

The valuable portion of the private Library of the late Rev. Prof. Geo. Bush, consisting of a rare assemblage of Theological, Biblical, Philological, Exegetical and Classical works. Also, a collection of choice books in general literature.

J. M. TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE AT AUCTION, THIS DAY,

at No. 66 West 18th-st.—J. M. TAYLOR will sell, commencing at 10½ o'clock, all the contents of the four-story dwelling as above, consisting of a fine assortment of rich HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

OIL PAINTINGS,

BRONZE AND PARIAN STATUETTES,

VELVET, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS AND RUGS,

ELEGANT PIANO-FORTE, 7-OCTAVE, ROSEWOOD CASE,

PEARL AND IVORY HANDLED CUTLERY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

Rich Cut and Engraved BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, looking glasses and crockery, the whole together comprising a superior assortment of household goods. Sale positive without regard to weather. Articles must be removed on day of sale, as the Lease is let.

W. B. WESCOTT & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD furniture at public auction, the property of a gentleman leaving the City. W. B. WESCOTT & CO. will sell THIS DAY, Monday, May 7, at the elegant residence, No. 153 West 21st-st., west of 7th-av.—sale commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely—the catalogue comprising the largest and richest assortment of household furniture and works of art offered at auction this season, viz.: 7-octave piano-forte, rosewood drawing-room suits, etageres, mirrors, bookcase, centre tables, velvet carpets, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, lace curtains, oil-paintings, bronzes, china vases, card tables, easy chairs, lounges, buffets, extension table, China and glass ware, silver-plated ware, table cutlery, &c., rosewood dressing bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, commodes, shaving stand, spring and hair mattresses, hair and spring mattresses, feather beds, blankets, Brussels carpets, rugs, &c. Also, a desirable assortment of basement and kitchen furniture. Sale rain or shine.

L. D. TOMPKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT ORANGE, N. J.—ON THURSDAY, May 10, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the subscriber, by order of the Executors of S. O. Day, deceased, will offer at public auction, on the premises, the valuable property consisting of a dwelling-house and store on the corner of Main and Day sts., in Orange, N. J., lately occupied by S. O. Day, deceased, and for nearly fifty years known as the most desirable business stand in the town, being directly opposite the bank and hotel, and within two minutes' walk of the railroad station and post-office. The lot is 118 feet wide on Main st. by 430 feet deep on Day-st., and will be divided into parcels to suit purchasers, if desirable. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. L. D. TOMPKINS, Auctioneer.

A. M. CHESALAR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VELVET, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETING, TO PAY ADVANCES.—M. CRESALAR, Auctioneer, No. 23 Bowery, will sell THIS DAY, 7th inst., at 10½ o'clock, about 1,600 yards all wool and ingrain carpeting, latest styles and patterns; about 15 yards medallion and other desirable patterns, of English velvet and Brussels carpeting; a large assortment of check and white matting, yard and two yards wide; floor, hall and stair oil cloth, choice patterns; also, velvet and Brussels rugs, &c., &c. This sale is well worthy the attention of dealers and others. Terms cash.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) MAY 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No 65 Nassau-st., a few doors from Fulton-st., a large assortment of first-class second-hand household furniture, carpets, parlor suites, sofas, side-board tables, arm and parlor chairs, mirrors, centre tables, bookcases, oil paintings, extension dining tables, cutlery, silver plated ware, dinner and tea sets, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, feather beds, bedding, &c., the whole forming an assortment well worthy the attention of dealers and housekeepers.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF HORSES.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 10, in front of office No 3 Pine-st, a pair of large bay carriage horses, 7 years old, about 17 hands high; are well matched, and believed to be perfectly sound; can be seen previous to the sale at the stable of P. Fagan, No. 94 West 22d-st., near 6th-av., or in front of office on the day of sale, and also from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WM. WITTERS WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No 454 Canal st., a large and fine assortment of household furniture, &c., removed for convenience of sale. Parlor suites, pier and mantel glasses, centre, side and extension dining-tables; velvet tapestry, ingrain and other carpets; rosewood piano; splendid damask, rain and lace curtains, sofas, rocking chairs, mahogany French and other bedsteads, wardrobes, &c., &c., all in good order, and must be sold.

JOSEPH HEDRMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MAY 11, AT THE CENTRAL Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. Annual sale of new and second-hand carpets, all-cloths, &c. Housekeepers who have removed on the 1st of May into houses where their carpets won't fit the rooms, will find it to their interest to send them to us for the sale, and select from the large and excellent assortment which we shall have, such as will fit their new rooms.

JOSEPH HEDRMAN, Auctioneer

TUESDAY, MAY 8, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., a large and general assortment of furniture, four rosewood and two mahogany pianos, marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany, walnut and rosewood bedsteads, washstands, tables, wardrobes, extension-tables, chairs, sofas, pier glasses, &c., &c.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE TO PURCHASE A CHATTEL MORTGAGE—all the stock, furniture and fixtures of the hotel known as the Franklin House, No. 2 College-place, with privilege of lease for one year will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of May, inst., at 10½ A. M.

WM. KNAPP, Mortgagee.

WILLOUGHBY A. CARTER, Auctioneer, 53 Cortlandt-st.

VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION—TO-MORROW (Tuesday) at 10 o'clock, at No. 79 William-st., corner Liberty, comprising about 1,500 volumes standard works in history, poetry, criticism, fiction, &c. Also, a large carved book-case. Catalogues now ready at auction-store.

P. H. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

MONDAY MORNING, 10½ O'CLOCK, WILL be sold at the auction room, No. 79 Nassau-st., dwarf, standard, monthly and running roses: also, garden plants: also, dwarf pear trees evergreens, &c., &c., in large variety; choicest kinds from the nursery of H. WILSON.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY OF FRENCH dwarf pear, apple and ornamental trees, shrubs, roses, dahlias, &c., at No. 103 Maiden-lane, at 12 o'clock M. Also 20,000 grape vines; also 10,000 Hungarian grape vines, 2,000 pot plants, in great variety, musk and running roses.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—CROCKERY, GLASS, China and stock of a dealer, by BARTLETT & COWEN, TUESDAY, May 8 at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., an extra large sale, in lots for dealers. Sale positive for cash. Call and see. A free sale.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 63 William-st., near Wall.

20 shs. Bk. of Commerce.	50 shs. North River Bank.
33 shs. Marine Bank.	200 shs. Excelsior Ins.
40 shs. Manuf. Ins.	30 shs. Fireman's Ins.
40 shs. Grocers' Ins.	32 shs. Gt. West. Mar. Ins.
10 shs. Phœnix Ins.	40 shs. Washington Ins.
50 shs. Equitable Ins.	10 shs. National Ins.
25 shs. Adriatic Ins.	20 shs. Home Ins.
5 shs. Howard Ins.	48 shs. N. Y. Bal. D. Co.
10 shs. Imps. & Trad. Ins.	80 shs. Rutgers Ins.
20 shs. North River Ins.	50 shs. Hope Ins.
20 shs. Merchants' Ins.	62 shs. Kings County Ins.
10 shs. Enick. Stage Co.	500 Atlantic & Pac. S.S. Co.

$3,000 Archer Ins. Co Redeemable Stock.

2,000 Fox & Lincoln Ins. Co. 6 ₩ cent. Bonds.

5,000 Traverse Coal & Railroad 1st Mtge. 7 ₩ cent. Bs.

2,000 Missouri State 6 ₩ cent Bonds.

2,000 New-York & Harlem R. 7 ₩ cent. Ex. Bonds.

1,000 City of Jeffersonville 6 ₩ cent. Stock Certificate.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, May 10. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 63 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock-Broker, No. 63 William-st., near Wall.

GIDEON B. STEVENS, Auctioneer—Office 170 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE,

Elegant and costly household furniture at public auction.

On TUESDAY, May 8, 1860,

Commencing at 10 o'clock precisely,

at the private residence of Louis VANDASAILE, Esq., No. 103 West 15th-st., between 5th and 7th ave. Catalogues, now ready, can be had on application at our office.

To persons desiring first-class rosewood furniture, this will be an opportunity seldom met with, as every article was made to order for Mr. V. by Rice, Thomas & Miller of this City, only nine months since, viz:

Magnificent rosewood piano forte, cost $700.

Five solid rosewood suites of drawing-room furniture, covered with crimson, gold and satin.

Moire antique and velvet piush.

Rosewood etageres, plate glass doors and oval,

Lady's costly escritoire, lined throughout with satinwood, silt-opening rosewood bookcase, rosewood centre and sofa side tables, with Grecian marble tops, double corner etageres, satin divan, lounge and couch, royal velvet carpets, embroidered lace curtains, &c., &c.

N. B.—Sale positive without regard to weather.

DANIEL S. HEWES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—DANIEL S. BOUGH WILL sell TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) May 8, at 10½ A. M., from the residence No. 21 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., a new 2-cord wall Brooklyn, a large and varied assortment of good second-hand furniture, mantel and pier mirrors, rich table wares, costly decorations, &c., &c. Particulars to-morrow morning. No postponement on account of the weather.

A. MONTANYA GRIFFIN & Co., Auctioneers.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION—THIS DAY, (Monday,) at the private residence No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th aves., commencing at 10½ o'clock, consisting of drawing-room, chamber and dining-room furniture, piano forte, mirrors, lace curtains, oil-cloths, China and glass ware, bedding, &c., &c. Sale peremptory.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell, on TUESDAY, May 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of Montague-place and Clicks-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of parlor and chamber rosewood and mahogany furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, marble stair, brusses, &c. Catalogues at sale.

S. JACOBS, Auctioneer—Office 20 W. William and Cedar sts.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, MAY 7, AT 10½ o'clock at No. 40 St. Mark's-place, a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of parlor suits, chairs, carpets, black-walnut bedsteads, mattresses, mirrors, kitchen furniture, &c., the whole of which will be sold without reserve.

STEAMBOATS.

APRIL, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS and BROWN'S LOCKS, FAIR HAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, May 3, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, May 3, 6 A. M.
Friday, May 4, 3½ P. M.	Friday, May 4, 7 A. M.
Saturday, May 5, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, May 5, 7 A. M.
Sunday, May 6, 8 A. M.	Sunday, May 6, 3½ P. M.
Monday, May 7, 4 P. M.	Monday, May 7, 7 A. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDWELL'S, Verplank's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.)

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer ARMENIA, Capt. SMITH, leaves the foot of Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck Slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect Naugatuck Railroad to Winsted and Housatonic to Pittsfield.

FOR GLEN COVE, ROSLYN, BAYLE'S Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Oleneood, steamer LONG ISLAND, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, from James-slip, East River.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 26 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars see bills

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL will leave foot of Jay-st. every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

FOR KEYPORT.—THE STEAMBOAT KEYPORT leaves Murray-st. daily at 4 o'clock P. M. and Keyport at 7 o'clock A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

FARE $2 TO ALBANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 30, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams Bridge, 8:30 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.

For White Plains, 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M.

For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt.

For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt.

For Albany, 9 A. M. Mail train.

Connect with the New York Central Railroad.

Returning, will leave:

Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.

White Plains, 5 and 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.

Dover Plains, 6 A. M.

Albany, 11 A. M, Mail train.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

TO THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

New-York, May 4, 1860.

The New-York and Erie Railroad will dispatch a SPECIAL TRAIN for delegates to the Republican National Convention, leaving Dépôt foot of Duane-st., New-York, SUNDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 5 P. M., reaching Chicago on Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock the day before the meeting.

Regular Through Express Trains for Chicago leave New-York at 7.00 and 9.00 A. M., and 5.00 P. M. every day except Sunday.

Excursion tickets from New-York to Chicago and return for $33 00, or from Dunkirk to Chicago and return for $13 90, good from May 8 to June 1, or two days after adjournment; may be procured from Dépôt foot Duane-st., Nos. 193 and 241 Broadway, or at Dépôt, Jersey City.

CHAS. MINOT,
Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st., Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 9 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning Mail Train, 3:30 A. M.; Emigrant 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included), and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO DELEGATES AND OTHERS ATTENDING THE CHICAGO CONVENTION. MAY 16, 1860.—Tickets can be obtained at halffare from Suspension Bridge to Chicago and return, on application at the Agency, No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st. Tickets good until May 26, or until three days after the adjournment of the Convention. Ample time to see Niagara Falls and the great Suspension Bridge. No other route offers the same inducements.

EDWARD P. BEACH,
Agent Great Western Railway,
No. 213 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Trains leave pier foot of Duane st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail, 9 A. M. for Dunkirk and intermediate Stations. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

N. MARSH, Receiver.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS leave Vanderbilt Landing on the arrival of the 8 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M. boats from New-York. Leave Elting-ville 7:15 and 10 A. M., and 5:20 P. M. Sundays leave Elting-ville 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.: Vanderbilt Landing on the arrival of the 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. boats from New-York. N. B.—The Company are prepared to treat with any parties desiring excursion or special trains.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, HIGHLANDS, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., via steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson st., New-York. Leave New-York at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M., and 5½ P. M. every day except Sunday.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST. FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M. Fare $3. 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES

PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINT brushes will find a superior quality of paint brushes, wash brushes, &c., at the brush factory, No. 338 Pearl-st. Harper's Buildings. JOHN K. HOPPER.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS,
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

VAN DEN BROEK BROS. & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 60 Chaussée d'Antin,
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S. M. WOOD & CO.,
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For the Purchase and Sale of
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, RAILROAD STOCKS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.
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NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes.
Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills in sums to suit.

GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY.

This Lottery is authorized by a Special Act of the Legislature, and the Charter of the same has never been repealed, or the sale of tickets in any way interfered with by the Legislature. The Managers of this Lottery will continue to draw the same daily, in Savannah, Georgia, until the 31st day of May, 1860.

Circulars sent free by addressing
McKINNEY & CO., Managers.
Savannah, Georgia.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, March 29, 1860.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of $5 per share upon the Capital Stock of the Company be, and the same is hereby ordered, payable on the 15th day of May, 1860; and that the same be payable on the stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City, and on the stock registered in London at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co.; and that parties desiring to pay their installments in London, may pay the same at the rate of four shillings two pence sterling to the dollar.

Resolved, That the Transfer Books be closed on the 10th day of May, and reopened on the 15th, and that no transfers be permitted after that date of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid.

Resolved, That interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum be allowed upon all assessments paid previous to the 15th of May, and charged at the same rate upon all assessments paid after that date.

By order of the Board.

A. F. BURNSIDE, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	147,000

This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, to cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CUREY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN R. R. Co., or 1853, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 21 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1859 will be held at the office of the Company, at Springfield, Illinois, on the second THURSDAY of May next for the election of three Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.

WM. B. CORNEAU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, May 3, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, April 24, 1860.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of (13) Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 15th day of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 5th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 16th proximo.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank, of Providence, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the first day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank.

MARCH 27, 1860. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO., No. 66 William-st.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company on May 12, ensuing. The polls will be open from 12 until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from May 7 until May 12, inclusive. H. MATHER, Secretary.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished on application, by

THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Stockholders of the Bull's Head Bank, that the capital stock is to be filled up to $300,000. All those willing to take their pro rata shares of said stock will give notice at the Bank on or before the first day of June, 1860, as certificates will be issued on the 2d June, 1860.

By order of the Board

J. H. ELDRIDGE, Cashier.

$60.000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE ON City property, in sums to suit applicants. J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., near 34th-st.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, maturing prior to March, 1860, purchased at par by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1860.

THE PARK BANK.—NEW-YORK, APRIL 10, 1860.—ELECTION NOTICE.—The annual election for nineteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking-house, No. 3 Beekman-st., on MONDAY, the 7th of May, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

P. W. GALLAUDET
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 11 PINE-ST.,
where he will continue to buy and sell on commission, HARDWARE, METAL, and other BUSINESS PAPER.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Association will be held at the banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 14, at 12 o'clock.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the Bonds of this Company will present the Coupons due May 1, 1860, to ANDREW H. GREEN, New-York, for payment.

TO THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY.—L. JACOBS, having the large store and offices No. 67 William st., corner of Cedar, is now prepared to advance money to any amount on watches, jewelry, diamonds, cigars, wines, brandies, hardware, dry goods and merchandise of every description, or bought, and the highest prices given. Parties can rely on having business transacted in a strictly confidential manner. Private office in rear of store. Branch office up town, No. 467 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION, at our warerooms, Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin, and 77 White-st., first door east of Broadway, a fine assortment of first-class carriages and road wagons, manufactured on the premises, under our immediate supervision, from the best selected materials and workmanship, to which we invite the attention of the public. MINER & STEVENS.

TWO CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—ONE ROCKaway carriage, standing top, seats five persons, with shafts and pole, for one or two horses; built by Parker; price $100. Also, one fallback top, square wagon, seats four persons; built by Wood Brothers; price $125. Can be seen at stable, No. 11 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

PONIES FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF BAY PONIES 7 and 8 years old; about nine hands high; perfectly kind and gentle; have been constantly driven together; both are good saddle horses; will be sold with wagon, harness and riding saddles, complete. To be seen at Wilson's stables, Nos. 87 and 89 10th-st., near 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE, DARK BAY, LONG tailed horse, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, warranted sound, and been used by the owner three years as a family horse. The carriage and harness will be sold with the horse if wanted. Apply to E. S. MILL, No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A POWERFUL BAY HORSE, 17½ hands high, 7 years old, weighs 1 526 pounds; sound and kind; is a very fast walker, and would make a superior truck horse. Apply to WILLIAM BURKE, No. 67 Columbia-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, DARK BAY HORSE, suitable for a carriage or express wagon. May be seen at Bradly's stables, in 31st-st., between 5th and Madison ave. Also, a double-horse carriage.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIAL caleche made to order at a cost of $1,000, and nearly new; can be used as a barouche or close carriage. Can be seen corner Broadway and 27th-st.

FOR SALE—A HAMILTONIAN BAY MARE, SIX years old, sound and 1 kind; can trot close to two-forty. Inquire at No. 13 West 27th-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAM—NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The Vanderbilt European Line United States Mail Steamships sail between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

	FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	RETURNING FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON.
ILLINOIS, Griffin	Sat., May 19	Wed., June 6
VANDERBILT, Lefevre	Sat., June 16	Wed., July 4
ILLINOIS	Sat., June 30	Wed., July 18

THE CHRISTIAN WORLD.

Anniversaries of the Great Religious Bodies in this City.

ASSEMBLING OF THE CLERGY AND LAITY.

OPENING MEETINGS LAST EVENING.

Sermons by Rev. Drs. Hague, Clarke, Cheever and Fisher, and Rev. Messrs. Hastings, Craven, Hickox and Garnett.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Programme of the Week.

TIMES AND PLACES OF THE MAY ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.

MONDAY, MAY 7.

Union Theological Seminary—Mercer-street Church, 7½ P. M.

American Seamen's Friend Society.—Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, 7½ P. M.

Young Men's Christian Association—Dr. ADAMS' Church, Madison-square, 7½ P. M.

Methodist Anthem—Mr. GARNER'S Church, Twenty-third-st., 12 M.

New-York Magdalen Benevolent Society—Chapel of University-place Church, (Dr. POTTS',) 7½ P. M.

Industry Reform Society—Greene-street Methodist Church, 7½ P. M.

New-York Bible Society.

THE NECESSITY OF THE BIBLE.

The anniversary sermon before this Association was preached last evening by Rev. T. S. HASTINGS, pastor of the Carmine-street Church,) the anniversary and business meeting being held in the Winter season. The Church of Rev. Dr. ADAMS, corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, was filled with an appreciative audience, who were well repaid by an eloquently-delivered sermon. The exercises of the evening were opened by a hymn from the choir, and, after a prayer by Rev. Mr. MARTIN, Rev. Mr. HASTINGS was introduced—the chosen preacher for the occasion. His text was taken from 1st Samuel, from the 4th to the 13th verses, and was an elaborate, careful and eloquent sermon, proving the necessity of the Bible to controvert error and infidelity, and tracing its Divine origin and influences, and claiming that no work ever penned by human hands had so long and so successfully resisted the attacks made upon it, nor those by unbelievers, but by believers who chose to interpret its meanings to suit their own views. The sermon, at the instance of the Society, will be printed in pamphlet form, and at the request, as well of the preacher as of the officers of the Society, any attempt at a report is withheld.

At the close of the sermon, Mr. WM. ALLEN BUTLER, in a brief statement, explained the objects and purposes of the Society, which were to distribute throughout the City, and to every class and nation, the Book of Life; acting in one sense as an auxiliary to the American Bible Society, whose sphere of operations embraces the entire world. This was introductory to the collection, which was as worthy, in its results, of the assemblage, as it was of the purposes for which it was taken.

After the singing of "Old Hundred," and a benediction by Mr. MARTIN, the congregation was dismissed.

Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

ANNUAL REPORT AND SERMON.

The annual sermon on the occasion of the Twenty-third Anniversary of the "Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States" was preached at Dr. SPRING'S Church, in Fifth-avenue, last evening, by ELIJAH R. CRAVEN, D. D., of Newark, New-Jersey. Previous to the sermon, Rev. Dr. WILSON, the Secretary of the Board, read an abstract of the annual report, from which it appeared that the receipts from all sources during the past year have been $237,962 28, being an advance over last year of $7,901 71. In last year's report there were included over $10,000 more of the fund for repairing losses in India, and of Government appropriations for Indian schools, than is contained in this year's report; so that the actual increase of receipts from ordinary sources, over last year, is upwards of $25,000. The expenditures have been $234,687 73, leaving a balance on hand of $3,944 55. The number of missionaries sent out during the past year has been 44, which, with 22 others received in connection with that branch of the Choctaw Mission formerly under the American Board, makes the whole number added to the missionary force during the year 66—being double the number in service during any previous year. The reports from the various missionaries regarding the success of their labors are generally very favorable, in view of which the Board invoke the continued prayers and material aid of the Church.

After the reading of the report, Mr. CRAVEN preached a brief sermon from the following text:

"He shall see of the travail of his soul, and shall be satisfied."—ISAIAH, lvi. 11.

The fulfilment and satisfaction of the reward of Christ, as well as the glory of God, and of the Church, as effected through the instrumentality of missions, and the universal preaching of the Gospel, was the theme of the discourse.

The audience was not large.

Union Theological Seminary.

SERMON BY REV. DR. FISHER.

The annual discourse before the Society of Inquiry of the Union Theological Seminary, was delivered last evening by Dr. SAMUEL W. FISHER, President of Hamilton College.

The church was well filled. After prayer by Prof. HENRY B. SMITH, Dr. FISHER was presented to the congregation. Dr. FISHER indulged in some pleasant personal reminiscences, recalling his first address before this society, delivered 21 years ago. Referring to the means chosen by God to further the spread of His word, Dr. FISHER thought that the Anglo-Saxon race had been especially chosen for the accomplishment of this great work. For this they were peculiarly adapted by their energy of mind which combined with bodily vigor. And the migratory spirit, which eventually impelled the Anglo-Saxon to a change of home and the development of new fields of enterprise, constituted to fit him for the missionary's life.

By Anglo-Saxon Dr. FISHER did not mean the inhabitants of the sea-girt isle alone. Were England to perish, the Anglo-saxon would not die; he lives in grander life here in his first-born; and this first-born is yet destined to achieve a work which will fill Earth with admiration, and Heaven with songs of praise. In view of the various different denominations, Dr. FISHER thought they should all work together; that in the pure life of its members alone consisted the power of a Church; and that each denomination should be a missionary society in itself.

Dr. FISHER closed his remarks with an exordium to the young men of the Society of Inquiry, exhorting them to take a broad view of the field in which they were to labor, gird themselves to the armor of Christianity, and go forth in the strength of their conquering Lord. The meeting was closed with the singing of the Doxology and a benediction by Dr. FISHER.

The American and Foreign Christian Union.

SERMON OF REV. WILLIAM HAGUE, D. D.

The annual sermon of the American and Foreign Christian Union, preparatory to the anniversary meeting on Tuesday next, was preached last night at the Tabernacle Church, (Dr. THOMPSON'S,) corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Sixth-avenue, by Rev. Dr. HAGUE. The reverend gentleman announced the subject of his discourse to be "God's covenant against Paganism," and read his text, Psalm XXV., 14: "The secret of the Lord is with them that fear him, and he will shew them his covenant." A cloud of gloomy mystery, the preacher said, overhung the moral economy of the world, but Christianity was uplifting the veil. It was, indeed, strange that a new and even a worse Paganism should have arisen upon the ruins of the old, and that after a pure religion had been specially revealed at Bethlehem, the majority of our species should be slaves of a degrading superstition—of an "oppressive Churchianity" of the dominant Church of Rome. Under a new name, a worse than the old Pantheon was restored in Rome. Instead of a Pagan Pontifex, there was a Papal one. Far nobler was it to adore the demigods of old Rome than to bow down to an image which was called God's mother. God forbid that one should cast censure on the splendid mythology of Greece and Rome, and look with an eye of commendation on that modern Paganism taught in the Papal Church. The Mahomedans were, in the score of morality, superior to Catholics, and the Empire of Japan stands higher, to-day, in the scale of civilization than Italy, Spain, or Portugal. The Pope's power was gone. He excommunicated Sardinia, but VICTOR EMANUEL laughed at the foolish old man; and bade him mind his own business. The reverend preacher eulogized the American and Foreign Union, and said that in Italy the people were crying for Bibles. A great field was before them, in which to work, and the secret of their strength was that God was with them. After prayer and benediction by Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, the audience separated. The anniversary meeting of the Society will be held at St. Paul's Methodist Church, in Fourth-avenue, on Tuesday evening, when the report of the Secretary will be read, and several influential ministers, among whom is Rev. Dr. CHINIQUY, of the Canada Mission, will deliver addresses.

The American Seamen's Friend Society.

SERMON BY REV. WALTER CLARK.

The annual sermon before the American Seamen's Friend Society, was preached last evening, by Rev. WALTER CLARK, in the Church of Rev. Dr. STORRS, Henry street, Brooklyn. The Rev. gentleman took, as a foundation for his discourse, the fifth verse of the sixtieth chapter of Isaiah—"Then thou shalt see, and flow together, and thine heart shall fear, and be enlarged; because the abundance of the sea shall be converted unto thee, the forces of the Gentiles shall come unto thee." The text was considered with special reference to the mission of the Society, and the instructions of Christ during the sailor. The peculiarities of his employment, and the magnitude of the interests confided to his trust, were glanced at, as an appropriate introduction to a consideration of the blessings that would flow from a thorough evangelization of those who go down to the sea in ships. In a mere worldly point of view, the additional security of goods, treasure, and passengers, under the care of a Christian captain and pious men, was pointed out, and thus an incentive was offered to merchants and to all having relatives and friends at sea, to aid the Society in its work. Then the Christian sailor was considered as an effective aid in the great work of spreading the Gospel through all lands. From the very nature of his calling he visited many lands where his example was potent for good or for evil. As a proof of that he referred to the fact that in many countries where the Christian virtues are unknown the inhabitants have long been familiar with the vices that are bet too common in Christian nations. With these and other arguments he impressed the cause of the Society upon the minds of his audience, and asked for it their sympathies and prayers.

The Anniversary meeting, at which the doings of the Society during the past year will be reported, will be held in Dr. CHEEVER'S Church this evening.

Church Anti-Slavery Society.

ANNUAL SERMON BY DR. CHEEVER AT THE CHURCH OF THE PURITANS—REV. DANIEL WORTH PRESENT.

The Church of the Puritans contained an unusually large audience last evening, on the occasion of the annual sermon in behalf of the Church Anti-Slavery Society.

Dr. CHEEVER entered the pulpit, accompanied by Rev. DANIEL WORTH, lately imprisoned by the authorities of North Carolina on a charge of vending incendiary Abolition documents. Mr. WORTH was enabled to leave the State only through the interposition of two slaveholders, who signed his bail-bond, to the amount of $3,000—and another slaveholder drove him (in disguise) by a circuitous route to the borders of the State. Dr. CHEEVER, in his prayer, thanked God for the presence of Mr. WORTH, and prayed for the time when he should be allowed to preach the Gospel of Freedom in North Carolina. He did not, however, make any allusion to the agency of the slaveholders in procuring Mr. WORTH'S escape.

After the collection had been taken on behalf of the Church Anti Slavery Society to "carry on the various instrumentalities of warfare against this mighty sin," Dr. CHEEVER announced the fact that Mr. WORTH was present; that there would be a brief prayer meeting after the services on his behalf, and that he would preach in this Church next Sunday. Dr. CHEEVER then announced his text as from Zachariah xi.: 4, 5.

Thus saith the Lord my God: Feed the flock of the slaughter.

Whose possessors slay them, and hold themselves not guilty; and they that sell them say, Blessed *be* the Lord; for I am rich [laughter]; and their own shepherds pity them not.

The text, Dr. CHEEVER argued, was the only passage in God's word that describes exactly the condition of our slaves; that there are no greater infidels than those who, while pretending to disapprove of infidelity, countenanced Slavery in the churches. "Why is it," he asked, "that when the friend of the slave makes the slightest mistake, those who pretend to be the friend of the slave stab him in the back, or throw obstacles in his way?" Why is it that a man gives $5,000 to the American Board, because the Abolitionists have denounced it as in complicity with Slavery? The churches, he said, were like hired nurses giving their babes laudanum to silence all interruptions to their enjoyment; that was the spirit in which the subject of Slavery was represented in the churches. But not until the word of God was brought to bear fully on this sin, could it be broken up. The members of the churches should take the Bible, and teach the preachers. There should be preaching on the Sabbath, as well as on holidays and thanksgiving, and tracts and meetings. These were the objects of the Church Anti-Slavery Society; and yet, some of the pretended Anti-Slavery men would stab the leaders of that very Society, and reward them with *bitter and malignant opposition*. But, considering the little use of God's word that had been made, much progress had been secured, and the fruits were seen in this opposition. Some of these people who opposed Anti-Slavery agitation were like Dame Partington's, standing at their own kitchens trying to keep back this Atlantic tide of reform. [Laughter.] Then there were pretended Anti-Slavery men, trying to appear honest while threatening *to turn their pastors out of his pulpit* if they dared to preach or pray for the enslaved. Who could tell what the venerable DUDLEY TYNG would have done, could he have lived to have continued his grappling with this evil? Sometimes the opposition to the pastor's work came from vestrymen, as in Dr. TYNG'S case, sometimes from trustees, sometimes from the society. A thousand modes of attack might be made to keep him from his work. CLARK and WILBERFORCE had met with just such opposition. Another instance was in the case of Rev. DANIEL WORTH, who was present, who had been imprisoned because of his open declaration that he would preach the word of God on behalf of the oppressed. Those who attacked the Bastile might have to bridge the moat with their dead bodies. When a few more like JOHN BROWN or Rev. DANIEL WORTH should be sacrificed, then perhaps these lukewarm Anti-Slavery men would come in and try to take the credit. Was it fair for the Press and the Church to pour in charges that too much time was allowed to this subject? He appealed to his Church to declare that he had given enough attention to other themes, and even to Christ crucified. [A laugh.] He felt that God would approve his course, and that this work would go on in spite of opposition, to the glory of God and the confusion of Slavery.

Dr. CHEEVER announced that a public meeting will be held this evening at the City Assembly Rooms, at which Rev. DANIEL WORTH will speak; and that next Sunday evening that gentleman will occupy the pulpit of the Church of the Puritans.

African Civilization.

SERMON OF REV. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET BEFORE THE AFRICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY.

Rev. H. H. GARNET preached, last evening, in Shiloh Presbyterian Church, upon the subject of African Civilization. After the usual introductory exercises, Mr. GARNET took his text in Isaiah, 57th chapter and 14th verse: "He that putieth his trust in me shall possess the land." He said that the whole duty of man and the happiness of life were summed up in three things: First, the worship of the true and living God; second, in home and country; and third, in the faithful discharge of duty to our kindred and to all mankind. He that truly worshipped God loved his home and country, but if the enjoyment of life and liberty were inseparably connected with these, then there were millions who were homeless. It was among the first duties of a people to seek a home and a country, and the colored people, of all others, should say with FRANKLIN, "where liberty dwell there is my country." Here they were merely sojourners among strangers, without a home, mere tenants at will, and subject to the bitterest wrongs and outrages. Duty to themselves, to their offspring and race, as well as to God demanded that they should not be content to remain forever in a condition of thraldom and of moral and civil degradation, when the opportunity to rise was held out to them. Emigration was one of the grand instruments of civilization, and the Gospel required that Christians should carry civilization and a pure Christianity to those who sit in the dark places of the earth. The example of the Pilgrim Fathers was referred to. But for emigrants were needed—not the wicked and profane, the proud and scornful, the faithless and unbelieving, the lazy and timid, the ignorant and superstitious; but men and women of strong faith in God, of industry, and possessed of true Christian intelligence. He concluded by answering various objections to the scheme. The house was well filled, and the deepest attention was manifested throughout.

Society for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Jews.

THE CONDITION OF THE JEWS AN AGENCY FOR THE SPREAD OF CHRISTIANITY.

The presentation of the Annual Report of the Society designated as above, and the delivery of the annual sermon in its aid, occurred last evening in the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Fourth-street and Lafayette-place. At the close of the prepatory devotions, Rev. Dr. PENNEY, the Corresponding Secretary, submitted the report. He congratulated the Society on the fact that they had commenced to recover from a long season of prostration, beginning so far back as 1855. The Society's efforts, were he said, mainly confined to the City and its vicinity, and its work was principally done through the agency of three converted Hebrews, employed as colporteurs, to visit Jewish families and distribute tracts amongst them.

The number of families thus visited was 1,382; 34 individuals had called for serious conversation; 30 Bibles had been distributed, in German and Hebrew; 11 New Testaments and 84,000 Tracts, mostly in German. There were received:

From agencies	$927 34
From donations	44 00
Annual subscribers	27 00
Church collections	6 42
Legacies	10,431 10
Interest	347 50
A temporary loan	1,000 00
Total	$12,783 36

The disbursements are accounted for as follows:

By Relief Committa	$129 59
Publications	146 43
Miscellaneous and office expenses	178 25
Agents' Mission	606 37
Colporteurs	699 00
Settlement of old claims	869 77
Legal expenses	180 50
Total	$2,719 82
Cash in the treasurer's office	435 22
Bonds and mortgages	9,618 32
Hats for children	10 00
Making a total expenditure for the year of	$10,063 55
And leaving a balance on hand of	$12,783 36

Dr. HICKOX, of Scranton, Penn., delivered the sermon, which was founded on the closing verse of the third chapter of Hosea:

"For the children of Israel shall abide many days without a king, and without a prince, and without a sacrifice, and without an image, and without an ephod, and without teraphim. Afterward shall the children of Israel return and seek the Lord their God, and David their king, and shall fear the Lord and his goodness in the latter days."

He applied these words, not as some commentators had done, to the subsequent captivity of the ten tribes in Babylon, but to scenes yet future in the history of our world, viz.: the dispersion of the Jews, and the birth of Christ. He alluded to that dispersion as a proof of the veracity of the sacred Scriptures, and showed from the history of the Jews that in every particular the prophet's prediction as to the first part of it, had been verified, and, as to the second, viz., that "afterwards the children of Israel shall return to seek the Lord their God, and David their King," he felt confident that in due time that would be realized also by their return to the faith of their Lord and God. The universal triumph of the Church, as the events of the time proclaimed, was near at hand, and the conversion of the Jews—who were distributed over the whole earth—who circulated wherever money circulated who adhered to their faith with a tenacity which, as their religion was Divine, so far as it went, would make them the better Christians—was inevitably designed to aid in that glorious work.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Reception of Delegates from Ireland and Canada—Addresses of the Irish and Canadian Methodist Conferences—The Bishops' Quadrennial Address—Their Views on Slavery, Lay Delegation, Terms of Ministerial Service and the Progress of Methodism.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 4, 1860.

The meeting of the Methodist Episcopal General Conference this morning was the most interesting one that we have yet had. The addresses of the Irish and Canadian Methodists, presented by their representatives sent hither to deliver them, and the remarks of the representatives themselves, were listened to with deep attention. The important address of the Bishops, giving a comprehensive view of the progress of Methodism in the Northern United States during the past four years, was also read at this session.

Bishop AMES presided, and the meeting was opened with religious exercises.

Rev. JAMES M. FULLER presented the certificate of Rev. THOMAS WEBSTER, representive of the M. E. Church of Canada, who, with Bishop RICHARDSON, of Canada, he said, was present. They were invited to come forward and were introduced to the Conference.

The Secretary read the address presented by them from the Church in Canada. In it were expressed the interest felt in the proceedings and welfare of the Church in the United States by the Canadian Methodists, and some account of the condition and prospects of the latter was set forth.

The Church in Canada has 16,575 members; the value of its chapel property is $208,768, and it has a Seminary of Learning worth $40,000.

The address was referred to the Committee on Correspondence.

Bishop RICHARDSON briefly addressed the Conference. He said the Methodists in Canada desired to fraternize with the Methodists in the United States. They felt attached to them from early association—admired the system of the Church, and believed that the Episcopal form of government was the correct one.

Bishop MORRIS introduced Rev. ROBINSON SCOTT, the representative of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Ireland.

A letter, dated at Dublin, April 3, 1860, accrediting Mr. SCOTT and the address of the Irish Church, in reply to the address of the last General Conference, dated at Cork, July, 1857, were presented. The latter was, as Mr. SCOTT afterwards called it, a "characteristically Hibernian document." It set forth, with many felicitous figures of speech, the gratification with which the words of aid of the American Church had been received, commended the unity of Methodists in behalf of the salvation of souls, expressed gratitude for the prosperity of the Church, dwelt upon the wide field of usefulness which was open to the Methodists in the United States compared with the contracted sphere in Ireland. It declares that the Methodists in Ireland have had much to contend with, but still stand firmly as witnesses for Christ, and are determined to continue their work. They think a brighter day is dawning for Irish Methodism, and rejoice in the hope of abundant reward hereafter for all that they may do in its behalf. The communication closed with a complimentary allusion to Bishop STAMPSON and Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, and their visit to Ireland as a delegation from the General Conference.

Rev. ROBINSON SCOTT said that, as the delegate of the Irish Methodists, it was his duty to do two things: first, he desired to convey the fraternal and affectionate salutations of the Irish Conference. They regarded their American brethren with the warmest sympathy. They had been specially pleased with the deputation sent to Ireland by the last General Conference, and believed that if Bishop STAMPSON and Dr. MCCLINTOCK were specimens of their brethren here, they were entirely worthy of their love. In the second place he had to set forth the difficulties of the work in Ireland. They grew out of the fact that it was a *Popish* country—an *old* country, and a country from which there was a *large emigration*. Within ten years two-thirds of the Methodist population had emigrated. But in the darkest hour aid had come to them. He rendered thanks for the assistance sent them from the United States. The prayers of the two hemispheres had not gone up in vain. God had given the Irish Methodists a great work, and what they had thus far done was the precursor of the entire evangelization of the land.

Bishop JANES read the Quadrennial Address of the Bishops. The General Superintendents tender their affectionate salutations to the delegates, enlarge on the importance of their present gathering, commend their wisdom and piety, and say pointedly that they cannot see how party spirit can enter into so grave a body of preachers; that they are assured that there are no local representatives here, but that all feel that they are to labor for the advantage of the whole Church, whose true motto is *E pluribus Unum*. They allude feelingly to the death of senior Bishop WAUGH, pronounce a eulogy upon his life and character, and notice the death of twelve members of the last General Conference. Notwithstanding the death of the senior Bishop, and the illness of another of their number, Bishops have presided at all the Conferences except two. The Conference on the Pacific coast has been met, and Bishop STAMPSON, as a delegate, accompanied by Dr. MCCLINTOCK, has visited the British and Irish Conferences; the former examined the condition of Methodism in France and Germany, and the Scandinavian and Turkish Missions. Rev. FRANCIS SUBNS has been ordained a Bishop, with Episcopal jurisdiction in Africa only. The educational interests of the Church are represented to be prosperous, but larger endowments are needed for the colleges. It is suggested that an educational board should be appointed, who should prevent the erection of too many institutions of learning, that all that are needed may have efficiency and strength. Although some ministers are needed in the Faculties of colleges, the Bishops deem it doubtful whether too many do not devote their time to teaching who might occupy fields of greater usefulness, while laymen might fully fill their places. The Bishops speak of the increase of the Sunday-schools with satisfaction—I sent you the figures yesterday—and give a sketch of the Book Concern, which, commencing in 1789, with a borrowed capital of $600, has now a net capital of $762 933; it has made large dividends on various occasions, and a part of the capital has been given to the Church South. It is now in a highly prosperous condition. The catalogue of Sunday-school books is very large. The Bishops bespeak an effort to give a wider circulation to the tracts. A number of works have been published in the German language, and similar publications in the Scandinavian language are called for. The Church periodicals are spoken of very favorably. The cash receipts of the Tract Society have been:

For the year ending Dec. 31, 1856	$5,670
For the year ending Dec. 31, 1857	6,611
For the year ending Dec. 31, 1858	7,034
For the year ending Dec. 31, 1859	9,311

In these amounts are not included moneys paid for Tract purposes to the Conference Auxiliary Societies. The sum contributed for Tract purposes for the last four years is 82 728, the greater part of which has been expended solely under the direction of the Auxiliary Societies; a large portion of it in some of the Conferences in the payment of debts contracted previously to the year 1856. The aggregate number of pages printed and circulated since the last General Conference, is:

	Pages.
Of Tracts	25,053,000
Of Bound Volumes	20,874,700
Of Monthly Illustrated Tract *Good News*	7,344,200
Total	54,170,900

The Bishops speak with gratification of the numerous missionary contributions, and the increased number of converts. I have already sent you the statistics of the missionary work. The ministry of the Church is represented to be active and efficient. Great success has attended its labors. The number of members and probationers in 1855 was 799,431, and of ministers 5,408; the former in 1859 numbered 974,345, and the latter 6,677; making an increase respectively of 174 914 and 1,469. The number of church edifices is 9,305, and of parsonages 2,540, with an aggregate estimated value of $21,341,624—an increase in two years of 960 churches, and 366 parsonages, at a valuation of $3,341,624.

The doctrinal unity of the Methodists was also remarkable. A slight difference had in some sections manifested itself in the manner of teaching the doctrine of Christian Holiness. Some had used deonciatory language, and had encouraged erratic and irresponsible teachers, so as to produce strife, and in some cases slight secessions. Possibly some danger existed of leaning too strongly towards the doctrine of infant regeneration. Some difficulties have arisen in stationing the preachers in large cities, owing to previous negotiations between ministers and congregations. Such arrangements are evidently contrary to the economy of Methodism, and are productive of serious injury. On the part of some Annual Conferences opposition has been made to the transfer of ministers from other Conferences. Certain modifications were proposed. If they were made, certain members would be displeased; if they were not made there would be no extensive dissatisfaction. On the subject of Slavery the Bishops say that the propositions to change the General Rule nat having received the constitutional majority of votes, they will refer to the views which they expressed at the last General Conference, which are unchanged. They think that there are great if not insuperable objections to admitting lay delegates to the Annual Conferences. They might be constituted a co-ordinate assembly, with the General Conferences sitting at the same time, but an entirely separate body, and passing upon the same measures. There seemed, however, upon the same measures. There seemed, however, upon the same measures. There seemed, however,

The New-York Times.

VOL IX—NO. 2693. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Speech of Gen. Davis, of Mississippi, in Support of his Territorial Resolutions.

Unimportant Debate upon the Tariff in the House.

THE TALK OF WASHINGTON POLITICIANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 7.

The Sergeant-at-Arms has summoned to appear before the Covode Investigating Committee, to-morrow morning, P. M. MARTIN, GEO. V. A. LATHROP, Hon. CHAS. E. STEWART and JOSEPH LADLIE. It is supposed that they will be questioned in regard to the Detroit Post-office while under the care of Mr. O'FLYNN; also as to whether they know anything in regard to money having been paid to secure the passage of the English bill in either branch of Congress.

SENATOR DAVIS' EFFORT.

An immense crowd congregated in the Senate to-day, to listen to the speech of Senator DAVIS. This audience was brought together, not by the talents of Mr. DAVIS, but by his prognosticated attack upon Judge DOUGLAS. He spoke with none of the effect of SEWARD or DOUGLAS, and though he had an audience equal to that by which those Senators' speeches were listened to, he could not hold it. The speech was not remarkable. It contained no new points, except a quotation from CALEB CUSHING when Attorney General, which was lugged in for the purpose of paying CALEB a big compliment. DAVIS is understood to be laying his pipes very carefully for FRANK PIERCE, being strongly seconded by CUSHING. The great failure of his speech to-day consisted in the fact that it was too politic, and that he did not "sail in" against Mr. DOUGLAS with any severity. His colleague, BROWN, in a fifteen minutes' speech, took the wind completely out of his sails.

THE TARIFF.

JOHN SHERMAN, Maj. SCHWARTZ and Mr. GROW made speeches on the Tariff bill in the House, to-day. On Wednesday the bill will come up as the special order, and Mr. SHERMAN is determined to press a vote upon it. It will probably pass the house with some amendments.

A MINISTER TO SARDINIA.

Mr. BURLINGAME's bill for the establishment of a Sardinian Ministry passed the House, to-day, without opposition. Mr. BURLINGAME anticipated objection from Mr. GARNETT, who dissented from his whereas the other day, but the unanimity precluded Mr. BURLINGAME's effort.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Mr. BURLINGAME has named a son of BENJAMIN HARRIS, Detective Police Officer of Boston, for a scholarship in the Naval School at Annapolis.

Adams' Express Company made a handsome thing financially, out of the necessities of the delegates at Charleston.

The Naval Committee of the House will report a bill soon for the establishment of BUTTERFIELD'S Mexican and Gulf Steamship Mail line. It is proposed to connect this line with the New-York and Boston Southern Steamship lines, and it is understood that the New-York and Eastern members will oppose this bill. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 7.

An address to the seceders from the Charleston Convention, showing the urgent necessity for their return to the National Democratic Convention at the adjourned meeting in June, was in circulation to-day for the signatures of members of Congress. The movement is intended to forestall the meeting of Conventions in the seceding States, to supply the vacancies occasioned by a withdrawal of delegates.

The Washington Navy-yard is being put in a better condition than it has been for years past, and extensive arrangements are there being made for the reception of the Japanese Embassy.

The number of delegates passing through Washington on their way to Baltimore to attend the Constitutional Union Convention, is larger than was anticipated. All the States will be represented except those of the Pacific coast.

It is supposed that not more than about twenty Republican members of Congress will attend the Chicago Convention.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 7.

The galleries are crowded; a large number of ladies are present.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) offered a resolution to admit Governors of States to the privileges of the floor. Referred to the Library Committee.

A private bill for the relief of ISRAEL JOHNSON was passed.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) presented a remonstrance of patentees and mechanics against such an alteration of the Patent Laws as shall take from the applicants the right of appeal from the decision of the Commissioner.

The bill to settle the titles of certain lands set apart for the use of half-breed Indians in Kansas was taken up and passed.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) presented resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature in favor of the Homestead bill, and against the discrimination proposed against foreigners. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DAVIS' resolutions came up.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) addressed the Senate. He said his resolutions were little more than a mere announcement of the principles of the Constitution. The present difficulties were the same which the founders of the Government had to compose. He would not argue about national and inherent rights, but would plant himself on the Constitution, which all have sworn to support. When the tempter entered the Garden of Eden, he was the first teacher of the higher law. From the effect of the introduction of that higher law, came sin and death. Why then, talk of national rights? Who was to sit as Judge to try them? The Constitution was the law of every American, and he argued that no question outside of the forms of law and order were contained in it. One great source of difficulty was the theory that this was a Government of one people, instead of a compact between separate sovereignties. This desire of separate and independent communities brought about the early settlement of this continent. The Declaration of Independence was not for the Colonies united, but for them separately, and the Constitution was not adopted by the mass of the people, but by the States severally. This was further sustained by the circumstance of the irregular periods at which the Constitution was ratified by the different States. He read from the debates of the New-York Legislature, and the Legislatures of other States, on the ratification of the Constitution, to support his views, wherein ground is taken that the States could at any time, when it was necessary resume the powers which they had delegated to the Government. He referred to cotton as the great bond of the Union between the States, which was important to the manufacturers of the North. The diversity of position of the two sections rendered a free interchange of commodities necessary. How surprising, then, that that bond should receive the commendation of a large number of Northern representatives, which found fault because the South used the surplus proceeds of Northern manufactures. The South demanded protection, first, because it was its right; second, because it was the duty of the General Government. Mr. DAVIS read many distinguished authorities to show that no power was given to the General Government to coerce the States, and that the idea of a community of independence prevailed among the leading men of all sections at the formation of the Government. He also asserted that the General Government had no power to limit the importations of any State. If it be a protective duty by which the States are taxed, by what right is slave property to be deprived of this protection? On this issue, after days of discussion, they saw the Democratic Convention broken up, and the Party waiting joyfully for its funeral. He had faith, however, that the Democracy still lived, that it would honestly meet the issue, and that the masses of the country would sustain it. The Whig Party had ceased to live. Differing with it on the points at issue, he would render homage to its faithful adherence to what it thought right. Then came the Radical Party, which sought to overturn the Constitution. Thus it was that many members of the old Whig Party were acting with the Democracy now as the only conservative party. He trusted the hopes of the conservative element would not be disappointed, and, thanks to Providence, he believed it would revive and reunite. Mr. DAVIS referred to the fourth and fifth of his resolutions, which asserted the right of slave property to protection in the Territories, and the duty of Congress to see that this protection was afforded. He stood half way between those who asserted the absolute power of Congress over the Territories, and Squatter Sovereignty men. Congress had power to establish temporary governments in Territories. He read judicial authorities to sustain the views embodied in his resolutions, and asked how that could now be considered a judicial question which had already been decided. The umpire selected as a referee in the controversy had decided that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature had the power to impair the right to property. He was less now than ever disposed to submit to the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty. It was first brought forward by a good and great man in 1848, who feared that the Government would not stand the rude shock of contending parties. It was a fallacy that should be exploded. What was the result in Kansas, where the experiment was first tried? Did it succeed? No. The Government had to interpose to prevent desolation by civil war. Congress had no right to abdicate any power conferred on it as a trustee. Looking toward Mr. DOUGLAS, he asked, what consequence to us is our retention in place when weighed against the interests of the country? Of reason, right and justice, what is there to sustain your policy? He then argued to show the absurdity of the idea that Congress could clothe its mere agent with powers which it did not itself possess; this was allowing the recipient more than the donor had to give. He had heard the idea of non-intervention in the Senate of the United States, which had been hammered out to embrace boundless regions. He denied that non-intervention, as it was formerly understood, denied all right of Congress to legislate in regard to Slavery. At the very time the doctrine was broached, the Fugitive Slave law was enacted and legislation taken in regard to Slavery in the Territories in the District of Columbia. He read Mr. CLAY's opinions on the subject, to show that he who was the originator of the doctrine never gave it the interpretation claimed by the advocates of Popular Sovereignty. The Senator from Illinois, in 1850, opposed every proposition which passed the Senate, and voted for the prohibition of Slavery from the Territories. He believed he did so under instructions. In 1854, Congress, in enacting Territorial bills, left out the provision requiring the Territorial Legislature to submit its acts to the revision of Congress, and this was claimed as a concession of the power of Congress. This, however, was not so, as Congress subsequently inserted a provision in the other bills; moreover, Congress could not abdicate its powers. He asked no more for a slave code than for a horse or a machine code. He did want the Territories to understand that they had no right to interfere with the rights of property, and if they did so, he wanted Congress to intervene. He only asked that the Constitutional rights of the Southern States should be respected. He hoped that Mississippi would never surrender her equality of right to avoid any danger. The country had reached a period of civil war. An armed band had invaded a Southern State, and the question was, what must be done to save the country? Lecturers had been sowing broadcast throughout the land incendiary doctrines, and so he called on the Senate to promote correct principles and bring back the Government to the doctrines of the Constitution. They were asked if the party professing hostility to their institutions got possession of the Government, to await calmly an overt act. Was not a declaration of war an overt act? If a hostile army stood before your city, must you wait till it is sacked? He would meet them at the outer gate. Yet for this the South is charged with menacing the Government. The determination of the South to maintain her equal rights, is tortured into a menace. It was not a threat, but a warning to prevent that which was dreaded, not desired. This question has been tampered with too long, and it is time that the truth was asserted in unequivocal language.

Much of Mr. DAVIS' speech was inaudible. He complained of indisposition.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) replied to a remark of Mr. DAVIS, that the second resolution of the former affiliated with the views of Mr. DOUGLAS. If this could be shown, he would strike out any language susceptible of such a construction. He, therefore, withdrew the second and third of his resolutions, and offered the following in lieu thereof:

Resolved, That experience having already shown that the statutes and the Common law do not afford sufficient protection to slave property, some of the Territories having failed and others having refused to pass such laws, it has become the duty of Congress to interpose and pass such laws as shall give to slave property in the Territories that protection which is given to other kinds of property.

That there might be no mistake, he would say that he would support any opponent of Squatter Sovereignty, if Mississippi alone was with him. But if he left the old Democratic ship he would not go to sea in a cock-boat. He was always opposed to Squatter Sovereignty, and no one knew it better than the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) said most of the speech of the Senator from Mississippi met his approval. He could not, however, admit that there was no middle ground between non-intervention and the power of Congress over the Territories. When Mr. CASS asserted the doctrine of non-intervention, such men as DANIEL S. DICKINSON and JOHN C. CALHOUN indorsed it. He read a long extract from one of Mr. CALHOUN's speeches to sustain this assertion. That doctrine gained ground till 1850, when it became part of the public law by the votes of the South. He regarded it as a compromise between the sections, which ought to be observed. He read the last clause of the Kansas-Nebraska act to show that Congress intended to abrogate all power to establish, protect or prohibit Slavery in a Territory, which principle of non-intervention was reasserted in the Cincinnati platform. There is where the party stood now. It was a compromise between the North and South, and should be respected. Admitting that the Supreme Court had, in the Dred Scott decision, asserted the power of Congress to protect Slavery in the Territories, was there any occasion to exercise this power? None at all. No necessity existed to break the compromise.

Without concluding, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 7.

Mr. BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the President to appoint a full minister to Sardinia, at a salary of $12,000, with a Secretary of Legation at $1,800 per annum. Passed without debate.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) desired to postpone the Territorial business, which was the special order for to-day, until Thursday and Friday. The reason was that some of his political friends desired at the close of the week to go to the Chicago Convention, who did not care so much to be on the record on the Territorial business as on the Tariff question, which would be the next important subject of consideration.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) was not willing to vote on the Tariff until after the Chicago Convention.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Dem.,) suggested that the Tariff might be postponed, and the House could proceed to the consideration of the Post-office and other appropriation bills.

Mr. GROW said he last week moved to postpone the Territorial business till this week, because gentlemen on the Democratic side were absent at Charleston. He did not think it fair to consider it when the House was thin. Those who desire to go to Chicago should, as a matter of courtesy, be similarly accommodated.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) gave notice that when the Territorial bills come up, he will move an amendment, giving the power to the people of the organized territories to elect all their own officers.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) expressed his willingness to grant the indulgence.

Mr. GROW's motion prevailed by a large majority.

Mr. BOYCE, of Virginia, (Amer.,) voted no, saying that the Union Convention will meet on Wednesday, which seemed to have been ignored by both Democratic and Republican parties.

Mr. GROW—I thought you'd get through in a day.

Mr. BOYCE—I think I can assure you that it will be a harmonious Convention.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the debate on the Tariff be closed to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

Mr. HOUSTON said this subject should not be forced on the House unexpectedly. He moved an amendment extending the debate till Wednesday at 2 o'clock. Disagreed to—62 against 108.

Mr. HOUSTON would as soon have the bill gagged through in twenty minutes as agree to Mr. SHERMAN's proposition. He moved to lay this on the table. Disagreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN's resolution was then adopted.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Tariff.

Mr. SHERMAN said the act of 1857 was complex, crude and ill-digested—passed by a combination of hostile sentiments, and one that never ought to have been passed; so it should be now repealed. This act took effect on the 1st of July, 1857, when there were $17,000,000 in the Treasury, and on the first of this month the public debt was over sixty-five and a half millions. He referred to facts and figures to show the ordinary receipts were far below the amount necessary to meet the expenses of the Government, and pointed out wherein large reductions can be made in the appropriations. If gentlemen would only devote their energies and intellects to the ordinary operations of the Government, the total expenses could be reduced to $50,000,000 annually. As to the Post-office transportation there should be economy, and the expenses of the Department ought to be paid out of its current receipts. He spoke of private expenses as being more expeditious and safe than the public conveyances. There was little hope of material reductions, however, while party spirit and sectionalism are rampant in the land. He congratulated the country that sectionalism at Charleston had reached the lowest depth of political degradation, and could do no harm in the future. The public lands are not to be looked to in the future as a source of public revenue. The bill now under consideration will yield from sixty to sixty-five millions per annum. Specific duties will give twenty-five per centum more than *ad valorem*, as they will to a great extent cut off frauds and false invoices. He at some length advocated the passage of the pending bill, which he considered simple, certain and efficient, affording reasonable protection to the interests of all sections of the country. This, he contended, should not be treated as a party measure. It was extraordinary that an Administration which had been running the country largely in debt should oppose a measure which will extricate them from this condition.

Mr. SCHWARTZ, of Pennsylvania, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) rose to vindicate his character. He, together with his colleague, Mr. HICKMAN, and Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, had been assailed by the *Constitution*, the official organ of Mr. BUCHANAN, a paper not sustained by public patronage, but fed by Federal plunder, and which attempts to degrade those who dare advocate the people's rights and interests. He represented the large Jeffersonian constituency of Berks County, which was not more uncompromising in its hostility to treachery and corruption in office than to the infamous career of the present Administration. He spoke of his predecessor (J. GLANCY JONES) as having truckled to power and supported the loathsome English-Kansas bill. The *Constitution* had used toward him language which would shock even the indecencies of Billingsgate. He would rather be plain JOHN SCHWARTZ than President BUCHANAN, who has lost the confidence of his oldest and truest friends, and now trembles when meeting them face to face, after having deserted and then attempted to betray them. In conclusion, he advocated the protection of American industry.

Mr. GROW advocated the Tariff bill, on the ground that its passage was necessary to meet the wants of the Treasury. To be fair, a tariff must have both specific and *ad valorem* duties; the former to apply wherever articles are nearly of the same kind, the better not only to secure a certain and unfluctuating revenue, but to shield and guard our industrial interests as a secondary consideration.

Messrs. BLAIR and STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Reps.,) spoke in favor of a protective policy.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) became incidentally involved in the debate relative to Pennsylvania politics.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Amer.,) gave his views on the tariff.

The Committee rose.

Adjourned.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

The Steamship Brazil at St. Johns.

The City of Washington at this Port.

Items About the Recent Prize-Fight.

THE DECISION OF THE REFEREE.

SAYERS UNABLE TO FIGHT THIS SUMMER.

Political and General News.

We receive by telegraph from St. Johns, N. F., under the date of Sunday, intelligence of the arrival at that port of the steamship *Brazil*, which left Galway on the 29th ult.

The screw-steamship *City of Washington*, Capt. JEFFERY, which sailed from Liverpool at 12½ P. M. on the 25th April, and from Queenstown on the following day, arrived here last evening.

By the *Bohemian*, which left Liverpool and Queenstown simultaneously with the *City of Washington*, the leading points of the news of the latter have been anticipated.

The *Brazil* has 526 passengers for New-York, for which port she will leave at midnight.

The *Canadian* and *Kangaroo* reached Liverpool on the 26th and 28th.

The political news by the *Brazil* is not important.

THE FIGHT FOR THE BELT.

There is nothing new regarding the fight. A medical certificate declares that SAYERS' will not be able to use his arm for two months—probably more. £250 had been collected in the House of Commons for the benefit of SAYERS.

Bell's Life contains a formal demand from HEENAN for the belt, under the assertion that he won it.

Bell's Life treats the claim as preposterous, and asserts that, had the referee witnessed the thirty-seventh round, he would have awarded him the victory.

RESPONSE OF THE REFEREE TO GEORGE WILKES.

From Bell's Life in London.

We have taken some pains to trace out the actual state of the case as to the struggle at the ropes—when we were forced out of our place by the crowd—and also as to the fact of HEENAN's having struck the seconds of SAYERS after the battle was virtually over, and we are informed by gentlemen of position who were present, and who had an opportunity of seeing, that once, if not twice, while HEENAN had TOM on the ropes, the latter got his knees on the ground, and was lifted up again by the Boy, and again held in his vicious grip. If this were the case, and we see not the slightest reason to doubt its truth, it is a fortunate thing for HEENAN that the referee was prevented from seeing; for, had he witnessed this act, he must have decided against HEENAN. By the rules of the Ring a man on both knees is down, and if interfered with after that event before "time" is called, he is entitled to the money. On the other point we have only the statement of MACDONALD to contradict the testimony of some twenty or thirty gentlemen, besides our own reporter, as to HEENAN's having struck down and kicked JAMMY WELSH, and knocked SAYERS off his second's knee. As to his kicking BAUNTON, the evidence is not conclusive, but in the case of WELSH and the Champion we have no doubt, especially as we are corroborated by the account in *Leslie's Illustrated Paper*, alluded to below, which was written by Mr. WILKES, of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*. That account says, "HEENAN, finding that, though SAYERS could not, or would not rise from his seat in his corner, and his seconds refused to award him the victory that belonged to him, by throwing up the sponge, he advanced upon him in the midst of his seconds, and struck him where he sat." This admission is tantamount to an acknowledgment of defeat by a foul blow; and yet Mr. WILKES calls on every impartial Englishman to award the belt to HEENAN. Our own opinion of the matter is this: that as the men were fighting in a crowd without any order or regularity, and as HEENAN was almost blind, and his noddle was doubtless in a state of considerable confusion, he did not quite know what he was about, and may, therefore, be excused for the unjustifiable act. Nevertheless, had the referee been present, he would have had to do his duty, and no one would more have regretted this than himself. * * * That the ring was broken in by the friends of SAYERS alone we deny. We are satisfied the police, who had been gradually increasing in number, commenced a pressure from without, and, being aided by certain gentry, who were present for other purposes than sport, and whose object was to stock their jewelers' shops from the pockets of the spectators, the pressure gradually reached its culminating point at or about the time named, when the ring was broken in, spectators and all being gradually forced either into the ring itself or else altogether away from its precincts. As to who cut the ropes—if they were cut—we cannot say; but this we do say, if it be true that the life of SAYERS was in danger, and if he had touched the ground with his knees, it was a perfectly justifiable act. Hugging is not fighting, and though there is no written rule upon the subject, a man should be released when it comes to such a near thing as it is stated to have been on Tuesday. * * * We deny strenuously that HEENAN, in any way, gained a right to the belt. The determination on the part of the referee not to allow a second meeting during the week is strictly in accordance with the general custom in this country, where men are so injured as were both these gallant fellows on Tuesday. The last instance on record of a postponement was the match between AARON JONES and SAYERS, in which the former was allowed a month, on producing a medical certificate that he would require that time to get over an injury to his hand somewhat similar to that incurred by HEENAN. Mr. WILKES apparently would impute that the referee has departed from the usual practice on this occasion, and says that HEENAN does not require any consideration on the ground of humanity. In reply, all we have to say is, the referee is the proper person to judge in this matter, and has had considerably more experience in such matters than Mr. WILKES himself. Had he ordered a second meeting this week, he would have ordered it the same day, supposing a fitting ground could have been got, and as, by that time, HEENAN would have been quite blind, we leave the public to decide who would have had the advantage. Had he postponed it till the following or any succeeding day in the week, his conduct would have received universal execration in all countries where "humanity" at all enters into public consideration.

TOM SAYERS ON LONDON 'CHANGE.

From the London Observer, April 23.

The neighborhood of the Stock Exchange on Saturday presented an unusual appearance of activity; crowds of persons were assembled in all the thoroughfares leading to this place of business, anxious to witness the arrival of the Champion of England, who, it was announced, would be received by the members of the Stock Exchange, to be presented with a purse of 100 guineas, which had been subscribed for him as a mark of approbation by its members of the great courage which he had displayed in the recent pugilistic contest. The hour stated for the arrival of the Champion was 2 o'clock, but SAYERS made his appearance at a quarter to 12; but although two hours earlier than the hour appointed there were large numbers of persons present. TOM SAYERS, with one of his backers, Mr. BENNETT, was introduced to the Stock Exchange by one of its most active members. Immediately on his entering the room all business was suspended; the brokers now left their desks and crowded around their now celebrated visitor, anxious to catch a glimpse of the man who has been the subject of conversation for the last four days in every part of the Kingdom. TOM was somewhat taken aback by the extraordinary reception given to him, and, as he was accommodated round the room, was evidently much surprised at its warmth. After having made the tour of the room, SAYERS was mounted on a table in the French market, and gracefully acknowledged the repeated cheers of the members, and, in a few homely, earnest words, thanked those present for the kindness they had displayed towards him. He seemed even affected by the extraordinary scene before him, and his appearance showed no signs worth mentioning of that tremendous castigation which he was stated to have experienced; and but for having his arm in a sling, there was nothing whatever to indicate that he was disabled. One of the members of the Stock Exchange expressed his surprise that he should be looking so well after the 20 knock-down blows he was said to have received, and to this SAYERS replied that it was a bit of a wonder to himself, but he said he was sorry he had not had ten minutes more with his opponent. The "house" was unusually crowded on the occasion, and Sir ROBERT CARDEN and most of the principal members were present. On leaving the Stock Exchange, SAYERS was accompanied to the cab by one of the members of the Exchange most active in getting up the subscription, and a bag containing 100 guineas was handed to him.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE COMBATANTS.

Correspondence of the Belfast News Letter.

LONDON, Saturday, April 21, 1860.

The account in the *Times* was written by Mr. WOODS, whose graphic description of the *Great Eastern* in the storm of the 25th of October last was admitted to be one of the finest efforts of journalism on record. Mr. WOODS is an Irishman, and was formerly connected with the *Morning Herald*. He was the correspondent of that paper in the Crimea, and his account of the battle of Inkermann was admitted to be the best that appeared of that heroic struggle. The Manchester *Guardian* account of the fight was written by Mr. TOM TAYLOR, the Secretary to the Board of Health, dramatist and art critic of the *Times*. Pugilism being a dramatic, and, at the same time, an artistic pursuit, Mr. TAYLOR was, of course, at home taking notes in the ring. As Mr. MONCTON MILNES sits for Pontefract, the borough which Mr. GULLY, the celebrated prize-fighter, once represented, the honorable gentleman no doubt thought it incumbent upon him to put in an appearance at the "mill." The letter, which appears in the *Times* of yesterday, signed by Mr. WILKES, on behalf of HEENAN, repudiating the allegation of the umpire, that it was at the request of the American party that he ordered the men to leave off, was written at the *Times* office. The American champion and two of his friends went to the *Times* office to see the editor and explain their version of the affair. They were at Printing-house-square two hours, and the mob became so tumultuous in their demonstrations to get a peep at the transatlantic gladiator, that he had to be put out the back way, from which he hurried into Ludgate-hill and got into a cab. Putting aside, of course, the brutality attaching to prize-fighting as altogether indefensible, it must, nevertheless, be admitted that it was a gallant thing for HEENAN to cross the Atlantic to fight the champion of England (who had defeated every adversary out one) on his own soil. The general impression here is that the men will have another meeting, and the whole affair will be managed so quietly that the general public will know nothing about it until it is all over.

From the London Era, April 21.

On Thursday evening HEENAN went to the *Times* office personally, to contradict the statement that he was anxious for a draw. We are informed that he had an interview with the editor.

GENERAL NEWS.

The proceedings of Parliament were unimportant. The Reform bill was further debated, but no action was taken upon it.

Another Cashier of the Union Bank of London had been arrested, on account of a small deficiency of £1,200.

There were no additional developments relative to PULLINGER.

A rumor of other serious discoveries was wholly unfounded.

The Prince of Wales will not visit Canada before the first week in July.

Marshal O'DONNELL was about to return to Spain.

The result of the Peace negotiations was unknown.

The Spanish Ministry had not agreed on a course to be pursued in the trial of MONTEMOLLIN.

The mails from Calcutta, of March 28, and Hongkong, of March 15, had reached England. The American portion was forwarded per *Asia*.

The Chinese were making great defensive preparations.

It was rumored, but not confirmed, that two English vessels had been sunk by forts in the Pei-ho River.

The Chinese Rebels had threatened the trade of Shanghai.

Affairs in the Judys districts of India were for a time quite serious, but the Government had adopted measures calculated to save the crops and insure tranquillity in the district.

Austria.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF FRANCIS JOSEPH TO GEN. BENEDEK.

The *Wiener Zeitung* contains the following imperial autograph letter:

DEAR FELDZEUGMEISTER CHEVALIER VON BENEDEK: Having, at his request, provisionally removed his Imperial Highness the Archduke ALBRECHT, General of Cavalry, from his posts of Governor-General and Commanding-General in my kingdom of Hungary, and also from the command of the third army, I intrust to you for the present (*bis auf Weiteres*) the direction of the political administration of Hungary and of the troops stationed in that kingdom (*des Landes-General-Commando*), and I find good to ordain that the now existing Stadtholderate divisions shall form but one Stadtholderate, which shall have its seat in Buda, and be immediately subject to you (*Ihnen unmittelbar unterstehen.*)

For the time being superior political *employés*, with the necessary assistants, are to be left in Cashua, Presburg, Oedenburg, and Grosswardein, in order that they, without forming an intermediate *Instanz* (court) may assist in directing and watching over (*überwachen*) the working of the new organization, and more particularly that part of it which relates to the administration of the counties (*Comitats-Verwaltungen*) and of the communes.

As soon as the new organization of the Stadtholderate has been completed, "County Administrations" for the management of political matters will be established on the principle of the former County Assemblies (*Comitats-Congregationen.*) and committees, but with combinations (*Zusammensetzungen,*) and spheres of action, which are in accordance with the present state of things.

In accordance with these dispositions, I ordain that when the municipal laws and county administrations are in activity, a proposition (*antraege*) respecting a Diet shall be prepared, (*vorbereitet,*) in order that the principle of self-government, by means of town, district or county communes, (*gemeinden,*) and of Diets and Committees of the same (*Landtags-Ausschusse*)—which principle is to be introduced into all the provinces of the empire—may also be in force in my Kingdom of Hungary.

The nearer instructions in respect to the carrying out of the above-mentioned measures will be given you by the Ministers to whose Departments such matters belong. FRANCIS JOSEPH.

VIENNA, April 19.

Russia and Switzerland.

REPLY OF PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF TO THE SWISS CIRCULAR.

The following is the text of the dispatch of the Russian Government in reply to the Swiss circular of the 19th of March:

To Baron de Nicolai.

ST. PETERSBURGH, March 26, 1860.

MONS. LE BARON: I have received the note which, under date of the 19th of March, the President of the Swiss Confederation has forwarded to the Imperial Cabinet, as well as to the other great Powers, on the occasion of the territorial arrangement which has just taken place between Sardinia and France. In that note M. FREY HEROSEE expresses the apprehensions which the passage of Savoy under French rule causes to the Federal Council, as also the desires he forms that this new state of things may not be prejudicial to the safety of the Helvetic Territory and to the material interests of its populations let either respect; the President of the Confederation in the name of his country invokes the support of the Powers that guaranteed in 1815 the perpetual neutrality of Switzerland.

The Imperial Cabinet has taken cognizance of that communication with all the interest which it deserves, and it does not think that it can better reply to it than by the assurance that it shares the views taken by the Powers that signed the Act of Nov. 20, 1815, who recognized authentically that the neutrality and the inviolability of Switzerland, and its independence from all foreign influence, are in the real interests of the policy of the whole of Europe.

The French Government having, on its part, announced the intention of entering into negotiations on this subject of common interest with the guaranteeing Powers, as also with the Helvetic Confederation itself, and the Federal Council having expressed the same desire, the Imperial Cabinet does not hesitate, on its part, to give its assent thereunto. It flatters itself in the belief that the Federal Council will not doubt the solicitude of the Russian Government to secure efficaciously the neutrality of the Helvetic territory.

I request to speak, in the sense of this dispatch, to the President of this Confederation.

I am, &c., GORTSCHAKOFF.

The Mortara Case.

The *Opinione*, of Turin, publishes the demand of the public prosecutor at the Court of First Instance at Bologna, in the case of the child MORTARA. The following is the conclusion:—"Considering the violent invasion of the public officers into the house of the two Israelites, MORTARA and MARIANNA MORTARA, on June 23, 1858, at Bologna, for the purpose of taking away their young child EDWARD, under the pretext that he was baptized; considering that the child, by means of the public force, was immediately transported to Rome, where he was shut up and sequestered in the College of the Catechumens; we demand that the Father PIETRO GAETANO FELETTI should be judged in virtue of the Arts. 440 and 444 of the Code of Procedure, and condemned by the Arts. 133 and 200 of the Penal Code of Sept. 20, 1832. (Art. 133. One year to three years' hard labor; Art. 200. One year to three years' imprisonment,) against magistrates who have abused their office, and against any one who arbitrarily arrests and imprisons any individual, and to the payment of damages and interest to the parents of the child as well as costs."

The Great Eastern.

A dispatch dated at Southampton, April 24, says:

"Captain JOHN VINE HALL, who was yesterday appointed by the directors to the command of the Great Eastern, in the place of the lamented Captain HARRISON, will enter upon the responsible duties of his office on Wednesday next. The work of fitting out the big ship, and fully equipping her for sea, is progressing rapidly. During the late long and inclement winter very few persons have visited the ship, but as the season opens the number of visitors is now daily on the increase."

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Broker's Circular reports the sales of the week at 91,000 bales, including 16,000 to speculators and 16,000 to exporters. The market was buoyant, and the middling and lower qualities had fully recovered last week's decline, while the fair descriptions were firm at unchanged rates. The sales of Friday were 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 were to speculators and exporters, the market closing active and firm at the the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans ..... 7¾d., Middling Mobiles... 6¼d.
Middling Orleans... 6¾d., Fair Uplands..... 7d.
Fair Mobiles ..... 7¼d., Middling Uplands .. 6½d.

The stock in port was estimated at 1,027,000 bales, of which 816,000 (?) were American.

Private circulars variously report an advance of 1-16d.@⅛d.

STATE OF TRADE.

The Manchester market was active, and prices had an advancing tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report FLOUR dull and difficult to sell at 26s. 6d.@30s. WHEAT steady. Red 10s. 6d. 10s. 11d.; White, 11s.@12s. 6d. CORN quiet and nominally unchanged; Mixed, 36s.@36. 6d.; Yellow, 37s.@37s. 6d.; White, 38s.@38s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others report BEEF heavy, but active at a decline of 2s. 6d. for the inferior qualities. PORK quiet at 77s. 6d. @80s. for new. BACON firm. LARD quiet at 57s.@58s. 6d. TALLOW in but little inquiry, and prices weak. North American 58s.@56s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports ASHES quiet; Pots 28s. 6d.@29s. 6d.; Pearls 33s. SUGAR quiet but firm. COFFEE quiet. RICE firm. Philadelphia Bark 9s.; Baltimore, 8s. 6d. CODLIVER OIL £38@£39. LINSEED OIL £28. RESIN dull at 4s. 1d.@4s. 2d. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 35s. TEA unchanged.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money Market was easy at unchanged rates.

CONSOLS closed on Tuesday at 94⅞@95 for money, and 95@95⅛ for account.

The Bullion had increased in the Bank £62,000.

LONDON MARKETS.

Baring's Circular reports BREADSTUFFS steady. IRON dull, at £5 10s. for both rails and bars. SUGAR firm. COFFEE quiet, and inferior qualities easier, but quotations unchanged. RICE steady. TEA firm. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 36s. LINSEED CAKES slightly advanced.

HAVRE MARKET.

New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, f.106; *bas*, f.99; sales of the week, 7,500 bales; stock, 190,000 bales; the market opened with a declining tendency, but closed with an improvement in fair qualities.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market for American Securities was steady.

Latest by Telegraph to Galway.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 28—P. M.

COTTON—Sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and for export. The market closed firm.

BREADSTUFFS quiet but firm.

PROVISIONS quiet. BACON firm.

LONDON, Saturday, April 28—P. M.

Consols 94⅞@95 for money and 95@95⅛ for account.

OBITUARY.

Hon. SAMUEL BEARDSLEY died at his residence in Utica at 12¾ o'clock yesterday morning. He was born in Otsego County, and commenced the study of law in Rome, Oneida County, with Hon. JOSHUA HATHAWAY, for many years Surrogate, and one of the County Judges. After having been admitted to the Bar, he commenced practice in Rome, where he remained until 1825, when he removed to Utica, and formed a copartnership with Hon. GREENE C. BRONSON. For some months he acted as District-Attorney of Oneida County, and in 1827 received the appointment of United States District-Attorney for the Northern District of New-York, which office he held until elected to Congress in 1831. He occupied his seat there until 1836, and on the appointment of his old partner, GREENE C. BRONSON, to a Justiceship in the Supreme Court, he was made Attorney-General. He resigned this office to take a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, and in 1847 was advanced to the Chief Justiceship. Besides these positions, Judge BEARDSLEY occupied that of State Senator in 1823. While in Congress, he was for three terms Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. On retiring from public life, he took up his residence in Utica, where he remained until the time of his death, with the exception of a year or two, when he had an office in this City.

The Visit of the Prince of Wales.

TIME OF HIS DEPARTURE FROM ENGLAND—PROBABILITIES OF HIS VISITING NEW-YORK.

By a telegram from the Galway steamer *Brazil*, at Newfoundland, we learn that the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of WALES, to this Continent, is fixed for the first week in July. He will be attended on his voyage by a half-dozen steamships of the Royal Navy, and that he will land first at St. John's, Newfoundland, which Government has made arrangements to give him a suitable reception, and sail from thence to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where the English North American fleet, under Admiral MILNE, has been ordered to rendezvous to receive him, and after a short stay there, the entire fleet will proceed to Quebec.

He will then visit Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Niagara, and it is hoped that he will be induced to proceed from Niagara by railroad to New-York, and the fleet be ordered to join him there, and sail from New-York direct back to England.

When the last steamer left England it was not definitely decided whether the Prince would visit New-York or Washington, but it is hoped he will be induced to do both.

The Common Council, as a reference to the usual report will show, passed through both chambers, last evening, a resolution extending the hospitalities of the City to the young visitor.

From Hayti.

EARTHQUAKES AT PORT-AU-PRINCE—DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

By the arrival of the *Isabel* from Port-au-Prince we learn that on the 8th ult., at 5¾ A. M., and on the 10th at 10¾ P. M., two severe shocks of an earthquake were experienced at that place, and for the three following nights slight shocks were felt. Several buildings fell. Some were slightly and others badly damaged. All the families residing in brick tenements fled to wooden shanties or to their country se

communion between the Atlantic and Pacific States which has yet been offered to California by Congress.

We especially and respectfully urge upon you, Sir, as our senior representative, that time presses. The temper of Congress, and a happy juncture of circumstances make the hour of opportunity hot. We pray you strike. It may be long before so auspicious a chance offers again.

THE COST OF THE CHANGE.

The cost of the Pacific Postal service in 1859 was, per annum $2,184,097

To which must be added (for this comparison) the cost of the Ocean service from San Francisco to Olympia, which Hale's & Gwin's bills both render unnecessary by the daily mail between California and Oregon 122,500

Total $2,307,197

This sum, the competition of Vanderbilt, in 1859, (now withdrawn,) reduces up to July 1, 1860 ..... $367,197

And the non-performance of the Telegraphic contractors further reduces ..... $250,000— 637,197

leaving as the cost of the Pacific Mail service, from July, 1859, to July, 1860, the sum of $1,750,000

(One million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.)

Vanderbilt's competition with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which reduced this cost $387,197 per annum for the current year, is now ended; and it is fair to suppose that at least $150,000 per annum additional will be demanded for the next year by the Consolidated Steamship Companies.

The lowest sum, therefore, at which the anticipated cost of the Pacific Postal Service for the year 1860–1 can be estimated, upon the present plan of operations, is *one million nine hundred thousand dollars* ($1,900,000.)

The entire Mail Service by three overland routes, proposed by Mr. HALE's bill, will cost as follows:

Weekly, on the Northern Route, Minnesota to Oregon, (20 days) $200,000

Tri-Weekly, on the Middle Route, St. Louis to San Francisco, (20 days) 600,000

Tri-Weekly, on the Southern Route, New-Orleans to San Francisco, (20 days) 600,000

Daily, on the California and Oregon Route, Sacramento to Portland, (7 days) 100 000

Total $1,500,000

Total cost of this entire Pacific Mail Service overland per annum will be *one million five hundred thousand dollars*. Contractors have given written stipulations to perform the service at these rates. There will, therefore, be a positive money-saving of four hundred thousand dollars per annum, by adopting the Overland Routes exclusively.

WHAT WE RECEIVE FOR OUR MONEY.

By the present system, for $1,750,000 this yeer, and probably $1,900 000 next year, we in California and Oregon receive—what? Twice a month our mails from the East, in 23 days, *viâ* Panama; twice a week our mails from the East, overland by the Butterfield route from St. Louis to San Francisco, *viâ* Taxas and New-Mexico, (which is *eleven hundred miles longer* than the direct route taken by the pony express,) in 25 days; and the following patchwork mails, viz.: One weekly from San Antonio, Texas, to San Diego, Cal.; one MONTHLY (!!) from Kansas, Mo., to Stockton, Cal.; one weekly from St. Joseph, Mo., to Placerville, Cal., in 20 days; and one from San Francisco to Oregon, by sea, twice monthly.

It is impossible to take a map, and trace these mail routes from point to point, without being impressed with the idea that their designers have been adapts in the science of "How not to do it." In brief, the actual services to be expected, under the present system, for $1,900,000 next year, are: A mail twice a month, by Panama, in 23 days; and twice a week by the semi-circular Butterfield route, (over which the space between St. Louis and San Francisco is spun out from 1,900 to 2,000 miles,) in 25 days; together with the incidental patchwork above named, which is of very local and trifling import.

Under HALE's bill for $1,500,000, what shall we Californians obtain?

1. A daily mail either from St. Louis or New-Orleans *in twenty days*.

2. A weekly mail over the northern route, supplying the whole line of northern military posts and settlements, from Lake Superior to Puget's Sound.

3. Oregon and California united daily, instead of twice monthly.

4. The patchwork service supplied three times a week, instead of monthly or weekly as at present.

In time, money and convenience, the plan proposed by HALE's bill is so far superior to the present straggling, slow and costly postal *derangement*, as to prevent a comparison between the two. We are perfectly convinced that a bare statement of the present and the proposed systems, in parallel columns, offered to the people of California, would carry the State as a unit in favor of the thorough overland service.

SUGGESTIONS.

We take leave to offer a few suggestions for your consideration as improvements to Mr. HALE's bill, chiefly as to the midland route from San Francisco to St. Louis. This is the most important of the three for the simple and sufficient reasons that it is the shortest in miles and the most central in location. It will command the bulk of the business. Twenty days from St. Louis to San Francisco (the schedule time in Mr. HALE's bill) is too long. The total distance is about 1,900 miles, of which 400 can be traversed by railroad and steamboat. "The Pony Express" accomplishes this distance in 10 or 11 days. At the rate of travel established on the Butterfield Overland Route it would be accomplished in less than 15 days. At an average of 4½ miles an hour, it would be accomplished in less than 18 days. But the contractors are afraid to *bind* themselves to a shorter time than 20 days. Our suggestion is to pay them by the *trip*, on a scale of prices depending upon TIME. The bill requires of them 156 trips each way annually, or 312 trips in all, for which they are to receive $600,000, or about $2,100 per trip. Give them that amount for a trip performed in 18 days, with an addition of $100 per day for each day less than that time, and a deduction of $100 per day for each day over that time. This would pay them $2,200 per trip, for instance, if made in 16 days, but only $1,800 per trip if made in 20 days.

Leave the contractors on all the lines free for twelve months to choose their own main routes. They will find the shortest and the best. By that time let them report their route to the Department, and not alter it without permission. Permit them to supply places of their main route by branch mails.

Make a fair division of the printed matter, which is 99 per cent. in weight of the United States mails, between the routes. The weight of printed matter forwarded by mail to the Pacific is said to exceed 1,200 pounds per day. If this were crowded upon either route alone it would break it down. It would be well to place an extra rate upon printed matter other than folded and addressed newspapers and Congressional Documents, so as to force magazines, illustrated newspapers and books generally, (which are merely merchandise printed for private gain,) into the channels of transportation used by other merchandise. It is difficult to see why the Government should transport private printed matter, designed to amuse or instruct the public, for next to nothing; any more than that it should pay for the conveyance of theatrical performers or school-masters who travel for the same purpose.

If possible, do something for "The Pony Express" as a public benefit. Whether that gallant little enterprise, which more than any other has ingratiated itself into the cordial regard of Californians, be self-sustaining and profitable, or otherwise, it deserves Government encouragement. It has brought the Pacific within ten days of the Atlantic, across the width of the 35th parellel of latitude. For Government purposes alone, this abbreviation of time may be invaluable. Suppose in an emergency the Pony Express were to refuse to carry a National dispatch, and that a matter of urgent moment had to travel by the regular mail! The Government will be compelled to give the Pony Express a standing retainer in some shape. The swiftest transit is one of those facts, "the inexorable logic" of which compels Government recognition.

We might recapitulate many considerations pregnant with truth and necessity, founded upon public policy, upon political economy, upon the wisdom of opening up a continent—of making highways through the desert, of promoting mercantile convenience, of giving safety in time of war, and quick communication in time of peace, and of becoming independent of transit over foreign waters and through a foreign soil. But we simply again recite the six reasons with which we set out. By the proposed change the mails can be transmitted in less time and more frequently than at present; the yearly cost of this quicker and more frequent transportation will be less; a larger extent of country will be accommodated; the routes of the Pacific mails will be entirely on American soil; a telegraph line can be protected, repaired, and, therefore, maintained alongside a daily mail route; and the railroad will be more effectively pioneered.

We are led to believe that with the warm cooperation of the representatives of California in Congress, this system can be matured and become a law at once. Amidst the strife of politicians contending for an empty mastery, the coils of political schemes, the recoil of political antipathies, and the incessant clamor of private speculators, this great measure may be lost to us. Duty lifts her clear voice pleading for the public good, and asks of the servants of the people that with a single purpose they pursue the straight course she places before them in the matter. Your constituents grow weary with the unmeaning smoke and ceaseless bubble of the central political cauldron—with the babbling North and the angry South—with Democrat, Republican, Administration, and Opposition; and they ask substantial service and quiet painstaking attention to the true affairs of the country from those who sit in its councils—no matter from what section they come, or what opinions they profess. What have party politics or sectional prejudices to do with the conveyance and distribution of letters and newspapers? We believe we represent the universal desire of California, and again send the universal desire of California, and again urge upon you and your colleagues hearty and immediate cooperation in the passage of a law providing *for a Daily Mail Overland to the Pacific.*

We are, honorable Sir, your obedient servants and constituents,

GEORGE GORDON,
THEODORE PAYNE,
PETER DONAHUE,
} Committee.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 7, 1860.

Extract from the Report of Postmaster-General for year 1859, (page 22.)

PACIFIC MAILS.

On taking charge of this Department I found established, and in full operation, six different routes for conveying the mails to and from California and our other Pacific possessions, viz.:

	Annual Cost.
1. From New-York and New-Orleans, *viâ* Panama, to San Francisco, semi-monthly	$738,250
2. From New-Orleans to San Francisco, *viâ* Tehuantepec, semi-monthly	250,000
3. From San Antonio, *viâ* El Paso, to San Diego, semi-monthly, (weekly from San Antonio to El Paso and Fort Yuma)	196,448
4. From St. Louis and Memphis, *viâ* El Paso, to San Francisco	600,000
5. From Kansas, Mo., to Stockton, Cal., monthly	79,999
6. From St Joseph's Mo., *viâ* Utah City, to Placerville, monthly	320,000
Total	$2,184,697

LAW REPORTS.

The Rumsey Murder.

The People vs. Bernice Cole.—This was an application to Justice LEGGETT, at Chambers, by A. A. PHILLIPS, Esq., on behalf of the prisoner, to have him admitted to bail.

Cole is under indictment jointly with two others for the murder of Patrick COSGROVA, as will be well remembered.

Papers submitted without argument, and decision reserved.

Death of George Griffin.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COURTS.

In Part I. of the Trial Term of the Superior Court, A. R. Dyett, Esq., yesterday announced the death of that venerated member of the New-York Bar, George Griffin, Esq., and, after making a few eulogistic remarks of the usual character on such occasions, moved that the Court adjourn. The motion was seconded by Theo. Stuyvesant, Esq. Justice HOFFMAN then remarked that he had had the pleasure of a long and familiar acquaintance with Mr. Griffin, and that he was, both in professional and private life, a gentleman of the highest and purest character. In accordance with the wishes of the Bar, the Court was then adjourned.

In Part II. of the same Court, Wm. H. Ball, Esq., announced the death of Mr. Griffin—remarking that he had known him for many years, and that he had learned to respect and venerate him for his many virtues, and the noble qualities of his nature. The motion was seconded, and thereupon Justice WOODRUFF made some brief remarks, of a similar nature with those of Justice HOFFMAN, and adjourned the Court.

Two Suits for Slander—Singular Contrast of Verdicts.

Charles Reeves vs. *Edward Hogan.*—This was an action against the defendant for damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff, by reason of certain language claimed to have been used by defendant in public, concerning plaintiff's character. The parties both have stands in Washington Market, and have for some time been at variance. The plaintiff charged that defendant publicly stated of him that he was a thieving son of a ——, and had robbed two or three men, and he (defendant) could prove it. The defendant denied that he had used such language concerning the plaintiff, but the jury were satisfied to the contrary, and gave a verdict for the plaintiff for $50 and costs.

In charging the jury, the Court stated that in certain cases actions for slander should receive favorable consideration by juries. Inasmuch as it had become too common for the tongue of slandar to defame a neighbor without cause. The action was tried before Judge HILTON in the Common Pleas.

Tomlinson & Bigham for plaintiff; Phillips & Davis for defendant.

Louis H. Dickerson vs. *George Harriot.*—The plaintiff, in this action, is now a Philadelphia lawyer, but was formerly of this City. The defendant is a practicing member of the New-York Bar. It was alleged by the plaintiff that the defendant, in the presence of divers persons, upon two occasions, called him, plaintiff, "a thief, a robber, and a swindler," charged him with "swindling everybody he had anything to do with," and also stated that the plaintiff was "a bastard, and did not know who his father was."

The answer denied all the allegations of the complaint.

On the trial Joseph R. Dickarson, of this City, also a lawyar, and a brother of tha plaintiff, and tha plaintiff himself, both testified positively that tha words were spoken, and the defendant and another witness, J. N. Haggarty, testified as positively that thay were not spoken.

Tha case was tried in the Common Pleas, before Judge DALY, who charged tha Jury that tha duty devolved upon them to determine tha fact, whether or not tha words ware spokan, and by their verdict to reprove the conduct of the professional gentleman whose interests were involved. If tha words were spokan, then the plaintiff should obtain such a verdict as would at once be a *legal* satisfaction—if not a personal one—and deter othar profassional gentleman from such vila practices.

Tha Jury retired, and in five minutes returned with a verdict for the plaintiff for *six cents*.

S. Hosford for plaintiff: Peter Mulvey for defendant.

The E. A. Johnson Murders—Hicks to be Tried Here.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 7.

Judge NELSON arrived in town from Washington on Saturday, and this morning took his seat on tha bench with Judge SMALLEY, when tha case of Hicks, indicted for murdar and for robbery on board tha sloop *E. A. Johnson*, was brought up on the plea to the jurisdiction of the Court interposed by his counsel. A statement of the facts, which raised tha point, had been agreed upon betwaen his counsel and the District-Attorney, which was read as fellews:

"Statement of facts agreed to by tha Government and the defendant to be submitted to the Jury impanneled to pass upon tha issua raised by the defendant's plea to the jurisdiction, and the replication of the Government.

Tha defendant first came ashore at Fort Richmond, Staten Island, within the jurisdiction of the Southern District of New-York, about 6 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, March 21, 1860. On tha same morning, about 10 o'clock, tha sloop *E. A. Johnson* was brought from the high seas to the City of New-York in a damaged condition, with blood on tha deck and in the cabin, and no person on board.

The defendant passed up Staten Island, on which he was seen by a number of persons, residants of said district, as far as Vanderbilt Landing, and there took the ferry boat for New-York City, on which he was seen, and arrived at New-York, where he remained during the whole of Wednesday. He left voluntarily with his family and effects on a steamboat running on Long Island Sound to Fall River, in the State of Massachusetts. After landing at Fall River he left for Providenca, Rhode Island.

Mr. Navins, a police officer, and Mr. Smith a police reporter, traced Hicks to Providenco, R. I., and on the night of Friday, March 23, or morning of Saturday, Merch 24, found him in bed at a house in Providence. They told him they wanted to see him about thet counterfeit money. He arose and went with them to the Police Station in that city, and was then told the charge of counterfeiting was bogus. They then told him he was arrested for tha murder of the crew of the *E. A. Johnson*.

The defendant was confined that night and the next morning he was asked by Nevins and Smith if he would go to New-York voluntarily. The defendant said he would go, and signed a paper to that effect.

The three then came to New-York, and the defendant was confined in tha Second Ward Station-house until the Monday following. On that day defendant was taken by Nevins in handcuffs to the United States Marshal's office in New-York. Affidevits were that day taken by Commissioner White, who issued a warrant for the arrest of defendant, charging him with the crime of murder of George H. Burr. The prisoner was arrested on the warrant by the Marshal in his office.

On Wednesday, the 28th March, the defendant was arrested on a warrant charging him with the robbery of George H. Burr on the high seas, and the examination of the two offences proceeded together. The defendant was committed for trial for both offences on Thursday, March 29.

The bill of indictment was filed April 13, 1860.

No other legal process for the arrest of defendant was ever issued. Nevins and Smith had no warrant to arrest the defendant at Providence."

Mr. Graves, one of tha prisoner's counsel argued the question, claiming that as the statute required the trial to take place in the District in which the defendant was first brought, Hicks should be tried in Rhode Island, instead of in this City.

The Court having listened to him without argument in opposition from the District-Attorney, overruled the plea to the jurisdiction, deciding in accordance with decisions in other Districts, that this was the proper District for the trial to take place in.

The prisoner was then arraigned on the indictment for murder, and pleaded "Not Guilty." Tha trial will probably taka place next week.

The Case of Jeremiah Towle.

Having published the ruling of the Court in the case of the United States *vs.* Mr. Towle, it is but fair that we giva the certificate of the jury before whom the case was tried, composed, as it was, of some of our most respectable and intelligent citizens.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The United States vs. *Jeremiah Towle.*—We, the undersigned, jurors impanneled to try the above entitled cause, do hereby certify that from the testimony produced before us on the trial of said action, the following facts were ostablishad and proved, viz.: that the defendant audited the bills and kept the accounts of the Superintendent of Lightbouses and Marine Hospitals; and that he rendered to the Treasury Department his Quarterly and Annual Accounts of official receipts and expenditures as Naval Officer, with the proper vouchers, in accordence with his instructions from the Comptroller and the usage of the department; that his vonchers are correct, and that he closed his final accounts on the 2d of June 1845, and deposited the balance of the public money in his hands to the credit of the United States, and that under such instructions his accounts should have been settled and closed by the accounting officers of the department for eech separate period of such accounting.

Tha Jury further certify that it was farther proved before them on such trial that the defendent on the 20th of February, 1845, advanced for the United States the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars to redaem certain valuable French books which ware presented by the French Chamber of Deputies to the Congress of the United States, and thet the plaintiffs are justly indebted to him for thet emount with interest.

The Jury further certify that it was proved before them on the said trial, that the defendant performed the responsible duties of Commissioner under the act of the 7th of July 1838, entitled "An Act to remit the duties upon certain goods destroyed by fire at the late conflagration in the City of New-York," from the 19th of April 1843, to the 2d of June 1845, in taking testimony and estimating the duties on the said goods; and for which public service he is justly entitled to a fair compensation, with his costs and damages for the expense and trouble of this action.

NEW-YORK, April 24, 1857.

WM. H. STANSBURY, Foreman, No. 1 Nassau-st.
JESSE OAKLEY, No. 201 Fulton street.
DANIEL HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.
JAMES SCOTT, No. 98 Bowery.
WALTER J. OUGHTON, No. 118 West Broadwey.
JOHN W. CLARK, No. 194 West 25th-street.
JOHN D. DURBROW, No. 51 New-street.
CHARLES S. SPEAR, No. 86 West-street.
JOHN A. MILLIKEN, No. 274 West 47th-street.
R. H. OLSEN, No. 107 Christie-street.
JAMES DEMAREST, No. 91 Wall-street.
A. FRIEDMAN, No. 60 Broadway.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Mr. HIRAM FREER, a blacksmith residing near New-Paltz Landing, Ulster County, was found dead, on Saturday, in the Wallkill Creek, a short distance below the New-Paltz Bridge. He was about 40 years of age, and leaves a wife and family. The cause of his death is unknown.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 7.

$4,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	91	
1,000	Virginia St. 6s	92¾	
5,000	do	92¾	
10,000	do	s30 92¾	
5,000	North Car. St. 6s	97	
5,000	Missouri S.6s.b60	83½	
10,000	do	83½	
1,000	N. Y. St.6s, 1862	102	
2,000	City 6s, 1875	97	
1,500	N. Y. Cent'l 6s	91¾	
8,000	E. R. 5th m. bds.	58½	
5,000	E. R. Cen. bs. '71	42	
1,000	H. R. R. 1st me	104¼	
2,000	H. R. 3d ma. bs.	79¾	
1,000	M. O. R. W. a. 1 ¢		
	M. S. F. Con. bs.	93¼	
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. bs.	86	
3,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	43	
1,000	Del., L. & W. 2d M.	94	
36	Bank of New-York	103¾	
30	Merchants' Bank	107¾	
20	Bank of North Am.	106¾	
25	Bank of Commerce	120½	
30	Union Bank	108	
100	Pacific Mail S. Co.	106	
8	Michigan Cent. R.	48¾	
19	do	48¾	
50	do	s30 48¾	
400	La Cresse & Mil. R.	⅝	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Wor. Car. St. 6s	97	
1,000	Virginia State 6s	92½	
12,000	Mo. State 6s	83½	
3 000	Calif'nia St. 7s	90¾	
1,000	Georgia R. R. 6s	108	
9 000	R. R. 3d M.	93	
400	N. Y. Cen. R.	b60 79¼	
500	do	b30 79¾	
100	do	s10 79¾	
300	Erie Railroad	19	
50	do	19¼	
100	do	s60 19	
25	Erie R. As. St'k	19	
300	Chi. Burl. & Q. R.	64¾	
350	Harlem Railroad	13	
200	ds	b30 13	
100	Reading Railroad	43	
100	do	b7 43	
100	Mich. Central R.	46¾	
30	Mich. So & N. Ia. R.	12¾	
25	M. So. & N. Ia. G. S.	24½	
15	do	24¾	
300	Panama Rail'd.	s30 145½	
50	Ill. Central R. S.	59¾	
50	Gal. & Chi. R.	s30 64¾	
250	ds	64¾	
100	do	b30 64¾	
100	Chi. & R'k I. R.	b60 67½	

MONDAY, May 7—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York on Saturday, May 5, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of April 28:

Increase in Loans	$393,853
Increase in Specie	535,937
Increase in Circulation	642,813
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	143,892

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	May 7, 1859.	May 5, 1860.	April 28, 1860.
Capital	$68,324,000	$69,433,000	$69,433,000
Loans	129,519,905	127,479,520	127,085,667
Specie	26,066,632	23,815,746	23,279,809
Circulation	8,804,697	9,391,861	8,749,048
Gross Deposits	115,586,810	106,585,420	106,540,057
Exchanged	26,714,767	26,546,095	24,724,624
Undrawn	88,872,043	81,959,325	81,815,433
In Sub-Treasury	6,481,913	7,049,143	7,568,723

The present Bank return shows a moderate increase in all the items, but probably on a declining average. The Loans and Discounts peld off on the 4th of May et the close of tha past week, and tha shipment of Gold on Saturday, will tell on the succeeding return. Tha increase now shown in circulation is an incident to quarter day, and will be but temporary. The statement, altogethar, is not very different from the general indications of tho Bank movement up to near the close of tho week. The markat for money te-day is the same in rates and demand as before. The Discount Brokers complain of the scaroity of choice lists of marcantile paper, while the Stock Brokers are employing a fair amount of Money on temporary loan The Foreign Exchanges open steady for the Cunarder sailing direct on Wednesday. The rates are: 60 days on London, 109⅛; Sight, 110½@110⅝; Paris, f. 5 14¾@ f. 5 13¾ at 60 days, and f. 5 11¼ at Sight. The demand promises a fair mail for this steamer, while the export of Specie will be moderate, owing to a fractional differenco in the freight by the Cunard line. One or two prominent shippers will send hy the *City of Manchester* or *New-York* on Saturday.

On the Stock Exchange this morning, the English news by the Quebec steamer was favorably construed. Tho advices of a rocovory in the Cotton trade, both at Manchester and Liverpool; of a firm market for Grain; and of easier Discounts in London, are deemed an ample equivalent for the immediate export of Gold from this side. The intimation of deficient supplies of Food in Ireland, and of rather moderato stocks of Grain in England, added to the already active movement into the Grain ports of the West, is certainly a most encouraging sign for our great railway carriers, and the probabtlity is strong in favor of a decided improvement in tho market value of their Bonds and Shares, as their Spring and Summer traffic advances once more to the liberal and remunerative scale of 1856.

The advance on the Share list since Saturday is ¾ ₱ cent., closing firm this afternoon at 79½ for New-York Cantral, and the Western Stocks in proportion. Rock Island about 67⅞ ₱ cent., Galena 64½, Toledo 29½@⅞, Illinois Central 60, Michigan Guaranteed 24¾, Harlem Preferred 38½, Hudson 41½, Burlington and Quincy 64½, and Erie 19¼. The movement here in tbe last-named is made stronger by tbe London advices, where a steady speculation has been going on for several months, placing the price above the last received sales from New-York. Thus, hy the arrival reported this morning, we heve 15½ sterling, wbila tho latest then known from this side was about 12½@13 ₱ cent. Tbe Bonds of tho Company are also firmer, 85 ₱ cent. paid for the Third Mortgage. State Stocks are steady—83⅞ for Missouris. Panama is less firm on sellers' options, which were offered at 145½ ₱ cent., 30 days, and Pacific Mail quiet. With these exceptions, the market left off strong.

The official statement of the earnings of the Michigan Southern road in April is as follows:

	1859.	1860.
Passengers	$67,922 29	$59,461 81
Freight	68,758 89	105,683 23
Mails	4,435 56	4,310 38
Express and Miscellaneous	4,141 65	24,540 14
Total	$145,258 39	$193,995 56
Increase		$48,737 17

The first report (by telegraph) which put the increase at $30,000, was occiusive of miscellanous receipts, which are made large by some collections for the rent of dépôt, &c.

The following was to-day's business at the Office of the Aasistant Treasuror:

Total receipts	$328,723 77
Payments	528,258 92
Balance	6,849,343 92

Included in the receipts were $103,000 for Customs.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. May 5.	LOANS. April 28.	SPECIE. May 5.	SPECIE. April 28.
Bk. of New-York	4,618,564	4,545,746	788 505	698,215
Manhattan Co	4,258,714	4,330,769	1,125,317	800,461
Merchants' Bank	5,430,411	5,617,950	1,100,986	1,089,644
Mechanics' Bank	3,901,529	3,705,569	769,493	688,593
Union Bank	2,624,662	2,543,925	465,405	879,113
Bk. of America	6,152,785	5,919,252	1,817,598	1,799,924
Phœnix Bank	3,016,453	2,967,820	533,964	553,692
City Bank	2,061,576	2,034,056	409,125	322,331
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,428,908	1,420,578	237,786	216,024
Fulton Bank	1,474,462	1,465,419	342,801	281,364
Chemical Bank	1,573,415	1,511,318	946,798	851,578
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,259 365	2,298,060	280,630	268,274
National Bank	2,188,743	2,145,325	269,817	231,102
Bnto. & Drov. Bk.	1,764,031	1,780,136	312,968	314,621
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	912,946	930,664	198,473	182,705
Greenwich Bank	787,268	789,613	43,566	86,710
Leather Man. Bk.	2,006,226	1,981,832	306,525	323,791
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,352,066	1,326,664	295,587	254,161
Bk. St. New-York	1,551,307	3,518,998	842,251	746,252
Am. Exchange Bk	7,737,726	7,739,207	996,823	1,017,777
Bk. of Commerce	12,690,348	12,803,373	2,340,760	2,368,199
Broadway Bank	2,653,638	2 678 767	546 018	445 206
Ocean Bank	1,915,072	1,946,771	333 232	268,439
Mercantile Bank	2,833,143	2,778,892	434,243	472,314
Pacific Bank	1,087,350	1,061,970	185,258	208,177
Bank of Republic	3,589,574	3,549,468	1,326,629	1,106,864
Chatham Bank	740,166	728,543	83,041	87,328
People's Bank	711,248	719,583	159,345	131,070
Bank of N. Am.	1,709,396	1,669,901	330,206	340,333
Hanover Bank	1,568,488	1,598 981	209,767	194,369
Irving Bank	887 814	886,660	173,184	158,881
Metropolitan Bk.	8,895,496	7,266,641	904 888	909,199
Citizens' Bank	817,391	774,529	169,969	158,779
Nassau Bank	1,732,508	1,736,664	192,955	154,243
Market Bank	1,092,847	1,707,104	255 442	282,535
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,004,196	1,003,292	208,127	179,040
Shoe & Leath Bk.	3,261,891	3,085,884	413,098	634,691
Corn Exch. Bank	1,661,472	1,627,428	237,666	178,931
Continental Bank	3,389,721	3,424,236	384,662	481,244
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,126,544	1,184,974	317,185	379,207
Oriental Bank	568,187	559,135	74,865	90,452
Marine Bank	1,050,813	1,083,796	118,597	143,117
Atlantic Bank	545,236	538,417	72,770	68,980
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,797,141	2,751,573	471,313	491,655
Park Bank	5,573,304	5,486,114	1,197,456	1,235,544
Artisans' Bank	1,098,894	987,028	169,474	179,613
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	736,331	681,008	77,047	79,822
Grocers' Bank	567,581	554,761	150,578	121,448
North River Bank	523,149	518,097	96,788	101,098
East River Bank	364,917	357,263	63,648	58 653
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	419,468	419,135	89,297	57,980
N. Y. Exch. Bank	398 043	389,019	23,918	24,116
Bull's Head Bank	504 822	507,583	48,449	51,010
N. Y. County Bk.	434,699	404,396	56,172	41,454
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	678,986	644,839	106,914	111,636
Total	127,479,520	127,085,667	23,815,746	23,279,809
	Increase	$393,853	Increase	$535,937

BANKS.	Circulation. May 5.	Circulation. April 28.	Undrawn Deposits. May 5.	Undrawn Deposits. April 28.
Bk. of New-York	440,300	414,040	2,300,597	2,263,523
Manhattan Co	361,392	341,376	2,815,799	2,777,490
Merchants' Bank	397,770	181,519	2,945,982	2 641,665
Mechanics' Bank	280,719	302,982	2,804,727	2,825,189
Union Bank	236,294	216,594	1,632,667	1,600 239
Bk. of America	141,792	132,264	4,670,579	4,577,795
Phœnix Bank	153 643	116,925	1,678,983	1,577,895
City Bank			1,415,492	1,306,456
Tradesmen's Bk.	315,351	312,018	759,210	715,362
Fulton Bank	231,789	199,194	1,171,489	1,118,618
Chemical Bank	364,494	352,291	2,100,826	1,992,662
Merch. Exch. Bk.	136,923	137,233	1,266,365	1,264,128
National Bank	194,488	170,032	849,400	936,108
Bnto. & Drov. Bk.	214,705	214,490	1,313,370	1,296,963
Mech. & Trad Bk.	136,414	135,733	859,599	856,138
Greenwich Bank	165,040	166,128	476,151	513,636
Leather Man. Bk.	291.741	289,951	1,194,273	1,161,564
Seventh Ward Bk.	268,116	236,436	811 143	768 986
Bk. St. New-York	362,466	197,664	2,023,429	2,004,266
Am. Exchange Bk	336,119	326,943	4,446,739	4,433,717
Bk. of Commerce	1.975	1.975	5,466,719	5,783,617
Broadway Bank	269,726	262,944	1,570,557	1,577,615
Ocean Bank	121,065	117,975	1,334,078	1,319,196
Mercantile Bank	31,894	30,544	2,203,671	2,143,775
Pacific Bank	126,980	127,481	856,966	863,663
Bk. of Republic	231,088	214 935	2,932 849	2,917 562
Chatham Bank	130,974	127,737	474,982	445,066
People's Bank	118,791	114,622	542 203	536,878
Bank N. Am.	269,726	268,944	870,577	863,215
Hanover Bank	88,789	90 327	835,467	801,678
Irving Bank	126,420	125,908	664,897	643,836
Metropolitan Bk.	261,234	249,861	3,899,336	4,162,413
Citizens' Bank	164,177	159,641	676,111	624,371
Nassau Bank	127,694	127,973	943,100	979,291
Market Bank	211,869	208 066	1,102,972	1,112,978
St. Nicholas Bank	98,398	96 463	650,915	656,261
Shoe & Leath Bk.	113,296	71,862	2,344,778	2,542,901
Corn Exch. Bank	131,629	120,778	796,062	710,889
Continental Bank	208 462	190,037	1,818,326	1,878,743
Bk. of Commw'lth	244,462	253,829	862,777	965,276
Oriental Bank	105,048	105,353	389,446	381,962
Marine Bank	128,628	123,336	568 041	630,796
Atlantic Bank	82,747	78,728	270,244	208,164
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	197,617	185,029	1,791,304	1,764 894
Park Bank	198,378	187,062	4,762,773	4,765,289
Artisans' Bank	96,621	90,639	564,466	563,276
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	114 721	113,151	302,275	280,793
Grocers' Bank	55,808	50,652	444,579	412,560
North River Bank	79,977	78,668	409,926	436,016
East River Bank	88,856	87,451	248,813	239,279
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	153,422	145,609	999,306	715,154
N. Y. Exch. Bk.	112,572	110,031	336,223	339,348
Bull's Head Bank	114,229	111,079	490,754	479 963
N. Y. County Bk.	83,978	81,130	324,564	302,642
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	136,367	131,566	487,948	491,215
Total	9,391,861	8,749,048	81,959,325	81,815,433
	Increase	$642,813	Increase	$143,892

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 7, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 86 bbls. Ashes, 1,358 bbls. Flour, 360 bbls. Corn Meal, 5,497 bushels Wheat, 8,182 bushels Corn, 2,115 bushels Oats, 1,044 pkgs. Provisions, and 575 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet, at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 500 bags Cera on private terms; and 300 bags St. Domingo at 12¾c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Is selling slowly, at former quotations. The reported sales have been confir

DRY GOODS.

AN IMPORTERS' STOCK OF MANTILLAS
Will be sold at retail, for the next 60 days, by
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
(Formerly Geo. Bulpin,)
At No. 361 Broadway, two doors below Taylor's,
"AT PRICES NEVER BEFORE HEARD OF."

BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT respectfully announce to the ladies of New-York that, having been favored with instructions from the consignees of several of the most eminent fabricators of Pusher and French Lace Mantillas, Burnous, Points, &c., to offer for sale the balance of their season's consignments—preferring this course to a continuance of the recent terrible slaughter in the auction rooms—they will open their spacious and well-known warerooms, (which are now exclusively devoted to wholesale,) for sixty days only, to the retail public, commencing on Tuesday, May 1, when an opportunity will be offered for purchasing really elegant and costly PUSHER and FRENCH LACE BURNOUS, POINTS and MANTILLAS, SILK and CLOTH DUSTERS, MANTELETS D'ETE, &c., &c., at prices merely nominal compared with intrinsic value.

A perusal of the following invoice is respectfully requested, many of the articles being the products of the looms of Messrs. DOIGNIE, FILS & ISAACS, the most celebrated manufacturers in France:

1,207 French Lace Single Flounced Mantillas, at..... $2
French Lace larger in size Mantillas, at..... 4
French Lace deeper flounced Mantillas, at..... 5
French Lace still deeper flounced Mantillas, at.. 6
French Lace handsome two flounced Mantillas.. 7
French Lace still handsomer Mantillas, at..... 8
Black Lace Burnous, at..... 10
Extra Lace Burnous, at..... 12
Black Lace Points, at..... 3
Black Lace Points, at..... 4
Black Lace Points, at..... 5
Black Lace Points, at..... 6
Real Pusher Points, at..... 12
Extra rich Double Sultanas, at..... 14

In addition to the above, and with a view to give increased attraction to this sale, will be included a superb assortment of NEW SUMMER CLOTH GARMENTS, RICH BLACK SILK MANTILLAS, and a full line of elegant SUMMER TRAVELING SUITS, all at similarly attractive prices.

BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
(Formerly Geo. Bulpin,)
No. 361 Broadway.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. WILL offer,
On MONDAY, May 7,
at reduced prices, their extensive stock of
FAMILY AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
Consisting of SUPER TABLE CLOTHS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, TOWELS and TOWELING, QUILTS, BLANKETS, PLAID, STRIPED and PLAIN JACONET, MULL and SWISS MUSLINS, &c.

Also,
LACE, MUSLIN AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, DRAPERY MUSLINS and VESTIBULE LACES, &c., &c.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

BAREGE ROBES.

4,000 BAREGE ROBES, in 2, 5, 7 and 9 Flounces, at a reduction of 50 per cent. from cost of importation.

SILK ROBES,
at a great sacrifice.
GRENADINE ROBES,
in 2, 5 and 7 Flounces, greatly reduced,
Will be offered on MONDAY, May 7.
Reduction real.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, corner of Mercer-st., New-York.

MOURNING GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. HAVE received per late arrivals,
ORGANDIES,
GRENADINES,
FOULARDS,
AND
GOODS SUITABLE FOR TRAVELING, &c., &c.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY, May 7,
5,000 DOZEN LADIES' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
From $1 25 to $3.
And will sell them cheap.
CANAL-St., corner of Mercer.

MANTILLAS.

BRODIE WILL ON
THURSDAY, MAY 10,
Make another magnificent display of
SUMMER MANTILLAS,
At his new store, under the
FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
Corner 23d-st., and at the well-known stand
369 CANAL STREET.
N. B.—The BEDOUIN WRAPPER, made both in Silk and Zephyr cloth, is attracting great attention.
Misses' and LADIES' CLOAKS made to order.

NEW CARPETINGS.

G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 334 BROADWAY, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Have received by late arrivals everything that is NEW and NOVEL in the way of
CARPETINGS,
to be found in the European markets, many of which cannot be found in any other establishment in this country.
Also, a fine assortment of
CHINA MATTINGS.
All such goods of this Spring's importation.

BLACK CHANTILLY SHAWLS.

Just received by MILLER & GRANT,
No. 763 Broadway,
SHAWLS at $60—worth $80,
SHAWLS at $100—worth $120,
BLACK VEILS (real cantres) at $8 and $10.
Also a large assortment of Cambric and fine Embroidered Sets, in new shapes.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS

Will offer, on Monday, some of
THE CHEAPEST SILKS EVER SOLD, INCLUDING
CHECK SILKS,
STRIPE SILKS,
CHENE SILKS,
BROCADE SILKS,
AND FANCY SILKS OF VARIOUS STYLES.
No. 305 CANAL-ST.,
Near Broadway.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.

Attention is invited to our stock
Of the
Most desirable styles to be had in this City,
Every grade of goods:
MEDALLIONS,
VELVETS, AND
TAPESTRIES.
OIL-CLOTHS,
RUGS,
SHADES, &c.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING
Are offering their entire stock at
RETAIL FOR CASH,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
The most desirable patterns ever offered at retail in this City.
Every grade of goods
Can be had,
At the lowest
CASH PRICES.
Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Experienced Upholsterers are engaged, and goods will be delivered free, and laid in any part of this or the adjoining states. T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 28 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich.

MANTILLAS AND MANTELETS.

MME. F. PINCHON

Has received per steamer *Arago* the latest Parisian novelties in Summer Mantillas and Manteaux, "Palais de Mer," to which she invites the attention of her customers.

MME. F. PINCHON,
No. 56 Bleecker-st.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Desiring to reduce our Spring stock of Carpetings we will from May 1 offer our large and well-selected stock at RETAIL.
Housekeepers will observe a saving of the retailer's profit as well as the advantage of selecting from a very large assortment.
Experienced upholsterers are engaged to make and put down goods.
GEORGE S. MURFEY & CO.,
No. 368 Broadway,
near White-st., New-York.

AT RICHMOND'S,

NO. 867 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel,
The choicest lot of Embroideries, Linen Breakfast sets, Chemisettes and Sleeves ever imported. Our styles of Illusion Goods, Sleeves, &c., only require inspection.
Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs at 8s., worth 12s.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

S. CHAMBERS' establishment, the oldest and best in the United States, has always an ample supply of Ladies' and Children's Clothing, Bonnets and Hats; Infants' Wardrobes, Wedding Outfits, Robes de Chambre, Under Clothing, &c. Ladies and Merchants supplied at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 648 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

INFANTS' SHORT FROCKS, ROBES, Waists, Skirts and Muslin Trimmings, in great variety,

At half the usual prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., (late Peter Roberts.)
No. 429 Broadway.

BLACK LACE FLOUNCINGS,

Black Lace Mantillas, Points, Centre Pieces, Veils, &c., &c.
At a large reduction from the usual prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., (late Peter Roberts.)
No. 429 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

NEW DRESS GOODS
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
CORNER GRAND-ST.
METALLIQUES, GRISAILLES, POIL DE CHEVRE,
AND
FASHIONABLE GREY GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY—AT REDUCED PRICES.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE MANTILLAS,

AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner GRAND-ST.)
All the latest Paris Shapes—well trimmed and manufactured expressly for Retail.
NOW READY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS!

A Full and Fashionable Assortment at
LORD & TAYLOR'S
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,)
AT REDUCED PRICES!
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,

Druggets, Mats, Matting, Stair-Carpeting, &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT! LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LINENS AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

Of every description,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LACE CURTAINS, GILT CORNICES,

Window Shades, Lace Draperies, Curtain Materials, Tassels, and Fixtures of every kind, at
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES!

FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES

and LACES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Now varieties, just received per Steamer.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)

ENGLISH BAREGES,

MOHAIR LUSTRES,
NEW TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
PRINTED LAWNS AND ORGANDIES,
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have bought all the above goods at less than cost import.
ALSO,
GREAT BARGAINS IN
BAREGE SHAWLS,
STELLA SHAWLS,
LACE SHAWLS,
LACE MANTILLAS, &c., &c.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

JAMES GRAY & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
NEW SILKS,
NEW GRENADINES,
NEW ORGANDIES,
NEW BAREGES,
NEW FOULARDS,
NEW ROBES,
LACES AND EMBRODERIES,
THREAD LACE POINTS
AND MANTILLAS.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 651 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning, at reasonable prices. Particular attention is called to our stock of bonnets and mantillas.

CLEARING-OUT SALE.

We are now offering the balance of our
SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
AT COST.
Being the largest stock to be found in this market of LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
NEW STYLES NOTTINGHAM AND LENO CURTAINS.
LACE AND MUSLIN BY THE YARD.
LACE AND MUSLIN FOR VESTIBULE DOORS,
BROCATELLES, SATINS, TAPESTRIES.
REPS, WORSTED DAMASKS, CHINTZES.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
GILT CORNICES, BANDS AND PINS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

CLOTH AND SILK MANTLES,

In all the latest styles of the season in great variety.
PLAIN CLOTH SHAWLETTES, with hoods, at $3 50 to $6.
STRIPED CLOTH SHAWLETTES, with lined hoods, at $4 to $8.
RICH BLACK SILK BURNOUS, elegantly trimmed, at $6 to $9.
RICH BLACK TAFFETA SILK SHAWLETTES, elegantly trimmed, at $7 to $10.
We desire to call the special attention of purchasers to the fact that not having the enormous expenses for rent, &c., which Broadway and Canal-st. merchants have we can afford to sell as good goods as theirs at from twenty to thirty per cent lower prices. We respectfully request ladies to call before purchasing.
W. E. PEYTON,
Cloak and Mantilla Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

WINDOW SHADES AT COST.

FINE GOLD LANDSCAPES
and FLOWER SHADES,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
BEST SCOTCH HOLLAND SHADES,
WHITE, BUFF, GREEN AND BLUE.
WE ARE CLOSING OUT AT COST
THE BALANCE OF THIS SEASON'S STOCK,
AND WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES FURNISHING TO THE GREAT ADVANTAGES WE NOW OFFER.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

57 AND 59. 57 AND 59.
BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.
HENRY B. CLAPP & CO., Nos. 57 and 59 Catherine-st., Are now offering
New style of Spring Challies
at One Shilling per yard.
Also, a splendid assortment of
Rich Berey Robes of 4, 7 and 9 flounces,
At a great sacrifice on cost.
Also,
Rich Poplins,
Poilt de Chevre,
And Zephyr Cloth.
Also,
An immense stock of
Zephyr Bornous and Chesterfields,
at $3 and upwards.
Rich Stella Shawls at $1 25.
Superb Stella Shawls at $2 50.
Other Rich Dress Goods
in proportionate prices.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catherine-st.

SPECIAL SALE AT RETAIL.

LINENS, TABLE DAMASKS, &c.
We shall offer at
remarkably reduced prices,
all our large stock of
LINEN SHEETINGS TABLE DAMASKS,
TOWELINGS, NAPKINS,
SHIRTING LINENS,
QUILTS,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
and other goods, forming portions of our
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS.
The prices, we are assured, will prove popular.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

NEW FURNITURE COVERINGS.

We are constantly receiving by every steamer
BROCATELLS, SATINS,
DELAINES, REPS,
And all the newest varieties of Silks and Wool Material for coverings,
MANUFACTURED IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The stock is the largest and best assorted in the City, and sold at prices worthy the attention of purchasers.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

NOTICE. AVIS. NOTTICIA. AVIZO. NOTIZ.

FOUNTAIN'S India Store is the only place where in the Pinaapple Dresses, Grapes, Wash Silks, Lutongs, Satins Seersucker, Nankins, Novelties, China, Lacquered Articles, all kinds of curious American India Feather Fans, Bead and Bark Work, &c., can be procured, wholesale and retail, at No 653 Broadway. French and Chinese Fans, latest style.

AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,

A $20,000 worth of Embroideries, from auction.
Points and Valenciennes Laces, Collars, Sets, Barbes, Capes, Coiffures, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., (late Peter Roberts.)
No. 429 Broadway.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS AND DRY GOODS in great variety, at low prices, at No. 467 6th-av.
J. P. BROUWER.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—DR. L. FEUCHTWANGER HAS REmoved from No. 143 Maiden-lane to No. 43 Cedar-st., one door from William-st. Soluble glass, (dry and liquid,) fly paper, insect powder, pluoric acid, manganese, black lead, pipe-clay, &c., always on hand.

REMOVAL OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS Steamship Company from No. 1 Parkplace to No. 66 Murray-st.
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.

REMOVAL.—WOOD BROTHERS, CARRIAGE manufacturers, have removed from their old stand to the spacious store No. 396 Broadway, one door below Walker-st.

REMOVAL.—THE THEOLOGICAL AND LITERARY JOURNAL office, FRANKLIN KNIGHT, publisher, has removed to No. 139 Grand-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young girl desires a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; is a particularly good seamstress. Can be seen at and recommended from her present place, No. 11 Waverley-place, one block from Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and waitress. Best of City references can be furnished. Call at No. 116 Madison-st., Room No. 4; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or plain sewing and embroidery; no objection to go with a lady to the country for the Summer; has good City reference. Call at No. 79 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl as chambermaid; would have no objection to assist with the care of children or do fine washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days if not employed at No. 179 East 23d-st., first floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION AS CHAMbermaid or waiter in small family, or as seamstress, by an English Protestant woman. Reference of five years from her last place. Apply at No. 39 6th-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young girl as chambermaid, or to assist with the washing; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 118 West 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse; good City reference. Call at No. 90 West 16th-st., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant, English girl, in City or country, as chambermaid and laundress, or as nurse and seamstress; will be found a competent servant in either branch; is willing and obliging; has the best of City references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and sewing; has the best City references from her last place. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 West 25th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as snob or as chambermaid and fine washer in a small family, by a respectable young Protestant girl; good City references. Call at No 105 West 26th-st., rear, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant young woman wants a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing: City reference given. Can be seen at No 146 East 21st-st., upper floor, front room, between 3d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation in a private family by a respectable young woman. Understands her business thoroughly, and has good references. Apply at No. 23 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as waitress and up stairs servant, for a young woman who thoroughly understands her duties, and as her references will prove, will be found a most desirable servant in any family where neatness, experience and good manners are essential. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young woman. Is willing to make herself generally useful. Will go in the country for the Summer. Has lived in her last place five years. Good references. Call at No. 296 1st av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a very competent young woman; or as waitress alone; has good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as children's maid and plain seamstress; is a neat sewer. Can be seen at No. 123½ West 27th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion to take charge of a child from its birth, by a married English woman; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 134 Houston-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

AS COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION WANTED by a competent woman; understands meats, soups, game and poultry; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker. Also, by a respectable young woman, as waitress or chambermaid; would like to go with a family in the country for the Summer months. Both can furnish unexceptionable City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family or first-class boarding house, where there would be no washing to do; is capable of making bread, biscuit and pastry; no objections to the country; City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 172 West 13th-st., in the rear, near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—AN EXCELLENT PLAIN COOK, who is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, desires a situation; has no objection to go to the country with a family, and has unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen, for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a Protestant Welsh woman. Is a first class cook. Understands making all kinds of preserves and pickles, and a first-rate baker. Has no objection to a small family in the country. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 3 6th-st., front basement for three days.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; can furnish the very best of reference; is compelled to take a situation in consequence of the family, where she has lived, going to Europe. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 397 8th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, SITUATIONS, BY TWO respectable girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to assisting in washing; can give the best of City reference from where they have lived for the last four years. Call at 49 East 31st-st., one door west of 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman as professed cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to take care of a house for the Summer months, or to go into the country; best of City references. Apply at No 529 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can show good recommendations from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 223 West 26th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST RESPECTable woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and an excellent laundress; does up linen in beautiful style; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman. Is a good cook; no objection to a short distance in the country. Is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Good city reference. Please call at No. 216 16th av., near 28th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION SY A FIRST-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; no objection to a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 33 5th-st, near 2d-av., from 9 to 5 o'clock.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK in a private family by a respectable young woman; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 77 West 27th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by an excellent woman, who thoroughly understands her business. Apply at her present employer's, for two days, No. 103 Waverley-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A woman as cook; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 5 3d-st.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Two respectable young women wish situations; one as cook, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; have no objection to going a short distance into the country; the best of City reference given by both. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY two sisters, the one as cook the other as chambermaid; are Scotch Protestants; will assist in washing and ironing. To be seen for two days at No. 274 26th-st. Inquire in the front basement. Would prefer the country.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as thorough cook, washer and ironer for a most experienced and reliable servant; has the very highest references from the first families in Brooklyn, and will be found an acquisition to any lady requiring a really first-class kitchen servant. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—Wanted, by an obliging, neat and respectable German young woman, in a private family, in City or country, a situation as cook washer and ironer, or general house servant; is a thorough cook and excellent washer and ironer. Apply at No. 403 Broome-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK AND HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A situation by a respectable young woman in a private family to cook, and to do plain washing and ironing. Can give satisfactory reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 85 East 22d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—A SITuation wanted by two respectable young women, one as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, a good baker of bread, cakes and pie; the other as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or light waiting. Call at No. 218 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the corset-store, for two days, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation to do the cooking and part of washing and ironing of a small private family; is a good plain cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; is also a good baker; has no objections to go in the country with a family for the Summer; best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 199 East 13th-st., near 1st-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A MOST RELIable young woman a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent cook and a good laundress; would do general housework, or chamberwork and waiting, or seamstress. Best of City reference. No objections to the country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway. Wages no object. Is neat about her person and work.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker, and understands her business perfectly; has no objection to the country; has the very best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 99 3d-av., in the store, corner of 13th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN a situation in a small private family; will assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread, biscuit and pies; no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer. Can be seen till engaged at No. 191 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman as a good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker. Also, wanted, a situation by a good chambermaid and waitress. Both have lived together for over two years, and would like to go together again. Have good City reference from their last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 170 18th-st., in the rear, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, experienced in fitting ladies' and children's dresses, wishes to make a few engagements by the day or week; unexceptionable City reference as to capability. Call at No. 61 West 22d-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE MARried woman, (a Protestant,) without children, is anxious to take charge of a house where the family would be absent during the Summer, or longer. Unexceptionable City reference. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Madison-square Post-office, for one week.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN ENGLISH WIDOW desires a situation in a family, hotel or private boarding-house. Will give references from the first families in this City. Call for four days at No. 6 Martin-terrace 30th st., between 3d and 3d avs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted by a young widow lady, a situation as housekeeper or seamstress. The best of City reference given as to capability. For further particulars call or address Mrs. DEMOREST, 254 Raymond-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, and to assist in washing and ironing, and to take care of children, or to do plain sewing; would like to go a short distance in the country; the best of references can be given. Call at No. 185 West 19th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young girl, to take care of children, or to do plain sewing, or to assist in chamberwork; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 157 East 32d-st., first floor, back room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and sew; has good City reference. Call at No. 386 8th-av., between 29th and 29th sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant girl to do chamberwork and fine washing, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Call at No. 119 West 19th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, in a private family. Best city reference for capability, &c. Please call at No. 29 West 12th st., between 5th and 6th av.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted a situation, by a steady young woman, as laundress, and to assist in chamberwork if required, but laundry work alone preferred; would have no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 213 Water-st., Brooklyn, between Gold and Bridge sts., for two days.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT nurse wants a situation; is thoroughly competent to take entire charge of an infant and bring it up by hand; has had many years' experience in that capacity; or would take charge of an invalid lady; is a good steamstress, and can do up ladies' muslins; the most satisfactory reference as to capability. Apply at No. 843 3d-av., between 55th and 56th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a respectable young Scotch woman, capable of taking the care of children from their infancy; the best of reference given from her last employer. Can do sewing. No. 142 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, for two days. Will do plain sewing and assist in chamberwork.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English person—Protestant—a situation as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; or as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to the country; good reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 139 7th-av., first floor.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as nurse; understands the care of children and can do plain sewing or chamberwork; the best of City reference from her last places; no objections to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 8 Patchin-place, West 10th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A Protestant young woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant, or would do chamber work and plain sewing, and understands hair dressing; has five years' City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 121 West 24th-st., 3d floor.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS NURSE or lady's maid, by a Protestant young girl with excellent City reference; would like to travel to Europe or California. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl is desirous of obtaining a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; a family residing or going to Stamford, Conn., preferred. Apply, for two days, at No. 291 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE, experienced person a situation as nurse to an invalid, or would like to travel with a family; no objection to any part. Good reference given. Call for two days at No. 139 7th-av, first floor.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A young woman, as nurse and plain seamstress; can take charge of a young baby, or would do chamberwork and take care of grown children. Can be seen at No. 88 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced woman to take charge of a baby from a month old; has lived four years in her last place. Inquire at No. 125 3d-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation for a most experienced, intelligent young woman as nurse and first-class seamstress, or as seamstress and chambermaid; is a person of genteel appearance and respectful manners, fond of children, and refers to one of the first families in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; is fully competent in either capacity; the best of City reference. Call at No. 157 Avenue A, corner 11th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, by a Protestant girl. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 333 6th-av., near 21st-st., first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can give good reference from her last place. Call for one day at No. 118 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse or seamstress. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., third floor, front.

AS NURSE OR LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, by a competent young woman, a situation as nurse or lady's maid; is a good hair dresser; has a good knowledge of bookkeeping, writes very quick and is smart at figures; a situation as clerk or salesman; security to any amount as to honesty; unexceptionable references; salary no object. Address CLERK, Box No. 201 Times Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by an active and competent young man who perfectly understands his business, and having the best of City reference. No objection to the country. Address B. C., or can be seen at No. 827 Broadway, in the bookstore, between 12th and 13th sts., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable German as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; the best references given; will go to any part of the country. Address a note to C. M., No. 241 Broadway, or can be seen for two days, corner 21st-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a respectable Protestant single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a steady, respectable man, who understands his business well, and has the best of City reference. Apply at Nos. 796 or 883 Broadway, at the apothecary's, for three days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by an English Protestant single man; has thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has good City reference; can be seen for 2 days. Call or address C. H., No. 102 East 13th-st.

A YOUNG MAN, FOREIGNER, CHEMIST and druggist of several years' experience, has carried on the above business with great success, will employ himself in that capacity. Is acquainted with the French language, and has no objection to the country. Address CHLOROFORM, Times Office, Box No. 197.

EUROPE.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A single young man of good address and habits, to travel with some single gentleman to Europe or elsewhere, in the capacity of valet. Unexceptionable references for character and industry. Address A. B. C., Box No. 163 Times Office.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.—THE advertiser, who has a large Western connexion, and can give unexceptionable City references, desires to obtain a situation as salesman or travoller. Address "M." Box No. 110 Times Office.

TO SOAP-MAKERS.—A RESPECTABLE MAN, who has served his late employer for the last twelve years, and from whom he can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety and competency, wishes a situation in a soap factory, where his services might be required on fancy, transparent and family soap. Address P. E., Soap Factory, No. 151 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, EXPERIENCED man, a situation to travel with and take care of an invalid gentlemen; has had eight years' experience in a similar situation; to the family of his late employer and attendant physicians he can refer for capability and integrity. Apply at the drug-store, 809 Broadway.

AGRICULTURAL.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

To close a consignment, consisting of PLOWS, HAY and STRAW CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, HARROWS, GARDEN BARROWS, CHURNS, ROAD SCRAPERS, FANNING MILLS, &c., &c.
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO,
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
BONE DUST,
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

GARDENING.—THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS for sale a fine assortment of verbenas, roses, pansies, and all other bedding out plants. Sod, mould and manure furnished, and gardens laid out by
WM. FITZPATRICK, Florist.
Corner 29th-st. and Broadway

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 82 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

THE BEST MALE AND FEMALE
SERVANTS, SERVANTS
SERVANTS, SERVANTS
IN THE CITY, IN THE CITY,
Can be obtained At the BROADWAY EMPLOYMENT INSTITUTE, No. 434 Broadway. No. 434 Broadway.
Conducted by American Gentlemen.

AS BOOK-KEEPER OR GENERAL CLERK.—Wanted, a position in first-rate house, either wholesale or retail, as book-keeper, entry, shipping or delivery clerk, by a young married man who is willing to look after the interests of his employer. Moderate salary expected. Engagement first of June, or sooner, if desired. Address W. V. W., New-York Post-office.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, A situation as clerk or light porter in a dry goods or grocery store; can produce the best City references; no objection to the country. Address A. B., Box No. 106 Times Office.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, A clerkship in a stock broker's office. The best of references will be furnished. Address T. B., Box No. 189 Times Office.

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The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published at the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning (Sundays excepted)—Price Two Cents, served at 125¢ per week. Mailed for Six Dollars a year.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; five copies to one address for Twelve Dollars; ten copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the Publishers "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

TO ADVERTISERS.

The enlargement of the circulation of the TIMES is at the present moment so rapid as to render it imperative that advertisements intended for the daily issue should be sent in at the earliest possible moment. Announcements which fail to reach the office before nine o'clock P. M., lose all the advantages of classification under the heads to which readers are accustomed to refer. It is, therefore, quite as important to the advertisers as to ourselves, to have that hour the latest for the reception of their notices.

Amusements this Evening.

BIRNUM'S GARDEN—Royal Amphitheatre Equestrian Troops.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Colleen Bawn.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Soldier's Daughter—A Pretty Piece of Business.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Harry Blake—Bronze Deserter—Fearful Tragedy in Eighth-avenue.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—The Hop Pickers Evening—Do.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Prof. Jacobs' Magical Entertainments.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Day and Evening—California Menagerie.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

COOPER UNION—Peale's Court of Death.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—Gen. Tom Thumb.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

CANAL-STREET—No. 298—Westlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 Broadway—Exhibition of Statuary.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. Anthony yesterday presented to the Senate a remonstrance against any alteration in the patent laws, which should take away from patentees the right of appeal from the decision of the Commissioner. A bill was passed to settle the titles to lands set apart for the half-breeds in Kansas. The resolutions of Mr. Davis, which have already furnished the topic for protracted debate, came up. Mr. Davis himself spoke at length in their support. He alluded to cotton as the great bond of Union between the North and South; said the South demanded protection because it was her right, as well as the duty of the General Government to extend it. He thought Congress had the power to establish governments temporarily in the Territories, and declared it as his opinion that the election of a Republican President would be in itself an overt act, which the South would be perfectly right in considering cause sufficient for a dissolution of the Union. Some remarks of Mr. Davis brought out Mr. Brown, who repudiated any sympathy with Mr. Douglas. By way of demonstrating his sincerity, he offered as a substitute for the second and third of the resolutions, of which he is the author, one declaring it to be the duty of Congress to pass such laws as shall extend to slave-property the same protection which other property enjoys. Mr. Clingman followed Mr. Brown, but before he had concluded, the Senate adjourned. The House passed, without debate, a bill reported by Mr. Bocock from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, authorizing the appointment of a full Minister to Sardinia, at a salary of $12,000, with a Secretary, at $1,800 per annum. On the motion of Mr. Grow, the debate on Territorial affairs was postponed until Thursday, in order to take up the Tariff bill, that some of the members of the House might set themselves right on that question before leaving for Chicago. It was also resolved to close the debate at 1 o'clock to-day. Messrs. Sherman, Grow, Blair and Stevens spoke at length in favor of the measure. Mr. Schwartz, of Pennsylvania, took occasion during the course of the debate to defend himself from the attacks of the *Constitution*.

The steamship *Brazil*, from Galway on the 29th ult., arrived at St. John's on Sunday. Her general news is without importance. The prize-fight had been substantially decided by the referee declaring to Heenan that had the fight not terminated as it did, he should have declared Sayers the victor at the close of the thirty-seventh round. The physicians of Sayers had given their opinion that that champion would not, because of the condition of his arm, be able to renew the contest for two months to come. Further defalcations, though not material in amount, had been discovered among the employes of the Union Bank of London. The visit of the Prince of Wales to America is fixed for the end of July. The steamship *City of Washington*, which left Liverpool on the 25th ult., and simultaneously with the *Bohemian*, arrived here last evening. From our foreign files we glean details and extracts of interest.

Our correspondent at the capital of Mexico furnishes details of news from that city to the 18th ult. The principal topic of discussion was the refusal of the Government to escort a specie *conducta* of $3,000,000 half-way to Vera Cruz for less than $240,000; terms considered inadmissible, as these would be the additional impost to be paid the Federal Government at the point of shipment. Miramon was reported to be preparing for another campaign in the interior, and gives out his intention to renew his attack upon Vera Cruz next Fall. The exhausted condition of the Treasury would, however, put a check upon these operations. A change of Ministry was talked of; Manuel Escandon taking the Home Department, Francisco Iturbe, the Finances; and Mier y Teran, Internal Improvements. The *Brooklyn*, *Saratoga* and *Pocahontas* are still at Vera Cruz. All on board reported well.

Further accounts of the severe earthquake experienced throughout the island of Hayti, on the 8th and 10th of last month, reach us from Port-au-Prince. Several buildings were thrown down, and many others damaged. The population, for three nights, slept in the open air.

The Federal Judiciary and the Mormons seem to be more at variance than ever, and a recent release on *habeas corpus*, by Chief Justice Eckels, of five prisoners who had been confined in the penitentiary by authority of a *mittimus* from the Probate Court for the County of Great Salt Lake, had called down upon him the most violent abuse from the *Deseret News*, the organ of the Saints. It was stated that Gov. Cumming had been hard at work with some Mormon friends preparing affidavits to send to Washington, regarding the release of these prisoners, and taking the strongest ground against the action of Judge Eckels. One or two shooting affrays are reported. The troops rejoiced at the prospect they had of getting away from the Territory.

Rev. Daniel Worth, of North Carolina, now under conviction for selling Helper's *Impending Crisis*, sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and out on bail of $3,000, told the story of his hardships at the City Assembly Rooms last evening, and nearly $200 was collected for him. He was questioned by a South Carolinian present, and answered to the point. The veritable Helper *in propria persona* was present, and made a few unimportant remarks.

The second day of Anniversary week presents us with highly interesting reports and proceedings of several of our prominent benevolent educational institutions. The meetings were held last evening.

The Annual Services of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association took place in Dr. Adams' Church, in Madison-square. The attendance was anything but large. Mr. S. S. Goodrich presided, and addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Kellogg, of New-York, and Rev. Mr. Ellis, of Brooklyn, by whom the claims of the Association to public encouragement and sympathy were eloquently urged. From the Treasurer's report it appeared that the balance in his hands to the credit of the Society now amounts to the sum of $90 44.

The American Seamen's Friend Society celebrated the thirty-second anniversary of the organization at Dr. Cheever's Church. Interesting addresses were delivered by Capt. A. Bartlett, of the Marine Missionary Society of Boston; Capt. A. H. Foot, of the United States Navy, and Rev. Walter Clarke, of New-York. The report of the Secretary showed a floating debt of $5,000, and gave a very favorable account of the doings of the Society during the past year.

The twenty-third anniversary of the Union Theological Seminary took place at the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, on which occasion thirty-one young gentlemen received certificates of graduation. Several of the graduates delivered short essays, and the exercises closed by a parting address to the class from Dr. Skinner, one of the Professors.

The twenty-seventh anniversary of the New York Magdalen Female Benevolent Society, took place at Dr. Porr's Church, corner of University Place and Tenth street. The Treasurer's Report, on the whole, was satisfactory, as it showed that the Institution was less than $1,000 in debt, while its patrons were increasing, and its usefulness almost daily extended. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Drs. Burchard, Strong, and Linley.

The Inebriates Reform Convention held its first Anniversary in the Greene-street Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Barnum made the principal address of the evening, and was followed by Mr. King, a reformed inebriate, C. C. Leigh and others.

The Methodist Conference yesterday reconsidered its action on Saturday, in appointing a Committee on Appeals, and the Chair was ordered to appoint a Committee of seven to prepare a code regulating the disposal of all cases which would come under the supervision of such a committee. Bishop Morris presented the answer of the British Wesleyan Conference to the Conference of America. It expressed gratification at the existing sentiment of the churches on the subject of Slavery, and regret that it was impossible to send a delegation. The same Bishop submitted a similar address from the pastors of the annual Conference of France and Switzerland, held at Paris, June 22, 1859. A memorial from Dr. S. Luckey, proposing an executive council for the government of the church, was referred to a special Committee.

The preliminary measures for obtaining some sort of a testimonial for John C. Heenan, the pugilist, were taken last evening by a select party of his admirers, who met at the Malta Saloon, in Broadway. Resolutions congratulatory and complimentary to "the Champion of the World," and Jack McDonald and James Cusick, his trainers and seconds, were passed, and a committee of 16 appointed with power to collect the requisite funds for the purchase of a Champion's Belt, or whatever else might be agreed upon.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening a resolution was adopted requesting the Mayor to invite the Prince of Wales to visit the City and "partake of its hospitalities." A resolution was offered and referred, directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for the work of printing and binding the proceedings, documents, &c., of the Common Council, and send the various bids with the award of contract to the Common Council for confirmation. In offering the resolution Alderman Starr stated that the printing of the Common Council for the past year cost about $90,000; and that the printing of the Supervisors, done under contract, was done for one-third the price paid for the Common Council printing. The Councilmen concurred with the Aldermen in inviting the Prince of Wales to visit this City. Acting Mayor Peck sent in a communication inclosing a letter from the Board of Direction of the *Great Eastern*, making inquiries regarding the possibility of the steamer reaching New-York. Alderman Peck recommended that a hospitable reception be extended to the officers and crew of the vessel. The matter was referred to the appropriate Committee. Both the Croton Board and the City Inspector sent in the names of all employes in their respective Departments, but failed to give the names of the parties who secured them employment, whereat the Councilmen were much offended.

There were 405 deaths in this City last week against 491 during the preceding week. There were 430 and 367 reported for the corresponding weeks of 1858 and 1859, respectively.

The Court of General Sessions, under the auspices of Judge Russell, commenced yesterday for the May term. A Grand Jury was impanneled, and was charged by the Judge on the points required by the statute. Nothing else was done. As soon as another room can be procured, the Recorder will hold a distinct Court, the City Prison being crowded to excess.

The Common Council of Brooklyn organized last evening, electing Mr. Martin Kalbfleisch President. The various officers in nomination, including all the Municipal appointments controlled by the Board, were then chosen, the Democrats uniformly electing their men. The Board of Supervisors also organized, Mr. Stephen Crowell being chosen President. A large number of appointments, Republican in politics, were made.

The Stock Exchange was nearly one per cent. upon the General Share dealings yesterday, as compared with Saturday's last rates; the market closing firm, and with a speculative temper. The Bank return shows a moderate increase on all the items, but with a declining average for the new week. Money easy. Exchange steady. There is less export demand for Specie for the Cunarder on Wednesday.

Cotton was quiet at old prices. The transactions in Flour were limited, as buyers were not disposed to pay asking prices. Heavier sales of Wheat were reported, but at somewhat easier rates. Corn was moderately inquired for. Rye and Barley were depressed. Oats attracted more attention, and were dearer. Groceries, Provisions, Metals, Oils, Spices, Hides and Leather were inactive. Spirits Turpentine was more sought after. A fair demand prevailed for Hay, Tallow and Whisky. Freights were somewhat brisker.

President-Making in Congress.

Territorial business was postponed in Congress yesterday to suit the convenience of members who desire to attend the Convention at Chicago. The courtesy extended to the Democracy at the South could hardly be denied to the Republicans at the West, and the public legislation must wait on the movements of parties.

Our English critics who have been condoling with one another and with us, so feelingly, over the ruin of our institutions, will doubtless cite this now recognized and established practice of our National Legislature as another flagrant proof of our degeneracy from the "days of Washington." The fact cannot be denied. President-making unquestionably exercises over the law-givers of America a fascination at least equal in power to the enchantment which empties the British Parliament on the "Derby Day," and carries the hereditary wisdom of England madly over field and fence in the Christmas holidays. It is, indeed, the great sporting interest of all those among our people who meddle with politics at all; and, like Aaron's rod, it is gradually swallowing up every other feature of our political life. No law of any importance is enacted in Congress without a very careful scrutiny into its bearing, remote or near, upon the prospects of the next impending Presidential campaign.

It would be idle, therefore, to expect that any legislative business whatever should hold its own with the members of either House when the great crisis of their game is upon them. One might as well ask a Mr. Horsman, a Sergeant Kinglake, or a Sir Robert Peel to talk justice, reason and decency about foreign nations, when injustice, nonsense and indecency offer their party the sweet hope of ousting a rival Premier from his seat, and landing themselves among the flesh-pots of the British Treasury. Whether the framers of our Constitution anticipated the extent to which the function of President-making would one day absorb the time and thoughts of American public men may well, perhaps, be doubted. Four years, in the last century, and to the American of Washington's day, were practically five times as long as four years in the present day, and in a Republic of thirty millions of souls. When the mischief which this difference breeds ripens to the full, it is quite possible that a remedy may be found without convulsing the nation or the world.

How to Improve our Rulers.

For whatever color of truth can be found in the charge brought against the "institutions" of the United States by Earl Grey, that the great mass of the people never know who their member is in any legislative body, the City of New-York, as now administered, is mainly responsible. There are very few decent citizens of New-York who can tell without referring to a "Manual" who is their representative, either in the Board of Aldermen, in the Common Council, in the State Legislature or at the Federal capital. We venture to say that two-thirds of the constituents of any member of either branch, are in blissful ignorance of the splendid figure which these municipal statesmen are making in public life. Each citizen knows, as a matter of fact, that he lives in a certain Ward, and he presumes that those provisions of the Charter are regularly carried into execution, which direct the election of a certain number of Aldermen and Common Councilmen to represent it in the City Government. But more than this he does not often know; and his ignorance has now lasted so long that in the majority of instances he has ceased to care. Who selects the candidates—who works to secure their election—what their antecedents are—what are their claims and qualifications—who it is that showers "tickets" into his house on their behalf for a week before the election,—he cannot pretend to guess, and rarely takes the trouble to inquire. And when the Boodles and the Bagleys, immediately on entering office, begin to rig out roving sanitary commissions, lavish "municipal hospitalities" on Turks and Japanese, accept proposals to pilot the *Great Eastern*, build monuments to national heroes, and release ruffians from station-houses, fully two-thirds of the population are utterly unable to say what quarter of the City it is to which these great men owe their appearance in public life.

In all the homilies upon the condition of the City Government, which appear from time to time, this ignorance of respectable men about their representatives, and this indifference about the manner in which these functionaries are nominated or elected, have been acknowledged to be the main cause of all the evils which afflict us. On this point there is no dispute; but when we ask for the remedy, we are invariably told that before any radical change can take place, the intelligent and well-behaved must "attend the primary meetings." We admit that if they did do so, it would be a great thing; but it is high time that we should frankly recognize the fact that they both don't and won't, and provide for it. The problem we have to solve is, not how to improve the primary meetings, but how to govern the City without them. The mass of respectable traders and lawyers, doctors and mechanics, will not turn out of their houses in the evening in order to beard Ward politicians in a bar-room over a corner grocery. They will let the City go to the dogs a dozen times, sooner than do so; and they have for so many years made their determination on this point as manifest as it can possibly be, that it is high time for all earnest reformers to cease badgering them about it. The utmost stretch of civic virtue to which those among the modern New-Yorkers who go to church, wear clean shirts, and live honestly, are capable of rising, is the support of a good candidate at the polls, after he has been placed prominently before their eyes, and care taken not to distract their attention from him. That they may be relied on for this much, however, we think the two last vigorous contests with Wood and the election of Comptroller Haws clearly prove.

Primary Meetings and Nominating Conventions in City politics owe all their importance to the distraction of the public attention by a multiplicity of candidates. When they have to nominate fifty, the caucus men may set the public at defiance. The public becomes bewildered, disgusted; does not know whom to vote for; comes to the conclusion that the candidates are all knaves, and doggedly stays at home; while the rogues thereupon march in boldly and seize the abandoned spoils. But where there are only two or three officers to be chosen, and their duties are known to be important, and the constituency is able to examine them, to fix its mind on them, to learn something about them, the worst Convention is cowed before the responsibility, and learns to pay some attention to decency in its nominations. The nomination of Havemeyer by Tammany Hall, last Fall, was a striking illustration of this power of public opinion whenever it can be brought to a focus. Two years previously it had nominated Fernando Wood, and informed us that we had to take him, "even if he were the devil incarnate;" but as the new Charter had now separated the municipal election from all others, the public was able to turn its own "single eye" on the candidate of the primary meetings, and blasted him in a day.

The moral of all this is very apparent. We must get rid of our cumbrous and ridiculous Common Council; and as we suggested the other day, put half a dozen officers—by what name to be called is of no importance—in their places, *to be elected, as the Mayor and Comptroller are,—by* THE VOTES OF THE WHOLE CITY.

Candidates for a body of this sort would have all eyes concentrated upon them; none of them could shirk the general scrutiny. Each would have to stand well, not only with the rumsellers and hullies of one ward, but with the intelligence and civilization of the entire City; and when they should come forward, and every voter was aware that the whole Municipal Government was to be elected on a particular day, and that by going to the polls, he could influence the election of each member of it, we believe the "respectable classes" would vote, and vote energetically. Their courage and constancy would be greater than we have any right to expect from any large body of ordinary mortals, if they should labor hard to redeem the City under the present system, in which, after the most arduous exertions to elect a Moses Grinnell or an Isaac Bell in the Fifteenth Ward, they may find him neutralized by the triumph of a Boole, a Barry or a Farley in the Third or Sixth.

The Sardinian Mission.—The House of Representatives, yesterday, did itself credit by passing, without debate, a bill from the Committee on Foreign Relations, which authorizes the President to appoint a Minister of the first class, with a Secretary of Legation, at the Court of Victor Emanuel. It is to be hoped that this prompt and becoming action of the Legislature may secure for us a representative in Italy who will do justice to the sincere satisfaction with which America has watched the progress of recent events in that always glorious, long unfortunate, and now regenerated country. This recognition from beyond the Atlantic, of the great change which has come over the spirit of the Italian dream; of the valor with which Italy has fought for her independence, and of the wisdom with which she has laid the foundations of her future greatness will doubtless be doubly blest—to Italy which receives, and to America which offers it.

The United States have suffered long enough under the unjust reproach of indifference to the hopes and the trials of foreign States. We could not have asked a happier occasion for proving how strongly we sympathize with every rational movement of true progress throughout the world, than has been given us in the tranquil emancipation of Central Italy from the gloom of a brutal despotism into the light of liberty, and from the disease of chronic conspiracy into the health of constitutional order.

The Councilmen and the Prince of Wales.

The Councilmen are in their glory. They are about to keep open house at the cost of the City, and entertain, not indeed angels unawares, but princes with malice prepense. A petition was yesterday evening handed in to these august Conscripts, praying them to bid the Prince of Wales come and see us. The petition, which is signed by a number of respectable citizens of New-York, will be found elsewhere in our columns, and is quite a curiosity in its way. We had not supposed that there existed in the whole world any competent rival of the Court Scribes who compose Her Britannic Majesty's speeches from the throne. Those orations have long been regarded as a fitting part of the solemn but slightly rheumatic pageant with which the Sovereign of Britain opens and closes the sessions of Britain's Parliament; their clumsy periods and hopeless involutions pairing most aptly with the fat cream-colored horses which lug along the gilded royal coach, and with the hyperbolical liveries of the attendant train.

The author of our petition about the heir of England has paid a very pretty compliment to that illustrious young personage, by clothing our cis-Atlantic compliments and good wishes in language not unworthy of the Court Journal, or of Lord Malmesbury himself. He thinks that "international courtesies" have a good effect "between nations," and also that they "lessen the chances of war." He therefore submits to the Fathers that they should extend to the Prince of Wales the "hospitalities" of New-York. Need we say that Boole and Bagley, those noble Amphitryons, leapt delighted at the thought? They whetted their appetites upon a Pasha; a few dozen Japanese on the half-shell will only enhance the delicate rapacity of their desires; and they will feed fat now upon the high-bred, fine-flavored substance of a Prince who sports the plumes of Black Edward in his crest, and whose veins are ripe with a thousand years of royalty.

The Council have voted the Prince the hospitalities of the City. A few, a very few weeks of anxious expectation will satisfy us as to the intentions of his Royal Highness. Perhaps he will come to New-York; perhaps he will not. Perhaps, if he comes, he will visit the "Institutions." In view of this contingency, suppose we open a subscription for supplying Bellevue and Blackwell's Island with arsenic? For, if the Prince has any chivalry in him, the "chances of war" will be rather increased than "lessened" when he finds that the savages of New-York keep up the sports of the heathen arena on a small scale, with new-born babes and palsied paupers for martyrs, and Norway rats in the place of Numidian lions! We wouldn't offer even a sandwich and a glass of sherry to a Prince who could inspect our Common Council and "Institutions" without inwardly resolving to bombard New-York on the first opportunity.

The Irrepressible Conflict.

The political prize-fight at Charleston was renewed yesterday at Washington. The Democrats on this side the water have this advantage of the champions on the other,—they can have a fresh "mill" whenever they like. If the result upon one trial is not satisfactory they can try again. The "drawn battle" which closed the proceedings at Charleston satisfied nobody. So, without waiting for Richmond, Jefferson Davis renewed the contest yesterday in the Senate. He made a very long speech in support of the resolutions which were rejected in the Convention, and in denunciation of Douglas and his platform.

Mr. Davis said nothing that was very new to the country. He merely repeated the demand of that portion of the South which he represents: that Congress should protect property in slaves, just as it protects property in every thing else. He expressed unhonnded surprise that the Democratic Party should have refused to do so, and a faint confidence that it would even yet repent of the error of its ways, and concede all that the South desires. This is not impossible,—though, according to present appearances, it does seem somewhat unlikely to happen.

Unfortunately, Mr. Davis does not seem to unite the whole South in support of his views. Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, did not believe that it was necessary to take the extreme position which Mr. Davis had laid down; —he held to the principle of non-intervention, and insisted upon the necessity of accepting this as a compromise between the North and South.

Mr. Davis insists upon making the direct issue at the coming election. He wishes the question to be met openly and fairly,—whether the Federal Government will, or will not, protect slaveholders in the Territories in the full and undisturbed possession of their slaves, against any action of the Legislatures or the people of the Territories themselves. We trust he may succeed in this endeavor. We wish the Charleston Convention could have agreed to present the issue in precisely this form;—and as it did not, we hope the Richmond Convention will remedy the deficit. Let it nominate Mr. Davis for President, and Mr. Cushing for Vice-President,—we shall then have one side of the issue, at all events, presented in a clear and unmistakable shape.

The Reputed Death of Mr. Harris.—Our Washington correspondent yesterday stated that the rumored death of Townsend Harris, Esq., was "confirmed by private advices." By whom these advices were received, from whom they came, what was their date, and what other advices have ever been received on the subject, are points left wholly in the dark. Meantime we are informed that no such intelligence has reached the State Department at Washington, nor have the friends and correspondents of Mr. H., in this City, any information of the kind.

We received last evening, moreover, a letter from our correspondent at Kanagawa, dated Feb. 23, which makes no allusion to any such event. Until we obtain more definite information, therefore, we shall still hope that the report is without foundation.

Anniversary of the Jersey City Sabbath School.—The fifth anniversary of the Jersey City Sabbath-schools took place yesterday afternoon, and was participated in by about 3,000 children. The schools assembled as follows: Schools—First Presbyterian, 250 scholars; First Reformed Dutch, 150; York street Methodist, 200; Mission, 125; Almshouse, 25. Total, 750. Addresses were delivered by Ralph Wells and Mr. Pardee, General Agent for the Sunday-school Union.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The National Union Convention.

FEW DELEGATES ON THE GROUND—HOUSTON AND M'LEAN THE LEADING FAVORITES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 7.

But few delgates to the Union Convention are on the ground. Ex-Gov. Hunt, of New-York, Messrs. Goggin, of Virginia, and Roman, of Maryland, are among the arrivals.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, is also on hand, doubtless in the character of a looker-on.

There is a strong feeling for Gen. Houston, with scarcely less for Judge McLean. As yet, however, matters have not assumed any definite shape. B.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND PONY EXPRESS.

Immigration from China—Shipping Intelligence—Recent Acts of the Legislature—News from Carson Valley—The Markets.

ST. JOSEPH, Monday, May 7.

The Pony Express arrived here last night in the time of 9 days 4 hours, and made the last 120 miles in 8¼ hours.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, April 27—3.40 P. M.

Since the Pony Express of the 20th left the following ships have arrived: April 20, *Flying Mist*, from Hong Kong; 21st, bark *Louise*, from Hamburg; 22d, ships *Morning Star* and *Buena Vista*, from Boston; 23d, ships *Ino*, *Stuart*, *Neptune's Car* and *Sea Nymph*, from New-York; 25th, steamer *Cortez*, from Panama, with passengers who left New-York March 30.

Sailed, April 23, ship *Jean Burt*, for Mazatlan; 26th, *Andrew Jackson*, for Callao; *Northern Light*, for Acapulco.

Imigration has again commenced from China. The ship *Flying Mist*, arrived from Hong Kong, brought 470 passengers, and the ship *James Brown* is daily expected with as many more. At last accounts several vessels at Hong Kong were up for San Francisco, offering to bring passengers over very cheap.

It is estimated that $35,000 in drafts were transmitted Eastward by the Pony Express, which may reach their destination, and be presented for payment, twelve days before the steamer having the treasure to meet them arrives in New-York.

The Pony Express, which left St. Joseph's on the 13th, arrived at San Francisco in nine days and seventeen hours.

Telegraphic dispatches from Carson Valley to parties interested, but which cannot yet be published, state that the Indians between Salt Lake and Carson Valley have stolen 30 horses belonging to the Pony Express Company.

A new supply of horses will be sent from Sacramento, but the incoming express may be three or four days behind time in consequence.

The Legislature, since the 20th ult., has passed an act to create the office of State Geologist; to provide for a rate of the people to decide where a Convention shall be called to revise the Constitution.

The bill to appropriate $50,000 to build a wagon road from Placerville to Carson Valley, was considered and lost.

The bill giving a bonus of $60,000 and $40,000, in instalments of $6,000 and $4,000 per annum, to the first and second Companies carrying telegraphic lines across the continent, has passed both Houses.

Late news from Mexico, brought by the steamer *Cortez*, says a Liberal Army, 6,000 strong, was reported to have taken Colima and Manzanilla, without opposition.

The Washoe silver mines are still the all-absorbing matter of public consideration.

It is estimated that 7,000 people have already gone there.

The improved roads over the mountains give a new impetus to emigration there. A gentleman just returned, met on the mountains, during two days, 1,000 loaded mules, 3,500 head of sheep, and 800 beef cattle going over to the mines. New discoveries of silver mines are reported, and the general belief is increasing in the great extent and richness of this silver region.

The overland mail left for St. Louis at 12 o'clock to-day, taking over 8,000 letters, and four through passengers.

A bill has passed the Legislature appropriating $5,000 to provide wells on the Colorado Desert.

The Legislature has decided to adjourn till Monday, the 30th.

Preparations are making for a grand demonstration in San Francisco in honor of Gov. Downey's veto of the Bulkhead bill.

The Pony Express, with St. Joseph dates to the 20th, arrived at Carson City at 1½ P. M. to-day.

A strong effort has been made in the Legislature to extend the session, but the requisite two-thirds vote could not be obtained.

Oregon dates are received to the 21st. G. K. Otheil has been nominated as the Democratic candidate to Congress, by a Convention held at Eugene City.

The Convention failed to nominate candidates for Presidential electors.

British Columbia advices are to the 24th.

Frazer River mining news continued favorable.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

Since the selling of the steamer on the 20th, business with the interior has shown a manifest improvement. Orders are coming forward liberally, and money is becoming more abundant. Trade has, however, not been of sufficient duration yet to bring jobbers forward for goods from first hands to any great extent. They are buying, but scarcely the freedom with which they are moving their own stocks. They should enter the market with the coming week, as there is every indication of steady business from the country. Prices rule steady, and will likely keep so, as no speculative movements appear probable and operators are meeting the market from stocks already on hand. Few speculations have occurred during the past week. Boots and Shoes are dull. Candles active for consumption: sales of the week, 7,700 boxes, closing at 18c.@18½c. for fair brands. Coffee quiet, and little doing. Rice firm: Carolina, 7½c. Cordage very dull. Dry Goods are rather more active, with a slight improvement. Mackerel, $3 @ kit, No. 1. New Cod, $6@$6 50. Old unsalable. Lumber moving steadily as last quoted. Nail Liquors were somewhat more active. Pig Iron was firm, with an upward tendency. Molasses and Syrups were unchanged.

Nails heavy at 3¾c. Naval Stores inactive. Oils very quiet. Provisions—Small sales of Pork and Bacon at rather easier terms for buyers. Beef unchanged. Hams find no sales. Butter—Sales very slow at 27½c. for the best. Lard rather weaker and dull. Sugar—Foreign Raw in fair request by the trade. Domestic do. quiet and firm; small lots of crushed Sugar by recent arrivals are selling at 16c. Large operatives are still holding on without sale. Spirits Turpentine, slow of sale at 70c. Spirits and Foreign Brandies inactive. Domestic Liquors, all looking up. Alcohol, 90c. Brandy, 47½c.@50c. Pure Spirits, 47½c. Whisky, 45c. Teas in more demand for finer qualities. Common without improvement. In Wines, nothing doing of moment.

LATER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, April 28.

Arrived last evening, ship *Jas. Brown*, from Hong Kong; steamer *Sonora*, with 375 passengers, from New-York April 25; all well. The combination among operators in Refined Sugars broke through this morning, causing a great decline in prices, and an auction sale of 3,600 bbls. crushed, powdered and loaf, at an average of 16c.; 1,600 bbls. Eastern crushed, at 12½c.@12c. Traders were the sole purchasers, and have secured a thirty days' supply. The prices since the sale are 13c., both from private hands and refinery.

A Fearful Tragedy.

MURDER OF A WEALTHY FARMER—HIS ASSASSINE SHOT DEAD BY ONE OF HIS SONS.

EASTON, Pa., Monday, May 7.

A horrible murder was committed near here this afternoon. Mr. Thomas Richardson, an old, wealthy and respectable farmer, living three miles above Easton, on the Lehigh River, had an altercation with two of his laborers, which terminated fatally to the whole three. One of the men caught Mr. Richardson around the neck with a scyth, pulling him down on a fence and holding him in that position, whilst his companion beat him on the head with a rail, finally jamming the rail into his brain. Two sons of Mr. Richardson, on coming to his assistance, were threatened, and threats were made to fire the premises and murder the whole family if they were interfered with. One of the boys ran into the house, got a double-barreled gun, and shot both of the men dead.

The National Typographical Union.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, May 7.

The National Typographical Union assembled at the State Capitol. Twenty-four Unions were represented by forty delegates.

The following officers were elected: John M. Farquhar, of Chicago, President; W. M. Madigan, of Boston, and S. B. Basaett, of Memphis, Vice-Presidents: T. J. Walsh, of New-York, Recording Secretary; and Isaac Morgan, of Columbia, S. C., Corresponding Secretary.

Illinois Politics.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 7.

Wm. Kellogg was to-day nominated for re election to Congress by the Republican Convention of the Fourth Congressional District of this State. The Democracy of this city fired 183 guns this evening in honor of the vote received by Mr. Douglass at the Charleston Convention.

Democratic Demonstration at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Monday, May 7.

On the arrival of the train from Pittsburg, today, containing a crowd of returning Delegates to the Charleston Convention, the Democracy of Cleveland gave them a grand demonstration. The Delegates were escorted to the Public Square, where they were addressed by Mr. Pendleton, Mr. Ashley, Mr. Cox, Mr. Vallandigham, Mr. Groesbeck, Mr. Medary, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Cushing, Mr. Bell, Mr. Hall, Mr. Wood, Mr. Cochrane, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Bocock, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Slidell, Mr. Mason, Mr. Benjamin, Mr. Bayard, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Davis, Mr. Clingman, Mr. Yancey, Mr. Rhett, Mr. Keitt, Mr. Barksdale, Mr. Orr, Mr. Lamar, Mr. Memminger, Mr. Miles, Mr. Pugh, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Jones, Mr. Bright, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Church, Mr. Russell, Mr. Avery, Mr. Walker, Mr. Eustis, Mr. Slaughter, Mr. Mallory, Mr. Sebastian, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Bigler, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Cass, Mr. Dix, Mr. Butler, Mr. Toucey, Mr. Wright, Mr. Seward, Mr. Fessenden, Mr. Hamlin, Mr. Collamer, Mr. Foot, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Wade, Mr. Doolittle, Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Fitch, Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Simmons, Mr. Anthony, Mr. Grimes, Mr. Sumner, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Hale, Mr. Clark, Mr. Durkee, Mr. Foster, Mr. Bingham, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Wade, Mr. Giddings, Mr. Corwin, Mr. Vance, Mr. Pendleton, Mr. Ashley, Mr. Cox, Mr. Vallandigham, Mr. Groesbeck, Mr. Medary, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Cushing, Mr. Bell, Mr. Hall, Mr. Wood, Mr. Cochrane, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Bocock, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Slidell, Mr. Mason, Mr. Benjamin, Mr. Bayard, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Davis, Mr. Clingman, Mr. Yancey, Mr. Rhett, Mr. Keitt, Mr. Barksdale, Mr. Orr, Mr. Lamar, Mr. Memminger, Mr. Miles, Mr. Pugh, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Jones, Mr. Bright, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Church, Mr. Russell, Mr. Avery, Mr. Walker, Mr. Eustis, Mr. Slaughter, Mr. Mallory, Mr. Sebastian, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Bigler, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Cass, Mr. Dix, Mr. Butler, Mr. Toucey, Mr. Wright, Mr. Seward, Mr. Fessenden, Mr. Hamlin, Mr. Collamer, Mr. Foot, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Wade, Mr. Doolittle, Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Fitch, Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Simmons, Mr. Anthony, Mr. Grimes, Mr. Sumner, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Hale, Mr. Clark, Mr. Durkee, Mr. Foster, Mr. Bingham, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Wade, Mr. Giddings, Mr. Corwin, Mr. Vance.

Boston Items.

RETURN OF THE MASSACHUSETTS DELEGATES—ESCAPE AND CAPTURE OF A FUGITIVE—FIRE IN SOUTH BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, May 7.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, with the Massachusetts Delegation from Charleston, arrived at 2 o'clock this morning.

Some excitement was created on board early on Sunday morning, by a fugitive slave crawling from the coal bunks in search of food and water. He gave his name as William Brooks, and declared he was a free negro, but the circumstances would not admit the truth of that statement. Capt. Howes altered the course of the *Spaulding* and intercepted the steamer *Benjamin Deford*, which left Boston Saturday afternoon for Baltimore, when William was transferred to the *Deford*, and consigned to the parties missing him. The Democracy of the *Spaulding* could not help admiring the ingenuity and impudence of the fugitive in selecting their special steamer as his transport to liberty.

BOSTON, Monday, May 7.

The fire in South Boston yesterday destroyed the Chemical Works of Hodges & Silsbee. Loss $20,000; insured $15,000.

Shocking Accident at the South.

TWENTY-NINE CHILDREN DROWNED WHILE UPON A PIC-NIC.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, May 7.

It is reported and believed that twenty-nine girls and boys, who were on a pic-nic and fishing party, were drowned in Bozkin's Mill-pond, near Camden, S. C., on Saturday. The boat sunk in the middle of the pond. The water has been drawn off, and nineteen bodies have been found. No names have yet been heard.

Fire in Philadelphia.

TWENTY-EIGHT HORSES BURNED IN A STABLE.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 7.

B. D. Stetson's Tattersall Stables on Filbert-st., below Fourteenth, were entirely destroyed by fire this af

FROM MEXICO.

Action of the British Government—Feeling of the People in Favor of Interference—Sensation of the Diplomatic Corps—Large Number of Arrests—State of the City.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Friday, March 30, 1860.

The sudden and very unexpected determination of the British Government to interfere in the affairs of this unhappy country, so soon as known here, created a most decided sensation. The clergy, as was naturally to be expected, denounced this interference as most unwarranted; and, although not using such strong language as they have employed against our country, ("the Colossus of the North,") have qualified the English as not much better than they should be, for thus attempting to deprive Spain and France of their natural claims upon Mexico. The clergy prefer the English to us, but nevertheless have done with great cordiality for demanding that any guarantee that may be established from English mediation must concede "Civil and Religious Liberty." The clergy say—and not without knowing where their power over these miserable people lies—that they would prefer to lose their last dollar rather than give up their monopoly of religion in Mexico which they have so long enjoyed. They know that to admit rivalry is to cut their own throats, to lose their position with the people, and thereby their money very soon; whereas, if they were to give up all their present wealth, but were enabled to keep their exclusive hold upon the public mind, they would regain their wealth, and perhaps be able to conserve their political influence. For every reason, the clergy are bitterly opposed to the propositions of the English Government, and will unquestionably make use of all possible underhanded means to prevent any result being obtained.

Meantime, the great bulk of the decent people of both parties are in favor of English interference, and all the industrial classes in the interior of the country are certain to hail it as a respectable and honestly-proposed termination of the agony which has lasted so long, and brought Mexico to such a lamentable state of poverty and demoralization. Strong efforts are being made here to force the Clergy Government into an immediate acceptance of the English propositions. These efforts, which are being made by the principal persons of wealth, are opposed by the clergy in every possible way. The diplomatic corps have been undecided on the subject—the Pope's Nuncio, and the Ministers of France and Guatemala being on the clergy wing, while Mr. MATHEW leads off in favor of the plan his Government has adopted in consequence of his urgent appeals and lucid expositions of the state of Mexico. The little Prussian, after receiving the unmistakable snubs of all the Germans for the time he has been here, is now on the fence, perhaps a little more than half over on Mr. MATHEW'S side. The Prussian sees GABRIAC and the clergy are the wrong factions to adhere to. The clergy are clearly doomed, and GABRIAC, having possession of the clergy wreck, is too selfish to share the plunder with the Prussian, who, therefore, is sure to go over to the Liberals to see what can be made out of them. Everybody remarks the wonderful likeness of the little Prussian to Mr. FORSYTH, our late unfortunate diplomatic representative in this capital. A few weeks ago he recognized the MIRAMON Government. The consequence was, MIRAMON got money to go and knock down half of the houses of Vera Cruz. Whatever bad faith the clergy have been guilty of in this money transaction, I cannot say, but the fact is, the little Prussian is now opposed to the clergy—at least, he says he is—although they are just as worthy of his consideration now as they were when he recognized their Government.

But to leave our diplomats, who are a sorry set, if we except Mr. MATHEW, whose many good qualities and sterling sense it appears have caused his Government to name a new man over his head, who, although reported an able and good person, we have reasons from past examples to fear will not be the pillar of strength which Mr. MATHEW now stands amongst the diplomatic pigmies of Mexico. The propositions of England for a mediation in the affairs of Mexico are worthy our most serious consideration. They are unquestionably made with the supposition that the opposition to Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration is so strong that our Government will be unable to adopt any decided policy—no matter however advantageous to us—towards Mexico, and with the conviction that to allow this country to go on longer in her disgraceful and barbarous course of anarchy will be a just stain upon civilized nations. The fact that England has been driven to action is, to say the least, a serious reflection upon our impracticable foreign policy, and should nerve us to do something to prevent this lesson costing us too dearly. England once the patron of Mexico, Mexico will become on the instant a more desirable place for Northern emigrants than Canada and the Northern States. Her fertile plains and valleys, that now give three crops of corn in the year, without the aid of plow or hoe—that produce he best sugar and coffee in the world—that could produce as good tobacco as Cuba, and rice, vanilla, indigo, hemp, cacao, with all the other products of middle and northern regions, will be covered over with thousands upon thousands of the hard-fisted industrial people of Northern Europe. Her mines, now almost abandonded from Indian incursions and civil-wars, will create several Californias and Australias. Security will prevail over the land, and all the accompaniments of civilization and progress at once show themselves. In fine, Mexico must, from her position and her unequalled resources, become the richest and most flourishing country on the globe. England has taken the first step to bring all this about. It is true she has commenced carefully, but we know that once having commenced she never goes back, and if we do not do something to prevent she must follow up her course. It is clear the day for our playing "dog in the manger" over Mexico is at an end. Mexico must be pacified and set to rights. If we will not do it England will, and who ont of the most patriotic of us can say but she does well? The consequences of the establishment of an English protectorate over Mexico will, of necessity, be very great upon our institutions; and in case of war with that country, at any distant day, we shall have our enemy on all sides of us. The Southern States will feel such a protectorate from the hour it is established. Slaves will then be able to find homes in Mexico without one-tenth the risk they now run in passing by underground railroad to Canada. Our interests are clearly in favor of our doing what England proposes to do, but if our stupid political squabbles are more dear to us than our own duty and national interests, we can but gain by having this wretched anarchized country put in order and thrown open to our mercantile adventurers.

From the date of my last up to the arrival of the news of MIRAMON'S retreat from Vera Cruz, this city remained the recipient of all manner of absurd reports, the most attractive of which was to the effect that Admiral PENAUD had arrived at Vera Cruz, and upon his demand the commander of the *Saratoga* had given up the two prizes taken at Anton Lizardo on the 6th. This report was published, and gave rise to some laments from the Spanish organ that the French had interfered, claiming that the *castigation* of the Yankees belonged to the Spaniards and *not* to the French. During all of this time the local Press have been most bitter against us, inciting the public mind as much as possible. In case the English propositions are not listened to, it is probable we shall all get our orders to leave here. Very few will feel sorry to be ordered away, much as their exile may injure them pecuniarily. If we are to be bastilised by the Priest Party, without receiving any effective protection from our Government, it will in fact be a charitable act for the Clergy to send us all away. We may lose money, but will have the satisfaction of knowing our lives are not in danger.

MIRAMON has not yet arrived here, but is expected in a few days—that is, if he can manage to slip through the fingers of DABADAL & Co., who should be able to catch him; but I fear they will not. His first operation on coming here will unquestionably be to impose a new forced loan. They say the decree is already drawn up, and only awaits his arrival. This report, whether true or false, appears natural, from the fact that the Clergy have no other means left them for raising money.

A great number of arrests have been made in the past few days—cause supposed to be a conspiracy in favor of the Constitutionalists. On detecting the conspiracy the Chief of Police seized an unfortunate devil and hung him up by the thumbs and beat him with a stick until he confessed the truth or told a falsehood which he knew would gratify the fancy of the Chief.

The interior, for the moment, is exceedingly quiet. The Clergy garrisons appear to be growing small rapidly by desertions. The Constitutionalists have established strong encampments near Guadalajara and San Luis, apparently awaiting the result of the Vera Cruz campaign. DEGOLLADO has gone again to the interior, and will doubtless get together a large army in a short time for the purpose of attacking Mexico.

Here we are in the deepest misery. The Clergy are cross and ugly. New taxes threaten us, and light appears to break for us in no direction.

The Tacubaya Railroad, the property of an American, has been confiscated by the Clergy in the most arbitrary manner, because he would not pay a sum of money which was wanted, and which Mr. HAMERSLEY'S railroad must not only exempted, but actually prohibited from paying. The proceedings against Mr. HAMERSLEY commenced the day after the arrival of the news of MARKY'S seizure, and the public say the confiscation has been effected through a spirit of revenge. The railroad has cost Mr. H. over $300,000, and all this is consolidated against law, merely because the owner is an American. This act may be taken as a key to what is to follow.

P. S.—I have just learned that the French Minister is ordered by his Government to support Mr. MATHEW in mediating with the two parties.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

COLIMA, Mexico, April 4.

We have recently had another change in the Government. On the 27th of March, the Conservators hearing of the near and rapid approach of about 5,000 Liberals from Zapotlan, which they had taken, and completely routed General Valder with the loss of over 1,000 men and arms, suddenly left the city, retreating for Guadalajara. The Liberals entered the city on the 28th, 29th and 30th of March. Perfect order prevailed. The Liberals have now nearly all left in pursuit of the retreating Mochas and are marching upon Guadalajara, which in connection with forces from Mazatlan they confidently expect to take within a month. A courier reached here yesterday from Vera Cruz with despatches to the government. A bulletin was immediately issued informing the public of the unsuccessful attack of MIRAMON on Vera Cruz. His loss was stated to be great. He besieged the place six days, and finally lost all his artillery, 80 pieces, and the greater part of his army. In the evening Colima was illuminated. The prospect of peace being soon established is brightening.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE HOSPITALITIES OF THE CITY TO BE TENDERED TO THE PRINCE OF WALES—COMMON COUNCIL PRINTING TO BE DONE BY CONTRACT.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a resolution was adopted directing the Street Commissioner to proceed at once with the laying out of Mount Morris-square.

The following petition was presented:

To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York:

The undersigned, citizens of New-York, venture to call your attention to the visit which the Prince of Wales, the heir apparent to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland, is about to make to America, on the invitation of the British Provinces.

This is to be regarded as the visit, not merely of a person of great distinction, but of a future ruler, to his future subjects, and partaking of an official character.

Considering the intimate relations which exist between our country and England, and by how many ties we are bound to that great people, over which the Prince of Wales will hereafter reign, and not forgetting that international courtesies tend to promote good understanding between nations, and to lessen the chances of war, we beg leave to suggest that he should be invited to visit this city and receive its hospitalities.

NEW YORK, May 1st, 1860.

Cyrus W. Field,	Wm. C. Bryant,	Moses Taylor,
P. Ferit,	Henry Grinnell,	James Brown,
Wilson G. Hunt,	David D Field,	A. A. Low,
R. B. Minturn,	Daniel Lord,	John L. Stevens,
Peter Cooper,	James Harper,	J. D. Jones,
A. T. Stewart,	M. O. Roberts,	S. F. B. Morse,
George Folsom,	Chas. P. Daly,	Isaac Ferris.
Wm. C. Noyes,	Valentine Mott,	J. P. Thompson,
Francis Lieber,	H E. Pierrepont,	Benj. H. Field,
F L Hawks,	Charles King,	John Hughes,
Horace Webster,	L Sradish,	W. B. Astor,
Wyatt Sherman,	John J. Cisco,	T. J. Roosevelt,
F. De Peyster,	W. H. Appleton,	T. Tileston,
Royal Phelps,	S. B. Ruggles,	H. V. Butler,
	Lewis A. Sayre.	

A resolution was adopted and sent to the Board of Councilmen, to the effect that, as it is currently reported that His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES is about to visit Her Britannic Majesty's dominions in North America, His Honor the Mayor be requested to invite His Royal Highness to visit this City, and partake of its hospitalities.

The communication from the City Inspector to the Board of Health, relative to the health of the City, was received and referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

The Committee on Contested Seats were discharged from further consideration of contested seats in the Second and Eighth Aldermanic Districts.

A resolution was adopted directing the Street Commissioner to have Pine-street renumbered, from Broadway to the East River.

The Board concurred to have 1,000 copies of the laws passed by the late Legislature, relating to the City, printed for the use of City authorities.

The resolution requesting the Mayor to offer a reward of $2,500 for the detection of the person or persons who set fire to the house in Forty-fifth street, in which 11 persons were burned to death.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman STARR, and referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and hereby is directed to advertise for proposals for the work of printing and binding the proceedings, documents, &c., of the Common Council and send the various bids, with award of contract, to the Common Council for confirmation.

In offering the resolution, Alderman STARR stated that the Common Council printing and binding for the past year cost nearly $99,000; and that the printing of the Board of Supervisors, under a contract, did not cost more than one-third the Common Council prices.

The Board resolved to have 5,000 copies of the report of the proceedings on the occasion of the Atlantic Telegraph celebration printed and bound.

The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE PRINCE OF WALES TO BE ENTERTAINED BY THE CITY—THE GREAT EASTERN TO BE OFFICIALLY RECEIVED.

At the regular meeting of this Board yesterday, the usual routine of petitions was gone through with, and a large number of reports and resolutions from the Board of Aldermen were appropriately referred. A report quietly laid over, but which involves vast interests, was one in favor of widening Grand-street from Broadway to Varick-street, by taking off twenty-five feet from the southerly side, and to extend the street from its present terminus to Canal-street.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, requesting the Mayor to invite the Prince of Wales to extend his visit to the City of New-York, on the occasion of his anticipated visit to Canada, was unanimously concurred in.

A communication was received from the Acting Mayor, accompanied by a letter from the Board of Directors of the steamer *Great Eastern*, inquiring as to the possibility of the steamer entering the harbor of New-York. The Acting Mayor recommends "that measures be taken to have suitable accommodations for the *Great Eastern*, and extend a hospitable reception to her officers and crew." The message was appropriately referred.

The Croton Department, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, sent in the names of all persons employed by the Board, covering fifteen pages of foolscap, and giving the names of every foreman and laborer employed on the works. The reading was dispensed with, after hearing a few names, and the communication was placed in the tomb of the capulets. A similar disposition was made of a communication from the City Inspector, in answer to a similar resolution of inquiry, but great dissatisfaction was expressed as to both, inasmuch as neither department had stated the names of the parties who had secured employment for the various operatives.

OFFICE OF THE CITY INSPECTOR.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,

From the 28th day of April to the 5th day of May, 1860.

Men, 87; Women, 103; Boys, 116; Girls, 99. Total, 405. Adults, 190; Youths, 14; Children, 201. Males, 203; Females, 202. Colored persons, 7.

DEATHS FROM ABSOLUTE DISEASE.

Alhuminn'a and Bright's dis. of kidneys	3	Debility, Adult.	5
Aneurism	1	Debility, Infant.	7
Apoplexy	5	Diphtherite	16
Asthma	3	Dropsy	1
Bleeding	1	Dropsy in chest.	1
Bleeding from womb	1	Dropsy in Head.	11
Bronchitis	8	Dysentery	1
Cancer	3	Erysipelas	1
Cirrhosis of liver	2	Fever, pherp'al	5
Congest'n brain, lungs	4	Fever, remit'nt.	1
Consumption	72	Fever, scarlet	43
Convul's, Inf'nt.	21	Fever, typhoid.	4
Convul's, pu'p'l	11	Fever, typhus.	1
Croup	15	Heart. dis. of valvular	1
Debility, Adult.	5	Hooping Cough.	5
Debility, Infant.	7	Infism. Bowels	7
Diphtherite	16	Inflam. of Brain	13
Dropsy	1	Inflam. of Chest.	4
Dropsy in chest.	1	Inflam. of Liver, disease of	1
Dropsy in Head.	11	Kidneys, dis. of.	4
Dysentery	1	Marasmus, Ad't.	3
Erysipelas	1	Marasmus, Inf't.	19
Fever, pherp'al	5	Measles	10
Fever, remit'nt.	1	Mortification	1
Fever, scarlet	43	Palsy	4
Fever, typhoid.	4	Pleurisy	3
Fever, typhus.	1	Small-pox	7
Heart. dis. of valvular	1	Softening Brain	1
Heart. dis. of.	1	Stone	1
Hooping Cough.	5	Tumor	1
Infism. Bowels	7	Ulcer'n of throat	1
Inflam. of Brain	13	Unknown	2
Inflam. of Chest.	4	Total	373

The number of deaths compared with the corresponding weeks of 1858 and 1859, and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending May 8, 1858....450.....Decrease..... 25
Week ending May 7, 1859....367.....Increase..... 38

Week ending April 28, 1860:

From absolute disease..... 441
From external causes, &c..... 50—491

Week ending May 5, 1860:

From absolute disease..... 373
From external causes, &c..... 32—405

Decrease this week..... 86

BOARD OF HEALTH.

ADJOURNMENT WITHOUT TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS.

This body met yesterday, pursuant to adjournment, but transacted no business worthy of record. The operations of the new Police law restrict their operations very sensibly, and their powers really extend no further now than to remove any absolute nuisance, reported by their medical adviser, and to receive $4 per diem for their services as members of the Board of Health.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Organization of the New Common Council.

DISTURBANCE IN THE LOBBY—REPUBLICANS INSULTED—THE POLICE WITHDRAWN—MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

The new Board of Aldermen assembled, last evening, in the Common Council chamber. The Mayor took the chair at a few minutes past 6 o'clock, and called the Board to order, every member being present. The Democrats having a majority of those elected, their entire caucus nominations, as follows, were confirmed:

For President of the Board—Martin Kalbfleisch.
For Clerk of the Common Council—W. G. Bishop.
For Health Officer—Dr. J. B. Jones.
For Clerk of the Market—John Harron.
For Clerk of Justice Blachley's Court—James Buckley.
For Clerk of Justice Moorehouse's Court—Thomas A. Gregory.
For Clerk of Justice Callahan's Court—William A. Brown.
For Clerk of the Fifth District Court—William H. Dunham.
For Keeper of the City Parks—John Campbell.
For Keeper of the City Hall—John Flanagan.
For Assistant Keeper City Hall—Thomas McGuire.
For Keeper of the Closets—Michael Smith.
For Inspectors of Pavements, Western District—John H. McGill, Henry Corr.
For Inspector of Pavements, Eastern District—Jas. Fitzgerald.
For Clerk of Justice Cornwell's Court—Michael Walsh.
For Clerk of Justice Voorhies' Court—John Bortis.
For Sealers of Weights and Measures, Western District—George Miller, Michael Baxter.
For Sealers of Weights and Measures, Eastern District—T. Bayden, Daniel Luyster.
For Inspectors of Meat, Western District—John Walsh, John O'Neil.
For Inspectors of Meat, Eastern District—Andrew Decker, David Klinck.
For Poundmaster, Western District—H. Y. Gascoigne.
For Poundmaster, Eastern District—John Roth.
For Poundmaster in the Eighth Ward—Patrick McNamara.
For Keeper of the Hamilton Bridge—Michael Hare.
For Messenger to the Board—David A. Buxton.

As the results of the several ballots were announced, there was considerable applause in the lobby, which the Police, under Deputy-Superintendent FOLK, who had been requested by the Mayor to be present to preserve order, attempted to stop, saying that unless it ceased those who made the noise must go out. Upon this, one the lobby exclaimed in a loud voice, that "he would make just as much noise as he pleased, and no Black Republican could put him out." Aldermen SCHOLES and STRONG asked that the Deputy-Superintendent be directed to put out not only the man who had spoken, but all others who made a noise, and a resolution to that effect was offered. Alderman DAYTON spurned the idea of the Police interfering with the people in the lobby. The Board had not invited them to be present; when they were wanted they would be called upon. The resolution was lost, when the person who was the immediate cause of the motion pointed his finger at the Deputy-Superintendent of Police, and bid him defiance. After the remarks of Alderman DAYTON the Police were withdrawn by the Deputy Superintendent of Police. The President, upon taking his seat, thanked his friends for this renewed evidence of their confidence, and referred to his past course as an indication of what he should do in the future. While he should look to the interests of the city first, he was nevertheless a Democrat and should act accordingly. The Mayor's message was presented but not read, and ordered to be printed. The nativity of the officers elected is as follows: Irishmen, 18; Germans, 4; Americans, 6; Englishman, 1.

The Mayor in his message says that the city, in every respect, was never in a more prosperous condition than now, and that during the last year 1,551 buildings were erected.

The Board adjourned for one week.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Yesterday afternoon the new Board of Supervisors assembled in the County-Jail building, Raymond-street, and organized by the election of STEPHEN CAGWALL, Republican, President. The Committees were then announced as follows:

On Accounts of Superintendents of the Poor—Ryder, Carberry, Bergen.
On Accounts of County Treasurer—Stryker, Coit, Carberry.
On United States Deposit Funds—Moore, Flaherty, Ryder.
On Equalization of Assessment-Rolls—Wilsen, Kirby, Foley, Schenck, Eames.
On Accounts—Studwell, Schenck, Crowell.
On Jail—Smith, Bergen and Talbot
On Penitentiary—Cropsey, Smith, Wilson.
On Almshouse—Sparkman, Crooke, Garrison.
On Special and Local Taxes—Colt, Moore, Cropsey.
On General Taxes—Milnes, Garrison, Crooke.
On Laws and Applications to the Legislature—Crooke, Coit, Sparkman.
On Claims—Talbot, Ryder, Kirby.
On Courts—Eames, Flaherty, Booth.
On Lunatic Asylum—Booth, Stryker, Studwell.
On Grades—Mullen, McGuinn, Foisy.
On Accounts of Storekeeper—Bergen, Crowell, Milnes.
On Jurors—Kirby, Wilson, Eames, Mullen, McGinn.

Singer's Sewing Machines,
AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,
Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES of new styles at $75 and $50. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Death to Vermin.
MAVAR'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN-DESTROYER
Is the only sure remedy for the destruction of Rats, Mice, Water-Bugs, Roaches, Fleas, Moths, and Garden Insects. Read the following testimonial, and be convinced:

"METROPOLITAN HOTEL, New-York, June 7, 1859.
JOSEPH MAVAR, Esq., Practical Chemist, No 612 Broadway—Dear Sir: It gives us great pleasure to bear our testimony to the superior qualities of your preparation, 'Meyer's Miraculous Vermin-Destroyer.' It has been used with great success in our hotel, and we confidently recommend it as a reliable Exterminator of all kinds of Insects. Every housekeeper should possess this 'Miraculous Destroyer.' Respectfully,
SIMEON LELAND & CO."

Principal Dépôt, No. 612 Broadway, Sold by all druggists, at 25 cents to $1 per box.

Save your Carpets!
Very good advice. How can it be done?
Use
Harrington's Patent Carpet Lining.
It is the cheapest, best and only article
For Carpets, Oil-Cloths and Matting.
And warranted to save 50 per cent. in wear.
For sale at all the principal Carpet Stores.
Manufactured by the New-York Carpet Lining Co.,
Office No. 11 Dey-st.
Warerooms No. 449 Pearl-st.
Also, manufacturers of
Comfortables and Cotton Batting.
The cheapest and best in the market.
J. R. HARRINGTON, Patentee and Agent.

Rogers & Raymond
Invite the attention of
GENTLEMEN AND FAMILIES
to the
FASHIONABLE STOCK OF SPRING CLOTHING
for
GENTLEMEN AND BOYS,
at their
New Store, No. 214 Broadway,
Under the Museum.
Elegant Spring Overcoats, new styles; Handsome business suits; the most superb dress and undress clothing. Everything new and seasonable, and at
MODERATE PRICES,
at ROGERS & RAYMOND'S, No. 214 Broadway, and Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.

Pure Kentucky Burbon,
FROM S. T. SUIT'S
SALT RIVER DISTILLERIES,
ESTABLISHED 1839.
The above article, which is perfectly pure, is coming direct to us from the distiller. The brand being the oldest in Kentucky, and noted for its superior medicinal properties, we recommend it with all confidence to the public. Sold by every druggist in New-York and Brooklyn. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Chemist and Druggist.
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Something New.—A HEMMER, TUCKER, TELLER, BINDER and GAUGE combined, just patented. Simple hemming any width and thickness of cloth, either side; applied to any sewing machine by any one in a few minutes.
RETAIL PRICE $5; LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
Orders by mail supplied, postage paid. Complete instructions go with every Hemmer. Send for a circular. Also, UNIVERSAL BOSOM-FOLDER AND SELF-MARKER for Quilting.
UNIVERSAL HEMMER CO., No. 429 Broadway.

Perry's Japanese
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Sells nothing. Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO., No. 447 Broome-st, one door west of Broadway.

John B. Dunham,
OVER-STRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Bronchitis.—From Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Rutgers Female Institute, N. Y: "I have been afflicted with bronchitis during the past Winter, and found no relief notil I found your troches BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES, are for sale throughout the United States. Sold by all druggists.

Bridgewater Paint—Forming a complete metallic coating for roofs, railroad bridges, depôts, villas, hulls and decks of vessels, or anything requiring a cheap and durable coat of paint. HICKS & BETTS,
No. 72 Maiden-lane.

The New Stereoscopic Emporium—E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamps. Photographic materials for amateurs and the trade.

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Sewing Work &c. [illegible] Iron Frames, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Sills, Lintels, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fire-Proof Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 23d-st. and 24th-st., New-York.

Anniversary Hats.
The largest and most elegant assortment of fashionable Hats and Caps, for gents and children, in the City. The clergy supplied at a discount.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Why Feel Your Way into Business in doubt and uncertainty, when a Phrenological examination by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, will point out the talents, defects, and the pursuit in which you could best succeed.

Shirts, ready-made, all sizes, and made to measure in the best manner, at GOLDOGHLIN'S, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts. Also, under garments in great variety.

MARRIED.

STREAT—KNIFFIN.—In this City, by Rev. Dr. De Witt, Geo. STREAT, of Virginia, to PHEBE A. KNIFFIN, of New-York.

DIED.

SHARP.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 6, suddenly, Parsa G. SHARP, Jr., in the 47th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at 3 o'clock P. M. To-morrow, (Tuesday,) at St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th-st. and 2d-av. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

HUBBARD.—In this City, on Sunday, May 6, ELIZABETH EMMORSA, wife of Rev. George Hubbard, in the 30th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and of her father, Henry G. Hadden, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., corner 10th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) May 8, at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

LYON.—In this City, on Monday, May 7, of a lingering illness, ISABELLA LYON, wife of William Lyon, deceased, aged 43 years.
The friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Thomas Hall, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, May 9, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 76 Hamersley.

HOFFMAN.—In this City, early on Monday morning, May 7, LYDIA, wife of Phillip V. Hoffman, and daughter of the late John Osborn, Esq., of Boston.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from Grace Church.

WILSON.—In this City, on Monday, May 7, EDWIN D. WILSON, only child of Henry and Elisa Wilson, aged 5 years and 7 months.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from No. 207 East 18th-st., without further invitation.

LAWTON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 6, after a few weeks' illness, of consumption, JENNY F. LAWTON, in the 24th year of her age.

HARENCA.—In this City, on Saturday, May 5, MARY GRACE, infant daughter of Charles H. and Mary R. Harbeck.
The relatives and friends of this family are respectfully invited to attend this funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 60 Irving-place, on Tuesday afternoon, May 8, at 2 o'clock.

GRIFFIN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 6, at his residence, No. 15 West 20th-st., GEORGE GRIFFIN, LL. D., in the 83d year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at the church corner of 19th-st. and 5th-av., at 4 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, May 8, to which the friends of the family are respectfully invited.

STAVENS.—In this City, on Saturday, May 5, HARRIET O., wife of Asa Stevens, Jr., aged 37 years.
The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Continental Lodge, No. 287, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, May 8, at 10 o'clock, A. M., from her late residence, No. 80 Wooster-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

THOMSON.—In this City, on Saturday evening, May 5, of pneumonia, after a short illness, ANNA, eldest daughter of the late David Thomson.
Her friends, and those of the family, are requested to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, May 8, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 42 West 15th-st., without further invitation.

WILLIAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, May 6, of disease of the heart, JOHN WILLIAMS, veterinary surgeon, formerly of New-York.
His funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 32 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn. His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend without further notice.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, May 5, of disease of the heart, Mrs. MARY BROWN, widow of the late Peter Brown, in the 61st year of her age.
Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, May 8, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 61 Nassau-st.

NOTICE.—The funeral services of the late Mrs. ABBY A. SLINGERLAND will be held, in the Jane-st. M. E. Church, on Tuesday, May 8, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family will please attend without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to East Haddam Conn., for final interment.

READ.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, May 7, of scarlet fever, SARAH A., eldest daughter of Thomas and Sarah A. Read.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Hampden-st., between Lafayette and De Kalb avs., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LUNDAN.—In Brooklyn, of diphtheria, ALONZO B., second son of William A. and Louisa W. Lndden, aged 15 years, 6 months and 2 days.
His funeral will take place this (Tuesday) afternoon, at the residence of his parents, Clinton av., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

WYCKOFF.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 5, CATHARINE A., wife of Van Brunt Wyckoff, aged 35 years, 6 months and 24 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) May 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 17 17th-st., South Brooklyn.

COFFIN.—At Hndson, N. Y., on Sunday morning, May 6, very suddenly, of dropsy of the heart, HATTIE, only daughter of Uriah H. Coffin, of Catskill, aged 4 years and 11 months.

MCQUEAN.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Saturday, May 5, WILLIAM MCQUAAN, aged 25 years, of the firm of Sammis & McQueen.

EDGAR.—At Westfield, N. J., on Saturday evening, May 5, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Rev. Edward B. Edgar, in the 10th year of her age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, May 9, at 2½ o'clock P. M. New-Jersey Central Railroad leaves from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 12 M., returning at 5½ P. M.

RILE.—At Port Chester, on Monday, May 7, LYDIA ANN RILE, daughter of Edward F. Rile, aged 9 years and 6 months.
Funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) May 8, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of her father, Port Chester.

DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of this Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
DELAWARE—*Extra Class, No. 217, May 7, 1860.*
7, 48, 62, 27, 43, 16, 9, 59, 17, 56, 63, 61, 19, 26, 53.
DELAWARE—*Class No. 218, May 7, 1860.*
19, 8, 72, 40, 49, 39, 27, 26, 51, 53, 36, 44, 74.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware. Or WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
CLASS 324, MAY 7, 1860.
14, 12, 25, 64, 69, 40, 6, 59, 18, 1.
Prizes cashed at No. 558 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing
HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, has a SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING which greatly facilitates the process of Teething by softening the gums and reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

FACTS.
In this paper we present to the public unimpeachable testimony establishing the facts that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, REGULATING PILLS, and RENOVATING RESOLVENT, are not only positive curatives of the sick afflicted with disease, but that they have in many cases proved to be infallible, and have restored the dying patient to robust health after all other means of medication failed.

ELEVATED WITNESS.
EAVSPELAS.—O. W. Lunsbury, Kensselaerville, N.Y., testifies:
I find Radway's Regulating Pills and Ready Relief positive antidotes for erysipelas. After all other means fail, these remedies will save the patient.
R. R. RELIEF, 25c., 50c., and $1 per bottle.
REGULATING PILLS, 25c. per box.
RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle.
RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.
Sold by E. S. Hutchings, No. 22 Exchange-place, Jersey City, N. J.

RICH CARPETING.—SPRING STYLES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.;
Invite attention to their SPRING STYLES, ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETING, also 3 Ply and Ingrain of every variety of style and grade. English and American

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

For sale or let, the large five-story brick building, near the Astor-place [illegible], suitable for any manufacturing purpose, containing 2 first-class steam engines. Apply to P. E. KELLOGG,
No. 30 Beaver-st., New-York.

PEARL-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—For sale, No. 280 Pearl-st., next door to C. W. & J. T. Moore, and near Broadway, a full-sized lot, (25 by 100,) upon which is a good four-story building. A large part of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. This is a most desirable location for a first-class store. Also—

A plot of 67 acres of most desirably located ground at Throgswood, opposite 72d-st., New-York, about one mile from Greenpoint and Flushing Railroad Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the East River shore. This plot of ground is one for an investment—highly recommended. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine st.

REAL ESTATE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, having opened an office in the City of New-York at No. 10 Nassau-st., will pay particular attention to renting and selling houses, farms, negotiating loans, collecting rents, &c.

He has the pleasure to refer, by permission, to the following gentlemen: Wilson G. Hunt, Esq., No. 36 Park-place; Isaac Adriance, Esq., No. 49 East 25th-st.; Rev. A. T. Stewart, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Hon. D. P. Ingraham, Supreme Court Building. JOHN A. KENYON,
No. 10 Nassau-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon aves. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to T. STOUT, Store and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and underbuilding, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; heated on Leaington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 1 Lexington-av., or JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE GRANT.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 22x66 feet, situate No 137 Madison-av., with the basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall finished in black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot-water furnace. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 50TH-st., between 3d and 4d aves., two new first-class dwelling and basement brick houses, with undercellars and all modern improvements. Lots running through the block if desired. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITES OF FOUR, EIGHT, OR more lots on 3d, 4th and 5th avs, and 55th-st., Brooklyn, commanding a full and splendid view of New-York City and harbor, and within 30 minutes of Wall-st. by cars. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 30 Vesey-st.; HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A PLACE ON THE West bank of the Hudson (not above Nswburgh) a house and two lots, with garden, on Brooklyn Heights. Worth four minutes' walk of Wall-st. Ferry. Price $8,000; mortgage $11,000; will be exchanged for a place worth about $9,000. Apply to THEODORE MYERSON, No. 41 Park-row, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE NEW BROWN-STONE houses Nos. 29 and 31 West 34th-st., with extension in the rear, finished in the most complete and thorough manner, with rosewood doors, walnut stairs and all modern improvements. Apply on the premisee, to LOPER & DAVIS.

STORE FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LARGE double-front store No. 53 Chambers-st., running through to Reade-st., 27 feet front by 152 feet deep, at present occupied by Cochran & Co. Apply on the premises to COCHRAN & CO., No. 53 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 226 WATER STREET, Brooklyn, low, to close the estate of Mr. John Tredwell, deceased. A. M. TREDWELL, Executor,
No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with two lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, apply to D. & H. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Williamsburgh, or 44 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—HOUSE IN CLERMONT-AV., BROOKLYN. Three stories, brown-stone front, English basement, gas, water, baths, &c.; lot 16½x100; house 30x46 feet deep. In good order, handsomely finished. Apply to GOULD & HOWE, No. 44 State-st., Brooklyn, or to A. M. TREDWELL, No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, with high basement, under cellar, all the modern improvements, No. 101 West 36th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. Apply to T. S. YARD, No. 421 7th-av., drug-store, corner of 36th-st., or of S. BROOX, No. 28 Grove-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS—TWO PARLORS and bedroom on the second floor of a genteel three-story house in 5th-st., one block from Bowery. The rest of the house is occupied by a private family. Gas, &c., in rooms. References required. Address B. C., Box No. 2,866 New-York Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A plot of ground, 75 feet by about 190 feet, situated on the northeast corner of West and Clarkson streets, North River. Inquire of BENJ. D. BRUSH, Columbia Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building corner Broadway and Fulton-st, suitable for banking, insurance, brokers, lawyers, architects, stationery, shipping, &c. Apply, on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 10.

TO RENT, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—The four-story store, No. 273 Pearl-st., 22½ feet front, 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

TO LET—TWO NEW MEDIUM SIZED FIRST-class 3-story brown-stone houses in 32d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO LET, cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and 4-story building, corner of 4th and Green sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter Office, No. 326 4th-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Well-lighted rooms and power, if required. Inquire on the premises. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, room 60x65 feet, in a new building, well lighted all round. Apply on the premises, No. 62 Canneo-st., or at No. 52 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR NO. 42 ANN-ST., now occupied as a printing-office. Inquire on the premises of C. A. WHITEHORN, or of F. MANY, No. 3 John-st.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROADWAY TO LET.—One very large and several small rooms at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the Times Building. Apply to GALE, CRET & HARRIS, same building.

TO LET OR LEASE.—LOFTS OF NO. 46 MURray-st. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR ONE year, or less. That desirably located and genteelly furnished house No. 51 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. The house is 2-not-class, and in the most perfect order. The furniture is new, and of the best quality. A reasonable concession will be made in the rent to the 1st of September, to an acceptable tenant. Apply on the house, or to L. EDGERTON, No. 220 Broadway.

TO LET AT YONKERS—FOR THE SUMMER or year, within 3 minutes' walk of Glenwood Depôt, on 10 minutes' of Yonkers, a furnished house, containing 7 bed-rooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen; also, gas and water in abundance; garden well planted with fruit trees, currant and raspberry bushes. The house commands a fine view of the river, has piazzas front and rear. Rent $100 a month, or $1,000 a year. Inquire of E. M. LIVERMORE, on the premises, or at No. 70 Broad-st., in this City, from 1½ to 3 P. M.

TO LET AT YONKERS FOR THE SUMmer season or year, a furnished cottage, containing ten rooms, with from three to ten acres of land, delightfully situated on elevated ground, surrounded by beautiful shade trees, and abundantly supplied by pure Spring water; there is a garden planted, and fruit; and all the necessary out-buildings in good order, within about twenty minutes' ride of the depôt. Address HENRY B. ODELL, Yonkers, or apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 14 Pine st.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE ON Hell-Gate shore, near Astoria, Long Island, with 4½ acres of land in fine cultivation; lawn running to the river; garden planted and well stocked with choice fruits, (strawberries, boats, cows and poultry. Can be had with the premises if desired. Apply at No. 54 Beaver-st., 2d floor.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THE SUMMER AND FALL.—An elegant first class, four-story, brown-stone front house, replete with every modern improvement, in one of the very best locations in the City; will be let furnished for the Summer, or Summer and Fall; possession given immediately. Address Box No. 1,614 Post-office.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 12-st., a few doors east of 7th-av., for several months from the present time. Apply at No. 96 Chambers-st.

HOTELS.

TO LET OR LEASE IMMEDIATELY—IN order that it may be ready for the reception of the Prince of Wales—The new Hotel at Ottawa, Canada; a first-class new cut-stone building, five stories high, with about 150 rooms, heated by steam, with all the modern improvements, situated opposite the new Parliament Buildings, in the heart of Central Ottawa. Possession at once. To a first-class hotel man a favorable lease will be given. Address the owner, WM. H. MORRELL, Box No. 4,614 New-York Post-office.

HOTEL OR LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE.—To let, for one or more years, that large five-story house No. 461 Broome-st., a little west of Broadway. Lot 18 feet deep; house 86 feet deep; contains near 40 rooms, with range, baths, gas, &c.; good location for any business. Low rent, and possession immediately.

WANTED—A NEW OR SECOND-HAND HIGH pressure engine, of from 20 to 25 horse-power, with boiler. Address JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Agent, Rensselaer Iron Works, Troy, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—RENT $600.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry seat near Dobbs' Ferry Station, Hudson River Railroad, having extensive river views, consisting of house with twelve rooms, bath, hot and cold water, carriage house, &c.; grounds well laid out, and abundantly stocked with fruit and shade trees, &c., is now offered at reduced rent. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AND DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES AT AUCTION—A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—Will be sold at auction, on the premises, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1860, the country seat of Stephen B. Alling, adjoining the residence of Prof. S. F. B. Morse, on the upper road from Newark to Elizabeth; about two miles from Newark, and one hour's ride from New-York; containing about 37 acres, well stocked with the choicest fruit of every description, all in bearing condition, with the privilege of a full supply of pure spring water, and situated directly in front of Weequahick Lake (now in process of construction.) The place will be divided into four plots, of about 10, 11, 4½ and 5½ acres each, the first of which contains a large two-story Swiss-cottage house, 40x30, with wings, piazzas, &c., and all necessary out-buildings, in excellent repair. The others afford fine sites for building, being elevated, and having a fine prospect of the Bay, Staten Island, &c. The entire front of the property is inclosed with hedges, evergreens and shrubbery. The property can be seen every afternoon, from 3 to 5 o'clock, until the day of sale. Terms, quarter cash, quarter 12 months, and the balance on bond and mortgage for three years. Possession given, if required, on the 1st of June. Maps may be seen and particulars made known at Mapes' Agricultural Warehouse, No. 126 Nassau-st. Parties taking the 1 o'clock train, from foot of Cortlandt-st., will find omnibuses at Market-st. station, Newark, to convey them to the premises. Fare 25 cents each way.

CLIFFSIDE.—FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence for sale, situated on the west bank of the Hudson, 54 miles from New-York, in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., near Idlewild; contains 17 acres of choice land, with fruit and berries of the best selection; easy access, being five minutes' walk from steamboat and ferry of the Hudson River Railroad; the house is of brick and stone, 44 by 48, and commands a river view of 16 miles in extent; is furnished with furnace, gas and water; brick barn, 42x44, with wing, 24x40; will be sold furnished or unfurnished; possession given immediately. For full particulars, with a view of the house, size of rooms, terms, &c., inquire of CARSON & HARD, 44 Beekman-st., or BOYD & MORTON, No. 4½ Pine-st., Room No 9; or of the owner, D. CARSON, Jr., Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

TO LET, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country-seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The House, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bed-rooms, and three attic-rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be set alone, or with the garden, grapehouses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

RURAL RETREAT AT SOUTH YONKERS FOR SALE, consisting of a beautiful house, with 12 rooms, all finished, water in the house, plentiful supply at all times, pure and wholesome; six acres of ground, well laid out with shrubbery, fruit-trees, and an excellent kitchen garden; a fine lawn fronts the house, in beautiful order; the out-buildings are complete, having carriage-house, stabling for several horses; the society is good, and surrounding scenery unusually attractive. To a City merchant this is very desirable property, being only one hour's ride from the City Hall. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 9th-av.

COUNTRY SEAT.—TO LET FURNISHED OR for sale the residence of J. T. Headley, situated on the banks of the Hudson, ten minutes drive from Newburgh. It is a Gothic building, designed and built by the late A. J. Downing. It has a bath room, hot and cold water, &c. There are over thirteen acres of land attached, with a good vegetable garden, fruit, and one hundred grape vines in full bearing. It is one of the healthiest locations in the country. An accurate drawing of the house, with the view from it, may be seen in the Academy of Design, No. 2 on the catalogue. Inquire of WILLIAM C. RUSSELL, No. 24 Pine-st., or CHARLES MORTON, 2½ Pine-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, IN New Haven, on Whitney-av., one and a half miles from the depôt. The house is modern-built, containing ten rooms, supplied with hot and cold water; a well of pure water in the kitchen; ice-house filled; barn arranged for horses and carriage, cow and poultry. The grounds contain an acre of land, well stocked with fruit trees of various kinds; the garden is in complete order. An omnibus passes the door three times each day. Inquire of B. W. BONNEY, No. 18 West 14th-st., New-York, or of the subscriber on the premises.
S. RAPALYE.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH—A FINE country seat of about 1⅞ acres of land, beautifully situated at and near the Washington Headquarters. Large modern house, replete with every convenience, from which there are fine and extensive views of the Hudson River and surrounding country. The grounds are highly embellished; large and beautiful fountain, fruit and ornamental trees, gravel walks, and skirted on four sides with rows of rich evergreens. Price $9,000. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP—AT Five-Mile River, Conn., a small double house, in good order, and about one third of an acre of ground, very handsomely situated near the water, about one-fourth of a mile from the New-Haven Railroad, and about 2½ miles from Norwalk; price, $800 cash. Apply to SAM. RAYMOND, 2d 5-mile River, or to JAMES G. POWERS, No. 101 Murray-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES ONE hour's ride from New-York by the New-Jersey Northern Railroad. Fifty-six acres beautifully situated on the Hackensack River, and one mile from and overlooking the village of Hackensack. It will be sold in one lot, or divided to suit purchasers. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to J. H. BEATTY, No. 65 Warren-st., or to B. J. ROMAINE, on the premises.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS, TWENTY MILES FROM the City and one mile from the Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing, a small house in a healthy and rural location, with garden plot and grounds. Rent $100 per annum. Apply to F. BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av., near 18th-st., before 9 A. M. or after 4 P. M.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AND FIVE ACRES OF land on the west bank of the Hudson River, 6 miles from Hoboken and ¼ mile south of Conway's Dock, accessible by steamboats *Flora* and *Thomas E. Hulse*, foot of Spring-st. Inquire of WM. DE KLYN, No. 106 Greenwich-av., or D. T. BALDWIN, near the premises.

A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE, WITH TWO ACRES OF LAND, FOR SALE.—It is situated a short distance from the City, on Long Island, with railroad and omnibuses passing near the door. It will be sold cheap, and possession given immediately. Inquire of A. P. CUMMINGS, Office of New-York *Observer*, No. 37 Park-row.

TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A COUNTRY residence near the depôt; on the premises is a house, barn and other out-buildings, all in perfect order; the grounds consist of about one and a half acres, with a good garden, and a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. Inquire of Mr. ROBINSON, Main-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—A beautiful country residence in the Highlands, on the Hudson River Railroad, with six acres of ground; price $8,500; terms easy. If not sold, will be let very low, furnished. Apply to Dr. SWAN, Astor House, from 8 to 11 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSE ON Main-st., near Brick-church depôt; has a large garden, barn, grapes, &c., in abundance. The furniture will be sold if desired. For particulars apply to R. K. DOW. No. 51 Exchange-place, or J. B. LINDSLEY, Esq., Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 20 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 37 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET—On Castleton Heights, one mile from the landing, double house, with gas, stable, coach-house and garden. Healthy locality and splendid view. Will be furnished if required. Apply to CHARLES REUTGEN, No. 63 Ann-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A handsome cottage, barn, and two acres, with choice fruit, fish-pond, &c., ten minutes' walk from Spring Valley depôt, Rockland County, and 20 miles from New-York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 54 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, in healthy locations, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Accessible by railroad and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, and three acres of land attached, well stocked with fruit trees, within 35 minutes of New-York by cars every hour; first-class unighborhood. Inquire of H. HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER—A BEAUTIful country residence at Manhasset, L. I., situated directly on the water. The house is partially furnished, and is in one of the healthiest locations on the Island. Apply to COVERT & CO., No. 61 Warren-st.

HOUSE TO LET AT WILLIAMS BRIDGE—A neat two-story and attic house, with 2½ acres of land, about half a mile from Williams Bridge and Harlem Railroad. Apply at Nos. 16 and 18 Chambert-st.

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fondas Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 3 miles from Amsterdam, on the New-York Central Railroad, and 9 miles from Johnstown, the County seat. The farm contains 106 acres, all fine tillable land, with the exception of 7 acres of woodland. It is well watered, and one large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones, good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two-story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-houses. A good cash business is done in the store, and the post-office is kept there. The village contains a large brick flouring mill, large tannery and two stores. One mile east is a village of 1,500 inhabitants. There are 8 cows, 3 horses and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence or for agricultural purposes, such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at Nos. 92 and 94 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES OF good land, within 1½ miles of Rahway City depôt, half a mile from Hontenville depôt, on which is a good two-story brick house, 40 feet square, with a frame extension 26x36, two stories, built in the best manner and of the best materials; barn and other out buildings; apple orchard of best grafted fruit, pears, cherries and other fruit; the situation is high, commanding and healthy, in every way desirable as a country residence; one hour from New-York City. Apply to M. L. MARSH & SON, No. 159 Greenwich-st., or WM. H. JAQUES, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A SNUG LITTLE FARM TWO AND one-half miles from the depôt of Irvington, on the Hudson River R. R. It consists of five acres, with a fine orchard and very best spring water. A small farm house and barn, old but in good repair. Surrounded by the best families of New-York. It will be sold very low as the owner retires to Europe. Address M. DELLUC, No. 625 Broadway, between 2nd and 4th, M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMEN AND HIS WIFE or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board with a private family, at No. 151 91-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in West 14th-st., would let, with board, their entire second floor, and a parlor and bed-room on third floor, to a party, or a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen. Address G. E. M., Box No 172 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO 58 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—AT NO 316 Nelson-place, one block from Broadway, third door from Clinton-place. Rooms single and double, with gas and Croton. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, in a first-class house, with all the modern improvements, about ten minutes' walk from the South or Wall-st. Ferries. Address ALBANY, Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, WITH board, a well-furnished front room on the third floor to a gentleman and his wife or to two single gentlemen, or a front hall bedroom on the same floor to a single gentleman. The house has gas, baths, &c. Apply at No. 184½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS ON THE first or second floor of an English basement house, will let with partial board to a person having good reference. Inquire at No. 25 Concord-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—IN the brown-stone house No. 26 Willow-st., three minutes' walk from Fulton ferry; two large rooms to let, pleasantly furnished; suitable for a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen; also, a single room.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant double or single rooms at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall sts. ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ACcommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be had at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN and wife in a private family, or where there are but few boarders; location in the vicinity of 10th-av. and 23d-st.; dinner hour about 1 o'clock. Address, stating terms, (which must be moderate,) W. C. J., Madison-square Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PLEASANT SITUAtion on Brooklyn Heights, by a young gentleman and wife. Good reference exchanged. Address F. F. H., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET—ON SECOND floor, front, with private table if desired, at No. 19 Union-place, Broadway, above 16th st. This is a pleasant location. Breakfast from 7 until 9. Dinner at 5 and at 6 o'clock.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 34TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, will let, with board, a large front room, (with smaller room connecting,) and a large room on same floor. Also, a good size bed-room on floor above. House is first-class, handsomely furnished, and has water, gas, &c., throughout. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL DISPOSE OF a suite of rooms on second floor, to one or more adults, with first-class board, in a fine house, centrally located, in a good neighborhood. Unexceptionable references in every respect will be required. Permanent arrangement preferred. Address S. F. Box 150 *Times* Office.

ROOMS—IN FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, A FEW minutes walk from New-York Hotel, Broadway and Cooper Institute, adapted for young gentlemen; cool and commodious, where they can have a permanent and Christian home, and be provided with breakfast and tea, if desired. Terms very moderate. Address S., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

TWO SUITES OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with every convenience, suitable for gentlemen requiring superior accommodations; breakfast served, if desired. Also, a full suite of apartments will be disposed of to a first-class family, with private table. Apply at No. 19 5th-av.

$9 OR $7 50.—A MARRIED COUPLE CAN OBtain good board and furnished room (back parlor,) with a very small private family, at $9 per week; or, if preferred, a small room on the third floor would be let at $7 50. No other boarders. Location, Henry-st. Address H., Chatham-square Post-office.

CONVENIENT TO BROADWAY AND BOWERY.—Nos. 399 and 401 Fourth-st.—Three single rooms can be had, with choice table, and every comfort and convenience of home, in these pleasantly situated and commodious houses. References asked and given.

TWO OR FOUR BOARDERS IN A PRIVATE family; good board, clean beds and rooms; fine view of the bay. Apply for one week at Mrs. WILLCOCK'S, 5th-av., between 13th and 14th-sts., South Brooklyn.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TWO LARGE ROOMS, front and back, second floor, handsomely furnished, and location very pleasant, opposite St. John's Park, No. 26 Laight-st. A few day boarders can be accommodated with good board.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board, at reduced prices for the Summer months, at No. 143 Lexington av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

A HANDSOME LARGE PARLOR ON THE second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, in a first-class house No. 46 East 24th-st., near 4th-av. Reference required.

ROOMS.—A COMMODIOUS SUITE OF ROOMS, for gentlemen only, with or without breakfast and tea may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO RESPECTable families would be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms in a large farm house, where there will be no other boarders. Situation pleasant and perfectly healthy; 1½ hours' ride from the City; Sing Sing station, easy access from boat or cars; good fruit, plenty of shade, and ecsaery nsurpassed; persons willing to pay a liberal price for good accommodations and the somforts of home during the Summer months may address, for full particulars, E. H. B., Pines Bridge Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y. City reference given.

COUNTRY BOARD AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—The steamboat *George Law* leaves Catherine-slip at 2½ P. M.; care leave Brooklyn at 12 M. and 4½ P. M. Accommodations of the first-class, fishing, rowing, sailing and fine salt water bathing without danger of surf. A private bowling alley for the exclusive use of the guests. Also, good stabling and carriage house. Address W. B. BALLOCK, Oyster Bay, L. I., or apply to WM. ALLEN, Comptroller's Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR MORE YOUNG gentlemen may find a most pleasant place for spending the Summer, in one of the most beautiful locations on Long Island—very healthy—in a private family. For particulars address Box No. 12 Jamaica (L. I.) Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEmen, or gentlemen and their wives, can have good accommodations in a very pleasant place at Bergen Point, N. J.; twelve miles from New-York City; 20 minutes by steamboat. Address FARMER, Bergen Point, N. J.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A FAMILY OF THREE persons in a quiet family, without other boarders; place accessible to and not too far from New-York. Address, with terms and description,
D. W. BALDWIN, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

A SINGLE FAMILY, DESIRING BOARD in the country, can be accommodated at Orange, N. J. Location high and very healthy; surroundings pleasant; farm attached. Terms liberal. Address H., Box No. 81 Post-office, Orange, N. J.

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY.—A FAMILY of eight or ten persons can be accommodated with board for the Summer in a very healthy and pleasant locality, two hours' ride from the City by railroad. Inquire of J. B. WARNER, No. 128 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD FOR A few persons, in a beautiful location, in Westport, Conn. Family private. Apply at No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs, or address Box No. 1,868, Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
Will be opened on Saturday, May 26.
Persons wishing to make arrangements for board, &c., will apply to WM. B. COZZENS, West Point.
N. B.—Mr. COZZENS has three furnished cottages to let.

THE PAVILION AT GLEN COVE, LONG ISLAND—Two hours from New-York by steamer *Long Island*, from foot of James-st., will be ready on the 1st of June for the reception of guests. Plans of the buildings can be seen and rooms engaged at the subscriber's hotel, corner of 21st-st. and Broadway.
JOHN L. MOORE, Proprietor.
WM. M. WARES, Assistant.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.—The above establishment will be open for company or permanent boarders on the 1st of June. Parties desirous of obtaining rooms, can do so by letter to the proprietor. D. A. CROWELL.

PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—This establishment is now in perfect order, having gone through some alterations and improvements. The proprietor is prepared to make arrangements with parties wishing to engage rooms for the Summer. F. BLANCARD, Proprietor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT.
A COTTAGE WITH GARDEN, &c.
Accessible from New-York in about one hour. Address, with terms and description,
R. L. SCOTT, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

WANTED TO HIRE WITH THE PRIVILEGE of purchasing, a place pleasantly situated either in Rahway, Elizabeth or vicinity, with from 1 to 6 acres of land, within a short distance of the Railroad station. Any one having such a place to dispose of will address, with full particulars, E. L. MEACHAM, No. 30 Cortlandt-st., New-York. P. S.—Possession any time from now to October.

A FURNISHED HOUSE OR COTTAGE, for a summer residence, is wanted, within one or two hours' ride by rail or steamboat from the City. A place of moderate pretensions, with plenty of shade and space, rather than style in the house, will be preferred. Address J. T., with location and terms, Box No. 467 Post-office.

WANTED TO LEASE FROM OCTOBER 1 a moderate sized house, with modern improvements and in a good neighborhood. Rent not to exceed $700. Address, stating location and very full particulars, G. F. F., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madamn PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of your future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 261 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

PROPOSALS.

LOAN FOR $1,000,000 FOR THE DEficiency in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1860, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1863. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 30th day of June next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the dividends of the stock resulting in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of this State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK.—NAVY AGENCY, New-York, April 28, 1860. Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on THURSDAY, the 10th May next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy Yard at Brooklyn,
1,000 barrels beef;
1,000 barrels pork.

The beef must be from mess beef cattle. The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs. The barrels must conform as near to Navy beef and pork contract barrels as practicable. Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed. This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, Post Master or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. The beef and pork must conform to the usual inspection of the Navy Yard. Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the Commandant at the Navy Yard, or at this office.

The above beef and pork is purchased on account of defaulting contractors, and must be furnished forthwith.
GEORGE N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Xth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until SATURDAY, the 12th day of May, inst., at noon, for refurnishing School-house No. 42, in Allen-st., near Stanton, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Refurnishing Grammar School No. 42," and must embrace estimates for lifting and for stationary settees, separate; also, for movable and stationary seats and desks. Drawings of the proposed style of furniture must accompany the bids. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties in the School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
CORNELIUS COMSON,
DANIEL SLOTE,
BENJAMIN H. WILLIS,
ANDREW J. KASMIRE,
EDWARD R. HOLSWORTH,
Special Committee on Repairs of the Xth Ward.

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the School Officers of the XIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 15th day of May next, at noon, for the erection of an addition to and alterations and repairs of school-house No. 46, situated in

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LOCKWOOD BROS., Auctioneers,
HAVE REMOVED TO NO. 46 MURRAY-ST.,
Where they will sell THIS DAY, a large stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

Also, 1,000 dozen Paris silk neck-ties.
1,000 bundles Italian sewing silk.
On WEDNESDAY, May 9,
300 CASES STRAW GOODS.

B. SHEVERS, Auctioneer—Office 170 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE,

Of great and costly household furniture at public auction, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) May 8, 1860,
Commencing at 10 o'clock precisely,
At the private residence of LOUIS VANDERBILT, Esq., No. 9 West 15th-st., between 5th and 7th avs. Catalogues, &c., will be had on application at our office.
To persons desiring first-class rosewood furniture, this will be an opportunity seldom met with, as every piece was made to order for Mr. V. by Rice, Thomas & Co., of this City, only nine months since, viz:
Magnificent rosewood piano-forte, cost $700.
Five solid rosewood suites of drawing-room furniture, covered with er. morim, gold and satin,
Elegant Mehre antique and velvet plush.
Rosewood etageres, plate glass doors and sash,
Lady's costly escritoire, lined throughout with satin, gilt-claiming rosewood bookcase, rosewood centre and side tables, with Grecian marble tops, double Grecian etageres, satin divan, lounge and couch, royal velvet carpets, embroidered lace curtains, &c., &c.
N. B.—Sale positive, without regard to weather.

HENRY B. HEWES, Jr., Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Rosewood piano-forte, silver and plated ware, &c., &c.
On TUESDAY, May 8, at 10½ o'clock,
At the Salesrooms, No. 5½ Pine st.
Comprising in part rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, in brocatelle and hair cloth, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, etageres, centre tables, rich gilt frame pier mirrors, Brussels, Ingrain and velvet carpets, rugs, &c., fine feather beds, curled hair mattresses, table and bed linen, crockery, China and glass ware, solid walnut extension dining-table and buffet, silver plated ware, Dresden China vases and mantle ornaments, together with the usual assortment of cooking and kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at sale. Terms cash.
By order of Attorney for Mortgagee.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

97 VALUABLE HARLEM LOTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—
On 1st-av.—4 gore lots, S. W. cor 122d-st.
On 2d-av.—14 fine " between 97th and 127 sts.
On 3d-av.—6 " " S. S., 100 ft. west of 1st-av.
On 11th-st.—3 " " 395 " " 5th av.
On 122d-st.—6 " N. S., between 1st and 4th-avs.
On 123d-st.—13 " N. & S. S., " " " "
On 124th st.—11 " " " 3d and 5th "
On 126th-st.—6 " N. S., 106 ft. east of 2d-av.
On 126th-st.—4 " " " 200 " " 6th-av.
On 128th-st.—23 " S. S., between 2d and 4th avs.
On 130th-st.—6 " N. S., 185 ft. west of 5th-av.
Sale absolute. 20 per cent. on bond and mortgage.
Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 61 3D-AV., 42D 43D AND 44TH-ST. LOTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—
On 3d-av.—14 desirable lots, east side, between 42d and 44th sts.
On TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—(100 ft.)—14 lots not the side, adjoining the 3d-av. lots.
On TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—22 lots north and south side, adjoining the 4th-av. lots.
On 42D-ST., FOURTH-ST.—11 lots south side side, adjoining the 3d-av. lots.
Sale perfect. About 75 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

4TH-AV., CORNELIA, 108TH, 109TH, 110TH, 117TH AND 121ST STS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
On CORNELIA-ST.—Lot and 2 buildings, No. 38.
On 4th-AV.—3 lots E. S., 50.5 north 118th-st.
On 109TH-ST.—2 lots N. S., 300 ft. west 4th-av.
On 110TH-ST.—2 lots N. S., 200 ft. west 4th-av.
On 117TH-ST.—2 lots N. S., 200 ft. east 4th-av.
On 121ST-ST.—3 lots S. S., 125 ft. east 4th-av.
On 121ST-ST.—4 lots S. S., 175 ft. east 3d-av.
Sale peremptory. Two-thirds on bond and mortgage.
Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

J. W. POSTER, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At public auction, at house an estate, on TUESDAY, (this day,) May 8, commencing at 10½ o'clock, precisely, (rain or shine,) the entire elegant furniture and bountiful works of art, contained in the five-story dwelling No. 238 West 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., all of which will be sold without reserve, and must be removed immediately from the premises; the whole comprising a very large assortment of every article essential to a fashionable and costly furnished residence, in rosewood, satinwood, oak and mehogany. Sale will commence in the basement, with crockery, rich China tea and dinner sets, silverware—such as tea and dinner service salvers, spoons, forks, castors, cake and fruit baskets, napkin rings, tea and coffee urns, French cut and engraved Bohemian glassware, ivory and pearl handled cutlery, French porcelain, elegant oak extension dining-table, oak arm chairs, Brussels carpet, &c. The parlor furniture is most elaborately carved in solid rosewood, such as suites in rich three-colored satin brocatel, in perfect order, statuary top centre and side tables, two elegantly carved rosewood etageres, with French plate glass doors, and back lined with satinwood; two elegant pier and two large mantel mirrors, rich damask and lace curtains, Turkish easy chairs in brocade and reps, splendid Turkish lounges, ladies' parlor reception chairs in three-colored brocade; superb grand action 7⅓ octave piano-forte, with solid pearl keys, and elegantly carved, stool and cover; magnificent mantel vases, rich and costly Parian groups and statuettes, with a large variety of other costly parlor ornaments; royal velvet carpets, with rugs to match; oil-paintings—containing a large variety—among which may be found many rare old gems of real merit. Chambers—all in rosewood, such as splendid carved bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, pure hair mattresses, oeds and beddlng, bolsters, pillows, counterpanes, &c., ingrain carpets, clocks, mirrors, mahogany enshioned cheirs, rockers, sofes, lounges in damask and hair cloth, sofa-bed, oil-cloths, stair-carpets, rosewood hall stands, &c. Sale positive. Deposits required from every purchaser. Carmen will be in attendance to wait upon such purchasers as require their services.

L. D. TOMPKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE

AT ORANGE, N. J., ON MONDAY, May 16, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the subscriber, by order of the Executors of S. D. Day, deceased, will offer at public auction, on the premises, the valuable property consisting of a dwelling-house and store on the corner of Main and Day sts., in Orange, N. J., lately occupied by S. D. Day, deceased, and for nearly fifty years known as the most desirable business stand in the town, being directly opposite to the bank and hotel, and within two minutes' walk of the railroad station and post-office. The lot is 118 feet wide on Main-st. by 430 feet deep on Dey-st., and will be divided into parcels to suit purchasers. The title is indisputable. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. L. D. TOMPKINS, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ROSES, HOT-HOUSE, AND OTHER PLANTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 11, at 10½ o'clock, in their salesroom, No. 7 Pine-st., near Broadway, a fine selection of handsome large running and monthly roses, spireas, geraniums jessamines, oleanders, evergreen evonomas, hyderangeas, verbenas, &c., in baskets, &c. The above are all fine plants, and just received from the nursery.

JOHN W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

SALE OF ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, OAK,

And walnut cabinet furniture, being the entire stock of Mr. Wm. Galifer, No. 9 Bedford-st., near Houston, comprising silver-plated forks and spoons, elegant oak extension dining-table, oak arm chairs, Brussels carpet, &c. The parlor furniture is most elaborately carved in solid rosewood, such as suites in rich three-colored satin brocatel, in perfect order, statuary top centre and side tables, two elegantly carved rosewood etageres, with French plate glass doors, and back lined with satinwood; two elegant pier and two large mantel mirrors, rich damask and lace curtains, Turkish easy chairs in brocade and reps, splendid Turkish lounges, ladies' parlor reception chairs in three-colored brocade; superb grand action 7⅓ octave piano-forte, with solid pearl keys, and elegantly carved, stool and cover; magnificent mantel vases, rich and costly Parian groups and statuettes, with a large variety of other costly parlor ornaments; royal velvet carpets, with rugs to match; oil-paintings—containing a large variety—among which may be found many rare old gems of real merit. Chambers—all in rosewood, such as splendid carved bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, pure hair mattresses, oeds and beddlng, bolsters, pillows, counterpanes, &c., ingrain carpets, clocks, mirrors, mahogany enshioned cheirs, rockers, sofes, lounges in damask and hair cloth, sofa-bed, oil-cloths, stair-carpets, rosewood hall stands, &c. Sale positive. Deposits required from every purchaser. Carmen will be in attendance to wait upon such purchasers as require their services.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday) May 8, at 10½ A. M., from the residence No. 21 Clinton-place, a few doors west of Broadway, a large and desirable assortment of first-class furniture, household decorations, &c. No postponement.
Parlors furnished with velvet carpets, two solid rosewood suites, in rich crimson and maroon brocatel, carved rosewood centre, side and pier tables, easy and reception chairs, pier mirrors, fine oil paintings, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly parian statuettes, china vases, rich decorations, &c., heavy embroidered lace drapery, secretary and library bookcases, ladies' fancy chairs and writing-cases, chess tables, gasmatics, &c.
DINING-ROOM—Brussels carpet and rug, magnificently carved oak extension table and buffet and oak chairs to match, sofa and side table, bookcase, marble stock and bronze status, a magnificent assortment of rich table ware silver tea service and silver coffee urn, cups, spoons, forks, knives, &c.; elegant Dresden China service for silver, tea sets, rich cut glass ware, decanters and liquor cases, engraved tumblers, goblets and wines, inlaid and ivory cutlery, casters, &c. Also, one of J. & O. Fischer's superb rosewood 7 octave pianos.
Parlor chambers are furnished with English Brussels carpets, superbly carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, couches, easy chairs, wardrobes, china toilet sets, fine hair mattresses and bedding, French mirrors, lace curtains, shades, &c.
Third story and upper rooms are completely supplied with the ordinary and useful articles for such rooms, as ingrain carpets, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, &c., all in fine order. Sale to commence in the dining room and parlors.

HERBERT H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL

At auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a buggy to good order, very substantial and well made, together with pole, &c. Also, a top buggy in good order, made by one of the first City makers, in good running order.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—JAMES COLE

& SON will sell, on TUESDAY, May 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of Montague-place and Hicks-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of parlor and chamber rosewood and mahogany furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, marble stationary, bronzes, &c. Catalogues at sale.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

FARE 20 TO ALBANY.
On and after MONDAY, April 30, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams Bridge, 8:30 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt.
For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M. Mail train.
Connect with the New York Central Railroad.
Returning, will leave:
Williams Bridge, 9:40 and 9:30 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains, 5 and 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.
Dover Plains, 6 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M. Mail train.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD

—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after May 1, trains will run as follows, connecting with the steamer MATTANO:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK, FROM FULTON MARKET-SLIP.
At 6:30 A. M.	At 7:15 A. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)
At 7:55 A. M.	At 9 A. M.
At 10 A. M.	At 11 A. M. (Hunter's Point Ferry.)
At 1 P. M., (crossing Hunter's Point Ferry.)	At 1 P. M.
At 2:45 P. M.	At 4 P. M.
At 4:45 P. M.	At 5:45 P. M.
At 6:45 P. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)	At 7 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.
On Sundays trains will leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Flushing at 8:30 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 5:30 P. M. Excursion tickets on Sundays twenty-five cents.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD

—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st., Station as follows:
Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Ponghkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:30 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:38 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.—Emigrant 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York from Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included), and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO DELEGATES AND

OTHERS ATTENDING THE CHICAGO CONVENTION. MAY 16, 1860.—Tickets can be obtained at halffare from Suspension Bridge to Chicago and return, on application at the Agency, No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st. Tickets good until May 26, or until three days after the adjournment of the Convention. Ample time to see Niagara Falls and the great Suspension Bridge. No other route offers the same inducements.
EDWARD P. BEACH,
Agent Great Western Railway,
No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

FARE $15.—FOR THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL

CONVENTION AT CHICAGO, MAY 16, 1860.—Excursion tickets to the Chicago Convention, from Buffalo to Chicago and return, can be purchased at the Dépôt of the Lake Shore Railroad, Buffalo, for $15 the round trip. The tickets will be good from the 10th to the 15th inst., westward, and from Chicago eastward to the 25th inst. Excursion tickets from Buffalo or Dunkirk can also be procured at the office of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, No. 193 Broadway, corner Ley-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.
For further information call at office, 193 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

Trains leave pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail, 9 A. M. for Dunkirk, and Intermediate Stations. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS

Leave Vanderbilt Landing on the arrival of the 8 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. boats from New-York. Leave Eltingville 7:15 and 10 A. M., and 5:30 P. M. Sundays leave Eltingville 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Vanderbilt Landing on the arrival of the 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. boats from New-York. N. B.—The Company are prepared to treat with any parties desiring exersion or special trains.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE QUICK AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

CHICAGO CONVENTION.—EXCURSION TICK-

ets, at reduced rates, will be sold via NEW-YORK CENTRAL and HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. For sale at the Ticket-offices and Dépôts, No. 68 Warren-st., and 31st-st.
New-York, May 8, 1860.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—

Leave foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 4 and 5:30 P. M. for Piermont and Suffern, 8:30 and 9:30 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Suffern at 6:50 A. M. and 3:40 P. M., and Piermont 8:30 and 7:35 A. M., and 2:20 and 7:45 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New-City and Haverstraw.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH

Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, RICHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, &c., *via* steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 6¾ A. M. and 3¾ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M. and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday. Cars will run through to the Long Branch boarding-houses by the 15th June next, in connection with the splendid steamer RIP VAN WINKLE.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALD-

well's, Verplank's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.)

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTER-

MEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer ARMENIA, Capt. SMITH, leaves the foot of Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT AND GREEN-

PORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

FOR GLEN COVE, ROSLYN, BAYLE'S

Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, steamer LONG ISLAND, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, from James-slip, East River.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM

CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH

AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars see bills

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND

RONDOUT.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL will leave foot of Jay-st. every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

FOR KEYPORT.—THE STEAMBOAT KEYPORT

leaves Murray-st. daily at 4 o'clock P. M. and Keyport at 7 o'clock A. M.

ROOFING.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE
PATENT MICA and FIBROUS
CEMENT ROOFING.

Adapted to every variety of Roof, new or old, and unequaled for durability, beauty and cheapness, by any composition in use. CEMENT for SALE by the barrel, with printed instructions for use.
DITTO, PORTER & CO.,
Successors to JOSEPH DITTO & CO.,
No. 277 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS,
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 60 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

VAN DEN BROEK BROS. & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 60 Chaussée d'Antin,
PARIS.
FRED'K VAN DEN BROEK,
JOHN VAN DEN BROEK,
CHARLES C. GREENE,
ESEN'R THAYER, Agent,
No. 3 Nassau-st. and No. 16 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK.

S. M. WOOD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND AUCTIONEERS
For the Purchase and Sale of
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, RAILROAD
STOCKS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.
S. M. WOOD,
W. L. BOSTWICK,
F. S. BOGUE.
No. 77 Cedar-st., and
No. 75 West 40th-st., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes.
Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY.

This Lottery is authorized by a Special Act of the Legislature, and the Charter of the same has never been repealed, or the sale of tickets in any way interfered with by the Legislature. The Managers of this Lottery will continue to drew the same daily, in Savannah, Georgia, until the 1st day of May, 1865.
Circulars sent free by addressing
McKINNEY & CO., Managers.
Savannah, Georgia.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 62 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

CROMMELIN, GOODWIN & CURTIS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Negotiate Bank, Insurance and Express Stocks, and Business Paper, and advance upon the same. Prompt attention given to collections, or any business intrusted to us.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD BONDS.

—The following Six per cent. Bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies were stolen from the fire-proof in the office of the undersigned on the evening of Feb 23, 1859: Nos. 476, 477, 478, 484, 502, 503, 536, 537, 544, 545, of $1 000 each, redeemable in 1889. Coupons payable June 1 and Dec. 1, 1859, attached.
All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped; and application will be made to the joint Board for a renewal of them at their meeting in July next, at the Company's Office in Princeton, N. J.
Should any of the above Bonds be offered for sale, information of the same to Gaw, Macalester & Co., Walnut-st., Philadelphia, or Hopkins & Co., No. 53 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, will be thankfully received.
R. P. LARDNER, Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSUR-

ance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.
Capital $150,000
Surplus over 147,000
This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, May 7, 1860.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY THE

following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

REUBEN W. HOWES,	GEORGE H. POTTS,
JOSEPH E. BULKLEY,	PETER HAYDEN,
JOHN R. MACY,	ARTHUR LEARY,
ROBERT SQUIRES,	LEVI P. MORTON,
OLIVER HOYT,	STEPHEN P. DONNELLY,
GEORGE J. BYRD,	WILLIAM H. FOGG,
MELVIN S. WHITNEY,	JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS,	A. YZNACA DEL VALLE,
WILLIAM K. KITCHEN,	JOHN TOWNSEND, Jr.,
	HULL CLARK.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN R. R. CO. OF 1859,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 21, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

annual meeting of the stockholders of the GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1859 will be held at the office of the Company, at Springfield, Illinois, on the second THURSDAY of May next for the election of three Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.
WM. B. CORNEAU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, May 3, 1860.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE AN-

nual meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, April 24, 1860.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of (13) Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 15th day of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 5th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 16th proximo.
W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—

Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhoda Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the first day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank.
MARCH 27, 1860. JOHN T KNOWLES, Receiver.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO., No. 66 William-st.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERI-

CAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company on May 12, ensuing. The polls will be open from 12 until 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from May 7 until May 13, inclusive. H. MATHER, Secretary.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,

Abought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVER TO THE

Stockholders of the Bull's Head Bank, that the capital stock is to be filled up to $200,000. All those wishing to take their pro rata shares of said stock, will give notice at the Bank on or before the first day of June, 1860, as certificates will be issued on the 2d June, 1860.
By order of the Board
J. H. ELDRIDGE, Cashier.

$60.000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE ON

City property, in sums to suit applicants.
J. F. WILLIAMS,
No. 442 8th-av.,
near 34th-st.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAIL-

ROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, maturing prior to March, 1860, purchased at par by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.
New-York, May 4, 1860.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAIL-

ROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due on the 9th day of May, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank.

P. W. GALLAUDET

HAS REMOVED TO NO. 11 PINE-ST., where he will continue to buy and sell on commission, HARDWARE, METAL, and other BUSINESSPAPER.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD

COMPANY.—Holders of the Bonds of this Company will present the coupons due May 1, 1860, to ANDREW H. GREEN, New-York, for payment.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF SUPERIOR

family horses, fine action and stylish, sixteen hands high, long tails, have been in use in this City for the last year by a family about leaving the city. They are offered at a bargain. Can be seen at LENT'S Stable, 7th-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Inquire of GEORGE.

PONIES FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF BAY PO-

nies 7 and 8 years old; about nine hands high; perfectly kind and gentle; have been constantly driven together; both are good saddle horses; will be sold with wagon, harness and riding saddles complete. To be seen at Wilson's stables, Nos. 87 and 89 19th-st., near 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE, DARK BAY, LONG

tailed horse, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, warranted sound, and been used by the owner three years as a family horse. The carriage and harness will be sold with the horse if wanted. Apply to R. S. MILL, No. 342 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, DARK BAY HORSE,

suitable for a carriage or express wagon. May be seen at Brady's stables, in 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs. Also, a double-horse carriage.

ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE FOR SALE—

Made by Adams, very roomy, seats six persons, finely cushioned, and in first-rate order; price $240. Inquire at No. 334 Broadway, 2d floor.

FOR SALE—A HAMILTONIAN BAY MARE, 8 1-2

years old, sound and kind; can trot close to two-forty. Inquire at No 13 West 27th-st.

EUROPEAN PATENTS.—AN AMERICAN EN-

gineer recently from Paris, is about returning, and offers his services to those wishing inventions introduced. Address T. D. STETSON, No. 5 Tryon-row, New-York.

SHIPPING.

STEAM—NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The Vanderbilt European Line United States Mail Steamships sail between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

	FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	RETURNING FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON.
ILLINOIS, Grifin	Sat., May 19	Wed., June 6
VANDERBILT, Lefevre	Sat., June 16	Wed., July 4
ILLINOIS	Sat., June 30	Wed., July 18
VANDERBILT	Sat., July 28	Wed., Aug. 15
ILLINOIS	Sat., Aug. 11	Wed., Aug. 29
VANDERBILT	Sat., Sept. 8	Wed., Sept. 26

These ships have water-tight compartments.
Price of passage either way the same.
1st cabin $130 and $100; 2d cabin $75 and $60.
Certificates of passage issued from Europe to America. Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. JOBRANCE, Agent, 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
D. P. CHEVALIER, Agent, 27 Rue Richelieu, Paris.
OAKFORD & CO., No. 67 Grace-Church-st., London.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WORTON, Commander.
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail June 23.

FOR HAVANA.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Leaving every 28 days from each port.
Steamship QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.
This well known and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on TUESDAY, May 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No 45 North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board, on presentation of clearance.
Freight received on the 21st inst. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA, Millar, leave Boston, Wednesday, May 9.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York, Wednesday, May 9.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston, Wednesday, May 16.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York, Wednesday, May 23.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston, Wednesday, May 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, June 6
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston, Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York, Wednesday, June 20.
Berths not secured till paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH

Atlantic steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. Comstock.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY,

THE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY

Second Day of the Great Anniversaries.

REPORTS OF THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Interesting Exercises of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Programme of the Week.

THE HOURS AND PLACES OF THE MAY ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.

TUESDAY, MAY 8.

American and Foreign Christian Union—St. Paul's Methodist Church, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-st., 10 A. M.

American Anti-Slavery Society—Cooper Institute, 10 A. M.

New-York Sunday-School Union—Day exercises in the churches, 2½ P. M. Annual meeting at Cooper Institute, 7½ P. M.

New-York State Temperance Union—Dr. CHEEVER's Church, 7½ P. M.

American Tract Society—Religious exercises at the Tabernacle place Church, 7½ P. M. Business meeting on Wednesday.

Five Points Ladies' Home Missionary Society—Academy of Music, 7½ P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9.

American Anti-Slavery Society—(Second Day)—Cooper Institute, 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

American Tract Society—(Anniversary Meeting)—Dr. HUNTER'S Church, Washington-square, 9 A. M.

Home for the Friendless—Homa Chapel, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-street, 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

American Home Missionary Society—Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, 7½ P. M.

American Union Theological Seminary—Seminary Building, University-place, 3 P. M.

Institution for the Blind—Academy of Music, 3½ P. M.

New-York City Anti-Slavery Society—Cooper Institute, 7½ P. M.

New-York State Colonization Society—Clinton Hall, 7½ P. M.

Triennial Convention of the Brotherhood of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States—St. Ann's Church, (Eighteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue,) at 11 A. M. Sermon before the Convention, evening, by Rev. Dr. MILMAN.

New-York Association of Universalists—Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing streets, 9 A. M.

Universalist Sunday Schools—Dr. CHAPIN'S Church, 2 P. M.

THURSDAY, MAY 10.

American Bible Society—Business meeting at the Bible-house, 8 A. M. Anniversary, at the Academy of Music, 10 A. M.

American and Foreign Bible Society—Business meeting at Calvary Baptist Church, Twenty-third-street, at 10 A. M. Anniversary, same place, at 3 P. M. Annual sermon, same place, by Rev. D. C. EDDY, at 7½ P. M.

American Tract Society of Boston—Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, 10 A. M.

National Woman's Rights Convention—Cooper Institute, 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M.

Five Points House of Industry—Academy of Music, 7½ P. M.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb—Academy of Music, 3½ P. M.

American Swedenborg Society—New Church, Thirty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, 8 P. M.

African Civilization Society—Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, 7½ P. M. Business meeting at Shiloh Church, Prince-street, 10 A. M.

American Congregational Union—Business meeting at City Assembly Rooms, 3 P. M. Annual Collation, same place, 7 P. M.

FRIDAY, MAY 11.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions—Dr. ADAMS' Church, 10 A. M.

National Woman's Rights Convention—(Second Day) —Cooper Institute, 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SUNDAY, MAY 13.

American Female Guardian Society—Broadway Tabernacle, 7½ P. M.

Young Men's Christian Association.

PROGRESS OF RELIGIOUS INFLUENCE AMONG THE YOUNG.

The Young Men's Christian Association met last evening in Rev. Dr. ADAMS' Church, in Madison-square, for the purpose of celebrating the eighth anniversary of the foundation in this City of that organization. At the close of the opening prayers and hymns, Mr. S. B. GREGORY, the President, read the annual report, from which it appears that the Association, notwithstanding the fact that it had been attempted to be choked by some hard substance, is still alive. The rooms of the Association, he said, had been better attended throughout the past year than previously. The number of active, associate, life, and honorary members, now amounted to 948, of whom 181 had been united as new members during the past year. Delegates from a great many churches had attended the Society's monthly meeting, and good boarding-houses, and promising situations had been procured for many young men through the instrumentality of the Association. The only regret was that the Association was weak, because of the fact that it was now in debt.

Mr. WM. B. HOLMES, the Treasurer, submitted the subjoined financial report:

On the debit side:	
To balance due from Treasurer	$518 65
To cash donations	1,650 86
To members dues	862 00
To collections	47 30
To sundries	49 23
To balance due Treasurer	28 99
Total	$3,154 82
As on the credit account:	
By rent	$1,637 50
By salaries	548 32
By gas and coal bills	185 75
By returned loans	205 93
By incidental expenses	253 66
By postage	54 90
By periodicals	38 97
By borrow and loan account	205 93
By balance due former Treasurer	296 37
By cash on hand	90 44
Total	$3,154 82

From this it seems that the cash on hand is now but $90 44.

Rev. WM. HAGUE, D.D., in the course of a very brief but admirable address, said that the sentiment, of which the address was the exponent, was in itself heart cheering, but he was sorry to say that the report did not give utterance to sentiments more in keeping with the moral wants of the age. But twelve years ago the first of these institutions was planted in Boston, and now, everywhere but in New-York these Societies occupied a realm which might sway a moral power that would not only direct the religious inclinations of the young men of America, but those of the whole of Europe. He referred to these Young Men's Christian Associations as an agency by which to refute the sarcasm of denominationalism which was urged by Roman Catholics as the leading mark of Protestant error, and dwelt particularly on the service which such Societies might render to the young and inexperienced adventurer from New-Hampshire, Vermont or any of the other New-England States, who, influenced by his companionship here, would either fall or fail in his struggle for eminence in social life, or in his effort to acquire the best religious incentives. The speaker contrasted the case of two young men, one of whom was, unfortunately led astray by temporal allurements, having, from a perusal of the *New-York Times'* as a family paper, and the representation of *soi-disties* friends, been led to the City, where he had last been seen swaggering throughout Broadway in a shabby-genteel coat, waving a cane, hopelessly gone as a debauchee, and experiencing hell even here. For, though hell were reserved for a future state of being, yet it did not begin there, for it came to man even in this world.

Rev. JAMES ELLIS, of Brooklyn, was the succeeding speaker. Having argued the necessity of promoting such institutions, he contended, in opposition to those who said that they were usurpers of the place of the Church, that it was the church at work and that it was doing by detachments what the whole Church could not do.

The proceedings were closed by benediction, which was pronounced by Rev. Mr. MCKOWN.

The American Seaman's Friend Society.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY.

The Thirty-Second Anniversary of the American Seaman's Friend Society, was celebrated in Dr. CHEEVER'S Church last evening, with singing and addresses and other appropriate exercises. The Chair was occupied by PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., who, after prayer by Rev. Dr. COX, spake briefly of the progress of the Society, as an appropriate introduction to the report, which, on the conclusion of his remarks, was read by Rev. H. LOOMIS, one of the Secretaries. The report stated that "at an early period in the operations of the American Society, agents were sent out to the Southern ports, and to the cities of the West, to awaken an interest in the cause. The result has been the establishment of a large number of local societies, and two or three of a more general character. The receipts into the treasuries (not including the Boston branch, not yet reported,) have been, for the year, $72,640 79. The receipts into the Treasury of the parent Society are $48,434 64, an increase over last year of $30,961 48. The disbursements during the same time have been $72,970 26; from the Treasury of the parent Society, $46,216 93, leaving the present floating debt about $5,000. The stations occupied by these Societies combined, are on the Labrador coast, Norway, Denmark and Sweden, France, China, Sandwich Islands, Chili, Peru, San Francisco, New-Orleans, Galveston, Mobile, Richmond, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and the principal cities on the lakes, rivers and canals of the West. More than one hundred sailors have been furnished with small libraries to take with them into the forecastle at sea. More than $4,000 expended in this way have been furnished by Sunday Schools for ten-dollar libraries, to be placed in the hands of these sea-missionaries. The Sailors' Home has received, during the year, 2,865 boarders—total, since it was opened, eighteen years, 56,194. Destitute men and boys received, (at an expense of $981 39,) 213. Amount deposited by boarders in bank, and sent or carried to friends, nearly $27,000. These figures tell the story of its continued usefulness.

Following the report a brief address was delivered by Capt. A. BARTLETT, Marine Missionary at Boston, in which he related many interesting anecdotes of conversions of sailors, and the benefits following from the labors of the Society. He was followed by Capt. A. H. FOOT, of the United States Navy, who traced the progress in the character of the sailor in the Navy from 1830 to the present time. At the time he entered the Navy the sailors were better trained, understood their business better, than the sailors in the Navy now; but at that time, and during the first ten years of his service, he never heard a sailor, and seldom an officer, express any interest in religion. Since that, an improvement had been noticed, and he was happy to say he believed it was progressing, with the best results to the service.

The closing address was made by Rev. WALTER CLARKE, after which read the annual sermon before the Society on Sunday evening; and then with the Doxology and Benediction, the meeting separated.

Union Theological Seminary.

EXERCISES OF THE GRADUATING CLASS.

The Twenty-third Anniversary of the Union Theological Seminary was held last evening at the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. CLARKE'S.) A large audience was in attendance. The various Professors in the Seminary occupied seats in the pulpit, Rev. Dr. SKINNER, Professor of Pastoral Theology, acting as Chairman. Several other eminent divines, among whom we noticed Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH, and Rev. Dr. LAMBERT, also occupied seats on the platform. The exercises were opened by prayer from Rev. Dr. LAMBERT. Brief essays upon the following subjects were delivered from the pulpit by members of the Graduating Class:

"Unitarianism in Philosophy"—H. W. BALLANTINE, Bloomington, Ind.; "Overcome evil with good"—E. G. COBB, Delhi, N. Y.; "The Silence of Scripture"—D. STUART DODGE, New-York City; "Sympathy with universal truth"—J. ALLEN MAXWELL, New-York City; "The risks of thinking"—ARTHUR T. PIERSON, New-York City; "Philosophy in the pulpit—DAVID H. TAYLOR, Romeo, Mich.

The exercises closed by an address to the graduating class from Rev. Dr. SKINNER.

The class numbered thirty-one members, as follows: Edwin Allen, John F. Baird, Elijah C. Baldwin, E. W. Ballantine, Aug. F. Beard, Frederic W. Bird, B. M. Bridgman, Lysander T. Burbank, Elisha Chartier, Asahel L. Clark, E. G. Cobb, Alfred S. Colling, D. Stuart Dodge, John S. Fairbank, Jr., John M. Fosbes, Lathrop M. Gates, Geo. S. Gray, Jas. Griffes, Norman Jones, J. H. McMonagle, Irving Magee, J. Allen Maxwell, Alex. D. Moore, G. S. Newcomb, E. M. Pease, Arthur T. Pierson, E. Seymour, Jas. A. Skinner, David M. Taylor, John S. Whitman, Herm. D. Wrage.

New-York Magdalen Benevolent Society.

CELEBRATION OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY—ENCOURAGING PROGRESS OF THE ENTERPRISE.

At Dr. POTTS' church, corner of Tenth-street and Fifth-avenue, the twenty-seventh anniversary of the New-York Magdalen Female Benevolent Society was held last evening. The attendance was not large, scarcely one hundred persons being present. The object of the society, as described in its own minutes, is "the promotion of moral purity, by affording an asylum to erring females, who manifest a desire to return to the paths of virtue, and by procuring employment for their future support." The Asylum is located in Eighty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

The prayer at the commencement of the services yesterday evening, was offered by Rev. Dr. POTTS, Rev. C. C. DOWLING, the Chaplain of the Institution, read the report, from which it appeared that 154 females had been received during the last year, of whom several had been married, while others had joined evangelical churches, and been restored to their friends. The Treasurer's Report showed that the receipts of the past year had been $6,065, which had been all expended, leaving the Institution about $1,000 in debt. Still, there was no cause for discouragement. When these women had been brought in, they seldom returned to the paths of vice. Only three had relapsed out of the 154 whom they had received. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Dr. BUCHANAN, Dr. SPONGO and Mr. LINDLEY, from South Africa. Dr. BUCHARD stated that the Corporation of this City granted $1,000 annually to the Institution. A collection was taken up at the door of the meeting. Although the audience was small, it is well understood that this effort to reclaim the fallen women of the City is not likely to languish for want of means of support.

The Colored Persons in Town.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As we have many distinguished classes of travelers in this City at present to attend the Anniversaries, I wish to give them information as to our City common carriers. The First, Second, Third, and I believe the Fourth—but I know the Eighth and Ninth avenue cars and stages, are open to colored people who behave and pay well.

J. W. C. PENNINGTON.

NEW-YORK, May 7, 1860.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CASE OF REV. DANIEL WORTH.

Experience of a Citizen of North Carolina in Vending Helper's Impending Crisis—A Speech from Helper himself.

An audience variously composed, of white and colored, males and females, adults and juveniles, to the number of about a thousand, assembled at the City Assembly Rooms last evening, to hear the statement of Rev. DANIEL WORTH, of North Carolina, recently imprisoned in that State for vending *Helper's Impending Crisis*.

Mr. ENOAH KETCHUM presided, and in introducing Mr. WORTH, said that gentleman was a native of North Carolina, a missionary of the American Missionary Association, and a preacher of the Gospel. He had been convicted of selling four copies of a book written by a native of his own State, addressed to his fellow-citizens—non-slaveholders, and not slaves—for the purpose of convincing them of the impolicy of Slavery. He had been imprisoned four months, and twice convicted on that charge. Mr. KETCHUM read several extracts from a paper published in Greensboro', South Carolina, which he had received from some unknown hand. It stated that Mr. WORTH had been convicted in Guilford and Randolph counties for preaching against Slavery and circulating *Helper's Impending Crisis*. But the indictments were only for selling four copies of the work named. And this had not occurred in Russia, or Turkey, or any far-off country, but in these United States; or in an uneducated or unchristian society, but in the United States. From the Greensboro' paper he saw that the Church in that place had contributed $3,008 for foreign and domestic missions, for education, publication, church extension, &c. And this Church had contributed more than any other Church in the Synod for these purposes. But, to show that there was some idea of what was just and unjust in North Carolina, there was an article in the same paper on "Religious Intolerance in Spain." Yet, there was not condemnation, but approval, of the treatment of Mr. WORTH, in that very State. After a few concluding remarks Mr. KETCHUM introduced the speaker.

Rev. DANIEL WORTH was then introduced, and received with great applause. He proceeded to sketch the early efforts of Quakers to teach Anti-Slavery in North Carolina. He said that being a native of the State the American Missionary Association thought he would be of service, because the people would hear him; and so they did. His work was progressing among the Anti-Slavery Churches, and probably had it not been for the Harper's Ferry excitement he would have been preaching yet. He had always studiously avoided interfering with the slaves in any way, by conversing with them, or giving them tracts. He supposed that by doing that he would have avoided all trouble. He addressed himself only to the whites. But, in one of his meetings there happened to be chattels present, who seemed to be affected by the word of God. There was present at that meeting a Rev. Geo. McNEIL, of Fayetteville, who published a Presbyterian paper. That man had denounced the American Missionary Society as an Abolition organization in disguise, and having for its covert object the spreading of desolation and ruin over the South; and that man had denounced Rev. DANIEL WORTH as simply an Abolition emissary. The movement against him came mainly from the Church party. So bitter was the enmity that one Judge SAMMONS had issued a number of warrants for him—no less than four at one time—but by the providence of God they were not served. But finding that warrants out for him, he delivered himself up at Greensboro', and was tried "for speaking words calculated to make colored people uneasy," and the other for circulating a book of an incendiary character. The preliminary examination was held before three judges, one of whom, when he called his attention to the fact that the book was made up of extracts from the writings of THOMAS JEFFERSON, as well as other Fathers of the Republic, made the remark; "TOM JEFFERSON said during his life a good many things, and a good deal of tomfoolery which he would be ashamed of now." [Laughter.] These judges had fixed his bail at $15,000, and at the same time a murderer at the same bar was held to bail under but $10,000, although his crime was of the most revolting character.

The laws under which he was condemned provided that for being in any way instrumental in circulating incendiary documents, the tendency of which is to make free or slave negroes uneasy, and to create insurrection, the punishment for the first offence should be imprisonment for not less than one year, and whipping at the pillory, in the discretion of the Court. And for the second offence, the penalty of death. And for any communication by word with a slave calculated to create insurrection, the penalty was thirty-nine lashes for the first offence, and death for the second.

He paid a high compliment to the Judge who presided at the trial for his fairness in administering the law. Upon conviction, he had sentenced the speaker to imprisonment for one year on each charge, suspending the pillory punishment as not, in his discretion, advisable. The speaker had suffered much from the horrible condition of the jail at Greensboro', and lost fifty pounds of flesh in two months. The reason why he was enabled to leave the State was that his counsel had taken an appeal to a higher court, and he was released under bonds of $3,000—two slaveholders being his bondsmen in each of the counties, [applause,] and he believed he had as good friends in North Carolina as anywhere else. [Applause.] He thought that HELPER owed him, as well as CLARK of Missouri, for advertising his book, until to-day, when the debt had been paid in a check of $50. [Applause.] Mr. BUCHANAN ought to look out for the Postmaster of Richmond, who was selling HELPER'S book by the hundred. [Laughter.] He had been a member of the Legislature of one of the States, and had become widely known and respected. He had been a magistrate in North Carolina, and he knew that his bondsmen had confidence in his honor that he would return if he did not send the amount of his bond. And so he would return, if his friends did not enable him to indemnify his bondsmen. But what would his audience think of the laws which admit of the taking up of a collection on his behalf to a gentleman who unscrupled himself as A. DOUGLAS of North Carolina, could much confidence, extend the privilege of putting a few questions to the speaker. After a number of interruptions, laugh and considerable disorder, the following things were brought out as follows:

1. Having been a magistrate, did you not know that from the circulation of HELPER'S book, and the preaching of your doctrines, that you were violating a law of the State?

2. Did not the citizens of North Carolina treat you as well as they could under the circumstances? And is there not, therefore, some kindness and love among the Slaveholders?

3. Whether there is not liberty to discuss the Slavery question in the South in the presence of all classes except the free blacks and slaves?

4. Why did not Mr. WORTH get somebody besides a Slaveholders to go his bail?

5. How did Mr. WORTH get to the borders of the State?

Mr. SPERRY accompanied these questions with quite a speech, in which he stated that he had given a dollar to the Sheriff of Greensboro' jail, to get Mr. WORTH a warm breakfast. Upon Mr. WORTH remarking that he wished the dollar had been given to him as he never saw either the dollar or the breakfast, [laughter,] Mr. SPERRY corrected himself by saying that he offered to give it.

Mr. WORTH answered the questions substantially as follows:

1. Having kept studiously away from the slaves, and appealing only to the whites, I did not think I was violating the law. I was a magistrate some thirty-five years before that.

2. The only means I had of judging of the sentiments of the people of Greensboro' was through the jailer and others who told me that there was a disposition to massacre me, and a strong force was required to prevent it when I was let out.

3. There is not liberty to discuss the Slavery question in the South, because of the laws which I have read providing penalties for the publication of sentiments having a tendency to make slaves uneasy.

4. I had many friends among the slaveholders, because I had always been moderate. My family and myself were well known. The bail was volunteered.

5. The manner in which I reached the borders of the State is nobody's business but my own. [Laughter.]

Mr. SPERRY, in the course of his speech, was asked if a Northerner would be allowed the same freedom in the South that he had here? He replied no, for the reason that it was feared that the slaves would be incited to cut the throats of the whites.

Rev. Mr. FRENCH was now called to the platform to speak a few moments, in order to allow Mr. WORTH time to rest. He expressed his abhorence of Slavery.

Mr. WORTH then made a few concluding remarks to show why the Anti-Slavery work was carried on properly at the North. There was in his opinion no more need of going down South to preach against Slavery than there was to take a fire engine into a burning building to put out the fire. [Laughter.]

Loud cries were now made for HELPER, it being understood that the author of the immortal *Impending Crisis* was in the room. In response, a tall, black whiskered, kid-gloved, black-coated, stiff-collared, light-panted, gentlemanly looking man with a hat and cane in his hand, who proved to be the veritable HINTON ROWAN HELPER himself, rose from one of the front seats and briefly declined to make a speech, because he wasn't prepared, and hadn't agreed to speak. Mr. WORTH'S oral testimony would confirm his written testimony. He took occasion to sympathize with Mr. WORTH, and to call attention to the fact that Mr. SPERRY was something of a poet, sold dry goods in Chambers-street, and was no friend to Anti-Slavery.

The Chairman announced that the sum of $154 had been collected for Mr. WORTH, and that LOUIS TAPPAN, OLIVER JOHNSON, and EDGAR KETCHUM, were a committee to receive more. He announced that Mr. WORTH would be present at the Anti-Slavery meeting to-day.

Dr. SNODGRASS, formerly of Maryland, called attention to the fact that there was another exile in the room—a young schoolteacher from Alabama.

A young gentlemen then took the stand, and related in an unpretending way how he had been led to take charge of a female college in Salem, Ala., and, although he had kept perfectly quiet and mute on the subject of Slavery, he had been driven from the State, in consequence of the John Brown excitement, at a cost of about $600 to him, from necessary expenses incurred. The meeting adjourned with an appropriate hymn.

A TESTIMONIAL FOR HEENAN.—The admirers of JOHN C. HEENAN, to the number of three score, met last evening at the Malta Saloon, corner of Thirteenth-street and Broadway, to take the preliminary measures for securing a testimonial to present him upon his return to this City. Capt. JAMES M. TURNER was called to the Chair, and made some laudatory remarks with reference to the pugilist, after which the following preamble and resolutions were read by FRANCIS HOUSTALEB, the Secretary of the meeting, and adopted with unanimity.

Whereas, JOHN C. HEENAN left the United States to meet in fair and manly combat the champion of England, who, by virtue of that position, stands the challenger of any man in the world; and we believe JOHN C. HEENAN won the belt on the 17th of April, according to the true intent and meaning of the rules of the prize-ring, under which they fought; and

Whereas, We are sure that, for his game and gallantry in a foreign land, against the most renowned boxer of this or any other age, he deserves well of his friends and all those of his countrymen who admire valor and endurance; now be it

Resolved, That an organization be here effected to raise a sum of money to be presented to J. C. HEENAN, Champion of the World, as shall be a fitting testimonial of our opinion of his prowess, a permanent benefit to him in the future, and gratifying to his feelings as an honorable, highminded man at this juncture.

Before these resolutions had been adopted, Dr. MAX LANGENSCHWARTZ, of No. 318 Mott-street, made a few remarks. He spoke of the late fight as a national affair, and became so enthusiastic in favor of the man in whose honor they had met, that he proposed the purchase of a banner with HEENAN'S name upon it, under which all patriots might rally when the United States and Britain should again meet in hostile array.

The following-named persons were appointed a committee, and authorized to receive subscriptions for procuring the testimonial:

George Wilkes, Edward Phalon, Francis Quinn, Cornelius Bryant, James Irving, H. W. Genett, Ed. Jones, George Hill, Sam. T. Webster, Thos. Burns, Staten Island; Hiram Woodruff, Long Island; C. W. Campell, Charles E. Miles, Alexander Mason, John Tipper, George Mountjoy. Mr. Thomas Houghtaler was appointed Treasurer.

A resolution congratulatory to HEENAN was also passed, in which the full assurance was expressed that as "Champion of the World" he would be ready to uphold the title and invest it with the dignity which was its due. JACK MACDONALD and JAMES CUSICK, the trainers and seconds of the "Boy," also received a full measure of praise and gratitude, and should JACK ever come to this country, he has been promised a hearty welcome.

Another resolution, characterizing MORRISSAY as an "anti-national" man, was proposed but tabled. The meeting adjourned to assemble at the same place next Monday night. Those who attended last evening were mainly merchants and brokers of sporting predilections, not more than five or six "professional men," at most, having appeared. This, however, is explained by the fact that a special invitation to the meeting had been sent to those persons only whose presence was desired, and in that category fighting-men did not come.

NEW STEAM FIRE-ENGINES.—The Park was almost flooded yesterday by the steam fire-engines, each of which spent several hours in the attempt to ascertain which could throw the largest quantity of water in the smallest given time. One engine, from Seneca Falls, fairly flooded the City Hall, while the other, from Portland, Me., deluged the lower part of the Park. Both were light, handy, and fair-working machines, and either would, doubtless, prove serviceable when officially called upon, but we confess ourselves unable to award the palm to either, not appreciating the specialty of the merits claimed by the inventors. It is not improbable that, eventually, steam will usurp the place of man-power in the extinguishment of fires, and an entire revolution be effected in the organization of the Fire Department. The City proper would not suffer much by the change, and Insurance offices would certainly be the gainers. Each of the engines tested yesterday can be started from the house within five minutes from the first alarm, and with their power of throwing a steady and unfailing stream for any length of time, they may eventually supersede the hand-engines. These engines, however, lack one essential qualification to insure official power—they do not vote.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The forty-first annual Report of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, just published, shows a prosperous condition of affairs in that excellent charity. During the year 1859, 48 new pupils were admitted, and 4 former pupils readmitted, making the whole number under instruction 357. Of these, 59 returned to their friends during the year, leaving in the institution at the close of the term 298 pupils. Dr. PEET, the venerable President, still conducts the affairs of the institution with his accustomed energy and ability. His son, Mr. LEWIS PEET, remains in charge of the High Class, and performs the duty of Vice-Principal. The mechanical department, though embarrassed by the want of suitable shops, continues to show good results. The legacy of $10,000, bequeathed by the late SETH GROSVENOR, is suitably acknowledged in the Report. The Directors also state that, in view of the rapid growth of the City, the period is probably near when the sale of a part of the grounds at Fort Washington will enable them to pay off the debt still hanging over the Institution. The management of the Board is effective, and the new building is nearly completed. The annual exhibition of the pupils will take place at the Academy of Music, on Thursday, at 3½ P. M.

REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The Young Men's Executive Committee met at headquarters, No. 518 Broadway, last evening, the President, JOHN A. KENNADY, in the chair. Reports were presented from the various Wards, representing a highly satisfactory state of affairs in reference to the organization and hopes of the party in this City. It was announced that excursion tickets to the Chicago Convention could be had for $30, and that there would be a large representation of outsiders from this City and from Boston. No action was taken by the Committee in reference to the nomination; but from the conversation of members after adjournment it would appear that New-York would be represented as a unit in the Convention, and that her motto will be, "SEWARD or Secession."

CRICKET.—This Convention organized on Monday evening, at the Astor House, by the election of

Club, as Secretary. Commissioners were appointed for the annual matches between the United States and Canada, and the Eleven Old Country and Eighteen Americans. Nineteen Clubs sent delegates, and the Convention adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on the first Monday in May, 1861. The St. George's and New-York Clubs made up matches on their grounds during the day, in which many of the delegates took part. The Kings County Club will have a strong muster at their ground, at Bedford, on Thursday. They are at present supposed to be the strongest Club in New-York or neighborhood.

SHAMEFUL TREATMENT OF EMIGRANT PASSENGERS ON BOARD SHIP.—The passengers on board the British ship *Constitution*, arrived on Sunday from Liverpool, complain of receiving during the passage the most brutal treatment from the surgeon and crew that could be conceived. They were beaten and knocked about as if they were brutes. Upon leaving yesterday morning, while on board the steamer *Satellite*, all huddled together without any protection for their bodies, a shower of large tin cans were thrown at them from the ship by the mate and crew, severely injuring several of the passengers. Two women were so badly hurt as to require aid to walk, their heads being cut and bruised to a fearful extent.

A GLIMPSE OF GOOD PICTURES.—The students of the French, English and Belgian schools of art may enjoy, for a few days, at Mr. HARDENBURG'S studio in the University Building, a sight of some of the best pictures of those schools, which have recently been brought to New-York. VERBOECKHOVEN, with his wonderful feats: Swine CALAMA, in a glory of mountains; AMY SCHEFFER, in a sentimental dream; CONSCIENCE of the chickens, PLASSAN, DIAZ, SIDNEY COOPER, ZIEM, ACHENBACH, LAMFANT, are all represented, with others, their not unworthy peers, in this charming little gallery, where they may be seen with some satisfaction by favor of the real sunshine which May has at last condescended to bring to us.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.—The Trustees chosen at the meeting of subscribers to the Produce Exchange, held on Saturday, have organized, by electing Mr. SAMUEL C. PARSON, President; F. M. FRENCH, Vice-President; WM. H. NEWMAN, Treasurer; and EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary. As Mr. N. H. WOLFE declined to serve as a Trustee, Mr. ADON SMITH, Jr., of the firm of SMITH, MOTT & Co., was chosen to fill the vacancy.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ROSSINI'S opera of "Moses in Egypt" was revived here last evening, after a long and undisturbed slumber. The work is by no means a novelty in New-York, having been played by the Seguin Tronpe at the old Park Theatre, and subsequently in Italian by the forces under MAPLI. In another shape—as an oratorio—it has been illustrated more or less successfully by almost every choral society in the City. The special merit of the present version is its excellent stage dress. Good scenery, good dresses, and much general propriety of *mise-en scene* have been expended on it, and successfully as regards all that related to the eye. We doubt very much if a greater degree of general excellence in these very satisfactory respects could be attained in any theatre of Europe. The success of "Moses," however, does not rest entirely on such matters. The music, without being difficult, demands careful treatment at the hands of artists who must possess all the facility of ROSSINI'S exploded school, with some of the vigor of the modern one. There are moments when it approaches to declamation, and when vocal force and dramatic intelligence are as much needed as the mere ability to sing triplets, or any other purely Rossinian conceit. Sufficiently cast, therefore, the opera is not an unfruitful one in its opportunities; successes—at rare intervals—have been made in it.

The best honors of last evenings performance were unquestionably won by Signor SUSINI, who was in excellent voice, and more than fulfilled all the arduous requirements of the part of *Moses*. We have not recently heard this fine artist to better effect. Imposing in presence, dignified in bearing, impressive in style, he was all that could be desired. Signor BRIGNOLI, excellent in many *roles*, has never displayed especial ability to sing ROSSINI'S music, nor did he manifest new strength in the part of *Amenofi*. It is not in works of this character that our admirable tenor is heard to advantage. There are inequalities in his voice, and imperfections in his method, which place them beyond his grasp. It is but just to this gentleman to mention, that he was very inefficiently supported by Signor FERRI—who in all respects deceived popular expectation.

The opera has been liberally cut, and the female intensities have suffered particularly. What little was vouchsafed to Miss PATTI was sung with neatness, but not grandeur. The quartette in the third act, with harp *obligato*, displeyed her nice finish of style to the best advantage, and won the only *encore* of the evening. Mrs. STRAKOSCA supported Miss PATTI.

The orchestra and chorus displayed occasional, and not always excusable, evidences of hasty preparation; in the principal *ensembles*, however, they were quite good.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. MAX MARETZEK announces a performance of FLOTOW'S "Shadella," tomorrow, at the reduced rates of fifty cents to all parts of the house.

CONCERT IN BROOKLYN.—Mr. MAX MARETZEK'S grand concert takes place to-night, at Rev. H. W. BEECHER'S Church. The programme contains an illustration of every Italian and German school—the past, the present, and the future. All the leading artists of Mr. MARETZEK'S excellent company assist in the entertainment, and our Brooklyn friends will miss an opportunity if they fail to invest fifty cents in what is unquestionably the cheapest concert of the season. Mr. S. B. MILLS, the eminent pianist, is the soloist of the occasion.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUDDEN DEATHS.

From marks of violence found upon the body of JOHN COLLINS, a laborer, who died in Bellevue Hospital on Sunday, as was supposed in consequence of an attack of *delirium tremens*, it is feared that he may have been maltreated by parties at present unknown. The Coroners are to investigate the case.... Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest on the body of Mr. JOHN MURRAY, who died in consequence of injuries received by falling from the stoop of his house, No. 43 Perry-street, while laboring under an attack of dizziness.... The body of a man, apparently a sailor, that had been a long time in the water, was found yesterday, at the foot of Oliver-street, East River. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, but the remains were not identified. .... The same Coroner investigated the manner of the death of another unknown man, who had been found in the North River, at Twenty-ninth-street. Deceased was dressed as a laborer, and his remains were much decomposed. In both instances the verdict was "supposed drowning."

AN UNHAPPY WOMAN.

The jury summoned by Coroner SCHIRMER in the case of Mrs. PEYERA, supposed to have died in consequence of the administration of poison, yesterday rendered a verdict that the deceased had taken arsenic intentionally. The testimony of her husband and daughter showed that depression of spirits induced her to commit suicide, and Dr. ZEREGE deposed that he had discovered sufficient arsenious acid in the organs he had analyzed to produce death.

Police Reports.

A REVEL AND A RIOT.

Patrick Levy, Joseph, Christopher, Matthew, William and Andrew Hollowood, became so noisy on Sabbath morning, in consequence of frequent potations, that Mr. James Reid, an old gentleman residing at No. 146 West Eighteenth-street, next door to the revelers, felt obliged to remonstrate with them. They were so exasperated at his interference, that they rushed upon him and beat him with sticks and stones, and finally knocked him down upon his own door-step, finishing the assault by thrusting a dinner-fork into his cheek, and cutting him with a table-knife. His injuries were very severe, though not fatal. Justice KELLY committed his assailants for examination on a charge of felonious assault. William Reid, son of the wounded man, having entered a complaint.

MINOR ITEMS.

Thomas Campbell, *alias* the Gay Deceiver, *alias* Honest Tom, was arrested and committed to answer a charge of having attempted to pass a counterfeit $5 bill on the Bank of the Commonwealth, Philadelphia, at the stores Nos. 583 and 603 Eighth-avenue, and at a drug-store in the same street.... Patrick Duffy, keeper of the ticket office No. 169 West-street, who is charged with having defrauded Rev. John Janes, of Missouri, to the amount of $250 in the sale of passage tickets to California, was arrested on Saturday, and held to answer by Justice CONNOLLY in $500.

Another Meeting of Anti-Law Germans.

A loud call was made in the German papers of Saturday, for a rally of "Importers and Dealers in Wines and Liquors, Brewers," and Lager-bier-dom generally, as well as "every German whose means will allow," at the Stadt-Theatre, in the Bowery. The object of the meeting was, to gain strength for the "Anti-Sunday Association," and to settle the principle that "what is lawfully allowed on so-called week-days shall be allowed on the so-called Sunday." The moderate sum of $1 is received for membership until the 15th May, when $3 will be charged.

The meeting came off at 10 o'clock, but the demonstration corresponded poorly with the promise of the announcement. Not more than twenty persons were present, and it was stated that only fifty-two members have joined the Association. Even the amiable keeper of the Volks-Theatre, EUSTACHI, was not there, but LICHENMULLER was. EUSTACHI'S arrest, on Monday last, may have disgusted him. It was stated that only one brewer was present. The proceedings were quite tame. It was agreed to print the Constitution, &c., so as to awaken the sympathy of the

Fashionable Arrivals.

At the Astor House, the Rev. Chas. Smith, Mr. Murch and lady, Mr. Minot, Mr. Olmsted and lady, Lieut. Hollanden and 2 officers, U. S. Army, Henry Cover, Ph. Cotton.

Bark D. Jex, from Belize, Hond.—Hon. E. C. Cross, of California; Mrs. E. Wood, Master H. Hankly, Jr., Steward, of Belize.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 52 | Sun sets.... 7 03 | Moon rises.. 11 01 m

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 30 | Gov. Island 10 00 | Hell Gate.... 11 01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, May 7.

Cleared.

Steamer Planet, Wilcox, Philadelphia, Ernst & Kleinpatrick.

Bark C. W. Poultney, Marchington, Honduras, J. V. Ellwell & Co.

Brigs L. R. Nevius, Tilley, Hamilton, Trim, Peters & Son; Martha Jane, Corbett, Bahama, H. Jones & Co.; De Wolf; A. Owen, Ray, Nuevitas, Thos. Owen & Son; Calmwick, Johnson, Cardenas, Thos. Owen & Son.

Schooner Maria Louisa, Cummings, Bell River, master.

Sloop Gleaner, Dibble, New-Haven, master.

Arrived.

U. S. Revenue steamer Harriet Lane, Capt. John Faunce, Charleston May 4, at 7 A. M. Left the Lookout, exchanged signals with steamship Kennebec, for Savannah. The following is a list of officers: Capt. John Faunce; Lieuts. Geo. E. Shoor, D. C. Constable, R. H. Francis, Chas. B. Bunce. Thos. M. Dunning; Engineers Walter Scott, Chas. G. Dale, Francis Fielder; Pilot, Wm. A. Booth.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Liverpool April 25, via Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and 720 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. Arrived at the Battery at 7:15 P. M. April 26, lat. 41 34, lon. 6 08, exchanged signals with steamship Kangaroo, hence for Liverpool. 30th, lat. 40 18, lon. 21 18, passed a b

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2694. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Clingman and Benjamin on Slave-Property in the Territories.

The Course of the Charleston Bolters Justified.

THE TARIFF BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Arguments for and Against the New Measure.

The New-York Office-holders Under Discipline.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 8.

THE FEDERAL OFFICE-HOLDERS IN NEW-YORK.

Peremptory orders have gone forth to Postmaster FOWLER, and the other office-holders in New-York, instructing them to call a meeting forthwith at Tammany, for the purpose of denouncing Popular Sovereignty, and taking other measures to kill off DOUGLAS. Any one who shall refuse to join in the call and proceedings will be instantly removed from office.

It is said the President will not wait for GEORGE SANDERS to refuse, but will decapitate him forthwith. Greener's telegrams from Charleston drove our Chief Magistrate nearly frantic, partly because they were inconceivably impudent, but mainly because they were not prepaid. One of them was nearly in the words following:

"*His Excellency* JAMES BUCHANAN, *President of the United States:* The minority resolutions will pass. [Here followed the resolutions at length.] DOUGLAS will be nominated on the next ballot. Send for DOUGLAS immediately. Lose no time in making friends with your successor. All the past shall be forgiven, and your particular friends shall be retained in office. From one who often differs from you in opinion, but never deceives you. GEORGE SANDERS."

For this delightful epistle the President was obliged to pay $28 telegraph tolls. For similar information Secretary COBB paid $14, and Senator TOOMBS $12. GREENER says, in explanation, that all these men can afford to pay for important news, because they are rich; but he prepaid all he sent to CLINGMAN and other poor devils who support DOUGLAS.

The only thing that makes GEORGE unhappy is that he is obliged to wear his official head so long. He is anxious to relieve the Administration from all embarrassment on his account, and would resign, but that he fears it would look like deserting his old friends in their extremity. He indulges the hope, however, that they will speedily be able to dispense with his official services. When they do, look ant for disclosures!

THE DOUGLAS WAR.

The war upon DOUGLAS is waged with unrelenting fury. The President will leave nothing in his power undone to accomplish this result. The friends of DOUGLAS, on the ather hand, feel that they have no choice but to meet this crusade with equal vigor and obstinacy. They say that Douglas delegates will take the place of the seceders from every Southern State, and that he shall be nominated. They will soon, moreover, carry the war into the Administration camp.

TO THE MEMORY OF BRODERICK.

CALHOUN BENHAM, who was concerned as the friend of Judge TERRY, in the duel which terminated in the death of Senator BRODERICK, has been nominated to the Senate by the President as United States District-Attorney for California, *vice* P. DELAYRO, resigned.

THE REPORTED DEATH OF CONSUL HARRIS.

The report of the death of TOWNSEND HARRIS is entirely discredited by the Government here. It originated, no doubt, in the fact that Mr. HARRIS was dangerously ill at Jeddo, two weeks before Commodore TATNALL left Japan. The rumor reached the seaport, fourteen miles from Jeddo, that he was dying, but he recovered, and a few days before leaving Commodore TATNALL spent several hours in his company. He was then in good health and spirits.

ARMY NEWS.

Major LESLIE, paymaster, will proceed to Frankfort Arsenal, Fart Independence, Watertown Arsenel and Fort Hamilton to pay the troops at those stations. Major MCCLURE will return to Texas in sixty days. Leave of absence for fifty days has been granted to Lieut. BLUNT, of the Second Artillery. Leave of absence for six months has been granted to Capt. DAVIDSON, of the First Dragoons, and of eight months to Capt. PITCHER, of the Eighth Infantry. Acting Assistant-Surgeon PETERS is assigned to duty at Fort Davis, Texas. Assistant-Surgeon SUTHERLAND proceeds to Fort Duncan, and will relieve Dr. OLMSTEAD in his duties near that place, and the latter will be discharged from the public service. Leave of absence for thirty days has been granted to Assistant-Surgeon LYNDE. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 8.

The editorial excursionists arrived at 9 o'clock this morning. They visit Mount Vernon this afternoon.

The President has recognized ROBERT BARTH as Vice-Consul for the electorate of Hesse Cassel at St. Louis.

The Postmaster-General, in a communication to the Senate to-day, responsive to a resolution of inquiry on the subject of lessening the number of dead letters, says that after the most careful consideration, he is constrained to believe that the chief improvement in the Dead-Letter office must be effected by providing for the return of letters through the office in a greater number and at a shorter period to the writers. Not one-half of the whole number are such as should be returned. Under the present system, all really valuable are returned to the writers. 70,000 dead letters accumulate quarterly in the New-York Post-office. The Postmaster-General suggests the appointment of new temporary clerks to carry out the plan of the Department, as an experiment.

It is understood that Senator SIMMONS and his friends have perfected their amendments to the Mexican Treaty, the consideration of which will shortly be resumed by the Senate.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 8.

A communication wes received from the Postmaster-General relative to dead letters, and referred to the Committee on Post-offices.

Several unimportant memorials, &c., were presented.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Dem.,) offered a resolution to provide for the observation of the total eclipse of the sun on the 18th of July next. It authorizes the employment of a vessel to transport not more than five astronomers to some point where the eclipse can be best observed. Mr. PEARCE made some remarks in support of the resolution.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) expressed the apprehension that the expedition would cost too much. A similar expedition was fitted out once before, to determine the parallax of the sun, and instead of $5,000 cost $500,000.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.,) believed that the Government had no such power as that contemplated in the resolution. It was an off-shoot of old Whiggery.

Mr. PEARCE said if the Senator meant to say he was an offshoot of old Whiggery, he was undoubtedly correct. He adhered to that party as long as it existed. He would adhere to the Democratic Party with equal fidelity as long as it remained what it now was, the only conservative party in the country. If the Senator meant more, he was mistaken. The Coast Survey, to which this matter belonged, was established before the Whig Party existed.

Mr. IVERSON said Congress had power to regulate commerce, but he could not see that the observation of the eclipse of the sun would enable ships to get into port any faster. The Senator admitted that he belonged to the old Whig Party, which was a party that believed in the liberal construction of the Constitution. The Senator was now attached to the Democratic Party, but the old cloven foot would now and then stick out. [Laughter.]

Mr. PEARCE explained that this observation was the best means of determining longitude, which was important to the navigating interest.

After further debate the resolution was passed by a large majority.

Mr. BROWN presented a bill for deepening the channels of rivers emptying into the Gulf of Mexico, and authorizing certain States to levy tonnage, duties, &c. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) the bill to amend and settle certain land claims of California was taken up.

After a debate, it was postponed, and Mr. DAVIS' Territorial resolutions were taken up.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) concluded his speech. He said yesterday he had referred to Mr. CALHOUN'S views. In justice to that statesman, he would say that he had denied the power of a territorial legislature to legislate against Slavery, and had claimed that it was the power and duty of Congress to protect slave property in the Territories, but had waived this in the support he gave the Compromise measures of 1850. He then alluded to the magnanimous action of Northern Democrats in repealing the Missouri Compromise, so as to put all parties in the Territories on an equal footing. He regarded it as a compromise which should be respected. He examined the differences now existing in the Democratic Party to show that they were immaterial. Mr. DAVIS' resolutions did not contemplate immediate Congressional action. They only wished Congress to intervene when the Judiciary failed to afford requisite protection to slave property. The other side proposed to abide by the decision of the Courts, and when made, to adopt legislation necessary to give it effect. There was, therefore, no necessity of requiring declarations in advance. He further asked what would be the use to pass laws for the protection of Slavery in territories where the people utterly opposed it. Who was willing on the Southern side to sustain the resolutions of Mr. BROWN to protect Slavery in Kansas? Mr. CLINGMAN then argued at length in favor of Congressional non-intervention, and the propriety of leaving the matter to the decision of the Courts. He knew of no Democrat who was unwilling to take the Dred Scott decision as a part of the party creed, but he wanted to take it as it was and not the commentaries upon it,—just as he preferred the Bible to the explanations of any commentator. He looked upon platforms just as weights put upon horses; the more you put on the worse race they make. He knew that his views were not approved by everybody. Disunionists *per se*, who honestly believed that this Government was a failure, of course differed with him; but he thought that they by this time had learned that they could not drive the mass of the Southern people into the support of their views. He had in former years made a speech which did great injustice to Mr. CALHOUN. He now took pleasure in correcting and admitting that he had then been mistaken. He quoted the remarks of Mr. CALHOUN, made to a friend just before his death, in which he declined to discuss the propriety of the dissolution of the Union, and urged its maintenance until the North should force its dissolution upon the South. He thought that the adherence of the Democratic Party to the Cincinnati platform was no cause for a dissolution, and he regretted the withdrawal of the Southern delegates from the Charleston Convention. He was not willing to admit that the Cotton States had more interest in Slavery than old Virginia, nor a greater share of intelligence. If a dissolution of the Union was to be effected, he had some choice as to the mode. Another class who did not agree with him were those who were opposed to the Conventiou system. He argued to show that multiplying the candidates would now result in defeat, and argued in support of Convention nominations. A third class were those who urged an extreme view—not to break up the Government or to destroy the Democratic Party; neither to advance the interests of some candidates at the expense of others. This was unwise, for what was the use of putting a candidate on a platform who sould nat be elected? He thought it unwise to taunt delegates from the Northern States because they were unable to carry their states. This taunt came with a bad grace from the South, because the Northern Democracy have been put in the minority by standing up in defence of Southern rights, and deprived of the honor of representing their constituents. What would have been thought of Gen. SCOTT if he had told the regimants who came in with shattered columns, and flags shot away, that he did not want them? When the news came, the other day, of the secession at Charleston, no one could have failed to notice the jubilant faces of the Republicans; but they had become elongated since. The Democracy possessed great vitality, and because it was based on the principles of the Constitution, and it would yet survive to disappoint the hopes of the Opposition. He referred to Messrs. DOUGLAS, HUNTER, JOHNSON and others as equally good Democrats, whom he would be happy to support. He hoped the discussion of the exciting questions would not be pressed. Declarations of war might be shortly expected from Chicago, and it is time for the Democracy to close up their ranks and unite their energies to overcome the common enemy.

Mr. BENJAMIN—Mr. President, I have listened with intense surprise to what has fallen from the Senator from North Carolina, (Mr. CLINGMAN,) and I cannot, by silence, appear to acquiesce. The Senator seems to think that political races can be best run without a load of principle, and that the best way to success in a political contest is not to bother yourself with principles, but let your candidate run with nothing on his back, and in that way he may run the faster and reach the goal sooner. Again, the Senator thinks, inasmuch as the Cincinnati Platform was sufficient for the whole country in 1856, there is no reason why Democrats should not go upon that Platform now. Now let us go back a little behind 1856. No man can forget the exciting contest which took place on the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and those who were the firmest supporters of the bill, differed in that one point, which now threatens to divide the Democratic party. To provide for the final settlement of those differences they met in caucus under the lead of the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. DOUGLAS.) And it was found that Democrats from the North and from the South could not agree. The Democrats of the South took the position that the Constitution was plain and clear, and the rights of the people of the South were based on that instrument. I agree with the Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. DAVIS,) that we have nothing to do with the controversy on natural right and natural principles. Those principles which lay at the foundation of civil and social government were deemed proper subjects of examination and consideration by the Fathers, and they decided, and they gave us a chart by which we are bound to direct our course, and that is the Constitution. But when the Senators from the South met in caucus on this question of the Kansas bill, they agreed, without a dissenting voice, that, by the true construction of the Constitution, all the Territories belonging to the United States were the common property of all, and each State had equal rights, and among those rights was the right of the citizens of different States to emigrate to the Territories with their property of every nature and kind, and when there to continue, and there was no power under Heaven to drive them out or deprive them of the protection of the constitutional laws, until the people of the Territory should make a Constitution and form a State. The Senator from Illinois (Mr. DOUGLAS) did not agree with us, and he has been consistent. He thought there was a power in the people of the Territories. He believed in some inherent right in the people to govern themselves and mould their own institutions, and included in that power a right to act against Slavery. We could not agree; and morning after morning we met for the purpose of coming to some understanding on that very point. And it was finally understood by all, and agreed to by all and made the basis of compromise by all, who supported that bill, that the Territory should be organized with a delegation by Congress of all the power of Congress in the Territory. Firm in our belief of our rights, conscious that in the Constitution we had a guarantee, and knowing that it was impossible for a judicial tribunal to make other than one decision, we said we would stand by that decision; and if it should be determined by the Supreme Court of the United States that there was any power in this Government to deprive any part of the people of their fair share in the Territories, we would stand by that decision. And, on the other hand, our brother Democrats, with the Senator from Illinois at their head, agreed that if the Supreme Court of the United States should determine that Congress had no such power in the Territories, then the Democrats at the North would join us in showing respect and obedience to that decision, and stand with us on the principles we advocated. None of us supposed the decision would come so quick. We provided for it in the Kansas and Nebraska bill itself. We introduced an express clause, having for its object to bring that question before the Court for decision. Well, Sir, the question did come before the Supreme Court of the United States, and in the decision of the Dred Scott case they determined—gentlemen say it was no decision—but they determined the doctrine, or opinion, or in some way declared that the Congress of the United States has no power so to legislate as to destroy the rights of the people of the South in slave property in the Territories. And as the judges decided that Congress possesses no such power, it was plain it could give none to the Territorial Legislature. I do not understand the members of the Democratic Party at the North to controvert that, but at the time we supposed we all stood on a common platform. Suddenly an alarming heresy sprang up in the North; and something was said about the right of the Legislatures of the Territories—not to destroy Slavery, not to abolish it, not to act by any direct legislation against the citizens of the South; but by a side blow, by indirection, by unfriendly legislation, to do that which constitutionally they had no power to do by direct legislation. Now, Sir, the Cincinnati Platform would be sufficient for that purpose if properly construed. But, Sir, when the Delegates of a great party assembled together from all parts of the Confederacy, and the proposition was made to them to adopt the Cincinnati Platform, it was made under what circumstances and with what views? It was made with the knowledge of every man in the Convention that two distinctly opposite interpretations were to be put upon that Platform, one at the South and one at the North.

Mr. CLINGMAN asked whether the point of difference was not whether the Territorial Legislature could not legislate against Slavery.

Mr. BENJAMIN—That point was one, and another was whether or not it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect the rights of the people of the South in the Territory. Upon these two points opposite interpretations existed.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) did not think that was the ground of the difference in opinion; the difference arose on the judicial question, and not upon the platform.

Mr. BENJAMIN—Mr. President, I read with as much attention as I could everything that occurred in that Convention, and I saw the statement made over and over again in that Convention that different opinions were held upon the platform, and this was not controverted.

Mr. PUGH—Certainly; I did not controvert it for one.

Mr. BENJAMIN—Now, Sir, I say in relation to that Cincinnati platform, which the Senator from North Carolina seems to think ought to be satisfactory to the South and the country, these two opposite interpretations were known to be put upon it. I say it was avowed at Charleston over and over again, that if a construction was given to that platform by which it should be clearly understood that the people of the South were entitled to have their slaves protected in the Territories, and if the doctrine of the party was asserted to be, that the Legislature of the Territory had no right to interfere with Slavery, then it was said again and again that no Northern State could be carried upon that ground.

Mr. CLINGMAN asked if the question whether the Territory could or could not legislate would not of necessity be a question for the Court to determine?

Mr. BENJAMIN—I say this, that distinctly opposite interpretations and principles in relation to Southern rights, under the Constitution, were avowed at Charleston by men professing to be Democrats; and, in my judgment, it is a brand upon the good faith of the Democratic Party. It is an imputation upon their honor, unworthy of them and unworthy of us, that we should come before the people of this country, and ask their votes with the avowed purpose of presenting opposite interpretations and opposite sets of principles in the two sections of the Confederacy, as being the principles of a common party. I say I never will be a party to any such contest as that. If I go into the Electoral contest, I want to know the principles of the party with which I act, and by them I will stand or fall. In regard to those who did not leave that Convention, they believed, they hoped, and they trusted that before that Convention should adjourn, the members of the party from the Northern States would reconsider their decision, and consent to an enunciation of principles on which the party could stand, and with that they were willing to continue in action with the organization of the party. But, if they did not, they had declared with no doubtful voice their intention of standing by those who withdrew. Those who withdrew gave as the only motive of withdrawel, "as the only possible reason," that their principles could not be maintained; and those delegations who remained behind hoped that before the adjournment of that Convention these principles would be avowed. They hoped to bring back their Southern brethren, and thus to reunite the Democratic Party on a basis of principle, and not on a basis of plunder and spoils. And, Sir, I think before any of us are six weeks older, we will find that the whole Democratic Party is reunited upon a basis of principle. I think we shall find that Northern gentlemen, who in private conversation did not hesitate to avow their belief that Southern gentlemen were right in the principles they claimed, will see the error of their ways, and will add one more to the long list of long line of examples that honesty is the best policy and expediency the worst of all possible policies, when principle is to be sacrificed to it. But the Senator from North Carolina makes a reference to the allusions made by the South that all the Democratic electoral votes vote one way, and those States which could not be relied upon, voted the other way. And then he says, "It is not generous to taunt our Northern brethren with this matter." I agree with every word that Senator said in honor of the faithful and gallant defenders of the Constitution at the North. I agree with every word he said of that gallant band, and am willing to go further than the furthest in their praise. But sir, to what Northern Democrats does the Senator allude as entitled to this honor? I look to the men who have never faltered and who neither directly nor indirectly have given evidence of unfaithfulness. I honor Northern Democrats who are willing to go just as far as the Constitution leads them, and who don't trip or falter by the way, looking round timidly to see how their constituents will back them. I go as far as any man; but Sir, I am not willing these high testimonials of gratitude should be squandered. I want them confined to the true men and to them alone. I am not willing they should go to those who try to break down these principles by indirection. I am sorry to be obliged to say what I am now saying, but I cannot say less after what has fallen from the Senator from North Carolina. It is my duty to my people that they should know my sentiments, and my duty to receive their sentiments on this floor. These are my opinions, and I believe them to be theirs. The hon. Senator says he is willing to go with Democrats on almost any platform.

Mr. CLINGMAN—I allude to those proposed.

Mr. BENJAMIN—Well, Sir, I am not. I am not willing to go for any man. I don't care whether his nature has been proposed or not. Who is willing? Who is not willing to stand upon a platform of principle, of constitutional principle? I am willing to go for any man, whether named or not, who will pledge his honor to stand faithful on a platform of sound principle. And when a platform of sound constitutional principle shall be adopted by a Democratic Convention, satisfactory to me and my people, you may put upon that platform any man who can stand upon it honorably and I will vote for him. I will canvass my own State in his behalf, spend my own time, and all my breath in his cause, wherever, wherever, and however I may be asked by his friends. Thus far I am willing to go, but I have no stomach for a fight in which I have a choice between a man who denies me all my rights openly and fairly, and one who admits my rights, but intends to deprive me of them. I have no choice there, and I can go for neither of these men. Not for a moment would I suggest that anybody has such an intention; but I say unless we can get such a platform of principles as will secure the constitutional rights of the South, I will go for no man, whether the nominee of the Democratic Party or not. But if we can get such a platform, I will go for any man who can stand upon it and honestly carry it out. If we cannot get them at all, then I will join any third party, established on a platform of principle. That is my position, and I think that of the people of my State. If they can get a platform acknowledging their rights, and a man pledged to uphold those rights, cheerfully will they come back to the Democratic fold, but if that platform is not given they will not be the only ones out. Then we shall see in our appeals before the country which is the true Democracy of the Union. We may speak of Democracy, of Whiggery, of Union Constitutional Parties, and of Black Republican Parties, but every man understands and feels that the crisis is made. I do not know when, in the course of my life, I felt such a shrinking of my whole being, or felt my heart sink within me, as it did at the news that the Democratic Party was about to break into two sections. I said, if this cannot be avoided,—if this the last remaining national organization is to go down, and principle is to fall in the struggle for power and place, then we have reached the point which the Father of his Country foresaw with dismay. Up to this hour it has been our boast that the Democratic Party was the only national party in the field; up to this time it has been our boast that we have not been divided, and we have called on the people of the North to put down a party that could not raise a solitary adherent at the South. But now I said, if the Democratic party is to fall as did the Whig Party, the members of the Democratic Party North will go into the Black Republican ranks, just as the members of the Whig Party were absorbed by the American and other parties. But, Sir, when we come to analyze what had been done we found the calamity was not so great as had been anticipated by us, and exulted over on the other side. We found the whole Pacific slope was with us, and a large body of Northern Democrats whose voice had been stifled in the Convention by the adoption of a rule which required the State vote to be given as a unit. A majority of the delegates were in favor of a sound constitutional platform, voted down by a trick which took those delegates as units who were against us, or in other words all the minorities, whether for or against us were counted against us.

Mr. PUGH asked where there were such minorities.

Mr. BENJAMIN—In Ohio.

Mr. PUGH said there are none such in Ohio.

Mr. BENJAMIN—In New-York and Indiana, numbers of delegates from those States could not vote.

Mr. PUGH said a platform similar to the one adopted at Charleston had been adopted in Ohio, and he did not think a single delegate from Ohio, or even a Democrat in the State would have voted for the majority platform.

Mr. BENJAMIN—I believe it is a fact which cannot be concealed, and is known to the country, that if the votes in that Convention had been taken *per capita*, the platform adopted by a majority of the Committee would have been carried.

Mr. PUGH—I think not.

Mr. BENJAMIN—I think it can be demonstrated. How did New-York vote?

Mr. PUGH—Thirty-five against it.

Mr. BENJAMIN—Does not the gentleman know there were twelve or fourteen votes from New-York which, if allowed to vote as a minority, would have voted for the majority platform?

Mr. PUGH—I do not know it.

Mr. BENJAMIN—Well I do, so far as man can know. I know from reports from trustworthy men. I know there were minorities in Indiana and Pennsylvania, and a majority in New-Jersey. I know that delegates from some States who voted against that platform were instructed by their delegations to vote for it. That is known to every one.

Mr. PUGH—Pennsylvania did not vote as a unit, nor did New-Jersey.

Mr. BENJAMIN—Resolutions were offered and instructions given to those who voted from Pennsylvania and New-Jersey to vote for the majority platform, and they were not obeyed.

Mr. PUGH said the Slaveholding States did not vote for it unanimously.

Mr. BENJAMIN—I know, Mr. President, there were some six or eight votes against it. They had a right to vote as they pleased. Some would not vote for it, like the Senator from North Carolina, who is simply against announcing the fact. He is not against the principle; and there was a small majority who agreed with him, and who thought the principles a little too heavy to run a race with. [Laughter.] I tell the Senator that we have a small phalanx of friends who remain with us at the North, and if they are to be struck down one by one, I believe it to be the reason of that false policy which he urges. I tell you, Sir, I am sick and tired of hearing this constant faltering of the people of the South in relation to their rights. I long for the day when, from one end to the other of this Union, every member of the Democratic Party shall have but one voice and one tongue; when we shall say to the people: "Here are our principles; if you do not like them, listen to reason, and we will prove to you that we are right." When we shall go to towns and villages and make an appeal to them openly and boldly as men; do not try to deceive them; it is dishonorable to attempt it, and foolish to think you can succeed. Let us fight this battle upon an honest platform, and we will have no divided party. Let the Democratic Party have one banner, and let there be inscribed on its folds the old Democratic device: "Fidelity to the Constitution and love to the Union, and observance of the laws;" and this party cannot be put down by any party or combination of parties.

Mr. CLINGMAN contended that the Cincinnati Platform embraced all the principles requisite for a candidate. It was unnecessary to put in everything claimed as rights, which would only make the platform cumbersome.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, (Dem.,) explained the object of Mr. BADGER'S amendment to the Nebraska bill.

A conversational debate ensued between Messrs. BENJAMIN and CLINGMAN.

Mr. DOUGLAS—I did not reply yesterday to the arraignment of my political actions by the Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. DAVIS,) for I could not get the chance. I propose to make that reply day after to-morrow morning. I shall confine myself simply to the indictments of the Senator. I have no argument to enter into on these abstract questions. I am fully prepared to meet every arraignment and defend my action, and the action of the Democratic Party, against all assaults here. The Senator declares he will give no quarter on the question of Squatter Sovereignty. I can only say that it remains for the victor to grant quarter. I ask none.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said he intended to call up the Homestead bill, and press it till a vote could be had.

Mr. DOUGLAS thought it would be better to have pressed it before he was attacked than afterwards.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) said he had not attacked Mr. DOUGLAS. He only advocated certain principles. He desired a vote, not an interminable debate.

Mr. DOUGLAS was willing to speak to morrow, if the Senate prefer. He was not responsible for the previous postponement.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) thought the Homestead bill more important than the discussion of abstract questions.

Mr. DAVIS wanted a day fixed to take a vote on the resolutions, but as the Republicans desire to be absent next week at Chicago, no time was fixed for that purpose.

The pending question will come up to-morrow as unfinished business.

Mr. GREEN renewed his motion for an Executive session, which was agreed to, and subsequently the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 8.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Tariff bill.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) argued that the existing law had not been fairly and properly tested, and, therefore, was unwilling to supersede it by another act of legislation. Its friends calculated it would yield fifty millions annually, but this year the receipts would reach six millions more, and next year, according to the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, sixty millians. Then why should they assess a higher tax simply to collect a higher amount of revenue? His view was that we should leave commerce unshackled and should collect money only to defray the expenses and pay the debts of the Government.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) controverted the position that as a general rule the duty on imports is a tax on the consumer.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) explained the principal features of the bill, which should not be treated as a party measure, as its provisions are intended to benefit the farming, mining and manufacturing interests of the entire country.

Messrs. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) and MILLSON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) severally ineffectually proposed to increase the amount in the bill as a tax on sugar.

Mr. PETTIT'S amendment to admit sugar and molasses free of duty, failed.

During the incidental debate of these amendments, Mr. MILLSON expressed his surprise that there should be so much apathy on the Democratic side with regard to this bill; few of his party friends were present, while on the other side of the House there was comparatively a large attendance of members.

At 6 o'clock a motion was made by Mr. BARKSDALE that the Committee rise.

This was resisted by the Republicans, who wanted to make such progress on the bill that a vote may be taken on its passage to-morrow or Thursday.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) alluded to the business accommodation afforded by the Republicans to the Democrats during the late Charleston Convention, and did not think the Democrats were serving them fairly now when gentlemen refused to vote, thus breaking a quorum. It is important to facilitate business on the Tariff, as some Americans desired to be absent to-morrow, and some Republicans leave for Chicago this week.

It was said on the Democratic side in response that the Democrats were not prepared to act hastily on the bill, and besides only two speeches had been made from that quarter.

Owing to some Democrats declining to vote, the Committee repeatedly found itself without a quorum, although it appeared by the consequent roll-calls that one was present.

The struggle was prolonged till 8 o'clock, when the House adjourned.

Destructive Fire in Philadelphia.

BURNING OF A LIVERY STABLE—TWENTY-EIGHT VALUABLE HORSES LOST.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Yesterday afternoon, between 1 and 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in the large stable in Filbert-street, below Thirteenth, occupied by Mr. B. D. STETSON, which was entirely destroyed, together with twenty-eight valuable horses, vehicles, provender, &c. This stable was formerly well known as the "Philadelphia Tattersall's," and was once used for the purposes of a Riding School and sales stable. Mr. STETSON, the present proprietor, is well known among the lovers of fast trotting horses, and many fine horses were kept at livery at his stable. The building was of stone, and had a front of about 50 feet on Filbert-street, running back to Silver-street, a distance of about 150 feet. The fire was discovered in the loft in the southwest corner of the building, where a large lot of hay had been stored, and immediately over the place where most of the 43 horses in the stable were kept. So rapid was the spread of the flames, that with all the exertions of the men employed about the stable, and assistance outside, but fifteen horses could be rescued, leaving twenty-eight to be burnt to death. Among those lost was one owned by Mr. STETSON, valued at $1,500. Mr. S. was absent at the time, having a short time previous to the fire taken a pair of horses out valued at $2,000. Only sixteen of all in the building belonged to Mr. STETSON. He estimates his loss at about $15,000, upon which there is no insurance. Quite a number of carriages, harness, &c., were also destroyed. Among the losers who kept horses at livery, we learned of the following: Mr. S. R. SIMMONS, a pair of horses, valued at $1,000; J. M. CORWELL, a horse valued at $800. Mr. CORWELL'S policy of $800 on this horse expired on Saturday last. Capt. JOHN ELLIS, horse worth $1,500; and one owned by a Mr. CASSIDAY, valued at $500. None of the others burnt were worth less than $300. The stable belonged to the WRIGHTSILL family, and had recently been sold to Mr. PORTS, but the title papers had not been executed, we understand. It was valued at $3,000, upon which there was no insurance. The fire extended to the dwelling east of the stable, occupied by H. GOLDSMITH. The bath-room, back building and roof was destroyed, and the furniture injured by water. The loss is covered by insurance. The building adjoining this, was slightly damaged, and a lot of clothes in the yard burnt. On the west of the stable on Filbert-street, a two-story frame building was slightly damaged, and the furniture of Mrs. CAMPBELL and J. HARDY injured by water. The upper part of the building on the southeast corner of Thirteenth and Filbert, was also slightly damaged. On Silver-street, a dwelling adjoining the stable was partially destroyed. It was occupied by several families. Several other buildings near this were also slightly damaged, but not sufficiently to compel the families to vacate the premises. The entire loss by the fire is estimated at from $20,000 to $25,000. An investigation was made as to the cause of the fire, and it is thought it originated from a piece of fireworks, known as the double-headed Dutchman. Several boys had set off one of these things in a yard adjoining, and it lodged on the roof, where it is supposed it burnt through the roof and then ignited the hay in the loft. The sparks from the burning building set fire to the roof of a number of buildings in the neighborhood, but the flames were extinguished before any damage was done.

Mr. A. W. Thayer, of Boston, has been at Berlin and Vienna, zealously engaged in gleaning materials for a life of Beethoven. Mendelssohn's Beethoven manuscripts have been placed at his disposal, and he has hopes of being permitted access to others in the Royal Library at Berlin, consisting of a few letters and a thousand pages of his sketch books.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The National Union Convention.

GATHERING OF DELEGATES—HOUSTON STOCK UP FOREMOST—SYMPATHY WITH MR. DOUGLAS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 8.

There has been a large accession of delegates to-day, and a full representation from nearly every State is now expected. The feeling for HOUSTON is strongest, though Tennessee and some of the other States with whom Mr. BELL is the favorite will strenuously resist his nomination.

The McLean interest is not strong, and there is carcely a probability of his nomination. New-York is a unit for HOUSTON, who now stands the best chance.

EVERETT, HUNT and FULLER are the leading favorites for Vice-President.

The contest between HOUSTON and BELL bids fair to be warm.

But little is said about the platform, and it is doubtful whether any will be attempted.

It is said that assurances are given of the support of HOUSTON by prominent Democrats in New-York, as well as in the South.

Sympathy with Mr. DOUGLAS is very common among the delegates and outsiders from all parts of the country, and it is certain that this Convention can do nothing to prevent accessions to him, in the event he is nominated on the 18th of June.

From the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 8.

Delegatee to the Conetitutional Convention, to assemble to-morrow, are arriving in considerable numbers, and the hotels are filling up.

The old First Presbyterian Church building, recently bought by the Government for a Court-house, has been finely fitted up for the accommodation of the Convention.

A full-length portrait of WASHINGTON has been placed behind the President's chair, and the interior of the building is draped with flags.

There is considerable speculation as to the course to be pursued.

A meeting was called for to-night of the friends of Mr. BOTTS, but for some reason it did not take place.

The old Church is the same in which MARTIN VAN BUREN was nominated to the Presidency.

Delegates are here from twenty-six States. Every State and Territory, except Oregon, are expected to be represented. Among the arrivals are Messrs. LESLIE COOMBS, BELL, PARSON BROWNLOW, GOGGIN, and other distinguished politicians. Several delegations have their head-quarters at Barnum's Hotel.

The New-York delegation voted unanimously to have no platform but the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws.

An informal ballot of the delegation—as an expression of their preferences for President—resulted as follows:

Gen. Sam Houston.....27	Gen. Scott.....1
Judge John McLean.....2	John Bell.....2
Gen. Wool.....2	

The Republican National Convention.

TIME FIFTEEN AND A HALF HOURS FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 8.

A special train from Buffalo to Chicago, *vid* Lake-shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, will start from the Lake-shore Dépôt, Buffalo, at 6 A. M. May 14, and arrive at Chicago in fifteen and a half hours, stopping at Toledo forty-five minutes for dinner. Excursion tickets, for half-fare to Chicago and return, can be obtained from JOHN T. POTTER, No. 193 Broadway, H. A. KEYES, old State-house, State-street, Boston, and at all the principal railroad ticket offices. Return excursion tickets will be good till the 1st of June.

R. N. BROWN, Superintendent Buffalo and Erie Railroad.

H. NOLLINGHAN, Superintendent Cleveland and Erie Railroad.

L. D. RUCKER, Superintendent Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Superintendent Michigan Southern Railroad.

W. R. BARR, General Agent, Buffalo.

Destructive Fire on the Erie Railroad.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT THROUGH RAILWAY MISMANAGEMENT.

PAINTED POST, Steuben Co., Tuesday, May 8.

A most destructive fire occurred here yesterday, involving the loss of nearly $60,000. The fire was first discovered in the foundry of Curtis & Erwin, which, with the buildings attached, was destroyed. The barn and livery stable of the Lovell House, the building known as the Badger block, the dwelling of J. P. Bennett, the dwelling of H. G. Blood, the dwelling and shop of Mr. Wilder, the dwelling of G. Brown, and the dwelling of O. Jordan were also completely destroyed. The fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion from the foundries.

Curtis & Erwin's loss is $30,000, insured for $12,000. Loss on the Badger Block $2,000, no insurance. J. P. Bennett's loss is $1,000, no insurance. Mr. Wilder was insured for $1,200. G. Brown's loss is $600, no insurance.

[The above report, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of the Erie Railroad Company, which has exclusive control of the telegraphic wires along that route, omits to mention the following not unimportant circumstances, furnished by a local paper:]

"While the fire was in progress, an order was sent to the agent of the New-York and Erie Railroad at Corning to send up the switch-engine, with the Fire Department, which he did. An engine on the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad was running up and down the track near Painted Post, when this train came up from Corning and ran into it on the bridge, which is used by both companies. The signal-balls were set for the engine which was pumping, hence the engineer in charge of the switch-engine was at fault. The collision was very destructive to the cars, and scattered the men in all directions. Fifteen or twenty were injured, and some of them severely."

The Triple Murder a Hoax.

EASTON, Tuesday, May 8.

Our community was thrown into a state of intense excitement at about 7 o'clock last evening, by the report brought here by a respectable citizen who vouched for its correctness, of the triple murder at RICHARDSON'S farm. So intense was the excitement that at least a dozen parties averred that they had seen the bodies. A hundred of our citizens went out to Mr. RICHARDSON'S homestead, where they found the family all well, and not a little surprised at the story. The family were kept up nearly the whole night by anxious inquirers. An evening paper posted a flaming bulletin over the city, giving the account of the horrible murder, and promising further particulars in to-day's edition. It is ascertained that the report originated with a man laboring under *mania à potu*, who really thought he saw the whole occurrence as stated.

Disaster at Sea—Six Lives Lost.

NEW-LONDON, Tuesday, May 8.

The whaleship *Benjamin Morgan* arrived at this port to-day, bringing two men saved from the wreck of the brig *H. N. Jenkins*, of Bangor, Maine. The brig was found in the Gulf Stream on the 1st of May, dismasted and waterlogged. The captain, mate, and two men were lost, and only these two remained alive on board of her. The brig was from Bangor bound to Havana, when she encountered the severe gale that disabled her.

Inauguration of Mayor Henry, of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 8.

Mayor HENRY was inaugurated to-day. The following portion of his address was delivered with much force and emphasis, and received with a torrent of applause: "Not only the intrinsic welfare of the community, but also its honorable repute, depends upon a firm and impartial administration of the laws; and unmoved by popular clamor, I shall strive to the full extent of my official power, to secure the full enjoyment, in the City of Philadelphia, of every constitutional right of person and property."

The Orange and Newark Horse Car Railroad Injunction Dissolved.

NEWARK, Tuesday, May 8.

The injunction imposed some weeks since by Chancellor GREEN on the Orange and Newark Horse Car Railroad, was argued yesterday afternoon, and to-day the Chancellor granted a decree dissolving the injunction. The work which had been suspended will be at once resumed.

Delaware Politics.

WIL

FROM UTAH.

The Breach Between the Judiciary and the Mormons—Action of Gov. Cumming—More Shooting Affrays—The Pony Express.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Tuesday, April 10, 1860.

The breach between the Federal Judiciary and the Mormons is daily growing wider. A few days since Chief Justice ECKELS, upon a petition for *habeas corpus*, released five prisoners that were confined in the Penitentiary by authority of a *mittimus* from the Probate Court for the County of Great Salt Lake, and consequently the *Mountaineer*, the temporal organ of the Saints, in its last issue, abuses him [illegible] that a malevolent spirit and a [illegible] would pour forth, calling him "the [illegible] impediment to the execution of the laws," "the protector of thieves," &c. And as this [illegible] misled some of those who are unacquainted with Mormon deceit and Mormon imposition, I will enter into a brief explanation, even at the risk of being [illegible].

The Territorial Legislature, by an Act approved Feb. 4, 1852, gave to the Probate Courts of the Territory the power to exercise "original jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, and as well in chancery as at common law." As the Judges of these Courts are appointed by the Legislature, and perhaps at the behest of BRIGHAM YOUNG, these extraordinary powers were granted them that they might be used in whitewashing Mormon criminals, and robbing Gentiles and emigrants of their property under the forms of law. The act of Congress organizing the Territory, provides that "the legislative power of the said Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the Constitution of the United States, and the provisions of this act." It has been repeatedly decided by the Federal Judges that the granting this extended jurisdiction to the Probate Courts was inconsistent with the provisions of the Organic Act, as it expressly says the District Courts respectively shall possess common law and chancery jurisdiction, and expressly granting it to them is held to be a virtual denial to all others. Yet, notwithstanding all this, the Mormons are determined to force this Court upon the people, and to that end the Legislature has never appropriated one dollar toward defraying the expenses of the District Courts, and of course, having no money, they cannot arrest nor detain persons charged with crime, and this is the precise condition that BRIGHAM and his myrmidons intended to place them in. Meanwhile, the Probate Courts arrest whomsoever they will, and with scarcely the formality of a trial, confine them in the Penitentiary, and the prisoners then petition Judge ECKELS for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which he is bound by statute to grant under penalty of a heavy fine, and when they are brought before him, finding that they are detained by authority of a Probate Court, he, of course, releases them, and thereupon the Mormons raise the hypocritical cry that he is preventing crime from being punished, &c., whereas they never intended to punish criminals, except that they could bounce upon some defenceless person whom they could rob of a large amount of property; for when a warrant is issued for the arrest of any one, the officer is also commanded to take into his custody all of the defendant's property, and what becomes of it after that, I have no doubt BRIGHAM knows. The whole thing is gotten up for effect in the States. They confine men in the Penitentiary knowing that it is illegal, and that they will be released, so that they will get credit for attempting to punish crime, while the Federal Judiciary, by releasing them, will receive nothing but odium. Their trick ought to be exposed. It will cost no more to have criminals punished by the District Courts, in regard to whose jurisdiction there can be no doubt, than by the Probate Courts. Then why do they not furnish these Courts with means? Is it not fair to presume they will when they really want criminals punished? In other parts of the United States, when a question is once solemnly decided by the constituted judicial tribunals, the people acquiesce; but here Courts and their decisions meet with no such respect, unless enforced at the point of the bayonet or the muzzle of the revolver. The Mormons trample upon them without the slightest regard. FRANK MCNIEL was once thus imprisoned, and last August, when he sued BRIGHAM YOUNG for the trespass and false imprisonment, he was shot down in the streets, and his murderer, to this day, has not even been arrested; and Judge SMITH, who sentenced the five men before mentioned, told AL HUNTSMEREN, one of the five, that "if ever he attempted to sue him it would be the last time that either he or his lawyer would look upon daylight."

It is said that Gov. CUMMING, in company with some Mormon friends, spent almost the whole of last Thursday night in preparing affidavits to send to Washington in regard to the release of the five prisoners above mentioned, strongly disapproving the Judge's decision, and asking for some kind of aid, but what kind he does not quite know himself. I would modestly suggest that if he had spent a few sleepless nights last Winter in trying to prevail upon the Legislature to pass an appropriation for the Courts, his time had been better employed, at least his exertions would have been quite as effective, and rather more consistent than his lamentations now are.

Two men were shot in Frogtown, adjacent to camp, last week, but neither are dead, though it is thought and generally hoped that one of them, FRANK GARVY, will die. The other one is called "Cub" JOHNSON—he is only shot through the knee. If both die the community will sustain no great loss, for they are worthless fellows, and suspected for horse-stealing.

The troops are elated with the prospect of getting out of this benighted country, though all would be anxious to remain if they could get leave to punish the traitorous Mormons. This feeling is universal among them, and is incontestible evidence of the hostility of the Mormons to our Government; but as there is no hope of this during the present Administration, they don't want to remain.

The Pony Express from the West came in last Saturday midnight, being four days out from San Francisco; and from the East it came in at 5 P. M. on Monday last, being six days out from St. Joseph. It came in "on time" from both ways, and went on through like a flash. It is regarded by persons here who know what it is to cross these plains, as almost the greatest private enterprise of toe age; and, knowing the energetic character of its originator, but little doubt is entertained of its making the entire trip in seven days, before the expiration of the Summer. This will be in round numbers 400 miles per day, and is far beyond a parallel in history. RICHARD.

Man-Trap on Broadway.

A BUILDING WITHOUT FOUNDATIONS—SUMMARY ACTION OF THE AUTHORITIES—VACATION OF THE PREMISES BY THE TENANTS—THE FIRST CASE UNDER A NEW LAW.

The first case that has arisen under the Sanitary section of the Metropolitan Police Act, relative to insecure buildings, was disposed of yesterday. On Friday last Sergeant LOAD, of the Sanitary Squad, made a complaint before Justice KELLY, at the Second District Court, to the effect that the premises No. 652 Broadway were in a very insecure condition, the front and rear walls being cracked, and the centre of the building having settled as much as 0½ inches from a level. Mr. THOS. C. M. PATON, the assignee of the lessee of the premises, was at once summoned before the magistrate, and yesterday an examination into the matter was made.

Lamerteff N. Cross, of No. 90 West Thirty-fourth-street, deposed as follows: I am a mason; I built the house No. 650 Broadway; I examined the front portion of the foundation of building No. 652, adjoining; It appeared to be about four and a half feet below the curb; I discovered no other foundation to the building; we underpinned the building, No. 650 Broadway, and dug down about two and a half feet and discovered no foundation for No. 652; we underpinned No. 652 about ten feet below the curb; we extended No. 650 about sixteen feet in the rear; it was an old building; I notified Mr. Paton that it was necessary to go below his foundation; my contract was to underpin No. 650 by piers six feet apart; after going on some time, and no measures having been taken to secure No. 652; I went to Mr. Paton and told him the building was in a dangerous condition; I called to see Mr. Giles, to whom I had been referred by Mr. Paton several times, but could not find him; I told Mr. Paton that the only thing I could do would be to build a continuous wall instead of piers, and by that means the earth could be kept up and the building adjoining sustained; in giving that advice I supposed that the original foundation of No. 652 ran down as far as the foundation of No. 650; all the measurements that were taken were to build a continuous wall under No. 650, so as to keep the dirt from No. 652 from caving away; Mr. Paton said he would not consent to the wall as I had suggested, he said he did not want to go to more expense than possible, the old building, No. 652, was 50 feet deep; No. 650 discovered no wall under the rear part of No. 652 soon after I underpinned that building; I stated to Mr. Wilmot that I had no confidence in the underpinning of the foundation; Mr. Paton paid me $150 for taking care of wall of No. 652; I did not, to my knowledge, state at the time that the job was well done, and sufficient for the purpose; I told him we had got through with the underpinning, and it appeared to stand; I said I thought it might answer to sustain the building; I said this when I first saw Mr. Paton; I told him there was nothing else he could do, except to underpin it; I was to fill in behind the wall with sand and earth; I have discovered that the south wall of No. 652 has settled since I underpinned No. 650.

ABRAHAM WINTHROP, of No. 415 Fourth-street, practical carpenter; OWEN GRIFFITH, architect, of No. 101 West Forty-ninth-st.; Benj. F. Camp, builder, of No. 116 Mercer-st.; [illegible], of No. 89 East Broadway; [illegible], of No. 62 Greenwich-st.; Jas. S. Hopwell, grocer, of No. 70 Fulton-st.; [illegible], of No. 42 Lexington-avenue; Henry Young, builder, of No. 140 West Twenty-third-street, and Gilbert Giles, of No. 14 Howard-street, all agreed that the building was in a very insecure condition; but while some thought there was no immediate danger of its falling, others thought that it might tumble down at any moment, and that though it might possibly be repaired, yet it would be difficult to procure the mechanics to do the work.

Upon the strength of this testimony, and in accordance with the provisions of the new Police law, Justice KELLY issued an order summarily commanding the tenants to suspend their business and vacate the premises, and directing Mr. PATON to immediately enter upon the work of securing the building, or else, as most likely will be found necessary, to have it razed. The building in question is on the east side of Broadway, just above Bleecker-street. It is four stories high, and on the [illegible] cabinet furniture, occupying the upper part, and the looking-glass and picture-frame store of THOS. A. WILMARTH the first door. Upon receipt of the Magistrate's order both tenants commenced the removal of their stock, and by nightfall the premises were nearly empty.

Compliment to Gov. Morgan.

A PUBLIC DINNER IS OFFERED HIM, BUT HE DECLINES IT.

The following correspondence explains itself:

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1860.

To Edwin D. Morgan, Governor, &c.:

SIR: The undersigned, your friends and fellow-citizens, beg leave to tender to you the expression of their approval for the fidelity to the public interests which has characterized your administration of the State Government, and especially for your firm and discreet exercise of the veto power in opposition to the dangerous schemes of the late Legislature.

Recognizing you as the representative, not only of the Republican Party, but of the whole people of the State of New-York, and proud of your official acts, the undersigned respectfully ask your acceptance of a public dinner at such time and place as may suit your convenience, in order that they may be allowed an opportunity of expressing to you personally the high appreciation of your official ability and integrity.

Meanwhile, they have the honor to be

Your obedient servants,

Luther Bradish, Chas. C. Leigh, R. H. McCurdy, John A. C. Gray, James Renwick, F. A. Conkling, Roe Lockwood, Geo. S. Appleton, M. B. Blake, Adam W. Spies, Simeon Draper, John H. White, Wm. K. Strong, J. N. Phelps, Samuel B. Ruggles, Andrew Carrigan, James H. Titus, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Ch. A Peabody, Almon W. Griswold, Joseph Blunt, Jas. A. Stevens, Charles H. Russell, Jno. C. Green, W. C. Pickersgill, Robt. B. Minturn, A. A. Low, Moses Taylor, E. Boonen Graves, Benj. D. Silliman, Henry E. Pierrepont, Henry F. Vail, Samuel Marsh, Henry A. Smyth, Wm. Hall, D. D. T. Marshall, John Fitch, Wm. Allen Butler, John Earl Williams, Henry A. Hurlbut, F. A. Palmer, Robt. T. Haws, Ang. F. Dow, Robert Emmet, D. D Lord, Daniel Lord, C. A. Dana, Jas. S. Wadsworth, Geo. W. Blunt, Isaac Sherman, C. H. Marshall, Peter Cooper, W. Whitewright, Jr., A. Gracie King, Thomas A. Emmet, Caleb O. Halsted, George Opdyke, G. S. Robbins, E. C. Benedict, E. Delafield Smith, Wm. M. Evarts, Joseph Hoxie, David Dudley Field, E. V. Haughwout, Cyrus Curtiss, Shepherd Knapp, Chas. A. Heckshar, A. E. Stillman, Daniel Drew, W. Clapp, Robert Lenox Kennedy, Robert Ray, Joseph Sampson, Edw'd. Whitehouse, Jas. Gallatin, W. M. Vermilye, Lloyd Aspinwall, John Austin Stevens, Jr., Wm. H. Aspinwall, James Kelly, Edgar Ketchum, Parke Godwin, Wm. B. Draper, Hiram Barney, Rich. Warren, Wm. Allen, James A. Briggs, Jona. Sturges, N. Lndlum, Horace Greeley, Geo. F. Talman, Wm. B. Astor, F. Perit, Robert C. Goodhue, R. W. Weston, Wm. C. Bryant.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 5, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: Since my return to this city I have received your letter of the 28th ultimo, tendering me a public dinner at such time and place as may be most convenient to me, and accompanying the invitation with expressions of approval of my official course—expressions most grateful to a public man, and particularly to one charged with the often delicate and always responsible duties of the Chief Magistracy of this State.

I believe all men occupying official positions prize the good opinion of those who take an interest in public affairs; and that the most gratifying and honorable recompense of a public man, next to the approval of his own conscience, is the approbation of a free and enlightened constituency. I, at least, am not indifferent to such approbation, especially when, as in the present case, it comes from so many of the leading and influential members of the community in which I have passed the greater portion of my life.

I recognise in each signature the name of one deservedly high in the confidence of his fellow-citizens, conspicuous as a professional or commercial man, and satisfied to express the sentiments as well of the metropolis as of other portions of the State. I need not assure you that I can never cease to remember with pride the evidence of approbation which your letter gives me, and which is none the less valuable because its authors, on political questions, entertain various and conflicting opinions.

But I am compelled to answer you that duties of an official nature, and engagements long since made, demand my time, and I shall be obliged to decline your kind invitation. I cannot in courtesy do so, however, without briefly referring to your special mention of my exercise of that high prerogative with which the Constitution has clothed the chief Executive officer.

Profound convictions of duty have constrained me to withhold my sanction from measures at both sessions of the Legislature, and especially during the last, more frequently, perhaps, than has been usual heretofore.

I am fully aware that the people are at all times jealous of an undue use of this power; but they have conferred it for wise ends, and they very properly exact in this, as in all other respects, a faithful discharge of duty.

While it has been painful for me to perform this function, and to differ so often from a respected and coördinate branch of the Government, I have never done so except when my convictions of duty were clear, and when, as I believe, it was required by the best interests of the State at large.

Treasuring your letter as among the most valued of the many marks of public favor which have been shown me since my entrance upon the discharge of my official duties, but conscious at the same time how little I deserve your generous praise,

I beg to remain very faithfully,
Your obliged and obedient servant,
EDWIN D. MORGAN.

To Messrs. JAMES S. WADSWORTH, LUTHER BRADISH, GEORGE W. BLUNT, and others.

FIRES IN THE WOODS.—The Albany *Evening Journal* of Monday evening says that a fire broke out last week in Berkshire County, between Windsor and Cheshire, and has spread thence toward Dalton, consuming hundreds of acres of forest. Another commenced soon after, in the vicinity of North Adams, which has now run through a mile and a half of woods, and is still burning. A third began somewhere between Clarksburgh and North Adams, and is said to have swept away already hundreds upon hundreds of acres of valuable timber, and threatens to sweep away still more. While these fires are raging in and about the Hoosack range of mountains, fires have been raging, for some time, at different points on the west side of Lake Champlain. At night the broad patches of burning forest are distinctly visible from the Lake, and from the Vermont shore, and by day the atmosphere is dark and sultry, with accumulated smoke. These are scattered through the southern and eastern parts of Essex, and the northern part of Warren County. The fires in Berkshire County are said to have originated in the brush heaps burned, as usual, by farmers at this season. Those at the North are supposed to have been caused by the carelessness of hunters. But, in both cases, the suppositions are rather conjectures than certainties. The protracted drought has rendered the woods dry and inflammable, and they have doubtless taken fire in various ways, as they are always liable to at such seasons.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning, a little girl about 11 years of age, daughter of Mr. RICHARD MCGOWAN, of Goshen, Orange County, was killed by being struck by the locomotive of the express train going West. She was standing upon the track when the cow-catcher struck her. She was thrown a considerable distance, but lived about fifteen minutes.

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court.

BEFORE JUDGE SMALLEY.

The Grand Jury came into Court, this morning, and Judge SMALLEY charged them in reference to the recent acts of the Marshal's officers in relation to the process against the *Storm King*. He instructed them as to the Act of Congress of May, 1831, providing for the punishment of persons who obstructed the process of the Court, and charged them to find bills against any one who, by representing themselves to be Marshal's officers, interfered with the execution of the process of the Court, or prevented it from reaching the proper parties.

The Grand Jury retired, and later in the day brought in the following bills:

The United States vs. *Theodore Rynders and Henry Munn.*—An indictment for sending to sea the brig *Storm King*, and causing her to sail on a slave-trading voyage.

The United States vs. *Edgar M. Tuthill and Gordon Hines.*—An indictment for the murder of William Pomeroy, one of the crew of the bark *Anna*.

The United States vs. *Franklin Nichols.*—An indictment for an assault with a hatchet, on board the brig *F. G. O'Brien*.

Action Against Common Carriers.

TRANSPORTATION OF GUNPOWDER.

D. T. Rogers et al. vs. *Elmore H. Walker et al.*—This is an action by the plaintiffs against the defendants to recover damages for an alleged loss of powder, claimed to have been occasioned by the negligence of the defendants as common carriers.

The plaintiffs are manufacturers of "Orange Gunpowder" in Orange County, this State, and the defendants constitute what is known as the "Western Transportation Company" of this City. The plaintiffs claim that in May, 1857, they delivered to the defendants as common carriers, a quantity of powder to be delivered at Milwaukee, Wis., to the consignee of plaintiffs; and that upon its arrival at its destination a large portion of the powder was found to be wholly ruined and worthless. This damage was occasioned, as alleged, by the negligence of the defendants, in permitting the powder to be flooded [illegible]. The defendants claim that the powder was a superior article of "sporting powder," manufactured exclusively by the plaintiffs—200 kegs were damaged. The defendants deny that the powder was damaged by any fault of theirs, or by any accident whatever—asserting that it was [illegible].

The cause now [illegible] Chief Justice Sutro in the Supreme Court, but is still on. One of the plaintiffs testified that the powder was in a perfect condition at the time it was delivered to the defendants, and that when it was [illegible] their Milwaukee consignees, it was worthless.

Moses Ely and A. J. Vanderpoel for plaintiffs.
Lucian Birdseye for defendants.

Action of Replevin.

A SABBATH IMPROVED.

Ferdinand Knerr vs. *E. Stetheimer.*—This was an action of replevin to recover the possession of sixteen and one half rolls of patent leather, alleged to have been wrongfully detained by the defendant. It appeared by the testimony that the plaintiff, who is an importer of patent leather, intrusted one Knerr, in 1859, with a case to sell on commission. Knerr was employed in the store of Max Sickal & Co. in William-street. Max Sickal & Co. sold out suddenly to avoid their creditors, as alleged, and one Saxday made a schedule of their goods, the defendant being present with the intention of buying. Knerr made the schedule, and this leather was put into the schedule by Knerr, and in his own hand-writing. On the trial he swore that he told defendant that it was the plaintiff's brother, and the defendant swore he did not. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, and awarded him $122 damages.

The action was tried in the Supreme Court before Justice INGRAHAM.

B. F. Hedgett for plaintiff; Benedict and Boardman, for defendant.

Action Against a Policeman.

James B. Henry vs. *James O'Conor.*—This was an action to recover damages for an alleged false imprisonment. The plaintiff was arrested by the defendant, who is a policeman, without a warrant, for abusing his (defendant's) wife by the use of profane language toward her, &c. The defendant heard the language, and upon inquiry as to the cause of its use, received from the plaintiff as an answer: "I thought she was a d—d Dutch woman, Mr. O'Conor. I did not suppose she was your wife." The defendant replied that, if she was a Dutch woman, the plaintiff had no right to use such language toward her, and arrested the plaintiff, in the vicinity of Yorkville, and took him before the Police Court of the place. The wife of defendant then made a complaint against the plaintiff, which resulted in his being put under bonds to keep the peace.

The plaintiff, not relishing the interference, brought this action, which was now tried in the Common Pleas, before Judge DALY. It resulted in a verdict in his favor for $51.

Barnes & Brunsmade for plaintiff; David Levy for defendant.

Practice on Examining Witnesses De Bene Esse.

Day vs. *Goodyear.*—This case came up on an application for an order that a witness, who was being examined *de bene esse* before a Commissioner, should answer certain questions, which, as it appeared, he had declined to answer on cross-examination, by advice of his counsel, who claimed that the questions asked did not come within the proper scope of cross-examination, and that if the party desired to inquire about them, he must call the witness as his own witness-in-chief.

Judge NELSON declined to hear the motion, saying that if the Court was to hear such applications on oral examinations *de bene esse*, their whole time would be taken up with them; that if it appeared when the depositions were offered on the trial, that a witness had so refused to answer under cross-examination, it would go far to weaken the direct testimony in his (the Judge's) mind, even if he would read it at all; and that if the testimony was improper the party could have his remedy by moving to strike it out.

For the motion, Mr. Dickerson. In opposition, Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Seward.

Death of Judge Beardsley.

At the opening of Part I. of the Trial Term of the Common Pleas, Judge HILTON said that since the rising of the Court the sad intelligence had reached us of the death of Samuel Beardsley. The learned Judge then said that Mr. Beardsley had held many high positions in the State, and among others were those of Attorney-General and Justice of the Supreme Court, and that at the time of his death he was arduously engaged in the practice of his profession at his residence in Utica. After a brief review of the life and character of the deceased, in which he said that, although Mr. Beardsley had held many positions of trust in this State, he had always honored the place, and not the place him. Judge HILTON stated that he knew the deceased well, and was honored with his friendship, and he thought it due to his memory that the Court should adjourn, and the cause thereof be entered on the minutes. It was so ordered, and the Court adjourned.

Notice.

EXAMINERS.—The General Term of the Supreme Court have appointed the following gentlemen as examiners of applicants for admission to the Bar: Jas. T. Brady, John E. Burrill and Malcomb Campbell.

Court Calendar, MAY 9.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 94, 93, 95, 85, 53, 114, 96, 54, 97.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT. *Part I.*—Nos. 963, 575, 1105, 1107, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123½, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1137½, 1139, 1141, 1143. *Part II.*—Nos. 950, 1059, 850, 678, 648, 960, 962, 964, 966, 970, 972, 976, 978, 980, 982, 990, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Enumerated: Nos. 1, 2, 218, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 36½, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41½.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 403, 329, 425, 427, 57, 56, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 453, 455. *Part II.*—Nos. 344, 226, 227, 400, 378, 5'2, 514, 515, 520, 522, 524, 530, 532, 534.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1644, 1918, 1852, 1830, 329, 1767, 2381, 1578, 344, 1827, 1944, 7, 1969, 1972, 1973, 1976. *Part II*—Nos. 1968, 1719, 1567, 1569, 1579, 1646, 1710, 1854, 1865, 1877, 1562, 1901, 1906, 47, 1615.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 8.

$5 000 U. S. 6s, 1874	103¼	150 Hudson R. R.	42
1,000 Virginia St. 6s	92¾	50 do	al60 42¾
4,000 E. Tenn. & Va. 6s	85¾	350 do	b60 42¾
3,000 Hud. R. 1st M. '62	104¾	150 do	42¾
3,000 Bad. R. 3d M. 6s	89	500 Mich. Cen. R.	49
1,000 Har R. 1st M. 8s	96¾	50 do	at30 49
1 000 Harl. 2d m'ge b's.	96	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	b60 13
500 Ill. Cen. R. b's	88¼	120 do	12¾
1,000 Ob. & N. W. 1st m'g.	43	150 M. S. & N. I. G'td S.	25
3,000 Hud. R. 1st M. Bds	73	550 do	25¼
5,000 N. J. Cen. 1st m. bs.	105	50 do	s30 25
75 Phœnix Bank	108	500 do	s60 24¾
10 National Bank	103¼	50 do	s10 25
25 Bank of Commerce	100¾	100 do	b30 25¼
5 Banover Bank	91	50 Gal. & Chic. R.	65
10 Park Bank	112	450 do	65¼
10 Gam Coal Pref	14¾	100 do	s30 65
165 Del. & H. O. Co.	99½	250 do	b60 65¼
100 do	99¾	100 do	b30 65½
925 Pacific M. S. Co	105	150 do	s10 65¾
325 do	b60 105¼	150 do	s4 65¾
50 do	b30 105	150 do	s30 65¾
1725 New York C. R.	79¾	450 do	65¾
212 do	79¾	100 do	s10 65¾
1000 do	s30 79¾	400 Clev. and Tol. R.	29¾
150 do	s30 79¾	200 do	29¾
100 do	s10 79¾	200 do	b60 30
600 do	b60 79¾	12 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	68
200 do	b60 79¾	250 do	68¾
100 do	b4 79¾	200 do	68¾
227 Erie Railroad	20	700 do	68¾
450 do	20¾	100 do	b10 68¾
200 Erie R. A. S.	20¾	100 do	b4 68¾
1150 do	21	150 do	b30 68¾
1050 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	60	575 do	68¾
500 do	b60 60¼	100 do	s30 68¾
200 Chic., Bar. & Q. R.	64¾	13 Panama Railroad	146¼
94 do	64½		

SECOND BOARD.

$5 000 Mo. St. 6s	b30 93½	25 Erie Railroad	20¾
10,000 do	b10 83½	50 do	b30 20¾
2,000 da	83¾	50 do	19¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	88¾	150 do	19½
10,000 Mich S. & N. I. Bs	46¾	50 do	19¾
10 Bank of Commerce	150½	200 Michigan Cent. R.	48¾
5 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	99¾	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	25
100 Pacific M. S. Co	b30 106¼	100 do	24¾
100 do	106¾	50 Gal. & Chicago R.	65
100 do	106¾	100 do	65¼
200 Harlem Railroad	13	150 do	68¾
400 N. Y. Cen. R.	79¾	100 do	s30 65¾
100 do	b60 80	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	b60 29¾
100 do	b45 79¾	200 do	29¾
450 do	79¾	400 do	b60 29¾
100 do	b10 79¾	300 Chic. & R. I. R.	68¾
100 do	s30 79¾	100 do	b60 68¾
250 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	12¾	100 do	b10 68¾
50 do	b60 12¾	50 Del. L. & W. R.	85

TUESDAY, May 8—P. M.

The additional news from England to 28th ult., telegraphed this morning from St. Johns, and the falling off in the export demand for Bullion, imparted additional strength to the Stock Market to-day, and prices leave off ¼@1 ₩ cent. higher than yesterday. The April return of the New-York Central is ahead of the previous estimate, and shows an increase over April last year of $101,000. The comparison is with a light business last season, on account of the extreme end rather bitter competition then going on between the Trunk lines. The results this Spring are not only larger in gross receipts, but very much better in point of net profit. The traffic in May is going forward on a scale which is likely to give another increase of $100,000. The Shares of the Company, which sold on Saturday at 78¾ ₩ cent., and left off yesterday at 79¾@79½, advanced to-day to 79¾@¾, and finally to 80 ₩ cent., sales after the Second Board closing that price bid. The speculation in Erie shares carried the price to 20½ ₩ cent., from which the quotation fell back to 19½, and again advanced to 19¼@¾ ₩ cent. Chicago and Rock Island rose to 68½; Galena to 65½; Michigan Central to 49@49½; Michigan Guaranteed to 25½; Toledo to 29¾, and Hudson River to 42½ ₩ cent. After the first rise in the forenoon, there was a disposition at the Second Board to resist the farther immediate advance in prices, and the offers to sell were for a short time quite free, and at a concession of ¼@½ ₩ cent.; but all this was recovered on the leading speculative shares after the limited list, the market leaving off firm.

In State Stocks there is no new movement. Missouris as yesterday, 80¾ ₩ cent., and Virginias 92¾ ₩ cent. In the Railway Bonds the demand improves again, particularly for Erie's and some of the Western mortgages likely to be benefitted by the active freight traffic now going on from the West. Illinois Centrals 68½; Erie Thirds 86½; Hudson Thirds 80, and New-Jersey Central Firsts 105 ₩ cent. This part of the list left off firm, with only a small offering of Bonds of any description. The City Bank shares are also firm, and Pacific Steamship Company ½ ₩ cent. better in the afternoon.

The Money Market is steady on temporary Loan—a fair employment among the Stock Brokers at 5@6 ₩ cent. while, on Discounts the rates are if anything easier, owing to the scarcity of choice paper, some parcels of which, running to October, were cashed to-day a fraction below 6 ₩ cent per annum. The export demand for Gold is much lighter this week than last. No engagements were entered late this afternoon for the *Africa* to-morrow, and the movement for Saturday promises at present less than half the shipment of last Saturday. Exchange, however, is steady. London, 109¾ ₩ cent, and Paris 5.13¾f.

An election is to be held at New-Haven day after to-morrow, May 10, for Directors for the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. The place of voting being within the State of Connecticut and not in New-York, we presume that the usual partial result of electing a Board of management by excluding nearly one-half the honest constituent body in the Corporation will be aimed at. If attempted to be held in this State, after the recent developments before our New-York Courts in regard to the division of the so-called Schuyler Stock from the other Stock of the Company, the election would be, if not perpetually enjoined, absolutely suspended by judicial interference, until the validity of the Stock list is affirmed. The developments to which we refer leave little or no doubt of the fact that SCHUYLER's career of fraud and over-issue dates from September, 1848, five years before the initial point attempted to be made in the separation of the Stock by order of the Board of Directors of 1854. The evidence further establishes that the Company themselves were a party to the earlier frauds, and that SCHUYLER habitually employed fraudulent certificates of stock to raise money to prosecute the work of the Road, and to maintain its credit in the Money Market, so that the stock of a large portion of the holders, who are now permitted to vote at the annual elections, was tainted with fraud four or five years before SCHUYLER resorted to the same practice for the support of his individual credit. We have been permitted to look over the recent evidence taken before the Courts on this subject, and feel authorized to speak by the book.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad for the month of April, 1860, compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the previous year:

1860	$580,131 83
1859	478,562 63
Increase	$101,569 20

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for April, 1860, were:

Passengers	$19 618 45
Freight	50,794 00
Mails and express	3,266 66
Total	$73,675 11
April, 1859	68,096 89
Increase	$5,583 22

Mr. R. W. HOWES has been reëlected President of the Park Bank of New-York.

The holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Hudson River Company, who have not yet availed of the proposition to extend the mortgage, are invited, by advertisement of the Company, to make known their decision as soon as possible—say by 16th June, or six months in advance of the maturity of the mortgage.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week	$758,399	$1,491,902	$2,064,967
Previously reported	20,525,070	20 662,899	27,686 627
Since Jan. 1	$21,283,475	$22,154,808	$29,751,594

The following was to-day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Total receipts	$63,013 80
Payments	368,526 07
Balance	6,544,431 49

The receipts include $52,000 for Customs.

A letter from London, received by the *City of Washington*, thus refers to the extraordinary fraud on the Union Bank of London. The amount of actual cash misused by the defaulter exceeds that of any fraud yet committed in this country upon a single corporation. In the famous case of ROBERT SCHUYLER, 17,497 shares of New-York and New-Haven stock was overissued, part sold outright, but the greater portion hypothecated to raise money. It is questionable whether the defaulter in this instance realized altogether a million of dollars, (and part of this to support the tottering credit of his Company,) whereas the Union Bank robber appears to have taken $1,315,000 in clean cash:

Attention had been excited by an enormous fraud perpetrated on the Union Bank of London, by one of its officers. The amount of loss is equal to $1,315,000, and the whole has been embezzled within the past five years. The man has been in the service of the bank from the date of its foundation in 1839, and is believed to have committed no embezzlement until five years back, when he was advanced to the post of principal cashier. He then contrived to appropriate moneys, which he should have paid to the account of the Union Bank with the Bank of England, and to conceal the fraud by forging a pass book, in which the regular amounts were entered as having been lodged. The fact that the Union Bank always kept a very large total at the Bank of England, as a reserve, prevented detection until the directors received a secret hint. On this they immediately caused the culprit to be apprehended, and he at once made a full confession. His age is 48; he was a widower, and subsequently he re-married; his salary was $3,600 per annum, and the directors had apparently no reason to suspect him of extravagance. He has, however, been a large speculator on the Stock Exchange, in Turkish, and Mexican, and other stocks, and he is likewise said to have been connected with several theatrical ventures. The members of the Stock Exchange, who lent themselves to his operations, will most probably incur the penalsbmeat of expulsion, as there is a rule against transacting speculative business for officials in situations of trust.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—RECEIPTS.

April, 1859	$81,608 89
April, 1860	90,463 00
Net increase	$8,854 11

At a regular meeting of the Homestead Fire Insurance Company, the resignation of WM. CHAUNCEY, who is now on a visit to Europe, was presented and accepted. PHILO HURD, Esq, late Vice-President, was unanimously elected President.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 8, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been: 104 bbls. Ashes, 15,097 bbls. Flour, 877 bbls. Corn Meal, 3,274 bushels Wheat, 15,048 bushels Corn, 3,090 bushels Rye, 17,130 bushels Oats, 1,272 pkgs. Provisions, and 910 bbls. Whisky.

COFFEE—Has been quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 800 bags Ceylon, at 14c.; 200 bags Santos, on private terms, and 70 bags St. Domingo, in lots, at 12¾c.@12¾c. ₩ lb. Stock in first hands this morning, 34,466 packages, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 10,444 mats and 1,200 bags Java, 7,468 bags Rio, 3,500 bags St. Domingo, 2,635 bags Laguayra, 2,300 bege Ceylon, 1,564 bags Maracaibo, and 355 bags Costa Rica. The closing quotations are: 15½c.@16c. for Java, 13¾c.@14¾c. for Ceylon, 13c.@14¾c. for Maracaibo, 14c.@14¾c. for Laguayra, 12¾c.@14¾c. for Rio, and 12¾c.@12¾c. for St. Domingo, ₩ lb., usual terms.

Stock of Rio.

May 5—N. Orleans	18,000	May 8—New-York	7,768
May 5—Baltimore	4,000		
May 5—Philadelphia		Grand total—bags	29,468

COPPER—Has been quiet to-day, but in good request, chiefly at 23c.@23¼c., ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has attracted more attention, and sales have been reported of 2,800 bales, at some what firmer prices. We now quote Middling Uplands at 11¼c., ₩ lb.; and other grades at proportionate rates.

DYEWOODS—Has been sparingly purchased at former prices. Camwood, $115@$125; Fustic, Cuba, $34@$35; Fustic, Tampico, $24@$25; Fustic, Tahasco, $22@$23; Fustic, Savanilla, $18 50@$19; Fustic, Maracaibo, $21; Logwood, Laguna, $22@$23; Logwood, Tabasco, $22@$23; Logwood, St. Domingo, $15@$10; Logwood, Jamaica, $13 50@$14; Lima Wood, $55@$65; Sapan Wood, $70@$75; Barwood, $23@$24, ₩ ton.

FISH—Dry Cod are in fair demand at from $3 50@$4 50 ₩ cwt. Mackerel attract less attention, including large No. 1 at $17 25, and do. No. 3 at $10 62½@$10 75 ₩ bbl. Salmon and Herring exhibit no important change.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered at lower prices. Hence the demand

DRY GOODS.

MAY, 1860.

NOTICE

OF

SALE AND REMOVAL.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS

THIS MONTH

AT

Nos. 89 and 93 CHAMBERS-ST.,

NEW-YORK.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,

being about to remove to their new and commodious warerooms, Nos. 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 and 85 DUANE-ST., near Broadway, and desirous of closing out their present extensive and varied stock of Dry Goods, and to effect this object they are offering

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

TO THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

In addition to their AMOSKEAG and WAMSUTTA PRINTS, in new and beautiful styles, they have now for sale the entire balance of the popular low-priced

YORK STATE

ARE WEIGHT and

KNICKERBOCKER PRINTS,

by the piece or package, for cash or on time.

MANTILLAS.

DE FOREST, WILSON

THURSDAY, MAY 10,

Will receive another magnificent display of

SUMMER MANTILLAS,

At his new store, under the

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,

Corner 23d-st., and at the well-known stand

599 CANAL STREET.

N. B.—The BEDOUIN WRAPPER, made both in Silk and Zephyr cloth, is attracting great attention.

Misses' and LADIES' CLOAKS made to order.

NEW CARPETINGS.

G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,

No. 338 BROADWAY, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,

Have received by late arrivals everything that is NEW and NOVEL in the way of

CARPETINGS,

to be found in the European markets, many of which cannot be found in any other establishment in this country.

Also, a fine assortment of

CHINA MATTINGS.

All fresh goods of this Spring's importation.

NEW DRESS GOODS

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

CORNER GRAND-ST.

MEXALLIQUES, GRISAILLES, POIL DE CHEVRE,

AND

FASHIONABLE GREY GOODS,

IN GREAT VARIETY—AT REDUCED PRICES.

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE MANTILLAS,

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner GRAND-ST.)

All the latest Paris Shapes—well trimmed and manufactured expressly for Retail.

NOW READY.

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS!

A Full and Fashionable Assortment at

LORD & TAYLOR'S

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,)

AT REDUCED PRICES!

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,

Draperies, Mats, Matting, Stair-Carpeting, &c.

LARGE ASSORTMENT! LOW PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LINENS AND HOUSE-FURNISHING

GOODS.

Of every description,

MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LACE CURTAINS, GILT CORNICES,

Window Shades, Lace Draperies, Curtain Materials, Tassels, and Fixtures of every kind, at

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

BELOW REGULAR PRICES!

FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES

and LACES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

New varieties, just received per Steamer.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.).

310 CANAL-STREET, 310

J. J. BENSON'S

Elegant new stripe Burnous.

Rich Black Silk Burnous.

Deep Silk Basques richly trimmed.

Mourning Mantles.

Ladies' own materials made up

In the newest designs.

No. 310 Canal-st., opposite Mercer.

BLACK CHANTILLY SHAWLS.

Just received by MILLER & GRANT,

No. 703 Broadway,

SHAWLS at $60—worth $80.

SHAWLS at $100—worth $120.

BLACK VEILS (real cantres) at $8 and $10.

Also a large assortment of Cambric and fine Embroidered Sets, in new shapes.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning, at reasonable prices. Particular attention is called to our stock of bonnets and mantillas.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.

Attention is invited to our stock

Of the

Most desirable styles to

Be had in this City,

Every grade of goods:

MEDALLIONS,

VELVETS, AND

TAPESTRIES.

OIL-CLOTHS,

RUGS,

SHADES, &c.

E. H. & J. E. CONKLING

Are offering their entire stock at

RETAIL FOR CASH,

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

The most desirable patterns ever offered

At retail in this City.

Every grade of goods

Can be had,

At the lowest

CASH PRICES.

Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Experienced Upholsterers are engaged, and Goods will be delivered free, and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities.

E. H. & J. E. CONKLING,

No. 57 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich.

PAVILION DE FLORA,

No. 261 BROADWAY, No. 750.

JAMES TUCKER respectfully reminds his friends and patrons that the

CEREMONIES OF LENT ARE OVER,

and that his shelves fairly groan with the weight of his universe!

FAVORITE BRIDAL APPOINTMENTS.

It may assist the Economist to learn the prices of a few leading articles:

Orange Buds	30c. gross.	Orange Blossoms	30c. gross.
Jessamine	30c. gross.	Lily of the Valley	60c. gross.
Creosuses	12c. doz.	Violets	15c. doz.
Rose Buds	30c. gross.		

Our richer goods must ever command admiration. The wax figure in the window is very attractive.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Desiring to reduce our Spring stock of Carpetings, we will from May 1 offer our large and well-selected stock at RETAIL.

Housekeepers will observe a saving of the retailer's profit as well as the advantage of selecting from a very large assortment.

Experienced upholsterers are engaged to make and put down goods.

GEORGE S. MURFEY & CO.,

No. 398 Broadway,

near White-st., New-York.

308 CANAL-STREET, 308

THREE DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY,

Open on Saturday, 14th inst.

Misses' and Children's Hats; Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes; Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, Gloves, &c. THOMAS REYNOLDS,

308 CANAL-STREET. 308

NOTICE. AVIS. NOTTICIA. AVIZO. NOTIZ.

FOUNTAIN'S Irish Store is the only place where India Pineapple Dresses, Grapes, Wash Silks, Lutestrs, Satins Rosemarker, Nankins, Novelties, China, Lacquered Articles, all kinds of curious American India Feather Fans, Bead and Bead Work, &c., can be procured, wholesale and retail, at No. 638 Broadway. French and Chinese Fans, latest style.

NOTICE TO SKIRT MANUFACTURERS.

Steel springs for sale low by the BROOKLYN STEEL SPRING COMPANY,

No. 9 Furman-st., Brooklyn,

near Fulton Ferry.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

L. S. CHAMBERS' establishment, the oldest and best in the United States, has always an ample supply of Ladies' and Children's Clothing, Bonnets and Hats; Patent Wardrobes, Wedding Outfits, Robes de Chambre, Under Clothing, &c. Ladies and Merchants supplied at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 259 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

RIBBONS.—IMPORTANT SALE, COMMENCING Tuesday next, at an immense reduction in price—all new and choice goods. Broadway, corner 24th-st. J. A. BLUXOM.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES GRAY & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

NEW SILKS,

NEW GRENADINES,

NEW ORGANDIES,

NEW BAREGES,

NEW FOULARDS,

NEW ROBES,

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

THREAD LACE POINTS

AND MANTILLAS.

No. 720 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS AND DRY GOODS in great variety, at low prices, at No. 467 6th-av

J. P. BROUNER.

INSTRUCTION.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL, NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

$120 | COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, Cooperstown, N. Y. For both sexes. Term begins May 11. | $120 PER YEAR.

Closes Oct. 5.

R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Three minutes' walk from depôt, (Cannon's station;) one of the best schools in the State for both sexes. Summer term commences May 1. Circulars obtained at Clark, Austin, Maynard & Co., No. 3 Park-row, or by addressing the Principals. A. B. LOCKWOOD,

B. F. BROWN.

REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD receive into their family ten young ladies, who enjoy superior advantages of culture in mind and in manners. Their house and grounds, corner of Lansmas and State sts., are attractive in this beautiful village. FLUSHING, April 20, 1860.

PROTESTANT FRENCH INSTITUTE, FOR young gentlemen, No. 48 East 24th-st., New-York. Young men prepared for College and for business. Boarding and day school.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, Norwich, Conn., affords first class accommodations, at the lowest charges. Circulars at N. LANE'S, No. 69 Wall-st., R. CARTER'S, No. 130 Broadway, New-York, or of the Principal, Rev. J. A. SAXTON.

EDUCATIONAL AGENCY—BIBLE HOUSE, New-York, for engaging teachers, purchasing pianos, school furniture, apparatus, &c. Circulars of the best Schools furnished gratuitously. Call or address Rev. G. G. SAXE, A. M. Box No. 2,371 New-York Post-office.

ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-keeping, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. Open day and evening for private or class instruction in writing book-keeping, &c. Full success guaranteed to all, old and young. OLIVER S. GOLDSMITH.

$100.—LOCKWOOD'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, No. 345 Bleecker-st., for sale. Established 1845. Long lease and cheap rent. Will sell with or without apparatus and specimens.

PROFESSOR N. H. GRIFFIN RECEIVES into his family at Williamsburgh, Mass., ten boys to instruct in studies preparatory to business or College. Inquire of R. W. TOWNSEND, Esq., No. 140 Broadway.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 18th st., now in its fourteenth year, will commence its next term MONDAY, April 23. JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

SPANISH.—PROF. Y. DE LA LOSA, NO. 124 9TH-st., near Broadway, has still a few hours disengaged. Any one wishing to acquire this language may apply from 8 to 11 A. M. and 6 to 8 P. M.

PARMER & BERTHET'S SCHOOL, NO. 26 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway; contains departments—classical, French, English and Primary—with an extensive Gymnasium.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—VACANcies for two young ladies, who will enjoy the highest social and academic advantages. Terms moderate.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL—LEX.-AV., NEAR 37th-st. Instruction thorough; discipline efficient; philosophical lectures with apparatus. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, RESIDING IN THE country, (New-York,) would like to take at her mother's residence, for tuition, two or three little girls or boys. She would instruct them in the English branches, and, if desired, in the rudiments of French, Latin and music. References given and required. Address L. R., at the Brooklyn Post-office.

FRENCH TEACHER WANTED—A SHORT distance in the country, in a school; to a lady speaking good French, a permanent situation, with board, washing, small salary, &c., will be given; if combined with a knowledge of music, it would be preferred. Address FRENCH, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY QUALIFIED TO teach music, French and drawing, with the usual branches of a thorough English education, is desirous of forming an engagement as Governess with a private family. Address A. B. C., No. 8 West 13th st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN, WHO speaks but little French, to make acquaintance with some young French gentleman, under similar circumstances with regard to English, for the purpose of exchanging instruction. Address C., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

ANNIVERSARIES.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

THE SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY COLLATION will be given on THURSDAY EVENING, May 10, at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 448 Broadway. Doors open at 6 o'clock; exercises to commence at 7. Brief speeches, appropriate to the occasion of this annual reunion, will be made as heretofore, by gentlemen eminently qualified to represent various religious denominations.

DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED BAND has been secured for the occasion.

A Bouquet of Flowers will be presented to each lady on entering the room.

The provisions for the Collation are most ample, and the detail for serving more complete than on any previous occasion.

The number of tickets will be strictly limited to the capacity of the Hall. To insure admission, tickets should be secured before Thursday. Price, 50 cents. For sale at the Rooms of the Union,

NO. 135 GRAND-ST.,

(A few doors east of Broadway.)

Also at the office of the *Independent*, No. 5 Beekman-st.

THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING, for the election of Officers, &c., will take place on THURSDAY, May 10, at 3 P. M., in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 448 Broadway.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Thirty-fourth Anniversary of this Society will be held in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, of New-York; Rev. JACOB M. MANNING, of Boston, Mass.; and Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, of Brooklyn.

THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will hold its Anniversary Meetings in the Cooper Institute as follows:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, 10 o'clock—Speakers: Mrs. J. ELIZABETH JONES, of Salem, Ohio; the Rev. W. H. FURNESS, D. D., Philadelphia; EDMUND QUINCY, of Boston; Rev. GEORGE F. NOYES, of New-York.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 3 o'clock—Speakers: Rev. SAMUEL LONGFELLOW, of Brooklyn; WM. WELLS BROWN, and others,

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—This meeting will be held in this City, in the Calvary Baptist Church, Rev. A. D. GILLETT, D. D., Pastor, on THURSDAY, May 10. The services will commence at 9 o'clock A. M., with a season of prayer and praise. The ordinary business meeting will be held, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. A meeting for addresses will be held in the P. M., commencing at 3 o'clock. Addresses may be expected during the meetings, by Hon. Isaac Davis, of Worcester, Mass; Rev. G. W. Sampson, D. D., Washington, D. C.; Rev. William Arthur, Newtonville, N. Y.; Rev. Robert Lowrey, of this City, and others. Meeting for divine service will be held in the EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, and the sermon will be preached by Rev. D. C. Eddy, D. D., of Boston, Mass. P. S.—Provisions will be made for reporters.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The anniversary exhibition of the pupils of this Institution, will be held at the Academy of Music on THURSDAY, May 10, at 3½ o'clock P. M. No postponement on account of the weather.

Tickets of admission at 25 cents may be had at the door. HARVEY P. PEET,

WILLIAM ADAMS, } Com. of Arrangements.

CHAS. ROOME,

THE NEW-YORK ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will hold its Anniversary in the Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Speakers—THEODORE TILTON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. Admittance 10 cents, to defray expenses. Members of the Society will meet on the platform, at the close of the public exercises, to elect officers for the ensuing year.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSALIST SUNDAY-SCHOOLS of New-York and Brooklyn will be held in Dr. CHAPIN'S Church, Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, May 9, at 2 P. M. If stormy, it will take place the next fair day.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

INSTALLATION.—THE INSTALLATION OF Rev. N. WEST, lately of Cincinatti, Ohio, as pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, (corner of Fulton and Clinton-sts.,) will take place THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. J. D. WELLS will preside. Rev. A. T. MCGILL, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., will preach the Sermon; Rev. GARDINER SPRING, D. D., of New-York will deliver the Charge to the Pastor. Rev. J. E. ROCKWELL, D. D., will deliver the Charge to the people.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE FIFTEENTH WARD NATIONAL UNION CLUB will be held THIS EVENING, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, for the transaction of important business. By order of

W. P. FURNISS, President.

H. R. GAIFFEN, Secretary.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND MOTT STREETS.—Services THIS EVENING in commemoration of the death of Count Zinsendorf, which occurred on May 8, 1760, a century ago. A discourse in reference to this event will be delivered by the pastor, Rev. E. T. SIEGERMAN.

CITY COLLECTIONS.—THE SUBSCRIBER, resident and well acquainted with the City, and can give good references, would like to engage as house agent or in the collection of City bills, and render promptly all accounts given him; terms reasonable. Address or apply to R. J. TICE, *Times* Office,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl in a small private family as chambermaid; is a good seamstress and lady's maid, can do up ladies' fine muslins in the nicest style; will go in the country with a family that lives in the City in Winter; the best of City references from first-class families. Can be seen at No. 203 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE girl, with good recommendations, desires to find a place as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; she would be willing to assist in the care of children. Apply at No. 15 East 32d-st., the residence of her last employer.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as chambermaid in a private family; would do sewing or do up ladies' muslins; no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer; best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 83 East 16th-st., near Livingston-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress, or would assist with the care of children; has no objections to travel with a family; the best of City reference. Call, for one week, at No. 82 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman a situation to do the chamber work and waiting of a small private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, for two days, at No. 1119½ 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation to do chamber-work and waiting, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; good reference can be given. Call for two days, at No. 149½ 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the candy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant young woman at chamberwork or plain sewing, or to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days, if not suited, at No. 274 East 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as chambermaid, or to assist with children and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse; good City reference. Call at No. 90 West 16th-st., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A NEAT, REspectable American, English or Scotch girl, as chambermaid and to assist in the care of child-en. Reference required. Apply at No. 124 West 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG PROTESTant woman wants a situation as chambermaid or to assist with children and do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 410 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as waitress, chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress, or nurse and seamstress, by a very competent young woman with good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAIDS, &c.—WANTED, SITUations for an American woman and German girl capable and willing for any capacity, and for two girls as chambermaids. Can be seen this day by calling at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing; can come well recommended from her last places by applying at No. 175 East 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing can; be recommended highly from her last place, where she has lived for 20 months. Can be seen at 409 6th-av., near 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted a situation as waitress and up-stairs servant for a young woman, who thoroughly understands her duties; and, as her references will be found a most desirable servant in any family where neatness, experience and good manners are essential. No objection to the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, &c.—WANTed, situations by two respectable Protestant young women, one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as nurse and plain sewer. Have no objections to go a short distance in the country. Both have good reference. Apply at No. 109 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A And to assist in the washing and ironing, by a young woman; best of references. Apply at No. 191 19th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook wanted by a most respectable young woman, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; would assist in the washing and ironing; no objections to the country, has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook in a private family; has been under instructions with a French cook for the last year; will be found trustworthy and obliging. Call at No. 290½ 3d av., between 33d and 34th sts., (in the fancy store.) from 10 till 4 o'clock, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as first-rate plain cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, in a private family; best of reference can be given from last place; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 73 West 19th st., first floor, in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to go in the country; will assist in the washing if required; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 8 Union-court.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED young woman, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; or as laundress; does up linen in magnificent style; no objection to the country; wages $8. Call at or address No. 218 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as good cook and baker, washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 Hamilton-av., third door from Hicks-st., Brooklyn, first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; no objection to a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 39 5th-st., near 2d-av., from 9 to 5 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 1,234 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A competent woman as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Can give the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 137 7th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation; is a good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; also, bakes. Has good City reference. Call at No. 149 East 16th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-rate cook, by a respectable woman; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 216 Sullivan-st., between Amity and Bleecker sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by an excellent woman, who thoroughly understands her business. Apply at her present employer's, for two days, No. 103 Waverley-place.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY AN American Protestant; has no objections to City or country; is a capital cook that understands her business. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PLAIN, HUMble, hard-working woman, a situation as good cook, baker, &c., and washer and ironer; would do general housework; understands the care of a dairy; is willing to make herself useful; best reference; no objection to any part of the country; a home in preference to high wages. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN a situation in a small private family; will assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread, biscuit and pies; no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer. Can be seen till engaged at No. 91 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, or as laundress, by a young woman who is an excellent cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; good City references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation, by two young girls; one to cook, wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and to do sewing; have good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 20th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as thorough cook, washer, and ironer, for a most experienced and reliable servant; has the very highest references from the first families in Brooklyn, and will be found an acquisition to any lady requiring a really first-class kitchen servant; no objections to the country, for the Summer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a faithful, capable servant as cook and laundress or igeneral servant; is a hardworking girl, thorough and neat in her duties, and a superior washer and ironer; can be very highly recommended from her last situation. Call at No. 68 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as a good cook and laundress in a private family by a very competent woman, who is a good meat, pastry and vegetable cook and baker; has good City reference. Call at No. 3 East 21st-st., corner of 5th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted by two respectable young women situations as cook and waitress and chambermaid; have the best of City reference; leaves as the family is going to Europe. Can be seen at their present place, No. 58 West 26th-st. between Broadway and 6th-av., for 2 days.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—Wanted, by an obliging, neat and respectable German young woman, in a private family, in City or country, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general house servant; is a thorough cook and excellent washer and ironer. Apply at No. 405 Broome-st., near Broadway.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A Scotch woman, Protestant, a situation as housekeeper; thoroughly competent either in hotel or private family. Understands cooking in all its branches; jellies, pickling and preserving. Apply southeast corner of 7th av. and 47th-st., at the residence of her present employer, for two days. Address H. Y. Z., as above No objections as to the country.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN ENGLISH WIDOW desires a situation in a family, hotel or private boarding-house. Will give references from the first families in this City. Call for four days at No. 6 Manhatterrace, 30th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS HOUSEMAIDS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by two respectable young women, together, in a private family; they will do the cooking, washing and ironing; have excellent reference from their last place. Call at No. 1 York-st., Walden-place, Brooklyn, by Fulton or Catherine ferries.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young girl to take care of children, or do plain sewing, or to assist in chamberwork; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 257 East 22d-st., first floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Situations wanted by two respectable girls, one as laundress or chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; they have very excellent references from their last place. Call at No. 213 East 21st-st., first floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted a situation as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing, by a young woman; best of City references given. Apply at No. 61 Charles, corner of 4th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a young woman as lady's maid and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's until engaged, at No. 33 East 30th-st.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as nurse; is kind and careful of children; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived as nurse for one year. Can be seen at No. 409 6th av., near 30th-st., or would do general housework for a small family. A note addressed to AMY will be attended to.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as nurse; understands the care of children and can do plain sewing or chamberwork; the best of City reference from her last places; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 8 Petchin-place, West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as children's nurse and to do embroidery; would have no objection to go in the country for the Summer; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 117 West 26th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; the best of City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 29 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a competent young girl of 17, as nurse; is a neat sewer; is kind and attentive to children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address, for two days, No. 208 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE OR LADY'S MAID.—A FRENCH person, speaking the English language fluently, wishes an engagement with a family about to leave for Europe, in the capacity of nurse or lady's maid. She is a first-class dressmaker. She has traveled in Italy, Switzerland, and Germany. Address Mme. AIMERS, No. 193 West 25th st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation by a most experienced, intelligent young woman, as nurse and first class seamstress or waitress and chambermaid; is a person of genteel appearance and respectable manners; fond of children, and refers to one of the first families in Brooklyn. No objections to the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed a situation, for a smart, neat and very respectable girl, to care children or do chamber work and weiring; is a nice sewer and willing to make herself useful; will go for $4 or $5 per month in a good place; has good recommendations. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROFEstant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork. Has no objection to the country; has good recommendations from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 191 West 20th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and assist with the washing; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 348 Troy-st., top floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, or will do light chamberwork and sewing. Call for two days, at No. 182 East 16th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; one who is capable of cutting and fitting children's clothing, and all kinds of family sewing; good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 202 East 21st-st., 4th floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN HAVing a knowledge of dressmaking and accustomed to work by the day in families as seamstress, being disengaged at present, any lady requiring her services by the day or month will call at No. 335 6th-av., third floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG, capable girl, a situation as seamstress; she has had experience in dressmaking. Apply at her present employer's, No. 83 West 9th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED BY A COMpetent person, who is a good dressmaker, a situation as seamstress, or to travel with a lady, and would take care of one child. Call or address for three days, M. B., No. 506 8th-av., in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID. Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman of good education; has no objection to take care of children; can be well recommended. Call for two days, from 9 to 4, at No. 59 3d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID. Wanted, by a respectable young Protestant woman, a situation as seamstress, and to do light chamberwork. Has good City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, 7 East 17th-st., for two days.

AS PLAIN SEWER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an American Protestant girl, to do plain sewing and chamberwork, and take care of children. Has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 116 Stanton st.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse by a strong, healthy woman; best of reference given. Apply at No. 41 West 34th st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as waitress, or to do chamberwork or fine washing, or plain sewing; has no objections to go into the country; six years reference from her last place. Apply at No. 241 Elizabeth-st., first floor, up stairs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 68 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to 15 years.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, late of the Bible House, have removed to Clinton Hall on 8th-st., five doors east of Broadway, where a large assortment of servants, German, French, Scotch, Irish and English, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be obtained. The French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachmen by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; has no objection to devote the whole of his time to the interests of his employer. Has satisfactory references. Call or address J. S., at Mr. Waters', corner of 13th-st. and Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young man as coachman; has the best of references; is willing to assist the gardener; would prefer the country; takes great delight in making his horses look well. Address Mr. THOMAS KENNADY, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young man of high respectability; perfectly understands his business; has first-class references from where he has lived; no objection to City or country. Address C. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a steady, sober young man: can give the best of City and country reference. Apply at No. 12 Washington-square.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a respectable young man; perfectly understands the care, treatment and management of gentlemen's horses; he knows the City well, and is a first-class groom and good driver; has no objection to go to any part of the country; can give first-class recommendations as to character and capability. Address M. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as groom and coachman, by a single man who is a Protestant—who perfectly understands his business; is a careful driver, and can produce satisfactory reference for character and capability; is willing to go to the country; would make himself useful to his employer. Commands addressed to W. K., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable man, a Protestant, aged 23, unmarried; he understands the care of horses and carriages; is a good driver, and would make himself useful; would go into the country, and can produce best of reference from last employer. Address L. N., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable Protestant man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good and careful driver, and is willing to be useful to his employer; has good City reference. Address B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, A clerkship in a stock broker's office. The best of references will be furnished. Address T. B., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

AS GROCER'S CLERK.—TO GROCERS, &c.—Wanted by a respectable young man, 8 years in the English grocery trade, employment. He is willing to make himself generally useful. Address G. K., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY AMERICAN Protestants, man and wife, (without incumbrance,) situations; the man as farmer and vegetable gardener; understands thoroughly the cultivation of land, and the raising and care of young stock; the wife to cook, wash and iron, or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; have good recommendations. Can be seen for three days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st., from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

AS GARDENER.—A MARR

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1860.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The enlargement of the circulation of the Times at the present moment so rapid as to render it imperative that advertisements intended for the daily issue should be sent in at the earliest possible moment. Announcements which fail to reach the office before nine o'clock P. M., lose all the advantages of classification under the heads to which readers are accustomed to refer. It is, therefore, quite as important to the advertisers as to ourselves, to have that hour the latest for the reception of their notices.

Entertainments this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Moses in Egypt.

WINTER GARDEN—Alessandro Stradella.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Royal Amphitheatre Equestrian Troupe.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Colleen Bawn.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—School for Scandal.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Harry Blake—Bronze Dismay—How's Your Uncle.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Dor.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Prof. Jacobs' Magical Entertainments.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Day and Evening—California Menagerie.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

COOPER UNION—Punch's Court of Death.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—Gen. Tom Thumb.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

CANAL-STREET—No. 308—Whitlock's Farm Gallery of Old Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

GUERNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 Broadway—Exhibition of Statuary.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A resolution, providing for an expedition to observe the total eclipse of the sun in July, was offered in the United States Senate yesterday, and after ineffectual opposition on the part of a Georgia Senator, was passed by a large majority. Mr. Clingman subsequently resumed his remarks in opposition to the resolution of Mr. Davis, commenting on the schism in the Democratic faith, but predicting an early return to unity. For himself, he was ready to support any good Democrat, whether it be Douglas, Hunter or Johnson. Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, made a speech advocating generally the principles enunciated by the Mississippi Senator, but dissenting from some of his extreme inferences. Mr. Douglas expressed his desire to reply to Mr. Davis as soon as practicable; and after the friends of the Homestead bill had vainly endeavored to bring that measure to a vote, the Senate closed its deliberations in Executive Session. The House, in Committee of the Whole, listened to Mr. Houston, of Alabama, in an argument against the Tariff bill. Mr. Houston declared that the act of 1857 had not been sufficiently tried; that its revenue was annually increasing, and that in another year it would meet the economical wants of the Government. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, explained the leading provisions of the bill; and Messrs. Taylor and Millson endeavored to amend it by increasing the duty upon sugar. A desultory conversation ensued upon the demand of the Republicans that a vote be taken. They urged the necessity of the vote on the ground of the approaching Convention at Chicago calling away large members of that party. The Democrats resisted the vote because but few of their party were present, and because but two had yet spoken against the bill. Every attempt at a call of the House resulting in the want of a quorum, at 8 o'clock the House adjourned.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from Southampton, April 25, arrived here yesterday. Her advices have been anticipated.

The National Union Constitutional Convention assembles to-day at Baltimore. Our dispatches announce the presence of a large number of delegates; among whom a preference for Gen. Houston as a candidate appears to prevail, with a diversity of predilection among Messrs. Everett, Hunt and Fuller as Vice-President. The only platform proposed is the Constitution.

A rumor was current in Newark last evening that Rev. T. S. Harden, lately convicted of murdering his wife by the administration of poison, had committed suicide.

In accordance with an invitation to "the friends of the American Tract Society, to meet in behalf of its religious and benevolent interests," there was a large congregation in the Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette-place, last evening. A report was read to the effect that the Society has circulated nearly 16,000,000 of volumes, 210,000,000 of tracts, and more than 50,000,000 of its periodicals. The Chair was occupied by Hiram Ketchum, Esq., and addresses enforcing upon the audience the necessity of keeping up the netional character of the Society were made by Rev. Dr. Scudder, of India, and Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore.

The anniversary of the American Temperance Union Society was held last night at the Church of the Puritans, Union-square. Dr. Cheever and Dr. Stephen H. Tyng took part in the services, the latter clergyman impressing the audience with a speech, which, while it was characterized by his accustomed humor, was powerful in denunciation of the liquor traffic and its concomitant evils. The Report of the Secretary, respecting the prospects of the Society, showed that its funds were in a good condition, and that its usefulness was being rapidly extended.

Prof. Austin Phelps, of Andover Theological Seminary, delivered the annual address before the American Congregational Union et the Broadway Tabernacle. The church wes not espesially crowded. Prof. Phelps thought that the true aim of preaching should be to reach the masses, ratber than to adapt sermons solely to the comprehension of the educated few.

The Ladies' Home Missionary Society connected with the Five Points Mission held their Anniversary in the Academy of Music last night. A number of facts were stated, indicating a high stats of prosperity in the Mission; and an interesting address was made by Father Taylor, of Boston.

The forty-fourth anniversary of the New-York Sunday School Union was celebrated in various Churches throughout the City yesterday afternoon, and by the officers and friends of ths Union, at Rev. Dr. Adams' Chnrch, in ths evsning. Ths attendsnce of scholars was large. Ths annual report of the Corresponding Secretary represents the condition of ths Union as highly prosperous. The annual election of officers was held in the evening—Rev. Dr. Ferris being reëlscted President.

The American Anti-Slavery Society held two sessions on the occasion of its twenty-seventh anniversary, at the Cooper Institute, yesterday. Speeches were made by William Lloyd Garrison, Dr. Cheever, Robert Purvis, Wendell Phillips, Mrs. Stanton, Rev. Beriah Green, Rev. Arthur B. Bradford, and Rev. J. R. W. Sloane. The house was but about half filled at each session, elthough no admission fee was charged.

The Methodist Conference yesterdey eppointed a Committee to receive the memorial of Dr. Lucken, relative to the establishment of an Executive Conference. It was announced that Bishop Means would on Friday morning deliver a discourse commemorative of the lamented Bishop Waugh. A memorial from the Black River Conference, asking that probation preachers might have liberty to perform the marriage ceremony, was referred to the Committee on Revision. The Committee to prepare a plan for a Court of Appeals reported in favor of constituting a standing committee consisting of the Bishops and one member of each delegation such a trfbunal, the body to have the right of deciding on the admission of an appeal from its decisions. The report was adopted.

In accordance with the Sanitary provision of the Metropolitan Police Act, Justice Kelly yesterday issued an order for the summary vacation of the premises No. 652 Broadway, It having been shown that the structure is so insecure as to be liable to fall at any moment. Mr. Paton, the lessee of the building, was directed to enter immediately upon the work of making it safe.

A further rise of ½@1 ⅌ cent. took place in the Stock Market yesterday; the feeling at the close being quite speculative on the New-York and Western Railway shares, on the basis of 80 ⅌ cent. for New-York Central. State Stocks steady. Railway Bonds in demand. Money easy for Discounts, but fairly employed on temporary Loan. Exchange steady, 109¾ ⅌ cent. No export demand for Specie for the *Africa*. Some engagements be spoken for Saturday.

Cotton was brisker and firmer. Heavier sales of Flour and Wheat were reported at partially reduced prices for the former, and firmer rates for the latter. Corn was declined, as were likewise Rye, Oats, Hay, Rice, Sugars and Whisky. Provisions were moderately dealt in. The movements in Naval Stores, Metals, Oils, Tallow and Tobacco, were restricted. Dry Codfish attracted considerable attention. An active inquiry prevailed for Manilla Hemp. Freights were firmer, with fair engagements, mainly for Liverpool.

Patronage and the Pickaxe—Have we a Dowb among us?

Everybody has heard of Dowb, that immortal type of nepotism in the administration of English affairs. Dowb, less widsly known as Dowbiggin, had the felicity to be the nsphew of Lord Panmure, the Secretary-at-War of Great Britain at the crisis of the Crimean struggle, and his affectionate uncle telegraphed to the British commander before Sebastepol, that whatever he did or did not do to maintain the honor of England, he must "not forget to take care of Dowb." The English were beaten at the Redan, and came home in the train of the victorious French rather more crestfallen than it was quite becoming for "conqnerors" to be. But Dowb was made a Colonel; and his name has taken its place in history.

It is quite worth while, now that the American eagle has been "spifilicated" by Earl Grey and the London *Times* for a failure and an impostor, to inquire whether we also have our Dowbs; and whether, while the taxes grow over our heads and the ruts deepen under onr feet, onr Dowbs are taken care of by their natural protectors—ths aervants of the tax-paying, street-wearing people. Certainly proceedings in the Common Council on Monday would seem to show that we both possess Dowbs and protect them. The City Fathers on that day returned for "correction" to the Croton Board a report, rendered in conformity with a resolution of the Conncilmen, requiring "the names, residences, &c., of the employes in the Croton Department, and *the names of the persons recommending them.*" The report of the Croton Commissioners had declared their inability to comply with this latter reqnest, no regular record having been kept of the persons who had recommended the ditchers and diggers, the masons and bricklayers, of the Croton Department to their employment on that great public work. The Councilmen were not content with this evasive reply, and so returned the report to the Commissioners for "correction."

This action indicates, we snppose, a brewing quarrel among our municipal senators over the distribution of the patronage, which, in a quiet way, they have contrived to build up for themselves at the expense alike of the political morality and the material interests of the City. Boole, the bland and beneficent, has perhaps discovered that Bagley, the mild and magnanimous, has smuggled more than his fair share of spade-wielding Dowbs into the trenches of the Aquednct. There must be honor even among Councilmen, and no monopoly can be allowed. Or it may be that the Fathers suspect the Croton Board of trying to do them all, singly and collectively, out of their rights, by actually daring to employ men whom no high civic dignitary has commended to their notice; that profane persons, chosen only because they are fit to do the City's work, are plying the pickaxes which should be consecrated to the clients of the City Hall. Be the origin of this movement what it may, we rejoice to see that it has taken place; for it calls pnblic attention, at a most fortunate moment, to a vast system of vulgar political terrorism and bribery which has grown up under cover of public indifference to Councilmen, Aldermen, and all their doings.

The enormous impudence of the demand made in the resolution which produced this particular report of the Croton Board illustrates, in the most brilliant light, the vigor which this system has attained. The Board of Commiseioners of the Aquednct are actually called upon to furnish the Aldermen and Councilmen of New-York with an account of the persons who recommended them to employ Terence O'Flaherty in mixing mortar and Hans Schnaffelbuttel in driving piles! Of what possible legitimate consequence can it be to the Municipal authorities of New-York to receive this account? Tbat the mortar used on the Aquednct should be well mixed, and the piles well driven, is the affair of the Council, as it is of all onr citizens. Who shall do the mixing and the driving is the affair of the Croton Commissioners.

But Dowb must be taken care of; and so it has come by degrees to be regularly understood, that whenever one hundred or two hundred laborers are to be employed on a public work in this City, the total number shall be divided by the number of the Aldermen and Councilmen; each petty Panmure notified of his quota of "recommendations" to make: and so many particular friends of each forthwith inducted into the daily emoluments of the work. To Boole, his little cohort, and to Bagley, his:—the heroes who fought at the last Ward election, or stand ready to fight at the next; ths hangers-on of the hangers-on, who drink and talk and bully each vulgar leader into office, are thus provided for. The City improvements are crowded with men with whom private employers will have nothing to do, and become like the national workshops of Revolutionary France—a sort of Paradise of fools and vagabonds, in which laziness laughs its days away under the ever-smiling protection of Aldermanic friendship, and discipline becomes a joke in the face of the feudal Councilman always ready to defend his feudal lieges. Once more, then, we thank the Councilmen for "showing their hand" so opportunely in this matter. We trust that the public, long-suffering, but eure, if slow, to wrath, will make a particular note of this eudden gleam of light into the secrets of the City Hall, and treasure up its revelations against that inevitable day of reckoning which mnst ere long come, to consign our actual Municipal Government to its fitting place with the Megatheria and the Saurians, and all the other preposterous monsters of the past.

A United Magistracy.

There are numerous combinations to resist or evade our laws, and to defend those who do both. The Liquor interest, in its various ramifications, is thus protected. There are "Liquor Dealers' Associations," and "Lager-beer Dealers' Societies," and "German Anti-Sunday Law Associations," &c., &c. Against such a power, with ample funds unscrupulously employed, what protection have the wronged and over-drugged public? Our Laws? But what if their enforcement is forestalled by able counsel, packed juries, venal courts, or a subservient magistracy? What if policemen have a blind side for unlicensed corner dram-shops? Or, if they are faithful in complaining of offenders, what if a District-Attorney should pile up 30,000 complaints in his office—a monument of official neglect? Or, what if a few convictions are had, an appeal taken, and the argument never should be reaol.ed? Or, if a decision is likely to be adverse, what if a little lobbying should secure just legislation enough to put everything at loose ends again? Or, if perfectly explicit statutes are enacted, what if Judicial and Executive officers should be stimulated to quarrel just enough to nullify all efficient action, and let offenders go on in their iniqulty?

Now, is it not time that this game of fast and loose should cease? It may not be a very important matter that our City Treasury is robbed of half a million of dollars annually by unlicenced liqnor dealers. Possibly, we could stand the burden of taxation for ths support of the pauperism caused by intemperance. The pocket is chiefly affected by these matters—though there is a squinting of something else in the impoverishment of some thousands of families; bnt we will not plead that. When we coms, however, to the consideration of the fact,—patent to every Policeman or Police Justice, and to every citizen who reads a Police report,—that fully nine-tenths of the crime and vice of the City can be traced to the dram-shop, as certainly as a stream to its source, it seems the veriest folly and trifling to leave unchecked the vast system of liquor-selling, and to deal in petty detail with criminals known to be manufactured by it.

We would not claim that any policy can entirely arrest the curse of intemperance and kindred vices. When all is done that man can do, there will be more than enough of wrong-doing. Bnt we do claim that the determinsd *purpose* to execute the laws for the prevention of crime—and especially those which restrain and control the sale of intoxicating liqnors—would speedily change the moral and social condition of the City, and restore the ascendancy of law and virtue.

In order to this, it is needful that the various Departments of our City Government should be *united* in aim and effort. Political and personal differences should find another arena than the battle-field between the pnblic and its most terrific foe. Magistrates and police officers stand out as the sworn executors of law, and their affiliation with law-breakers, or their neglect to deal with them as the rssnlt of timidity, complicity or mntual misunderstanding, would be a betrayal of their trust as indefensible as the treachery of a sentinel before a beleaguered city.

The progress recently made in suppressing the Sunday Liquor traffic, and the incipient movements of the Police to close the Snnday Theatres, would indicate a decided advance in the right direction. The pnblic are in the mood to demand thorongh work in these reforms, on all days of the week. Any disposition to trifle with public confidence in the matter, either on the part of the Police or the Justices, would be visited with general reprobation. The claim for one day's exemption from rum-selling and theatrical performances, is too just to be disputed; and any class-combinations to defeat that claim, whether German or American, should and will be driven to the wall by a united magistracy, sustained hy a united public.

The Coming Prince.

We must say we think the gentlemen who have been Inciting the Common Council to a seizure of the Prince of Wales and his party, are bound, since they have moved in ths matter at all, to see him safely ont of their hands. Their signatnres to the petition which we pnblished yesterday, and on which the munlcipal authorities are acting, make them at least morally responsible for the treatment he is to receive. We think the presentation of any such document to the Common Council was, in the first place, exceedingly ill-judged. If our leading citizens wished to testify their respect and good will for the Prince, they might have forwarded the expression of it to Lord Lyons, who would bave transmitted it to the proper quarter, with such explanations as would give it its proper value in the eyes of the British nation. Their putting forward the Common Council as the representative of the City on such an occasion, with the full knowledge which they all possess of what the Common Council is, is something even more reprehensible than thoughtlessness. A reception organized directly by themselves would have been in the highest degree satisfactory to everybody concerned; but a reception organized and carried out by the Common Council will be in the last degree disgusting. We warn them that "hospitalities" cannot be inflicted npon the Prince and his suite with as much impunity as upon the Turks and Japanese. The latter are entirely ignorant of our manners and usages, and entirely unable to judge of a man's social standing amongst us by his behavior and appsarance. If a Common Councilman should shoot a quid into one of their eyes, or pour a glass of whisky on their heads, or punch them in the ribs with his elbow, there would be no difficulty in persuading them that it was an act of attention only paid to persons of the highest rank by the most polished members of our aristocracy. When Boole and Van Tine were cramming the Pasha with pig, and dragging him abont the City in a dirty hack, the nnfortnnate wretch very probably thought that this was the giaour mode of expressing affection and good will, and submitted with set teeth.

Bnt the Prince of Wales cannot be imposed upon in any such fashion. He and his suite know perfectly well the differencs between an American gentleman and an American rowdy—between an American of good education and good manners and respectable position, and a dirty American of no education and bad manners; and as long as they know this, their reception by ths Common Council, while the eigners of this petition sit in the background, will be nothing short of an insult. We would respectfully ask them whether they really desire to see the Prince and his attendants dragged round the City in hacks, in company with Common Councilmen and Aldermen—some of whom have actually been indicted by the Grand Jury—treated to a dirty luncheon in the City Hall, under the eyes of all the "loafers" in the Park, and made to shake hands with the entire Fire Department, and the employes of the City Inspector's office? Would they like to undergo such an ordeal as this themselves? How would Mr. Minturn, or Dr. Hawks, or Mr. Bayant, like to be shut in a hack with Terence Farley or Richard Barry for a whole day himself? How would he relish being fed by them in public on what they consider delicacies?

The petitioners assert that such precsedings as they call for will "lessen the chances of war" between England and America. We can assure them that they deceive themselves grossly, if they imagine anything of the sort. War between England and America can hardly be made a very probable event through anything of this sort; but the spirit out of which wars grew—the rancor, bitterness and irritation which are bred by petty insults—is pretty sure to follow it. At all events, he must be an uncommonly sanguine man who hopes that the approaching "reception" will make the English feel more kindly to us than they do now, or more disposed to look lightly on our faults or appreciate our virtues. If Mr. Buchanan—even he—went to London, and the leading merchants in the city drew up a "round robin," calling on Ben Caunt, the Tipton Slasher and the Dusky Phenomenon to receive him kindly, and take him ronnd to the fighting pnblic houses, we should certainly not feel our tempers improved by any such act of attention.

How to Get Down Town.

This begins to be a very serious question. While the commercial centre creeps towards Union-sqnare, the residential quarters stride by the half-mile towards the Central Park. And as population and business increase in a much greater ratio than the means of transit, the demand for some radical improvement in our City locomotion is becoming imperative. The average time occupied in getting down town, including that wasted in waiting for vehicles, or going afoot in default of a chance to ride at all, can hardly be less than three-qnarters of an hour. In a few years the distance will be donbled, and since the speed of horses is limited by nature, while that of steam *in the streets* is limited by law, the time is likely to he doubled also. Two hours and a half to three hours in getting to and from business! One could better go fifty miles into Jersey. The entire upper part of the island offers every advantage to residents, except accessibility. Any respectably-rapid means of communication would give it the highest advantage in this regard also, over the Long Island and New-Jersey snbnrbs, since these only communicate with the business centre by a most dilatory and disagreeable transhipment in ferries and omnibuses. A Long Island Railroad bridge over the East River, and a New-Jersey tunnel under the North River, would indeed remedy the difficulty, bnt we do not anticipate immediate relief in these directions.

Now, London possesses every possible advantage of ample space in all directions; railways from every point of the compass, over the house tops, to the business centres; Thames steamboats, cheap cabs, and a comprehensive, immense, and—save in the old city—rapid omnibus system. Yet the people of London, already better accommodated than ourselves, are at this moment prosecuting half a dozen schemes for improved city traffic, any one of which rivals in cost and difficulty the single scheme which would alone make the business centre of New-York entirely convenient and accessible. We, who have justly boasted that every side of our City is a water-front, are just beginning to sigh for land, instead of developing our natural advantages to the highest extent, by annihilating the space between the finest commercial site in the world and the magnificent residential quarters lying from three to fifty miles north of it. While business is spreading over its appointed space, and crowding the dwellers ont of its natural limits into their own proper quarters, the dwellers are punishing themselves with every variety of inconvenience, from having the noise, dirt and high rent of commsrcial ground, on ths one hand, to dragging daily through goods-encumbered streets, crowded into foul cars, at snail's pace, on the other hand;—meanwhile, the wide and wholesome country lies like an impenetrable wilderness, almost in sight.

An iron viaduct over the house-tops, carrying steam railway trains at thirty miles an hour, and extending from the City Hall to the Central Park, and thence connecting with the New-Haven, Harlem, and Hudson River Railways, would at one grand stride place the business centre of New-York within ten minutes of the upper part of the island, and within from fifteen to sixty minutes of the ample and healthy river and sea-side regions beyond, and the splendid country that intervenes. Now to assert, at the start, as many persons will, that this scheme is impracticable, either in an engineering or financial senee—that it ie unprecedented—that it would create new difficulties, impede street locomotion, or fail in any manner to subserve the pnblic good in the most thorough and comprehensive fashion—is to dispute the teachings of authentic history, and to ignorc the results of the English practice in these very matters. The *paying* schemes of this kind now in operation in London, Manchester, and other foreign towns, have been prosecuted under difficulties and at a cost which in our own case would be entirely unnecessary.

The proposition will bear discussion; but, wild as it may seem to plodding, cobble-stoned, gutter-railed New-York, it should hardly be throttled without a word of defence. As to its engineering character, nothing is more old-fashioned, simple and straight-forward than a viaduct on solid ground. No doubtful and untried inventions are proposed. It is simply a question of easily estimated, precedented, and not excessive cost. Some of the London viaducts pay a dividend on a cost of nearly a million and a qnarter dollars a mile; nor do they, (the Greenwich and the Blackwall, for instance,) connect with lines running to the country, bnt depend on local traffic alone. Such is the shape and position of our island, on the contrary, that one central artery, however the City might spread over it, would accomplish the entire traffic between it and the ample end accessible residential quarters beyond.

If, however, the last few miles of this semi-daily journey are performed at any speed practicable with either steam or horses *in the streets*, our troubles have bnt commenced; as commerce moves up town year after year, the *termini* of the steam-railways will be crowded back, and the crawling horse-routes lengthened. The time is fast approaching when this will be absolutely intolerable. *Then* a thorough remedy will indeed cost something. After watching the ebb and flow of the human tide along this centre line,—after estimating the advantages of quick transit in this single direction, and after studying the conformation of land and water which forms the commercial centre of the new world, the only conclusion is of wonder that the great work is not already accomplished.

May in the Central Park.

A day of real May weather in May, snch as the sentimental poets sing of, no rational New-Yorker ever expects to see. Borrowing its name from the mother of Mercury, this falsely fascinating month, the very thought of which is so enchanting in mid-winter, seems to have borrowed with the mother's musical name, something of the son's sly and deceitful nature. Our days of May oscillate between the chills of November and the heats of July. Of the two extremes the second is certainly at once the most timely and the most tolerable; and everybody accordingly rejoiced in the sudden Summer which on Sunday overcame the metropolis. Everybody and everything. The trees felt the grateful change, and brightened almost visibly with every genial moment, into a brighter glow of vernal foliage. The turf in pent-up city areas and unkempt city squares rejoiced in a brief semblance of green fields and rural meadows. If ever here was what the farmers call a day of "growing weather," it was yesterday. This we could all of us see by merely walking the streets, or looking at the flower-pots in the house-windows. It was only in the Central Park, however, that the glory of the growing could be fully appreciated. There, on the slopes and lawns which are emerging with so steady and artistic a development into a new world of sylvan beanty; on the little borders of turf which brighten the roadsides; on the budding bonghs of the young trees, the fruitful presence of the sun made itself delightfully visible.

The whole Park seemed to be singing ths good old English song:

"Summer is y-comen in."

Thousands, of both sexes and of every age, quiet, orderly, happy, were there to listen to and to join in this glad outburst of reviving nature. In carrieges, on horseback and on foot they wandered over this noble paradise of the people, inhaling health and cheerfulness enough, we doubt not, to balance ths distracting outlay of both which May-day forces upon our locomotive population. Thanks to some mysterious crime of our forefathers, the curse of the Wandering Jew has been fixed upon all New-York which lives in rented houses. The repose and relief of a few hours in the Park must have been doubly precious yesterday to the unfortunate wretches who had been hunted from east to west and north to south through the rainy days of last week by remorseless carmen, and had suffered all the pangs and sorrows incident to a process which Franklin declared to be equal to "three fires."

The numbers who yesterday thus profited by the first day of Summer were much larger than on the corresponding day of last year. More well-conducted they were not, simply because they could not be. The admirable order which prevails on the Central Park is of itself a moral lesson and encouragement, which in the midst of the official corruption and general municipal disarray of the times, is a rich return for all that we have spent and mean to spend in making ths Park. It proves how easily all ths scandals which now alarm onr own thinkers and disgust the rest of mankind might be made to disappear from American society. Give us at Albany, at the City Hall, at the Federal Capital, the same honest energy and upright discipline which have ruled in the affairs of the Park, and it would soon be found that Americans are no more insensible than other people to the charms of decency and the advantages of order. No monarchy can make so creditable a show of its snbjects as this worst-governed of Republican cities makes of its free citizens in the Central Park. The signs which we recognize all over the place, of responsible and respectable authority, attending to ths business of the people with scrupulous fidelity, impress themselves at once on the popular mind and command its respect. The police of the Park, for example, carries in its very bearing this distinct character of utility and duty. Everybody feels that it is there to take care of the public property and the public safety. Ths few arrests which the Park policemen are called upon to make, are mostly provoked by the conduct of those who affect to consider themselves the "npper classes," and undertake to vindicate their supsriority by getting in the way of all the world and breaking all laws, human and divine. To these offenders small mercy is due, and bnt little is shown. Of the prompt practical character of the police-force on ths Park, we witnessed on Sunday a striking illustration. A family carriage containing four persons, two of them females, came dashing down the main drivs of the Park early in ths afternoon at a tremendous pace. One of the shafts had broken, and the horse, struck at every leap hs made by the sharp fragments, and maddened with pain, became every moment more ungovernable in his fright and fury. The driver stuck to his reins with undaunted determination, but as ths carriage swung and swayed in its accelerating career, it became fearfully apparent that a catastrophe was imminent. People broke to right and left as the carriage rushed on to its destruction, and neared a huge rock in a turning of the road, and we should have been now recording ths details of a frightful eccident had not one of the Park policemen, catching sight of what was going on, hurried down from a side road, dashed at the horse with equal skill and courage, and catching him by ths head, succeeded, after a sharp tussle and toberably active "run," in bringing him up "all standing." The simplicity with which this really gallant act was dons, and with which, having done it, and aided the owner of ths horse to put up his shattered carriage and lead off his half-frantic animal, the patrol welked quietly off upon his beat, gave the best possible evidence of the judgment with which this force has been made up, and of ths skill with which its discipline is maintained. In a pretty large experience of the mishaps end excitements of City life, we have never seen so threatening an accident averted with more discretion, coolness and courage; and the incident is well wortb relating, were it only to give our people e fresh assurence of the protection upon which they mey count in their pleasurings on their Park.

The work on the Park for 1860 hes been unnecessarily delayed hy tbe Legislature and the Council, but it is now fairly beginning. The Commissioners, we understand, expect in the course of the present season to complete the drive around ths reservoir, opening thus the connections between the Upper end the Lower Park; end thet magnificent central attraction, the terrace on the lake. This construction, an idea of the grandeur end beauty of which may be gathered from tbe report of the Commissioners just presented to the City Council, will be in itself e marvel of architectural end landscepe ert, quite without e parallel in any perk of the world. The New-York which considers it a religious duty to go ths rounds of ths watering-places, and shudders to be seen at home after the middle of June, will come beck from Saratoge and Newport in the Fall, to find, we hope, et home e wonder not easily to be matched abroad. The less fashionable but not perbaps less fortunate New-York, which makes this lovely island of ours its watering place, will bave tbe greater pleasure, all the Summer through, of seeing this wonder bud and blossom, and grow into being.

Minor Topics.

—Of all sanitary reformers, Dr. Winship, of Boston, will probably become the most popular. For he advocates nothing that goes against tbe grain of our humanity. In particular he takes stand against those two old dogmas whieh inculcete the hygienic necessity of rising from the table hungry, and from bed sleepy. He seys, never rise from table unsatisfied; never get out of bed so long as you have any inclination to lie there. And the Doctor's prescription is not only pleasant but sensible. If one is to rise from eating hungry what use of sitting down at all? And in relation to early rising, our sympathies have always heen with the boy, who, when his father attempted to cut off his morning nap with tbat rusty old saw about the bird and the worm, replied thet it served the worm right—he hadn't any business to get up so early. As regards the distinguished euthor of the seying that four hours of sleep were enough for a man, five for a woman, six for a child, and seven for a fool, we have always inclined to think that he was entitled to avail himself of the latter clause end sleep a good seven, for which reason he felt no compunction in curtailing ths sleep of others. Dr. Winship's teachings are much more egreeable.

—Our lager drinkers who absorb at the rate of a barrel *per diem* have rivals in China. A story is told of a Celestial wine-drinker who was wont to sit at table all day, and after imbibing sufficent to float a small yacht, rise and walk to his apartments without the least unsteadiness in his legs. The Emperor, determining to test these marvelous powers of imbibition, had a brass image made corresponding in all its dimensions to the man's anatomy, and invited the latter to dine; whenever his guest drank a cup of wine a similar cupfull was poured down the throat of the figure. Long before the conclusion of the dinner, the brass image overflowed, while the man drank on, and finally took his leave perfectly sober. This story, if true, is worthy the attention of philosophic minds. They can determine whether the phenomenon is owing to the fact that clay is more absorptive than brass, or to the gutta percha qualities of the human stomach. In any event, the story is somewhat singular—if true. Its truth or falsity, however, can readily be determined by trying a like experiment on one of our Aldermen.

—Mr. Haughwout, a crockery merchant of this City, wrote a letter to a lady in North Carolina, in which he ventured to express his opinion on the Slavery question. The lady thought the letter good, and published it. But unfortunately the views expressed by Mr. Haughwout did not coincide with the peculiar tenets entertained by the *Tribune*. And that journal at once devoted a column and a half to the annihilation of Mr. Haughwout, showering his own cups and saucers about his ears, and finally burying him under an immense platter. Now that the din of battle has ceased, we have been endeavoring to discover wherein the offence of Mr. Haughwout consisted—whether in differing from the *Tribune* in politics, or in being a crockery merchant. An old proverb says that those who live in glass houses should not throw stones; but the *Tribune* seems to go a step further, and assume that those who keep crockery have no business to express an opinion.

—Miss Sallie Mercer, who will be remembered by our readers as one of the prominent actors in the Heberton tragedy, which occurred in Philadelphia some eighteen years since, died in this City on Wednesday last. Miss Mercer, in her youth, was a lady of exceeding beauty, and was for many years the belle of the old district of Southwark. She was wronged by Hutchinson Heberton, who afterwards endeavored to escape from the consequences of his crime, but was shot by her brother, Singleton, while leaving the city in a close carriage. Miss Mercer subsequently married Mr. Henry Klapp, of Philadelphia, but the match was not a happy one, and they were soon divorced. Miss Mercer afterwards married Dr. J. B. McCauley, of this City, and was living with him at the time of her death.

—The English papers acknowledge that with all their love of fair play and admiration of bravery by whomever manifested, the feeling in the late fight was predominant in favor of their own champion. And it seems that when the account indicated that the "Benicia Boy" had the advantage, the crowd consoled themselves by recollecting that, if not an Irishman, his father hailed from Tipperary. The old feeling of nationality, which leads Englishmen to doubt if anything good can come of America, does not seem to be yet extinct, and they are not even willing to allow their Yankee cousins the somewhat questionable praise of beating them in a science whose every lesson is brutality.

—There are some words in the English language susceptible of more variations than any popular tune. The phrase, "an unfortunate man," has come to be very ambiguous indeed. But the latest application is one given it by several papers in commenting on the acquittal of young Brownlow. They speak of him as "Parson Brownlow's son, who was *so unfortunate* as to kill a fellow student by the name of Reese." Poor fellow, he surely deserves the commiseration of the public. Following out this novel application of terms, the same papers would undoubtedly speak of the killed as "Young Reese, who was *so fortunate* as to be killed by Parson Brownlow's son."

—A Frenchman has been displaying his ingenuity by inventing a pack of playing-cards, in which each card is made to represent some fact in the history of the Napoleon dynasty. In place of kings there are four emperors, including the Prince Imperial; four empresses, including the Empress Mother. In place of knaves, four Bonaparte brothers of Napoleon I. For aces there are four islends, viz.: Martinique, where the Empress Josephene was born, the islands of St. Croix, Elba and St. Helena. For an unintentional piece of satire, the representation of this four Bonapartes as knaves is pretty good.

—The New-York correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* has discovered that Mr. Greeley's family are subject to spiritual visitations. He says that very often when the infant Greeley is left alone, a cry is heard in the room, and that on the mother going in to ascertain the cause, a bouquet of beautiful flowers will be found on the bed, or a Canary bird will be flying around the room, having evidently been brought there hy spiritual hands. It is to be hoped that the editorial rooms of the *Tribune* will not be disarranged or disconcerted by any such ghostly visitants.

—The verdict rendered by the Coroner's jury thet investigated the Bellevue Hospital case deserves commemoration. "The child came to its deatb by accidental suffocation, and we recommend that steps be taken to clear the Hospital of rats." It is certainly a very good verdict, but something like dictionary reading—not much connection between the sentences. Or are we to infer that the child was suffocated by rats?

— A white girl twenty years of age has married a negro of sixty. And the Democratic papers are exulting over it as one of the legitimate fruits of Republicanism. Tbat amalgamation is one of the planks in the Republican Platform we do not believe. A young lady by the name of Desdemona ones wedded a dark-skinned gentleman, one who wore

The burnished livery of the sun,

and yet there were no Republicans in those days.

—It is gratifying to know that the voters of New-England are incorruptible—that they are neither to be bribed nor bought. A Connecticut paper tells us that a "sovereign" of that ilk was offered $15 in current coin of the realm for his franchise, but that he indignantly spurned the offer. We fancy the shrewd Yankee whispering in his sleeve, "Meke it twenty and I'll go it."

Niagara as It Is.

One of the most accomplished members of the New-York Press, Col. T. B. Thorpe, of the *Spirit of the Times*, last evening exhibited to a company of his friends and colleagues, a most unique and interesting work of art, a literal picture of Niagara as it is. That Col. Thorpe is an artist in spirit has long been known to the reading world. We owe to Mr. Derby, who kindly opened his house to receive both the painting and the painter's friends, the knowledge that Col. Thorpe is an artist by the hand as well as by the heart. He has studied Niagara as Niagara deserves to be studied, year after year and month after month, from all possible points of view, and under every changing influence of season and of light. The result of his studies was a conviction that Niagara might be painted for the popular eye in the fullness of its characteristic beauty—with all the splendor of rushing water—all the mystical majesty of rising misty vapor—all the grandeur of clovea ravines—and all the solemnity of river deeps too profound to be stirred by breeze or keel.

The result of this conviction is the picture which this most enthusiastic and energetic of amateurs has now completed, and which is on its way to England to be submitted to the engraver's burin.

Col. Thorpe has selected his point of view most happily. Taken from Victoria Point, just below the Clifton House, his landscape includes all that impresses itself most strongly on the eye and dwells most lastingly in the memory of the visitor of Niagara. The American fall, thin, nervous, almost mercurial in its sudden, steep plunge of sheeted silver; the mass of Iris island; the picturesque interposition of Goat Island; and the magnificent emerald crescent of the great *Horseshoe* Fall, all are portrayed with panoramic fidelity; and the peculiar effect of the stately narrowing gorge through which the water of the western lakes forces its descent to the St. Lawrence and the ocean, is rendered by Col. Thorpe with rare, and we think with unprecedented truth. If justice is done in the chromatic to the special qualities of this remarkable painting, there can be little doubt that Col. Thorpe will win and wear, as he well deserves to do, the honor of bringing the complete natural features of our great waterfall, for the first time, into the homes of the people. The honor will be no slight one, nor will its charm be diminished, we hope, by the consideration that it will bring with it profit as well as praise, the cash of the connoisseur as well as the applause of the critic.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The members of the Mercantile Library Association held their annual meeting last evening in the lecture-room of the library building. There was a large attendance—the body of the room being occupied by young members of the Association, and the platform by several members of the Board of Directors. GEO. W. BLUNT, Esq., presided. The annual report was first read. It gave the present number of books in the library as 50,000; the number of members as 5,666, of whom 4,066 were those who had paid an initiation fee of $2—the remainder the $5 initiation fee. The receipts during the year from all sources had been $10,612 92, and the disbursements $10,556 92. Included in the receipts was the donation of $10,000 from the the late ISAAC GROSVENOR. Mr. MORGAN and Hon. JOHN COCHRANE had been made honorary members during the year. Four honorary members had died during the year, Prof. DENNIS OLMSTED, THEODORE SEDGWICK, WASHINGTON IRVING and NAJAH TAYLOR. Suitable tribute was paid to the memory of these gentlemen, as also reference to the character and usefulness of the late R. B. BROWN, formerly President of the Association. The Committee appointed at a recent meeting to prepare a history of the Association was discharged. A proposition to add $1 to the initiation fee called out an exciting discussion, with a confusion of hisses and cheers and stamping of feet, characteristic of the meetings of the Association preceding their annual elections. On the vote being taken the proposition was lost, over two thirds who were present voting against it. It was after 11 o'clock when the meeting adjourned, which took place till Friday night.

THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE. — The New-York Academy of Medicine held its regular semi-monthly meeting on Wednesday last. Owing to the weather there was a bare quorum present. The report of the Council was read and accepted. One of its propositions, that of appointing a Committee to wait upon the three medical men of the Japanese Embassy, was referred back, with power. Their nomination of thirty delegates to the coming American Medical Association at New-Haven, and of twelve to the Sanitary Convention at Boston in June, were both accepted.

In the absence of a Committee, appointed a year since to report upon artificial limbs, which was expected, the President narrated a case, and asked the opinion of the members respecting the fact alleged, that a second attack of croup was never fatal when the first attack had been severe; and secondly, that children having a deep, full voice, indicating a large throat, rarely died from croup.

Upon these points some score of members very briefly expressed themselves, and generally to the effect that they did not remember second cases of croup dying—attributed by some to the fact that they generally died on the first severe attack; and in regard to the second point, were unable to corroborate or disprove it. The Academy then adjourned.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Police Commissioners, Messrs. BOWEN and BERGEN, assembled at Head-quarters, yesterday, and received the report of the Sanitary Squad. The occupants of the building, No. 653 Broadway, which has been reported unsafe, were ordered to remove forthwith. GARRET MARSHAL, HORACE ROBBINS, THOMAS MCGRAVE and DAVID KELLY were appointed patrolmen, and the Board adjourned to meet on Wednesday, at the usual hour. The town of Southold, Richmond County, has made application to the Police Commissioners for three patrolmen. The request will meet with prompt attention. This is the first application of the kind which has been made since the passage of the new law. Richmond and portions of Kings Counties have had the services of police on various occasions, and yet the authorities of the former have positively refused to apply for patrolmen, while the Supervisors of the latter have expressed the intention of paying for no more policemen than are required for the city of Brooklyn.

ACCIDENT ON NORTH RIVER.—Yesterday afternoon, the steam-tug *Belle* ran into and capsized a pleasure-yacht, with two gentlemen on board, on the North River. The steam-tug was stationary in the river within a few yards of the yacht, when the pilot rang the bell to start the engine. As the steamer approached, the two gentlemen made an effort to spring on board, but failed, and were precipitated into the water. One, who could swim, was soon picked up. The other drifted under the paddle-wheels of the steamer, and immediately sank. A boat was lowered from the tug, and fortunately succeeded in recovering him before life was extinct, although he is still suffering from the effects of the accident. Afterwards, as one of the crew of the tug was endeavoring to fasten a rope to the wreck of the yacht, the pilot again started the tug, and the man fell into the water, but, clinging to the mast of the wreck, was speedily rescued. Such recklessness cannot be too severely censured.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. SANDFORD.—The remains of Lieut.-Col. CHARLES H. SANDFORD, Quarter-Master of First Division of the N. Y. S. M., who accompanied Gen. PAES on his return to Venezuela in 1858, and who died there soon afterwards, have been brought to this City. The funeral services will take place at 2½ o'clock from the late residence of the deceased, No. 312 West Twenty-second-street. The officers of the First Division, commanded by the father of the deceased, Major-Gen. CHARLES W. SANDFORD, will attend the funeral, in uniform, wearing the usual badge of mourning, and will assemble at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, at 2 o'clock. Company H, Seventh Regiment, (8th N. G.,) of which deceased was for many years a member, have tendered their services, and will act as a guard of honor on the occasion. The Order for the Burial of the Dead will be said at Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth-street, at 3 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK CITY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The first annual meeting of the New-York City Library Association, was held last evening at their rooms, No. 3 Abingdon-square, Mr. ALFRED C. HOE, the President, was in the Chair. The annual report, which was read by SOLOMON L. HALL, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Directors, give the number of members as 720, the books in the Library 515, and magazines and pamphlets 383. The year's receipts were $1,843 60, and disbursements $1,722 47, leaving in the treasury $120 72. A debating Society was held on every Wednesday evening, at which ladies and gentlemen who do not belong to the Association attended. It was announced that a charter had been obtained from the State Legislature during the last legislative session. Some minor alterations were made in the Constitution, and the meeting adjourned.

COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL TO GOV. BANKS, OF MASSACHUSETTS.—A very numerously-signed invitation, from citizens formerly of Massachusetts, has been sent to Gov. BANKS, of that State, inviting him to a dinner, in consideration of the distinguished services rendered by him to the old Commonwealth, both as representative in Congress and as Governor. Among the signers of the invitation was W. C. Bryant, Moses H. Grinnell, David Dudley Field, W. M. Evarts, S. Draper, Henry Ward Beecher, and other prominent citizens of New-York who were originally from Massachusetts. We understand that, in consequence of official engagements, the Governor will not be able to accept the invitation until after the Chicago Convention.

FIRE DEPARTMENT—BOARD OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Representatives of the Fire Department met at their Hall in Mercer-street, last evening, and by a large majority reelected HENRY WILSON as Fire Commissioner for five years. A resolution asking the Common Council to place the appointment of bell-ringers in the hands of the Board of Engineers, was carried. Another one, in favor of petitioning the Legislature to deprive the Common Council of the power of reversing the decisions of the Commissioners, was, after a long debate, lost, and at a late hour the Board adjourned.

A NEW GERMAN SAVINGS BANK.—A new Savings Bank, for the benefit of the Germans, is about to be established under the name of "The Citizens' Savings Bank." Rooms have been engaged on the first floor of No. 13 Avenue A, and a number of mechanics are busily engaged in fitting them up for the use of this new institution.

THE CRUSADERS RETURNING.—The steamer *Columbia*, which arrived at this port on Monday night, brought the last of the Democratic horde which has been tarrying in Charleston since the adjournment of the late Convention. Among the passengers were Messrs. DEAN RICHMOND, Alderman TOOMEY and Capt. RYNDERS.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—The anniversary exhibition of the pupils of this institution takes place at the Academy of Music this afternoon. The musical exercises will be a prominent feature of the exhibition.

THE ILLINOIS.—A private letter from Southampton says that the steamship *Illinois* was advertised to sail from that port for New-York on Tuesday, May 1.

Police Reports.

AN UNFORTUNATE PARTNERSHIP.

Henry Wilkins was committed yesterday by Justice WELSH, on the complaint of Miss Eliza Sturgeon, who charges that she and Miss Anbe McKeeny entered into partnership with the defendant on the 20th of last March, in the millinery business, at No. 419 Broadway—Miss Sturgeon furnishing $1,000 worth of stock and Wilkins $600 in cash. Not long since, it is alleged, Wilkins induced the girls to execute to him a bill of sale of the whole concern, stating that he would by that means be enabled to transact business with greater facility. They unsuspectingly complied, when Wilkins, it is alleged, became insolent, and finally ejected them from the premises. An injunction to restrain him from selling the goods was then issued at the solicitation of the injured females, but it was subsequently quashed upon the exhibition of the bill of sale. Wilkins was finally arrested, however, upon a warrant, after he had removed the goods for which a writ of attachment had been issued.

THE SPECULATIONS IN UP-TOWN LOTS.

Charles G. Thompson, late a broker in Nassau-street, and Hamilton W. Shipman, broker at No. 33 Pine-street, both of whom are charged with having been concerned with Thomas Lawson, in the recent forgery of title deeds to up-town lots which belonged

Coroners' Inquests.

SUICIDE OF AN INVALID.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER, at No. 24 University-place, upon the body of JAMES J. EMMET, the youngest son of THOMAS ADDIS to other parties, were arrested on Monday night. Justice WELSH required Shipman to give bail in $2,000 for trial, and committed Thompson for examination. Five persons have been apprehended on charge of being implicated in the offence, but the object for which the deeds were forged has not yet transpired.

EMMET, who shot himself through the head with a pistol, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. EMMET, the father of the deceased, testified that his son had exhibited for three years past the symptoms of pulmonary consumption, and had sought health by going South, whence he returned two weeks ago. Subsequently he took fresh cold, and his cough becoming worse, he seemed to despair of recovering, and has, apparently in consequence, been much depressed in mind, particularly as within the past three years two of his brothers and one sister had died of the same disease with which he suffered. Mr. MCNEVEN EMMET, brother of the deceased, testified that while sitting in the parlor at 12 o'clock on Monday night, his brother entered the room, and they conversed for a few minutes. Witness left to go to bed, and deceased, having partaken of some refreshments, soon afterwards came up to their bedroom, undressed, and retired. A very few minutes elapsed, however, before witness was startled from a doze by the report of a pistol. He sprang up, turned on the gas, and found his brother lying on the bed beside him, with the pistol in his right hand, the muzzle against his head, and the blood streaming down his face. A physician was at once called, but the wounded man was dead when he arrived. Dr. JOSEPH WOOSTER testified that he had found an orifice in the temporal bone, on the left side, and in the molar bone on the right side of the skull of deceased, the latter hole being the point of entrance. Witness thought the deceased must have been laboring under aberration of mind when he shot himself, from the fact that in doing it he had also sicked the life of his brother, who lay beside him. The Jury rendered a verdict that death had resulted from a pistol-shot wound through the brain, which the deceased had inflicted while laboring under temporary aberration of mind. Deceased was born in this city, and had entered his 28th year. He was grand-nephew of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot, and grandson of the distinguished Thomas Addis Emmet.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

On Monday night, a train on the New-Haven Railroad ran over a German, between William's Bridge and Fordham, injuring him so terribly that he died yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, whither he had been removed. The name of deceased is believed to be DANIEL QUACKENBURGH. An inquest will be held to-day.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Slavery Question—Programme of the Progressives—The Election of Bishops—Communications from the Churches in Europe—Proposed Alteration of the Time of Meeting.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SIXTH DAY....BUFFALO, Monday, May 7, 1860.

All the Protestant pulpits in this city, except the Episcopalian, were surrendered yesterday to the Methodist clergymen who are attending the General Conference. At all the towns and villages circumjacent they were appointed to hold forth, and there were enough of them preaching at Niegara to drown the perennial thunders of the cataract.

The proceedings of the General Conference were interesting, chiefly from the bearing which they had upon the question of Slavery. Every day brings nearer the struggle which all are preparing for. The Committee on Slavery is making progress. It will report possibly on Thursday or Friday next—probably not till next week. It has appointed two Sub-Committees—one to take charge of and classify the memorials for and against a change of the rule, and the other to prepare a report. The latter consists of four "Progressives" and three "Conservatives," and it is extremely probable that majority and minority reports will be presented. I have it on excellent authority that the mejority has abont decided to report an original resolntion changing the General Rule on Slavery by inserting "or" instead of "and," and the words "or holding," so that the Rule will forbid "the bnying *or selling or holding* of men, women and children with an intention to enslave them." In this form the "Progressives" hope that the change may be effected. They confess, however, that it is very doubtful whether two-thirds of the delegates will vote for it. There are half a dozen men—from the Indiana and Pittsburgh Conferences for the most part—whose votes they hope for, but whom they feel that they cannot rely npon. These men, who hold the balance of power, have been instructed to support certain of the three rules which have been discussed in the annual Conferences. If they deem it proper to follow the letter of their instructions, they will vote for no other. The rainbow of promise to the "Progressives" in the possibility thei they will carry out what, it is asserted, is the spirit of their instructions—vote for an entirely new rule if the Providence, Erie and Cincinnati resolutions are thrown overboard. The Indiana delegation, for instance, was instructed to vote for the Erie resolutions. Of this delegation three are "Conservatives," chosen to represent the Conference in spite of their sentiments on the Slavery question, for their personal popularity and identification with other issues. The fourth,—there are but four,—is "Progressive." The three Conservatives united and placed him upon the Committee on Slavery. From this action on their part, the "Progressives" infer that they will not oppose the new rule.

If the new rule lacks the requisite number of votes it will be sent to the Annual Conferences, backed by as large a vote as can be obtained for it here, with the design, on the part of the majority, of obtaining its constitutional indorsement there before the next General Conference meets. It is not necessary to the adoption of a new rule, that it should be *first* assented to by two-thirds of the General Conference before obtaining three-fourths of the votes of the Annual Conferences. It may originate in the latter and afterwards receive the concurrence of the former and *vice versa*. The idea of adding an explanatory note to the rule seems to have been abandoned. Of course this programme of the proceedings of the majority may be changed before the report is submitted, but at present it is just as I have stated it.

An allusion in the address of the British Conference, submitted to-day, to the reception of an appeal for aid against Slavery, from the Black River Conference of this State, requires some explanation. The Committee of Correspondence on the subject of Slavery, of which Rev. H. MATTISON was Chairman, appointed by the Black River Conference in 1858, brought before that body, at its session of 1859, a report, stating, among other things, that, at the suggestion of a gentleman in England, it had prepared an appeal to the British Wesleyans, and to all the members of the great Methodist family throughout the world, affiliating with the Methodist Episcopal Church, setting forth what purported to be the connection of the Methodist Episcopal Church with Slavery, and asking that their influence be exerted, by memorials, petitions or otherwise, on the General Conference of 1660, for the extirpation of Slavery from the Church. At the time of its presentation the appeal was signed by four members of the Philadelphia Conference, and over one hundred and thirty of the Oneida Conference. The Black River Conference adopted the appeal, and ordered that it be circulated immediately. Every member of the Conference to whom it was presented signed it. The Conference then appointed a Committee of Correspondence for the ensuing year, of which Rev. J. W. ARMSTRONG was Chairman, and instructed this new Committee to send the appeal, with as many preachers' signatures as could be procured, to Europe, according to the original design. The appeal was so sent to the British Wesleyan Conference, and the answer to it is set forth below.

Rev. HIRAM MATTISON, who first presented the appeal to the Black River Conference, has rendered himself obnoxious to many of his brethren on account of the course which he has since pursued. The Conference having omitted to appoint him a member of the new Committee on Correspondence, he proceeded with the work which he had already commenced of obtaining signatures to the appeal. He is now here with memorials signed (some say) by 60,000 persons in England; others say there are 60 petitions, with several thousand signatures, asking that the Church rid itself entirely of Slavery. He cannot present the memorials himself, because he is not a delegate. The Black River delegates are opposed to him, and will not present them; and if they are presented they will come from some other delegation. Mr. MATTISON, who is a supernumerary preacher, is intensely Anti-Slavery. The Black River Conference is all on that side, bnt this year it neglected to return Mr. MATTISON to the General Conference in which he had a seat at the two last sessions. Although he is a member of the Black River Conference, he resides in New-York and preaches to an indepeadent congregation there. The Conference in which he resides has no control over him. It is to meet his case especially that a memorial has been presented, and together with a clause in the journal of the Black River Conference has been referred, calling for an amendment to the Discipline which will make all supernumerary preachers responsible to the Conferences in which they reside. Such an amendment will probably be adopted by the General Conference.

The election of Bishops will not take place till towards the close of the session. There will be but two chosen probably. The prominent candidates for the position are Rev. Dr. D. W. Clark, Rev. Dr. E. Thompson, Rev. Dr. C. Kingsley, Rev. Dr. James Floy, Rev. Dr. John P. Durbin, and Rev. M. J. B. Morgan. Drs. CLARK and THOMPSON are supported by the Eastern and Western Conferences; Dr. KINGSLEY, who is Chairman of the Committee on Slavery, by the Erie and Pittsbnrgh and the Central Conferences generally; Dr. FLOY by the East New-York and New-England Conferences; Dr. DURBIN, who is Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society, partly by the Central and more conservative border Conferences, and Mr. MORGAN by the East Baltimore and other border Conferences. All except the last two are "Progressive." Each draws much of his vitality as a candidate from the sentiments on the Slavery question which he is known to hold. The Committee on Episcopacy must report the number of Bishops that the work calls for before the election takes place.

Bishop JANES presided in the Conference to-day; and Rev. HENRY SLICER, one of the leaders of the Conservative party, made his first appearance on the floor.

Rev. F. C. HOLLIDAY (S. E. Indiana) presented a memorial) which was referred) asking that when a preacher is charged with crime during the interval between sessions of the General Conference and is suspended by an Annual Conference, and afterwards is expelled by the General Conference, his claim on the church funds shall cease from the time of his expulsion.

Rev. E. G. WOOD, (S. E. Indiana) presented the appeal of WM. H. SHEED, and upon a motion to refer to the Committee appointed on Saturday to consider an appeal case a little debate sprang up, and finally a Committee of seven was appointed to report a digested Code.

The answer of the British Conference, of the Wesleyan Connection, to the address of the last Conference, was then read. It sets forth a pleasant view of the prosperous condition of the Church in England, and adds, in relation to the question of Slavery, that the British brethren were pleased with the strong avowal on the subject of Slavery made by the delegation of the Church in the United States, and the repudiation of the charge of favoring Slavery; that the strong opposition to the institution has the earnest sympathy of the British Conference, and that its members hope that the American Methodists will take a leading part in relieving mankind from the withering curse.

An address from the British Conference to the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, in reply to an address from the latter, was also presented. They would have been glad, the British preachers say, to have sent a deputation to this Conference, but had concluded simply to send an address this time, and in 1864 to send representatives.

The Secretary read an address from the Annua Conference of Pastors of the Methodist Episcopa Church of France and Switzerland at Paris, June 22, 1859. It announces the death of Rev. Dr. COOZ, who was appointed to attend the last General Conference. The pastors state that they are engaged in efforts to revive Protestantism there, and are crowned with success. Amid domestic persecutions and the opposition of the magistracy, the French and Swiss Methodists are making headway.

All these addresses were referred to the Correspondence Committee, and an investigation was ordered as to the communications of the Black River Conference with the British Churches.

A communication was received from Rev. S. LUCKY, a superannuated member of the Genesee Conference, whose recommendations are hearkened to with great deference, advising that an Executive Conference be instituted, to consist of the Bishops and one delegate from each Conference, and to meet annually to try charges against Bishops; to hear appeals of expelled or censured traveling preachers; to have general supervision of the Book Concern, with all the duties and prerogatives of the Book Committee, and to act as general Missionary Committee. After some opposition this document was referred to the Appeal Committee.

Rev. J. M. TRIMBLE, of Ohio, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Revivals to inquire into the expediency of altering the Discipline, so as to provide that the next General Conference shall meet on the 1st of November, 1865, and thereafter once in four years. It was ruled out of order, but it will be again presented at the proper time. The object of it is to arrange that the General Conference shall not meet hereafter, as it has done hitherto, in the year of the Presidential election. The extreme anti-Slavery men will probably oppose it, for this very reason. The prevalence of political excitement on the Slavery question favors their movements. C.

SEVENTH DAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 8.

The Conference was presided over to-day by Bishop SCOTT.

Messrs. Slicer, Pike, E. Thompson, Goodwin, Cartwright and H. Kingsley, were announced as a Special Committee to consider the communication of Dr. LUCKY, made to the Conference yesterday.

Bishop BAKER announced that in accordance with a resolution of the Conference, Bishop MORRIS would deliver a funeral address on the late Bishop WAUGH, at 10½ o'clock on Friday morning.

Upon resuming the order of business, an ineffectual attempt was made to refer all petitions and memorials without reading.

A petition was presented from Baltimore, asking that all in the Church Discipline relating to the subject of Slavery be stricken out, and the whole subject be referred to the Annual Conferences.

A memorial from the Black River Conference, asking that probation preachers be authorized to solemnize marriages; and one from the Cincinnati Conference in favor of the admission of children to full membership, were referred to the Committee on Revisals.

The Committee which was ordered to prepare a plan for a Court of Appeals, and report to-day, made the following:

The Court of Appeals shall be a Standing Committee, composed of the Bishops and one member from each delegation, elected by the respective delegations. The right of challenge for cause shall be awarded to both parties. The Court may excuse members for sickness, interest, or other sufficient reasons. At least two-thirds of the whole Court shall hear the case, a majority of whom shall be sufficient to determine it.

An amendment to allow fifteen members of the Committee to render a verdict was rejected.

After an hour's debate the report was adopted, the Conference deciding that the question of the admission of an appeal should be settled by the Court itself. The previous action of the Conference in appointing special courts of appeal was rescinded.

A resolution was offered and referred to the Committee on Revisals in favor of amending the discipline so as to allow of the election of presiding elders instead of their appointment by the Bishops.

Adjourned.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ITEMS.—The house of Mr. ST. JOHNS, No. 328 Gold-street, was entered by thieves yesterday morning who carried away a variety of wearing apparel.... Post-office boxes have been placed on the lamp-posts in the most public positions throughout the City.... There are at the present time 280 convicts in the Kings County Penitentiary—104 having been admitted during the last month.... The Board of Assessors has organized for the present year by electing CLINTON W. RILEY President and GEORGE L. THATCHER Secretary.... The distillery of J. H. BRUNDAGE & Co., on First, near South Seventh-street, was damaged by fire on Monday to the extent of $3,000. The loss is covered by insurance.....Rev. N. WEST will be installed as pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church this evening.... The body of an infant, which had evidently died from want and exposure, was found in a lot yesterday morning in State, near Smith-street....Counterfeit $5 bills on the Bank of the Commonwealth, Pa., were circulated in this city Monday evening.... A sailor named JOSEPH MADISON was brought before Justice CORNWALL, charged with beating a woman named CAROLINE JOCELYN, with a slung shot, at a beer shop on Union-street, near Hamilton-avenue. The complainant being unable to attend Court on account of her injuries, the accused was committed for examination.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this Society was held in the Washington-street Institute last evening, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—ROSS. SPAIR BUSSING.
Vice-Presidents—Henry White, Baptist; M. E. Bassett, Methodist; Wm. J. Giddings, Episcopal; Julius R. Pomeroy, Presbyterian; J. Spencer Hosford, Reformed Dutch; W. E. Doubleday, Congregationalist.
Corresponding Secretary—Henry H. Lloyd.
Recording Secretary—O. Vincent Coffin.
Treasurer—John Bliss.
Librarian—Joseph Woodbridge.
Managers—John H. Boynton, Presbyterian; Edward Patterson, Reformed Dutch; Leonard Beebe, Baptist; John J. Kyle, Episcopal; G. A. Draper, Methodist; B. B. Roundey, Congregationalist.

The annual report was read, by which it appears that the Society is in a flourishing condition. There are 454 members. The receipts for the year amounted to $1,323 81, and the expenses to $1,265 44, leaving $58 37 in the Treasury.

FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT.—Fire Marshal BELKNAP has just made his semi-annual report for the six months ending on the 1st inst. By this report it appears that there were eighty-seven fires and alarms, and property, consisting of buildings and stock, valued at $46,000, lost. Ten persons were burned to death during the period covered by the report. Four of these resulted from the use of burning fluid.

INJUNCTION.—Judge EMOTT, at Poughkeepsie, on Saturday last granted an injunction restraining the Central Railroad Company from running cars on the Furman-street route, as granted by the Common Council, over the track laid down by the City Railroad Company.

INSTALLATION.—The Rev. W. B. LEE was installed pastor of the Greene-avenue Presbyterian Church last evening. Rev. Dr. CLEVELAND, of New-Haven, Rev. HENRY J. VAN DYKE, Rev. J. D. WELLS, and Rev. Mr. KNOX, took part in the proceedings.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day—Nos. 4, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City Common Council.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held at the Lyceum last evening, the President, Alderman HARDENBERGH, in the Chair, and all the members present.

THE POLICE.

A resolution was adopted continuing the present Police force in office until the 1st of July, at which time the law giving the Mayor power to appoint the Police during good behavior goes into operation—the appointments being subject to approval by the Board of Aldermen.

The annual message of Mayor VAN VORST was received, read and 500 copies ordered printed. The annual reports of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, Superintendent of the Almshouse, Overseer of Poor, Medical Department of the Almshouse, and Chief for Police were also received.

From the report of the Chief of Police it appears that the total number of arrests for the year ending May 1, was 1,432. The principal charges were—For assault and battery, 104; drunkenness, 314; drunk and disorderly, 425; drunkenness and vagrancy, 67; destroying property, 19; fighting, 58; gambling, 25; larceny, 93; wife-beating, 39. Nativity—United States, 266; England, 64; Ireland, 961; France, 10; Germany, 67; Scotland, 31; other countries, 13. Number of lodgers accommodated, 5,603. Total amount of property recovered and returned to owners, $3,136 23.

JERSEY CITY SABBATH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—The first anniversary of the Jersey City Sabbath School Association was held on Monday evening at the Wayne-street Dutch Reformed Church, a large audience being present. The services were commenced by singing and prayer by Rev. Mr. LUCAS, and reading of scriptures. The annual reports were read by E. C. FISHER. Annexed is an abstract: Whole number of schools in Jersey City, 20; whole number of scholars, 3,396; average attendance, 2,274; whole number of teachers, 411; whole number of volumes in the library, 7,370; total amount collected, $835. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. WILEY and Rev. H. D. GAASS.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HUDSON CITY COMMON COUNCIL.—The first meeting of the new Board of Aldermen of Hudson City was held on Tuesday night. The Board was organized by electing Mr. GARRAT D. VAN KEUSEN as President. After the reading of the Mayor's message, the President announced the Standing Committees.

Singer's Sewing Machines,
AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,
Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES of new styles at $75 and $50. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st. 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 49 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Removal.
CATARACT WASHING MACHINE,
Exhibition and Sales-room removed to
No. 494 BROADWAY,
East side, next above Broome-st.
The only washing machine that stands the test of use. Washing done without rubbing, and without wear on the clothing. Housekeepers are invited to call and try for themselves. Prices $12, $14 and $16.
SULLIVAN & HYATT,
Proprietors and Manufacturers.
N. B.—Wholesale orders received at our office, No. 54 BEEKMAN-ST.

Perry's Japanese
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing. Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO., No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

John B. Dunham,
OVER-STRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Ladies' Dress and Rosette Trimmings,
ROSETTES, GIMPS, BRAIDS,
At LOCKITT, SON & CO.'S,
No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot, No. 32 Platt-st.

!! Aquaria !! Aquaria !!
J. GLEASON & CO., manufacturers and dealers in AQUARIA. A variety of patterns always on hand. Also, a good stock of plants fishes, pebbles, &c. For sale at No. 454 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Anniversary Hats.
The largest and most elegant assortment of fashionable Hats and Caps, for gents and children, in the City. The clergy supplied at a discount.
KELLOGG, No. 331 Canal-st.

The New Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Smith, "the" Harrer, has removed to No. 131 Nassau-st., two doors from Beekman, next door to the Nassau Bank. Great reduction in prices. A fine moleskin silk hat for $2. As good as sold elsewhere for $3 or $4. Spring and Summer styles now ready. Please call and examine.

Why Feel Your Way Into Business in doubt and uncertainty, when a Phrenological examination by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, will point out the talents, defects, and the pursuit in which you could best succeed.

Sewing Machines to Let.—All kinds first-class machines constantly on hand TO RENT and FOR SALE. Second-hand meohines bought and sold, at the New-York Sewing Maohine Emporium, No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome, second floor.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. U. SILLECK & Co., corner of Fulton and William-sts.

Jeffers, No. 573 Broadway, is now prepared to furnish ladies' shoes for the masses, cheap. Ladies in City and country can find shoes, at all prices cheap, at JEFFERS' No. 573 Broadway.

Jeffers, No. 573 Broadway—The only place in the City where you can get Ladies' Shoes cheap and good. JEFFERS', No. 573 Broadway.

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Pure Whisky.—50 bbls. S. T. X. Snit's Salt River Bourbon for sale by ATWATER, MULFORD & CO., Nos. 35 and 37 Broad-st.

MARRIED.

MATHEY—PATTISON.—In this City, on Monday, April 23, by Rev. T. L. Finney, NESTOR MATHEY to Mrs. SARAH T. PATTISON, all of this City.

WATTS—MCDONALD.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 8, at 6th-st Baptist Church, by Rev. Charles Norton, Mr. JOHN WATTS to Miss FANNIE MCDONALD, both of this City.

DIED.

LYON.—In this City, on Monday, May 7, of a lingering disease, ISABELLA LYON, wife of William Lyon, deceased, aged 43 years.

The friends of the family are particularly requested to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, May 9, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 76 Monroe-st.

HOFFMAN.—In this City, early on Monday morning, May 7, LYDIA, wife of Philip V. Hoffman, and daughter of the late John Osborn, Esq., of Boston.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from Grace Church.

EMMET.—In this City, on Monday night, May 7, suddenly, JAMES J., son of Thomas Addis Emmet, in the 27th year of his age.

His funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 24 University-place.

The subject of the above notice had returned within a few days from a sea voyage, undertaken in the hope of arresting a pulmonary affection which had for some months been rapidly increasing. Those who knew his kind and gentle nature and exemplary life, can only account for this sad event from the immediate effect of the disease acting upon a mind already enervated by brooding over the prospect of its lingering and fatal termination.

GILBERT.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 8, FRANK AUGUSTUS, only child of George A. and Emily Gilbert, aged 2 years, 1 month and 13 days.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 201 10th-av.

GREEN.—In this City, on Thursday, May 3, suddenly, EDWIN GREEN, aged 41 years.

READ.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, May 7, of scarlet fever, SARAH A., eldest daughter of Thomas and Sarah A. Read.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Hampden-st., between Lafayette and De Kalb avs., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

VREELAND.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 7, WILLIAM A., eldest son of Wm. A. and Frances M. Vreeland, in the 23d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are particularly invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 368 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

PETTENGILL.—In Brooklyn, Penn., on Monday, April 30, Mrs. HANNAH DEAN PETTENGILL, aged 75 years, relict of the late Rev. Amos Pettengill, of Waterbury, Conn.

WHITE.—At Feltville, N. J., on Saturday, May 5, KATE, daughter of James W. and Emma White, aged 15 years and 5 months.

BALDWIN.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, May 8, THOMAS BALDWIN, son of George T. and Anna E. Baldwin, aged 1 year, 2 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Bushwick-av., near Forrest-st., Williamsburgh.

SEELEY.—At Singsings, N. Y., on Thursday, May 3, GRACE, aged 6 years, 7 months and 6 days, and Saturday, May 5, EDWARD, aged 3 years, 1 month and 17 days, children of John T. and Ann E. Seeley.

DOTO.—At Ovid, Seneca County, on Saturday, May 5, PETER DOTO, formerly of this City, aged 66 years.

DAYENPORT.—At Boylston, Mass., on Friday, April 27, JAMES DAVENPORT, in the 82d year of his age. A graduate of Harvard University, class of 1798.

Funeral Directors' Office, N. Y. Fire Department, May 7, 1860. The remains of Lieut.-Col. CHARLES H. SANDFORD will be taken from the late residence of the deceased, No. 312 West Twenty-second-street, on Thursday, May 10, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 312 West 22d-st. The officers of the Division are invited to attend the funeral in uniform, with the usual badge of mourning. They will assemble at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st., at 2 o'clock P. M. Company H, of the Seventh Regiment, of which he was for many years a member, having tendered their services, will act as a Guard of Honor on the occasion. The funeral service will take place at Trinity Chapel, in West 25th-st., at 3 o'clock P. M. His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend. By order of
Major-Gen. SANDFORD.
GEO. W. MORELL, Div Insp., Acting Div. Inspector.

DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
DELAWARE—*Extra Class, No. 219 May 8, 1860.*
33, 23, 38, 4, 53, 19, 63, 22, 16, 10, 6, 40.
DELAWARE—*Class No. 220, May 8, 1860

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

For sale or to let, a large fire-proof brick building, near the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, suitable for any manufacturing purpose, containing a first-class steam engine. Apply to E. H. KELLOGG,
No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO LARGE first commodious houses Nos 8 and 10 Clinton-place, occupied for several years by the late Mrs. M. Child as a school for young ladies. The houses are admirably adapted for a club, or for business purposes of almost any kind, with spacious apartments connected throughout, and capable of being subdivided advantageously into a number of small rooms. Possession can be had on the 1st of July. For terms, &c. apply to ROMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS brown stone house No. 170 Fort Green-place, third house south of the Myrtle-ave. entrance, with all the modern improvements: has just been painted, whitened and painted throughout; is in the most complete order in every respect; will be sold as a bargain and on easy terms, or leased to a good tenant at a low figure; immediate possession. Inquire on the premises for two days.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and cellar brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; Hamilton, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon aves. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply at A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—THE LOT ON THE NORTHWEST corner of New or 8th-av. and Mount Morris-square, 25 by 100 feet, for $1,400, $1,000 on mortgage for three years; lot perfectly level, free of rock, and in front of the spot on which an appropriation of $20,000 is made to improve the square. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY Brown-stone front house, with basement and underceller, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 20 M-st., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LATANTE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE front house, 25x63 feet, situate No 137 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and bell trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot-water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—15 THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs., one of these elegant four-story brown-stone houses, with rosewood doors, walnut staircase, &c; was built by Messrs. Loper & Davis, for lowest price, &c. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 50TH-st., between 3d and 3d ave., two new first-class three story and basement brick houses, with undercellars and all modern improvements. Lots running through the block if desired. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

STORE FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LARGE marble-front store No. 53 Chambers-st., running through to Reade-st., 27 feet front by 152 feet deep, at present occupied by Coebran & Co. Apply on the premises to COCHRAN & CO., No. 53 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME COTtage on 141st-st., near Broadway, with view of the Hudson River. Also to let, a brick store and dwelling on 10th-av., near 153d-st. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,068 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 20th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 120 3d-av.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FIFTH-AVENUE—FOR SALE, A PLOT OF ground on the south-east corner of 5th-av. and 50th-st.; terms liberal. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET.

TO RENT—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 10 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with two lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. R. W. ROWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, with high basement, under-cellar, all the modern improvements, No. 101 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. Apply to T. S. YARD, No. 421 7th-av., drug-store, corner of 36th-st., or of S. HISCOX, No. 38 Grove-st.

TO RENT CHEAP—THE SECOND FLOOR OF A genteel house in a genteel neighborhood, near 23d-st., with one large room on third floor; gas, bath-room, &c. Will be let to a gentleman and his wife or a small family. For particulars, inquire in the store, No. 343 Canal-st.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building corner Broadway and Fulton-st; suitable for bankers, insurances, brokers, lawyers, architects, stationery, shipping, &c. Apply, on the premises, to J. M. JACOBS, Room No. 19.

CHEAP RENT IN EAST TWENTY-THIRD-st., near Madison-square, furnished or unfurnished. A first-class brown-stone English basement house will be rented cheap for the Summer or year. Apply to J. HALL, No. 3 Hanover-st., or address Box No. 3,529 Post-office.

TO RENT, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—The four-story store, No. 273 Pearl-st., 22½ feet front, 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

TO LET—TWO NEW MEDIUM SIZED FIRST-class 3-story brown-stone houses in 82d-st., between 2d and 4th avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO LET, cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication office.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The small 3-story and basement brick house No. 205 West 12th-st., containing 9 rooms; possession June 1, or before. Apply to N. HENDRICKS, 13 Dey-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Well-lighted rooms and 100 horse power. Inquire on the premises. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, 1 room 60x40 feet, in a new building, well lighted all around. Apply on the premises, No. 62 Cannon-st., or at No. 63 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR NO. 42 ANN ST., now occupied as a printing-office. Inquire on the premises of C. A. WHITEHORN, or of F. MANY, No. 29 John-st.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROADway TO LET.—One very large and several small rooms at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, 163 Walker-st.

TO RENT—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the third floor of the Times Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & MARSH, same building.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING AT No. 45 East 31st-st., would let the front room and hall room adjoining, third floor; terms reasonable.

TO LET OR LEASE.—LOFTS OF NO. 45 Murray-st. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY TO LET for the Summer months; a large, well furnished house, with garden and grounds, well stocked with fruits and vegetables, with use of cow, horse and carriage, at Elizabeth, N. J., the residence of Cornelius Kelly. Elizabeth is located in New-York, an hour by 14 trains daily per New-Jersey Railroad, and steamboat old Elizabethport. Particulars can be obtained from J. A. ROGAN, No 96 Front-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR ONE or two years. The slightly-located and genteelly-furnished house, No. 51 West 28th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. The house is first-class, and in the most perfect order. The furniture is new, and of the best description. A reasonable concession will be made in the rent if the 1st of September, to an acceptable tenant. Apply at the house, or to L. EDGERTON, No. 292 Broadway.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE ON Hell-Gate shore, near Astoria, Long Island, with 4½ acres of land in fine cultivation; lawn running to the river; garden planted and well stocked with choice fruits. Carriages, boats, cows and poultry. Can be had with the premises if desired. Apply at No. 84 Beaver-st., 2d-floor.

A FURNISHED HOUSE OR COTTAGE, to rent for 3 or 4 months, is wanted, within one or two hours' ride by rail or steamboat from the City. A place of moderate pretensions, with plenty of shade and space, rather than style in the house, will be preferred. Address J. T., with location and terms, Box No. 467 Post-office.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMmer—An elegantly furnished 4-story, full-sized house in 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with lot and stable through to 18th-st. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT NEWBRIGHTON, S. I.—For particulars apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., Post's Buildings, corner Hanover-st. and Exchange place.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN Brooklyn, a few doors east of 2d-av., for several months from the present time. Apply at No. 95 Chambers-st.

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fondas Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 8 miles from Amsterdam, on the New-York Central Railroad, and 3 miles from Johnstown, the County seat. The farm contains 106 acres, all fine tillable land, with the exception of 14 acres of woodland. It is well watered, and a fine large stream of water runs through it. It is free of stones, good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two-story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. A good cash business is done in the store, and the post-office is kept there. The village contains a large brick flouring mill, large tannery and two stores. One mile east is a village of 1,500 inhabitants. There are 8 cows, 2 horses and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence or for agricultural purposes, such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at Nos. 92 and 94 Cliff-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—EIGHT MILES FROM Jamaica City, containing 45 acres of land, in garden and meadow. Abundance of fruit, new house and barn; a stream of pure water runs near the house. Will be sold at a bargain. Terms easy. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 55 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—HOMESTEAD FARM house, barn, &c.; plenty of fruit and berries; 1 mile from depot's ride from the City. Near depot. Price $3,000. Inquire of FERRIS & BEATTY, No. 65 Warren-st., or No. 363 Broadway, second floor.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY PLACE IN BERKSHIRE, MASS.—The subscriber offers for sale the Mansion House and farm of Judge Curtis, in Pittsfield, in the county of Berkshire, Mass. The house and farm lying within a ring fence, contains about one hundred and seventy-four acres, of which about seventy acres are finely wooded, a large part with a heavy growth, most of hard wood. The residue is tillage and grass land of the best quality.

The Mansion House is large and convenient, and with its accessories of stables, garden and orchard, every way suited to the wants of a family in a first class country residence. A farm house and all suitable farm buildings are at a convenient distance from the Mansion House. The avenues to the house, one of which is through the woodland and the other over the open grounds, each half a mile in length, the beautiful slope of the land towards the south, sheltered by wood from the north and west, and the charming views of mountains and valleys from every part of the grounds, render it one of the most attractive spots in the valley of the Housatonic. Considering the natural beauties of the place, and the judicious improvements which have been made upon it, it is believed there are few places in the country more worthy of the attention of those who desire a tasteful, convenient and beautiful country residence. At the entrance of the Woodland-avenue, there is a pretty cottage-lodge.

The Mansion House is completely furnished and ready for occupation, and the purchaser can have such portion, or the whole of the furniture as he may desire to take at reasonable prices.

On the lands of the same proprietor, in immediate proximity to the above, will be sold therewith at the option of the purchaser.

For permission to view the premises and terms of sale, inquire of OTIS PECK, Esq., near the premises, or by mail or otherwise, of the subscriber, in the village of Pittsfield. E. H. KELLOGG.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AND DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES AT AUCTION—A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—Will be sold at auction, on the premises, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1860, the country seat of Stephen B. Ailing, adjoining the residence of Prof. J. J. Mapes, on the upper road from Newark to Elizabeth; about two miles from Newark, and one hour's ride from New-York; containing about 27 acres, well stocked with the choicest fruit of every description, all in bearing condition, with the privilege of a full supply of pure spring water, and situated directly in front of Weequahisk Lake (now in process of construction.) The place will be divided into four plots, of about 15, 11, 4½ and 6½ acres each, the first of which contains a large two-story Swiss-cottage house, 40x30, with wings, piazzas, &c., and all necessary outbuildings. In excellent repair. The others afford fine sites for building, being elevated, and having a fine prospect of the Bay, Staten Island, &c. The entire front of the property is inclosed with hedges, evergreens and shrubbery. The property can be seen every afternoon, from 3 to 5 o'clock, until the day of sale. Terms, quarter cash, quarter 12 months, and the balance on bond and mortgage for three years. Possession given, if required, on the 1st of June. Maps may be seen and particulars made known at Mapes' Agricultural Warehouse, No. 126 Nassau-st. Parties taking the 1 o'clock train, from foot of Cortlandt-st., will find omnibuses at Market-st. station, Newark, to convey them to the premises. Fare 25 cents each way.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, AT BERGEN Point, on Newark Bay shore, an Italian villa, containing thirteen rooms, besides dining, kitchen and store rooms, cellar, pantries, &c., with about 3½ acres of land, 30 minutes by steam to New-York, (Pier No. 2 and Barclay-st.) ten times a day by stages; railroad in course of construction to Jersey City. Italian marble mantels, parlors, &c., finished in rich Italian style; gas pipes throughout the house; water on the first and second floors, with water closet, Beebe's range, and Seudenbergh's heater; grounds laid out as a landscape garden; extensive terraces on bay shore; hot pit and beds, with ranges of glass complete, stocked with all kinds of flowers, large and small fruit and kitchen vegetables, barn, cow and chicken houses, wells, &c. Apply to MORRIS BROTHERS, No. 31 Pine-st., or No. 262 Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A handsome country-seat, formerly belonging to C. A. Maoy, Esq.; and recently owned and occupied by the late W. F. Buckley, Esq., on the South-av., about 1½ miles from the Railroad Depot, and containing 40 acres of land, mostly in lawn and garden, highly cultivated and in perfect order; dwelling-house 80 feet front, built in the most substantial manner, with stables, barns, ice-house, tool-shop, hot and cold grapery, and extensive vineyard, of which 3,000 lbs. of grapes were gathered last year; also a great variety of large and small fruit trees in full bearing. For further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

TO LET, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country-seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The House, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bed-rooms, and three attic-rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grapehouses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh, F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

RURAL RETREAT AT SOUTH YONKERS FOR SALE—Consisting of a beautiful house, with 13 rooms, all finished, water in the house—a plentiful supply at all times, pure and wholesome; six acres of ground, well laid out with shrubbery, fruit-trees, and an excellent kitchen garden; a fine lawn fronts the house, in beautiful order; the out-buildings are complete, having carriage-house, stabling for seven horses; the society is good, and surrounding scenery unusually attractive. To a City merchant this is very desirable property, being only one hour's ride from the City Hall. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, IN New-Haven, on Whitney-av., one and a half miles from the depot. The house is modern-built, containing ten rooms, supplied with hot and cold water; a well of pure water in the kitchen; ice-house filled; barn arranged for horses and carriage, cow and poultry. The grounds contain an acre of land, well stocked with fruit trees of various kinds; the garden is in complete order. An omnibus passes the door three times each day. Inquire of B. W. BONNEY, No. 18 West 14th-st., New-York, or of the subscriber on the premises.
S. RAPALYE.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, A FINE DOUBLE house, very pleasantly situated in Astoria, with fine shade trees around it. The house is in fine order, with gas throughout, speaking tubes and bells, a good kitchen, with two other rooms on same floor, two parlors, a dining and sitting rooms; next floor, five bedrooms and an attic. The house stands on a lot 130 feet square. For particulars inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 344 Front st.

TO LET FURNISHED OR FOR SALE ON Castleton Hill, Staten Island, a new, fine, double, modern-built cottage, with about three or four acres of ground, barn, stable, coach-house, fine well of spring water, cistern, grapevine arbor and other fruits, with magnificent water and inland views. Location perfectly healthy, and only 15 minutes' plank walk from the ferry. Apply to JOSE MANZANEDO, No. 13 South William-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP—AT Five-Mile River, Conn., a small double house, in good order, and about one-third of an acre of ground, very handsomely situated near the water, about one-fourth of a mile from the New-Haven Railroad, and about 2½ miles from Norwalk; price, $800 cash. Apply to SAM. RAYMOND, 2d 5-mile River, or to JAMES G. POWERS, No. 161 Murray-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES ONE hour's ride from New-York by the New-Jersey Northern Railroad. Fifty-six acres beautifully situated on the Hackensack River, and one mile from and overlooking the village of Hackensack. It will be sold in one lot, or divided to suit purchasers. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to J. H. BEATTY, No. 65 Warren-st., or to B. J. ROMAINE, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN THE HIGHLANDS FOR SALE—Near the Hudson, about two miles east of Railroad depot and Steamboat landing, Cold Spring. Rustic cottage, containing 12 rooms, 80 acres of land—one-half in wood; good variety choice fruit trees, grapes, &c. Location healthy, retired, with good view of West Point. For particulars inquire of L. C. WARD, No. 160 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM OF 170 Acres, delightfully situated an East River, 9 miles from Harlem, to be sold with furniture, stock, &c., &c. It is perfectly healthy, and combines everything desirable for a gentleman's residence, and will be sold low and on easy terms, as the owner is compelled to travel abroad. Apply at Room No. 1, over Fulton Bank.

TO LET—IN GREENWICH, CONN., ON THE New-Haven Railroad, 20 miles from New-York, a country residence with one acre of ground, carriage-house, &c., six minutes' walk from depot and within view of the Sound. Will be rented for the summer furnished, or for the year unfurnished. Apply to J. M. BOWEN, No. 43 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, A HOUSE and 5 lots of ground, fronting on Congress-st., within 3 minutes of Congress Spring. Story house and spacious barn; the premises are in excellent order and location unequaled. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A COUNTRY residence near the depot; on the premises is a house, barn and other out-buildings, all in perfect order; the ground consist of about one and a half acres, with a good garden, and a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. Inquire of Mr. ROBINSON, Main-st.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—A COUNTRY SEAT OF Six to twenty-six acres, near the depot; first-class improvements, rich soil, plenty of fruit; pure, soft spring water, hot and cold, carried through the buildings. For further particulars apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN EXCELLENT cottage and carriage-house near Vanderbilt's landing, Staten Island, furnished or unfurnished, containing 13 rooms, modern improvements, plenty of ground, fruits, flowers and shade; cheap to a good tenant. Address J. H. BARLOW, Post-office, Station D.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—AT MASTIC, Long Island, on the South Bay, and in view of the Ocean, a large house, with about 14 acres of land, ice-house filled with ice, stables, &c. Apply at No. 2 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSE ON Main-st., near Brick-church depot; has a large garden, barn, grapes, &c., in abundance. The furniture will be sold if desired. For particulars apply to R. K. DOW, No. 51 Exchange-place, or J. B. LINDSLEY, Esq., Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the depot. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and ground highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET—On Castleton Heights, one mile from the landing, double house, with gas, stable, coach-house and garden. Healthy locality and splendid view. Will be furnished if required. Apply to CHARLES KEUTGEN, No. 63 Ann-st.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, in healthy locations, commanding fine river and inland views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Accessible by railroad and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT WOODBRIDGE, N. J., pleasantly situated on Staten Island Sound, 1½ hours' ride from the City; healthy location; plenty of choice fruits. Address, for one year, R. MERRITT, No. 49 34-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, and three acres of land attached, well stocked with fruit trees, within 35 minutes of New-York by cars every hour; first class neighborhood. Inquire of H. HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—RENT $600.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry seat near Dobbs' Ferry Station, Hudson River Railroad, having extensive river views, consisting of house with twelve rooms, bath, hot and cold water, carriage house, &c.; grounds well laid out, and abundantly stocked with fruit and shade trees, &c., is now offered at reduced rent. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 31 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON CASTLETON-AV., STATEN ISLAND.—To lease or for sale, a three story dwelling, basement and sub-cellar; main building, 28x36, with extension 18x12; containing 14 rooms, with stable, wash-house, and other out-buildings, and a good well; ground 48x164, well laid out. Will be rented or sold on favorable terms. Also, for sale on same avenue a beautifully-situated piece of land containing about nine acres. Apply to
GEO. JOHNSON & CO. No. 44 Walker-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near Portchester depot, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, consisting of eight acres of good land, house, barn, carriage-house, garden, fruit trees, &c. For further particulars inquire at No. 207 Front-st., New-York, on Wednesday, between 11 and 3 o'clock. Also, to let, a large dwelling house, furnished, near the depot in Port Chester.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, A NEAT AND convenient cottage with about one acre in garden, fruit and shade; a pleasant situation, near the depot; fine view of the Hudson. Price $3,000. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 99 Nassau-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
Will be opened on Saturday, May 26.
Persons wishing to make arrangements for board, &c., will apply to WM. B. COZZENS, West Point.
N. B.—Mr. COZZENS has three furnished cottages to let.

SUMMER RESORT.—THE LEROY PLACE IS now open for Summer board; is situated at New Rochelle, one hour's ride from New-York by New-Haven Railroad. Families who purpose going in the country will find this a beautiful place for the Summer. Much pains will be taken to make this a pleasant home. For particulars address Mrs. ORLANDO FISH & S. F. THOMAS, Proprietors, Leroy-place, New-Rochelle.

ROCKAWAY.—THE PAVILION HOTEL will be re-opened June 21, under the same management and conducted with the care and liberality that made this house so popular in the years 1856-7. Plans of the rooms and of furnished cottages may be seen and engaged at Mr. ROBERT SAUNDERS', No. 47 Cliff-st., or at the Hotel at Rockaway, after this date.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.—The above establishment will be open for company or permanent boarders on the 1st of June.
Parties desirous of obtaining rooms, can do so by letter to the proprietor. D. A. CROWELL.

PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—This establishment is now in perfect order, having gone through some alterations and improvements. The proprietor is prepared to make arrangements with parties wishing to engage rooms for the Summer. F. BLANCARD, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing house at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the depot and steamboat landing. The house and out buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to THOS. S. CODDINGTON,
No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE IMMEDIATELY—IN order that it may be ready for the reception of the Prince of Wales—The new Hotel at Ottawa, Canada: a fine new stone building, five stories high, with about 70 rooms, heated by steam, with all the modern improvements; situated opposite the new Parliament Buildings, in the heart of Central Ottawa. Possession at once. To a first-class hotel man a favorable lease will be given. Address the owner, WM. H. MORRELL, Box No. 4,648 New-York Post-office.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, BROADWAY, Corner of Houston-st., New-York. Conducted on the European plan. Single rooms 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per day; double rooms and parlors $1 50 to $3. Meals at all hours and as ordered. S. E. MEAD.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT,
A COTTAGE WITH GARDEN, &c.
Accessible from New-York in about one hour. Address, with terms and description
R. L. SCOTT, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

WANTED TO HIRE WITH THE PRIVILEGE of purchasing, a place pleasantly situated either in Bahway, Elizabeth or vicinity, with from 1 to 6 acres of land, within a short distance of the Railroad station. Any one having such a place to dispose of will address, with full particulars, E. L. MEACHAM, No. 38 Cortlandt-st., New-York. P. S.—Possession any time from now to October.

WANTED TO LEASE FROM OCTOBER 1 A moderate sized house, with modern improvements and in a good neighborhood. Rent not to exceed $700. Address, stating location and very full particulars, G. F. F., Box No. 105 Times Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHEPHERD KNAPP AND GEO. BRIGGS, TRUSTEES, &c. JONATHAN STURGESS, et al. In Chancery. Bennington County, December Term, 1859.

Whereas, Shepherd Knapp and George Briggs, of the City of New-York, Trustees of the first mortgage on the Western Vermont Railroad, have filed their bill at said term, in the Court of Chancery for the County of Bennington, in the State of Vermont, against Jonathan Sturgess, Thomas Douglass, Alonzo Child, and Ketchum, Rogers, and Grosvenor of the City of New-York, Ralph Barker, of Westchester, N. Y., the Saratoga County Bank, of Waterford, New-York, the Middletown Savings Bank, of Middletown, Connecticut, Winthrop W. Chenery, of the city of Boston, and various other defendants, the object of which bill is to foreclose the equity of redemption in the mortgaged premises, and all bondholders under said mortgage; and also against all other bondholders under said mortgage who may hereafter appear and become parties thereto; which bill sets forth a full statement of all proceedings had in the said trust and of its present condition; and that said trustees have now on hand a surplus of rents and profits which they desire to distribute among said bondholders, and prays that the Court will determine certain questions of priority which have arisen in regard to the distribution of said surplus, and decide to whom, and in what order, and at what times and places, and upon what evidence of ownership and vouchers, such payment, and all future payments of rents and earnings shall be made; and also prays for a settlement of the accounts of said trustees, as heretofore accrued, and for future and regular settlements of said accounts from time to time as they may be required, and also prays for other directions of the Court in regard to certain other details of said trust accounts, fully stated and set forth in said bill, and for the further directions of the Court in reference to the administration of said trust, upon proper notice to the parties as such directions may become necessary: *and whereas*, It appears that said defendants above-named reside out of the State of Vermont, it is ordered by the Court, that notice of the pendency and object of said bill be given to said defendants, and likewise to all other bondholders under said mortgage wherever resident, by publication of the substance of said bill and subpœna and of this order, in the Bennington *Banner*, published at Bennington, in the Rutland *Herald*, published at Rutland, in the New-York *Times*, published at the City of New-York, and in the Boston *Post*, published at the city of Boston, weekly, for three weeks successively. And it is further ordered, that any and all bondholders under said mortgage, not personally made parties to said bill, may be permitted to appear and become parties thereto upon their own motion. And said defendants and other bondholders are required to appear in said cause, at said Court, at or before the term thereof to be begun and holden at Manchester, in said County, on the 1st Tuesday of June 1860.
L. C. KELLOGG, *Chancellor.*
E. J. PHELPS, *Solicitor for Orators.* ap26-law3wW.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York—JAS. McSRIDE and JOHN K. McBRIDE, against FREDERICK E. RADCLIFF, Norman Cutter, Alexander H. Dana and George M. Chapman. Summons for relief—Com. not ser. To the said defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 54 William-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 28, 1859. J. L. JERNEGAN,
my9-law6wW* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL BURCHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, Third-avenue, corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, in the City of New-York, or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1860. ISABELLA SURCHILL,
mh21-lew6mW* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIJAH B. LOOMIS, late of the City of New-York, printer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of W. D. SALISBURY, No. 16 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1860. WILLIAM D. SALISBURY, } Executors.
ja11-law6mW* CORNELIUS L. EVERITT, } tors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF BOSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS MASTERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at her residence at the Mansion House, Hicks-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated Jan. 3, 1860. HELEN R. MASTERSON,
ja11-law6mW* Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LIPPIMAN SAMUELS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 69½ First-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 18, 1859.
FANNY SAMUELS,
c26-law6mW* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, attorney-at-law, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of B. ACKERMAN & BROTHER, No. 184 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 3, 1860.
GILBERT F. ACKERMAN, } Executors.
1ey6mW* JAMES H. BRUSH, }

WANTED—A NEW OR SECOND-HAND HIGH pressure engine, of from 20 to 75 horse-power, with boiler. Address JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Agent, Hudson River Iron Works, Troy, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY LOCATED IN PEARpont-st., Brooklyn Heights, occupying a large and elegantly furnished house, could spare a parlor and bedroom with board to a gentleman and wife. Also a very nice room for a single gentleman. House contains all the modern improvements. Address H, Box No. 123 Times Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE or three or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board, at No. 115 9th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable reference required.

BOARDING.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACcommodated with single or double rooms, with the comforts of a private home, at No. 168 Waverley-place, four doors from Washington-square. A front basement to let for an office. Apply immediately.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board with a private family, at No. 141 3d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in West 14th-st., would let, with board, their entire second floor, and a parlor and bed-room on third floor, to a party, or a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen. Address G. E. M., Box No 178 Times Office.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO 58 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, WITH board, a well-furnished front room on the third floor to a gentleman and his wife or to two single gentlemen, or a front hall bedroom on the same floor to a single gentleman. The house has gas, baths, &c. Apply at No. 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS ON THE first or second floor of an English basement house, will be let with partial board to a person having good reference. Inquire at No. 25 Concord-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—IN the brown-stone house No. 26 Willow-st., three minutes' walk from Fulton ferry; two large rooms to let, pleasantly furnished; suitable for a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen; also, a single room.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant double and single rooms, at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, living in their own house, would accommodate a few single gentlemen with board and pleasant rooms, on first or second floor; terms moderate. Apply at No. 80 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ACcommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be had at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TWO VERY PLEASant, furnished rooms, with all conveniences, to let, with board, in a private family. Location desirable, and convenient to ferries. Apply at No 253 Clinton-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN ENGAGED in business in the lower part of the City, wishes to procure a neatly furnished room, with breakfast, and dinner at 6 o'clock, in a private Protestant family living on or near a good stage route, and where there are no other boarders. Address H., Box No. 166 Times Office, giving terms and location.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PLEASANT SITUAtion on Brooklyn Heights, by a young gentleman and wife. Good reference exchanged. Address F. F., Box No 165 Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 34TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, will let, with board, a large front room, (with smaller room connecting,) and a large back room on same floor. Also, a good size bed-room on floor above. House is first-class, handsomely furnished, and has water, gas, &c., throughout. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 108 Times Office.

TO LET.—A CHOICE OF BEAUTIFUL ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, without board, in a house containing all the modern improvements, occupied by a private family; location central; first-class, and in the vicinity of several lines of stages. A note addressed to T. M. C., Station D, Bible House, will receive attention.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL DISPOSE OF a suite of rooms on second floor, to one or more adults, with

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 32 Wall-st.

STOCKS AT AUCTION.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) May 9,
At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
By order of Executor to close an estate.

25 shares United States Trust Co	$108 each.
60 shares United States Life Ins. Co	50 each.
12 shares Continental Fire Ins. Co	100 each.
20 shares Niagara Fire Ins. Co	50 each.
20 shares Security Fire Ins. Co	50 each.
12 shares Manhattan Fire Ins. Co	50 each.

For account of whom it may concern:

60 shares Brooklyn Gas Light Co	$25 each.
20 shares Mutual Fire Ins. Co	50 each.
20 shares Nassau Fire Ins. Co	25 each.
10 shares Lafayette Fire Ins. Co	50 each.
20 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co	40 each.
10 shares Park Fire Ins. Co	100 each.
20 shares Howard Fire Ins. Co	50 each.
20 shares Washington Fire Ins. Co	50 each.
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co	100 each.
10 shares Mercantile Mutual Fire Ins. Co	100 each.
25 shares Columbian Marine Fire Ins. Co	100 each.

Stock sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Real Estate sold any day required.

A. G. TURNER, Auctioneer.—Office No. 120 Broadway.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF
ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS CABINET
FURNITURE,
TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS,
ON THURSDAY, AT NO. 699 BROADWAY.

A. G. TURNER will sell, on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock, at 699 Broadway, the entire rich and elegant stock of E. C. J. SCHMITT, warranted in every respect by the makers, consisting of rosewood, walnut, oak and mahogany parlor suites, stagers, consoles, escritoirs, inclosed library and secretaire, bookcases and chairs, centre and work tables, oak extension tables, settees, with Lisbon, Vienna and stationary, marble, top tables, ebony and rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, mirrors and fancy chairs, wardrobe, &c.

The whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder for cash. A deposit of ten per cent required from all purchasers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS AND WATER RIGHTS
ON 26TH-ST. AND EAST RIVER.
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 15, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, under the direction of E. Ketchum, Esq., referee:

12 valuable lots of land, situate on the northerly side of 26th-st., and commencing 100 feet east of 1st-av., each 25 feet in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth.

Also—1 valuable lot adjoining, 10 feet 9 inches in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth.

Together with the water right in front of the same, between the bulk-head and Avenue A, being a space of 200 feet 3 inches. 60 per cent can remain on mortgage. Maps, with full particulars, at the Office of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

166 VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES,
Situated on First avenue, Avenue A,
11th, 12th and 14th-sts.
ALSO, VALUABLE WATER-RIGHTS,
At auction, on TUESDAY, 15th May, instant,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
By order of Daniel T. Ross, Esq., Assignee.
THE SALE WILL BE PEREMPTORY.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—IRVING Buildings, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,
May 9 and 10, at 7½ o'clock.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS—Being in part selections from several private libraries, and comprising standard works in Theology, History, Voyages and Travels, Biography, Poetry, the Drama, Fiction, Belles-Letters, Arts and Sciences, &c., including many illustrated books, and a few fine English engravings, &c.

J. MILNOR TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A LARGE AND ATTRACtive sale, THIS DAY, commencing at 10½ o'clock,
At No. 88 West 18th-st., near 5th-av.,
OF RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Paintings, Bronzes and Parian Statuettes, Brussels and ingrain carpets, crockery, silver and plated ware, cutlery, bedding, &c.

Also, an elegant 7 octave piano-forte.

W. B. WESTCOTT & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEhold furniture at public auction, the property of a gentleman leaving the City. W. B. WESTCOTT & CO. will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant residence, No. 152 West 31st-st., west of 7th-av.—sale commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely—the catalogue comprising the largest and richest assortment of household furniture and works of art offered at auction this season, viz., 7-octave piano-forte, rosewood drawing-room suite, stagers, mirrors, bookcase, centre tables, velvet carpets, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, lace curtains, oil-paintings, bronzes, china vases, card tables, easy chairs, lounges, buffets, extension table, China and glass ware, silver-plated ware, table cutlery, &c., rosewood dressing bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, commodes, shaving stand, amour, giving wardrobes, hair and spring mattresses, feather beds, blankets, Brussels carpets, rugs, &c. Also, a desirable assortment of basement and kitchen furniture. Sale rain or shine.

L. D. TOMPKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT ORANGE, N. J.—On THURSDAY, May 10, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the subscribers, by order of the Executors of S. D. Day, deceased, will offer at public auction, on the premises, the valuable property consisting of a dwelling-house and store on the corner of Main and Day sts., in Orange, N. J., lately occupied by S. D. Day, deceased, and for nearly fifty years known as the most desirable business stand in the town, being directly opposite the bank and hotel, and within two minutes' walk of the railroad station and post office. The lot is 128 feet wide on Main st. by 430 feet deep on Day-st. and will be divided into parcels to suit purchasers. The title is indisputable. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. L. D. TOMPKINS, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) May 9, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., a few doors from Fulton-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, parlor suites, covered in hair cloth and brocatel, viz.: tete-a-tetes, sofas, parlor and arm chairs, marble top centre tables, gilt frame pier and mantle mirrors, oil paintings, extension dining tables, buffets, dining chairs, dressing bureaus, stands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, &c., &c.; the whole being well worthy the attention of housekeepers and dealers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, May 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 177 East Broadway, a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany suites in hair cloth, mahogany marble-top washstands, window curtains and cornices, window shades, mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, palliasses, centre tables, rockers, oilcloths, stair carpets, black walnut bedsteads, shaving stand, hall stand, stair rods, together with a general assortment. Also, crockery, glass and kitchen ware, and dining room furniture, &c.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, PIANO.—On THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock, by PEED & COLE, at 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, consisting of two suites of solid framed parlor furniture, made to order, and nearly new, one rosewood chamber suite, two enamelled chamber suites, very fine, two bookcases, five bureaus, oak extension table, and dining-room chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows, centre and side tables, rosewood stagers, tapestry and three-ply carpets, oil-cloths, together with a general assortment of other furniture; one carved leg, 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, &c.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MAY 9, AT 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st. Large sale of second-hand household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs, lace and brocatel window curtains, pier mirrors, centre tables, rockers, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and chairs, oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, dining room and bedroom crockery, together with an assortment of kitchen ware, &c. Also, rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, City make. Also, large lot of second-hand office furniture, upright and sliding desks, chairs, tables, bookcases, letter press, &c.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers—Office 35 Nassau-st.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT corner of 60th-st. and 8th-av., all the genteel household furniture contained in said house, consisting of mahogany parlor suite in hair-cloth, Brussels and ingrain carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, hureaus, chairs, beds, bedding, crockery, glass and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ROSES, HOT-HOUSE AND OTHER PLANTS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at Auction, on FRIDAY, May 11, at 10½ o'clock, in their salesroom, No. 7 Pine-st., near Broadway, a fine selection of handsome large running and monthly roses, spiræas, geraniums jessamines, oleanders, evergreen evonimaus, hydrangeas, verbenas, &c., in baskets, &c. The above are all fine plants, and just received from the nurseries.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THIRD-AVENUE AND FORTY-SECOND-STREET LOTS THIS DAY.—The great sale of the Phillipse Tract," on 3d-av., between 42d and 44th sts., takes place THIS DAY, at the Exchange, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

JOHN W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY T. LEEDS.—SALE OF ROSEwood, mahogany, oak and walnut cabinet and parlor furniture; being the entire stock of Mr. Wm Guilfoy, No 9 Bedford-st., near Houston; THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock; comprising a large variety of solid oak, walnut and other furniture.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ABOUT EIGHT hundred cases of boots, shoes and brogans at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, May 9, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a complete assortment of desirable goods; also a line of stock goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

WASHINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer—Store No. 52 Cortlandt-st.

CONTINUATION SALE OF PRIVATE LIbrary—THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 79 Williams-st., corner of Liberty, the continuation of catalogue sale rich collection standard works, in all departments of literature. Also, at 12 o'clock, large carved wood bookcase, cost $100.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of Montague-place and Hicks-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of parlor and chamber rosewood and mahogany furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, marble stairway, bronzes, &c. Catalogues at sale.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY AT NO. 102 Maiden-lane, of fruit, ornamental and evergreen trees, pot-plants, roses, dahlias, verbenas, &c.; also, 2,000 Hungarian grape-vines, 1,000 arbor vitæ for hedging. 12 o'clock M.

P. H. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AT THE SALESROOM NO. 79 NASSAU-st. THIS MORNING, at 10½, from the nursery of Mr. Wilson, of Astoria, a collection of house-garden and orchard trees and plants, taken from the earth this morning. Every lot will be sold without any reserve.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 3 O'CLOCK, at 454 Canal-st., all the handsome furniture, &c., of a large house; rich velvet tapestry, 3-ply and other carpets, fine beds, bedding, plate glasses, &c., comprising everything useful and necessary for housekeeping.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] Salesroom 23 Nassau-st

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL [illegible] on WEDNESDAY May 9, at 12 o'clock, [illegible] No. 28 Hanover-st., a buggy in good order, many substantial and well made, together with pole, &c. Also, a top buggy in good order, made by one of the first City makers, in good running order.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS,
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 60 Wall-st.

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

S. M. WOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND AUCTIONEERS
For the Purchase and Sale of
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, RAILROAD
STOCKS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.
S. M. WOOD,
W. L. BOSTWICK,
F. S. BOGUE,
No. 77 Cedar-st., and
No. 75 West 40th-st., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills in sums to suit.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, May 8, 1860.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THE 7TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

REUBEN W. HOWES,	GEORGE H. POTTS,
JOSEPH E. BULKLEY,	PETER HAYDEN,
JOHN H. MACY,	ARTHUR LEARY,
ROBERT SQUIRES,	LEVI P. MORTON,
OLIVER HOYT,	TERENCE DONNELLY,
GEORGE J. BYRD,	WILLIAM H. FOGG,
MELVIN S. WHITNEY,	JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS,	ANTONIO Y. DEL VALLE,
WILLIAM K. KITCHEN,	JOHN TOWNSEND, Jr.,
	HULL CLARK.

And for Inspectors of next Election:
LORING ANDREWS, ADDINGTON REED,
JOHN R. MARSHALL.

And at a meeting of the Directors, held this day, REUBEN W. HOWES was unanimously elected President.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, March 29, 1860.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of $5 per share upon the Capital Stock of the Company be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 15th day of May, 1860; and that the same be payable on the stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City, and on the stock registered in London at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co.; and that parties desiring to pay their installments in London, may pay the same at the rate of four shillings two pence sterling to the dollar.

Resolved, That the Transfer Books be closed on the 10th day of May, and reopened on the 15th, and that no transfers be permitted after that date of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid.

Resolved, That interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum be allowed upon all assessments paid previous to the 15th of May, and charged at the same rate upon all assessments paid after that date.

By order of the Board.
A. F. BURNSIDE, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	147,000

This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, May 8, 1860.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 7TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

REUBEN W. HOWES,	GEORGE H. POTTS,
JOSEPH E. BULKLEY,	PETER HAYDEN,
JOHN H. MACY,	ARTHUR LEARY,
ROBERT SQUIRES,	LEVI P. MORTON,
OLIVER HOYT,	TERENCE DONNELLY,
GEORGE J. BYRD,	WILLIAM H. FOGG,
MELVIN S. WHITNEY,	JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
WILLIAM K. KITCHEN,	JOHN TOWNSEND, Jr.,
	HULL CLARK.

For Inspectors of the next Election:
LORING ANDREWS, ADDINGTON REED,
JOHN R. MARSHALL.

And at a meeting of the Directors, held this day, REUBEN W. HOWES was unanimously elected President.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., No. 68 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of exchange, in accordance with the Proposals of December 16, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 15th of June next.

C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN R. R. CO. OF 1859, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 21, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1859 will be held at the office of the Company, at Springfield, Illinois, on the second THURSDAY of May next for the election of three Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.

WM. B. CORNEAU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, May 3, 1860.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMpany—No. 52 Wall-st, New-York—Capital $200,000—May 8, 1860.—At the Annual Election the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year: Henry M. Ward, George Bell, Gilbert Davis, Samuel Lord, Sidney Mason, Wm. H. Harbeck, George F. Nesbit, Gerardus Boyce, Robert Lowden, Henry Hilton, Chas. F. Southmayd, Wm. S. Thorne, J. Littleton Adams. And for Inspectors of Election: Henry Rowland, Philstus H. Holt, Wm. G. Ward. Also, at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, WM. S. THORNE, Esq., was unanimously elected President.

HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, April 24, 1860.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of (13) Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 15th day of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 5th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 16th proximo.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 18th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the first day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank.

MARCH 27, 1860. JOHN T KNOWLES, Receiver.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO., No. 66 William-st.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company on May 12, ensuing. The polls will be open from 12 until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from May 7 until May 12 inclusive. H. MATHER, Secretary.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by

THOMAS DANNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

$60.000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE ON City property, in sums to suit applicants.

J. F. WILLIAMS,
No. 442 8th-av.,
near 34th-st.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, maturing prior to March, 1861, purchased at par by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 59 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1860.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due on the 5th day of May, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank.

P. W. GALLAUDET
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 11 PINE-ST., where he will continue to buy and sell on commission, HARDWARE, METAL, and other BUSINESS PAPER.

DIVIDEND.—THE COMMITTEE OF THE Tontine Building have this day declared a Dividend of $146 on each share, the nominee of which was living on the 1st inst., payable at No. 63 Wall-st., by

FREDERIC DE PEYSTER, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1860.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the Bonds of this Company will present the Coupons due May 1, 1860, to ANDREW H. GREEN, New-York, for payment.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SHIPPING.

STEAM—NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The Vanderbilt European Line United States Mail Steamships sail between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

	FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	RETURNING FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON.
ILLINOIS, Griffin	Sat., May 19	Wed., June 6
VANDERBILT, Lecaze	Sat., June 16	Wed., July 4
ILLINOIS	Sat., June 30	Wed., July 18
VANDERBILT	Sat., July 28	Wed., Aug. 15
ILLINOIS	Sat., Aug. 11	Wed., Aug. 29
VANDERBILT	Sat., Sept. 8	Wed., Sept. 26

These ships have water-tight compartments.
Price of passage either way the same.
Berth cabin $130 and $100; 2d cabin $75 and $60.
Certificates of passage issued from Europe to America.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
B. TORRANCE, Agent, 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
D. B. CHRYSTIE, Agent, 27 Rue Richelieu, Paris.
BARING BROTHERS & CO., No. 67 Grace-Church-st., London.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail June 23.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Leaving every 20 days from each port.
Steamship QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUBAEL, Commander.

This well known and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on TUESDAY, May 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No 45 North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board on presentation of clearance.

Freight received on the 21st inst. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins. CANADA, Capt a Lng.
ARABIA, Capt J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt F. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA, Miller, leave Boston, Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York, Wednesday, May 9.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston, Wednesday, May 16.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York, Wednesday, May 23.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston, Wednesday, May 30.
PERSIA, Judkins leave New-York, Wednesday, June 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston, Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York, Wednesday, June 20.
Berths not secured till paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic steamship company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. CURTIS,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, May 5,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31,
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,	TUESDAY, Sept. 11,
SATURDAY, Oct. 6,	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.

The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.

Cabin passage, $130.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 86 Wall-st., for passage to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL TINKER & MORGAN.

Agents at Havre, Messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.

Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 13 Faubourg Montmartre.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE new and first-class steamship BUNTSVILLE, Capt. Jno. A. Post, will leave Pier No. 12, N. R., on THURSDAY, May 10, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $16; through tickets sold to New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon $20; Augusta, $17 50. Also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates.

No charge for carriage hire in Savannah for through passengers.

Baggage checked free to all the above places.

Freight 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will positively sail on SATURDAY, MAY 12, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 4 Broadway.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.

The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 8 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.

Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included), $6; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & SKINNEKEN, No 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, May 12, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville $27 75; Knoxville $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAM'L L. MITCHILL & SON.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 10 o'clock A. M.

The ASIA will sail on the 23d inst.
E. CUNARD, NO. 4 Bowling-green.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. MCNEES. Adepted citizens must produce certificates.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES VISITING EUROPE.—Facilities for securing responsible couriers and travelling servants. Couriers and Travelling Servants' Society (composed of respectable men of different nations,) established in 1851, and enrolled according to act of Parliament. "The safest plan is to apply to the Secretary of the Society, No. 13 Bury-st., St. James', London, as all the couriers of that Society are competent and trustworthy."—*Editor Bradshaw's Guide.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

PUBLIC SALE OF UNITED STATES ARMS.—Will be sold at Mount Vernon Arsenals, Alabama, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of June, 1860, by order of the President of the United States:

160 Hall's brown flint lock rifles.
587 Hall's bright flint-lock rifles.
11 percussion muskets.
331 flint-lock pistols.
147 Hall's carbines.
125 artillery swords.
18 field-artillery carriages.
57 620 assorted flints.
310 Hall's rifle-cartridge boxes.
195 pistol holsters, and other equipments too numerous to mention. Terms cash.

TO SOUTHERNERS.

DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus ☞ CONGRESS
Any not having those words and letters on C. & W.
the corks, are counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the seller for WATER.
swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depot of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

CAUTION!
SAPONIFIER OR CONCENTRATED LEY,
THE READY FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

Unprincipled parties are passing off on the public a spurious article of Saponifier or Concentrated Ley, branded Concentrated Pot-Ash, Concentrated Ley, &c. The only genuine original and patented article is put up in one-pound iron cans, and manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, to be had of all respectable storekeepers. Wholesale trade supplied by LEWIS, JAMES & CO., Agents, Philadelphia.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
PURE MILK.
Address or apply to
T. W. DACKER, office No. 135 East 27th-st.

GOWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND,
LAW OFFICE,
No. 280 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.
Collections promptly made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, through attorneys and bankers.

FOUR SECOND-HAND SAFES FOR SALE LOW.—QUICK BROTHERS, No. 96 Maiden-lane. Also, a large assortment of Wilder's patent Fireproof Safes constantly on hand.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—PEW NO. 89, MIDDLE aisle Reformed Dutch Church, 5th av., corner of 29th st.; eligibly situated. Apply to J. F. VANVLACK, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

RAILROADS.

TO THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1860.

CHANGE OF SPECIAL TRAIN.

The New-York and Erie Railroad will dispatch a SPECIAL TRAIN for delegates to the Republican National Convention, leaving Depôt foot of Duane-st., New-York, SUNDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 8 P. M., reaching Chicago on Monday evening at 9 P. M. The people of New-York residing in Chicago will give a grand reception to delegates by this train.

Regular Through Express Trains for Chicago leave New-York at 7 00 and 9.00 A. M., and 5.00 P. M. every day except Sunday.

Excursion tickets from New-York to Chicago and return for $33 00 or from Dunkirk to Chicago and return for $18 00, good from May 9 to June 1, or two days after adjournment; may be procured from Depôt foot Duane-st., Nos. 193 or 241 Broadway, or at Depôt Jersey City.

CHAS. MINOT,
Gen'l Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
FARE 12½ TO ALBANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 30, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams Bridge, 8:30 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt.
For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M. Mail train.

Connect with the New York Central Railroad.

Returning, will leave:
Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains, 5 and 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.
Dover Plains, 8 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M. Mail train.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st., Station as follows: Through Express

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

Continuation of the Religious and Charitable Celebrations.

THE ABOLITIONISTS IN HIGH COUNCIL.

SPEECH OF MR. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The Five Points Demonstration at the Academy of Music.

PROGRAMME FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9.

Anti-Slavery Society—(Second Day)—10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Tract Society—(Anniversary Meeting)—Dr. Church, Washington-square, 9 A. M.

the Friendless—Home Chapel, No. 29 East ...th-street, 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Home Missionary Society—Dr. CHEEVER'S ... M.

Union Theological Seminary—Seminary ... University-place, 3 P. M.

for the Blind—Academy of Music, 3½ P. M.

York City Anti-Slavery Society—Cooper Insti... P. M.

York State Colonization Society—Clinton Hall, ... P. M.

Convention of the Brotherhood of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States—St. Ann's Church, (Eighteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue,) at 11 A. M. Sermon before the Convention, evening, by Rev. Dr. HAWKS.

New-York Association of Universalists—Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing streets, 9 A. M.

Universalist Sunday Schools—Dr. CHAPIN'S Church, 2 P. M.

THURSDAY, MAY 10.

American Bible Society—Business meeting at the House, 9 A. M. Anniversary, at the Academy of Music, 10 A. M.

American and Foreign Bible Society—Business meeting at Calvary Baptist Church, Twenty-third-street, at 9 A. M. Anniversary, same place, at 3 P. M. Annual ..., same place, by Rev. D. C. Enny, at 7½ P. M.

American Tract Society of Boston—Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, 10 A. M.

National Woman's Rights Convention—Cooper Institute, 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M.

Five Points House of Industry—Academy of Music, 7½ P. M.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb—Academy of Music, 3½ P. M.

American Swedenborg Society—New Church, Thirty-sixth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, 8 P. M.

African Civilization Society—Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, 7½ P. M. Business meeting at Shiloh Church, Prince-street, 10 A. M.

American Congregational Union—Business meeting at City Assembly Rooms, 3 P. M. Annual Collation, same place, 7 P. M.

FRIDAY, MAY 11.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions—Dr. ADAMS' Church, 10 A. M.

National Women's Rights Convention—(Second Day) Cooper Institute, 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SUNDAY, MAY 13.

American Female Guardian Society—Broadway Tabernacle, 7½ P. M.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

Slavery Denounced as a Moral and Social Abomination, and Womanly Influence Asserted as a Means of its Extirpation—Speeches of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Dr. Cheever, Wendell Phillips and Others.

Cooper Institute was about half filled yesterday morning on the occasion of the twenty-seventh anniversary of the American Anti-slavery Society, a majority [of the audience consisting of ladies. At 10½ o'clock WM. LLOYD GARRISON opened the exercises by reading a portion of Scripture from the second and third chapters of Ezekiel, and the eighteenth chapter of Jeremiah.

Rev. DANIEL WORTH then offered a fervent prayer for the Anti-Slavery cause.

FRANCIS JACKSON, of Boston, read the annual financial statement, showing that the receipts of the year from sales of publications and subscriptions were $14,239, which, with the balance of $2,452 55, made the resources of the Society $14,239 11. The expenses for publications, lectures, &c., were $11,320 34, and for incidentals, $1,891 30. The balance in the treasury was $3,479 88.

Mr. GARRISON then proceeded to read a series of resolutions too long for our columns. The first reiterates the sentiments of HENRY CLAY as to the impossibility of perpetuating Slavery; the second condemns those who oppose the agitation of the subject of Slavery; the third deprecates union with the slave power in any way, directly or indirectly; the fourth, agrees with the Richmond *Enquirer* in the opinion that free and slave society cannot simultaneously exist, and that one must give way to the other; the fifth ridicules those who declare that the "irrepressible conflict" does not exist; the sixth declares that a righteous union between the North and the South is impossible; the seventh reiterates the language of JAY, that the Union is a curse to the American people; the eighth declares that the Union has only sufficed to perpetuate Slavery; the ninth says the Union gives the Southerner perfect freedom to speak, write and publish on all subjects at the North; the tenth says the Union puts a lock on the mouth of the Northerner at the South, gags and mobs him for the expression of his principles; the eleventh, and last, fully indorses, because of all the rest, the motto of the Society, "No union with Slaveholders."

The reading of the resolutions was received with frequent applause.

SPEECH OF WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

In supporting the resolutions Mr. GARRISON proceeded to address the audience. However diverse might be their opinions in other respects, he trusted there was but one opinion respecting the unchristian, diabolical system of American Slavery. [Applause.] That they were resolved to persevere until the object of Abolition was attained. [Applause.] He felt an irrepressible desire to congratulate them on the progress of the irrepressible conflict. [Applause.] Thank God! even the Democratic Party was divided at last—he trusted never to be united. It seemed the best indication of the success of Abolitionist efforts. The party that cried out against agitation was now divided geographically. The party that said discussion should be stopped and Anti-Slavery put down, was itself discussing the subject, and the American Anti-Slavery Society might adjourn to-morrow and the agitation would go on. [Laughter.] The Society had continued its work, and would go on, united by the simple bond that the slave is a man and is entitled to his freedom. If their Platform had not been occupied by the Clergy it was not the Society's fault. Clergymen had always been invited to this free Platform. They were here to settle no other question but that of the sinfulness of men having property in man. He would present as the first speaker one whose orthodoxy was never called in question. The members of the Society, some of them, had been denounced for their religious opinions, but this one—what had been his treatment at the hands of his orthodox brethren and his own church? He was glad that that man had persevered, determined to go on to the death, if necessary. He concluded by introducing Rev. Dr. GEO. B. CHEEVER.

SPEECH OF DR. CHEEVER.

Dr. CHEEVER commenced by saying that he was here by the courteous invitation of the Society, holding it as a privilege to speak or behalf of the enslaved. He did not, therefore, feel called upon to indorse the views of some of the members, or even of the Society, upon all subjects. He spoke for himself, and felt obliged to Mr. GARRISON for having made this position plain in the introduction. The Society had acted as the breaker of the fallow ground, and perhaps prepared the way for the Church. Perhaps it needed those branded as infidels, and consequently reckless of the Church, to drive "this storm-ship, ice-plow—this gigantic jungle-cleaver." [Laughter.] Then somebody in the Church could come in with a protest for doing the work by orthodox methods. The Good Samaritan was the infidel of old. For himself, he believed in orthodoxy, because it was of God. But though a man believed in the letter, if he acted against the spirit of orthodoxy, he was so much the greater sinner. [Applause.] If it was orthodoxy to say, "I have bought and sold slaves, and I intend to do it again, and I teach these things to my people," it was also orthodox sin. Professed orthodoxy might burn incense to the Moloch of Slavery. In view of the monstrous enormities of old, God had said "Give liberty, every man to his neighbor"—that was true orthodoxy. The Church and ministry were false to God in proportion to the extent to which they offended against the letter and spirit of the Bible. Just so with this Constitution. Thou that preachest "Thou shalt not steal;" dost thou steal? and babes into the bargain? [A laugh.] Give him the power to put the right in practice, and men would wonder how anybody could have denied it. [Laughter.] But there might be articles in the Constitution with the devil in them, just as there was a toad in the Garden of Eden squat at the ear of Eve.—[Laughter.] The Dred Scott decision had infused such a smell, that the Democratic elements in breathing it had become ready for spontaneous combustion. [Roars of laughter.] But let one administration but strike the blow, and they would find the spirit waiting for it, in the hearts of the people, with the spirit of liberty in the heart of the people. The finding of Slavery in the Constitution was a lie, the whole country should have been convulsed with horror. He begged them to notice the outrage of putting the support of such a system as Slavery in such an instrument as our Constitution—and that by bare assumption—in an instrument supposed by its authors to be a guarantee against attempts on life, liberty, or the pursuit of happiness. If an indictment for crime was to a hair's breadth imperfect, it was quashed, and a man could not be tried for a crime the nature of which was not indisputably defined. But, to make certain words in the Constitution to refer to Slavery, when no such construction could be reasonably deduced, was a horrible crime. To suppose that the fathers of the Constitution intended to smuggle in such an outrage in the instrument would be to make men the enemies, instead of the friends of America. As to those who opposed the extension of Slavery solely on behalf of the whites, expressly disavowing all sympathy with the slaves, they were fit political jockeys—nothing better—nothing else. There was need of a moral power in this contest. He told the story of the pious darkey, who, when he thought he heard the messenger of the Lord at the door, blew out the light and said, "there's no such nigger here; he's been dead three weeks." So it was with Anti-Slavery parties, and some Anti-Slavery ministers and preachers; when the time came for them to act upon their avowed principles, they put out the light and got under the bed, and said "no such principles here—been dead since last election." [Continued laughter.] There were expectant kettle-bearers to slaveholders, merchant-princes waiting on a dry-goods Providence. [Laughter.] Some said restrict your benevolence to preventing the extension of Slavery. "Let Slavery die out," by letting it work on in all its atrocity as a Constitutional Gehenna or Tophet, surrounded by a moat. It might have been changed into a school of piety; but, oh no! it must be perpetuated as a vested right! Talk about infanticide! what was that in comparison with a vested right to hrand infants by the million as chattels and make merchandise of them from the cradle to the grave? Yet there were pretended Christians who supported this? Even the crime of the Sodomites was not equal to this monstrous sin. This gangrene was eating out the piety and moral sense of our churches and society. Where was our personal liberty bill—needed not only for the fugitive slave? What was State sovereignty worth if it could not protect its citizens from the outrage of being imprisoned or kidnapped for the commission of no crime. There lies now in Washington jail a citizen of our City for asserting our liberties—THADDEUS HYATT. [Applause.] If he had committed a crime, the insolent body of the people's servants—the Senate—could not have touched him. But, while he was innocent of crime, they had the power to treat him worse than a criminal. He was imprisoned simply for the declaration that they had no right to compel him to answer. All the safeguards of Judge, Jury, Court, witnesses, were swept away, and a faction of the Senate could seize any man in the country who stood in their way, and put him out of the way. If this could be done, we were the most hypocritical devotees of freedom that the world ever knew. Such a despotism never ought to be tolerated in a Republican Government. [Applause.] In conclusion, Dr. CHEEVER declared that it would be no more than our duty for us to get up a mass meeting in New-York, and send a delegation of one hundred of our citizens to Washington, to demand the release of Mr. HYATT. [Applause.]

ROBERT PURVIS, Esq., of Byberry, Pennsylvania, was the next speaker. Alluding to the fact of his being of the colored race, he expressed his contempt, loathing and unutterable abhorrence of the American Government.

Mr. PURVIS, in a speech not only of power and eloquence, but of exceeding good taste and embellishments, depicted the glaring injustice to the African race in the laws of this country. He depicted the recent outrages on his race in the various slave captures, and attempted rescues in the City of Brotherly Love, and bitterly denounced the injustice that excluded the colored man from the court-room to hear the law expounded, and still made him amenable to the law. He dwelt upon the services of the African race in securing our independence, and read copious extracts from the appeals made to that race by Gen. JACKSON, both before and after the War of 1812. He bitterly denounced the Republican Party as being selfish and narrow-minded in its restriction to opposing the extension of Slavery, and working only for the interests of the white man. If SEWARD—the noblest Roman of them all—were elected to the Presidency, the slaveholders would have security in their slave property at home. [A VOICE—"I guess not."] Yes—that was Mr. SEWARD's doctrine; and although he did believe in an irrepressible conflict, what intelligent man did not? He would rather have a superannuated President, like the President we now have, [laughter,] or incarnation of vulgarity and devilishness, STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS, and then the irrepressible conflict would go on. He read an extract from the *Tribune*, in which the writer declared that "He did not like the negro race; he wished the negro race had never seen this country; and that they would all emigrate *en masse*;" and declared that a man who could write such a sentiment disregarded and violated all the nobler sentiments of man, and the instincts of a true gentleman. [Applause.] If the Republican Party should embody such a sentiment in its platform, it would be sunk so deep that the trump of Gabriel would not bring it to resurrection.

SPEECH OF ELIZABETH CULLY STANTON.

Mrs. STANTON, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., was introduced by Mr. GARRISON, with a neat compliment to the efficiency of woman in the Anti-Slavery work. She proceeded to read a resolution, to which she said she would speak. The point of it was that woman would support the Anti-Slavery movement on account of its being a step towards the attainment of universal humanity and freedom, and consequently a step towards the emancipation of woman. In the course of her address, alluding to JOHN BROWN, she used a couplet something like the following:

I ask no greater honor for a son of mine
Than of a gallows or a grave like thine.

She earnestly and effectively, in the course of her address, pointed out the effect of Slavery upon woman—the separation of the conjugal and maternal relations; the prostitution and sensual indulgence consequent upon the system.

After the announcement of a Committee to make collections, and other business notices, Mr. GARRISON introduced Mr. PHILLIPS to the audience.

SPEECH OF MR. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, being introduced in terms of the most complimentary nature by the Chairman, rose and said he could very sincerely declare that he stood with a great deal of pleasure upon this platform this morning. He thought they had very peculiar reasons for rejoicing over the position and prospects of the Anti-Slavery movement. The sky looked clear—the future looked bright. He was not sure whether there was much necessity for holding such a meeting as this. Perhaps they were holding too many, having just finished a very interesting and excited session of the American Anti-Slavery Society at Charleston—[Applause and laughter]—and looking forward to another interesting debate at Chicago, next week, by other agents of the same Society. [Laughter.] Perhaps they did wrong in delaying the public by thus filling up the interval by a meeting of their (the Society's) own. Still, after all, he supposed it was necessary that they also should express their opinions of current events; and he was glad to stand here, therefore, and glad at the presence of those who stood with them. He thought they had heerd the John Brown of the American pulpit (Dr. CHEEVER) this morning, [applause,] and he should be disposed to say with Mr. BURNS:

"Shont for the good swords' ring,
"Shout for the thought still truer."

He would go for the sword, but he would go also for the thought which plowed deeper and lasted longer in a thinking nation like ours. He thought he had a right to call Dr. CHEEVER the John Brown of the American pulpit, for the Church of the Puritans was in insurrection to-day. [Applause.] Union-square was the Harper's Ferry of the American conflict. The only trouble was to glean after such reapers as Dr. C. and find anything to say. But the sky looked bright. We had had a great many breaks; we had had a great many dissolutions of the Union; the Methodists had dissolved North from South a great many years ago; the Missionary Society, with its two or three claimants for public support, had been subdivided, and the Missionary Society was now in fragments. Everything was breaking up, and the last of the great Democratic Party was broken too. [Laughter.] That party had found out that Slavery had a right everywhere. It hated the Republican motto that Freedom was national, Slavery sectional. Its motto was Slavery everywhere, and the counterpart was the Democratic Party nowhere. [Laughter.] This reminded him of the story told by a traveler in Northern Asia, of a man who went into a woman's hut, and, after seizing the tea-kettle, showed that the more he was bent on seizing it the more it burnt him, and the more it hurnt him the more he yelled. So of the Democratic Party. The more it clasped Slavery tha more it felt hurt; and it could not be doubted that it would die with the whole doctrine grasped within its arms. [Applause.] Well, what said the other party, and how much did it say? Mr. SEWARD had found out a new name for it, that of an "irrepressible conflict," and in this he had found out a new name for the party. Let it be marked that they (the Abolitionists) didn't know anything, that they were turned head over heels with their passions—couldn't see an inch beyond their own ignorance and mistakes—were mere boys—madmen—strong-minded men and women, who did not know anything. And yet the man who said this was the "statesman" who instructed us how to think. And yet there was an irrepressible conflict, and between what? Between labor and capital—between the lungs and the stomach. Was that statesmanship? And yet this was the doctrine—this was the statesmanship of the Republican Party. Words meant a great deal. TALLEYRAND told us, the highest use of words was to conceal thoughts. What was the cause, according to Mr. SEWARD, of all this difficulty? The mystery of the Union. The fact that the North was afraid of losing the Union. As to this very act of Southern aggression, why had it succeeded? Why, because the North was afraid of losing the Union. A patient—a woman—once asked her doctor, "Why is it, doctor, that some people are born dumb?" "Well," said the doctor, gathering up all his eloquence, "the reason of that is, that some children are born without speech." "Well, now," said she, "I'm so glad I asked you; I suppose if I had asked my husband, he would have said: "'Cause it is;" and that was the amount of Mr. SEWARD's speech. There was no explanation, no analysis, no demonstration of the causes that made the North afraid of losing the Union, or made the Union hazardous. Was there not, then, need of men like them—(the Abolitionists)—of insurrectionists against Church and State, to tell men all they need and fear?—that they did nothing but scold their neighbors, exhaust the vocabulary of abuse—do nothing but manifest the morbid bitterness of their own envious spirit. Yet that old Puritan stock from which they had sprung had borne the same calumny, and survived the sneers and sarcasms of such men as the writer of *Hudibras*. Now, their descendants might bny the two. Whether or not, their duty was to say that the Republic should receive no detriment, no matter who was the Republican candidate for President. He agreed with Mr. CHEEVER utterly in the doctrine which he had been the first in this City of the empire to avow, that no legislative power in this country had the right which the Senate had assumed in the case of Mr. THADDEUS HYATT, to commit a man for contempt. It was a relic of despotism, which nothing but the servile indifference or the timidity of the Republican members of the Senate would have allowed to exist for a moment. A court or a senate had the right, if a man disturbed its halls by unseemly noise, to put him out; and when he was outside of that hall he would fall, as every criminal does, into the hands of the police, and under the supervision of the grand jury; after that the courts would be open for his trial, and the State Prison for his punishment. Beyond that, no Legislature possessed any jurisdiction. Every Republican citizen, irrespective of color, was bound to put down this usurpation. If the *Tribune* had not had its heart eaten out by some disease of miserable success, it might have been induced to give the North some such instruction. It might be said that he used strong language in speaking of the Republican shortcomings, but he meant to do so. Slavery was not an evil that could be killed by a single blow. Many men had thought it dying, and had been disappointed. JOHN RANDOLPH had said, a fifty years ago, that Slavery was so weak in Virginia that they should yet see the slave chasing his master, and the master dependent for support on his slave. To-day Republicanism laid down the doctrine that if Slavery were kept out of the Territories and cursed out of the States where it now exists, it would die out of itself. But it was forgotten, at the same time, that guano—which was the agricultural want of the last ten years—had been introduced into the Slave States, and was bound to make the Republican argument useless and baseless. He alluded to the New Testament as being the highest authority for political preaching, made repeated allusion to Mr. SEWARD and his doctrines as a politician, again referred to JOHN BROWN, and, in a subsequent allusion to Mr. SEWARD, said that in speaking of BROWN the South had done him the compliment of believing that he lied. What Mr. SEWARD could not say in the United States Senate, the other end of the telegraph had said here; for here Dr. CHEEVER had let the cat out of the bag.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening the hall was about half filled. Rev. ARTHUR B. BRADFORD, of Newcastle, Penn., was the first speaker. He commenced by alluding to the demoralized condition of the country, as shown by the unusual number of murders, and the general prevalence of vice and crime, together with the depreciation of the standard of morality in the Church. He instanced a number of cases where the Tract Society had issued pretended publications of books by celebrated authors, so altered by expurgation and interpolation as to make the authors appear to indorse sentiments which they never held. How could this differ from the forgery or counterfeiting which was punished by the criminal law? Did it lessen the sin because the Tract Society prayed over it? Here was a vast system of robbing and fraud practiced upon millions of citizens of the United States under the eye of the church, which complacently preys and slogs hymns over it! Was it less wrong to steal meo, women and children, than to steal money? The speaker adverted at length to the iniquitous prostitution that characterizes Slavery, and upbraided the Church and the ministry for complacently tolerating such e flagrant violation of the divine law. What a commentary on the condition of our morals, that the men whom the Republican Party would not dare to nominate to office, because they are slaveholders, were readily received and cherished in the bosom of the Church. [Applause.] Thus men made their politics more pure than their religion. The effect of this position of the Church in fostering infidelity was immense. The speaker proceeded to sum up, in a vigorous paragraph, a series of charges against Slavery, on account of which he thought it e nuisance which the Government of the United States ought to abate. [Applause.]

Rev. BERIAH GREEN, of Whitesboro, N. Y., was next introduced by Mr. GARRISON, as one of the first founders of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Mr. GREEN commenced by supposing that many whom he addressed were friends of Wm. H. SEWARD, and regarded him as a great statesman. He would not intentionally offend them, but as one of those to whom Mr. SEWARD's late speech was addressed, he felt at liberty to criticize that production. Mr. SEWARD regarded himself as solemnly bound by law to recognize as a chattel a man whom he knew to be entitled to his freedom; thus he was bound to utter a falsehood, and for whet purpose? That he might inflict upon his brother the deadliest injuries. He found fault with Mr. SEWARD's terms of capital and labor States as not being symbols fitly describing the things intended to be described. He did not think there was an irrepressible conflict between capital and labor, or that capital is hostile to labor.

Mr. GARRISON, at this point, took occasion to rebuke an evident restlessness among a portion of the audience, and a disposition to derisive applause. He said those who do not wish to listen know the way to the door, and if not comfortable here, may make themselves comfortable outside. It is mean, indecent and dastardly to interrupt the proceedings here.

Mr. GREEN proceeded with his argument to show that Mr. SEWARD tacitly and avowedly overlooked some of the broadest principles of human freedom. He criticised Mr. SEWARD's treatment of JOHN BROWN, and declared that the here of Harper's Ferry could not commit treason in Virginia, because Virginia, from the sin of Slavery, was herself an outlaw, and, like other outlaws, not entitled to the protection of laws which she ignored and trampled upon. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. GREEN's somewhat monotonous address, there were loud calls for PHILLIPS, but Mr. GARRISON informed the audience that there was no need of calling for Mr. PHILLIPS, because he was a gentleman who knew the programme, and wouldn't interfere with it. They had heard two good addresses, and would hear a third, doubtless, from Mr. SLOANE.

Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE, of New-York, was then introduced, and closed the exercises with an interesting address.

The meeting holds two sessions et the same place to-dsy, morning and afternoon.

The American Temperance Union.

MEETING AT DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH—SPEECHES BY REV. DR. TYNG, CAPT. FOOLE, U. S. N., AND OTHERS.

The anniversary celebration of the American Temperance Union was held last night at the Church of the Puritans, (Dr. CHEEVER'S,) in Union-square. The attendance was not very large, and there were certainly more ladies than gentlemen present. A letter from G. M. BRIGGS, the President of the Society, was read, in which he regretted that sickness prevented his attendance. Mr. CORNING, in consequence, was called to the Chair. Prayer was offered by Rev Dr. CHEEVER, and, after a brief address from the Chairman, who regretted the failure of the Maine Liquor law, but saw in recent legislation in this State, and in the rapidly-onward-marching progress of public opinion, decided cause for hope that the traffic in rum was drawing near its end, the Annual Report was read by the Secretary, Dr. MARSH. This report represented the Society in being in a most flourishing condition. During the past year, 5,000 drinking houses had been closed, and donations exceeding in amount $1,400 had been received. The cause of Temperance was everywhere progressing. Gen. SMITH offered a resolution that the report should be published, and Dr. STEPHEN H. TYNG seconded it in a long and characteristically humorous speech. The fight of the advocates of Temperance with the rum-sellers, he said, had been from the beginning like going down to the wolf's den to murder him, or to bring him up alive. In that beginning it was not thought inconsistent for those who denounced the rum-seller—ladies as well as gentlemen—to drink their port wine and Neyau after dinner. Then came those who denounced the drunkard, who would not drink the port wine, but had nothing to say against cider and beer. The question before the Society now was, how to overturn the power of the enemy, and dispose of all the wolves of the flock. The question must be met in its broadest aspect, and, as that noble mother in the time of the Revolution told her son, that if he was wounded in battle the wound must not be in his back, so there must be no wound in the back parts of the members or friends of this Society. There must be no going back, no reversing. Onward and ever onward, and, if to fall was inevitable, to fall nobly fighting. True it was that the enormity of liquor-selling seemed greater every day, and yet never, in the thickest of the fight hitherto, did victory seem so near. The foes of the cause were men of vast rotundity, lager-bier sellers, corpulent persons, whilst its friends were "snivelling persons," Independents, Baptists, Episcopalians, Methodists, and other individuals who agreed with them, that intemperance was a crime and a curse. But a thousand of these rotund enemies could be scared to death by one of these "snivelling parsons." If politicians were left to deal with the matter, the rum party would have its own way—Republicans and Democrats being alike corrupt in such an instance, but honest men had also to talk about it, and by-and-by the rum party must go down. The last year was the heaviest year of warfare they had seen. The license system was such that a man who would pay ninepence might kill his (the speaker's) son, and if the father knockep the fellow's teeth down his throat, he might, for this act, spend six months in the Tombs. The fellow need not take out his license, but he can get his essential oil, or if he takes out his license, he may scatter his infernal poisons wholesale on the authority of that license. The day would come when LYMAN BEECHER'S six sermons, preached in 1806 or 1807, which roused the nation then, would be looked upon within veneration. It was a fact which had come to his (Dr. TYNG'S) knowledge, that distillers of liquors, who owned princely houses, owned also one hundred rum shops and placed green young men in them to scatter poison over the City. Their retribution was sure to come, for to doubt it was absolute atheism; otherwise everything would really be going to the devil.

The drugging of liquors formed a prominent topic of the reverend Doctor's address. He read a humorous paper, but which he said was authentic, describing, not the *brewing*, but the *manufacture* of beer. Following this prescription he could make a barrel of the "best porter" for $3 29. But what were the ingredients? Coculus Indicus, nux vomica, quassie, grains of paradise, gentium, Bohemian rosemary, two drops of which would kill any girl in the world. Ladies, let me invite you to a glass of Cocculus Indicus; take a sip of nux vomica. Twenty-five thousand green mounds over the bodies of young and old men, poisoned by these ruinous compounds, have the Republican Legislature allowed to be set up this year, and next year their Democratic successors will do the same thing. Drugged liquor—oh, American women, have nothing to do with the drugged puppies who swallow it. If they will take the poison into their mouths, their mouths—if I may say so—ought not to come near the months of American women.

After a collection had been taken up, Capt. FOOTE, of the United States Navy, and Gen. RILEY, of Rochester, addressed the meeting.

The Five Points Mission.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LADIES' HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Sixteenth Anniversary of the Ladiee' Home Missionary Society, having under their charge the Five Points Mission, was celebrated last night, in the Academy of Music. A large number of the friends of the cause were present. Several tiers of seats upon the stage were occupied by about 300 children, of various ages, ranging all the way from "knee-high to a chaw of tobacco" up to a very respectable size, and presenting—with their bright faces, neat clothes and shiny shoes—a very refreshing spectacle.

The music was under the direction of HORACE WATERS, Esq., and Mr. WM. THOMAS of Brooklyn presided at the piano-forte. After an overture on the piano, the meeting was called to order by the President, FRANCIS HALL, Esq., and opened with prayer by Rev. G. S. HARE.

The children sang a chorus and echo, entitled, "Morn Amid the Mountains," the music rivaling in quantity, if not in quality, that which usually resounds through the Academy.

The Annual Report was then read by Rev. G. S. HARE. After noticing the fact that although the ladies of the Five Points Mission were at first derided as romantic visionaries, their enterprise had at last taken its place among the prominent charitable institutions of the world, Mr. HARE stated that during the past year 21 families had been provided with homes in the Mission-house; places had been found for 105 destitute children; 10,000 garments, 275 hats, 550 pairs of shoes, and 375 articles of bedding hac been distributed; food and clothing had also been given to many not connected with the Mission. The number of scholars registered during the year was 700, the average attendance 136, and 42 had been added to the Church. Mr. HARE hoped that friends would look in upon the Schnol any day between the hours of 10 and 3.

After the singing of a semi-chorus and chorus by the children, there was a Bible exercise by the infant class, who displayed a precocious acquaintance with the early history of the world, and refreshed the memories of many of the children of larger growth upon such topics as the "first farmer," the "first company of merchants," and "the young man who went in search of asses and found a crown."

The next exercise was a Colloquy on Bible Characters by twelve children, as the programme stated: but as there were thirteen instead of twelve, the inference was that the ladies were resolved to do the generous thing by the audience and give them a "baker's dozen." The Colloquy was very entertaining.

After another song, entitled, "Gather them all to the Five Points School," there was an "Orphan's Dialogue," after which the children joined in singing an anthem, "Come ye blessed of my Father."

The collection was then taken up, but the audience being for some reason "backwards is coming forwards," only $150 were subscribed. Some laughter was excited by a remark made by Father TAYLOR, of Boston, that if he was gold they would be welcome to put him in their pockets.

The President then introduced Rev. Father TAYLOR, who spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: If ever I would be a DANIEL WEBSTER, and to have it but one time in my life, it should be now. But he is gone. I am glad to tarry a little while behind, and I am glad to see to-night what would have delighed his great heart. God grant that if there is not money enough collected to-night, there may be another spasm of benevolence which will last till the last cent is got. [Applause.] We thought in Boston that we were a little ahead of you. But we won't say so any more. We will go with you and bid you God speed. There is money enough here to settle Five Points forever, and to keep that well of living water streaming.

The audience were very attentive throughout the meeting, and testified their appreciation by frequent and hearty applause.

American Congregational Union.

ADDRESS BY PROF. AUSTIN PHELPS, OF ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The annual address before this Society was delivered last night at the Broadway Tabernacle by Prof. AUSTIN PHELPS, of Andover Theological Seminary. The services were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. LINDSLEY, of Greenwich, Conn., after which the Seventh Annual Report was read by the Secretary. This was in substance as follows: Since the Corresponding Secretary has given his whole time to the services of the Society, two years and one month, it has had 54 churches under its care—8 only having been previously received. Of these, 62 in all, 1 has been dropped at its own request. Previous to May 1st, 1858, there were 7 houses of worship completed. The Treasurer had paid bills on 24 sanctuaries during the past year. On the 21st of November, there was under appropriation $4,913.-28. From May 1st 1859 to May 1st 1860, $9,872.13 was paid into the Treasury, making the available resources $14,785 41. Of this amount $6,400 has been paid to the 24 churches above mentioned. The remainder has been pledged to 21 houses of worship. The Trustees acknowledge the receipt of donations varying from $200 to $300, for which they were grateful.

After the reading of the report, Prof. PHELPS was presented to the audience. Want of space will prevent our doing justice to the really eloquent address. The leading idea was that the pulpit in its practical working should stand among the masses, and that it was a fatal error to aim preaching solely at select audiences. Prof. PHELPS spoke disparagingly of the "denominational policy," by which most churches undertake to control their ministers. But most of all he deprecated the spirit which prompted some congregations to pride themselves upon the wealth of their members, and thank God that they are in a magnificent church. The angel that presides over all churches, said Prof. PHELPS, can only beat his wings against such a barrier in despair. Christians should throw open their doors to the multitude as they do their hearts to pray for them, and bring in the needy from the highways and the byways. In no other way can religion and the masses be brought together. The pulpit should be filled by men with minds of generous culture; learned in Egyptian lore, they should yet be skilled in knowledge of their own times. The complaint that such ministers could not he found was idle; if true, the fault lay with the churches themselves. Let them once evince a desire to follow the true teachings of the Gospel and they will never need a minister to lead them in as a missionary host. The exercises were closed with prayer by Rev. Dr. BADGER.

The New-York Sunday-School Union.

CELEBRATION OF THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY—ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS, &C.

The forty-fourth anniversary of the New-York Sunday-school Union was celebrated throughout the City yesterday, in twenty different churches, and by not less than 30,000 children of both sexes. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, the turn-out of juveniles was larger than on any previous year, and the sight of their happy faces, as they danced along the street, to and from their various places of meeting, would have delighted the hearts even of those Godless heathen, the Japanese Ambassadors. They would have seen, had they been present, one of the "Institutions" of the Metropolis, not set down in the programme of its Common Council, but which would nevertheless have indicated to their minds the theory on which our Christian civilization starts the rising generation, however much it might differ from the practical results in the final bringing-up.

The Sunday-school Union has, at the present time, upwards of 66,000 scholars, within the limits of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Forty thousand of this number belong to the Mission schools, and are not connected with any church organization. The remaining 28,000 represent 213 churches, among which are Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Dutch Reformed, and, in fact, nearly all evangelical denominations.

The attendance of scholars at the various churches where celebrations were held yesterday, averaged from 1,500 to 2,000 each. The exercises were the same in all the churches, and consisted of singing by the children, and addresses by various clergymen and laymen. The hymns and music were original, and composed for the occasion, one of the hymns being written by Mrs. SIGOURNEY.

In the evening, a general meeting of officers and friends of the Union was held at Dr. ADAMS' Church in Madison-square, and was largely attended.

Rev. Dr. FERRIS, the President of the Union, presided, and addresses were delivered by Rev. James Eells, Rev. R. Lowry and Rev. A. A. Willets, of Philadelphia.

JAMES MCELLIGOTT, the Corresponding Secretary, read his annual report, from which we gather the following statistics:

Number of Schools in the Union	213
Number of scholars in the Union	68,000
Number of Teachers	5,100
Number of Mission Schools	66
Number of scholars in Mission Schools	40,000
Number of adult pupils in Bible Classes	4,000
Number of pupils in infant classes from five to eight years of age	11,500
Number of colored children	1,200
Number of volumes in libraries	90,300
Amount contributed by scholars for benevolent purposes during the year	$16,000

The exercises of the evening were enlivened by singing from the scholars in attendance, under the direction of Mr. LUCIUS HART. At the close of the services an election of officers of the Union for the ensuing year took place, with the following result:

President—Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D.

Vice-Presidents—William Forrest, John R. Hurd, M. C. Morgan, Albert Woodruff, George S. Conover, J. W. C. Leveridge.

George S. Scofield, Treasurer.

Jas. N. McElligott, Corresponding Secretary.

Samuel Holmes, Recording Secretary.

Managers—R. B. Atterbury, J. C. Baxter, W. C. Gilman, John C. Hines, J. W. Bulkley, Wm. P. Cook, J. M. Whitehead, Nathan Lane, William Phelps, Thomas Bond, John B. Wells, J. B. Thomson, S. S. Constant, Ralph Wells, Peter Balen, A. S. Jewell, Joseph Wales, John E. Parsons, Washington Hasbrouck, Samuel Raynor, Avery Bills, Jr., John H. Sprague, Charles H. Fanning, William W. Hague, Rev. J. H. Burtis, *ex officio*.

Universalist Annual Convention.

SERMON BY REV. D. K. LEE.

The annual sermon before the New-York Universalist Association was preached last evening in the Bleecker-street Church, before a large and appreciative assemblage, by Rev. D. K. LEE, of Auburn, N. Y. Among the prominent clergymen of this denomination, were Revs. E. FRANCIS, of Siemford, Conn., E. G. BROOKS, of the Twentieth-street Church, C. W. BIDDLE, of Newark, M. BALLOU, of New-York, Drs. CHAPIN and SAWYER, and HENRY BLANCHARD, of Brooklyn.

The exercises of the evening were opened by prayer from the pastor of the church, Rev. M. BALLOU, and the singing of a hymn by the choir; after which, Rev. Mr. LEE announced the sermon of the occasion.

The reverend gentleman took his text from Matthew, chap. xvi., verse 18: "On this rock will I build my church—and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

First excusing himself on account of a sudden and severe cold, he proceeded, preaching without notes or references. Alluding first to the time and occasion which called forth this prediction and assertion, he assumed that the locality in which the words were uttered might have much to do with the meaning they were intended to convey. The words were spoken in the neighborhood of Cæsarea and Philippi, the names of which would carry to every scholar the memories of the two greatest kingdoms established on earth, viz., the kingdom of Rome, governed by temporal Cæsars, and that of Rome, governed by immortal Cæsars. The third kingdom was that established by Jesus Christ, and, unlike any earthly kingdom, instead of passing away, it had grown and flourished until the whole civilized world acknowledged His power and bowed to his rule. He urged that it was as well the duty as the mission of Universalists to aid in the extension of this kingdom, which was to fill the world with Peace and Love and Happiness, and that this could only be accomplished by showing their faith by their works—that only by living pure, moral Christian lives—by earnest action in the cause of Christ—by active effort in behalf of all good—could their faith be established; and he appealed eloquently to all who heard him to devote themselves to this duty.

After the sermon a collection was taken up to defray the necessary expenses of the Association, and the following announcements were made: The General Council of the New-York Universalist Association will meet at 9 A. M. to-day, in the vestry-room of the Bleecker-street Church.

At 2 P. M. the Sunday Schools connected with the Churches of this denomination will hold their anniversary in Dr. CHAPIN'S Church on Broadway.

On Wednesday evening the Union Convention meets in the Historical Society building on Second-avenue, and on Thursday evening in the Church of Rev. E. G. BROOKS, in Twentieth-street, near Seventh-avenue.

The American Tract Society.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES PREPARATORY TO THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

There was a large meeting of "the friends of the

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2695. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE JAPANESE IN AMERICA.

Arrival of the United States Steamer

The Ambassadors in Oriental Waters.

THE TRANSIT OF THE ISTHMUS.

First Experience of Railway Traveling.

Courtesies of the New-Granadian Authorities.

Reception of the Strangers on Board the Roanoke.

The Steamer to Proceed this Morning to Hampton Roads.

The United States steam frigate *Roanoke*, flag-ship of Flag-officer Wm. J. McCluney, Commander-in-Chief of the Home and Gulf Squadron, arrived at Sandy Hook last evening, in 13 days from Aspinwall, and 18 days from Porto Bello, at which latter place she stopped 24 hours for a supply of water.

The *Roanoke* has on board the Japanese Ambassadors. The Embassy consists of 72 persons.

The Bahama had encountered very light and head winds, and has steamed nearly the whole distance from Aspinwall. It has been known for some time that the Government at Washington had changed its programme for the reception of the Japanese, and that the Navy Department had issued orders to have the ship intercepted before she entered this port, and ordered to Hampton Roads, where a steamer specially chartered for the purpose is to receive and convey them to Washington. To carry out this plan explicit official dispatches from the Secretary of the Navy were put on board of each of the Sandy Hook pilot boats, with directions to deliver them to Flag-Officer McCluney, as soon as the Roanoke should make her appearance off this port. A vessel belonging to the Navy-yard was also detailed to wait at Sandy Hook for the same purpose. Contrary to expectation, the arrival of the ship has been delayed several days longer than was generally expected, and she has come at last at a time, under such circumstances, as to balk in part the designs of the Navy Department. A strong southeast gale prevailed all day yesterday, and the weather outside was very heavy. A large fleet of merchant ships came in from sea, and several of these, when they first made their appearance, were mistaken for the long looked-for frigate.

At 3 o'clock P. M. she was first seen by the pilot boat *Jane*, (No. 1,) steaming in from the southeast, with all her canvas spread. Shortly afterwards Benjamin, one of her pilots, was put on board, she then being some fifty miles off shore. At 5½ P. M. she made her appearance southeast of the Highlands, and, overhauling the land she immediately shortened sail. She came in very rapidly under the pressure of steam and canvas. The pilot-boat *George Steers*, with two reporters on board, being already on her way out to meet her. At half-past 6 o'clock she passed Sandy Hook, and at 7 o'clock anchored near the Southwest Spit. Here Capt. Ezra Sampson, a reporter of the New-York Times, went on board from the pilot-boat *George Steers*, and delivered to Flag-officer McCluney a copy of the dispatches from the Navy Department, which directed that the ship should not enter the port of New-York, but proceed at once to Hampton Roads. It is needless to say that this order produced a feeling of profound disgust and disappointment among all the officers of the ship—a feeling which was generally shared by the crew. The Japanese, it is said, approved of the arrangement of allowing them first to see the President and the officers of the Government. Their time in the country is to be very limited.

We are indebted for our special dispatches to the kindness of Mr. Zantzinger, Flag Secretary of the Home Squadron, who came up to the City last evening by the pilot-boat *George Steers*, in company with Capt. A. S. Taylor, United States Marines, who is in charge of the Embassy. These gentlemen both proceed to Washington, with dispatches to the honorable Secretaries of State and of the Navy on business connected with the mission. The ship will immediately proceed to Hampton Roads, and after transhipping the Japanese it is understood she will return to this port.

FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.

United States Steam frigate Roanoke, Off Sandy Hook, Wednesday, May 9, 1860.

The Japanese Ambassadors, and the officers and servants composing their suite, reached Aspinwall on the morning of the 25th of April, at 11 o'clock, by a special train provided by the Panama Railroad Company—all the arrangements being under the superintendence of A. J. Center, Esq. A large number of guests accompanied the Ambassadors from Panama to San Pablo, where they lunched. The boats of the United States flag ship *Roanoke* and frigate *Sabine* were in waiting at the mail-wharf, and the whole party were speedily and safely embarked, and proceeded to the flag-ship. The barge of Flag-Officer McCluney preceded the other boats, conveying the Ambassadors, the Adviser, the Officer of the Treasury, the Chief Interpreter, Capt. Wm. H. Gardner, commanding the *Roanoke*, (who went over to Panama to await the arrival of the Ambassadors, and escort them to Aspinwall,) Capt. A. S. Taylor, commanding the Marine Guard of the United States steam-frigate *Powhatan*, and in charge of the Embassy. As the Ambassadors were coming over the gangway of the magnificent war-vessel *Roanoke*—which our Government had kept *nearly one year at Aspinwall especially for the reception of the Japanese Ambassadors*, and their conveyance to New-York City—the commercial Metropolis of the American people—there was a roll of drums, the "present arms" of the Marine Guard, and the presence of the officers of the *Roanoke* and *Relief* made quite an imposing ceremony.

Flag-Officer McCluney was at the gangway to receive the Ambassadors, and, upon being introduced to them by the Chief Interpreter, Nam-ou-ra, the Flag-Officer cordially welcomed the Ambassadors in the name of the Government and people of the United States of America. An ambassadorial salute of 17 guns was then fired from the fore-gallant, with the Imperial Ensign of Japan flying from the fore-mast-head; and the Ambassadors, after acknowledging this courtesy to their Emperor, and their cordial and distinguished reception, were, with the Adviser, Officer of the Treasury, and the Chief Interpreter, then introduced to the officers assembled upon the quarter-deck, and afterwards invited into the cabin.

Col. Trump, Chief Engineer of the Panama Railroad, Mrs. Totten, the Misses Totten, Mrs. Bowne, Mrs. Beard and Miss Florida Du Pass, Mr. Centre, Superintendent of the Panama Railroad Company, and several other gentlemen, were present at the ceremony of reception, and introduced to the Ambassadors.

The Embassy has eighty tons of baggage, a large amount of treasure, and fifteen large boxes of presents for the President of the United States, among which are several very handsome rifles, manufactured at Yedo, and are an ingenious improvement upon the Sharp rifle.

The Ambassadors, Adviser, Officer of the Treasury, high officers, Chief Interpreter and guests, having partaken of refreshments in the cabin, and the other officers and invited guests of lunch and refreshments in the ward-room, commenced upon the selection and arrangement of their quarters,—six large and airy departments having been erected upon either side of the gun-deck, which, with the Captain's office and Flag Secretary's state-room accommodated the Ambassadors and all the officers. The mode of selection was thus: the several rooms were examined, and, when a selection was made, a corresponding ticket posted upon the door of the room, and so on, until all were accommodated, the good-natured and jolly "Governor" superintending this business. The servants were quartered upon the gun deck, between the guns,—a canvass screen being placed before their quarters. A large Japanese copper-range, with their cooking utensils, was brought over from the *Powhatan* and placed near the galley of the *Roanoke*, on the gun-deck, where the Japanese cooks were soon at work! their provisions having been brought with them. They use charcoal in this range, and all the pots and kettles are kept as clean and bright as the most fastidious housekeeper could desire.

Notices were pasted up in different parts of the ship—indicating what officers were permitted to use certain ladders, &c. The utmost regularity prevailed in all the different departments and movements of the whole party—everything being thoroughly organized.

The two Ambassadors, Adviser and Officer of the Treasury messed with the Flag-Officer and the Captain. The other officers, eighteen in number, messed with the ward-room officers. The starboard stenrage was given up to their officers for a *chow-chow* room, where they could take their tea and own peculiar dishes, served by their own cooks, at all hours during the day.

Everything being in readiness, the *Roanoke* weighed anchor on the day following the reception of the Ambassadors and their suite, (Thursday, April 26,) at 9 A. M., and proceeded to Porto Bello, fifteen miles to the eastward of Aspinwall, for a supply of water, which could not be procured at Aspinwall. The *Roanoke* arrived in the harbor of Porto Bello at 1 P. M., on the same day, and left again on the 27th, at 3 P. M., having obtained the necessary allowance of water. During the stay of the *Roanoke* at the watering place, the Japanese officers and servants were permitted by the Ambassadors to land, and they were much pleased with the fruits, birds and animals which they saw, taking accurate sketches of what was shown to them as curious in nature, and, also, a drawing of a section of the ship, showing the manner of taking the water into the ship—she being within fifty feat of the shore—and they were greatly surprised to find *an American and his wife* living in a native house at the "watering-place." It was explained to them that the island was the property of Grosen Law, of New-York City, and that he had sent out this person as his agent, to look after the water, keep the pipes and dam in order for supplying water to vessels during the "dry season" at Aspinwall, where it cannot be procured in any large quantity, as evidence of which the *Roanoke* had to get it there—Porto Bello.

While the ship lay at Porto Bello, the Ambassadors, the Adviser and the Officer of the Treasury were invited into the ward-room by the officers, to lunch. The invitation was cordially accepted. The health of the Emperor of Japan was proposed by the officers of the ward-room mess. Next, the Ambassadors proposed the health of the President of the United States. Then, the health of the Ambassadors was proposed, wishing them a prosperous passage and pleasant visit to the United States after which, the Ambassadors proposed the health of the ward room officers, with warmest thanks for their entertainment. They then retired to their apartments, appearing to enjoy their visit to the ward-room officers.

There were eighteen officers of the Embassy introduced into the ward-room mess, and the officers of the mess have most cheerfully entertained these guests of the United States.

The Japanese were very much delighted to learn that the first railroad upon which they have traveled, was the Panama railroad, constructed in a foreign country, amidst unprecedented difficulties, and with an enormous cost, by the enterprize and skill of Americans!

The English frigate *Emerald*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Milne, arrived at Aspinwall on the 25th April. At 8 A. M., next day, Flag-Officer McCluney saluted the Rear-Admiral's flag with 13 guns, which was promptly returned, and the Admiral and his officers were invited by Flag-officer McCluney to attend the ceremony of reception of the Japanese Ambassadors, on board the *Roanoke*; but the Admiral, although he made a visit to Flag-officer McCluney previous to their reception, did not accept the invitation, neither did he have the courtesy to fire a salute to the Ambassadors; which, under the circumstances, ought certainly to have been done.

The Embassy cannot remain in the United States longer than twenty-five or thirty days, having the most positive orders from the Ty-coon, (which, in English, means "Great Master," the Commander-in-Chief of the Empire,) *to return to Japan by the 1st August, and certainly not later than the 10th of the month.* This limited stay is very much to be regretted, because the Ambassadors and officers will have but a brief period in which to see our country, and the working of its institutions, and examine into the agricultural, commercial and mechanical pursuits of our people; all of which must be intensely interesting to them, as tending to the developement of their own industrial sphere.

The Ambassadors are dignified, polite and amiable gentlemen. The Adviser of the Embassy is reported to be a very intelligent person, and was a member of the Ty-coon's household; the Officer of the Treasury is an inquiring and very agreeable, as well as appreciative, individual. These first four compose the Embassy. Then the jolly "Governor"—the young Prince—indeed, all the officers and employes are intelligent, and disposed, every one of them, to cultivate our close friendship and good understanding.

Nam-ou-ra Go-hach-i-ro, the official and chief interpreter to the Embassy, was the third interpreter at Yoku-hama, when the expedition to Japan, under command of Commodore Perry, visited that place and he has undoubtedly been selected by the Japanese Government for his present high and important position on account of his superior attainments, general intelligence, and gentlemanly deportment.

We bespeak for each and all of them a cordial reception and a generous hospitality, befitting the high character of the Embassy, and its undoubted beneficial results to our citizens and country.

Capt. A. S. Taylor, of the United States Marine Corps, was placed by Flag-Officer Tatnall in charge of the Embassy, when it came on board the *Powhatan* at Yedo, and will accompany it to Washington. Capt. T. has certainly had an arduous task, but we know how cheerfully he has performed the duty imposed upon him by his commanding officer; and he richly deserves great credit for the manner in which he has conducted the movements of this *army* of an Embassy. He is the right gentleman in the right place.

The *Roanoke* left Boston on the 3d September, 1858, and proceeded direct to Aspinwall, and from thence to San Juan del Norte. She was stationed at Aspinwall nearly the whole period she has been in commission, with the exception of a short visit to Pensacola, where she was ordered for the purpose of being caulked, preparatory to bringing to the United States the Japanese Embassy. Her officers and crew return very much enfeebled by long exposure in an exceedingly malarious and pestilential climate; but we are glad to hear that none of her officers have fallen victims to its unhealthiness.

The officers and crew of the *Roanoke* were transferred from the *Colorado*, (then the flag-ship of the Home Squadron,) in August, 1858. It will be remembered that one of the engines of the *Colorado* was discovered to be disabled while she was entering the harbor of Key West, in June, 1858; and the Navy Department immediately ordered the *Colorado* to Boston, whither she proceeded under canvass alone; and the *Roanoke* was substituted for the *Colorado* as the flag-ship of the Home Squadron. We understand that the engines of the *Roanoke* have broken down several times during her cruize, and that she will require very extensive repairs before the ship will be in a condition for active service. It is very necessary, for the prompt performance of duties that the flag-ship of the Home Squadron should be a fast and reliable steamer.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE EMBASSY AT PANAMA

THEIR RECEPTION BY THE NEW-GRANADIAN AUTHORITIES—THE ISLANDERS HAVE A FIRST EXPERIENCE OF A RAILROAD—CROSSING THE ISTHMUS, &C.

From Our Regular Panama Correspondent.

Aspinwall, Wednesday, April 25, 1860.

The U. S. corvette *Powhatan*, with the Japanese Embassadors and suite, consisting of seventy-two persons, arrived at Panama yesterday morning, the 24th, at 5 o'clock. They are all in good health.

At 7 o'clock this morning, the whole party were landed in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's tug *Taboga*, and were received on the wharf by the State authorities of Panama, the Consuls and other dignitaries. After a general shaking of hands, they at once entered the cars, and in a few minutes entered on their first railroad trip. The soldiers of the garrison were drawn up on the wharf, which was completely covered by the populace, to keep the passage clear to the train. Five cars were placed at the disposal of the Embassadors, local officers and invited guests. In the last car the two principal Embassadors took their seats, with the interpreter and censor. The following-named officers and guests also occupied this car:

Señor Jose de Obaldia, Governor of Panama.
Señor Manuel Moro, Secretary of State.
Señor Mariano Arosemena, Secretary of Treasury.
Señor Jose Maria Hurtado, National Intendente.
Señor Jose M. Jimenez, Intendente of Panama.
Señor Blas Arosemena, Intendente Department of Colon.
Amos B. Corwine, Esq., U. S. Consul.
Vicomte de St. Sauveur, Consul of France.
Charles T. Bidwell, Esq., H. B. Majesty's Consul.
Theo. J. de Sabla, U. S. Vice-Consul.
Señor Mariano Arosemena, Consul of Bolivia.
Señor Alvarado, Consul of Bolivia.
Senor Arze, Consul of Peru.
Señor Rubio, Consul of Peru.
Señor Domingo Arosemena.
John Power, Esq., Editor *Star and Herald*.
A. J. Center, Esq.
Francis W. Rice, Esq.
Capt. Gardner, United States Navy.
Fleet-Surgeon Sharp, United States Navy.
Dr. Gallagher, P. R. Co.
Col. G. M. Totten, P. R. Co.
Dr. Lynch, United States Navy.
Capt. Taylor, United States Marines.
Dr. Kratochnil.
Mr. Steffens, Señor Manuel Aleman.

And several ladies, among whom was the wife of Cannel Corwine, Mrs. Rice, Señorita Adela Diego, and Miss Du Pree.

The train started at 8 o'clock, and was just an hour to San Pablo, the half-way station, twenty-four miles, when a collation, with plenty of good wines, was prepared for the company by Mr. Center, in behalf of the Railroad Company. Here we remained one hour, and in another hour reached Aspinwall, where the Ambassadors and suite were immediately embarked on the frigate *Roanoke*, under a salute of 17 guns.

As you have a correspondent on board the *Roanoke*, who will have a good opportunity of studying the strangers, I will only remark that, in my opinion, none of them will be hanged for their beauty, whatever else fate may befal them. In the Indian delegations that sometimes come to Washington, many have a noble appearance and dignified front, but most of them are squat figures, scarcely five feet high any of them, with big eyes, big mouth, lank, sallow cheeks, and of all the abominably-dressed people in the world, they are decidedly the worst.

In local news, we have but little. Last night, Jesus Male, who was condemned to death at Bogata for the murder of his brother, the Governor of Cundenamarca, and afterwards respited to the Chariguang, was arrested at the Island of Taboga, Panama, he having escaped from his guard and made his way to the Isthmus on his way to Lima.

I learn from the Peruvian Consul of Panama that Ex-President Flores, of Ecuador, has been expelled from Peru by Gen. Castilla.

In port at Panama, United States war-ships *Lancaster*, *Powhatan*, *Seranac* and *Warren*. The *Levant* and *Wyoming* are on the coast of Central America. In Aspinwall, the United States ships *Roanoke*, *Sabine*, *Falmouth* and *Relief*. The British frigate *Emerald* arrived at Aspinwall last night.

The agent of the Royal Mail Steamship Company was arrested to-day, he having refused to pay the commercial tax. Mr. Scott, Agent for Mr. Vanderbilt, is likely also to be arrested to-day for the same cause.

F. W. R.

ADDRESS OF AMOS B. CORWINE, ESQ., CONSUL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT PANAMA, ON BEING PRESENTED TO THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS, APRIL 25, 1860.

Ambassadors: Being the only civil officer of the United States present, and in view of the fact that Your Excellencies are the guests of my nation, I trust you will not consider me obtrusive if I avail myself of this opportunity to offer to Your Excellencies my hearty congratulations on your safe arrival at this port; and to express the hope that nothing may occur to interrupt your pleasure and comfort during the remainder of the voyage to the United States, where, I am sure, a warm, cordial and enthusiastic reception awaits Your Excellencies. The whole nation is ready to receive you with open arms.

The President of the United States, the honored head of the nation, is awaiting your arrival at the Capital with the liveliest solicitude, and is eager to extend to your Excellencies all the honors and hospitalities to which, from your distinguished positions, as well as the peculiar nature and great importance of your mission, your Excellencies are so eminently entitled—a mission from which is expected to flow the happiest results.

I trust that the impressions which your Excellencies may receive of my country with respect to her institutions, her material prosperity, her various branches of industry, agriculture, commercial, mechanical, &c., will be pleasing and lasting, and you will carry back with you to your own beautiful isles such delightful recollections of the great Republic of the New World as will inspire among your countrymen, generally, a desire to visit it, and that thus may soon spring up between the two countries—which shall last for all time—the freest intercourse and the most friendly relations.

Already, since you have opened your ports to foreign trade, an event which is to be ascribed in a great measure to the friendly offices and persevering efforts of the United States of America, has your country been greatly benefited. Your rich and beautiful fabrics are now to be found in almost every market. If this intercourse, so auspiciously begun, will only continue, the most beneficial results must follow, not only to Japan, but to all the world—"a consummation devoutly to be wished" by all who have a realizing sense of the great benefits derived from commercial intercourse between nations.

I again wish Your Excellencies a pleasant and prosperous voyage to your destination.

The Ambassadors were greatly pleased with this address of the Consul of the United States of America at Panama.

CORRECT LIST OF JAPANESE OFFICIALS.

1. Simme-Bujen-no-Kami, Chief Ambassador.
2. Muragake-Awaje-no-Kami, Assist.-Ambassador.
3. Oguri-Bungo-no-Kami, Chief Adviser to the Ambassadors.
4. Morita Okataro, Officer of the Treasury.

Naruse Gensiro, Vice-Governor, belonging to the Ambassadors.

Shakkaba Jhugoro, Officer, belonging to the Ambassadors.

Heyaka Kassaburo, Osakaba Tsutaro, two Officers, belonging to the Adviser.

Mesaaki, Moriyama, two Official Physicians to the Embassy.

Matsmoto Sannojo, Yoshida Sagosaimon, two Under-Officers, belonging to the Embassy.

Nam-gu-ra Go-Hat-chi-ro, Officer—Chief Interpreter.

Masuchi Sanjuro, Chugi Jogoro, two under officers, belonging to the Treasury.

Kuri-sima-rico-hatsiro, Sawo-Sawa-Scogoro, two under officers, belonging to the Adviser.

Fat-risch Tokojuro, Fat-risch Onogoro, two Interpreters.

Cowasaki, Physician to the Embassy.

Two Ambassadors, eighteen officers, fifty-two servants; in all, seventy-two persons. One of the servants (a cook) was left sick in San Francisco, to return by the Japanese steamer.

LIST OF OFFICERS

ATTACHED TO THE UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE ROANOKE, FLAG SHIP OF THE HOME SQUADRON.

Flag Officer—William J. McCluney, Commander-in-Chief Home Squadron.
Captain—William H. Gardner.
Lieutenants—Carter B. Poindexter, Thomas H Stevens, George H. Cooper, J. Blakely Creighton, Wm. L. Powell, Daniel L. Braine.
Fleet Surgeon—Charles Chase.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—Arthur M. Lynah.
Assistant Surgeon—Morcellus P. Christian.
Purser—E. C. Doran.
Chaplain—Nathaniel Frost.
Marine Officers—Captain, Josiah Watson; Second Lieutenant, P. H. W. Fontane; Chief Engineer, Elbridge Lawton; Flag Secretary, William C. Zantzinger; Captain's Clerk, R. W. Byrd; Purser's Clerk, J. W. Guthney: Master, Edward P. Lull; Midshipman, W. A. Kerr; Boatswain, John McKinley; Gunner, John Owins; Carpenter, Francis M. Cecil; Sailmaker, Wm. Bennett.
Engineers—First Assistants, J. M. Adams, George R. Johnson and J. W. Moore; Second Assistants, C. Levy, John Purdy, Jr.; Third Assistants, S. L. P. Ayres and J. H. Bailey.
Passengers—Captain A. S. Taylor, United States Marine Corps, and Assistant Surgeon J. W. Sandford, Jr.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Revolution in Ecuador—Castilla Reorganizes his Cabinet—Disturbances in Bolivia—A Railroad Across the Andes—Urquiza Resigns the Presidency of the Argentine Confederation—Probable Failure of Mr. Dimitry's Mission.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Wednesday, April 25, 1860.

The British Mail steamer, from Valparaiso, and intermediate ports, arrived here on the 22d. The news is meagre. The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Columbus*, arrived from Central American ports on the 5th. She brought no papers, as she was not generally expected on the coast to commence her trips when she did.

ECUADOR.

Dates from Guayaquil, by way of Paita, are only up to the 12th inst. Gen. Franco, with his force of a couple thousand men, still occupied Guayaquil, claiming to be President of Ecuador, in virtue of his bayonets, while Dr. Garcia Moreno occupied all the rest of the Republic, his head-quarters being at Quito.

PERU.

Dates from Lima and Callao are to the 13th. Castilla had reorganized his Cabinet. Señor Jose Fasio Malgar is Minister of War, Gen. Juan Antonia Perez is Minister of War, and Señor Manuel Morales is Minister of Government and Public Works.

By the shipping list I send you, you will perceive that an unusual number of American vessels have arrived at the Chinchas the past fortnight. Freights of guano from the Chinchas to England are quoted at £3, and to the United States $15—but it is known that that several of the American ships are engaged at higher rates. Exchange on the United States, payable in Bolivian silver, is 25 per cent. premium; on England 24 per cent.; American gold 25 per cent. premium; English gold 20 per cent.; Chili 16 per cent. At the Chinchas, most of the vessels are now obliged to remain the full number of their lay-days, there being 106 vessels at the Islands. Some small lots of lumber from California have been sold there at $80 per 1,000 feet.

BOLIVIA.

Dates from La Paz are to the 17th inst. Ex-President Belzu was daily expected in the county—some feared to excite the people to a revolution against Dr. Linares, who still keeps up a large force, which is concentrated about La Paz, to guard against the threatened attack of Peru.

Dates are to April 1. The reported resignation of Ministers Ugarteta and Garcia have not yet been verified.

Mr. Wheelright has proposed to the Government of Chili the grand project of a railroad across the Andes.

In the month of March the dues paid into the Valparaiso Custom-house amounted to $600,000, an immense increase.

The Government has loaned out $2,700,000 of the $7,000,000 borrowed from England, with which to finish its railroads, until it shall be wanted for use.

Business the past fortnight had been good, although the high rate of exchange on England had caused large shipments of silver, to the injury of the retail trade. American grey domestics, narrow and wide, are wanted; also, white shirtings. Flour sells at $3 25 to $3 50 per quintal, 6 months. Barley is held at $3 75 to $3 94 per fanega, cash. Coal, $5, cash, deliverable in Lota, and $5 75, 6 months, in Coronel. Saltpetre, $2 50, cash. No Carolina Rice in market. Copper, in bars, $20 50 to $20 75, cash. Freights to Europe £3. The American ships *Commonwealth*, *Sybil* and *William* were chartered to take guano from the Chinchas to Hampton Roads, at $15. Exchange on London 44d. per dollar, 60 days; on the United States, 60 days, 11 per cent. premium.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Gen. Urquiza had retired from the Presidency with a graceful address, and Señor Derqui was inaugurated on the 5th March. Urquiza is to be Commander-in-Chief of the Army. There is still some doubts about the ultimate peaceable settlement of the Buenos Ayres annexation matter.

COSTA RICA.

Dates are to the 17th from Punta Arenas and San José. The Provisional President, Montealegna, has been elected President of the Republic with scarcely any opposition.

Letters from San José say that Mr. Dimitry's mission both to Nicaragua and Costa Rica will prove a complete failure—British interests, on account principally of the superior diplomacy employed, being paramount.

F. W. R.

Fire in the Woods—Incendiarism and Burglary.—The woods in the western part of Ashfield, Mass., were fired by some rascal on the 7th inst., and were still burning on the 8th. The fire had already, on that day run over several hundred acres of timber land, some of it the most valuable in the town. About the time the flames were first observed the house of Mr. Wm. Sears was broken into and robbed of a number of articles of the great value. Part of the stolen property has been found upon a man by the name of Stiles, who has been arrested.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Exciting Debate upon the Homestead Bill in the Senate.

An Equally Animated Discussion of the Tariff in the House.

The Republicans Unable to Force a Vote on Either Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, May 9.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER.

Dispatches received at the French Legation announce that the new Minister will leave Havre for the United States about the 10th of June. Vicomte Treilhard will then retire from this mission.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The State Department is in receipt of important news from Mexico, to the effect that Miramon's power is broken, if not entirely gone. It is now determined by the Administration to urge action on the Mexican treaty, and to take it with the proposed amendments.

Lord Lyons has received no instructions from his Government touching the English policy in Mexico. The first information he had on the subject was obtained from the Times.

THE TARIFF.

Secretary Cobb is violently opposed to any change in the Tariff, and is active in his efforts to defeat the bill under consideration. He regards frequent change in the Tariff as a great curse to our Revenue system. The Senate will certainly reject any bill presented. The Republicans are much divided in sentiment on the details of the bill. It is believed that the present discussion will continue a week longer.

VIRGINIA TO HAVE AN ARMORY.

Gov. Letcher returned here this evening, in company with Mr. Ames of Springfield, agent of English manufacturers of machinery for an armory. Mr. Ames goes to Richmond to superintend the location of a State Armory, and contracts are closed for the machinery at $127,000. Gov. Letcher speaks of the courteous attention with which he was treated at the North.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

The Homestead bill, which has occupied the Senate to-day, will likely pass that body to-morrow. It differs materially from the bill passed by the House, which the Senate refused to substitute.

POLITICAL.

Judge Douglas will not speak until Monday.

The politicians are noisily discussing, this evening, the probable results of the several Conventions. A dispatch from Baltimore says Hewston's nomination is probable. A great many delegates to the several Conventions still loiter among us. Senator Wade is looming up for the Chicago nomination, and the chances seem to be in his favor. The Republicans will take up the Union Convention's candidate for the Vice-Presidency, if he be a good man, with a view to preventing the necessity for an election of that officer by the Senate, even though the Presidential election be thrown into the House.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE JAPANESE.

Willard's have received a large supply of extra doings from New-York for the accommodation of the Japanese Ambassadors.

HEALTH OF CHIEF-JUSTICE TANEY.

Chief-Justice Taney is reported to be dangerously ill.

THE WATROUS IMPEACHMENT CASE.

Several witnesses in the Watrous case have arrived, and the Committee is ready to proceed. The prosecutors expect to prove by the books and officers of the New-York Land Company, that Judge Watrous was a member of that Company, and engaged in buying fraudulent land certificates for more than a year after he went on the bench.

THE COVODE COMMITTEE.

A deputy of the Sergeant-at-Arms has left Washington for New-Orleans to summon witnesses before the Covode Committee.

Q.

From Another Correspondent.

Washington, Wednesday, May 9.

THE COVODE COMMITTEE.

The Covode Committee had before them, this morning, the two Messrs. Grice, of Philadelphia, connected with the Navy-yard there. They were questioned as to the famous live-oak contract, and testified that the contract was first given to them, and they were limited in its delivery to fifteen days. They failed to fulfil the terms of the contract as to time, and it was taken from them and given to Mr. Smith, of Massachusetts, who was allowed all the time he chose.

They were all Democrats, but Smith seems to have been the favorite. Mr. Smith was examined yesterday, but the same evidence was taken by Mr. Sherman last year. Mr. Covode takes it up where Mr. Sherman left off. Mr. Martin, Clerk in the Interior Department, was called this morning. He went to Kansas, where he was sent to aid in carrying out the policy of the Administration. He did not give his testimony very freely, and is not yet discharged. One other witness was called, who will be examined at the next meeting of the Committee. Ex-Congressman Whitt has been called.

P.

SENATE.

Washington, Wednesday, May 9.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi (Dem.,) introduced a bill to change the jurisdiction of the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved to take up the veto message of the President on private bills.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, (Dem.,) asked leave to make a personal explanation.

Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) hoped the Senator from Oregon would be permitted to set himself right. A libelous sheet in New-York had said he (Slidell) was interested in the Oregon war debt, and also, implicated other Senators.

Mr. Hale thought any time before the 16th of June would do for an explanation.

Mr. Hale's motion was lost.

Mr. Lane moved to take up the Oregon war debt bill, and it was taken up.

Mr. Lane said he could not explain fully the origin of this war debt, but he could explain the charges against himself. The papers had charged that a great swindle had been perpetrated on the country by this bill, and that he was interested to a large amount. He was not interested the value of one cent. He was not in the habit of grabbing at the Treasury. He had served as a volunteer in two Indian wars and never claimed one cent. The charge against him and his friends was slander. He read a short sketch of the war in Oregon and Washington.

Mr. Fitch, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said at some future day he would have something to say on this subject.

On motion of Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the Homestead bill was taken up.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to extend the provisions of the bill to all single persons over twenty-one years of age, as well as heads of families, and advocated that amendment.

Mr. Green, of Missouri, (Dem.,) felt very much inclined to support the bill in its present form, not because it was a Homestead bill, but because it was not a Homestead bill. It now merely proposes to reduce the price of the public lands from $1 25 to 25 cents an acre, provided they be occupied five years. Lands can be bought for that now, under the present law, and any man unable to pay for lands under the graduation laws is unfit to own land. But don't attempt to deceive the public by representing this as a Homestead bill when it is not.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) defended the present bill as one of compromise and concession, and therefore opposed Mr. Grimes' amendment as did therefore opposed Mr. Grimes' amendment as and therefore opposed Mr. Grimes' amendment as and therefore opposed Mr. Grimes' amendment as and

LAW REPORTS.

The Quarrel of the Gas Companies.

The People of the State of New-York vs. *James Bowen, et al.*—This is an action brought by the Attorney-General, to restrain the defendants, as Corporators of the Metropolitan Gas Company, from organizing and operating under a charter granted in 1855. The application is based upon the ground that the act of Incorporation was not signed by the Governor until after the Legislature adjourned. This is claimed under Art. 3, of the Constitution of the State. It is also set up other reasons: That the [illegible] a year from the time of its passage, has not yet gone into operation; that it was formed to evil, to create a monopoly, granting [illegible] and fosters a monopoly, granting [illegible] the streets of the City (it petitioned by the Common Council) for the pipes of the Company. Various other questions, especially to the regularity of the election held by the Common Council, to which the opposition owes their election. The questions [illegible] were argued at great length, and decision reserved. The issues are really between the Manhattan Gas Company and the defendants, [illegible] of interest.

[illegible] for the People are the Manhattan Gas Company, Messrs. Mould & Hutchens and [illegible] the Metropolitan Gas Company.

[illegible] Policeman.

A CHARGE OF FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

John Rocher vs. *Charles Caffrey*.—This was an action for false imprisonment. The plaintiff is a [illegible] liquor saloon in Seventh-avenue, near [illegible]-street. The defendant is a police sergeant of the Seventeenth Ward.

It appears that on the 16th of June, 1858, the defendant requested the plaintiff to shut up his place, in which, at the time, the plaintiff was celebrating his birthday with friends, &c. The plaintiff declined to do it to [illegible], but, as he alleges, stated to the officer that he would have his bar-keeper do his (officer's) bidding. The officer wished the plaintiff to proceed to the [illegible] in person and at once; whereupon the plaintiff used language not in accordance with the decorum of the best circles, and was arrested and locked up for the night in the Seventeenth Ward Station-house.

On the next day he was taken before a magistrate at [illegible] Market, and, as he alleges, without a hearing, fined $5. He also alleges that after he had handed up the money to pay the announced fine of $5, the officer insisted that it was too light, and that thereupon he was fined an additional $5, making $10.

He now brought his action for the false imprisonment. The defence is a general denial of the allegations, with an allegation to the effect that the plaintiff was disorderly.

The cause now came on for trial before Judge Daly in the Common Pleas, and was submitted to the jury, who are to render a sealed verdict.

David Avery for plaintiff; C. S. Spencer for defendant.

City Cases.

DAMAGE FOR AN OPEN SEWER.

John Cooney vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This was an action against the Corporation to recover damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of a sewer having been left in an unguarded condition.

The plaintiff alleges that in January, 1859, he was one night passing along Forty-fifth-street, in which the unguarded sewer is alleged to have been, and as the night was dark, he accidentally fell into it and dislocated his shoulder, and was otherwise so injured that he was for a long time unable to attend to his ordinary vocations. Some testimony closed everything alleged.

Upon the trial, which now came on before Judge Hackett in the Common Pleas, it appeared from the plaintiff's testimony that there were two streets leading to his house which were in good conditions and the other dangerous. Yet, notwithstanding his knowledge of the fact that the street was a dangerous one, and notwithstanding the darkness of the night, he took that street in which the sewer was exposed, and was injured. Upon this state of the case Mr. Anderson, Assistant Corporation Counsel, moved for nonsuit, which was granted. Judge Hackett held that from the evidence in the case the plaintiff contributed to the circumstances which led to his injury, and consequently therefore recover. Had he taken the route he had used by good judgment, no accident would have occurred to him.

Wm. H. Rockmore for plaintiff. Messrs. Willard & Anderson for defendants.

Abetting the Slave-trade.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—May 9.

SHARKEY, J.—*Theodore Rynders and Henry Rowe.*—The discharged Marshal's officers, who were indicted yesterday for causing the *Storm King* to go to sea on a slaving voyage, were brought up this morning, and were ordered to plead to the indictment on Friday next, and to give bail in the sum of $1,000 each. They gave bail accordingly, and were discharged from custody.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

MULLIN, J.—*Woodhull* vs. *Keeler*.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

LOUNSBURY, J.—*Mott* vs. *Backus*.—Injunction dissolved, with $10 costs, to abide event.

Bard vs. *Kingsbury*.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Dresser vs. *Mowat*.—Motion denied.

Boynton vs. *Boynton*.—Motion denied without prejudice to renewal.

Application of Mayor, &c.—Order of reference granted.

Pierrant vs. *Pierrant*.—Counsel allowed $100; alimony $6 per week pending litigation, but to cease in three months, unless the defendant consents to reference within ten days. Referee to be named by the Court.

Hammond vs. *Hammond*.—Motion granted.

Lambein vs. *Lambein*.—Divorce granted; custody of children to plaintiff.

Fleet vs. *Peatz*.—Divorce granted; custody of children to plaintiff; alimony $8 per week.

MULLEN, J.—*Shaw* vs. *Smith*.—Motion to confirm report granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Mortimer* vs. *Bonner et al.*—Case and exceptions settled.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Bissill* vs. *Hamlin*.—The appeal to be reargued before the General Term for May, 1860, on the case as settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

DALY, J.—*Glover* vs. *Wickersham*.—Motion granted unless defendant pay $25 on account of judgment. If that done, then motion denied. Payment to be made within 10 days after service of order.

Barker vs. *Catamith*.—Motion granted.

Court Calendar—May 10.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 85, 53, 114, 96, 54, 97, 98, 55, 56

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—The non-enumerated calendar will be called.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1115, 1123, 1123½, 1133, 1137½, 1139, 121, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1161, 1165, 1167, 1171, 1175, 1177, 1181. *Part II.*—Nos. 990, 840, 678, 960, 962, 970, 972, 976, 982, 998, 996, 1000, 570, 858, 810, 784, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1016.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 425, 427, 57, 56, 443, 445, 447, 453, 385, 423, 683, 457, 461, 462, 465, 467, 469, 470, 471. *Part II.*—Nos. 227, 538, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 553, 554, 558.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1918, 1852, 1830, 329, 1944, 1978, 1979, 1960, 196, 1962, 1963, 1966, 1967, 1989, 1990, 1991. *Part II*—Nos. 1567, 1569, 1579, 1710, 1854, 1866, 1877, 1662, 1906, 47, 1615, 1992, 1993, 1996, 1879.

HOW DEMOCRATS STEAL SLAVES.—The Boston *Atlas and Bee*, of yesterday, states that a fugitive slave came as a passenger to that city by the *S. R. Spaulding*, which brought the Democratic Delegation from Charleston. The *Atlas* says his name is NORRIS; he is about 25 years old, is decidedly African, and belongs to the estate of THOMAS DIXON, Georgia, of Mason and Dixon's line fame. He was second engineer on a tow-boat running between Savannah and the River Tiber, South Carolina. He was regarded as a good hand, reliable, safe and all that, and had performed a great amount of hard labor for his master. Norris looks as though he could do much service yet, even in a northern atmosphere, where he proposes to spend a few years or more, having taken the liberty in his own hands. Though not as bright looking as some negroes we have seen, he is yet sufficiently smart to save successfully played a card or two that will not be thought to be so bad. The tow-boat, it seems, had extended somewhat its regular trip and visited Charleston, in the harbor of which city it remained for a while. NORRIS, no doubt, had the freedom of the city, after a fashion. He appears to have made a practical use of the privilege extended to him. It is pretty certain that he went on board the *Spaulding* several times; that as a boatman he was a sort of boon companion with the crew and hands for the time; that he concluded to take passage, and finally that he *did* take passage. It seems that he got a good position on board, (in the fore part,) that he was not discovered, and that he arrived in Boston without putting the captain or anybody else either to the trouble or expense of stopping other vessels bound South or elsewhere. For his quiet conduct he is to be commended, and his example should not be forgotten by those who [illegible] take passage, under similar circumstances, from a Southern port. Immediately on stepping ashore he went to one of the dépôts of the Underground Railroad, and was at once forwarded to Canada.

A TERRIBLE CALAMITY.—The Charleston *Courier* of the 7th has the following special dispatches, which give a few additional particulars of a calamity and increased by the telegraph on Monday afternoon:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sunday, May 6—10:30 A. M.

A select party from an excursion train on the Camden Railroad visited Rocklin's Mill Pond on Saturday morning. About fifty of them embarked in a boat or flat, which, by some unexplained cause, was either accidentally capsized or sunk—probably from a snag—and twenty-seven of the party found watery graves, the greater portion being females. The following are among those known so far: Miss Minnie Alexander, Miss Sarah Mowell, Miss Selina Crosby, Miss Alice Mathews, Miss Lizzie McKagen, Miss Kelly, Miss Jane Young, Miss McCowns, Miss Sallie Jenkins, Miss Louise Nettles, John Oakes, two Mr. Hocotts, F. H. Richbourg, Willie McKagen, Lucius Legrand, Wm. Legrand, Jerry McLeod, R. Huggins, Miss Holly Young and another daughter and a son of Samuel H. Young.

The pond was to have been emptied this morning, and further search made for the missing, but up to the date of this dispatch no additional names have been added to the above list.

The railroad train last night brought up twelve dead bodies, having left the pond at 1 o'clock A. M. It was again dispatched to the scene of the disaster this morning, and has not yet returned.

CHARLESTON, May 6, P. M.—Twelve of the victims of the Rocklin's Mill Pond calamity were interred in this city to-day. Active exertions are continued for recovering all the bodies.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, May 9.

$5,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	92	
5,000	Virginia 6s	96	
5,000	do	96	
1,000	do	96¾	
10,000	do	96	
25,000	Missouri 6s, '81	83½	
100	Long Island Bank	97½	
1,000	do	96¾	
10,000	do	96	
25,000	N. Y. Cent. 6s	87	
1,000	E. R. 1st m. Bds	93½	
5,000	Erie R. 6s M. R	89¾	
8,000	Bud. R. R. 2d M.	102	
4,000	Far. R. 1st M	97	
5,000	Mor. R. & M. R. 2d M.	80	
1,000	M. C. R. 8 Pct 1st M.	81	
	S. Fund Con Bds.	94	
8,000	Mich So 2d m. os	81	
5,000	do	46¾	
2,000	Hud. R. & St. J. R. Bs.	72½	
2,000	do	72¾	
2,000	do	73¼	
5,000	do	72	
	5 Bank of Commerce	109½	
	20 Park Bank	113	
	50 Cumb. Coal Pref	14¾	
	50 Pacific M. S. Co	106	
	50 do	106	
100	do	106	
200	do	106½	
100	do	106¾	
107	N. Y. Central R	89	
3600	do	89¾	
100	do	89¾	
400	do	89¾	
100	do	89¾	
200	do	89¾	
400	do	89¾	
100	do	89	
60	do	89	
300	do	89	
100	Indianap. & Cin. R.	39	

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, 1868	102	
15,000	U. S. 6s, 1874	103¾	
25,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	91	
11,000	Virginia 6s	92	
3,000	Missouri 6s	83¾	
38,000	do	83½	
8,000	P. R. 8th M. Bds.	89¾	
5,000	Erie R. Bds. 1875	43	
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	89¾	
1,000	Hud. R. 1st M.	104	
1,000	D. L. & W. R 1st M.	96	
70	Erie Railroad	19¾	
100	do	19¾	
20	Amer. Exch. Bank	101¾	
20	Merchants' Bank	101¾	
50	Pacific M. S. Co	106¾	
50	do	107	
50	do	107¼	
100	do	107	
100	do	107	

150	New-York C. R.	89	
100	do	89¾	
200	Hudson R. R	41¾	
50	Reading Railroad	43¾	
200	Michigan Cent. R.	49¾	
250	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	14¾	
200	do	12¾	
50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	34¾	
200	do	21¾	
450	Panama Rail'd.	145¾	
500	Gal. & Chicago R.	86¾	
100	do	66¾	
100	do	66¾	
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	29¾	
550	do	29¾	
350	Chic. & R. I. R.	69¾	
100	do	69¾	
100	do	89¾	
200	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	65	
26	D. L. & W. R.	85	

WEDNESDAY, May 9—P. M.

There was increased firmness on the Stock Exchange to-day, and the market closed this afternoon under a considerable degree of excitement. The heaviest demand from buyers to-day ran upon New-York Central, Chicago and Rock Island, and Galena and Chicago, but this carried up nearly the whole Share list, the Western Roads being the firmest. A large amount of New-York Central appeared to be waiting for about 80 ₩ cent., the price reached at the close of the dealings yesterday. The early orders this morning took up about 5,000 Shares at 80@80¼ ₩ cent., and then the price faltered for a short time, but ultimately advanced to 80¼ large sales, after the Second Board, and closed 80¼@⅜ at 4½ o'clock, to which late hour the dealings were kept up. The additional rise on Rock Island was 1½ ₩ cent., sales, after the printed list, at 70 ₩ cent., and 1¾ on Galena, sales at 67 ₩ cent. On these three Stocks the advance since Saturday afternoon is equal on New-York Central to 1¾ ₩ cent.; Galena, 3½, and Rock Island 3½ ₩ cent.; Toledo advanced to 30 ₩ cent.; Michigan Central, 49¾, and Burlington 65; while Michigan Southern stood about the same as on Tuesday. In Pacific Mail Shares there was a renewed speculation, and 107 ₩ cent. was at one time paid this afternoon, the quotation closing 106½@106¾ ₩ cent. There was no cash bush business done in Panama. Offers coutinned to be made at 145½, seller 30 days, and 450 shares were taken in this way. Erie Shares were active. The advance to 19½@20 brought forward a good many sellers, but the market continued to take the stock, and 19¾ was paid in the afternoon, cash, and 19½ buyer 60 days. The Convertible Bonds of the Company advanced 2@3 ₩ cent. in the rates bid, without bringing out sellers; 43 ₩ cent. would have been paid. The Sinking Fund of 1875 sold at that rate. The fifth mortgages were also higher, sales at 59½ ₩ cent., and the first mortgage 99⅜ ex dividend. The Bonds of the New-York Central were equally firm; 92 paid for the 6 ₩ cents ex dividend; 103½ bid for the 7 ₩ cents. of 1876, and 105 for the 7 ₩ cents of 1864. Harlem, Hudson, Michigan Central and Illinois Central Bonds were all firmer. The last named sold at 89½ ₩ cent. In State Stocks, sales of Tennessees and Missouris at about yesterday's prices. The Virginias were ¼ ₩ cent. lower on the announcement of a new loan for September next. This loan we understand to be, in good part, to retire the previous outstanding liabilities of the Commonwealth by way of indorsement; the remainder being for subscriptions to the Covington and Ohio Road, &c. The option is given to holders of a 6 ₩ cent. coupon or registered Federal Stock, or a 4½ or 5 ₩ cent. Sterling Stock. The loan is made for $6,000,000, to extend over at least thirty months from 1st September next; that is, not more than $200,000 will be called for in any one month. The new 5 ₩ cent. coupon Stock of the United States sold at 103½ ₩ cent. The general market closed with much firmness, and the Share list with considerable buoyancy. The late accounts from England restoring the tone of the Cotton trade, about which some concern began to be felt, and also advising cheaper Money in Loudon, together with the heevy Grain and other produce movements over the New-York and Western Railways, have imparted a degree of confidence in speculetion for the rise, which promises to go ahead of the upward turn in April after the adjournment of the New-York Legislature. The renewal of a very active immigration from the old country within the past week or two, and the movement of travel growing out of the various politicel conventions this Spring, are also having their influence in regerd to the passenger traffic over the Railweys; so thet liberal calculations are already making, on the Street, on the result of the May receipts over the principel lines. The first week's returns for a single line have only come to hand thus fer—the Illinois Central—showing $45,000 against $32,000 lest season. We have rumors of $6,000 gain on the Galsue, and $8,000@$9,000 on the Rock Islaud.

In the Exchange market, since the closing of the *Africa's* mail, we hear of no considerable transactions. The large export of miscellaneous produce from New-York this week, exceeding two millions, has increased the offering of Merchant bills. There is also more doing here in Cotton for axport since Moudey, et firmer prices. From the Southern ports we have the following movement for the week and seeson:

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.
Rec. at P'ts..	4,243,000	3,505,000	2,117,000	2,779,000	3,241,000
Ex. to G. B..	2,324,000	1,815,000	1,336,000	1,195,000	1,837,000
Ex. to France	537,000	368,000	321,000	354,000	43,000
Ex other F. P	414,000	480,000	282,000	351,000	418,000
Total export..	3,275,000	2,463,000	1,940,000	1,900,000	2,408,000
Stk on h'd....	575,000	498,000	600,000	365,000	446,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at P'ts..	32,000	40,000	66,000	90,000	52,000
Ex. to G. B..	67,000	73,000	55,000	16,000	65,000
Ex. to France	7,000	11,000	8,000	1,000	12,000
Ex other F. P.	16,000	11,000	19,000	3,000	12,000
Total exports.	89,000	95,000	90,000	20,000	89,000

Messrs. WRIGHT & Co., in their Cotton Circular of this week, say that the receipts "continue on a smaller scale than in the corresponding weeks last yeer. At the interior towns, in April, the receipts were on every small scale, and the stock held on 1st of May was 30,000 bales less than at the correspending dates last yeer. Within a few days past the accounts are unfavorable for the growing crop. The frosts, 26th and 27th April, have done some demege in Tennessee, and now we learn that further injury was done by frosts in Upper Georgia and Alabama. In Florida the seed had not germinated ou 2d May, owing to unusual cold weather and the want of rain."

The Discount brokers complain of a dull demand for Money on prime paper outside of Bank, and some choice September lists have been taken at 5½ ₩ cent., and October 5¾ ₩ cent., par aannm, though the general rule at Bank continues 7 ₩ cent. to dealers on 3@6 months paper, with exceptions at 6 ₩ cent. on 30@60 day bills. The market for Discounts is quite as easy as at any time during the season. Money on temporary loan rates from 5@6 ₩ cent. There is fair employment at these figures since the renewed speculation on the Stock Exchange. The Brokers of established credit are accommodated at 5@5½ ₩ cent., charging their own dealers 6 ₩ cent. The export demand for Specie, which fell off so suddenly on Monday, so that no shipments were made by the *Africa*, will be moderate for the steamers on Saturday. The last English news has wrought a marked change in the feeling of some of the banking houses in regard to moving Specie. The Sub-Treasury promises to replace all that will be required this week; the balance in that establishment is reduced about $600,000 since Saturday. The balance now stands $6,452,081.

We have heretofore stated that the Legislature of Pennsylvania recently granted a new act of incorporation to the stockholders and creditors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway; somewhat similar to the New-York act authorizing the reorganization of the Erie Company. This measure, it is believed, will be all-sufficient for placing the company upon a right legal footing from Pittsburgh to Chicago, as in the other States than Pennsylvania through which the line passes, there are general Railway laws under which the Company will organize on the plan specifically laid down by the new Pennsylvania charter. The only remaining serious obstacle to the successful adjustment of the embarassments of the concern has just been removed by the District Court of the United States, in vacating the local sequestration heretofore ordered at Pittsburgh. The road and its appurtenances thus pass intact to the Ohio Reciever. The following statement is of the business of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad:

The earnings for April are	$178,775 10
Showing an increase of	$39,119 40 over 1859.
The earnings from Jan. 1 to May 1, are	$663,379 92
An increase of	$106,199 80.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, held this day, a dividend of Ten ₩ cent. was declared ont of the profits, payable ou and after the 19th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 21st inst.

Subscription books for the new Stock in the present Corn Exchange are now open, for the purpose of securing funds to erect a new building on the old site, corner of Broad and South streets. This location some of the principal receivers of produce consider the best adapted to the requirements of the trade gcuerally.

The earnings of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company for the third week in April were: Passengers, $13,311 68; Freight, $15,989 95. Total, $29,301 63.

WM. S. THORNE has been unanimously elected President of the National Fire Insurance Company.

The earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad for the first week in May were:

1860	$45,000
1859	32,454
Increase	$12,546

The following are the Currency and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	8-10@ —
New-England and New-Jersey	1-5@ —
Philadelphia	⅛@ —
Baltimore	⅛@ ⅛
Interior Pennsylvania	⅛@ ⅛
Interior Maryland	⅛@ ⅛
Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky	⅛@1
South Carolina and Georgia	⅛@ ⅛
North Carolina	1 @1⅛
Virginia	⅛@1
Illinois and Wisconsin	2⅛@2½
Michigan	1 @ —
Tennessee	1⅛@1½
Free Indiana	1⅛@ —
Louisiana	⅞@1
Mobile	1 @ —
Canada	⅛@ ⅛
Missouri	2 @ —

SPECIE.

Silver.		Old Am. Gr. Dols.	$1 02@ —
Mexican Dols..	$1 06@ —	Spanish Grs. each..	2@ —
Spanish Dollars..	1 10@ —	Span. ⅛ & 1-16 Pcs.	1 07@ —
Five-franc pieces..	98@ —	*Gold.*	
French Crowns..	1 10@ —	Sovereigns	4 87@4 89
German Crowns..	1 08@ —	Twenty francs..	3 86@ —
Prussian Thalers.	71@ —	Teu-thaler pieces	87@ —
Guilders	40@ —	Ten-guilder pcs..	3 88@ —
English Silver..	4 80@4 85	Spanish Doub'n..	15 40@15 50
Specie	1 06@ —	Patriot Doub'n..	15 10@15 75
Old Am. Half Dols.	1 04½@ —	Gold.—Am. Old..	6c. prem.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 8.

Capital Stock	$36,581,700
Loans and Discounts	61,614,000
Specie	6,311,700
Due from other Banks	8,324,400
Due to other Banks	9,116,500
Deposits	20,810,000
Circulation	7,322,800

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 9, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been: 17 bbls. Ashes, 13 148 bbls. Flour, 325 bbls. Corn Meal, 12,996 bushels Wheat, 9,948 bushels Corn, 2,114 bushels Rye, 34,878 bushels Oats, 1,266 pkgs. Provisions, and 26 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 50 bbls. at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales 200 mats Java at 13¾c.; and 160 bags Maracaibo at 13c @14c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been purchased to the extent of 800 bales, including Middling Upland at 11¾c.@11¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Less activity has been discernible in State and Western Flour, owing, in part, to the reluctance of the principal holders to make any further important concession to buyers. We have heard of sales of 9,000 bbls., including superfine State at $5 35@$5 40; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 45@$5 55; inferior to choice superfine Western at $5 35@$5 42½; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 50@$6 30; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 50@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio at $6@$6 10; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 15@$6 25 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25	@	5 40
Extra State	5 45	@	5 55
Superfine Western	5 35	@	5 42½
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 55	@	6 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 60	@	6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	6 00	@	6 10
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bds.	6 15	@	6 25
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 30	@	7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 60	@	5 75
Extra Genesee	6 10	@	7 75
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 40	@	7 85

Southern Flour has been quiet and depressed. Sales to-day amount to 600 bbls. at $6 30@$6 60 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 65@$7 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian is in demand, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 65@$7 50 ₩ bbl.; 680 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3 45@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is selling at $3 70@$3 75 for Jersey; $4 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has attracted less attention, especially from shippers, and it closes heevily. The reported transactions, since our last, have been 35,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 60; and Milwaukee Club at $1 30 ₩ bushel. Corn has been more active, sales having been made of 35,000 bushels, at 77c @79c. for mixed Western; 81c.@83c. for Yellow Northern Jersey and Southern; 80c. for White Northern, and 85c.@86c. for White Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye has been in request, and 5,000 bushels have been disposed of, at 65c.@66c. ₩ bushel. Barley has been inactive. Small sales of State were reported at 70c. ₩ bushel. Barley Malt has been lightly dealt in, at 80c.@90c. ₩ bushel. Oats have been less freely purchased, as buyers have not been disposed to pay asking prices. We quote Canada, at 43c.@44c.; Western at 42½c.@43c.; State at 43c.@44c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 40c.@42c.; Southern at 38c.@41c. ₩ bushel.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, 1,945 boxes Palermo Oranges at $2 60@$3 30; and 700 boxes do. Lemons at $2 45@$2 55 ₩ box.

HAY—Sales, 1,200 bales North River at 95c.@$1 ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been quiet at former rates. Stock of all kinds in first hands, 254,100, against 156,473 same time last year.

HOPS—Have been in request, including last year's crop at 7c.@13c. ₩ lb.

LEATHER—Sole attracts rather more attention at previous quotations. French finished Calf Skins are quiet, yet quoted firm, with a moderate supply. English salted Sheep Skins are abundant and in slack request at unchanged figures.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. per Common and $1 for Lump, ₩ lb.

METALS—Very light sales have been reported today. No important alteration can be noticed in prices.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive have been sparingly sought after at yesterday's rates. Linseed has been in moderate demand, chiefly at 60c@61c. ₩ gallon. In New-Bedford, during the week, sales have been made of 900 bbls. Crude Sperm, and 3,467 bbls. Crude Whale, including, according to the Whalemen's *Shipping List*, 330 bbls. Crude Sperm, at 130c., 150 do. "half head" at 123c., and 70 do. inferior at 120c. ₩ gallon; also, 250 bbls., at a price not transpired; also, 175 bbls. Northern Crude Whale at 41c., 300 do. do. 41¾c., and 175 do. do., selected, at 43c. ₩ gallon; 1,737 bbls. Northern at a price not transpired; also, 750 bbls. Hampsack at 38c., 200 do. South Sea at 42c., and 150 do. Elephant at 39c. ₩ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to May 7	18,966	61,669	771,850
Same time last year	17,415	98,583	1,412,000

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in lively request, and sales have been reported of 2,400 bbls., in lots, at $17 87@$18 for New Mess; $17 40 for Old Mess; $14@$14 12½ for New Prime, and $12 75@$12 87½ for Old Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continues in demand at 9c.@9½c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is salable and firm at full rates. Lard is inquired for; sales, to-day, 500 tcs. and bbls., at 10¾c.@11¾c., ₩ lb. Beef continues in request; sales 330 bbls., in lots, at $9 50@$18 50 for re[illegible] Corn Mess; $11 25@$12 [illegible] for Western Mess; $11 25@$12 for Country Mess, extra [illegible] $14@$19 ₩ bbl. Prime Mess at $10@$10 ½ ₩ bbl. Beef Hams, $18@$20 ₩ bbl. Butter rules plenty and heavy, at 14c.@19c. for New State, and 17½c.@17½c. for Ohio, ₩ lb. Cheese is selling at 6c.@11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 150 tcs., in lots, at $3 87@$4 37 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported of 650 hhds., mostly Cuba, within a range of from 6c.@7¾c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—The public sale, to-day, resulted in the disposal of most of the Teas offered. Prices were well supported. Gunpowder, 41c.@55½c.; Imperial, 31c.@38½c.; Hyson, 31½c.@43½c.; Young Hyson, 29½c.@55½c.; Hyson Twankay, 26c.@32c.; Souchong, 30c.@39c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., at 22½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 35,000 bushels Wheat and Corn at 6d.@5⅝d. ₩ bushel, in bulk and ship's bags; 600 bbls. Resin at 1s. 10½d; with (by steamer) 500 boxes Cheese at 40s., and 100 hhds. Tallow at 27s. 6d. For London, 300 boxes Cheese (by steamer) at 40s.; and 2,500 bbls. Resin and Crude Turpentine at 2s. 6d. ₩ 280 lbs. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 1,400 tons, from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, Deals, at 75s.; a bark, from Philadelphia to River Plate, Lumber, $18; a brig, 200 tons, to Sombrero and back to Hampton Roads, Guano, $6; a schooner, 1,200 bbls., to Jamaica and back, $1,150; a British brig, 168 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $1,300; a British brig, 120 tons, to Demerara, 60c. ₩ bbl., and back from Cienfuegos, Molasses, $3 25, on and under deck; a brig, to south side Cuba and back, Sugar 40c., Melado 36c., and Molasses $3; a bark, 400 tons, to Havana and back, $3,100; a brig, 210 tons, to Cardenas and back, Sugar 40c. and Molasses $3; a schooner, 240 tons, to north side Cuba and back, 38c. and $3; a bark, to Bordeaux and back, one, 264 tons, to Cette and back, and a schooner, 200 tons, to Barbadoes, on private terms.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 9, 1860.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending May 2, 1860, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PENNEY & JENNISON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 221 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

New Grass Butter has come to hand in small quantities, and readily brought our quotations. The Orange County barges found it expedient to-day to put prices down to 22c., which will necessarily cause a little decline in other grades. White Butter is plenty, but sells readily at prices that favor the buyer. From the Western Reserve we are getting small shipments of Yellow Butter, which find a quick sale at our figures. The last steamer brought most encouraging news to our English shippers, with further orders for any old Butter left here at low figures.

Orange County, pails, ₩ lb	22	@	—
Fine State, half-firkin tubs, ₩ lb	18	@	20
Fair State, half-firkin tubs, ₩ lb	14	@	16
Fine State, Welsh tubs, ₩ lb	16	@	18
Fair State Welsh, tubs, ₩ lb	14	@	16
Western Reserve, choice ₩ lb	14	@	16
Ohio, common to good, ₩ lb	12	@	14

CHEESE.

New, of good quality, is not over abundant, and quickly taken on arrival. The future of our Cheese market is much speculated upon, and opinions widely differ. One thing is certain, the amount of Cheese contracted is much smaller than stated. It is impossible for any one to anticipate prices. Like everything else, the supply and demand will regulate the price through the season.

New State, fine, ₩ lb	10¾	@	11
New State, common to fair, ₩ lb	5	@	8
New Ohio, fine, ₩ lb	10	@	10¾
New Ohio, common to fair, ₩ lb	8	@	8
Fine Old Cheese, ₩ lb	13	@	13½
Fine English Dairy, ₩ lb	13¾	@	14
Fine Pineapple, ₩ lb	14	@	16

EGGS.

The Egg market has completely broken down. By every route, and conveyance they have poured in upon the market, and have drooped daily, till to-day sales of straight marks are made at 11c.@11¾c., while marks less favorably known are offered at 10c.@10½c.

FRUITS.

Dried Apples are in fair sale at 5½c. for good State, in barrels, 5c. for bags; 4¾c.@5c., for Southern, in barrels, 4c. for sacks. Dried Peaches, of good quality, are much wanted. Dried Blackberries, 12c.

Dried Apples, State, ₩ lb	5¾	@	—
Dried Apples, New Southern, ₩ lb	4	@	5
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ₩ lb	8	@	14
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled	3	@	6
Dried Blackberries, ₩ lb	—	@	12
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₩ lb	20	@	22
Dried Plums, ₩ lb	—	@	22
Dried Raspberries, ₩ lb	28	@	—
Strawberries, ₩ quart	58	@	62½

BEANS

are in small inquiry, and only for prime qualities.

Small Pea, new, ₩ bushel	$1 20	@	—
Medium, new, ₩ bushel	90	@	1 00
Kidney, ₩ bushel	2 00	@	2 25
Marrowfat, ₩ bushel	1 50	@	—
Red, ₩ bushel	—	@	2 50
China, ₩ bushel	1 75	@	—

DRY GOODS.

MAY, 1860.
BOYDEN
OF
SALE AND REMOVAL.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS
THIS MONTH
AT
Nos. 89 and 89 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Being about to remove to their new and commodious warerooms, Nos. 76, 77, 79, 81, 83 and 85 DUANE-ST., near Broadway, and desirous of closing out their present extensive and varied stock of Dry Goods, and to effect this object they are offering

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

In addition to their AMOSKEAG and WAMSUTTA PRINTS, in new and beautiful styles, they have now for sale the entire balance of the popular low-priced
YORK STATE,
ARKWRIGHT and
KNICKERBOCKER PRINTS,
by the piece or package, FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

MANTILLAS.
BOGIE WILL ON
THURSDAY, MAY 10,
Make another magnificent display of
SUMMER MANTILLAS,
At his new store, under the
FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
Corner 23d-st., and at the well-known stand
209 CANAL STREET.
N. B.—The BEDOUIN WRAPPER, made both in Silk and Zephyr cloth is attracting great attention.
Misses' and LADIES' CLOAKS made to order.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
NEW SILKS,
NEW GRENADINES,
NEW ORGANDIES,
NEW BAREGES,
NEW FOULARDS,
NEW ROBES,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
THREAD LACE POINTS
AND MANTILLAS.
No. 769 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

NEW CARPETINGS.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 384 BROADWAY, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Have received by late arrivals everything that is NEW and NOVEL in the way of
CARPETINGS,
to be found in the European markets, many of which cannot be found in any other establishment in this country.
Also, a fine assortment of
CHINA MATTINGS.
All fresh goods of this Spring's importation.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.
Attention is invited to our stock
Of the
Most desirable styles to
Be had in this City,
Every grade of goods;
MEDALLIONS,
VELVETS, AND
TAPESTRIES.
OIL-CLOTHS,
RUGS,
SHADES, &c.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING
Are offering their entire stock at
RETAIL FOR CASH,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
The most desirable patterns ever offered
At retail in this City.
Every grade of goods
Can be had,
At the lowest
CASH PRICES.
Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Experienced Upholsterers are engaged, and Goods will be delivered free, and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities. T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 32 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich.

57 AND 59. 57 AND 59.
BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.
HENRY B. CLAPP & CO., Nos. 57 and 59 Catherine-st.,
Are now offering
New style of Spring Challies
at One Shilling per yard.
Also, a splendid assortment of
Rich Berry Robes of 6, 7 and 9 flounces,
At a great sacrifice on cost.
Also,
Rich Poplins,
Poult de Chevre.
And Zephyr Cloth.
Also,
An immense stock of
Zephyr Bornous and Chesterfields,
at $3 and upwards.
Rich Stella Shawls at $1 25.
Superb Stella Shawls at $3 50.
Other Rich Dress Goods
In proportionate prices.
H. B. CLAFF & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catherine-st.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Desiring to reduce our Spring stock of Carpetings, we will from May 1 offer our large and well-selected stock at RETAIL.
Housekeepers will observe a saving of the retailer's profit as well as the advantage of selecting from a very large assortment.
Experienced upholsterers are engaged to make and put down goods.
GEORGE S. MURFEY & CO.,
No. 388 Broadway,
near White-st., New-York.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
ADAMS & SPENCER,
No 281 Grand-st., (Columbian Hall,)
Are offering their large and well-assorted stock of carpetings, oil cloths and mattings at very low prices FOR CASH. English Brussels, 95 cents to $1 10; 3 ply, 95 cents to $1 10; All-Wool Ingrains, 45 cents to 75 cents; Cotton and Wool ingrains, 28 cents to 40 cents; Stair Carpets, 18 cents to 75 cents. Rugs, mats and matting, oil-cloths 1 yard to 6 yards wide.

NOTICE. AVIS. NOTTICIA. AVIZO. NOTIZ.
FOUNTAIN'S India Store is the only place where India Pineapple Dresses, Grapes, Wash Silks, Lutongs, Satina Seersucker, Nankins, Novelties, China, Lacquered Articles, and kinds of curious American India Feather Fans, Bead and Bark Work, &c., can be procured, wholesale and retail, at No 683 Broadway. French and Chinese Fans, latest style.

NOTICE TO SKIRT MANUFACTURERS.
Steel springs for sale low by the BROOKLYN STEEL SPRING COMPANY,
No. 9 Furman-st., Brooklyn,
near Fulton Ferry.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.
J. A. BLUXOME will commence the sale of a complete and varied assortment of cheap RIBBONS and FLOWERS on THURSDAY, May 10, corner Broadway and 28th-st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
S. CRAMER'S establishment the oldest and best in the United States, has always an ample supply of Ladies' and Children's Clothing, Bonnets and Hats; Infants' Wardrobes, Wedding Outfits, Robes de Chambre, Under Clothing, &c. Ladies and Merchants supplied at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, by S. CRAMER, No. 508 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS AND DRY GOODS
In great variety, at low prices, at No. 447 6th-av
J. P. BROUNER.

SPRING FASHION.

MILLINERY OPENING, THIS DAY, AT M. BANN'S new millinery, in his new white marble building, No. 581 Broadway, up stairs, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Bonnets—Spring and Summer bonnets for all. Great bargains. Children's bonnets, crape bonnets, ribbons, and straw bonnets.

STATIONERY.

BOOKS, STATIONERY AND FANCY ARTICLES.
T. J. CROWEN, No. 639 Broadway,
DAILY RECEIVING ALL NEW PUBLICATIONS,
FANCY AND STAPLE STATIONERY.
Large assortment of let er and note paper, envelopes to match; initials stamped in colors and plain.
Periodicals and books in pamphlet form. Address and at-h me cards engraved and printed. Orders solicited and supplied promptly

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 96 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

228. PROVISIONS! FISH! GROCERIES!
AT WHOLESALE.
For sale at low prices, sugar-cured hams, shoulders, beef, pork, lard, prime mild cheese, fresh butter, large No. 1 mackerel, pickled herrings, haddock, white-fish, blue-fish, salmon, large white codfish, smoked herrings. Also, white and yellow sugars, all grades, green and black teas, syrups, molasses, spices, and all kinds of first-class
PROVISIONS, FISH AND GROCERIES.
Grocers and dealers generally are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices at No. 228 Washington-st., N. Y., between Barclay and Robinson sts. Same place twelve years.
ANDREW W. ROSE.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

JOHN J. REIMER,
NO. 253 WASHINGTON ST.
Just received, per bar Jeverland, from Rotterdam, 300 pipes Gin—my usual brand, XX, Swan Duck—which will be sold from on board the ship at a low figure. Further, per steamer Teutonia, 4,000 lbs. Westphalia hams. Also receives, 200,000 genuine Havana segars, of different brands and qualities, partly in store and partly in Bonded warehouse. My connections with Havana houses enable me to sell at a low price.
Constantly on hand, a large and well-selected stock of wood and willow ware, such as brooms, pails, baskets, &c., &c.
JOHN J. REIMER,
No. 253 Washington-st.

INSTRUCTION.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL, NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway. Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

$120 COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, Cooperstown, N. Y. For both sexes. Term begins May 11. $120 PER YEAR.
Closes Oct. 5.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

ELM-PARK FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Litchfield, Conn.—Rev. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal, assisted by J. A. Shaw, late of Harvard University, and Mr. Lewis Manger, of the State Normal School. A Primary Department for small boys, under charge of Mrs. Richards. Telegraphic and railroad communication. Terms moderate and no extras. This is one of the healthiest and most delightful places in New England. For circulars, address Dr. R., or R. A. WATKINSON, law office, No. 20 Nassau-st.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Three minutes' walk from depôt, (Cannon's station 1) one of the best schools in the State for both sexes. Summer term commences May 1. Circulars obtained at Clark, Austin, Maynard & Co., No. 3 Park-row, or by addressing the Principals. A. B. LOCKWOOD,
B. F. BROWN.

REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD receive into their family ten young ladies, who enjoy superior advantages of culture in mind and in manners. Their house and grounds, corner of Linnæus and State sts., are attractive in this beautiful village.
FLUSHING, April 28, 1860.

PROTESTANT FRENCH INSTITUTE—FOR young gentlemen, No. 46 East 26th-st., New-York. Young men prepared for College and for business. Boarding and day school.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, Jamaica, Conn., affords first class accommodations, at the lowest charges. Circulars at M. LANE'S, No. 66 Wall-st., E. CARTER'S, No. 130 Broadway, New-York, or of the Principal, Rev. J. A. SAXTON.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE SUMMER term commences May 1. Circulars, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained at E. Goodenough's bookstore No. 122 Nassau-st., or by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE AND MILITARY SCHOOL.—For circulars, address at Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y. C. D. SHELY, Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 344 West 19th st., now in its fourteenth year, will commence its next term MONDAY, April 23. JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

PALMER & BERTBET'S SCHOOL, NO. 28 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway; contains departments—classical, French, English and Primary—with an extensive Gymnasium.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 480 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—VACANCies for two young ladies, who will enjoy the highest social and academic advantages. Terms moderate.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL—LEX.-AV., NEAR 37th st. Instruction thorough; discipline efficient; philosophical lectures with apparatus. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY QUALIFIED TO teach music, French and drawing, with the usual branches of a thorough English education, is desirous of forming an engagement as Governess with a private family. Address A. B. C., No. 8 West 13th st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN, WHO speaks but little French, to make acquaintance with some young French gentleman, under similar circumstances with regard to English, for the purpose of exchanging instruction. Address C., Box No. 191 Times Office.

ANNIVERSARIES.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

THE SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY COLLATION will be given on THURSDAY EVENING, May 10, at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 448 Broadway. Doors open at 6 o'clock; exercises to commence at 7. Brief speeches, appropriate to the occasion of this annual reunion, will be made as heretofore, by gentlemen eminently qualified to represent various religious denominations.
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED BAND has been assured for the occasion.
A Bouquet of Flowers will be presented to each lady on entering the room.
The provisions for the Collation are most ample, and the detail for serving more complete than on any previous occasion.
The number of tickets will be strictly limited to the capacity of the Hall. To insure admission, tickets should be secured before Thursday. Price, 50 cents. For sale at the Rooms of the Union,
NO. 135 GRAND-ST.,
(A few doors east of Broadway.)
Also at the office of the *Independent*, No. 5 Beekman-st.

THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING, for the election of Officers, &c., will take place on THURSDAY, May 10, at 3 P. M., in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 448 Broadway.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—This meeting will be held in this City, in the Calvary Baptist Church, Rev. A. D. GILLETT, D. D., Pastor, on THURSDAY, May 10. The services will commence at 9 o'clock A. M., with a season of prayer and praise. The ordinary business meeting will be held, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. A meeting for addresses will be held in the P. M., commencing at 3 o'clock. Addresses may be expected, during the meetings, by Hon Isaac Davis, of Worcester, Mass; Rev. G. W. Sampson, D. D., Washington, D. C.; Rev. William Arthur, Newtonville, N. Y.; Rev. Robert Lowrey, of this City, and others. Meeting for divine service will be held in the EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, and the sermon will be preached by Rev. D. C. Eddy, D. D., of Boston, Mass. P. S.—Provisions will be made for reporters.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The anniversary exhibition of the pupils of this Institution, will be held at the Academy of Music on SATURDAY, May 10, at 3½ o'clock P. M. No postponement on account of the weather.
Tickets of admission at 25 cents may be had at the door.
HARVEY P. PEET,
WILLIAM ADAMS, } Com. of Arrangements.
CHAS. ROOME,

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE TENTH NATIONAL
WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION
WILL BE HELD AT THE
COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 10 and 11,
As follows:
THURSDAY MORNING, 10 o'clock, addresses by ERNESTINE L. ROSE, J. ELIZABETH JONES, WENDELL PHILLIPS.
THURSDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock. Speakers, ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, (who, by request, will repeat her address delivered before the New-York State Legislature at its last session,) ERNESTINE L. ROSE and WENDELL PHILLIPS. FRIDAY MORNING, 10 o'clock. Speakers, J. ELIZABETH JONES, E. CADY STANTON, REV. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL, and others. Admission to each session to defray expenses, 10 cents. Woman's Rights Tracts, and Speeches by Wendell Phillips, Henry Ward Beecher, Theodore Parker, T. W. Higginson, Elisabeth C. Stanton and others will be for sale at the door.

FATHER CHINIQUY.
A public meeting will be held THIS EVENING in the First Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Phillips',) 5th av. and 12th-st., to devise means for the relief of Father Chiniquy's Colony. Father Chiniquy is himself in the City, and will address the meeting. Addresses will also be made by Drs. Lord and Scott, of Chicago, both of whom have visited the settlement, and are acquainted with the wants of the people. Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

AT A REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, held at their head-quarters, No. 245 8th-av., on Monday Evening, May 7, 1860, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That the thanks of this Association and the citizens of the Sixteenth Ward, (Ninth Assembly District,) without distinction of party, are eminently due to Hon. David R. Jaques for the honest, zealous and independent manner in which he discharged his duties as a member of the late Legislature.
Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to present a copy of this resolution to Hon. David R. Jaques, and to publish the same in the *Tribune*, *Times* and *Evening Post*.
S. E. H. VANOE, President.
ISAAC C. PARKS, } Secretaries.
EUGENE LAWRENCE, }

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CAMPAIGN CLUB.—Headquarters No. 722 Broadway. Open all the time till after the elections. Mass meetings every Thursday Evening. SIMEON DRAPER, President.
FRANCIS G. YOUNG, } Secretaries.
A. C. HILLS, }

SYMPATHY MEETING.—A PUBLIC ANTI-Slavery Meeting, to express sympathy with the Philadelphia rescuers, will be held in Shiloh Church, cor. Prince and Marion sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken up in their behalf. Addresses will be delivered by Mr. WELLS BROWN, Rev. HENRY H. GARNETT, Rev. CHARLES B. RAY, and others. J. L. HODSON, ROBT. HAMILTON, T. G. CAMPBELL, Committee.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION meets at the rooms of the institute, Cooper Union, on THURSDAY, May 10, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject continued, *The Effect of Heat on Building Materials*. Architects and all interested in building are especially invited. Admission free.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting of this Association will be held at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 11, 1860, at 7½ o'clock.
CHAS. H. SWORDS, Recording Secretary.

MASONIC.—PACIFIC LODGE, No. 233.—REGULar Communication THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. By order of the Master.
THOMAS N. STANTON, Secretary.

DR. S. E. SHEPARD WILL PREACH IN the Christian Chapel in 17th-st., immediately west of 6th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, May 10, at 7½ o'clock. Baptism at the close of the service.

ROOFING.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE
PATENT MIOA and FIBROUS
CEMENT ROOFING.
Adapted to every variety of Roof, new or old, and unequaled for durability, beauty and cheapness, by any composition in use. CEMENT for SALE by the barrel, with printed instructions for use.
DITTO, PORTER & CO.,
Successors to JOSEPH DITTO & CO.,
No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., New York.

LEAKY ROOFS MADE WATER PROOF by my indelible cement. Also, metal roofing done and repaired. Cheapest materials and orders punctually executed. JAMES HATTON, 152 West Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE BROADWAY EMPLOYMENT
INSTITUTE.
NO. 434 BROADWAY,
NO. 434 BROADWAY,
Continues to send out the best servants in the City. The best servants in the City.
Without delay. Without delay.
Conducted on moderate terms,
AND HONEST PRINCIPLES,
BY AMERICAN GENTLEMEN.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl in a small private family as chambermaid; is a good seamstress and an excellent hand at doing up ladies' fine muslins and waiting on a lady; is willing to go in the country with a family that lives in the City in Winter; the best of City reference from first-class families. Can be seen at No. 203 3d av., between 18th and 19th sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as chambermaid in a private family; would do sewing or do up ladies' muslins; no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer; best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 93 East 16th-st., near Livingston-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of children; wishes to go into the country; best of City references. Apply for two days at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as nurse and chambermaid, or as waiter and chambermaid, by a very competent girl with good City reference. Call at No. 111 29th st., west of 6th-av., first floor, back room; would go in the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or laundress; no objection to go to the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 98 West 19th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant young woman as chamberwork or plain sewing, or to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days, if not suited, at No. 274 East 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as chambermaid, or to assist with children and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse; good City reference. Call at No. 90 West 16th-st., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG PROTESTant woman wants a situation as chambermaid or to assist with children and do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 410 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; she perfectly understands her business. No objection to go to the country. Good City references. Call at No. 63 West 20th-st., first door from 6th-av., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do up ladies' millinery; can finite, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; no objection to the country; reference from first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY AN experienced young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and would assist in washing and ironing, or nurse and seamstress; can do embroidery; has the best of City reference; have no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 18 Union Court, University-place, for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and assist with the washing, or would take care of a child; no objections to the country; is very fond of children; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 31 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 10 Amity-place, rear building.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress by a Protestant young woman; the best of references given. Apply at, or address M. B., No. 190 West 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—An English girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; the country preferred; has good City reference. Apply at No. 50 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 West 24th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wantec, a situation, by a Protestant German woman, in the City or country, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; can speak the English language fluently; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 406 Broome-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable young woman; is willing to make herself generally useful; will assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 164 11th-st., between Avenues A and B, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RESpectable woman, a situation as cook in a respectable private family; understands her business thoroughly; would be willing to assist in the washing if required; is compelled to get a situation in consequence of the family she lived with going to Europe; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present place, No. 89 West 26th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, for two days

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as cook; is an excellent cook, and understands her business thoroughly, and would assist in the washing if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 East 23d-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO COOK, wash and iron, by a neat respectable young woman who thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and an excellent washer and ironer; has good City reference; wages $3 to $3 per month. Apply for two days at 51 Tillery-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman in a private family; is a good cook, washer, ironer and baker; she has no objections to go in the country for the Summer; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 10 Amity place, rear building.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR a most experienced servant as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, and a very excellent washer and ironer; or would not object to do housework in a small family; will be found a most desirable and respectable servant girl, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN a situation in a small private family; will assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread, biscuit and pies; no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer. Can be seen till engaged at No. 199 East 13th-st., near 1st av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a highly respectable and well-recommended woman as cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress; is an excellent cook and baker, and first-class washer and ironer; would prefer a situation on Staten Island. Call at No. 378 8th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, situations in the country or Brooklyn for two nice, smart girls, sisters; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as waitress and chambermaid or nurse; are girls of very respectable appearance, neat in their habits, and will be found efficient, trustworthy and obliging girls; are very highly recommended. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, As situation by two respectable young women, one as an experienced cook and to wash and iron, the other to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; both have the best of City references from their last places; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 207 West 26th st., 2d floor, back room.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two Protestant young girls, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 121 2d-st., second floor, front room.

AS PLAIN SEWER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an American Protestant girl, to do plain sewing and chamberwork, and take care of children. Has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 116 Stanton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as a good cook and laundress; by a very competent woman with good City reference; is a good meat, vegetable and pastry cook and baker, and a good laundress. Call during two days at No. 89 11th-st., west of 5th av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted by two respectable young women, situations as cook and waitress and chambermaid; have the best of City reference; leaves as she family is going to Europe. Can be seen at their present place, No. 54 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., for 3 days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A Scotch woman, Protestant, a situation as housekeeper; thoroughly competent either in hotel or private family. Understands cooking in all its branches; jellies, pickling and preserving. Apply southeast corner of 7th av. and 44th-st., at the residence of her present employer, for two days. Address H. Y. Z., as above. No objections to the country.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN ENGLISH WIDOW desires a situation in a family, hotel or private boarding-house. Will give references from the first families in this City. Call for four days at No 6 Mastin-terrace 30th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS HOUSEMAIDS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by two respectable young women, together, in a private family; they will do the cooking washing and ironing; have excellent reference from their last place. Call at No. 1 York-st., Walden-place, Brooklyn, by Fulton or Catherine ferries.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman in a private family as first-class laundress, or as chambermaid, and would do the fine washing and ironing; has lived in the best of families; can give the best of City reference; has no objections to go in the country. Can be seen at No. 129 West 31st-st., near 7th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation in a private family as first-class laundress, or would do chamberwork and the fine washing and ironing; has no objection to go in the country with a family; can give unexceptionable reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 37 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, back room.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as lady's maid and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's until engaged, at No. 33 East 20th-st.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, lately arrived from the Old Country; is willing to take care of children; can do all kinds of embroidery and plain sewing; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Can be seen for two days at No. 257 East 13th-st., corner of Avenue A, first floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as baby's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is a good seamstress; if required can give good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 146 7th av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, without incumbrance, as infant's nurse; is experienced in sickness; is fully capable of taking entire charge, if required; no objection to travel; can sew. Will be seen at No. 103 West 16th-st; call at the basement door.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED English nurse, a situation to take charge of one or two children; can eat and make their clothes or can take an infant from the month and bring it up by hand if required. Apply at No. 153 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3d floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, A Protestant, wants a situation; is thoroughly competent to take the entire charge of an infant, or one or two grown children; is a good seamstress; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 143 East 32d-st., basement, between 2d and 3d avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a Protestant, a situation as child's nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth; will be found trustworthy; or would take charge of grown children, and do plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 885 Broadway, in the store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; the best of City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as nurse and to do plain sewing or assist in chamberwork; has best of City reference from where she lived six years. Can be seen at No. 67 West 27th-st., basement, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress or nurse and chambermaid; good City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 East 21st-st., third floor, front room, between 2d and 3d avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young women as nurse, and to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to go to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 55 3d-av., for two days.

AS NURSE OR LADY'S MAID.—A FRENCH person, speaking the English language fluently, wishes an engagement with a family about to leave for Europe, in the capacity of nurse or lady's maid. She is a first-class dressmaker. She has traveled in Italy, Switzerland, and Germany. Address Mme. AIMEES, No. 196 West 25th st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork. Has no objection to the country; has good recommendations from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 191 West 20th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN ENGlish woman, with good reference, wants a situation in the country, as nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging, and is of kind disposition. Apply at No. 424 Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork if required; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress; makes children's clothes, and shirts in style; is quick at the needle; or as lady's maid and seamstress; wages $3 to $3; City or country. Call at, or address, No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG, capable girl, a situation as seamstress; she has had experience in dressmaking. Apply at her present employer's, No. 58 West 9th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman of good education; has no objection to take care of children; can be well recommended. Call for two days, from 9 to 4, at No. 59 3d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young Protestant woman, a situation as seamstress, and to do light chamberwork. Has good City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, 7 East 17th-st., for two days.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse by a strong, healthy women; best of reference given. Apply at No. 41 West 34th st.

AS WAITRESS.—A GIRL WISHES A SITUAtion as waitress in a private family; is capable of taking full charge of the silver and dining room, or will do chamberwork and fine muslins. Refers to her present employer. Call, for two days, at No. 88 East 26th-st., first floor.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted by a respectable young woman a situation as waitress or chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and assist with the fine washing and ironing in a private family; can give the very best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 80 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman, as waitress and to do light chamberwork; the best of City reference. Call at 74 Charles-st., rear of Bleecker.

AS WAITRESS ON A LADY, &c.—WANTed, by a respectable young girl, a situation to travel, to wait on a lady, or to take care of a child five or six years old; Europe preferred; City reference. Apply at No. 191 4th-st., near 6th-av., top floor.

EUROPE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A single young man, of good address and habits, to travel with some single gentleman to Europe or elsewhere, in the capacity of valet; unexceptionable references for character and industry. Address A. B. C., Box No. 191 West 20th-st. and 4th-av., N. Y.

CALIFORNIA.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman would engage with a family going to California as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse. A home more an object than wages. She would pay part of her passage. Can be well recommended. Address H. A. U., Box No. 124 Post-office, New-York.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, late of the Bible House, have removed to Clinton Hall, 8th-st., five doors east of Broadway, where a large assortment of servants, German, French, Scotch, Irish and English, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be obtained. The French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A GENTLEMAN EMployed in a Bank in this City, is desirous of procuring a situation as book-keeper in some house where it will not be necessary to devote more than four hours. A letter addressed to C. L. P., Box No. 104 Times Office, will receive immediate attention. A reasonable salary expected.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A single young man who thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself useful in a garden or otherwise, if required; is a good gardener; has the best of City reference from his last and former employers. Address J. R. B., Box No. 191 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachmen by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; has no objection to devote the whole of his time to the interests of his employer. Has satisfactory references. Call or address J. S., at Mr. Waters', corner of 13th-st. and Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who fully understands his business; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; would assist in the garden, and make himself generally useful. Has three years' reference. Address J. M., Box No. 178 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man of steady habits; has four years' recommendation from his last place. Call at No. 96 East 13th-st., or address R. B., Box No. 196 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young man of high respectability; perfectly understands his business; has first-class references from where he has lived; no objection to City or country. Address C. M., Box No. 207 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable Protestant man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good and careful driver, and is willing to be useful to his employer; has good City reference. Address B., Box No. 196 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a single young man who perfectly understands his business in every respect; will be found willing and obliging in every respect. Has the best of City and country references. Address J. S., Box No. 170 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as assistant by a good coachman; the best of City reference can be given. Call or address E. R., No. 56 4th av., or Box No. 196 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a steady, sober young man; can give the best of City and country reference. Apply at No. 18 Washington square.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable man, a Protestant, aged 28 unmarried; he understands the care of horses and carriages; is a good driver, and would make himself useful; would go into the country, and can produce best of references from last employer. Address L. N., Box No. 194 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a single young man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a most competent groom and steady driver

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY, MAY 10, 1860.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Three Dollars; four copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 8 cents per single copy.

Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the Publishers "New-York Times, New-York City."

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning is a truly large paper of Twelve Pages, containing a supplement of four extra pages. Among its contents are the following:

LITERATURE.—Poetry; Ary Scheffer; The Plague—a Brief View of an Old Question; Extracts from Foreign Periodicals.

AGRICULTURAL.—Work for May in the Farm and Garden.

EMANCIPATION IN JAMAICA.—Seventh Letter from Our Special Correspondent.

SUMMARY.—Reports of the Proceedings of the Quadrennial Conference of the Methodist Church in Buffalo; Reports of the May Anniversaries; The Disturbances in Dr. Cumming's Church; The Case of Rev. E. A. Parker; Summary of Religious Intelligence.

PERSONAL.—Letter from HENRY CLAY; The Republican Convention in Virginia, &c.

EDITORIALS.—Articles on Current Topics.

JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE.—Interesting Sketches of the People.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.—Weekly Record of Foreign Domestic and City Intelligence.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—Annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society; Speeches of WENDELL PHILLIPS and Dr. CHEEVER.

CONGRESS.—Full reports of Proceedings; Speech of JEFFERSON DAVIS.

EUROPE.—Full details of the latest European Intelligence.

THE PRIZE-FIGHT.—The latest news.

Minor Topics, Personal Paragraphs, Obituary Notices, Markets, &c., &c.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price 4 cents. Subscription price $2 per annum. Ten copies, to one address, $10.

Amusements this Evening.

BURTON'S GARDEN.—ROYAL AMPHITHEATER EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—COMLEIN BAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.—RACHEL.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.—HARRY BLAKE—BRONZE DECORATION—HOW'S YOUR UNCLE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Afternoon.—THE HOP-PICKERS. Evening.—DITTO.

NO. 444 BROADWAY.—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE.—Day and Evening.—CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

COOPER UNION.—PRALL'S COURT OF DEATH.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.—GEN. TOM THUMB.

DÜSSELDORF GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

CANAL-STREET.—No. 366.—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF ART PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

GURNEY'S GALLERY.—No. 707 BROADWAY.—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The United States frigate *Roanoke*, from Aspinwall on the 26th ult., with the Embassy dispatched by the Court of Jeddo to Washington, arrived at Sandy Hook last evening. Her Commander was then intercepted by dispatches from the Navy Department directing him to proceed at Hampton Roads, where a vessel would be in readiness to receive his illustrious, but outlandish passengers, and convey them to their destination. The *Roanoke* sails for Virginia accordingly this morning. The Japanese party appears to be equally gratified with the courtesy and respect with which it is treated, and with the novelty of its surroundings. The landing at Panama, that marvellous business of passing by rail across the Isthmus, the ceremonious reception on board the *Roanoke*, and the hospitality prepared for them there have been alike objects of satisfaction and gratitude. The officers express themselves as greatly pleased with the strangers, whose manners are the perfection of politeness and dignity. The account of the voyage and its incidents, furnished by the special reporter of this paper, will be read with lively interest.

The National Union Constitutional Convention assembled yesterday at Baltimore; delegates from all the States, Oregon and South Carolina excepted, being in attendance. The Convention was called to order at noon by Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, who named Ex-Gov. HUNT, of New-York, as temporary Chairman. In assuming his seat, Mr. HUNT spoke at protracted length upon the purposes and character of the movement. Mr. LESLIE COMBS moved the usual committee on permanent organization, when the morning session closed. In the afternoon the Committee reported as permanent President, Ex-Gov. HUNT, with Vice-Presidents from nineteen States, and eleven Secretaries. No sooner had the body organized, than attempts were made to proceed at once to balloting. This precipitancy was withstood by others, who desired to have a platform framed in advance, and equally by others who desired no platform at all. Finally a resolution was adopted adding a Committee to prepare and report business for the Convention upon its reassembling this morning, and an adjournment followed. The Business Committee was in session last evening.

The news from Central and South America is not of stirring interest. Gen. FRANCO retained possession of Guayaquil, but the rest of Ecuador was in the possession of his opponent, Gen. GARCIA MORENA. Ex-President BELZU was daily expected at La Paz, Bolivia, and it was feared that he had designs upon the Government, although he positively affirmed that he intended to tender his sword in its defence. Mr. WHEELWRIGHT was prosecuting his project for a railroad across the Andes from Copiapo to Rosano. The Argentine Confederation had voted him $50,000 to defray the expenses of the preliminary surveys, and a league of land on each side of the proposed road when it should be completed. From Costa Rica we learn that Mr. DIMITRY's mission was likely to be a failure, in consequence of the Superior address of the British diplomatists. The Nicuaraguan Legislature had voted thanks and a sword to Com. PAULDING, as a testimonial for the service rendered the country in capturing WALKER and his confederate filibusters in 1858.

Advices from Brazil and the River Plate, to March 27, are brought by the store-ship *Release*, which arrived at this port yesterday, with dispatches and invalids from the Brazil squadron. The ship *Perry* was at Buenos Ayres, the *Bainbridge* had left for St. Catherine's, to look into the condition of the coal depot established to supply the Paraguay squadron with coal, and the *Dolphin* was at Bahia. The La Plata exploring expedition, under the command of Lieut. PAGE, was at Corrientes, and had accomplished much in exploring the River Plate and its tributaries. President LOPEZ manifested an unfriendly disposition towards the expedition while it was in Paraguay; but the experience which he has had of the consequences of tampering with Americans deterred him from throwing any serious obstacles in its way.

Dates from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst. have been received at New-Orleans. They represent the Liberal Government as declining foreign mediation, and the Government of MIRAMON as rapidly losing ground. It was reported that Mr. MCLANE was about to visit the capital seeking an interview with MIRAMON.

Havana advices to the 6th inst. have been received. They contain no political news. The weather was fine, and the health of the city good.

Gen. DAVIS introduced into the United States Senate yesterday his bill proposing to transfer the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department. Mr. HALE endeavored to heve up the Executive vetoes of private bills, but was obliged to give way in order that Gen. LANE might exonerate himself from the charge of fraud in connection with the Oregon war debt—this explanation involving a sketch of the origin and history of the Indian system in the Homestead bill was then taken up, when Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, moved as an amendment that the privileges of the measure be extended to all unmarried men over twenty-one years of age. Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, criticised the bill as an imposture; that, instead of being, what it pretended—a measure to give homesteads to the poor—it was merely a law reducing the price of land. The bill was defended by Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas. Mr. GRIMES urged his amendment, which was opposed by Mr. GREEN, in remarks which provoked a sharp passage at words between that person and Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota. The amendment of Mr. GRIMES was rejected; and, after accepting and rejecting various amendments, the Senate adjourned without a vote on the main question having been had. Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, failed to obtain leave of the House to introdnce e resolution of inquiry into the expediency procuring some foreign territory on or near the American Continent, to which to export the free negroes of the country. The Committee of the Whole on the Tariff, the amendment fixing the duty on linseed at 20 per cent., was passed, 11 to 51. The amendment removing the duty upon salt was rejected. Mr. WILLSON, of Virginia, arguing upon the merits of the bill, heving declared that opposition to a practical policy was the true test of Democracy. Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, said that all the Democratic Presidents, from JEFFERSON to BUCHANAN, had avowed their partiality for judicious protection. Mr. KELLOGG, of Indiana, made e speech in favor of the leading points of the bill, illustrating them by reference to politico-economical principles. Others followed, proposing various amendments, Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, vainly endeavoring to obtain leave to introduce his substitute. After futile efforts of the Republicans to procure a vote the House finally adjourned.

The interest in the proceedings of the Methodist Conference, now in session at Buffalo, judging from the attendence of spectators, is on the increase Yesterday, a question of discipline in the Genesee Conference, involving, as is supposed, the subject of Nezavitism, was referred to a Special Committee of one from each delegation. Memorials were received from the Ohio and Pittsburgh Conferences, that from the former asking that the majority might determine how the congregations in each church should be seated, and that of the latter pleading for a return to the old system of putting the males on one side of the church end the females on the other. The report from the Book Committee, adverse to the claim of the German missione for pecuniary eld, was adopted.

The American Anti-Slavery Society continued its sessions yesterday morning end afternoon, at the Cooper Institute. The attendance was quite meagre. Speeches were made by WM. LLOYD GARRISON, GILES B. STEBBINS, JANE ELIZABETH JONES, Rev. GEORGE F. NOYES, Miss GREW, WM. L. BROWN, and others. Mr. BROWN, who is en escaped slave, created no little stir by the announcement thet Hon. WM. PRESTON, our Minister to Spain, and the wealthy WICKLIFFE family, from the same State, are his cousins.

The New-York Anti-Slevery Society celebrated the anniversary of its organization by e meeting last night in the hall of the Cooper Institute, which was crowded. Addresses were made by WENDELL PHILLIPS, WM. LLOYD GARRISON and Mr. THEODORE TILTON. The language employed by ell was, so far as Slevery is concerned, of the most denunciatory character,

The thirty-fifth annual business meeting of the American Tract Society was held in Dr. HUTTON'S Church yesterday at 9 o'clock A. M. Interesting reports were read, end the officers, with few exceptions were reelected. An exciting Anti-Slavery harangue was delivered by Rev. Mr. WOLCOTT, of Chicago, but the Society adjourned without taking any ection upon the subject.

The American Home Missionary Society held its Thirty-fourth Anniversary, and received the annual reports of the Executive Committee and Treasurer, which show a large emount of work accomplished by the Society, coupled with en exhausted state of the treasury; the receipts during the year being $15,423 40 less than the expenditures, and $2,923 12 less then the receipts of the previous year; 1,107 missionaries have been employed during the year, sixty-seven new churches organized, 2,838 conversions reported, and 2,175 churches supplied with preaching. The Sabbath-school scholars connected with the mission number 72,200.

The twenty-ninth anniversery of the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless was held et the Home in Twenty-ninth-street. The officers of the Society presented their statemente in the morning, and the children of whom they heve charge occupied the afternoon with singing and recitations. Dr. TYNG made e brief address.

The New-York State Colonization Society held their anniversary meeting last evening at Clinton Hall, where, after the presentation of the annual report, an able and eloquent address was delivered by Hon. WM. C. ALEXANDER, of New-Jersey.

The New-York Association of Universalists met yesterdsy in the Bleecker-street Church, and after receiving some reports connected with the organization, adjourned until 9 A. M., to-day, at the same place.

Rev. THOS. GALLAUDET preached, yesterday morning, before the Triennial Convention of the Brotherhood of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. His text was very appropriately chosen from the apostolic injunction "Love the Brotherhood." Rev. Dr. WELLS, of Boston, and Rev. GEO. LEAKIN, of Baltimore, were the officiating clergymen.

The Sunday Schools connected with the Universalist Churches of the City and vicinity held an Anniversary at Rev. Dr. CHAPIN'S Church, in Broadway. Seven schools were represented, numbering nearly a thousand scholars. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. CHAPIN and Rev. Messrs. BALLOU and BIDDLE,

The Associated Alumni of the Union Theological Seminary of New-York held their Eighteenth Anniversary yesterday afternoon, in the Chapel of the Institute.

Nearly 2,000 persons were attracted to the Academy of Music in the afternoon to witness the exhibition of the pupils in the Institution for the Blind. The exercises consisted of vocal and instrumental music, together with examinations of the different classes in the English language. Very gratifying proficiency was displayed by all the pupils. The number at present in the Institution is 205.

The suit brought in the name of the People of the State, to wind up the Metropolitan Gas Company, came up in the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, on appeal from the decision at the Special Term, which was in favor of the defendants. Argument was heard, but no decision rendered.

No business of importance was yesterday transacted by the Emigration Commissioners. In response to e question of the President, it was stated that about $25,000 was now owing to different counties of the State for supplies and care of emigrants. Dr. GUNN renewed his application for $1,200 to liquidate his house rent. There have arrived, according to the weekly statement, 5,277 emigrants during the past week. $24,508 53 of surplus funds are now in the treasury.

There was increased firmness in Stocks yesterday, and the rise altogether on the Sbare list, since the close of last week, is equal to 3@3¼ ₩ cent. on some of the Western Roads, and ½@2 ₩ cent. on New-York Central and Erie. Central left off 80½@⅝; Rock Island, 70; Galena, 67; Erie, 19¾. In Exchange there is a better offering of Merchant bills drawn against Produce on England. The rate with the Bankers is 109¾. Money easy for Discounts; easy also on temporary Loan, but with a fair employment at 5@6 ₩ cent. The export demand for Specie is thus far moderate for the steamers sailing on Saturday.

The sales of Cotton were checked by the firmness of holders. Flour and Wheat were less active, though buyers had any existing advantage. Corn was freely purchased, et buoyant prices. Rye, Oats, and the principal kinds of Provisions were in demend. Groceries, Metals, Naval Stores, Hides, Seeds, Tallow, Oils and Tobacco were quiet. Sole Leather and Whisky were more inquired for. The rise in freights had the effect of lessening the disposition to make further shipments. There were 391 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Live Stock markets, yesterday, there was a fair amount of business done. There was no deficiency in the numbers of animals offered for sale. ....Beeves loaded up 3,579 head at the principal sales market, located upon Fourty-fourth-street, and all were sold during Tuesday and Wednesday, at a decline of about ½c. ₩ lb., live weight, from last week. A few of the best animals brought 10c.; but good butchers' steers, fat and of the proper weight, were plenty at 9c., while many decent, coarse bullocks, went at 8c. Total of all the beeves sold in the City and at Bergen during the week, 4,120, or about 500 more than last week....Milch cows continue as last week, or with fewer animals unsold....Veal calves are abundant and cheap as ever, at 4c.@5c. ₩ lb., live weight, for medium to fair, and 5½c.@6c. for good to choice; "kittens" can be bought at $1 50 ₩ head, take them at a week old or less ....Sheep and lambs do not sell as well by ½c. ₩ lb., live weight, as last week, owing to large numbers now in together with the abundance of other meats, fish and eggs, not to mention the new vegetables already getting quite plenty. Hogs are largely in excess of the demands of butchers, and a decline of ½c. ₩ lb., live weight, is noted in our general market report.

Prospects of the Campaign.

The friends of DOUGLAS controlled the Charleston Convention. They dictated the platform and had a majority in favor of their candidate. Their firmness broke up the Convention. A part of the Southern delegates had dictated terms to that body in advance,—and when they found their orders disobeyed they seceded and set up for themselves. Both sections adjourned without doing anything;—bnt both are to try again by-and-bye. The Seceders meet at Richmond on the 11th of June,—the Nationals at Baltimore on the 18th. What will they do?

In the Senate on Tnesday Mr. DOUGLAS replied to the arrogant declaration of JEFFERSON DAVIE that he would "give no quarter on the question of Sqnatter sovereignty,"—by saying, "It remains for the *victor* to grant quarter—I ask none." So far as Mr. DOUGLAS himself is concerned, he is evidently inclined to fight the battle out. He regards the question at issue as one of principle,—and he has faith enough in the policy which he represents to be willing to go to the country upon it. Whether his friends have the same confidence, or the same boldness, begins to be a little doubtful. The Mobile *Register*, which has been the boldest and most uncompromising of the Douglas organs, now says it is evident that "if Mr. DOUGLAS himself should not be nominated, some one of his political friends will." The Albany *Atlas and Argus* thinks that all "personal collision should and will cease and be merged in the higher consideration of the cause and its ascendancy." It trusts that the seceders will return and that mutual concessions will be made, and holds up a glittering crown of office and honor to *the* statesman who shall take the lead in sacrificing his present prospects to the harmony and welfare of the party. "The Democracy," it says, "must preserve its nationality, and *all* other considerations must yield to this great point of vital existence." This language indicates a disposition to evade the issue which has been made.

The Richmond *Enquirer* takes much bolder and more manly ground. It states that the Democracy is divided clearly and distinctly upon a vital point—and that "the doctrine of Federal protection to slave property in the Territories must be accepted or rejected." The South has no desire to evade the issue, and will not consent that it shall be evaded by the North. They demand that it shall be met. If protection is to be denied—if the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty is to be asserted—"by all means," says the *Enquirer*,

"Let the issue be presented in the most tangible form—by the nomination of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. It is unjust to him, and unfair to the host of friends who sustain him and his doctrine, that any compromise candidate shall be allowed to steal his thunder. Much as we oppose his doctrine of Territorial Government, we would infinitely prefer to see him elected on the honestly-avowed platform of Territorial Sovereignty, rather than witness the election of a man who shall consent to go before the people on a platform speaking one sentiment at the North, and another at the South."

This is honest and manly, and will command, we trust, the attention and respect of the Democratic Party. They may as well meet the issue first as last. Evasions and compromises only defer the struggle which must come, sooner or later, and which will be all the more perilous the longer it is deferred. Experience shows that the demande of the South rise with every fresh concession,—that each, indeed, is only made the stepping-stone for another. In 1848 they were content to deny the right of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories. Gen. TAYLOR, in 1849, invented the policy of popular sovereignty, and recommended its application to New-Mexico; he was opposed by the ultraists of the South, but would have commanded the support of the great mass of the Southern people if he had ived to carry the principle into practice. In 1856 the Democrats themselves made it the basis of their action, and only endeavored to override it by force, when they found that it would work against them. Now they insist upon positive protection—legislation by Congress to maintain Slavery in the Territories against the will of the people themselves. And this demand is set forth as an *ultimatum* to their Democratic brethren of the Northern States.

The Democrats owe it to themselves either to accept or reject the proffered terms. They should either take their stand openly and frankly on the principle of Popular Sovereignty, and nominate its representative, Judge DOUGLAS, as their candidate,—or else they should yield to the Southern demand,—adopt the protective platform and nominate some man known to the whole country as its advocate. Upon one platform or the other the party must stand. Any effort to evade the necessity, at this late stage of the controversy, will only betray cowardice and an overweening appetite for the spoils of office. It will expose the party to popular contempt, and involve the chances, not simply of defeat, but of utter demoralization and ruin. Let the Convention, then, either nominate DOUGLAS, or, failing in that, take a Southern man upon a Southern platform, and leave the country at large to decide the issue.

An Evasion of Duty.

In the United States Court, on Tuesday morning, Judge SMALLEY charged the Grand Jury concerning their duty in regard to presenting the officers engaged in the recent arrest and discharge of a slaver leaving this City. He read the statute of 1831, empowering the Court to punish such offences, summarily, without resorting to presentment by the Jury; but added that, in the present case, although the facts were fully before him in the form of affidavits, he preferred the matter should first be submitted to the Jury.

Why there should be such tenderness on the part of the Court in the discharge of its duties in this case it is difficult to understand. The very nature of offences over which the law gives a Court summary jurisdiction is such, that the essence and efficiency of punishment consist in the promptitude with which it is inflicted. The malfeasance of officers of the Court, when acting under its authority, partakes so far of the nature of an ordinary contempt, that the law allows the Court the same summary authority in punishing the one as the other. Now no one can doubt that if the Bench were to submit cases of contempt to the verdict or presentment of a jury, there would be at once an end of all order or dignity in the Court.

We are by no means disposed in the present case to charge the Court with a wish to shirk the responsibility of bringing to justice the parties conniving at the escape of the slaver. But we certainly believe that its action in the case is, to use the mildest expression, an error of judgment, especially to be regretted at the present time, when slavers are so constantly fitted out and sent from American ports. The special aggravation of the contempt in the present instance lies in the fact, that the culprits were at the same time conniving at the perpetration of a crime that shocks the moral sense of the community and violates the express letter of the Constitution. The offence ought therefore to be punished with at least as great promptitude and rigor as an ordinary violation of decorum in Court. So long as officers, who by neglect or active assistance aid slavers to depart in open day, receive better and more lenient treatment at the hands of the Courts than other criminals, so long may we expect the illegal traffic to continue and flourish.

Disunion Plots.

Mr. YANCEY, of Alabama, was one of the most conspicuous of the actors in the Charleston Convention. He represented the extreme Southern wing of the Democratic Party, and made a very long and elaborate speech in support of the Southern Platform. He burst into tears at the very thought of a disruption, and completely overcame those sentimental gentlemen, Capt. RYNDERS and JOHN COCHRANE, by the fervor of his eloquence and the depth of his emotions. He was very desirous of harmony in the ranks of the Democratic Party. Nothing but that could save the country from convulsion and ruin. Out of regard for the Union, therefore, he besought the Convention to accept the Southern Platform, and carry on the Government upon the principles of the Southern States.

We published a letter from Mr. YANCEY yesterday which shows what all this means. For two years past he has been plotting a revolution. In June, 1858, he wrote to an accomplice thus:

"The remedy of the South is a diligent organization of her true men for prompt resistance to the next aggression. It must come in the nature of things. *No national party can save us;* no sectional party can ever do it. But if we could do as our fathers did—organize "Committees of Safety" all over the cotton States (and it is only in them that we can hope for any effective movement)—we shall *fire the Southern heart, instruct the Southern mind, give courage to each other, and at the proper moment, by one organized concerted action, we can* PRECIPITATE THE COTTON STATES INTO REVOLUTION."

Mr. YANCEY has no faith in a "national party,"—no confidence that such a party can save "Us." Naturally, therefore, he cares very little for the triumph of such a party. What he seeks is a *revolution in the Cotton States;*—and this he hopes to accomplish, after due preparation, after the train is laid, agents of the movement duly stationed, Committees organized, and the popular mind prepared,—by some sudden, concerted action, which shall "precipitate" the South into the rebellion he aims at.

In the letter referred to, he says that others who are leagued together for the same result, will "keep their old party relations on all other questions, bnt will hold the Southern issue paramount, and influence parties, legislatures and statesmen." The only motive which Mr. YANCEY and his friends have for remaining in the Democratic ranks is thus seen to be the hope of influencing the party, and State Legislatures, in favor of his revolutionary scheme.

There can be no doubt that there is a very active organization of determined *disunionists* in the Southern States. They have been at work for years in devising plans for plunging the country into the horrors of a civil war. They profess to act with the Democratic Party, and are quite willing to keep up their connection with it so long as they can make it serve their purposes, or until the moment arrives for "precipitating" the crisis at which they aim. Their only hope of success rests upon sudden action. They dare not give the people of the Southern States time and opportunity to canvass the merit of their plans—to discuss the *pros* and *cons* of dissolution, and act deliberately upon the subject. They have made several attempts to unite the South in favor of such a project, but have never yet succeeded. Even after the John Brown invasion, when the public mind was more thoroughly aroused than it had ever been before, they found it impossible to induce the State of Virginia to take any part in movements which might commit her with other States to a dissolution of the Union.

Their only chance of success lies in sudden, hasty action. They will aim to carry their point by a *coup d'etat*. They hope to make their organization so perfect, and to have their agents and accomplices so well trained, that they can upon some sudden emergency override the sound judgment and settled sentiment of the Southern people, and precipitate them into a revolution.

Fortunately, in such a matter as this, to be forewarned is to be forearmed. It is not easy to lay plots and hatch conspiracies for a long time in a country where the Press is free. It may be well, however, for the Democratic Party to understand the real aim of their Southern allies, who feel so much aggrieved by the action of the Charleston Convention, as it may throw some light upon the path they ought to pursue at Baltimore.

Minor Topics.

—The London *Spectator* is exercised. Some anonymous author has published a work entitled *Famous Boys, and how they Became Great Men*, dedicating it "to youths and young men as a stimulus to earnest living." First on his list he has placed HORACE GREELEY and JAMES GORDON BENNETT. To this the *Spectator* takes exception. It thinks that both gentlemen, BENNETT especially, are "dreadful great men," but at the same time does not think that either of them should be held up as a model to show English youths how to act stylish the end of earnest living.

—The Prince of Wales has been making a visit to his relatives in Germany; the German newspapers are speculating very largely on the political projects which, it is taken for granted, he must have in hand, as they deem it quite impossible that he should have come so far merely to see his poor relations. The Prime Minister of Denmark lately visited Paris to bring home his wife and family—whereupon the journals teemed with announcements of the important schemes he had gone thither to consummate.

—The recent prize-fight has furnished the English House of Commons with some very felicitous figures of speech. When Mr. OSBORN wishes to intimate that his friend Mr. BRIGHT is too knock-down a Reformer, he says that his nature partakes of the disposition of that celebrated foreigner, the Benicia Boy, and that he is always for flooring somebody. When he wishes to compliment his friend Mr. BRIGHT for argumentative power, he styles him a most extraordinary, clever end straight-forward hitter, but deprecatingly adds that he is too fond of pitching his hat into the Parliamentary prize-ring and punishing his adversary in pugilistic fashion. The expressive phraseology of the P. R. seems in fair way for being permanently grafted on the vernacular.

—An abreviation not to be fonnd in the books, is to be foond on e tombstone in Dunkirk The mourners intended to put an old aunt to sleep with the customary phrase, "Let her rest in peace," bnt the space on the stone gave ont et the close of the word "her." The ready-witted sculptor, however, inserted the initials, and now the dear old lady sleeps beneath the laconic, but inelegant epitaph: "Let her r i p."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Overland Mail.

THE INDIANS ON THE TEXAS FRONTIER STILL TROUBLESOME—A BLACKSMITH AND THREE MEN MURDERED.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Wednesday, May 9.

The Overland Mail-coach, with Lieut. COGSWELL, U. S. A., Dr. J. P. BECK, H. B. PALMER and Mr. and Mrs. ARNOLD as passengers, and San Francisco dates to the 20th of April, arrived here at 4 P. M.

The California news was anticipated by the Pony Express.

By this arrival we have news from the frontiers of Texas, obtained from Lieut. COGSWELL and Dr. BECK. They report the Indians very troublesome in the vicinity of Mustang Pond and between Mountain Pass Station and Phantom Hill. A blacksmith in the employ of the Overland Mail Company, and three men living at Mountain Pass, were murdered by the Comanches.

The day before the stage passed there 18 Indians stopped at Mustang Pond and committed sundry depredations upon the whites. The scout for this stage saw some bands of Indians at the latter place looking with eager eyes towards the coach, and the passengers prepared themselves for a fight, but the red skins were too wary, and it did not become necessary to fire upon them.

Col. SAINT LEGER had started on a tour to select a site for Fort Butler.

Major RUFF had been ordered, with five companies of rifles, to take the field immediately against the Kiowas and Camanches. His dépôt was at For Butler.

Several ranging companies were out in the vicinity of Jackborough.

The Late Convention at Charleston.

NEW-ORLEANS FOR THE UNION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 8.

The mass meeting held here to-day, to denounce the secession movement at the Charleston Convention, resolved to regard as enemies all who attempt to produce a separation of the States.

THE BOLTERS APPROVED AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, May 8.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting to-night to approve the course of the Southern delegates at Charleston.

DOUGLAS DELEGATES WELCOMED IN OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, May 9.

On the return yesterday of Messrs. PAYNE and GRAY, delegates to Charleston, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Douglas Democrats was held, and a salute of 100 guns was fired as a welcome.

The Alleged Theft of Horses from the Pony Express Company.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 9.

Mr. RUSSELL, the President of the Pony Express Company, who is here, says the statement in the dispatch by the last Pony Express, that thirty horses had been stolen, cannot be true, as they are so scattered that the Indians would have to travel 250 miles to find that number, and the prompt arrival of the Express itself disproves the statement, as the trip was made after the alleged depredation, and it could not have been made in the time had even three horses been stolen. There can be no foundation for the rumor.

The Reported Indian Massacre Discredited.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, May 8.

The report from Denver City in regard to the massacre of Green & Russell's party on Smoky Hill fork, is not credited in this city. Russell's party, which numbered thirty-four men, were well armed and provisioned. It is thought they could not have yet reached the Indian country, as Mr. RUSSELL expected to take fifty days for the trip. Mr. RUSSELL and party were employed by the Council of this city to explore the above route to the gold regions, and left on the 3d of April.

Injunction Granted.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, May 9.

In the United States District Court yesterday, in the case of KIMBERLY *vs.* WEAVER and others, a perpetual injunction was granted against the defendants' producing the "Octoroon," together with judgment of $1,000 and costs.

Miss KIMBERLY has brought a suit against Mrs. BARROW, W. CLARK WASHINGTON and others, and the proceedings for an injunction will take place before Judge CURTIS at Boston.

Seizure of an Alleged Slaver.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 9.

The brig *M. W. Dodge*, from Sierra Leone March 28, reports that the brig *George W. Jones*, of Salem, was seized on the 15th of February, on the Rio Pongo River, by the British frigate *Arrogant*, as a slaver. She was half loaded with hides and ground nuts. Her papers were shown to the lieutenant seizing her, who pronounced them fraudulent. The British Commodore sent the brig back after seeing her papers.

The Pittsburgh Councils and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Wednesday, May 9.

A motion was made in the Supreme Court, yesterday, to discuss the rule to show cause why attachment should not issue against the Common Councils of Pittsburgh, on the ground that the ordinance making the tax levy passed that Council. The Court postponed action till the 29th, to give both Councils an opportunity to concur in the ordinance.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 8.

The steamer *Coatzacoalcos*, from Havana 6th inst., brings Vera Cruz dates of the 1st.

The Constitutional Government rejects the proposed mediation. MIRAMON's party is defeated on all sides, and his money is exhausted.

CARVAJAL is organizing an expedition to attack Puebla.

It is reported that Minister MCLANE goes into the interior for an interview with MIRAMON. GABRIAC, the French Minister, has been recalled.

Fire in Oswego.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, May 9.

A fire, at 2 o'clock this morning, destroyed three dwellings and most of the contents. The principal two were owned by C. B. REDFIELD, of Albany. His loss is about $5,000; insured for $4,300 in Albany. Mrs. GRANT, boarding-house keeper, and Lawyer PERRY, and other occupants, lost all. No insurance. Capt. HUNTER is insured for $800.

The Wanderer Case.

THE RESCUERS OF CAPT. FARRIUM INDICTED.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, May 8.

The Federal Court Grand Jury has found true bills against CHARLES A. L. LAMAR, CAREY W. STILES J. MOTT MIDDLETON and WILLIAM HONE for the rescue of Capt. FARNUM from the county jail.

Election in Atcheson, K. T.

ATCHESON, Tuesday, May 8.

The Charter Election came off yesterday, resulting in the complete triumph of the Democracy. Mr. FAIRCHILD was chosen Mayor, Mr. WEIGHTMAN Recorder, Mr. ADAMS Treasurer, and Mr. HOWELL Engineer.

Steamer Aground at Toronto.

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, May 9.

The steamer *Bay State*, of the American line, ran ashore early this morning outside of the harbor, and remains fast aground after repeated attempts to get her off.

Mysterious Death.

TOLEDO, OHIO, Wednesday, May 9.

The body of a woman named ELIZA ROBINSON, formerly of Rochester, New-York, was found in the river to-day. She is supposed to have drowned herself during a temporary aberration of mind.

The Baltimore Convention.

All the States, except South Carolina and Oregon, are represented.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 8.

COTTON steady; sales to-day 14,000 bales. The steamer's news caused greater firmness. Middling, 10¾c.@11c.; lower qualities improved ⅛c. @¼c.; sales of three days, 51,000 bales. Receipts of three days, 5,250 bales, against 6,000 bales last year; receipts ahead of last year 457,500 bales; receipts of all Southern ports ahead of last year 74,000 bales. SUGAR firm at 6¾c.@7¾c. WHEAT active at $1 90. WHISKY 19¾c. Exchange on London 109@109¾, and with bills of lading, 108¾@108¾. Sight Exchange on New-York ¾@¾ ₩ cent. premium. Freights unaltered.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 9.

FLOUR firm and quiet; superfine $6 25. WHEAT declined 2c.; sales 2,000 bush. red, $1 45; white $1 69@$1 62. CORN heavy, 14,000 bush. yellow, 74c.@75c.; Pennsylvania, 76½c. WHISKY dull, 21½c.@22½c.

MOBILE, Tuesday, May 8.

COTTON—Sales to-day 5,000 bales. The steamer's news caused greater firmness; middling 10¾c.@10¾c. Sales of three days 11,000; receipts of three days 2,500 bales. The rest of the market unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 8.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,900 bales, with a better feeling in the market.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 9.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 94¾; Reading Railroad, 31¼; Morris Canal, 56½; Long Island Railroad, 12; Pennsylvania Railroad, 33.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

CITY COURT—CALENDAR for this day—Nos. 18, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 37, 40, 42, 41, 42, 43, 45, 47.

A PLEASANT PLACE.—A man named AUGUSTUS C[illegible] having recently raised $15,000, encumbered by mortgages amounting to $7,500, located on Atlantic-street and Hamilton-avenue, desired to transfer his property to his wife, or some person best known to himself. To accomplish the object legally, it was necessary first to transfer the property to a third party, to be re-transferred to the wife. A man named EDWIN BAKER was selected as a confidential friend, and the property was duly transferred to him. Once in his hands, he refused to re-transfer to the wife, and a suit having been brought in the Equity Court to recover the property, Judge CULLEN yesterday decided that BAKER had committed a great fraud; that he fraudulently got the deed from the CHAMBERSES, and never intended returning it as agreed upon. BAKER was required to give $1,500 bail to [illegible] action of the Grand Jury.

ITEMS.—In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, the following were among the sentences passed: JAMES CORNELIA, convicted of larceny in stealing a cow, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing, and THOMAS ANDERSON, for a brutal assault and battery upon JOHN J. ADAMS, was let off with a fine of $25....Five cases were arrested for passing counterfeit $1, and $2 bills on the Clinton Bank of Buffalo....JOHN V. HANSEN has been reelected Fire Commissioner in the Western District.....JOSEPH E. KESSLER, Jr., was elected to the same office in the Western District.

Jersey City.

BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS—ORGANIZATION.—The Board of Chosen Freeholders for Hudson County met yesterday, and organized by electing the following officers for the ensuing year:

Director—Abraham W. Darpea.
Clerk—Garret Van Horn.
County Collector—Edward W. Kingsland.
County Board of Examiners for Public Schools—Wm. B. Mabone and Wm. L. Dickinson.
Counsel to the Board—J. W. Scudder.
County Physician—Dr. Wm. Hornblower.
Official Papers—*American Standard*, Jersey City and Hoboken *Standard*.

After the appointment of the Standing Committees, a resolution was adopted to raise $25,000 for County purposes. A resolution was also accepted authorizing the Building Committee to advertise for proposals for the labor of the county prisoners in the County Workhouse, and the use of the machinery therein contained. Mr. JAMES F. FISHER offered a resolution, which was adopted, offering an additional reward of $200 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the woman found at the York-street Dock and identified as that of Mrs. ADA REMINGTON, the "fast woman."

The Policy of the Democratic Party.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

As to the ultimate action to be adopted at Baltimore we see but two altern

BALTIMORE UNION CONVENTION.

The Meeting and Organization.

ADDRESS OF EX-GOV. HUNT.

SHALL THE PARTY HAVE A PLATFORM?

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 9.

The Convention has been successfully launched. As to candidates, the strife is mainly between Houston and BELL. A majority of the Pennsylvania delegation are for BELL; the rest are divided between McLEAN and HOUSTON. Ohio is mainly for McLEAN. Probably two-thirds of the New-York delegation are for HOUSTON. Massachusetts is divided between BELL and HOUSTON, as is Connecticut. Virginia is nearly unanimous for BELL. Kentucky is for HOUSTON, after a complimentary vote for CRITTENDEN. Most of the Southern States, including Tennessee, are divided between BELL and HOUSTON. McLEAN will have some strength in the Northwest. The chances preponderate for HOUSTON, and his friends claim his nomination on the first formal ballot.

There is no contest for the second place on the ticket. Mr. EVERETT is the general favorite. New-York is for him. It is said he will accept with Mr. HOUSTON.

HALF-PAST TEN P. M.

The Houston men are less sanguine. The caucussing since the adjournment has damaged him by causing desertion in several quarters. The Bell and McLean stock has come up correspondingly, and the friends of those candidates are hopeful.

The California Committee have agreed to report a platform to wit: The Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. It was adopted in Committee and will, it is believed, be as unanimously taken up by the Convention. B.

From the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 9.

The City presents an animated appearance. Many strangers are in town, and the head-quarters of the delegations are thronged. There is a great rush for tickets of admission. Delegates from every State, except Oregon and South Carolina, have reported themselves—some in advance of their arrival, expecting to reach here to-day. The hall presents a gay appearance; the gallaries are festooned with red, white and blue. The best gallery is appropriated to the ladies. By noon the gallaries were densely packed, and much enthusiasm was manifested as the delegations appeared and occupied the seats allotted to them.

Various distinguished men were warmly applauded from the galleries.

At noon the Convention was called to order by JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, whose appearance was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. JAMES MCCABE.

Mr. CRITTENDEN moved that WASHINGTON HUNT, of New-York, take the Chair, which was unanimously approved.

Mr. HUNT, on taking the Chair, delivered the following address:

GENTLEMEN: I find myself most unexpectedly called upon to preside over the preliminary proceedings of this Convention. It is a call which I do not feel at liberty to refuse, yet I regret that some other name has not been proposed. The grand and animating spectacle presented here on this occasion, revives cherished recollections, and kindles feelings and sentiments of patriotic hope. It carries the mind back to those days of blessed memory, when the fathers of the country assembled in council to form a perfect union and establish the foundations broad and deep of a political system, which should preserve for ever American liberty, union and independence. [Applause.] The spirit which animated them will inspire us on this occasion, that it will be our object and aim to strengthen the institutions which we received from their hands, and to strengthen that feeling of union and fraternity, which constitutes us one people, and without which union would be impossible. [Applause.] We have come together on this occasion from all parts of our widely-extended country; from North and South, from East and from West; to deliberate and take counsel together for the common good of the whole country. We have come on a mission of peace to strengthen the chains of union and to revive the spirit of national affection in the land, and to proclaim that we are and ever intend to be one, bound together by common ties. [Applause.] We are brought together by no partisan influences, for in times like these the interest of party and the schemes of personal ambition become utterly insignificant and worthless. [Applause.] They are too fleeting and too contemptible, I trust, to impede the action of a free people in preserving their right and freedom. [Applause.] Let us know no party but our country, and no platform but Union. [Applause.] It has long been apparent, and of late become too painfully evident, that we have no party in this country at the present moment, unless it be the friends of Union, who are already here and capable of furnishing a remedy for distempers under which the country is suffering. [Applause.] The once proud and invincible Democracy, which has wielded the powers of Government for many years, has been rent in twain by the fell spirit of sectional discord, and has run aground upon the shoals and breakers of Popular Sovereignty and Territorial Government. I fear it is beyond the power of any surgical or medical skill. I think there is no sorcery or witchcraft left by which the political cauldron can be made again to produce that harmony of cohesion which we once saw in the ranks of the Democratic party. [Applause.] We have another party, which proposes mainly to deal with this same subject of Popular Sovereignty and management of the Territories, and the question is presented to us as a great and pertinent issue of the day: whether Slavery shall be extended where the Winter temperature is many degrees below zero, and in which, I will venture to say, no slaveowner could be induced to emigrate and settle. And while we are called upon to discuss the miserable abstraction and enter into the Presidential election upon it, nothing is stated, nothing is proposed in regard to the great functions and duties of the General Government, which concerns the people of the United States at large. While a portion of our people are straining their energies to decide particular issues, they seem to forget the rights, the honor and the welfare of the whole country. I have said ours is a mission of peace; be it our task to revive the national spirit of concord, which the Constitution was made to secure. Very solemn and important responsibilities rest upon this Convention. From the character of those whom I see present—from the character, the patriotism and the intelligence of the people—I am sure that the deliberations of this Convention will have an important influence in aiding and protecting our country from that to which I have referred. I hope that the spirit of forbearance and moderation, which perveded in the early days of the Republic, will inspire this Council to-day; I trust that it will be the first and foremost desire in every heart to cultivate sentiments of affection and mutual good will; that we may all feel, both North and South, that we all belong to one family of freemen. [Applause.] That we are resolved to discharge all duties which appertain to our Constitution, as citizens of a free and and independent Republic, not fearing the power of men, but trusting to the overruling providence of God to crown our efforts with his blessings. [Tremendous applause.]

On motion of LESLIE COOMBS, a Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, and also one on Credentials.

The Committee on Organization have retired.

The Convention has taken a recess till 4 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 4 P. M., when the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following list of officers:

President—WASHINGTON HUNT.

Vice-Presidents—One each from nineteen States, including Marshall P. Wilder of Massachusetts, Fred. A. Tallmadge of New-York, Peter J. Clark of New-Jersey, Joseph R. Ingersoll of Pennsylvania, Alexander H. H. Stuart of Virginia, R. W. Thompson of Indiana, and J. Scott Harrison of Ohio.

Also eleven Secretaries.

The announcement of the names was received with applause, and the nominations were confirmed by acclamation.

Mr. HUNT returned thanks in the following pertinent address:

To be called upon to preside over such an assemblage was an honor for which he returned his profound thanks. He felt that he had received a double share of their kindness to-day, and would discharge the duties to the best of his ability. He was satisfied that all present recognized the necessity of order and decorum, and that this Convention would illustrate that gentlemen could yet come together and discuss public affairs with mutual forbearance and self respect, and the Convention contained representatives from the two sections which had differed upon certain points of public policy. There were those in both sections of the country who would make discord a system; but there were those from both portions of the country, and they were here to-day, who wanted to bring back the people to the consideration of a general question upon which all could unite. He advocated forbearance, moderation and harmony. Differences no doubt existed, and they existed at the foundation of the Government, but did not prevent the founders of the Republic from forming a Union. There was no reason why these differences should estrange the people of the two sections. It was vain and preposterous to seek to divide those whom God had joined together. We were one people, and one country, and the people will yet prove equal to the destiny that is given them. He concluded by expressing the wish that no disturbing element would come in the way of their harmony. He trusted they would not be much embarrassed in the construction of a platform. They should not attempt to settle the question of Popular Sovereignty, or the [illegible] which excited so much debate in Congress. He wanted to leave each State free and independent as to its own internal affairs. [Great applause.] He hoped the time would come when the people would not send representatives to Congress to hurl invective and insult against the other sections. He again invoked moderation and harmony.

CHARLES LATHROP, of Pennsylvania, moved to proceed to ballot for a candidate for President.

EDWARD SHIPPEN, of Pennsylvania, offered a substitute that each State nominate a candidate for President, and the Convention proceed to ballot, and drop each candidate having the smallest number of votes on each ballot till a result is reached.

Mr. RANDOLPH, of New-Jersey, moved that Hon. LEWIS CONDICT, of New-Jersey, be made an honorary Vice-President. Carried by acclamation.

Mr. HARRIS, of Missouri, said he desired an opportunity to confer with the delegations of the various States, and find out who was the best man to put forward. He wanted time for interconse, and therefore thought the proposition to proceed to a ballot premature. We should appoint a Committee to prepare a certain declaration of principles, to serve as a basis upon which a great and permanent party could be established. There were immense responsibilities resting upon us, and we should act with deliberation and care.

Jno. S. LITPELL, of Pennsylvania, advocated the passage of Mr. SHIPPEN'S resolution. He thought that all had had ample time to make up their minds since the movement originated. Who wanted to know anything more of Hon. JOHN BELL? [Great applause.]

Mr. GOGGIN, of Virginia, moved that Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN be invited to take a seat on the platform. Carried by applause.

N. G. PENDLETON, of Ohio, was satisfied that they would act more harmoniously if time was afforded the delegates to consult together. Between the names of FILLMORE and BELL it was difficult to choose.

He moved an amendment, that a Committee of one from each State be appointed, to whom each delegation should indicate its preferences, so as to secure unity of action.

FRED. W. GRAYSON, of Pennsylvania, thought when he came here they had a more important work than the Presidency. They had to organize a great national party, and when it triumphed he wanted it to do so upon principles. He could not agree to take up any man, no matter what his antecedents, who did not stand fairly on the platform of recognized principles. The interpretation and meaning of the Constitution were involved in the contest between the two existing parties. They differed as to whether Congress had power to legislate in regard to Slavery in the Territories. [Hisses.] He was not going into this subject. [Laughter.] What he meant was that this Union Party should ignore that disturbing issue. Therefore, before they nominate they should plant themselves on a Platform of constitutional principles [Applause.]

Mr. COOMBS was so thoroughly impressed with the importance of a platform that he had prepared three, for the Democratic, Republican and Constitutional Union parties. For the harmonious Democracy he would present the Virginia resolutions of 1798-99, with two resolutions on Slavery, one to keep it out of the Territories, and one to force Slavery into them to be adopted under the previous question, and no questions asked afterwards. Second, for the "irrepressible conflict" philanthropists he proposed the blue laws of Connecticut, with two modifications in regard to kissing wives on Sunday and burning witches, it being understood that all the pretty wives might be kissed, and only the old witches burned. [Great laughter.] For the Constitutional Union Party he proposed the Constitution as it is, and the Union now and forever. [Great applause.]

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Pennsylvania, moved an amendment to the amendment, that the individual delegates of the different delegations be allowed a hand in the nominations. If a majority of the delegation control the presentation of names, the minority would not be heard.

Mr. WATSON, of Mississippi, advocated going into a nomination to-morrow at 10 A. M. Massachusetts had been so abused in his State that he was prepared to look upon Massachusetts men as ministers. He had, however, hunted them up and found them as glorious and noble a set of men as lived. He thought we had better postpone a nomination and give an opportunity to interchange views; then we would be able to make a harmonious nomination, and one that would command success.

Mr. SWANN, of Maryland, seconded the views of the last speakers. If the question of the platform was opened, there was much to be said. He wanted no other platform in Maryland than the Constitution and the laws. He should repudiate all platforme but the Constitution. They were here to repudiate ultraism of both the North and the South. When we disregard that, and when we repudiate the decisions of the Supreme Court, then it was time to break up and go home.

The Chair announced that the delegation from Texas had just arrived, and was waiting at the door.

The delegation entered, and were received with three cheers.

Gen. COOMBS begged leave to introduce the Chairman of the Texan delegation, the man with the hair on his face and head. He had sworn twelve years ago not to have his beard or his hair cut till HENRY CLAY was elected President. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. SWITZLER, of Missouri, said his State wanted no platform, but would be satisfied with a proper candidate.

Mr. C. H. HOPKINS, of Georgia, would suggest a platform in one word. One on which three millions of people could stand, and that was HOUSTON, of Texas—the hero of San Jacinto. [Applause.] He was the man for the crisis, and one whose life furnished a platform. He wanted a military hero, as in 1840 and 1848.

EASTUS BROOKS, of New-York, did not propose to discuss the merits of candidates, or of a platform. He thought the allusions made this afternoon premature and unfortunate. Speaking for the seventy delegates from New-York, he desired to say he wanted no platform but the Constitution, as interpreted by the constituted authorities. He trusted they would take such action that hereafter neither the extremists of the North or South would be permitted to administer the Government. It is wise to learn by experience to be just and tolerant towards each other. Experience showed that party platforms were invented to deceive the people—to wear one face at the North and another at the South. The true platform was the Constitution, as interpreted by its judicial authorities. Whatever they did should be done decently and in order. He urged the appointment of a General Committee to receive expressions of opinion and make a report, which he believed would be unanimous. The people of the country are heart-sick and head-sick of what are called party platforms. At Charleston the Democracy literally denounced their own forgery. In New-York the Republicans had two classes, one conservative, who favored the Fugitive Slave law, and addressed themselves to merchants and the manufacturing classes, and another class who preached the higher law in the rural districts. He concluded by a motion that the rules of the House of Representatives be adopted as far as they were applicable, for the government of the Convention.

All the pending resolutions were adopted.

Mr. BROOKS then moved the appointment of a Committee of one from each State to prepare business for the Convention, to whom all resolutions be referred, and who should report to-morrow at 10 o'clock. Adopted.

The Committee was then named as follows:

Alabama—A. F. Alexander.
Connecticut—Austin Baldwin.
Delaware—Chas. J. Culler.
Georgia—Hon. Joshua Hill.
Indiana—Hon. R. W. Thompson.
Illinois—John Wilson
Kentucky—C. J. Burnham.
New-Hampshire—S. C. Wise.
Maine—Geo. E. B. Jackson.
Massachusetts—A. S. Lewis.
Maryland—Geo. A. Perree.
Minnesota—T. G. Barnett.
Mississippi—John W. C. Watsun.
Missouri—Thos. A. Harris.
New-York—Erastus Brooks.
New-Jersey—Jas J. Randolph.
North-Carolina—Hon. R. S. Donnell.
Ohio—Hon. N. G. Pendleton.
Pennsylvania—Hon. Jas. R. Ingersoll.
Texas—A. B. Norton.
Tennessee—Hon. Bayle Peyton.
Vermont—John Whisler.
Virginia—Robert E. Scott.
Arkansas—M. S. Kennard.

The Chair announced that the Committee would meet at 8 P. M., at the Eutaw House.

Adjourned till 10 A. M. to-morrow.

Death to Vermin.

MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN-DESTROYER.

Is the only sure remedy for the destruction of Rats, Mice, Water-Bugs, Roaches, Fleas, Moths, and Garden Insects. Read the following testimonial, and be convinced:

"METROPOLITAN HOTEL, New-York, June 7, 1859.

JOSEPH MEYER, Esq., Practical Chemist, No 612 Broadway—Dear Sir: It gives us great pleasure to bear our testimony to the superior qualities of your preparation, 'Meyer's Miraculous Vermin-Destroyer.' It has been used with great success in our hotel, and we confidently recommend it as a reliable Exterminator of all kinds of Insects. Every housekeeper should possess this 'Miraculous Destroyer.' Respectfully,

SIMEON LELAND & CO."

Principal Depot, No. 612 Broadway. Sold by all druggists, at 25 cents to $1 per box.

Bronchitis.—From Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Rutgers Female Institute, N. Y.: "I have been afflicted with bronchitis during the past Winter, and found no relief until I found your Troches BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES, are for sale throughout the United States. Sold by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Ladies [illegible] to apply the Medical Gum-Elastic [illegible] in effecting cases of Prolapsus or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, and all Surgical Appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Singer's Sewing Machines,
AMENDED NEW STYLE,
Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid and capable of every kind of work. It is the best machine ever produced. Price only $116.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES of new styles at $75 and $50. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st. 3d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Removal.
CATARACT WASHING MACHINE,
Exhibition and Sales-room removed to
No. 494 BROADWAY,
East side, next doors Broome-st.
The only washing machine that stands the test of use. Washing done without rubbing, and without wear on the clothing. Housekeepers are invited to call and try for themselves. Prices $12, $14 and $16.
SULLIVAN & HYATT,
Proprietors and Manufacturers.
N. B.—Wholesale orders received at our office, No. 54 BEEKMAN-ST.

Opening Day,
THURSDAY, May 10, 1860.
TUTHILL will this day open the spacious store No. 366 Broadway, (lately occupied by Messrs. Gunpil & Co.,) as a first-class hat establishment. The stock has been selected with great care, and comprises a large and varied assortment of silk hats of various qualities, Paris made and American soft hats in great variety; caps of the newest and most approved styles; silk, gingham and cotton umbrellas, carpet-bags, hat cases, &c., &c. TUTHILL, Hatter,
No. 366 Broadway,
opposite International Hotel.

Sure Cure for Piles, &c.
A new remedy for Bleeding, Blind and Itching Piles, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, &c. A liquid; warranted to cure, if not, the money will be refunded. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, Chemist, No. 71 Prince-st., Boston. Sold, wholesale and retail, by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and all Druggists. Certificates with each bottle.

Perry's Japanese
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing.
Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st, one door west of Broadway.

John B. Dunham,
OVER-STRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Anniversary Hats.
The largest and most elegant assortment of fashionable Hats and Caps, for gents and children, in the City. The clergy supplied at a discount.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

The New Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

"Eureka Sewing Machines."
Price $50, complete; gauges attached.
Parties not having full amount accommodated. An examination solicited. Office No. 493 Broadway.

Shirts made to order, from Measure.
D. C. SILLECK & COX, No. 150 Broadway,
Corner Liberty-st.

Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water.—This water is pronounced by distinguished physicians to be highly valuable as a medicinal agent. We know that ten thousand remedies are in the market, and advertised to cure as many different diseases, but we have such strong faith in the virtues of this water, that we do not hesitate to recommend it to invalids generally. Its curative qualities have been thoroughly tested. Call and see testimoniale. H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent,
No. 574 Broadway, New-York.

Boots and Shoes for the Young.—Good articles, low prices, and an extensive stock, induce people to patronize CANTRELL'S establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. One specialty of CANTRELL'S is particularly deserving of mention, and that is his extensive errangements for furnishing children with boots and shoes of the finest qualities and every description.

Smith, "the" Hatter, has removed to No. 131 Nassau-st., two doors from Beekman, next door to the Nassau Bank. Great reduction in prices. A fine moleskin silk hat for $2. As good as sold elsewhere for $3 or $4. Spring and Summer styles now ready. Please call and examine.

Why Feel Your Way Into Business in doubt and uncertainty, when a Phrenological examination by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, will point out the talents, defects, and the pursuit in which you could best succeed.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. U. SILLECK & Co., corner of Fulton and William-sts.

Shirts, ready-made, all sizes, and made to measure in the best manner, at McLAUGHLIN'S, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts. Also, under garments in great variety.

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
G. H. GOLLINS, No. 489 Broadway.

Pure Whisky.—50 bbls. S. T. X. Snit'e Salt River Bourbon for sale by ATWATER, MULFORD & CO., Nos. 35 and 37 Broad-st

MARRIED.

HAYNES—COONEY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 7, by Rev. Wm. Keegan, at the residence of the bride's father, EDGAR J. HAYNES to JULIA F. COONEY, all of that city.

TOWERS—WHITEHOUSE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, May 8, by Rev. W. A. Bartlett, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Henry Elliott, Elliott-place, Brooklyn, RICHARD TOWERS, of Boston, Mass., to MARTHA M. WHITEHOUSE, of Rochester, N. H.

YOUNG—CAFFE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 8, at the church of St. Charles Borromeo, by Rev. Dr. Pise, Mr. EDWARD T. YOUNG to Miss JENNY E., daughter of M. Caffe, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

MOORE—CLARK.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 9, by Rev. William Watson, LUCIUS MOORE and HARARAT F., daughter of James Clark, Esq., all of Hudson.

DAVIDS—BARTON.—At New-Rochelle, on Thursday, May 3, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. M. Lydia, Mr. WALTER P. DAVIDS, son of Thaddeus Davids, Esq., to Miss SARAH J. BARTON, all of New Rochelle.

DIED.

DOUGLASS.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 9, LAZARUS CHAPMAN, only son of John A. F. and Elizabeth M. Douglass, aged 3 years, 1 month and 1 day.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 147 West 44th-st.

MASON.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 9, of diphtheria, MARY DASHIELL, daughter of Thomas M. Mason, of Ottawa Ill., aged 5 years and 8 months.

Funeral on Thursday, May 10, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, JOHN L. MASON, No. 232 4th-st., New-York.

BALLANTINE.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 9, ELIZA A., wife of George W. Ballantine.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 110 4th st., on Friday, May 11, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

COATES.—In Brooklyn on Tuesday, May 8, of diphtheria, ADA MARY, the only daughter of Richard John and Jane Hannah Coates, aged 4 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the house in Gates-av., near Grand, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

FLEET.—At Harlem, on Wednesday morning, May 9, Mrs. SARAH FLEET, aged 63 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are particularly invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, May 11, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, J. K. Mathews, 120th st., near Harlem River.

ROBARTS.—At Greenpoint, on Tuesday, May 8, ELIZABETH, wife of Hugh Roberts, in the 41st year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, Kent-st., Greenpoint, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ North Wales *Chronicle* please copy.

YOUNG.—At Greenpoint, on Tuesday, May 8, GEORGE, son of James and Martha A. Young, aged 10 months and 4 days.

MCCARROLL.—At East Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, May 9 after a brief illness, Rev. THOMAS MCCARROLL, of the Newark M. E. Conference, aged 50 years.

The ministers of the conference, and other friends of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, at the Halsey-st. Church, Newark, on Friday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

KEAITSIA.—At Morrisania, on Monday, May 7, suddenly, of disease of the heart, CHARLES KEAITSIE, M. D., aged 56 years

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.

DELAWARE—*Extra Class, No. 221, May 9, 1860.*

71, 44, 17, 10, 2, 6, 56, 7, 45, 47, 28, 75, 24.

DELAWARE—*Class No. 222, May 9, 1860.*

8, 5, 37, 36, 47, 39, 68, 9, 66, 46, 24, 14, 2, 33.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware. Or WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO'S
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
CLASS 326, MAY 9, 1860.
49, 24, 58, 26, 44, 38, 64, 68, 13, 40, 78.
Prizes cashed at No. 558 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing
HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

MOZART HALL.
MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.
Unprecedented Success.
GUSTAVUS GEARY
And his daughter
MISS MINA GEARY,
In their original vocal entertainment,
TO-NIGHT
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
Admission 25 cents—Reserved Seats 50 cents.

THE INDEPENDENT
Of TO-DAY has a fine
Letter from
Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
Written from Italy,
Entitled,
"HOW THE PEOPLE LIKE THE POPE."
A Second Article by
HORACE GREELEY,
ON
"THE DEMOCRATIC DISTRACTION."
"A SLAVE AUCTION AT NEW-ORLEANS."
BY AN EYE WITNESS.
A Series of Sketches of
PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE METHODIST CONFERENCE,
At Buffalo, including
Dr. JAMES FLOY,
Dr. ABEL STEVENS,
Dr. DANIEL CURRY,
Dr. D. W. CLARKE,
Dr. EDWARD THOMPSON,
Dr. FRANCIS HODGSON,
"THE CEDAR CHRISTIAN,"
A Characteristic Sketch from the pen of
Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER,
Another interesting
"FAMILIAR LETTER,"
BY
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D.D.
A Sermon by
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
THE INDEPENDENT is published on THURSDAY MORNING, at No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York; terms, $1 a year when sent by mail; $2 50 when delivered by carrier to subscribers in New-York and Brooklyn.
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher.

THE
COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER
will hereafter publish a
THIRD EDITION,
at 4 o'clock P. M.,
Which will contain all the news of the day, local, commercial, telegraphic, &c., to the hour of publication. The COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER carefully maintains the long-established reputation for entire impartiality and reliability in its editorial columns, and especially for perfect accuracy and independence in its financial and commercial intelligence. The confidence felt in its statements has given it an influence second to no newspaper in the Union.
The THIRD EDITION may be obtained of the newsmen at the
Astor House, Metropolitan Hotel,
Girard House, Lafarge House,
St Nicholas Hotel, Fifth avenue Hotel.
The depôts of the New-Jersey, Hudson River, Harlem and New-Haven Railways; at the Staten Island, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Williamsburgh Ferries, and at the Post-office news-stand, and also of
Broadway P. O., No. 422 Broadway. Conroy, Warren-st. and College-place.
Wing & Co., No. 453 Broadway. Telfer, No. 96 3d-av.
Bretano, No. 636 Broadway. Machelose, No. 147 3d-av.
Rogers, No. 837 Broadway. Pillsbury, No. 201 3d-av.
Price, No. 884 Broadway. Goode & Co., No. 257 3d-av.
Greene, No. 942 Broadway. Taylor, No. 289 3d-av.
Burke, No. 638 Broadway. Bennett, No. 463 3d-av.
Kirby, No. 84 Bleecker-st. Pollecy, No. 348 4th-av.
Houseworth, 321 Spring-st. Williams, No. 344 4th-av.
Houseworth, No. 132 Varick-st. Busteed, No. 400 4th-av.
Shields, No. 442 Hudson-st. Taylor, No. 444 4th-av.
Cregier, Greenwich-et. Grinbon, 8th-av. & Troy et.
Rooke, No. 25 8th-av.
Powell, No. 270 8th-av.
And in Brooklyn of
Greene, opposite the City Hall, Bennett, Atlantic-st.
Egen, Atlantic-st., near Court-st.
Doremus, No. 693½ Fulton-st
THIRD EDITION.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS.
Is published at 4 o'clock P. M., and can be had at all the leading hotels, the ferries, cars, and at the news offices.
It contains exclusive telegraph news later by several hours than any other evening paper, together with City news, ship news, markets and stocks up to the hour of going to press.
The circulation of the EXPRESS is greater than the combined circulation of the entire Evening Press of New-York City, and is equaled only by the cash morning papers.
As an advertising medium it has no superior. Ordinary advertisements 8 cents per line.
All advertisements in THE EVENING EXPRESS appear in the NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS, without extra charge. J. & E. BROOKS,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.

LATEST NEWS.
THE
THIRD EDITION
OF THE
"EVENING POST."
Published at 4 o'clock,
Can be had of Newsboys and News Agents everywhere.

RECOVERED FROM THE EFFECTS OF THE FIRE!
ISAAC J. OLIVER'S
UNITED STATES STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
NO. 32 BEEKMAN-ST.

SPRING AND SUMMER.
For the most fashionable, most tasty, best fitting, best made, newest stock, largest assortment of CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS ready-made, and at less prices than at any other establishment in this City, go to F. S. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest store in the City. The children's department and custom room not surpassed in this country.

RICH CARPETING.—SPRING STYLES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.;
Invite attention to their SPRING STYLES, ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETING, also 3 Ply and Ingrain of every variety of style and grade, English and American Oil Cloths, &c., &c.
Best styles English Velvets, 125 to 100 cents per yard.
Best styles English Tapestry, 80 to 100 cents per yard.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
PARIS FANS, PORTHONNAIES, CARD CASES, &c.,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.
MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS, 333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY.
Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.
Interior decorations, pier mantel glasses, &c.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

MESSRS. E. V HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
opened their
BRANCH STORE,
AT
NO. 42 EAST 14TH-ST., UNION-SQUARE,
On MONDAY, the 7th inst., with a most elegant assortment of entirely new styles of
FINE CHANDELIERS AND GAS-FIXTURES,
MIRRORS, CORNICES AND BRONZES.

ASTOR HOUSE EXCHANGE.
BAR, RESTAURANT AND LUNCH.
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS
The Restaurant will be provided with all the delicacies of the season.
The bar will be supplied with the best of liquors, and prompt attention.
JAS. P. M. STETSON & CO.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Wareroome,
No. 506 Broadway.

LADIES' GILT BELTS,
HAIR NETS,
FRENCH and PALM-LEAF FANS,
GILT SLIDES and BUCKLES,
FANCY HAIR PINS,
And MANY NEW GOODS.
Just received per various steamers, for sale to the Trade by HUGHES, DUPUY & EXCHANGE,
No. 341 Broadway, up stairs.

MISS NIGHTINGALE ON NURSING.
Cheap Edition. 15 cents.
D. APPLETON & CO., No. 441 and No. 445 Broadway,
HAVE NOW READY
A cheap edition of
NOTES ON NURSING,
WHAT IT IS, AND WHAT IT IS NOT,
BY FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.
Paper covers, 15 cents, Cloth, 25 cents.

FINE PLATED WARE AT REDUCED PRICES.
Ice Pitchers, $6 50 to $10; Coffee Urns, $9 to $15; Tea Sets, 5 pieces, $20 to $25; Cake Baskets, $4 to $6; Casters, $3 to $12; Decanter Stands, $3 to $15; Forks and Spoons, $2 to $5 per dozen; Waiters, &c., at the store of LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Sterling-pl.

PERUVIAN SYRUP,
PERUVIAN SYRUP,
PERUVIAN SYRUP,
PERUVIAN SYRUP,
OR
PROTECTED SOLUTION
OF
PROTOXIDE OF IRON,
PROTOXIDE OF IRON,
PROTOXIDE OF IRON,
PROTOXIDE OF IRON,
COMBINED;
For the cure of the following forms of disease, most of which originate in
DYSPEPSIA:
Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhœa, Nervous Debility, St. Vitus' Dance, Neuralgia and Nervous Affections, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Languor and Depression of Spirits, Scrofula, Carbuncles and Boils, Piles, Scurvy, Affections of the Skin, Consumptive Tendencies, Bronchitis, Chlorosis, Leucorrhœa Prolapsus Uteri and all Diseases peculiar to Females, and all Complaints accompanied by General Debility, and requiring a tonic or alterative medicine

IRON IN THE BLOOD,
IRON IN THE BLOOD,
IRON IN THE BLOOD,
IRON IN THE BLOOD,
IRON IN THE BLOOD,
IRON IN THE BLOOD,
IRON IN THE BLOOD.

The PERUVIAN SYRUP, which has the indorsement of so many distinguished physicians, clergymen and men of business, we believe to be a most superior medicine for all diseases requiring a proper infusion of Iron in the blood. Its good qualities are fully certified to by many of those who are prompted to indorse it as a remedy for a class of diseases not to be reached by ordinary modes of treatment. The Syrup itself is but a protected solution of Protoxide of Iron, but so prepared as to retain all the effective qualities of the Iron, and in this respect having peculiar advantages over any other preparation of the kind to which public attention has been called.—*Editor Evening Express.*

IRON IN THE BLOOD,
IRON IN THE BLOOD,
IRON IN THE BLOOD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17, 1859.
The experience which we have had of the PERUVIAN SYRUP, (Protoxide of Iron,) and the evidences which have been exhibited to us of its great success in the cure of many diseases, satisfy us that it is a medicinal agent of remarkable power, and deserving the attention of invalids.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
President of Metropolitan Bank.
REV. ABEL STEVENS,
Editor *Christian Advocate and Journal.*
JOHN G. NELSON,
Firm Nelson & Richmond, No. 81 John-st.
REV. P. CHURCH,
Editor of the New-York *Chronicle.*
ISAAC V. FOWLER,
Postmaster.

It is well known that the medicinal effects of Protoxide of Iron are lost by even a very brief exposure to air, and that to maintain a solution of Protoxide of Iron without further oxidation, has been deemed impossible. In the PER

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

Five lots on 10 lot, a large fire-proof brick-building, near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, suitable for any manufacturing purpose, containing a first-class steam engine. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG,
No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST TENTH-ST.

Attention is called to the sale of the valuable house and lot, No. 56 West 10th-st., near 6th-av. to be made at auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Further particulars at the office, No. 3 Pine st.

PEARL-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.

For sale, No. 556 Pearl-st., next door to C. W. & J. T. Moore, and near Broadway, a full-sized lot, (25 by 100) upon which is a good four-story building. A large part of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. This is a most desirable location for a first-class store.

Also,

A plot of 67 acres of most desirably located ground at Ravenswood, opposite 72d-st., New-York, about one mile from Greenpoint and Flushing Railroad Depôt, and about a quarter of a mile from the East River shore. This plot of ground is one for an investment—highly recommended. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO LARGE and commodious houses Nos. 8 and 10, Clinton-place, occupied for several years by the late Mrs. M. Okill as a school for young ladies. The houses are admirably adapted for a club, or for business purposes of almost any kind, with spacious apartments connected throughout, and capable of being subdivided advantageously into a number of small rooms. Possession can be had on the 1st of July. For terms, &c. apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS house No. 176 Fort Green-place, third house south of Hanson-place, with all the modern improvements: has just been plastered, whitened and painted throughout; is in the most complete order in every respect; will be sold at a bargain and on easy terms, or leased to a good tenant at a low figure; immediate possession. Inquire on the premises for two days.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location. Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon-aves. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. HIDE, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and undercellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would sell in part payment for building material. Apply at No. 38 64-st., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LAYANTE.

FOR SALE—OR WILL BE EXCHANGED FOR A good first or second mortgage on real estate for about $2,500, a small brick house in Brooklyn, well located and rented to a good tenant; about $500 in cash will be paid if necessary. Address H., Box No. 2,604 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 50TH-st., between 3d and 3d avs., two new first-class three story and basement brick houses, with underdrains and all modern improvements. Lots running through the block if desired. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITES OF FOUR, EIGHT, OR twelve lots on 3d, 4th and 5th avs. and 55th-st., Brooklyn, commanding a full and splendid view of New-York City and harbor, and within 30 minutes of Wall-st. by City cars. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 39 Vesey-st.; HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

STORE FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LARGE marble-front store No. 58 Chambers-st., running through to Reade-st., 27 feet front by 153 feet deep, at present occupied by Cochran & Co. Apply on the premises to COCHRAN & CO., No. 58 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 139 3d-av.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with two lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c. apply to C. R. W. ROWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, with high basement, under cellar, all the modern improvements, No. 161 West 36th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. Apply to T. S. YARD, 42 7th-av., druggists, corner of 36th-st., or of S. HECOX, No. 28 Grove-st.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building corner Broadway and Fulton-st. suitable for banking, insurance, brokers, lawyers, architects, stationery, shipping, &c. Apply, on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 12.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and 4-story building, corner of 4th and Green sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Diapragm Filter Office, No. 226 4th-st.

TO LET—TWO NEW MEDIUM SIZED FIRST-class 3-story brown-stone houses in 32d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 17th st.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO LET, cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The small 3-story and basement brick house No. 226 West 12th-st., containing 9 rooms; possession June 1, or before. Apply to N. HENDRICKS, 13 Ley-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Well-lighted rooms and 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, 1 room 60x40 feet, in a new building, well lighted all around. Apply on the premises, No. 62 Cannon-st., or at No. 63 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR NO. 42 ANN-ST., now occupied as a printing-office. Inquire on the premises of C. A. WHITEHORN, or of F. MANY, No. 40 John-st.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROADWAY TO LET.—One very large and several small rooms at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, 162 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE WHOLE UPPER PART OF STORE No. 290 Broadway, the second story, 90 feet deep, all in perfect order. Apply at 325 Broadway, third story.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

TO LET OR LEASE.—LOFTS OF NO. 46 MURRAY-st. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY TO LET for the Summer months; a large, well furnished house, with garden and grounds, well stocked with fruits and vegetables, with use of cow, horse and carriage, at Elizabeth, N. J., the residence of Cornelius Baker, Esq. Elizabeth is accessible to New-York in an hour by 14 trains daily per New-Jersey Railroad, and steamboat visit Elizabethport. Further information can be obtained from J. A. ELGAR, No. 95 Front-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR ONE or two years. The eligibly-located and genteelly-furnished house, No. 51 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is first-class, and in the most perfect order. Furniture new, and of the best description. A reasonable concession will be made in the rent to the 1st of September, to an acceptable tenant. Apply at the house, or to L. EDGERTON, No. 292 Broadway.

A FURNISHED HOUSE OR COTTAGE, to rent for 3 or 4 months, is wanted, within one or two hours' ride by rail or steamboat from the City, a place of moderate pretensions, with plenty of shade and space, rather than style in the house, will be preferred. Address J. T., with location and terms, Box No. 467 Post-office.

TO LET—FOR FOUR OR FIVE MONTHS, FROM 1st June, an elegant furnished country seat, at Throg's Neck, Westchester County; stables, gardens, &c.; one hour by rail and one and a half hours by row from New-York. For particulars, apply to E. J. GENET, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine st.

TO LET—HOUSE AND FURNITURE AT GLEN Cove, L. I., for the Summer, pleasantly situated, good grounds and conveniences. Easy of access and every way desirable. Terms moderate. Apply to W. F. REED, No. 166 Fulton-st., near Broadway.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOK-LYN.—A comfortable large house, suitable for a boarding house or a private family, ten minutes' walk from three ferries. For further particulars inquire at No. 290 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 12-st., a few doors east of 2d-av., for several months from the present time. Apply at No. 95 Chambers-st.

HOTELS.

TO LET OR LEASE IMMEDIATELY—IN order that it may be ready for the reception of the Prince of Wales—The new Hotel at Ottawa, Canada; a fine new cut-stone building, five stories high, with about 70 rooms, heated by steam, with all the modern improvements; situated opposite the new Parliament Buildings, in the heart of Central Ottawa. Possession at once. To a first-class hotel man a favorable lease will be given. Address the owner, WM. H. MORRELL, Box No. 4,648 New-York Post-office.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, BROADWAY, Corner of Houston-st., New-York. Conducted on the European plan. Single rooms 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per day; double rooms and parlors $1 50 to $3. Meals at all hours and as ordered. S. E. MEAD.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT,
A COTTAGE WITH GARDEN, &c.
Accessible from New-York in about one hour. Address, with terms and description,
R. L. SCOTT, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

WANTED TO LEASE FROM OCTOBER 1 a moderate sized house, with modern improvements and in a good neighborhood. Rent not to exceed $700. Address, stating location and very full particulars, G. F. F., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. SAGE, Dentist,
No. 695 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—RENT $400.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat near Dobbs' Ferry Station, Hudson River Railroad, having extensive river views, consisting of house with twelve rooms, bath, hot and cold water, carriage house, &c.; grounds well laid out, and abundantly stocked with fruit and shade trees, &c., is now offered at reduced rent. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AND DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES AT AUCTION—A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—Will be sold at auction, on the premises, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1860, the country seat of Stephen B. Alling, situated on the road joining the residence of Prof. J. J. Mapes, on the upper road from Newark to Elizabeth; about two miles from Newark, and one hour's ride from New-York; containing about 37 acres, well stocked with the choicest fruit of every description, all in bearing condition, with the privilege of a full supply of pure spring water, and situated directly in front of Weequahick Lake (now in process of construction.) The place will be divided into four plots, of about 16, 11, 4½ and 5½ acres each, the first of which contains a large two-story Swiss cottage house, 40x30, with wings, piazzas, &c., and all necessary outbuildings, in excellent repair. The others afford fine sites for building, being elevated, and having a fine prospect of the Bay, Staten Island, &c. The entire front of the property is inclosed with hedges, evergreens and shrubbery. The property can be seen every afternoon, from 3 to 5 o'clock, until the day of sale. Terms, quarter cash, quarter 12 months, and the balance on bond and mortgage for three years. Possession given, if required, on the 1st of June. Maps may be seen and particulars made known at Mapes' Agricultural Warehouse, No. 138 Nassau-st. Parties taking the 1 o'clock train, from foot of Cortlandt-st., will find omnibuses at Market-st. station, Newark, to convey them to the premises. Fare 25 cents each way.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG Island Sound, containing about 65 acres, beautifully situated in a neighboring State, an hour and a half distant from the City by the New-Haven Railroad, and five minutes' drive from station. There is a substantial house, barn and stable, carriage-house and ice-house, (filled,) also a conservatory and grapery, containing a variety of fine grapes, a large garden, laid out in the best manner, and well stocked with all varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables. The land is under a high state of cultivation, uniting advantageously wood land, arable land, and fine building sites, and slopes beautifully to the water's edge on two sides. The third is bounded by a mile. It is situated near Green Farms, known as the healthiest part of Connecticut, and the favorite resort of invalids during the summer season, and in a neighborhood of the highest respectability. This property has unusual advantages, being in perfect order for a gentleman's immediate occupation. Price $26,000. Terms easy. Apply at No. 235 5th-av., between 9 and 10 A. M.

CLIFFSIDE.—FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence for sale, situated on the west bank of the Hudson, 54 miles from New-York, in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., near Idlewild; contains 17 acres of choice land, with fruit and no berries of the best selection; easy access, being five minutes' walk from steamboats and ferry of the Hudson River Railroad; the house is of brick and stone, 44 by 48, and commands a river view of 16 miles in extent; is furnished with furnace, gas and water, brick barn, 42x44, with wing, 24x40, will be sold furnished or unfurnished; possession given immediately. For full particulars, with a view of the house, size of rooms, terms, &c., inquire of CARSON & HARD, 44 Beekman-st., or BOYD & MORTON, No. 4½ Pine-st., or of the owner, D. CARSON, Jr., Cornwall, Oranga County, N. Y.

TO LET, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A conetry residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country-seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The House, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bed-rooms, and three attic-rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, greenhouses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

COUNTRY SEAT.—TO LET FURNISHED OR for sale the residence of J. T. Headley, situated on the banks of the Hudson, ten minutes drive from Newburgh. It is a Gothic building, designed and built by the late A. J. Downing. It has a bath room, hot and cold water, &c. There are over thirteen acres of land attached, with a good vegetable garden, fruit, and one hundred grape vines in full bearing. It is one of the healthiest locations in the country. An accurate drawing of the house, with the view from it, may be seen in the Academy of Design, No. 2 on the catalogue. Inquire of WILLIAM C. RUSSELL, No. 24 Pine-st., or CHARLES E. MORTON, 4½ Pine-st., or on the premises.

RURAL RETREAT AT SOUTH YONKERS FOR SALE—Consisting of a beautiful house, with 13 rooms, all finished, water in the house—a plentiful supply at all times, pure and wholesome; six acres of ground, well laid out with shrubbery, fruit-trees, and an excellent kitchen garden; a fine lawn fronts the house, in beautiful order; the out-buildings are complete, having carriage-house, stabling for several horses; the society is good, and surrounding scenery unusually attractive. To a City merchant this is very desirable property, being only one hour's ride from the City Hall. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH—A FINE country seat of about 1½ acres of land, beautifully situated at and near the Washington Headquarters. Large modern house, replete with every convenience, from which there are fine and extensive views of the Hudson River and surrounding country. The grounds are highly embellished; large and beautiful fountain, fruit and ornamental trees, gravel walks, and skirted on four sides with rows of rich evergreens. Price $9,000. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TO LET AT YONKERS—FOR THE SUMMER or year, within 3 minutes' walk of Glenwood depôt, or 10 minutes' of Yonkers, a furnished house, containing 7 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen; also, gas and water in abundance; garden well planted with fruit trees, currant and raspberry bushes. The house commands a fine view of the river, has piazzas front and rear. Rent $100 a month, or $1,000 a year. Inquire of E. M. LIVERMORE, on the premises, or at No. 70 Broad-st., in this City, from 1½ to 3 P. M.

TO LET AT YONKERS FOR THE SUM-mer season or year, a furnished cottage, containing ten rooms, with from three to ten acres of land, delightfully situated on elevated ground, surrounded by beautiful shade trees, and abundantly supplied by pure Spring water; there is a garden planted, and fruit; and all the necessary out-buildings in good order, within about twenty minutes' ride of the depôt. Address HENRY B. ODELL, Yonkers, or apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 14 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Two elegant country seats within half a mile of the City of Hudson, Columbia County, with about 50 acres of land attached to each. The buildings and improvements in good taste, the land under first-rate cultivation, and the prospect and scenery scarcely excelled by any in the world. Inquire of A. UNDERHILL, No. 4 New-st., New-York, or of WM. H. MELLEN, Hudson.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP—AT Five-Mile River, Conn., a small double house, in good order, and about one-third of an acre of ground, very handsomely situated near the water, about one-fourth of a mile from the New-Haven Railroad, and about 2½ miles from Norwalk; price, $800 cash. Apply to SAM. RAYMOND, 2d 5-mile River, or to JAMES G. POWERS, No. 101 Murray-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES ONE hour's ride from New-York by the New-Jersey Northern Railroad. Fifty-six acres beautifully situated on the Hackensack River, and one mile from and overlooking the village of Hackensack. It will be sold in one lot, or divided to suit purchasers. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to J. H. BEATTY, No. 65 Warren-st., or to B. J. ROMAINE, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN THE HIGH-LANDS FOR SALE—Near the Hudson, about two miles east of Railroad depôt and Steamboat landing, Cold Spring. Rustic cottage, containing 12 rooms, 20 acres of land—one-half in wood; good variety of choice fruit trees, grapes, &c. Location healthy, retired, with good view of West Point. For particulars inquire of L. C. WARD, No. 100 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM OF 170 Acres, delightfully situated on East River, 9 miles from Harlem, to be sold with furniture, stock, &c., &c. It is perfectly healthy, and combines everything desirable for a gentleman's residence, and will be sold low and on easy terms, as the owner is compelled to travel abroad. Apply at Room No. 1, over Fulton Bank.

A LADY HAVING TAKEN AN ELEGANT furnished house in one of the most delightful locations uptown, is now prepared to let to families and gentlemen of the first respectability, suites and single rooms, with private table, if desired. Address A. B., *Times* Office.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSE ON Main-st., near Brick-church depôt; has a large garden, barn, grapes, &c., in abundance. The furniture will be sold if desired. For particulars apply to R. K. DOW, No. 51 Exchange-place, or J. B. LINDSLEY, Esq., Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 50 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from depôt. Good buildings; well fenced and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, 10 minutes' walk from Vanderhilt landing, a cottage, with half an acre of ground; stables attached, and all in fine order and replete with every convenience; now occupied by Mr. Evitt, on Simonson-av.; terms $7,000, of which $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET—On Castleton Heights, one mile from the landing, double house, with gas, stable, coach-house and garden. Healthy locality and splendid view. Will be furnished if required. Apply to CHARLES KRUTGEN, No. 63 Ann-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A handsome cottage, barn, and two acres, with choice fruit, fish-pond, &c., ten minutes' walk from Spring Valley depôt, Rockland County, and 30 miles from New-York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—A beautiful country residence in the Highlands, on the Hudson River Railroad, with six acres of ground; price $8,500; terms easy. If not sold, will be let very low, furnished. Apply to Dr. SWAN, Astor House, from 8 to 11 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, in healthy locations, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Accessible by railroad and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, and three acres of land attached, well stocked with fruit trees, within 35 minutes of New-York by cars every hour; first class neighborhood. Inquire of H. HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, A NEAT AND convenient cottage, with about one acre in garden, fruit and shade trees. A pleasant situation, near the depôt; fine view of the Hudson. Price $3,000. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 79 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—HOMESTEAD FARM of 40 acres, house, barn, &c.; plenty of fruit and healthy; one hour's ride from the City; near depôt. Price $3,500. Inquire of FERRIS & BEATTY, No. 65 Warren-st., or No. 469 Broadway, second floor.

ASTORIA—TO LET—A NICE COTTAGE house, with large garden of over half an acre; situated on high ground. Rent low. Also several desirable houses in this City, by W. R. LUSK, No. 322 6th-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
Will be opened on Saturday, May 26.

Persons wishing to make arrangements for board, &c., will apply to WM. R. COZZENS, West Point.
N. B.—Mr. COZZENS has three furnished cottages to let.

EXCURSIONS.—TO LET—DAVIDS' ISLAND, to Sunday Schools, Churches, Select, Private and Pic-nic Parties, &c., situated in Long Island Sound, 17 miles from New-York; the portion to be let consists of a 10-acre Grove, with the large saloons, &c., to be solely under charge of the Committee of the party hiring for that day. Engagements can now be made for any day in advance for the season. A commodious Summer boarding hotel has been erected for the reception of permanent visitors. Extensive improvements have been made. For particulars, apply to GEORGE W. DAVIDS, No. 127 Williams-st., New-York City.

THE PAVILION AT GLEN COVE, LONG ISLAND.—Two hours from New-York by steamer *Long Island*, from foot of James st., will be ready on the 1st of June for the reception of guests. Plans of the buildings can be seen and rooms engaged at the subscriber's hotel, corner of 21st-st. and Broadway.
JOHN L. MOORE, Proprietor.
WM. M. WEEKS, Assistant.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.—The above establishment will be open for company or permanent boarders on the 1st of June. Parties desirous of obtaining rooms, can do so by letter to the proprietor. D. A. CROWELL.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY LOCATED IN PIERREpont-st., Brooklyn Heights, occupying a large and elegantly furnished house, could spare a parlor and bedroom with board to a gentleman and wife. Also a very nice room for a single gentleman. House contains all the modern improvements. Address H, Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or three or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board, at No. 105 9th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable reference required.

BOARDING.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACcommodated with single or double rooms, with the comforts of a private home, at No. 108 Waverley-place, four doors from Washington-square. A front basement to let for an office. Apply immediately.

BOARDING.—AGENTLEMEN AND HIS WIFE or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board with a private family, at No. 151 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OF GOOD standing, can have large, very desirable rooms and all the comforts of a home in my family, by addressing A. T. A., Box No. 102 *Times* Office. Breakfast and Tea. Dinner Sundays, furnished.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—AT NO. 10 Nelson-place, one block from Broadway, third door from Clinton-place. Rooms single and double, with gas and Croton. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO 58 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, WITH board, a well-furnished front room on the third floor to a gentleman and his wife or to two single gentlemen, or a front hall bedroom on the same floor to a single gentleman. The house has gas, baths, &c. Apply at No. 188½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMILY, having more room than they wish to occupy, would let a large front room, or a smaller one, to a party of two or three gentlemen. Location delightful for the Summer, and terms very reasonable. Apply at No. 207 Clinton-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS ON THE first or second floor of an English basement house, will be let with partial board to a person having good reference. Inquire at No. 25 Concord-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—IN the brown-stone house No. 26 Willow-st., three minutes' walk from Fulton ferry; two large rooms to let, pleasantly furnished; suitable for a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen; also, a single room.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, on first or second floor; terms moderate. Apply at No. 20 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, living in their own house, would accommodate a few single gentlemen with board and pleasant rooms, on first or second floor; terms moderate. Apply at No. 20 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ACcommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be had at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TWO VERY PLEASant furnished rooms, with all conveniences, to let, with board, in private family. Location desirable, and convenient to ferries. Apply at No. 353 Clinton-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN ENGAGED in business for himself in the lower part of the City, wishes to procure (permanently) a neatly furnished room, with breakfast, and dinner at 6 o'clock, in a private family, who live on or near a good stage route, in a pleasant part of the City, and where there are no other boarders; references given and required. Address H. T., Box No. 144 *Times* Office, giving terms and location.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PLEASANT SITUAtion on Brooklyn heights, by a young gentleman and wife. Good reference exchanged. Address F. F. H., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 34TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, will let, with board, a large front room, (with smaller room connecting,) and a large back room on same floor. Also, a good size bed-room on floor above. House is first-class, handsomely furnished, and has water gas, &c., throughout. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A CHOICE OF BEAUTIFUL ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, without board, in a house containing all the modern improvements, occupied by a private family; location central; first-class, and in the vicinity of several lines of stages. A note addressed to T. M. C., Station D, Bible House, will receive attention.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL DISPOSE OF a suite of rooms on second floor, to one or more adults, with first-class board, in a fine house, centrally located, in a good neighborhood. Unexceptionable references in every respect will be required. Permanent arrangement preferred. Address S. F. Box 150 *Times* Office.

ROOMS—IN FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, A FEW minutes walk from New-York Hotel, Broadway and Cooper Institute, adapted for young gentlemen; cool and commodious, where they can have a permanent and Christian home, and be provided with breakfast and tea, if desired. Terms very moderate. Address S., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

TWO SUITES OF ELEGANTLY FUR-nished rooms, with every convenience, suitable for gentlemen requiring superior accommodations; breakfast served, if desired. Also, a full suite of apartments will be disposed of to a first-class family, with private table. Apply at No. 195 5th-av.

AN ELDERLY LADY AND HER DAUGH-ter will show a handsomely furnished front room on the second story, to one or two gentlemen also a small room. Tea and breakfast if desired. Apply at No. 242 Madison-st., between Jefferson and Clinton-sts.

SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—TWO LARGE 2D-story rooms, with closets, partly furnished, to rent, cheap, altogether or together. House has modern improvements, and is kept in the best order; rent low; no children in the house. Apply to 59 5th-st., near 2d-av.

A SINGLE FURNISHED ROOM, WITH gas, bath, &c., to let, to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

TO LET.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let the entire second floor in a new house containing all the modern improvements and in a delightful location, to two or three single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, with or without board, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 60 Charles-st. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APART-MENTS in suites or single, with or without board, to let to gentlemen or small genteel families; this is a fine opportunity for those seeking retirement. Apply at No. 211 East 10th-st.; no other boarders in the house.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TWO LARGE ROOMS, front and back, second floor, handsomely furnished, and location very pleasant, opposite St. John's Park, No. 26 Laight-st. A few day boarders can be accommodated with good board.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD—A fine suite of rooms on the 2d and 3d floors, at the Madison-park House, corner of Broadway and 25th-st., opposite Madison-park and Worth Monument. Private tables furnished if preferred. Best of reference required.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOM-MODATED with furnished rooms and good board in a private family, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed: neighborhood good. Apply at No. 231 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BEDROOM TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEman, in a small private family; a neatly furnished bedroom, with partial board if desired. Apply at No. 102 Prince-st., west of Broadway.

TO LET.—A LADY WOULD LET, WITH BOARD, a finely furnished extension-room, suitable for a Doctor's office also one or two bed-rooms. Address Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

TO LET—ROOMS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED in a first class house, containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 107 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

ROOMS TO LET.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with double or single rooms, either with or without board; references required. Inquire at No. 93 East 15th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board, at reduced prices for the Summer months, at No. 143 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—SUITable for one or two young gentlemen, with breakfast and tea, in a first-class house, convenient to cars and stages. No. 71 West 14th-st.

No. 15 AMITY-STREET—NEAR BROADway—Meals furnished; breakfast 7 and 9 o'clock; lunch at 1; dinner 6 and 7 o'clock. Apply as above.

ROOMS.—A COMMODIOUS SUITE OF ROOMS, for gentlemen only, with or without breakfast and tea, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place.

DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without partial board, at No. 38 University-place.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of your future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 267 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD ON THE HUDSON RIVER—One hour and forty minutes by Express train from 31st-st., and about eighteen minutes' drive from depôt at Flatbush landing. The situation for health, beauty of scenery and purest water cannot be surpassed and it is altogether a charming Summer retreat and was formerly occupied by Rev. H. W. Beecher, of Brooklyn. Other particulars may be had by applying to RICHARD WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., or of ELLIS S. POTTER, corner of South and Fulton sts.

COUNTRY BOARD AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—The steamboat *George Law* leaves Catherine-slip at 3½ P. M., and leave Brooklyn at 12 M. and 4½ P. M. Accommodations of the first-class, fishing, rowing, sailing and fine salt water bathing without danger of surf. A private bowling alley for the exclusive use of the guests, free, good stabling and carriage house. Address W. B. HALLOCK, Oyster Bay, L. I., or apply to WM. ALLEN, Comptroller's Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, residing at Riverdale, distance 14 miles from the City, and 10 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad depôt, have accommodations for a few boarders for the Summer. The grounds are extensive and beautifully located. Address H. D. C., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND good board, for one or two families, may be obtained in a healthy location 25 miles from New-York; communication by rail and boat. Reference: corner 4th-av. and 25th-st. Address Mrs. A. GOLDING, Perth Amboy, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR MORE YOUNG Gentlemen may find a most pleasant place for spending the Summer, in one of the most beautiful locations on Long Island—very healthy—in a private family. For particulars address Box No. 12 Jamaica (L. I.) Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEmen, or gentlemen and their wives, can have good accommodations in a very pleasant place at Bergen Point, N. J.; twelve miles from the City; time, 30 minutes by steamboat. Address FARMER, Bergen Point, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD FOR A few persons, in a beautiful location, in Westport, Conn. Family private. Apply at No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs, or address Box No. 1,868, Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—NEAR THE City, for a gentleman, wife, (three children (ages 5, 3 and 1) and nurse, in a family where there are few or no other boarders; farm house on Staten Island or Bergen Point preferred. Address, with full particulars and terms, which must be reasonable, VALENTINE, care Boyd's Express Post, No. 45 William-st., New-York.

BOARD WANTED ON STATEN ISLAND.—A small room, with partial board, in a private family, by a gentleman of quiet habits, within seven minutes' walk of the Vanderhilt Landing. References given. Address W. S. S., Box No. 110 *Times* Office, stating terms, &c., which must be moderate.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A LADY and child, or three or four rooms without board, in a dwelling or farm-house, preferred; healthy, quiet and shady location. Address Box No. 240 Chatham-square Post-office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A FAMILY OF THREE persons in a quiet family, without other boarders; place accessible in about one hour from New-York. Address, with terms and description,
D. W. BALDWIN, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

A LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DE-ficiency in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal thereof is made payable on the 1st day of January, 1863. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope and directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Alb

MEDICAL.

A GOOD THING THAT EVERYBODY should know: HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMOPATHIC REMEDIES stand confessedly at the head of remedial means for the use of the people. They are alike removed from the poisonous, dangerous and repulsive doses of quackery, or Old School practice; the inconvenience of Water Cure, or the intricate and perplexing observities of the usual Homeopathic books and medicines, consisting of simple specifics for the various diseases to which they are related—put up in the form of simple sugar pell-ts and prepared of ingredients neither dangerous nor disgusting, they are the ready aid of the parent or nurse, and the comfort of the accomplished and invalid.

They possess these positive advantages: They are harmless; no injury can arise from their use. They are always ready; you are ever know what to take, and how to take it. They are a convenient; you can give the proper dose for children or grown people without inconvenience or delay. They are efficient; in thousands of cases disease is arrested at once, and the system freed without procrastination or delay.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC
REMEDIES.

Price of single boxes—cents.

1—For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness.....15
2—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Verminous Appetite, Wetting the Bed.....25
3—For Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Baby Watching, and Feebleness of Infants.....25
4—For Diarrhea of children or adults, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaint.....25
5—For Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fuel Dysentery.....25
6—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Spasming.....25
7—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, and Sore Throat.....25
8—For Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux.....25
9—For Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head.....25
10—For Dyspepsia, Weak, Cold or deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint.....25
11—For Suppressed Menses, or scanty, or delaying, gross sickness.....25
12—For Leucorrhea or Whites, bearing down, too profuse Menses.....25
13—For Croup, hoarse, croupy Cough, difficult and oppressed breathing.....25
14—For Salt Rheum Quarky Eruptions, Erysipelas, Humid Hose, Barber's Itch.....25
15—For Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs.....25
16—For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Intermittents Agues.....50
17—For Piles, internal or external, blind or bleeding, recent or obstinate.....50
18—For Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak sight.....50
19—For Catarrh, acute or chronic, dry or flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza, or Violent Cold.....50
20—For Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough.....50
21—For Asthma, oppressed, difficult, labored breathing, Cough and Expectoration.....50
22—For Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache.....50
23—For Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings, and Old Ulcers.....50
24—For General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness.....50
25—For Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions.....50
26—For Sea-sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting.....50
27—For Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination.....50
28—For Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and consequent Prostration and Debility....100
29—For Sore Mouth or Canker.....50

PRICE.

The entire set, case of twenty-eight large vials, in Morocco, and Book of Directions.....$7 00
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions.....5 00
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and Book of Directions.....4 00
Case of fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions.....2 00
Case of any six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions.....1 00
Large case of 2-oz vials, for Planters and Physicians.....15 00

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

We send these Remedies, by the single box or full case, to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

N. B.—The boxes Nos. 1 to 15 are small size, Nos. 16 to 29 large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial case no attention is necessary on this point.

Look over the list, make up a case of what kinds you should; send inclose the amount in a current note or stamps, by mail, to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express.

EVERY FAMILY or TRAVELER should be without these invaluable curatives. Thousands use them with the most brilliant success.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office, No. 562 Broadway, daily, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., or by letter.

AGENTS WANTED—For the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

HAMMOND ON SEXUAL DISEASES.

JUST PUBLISHED FOR POPULAR USE.

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Nos 21 and 23 Ann-st, New-York.

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TRIESEMAR.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE PATENT IMPERIAL, EUROPEAN and COLLEGIATE SEALS are upon each wrapper around TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and every package is accompanied by a book of 124 pages, replete with the most invaluable information. To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 3 and from 6 till 8 in the evening—on Sundays from 11 till 2. Triesemar No. 1 effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married: even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing. Triesemar No. 2 has the superior properties in those cases where copaiva and cubebs have been administered. Triesemar No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is more excellent in secondary symptoms thus obviating the necessity of mercury or other deleterious mineral. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2, & 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Single case, $3; 4 cases in 1, $9; or in $27 cases, securely saving $9. Forwarded by Dr. BARROW, on receiving a remittance, from No. 194 Bleecker-st., N. Y. Consultations from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sunday, 11 till 2. Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., N. Y., and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—MARRIED OR SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—Dr. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 40th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold and mailed also by H. C. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Among the contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and consequences; latest discoveries in reproduction, European Hospital practice; questions, (very plain,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of all Genito-urinary diseases, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 7 till 9 o'clock.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Five colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Separate consulting rooms.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAUBICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 120th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," specially intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 130 Lexington-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 19 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF the Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 P. O., Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM—Designed for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., as a consequence of early errors, supplying the means of self-Cure by one who cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., East Bracken's, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Hæmorrhoids, fistula, and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 16th-av. At all other hours he is at his private hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require the more important operations, or careful dietetic treatment.

DR. VALENDO CONTINUES TO DEVOTE his attention exclusively to the treatment of all diseases of a delicate nature, at his private medical office, No. 129 Wooster-st., (above Bleecker,) where he can be found daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 8 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1850, for the preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and nauseating effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taints that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL.

DR. COOPER, NO. 10 QUAIL-STREET, so well known to the victims of Indiscretion as the most successful practitioner in New York, in the treatment of this constitutional, is still to be found at the old office, which he has occupied for the last 20 years. He can safely promise to all who need medical attendance a permanent cure, no matter of how long standing the case may be. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that relief in yourself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate Friend. Price $1, and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of the effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see none only the Doctor himself. Come, send or write

MRS. MARY S. GOVE NICHOLS WILL give a Free Lecture to Ladies on the *Diseases of Women and Children*, at the Lecture Room of the Mercantile Library, astor place, on THURSDAY, May 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. Mrs. NICHOLS receives consultations and patients for board and day treatment, at her residence, corner of 24th-av and 40th-st.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

IMPROVE YOUR EYES, BY H. WISE, OPTICIAN,
Has REMOVED to No. 74 BROADWAY,

Persons with weak eyes can be supplied with glasses which will greatly benefit and not strain the sight. Particular attention is paid to a new style of PEBBLED CONCAVE GROUND GLASS, of the finest flint, which, through their high polish and true ground, produce the purest vision, and have been highly recommended as the best, in their effect upon the eye, for preserving and improving the sight in continued writing and reading.

Short-sighted persons, and those operated upon for Cataract, can also be suited.

He inserts NEW GLASSES of superior quality, in old frames, and solicits the patronage of all in want of his articles.

He warrants all spectacles purchased of him to suit the sight for five years, or change the glasses without extra charge.

THE EYE AND EAR.

JOHANNES JONES, M. D., No. 137 4th-av., New York, a graduate of the *old and new school Medical Colleges*, has had the advantages of the *Eye and Ear Institutions of America and Europe*, is the *only* scientific Oculist and Aurist now practicing. His diplomas and documents hang in his office.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-sts., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS,
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
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BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
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NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes.
Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

CROMMELIN, GOODWIN & CURTIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 56 Wall-st.,
Negotiate Bank, Insurance and Express Stocks, and Business Paper, and advance upon the same. Prompt attention given to collections, or any business intrusted to us.

THE PARK BANK, New-York, May 8, 1860.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THE 7TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

R. OGDEN W. HOWES,	GEORGE H. POTTS,
JOSEPH E. BULKLEY,	PETER HAYDEN,
JOHN G. MACY,	ARTHUR LEARY,
ROBERT SQUIRES,	LEVI P. MORTON,
OLIVER HOYT,	TERENCE DONNELLY,
GEORGE J. BYRD,	WILLIAM H. FOGG,
MELVIN S. WHITNEY,	JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS,	ANTONIO Y. DEL VALLE,
WILLIAM K. KITCHEN,	JOHN TOWNSEND, Jr.,
	HULL CLARE.

And for Inspectors of next Election:

LORING ANDREWS,	ADDINGTON READ,
	JOHN R. MARSHALL.

And at a meeting of the Directors, held this day, REUBEN W. HOWES was unanimously elected President.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	147,000

This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, to cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUSSEL RIVER RAILROAD CO., No. 68 Warren-st., New-York, May 9, 1860.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the "Proposals of December 16, 1859," and who desire to take advantage of the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 16th of June next.

O. O. CLARK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN R. R. CO. OF 1859, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 21 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1859 will be held at the office of the Company, at Springfield, Illinois, on the second THURSDAY of May next for the election of three Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.

WM. B. CORNEAU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, May 3, 1860.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner of 44th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, April 24, 1860.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of (13) Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 15th day of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 5th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 16th proximo.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the first day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank.

MARCH 27, 1860. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY (Lead Grant Bonds) are requested to meet at the office of John Fitch, Esq., No. 41 Wall-st., New-York on FRIDAY, the 11th day of May inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., to consult and take measures for the purchase of the road and the protection of their rights.

GEO. B. SATTERLEE, F. H. STOW,
C. H. ROBERTS, JONATHAN RANSOM,
C. D. SMITH.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO., No. 66 William-st.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company on May 12, ensuing. The polls will be open from 12 until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from May 7 until May 12, inclusive. H. MATHER, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits payable on and after the 19th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of May 11 to the 21st inst. By order of the Board

FREDERICK HOFFMAN, Sec.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by

THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

$60,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE ON City property, in sums to suit applicants.

J. F. WILLIAMS,
No. 448 8th-av.,
near 34th-st.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, maturing prior to March, 1860, purchased at par by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1860.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due on the 8th day of May, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank.

DIVIDEND.—THE COMMITTEE OF THE Tontine Building have this day declared a Dividend of $146 on each share, the nominee of which was living on the 1st inst., payable at No. 63 Wall-st., by

FREDERIC DE PEYSTER, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1860.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Silver Hill Mining Company, of North Carolina, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 51 Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, the 22d May, 1860, at 3 o'clock.

JOHN SOUTHALL, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Association will be held at the banking house, corner of Wall-st and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 14, at 12 o'clock.

E. P. VAIL, Cashier.

SHIPPING.

STEAM—NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The Vanderbilt European Line United States Mail Steamships sail between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	RETURNING FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON.
ILLINOIS, Griffin.....Sat., May 19	Wed., June 6
VANDERBILT, Lefevre..Sat., June 16	Wed., July 4
ILLINOIS.....Sat., June 30	Wed., July 18
VANDERBILT.....Sat., July 28	Wed., Aug. 15
ILLINOIS.....Sat., Aug. 11	Wed., Aug. 29
VANDERBILT.....Sat., Sept. 8	Wed., Sept. 26

These ships have water-tight compartments.

Price of passage either way the same.

1st cabin $150 and $100; 2d cabin $75 and $60.

Certificates of passage issued from Europe to America.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

S. VOORHANCE, Agent, 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

D. P. CHEVETTE, Agent, 27 Rue Richelieu, Paris.

OAKFORD & CO., No. 67 Grace-Church-st., London.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to

S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail June 23.

FOR HAVANA.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Leaving every 20 days from each port.
Steamship QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.

This well known and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on TUESDAY, May 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board on presentation of clearance.

Freight received on the 31st inst. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York sail at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shanece. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (new building)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, Millar, leave Boston, Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York, Wednesday, May 9.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston, Wednesday, May 16.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York, Wednesday, May 23.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston, Wednesday, May 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, June 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston, Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York, Wednesday, June 20.

Berths not secured till paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship

ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. COMSTOCK,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,

On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31,
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,	TUESDAY, Sept. 11,
SATURDAY, Oct. 6,	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.

The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.

Cabin passage, $130.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 86 Wall-st.; for passage to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.

Agents at Havre, Messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.

Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 13 Faubourg Montmartre.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE new and first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. JNO. A. POST, will leave Pier No. 12, N. R., on THURSDAY, May 10, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets sold to New-Orleans $29 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $25; Memphis $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $26; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon $20; Augusta, $17 50. Also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates.

No charge for carriage hire in Savannah for through passengers.

Baggage checked free to all the above places.

Freight, 50 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will positively sail on SATURDAY, MAY 12, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 4 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—SEMI-WEEKLY—U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. Lasar, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, May 12, at 4 o'clock, P. M., precisely. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta $21; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charleston, S. C., $15. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, May 16

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.

The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.

Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included), $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & SEIBEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. SAUNDERS, will sail from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, for the above ports on

SATURDAY, 14th April.
SATURDAY, 26th May.
SATURDAY, 23d June.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, May 12, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places: To New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta $21; Chattanooga, $26; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAM'L L. MITCHILL & SON.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

AMALGAM BELLS FOR CHURCHES.

Amalgam Bells for Churches.
Amalgam Bells for Churches.
Amalgam Bells for Schools.
Amalgam Bells for Schools.
Amalgam Bells for Cemeteries.
Amalgam Bells for Cemeteries.
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Amalgam Bells for Hotels.
Amalgam Bells for Hotels.
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Amalgam Bells for Engine-houses.
Amalgam Bells for Engine houses.
Amalgam Bells for Engine houses.
Amalgam Bells only 12¼ cents per pound.
Amalgam Bells only 12¼ cents per pound.
Amalgam Bells only 12¼ cents per pound.
Amalgam Bells for Engine houses.
M. O. CHADWICK & CO., No. 17 Spruce-st.

DISSOLUTION.

The limited copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JACKSON & THROCKMORTON, No. 55 & 57 Goerck-st., expired on the 29th day of February last.

A. H. Throckmorton retiring.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The business of the late firm will be continued at East 29th-st. and 2d-av., under the firm of JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER, where every description of iron work for building purposes will be manufactured.

Entire fronts, iron first-story fronts, wrought and cast iron girders and beams, iron capitals, &c.

Also, every description of iron work for ships' use—iron windlasses and winches, windlass purchases, cargo winches, bawse pipes, &c.

Particular attention paid to every description of fine castings. JAMES L. JACKSON,
PETER H. JACKSON.

New-York, March 20, 1860.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.

PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. HALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 20 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally, or by letter to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.

SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
RAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE and T IRONS, WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERC, "BBB" and SPITTS,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—N and OTHER GOOD BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEEL.

RAILROADS.

TO THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1860.

CHANGE OF SPECIAL TRAIN.

The New-York and Erie Railroad will dispatch a SPECIAL TRAIN for delegates to the Republican National Convention, leaving Depôt foot of Duane-st., New-York, SUNDAY MORNING, 13th inst., at 3 P. M., reaching Chicago on Monday evening at 6 P. M. The sons of New York residing in Chicago will give a grand reception to delegates by this train.

Regular Through Express Trains for Chicago leave New-York at 7 00 and 9 00 A. M., and 5.00 P. M. every day except Sunday.

Excursion tickets from New-York to Chicago and return for $33 00 or from Dunkirk to Chicago and return for $19 90, good from May 8 to June 1, or ten days after adjournment; may be procured from Depôt foot Duane-st., Nos. 183 or 241 Broadway, or at Depôt Jersey City.

CHAS MINOT,
Gen'l Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after May 1, trains will run as follows, connecting with the steamer MATTANO:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK, FROM FULTON MARKET SLIP.
At 6 30 A. M.	At 7:15 A. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)
At 7:55 A. M.	At 9 A. M.
At 10 A. M.	At 11 A. M. (Hunter's Point Ferry.)
At 1 P. M., (crossing Hunter's Point Ferry)	At 1 P. M.
At 2:45 P. M.	At 4 P. M.
At 4:45 P. M.	At 6:45 P. M.
At 6:45 P. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)	At 7 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

On Sundays trains will leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Flushing at 8:30 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 5:30 P. M. Excursion tickets on Sundays twenty-five cents.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
FARE $2 TO ALBANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 30, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams Bridge, 8:30 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 11 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt.
For Dover Plains 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M. Mail train.
Connect with the New York Central Railroad.
Returning, will leave:
Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:22 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.
White

[illegible] York Daily Tribune [illegible]

ANNIVERSARIES.

The Abolitionists and their Sayings.

RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Progress of Piety and Charity During the Past Year.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Constitution Reviled—The Union Scoffed at, and the American Flag Despised—Speeches of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Giles B. [illegible], Jane Elizabeth Jones, Rev. Geo. B. [illegible], Robt. Purvis, Wm. L. Brown and others—A Colored Relative of our Minister [illegible]

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

At half-past 10 o'clock WM. LLOYD GARRISON called the meeting to order, the room containing but a few hundred persons. The list of officers, headed by Mr. GARRISON, was reported by the Nominating Committee, and unanimously adopted.

Mr. GILES B. STEBBINS, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, was introduced, and proceeded to address the meeting. He found fault with the attitude of the orthodox Churches in relation to Slavery, their tacit toleration of its evils, and indifference to the efforts of those outside the Church to effect reform. He denounced the unfairness of those who, while condemning GARRISON as an infidel, refused to hear him, or to do him the justice of representing his sentiments correctly. He held that to be an Abolitionist is the duty of every human being who loves his fellow-men.

Mrs. JANE ELIZABETH JONES, of Ohio, was the next speaker. She argued that it is our right and duty to oppose every institution or organization that tends to delay the deliverance of the slave. Slavery, said she, cannot be covered up with broadcloth and bandannas or the cast-off clothing of slaveholders. Gilt buttons and gold chains do not help it, and only help to blind divines who go down to get a "south-side view" of Slavery. [Applause.] Some of those who wanted to put a stop to the Slavery question were well-meaning enough, and "hoped their Church didn't sustain it." Sometimes they quoted "thus saith the Lord," but they did not know whether it was the Lord of Sinai or Dr. LORD of Dartmouth College. [Applause and laughter.] The concluding portion of Mrs. JONES' address was directed to the slaves of the North. As regards the imprisonment of THADDEUS HYATT for contempt, she could not see how any sensible man could purge himself from contempt for the American Congress. [Laughter.]

Rev. Geo. B. [illegible], of this City, was the next speaker. He proposed to answer the question why he could vote the Republican ticket. As, according to GENESIS, "the ever womanly draweth no ox," so the last speaker had stated some of the reasons that brought him here. He heard the clank of the slave's chain on his own back when he saw the slave-power in possession of the Government. In order to succeed, the northern heart, head and hands must be educated aright. This Society was the manufactory of these deliberate. He charged Mr. GARRISON with having broken up the Democratic Party and the Charleston Convention—[applause]—with the heroism of Kansas and of Harper's Ferry, and was rejoiced to see that he bore the charge with a smiling face. [Applause.] He had noticed in *Mosaus* the caricature of Douglas represented as a balloon bursting and letting fall his friends who were in the boat below. It only needed to have Mr. GARRISON pricking the balloon and letting the gas out, to make the picture perfect. [Applause and laughter.] He was free to say that he thought Mr. GARRISON and some of his friends good physicians so far as they gave the diagnosis of this disease of Slavery; but he did not think they believed in the right remedy. He did not believe in the abolition of the Union. He was sure that we could not have a Republican President who could do the Anti-Slavery cause more good than JAMES BUCHANAN had done. But he thought that, although the Republicans party was not doing as much as it ought, it was doing something in the right direction.

Mr. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, after an appeal for financial aid, proceeded to address the audience briefly on the importance of increasing the material aid to carry on the work of Anti Slavery agitation. He introduced as the next speaker Miss MARY GREW, of Pennsylvania.

Miss GREW wanted to know what was the remedy for Slavery but that proposed by this Society—the dissolution of the Union. She found fault with the last speaker for not going far enough in his Anti-Slavery. The Republicans had only one plank of the Abolition platform. They ought to have all the planks. [Applause.] How did the Republicans propose to remedy the evil?

A VOICE—"By voting."

By voting for whom? The man who was their leader, and who only the other day declared that there was no desire on behalf of the party to make the negro equal to the white man? [Applause.] She found that the Anti-Slavery Society would leave off work too soon, and think it had done more than it really had. It was the business of this Society to keep working in order to keep others at work. The most timid, from apparent results, could now determine whether the Society was doing any good. [Applause.]

Mr. GARRISON next took the stand to defend the principles of the Society. He believed that the dissolution of the Union was the best remedy for Slavery; that the Constitution is a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell; that the star-spangled banner is clotted with blood; that the Union was a compromise with Slavery; that the Republican Party is unworthy the support of those who believe in the rights of man, because it is pledged to execute Slave laws. The hour that witnessed the free empire of the North would witness the abolition of Slavery at the South. Our magnificent North would be Canada all the way through to the runaway slave. But while this blood-stained and blood-reeking Union remains, there is no hope of doing away with Slavery. [Applause.]

Rev. Mr. BARR, of the West, was the next speaker. He contended that orthodoxy alone could command the moral force to carry on this movement. It was not genuine but bogus orthodoxy that sustained Slavery.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 3 o'clock the Society convened again and was called to order by Mr. GARRISON. There could not have been over three hundred people present, and most of these were females. The vast hall, with this meagre attendance, looked quite deserted.

WM. L. BROWN, an escaped slave through his own agency, was the first speaker. He reviewed the outrages committed on his race, both in the Free and Slave States, the holding them in bondage, their expulsion from various localities under threats of enslavement, and the indignities offered them in free communities. He said that both himself and Mr. PURVIS had received passports as American citizens from the American Minister in London, and a friend of his, as black as black could be, who received a passport direct from the hand of WASHINGTON, certifying that he was a citizen of the United States. He recited the case of the selling of a white girl and her brother as slaves in the southern part of Alabama, and the girl was bought by *Reverend* Mr. GOLDFORD. As to the project of colonization, he declared that the colored race would not leave this country and go to Africa, or South America, or to New-Mexico. [Applause.] They had, through the agency of the slaveholders, too much Anglo-Saxon blood in them. He met, the other day, a friend who had run away about the time he did, and they had a long talk about their white relations at the South. [Laughter.] They talked about his cousin WILLIAM, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain (Hon. WILLIAM PRESTON). [Roars of laughter.] That gentleman married his cousin FANNY. [Renewed laughter.] The WICKLIFFE family were his cousins. [More laughter.] Bob died a few months since, said to have been worth about five million dollars. [Renewed merriment.] His cousin, CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, was Postmaster under JOHN TYLER. [Laughter.] Perhaps they didn't know who JOHN TYLER was, but certainly they would know his cousin CHARLES. [Continued laughter.] He did not look upon these white relations at his with such pleasure as they might think; still they were his relations. [Laughter.] Sometimes they found themselves related to those about whom they did not care much. [Great laughter.] If they wanted him to leave his white relations, he wouldn't, and he wanted to stay and defend his colored friends, and labor for their emancipation. [Applause.]

Rev. SAMUEL LONGFELLOW, of Brooklyn, was the next speaker. He thought that the facts of Slavery were quite eloquent enough of themselves. It seemed that our national ship, like the slave ship, had become infected with an ophthalmic disease, so that we were all blind to the duties which we owe our fellow man.

Mr. GARRISON called attention to a tract just published by the Society, recalling an extraordinary number of outrages upon Northern citizens traveling in the South, suspected of holding Anti-Slavery opinions, and introduced as one of the victims, Mr. JAMES CRANDALL, of Ireland.

Mr. CRANDALL took the stand and proceeded to detail his treatment in Augusta, Ga., on the occasion of his attempt to collect an account of $500; how he was lynched, robbed, imprisoned and expelled the city, only because in private conversation, upon being questioned by a committee of pretended gentlemen, he honestly expressed Anti-Slavery sentiments. The affair occurred in December last, and the facts were published about that time.

Mr. GARRISON said that was, upon the whole, rather glad that the Augusta people had caught an Irishman; [laughter] for "a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind," and this and other cases would touch the Irish heart, and rouse the Irish spirit. O'CONNELL, Father MATHEW, and seventy thousand others had signed an address to Irishmen requesting them to favor the Anti-Slavery sentiment; but their advice was little regarded, and he (Mr. GARRISON) was glad that this lynching of Irishmen was waking them up. The cry of infidel, which had been raised, was as much out of place as it would be at a fire, and a man should stop to argue theological opinions while the fire was burning. He should think that the man who did that was the one who set the building on fire. [Laughter and applause.] He claimed that the Anti-Slavery Society was the most Christian organization of the day, and that the nation was infidel in refusing to act up to its declaration that all men are born free and equal. Talk about Fourth of July, bonfires, illuminations, guns and fire-crackers—stuff! All stuff! We might be in better business, and [illegible] the cause of [illegible] Jesus is its corner stone, and it is for us to [illegible] all should chiefly labor. The Brotherhood [illegible] love the ministers of the Church and endeavor to support their efforts; they should also love the sacraments of the Church, and disseminate clear views in relation to these sacraments, doing away with the idea that communion is only meant for those who have nearly reached perfection. On the contrary, it is meant as an aid for those who are struggling on. Again he enjoined upon the Brotherhood to so love each other as to cause the unconverted in all parts of the earth to exclaim: "See how those Christians love one another," and to go forth from this day determined to make this organization more perfect than ever as a means for glorifying God and doing good to men. The services closed with the administering of communion.

The evening services commenced at 8 o'clock, in the same church. There was but a small attendance. The regular Episcopal evening service was read by Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET—after which Rev. Dr. HAWKS preached a sermon on the contrast between Faith and Love in the Christian Church, taking as his text the opposite verse from the 13th chapter of St. Paul's first Epistle to the Corinthians: "Now abideth faith, hope and charity, these three—but the greatest of these is charity."

American Tract Society.

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The business meeting of the American Tract Society was held yesterday, at 9 o'clock, A. M., in Dr. HUTTON'S Church. In the absence of the President, Hon. THOMAS S. WILLIAMS, the meeting was called to order by Hon. WM. C. ALEXANDER, Vice-President. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. BURCHARD, of New-York. An introductory statement was read by Rev. Dr. DE WITT, Chairman of the Executive Committee. After specifying the elementary principles of the institution—first, the union of Evangelical Christians for the diffusion of truths held by them in common; secondly, the spread of the cardinal doctrines of the Gospel. Dr. DE WITT stated that during the past year these principles had received unmistakable evidences of the divine approbation, that the efficiency of the colportage system had been much increased, and that although the constitution had been lately subjected to new and severe tests, it had never been more impregnably established than when, now, it was made to harmonize differences respecting topics which had dissevered churches, societies and parties.

The Treasurer's report was then read by MOSES ALLEN, Esq., and pronounced to have been audited and found to be correct. An abstract of the annual report was read by the Secretaries, Drs. HALLOCK and STAVERSON. It was stated that great prosperity had attended the proceedings of the Society; that although the building of the Society had been burned, and property to the amount of $93,000 destroyed, the loss was nearly made good by insurance, and a more durable building erected; that in Sweden the efforts of the Society had been remarkably blessed; in Russia increasing liberty of tract distribution had been enjoyed; while in Armenia, Africa, India, China, and among the Karens of Burmah, an active work had been going on. In the work of colportage $79,616 have been expended, 649 agents employed, and the United States mapped out in ten departments in order to promote the usefulness of the scheme.

At this point Rev. Mr. WOLCOTT, of Chicago, obtained the floor and presented a series of resolutions as follows:

Whereas, This Society, in 1857, on recommendation of the Committee of fifteen, adopted a resolution affirming that those moral duties which grow out of the existence of Slavery, as well as those moral evils and vices which it is known to promote, undoubtedly do fall within the province of this Society, and can and ought to be discussed in its publications, and this declaration still stands in full force; therefore,

Resolved, That the reasons which urge to such discussion also remain, and now press upon the Society with accumulated weight.

The rest of the resolutions were denunciatory of the Slave-trade, and expressive of the opinion that the Tract Society ought to protest against the iniquity in their publications.

At the request of the Chairman, Mr. WOLCOTT yielded the floor to Dr. RINGLE, of Jersey City; whose name was next in order on the programme, and the latter gentleman, after expressing (not without a spice of sarcasm) his gratitude to Mr. WOLCOTT for allowing the programme to be proceeded with, read the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Annual Report, an abstract of which has now been read, be adopted and published under the direction of the Executive Committee, and that the Society unite in expressing thanks to God for the divine blessing which has attended its labors in this country and in foreign lands during its whole history.

The motion to adopt the resolution was seconded by WILLIAM E. DODGE, Esq., of New-York, in a brief speech, and was unanimously carried.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers, and, on motion of Mr. HOLDEN, it was voted that the officers of last year be continued in office, with the exception that Rev. Dr. BARNAS SEARS, President of Brown University, be elected a Vice-President in the place of Rev. Dr. FRANCIS WAYLAND, who declines reelection; and that Hon. E. Shepley, of Portland, Me.; Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. Luther Bradish, Daniel Lord, Esq., and Hon. A. R. Wetmore, Esq., of New-York, be also elected Vice-Presidents.

Rev. Mr. WOLCOTT then spoke as follows in support of his resolutions:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have three reasons for offering these resolutions. My first reason is to vindicate freedom of debate by asserting my personal right to a fair participation in the proceedings of the meeting. In a circular letter published by the Secretary, Rev. Mr. EASTMAN, I have been referred to by name as having joined the Society on purpose to make a disturbance. This disparagement of my motives and character is the penalty of my conscientious fidelity to truth and duty, the punishment of that presumption which led me at the last meeting to offer resolutions similar to these. I cannot believe that there is another Society in the land which draws on the charity of our churches which would presume to take such liberties with the names of its members. Shall this course succeed in frightening us from our duty? My own resolution is taken for once and forever. We can say in the words of the Apostle, "To whom we gave place by subjection, no, not for an hour." My second reason is to maintain unabridged the proper sphere of the Society's responsibilities and proper agency. A plea was made in the last meeting by a lawyer of this City, who argued that the question should be discussed by the Executive Committee, and not by the Society as a whole, but who, by his very motion prevented his opponents from replying to his argument. The officers of the Society are its servants, and not its masters. The constitution restricts us only to the printing of religious publications. My third reason is, the necessity for correcting the present policy of the Society, and raising it to a Christian standard. I wish to refrain from the language of reproach and denunciation, but I am persuaded that the Society needs the moral tonic of such resolutions. It is timid in the presence of sins which it is bound to rebuke. Few things among us are more demoralizing than silence about the crowning evil of oppression in our land. Would to heaven that a "limited philanthropy may wither before it groweth up." [Applause and hisses.] Mr. WOLCOTT ihoorsed the doctrine of an "irrepressible conflict," and went on to say, we believe the Society now occupies a false position, and God helping us, we will set it right. Your Secretary, if he can find no better use for sacred funds, may send us official documents, affixing stigmas to our names, but each anniversary brings us nearer the accomplishment of our purpose. [Incredulous laughter from several jovial-looking clergymen.] With an early instructor of mine, I "have faith in truth, never in numbers."

The speaker's impassioned delivery elicited applause from the audience, after which Rev. Mr. LEE, of Brooklyn, moved the following addition to the resolution of Mr. WOLCOTT:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Society, the opening German beer gardens in New-York and Brooklyn on the Sabbath is contrary to the law and gospel of God, and that there are many other practices in New-York and Brooklyn which are deserving of our disapproval and hearty condemnation.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be directed to publish against the evils of Abolitionism.

Although the motion for the adoption of these resolutions was seconded, the Society seemed to be so overwhelmed by their stupendous nature as to need a year to consider them in, for a motion which Judge BRONSON made that the Society do now adjourn, was carried by a large majority.

After the adjournment of the meeting, the Life Directors met to ballot for the Executive Committee. The result was as follows: Of 237 votes all except 6 were in favor of the reelection of the same Committee which served last year. The meeting then adjourned. The following gentlemen constitute the Committee:

Publishing Committee—Rev. David Magie, D. D., Elizabeth, N. J.; Rev. Wm. R. Williams, D. D., Rev. William Adams, D. D., Rev. Benjamin C. Cutler, D. D., Rev. Nehemiah Adams, Boston, Mass.; Rev. Thomas Dewitt, D. D.

Distributing Committee—William Forrest, Alfred M. Tredwell, Alfred S. Barnes, Samuel S. Constant, Dr. Wm. N. Blakeman.

Finance Committee—Richard T. Haines, Moses Allen, Thomas C. Doremus, Richard S. Fellowes, George N. Titus, Esq., Oliver E. Wood.

The Brotherhood of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

TRIENNIAL CONVENTION—SERMON BY REV. THOS. GALLAUDET.

The Triennial Convention of the Brotherhood of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States was held yesterday at 11 A. M., in St. Ann's Church, Eighteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The meeting was very thinly attended, not more than thirty persons being present. The services were opened with the customary forme of Episcopalian worship: Rev. Dr. WELLS, of Boston, and Rev. Geo. LEAKIN, of Baltimore, the officiating clergymen. The discourse was delivered by Rev. THOS GALLAUDET, Rector of St. Ann's, his text being a portion of the 17th verse of the 2d chapter of 1 Peter, "Love the brotherhood." Dr. GALLAUDET considered this injunction one of the most important given by the apostles. Love to God and our neighbor should always temper our regard for our own welfare. It was to further this object that this organization was devised. He represented this Brotherhood as being simply a body of young men gathered together to visit the sick, succor the needy, invite those who otherwise would be disposed to violate the Sabbath to attend divine service, and otherwise to advance the cause they had espoused. The body should consist of at least 500 young men; they should number a proportion of those who labor for bread where God has placed them. It should be conducted upon the mutual-benefit system, but not so much so as to lead to selfishness. It should rather be made a sort of Church Exchange, where all may mingle together and communicate freely. Such organizations should be established in all the larger cities; they should always bear the noble objects of their creation in view, and so labor as some day to attain grand results. Dr. GALLAUDET said that, despite all obstacles, they had steadily held on their way for ten years. The existence of the Brotherhood was a proof that young Christians desired to work, were willing to leave the speculations and idle speculations, and enter

Institution for the Blind.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE PUPILS AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The anniversary exhibition of the pupils of the Institution for the Blind took place at the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon, attracting an audience of over two thousand persons. All the larger pupils, numbering 180, were present, the girls tastily dressed in white. The whole number in the Institution is 205. As in former years, the public exercises consisted principally of vocal and instrumental music, interspersed with examinations of classes in the English branches. A piano solo by Miss MARY K. DELOSE, and a song by Miss MARY JANE HEATH, were very creditable performances, and were deservedly applauded. The band, composed wholly of the blind, played better than they have done for some years, showing excellent proficiency. Its members continue under the instruction of Mr. REIFF. The teacher of vocal music is Mr. LASON, who has tutored the children in the performance of difficult choruses. In his absence, owing to illness, Mr. TIEM played the accompaniment. The classes in grammar, geography, arithmetic and familiar science, were successively examined, acquitting themselves fairly.

A new location has been procured for the institution, to which it will be removed as soon as the buildings can be constructed. The property comprises forty acres of fine land on the North River, lying between One Hundred and Sixty-third and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth streets, near the Deaf and Dumb Institution. Ground will be broken for the new edifice early in the coming Fall. It is proposed to sell the present buildings, with the valuable block they occupy, on Eighth and Ninth avenues, and Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, and the estimated receipts therefrom are $500,000. The growth of the Institution has outstripped its present facilities, and an enlargement of its premises is rendered necessary.

The internal affairs of this institution have recently been made the subject of investigation by Mr. VAN DYCK, Superintendent of Public Instruction, who passed some days here in April in the examination of charges against the Superintendent. This investigation, we learn, is to be resumed. A large number of witnesses were examined at the first hearing, many of whom were teachers and pupils, and a great deal of feeling has existed in the Institution in consequence of these proceedings.

Frequenters of the public exhibitions of this Institution missed the familiar face of Miss CYNTHIA BULLOCK, who has recited an original poem, composed for the occasion, at every anniversary for a dozen years. This lady had prepared a poetical composition for the exhibition of yesterday, but was prevented from reciting it. It began with the following verse:

We cannot see the sunset ray,
As it fades from the western hills away;
Nor the morn, as she mirrors her silvery beam
On the mountain top, and the rippling stream;
Nor the golden stars of the night,
As they cheer the world with their holy light;
But the Bible unfolds to the sightless eye
The fadeless light of eternity."

Miss BULLOCK is totally blind, and has been an inmate of the Institution, as pupil and teacher, for twenty years.

American Home Missionary Society.

REPORTS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTE AND TREASURER, AND ADDRESSES BY CLERGYMEN.

The Thirty-fourth Anniversary of this Society was held at Dr. CHEEVER'S Church last evening, Rev. ABSALOM PETERS, D. D., the Vice-President in the Chair, and a large congregation in attendance. After prayer and music by the choir, an abstract of the Treasurer's report was read by CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT, Esq., followed by an abstract of the report of the Executive Committee, presented by Rev. DANIEL P. NOYES. From these reports we gather the following facts relative to the condition and labors of the Society:

The Society mourns the death, during the past year, of one of its Vice-Presidents, Rev. CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH, D. D.; one of its Directors, Rev. H. A. ROWLAND, D. D., and nine of its Missionaries.

Number of Missionaries in the service of the Society during the year, 1,107: number of congregations supplied in whole or part with preaching, 2,175; number of pupils in Sabbath-schools connected with the mission, 72,200: number of new churches organized during the year, 67, of which 28 have become self-supporting; number of conversions reported, 2,838; number of new additions to the churches, 6,267, of which 3,681 have not before been members of any church; number of young men connected with missionary churches preparing for the ministry, 112. Of the 1,007 missionaries, 327 are employed in the Northeastern States; 199 in the Middle States, and 581 in the Western States and Territories.

The receipts of the Society during the year have been $185,216 17; expenditures, $192,737 69—leaving a balance of $15,423 40 still due to missionaries for labor performed. There has been a falling off in the receipts of the past year of $2,923 12 from those of the previous year. This diminution comes from the receipts by legacies, which have been $3,491 86 less than last year; the receipts from other sources have been larger than usual by $568. The number of missionaries employed during the year has been 53 more than the year previous, and 39 more than on any former year—so that while the receipts have decreased the expenses have increased.

In view of these facts the report of the Executive Committee holds the following language:

"But with this increased number of missionaries in commission, with a larger amount of past dues and of pledges than ever before, with reduction and curtailment carried to an extent that cannot be exceeded without absolute suffering and irreparable loss, and with the most urgent calls for an enlargement of our work, *the treasury of the Society is exhausted*—the Committee have no balance on which to fall back, and are able to make remittances on which the comforts of life depend only as the means are furnished them day by day."

Notwithstanding this unfavorable show of the finances, the Committee go on to state that they are not disheartened; they have borrowed no money; they owe no debts, (except the dues to the missionaries,) and they rely on the intrinsic merits of the work in which they are engaged, and count upon the help of those "who deem it their highest privilege to be stewards of God"—their highest exaltation to turn many to righteousness." After the reading of the reports, the meeting was addressed by Rev. THOS. S. HASTINGS, of this City; Rev. JACOB M. MANNING, of Boston, and Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, of Brooklyn. The services closed with benediction from the Chairman.

Union Theological Seminary.

EIGHTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ASSOCIATED ALUMNI.

The Associated Alumni of the Union Theological Seminary met in the Chapel of the Institute yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, to celebrate their Eighteenth Anniversary. Prayer was offered by the President, Rev. A. S. FREEMAN, of Haverstraw. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Rev. SAMUEL W. FISHER, D. D.; Vice-Presidents, Rev. Messrs. W. Clift and C. T. Mills; Recording Secretary, Rev. H. Belden; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. L. P. Ledoux. The Alumni then proceeded, according to custom, to recount the "battles, sieges, fortunes they had passed" since their last meeting; and each member was expected to reveal, among other items of information, any additions which had been made to his family.

Many interesting reminiscences of seminary life were elicited. Rev. C. F. MILLS, of the class of '44, expects soon to take charge of the new College in the Sandwich Islands. Rev. E. D. MURPHY, of the class of '52, stated that he was settled at Avon, Conn., the town which had been immortalized by the wife of his predecessor, under the name of "Shady Side," but he was happy to say that the shades had all departed.

After spending a couple of hours in comparing notes, the Alumni joined in singing, with right good will, some verses of "Coronation," and after the benediction had been pronounced, adjourned.

Universalist Sunday School Anniversary.

ADDRESSES BY REV. MR. BIDDLE, REV. MR. BALLOU AND REV. DR. CHAPIN.

The Sunday schools connected with the various Universalist Churches in New York and vicinity held their Anniversary yesterday afternoon, at Rev. Dr. CHAPIN'S Church, in Broadway. The weather showed itself no respecter of persons or creeds, and did not treat the Universalist children with any more consideration than was shown to the young Evangelicals who celebrated under the auspices of the "Union" on the previous day. They did not mind the weather, however, any more than did the orthodox lambs, but turned out in full force, with their banners and ribbons; and, as one of the gentlemen who addressed them remarked, "their beaming countenances and sunny smiles amply compensated for the lowering sky and the absent solar rays." Nearly a thousand scholars were in attendance, representing five schools in New-York, two in Brooklyn, and one in Williamsburgh, all of which are connected with Universalist churches, except one Mission School in this City. The whole number of Sunday-school scholars under the charge of the Universalist denomination in New-York and vicinity is said to be about fifteen hundred.

The Anniversary exercises yesterday were similar to those of the Sunday School Union on Tuesday. Several original hymns were sung by the children, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. BIDDLE, of Newark, N. J., and Rev. Drs. CHAPIN and BALLOU, of this City.

Mr. BIDDLE spoke of the importance and fitness of [illegible] as they do that the Christian religion [illegible] south of education and gradual development, growth, and not of sudden and spasmodic action. He said that there was formerly a great prejudice [illegible] Universalists against Sunday-schools, apprehending [illegible] other reasons than becoming "Orthodox." Beyond this system; but he was glad to see that this prejudice was passing away.

[illegible] Committee and approved, [illegible] address to the children, and was followed by Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, who, after regretting his want of talent for speaking to children, whom above all others he would like to address, proceeded to address the adult portion of the audience in his usual eloquent manner, upon the inestimable and unappreciated importance to the rising generation of the moral and religious training of the young.

The services of the anniversary were conducted by Rev. Mr. BLANCHARD, of Brooklyn.

American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY AT THE HOME IN TWENTY-NINTH-STREET.

The twenty-sixth anniversary of the Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless was commemorated yesterday at the Home in Twenty-ninth-street.

After reading of the Scriptures and prayer, Mr. C. NOAHS presented a report setting forth the objects of the Institution and the number of adults and children whom it had provided with homes. It appears from it that there are four distinct classes of the needy who have received its charities as Society Home beneficiaries: *First*—Friendless and deserving young women. *Second*—Destitute children between the ages of 3 and 14 years. *Third*—Motherless and orphan infants. *Fourth*—Dependent mothers with children who should not be separated. The Legislature has voted the Society an appropriation of $2,000.

The reports which were presented by the several officers of the institution were very encouraging, and will be given more in detail at a public meeting, to be held at the Broadway Tabernacle on Sunday evening next.

Several affecting incidents of suffering and sorrow, relieved temporarily and permanently by the ladies and the friends of the institution, were related by the officers of the Society.

From a list read by one of the ladies, it appeared that the institution is represented in forty different sections of the country.

At 2 o'clock there was a large audience in the Chapel, attracted thither to hear the children sing, and recite pieces in prose and verse. Rev. Mr. EVA, of Newark, opened the exercises with prayer, and then the children commenced their recitations. While they were going through with the exercises, Rev. Dr. TYNG entered the room. Soon afterward the children united in singing a hymn commencing with the dying words of the late Rev. DUDLEY TYNG, "Stand up for Jesus." The incident affected Dr. TYNG deeply. After he had addressed the children a few appropriate words of encouragement and advice, the singing and recitations were resumed.

These services, it was announced, were preliminary to a meeting to be held at the Broadway Tabernacle on Sunday evening next.

New-York Association of Universalists.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of this Association was held yesterday in the Bleecker-street Church. The Association was called to order by Rev. S. I. SAWYER, and after prayer and the reception of credentials of delegates, Rev. G. W. BARNES was elected Moderator.

The report of the Finance Committee showed that there had been received during the year $343, which has to be appropriated to the collection of information respecting the organization.

Rev. Dr. SAWYER, the agent, reported that the Societies were never in a better condition. Numerically considered, the Universalists were a very small minority among the denominations. The population divided principally into two great classes—the so-called Orthodox Churches on the one hand, and the irreligious class on the other—laboring with whom the Universalist Church had great difficulty; but as the representatives of a higher Christianity they were making satisfactory progress.

Rev. Mr. CROMAN offered the following resolution, which lies over until to-morrow:

Resolved, That this Association, while it believes it has a denominational work to do, as a Universalist organization, recognizes the principle of *unity* and *variety*, and rejoices at the growing evidences of paternal feeling and Christian fellowship among the various branches of the Liberal Church—prophetic of the time when the unity of the spirit and the bonds of peace shall be the sufficient pledge of Christian sympathy.

The following were reported by the Committee on Nominations: Preacher of the Annual Sermon, Rev. A. C. THOMAS; Committees on Fellowship and Ordination; on Discipline; a Standing Committee. The delegates to the State Convention are Rev. Messrs. PARKER and BINNNS, and Messrs. RICARD and HARNOT.

The Association adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

New-York State Colonization Society.

ADDRESS OF HON. WM. C. ALEXANDER.

The annual meeting of this Society was held last evening at Clinton Hall, Rev. Dr. DE WITT in the Chair, and after the presentation of the regular report by Rev. Dr. PINNEY, was addressed in truly eloquent terms by Hon. W. C. ALEXANDER, of New-Jersey, who urged in warm terms the claims of the Association to the support of every philanthopist. He was followed by Com. FOOTE, U. S. N., who, after defending a book he had written, against the assaults of LIEUT. WARD BANCROFT, narrated his experience during many years of service on the coast of Africa, and which had brought him to the conclusion that Liberia was the most suitable place for African colonization and civilization.

The assemblage was small, and but for the address of Mr. ALEXANDER, which was worthy of his name and reputation, would have been very spiritless.

Programme for the Remaindrr of the Week.

TUESDAY, MAY 10.

American Bible Society—Business meeting at the Bible-house, 9 A. M. Anniversary, at the Academy of Music 10 A. M.

American and Foreign Bible Society—Business meeting at Calvary Baptist Church, Twenty-third-street, at 10 A. M. Anniversary, same place, at 3 P. M. Annual sermon, same place by Rev. D. D. EVERY, at 7½ P. M.

American Tract Society of Boston—Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, 10 A. M.

National Woman's Rights Convention—Cooper Institute, 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M.

Five Points House of Industry—Academy of Music, 7½ P. M.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb—Academy of Music, 3½ P. M.

American Swedenborg Society—New Church, Thirty-fifth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, 8 P. M.

African Civilization Society—Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, 7½ P. M. Business meeting at Shiloh Church, Prince-street, 10 A. M.

American Congregational Union—Business meeting at City Assembly Rooms, 3 P. M. Annual Collation, same place, 7 P. M.

FRIDAY, MAY 11.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions—Dr. ADAMS' Church, 10 A. M.

National Woman's Rights Convention—(Second Day) Cooper Institute, 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SUNDAY, MAY 13.

American Female Guardian Society—Broadway Tabernacle, 7½ P. M.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Seventh Day's Proceedings—Colored Membership and Conferences—The Court of Appeals Newly Constituted—A Process for Preventing Prejudice—The Right of Petition Denied.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 8, 1860.

The General Conference, before it adjourns, will take some action with regard to a proposition to institute a Conference of colored preachers. A memorial from many colored Methodists residing in New-Jersey, asking that the measure be passed, is before the Committee on Colored Membership, of which Rev. S. Y. MONROE is Chairman. The Committee has held no meetings as yet with regard to this subject, and no one seems able to predict what will be done in relation to it. Many colored people daily sit in the gallery of St. James' Hall, most attentive listeners to all that is said. Most of the colored people in the United States, doubtless your readers know, are of the Methodist persuasion. No one who has seen and heard them in their meetings—especially at the South—need be told that they are more than commonly zealous in their worship. There are many colored preachers among them, and it is difficult to perceive how the General Conference can consistently deny them what they now ask for. I have heard nothing concerning the transactions of the Slavery Committee further than what I have already communicated to you. It meets in secret session, and it is with difficulty that outsiders learn anything of its doings.

Bishop SCOTT presided over the Conference to-day, and called on Rev. CALVIN KINGSLEY (Erie) to conduct the religious exercises.

These over, Rev. WM. COOPER offered a resolution of inquiry with regard to an alleged violation of the rules in regard to the election of delegates by the Newark and New-York Conferences, in admitting to membership those who were not entitled to it. It was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Bishop BAKER announced the following Committee to take into consideration the communication of Rev. Dr. LUCKY with regard to an Executive Conference: Messrs. Slicer, Pike, E. Thompson, Goodwin, Cartwright and H. Kinsley. Bishop BAKER announced that Bishop MORRIS would deliver the eulogy on the late Bishop WAUGH, at 10½ A. M. next Friday.

Two more unsuccessful efforts were made to refer petitions without reading their titles, and the call for memorials proceeded. They still pour in, "thick as the leaves in Vallambrosa's vale," most of them asking for a change of the rule on Slavery. There was one from Rev. HIRAM MATTISON in regard to the administration of one of the Bishops; another from the Black River Conference, asking that probationers having a pastoral charge may solemnize marriage; another in regard to the admission of children into full connection.

A Court of Appeals, of 15 members, was appointed to try the appeal of Rev. ALVA WOODS.

Rev. C. HOOEY, (Cincinnati,) prevented the report of the Committee appointed to prepare a code of procedure for a Court of Appeals, and explained how it should be appointed. The report, in which the Bishops had concurred unanimously, provided for a Standing Committee on Appeals, to consist of one from each delegation, elected by the delegations respectively, for challenging and excusing not more than one-third of its members for cause, and presented a code of procedure.

The provisions were considered *seriatim*.

The Committee left it to the Conference to decide whether it should be for the Conference or for the Committee of Appeals to entertain an appeal in the first instance.

Rev. C. KINGSLEY (Erie,) moved that this be left to the Committee on Appeals, and after an extended debate it was adopted; so was the report.

Rev. J. M. REID (East Genesee,) presented a resolution, declaring that every appeal coming before the Conference should find the minds of its members unprejudiced as far as possible, and that therefore the Conference disapproves of the circulation of pamphlets and petitions relating to appeal cases.

After a brief discussion, this was laid on the table. You might as well, one said, resolve that the wind should not blow as declare that petitions should not be presented.

Rev. BENJ. GRIFFITH (New-York) thought the Conference should pass a resolution declaring that "we will not read them." [Laughter.]

Rev. Dr. D. CURRY (New-York East) wanted to know whether it was expected that a Methodist preacher, who *might* become a member of the General Conference, and *might* be a member of the Committee on Appeals, and *might* be called upon to pass upon a particular case, should therefore abstain from looking at anything that was presented to him.

Rev. R. M. HATFIELD said he would stultify himself if he voted for a resolution declaring that he and his fellow-delegates would not examine any case submitted without prejudice. He had confidence in his brethren of the General Conference, and would trust himself in any case in their hands.

Rev. Mr. REID desired that it should go forth to the world that they were not to be influenced by efforts to prejudice their minds in any case.

The resolution was adopted.

Rev. D. W. CLARK, of New-York, called attention to the ambiguous position of the General Conference in regard to the Court of Appeals. It had adopted two different methods of appointing the members of the Court of Appeals.

The Conference suspended the rules, and rescinded the resolution relating to this matter first adopted.

The Conference rescinded its action in the appointment of a Committee to try the appeal case of Rev. G. C. CHEAVEY.

Rev. REUBEN SAPP offered a resolution directing the Committee on Itinerancy to inquire into the propriety of altering the Discipline so as to make the office of Presiding Elder elective, and not subject to the appointment of the Bishops, and the Conference adjourned. The indications are that very little that is deeply interesting will be transacted by the Conference this week; yet, as one of the delegates remarked yesterday, some measure involving a test vote on the Slavery question may be sprung upon it at any moment.

EIGHTH DAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BUFFALO, Wednesday, May 9.

Bishop SIMPSON in the Chair.

The first business in order was the selection of the Court of Appeals, after which the routine business was resumed. A petition was presented in relation to the administration of the discipline in the Genesee Conference. Considerable discussion ensued upon the proper reference of this petition. It is understood to relate to the subject of Naziritism, a question of considerable importance, which is expected to occupy much of the time of the Conference. The petition was finally referred to a Special Committee of one from each delegation. A petition was presented from the North Ohio Con

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2696. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

BALTIMORE UNION CONVENTION.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, Nominated for President.

Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President.

Entire Harmony and Unbounded Enthusiasm.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 10.

Before the Convention assembled this morning circulars and handbills were liberally circulated through the Hall, setting forth the availability of Gen. Houston for the Presidency, with EDWARD EVERETT for Vice-President. Though the current had, during the night, set strongly against HOUSTON, his supporters had been very busy. It was understood that a damaging break had been made against HOUSTON in the New-York delegation, and that BELL would receive ten to fifteen votes from that State.

All the States but Michigan, New-Hampshire, California, Oregon and Wisconsin responded in the Convention this morning at roll-call.

JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL, of Pennsylvania, from the Business Committee, reported the following Platform:

Whereas, Experience has demonstrated that Platforms adopted by the partisan Conventions of the country have had the effect to mislead and deceive the people, and at the same time to widen the political divisions of the country, by the creation and encouragement of geographical and sectional parties: therefore,

Resolved, That it is both the part of patriotism and of duty to recognize no political principles other than the Constitution of the country, the Union of the States, and the enforcement of the laws; and, as the representatives of the Constitutional Union men of the country, in National Convention assembled, we here pledge ourselves to maintain, protect and defend, separately and unitedly, these great principles of public liberty and national safety, against all enemies at home and abroad; believing thereby that peace may at once be restored to the country, the just rights of the people and of the States be established, and the Government again placed in that condition of justice, fraternity, and equality which, under the example and Constitution of our fathers, has solemnly bound every citizen of the United States to maintain a more perfect union, establish justice, and secure domestic tranquillity; provide for the common defence; promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

The platform was adopted without dissent, amid great cheering.

After much debate, each State was allowed to cast the number of its electoral vote; every delegate to vote for himself.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a Candidate for the Presidency.

The first ballot indicated beyond question that Hon. JOHN BELL was the preference of a majority of the Convention; an indication confirmed by the second ballot when Mr. BELL had 138 votes, Gen. HOUSTON 69, and the remainder scattering. One by one the delegations from various States commenced changing their votes to BELL, and finally, speaking for a large majority of the New-York delegation, Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS proposed that the nomination of Mr. BELL be made unanimous.

The motion was carried with exalted enthusiasm, and Mr. BELL was declared to be the candidate.

The first ballot for Vice-President, resulted in the selection of Hon. EDWARD EVERETT.

The hidden break-down of the Houston interest, and the nomination of BELL, is a sore thing to many of the New York Delegates. Nearly a dozen of them refused to make the choice unanimous. It is believed to be the only sore spot in the Convention. The Southern Delegates generally are much elated, and say that he will carry Tennessee, Maryland and North Carolina any way, and, with two Democrats running, a majority of the Southern States. The Democratic Party in the South is said to be in a more broken condition than in the North. That the election will be carried into the House is confidently predicted. The proceedings attending the nomination of EVERETT were a love feast, which healed all differences. The unmixed Whig character of the ticket does not escape remark. An occasional Democrat suspects that this is little less than a Whig Convention. Nevertheless it is the general belief in and out of the Convention that it is the strongest that conld have been made. The Kentucky Delegates express great satisfaction, as do the supporters of Gen. Houston generally, with the election of Mr. EVERETT. A dispatch from New-Orleans, received in the Convention, pledges Louisiana for the ticket.

The New-England delegates are much elated. The Editor of the Boston *Courier* at once telegraphed to have the ticket run up at the head of its columns.

There is no doubt that, if he would have consented Mr. CRITTENDEN would have been nominated, instead of Mr. BELL.

Gen. HOUSTON will remain the candidate in Texas.

It is believed that there will be no third Electoral Ticket run in New-York, but that the Union men of that State will be left to decide between the Democratic and Republican tickets.

Gov. HUNT, in declining the nomination for Vice-President, stated that he would allow nothing to interfere with his purpose to act independently and effectually in his State. The remark was regarded as significant.

The speeches of Maj. HENRY, of Tennessee, and Mr. HILLARD, of Massachusetts, were efforts of great eloquence. B.

From the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 10.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock.

The Chair presented a letter from Judge CHAMBERS, of Maryland, expressing regret at not being able to attend, and hoping that a wise and patriotic result would be attained.

Also, a telegraphic dispatch from Washington, from W. C. HAYS WOUCK, of New-York, urging the Constitution and WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address as a sufficient Platform.

On calling the roll, delegates appeared from Florida and Rhode Island, which were not represented yesterday.

JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL reported from the Committee on Business the result of their deliberations, which he said were characterized by great unanimity and patriotism.

The report states that whereas experience has demonstrated that all platforms adopted by political parties have the effect to mislead and cause political divisions, by encouraging geographical and sectional parties; therefore,

Resolved, That both patriotism and duty requires that they should recognise no policy or principles but those resting on the broad foundation of the Constitution of the country, the union of the States, and the enforcement of the laws, [great applause, and six cheers:] and that as representatives of the Constitutional Union Party and of the country, they pledge themselves to maintain, protect and defend these principles, thus affording security at home and abroad, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and posterity. Adopted by acclamation.

The Committee reported another resolution, that each State should determine for itself the mode of voting, whether by unit or otherwise. This excited considerable discussion, the minorities of delegations contending that its adoption would place them at the mercy of the majorities, and thus stifle the expression of their individual preferences.

Mr. WARREN, of Massachusetts, said he came to express the sentiments of his constituents. The resolution reported from the Committee was one of the bold party tricks to place the minorities under the control of the majorities. If his State had instructed him for a particular man, he would obey his instructions, hnt none such had been given, and he deemed that the delegates should vote in their individual capacity.

Mr. PERRIN, of Maryland, denied that the Committee had any intention of perpetuating party tricks. It was a mere question of expediency. He thought there was no intention to smother the voice of the minority. In his own delegation it had been determined that every vote should be allowed to indicate its preference.

Mr. PATRIDGE, of Mississippi, sustained the report of the Committee. The qnestion was, whether the Delegation should determine how the voting was to be done, or whether the Convention would do it. He thonght it best to leave it to the Delegations.

Mr. MORRHEAD, of North Carolina, wanted each District to have its vote, whether for Mr. HOUSTON or Mr. Somebody else.

A VOICE—"BELL."

Mr. MORRHEAD—I should say GRAHAM. [Applause.] Mr. MORRHEAD continued advocating the voting by Districts, and opposing any attempt to silence the voice of minorities.

Mr. STEVENS, of New-York, offered an amendment that each delegate be entitled to one vote.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendmant that each District be entitled to one vote.

Mr. COMEGYS, of Delaware, said his State had hnt one Congressional District, and the adoption of that resolntion would deprive thet State of two votes.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, advocated the resolution of the Committee.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, denied that he had any intention to slifle the voice of minorities. He offered the previous question to the Resolntion Committee, that each State hava two votes for the State at large, and each district be entitled to one vote.

Mr. WATSON offered a proviso that no delegate be deprived of his individual vote withont his consent.

Mr. BROOKS accepted this amendment and withdrew his proviso.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Connecticut, opposed allowing Statee not fully represented to cast the entire vote of the State. They should only vote for districts that were represented.

Mr. MURPHY, of New-York, offered a substitute that each State be entitled to as many votes as she had Senators and Representatives in Congress, and that each delegate he entitled to one vote.

Mr. COGGIN, of Virginia, offered a resolntion that the chairman of each delegetion cast the vote of the State in accordance with the instructions given the delegates from the different districts, where the State was not fully represented. A majority of the delegation to determine how the vote unrepresented by districts shall be cast, and where two delegates, representing one district, are divided in their opinion, each be entitled to half a vote.

After a short discussion, Mr. GOGGIN'S amendment was adopted, and the resolution, as amended, passed.

Mr. SMITH, of Missouri, moved to proceed to vote for President, and that the lowest candidate be dropped after every third ballot. Laid on the table.

Mr. BUELL, of New-York, moved to proceed to a ballot for President, and continne to vote till some one receive a majority. Carried.

A resolution was carried for the appointment of Tellers, and the Chair appointed Messrs. BROOKS of New-York, HACKETT of Tennessee, WATSON of Mississippi, and ROCKWELL of Connecticut.

The delegation from Maryland retired for consultation.

Mr. BARNETT, of Minnesota, asked to be excused from voting, as the only delegate from that State, and he only a proxy.

FIRST BALLOT.			
Bell	68½	Sharkay	6
Honston	57	Crittenden	28
Everett	25	Goggin	2
McLean	22	Botts	9½
Graham	22	Rives	13
SECOND BALLOT.			
Bell	138	Sharkey	8½
Houston	69	Botts	7
Graham	18	Crittenden	1

On motion of Mr. BROOKS, the nomination of Mr. BELL was made unanimous, amid tremendous cheers.

Mr. HENRY, of Tennessee, a grandson of PATRICK HENRY, in the name of Tennessee thanked the Convention for the honor conferred on the State by the nomination of JOHN BELL, whom he pronounced patriotic and above all sectionalism. His life has been devoted to the common good and common weal of all Americca. If elected, his administration would be pure, patriotic and constitutional. But it was said he was too slow, too cautious. That was a merit possessed by the Father of his Country. A cautieus man held the helm of reason to control his conduct. For himself he could have fought under no other banner than that which looked to the honor, glory and perpetuity of the Union. The revolntionary blood that flowed in his veins must be his excuse for dwelling npon the preservation of the Union. [Great cheers.] In eloquent terms he nrged them to stand hy the Union to death, and painted the disasters likely to result from a dissolntion of the Union. One of his brothers lived with him in Tennessee and another in Iowa. What must be the result of internecine war? To be true to his section, he must rally to the standard of his State, and his venerable brother in Iowa must in like manner be true to his section. Thus brother would have to dye his hand in the blood of a brother. How horrible the idea! He hoped God might strike him blind before he looked npon a land desolated by fraternal strife. Mr. HENRY proceeded at some length in this strain, depicting the horrors of dissolntion and civil war. He thonght they had a fair chance to redeem the land. The Democratic Party was broken on the rock of popular sovereignty, and the Republicans would be stranded upon the irrepressible conflict, while the vessel bearing their fortunee would walk the waters like a thing of life. He said he saw last week returning stragglers from Charleston. He never saw such disconsolate looking men, and, without figure of speech, unwashed. Burnt brandy would not save them. He expected to see their obituaries in the papers shortly. They would never reunite. Once beaten they would never revive, because they were only held together by the cohesive power of the public plnnder. He denounced the Republicans as sectional, and if his idols, HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER, were to rise from the dead and lead a sectional party, he would not vote for them. He believed a vast majority of the people of the country were in favor of the Union, and if they voted their sentiments JOHN BELL would be the next President. If every man do his duty he would be triumphantly successful in November. He would like to be President for about thirty days. He would say to the vampyres who are feeding on the life-blood of the nation, "Take up your hed and march." [Hearty laughter.] Mr. HENRY proceeded some length in the same strain, denouncing the corruption of the present Administration, and urging an earnest effort to redeem the Government.

Judge SHARKEY, of Mississippi, was no orator as BRUTUS was, hnt a plain, blunt man. He appeared before them to congratulate them on the nomination of JOHN BELL. He found here a band of patriots who were animated by no sordid desire for the spoils of office. He hoped his countrymen would break the sheckles of party, and strike a blow for freedom.

The Convention took a recess till 5 P. M.

A ratification mass meeting will be held to-night in Monument Sqnare.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met at 5 o'clock.

A motion was made to proceed to ballot for a candidate for Vice-President.

Mr. SWITZLER, of Missouri, after a few remarks, nominated EDWARD EVERETT. [Immense applause.]

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, followed, and, in the name of his delegation, seconded the nomination.

Various delegations, through their Chairman, indorsed the nomination of Mr. EVERETT,—each announcement being greeted with tremendous cheering and every demonstration of enthusiasm.

Mr. HILLIARD, in behalf of Mr. EVERETT, accepted the nomination in an appropriate address. He rejoiced that the Convention had to-day rejected the doctrine of availsibility, and appealed to the nobler impulses of men. The work of to-day would send a thrill of joy and hope throngh the land. He predicted that the nominations would awake enthusiasm, and invoked a united effort in behalf of our common country and our common destiny.

NEIL S. BROWN, of Tennessee, followed, and accepted the nomination of Mr. EVERETT. There was no one to whom the American people owed a higher debt of gratitude. He hoped the word fail this year would not be in their vocabulary.

Mr. WATSON, of Misaissippi, followed in indorsement of every word said in eulogy of EDWARD EVERETT.

Mr. WHEELER, of Vermont, gave the five votes of his State for EVERETT.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, in behalf of his State indorsed the nomination of Mr. EVERETT.

R. W. THOMPSON, of Indiana, moved the vote for Mr. EVERETT be unanimous, and it was carried by acclamation.

Mr. LITTELL moved that the President communicate the nomiaations to Messrs. BELL and EVERETT. Adopted.

On motion, the Chair was authorized to appoint a National Executive Committee of one from each State.

C. C. LANGDON moved for the appointment of an Executive Committee to reside at Washington during the campaign. The latter resolution was carried.

On motion, the present National Committee was retained.

The usual vote of thanks to the President and officers of the Convention was adopted.

On motion, the National Committee was authorized to select the place of meeting of the next National Convention.

Mr. HUNT, in a few remarks, tendered his acknowledgements for the courtesy and kindness with which he had been treated as presiding officer, and congratulated the Convention on the happy issue of thair labors. Adjourned *sine die*.

After the final adjornment, an informal meeting took place in Monnment-square, where extensive preparatione have been in progress for several days for a grand ratification meeting, whioh, owing to the unfavorable weather and the incomplete state of the arrangements, has been postponed till to-morrow night.

Notwithstanding the weather, there was quite a large gathering listening to the speeches of Mr. VARIAN and other members of the Convention.

MR. BELL IN PHILADELPHIA.

A SERENADE IN HIS HONOR PROJECTED.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 10.

Hon. JOHN BELL is at the Lapierre House, in this city, and preparations are making for a grand serenada to him to him to-morrow night.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of a Bogus Homestead Bill in the Senate.

The House Abrogates the Slavery Code of New-Mexico.

A Broil Between two Indiana Representatives.

PASSAGE OF THE NEW TARIFF.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 10.

THE BALTIMORE TICKET.

When the report reached here to-day that HOUSTON and EVERETT had been nominated at Baltimore great excitement prevailed, and all parties recognized the strength of the ticket. Bets were freely offered on HOUSTON'S election. But when the telegraph corrected the error and reported BELL as the nominee the excitement abated.

THE JAPANESE.

The steamer *Philadelphia* leaves to-morrow morning to meet the Japanese Embassy at Hampton Roads. Capt. DUPONT, Capt. POATER and Col. LEE, accompany the steamer. The baggage of the Embassy weighs eighty tons. Their reception here will be as quiet as possible.

THE TROUBLES WITH THE INDIANS.

Dispatches arrived at the Indian Office to-day, from Superintendent RECTOR, report that nine hundred Camanches and Kiowas are camped on the Canadian, below the Antelope Hills. They sent in Trader CHISMAN to say they were anxious to make peace and settle on the Choctaw Lease. It was reported that a detachment from Fort Cobb was about leaving to attack them, and Mr. RECTOR was to leave immediately to ascertain whether they wanted to make peace, and if so, to prevent a collision with the troops.

The Reserve Indians had fallen in with a band of hostile Camaneh es and Kiowas, west of Fort Cobb, and had a skirmish, killing five Kiowas and one Camanche, without losing a single man. They brought the body of the Camanche to the Reserve, and had a war dance over it.

Reliable information is also received that no Reserve Indian had crossed Red River into Texas since the removal from that State, and therefore that they could not have been guilty of the depredations which it is charged hava been committed on the borders of Texas.

THE COVODE INVESTIGATION.

The examination before the Covode Committee shows that disbursements amounting to over $30,000 have been made to three or four individuals for political purposes.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT and Gen. JOHNSON, late commander in Utah, passed throngh the War Department to-day, and were presented to the gentlemen employed in the several bureaus. The old hero seems to be in fine condition.

ARMY NEWS.

Leave of absence for six months has been granted to Capt. MCNUTT, of the Ordnance Department, with leave to go beyond the limits of the United States; six months leave has been granted to Capt GARDNER, of the First Dragoons, for the benefit of his health; eight months to Capt. MCLAWS, of the Eleventh Infantry, whenever he can be spared fram his company, now in Mexico; four months to Lieut. HUDSON, of the Fourth Artillery, with permission to go abroad.

Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 10.

A Central Committee at Washington, to be composed of leading Southern men and prominent Germans, is contemplated in order to facilitate the project of direct trade for commercial reciprocity between the Southern States of our country and Germany. Trade Committees, composed of planters and merchants, are forming in every cotton district. The movement is regarded here as important, especially in connection with its future effect upon the Tariff question. The official correspondence emanating from the leading bank of Belgium shows that this institution has consented to become the patron of the cotton planting interest in Central Europe.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 10.

A number of petitions were presented.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) asked to take up the bill relating to the Overland Mail, and that it might be made the special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether the Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of New-York has permitted any vessel to leave the port of New-York, or any other port, fitted out for the African Slave-trade, npon the payment of any sums of money to him or any one in office, or any other consideration whatever; and thet the Committee have power to call for persons and papers. Laid over.

On motion of Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) the President's veto message was taken up.

Mr. HALE spoke at some length in favor of Capt. EDWARDS' claim. The subject was then postponed.

Mr. YULEE, of Florida, (Dem.,) reported the House bill to furnish additional mail facilities. Passed.

On motion of Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) the Houmas Land Claim bill was made the special order for Tuesday week.

The Homestead bill was resumed, and the amendments made in the Committee of the Whole came up for concurrence. Most of them were adopted without debate.

The amendment adopted yeeterday on Mr. RICA'S motion caused considerable debate.

Mr. RICA, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) wished to modify it, as in the present form it went further than he intended. All he wanted was to put the men who went into a new country first, and made the roads, on the same footing with those who may come in afterwards. Mr. RICH moved to modify his amendment, by making it read that the entries provided in the bill may be done on lands that have been surveyed and become subject to private entry, or upon lands within States which were surveyed prior to the 1st of January, 1860, and were subject to preëmption, not including any lands reserved in alternate sections granted for railroad pnrposes, nor to ineinde any other reservations by the Government or mineral leads.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) hoped that the same privilege would be extended to the Territories as well as the States. He thought the argument for the settlement of one applied equally to the other. The heaviest taxation in America is in the Territories, for the reason that the first settlements are sparse, and the scattered population have to tax themselves for roads, bridges, court-houses, schoolhonses and other public buildings; and the rate of taxation is necessarily heavier than in old communities. The number of persons bearing it is small, and hence the ratio is larger.

Mr. RICE declined to accept the modification.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) feared that the subject was getting too much mixed up. He wanted the Senate to reject the amendment adopted yesterday, and then take this up afterwards and consider it.

The Chair said the amendment was now before the Senate, and open to amendment. The Senator from Minnesota had moved to amend his own amendment, which was the question pending. He replied to the remarks made yesterday by Mr. WILKINSON, who qnoted an allusion formerly made to DANIEL WEBSTER.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.,) denied that he had called WEBSTER ignorant, although he was a poor expounder of the Constitution. He could not consider that man a great lawyer who was defeated in all his suits, and WEBSTER'S views of Constitutional Government were repudiated hy the people of the United States. This doctrine would obliterate State lines, and abolish State Governments, if carried ont.

Mr. WILSON thought that the remark did injustice to Mr. WEBSTER.

Mr. WIGFALL—I spoke in a "Pickwickian sense." I did not suppose anybody would imagine that that was an assertion of literal fact.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) asked if the Supreme Court had not indorsed Mr. WEBSTER'S views on the United States Bank question.

Mr. WIGFALL did not think they would now, if they had done so. He did not regard the Supreme Court as an expounder of the Constitution either. He preceeded to pnt himself right on other matters, wherein he said he had been misrepresented.

Mr. DOUGLAS was compelled to oppose the amendment, since Mr. RICH refuses to extend it to the Territories.

The question was taken, and Mr. RICH'S amendment was rejected.

The amendment reported by the Committee was not concurred in.

Mr. DOUGLAS then offered an amendment extending the provisions of the bill to all lands which have been, or shall hereafter become, subject to preëmption, not to include reserved or mineral lands.

Messrs. BRAGG, MASON and others briefly opposed the amendment, and it was rejected, Yeas, 26; Nays, 31.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) renewed his motion to substitute the House bill for the Senate bill, saying that he would make one more effort to secure a Homestead bill. The motion was rejected, Yeas, 25; Nays, 30.

Mr. WILSON was in favor of the House bill, but would vote for this bill, although against it in the present form, in the hope that the House would amend it—making it a Homestead instead of a graduation bill, and adhere to their own measure.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) raised the question what would be the position of the House Homestead bill after this was disposed of?

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said the bill had been put in the present form, not hy the friends of the Homestead bill, but by its enemies. He doubted if it could secure a dozen votes of the real friends of the Homestead bill.

Mr. DOUGLAS confessed that the bill was not what he desired, but it would be unjust to refuse what the opponents of the Homestead had generonsly conceded in the present proposition. It was much better than no bill at all.

The bill was read the third time, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bigler, Bingham, Bright, Brown, Cameron, Chandler, Chestnnt, Clark, Clay, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fitzpatrick, Foster, Green, Grimes, Gwin, Hale, Hammond, Harlan, Hemphill, Johnson, (Tenn.,) Johnson, (Ark.,) King, Lane, Latham, Nicholson, Polk, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Seward, Slidell, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson, and Yulee—44.

NAYS—Messrs. Bragg, Clingman, Hamlin, Hunter, Mason, Pearce, Powell, and Toombs—8.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) thought a better title would be "An act amendatory of the several acts for the disposal of the public domain, and to perfect the existing system in regard to the settlement thereof." He had voted for the bill as a revenne measure, which would restrict the Executive power over the public domain, and limit the time when it can be withheld from sale, and be an improvement on the existing laws—carrying many benafits with it, reducing the nnmber of public officers, removing temptations to corruption, and lincreasing the difficulties of perjury and subornation. He would not, however, move to amend the title.

Mr. WILKINSON moved to amend so that the title be "A bill to extend the time of payment hy the actual settlers upon public lands and for other purposes." Not agreed to. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 10.

The House resolved to meet at 11 instead of 12 o'clock, after Saturday next.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) made an ineffectua motion to assign the 22d and 23d of May for the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill.

On motion of Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Anti Lecompton Dem.,) the consideration of the President's protest was postponed till Wednesday and Thnrsday next.

This being the day set apart for the consideration of territorial business, a number of reports were made from Committees.

The bill creating an additional land district in Washington Territory was passed.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill to disapprove and declare null and void all territorial acts heretofore passed by the Legislative Assembly of New-Mexico, which establish, protect and legalize involuntary servitude, except es a punishment for crime. He asked that the bill be pnt on its passage, and moved the previous question.

Mr. TAYLOR asked, and obtained, leave to make a minority report.

The House passed the bill providing for running the boundary line between California and the Territories of the United States.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) reported a bill to organize a Territorial Government for Utah.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) gave notice of an amendment to strike out the proviso, "Whereas, Slavery has no legal existence, nothing herein contained shall be construed to establish or permit its existence therein," and to insert as follows: "provided the Legislative Assembly of said Territory shall not by any legislation whatever establish or prohibit Slavery in said Territory, or impair the value of slave or other property therein, recognized as sueh by the Constitution of the United States."

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) obtained the floor for the purpose of offering two additional sections to the bill, eighteen and nineteen, which he asked the Clerk to read.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) rose in an excited manner, and proceeded to speak with great emphasis. His concluding remarks he addressed to his colleague, (Mr. KELLOGG,) using violent gesticulations while he did so. He said: I desire to know, before those sections are read, whether they are to be open for discussion? If they are, I propose to show, when they are read, that my colleague there has been playing the part of a demagogue. [Laughter, cries of "Order," and general confusion.]

Mr. GROW objected to debate, but his voice was lost in the uproar, over which, however, the gentleman from Illinois, with one of his terrible stentorian efforts, triumphed, and all lesser noises succumbed for the time being, while he addressed his colleague as follows:

Mr. KELLOGG—Perhaps I ought not to reply to the remarks just made by the member from Illinois. I may say, however, that it is impossible for him (Mr. MORRIS) to deport himself as a gentleman, for the Almighty has written his true character upon his face, so that it may be read by everybody.

This little speech was received with vociferous applause, by cries of "Order, order," and by roars of laughter, just as it struck upon the temper of gentlemen. In the midst of the confusion the Speaker's voice was for a time lost, as he called npon gentlemen to preserve order, but repeated blows of the gavel upon the desk was an incessant accompaniment to the Babel of sounds that prevailed throughont the hall. The gentleman complimented, however, rose to reply to his eulogist, and immediately the noise somewhat abated, in expectation of what was yet to come.

Mr. MORRIS—I have already denounced my colleague as a demagogue. [Laughter, and cries of "Order, order."] I denounce him also as having uttered a deliberate falsehood. [Increased uproar, amid which the succeeding remarks of the gentleman could with difficulty be noted—his gesticulations, however, had a most impressive effect.] He (Mr. KELLOGG) libelled DOUGLAS and GREELEY. [Continued cries of "Order, order," laughter and uproar.] As to the gentleman's character, I say that upon his brow the Almighty has stamped his character, Sir, and there everybody may see——

The concinding words were lost in an almost general hurrah and clapping of hands, cries of "Order, order," appeals from the Chair, &c., &c., in the midst of which a member came up to Mr. MORRIS and led him to a distant part of the hall.

When from the general chaos which reigned for some time order was partially restored, Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) rose, and with slow delivery and impressive manner, addressed the House as follows: Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of the highest privilege. I move that this House pass a vote of censure upon the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MORRIS) for the use of unparliamentary and improper language, and the application of improper epithets to his colleague. It seems to me that it is high time that all sides of the House, by general consent, pass a vote of censure. [Several voices from Republican benches cried out, "Agreed."] I move, therefore, that the House now censure the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. MORRIS.)

Mr. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) agreed with the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. SHERMAN,) that the nse of unparliamentary language was very improper, and therefore that the House ought to mark its disapproval of the use of such language; and in order to preserve the dignity of the House, and maintain the character of the country, whose representatives they were, he moved that a vote of censure be passed upon both gentlemen.

A VOICE—Which member was most in fault?

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, (Dem.,) attempted to address the Speaker, but his words were lost in the noise and confusion.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Dem.,) rose to a question of order. He represented to the Chair that the motion of the gentleman from Ohio was not in order, inasmuch as to censure a member for the use of unparliamentary language, the language complained of must be taken down in writing at once, and a motion founded on it be immediately presented to the House.

Mr. SHERMAN—I did rise at the moment, but I could not be heard by the Chair.

Mr. PHELPS—I suggest to the gentleman that he withdraw his motion.

Mr. SHERMAN had no objection to withdraw his motion, bnt he trusted that such an exhibition of temper would not occnr again. He had no feeling against the gentleman, bnt he desired to have the House, by a vote of censnre, mark its condemnation of the use of unparliamentary and improper language.

Mr. GROW was glad that the motion was withdrawn, inasmuch as the language complained of was much milder than that they had frequently heard uttered in that hall during the present session.

The matter then dropped.

Before taking further action on the bill, Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) moved a call of the House, which was denied.

Mr. BINGHAM, in accordance with a request of his Republican friends, was willing to postpone the consideration of the bill for twe weeks, in order that it may be fully considered.

Much excitement prevailed throughout these proceedings.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) inquired whether it was Mr. BINGHAM'S intention to afford the question.

Mr. BINGHAM was understood to say that it was for the determination of the House.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, (Dem.)—I hope that the gentlemen on the Republican side are not afraid of their own bill.

Mr. HOUSTON—I want the yeas and nays.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.)—Let us vote on it now.

Mr. BINGHAM—If gentlemen on your side want a direct vote on the bill, I am ready now.

Cries on the Democratic side: "Agreed." "Vote—vote."

The main question was ordered.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.)—I protest against the precipitating the action on a bill of such great importance. I ask for the reading of the laws which it proposes to repeal.

Mr. ADRAIN—I hope that there will be no precipitate action. I shall insist on having the reports read.

Mr. KEITT—This is not a precipitate action. It is simply an enactment of the Wilmot Proviso. I am willing that the Republican Party shall stand on that Platform.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, af Pennsylvania, (Dem.)—It is not the Wilmot Proviso, but a Congressional intervention against which the Democrats protest.

Cries of "Order."

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved to reconsider the vote, by which the main question was ordered to be put. He wanted a record to show the names of those who would force a vote on the passage of a bill of this magnitude without discussion.

Mr. BINGHAM—The Democratic side challenged us to take a vote without discussion.

Mr. HOUSTON—We said we were ready and challenged a discussion, not a vote; but you have put a gag on us and we are willing to meet the issue. I don't want the vote reconsidered.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.)—I want to vote on the bill now.

Several voices on the Democratic side, "So do it—vote."

The House refused to reconsider the vote by which the main question was ordered, and refused the yeas and nays.

Mr. ADRAIN again called for the reading of the reports, but this was declared ont of order, unless by unanimous consent.

Mr. GARNETT wished to know what action the Committee on Judiciary had taken on the proposition heretofore submitted to repeal the laws of Kansas.

Mr. BINGHAM was not at liberty to reveal the action of the Committee.

The bill was passed by 97 against 90.

The following was the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Aldrich, Ailey, Ashley, Babbitt, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Buffinton, Burlingame, Burnham, Butterfield, Campbell, Carey, Case, C. B. Cochrane, Coltax, Conkling, Covode, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Edgerton, Edwards, Elliott, Ely, Etheridge, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Florence, Foster, Frank, French, Gooch, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Helmick, Hickman, Hoard, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvins, Junkin, Kelly of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Kenyon, Killinger, Leach of Michigan, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Marston, McKean, Moore, McKnight, McPherson, Millward, Montgomery, Morris of Illinois, Morrison, Morehead, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morse, Nixon, Olin, Potter, Reynolds, Rice, Riggs, Robinson of Rhode Island, Royce, Schwartz, Scranton, Sedgwick, Sherman, Somes, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Stratton, Tappan, Thayer, Tompart of Pennsylvania, Train, Trimble, Vandever, Verree, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Illinois, Washburne of Maine, Wells, Wilson, Windom, Wood, Woodruff—97.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams of Kentucky, Adrain, Allen, Anderson of Missouri, Anderson of Kentucky, Ashmore, Avery, Barksdale, Bocock, Bonham, Boyce, Branch, Bristow, Burch, Burnett, Clark of Missouri, Clopton, Cobb, John Cochrane, Cox, Craig of Missouri, Crawford, Curry, Davis of Indiana, Dejarnette, Etheridge, Florence, Garnett, Gartrell, Harris of Virginia, Haskin, Hawkins, Holman, Houston, Howard, Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, Keitt, Kunkel, Lamar, Landrum, Larrabee, Leach of North Carolina, Logan, Martin of Ohio, McQueen, Miles, Milson, Montgomery, Moore of Kentucky, Moore of Alabama, Morris of Illinois, Nisback, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Pryor, Pugh, Reagan, Reynolds, Riggs, Robinson of Illinois, Ruffin, Schwartz, Scott, Simms, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Stallworth, Stevenson, Stont, Taylor, Thayer, Thomas, Underwood, Vellandigham, Vance, Webster, Whiteley, Winslow, Woodson, Wright—90.

The bill provides, that all acts and parts of acts heretofore passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New-Mexico, which in any wise protect, authorize or legalize involuntary servitude, or the enslavement of human beings within said Territory, except as a punishment for crime upon due conviction, be and are hereby disapproved by the Congress of the United States, and declared to be null and void and of no effect; also the provision relative to contracts between masters and servants, which reads:

No Court of this Territory shall have jnrisdiction, nor take cognizance of any cause for the correction that masters may give their servants for neglect of their dnties as servsnts, and also various sections of the act to provide for the protection of property in slaves in the Territory. All Conrts, and Territorial or Federal officers, are prohibited from exercising any authority nnder and virtne of any of the said sections of the said Territorial acts.

The consideration of the Iducah bill was resumed.

Mr. THAYER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved a substitute proposing to create the Jefferson Land Dtstrict, with a Surveyor-General, &c.

Mr. GROW raised the point that the substitute was not germane, and the Speaker sustained this view. An appeal from the Speaker's decision was tabled by 7 majority.

Mr. GARTRELL, of Georgia, (Dem.,) desired to offer the following to each Territorial bill, five in number, prepared by the Committee, namely:

Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the Territorial Assembly to pass any law abolishing Slavery or prohibiting the introduction of slaves therein, or exclude Slavery therefrom, or impair the right of property in slaves.

Mr. GROW proposed that all amendments might be printed and the Territorial bill be postponed till Saturday. As all the bills were similer, he would propose to take action on one, which would be indicative of the fate of the others.

Mr. GARTRELL wished to know whether Mr. GROW would not consent that a vote should be taken on his emendment.

Mr. GROW replied that he would consent to a vote on every proposition within the Parliamentary rules.

Mr. ADRAIN gave notice of an amandment, being a quotation from the Kansas-Nebraska act, leaving the people free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, snbject only to the Constintion of the United States. [This occasioned laughter.]

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) also indicated an amendment to the effect that whenever said Territory shall contain the requisite population for a Member of Congress, ascertained by a censns, it shall be lawful for the Legislative Assembly thereof to provide for holding a Convention to form a State Constitution to be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection, and to be submitted to Congress for its acceptance. This provision to be made a part of the organic act of each of the Territories already organized, and shall constitute a future rule of action.

Mr. GROW'S motion was agreed to.

The House went into Committee of the Whole Union on the Tariff bill.

Mr. MORRILL'S bill, with a few allght modifications not affecting its general principles, was agreed to by 89 to 37. Various amendments were offered and rejected.

The Committee rose; very much confusion ensued, principally es to getting in an amendment raising the dnty on flax seed from ten to sixteen cents per bushel. This was rejected, whereupon Mr. PETIT moved to table the bill. Disagreed to by 63 against 102. The bill then was passed by 105 against 64.

The following was the vote in detail:

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams of

FROM BERMUDA.

Commercial Activity at the "Summer Islands"

Exports of Provisions, &c., to New-York and the West Indies—Melancholy Accident on Board American Schr. Prowess—Troops from the West Indies, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BERMUDA, Thursday, May 3, 1860.

Two vessels leave this port to-day for New-York fully laden with potatoes. The whole quantity of these articles shipped to this date is about 15,000 barrels, about 7,000 New-York and 8,000 Baltimore, about 1,000, and the remainder have been shipped to the West Indies.

The American schooner *Mechanician*, Capt. MYERS (which came here from New-York,) sailed on the 26th ult., with a cargo of potatoes and onions for St. Jago de Cuba. The British schooner *Ella* (also from New-York) is now loading with distilled vegetable products for the West Indies. The British schooner *C. G.* sailed yesterday for Porto Rico, also with potatoes and onions, mostly of the latter—say 40,000 bushels. The American schooner *Witchcraft*, (from Baltimore,) which arrived at the port of St. George on the 20th ult., leaves for Boston in a day or two with a cargo of potatoes and onions. Our wharves exhibit a scene of the liveliest activity at this time; and the only regret is, that owing to short crops, we cannot meet the demand for Bermudian esteemed products of our soil.

The American schooner *Prowess*, Capt. HUTCH, which arrived here on the 20th ult. from New-York, reports a melancholy event. Her second mate, Mr. THOMAS TOOMB, was knocked overboard on the night while the vessel had been but little more than a day out from Sandy Hook. The wind was quite fair when the accident was beamed-off to make the most of the chance, and was progressing beautifully. It was 10 P. M. daytime, and Mr. TOOMB, with the Captain, had just come upon deck, when the mainboom jibed, striking poor TOOMB heavily in the back, and knocking him instantaneously overboard. He rose at once but disappeared very quickly. The vessel was brought to without delay, and the boat got out; but assistance was unavailing—he had gone down beyond sight. He was a superb swimmer, and there can be no other conclusion than that the force of the blow from the boom completely disabled him.

The American whaling schooner *Tatoo*, Capt. STRONG, last months from home, and 60 days from her last port, Delos, Africa, arrived off these Islands yesterday, to procure fresh vegetables and other comforts, and to land one of her seamen, (a Portuguese boy,) who fell from the mast-head of the vessel and was severely injured, having broken an arm and [illegible]. The *Tatoo* has on board 40 barrels sperm and [illegible] oil. She left this morning on her [illegible].

The American whaling schooner *S. S. Leonard*, [illegible] Harbor, L. I., is now in our port, [illegible] her cargo of 300 barrels of whale [illegible] will be shipped for New-York in a week or [illegible].

The British steam troop-ship *Himalaya*, Capt. [illegible], left these Islands to-day for England [illegible] Regiment and one wing of the [illegible], in all about 1,600 men. These regiments [illegible] brought up here from Barbados, to which [illegible] had taken the Twenty-first North [illegible] Fusiliers from Malta. She has been detained [illegible] in consequence of discovering that a [illegible] was defective and required [illegible]. Her pens efficiently done at the extensive [illegible] factory erected here by the Home Government. Major-Gen. MYNARD, lately Acting-Governor of [illegible], goes home with his family in the *Himalaya*.

Our Colonial Parliament has been summoned to meet for the "dispatch of business" on the 23d of this present month. Among other matters likely to engage its attention, there will be, I learn, the subject of improved postal intercourse with New-York. The hint will come from the Home Government.

The two-decker screw steamship *Nile* is daily expected from England, with the family of our new Governor, Sir ARTHUR H[illegible]. The Admiral himself, it is said, will leave Bermuda, but is looked for about the [illegible]. Sir ALEXANDRA and family will leave, in all probability, before the end of the month for Halifax, N. S.

The weather here is beautifully fine, with all the [illegible] of a warm Summer season.

Yours truly, ***

FROM CANADA.

Fulfillment of Pledges to THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Monday, May 7, 1860.

A bill has passed our Upper House, and as the Government have it in charge, will, in all probability, pass the Lower House, too, and become a law, under which all American and other foreign Fire Insurance Companies doing business in Canada, will be obliged to deposit $50,000 with the Finance Minister here, as caution money—to make yearly statements of their business condition—and to send their agents powers of attorney to act for them.

The measure has for some time been spoken of as likely to be introduced, but not until a few days since was there any likelihood of its being passed this session. However, the Western Insurance Company of Philadelphia, which had an agency and even a local board in Montreal, collapsed completely, and this created a panic which has led to the unexpected adoption of the bill to which I allude. It seems that several American Insurance Companies which are doing agood business in Canada, have petitioned *in favor* of the measure, which, they think, will keep bogus companies away, and leave the field clear to them. Against the bill, it is urged that bogus companies will probably come over hither, invest $50,000, do business to a much greater amount, and then make a swindling failure, leaving the $50,000 as the only assets to cover liabilities of hundreds of thousands. It is also said that by driving any competitors for insurance business away, we shall cause the premiums to be raised; and, in opposition to this view it is urged that it is better to pay 41s. and be safe, than 20s. and be insecure.

The President and the Press.

WHOM MR. BUCHANAN IS RESPONSIBLE—ACRIMONIOUS ASSAULTS DEPRECATED.

The editorial excursionists from the Western States waited upon President BUCHANAN on Monday. Mr. MITCHELL, of the St. Louis *Evening News*, addressed him on behalf of the fraternity, and Mr. BUCHANAN replied as follows:

"Sirs: I am most happy to greet you and this large assemblage of the gentlemen of the Press, especially when accompanied by so many ladies, who never come to trouble me, but always to cheer and enlighten me. [Applause.] I give you all a hearty welcome to this house.

"You have been pleased to call it "a palace," but it is indeed, the house of the people, and the President is only the servant of the people, but he is the servant of no other power upon earth. [Lond applause.] The President is elected by the people of the United States, the Senators are chosen by the Legislatures of the States of their Union, and the members of the House of Representatives by the people of those several States, and the President is elected by the whole people of the United States, and to them alone is he responsible, under the Constitution. [Prolonged applause.] Any encroachment upon his just constitutional rights, come from whatever quarter it may, is, therefore, an encroachment upon the rights of the people themselves. [Repeated bursts of applause.]

"The duties of the President are severe and incessant. I shall soon retire from them; and if my successor shall be as happy on coming in as I will be in going out, he will be one of the happiest men in the world. [Laughter.] It is remarkable, however, that, notwithstanding the toils and troubles of the Presidential office, there are plenty of distinguished gentlemen ready enough to come in, and representing all the different isms known to the country. [Laughter.] Nevertheless I am confident that the prevailing ism will be the wish of the American people to preserve and cherish the Constitution as it is, and the Union. [Loud applause.] My life, in the course of nature, cannot be long; but I should not desire to draw a sloe beyond the existence of this our beloved [illegible]. [Expressive cessation and silence.]

"I am pleased to see this meeting of so many of the editorial fraternity. It can scarcely fail to be beneficial in many respects; and, among [illegible], it will doubtless tend to relieve [illegible] prejudices and discussions of that needless [illegible] has sometimes characterized the [illegible]. We are free, bold and firm in expressing [illegible] conscientious and understanding your principles, there is surely no necessity for acrimonious assaults upon those to whom you are opposed. In connection with this point, I am reminded of an anecdote which, perhaps, I ought not to relate. [Cries of "Tell it, tell it! Go on."] While I was Minister to England a distinguished nobleman came and said to me: "Mr. Buchanan, if I were to judge from your newspapers, I should infer that the different candidates for the Presidency were the greatest rascals in America." [Laughter and cheers.] I replied that "it did look so; but, in reality, it was only a way we had of talking about each other at election times." [Hearty laughter and applause.]

The President concluded by expressing again a cordial welcome to his visitors, and a wish to take each of them by the hand. The ladies and gentlemen were then severally presented, and many pleasant words of kindness and good humor were interchanged. This interview was universally pronounced to be one of the most agreeable incidents of the excursion; and the ladies especially were earnest and fluent in their praises of the affability and courtesy of Mr. BUCHANAN.

There are rumors, says the *Critic*, of a new biography of Mr. Disraeli, to be written from a different point of view from the very hostile one taken by [illegible], (the biographer of Edmund Burke,) in his "Life of the Honorable Benjamin Disraeli, a Biography Addressed to the New Generation," and published a few years ago. Possibly, we hear, the new work may partake of the character of an autobiography.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS IN THE COURTS.

Collision—Mutual Fault—Pleadings—Jurisdiction.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—BEFORE JUDGE BETTS.

Alfred H. Hovey vs. *The Steamboat Francis Skiddy.*—This case came up on exceptions to the report of the Commissioner to whom the case was referred under the rules of January Term, 1859.

The action was brought by the owners of the canal-boat *Atlantic* to recover the damages occasioned by her being run into by the *Skiddy* on the Hudson River. The boat was in tow of the steam-tug *Illinois*. There was a fog upon the river so thick that the boats were first warned of their dangerous proximity by the noise of each other's paddles, at a distance of some two or three hundred feet apart.

The Commissioner reported in favor of the libellants.

Held by the Court, That the Commissioner had authority to hear the case under the rules.

That the cause is one of Admiralty jurisdiction.

That on the facts both vessels were culpable in being kept under headway in such a state of the atmosphere, though their fault was mitigated by their being driven at so low a rate of speed.

That if this fault had continued till the collision, it would have been a case of mutual fault, calling for an apportionment of the damages.

That on the proofs, however, the tug stopped and backed at such a distance that a like proceeding on the part of the *Skiddy* would probably have prevented a collision, and this fault no longer remained common to both.

That when it was ascertained on the *Skiddy* that she was stopping in a critical closeness to the tug, she was started ahead, crossing the bows of the tug, and that this proceeding was a fault casting the blame of the collision upon her.

That the pleadings on both sides are faulty in not setting forth distinctly all the facts material to be proved to support the case of the prosecution or defence, and proofs on those points not alleged would have been legally inadmissible.

That the Court also might refuse to decide those points not specifically at issue on the pleadings, but as the case has been fully discussed on the merits, and the pleadings can be reformed on an appeal, if one is taken, the Court will decide on the law and facts of the case, that the findings of the Commissioner are correct, and that the exceptions must be overruled.

Decree, therefore, for libelants, with a reference to ascertain the demeges.

For libelants, Messrs. Platt, Gerard & Buckley; for claimants, Mr. Jones.

CHARTER—MUTUAL COVENANTS—JURISDICTION.

Rafael F. Torrices vs. *The ship Winged Racer.*—This action is brought on a charter of the ship by the owners to the libelant in July, 1857, for a voyage to China and thence back to Havana with a load of Coolies, not less than 664 in number, for which the libelant was to pay freight, $67 50 apiece to the ship, and a further sum to the master. The clause of the charter which the libel sought to enforce was as follows, "The penalty of non-performance of this contract is mutually fixed at half the amount of freight, and to the accomplishment of the same the charterer engages his whole responsibility and the owners their vessel, rigging, &c., as by law. The ship to have a lien upon the passengers for the freight money."

The libel was filed to recover this penalty, amounting to $20,951, alleging that the ship prepared for the voyage, cleared at the Custom-house, broke ground and started on the voyage, but after its commencement the owners broke it up and neglected to perform it.

Held by the Court—That by the maritime law a ship is not bound to the performance of a contract for her employment, unless there be mutually a liability charged on cargo on board for the satisfactior of those services. When the contract is for the prospective employment of a ship in transportation of cargo which is not placed on board, the remedy for a breach of such contract is in the common law Courts.

That the clause in the charter by which the owners engage "their vessel, rigging, &c., *as by law*," subjects the security to the operation of the law maritime upon credits of that character.

That the libelant therefore shows no lien upon the vessel of which the Court can take cognisance, and the exception to the jurisdiction of the Court must therefore be allowed.

Libel dismissed.

For libelant, Mr. McCulloch; for claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

CHARTER—BILL OF LADING—CARGO ON DECK—JETTISON—JURISDICTION.

N. Foster Higgins et al. vs. *Barron C. Watson et al.*—The libelants were the owners of the schooner *B. S. Johnson*, which was chartered on Aug. 6, 1858, to the respondents by her master for a voyage from two ports in North Carolina to New-York. the respondents engaging to provide the vessel with a full cargo of resin and spirits of turpentine in berrels under deck and with a deck load of resin in barrels, and to pay the master or agent a certain freight for resin and spirits of turpentine under deck, and another rate of freight for resin on dack. The master signed two clean bills of lading for resin shipped on board, one deliverable to the respondents or their assigns and the other deliverable to a third party. The vessel arrived in New-York, Sept. 24, 1858, and delivered to the respondents, 106 barrels of resin less than the number of barrels called for by the bills of lading, that number having been swept from the deck or jettisoned by reason of sea perils. The master duly assigned the charter-party to the libelants, who brought this action to recover the freight according to the charter, while the respondents claimed that as the bills of lading were clean bills, the libelants were responsible for the loss of the resin shipped on deck.

Held by the Court—That the owner of a vessel is not liable for the loss by sea perils of goods laden on deck with the consent of the shipper, when no culpable neglect or misconduct is attributed to him in their destruction or jettison. (17 How., R. 100.)

That the charter party in this case, and not the bills of lading form the controlling contract of shipmeat, and governs the rights of the parties, which are not changed by specifying a different rate of freight in the bills of lading.

That the objection that an action upon a charter-party is not within the jurisdiction of the Court, cannot be maintained.

Decree for libelants, with a reference to escertain the amount of the charter-money due.

For libelants, Messrs. Man & Parsons; for respondents, Mr. Marbury.

SEAMEN'S WAGES—UNAUTHORIZED EMPLOYMENT.

William J. Gilligan and twenty-three others vs. *The ship Winged Racer.*—This was a libel on behalf of seamen to recover wages against the vessel, by reason of the failure of a voyage to China and back, for which they had shipped. They were shipped in this port on a broker, at the request of one Hanna, who was alleged to be the master of the ship, and four of them rendered themselves on board to do duty. Hanne testified that he had possession of the ship at the time as master, but did not prove any authority from her owner, and testified also that she was shortly afterwards taken possession of by the United States Marshal under process, and the voyage was broken up and he had not had possession since. The claimants offered depositions to show that Hanna's possession was an unauthorized usurpation of her, but that evidence was excluded by reason of informality in the certificate of the Commission.

Held by the Court—That the libelants do not furnish sufficient proof that Hanne's possession was such as to enthorize him to encumber the ship with the charge of wages of a crew. There is no evidence that he brought the vessel to this port, or ever exercised any control over her, except in directing the broker to ship the crew. He may have wrouged the libelants, but there is no proof which can authorize the Court to redress that wrong at the expense of the lawful owners, who on the proofs must be deemed wholly innocent of any misconduct on his part.

Libel dismissed, but, as the libelants are seamen, without costs.

For libelants, Messrs. Woodman and Riddle; for claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohne.

TOWING—DAMAGES.

Ebenezer Goodwin et al. vs. *The Tug-boat C. Durant.*—The libelants, owners of the bark *Elizabeth*, sue to recover $212 50 damages, alleging that in October, 1856, they employed the tug to tow the bark to sea, and that in doing so she carelessly towed the bark against a schooner, injuring the bark to the emount of $100, and the schooner to the amount of $112 50, which the libelants had to pay.

The evidence showed that the libelants first employed the tug to tow the bark from a dock in Brooklyn to enchorage ground in the North River, on which voyage the injury spoken of took place, and then mede a subsequent agreement that the tug should tow the bark to sea for $30.

One of the libelants brought with him a pilot to superintend the removal of the bark to the North River, and the manner of hauling her from the dock and conducting the voyage was conducted by them, and the pilot in charge of the tug followed their orders.

Held by the Court—That the gist of the action rests in contract and not in tort.

That if the bark received injuries by negligence in the management of the tug, that fault was attributable to the libelants and their agent, the pilot, and not to the owners of the tug, who acted pursuant to the directions of the libelant and the pilot.

Libel dismissed, with costs.

For libelants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue; for claiment, Mr. Bliss.

JURISDICTION—TOWING CONTRACT.

Benjamin F. Betts et al. vs. *Eben Goodwin et al.*—This was a cross action tried with the preceding, brought by the owners of the *C. Durant* to recover the $30 for towing the vessel to sea.

Held by the Court—That the Court has jurisdiction of the action. The terminus of the service in fact happened within the exterior boundaries of the State, but the contract was indefinite as to distance, and required that the steamer should tow the bark far enough out on the high seas to enable her to clear herself from the shore, and was accordingly in principle not confined to a place within the State. Its meaning, as well as its terms looked to placing the bark fully and effectually at sea. It was, therefore, a maritime contract.

The merits of the controversy as to the damage to the bark were decided in the previous case.

Decree, therefore, for libelants for $30, with interest from the commencement of the action, the day of the contract not having been proved.

For libelants, Mr. Bliss; for respondents, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

The Williamson and Sickles Contest.

MOTION TO TAKE TESTIMONY.

Application of Amor—This was an application to Justice [illegible] of the Supreme Court, sitting at Chambers, for [illegible] taking the examination of witnesses in [illegible] contested election case between [illegible] E. Sickles, of the Third Congressional District.

It will be remembered that on the [illegible] last, Congress passed a resolution to the effect that all testimony in this case should be taken personally before a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, residing in this City. Pursuant to that resolution this application was made, both parties having the witnesses present, and being desirous of proceeding with the examination.

Mr. SICKLES, however, objected, unless the Justice would personally examine the witnesses, urging that as the House of Representatives had passed such a resolution, it would be utterly useless to take the testimony unless it was done personally by the Justice. He also stated that the act of Congress of 1851 required that the officer before whom the testimony in such cases was taken should personally conduct the examination. Mr. SICKLES stated that at the time this resolution was before the House, he opposed its adoption strenuously, upon the ground that it would be almost or quite impossible for any Justice of the Court to attend personally to such an examination—knowing, as he did, the pressure of litigation upon the Courts of the City. Mr. SICKLES regretted to be compelled to insist upon the personal attendance of the Justice in the matter, but the testimony under the resolution of the House would be useless and incompetent unless so taken. He also urged that it would be improper to compel him to attend here for twenty or thirty days for the purpose of taking the testimony, when, after all the labor and time devoted to it, the entire proceedings would be void. He did not like to occupy the time and attention of the Court, and prevent counsel from proceeding with motions, but, under the circumstances, he felt it his duty to himself, his constituents, and to the House of Representatives, to see that whatever was done at all in this regard, was properly and perfectly done.

Counsel for Mr. Williamson then stated that when the matter was before the Committee of the House, Mr. Williamson also had opposed the resolution, which was there proposed, for the same reasons urged by Mr. Sickles, and that in his (counsel's) opinion the act of Congress did not require the Justice to take the testimony personally, but that it was sufficient if witnesses were sworn by him, and their testimony reduced to writing in his presence, and certified to by him. He also contended that the Committee and the House had so construed that act, and so intended the resolution, by adopting it when such objections were made by both parties. It was not his client's choice to be occupying the time of the Court, but, they were only endeavoring to proceed according to the direction of the House of Representatives

Justice LEONARD stated that he could not take the testimony personally, but that he would administer the oath to the witnesses, and the testimony could be reduced to writing in the room, and he would certify to the actual facts. He could not determine whether or not the House would hold such a proceeding to be regular, and in compliance with the act and the resolution in question, or whether they would receive the testimony so taken. The business of the Court, however, was such that he could not otherwise attend to the matter at all. But if Mr. Sickles considered his objections well founded, and that the testimony so taken would be rejected by Congress, he could withdraw, and leave Mr. Williamson to proceed as he was advised.

Mr. Sickles again urged his objections, and apologized for occupying so much time. Justice LEONARD then said he would consult the other Justices of the Court, and inform the parties what course would be taken, on Friday morning.

The matter was thereupon postponed until that time. Justice LEONARD also said that he would try and get the other Justices of the District to join in a certificate that it was impossible for any one of them to take the testimony in any other way than that stated by him.

Alfred McIntire for Williamson; Mr. Sickles in his own behalf.

Verdict in the Powder Case.

Rogers et al. vs. *Walker et al.*—This was an action against common carriers, to recover damages for an alleged loss of gunpowder, in consequence, as alleged, of defendants' negligence.

The case was tried in the Supreme Court, before Justice SMITH, and was reported in the TIMES of Wednesday, and now resulted in a verdict for plaintiffs for $700.

Moses Ely and A. J. Vanderpoel for plaintiffs; L. Birdseye for defendants.

The Police Case.

Becker vs. *Caffrey.*—This action was for false imprisonment, and was brought against a police sergeant of the Sixteenth Ward. The case was stated fully in the TIMES of yesterday. The Jury were unable to agree, and were now discharged.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY, J.—*Dry Dock Company* vs. *Hutchinson.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs, and the stipulation of plaintiff to submit appeal on question.

Board of Excise vs. *Cavanagh.*—Judgment set aside, and defendant permitted to answer on payment of $10 costs.

Sterling vs. *Horn.*—Order of Referee to F. H. Lane, Esq., to take proofs, &c.

Court Calendar—MAY 11.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Same as yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Enumerated.—Nos. 1, 26 to 41 ½, 368.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Short causes.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3951, 1795, 4115, 4195, 953, 4221, 4289, 4269, 2593, 3283 ½, 2365, 4183, 1035, 2171, 3137, 2881, 3089, 2155, 4297, 4141, 4529, 1803, 4409, 4229, 4565, 4551, 1579. *Part II.*—Nos. 678, 3988, 4114, 3052, 3376, 900, 4032, 1946, 1948, 1562, 4458, 4516, 2696, 4456, 1410, 452, 4150.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Same as yesterday and Nos. 11, 437, edded. *Part II.*—Nos. 227, 538, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 554, 558, 534.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 329, 1944, 1978, 1979, 1960, 1999, 2000 to 2006, 2678. *Part II.*—Nos. 1567, 1569, 1579, 1854, 1668, 1877, 1562, 1906, 47, 1615, 1992, 1879, 1997, 1998, 1860.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 10.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, 1868	103⅜	10 Penn. Coal Co	84½
1,000 Indiana St. 5s	90	100 N. Y. C. R	b60 90⅜
500 Virginia State 6s	92¼	1200 do	80⅜
12,000 Missouri State 6s	83¾	3500 do	80⅜
5,000 California St. 7s	90¼	100 do	s60 80⅜
7,000 Ga 6s, payable in Georgia	102	50 do	s30 80⅜
2,000 Ohio St. 6s, 1860	101⅜	50 do	b10 80⅜
1,000 City 6s, '70	97	50 do	s10 80⅜
500 N. Y. Cent'l 6s	92	400 do	b10 80⅜
1,000 E. R. 1st m. bds.	99⅜	200 do	b3 80⅜
1,000 H. R. 3d mc. bs.	80	100 do	b30 80⅜
3,000 M.C.R 8 ₩ c. 1st M. S. F. Con. bs.	93⅞	200 do	b10 80⅜
5,000 C. & N. W. S. F. B.	76	950 do	s10 80⅜
5,000 Chi. & N. W 2d M.	15	150 do	s5 80⅜
5,000 C. & Q. R. 8 ₩ c.	91	100 do	b30 80⅜
1,000 N. J. C. 1st m. Bs.	10⅝	26 Erie Railroad	19⅜
10 Union Bank	103	100 Harlem R. Pref	35⅜
12 National Bank	103⅛	06 Reading R	b10 43¼
15 Bank of Commerce	100¾	100 do	43¼
50 do	100⅝	200 do	b30 43¼
60 Park Bank	112	200 M. S. & N. I. G'd'S.	s30 24⅜
100 Mechanics' Bank	120	50 do	24⅜
5 Del. & H. C. Co	99⅜	100 do	b30 24⅜
25 do	99⅝	100 Panama Railroad	146¾
108 Pacific M. S. Co	106⅜	200 do	s30 145¾
210 do	106¼	100 do	b30 144
200 do	b30 106⅜	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	61¼
200 do	b80 106⅜	10 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	92
300 do	s30 106⅜	450 Gal. & Chic. R	66¼
475 do	106⅜	100 do	b60 86¼
100 Clev. & Tol. R	29⅞	200 do	b60 66⅜
100 do	b60 30	50 do	b10 66⅜
80 do	30	450 do	b30 66⅜
100 do	b10 30	100 do	s60 66¼
500 do	s60 30	100 do	66⅜
200 do	30⅛	700 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	b3 70
200 do	s60 30⅛	650 do	69⅞
450 do	b60 30⅜	300 do	b3 70
100 do	b30 30⅜	100 do	b60 70
100 do	b10 30⅜	100 do	b10 70
400 do	30⅜	800 do	s60 69¾
		96 Chic., Bur. & Qin. R	65

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 California St. 7s	90¾	100 M. S. & N. I. G't'd S.	25
40,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	91	200 do	s10 25
4,000 Lou'is'a State 6s	86¼	100 do	s30 24⅞
6,000 Missouri St. 6s	83⅞	100 La Cr. & Mil. R	⅞
20,000 do	b30 83⅜	50 do	⅞
7,000 E. R. 1st M. Bds.	100	10 Chic., Bur. & Q R.	65
5,000 E. R. 5th M. Bds.	59½	25 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	61½
1,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 ₩ cent. Bonds	91	50 do	b30 61½
120 Pacific M. S. Co	106¼	100 do	s10 61¾
100 do	s30 106⅜	50 do	b10 61⅞
50 do	b10 106⅝	380 do	62
		400 do	b60 62½
		200 do	62¾
		150 do	b30 62⅞
		200 Gal. & Chic. R	66¾
		200 do	66⅞
		100 Clev. & Tol. R	b30 31
		300 do	31
		250 do	b30 31⅛
		200 do	s30 31
		100 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	s30 69¾
		150 do	70
		150 do	70⅛
		100 do	s30 70
		25 Del. L. & W. R	86
		50 Mil. & Miss. R	4

THURSDAY, May 10—P. M.

The operations on the Stock Exchange today reach twenty-five thousand Sheres, the demand being more generally distributed than on the heavy business of yesterday, and with a further considerable advance on the New-York end Western Roads. At the early Board the sellers of Central supplied the market quite freely, at 80½@⅔ ₩ cent., but as the outside orders seemed to be more numerous and determined than before the price touched 80 ₩ cent., the supply of stock, cash or on contract, fell short of the demand, and the quotation in the afternoon reached 80¾@80⅞ ₩ cent. The inquiry for Erie was renewed, and 20½ ₩ cent. was paid in the afternoon. A fresh speculation sprung up in Illinois Central at the Second Board, advancing the price 2 ₩ cent., and also in Michigan Southern, which left off firm at 25 for the guaranteed and 13 for the common stock. The demand was larger for Toledo, the price reaching 31¼ ₩ cent. Rock Island rose to 70¼ ₩ cent. at the close. Galena, after falling back a fraction on the correct return of the first week's traffic in May, again rallied, and left off 66⅞@67 ₩ cent. Hudson, Reading, and Harlem were firm, and Pacific Mail stiffer on the 10 ₩ cent. cash dividend announced in the morning papers. In Panama the business is limited, the price steady, at 146@146¼ ₩ cent. Michigan Central is less active than the other Western roads, but the price firm. There was more speculative attention directed to Tennessee and Missouri State Stocks, and some considerable parcels of each taken at the Second Board, at 91 for Tennessees, and 83¼@⅜ for Missouris. United States 6 ₩ cents. were done at 106⅜, and for the new 5 ₩ cents., Coupon [illegible] upon no examination of [illegible] have sent [illegible] any particular date what [illegible] ing certificates [illegible] the balance [illegible] column? A—[illegible] *and if any one* [illegible] Q.—When you [illegible] pany, was it [illegible] ers of that Company to [illegible] & W. L. SCHUYLER? A.—It was known, I presume, to all of them.

Q.—When money was needed in the daily transactions of the Company, by whom was it raised? A.—*Whenever the construction account wanted money, the Company borrowed it from R. & G. L. Schuyler.* with the exception of the very earliest period, when they borrowed it from Mr. BOURNE, BARNEY, and SHAW; the money was obtained by Mr. JOSEPH SCHUYLER, who ordered me to make the loan. R. & G. L. SCHUYLER could borrow money from various parties, in the ordinary way of business.

Q.—Was it obtained by R. & G. L. SCHUYLER, upon certificates issued, as you have stated, to R. & G. L. SCHUYLER? A.—I have stated that I cannot positively say that the very loans made to the Company by R. & G. L. SCHUYLER was obtained by those certificates; he may have borrowed money on other securities, *but about the same time he raised money on the New-Haven securities.*

Q.—The amount of loans by R. & G. L. SCHUYLER to the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company was very large? A.—*They were large.*

Q.—*And continued from time to time, during your whole connection with the Company?* A.—*Yes, Sir.*

Mr. VANDERVENTER, another accountant in the office, who came in later than the preceding witnesses, thus takes up the over-issues of 1848-'49, and confirms the entire control of SCHUYLER over all that relates to the money wants and disbursements of the road, and the dependence of the Company upon him to financier through the Construction account:

Q.—What are the footings 1st November, 1848, including that day? A.—I find

Transfers by them..... 4,769 shares.
Transfers to them..... 4,161 shares.

(There being none to them since previous date, Sept 27.)

Balance against R. & G. L. Schuyler..... 608 shares.

Q.—At that date there was an excess of transfers of 608 shares? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I take what are the footings of these lists to and including Nov. 20, 1848? A.—

Transfers by them..... 5 149 shares.
Transfers to them..... 4,141 shares.

Showing balance against them on that day of..... 1,008 shares.

Q.—State footings to and including 3d January, 1849. A.—Transfers by them..... 5,338 shares.
Transfers to them..... 4,215 shares.

Excess of..... 1,123 shares.

Q.—What are the footings on the 10th January, 1849, inclusive? A.—That would increase it 80 shares.

Transfers by them..... 5,409 shares.
Transfers to them..... 4 215 shares.

Excess of..... 1,193 shares.

Q.—When any money was needed in the construction account, do you know by whom it was obtained? A.—Yes, Sir, by Mr. Robert Schuyler; large amounts were obtained by him for the construction account; large amounts were obtained by him from R. & G. L. Schuyler for the purpose; I do not remember any money obtained from other parties immediately for the Company, except from R. & G. L. Schuyler.

Q.—So far as you remember, all the money which was obtained by Mr. Schuyler, for the construction account, was obtained from R. & G. L. Schuyler? A.—Yes, Sir.

We might readily avail of more of this recent evidence in the New-Haven case, to the point of showing the utter impossibility of separating the certificates, and to the point, also, of showing that even *after* the famous initial date of October, 1853, SCHUYLER financiered extensively for the Company in paying off their Bonds due nearer the close of the year 1853 than October, and in settling, by his own checks, the claims for death and injuries by the Norwalk disaster, but as this is not essential to our reply to the note of Mr. NOYES, we will not at present pursue the subject.

The following was to-day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$135,134 10
Payments	135,569 64
Balance	6,451,654 85

The receipts include $125,000 for Customs.

The latest Exchange advices by the Adams Express are to Saturday P. M., May 5, as follows:

"Exchange is exceedingly buoyant, and the tendency all round is in favor of drawers. Offerings of both foreign and domestic show no increase whatever, but the demand exhibits great activity, and the market closes in favor of sellers. We repeat quotations as follows: Clear Sterling Bills, 8⅜@9 2½ ₩ cent. premium; Bill of Lading Drafts, 8@8¼ and 8½ ₩ cent.; Francs, 5 12½@5.16¼ ₩ dollar; Sixty-day Bills on the North, ⅛@I@¼ and 1⅜ ₩ cent. dis. count; Sight, ⅛@¼@⅜ ₩ cent. premium."

The New-Jersey Central Company have directed a survey to be made for the extension of their road from Elizabethport, across Newark Bay, to Jersey City, pursuant to the grant of the last Legislature of the State of New-Jersey.

The Land Grant Bondholders in the La Crosse Road are notified of a meeting at the office of Mr. JOHN FITCH, No. 44 Wall-street, to-morrow, Friday, at 2 P. M.

The return of the Cleveland and Toledo road the first week of May is:

1860	$15,691
1859	13,101
Increase	$2,590

The traffic return of the Galena and Chicago road the first week of May is as follows:

1860	$36,725
1859	21,998
Gain	$2,627

The traffic on the Great Western Railway of Canada for the week ending May 4, is as follows:

Passengers	$20,296 11
Freight and live stock	19,363 56
Mails and sundries	1,491 43
Total	$41,172 12
Corresponding week of last year	35 655 01
Increase	$5,517 12

The return of the Baltimore and Ohio road for the month of

April, 1860	$406 428
Against April, 1859	360,761
Increase this season	$55,667

The Illinois Central Company, we understand, have already paid and provided for $1,250,000 of the Freeland Bonds due 1st September, leaving $1,750,000 out. Under the pressure of the $5 call, the payments in full have been résumed, and now amount to 40,000 Shares. The last advices from London lead to the expectation that a large amount of Shares will be paid in full this month, and thus cancel $300,000 to $400,000 of the Freeland Bonds.

The Federal Court, for the District of Wisconsin has placed the Milwaukee and Mississippi Road in the control of Mr. ISAAC SEYMOUR, of this City, as General Receiver; Mr. S. being the original Trustee to the First and Second Mortgages. This takes the concern out of the local Courts, as well as out of the hends of the Directore; without, however, arresting the plan of reorganization proposed by the latter a few deys ago. The Receivership rather favors the early consummetion of some mutuelly equitable scheme of settlement between the stockholders and creditors.

In a note to the TIMES, published this morning, Mr. W. CURTIS NOYES, of counsel in the New-Haven freud, excepts to our reference to the recent new evidence in the case, as a "pertiel inference" rather than a fact, touching the complicity of the Company in the earlier over-issues of SCHUYLER. But our own lenguege was quite as cautious ee that which the learned counsel has employed in his note, and e good deal more circumspect then the direct charge of complicity which *he* used in his celebreted omnibus bill against Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS, BELMONT and other reputable Bankers in Wall-street who were victimized by the President and Agent of the Company in 1854. All this eside, however, we beg to add a few points in the recent evidence, going to show that the over-issues really date from the years 1848-49, at which time they eppear to have been wholly made *in the direct course of financiering* FOR *the Company*, and the state of the stock ledger known to the clerks employed *for* the Company and open at all times to the scrutiny of the Directors. If these fects do not meke the Company a party to the first irregularities in the stock ledger, and taint with fraud the whole subsequent process of transfers, as much as the over-issues since October, 1853, then we are possibly liable to the imputation of drawing a partial inference insteed of stating a plain business fact. But not otherwise.

The Company we have stated to be a perty to the over-issues of 1848-49, because they were openly spreed upon their Stock-books, and the proceeds employed in financiering for their then open and incomplete Construction account. We heve not alleged, in any way, thet SCHUYLER's co-directors were voluntarily or knowingly a party to the moral fraud of issning certificates in excess of the enthorized capital in 1848-9; but having virtuelly constituted SCHUYLER *the* Company, in all that releted to the construction of the Road, and in raising the means to meet its eugagements and maintain its credit in the Money Market, they undoubtedly readered the Compauy a party to the use, temporary or otherwise, for *their* benefit, of excessive or fraudulent certificetes. And the evidence to this conclusion is of a compound character, established by the mouths of two of the Company's own witnesses, wholly unimpeeched, and certainly amounting to more than a partial or doubtful inference.

Mr. ALOYSEN, a former accountant for the Company, was recently before the Supreme Court, as a witness in the trial of the Omnibus suit of Mr. NOYES—that is, a suit against *all* the holders of what has been arhitrarily called spnrious stock, not only to compel them to forbear the further prosecution of their claims against the Company for the act and deed of their President and Transfer Agent, but to compel also the surrender of all evidence of certificates of the fraud perpetreted upon them for cancellntion—and this gentleman testifies that the belance of shares in the certificate

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TENOR SINGER.—THE ADVERTISER, having a pure tenor voice, of high range, and being in other respects well qualified, desires a situation in some Protestant Church in this City until 1st September. Parties desiring his services will address CANTICLE, Box No. 116 *Times* Office, stating location and salary.

BANJO TAUGHT.—BANJO TAUGHT AT THE pupil's residence in New-York or Brooklyn, making the pupil proficient in a course of 25 lessons. Single lessons 50 cents. Address G. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

$180.—GREAT BARGAIN.—A SPLENDID 7-octave, iroo frame piano, almost new, with all modern improvements, and superb tone and finish. Also, a new 5-octave melodeon $50. J. COUENHOVEN, No. 856 Broadway, 3 doors below 14th-st.

HAINES BROS., MAUFACTURERS OF first-class piano-fortes at extreme low prices. Salesroom, No. 656 Broadway, next to Laura Keene's. Factories corner of 2d-av. and 21st-st. Pianos for hire, and rent deducted if purchased.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEwood Piano-forte, warranted in every respect, will be sold at a great bargain; or a second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 437 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $130.
Call and see them.

ALBERT WEBER'S OVERSTRUNG grand-action iron-frame piano-fortes, unsurpassed in elasticity and power, beauty and durability. Warranted for 3 years. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright pianos, new and 2d-hand, for sale and hire. Hire allowed on purchase.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTES, or the Violin Piano, for sale at the music-store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, between Prince and Spring sts.

FOR SALE—A NEW, EXTRA-FINE-TONED UPRIGHT catch piano, 7-octave, full iron frame, carved legs; warranted to keep in tune. At No. 562 Broadway, near Prince st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID GRAND PLEYEL PIano, in perfect order—the owner leaving the country. To be seen at Descombe's music rooms, No. 149 9th st., near Broadway.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

PIANO.—$50 FOR A 6-OCTAVE PIANO, MANUfactured by Musserd et Paris. Inquire at No. 134 East 36th-st., first floor, after 6 o'clock P. M.

JUDSON & MUNGER HAVE REMOVED from No. 722 to No. 626 Broadway, (next door to Laura Keene's Theatre,) with Haines Bros. Pianos to let.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OLD DOMINION SOCIETY.—THE ANNIversary address before this Society will be delivered by Hon. GEO. W. SUMNER, of Virginia, at Cooper Institute Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. The public generally are invited to attend. Admission free. The business meeting of the Society will be held at 7 o'clock the same Evening in Room No. 19 Cooper Institute. The anniversary dinner of the Society will occur at the Metropolitan Hotel, TUESDAY, 15th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M. Members can procure tickets of D. OTEY, No. 34 Wall-st.; S. K. BURKE, Jr., No. 26 Broad-st., or R. P. WALLER, No. 89 Chambers-st.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A special meeting will be held at the Mercer House, on THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 11, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee on Reunion, and other very important business. Every member of this Corps is requested to attend, both officers and privates.
By order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CAMPAIGN CLUB.—Headquarters No. 722 Broadway. Open all the time till after the elections. Mass meetings every Thursday Evening. SIMEON DRAPER, President.
FRANCIS G. YOUNG, A. C. ELLIS, } Secretaries.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting of this Association will be held at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 11, 1860, at 7½ o'clock.
CHAS. H. SWORDS, Recording Secretary.

CLINTON-HALL ASSOCIATION.—THE ANnual election for seven Trustees, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Hall, Astor-place, on MONDAY, 14th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
CHAS. E. MILNOR, Secretary.

ROOFING.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE
PATENT MICA and FIBROUS
CEMENT ROOFING.

Adapted to every variety of Roof, new or old, and unequaled for durability, beauty and cheapness, by any composition in use. CEMENT for SALE by the barrel, with printed instructions for use.
DITTO, PORTER & CO.,
Successors to JOSEPH DITTO & CO.,
No. 257 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., New York.

LEAKY ROOFS MADE WATER PROOF by my indelible cement. Also, metal roofing done and repaired. Charges moderate and orders punctually executed. JAMES HATTON, 152 West Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; can do all sorts of fine washing in the neatest style; is a first class laundress; would like to get in a small private family; would be willing to go to the country for the Summer; can give the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 270 3d-av., in the store, between 33d and 33d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RE spectable Protestant young woman a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing or nurse and seamstress; can do embroidery; has the best of City references; has no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and assist with the washing, or would take care of a child; no objections to the country; is very fond of children; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 31 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl, to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 10 Amity-place, rear building.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—A NEAT and competent Protestant English young woman desires a situation in City or country as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and plain sewer; is of an obliging disposition and good address; no objection to travel. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of embroidery and family sewing; would do waiting or take care of children; is willing to go to the country for the Summer. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 144 30th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of embroidery and sewing; would do waiting or take care of children; is willing to go to the country for the Summer. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 144 30th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—An English girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; the country preferred; has good City reference. Apply at No 50 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 West 24th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a competent young women who perfectly understands her business; or would do chamberwork and mind children; is very neat and tidy in appearance, and fond of children; has 9 years' reference from her last place; no objections to the country. Can be seen, on Friday and Saturday, at No 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wantec, a situation, by a Protestant German woman, in the City or country, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; can speak the English language fluently; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 405 Broome-st

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable young woman; is willing to make herself generally useful; will assist in the washing and froning; best of City reference. Apply at No. 164 11th-st., between Avenues A and B, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a neat and industrious young woman; has good City reference from her last employer. Apply for two days at No. 185 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST EXPERIenced young woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, sones and jellies, game and fancy dishes. No objection to Westchester County. Wages $9 to $10. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman as cook; is an excellent cook, and understands her business thoroughly, and would assist in the washing if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 East 23d-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent respectable woman; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning and larding, jellies and creams, and pastries; will take care of a house for the Summer, or go to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 529 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO COOK. Awash and iron, by a neat respectable young woman who thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and an excellent washer and ironer; has good City reference; wages $8 to $9 per month. Apply for two days at 51 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman in a private family; is a good cook, washer, ironer and baker; she has no objections to go in the country for the Summer; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 10 Amity-place, rear building.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS FEMALE COOK (colored) desires a situation for the Summer, at Newport, Saratoga, or other resort, in a boarding-house or private family. She is well acquainted with all kinds of cooking. Inquire, for two days, at No. 235 West 29th-st.

AS COOK.—COOK'S SITUATION WANTED BY a competent woman; understands cooking in all its branches; would assist with the plain washing if required; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 80 West 20th-st., near 6th av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a capable young women; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; is a good bread and biscuit baker, and understands her business perfectly. Can give the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 240 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands meats, soups, jellies, baking and pastry; also, English and French dishes; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good cook; understands meat, soups, game, jellies and pastry; willing to go with a family during the Summer to the country; good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; has no objections to a respectable boarding-house or the country; would assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook by a respectable young woman who is willing to assist in washing and ironing, and has the best City reference. Call at No. 166 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; has the best City reference, and willing to go in the country with a family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation in a private family as first-class cook; has the best of City references. Call at No. 84 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has good City reference. Apply at No. 82 3d-av., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at 166 16th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST OBLIGing young woman, a situation as cook, or cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, baker of pies, bread, &c.; or as good laundress. Would do general housework or chamberwork, waiting, or laundress. Best of reference. No objections to the country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway. A home in preference to high wages.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN as situation in a small private family; will assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread, biscuit and pies; no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer. Can be seen till engaged at No. 199 East 13th-st., near 1st av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a highly respectable and well-recommended woman as cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress; is an excellent cook and baker, and first-class washer and ironer; would prefer a situation on Staten Island. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a first class cook; will assist in the washing and ironing, if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 36th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; can make good bread and biscuits; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 125 Lexington-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A GOOD SCOTCH SERVANT wishes a situation, in City or country, to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two Protestant young girls, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 121 3d-st., second floor, front room.

ALL FAMILIES MAY BE SUPPLIED With all classes of FEMALE SERVANTS, German, English, Scotch, Irish, etc., etc., at the large Institute and Home, No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. An American lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, situations in the country or Brooklyn for two nice, smart girls, sisters; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as waitress and chambermaid or nurse; are girls of very respectable appearance, neat in their habits, and will be found efficient, trustworthy and obliging girls; are very highly recommended. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A cook's situation wanted by a competent woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; also, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid or waitress; both can furnish the best of City references as to capability and character. Can be seen at No. 42 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted by two sisters, the one as cook the other as chambermaid; are Scotch Protestants; will assist in washing and ironing. To be seen for two days at No. 199 West 26th-st. Inquire in the front basement. Would prefer the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant woman. Has good references. Address C. M., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as a good cook and laundress by a very competent woman with good City references; is a good meat, vegetable and pastry cook and baker, and a good laundress. Call during two days at No. 89 11th-st., west of 5th-av., second floor, front room.

AS EXPERIENCED COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, situations for several very excellent cooks, washers and ironers and up-stairs servants, who are highly recommended from some of the first families in Brooklyn. Some of these servants are sisters and friends, who would prefer living together, and would go in the country. Our selection is now unusually large, and of the most experienced and really reliable class.
MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK.—Wanted, a situation as professed cook in a German family, either in New-York or Brooklyn, by a German girl of very respectable appearance; is, without any exception, a thorough cook, and recommended in the highest terms for ability and character; will assist in the washing and ironing; expects good wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED BY A Scotch woman, Protestant, a situation as housekeeper; thoroughly competent either in hotel or private family. Understands cooking in all its branches; jellies, pickling and preserving. Apply southeast corner of 7th av. and 44th-st., at the residence of her present employer, for two days. Address H. Y. Z., as above. No objections to the country.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A SMART, intelligent American girl, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to take care of one child and sew; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 19 West 16th-st., until engaged.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; is a good sewer and sewer; would be willing to assist in washing. Can give good reference from her last place, where she has lived two years and a half. Call, for two days, at 33 Cornelle-st., near Bleecker, rear basement.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as a perfect laundress; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 67 West 18th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman in a private family as first-class laundress, or as chambermaid, and would do the fine washing and ironing; has lived in the best of families; can give the best of City reference; has no objections to go in the country. Can be seen at No. 129 West 31st-st., near 7th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation in a private family as first-class laundress, or would do chamberwork and the fine washing and ironing; has no objection to go in the country with a family; can give unexceptionable reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 37 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, lately arrived from the Old Country; is willing to take care of children; can do all kinds of embroidery and plain sewing; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Can be seen for two days at No. 257 East 13th-st., corner of Avenue A, first floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS nurse, by an experienced Protestant woman; can take care of a baby from its birth, or growing children; is a good plain sewer; has lived twelve years in one place; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as baby's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is a good seamstress; if required can give good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 146 7th av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for many years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 52 12th-st., near Broadway, in the music store.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, without incumbrance, as infant's nurse; is experienced in sickness; is fully capable of taking entire charge, if required; no objection to travel; can sew. Will be seen at No. 163 West 16th-st.; call at the basement door.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED English nurse, a situation to take charge of one or two children; can cut and make their clothes, or can take an infant from the mouth and bring it up by hand if required. Apply at No. 113 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 2d floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, A Protestant, wants a situation; is thoroughly competent to take the entire charge of an infant, or one or two grown children; is a good seamstress; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 148 East 32d-st., basement, between 2d and 3d-avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a Protestant, a situation as child's nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth; will be found trustworthy; or would take charge of grown children, and do plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 885 Broadway, in the store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS WET nurse, by a respectable woman, with a breast of milk but three weeks old; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 139 West 21st st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl with good recommendations, a situation as child's nurse, or to do light chamberwork and waiting, in a small family. Apply, for two days, at the house of her last employer, No. 15 East 32d-st.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as nurse and to do plain sewing or assist in chamberwork; has best of City reference from whom she lived six years. Can be seen at No. 67 West 27th-st., basement, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress or nurse and chambermaid; good City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 East 21st-st., third floor, front room, between 2d and 3d avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as nurse, and to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to go to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 56 3d-av., for two days.

AS NURSE OR LADY'S MAID.—A FRENCH person, speaking the English language fluently, wishes an engagement with a family about to leave for Europe, in the capacity of nurse or lady's-maid. She is a first-class dressmaker. She has traveled in Italy, Switzerland, and Germany. Address Mme. AIMRES, No. 196 West 26th st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to go out of town for the Summer; good City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 55 3d-av., in millinery store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as nurse and chambermaid; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 49 Talman-st., between Bridge and Charles sts., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN ENGlish woman, with good reference, wants a situation in the country, as nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging, and is of kind disposition. Apply at No. 424 Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman, a Presbyterian, as nurse and seamstress, in the country, Staten Island preferred. Address No. 64 Charlton-st., near Varick.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork, if required; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress; makes children's clothes, and shirts in style; is quick at the needle; or as lady's maid and seamstress; wages $8 to $9; City or country. Call at, or address, No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A GIRL WISHES A SITUAtion as waitress in a private family; is capable of taking full charge of the silver and dining-room, or will do chamberwork and fine muslins. Refers to her present employer. Call, for two days, at No. 88 East 28th-st., first floor.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as waitress and to do light chamberwork in a small family; she fully understands her business; has good City reference. Call at No. 117 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., first flight of stairs.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT girl as waitress; must have good City reference. Apply at No. 25 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted by a respectable young woman a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and assist with the fine washing and ironing in a private family; can give the very best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 80 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman, as waitress and to do light chamberwork; the best of City reference. Call at 74 Charles-st., rear of Bleecker.

AS WAITRESS ON A LADY, &c.—WANTed, by a respectable young girl, a situation to travel, to wait on a lady, or to take care of a child five or six years old; Europe preferred; City reference. Apply at No. 191 4th-st., near 6th av., top floor.

EUROPE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A single young man of good address and habits, to travel with some single gentleman to Europe or elsewhere, in the capacity of valet; unexceptionable references for character and industry. Address A. B. C., drug store under the Everett House, corner of 17th-st. and 4th-av., N. Y.

CALIFORNIA.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman would engage with a family going to California as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse. A home more an object than wages. She would pay part of her passage. Can be well recommended. Address H. A. U., Box No. 124 Post office, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS BOOK-K

The New-York Times.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1860.

This Evening.

[illegible] OF MUMBO—Means in Egypt.

[illegible]—La Juive.

[illegible] GARDEN—Royal Amphitheatre Equestrian [illegible].

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Colleen Bawn.

[illegible] THEATRE—Hen at Law—Rough Diamond.

BOWERY THEATRE—Hamlet Blake—Rescued Bride—How's Your Uncle.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Dot. [illegible]

HOWARD HALL—Moran's Melodies.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Hanselaire's Magical Entertainments.

NO. 596 BROADWAY—Prof. Jacobs' Magical Entertainments.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE [illegible]—California Menagerie.

[illegible] SALOON—German Concert's Rehearsals.

[illegible] UNION—Peale's Court of Death.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—Gen. Tom Thumb.

[illegible] PORT GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

[illegible] STREET—No. 536—Wenlock's Free Gallery [illegible].

[illegible] OF UNION—Exhibition of Paintings.

[illegible] NATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

[illegible]'S GALLERY—No. 707 Broadway—Exhibition of Statuary.

[illegible]'S GALLERY—No. 772 Broadway—Portrait of Washington Irving.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Baltimore Constitutional Convention achieved the object of its meeting, yesterday, by nominating for President JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, and for Vice-President, EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts. Upon the first ballot, the strength of Mr. BELL was so clearly apparent, that npon the second, nearly all the delegates hastened to record their votes for him; and he was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention. Mr. EVERETT was subsequently, and by acclamation, nemed for the second office. Prior to the balloting, the Committee upon Business reported a preamble and resolutions adverse to the nttterance of any declaration of principles; pronouncing the Constitution itself a sufficient platform with which to go before the people. The proceedings were marked with exemplary harmony, notwithstanding some of the advocates of Gen. HOUSTON bear their disappointment impatiently. Hopes are entertained that for BELL and EVERETT, should the Democracy not reunite, nearly all the Southern States may be carried; and even should the Democratic schism be repaired, North Carolina and Louisiana are counted upon.

The Senate devoted itself to the consideration of the Homestead bill, rejecting amendments offered by Messrs. RICE and DOUGLAS, and finally passing the measure by a vote of 44 to 8. The House had Territorial business before it, including that in reference to a new land district in Washington Territory, which was passed, and those establishing five new Territories, and abrogating the laws of New-Mexico establishing Slavery. The latter bill provoked an animated discussion, with a wordy encounter between two members from Illinois; but the previous question having been ordered, the bill passed 91 to 90. After discussion of the Tariff bill, in Committee of the Whole, that measure was reported to the House, and also passed.

The contest between Messrs. WILLIAMSON and STOCKLER for the seat in the House of Representatives held by the latter, came up in the Supreme Court Chambers yesterday, on an application by Mr. WILLIAMSON to have testimony taken by a Justice of the Court pursuant to a resolution of the House. Mr. STOCKLER, in his own behalf, urged that the testimony must be taken by the Justice in person. Justice LEONARD said that would be impracticable. He would swear the witnesses, and the testimony might be taken in the Court-room. Mr. STOCKLER insisting that this was insufficient, the matter was laid over till this morning, for consultation with other Justices.

An arrival at Boston furnishes advices from Pernambuco to the 15th nlt. The yellow fever, which was prevalent there, had carried off Mr. STAPP, the American Consul, who died on the 13th April. A severe drouth was complained of along the northeastern coast of Brazil.

Hon. LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER was yesterday reelected United States Senator from Connecticut. He was opposed by Hon. W. E. EATON, of Hartford.

The Illinois Republican Convention assembled on Wednesday at Decatur, and nominated as its candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor RICHARD C. YATES, of Morgan; and FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, of Du Page. The Convention was large, enthusiastic and confident of victory.

Fifty-six petitions for, and three against, a change in the rule regarding Slavery, were presented to the Methodist Conference yesterday. Other petitions had reference to the Presiding Eldership, the extension of time of ministerial service, and to the Five Points and other missions in this City. A report of the Committee on Missions, recommending that an assistant be sent to Mr. JACOBI, of the German Mission, and that one of the Bishops visit the missions in Denmark and Norway, as well as that in Germany, was adopted. The Committee on Correspondence reported against sending a delegate to represent the Conference in the Presbyterian General Assembly at Rochester. The ground for this action was the impropriety of asking a delegate to vacate his seat in the Conference even temporarily. The report was adopted.

The Forty-fourth Anniversary of the American Bible Society was celebrated at the Academy of Music yesterday morning, Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, the President, occupying the Chair. In a few introductory remarks he said, that during the past year the Society had seen much to give the members cheer and hope for the future. The report of the managers showed that 51 new auxiliaries had been recognized, and that the receipts were $436,956 92—an increase of $20,945 55 over the previous year. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. PLUMER, of Baltimore; Rev. Dr. FISHER, of Hamilton College, N. Y.; Rev. Dr. TORRANCE, of Pennsylvania; Rev. Dr. SABNETT, of Auburn, Ala.; Rev. Mr. HENRY, of New-York, and Rev. Mr. RICHARDS, of Boston. There was quite a large attendance, and the interest in the progress of the Society seemed unabated.

The first anniversary of the "American Tract Society of Boston" was held at Dr. CHEEVER'S Church. The annual statement of the labors of the Society during the year showed the number of tracts published to be fifty-four, making in all 1,129,550 copies, and 5,655,600 pages. Thirty-three colporteurs were employed. The gross receipts of the Society amounted to $67,600 86; expenses, $66,698 06, leaving a balance in the treasury of $902 80. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Dr. TYNG, of this City, and by Rev. Drs. EDDY and KIRK, of Boston.

The second anniversary of the African Civilization Society was held last evening in the Church of the Puritans. There was a good audience. Several addresses were made, and a collection was taken up for the benefit of the Society.

The anniversaries of the Swedenborgian Printing and Publishing Society and the New Church Association were celebrated in the church of the [illegible] in Thirty-fifth-street. Rev. Mr. BARRETT and Mr. T. HITCHCOCK reported the operations of the respective societies during the year, from which it appeared that their affairs were prospering. Rev. Mr. HAYDEN, of Portland, Me., delivered the annual address, and it was received with much favor.

The Woman's Rights Association held two sessions yesterday morning and evening, in Cooper Institute. Speeches were made by Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Wright, Miss Susan B. Anthony, Rev. Beriah Green, Wendell Phillips, Judge Culver and others. The arguments were mainly addressed to the right of woman to representation at the Ballot-box, the Bar, the Jury-box, and the Bench; to an extended and more remunerative sphere of labor, and to further rights of property.

The Universalist Union Conference met last night in the church of Rev. Mr. BROOKS. Speeches were made by Rev. Dr. SAWYER and others.

Mr. CLARKE was advertised to make a second balloon ascension yesterday, from Palace Garden. Despite the violent gusts of wind which now and then sprung up, and the remonstrances of his friends, he persisted in attempting the ascension, but no sooner had the balloon left the ground than it was dashed with great violence against the concert saloon, which faces on the Garden. The basket caught for a moment under the projecting eaves of the building, and then was hurled against a sky-light with great force. The balloon instantly collapsed. Mr. CLARKE was found at the roof of the building, and the physicians who were immediately summoned, ascertained that his injuries were principally internal. During the evening he remained insensible, and expired about 11 P. M. His wife witnessed the casualty, and would probably have shared her husband's fate had the ascensive power of the balloon been found sufficient to carry up two persons, as it was her intention to have attempted the voyage with him.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, received a communication from the commander of the Brazilian corvette, *Dona Isabel*, returning thanks for the attentions shown him and the officers of the corvette. A resolution was adopted, directing the Street Commissioner to direct the owners of the steamship *Ohio*, now sunk at the foot of the Twentieth-street, North River, to raise the same forthwith. In the Board of Councilmen, the most important matters considered were the contemplated widening of Catharine-street, and the proposition to make a new contract for the completion of the Battery enlargement. In the Board of Supervisors a resolution was offered by Mr. KENNEDY, who thinking that some patriots might desire to be present at Chicago during the coming week, suggested an adjournment until the 22d inst., which was acceded to unanimously, and the recommittal of a report with reference to the constructing of a new County Jail. The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Charities and Correction was held, yesterday, but, with the exception of one or two removals, the business transacted was of no public importance. The members of the Board give their full time and attention to the discharge of their duties, and are evidently making every effort, not only to economise the expenditures, but to render the institutions under their charge worthy of the City.

The upward speculation in Stocks was continued yesterday, and a large and more general business done on the Share list. New-York Central, 80¾@¾ at the close; Erie, 20¼, and Rock Island, 70½. No alteration in Money or Exchange.

With an improved demand, prices of Cotton advanced a shade. The day's sales reached 3,000 bales. Flour opened heavily, but closed with rather more firmness. Wheat was plenty and depressed. A fair inquiry prevailed for Corn and Oats, partly for export. The movements in Provisions were moderate. Groceries were quiet, as were likewise Metals, Oils, Whisky, Hides, Rosin, Tar and Tallow. Turpentine was in demand. The principal freight engagements were for Liverpool.

The Presidential Contest.

After much tribulation, we have at last one Presidential Candidate fairly in the field. The Union Convention at Baltimore yesterday nominated JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, for President, and EDWARD EVERETT for Vice-President. Two more respectable names could not be found in the country,—nor will any one donbt that in their hands the Government would be administered with ability, dignity and the most conscientious devotion to the honor and welfare of the whole country.

JOHN BELL has acted a prominent part in public life for many years. A lawyer by profession, he entered Congress first in 1827, and continued to represent his district in the House for fourteen years. At the ontset he was a warm admirer and a political supporter of Mr. CALHOUN. In 1832 he was opposed to the protective system, bnt soon afterwards changed his views on the snbject. He resisted Mr. CALHOUN'S policy of nullification, and was a zealous supporter of Gen. JACKSON until the removal of the deposits, when he left the Democratic Party. In 1834 he was elected Speaker of the House, receiving the Whig vote, and that of those Democrats who were opposed to Mr. VAN BUREN. In 1835 he openly advocated the election of Jndge WHITE in opposition to Gen. JACKSON, and thenceforward acted with the Whigs.

In 1836, Mr. BELL alone of the Tenneesee delegation advocated the reception of Abolition petitions, and was sustained by his constituents. In 1841, he became Secretary of War under President HARRISON, but retired after his death, and remained in private life until 1847, when he was elected United States Senator, and reëlected in 1853. He opposed the Mexican War,—supported the Compromise measures of 1850, opposed the Nebraska bill and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854, and denounced the Lecompton policy of the Administration in 1858.

This is the record of the Union candidate for the Presidency. It is a good one throughout. He has decided ability, and is, in the best sense of the word, a statesman. The Platform adopted by the Convention evades all the points of principle and policy now before the country. The position taken is, that, inasmuch as platforms are generally intended to mislead the public, it is best not to adopt any at all. No one can suppose that such a position as this will be regarded as satisfactory by any considerable body of the people in any section of the country. Issues cannot be settled by being ignored; and the controversy growing out of Slavery has reached such a point that both North and South feel the absolute necessity of coming to some distinct and definite understanding in regard to it.

It is quite evident that some, at least, of the leading members of the Convention did not nominate this ticket for the special purpose of electing it, nor indeed with a settled intention of voting for it themselves. Their object is primarily the defeat of the Republican ticket. If this can be done better by voting for BELL, they will vote for him: if not, they will vote for somebody else. Ex-Gov. HUNT, on behalf of the party in this State, distinctly announced that he should not bind himself to this nomination. He should preserve his independence, and remain perfectly free to vote as emergencies hereafter to arise might require.

No judgment can be formed as to the effect of this nomination upon other parties, until their nominations shall have been made. Mr. BELL will command a good deal of strength in the Southern States, and will receive a heavy conservative vote in all those which were formerly Whig. At the North he will be less formidable,—not from any lack of personal popularity, but because his party position does not represent any strong and earnest sentiment of the Northern people.

AN OSTENTATIOUS BUT ABSURD PROCEEDING.—The Federal Grand Jury in Savannah seem to be sly wags. They have just found "true bille" against C. A. L. LAMAR and his confederates, for rescuing Capt. FARNHAM from the County jail in that city. Now we love a good joke as much as anybody, but to be good a joke must always be seasonable and in good taste, but this joke, we are sorry to say, is neither. To make the finding of a bill a serious, respectable proceeding, in which good citizens and fathers of families impannelled on a Grand Jury may fairly engage, the criminal must be amenable to its jurisdiction. If he is not, it is a sorry farce. If the Savannah Grand Jury were to indict the Pope or the Emperor of Russia for a misdemeanor, it would be difficult to see the point of the joke, even if he had committed it ever so plainly. Mr. LAMAR is no more amenable to United States laws than either of these potentates, and has even less to fear from the United States Government. If either of them did half as much against our authority as he has done, we should undoubtedly declare war against him; but it is well known that there is no possibility of our declaring war against LAMAR, no matter how contemptuously he treats us, although his despotism in Georgia is far more grinding than that of ANTONELLI. He does not allow his friends to remain in jail. He took one of them out by force the other day, and the United States authorities did not dare to rearrest him. They simply opened "negotiations" with LAMAR, and it was finally agreed that FARNHAM should—not go back to jail—but give bail—not as a matter of right but as "a compromise." To indict LAMAR, the rescuer, after such an occurrence as this, is very like bringing an action in ejectment against the Queen of England in the District Court, to oust her from San Juan island.

English Criticisms and American Institutions.

It is perfectly natural that the conservative statesmen and publicists of England should feel seriously alarmed at the rapid extension of the basis of political representation in English society, and not very unnatural, therefore, that they should eagerly seize upon every symptom of disease and disorder in the political system of the United States, to hold it up as a warning of the perils which are inherent in the absolute practice of popular government. The wisest thinkers will always be the slowest to pronounce upon the share which this or that political institution may have played in the development of national greatness and prosperity; and as England has unquestionably made enormous progress in the substantial elements of individual well-being and general liberty, under the curious and complex forms of her actual Constitution, it is no positive indication either of political blindness or of social prejudice, that Englishmen of intelligence should shrink from adventuring upon changes, both political and social, so grave and radical as may be expected to follow upon any near approach to that almost universal enjoyment of the right of suffrage which prevails in the United States.

Whether, indeed, the exercise of the suffrage in any country be a simple right; whether it ought not to be everywhere regarded rather as a function implying and requiring certain principles of discrimination in its distribution, is a question which may properly be debated with earnestness in Europe, since it has yet to be satisfactorily and fully answered even in America. We cannot therefore quarrel with our English cousins for objecting as vehemently as possible to that argument from American ideas to English facts, on which the Manchester school of English politicians have always laid so much stress. We can even understand the motives which lead Parliamentary speakers and public journalists to throw the brighter side of American life into the background, and to spend all the power of their palettes upon the darker realities of our current history, whenever the question of representative reform becomes the order of the day among them. Speakers and writers have adopted the same tactics from the beginning of the world, and neither American Congressmen nor American journalists are slow to apply them whenever occasion demands.

But when we are assured, by those who ought to be the leaders of British opinion, that the "institutions of the United States have failed;" that we have not only come short of proving that England ought to be Americanized, but have absolutely thrown ourselves away on our own soil, and undermined the fabric of our own prosperity, we know not whether to laugh at the extravagance or to resent the injustice of a misrepresentation as hasty as it is insulting.

To say that the institutions of a country have failed is a very wide and sweeping statement, embracing so much matter for consideration that it can neither be adequately presented nor adequately met in the limits imposed upon a daily journalist. The mere discussion of what a national failure means can only be compared to the benyan-tree of the East, for the multitudinousness of the branches which it shoots forth. Are we required, for instance, to admit that the institutions of 1789 have failed in France, because they have brought about so many revolutions in the course of their natural development? If so, how are we to dispose of the fact that the national wealth, the national power, all the elements of national greatness and individual well-being, have increased in France almost beyond computation during this development? Are we expected to decide that the institutions of England have failed, because England, after once reaching the leadership of Europe, has lost that leadership; because her military resources have been tried and found wanting; because she no longer occupies in 1860 the position relatively to the other nations of the world, either as respects her commercial importance, her manufacturing power, or her diplomatic prestige, which she enjoyed in 1820? Do not her own most patriotic writers continually publish to the world the frightful uncertainty which overhangs her future; the risks of domestic democracy and of foreign coalition which make dark her horoscope? Are the absolutely impracticable nature of her position in India, and the fearful condemnation passed upon her system of government in Ireland by the enforced expatriation of millions of the Irish population, to be taken as evidences of national failure? If not, why are we to admit that the institutions of the United States have failed, because we are tormented with the Mormons in Utah and menaced by the fierce fanaticisms of Pro and Anti-Slavery agitation throughout the Republic; because fillibustering has damaged our fame abroad, and caucus rule demoralized our Government at home? It is one thing to say that a nation is struggling with formidable problems, either social or political, and quite another thing to say that its institutions have failed; and that there is no hope for it in the future but in some absolute reconstruction of its whole theory and practice of national organization. The institutions of ancient Rome may safely be pronounced to have "failed" in the time of CICERO; the *ancien régime* "failed" in France under the Regency and Louis XV.; feudalism failed in England under the last PLANTAGENETS. But where are the signs which indicate any such failure in the Republican institutions of America to-day? For our own part we see in the troubles which to-day beset the United States, and in the scandals of which English conservatism is making such adroit, and as we have already said, not altogether illegitimate use, not the precursors of national dissolution, but the harbingers of a more vigorous and emphatic development of national morality and of enlightened patriotism than has yet determined itself in our history.

It is one of the few established laws of national life that a period of great national prosperity always engenders a sort of moral apathy and political skepticism, out of which the nation rises only through the ordeal of some profound and perilous national experience. The great advance of England during the second quarter of the last century, in wealth and influence, was followed and attended in her political life by the very same symptoms which now excite the amiable alarm of Earl GREY and the London *Times* for the welfare and happiness of America. All that has come to light of political corruption in our State and Federal Governments; nay, all that has been imagined and exaggerated by the indignant moralists of our own Press, pales before the faithful records of public venality and official dishonesty in the England of Lord CHATHAM and GEORGE III. How large a part the contractors for Government played in maintaining those mad wars with the American Colonies and the French Republic, which chastised the demoralization of English politics, no historian has yet been found courageous enough truly to portray. Under Lord NORTH the loans of the Exchequer were openly used to control the votes of the Commons. In one Government Lottery, out of 60,000 tickets, 22,000, valued at a profit of £44,000, were distributed to a few members, and the distribution was justified in the House on the ground of precedent, because in 1763 Mr. FOX had had £100,000, Mr. CALCRAFT and Mr. DRUMMOND £70,000, and the Governor of the Bank of England £50,000, to put them right on the questions of the day. Of the loan of 1780, more than £3,000,000 was so allotted to one person that he made a premium of 11 per cent. the moment the loan was published. In 1783, out of a loan of £12,000,000, £7,700,000 were given to bankers, members of the House—only one man, Mr. MARTIN, being found to decline the bribe thus offered him; while another British Senator, Mr. SMITH, of SMITH, PAYNE & Co., got up in his place in Parliament and complained "that his house had been left out of the distribution."

From time to time the public waxed wroth at these things; inquiries were instituted, and some one infinential person being made a scape-goat, matters went on as before. Mr. FOX declared, "every contractor sells his vote. I have voted, save one man, that we have forty-two ships, when we have but six, and that the French have not thirty-two. You musn't quarrel, therefore, for two-pence a gallon on the rum for the Navy, or a farthing a loaf on bread for the Army." Lords of trade anticipated the New-York Councilmen who cut up HENRY CLAY'e pall into black dress-coats. In 1781 they ordered a vast number of green velvet bags for official papers, and had them made up into court-dresses. Under the Pelham cabinet, members of Parliament received regular stipends of from £300 to £800 *per annum*. Mr. ROBERTS, the King'e almoner, tells how he paid this money "on the day of prorogation, in the Court of Requests." He shook each member, as he came out, by the hand, and left his emollient banknotes in the itching palms he pressed. The names of these incorruptible patriots were preserved in a book, and known only to Mr. PELHAM and the King. When Parliament demanded the book, Mr. ROBERTS took it to the King in his closet. GEORGE III.—"honest GEORGE"—took the book "in the presence of his Cabinet, heated a poker red-hot in the fire, thrust it into the book and the book into the flames, and so reduced it to ashes."

In dealing with the tremendous questions which the last half century has forced her to confront, England has been compelled to appeal from this little world of public baseness and corruption to the larger world of the national intelligence, morality and character. The United States are beginning to approach the same appeal. When it shall have been made, and made in vain, we may believe ourselves at the "commencement of the end." Till then, however, it strikes us as rather premature to bewail the "failure" of "institutions" under which we have grown from a knot of insignificant colonies up to the proportions of a great empire. We have thus far been found able to assert the prerogatives of this imperial station. It has yet to be proved that we are unequal to its trials.

A Flagrant Official Outrage.

Mr. BUCHANAN'S appointment of CALHOUN BENHAM, the second of Judge TERRY in the duel with BRODERICK, to the office of District-Attorney in San Francisco, is a fresh illustration of his contempt, we will not say for public opinion, but for common decency. It is a crime to fight a duel, even if it prove a bloodless duel, or to assist another in fighting one; but when the conflict eventuates in a very cool and deliberate murder, the offence receives the last degree of aggravation. The guilt of causing BRODERICK'S death rests, of course, in the first instance on TERRY, but in the second on BENHAM, who seems to have assisted in the matter with a very hearty good will, and to have hated BRODERICK with a very hearty hatred. He stands at this moment, in the eye of the law in California, in the position of an accessory to a murder. That he may not be tried for it, and will certainly not be convicted of it, is a circumstance which, though it may furnish consolation to himself, does not in the least improve his position as a candidate for public employment. And if there is any position in the public service for which his antecedents render him peculiarly unfitted, it is that of an officer whose duty it is to put the laws in force against criminals. Mr. CALHOUN BENHAM could not enter a Court and appeal to a jury to punish willful offences against society without either amusing them by his impudence, or enraging them by his hypocrisy; and any community which could witness such a spectacle without shame, would be much too far gone in iniquity for either Courts or laws to do it much good.

We venture to say, therefore, that, under such circumstances, there is not a man in the United States, of Mr. BUCHANAN'S age and standing in the community, who, in Mr. BUCHANAN'S place, would have done for BENHAM what he has done. The appointment is characterized by all that reckless contempt for morality and decency for which the Administration which is now expiring has made itself so notorious. Other Presidents have been corrupt and time-serving and unscrupulous, but Mr. BUCHANAN is, we venture to say, the first to glory in his shame. What others do in secret, with trembling and blushes, he does openly with a smirk and a leer. We do not care one straw for the political aspects of this affair, and we are fully aware that recent exposures prove our Chief Magistrate to be very much too old an offender to make it worth the while of any journal to dwell any longer on his misdeeds. There is no chance of his reformation, and his powers of mischief will soon expire. But it is due to the nation at large to protest against this latest attempt to vent petty spite by means of a gross insult to an orderly Christian community. He began the practice of setting the opinions of the people, about the conduct of their representatives, at defiance long ago. There was an unmistakable emphasis as well as impudence in his giving GLANCY JONES the Embassy at Vienna, after his expulsion by his constituency, but this performance in San Francisco is something [illegible] thing there that a violation of Democratic theories. It is a slap in the face, administered by the President of the United States, not to political opponents, but to every man in the community who respects either God's law or man's.

Death of S. G. Goodrich, Esq.

We deeply regret that we are obliged to announce the death of Mr. S. G. GOODRICH, more widely known as "Peter Parley,"—the pseudonym under which he acquired his reputation. He died very suddenly, at his residence in Ninth-street, of disease of the heart. Mr. GOODRICH was a native of Connecticut, and was born in 1793,—though no one would have judged from his appearance that he was so nearly seventy years old. He had a vigorous constitution, which he preserved to the last by care and regularity in his mode of life. He began life as a publisher, first in Hartford and afterwards in Boston,—and edited in the days of Annuals one of the most celebrated of them, the *Token*, from 1828 to 1842. His greatest success, however, was achieved in compiling books for children,—designed to convey instruction in natural history, travels, biography, and various branches of science and art, by simply-written narratives and anecdotes, copiously illustrated by engravings. He wrote as "Peter Parley" telling stories to children, and for many years the series of works thus published, extending to over forty volumes, had an enormous circulation, both in this country and abroad. They introduced a class of books which have since become universal. In 1841, he established a periodical called *Merry's Museum*, based upon the same general plan, which he continued until 1854. In 1857, he published two volumes of *Recollections*,—containing an immense amount of exceedingly interesting memoranda concerning men and events in Connecticut, and forming one of the most readable books of the day. Mr. GOODRICH was appointed American Consul at Paris under Mr. FILLMORE, and held that office for several years. He performed its duties with great fidelity, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. He published several works while there calculated to diffuse a more general knowledge of America and its institutions, and upon his return prepared an elaborate and admirable illustrated *History of the Animal Kingdom*, which was issued last year in two large and elegant volumes. He was a man of great diligence, and continued to prosecute his literary labors to the latest period of his life.

Mr. GOODRICH was preparing to leave the City, and to reside in Connecticut. Some four or five weeks since he sold his furniture, pictures, &c., and was intending to remove his family within a few days. His death will be deeply regretted, even beyond the very wide circle of his personal friends and acquaintances.

Minor Topics.

—The London *Spectator* glorifies President BUCHANAN greatly for having made a stand in defence of the Constitution of his country by protesting against any inquiry into his official conduct on the part of Congress. It notices with satisfaction that "public journals in London which have not been distinguished by their sympathy with America, or with JAMES BUCHANAN in particular—nay, the most ministerial organs in the British capital—are as hearty and as emphatic in their approval of the President's course as if he had been an Englishman."

—For a man of 75 Lord PALMERSTON is pretty lively. For morning exercise, the other day, he rode on horseback from Broadlands to Danebury, a distance of 13 miles, saw *Mainstone* gallop, then cantered back to Broadlands, took a luncheon; like RICHARD, called for another horse, and rode all over the estate. No wonder that so strong a race makes such a powerful "mill."

—It is said that the late "mill" abounded with dams. Yet a professional gentleman, who witnessed the whole thing, says that in his candid opinion it was not worth one.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Illinois Republican Convention.

RICHARD C. YATES NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR, AND FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—SPEECH OF MR. YATES.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, May 9.

The Illinois Republican State Convention met at Decatur to-day.

JOHN M. PALMER, of Maconpin County, was chosen temporary Chairman.

The Districts and Counties were then called, to allow Delegates to answer to their names, instead of appointing a Committee on Credentials.

A Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, and the Convention adjourned to 2 o'clock.

On reassembling, the Committee on Organization reported JOHN GILLESPIE, of Madison County, for President, with nine Vice-Presidents and five Secretaries.

The President was conducted to the Chair and made a neat speech.

Mr. LINCOLN and the State officers were present, and were invited to take seats on the stand.

Messrs. SWEAT, YATES and JUDD were then put in nomination for Governor, and after several ballots RICHARD C. YATES, of Morgan County, was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, of Du Page County, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor by acclamation.

Mr. YATES was called out, and addressed the Convention at some length, thanking them for the honor conferred, and an honor of which the greatest statesman in the land might be proud. He was for freedom and the Union. DOUGLAS, DRED SCOTT, and Squatter Sovereignty had all gone to that bourne whence no traveler returns. We have no trouble in our ranks. From the Wabash to the Mississippi, from Cairo to Chicago, the Republicans are wide awake already, and shouting victory. Mr. YATES declared himself for no nominee for the Presidency, but expressed a preference for Mr. LINCOLN.

Messrs. JUDD and SWEAT also responded to calls, and expressed themselves satisfied with the action of the Convention, which adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 10.

The Illinois Republican State Convention reassembled at Decatur this morning and nominated the balance of the State ticket, as follows: Auditor, Jasse K. DUBOIS; Treasurer, WM. BULLER; Secretary, O. M. HATCH; Superintendent of Schools, NEWTON BATEMAN.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted declaring ABRAM LINCOLN the choice of the Republican Party of Illinois for the Presidency, and instructing the delegates to Chicago to use all honorable means to secure his nomination, and to vote as a unit for him.

Four Delegates at large, and two Delegates from each Congressional District, and two Electors at large, and one from each District, were appointed. The Delegates at large are GUSTAVUS KROMER, N. B. JUDD, DAVID DAVIS and O. H. BROWNING. The Electors at large are LEONARD SWEAT and J. M. PALMER.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was unanimously adopted. The resolutions reaffirm the platforms adopted by the State Conventions of 1856 and 1858, favor the full protection of all the rights of all classes of citizens, are opposed to any change of the naturalization laws, in favor of a Homestead bill, and declare that Kansas ought to be admitted into the Union without Slavery.

Supplementary resolutions favoring an economical administration of the State Government with a view to the speedy liquidation of the State debt without direct taxation, and approving of LYMAN TRUMBULL'S course in the Senate, were also adopted.

Adjourned *sine die*.

From Pike's Peak.

CONTRADICTION OF THE SMOKY-HILL MASSACRE—MURDER OF DR. HICKMAN—MINING AND CLAIM DIFFICULTIES.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Thursday, May 10.

The Pike's Peak express arrived here last night with Denver City dates to May 3, and $6,268 in treasure. The express met, in one day, one hundred teams *en route* for the mines.

The following summary of news is furnished by this arrival:

DENVER CITY, Thursday, May 3.

The reported murder at the Smoky Hill fork is not credited here. The Indians probably had reference to one committed early in the Spring.

Dr. L. D. HICKMAN, brother of BILL HICKMAN, of Mormon notoriety, was shot on Monday last by a German named HENRY HASELLY, near Mountain City. HICKMAN ordered HASELLY from a claim he was working, closing at him with a cocked revolver. HASELLY [illegible]

[illegible] knocked [illegible] with a [illegible]. It is reported that HICKMAN has a wife in Davenport, Iowa.

Much difficulty is anticipated in consequence of the "jumping" of claims.

New discoveries are daily reported at Gregorie and on the Pine and Arkansas Rivers.

Mining operations will not fairly commence before the middle of May or first of June, in consequence of recent snows.

The weather was clear and warm—the thermometer at noon marking 80 degrees in the shade.

The snow is fast melting in the mountains.

From Pernambuco.

DROUGHT AND YELLOW FEVER—DEATH OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL—RETURN OF A REPUBLICAN PARTY.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 10.

The bark *Inman*, from Pernambuco 15th ult., reports no arrivals.

There was a severe drouth at Pernambuco and Bahia, which would be disastrous to the crops this year.

M. STAPP, Consul at Pernambuco, died on the 13th of April of yellow fever, which was very prevalent.

The *Inman* has on board the captain, officers and nine of the crew, and five ladies and three male passengers, taken from the whale bark *United States* by ship *Moses Wheeler*, and transferred to the *Inman*. The *United States* belonged to Westport, Mass., and bound home with 800 barrel of sperm.

United States Senatorship in Connecticut.

RE-ELECTION OF HON. LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, May 10.

The Connecticut Legislature this morning re-elected Senator LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER. The Democratic candidate was Hon. W. W. EATON, of Hartford who made a speech in the Democratic caucus last night, taking strong ground against Mr. DOUGLAS and his doctrines, declaring that the seventeen Democratic States repudiate them, and defending the Southern view on the territorial question. The vote stood in the Senate 14 for FOSTER, and 7 for EATON. In the House, 39 for FOSTER, and 70 for EATON.

Loss of the Ship Robert Steward.

SIXTEEN OF HER CREW DROWNED.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, May 10.

Six of the crew (four black and two white) of the ship *Robert Steward*, from Mobile for Liverpool, were taken from a raft in lat. 34° 10', lon. 71° 08', on the 1st inst., by the bark *Western Sea*, and, brought to this port. One other person, supposed to be the mate, was picked up by another vessel. It is thought sixteen were drowned. The ship sunk April 30. She had a cargo of 3,100 bales of cotton.

The Republican National Convention.

DETROIT, Thursday, May 10.

Suitable arrangements have been made by the Republican Committees of this State and city to receive the New-England and New-York delegates to the Chicago Convention upon the arrival of the special express from Niagara Falls on Monday noon, and accompany them to Chicago.

Freshet in the Juniata.

TYRONE, Penn., Thursday, May 10.

The heaviest freshet which has occurred for years now "sweeps the waters of the bright Juniata." Half this town is under water. The bridges over Bald Eagle Creek are swept away, and the stages have been turned back. The Pennsylvania Railroad is uninterrupted.

Democratic Meeting at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 10.

A tremendous demonstration of the Democracy took place here to night, sustaining the delegates at Charleston who voted for the Cincinnati platform and DOUGLAS. 153 guns were fired.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Thursday, May 10.

FLOUR in moderate demand; sales at $5 75 for Spring State, and $6 25@$6 62½ for Extra Canadian. WHEAT quiet; sales 1,800 bushels Extra Milwaukee Club at $1 23. CORN unchanged; sales 5,300 bushels Indiana at 63c. OATS, BARLEY and RYE nominal. PEAS in better demand; sales 4,000 bushels Canadian at 69c. CANAL FREIGHTS firmer in consequence of the scarcity of boats; forwarders are asking 26c. on Flour, 8c. on Wheat, and 7½c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—28,100 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—3,100 bbls Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat, 10,500 bushels Corn, 9,100 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 10.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT quiet; red, $1 47@$1 54. CORN active, and closing with an advancing tendency; yellow, 75c.@76c. PROVISIONS firm. WHISKY firm, at 22½c.@23c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 10.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT steady; white, $1 60@$1 75; red, $1 38@$1 45. CORN dull. PROVISIONS firm. WHISKY quiet.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Difficulties in the Genesee Conference—The "Nazarites" and the "Buffalo Regency"—The Presiding Eldership—The Meaning of the Rule on Slavery a Question of Law—New Arrangement of the Discipline.

From Our Own Correspondent.

EIGHTH DAY.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, May 9, 1860.

The General Conference to-day has been occupied principally with the consideration of miscellaneous resolutions, petitions and memorials on all manner of subjects. Most of them were referred without debate.

The most interesting subject under discussion was the difficulties of the Genesee Conference; the nature of which is fully set forth below. They will occupy much of the time of the present Conference, and will not be disposed of without a warm, extended and perhaps acrimonious debate. I have made barometrical observations in the Genesee region, and have every reason to expect a heated term. Of the many propositions for change before the General Conference, that which provides that the presiding elders shall be elected by the Conference, and not appointed by the Bishops, as they have been heretofore, is likely to be most readily disposed of. Most of the delegates are presiding elders themselves, appointed by the Bishops, and are not likely to vote for kicking down the ladder by means of which they have climbed, and with which, when their terms expire, they may desire to climb again. The presiding elder is a little bishop in his own conference, and one of the Presiding Bishop's "Cabinet." He advises what shall be the appointments of the itinerants. In this capacity he has to bear the brunt of dissatisfaction where preachers are not located to their liking; but with his responsibilities he has immunities, and influence, and a position in the Church which he will not lightly resign.

The Committee on Slavery does not meet to-day, but to-morrow its Sub-Committees report.

Bishop SIMPSON presided to-day, and Rev. WM. H. GOODE (Kansas and Nebraska Conf.) read the Scriptures, led the singing, and offered prayer.

The important Standing Committee on Appeals was announced. Its members are: Joseph Brooks, Ark.; J. S. Martin, Balt.; G. Baker, Black River; M. C. Briggs, Cal.; G. Moody, Cin.; R. C. Gavitt, Del.; W. E. Bigelow, Detroit; T. B. Sargent, East Balt.; J. M. Reid, East Genesee; E. Helmershausen, East Maine; H. Kinsly, Erie; H. R. Smith, Genesee; Geo. Rutledge, Ill.; C. R. Davidson, Ind.; J. A. Hammond, Iowa; L. B. Dennis, Kan. and Nebras.; H. M. Curry, Ky.; H. P. Torsey, Maine; A. K. Gillett, Mich.; C. Hobart, Minn.; N. Shumate, Mo.; Benjamin Day, Newark; W. H. Hatch, New-England; L. Howard, New-Hampshire; A. K. Street, New-Jersey; J. Holdrich, New-York; A. Nash, N. Y. East; C. North, Northern Indiana; [illegible] Northern Ohio; James Johnson, Northwestern Indiana; Z. Connell, Ohio; W. Reddy, Oneida; F. S. Hoyt, Oregon; W. H. Hunter, Peoria; T. G. Thompson, Philadelphia; D. P. Mitchell, Pittsburgh; P. Townsend, Providence; J. C. Stoughton, Rock River; E. G. Wood, Southeastern Indiana;

[illegible] Fuller withdrew his resolution, and Mr. Ray[illegible]'s was adopted.

Three of the expelled "Nazarites"—B. T. Roberts, C. D. Buttermore and W. Cooley—have appealed to the General Conference, and so the Genesee difficulties will shortly leave that body. The investigation, it will be remembered, will involve an inquiry into the charges of immorality against the Bishops. They are declared to be entirely without foundation. The Conference will probably endorse both parties, and sustain the action of the "Buffalo Regency."

The views in relation to Slavery are still daily pre[illegible]ed at the Secretary phrased it, literally "in Kansas." That they will constitute a pool of Bethesda [illegible] Church will arise, relieved of its present [illegible] there is little reason to believe.

[illegible] there were more emphatic in[illegible] themselves from the Church who will [illegible] slaves." *Per contra*, one from [illegible] the vote on the question of a change [illegible] 75 for and 66 against; on that of a [illegible] with regard to the presiding elder[illegible] 118 against; and on that of the pro[illegible] lay delegates, as 15 for and 66 [illegible] The petitions against a change of the rule [illegible] were received from the New-York East [illegible]

Rev. C. A. Holmes, of Pittsburgh, presented a petition asking for the reaffirmation of the old rule requiring [illegible] men and women to set apart in Church. He [illegible] all sympathy with the subject of the [illegible]. It was referred to the Committee on Revision. The rule which was originally inserted in the Discipline when the Church was instituted, to guard against abuses which had prevailed in the Church of England, was abrogated about twelve years ago.

Rev. J. T. Mitchell, (Cincinnati,) presented the report of the Committee on the Arrangement of the Order of the Discipline. Rev. A. M. Osbon (New-York) has, without altering the text of the Discipline, entirely rearranged it. He divides it into five parts, relating respectively to the doctrines, government, ritual, benevolent institutions and temporal economy. It was directed that the report be printed.

Rev. D. Curry offered a resolution directing the Committee on Correspondence to inquire into the propriety of appointing delegates to attend the Old School Presbyterian Assembly, to be held at Rochester next week. It was adopted.

Rev. Ezekiel Sapp, (Mich.) offered a resolution in favor of making the office of Presiding Elder elective. It was referred.

Rev. W. H. Hatch, (N. Eng.) offered a resolution providing that superannuated preachers residing outside of the Conferences to which they are attached shall enjoy all the privileges of the Conference in which they reside, except that of official station, and shall report annually to his Conference. It was referred. A large amount of routine business was also appropriately referred.

Rev. J. Cox, (Pittsburgh,) offered a resolution calling upon the Committee on Law Questions to answer the question—"Does the provision in the general rule on Slavery against buying and selling men, women and children, prohibit holding them as slaves?" It was adopted without opposition.

C.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 10.

The Conference assembled at the usual hour Bishop Baker in the Chair.

The credentials of Messrs. Stinson, Woon and Sanderson, delegates from the Wesleyan body of Canada, were presented, and the delegates were admitted to seats on the platform.

Among the petitions presented to-day were fifty-six for a change of the rule on Slavery, and three against; in favor of lay delegates and against the same; on the Presiding Eldership; in relation to the extension of time of the ministerial service; in relation to a new building in Baltimore for the book concern; in favor of a book-publishing house in Quincy, Ill.; in addition to the Five Points and other New-York City missions; on seating the congregations in churches; and from Oregon, on the importance of a resident Bishop on the Pacific coast.

The Committee on Missions reported in favor of sending a missionary editor to Germany to assist Rev. Dr. Jacoby, and to take charge of the Biblical Institute of Baden; also in favor of having one of the Bishops pay an occasional visit to the missions in Germany, Norway and Sweden. The report was adopted.

A memorial was presented, and referred to the Committee on Episcopacy, in relation to the administration of Bishop Ames in the Philadelphia Conference during March, 1858. The Bishop is charged with having passed upon the character of certain slaveholding members without investigation, and with having taken a partisan stand in reference to certain slaveholding preachers. The Committee on Correspondence reported against sending a special delegate to represent this body in the Presbyterian General Assembly at Rochester, as this Conference has no power to ask any member of this body to vacate his seat, without the consent of his constituents.

Dr. Newman hoped the Conference would not omit the opportunity in this day and age of holding out their hands to their sister churches. The coincidence might not occur again in a life-time. He moved to recommit the report, with instructions to prepare a letter of salutation to both the assemblies of the Presbyterian Church now about to meet.

Mr. Cookman opposed the motion, on the ground that it would involve a similar course towards all other Churches. Four years ago, this Conference expressed its desire for fraternal intercourse with all its sister Churches, and not a single reply had been received. He was opposed, therefore, to placing themselves in a position which would subject them to similar treatment and neglect hereafter.

Dr. Curry was in favor of sending a delegate to Rochester to make his bow and say how do you do and then return, and if the Presbyterians desired to make any reply they would be at liberty to do so.

After some further good-natured discussion, the motion to recommit was laid on the table and the report adopted.

A communication from the Bishops was laid before the Conference in reference to a revision of the ritual, which was read and placed on file.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THANKS FROM THE COMMANDER OF THE "DONA ISABEL."—THE STEAMSHIP OHIO TO BE RAISED.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a communication was received from the Mayor, inclosing a letter from Signor Bentz José de Carvallo, Commander of the Brazilian corvette *Dona Isabel*, in which he returned thanks for the attention shown him and the officers of the corvette.

A resolution was offered by Alderman Boole, appropriating $3,500 to pay the fees, expenses and disbursements in the matter of the contested seats from the Second and Eighth Aldermanic Districts.

The resolution was laid over.

The Board concurred with the Board of Councilmen, directing the Croton Aqueduct Board to repair Gold and Oliver streets.

On motion, the vote on the resolution to pave Fiftieth-street between Second and Third avenues, with Belgian pavement, was reconsidered and adopted. When the vote was taken, Alderman Owens asked to be excused from voting, and the Board would not excuse him. He then refused to vote, and a motion declaring him in contempt, and putting him under arrest was put, and after some talk, lost.

A resolution was adopted directing the Street Commissioner to notify the owners of the steamship Ohio, in the slip foot of Twentieth-street, North River, to raise the same forthwith, and in the event of their not complying, directing him to raise it himself.

A resolution was adopted to appropriate $3,000 to furnish the new office of the City Inspector.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

PROPOSITION TO WIDEN CATHARINE-STREET—THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET TO BE PAVED WITH TRAP BLOCK—THE BATTERY ENLARGEMENT: A NEW CONTRACT TO BE ENTERED INTO—THE CITY INSPECTOR AND HIS EMPLOYES—THE NEW FIRE ESCAPE.

A resolution to widen Catharine-street fifteen feet, on the southerly side, from the Bowery to Catharine-slip, was referred, as was a communication from Mr. Lyford, who claims that the fire escape of Messrs. Mickle & Carville, which the City proposes to buy, is an infringement of a patent obtained by him over a year ago, and publicly exhibited in this City.

The contract for paving Thirty-fifth-street with the trap block, awarded to W. A. Cummings, was confirmed.

The report of the Committee on the Battery Enlargement made a long report, in which, among other matters, they admit that the most important provisions of the contract for this work have been utterly neglected, and that owing to the supineness of the previous Common Councils, the navigation of the harbor is threatened with the most imminent danger. The Committee, however, do not state how much has been paid to the original contractor, (over $20,000,) nor what steps have been taken to enforce the damages incurred by the failure to complete his contract from his surety, but they recommend that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to complete the enlargement.

An ordinance providing for the regulation of "Steam Fire Engines" was laid over, but as it is intended to place one or two of its sections are worthy the attention of the most interested in these great improvements. The engineers are to be recommended by the Chief Engineer of the engine, nominated by the company having it in charge, and "confirmed by the Common Council," and the duties of the engineers are to be defined by the companies to which they are attached. Another section provides that "Should any negligence or misconduct of duty be incurred, the engineer shall be removed by the Board of Aldermen on the recommendation of the Company."

A communication was received from the City Inspector in answer to a resolution of inquiry, as to the names of employés in his Department. It occupied some fifty pages of foolscap, and embraced many hundred names of sweepers, cartmen and laborers; but the City Inspector urges his inability to furnish the names of the parties on whose recommendation they had been appointed, as he has never kept an official record of these matters.

Mr. Lent commended the report of the City Inspector, and gave some sharp hits at the mover of the resolution which had called forth the document, as well as the City Inspector for the tenor of his report. The paper was sent back for correction.

A report from the Board of Aldermen in favor of paying $20,000 to Mickle & Carville for the right to use their fire-escape in this City, drew forth a long discussion, in which Mr. Lent took a leading part in opposition to the report, on the ground that the matter had never been considered or reported on by this Board. He was sustained by Mr. Pinckney. It was eventually concurred in, and, after the transaction of some routine business, the Board adjourned until Monday.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION—THE NEW COUNTY JAIL—HARLEM RIVER TO BE SURVEYED AND EXPLORED.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, a communication was received from the Comptroller stating that the amount paid into the County Treasury by the Excise Commissioners for the past year was $9,960, one-tenth part of which, in accordance with a late law, is to be paid to the Directors of the Inebriate Asylum, the balance going to the "Department of Charities and Corrections."

The Comptroller submitted with his communication a resolution that the sum of $996 be paid to the Inebriate Asylum, and $8,964 to the Almshouse Department, which was referred.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee on Annual Taxes to employ a competent engineer to survey the channel of the Harlem River, with a view of ascertaining what improvements may be made in the navigation thereof, the whole expense not to exceed the amount heretofore appropriated.

Mr. Kennedy—We heard of the fact that a large number of patriots were to meet at Chicago next week, and as it was possible that some of the members of this Board might desire to present themselves there in person, moved that when the Board adjourns it should adjourn to meet on May 22, (a week from next Tuesday,) at 3 P. M. The motion was adopted *nem. con.*

The bill of Norman McLeod, $412 36, for expenses at the County Jail, was ordered paid.

The Committee to whom were recommitted the plans for a new County Jail, and for which $25,000 has been appropriated, resubmitted the same plans with a resolution that proposals be advertised for in accordance with them.

After a long discussion, in which brick, stone and rubble walls were scientifically advocated by their respective friends, the report was referred back and made the special order for the next meeting.

A few unimportant bills were ordered paid, and the Board adjourned until the 22d inst., at 3 P. M.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The regular meeting of the Board having these interests was held yesterday, all the members being present. The usual weekly reports from the several institutions were presented, from which we gather that on the 28th of April, they contained 7,382 inmates, increased during the week ending May 5 by 1,754 admissions, and decreased by the discharge of 1,524, leaving a total at present subsisting on official charity, of 7,463.

The regular report of the Committee of the Whole was presented and adopted, and among its most important features were resolutions of removal and appointment, as follows:

Timothy Daly was removed from the office of Warden at Bellevue Hospital, and John E. White, a member of our City Bar, was unanimously appointed to fill the vacancy.

Thomas Hallahan, book-keeper, and William Hallahan, assistant clerk of the same institution, were requested to consider their services as being no longer required, and, to the great grief of many hungry expectants, both offices were abolished.

In lieu thereof a new office was created, entitled "Commissary and Accountant" of Bellevue Hospital, with a salary of $600, but the appointee was not named.

Mrs. Riddle was appointed Matron of the same Hospital at the salary of $300.

Communications were received from the Wardens or Superintendents of the various Institutions, which were referred to the Committee of the Whole, with the intimation, however, from the President, that in order to facilitate business, these reports, as well as the weekly requisitions, would be hereafter referred to the Committee of the Whole, but that the "Press" could have access to the documents at all times. The President made a further communication to the Press, probably under the belief that due publicity would be given to it, and it was to the effect that, as by the law under which the Board was organized, they possessed sole control over the Institutions committed to their care, he wished it understood that they intended to assume and maintain that control, and that hereafter, if any unfortunate he or she (and the President emphasized the last word) should be sent to the Island for a specified term, they would have to serve that term out according to the strictest letter of the law. The President added, rather maliciously we think, that he wished this announcement publicly made, as it might save very many visits to the Island as well from officials as from laymen.

RECEIVER OF TAXES.

MONTHLY REPORT.

The amount collected by the Receiver of Taxes up to the 1st inst., has been:

For taxes	$74,324 15
For interest	4,764 45
Arrears of Croton rent	949 46
Total	$80,038 06

The books of the Tax Commissioners being now closed by law, the employes of the Receiver's office are comparatively idle, while all in the Commissioners' office are overwhelmed with work, as no less than twenty-five hundred affidavits of parties claiming a reduction of taxes have to be individually examined and corrected. The Tax-books, it will be remembered, must be made up and transmitted for confirmation by July 1.

A Card from Mr. Justice Osborne.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You are requested to state, in reference to an article in the Times of this morning, relating the proceedings of a meeting of the liquor dealers, that, having been confined to my house for the last eight weeks by a severe attack of illness, I have given the subject spoken of but little consideration. In relation to what course I shall pursue, if I ever am able to resume my duties, I can only say that I shall in no way depart from the uniform practice adopted by the Board of Magistrates, after a full and careful examination of the laws now in force relating to the subject.

Yours, &c.,

APRIL 9, 1860. B. W. OSBORNE.

Attempt to Poison a Family—Diabolical Ingratitude.—Many years ago the Superintendent of the Croton Dam—who has held that office for over twenty-two years—being childless, adopted a poor orphan boy, and has from that time forward bestowed upon him the care and kindness of a parent. A few days since, the family, consisting of husband, wife and a niece, while assembled at the breakfast table, discovered an unusual appearance in the sugar-bowl, and a very small taste enabled them to detect that some ingredient had been mixed with the sugar, and the bowl was emptied of its contents. Subsequent examination of the bowl disclosed that vitriol had been mixed with the sugar, and suspicion fell at once upon the boy, (now 16 years of age,) who had been heard to utter threats against his friend and protector. He was at once arrested and conveyed to White Plains, where he very coolly confessed to having mixed vitriol with the sugar, but claimed that he did not think it would do any harm.

The magistrate before whom he had been brought, thinking that at his age and in view of all the circumstances he was not so innocent of evil intent as he assumed, committed him for further examination. An analysis of the contents of the sugar-bowl disclosed the appearance of a sufficient quantity of vitriol to have killed twenty persons had they used it.

Political.

MR. DOUGLAS' WITHDRAWAL FROM THE CINCINNATI COURSE IN 1856.

The Mobile *Register* says: "Through the courtesy of Mr. Justice Hassell, a member of the National Executive Committee, we are enabled to copy the original dispatch in which Mr. Douglas withdrew his name from before the Cincinnati Convention, when Mr. Buchanan had reached an absolute majority of the electoral vote. The principles which it establishes, the precedent which it acts, and the unselfishness and generosity which mark it, lend it a peculiar interest at this time and form a contrast not over-flattering to some of Mr. Douglas' competitors."

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1856.

To W. H. Richardson—*Dear Sir:* From the telegraphic reports in the newspapers, I fear that an embittered state of feeling is being engendered in the Convention, which may endanger the harmony and success of our party. I wish you all, my friends, to bear in mind that I have a thousand-fold more anxiety for the triumpha of our principles, than for my own personal elevation. If the withdrawal of my name will contribute to the harmony of our party or the success of the cause, I hope you will not hesitate to take the necessary steps, especially as it is my desire that the action of the Convention will embody and express the wishes, feelings and principles of the Democracy of the Republic, and hence if Mr. Pierce or Mr. Buchanan, or any other eminent statesman, who is faithful to the great issue involved in the contest, shall receive a majority of the Convention, I earnestly hope that all my friends will unite in insuring him two-thirds, and then making his nomination unanimous. Let no personal consideration disturb the harmony of the party or endanger the triumph of our principles. S. A. DOUGLAS.

New-Jersey.

Arrest of an Alleged River Pirate.—Wm. Kennan, who some months since forfeited bail which he gave to appear and answer a charge of being concerned in the robbery of the propeller *Ellen S. Terry*, while she was lying at a dock in Jersey City, returned on Wednesday night from the South, where he had taken refuge, and was rearrested.

Attempt to Break Jail Frustrated.—Two prisoners in the Hudson County Jail were detected on Wednesday night in an attempt to make a hole through the water-closet, by means of which they hoped to escape from confinement. The place was rendered secure.

Threatening the Life of a Priest.—On Wednesday last, Rev. Father Vanatta, Italian priest at Hudson City, was attacked at Berges Hill by an unknown Italian, evidently deranged, who threatened to take his life. Some laborers on the hill interfered and prevented serious violence, and at the request of Father Vanatta, his assailant was allowed to depart.

Hoboken Board of Water Commissioners.—The Hobokea Board of Water Commissioners organized on Wednesday evening last by electing the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Wm. W. Shippen; Treasurer, Carsten Sleick; Registrar, Charles Clintea; Assistant Registrar, Charles W. Clickener.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The Semi-Weekly Times, published this morning, contains the following:

Literary—Selections from current periodicals; New Books.

The Central Park—May in the Park.

Minor Topics—Paragraphs on Current Topics.

The Slavery Question—Report of the meetings of the American Anti-Slavery Society; the American Tract Society and Slavery.

The Anniversaries—Notices of the Religious Anniversaries.

Political—Proceedings of the Baltimore Union Convention—Nomination of Hon. John Bell; Extracts from Southern Journals; Letters from Henry Clay and Wm. L. Yancey.

Editorials—The Prospects of the Democracy; the coming Prince; Patronage and the Pickaxe; An Evasion of Duty; Disunion Plots, &c.

The News—Summary of Foreign, Domestic and City Intelligence.

Congress—Reports of the Proceedings.

The Japanese Embassy—Narrative of its Journey to New-York.

Methodist General Conference—Full reports of the Conference at Buffalo.

Law Reports, Personal Items, Lists of European Passengers, Markets, Money Matters, &c.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price 4 cents.

Singer's Sewing Machines,
AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,
Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work. It is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES of new styles at $75 and $50. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at James L. Jackson & Brother's Iron Works, 35th-st. bet. 4th-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 49 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Opening Day.
THURSDAY, May 10, 1860,
TUTHILL will this day open the spacious store No. 366 Broadway, (lately occupied by Messrs. Goupil & Co.,) as a first-class hat establishment. The stock has been selected with great care, and comprises a large and varied assortment of silk hats of various qualities, Paris made and American soft hats in great variety; caps of the newest and most approved styles; silk, gingham and cotton umbrellas, carpet-bags, hat cases, &c., &c. TUTHILL, Hatter,
No. 366 Broadway,
opposite International Hotel.

Perry's Japanese
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing. Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO., No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

John B. Dunham,
OVER-STRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

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E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Ladies' Dress and Rosette Trimmings,
ROSETTES, GIMPS, BRAIDS,
At LOCKITT, SON & CO.'S,
No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
Dépôt, No. 32 Platt-st.

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J. GLEASON & CO., manufacturers and dealers in AQUARIA. A variety of patterns always on hand. Also, a good stock of plants, fishes, pebbles, &c. For sale at No. 454 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Consumption and Asthma Cured.—Dr. H. James discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it, the recipe containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names with stamp for return postage. Address O. P. BROWN & CO., Nos. 32 and 34 John-st., New-York City.

Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water.—This water is pronounced by distinguished physicians to be highly valuable as a medicinal agent. We know that ten thousand remedies are in the market, and advertised to cure as many different diseases, but we have such strong faith in the virtues of this water, that we do not hesitate to recommend it to invalids generally. Its curative qualities have been thoroughly tested. Call and see testimonials. H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent,
Metropolitan Hotel Buildings,
No. 574 Broadway, New-York.

Watchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Smith, "the" Hatter, has removed to No 131 Nassau-st., two doors from Beekman, next door to the Nassau Bank. Great reduction in prices. A fine moleskin silk hat for $2. As good as sold elsewhere for $3 or $4. Spring and Summer styles now ready. Please call and examine.

Why Feel Your Way into Business in doubt and uncertainty, when a Phrenological examination by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, will point out the talents, defects, and the pursuit in which you could best succeed.

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
G. H. OOLLINS, No. 489 Broadway.

Sewing Machines to Let.—All kinds first class machines constantly on hand TO RENT and FOR SALE. Second-hand machines bought and sold, at the New-York Sewing Machine Emporium, No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome, second floor.

Anniversary Week.—Ladies' Gaiter Boots 12s., Slippers and Ties 6s. and 7s. per pair; Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices. Ladies, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Jeffers, No. 573 Broadway, is now prepared to furnish ladies' shoes for the masses, cheap. Ladies in City and country can find shoes, at all prices cheap, at JEFFERS' No. 573 Broadway.

Jeffers, No. 573 Broadway—The only place in the City where you can get Ladies' Shoes cheap and good. JEFFERS', No. 573 Broadway.

Pure Whisky.—50 hhls. S. T. X Suit's Salt River Bourbon for sale by ATWATER, CULFORD & CO., Nos. 35 and 37 Broad-st

MARRIED.

McCullock—Bush.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of Palmer Townsend, Esq., on Wednesday, May 9, by Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, D. D., Wm McCullock, Esq., of Lowville, N. Y., to Sarah E., daughter of the late Charles Bush, of the latter place.

Wood—Wanmaker.—At Hillside, N. J., on Wednesday, May 9, by Rev. Wm. Demarest, at the residence of the bride's father, Wm. J. Wood, of Tarrytown, to Emeline Wanmaker.

Huntington—Allen.—At Philadelphia, on Wednesday, May 9, by Rev. G. Emlen Hare, D. D., David L. Huntington, M. D., to Annie M., daughter of W. H. Allen, LL. D., of Girard College.

DIED.

Roe.—In this City, on Thursday, May 10, Sarah, eldest daughter of Samuel C. and Hester Ann Roe, aged 20 years, 6 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 117 West 20th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment on Saturday, by the 9 A. M. train.

Sinn.—In this City, on Thursday, May 10, Gustave Pierre Sinn, son of Philip H. and Wilhelmina Sinn, aged 15 years, 3 months and 15 days.

His friends, those of the family and the late C. R. Fleet Makepeace, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 66 Charlton-st., on Saturday, May 12, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Douglass.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 9, Lysanus Chapman, only son of John A. F. and Elizabeth M. Douglass, aged 3 years, 1 month and 1 day.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 147 West 46th-st.

Ballantine.—In this City on Wednesday, May 9, Elisa A., wife of Georgs W. Ballantine.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 115 4th st., on Friday, May 11, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

Fay.—In this City, on Thursday morning, May 10, Anna W., infant daughter of Asa W. and Amanda M. Fay.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 61 St. Mark's place, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock.

Wast.—In this City, on Thursday morning, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Mary West, in the 70th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her son, Mr. Wm. West, No. 142 West 13th-st., on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock.

Goodrich.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 9, Saml. Griswould Goodrich, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of this family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, May 12, at 10 o'clock A. M., from St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, corner of Great Jones st., without farther notice.

Kalbfleisch.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, May 10, suddenly, of disease of the heart, George Benjamin, second son of Martin Kalbfleisch, aged 25 years, 4 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Metropolitan-av., near the Toll Bridge, Brooklyn, E. D.

Lewis.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, May 10, Elizabeth Waterman, wife of George S. Lewis.

Funeral services will take place, in St. Mark's Church, on Saturday, at 9 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

☞ Bridgeport papers please copy.

Roberts.—At Greenpoint, on Tuesday, May 8, Elizabeth, wife of Hugh Roberts, and daughter of John McIntosh, Hollywell, North Wales, in the 41st year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, Kent-st., Greenpoint, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Cincinnati papers and North Wales *Chronicle* please copy.

Holmes.—At Sing Sing, on Wednesday, May 9, Rev. David Holmes, aged 63 years.

Funeral services will be held, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Sing Sing, this day, (Friday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. Trains will leave Chambers-st. at 11 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting to convey friends from the cars to the church.

Bacon.—At Tarrytown, on Wednesday, May 9, Harriet Lockhart, the eldest child and only daughter of John R. and Jane Mary Bacon, aged 8 years and 2 months.

Sterling.—At Rochester, N. Y., on Sunday, April 29, Miss Sarah Sterling, daughter of the late Wm. Sterling, merchant, of this City.

Bettner.—At Riverdale, on Sunday, May 6, at the residence of James E. Bettner, Dr. George Bettner, aged 50 years.

Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
Delaware—*Extra Class, No. 223, May 10, 1860.*
54, 17, 10, 55, 34, 23, 36, 43, 9, 28, 15, 74, 70.
Delaware—*Class No. 224, May 10, 1860.*
39, 36, 19, 56, 73, 57, 47, 51, 67, 29, 24, 77, 65.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, Or WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
Class 337, May 10, 1860.
56, 29, 24, 18, 8, 19, 20, 52, 17, 27.
Prizes cashed at No. 508 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing
HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

USE PARSONS' ROACH AND RAT EXTERMINATOR.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Use Parsons' Roach and Rat Exterminator.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Use Parsons' Roach and Rat Exterminator.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Money returned if not successful, by BARNES & PARK, New-York. Sold by druggists generally.

MRS. WINSLOW,
AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND FEMALE PHYSICIAN, HAS A
SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of Teething by softening the gums and reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.
The old and only article to exterminate Bed-Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Garden Insects, &c., without Poison.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS,
Exterminate Rats, Mice and all Vermin. Buildings Ships, &c., cleared by contract. BARNES & PARK, No. 13 Park-row, and No. 424 Broadway, and sold by all Druggists and Grocers. Beware of imitations.

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ISAAC J. OLIVER
Prints Cards, Bill-Heads, Circulars, Hand-Bills, Catalogues, Posters, and all kinds of Printing,
AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES,
At the Old Stand, 32 BEEKMAN-ST., Marble Building.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,
And Shell Combs, repaired in the best manner by the finest London, Geneva and Paris workmen, at GEORGE C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

NORTON'S OINTMENT:
FOR
SALT RHEUM AND SCROFULA.
Permanently cures Scaldhead, Ringworms, and all Itching Eruptions of the skin.
This Ointment penetrates to the basis of the disease—goes to its very source—and cures it from the flesh beneath to the skin on the surface. Large glass boxes, price 50 cents.
Prepared by GERRIT NORTON, Original Proprietor, New-York. Depôt at No. 15 Beekman-st., and sold by Druggists.

ASTOR HOUSE EXCHANGE.
BAR, RESTAURANT AND LUNCH.
Meals Served at all Hours.
The Restaurant will be provided with all the delicacies of the season.
The bar will be supplied with the best of liquors, and prompt attention.
JAS. P. M. STETSON & CO.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.—In cases of Scrofula, Ulcers, Scurvy, or Eruptions of the Skin, the operation of the LIFE MEDICINES is truly astonishing, often removing, in a few days, every vestige of those loathsome diseases. Bilious and Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Piles, and in short most all diseases soon yield to their curative properties. For sale by W. B. MOFFAT, No. 335 Broadway, New-York, and by all Druggists.

REMOVAL.
The office of the DAY-BOOK will be removed,
On MONDAY next,
To the building
NO. 162 NASSAU-STREET,
Almost directly opposite the City Hall.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,
Useful in every house. For sale everywhere.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.
For the convenience of up-town residents, the Agency has been removed to No. 533 Broadway, Prescott House, New-York. Orders also received as usual at the Astor House. C. L. MATHER, General Agent.

"MAN BEFORE ALL INSTITUTIONS."
Thaddeus Hyatt mass meeting TO-NIGHT at the Cooper Institute, at 7½ o'clock. WENDELL PHILLIPS, GEO. B. CHEEVER and others will speak.

FOR THE COMPLEXION.—OF ALL THE compounds we have yet seen prepared as a cosmetic for the skin, there is none that has a higher reputation, or one that is so popular with the ladies as the far-famed KALLISTON, or ORIENT WATER. It is scientifically prepared, and is a perfume as well as a toilet wash. It will, with a few applications, remove tan, freckles, sunburn, and all cutaneous eruptions. It is exclusively used for these purposes, and ladies who apply it can exercise in the open air as freely as they please, and experience no inconvenience from rough or irritated skin. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO. are the Proprietors.—*Boston Transcript.*
For sale by dealers generally. Price 50c. per bottle.

TO THE COMMERCIAL AND MANUFACTURING PUBLIC.—With many thanks to my friends and patrons for the very liberal patronage received at their hands, I wish respectfully to inform them that my new Photographic establishment, at No. 599 Broadway, between Houston and Prince sts., will be opened on the 15th inst., and in connection with my manufactory at Yonkers, my facilities will enable me to execute any kind of contracts in commercial Photography, however large. A. CEILEUR, No. 599 Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES AND FITTING,
NO. 707. BROADWAY. NO. 707.
The largest and best selected assortment of GAS FIXTURES and FRENCH BRONZES in the City for sale at VERY LOW PRICES, by
STEPHEN PHILBIN, 707 BROADWAY
Between Washington-place and 4th-st.

FITS AND DYSPEPSIA.—(EVEN THE WORST CASES.)—Invalids out of the City receive the prescriptions free of charge; those in the City are invited to call and see proofs. Address Dr. C. PHELPS BROWN, No. 11 Grand-st., Jersey City.

NEW BOOKS.
JUST ISSUED FROM THE PRESS OF
D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 and 445 BROADWAY,
ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE
OF THE
UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS.
ALSO,
ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE
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D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 BROADWAY,
PUBLISH
COMMODORE PERRY'S
NARRATIVE OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITION TO
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Illustrated with Steel Plates and Wood Engravings.
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This is just the book to read, in order to post oneself up in regard to the manners and customs of the Japanese.
IN PRESS.
THE GARDEN THAT PAID THE RENT.

ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 BROADWAY,
Corner of Warren-st., N. Y.
Invite attention to their large stock of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
by the following celebrated makers:

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES.

For sale or to let, a large fire-proof brick building, half a mile from [illegible], Brooklyn, suitable for any manufacturing purpose, containing a first-class steam engine, [illegible]. Inquire of E. KELLOGG, No. 80 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO LARGE and commodious houses Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, occupied for several years by the late Mrs. M. Orkill as a school for young ladies. The houses are admirably adapted for a school, or for business purposes of almost any kind, with spacious apartments connected through-out, and capable of being subdivided advantageously into any number of small rooms. Possession can be had on the 1st of July. For terms, &c. apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, May 17, at No. 11 Fulton place, New-Jersey, one mile south of Irvington and four miles west of Newark. It has 36 acres well supplied with all the choicest fruits; a large double two-story house, with wing, and all convenient out-buildings, new and in perfect order. For full particulars, address [illegible] Box No. 2,261 Post office, New-York.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and basement brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply [illegible] STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY and basement-stone front house, with basement and underpinning, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payments building material. Apply at No. [illegible]-av., or to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LAFANTE.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 50TH-st., between 2d and 3d avs., two new first-class three story and basement brick houses, with modern [illegible] and all modern improvements. Lots running through the block if desired. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

STORE FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LARGE [illegible]-front store No. 53 Chambers-st., running through to Reade-st., 27 feet front by 152 feet deep, at present occupied by Cochran & Co. Apply on the premises to COCHRAN & CO., No. 53 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME COTTAGE on 142d-st., near Broadway, with view of the Hudson River. Also to let, a brick store and dwelling on 10th-av., near 152d-st. Inquire of E. F. CARMAN, No. 1,068 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE—FOR SALE, A PLOT OF ground on the south-east corner of 5th-av. and 50th-st.; terms liberal. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with two lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. E. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, with high basement, under cellar, all the modern improvements, No. 101 West 36th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. Apply to T. S. YARD, Jr. & SON, Druggists, corner of 36th-st., or of S. RICOX, No. 28 Grove-st.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building corner Broadway and Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, brokers, lawyers, architects, stationery, shipping, &c. Apply, on the premises, to J. T. JAQUES, Room No. 10.

TO LET—TWO NEW MEDIUM SIZED FIRST-class 3-story brown-stone houses in 32d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with all the modern improvements. Immediate. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 37th-st.

THREE BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO LET, cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The small 3-story and basement brick house No. 206 West 13th-st., containing 9 rooms; possession June 1, or before. Apply to N. HENDRICKS, 13 Dey-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 34th-st. Well-lighted rooms and 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, a room 60x40 feet, in a new building, well lighted all around. Apply on the premises, No. 62 Cannon-st., or at No. 68 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR NO. 42 ANN-ST., now occupied as a printing-office. Inquire on the premises of C. A. WHITEHORN, or of F. MANY, No. 40 John-st.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROADWAY TO LET.—One very large and several small rooms at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, 102 Walker-st.

TO RENT—THE COMMODIOUS STABLE NO. 93 East 22d-st., from May 17 to 15th November next. Inquire at the stable, or at No. 6 West 21st-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, SOUT & HARRIS, same building.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY TO LET for the Summer months; a large, well furnished house, with garden and grounds, well stocked with fruits and vegetables, with use of cow, horse and carriage, at Elizabeth, N. J., the residence of Cornelius Baker, Esq. Elizabeth is accessible to New-York in an hour by 14 trains daily per New-Jersey Railroad, and steamboat via Elizabethport. Particulars can be obtained from J. A. EDGAR, No 95 Front-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR ONE or two years. The eligibly-located and genteelly-furnished house, No. 51 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is first-class, and in the most perfect order. The furniture is new, and of the best description. A reasonable concession will be made in the rent to the 1st of September, to an acceptable tenant. Apply at the house, or to L. EDGERTON, No. 292 Broadway.

YONKERS.—TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR THE Summer season, as the owner is about going to Europe, a desirable cottage residence, containing nine rooms, with garden, stable and coach-house attached; house and grounds in perfect order. Possession given when required. Rent, $150 per month. Address B. A., Box No. 2,261 Post office, New-York.

TO LET—FOR FOUR OR FIVE MONTHS, FROM 1st June, an elegant furnished country seat, at Throg's Neck, Westchester County; stables, gardens, &c.; one hour by rail and one and a half hours by road from New-York. For particulars, apply to E. J. GENET, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE WITH GOOD garden, with great variety of choice fruits, barn, and carriage house in Ridgefield, Conn. For particulars, inquire of RUSSEL STEBBINS, No. 152 Chambers-st., or of L. H. BAILEY, Esq., opposite the premises.

TO LET—HOUSE AND FURNITURE AT GLEN Cove, L. I., for the Summer, pleasantly situated, good grounds and conveniences. Easy of access and every way desirable. Terms moderate. Apply to W. F. REED, No. 166 Fulton-st., near Broadway.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A comfortable large house, suitable for a boarding house or a private family, ten minutes' walk from three ferries. For further particulars inquire at No. 290 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER—A BEAUTIful country residence at Manhasset, L. I., situated directly on the water. The house is partially furnished, and is one of the healthiest locations on the Island. Apply to COVERT & CO., No. 61 Warren-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence, at Rye, Westchester County. Inquire of EDWARD F. RILE, on the premises, or of NOAH LODER, No. 126 Chambers-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT A VERY LOW RATE, until Oct. 1, brown-stone cottage No. 38 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply at No. 5 Barclay-st., up stairs.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I.—For particulars apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., Post's Buildings, corner Hanover-st. and Exchange place.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES OF good land, within 1¼ miles of Rahway City depot, half a mile from Hontonville depot, on which is a good two-story brick house, 40 feet square, with a frame extension 26x35 two stories, built in the best manner and of the best materials; barn and other out-buildings; apple orchard of best grafted fruit; pears, cherries and other fruit; the situation is high, commanding and healthy, in every way desirable as a country residence; one hour from New-York City. Apply to C. E. W. HOWES & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st., or WM. H. JAQUES, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM OR COUNtry seat of about 100 acres, on the Passaic River, near the Acter House ferry, eight miles from New-York; 25 head of cattle. Half cash or bond and mortgage at 6 per cent.; balance cash, small farm, merchandise or good City property. Apply to S. TUTTLE & Co., No. 5 Beekman-st.

SMALL FARM WANTED—WITHIN 50 MILES of this City, in exchange for two new genteel three-story Philadelphia brick fronts and brown-stone basement houses, in a good neighborhood, close by two railroads, Brooklyn. A. S. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

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MAILLARD'S CHOCOLATE.

Chocolate de Sante,
Chocolate de Familes,
Chocolate a la Vanilla,
Chocolate Double Vanille,
Chocolate Par Excellence,
Chocolate Farugineux,
Chocolats Homœopathic,
Chocolate Dreams.
Chocolate Caramels.

All the above are of the best quality, and equal to any imported Chocolate, and does not cost half the price.

HENRY MAILLARD,
No. 61 Broadway.
Wholesale Factory,
Nos. 156 and 160 Mercer-st.

CITY MILLS,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237, Washington-st., N. Y.
COFFEE, TEAS, SPICES,
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHERS,
Sole manufacturers of pure DANDELION COFFEE.
All who wish good health and a good coffee, should use the Dandelion. None genuine unless bearing our signature.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—RENT $600.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry seat near Dobbs' Ferry Station, Hudson River Railroad, having extensive river views, consisting of house with twelve rooms, bath, hot and cold water, carriage house, &c.; grounds well laid out, and abundantly stocked with fruit and shade trees, &c., is now offered at reduced rent. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AND DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES AT AUCTION—A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—Will be sold at auction, on the premises at 2 o'clock, P. M., on WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1860, the country seat of Stephen B. Alling, adjoining the residence of Prof. J. J. Mapes, on the upper road from Newark to Elizabeth; about two miles from Newark, and one hour's ride from New-York; containing about 37 acres, well stocked with the choicest fruit of every description, all in bearing condition, with tree of every description, all in bearing condition, with tree privileges of a full supply of pure spring water, and situated directly in front of Weequahick Lake (now in process of construction.) The place will be divided into four plots, of about 15, 11, 4½ and 5½ acres each, the first of which contains a large two-story Swiss-cottage house, 45x30, with wings, piazzas, &c., and all necessary outbuildings, in the best repair. The others afford fine sites for building, being elevated, and having a fine prospect of the Bay, Staten Island, &c. The entire front of the property is inclosed with hedges, evergreens and shrubbery. The property can be seen every afternoon, from 3 to 5 o'clock, until the day of sale. Terms, quarter cash, quarter 12 months, and the balance on bond and mortgage for three years. Possession given, if required, on the 1st of June. Maps may be seen and particulars made known at Mapes' Agricultural Warehouse, No. 126 Nassau-st. Parties taking the 1 o'clock train, from foot of Cortlandt-st., will find omnibuses at Market-st. station, Newark, to convey them to the premises. Fare 25 cents each way.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE.—The very valuable land, consisting of about 35 acres, suitable for country seats or villa sites, situated in the town of Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, N. Y., near Scarborough Depot, on the Hudson River Railroad, and 2½ miles above Tarrytown, running from the post-road to the river. It has the finest building sites on the river, being beautifully situated on high and commanding ground, overlooking the country seats of Edwin Bartlett, Aaron G. Phelps, J. G. Coker, J. Watson Webb, Rev. Dr. Creighton, George H. Swords, and others, and having a magnificent panoramic view of the Hudson. This is worthy the attention of capitalists and those seeking a residence in the country, as it is the last of the few desirable places left between New-York and Poughkeepsie. Will be sold in parcels or together. Apply to C. L. JONES, No. 146 East 14th-st., from 8 to 9 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M., or THOS. WEATHERBY, Sing Sing.

TO LET, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country-seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The House, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bed-rooms, and three attic-rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be set alone, or with the garden, grapehouses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A handsome country-seat, formerly belonging to C. A. Macy, Esq., and recently owned and occupied by the late W. F. Buckley, Esq., on the South-sv.. about 1½ miles from the Railroad Depot, and containing 40 acres of land, mostly in lawns and garden, highly cultivated and in perfect order; dwelling-house 80 feet front, built in the most substantial manner, with stables, barns, ice-house, tool-shop, hot and cold grapery, and extensive vineyard, of which 3,000 lbs. of grapes were sold last year; also a great variety of large and small fruit trees in full bearing. For further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE NEW HOUSE; CONTAINS 14 rooms, with water and gas-pipes throughout, with from a quarter to two acres of fine garden ground attached, and with a very great variety of fruit trees and shrubbery; is situated on Fairmount-av., South Bergen, only half an hour's walk from Jersey City Ferry. Fare by cars or stage, 6 cents. The location is one of the very best—it has a fine view of the whole surrounding country. Also, a very good house situated at No. 221 Montgomery-st., near Vanvorst-square, Jersey City, will be sold very low, or would be exchanged in part for a small farm, well located, or for a good stock of building hardware. Inquire on the premises, of L. D. LANDBINE.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE—Formerly the residence of the late John S. Jones, situated at Sing Sing, consisting of a splendid marble mansion in perfect order, 50x50, gardener's house, carriage house, stable, hennery, extensive grape arbors, &c., with six acres of land magnificently shaded and all in fine order. The view of the river is unsurpassed. This is, without exception the most beautiful place on the North River, and must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to C. L. JONES, No. 146 East 14th-st., from 8 to 9 A. M and 4 to 6 P. M., or to THOMAS WEATHERBY, Sing Sing.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON CASTLETON-AV., STATEN ISLAND.—To lease or for sale, a three-story dwelling, besement and sub-cellar; main building, 25x36, with extension 18x12; containing 14 rooms, with stable, wash-house, and other out-buildings, and a good well; ground 45x150, well laid out. Will be rented or sold on favorable terms. Also, for sale on same avenue a beautifully-situated piece of land containing about nine acres. Apply to GEO. JOHNSON & CO., No. 44 Walker-st., N. Y.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, A FINE DOUBLE house, very pleasantly situated in Astoria, with fine shade trees around it. The house is in fine order, with gas throughout, speaking tubes and bells, a good kitchen, with two other rooms on same floor, two parlors, a dining and sitting rooms; next floor, five bedrooms and an attic. The house stands on a lot 130 feet-square. For particulars inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front st.

TO LET FURNISHED OR FOR SALE ON Castleton Hill, Staten Island, a new, fine, double, modern-built cottage, with about three or four acres of ground, barn, stable, coach-house, fine well of spring water, cistern, grapevine arbor and other fruits, with magnificent water and inland views. Location perfectly healthy, and only 15 minutes' plank walk from the ferry. Apply to JOSE MANZANEDO, No. 13 South William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Two elegant country seats within half a mile of the City of Hudson, Columbia County, with about 60 acres of land attached to each. The buildings and improvements in good taste, the land under first-rate cultivation, and the prospect and scenery scarcely excelled by any in the world. Inquire of A. UNDERHILL, No. 4 New-st., New-York, or of WM. H. MILLEN, Hudson.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN THE HIGHLANDS FOR SALE—Near the Hudson, about two miles east of Railroad depot and Steamboat landing, Cold Spring. Rustic cottage, containing 12 rooms, 80 acres of land—one-half in wood; good variety choice fruit trees, grapes, &c. Location healthy, retired, with good view of West Point. For particulars inquire of L. G. WARD, No. 100 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2¾ miles from the depot, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM OF 170 Acres, delightfully situated on East River, 9 miles from Harlem, to be sold with furniture, stock, &c., &c. It is perfectly healthy, and combines everything desirable for a gentleman's residence, and will be sold low and on easy terms, as the owner is compelled to travel abroad. Apply at Room No. 1, over Fulton Bank.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 20 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the depot. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—On the east side of Goscob Bridge, near the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, about 30 miles from New-York, containing 31 acres of excellent land, with fine orchard; buildings in good order; a broad, open view of Long Island Sound, and bounded in part by its waters. Price, $7,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Place st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, New-York; or to W. A. FERRIS, near the premises.

COMAC, L. I.—COUNTRY SEAT, STORE AND stock of merchandise to exchange for City or Brooklyn property, and a handsome country seat; contains fifteen acres of garden land, good buildings, a splendid location for business. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st., or at No. 1,078 Broadway.

TO LET—IN GREENWICH, CONN., ON THE New-Haven Railroad, 30 miles from New-York, a country residence with one acre of ground, carriage house, &c., six minutes' walk from depot and within view of the Sound. Will be rented for the Summer furnished, or for the year unfurnished. Apply to J. M. BOWEN, No. 43 Malden-lane.

FOR SALE—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, A HOUSE and 5 lots of ground, fronting on Congress st., within 3 minutes' walk of Congress Spring—2-story house and spacious barn; the premises are in excellent order, and location unequaled. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, 10 minutes' walk from Vanderbilt landing, a cottage, with half an acre of ground; stables attached, and all in fine order and replete with every convenience; now occupied by Mr. Evitt, on Simonson-av.; terms $7,000, of which $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A BEAUTIful cottage with about two acres of land. Also a new 2-story brick house and 2 acres of garden land. Also a cottage and 1 acre of land. Also a house, with 17 acres. Also a cottage, with 5 acres. Also a country seat, with 5 or 17 acres, with abundance of fruit and shade trees. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, 79 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET—On Castleton Heights, one mile from the landing, double house, with gas, stable, coach-house and garden. Healthy locality and splendid view. Will be furnished if required. Apply to CHARLES KRUTGEN, No. 63 Ann-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT RYE TO LET, PEASE, OR FOR SALE—Quarter of a mile from depot, 3¾ acres, eligibly situated; house has 14 rooms; coach-house, stable, &c. recently occupied by Mr. Betts. Inquire at No 19 William-st., third story, front, or of Depot Master, Rye.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, AT Jamaica, L. I., containing about 10 acres, with good dwelling and out-houses, and about five minutes' walk from the depot; or will be exchanged for New-York City property. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,073 Broadway, near 31st-st.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, in healthy locations, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Accessible by railroad and steamboat. B. BEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, and three acres of land attached, well stocked with fruit trees, within 35 minutes of New-York by cars every hour; first class neighborhood. Inquire of H. HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—AT MASTIC, Long Island, on the South Bay, and in view of the Ocean, a large house, with about 14 acres of land, boat-house filled with ice, stables, &c. Apply at No. 2 East 17th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN, OR A couple of gentlemen and their wives could be accommodated with board by a private family residing in a pleasant neighborhood in 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. For particulars and terms address H. M. C., Station E, New-York Post-office. References given and required.

BOARDING.—NO. 435 FOURTH-ST. REET, BEtween Broadway and 2d-av., to let, with board, two suites of rooms handsomely furnished on first and second floors; also, two rooms for single gentlemen. House has all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE or three or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board, at No. 105 8th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable reference required.

BOARDING.—AGENTLEMEN AND HIS WIFE or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board with a private family, at No. 151 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OF GOOD standing, can have large, very desirable rooms and all the comforts of a home in my family, by addressing A. T. A., Box No. 102 *Times* Office. Breakfast and Tea. Dinner Sundays, furnished.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, WITH board, a well-furnished front room on the third floor to a gentleman and his wife or to two single gentlemen, or a front hall bedroom on the same floor to a single gentleman. The house has gas, baths, &c. Apply at No. 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMILY having more room than they wish to occupy, would let a large front room, or a smaller one, to a party of two or three gentlemen. Location delightful for the Summer, and terms very reasonable. Apply at No. 207 Clinton-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS ON THE first or second floor of an English basement house, will be let with partial board to a person having good reference. Inquire at No. 25 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ACcommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be had at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—IN the brown-stone house No. 23 Willow-st., three minutes' walk from Fulton ferry; two large rooms to let, pleasantly furnished; suitable for a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen; also, a single room.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant double or single rooms at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Well-st. Ferries.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A SUITE OF ROOMS suitable for a family, or gentlemen, to let, with board; the house is pleasantly located, commanding a fine view of the Bay. Apply at No. 92 Colnmbia-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING ON ONE of the most pleasant streets of Brooklyn, near to Wall-st., and within good walking distance of South and Fulton Ferries, having a very pleasant second-story room, unoccupied, wish to let it, with board, to two gentlemen or a gentlemen and wife. Room has hot and cold water and gas; bath adjoining. For particulars address W. V., Box No. 2,641 New-York Post-Office.

ROOMS—IN FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, A FEW minutes walk from New-York Hotel, Broadway and Cooper Institute, adapted for young gentlemen; cool and commodious, where they can have a permanent and Christian home, and be provided with breakfast and tea, if desired. Terms very moderate. Address S., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

TWO SUITES OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with every convenience, suitable for gentlemen requiring superior accommodations; breakfast served, if desired. Also, a full suite of apartments will be disposed of to a first-class family, with private table. Apply at No. 19 5th-av.

TO LET.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let the entire second floor in a new house most desirably situated in the modern improvements and in a delightful location, to two or three single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, with or without board, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 60 Charles-st. References exchanged.

TO LET—BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH, well-furnished rooms No. 33 Bowery, four fine rooms on second floor, three on third floor, and other rooms and suites of rooms; strangers well accommodated; brown-stone house and furniture new. Inquire of J. WABERTON, third floor

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS in suites or singly, with or without board, to let to gentlemen or small genteel families; this is a fine opportunity for those seeking retirement. Apply at No. 211 East 10th-st.; no other boarders in the house.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD—A fine suite of rooms on the 2d and 3d floors, at the Madison-park House, corner of Broadway and 25th-st., opposite Madison-park and Worth Monument. Private tables furnished if preferred. Best of reference required

ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT PARtial board, to gentlemen, in a strictly private family; new house, rooms newly furnished, in a very desirable location, near Broadway and 8th-av. Address W., Broadway Post-office.

A LADY HAVING TAKEN AN ELEGANT furnished house in one of the most delightful locations up town, is now prepared to let to families and gentlemen of the first respectability, suites and single rooms, with private table, if desired. Address A. B., Box No 167 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms on second floor, suitable for a party of gentlemen, or would be let to a family requiring superior accommodations, (private table only.) Also, rooms for single gentlemen. Apply at No, 19 5th-av.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMmodated with furnished rooms and good board in a private family, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed: neighborhood good. Apply at No. 231 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

TO LET—A ROOM AND BEDROOM ON THE second floor; also, front room and bedroom on the third floor, with hot and cold water, gas and bath-room, either with or without board in a small family. Apply at No. 93 East 15th-st., 3d-av.

BEDROOM TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEman. In a small private family; a neatly furnished bedroom, with partial board if desired. Apply at No. 102 Prince-st., west of Broadway.

TO LET—ROOMS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED in a first class house, containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No, 107 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board, at reduced prices for the Summer months, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—TO SINgle gentlemen only. Two handsomely furnished rooms, with gas; rent $4 per week; also one room for $1 75 per week, at No. 200 Grand-st., near Mott.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO A SINGLE gentleman, without board, at No. 109 8th-st., St. Mark's-place; stages pass the door; gas and water in room; family private; room large and airy.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with board. Apply at No. 11 Ashland-place, Perry-st.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms, on second floor, to rent, without board, or with private table, at No. 50 East 22d-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS TO SINGLE GENtlemen, with or without breakfast. Apply at No. 311 4th-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, ONE FRONT ROOM, 3d floor, and a suite of 2 rooms on 2d floor. Apply at No. 35 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ROOMS.—A COMMODIOUS SUITE OF ROOMS, for gentlemen only, with or without breakfast and tea, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place.

DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without partial board, at No. 38 University-place.

HOTELS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing house at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the depot and steamboat landing. The house and out buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to THOS. B. CODDINGTON, No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE IMMEDIATELY—IN order that it may be ready for the reception of the Prince of Wales—The new Hotel at Ottawa, Canada; a fine new cut-stone building, five stories high, with about 70 rooms, heated by steam, with all the modern improvements, situated opposite the new Parliament Buildings, in the heart of Central Ottawa. Possession at once. To a first-class hotel man a favorable lease will be given. Address the owner, WM. H. MORRELL, Box No. 4 648 New-York Post-office.

CLARENCE HOTEL, NO. 48 LISPENARD-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Single gentlemen, respectable ladies, or married persons can have single or double rooms, with board, from $3 to $5 per week; piano, bath, gas and reading-room in house; watchman in attendance and house open all night; lodgings for gentleman and wife 50 to 75 cents per night.

TO LET—AT 1,000 RENT, THE HOTEL PART, containing over 50 sleeping rooms, dining-room, parlors, &c., of hotel, junction of Union-st. and Hamilton-av., South Brooklyn, a first-rate location for business. Apply on the premises, or to JULIUS BROWN, Real Estate Agent, No. 271 Clinton-st.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, BROADWAY, corner of Houston-st., New-York. Conducted on the European plan. Single rooms 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per day; double rooms and parlors $1 50 to $3. Meals at all hours and as ordered. S. E. MEAD.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
Will be opened on Saturday, May 26.

Persons wishing to make arrangements for board, &c., will apply to WM. B. COZZENS, West Point.

N. B.—Mr. COZZENS has three furnished cottages to let.

ROCKAWAY.—THE PAVILION HOTEL will be re-opened June 21, under the same management and conducted with the care and liberality that made this house so popular in the years 1856-7. Plans of the rooms and of furnished cottages may be seen and engaged of Mr. ROBERT SAINBRIDGE, No. 47 Cliff st., or at the Hotel at Rockaway, after this date.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.—The above establishment will be open for company or permanent boarders on the 1st of June. Parties desirous of obtaining rooms, can do so by letter to the proprietor. D. A. CROWELL.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE FROM OCTOBER 1 a moderate sized house, with modern improvements and in a good neighborhood. Rent not to exceed $700. Address, stating location and very full particulars, W. F. Z., Box No. 18 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD ON THE HUDSON RIVER—One hour and forty minutes by Express train from 21st-st. and about eighteen minutes' drive from depot at Fishkill landing. The situation for health, beauty of scenery and purest water cannot be surpassed, and it is altogether a charming Summer retreat and was formerly occupied by Rev. H. W. Beecher, of Brooklyn. Other particulars may be had by applying to RICHARD WILLIAMS, No. 127 Chambers-st., or of ELLIS S. POTTER, corner of South and Fulton sts.

COUNTRY BOARD AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—The steamboat *George Law* leaves Catherine-slip at 2½ P. M.; cars leave Brooklyn at 12 M. and 4½ P. M. Accommodations of the first-class, fishing, rowing, sailing and fine salt water bathing without danger of surf. A private bowling alley for the exclusive use of the guests, free, good stabling and carriage house. Address W. B. HALLOCK, Oyster Bay, L. I., or apply to WM. ALLEN, Comptroller's Office, New-York.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A GENTLEman and lady, with three children, wish to get board in the country in some pleasant and healthy location; distance from the City 1 to 1½ hours' ride on railroad—either Harlem or Hudson River. Three rooms required on second floor, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address Box No. 1,380 New-York Post-Office, stating price, location and reference. The best references will be given.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—NEAR THE City, for a gentleman, wife, three children (ages 5, 3 and 1) and nurse, in a family where there are few or no other boarders; a farm house on Staten Island or Bergen Point preferred. Address, with full particulars and terms, which must be reasonable, VALENTINE, care Boyd's Express Post, No. 45 William-st., New-York.

BOARD WANTED ON STATEN ISLAND.—A small room, with partial board, in a private family, by a gentleman of quiet habits, within seven minutes' walk of the Vanderbilt Landing. References given. Address W. S S., Box No. 110 *Times* Office, stating terms, &c., which must be moderate.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND good board, for one or two families, may be obtained in a healthy location 25 miles from New York; communication by rail and boat. Reference: corner 4th av. and 25th-st. Address Mrs. A. GOLDING, Perth Amboy, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR MORE YOUNG gentlemen may find a most pleasant place for spending the Summer, in one of the most beautiful locations on Long Island—very healthy—in a private family. For particulars address Box No. 12 Jamaica (L. I.) Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN YONKERS OR GLENwood, for a lady and two gentlemen. Terms must be moderate; private family preferred; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, &c., F. S, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A LADY and child, or three or four rooms without board, in a dwelling or farm-house, preferred; healthy, quiet and shady location. Address Box No. 240 Chatham-square Post office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

COUPE HORSE.—I HAVE FOR SALE A DEEP blood bay horse, sixteen hands high, with long heavy tail and mane, five years' old, sound, kind and gentle; every way stylish and fine driver. There are very few horses to be seen in Broadway equal to him in appearance. NELSON HAIGHT, Dover Plains Post office, Dutchess County, N. Y. Simon Bowne and Timothy T. Jackson, Esqs., of Flushing, L. I., and A. M. Tredwell, No. 45 Fulton st., New-York, will answer as to the value of my representations, and also give the route to my farm.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST DARK BAY MARE, 16¾ hands high, that has come to this City in five years. She is thorough-bred, with a beautiful long tail and mane; fine under the saddle and in all harness, and has all the elements for great speed. She is five years old, and sound. Any gentleman desiring a superior horse, will now find one. To see her is to admire her. She can be seen at Kelly's stable, on 13th-st., opposite Dickel's Riding Academy. Price $100.

WOOD BROTHERS, NO. 396 BROADWAY, —One door below Walker-st., have a great variety of second-hand carriages, which they have taken in exchange, and are prepared to sell at great bargains in order to make room for their new stock of Spring work. They comprise four and six passenger rockaways, coupés, light certain quarter coaches, open barouches or brets, and open wagons, suitable for country hacking

MEDICAL.

ACID SPRINGS.

[illegible] in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee Co., N. Y., [illegible] south of the village of Medina, on the [illegible] Railroad between Batavia and Buffalo. The principal of these springs are three in number; between [illegible] of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities [illegible] are chiefly known in the substance [illegible] Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Proto-Sulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by the waters of [illegible] every [illegible] and [illegible] in such unusual quantities, of these curative substances.

Hundreds of cases of chronic, especially those result[illegible] the pestiferous diathesis, have been cured by [illegible]

[illegible] to confirmed leprosy—the [illegible] especially successful [illegible] and scientific gentlemen are given [illegible] The following eminent gentlemen [illegible] of the medical [illegible] of these [illegible] T. DOMINY BECK, M. D., of [illegible] agency, M. D., of Albany; EDWARD [illegible] New York; Dr. R. CAMPBELL, of Pittsburgh; [illegible] J. S. SPENCE, of Lockport, N. Y. [illegible] waters confidently. Dr. Spring [illegible] diarrhœa of several years' [illegible] cured by the use of the water. Dr. [illegible] asserted that these waters are highly [illegible] agents." Dr. Campbell says: [illegible] read a paper on the subject of these [illegible] the Academy of Physicians, in the City [illegible] in which he states that the Waters pos[illegible] tonic, refrigerant, and astringent properties; and that the class of diseases to which they are [illegible] particularly adapted are: Chronic affect ons of the digestive and urinary organs, and some of the constitutional diseases; serenic dyspepsia; chronic diarrhœa; chronic dysentery; chronic diuresis, chronic cystitis; chronic [illegible]; [illegible] of passive hemorrhage, such as Purpura hemorrhagica, and the colliquative sweats of Hectic Fever. The Water may also be often used with advantage, he says, in cases of low typhoid fevers; in convalescence from protracted fevers, to excite the appetite and promote digestion; in chronic diarrhœa, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. In calculous affections, or lithiasis, attended with phosphatic sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid, as being more solvent, and less apt, by continued use, to disorder the stomach. In febrilis diseases it can be used, properly diluted, as a refrigerant to diminish [illegible] and preternatural heat. In skin diseases—in [illegible] of dyspepsia connected with an alkaline condition of the stomach, as in pyrosis, or water-brash, it will prove better than hydrochloric acid. In cases of [illegible] and other injurious consequences [illegible] from the action of lead, this water will prove to be the [illegible] antidote. In chronic pharyngitis, laryngitis, chronic mucous catarrh, and humid asthma, chronic ophthalmia, (externally,) as a gargle in ulceration of the throat, in cases of salivation, and in [illegible] and sore throat; in case of [illegible]

When taken internally, a wine-glassful of the Water, diluted, taken three times a day, is sufficient for an [illegible]

Other testimonials from physicians, and other respectable individuals, may be seen on application to the [illegible]

Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

Mineral Water genuine unless procured from

H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent.

Metropolitan Hotel Buildings,

No 574 Broadway, New-York.

[illegible] THING, THAT EVERYBODY [illegible]

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES stand unrivalled at the head of [illegible] for the use of the people. They are alike [illegible] from the poisonous, dangerous and repulsive [illegible] of Old School practice; the inconvenience of Water Cure, or the intricate and perplexing [illegible] of the usual Homeopathic books and medicines. A simple specific for the various [illegible] they are related—put up in the form [illegible] pellets and prepared to [illegible] disgusting, they are ready [illegible] nurse, and the comfort of the com[illegible]

[illegible] these positive advantages: They are [illegible]; no injury can arise from their use. They are [illegible] always know what to take, and how to take [illegible] are convenient; you can give the proper Specific [illegible] a moment's warning, without hesitation or [illegible] in the thousands of cases of disease [illegible] once, and the system freed without pros[illegible]

List of
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.
Price of single boxes—Cents

1—For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Hemorrhages	25
2—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite, Grinding the Bed	25
3—For Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Sour Stomach, and Feebleness of Infants	25
4—For Diarrhœa of children or adults, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaint	25
5—For Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Mild Dysentery	25
6—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Sweatings	25
7—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, and Sore Throat	25
8—For Toothache, Facesache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9—For Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10—For Dyspepsia, weak acid or deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11—For Suppressed Menses, or scanty, or delaying, from sickness	25
12—For Leucorrhœa or Whites, bearing down, too profuse Menses	25
13—For Croup, hoarse, croupy Cough, difficult and oppressed Breathing	25
14—For Salt Rheum Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15—For Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16—For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17—For Piles, internal or external, blind or bleeding, recent or obstinate	50
18—For Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak sight	50
19—For Catarrh, acute or chronic, dry or flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20—For Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21—For Asthma, oppressed, difficult, labored breathing, cough and expectoration	50
22—For Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23—For Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings, and Olio Ulcers	50
24—For General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25—For Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26—For Sea-sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27—For Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28—For Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and consequent Prostration and Debility	100
29—For Sore Mouth or Canker	50

PRICE.

The entire set, case of twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions	$7 00
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions	5 00
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and Book of Directions	4 00
Case of fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions	2 00
Case of any six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions	1 00
Large case of 2-oz. vials, for Planters and Physicians	15 00

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

We send these Remedies, by the single box or full case, to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

N. B. The boxes Nos. 15 to 28 are small size, Nos. 16 to 29 large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial case no attention is necessary on this point.

Look over the list, make up a case of what kinds you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps, by mail, to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express.

NO FAMILY or TRAVELER should be without these invaluable curatives. Thousands use them with the most triumphant success.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office, No. 562 Broadway, daily, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., or by letter.

AGENTS WANTED.—For the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work on "The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excesses and other causes. "Should be read by all persons contemplating marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Separate consulting rooms.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published, for the benefit of the married, a valuable work entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,794 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—30,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 P. O., Albany, N. Y.

MRS. MARY S. GOVE NICHOLS WILL give a Free Lecture to Ladies on the *Diseases of Women and Children*, at the Lecture Room of the Mercantile Library, Astor-place, on THURSDAY, May 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. Mrs. NICHOLS receives consultations and patients for board and daily treatment, at her residence, corner of 32d-av and 59th-st.

DR. VALENTE CONTINUES TO DEVOTE his attention exclusively to the treatment of all diseases of a delicate nature, at his private medical office, No. 130 Wooster-st., (above Bleecker,) where he can be found daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Spring-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the preservation of Human Life. Private Consultation.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, will certain disease when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in most cases, in less than six hours. It roots out and purifies the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for gentlemen, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary mercurial treatment of the cause of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL.

HANCOCK, SURGEON,

AUTHOR OF A TREATISE ON SEXUAL DISEASES, &c., &c.,

No 653 Broadway, cor. Bond-st., (Parmly Building,) New-York. Office hours from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 P. M. Closed Sundays at 12 M. Consultations *en Français.*

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VENereal Hospital Practice, by M. LABMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, and 16 Regent-st., New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Also, TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 7 to 9. As those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, leucorrhœa, (whites,) involuntary loss of semen nights, weakness, (whites,) involuntary loss of semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this method to inform them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into eight rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness.

DR. R. CORBETT MAY BE CONSULTED, confidentially, at his office, No. 19 Duane-st. 25 years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic and mercurial diseases, enables Dr. C. to make permanent cures, no matter how desperate the case may appear; strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, impotency, and, in fact, all diseases affecting the urinary organs, treated on an entirely new plan. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have suffered from the maltreatment of medical impostors, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office as member of the New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, so well known to the victims of delicate diseases as the most successful practitioner in New-York, in the treatment of this complaint, is still to be found at the old office, which he has occupied for the last 28 years. He can safely promise to all who need medical attendance a permanent cure, no matter of how long standing the case may be. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York.

DR. WARD, NO. 4?? BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. W. RD, you will immediately experience that Richard is himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1, and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of the effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 413 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see none only the Doctor himself. Come, send or write

MEDICAL CARD.—W. RODENHAMER, M. D., having just returned to New-York from New-Orleans, has opened his old office at No 854 Broadway, where he will devote his whole attention to the medical and surgical treatment of chronic diseases, especially those of the lower bowel, such as Piles, Constipation, Fistula, Fissure, Falling of the Bowel, Stricture of the Bowel, Ulceration of the Bowel, &c. Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. daily.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

THE EYE AND EAR.

JOHANNES JONES, M. D., No. 137 4th-av., New York, a graduate of the *old and new school Medical Colleges*, has had the advantages of the *Eye and Ear Institutions of America and Europe*, is the *only* scientific Oculist and Aurist now practicing. His diplomas and documents hang in his office.

RAILROADS.

TO THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1860.

CHANGE OF SPECIAL TRAIN.

The New-York and Erie Railroad will dispatch a SPECIAL TRAIN for delegates to the Republican National Convention, leaving Dépôt foot of Duane-st., New-York, SUNDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 3 P. M., reaching Chicago on Monday evening at 9 P. M. The sons of New-York residing in Chicago will give a grand reception to delegates by this train.

Regular Through Express Trains for Chicago leave New-York at 7 00 and 9.00 A. M., and 5.00 P. M. every day except Sunday.

Excursion tickets from New-York to Chicago and return for $23 00, or from Dunkirk to Chicago and return for $13 00, good from May 9 to June 1, or two days after adjournment; may be procured from Dépôt foot Duane-st., Nos. 193 or 241 Broadway, or at Dépôt Jersey City.

CHAS. MINOT,
Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st., Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 8:35 and 10:46 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant 6:15 P. M., Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays inclined) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays inclended), and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO DELEGATES AND others attending the CHICAGO CONVENTION, MAY 16, 1860.—Tickets can be obtained at half fare from Suspension Bridge to Chicago and return, on application at the Agency, No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st. Tickets good until May 28, or until three days after the adjournment of the Convention. Ample time to see Niagara Falls and the great Suspension Bridge. No other route offers the same inducements.

EDWARD P. BEACH,
Agent Great Western Railway,
No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

FARE $15.—FOR THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION AT CHICAGO, MAY 16, 1860.—Excursion tickets to the Chicago Convention, from Buffalo to Chicago and return, can be purchased at the Dépôt of the Lake Shore Railroad, Buffalo, for $15 the round trip. The tickets will be good from the 10th to the 18th inst. westward, and from Chicago eastward to the 25th inst. Excursion tickets from Buffalo or Dunkirk can also be procured at the office of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

For further information call at office, 193 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, April 30, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge 8:30 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, 11 A. M., 2.30 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt; for Dover Plains 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt; for Albany, 9 A. M. Mail, connecting with the New York Central Railroad. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:20 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.; White Plains, 5 and 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M.; Albany, 11 A. M. JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Trains leave pier foot of Duane st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandeigna, and principal stations. Mail, 9 A. M. for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

CHICAGO CONVENTION.—EXCURSION TICKets, at reduced rates, will be sold *via* NEW-YORK CENTRAL and HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. For sale at the Ticket-offices and Dépôts, No. 63 Warren-st., and 31st-st.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1860.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

INSURANCE.

CENTRAL PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of our intention to associate and form an incorporated company, agreeable to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to provide for the Incorporation of Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1853, for the purpose of making insurance on dwellings, houses, stores, and all kinds of holdings, and upon household furniture, merchandise and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation; such Company to be known by the name or style of "Central Park Fire Insurance Company," and to be located in the City of New-York.

NEW-YORK, April 18, 1860.

A. MICHELBACHER,	J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
MOSES B. MACLAY,	G. M. LEVENTRITT,
S. FRIEDMAN,	H. BERNHEIMER,
E. KNIGHT,	B. F. SALOMON,
D. MAYER,	J. STETTHEIMER,
S. HOUSMAN,	H. B. CLAFLIN,
P. W. FRANK,	MYER STERN,
HENRY COEN,	PH. FRANKENHEIMER,
L. LITHAUER,	MAYER SCHUTZ,
L. SCHULMAN,	N. K. ROSENFELD,
J. ROSENBAL,	J. HOFFMAN,
WILLIAM HELLER,	J. STADECKER,
H. WALDSTEIN,	MARX SCHUTZ,
JULIUS SIEN,	S. ROSSENHEIM,
JACOB WALDHEIMER,	H. GROSSMAYER,
A. GOTTGETREA,	WM. GOOLKIND,
J. GOLDSMITH,	F. H. TUSCA,
M. WALLACH,	H. HYMAN,
H. MONHEIMER,	J. WOLF,
A. LIMBURGER,	J. ROSENBERG,
L. HEIDENHEIMER,	S. STRAHLHEIM,

Should any of the above Bonds be offered for sale, information of the same to Gew, Macalester & Co., Weinant-st., Philadelphia, or Hopkins & Co., No. 53 Merchants' Exchange, New-York will be thankfully received.

R. P. LARDNER, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 25, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	147,000

This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., No. 68 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of exchange, in accordance with the "Proposals of December 18, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 16th of June next.

C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, May 3, 1860.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, April 24, 1860.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of (13) Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 15th day of May next. The polls will be open from 2 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 5th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 16th proximo

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich on or before the first day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank.

MARCH 27, 1860. JOHN T KNOWLES, Receiver.

NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY (and Grant Bonds) are requested to meet at the office of John Fitch, Esq., No 44 Wall st., New-York, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of May inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., to consult and take measures for the purchase of the road and the protection of their rights.

GEO. B. SATTERLEE, F. H. STOW,
C. H. ROBERTS, JONATHAN RANSOM,
C. D. SMITH.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 8th day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 30 h day of May inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and will be opened on the 9th day of June prox., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO., No. 66 William-st.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company on next Monday. The polls will be open from 12 until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from May 7 until May 12 inclusive. H. MATHER, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits payable on and after the 19th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of May 11 to the 21st inst. By order of the Board

FREDERICK HOFFMAN, Sec.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by

THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, maturing prior to March, 1860, purchased at par by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE COMMITTEE OF THE TONtine Building have this day declared a Dividend of $146 on each share, the premium of which was living on the 1st inst., payable at No. 63 Wall-st., by

FREDERIC DE PEYSTER, Chairman.

New-York, May 8, 1860.

P. W. GALLAUDET HAS REMOVED TO NO. 11 PINE-ST., where he will continue to buy and sell on commission, HARDWARE, METAL, and other BUSINESS PAPER.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
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No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876".—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, the 28th day of May, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 85 of the laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor April 25, 1860.

The said stock will consist of two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly yearly from taxation; the principal redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of bids the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 28, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, March 29, 1860.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of $5 per share upon the Capital Stock of the Company be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 15th day of May, 1860; and that the same be payable on the stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City, and on the stock registered in London at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co.; and that parties desiring to pay their instalments in London, may pay the same at the rate of four shillings two pence sterling to the dollar.

Resolved, That the Transfer Books be closed on the 10th day of May, and reopened on the 15th, and that no transfers be permitted after that date of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid.

Resolved, That interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum be allowed upon all assessments paid previous to the 15th of May and charged at the same rate upon all assessments paid after that date.

By order of the Board.

A. F. BURNSIDE, Treasurer.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, May 8, 1860

AT AN ELECTION HELD THE 7TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

RUBEN W. BOWES,	GEORGE H. POTTS,
JOSEPH E. BULKLEY,	PETER HAYDEN,
JOHN E. MACY,	ARTHUR LEARY,
ROBERT SQUIRES,	LEVI P. MORTON,
OLIVER HOYT,	TERENCE DONNELLY,
GEORGE J. BYRD,	WILLIAM H. FOGG,
MELVIN S. WHITNEY,	JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS	ANTONIO Y. DEL VALLE,
WILLIAM K. KITCHEN,	JOHN COWNSEND, Jr.,
HULL CLARK.	

And for Inspectors of next Election:

ICRING ANDREWS,	ADDINGTON READ,
JOHN R. MARSHALL.	

And at a meeting of the Directors, held this day, REUBEN W. HOWES was unanimously elected President.

CHARLES A. MAJY, Cashier.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD BONDS.—The following six per cent. Bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies were stolen from the fire-proof in the office of the undersigned on the evening of Feb 28, 1859: Nos. 476, 477, 478, 494 503, 503, 536, 537, 544, 545, of $1 000 each, redeemable in 1889. Coupons payable June 1 and Dec. 1, 1859, attached.

All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped; and application will be made to the joint Board for a renewal of them at their meeting in July next, at the Company's Office in Princeton, N. J.

Should any of the above Bonds be offered for sale, information of the same to Gew, Macalester & Co., Weinant-st., Philadelphia, or Hopkins & Co., No. 53 Merchants' Exchange, New-York will be thankfully received.

R. P. LARDNER, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 25, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	147,000

This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., No. 68 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of exchange, in accordance with the "Proposals of December 18, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 16th of June next.

C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, May 3, 1860.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, April 24, 1860.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of (13) Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 15th day of May next. The polls will be open from 2 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 5th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 16th proximo

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich on or before the first day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank.

MARCH 27, 1860. JOHN T KNOWLES, Receiver.

NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY (and Grant Bonds) are requested to meet at the office of John Fitch, Esq., No 44 Wall st., New-York, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of May inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., to consult and take meas

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

THE BIBLE AND TRACT INTERESTS.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND WRONGS.

OUR CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Forty-fourth Anniversary Meeting—Addresses by Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen; Rev. Drs. Pinkney, of Baltimore; Fisher, of Hamilton College; Sammett, of Auburn, Ala.; Henry, of New-York; Terrance, of Pennsylvania; and Richards, of Boston.

The annual business meeting of the American Bible Society was held at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, at the Bible House, Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen in the Chair, supported by a number of Vice-Presidents. After prayer by Rev. Walter Clarke, the President appointed Francis Hall, Dr. Butler, James Brown, Wm. W. Chester and Horace Holden to nominate candidates for the office of Managers. The Committee retired, and soon after reported the following Managers for the next four years: Norman White, William Forrest, Frederic S. Winston, Ralph Wood, Archibald Russell, Frederic H. Woolcott, James W. Dominick and William E. Dodge, with Henry J. Baker to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Nejah Taylor. A motion was then carried that the new Board of Managers should meet on the third Thursday of May to organize. A motion was also carried, inviting Managers in the City to visit the Bible House and view its workings. The President then declared the meeting adjourned to the second Monday in May, 1861. The assembly then proceeded in a body to the Academy of Music, where the anniversary exercises were held.

Soon after 10 o'clock the President, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, accompanied by a large number of clergymen, appeared upon the stage of the Academy, and Rev. Dr. Vermilyea opened the exercises by reading the xlvth Psalm, and offered prayer.

The President then addressed the meeting as follows:

We meet the forty-fourth anniversary of the American Bible Society with much to cheer us in the past, and encourage our hopes in the future. This work of faith and labor of love has not faltered in its course, but each succeeding year has increased in interest and spread out its influence, as the wants of a perishing world have been felt. And while the agitations that now disturb the tranquility of the world often alarm the fears of the most hopeful, the friends of the Bible may find relief and comfort in the fountain of truth. The Word of God is a truthful expounder of His providence, and all these convulsions and overturnings are explained, and we are prepared to expect them. It is a matter for grateful reflection that the revelations of the Bible concern purposes of mercy as well as of judgment. It shall accomplish by its divine energies the restoration of our race to the purity and liberty of the sons of God. Philosophy may boast of its influence in elevating the mind; yet nothing but the Bible can reach the life of our fallen nature and give the sufficient remedy. Given for man, it is adapted to his wants, his tendencies and his character. It is the sword of the spirit to slay the enmity of the heart, correct the errors, and by God's blessing lift up a lost world to the hope of heaven. Wherever it goes light and purity and salvation attend it; and its glorified course shall not retain its utmost limit until the ends of the earth and the islands of the sea rejoice together and adore the Lord for its coming. When God, in His great goodness, revealed His will to man, it was a great influence from the benignity of His nature that he would give a perfect rule of duty in all the relations and conditions of life, to rulers and people, the parent and child, the master and the servant, in sickness and sorrow, in health and prosperity, in life and in death. The Gospel is of power to turn men to righteousness, and to meet the best hopes of the Christian and his largest desires. Let the heavenly doctrines of our Saviour pervade the minds and be cherished in the hearts of men in any age or clime and they will rise. His laws of forgiveness and forbearance, of love to enemies, of meekness under injuries, of a charity that seeketh not her own, that overcomes evil with good—that returns blessing for cursing and prayer for reproaches, once moved the whole earth, and, as the adversaries charged against the apostles, "turned the world upside down," and they will by the divine blessing shake the earth again, in these latter days—the tokens are abroad and we hail them. The Bible has taken away the reproach that the Christian religion could not benefit a people until civilization has prepared the way. The truth is, there can be no sound and enduring civilization without it. Wherever the Word of God has found favor, it has given wisdom and peace and all that is excellent and of good report. Whether it be Jew or Gentile, Barbarian or Scythian, let the thought kindle in his heart that compassion has been felt for him in Heaven—that the Son of God wept and bled for his redemption from sin and death, and now offers a free pardon on his faith and repentance, and by the spirit's sealing power, his soul wakes up to the immortal hopes, that spring from such sympathies. By its sanctified power, man has shown another temper, under the control of better principles and reaching after higher and nobler ends. Commending this sacred enterprise to the divine benediction, let us enter upon another year with stronger faith and hope in the firm and humble trust that the Word of God shall never return unto him void.

The following abstract of the manager's report was read by Rev. Mr. McNeil:

—During the year, one of the Vice-Presidents, Hon. Reuben E. Dugmar, of Maine, and one of the Managers, the venerable Elijah Hayden, of Brooklyn, have died. Two new auxiliaries have been recognized. Of the Directors, eighty-eight have been made; and of Life Members, 1,362. The receipts of the year amount to $316,360 22, being an increase of $20,945 55 over the previous year. Of this sum, $241,299 57 are from sale of Bibles and Testaments, and $194,657 35 gratuitous. The number of volumes issued is 753,772—since the organization of the Society, 14,278,581. Grants of books have been made to auxiliaries, benevolent societies and individuals, to the amount of 90 Nonpareil Books; A new German Bible, 12mo., has been published; a Modern Armenian Bible, 8vo., with references; a Nonpareil Testament and Psalms, 32mo.; a Diamond Testament and Psalms, 48mo.; and portions of the New Testament in Cherokee, 24mo. Now in preparation, a Minion Reference Bible, square 18mo.; a Minion Bible, without references, same size; a Minion Bible, same size, without concordance. Long Primer; a Pearl Reference Bible, square 32mo.; a Pearl Bible, without references, same size; a Cherokee New Testament, 12mo. Agents—There are forty-one Agents employed by the Society, including one in the Levant, one in Brazil, and one in Mexico. General Supply—This work, commenced four years since, is still in progress, with much encouragement. Grants of Money—These have been made for publishing and circulating the Scriptures in Spanish America, France, Germany, Italy, Turkey, Syria, India, China, Africa and the Sandwich Islands, to the amount of $33,269 77, aside from the funds expended in the Bible House in printing foreign versions. Our extended commerce and numerous missionary establishments abroad, are making increased demands every year for means to prepare and distribute the Scriptures in different tongues. Of this we will not complain, but rather give thanks to God, who is thus opening the way for his Word among all nations."

The following resolution was then read by Rev. Dr. Pinney, of Baltimore:

Resolved, That the report, an abstract of which has been read, be printed and circulated under the direction of the Board of Managers.

In speaking to the resolution he urged upon the Society the necessity of extending the field of its operations. During the past year eight new auxiliaries had been formed, four of which were on this side of the Mississippi. The geographical centre of the United States, he said, was 479 miles beyond St. Louis; they must, therefore, enlarge their work and accelerate their speed, for wherever they might go, they would find the people sinners. In conclusion, he spoke of the good influences of the Bible. Our Scriptures, like our Saviour, came to give the oil of joy to those who mourn; it was the balm in Gilead to the distressed.

Rev. Mr. Terrance, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Bible Society, rose to second the resolution. Speaking of what the Society had already done, and turning to the men upon the platform, he said that in dying they would have one satisfaction—that of knowing that through their efforts as members of the American Bible Society, they would leave the world better than they found it. After speaking somewhat at in detail of the great benefits arising from a free circulation of the Bible, he said that last year its friends in Pennsylvania had promised to raise $10,000, and she was happy to state that they had exceeded their promise by remitting to the Treasurer of the Society $12,000—[applause]—and they meant to raise more still. [Applause.]

Rev. Dr. Fisher, President of Hamilton College, was then introduced, and moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Bible, God's richest revelation to man, is preeminently the Book to educate the educated and to give true learning to the learned.

Speaking to the resolution, he said he always preferred to speak of the Bible to those who were unlearned. It seemed to him a work of supererogation to speak of it to the learned. It was the book for the learned to seek and study when sick or dying. It was their consolation then. It was the consolation of Scott (Walter Scott) when he was dying, and of Henry Clay when he was on the bed of death. It was well for the poor and unlearned to study it for its pure philosophy, but both might equally find it a counselor and comforter. Speaking of when they first commenced the systematic study of the Bible in the College over which he presided, and of the impression on the minds of some of the students that it would be a mere Sunday School exercise, he spoke of it as the highest standard of earthly thought, and expressed a desire to have it studied in all our universities. He would also have it published in Hebrew and Greek, with the English translations, that the learned might peruse it and find it the only Book to give learning to the ignorant and true learning to the learned.

The President now announced the following letter, which was read:

LETTER FROM LORD SHAFTESBURY.

LONDON, April 2, 1860.

Reverend and Dear Sir: Allow me to acknowledge with real gratitude the honor you have conferred upon me, and the kindness with which you accompanied it.

Apart from the deep interest I feel in the welfare of the American Bible Society, I should greatly delight, was it possible, to pay a visit to the United States. But doubtless that satisfaction would be much increased, could I, by so doing, render any service, however small, to the mighty and holy work you have in hand.

But my engagements are such as to leave me no leisure of any kind during the session of Parliament. I am overwhelmed by business which I cannot decline, and which I can barely execute; while the claims of a large family come in to complete the occupation of my whole life.

I say nothing of the long sea-voyage, an undertaking to which I am unaccustomed, or to the other difficulties that might be urged. I should be happy to set aside many considerations, if I could attain the means of showing my respect to your admirable Society and my earnest desire for its advance and prosperity.

Pray express my sincere thanks to the Board of Managers, and add how heartily I shall join in their supplications to Almighty God for the "free course" of His Word, and for the preservation of Christ's kingdom and glory.

Your most obedient humble servant,
SHAFTESBURY.

Rev Dr. Holdich, New-York.

The reading of the letter frequently elicited applause from the audience.

Rev. Dr. Sabnett, of Auburn, Ala., was then introduced, and moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Society is entitled to the hearty cooperation of every philanthopist and Christian, because, in the principles upon which it is based, and in its grand design, it prominently represents those great central ideas, which most concern the highest and best interests of the human race.

He liked to speak of the Bible ideas. The world was governed by ideas. It differed about ideas—ideas good and bad. There were two theories among men—one of which was that the world has within itself all that is necessary to salvation; the other that salvation must come from on high—from a higher authority. He thought that if there ever was a time when the world should go back to the supernatural, it was now; when it should go back to faith in the supernatural, as against the wordly philosophy of the day, it was now. We should cling to a personal, supernatural God, and it was because the American Bible Society claimed and proclaimed the necessity of God's interposition that he loved it. He loved the Society because it was aggressive—missionary in its spirit. He had seen its workings in his own far-off home in Alabama. He had seen the missionary going about there among the degeoerate, distributing the Bible, and pointing out its truths, and, therefore, he loved the Society, and hoped that it would continue on unremitting in the good work, taking the Bible for their guide. But he would also rely upon all other rightful means of aid in the conversion of the world, not, however, putting them in the place of the Bible. He believed that the Society was doing more now to resist the tide of infidelity than any other Association. The world's great blunder was trying to govern men, while it should teach men to goveru themselves. We wanted the school-teacher and the preacher to elevate the individual man. That was the object in the Bible Society, and he appealed to the audience to sustain it, because by doing so they were aiding in the elevatiou and progress of the race. There was another aspect of the case on which he desired to say a word, and that was Christian unity. The objects of the Society were such as enabled all to unite in carrying them out—it circulated the Bible. He was rejoiced to meet there meu of New-York, of New-England, end of the great Northwest, in common love for God and men, with the same objects and the same commou Heaven.

Rev. Mr. Henry, of this City, offered the following resolution:

Resolved Thet the Bible is the divinely appointed and efficient means of the present elevation and future happiness of the human race; and that this Society, in seeking to accomplish these ends by the circniation of the Bible in all languages sud among all nations, without note or comment, is deserving of universal sympathy and patronage.

He spoke at some length in comparison of the heathen gods, and the passioue and malignity ascribed to them, and the God of our Bible. The Bible he considered the only means by which the dark clouds which were now hanging over our country, threatening to dissever the bouds of Union, and to submerge its great interests, could be dissipated.

The last resolution was offered by Rev. Mr. Richards, of Bostou, as follows:

Resolved, That the benefits which the Bible, in our vernacular, has conferred on the English-speaking race ehonld encourage this Society in its efforts to extend the like blessing to all nations in their respective tongues.

He spoka warmly of the adaptation of the Bible to the moral and spiritual wants of man, and of the vast gain that had accrued to the glory of Christ's cause by its free circulatiou, and from its being generally read by the mass of the people.

Rev. Mr. Holden, of Brazil, South America, was to have followed Mr. Richards, but as the meeting had already beeu protracted much beyoud the intended hour, he did uot speak, and the audience, which was a large one, separated after the resolutions had been adopted and the benediction had been prouounced by Rev. Dr. Cox.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY OF BOSTON.

Statement of the Operations of the Society—Addresses by Rev. Dr. Tyng and others.

Why the "American Tract Society of Boston" should hold its anniversary in the Provincial town of New-York, 250 miles away from that great "hub of the Universe," the dome of the Massachusetts State-House, it is difficult to conjecture; but that it was thus held, and at Dr. Cheever's Church, in Union-square, the small audience who gathered there yesterday morning can testify.

This Society, as is pretty generally known, is one of the latest fruits of the eternal agitation of the negro question, which has already divided the political and religioue world into coutending factions, and threatens, if we are to believe the parsons and politicians, to finally eplit the whole universe into fragments. It was organized a year ago, and is composed of seceders from the old parent society of the same name, (minus the "Bostou,") who wished to infuse a little more of the Abolition elemeut into the "tracts" than was deemed prudeut by the managers of the old organization. Although the first Anniversary was held in New-York, yet it appears to be mainly a Bostou coucern; the speakers yesterday, with one exception, were from Bostou, the Chairman was from Boston, the President of the Society is from Boston, and the annual "statement of operations," which was distributed through the audience, was dated "No. 28 Cornhill, Boston."

From this "statement" we gather the following account of what the Society has beeu about during the past year:

Whole uumber of tracts published during the year, 54—copies printed, 1,129,550; whole number of volumes published, 67—copies, 131,577; whole amount of printing done, (tracts and books,) 22,283,532 pages. The Society publishes two papers, called the *Tract Journal* and *Child at Home*, of which they have printed, altogether, 1,112,000 copies. Iu addition to their own publicatious, the Society has purchased and distributed $17,797 17 worth of matter published by other societies and booksellers. They have paid in aid of the Press at foreign missiouary stations, $1,000. They have employed 33 colporters, of whom two were engaged in the slaveholding States. The charitable distributious of the Society to hospitals, seameu, missiouary associations, Sunday-schools, &c., in the way of tracts and books, amouni to $11,928 06. The sales, during the year, including publicatious in the hauds of colporters, amouut to $47,732 98. The finances of the Society show a balauce in the treasury of $902 80—the total receipts from sales, legacies, &c., having beeu $67,600 86, and the total expenses, $66,698 06.

In view of the above facts, the "statemeut" closes with the declaration that the Society has "achieved a success which the most eanguine dared not predict for it. The good effected by its labors can be known only in eternity. The Executive Committee bespeak the continued prayers of its friends, that the smiles of God may still rest upon it, as they commeuce the labers aud responsibilities of another year."

After the report, of which the above is an abstract, had beeu read, the Chairman introduced Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, of this City, who was greeted with applause. He proceeded to speak of the past connection of the Society with the Americau Tract Society, and the causes that had impelled the separation. They had been forced to withdraw because they found they were bouud ou a voyage which they had not bargained for; that they were to be used for carrying on the horrible system of human Slavery; that their tongues were tied, and they were not allowed to utter their sentiments as God and their conscieuces dictated. For this they had left the American Tract Society, and thank God they were now free; they uo longer shook in their shoes with fear lest they might speak the truth too plainly; uo longer did they stand in dread of political parties, or care which might be uppermost. They could now stand up in the proud consciousness of right. He was glad the anniversary was held in this "Church of the Puritans," where Puritan truths are spokeu, and tongues would uot remain silent. He himself was a Puritan, and because he was a Puritan he could never stoop to the dirty work of pandering to the sin of Slavery. He dared to speak the truth, and if need be to fight for it, and he was glad to find that a society had at length been formed where truths might be spoken without fear or favor. What was the platform of thie Society? It was the word of God, purely, wholly and entirely; we teach what that teaches—we accept it in its totality. We meau to dictate the truth only. Some say these truths are miserable abstractions. It is a miserable abstractiou that has torn many a babe from its mother's breast, many a parent from its children's arme, many a victim of oppression from a righteous judgmeut. A miserable abstraction! Our Society deals in these abstractions. We dare to print texts of any kind without any apology. We can go to the master and servant, placing a right hand ou the shoulder of one and the left on that of the other, and say to them "Ye are brethreu." At last there is a Society that rises superior to opiniou—that is uot shut up in cotton and tobacco. We state what we consider to be evil. We believe the oppression of men in bondage an evil. We believe in the freedom of all, and it is the object of the Society to say as much. We believe in Unioo. We know no North, no South, uo East, uo West. We are bounded by two oceans, aud between them in all the land this old Society sees the points for its operations. We seud across Mason and Dixon's line our agents, our colporters, and if those to whom we send them burn their tracts and papers, the ashes thereof become like those of the martyrs. We have two of these men at the present time in the Slave States. If one desireus of learning the duty of morality, would learn that the chastity of the female slave is as precious as that of her mistress, that the same morals apply to the bond as to the free, where shall they get it? Not surely from the modified morality of another Society. Those records are blotted. Here alone can we find the instruction.

The speaker continued to animadvert very severely upon the conduct of the American Tract Society in expurgating the books and tracts published by them so as to make them palatable to slaveholders. They would even stop prayer unless requested. The rulers of this Society, thank God, could pray for whomsoever they pleased, for the bond and free, for the oppressor and the oppressed; they dared to name the enslaved in their prayers, and to pray for their deliverance. This was the true American Society, for it comprehended the whole area of our common country. Though located in Boston it yet had an agency in this City, and he was glad that so beautiful a spot as the Bible House had been selected for its headquarters. It was not like the other Society, hemmed in between those two political chaos-ways, the *Tribune* and Times, but stood forth in independent majesty, and surrounded by temples of art and science. From that beautiful fountain at No. 13 Bible House, he hoped and trusted would flow perennial streams of justice, morality, holiness and truth.

At the conclusion of Dr. Tyng's remarks, Rev. A. T. Pratt, a returned Missionary from Turkey, was introduced, and briefly addressed the audience in reference to missionary labors among the Armenians, and the valuable assistance rendered to the Missionaries by the publications of the American Tract and Bible Societies.

He was followed by Rev. Dr. Eddy, a Baptist preacher from Boston, who spoke at considerable length. He said that when the separation first took place between this and the parent Society, it was said they would soon die out; but, did their annual statement look as though they were dying out? They had prospered beyond their most sauguine expectations; consecrated wealth had poured in upon them—wealth uot contaminated with the dark and bloody stain of the slave-driver; and more than that, the Society rested upon the firm and everlasting foundation of principle. The old Society had the advantage of age and the prestige of past glory, but it had got to contend against the vigor, the freshness and the immortality of youth. The new Society offered a common bond of union for all Christians. It had been stated in his hearing that the separation was only a *coup d'etat* to throw the management of the Society into the hands of one denomination—the Congregationalists—and that in due time the Episcopalians, the Baptists and the Methodists would be politely bowed out of doors; but he, as a Bepti8t, was prepared to assert the utter falsity of the statement. He had watched the progress of events closely, and, although it was true that the Congregatioual sect furnished most of the money, and perhaps also the brains, for the new Society, yet he was confident there was no sectarian feeling in the matter; but, on the contrary, all denominations were treated with equal consideratiou, and none had shown greater magnanimity than the Congregationalists. The publications of the new Society were adapted to all classes of people; they reached the lower *stratum* of society, and by their teachings tended to counteract the wishy-washy and deleterious trash that daily issues from the public Press. It did not, like the parent Society, issue its fulminations against drunkenness, gambling, tobacco-chewing and dancing, while it remained silent upon the greatest evil of all—Slavery—merely because it was popular; but it set its face against all evil, everywhere, whether in high places or low, and any religious Society that did uot take this stand would eventually meet the scorn of every Christian man. It was not a political Society; politics had to do with questioos of tariff, banks, and other subjects talked of in Wall-street, but that was not a political questiou which put up human beings at auction, and offered virtue for sale in the public mart. Such a question belouged to the domain of morals and religiou.

The speaker continued at length, thus to compare the merits of the two Societies—the main tenor of his argument, like that of Dr. Tyng's, being to show the superior morality, piety, and holiness of the new Society over the old.

Another Bostou man, Rev. E. N. Kirk, Chairman of the Publication Committee, was then introduced, and read from manuscripts a long, and withal moderate essay upon the aims and objects of Tract Societies, and "the true idea of a religious tract." The fundameutal object was to lead souls to Christ, and as this could only be done by overcoming sin and evil, the aim of tracts should be to teach men to hate sin and evil in all their various forms. If a society refuses to oppose a certain evil because it is powerful and popular, then it is the right and duty of another society to enter and occupy the field thus left vacant. The "American Tract Society of Boston" aimed to cover the whole ground for which tract societies were intended, and it would resolutely oppose any and every evil which tended to obstruct the great work of bringing souls to Christ. It aimed to educate the public mind to that point when "tracts" should be as regularly sold and as eagerly purchased in the streets and railroad cars as are now the Times, *Tribune*, and *Herald*.

At the close of Mr. Kirk's address the choir sang a hymn, beuediction was pronounced, and the audience dispersed.

Woman's Rights Convention.

HAS WOMAN A RIGHT TO VOTE?—SPEECHES BY MRS. WRIGHT, MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY, WENDELL PHILLIPS, ERNESTINE L. ROSE, REV. BERIAH GREEN, ELIZABETH JOHNES AND OTHERS—WHAT IS WOMAN'S SPHERE?

About four hundred persons, mainly females, convened at Cooper Institute yesterday morning on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Woman's Rights Association. The following officers were elected:

President—Mrs. Martha Waight, of Auburn, N. Y.
Vice-Presidents—Mrs. H. Gibbons, Wendell Phillips, Asa Fairbanks, Dr. Brown, Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Robert Purvis, Thomas Garrett, Elizabeth Johnes, Giles Stebbins.
Business Committee—Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Elizabeth Cady Stantou, Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Elizabeth Gay, Wendell Phillips.
Secretaries—Mary L. Booth, Ellen Wright.
Finance Committee—Susan B. Authouy, Lucy N. Coleman, Marietta Richmond.

Martha C. Wright, of New-York, ou taking the Chair, returned her acknowledgemeuts for the houor conferred. She saw the use of such conveutions in the good already doue by them. No doubt when their objects were attained, the New-York *Observer* would roll up its eyes and say, "This reform we have always advocated." [Laughter.]

Miss Susan B. Anthony was the next speaker. She saw the progress of their work in the altered toue of the Beuch, the Bar and the Press to favor woman's rights; the donatiou of $5,000 to the cause by a wealthy merchant of Bostou; the bequeathmeut of $400,000 by a milliouaire of Poughkeepele to found a Woman's College equal to Yale or Harvard; the passage of the recent act by the New-York Legislature, securing rights of property to woman; the increasing liberality of literary institutions; the school of design for woman, and the liberality of Peter Cooper in granting the use of this Hall for their meetings. [Applause.] All these things denoted the approach of the freedom of woman to command her persou, her wages, her childreu and her home. During the year, eix womeu have beeu kept lecturing, and 150 meetings have been held in 40 counties, and a uumber of tracts and documents have been distributed.

Mrs. Ernestina L. Rose was the next speaker. She said it was true in the spiritual and moral world, as in the physical, that staguant waters and atmosphere could be purified by agitatiou. She defeuded the character of Fanny Wright, declaring that that much abused womau was a reformer in advance of the timee in which she lived. She traced the progress of the woman's rights movement, and declared that uow the state of public sentimeut is such that all woman ueed do to obtain her rights is to ask for them. [Applause.] She thought woman was far better adapted to many occupations than meu who uow monopolized them. She could, as in England, officiate as telegraph operator, and she could devote the leisure hours to sewing and knitting. That was more than man could do. [Laughter.] She could perform the duties of the young meu who "keep house" in the Patent office. [Laughter.] And even in Congress she could find something to occupy her head and hands to keep her from fighting. [Laughter.] Mrs. Swisshelm, who, like others, asserted that the woman's rights movement had accomplished nothing, was willing to accept a position as inspector of lumber and logs, and, still more willingly, a salary of $500 per annum—[Laughter]—the fruits of the woman's rights movement. [Applause.]

Mrs. Jane Elizabeth Johnes, of Ohio, was the next speaker. She premised her speech by a resolution that woman's sphere cannot be bouuded; its prescribed orbit is the place that in her highest development she can fill; the lawe of mind are as immutable as are those of the planetary world, and the true woman must ever revolve around this great sun of light and truth. She argued that if the taleuts of woman were developed, meu would not be displaced from any positions which they are calculated to fill. She saw a man-milliner the other day, and concluded that he was out of his sphere, and had also crowded some woman out of her sphere. She would rather see a woman holding a plow than leading such an idle, eilly, dimless life as many do. [Applause.] Perhaps they would like agriculture better under another name—husbandry. [Laughter.]

Rev. Beriah Green was the uext speaker. He proceeded to defend the rights of woman as the coequal of man. The audience became somewhat restless, and called for Phillips. Mrs. Wright, the President, however, requested silence, and stated that Mr. Phillips would speak when Mr. Green had finished, and uot before. Mr. Green declared that he would uot retire to please any impertineut interference, and finished his speech.

Wendell Phillips was the uext speaker. He said we arrange some matters by etatute law, and some by fashiou. Social life began ceuturies ago, where legal life stands to-day—woman was uothing. But in social life woman has taken the lead. She dictatee; she has demanded that literature be decent, and she has herself assumed the pen. That represeuts what changes the law and civil etate are to undergo. The law was halting back with the old civilization. But the law passed by the last New-York Legislature granted the whole questiou, for when one thing was granted the rest must follow. Woman had beeu granted the right to be hung, therafore she would be granted the right to vote. [Applause.] This Republic acknowledges the principle that the poor and weak are uot to be protected oy the rich and strong—but are to be empowered to protect themselves. But, "woman don't know enough." Then let her be taught. If she has sense enough to work she has sense enough to vote. If woman is like man she has a right to vote in a ballot-box based upou brains; if she is uot like man, man does uot know how to vote for her. [Applause.] But it was too indelicate for woman to go to the ballot-box. Why? Because she saw meu there. Didn't she see men everywhere—in the street, the church, crowding him out of the omnibus? If woman could walk the streets she could go to the ballot-box. Woman has a right to have her name ou the poll-books, as well as ou the tax-list and the penal code. [Applause.] When the parsou and the exquisite say it is not religious, it is not fashionable, for women to work and vote, let them strangle the minister with his own creed, and smother the dandy in his own perfume. [Laughter and applause.] The experimeut of American government, according to Humboldt and Earl Grey, was a failure: New-York spent twice as much for murder, drunkenuess, rowdyism, unsafety, dirt, and disgrace, as Paris pays for quiet, safety, peace, beauty, and civilization. [Applause.] As loug as the Pulpit concealed this truth of woman's rights, it was a brothel, instead of an orthodox Church. [Hisses! Hisses could not change it; let them go and clean out the Gehenna of New-York. [Appleuse.] Show him the uecessity in civil life, and he would bring them forty thousand pulpits who would prove that St. Paul meant just that (woman's rights) all the time. [Applause.] In conclusion, Mr. Phillips called attention to the conduct of the husband of Mrs. Norton, the celebrated English authoress, who, after doing his best to malign the character of his wife, did not scruple to appropriate the earnings of her pen.

EVENING SESSION.

The hall was nearly filled in the evening, the President vindicating the punctuality of woman by calling the meeting to order precisely at the hour named in the advertisements.

Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose presented a series of resolutions from the Business Committee, which were read by Miss Susan B. Anthony. They declared woman's equality with man; her inalienable rights to be represented in the jury box as well as in the criminal's box: the injustice of appropriating the property of woman to endow Colleges which are to be enjoyed exclusively by males; that women should apply to the trustees and heads of literary societies, libraries and other similar institutions for employment as clerks and attendants, furnishing a stepping-stone to other occupations.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton was next introduced, and repeated her eloquent address, which was delivered before the Judiciary Committee of the last Legislature, and had an undoubted influence in securing the passage of the bill for awarding woman some of her rights of property. An abstract of the paper was published at the time. The address was listened to with profound attention and repeated demonstrations of applause.

Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose was the next speaker. She thought that Solomon must have been a wise man, because while most men complain of the task of governing one wife, he governed a thousand. [Laughter and applause.] She would not undertake to answer whether woman would be satisfied with being the equal of man. [Laughter.] As Alexander wept for more worlds to conquer, woman might weep for more rights to acquire. [Laughter.] As to the bill passed by the last Legislature granting further rights to woman, it was well that one righteous bill should be passed among so many unrighteous ones. [Laughter.] It was left for the Legislature of 1860 to give woman a right to her own children. [Laughter.] She further criticised the law, and created much merriment by reference to the clause providing for woman to sell her real estate, "provided she can get the consent of her husband;" or, in the event of his refusal, the consent of the County Court. Would womau make such a law for her husband? If she did, it would doubtless serve him right. [Laughter.] She dwelt long ou the features of the law having refereuce to woman's rights of property, urging that woman was euttitled to an equal share of all property acquired after marriage. As to admitting womau to the bar and jury-box, she replied to the charge that woman would not be geuerous, that we had had generosity eo long, it was time we tried the taste of a little justice. [Laughter.] Women had a right to be lawyers, doctors, and even ministers, so long as it is fashionable to have those spiritual doctors. [Hisses and applause.]

Miss Susan B. Anthony called the attention of the audience to the future meetings of the Society; the tracts and documents for sale at the door; the opportunity for contributing to the cause; and a number of letters from various parties making contributions—among others Mr. Gerrit Smith.

Loud cries were now made for Phillips, but as Mr. Phillips was not in the house, Judge Culver took the stand, and spoke with refereuce to several cases that came under his own observation. In the first, under the law of tha last Legislature, securing to woman the proceeds of a suit for personal injuries, a woman had beeu allowed to testify in her own case in a suit for damages. The lawyer ou the other side said the Legislature had completely emancipated woman, and about all a man had to do was to go home and sleep nights, and perhaps next year he would have to get a permit to do that. [Roars of laughter.] He adverted to the present amount of womeu's rights accorded under the lews, and predicted that the time would come when woman should go to the ballot-box, and sit in the jury-box to pass upon certain classes of cases, and now that he was off the Beuch, he didn't know but that women would make better judges than some of those now on the Bench. [Applause and laughter, and cries of "That's so."] In a speech which he had made to some Canadians, he had told them that we were willing to believe that woman was capable of self-government, and ready to swap off Frank Pierce for Queeu Victoria. [Roars of laughter.] He couldn't speak any more, because he was going to Chicago next week. [Applause.]

The meeting closed with a brief address by Mrs. Rose, and loud calls for Phillips.

Anniversary of the Five Points House of Industry.

HIGHLY INTERESTING EXERCISES AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Academy of Music was well filled, last night, to witness the ninth anniversary of the Five Points House of Industry. About 250 childreu, male and female, including a small sprinkling of colored juveniles, represented the good work which Mr. Pease, with his coadjutors, has been doing for the City during the past year. A very admirable sight they were, cleanly in apparel, though a few of them disdained the conventionalism of shoes and stockings. A raised platform, of very slight construction, had beeu erected in the rear of the stage, but as soon as they were seated thereon, and before the commencemeut of the exercises of the eveniug, it gave way with a crash that alarmed the audience, and seut the childreu pell mell to the floor. Fortunately uoue were hurt, though all were a good deal frightened. The officers of the Society, and the police in attendance, soon restored order, cleared away the ruins, and made new seats for the little oues, who, when their alarm subsided, seemed to enjoy the accident. The smallest children, who speedily became very sleepy—their ages ranging from three to six years—were displayed in semi-circular order, uear the footlights, and detained there in opposition to their desire to retire into private life. The ceremonies were commeuced by a lively clapping of five hundred little hands, at a signal given by a lady teacher, followed by a hymn sung by half the number of little voices. Of all the singers who have sung ou that stage—Piccolomini, Gazzaniga, Patti, will forgive us—uo oue has ever more deeply touched the hearts of an audience than did one little girl, who led the rest, and when the chorus, "I'll be a good child, indeed I will," was given more heartily than artistically by the infant crowd, there were many moist eyes amoug the auditors. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Ganst, after which the annual report was read by Mr. Archibald Russell, the President. It was quite eucouraging. After the expeuditure of $2,612 for the Society's farm in Westchester County, the current expenses of the Institution, amounting to $16,981, and the payment of the principal ou the debt of the building, amounting to $20,311, there remained cash in hand $116. Of meals given gratuitously, there had been in the last year uo less than 276,862. Of articles of clothiug given away, 12,000; pairs of shoes, 1,200; sent to situations, 372; to their friends, 130. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Cotton Smith, of the Church of the Ascensiou, in Teuth-street; Hon. Jas. A. Briggs, of Ohio, and Hon. Henry J. Raymond. A collection was takeu up, and the audience separated.

Programme for the Remaindrr of the Week.

FRIDAY, MAY 11.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions—Dr. Adams' Church, 10 A. M.
National Woman's Rights Convention—(Second Day)—Cooper institute, 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SUNDAY, MAY 13.

American Female Guardian Society—Broadway Tabernacle, 7½ P. M.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Commissioners of Emigration.—The Commissioners of Emigratiou held their weekly session on Wednesday afternoou, at Castle Garden. A full Board preseut—Mr. Verplanck, the President, in the Chair. Mr. Verplanck asked how much was owing to different counties of the State for supplies furnished emigrants, and the care of them during detention by sickness, in passing through their counties. It was stated in reply that ou the 1st of January the indebtedness was $19,600, and that the present indebtedness was probably one-half more. It was urged by Mr. Verplanck that the entire amount ought to be ascertained at once, and the debts paid. No action was, however, taken in the matter. A communication was received from Dr. Gunn, the Health Officer, reuewing his application for $1,200, to cover the amount incurred by him for house-rent. He takee the ground that, inasmuch as his predeseesors in office were furnished with a house free of reut, he should be relieved from reut-paying. The communicatiou was laid ou the table. An applicatiou was submitted by Commissioner Crabtree to send back to Galway, at the expense of the Commission, an emigrant recently arrived, who was sick with consumption. It was suggested that, in case of granting the applicatiou, there would soou come pouring in all sorts of petitions from all sorts of emigrants, complaining of all sorts of diseases, as pretexts for getting home again. The applicatiou, notwithstanding this fling of opposition, was referred to the Vice-President with power. The weekly statement gives the number of emigrants arrived during the past week as 5,277, making the total arrivals since the 1st of January 19,055—an increase of 5,554 over the arrivals for the same period last year. The present uumber of inmates on Ward's Island and in the Marine Hospital is 719. During the past week there has been received for commutation of passengers $8,754, making the aggregate receipts for commutation since the beginning of the year $93,501 67, leaving, after deducting total disbursements, the preseut balance in the treasury $24,508 53.

The American Zoological Society.—The corporators under the act recently passed by the Legislature authorizing the formation of a Zoological and Botanical Society met on Wednesday evening, at the rooms of the Athenæum Club. Mr. Gaoaor Opdyke was called to the Chair, and Mr. Frank Moore was appointed Secretary. A Committee was chosen on the motiou of Mr. Cyrus W. Field to recommend officers, the following ticket reported, which was unanimously elected: *For President*—Hamilton Fish. *Vice-Presidents*—Wm. H. Aspinwall, George Opdyke, Alexander W. Bradford, Frederic De Peyster, Robert L. Stuart. *Corresponding Secretary*—J. W. Beekman. *Recording Secretary*—Frank Moore. *Treasurer*—Wilson G. Hunt. *Librarian*—T. Baily Myers. *Councillors*—Charles Tracey, Augustus Schell, Charles King, Parke Godwin, Hiram Barney, C. W. Field, John Paine, H. Delafield, J. P. Cresby, Charles Butler, Frederic Foster, Watts Sherman, F. L. Olmsted, W. P. Lee, J. C. F. Smith, R. W. Emery, Shepherd Knapp, E. F. Fleet, George Bulmer, R. O. Doremus. After the election of officers, a long but animated and eloquent discussion ensued on the subject of the By-laws for the government of the Association. Two or three of them were adopted to regulate the mode of admitting new members, which is by payment of a stock-subscription of $100, or $5 annually, and to prescribe the time and mode of assembling. This Association, as is well understood, has in view the organization of a Zoological and Botanical Society, such as exists in Regent's Park, London, and in the Jardin des Plantes, Paris.

Mozart Hall General Committee.—A regular meeting of the Mozart Hall General Committee was held last evening, the President in the Chair, and a large number of members present. Mr. Huston, of the Twenty-first Ward, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Committee approve and hereby indorse the course pursued by the National Democratic Delegation from the State of New-York to the Charleston Convention; the ability, dignity and patriotic adherence to the great principles of the party, which actuated their conduct upon that occasion, command, as they deserve, the united support of those they represented.

Resolved, That the unfortunate dissensions and consequent rupture which occurred in that Convention was the natural result of the admission to seats of the Free Soil Regency Delegation, which assumed to represent New-York; the secession of the Southern States would not have taken place but for the refusal of the Convention, by the casting vote of New-York, to adopt a conservative and constitutional platform; thus true to their Anti-Democratic instincts and past history, the Regency factiou adhere to its policy of demoralizing and breaking down the Democratic organization of the Nation.

The third and fourth resolutions were expressive of gratitude to the States which sustained the Woodites, and of conf

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2697. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS—WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

[Advertisement.]

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERGARMENTS,
For warm weather.
A great variety
at low prices,
at
RANKIN'S,
No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

TO DRUGGISTS.

No. 19 BROAD-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 10, 1860.

In consideration of our large and rapidly increasing wholesale business, it is deemed advisable to direct the our City trade, and confine our attention, in the importation and sale of our standard goods, comprising recent and old importations of desirable Wines, Brandies, Gins, &c., in bond or duty paid.

During the past thirty years we have made a specialty of supplying druggists with pure and reliable goods especially adapted for medicinal use, and with some degree of pride and pleasure, we refer to over four thousand of our customers, embracing the most prominent and respectable druggists in this country, as to the character of our importations.

In order to insure consumers pure liquors in a compact and convenient form, we commenced the enterprise of bottling and packing in cases our well known Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, &c., and have sent them out in a style that would preclude the possibility of their being tampered with before reaching the purchaser, among which we mention.

"Bininger's Old London Dock Gin."
"Bininger's Kentucky Bourbon, 1849, Reserve."
"Bininger's Genuine Cognac."

Also, a variety of Ports, Sherries, Madeiras, &c., put up in an attractive style, and comprising the largest and most varied assortment in this market. The above-mentioned goods are for sale by all prominent druggists throughout the City and country.

The general appreciation, and gratifying success that has rewarded our efforts, has encouraged us to maintain the standard as regards quality, also to increase our facilities for supplying orders with greater promptness than heretofore.

We have recently removed to No. 19 Broad-street, (near Wall-street,) where it will afford us pleasure to see you personally, or to receive your orders, to which we will give our personal attention.

Respectfully. A. M. BININGER & Co.,
(Established 1778,)
Importers of Wines, &c., No. 19 Broad-street.

[Advertisement.]

PARKER BRO.'S CELEBRATED LONDON CLUB SAUCE is superior to all others now in use, and sold at a much less rate. Indispensable at the breakfast, lunch, or dinner table, one has only to procure a bottle from any respectable grocer to test its savory qualities. Orders supplied by A. J. PARKER, No. 15 Beekman-street, sole agent for the United States.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT should be used at once in that fatal disorder Putrid Sore Throat. In every case without exception, they have been employed with the greatest satisfaction. Persons suffering from this disorder should lose no time in procuring these remedies.

[Advertisement.]

THERE PERFORMANCES AT BARNUM'S TO-DAY—for, in addition to the regular afternoon and evening entertainments, the Juvenile Matinée, with a reduced price of admiss on for children, takes place this morning, at 12 o'clock. "Dot," and the "Hop Pickers," are to be repeated to-day.

[Advertisement.]

RENEWAL.—ARTIFICIAL LEGS AND ARMS—PALMER'S PATENT.—The best invented. Also, feet for limbs, shortened by hip diseases and other causes. Dr. HUNTER, of Palmer & Co., Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—New Gas Fixtures for the Spring trade, superior to any ever offered before, will be found at our great manufacturing dépôt, removed to No. 379 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

WARNER, PECK & Co.

[Advertisement.]

FOUR DOLLARS ONLY.—For this trifling sum you can purchase, at No. 212 Broadway, one of KNOX'S elegant Hats of the Spring style. This intelligence must be gratifying to our readers.

Public Speakers and Vocalists.—A noted clergyman and public lecturer says of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES: "In all my lecturing tours, I put Troches into my carpet bag as regularly as I do lecturing them." Public speakers, vocalists, and all others who exercise the voice, should never fail of using these Troches. They surpass all other preparations in clearing and strengthening the voice, removing hoarseness, allaying irritation of the throat, and as a cough remedy are preeminently the best. Sold by all druggists.

A. A. Hayes, M. D., on Iron in the Blood, Assayer to the State of Massachusetts. Dr. HAYES certifies that "to maintain a solution of protoxide of iron has been deemed impossible," and that "in the Peruvian Syrup this desirable point is attained by combination in a way before unknown." The Peruvian Syrup, or protected solution of Protoxide of Iron combined, is sold by all Druggists. N. L. CLARKE & CO., Proprietors, No. 429 Broadway.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE COURTS.—No jury trials will be taken up in this Court until May 21, when the following calendar will be called: Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 34, 25, 27, 40, 43, 43, 49, 50, 51, 52, 1, 8, 15, 16. All business set down for the 12th and 19th of this month will stand over to the 26th, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

CONVICTIONS.—During the last four months 1,823 persons have been tried and convicted, or committed for trial, in Justice CORNWELL'S Court, as follows: Intoxication, 979; assault and battery, 86; vagrancy, 180; petit larceny, 75; violating City ordinances, 34; fighting in street, 23; malicious mischief, 10; seduction, 1; counterfeiting, 6; grand larceny, 3; mayhem, 1. 938 of these cases were disposed of in January, 269 in February, 365 in March, and 511 in April.

THE RAILROAD INJUNCTION.—The argument on the motion to prevent the Central Railroad Company from running cars through Furman-street, took place yesterday in the Supreme Court—Special Term—before Justice SCHROEDER. The points were submitted by counsel, and a decision will be made at an early day.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—A meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held last evening, but no business of general interest was transacted.

The Swedenborgian Societies.

ANNUAL REPORTS AND ADDRESS.

The tenth anniversary of the American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, and the third of the American New Church Association, a sister organization, were jointly celebrated Thursday evening in the small but elegant church edifice in Thirty-fifth-street, belonging to this still comparatively unknown body of Christians. Mr. T. HITCHCOCK, Secretary of the Board of Managers of the first-named Society, gave a synopsis of its doings during the past year. They had sold 1,892 volumes of SWEDENBORG'S writings, the proceeds of which amount to $1,073 35; and the receipts from dues and donations increase this sum by $721. Although the operations of the Society might appear to be insignificat the members were not discouraged, as the result of their labors was to be looked for in the future rather than the present.

Rev. Mr. BARRETT spoke briefly of what had been accomplished by the New Church Association during the three years of its organization. Its object was to publish treatises and tracts explanatory of the writings of the great Seer, and the speaker asked for it sympathy and support. A monthly periodical, called the *Swedenborgian*, is published by the Society, and at present it has 600 subscribers.

Rev. Mr. HAYDEN, of Portland, Me., delivered the annual address. He urged upon his hearers the duty of disseminating the high truths that had been given them through the medistorial founder of their sect, both by means of a free circulation of his works and by a demonstration of his teachings in their lives. He continued his remarks at length, tracing the progress of the movement from its inceptioo to the present time, and expressing encouragement with the aspect it presents. A resolution of thanks for his able and appropriate address was tendered the Rev. gentleman at its conclusion. The address was followed by an anthem from the choir, who had already interspersed the proceedings with excellent music, and the exercises were closed with the benediction.

Sympathy with the Philadelphia Rescuers.

A SMALL GATHERING IN SHILOH CHURCH.

In pursuance of the call for the meeting of sympathy with the colored persons imprisoned in Philadelphia for participating in the recent attempt to rescue fugitive slaves, 43 persons, five of them white, gathered in Shiloh Church last evening. The exercises were opened with prayer, and addresses were delivered by Rev. H. M. GARNETT and others, the former of whom, however, was the only one who seemed to remember the actual purpose of the meeting, which was to raise funds to pay the counsel fees and expenses of the nine colored men now under indictment for attempting to rescue a fugitive slave. The other speakers limited themselves to a general abjurgating of the Constitution, Slavery and the Fugitive Slave law. A meeting is to be held on Monday night, at 7½ o'clock, in the church of Rev. Mr. RAY, in Sullivan street, of those opposed to the "African Civilization Society."

FROM WASHINGTON.

AN IDLE DAY IN THE SENATE.

The Territorial Bills Killed in the House.

Hon. Eli Thayer Heading the Democratic Forces.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 11.

ANOTHER TELEGRAPH FROM GEO. SANDERS.

Geo. SANDERS has sent another dispatch to the President,—a good deal more diplomatic and less explicit than the one we published the other day. It was dated Baltimore, May 9, 1860, and read as follows:

"A telegram in the NEW-YORK TIMES of to-day is not derived from anything that I have said, and meets my unqualified condemnation. My Charleston dispatches to you were neither playful nor ironical, but were as earnest as I felt, and as serious as I could write. GEO. N. SANDERS.

To President BUCHANAN." Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 11.

The President has recognized HENRY JOHN MURRAY as British Consul at Portland, Me.

Col. RAASLOFF, *Charge d'Affaires* for Denmark, has gone home on leave. There is some doubt of his return here again. He has proved himself highly acceptable to our Government.

The Homestead bill, as it passed the Senate, was so changed as to give actual settlers lands for 25 cents an acre, after two years' settlement.

The steamer *Philadelphia* left for Hampton Roads this afternoon to receive the Japanese Embassy. Among her passengers were Capt. DUPONT and Lients. LEE and PORTER, CHARLES W. LEE, Chief Clerk; JOHN W. HOOD, Corresponding Clerk of the Navy Department, Mr. ARCHIBALD, Chief Engineer of the Navy, Mr. LEDYARD, son-in-law of Mr. CASS, Purser CUNNINGHAM, and Dr. MCDONALD, Secretary to the Commission, and a full marine band on board. The Embassy is to be received at the Navy Yard with great pomp, and conducted to their quarters under military escort. It is the intention of the President to have a formal interview on Wednesday in the presence of the Cabinet and others holding prominent public positions.

Each of the five Territorial bills tabled to-day in the House contained an Anti-Slavery proviso. This result was produced by a union of Democrats of all grades, Americans, and a few Republicans.

CALHOUN BANHAM was to-day confirmed by the Senate as the District-Attorney of California.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 11.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the relief of ARTHUR EDWARDS and associates. Read twice and referred.

On motion of Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.,) the Senate took up the private calendar, and several bills not objected to were passed.

Mr. HALE moved that when the Senate adjourns, it will be till Monday. Carried.

Subsequently, Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved to postpone the private calendar, and take up the Deficiency bill.

Had not the Senate agreed to adjourn over, he would have been content to consider the Deficiency bill to-morrow.

Mr. IVERSON spoke of the small number of days devoted to the private calendar the present session.

Mr. HUNTER suggested that the motion to adjourn over be reconsidered, and that the Senate consider the Deficiency bill to-morrow.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) moved a reconsideration accordingly.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, (Rep.,) remarked that Congress has been in session several months, and little had been done yet. We are all anxious to get home some time before the constitutional commencement of the next session, but he himself did not want to go until all business was disposed of.

Mr. HALE did not think the last three weeks had been entirely lost. There had been a great deal of good done by adjourning over from time to time and the proceedings at Charleston. It ill becomes the Republicans to complain of what has been done. We despaired of the Whig party some time ago, and nothing is now left us but fragments of the Democratic party to fight against, and they went to Charleston and delivered speeches containing sound Republican doctrines, where the Republicans would not have been permitted to go. Now the Democratic party is broken to pieces, but there was to be an attempt to unite it together again with Spalding's glue (laughter) and make it stick. There had been a great deal of good done, but the men doing it did not know what they were about. Samson, when he overthrew the temple of the Philistines, was blind and did not see what a tremendous piece of work he was doing; so these Democrats were blind instruments in the hands of Providence to work out a good result, and it affords an illustration of the truth of the saying in Holy Writ, "that God would make the wrath of man praise him, and the residue thereof he would restrain." That is just exactly what has been done in that Convention. If the Senator from Maine found time for private recreation during the adjournment, that was different from his (HALE'S) experience.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem..) thought that not more than five in a hundred private bills could be maintained on any kind of principle.

By general consent the motion to reconsider was withdrawn, and the Deficiency bill taken up and passed.

Executive session. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 11.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the Senate bill, which was passed, providing for the carrying out of the stipulations of the Convention with Paraguay. The bill provides for the appointment of a Commissioner for $1,500, for service in full, to act in conjunction with the Paraguay Commissioner, who has been here for several months to investigate and adjust the claims of the Paraguay Navigation Company; the Secretary and Interpreter to be paid $1,000. Provision is also made for an umpire, if one is necessary.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved, but the House refused, to resolve itself into a Committee on Territorial Business.

He then reported from the Committee on Territories a bill to provide for the temporary government for Idaho, and moved that it be recommitted.

Mr. THAYER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved that the bill be tabled.

Mr. GROW—You have not the floor to make the motion.

Mr. THAYER—The motion is always in order.

Mr. GROW—Not when another gentleman occupies the floor.

The SPEAKER decided that Mr. GROW was entitled to make his remarks.

Mr. GROW said the Committee on Territories had decided to report five bills, providing for as many new temporary governments, to be called respectively Chippewa, Nevada, Idaho, Arizona and Dacotah. He caused a map to be exhibited, showing the geographical area of each, and explained the necessity of organizing Idaho, now known as Pike's Peek, Nevada cut off from Utah, and Arizona from New-Mexico. The probability was that Congress would pass a bill for the overland mail passing through these Territories, at a saving of $100,000. The protection which would be afforded by these settlements would be far better for the Government than an army and forts; and while it was securing safety, the mails would shield the emigrants from Indian depredations. He said Dacotah will include all the territory west of Minnesota, and Chippewa, the country lying between Nebraska; the Dacotah, the Rocky Mountains and the British possessions.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) expected from what took place yesterday that these bills would not be taken up till to-morrow.

Mr. GROW replied that everybody seemed to understand the matter differently. He would consult his own judgment in conducting the business with which the House has intrusted him.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) proposed an amendment, which Mr. GROW consented should be received, authorizing the people of the organized Territories to elect all their officers.

Mr. THAYER moved to table the Idaho bill.

Cries from the Democratic side—"That's right."

The motion was decided in the affirmative. Yeas, 102; Nays, 73.

The vote in detail was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams of Kentucky, Adrain, Allen, Anderson of Missouri, Anderson of Kentucky, Ashmore, Barksdale, Barr, Barrett, Benham, Boyce, Branch, Briggs, Bristow, Burch, Burnett, Clark of Missouri, Clayton, Cobb, John Cochrane, Cooper, Cox, Crawford, Davis of Indiana, Dejarnette, English, Etheridge, Ferry, Florence, Garnett, Gartrell, Gilmer, Gurley, Hamilton, Harlan, Harris of Virginia, Haskin, Hatton, Hawkins, Hickman, Hill, Holman, Houston, Howard, Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Kilgore, Killinger, Kunkel, Lamar, Landrum, Larrabee, Leach of North Carolina, Leake, Logan, Longnecker, Lane, Martin of Ohio, Maynard, McQueen, Miles, Millson, Montgomery, Moore of Kentucky, Moore of Alabama, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Illinois, Nelson, Niblack, Nixon, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Porter, Pryor, Pugh, Quarles, Reagan, Rigg, Robinson of Illinois, Rust, Scwartz, Scranton, Simms, Singleton, Smith of Pennsylvania, Smith of North Carolina, Stevenson, Stokes, Stout, Stratton, Taylor, Thayer, Thomas, Underwood, Vallandigham, Vance, Whitely, Winslow and Wright—102.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Aldrich, Alley, Babbitt, Bingham, Blair, Brayton, Shuffinton, Burnham, Butterfield, Campbell, Carey, Case, Clark B. Cochrane, Colfax, Conkling, Curtis, Dawes, Delano, Dnell, Eliot, Edwards, Edgerton, Ely, Fenton, Foster, Frank, French, Gooch, Grow, Helmick, Hutchins, Irvine, Junkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Leach of Michigan, Loomis, Lovejoy, Marstan, McKean, McKnight, Millward, Moorehead, Morrel, Morse, Palmer, Pettit, Potter, Potter, Rice, Robinson, Rhode Island, Royce, Sedgwick, Sherman, Spinner, Stanton, Tappan, Tompkins, Train, Vandever, Verree, Wade, Waldran, Walton, Washburn, Wisconsin, Washburn, Illinois, Washburne, Maine, Wells, Wilson, Wood, Woodson—73.

The above affords a fair indication of the yea and nay vote on the Nevada bill.

Mr. GROW reported a bill to provide for the temporary Government for Nevada.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, (Mr. GROW yielding the floor temporarily,) moved to strike out the Anti-Slavery proviso, and insert one of a different character.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) objected to any amendments until Mr. GROW should yield the floor altogether. He was opposed to this bargaining out the floor.

Mr. GROW accepted the amendment of Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, allowing the people of the organized Territories to elect all their own officers. He moved that the bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOUSTON moved to table the bill.

Mr. GROW—I withdraw my motion.

Mr. HOUSTON—I don't withdraw mine.

The motion of the latter was agreed to—92 against 74.

Mr. GROW reported bills to provide temporary governments for Arizona and Dacotah, which, on motion of Mr. THAYER, were severally tabled. Also, a bill to organize a temporary government for Chippewa.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said there was a misunderstanding with regard to organizing some of these Territories. Thousands were continually crossing the Missouri River for the purpose of making homes west of the Rocky Mountains. They go thither without law to protect them, which it was the duty of the Government to afford.

Mr. CRAIG, of Missouri, (Dem.,) asked whether the gentlemen would insert the proposition that the people of the South should take their property with them.

Mr. CURTIS replied, not the negroes, but white men, want protection. He was sorry that the Slavery question had been introduced in connection with this subject. Instead of overslanghing all these bills, he desired that they should be calmly considered.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) was willing to organize Arizona with a fair bill, but he saw no necessity for the organization of so many.

Mr. GOOCH, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) commented on the course of his colleague, (Mr. THAYER,) under whose leed the Democratic side of the House voted to lay these bills on the table. There were two ideas prevalent; one, that the Territories shall be governed by Congress, and the other, that the Territories should be left open to Squatter Sovereignty. Those who voted to table the bills had declared for the latter. The people of the Territories proposed to be organized were living under mob law, and have no right to constitute courts and other legal means of protection.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Dem.,) wished to know whether there were any people in Chippewa.

Mr. GOOCH replied that all the Territories should be under some organization. He did not regard the number of inhabitants. Did the gentleman commend the policy?

Mr. PHELPS said this was a bill to establish the Government of Chippewa. His opinion was that there were not a hundred white persons there.

Mr. GOOCH repeated his question whether Mr. PHELPS approved of the policy of placing the Territories under some organization.

Mr. PHELPS—I don't approve of these bills.

Mr. GOOCH—Does the gentleman approve of the policy?

Mr. PHELPS—Your policy is to prepare bills you know we cannot vote for, and which you know the Senate and Executive will not sanction. I am willing to organize Territorial Governments on the proper basis. I am unwilling to sustain bills which exclude my constituents from emigrating with their property.

Mr. GOOCH said the gentleman had not answered his question.

Mr. PHELPS inquired whether the gentleman and his friends would vote out the objectionable Anti-Slavery feature of these bills, and whether the gentleman did not, at the last session, vote to lay the Jefferson and Arizona territorial bills on the table. Were there not people in both Territories at that time.

Mr. GOOCH replied, that the gentleman would rather ask questions than answer them. But he again asked whether he approved of the policy of providing a Government for all the Territories of the United States.

Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, (Dem.)—Will you vote the Wilmot Proviso out?

Mr. PHELPS—The gentleman from Massachusetts does not answer that question.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri—Did you not vote against establishing governments for Jefferson and Arizona last session, in which there were more people then in the Territories to-day proposed to be organized?

Mr. GOOCH—The gentlemen on the other side want some excuse for their votes to-day against these bills. [Laughter.]

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri—That does not answer the question.

Mr. GOOCH said the record will show how he voted. [Laughter.] But he never voted against the organization of territories as a whole. He proceeded to argue that it was the duty of Congress to exclude Slavery; the interest of the country requiring it.

Mr. THAYER was against organizing a Government where there was not three hundred white men. He contended that all Governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed, as set forth in the Declaration of Independence. His colleague (GOOCH) wanted to lend a helping hand to politicians. The people have the right and power to govern themselves and, theretore, should be left alone; and secondly, his colleague or any one else should be prevented from interfering with them.

Mr. GOOCH explained his views as to legislation for the Territories.

Mr. THAYER resumed, occasionally exciting intense laughter by his replies to his colleague. He wished, he said, to remove Slavery contention from Congress, and denounced congressional intervention as a humbug. On his motion the Chippewa Territorial bill was tabled.

A communication was received from the Commandent at the Washington Navy-yard, inviting the members of the House to witness on Monday the reception of the Japanese Embassy.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) trusted that business would not be interrupted by adjourning over merely to witness the landing of an Embassy.

Mr. BRANCH regarded it as a great event in the commercial if not in the political history of the country, and hence thought the day should be properly observed.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said they could ill afford to lose the time. He wanted to get up the River and Harbor bill.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said that the reception would be most interesting, and it was due that the Legislative should unite with the Executive branch of the Government to do honor to the Embassy who have given our country the preference for a visit.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) was opposed to this expensive Japanese bumbug.

Pending the question to accept the invitation, the House adjourned.

The Capture of the American Steamers at Vera Cruz.

FALSEHOODS OF THE OFFICERS—LETTER FROM CAPT. TURNER.

UNITED STATES SHIP SARATOGA,
OFF VERA CRUZ, April 25, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It mey excite surprise that I should notice any publications of the individuals MARIN and ARIAS, commanding the steamers which I captured at Anton Lizardo.

The contradictions contained in their protests, depositions before the Courts of New-Orleans, and official letters published in the papers of Havana, show them entirely unworthy of notice or credence.

No such conversations ever took place in my cabin between myself and those persons, as related by them in the *Diario de la Marina*, of Havana, nor was there the slightest approach to insolence on the part of either of them. Had there been, I should simply have rung the bell for my orderly and directed him to remove them from my cabin.

Their deportment was respectful in the extreme. It was humble, obsequious and servile, as was natural, having been detected and arrested by their own folly and rashness in such an enterprise.

It is true that I offered them refreshments, a civility prompted by my sympathy for their unhappy condition, which it seems they did not deserve, as they could not appreciate it.

The disorderly conduct of the marines and sailors who boarded the *General Miramon*, the theft of his watch, &c., complained of by the Admiral, are alike destitute of truth, and the product of the fertile brain of that distinguished personage.

A sentry was placed over his cabin door, and all intercourse forbidden with its inmates, and the officers commanding that detachment knew too well their duty to have permitted anything of the sort; nor did the Admiral ever complain before leaving here of any of these outrages or hardships, fabricated for the purpose of producing an effect upon public opinion.

I am, very respectfully, your obed't servant,
F. TURNER, Commander.

SYMPATHY FOR THADDEUS HYATT.

Speeches by Dr. Cheever, Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison.

The large room of the Cooper Institute was densely crowded last night by a most respectable audience, to listen to speeches by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, WENDELL PHILLIPS and others, sympathizing with Mr. THADDEUS HYATT, of this City, now in prison for refusing to testify before the Senate in relation to the Harper's Ferry proceedings.

Dr. HENRY A. HART was unanimously elected Chairman, and Mr. OLIVER JOHNSON Secretary. The proceedings were commenced with prayer by Rev. HENRY C. CHEEVER, of Jewett City, Coun., who thanked God they were privileged to meet as freemen to express sympathy with a man who was entitled to it, and prayed that Mr. HYATT might be strengthened to endure all that is necessary to his success as a defender of the rights of conscience.

After prayer, the President rehearsed the causes which led to the imprisonment of THADDEUS HYATT, and introduced the Secretary, who read a series of resolutions, commending the conduct of Mr. HYATT, and denouncing the so-called assumption of power on the part of the Senate, not in consonance with Republican institutions, as the party making the charge judged of its validity and of the amount of punishment. They also denounced the act of the Senate, in imprisoning Mr. HYATT, as an outrage upon Christian feeling, and not to be spoken of in other than words of indignation. The resolutions were received with some applause.

When they had been read, the Secretary announced a letter from Hon. CHARLES SUMNER. The announcement was received with great applause, and the letter was read, as follows:

SENATE CHAMBER, May 9, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: It will not be in my power to be present at the proposed meeting in New-York to protest against the false imprisonment of THADDEUS HYATT; but my best wishes will be with you and the faithful speakers.

To me the recent assumption of the Senate seems as unconstitutional and tyrannical as the Fugitive Slave bill itself, (cheers,) and I rejoice in every sign that public opinion will be aroused to correct such wrongs.

The power of the House of Representatives to institute inquiries into the conduct of any "civil officer" of the United States cannot be doubted, for this power is a natural incident to the power of impeachment, which belongs to the House under the Constitution. But the Senate has no such inquisitorial power. This essential difference between the two branches of the Legislature has been overlooked by many who have hastily insisted that the Senate was justified in its recent dangerous assumption

Accept my thanks for the invitation with which you have honored me, and believe me, my dear Sir, faithfully yours, CHARLES SUMNER.

EDGAR KETCEUM, Esq.

Mr. SAMUEL E. SEWALL, of Boston, counsel for Mr. HYATT, was the first speaker introduced. He said Mr. HYATT had not been imprisoned for any violent contempt of the Senate, of which contemptible body he might well have expressed that feeling in the strongest terms. He was imprisoned merely upon a charge of technical contempt; and his imprisonment was caused by the act of Mr. MASON, the author of the Fugitive Slave law. He then recapitulated the proceedings of the Investigating Committee in relation to the acts of JOHN BROWN, and those who sympathised with him, giving in brief the attempts to enforce JOHN BROWN, Jr., Mr. SANBORN, THADDEUS HYATT, and others, to testify before the Committee, and inveighed against those who were to try the right of Mr. HYATT to refuse to testify, for retiring from the chamber while Mr. HYATT was reading his defence. Mr. SEWELL continued to argue against the constitutional right of the Senate to imprison Mr. HYATT, while the audience expressed a decided preference for hearing Mr. PHILLIPS.

When he had concluded, Dr. CHEEVER, of New-York, was introduced, amid applause, and proceeded to denounce the imprisonment of Mr. HYATT, as an outrage which should be resisted by revolution. He referred to the warning of KOSSUTH, to the effect that in their love for government, should not forget the word "nation," and warned his audience that if this case was suffered to pass quietly, soon the whole people would be enslaved and under the entire control of their rulers. The people, he said, must release Mr. HYATT, or become slaves themselves. [Applause.] Instead of a government of the people now, we had, only a government of "Committees with power." [Applause.] He denied the right of any Government to do a wrong, and warned his audience not to permit the adoption of bad precedents that were established in bad times. All such precedents, he said, should be burned by the hangman, were it not that their destruction would do an injury to posterity. Nothing, he said, had created so much insolent indignation as Mr. HYATT's appeal to Conscience and to God. The Slaveocracy of the Senate could not withstand any such appeal as that any more than a wild bull could withstand the waving of a piece of red flannel. (Applause.) In resisting the Senate, and in asserting his right of conscience, he said, Mr. HYATT was as were Shadrach, Meshech and Abednego, who were cast into the fiery furnace because they refused to speak in accordence with the wishes of the rulers of their day. The same power, he claimed, that could punish Mr. HYATT for a newly-created crime, could punish any man for anything he might do. In continuation, he read an extract from a letter from Mr. HYATT, in durance, to himself, to the effect that as he now was, he would not answer even though the noise of the erection of the preparations that sent JOHN BROWN to Heaven, could be heard through the grated windows of his cell. The reading of the extract was received with great applause. Dr. CHEEVER then referred to Mr. HYATT as another instance of a man who had received into his own bosom a sheath of arrows, thus making a gap in the line of the enemies of his country through which his friends might pass to triumph, and urged his audience to fill up the gap. He claimed that they had Bible authority for doing so, and said if they would, as the Lord liked, there should not one hair of his head fall to the ground. On retiring, Dr. CHEEVER was applauded vehemently.

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

When Dr. CHEEVER had retired, the Chairman introduced Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, who was received with tumultuous cheers. He said he wished he could have preceded Dr. CHEEVER, as that gentleman had left him so little to say. He would, however, take distinct and even broader ground than that of Slavery—viz.: The present crisis of Constitutional Liberty. Every Government, so far as it was free, was made up of what the people had wrested from usurpation. Our Government, patched as it was like an old English mansion remodeled had its origin when the people had been roused to enthusiasm by a great individual outrage. All the best things in all Governments were so obtained. *Habeas corpus* in England in the reign of CHARLES II. was an instance. And tonight, said Mr. PHILLIPS, we stand here with an individual, impersonating a principle, and if we were equal to our ancestors, we should not be here. We should have thrown ourselves into the railcers, and have gone down to Washington to deliver him. When JOHN HAMPDEN was thrown into prison, the gentlemen of his county went to London to see about it. And the old Cornish ballad might ring oppositely in our ears:

"And must Trelawney die?
And must Trelawney die?
Then forty thousand Cornish boys
Will know the reason why."

If English pluck had not been eaten out of us by Yankee thrift, forty thousand New-York boys would have known why THADDEUS HYATT was imprisoned. The only value of a government is the protection it should afford to the humblest as well as the greatest individual. On American soil, at least, no Judge, nor law-maker either, should have power to commit any man for alleged contempt. In England, the confession of "Aye," required by the law, when a person was arraigned for an act against the Realm, was understood to be never used against him, even on his trial. Nor was it to be so in the United States. Only there was this difference, that though the Federal Courts could not have indicted Mr. HOWE, Mr. SANBORN, or Mr. HYATT, if they said "eye" to the question whether they had been at Harper's Ferry or sent a rifle there; yet the State of Virginia might have taken either of them, indicted them one day, tried them on the second and hung them on the third. If we have got rid of GEORGE III., with his search-warrants, we have made a poor exchange for a respectable gentleman on the throne for a dirty demagogue in the Senate Chamber, if the principle on which THADDEUS HYATT was to be imprisoned was to prevail, then nobody was safe; then the mercheot might be arrested by the Senate, and kept imprisoned long enough to make him bankrupt. A lawyer might be imprisoned long enough to destroy his practice. It was a lasso to be thrown around the necks of any of us. The argument which he (the speaker) wished to set before the country, was this: that we were not in danger of Executive usurpation; the Executive was watched, hated and weak; but we were in danger of Legislative interference, which was not watched, because nobody respected it. They had only interfered with one man now. One man! JOHN HAMPDEN was only one man in England. Then came the battle of Naseby, and the next that England saw of one man, was CHARLES I., with his head off. This one man to-day, THADDEUS HYATT, represents the very Gibraltar of American citizenship. Educated in Kansas, he had looked into the eyes of JOHN BROWN, and that had opened his spiritual eyes, and he felt that the time had come for him to gather the sheaf of a nation's harvest into his bosom. It needed now that the people should stand by him. This was the greatest Anti-Slavery meeting of the anniversaries. The negro and the white man were incarnate in one danger. We preach sermons, but God gives us texts. He gave us JOHN BROWN, and now he has given us THADDEUS HYATT.

Mr. PHILLIPS retired amid loud applause.

WM. LLYOD GARRISON was called upon to speak while the contribution boxes were passing through the audience. He hoped they would contribute generously, as the money would go towards publishing and sending broadcast through the land, the proceedings of the meeting in pamphlet form. They had been talking of sending men to Washington to liberate THADDEUS HYATT. What foolishness was that? Was not THADDEUS HYATT imprisoned by the representatives of the people? The fact was the mind of the people was corrupted, and, therefore, the whole heart was faint. He must not have them make Senator MASON the scape-goat in this case, for THADDEUS HYATT was imprisoned by the representatives of the people. If was not the votes of Slaveholders which sent him there; it was not Democratic votes alone that sent him there, for all the Republicans voted to send him there. He was glad to see that some of the Republicans were becoming ashamed of what they had done, and that Senator SUMNER, although he voted for it, had since denounced it as unjust, while Senator SEWARD, who skulked out of the house when the vote was taken, had not been heard against it. While reading an abstract from the speech of Senator DOUGLAS, describing the means by which the "irrepressible conflict" might be put down, Mrs. SHELLEY, a lady in the body of the hall, arose, and told the speaker he ought to ram one of JOHN BROWN'S pikes down the throat of DOUGLAS, and that she was ready to help him to do it. Her declaration was received with tremendous applause, and the speaker thanked her for her proffered cooperation. In continuation he said he coveted the position of THADDEUS HYATT, and wished himself in his place.

Rev. DANIEL WORTH, late of South Carolina, was next called, and said that four weeks ago he had made up his mind to spend the remainder of his life in a dungeon, for he then saw no means of escape which he was willing to accept. In speaking of the Judge who issued four warrants for his arrest, he said that in the list of those who favored the circulation of HELPER'S book, he found the name of EDWIN D. MORGAN, of New-York, and straightway he drew a WARRANT for him, saying at the time that he would send it to Gov. MORGAN, and have the man arrested.

When Mr. WORTH had concluded, the meeting adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—Last evening the discussion on the subject of increasing the annual dues of the members of the Mercantile Library Association was resumed in the Lecture-room at Clinton Hall. The Chair was occupied by GEO. W. BLUNT, Esq., who filled it on Tuesday evening last—the occasion of the annual meeting—at which time the consideration of the matter in question had been postponed. A proposition to amend the by-laws to the effect that the yearly dues of those who did not come within the category of "merchants' clerks" should be increased, was defeated, and voted down by a heavy majority. Mr. WOOD offered a resolution asking the appointment of a committee of seven, with power to examine into the fiscal condition of the Association, and report at a next meeting to be held two weeks hence, as to the necessity of increasing the annual dues. It gave rise to a long discussion, and resulted in not passing—the prevailing expression evincing a want of faith in the ability of any committee to harmonize the extremely conflicting sentiments on the subject, and a desire to arrive at a decision then. A motion followed, proposing that the dues of regular members be increased $1 per year. This resulted in a long and spirited debate in the course of which it became evident that the friends and opponents of the measure were pretty equally divided as to numbers, and the question being been taken, it was found to have been lost by a constitutional vote—142 having declared in its favor and 128 against it. The meeting immediately afterwards adjourned *sine die*.

PREPARING FOR THE JAPANESE.—The Common Council are intent on entertaining the Japanese Ambassadors when they arrive in New-York, after their visit to Washington. They have held three meetings, or rather their joint special Committee have, and held them in private too, (no inquisitive reporters admitted.) The third meeting took place yesterday, at noon, in the chambers of the Aldermanic Board, Alderman SVARR being the only member of the Committee who was not in attendance. An injudicious onlooker, who had no business inside the chamber, remarked that he was engaged in studying the Japanese language, intending to get ahead of his Aldermanic confreres. Aldermen CORNELL and BAGLEY, with Councilmen VAN TINE and SHAW, were appointed as representatives of the Committee, to proceed to Washington and invite the Japanese to this City. They arranged to start for that purpose on Tuesday; in the meantime they are practicing the Oriental Salaam. A resolution was adopted, requesting the Mayor to receive the Japanese Ambassadors and suite in the Governor's room at the City Hall, and tender them the hospitalities of the City.

A NEW BRIDGE OVER THE HARLEM RIVER.—At the meeting of the Legislature of 1858, a Commission of four men was appointed to superintend the removal of obstructions in the Harlem River, and to erect a free bridge at McComb's Dam. The sum of $20,000 was appropriated at the time, and the following year $20,000 more—both sums to be assessed equally upon New-York and Westchester counties. Nearly the whole of this money was expended in removing the dam, deepening the channel, buying water rights held by certain parties, and purchasing land on either side for roadways to the bridge. The last Legislature again appropriated $50,000, one quarter of which is to be assessed upon Westchester County and the balance upon New-York, to continue and complete the work. The total amount appropriated is $90,000, which is to be assessed at the rate of one-third upon Westchester County, and two-thirds upon New-York. The Commissioners have advertised for proposals to build the bridge,

shoulders. But when HEENAN did catch one of TOM'S blows in the face, he would smile—to use the words of an Englishman on the occasion—"as if he rather liked it." On his side TOM also kept in a good humor, and one can conceive of nothing more whimsical than his melancholy attempts at a smile after HEENAN had sent him to grass with one of his sledge-hammer blows. It was a clear case, if ever, of a man laughing from a sense of duty. Thus, throughout the whole fight, the men kept in a good humor; and their politeness to each other went to such an extent that, in the middle of a long round, each allowed the other to stop and escape, HEENAN resorting to this offence more frequently. It was this attitude of the men which took from the fight much of its revolting character, and rendered it possible to be looked at by men of refined tastes.

In this fight both men hit forward from the shoulder. To have attempted a full blow would have exposed the giver to his adversary, and he would have been the first one knocked down. Moreover, judging from the effects of the blows that were given, a full blow, accompanied with the weight of the body, might have proved fatal. Without seeing them in action, it would be impossible to imagine the power these men had acquired by their long training. An ordinary man, however strong, would be but a child in their hands.

Previous to the fight the English did not complain of the difference in size of the two men. It was considered that TOM SAYERS, by his superior science, his great experience, and well-known judgment, would make easy work of it. But now, since HEENAN is shown to be the better man, we hear a most lamentable complaint from one end of England to the other, —and the London *Times* is the principal echo of this complaint—that the one was a pigmy and the other a giant. Now, TOM SAYERS is not a small man, nor is JACK HEENAN a giant; the difference is not at all enormous between them, and in many memorable fights in England the difference has been much greater. Moreover, when HEENAN is in position he stands low; his head was not more than an inch higher than that of his adversary. But his arm is an inch longer, and this no doubt was a real advantage in the fight. On the other hand, TOM SAYERS had an important advantage over HEENAN, an advantage that certainly compensated for the difference in the size of the men, and one which no one seems thus far to have noticed. HEENAN, from his youth and the very time battering his face has yet received, is soft, and every blow SAYERS got in swelled him up like a puff ball, while SAYERS, on the contrary, has the cellular tissue of his face completely consolidated by long bruising, so that HEENAN'S blows, which were powerful enough to knock him down with stunning effect, produced no more swelling of the face than if it had been marble. A cicatrice cannot be made to swell, and TOM'S face is a solid cicatrice. Now it is a fact, patent to every one who saw the fight, that for the last hour TOM'S only chance of gaining was in closing up HEENAN'S good eye, and for this hour the whole fire of the enemy was directed to that one object. So that if HEENAN had lost the battle it would have been from an accident to his eye, and thus the result would have been no test of the two great qualities essential to a prize fighter—endurance and science. It was the constant exclamation of the English during the last hour of the fight—"Oh, if he could only get that other eye shut HEENAN would be done for!" But HEENAN'S eye was not going to shut as rapidly as his opponent hoped for, and if Mr. DOWLING had consented to give him a few more minutes' fair play, the Champion would have been knocked out of time. The London *Times* made a totally gratuitous assertion, subsequently to cover up the disreputable treatment of HEENAN, when it declared that the latter was blind by the time he arrived at the train. The statement is totally unfounded. The fact that the SAYERS party laid so much stress on the eye is sufficient evidence that they recognized HEENAN to be otherwise the better man, and just so soon as it was evident that HEENAN'S eye was too long in going shut, and that TOM'S pins were growing too limber, was the ring broken up and the police obeyed. HEENAN fights a fair stand up fight for two hours, in order to show his science and his endurance, but now he changes his tactics in order to show how much strength he has remaining, and to bring the fight to a close, and then the referee takes advantage of a moment of confusion created by the British, to withdraw from the fight and to declare it null!

The London *Times* says that HEENAN had two other advantages: the sun and higher ground. The latter is an illusion easily explained, and the sun of England, a great yellow cheese, never yet hurt any man's eye that wasn't amaurotic. The meadow chosen for the fight was as level as a floor—if it had not been it would not have been chosen. HEENAN got the choice of corners and took that which would put his back to the sun, as he had a right to do. HEENAN, in sparring, stood always in the same place, some ten feet in advance of his corner, while his adversary was constantly dodging about the ring. In this way HEENAN trampled a space of several feet diameter into a black mud, and then when, as sometimes happened, he was forced back from this mud to the unbroken sod behind, he had the appearance of stepping on to higher ground. But it was a mere illusion of the eye, and a reporter disposed to impartiality would never have imagined so flimsy a pretext for throwing so important an advantage against his man. Speaking of the mud, reminds me of a fact worth noting, that at the end of the fight SAYERS' breeches were black with mud, while HEENAN'S were as white as when he commenced the fight.

SAYERS had still another advantage beside that of his indurated hide—an advantage, however, partly derived from this fact. He wore on his face an impassible and sort of patronizing smile from beginning to end, never relaxing once in the midst of his sparring, to show of what he was thinking. This faculty, a most remarable one, is derived partly from long experience in the ring, and partly from an inability of the cicatrized muscles of the face to perform their ordinary functions. HEENAN, on the contrary, being young, and having a perfect control over the muscular contractions of his face, allowed his adversary to "see his hand," (to use a gambler's phrase) and never prepared to give or stop a blow without relaxing from a smile to a fixed contraction of the mouth.

SAYERS had another advantage over HEENAN, and one which actually told on him during the first hour of the fight. HEENAN was in a strange land; it was the first time he had ever been brought face to face with a strange audience, and he knew the immense hostility that prevailed against him. No sooner had the fight commenced than the English began their intolerable system of "coaching;" each time SAYERS got in a blow there went up a yell from the throats of the two thousand Englishmen present which made the earth fairly quake—a yell so loud and so terrible that HEENAN several times actually looked around in dismay, to see what it meant. Then, when his face began to swell, such monstrous insults were rubbed into his wounds as would have maddened any man not absolutely fixed in his resolution to keep in a good temper. "No use to bring that Yankee up—he ain't fight!" "Now, look at his mug!" "Oh! take away your nose—don't you see he's blind?" These were the cries that assailed HEENAN from all sides during the fight, and they were intended to intimidate and then madden him, in which case they calculated he would play foul and lose the fight; for it was reported that he was irritable, and would be likely to lose his temper and play foul. I do not pretend to say that the few Americans in HEENAN'S corner did not make a respectable noise in backing up their man; but they had such frequent occasion for their vocal chords in the early part of the fight that their voices were soon extinguished, and then the English had it all their own way. But, notwithstanding his well-sustained command of his temper, HEENAN was intimidated and feverish during the early part of the fight, as was seen by his frequently licking his parched lips and demanding water.

At first three policemen arrived on the field and attempted to stop the fight. The leading one tried to get to the rope at the point where I stood. I said to him, "It's no use to stop the fight now; SAYERS is knocking the Yankee higher than a kite, and it'll soon be over." This evidently mollified him, and he said in my ear earnestly, "Is TOM a likin' it?" O course I replied in the affirmative, and then, perfectly satisfied with the result of his mission, he was about to retire, when he reflected that he had not gone through the formality of asserting the majesty of the law. So he turned around again, and you are prepared to hear him call out, "You, TOM SAYERS and you, JOHN HEENAN, I command you in the name of the law to desist from your unlawful proceeding!" or something of that kind. But not at all. He cried out, "TOM SAYERS! You TOM SAYERS! TOM, do you hear me? Now you know who's a talking to you!" (Poor TOM all this time had his mouth and ears full of blood, and of course didn't hear.) "Now TOM SAYERS, I tell you to stop fighting that American!" and this latter unusual formula he ejected three times, and then retired with his accompanying dignitaries, thoroughly satisfied that he had done his duty, and especially that the presumptuous Yankee would soon be knocked higher than a kite!

Half an hour later twenty policemen came on the field, walking slowly two and two, with a sort of chief at their head. They made an apparent attempt to get at the ropes, but they were pushed back at all points; and told that TOM was whipping HEENAN, which seemed to have the same magic effect upon them as upon their predecessor, and after a while they ceased to push, and with the exception of expostulations, actually became like the rest of assistants of the scene. Their presence was, therefore, simply a demonstration to save appearances—at the bottom they were friendly disposed to the fight. Later on, however, when the fight was turning against SAYERS, their presence was put to good account,—it then became convenient to own them.

MALAKOFF.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE FIGHT.

I am assured, says the London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, that the umpire's decision will be carried out, and that SAYERS and HEENAN will meet again. May they have a fair field and no favor, and may your correspondent "be there to see." SAYERS' arm is still painful. It seems that the casing of the large muscle of the forearm is ruptured, and that it will be some time before this will heal and recover its tone. HEENAN'S nose is permanently broadened, and TOM'S sign manual is indelibly inscribed upon his left cheek in a scar very much in the shape of an inverted capital T. A few well healed scratches on both heroes alone remain to tell of their doughty encounter. It may be interesting, however, to know that "The Boy" died this day week after sympathies in the head—at least some ingenious person said so, and society was convulsed for two hours by the idle rumor.

A characteristic story is told of the Premier on the subject of this fight. Whilst Sir G. LEWIS was addressing the House of Commons, in sonorous phrases, of the unquestionable illegality of prize fights, and the liability to indictment of all who might witness or encourage them, a sporting member was busy in the Library collecting a purse for the Champion. Lord PALMERSTON came in, and was instantly arrested by the collector. "I wants a sovereign for TOM SAYERS," he said. "A sovereign for SAYERS!" replied the Premier, "splendid fellow! I'll give you five." He was told that the subscription was limited to one, which he paid with alacrity. "I've great pleasure in giving it," he said, heartily, "but I wish you'd let me make it five."

The following letter was received in Liverpool yesterday morning, and it was posted during the morning in the Exchange Newsroom:

BELL'S LIFE IN LONDON,
OFFICE, No. 170 Strand, W. C., April 26, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I have been away from my office for some days resting from my labors after the fatiguing events of your letter on Sunday did not reach me until SAYERS had been at Newmarket all the week, and is there still, so that your telegram did not reach him. I will try and communicate with him to-day or two. On Saturday he has to attend Mincing-lane to receive a sum of money there collected. I think it a great pity the money should be given to him, and not invested in some way for his benefit. A fund is now forming to purchase an annuity for him, which, I am told already exceeds £600. I am, yours, &c.,

F. R. L. DOWLING, Editor *Bell's Life*.

It has been determined to comply with this suggestion by adding the money subscribed in Liverpool to the fund in question.

TOM SAYERS' ARM.

The following certificate as to the state of TOM SAYERS' arm, is from the Surgeons of St. Tuomas' Hospital, London:

"Having examined Mr. T. SAYERS this day, we are of opinion, from the continued state of the muscles, tendons and inner bone of the right fore-arm, that he will be unable to use that arm for two months, or probably more."

The sum of $200 had been collected for SAYERS from members of the House of Commons—all grades of politicians contributing.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BRITISH GRAVES IN THE CRIMEA.

Correspondence of the London Times.

SEBASTOPOL, Monday, April 16, 1860.

Being on a short visit to this place, and feeling very desirous to see the last resting-places of our fallen countrymen, I called on Lieut.-Col. GOWAN (American contractor with the Russian Government for raising the sunken ships in the harbor) for some information—he being the only person who knew their relative positions—who very kindly offered to accompany me. Our first visit was to Cathcart's-hill, where we found the beautiful large black marble cover on the tomb of Sir ROBERT LYDSTONE NEWMAN, Captain of Grenadier Guards, had been removed by sacrilegious hands, doubtless seeking for jewelry or other articles of value. We endeavored to replace the cover in its proper position, but were unable to move it. Col. GOWAN purposed having it replaced in a few days. We also found the hinges on the gates partly hacked off, evidently for the paltry value of the copper. I also learn from Col. GOWAN that there had been previously a number of shot and shell placed over and around several of the graves by relatives and friends who had visited the spot; these, together with the large shot surmounting the corners of the wall inclosing the cemetery, and on each side of the gate, are now all gone. We next visited the Artillery graveyard, and discovered that they had also disturbed the tablet from the tomb of Capt. W. K. ALLIX, Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Sir DA LACY EVANS. The walls around this cemetery were sadly broken down. We then proceeded to the graveyard of the Naval Brigade, where a ghastly sight presented itself. We found the slabs that covered the grave of Commander LAGON USSHER HAMMETT, of her Majesty's ship *Albion*, had been turned over and the remains of that lamented officer entirely exhumed, the bones as well as some remaining portions of the uniform being scattered around the grave, which evidently had been opened only a few days before. It was truly a heart-sickening spectacle to behold the last mortal remains of this brave officer lie bleaching in the sun. Col. GOWAN assured me that on the following Sunday he would have the remains carefully restored to their former peaceful state. We then visited several other graveyards, and found them more or less in a very dilapidated state—the walls broken down in many places, and in some instances so much so that even the cattle have been found grazing within the inclosures. Notwithstanding, however, the mutilated and neglected state of many of the graves of those brave men who fell in the Crimea, still the sincerest thanks of every true Englishman are due to Col. GOWAN for the truly Christian and sympathising interest he has so disinterestedly taken in having, entirely at his own expense and trouble, already repaired and restored many of the English graves and cemeteries, as well as several of the French and Sardinian, and preserved them from violation and decay. It is sincerely to be hoped that our Government will take such speedy and necessary measures for putting our graveyards in a proper state of repair as to preserve from obliv ion the last resting places of so many brave men who fell during the Crimean campaign.

GENERAL NEWS.

In the House of Commons on the 27th, Lord JOHN RUSSELL explained the present position of the negotiations for a Congress on the Savoy question. He stated that the French Government thought the Congress could not meet until the Sardinian Parliament had ratified the cession of Savoy, and that they demurred to the proposal that there should be no civil or military occupation of Savoy until the decision of the Conference was arrived at. The Prussian Government held the same views as the English Cabinet, but the other Powers had not been communicated with.

In the House of Commons on the 25th, the proceedings were not very important. Mr. EDWIN JAMES gave notice of his intention to move an amendment to the Reform bill, when in Committee, extending the franchise under certain conditions to lodgers.

On the 26th the Reform bill was debated at length, Lord JOHN RUSSELL being the principal speaker. No action was taken, and the debate was further adjourned till the 30th ult.

On the 27th, in the House of Commons, Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that Government were doing all in their power to stop the Slave-trade in coolies between China and Cuba, and had opened negotiations with Spain on the subject.

The frauds on the Bank of London by PULLINGER, the Cashier, attracted much attention. A subordinate Cashier, named EDWARD J. LYTTLETON, had also been arrested, a deficiency of £1,240 having been discovered in his accounts. He attributed the deficiency to PULLINGER.

The forged pass-book by which the great fraud was effected is not in PULLINGER'S writing, and every effort was being made to detect the person who assisted him on that point. It is asserted that the misappropriations by PULLINGER extended over the entire five years during which he was chief cashier. There is little doubt that the greater part of the money must have gone in Stock Exchange speculations, although a number of other channels are reported. The Stock Exchange Committee had commenced an inquiry into the affair, as it affected the members of the Exchange. Two or three of the brokers who transacted business with PULLINGER had surrendered securities, and also money, the proceeds of stocks and shares sold, which were considered the property of PULLINGER.

Rumors had been current of the discovery of defalcations at the London and Westminster Bank, but they were totally unfounded. They are supposed to have arisen from the Directors having recently called on two clerks to resign in consequence of a discovery that two false entries were made in the books in 1857, which, although involving a loss of only 40s., the Board felt could not be overlooked.

PULLINGER was again brought up before the Lord Mayor on the 27th. Nothing new was developed, and the prisoner was remanded for another week.

Rumors of other discoveries of a serious nature had also been current, but they were pronounced without a shadow of foundation.

The announcement that the Prince of Wales would sail for Canada about the end of April is incorrect. He will first complete his term at Oxford, and will not probably set out for Canada before the first week in July.

FRANCE.

THE FETE OF THE EMPRESS EUGENE.

GRAND MASKED BALL AT THE HOTEL D'ALBE.

The splendor of the scene presented the night before last at the *bal costumé* given by the Emperor at the Hotel d'Albe, and which, for the last few weeks, has been the great topic of expectation, was such as had literally never been surpassed. The persons invited began to arrive at about nine, but before an hour had elapsed the rooms were filled. The Emperor made his entry shortly after eleven in a black domino, which he only removed during the evening to substitute for it a blue one. The Empress, who arrived some after, was attended through the rooms by Prince DE METTERNICH. Her Majesty also wore a domino, which, to the general surprise, she never took off; report having affirmed that she was to appear as *Diana*, the Huntress. Her Majesty only remained a short time. The costume of the Princess MATHILDE was of a most unusual description, as the texture of her skin was completely darkened to represent a copper-colored Indian, and to suit a curiously picturesque attire, ligally tattooed together. The Princess CLOTILDE showed exquisite taste in a most charming costume of a Bergère in the time of LOUIS XV. Prince NAPOLEON appeared in a domino. The guests were received by the Duke and Duchess de TASCHER LA PAGERIE, whose courtesy and attention were unceasing.

Dancing commenced early, and continued during the night, but three quadrilles in particular stood out in bold relief for their beauty and originality, and the costumes of which had been previously arranged. In the first were represented the characters of the fairy-tale which delighted our childhood; Puss in Boots; the second was composed of the favorite personages of the Italian Carnival, such as Pantalacello, Harlequin, and the rest; while the third, in which the four elements were attempted to be impersonated, gave to the admiring spectators one of the most lovely sights ever presented in a ball-room. The Countess WALEWSKI represented Water, being dressed as Undine. She wore a coronet of diamonds, surmounted by a conque shell of diamonds and opals. Behind floated on her shoulders marine shrubs. Air was personified by the Countess DE MORNY, who wore a head-dress of diamonds with wings at the sides, her hair being powdered with silver, whilst behind were to be seen light plations. The Princess SWISKOWSKA represented Earth. Her head-dress was composed of a crenelated tower in gold, ornamented on one side with a cornucopiæ from which fell flowers and fruits. Fire was represented by the Princess CZARTORISKA, daughter of Queen CHRISTINA; she wore a diadem of flames of gold, her hair being powdered with gold, and flames of the same metal were intermingled with her hair. In each quadrille the ladies were dressed nearly alike; and in addition to the leaders mentioned above were to be seen the Countess de PERAIGNY, Mme. NIEMIROWSKA, and Mlle. STEWEBOFT, the Countess de MORNY, the Princess de METTERNICH, Mme. NIREDRICKA, the Countess de PORTALÈS, the Countess de LABÉDOYÈRE, &c.

This last-named quadrille was composed solely of ladies, four of each element, and each four being dressed alike, with almost the sole difference that the display of diamonds and precious stones was somewhat greater with some of the ladies than with others. But such was the admiration excited not only by the richness of the costumes but by the beauty of the ladies who took part in it, that a universal supplication arose for a repetition of the dance, and the request was most kindly acceded to.

At 2 o'clock the curtain which hung between the pillars of the garden corridor was raised, and presented a sight the magnificence of which could scarcely have been imagined, unless in beholding some picture by PAUL VERONESE. This was the banquet-hall, which to that hour had not been opened. The corridor led on to galleries, which extended down both sides of the hall. At the further end scenery had been arranged so as to vanish into distance; a fountain sent up its waters in the foreground, and on them an electric light was so adjusted as to give the watery spray as it rose and fell the appearance of frosted silver. The scene was most beautiful, and called vividly to mind those abodes only read of in the *Arabian Nights*. The centre of the hall was reached by two wide staircases, and in its wide expanse were disposed twenty tables glittering with plate and crystal, and covered with a supper of a most sumptuous description. The attendants consisted solely of pages attired in a costume of the richest kind—silk, velvet and lace—of the Sixteenth Century. A party of musicians, also dressed most gorgeously, played during the supper.

The Emperor sat down at one of the tables but did not remove his mask, even while taking refreshment. Eight ladies were seated near him; the Countess DE MORNY at one side, and the Countess WALEWSKI, at the other. At the supper table of the ladies of the Court, were to be seen the Princess CLOTILDE and the Princess MATHILDE. As soon as the first party of guests had withdrawn, another descended, and so continued, until all that pleased had supped. Dancing was resumed afterwards, and the *fête* did not terminate until six in the morning.

Perhaps there was never seen a more magnificent display than on this occasion, or one in which every person appeared to have bestowed so much attention to faithfully carry out the various details of the costumes adopted. Expense seemed to have been totally disregarded both by the giver of the *fête* and by the invited, and the first rough expense of the entertainment before a guest had entered the rooms is estimated at not less than 400,000 francs. The display of diamonds was something wonderful, and the dresses were generally remarkable for their fidelity. Among the costumes noticed for their historical correctness and splendor were those worn by three English officers—Capt. LUMLEY, in the character of the *Earl of Essex*; Col. BURNABY, as *Gustavus Adolphus*; and Capt. MAXSE, as *Francis I.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Paris papers publish a telegram from Chambery, announcing that the number of votes recorded in Savoy in favor of annexation will exceed 100,000; while the number of noes, together with those who abstained from voting, will be about 1,200.

The latest dispatch from Chambery states that the number of votes for annexation in Savoy was 131,744; against it 233.

The London *Post's* correspondent writes from Paris, April 27: "Lord ELGIN will arrive this evening from London. He will not stop, but proceed at once to Marseilles, where he will meet Baron GROS. The two Ambassadors will embark on Saturday on their mission to China."

The *Pays* announces that the Grand Duke NICHOLAS of Russia will shortly arrive in Paris.

The correspondent of the *Times* says it is reported that several arrests have taken place in Paris, in consequence of some plot having been discovered against the Emperor by Italians. It seems to be the rule that arrests shall take place whenever a *fete* is given on a great scale. The present occasion was the ball given by the Empress. The Emperor remained till 5 o'clock in the morning. The existence of a plot is denied.

The Paris Bourse had been animated and higher, but on the 27th there was a reaction, and the closing price for Rentes was 70.35.

FROM ITALY.

VICTOR EMANUEL IN TUSCANY.

Popular Festivities—The National Taste for Decorations—Disposition of the Army—Danger on the Southern Frontier.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Sunday, April 22, 1860.

The pest has been a week of festivities in Florence and in other cities of Tuscany. The visit of the King to this new portion of his dominions has been made the occasion of a general outbreak of joy. Florence, during the few years that I have known it, has been many times decorated with festive ornaments, but it has never worn so gay and graceful an aspect as on this last most happy occasion. In years past, under the absolute Granducal Government, when a prince of the reigning family was married, or a child born, it was only necessary for the existing power to give the word and the town was illuminated, the bells rung, festive garlands strung, and other similar manifestations of satisfaction displayed. But it was not the work of the people, for their hearts were not in it. How could they hail with joy circumstances or events which only served to remind them anew that the control of the affairs of the State was entirely in other hands than theirs, and that it was only their duty to pay the cost of the show and submit? But those days are past. A new order of things has arisen. A generous King, with his wise counselors, has devised a system of rule which meets the approbation of the population of this part of the country, and if allowed to extend its foreign influence, will soon win to its control the whole of Italy. It was natural that the people should greet with a glad enthusiasm the chief who has done so much for their deliverance. And the enthusiasm which we have just witnessed is all he more beautiful in that it is spontaneous, sincere, and full of gratitude.

The Italians, like their French neighbors, have a great deal of taste as well as ingenuity, for festive decoration. For a week or two before the King arrived, this taste and skill had been in very active exercise to make the city look as beautiful as possible. Triumphal arches and columns, crowned with statues and hung with banners; tall masts, with gay tri-colored streamers; garlands of flowers, and laurel branches bent into arcades over the streets, combined to form a most suitable setting and background for one of the liveliest and most brilliant of moving *tableaux*. The whole population of the city, and of the country for miles around, was poured into the streets, until the pressure was so great that it seemed really impossible that the King and his *cortege* would be able to reach the Cathedral or the Pitti Palace. He succeeded however in doing both, amid the acclamations of the populace, which rang through the city from side to side. The rearing and plunging of the fine animal upon which the King was mounted, furnished a good opportunity for a display of royal horsemanship, while it added new spirit to the scene.

On alighting from the train, there was presented to the King by the Gonfalonière, the following address:

SIRE: The municipality of Florence, which a year ago proclaimed you supreme conductor of the National war, now renders you homage as King, and makes itself the interpreter of this exulting people, who recognize in you the liberator of Italy. The reward which our perseverance now receives makes us proud of the difficulties happily overcome, confident of your promises and your fidelity. We [illegible] people of Tuscany and Modena, we [illegible] your Constitutional throne, in peace, to your [illegible] rivet to battle (should [illegible] free and strong as [illegible] splendid [illegible] had beginning and development, your name will receive new inspiration and acquire a still higher conception of the heroic decussate of Italy.

Welcome, generous King, to our city. To you who listened to the cry of sorrow of an oppressed people, tion. Your victorious sword has released us from the humiliation of a foreign servitude, and with thankful hearts we give to you a crown which no one will be able to touch with impunity. May the record of this day ever be grateful to you, as to us it is the most fortunate and the most memorable.

The passage of the King from the railway station to the Pitti palace, was an ovation such as only successful military monarchs are apt to receive. It would be difficult to describe, without using what might appear language of exaggeration, the enthusiasm, almost run wild, of the people as they greeted their sovereign friend and chief. Flowers fell in showers from windows, balconies and house tops, until the air was fairly perfumed with their odors, and the ground tapestried with their scattered leaves. Such a floral abundance proved once more the fitness of the title which Florence claims—"City of Flowers." White and crimson camelias are as plenty here at this season as grasshoppers in autumn. An elegant *bouquet* made of them, of a size suitable for a lady to carry in her hand, can be got for a paul, and one as large as a water-pail for a scudo. In the *Via Calzaioli*, evergreen trees at considerable size were put up through the length of the streets, and their branches stuck thick with these beautiful flowers. Everywhere they were in profusion. They were woven into a many-hued robe, whose gay and graceful folds fell wide over the fair city.

Thus, while the Holy Father at Rome is excommunicating, and pursuing with the curse of the Church the independent King, the people are following him with applause and blessings. The people know their friends, and in whom to put their trust. "*It Re Galantuome*," the honest King—is the title by which they salute the sovereign they have chosen. VICTOR EMANUEL will extend his stay in Tuscany to ten or fifteen days; after which he will pursue his journey to other parts of his newly-acquired dominions. Everywhere he is waited for by his subjects with open hearts and arms. Illuminations are prepared for him, he is saluted with songs and shouts, and flowers are scattered in his path. His best friends can only wish that he may not be weakened by the intoxication of triumph. Difficult work is still to be done, and the severest trials of all are yet to be met. Weapons are at this moment forging, which are to prove the temper of the shield with which he is guarded. If the shield is of true metal, and those who hold it up are sturdy men, the last triumph also is sure. The spells of a still formidable enemy will either be shattered against it, or they will penetrate it, and bring shield and bearer to the ground.

This part of Tuscany is now garrisoned wholly by troops from the provinces of Lombardy and Piedmont. The old army of Tuscany is scattered throughout the North. The soldiers here are, for the most part, resolute-looking fellows, and seem better suited to stand against the shock of conflict, when, upon the southern borders of the new Kingdom is yet probably to come. In a few days the first anniversary of the fearful Tuscan revolution will have arrived. From the 27th of April 1859, until this time, with all the great and most advantageous changes in the political condition of this portion of Italy, not one drop of blood has been shed on Tuscan soil. Will such good fortune still be the lot of this people during the coming year? It is a good almost too great to be hoped. Many blessings have been obtained at a cheap price. Can they be preserved without sacrifices of treasure and of blood? and if such cost is still to be paid, will the people put into the account in no stinted measure, their energies and their substance? The immediate policy of the Court of Rome, as well as the plans of the new French General commanding the Papal troops, will be watched with interest. The Pope has found a military coadjutor imbued with that fanatical zeal for the cause of the Papacy, in its invaded worldly rights, which His Holiness has been praying for; and we may expect that in spite of all the talk of trusting to divine revenge, some earnest work is soon to be begun, if even a bloody vengeance is not attempted. AP.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advices from Sicily state that the insurgents continued to keep up a guerilla warfare in the interior of the country.

A Commission formed from among the clergy of Turin had drawn up an address to the Pope, which, after receiving the signatures of the clergy of the kingdom, was to be sent to the Vatican. This document advises the acceptance of the propositions contained in the letter of King VICTOR EMANUEL.

TURIN, Friday, April 27, 1860.

The Government has received the following dispatch, dated Roads of Palermo, Wednesday, April 25: The insurrection at Palermo has been suppressed. The state of siege is rigorously maintained, and a great number of royal troops are quartered in the city. Messina is tranquil, the armed bands in the interior of the island are insignificant, and are dispersing in all directions. The coasts are watched; great agitation prevails throughout the island. It is only in the province of Marsala that the Royal authority has not been established.

SPAIN.

THE EXECUTION OF GEN. ORTEGA.

The *Diario*, of Barcelona, publishes the following particulars of the execution of ORTEGA, which took place, as already stated, at Tortosa, on the 18th inst.:

"On the previous day the General was put 'in chapel,' according to the Spanish custom. He immediately proceeded with the utmost composure to make his will, and settled all his family affairs, even to the minutest details. Soon after, a sergeant came for the purpose of searching his person. This proceeding affected him deeply, and he exclaimed: 'This was wanting to complete my humiliation! a sergeant search a General! am I then capable of committing suicide as they apprehend? Certainly not; I shall die like a Christian!' He then took a medal of the Holy Virgin, which he wore suspended from his neck by a gold chain, and charged his cousin, DON RAMON BLASARA, to deliver it to his mother. His confessor, the CANON DON BASILIO SANZ, afterwards came, and had a long conversation with him. At 6 o'clock in the morning of the 18th, he took the sacrament, and some time after had a cup of chocolate, and received successively a missionary and a friend of his, a physician, both of whom were astonished at his self-possession and firmness. Having been informed about 10 o'clock that his execution would take place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, he merely remarked, 'That is very late.' Then he asked for a basin of soup, and ate it with good appetite. At a quarter to three he was informed that his time had come. He immediately rose, saying, 'I am at your service, gentlemen,' drew his loose coat round him, and took his place in the centre of the guard. As he passed the postern of the castle, he took off his coat, and requested that it might be given to his aid-de-camp, MORENO. On hearing the roll of the drums, he exclaimed, 'My God! you, who were innocent, also suffered these humiliating preparations; it is just that I, who am guilty, should undergo them too!' His voice was untaltering and his step firm. On entering the middle of the square formed by the troops, he noticed the people crowding round, and said: 'The Lord also allowed the people to be present at His execution.' He knelt under the flag to hear his sentence read. On being conducted to the fatal spot, he inquired, 'How must I place myself?' 'Facing them,' was the reply; at the same instant a handkerchief was put over his eyes, and he knelt down. An explosion was heard, and the General was no more.

THE ARREST OF THE COUNT OF MONTEMOLIN.

The following details of the arrest of Count DE MONTEMOLIN and his brother are given by the *Novedades*:

"Two peasants, brothers, of the name of BOVER, made known to the Queen's authorities that the two Princes were secreted in the house of a laborer named GONDATA, in the village of Ulldecona, near Tortosa; and a strong detachment of the civil guard was sent to arrest them. The BOVERS accompanying it. The detachment reached the house at about 2 o'clock at night, and the officer in command having stationed his men near it, called several times to the persons inside to present themselves. No one appeared, and some of the guards were accordingly made to effect an entrance by the balcony, to one of the rooms they found three persons ready dressed, notwithstanding the late hour. On seeing the guards, one of the three advanced and said: 'Gentlemen, we are at your disposal. I am the Count DE MONTEMOLIN; this gentleman is my brother, and this is our confidential servant. We are ready to go whereveal you please!' The Princes were taken to the guard-house, and were supplied with chocolate. At 4 o'clock, they were placed in a carriage and conveyed to Tortosa, where they arrived at 8 o'clock, and were lodged in the barracks of the engineers. They were treated with all the respect due to their rank."

It is stated that the Ministers were perfectly agreed as to the course to be pursued in the trial of Count MONTEMOLIN, but what that course may be has not transpired.

AFFAIRS OF MOROCCO.

Marshal O'DONNELL was expected to leave Tetuan on the 27th March, in order to return to Madrid.

The result of the late peace negotiations is not yet known. A rumor had been current that the Moorish plenipotentiaries were without sufficient authority to negotiate, but a semi-official denial is given to this rumor.

PORTUGAL.

The Duke of Terceira, President of the Ministry, is dead.

AUSTRIA.

SUICIDE OF THE AUSTRIAN MINISTER OF FINANCE.

The intelligence of the death of Baron BRUCK, the Austrian Finance Minister, is followed by the astounding announcement that he killed himself because recent investigations had led to the discovery that he was guilty, along with others, of great peculations and embezzlements. The Wiener *Zeitung* officially announces that on the 20th inst. Baron BRUCK gave evidence respecting the frauds committed by Gen. ETHATTEN, the head of the Austrian Commissariat Department, who hung himself after he had been arrested, in consequence of the detection of his peculations and frauds during the war in Italy. "Baron Bruck's examination," says the [illegible] journal, "gave rise to further inquiries. [illegible] led to his complicity [illegible] witnesses and accused parties." So [illegible] on Monday morning Baron JOSEPH BRUCK from his office. [illegible] portentously instructed the Councilor FISCHER. The [illegible] letter was delivered to the guilty Minister [illegible] evening last, and on Monday morning Baron BRUCK was found bleeding to death in his [illegible]. He had partly cut his throat, and had severed the arteries of his wrists, and his death appears to have been caused by the consequent hemorrhage, though it seems to be suspected that he had likewise taken poison.

THE AFFAIRS OF HUNGARY.

It is asserted that the Hungarians regarded the new letters patent of the Emperor of Austria as of no value.

A letter from M. B. DE SZECSEN, ex-minister in Hungary, throws a different light on the appointment of Gen. BENEDEK, and controverts the opinion that it is to be regarded as a pledge of constitution:

"It is true that this General is an Hungarian, but only by birth; he is not so either by mind, by heart, or by his antecedents. He was born in 1804, and since the age of 14 years has been an Austrian soldier; he has constantly lived either in Italy or in Gallicia, everywhere fighting against the people and their national aspirations. In the latter country he performed the most important part in 1846, when the Austrian Government gave to the peasants a reward of 25f. for the head of each gentleman implicated in the insurrection. It was also he, the only officer of Hungarian origin who, in 1848, came to fight against Hungary, making himself the blind servant of the Hapsburgs to such a point that he did not hesitate to aid in shedding the blood of his relatives, his brothers, and his countrymen. This is the man who is called on to govern Hungary. I ask you whether this choice of the only Hungarian general who still shows virility on his forehead the wound which he received to the war against his country, is a pledge of conciliation, or a defiance and an insult? Gen. BASARAK was of all the Hungarians the last man that ought to have been chosen. Hungary besides has eminent men enough, whose names would have been a real programme. I will quote to you the Archduke STEPHEN, not for what he has done in favor of Hungary, but for what he has suffered on account of her during a ten years' exile; among the Conservatives I would mention Count D'APPONYI and Count DE DEGENFELT; among the Liberals, M. DE DEAK and Baron D'EOTVOS, without mentioning many others, who are not at all revolutionary, but whose names alone would have sufficed to call up the great political fault of the Austrian Government is that it knows what men are necessary, but does not employ them."

ASCENDANCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LIBERALS.

A Vienna letter of the 21st, in the *Cologne Gazette*, says:

"It is stated on good authority that the ministerial crisis is over, and that the Liberal Party has obtained the advantage. Baron DE HUBNER returns to the ministry. M. DE SCHMERLING will also have a portfolio. It is not known whether Count DE RECHBERG remains in office, but it is not improbable, as he has lately advocated liberal reforms in Hungary, and exerted himself to promote the adoption of Baron DE HUBNER'S programme."

INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The mails from Calcutta to the 24th of March, and from Hong Kong to the 15th of March, had reached England.

The Chinese were making great defensive preparations, and were endeavoring to enlist European artillerymen.

It was asserted that two English war vessels—the *Dove* and the *Algerine*—had been sunk by the guns on the forts of the Peiho River, but the statement lacks confirmation.

The Chinese rebels had penetrated the silk districts. Soochow was threatened, and should it be taken the trade of Shanghai would be entirely destroyed.

A fearful mortality had prevailed on board numerous ships conveying soldiers' wives and children to India.

Accounts from Japan are very unsatisfactory, and it is confirmed that the situation of foreigners was very precarious.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The dates from the Cape of Good Hope are to the 23d of March.

Trade was reviving and prices of imports were well maintained.

The Supreme Court had declared free trade in money.

No news had been received from Dr. LIVINGSTONE, but it was stated that the Mission to the Zambesi Territory met with great difficulties.

The Maine Liquor law had been applied in the Pearl districts.

The wine growers at the Cape were alarmed at the reduction of duties in England on French wines.

The President and the Covode Investigation.

From the London Times, April 28.

Simplicity and purity are supposed to be the traditional virtues of Republics. CINCINNATUS would have scorned a bribe as much as CORIOS would have scouted a hairdresser. In our own country we contrast MILTON in his homely attire, and ANDREW MARVEL before his scrap of cold meat, with the gay and venal cavaliers of CHARLES II.'s Court. Our friends, the Americans, have been eager to construct a mythology on the same system, and to represent the chief men of their Republic as models of stern virtue and heroic rudeness. WASHINGTON'S memory would probably be more highly venerated but for his ruffles and aristocratic receptions. On the other hand, JACKSON has endeared himself to his countrymen by his roughness and his personal contests. The nation seems, however, in both these respects to have become as little Republican as possible. Luxury and extravagance are peculiarly Transatlantic foibles, while the important virtue of political purity appears to be fast vanishing from the soil. In the prosperous community of the United States, money has begun to have its effect in political transactions. How long the evil has existed we are not able to say; it is probable that human nature, even in a young and agricultural Republic, has never been wholly proof against pecuniary temptations; but it is only within the last twenty years that corruption has been openly recognized as a means of influencing the constituencies, while it has been left to a very recent time to reveal that statesmen and legislators are not free from a share in very questionable practices. Should the investigations which have been set on foot by the House of Representatives have the result which is expected, it may truly be said that the corruption practised in America is to that with which we are acquainted as a prairie is to a Kentish meadow, or the Mississippi to a mill-stream.

We have before us the

—Our Government officers have some queer notions as to how they do these things better in France. Out of the budget of the Imperial Printing Office, which is now before the Legislative Body, a conspicuous item may be seen, and this item is—cats. To the curious an explanation is offered as follows: The department has vast stores of paper, printed and unprinted; to preserve these stores from the nibblings of rats and mice, cats are brought into requisition, and their food and the salary of each keeper is the item to which allusion has been made. But about the cats—thereby hangs a tail. On one occasion they came near becoming what a certain Southern paper would style, "the innermost cause of all hell" between the Directors of the Printing-office and the Director of the Archives. The latter had an artificial pond in the garden which he kept stocked with real aquatic birds; the cats pitched into the birds, and then the archives man pitched into the cats. The keeper of the feline stock perceived that his numbers grew small by degrees and beautifully less," and at last discovered the cause. The Director of the Printing-office said he wouldn't have his cats killed; the Director of Archives said he wouldn't allow his birds to be devoured, and an international war was all but declared between the two officials, when a compromise was effected which resulted in insuring safety and life to both cats and birds. What an army of cats it would require to keep nibblers away from the public printing at Washington!

—All distinguished individuals are liable to be beset by nuisances. Thus, the White House at Washington is ever thronged with office-seekers, desiring interviews with that distinguished cellbate, President BUCHANAN; the Tuileries in France has lately been besieged by lunatics, who demand to speak to the Emperor—the reader will observe that the analogy is perfect. But we learn from a late Paris paper that a lunatic, whose delusion was of a singularly sanguinary nature, recently presented himself at the palace gates, and sought speech with NAPOLEON III. He was a retired Lieutenant-Colonel, and resided at Dijon; he came to sell the Emperor that, when serving in Africa, he slaughtered and decapitated with his own right hand 500 Arabs, between sun and sun; if his Imperial Majesty doubted this statement, he was ready to bring the 500 heads into the palace, and thus convince him that he was an officer of truth as well as of valor. His special object in coming to Paris was to obtain some recompense for an exploit which so redounded to the glory of *la belle France*. Alas! the poor man did not even get a ribbon, nor yet an appointment to a provincial post-office; he was sent to the Prefecture of Police. There is a moral to be deduced from this tale for the benefit of our Chief Executive; it is this: Even as the Emperor disposes of lunatics, so should he of office-seekers.

—The *Paris Constitutionnel* is responsible for a pleasing tale of Chinese life. Our Gallic cotemporary avers that a Yankee was politely invited by a Chinese merchant to make him a visit at his house, and that the Oriental host overwhelmed his Occidental guest with more than Scottish hospitality, providing for him a splendid sort of throne in his best room, and inviting a continual succession of his friends to pay their respects to the distinguished stranger. The house swarmed from morning till night with courteous, obsequious and admiring Chinamen, till Brother Jonathan, notwithstanding that just appreciation of his own deserts which is one of the inalienable privileges of every true democrat, began to feel almost abashed by the homage which he received. But alas! Vanity of vanities! as all bright things come to confusion, one day the Yankee, having picked up a rudimentary knowledge of the Chinese tongue, stopped on entering his friend's abode to peruse a magnificent inscription over the door, which he found to run as follows:

"Here will be seen a real live North American; a species of creature rare in this country. Admission 2 cents, *people on going out.*"

We make a free tender of the hint to BARNUM for consideration of the coming Princes!

—The prevalence of what is delicately termed "The Social Evil," in the Parish of St. Pancras, London, is attracting considerable attention on the other side of the water. At a private and influential meeting lately held at the house of a well-known citizen, a gentleman stated that he knew a street near Seymour-street, Euston-square in which were seventy houses, and all save four of bad repute. Various suggestions were made for the adoption of measures to remedy the great evil, but nothing tangible seemed to be resolved upon. As streets within a block of our own Broadway are not in a much better condition than the one to which reference has been made, a meeting of philanthropists might be advisable, to see if measures cannot be taken for the abatement of so shameful a condition of morals—measures which may lead to some practical result.

—The foreign papers bring news of the death of LOUIS BOHNER, better known in Germany under the name of the "Wandering Musician," who recently died in Gotha, in his seventy-fourth year. He was in his time a composer and performer of renown, and numerous productions bear witness to his talent. He was an eccentric man, jealous of his independence, impatient of restraint, and irresistibly prone to a wandering life. He refused every offer that might have insured to him a regular position and occupation; and, in his latter years, was reduced to travel over Germany on foot, hawking about his own compositions and selling them at low prices for a livelihood.

—DR. J. H. YORK, not a son of York, but appertaining to South Boston, has got himself into trouble by attempting to administer his pills and powders compulsorily. Mrs. POTTLE's daughters were sick and Mrs. POTTLE inclined to the homœopathic form of treatment; but Dr. YORK was inclined to the Jesuitical creed, believing that the end justified the means, and, pushing Mrs. POTTLE away, attempted to force his allopathic remedies upon the family. If the people of Boston are compelled to swallow physic whether they will or no, the sooner they organize a society for mutual protection the better.

—Great interest is excited in France by the discovery of a solid green. Various experiments have been tried with it in coloring silks, cottons and woolens, and the result is said to be a perfect success, as the color produced neither changes nor fades with wear. The importance of this discovery to the trade will be perceived when it is known that Chinese green, the only dye hitherto employed, is sold at about $20 per kilogramme, while the new green can be sold at $12, and with a good profit to the manufacturer.

—An Indian hatchet has been found in New-Brunswick embedded in an oak. Examination disclosed that it must have been struck there when the tree was young, and that it had remained there over two centuries, as more than two hundred years' growth of the tree was counted outside where the hatchet lay. Henceforth there will probably be no difficulty in localizing the precise place where the Indians "buried the hatchet."

—Even crowned heads are not exempt from railway casualties. The Emperor of Austria lately left Vienna with Prince MORRA on a shooting excursion. By some mischance, the Imperial train ran off the track, and seriously disturbed the equilibrium of the Imperial party. Happily no one was seriously hurt, a few slight bruises were he only damage done. A fresh engine was telegraphed for, and the august passenger with his noble companion went on his way unhurt.

—The force employed on the New-Orleans *Crescent* has suffered from a foray of the Sheriff; that functionary having drawn some of the most important editors and assistants to serve as jurors. Another whirl of the Sheriff's wheel would probably oblige that paper to go to press with empty columns.

—Since the English papers have published that HERMAN was born in a place called Benicia, a village in the Tray borough of the United States, we shall have no difficulty in believing that Prince ALBERT lately inquired after the health of Gen. WASHINGTON, and if he yet commanded the American forces.

AMUSEMENTS.

There will be Madness at our two opera houses to-day. In Fourteenth-street, "Moses in Egypt," at the Winter Garden, Mitchell's opera of "Le Juive"—both for the last time. The preparations for the coming week promise a rich harvest for the musical. Mr. MARETZEK will bring out VERDI's opera of "Nabucco" with FANNI; and the Academy directors promise "La Traviata," with Madame GASSANIGA, who is once more about to take her departure for Europe.

The regular season at LAURA KEENE'S Theatre will terminate to-night with the manager's benefit. BOUCICAULT'S drama of the "Colleen Bawn" is selected for the occasion, and will be interpreted by the entire strength of the company. Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, the eminent comedian, succeeds to the management during Miss KEENE's absence in Europe, whither she is about to repair for the benefit of her health. The Summer season will open on Wednesday with the "Invisible Prince," and another piece. Mrs. JOHN WOOD will be associated with Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON in all the performances.

M. GUIZNOT, a member of the late French company, will take a benefit at the Winter Garden to-night. An excellent programme is provided for the occasion.

At Wallack's Theatre the fine old English comedies, superbly cast, have been the attraction of the past week. A novelty, in preparation for some time, has been deferred in consequence of their distinct success. It will be produced, however, on Monday evening. Mr. TOM TAYLOR is the author, and the piece enjoys the title of the "Overland Route." Rumor speaks highly of its merit, and it is certain that all the resources of Mr. WALLACK's establishment will be lavished on its performance.

At Niblo's Theatre Mr. NIXON has produced successfully another famous spectacle piece—"Blue Beard." Combining rare opportunities for scenic effect with a reasonable amount of dramatic interest, it is not at all surprising that this popular legend in its fresh dress finds new admirers in the frequenters of Niblo's handsome establishment. The houses have been all the manager could desire, and the piece bids fair to enjoy a long run. There will be a matinee to-day.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM continues to be crowded by lovers of the drama, as well as those who are interested in more curious but not less interesting toiles. BOUCICAULT'S version of the "Cricket on the Hearth" is the present novelty. It will be played this afternoon and evening.

Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY'S Irish entertainments at Mozart Hall attract a fair share of attention, and justify the manager in announcing them for repetition during the coming week. They are the best things of the kind we have had in this City for many years.

HAMMUJAH, the Wizard, is giving entertainments at Palace Gardens.

GEORGE CHRISTY, in addition to his regular performance at Niblo's Saloon this evening, will give an entertainment at the Geity Lyceum, Yonkers, at 1 o'clock to-day. Our readers in that pleasant town should not neglect so favorable an opportunity of hearing the best delineator of negro eccentricity now in America.

Messrs. MASON & THOMAS will give their last entertainment of classical music at Chickering's Rooms, to-night. The programme contains some of the finest *morceaux* of their extensive *repertoire*.

Professor JACOBS, a well-known professor of magic, gives a matinée at No. 444 Broadway to-day, and an evening entertainment at the same establishment.

Messrs. FOX & LINGARD, of the New Bowery Theatre, announce an excellent programme. The comic version of the "Bronze Horse," called the "Bronze Donkey," has made a success here.

The arrival of the Japanese Ambassadors will not be without its musical celebration, if the following programme can be carried out. It describes with more than Oriental splendor a symphony recently composed by Father HEINRICH—the "BEETHOVEN of Kentucky," and a gentleman widely known for his devotion to music:

Grand Symphony in three parts for a full Orchestra: America's Welcome to Asia, presented through the most honorable Japanese Embassy to the Kin-sin-Sama, or Celestial Lord of Japan. Part I. Grand Historic Overture, Opening of the Sealed Gates to American Commerce; Exultation of the two Worlds, expressed by a Grand Heroic March. Part II. The Children of the Seasie, Dai Sui, embark on the Ocean of Peace for a Voyage to the Land of Washington. Part III. Rejoicing of Columbia.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

Reply of Senator Gwin to the Committee of Californians.

CLARENDON HOTEL, NEW-YORK, May 8, 1860.

To the Hon. WM. W. GWIN—*Sir*: The Committee appointed by the Californians temporarily in New-York, (who have been examining the various projects for a postal system to the Pacific,) to address you on the subject, beg leave to enclose you their letter in a printed form. It is a matter of regret that the Committee only learned to-day of the deep interest you have taken in the Pony Express—in fact, that it owes its origin to you; they would have been glad to have incorporated in their address a fact so pleasing to your constituents. With the copy which goes to California it will be announced.

We beg respectfully to draw your attention to our printed letter, And remain, Sir,

Your obedient servants,
The Committee,
By GEO. GORDON, Chairman.

[The latter referred to was published in the TIMES several days since.]

SENATOR GWIN'S REPLY.

SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON CITY, May 9, 1860.

To GEORGE GORDON, ESQ.—*Dear Sir*: I am in receipt of your favor dated yesterday inclosing printed letter addressed to me by a Committee of Californians temporarily in New-York, dated on the 7th inst. Coming as this does from a Committee of gentlemen representing a portion of my constituents, I feel justified in adopting a different line of conduct from that I have heretofore pursued in regard to similar publications.

The Committee of which you are Chairman, and those they represent, have, in my opinion, been led into error in regard to my action and that of the Post-Office Committee of the Senate of which I am a member, by designing men, the most adroit of whom is Mr. J. C. WOOD, well known in California as the manager of the Adams Express and Banking Company. The Post-Office Committee has been besieged by these men since December last to indnce it, to shape its action not to promote the public interest, but to put money into their pockets.

It has been the object of the Committee from the first to establish permanent overland mail service that would entirely supersede the ocean service. The first and great obstacle to the accomplishment of this policy was the transmission of printed matter, and especially franked documents. The Committee, to remove as far as in its power this obstacle, reported at an early period of the session a bill abolishing the franking privilege, which passed the Senate by an almost unanimous vote, and is yet pending in the House. The Committee next proposed to establish a semi-weekly letter mail from St. Joseph to Placerville, service to be performed within twenty days, and to form semi-weekly connections from New-Orleans with the present overland mail from St. Louis to San Francisco, and to arrange the schedules on the several routes so as to have the departures from the Eastern termini as follows: Departures from St. Joseph, Monday and Tuesday of each week; St. Louis and Memphis Tuesday and Friday; New-Orleans Wednesday and Saturday, to connect with the St. Louis and Memphis mail at Cumanche Springs, north of San Antonio. This would have given daily departures from the eastern termini, (Sunday excepted,) and four times a week from San Francisco and Placerville, and at an expense of about $1,100,000 per annum. This service would have carried all the letters to and from the Atlantic coast and intermediate points on the routes, and left provision to be made only for the printed and franked matter. Responsible parties assured the Committee this could be done by express companies for $150,000 per annum, and upon this assurance that sum was inserted in the bill. Subsequent investigation made it doubtful whether the printed and franked matter could be conveyed for this sum, and the Committee intended to leave this open for subsequent legislation.

In order to create a perfect mail system for the Pacific coast, the Committee also proposed to establish weekly service from Lake Superior to Oregon and Washington Territory, and a daily mail from Sacramento City, California, to Portland, in Oregon.

But this programme did not suit Mr. J. C. WOOD and his confederates. It superseded their connection with the mail service by abolishing a route established at extravagant rates of compensation, to be discontinued, by the express terms of their contract, when the Post-Office Department established other and more efficient service on the route. They have opposed the programme with skill and activity, and brought to their aid a powerful lobby influence, and have up to this period succeeded in embarrassing the action of the Senate. The bills subsequently reported by me were intended to neutralize the effect of this combination, and secure, if possible, speedy legislation on the subject.

The only hope that Mr. J. C. WOOD and those acting with him have of success, is to break the contract made by the Government with BUTTERFIELD & Co. I am opposed to this. Congress passed a law creating this service. It has been well performed, and is now our most reliable mail service to the Pacific coast. The contract has more than four years to run, and if unimpaired, we are assured of a certain overland service for that period. The great want of the people of California and the Pacific Coast is, at least, semi-weekly twenty days' service from St. Joseph to Placerville, weekly service from Lake Superior to Washington Territory and Oregon, and daily service from Sacramento City to Portland. If Congress will give us this we will be content, and should be for the present. For this I shall labor with my colleagues from California, Oregon and Washington Territory, eagerly and earnestly. If a majority of the Senate determine to break the Butterfield contract, then I shall, with my colleagues, as earnestly urge a daily mail from St. Joseph to Placerville, with the daily service from Sacramento City to Portland, and the semi-weekly service from Lake Superior to Oregon and Washington. Every section of the Union, from Maine to Florida, has daily railroad connection with St. Joseph. The mails can be conveyed there as rapidly from New-Orleans, Mobile, Savannah and Charleston, as from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and there and a daily conveyance to the Pacific Coast. The whole mail-matter, letters, printed and franked documents, can be conveyed over this route for $1,200,000 per annum, which, with $100 000 daily service from Sacramento to Portland, and $200,000 for weekly service from Lake Superior to Oregon and Washington, will make the aggregate expense of the service $1,500,000, and give us all the mail facilities we desire.

As to the stale slander, that I am favoring the Ocean Mail Service to California, I treat it with the contempt I always have. There never shall be a letter conveyed under a steamship contract to California, after the 1st of July next, if I can prevent it. If a steamship contract is made to convey printed matter, it will be caused by the impossibility of getting it transported overland.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WM. M. GWIN.

THE WOMAN'S RIGHTS ANNIVERSARY.

Second Day—Addresses and Resolutions by Mrs. Blackwell, Mrs. Stanton, Miss S. B. Anthony, Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garrison and others.

At the commencement of the meeting yesterday morning there were about one hundred persons present. There were subsequently increased to about one hundred and fifty. The resolutions from the Business Committee were first read by Mrs. ANTHONY.

Mrs. JANE ELIZABETH JONES, from Ohio, was then introduced. Man and woman in the beginning, she said, were created equal, and anything that was done to give them equal rights was right and proper. Man would find it to their interest to do all that was right for women—to give them the highest culture which schools and colleges could afford. The young men, if consulted, would say, "Let the girls go to college with us." But, as it was now, the girls and the boys did not know each other. Young men were duped too often if they thought the girls that married them loved them. One girl wanted to escape from a stepmother whom she hated, and made a choice between that stepmother and the young man. Another married through fear of poverty, and perhaps some went into the wedded state through fear of remaining single. And yet young men boasted of their conquests, and did not know the true reason why the women married them! But if woman was allowed to use the talents which God has given her, she need not marry for a position. Educated women married for higher reasons than fear, bread or position in life. Woman would have her rights, let man do what he may. She asked no rights from man, for man had none to give her—none to spare from himself. Satan promised Jesus all the kingdom of the world, and the glory of them, if he would fall down and worship him; but it was well known that the poor devil had no rights to give. And so man could give her no rights to woman. She was born with rights, she only wanted man to recognize them. At least, like the Prince of Orange, she would die in the last ditch before she surrendered them.

Rev. SAMUEL LONGFELLOW, of Brooklyn, followed, upon the rights of woman, as claimed by those present who had labored in the cause. He considered the force of habit as the great obstacle to the progress of the Woman's Rights movement.

The following resolutions were then introduced by Mrs. ELIZABETH C. STANTON:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That to the language (slightly varied) of JOHN MILTON, "Those who marry intend as little to conspire their own ruin as those who swear allegiance; and as a whole people is to *an ill government* so is one man or woman to *an ill marriage*. If a whole people, against any authority open-handed or statute, may by the sovereign edict of liberty save that only their own, but honest liberties from one worthy bondage, as well may a man as a party against any private covenant, which he or she never entered *to his or her mischief*, be redeemed from unsupportable disturbances to honest peace and just contentment."

Resolved, That all men are created equal; and all women, in natural rights, are the equals of men, and endowed by their Creator with the same inalienable right to the pursuit of happiness.

Resolved, That any constitution, compact or covenant between human beings, or between God and human beings, which fails to produce or promote human happiness, could not in the nature of things be of any force or authority; and it would be not only a right but a duty to abolish it.

Resolved, That though marriage be in itself divinely founded, and is ratified as an institution by innumerable analogies in the whole kingdom of universal nature, still unjust marriages is only known by its results; and, like the fountain, of pure, will reveal only pure manifestations. Nor need it ever be said "What God hath joined together, let no man put asunder," for man could not put asunder; nor can he any more unite what God and nature hath not joined together.

Resolved, That of all insulting mockeries of heavenly truth and holy law, none can be greater than that *physical impotency* is cause sufficient for divorce, while no amount of mental or moral, or spiritual *imbecility* is ever to be pleaded in support of such a demand.

Resolved, That the dark and wrong ages of the dark period in which marriage was held by the greatest doctors and priests of the Church to be, a *work of the flesh only*; and almost, if not altogether, a defilement, denied wholly to the clergy; and a second time, forbidden to all.

Resolved, That so unfortunate or ill-assorted marriage is ever a calamity, but contrary, perhaps never, a crime; and when society or Government, by its laws or customs, compels the continuance, always to the great injustice of the parties, and actual loss and damage of both, it usurps an authority never delegated to man, nor exercised by God himself.

Resolved, That observation and experience daily show how incompetent are men, as individuals, or as governments, to select partners in business, teachers for their children, ministers of their religion or makers, adjudicators or administrators of their laws, upon the same wise-ness and blindness most attend in the selection of matrimonial partners, the distance of humanity and common sense alike show, that the latter and most important contract, should no more be perpetual than either or all of the former.

Resolved, That children born to these unhappy and unhallowed connections are, in the most solemn and important sense, of *unlawful birth*—the fruit of lust, but not of love, and sons of God, divinely descended, but from the earth, whence proceed all manner of evil and uncleanness.

Resolved, That next to the calamity of such a birth to the child, is the misfortune of being trained in the atmosphere of a house of ill where love is not the law, but where discord and bitterness abound, stamping their own or less traumas on the moral nature, with all their odious pendle ities; thus continuing the race in a wretched round of evil, which must be a scourge of the nation, as a just penalty of long-violated law.

Mrs. STANTON spoke warmly in defence of her resolution, declaring incongenial marriage, particularly when the husband is vicious and brutal, to be legal prostitution.

Mrs. BLACKWELL added a long series of resolutions, declaring that marriage is a voluntary alliance of two persons, and from the nature of the case must be as permanent as the life of the parties; but that in no case had man or woman a right to surrender individual freedom, physical, mental or moral.

In speaking to her resolutions, she held that the marriage relation could no more be dissolved than the relationship between parent and child; and that the only question was, whether there really is marriage.

On the conclusion of the address of Mrs. BLACKWELL, WENDELL PHILLIPS arose and objected to the presence of the resolutions upon the records of the Convention. He thought that properly they should not appear, as they were extraneous matter.

Mrs. STANTON said they were only the expression of individual opinion, and that the Convention was not responsible for them.

WENDELL PHILLIPS said if that was the fact, then they certainly ought not to appear as a part of the record of the Convention. It was not a marriage Convention; they were there to consider laws and to oppose laws bearing unequally upon the sexes. He thought the Convention had nothing to do, as a Convention, with the theory of marriage; and he, personally, believed that there were Catholics among women, as well as Catholics among men. [Applause.] There were inequalities for which the law was not to be blamed—inclinations, intemperance, a prevailing vice, bore much more heavily upon the married woman than upon the man; but the remedy for that, as with the question of what is called "free love," were sufficient to have movements of their own. He would, therefore, move that the resolutions do not appear on the records of the Convention. The speeches, if reported, would go out as individual opinion; but such speeches, he claimed, should not be interposed to delay the regular business of the Convention. They had had an experience last year, which he thought should not have been forgotten; and such discussions would, he thought, delay the consummation of the desires of the Convention, more than any other. They wanted laws to put woman exactly in a like position with the man. They said to the Legislature, "make the laws of property as you please, but make them for woman as for man—make man and woman alike under the laws." [Applause.] From experience, he was prepared to believe in what has been said by a lady, and that was "that a man never could make a good defence of woman's rights." He believed that to speak well of woman's rights required a woman's experience. In conclusion, he congratulated the assemblage upon the progress that had been made in the work in which they were principally interested. Great and sudden changes could be seen by all. When the monsoon was impending, the thermometer would jump an inch, but in lesser changes it made slower progress. It rose, then, by infinitesimal degrees, rendering it difficult to observe the change. The last Legislature of the State of New-York had jumped up an inch, in relation to the rights of women, and he thought they might soon expect a monsoon that would clear the field, and leave the women all that they desired. He would not be surprised if, at the period of two years, they would be prepared to dissolve the Woman's Rights Organization, follow the women to the polls, and see that they did their duty at the ballot-box. It was Lessing who taught the people that it was possible for a man's wife to be an Episcopalian and her husband a Presbyterian, and so for them to differ and belong to separate denominations. So, now it was beginning to be, and would be, were women permitted to the ballot-box—believed to be possible, and consistent with the peace of the family, that the husband should be a Democrat and the wife a Republican. The opposite he could not imagine, for he could not believe for a moment that fresh hand in the field of politics could by any possibility be a Democrat. [Great applause.] He would therefore say that the woman might be a screaming Republican and the man might be—well, he could not tell what the man might possibly be. Mr. PHILLIPS left the desk amid the loud applause of the audience.

When he had retired, Mr. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON was announced. He said he did not disagree much with what Mr. PHILLIPS had said, but still he would not like to see the resolutions proposed by Mrs. BLACKWELL and Miss STANTON stricken from the records of the Convention. He thought that in the discussion of the primary objects of those who had assembled, although it was not absolutely necessary, still it appeared to be almost necessary to bring subjects into the discussion by way of illustration, or enforcing the argument, that might in themselves be considered as belonging to other or as being in themselves distinct issues. Had he had time or opportunity, he would have presented a resolution to the effect, that the rights of women were as fixed and as eternal as the rights of men, notwithstanding what any book, however excellent, might teach. They, probably, all recollected the story of the boarder, who, in the presence of the landlady, held on a piece of bread scrupulously in her presence. Madam was in the habit of spreading all the bread, and seeing him thus examining a piece of it, asked him what he was looking at. He answered, "I have lived for forty years, and do you know I am so great a fool that I cannot tell on which side the bread is buttered." So it was with them often in other matters. They, as men, did not allow any book whatever to drag them up to it and say what they were; and so it was with women. They claimed to state their rights and wrongs, in their own way, and stand by the result. After all, the whole question was that of the ballot-box. Give women an opportunity to say what the law should be, and the work would be done. If woman then was outraged, if she was pushed to the wall, it would be her own fault. If we encouraging upon Washington, Jefferson and Hamilton—to go back to aristocratic Governments, we might; but if we were to retain the Republican form, we must retain it in its length and breadth, and give woman a chance equal with that of man.

When Mr. GARRISON had retired, Miss STANTON claimed that the subject of marriage grew naturally out of the question legitimately before them. Marriage, it was held, was an alliance between equals, but the lowest male it between unequals.

Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY arose and seconded that Mr. PHILLIPS would withdraw his motion. She was very sure that it was not Parliamentary, or the custom of Conventions, after having allowed a speech to be made upon certain resolutions, to object to place the resolutions themselves upon the record. Marriage was, and always had been, a one sided affair, and therefore in her opinion, it ought to be discussed in such a meeting. [Applause.]

The President then put the motion of Mr. PHILLIPS, that the resolutions read by Mrs. BLACKWELL and Miss STANTON be stricken from the record of the Convention, and it was lost by a large majority, so the resolutions went upon the record.

Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY then, in moving the adoption of the resolutions of the Business Committee, wished to add a resolution of thanks to the late Legislature for what it had done for the cause of Woman's Rights. All the resolutions were then adopted, and after a brief address by Mrs. MARY DREW, of Philadelphia, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 11.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, 74 R	104	460 Harlem Railroad	13¼
5,000 N. Y. St 6s, '66	106	30 Stonington R	69
10 000 Missouri St. 6s	83½	300 Reading Railroad	43¾
15,000 California Sc. 7s	90¾	500 do	44⅛
100 N. Y. Cen R. 7s	105	500 do	44⅛
1,000 Erie 2d M. B's	99	100 do	b30 44⅜
5,000 Erie R. C. Bs '71	47	29 Mich. Cen.	43⅝
1,000 Hud. R. R. 2d M	102	400 do	43⅝
6,000 Hud. R. R. 3d M.	69	380 M. So. & N. I. R	13¾
3,000 Par R. 1st mge.	98	50 New-Jersey R	124⅝
2,000 M'h. C. R 8p c.m s f. con. b's	93⅞	400 Mich. S. & N. I. R. S	24⅛
10 500 Mich. So. 2dm ss	47	10 do	25⅛
2 000 Ill Cen R. b's	90	25 do	25⅛
3,000 Chi & N. W. 1st m.	43	50 do	25⅞
1,000 Ft. & C. Bs '71	47	50 do	b60 26
3,000 Chi & N. W. 2d m.	43	50 do	25 25¾
20 Bank of Commerce	100	50 do	b30 25¾
5 Hanover Bank	91	100 do	60 25¾
5 Metropolitan Bank	113¾	800 Panama R	b30 145¾
5 Continental Bank	101¾	150 do	b30 146
7 Commonwealth Bk.	99	100 Ill. C. R. Scrip	63¼
9 Park Bank	112	200 do	63
10 Artisans Bank	80	100 do	b10 63
10 Peco. Coal Co,	6¾	300 do	b10 63
12 Det. & Hnd. Co. Co.	69¾	145 do	63¾
38 do	69¾	200 do	b10 63¾
145 Pacific M. S. Co	107	25 Cl. & Pittsburg R	7
100 do	b60 107	100 do	7⅛
50 do	b30 107	540 Gal. & Chicago R	67
100 do	106⅜	100 do	b60 67⅛
50 do	b10 106⅜	400 do	b60 67
1300 N. Y. Cen. R	b60 81	100 do	66⅜
1400 do	b30 81	410 Cl. & Toledo R	3⅜
200 do	b3 81	100 do	b60 71
32 do	80⅜	300 do	b30 70⅝
100 do	b5 81	100 do	b10 70⅜
200 do	b60 80⅜	100 do	b15 70⅜
50 do	s30 81	600 do	b30 70⅜
100 do	b30 81	414 do	70⅜
250 do	2 ⅜	100 do	b15 70⅜
100 do	b60 81	50 do	70⅜
200 Hudson Riv. R	b60 42⅜	100 do	b60 70⅜
325 do	s3 42⅜	100 do	b10 70⅜
100 do	42⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$15 000 Missouri St. 6s	83¾	110 Gal. & Chi. R	68⅛
10,000 Virginia State 6s	92	500 do	b60 67
20,000 Treas. 6s, '90	91½	200 do	66⅜
0 000 E. R. 2d M. B's	89½	100 do	s30 66⅛
7,000 M. C. R. 8 ct 1st M.		100 do	b3 66⅜
8 Fund Con Bds.	94	100 do	b3 66⅛
3,000 N. 1s 1st mtge	83½	200 Harlem Railroad	13¾
0 Metrop. litan Bk	113⅝	500 Reading R	b3 44
10 Park Bank	112½	100 Clev. & Toledo R	3 ⅜
50 Mechanics' Bank	91	200 do	b30 71⅛
200 Pac M. S. Co. x div	97	100 do	71⅜
208 Hud. Riv. R	b30 42⅜	100 do	s60 71
200 do	42¾	100 do	71¼
150 N. Y. Cen. R	80⅜	100 do	s30 71
100 do	s60 80⅜	100 do	71⅛
82 Erie Railroad	21	70 Chi. & R'k I. R	70⅛
100 do	s30 21	200 do	b60 70⅛
50 do	b36 21⅛	50 do	b30 70⅛
25 Mich. Central R	49⅜	100 do	s60 70
450 Mich So & N. I. R	13	60 Chi. S. & Q. R	68
200 do	b60 13½	200 La C. & Mil. R	3¾
100 M So & N. I. C. S.	b60 26	150 Ind. & Cin. R	40
375 Clev. & Pitts. R	8		

FRIDAY, May 11—P. M.

The strong demand for Stocks, noticed for some days past, was increased this morning, the upward course of the market being encouraged by the advices from England per steamer *Asia*. These accounts, though not later than the telegraphic news previously at hand *vid* St. Johns to April 28, are much fuller in respect to American interests, particularly on Cotton, Grain and some of our securities in London. The recovery on the lower grades of Cotton at Liverpool under the heavy sales of the week ending 27th April, is equal to ¼d., and in some cases ⅛d., which secures, beyond reasonable contingency, a large amount of bills drawn from this side, and still running. It was this point, unquestionably, that created the uneasiness here among the Cotton and Banking houses ten days or a fortnight since, placing the extra demand for Specie last week at a much higher figure than it would otherwise have been. The private letters both from England and Scotland to-day, speak of the unfavorable weather this Spring for the Grain and Grase crops, and intimate, beyond question, that Wheat and Corn will be wanted from this side to supply the pending deficiency. The advices from London, in regard to the Money market, are of lower rates of discount outside the Bank of England, and the probability of an early reduction in the rate by that establishment. In American Stocks a rise is quoted of 1 ℔ cent. on the sales of United States fives of 1874, and United States sixes of 1867–68. There is also an improvement of 1@2 ℔ cent. on Illinois Central Bonds, 3 ℔ cent. on Erie of 1883, 2@3 ℔ cent. on Erie Convertibles, $2 on Erie Shares, and 1 ℔ cent. on New-York Central Bonds; sales of Government fives at 93½, Erie of 1883 at 78, Erie Shares at 17½, and Eric Convertibles at 42 ℔ cent. Our own market this morning responded to these advices, and to the previous indications here of a rising speculation. The transactions were large at the early Board, and at an advance ranging from ½ to 1½ ℔ cent. Heavy sales of New-York Central at 81 ℔ cent., closing in the afternoon at 80¾ bid. Erie Shares sold at 21½ each, closing 21½ buyer 30 days, and the Western Shares were done at an additional rise of ¼@1 ℔ cent. In the afternoon there was a slight panic in the market at the opening of the Second Board, but after the adjournment on the Street prices were again steady, and the demand firm. As near as we could get the closing Share quotations, the following are the figures:

Central	80⅞@81	Rock Island	70¼@⅝
Erie	21 @21½	Illinois C	62 @62½
Hudson	42½@⅝	M. South. G	25¾@26
Harlem, P	39⅞@39	M. South. C	12¾@13
Reading	43⅜@⅝	Galena	86⅝@¾
Panama	145¾@146	Toledo	31 @31¼
Pacific M	97 ex div.	Burlington	66

The market for the leading Railway Bonds was responsive to the English advices, Illinois Centrals 90½, Erie seconds 99, thirds 89½, and Convertibles 48@49 at the close, and scarce; Michigan Southern Centrals 94; Michigan Southern 83½; Wabash Valley firsts, 75; and Hudson seconds 102 per cent. The State Stocks again in steady demand, and several considerable parcels of Tennessees and Missouris taken out of the market for Western banking. The prices are ¼@½ ℔ cent. former than yesterday. United States registered fives of 1874 sold at 104, and the Coupon Bonds are not offered under 103½@¾ ℔ cent. The general market at 4 o'clock closed firm.

The advices by the *Asia* have rather weakened the demand for Exchange, without reducing the rates. We continue to quote 109¾ on London; £5.14½@£5.13¾, with less demand than for the last month, both for Bills and Bullion. The engagements of the latter by the two steamers to sail to-morrow amount to only half a million at present. There is no variation in Money rates; the actual transactions of which we are advised to-day are at 5 ℔ cent. on a list of 60 day acceptances, and 5@5½ ℔ cent. on tempofary loan to the Stock firms. The general supply is reported easy. The movements of the Sub-Treasury to-day were as follows:

Receipts	$181,830 28
Payments	91,840 74
Balance	6,468,824 35

The receipts include $91,000 for customs.

The following are the earnings of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad in April:

April, 1859	$29 555
April, 1860	35 200
Increase	$5,645

No surprise need be felt at the influence of the reported Grain movement of the West upon our Railway values, when the difference between that movement into Chicago alone this season and last is considered. Last week, for example, ending May 5:

	Wheat.	Corn.
Canal	669	189 534
Galena Railroad	80 810	19,852
Rock Island Railroad	10,150	197,450
I. C. R.	21,432	108 475
C. B. & Q. R.	16,736	146,921
C. St P. & F.	33,968	
A. & St. L. R.	620	22,440
Eastern Roads	469	1 912
Total bushels	183 975	891 631
Same week 1859	47,599	98,375

The London correspondent of the *Commercial* in his letter by the *Asia* gives the following additional particulars on the Union Bank of London defalcation:

LONDON, Saturday, April 28, 1860.

Gigantic frauds have been the sole topic of the week. Scarcely had the full extent of the defalcation of PULLINGER at the Union Bank of London been ascertained, when the public received the intelligence from Vienna of the suicide of the Austrian Finance Minister, BARON BRUCK, consequent on his degradation from office on a charge of complicity in the enormous peculations of GEN. ERNATTEN, discovered after the Italian war.

The leading facts of PULLINGER's case have now been definitively ascertained, but a multitude of minor revelations regarding the accomplices, direct or indirect, through whose hands he may have passed the stolen moneys, are expected to occupy attention during the next month or two. The total deficiency is equal to $1,315,000. A subordinate cashier has likewise been apprehended for default to the extent of $6,250. These sums are known to constitute the entire loss, all the accounts and securities of the Bank having, of course, undergone a thorough investigation.

As the proprietary of the Bank is very wealthy, and the unclouched capital is still equal to $3,000,000, the stability of the establishment is in no way threatened. None of its customers are likely to withdraw their accounts, and the check to its prosperity will, therefore, be limited to the actual amount of the cash abstracted. Hence the Shares, although they have experienced a considerable fall, are still at a higher premium. The nominal amount of each Share is equal to $250, on which $60 has been paid, and the selling price, previous to the detection of the loss was $150. The day before yesterday there was a fall to $110, but a rally has subsequently occurred to $120. The Union Bank is the third in rank among the London Joint Stock establishments

The New-York Times.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1860.

WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT.

OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The New-York Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning at 1 o'clock—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents per week, or Six Dollars a year.

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The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents; single copies.

Terms invariably in advance.

All letters should be addressed to the Publishers "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Maiden—Moors in Egypt.

WINTER GARDEN—Matilde—La Juive.

BELOW GARDEN—Royal Amphitheatre Equestrian Troupe.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Colleen Bawn.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Money—Rough Diamond.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Harry Blake—Broker Dodge—How's Your Uncle.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Hop Pickers—Evening—Do.

MOZART HALL—Moore's Melodies.

PALMO'S GARDEN—Hamblin's Magical Entertainments.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Prof. Jacobs' Magical Entertainments.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Day and Evening—California Menagerie.

KELSO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

GOODRICH UNION—Peale's Court of Death.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—Gen. Tom Thumb.

BROADWAY GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

CANAL-STREET—No. 536—Wenlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

QUERET'S GALLERY—No. 707 Broadway—Exhibition of Statuary.

DOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 Broadway—Portrait of Washington Irving.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The enlargement of the circulation of the TIMES is at the present moment so rapid as to render it imperative that advertisements intended for the daily issue should be sent in at the earliest possible moment. Announcements which fail to reach the office before nine o'clock P. M., lose all the advantages of classification under the heads to which readers are accustomed to refer. It is, therefore, quite as important to the advertisers as to ourselves, to have that hour the latest for the reception of their notices.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Asia*, bringing European files and correspondence to April 28, and telegraphic advices by way of Queenstown to the 29th, reached this port in time to admit an outline of the news into a portion of our edition of yesterday morning. There is nothing of striking interest. The late fight continues to engage attention in England, and a renewal of the combat will take place, it is understood, as soon as SAYERS is in fighting condition. In the meantime the golden shower continues to fall upon that hero—members of the House of Commons having contributed £200 to the growing fund. At the Newmarket races, the late antagonists had met, and associated upon the most friendly terms. The frauds of PULLINGER, late Cashier of the Union Bank, were undergoing careful investigation. The peculator had been brought up before the Magistrates for investigation on the 27th, but the matter had been postponed for a week. Rumors of a fresh attempt upon the life of the Emperor of France, on the occasion of the *fête* of the Empress, were transmitted from Paris, but were not credited. The death of Baron BRUCK, the Austrian Minister of Finance, proves to have been suicide. The recent investigation into official peculation had involved the Baron, who had been suspended from office. He at once put an end to his life by cutting his throat. The new Governor of Hungary, Gen. BENEDEK, is not well received by the liberal party in that country, who recognize in his unvarying devotion to the House of Hapsburg anything but a pledge of concession to the views of the progressives. Rumors of a change in the Austrian Cabinet obtained currency. Baron HUBNER, who represents the Liberal party, had been summoned to form a new Cabinet, into which Count RECHBERG would only find admission upon the abandonment of his ultra-conservative views. The remaining intelligence from the continent lacks importance. The news from Japan is to the effect that affairs remain extremely unsettled, and that the lives of the foreign residents are not regarded as secure.

Just before the steamship *Adriatic* had completed her outward voyage, the passengers organized a meeting by appointing GEORGE W. WARNER, of Boston, Chairman, and THOMAS W. EVANS, of Philadelphia, Secretary, and passed resolutions highly complimentary to Capt. COMSTOCK, who had brought their ocean voyage to a safe conclusion. The other officers of the *Adriatic*, and the noble vessel herself, received a due share of praise. In reply to these resolutions, Capt. COMSTOCK wrote a brief letter of acknowledgment, expressing his thanks for the appreciation shown by the passengers of his efforts to promote their comfort, and the satisfaction which he experienced in the fact that the *Adriatic* had been permitted to act as the pioneer in establishing a new line of American Ocean Steamers.

Our correspondent writing from Bridgetown, Barbadoes, on the 10th ult., notices the passage by the Legislature of an act authorizing a loan for the new Water Works Company. As the citizens of Bridgetown have hitherto been obliged to rely on rain water, they anticipate the completion of the works in question with much anxiety. To the date mentioned, 9,110 hhds., 702 tcs. and 1,718 bbls. of sugar had been shipped from the island. The subject of immigration occupies the minds of the Demerara planters, to the exclusion of every other topic. The three last cargoes of Coolie laborers taken home at the expense of the colony carried with them in money savings amounting to $70,000. A captured African slaver had been taken into Trinidad.

Our dates from Caracas, Venezuela, extend to April 24. The insurrection still prevailed, though a dispatch at the latest moment announced the death of SOTILLO, the Insurgent Chief, of dysentery. The Legislature had fixed the number of the standing army for the next year at 3,500 men. The death of Gen. RICOLAS BAITO, Commander of the army in the Western Departments, excited profound regret.

The private calendar was the order in the Senate yesterday. Mr. HALE found his long-sought opportunity to review the Presidential veto of the Arthur Edwards claim. A long and purposeless discussion followed upon a proposition to reconsider a resolution, in accordance with which the Senate, when it should adjourn, should adjourn to Monday. The motion to reconsider was finally withdrawn, and the Senate adjourned. The territorial bills were called up in the House by Mr. GROW, and opposed by Mr. THAYER. That organizing Idaho, otherwise the Pike's Peak region, was promptly defeated, and after a rambling discussion the others shared its fate. Pending a debate upon the propriety of accepting an invitation to be present to-day at the reception of the Japanese Embassy, the House adjourned.

Senator BELL, the candidate for the Presidency advanced by the Union Party lately in session at Baltimore, was serenaded last evening in Philadelphia, and, in response, spoke at some length, alluding to the causes which had led to the Union Convention. His own record for the past twenty years he considered sufficient evidence of what he would do if called to the office for which he had been nominated. Mr. BELL'S speech was not received with very great demonstrations of enthusiasm.

Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, of Georgia, has written a letter to certain gentlemen who had applied for his opinions, in which he sustains the principles of Mr. DOUGLAS, denounces the Southern secedors, and recommends the choice of delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

Nothing of importance was done yesterday in reference to the Sickles controversy. Justice LEONARD, in the Supreme Court, stated that he had conferred with his associates, and they were willing to unite in a certificate that it is impossible that either of them should in person take the testimony in the case. The case finally stood over, on the understanding that such a certificate should be made, as the basis of an application to the House of Representatives for a modification of their resolution, under which the testimony is to be taken. A preliminary injunction order was granted, at the suit of THOMAS SUFFERN, against the City Corporation, to restrain the latter from proceeding with the contemplated widening of Grand-street.

The Women's Rights Convention held a formal meeting at the Cooper Institute, yesterday. The main question under consideration was the marriage relation. Mrs. BLACKWELL and Mrs. STANTON offered resolutions, bringing the subject up for discussion, which were opposed by WENDELL PHILLIPS, but finally adopted by a large majority vote; and, after thanking the late Legislature for what it had done for the cause of women, and asking for more, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

A large meeting in behalf of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was held at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, at which a statement of the progress and labors of the Board was presented, and addresses were delivered by returned missionaries from Bombay, Constantinople, Southern Armenia, Southern and Western Africa, and also by Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, of the Theological Seminary of this City.

There was quite a numerous gathering of people at Cooper Institute last evening, in response to a call for a general expression of sympathy for THADDEUS HYATT, now imprisoned in Washington for refusing to testify before the Senate Committee of Investigation, in relation to the John Brown foray on Harper's Ferry. Very strong speeches were made by Dr. CHEEVER, WENDELL PHILLIPS and WM. LLOYD GARRISON, and a great deal of enthusiasm prevailed. After a collection to defray the expense of publishing the proceedings in pamphlet form had been taken up, the meeting adjourned.

Another large business was done on the Stock Exchange yesterday, stimulated by the favorable advices by the *Asia*. Prices were ½ to 1½ ₱ cent. up, and the market closed firm. Exchange quiet. Money easy. The export for bullion for the steamers to-morrow, about $500,000.

Cotton was in fair demand at buoyant prices. Flour was moderately dealt in within our former range Wheat was in good supply and was heavy. Corn attracted considerable attention at full rates. Provisions, Rice, Molasses, Tallow, Oils, Naval Stores, Tobacco, Fish, Candles, Hops, Fruit, and Foreign Liquors were quiet. Sugars were more freely offered and were depressed. A livelier business was reported in Coffee, Hay, and Whisky. A fair amount of produce was engaged for Liverpool.

Political Prospects.

The political condition of the country is as completely chaotic as the most zealous lover of disorder could possibly desire. At no period within twenty-five years has there been so complete a rupture of all the bonds that usually hold parties together, or such an entire uncertainty as to the prospects of a pending Presidential election. The Democratic Party, which has preserved a form of nationality longer than any other, has at last been rent asunder by the same infinences which have destroyed all other political organizations. Whether it can come together again, even in form, is a matter of great doubt: but even if it does, it cannot fail to lose nearly all the moral strength which it derived from its former union. It is becoming evident that the Southern Democrats do not intend to abandon their ground, or to waive their demands upon the party at large. The tone and language of their leading organs and their public men, show conclusively that they will insist upon the distinct recognition of slaves as property under the Federal Constitution, and upon the duty of all departments of the Federal Government to protect that property wherever it may be. We see nothing to indicate a purpose on their part to waive this demand. They may possibly consent to say nothing of it in their Platform, provided the candidate shall be a man sufficiently pledged by his life and opinions to its recognition. But the Northern wing of their Party cannot concede such a candidate, or such a platform, without the certainty of disaster and ruin in every Northern State. The only chance they have of preserving anything of their local ascendancy, is by resisting to the last extremity every attempt to fasten upon them the responsibility for such a creed.

Strenuous attempts will, beyond all doubt, be made at Baltimore to effect a reunion. Whatever concessions can possibly be made by Northern men will be yielded. We have little doubt that they will recommit the Platform, and commence the whole session anew,—that is, if the seceding delegates return to the Convention, as they probably will. The Northern Democracy understand perfectly that without the South they have no chance whatever of success. They cannot repel the South, or refuse obedience to its requirements, without abandoning all hope of retaining the power and patronage of the Federal Government. The vast army of men in office, and of men who desire office, in the Democratic ranks, will insist upon every possible concession to the South. What are styled the Tennessee resolutions were actually drawn by a New-York delegate:—and we have very little doubt that nearly the whole delegation will go still further in yielding to Southern exactions, rather than abandon the hope of success. We see very little prospect, however, of any union which will be of the slightest service in the canvass. If they go far enough to please the South, they will go too far for the patience and self-respect of their own constituents.

We believe we incur not the slightest risk in asserting that there is not a single Northern State which will ever sanction the principle that it is the duty of Congress to protect slave property in the Territories. There may be individuals in the North who hold that opinion,—and there would doubtless be a respectable vote cast in several Free States for a Southern ticket nominated on that basis. But no such ticket could ever get an electoral vote North of Mason and Dixon's line. We doubt if the South expect it. We do not believe that the mass of the Southern people, if left to themselves, would ever demand it. But their leaders, who have designs of their own to serve, force it upon them, and they dare not resist.

The Republicans, then, enter upon the canvass with very great advantages. They have a broken and a hopelessly demoralized enemy to encounter. They may not be entirely harmonious among themselves,—but all their differences are upon minor points and unessential issues. They are cordially agreed in opposition to this demand of the South, and to everything which looks like compliance with it on the part of the nation. There may be some among them who doubt the power, and many more who question the wisdom, of Congressional intervention against Slavery in the Federal Territories. But there are none who will, for a moment tolerate the principle, that Congress should intervene in its favor and for its support. They can have no difficulty in uniting thoroughly and heartily upon a platform, broad enough and explicit enough to meet the issue which is likely to be presented to them by their opponents. Differences of opinion can only arise among them when they attempt to go beyond the line of actual dispute, and to lay down a creed of political ethics which shall satisfy the moral convictions, instead of meeting the political necessities, of their constituents. It is by no means impossible that such dissensions may arise, for political conventions are not always remarkable for the practical wisdom which guides their deliberations. But if they avoid this rock of offence, they have a most excellent chance of achieving the victory.

Dieu et Mon Droit.

There is nothing more agreeable than being in no way responsible to anybody for anything you do. Next to this in comfort is being responsible only to those who either do not care what you do, or, caring, cannot conveniently call you to account, or are not likely to do so immediately. Any man who can treat himself to either of these luxuries, has the world at his feet, and may turn life into a carnival. A thorough-going despot, after he has been doing something peculiarly outrageous, always calls attention to the fact that he is responsible to nobody but God and his own conscience, and thus leaves his fellow mortals no sort of pretext for desiring an inspection of his accounts. He does not, of course, pretend to be certain that there will not prove to be a balance against him at the final reckoning; but to a worthy man whom he has robbed or bastinadoed, or an innocent woman whom he has publicly flogged, this affords only a modified consolation. In fact, it would require human nature to be very much more malignant and fanatical than it is for it to find comfort, under an odious tyranny, in looking forward to the confusion of the tyrant at the Judgment Day. A Sicilian or Venetian, of enlarged views and strong faith, may possibly find his misery lightened by reflecting upon the sorry figure which FRANCIS JOSEPH or FERDINAND will cut when report of the various acts of their administration to the only court from which there is no appeal; but, in the meantime, the mass of the people would prefer a constitution and a responsible ministry.

Mr. BUCHANAN is a good deal more ingenious than either the Kaiser or the King. He does not venture to draw so largely on our patience as to deny absolutely the right of anybody in this world to inquire into his administration of the Government. He would prefer a postponement of all investigation till the last great day, but he knows perfectly well there would be no use in claiming anything of the sort, as a part of the Presidential prerogative. He acknowledges an earthly responsibility, because, though by no means a wise man, he is by no means a complete fool; but then, with a dexterity which his worst enemies must admire, he manages to make it the lightest yoke that ever sat on official shoulders, by alleging it to be responsibility "to the whole people of the United States." In addressing the band of editors who waited on him the other day at the White House, he said:

"The President is elected by the people of the United States, the Senators are chosen by the Legislatures of the States of this Union, and the members of the House of Representatives by the people of those several States. But the President is elected by the whole people of the United States, and to them alone is he responsible, under the Constitution. [Prolonged applause.] *Any encroachment upon his just constitutional rights, come from whatever quarter it may, is, therefore, an encroachment upon the rights of the people themselves.* [Repeated bursts of applause.]

The insinuation which this assertion is intended to cover is, that the recent appointment of a Committee by the House of Representatives, to inquire into his official conduct, is unconstitutional and unwarrantable. We are, we confess, however, astonished at his moderation in making himself responsible simply to the people of the United States.

Responsibility to the "whole human race," or to "mankind in general," would sound far grander, and entail just as little inconvenience. But for all practical purposes it must be admitted that an officer might just as well account to the whole of the inhabitants of this Union as to the human family in the aggregate. If you once admit, as Mr. BUCHANAN maintains, that the House of Representatives—the "Grand Inquest of the Nation," chosen by the people every second year, and thus the exponents of their latest wishes and ripest opinions—have nothing to do with his conduct in office, no right to inquire into it, his accountability is not a bit more burdensome than that of the Czar or the Kaiser. The only mode provided by the Constitution for the expression of the sentiments of "the whole people" during the President's term of office, is the House of Representatives. There is no other body which represents them. Close the mouth of the House, and who speaks for them? Mr. BUCHANAN will be the last to confess that the newspapers represent them; or, if they do so really, that they do so legally and constitutionally. To get the whole people of the United States together in a mass meeting, after the fashion of the Greek Republics, is clearly impossible. So that our Chief Magistrate, according to his theory of his position and duties, might just as well, for all practical purposes, be responsible to "auld lang syne," or the "innumerable laughter of the waves," or the "moonlight hour," or any other impalpable abstraction, as to that gross, compound, and thoroughly palpable body, "the whole people of the United States."

We may depend upon it that this novel doctrine of accountability will not be left "unexploited" by that exceedingly large body of our fellow citizens to whom all accountability is naturally hateful. We shall, one of these days, see a burglar stand up in court and put in a dilatory plea of the following tenor:

"May it please the Court—My rights as a citizen were conferred on me by the people of the State of New-York, by means of the Constitution. You now propose to institute an inquiry into my conduct, with the view of depriving me of those rights. I deny your power to do so. I am responsible for my acts to the whole people alone. If they are dissatisfied with those acts, let them assemble themselves together and say so in unison. If they believe I have forfeited my claim to citizenship, by breaking into the prosecutor's house and appropriating his spoons, let their united voice proclaim my guilt. To that voice I will bow with all proper submission, but in the meantime, I must request the crier to adjourn the Court."

INDECORUM IN COURTS OF JUSTICE.—The dull monotony of decent and orderly behavior which usually characterizes our Courts of law, was Thursday varied by a strong gust of personal slang quite worthy of Congress. During the progress of a trial in the Court of Common Pleas, the counsel being, on one side, a lawyer of extensive criminal practice and of some legislative experience, and on the other a German, the crowded audience enjoyed a pungent feast, which reflected anything but credit on the actors, or the Court that tolerated the fray. For a time the merits of the cause on trial were entirely forgotten, and counsel joined, without interference from the Bench, in a Congressional brush, in the course of which the expressive and elegant epithets of "Dutchman," "Pettifogger," "Tombs Skinner" and "Fellow," were mutually applied, with the same flippant gusto with which lawyers usually allude to their "learned friend," "the learned counsel," and similar expressions of legal etiquette.

However much it may be regretted that members of a profession which prides itself on its intellectual culture should violate the proprieties of ordinary social life, in their mutual intercourse, it is much more lamentable that they should be willing to make the solemn bar of a court of justice the arena of their disgraceful personal strife. Saddest of all is the picture of the Bench itself tolerating the infraction of its dignity by the disgraceful conduct and language of blackguardism, for the repression and punishment of which it is clothed with ample and summary power. That bench which allows the infringement of judicial decorum in the intercourse of counsel during a trial to pass unnoticed, can hardly hope long to escape insult, even more direct, to itself than it really receives whenever others are indecently assailed in its presence. The Courts of Justice ought to be strongholds, in which a stand should be made against the growing spirit of ruffianism which already so disgracefully characterizes our public, and especially legislative, assemblies. The Bar is always claimed to be the conservative element of society, as the Bench is of the Bar. It would seem, therefore, especially to behoove judges to maintain the dignity of their position against attacks like the one we record, unless they would alienate entirely from the Bench the already waning respect of the public mind.

Austria in Extremis.

While England and Switzerland are wasting their precious time in futile attempts to impress the great Powers with the enormous importance to the "balance of power" of the annexation of Savoy to France, events of quite another significance are rapidly ripening in the East of Europe.

The condition of Austria at the present moment is not less threatening in itself, though less alarming for the peace of the world, than was the condition of Turkey when the Czar NICHOLAS invited England to draw up with him the last will and testament of the "sick man of Europe." It is, indeed, hardly within the range of probability that another twelvemonth should pass over the House of HAPSBURG without bringing upon the Austrian Empire a catastrophe unmatched in modern history since the downfall of Poland.

The suicide of Baron BRUCK, the ablest practical statesman of the realm,—the only man high in the Imperial confidence who can be said to have comprehended in the least degree the actual financial state of the monarchy, the spirit of the present age, and the policy which that spirit imposes upon all Governments which do not mean to dash themselves in pieces; the man whom Prince FELIX SCHWARZENBERG on his death-bed implored FRANCIS JOSEPH to maintain against all the intrigues of the Aristocracy and the Army, saying, "there is but one man in Austria who can save your Imperial house, and BRUCK is that one man,"—the suicide of this devoted, able, and, as for a time he had seemed to be, successful Minister, has struck the people of Vienna, we are told, into a kind of dumb and abject despair. Nor without reason. The death of Baron BRUCK may well darken the heavens over Vienna, as the cloud of ashes rising from Vesuvius turned the noon to midnight over Pompeii on the day of its doom. For whatever may have been the real motive of that sudden and fearful deed, it reveals the absolute wreck of the financial organization of the Austrian Empire.

The Imperial journals assert that the unhappy Minister slew himself because he had been discovered to be the centre and life of a gigantic system of defalcation pervading every department of the public service; running back through the five years of his active primacy in the financial affairs of Austria; implicating functionaries of all ranks, and stretching over the whole empire, from the Lagunes of Venice to the mouths of the Danube. To fortify this charge, we learn that the intimate friends of the fallen man, the heads of the commercial class throughout Austria, the great bankers and merchants of the Empire, are everywhere undergoing examination at the hands of the Imperial authorities—examinations prosecuted with every circumstance of indignity and violence. The patricians and the generals are in the ascendant, and are everywhere avenging the odious triumphs of the statesman who dared to rise from the station of a Government clerk to the ear of the Emperor and the keys of the treasury; upon the order to which he belonged, and which he had done more than any other man in Austria to elevate into consideration, and to clothe with some small share of the influence which, for Austria's sake, he saw that it must be allowed to wield, if the Empire was to live, and move, and have any being in the nineteenth century.

Granting the truth of this version of BRUCK'S tragical story, it involves the hopeless prostration of every power in Austria but the will of the Sovereign and the word of the soldier; a will that was humbled at Solferino and a word that was broken at Villafranca,.

From other quarters we hear that Baron BRUCK, like a much greater and nobler man, Count SZECHENYI, the patriarch of Hungarian progress, took his life in sheer despair at the madness of a Government bent on its own destruction and the ruin of the nation cursed with its sway. Accept which interpretation we may of the catastrophe, it is for Austria one word more in that dread writing on the wall which, for the last eighteen months, has been slowly kindling into lurid prophecy before the eyes of the world. The vacillating policy of FRANCIS JOSEPH proves that, blind and obstinate as he is, even he begins to palo before these signs of the times. He has humbled himself to Hungary, and is endeavoring to propitiate Prussia. Were he to beg the Venetians to oblige him by electing their own Doges, he could not more clearly betray the terror which is invading the walls of Schoenbrunn. But Hungary, cheated and scourged for ten weary years into a keener-eyed and more resolute nationality than ever, refuses the hand that is extended to her, not to raise herself, but to steady her tottering tyrant. And the popular party in Prussia, headed by the eloquent and far-sighted VON VINCKE, openly demands a reconstitution of the German Empire, from which Austria shall be excluded. The HAPSBURGS have worn out, not only the patience of the races which they have so long oppressed, but the faith of the race to which they themselves belong. They stand alone in Europe. The nationality of Germany, struggling to assert itself, will admit them into its circle only as members, never again as leaders. The nationality of Hungary, chastised by them into wisdom, awaits but the apt moment to shake them off forever, and assume itself that station in Eastern Europe which Austria might, under other princes, have held for ages yet to come. The nationality of Italy stands at their side, ready, armed and eager to strike down the last Austrian standard that floats upon the shore of the Adriatic; and sure, in doing so, not only of the acquiescence, but of the applause, of Europe and of the world. The work of 1859 is fulfilling itself with a certainty and a speed upon which even its author can hardly have counted.

Congressional Decency.

As a great many emphatic and veracious Southern gentlemen have assured the country that the election of Mr. SHERMAN to the Speakership of the House of Representatives would have been instantly followed by the dissolution of the Union, and the advance of Governor WISE upon Washington at the head of the Harper's Ferry militia, we ought, of course, as good patriots, to rejoice that so great a calamity was averted, and that in Mr. PENNINGTON we found a happy delivery from our peril. But the part which was played by the member from Ohio, in a scene which yesterday diversified the dull monotony of Legislative business, might almost provoke us to regret that the official mace does not repose in hands which would use it so effectually upon the pates of the vulgar and the refractory among our senatorial sages.

A bill for civilizing the disgraceful district of Utah being under discussion, Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, offered two additional sections, which he asked the Clerk to read. Thereupon Mr. MORRIS, of the same State, sprang to his feet, and with "violent gesticulations," denounced his colleague as "a demagogue." Laughter, cries of "Order," and the general hubbub which always follows such cries, overwhelmed the august assembly with a tempest which lasted some ten minutes, and through the furious raging of which charges of "branded blackguardism," "deliberate falsehood" and the like were heard flung from one side to the other. The Speaker failing utterly to rule the whirlwind, it ran its own course, and, when its violence was a little spent, Mr. SHERMAN rose in his place, and, with quiet emphasis, demanded that the House should pass a vote of censure upon the member, Mr. MORRIS, who had caused this scandal by using improper and unparliamentary language. We are equally astonished and pleased to say that the first impulse of the whole House seems to have been to act upon this righteous proposition. But some technical question of order having been raised on Mr. SHERMAN'S motion, the mover finally consented to withdraw it, expressing the hope that the demonstration he had made might suffice to effect the good he had designed.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, rejoiced in this withdrawal, for the somewhat singular reason that "the language complained of was much milder than had been frequently used before in that Hall." This argument may be satisfactory to Congressmen whose sense of decency has been worn away by constant familiarity with the indecencies and vulgarities which are fast fixing a positive social stigma upon their body, and making it a question whether persons who sit in the House of Representatives ought to be freely admitted into the society of gentlemen. But it will only deepen the public sense of gratitude to Mr. SHERMAN for his attempt to arrest the degradation of our National councils. It is commonly supposed that the fact of twenty burglaries having been committed with impunity, ought not to weigh in favor of a twenty-first burglar caught in the act of breaking open a door. And the general public, reversing Mr. GROW'S logic, will only regret that the first offender who has been seized by a firm hand in the act of disgracing the American name, his constituency and himself on the floor of Congress, was not visited with the severest punishment which it is in the power of the House to inflict.

Minor Topics.

—Mr. CHARLES L. FLINT, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, has just published new editions of his excellent works on *Milch Cows and Dairy Farming* and on *Grasses and Forage Plants*. These works have already taken a decided rank among the best agricultural publications. They are admirably arranged upon a comprehensive plan, and are published in handsome octavo volumes. (CROSBY, NICHOLS, LEE & Co., Boston.)

—*Our Farm of Four Acres and the Money we Made by it*, is republished from the twelfth London edition, by SAXTON, BARKER & Co., with an Introduction by PETER B. MEAD, editor of the *Horticulturist*. Proprietors of small places will find much to entertain and instruct them in this little volume.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Methodist Conference.

TENTH DAY—FUNERAL EXERCISES OF BISHOP WAUGH.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 11.

The special business before the Conference today was the funeral services of Bishop WAUGH.

Before the hour arrived for the commencement of the services, the list of Conferences was called, and petitions upon various subjects were presented, fifty of which were in favor of and twenty against a change of the Slavery rule, and two or three against the use of tobacco by ministers.

During the proceedings of the earlier part of the session, the number of spectators had greatly increased, and when 10½ o'clock arrived, the hall was well filled with an appreciative audience.

The exercises were opened by congregational singing, followed by an eloquent and appropriate prayer by Rev. Dr. DURBIN, and the reading of the 90th Psalm and the 4th chapter of 1st Corinthians, by Dr. PECK, and after uniting in another song of praise, the venerable Bishop MORRIS proceeded to deliver a most impressive and eloquent sermon on the late senior member of the Board of Bishops, Bishop WAUGH, from the text of the 2d Corinthians, 11th chapter, 28th verse, "Besides these things, etc." The general theme of the discourse was Paul and his successors, in which the Bishop aimed to impress upon the minds of the ministry their duty to imitate Paul so far as he imitated Christ.

The discourse was listened to throughout with the undivided attention of the audience, and drew forth the silent applause of tears from many.

The concluding exercises were conducted by Rev. PETER CARTWRIGHT, and consumed the remainder of the session.

Political Demonstration.

SERENADE TO SENATOR BELL IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 11.

A meeting was held this evening at the Constitutional Party Head quarters. After addresses by the Delegates of the late Convention, a procession was formed, headed by a band, which proceeded to the Lafierte House to serenade Senator BELL. Mr. BELL was introduced from the balcony by JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL, who eulogized the unanimity of the Convention and the candidates presented.

Mr. BELL was received with cheers. He said it would be contrary to human nature if he did not feel deeply sensible of the honor paid him; but he also felt that the assemblage was mainly to approve of the action of the Convention. He did not appear to make a speech upon the political topics of the day, but to utter his thanks for the present manifestation. He alluded to the cause which led to the Convention—it being the distrust of both the Democratic and Republican Parties. He trusted that the party to succeed them would be a party of the Union and the Constitution of the country. The condition of the country required the people to come forth in their might and [illegible] to call back the country to the true objects of the institution of a Republican Government, and not exhaust its energies in obstructions. It is manifest that the public confidence in the stability of the Republic deteriorated within the last twenty years; the Convention, therefore, wisely banished from its consideration all exciting topics that have scattered distrust between the North and the South, knowing that it could lead to no public good. That Convention thought it among such a band of worthies to select your Speaker, as a compliment of which I feel my very unworthiness. He concluded by trusting that the party [illegible] ded with such auspicious harmony and good [illegible] would be successful in establishing a new era, and so the Convention shall not have labored in vain. His course for the last twenty years was well known and it would be needless to refer to it. Again thanking the crowd for the honor conferred to him, Mr. BELL retired, amid hearty though not general cheering. From occasional interruptions and responses to sentiments uttered, it was evident that the crowd was composed largely of persons attracted by curiosity, and that the friends of the cause have [illegible] to get their enthusiasm to fever heat yet.

THE DOUGLAS PARTY AT DETROIT, MICH.

DETROIT, Friday, May 11.

One hundred and fifty-three guns were fired this evening on the occasion of the return of a portion of the Michigan Delegation to Charleston. A large mass meeting was also held to express approbation of their course in sustaining Mr. DOUGLAS.

The friends of BELL and EVERETT fired thirty-three guns in honor of their nomination at Baltimore.

THE BELL AND EVERETT RATIFICATION MEETING AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 11.

The ratification meeting is postponed till Monday night, owing to the storm.

Delegates en route for Chicago.

PORT JERVIS, Friday, May 11.

Hon. JAMES KELLY, Hon. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, JOHN A. C. GRAY, and several other delegates to the Republican Convention, are passengers on the express train of the New-York and Erie Railroad this morning, *en route* for Chicago.

GOV. MORGAN EN ROUTE TO THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 11.

Gov. MORGAN passed through the city this evening *en route* for the Chicago Convention. He was received at the depot with a salute, and escorted to the American Hotel and back by Company D, of the Seventy fourth Regiment, and the Common Council.

Steamboat Casualties.

SINKING OF THE STEAMER R. T. LAEE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

MEMPHIS, Friday, May 11.

The steamer *R. T. Lace*, Capt. PHILLIPS, with 150 passengers, from New-Orleans to Cincinnati, snagged and sunk fifty miles below this place last night. The boat and cargo are a total loss.

Mrs. James T. Lindsay, of New-Orleans; Mrs. Kate Whiten and son of Lafayette, Ind.; Mrs. H. C. Neal and daughter, of Parkersburgh, Va.; Mrs. Wm. Harris, of Parkersburgh, Va.; John Pauley, Ill.; — Klugman, of Iowa; Wm. Wilson, of Cincinnati; Charles Allenda's, of Syracuse, Ohio; Francis and Wm. Everett, of Louisiana; a fireman, a porter, and three servants, are known to be lost. The officers and the rest of the cabin passengers were saved.

LOSS OF THE PROPELLER "PRAIRIE STATE."

DETROIT, Friday, May 11.

The propeller *Prairie State*, for Ogdensburg, with a full cargo of flour, ran on a reef in the Straits of Mackinac on Wednesday morning, and sunk immediately. The crew and passengers were saved. No further particulars received as yet.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION AT HANNIBAL, MO.—RIOT.

QUINCY, Ill., Friday, May 11.

A fire broke out at Hannibal, Mo., this morning, on Market-street, spreading in every direction, and consuming two entire blocks. Loss between $30,000 and $40,000. Considerable excitement prevails among the citizens, who have commenced burning all houses, the inmates of which are supposed to have fired the buildings consumed this morning. No further particulars are yet received.

STORES AT LEXINGTON, MO.

St. LOUIS, Friday, May 11.

A fire at Lexington, Mo., last night destroyed several stores, and did much damage to the goods contained in them. Loss $20,000; partially insured.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT BRISTOL, R. I.

BRISTOL, R. I., Friday, May 11.

The residence of JAMES F. DE WOLF was destroyed by fire early this morning, and the falling chimneys crushed a number of men. The dead bodies of LEWIS WALDRON and Mr. HORTON have been taken from the ruins; seven or eight other persons were badly burned and bruised, but it is hoped none fatally. The property was insured for $12,000, but the loss exceeds that amount.

Freshet on the Patapsco.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 11.

We have had a tremendous rain-storm all night. The rain is still falling, though it has somewhat abated. There is a great flood on the falls, and the streets in the vicinity are overflown. It is feared that considerable damage has been done above.

BALTIMORE, 3 P. M.—The flood has about subsided. So far no serious damage has been done, beyond the falling of numerous cellars, and flooding the lower stories of buildings in portions of Holliday, Saratoga, Jay, and Harrison streets, and the Market space. In some places the water is from four to seven feet deep. So far no serious damage is reported outside of the city beyond carrying off fences, etc. No damage is reported on the Ohio road, and trains are running without interruption.

Capture of a Supposed Slaver.

BOSTON, Friday, May 11.

A Spanish brig, supposed to be a slaver, was brought into Provincetown last evening by Mr. HILL, second mate of the schooner *Kiezi*, which fell in with her at sea. She had all sail set. No one was on board of her. She was furnished with large quantities of water, rice, peas, beans, bread, fish and beef, and had also a large amount of lumber for a slave deck. She was probably from Havana for Africa. A receipt on board had the words "Brig *Don Juan*" written on it.

Prize Fight in New-Hampshire.

BOSTON, Friday, May 11.

A mill came off yesterday in Epping, N. H., between HARRY FINNEGASS, of Boston, and MIKE LEAVITT, of Lowell. Twenty-three rounds were fought in 36 minutes, and FINNEGASS was the victor. LEAVITT was beaten blind. There were about 200 spectators present, mostly from Boston.

Drought Throughout New-England.

BOSTON, Friday, May 11.

Extensive drought throughout New-England is causing great trouble to farmers, who, in some parts of New-Hampshire, drive cattle many miles for water. Fires in the woods are also raging in many localities. At Hyannis, on the Cape, yesterday, a fire spread over 1,000 acres of woodland, and was quite extensive.

The Passage of the Tariff Bill—Celebration at Scranton, Penn.

SCRANTON, Friday, May 11.

One hundred and five guns were fired this afternoon upon the receipt of the news of the passage of the Tariff bill in the House.

A meeting is called for Monday evening and preparations are being made for a grand demonstration.

Hon. A. H. Stephens Repudiates the Charleston Secession.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, May 11.

Hon. A. H. STEPHENS has written a letter in reply to several gentlemen of Macon, in which he sustains the principles of non-intervention, disapproves of the secession at the Charleston Convention, and recommends that delegates be sent to Baltimore.

The Steamer Bay State.

TORONTO, Friday, May 11.

The American steamer *Bay State*, which went ashore on an island outside of Toronto harbor on Wednesday morning, still resists all attempts to get her off—being now in a worse position than at first.

Death of a Bank President.

ODDENSBURGH, N. Y., Friday, May 11.

AUGUSTUS CHAPMAN, President of the Ogdensgatchie Bank of Ogdensburgh, died in a fit very suddenly this morning, at his residence in Morristown.

Testimonial to Tom Sayers.

TROY, Friday, May 11.

A meeting has been called for to-night, to take steps to present a testimonial to TOM SAYERS.

Railroad Accident.

ROUSE'S POINT, Friday, May 11.

The passenger train from here to Montreal ran over a cow last evening. The baggage car was thrown down an embankment, and JOHN MALLOUGH, baggage-master, seriously hurt. The train was somewhat detained, but there was no other injury.

Shaw's Sewing Machines,
AS ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY

Beyond the all-manufacturing synopsis. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $30.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES of new styles at $75 and $80. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 135 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Doors and Bank Fronts, Cottons, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 29th-st. 2d-av. and 30th-st., New-York.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Opening Day,
THURSDAY, May 10, 1860.
TUTHILL will this day open the spacious store No. 386 Broadway, lately occupied by Messrs. Goupil & Co., as a first-class hat establishment. The stock has been selected with great care, and comprises a large and varied assortment of silk hats of various qualities, Paris made and American soft hats in great variety; caps of the newest and most approved styles; silk, gingham and cotton umbrellas, carpet bags, hat cases, &c., &c.
TUTHILL, Hatter,
No. 386 Broadway,
opposite International Hotel.

Perry's Japanese
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Sells nothing. Sold everywhere.
JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st, one door west of Broadway.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
"Is a public benefaction."—*[Boston Transcript.*
"Is predominantly adapted to family use."—*[Phil. Eve. Journal.*
Price $30. Salesroom No. 508 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

Great Sale of Shirts.
SIX FOR $3, WORTH $12.
PERFECT FIT, and well made.
MERRILL'S SHIRT MANUFACTORY, 262 Broadway.

John B. Dunham,
OVER-STRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

"Eureka Sewing Machines."
Price $60, complete; gauges attached. Parties not having full amount accommodated. An examination solicited. Office No. 493 Broadway.

Dress Black Freck Coats, $4 to $18.
SPRING BUSINESS SUITS, $7 to $16.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Mammoth Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 200 and 202 Bowery.

Shirts Made to Order.
New styles ties, 50 cents each.
Canton undershirts and drawers.
At Nos. 97 and 99 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRAOY, Agent.

Anniversary Hats.
The largest and most elegant assortment of fashionable Hats and Caps, for gents and children, in the City. The clergy supplied at a discount.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Something New.—A HEMMER, TUCKER, TELLER, BINDER and GAUGE, combined, just patented. Simple hemming any width and thickness of cloth, either side; applied to any sewing machine by any one in a few minutes.
RETAIL PRICE $5; LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
Orders by mail supplied, postage paid. Complete instructions go with every Hemmer. Send for a circular.
Also, UNIVERSAL BOSOM-FOLDER AND SELF-MARKER for Quilting.
UNIVERSAL HEMMER CO., No. 429 Broadway.

A Medical Whisky.
It is well known that Old Bourbon Whisky, in its purity, is an invaluable medicinal agent. We take pleasure in announcing to physicians, invalids and others that we have on hand a large stock in bottles, from the old and well-known Kentucky Salt River distilleries, which is a strictly pure whisky and worthy of entire confidence. Sold by all druggists.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists & Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water.—This water is pronounced by distinguished physicians to be high y valuable as a medicinal agent. We know that ten thousand remedies are in the market, and advertised to cure as many different diseases, but we have such strong faith in the virtues of this water, that we do not hesitate to recommend it to invalids generally. Its curative qualities have been thoroughly tested. Call and see testimonials.
H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent,
Metropolitan Hotel Buildings,
No. 574 Broadway, New-York.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 13 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of the Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rev. T. Starr King, Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, Rev. James B. Miles, Rev. John Pierpont, Rev. Joseph H. Clinch, Rev. S. H. Riddel, Rev. Thomas Whittemore, Rev. Martin Moore, Rev. Edward Edmonds, Rev. Chas. Briggs, recommend the careful reading of our pamphlet, "On the importance of iron in the Human Organism, and the Philosophy of its Uses in the blood." The pamphlet can be had on application to any druggist or to the proprietors of the Peruvian Syrup, (protoxide of iron.) N. L. CLARK & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

Boots and Shoes for the Young.—Good articles, low prices, and an extensive stock, induce people to patronize GANTRELL'S establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. One specialty of GANTRELL'S is particularly deserving of mention, and that is his extensive arrangements for furnishing children with boots and shoes of the finest qualities and every description.

To the Afflicted—Just received, a full supply of Silk, Lisle and Flax Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps and Anklets, for varicose veins and weak joints. Do. do. Elastic Male and Female Supporters. A female in attendance to wait upon ladies. MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y., opposite St. Paul's Church.

Smith, "the" Hatter, has removed to No 131 Nassau-st., two doors from Beekman, next door to the Nassau Bank. Great reduction in prices. A fine moleskin silk hat for $3. As good as sold elsewhere for $3 or $4. Spring and Summer styles now ready. Please call and examine.

Something New.—"Stammering."—The cause and cure of this annoying defect will be fully made known to any person thus afflicted, on application, free of charge, by Dr. A. H. SMEDLEY, Articulist. Office, No. 648 Broadway. Hours, 10 to 4.

Hair Dye, Wigs, Scalps, Fronts and Braids.—The best in the world to be found at ORISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House. Private sky-light rooms for applying the dye and fitting on wigs. Copy address—No. 6 Astor House, Broadway.

The New Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
C. H. COLLINS, No. 489 Broadway.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William-sts.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, south-west corner of 8th-av. and 23th-st., New-York. Medicines warranted strictly pure, and dispensed with the utmost care.

Leary & Co.'s Successors—HUNT & DUSENBURY—Call the attention of gentlemen to the superior style and quality of their dress Hats, manufactured by them at Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Shirts, all Sizes, Ready Made or Made to order, in the best manner, at McLAUGHLIN'S, No. 259 Greenwich, corner Murray-st.

MARRIED.

MEACHAM—NEWTON.—In this City, on Thursday, May 10, by Rev. Dr. McClintock, Mr. GEO. L. MEACHAM to Miss LYDIA D. NEWTON, both of this City.

RHODES—BIRDSALL.—In this City, on Thursday, May 10, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, HIRAM RHODES to Miss ESTREA BIRDSALL, youngest daughter of Geo. H. Birdsall, all of this City.

STEVENS—LOWNDES.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 9, by Rev. T. Stafford Drowne, JOSEPH T. STEVENS to MARY JODRELL, youngest daughter of Henry Owen Lowndes, Esq.

WILKINSON—BURTON.—At New-Brighton, on Wednesday, May 9, by Rev. James Brownlee, JAMES WILKINSON, Esq., M. D., to Miss LIZZIE Y. BURTON.

WILLARD—BAYAR.—At West Neck, Huntington, L. I., on Wednesday, May 9, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., J. LE BARON WILLARD, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to MARY, eldest daughter of Edward K. Bryar.

DIED.

SIBLEY.—In this City, on Thursday, May 10, CHARLES PIERCE SIBLEY, son of Philip H. and Wilhelmina Sibley, aged 13 years, 3 months and 15 days.

His friends, those of the family and the late C. R. Fleet Musketeers, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 66 Charlton-st., on Saturday, May 12, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GOODRICH.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 9, SAML. GRISWOLD GOODRICH, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, May 12, at 10 o'clock A. M., from St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, corner of Great Jones-st., without further notice. The remains will be taken in the afternoon to Connecticut for interment.

HOLCOMBE.—In this City, on Friday, May 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., HENRY HOLCOMBE, of the late firm of Prior, Holcombe & Co., in the 26th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

WEST.—In this City, on Thursday morning, after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARY WEST, in the 70th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respected to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her son, Mr. Wm. West, No. 142 West 13th-st., on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Paterson, N. J.

MCKEON.—In this City, on Friday morning, May 11, after a long illness, Mrs. JANE MCKEON, relict of the late Joseph McKeon, of this City, in the 76th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 19 East 31st-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CARNELL.—In this City, on Thursday, May 10, of apoplexy, Dr. SAMUEL F. CARNELL, in the 50th year of his age.

GILLIES.—In this City, on Friday morning, May 11, WILLIAM B. GILLIES, aged 48 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday,) the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 500 Grand-st., without further invitation.

MERWIN.—In this City, on Friday morning, May 11, JAMES A. MERWIN, son of Ella and the late Augustine Merwin, of this City, aged 17 years and 6 months.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his mother No. 56 St. Mark's place, on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

SLEICHER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 11, HARRIET VAN RANSSELAER SLEICHER, widow of the late Alexander N. Sleicher.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at St. Taomas' Church, Broadway, New-York, on Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

FOSHAY.—On Friday, May 11, after a short illness, JAMES W. FOSHAY, aged 31 years 3 months and 12 days.

Further particulars as to the funeral service and burial, will be published in the Sunday morning *Herald* and Sunday morning *Atlas* of the 13th inst

BERRY.—On Thursday, May 10, ELLEN, beloved child of James and Catherine Berry, aged 3 years, 2 months and 18 days.

Her remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

GODWIN.—In Williamsburgh, on Friday, May 11, Mrs. JANE, wife of Charles Goodwin, aged 36 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 126 South 8th-st, on Sunday next, the 13 h inst., at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

COURTNEY.—At Williamsburgh, on Friday, May 11, at his daughter's residence, LEWIS FINTORA COURTNEY, one of the Old Veterans of the War of 1812, aged 76 years, 4 months and 17 days.

The relatives, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at No 134 South 2d-st., on Sunday, May 13, at 12 o'clock. The remains to be interred in the family vault at Trinity Church.

☞ Sing Sing papers please copy.

BOYCE.—In Williamsburgh, on Friday, May 11, at 1½ A. M., of scarlet fever, CHARLES, the youngest son of John C. and Sarah Boyce, aged 1 year, 4 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, South 8th-st., second door from Union-av., Williamsburgh, this day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

PECK.—In Flushing, on Thursday night, May 10, ISAAC PECK, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. George's Church, Flushing, on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The steamboat *Flushing* will leave Fulton Market wharf at 2 o'clock P. M of the same day, to convey the friends to and from the funeral stopping at the foot of 10th-st., E. R., on her passage each way.

FISHER.—At White Plains, on Friday, May 11, ANTHONY W. FISHER, aged 30 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 10 A. M.

BUCKHOUT.—On Thursday, May 10, after a long and painful illness, MARIA BUCKHOUT, aged 32 years and 1 day.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, Tremont, Westchester County, this day, (Saturday,) May 12, at 1½ o'clock.

LATHROP.—Last evening, GEORGIANA, youngest daughter of Rev. Edward Lathrop, in the 15th year of her age.

Particulars of funeral in the evening papers.

HAGUE.—At West Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, May 10, suddenly, CATHARINE P., wife of John Hague, aged 64 years, 4 months and 13 days.

Carriages will be at the Hoboken Ferry at 1½ o'clock. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 13th inst., from her late residence, Clinton av., West Hoboken, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Birmingham, Eng., papers please copy.

COVERT.—At Shrewsbury, N. J., on Thursday, May 10, at his residence, after a short illness, Capt. JOHN COVERT, aged 62 years and 10 months.

His funeral will take place, from his late residence, at 2 o'clock this day.

☞ Seneca County papers please copy.

SOLLOCH.—At Woodbridge, N. J., on Friday, May 11, ROLAND D. SOLLOCH.

Funeral on Monday, May 14, from the Presbyterian Church. Carriages will be in waiting at the Railway Depôt on the arrival of the New-Jersey Railroad train, which leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., at 12 o'clock. Cars return at 5:30 P. M.

VEDDER.—At Hyde Park, Dutchess County, on Friday, May 11, STEPHEN T. VANNESS, formerly of Schenectady, aged 38 years and 8 months.

The funeral will take place at Hyde Park, on Monday, May 14, at 12½ P. M. His remains will be taken to Schenectady for interment.

SHERWOOD.—At Westport, Conn., on Thursday, May 10, EBENEZER B. SHERWOOD, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BURR.—At Richmond, Va., on Friday, May 4, THOMAS HUBBARD BURR, youngest son of the late David J. Burr, of Richmond.

BROWN.—In Havana, Cuba, on Friday, March 23, Capt. DAVID BROWN, a native of Maine, and late commanding the bark *C. Heddle*, in the 43d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and masters of vessels, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 49 Butler-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

NORRIS.—At Shanghai, China, Friday, Feb. 17, EDWIN A. NORRIS, son of Robert T. Norris, Esq., of this City, aged 18 years and 7 months.

From the Sacramento (California) Herald of April 21.

DEATH OF AN ESTIMABLE CITIZEN.—It is our melancholy duty to record, this morning, the death of a most estimable citizen and worthy gentleman Capt. A. GRAY MORGAN died last evening, at the Orleans Hotel. He had been in bad health for some time past. He came up from San Francisco about a week ago, but became so ill that he had to confine himself to his room. His disease was quite sudden, and to some extent unexpected. Capt MORGAN was a native of Aurora, New-York, and emigrated to this State at an early day. One of the most amiable men, with a heart as large as ever filled the human breast, he had gathered around him a circle of warm and loving friends. They live to deplore his untimely death. The funeral will take place this afternoon, from the Orleans Hotel, at four o'clock.

DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
DELAWARE—*Extra Class, No. 225 May 11, 1860.*
18, 47, 9, 45, 65, 62, 39, 22, 54, 36, 71, 69, 56.
DELAWARE—*Class No. 226, May 11, 1860.*
47, 64, 18, 33, 4, 55, 11, 71, 65, 12, 73, 63, 46.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, Or WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
CLASS 328, MAY 11, 1860.
10, 38, 49, 27, 5, 9, 26, 4, 77, 7, 30, 40.
Prizes cashed at No. 556 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing
HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

"USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL."—HEGEMAN & CO.'S BENZINE, for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists, only 25 cents per bottle.
☞ See that you get the genuine article.

ICE PITCHERS, ICE PITCHERS.
ICE BOWLS.
22 THE PLACE TO BUY. 22
NEW AND HANDSOME STYLES
JUST RECEIVED,
John street, from the factory, and for sale at the LOWEST PRICES, BY John street,
22 WM. S. MURRAY, 22
No. 22 John-st., near Broadway

ASTOR HOUSE EXCHANGE.
BAR, RESTAURANT AND LUNCH.
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS.
The Restaurant will be provided with all the delicacies of the season.
The bar will be supplied with the best of liquors, and prompt attention.
JAS. P. M. STETSON & CO.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE,
No. 5, FOR MAY,
IS NOW READY.
EDITED BY WM. M. THACKERAY.
This Magazine circulates in England 125,000 per month, and is edited by W. M. Thackeray. The first authors in Europe contribute to it, and it is beautifully illustrated. Nos. 1, 2 3, 4 have now also been received again, and full sets can be obtained
Single numbers, 35 cents, or yearly subscription, $4.
WILLMER & ROGERS,
No. 42 Nassau-st., New-York,
And all news agents and booksellers.

LADIES' GILT BELTS,
HAIR NETS, SILK BRAID CAPS,
FRENCH and PALM LEAF FANS,
GILT SLIDES and BUCKLES,
FANCY HAIR PINS,
and MANY NEW GOODS,
Just received per various steamers, for sale to the Trade by HUGHES, DUPUY & EXCHANGE,
No. 341 Broadway, up stairs.

A HEALTHY,
PLEASANT,
INVIGORATING,
TONIC,
BEVERAGE.
McKNIGHT'S MALT WINE,
Recommended by physicians in cases of consumption, loss of appetite, general debility, and as a tonic possessing the advantages of food and beverage. Packed in cases of one and two dozen each, and for sale by all first-class fruiterers and grocers.
ISAAC DAVIS, No. 24 William-st.,
THOMAS DAVIS, No. 99 North Moore-st.,
Wholesale Agents.

NORTON'S OINTMENT!
FOR
SALT RHEUM AND SCROFULA.
Permanently cures Scaldhead, Ringworms, and all Itching Eroptions of the skin.
This Ointment penetrates to the basis of the disease—goes to its very source—and cures it from the flesh beneath to the skin on the surface. Large glass boxes, price 50 cents.
Prepared by GERRIT NORTON, Original Proprietor, New-York. Depôt at No. 15 Beekman-st., and sold by Druggists.

REMOVAL.
The office of the DAY-BOOK will be removed,
On MONDAY next,
To the building
NO. 162 NASSAU-STREET,
Almost directly opposite the City Hall.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 566 Broadway.

ROSES, VERBENAS, DAHLIAS AND other Summer flowering plants of the most beautiful varieties from the garden daily, at our usual low prices, carefully packed to ship to any distance.
PETER HENDERSON,
No. 9 John-st.

FINE PLATED WARE AT REDUCED PRICES.—Ice Pitchers, $6 50 to $10; Coffee Urns, $9 to $15; Tea Sets, 6 pieces, $20 to $25; Cake Baskets, $4 to $8; Casters, $3 to $12; Decanter Stands, $8 to $12; Forks and Spoons, $2 to $6 per dozen. Waiters, &c., at the store of LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

THE
THIRD EDITION
OF THE
COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER,
PUBLISHED DAILY
at 4 o'clock P. M.,
Contains all the news of the day, local, commercial, telegraphic, &c., to the hour of publication. The COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER maintains with vigilance its long-established reputation for entire impartiality and independence of opinion, and its perfect accuracy and reliability with respect to its financial reports and commercial intelligence. The knowledge that these are its characteristic gives to the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER an influence with its readers second to that of no newspaper in the United States.
The THIRD EDATION may be obtained of the newsmen at the

Astor House,	Metropolitan Hotel,
Girard House,	Laferge House,
St Nicholas Hotel,	Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The depôts of the New-Jersey, Hudson River, Harlem and New Haven Railways; at the Staten Island, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Williamsburgh Ferries, and at the Post-office news-stand, and also of

Broadway P. O., No. 422 Broadway.	Conroy, No 5 Hudson-st.
Wing & Co., No. 453 Broadway.	Telfer, No. 26, 3d-av.
Britane, No. 636 Broadw'y,	Macchose, No. 147 3d-av.
Rogers, No. 827 Broadway.	Pillsbury, No. 201 3d-av.
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Greece, No. 942 Broadway.	Bennett, No. 463 3d-av.
Burke, No. 638 Broadway.	Pollecy, No. 346 4th-av.
Inglis, No. 38 Carmine-st.	Williams, No. 348 4th-av.
Kirby, No. 84 Bleecker st.	Busteed, No. 400 4th-av.
Van Beuren, No. 223 Bleecker-st.	Taylor, No. 444 4th av.
Honsewirth, 321 Spring-st.	Brown, No. 34 6th-av.
Van Riper, 132 Varick-st.	Bentley, 6th-av. and 32d-st.
Shields, No. 442 Hudson-st.	Beetley, No. 177 7th-av.
Cregler, 14 Greenwich-av.	Gribben, 8th-av. & Troy-st.
Conroy, Warren-st. and College-place.	Rooke, No. 25 8th-av.
O'Brien, Chambers and Hudson sts.	Smirt, No 87 8th av.
	Shepard, 23d-st. and 8th-av.
	Hart, No 256 8th-av.
	Beach, No 314 8th-av.
	Powell, No. 270 8th-av.

And in Brooklyn of

Greene, opposite the City Hall.	Bennett, Atlantic-st.
Doremus, No. 69½ Fulton-st.	Eager, Atlantic-st., near
Heath, No. 131 Myrtle-av.	Court-st.

LATEST NEWS.
THE
THIRD EDITION
OF THE
"EVENING POST,"
Published at 4 o'clock,
Can be had of Newsboys and News Agents everywhere.

BASE BALL.—THE SUNDAY MERCURY, OF to-morrow, will contain a full report of ALL THE BASE BALL MATCHES OF THE WEEK, together with a vast amount of matter interesting to all classes of our citizens.
THE SUNDAY MERCURY
has a larger circulation than any other Sunday newspaper in America. Advertisements received until 9 o'clock on SATURDAY EVENINGS. Office No. 46 Ann-st.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE,
FOR MAY.
READY THIS MORNING.
EDITED BY W. M. THACKERAY.
CONTENTS.
1. Framley Parsonage—Chapter XIII.—Delicate Hints.
Chapter XIV.—Mrs. Crawley, of Hogglestock
Chapter XV.—Lady Lupton's Ambassador.
2. Campaigning in China.
3. Little Scholars.
4. The Carver's Lesson.
5. Wm. Hogarth: Painter, Engraver and Philosopher. Essays on the man, the work and the time. IV.—The Painter's Progress.
6. Written in the Deepdene Album. By WASHINGTON IRVING.
7. Lovel, the Widower, with an illustration. Chapter V.—In which I am stung by a serpent.
8 Strules in Animal Life.
Chapter V.
9 Pater familias to the Editor of the CORNHILL MAGAZINE.
10. The Outcast Mother. By E. J. Ba. RTH.
11. The Portent. 1. Its Legend, with an illustration.
12. Roundabout Papers—No. 3—On Ribbons.

A full supply of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 has now arrived. All wishing to complete sets or commence subscriptions from No. 1, will please do so at once.
Single numbers 36 cents, or $4 per annum.
WILMER & ROGERS. No. 42 Nassau-st., New-York, and all booksellers and news agents in the United States.

A PERFECT FITTING
SHIRT, TO BE HAD AT
No. 387 BROADWAY,
Up Stairs.
(LATE OF LONDON.)

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MADE TO MEASURE,
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS!
Made of New-York Mills Muslin, and fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in retail stores at $2 50 each. Also, the very best Shirts that can be made, $2 each.
P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:
30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard.. $4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50 cents per yard..... 3 50
Making and cutting..... 6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50 cents..... 1 50
Profit..... 2 65
Total..... $18 00
SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free every where, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.
WARD, from London,
No. 387 Broadway, upstairs,
between White and Walker sts.

SPRING AND SUMMER.
For the most fashionable, most tasty, best fitting, best made, newest stock, largest assortment of CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS ready-made, and at less prices than at any other establishments in this City, go to F. S. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest store in the City. The children's department and custom room not surpassed in this country.

RICH CARPETING.—SPRING STYLES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 466 Broadway, near Grand-st.;
Invite attention to their SPRING STYLES, ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETING, also 3 Ply and Ingrain of every variety of style and grade. English and American Oil Cloths, &c., &c.
Best styles English Velvets, 125 to 100 cents per yard.
Best styles English Tapestry, 88 to 100 cents per yard.

MESSRS. E. V HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
opened their
BRANCH STORE,
AT
NO. 42 EAST 14TH ST., UNION-SQUARE,
On MONDAY, the 7th inst., with a most elegant assortment of entirely new styles of
FINE CHANDELIERS AND GAS-FIXTURES,
MIRRORS, CORNICES and BRONZES.

FACTS.
In this paper we present to the public unimpeachable testimony establishing the facts that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, REGULATING PILLS, and RENOVATING RESOLVENT, are not only positive curatives of the sick afflicted with disease, but that they have in many cases proved to be infallible, and have restored the dying patient to robust health after all other means of medication failed.
THIRTEENTH WITNESS.
TYPHOID FEVER—CHILLS AND FEVER—PALPITATION OF THE HEART.—PRUDENCE BAILEY, Rushville, Ind., testifies:
"I have cured some very bad cases of typhoid fever and chills and fever with Radway's Regulating Pills and Ready Relief. A single application of the Ready Relief has relieved severe pains in the head, heart and stomach. A few drops of the Ready Relief will stop the palpitation of the heart in few minutes. I have had the phthisis for these last ten years; have consulted several physicians; none of them could relieve me. Radway's Ready Relief, Regulating Pills, and Renovating Resolvent, always afford me relief from this distressing complaint. They are speedily working a cure."
R. R. Relief, 25c., 50c., and $1 per bottle.
Regulating Pills, 25c. per box,
Resolvent, $1 per bottle.
RADWAY & CO., No 23 John-st., N. Y.
Sold by E. S. HUTCHINGS, No 22 Exchange-place, Jersey City, N. J. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

TURNER'S FOREST WINE BITTERS are the most reliable medicine ever introduced for the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Biliousness, or any derangement of the digestive organs. They create a good appetite, enrich the blood, strengthen and brace up the system, are very fine flavored and pleasant to the taste. Are economical and cheap Sold in full quart bottles, for 50 cents, by the principal Druggists everywhere.

HOCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS, VA.
The reputation of these Springs is established throughout Virginia and the South, and is rapidly extending over the whole Union.
The many remarkable cures performed by them in DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY, SCROFULA AND ALL GLANDULAR AND SKIN DISEASES, CHRONIC NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, PILES, &c., have attracted the attention of the most eminent medical men in every section of the country.
Dr. Cartwright, of New-Orleans, says: "In truth, I know of no water in Europe or America so rich in *medicinal substances* as that of Rockbridge Alum Springs."
Dr. Moorman, resident Physician at the White Sulphur: "It is a matter of no little importance that the public should be fully apprised of the remarkable efficacy of the Rockbridge waters, in strumous diseases especially. They have long stood a reproach to our profession, and never, but in these waters, has a remedy been found that deserves the name of a *specific* for their cure."
Dr. Carter, of Virginia, certifies "that the water is a *powerful alterative*, acts on the glandular system generally and possesses great *tonic* properties."
Rev. Dr. Buffner: "I have repeatedly used it, and besides the good effects upon my general health, I found it peculiarly efficacious in dispelling CUTANEOUS ABSURIONS, and promoting a healthy action of the skin. No other medicine that I have ever used had so remarkable virtue in this respect."
Dr. J. A. Mibane, of Greensboro', N. C., says: "I am perfectly satisfied that the waters are unequaled by any in the world for *ulcers*, and especially those of a *scrofulous* nature."
The late Rev. James W. Alexander, D.D., in a letter to the New-York *Observer*, July, 1855, says: "Startling instances of the cure of dyspepsia and chronic diarrhœa are occurring every year. These waters are not a nostrum; everybody sees and knows all about them. They are not a quack medicine; the regular Faculty exhibit them under due guards and cautions. We have felt it to be a duty to increase, so far as we could, the public knowledge of these fountains."
An invalid, writing from Ohio, says: "My dyspepsia, with all its train of horrible nervous symptoms, has been relieved, and effectually and permanently cured."
Another, from North Carolina, writes that "after exhausting the best medical skill in a case of chronic diarrhœa, it has yielded to the curative powers of the Rockbridge Alum Water."
Our pamphlet is filled with letters of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, lawyers, and all classes of our fellow-citizens, who certify their personal knowledge and experience of the virtues of this water.
The establishment, much enlarged and improved in all its appointments and appliances, is now open to visitors.
It is about eleven or twelve hours distant from Washington City, the cars of the Virginia Central Railroad passing within five miles of it. Passengers from the North take the Alexandria boat at Washington City, and from Alexandria by cars to Gordonsville, and thence by the Central cars to Millboro' Dépôt, five miles distant; from which point comfortable coaches convey them to the Springs.
Passengers from the South by the seaboard route come to Richmond, and thence by Central cars to Millboro'. Those coming over the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad come to Lynchburg, thence by the new road to Charlottesville, passing in full view of Monticello and the University of Virginia, thence to Millboro'.
The Rockbridge Alum being the first in order of the Virginia Springs reached by the traveler *en-route* for the celebrated White Sulphur, Sweet Springs, &c., &c., is a convenient resting point. We shall try and make it a comfortable one. The Natural Bridge is in this county, 30 miles distant.
Pamphlets sent promptly on application.
FRAZIER & RANDOLPH,
Proprietors.
P. S.—The Rockbridge Alum Spring Water in bottles is sold by HEGEMAN & CO, Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.
Agents for New-York.

AMERICAN WATCHES.
MADE BY THE
AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
AT WALTHAM, MASS.
TO THE PUBLIC.
Attention is invited to the following statement of facts in regard to these watches, and some considerations why they should be preferred to those of foreign manufacture:
Notwithstanding the determined and persistent efforts of many of those dealing in foreign watches to prejudice the public against ours, their sale has been constantly on the increase ever since the manufacture was commenced; thus evidencing that they have grown into popular favor through their intrinsic merits.
Our peculiar system of making the different parts of each watch the exact counterpart of every other watch of the same series, leads to a uniformity in quality which can never be attained by the foreign process. If one of our watches is good, all are good; whereas each foreign watch is only a *probability by itself*, depending upon the skill and fidelity of the particular workman who may happen to be employed upon it.
In addition to these primary conditions of success, every watch issued by the Company is made of the most choice and enduring materials, carefully finished by the various processes to which they are subjected, and then put together, inspected and severely tested by the best workmen in the factory. Such has been the care with which these various duties have been performed, that ont of the large number of watches sold, not more than a dozen or two have been returned to the Company for exchange, from any cause whatever.
Every watch is guaranteed by a guarantee that is good for something, and by parties that can be readily reached. Foreign watches of the most inferior description are often fully guaranteed by their makers, whom it is impossible to call to account under any circumstances.
American watches come to the consumer unburdened by the various expenses and profits incident to importation—the total of which, including Custom-house duties, more than doubles the prime cost of the watch before it gets to the pocket of the ultimate owner. This consideration of itself should decide the question in our favor.
To conclude: we claim that our watches are the best and most desirable time-keepers in the world, besides being the cheapest; and we assert that a series of watches was never made that would show so little average variation from true time as those we have issued. In individual instances their performance has been unsurpassed by anything recorded in the history of horology.
N. B.—We have just introduced a new style of Watch, elaborately finished, and thinner than any we have hitherto produced, with several improvements calculated to insure the greatest accuracy of performance, and to prevent the usual accidents and derangements to which all watches hitherto have been liable.
A descriptive pamphlet, containing full information and numerous certificates from well-known individuals, may be had on application to the undersigned.
As these watches are for sale by Jewelers generally throughout the Union, we do not solicit orders for single watches.
CAUTION.—As our watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we hove to imform the public that no watch is of our production which is unaccompanied by a certificate of genuineness, bearing the number of the watch, and signed by our Treasurer, R. E. Robbins, or by our predecessors, Appleton, Tracy & Co.
For the American Watch Company,
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Wholesale Agents,
No. 182 Broadway, New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
PARIS FANS, PORTMONNAIES, CARD CASES, &c.,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-

Notices of [illegible]

—Dr. Tyng [illegible] church there is a field of local labor [illegible] children who are neglected [illegible] and the Sunday-school can do much good. [illegible] to be gathered into the nursery of the [illegible] And our whole experience in [illegible] how appropriate and successful [illegible] effort has been made in this reinforcement [illegible] church so laboring [illegible] harvest and wages unto eternal life. [illegible] may be carried on in this [illegible] of mission or branch schools in neighboring [illegible] localities."

—The [illegible] (Episcopal) Christ Church, in Elizabeth, New-Jersey, seats only about three hundred persons, and yet the average weekly offering for the support of the clergy and parochial expenses has been $60 per; for charity and other charities of the Church, $30; the total amount of money received during the Church's history the past year being $1,500, during the past seven years, $26,214 99. The Rector's salary is $1,000. Another Free Episcopal Church has been organized in Wisconsin. St. Matthew's Church has adopted the free sitting system. Both of the churches unanimously resolved to give [illegible] to the poor, and to open the church [illegible] to the rich and all alike.

—A farewell meeting, to take leave of Rev. Dr. Scudder, prior to his return to India, will be held tomorrow evening, in the Twenty ninth-street Reformed Dutch Church. Dr. Scudder's expectation is to spend the Summer in Switzerland, and reach India in the Autumn. His residence there will be on the Neilgherry Hills, principally in charge of the Coonoor Church. The climate in that locality, which is 6,000 feet above the sea, gives hope that Dr. Scudder will labor efficiently and efficiently. It will greatly [illegible] Scudder's many friends to learn that this arrangement will justify him in taking his entire family to [illegible] India.

—Rev. Dr. Riggs writes from Constantinople in [illegible] taken between native Presbyteries and American Synods. He says: "There does not and cannot exist between the members of the church on the two countries the same acquaintance which may exist between those residing in the same country, or when a large emigration is going on from one country to another, that kind of acquaintance might for a time be kept up, and might plead for the continuance of an ecclesiastical connection, which, however, (as we see in the case of our own land and the lands of our fathers,) could not be permanent."

—It is stated that one church in this City has advanced one hundred and fifty per cent. upon its contributions of former years, for the American Board of Missions, by taking its monthly contribution at the public Sabbath service next preceding the monthly concert, while retaining the observance of Monday as the concert of prayer. The Monday evening concert in our City churches is less fully attended than it was years ago, when the religious interest of the churches was less subdivided, and when the missionary spirit was more fervent.

—The French Theatre on Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, has been engaged for Sabbath evening preaching, and several prominent ministers of different denominations have volunteered their services. It is thought that many of that large class of our population who cannot be gathered into our churches may be induced to attend these meetings, and thus be brought under the influences of the Gospel. Rev. Dr. Hoge is to preach the opening sermon next Sabbath evening.

—Rev. Dr. Goodell writes from Constantinople that the mission with which he is connected is laboring under several peculiary troubles. He says: "It is almost forty-eight years since I left my native country to be missionary in the East; and that during all the scenes of conflict and toil, we were never reduced to such pecuniary straits as we are now. 'Men of Israel, help!'"

—The *Independent* discusses the results of the Trent meeting, and sums up its conclusions as follows: "The discussion of a resolution based upon the declaration of the Society itself that it has no doubt in relation to the sin of the African Slave-trade, or the great wickedness of reviving that iniquitous system in any form, was choked off by *finesse*—the understandable motion to adjourn."

—Mrs. O. K. Twitchell, of New-Orleans, has presented to Austin College, Texas, the valuable library of her late husband, Rev. Jerome Twitchell, who, it will be remembered, perished a few years ago in the wreck of the steamer *Nautilus*. The library comprises about one thousand volumes, many of them works of great value and excellence.

—The Presbyterian native [illegible] in Amoy, China, now supports two native Evangelists, who labor among the heathen population. Very cheering prospects are opening before the Amoy Mission. It is certainly a great step in advance for a church of Chinese Presbyterians to support two Chinese Missionaries.

—The ill-health of Rev. Cortland Van Rensselaer, D. D., has constrained him to tender his resignation of his post as Corresponding Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Education.

—The Session of the Presbyterian Church, corner Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, (the late Rev. Dr. J. W. Alexander's) have arranged with Rev. Dr. Ferris to supply their pulpit for the present.

Religious Services in this City To-morrow.

The new Lecture Room on Forty-sixth-street, near Fifth-avenue, (Dr. Armitage's,) not being quite ready for occupation, the opening services are postponed from Sunday, 13th, to Sunday, 20th inst., at which time Dr. Armitage will preach at 10½ A. M., and Dr. Hoge at 4 P. M.

Urbah C. Brewer, pastor of the Church, will deliver two Discourses in the Christian Chapel, in Seventeenth-street, immediately west of Sixth-avenue, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for morning and evening—*The Course of Empires.*

Rev. S. A. Baker, pastor elect of the new Pilgrim Church, will preach in Friendship Hall, West Sixteenth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Love feast at 2 P. M.

Elder Samuel S. Snow, sometimes called "The Prophet Snow," will preach the great truths of prophecy in relation to the near approaching kingdom of the Messiah on the earth, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery.

Rev. Augustus T. Pierson will be ordained to the work of the Gospel Ministry in Rev. Dr. Burchard's Church in Thirteenth-street, on Sabbath evening. Sermon by S. D. Burchard; charge to candidate by R. D. Hitchcock, D. D.

A farewell to Rev. Dr. Scudder on his return to India, will be given at the Church, corner Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, in the evening, when Dr. Scudder will deliver an address.

Rev. S. Remington will preach in the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner of Sixth-avenue and Forty-first-street, morning and evening. Prayer and Conference at 3 P. M.

Rev. John H. Manning, of South Brooklyn, will preach in Market-street Church in the morning, and Rev. Daniel S. Temple, of Aurora, N. Y., in the evening.

Rev. W. Lawrence, Pastor of the Norfolk-street Methodist Church, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sacrament in the afternoon at 3½.

Rev. Dr. McKee will preach in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, Twenty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, in the evening.

Rev. Mr. Frothingham will preach at the Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-second-street, morning and evening.

Rev. Milo Mahan, D. D., Professor in the General Theological Seminary, will preach at the Church of the Atonement in the morning.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, May 11, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been: 68 bbls. Ashes, 17,092 bbls. Flour, 335 bbls. Corn Meal, 5,091 bushels Wheat, 2,884 bushels Corn, 404 bushels Rye, 625 bushels Oats, 1,439 pkgs. Provisions, and 699 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 40 bbls., in lots, at [illegible] Pots, and $6 62½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales have been reported of 2,500 lbs. American [illegible] at 34c.@35c. ₱ lb.

COAL—[illegible] Liverpool Canuel were sold at $16 ₱ chaldron.

COFFEE—Sales have been made to-day of 200 bags Laguayra at 14c., small lots of Rio at 13¾c.@14c., and 2,000 bags St. Domingo, sundry at 12¾c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COPPER—The principal transactions have been in Refined Ingot, which readily commands 23c.@23½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand has been fair, and prices have favored sellers. The reported sales to-day comprise 2,500 bales, including Middling Uplands at 11¾c. @11¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates ₱ lb.

DYEWOOD—Sales have been confined to small lots, at former rates.

FISH—Dry Cod are more plenty, and are heavy at $3 50@$4 50 ₱ cwt. Mackerel attract less attention, including large No. 1, at $17 12½@$17 25 ₱ bbl. Salmon and Herring remain as last noticed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quite heavy, to-day, for State and Western Flour, though the changes in prices have not been very important. The demand has been rather limited. Sales have been reported since our last of only 10,200 bbls., including superfine State at $5 32½@$5 40; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 42½@$5 55; inferior to choice superfine Western at $5 30@$5 40; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 50@$6 25; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 60@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio at $5 95@$6 05; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 10@$6 25 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 32½	$5 40
Extra State	5 42½	5 55
Superfine Western	5 30	5 40
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 50	6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 60	6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 95	6 05
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping brds.	6 10	6 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 30	7 20
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 40	7 85

Southern Flour has been in very moderate request, at former prices. Sales [illegible] at $5 25@$6 60 for near to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 65@$7 75 for fancy to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian is inquired for, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 65@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 200 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 45@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 70@$3 75 for Jersey; $3 90 for Baltimore, and $4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been limited. Prices have not varied much. Sales by auction: 2,830 boxes Palermo Oranges, at $3 05@$4 05; and 600 boxes do. Lemons, at $2 35, ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been plenty and declined. The reported transactions add up 42,500 bushels including white Canada at $1 50; choice white Michigan, in barrels, at $1 70; Milwaukee Club at $1 28@$1 30, Racine Spring at $1 22@$1 29½, and Chicago Spring at $1 20 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in good demand at unchanged prices. Sales have been made of 85,000 bushels, at 78½@78½c., mainly at 78c., for mixed Western; 82c.@83c. for Yellow Northern Jersey and Southern, and 86c.@86c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is inquired for at 85c.@86½c. ₱ bushel; sales 1,500 bushels. Barley continues quiet and languid. A small lot of State was sold at 70c. ₱ bushel. Oats have been in less request. We quote Canada, at 42½c.@42c.; Prince Edward's Island, 42½c.@43c.; Western at 42½c.@43c.; State at 43c.@43½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 40c.@42c.; Southern at 38c.@41c. ₱ bushel. Mr. Wm. G. Cutting notices the week's business in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, thus: "The demand has been generally limited for most kinds of State and Western Flour, during the past week. The receipts have been more extensive, having amounted to 65,563 bbls. by canal, river, and railroad, against 46,707 bbls. the previous week. The principal receivers have been anxious to sell, but they have been reluctant to make any important concessions to buyers. The inquiry has been mainly for such lots as have been required by the regular Eastern and local trade. Shippers and speculators have moved with reserve, as they have been anticipating a reduction in prices. The firmness of shipowners has likewise had the effect of checking export movements. Yesterday, the transactions were light, and the market closed rather heavily. The *Asia*'s news was regarded as favorable, yet it did not affect trade materially. Southern Flour has been quiet throughout the week. It closed languidly yesterday. Canadian Flour has been in pretty fair request, and prices have been very well supported. The total sales of Wheat Flour, during the week, have been 74,500 bbls. Rye Flour has been in demand at about former rates. Corn meal has been plenty, and depressed. Wheat has been more freely offered, at easier prices, within the past week. The receipts have been heavier than those of the week ending May 5. Receivers have been generally eager to sell. More disposition has been evinced to meet the views of purchasers. The latter, however, have claimed concessions, which the principal holders would not yield. Business has been consequently restricted. The rise in rates of freight for British ports has also tended to limit operations. Yet, as in some instances, prices were reduced sufficiently to satisfy buyers, both millers and shippers have bought more liberally than they purchased during the previous week. Yesterday the market was rather inactive, and the tendency was downward. The total sales of Wheat during the week have been 205,000 bushels. Corn has been in more request. A lively export inquiry has existed for mixed Western. This has not been abundant, and it has been held with much firmness. Prices of other descriptions have favored sellers decidedly. Rye has been more sought after at buoyant rates. Barley has been quiet at about previous figures. The available supply here is not large for the season. Oats have attracted more attention, chiefly from shippers and speculators, and prices have been advancing."

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported of 250 bbls. New-Orleans, at 49c.@50c.; small lots of Porto Rico, at 38c.; 50 hhds. do., do. (by auction,) at 28½c.; and small lots of Cuba Muscovado, at 30c.@32c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in request, and about 900 bbls. have been disposed of at $18 for new Mess; $17 45@$17 50 for old Mess; $14@$14 12½ for new Prime, and $12 75@$12 87 for old Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are inquired for at 9½@9¾c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues scarce and in demand at full rates. Lard is saleable and steady; sales, to-day, 500 kegs, and bbls., at 10¾c.@11¾c., ₱ lb. Beef is quiet at former figures; sales 300 bbls., in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 50 for Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, extra; and $14@$14 62½ for Country Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $12 50@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request at 14c.@19c. for New State, and 12½c.@17½c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 6½c.@11c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been more abundant, and have been depressed. Sales have been reported of 900 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 20,000 lbs. Prime at 10¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 600 bbls., in lots, at 22½c.@23c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements comprised 500 bales Cotton at 5-32d. ₱ lb.; 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s.; 36,000 bushels Wheat and Corn at 6¾d., 6¾d., in bulk and ship's bags; 200 tcs. Beef at 3s. 6d.; and 40 casks Hams at 22s. 6d. For other ports the engagements were quite light.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT

Washington Market, Friday, May 11, 1860.

MEATS.

The market has been unusually well supplied with most kinds of fresh meat, and prices have favored buyers; yet the demand has been restricted. Some dealers report a fair business. Others complain of the dullness of trade.

Beef, sides, ₱ lb	5	8
Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb	12	15
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ lb	9	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ lb	7½	10
Beef, rounds, ₱ lb	9	12
Beef, rumps, ₱ lb	10	12½
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb	16	20
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	12	16
Beef, rump steak, ₱ lb	12	14
Beef, corned, ₱ lb	5	10
Mutton, carcasses, ₱ lb	6½	9
Mutton, hind quarters, ₱ lb	12	14
Mutton, fore quarters, ₱ lb	9	11
Mutton, legs, ₱ lb	11	14
Mutton, shoulders, ₱ lb	9	11
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	12	14
Lamb, Spring, ₱ quarter	75	@1 25
Veal, hindquarters, ₱ lb	10	12½
Veal, forequarters, ₱ lb	6	9
Veal cutlets, ₱ lb	16	20
Pork, fresh, ₱ lb	12	13
Pork, salted, ₱ lb	10½	12
Pork, jowls, ₱ lb	10	10½
Roasting Pigs, each	1 50	@3 50
Soup Meats, ₱ lb	5	6
Smoked Beef, ₱ lb	12	@ 13
Bacon, ₱ lb	12	13
Hams, ₱ lb	13	14
Shoulders, ₱ lb	10	14
Tongues, each	75	81
Lard, ₱ lb	12½	13
Lard, by the tub, ₱ lb	11½	12
Sausages, City made, ₱ lb	12	—
Tripe, ₱ lb	6	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Dealers report the prevalence of a very moderate demand. Stocks are not heavy, however, and prices are quoted about the same as at the close of last week.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ₱ lb	18	@ 22
Chickens, Broilers, ₱ pair	87	@1 25
Fowls, ₱ lb	15	@ 18
Turkeys, ₱ lb	16	@ 20
Geese, each	1 37	@2 00
Geese, ₱ lb	11	@ 14
Ducks, ₱ lb	20	@ 25
Pigeons, Squab, ₱ dozen	2 75	@3 00
Pigeons, flight, ₱ dozen	1 00	@1 25
Wild Ducks, ₱ pair	75	@1 25
Snipe, English, ₱ pair	37	@ 42

FISH.

Most descriptions have been in better supply, and have been obtainable, in many instances, on easier terms. The inquiry, however, has been spiritless.

Salmon, ₱ lb	43	@ 56
Salmon Trout, ₱ lb	10	@ 12
Brook Trout, ₱ lb	25	@ 31
Codfish, ₱ lb	5	@ 6
Pickerel, ₱ lb	10	@ 12
Catfish, ₱ lb	5	@ 6
Perch, ₱ lb	8	@ 10
Flounders, ₱ lb	10	@ 12
Striped Bass, ₱ lb	10	@ 12
Halibut, ₱ lb	10	@ —
Haddock, ₱ lb	—	@ 5
Shad, each	18	@ 37
Smelts, ₱ lb	8	@ 10
Oysters, ₱ 100	50	@1 25
Oysters, pickled, ₱ 100	1 25	@1 50
Clams, ₱ 100	25	@ 50
Crabs, soft, ₱ doz	1 00	@1 50
Crabs, hard, ₱ doz	12	@ 25
Lobsters, ₱ lb	—	@ 6
Salmon, City smoked, ₱ lb	15	@ 18
Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb	12	@ 25
Codfish, pickled, ₱ lb	4	@ 5
Codfish, dry, ₱ lb	4	@ 5
Mackerel, pickled, each	8	@ 25
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ lb	12	@ —
Halibut, smoked, ₱ lb	8	@ 10
Mackerel, pickled, ₱ dozen	30	@ 12

VEGETABLES.

With diminishing supplies of old, prices are sustained, though the demand is limited. Early Spring vegetables are coming in more freely, and are declining in price, which circumstances tend to encourage consumers to make more liberal purchases.

Potatoes, new Bermuda, ₱ bbl	5 00	@5 50
Potatoes, old Mercers, ₱ bbl	2 00	@2 25
Potatoes, Seedlings, ₱ bbl	1 75	@2 25
Potatoes, Prince-Edwards, ₱ bbl	1 50	@1 75
Potatoes, Pinkeyes, ₱ bbl	1 50	@1 75
Potatoes, ₱ bushel	55	@ 67
Potatoes, ₱ half peck	12	@ 18
Potatoes, Sweet, ₱ bbl	2 00	@3 50
Potatoes, Sweet, ₱ bushel	1 00	@1 25
Turnips, ₱ basket	50	@ —
Turnips, ₱ bunch	8	@ 10
Parsnips, ₱ basket	16	@ 18
Parsnips, ₱ doz	—	@ 50
Carrots, ₱ basket	—	@ 50
Beets, ₱ basket	—	@ 50
Onions, ₱ peck	25	@ 37
Watercresses, ₱ quart	5	@ 6
Cabbage, ₱ dozen	75	@1 25
Cabbage, each	8	@ 12
Cabbage, red, ₱ dozen	62½	@ 87½
Green Peas, ₱ half peck	25	@ 31
Tomatoes, ₱ quart can	25	@ —
Radishes, ₱ dozen bunches	31	@ 42
Rhubarb, ₱ bunch	5	@ 10
Lettuce, ₱ head	3	@ 6
Spinach, ₱ peck	25	@ —
Asparagus, ₱ bunch	25	@ 25
Parsley, ₱ bunch	5	@ 6
Leeks, ₱ bunch	5	@ 6
Garlic, ₱ bunch	10	@ 12

FRUIT.

No important changes have occurred in the market for old domestic. Strawberries continue to arrive from the South, but in very moderate quantities, and the receipts generally are of an inferior quality. Prices rule high, which circumstance checks the consumption. Pineapples have been more abundant, and have declined.

Apples, Table, ₱ peck	62	@ 75
Apples, Cooking, ₱ peck	50	@ 75
Apples, Lady, ₱ peck	1 25	@1 50
Cranberries, ₱ quart	19	@ 22
Hickory Nuts, ₱ quart	8	@ 20
Pumpkins, each	10	@ 25
Strawberries, ₱ basket	10	@ 18
Citron, preserved, ₱ lb	25	@ —
Oranges, ₱ dozen	18	@ 50
Lemons, ₱ dozen	12	@ 25
Cocoanuts, ₱ dozen	50	@ —
Pineapples, each	10	@ 25
Figs, ₱ lb	10	@ —
Turkish Fig Cake, each	10	@ —
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₱ lb	25	@ 30
Dates, ₱ lb	—	@ 8
Raisins, ₱ lb	10	@ 12
Currants, ₱ lb	6	@ 8

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

We have no novel features to notice under this heading this week. New Butter and Cheese arrive freely, and desirable lots are in pretty fair request. Eggs continue plenty and cheap.

Butter, State, ₱ lb	17	@ 25
Butter, Orange Co	26	@ 28
Butter, Ohio, ₱ lb	15	@ 20
Butter, roll, ₱ lb	16	@ 20
Cheese, ₱ lb	7	@ 12
Cheese, English, ₱ lb	15	@ 16
Eggs, nine for	12	@ —
Eggs, eleven for	20	@ —
Eggs, seventy six for	1 00	@ —
Honey, ₱ can	50	@ —
Honey, ₱ bottle	20	@ —

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: Thos. B. Wal, stand No. 21; Pasken & Knapp, stands Nos. 280 and 286; J. D. Hinoux, stands Nos. 208 and 207. L. O'Beien, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. Crowell, stand No. 156; J. Campbell, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

Passengers Arrived.

May 11.—*In steamship Asia, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Miss Hunt, Leamon, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hunt and child, Miss Grinnell, Mawsey, Mr. and Mrs. Mawsey and Barreda, D. P. Barrea, Capt. Turner and lady, U. S. N., Mr. Gowish, Noel F. Brennan, J. Hecker, J. Bates, Heydermann, Clemedtsen de alessar, G. Stallwey Bigwood, P. D. Deans, Mr. Lippman, Mr. Rothschild, A. J. Hyer, Gelpin, M. Arnoll, Mayer, Francis O'Brien, Cropper, Maitland, S. W. Ross, C. Sutherland, Georges L. Tocker, Herstmeon, Crest, Whipple, Austen Goodor, C. Bennett, Gunter, Rabbeck, M. Welsh.

In schr Mariquita from Pernambuco—Wm. H. Stahle, J. Chickering.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 45 | Sun sets.... 7 06 | Moon rises...80 41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 08 | Gov. Island. 1 57 | Hell Gate... 3 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... FRIDAY, May 11.

Cleared.

Steamships New-York, Van Santen, Bremen, Geipcke, Knutzen & Rignett, City of Manchester, Commings, Liverpool, and Ala, Nye, Aspinwall.

Steamer Beverly Pierce, Philadelphia, ——.

Ships Lady Franklin, Jordan, Liverpool, J. Thompson's Nephew, Montebello, Henderson, St. John, N. B., Snow & Burgess; Surprise, Paulett, Hong Kong, A. A. Low & Bro.

Barks Walch, Campbell, Vera Cruz, Hargous & Co.; Joe Payson, Pailer, Bordeaux, J. & T. A. R. Webster; Mr. Bartlett, Gilchrist, Cadiz J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brigs Enterprise, Sheridan, Halifax, N. S., D. R. De Wolfe; L. Barbier, Lee, Nassau, N. P., Warwick, Lenoir, Rio Janeiro ——, S. Sarolee, Clark, Cardenas, Simpson & Mayhew; Iasca, Mitchell, Gibara, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners W. H. Hazard, Snow, Cienfuegos, Moore & Berry; Kate McDonald, St. John, N. F., Greene & Currie; G. F. Williams, McAlmont, St. John, P. I., Nevins & Son.

Sloop Southport, Gladwin, New-Haven, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Brazil, De Campos, Galway April 28, via St. John, N. F., May 7, with mdse. and passengers to American Express Co.

Steamship Nashville, Murray, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Stafford Thurston & Co.

Steamship Monticello, Baker, Washington, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and pas. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Mount Vernon, Layfield, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Patapsco, Vall, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Potvel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship St. Robert Peel, (Hamb.) Jurgens, Hamburg 36 ds., and 26 ds. from the Lizard, with mdse. and 209 passengers to L. E. Amsinck.

Ship Carlyle (of Bath,) Thomas, Liverpool 35 ds., with mdse. to J. O. Baker & Co.

Ship Consolation, Mulliner, Liverpool 28 ds., with mdse. and 724 passengers to Chas. Cross.

Ship City of Brooklyn, Chase, Liverpool 35 ds., with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons.

Ship Grace Ross, (of Belfast, Me.,) Pendleton, Liverpool 24 ds., coal to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Ship Ocean, (Bem.,) Meyer, Hamburgh 23 ds., with mdse. and 296 passengers to Kanbardt & Co.

Bark Lesse, (Br.,) Kearney, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to Geo. Make & Co.

Bark Eventide, (of Boston,) Partridge, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to D. Brookman & Co.

Bark R. B. Knight, (of Boston,) Gery, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to D. Brookman & Co.

Bark Goodspeed, Snowden, Liverpool April 14, with coal to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Bark Serafina, (of New-Orleans,) Harner, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Bark Mary Adelia, (of South Thomaston,) Keller, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to Flora Bros., Navarro & Co.

Bark Rosmos, (Swed.,) de Barde, Bremen March 29 with mdse. and 279 passengers to Heinrichs & Co.

Bark Magdalena, (say, Aspinwall April 20, with hides and bark to J. F. Joy.

Brig Saginaw, Collin, Laguyra 15 ds., with coffee and hides to A. Belo.

Brig Cicona, (of Gardner,) Herbert, Cardenas 13 ds. with sugar, &c., to Trask & Dearborn. Experienced very heavy weather. No date lat. 30 46, lon. 75 58, passed brig Emma Louisa, of Charles on, with fore topgallantmast gone above the caps, bulwarks stove and flying jib-boom gone, appearently having had very bad weather.

Brig Henry Mathews, (of Bangor,) Lanpher, Cardenas 20 ds., with sugar to Nesmith & Sons. April 23, experienced a heavy gale from N. E., during which lost rudder, carried away foretopgallantmast, head of mainmast, jib boom, stove bulwarks, split sails, lost deck load, and received other damage; has been steering with a spar since.

Brig Henry Rethorn, (Br., of Arichat,) Vieno, Santa Martha 30 ds., with fruit, &c., to master. 7th inst., lat. 34 17, lon. 72 50, spoke schr. ——, hence for Santa Martha. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Mountain Eagle, (of Tremont,) Blanchard, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters. 8th inst., off Charleston, spoke brig Starlight, from Matanzas for New York 4 ds. out.

Brig Eugene A. Reed, (of Boothby,) Crane, Nagnabo P. R., 14 ds., via New-London 2ds., with molasses, &c., to master.

Brig Amanda Jane, (of Newport,) Dorr, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Brig Heidrich & Perssien, (Mecklg.) Voss, Rotterdam 35 ds., with mdse. to Funke & Schmoele.

Brig W. R. Clark, (Br.,) Walker, Arroyo, P. R., 19 ds., with sugar to R. Sontemayor & Sons.

Schr. Mariquita, (of Gloucester,) Lane, Pernambuco April 17, with sugar to F. S. Hathaway. April 17, off Pernambuco spoke schr. Bronces, from Monteviideo for New-York May 1, lat 26 10, lon 61, signalized a painted port hark, showing a blue swallow-tail signal with a white cross in the centre; was stranger.

Schr. Robert B. Smith, Kelley, Nantucket 2 ds., with oil to master.

Schr. Granite State, Hallet, Boston 2 ds., with mdse. to F. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Amelia, Santorn, Machias 6 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr. Nathan Clifford, Shute, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Sch. Sardinian, (of Harrington,) Rumball, Guayanilla P. R., April 22, with sugar and molasses to F. Talbot. Left no Am. vessels.

Schrs. S. S. Buckingham, Skinner, Portland 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. St. Lawrence, Patterson, Machias 5 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Jos. Barnes, Jones, Corpus Christi 17 ds., with wool and hides to master.

Schr. Adelaide, (Br., of Quebec,) Boucher, East Harbor T. I. 8 ds., with salt to Cavin Knox.

Schr. Stephen Hopkins, (of New-Haven,) Milford, Live pool 6 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Thomas Nelson, Nelson, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Rio Thornton, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Jackson, Bonner, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Elizabeth, Smith, Alsop, mdse., for Boston.

Schr. Mariner, Rumbam, Rockland 3 ds., with nails.

Schr. Pizarro, Chase, Gloucester 2 ds., with fish.

WIND—During the day from S. S. E.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, May 11, sunset—A bark coming in over the Bar. Another vessels in sight. Wind moderate, S. S. E.

HIGHLANDS, May 11 sunset—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind light, S. E.; weather hazy.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 11—Arr. schr. James Bliss, Hatch; Buckaville, S. C., for Bangor.

Sailed—schr. Superior, Moore, for Ellsworth.

BOSTON, May 11—Arr. brig Marina, from Cienfuegos, bound to Boston, in distress.

NORFOLK, May 10—A large ship is ashore off Sand Shoal.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. frigate Roanoke is still at anchor in the Lower Bay.

The ships Thornton, for Liverpool, and Wm. Tell, for Havre are still anchored at Quarantine.

The brig Marine, from Cardenas, bound to Boston, put into Charleston May 10, leaky. Will repair damage.

DISASTER—The ship Esther May, from Nagasap for Shanghai, went ashore on Yaly Tryo, Caps May, (no date,) and is a total loss. The E. M. was built at Bristol, R. I., in 1847, 493 tons, rated A 2, and owned by J. S. Gaines and others, of Boston.

BOSTON, April 11—The U. S. schr. Ranger, at Edgartown, reports schr. Eloise, from Philadelphia for Boston, ashore off Centreville. She had lost a seaman named James Morton, by the swamping of a boat. The Eloise will be got off.

Spoken, &c.

Canada—Nor. bark, from Sunderland for New-York, April 9, off Nantucket Shoals.

Wilbor Fisk—ship Strg. E., was passed, April 30, lat 41, lon 62.

Z. Snow—schr. 6 ds. from Matanzas for Boston, no date, lat. 36 40, lon. 75 56.

Foreign Ports.

At Pernambuco April 17, ship Middlesex, unc.; bark Margaretta, from Philadelphia, arr. April 15. The bark Kansas, for Boston, did April 16.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT,
THIRTY-THIRD-ST., N. E. CORNER OF SECOND-AV.
REV. MATHIAS B. WILMER, A. M., Rector.

The Rector, desirous of securing time during the present month for extensive pastoral visitation among the many families who have recently located in this neighborhood, has succeeded in obtaining pulpit aid for several weeks.

During the month of May the Church of the Atonement will (D. V.) be favored with sermons from the following eminent clergymen: Right Rev. Bishops Potter and Southgate, Rev. Drs. McVickar, Johnson, Vinton, Mahan, and Wiley, and Rev. Messrs. Hopkins and Bolton.

Morning Services will commence at 10½ o'clock, and Evening Services at 7½ o'clock.

The Clergy have kindly appointed to preach as follows:

1. SUNDAY MORNING, May 13—Rev. Milo Mahan, D. D., Professor in the General Theological Seminary.
3. SUNDAY EVENING, May 13—Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Assistant Minister of Trinity Church—at which services a number of adult persons will be baptised.
3. THURSDAY MORNING, May 17—Ascension Day—Rev. John McVickar, D. D., Professor in Columbia College.
4. ASCENSION DAY EVENING—Rev. Samuel R. Johnson, D. D., Dean of the General Theological Seminary.
5. FRIDAY EVENING, May 18—Rev. Dr. Mahan.
6. SUNDAY MORNING, May 20—The Rector.
7. SUNDAY EVENING, May 20—Right Rev. Bishop Southgate, D. D., Rector of Zion Church.
8. WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 23—Right Rev. Bishop Potter, D. D., Provisional Bishop of this Diocese—at which time the class of about THIRTY now in course of preparation will be confirmed.
9. SUNDAY MORNING, May 27—Rev. John H. Hopkins, Editor of the *Church Journal*.
10. SUNDAY EVENING, May 27—Rev. Frederick S. Wiley, D. D. Rector of Christ Church.
11. WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 30—Rev. C. W. Bolton, Minister in charge of St. George's Mission.

The Semi-Annual Festival of the Sunday School will be held at the Home Chapel No. 29 East 20th-st. on the evening of St. Barnabas' Day, June 11. Excellent singing may be expected from the children, and beautiful prizes will be awarded to the scholars.

The public are respectfully invited to attend the services of this Church, and the Sunday School Festival.

NORFOLK-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR SEVENTH-ST.—Rev. W. Lawrence, Pastor of the Church, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sacrament in the afternoon at 3½. Subject for morning—*The Causes and Ascriptions of Christian Gratitude.* For the evening—*The Man of Unbending Integrity*—a Scripture character. Seats free. Strangers invited to attend.

**UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; would have no objection to go as nurse. Apply at No. 269 West 35th-st., for two days. City reference.

A CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—A NEAT and active Protestant English young woman desires a situation in this or country as chambermaid and nurse; is a good seamstress and plain sewer; is of an obliging disposition and good address; no objection to travel. Apply at No. 370 6th-av., first floor, front.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant girl wishes a situation by a first class dressmaker and seamstress; can do all kinds of embroidery and fine sewing; would do washing or take care of children; willing to go to the country for the Summer. Good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 344 Sixth-st., in the rear.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a neat and industrious young woman; has good City reference from her last employer. Apply for two days at No 185 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent respectable woman; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boeing and larding joints and creams, and pastries; will take care of a house for the Summer, or go to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 539 6th-av.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN is desirous of obtaining a situation as first class cook; understands her business in all its branches, French Knail and American cooking, jellies creams and desserts; has good City reference. Apply at No. 163 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

A COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS FEMALE COOK (colored) desires a situation for the Summer, at Newport, Saratoga or some other resort, in a boarding house or private family. She is well acquainted with all kinds of cooking. Inquire, for two days, at No. 235 West 29th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook by a respectable young woman who is willing to assist in washing and ironing and has the best City reference. Call at no 166 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the rear, for two days.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman who is willing to assist in washing and ironing and has the best City reference. Call at no 166 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the rear, for two days.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION AS COOK, washer and ironer, for a very experienced servant; or to do general housework; is highly recommended from her last situation, and is a girl of the most reliable, trustworthy habits; very obliging and neat about her kitchen, and an excellent washer and ironer, and very good cook. Apply at No. 66 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK, &c.—A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; can make good bread and biscuits; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 115 Lexington-av.

A COOK, &c.—A GOOD SCOTCH SERVANT wishes a situation in City or country, to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a first-class cook; will assist in the washing and ironing, if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No 346th-st.

A COOK, &c.—A HARDWORKING, HONEST servant wants a situation in City or country to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; has excellent reference. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A COOK.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations by two Protestant young girls, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 121 2d-st., second floor, front room.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Wanted, by an industrious German Protestant woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework; is an excellent bread and pastry cook and a competent washer and ironer. Apply at No. 405 Broome st.

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A WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young man, a situation as waiter in a private family; he thoroughly understands his business, and can give the best of City reference from where he has lived four years; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen for two days, at JOHN J. MORRISS, corner of University-place and 12th-st.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and can give the best of City reference. Address as above to WAITER, No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor-place, for two days.

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ROSE ELMER;

A DIVIDED HEART AND A DIVIDED LIFE.

BY MRS. SOUTHWORTH.

CHAPTER I.

"It was many and many a year ago,
In a castle by the sea,
That a maiden lived, with no other thought,
Than to love and be loved by thee."
EDGAR A. POE.

It was the first year of the present century,—new, and remarkable, railways, gaslight, insurance companies, telegraphic wires and detective police-men had expelled nearly all possibility of vicissi-tude, peril and adventure from civilized society.

It was while clumsy sailing vessels were the only means of ocean travel, and heavy stage coaches lumbered slowly along every public road in the country; it was while footpads still lurked in the shadows of the city streets, to start forth upon the belated pedestrian, and highwaymen, un-der the veil of night, sprang out to commit their lawless depredations upon the unguarded traveler; while the spirit of romance hovered around old castles, and superstition lingered in secluded neighborhoods, that the strange events of our story occurred.

Early in the morning of a lovely day in April, that is, a rather large group of idlers gathered in front of the Etheridge Arms, a quaint old tavern in the ancient little town of Swinbnrne, situated in one of the most picturesqne and beautiful conn-ties in the West of England.

They were standing within the arched gateway, or leaning against the solid masonry of the side walls, that looked strong enough and old enough to have been those of some ancient keep, and which, in fact, had done good service as defences, in the olden time, when might made right, and every man's house was indeed his castle.

By their looks and conversation, it was evident that some event of unusual importance was ex-pected to come off.

"The coach will be late; what will be keeping her?" inquired Broding, the village smith, as he returned, disappointed, from one of these surveys.

"What do'ee think; will the bridsgroom be doon the sure?" he asked, turning to an ostler, who had left the stable-yard for the same purpose.

"Will the young squoir be doon? Of conrse he will! Dunnot he send down his groom to speek rooms in the house, with orders to have fires kin-dled? Why, mun, the young squoir will never be hiir at such a time," replied the ostler, in con-temptuous tones.

"A good job if un never coom at all. The loikee of you coorning to marry our lady, and lord lt over our castle. When wur it ever known that a Lord Etheridge, of Swineburne, married wi' a cummun-er? Bnt we've ay heard tell that a house is done for when it falls to the distaff," said an old laborer from Swinburne Chase.

"I'll tell'ee all what and about it. Old Hastings, the brither o' this young man, was his late lud-ship's friend, and were left guardeen by his late lordship's will to this young lady. Well, old Hast-ings was a knowing 'un, and made the match. That's where it is; and so they're to be married shortenower."

"Hugh! Harken! Coome alone wi' I; here's the coach," suddenly interrupted the smith, start-ing from the archway into the street just as the hers-eman heard signalling the approach of the Bris-tol coach, that presently rumbled down the street, and drew up with great noise before the tavern gate.

All the servants of the house and yard rushed out to receive it, jostling against each other, chok-ing up the avenues, and creating much annoying confusion.

"Now, good people, room, here, room! Yon are in the way!" exclaimed the landlord, disperse-ing the idlers, and issuing forth in person to receive the passengers.

First came from the interior of the coach an elderly gentleman, whose tall, spare and stooping figure was clothed in a suit of clerical black, and whose pale, thin, long face was surrounded by hair and whiskers prematurely gray. He was closely attended by a young man, whose Roman features, olive complexion, jet black hair and deep, dark eyes, bespoke him of the Celtic race, while his plain dress and subordinate position could not disguise the grace and dignity of his air and man-ner. In this last he was such a contrast to his em-ployer, that he might have been taken for a prince of the blood, attended by an old gentleman in waiting.

"Ay, Broding, yon's old Hastings and his secretary. I've seen un before doon here," said the old laborer, addressing the smith, as these two travelers issued from the coach, and passed be-fore the bowing and smirking host into the house.

Next came forth a young gentleman, whose handsome person and haughty manner at once at-tracted general attention. His form was tall, and finely proportioned, crowned hy a haughty head and face, with high aquiline features, fair and fresh complexion, light blue eyes, and very light, flaxen hair. His expression of countenance, in keeping with his whole manner, was stern almost to re-pellant severity. Great beanty of person, with great dignity of manner, forms a combinstion very attractive to most young women, and perhaps it was this that fascinated the young heiress of Swin-burne Castle, for this was Albert Hastings, the bridegroom elect. He was followed into the house by his valet, bearing his dressing-case.

Col. Hastings was immediately ebown into his private parlor, where he was soon joined by his son.

The landlord stood bowing at the door, and waiting for orders.

"Breakfast, immediately, and the post-chaise at the door in half an hour," was the brief order of Col. Hastings.

"Yes, your honor. What would your honor like for breakfast?"

"Anything that is at hand, only be quick."

"Black tea, toast, brolled ham and eggs, and ——"

"Yes, yes; and anything else you like, only let us have it now," replied the guest, cutting short the bill of fare, with a look and a gesture which seemed to transfix the garrulous host and strike him dumb.

The landlord bowed and disappeared, and wss soon succeeded by the head waiter, who came in and laid the cloth, and spread upon the board a substantial breakfast, to which the hungry travel-ers did ample justice.

They had scarcely finished the meal before the post-chaise was announced.

The elder Hastings arose, saying—

"Albert, my boy, I am sorry that etiquette does uot admit of your waiting upon your *belle mastresse* to-day, or seeing her until you meet her at the church. Bnt *au revoir* until to-morrow at twelve."

"You will, at least, Sir, convey my profoundest regards to the fair bride, and my deepest regret that she cannot receive me also to-day," said Al-bert Hastings.

"Oh, ay, certainly; that is understood. In-deed, I doubt her ladyship would deign to be seen even by me, her old guardian, were it not that ser-tain documents, relative to the transfer of my estate, require her signature to-day. I hope yon will manage to make yourself comfortable here for a day and night. Make Levere see that your room is well aired. Good-bye. Come, Cas-sinove."

And with this abrupt leave-taking, the elder Hastings, attended by his secretary, left the house, and entered the post-chaise to drive to Swinburne Castle.

Their way lay through the principal street of the village, between long, irregular rowe of anti-quated houses, some of them dating back many hundred years, while here and there a smart mod-ern building, or a highly ornate shop, hinted that the spirit of improvement had found out even Swinburne.

The young secretary, a denizen of the city, gazed upon this ancient feudal village with strange in-terest.

"You seem to be in a most contemplative frame of mind, this morning, Cassinove," said Colonel Hastings.

"I am thinking of the changes that centuries have wrought in the living and dying world of man, while these works of his hands, these senseless stones, remain forever the same," replied the young man, gravely.

"Yes; the times have changed since six cen-turies ago, when the forefathers of this village were the born vassals of the lords of Swinburne; when, if a Baron Etheridge coveted the possession of a poorer neighbor, he had only to take it, and settle the claim of the other by knocking him on the head. 'The glory of Ichabod has departed!'" replied the elder man, musingly.

"Surely, Sir, you cannot regret that such a dan-gerous gift as irresponsible power has passed ont of their possession," observed the younger.

"Nay; I regret nothing, except that Lady Ether-idge, of Swinburne, cannot add to her park that fine place at Elmwood, because, forsooth, the up-start fellow that owns it will not sell it for any sum that a sane man would pay."

They now turned the corner of the village street, and came full upon the beautiful country road that bounded Swinburne Chase on the south. The low stone wall on their left hand did not quite shut out the view of the charming scenery of the chase, with its sunny hills, shady groves, winding streams, and groups of fallow deer. Far as the eye could rove, over green hills and wooded dales, the land was all the estate of Lady Etheridge, of Swinburne.

A drive of more than a mile brought them to Swinburne-park Church, an ancient, ivy-covered Gothic edifice, coeval with the castle itself, and, like the castle, celebrated in history, in story, and in song. There rested the remains, and there lay the effigies of the old barons of Swinburne, from the time of the Conquest down to the death of the last Lord Etheridge, who had died five years be-fore, leaving his only daughter, Laura, sole heiress of all his vast possessions. Young Cassinove gazed with deep interest upon this gray old church, until Colonel Hastings recalled his atten-tion by saying:

"Come, Cassinove, we have no time for an-tiquities. Our business is not with the past, bnt with the future."

They drove rapidly on, for yet another mile, along the boundary of the chase, and suddenly came npon a tbicket of trees, from the midst of which frowned the ruins of the ancient keep, its solid mesonry now covered thickly with ivy. Young Cassinove, who felt a deep interest in all these scenes, would heve peused to contemplate this venerable ruin; bnt egain the impatience of his employer nrged the postillion to greater speed, and they drove hurriedly past. A few yards farther on they reecbed the south gate of the park, guarded by the ancient porter's lodge.

They pessed under the lofty archway, and en-tered npon beautiful grounds that lay more imme-diately around the castle.

Swinburne Castls was of leter date than the an-cient keep, the ruins of which they had juet passed, and from which it took its name. The building was a douhle quadrangle, in the form of the lstter H, and having towers at the four ex-tremities.

Behind the castle arose the thick, impenetrable woods bordering the open chase; before it lay a smiling landscape, diversified by parterree of flow-ers, grovee of beautiful trees, and a small, clear leke, shaded hy overhanging willows, and adorned hy a flock of graceful white swans.

An exclamation of delight broke from the lips of Cassinove as his eyes fell upon this scene of exceeding beauty, now lighted up as it was by the glorions sun of Jnne.

They drew up before the central transept that connected the two long wings of the castle.

Two grooms in waiting without, Immedietely ceme forwerd to attend Col. Hestings, who alight-ed, followed by his secretary. One of the grooms dismissed the post-chaise, while the other knocked et the door, which was immediately opened by a footman in the gray and white livery of Lady Etheridge of Swinbnrne.

"Show me into the library, Williams, end let her ladyship know that I ewait her convenience. Cassinove, my good fellow, you can stay here, I suppose, until you sre wanted," said Colonel Hastings, opening a door on his right to admit the young secretary into a sitting-room, and then going on, attended hy the footman, to the librsry.

How often we meet our fate without an instant's forewarning!

The apartment into which young Cassinove hsd been shown was a pleasant, cheerful morning-room, simply hut slegantly furnished. The grest front window, reaching from ceiling to ceiling, and from side to side, commanded an extensive view of the lawn, with its groves of trees, its shaded lake, and its parterres of flowers. A rosery out-side the window sdorned the frame, without ob-structing the view of this grand picture. At the opposite end of this room was a spacions mirror, that filled up ell that pert of the wall, and reflect-ed the whole of the landscape commanded by tbe window.

Cassinove paced thoughtfully sbout thie apert-ment, pausing sometimes at the window to gaze upon the beautiful scensry of the lawn, end stand-ing sometimes before the mirror to admire tbe poetic taste that had pleced this glass just where it duplicated the world of beauty without.

While he stood before the mirror, enjoying the reflected landscape, suddenly among the rosee glided a purple-draped female figure, that immedi-ately rivetted his attention. It was a woman in the sarliest bloom of yonth. She was not techni-cally pretty. She would not have been considered so by any snperficial observer; but the facee thet inspire deep and lasting passions in greet eouls are not those of wax dolls. As young Cassinove gszed upon her reflected imege, as he never gszed upon her, he felt as thongh a goddess had sudden-ly deseended among tbe flowers. Her form was above the medium height, and well rounded. Her heed was finely formed, and covered with a profu-sion of jet hlack, glittering hair, that wss plainly parted over her hroad, expansive foreheed, and swept around the temples, and wound into a rich and mssaive knot at the hack of the head. Her eyes were large, luminoue, derk gray orbs, thst seemed, whenever the long vell of lashes was lift-ed, to throw a light wherever they glanced. Her nose was etraight snd well formed, her lips round-ed, and, like all the rest, full of character. In the carriage of her head and neck, and in her stately footsteps, there was a certain natural majesty thet, even in a peasant's drese, would have proved her one of Nature's queene.

The impression mede upon the entbusiestic heart of Ferdinand Cassinove was at once vivid, deep, and strong—quick es sun-painting, perms-nent as sculpture. Hs sew this goddese of the intsllectual brow and etstely step open the win-dow and advence into the room, and es she ap-proached him he felt his whole frame thrill with a strange emotiou of blended pein and delight. He dreaded to move, yet, as the needle turns to the magnet, he felt himself turning from the reflected image to face the original. He stood before thst queenly form, and met thoee lsrge, luminoue, dsrk eyes fixed upon him in royal grsciousness, as ehe said—

"You are Colonel Hastings' eecretary, I be-lieve, Sir. Prsy sit down. You will find the London papers on that tsble." And, with a grace-ful bow, the lady pessed him, and seated herself on a sofa at the extremity of the room, took up a portfolio, and was soon deeply engaged with ite contents.

After the profound how with which he hed re-turned her courtesy, Ferdinand Cassinove re-mained motionless where she had left him. But ten minutee had elapsed since she hed glided in-to among the flowers, and passed him like a vision seen in some beeutiful dream. Bnt ten minutes, and life, the world, himself, were all changed for Ferdinand Cassinove. He felt, from that moment, that his fate must take its character for good or evil from the will of thet royal-looking womsn.

Infstuated youth! Could he hsve foreseen the long and terrible agony which that goddess-like being hsd been ordained to suffer, and which was soon to burst upon her imperial head, he would, in the ungovernable passion of his wild, Italian na-ture, have etruck her dead at his feet, and gladly died for having saved her from such unspeakable woe.

Who was she? What was she?

He had heard that Lady Etheridge hsd a young friend, Miss Dornton, staying with her, to act ae her firet attendant at the approsching msrriage. This, then, was Miss Dornton. And who was Fer-dinand Cassinove, that he dared to occupy his thoughts with Miss Dorntou? A young man of obscure origin, left to the benevolent guardianship of Colonel Hastings, who hed defrayed the ex-penses of his education at school and college, and afterwards taken him into his family as his private secretary. Yet all of Italy's genius, passion and poetry smouldered in the heart of the young sec-retary, and those were kindled into a sndden blaze hy the electric spark of love.

Miss Dornton! a lady of rank, and, perhaps, of fortune! Oh, if she were not already wooed and won! Give him time, and, under the inspiration of his love for her he would win wealth, distinc-tion, a glorione name, and lay them all at her feet. If this passion was sudden as it was ardent, re-member that Ferdinand Cassinove was of the Celtic race. Yes, he would win the world and lay it at her feet!

In the midst of the pleasing pain of this love dream the door opened, and the gray-haired ser-vant whom Ferdinand had seen in the hall entered softly, and stepping across the room to where tbe lady sat, and speaking in the low, subdned tone in which royal personages are addressed, said:

"My lady, Col. Hastings's respects, snd he awaits your ladyship in the library."

"Very well, Williams; go and say to Colonel Hastings that I will attend him immediately," an-swered the lady, rising.

This qneenly woman, then, was Laura, Baroness Etheridge of Swinburne! For ever and for ever unattaineble by him! Oh, deepair! His castle in the air tumbled all about him, and buried all his hopes and aspirations in its fall. While etill stunned by the discovery he had made, the old ser-vant approached him, and said—

"You also, Sir, are wanted," and left the room to precede his lady to the library.

Lady Etheridge passed on with her stately step and gracious smile, and young Cassinove followed like a man in a state of painful somnembulency.

They crossed the great hall to the library, which was situated on the same floor. It was a great, antique apartment, richly furnished and stored with the literature of all lands and eges and adorned with the portraits of such of the old berons of Swin-burne as had been distinguished in the councils or the battles of their nation. At a writing-table near the centre sat Col. Hastings, who arose with the stately courtesy of the olden time, and set a chair for his ward.

Lady Etheridge, after greeting her guerdian cor-dially, took the indicated seat.

The old servant retired.

Ferdinand Cassinove withdrew to a distant gothic window of stained glass, and stood, apparently, studying its scriptural subjects, but really, with sensee preternaturally sharpened by the excitement of his heart and brain, compelled to hear and see all that passed at that centre table.

There they eat, the gnardian and his ward. In close discnssion. The guardian, with his tall, spare figure, and thin, pale face, in marked con-rast with his solemn suit of black, sat examining a document that lay before him. Lady Etheridge, in the purple satin robe that so well became her superb figure, sat opposite, with her arm care-lessly resting upon the table, and her fine face raised, with an expression of joy irradiating her countenance.

"Bnt, my dear Laura," said Col. Hastings, with a look compounded of pleasure and perplexity, "this noble liberality, I mnst say, places us ln a very delicate position. I am your guardian; your intended husband is my son. Ths calumnious world already charges me with heving made the metch between my son and my wealthy ward. And now, Lady Etheridge, should you persist in your generous confidence, and execute the deed of this whole magnificent estate to your lntended husband, and he should accept it, what, then, would the world say?"

"Jnst what lt likes, my dear guardian, I am of ege and have a right to do what I please with my own. I please to bestow lt *all*, not only in effect, but in reality, upon my husband," she replied, with a beamiug emile.

"But, Lady Etheridge, I do not know that yon, the last baroness of the ancient house of Swain-burne, have the *right* to transfer the Castle of Swinburne, with lts vast dependence, to an alien."

"An alien! Do you call my husband an alien?"

"He is not of your blood."

"He is more. He is of my hesrt, and soul, and spirit, as I am of his. Oh, Colonel Hastinge! thers can be no question of mine and thine be-tween me and Albert. The deed of gift thet trans-fers all my possessions to my fnture husband is made out; let lt be executed. He shall then never be jealous of his wife's riches, for she will come to him as poor as a cottage girl," exclaimed Lady Etheridge, with a pure devotion of love flushing her cheek and lighting her eyes.

"But, I repeat, I do not know that you heve the right to transfer this estate, sven to your hus-band," demurred Colonel Hastings, who, however, did not seem really unwilling to accept the eecrifice.

"And I repest I have the right. The estate is not entailed."

"Lady Etheridge, I epoke not of legal, but of moral and social right. Bethink you; it is a vast and ancient estate, with a historicel name and fame, transmitted to you hy a long line of an-cestors."

"I tell yon, Colonel Hastings, that ancient and vsst ss it is, with the historical celebrity thet it boasts, handed down to me hy a long line of illus-trious barons, as it has been, I, tbe last Beroness Etheridge of Swinbnrne, valne all this not ons etraw, except as I may bestow it upon my hus-band," replied the lady, every feeture of her elo-quent fsce beaming with the truth and fervor of her words.

"Lady Etheridge, are you resolved upon this transfer?"

"Immntehly."

"Then you must heve your will. Cassinove, come hither, if you please, Your signature is wsnted ss witness to a deed."

Young Cassinove etarted. He hsd heerd all thet hsd passed; thinking—feeling—Oh, heevens! how thie woman can love—this woman whom I could worship, nay, whom I *do* and *shall* worship ae the guiding star of my life, so long as I shall live. Oh, thst the man who is blessed with her lovs may be worthy of her! And oh, that I had the old Pagan privilege of opening the gstes of life, and escaping ite tortures! Hs obeyed Colonel Hastings' summone, and went up to the table, where he was presented to Lady Etheridge, as—

"My eecretary, Mr. Cassinove, your ledyehip."

"I hsve seen Mr. Cassinove before," said the le-dy, kindly holding ont her hand.

He barely touched the white hand as he bent before her. His own turned cold as ice.

"Now, then, Lady Etheridge," exclaimed Colo-nel Hsetings, spreading ont the document before her.

And the bneiness of signing and witnessing the deed was completed.

Colonel Hestings end his eecretary then took leave, and left the castle, to return to the Ethe-ridge Arms, whither we must prscede them by a few hours.

CHAPTER II.

THE TRAITOR.

Her lot is on you—woman's lot—
Still to make idols, and to find them clay,
And weep thet wasted worship—therefore pray!
HEMANS.

Colonel Hastings had scarcely left the room ere Mr. Albert Hastings arose, stretched himself with a weary yawn, and began to pace thoughtfully up and down the floor, murmuring—

"Men think me a very fortunate and heppy man, and, donhtless, an unueual numoer of good gifts have beeu ehowered upon me by the favor of the blind goddess—not the least emong them would be esteemed the hend of thie wealthy young beron-ese, my bride expectent. Well, we cannot heve everything we want in this world, else sweet Rose Elmer only should be the wife of Albert Hastings. Poor girl! shs little dresms that the man who hss wooed her, under the neme of William Lovel, is really Albert Hsstings, the envied bridegroom of the high-born Ledy Etheridge, of Swinbnrns. It cannot be helped. I cannot pause for lsdy's right or maideu's honor. Here, thsn, for a divided life! my hend to the lsdy of Swinhurne—my heart to the lovely cottage-girl; only Lady Etheridge must never know of Rose Elmer and William Lovel, nor must Rose Elmer know Ledy Etheridge and Albert Heetinge. And now to persuade Rose to go before me into Wales, where myself and my lsdy-bride are to spend our honeymoon."

And eo eeying, Albert Hastings took his hat, and strolled out into the street. Walking ln an oppo-site direction to that taken by Colonel Hsstings in his drive to Swinhurne Castle, Albert Hestinge soon resched a cross country roed, which he pur sued for about two miles. Then, turning to the left, he entered a narrow, shady lane, thst led him to a smsll, secluded cottage, nearly hidden from sight amid climbing vines, clustering shrubs, and overhanging trees. Taking a key from his pocket, he unlocked tbe little green wooden gate, and paseing between tell, flowering shrubs, he stepped under tbe vine-shaded porch, snd spplying a second key, opened the cottege door, end entered at once upon the only large room the cottage could boast. This room was fitted up with a simple elegance in strenge contraet to its humble character. The rude walls were covered with a delicate paper of e sil-very white ground, and with running roses over it. The floor was hidden under a nest carpet of a cor-responding pettern. The windows, sofa, chairs, and footstools were all covered and draped with white lace over pink damask. A rosewood piano of exquisite workmanship etood on one side of the room; a chiffonnier of the same material, with a emall hut choice collection of hooks, stood on the opposite side. Upon a rosewood table in tbe centre lay several richly-bound folios of rare and valuable prints. Over the chimney-piece hung a mirror that gave back the reflection of the whole pretty room, which was in all respects fitted up as a lady's boudoir.

This lonely cottage had heen rented and fur-nished by Albert Hastings as a trysting-plsce for his love. The whole air of the room was *couleur de rose*. He called it "The Bower of Roses." It was, indeed, the bower of one peerless roee. Here he had been accustomed, dnring his visits to the neighborhood of his affianced bride, to meet the Rose of his secret thoughts. But here, also, let it he clesrly understood, he had respected the honor of the humble maiden—not upon any good principle, perheps, hut loving her with all the pow-er of his selfish heart, and resolved upon making her his own forever, he abstained from any free-dom tbat might alarm her delicacy, and, perhaps, estrange her heert.

Albert Haetings, the only son of Col. Hastings, of Hastings Hall, Devon, and of Portman-square, London, had been endowed by nature with meny other good gifts besidss his preeminently hand-some and princely pereon. Hs had a good head, and originally a good heart; but he had been spoiled from his youth up, in being led to believe that the whole world, and all within it, had been created for his own private use—or abuse, lf he pleased. And lf this selfish creed were not now fully credited, it was, at least, thoroughly carried out in his practice—a thing that cannot often be said of better creede, or even better men.

Albert Hastings had always been designed by his father to he tbe husband of the wealthy yonng haroness, his ward. The crafty old man had taken care not to bring the young people together in any manner during their childhood, lest tbey should grow up as brother and sister, without thought of a dearer relationship. He had contented himself with seclnding the youthful baroness from other youthful company. He had fixed her permanent residence in the deep retirement of Swinburne Castle, where she remained, year after year, under the care of a distant female relative, Mrs. Mont-gomery, the widow of a clergyman.

There she was attended by various deeply-learned masters and highly accomplished mis-tresses, all very discreet and elderly, who had been sent down by Colonel Hastings to cerry on her edncation. At the age of eighteen she first met Albert Hastings. It had been planned that she should spend a year in making the tour of the Conticent, in company with her gusrdian and his son, whoee travels were deleyed for this purpose. It was but a few days before the intended depar-ture, while the heart of the young heiress was elated with the prospect of seeing foreign coun-tries, that Albert Hastings wae introdnced to her. His handsome person, dignified presence, and fas-cinating manners, made some impressión upon the imagination of the secluded young baronees. Dur-ing their subsequent travels over the Continent, his well-cultivated mlnd, various accomplish-ments, and hrilliant conversational powers so deepened this impression, that the youthful Lady Etheridge thought she had met the man of men, the only one in the world to whom it was possible to give her own heart; and when the expected avowal of love and offer of marriage came, Laura Ethsridge trembled at the thonght of a happiness too rich for her merits—almost too perfect for this world. Albert Hastings was deeply snamoured of possessions; but apart from those, how much did he really care for the yonug girl, Laura?

They returned home to prepare for the mar-riage, which was to take place at Swinburne Castle.

The Hastings fixed their residence at their town house, but freqnsntly came down to Swinbnrne, the guardian to see his ward, the young gentleman to visit his bride elect.

It was during one of these visits to the neigh-borhood, while he was staying at the Etheridge Arms, that Albert Hestinns first saw Rose Elmer. Levere, his valet, had sent his meeter's linen to a lsundress, and it had been brought homs by Rose.

She was a fair and delicate beauty, small and exquisitely formed, with regular features, and a snowy complexion, faintly tinted with a roseate bloom upon ths rounded cheeks and plump little lips, and a profusion of pale golden hair parted and waved off in rippling tresses from a forehead of infantine whiteness and smoothness. Unlike those of the girls of hsr class, her hands and arms were beautifully formed, and her fset were small and elegantly turned. A simple straw bonnet shsded her sweet facs, a plain dress of cheap blue ginghsm fitted perfectly her faultless figure, and a white muslin mantle was worn with simple grace. Her voice was soft and low, her mannsr quiet and self-possessed. Altogether, hsr appearance, de-spite her humble garb and menial office, was faultlessly lady-like.

Her beauty fascinated Albert Hastings. He se-cretly discovered her dwelling—a poor cottage, in a narrow, unsightly street of the village—and he made an excnse to call there and settle his lsun-dress' hill. This was the commencemsnt of their acquaintance. Afterwards he contrived frequent-ly to meet Rose in her daily errands through the village, and, when no eys was near to spy his mo-tions, he would join her in her walks. He fonnd her mind as lovely as her person, and in the course of a few deys, he, the affianced hnsband of ths high-born Lady Etheridge, of Swinburne, found himself deeply, passionately in love with the hum-ble Rose Elmer, the dsughter of the village laun-dress. He even sometimes dreamed of the possi-bility of forgoing his splendid alliance with the heiress of Swinburne castle and of making Rose Elmer his wife; but the epirit of ambition was too strong within him. As usual with men, he deceived himself as to his motive, and said thet a sense of honor prevented him from breaking with Lady Etheridge, thongh, strangely enough, that sense of honor did not hinder him from seeking the love of a poor village maiden. Dey by day his passion for the sweet Rose grsw. Every hour not spent in the society of his promised bride was de-voted to her At last, feering discovery, no lees for himself than for the maiden whom his false love imperiled, he cast shout for some means of meeting her in secrecy and safety.

Through the help of a confidential servant and a city egent he hired and furnished that obscure cottege in the wood, and one dsy, meeting Rose, he invited her for a walk, and conducted her to the cottage to give her a surprise, and watch its effects. As he ushered Rose into ths pretty room, fitted up with all ths elegance of e lady's boudoir, she made an exclemation of intense astonisbment and pleasure. The rural cottage in its thicket of roses, flowering shrubs and trees, and the pretty room, with its gems of art and literatnre, affected her with many delightful emotions. The novelty pleased hsr unaccustomed eyes; the beauty chamed her poetic soul, and the thonght that all this had heen prepared by William Lovel, and for her, touched her heart with profonnd gratitude.

"And this is your home," she said, turning her clear eyes, beaming with innocent joy, upon his face.

"This is my homs, sweet Rose, and yours, when you conseat to share it with me," he answered, with a grave tenderness that wae nstural to him when speeking to her.

"Mine! mine! Oh, it is too mnch! What a besutiful place! Whsrever the sye roves through the room it lights upon soms lovely object, and if I look out of any window I see trees, and shrubs, end roses—everywhere rosss!" she exclaimed with delight.

"It is the bower of roses, love, and you are the loveliest rose of all. I shall call this cottage after you."

The maiden suddenly put up her hands to hide the tears that were filling her eyes.

"Why does my derling weep?" inquired her lover, going to her side.

"Oh? beceuse you are much too good to ms, Mr. Lovel. And I do not know how it is, but your very kindness to me depresses my spirits dread-fully."

"But why should thst be, mine own?"

"I do not know, unless it is that I am so lowly, and of such little worth, and so helpless that I can do nothing for you."

"Sweet rose, you can make me the happiest of men. You, and you only, can do this," he said fervently.

"I, Mr. Lovel; how can I maks yon happy?" she whispered, in a tremulons voice, and with a deeply-blushing cheek.

"By shering my homs, my fortune, and my heart," he whispered, bending over her.

She bowed her head until her chin rested upon her hosom, and her feir hair fell forwsrd and veiled her blushing cheeks and moist eyes.

"Anewer me, sweet Rose. Will you he mine?" he asked, seeing that she continued silent.

"Mr. Lovel, I am too lowly-born, too humble, and too ignorant to be your wife. Would it were otherwise, and I were more worthy of the etation thet you offer me," she murmured, in an almoet ineudible voice.

He suddenly dropped her hand and walked to the window. He had not meant anything like this. Yet the innocent village girl had naturally mistaken his declsration of love for a proposal of marriage.

How to undeceive her without shocking her; how to explain without estranging her, he could not tell. He perceived that the winning of this girl to his purpose must be the work of time and grest petience. He retnrned to her side, and re-possessing himself of her hand, said—

"Sweet love, I did not mean to hurry and dis-tress yon, Since you feel a desire for a wider rsnge of knowledge, though I think you altogether lovely as you are, I myeelf will become your teecher. It shall be my delightful task to open to your mind the treasures of literature and art, and to direct your resding. This lovely epot sball be our etudy, and you shall meet me here daily, while I remain in the neighborhood. Will you do this, eweet Rose?"

"To educate myeelf to he more worthy of yon? Oh, yes, Mr. Lovel. You almost distress me with kindness. But I have alwsys hesrd that the noble and good draw their highest happiness from deeds of benevolence. How happy, then, you must be! Yes, Mr. Lovel, I will come," she murmured, in low and gentle tones, blushing at her own temerity in saying so much.

And thus lt was arranged. And daily, while he continued in the neighborhood, they met at the cottsge in the wood. Rose Elmer proved an apt scholar. She hsd alresdy the solid foundation of a good common education. Albert Hestings in-troduced her to the world of poetry, *belles lettres*, and art. When he left the neighborhood he had left with her a duplicete key of the cottage, that she might admit herself when she pleased, only exacting from her that she should keep her visits thitber, as she bed kept their meetings, a secret.

Before coming down on this last visit, Mr. Hastings had written hei a note, signed, as usual, "William Lovel," and appointed a meeting with her at the cottsge. And now he had come to keep the tryst, and he sat in the easy chair, im-patiently consulting his watch and glancing at tbe window.

At length a rustling was heard in the shrubbery; a white-robed figure passed the window and lifted the latch of the door, and the next instant Roee Elmer stood within the room.

"Dear Rose! sweet Rose! do I see you again at last? It seems an age since I saw you!" exclaimed Albert Hastings, rising and ameeting her.

"It is two long weeks, Mr. Lovel; but I have tried to improve them," replied Rose, bluehing.

"You got my letter, dear girl. It appointed ten o'clock as our hour of meeting. It is now after eleven. You ere lste."

"Oh, yes; I could not avoid it. My poor mother is ailing, and we have an accession of work."

"What has my lovely Rose to do with work? It ehould not heve prevented her keeping an appoint-ment with me."

"Ah, no, Mr. Lovel; but this was a particular occasion, you know. There are visitors staying at the castle, in enticipation of the wedding to-morrow. Tbere wae more work than the laundry-maids could manage, and so a large quantity of linen was sent to my mother, with orders that it should be returned to tbe castle this evening, for to-morrow the wedding is to come off. You are not of our neighborbood, or you would under-etand what a great event that is to us! *Our* lady, Lady Etheridge, of Swinburne, is aboot to be mar-ried to Albert Hsetings, Esq., son and heir of Col. Hastings, of Hastings Hall, in this county. Ah, how happy Lady Etheridge must be!"

"Why shonld Lady Etheridge be so happy, dear love?" asked Albert Hastings, upon whom the words of the unconscions girl produced a painful and alarming effect.

"Oh, because every one says how fortunate Mr. Hastings is to get so lovely a lady, with such vast possessions. And she must be very happy to be able to confer so much upon him."

Rose met the eye of her lover fixed upon her with ardent admiration, and she suddenly recol-lected herself, paused, and blushed deeply; for often, with her, a generous gush of feeling was in-terrupted by a sudden flush of bashfulness, that crimsoned her fair cheeks, silenced her lips, and left all her beautiful thoughts unspoken.

"You would say, sweet Rose, that this young baroness must be very happy to hring so vast an estate to her husband; but do you know, dear Rose, that hers is not an enviable position for a woman? Wealthy heiresses are apt to be wooed for their money, and the men they marry and sn-rich are seldom grateful for the benefit; on the contrary, they are often, even while enjoying the fortune of the heiress, secretly incensed against the woman who has placed them under a heavy pecuniary obligation; for men cannot endure to depend npon women. It is not our nature. A man of fortune, who loves a penniless woman, loves her even the more deeply that she depends on him for everything."

Whether this were true er false of all men, or of eny man, Rose Elmer believed lt, coming from him, and a bright light of joy broke over her face, as she thought—

"Then he will love me very dsarly, for I shall owe everything to him."

Bnt the look of alarm and anxiety thet had troubled the face of Albert Hastings at ths men-tion of hsr mother's custom from the castle lsun-dry had not left it. What if, through that channel of communication, Rose Elmer should learn his real name and positlon?

With some hesitation he touched ths subject.

"The custom of the castle will be a great help to your good mother. But I hope, dear Rose, you do not go on errands to and from the castle. It is much too far for you."

"Oh, no; I have never even seen the castle or ths chase, althongh I have so much desired to do eo."

"Indeed; but you heve not lost mnch, deer. An old Norman castle, and the ruins of an old Saxon keep, have few attractions for youth," said Albert Hastings, with a view of discouraging her wish to see it.

"Oh, but for *me* lt has the strongest attractions. I do not know the reason, bnt I have always felt the very deepest veneration for ancient buildings and old familiss, and most especially for this old feudal castle, and the noble race that have owned it for so many centuries. And for this young baroness, the last nf a long, long line of ancestors, the last and sole representative of the ancient barony, I feel almost a superstitious veneration."

"Then you have seen the baroness?" inquired Hastings, uneasily.

"Oh, no; no more than I have seen ths castle. It is very strange, *but my mother seems to have a perfect horror of the castle and all connected with it. She never can bear to hear the family men-tioned. She never would permit me to walk in that direction. And when the young Baroness passed through Swinburne on her way to Bristol, to embark for the Continent, and all the village turned out to see her, my mother pulled me into the house, shut the door, and fell into a chair, pale as ashes, and trembling in every limb.*"

"It was something else that had affected her, probably."

"No; it wes the sight of ths young Baroness, I am sure. It was the same when Lady Etheridge returned from the Continent. *She shut up the house, and would not see her pass by; and she took me in her arms and cried over me as though her heart would break.*"

"A strange eccentricity at most, dear love—a symptom of nervonsness, perhaps. Do not let it disturb you. Besides, it must be leaving her, since now she takes work from the castle."

"Oh, but she did not know it was from the castle. A footman out of livery brought the basket, and asked if the work could be done by Tussday night, and said that he would call for it then. It was only in counting the linen that my mother found it out. She did the work, sir, bnt she has been ill ever since. *She cannot bear to hear a word about the approaching wedding.* Indeed, I think that her dread and horror of the castle people is getting to be a monomania. Can you imagine the cause of such a strange mental malady?"

"No, sweet, I ceunot. It is a mere whim of old age or illness," replied Albert Hastings, cheerfully; for hs cared very little for the *cause* of the lanndry-woman's monomania, so long as it served his pur-poss of effectually keeping Rose Elmer from the perilous neighborhood of the castle and chase.

But the object for which he had requested this interview was not yet accomplished, was not yet even alluded to; and how to introdnce it to this pure-hearted girl, was a difficulty thet perplexed even his diplometic powers. On the morrow he was to lesd the Lady Etheridge of Swinburne to the altar, and, sfter the msrriege ceremony, he was to depart with his bride to spend the honeymoon at his sest in Walee—a newly-purchased property. Bnt the thought of parting, even for so short a time, with the idol of his heart, was insupporta-ble. The fear that in his absence some accident of fortune might deprive him of her, was intolera-ble. He knew, by a thousand tests of character, that this lovely girl would never become his own, unless she was mede to believe herself his wife. His object now was to silence her scruples, and secure her to himself by a false marriage, in which his confidential servant should personate the offi-cisting clergyman, and which was to be kept a se-cret from all, lf he could only persuade her to take the step. It was not without e severe mental struggle that Albert Hastings had gained his own consent to this ect of deception; nor was it with-out greet hesitation thet he hroecbed the subject. At length, when he found courege to speak, he seated himself beside her, took her hand, looked into her eweet face with an expression that might heve beguiled an angel, and said:

"Dear Roee, you have known me now intimete-ly for some months. Have I ever in word, look, or act, given you offence?"

"No! oh, no! never!" she replied, in surprise.

"In all this time, deer Rose, hsve you ever seen in me anything unworthy of a gentleman?"

"Never, oh, never! Why should you ask me?" she inquired, with estonishment.

"You believe me, then, to be a man of honor?"

"Of unimpeachable honor. I ehould deem it a profsnity to question that. Why, then, do you ask me?" she repeated, with increasing wonder.

"You have confidence in me?"

"Perfect confidence. Oh, why should you doubt it, Mr. Lovel?" she inquired, with earnest fervor.

"Because, eweet girl, I am about to ask you to give me a great proof of your confidence in my honor?"

"What is it, Mr. Lovel? I know, I am sure you would not ask me to do anything the least wrong, and so I promise that whatever yon ask me to do, I will do."

"I ask you then, fair Rose, to prove your confi-dence in me, by placing your future happiness in my care. In a word, will you be my wife?"

Roee Elmer finshed crimson.

"Oh, that I were worthy to be so!" she whis-pered.

"You are worthy of a monarch's love. *Too* worthy of mine! Yet you will be my own. An-swer, sweet girl."

She turned her eyes, full of greteful love and honor, upon him, and silently placed her hand in his.

"Mine own!" exclaimed Albert Hastings, seal-ing tbose words with a burning kiss.

Now came the most difficult part of his under-taking, to which all

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1860.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

PROGRESS OF EUROPEAN INTERVENTION.

The Reactionists Accept the English Programme—Military Movements—Need of the Immediate Ratification of the McLane Treaty—Manifesto of Gen. Degollado.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, Tuesday, April 24, 1860.

My last letters referred to the progress of the English negotiations for peace, and communicated the fact that the Constitutional Government had given to Capt. ALDHAM a definitive reply, adhering strictly to the letter of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's propositions—viz.: the calling of a Congress *legally elected*, as provided in the Constitution of 1857, and the establishment of civil and religious liberty. Mr. MATHEW, the English *Chargé d'Affaires*, however, continues to insist that Lord JOHN RUSSELL did not mean a Congress elected by popular suffrage, and still urges upon the Liberal Government to make terms that will be agreeable to the Church Party.

Meanwhile M. GABRIAC, the Jesuit French Minister, (the fact of his being a Jesuit is undoubted,) has made peace propositions to the Miramon Government, which they have accepted, and has offered the same to this Government, but as they contain not a word about either civil or religious liberty, (it would be strange if they did, considering whence they emanate,) they have been point blank refused, and, considering M. GABRIAC's past intimacy with the Church Government, and his unequivocal and unlimited support of it, his services as a *mediator* have been peremptorily declined.

Both the representative of the English Government and of the French Emperor, therefore, continue to press this Government to abandon its constitutional legality, and to sacrifice the reforms which it is striving to inaugurate. By the Spanish steamer *Mexico*, arrived on the 22d inst., we learn that a Minister from Spain, newly appointed, and a man of ability, is coming to their support.

Thus we see actually brought about just what some of us have so long been predicting would be the case, if the United States Congress persisted in its policy of inaction on the subject of Spanish American affairs, and our Government was longer left without a distinct and decided foreign policy with reference to these countries—viz.: that the two leading European Powers, and Spain, seeing in the constant divisions of our Congress, and the imbecility of our national action, so long continued, ample evidence that we would not and could not do anything in support of the Monroe doctrine, notwithstanding all our boasting and braggadocia about it, have come to the conclusion that it is useless and unnecessary to wait longer for action on our part, and that they can settle their interests in these countries as they please, upon their own ideas of policy—and this they are now proceeding effectively to do.

The ratification of the McLane Treety would have prevented this, so far as Mexico is concerned, as would that of Nicaragua with respect to that country, and the same of Honduras; but foreign nations cannot but argue that our real policy is indicated by our Government action, not by the tone of our Press, and as this action is unfavorable to any interference on our part in these countries, they, of course, assume that it is useless for them to any longer delay action of their own. This we are now seeing here; and the people of the United States, during the coming Summer and Fall, will suddenly awake to the fact *that Mexico, for one, has passed entirely under the control of European influence, and that neither the interest nor policy of the United States have any further foothold here.* The English importers, the French and German merchants, and the Spanish agriculturists and shopkeepers of this country, require only a firm and stable Government here—they care not whether it is a dictatorship or a monarchy; but they look with jealousy upon the Liberal or Constitutional *régime*, for that smacks too much of kindred institutions to the United States, and a predominance of American influence, and a diversion of the Mexican trade thither. Besides, an occasional change of Government now and then is rather advantageous than otherwise to these old-established merchants and British importers, for it gives them an opportunity to discount their duties in advance at a large reduction—say thirty to fifty per cent.—and to make advantageons speculations in temporary loans; as also a little disturbance helps to keep out more timid people and new comers, and reserves the monopoly of this market to the present traders and in strictly European channels. The British, French, Prussian and Spanish Ministers are sustained and aided by this influence, which, in their turn, they direct, according to their views, always against the United States, and sometimes in favor of a dictatorship, at others of a monarchy.

Exploded and impossible as is the idea of the establishment of a mouarchy on this Continent, at least in this country and in this age of Monroe doctrine, it yet has its advocates, which are numerous both here and in Europe. But the more popular idea on their part is always the establishment of something opposed to that which is supported by the United States, and which, at least, tends towards the European rather than a Republican basis. And now the object is to seize hold of the advantage of the opportunity offered by the inaction of the United States, to set aside its growing influence and restore the predominence of their own by some new arrangement of a Government,—they don't care much what, so long as it is exclusively of their own formation and direction. It is true England insists upon civil and religious liberty; but she sets about obtaining it by proposing to overthrow the very Constitution which secures it, and has already established it, so far as that Constitution prevails, and for the first time; at least, this is what Mr. MATHEW proposes to do.

The action of the English Government, if left to itself, would be right enough, and they would long ago have recognized the Government of JUAREZ and have given their support to our policy, but the advice and influence of their representatives here have been all wrong. The popular and the commercial sentiment in England is in favor of the policy adopted, or supposed to be adopted by the United States, of suporting liberal institutions in this country; but the Government failing to see any signs of such efficient action on the part of the Government of the United States as was necessary for the emergency, and pressed, meanwhile, by the cries for redress of their citizens who have been outraged here, has yielded to the representations of its agents, that peace could be patched up between the two parties here and overlooking the fact that one of these parties was represented by a Government that was liberal, constitutional and just, it placed them both on the same level, as each having something to concede, and so issued the instructions known here as the Lord John Russell propositions for peace.

These propositions are well enough in their way though unjust to the Constitutional Government, for they assume to demand of this Government what, by the very nature of its existence and the precise terms of its Constitution, it is struggling to accomplish. But Mr. MATHEW goes beyond the plain letter of these propositions, and claims that he is instructed by his Government to require the Constutional Government (which it has as yet failed to recognize) to set aside a portion of its Constitution and come over on to some ground nearer the Church Party programme. His influence is, therefore, all directed now to the support of some new Government, and against the Liberal Party, and in this respect at least he is fully coöperating with the Freuch, Spanish and Prussian representatives, who are sustaining the Church, even in their very peace proceedings. The great object of these proceedings on their part is to place the Liberal Government in the attitude of being less ready to make peace than the Miramon or Church Government, feeling sure that all persons will not notice the omission in the propositions accepted by MIRAMON of any mention of either civil or religious liberty. This is precisely the way MIRAMON acted when he consented to treat at the time the propositions were first submitted, when he was before the walls of Vera Cruz.

Of course all this would not matter, and these European intrigues and plots would go for naught, if the United States would support and aid the Liberal Government; but will it do it? That is the question all are asking now, and which all inclined in favor of European influence and ideas answer in the negative. And indeed, what reason or sign does Congress give that there will be any action on the part of our Government. It is exclusively occupied in President-making; all really important business seems neglected; no attention seems to be paid to our foreign interests, no matter how important or immediately imperative they may be, and precious months are passing away in which European influence and powers are gathering their forces and taking their measures to supplant us entirely, where, if we would only act with promptness, one day of proper action by our Senate would place us permanently in the ascendant. The ratification of the pending treaty would establish our policy of intervention in favor of a Liberal Government in Mexico to such an extent before the world, and would inspire such confidence on the one side here, and fear on the other, that we would have but little more to do to conclude the struggle; and from the moment of the announcement of such policy England would have no desire to interfere, while both France and Spain would see that it would be useless to do so.

On the other hand, the adjournment of the present session without action on this treaty would of course be sufficient evidence that we had no desire to act, and the consequences would ensue that I have stated before.

Strange that our public men cannot see this, and that they will persist in acting as if these subjects of oreign policy could be forever deleyed.

If they could only spend some time abroad in any Spanish American country—in this country, for instance—and see with what anxiety and constant care every step of action or period of delay on the part of our Government is watched, and calculated upon, and its consequences weighed, and the policy of the foreign representatives here, and of both the Governments, regulated accordingly, they would see that it is no light matter for a country in the position among the powers of the world now occupied by the United States to be thus vacillating and uncertain in its action, and open to the criticism that its institutions are of such a character that a decided foreign policy, even on its own continent, can neither be adopted nor carried ont.

This is the attitude we are now in—and it is the attitude which the action, or rather want of action, of the Republican Party, and their simply partisan opposition to every measure which the Administration has favored, no matter how immediate and national its importance, has placed us in. It is not the action of the people; the people have had no voice in the matter; it has been solely the fault of the Republican leaders. Happily, the people *will* soon have something to say on these subjects, and their verdict will be that we are great enough and wise enough to have a mind of our own, and that we are liberal enough to extend a helping hand to our neighbor when she is struggling to establish herself under liberal and constitutional institutions, and to throw off the yoke of Church and European dictation.

Besides, our commercial communities want these Spanish-American countries opened to us as a market, and our enterprise is impatient to develop their great resources, and we *will* maintain the Monroe doctrine. Every consideration, in fine, of commercial interest and political policy, points to our intervention in the cause of peace and stable government in these countries. They are too weak, and we are too strong and too near, in fact, for any other policy to be adopted by us, or permitted by us on the part of European nations.

VERA CRUZ, Wednesday, April 25, 1860.

By an extraordinary arrived yesterday P. M. from Mexico, we learn that the Miramon Government have, as they say, *accepted* the peace propositions of Lord JOHN RUSSELL; but they do so by declaring that a Congress shall be called according to some new plan to be got up between the two Governments, this and the Miramon Government, and in which undoubtedly the intrigues of the clergy are to be very powerful, and that the basis of civil and religious liberty cannot be accepted as a preliminary basis, but must be a subsequent matter for the assembly to look after. If Mr. MATHEW can be content with an acceptance which most persons would understand as a refusal, and which his Government will probably so understand, I suppose he will again endeavor to get the Liberal Government to accept the same basis. But in this he cannot succeed; they are now more firm than ever, and with the favorable news daily received of the operations of their forces in the interior, and of the increasing disorganization of the Church Party, it is evident they will resist any compromise measures whetever, and however strongly they are pressed by the European Powers.

The extraordinary also brings intelligence of the reported occupation of the City of Guadalajara by the Liberal forces under OCAZON, and of a powerful movement on Guanajnato by the united forces of HUERTA, BARIOZABAL and PUSSLITA, which latter report is confirmatory of the former, and shows the consummation of movements for some time known to be in progress in the States of Jalisco and Michoacan. Zacatecas was some months since reoccupied by the Liberal forces under ORTEGA, while those of the frontier States, under URAGA and other leaders, are close upon San Luis.

On the other side of Mexico, in the direction of Oaxaca, the Liberals are about bringing the siege of the City of Oaxaca to a conclusion, for which they have now overwhelming forces, compared with the few COBOS has left to defend it. The conclusion of this siege of Oaxaca will leave these forces at liberty to join those of the State of Puebla, of which Gen. MIRANDA, who behaved so nobly during the siege of this place, has been appointed to take command. These forces will then isolate Orizaba, Cordova and Jalapa, and, with the aid of some 4,000 troops which are being raised in this State, they will be able to take those places, and move on Pusbla, while those from the West and North, after the occupation of Guadalajara, Guanajuato and San Luis, are moving on Queretaro and Mexico, which, with Puebla, will then be the only cities left in possession of the Church forces.

These movemeuts can be completed during the next two months, with the men and resources this Government now has. If, then, meanwhile, the treaty with the United States is ratified, and the additional moral support and pecuniary aid which it affords placed at its disposal, it is evident the struggle will soon draw to a close, and will, in fact, during a few months more, be finally terminated.

This ratification of the Treaty will not only insure this, but it will, at the same time, at once put an end to the European intrigues against the Liberal Party and American influence, which are threatening to become so formidable here.

England will be satisfied the moment she sees our Government are really going to do something for this country, and France and Spain are too shrewd not to see that if we once adopt the policy of intervention and aid to the Liberal cause by treaty stipulation, that we will carry it out, and that their influence must give way.

Thus the question stands, and with intenee interest all parties here await further news from the United States. I inclose a proclamation and circular from Gen. DEGOLLADO, who has gone to the interior to take the command-in-chief. You will see how much he relies upon pecuniary aid from tha United States.

CIRCULAR.

THE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF OF THE FEDERAL ARMY.

In compliance with the promises contained in my circular of the 1st December of last year, which I directed to you at the hour of my departure for Vera Cruz, to inform the Supreme Government of the difficulties of our situation, I am now about to start for the interior of the Republic, honored still by the confidence of His Excellency the President, who has not consented to my having command as chief of the Federal army, believing, as he does, that my services may be of use in this difficult undertaking.

Long before this I expected to return to the side of my brethren comrades in arms, with or without a commission, to accompany them in their constant exertions and labors in the cause of our country; but, during my stay at Vera Cruz, His Excellency the President confided to me the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and not until that heroic city had been attacked by MIRAMON and his forces, and quieted again by the disorderly and discomposed retreat of the enemy, was I discharged and ordered to the campaign of the interior.

You will see [by the accompanying printed documents, that the Supreme Constitutional Government accepted the occasion, which was presented at Vera Cruz, to see whether it would not be possible to obtain, by means of diplomacy, a settlement of this civil war, which has ravaged the Republic for so long a time. You will be convinced by the reading of these documents that the Reactionary Party alone aspires to domination by force of arms and violence. It was only, therefore, after having tried uselessly the means of pacification presented by reason and pure patriotism, that we have had recourse to arms to overcome the obstinacy and bad faith of the enemies of progress, of liberty and of the national will.

This triumph, so desirable, which will result from the pacification of our country and a durable state of things for the future, we shall surely obtain if union, discipline, one common object and one common sentiment inspire all our commanders and public functionaries. I have implicit confidence that you will listen to this appeal to your known patriotism, and that you will with increased exertion contribute to the triumph of the national will, so clearly manifested in this prolonged civil war, the termination of which will be our best recompense.

I recommend to you the most perfect military organization as the first of our wants. The Supreme Government hopes to receive, at an early moment, *pecuniary aids guaranteed by the treaty celebrated with the United States of the North; and as soon as the sum destined to these head-quarters shall arrive, the wants of the forces of this command shall be promptly attended to.* Then the operations of the campaign will commence; they will be energetic, and decisive against the enemy, and God will give us victory.

GOD AND LIBERTY. General Head-quarters at TAMPICO, March 30, 1860.

S. DEGOLLADO.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FEDERAL ARMY TO HIS SOLDIERS.

COMPANIONS IN ARMS: On my returning to participate in labors and fatigues in the campaign of the interior, we salute you as a friend, and congratulate you on your constancy and self-denial.

His Excellency, the President, has directed that I should resume my former position as Commander-in-Chief of the Federal Army, to continue the struggle, which has cost us so much blood and so many sacrifices. It will be our common hope to see my difficult mission crowned with a happy result.

My friends, I have been witness of the heroic resistance of Vera Cruz to the attack and the barbarous bombardment kept up against that city by MIRAMON and his reactionary forces. The result has been the shameful retreat of the foe, decimated by the balls of the valiant defenders of Vera Cruz and by sickness and desertion. An energetic and common effort in the campaign of the interior will close with the expiring and perishing reaction.

Soldiers: Your fatigue is about to have an end. Be enduring and courageous, and victory will be your reward. Grasp with a firm hand the Constitutional banner! The hours of fortune have passed for our enemies, and will soon sound that of your complete victory. S. DEGOLLADO.

TAMPICO, March 30, 1860.

THE GREAT FIGHT.

The Contest for the Belt—Proceedings in Court.

FAILURE OF THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION TO ENFORCE THE RULES OF INTERNATIONAL COMITY.

The arrival of the *Asia* places us in possession of the following report of some very extraordinary legal proceedings before the Queen's Bench in London, arising out of the great fight. A rule *nisi*, calling on Mr. DOWLING, the referee, to show cause why a mandamus should not issue directing him to deliver the champion's belt to JOHN C. HEENAN, was obtained by Mr. EDWIN JAMES, Q.C., some weeks ago, and the matter came up for argument the day before the steamer left Southampton, before Lord Chief Justice CAMPBELL and a full bench. The Court was thronged to suffocation, not only by the sporting fraternity, but by the most distinguished members of all the professions, as well as the leaders of politics and fashion. Amongst those who were accommodated with seats on the bench, our reporter noticed Mr. Gladstone, Lord Palmerston, Archbishop Whately, the Benicia Boy, the Marquis of Westminster, Geo. Wilkes Esq., the Duke of Argyle, Alfred Tennyson, Jack Macdonald, the Duchess of Sntherland, Lady Ellsmere, Mr. Dallas, Mr. Stuart Mill, the political economist, and several others of equal respectability. In fact, the extreme politeness of the Jndges was the means of subjecting themselves to considerable inconvenience, as their lordships could with difficulty use their pens. There was a very large attendance of the Bar. Mr. Edwin James, Q. C., Mr. Scoville, Q. C., Mr. Roundell Palmer, Q. C., and Sir Richard Bethell, appeared for the Benicia Boy; the Attorney and Solicitor-General, Sergeant Wilkins, and Mr. Robinson, Q. C., for the Referee. TOM SAYERS, Mr. DOWLING, and one of his seconds, were in Court, but set beside the Attorney-General in the inner bar.

Mr. EDWIN JAMES, in support of his rule, said it was unnecessary to dwell upon the importance of the question which their lordships were asked to decide. A matter which had for months been the sole topic of conversation in every Anglo-Saxon household, and had awakened the wildest emotions in the breasts of nearly seventy millions of the most highly civilized people on earth—and which had kindled an amount of excitement in England such as had not been witnessed since the great day on which the Seven Bishops had been arraigned in that venerable hall, was not a matter which could derive illustration from so humble an individual as himself. He was there to argue, and not to declaim; though if declamation was necessary, heaven knows he was not the man to shrink from it. But fortunately, perhaps, for all concerned, his client needed no rhetorical display to make clear his right to the exercise of the enlightened discretion of the Court in his behalf. That client, he was proud to say, was the Benicia Boy, [Slight appleuse, which was instantly suppressed,) a gentleman of the highest standing in his own country—six feet two, or thereabouts—his learned friends on the other side would correct him, if he were wrong. He had come here to fight for the "Champion's Belt," an article with which their lordships were, doubtless, perfectly familiar—and, as he believed, and as he was sure he could show to the Court—he had won it, and now asked the Court to put him in possession of it. By the articles of agreement, into which his client entered with the late champion, Mr. THOMAS SAYERS—

[The Attorney-General protested against the use of such language. He asked the Court to protect his client from insult. He begged leave to inform the learned gentleman that he was the present Champion, and would remain so until the Court decided otherwise, or a better man than HEENAN met him in the ring.]

Hostile demonstrations on the part of the Boy, who sat immediately behind his Chief Justice, and was vigorously shaking his "bunch of fives" at the right honorable gentleman, over his lordship's head, here brought the proceedings to a sudden stop. Hisses, cheers and cat-calls, from the lower part of the Court and the back benches of the bar, completely drowned the learned counsel's voice, as well as that of Mr JAMES, who was making frantic efforts to reply, without any better result than bringing an extraordinary rush of blood into his ordinarily ruddy face. As the excitement increased, the Boy rose, and made a wild spring across the heads of Jndges, but was caught by the coat-tails by Mr. WILKES and JACK MACDONALD, and held down in his seat. Lord CAMPBELL called loudly for the Sheriff of Middlesex, and, on that functionary making his appearance, fined him one hundred pounds, which were instantly paid—after which the disorder subsided. His lordship said he had "never before witnessed so scandelous a scene in a Court of Justice—and if it were repealed he would order the room to be cleered," remarks in which Justices WIGHTMAN and ERLE expressed their concurrence.

Mr. JAMES resumed—When so coarsely interrupted by the right honorable and learned gentleman, he was about to call the attention of their Lordships to the articles of agreement by which the late fight was arranged.

The Attorney-General asked to have the articles produced and proved in the usual manner. The Court knew nothing about them.

Mr. JAMES submitted that the fighting articles in a case of this sort were something of which the Court would take judicial cognizance. He cited the Tipton Slasher *vs.* Bendigo; Paddy O'Bralligan *vs.* The Hampshire Squeezer; Sambo *vs.* The Duke of York.

Lord CAMPBELL, after consultation with the other Judges, said the Court were unanimously of opinion that proof or production of the articles was not necessary. They held the same position as a treaty made by the Crown with a foreign Power. The Court was presumed to have knowledge of them.

Mr. JAMES contended that by those articles it was arranged that the parties should fight on the 16th inst., and, in case of interruption from any cause, should resume within a week. They had fought, and, as he contended, his client was victorious. [The learned counsel here read affidavits as to what occurred in the ring at the close of the combat.] Now, supposing it to be acknowledged for the purpose of argument, that the fight was interrupted, within the meaning of the articles, it is admitted that SAYERS is unable to renew the encounter within the time specified, and his antagonist was entitled to the forfeiture of his bond. Supposing the fight was not interrupted, then the position in which the English Champion found himself at the close, and the consequent blackness of his face, ought to satisfy the Court of his defeat.

Lord CAMPBELL said the color of his face at the time was not material.

Mr. JAMES closed a long and eloquent argument by dwelling on the importance of the decision the Court might make, and the awful consequences for the next generation of Englishmen that would follow the denial of his rule.

The Attorney-General showed cause, contending that, by the 28th rule of the Ring, the cutting of the ropes, and the consequent interruption of the fight, was justifiable under the circumstances; so was the refusal of the referee to compel SAYERS to fight until his arm got well. He cited Jones *vs.* Seyers; the Holborn Pet *vs.* Young Simmons; the Dusky Phenomenon *vs.* Brown Bob; the Nether Millstone *vs.* the Cheshire Blade.

When the right honorable gentleman was half way through his argument the windows were opened, owing to the excessive heat of the rooms, whereupon the Boy complained of the cold, owing to the shortness of his hair. A gentleman at the bar, who proved to be Mr. SMITH, of the Inner Temple, here offered to lend him his wig. The offer was gratefully accepted, and the wig was handed up by the tipstaff, and placed by the Boy on his knowledge-box. His appearance elicited considerable applause, which was at once suppressed.

As soon as the Attorney-General sat down, Mr. BOWYER made an ineffectual attempt to address the Bench as *amicus curiæ*, for the purpose of calling attention to the Pope's case, which, as well as we could understand, he considered much sadder than that of the Benicia Boy. Lord CAMPBELL refused, however, to hear him.

Mr. SLEIGH followed. He said he appeared for the *Saturday Review*—a journal which, whenever the honor of England was con—

Lord CAMPBELL—You have no standing in Court.

Mr. SLEIGH—I desire to be heard on that point.

Lord CAMPBELL—We cannot hear you.

Mr. SLEIGH—I stand on my rights.

Lord CAMPBELL—Then you must stand on them outside. Officer remove him.

Mr. SLEIGH was removed accordingly, gesticulating violently, and making desperate attempts to continue his address, the only words which reached us being, "John Bright," "Americanization of our institutions" —and "University education."

The Court, after consultation, was equally divided, and the rule dropped—Justice WIGHTMAN being absent. Justice CRAMPTON came into Court after all was over; but nevertheless, following the example of some of our Albany Judges, took part in the decision. He said he had not heard the argument, and knew nothing about the case, but, in his opinion, the rules of justice and comity which should regulate the relations of the two countries, require that the belt should be given to the Boy. He thought the rule should be made absolute.

After the adjournment of the Court, a meeting of the Americans in London was held at the Blue Boar, in Holborn—Mr. GEORGE WILKES in the Chair,—and it was unanimously resolved that the thanks of the United States should be presented to FREDERICK SMITH, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law, for lending his wig to the Benicia Boy in the Court of Queen's Bench, and that a copy of the resolution be sent to his aged mother, in Lincolnshire.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

YEARLY STATEMENT OF THE BOARD—VERBAL REPORTS FROM SEVERAL RETURNED MISSIONARIES, ETC.

A meeting in behalf of the above Society was held yesterday morning in Rev. Dr. ADAMS' Church, Madison-square, WM. E. DODGE, Esq., in the Chair. A very large audience was in attendance. The exercises were opened with prayer from Rev. Dr. FERRIS. One of the Secretaries of the Board, Rev. GEORGE W. WOON, read a statement of the results of missionary labors connected with the Board during the past year together with a summary of the total results since the organization of the Board fifty years ago. According to this statement, tha field of missionary labor has extended over the four continents of the globe and most of the islands of the Pacific. Fifteen unwritten languages have been reduced to writing by the Board, and the Bible, in whole or in part, has been translated into more than twenty. Upwards of 50,000 converts have been added to the Christian Church, the larger portion during the last fifteen years. The average yearly number of converts for the last ten years has been 1,500. The number of ordained missionaries now in the service of the Society is 172, of whom 9 are physicians. The laborers in the various fields, including unordained missionaries, number 389. Besides these, there are 881 native laborers in the service of the Board.

The amount of printing done since the foundation of the Board exceeds *eleven hundred and twenty million pages.* The Mission has 310 free schools, 16 boarding schools and 7 seminaries, which give instruction to over 9,000 pupils. They have 141 churches, with 23,000 members. The receipts of the Society during the past year have been greater than the year before, but not so large as in 1856. For the last nine months they foot up $214,872, being $7,824 more than during the same period last year. The Board congratulates the friends of the cause upon the abrogation of the death penalty for conversion from Mohammedanism to Christianity, which opens the way for the entrance of the Gospel into that wide, and, at present, promising field of labor. In China, the force employed by the Society is small, numbering only ten missionaries, and an immediate enlargement is urged.

A movement is stated to be on foot to relieve the Board from the debt of $66,000 with which it commenced the year, and the "earnest efforts of the friends of the cause are invoked to meet the appropriations to the missions, and have an unincumbered treasury at the approaching jubilee anniversary." At the close of the Secretary's statement, the audience was addressed by several returned missionaries from various parts of the globe. Rev. ALLEN HAZEN, of Bombey, spoke of the good results of the India Mission, as shown in the improving morality of the people, and in the diminution of robberies, murders, and other revolting crimes. The natives were beginning to repose more confidence in the missionaries, and manifested an increased anxiety to attend their places of worship.

Rev. A. T. PRATT, M. D., of the Southern Armenian Mission, spoke very highly of the good qualities and docile temper of the people among whom he labored, and related many anecdotes of the sacrifices and self-denial of the Armenians, particularly the women, to promote the cause of religion and to assist in the erection of churches. There were engaged in Southern Armenia at the present time fifty preachers and instructors, many of whom were natives. In February last the first Armenian Home Missionary Society was formed, and so strong a foothold had Christianity already obtained there, that if the foreign missionaries were all to leave to-morrow the natives would be able to carry on the work with success.

Rev. WM. CLARKE, of Constantinople, next addressed the audience, and testified in high terms to the valuable assistance rendered by the native converts in carrying on the missionary labors in the Turkish Empire. The Missionary School established at Constantinople was of inestimable value in educating these home missionaries for tha work before them, and he urgently hoped that the Board would not be under the necessity of withholding their support from this seminary. Great and rapid changes were now going on in the religious condition of Turkey, and he ventured to predict that the conqueror of the "Sick Man" would not be, as many supposed, those northern nations who were waiting to divide his estate between them, but the Gospel of Christ, which would soon rise over tha ruins of Mohammedanism, and infuse new life and energy into that decaying Empire.

Rev. DANIEL LINDLEY, for twenty-five years a missionary in South Africa, was then introduced, and said that he had come to speak to them of the "fag-end of creation"—that land which, time out of mind, had been the byword and hissing of the whole world. And he would say at the outset that, in his opinion, it was a shame to Christendom that this immense field of labor should have been so long neglected. He had been round attending the anniversaries this week, and he had heard a great many things. He had heard men speak of the dignity and rights of manhood, and he had heard women speak of the rights of *their* manhood. He heard much said of "Liberty" and "Freedom," and particularly of "freedom" to the 4,000,000 Africans who were in bondage in this country. This was all well enough, and God grant that they may have liberty! But God grant, also, that the same liberty may be extended to the 150,000,000 of their brethren in that land from which they came.

The speaker gave a graphic account of the benighted and abject condition of the natives of Southern Africa, representing the slavery of the woman to her husband to be of the most cruel and revolting description. The latter spend their time in idleness, while the former are compelled to labor from morning till night; and if a woman happens to have twins, one of them is killed in order that she may have more time to work for her indolent husband. In illustration of the extreme ignorance of the natives, he said that their ideas did not extend beyond their animal wants, and that if you spoke to them about anything with which they were not familiar, the first question would be, "Is it good to eat?" Yet even in this benighted region the missionaries had succeeded in planting some good seed which was bringing forth ripe fruit. He related several anecdotes showing the noble and Christian traits exhibited by natives after their conversion to Christianity. These regenerated heathens had inspired a love and affection for them in the hearts of the Missionaries, which amply repaid them for all their sacrifices in their behalf. In speaking of the meagre aid furnished to the African missionaries by the Christian Church in the United States, and the poverty and sufferings they had endured in that distant land, the speaker was quite overcome by his feelings, and the sympathies of the audience were aroused to such a pitch that there was scarcely a dry eye in the house. His invocation to the Almighty to forgive him for thus alluding to his own trials, in view of the far greater trials of His Son, Jesus Christ, was one of the most striking displays of effective eloquence we ever witnessed. If the benighted pagans of South Africa don't get converted under Mr. LINDLEY'S preaching, it would be safe to say that they are past redemption.

Mr. WATERS, of the Mission in Western Africa, spoke briefly of the field of his labors, and was followed by ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., of the Theological Seminary, who took a general survey of the field of Missionary labor, past and present, and spoke of the different phases which the work had assumed at different periods in the history of the Church. The exercises closed with prayer and benediction from Rev. SAMUEL H. COX.

Methodist General Conference.

A NEW PHASE OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION—THE ANTI-SLAVERY APPEAL TO THE BRITISH CONFERENCE—THE COMMITTEE ON THE GENESEE CONFERENCE DIFFICULTIES—MORE DELEGATES FROM CANADA—CHARGES AGAINST A BISHOP—THE GERMAN WORK—SUNDAY-SCHOOL PUBLICATIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NINTH DAY.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 10, 1860.

The adoption of the resolution offered yesterday, directing the Committee on Law Questions to give a decision on the question, "Does the General Rule on Slavery prohibit the *holding* of men, women and children in the same sense that it does the buying and selling them?"—may bring the Slavery question before the Conference in a different form from that contemplated by the majority of the Committee on Slavery. A leading conservative intimated to-day that the Committee on Law Questions would report on this point before the Committee on Slavery is ready to, and thus hasten a decision of the Slavery question without the consideration of the views which the latter is preparing to submit. The Committee on Law Questions consists of five members: J. Drummond, of Western Virginia; E. G. Wood, of S. E. Indiana; G. F. Brown, of New-Jersey; Wm. H. Norris, of East New-York, and G. Baker, of Black River. Of these the four first-named are conservative, and the last is mildly progressive. The report of this Committee, if it does report, will of conrse favor the conservative view of the Slavery qnestion. It will declare tha the Discipline already defines sufficiently the position of the Church with regard to Slavery, and that no change of the General Law is required.

The following is a copy of the appeal sent by the Black River Conference to the British Conference, which the latter declined to act upon, and by the wide circulation of which Rev. HIRAM MATTISON obtained signatures, "representing," he says, "75,000 persons in Greet Britain" to Anti-Slavery memorials.

An appeal to all members of the great Methodist Family, affiliating with the Methodist Episcopal Church throughout the world.

BELOVED BRETHREN IN CHRIST: The undersigned ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America would respectfully represent.

That at an early day in our history as a Church, slaveholders were tolerated amoug us as members—that the practice had become so common, that in 1844 one of our Bishops was found to be a slaveholder—that a resolution requesting him not to officiate as a Bishop till that impediment was removed, ceuses a division of the original Methodist Episcopal Church in 1845; and that, notwithstending that division, the Methodist Episcopal Church, (that is, the Northern Division of the original Church,) is still deeply involved in the sin and shame of slaveholding. We have thousands of slaveholders yet in the Church—trustees, stewards, leaders, and local preachers; and even traveling preachers have become slaveholders in several instances, and are such still, with but little disapprobation, as a general thing, on the part of the Conferences to which they belong. Such is our present connection with this terrible crime against humanity.

The undersigned, and tens of thousands in the private membership of our Church, feel that these things are wrong in the sight of God, a disgrace to Christianity and our common Christianity, and a stumbling-block to unbelievers. We therefore feel that it is our bounden duty to secure, if possible, at the next session of our General Conference, which takes place at Buffalo, N. Y., (U. S.,) May 1, 1860, a disciplinary rule, by which all slaveholders shall be declared ineligible to membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Slavery is deeply cursing our nation, and its malign influence is not less deadly upon the Church of God; and we feel it to be our duty, as much as in us lieth, to remove this curse, and to wipe away this reproach from the otherwise pure escutcheon of our common Methodism.

But we have learned by experience that the slave power is a formidable power. Slaves bring high prices, and some of our members raise, and own, and sell them, as do others for their great pecuniary profit. And a portion of the ministry, especially in the Slave States, are strongly opposed to any ecclesiastical action that will exclude slaveholders from the Church, or even condemn the practice of slaveholding. In this state of things, while we are determined to do all in our power to secure the exclusion of slaveholding from the Methodist Episcopal Church, we feel the need of all the moral influence we can command, in order to a successful termination of our labors. We stand on the original Anti-Slavery platform of WESLEY, and WATSON, and CLARKE, and of COKE and ASBURY, the founders of our Church in this country; and we have no other object in view but to purify our American Zion from this terrible abomination.

To you, therefore, we appeal, sons and daughters of the Wesleys, under God, in all lands! Will you not cast the weight of your influence into the scale of humanity and justice in the approaching contest? You can exert a powerful influence for good upon the next General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in these United States. And is there not a moral propriety in your doing so? Every Methodist on the globe is disgraced by the slaveholding now tolerated in the Methodist Episcopal Church; and you have all a right to speak, if need be, to *remonstrate*, in earnest and unequivocal language, in behalf of our common Methodism and Christianity.

We appeal to you, therefore, in this fearful aud, we hope, final struggle against Slavery in the Methodist Church, to help us by sending memorials or deputations to the General Conference of 1860. And we entreat those honored bodies in England and in Canada, who have heretofore favored us with deputations at our quadrennial sessions, if need be, to instruct their future delegates to give, while among us, an unequivocal voice for FREEDOM, and against oppression in the Church of our Lord Jesus Christ.

To all regular bodies of Methodists in England, and Australia, and Canada, and the West Indies, who may not send delegates to our approaching General Conference, we say: Men of Israel, help! Why will you not bear your part with ours, in the form of memorials to our next General Conference? They would greatly strengthen the hands of the enemies of Slavery in this land, and could not fail to hasten the day of the Church's purification from this great sin. In such a struggle against Slavery, ought not every Methodist on the globe to speak? so we think, and so we hope it will be. This is the only land in which Methodists raise, and own, and buy, and sell slaves, and we are struggling to wipe away this reproach. O, brethren! sons of the Wesleys of every clime! will you not come to our aid by your delegates or memorials, in this the grandest moral conflict of the age, that victory may be the more certain, and the blessing of many a liberated bondman, and of a regenerated Church, may come upon you? Memorials should be addressed, "General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be held at Buffalo, New-York, May, 1860."

Your brethren in Christ. Signed by four members of the Philadelphia, 107 of the Oneida and 130 of the Black River Conferences—241 altogether.

The first business transacted by the Conference, today—Bishop BAKER presiding—was the election of a Committee, consisting of one from each delegation, to investigate the Genesee Conference difficulties:

J. Brooks, Arkansas; N. Wilson, Baltimore; F. H. Stanton, Black River; E. Thomas, California; Wm. Young, Cincinnati; J. C. Ayers, Delaware; F. A. Blades, Detroit; Geo. Guyer, East Baltimore; P. McKinstry, East Genesee; O. Prince, East Maine; J. Bain, Erie; J. M. Fuller, Genesee; Wm. S. Prantiss, Illinois; Jno. Kiger, Indiana; M. H. Hare, Iowa; W. H. Goode, Kansas and Nebraska; W. H. Black, Kentucky; C. C. Cone, Maine; R. Sapp, Michigan; C. Brooks, Minnesota; M. C. Ellison, Newark; M. Raymond, New-England; W. F. Evans, New-Hampshire; S. Y. Monroe, New-Jersey; A. M. Osborn, New-York; E. Griswold, New-York, East; J. B. Burt, Northern Indiana; J. T. Kellum, Northern Ohio; J. M. Stallard, Northwestern Indiana; F. Merrick, Ohio; D. A. Whedon, Oneida; A. F. Weller, Oregon; O. S. Munson, Peoria; Wm. Cooper, Philadelphia; Wm. Fox, Pittsburgh; Sidney Dean, Providence; H. Crews, Rock River; F. C. Halliday, S. E. Indiana; J. B. Covington, Southern Illinois; A. Witherspoou, Troy; R. W. Keeler, Upper Iowa; P. Merrill, Vermont; J. Drummond, Western Virginia; J. L. Williams, Western Wisconsin; S. C. Thomas, Wisconsin; W. H. Pearne, Wyomiug. There was no delegate from Missouri present, therefore none was placed on the Committee.

The credentials of Rev. Messrs. STINSON, Woon and HUELBERT, delegates from the Wesleyan Conference of Canada, were presented, and Mr. HUELBERT was introduced by Bishop BAKER. He thanked the brethren for their kind reception of him, and deferred any extended remarks until the address of his Conference, which was in the hands of Mr. STINSON, who had not yet arrived, should be read.

Among the numerous petitions presented to-day there was one from the East Genesee Conference, indorsed "to extirpate Slevery without extirpating the Church;" another from the Oregon Conference, urging the appointment of a resident Bishop for the Pacific Coast.

Rev. G. PECK, of Wyoming, from tha Committee on Episcopacy, brought to the attention of the Conference a memorial from Rev. HIRAM MATTISON, containing charges of mal-administration against one of the Bishops, but not specifying him.

Rev. D. W. BRISTOL, of Oneida, moved that the memorial be sent back to the delegation whence it came.

Rev. R. NELSON, of Wyoming, hoped it would be referred back to the person who presented it.

Rev. H. SLICER, of East Baltimore, said he had heard that this was an indictment charging a scandalous party. There was an accuser, but no charge in the paper. He was for laying it on the table. If the Black River delegation did not bring it here, where was the propriety of sending it to that delegation? If any one would father this memor

their consumption. They have appointed Inspectors to take a bite of every chunk of pork or slab of beef that is sold; have appointed two men, and doubled the salaries of each, to watch the stamps, which barely kept one man busy; have authorized the payment of CHARLEY DEMMIT'S claim; have voted to pay the travelers who went to Washington to inform the Federal Government of the fact that the people were hanging and banishing the villains that had justice by the throat; have appropriated handsomely for the expense of massacreing the Indians up north; and are on the eve of passing the Bulkhead bill. This last monstrous swindle has passed both Houses, but with an amendment in the lower one, which sends it back to the Senate, and postpones its final passage two days. This subserves you may appreciate, if you will pick out the one which, any time for ten years back, more than all others, has "dripped with corruption" at Albany, and multiply it by ten. If it is not vetoed by Gov. DOWNEY, the owners of the bulkhead franchises will carry the city and the State in its pantaloons pocket henceforth, until the people take extraordinary measures to rescue both. It will wield more power than a dozen custom-houses and post-offices combined. And if DOWNEY, adhering to the promise of his Message, and to the programme that LATHAM laid down, should veto it, his ascendency is a made man and a statesman statesman in California. If he does not veto it, Governor LATHAM will be dropped by the city like a hot potato. He was pledged to oppose a Bulkhead when he ran for the sake of being United States Senator, he left his Gubernatorial chair to a man whom he himself had fixed on this the great question of the year, and who has not made good use of the time that he was allowed for; provisional ourses already begin to be mentioned on his head.

But great things are hoped of DOWNEY. He is sharpening his knife, and the brick he used was an "Omnibus Road bill"—an act to open *nine* roads over the Sierra Nevada, at an expense of $250,000 to the State. It was a log-rolled, senseless, uncalled-for project. Its passage gave the Bulkheaders *five* votes. Gov. DOWNEY, on Wednesday, vetoed it.

An unquestionable act, making lobbying and log-rolling a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not over $5,000 and imprisonment of not more than six months, or by both, passed the Senate, and was yesterday lost in the Assembly. A bill bearing hard upon the vendors of adulterated liquors has gone to the Governor.

In my last I told—in a very sleepy way, I distinctly remember—the story of the gilded bar of lead, which went to Paris as $2,000 worth of gold, and how, when WELLS, FARGO & Co. had reimbursed the parties that conveyed it from New-York to Paris, a wealthy merchant of this city, Mr. KOHLER, was called into the presence of certain persons who were posted on the affair, and charged with having sent it from San Francisco, and how he paid up the full value of what the bar professed to be worth and the costs,—namely: $4,000. KOHLER, on Tuesday, published a long card, in which he denies any guilt; says that the package was found, open when received by the persons to whom he directed it, (as it must necessarily be, since it is the custom, I understand, at Havre, for the Custom-house officers to open all expressed packages;) says that he paid up because he learned that WELLS, FARGO & Co. had retained in their hands, as security, money that he had forwarded to European houses, and, in his intimidated state, thought this was the only way to save his credit abroad. He said, moreover, that the very day the story was first published, a Jew broker invited him to pay $1,000 to keep the story out of the sheet with which he was connected. Yesterday KOHLER authorized the publication of the particulars of the affair at black-mailing. He says that F. MARRIOTT, publisher of the San Francisco *News-Letter*, a little paper designed to sell only on steamer-days, called upon him, and in the presence of unequaled witnesses told him that the bankers were offering him $500 if he would publish the statement he had in his possession; "but," said he, "Mr. KOHLER, you are making $1,000 a day, and you can afford a fund to pay me $1,000 to keep it out than they can to put it in." KOHLER asked him if he would take $500, MARRIOTT scorned the sum; but when KOHLER pronounced false any statement that he had, he agreed to take $500 and say no more about it. The witnesses were then called forth, and the foiled black-mail man left. This side-issue may divert attention from the main question of KOHLER'S guilt or innocence for a while. No proceedings have yet been instituted in any of the Courts. KOHLER is a pioneer San Franciscan. He was for some time in the newspaper business, then kept a cake and pie stand, then a toy shop—prudent, economical and shrewd, he grew rapidly rich, and now has three fine stores of musical instruments, fancy goods, &c.

A new case that will be notable in the law-books has just commenced. JOSE S. BARRENESSA, a native of California of dignity, gentility and wealth, has long been possessed of the papers which embraced an old Mexican grant to a rancho on Point Loboa. The claim had never been before the Board of Land Commissioners, and the PENAS family, who were the principal claimants under it, could not lay hands on the grant. They finally engaged the services of WILLIAM NERLY JOHNSON (brother of Ex-Gov. JOHNSON) to assist them. JOHNSON at last arranged it with BARRENESSA and they went together to the Surveyor-General's office to deposit the papers. Not long after JOHNSON went to the Surveyor's office and asked for the papers back again, and got them, saying BARRENESSA had refused to make out a deed he had promised. BARRENESSA, a little later, went to see the papers, and was amazed to find they were gone. Another arrangement was at last effected, (according to BARRENESSA,) he agreeing to sign a deed surrendering an undivided half of his interest in 185 acres of the property. The deed was made out, signed, acknowledged, and the original, which was somewhat defective, and a copy being compared, BARRENESSA found that the deed was for half his interest in the whole property, *except* 185 *acres*; he had signed it, but reads English imperfectly, and at once protested that he was swindled; so catching the deed in his hand he tore off the names. He was arrested, and his examination commenced in the Police Court yesterday. Meanwhile he had got a warrant issued for the arrest of NERLY JOHNSON and LATIMER, his partner, on the charge of defrauding and swindling him, and so the affair rests to-day.

Five years ago, the 11th of April, the Legislature passed the "Limitation act," by virtue of which any squatter who had been in possession of any property for a year on the 11th of April, 1860, and against whom proceedings had not then been commenced, was presumed to have a good title to his claim. Now, San Francisco is full of squatters. Its barren, sandy outskirts, to which no roads reach; its marshes, down upon which the march of improvement has not advanced; its high hills, which nat even the milkmen and the water-carts ascend, are all squatted on. The real owners have no use for their property until the city is improved about it, so they let the squatters live in peace, except to ask for a nominal rent, or an acknowledgment of their title. Jose, Haas and Patrick will sign no papers, however, and seldom pay rent. Then, all the claimants under Peter Smith titles, to prevent their titles from being nullified by the Statute of Limitations, must needs commence suits, or lose their power to cloud their neighbor's possessions simply by default. So, on the 8th, 9th and 10th, there was an avalanche of lawyers pouring into the Courts. During those three days hundreds of suits of ejectment were commenced in our two District Courts, and a respectable number in the United States Court. The plaintiffs were numbered by scores, the defendants by thousands. The city figured in both attitudes largely. An army of Chinamen, and John Does enough to stock a new State and justify a Constitutional Convention, were among the defendants, but for company, they had some of our largest bankers and most solid men, who live in the finest mastic-front mansions. Every man longs now that he were a lawyer.

We are having glorious weather again.

The people of the State send greeting, at the hands of our County Clerk, to Commodore VANDERBILT and WM. H. GARRISON, with information that if they do not answer the complaint of JAMES LACONEY within 40 days after the service of the summons, judgment by default will be taken against them. Mr. LACONEY says his wife had her arm and clavicle broken when getting on board the *Uncle Sam*, at Panama, and all through the carelessness and mismanagement of the Commodore's servants. Damages, he lays at $10,000.

The *Great Republic* sails to-day for your port, in ballast.

From the north our dates are, from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, to April 7, and from Portland, Oregon, to April 4. At the Portland charter election the Opposition elected the Mayor and Treasurer, and the Democrats the other city officers. Bad reports were coming from the Similkameen mines, and the miners, paying $12 per hundred pounds for flour, were filled with indignation at the men who had humbugged them into quitting sure diggings in California. From Fraser River the news was more cheering.

Dates from the Sandwich Islands are to the 24th of March. The United States steamer *Saginaw* arrived at Honolulu March 20, in 11 days and 22 hours from San Francisco. She was to leave soon for China.

NELSON, the Private Secretary whom King KAMEHAMEHA, in a drunken, jealous fit, shot last November, is still living.

The *Emma Rooke*, a new vessel, of 155 tons burden, for the coasting trade, had arrived from New-London, Connecticut.

Death of Bell, the Assemblyman—Personal Movements—Breach of Promise and Divorce Cases—A Man Shot for a Joke—Running the Code of Honor into the Ground—Sensitive Surgeons, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Monday, April 16.

JOHN C. BELL, the Assemblyman from Eldorado County, is dead. Last Wednesday noon he stood in the Sergeant-at-Arms' room, adjoining the Chamber where the Assembly was in session, the door between the two rooms being open, talking in a low voice with another member. Dr. STONE, a lobby member, whose business at the capital was to procure a division of Eldorado County, stepped up and joined in the conversation. Very soon STONE had called BELL "a liar." BELL bed in his hand a key and a gold ring, which he instantly pocketed; perhaps STONE thought he was feeling for a knife; at any rate he exclaimed, "If you touch me I will cut your entrails out." Instantly BELL struck him with his naked fist, and STONE fired a pistol. BELL'S blows fell faster on his assailant, and STONE plied freely a dirk-knife. The struggle was all over in two minutes after the insult was given. BELL died Sunday morning, the 15th. STONE surrendered himself to the authorities and is now in charge of the Sheriff, though not in prison. He is a Southerner, rich, and the uncle of the Attorney General. Whether the Courts will let him slip completely through all the meshes that are so terribly tight on Northern poor men, who carry no arms and have no nephews in authority, you can guess as easily as

The Overland Mail, with stale New-York news to the 26th of March, arrived Saturday night—through from St. Louis in 19 days. To-day, by overland, Rev. Dr. SCOTT goes on to attend the Old School General Assembly. By the same conveyance, D. W. CHEESEMAN, of Butte County, formerly Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, starts for the Chicago Convention. As the Doctor is decidedly Southern in his creed as touching colored men, it is to be hoped that, after 19 days of jolting in the same stage with a Black Republican, he will modify his notions of the beauty of Slavery. They say that Bishop KIP is going East in a few days. Mr. EWER, Rector of Grace Church—a very much esteemed clergyman, and for some years a California newspaper editor—goes East, with his family, in the *John L. Stephens*, next Friday. It is hoped that when the few months of his visit are over, his new Grace Church, and one of the handsomest edifices in the State, will be well advanced toward completion.

Archbishop ALEMANY dedicated, yesterday, a new and neat Catholic Church, on Sutter-street, near Montgomery.

Our District Courts are to have a vacation through May and June. On Saturday, divorces were granted in the cases of Emily Smith *vs.* James Smith, and Annie Browder *vs.* Thomas Browder—cause, the only scriptural one.

The Albanians, Miss EASTCOTT and Mr. SQUIER, are noticed as to sing here in opera, Italian and English, in about a fortnight. At the old American Theatre, Mr. ALLEN, once a proof-reader on a leading New-York daily, is doing the principal part in the "Three Fast Men of San Francisco." The Marsh Children draw large houses at the Lyceum. All our theatres are open on Sunday nights, but generally, I am told with a thin attendance.

Our Beef and Pork Inspection Law has gone into effect. As this law compels the payment of an inspection fee of 75 cents per barrel of all salt provisions, and as an additional charge of 25 cents per barrel will be involved, the Chamber of Commerce recommends that the extra dollar always be a separate charge in the bill made out for the buyer, and that the extra always be explained to him. The Democrats thus put a pretty argument into the mouths of all men with every bite of salt meat.

LINA WIDMAN, over in Alameda County, got a $1,500 verdict against NICHOLAS BERNAL, for breach of promise, last week. In course of the trial the following conversation occurred.

Plaintiff's attorney to witness on the stand—Has the defendant ever made your sister, the plaintiff, any presents?

Witness—Yes.

Attorney—What?

Witness (hesitating)—A black sheep.

Attorney—How do you know that defendant gave her that sheep?

Witness—Because I have seen her kiss, and caress, and talk to it, and call it Nicholas ——.

Van Voorhies, defendant's attorney, to witness—Stop! Was the defendant present at that conversation?

Witness—No.

V. Voorhies (solemnly)—Then I object to any conversation between the plaintiff and the sheep, as *res inter alias*.

The plaintiff's counsel was about to argue the point, but was stopped by the Court, who overruled the objection and admitted the testimony.

V. Voorhies—I except! I wish to reserve the point for the Supreme Court.

They are playing the duel low down, down at Stockton. Two gentlemen, of German names, disagreed about some trifle, when FRANKENTHALL said he would sooner believe a Chineman or a negro than he would OPPENHEIMER. Mr. OPPENHEIMER requested a retraction of so outrageous a statement, but Mr. FRANKENTHALL would not eat his words; so six-shooters were ordered; the principals were placed back to back, and at a given word wheeled and fired, injuring nobody. The seconds were satisfied, and tried to convince the belligerents that they were reconciled, but unsuccessfully. Two more rounds were fired, when the seconds, probably fearing that some of the bystanders might be hurt, made another effort at adjustment. FRANKENTHALL at last assented that he would believe his opponent as readily as either a Chinaman or a negro, they shook hands all around, sipped their coffee, and left the ground in high spirits.

A gentleman who was sitting on a jury in an important mining case at Downieville, was found absent when the trial was ready to proceed. On search, he was found in his shop, dead, with a gun by his side—doubtless a case of suicide. Whether he was sensitive, and felt that the fact of his being permitted to sit on a jury implied a lack of intelligence and a habit of not reading the newspapers, and so he became disgusted with life, does not appear.

From tables published in the *Mercantile Gazette*, it seems that the treasure received at San Francisco from the Northern mines during the first quarter of 1860, amounted to $8,144,665; from the Southern mines, $2,688,364; total, $10,833,229. The export of treasure, for the same three months, was $10,122,794. The amount of treasure received from all our mines was greater than during the same months of 1859, by $1,215,491. The export for the first quarter of 1860 is less than during the same quarter of 1859, by $53,665—indicating a large accession to the available capital in this city, which those who reckon this their home, rather than their place of temporary encampment, are quite satisfied to record.

In the articles shipped for Kanegawa (Japan) by the *Rover*, last week, besides sundry stuff for use among Americans who may be there, were five cases of bitters, five af gin, sixteen cases and one barrel af whisky, fifty cases and twenty-four baskets of wine—through which medium the sandal-shod natives may better than ever appreciate the warmth of our civilization, and the advantages of closer commercial relations with us.

Joking is a serious thing up the Sonoma Valley, toward Mendocino. In Cloverdale, on the 11th, O. H. GODFREY and A. KIBBE, who both claimed possession of a piece of land, met on the disputed premises. KIBBE was making a fence to surround his claim. GODFREY was merry about its beauty. KIBBE retorted, and GODFREY drew his revolver to prevent accidents. GODFREY called for his rifle, took deliberate aim at his critical friend, who simply eyed him, and fired. GODFREY fell dead. The neighbors went out to fetch his body home, and one of them, LOUIS J. HILT, an old stage-driver, was drowned in the river.

Chief Justice FIELD has decided in the State Prison Lessee case. He pronounces the law constitutional, and the contracts, rascally as they seem, valid and binding against the State.

At Carson City flour and butter are selling at $1 a pound; white beans at 40 cents a pound; mess pork at 20 cents; codfish at 37½ cents; rice at 45 cents; brown sugar at 50 cents; and dried apples at 45 cents a pound. It is a luxury to live there. A contract has been made in town to put up a first-class sawmill in the lumber land near Carson City within 40 days.

The following item of ship news may or may not be new to you:

"The Captain of the ship *John Land*, (at Valparaiso in distress,) writes to his consignees at this place, under date of Feb. 20, that he sprung a leak off Cape Horn about Feb. 1; had at one time four feet of water in her hold, and leaked at the rate of 4,000 strokes per hour since her arrival in the harbor at Valparaiso. Surveyors called to examine the ship report her much strained, and will doubtless require very extensive repairs to enable her to proceed on her voyage, including new coppering and caulking and heavy carpenter's work. Her cargo would be discharged at once, and any portion of it found damaged would be sold. All possible dispatch would be used to get the ship away, and for this purpose the cargo would be stored in hulks, by special permission of the Collector of the Port."

The weather is delicious again, with only a trifle too much wind after 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

GLAUCUS.

FROM NEBRASKA.

The New Mormon Prophet—Nebraska the Rendezvous of the Followers of Joseph Smith, Jr.—Western Iowa and Nebraska Becoming Depopulated—Excitement upon the Frontier Concerning the "Pike's Peak" Diggings—Advice to and Outfit for Emigrants—General News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OMAHA CITY, Neb. Ter., Monday, April 30, 1860.

The hoisting of an Anti-Brigham banner upon the Mormon battlements, and the rallying call of the new Prophet, JOSEPH SMITH, Jr., is a subject of general comment among the Mormon population of this portion of the Far West; and, judging from the Press, it is also one of interest to those Saints who are found by hundreds in your far Eastern States. To the faithful of the "Far West," just now, however, it possesses more than ordinary interest, for the "worse half" of the relict of the lamented Prophet, JOSEPH SMITH, Sen., representing the head of the new Church under JOSEPH SMITH, Jr., has extended his peregrinations to this portion of the West, with a view to select a permanant abiding place—*un grande rendezvous* for the followers of JOSEPH, Jr., the true head of the true Mormon Church. A few days since, I am informed from Mormon authority, Florence, a little town some six miles north of here, on the Missouri River, Nebraska side, was selected as *the* point, and the representative of the true Church under JOSEPH, Jr., departed eastward to report the substance of his negotiation to JOSEPH and the leaders.

The place selected, or at least so supposed to be, is an excellent one, commanding an excellent landing upon the Missouri River bank and a fine view of the surrounding country. In a financial point of view the Mormons also do well, judging from the amount of donation in the shape of town property they are to receive from the proprietors of the town. Florence is more familiarly known to the Mormon world as "Winter quarters." It was there, after their departure from Nanvoo, they spent the unfortunate Winter of 1847, in which disease and death carried them off by thousands; and the prairie just back of the little town, to this day, is dotted with the rude graves of the Mormon pioneers. From there, ORSON HYDE led the vanguard of Mormons across the almost unknown plains to the present City of Salt Lake. From there were principally enlisted the celebrated Mormon Battalion in our country's war with Mexico. It has, therefore, many associations for the Mormons. In 1847 there were a population of about 6,000 upon the present site of Florence. In 1854, when your correspondent first visited the place, there was but one house standing and but two settlers living there. A town site was then laid out, and Florence bade fair to become one of the important towns of the Far West, and it flourished well until "hard times" shut up the doors of Western town lot speculators, and Florence has been on the wane until this recent Mormon God-send. A population of 6,000 Mormons, it is said, will be there by Fall, and the knowing ones prophecy that the missionaries to be sent on to Salt Lake this Fall, to induce BRIGHAM'S followers to return to the true faith of JOSEPH, will bring an astonishing return emigration next season. So mote it be.

A TIMES reader has no adequate idea of the excitement now generally diffused all over this portion of the far West, pertaining to the new gold fields of Western Kansas and Nebraska. All over the country it is the same. In the streets of our towns; upon the farms of our settlers; at the hotel and fireside, everywhere the same questions are asked. When do you start for the mines? Where will I find you when I get there? &c. An outsider would naturally suppose that two-thirds of the entire population were about starting, and really I believe that from one-fourth to one-half of the population of Western Iowa and Nebraska capable of leaving home will be in the mines by Fall. They leave in little parties of threes, fives, sixes and dozens. Your correspondent leaves on the 1st of June, and the TIMES' readers thereafter may depend, as far as the mines and the entire mining region are concerned, to hear occasionally such reliable information as he may be able to gather from thence.

Already I notice some trains composed of men from Western New-York, and I think from present prospects it can safely be assured that one year hence will find an excitement—a gold fever, if you please—spreading itself all over Yankeedom, as did that of California. Such seems to me sure, and mark the prediction. Already the vanguard comes,—already the tact is so well settled to men of the West, that they sacrifice newly-made homes, and sell at $1 25 per acre their homes and improvements to do better in the mines. The West is moving earnestly, enthusiastically in the matter. Reports from their friends there justify them in it, and if it all continues to prove true, as thousands of ventures here foretell, the far East will soon—*must* soon—be on the move. It was three years after the California gold excitement first started before Yankeedom stirred earnestly in the matter, and sent her thousands of sons to seek their fortunes. The gold mines of Western KANSAS and Nebraska bid fair to excel California; but I will not put my own prediction against the decrees of fate. Presuming from evidences of the present, (and the road we at word from here to-day is thronged with the canvas-covered wagons of embryo gold seekers,) a few words of advice to those who contemplate emigrating to these mines, will not, I trust, fall (like scriptural seed) by the way-side. I would earnestly advise all who are doing well, to let well enough alone.

There are hundreds, nay thousands, already gone to the "Pike's Peak" gold mines, who have no idea of labor, and who go, simply trusting to some stray chance to show them an easy road to fortune. My own impression is, the market there is by this time even well supplied with this class of "miners;" nearly all the surplus population of Nebraske and Iowa have gone already, and their names are legion; then you must not forget those of the same ilk from Kansas and Missouri. It will take a fair share of industry and perseverence and a good stock of application to succeed in these mines. You must make up your mind the road to e tortune at Pike's Peak is "a herd road to travel." It will require some little capital to carry you through there, and, after you get there, if you expect to make money easy, it will require a considerable more judiciously used to start you on the track. By stage, (including about 50 pounds of baggage,) the fare from here is about $75, but good, comfortable ambulences are sometimes started from here and passengers "found" on the road for $50. A very comfortable way is generally adopted by two or three, to join together and purchase an ox or horse team, provisioning themselves for six, eight or twelve months, at a cost for the three not exceeding $400, including everything for six months. This style constitutes the bulk of the emigration. Oxen in abundance are found here in the West, at prices ranging from $50 to $75 per yoke, and good wagons at from $60 to $80 each. All articles for an outfit can be bought at any of our Missouri River towns at less than the emigrant can buy in the prominent markets and ship here. In some future letter I will furnish the TIMES readers the prices of all outfitting stores and necessary amounts requisite for a party of three or six.

The Missouri River still continues quite low, and freights from St. Louis here are now up to $1 25 per 100 pounds. But little rain has fallen here in the West, and the prospect for a good wheat harvest is by no means flattering. More anon. JAKE.

FROM MISSOURI.

Heenan and Douglas in St. Louis—The Hopes and Doings of the Friends of the Little Giant—Bates' Prospects—Miss Hosmer's Puck and Bingham's Portrait of Humboldt—The St. Louis Mercantile Library Association.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 7, 1860.

HEENAN and DOUGLAS have absorbed all attention and excluded all mere local news from notice during the last ten days. All eyes have been fixed upon the telegraphic bulletins, and nothing could be heard upon our streets except congratulations over the indomitable pluck of the American Champion in the last great "mill," and the mingled howlings, wailings and gnashing of teeth of the Douglasites over the virtual defeat and indefinite postponement of the Presidential prospects of the Little Giant, and the rejoicings of the small band of the National Administration Democrats over the discomfiture of their intimate ally and dreaded foe.

Be it confessed, however, that so far as the City of St. Louis is concerned, DOUGLAS is the favorite of the Democratic masses. The early success, the manly independence, and even the generous excesses, which have marked his career, appeal to the best instincts of the popular heart, and make him the "well-beloved" of men who care nothing for the difference between Squatter Sovereignty and a Slave Code for the Territories. To-morrow night a large mass meeting of his friends will be had to welcome home the Charleston Delegates, and to ratify the Platform, and to reiterate the assurance of St. Louis' unfaltering trust in the fortunes of the Illinois Senator.

The failure of the Democratic Convention to make a nomination has put the friends of BATES in good cheer, since the Chicago Convention will not now know who is to be their opposing candidate; and the hope that some Southern man would afford SEWARD or any other Northern man an easy race, thus suffering the election in the North and Northwest to go by default, grows dim and uncertain. Prudence and that political sagacity which always leads a Convention to put their best—that is, their most expedient—candidate into the field, will force the Republicans to nominate a man who will secure the fluctuating old Whig and American votes in the Middle and Southern States, and thus make assurance doubly sure. A very large delegation of outsiders from St. Louis will attend the Convention, and if enthusiastic friends can accomplish anything, Judge BATES' chances are decidedly good for the Republican nomination.

Our city has just received two most interesting additions to its artistic attractions. Miss HOSMER'S "Puck," and a full length portrait of HUMBOLDT, by GEORGE C. BINGHAM. "Puck" is the most poetical and beautiful of Miss HOSMER'S creations. The quaint, weird look of the little mischief-making sprite removes him very far from the mere sculpture boy, and of by Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS and his copyists for Shakesperian Robin Goodfellow. He looks here, indeed, as if he had just emerged from a midsummer night's dream. The limbs of the fantasy have a certain indefinable want of the proportion of mere "human mortals," his ears are too large for his head, and his chubby little legs almost rival his trunk in size. He sits crouched upon the traditional toad-stool, holding in one hand that fitting type of his infinite variety, the chameleon, and in the other a conch shell, to bespeak him the familiar inhabitant of water, earth and air, while with a face full of malicious wantonness he appears to be chuckling to himself, "Lord-what fools these mortals be!" There is more freshness and poetical insight about the conception and execution of Oberon's page, than Miss HOSMER usually displays. Her "Beatrice," "Cenci" and "Oenone," although very beautiful pieces of statuary, and the "Beatrice," especially is "a perfect form in perfect rest," lack character—they tell no story, until you consult your guide-book. Mere grace of form and delicacy of finish do not make up for the absence of the soul-lit faces which you find in the Palmer marbles and in the works of the grand old masters.

Portrait-painting, although held in cheap esteem by the ambitious followers of "high art," who fill whole acres of canvas with red, white, and blue distortion of historical events, is one of the most difficult and subtle departments of art. There have been but four or five painters—so HAZLITT says—who could ever produce a copy of the human countenance really fit to be seen, and even of these none was perfect. Old CORN quaintly says that no bucket can bring more out of a well—be the well never so deep—than the bucket can hold; and it is equally true, among painters, that no one can transfer to canvas more of the soul and character of the person he paints than he can enter into and understand. To appreciate the intellectual power and the benign character of HUMBOLDT—to seize upon the nicer individualities of the scholar, the courtier, and the philosopher—and to fix a faithful portraiture of the noble features of the author of *Cosmos* upon canvas, so that the picture is redolent with beauty and with life, was no mean task, yet it has been successfully accomplished by Mr. BINGHAM.

HUMBOLDT is represented in his study; he is standing with a ponderous tome in his hand—MURCHISON'S and VERNEUIL'S *Russia and the Ural Mountains*—and beside him, upon his table, is Dr. WARREN'S treatise upon the remains of the *mastodon gigantes* of the American Continent. He wears a star upon his breast, and appears in full dress, as though, like MACHIAVELLI, he never frequented the company of the princes of literature and science except in elaborate costume. The position is easy and graceful, the lights and shadows soft and pleasant to the eye, and the face reveals the true character of the man.

Mr. BINGHAM executed this noble painting under a commission from the liberal Board of Directors of the St. Louis Mercantile Library Association, in whose hall the portrait has been placed in worthy fellowship with its fine collection of paintings and statuary. With a revenue of nearly $20,000 a year, this Library will soon rival the best Eastern collection. Under the judicious expenditure of an admirable librarian, it already contains a more complete collection in the department of English history than is to be found in this country, outside of Boston and New-York. The management is liberal, and Library Hall constitutes one of the chief places of resort and the pride of St. Louisians. Q.

FROM JAPAN.

General Business Prospects—Opening of Trade, &c.

NAGASAKI, (JAPAN,) Monday, Feb. 20, 1860.

We have the pleasure of waiting on you with a copy of our *first* "Japan" Circular, which we intend dispatching in future *monthly*, as regularly as conveyance between this port and Shanghai will admit.

By the *Atlantic*, arrived on the 18th inst., we are in receipt of the Overland Mail, bringing dates from London to Dec. 27, and from the United States to Dec. 12.

Business with us, owing to the derangement of the currency, is still much restricted, and the transactions, both in Imports and Exports, continue at present on a moderate scale.

The Treasury now exchanges moderate amounts of Mexican dollers per day, giving Japanese silver—"Itzeboos," about two and one-half to the dollar to foreigners—with which to buy goods of the Japanese merchants.

We hear, from good authority, that great hopes are entertained of our being able soon to exchange any reasonable amount of money daily. Such becoming the case, we have but little doubt that business will increase in due ratio.

The Japanese are daily becoming more accustomed to foreign intercourse, and we confidently expect a steady improvement and demand for American and English manufactures as soon as the currency will admit of free and unrestricted trade with the Japanese.

Within the past eight months about 60 vessels have left Nagasaki alone, with assorted cargoes for Shanghae.

The business has been carried on quietly, and we believe that up to the present time but little has been known at home of the extensive trade that has been carried on for the past year between the ports of Nagasaki and Shanghai.

The Real Population of New-York Diminishing.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If the apperent absurdity of the title of this article should secure for it a general perusal, the writer will have gained one end which is rarely secured for that which concerns the highest interests of the community; at the same time that he shows the title to convey a truth of the highest import to the inhabitants of this City. And if it shall tend in any degree to induce them to consider the things that concern their peace and welfare, the writer will have reached his highest aim. It has long been known to Statisticians that in Paris the native population soon degenerates and dies out, generally becoming extinct in the second or third generation, and that it is replaced by fresh blood from the rural districts.

From papers read by the great English statistician, EDWIN CHADWICK, and others, before the National Association of Social Science, in 1857-58, it appears that the same is true of some of the worst-conditioned cities of England; that in Manchester, Liverpool and some of the old districts of London, the population is kept up by immigration from the country, and "the offspring," in the first generation, of such country people as are constantly migrating to such cities; and that without such influx these places would dwindle down, in a single generation, actually to *two-thirds* of their present population. The Census of 1840 and '41 shows that in many crowded, ill-conditioned city districts, one-half the inhabitants had come from beyond the county. And yet the population had not increased. Those families whom the rural inhabitants had succeeded had disappeared—not by *emigration*, but by *death*. In such ill-conditioned districts, says Mr. CHADWICK, the race is doomed, under existing sanitary conditions, to extinction.

Now the death-rate of New-York is fifty per cent. higher than the death-rate of London, and *fifteen* per cent. higher than that of Liverpool or Paris. What is the conclusion then to which we are driven? This, namely, that if these terrible deductions are true in regard to those cities, much more are they true in regard to this. And the startling conviction forces itself upon our judgment that New-York is preëminently "*the grave of populations.*" We see its population kept up and increasing with marvelous rapidity, and we call it prosperity, and stop not to inquire how it comes about,—little dreaming that it is done in the same way, to use a forcible but not unfair comparison, as the yards and pens of a slaughter-house are kept full, by the constant ingress of fresh blood and vigorous lives from the rural districts and from abroad.

This is not growth, but accretion. It is not life, but succession. The population is kept up and increased just as the ranks of an army, thinned by battle and disease, are kept up and increased by recruiting.

Stop all ingress, all external accession of fresh inhabitants to this City, and leave it to the natural perpetuation of its population, and it would not only not increase, but would actually *decrease*; and unless its sanitary condition should be improved by this very thinning process, it would ultimately become depopulated and desert like the old cities of the world—like Palmyra and Heliopolis and Thebes and Tyre; grass would grow in Broadway, and swallows build their nests in our temples of pleasure and of worship.

Supposing the mortality of New-York to be averages and equal for all classes, and that its sanitary condition remain unimproved, the terrible prophecy may be pronounced that, in two centuries from this time, of the hundreds of thousands who now hurry and swarm through its streets, and crowd its haunts of pleasure or of business, not one will have a living descendant to perpetuate his memory or guard his bones from desecration.

Verily the splendor, gayeties and mirth of this great City are near of kin to the festivities of the tomb; and its external magnificence is but the glittering caronel that circles the brow of King Death.

And what is the mighty talisman that can bring health and happiness to this City? What is the prescription that can heal these maladies and secure long life and true prosperity? It is short, and may be written in two little words—*pure air*. In this the spirit of health resides. Secure this in our streets and our houses by cleanliness, by proper ventilation, and by the prevention of over-crowding, thus giving to every man, woman and child a sufficiency of pure air, at the same time securing for them wholesome food by a proper system of scientific inspection of every species of food and drink offered for sale, and this City may be made as healthy as any city perhaps in the world; twenty or forty years may be added to the average life of each individual, and the best results in the future will be secured. Let the Press, the Pulpit, the Bar, the Medical Profession, and every man who has the welfare of the community, and of all that is dearest to him valuable or life enjoyable.

E. Y. ROBBINS.

POLITICAL.

THE SOUTHERN SECEDERS.

From the Boston Courier.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 8.

There are not two Democrats in Washington—I have not seen one or heard of one—but I will say that there are not two Democratic gentlemen of influence, who misdress the conduct of the Southern Bolters from the Charleston Convention. Indeed I have reason to think that a document is in preparation, which will be signed by all the Democratic Senators and Representatives, and which will call upon those Southern States misrepresented by the Bolters, *to fill the vacancies and re-appear at the Baltimore Convention with full delegations.* The Bolters retired too soon. Their haste justifies a charge that their purposes were disunion, and this charge will be pressed upon them by the Unionists and the National Democrats of their respective States. I do not undertake to predict the contents or essence of the forthcoming Congressional appeal; but since it is given out that its prenaration has been intrusted to Gov. FITZPATRICK and Mr. BENJAMIN, there is good reason to suppose that the seceders will be censured. *You may rely upon it, the Southern Democrats are in trouble.* They have much more upon their hands than they care to manage this warm weather. It will be hard to meet the people of their respective States, once those people are moved to suspect that the Charleston Bolt was disguised dismion. And in order to remove this concealed purpose—or at least to remove all suspicion of such a purpose, it will be necessary to let Mr. YANCEY, of Alabama, alone. His presence in a Democratic council is as hurtful to nationality, as that of GARRISON would be in the Chicago Convention.

LETTER FROM JOHN C. CALHOUN.

The Charleston *Mercury* is permitted to publish the following letter of Mr. CALHOUN to a prominent gentleman in Georgia.

FORT HILL, Oct. 16, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR: I cannot give you better proof of my entire approbation of your course, than by inclosing a copy of a speech, delivered by me just at the close of the last session, and which I wrote out from the manuscript report, since my return home. The leading objects were to show the origin of abolitionism, and that the cause of its growth and great and dangerous progress is to be traced to the Presidential election, and that it must continue to advance until it accomplishes its end; unless we cease to look to it, and look to ourselves for a remedy. Entertaining these views, I cannot but approve your course, and regret that this State, Florida and the other Southern States, did not take the same course. It is to my mind clear that we must give up our slaves, or give up our political connection with all parties at the North, unless one should rise up, who shall in good faith observe the compromises of the Constitution, and join us to put down abolitionism.

I see from indications, that the Whigs will in all probability elect TAYLOR, and that the Democrats will be signally defeated. They will deserve it; and if they should be defeated, it will be because they do deserve it. They have utterly departed from the old State Rights creed, by means of which they rose to power; and have rewarded those who led in the departure, and neglected and denounced those who resisted and warned them of their danger. Defeat was indispensable to reform the party—if, indeed, there be soundness enough left for reformation.

I would be glad to have my speech extensively circulated through your papers.

With great respect, I am, &c., &c.,

J. C. CALHOUN.

THE OLD WHIG PARTY—LETTER FROM MR. FILLMORE.

The Boston *Courier* publishes the following letter from Mr. FILLMORE, addressed to the author of the *History of the Whig Party*:

BUFFALO, April 30, 1860.

R. MCKINLEY ORMSBY, Esq.

SIR: Many unforeseen occurrences delayed the perusal of your work entitled, "*History of the Whig Party*;" but I have now just finished it, and thank you most sincerely for the pleasure and instruction which I have derived from it.

I profess to belong to no party but my country, and am taking no part in politics; but, though a silent, I am by no means an indifferent spectator of passing events. On the contrary, I look with the most intense anxiety, not to say alarm, upon the present state of things. It appears to me, that he must have read history to little profit who does not see, in the growing jealousy and hatred between the North and the South, the seeds of discord and civil strife, which may end in civil war and the destruction of this Government. I am sure that no one can aver that there was more hatred between Great Britain and her Colonies ten, or even five years before our Revolution, than now exists between the North and South; and the cause, if cause there be, seems likely to endure. Demagogues, North and South, fan this flame for selfish and ambitious objects: and the great masses, which are usually inert and passive, are likely to be drawn into the contest and sacrificed, *nolens volens*. May Heaven save us, for I fear we are unable or unwilling to save ourselves.

While I cannot subscribe to all the views you have advanced in your book, yet, in the main, I think its statements true and its conclusions correct, and I wish it might receive a dispassionate perusal by every citizen North and South. I am sure it would do good. But the electioneering campaign is approaching, which is not favorable for the investigation of truth or the exercise of reason; and we may soon expect to see the country flooded with partisan productions, calculated to operate upon the prejudices and passions of the people, regardless of the welfare and honor of the country. But, whether the people will read or forbear, you have told them many wholesome truths, for which I return you my sincere thanks.

I am truly yours, MILLARD FILLMORE.

A CHARLESTON OPINION OF THE TENNESSEE RESOLUTION.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The Southern Delegates in the Convention present, as their patriotic and triumphant *ultimatum*, what every Black Republican and Squatter Sovereignty Democrat in the whole Union may support. This is, certainly, a most remarkable way of vindicating the rights of the South! And when do they propose to present this august "*ultimatum?*" Why, after the nomination of President and Vice-President of the United States is completed. By a resolution, which they voted for, the Convention determined that no nomination for President or Vice-President should be made until the Convention had first settled the platform of principles upon which the nominations should rest. The Convention, after six days' agitation and debate, has adopted the platform upon which it proposes to put its nominees. That platform is Squatter Sovereignty. The resolutions, affirming the rights of the South, have been rejected; and *now*, after both platform and nomination shall be completed—and not before—these heroic vindicators of the rights of the South propose to introduce into the Convention the miserable cheat invented by New York "*as the ultimatum of the South.*" Suppose that this *ultimatum* was rejected (of which, however, there is not the slightest probability), what would they do? Go out of the Convention

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS AND WATER RIGHTS ON 57TH-ST. AND EAST RIVER.

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, 15th May 15, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, under the direction of E. Ketcham, Esq., referee:

15 valuable lots of land, situate on the northerly side of 57th-st., and commencing 100 feet east of 1st-av., each 25 feet in width by 92 feet 9 inches in depth.

Also, a valuable lot adjoining, 19 feet 9 inches in width by 92 feet 9 inches in depth.

Together with the water right in front of the same, between the bulk-head and Avenue A, being a space of 1525 feet 3 inches. 60 per cent. can remain on mortgage. Maps, with full particulars, at the Office of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

166 VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES,

Situated on First-avenue, Avenue A, 110th, 125th, 113th and 114th sts.

ALSO, VALUABLE WATER-RIGHTS,

At auction, on TUESDAY, 15th May, instant, At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

By order of Daniel T. Wood, Esq., Assignee.

THE SALE WILL BE PEREMPTORY.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

J. STEVENS, Auctioneer—Office and salesroom No. 179 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence of Hon. J. B. Dwight, No. 107 East 15th-st., between 4th and 7th aves. Catalogues can be had at the office or house. Magnificent rosewood pianoforte, now last Fall; suites of carved rosewood furniture, velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood etageres, bookcase, escritoires, oil-paintings, library, &c. Dining room and chamber furniture of every description. Also, all the basement and kitchen furniture, which will be sold will commence. N. B.—Sale positive, rain or shine.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, MAY 12, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at our salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st.,

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

50 cases London Porter, (Barclay & Perkins.)

ALSO,

Two large French plate mantel mirrors, heavy gilt frames, suitable for a saloon.

Oil-painting, view of High Bridge and vicinity. By order, C. F. WATTS, Constable.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers—Salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st.

TUESDAY, MAY 15, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT the brown-stone residence, No. 100 East 31st-st., near Gramercy-park, all the elegant household furniture contained in said house, in the corner parlors, Entree, Drawing Room, Dining Room and Chamber Furniture—Consisting of elegant carved rosewood suites in rich figured satin; rich carved rosewood 7⅓ octave piano-forte, very rich pier and mantel glasses, splendid ormoin bronze clock, elegant oil paintings, large and cabinet sizes; rich lace and satin damask window curtains, cornices; elegantly carved rosewood centre, side marble top tables, velvet and Brussels carpets, rich chamber suites in rosewood, elegant armoire à glace. Beautiful richly carved dining room suite, in solid oak, consisting of extension table, buffet, chairs in reps, rich decorated china dinner, breakfast and tea sets; superb Bohemian glass dessert set, &c. &c. Cards of admission can be had to view the furniture on Monday previous to the sale, by application at our office. Also, an Alexandre Organ, in rose wood, superbly finished.

W. B. WESTCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD furniture at public auction, the property of a gentleman leaving the City. W. B. WESTCOTT & CO will sell on MONDAY, May 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant residence, No. 152 West 21st-st., west of 7th-av.—also, commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely—the catalogue comprising the largest and richest assortment of household furniture and works of art offered at auction this season, viz., 7-octave piano-forte, rosewood drawing-room suite, etageres, mirrors, bookcase, centre tables, velvet carpets, bronze and ormoin chandeliers, lace curtains, oil-paintings, bronzes, china vases, card tables, easy chairs, ottomans, lounges, settees, sofas, couches, hall seats, hat-rack, extensive collection of china and glass ware, silver-plated ware, table cutlery, &c., rosewood dressing bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, commodes, shaving stand, amour à glace, wardrobes, hair and spring mattresses, feather beds, blankets, Brussels carpets, rugs, &c. Also, a desirable assortment of basement and kitchen furniture. Sale rain or shine.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers

SATURDAY, MAY 12, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., the furniture of a four-story house, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, reps and maroon satin, mahogany sofas and chairs, lace and brocatel window curtains, pier mirrors, centre tables, rockers, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and chairs, oil cloths, stair carpets and rods, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, dining-room and bed room crockery, together with an assortment of kitchen ware.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, May 12, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a Bay Messenger Mare, about 15½ hands high, kind in all harness, an excellent saddle-horse, free and stylish driver, and behaved by her owner to be sound, and is a first-rate family horse.

S. & J. BEGARI, Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—S. & J. SOGART, office, No. 4 North William-st., will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 16 at 11 o'clock at No. 1,182 Broadway, manufactory of burr stone mills, with all the tools, lathes mills, and materials in process of manufactory into mills.

STEPHEN CUTTER, Assignee.

J. O. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY, AT NO. 102 Middle-lane, of fruit, ornamental and evergreen trees, pot-plants, roses, dahlias, verbenas, &c. also, 5,000 Flowgarian grape-vines, 1,000 arbor vitæs for hedging. 12 o'clock M.

P. H. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

RARE COLLECTION OF FLOWERS, plants, roots, trees, &c., from the celebrated nursery of Mr. Wilson, at 11 o'clock, THIS MORNING, at No. 79 Bowers-st. This will be the best assortment, and sold without reserve.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS P. CINIFFE, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 48 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 30th day of December, 1859.

JAMES McMILLAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of T. JAMES GLOVER, No. 5 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 8th day of March, 1860.

PHILIP J. BRADY, Executor.
mh13-lawtm8* ELIZABETH KOEN, Executrix.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

MAILLARD'S CHOCOLATE.

Chocolate de Sante,
Chocolate de Familles,
Chocolate a la Vanilla,
Chocolate Double Vanille,
Chocolate Par Excellence,
Chocolate Ferugineux,
Chocolate Homœopathic,
Chocolate Creams,
Chocolate Caramels,

All the above are of the best quality, and equal to any imported Chocolate, and does not cost half the price.

HENRY MAILLARD,
No. 42½ Broadway.

Wholesale Factory,
Nos. 153 and 155 Mercer-st.

228. PROVISIONS! FISH! GROCERIES!

AT WHOLESALE.

For sale at low prices, sugar-cured hams, shoulders, beef, pork, lard prime mild cheese, fresh butter, large No. 1 mackerel, pickled herrings, haddock, white-fish, blue fish, salmon, large white codfish, smoked herrings, dried white and yellow sugars all grades, green and Boston syrups, molasses, spices, and all kinds of first-class

PROVISIONS, FISH AND GROCERIES.

Grocers and dealers generally are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices at No. 228 Washington-st., N. Y., between Barclay and Robinson-sts. Same place twelve years.

ANDREW W. ROSE.

FINANCIAL.

AT A MEETING OF THE LAND GRANT Bondholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, held on May 2, 1860, at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, Joseph H. Jackson, of the City of Poughkeepsie, was called to the Chair, and Nathaniel Rose, of the City of Brooklyn, was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Dr. Charles H. Roberts, after remarks by Messrs. Baker, Satterlee, Fitch, Chichester, Foster, and others, the following preambls and resolutions, as amended, on motion of Mr. Satterlee, were adopted:

Whereas, The La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company have executed to Greene C. Bronson, James T. Soutter, and Shephard Knapp, a deed of trust in the nature of a mortgage upon the lands, road, and other property of said Company, to secure the holders of the bonds of said Company, and whereas foreclosure proceedings have been instituted by the Trustees for a sale of the mortgaged property, and whereas Selah Chamberlain claims to have a lien on said road, prior to that of some or all of said bondholders; and whereas, there is reason to believe that combinations exist and plans are in operation, by scheming parties, in connivance with those whose influence ought to be exerted for the benefit of all the bondholders, to secure to the title to and possession of the road as a nominal sum, by a forced sale, for cash, to the manifest and unnecessary injury of numerous holders of bonds; and whereas the Western Division of said road, extending from Portage City to La Crosse, by reason of its valuable franchises, and its location in reference to other roads forming a connecting link in the chain between Chicago, Milwaukee and those places on the East and South, and the Upper Mississippi on the West, is intrinsically worth sufficient, if rightly managed, to indemnify the bondholders, though temporarily in disrepute by reason of the action of plotting adverse parties; and

Whereas, Ample authority exists in the Trustees to protect all the bondholders, under the act of the Legislature of Wisconsin, supplemental to chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of that State, entitled "Of Railroads," and approved Feb. 8, 1859; and

Whereas, By an act of said Legislature, amending the same chapter, and approved March 1, 1859, the right of redemption is given to the Company and to subsequent incumbrancers, and doubts exist as to whether the equity of redemption can be barred and foreclosed, under the foreclosure proceedings now in progress—It is

Resolved, That the said Trustees be and they are hereby requested to resist, by all lawful means, the aforesaid claims of the said Selah Chamberlin, and of any and all other persons adverse to those of the said bondholders, secured by said trust deed of Dec. 31, 1856, and by the deed of said Company bearing date of the 28th of January, 1858, and to procure possession of the said road, for the benefit of all of said bondholders, at the earliest practicable moment.

Resolved, That the said Trustees are hereby requested to exercise the authority given them, by the said act of the Legislature of Wisconsin, for the protection of the bondholders, and that in case no person or persons shall bid, on the foreclosure sale of the mortgaged property, three millions of dollars, or such sum as shall equal seventy-five per cent. of the aforesaid outstanding bonds, that said Trustees bid on the same for the said bondholders, and hold the same, as provided for in that act.

Resolved, That in view of the right of redemption given by the aforesaid act, approved March 1, 1859, the said Trustees are advised, in case any other person or persons shall bid on the foreclosure sale a sum exceeding seventy-five per cent. of said outstanding bonds to bid in the mortgaged property for the bondholders under the said act approved Feb. 8, 1859, at such sum as they may deem advisable not exceeding $4,000,000.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting be and they are hereby appointed a Committee, with power to add to their number eight other persons, each representing not less than $50 000 of the bonds, to confer with said Trustees in relation to the proposed sale; that they take such measures as may be necessary to secure the objects contemplated by these resolutions, and, though we deem the said act approved Feb 8, 1859 amply sufficient to exonerate the Trustees from all personal liability, that the said Committee provide for indemnifying the Trustees, if they desire it, against any and every liability which they may incur by reason of their bidding in the road for the bondholders.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be served on said Trustees, and published in the New-York *Tribune*, New-York Times and New-York *Herald*.

Carried, as amended.

The following resolution, offered by John S. Sleight, Esq., as amended, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee appointed in the resolutions just passed procure to be insarted, if practicable, a provision in the decree of sale to the effect that the mortgaged property shall not be struck off to any person or persons other than the Trustees for a less sum than $3,000.000; and that if said Trustees neglect or refuse to perform their reasonable duty in behalf of the bondholders, under and of the Legislature of Wisconsin, approved Feb. 8, 1859, in pursuance of the reasonable request contained in the resolutions already adopted, that the Committee apply to the Court for such order as shall secure the performance of such duty by the said Trustees, or by successors to be appointed for that purpose, or for such other and further relief as will protect the bondholders under the mortgage.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to be again called together by the Committee appointed under the fourth resolution.

About one million dollars of bonds were represented. All bondholders not present, and who desire to protect their interests, must consult the Chairman of the Committee on Saturday the 12th, until 2½ o'clock P. M., at the office of Satterlee & Co., No. 49 Exchange-place, and are requested to send at once their names and address, with the number of bonds held by them, to J. H. JACKSON, Chairman, Poughkeepsie, or to G. B. SATTERLEE, No. 49 Exchange-place.

PROPOSALS FOR $250.000 "CENTRAL Park Improvement Fund Stock of 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, the 28th day of May, 1860, at 2 o'clock P.M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 85 of the laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

This said stock will consist of two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly from taxation; the principal redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 28, 1860.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD BONDS.—The following Six per cent. Bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies were stolen from the fire-proof in the office of the undersigned on the evening of Feb. 23, 1859: Nos. 476, 477, 478, 494, 502, 503, 543, 544, 545, of $1 000 each, redeemable in 1889. Coupons payable June 1 and Dec. 1, 1859, attached.

All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped; and application will be made to the joint Board for a renewal of them at their meeting in July next, at the Company's Office in Princeton, N. J.

Should any of the above Bonds be offered for sale, information of the same to Gaw, Macalester & Co., Walnut-st., Philadelphia, or Hopkins & Co., No. 63 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, will be thankfully received.

R. P. LARDNER, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	147,000

This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMpany—No. 62 Wall-st, New-York—Capital $200,000.—May 8, 1860.—At the Annual Election the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year: Henry H. Ward, George Bell, Gilbert Davis, Samuel Lord, Sidney Mason, Wm. H. Harbeck, George F. Nesbit, Gerardus Soyce, Robert Lowden, Henry Hilton, Chas F. Southmayd, Wm. S. Thorne, J. Littleton Adams. And for Inspectors of Election: Henry Rowland, Philetus H. Holt, Wm. G. Ward. Also, at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Wm. S. THORNE, Esq., was unanimously elected President.

HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., No. 68 Warren-st., New-York, May 9, 1860.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the "Proposals of December 16, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 16th of June next.

C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, May 3, 1860.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO., No. 66 William-st.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERIcan Guano Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company on May 12, ensuing. The polls will be open from 12 until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from May 7 until May 19, inclusive.

H. MATHER, Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich on or before the first day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank.

MARCH 27, 1860. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits payable on and after the 19th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of May 11 to the 21st inst. By order of the Board

FREDERICK HOFFMAN, Sec.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—AT A stated meeting of the Trustees of the Greenwich Savings Bank, held on Thursday, the 10th inst., O. A. Cushman was unanimously elected President of this Bank, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Francis T. Chapper.

WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, JOHN S. DICKERSON, Secretaries.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., Bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished on application, by

THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE BONDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS,
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes.
Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cadiz, Bayreut, Jerusalem Algiers, &c., &c.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills in sums to suit.

CROMMELIN, GOODWIN & CURTIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 56 Wall-st.,
Negotiate Bank, Insurance and Express Stocks, and Business Paper, and advance upon the same. Prompt attention given to collections, or any business intrusted to us.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, March 29, 1860.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of $5 per share upon the Capital Stock of the Company be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 15th day of May, 1860; and that the same be payable on the stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City, and on the stock registered in London at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co.; and that parties desiring to pay their installments in London, may pay the same at the rate of four shillings two pence sterling to the dollar.

Resolved, That the Transfer Books be closed on the 10th day of May, and reopened on the 15th, and that no transfers be permitted after that date of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid.

Resolved, That interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum be allowed upon all assessments paid previous to the 15th of May, and charged at the same rate upon all assessments paid after that date.

By order of the Board.

A. F. BURNSIDE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, April 24, 1860.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of (13) Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 15th day of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 5th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 18th proximo

W. B. EMERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 8th day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 30th day of May inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and will be opened on the 9th day of June prox., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Silver Hill Mining Company, of North Carolina, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 51 Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, the 22d May, 1860, at 1 o'clock.

JOHN SOUTHALL, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

CENTRAL PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMpany.—We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of our intention to associate and form an incorporated company, agreeable to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1853, for the purpose of making insurance on dwellings, houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture, merchandise and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation; such Company to be known by the name or style of "The Central Park Fire Insurance Company," and to be located in the City of New-York.

NEW-YORK, April 18, 1860.

A. MICHELBACHER,	J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
MOSES B MACLAY,	G. M. LEVENTRITT,
S. FREEMAN,	H. BERNHEIMER,
E. KNIGHT,	B. F. SALOMON,
B. MAYER,	J. STETTHEIMER,
S. HOUSMAN,	H. B. CLAFLIN,
P. W. FRANK,	MYER STERN,
HENRY COHN,	PH. FRANKENHEIMER,
L. LITHAUER,	MAYER SCHUTZ,
L. SCHULMAN,	N. K. ROSENFELD,
J. ROSENTHAL,	J. ROTHAN,
WILLIAM MUELLER,	H. STADEKER,
H. WALDSTEIN,	MAX SCHUTZ,
JULIUS BIEN,	S. ROSENHEIM,
JACOB WOLHEIMER,	H. GROSSMAYER,
A. GOTTGETREA,	WM. GOODKIND,
J. GOLDSMITH,	P. H. TUSCA,
M. WALLACH,	R. HYMAN,
H. MORHEIMER,	J. WOLF,
A. LINGE,	J. ROSENBERG,
L. BRIDENHEIMER,	S. STRAHLHEIM,

Messrs. A. MICHELBACHER, A. B. MACLAY and H. BERNHEIMER are appointed Commissioners to receive subscriptions, and the Subscription Book is open at the office of Mr. A. MICHELBACHER, 196 Fulton-st.

OFFICE OF THE HOME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 136 Nassau-st., New-York, May 8, 1860.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held this day, the resignation of Wm. Chauncey, Esq., (now on a visit to Europe,) as President of said Company, was presented and accepted. PHILO HURD, Esq., (late Vice President,) was thereupon unanimously elected President of said Company.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Secretary.

This Company issues policies upon all descriptions of insurable property against loss or damage by fire, and the risk of inland navigation and transportation, upon the most favorable terms, and solicits its share of patronage from the public.

DIRECTORS.

Philo Hurd,	A. Matarsan,	W. M. Newell,
William Chauncey,	Wm. K. Streng,	Fred'k A. Fisher,
Moses Taylor,	Edward Haight,	Robt. B. Currier,
Paul Spofford,	Wm A. Wheeler,	John B. Corlies,
P. C. Van Schaick,	C. Meletta,	John B. Soook,
V. Barsalon,	N. C. Platt,	George Carroll,
Jos S Wilson,	John T. Wilson,	W. H. Bulkley,
Senj. H. Lillie,	R. M. Whitlock,	Fran. Miller, M.D.
Jno. G. Holbrooke,	Wm. L. McDonald,	Henry W. Peck,
W. J. Coleman,	Jno. Lighbody,	Henry J. Beers,
T. F. Brimmade,	Nath'l W. Burtis,	M. M. Hurd,
	Paoli Lathrop.	

PHILO HURD, President.

JNO. K. OAKLEY, Secretary.
J. E. OUNHAM, General Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

MAY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT St and BRO'N'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The fast and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. J. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, May 10, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, May 9, 7 A. M.
Friday, May 11, 8½ A. M.	Thursday May 10, 11 A. M.
Saturday, May 12, 1 P. M.	Friday, May 11, 12 M.
Sunday, May 13, 8 A. M.	Sunday, May 13, 2¼ P. M.
Tuesday, May 15, 12 M.	Monday, May 14, 9½ A. M.
Wednesday, May 16, 12½ P. M.	Tuesday, May 15 3½ P. M.
Thursday, May 17, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, May 16, 4 P. M.
Friday, May 18, 3 P. M.	Friday, May 18, 6 A. M.
Saturday, May 19, 3 P. M.	Saturday, May 19 6½ A. M.
Sunday, May 20, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, May 20, 3½ P. M.
Monday, May 21, 3¼ P. M.	Monday, May 21 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, May 22, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, May 22, 7½ A. M.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.—RUNning in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. For freight and passengers, the steamer CATALINE, Capt Wm A. Vail, will leave from Pier 33, Oliver-st., East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight taken at contract prices. Returning, leaves Bridgeport every night at 11 o'clock.

GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDwell's, Verplank's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.)

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer ARMENIA, Capt. SMITH, leaves the foot of Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

FOR GLEN COVE, ROSLYN, BAYLE'S Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, at 3½ o'clock, from James-slip, East River.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars see bills

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL will leave foot of Jay-st. every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

FOR KEYPORT.—THE STEAMBOAT KEYPORT leaves Murray-st. daily at 4 o'clock P. M. and Keyport at 7 o'clock A. M.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—M. C. DE BEVOISE MOST REspectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to his commodious

NEW STORE,
No. 345 GRAND-ST., opposite Essex Market, and will open on Monday, May 14,
with a splendid new stock of Cloaks, Shawls,
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Of every description, which will be sold, as heretofore, at the lowest possible prices.

REMOVAL.—WOOD BROTHERS, CARRIAGE manufacturers, have removed from their old stand to the spacious store No. 396 Broadway, one door below Walker-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAM—NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The Vanderbilt European Line United States Mail Steamships sail between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	RETURNING FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON.
ILLINOIS, Griffin	Sat., May 19 — Wed., June 6
VANDERBILT, Lefevre	Sat., June 16 — Wed., July 4
ILLINOIS	Sat., July 14 — Wed., July 25
VANDERBILT	Sat., July 28 — Wed., Aug. 15
ILLINOIS	Sat., Aug. 11 — Wed., Aug. 29
VANDERBILT	Sat., Sept 8 — Wed., Sept. 26

These ships have water-tight compartments.

Price of passage either way the same.

1st cabin $120 and $100; 2d cabin $60.

Certificates of passage issued from Europe to America.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, Agent, 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

A. N. CHRYSTIE, Agent, 27 Rue Richelieu, Paris.

OAKFORD & CO., No. 67 Grace-Church-st., London.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers only on SATURDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to

S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail June 23.

FOR HAVANA.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Leaving every 28 days from each port.
Steamship QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.

This well known and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on TUESDAY, May 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board on presentation of clearance.

Freight received on the 21st inst. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South-st.

SHIPMENTS TO JAPAN.

The subscriber is prepared to make consignments direct to Japan, as he represents the house of

JOHN ALLMAND, Jr., & CO.,
KANAGAWA, JAPAN.

Parties who are disposed to be the first in the market with direct shipments to Japan will do well to confer with the undersigned, as a Clipper Bark will be dispatched early for the above port. A number of shipments have already offered, and there is every reason to believe that those who avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered to open a trade with Japan under the new treaty will do well.

R. H. GALLAGHER,
No. 61 Liberty-st., N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$190
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins. CANADA, Capt a Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson
AFRICA, Capt Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Millar leave Boston, Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA Shannon, leave N. York, Wednesday, May 9.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York, Wednesday, May 23.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston, Wednesday, May 30.
PERSIA, Judkins leave New-York, Wednesday, June 6.
ARABIA, Stone leave Boston, Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA Shannon, leave N. York, Wednesday, June 20.

Berths not secured till paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship

ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. COMSTOCK,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf,	Leave Havre,
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31,
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,	TUESDAY, Sept. 11,
SATURDAY, Oct. 6,	TUESD

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.

JOHN B. PINKEY, CHARLES AUCTION SALE OF NEW ORDNANCE BUILDING LOTS, &c.

On MONDAY, May 14, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., ON THE GROUND.

Ample plans and maps in circulation.

To be had at R. W. ALLYN, No. 64 Wall-st.; at R. VAN NORDEN, No. 3 City Hall Place, and at the office of Peck & Allyn, New-York.

The sale consists of about 1,600 good building lots, for dwellings, dwelling-houses, &c.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

For sale or to let, a large fire-proof brick building, near the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, suitable for any manufacturing purpose, containing a first-class steam engine. Apply to E. K. KELLOGG, No. 20 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO LARGE and commodious houses Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, occupied for several years by the late Mrs. M. Okill as a school for young ladies. The houses are admirably adapted for a club, or for business purposes of almost any kind, with specimen apartments bannested throughout, and capable of being subdivided to advantage if so desired. Possession can be had by the 1st of July. For terms, &c. apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, May 17, at No. 1 Clinton-place, New-Jersey, nine mile south of Irvington, about four miles west of Newark. It has 35 acres, well supplied with all the choice fruits, a large, double two-story house, with wing, and all convenient out-buildings, now and in perfect order. For full particulars, directions, &c., apply to JOHN GREENWOOD, American Museum, New-York.

CHURCH FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—THE Presbyterian church at the southwest corner of Prince and Thompson sts. will be sold or leased for any number of years, subject to any desired alterations. The interior of the building is pleasant and well finished, and in good order; the walls frescoed, and the building heated by 4 flues, and has on the southerly side a four-foot alley of the same depth as the building. Possession immediately. W. MILLIMAN, No. 67 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE—THREE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS of three acres on 122d-st., north side, between 1st and 2d avs. The street is graded, sewered, flagged, and has gas and Croton water. Lots require no grading; are ready for immediate improvement. Will be sold at a great bargain; terms easy.

D. R. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., one of these elegant four-story brown-stone houses, with rosewood doors, walnut mantels, &c.; was built by Messrs. Loper & Davis, for their own use. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and underseller, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 39 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE HAVILLE.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITES OF FOUR, EIGHT, OR twelve lots on 3d, 4th and 5th avs. and 56th-st., Brooklyn, commanding a full and splendid view of New-York City and harbor, and within 30 minutes of Wall-st. Very easy terms. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, 39 Cedar-st.; HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 50TH-st., between 2d and 3d avs., two new first-class three story and basement brick houses, with underfixtures and all modern improvements. Lots running through the block if desired. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

LOTS WITH A LIBERAL BUILDING LOAN.—For sale a plot, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 261 Broadway, third floor.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE.—THE LOTS ON the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., for sale, with a builder's loan. The location is one of the best in the City for immediate improvement. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 9 College-place.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 2d-av., below 20th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 2d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

HARLEM.—FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON THE west side of 1st-av., below 119th-st. Inquire of S. M. KENYON, corner of 3d-av. and 123d-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—TO DESIRABLE TENANTS AT REduced rents, No. 175 Hudson-st., 3½-story and basement house; water, gas, large yard. No. 173 Hudson-st. (except third floor,) twelve rooms; water and gas. Stores and dwelling, Nos. 471, 483 and 491 Washington-st., close to the market and California steamers. Large stables for nine horses. Workshops, &c., &c. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 26 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st. between Lorimer and Leonard sts. (with two lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c. apply to C. R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—A PART OF THE FINE FOUR-STORY brick house No. 58 Henry-st., New-York, to a respectable family, consisting of the lower floor, basement and third floor, or any part to suit applicants; all modern improvements; gas fixtures, chandeliers, registers and range left; house in perfect order; rent low. Apply on the premises or to BURGER & HOUSE, No. 19 Beekman-st.

CHEAP RENT.—TO LET, THE SMALL THREE-story house No. 90 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, three blocks from the Hamilton-avenue ferry; house has balcony and neat court-yard in front; water would be introduced for a desirable tenant. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

$550.—TO LET—A NICE THREE-STORY house in West 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. House in excellent condition; gas fixtures and water complete. Street paved with Belgian pavement. Apply to the owner at Ornamental Iron Works, No. 522 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, with high basement, under cellar, all the modern improvements, No. 101 West 36th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. Apply to T. S. YARD, No. 431 7th-av., drug store, corner of 36th-st., or of S. WILCOX, No. 28 Grove-st.

TO LET—STORE, BASEMENT AND CELLAR OF No. 26 Beekman-st., each floor about ninety feet deep, with two tier fire-proof vaults. Capital location for hardware, paper, drug or leather trade. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building corner Broadway and Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, brokers, lawyers, architects, stationery, shipping, &c. Apply, on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 16.

TO LET—EITHER SINDLY OR TO A PARTY OF gentlemen, the second story of a first-class house, beautifully furnished; also, a room for a young man with or without partial board. Inquire at No. 35 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Private family.

TO LET—TWO NEW MEDIUM SIZED FIRST-class 2-story brown-stone houses in 82d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Apply to A. P. STUBTEVANT & CO., No. 18 East 27th-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL NEW BROWN-STONE houses remaining unsold, in choice locations, on Murray Hill. Will be rented at nominal rates for the current year. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st., and No. 1,078 Broadway.

TO LEASE—FOR A HOTEL OR LARGE BOARDing house, the house corner of 5th-av. and West 25th-st., running through to Broadway opposite Madison-square. Inquire at No. 194 5th-av.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CONtemplate housekeeping, and wish to find a respectable family who will rent part of a house for that purpose; perfect satisfaction will be given as to the character and responsibility of the advertiser. Address, with description and terms, E. A. M., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

CHEAP RENT IN EAST TWENTY-THIRD-st., near Madison-square, furnished or unfurnished. A first-class brown-stone English basement house will be rented cheap for the Summer or year. Apply to J. HALL, No. 8 Hanover-st., or address Box No. 2,589 Post-office.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO LET, cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and 4-story building, corner of 4th and Greene sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer-sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter Office, No. 236 4th-st.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The small 3-story and basement brick house No. 338 West 18th-st., containing 9 rooms; possession June 1, or before. Apply to N. HENDRICKS, 13 Dey-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Sewing Machine Shop, foot of East 24th-st. Well-lighted rooms and 1 and 2 horse power. Inquire on the premises. Also, lot of second-hand tools for sale.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, a new building, well lighted all around. Apply on the premises, No. 62 Cannon-st., or at No. 31 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR NO. 42 ANN ST., now occupied as a printing-office. Inquire on the premises of C. A. WHITEHORN, or of F. MANY, No. 5 John-st.

COAL YARD TO LEASE—ON THE NORTHeast corner of 2d-av. and 22d-st. Apply to EDMUND BURRY, No. 68 William-st.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROADway TO LET.—One very large and several small rooms at low rates by JOHN GAUDY, 502 Walker-st.

TO PHYSICIANS.—TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished, the front basement of private residence No. 35 West 18th-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, SOTT & HARRIS, same building.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE FROM OCTOBER 1 a moderate sized house, with modern improvements and in a good neighborhood. Rent not to exceed $700. Address, stating location and very full particulars, G. F. P., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BY A widow lady, in the vicinity of St. John's Park, or between 4th'y and 14th sts. Address M. G., Broadway Post-office. Best of reference.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—RENT $600.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry seat near Dobbs' Ferry Station, Hudson River Railroad, having extensive river views, consisting of house with twelve rooms, bath, hot and cold water, carriage house, &c.; grounds well laid out, and abundantly stocked with fruit and shade trees, &c., is now offered at reduced rent. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY PLACE IN BERKSHIRE, MASS.—The subscriber offers for sale the Mansion House and farm of Judge Curtis, in Pittsfield, in the County of Berkshire, Mass. The house and farm lying within a ring fence, contains about one hundred and seventy-four acres, of which about seventy acres are finely wooded, a large part with a heavy growth, mostly of hard wood. The residne is tillage and grass land of the best quality.

The Mansion House is large and convenient, and with its accessories of stables, garden and orchard, every way suited to the wants of a family in a first-class country residence. A farm house and all suitable farm buildings are at a convenient distance from the Mansion House. The avenues to the house, one of which is through the woodland and the other over the open grounds, each half a mile in length, the beautiful slope of the land towards the south, sheltered by wood from the north and west, and the charming views of mountains and valleys from every part of the grounds, render it one of the most attractive spots in the valley of the Housatonic. Considering the natural beauties of the place, and the judicious improvements which have been made upon it, it is believed there are few places in the country more worthy of the attention of those who desire a healthful, convenient and beautiful country residence. At the entrance of the Woodland-avenue, there is a pretty cottage lodge.

The Mansion House is completely furnished and ready for occupation, and the purchaser can have such portion, or the whole of the furniture as he may desire to take at reasonable prices.

Other lands of the same proprietor, in immediate proximity to the above, will be sold therewith at the option of the purchaser.

For permission to view the premises and terms of sale, inquire of OTIS PECK, Esq., near the premises, or by mail or otherwise, of the subscriber, in the village of Pittsfield. E. H. KELLOGG.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AND DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES AT AUCTION—A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—Will be sold at auction, on the premises, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1860, the country seat of Stephen B. Ailing, adjoining the residence of Prof. J. J. Mapes, on the upper road from Newark to Elizabeth; about two miles from Newark, and one hour's ride from New-York; containing about 37 acres, well stocked with the choicest fruit of every description, all in bearing condition, with the privilege of a bountiful supply of pure spring water, and situated directly in front of Weequahick Lake (now in process of construction.) The place will be divided into four plots, of about 16, 11, 4½ and 5½ acres each, the first of which contains a large two-story Swiss-cottage house, 40x80, with wings, piazzas, &c., and all necessary out-buildings, in excellent repair. The others afford fine sites for building, being elevated, and having a fine prospect of the Bay, Staten Island, &c. The entire front of the property is inclosed with hedges, evergreens and shrubbery. The property can be seen every afternoon, from 3 to 5 o'clock, until the day of sale. Terms, quarter cash, quarter 12 months, and the balance on bond and mortgage for three years. Possession given, if required, on the 1st of June. Maps may be seen and particulars made known at Mapes' Agricultural Warehouse, No. 126 Nassau-st. Parties taking the 1 o'clock train, from foot of Cortlandt-st., will find omnibuses at Market-st. station, Newark, to convey them to the premises. Fare 25 cents each way.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE.—The very valuable land, consisting of about 35 acres, suitable for country seats or villa sites, situated in the town of Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, N. Y., near Scarborough Depot, on the Hudson River Railroad, and 2½ miles above Tarrytown, running from the post-road to the river. It has the finest building sites on the river, being beautifully situated on high and commanding ground, overlooking the country seats of Edwin Bartlett, Anson G. Phelps, J. G. Coker, J. Watson Webb, Rev. Dr. Creighton, George H. Swords, and others, and having a magnificent panoramic view of the Hudson. This is worthy the attention of capitalists and those seeking a residence in the country, as it is the last of the few desirable places left between New-York and Poughkeepsie. Will be sold in parcels or together. Apply to C. L. JONES, No. 146 East 14th-st., from 8 to 9 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M., or to THOMAS WEATHERBY, Sing Sing.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON CASTLETON-AV., STATEN ISLAND.—To lease or for sale, a three story dwelling, basement and sub-cellar; main building, 26x36, with extension 18x12; containing 14 rooms, with stable, wash-house, and other out-buildings, and a 500 well; ground 45x54, well laid out. Will be rented or sold on favorable terms. Also, for sale on same avenue a beautifully-situated piece of land containing about nine acres. Apply to

GEO. JOHNSON & CO., No. 44 Walker-st., N. Y.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, A FINE DOUBLE house, very pleasantly situated in Astoria, with fine shade trees around it. The house is in fine order, with gas throughout, speaking tubes and bells, a good kitchen, with two other rooms on same floor, two parlors, a dining and sitting rooms; next floor, five bedrooms and an attic. The house stands on a lot 130 feet square. For particulars inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Two elegant country seats within half a mile of the City of Hudson, Columbia County, with about 60 acres of land attached to each. The buildings and improvements in good taste, the land under first-rate cultivation, and the prospect and scenery scarcely excelled by any in the world. Inquire of A. UNDERHILL, No. 4 New-st., New-York, or of WM. H. MELLEN, Hudson.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN THE HIGHLANDS FOR SALE—Near the Hudson, about two miles east of Railroad depot and Steamboat landing, called Spring Rustic cottage, containing 12 rooms, 80 acres of land—one-half in wood; good variety choice fruit trees, grapes, &c. Location healthy, retired, with good view of West Point. For particulars inquire of L. C. WARD, No. 100 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2¼ miles from the depot, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. ROLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM OF 170 Acres delightfully situated on East River, 9 miles from Harlem, to be sold with furniture, stock, &c., &c. It is perfectly healthy, and combines everything desirable for a gentleman's residence, and will be sold low and on easy terms, as the owner is compelled to travel abroad. Apply at Room No. 1, over Fulton Bank.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the depot. Good buildings, well fenced and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

COMAC, L. I.—COUNTRY SEAT, STORE AND stock of merchandise to exchange for City or Brooklyn property, and a handsome country seat; contains fifteen acres of garden land, good buildings, a splendid location for business. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st., or at No. 1,078 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, A HOUSE and 5 lots of ground, fronting on Congress st., within 3 minutes' walk of Congress Spring—2-story house and spacious barn; the premises are in excellent order, and location unequaled. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, 10 minutes' walk from Vanderhilt landing, a cottage, with half an acre of ground; stables attached, and all in fine order and replete with every convenience; now occupied by Mr. Evitt, on Simonson-av.; terms $7,000, of which $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A BEAUTIful cottage with about two acres of land. Also a new 2-story brick house and 2 acres of garden land. Also a cottage and 1 acre of land. Also a house, with 17 acres. Also a cottage, with 5 acres. Also a country seat, with 5 or 17 acres, with abundance of fruit and shade trees. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, 79 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET.—On Castleton Heights, one mile from the landing, double house, with gas, stable, coach-house and garden. Healthy locality and splendid view. Will be furnished if required. Apply to CHARLES KEUTGEN, No. 63 Ann-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT RYE TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—Quarter of a mile from depot, 3¼ acres, eligibly situated; house has 14 rooms; coach-house, stable, &c., recently occupied by Mr. Betts. Inquire at No. 19 William-st., third story, front, or of Depot Master, Rye.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, AT Jamaica, L. I., containing about 10 acres, with good dwelling and out-houses, and about five minutes' walk from the depot; or will be exchanged for New-York City property. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,073 Broadway, near 31st-st.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites in healthy locations, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Accessible by railroad and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 21 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE COUntry seat in the village of Geneva, pleasantly situated on the western bank of Seneca Lake. The house stands on a plot of 4 acres, having a front of 400 feet on Main-st. and comprising a fine lawn tastefully laid out, and abundantly supplied with ornamental trees and shrubbery, and partly inclosed by hawthorn hedges, an orchard of choice fruit trees, a culinary garden in a high state of cultivation, well stocked with currants, raspberry, strawberry and gooseberry bushes, and a bank studded with forest trees. The house, which is a frame building filled in with brick, has a front of 75 feet, including wing; depth 40 feet. The parlors are furnished with marble mantels, and grates of modern pattern, gas fixtures through the house, with gas supplied from the village.

The carriage house, stables, and other out-buildings are all commodious, and well built. Attached to this property, and immediately opposite, are 15 acres of tillable land, producing every variety of crops. The lake furnishes fine fish, including salmon trout, Oswego bass, pike, perch, &c., and offers unsurpassed facilities for boating and bathing. The attractions for which Geneva is noted have induced many retired New-York merchants to choose this village as a place of residence. Hobart Free College, and the public and private schools, have well-established reputations. The churches include the Reformed Dutch, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and other denominations. The Rochester and Syracuse Railroad connects this village with the New-York Central Railroad. The time from New-York, thirteen hours. The place would be exchanged for desirable property in the city of this City. For further particulars, inquire of ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st., or WM. N. CLARK, Jr., No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, AT BERGEN Point, on Newark Bay shore, an Italian villa, consisting thirteen rooms, besides dining, kitchen and store rooms; cistern, pantries, &c., with about 2¾ acres of land, 30 minutes by steam to New-York. Price $14,000. Barclay-st.) ten times a day by stages; railroad in course of construction to Jersey City. Italian marble mantels, parlors, &c., finished in rich Italian style; gas pipes throughout the house; water au the first and second floors, with water closet; Beebe's range and Headenburgh's heater; grounds laid out as a landscape garden; extensive terraces on bay shore; hot pit and beds, with ranges of glass complete, stocked with all kinds of flowers, large and small fruit and kitchen vegetables, barn, cow and chicken houses, wells, &c. Apply to MORRIS BROTHERS, No. 31 Pine-st., or No. 202 Bleecker-st.

CLIFFSIDE.—FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdense for sale, situated on the west bank of the Hudson, 54 miles from New-York, in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., near Idlewild; contains 17 acres of choice land, with fruit and berries of the best selection; easy access, being five minutes' walk from steamboat and ferry of the Hudson River Railroad; the house is of brick and stone, 44 by 48, and contains a river view of 16 miles in extent; is furnished with furnace, gas and water, brick barn, 42x44, with wing, 34x40, will be sold furnished or unfurnished; possession given immediately. For full particulars, with a view of the house, size of rooms, terms, &c., inquire of CARSON & HARD, 44 Beekman-st., or BOYD & MORTON, No. 43½ Pine-st., or of the owner, D. CARSON, Jr., Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT YONKERS TO LET—Situated three-fourths of a mile from the depot, on Highland-av., giving a splendid view of the Hudson River; lot extending through to Riverdale-av. House modern built, 2½ stories high, in complete order and partially furnished; the grounds comprise 2½ acres of land, and are beautifully laid out in a large garden, already planted, and a variety of fruit trees, grape vines, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, gooseberries, currants, asparagus, pie plant, &c. The carriage-house and stables are very convenient, arranged: the poultry-yard contains 25 choice fowls: there are two wells on the premises, giving a plentiful supply of water. The premises are in charge of a housekeeper and can be seen any day, at all hours of the day. Rent, $1,000. Apply on the premises, or by note to Box No. 4,068 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY SEAT.—TO LET FURNISHED OR for sale the residence of J. T. Headley, situated on the banks of the Hudson, ten minutes drive from Newburgh. It is a Gothic building, designed and built by the late A. J. Downing. It has a bath room, hot and cold water &c. There are over thirteen acres of land attached; with a good vegetable garden, fruit, and one hundred grape vines in full bearing. It is one of the healthiest locations in the country. An assignment of the house, with the view from it, may be seen in the Academy of Design, No. 2 on the catalogue. Inquire of WILLIAM C. RUSSELL, No. 24 Pine-st., or CHARLES E. MORTON, 43½ Pine-st., or on the premises

FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH—A FINE country seat of about 1½ acres of land, beautifully situated at and near the Washington Headquarters. Large modern house, replete with every convenience, from which there are fine and extensive views of the Hudson River and surrounding country. The grounds are highly embellished; large and beautiful fountain, fruit and ornamental trees, gravel walks, and arbored on four sides with rows of rich evergreens. Price $9,000. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TO LET AT YONKERS—FOR THE SUMMER or year, within 3 minutes' walk of Glenwood Depot, or 10 minutes of Yonkers, a furnished house, containing 7 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen; also, gas and water in abundance; garden well planted with fruit trees, currant and raspberry bushes. The house commands a fine view of the river, has piazzas front and rear. Rent $100 a month, or $1,000 a year. Inquire of E. M. LIVERMORE, on the premises, or at No. 70 Broad-st., in this City, from 1½ to 3 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—A NUMBER OF COTtage-built houses in the village of Feltville, N. J., about two hours from the City, with as much land as may be desired. To a good tenant they would be leased for a term of years on very favorable terms. Arrangements might be made to keep a boat and fish on the lake. Inquire of DAVID FELT, No. 58 Malden-lane, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE NEAR Morrisiana, about 2¼ acres, beautiful location, on Franklin-av and running through to the old Boston Road. The place is handsomely laid out with good garden and plenty of fruit trees; large double house, good stable and carriage house—all in fine order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—A FURNISHED cottage, with out-door kitchen, barn, and over two acres of land, embracing a fine lawn, good garden, plenty of large and small fruit, forest, brook, &c. The place has a profusion of shade trees, excellent water, and a view of the river. Apply to D. A. WOODWORTH, Publisher, No. 116 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY SEATS TO LET—FURNISHED and unfurnished—for the season or year, at various rents from $100 to $2,500, at Washington Heights, on the Hudson, Staten Island and Long Island, in Westchester County, New-Jersey and Connecticut. DINGEE & HOLDEN, Nos. 8 Pine-st. and 1,078 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A handsome cottage, barn, and two acres, with choice fruit, fish-pond, &c., ten minutes' walk from Spring Valley depot, Rockland County, and 28 miles from New-York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

ASTORIA—TO LET—A NICE COTTAGE House, with large garden of over half an acre; situated on high ground. Rent low. Also several desirable houses in this City, by W. H. LUSH, No. 292 4th-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
Will be opened on Saturday, May 26.

Persons wishing to make arrangements for board, &c., will apply to WM. R. COZZENS, West Point, N. Y. N. B.—Mr. COZZENS has three furnished cottages to let.

THE PAVILION AT GLEN COVE, LONG ISLAND—Two hours from New-York by steamer *Long Island*, from foot of James st., will be ready on the 1st of June for the reception of guests. Plans of the buildings can be seen and rooms engaged at the subscriber's hotel, corner of 21st-st. and Broadway.

JOHN L. MOORE, Proprietor.
WM. M. WEEKS, Assistant.

ROCKAWAY.—THE PAVILION HOTEL will be re-opened June 21, under the same management and conducted with the care and liberality that made this house so popular in the years 1856-7. Plans of the rooms and of furnished cottages may be seen and engaged at Mr. ROBERT BAINBRIDGE, No. 47 Cliff-st., or at the Hotel at Rockaway, after this date.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.—The above establishment will be open for company or permanent boarders on the 1st of June. Parties desirous of obtaining rooms, can do so by letter to the proprietor. D. A. CROWELL.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY TO LET for the Summer months; a large, well furnished house, with garden and grounds, well stocked with fruits and vegetables, with use of cow, horse and carriage, at Elizabeth N. J., the residence of Cornelius Baker, Esq. Elizabeth is accessible to New-York in an hour by 14 trains daily per New-Jersey Railroad, and steamboat trip Elizabethport. Particulars can be obtained from J. A. EGAN, No. 96 Front-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR ONE or two years. The eligibly located and genteelly-furnished house, No. 51 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is first-class, and in the most perfect order. The furniture is new, and of the best description. A reasonable concession will be made in the rent to the let of September, to an acceptable tenant. Apply at the house, or to L. EDGERTON, No. 292 Broadway

YONKERS.—TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR THE Summer season, as the owner is about going to Europe, a desirable cottage residence, containing nine rooms, with garden, stable and coach-house attached; house and grounds in perfect order. Possession given when required. Rent, $150 per month. Address B. A., Box No. 2,281 Post office, New-York.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE WITH GOOD garden, with great variety of choice fruits, barn, and carriage house in Ridgefield, Conn. For particulars, inquire of RUSSELL STEBBINS, No. 152 Chambers-st., or of L. H. RAILEY, Esq., opposite the premises.

TO LET.—FURNISHED COTTAGES ON THE banks of the Hudson, at Edgewater, (first landing south of Fort Lee,) two pretty cottages, 10 rooms each, in perfect order; accessible by steamboat several times a day, or about 45 minutes' drive from Hoboken. Apply to JAMES PRICE No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—HOUSE AND FURNITURE AT GLEN Cove, L. I., for the Summer, pleasantly situated, good grounds and convenience. Easy of access and every way desirable. Terms moderate. Apply to W. F. REED, No. 166 Fulton-st., near Broadway.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER—A BEAUTIful country residence at Manhasset, L. I., situated directly on the water. The house is partially furnished, and is in one of the healthiest locations on the Island. Apply to COVERT & CO., No. 61 Warren-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdense, at Rye, Westchester County. Inquire of EDWARD F. RILE, on the premises, or of NOAH LODER, No. 126 Chambers-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY, May 10, on the 5 o'clock train on the Harlem Railroad, an OPAL RING, set with brilliants. Any person finding the same, by leaving it at No. 24 Beekman-st., or No. 135 William-st., will receive the above reward. R. H. ELTON.

LOST OR MISLAID.—A PROMISSORY NOTE, drawn by the subscribers to their own order, dated March 17, 1860, at six months, for $3,010 47. No. 1,606. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same. J. & C. BERRIAN, No. 601 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—One hour and forty minutes by express train from 31st-st. and about eighteen minutes' ride from depot at Fishkill landing. The situation is beautiful, healthy, scenery and purest water cannot be surpassed, and it is altogether a charming Summer retreat, and was formerly occupied by Rev. H. W. Beecher, of Brooklyn. Other particulars may be had by applying to RICHARD WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., or of ELLIS S. POTTER, corner of South and Fulton sts.

COUNTRY BOARD AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—The steamboat *George Law* leaves Cortlandt-slip at 2½ P. M.; cars leave Brooklyn at 12 M. and 4½ P. M. Accommodations of the first-class, fishing, rowing, sailing and fine salt water bathing without danger of surf. A private bowling alley for the exclusive use of the guests, free, good stabling and carriage house. Address W. R. HALLOCK, Oyster Bay, L. I., or apply to WM. ALLEN, Comptroller's Office, New-York.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A GENTLEman and lady, with three children, wish to get board in the country in some pleasant and healthy location; distance from the City 1 to 1½ hours' ride on railroad—either Harlem or Hudson River. Three rooms required on second floor, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address Box No. 1,336 New-York Post-Office, stating price, location and reference. The best references will be given.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—NEAR THE City, for a gentleman, wife, three children (ages 5, 3 and 1) and nurse, in a family where there are few or no other boarders; farm house on Staten Island or Bergen Point preferred. Address, with full particulars and terms, which must be reasonable, VALENTINE, care Boyd's Express Post, No. 45 William-st., New-York.

BOARD WANTED ON STATEN ISLAND.—By a small room, with partial board, in a private family, by a gentleman of quiet habits, within seven minutes' walk of the Vanderbilt Landing. References given. Address W. S. S., Box No. 110 *Times* Office, stating terms, &c., which must be moderate.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND good board, for one or two families, may be obtained in a healthy location 25 miles from New York; communication by rail and boat. Reference: corner 4th-av. and 25th-st. Address Mrs. A. GOLDING, Perth Amboy, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR MORE YOUNG gentlemen may find a most pleasant place for spending the Summer, in one of the most beautiful locations on Long Island—very healthy—in a private family. For particulars address Box No. 12 Jamaica (L. I.) Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED in Choice families from New-York by the Harlem cars, in elegant stone house, with airy rooms and shady grounds. Apply to J. A. ROOF, one block east of the station at Fordham, or at No. 229 Pearl-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD FOR A few persons, in a beautiful location, in Westport, Conn., with family private. Apply at No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs, or address Box No. 1,868, Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN YONKERS OR GLENwood, for a lady and two gentlemen. Terms must be moderate; private family preferred; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, &c., F. S., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A LADY and child, or three or four rooms without board, in a dwelling of farm-house, preferred; healthy, quiet and shady location. Address Box No. 240 Chatham-square Post office.

HOTELS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing house at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the depot and steamboat landing. The house and out-buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy, about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to THOS. B. CODDINGTON, No. 76 Broad-st., New York.

TO LET OR LEASE IMMEDIATELY—IN order that it may be ready for the reception of the Prince of Wales—The new Hotel at Ottawa, Canada; a fine new cut stone building, five stories high, with about 70 rooms, heated by steam, with all the modern improvements; situated directly opposite the new Parliament buildings, in the heart of Central Ottawa. Possession at once. To a first-class hotel man a favorable lease will be given. Address the owner, WM. H. MORRELL, Box No. 4 648 New-York Post-office.

CLARENCE HOTEL, NO. 48 LISPENARD-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Single gentlemen, respectable ladies, or married persons can have single or double rooms, with board, from $3 to $5 per week; piano, bath, gas and reading-room in house; watchman in attendance and house open all night; lodgings for gentleman and wife 50 to 75 cents per night.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, THE HOTEL PART, containing over 50 sleeping rooms, dining-room, parlors, &c., of hotel, junction of Union-st. and Hamilton-av., South Brooklyn; a first-rate location for business. Apply on the premises, or to JULIUS BROWN, Real Estate Agent, No. 271 Clinton-st.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, BROADWAY, corner of Houston-st., New-York. Conducted on the European plan. Single rooms 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per day; double rooms and parlors $1 50 to $3. Meals at all hours and as ordered. S. E. MEAD.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES OF good land, within 1¼ miles of Rahway City depot, half a mile from Hontonville depot, on which is a good two-story brick house, 40 feet square, with a frame extension 26x35, two stories, built in the best manner and of the best materials; barn and other out buildings; apple orchard of best grafted fruit, pears, cherries and other fruit; the situation is high, commanding and healthy, in every way desirable as a country residence; one hour from New-York City. Apply to M. L. WARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st., or WM. H. JAQUES, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED City property, a farm containing 180 acres of good land, beautifully situated on Budson River, opposite Hyde Park. The farm is in a very healthy location and commands a fine view of the river, and in the immediate neighborhood of Messrs. Frothingham, Astor, Pell and others. For further particulars inquire of E.

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2698. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 14, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

Arrival of the Fulton at this Port, and the Canadian at Father Point.

ADDITIONAL ABOUT THE PRIZE-FIGHTERS.

THE EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.

A New Pamphlet from M. About.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

GENERAL AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship *Fulton*, Capt. WORTON, from Havre and Southampton, 24th inst., arrived at this port about 11 o'clock on Saturday night.

The steamship *Canadian*, from Liverpool on the 2d, via Queenstown on the 3d inst., passed Father Point about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening.

The *Canadian's* dates are one day later than those by the steamship *Fulton* at New-Ynrk.

The *Niagara* arrived at Liverpool April 30.

The news by these arrivals is of secondary interest.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the Honee of Lords April 30, the National Educational question in Ireland was discussed at some length, and finally the motion was agreed to.

Lord WODEHOUSE, in reply to Lord CLANRICARDE, stated that the Conference regarding the question of Savoy and the affairs of Italy was not yet agreed to, nor was it as yet definitely settled whether it should meet, or when.

In the House of Commons April 30, the adjonrned debate upon the second reading of tha Representation of the People's bill was resumed. Mr. BENTINCK objected to the bill, and thought it was hardly worthy the name of a Reform bill.

Lord J. MANNERS described it as a "luckless" bill, and asked what was to be done with it.

Mr. A. MILLS said, if from the poor materials of this bill a constitutional measure of reform could be extracted, he would be prepared to go into committee for that purpose. He feared these efforts would fail, and, if so, he should give his decided negative to the third reading of the bill.

On the motion of Mr. MACAULAY the debate was again adjourned.

Archbishop CULLEN, of Ireland, has published another pastoral, in which, after recommending some devotional exercises during the coming month, he takes a fling at the "sacrilegious King of Sardinia," and explains that the excommunication bull has that monarch specially on the very points of its horns.

TOM SAYERS visited Liverpool on the 30th, where he was received with immense enthusiasm—the multitude removed the horses from his cab, and drew him in triumph from the railway station to the Talbot Hotel. In addition to the present of £150 presented to him by tha merchants, there are several others to be given to TOM; amongst them is a splendid cup, worth £25.

We find the following in the London *Times*:

"In the list nf presentations to the Queen at the *levée* on Tuesday in the name of "Dr. AUGUSTUS RAWLINGS, of New-York, by the United States Minister." It appears by the *Sporting Life* that a Dr. AUGUSTUS RAWLINGS, of New-York, is among the supporters of BERNAN, and is one of the American party who came over to England to act as a correspondent to one of the New-York journals, and, in conjunction with Mr. WILKES, conducted the illustrated paper brought out in England after the fight." The same member of the medical profession has written the following curious certificate, also printed in the *Sporting Life*:

"Morley's Hotel, April 20.—Dear Sir: in answer to your request of this morning relative to the jonrnals, who, in reporting the details of your contest with SAYERS on Tuesday, stating that your eyes were blinded and rendered incapable of continuing the fight, I do hereby certify that I was called npon in the emergency, and immeediately after tha contest, to examine your eyes. Tha right was closed, hnt the left, though swollen, the sight (*sic*) was clear and distinct. (signed) AUGUSTUS RAWLINGS, M. D. To Mr. J. C. BERNAN." Mr WILKES was also presented to Her Majesty. [Why was HERNAN absent? Is he considered disqualified as a volnnteer?]"

To the Editor of the Times—SIR: A stranger in this country, I regret exceedingly that my name should have appeared in the manner it has in your edition of this morning.

As the representative of a well-known illustrated paper of the United States, I am enjoying the kind hospitalities of London.

I did not arrive here as tha supporter or backer of Mr. HERNAN, nor did I ever see him till the morning of the 17th of April, when, actuated by the same curiosity and interest which caused a representative of your paper, as well as hunorede of others, to witness the cambat, I want to the fight.

Truly yours, AUGUSTUS RAWLINGS.

MORLEY'S HOTEL, April 30.

DESTRUCTION OF THE SAILORS' HOME, LIVERPOOL.

This magnificent huilding has been completely destroyed hy a fire which broke out on Snnday morning, April 29, and in the course of a few hours left little more standing than the outside walls. In all there were in the institution, when the fire broke out, upwards of 120 inmates, most of whom had retired to the dormitories, and were in imminent danger. They appeared at the windows of the upper alorias, and, so far as can at present be ascertained, ware all rescned; but, while this is hoped to be true, it is feared that many are buried amid the ruins. By means of 12 enginas and between 20 and 30 hose, an immense volume of water was poured upon the burning pile, hut, notwithstanding this, tha flames extended with great rapidity, until at length tha whole of the immense building was in flames. Constable HARDACRE, the man who was first upon the scene, had ascended a tall ladder for the purpose of passing a hose into the huilding, when the ladder upon which he rested broke, and he fell with great violance to the grnnnd. He was at once conveyed to tha Southern Hospital, where he died soon after his arrival. A circnmstance adding much to the feeling of regret at the destnction of this magnificent building is that it was only insured to about a third of its value. The cost of its arection was £30,000, and the amount for which it is insured is £10,000. The interior fittings were insured for £3,000. The foundation-stone of the Sailors' Home was laid in July, 1846, by Prince ALBERT, who contributed a handsome sum towards its erection. HARDACRE, tha man who lost his lifa in tha discharge of his dnty, had been in the force many years, and bora an excellent character. He has left a wife and six children. An inquest was opened yesterday before the Borough Coroner on the bodies of Constable HARDACRE and JOSEPH CLARKE, a doorkeeper in the institution. The jury found in each case a vardict of "Accidental death." The muster-roll of the men in the institution was, on Monday, called over, and 25 were missing, but 13 have since made their appearance, and it hoped that the remainder may yet be alive.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Thursday, May 3.

Tha London *Daily News* says that to-night will decide who in tha House of Commons is for reform, as the opposition to it is exhausted.

The London *Times*, in a leader, says that if tha exodus from Ireland continues she will soon become English and tha United States frish, and that the New World is the true home of the Celtic race.

The Coroner's jnry in the Great Northern Railway accident have brought in a verdict of accidental death, adding that the railway was unsafe at the time of the disaster.

The young wheat is considered to present, on tha whole, a satisfactory appearance in Norfolk, although the plant is backward and thin in some places.

FRANCE.

THE NEW PAMPHLET OF M. ABOUT.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Monday, April 30, 1860.

A new pamphlet has appeared with the "selling" titla, "*La Nouvelle Carte d'Europe.*" It is from the pen of M. EDMOND ABOUT, known for various productions in light literature, and particularly for his work an Rome, against which a mock prosecution was instituted, hnt which, of course, came to nothing. It was published at Brussels, and was at first ostensibly prohibited from access to the French frontier, but subsequently allowed *pratique*.

The present *brochure* has all the appearance of a *jeu d'esprit*, but under a gay and flippant style, it may, for aught we know, contain a truth or two. If the subject of the reconstruction of the map of Europe be serious, the form of developing the idea would seem to preclude the notion of official or *quasi* official disclosures, and the grave *Constitutionnel* decribes it as an ingenious fiction, imitated from the *Candide* of VOLTAIRE.

The author opens with a description af a dinner at the Hotel dn Lonvre, in Paris, at which a French captain, an English lady, a Roman monk, a Piedmontese officer, a Rnssian traveler, a Prussian, an American citizen, and two other persons, one from Vienna, the other from Naples, are the guests. At the dessert the conversation tnrne on politics; they agree to form a Congress, end, being dnly installed, they proceed with less delay than those of Vienna, Verona, or Paris, to regulate the destinies of Enrope. An animated discussion follows in the style peculiar to this writer; and the npshot is that the Turk representing his nation, agrees to qnit Europe, and to retire to Mecina, and there, in the practice of all the virtues enforced hy the Koran, to exercise in Oriental quietness his religious authority; while the Roman Monk, who stands in the ce sation for the Pope, consents to revert to the simplicity of the primitive Church, and annnunces his determination to set out for Jerusalem, where he hopes to superintend without let hindrance the spiritual interests nf his brethren.

The Congress resolves that Piedmont shall be annexed to the States of the Church, "after having consulted the populations;" that Austria shall give Venetia to the Italians, Hungary to the Hungarians, and Galicia to the Poles; that England shall give np Corfn, Malta and Gibraltar—to whom is not said—but in return she gets Egypt, when all objections to M. DE LESSEPS' scheme of the Isthmus Canal vanish like smoke; that the Kingdom of Greece shall be aggrandized by taking the provinces of Turkey in Europe and Asia Minor, with Constantinople for her capital; that Russia shall establish herself in Central Asia; and Prussia become great in Germany by the snppression of the petty States.

One naturally supposes that France will have something in this redistribution of territories. Not et all; France has no such grasping cupidity; she rejects with graceful haughtinesethe Rhenish frontier, which the majority of the Assembly press npon her. France, who makes war only for an idea, and takes the property of others only to give it to her friends, bnt never for her own benefit, and happy in having secured the peace of Europe by a rational system of partition, declines the gift, and proceeds to the reduction, hy f00,000,000f., of her war estimates, and to the promise of the abolition of all restrictive measures. The abolition of restrictive measnres means, I suppose, something approaching to liberty of the press, an infinitesimal approach to freedom of elections—something more than a skeleton sketch of the debates in the Chambers, which perhaps would be mada mora interesting hy a larger publicity, and other advantages which are certainly worthy of attention.

M. ABOUT disclaims all personal views in his sketch; he writes, as others make war, only "for tha idea;" yet one cannot help thinking that the "peasant of Saverne," as he calls himself, wonld not be offended to ba taken for a diplomatist at his *début*. M. ABOUT'S pamphlet is not a bad companion to the "*Carte de l'Europe en* 1860," which appeared in 1858, and may, after all, mean more than a mere pleasantry.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Moniteur* publishes a note of M. Thouvenel's proving that the annexation of the neutral district of Savoy will not change the situation of Switzerland. He also annonnces a law project concerning the tariff adopted by the legislative body on wools, cotton, and other raw material.

The Berne *Bund* containe a statement to the effect that a proposal had been made by France to Switzerland for the latter Power to relinquish her rights in reference to the nentralized districts of Savoy, in consideration of an indemnity of 50,000,000 francs.

The same journal also states that the Federal Council had received no official notifications of the assembling of a Conference at Paris after the ratification of the treaty of Turin by the Sardinian Parliament.

The Federal Council has resolved on the instructions referring to the Conference, to be sent to M. Kern.

The French Government is preparing various measures for improving trade, agriculture and manufactures in the newly annexed provinces of Nice and Savoy. Orders have been already given to execute the plan of a railway to be run from Nice to Genoa, with numerous branches.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Herald* says: It is reported that the real canse of the Emperor's absence from the ball at the Hotel d'Albe was the discovery of a foul conspiracy against his Majesty's life. The general circulation of the report, and the fact of numerous arrests having been made nn the day after the hall, give it an appearance of probability.

The *Times* correspondent says: The past week was nne of lassitude in the commercial world. It is certain that whatever point of viaw we look at it, trade in Franca is undergoing a crisis which will not cease till the determination of the Government, with reaoect to the Customs tariff, shall be fully understood. The Paris markets are extremely dull, and sales are difficult. The silk mannfacturers are not in a flourishing condition; a number of looms ara idle.

The Paris flour market had risen.

PARIS, Tnesday, May 1—3½ P. M.

The Funds have been rather heavy, excepting Northern Railway shares, for which there has been a great demand.

Rentes for the May account opened at 71f., and closed at 70f. 85c., or about the same as yesterday.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, Monday, April 30.

Two thousand men of the Federal troops occupying Geneva will be disbanded on the 10th of May next, hut will be replaced immediately.

SPAIN.

In the conference of Wednesday, between Marshal O'DONNELL and MULEY ARSAS, all difficnlties as to the reestablishment of peace were removed.

Morocco is to pay the compensation for the expenses of the war, during the course of the year. Being desirous of regaining possession of Tetnan, she has decided to advance the time of payment.

MADRID, Saturday, April 28.

The *Official Gazette* confirms the statement that the treaty of peace between Spain and Morocco was signed on the 26th inst. The Basque division remains at Tetuan. Marshal O'DONNELL will arrive in Madrid to-morrow.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* stales thet the only condition attached to the general amnesty granted by Spain is, that parties implicated must take an oath of allegiance to the Queen.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 1.

The *Patrie* end the *Pays* of this evening state that dispatches have arrived from Spain confirming the statement that Count na MONTEMOLIN and his brother bave proposed to recognize the sovereignty of Queen ISABELLA.

AUSTRIA.

Count APPONYI and Messrs. MORMANN, SCHOELLER and VAY, will be appointed Councillors of State.

The Requiem of Count STEPHEN SZECHENYI took place on the 20th, at Pesth, without any disturoance. 10,000 persons were assembled on the occasion, in the principal square of the town.

The Vienna *Gazette*, of May 1, publishes an Imperial decree, dated the 22d ult, in execution of Paragraph 4 of the Imperial Patent for tha Settlement of Hungarian Protestant affairs. This decree orders that the branch of the Ministry of Public Worship, which is to consist of Evangelical coreligionists, shall be establisheo immediately. All questions relating to Protestant, religious, and scholastic matters in other provinces, are also to be referred to this branch of the Ministry, which will provisionally consist of three Councillors, who are already appointed.

FELDZEUGMEISTER VON BENEDEK, the Commanding General in Hungary, has issued a proclamation which in substance is as follows:

"As a faithful veteran, and as a native of Hungary, I will conscientiously carry out the benevolent intentions of the Emperor. Confidence is necessary to the successful development of the organization of Hungary, and I will therefore, in the interest of the country, oppose with firmness and decision any attempt to disturb the minds of the people hy means of demonstrations. I count on the cooperation of every man of honor in my efforts to serve and benefit my dear native country and the Empire at large."

The appointment of a military man—Lieutenant-General Count LOUIS CSERNYSZILLA—to be Adlatus to General von BENEDEK, and tha somawhat menacing proclamation of tha latter, have given rise to a report that Hungary is to be placed under martial law should the resistance of its inhabitants to the will nf the Imperial Government be continued.

The Vienna *Gazette*, of April 29, publishes an Imperial decree, annulling paragraph 29 of the civil code, according to which it was necessary for foreigners who were the proprietors of any business raqniring a regular domicile in the country to become Austrian subjects.

The *Wiener Zeitung* also publishes an autograph letter of the Emperor, dated tha 27th inst., decreasing the dissolution of the Provincial Governments of Cracow and Czernowitz.

THE SUICIDE OF BARON BRUCK.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Friday, April 27.

In the *Weiner Zeitung* of to-day is an official article on the death of Baron BRUCK, which in substance is as follows:

"The sudden death of the Ex-Minister of Finance is an event of such serious importance, and it has given rise to so many contradictory reports, that we consider it necessary—though the task is a painful one—to make known to the public those circumstances connected with it which are based on authentic data. The Vienna Provincial Court, which is inquiring into the circumstances connected with the criminal frands that took place during the late war, deemed it advisable, in nrder to have a more exact and complete knowledge of the state of the case, to examine Baron BRUCK, the Minister of Finance, as a witness. This examination, which began on Friday, the 20th inst., led to a further collection of evidence, which was of such a nature that it appeared probable the witness, Baron BRUCK, would very soon be confronted with other witnesses and persons accused. Under such circumstances, His Imperial Royal Apostolic Majesty deemed it necessary to issue the following autograph letter:

'DEAR BARON von BRUCK: In accordance with your request, I remove you from office for a time, and intrust the direction of the Ministry of Finance to the Counsellor of the Empire, IGNATIUS von PLENER.'

This autograph letter was delivered to Baron von BRUCK in the evening of the 22d inst., (Snnday,) and in the morning of the 23d he was found bleeding in his bed. His relatives immediately sent for physicians, who omitted to communicate to the anthorities what they saw. A report was spread that Baron BRUCK, having had an attack of apoplexy, had been bled. In the evening several highly-placed persons were informed that Baron BRUCK had died, at ten minutes past five o'clock, of repeated fits of apoplexy. In consequence of this communication His Majesty gave orders that the foregoing autograph letter should not be made public. On the 24th inst. (Tuesday) the prescribed inspection (by means of 'searchers') of the body took place, and in consequence of the report sent in, a judicial examination into the stete of the case became necessary. In the meantime reports that the deceased had died a violent death had come to the knowledge of the President of the Provincial Court. A commission, which was formed of Dr. HITZINGER, a commissior of the Criminal Court; of M. LISNOCHER, a Crown lawyer; M. KROMHOLTZ; a civil employe; M. KRIEGH, a Commissary of Police; Dr. ROKITANSKY, the Professor of Pathological Anatomy at the University; Dr. CESSNAR and Dr. BARENSPRUNG (who had attended the deceased on the 23d inst.) went to Baron BRUCK'S appartments in the forenoon of the 25th, and in tha presence of two sworn witnesses, FRANCIS KRONSNABEL and SEBASTIAN MORAUER, judicially examined his body.

The corpse, which was in bed, was large and powerfully made. On the back were the spots which appear after death. The chest was arched, the abdomen drawn in, the limbs stiff. On the left side of the neck wse an incised wound, which was seven inches in length, extending from the nape to the middle line of the neck. This wound was closed hy means of twelve slips of plaster. On the inner side of the right wrist was an incised wound twe inches long, which was closed by means of five slips of plaster. On the inner side of the lait wrist was an incised wound three inches long, which was closed with six slips of plaister."

The following information, which is from private sources, will serve to explain how it happened that a part of the truth was so long kept from the knowledge of the anthorities. Baron BRUCK'S valet, who was awakened between 6 and 7 in the morning of Monday last, by the ringing of his master's bell, immediately obeyed the snmmons, and found the unfortunate man bathed in his blood, and almost insensible. The servant at once called tha Minister's two sons, and they sent him for the physicians BRUNING and WARING, who found the patient much exhausted from loss of blood, but not in a positively hopeless state. The family, being exceedingly desirous of keeping what had occurred from the knowledge of the world, entreated the medical men to remain silent, and they, as it appears, consented to do so. In the conrse of the day, however, they became alarmed, and insisted on some of their more renowned colleagues being called in. The family would fain have persuaded them to wait for a time, bnt they were not to be moved, and it was settled that a consultation should be held at 6½ o'clock in the afternoon. Before that hour arrived Baron BRUCK had ceased to exist. The presumption is that the ex-Minister took some vegetable poison—morphine or strychnine—during the night, and that he inflicted the wounds on his neck and wrists towards morning in order to bring on death more speedily. In what way and to what extent Baron BRUCK was implicated in the Eynatten-Revoltella affair I know not, hut he would probably have been arrested had he not killed himself. On Wednesday, the 18th, he refused to be examined by M. HITZINGER, the Judge, on the plea that he, as a Minister, was responsible to the Emperor alone—hut on Friday he consented to reply to the questions which were put to him. After his examination on tha last-mentioned day, M. HITZINGER and M. KELLER, the general prosecutor, had an interview with Count GOLUCHOWSKI, the Minister of the Interior, and Count NADASDY, the Minister of Justice, and those gentlemen subsequently declared to the Emperor that the ends of justice required the temporary dismissal of Baron BRUCK from office. A great crowd assembled yesterday to see the remains of tha Ex-Minister removed from the church to the cemetery, but very few of his so-called friends were present. In the church was the Turkish Ambassador, hnt no other member of the Diplomatic Corps. None of the Ministers attended the funeral, and the employes in the different Government offices received orders not to appear at it in uniform. At 3 o'clock, the time at which the ceremony began, it rained very heavily, and consequently hut few persons drove out to the place of burial. A considerable crowd had, however, already assembled there before the *cortége* arrived. A friend, who looked into the grave, saw that some friendly hand had covered the bottom of it with beautiful flowers.

ITALY.

A dispatch from Turin, dated April 30, says: "Count CAVOUR and M. FANTI will go to-morrow to Bologna to meet the King.

The rumor that the frigate *Governolo* had been insulted by Neapolitan vessels is denied.

The assembling of the Chambers is to be adjourned until after the *fête*, in commemoration of the establishment of the Constitution.

The treaty of the 24th of March will be discussed after the boundaries of the two States have been regulated with France.

Letters from Rome to the 24th April, state: "The Bishops of the Romagna have received a prohibition against taking any part in the reception of King VICTOR EMANUEL."

The correspondent of the *Journal des Débats*, whose expulsion from Rome hed been commanded by his Holiness, has obtained a delay of twenty days.

It is asserted that the French Minister has pronounced sentence of disciplinary punishment against two officers who were dressed in private clothes during the popular movement of the 19th of March.

Prince CHIGI, Colonel of the Papal Guard, had tendered his resignation, in order to take service as a private gunner. Gen. LAMORICIERE was to return to Rome on the 3d of May.

Advices from Messina of the 28th of April state that perfect tranquility prevails there, hnt that general discouragement prevails. The number of persons arrested is considerable. The citadels and prisons are crowded to excess. Reports are very contradictory. It is said that a Neapolitan general has been captured by the insurgents, that the seat of Government is about to be transferred to Messina, and that the garrison at Palermo, though numbering twenty thousand men, are afraid to proceen to the interior.

Letters from Naples to the 28th ult. confirm that Carini had been taken by assault, after three days' fighting. The town had suffered greatly. Tha Government states that only a few hundred insurgents remain to be pursued. Letters affirm, however, that the supplies of provisions to the towne had been often intercepted. The recent struggles had caused great excitement. The details are still contradictory.

After the destruction of Carini the Royal troops returned to Palermo. A fight between the insurgents and the soldiers had taken place at Alcano. The Brettrico had arrived at Naples from Palermo, bringing families of the military. The insurgents were meditating an attempt on Palermo. A column which left Messina on the 20th of April, was engaged in serious combat with the insurgents on the 21st and 22d, at Galati, which town was destroyed. Tha Royal troops fell back upon Messina. Another column, under the command of Gen. LANZIZA, had left Palermo, in order to subdue Trapani. It was supported by two frigates.

The Japanese in America.

From the London Times, May 2.

When the first Embassy departed from these shores to the unknown City of Peking tha expedition created almost as much sensation as would heve been occasioned hy a voyage to tha moon. Wa are now dispatching an Ambassador to the sama country under very different conditions; hnt it happens that at this moment an Embassy is on its way, probably to London, wh ch is at least as extraordinary as the first British mission to China. Never from the earliest periods of history has a diplomatic mission been sent out from the Empira of Japan until the present day; hut now nearly a hundred Japanese have started on what is likely to be a tour of the world, and perhaps before the London season is over we may see genuine specimens of this wonderful people in the Crystal Palace or on the banks of the Serpentine. The prospect is dua to tha Americans, wnn have got the first visit for themselves, and who, as ewan their official publications show, are nota little pleased at their success.

When the treaty of amity between the Americans and the Japanese had been followed by a commercial treaty, it was agreed that the ratifications of the latter instrument should be exchanged in the City of Washington, an understanding which necessarily involved the appearance of a Japanese Envoy at the American Capital. Shortly afterwards the Government of Japan applied to Mr. HARRIS, the American Consul-General at Simoda, for a vessel-of-war in which the proposed Embassy might make tha voyage, seeing that the Emperor had no ship fit to cross the Pacific, while the ordinary passenger steamers would not afford agreeable means nf conveyance. This request was promptly communicated by Mr. HARRIS to the American Secretary of State at Washington, and favorably received; in fact, the Embassy would have started a twelvemonth sooner but for a remarkable impediment. We have explained on a former occasion the circumstances which induced the Japanese to emerge from their political seclusion, and accept terms of commercial intercourse with the United States. The result was the effect of terror only, not of enlightenment, and as soon, therefore, as the American squadron had disappeared from the Bay of Jeddo, the traditional principles nf Japanese policy resumed their sway. However, as the treaty was signed, there was no help for it; bnt the obstructive party in the Imperial Council, composed of the hereditary Princes of the country, hit upon an ingenious device for nullifying the convention, and especially that clause of it which provided for the Embassy to Washington. By the ancient laws of Japan, death was the penalty awaiting any Japanese who left his native shores, ano this statute the Princes obstinately refused to repeal. "They look," writes Mr. HARRIS of these aristocratic malcontents, "on the treaties recently made as unavoidable evils, and accept them as such, bnt, in their conservative spirit, they wish to preserve as much as possible of their ancient institutions." The Japanese Liberals were naturally indisposed to leave their "Conservative opponents with so very strong a hold over them, and, conseqnently, application was made to Mr. HARRIS for a year's delay in the matter of the ratifications, so that the unpleasant liability attaching to the voyage might be removed. This proposition also the Americans graciously received, being apparently solicitous about one point only—viz, that the honnr of a first visit from the Japanese should be theirs, and theirs alone. Especially were they jealous of our own interference in the business, and proportionately elated when it seemed clear that we must be left to play the second fidule. "Our country-men," writes the commander of the American flagship to Mr. HARRIS, "were quite gratified at your having anticipated John Bull in the treaty, and the latter is sadly mortified, as is shown in a publication in a Shanghae paper, made, it is said, by one of Lord ELGIN'S *attachés*." Resolved to secure so favorable a position, the Consul-General, in according the postponement desired by the Japanese, stipulated by a formal article in tha new convention that "no embassy should leave Japan for any foreign nation before the mission bearing the Japanese ratification should have arrived at Washington." This patriotic anxiety, however, will not be very substantially rewarded, it, as appears probable, the Japanese, when once on their travels, should determine on making a clean sweep of the matter, and going over half the world. Mr. HARRIS himself remarks that there is no need to provide for the return voyage of the Embassy, since "the Ambassador will doubtless proceed from the United States to England, Holland and Rnssia, and probably to France also. I am inclined to think that he will prefer returning *viâ* Egypt and China, in place of the Pacific route." The Americans, therefore, could hardly come otherwise than first on the Japanese visiting list, even had the affair been left to chance, bnt in the incidental arrangements the Consul-General displayed considerable sagacity.

Two things struck Mr. HARRIS as particularly desirable in providing for a first impression of a favorable kind on the minds of the strangers. He wished that they should be received "at a place less excitable and tumultnous than any of nur large seaports," and that they should get their first sight of America, not during the stormy and inclement season of Winter, but in "the beautiful month of June." The former of these conditions he seemed to be easily securing by timing their departure from Japan; the second he endeavored to insure by suggesting that they "should be conveyed from Aspinwall to the Potomac, without touching at any other port in the United States." We fear, however, that this manœuvre has miscarried, for our American intelligence of yesterday apprises the world that the United States ship *Powhatan*, with the Japanese Embassy on board, had duly arrived at the chief port of California, so that tha first impressions of the illustrious travelers would be derived from San Francisco at the end of March, instead of from Washington in the middle of June. Nevertheless, it is said that the Envoys and their suite are exceedingly delighted with California entertainments, and these displays may gain, perhaps, in novelty and zest what they may lack in serenity or decornm.

The United States Government, we are told, will bear all the costs and charges of the Embassy, perhaps in conformity with the usages of the Japanese themselves in this respect. The Consul-General informs Mr. CASS that, though ha was desirous of putting the Emperor to no expense in his visits to Jeddo, he could not completely succeed in avoiding obligations. The Japanese always insisted on paying his Coolies and maintaining his servants and escort; and what they do for others they may expect to be done for them. We are assured, indeed, by Mr. HARRIS that Lord ELGIN, in his abortive efforts to procure an Embassy to London, promised to furnish at least conveyances for the Ambassadors, and we believe the Californians have voted soma thousands of pounds for the charges of gratifying their visitors. Whether the Embassy will be welcomed in every part of the world with the same enthusiasm is another question, but we may assure our American friends that we are not in the least degree jealous of their priority in these arrangements. If their squadron first scared the Japanese into sociability, they had a claim to the first treaty, and their geographical position was a pretty good guarantee for the honor of a first visit. It was no more than natural, indeed, that the first efforts of the Japanese in the way of commerce should be directed to the shores of China or California, instead of being addressed to the more distant regions of Europe. We care little in what way the current flows so long as it flows freely. It is already clear that Japan may become an exporting country of great importance, and it seems now ascertained that, though the shipments to Europe have not been numerous since the opening of the trade, the business transacted with China has been on a very extensive scale. We are quite satisfied with this beginning. The early navigators hugged the shore before they ventured out upon the deep, and the Japanese merchants may feel their way to profit in contiguous ports before they stretch across the great oceans of the world. This Embassy, however, ought to do something in smoothing the road to intercourse. If a hundred selected Japanese are to travel freely over Europe, Asia and America, they can hardly fail of getting their ideas expanded, and communicating their impressions to their countrymen at home.

Farewell of Mlle. Piccolomini.

From the London Times, May 1.

At her Majesty's Theatre, last night, Mlle. PICCOLOMINI took her leave of the stage, (or, at least, of the English stage,) the opera being Signor CAMPANA'S "Almina." followed by the duet from DONIZETTI'S "Martiri," in which the heroic constancy of *Poluto* makes a Christian of the previously incredulous *Camilla*. The house was fashionably attended, but by no means crowded; and, indeed, the excitement generally fell short of what had been anticipated. If it be true, however, as we were informed, that not a single free admission was sent out, the demonstration that took pisce within the walls of Her Majesty's Theatre may he accepted as genuine, and was warm enough to console the heroine of the evening for the unaccountable apathy of a part of the operatic world on so interesting an occasion. At the end of every important scene Mlle. PICCOLOMINI (whose performance of *Almina* does not—any more than the drama of Signor LANZIERES, or the music of Signor CAMPANA—call for a second description) was loudly applauded; after the first act she was once, and after the second act twice recalled—a similar compliment being paid her with, if possible, even greater heartiness and unanimity, at the termination of the duet from the "Martiri," the last movement of which was redemanded and repeated. Probably so many bouquets and "testimonials" of the sort have not been thrown at the feet of any songstress since the first night of the "Traviata" (1856), also, by the way, the first night of Mlle. PICCOLOMINI. Future biographers, perplexed how to distinguish this popular lady from her contemporaries by some special characteristic, could hardly, perhaps, do better than to single out Mlle. PICCOLOMINI as the "Artist of the Bouquets;" for it is no exaggeration of the truth to assert that in the course of her short London career of between four and five years a far greater quantity of these floral gifts have been dedicated to the original *Violetta* than to the original *Lucrezia Borgia* (GIULIA GRISI—also about to retire), in the course of a century during which the latter has united temporarily and in an equal measure charmed and edified the musical public of this country. Such an anomalous disparity in tha distribution of theatrical favors is difficult to explain, and encourages the belief that either the taste for good dramatic singing has declined, or the taste for flinging bouquets has prodigiously advanced.

That Mademoiselle PICCOLOMINI'S career, though unprecedentedly brief, has been marked by unlevia ing success, is unquestionable. As unquestionable s it that since she first elicited the sympathy of an English audience for the tribulations and misfortunes of a *Traviata*, she has, in an artistic sense, made little, if any, progress. Just as she sang and acted in 1856, she has continued to sing and act up to the present time. Whatever her merits, whatever her shortcomings, she has retained them each, alike unchanged, unmodified. Musicians and musical connoisseurs have never admired her voice, or even allowed that she was a mistress of the vocal art; hut that tha "great public" was of a different mind, will hardly be disputed, seeing thet her popularity has remained undiminished to the end, and that last night, in an opera by no means calculated to display her peculiar endowments to advantage like the "Traviata," (in which she made her *début*, and would have done wisely to take her "farewell,") she created an undeniable impression, and frequently raised the house to enthusiasm. This enthusiasm, moreover, in DONIZETTI'S far superior music, (wedded to a dramatic situation which, we may fairly surmise, would hardly, under any circumstances, have suggested itself to the author of "Almina,") was positively augmented to fever heat; and certainly the fire and animation that were accompanied the exertions of the little lady were amazing—quite enough, in short, to rouse the most lethargic audience from indifference, if not to metamorphose them into clamorous, hot-headed and intolerant partisans. Let us be just, and declare, without reserve, that this was a splendid ebullition—not of talent, for art had no part in it, but of impulsive *genius*. That Mademoiselle PICCOLOMINI has genius we are persuaded; that her early studies were not so fortunately directed as to turn that genius to the best account by monlding its possessor into what, in the rigid application of the word, is meant by an "*artist*," must be lamented; hut that her want of artistic acquirement is compensated by gifts fully accounting for the hold she has obtained on the feelings of the crowd, (both tutored and untutored,) is as true as that, to a very large extent, these gifts appertaining to her idiosyncracy have, not unnatnrally, led to a belief in her artistic powers very considerably exceeding the faithful estimate. With these convictions we record her final appearance with regret. The Italian Operatic stage, at the present time, does not boast so many luminaries that we can afford to lose even one who, at the best, only *promised* great things.

American Art in Europe—Cropsey's Autumn on the Hudson.

From the London Times.

American artists are rapidly making the nntraveled portion of the English public familiar with the scenery of the great Western continent. Mr. CROACH'S "Falls nf Niagara" and the "Heart nf the Andes," recently exhibited, have found a companion pictura in Mr. CROSBY'S "Autumn on the Hnoson River," now on view in the studio of the artist, whn has been for some time settled in London. The painting is a perfectly faithful view of the locality—a valley running inland from the Hudson, between West Point and Newburgh—in the vicinity of the Sleepy Hollow of WASHINGTON IRVING, and Sunnyside, the pleasantly-named retreat in which the last years of that popular writer were passed. The point of view is well chosen for variety nf effect. It comprises a lake-like inlet of the river, the distant river itself, mountains, and an undulating foreground of forest and wood. The singularly vivid colors of an American Autumnal scene, the endless contrasts of purples and yellows, scarlets and browns, running into every conceivable shade between the extremes, might easily tempt a painter to exaggerate, or revel in variety of hne and effect, like a Turner of the forest. But Mr. CROPSEY has resisted the temptation, and even a little tempered the capricious tinting of nature; his Autumn is still brilliant, but not quite lost to sobriety, as wa have sometimes, we think, seen it in that Western World. The result is a fine picture, full of points that are new, without being wholly foreign and strange to tha European eye. It is too grand in size, perhaps, for our ordinary exhibitions, as it wonld displace a dozen gems in the Highlands and valleys in North Wales. But if exhibited alone it will do much to increase Mr. CROPSEY'S reputation among us. It will take the ordinary observer into another sphere and region, while its execution will bear any technical criticism.

MEXICAN NEWS.

Improvements in the Liberal Prospects—The Recall of M. Gabriac—The Defeat of La Vega by the Liberal Forces—Probabilities of the Campaign—Attitude of Mr. McLane.

From Our Own Correspondents.

VERA CRUZ, Wednesday, May 2, 1860.

In every direction the prospects are brightening for the Liberal cause. By our last dates from the United States—to the 16th April, from New-Orleans *viâ* Havana—we learn that a favorable change has taken place with regard to the Treaty, and that its ratification with the amendments proposed by Mr. SIMMONS is now considered certain, thus giving us both pecuniary assistance and moral support against European intervention, while the amendments proposed will give the Treaty increased popular strength here. By the same steamer we have intelligence direct from Southampton that the moment of the accession to power of the new French Minister, M. THOUVENEL, a strong movement was commenced by the French merchants and others interested in Mexico to secure the recall of M. GABRIAC, who had been retained here only because he was a peculiar pet of M. WALEWSKI, and that this movament had been successful and a new Minister eppointed, (who it is said here is M. DUBOIS DE SEIGNY, late Secretary of Legation at Washington,) and that a change of policy would now ensue; and from England that orders had been sent out to Mr. WYKE, the new English Minister to Mexico, now in Central America, to proceed here at once, thus relieving Mr. MATTHEW, whose late course, so wanting in judgment, has given great regret to his friends, who had admired the steadiness with which he had thrown his influence in favor of the Constitutional cause and against the Church, and were now surprised to see him, in his eagerness to achieve a peace, seek to induce and even force the Liberals to abandon the very principles for which he had before sustained them, in order that by so doing there might ha more chance for him to bring the clergy to accept his mediation. Thus, in the withdrawal of M. GABRIAC and Mr. MATTHEW will be broken up the present chain of European intrigues for intervention against tha policy of the United States, while in the ratification of the Treaty now pending with the United States will be found the re-establishment of American influence in this country in all its proper supremacy,—all of which, while it directly weakens the Church Party, even more directly aids the Constitutional cause.

From the interior the news is from every direction of so favorable a character as to really awaken hopes that this long struggle is soon abent to end by the complete triumph of the Constitutional Government. The siege of Oaxaca is about concluded, and is already so far advanced that the result is certain. These troops then move upon Orizaba, Cordova and Jalapa, where, united with a large force which Gov. ZAMORA is preparing to send from this State, they will have easy work, if they are not already anticipated by a *pronunciamiento* by ROBLES for tha Liberal cause.

Gen. MIRANDA, a most able officer, leaves here to-morrow, to take chief command in the State of Puebla, where there are large forces at his disposal, with which, and those from Oaxaca and this State, he will move on Pnebla after the reduction of the towns now occupied by ROBLES, but which are very weakly garrisoned. Gen. MIRANDA, in the late siege of this place, proved himself a brave and capable officer, and is undoubtedly one of the most reliable in the Mexican service. He states that he is determined to have possession of Puebla within this month.

On the north, we have just learned by the extraordinary for this packet from Mexico, that a most important success has been gained by URAGA over ROMULO DIAZ DE LA VEGA, near San Luis. It seems it was a surprise on URAGA'S part, who made a forced march of some sixty miles, and fell upon VEGA'S force while marching carelessly, not dreaming that he was in the vicinity. Both in point of moral effect and gain of artillery and park, this victory is a most important one for the Liberals. URAGA has since occupied San Luis, where he will be joined by Gen. DEGOLLADO, the Commandar-in-Chief of the Constitutional forces of the Republic, during this week, as he was to leave Tampico for that purpose about the 1st inst. Gen. DEGOLLADO has been very successful in reconciling the differences which have existed among the different leaders of the Liberal forces, and increased efficiency and concert of action may hereafter be expected in consequence. There are very serious difficulties pending, however, with Gov. VIDAURI, of Nuevo Leon, who seems determined to create a rupture with the Federal authorities, and carry out

LAW REPORTS.

The Boy who wanted to be a "Butcher."

Application of Jonathan Spier.—This was a habeas corpus obtained by Spier against Jacob Meyer for the purpose of recovering the custody of (Spier's) son illegally to be wrongfully detained by respondent. The writ was returnable before Judge [illegible], of the Common Pleas, on the 5th inst., when [illegible] appeared to bind the lad out to a carpenter. [illegible], however, objected to such a course, stating his determination to be a butcher at all events. [illegible] was advised that the matter be postponed [illegible] last, and that on that day a [illegible], of respectable character, who [illegible] to adopt the boy. Accordingly, on Saturday [illegible] father consented to bind his son out to the [illegible] (with whom the child preferred to [illegible] upon condition that he should not be sent out [illegible] unauthorized errands, but kept closely at the [illegible] business," and that he pay the boy's father [illegible] per week for his services. It was so ordered, and the indenture was "signed, sealed and delivered."

Charge of Cruel Punishment.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—BEFORE JOSEPH BRIDGHAM, ESQ.

William Mayhew, the first mate of the ship *Wild Pigeon*, was examined before United States Commissioner Bridgham, upon a charge of cruel and unusual punishment upon one of the crew, and committed for trial. The same person stands charged with a similar offence by another of the crew of the same vessel.

Arrest for Purloining a Letter.

Joseph Carpenter, a deputy postmaster of Mount Kisco, Westchester County, was brought before United States Commissioner Geo. F. Betts, charged with purloining from the Post-office a package containing $200, and a letter containing $196. The accused is a son of the postmaster at Mount Kisco. He was held to bail in $2,000, and the further examination of the case was adjourned to the 20th instant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Paige* vs. *Wilson et al.*—Motion denied, without prejudice to an action, &c.

Application of Ann Brame.—Order granted on petition.

Miller vs. *Miller, and Boynton* vs. *Boynton.*—Judgments of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Benedict vs. *The Mayor.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Trudwell vs. *Stebbins.*—New trial ordered, with costs to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

MONCRIEF, J.—*Rossebaum* vs. *Rosenthal.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs, to abide event.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

READY, J.—*Bostwick* vs. *Frankenheimer et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to the defendant to answer in ten days, on payment of costs.

COURT CALENDAR FOR MONDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 85, 53, 114, 98, 84, 97, 96, 55, 56, 116.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—(Enumerated.)—Nos. 20 to 47, inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 737, 963, 1123, 1137¾, 1139, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1165, 1171, 1181, 15, 1183, 1185, 1189, 1191. *Part II.*—Nos. 859, 878, 960, 962, 972, 976, 982, 996, 1000, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1016, 916, 648, 1015, 1022, 1024, 1028.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 427, 67, 56, 443, 445, 447, 453, 423, 653, 457, 461, 462, 466, 469, 470, 437, 221, 227, 233, 429. *Part II.*—Nos. 227, 538, 543, 544, 546, 548, 564, 816, 434, 216, 272, 530, 424.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1978, 1980, 1981, 1982, 2078, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014, 2015, 1818, 1763, 1627. *Part II.*—Nos. 1567, 1579, 1854, 1888, 1906, 47, 1615, 1992, 1879, 1998, 1860, 1877, 1642, 928, 1341, 1785.

Judge Taney's Health.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The health of Chief Justice TANEY continues to be most feeble. He was 87 years old on the last anniversary of St. Patrick's day, and was so weak as to be unable to celebrate that occasion, as has been his custom for the last fifty years. He is a jurist of singular purity of character, a devout Catholic, and one of the most humane and benevolent of men. Should he be removed from the position he has so long adorned, the choice of a successor will devolve upon Mr. BUCHANAN, and then we shall have a struggle among a host of leading lawyers for the vacancy. Judge CAMPBELL entertains strong hopes of being the lucky individual, but the fact that Pennsylvania has already a representative on the Supreme bench may defeat this expectation on the part of the ambitious Attorney-General.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 12.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90....	91¼	1860	N. Y. Cent. R.....		81
6,000 do.....	91¾	600	do.....	b60	81½
6,000 Virginia St. 6s..	92	100	do.....	b26	81½
20,000 do.....	92¼	50	do.....	b30	81½
10,000 do.....	b60	92½	185 Erie Railroad.....		21
20,000 N. Car. St. 6s...	87	200	do.....	b60	21¼
20,000 Missouri St. 6s..	92½	100	do.....	b30	21½
11,000 California St. 7s.	91	100	do.....	s30	20¾
5,000 R. R. 2d m.B. '83	89¾	100	do.....	b30	21
5,000 do.....	89¾	25	do.....	s30	20⅝
1,000 R. R. 4th M.B...	89⅝	220	Hudson River R...		43
2,000 R. R. con. b's '62	49⅜	100	do.....	s60	41⅝
15,000 Hud. R. R. 2d m.	103	100	do.....	b60	43¾
21,000 N. C. R. 6 p. c. 1st m		500	do.....	b10	43¾
Chi. & Conn. b's. 84		100	Delaware L. & W. R.		86
4,000 Mich. S. 2d m. b's	44½	100	Reading Railroad.		44
1,000 R. Is. 1st m.....	84	100	do.....	b60	44⅛
5,000 Mich. So. & N. Ind.	72¾	150	do.....	b60	44½
5,000 do.....	s60	71⅝	500	do.....	b60	44
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs..	90¾	200	do.....		43⅞
1,000 Ill. Freel'd Bs..	100½	111	Mich. Cen. R.....		49¾
4,000 do.....	101	100	do.....	s30	49
1,000 Chi & N. W. 2d M.	16	50	do.....	b30	49¾
3,000 R. & St. J. & Bs.	72	250	Mich So. & I. R.....		13
5,000 N. J. C. 1st M. Bs.	105	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S..		25¾
1,000 Del. L. & W. I.R.	92⅞	100	do.....		26
3,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 p. ct. Bs.....	90¾	500	do.....	b60	26
1,000 do.....	91	100	do.....		25⅞
31 Ocean Bank.....	94	25	do.....	s.	145¾
15 Park Bank.....	112⅜	100	Gal. & Chic. R..	s60	66⅛
6 Artisans' Bank.....	80	100	do.....	b63	66⅛
25 U. S. Trust Co.....	130	75	do.....		66⅜
200 Del. & Hud C. Co..	100	400	do.....		66¼
200 Penn. Coal Co.....	85	50	do.....	b30	66⅜
50 do.....	b60	94¾	200	Clev. & Tol. R..	b60	31¾
100 Pacific Mail S. Co..	91	100	do.....		31
50 do.....		97¾	1250	Chic. & R. I. R..		70¾
50 do.....		97¾	100	do.....	s60	70
50 do.....		97¾	100	do.....	b60	70¾
200 do.....		98	100	do.....		70¾
50 Harlem Railroad..		13¾	25	do.....		70¾
75 do.....		13¾	50	Chic., B. & Q. R..		66⅞
60 Mil. & Miss. R.....		4				

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 L. & W. 1st m....	94	100	Reading R.....		43⅞
6,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s.....	99	100	do.....	b30	44
5,000 R. R. '76 60		200	do.....	b30	44
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs...	90¾	100	Chi. & R'k I. R.	b15	70¾
6,000 do.....	90¾	300	do.....		70¾
1,000 N. Y. & N. H. R. '66	98	300	do.....	s30	70¾
20 Pac. M. S. Co.....	99	200	do.....		70⅝
200 do.....	98¾	100	do.....	b30	70⅝
200 do.....	b60	99	150	Mich. Central R..		49¼
2000 Cum. Coal Pref b60		14¾	100	do.....	b60	49¾
50 Erie R. A. Stock....		21	100	do.....		49¾
200 Hud. Riv. R.....	s60	43¾	150	do.....	s30	49¾
200 do.....	b60	43¾	100	do.....	b60	49¾
200 do.....	s10	43¾	100	do.....	s60	48
20 N. Y. Cen. R.....		81	25	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.		13
100 do.....	b16	81¼	100	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	b60	25⅞
200 do.....		81¾	200	Panama Railroad..		145¾
200 do.....	b60	81¾	300	do.....	b60	145¾
50 do.....	b60	81⅞	50	Gal. & Chi. R.....		66⅞
200 do.....		81¾	100	do.....	s60	66⅛
200 Erie Railroad.....		21¾	350	do.....		66⅜
200 do.....	s60	21	100	Clev. & Toledo R..		31
100 Harlem Railroad..		13¾	100	do.....		31⅜
200 do.....		13¾	20	do.....		30⅝

MONDAY, May 14—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at this port for the past week shows a diminished Import entry, as compared with the same week last season, by three million dollars, and a diminished Export of Specie by nearly a million and a half dollars. At the same time the Export clearances of Domestic Produce are in advance of last season. The receipts of Gold from California (on Saturday) are $1,242,-301, against $1,480,115 by the corresponding steamer last Spring. Including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, the Import entry af the week is $3,926,887, against $6,001,779 same week last year. The Export of Domestic Prodnce $2,064,967, against $1,491,909 last season. The Export of Specie, (on Saturday,) $519,271, against $1,928,491 same week last May. The large shipment of Saturday week, $2,105,000, will count against the Bank Average of Specie, to be made up this afternoon, while a reduction of $510,000 in the Sub Treasury will partially counterbalance the loss. The new Average for the present week will be a rising one by the aid of the Californie remittance which went into Bank on Saturday. The interior Gold exchanges were in favor of New-York last week, and the balances against Philedelphia, Baltimore, &c., are increasing. The tendency of the line of Loans and Discounts at Bank is believed to be rather to a lower average, though the course of business with the large Banks is somewhat irregular. The market for mercantile paper is easy at low rates, (we hear of 5 ₩ cent. on 60 days, and 5½ ₩ cent. on 6 months,) and there is also a free offering of Money to the Stock Brokers at 5@6 ₩ cent., most of them being supplied at the inside figure. The general feeling in the market at the close af the week on Saturday was one of settled ease and confidence. Exchange on Europe was less firm after the last advices from England: London 109¼@109½ ₩ cent. The California steamer brought in a fresh supply of Bar Gold, but the export demand has suddenly fallen off, as will be seen in the wide difference between the shipments of last week and the week befera. The Sub-Treasury closes on a balance of $6,539,414, against $7,049,144 at the close of the previous week.

According to the Custom-house returns of the Trade at this port for the ten months of the current fiscal year, which we made up and presented in tabular form some days since, the Import entries at New-York from July 1, 1859, to April 30, ultimo, exclusive of Specie, amounted to.....$195,491,000
Add two weeks in May.....26,177,722
Total since July 1.....$221,668,722
Against same time last year.....161 958,537
Increase this fiscal year.....$59,065,185

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from 1st July to 30th April, ultimo.....$64,674,000
Add two weeks in May.....3,631.457
Total to date.....$68,305 651
Against same time last year.....51.671,938
Increase to date.....$17.633,721

The same tables make the Export of Specie from 1st July to 30th April.....$43,727,000
Add two weeks in May.....2,874,388
Total to date.....46,601,388
Against same time last year.....32,017.698
Increase to date.....$14,583,700

The shipments of Cotton to Foreign States from the Southern ports, of the present season, to second week in April are:
3,275,000 bales, averaging $50.....$166,750,000
Against 2,463,000 last year, aver'g $53 75.....132,386,250
Increased Export to date this year.....$31,363,750

The total Export of Cotton the last year was 3,906,000 bales, of the value of.....$161,434,923
—giving an average value of about $53 75 to the bale, while we take $50 as the average of the present season, for the convenience of comperison. The early average run of prices for both years was much the same, but the immediate currency, say for Orleans Middling, is lower than at this time last season.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States.....	103¼@103½
New-York Central.....	78⅜@80⅜@80⅜@81¼
New-York and Erie.....	18@20¾@19¼@21¾@21¾
Reading.....	43@44@43¾
Rock Island.....	66¾@71@70⅞
Michigan Guaranteed.....	24@26@25¾
Michigan Southern, old.....	12¾@13
Michigan Central.....	48½@49¾@49¼
Toledo.....	28¾@31¾@30¾
Galena.....	63¾@67@66¾
Illinois Ceetral.....	59¾@63¼@61¾
Panama.....	146@145¾@145¼
Pacific Mail.....	104¾@99 ax d. of 10 ₩ c.
Missouris.....	83¼@83⅛
Virginias.....	92¾@91¾@92⅛
Tennessees.....	91½@91@91¾
Illinois Central Bonds.....	88@90¾
Hudson River.....	41¾@44@43¾
Harlem Preferred.....	38¼@39
Delaware and Hudson.....	99¼@100

The Stock market of last week was the strongest, in point of speculative activity, of the season, and the feeling continued to strengthen in favor of the rise until the very close. The slight pause in the bidding on Friday afternoon was succeeded on Saturday by a fresh demand on New-York Central, Hudson River, Erie, and some of the Western Shares, and there was also increased speculation in the Bonds of the Erie Company, which carried the early Mortgages from 3 to 4 ₩ cent. higher than the week previous, and the Convertible Bonds 7 ₩ cent. higher—the latter selling at 49 ₩ cent., and the Third Mortgage at 89½ ₩ cent. The Bonds of the New-York Central and Hudson River were also higher, under a good demend, end only moderate offering. The plain 6 ₩ cent. Certificates of the New-York Central, npon which a 3 ₩ cent. dividend was paid on the 1st inet., sold at 93 ₩ cent., and the Second Mortgage of Hudson River at 102 ₩ cent. This Mortgage is being renewed, without loss to the Company, the present holders having the privilege of extension until 16th June, (or longer, if a new order on the subject is taken by the Board of Directors,) and after they have signified their wishes on the subject, the remainder of the original issue of $2,000,000 will be paid off at maturity, in December next, and new Bonds issued to third parties at par. Meanwhile the following informal, but probably authentic, statement of the business of the Road hae been published:

Capital stock, 37,700 shares, $100 each.....$3,770,000
DEBT.
First Mortgage Bonds.....$4,000,000
Second Mortgage Bonds..... 1,880,000
Third Mortgage Bonds..... 1,840,000
Convertible..... 1,002,000—$8,823,000
Total.....$12,592,000

RECEIPTS.

October, 1857, to Sept. 30, 1858, inclusive....	$1,636,412
October, 1858, to Sept. 30, 1859, inclusive.....	1,842,635
October, 1859, to Sept. 30, 1860, (part estimated.)	
Actual seven months.....	$1,276,419
Estimated for	
1859. 1860.	
May.....$141,268 $156,006	
Juoe..... 116,444 132,000	
July..... 125,304 140,000	
August..... 155,163 169,000	
September. 156,972 176,000	767,000—$2,049,419
Expenses year previous.....	1,679,090
Add increased expenses on increased business, after deducting the reduced cost of fuel, in coesequence of one-third more of the service being performed hy coal this year than last.....	61,060
Total.....	$1,140,000
	963,000
Interest on funded and floating debt.....	640,000
Net.....	$263,000

—Equal to 7 per cent. on the stock of..... 3,770,000

At the close of the week, a better demand was shown for State Stocks, on orders for Western banking purposes, es well as on local speculation, in Missouris, Tennessees and Virginias, ell of which ere still reletively cheap, considering the general firmness and speculetive feeling in the merket, and the near approach of the 3 ₩ cent. dividend. For United Statee Stock, the price gradnally improves here, while the demand in Loedon has taken a more decided upwerd turn; the *Fulton* brings e quotetion of 93¾@93¾ for the coupon fives of 1874. The following ere the letest figures for this and other Americen Stocks in thet market:

American Railways, &c., to May 2.	Closing Prices.		Business.
Maryland 6 ₩ cent. red.....	95 to 97		
United States 5 p. c. red. '74.	93¾ to 93¾		
Virginia State, 5 ₩ cent.....	82 to 84		
Do. 8 ₩ cent.....	84 to 86		
Illinois Cen. 6 ₩ ct. red. 1875	76 to 78		
Do. 7 ₩ cent. red. 1875..	88 to 92		
Do. 6 p. c. Land red. 1860	41 to 43	dis.	42 dis.
Do. $100 shares, $70 paid	45 to 43	dis.	42 dis.
Do. $100 shares, ell paid.	54 to 56		
Mic. Cen. 8 ₩ ceot. con. '60.	85 to 90		
Do. 8 ₩ cent., 1869.....	82 to 84		
Do., 8 ₩ cent. 1st mortgage (sink. f.) '82.....	84 to 86		
Do., $100 shares.....	42 to 47		
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ₩ c't. (sinking fund) 1885.	69 to 95		
Do., $100 shares.....	n to 12		
New-York Central, 6 ₩ ct., (sinking fund) 1883.....	82 to 84		
Do., 7 ₩ cent., 1854.....	92 to 95		
Do., 7 ₩ ct., (sink. f.) 1876	93 to 96		
Do., $100 shares.....	76 to 72		
New-York and Erie 1st Mort. 7 ₩ cent. 1859.....	90 to 92		
Do., 2d mort., 1859.....	84 to 86		
Do., 3d mort., '83, assented	76 to 78		
Do., Bonds, 1862, '71, '75, assented.....	40 to 45		
Do., shares, assented.....	17 to 18		17⅜
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds—1st mortgage, con., 6 ₩ c't	88 to 90		
Do., 2d mort., 6 ₩ ct. Ster.	69 to 91		
Do., $50 shares.....	31 to 40		
Philadelphia & Reading bds. 6 ₩ cent., 1860.....	78 to 80		
Do., 6 ₩ cent. 1876.....	73 to 75		
Do., $50 shares.....	15 to 20		

The other market advices by the *Fulton* at this port and the *Canadian* at Quebec ere to Thursday, May 3. The Stock Exchange in Loedon on Tuesday, May 1, was closed, to enable the Bank of England to make up ite half-yearly balance sheet. On Thursday Consols were 93½@¾, and Discounts 4½ ₩ cent. in the open merket, the Bank still holding to 5 ₩ cent. The impression was that Money would gradually cheapen to 4 ₩ cent., so as to enable the Benk soen to return to that rate. The arrivels of Gold from Australia were heevy, and much of it was going directly into the Bank. The Cotton market contlaued activa and firm at Liverpool, end trade at Manchester looking well. Tha weather had improved for the growing Grain crop, so that Breadstuffs come quoted less firm, both from Liverpool and London. The emigretion from Ireland coetinued on a very extensive scele to the United Siates, partly in eensequeace of a ncarsity of food for both men end aettle. The French Funds are higher, and the rate of interest is reduced to 3½ ₩ cent. in Belgium.

We learn by the *Fulton* that the London Committee of the Illinois Ceetral Company, which has been the source of misunderstanding and damaging confusion to the finances of the concern rather than a conservative check, for several years, had determined to resign at a meetlag of the English shareholders, called at the Loedoe Tavern, for the 3d May. Mr. SAFFERTHWAITE, lu reviewing tha late report of the New-York Board, says:

"We have always advocated the absolute necessity of the Company making calls on its stock and reducing its interest charges, and we can only regret that a course of policy has been pursued in the management of the finances of the Company by its English advisers, which in our opinion has seriously damaged the position of the stockholders. It will be noted that the Board rether abruptly terminates its relations with the London Committee. This Committee, it will be resollected, was appointed more than two years ago, for the special purpose of ascertaining the actual state of the Company's accounts, and of preventing the creation of floating debt; its members were numerous, and different members took different views, but when money was wanted, resort was had to the creation of floating debt, instead of making calls. We conceive it is undesirable to have two governing bodies, and can have no doubt that as practical inconvenience has resulted, the Committee have acted judiciously in deciding to resign at the meeting called for Thursday, the 3d May, at the London Tavern."

The earnings of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad for the month of April were about $31,-000, against $32,800 for March.

The Rock Island Railroad earned, the first week in May:

1860.		1859.	
	$25,560		$16,665
Increase			$8,895
Equal to 53 ₩ cent.			

The following are the earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy line for the first seven working days in May:

	1860.	1859.	
Freight.....	$21 942 20	$13,363 09	Inc. $7l 119 91
Passengers.....	11 844 38	11,286 15	Dec. 548 08
Total.....	$33.087 23	$33,649 15	Inc. $20,172 93

The earnings of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Road for the first week in May were:

	1859.	1860.
Passengers.....	$4.975 28	$4,912 99
Freight.....	9,150 32	11,546 08
Total.....	$14,125 56	$16 459 88
Increase.....		2,344 20

The official return of the Michigan Southern Road the first week in May is as follows:

	1859.	1860.
Passengers.....	$14,394 36	$12.933 99
Freight.....	15,462 97	24,322 28
Mails.....	1,634 96	1,034 49
Total.....	$30,912 29	$38,599 76
Increase.....		7,376 47

REPORTED RAILWAY TRAFFIC FOR APRIL.

	April, 1860.	April, 1859.
Illinois Central.....	$192,282	$152,271
Galena.....	94,014	88,706
Burlington.....	178 485	129,981
Rock Island.....	85,848	68,234
Michigan Central.....	165,741	142 143
Michigan Southern.....	193,095	145,258
Toledo.....	76 539	62 050
New-York Central.....	580,131	478,562
Wabash Valley.....	73,675	68,098
Baltimore and Ohio.....	406.428	360.761
Hudson River.....	134,616	121,123
Harlem.....	99,463	81 608
Total on 12 lines.....	$2,271,157	$1,899,795
Increase 20 ₩ cent., or.....		$371,352

COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

	1859. Week.	1859. Total.	1860. Week.	1860. Total.
Phil. and Read. R.....	30,152	567,823	35,248	650,696
Schuylkill Canal.....	34 557	213,181	39,736	240,373
Lehigh Valley R.....	11,390	220,336	12 942	312,870
Lehigh Canal.....	29 506	127,982	31,406	123,299
Scranton, Sonth.....	12 417	166,089	17,685	238.121
Scranton, North.....	5 101	40,962	5,669	48 449
Penn. Coal Co.....	22,076	26,104	9,726	9 726
Del & H. Co.....	13,194	18,337	9,073	9 072
Wyoming, Soeth.....	12,154	18,189	9 869	35,529
Shamokin.....	4,322	34 372	5,207	41,279
Treverton.....	2,219	24,222	2,174	23,953
Broad Top.....	2,626	41,660	4,301	60,834
H. Thomas (Sh. Mt.).....	1,895	9,062	2,927	21,449
Lykens Valley.....	899	5,661	2 362	17,770
Total.....	182 497	1,543 999	179,563	1,842,630

The Chicago and Mississippi Road earned durieg the first week in May.....$26,648
Against same week, 1859..... 13,455
Increase.....$7,216

We have received by the California steamer the usuel Merket review and Money report of Messrs. W. T. COLEMAN & Co., but the edvices have been anticipated overland by nearly or quite ten days.

The American *Railway Journal*, of Saturday, has the following in regerd to the new brond-guage connectione of the New-York and Erie line, and in reference, also, to the increased traffic of the Illinois Ceutral:

"We learn that the construction of the Atlantic and Great Western Road is proceeding very rapidly. A force of some 3,000 men, we are leformed, are already at work, and large smoants of materials are going forward to the scene of operations. The Compsny claims to be able to reach the line of the Sunbury Road the comieg Fall, when a very Importeet connection will be formed, *and the Erie Company will be virtually at Erie, Penn.* The result will be to cerry the genge of that Road to that point. Should the proposed connection at Akron be formed, the Erie Company will be placed in a position in which nothieg will be desired on the score of favorable connections. The earnings of the Illinois Central Road for the past four months were $775,992, against $569,019 for the corresponding period of 1859—increase, $206,973; rate of increase, 36 ₩ cent. A similar rate for the year will carry the gross earnings up to nearly $2,-906,060, a much larger sum than the road has yet earned. Should this sum be reached, tne net earnings, exclusive of land receipts, will pey the interest on the Company's bonds."

We compute, from the weekly commercial reports of Mr. WELLS, of Chicego, the following teble of the Grain receipts in thet city since the 1st of January, comparing the present season with 1858 as well as 1859. In this table the Flour receipts are reduced ta the equivalent of grain. The general result is:

An increase (thus far) over 1859 of....3,556,517 hush.
An increase over 1858 of.....1,653,027 hesh.

WEEKLY DELIVERIES OF GRAIN AT CHICAGO.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Janoery 9.....	198,550	61,293	156,237
January 16.....	176,548	79.291	231,852
January 23.....	177,680	72.350	333 095
January 30.....	147,623	84,971	321,288
February 6.....	96,864	136,778	241,886
February 13.....	164,054	133,298	288,130
February 20.....	173,006	173,847	254,601
February 27.....	232,123	112,056	188 588
March 6.....	190,090	101,260	131,993
March 13.....	232,142	84,794	236,129
March 20.....	127,772	77,726	481,498
March 27.....	115,062	182,185	299,575
April 3.....	172,443	155,379	281,266
April 10.....	330,184	181,914	442,743
April 17.....	319,637	129,686	428 919
April 24.....	310,759	168,945	529,977
May 1.....	678,662	185,433	514 584
May 6.....	497.514	213,831	836 293
Total, 18 weeks..	4,338,527	2,235,037	5,691,554

The following table shows the difference in receipts of principal articles in the two years from Jan. 1 to the present time:

	1860.	1859.	Increase.
Flonr, bbls.....	119 681	131,100	11,219
Wheat, hesh.....	3,602,256	1,067,807	404,551
Corn, hush.....	902,939	3,860,121	2,997,182
Oats, bush.....	147,793	306,429	158,136

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company during the month of April, compared with the same period of last year, viz.:

	1860.	1859.
From Freight.....	$99,002 55	$55,372 47
From Passengers.....	62,150 80	69 239 65
From Express.....	2,500 00	3,250 00
From Mails.....	7,825 00	7,825 00
From Rent of Road.....	7,063 33	5,500 00
From Miscellaneous.....	213 42	468 58
Total.....	$178,775 01	$139,655 70
Ear'gs Jan. 1 to May 1..	$563,379 92	$557,180 12

The following quetations of uncurrent money ere from the office of GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall street:

	Discount.		Discount.
New-England.....	1-5 ₩ —	S. Carolina & Ga...	⅜ ₩ ½
New-York State..	3-16 ₩ —	Ill., Wis. & Iowa...	2 ₩ 2¼
New-Jersey.....	1-5 ₩ —	Louisiana.....	1 ₩ —
Philadelphia.....	1-5 ₩ —	Michigan.....	1 ₩ —
Baltimore.....	¼ ₩ ½	Missouri.....	2 ₩ —
Interior Penn....	½ ₩ ¾	Ohio, Ind. and Ky..	1 ₩ —
Delaware. 5 and up.	1-5 ₩ —	Mobile, Ala.....	1¼ ₩ —
Interior Maryland..	½ ₩ ½	Tennessee.....	1¼ @ 1½
Virginia.....	¾ @ 1	Coneda.....	⅜ @ ¾
North Carolina.....	1¼ ₩ —		

The following is the treasure list of the *North Star:*

J. B. Weir.....	$7,566	Order.....	7,000
Order.....	5,100	H. Cohen & Co.....	14,800
S. G. Reed & Co.....	15,000	Newstadter Bro.....	15,000
Eppinger & Co.....	9,000	Bailin & Saunders...	26,500
A. C. Felton.....	3 800	Z. Ernstein & Bro..	8,000
John E. Parker & Son	18,000	James Patrick & Co.	55,000
Treadwell & Co.....	10,000	Howland & Aspinwall	20,000
Wm. Meyer.....	3 587	Amer. Ex. Bank.....	58 000
J. Goldsmith & Co..	10,300	Taaffe, McCahill & Co.	30,000
Renhee Meader.....	7,500	Engene Kelly & Co..	52,000
E. Meader & O. Adams	5,500	Conroy & O'Conner.	18,000
Order.....	2,700	Richard Patrick.....	28,000
Crocker & Warren..	3,756	Amer. Ex. Bank.....	60,000
Kenly, Bryan & Co..	7,000	Freeman & Co.....	13,000
W. Hope & Co.....	30 000	Amer. Ex. Bank....	10,900
W. Biller & Co.....	61,100	Wells, Fargo & Co..	251,000
Wm. T. Coleman & Co	68,200	Dunc. Sherman & Co	194,632
J. Kraese, Bro. & Co.	43,000	Order.....	5,000
Order.....	25,700		
Howland & Aspinwall	14,496	Total.....	$1,343,391
Wm. Seligman.....	30,300		

The Latest English Markets via Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 3—P. M.

The sales of Cotton for the last two days add np 17,500 bales, of which 6,500 bales were on speculation and for export. The market closes steady. Imports to-day, 3,500 bales; previously this week, 47,207 bales.

Breadstuffs are very dull, ewing to the weather being very favorable for the crops.

Provisions are quiet.

Prednce is generally unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, May 3—P. M.

Consols close at 95⅛@95⅜ for both money and account.

The Bank of England's rate of discount is without change.

The *Ocean Chief* and *Lightning* have arrived from Melbourne, with, together, 45,761 ounces of gold, worth about £163,000. The West India steamer *La Plata* has bronght £66,000 in gold and £71,000 in silver.

The *Greyhound*, *Monarch* and *Lincolnshire* have arrived from Melbourne, with a total of 56,253 ounces of gold, worth about £225,000. The only two gold-ships now known to be out are the *Norwood* and *Montmorency*, with an aggregate of £74,000. The *Magdalena*, with £37,100 from Brazil, has reached Lisbon.

The flight of a stock broker from the Bourse, leaving deficiencies of £120,000, is confirmed in the Paris letters to-day. Nearly all the stock brokers are losers by it, and it is said to be a very flagrant affair.

It is stated from Brussels that the rate of discouet has been lowered from 4 per cent. to 3½. One letter says 3 per cent.

At Berlin during the past week railway shares have experienced a rise of about 16 per cent.

It is reported that the Government here signified their willingness to negotiate for the *Great Eastern* to take out the telegraph cable about to be laid between Singapore and Rangoon—an opportunity which it is presumed the Directors will be glad to seize on any reasonable terms.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 3—P. M.

COTTON—Sales for three days, 30,000 bales, including 6,000 on speculation and export. Market firm and tending upward, but not qnotably changed.

The Manchester market firm, and in some cases slightly higher.

BREADSTUFFS—Weather favorable for crops, causing little inquiry and week prices, Flour easier, but rates unchanged. Wheat quiet and 1d.@2d. lower; Red, 10s. 3d.@11s.; White, 11s.@12s. 4d. Corn dull and 3d. lower; Yellow, 35s. 6d.@36s.; White, 36s. 6d.@37s.

BEEF quiet, and quotations barely maintained. PORK quiet; Old, 67s. 6d.@60s. BACON firm, with better request; Middles, 52s.@54s. LARD dnd; best freely offered at 58s. RESIN dull; Common, 4s. 1d.@4s. 2d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 35s. SUGAR steady. COFFEE quiet. RICE dull. ASHES quiet at 33s.

Foreign Markets by the Fulton.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—MAY 1.

The demand for COTTON continues good, and the sales amount to fully 8,000 bales, 2,000 on speculation and for export. Prices firmly maintained. Several holders have withdrawn their stocks for higher rates.

LONDON CORN MARKET—APRIL 30.

The market was very dull, and sales could only be effected at a decline.

LIVERPOOL CORN & BREADSTUFFS MARKET—MAY 1.

WHEAT met with a slow retail sale, and a decline of ½d.@¾d. ₩ 100 lbs. on the extreme rates of this day week may be noted. FLOUR was to limited ocmand, but without change in value. BARLEY, BEANS and PEAS were each held firmly, at late rates. INDIAN CORN was rether more freely offered, and, as there were few buyers in attendance, a decline of about 1s. 6d. ₩ quarter had to be submitted to in the sales made. Prime White American CORN might have been haught at 39s. @40s. ₩ 480 lbs.

LONDON PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKET—MAY 1.

SUGAR firm. TEA heoyant. RICE dull. TALLOW quiet at 65s. 3d. on the spot. IRON—Scotch Pig, 52s. 9d.@53s. SALTPET

DRY GOODS.

TO FAMILIES AND MOTHERS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
No. 561 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,
Invite attention to their
Large and well selected Stock of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
TABLE DAMASKS,
DAMASK CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
DOYLIES,
TOWELS and TOWELINGS,
BARNSLEY SHEETINGS, &c.;
Also,
The Best makes of
SHEETING MUSLINS,
Imported expressly for our
NEW RETAIL STORE,
Together with
A GREAT VARIETY OF
SPRING SKIRTS.

NEW DRESS GOODS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
No. 561 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,
WILL open on
MONDAY, May 14,
GREAT NOVELTIES
IN
SEVEN-FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES,
Worth twice their actual value,
Purchased at the recent Auction Sales.
Also,
RICH FRENCH ORGANDIE and JACONET
ROBES,
At $3 50 and upward.
Also,
ORGANDIE and JACONET MUSLINS,
By the yard,
In great variety.

SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Will open on
MONDAY, May 14,
A large variety of
SHAWLS and MANTILLAS,
FRENCH LACE POINTS,
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
BURNOUS,
TRAVELING CLOAKS, &c.,
At
No. 561 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

500 PIECES
4-4 BRITISH PRINTS,
At 12½ cents per yard,
WARRANTED FAST COLORS.
A GREAT BARGAIN,
Will be opened
MONDAY, May 14,
AT THE NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 561 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

1,000
PARASOLS AND COQUETTE
PARASOLETTES.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
NOW OPEN AT NO. 561 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

MAY, 1860.
NOTICE
OF
SALE AND REMOVAL.
GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS
THIS MONTH
AT
Nos. 90 and 92 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Being about to remove to their new and commodious warerooms, Nos. 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 and 85 DUANE-ST., near Broadway, and desirous of closing out their present extensive and varied stock of Dry Goods, and to effect this object they are offering
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.
In addition to their AMOSKEAG and WAMSUTTA PRINTS, in new and beautiful styles, they have now for sale the entire balance of the popular low-priced
YORK STATE,
ARKWRIGHT and
KNICKERBOCKER PRINTS,
by the piece or package, FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LINEN AND MUSLIN
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
TOWELINGS, DIAPERS FLANNELS, DAMASKS, &c.
LACE CURTAINS AND LACE AND MUSLIN
DRAPERIES,
From late auction sales, very cheap.

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS
IN ENDLESS VARIETY,
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
SILK, MOHAIR, POPLIN LIGHT CLOTH,
And every other description of material.
Also a superior assortment Lace Mantillas and Lace Points, at very reduced prices.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have received
NEW SILKS, SILK ROBES,
GRENADINES,
BAREGES, AND ORGANDIE MUSLINS.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.
Attention is invited to our stock
Of the
Most desirable styles to
Be had in this City,
Every grade of goods;
MEDALLIONS,
VELVETS, AND
TAPESTRIES.
OIL-CLOTHS,
RUGS,
SHADES, &c.
W. H. & J. R. CONNRING
Are closing their entire stock at
RETAIL FOR CASH,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES
The most desirable patterns ever offered
At retail in this City.
Every grade of goods
Can be had,
At the lowest
CASH PRICES.
Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Experienced Upholsterers are employed, and Goods will be delivered Free, and laid in any part of the adjoining cities.
T. R. & J. R. CONKLING,
No. 18 Canal-st., between Broadway and Greenwich.

301 HOUSEKEEPING GOODS! 301
IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.,
Are now offering
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
RICH LACE CURTAINS, by the set, from $5 to $30.
RICH LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERY,
In
LACE, APPLIQUE, AND EMBROIDERED WORK,
from 1s. per yard to 5s. per yard,
Or Forty per cent. below cost.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
of every description.
HEMSTITCH,
PILLOW-CASING,
TOWELING, and
COUNTERPANES,
from late auction sales.
CHEAP! CHEAPER! CHEAPEST!

WINDOW SHADES AT COST.
FINE GOLD LANDSCAPES
and
FLOWER SHADES,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
BEST SCOTCH HOLLAND SHADES,
WHITE, BUFF, GREEN AND BLUE.
WE ARE CLOSING OUT, AT COST,
THE BALANCE OF THIS SEASON'S STOCK,
AND WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES FURNISHING TO THE GREAT ADVANTAGES WE NOW OFFER.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 389 Broadway.

CANAL-STREET,
303 THREE DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY, 303
Open on Saturday, 12th inst.
Misses' and Children's Hats; Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes; Ladies' and Children's Rockers, Carpet-bags, &c. THOMAS REYNOLDS,
303 CANAL-STREET. 303

CARPETING.
JACKSON HYATT,
No 216 BOWERY,
Is offering some rare specimens of Carpeting, and at prices that will defy competition.
English Tapestry Brussels, at 80c., 85c., 90c., and $1 per yd.
Ingrain Carpeting, 25c., 31c., 37c., 40c., 50c., and 75c. per yd.
All other goods equally low.

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a superb selection of
REAL LACES AND
PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
THREAD LACE POINTS,
MANTILLAS AND FLOUNCINGS.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

OIL-CLOTHS,
ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES, cheap, cheap, very cheap. 25c., 31c., 37c., 40c., 50c., 60c. and 75c. per yard.
Hearth Rugs, Three-ply Carpeting, Druggets, Door Mats, Table Oil-cloths, Mattings, &c., &c.
JACKSON HYATT,
No. 216 Bowery.

AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,
A few cut pieces of Embroideries from auction.
Polonaise and Valenciennes Laces, Collars, Sets, Barbes, Capes, Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.
B. WILLIAMS & CO., (late Peter Roberts.)
No. 420 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

AN IMPORTER'S STOCK OF MANTILLAS
Will be sold at retail, for the next 60 days, by
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
(Formerly Geo. Bulpin,)
At No. 361 Broadway, two doors below Taylor's,
AT PRICES NEVER BEFORE HEARD OF.
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT respectfully announce to the ladies of New-York that, having been favored with instructions from the consignees of several of the most eminent fabricators of Pusher and French Lace Mantillas, Burnous, Points, &c., to offer for sale the balance of their season's consignments—preferring this course to a continuance of the recent terrible slaughter in the auction rooms—they will open their spacious and well-known warerooms—which are now exclusively devoted to wholesale—for sixty days only, to the retail public, commencing on Tuesday, May 1, when an opportunity will be offered for purchasing really elegant and costly PUSHER and FRENCH LACE BURNOUS, POINTS and MANTILLAS, SILK and CLOTH DUSTERS, MANTELETS D'ETE, &c., &c., at prices merely nominal, compared with intrinsic value.
A perusal of the following invoice is respectfully requested, many of the articles being the products of the looms of Messrs. DOIGNIN, FILS & ISAACS, the most celebrated manufacturers in France:
1,197 French Lace Single Flounced Mantillas, at..... 3
752 French Lace, larger in size, Mantillas, at..... 4
350 French Lace, deeper flounced, Mantillas, at..... 5
1,080 French Lace, still deeper flounced, Mantillas, at. 6
752 French Lace handsome two-flounced Mantillas, at 7
640 French Lace, still handsomer, Mantillas, at..... 8
510 Black Lace Burnous, at..... 10
426 Extra Lace Burnous, at..... 12
320 Black Lace Points, at..... 3
415 Black Lace Points, at..... 4
397 Black Lace Point's, at..... 5
302 Black Lace Points, at..... 8
980 Real Pusher Points, at..... 12
308 Extra rich Double Sultanas, at..... 14
In addition to the above, and with a view to give increased attraction to this sale, will be included a superb assortment of NEW SUMMER CLOTH GARMENTS, RICH BLACK SILK MANTILLAS, and a full line of elegant SUMMER TRAVELING SUITS, all at similarly attractive prices.
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
(Formerly Geo. Bulpin,)
No. 361 Broadway.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. WILL
offer,
On MONDAY, May 14,
at reduced prices, their extensive stock of
FAMILY AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
Consisting of SUPER TABLE-CLOTHS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, TOWELS and TOWELING, QUILTS, BLANKETS, PLAID, STRIPED and PLAIN JACONET, MULL AND SWISS MUSLINS, &c.
Also,
LACE, MUSLIN AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, DRAPERY MUSLINS and VESTIBULE LACES,
&c., &c.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

BAREGE ROBES.
4,000 BAREGE ROBES, in 2, 5, 7 and 9 Flounces, at a reduction of 50 per cent. from cost of importation.
SILK ROBES,
at a great sacrifice.
GRENADINE ROBES,
In 2, 5 and 7 Flounces, greatly reduced,
Will be offered on MONDAY, May 14.
Reduction real.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, corner of Mercer-st., New-York.

NEW DRESS GOODS
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
CORNER GRAND-ST.
METALLIQUES, GRISAILLES, POIL DE CHEVRE,
AND
FASHIONABLE GREY GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY—AT REDUCED PRICES.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE MANTILLAS,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner GRAND-ST.)
All the latest Paris Shapes—will trimmed and manufactured expressly for Retail.
NOW READY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS!
A Full and Fashionable Assortment at
LORD & TAYLOR'S
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,)
AT REDUCED PRICES!
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
Druggets, Mats, Matting, Stair-Carpeting, &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT! LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LINENS AND HOUSE-FURNISHING
GOODS.
Of every description,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LACE CURTAINS, GILT CORNICES,
Window Shades, Lace Draperies, Curtain Materials, Tassels, and Fixtures of every kind, at
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES!

FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES
and LACES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Now varieties, just received per Steamer.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)

NO. 1 SALE, THE FIRST THIS SEASON—COMMENCING MONDAY, May 14.
NOW THEN, let us
DRIVE On,
DRIVE
ON.
NOW THEN,
NOW THEN, to the GREAT SALE! having Marked DOWN very many of our RIBBONS, Bonnet SILKS, Bonnet CRAPES, FLOWERS, &c., Now Then, we are prepared to offer our customers bargains in the above named articles.
OLD PRICES. NEW PRICES.
221 Cartoons Ribbons, 18 and 21—marked to 8 and 12½c.
457 Cartoons Ribbons, 26 and 31—marked to 18c.
363 Cartoons Ribbons, 31 and 37—marked to 25c.
735 Cartoons Ribbons, 44 and 56—marked to 31 and 37c.
169 Cartoons Rich Ribbons, 75 and 87—marked 50 and 56.
LADIES, we ask your particular attention to OUR RIBBONS, as they are of the Latest Spring Styles and Desirable Colors.
"NOW THEN,"
the PRICES are
Very much under,
as you above
will see by the
"REDUCTION" on Examination.
480 dozen FRENCH ROSES, only 12½ cents EACH.
375 dozen FRENCH ROSES, 6, 8 and 10 cents each.
440 boxes Real French FLOWERS, Reduced in Price.
RUCHES, very best hand-made, 22 25, 31 and 38 cents.
Magic NETS, 25, 50 and 75 cents—all under price.
BRAIDED NETS, only 50 cents—cheap.
PLAIN
RIBBONS, in Every SHADE of COLOR, from No. 1 to No. 50.
BLACK and WHITE RIBBONS, Reduced in Price—Extra Qualities.
Ladies, a visit from you, at OUR STORE, will, at this time, oblige us, as our Stock is quite too large. Our Styles and Prices cannot fail to please you.
Store, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.

301 RICH DRESS SILKS. 301
FROM LATE AUCTION SALE,
THE GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE SEASON!
SILKS RETAILED
40 per cent. below Importers' cost.
RICH SILKS at 60 cents per yard.
RICH SILKS at 70 cents per yard.
RICH SILKS at 80 cents per yard.
RICH SILKS at 90 cents per yard.
SPLENDID SILKS at $1 per yard.
MAGNIFICENT SILK ROBES at $14—actual invoice cost $26.
RICH SILKS of the most desirable styles,
And latest importation.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

1860 ENGLISH CARPETS 1860
AT RETAIL.
REAL ENGLISH BRUSSELS, SMALL and MEDIUM Designs, expressly adapted for offices, &c.,
At only $1 10 per yard,
Formerly $1 25 to $1 50.
JOHN CROSSLEY & SON'S BEST PATENT TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
Only 90 cents per yard.
English Velvet differ.
At $1 10 and $1 25 per yard.
CROSSLEY'S MEDALLION CARPETS,
At $1 50 per yard.
Rugs, Oil cloths, mattings, &s.,
At equally low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

NEW
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
We are constantly receiving by every steamer
BROCATELLES, SATINS,
DELAINES, REPS,
And all the newest varieties of Silks and Wool Material for covorings.
MANUFACTURED IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The stock is the largest and best assorted in the City, and sold at prices worthy the attention of purchasers.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS
Will find at
A. T. STEWART & CO.'S
Bargains in
LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, TOWELINGS, COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, &c., &c.
Manufactured expressly for their
Retail Sales.

DRY GOODS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway,
Would invite attention to their
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
Which they will offer
At RETAIL on MONDAY, May 14,
At a Great Reduction on previous low prices,
viz:
SILKS IN ROBES and by the yard, in great variety.
GRENADINES by the yard, in great variety.
BAREGES by the yard, in great variety.
ORGANDINES by the yard, in great variety.
JACONETS,
CHALLIES,
JAPANESE GRENADINES,
GOODS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES,
MOURNING GOODS,
CALICOES, &c.
No. 355 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway,
WILL OPEN AT RETAIL ON MONDAY, MAY 14,
A Superior Stock
OF
SUMMER HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS,
AND GLOVES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

SHAWLS
IN
CAMEL'S HAIR, STELLA, BROCHE, CASHMERE,
and other New Styles,
AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, MAY 14,
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
LINENS, DAMASKS, TOWELINGS, SHEETINGS,
LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERY, &c., &c.

NEW CARPETINGS.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 434 BROADWAY, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Have received by late arrivals everything that is NEW and NOVEL in the way of
CARPETINGS,
to be found in the European markets, many of which cannot be found in any other establishment in this country.
Also, a fine assortment of
CHINA MATTINGS.
All fresh goods of this Spring's importation.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 651 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning, at reasonable prices. Particular attention is called to our stock of bonnets and mantillas.

AUCTION GOODS.
At KINZEY'S
CHEAP LACE, EMBROIDERY
and MILLINERY STORE,
Opening from Auction 200 lots of
COLLARS, BANDS, SETS, MANTILLA LACES, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, PARASOLS and STRAW GOODS.
Great sale of
STRAW BONNETS and BLOOMERS.
Over 15,000 Bonnets of all styles from auction.
Best assortment in the City.
Three entire floors with Straw Goods, Ribbons, and French Flowers,
At KINZEY'S.
4,500 BONNETS of all styles at 6c., 12c., 18c., 25c.
2,500 CANTONS, SPLIT-STRAWS, PEDALS, TAPE BRAIDS, 31c.
1,000 RUCH AND READYS, 25c., 50c., 63c.
LEGHORN BLOOMERS 25c
2,500 pedals, split-straws, TUSCANS and FANCY BONNETS, 37 to 62c.
7,000 fine split-straws, pearl, COBURGS, TUSCANS, Dunstables, Florences, Neapolitans, Pedals, Chips, Rough and Readys, Cactus, Satin and Parsmatta Braids,
Neapolitans and Straw-mixed of all styles and qualities.
2,000 Pedal, Leghorn, Canton, Neapolitan, Dunstable, Split-straw and Fancy Bloomers, very low.
RIBBONS FROM AUCTION.
Good BONNET RIBBONS 6c., 10c., 12½c.
Extra qualities, 15c., 18c., 20c., 25c. to 87c.
All the rich shades and colors of plain and corded-edge ribbons from auction this week.
Rich FRENCH FLOWERS, a full assortment.
PARASOLS—1,500 from auction this week, at 50c. to $4 50.
SUN UMBRELLAS, cheap.
Best Woven Extension SKIRTS, very low.
DRESS and MANTILLA TRIMMINGS, all styles.
NEEDLEWORK from auction.
BANDS, COLLARS, SETS, LACES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS and BLACK LACES,
A full assortment.
Show-rooms now open, with CRAPE, SILK, STRAW and TRIMMED BONNETS of all descriptions.
MILLINERY GOODS, BONNETS and all descriptions of goods at wholesale, less than importer's prices,
At KINZEY'S,
No. 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

CLEARING-OUT SALE.
We are now offering the balance of our
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
AT COST.
Being the largest stock to be found in this market of
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
NEW STYLES NOTTINGHAM AND LENO CURTAINS.
LACE AND MUSLIN BY THE YARD.
LACE AND MUSLIN FOR VESTIBULE DOORS.
BROCATELLES, SATINS, TAPESTRIES.
REPS, WORSTED DAMASKS, CHINTZES.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
GILT CORNICES, BANDS AND PINS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No 389 Broadway.

LARGE, EXTRA AND VERY ATTRACTIVE SPECIAL SALE
OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
and
CLOTHING GOODS.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
Store Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place and No. 8 Murray-st.,
Will sell on Wednesday next, May 16,
At 10 o'clock,
FIVE THOUSAND
READY-MADE GARMENTS,
Being the entire balance of this season's stock of a first-class manufacturing clothing house.
Also,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BOYS' CLOTHING.
Also,
CLOTHING GOODS.
500 pieces fancy Linen Drills, Ducks and Clothing Linen, all of this season's importation.
Also, French and German Cloths, Doeskins and Cassimeres, of all costs and styles.
Catalogues and goods ready on morning of sale.

CLOTH AND SILK MANTLES,
In all the latest styles of the season in great variety.
PLAIN CLOTH SHAWLETTES, with hoods, at $3 50 to $6.
STRIPED CLOTH SHAWLETTES, with lined hoods, at $4 to $8.
RICH BLACK SILK BURNOUS, elegantly trimmed, at $6 to $9.
RICH BLACK TAFFETA SILK SHAWLETTES, elegantly trimmed, at $7 to $10.
We desire to call the special attention of purchasers to the fact that not having the enormous expenses for rent, &c., which Broadway and Canal-st. merchants have, we can afford to sell as good goods as theirs at from twenty to thirty per cent. lower prices. We respectfully request ladies to call before purchasing.
W. E. PEYTON,
Cloak and Mantilla Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Desiring to reduce our Spring stock of Carpetings, we will from May 1 offer our large and well-selected stock at RETAIL.
Housekeepers will observe a saving of the retailer's profit as well as the advantage of selecting from a very large assortment.
Experienced upholsterers are engaged to make and put down goods.
GEORGE S. HURVEY & CO.,
No. 393 Broadway,
near White-st., New-York.

SPECIAL SALE AT RETAIL.
LINENS TABLE DAMASKS, &c.
We shall offer at
remarkably reduced prices
all our large stock of
LINEN SHEETINGS, TABLE DAMASKS,
TOWELINGS, NAPKINS,
SHIRTING LINENS,
QUILTS,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
and other goods, forming portions of our
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS.
The prices, we are assured, will prove popular.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, &c.
A. HEADDEN,
No. 391 Grand-st., corner Suffolk.
Has now his assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles of the above articles, which he offers at the lowest possible prices. He is prepared to
DECORATE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS
with Paper Hangings in every style and finish now in vogue, with dispatch and ability unsurpassed by any house in the trade. Also, ordinary work of
LANDLORDS, AGENTS, &c.,
attended to with the usual economy of the establishment.

BAREGE ANGLAIS, FINE QUALITY,
At 12½ cents per yard.
DOUBLE SKIRT DITTO ROBES,
Only $3 50 each,
(former price $6.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

INFANTS' SHORT FROCKS, ROBES, Waists, Skirts and Muslin Trimmings, in great variety,
At half the usual prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., (late Peter Roberts.)
No. 420 Broadway.

BLACK LACE FLOUNCINGS,
Black Lace Mantillas, Points, Centre Pieces, Veils, &c., &c.,
At a large reduction from the usual prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., (late Peter Roberts.)
No. 420 Broadway.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
S. CHARLES' establishment, the oldest and best in the United States, has always on supply of Ladies' and Children's Clothing, Bonnets and Hats; Infants' Wardrobes, Wedding Outfits, Robes de Chambre, Under Clothing, &c. Clothes and Merchandise manufactured at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, by S. CHARLES, No. 68 Maiden-lane, N. Mission Block.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET, 475 BROADWAY.
Has now in store
THE MOST SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' OVER GARMENTS ever exhibited by him.
Consisting of all Novelties, and many that are exclusive, in
PLAIN AND FANCY CLOTH CLOAKS, ARABS, BURNOUS AND BASQUES.
NEW STYLES OF CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND BASQUES, in Black Silk, Gros Grain, Grenadine and Barege.
OUR EXTENSIVE WHOLESALE ROOMS being now thrown open at Retail for the balance of the season, Ladies will find a large stock of Lace Mantillas, Dusters and Traveling Suits AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
CHARLES STREET, 475 Broadway,
Exclusive dealer in Cloaks, Mantillas and Shawls.

THE CHEAPEST AND RICHEST RIBBONS, BONNET SILKS, MILLINERY GOODS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS IN THIS CITY.—M. H. LICHTENSTEIN is selling off the largest and richest stock of the above goods, at No. 359 Canal-st., corner of Wooster, at less than half the cost of importation. His old customers and ladies generally are respectfully invited to examine his stock and compare prices.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FIRST-CLASS STEAM FORGE FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, at 2 P. M., on the 25th day of May, 1860, at the public house of Wm. L. De Barbon, in the City of Reading, the property known as the Reading Steam Forge, in the said city. Said forge is substantially built, and completely equipped with all the modern improvements, including a 7-ton Nasmyth steam hammer and three Kirk steam hammers, each with heating-furnaces and boilers attached. A bloomsending machine and seven; three puddling-furnaces, five blacksmiths' forges, two thirty-ton furnaces, one largest class boring mill, slotting machines, hammer lathe, and sixty horse engine. Main building 300 by 100 feet, with sheet-iron roof; a carpenter shop and brick office, with fire-proof, &c., on the premises, which contain over 2½ acres. Said Forge is most conveniently located for business, adjoining the Reading Railroad, and so connected therewith that locomotives can take away and deliver cars of iron, coal and other freight without cost for hauling. Skates run outside the building, by which coal, scrap iron, &c., can be dumped close to each furnace, without extra cost for hauling or labor. This Forge is capable of executing the heaviest work, having forged and finished the main shafts of the Adriatic (believed to be the largest ever made,) besides complete sets of forgings for numerous steamships for Government and other. The city of Reading presents peculiar advantages for the successful operation of such a forge. It is within 58 miles of Philadelphia, connected therewith by the Reading Railroad, and the Schuylkill (260 feet Canal); 128 miles by rail direct from New-York; 100 from Baltimore; 54 from Harrisburgh and 54 from the Schuylkill coal region, whence the best anthracite coal can be placed at the furnace doors for about $2 25 per ton. Reading is situated in one of the finest agricultural districts of Pennsylvania, has a population of 25 000, and is noted for its general health and the purity of its water. As Berks County contains more furnaces than any other in the United States, iron of every description can be procured by the forge at the lowest prices. Title clear of all incumbrance. Possession given immediately, and terms made easy, to suit purchasers. The Forge is in complete order, and is furnished with every necessary tool and appurtenance to commence work immediately on taking possession. It is a property well worth the attention of those engaged in the above business. For any further information, apply to
H. H. MUHLENBERG,
Cashier Farmers' Bank, Reading, Pa.

VALUABLE ROPE WORKS FOR SALE.—For sale, the Troy Rope Works with all the machinery, apparatus, &c., for manufacturing ropes. Also, lease of building, and right for Rensselaer County, and other counties and States. The rope manufactured at these Works stands very high as to quality, and commands ready sale at the highest prices. About 1 500 000 lbs. of Cordage can easily be made per annum. For further particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

$3.000 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER wanted, in an established manufacturing business in this City, with bona fide property, now making money, and can be largely increased. No patent humbug. Address LUMBER, Box No. 151 Times Office, naming time and place for an interview.

FEMALE SEMINARY FOR SALE.—ONE OF the most pleasantly situated and flourishing female Seminaries in the West for sale on moderate terms. For particulars apply by letter to the MISSOURI SCHOOL AGENCY, Jefferson City, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a steady, experienced Protestant woman, in a family of growing children. She must be a good seamstress, of a kind and obliging disposition, willing to wait upon a lady and to devote her time to the interest of her employer. Apply between the hours of 12 and 4 P. M., at No. 29 Lafayette-place.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COLORED MAN as coachman in a private family; one accustomed to private waiting preferred. Must produce good City references. Apply at Scientific American Office, No. 37 Park-row.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, IN A CLOTH jobbing-house, an energetic and faithful book-keeper of some experience, and with moderate ideas of salary. Address Box No. 2,401 Post office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN; must be a single man, understand his business in all its branches, and who can bring good recommendations. Apply at the office of CLIFT & LANE, 44 Nassau-st

A BOY.—BOY WANTED IN A WHOLESALE house. Address, with references, to Box No. 1,415 Post-office.

A WELL-BORER.—WANTED, A PERSON accustomed to bore for water. Address D., Box No. 198 Times Office.

$100 PER MONTH MADE WITH $10 Stencil tools, or arranged that the inexperienced can use them. Send for my circular before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
WILLIAM HEERDT,
Manufacturer,
No. 150 WOOSTER-ST.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
☞ A large assortment always on hand.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.
HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 367 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscapes, fruit and flowers. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1843.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTORY, No 634 Broadway, near Laura Keene's. Chamber-suites in all colors and styles, at prices from $25 upward. The best manufactured.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 128 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

THE OLD JAVA COFFEE POT.
HOTEL COFFEE BOILER—BARTLETT'S PATENT. Is decidedly the best coffee pot in use. By its peculiar, yet simple construction, it preserves and distils the rich aroma, and thus secures the full flavor of the coffee, thereby making better coffee with one-third less.
The highest premium, a silver medal, was awarded the Old Java Coffee Pot, by the American institute, 1859. Call and examine, or send for a circular.
BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, 426 Broadway.

WINSHIP'S
VENTILATING REFRIGERATORS.
Acknowledged to be the only Refrigerator in the market which is really self-ventilating. Milk, butter and delicate articles are kept in the same apartment with meats, fish, &c., &c., without the strong flavors affecting the delicate ones.
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO., 442 Broadway, New-York.

HARRISON'S EUROPEAN RANGE
Will operate with less coal than any other, out-last every other kind, and give first-rate satisfaction every way.
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 442 Broadway, New-York.

REFRIGERATORS.—NOW IS YOUR TIME TO get Sandford's Patent Refrigerators at 40 per cent. less than the regular price. Large sizes, 44 inches high 43 inches long and 27 inches deep, only from $15 to $22, each, at the factory, No 129 East 23d-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WOOD BROTHERS, NO. 396 BROADWAY, —One door below Walker-st., have a great variety of second-hand carriages, which they have taken in exchange, and are prepared to sell at great bargains in order to make room for their new stock of Spring work. They comprise four and six passenger road-aways, coupés, light curtain quarter coaches, open barouches or brets, and open wagons, suitable for country hacking, &c.

CARRIAGES.—WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION, at our warerooms, Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin, and 77 White-st., first door east of Broadway, a fine assortment of first-class carriages and road wagons, manufactured on the premises, under our immediate supervision, from the best selected materials and workmanship, to which we invite the attention of the public.
MINER & STEVENS.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, SEVEN YEARS OLD, travels 8 miles an hour, free, gentle, and safe for a lady to drive; with handsome four-seated harouche, with side lanterns; also, harness robes, mats and whip. Inquire at Bradley's stable, 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs., or of JAMES M. SWIFT, 117 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SHETLAND PONY, well broken to saddle; sound and kind, together with saddle and bridle. Address C. PLAIT, at Studley's, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av.

ROOFING.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE
PATENT MICA and FIBROUS
CEMENT ROOFING.
Adapted to every variety of Roof, new or old, and unequaled for durability, beauty and cheapness, by any composition in use. CEMENT for SALE by the barrel, with printed instructions for use.
DITTO, PORTER & CO.,
Successors to JOSEPH DITTO & CO.,
No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., New-York.

LEAKY ROOFS MADE WATER PROOF by my infallible cement. Also, metal roofing done and repaired. Charges moderate and orders punctually executed. JAMES HATTON, 388 West Broadway.

WANTED—A NEW OR SECOND-HAND HIGH pressure engine, of from 40 to 60 horse-power, with boiler; address JOHN A. ARMWOOD, Agent, Rensselaer Iron Works, Troy, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

MORRIS COHNERT MORRIS COHNERT
HAS LEFT THE BROADWAY INSTITUTE
AND HAS OPENED
THE EMPLOYMENT INSTITUTE,
No. 486 BROOME-ST., No. 486 BROOME-ST.,
WHERE THE BEST HELP OF ALL NATIONS
ARE PROMPTLY SUPPLIED.
CONDUCTED ON HONEST BUSINESS PRINCIPLES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A CHAMBERMAID wishes a situation in a hotel or private boarding-house; is willing to assist in washing; she has just left her place, and can give the best of City reference. And a good milliner and trimmer wishes a situation. Both can be seen for three days, if not engaged, at No. 33 Greenwich-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation to do light chamberwork and fine washing, and best of embroidery work. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 124 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl, in a private family, as chambermaid; is a good seamstress and lady's-maid; does up ladies' fine muslins in the nicest style; is willing to go in the country with a family that lives in the City in Winter; the best of City reference from some of the most respectable families. Can be seen at No. 203 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., until engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation to do chamber work and fine washing and ironing, or chamber work and to assist with the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No 60 West 15th-st., in the rear, front room 2d floor, near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a German Protestant woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing or sewing. Has excellent City reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—HOUSEMAIDS.—Wanted, by a neat, respectful young woman, (Swede by birth,) a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Also two young French girls desire places in a nice family in City or country, for any kind of light employment; they are exceedingly tidy and neat in their habits, of highly respectable parentage. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor

[illegible] Monday, May 14, 1860

[illegible] Evening—California Mirrors.

[illegible] SALOON—Gerrit Corbett's Minstrels.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—Gen. Tom Thumb.

[illegible] GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

[illegible] GALLERY—No. 536—Wheldon's Fine Gallery of Oil Pictures.

[illegible] OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings.

[illegible] GALLERY—No. 707 Broadway—Exhibition Everyday.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 Broadway—Portrait of Washington Irving.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The simultaneous arrivals of the *Canadian* in the St. Lawrence, and the *Fulton* at this port, furnish European intelligence to the 3d inst. There is little of importance in the details. The Reform bill continues to occupy the attention of the British House of Commons, the Ministry succeeding thus far in carrying all their points. On the 3d inst. a vote that was expected to decide the fate of the measure was to be taken. No new developments had occurred in regard to the Savoy question. A rumor, however, prevailed that France had offered to compensate Switzerland for her imaginary claim [illegible] provinces by the payment of 50,-. The Sardinian Chambers had not acted upon the treaty until the boundary should have been completed. Affairs in Central Italy remained unchanged. The insurrection in the Papal States so far repressed as to replace the [illegible] in possession of the towns seized by the rebels, the rural districts in the meanwhile [illegible] in revolt. The concessions promised by the Austrian Emperor to Hungary had been promulgated, and it was hoped, would at once quiet the [illegible] storm of popular feeling. Gen. Benedek, the new Governor, had issued a proclamation to the Austrians in a conciliatory tone. There is [illegible] from the South of Europe. The treaty between Spain and Morocco had been finally adjusted, the Spanish Government hastening those payments for which Tetuan was to remain in Spanish [illegible], so as to recover possession of that port at an early period.

The steamship *North Star* arrived at this port on Saturday morning, from Aspinwall on the 4th inst., bringing the California mails and specie-list of the 1st inst. The receipt of treasure by this arrival is $1,242,391. The *North Star* brings no news from South America later than our correspondence received by the *Roanoke*, and but little additional from Central America. Our Panama correspondent writes that a revolution is impending in Bogota, the people resisting the execution of the laws, which they regard as unconstitutional, and having become enraged at the refusal of Congress to repeal or nullify the obnoxious act in relation to elections. The Government was raising troops in the most arbitrary and despotic manner. The United States vessels *Powhatan*, *Saranac* and *Levant* were at Panama. The *Lancaster* had sailed from that port for the Mexican coast. The *Sabine* and *Falmouth* were at Aspinwall, and the *St. Louis* at San Juan del Norte. The *Relief* had sailed from Aspinwall for Boston.

Our California correspondence states that the excitement in relation to the Washoe mines continued with unabated fervor. Enormous prices were daily paid for claims in the new mining district, and the emigration from San Francisco, in the direction of Carson Valley, had increased so rapidly as to resemble the stampede in the days of the Fraser River excitement. Experiments were about to be instituted in different localities, with a view to the discovery of the best method of working the ore. Three-fourths of a ton were shipped to New-York by this steamer, part of which will go to France and part to London, where it is to be worked, for comparison with the methods now in use in California. Gov. Downey, having vetoed the famous Bulkhead bill, recently passed by the Legislature, had suddenly risen to the zenith of popularity, and $10,000 had been subscribed in San Francisco, to give him a grand reception on his return from the Capital. Bills had passed the Senate authorizing subscriptions to the new railroad schemes, to the amount of $600,000. Business in San Francisco was quite dull, in consequence of the Washoe fever, but large sales of cattle from the Atlantic States had been made, at a handsome figure.

From the New-Orleans *Picayune*, by telegraph from Washington, we receive a summary of the news from Tampico to the 1st inst. We learn therefrom that Marquez had escaped from prison, that Gen. Parra had enrolled under the Constitutionalist flag, that Gen. Vega had evacuated San Luis, and that Urrea at Salinas, was defeated, with a loss of his baggage and artillery. This was considered a disaster, and Miramon was about to leave Mexico to endeavor to repair it.

Intelligence of an important capture of a slaver reached us by telegraph from New-Orleans. The Government steamer *Mohawk* had reached that port, having the *Wildfire* in custody. The *Wildfire* was captured by the *Mohawk* on the coast of Cuba, and had two hundred Africans on board. What action will be taken in the matter we have yet to learn.

The *Roanoke*, with the Japanese Embassy on board, reached Hampton Roads about midnight on Saturday, and the sentinel steamer *Anacosta* having conveyed the intelligence to Norfolk, the *Philadelphia* proceeded early yesterday morning to receive the distinguished visitors, and convey them to Washington. She had on board Capt. Dupont, of the Navy; Capt. Taylor, of the Marines; Mr. Ledyard, and Mr. Portman, the interpreter; Commander Lee and Lieut. Porter were also present. Capt. Dupont was presented to the Ambassadors on board the *Roanoke*, and exhibited to them his commission from the President to take charge of them while [illegible] the United States. The other [illegible] interpreter and Mr. Ledyard, as the [illegible] of the State Department, were then [illegible] Embassy by Capt. Dupont. They were cordially welcomed to the country, and [illegible] responded, in tolerably good [illegible] artist was on board [illegible] the scene. The *Philadelphia* will reach Washington about noon to-day. It is understood that, on the landing of the Ambassadors, there will be no formal reception on the part of the Government other than the extension of the appropriate courtesies of welcome by the Navy-yard. The reception by the President is reserved for Wednesday. They will, after landing, be escorted by the Marines and district military to the quarters prepared for them. The officers of the Army and Navy have been notified by the President to attend at the Wednesday's reception. Curiosity is on the *qui vive* at Washington touching the arrival and appearance of the distinguished strangers.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday. The House met and did some business, rather unimportant. After agreeing to adjourn till 3 P. M. on Monday, in order to enable the members to witness the landing of the Japanese Embassy, (which Embassy, Mr. Cox, of Ohio, indignantly pronounced a humbug,) the Territorial bills were again brought forward, Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, [illegible] to take up the bill to establish a [illegible] for the proposed new Territory. He said there were from 15,000 to 20,000 persons in Idaho, and it was the duty of the Government to make arrangements by which settlers can be protected by an estab-

lished [illegible]

The Japanese Embassy.

Arrival of the Roanoke at Hampton Roads.

Programme of the Reception at Washington.

A Great Military and Civic Display Anticipated.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Hampton Roads, Sunday, May 13.

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Capt. Dupont then again introduced Mr. Ledyard, who said: "I come expressly charged by the Secretary of State to inquire after your health, and bid you welcome." Here the interpreter explained that the Secretary of State was premier, and second officer to the President. The Ambassadors replied to both Capt. Dupont and Mr. Ledyard by saying they were greatly pleased to make their acquaintance, and felt grateful for attentions shown them. They were also obliged to Mr. Ledyard and the officers, personally, for the trouble they had taken for coming down so far to meet them.

Capt. Dupont now suggested to the Ambassadors to name the hour at which they could with convenience be ready to accompany him on board the *Philadelphia*. The third officer, drawing out a handsome gold watch, remarked that 3 o'clock would suit them; and at that hour they left the *Roanoke*, after taking a warm and affectionate farewell of the officers.

Capt. Dupont begged that they would consult only their wishes, and if anything was wanting, or which they might possibly desire, it should be immediately attended to. After bowing thanks, they said they would be ready at the hour named. There are but two of the Embassy accredited ministers, and their credentials show them to be Ambassadors. Technically, they will therefore rank as an entire diplomatic corps at Washington, and will be entitled to be received at the first visit. The rest of the immense retinue are *attachés* of various kinds, and servants to Ambassadors.

The Japanese are divided into two parties, one favorable, the other opposed, to opening intercourse with other nations. The chief Ambassador represents the former, and the assistant Ambassador the latter party. The other officers are about equally divided between the parties. Each side is required to make a separate report to the Tycoon, for the benefit of the nation. These reports, and the judgment of the nation thereon, will be a final decision as to our success or failure in Japan.

Since their transfer from the *Roanoke* to the *Philadelphia*, the Ambassadors have appeared entirely at their ease, and several of the officers have engaged freely in conversation, and exhibit equal tact in imparting and acquiring information. I obtained from one a most interesting account of the fundamental principles of the Japanese Government. The office of Tycoon or temporal Emperor was established eight hundred and fifty-five years after the revolt of the hereditary princes against the Nikado, or Spiritual Emperor. A majority of the hereditary princes, eighteen in number, can depose the Tycoon, and put in authority one of their own number. The families of princes have to reside in Jeddo, and are never permitted to leave the city unless one be kept as a hostage for the loyalty of the others. The hostages are never allowed any communication with each other, which prevents conspiracy. The Japanese idea of the relative value of gold and silver coin has materially changed in the last few years, and Government has, by heavy penalties, and by fixing a fictitious value on gold, arrested its exportation. It has been no little trouble to store away the guests on this steamer entirely to the satisfaction of the officers, but everything now in way of arrangements is complete. Two fine large rooms are appropriated to the Ambassadors, and their suite are in convenient juxtaposition.

The Embassy was much astonished to learn that their expenses were to be defrayed by the United States. They came all prepared to pay their way, and with ample funds to do so. This they regard as the handsomest compliment they have received.

After seeing these people, and observing them closely, I have arrived at a conclusion different from your regular Panama correspondent, and his criticisms upon them are to be regretted. They are the most polished of any people known; gentle in manners, and amiable in countenance. Their personal appearance is pleasing, though as strange to us as ours must be to them. The Ambassadors express a great desire to return home direct by sea, and not by the Isthmus. They have a fancy for this voyage, being the first Japanese voyage round the Horn. The *Niagara* will accordingly be detained, and placed at their disposal.

The *Roanoke* will be placed out of commission in a few days, being very rotten, and her machinery much broken up.

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Capt. Dupont, of the Navy, Capt. Taylor, of the Marines, Mr. Ledyard, son-in-law of Secretary Cass and Mr. Portman, interpreter, went aboard the *Roanoke* in the first quarter boat. The second boat conveyed Commander Lee, Lieut Porter, Secretary of the Commission, Mr. McDonald and the invited guests. The third boat took the reporters aboard. In the cabin of the *Roanoke* Capt. Dupont was formally presented to the Ambassadors. The former showed his commission from the President to take charge of the Embassy while in the United States. Capt. Dupont introduced Commander Lee and Lieut. Porter as his associates. Also the President's interpreter. Mr. Ledyard was also introduced, as the Representative of the State Department. He welcomed them to the country. The interpreter briefly, but intelligibly, responded, [illegible] ceremonies being concluded, and the treaty being uncovered and exposed to view, friendly

[illegible] Gov. Hunt and the Baltimore Nominations.—In our comments of Friday last, upon the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention, misled by the purport of our telegraphic dispatches, we said that

"Gov. Hunt, on behalf of the party in this State, distinctly and [illegible] that he should not lend [illegible] to this nomination. He should preserve his indepen-

dence, and [illegible]

We now state, by authority that this report was entirely erroneous. Gov. Hunt made no such declaration. He is emphatically in favor of the election of John Bell and Edward Everett, and intends to give them his cordial and earnest support.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

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[illegible]

Our Japanese Diplomacy and the Gratitude of Republics.

If the rumors of the death of Mr. Townsend Harris should unfortunately prove to be true, neither the Government nor the country will find much to console them for his loss in reflecting upon the way in which they have rewarded his services, and the recollection of any neglect or injustice he may have suffered at our hands will only be still further embittered by considering how rarely such persons as Mr. Harris are to be found in our diplomatic corps at all. We are represented abroad mainly either by broken-down adventurers craving a livelihood, or would-be aristocrats in search of "good society." It is not often that a man of Mr. Harris' capacity and devotedness gets a chance, even if he were ever so willing, of serving us in foreign countries either with honor or profit. Still less frequently does anybody who renders any country such substantial advantages meet with so little return as has so far rewarded the exertions of our Commissioner in Japan. Mr. Harris' claims upon the national gratitude are easily stated, and are not in the least doubtful.

The Government found him in a high position as a merchant. He had enjoyed a long and intimate acquaintance with Eastern countries and Eastern life, and he possessed an honesty and discrimination so rare among politicians as almost to entitle them to be considered the result of some temporary hallucination. President Pierce selected him in 1855, instead of a worn-out party hack or a discarded representative, to go out to Japan as Consul-General under Commodore Perry's treaty. His pay was not to commence till he reached Japan, and yet at the request of the Government he stopped at Siam on his way, and negotiated a commercial treaty with that kingdom, by which, it has been calculated, American shipping was saved, within two years after its ratification, a quarter of a million of dollars in shipping dues alone. This was Mr. Harris' campaign as a volunteer from October, 1855, the date of his departure from New-York, until August, 1856, the date of his arrival in Japan.

It will be remembered that he had been preceded in 1852 by Commodore Perry with a large naval force. This officer negotiated a treaty with the Japanese Government, which opened up diplomatic intercourse between the two countries, placed us, towards the Japanese, on a footing of friendship, and, at least, secured any Americans who might be thrown on the Japanese shores from being treated as wild animals. But it did nothing more. It secured us no commercial advantages whatever. We enjoyed the barren honor of being represented by a Consul, but not a single cargo of goods could be landed without the special permission of the Japanese authorities—a permission which they were at perfect liberty to refuse, and, in fact, did constantly refuse. Moreover, it left standing in full force the rule of the Japanese Government that our dollar should only be received by its subjects at 33 cents. For negotiating this preliminary treaty Commodore Perry was voted $20,000 by act of Congress, besides his pay as Commander of the Expedition. We do not mean to insinuate that he did not deserve this remuneration. An English or French Admiral would doubtless have received much more. But let us see what Mr. Harris accomplished subsequently, and what recognition has been granted to him. In June, 1857, less than a year after his arrival, Mr. Harris obtained several important modifications of the treaty—one of them raising the value of foreign coin from 33 cents to 97 cents on the dollar, and thus making trade at least possible. He next, without ships or retinue, friends or counselors, encceeded in eo ingratiating himself with the Japanese that he was invited to Jeddo by the council who rule the Emperor, and was the first foreigner who ever enjoyed the honor of a personal interview with that mysterious monarch. In the following year he negotiated a fresh treaty, by which Japan was opened to American commerce, the rate of exchange being fixed at 97 cents; by which foreigners were permitted to reside in certain ports, to build churches, and make public profession of their religious belief; and, more than all, by which Japanese subjects were permitted to embrace Christianity with impunity. Lord Elgin arrived on a similar mission soon after, and was assisted by Mr. Harris in obtaining a similar treaty. When the question of the order in which the Japanese Embassies should visit the countries with which these treaties had been negotiated came to be settled, Mr. Harris obtained for the United States the precedence over all the others, and the result is seen in the recent arrival of the Embassy itself, and in the ill-conccaled vexation with which the English Press records its advent to our shores.

For all these services, extending over four years, Mr. Harris has, so far, not received one cent over and above his official salary. The fact that he has sacrificed his health to his duties, and has been for some time ailing at his post, renders this neglect all the more painful to contemplate. If he be really dead, the whole country will have abundant cause for shame and mortification as well as for regret.

We have contrasted the treatment bestowed on him with that which awaited Commodore Perry for beginning the work which Mr. Harris has completed, with no adventitious aid of military show and force. When contrasted, however, with the substantial rewards lavished on minor diplomatic lights, it will appear still more pitiful. Two Commissioners were appointed six or eight years ago to negotiate treaties with Paraguay and Uraguay. The result of their labors was that the treaty with Paraguay could not be ratified, because these gentlemen, not knowing the legal title of their own country, styled it in the treaty the "United States of North America;" and we were subsequently compelled to declare war against Lopez, the Dictator of Paraguay, and fit ont an expedition at an enormous expense to chastise him. As to the treaty with Uraguay, it is still in existence, but if any American citizen has derived any advantage from it, or is likely to derive any, we should be glad to hear from him, and will certainly call attention to his case, as it is sure to be peculiar. Nevertheless, these two Commissioners were paid $18,000 by our Government.

If anything were wanting to complete our humiliation in this matter, it would be the history of the abortive attempts we have made to discharge our acknowledged obligations. In 1856, Mr. Seward, from the Committee on Commerce, introdnced a bill into the Senate awarding Mr. Harris $12,000 for the treaty with Siam. It was late in the session, however, and the bill never even reached a vote.

In 1857 Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, brought in another bill awarding Mr. Harris $10,000 for the same service, a saving of $2,000 of the moneys of a grateful conntry. This bill passed the Senate, bnt the Committee in the House of Representatives never gave themselves the trouble of reporting it.

This year, Mr. Mason, with honorable perseverance, has brought his bill np again before the Senate. Whether it will get through remains to be seen. We sincerely trust that if passed, it will not be too late to be of any use to the patriotic public servant to whom it tenders a tardy and scarcely adequate justice.

Mail Communication with Mexico.

The Committee of the House of Representatives on Post-offices and Post-roads are understood to have instructed their Chairman, Hon. John B. Alley, to report in favor of the project for establishing a mail steamship line from New-Orleans or Mobile to the several ports of Mexico.

We receive with thankfulness this slight indication that, amid the political excitements and the sectional strifes of the day, some of our national legislators can still remember that President-making is not the sole end of man, and, rising above the atmosphere of partisan intrigues, deal with great national questions in a practical and patriotic spirit. It rarely happens that a commercial enterprise carries with it snch important public conseqnences as the one set forth in the bill thus abont to be reported to the House of Representatives.

Our actual position towards Mexico and the relations we now hold with that country are a most amazing anomaly. We profess to be a great commercial people running over with enterprise and energy. We send expensive embassies to the ends of the earth. We are employing our ships-of-war at great costs to bring to our shores a Japanese mission. Congress has made a large appropriation to pay its expenses; the public mind is delightfully exercised by the arrival of the Oriental envoys. Meanwhile, Mexico lying at our very doors with a population of eight millions and resources literally limitless, cannot persuade us to acknowledge even her existence. With this vast conterminous El Dorado, we have but little intercourse and no regular communication. Our Mexican trade, such as it is, is absolutely dependant on England for all postal facilities available at the present time. It is evident that such a state of affairs neither can nor ought to be suffered long to continue. And since nothing apparently can make our Legislature understand its duty in regard to our commercial treaty with the Mexican Liberals, the establishment of mail, passenger and freight facilities in the Mexican Gulf, which will be the result of the now proposed line of steamships, must be looked upon as our first lever in opening Mexico to our industrial and commercial enterprise.

Mr. Alley, a Representative from Massachusetts, to whom has been entrusted the duty of framing the report on this subject, and the other members of the Committee from different parts of the country, seem to have approached the matter with unusual statesmanship and capacity. Only one member of that Committee, the Hon. Reuben Davis, of Mississippi, belongs to the far Sonth or Gulf States, and yet the whole of them have had the sagacity to see that such an enlarged commerce as this projected steam communication must develop, will greatly benefit not only the Gulf States, but every other section of the country.

They have thoroughly investigated the subject, and elicited a vast amount of information relative to the resources and condition of Mexico, and the importance of establishing commercial relations with that country. It is to be hoped this information may be laid at once before Congress and the country, and that no delay may occur in carrying into effect an enterprise, the political as well as commercial importance of which can hardly be over-estimated. The omens are even yet more propitious to us, so far as the condition of Mexican parties is concerned, than we have earned any right to expect. It is not the fault of our Senators from the commercial North that the commerce, with the control of Mexico, has not wholly passed ere this into the hands of England or of France. But the latest intelligence, which we publish to-day, shows that the English Minister in Mexico has failed to strengthen himself either with the fast-falling faction of Miramon, or with the rapidly-rising national party of Juarez.

The soul of the clerico-military coalition against free institutions in Mexico, M. Gabriac, has been recalled by the French Government, which he had so madly and so disgracefully compromised; and gives place to M. Dubois de Saligny, a diplomat already known in Mexico, and esteemed for qualities and convictions quite the reverse of those which have made his predecessor so unhappily conspicuous. Everywhere the forces of Miramon are giving way before the advancing Constitutionalists. One of the most prominent reactionary chiefs, General Parra, who assisted in drawing up the plan of Tacubaya, and was afterwards War Minister under Zuloaga, has gone over to the Liberals. Ogazon and Valle have broken up Miramon's first *corps d'armée* at Guadalajara. Uraga and Carvajal have dispersed the second at San Luis. It will now be put in direct communication with

Justice in Petty Courts.

The testimony of a witness at a trial in the Court of Common Pleas, last week, gives us a very pleasing view of the promptitude and energy with which injustice is administered in some of our inferior criminal courts. Very inferior and very criminal, indeed, these courts must be, if the testimony of the aforesaid witness is to be taken as a fair sample of their proceedings. And that it may be so taken can hardly be doubted, we think, by any one who has ever seen our Police Courts at their work. The cadis of the people decree justice and judgment on a code, of which the essence is "a word and a blow, the blow coming first."

In the instance now before us, a witness testified that, having been arrested in the night-time by a policeman who exhibited no warrant and made no charge against him, he was locked up till morning, and then taken to one of the Police Courts, where, receiving no information of the charge against him, and consequently being allowed no hearing in his own defence, he was fined by the magistrate five dollars. In order to extricate himself as speedily as possible from the grasp of such despotic authority, he tendered at once the amount of the fine, when the arresting officer, apparently dissatisfied with the mildness of the punishment, whispered something in the magistrate's ear which induced that functionary to double the fine he had already imposed, and which he conseqnently had no more right to meddle with than the janitor at the court-room door. The victim brought his case before the Common Pleas, where the jnry, not having the fear of the polls before their eyes, found a verdict against the offending policeman for false imprisonment; and where Judge Daly, despising that fear, improved the occasion righteously by stigmatizing in the strongest terms the disgraceful and illegal conduct of the magistrate who had made himself a party to the outrage. This case, which, as we have said, is bnt a type of magisterial justice in New-York, very pointedly illustrates the practical working of the elective system as applied to the Judiciary. By assuming themselves the responsibility of choosing their own judges, and making those officers dependent on the caprices of political passion and partisan intrigue, the people, instead of securing, have imperiled their nearest rights. In the lower Courts especially, candidates for the Magistracy are no longer required even nominally to belong to the legal profession, or to pretend to any knowledge whatever of the laws they are to administer. The persons and the property of the poorer classes of our population are thus, by the operation of a system professedly conceived in their especial interest, put at the mercy of any Dogberry or Bottom who can drink or swear or steal or pander himself into a pothouse nomination. Men of wealth and position have little to do with these functionaries, and nothing to fear from them. Intelligence and money can take care of themselves, and are not to be lightly trifled with. It is npon the poor and the ignorant that this invention of the demagogues directly presses.

The Cost of Boole.

That Boole is a luxury, and not a necessity, few rational persons in New-York, we think, will venture to deny. He and his illustrious colleagues of the Common Council are clearly of no more use to the City than the brown-stone statue of Washington, which their taste has secured for the Park. We maintain Boole for his beauty; and so far as anything in the way of practical municipal work goes, for that alone. He and his fellows have a sort of historical value, like the beef-eaters of the British monarch: and we have no doubt the Turkish Pachas, young British noblemen, Southern senators, and other distinguished foreigners, who have, from time to time, enjoyed the privilege of gazing upon and associating with Boole and his brethren, have been quite as much edified and excited by the experience as the traveler in London is by the spectacle of the burly old vagabonds who lounge about the Tower in red tunics, all ablaze with the arms of Harry the Eighth.

But is the game of Boole, after all, worth the candle? Consider, for a moment, the cost of this ornamental appendage to our body corporate. Here is the account of a week's work in the Common Council. In the course of a few days Boole and the rest have actually voted, or proposed to vote, themselves the following sums from the City Treasury:

Printing Cable Celebration Report	$30,000
Reception of the Japanese	30,000
Purchase of Fire-escape patent	20,000
Roving Sanitary Commission	2,500
Contesting one Alderman's Seat	2,500
Total	$85,000

Here are nearly $100,000, which could not he expended in the modes proposed with the slightest advantage to the City, bnt which no sane man, for a moment, imagines will be so expended at all. It is hard to say which of these items is the most flagrantly insolent proposition for robbing the public. What conceivable municipal want, for instance, is to be filled by printing five thousand copies of the "Cable Celebration Report," at $6 each? The report will be made up from the newspapers of the day; and no human being has any more interest in seeing it than in reading a list of the simpletons who bought "first seats" in the Jenny Lind fever, or any other record of popular lunacy. A vote to buy Boole a case of patent leather boots against the arrival of the Japanese, or to find Van Tine in black satin waistcoats, would have been less insulting to the common sense of the City, because it would have carried its character in its face. And what Alderman have we among us for whose "seat" we ought to be expected to pay $2,500? If the money had been spent on keeping any Alderman out of a seat altogether, we should not grudge it. Indeed, we should be glad to buy out the whole Council at so cheap a rate, and nail up the doors of their temple forever. Boole costs a great deal more than this; and we may make up our minds to it, that he will not become more economical with time. The Councilman is a luxury which we cannot any longer honestly afford. There is no single valid reason why we should not give him up utterly and forever.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Territorial Bills in the House of Representatives.

Rumors of More Official Corruption.

From the Associated Press.

Washington, Saturday, May 12.

Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from the African squadron. There was not only no abatement in the slave trade, but it was greatly on the increase. Notwithstanding the vigilance of the various squadrons on the coast, the persons engaged in this inhuman work manage in some way to elude the vigilance of our ships and cruisers, who are constantly on the alert, and often escape with full cargoes of live Africans.

In looking over the Journal of the House, the Covode Committee have made the important discovery that several members of Congress, during the pendency of the English bill, changed their votes about the time the checks are dated which Wagner gave to certain lobbymen already mentioned. The Committee intend to probe the matter still further, and fasten upon them the amount which each man received, and which they will be able to do unless certain parties perjure themselves.

The Post-office bill restoring the inland service will probably come up in the House on Monday or Tuesday next. The proposition, which was adopted unanimously by the Committee, restoring the service of steamer *Isabel*, plying between Charleston, and Savannah to Key West, is commended on all sides. The Senate Committee have adopted it, and the service will shortly be resumed, to the great satisfaction of not only the South, but nearly the entire North.

By order of the Secretary of War, a General Court Martial has been ordered to convene at Baton Rouge, La., on the 25th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. The detail of the Court is as follows: Majors Haskins and McConnell, Captains Whitall and Barton, Lieutenants Fry, Todd and Cooper; Capt. Jones, Judge Advocate.

Mr. Bank's Investigating Committee met this morning, and he called the attention of the Committee to the laws of 1809 and 1830, under which public stores were established, and it was the general opinion of the Committee that the present contract was in direct violation of said laws, and they will so report.

R. P. Flenken, of Pennsylvania, and E. Randolph Hardin, of Georgia, have been appointed and confirmed as Associate Justices of Utah, in place of two Judges recently removed.

The venerable Pascal Schiano, Vice-Consul of France, died this afternoon.

Señor Mata, Mexican Minister, was received with diplomatic honors on board the United States receiving-ship *Pennsylvania* to-day.

A question of etiquette is pending as to the diplomatic rank of the Japanese visitors, which it is important to have settled before they arrive at Washington. With a view of preventing confusion or unkind feeling among the Diplomatic Corps, it is understood that some person here will be authorized to ascertain the capacity in which they come. The Government has no official information as to the precise character of the visit.

Washington, Sunday, May 13.

The German rate of postage on letters between the United States and the Thurn and Taxis postal district, conveyed *viâ* Hamburg, has been recently reduced to a uniform rate of fifteen cents, the same as when conveyed *viâ* Bremen; so that in the future the single rate of letters per half ounce or under, between this country and the German States under the direction of the Thurn and Taxis Post-office, whether conveyed *viâ* Bremen or Hamburg, will be fifteen cents—prepayment optional.

The single rate of letter postage between the United States and Switzerland, by the Hamburg mail, has been reduced from twenty-seven to twenty cents,—prepayment optional as heretofore; which reduction goes into effect immediately, and is the result of the reduced rate of German postage on American correspondence transmitted *viâ* Hamburg.

Intense excitement exists in Government circles, caused by the rumor of extensive defalcations of a prominent Federal officer in a Northern city.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Saturday, May 12.

The House agreed that when it adjourn to-day it be till 3 o'clock Monday, in order to enable the members to witness the landing of the Japanese Embassy previous to that hour.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, (Dem.,) asked leave to vote, and said he wished to explain a remark of his yesterday. He said the Japanese matter was an expensive humbug. He did not mean a humbug per se, but owing to the utter indifference of this Congress to the Mexican Treaty and commerce, where we have a trade of $300,000,000 in prospect, it was, comparatively speaking, a humbug to run after the antipodes. He wanted Congress to look after our neighboring interests. Gentlemen were afraid of Mexican annexation. He spoke amid cries of "Object," "Order," &c.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved to take up the bill to establish a temporary Government for Idaho, which was on Thursday postponed till to-day.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, (Dem.,) raised a point of order, that this bill was yesterday laid on the table.

Mr. Grow said the bills were not identical—one requiring two-thirds of the Legislative Assembly to overrule the veto of the Governor, and the other merely made a majority.

The Speaker decided that the pending bill was not tabled yesterday.

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) replied, if this decision was right, action on any bill could not be concluded.

Mr. Grow said there were fifteen or twenty thousand persons in Idaho, and argued if the General Government has power to acquire territory, it is its duty to make arrangements by which settlers can be protected by an established government. This bill was the most meritorious one of the series.

Mr. Clark said every foot of Idaho is within the organized Territories of Utah, Nebraska, and Kansas.

Mr. Case, of Indiana, (Rep.,) spoke in favor of the bill, saying Pike's Peak is six hundred miles from the capital of Kansas, and the people there now have their own Provisional Government, in defiance of existing law. He controverted Mr. Thayer's views about Territorial jurisdiction, and stated that the latter was not sound in the Republican Party faith.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, (Dem.,) charged partisan motives on those who supported the series of Territorial measures, and moved to table the Idaho bill.

The motion was carried by 91 against 78.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on Territorial business.

Several bills were passed, including those providing for the completion of military roads in the Territories of Washington and New-Mexico.

Adjourned.

Land-Slide Near Perryville.

Philadelphia, Saturday, May 12.

The agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad have bulletined a notice, that in consequence of a land-slide near Perryville, the

The Great Western Railway Tragedy.

HAMILTON, C. W., Saturday, May 12.

The Great Western Railway traffic for the week ending yesterday was $36,300, being a increase over the corresponding week of last year of $2,200.

The Big Deficit Ahead.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 12.

The big *Dolla*, from the Caribbean Sea, is ashore on Wolf Trap.

Markets by Telegraph.

Monday, Friday, May 11.

Trade of Mobile.

The obstruction from the recent land-slips, are the Pennsylvania Railroad, is removed, and trains are now passing with their accustomed regularity. The Philadelphia train for the West, due at 9 o'clock, arrived over 300 passengers, mostly destined for Chicago.

Capture of a Slaver with 500 Negroes on Board.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 12, 1860.

The Government steamer *Mohawk*, with the Pennsylvania Railroad, is removed, and trains are now passing with their accustomed regularity. The Philadelphia train for the West, due at 9 o'clock, arrived over 300 passengers, mostly destined for Chicago.

Arrival of the Denver City Express.

St. Joseph, Saturday, May 12.

The Denver City Express arrived to-day, with dates to the 5th instant, but brings no news of importance. All was quiet at the mines. Business at Denver City was very dull, speculations in claims being the only trade. Gambling, Kennel and party are said to be in Denver City. Another party, under "Aaron Burr," at St. James Hall. He drew large audiences there on Tuesday and Thursday nights, at which discussions were devoted to assisting two of the Methodist Churches in this City.

The Galleries of St. James' Hall were full of spectators on the occasion, and the Hall itself was filled to overflowing. The proceedings of the Baltimore Convention which nominated Douglas and Johnson were read by the Rev. Mr. Hatter himself, who done so in approval of the proceedings, and he, for his own part, was glad to say that he was in favor of the Democratic and Republican candidates, but, as it was known that Bishop Morris was about to depart in the early part of May, for Europe, and as he was not likely to return until the autumn, he thought it his duty to call back to the country to the true objects of the Methodist Church. They desire that it shall be distinctly understood that the Bishop Morris was not responsible for the sentiments which had just been uttered. [Loud cheers.] I know it is impossible, also, that I can have caused pain by the remarks I have just made, for I have caused pain by the remarks I have just made, for I have caused pain by the remarks I have just made, for I

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

No. 20 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NO. 11 MADISON-SQUARE, 26TH-st.—The undersigned, the owner having purchased a country, we are authorized to sell his elegant [illegible] No. 11 East 26th-st., opposite Madison-square; [illegible] 20 feet 6 inches, by 200 feet, with a first-[illegible] 26th-st., also 25 feet 6 inches front by [illegible] 25 feet deep. Every [illegible] connected with sewer. The whole premises are in excellent order from foundation to roof. For further particulars, and permit to see the premises, apply at our office, No. 3 Pine-st.

R. H. LUDLOW & CO.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO LARGE [illegible] Nos. 6 and 8 Clinton-place, [illegible] of the several years by the late Mrs. M. Okill as a [illegible] family. The houses are admirably [illegible] for a store, or for business purposes of almost [illegible] connected through-[illegible] of being subdivided advantageously [illegible] of small rooms. Possession can be had [illegible] Further particulars, &c., apply to HOMER [illegible] Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT [illegible], ON THE HUDSON.—On MONDAY, May 14, at No. 1 [illegible] Hotel, New-York, one mile south of Irvington, [illegible] and 30 minutes from Cortlandt-st., is the [illegible] with all the choice fruits, a large, double two-[illegible] stable, and all convenient out-buildings [illegible] in perfect order. For full particulars, [illegible] apply to JOHN GREENWOOD, Auctioneer, [illegible], New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS [illegible] on Third-av., north side, between 1st [illegible] 2d-sts. The street is graded, sewered, flagged, and [illegible] supplied with water. Lots require no grading; [illegible] ready for immediate improvement. Will be sold at [illegible] bargain; terms easy.

D. E. DUBOSQUE, No. 51 Liberty-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY [illegible] and stone brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, [illegible] all the improvements of the day; extra land at-[illegible] to each; location, Lafferts-st., between Frank-[illegible] and Classon-avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply [illegible] A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of [illegible] and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY [illegible] brown-stone front house, with basement and under-[illegible], now being finished by days' work in the most [illegible] manner; located on Lexington-av.; would [illegible] part payment building material. Apply at No. [illegible], to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE [illegible].

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AND [illegible] on 44th-st., 250 feet east of 1st-av. The house [illegible] basement, 1st and 2d floors, and attic, consist [illegible] of kitchen, three parlors, five bedrooms, with gas [illegible] and Croton water, marble mantels, &c. The furniture [illegible] may be bought if desired. Apply to Mrs. SCOTT, on the premises, or to Mr. SPENCE, No. 88 Cedar-st.

WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—FOR SALE, [illegible] four-story and basement stone front [illegible], 22 feet wide by 103 feet deep, at $12,000; or will [illegible] rented for 2 years at $1,300 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., near Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME COT-[illegible] on Mist-st., near Broadway, with view of the [illegible] River. Also to let, a brick store and dwelling [illegible] 10th-av., near 102d-st. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, [illegible] Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE, A PLOT OF [illegible] on the south-east corner of 5th-av. and 50th-st.; terms liberal. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON [illegible] 25th-st., below 2d-av. Size 25x100. At a reasonable [illegible]. Inquire No. 228 3d-av.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

HARLEM.—FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON THE [illegible] 129th-st., below 2d-av. Inquire of S. [illegible], No. 2 Pine-st., corner of 2d av. and 123d-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—TO DESIRABLE TENANTS AT RE-[illegible], No. 176 Hudson-st., 3½-story and base-[illegible] house; water, gas, large yard. No. 173 Hudson-st., (opposite third door,) twelve rooms; water and gas. [illegible] dwelling, Nos. 487, 485 and 491 Washington-[illegible] for the transfer and California steamers. Large [illegible], fronting Hudson river. Workshops, &c., &c. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 209 Hudson-st.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A [illegible] price, to a good tenant, a good and large [illegible] with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a [illegible] with walks, shrubbery, &c., situated on south [illegible] between Lorimer and Leonard sts., [illegible] forty lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, [illegible] apply to C. E. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, [illegible], New-York.

CHEAP RENT.—TO LET, THE SMALL THREE-[illegible] house No. 20 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, three [illegible] from the Hamilton-avenue ferry; house has bal-[illegible] and small court-yard in front; water would be in-[illegible] to a desirable tenant. Apply to JAMES [illegible], No. 209 Hudson-st.

$350.—TO LET—A NICE THREE-STORY [illegible] house, in West 33d-st., between Broadway and [illegible]. House in excellent condition; gas fixtures and [illegible] complete. Street paved with Belgian pavement. [illegible] to the owner at Ornamental Iron Works, No. 522 [illegible], opposite St. Nicholas.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE [illegible] front house, with high basement, under cellar, all [illegible] modern improvements, No. 121 West 36th-st., be-[illegible] Broadway and 7th-av. Apply to T. S. YARD, [illegible] 7th-av., druggists, corner of 36th-st., or of S. [illegible], No. 26 Grove-st.

TO LET—STORE, BASEMENT AND CELLAR OF No. 29 Beekman-st., each floor about ninety feet deep, with two fire-proof vaults. Capital location for hardware, paper, drug or leather trade. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 209 Hudson-st.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW [illegible] corner Broadway and Fulton-st., suitable [illegible], lawyers, architects, [illegible], &c. Apply, on the premises, to J. [illegible], Room No. 23.

TO LET—EITHER SINGLY OR TO A PARTY OF [illegible], the second story of a first-class house, [illegible] furnished; also, a room for a young man [illegible] or without partial board. Inquire at No. 35 West [illegible]th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Private family.

TO LET—TWO NEW MEDIUM SIZED FIRST-[illegible] 3-story brown-stone houses in 42d-st., between [illegible] and 6th avs., with all the modern improvements. [illegible] May. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 [illegible] 30th-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND CELLAR [illegible] No. 488 Broadway, below 25 feet front, 44 feet in [illegible] to Thomas Gaher, 175 feet deep, for cars or four [illegible] R. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., [illegible] Broadway.

TO LET—FOR A HOTEL OR LARGE BOARD-[illegible], the house corner of 5th-av. and West 26th-st., [illegible] through to Broadway opposite Madison-square. Inquire at No. 186 5th-av.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CON-[illegible] housekeeping, and wish to find a respecta-[illegible] family who will rent part of a house for that pur-[illegible]; perfect satisfaction will be given as to the char-[illegible] and responsibility of the advertiser. Address, [illegible] description and terms, E. A. M., Box No. 114 *Times* [illegible].

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO LET, [illegible] and possession immediate, a large room, suit-[illegible] for a publication office, Engraver's office, or for any [illegible] requiring top-end light. Apply in Publication [illegible].

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A small 3-story and basement brick house [illegible] West 11th-st., containing 8 rooms; possession [illegible] if wished. Apply to N. HENDRICKS, 13 Bey-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE AND EIGHT LOTS, TO A [illegible], respectable family, who will take one or two [illegible] to board. Location in Brooklyn, near a rail-[illegible]. Address HOUSE, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

HOUSE AND EIGHT LOTS TO LET—TO A [illegible], respectable family who will take one or two [illegible] to board. Address HOUSE, Box No. 140, [illegible] Office.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—[illegible] suite of offices in the Bible-House, Astor-place; [illegible] the suite of three offices fronting on 3d-av. These [illegible] are all heated without extra charge.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE [illegible], foot of East 24th-st. Well-lighted rooms and [illegible] horse power. Inquire on the premises. Also, lot [illegible] of machinists' tools for sale.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR NO. 48 ANN-ST., [illegible] occupied as a printing-office. Inquire on the [illegible] of A. A. WHITEBORN, or of F. MANY, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

TO LET—NO. 139 WEST FORTY-THIRD-ST., [illegible] floor, to a small American family; gas and [illegible]. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE FIRST LOFT OF NO. 161 LIBER-[illegible], 100, with good office. Inquire on the [illegible].

BUSINESS FOR SALE, NEAR BROAD-[illegible]—Good very large and several small [illegible] JOHN GAUDU, 128 Walker-st.

TO LET—TO LET—FURNISHED [illegible] or unfurnished, the basement of private resi-[illegible] No. 28 West 24th-st. Inquire on the premises.

[illegible] LAW OFFICES ON [illegible]. Apply to GALE, [illegible].

AGRICULTURAL.

BUCKEYE PREMIUM MOWER,
WITH FLEXIBLE FOLDING BAR.

The farmer, intending to purchase a Mower, will find it to his advantage to examine the Buckeye before purchasing. In all those points which have given Mowers a deserved reputation, that of THE BEST MOWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD, together with several important improvements added the present season. Descriptive circulars with testimonials forwarded by mail.

JOHN F. ADRIANCE,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
Nos. 205 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt, New-York.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

[illegible] consisting of PLOWS, HAY [illegible] RAKES, CULTIVATORS, HARROWS, [illegible] &c.

[illegible] No. 34 Cortlandt-st.

[illegible] AND CHOICE [illegible] at all prices and all [illegible] [illegible] choice [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE LOTS AND WATER RIGHTS
ON 10TH ST. AND EAST RIVER.
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 15, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, under the direction of M. Kalbfleisch, Esq., referee:

Two valuable lots of land, situate on the northerly side of 10th-st., and commencing 100 feet east of 1st-av., each having a width by 25 feet 6 inches in depth.

Also—1 valuable lot adjoining, 25 feet 9 inches in width by 25 feet 6 inches in depth.

Together with the water right in front of the same, from the bulk-head and Avenue A, being a space of 100 feet in front. 50 per cent. can remain on mortgage.

Maps will be prepared, at the Office of the Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

WILLIAM TOPPING & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

EXTRA SALE OF STRAW GOODS.

WILLIAM TOPPING & Co.,

Store Nos. 9 and 11 Park Place and No. 8 Murray-st.,

Will sell, THIS DAY, May 14,

At 11 o'clock,

200 cases STRAW AND PALM-LEAF GOODS, Embracing a full assortment of Ladies', Misses', Men's and Boys' straw Bonnets, Bleachery and Hats, in every variety of material and style.

Catalogues and goods ready early on morning of sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF GREEN AND HOT-HOUSE PLANTS.

INCLUDING ABOUT 800 CAMELLIAS.

A. J. BLEECKER, late of Leeds & Bleecker, Auctions, on THURSDAY, May 17, 1860, at 10½ o'clock, in their salesrooms, No. 7 Pine-st., near Broadway,

A LARGE COLLECTION of GREEN and HOT-HOUSE PLANTS,

Including about 800 CAMELLIAS, Wax Plants, Daphnes, Jasmines, ORANGE TREES, Yuccas, Aucubas, Myrtle, Camellias, Achenia, Laurustinus ROSES azalias, &c.

The above are all from one of the most celebrated nurseries near New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

166 VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES,

situated on First avenue, Avenue A, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th sts.

ALSO, VALUABLE WATER-RIGHTS,

At auction, on TUESDAY, 15th May, instant, At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

By order of Daniel T. Kemp, Esq., Assignee.

THE SALE WILL BE PEREMPTORY.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

BROWN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers—Salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, MAY 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 100 East 31st-st., all the elegant household furniture, oil-paintings, real bronzes, silverware, contained in said house, the owner leaving for Europe.

The drawing and reception rooms contain richly-carved rosewood sofas in figured satin, splendid French plate pier and mantel mirrors, in gilt frames, and stationary marble-top consoles to match; elegant blue and gold satin window-curtains, lined with silk, with heavy gilt and richly-carved cornices, richly emeroidered lace window-curtains, beautiful rosewood corner etageres, superb bronze and ormolu mantel-clock, 21 days; real bronze statuettes, groups, &c.; beautiful Italian mantel-lamps, under glass shades; elegant paintings on porcelain and pearl, very rich ormolu and bronze chandeliers, rich side-brackets to match; one elegant ebony colored corner-table, richly-carved statuary-marble-top centre-tables, rich velvet tapestry carpets, one elegantly-carved rosewood 7½-octave grand-action overstrung piano-forte, made by Lighte, Newton & Bradbury, cost $1,000; black walnut piano-stool and cover.

Chambers—Velvet carpets, suits superb carved rosewood, bedsteads, spring palliasses, very heavy pure curled hair mattresses, richly carved rosewood amour à glace, richly carved dressing bureaus, with statuary marble tops; brocatelle and lace window-curtains, with cornices; lady's sewing machine, superb oil-paintings, landscapes, cattle-scenes English line-engravings, mantel ornaments, Parian figures, straw and oil carpets, luxurious French bedsteads and bureaus.

Basement—Rich velvet carpets, parlor buffet with marble top, one extension dining table to match, solid oak mathematical tables, rich oak arm-chairs in green figured velvet to match, carved frame oval mirrors, oak lounge in morocco, elegant bronze chandeliers, oil paintings, cabinet size, rich cut-glass ware, silver-plated breakfast, tea and dining sets in German silver, rich pictures, asparagus, pie and crumb knives; silver plated tea and coffee urns, &c. hot water dishes for game and vegetables.

Library—Rich carved rosewood suite, do. centre table, one elegant bronze and ormolu mantel clock, 21 days, rich bronze chandeliers, oil paintings on copper, cabinet size, one splendid painting on porcelain ("Magdalen"), rich lounge and easy chair, do. Turkish chair, &c.

NOTICE.—Cards of admission can be had to view the furniture and paintings on Monday previous to the sale by application at our salesrooms.

W. B. WESTCOTT & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD furniture at public auction, the property of a gentleman leaving the City. W. B. WESTCOTT & CO. will sell on MONDAY, May 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant residence, No. 113 West 21st-st., near 6th-av.-sale to commence at 10½ o'clock punctually—the catalogue comprising the largest and richest assortment of household furniture and works of art offered, at auction this season, viz., 7-octave piano-forte, rosewood drawing-room suite, etageres, mirrors, bookcase, centre tables, velvet carpets, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, lace curtains, oil-paintings, bronzes, china vases, card tables, easy chairs, lounges, buffets, extension table, China and other ware, silver-plated ware, table cutlery, rosewood dressing bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, commodes, shaving stand, amour à glace, wardrobes, hair and spring mattresses, feather beds, blankets, Brussels carpets, rugs, &c. Also, a desirable assortment of basement and kitchen furniture. Sale rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, May 15, at 10½ o'clock at the salesroom, No 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites in crimson brocatelle, carved library suite in green rops, rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany marble-top washstands, do. dressing bureaus, rosewood and oak extension dining tables, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, blankets, coverlids, &c., book-cases and secretaries, enameled cottage suites, toilet sets, mahogany sofas and chairs covered in hair cloth, lounges in brocatelle, lace window curtains, gilt frame mantle mirrors, cutlery, china, glass and crockery ware. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture, with the sale will commence.

THOMAS GELDS, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, (Monday,) May 15, at 10½ o'clock at the private residence of D. O. Whitney, Esq., No. 89 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., costly household furniture, rosewood piano-forte, etageres, library, &c., magnificent drawing-room suites carved in solid rosewood, covered with black, green and gold satin, rosewood piano-forte, wood and covers, etagere, escritoire, bookcase, velvet and Brussels carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, real bronze ornaments, statuary, &c., dining-room extension table, buffet, glass and silver ware, &c.; also, chamber furniture of every kind en suite, rosewood bedsteads, beds, washstands, commodes, wardrobe, hair mattresses, &c., all the basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

J. MILNER TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—PEREMPTORY SALE—Tuesday May 15. Commencing at 10½ o'clock at No. 58 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. J. Milner Taylor will sell as above, to cover advances, all the furniture, carpets, oil paintings, fine cut-glass, French and Bohemian cut and engraved glass, glassware, silver and plated tea-sets, castors, forks and spoons, &c., &c., in dwelling as above. Also, an elegant 7-octave piano-forte, round corners, rosewood case, pearl keys—a superior instrument, nearly new.

Sale positive, without regard to weather. Catalogues at hours. Goods can be examined morning of sale.

N. B.—5th and 6th av. stages pass near the house.

JOSEPH HUKEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MAY 15, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn:

A large and general assortment of furniture, rosewood and mahogany pianos, music-box, seven tunes; sewing machines, three sets of gas fixtures, pier glasses, mahogany and other parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, book-cases, wardrobes, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 29, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos 246 to 294 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent, (Municipal Making Fund,) dated July 30, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated.

L. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, IN THE REAR BUILDINGS of the Florence Hotel, corner Broadway and Walker-st., on MONDAY, May 14, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the furniture contained therein, consisting of carpets, mirrors, pictures, bureaus, chairs, washstands, bedsteads, beds, mattresses, bedding, pillows, settee, curtains, &c.; the whole of which will be sold without reserve. Catalogues on morning of sale.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers—Salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st.

MONDAY, MAY 14, AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT Barnum's American Museum, from the stage to the lecture-room; a large and valuable collection of curiosities, panoramas, dioramas, dissolving views and chromatropes, microscopes and views, wax figures and other rare and interesting articles of exhibition. Catalogues can be had at our office or at the Museum.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No 454 Canal-st., the entire genteel furniture, &c., of a large house: elegant tapestry, three-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, centre tables, lace and damask curtains, pier and mantel mirrors, parlor suites, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, toilet ware, and a fine assortment of everything for housekeepers and others.

J. S. H. BARCLIFF, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND FANCY GOODS—TUESDAY, May 15, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., an extra large positive sale of best and second hand goods in lots for dealers. No postponement—no reserve—call and see.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. GALE, NO. 49 DEY-STREET, ON TUESDAY, May 15, at 10 o'clock A. M., 300 cases boots, shoes and brogans of a desirable assortment, suitable for the City and country trade. Also, about 50 lots of stock goods, which will be sold without reserve by A. D. GALE, No. 49 Dey-st.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—S. & J. BOGART, office, No. 17 North William-st., will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 16, at 11 o'clock, at No. 1,139 Broadway, manufacturing machines, three sets of gas fixtures, kitchen utensils, and materials in process of manufactory into mills.

STEPHEN CUTTER, Assignee.

J. D. HERVEY, Auctioneer,

AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY, OF PLANTS, roses, trees, flowering shrubs, dahlias, verbenas, chrysanthemums, grape-vines, honey-suckles, &c., at No 235 Madison-lane, at 12 o'clock.

SPORTING.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—WEDNESDAY, May 16, at 2 P. M.—Match for $2,000. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness. Mr. D. Talman names ch. g. Hiram Woodruff, by Hiram Woodruff, dam by Mambrino Chief. Mr. D. Talman names ch. g. George M. Patchen, by Hiram Woodruff, dam by Mambrino Chief. The above will leave the foot of Fulton-ferry, Brooklyn, at 1:45 P. M. for the course. Tickets, 50 cents. A'so, Union course, L. I., every Wednesday and Saturday by stage.

HAWES & WHITE, Proprietors.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

LUDDEN & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.

We desire to inform the Profession, the Trade and the Public generally, that having rebuilt our Factory, recently destroyed by fire, on a greatly enlarged and improved plan, we are now prepared to supply our friends with our

NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
PIANO-FORTES.

In rebuilding our factory, years of experience have enabled us to introduce very many improvements, both in the structure of the building and in the machinery, and in getting up our NEW PIANO-FORTE our aim and determination has been to produce an instrument that shall defy competition. Our first artists have cheerfully testified to the great superiority of our NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES. We cordially invite all to examine for themselves.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN,
for churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms,
NO. 283 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument (patented in the United States May 3, 1859) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered so popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI METTERBER, &c. &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depôt: $45, $60, $100, $125, $150, $200, $250, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 283 Broadway, Importers of Busson
Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
MANUFACTURING PIANOS.

We are now offering a full assortment of piano-fortes, all of which are of our own manufacture, and warranted in every respect. By permission, we refer to the undersigned parties, who, from personal experience for many years, can recommend our instruments, both as to their quality and durability:

Winslow, Lanier & Co.	E. D. Morgan & Co.
Gary, Howard, Sanger & Co.	Colgate & Co.
Bowen, Holmes & Co.	J. H. Ransom & Co.
Brokaw, Potter & Co.	Betts, Nichols & Co.
Hasluhurst & Smith.	Shelton, Hoyt & Co.
Thomas Owen & Son.	Joseph Foulkes' Sons.
Merrick & Bull.	Ivison & Phinney.

And others.

Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufactures for the past thirty-five years.

Also, for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.

Pianos to rent.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDREOR-GANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music-books, and all kinds of musical merchandise at the lowest possible prices. Second hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $100. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte for $200; richly finished with round corners, nearly new, circular scale, carved mouldings, best City makers, with warrantee; full rich tone; is without a spot or blemish; can be fully tested. Apply at No. 676 6th-av., near 40th-st., from 7 A. M. till 7 P. M., for three days.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.

T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

BANJO TAUGHT.—BANJO TAUGHT AT THE pupil's residence in New-York or Brooklyn, making the pupil proficient in a course of lessons, $5. Single lessons 50 cents. Address G. C. D., Box No. 206 Times Office.

HAINES BROS., MAUFACTURERS OF first-class piano-fortes at extreme low prices. Sale-room, No. 626 Broadway, next to Laura Keene's. Factories corner of 2d-av. and 21st-st. Pianos for hire, and rent deducted if purchased.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEwood Piano-forte, warranted in every respect, will be sold at a great bargain; or a second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $130.

Call and see them.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTES, or the Violin Piano, for sale at the music-store of WM HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, between Prince and Spring sts.

FOR SALE—A NEW, EXTRA-FINE-TONED UPright cabinet piano, 7-octave, full iron frame, carved legs; warranted to keep in tune. At No. 562 Broadway, near Prince st.

ALBERT WEBER'S OVERSTRUNG Grand-action iron-frame piano-fortes, unsurpassed in sweetness and power, beauty and durability. Warranted for 3 years. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID GRAND PLEYEL PIano, in perfect order—the owner leaving the country. To be seen at Descombe's music rooms, No. 149 9th st., near Broadway.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 19th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

JUDSON & MUNGER HAVE REMOVED from No. 722 to No. 626 Broadway, (next door to Laura Keene's Theatre,) with Haines Bros. Pianos to let.

RAILROADS.

TO THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

NEW-York, May 8, 1860.

CHANGE OF SPECIAL TRAIN.

The New-York and Erie Railroad will dispatch a SPECIAL TRAIN for delegates to the Republican National Convention, leaving Dépôt foot of Duane st., New-York, SUNDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 8 P. M., reaching Chicago on Monday evening at 9 P. M. The seats of New York residing in Chicago will give a grand reception to delegates by this train.

Regular Through Express Trains for Chicago leave New-York at 7.00 and 9.00 A. M., and 5.00 P. M. every day except Sunday.

Excursion tickets from New-York to Chicago and return for $33 00, or from Dunkirk to Chicago and return for $13 00, good from May 9 to June 1, or two days after adjournement; may be procured from Dépôt foot Duane-st., Nos. 193 or 241 Broadway, or at Dépôt Jersey City.

CHAS. MINOT,
Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st., Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 8:35 and 10:45 A. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M. Emigrant 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included), and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FARE $15.—FOR THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION AT CHICAGO, MAY 16, 1860.—Excursion tickets to the Chicago Convention, from Buffalo to Chicago and return, can be purchased at the Dépôt of the Lake Shore Railroad, Buffalo, for the round trip. The tickets will be good from the 10th to the 18th inst. westward, and from Chicago eastward to the 25th inst. Excursion tickets from Buffalo or Dunkirk can also be procured at the office of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

For further information call at office, 193 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, April 30, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge 8:30 A. M., 1 and 5:30 P. M.; for White Plains, 11 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt: to Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt; for Albany, 9 A. M. Mail, connecting with the New York Central Railroad. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:20 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.; White Plains, 6 and 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.; Dover Plains, 8 A. M.; Albany, 11 A. M. JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Trains leave pier foot of Duane st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. Mail, 9 A. M. for Dunkirk and intermediate Stations. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

N. MASON, Receiver.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, &c., *via* steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M., and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday. Cars will run through to the Long Branch boarding-houses by the 18th June next, in connection with the splendid steamer RIP VAN WINKLE.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

CHICAGO CONVENTION.—EXCURSION TICKets, at reduced rates, will be sold *via* NEW-YORK CENTRAL and HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. For sale at the Ticket-offices and Dépôts, No. 60 Warren-st., and 34th-st.

New-York, May 8, 1860.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 10 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 U. BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NORRIS. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK

ISSUE
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Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

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Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills in sums to suit.

S. M. WOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND AUCTIONEERS
For the Purchase and Sale of
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, RAILROAD STOCKS, AND OTHER SECURITIES,
S. M. WOOD,
W. L. B. STOCK,
F. S. BOGUE,
No. 77 Cedar-st., and
No. 75 West 40th-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY the 28th day of May, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 35 of the laws of 1860, and in accordance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor April 25, 1860.

The said stock will consist of two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly from taxation; the principal redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the person whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROSWELL G. ROWLAND, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 28, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, March 29, 1860.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of $5 per share upon the Capital Stock of the Company be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 15th day of May, 1860; and that the same be payable on the stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City, and on the stock registered in London at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co.; and that Bottes desiring to pay their installments in London, may pay the same at the rate of four shillings two pence sterling to the dollar.

Resolved, That the Transfer Books be closed on the 10th day of May, and reopened on the 16th, and that no transfers be permitted after that date of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid.

Resolved, That interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum be allowed upon all assessments paid previous to the 15th of May and charged at the same rate upon all assessments paid after that date.

By order of the Board.

A. F. BURNSIDE, Treasurer.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD BONDS.—The following Six per cent. Bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies were stolen from the fire-proof in the office of the undersigned on the evening of Feb 23, 1859: Nos. 478, 477, 478, 484, 502, 503, 536, 537, 544, 545, of $1 000 each, redeemable in 1889. Coupons payable June 1 and Dec. 1, 1859, attached.

All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped; and application will be made to the joint Board for a renewal of them at their meeting in July next, at the Company's Office in Princeton, N. J.

Should any of the above Bonds be offered for sale, information of the same to Gaw, Macelester & Co., Walnut-st, Philadelphia, or Hopkins & Co., No. 53 Merchants' Exchange, New-York will be thankfully received.

R. P. LARDNER, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1860

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	147,088

This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, April 24, 1860.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of (13) Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 15th day of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 5th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 16th proximo.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY.—No. 66 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 12, 1860.—At a meeting of the stockholders of this Company held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year:

Hobart Ford, D. R. Stanford, Thomas M. Shepard, James T. Sanford, Wm. H. Webb, James R. Whiting, Adam Stodart, G. B. Lemer, C. S. Marshall.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, C. S. MARSHALL was chosen President, DAVID R. STANFORD Vice President, and HOWARD MATHER Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 68 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the "Proposals of December 18, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 16th of June next.

C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 18th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the first day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank.

March 27, 1860. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.—At the regular monthly meeting of Directors held this day a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits payable on and after the 19th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of May 11 to the 21st inst. By order of the Board

FREDERICK HOFFMAN, Sec.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—AT A stated meeting of the Trustees of the Greenwich Savings Bank, held on Thursday the 10th inst., D. A. Cushman was unanimously elected President of this Bank, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Francis T. Nugent. WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, JOHN S. DICKERSON, Secretaries.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—TRANSFER NOTICE.—An election of Directors for the above named Company will be held in Chicago the 6th of June next, therefore the Transfer Books in New-York will be closed on the 25th inst. at the close of business, and be reopened the 7th of June.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by

THOMAS DANNY & CO., No. 29 Wall-st.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Association will be held at the banking house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 14, at 12 o'clock.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

P. W. GALLAUDET
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 11 PINE-ST.,
where he will continue to buy and sell on commission, HARDWARE, METAL, and other BUSINESS PAPER.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

MAILLARD'S CHOCOLATE.

Chocolate de Sante,
Chocolate de Familles,
Chocolate a la Vanilla,
Chocolate Double Vanille,
Chocolate Pur Excellence,
Chocolate Ferruginous,
Chocolate Homœopathic,
Chocolate Dreams,
Chocolate Caramels.

All the above are of the best quality, and equal to any imported Chocolate, and does not cost half the price.

HENRY MAILLARD,
No. 428 Broadway.
Wholesale Factory,
Nos. 158 and 160 Mercer-st.

CITY MILLS,
Nos. 225, 226 and 227, Washington-st., N. Y.
COFFEE, TEAS, SPICES,
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHERS,
Only manufacturers of pure DANDELION COFFEE.
All who wish good health and
good Coffee, should use the Dandelion.
None genuine unless bearing our signature.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NEW NO. 89, MIDDLE aisle Reformed Dutch Church, 5th av., corner of 29th st.; eligibly situated. Apply to J. F. VANVLECK, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

STEAM—NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The Vanderbilt European Line United States Mail Steamships sail between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

	FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	RETURNING FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON.
ILLINOIS, Griffin	Sat., May 19	Wed., June 6
VANDERBILT, Lefevre	Sat., June 16	Wed., July 4
ILLINOIS	Sat., June 30	Wed., July 18
VANDERBILT	Sat., July 28	Wed., Aug. 15
ILLINOIS	Sat., Aug. 11	Wed., Aug. 29
VANDERBILT	Sat., Sept. 8	Wed., Sept. 26

These ships have water-tight compartments.

Price of passage either way the same.

1st cabin $150 and $100; 2d cabin $60.

Certificates of passage issued from Europe to America.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, Agent, 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

A. R. CHRYSTIE, Agent, 27 Rue Richelieu, Paris.

OAKFORD & CO., No. 67 Grace-Church-st., London.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, May 26, at 10 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that, in the event of a collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail JUNE 23.

FOR HAVANA.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Leaving every 20 days from each port,
Steamship QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.

This well known and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on TUESDAY, May 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 45 North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board, on presentation of clearance.

Freight received on the 21st inst. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 36 South-st.

SHIPMENTS TO JAPAN.

The subscriber is prepared to make consignments direct to Japan, as he represents the house of JOHN ALLMAND, Jr., & CO., KANAGAWA JAPAN.

Parties who are disposed to be the first in the market with direct shipments as above will do well to confer with the undersigned, as a Clipper Bark

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the North Star.

$1,242,000 IN SPECIE.

Revolutionary Movements in New-Granada.

The Washoe Excitement in California.

THE BULKHEAD BILL VETOED.

The steamship *North Star* arrived at this port on Saturday, from Aspinwall on the 4th inst., bringing the California mails and specie shipment of April 25. The specie list by this arrival is $1,242 391.

The news from South and Central America has been chiefly anticipated in our dispatches received by Overlands, and that from California was received, in part, by the Pony Express.

THE ISTHMUS.

Exciting Revelations in Bogota—Movements of Gen. Herran—Naval Movements, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Friday, May 4, 1860.

We have dates from Bogota only up to 31st March. The danger of a general revolution is becoming every day more imminent. Not only has Congress declined to repeal or modify the obnoxious election law, but it has declared it to be a just and proper one, and that it must be executed at all hazards. The accusations brought by Gen. MOSQUERA, Governor of the State of Canea, before Congress, against President OSPINA, of having subverted the Constitution, have not only been overruled, but Gen. MOSQUERA in turn is accused of rebellious acts, and a determination expressed to bring him to punishment. It appears that Gen. HERRAN, with all his influence, is powerless to allay the storm that is brewing. The Government is raising troops in the most arbitrary and despotic manner, many persons of high standing and education being forced into the army. Gen. MOSQUERA, on the other hand, declares that he will not suffer the unconstitutional laws to be enforced in Cauca, and that he will draw off thet State from the Confederation until more just and liberal principles shall obtain with the national rulers. Indeed, when he shall hear, as he will in a few days, that 500 stand of arms, his private property, in transit over this Isthmus for Cauca, have been seized and appropriated by the National Intendente here, he will no doubt at once declare his independence; and, indeed, it would astonish nobody if, joined by the States of Magdalena, Bolivar and Santander, he should march upon Bogota and drive OSPINA into retirement. Considering that an election for a new President takes place next month, and that OSPINA's four years will expire in March next, it would seem that MOSQUERA might wait and suffer a little injustice rather than resort to civil war; but then he is ambitious, impatient of rule, and never satisfied unless he is in hot water.

The flag-ship *Lancaster*, Commodore MONTGOMERY, sailed from Panama for the Central American and Mexican coast on Saturday, the 27th. The *Powhatan*, *Saranac* and *Levant* are now in that port. The *Wyoming* is on the Central American coast, and the *St. Mary's* on the Mexican coast. The frigate *Sabine* and the *Falmouth* are at Aspinwall, and the *St. Louis* at San Juan del Norte. The *Relief* sailed from Aspinwall for Boston April 26. Mr. A. O. SHUTT, of Mount Holly, N. J., Captain's Clerk on the *Levant*, died at Aspinwall on the 20th April. He had just returned from a visit to the United States, to join the *Levant*.

Lieut. Geo. P. WELLS, of Pennsylvania, died on the *Sabine* at Aspinwall April 26.

JESUS MALO, who murdered his brother, the Governor of Cundinamarca, in the streets of Bogota, was condemned to death, and afterward had his sentence commuted to imprisonment, escaped a short time since and came to Panama. He was arrested on the 26th at the Island of Taboga, while attempting to get on board the British steamer for Callao.

A Mr. FIFIELD, of Franconia, N. H., who has been working in Caldera, Chili, who was here on his way home, died at the Howard House to-day.

The *John L. Stephens* to-day brings only *two* passengers for New-Orleans.

The Panama mail, including the Pacific Naval fleet's bags, was accidentally left behind to-day at Panama.

"Gen. BOB WEBAT," from Acapulco, was a passenger on the *John L. Stephens*, and goes to Vera Cruz on the *Daniel Webster vid* Havana to-day. F. W. R.

CALIFORNIA.

Gov. Downey Suddenly Achieves Fame—He Vetoes the Bulkhead Bill—The Newspapers on the Bulkhead—A New Auction Bill to Despoil the Alta, and a New Libel Law for the Bulletin's Behoof—Substance of the Mining News—The Place to Sell Bleeded Cattle, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, April 20, 1860.

On Tuesday the whole town went mad with sudden joy of the announcement that Gov. DOWNEY had vetoed the Bulkhead bill. Cannon were fired—147 guns on the Plaza, of which 101 were for the pincky Governor—from North Beach and from South Beach. The flag bearing the city arms was run up on the City Hall in token of the city's redemption from an anticipated sale; the national bunting was displayed on the shipping, the public houses and on all flag-staffs. Men fell to shaking hands for delight; Irishmen carried their heads particularly erect, for it was an Irishman who had done it. Arrangements are being made to give the Governor such a reception, on the adjournment of the Legislature, as no other man ever had here. In San Francisco it is difficult to find the person who does not rub his hands with glee at the mention of DOWNEY's name, and pronounce him in more or less elegant terms a brick.

The veto was, on the whole, unexpected. The power of the combination that had secured the passage of the Bulkhead bill through the Legislature, after its policy had been made an issue in the State election, and a decided popular negative had been given to the scheme, was well appreciated. People alleged that LATHAM was taken from the Executive chair and borne to the United States Senate by the Bulkheaders, not from any love to the man, but because he had pledged himself in his Inaugural to oppose it. They elevated him to get rid of him. They ruled the party that ruled the State, and if DOWNEY, accidentally a Governor, had any political aspirations it seemed as if he could dictate to that power his own terms. For venturing to stem so strong a tide, for daring to trust his future to Providence, and doing what almost universally wee conceded to be right, there are no phrases of compliment too extravagant for the people of the city to employ towards him.

It is scarcely possible that the bill can be passed over the Governor's veto. Still it may happen—its friends had strength enough to postpone its consideration until 10 o'clock to-day.

But whatever becomes of the bill, the rash newspaper organs that have made such work for its friends are not to go unpunished, if there is any effective chivalry left in the Sacramento swindlers. The *Alta* has been faithful and consistent in its denunciation of the Bulkhead from the start; and about once a day its denunciation has rolled over the edges of the measure itself, and blistered the fingers of all who held by it. On Monday morning last, the *Alta* woke up to find that, all unobserved, a bill had been introduced, so long ago as the 7th of April, into the Assembly, referred to a Committee—where no one would think of looking for it—and favorably reported to the House—a bill for the *Alta*'s special delectation. It provides that the Governor shall have the appointment, with the consent of the Senate, of all auctioneers!—he alone to limit the number in each county; all sales made by any auctioneer not of the Governor's appointment to be void; and the unappointed auctioneer that dared to cry off a hind pup, or a bedquilt at a fair, to be severely punished! Such a law would, of course, be a public and unprecedented outrage; but, then, it would turn over the "auctioneer's advertising" in a body to the *Herald*—which sadly needs it—which seems to have bid for it by its sudden reconciliation to the Bulkhead, and with whose proprietor the bill has the reputation of having originated. From time immemorial the auctioneers have advertised together in some one paper. They do not pay maddening prices, but they carry a good deal of character to the paper that they employ, and the morning papers are always ready to add light for it. When the *National* died, and its still fluid blood was injected into the *Herald*'s veins, chivroughbred Democrats hoped the time of the *Alta*—which is independent in its politics—had come to stand upon its last legs. But not being smart enough for its rival in town, the *Herald* people have gone up to a friendly Legislature for aid. The thing being fairly aired, we should expect it to wilt; but calculations are mighty uncertain in regions where the trade-winds blow so constantly all the Spring afternoons.

But if the *Alta* has irritated the Bulkheaders, the *Bulletin* has swathed them in fly plasters every night and polished them off next day with sandpapers. *Nulla dies sine* a libel, has been its rule. It has put this and that together, and drawn an inference about one Senator and another, with a perfect recklessness of the expense of suits for damaged characters. Its reliance always was upon the universal sentiment of San Francisco that no motives too bad could be alleged for some of the votes for the Bulkhead. For the *Bulletin's* especial behoof, Senator WHEELER has introdneed a good, wholesome libel law, by virtue of which an indignant legislator, or other person who feels himself aggrieved by a newspaper, can take the publisher, editor, *attachés*, one or all of them, by the nose and drag them into any county in the State where the offensive matter has circulated, any time within three years after the day of publication, for trial. From the time of filing the complaint the plaintiff may file with the Recorder of the county where the paper is printed, a notice that the action is pending, and from that time the press, types, and everything belonging to the establishment, will be subject to sale under execution upon judgment, and no subsequent sale shall defeat the right of the plaintiff to seize the same on such execution. Would not thet be a sweetener for long-tongued and glib-penned leader-writers? Would not an editor sleep sweet o' nights with the consciousness that any stupid old ass, who has been truthfully assured of his standing in community, mey, three years after he has given up legislating and has made his fortune and a fresh character in guano or Washoe, come down upon him now, the father of an interesting family, for a true word spoken in jest in bis paper when he was a lone bachelor? Would not newspaper property be salable, stable and luxurlantly desirable? With every man's estimated damages brooding as a mortgage and a lien over it for three years in advance, conldn't a man raise the wind upon it with celerity and ease? But the Parsons clique, who have had the State by the nose for two years back, hate the *Bulletin* a little worse than they love money, and it would be odd if even this pretty bill were not passed for the Governor to veto. The session's approaching end may prevent the necessary dragooning to make it go down, however, on so short notice.

A bill showed its head above the surface of the Assembly a day or two since, and then sank back forever. If it had been acted into a law, very little damage would have been done and infinite good. It provided for the repeal of all acts passed during the existing session.

The bill giving a bonus of $100,000 to the two first telegraph companies that shall connect their wires with the lines from the East, was ordered engrossed in the Senate yesterday. It requires the lines to effect their eastern connections within 18 months, and gives $60,000 to the line that is first finished, and $40,000 to the second; the payments each to be in ten annual and equal installments.

Bills have passed the Senate authorizing the City of San Francisco to subscribe $600,000 to the capital stock of the San Francisco and San José Railroad Company, authorizing San Mateo County to subscribe $100,000, and Santa Clare $200,000 to the same stock,—all conditioned on an affirmative popular vote of the people on the project. Nevada County, too, was authorized by the Senate on the same terms to subscribe $200,000 to the Nevada and Auburn Railroad. The bill creating a State Geologist awaits the signature of the Governor.

Before Assemblyman BALL died, he signed a statement of the affray which proved fetal to him, and which, substantially, is the same that yon have already received. It is easy to forsee the fate of his murderer in the story of Judge Terry, whose trial has been again postponed for the Term.

The world is so given to lying about mining inck, that it is a hopeless task to make ont much truth from the stories that are told at this time of year. From the Similkameen (the extreme northern centre of late attraction) the averege report is "humbug." The Portland *News* is down on them. The *Oregonian* objects to giving it np so. The right steady hands seem to be making abont as good wages as a thousand or or two New-York laborers would make at digging clame on the well-worked flats of Long Island Sonnd. From Jacksonville, reports this week vary most extraordinarily. All agree that the Isle claim grows richer every day. As to parallel and adjacent leads, there are no other evidences than the tales of travelers that they are good for anything. The claims are all in the hands of the people of the vicinity, who are right willing to sell at exorbitant prices. The Isle Company, however, from their little coffee-mill arastras, cleaned up for the week ending April 7, over 1,000 ounces of gold! From Washoe we have abundance of itineraries, but no new mining intelligence. At Carson City there was plenty to drink, but little to eat. Hay was selling slowly, because the supply was very limited, at $500 a ton. At Genoa, it sold at 25 cents the pound. There was a fine prospect for a general famine, and for those who survived that, anareby and riots.

In town, except the Veto Jubilee, we have had it pretty quiet. Some sensitive people, who own shabby brick houses, insist that there was an earthquake on Monday night, but they disagree as to the time of its occurrence; and, indeed, as to all its particulars, except the direction of the oscillations—regarding which there is a well-accepted theory fixing them as from northeast to southwest. There was a public sale of quartz specimens from the Isle (Jacksonville) claim, on Tuesday, which brought a premium on their assayed value. Buyers wanted them for mineralogical cabinets, for the lapidaries to work up into articles of jewelry, and for purposes of speculation. Armed with half-a-dozen of these rich chunks, a smart man can locate a claim in some spot—where you can't; after the most assiduous labor, get a color in the pan—sell ont, buy in a hundredth share again, sell out, make a fortune, and quit the country before the first victim discovers he is swindled.

The Japanese corvette is having new masts, and a new suit of sails, at Uncle Sam's expense.

Father LOUIS RIVECCIO, a brilliant young Italian priest, resident here, and lately appointed to officiate at Camp Floyd, Utah, has sent to Archbishop ALAMANY his renunciation of Romanism, and, last Saooath, at the hands of Bishop KIP, (Episcopalian,) he partook of the communion, with the Protestant clergy in attendance.

Take notice, you cattle breeders of the East, this is the place to sell cattle. CHARLES A. ELY, of Ohio, started across the Plains last season with a few pure-bred Devons. He left his stoutest bull, the *Duke of Devon*, footsore on the other side of the mountains, hut adds to the stock, by the way, a fine calf, whose dam is *Jenny Lind*. Yesterday a dozen were sold at public auction, and brenght $7,467, though two of the number were calves under two months old. A two-year-old hull (*Emigrant*) fetched $1,150; another bull fonrteen months old (*Wyandotte, Jr*) brought $1,170. The cow *Jenny Lind*, thirteen years old, brought $767 50. Mr. OSBORNE, of Knoll, Napa County, bonght six of the herd. Whoever eats butter in San Francisco will love Mr. OSBORNE, for there is one great grievance they ell suffer. The best ranche butter, which "takes the rag off" everything but pure Orange County, in ten days becomee dubious; in fifteen terrific, and in twenty, a compound of verdigris. Spoiled cabbege and assafœtida alone could surpass it for villainous taste and odors. Perhaps the Devons can mend this matter.

Spring vegetables are cheap in our market; green peas 4 cents a pound, asparagus 8 cents, pie-plant 6 cents. Strawberries are up yet—say $1 25 a pound.

GLAUCUS.

New-Jersey.

INSTALLATION AT HOBOKEN.—The Rev. ALFRED HARRIS, of Philadelphia, was installed yesterday, as pastor of the Bloomfield-street Baptist Church, Hoboken. Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, of the Norfolk-street Baptist, New-York, preached the sermon, and Rev. Mr. PARNLY, of Jersey City, extended the right hand of fellowship. The church was crowded.

ELECTION FOR CHIEF ENGINEER.—The annual election for Chief Engineer of the Hoboken Fire Department of Hoboken is to take place on Tuesday evening the 15th instant. The candidates are J. M. BOARD, JOHN KENNEDY and JESSE FASH.

THE AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND.—At the Newmarket Spring Meeting, Mr. TEN BROECK's *Prioress* came in second at the Sweepstakes, having been beaten by Mr. MERRY's *Special License*; and *Starke* was beaten by *Precursor* in the race for the Handicap plate. To offset these defeats, however, Mr. TEN BROECK's *Rattlesnake*, by *California*, three years old, won the sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns, Mr. MARTIN's *Confusion* coming in second; while Mr. TEN BROECK's *Panama* easily won the Handicap Sweepstake of 10 sovereigns for three-year-olds, over Lord FITZWILLIAM's *Busy Bee*. So that Mr. TEN BROECK came out exactly even, with two triumphs and two defeats.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ORDINATION SERVICES AT DR. BURGHARD'S CHURCH.—Religious services of more than usual interest were held last evening at the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, the occasion being the ordination of Rev. ARTHUR T. PIERSON to the work of the Gospel ministry. The house was well filled at the hour appointed, and the services were commenced by an appropriate anthem from the choir. Rev. Dr. HUTTON then read the 4th chapter of 2d Corinthians: "Therefore seeing we heve this ministry, as we have received mercy, we faint not." After the opening prayer by the same, Rev. Dr. OWEN gave ont the 517th Hymn, "Go preach my gospel saith the Lord," which was admirably sung by the choir, the congregation joining. Rev. S. D. BURGHARD, D. D., then delivered a sermon from the 11th chapter of Hebrews, 39th and 40th verses: "And these all having obtained a good report through faith, received not the promise: God heving provided some better thing for ns, that they without ns should not be made perfect." The topic of the discourse was the serial and progressive character of Divine Revelation, as shown—1. By chronology; 2. In the facts with which the system of Revelation is connected, and which it reports; 3. By the series of events which mark the Biblical dispensation in the Patriarchal, Mosaic and Christian history; and 4. By the advance in the quality and quantity of religious ideas which it contains. In the absence of Rev. R. D. HITCHCOCK, Rev. Dr. CLARK read the constitutional questions to the candidates, offered the prayer of consecration, and each of the ministers then gave the right hand of fellowship. Dr. CLARK followed with a brief charge, and the interesting services were concluded by singing and the benedriction.

THE AMERICAN FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY AND HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—The twenty-sixth anniversary of the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless was celebrated at the Brosdway Tabernacle last evening. The attendance wes the largest that has ever been gathered in that edifice, and the exercises were more than usually interesting. The chair was occupied by Rev. Dr. BADOSA, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. TYNG, and Hon. E. D. MAXSON, of Allegheny County, N. Y., earnestly pressing the claims of the Society upon the public. About one hundred and fifty of the children of the Home were present in the gallery, and added to the pleasures of the occasion by singing the hymns commencing, "Now in the pleasant Springtime," and "Stand up! Stand up for Jesus." Abstracts of the annual reports were read by C. C. NORTH, Esq., showing that the receipts in the publishing department were $22,878 60, and the payments $21,050 71, leaving a balance of $1,827 89. The receipts for the Home were $20,105 51, and the payments $19,771 92, leaving a balance of $333 59. There is still an incumbrance of $20,000 upon the property of the Society, incurred in erecting the Home Chapel, but measures are in progress for its removal. Six hundred and eighty-three adults and children were received into the Home during the year, and employment and situations were found for 674. The Industrial School register showed 640, making a grand total of 1,997 persons during the year.

THE GOVERNORS' ROOM AND THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.—The City Hall will be fully restored to its pristine dignity and beanty in a brief time, it is said. When the illuminaled clock-dial arrives from England, the cupola will have resumed much of the appearance it had before Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD laid that great ocean telegraph which refused to work. And now the Governor's Room is undergoing renovation, and the greatest exertions are being made to get it in a resplendent condition before the advent amongst us of the renowned Japanese Embassy. The walls heve been restored and painted a light green. The ceiling has been frescoed, and in the centre the American eagle hovers over four shields, while npon each shield is inscribed the word "Excelsior." We are not informed whether the artist meant to imply that the Columbian Bird is to be four times exlinguished by domestic insurrection or foreign foes, but like a four fold Phœnix, to rise as many times from its ashes. Whether that be so or not, it is intended that the Japanese shall gaze on the eagle and the shields and the frescoed designs; and the portraits are to go back to their old places, with the crape-draped eagle (snother eagle,) inscribed with the name of "WEBSTER," and the silk portrait of WASHINGTON, and the "counterfeit presentment" of Mayor WOOD. Everything is to be in order for the astonishment of the Japanese.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY PRISON.—Finding the revolver in the possession of STEPHENS a few days previous to his execution, and that a habit prevailed among the friends of prisoners of secretly giving the latter bottles of liquor, has led to the introduction of a new system in the Tombs. The innovation consists of a stout wire netting, fastened on the inside of the cell doors, which effectually prevents friends, accomplices, or other parties, from passing to the prisoners deadly weapons, intoxicating drinks or implements of escape. Prisoners are also prohibited from hanging any clothing or other articles on the wells facing the corridors, the latter being the only walls through which prisoners can possibly escape. Another new feature deserving of special mention is the furnishing of a library for the prisoners. At present there are some four hundred volumes in the library. They are donations from leading book-publishers and private parties. Of course the books are all of eminently moral stamp. The calls for books shows a just appreciation of them by the prisoners.

TAKING OUT LICENSES.—Corporations and individuals pursuing avocations requiring license from the City, commence to-day taking out their licenses for the ensuing year. First on the list are the pawnbrokers, who have to pay $50 license each. Last year's list gives 54 persons in this City whose business sign is the ancient arms of Lombardy—the three golden balls. Junk-dealers, of which last year's record gives 265, pay $25 each for a license. Junkcarts are taxed only $10 each, but there are a host of them, the last catalogue of names summing up 651. Second-hand dealers and keepers of intelligence offices pay $25 each. Of the former, there are recorded as having taken out licenses a year ago 196, while the dealers in servant girls count up but 42. Cart and hack licenses are not taken out till the 1st of June. The last record gives 3,061 carts and 407 hacks, the license of the former being $10 each and the hacks half this amount. On the 1st of July the proprietors of the omnious lines take out their licenses, the license fee being $20 for each line. There are now 17 omnibus lines in the City, besides eight lines of the Consolidated Stage Company.

THE FIRST PIC NIC OF THIS SEASON.—Will take place to-day, at CONRAD'S Elm Park. At 7½ o'clock in the morning the members of the German Glee Club, "Bloomingdale Froshinn," together with other glee clubs, military companies, and Turnvereins of Brooklyn, Morrisania and Bloomingdale, will assemble in front of the meeting-room of the above-named Society, No. 215 West Thirty-ninth-street, and then proceed, after parading the principal thoronghfares of the upper part of the City, to CONRAD'S Elm Park, where the procession will disperse, and the Societies assemble at the various places designated to them by the Committee of Arrangements previous to their arrival on the ground. After about an hour's rest the main part of the feast will begin. The Societies again will form a line and proceed to a platform, where the Glee Club Frohsinn will be presented with a new banner. A concert, given by the different Glee Clubs, will conclude this part of the festival. Singing, dancing, gymnastic exercises and general amusement will occupy the rest of the day.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF DR. SCUDDER.—The Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, in Fifth-avenue, was filled last evening on the occasion of a farewell address announced to be delivered by Rev. Dr. SCUDDER, the distinguished missionary, previous to his return to India. After the usual introductory Church service, Rev. Dr. FELLS gave a brief statement of the missionary operations connected with the Dutch Reformed Church, and was followed by Rev. Dr. DEWITT, who spoke of the past history of the Society, and paid a fitting tribnte to the memory of several deceased missionaries. Rev. Dr. SCUDDER, the addressed the congregation, and commenced by saying that it was six een years last Sunday since he left this country for India; two years last Saturday since he returned, and that he intended to go back next Saturday, taking the overland route through Europe, arriving in India about the 1st of October. He then proceeded to speak of the missionary work in India, his own labors in connection therewith, and the hopeful prospects of the future.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE SAMUEL G. GOODRICH.—A very large assemblage met on Saturday in St. Bartholomew's Church in Lafayette-place, to pay the last honors to the lamented S. G. GOODRICH, (Peter Parley.) It embraced bankers, lawyers, publishers authors and eavans of high distinction. The impressive funaral service of the Episcopal Church was performed, the Rev. Drs. COOK and MORGAN DIX officiating. The coffin, which was of rosewood studded with silver nails, had been closed on Friday, and was not opened again, but after the conclusion of the services, reposed in the aisle, until removed to the New-Haven depôt, for the purpose of conveying the body to Woodbury, Conn., where it is to be interred. The pall-bearers were Hon. George Folsom, Hon. Jno. A. DIX, James C. Derby, Hiram Ketchum, H. H. Crocker, F. W. Boardman, H. T. Tuckerman, Charles Gould. The arrangements throughout, conducted by Mr. JOHN CANTRELL, the Sexton of the Church, were in keeping with the occasion.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.—Yesterday, a large proportion of the delegates from this City to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, left for their destination on a special train provided for their nse by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company. Amoog the party were several members of the Old and Young Men's General Committee, about a dozen minor offica-holders, besides a number of old campaigners, whose heads have grown gray in political service. The Police department, it is fair to add, was not unrepresented. Two or three Captains will be present at the Convention to preserve "order." The sentiment of this delegation appeared to be in favor of Mr. SEWARD, although there were some BANKS men in the crowd. At 3 o'clock the boat started, and a band in attendance struck up a patriotic air. About seventy more were taken on board on the Jersey side, and it was not long before nine cars, nearly full, had started on their road to the great city of the

ANNIVERSARY OF TAMMANY SOCIETY.—The seventy-first anniversary of the organization of Tammany Society was celebrated in Tammany Hotel on Saturday evening. None but members were admitted. The principal business done was the installation of the thirteen Sachems recently elected, as follows: John H. Dix, John Kelly, Elijah F. Pardy, James Connor, Wilson Small, William D. Kennedy, James B. Nicholson, Wm. Miner, Douglass Taylor, Richard B. Connolly, Nelson J. Waterbury, Henry Vandewater, George E. Baldwin; Secretary, C. C. Childs; Treasurer, Josiah D. Brown. Segamore G. S. Meserve and Wiskinkie S. Duryea were also indncted into office. In about two weeks there will be another meeting for the election of a Grand Sachem to preside over their deliberations. ISAAC V. FOWLER is the present incumbent, and it is said he will be reëlected.

THE SETTLEMENT OF JAMESTOWN.—Yesterday, if it had not been Sunday, would have been a grand gala day with the residents of the Old Dominion. It was the anniversery of the settlement of Jamestown. Undoubtedly the F. F. V.'s will make their demonstration to-day, as it is the intention of the Virginians resident in this City to do. At 3 P. M. to-day the Old Dominion Society will assemble, with their friends, at the Cooper Institute, and listen to an oration by Hon. G. W. SUMMERS, of Virginie, and on Tuesday evening, at the Metropolitan Hotel, the bounties of Nature, improved by Art, will be partaken of, by the same Society, and several invited guests, in the shape of one of the Messrs. LELANDS' best dinners.

FUNERAL OF THE AERONAUT, A. M. CONNOR.—The funeral of the unfortunate aeronaut, AUGUSTUS M CONNOR, who was killed last Thursday in his attempted ascent in the balloon *Venus*, from Palace Garden, ook place on Saturday afternoon. The services were performed at the residence of the deceased, No. 171 Mott-street, by Rev. Mr. SAWYER, of the Orchard-street Universalist Church. The relatives of the deceased, with a large number of his friends, were present, together with most of the members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Pilgrim Lodge, No. 243, to which he belonged. The body was taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

THE NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE.—The Trustees of this new organization met on Saturday, and formally closed the enhscription books, the requisite capital of $175,000 having been secured. Measures were adopted to effect the immediate purchase of the Mead property, heretofore referred to, as the favorite location for the new Exchange. This property, bounded by Pearl, Whitehall, Water, and Moore streets, is to be promptly altered to suit the requirements of the prodnce trade. The Company expect to obtain possession of it, at the latest, on the 1st of June, and the necessary alterations will then be made as expeditionsly as practicable.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At the session of the Board on Saturday, M. T. HOLBROOK was appointed Captain of Third Precinct, Brooklyn, and JOHN SULLIVAN and E. W. THOMPSON, patrolmen. A. W. FULLER was appointed patrolman on the Broadway squad, and Messrs. STEELE and PLATT for the Twentieth Precinct. A large number of filthy places were reported by the Sanitary Squad, and the Board decided to advertise for proposals to clean all places hereafter reported.

FOR EUROPE.—Two steamers left this port on Saturday—the *City of Manchester*, Capt. CUMMINGS, for Qneenstown and Liverpool, with 231 passengers and $217,551 in specie, and the North German Lloyds' steamer *New-York*, Capt. H. J. VON SANTEN, for Southampton and Bremen, with 342 passengere and $301,720 in specie. Total passengers, 573; specie, $519,271.

REINSTATEMENT OF JAMES IRVING, SUPERINTENDENT OF MARKETS.—JAMES IRVING, Superintendent of Markets, and who was suspended on charges of official delinqnencies, was reinstated on Saturday, by Mr. DELAVAN. Mr. BARKER, the Clerk, who was dismissed at the same time, has not been restored, and his guilt may, therefore, be presumed.

MILITARY.—The Twelfth Regiment will proceed to East New-York to-day, for parade, upon the grounds located by the Commissioners for a State parade-ground.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL TO MAY 11, 1860.—Remaining on May 4, 237; admitted to May 11, 54; discharged, cured or relieved, 48; died, 7; remaining at date, 236. Males 193; females, 43.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

MOVING TIME.—The following is a correct list of the loads of furniture carried over the ferries belonging to the Union Company, between April 27 and May 10, inst.: To Brooklyn—Hamilton-avenue Ferry, 499; Atlantic-street, 426; Montague-street, 67; Fulton-street, 415; Catharine-street, 851; total, 2,258. To New-York—Hamilton-avenue, 253; Atlantic-street, 371; Montague-street, 54; Fulton-street, 370; Catharine-street, 574; total, 1,622. Balance in favor of Brooklyn, 636 loads.

ITEMS.—The body of a man named JOHN KELLY, whose family reside at No. 119 Columbia-street, was found in the water at the foot of Pacific-street on Saturday morning..... The Newtown Linseed Oil Works, on Sullivan-street, South Brooklyn, were damaged by fire on Saturday morning to the extent of $300.... Mrs. SAMUEL HART recovered on Saturday in the City Court a verdict in her favor of $1,000 against the City of Brooklyn, for injuries sustained through the carelessness of City officials in not keeping the sidewalks in repair on Hicks-street.

MORTALITY.—During the week ending Saturday last, there were 123 deaths in the city, classified as follows: Men, 23; women, 26; boys, 40; girls, 44; adults, 49; children, 74; males, 53; females, 70. There were 15 deaths by consumption, and 20 by scarlet fever.

DEATH IN A STATION-HOUSE.—An unknown man was found insensible in the street last evening, by the Police of the Second Precinct. He was taken to the Station-house, where he was attended by Police-Surgeon BALL, but he was past medical aid. He died of congestion of the brain.

THE SUNDAY LAW.—The Sunday Liquor law was generally observed yesterday. No arrests were made. The parties arrested for the violation of the law last Sunday have been discharged.

ARRESTS.—The Police of this city during the quarter ending the 1st inst. made 3,233 arrests. The total amount of money reported to have been stolen in the city was $4,279 75; $689 50 was recovered. There are 171 patrolmen in the city.

ACCIDENT.—A lad named JOHN RICE was severely injured yesterday, by falling into the cellar of the Academy of Music, a distance of about 14 feet. He was taken home by the Police.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Ulcers and old sores are merely the efforts of nature to expel from the blood impurities which vitiate it; the salve will neutralize the virus of the external eruptions, while the pills purify the blood and secretions of their morbid humors.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail, *vid* Erie Railroad, 5½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.
South and South-western Mail.....6 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 5 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, (Room No. 8 Continental Bank Building, Nassau-street,) up to 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon of each week. Telegrams will be received at the office of the American Telegraph Company, No. 21 Wall-st, up to 7 o'clock on Thursday evenings. The Express leaves St. Joseph, Mo., every Friday, at 9 A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Teutonia	May 15	New-York	Hamburg
Canada	May 16	Boston	Liverpool
Illinois	May 19	New York	Havre
City of Washing'n	May 19	New-York	Liverpool
Ask	May 23	New-York	Liverpool
Brazilian	May 24	New-York	Galway
Felton	May 26	New-York	Havre
Kangaroo	May 26	New-York	Liverpool
Europa	May 30	Boston	Liverpool
Bavaria	June 1	New-York	Hamburg
Adriatic	June 2	New York	Havre
Anglo-Saxon	June 2	Quebec	Liverpool
Persia	June 6	New-York	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

Illinois	May 1	Havre	New-York
Kangaroo	May 2	Liverpool	New York
Saxonia	May 4	Hamburg	New-York
Europa	May 5	Liverpool	Boston
Bavaria	May 5	South'pton	New-York
Adriatic	May 9	Havre	New-York
Anglo-Saxon	May 9	Liverpool	Portland
Edinburgh	May 9	Liverpool	New-York
Persia	May 12	Liverpool	New-York
Nova Scotian	May 16	Liverpool	Portland
Arabia	May 19	Liverpool	Boston
Saxonia	May 19	South'pton	New York
Vanderbilt	May 23	South'pton	New-York
North American	May 23	Liverpool	Portland
Africa	May 26	Liverpool	New-York
Arago	May 29	Havre	New-York
North Briton	May 30	Liverpool	Portland
Illinois	June 6	Havre	New-York
Bohemian	June 6	Liverpool	Portland

FOR THE WEST INDIES.

Quaker City	May 15	New-York	Havana
Victoria	May 19	New-York	Havana
Karnak	May 26	New-York	Havana

FOR CALIFORNIA.

North Star	May 21	New-York	Aspinwall
Ariel	May 30	New-York	Aspinwall

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 45 | Sun sets.... 7 06 | Moon sets.... 1 25
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook, 2 48 | Gov. Island, 3 37 | Hell Gate.... 6 59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, May 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Augusta, Weedhall, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Sons; Oahawba, Smith, Havana, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.; Yorktown, Parrish, Norfolk, ——; Columbia, Barry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Monticello, Gager, Alexandria, &c., H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Thomas Swann, Ramsay, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Patapsco, Vail, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, ——, Barks Hallcon, Gregory, New-Orleans, ——; E. Hall, Arey, Matanzas, R. W. Trundy, ——; E. Barss, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermuda, ——; J. E. Williams, Cutter, Scotton, Trask & Dearborn.

Brigs Flying Eagle, Lord, Galveston, N. H. Brigham; Kisnore, Partridge, St. John, P. R., Yates, Porterfield & Co.; Achille, (Nesp.,) Caffero, Amsterdam, W. F. Schmidt; Harvest Queen, Hollis, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Mary Capen, Sprague, Sombrero, J. E. Dow; Commonwealth, (Br.,) Hill, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf; Restless, Bogert, St. John, A. Smithers & Co.; E. Watts, Bryant, Philadelphia, H. Meaidon.

Schooners Mary Louisa, Miner, Hartford, master; Rescue, Bacon, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Superior, Robinson, Boston, G. L. Hetch; Bengal, Hix, Portland, G. L. Hatch; E. Louisa, Thompson, New-Haven, master; D. B. Bayles, Jayne, Savannah, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Lucy Church, Wilden, Baltimore, ——; Triumph, Lurvey, Boston, H. Underwood; J. D. Kinsey, Crockford, Barbados, Post, Small & Co.; J. A. Bayard, Higbee, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter; Quickstep, (Br.,) Norman, Windsor, D. R. De Wolf; W. C. Atwater, Allen, Mobile, N. H. Brigham; A. De Russey, Tucker, Wilmington, N. C., Jonas Smith & Co.; E. A. Elliott, De Groot, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Arctic, Hicks, Alexandria, Safford & Dodge; A. Lawrence, Stanley, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Leocadia, Small, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Susan, Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Sarah, Elwell, Boston, G. L. Hatch.

Sloops Ida E. Vail, Vail, Bridgeport, ——; Cambridge, Williams, Key West, master; W. H. Bowen, Brotherton, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Fulton, Wotton, Havana and Southampton May 2, at 6¾ P. M., with mdse. and 102 passengers to Fox & McKenzie. Arr. off the Battery at 10¾ P. M.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall 4th inst., with 424 passengers and specie to D. B. Allen.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Irocside, Vandiver, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer, Dawn, Perry, New-Bedford, with m

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2699. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Japanese at the National Capital.

Reception of the Embassy at Washington.

Formal Reception by the Municipal Authorities.

THE MILITARY AND POPULAR DISPLAY.

Intense Excitement and Enthusiasm.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

THE VOYAGE UP THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 14.

After closing my dispatch of yesterday, the Japanese, or as they style themselves, the "Niponese," were invited to partake of a sumptuous dinner given in the saloon of the *Philadelphia*, Capt. DUPONT doing the honors of the table, with the First Ambassador and Adjutant on his right, and the Second Ambassador and Treasurer on his left. The other Japanese officers occupied a separate table.

The Army officers from Fort Monroe occupied a third table, and invited guests sat at a fourth, all in the same saloon.

Capt. GARDNER, of the *Roanoke*, Col. DIMMICK, Commander at Fort Monroe, Capt. LEE, Hon. H. WINTER DAVIS, and several others, occupied seats with Capt. DUPONT and the Ambassadors.

The display of fancy confectionery and choice flowers on the table delighted our distinguished visitors, and they ate everything presented them, except meats, using their knives and forks with much ease. Their manner during the various courses at table, was entirely easy, and they evidently enjoyed themselves as much as those more accustomed to such ceremonies. Not the slightest embarrassment was perceptible, nor the least awkwardness.

Rising from the table, the Ambassadors bowed their thanks to Capt. DUPONT for his elegant entertainment, and returned to the upper saloon, where they indulged in smoking and free social conversation; exhibiting no disposition for exclusiveness, but a desire to be on easy terms with all.

On pushing off from the *Roanoke*, the command was given to man the yards of that splendid ship. This delighted the Japanese, who came on deck to witness it, while the big guns of the *Roanoke* thundered a salute,—followed by music on both steamers; the whole presenting an animated, exciting and picturesque appearance.

The Ambassadors accepted an invitation to visit Fort Monroe, and land there for the first time on the Atlantic side of the continent. They commented freely on the fortifications, and inquired particularly as to their strength, the calibre of the guns, &c., and their artists sketched every object of interest. The officers furnished a handsome collation at the Hygeia Hotel, when we again embarked for the Capital.

During the trip up, nothing escaped observation, nor did the Ambassadors or any of their *suite* hesitate to inquire about everything; while the answers were carefully noted in their journals. Every man in the Embassy keeps a journal, carrying in the bosom of his shirt a pencil, and an ink-horn sticking in his belt.

The official artist of the Embassy has sketched almost the entire banks of the Potomac, up to this point.

Passing Mount Vernon, they all went on deck, and from the sad expression of their countenances seemed fully to appreciate the scene.

At Alexandria, and other points, the people crowded the wharves and cheered vociferously, which was highly pleasing to the Japanese. On approaching the Washington Arsenal and Navy-yard, batteries of cannon announced the long expected arrival of the nation's guests.

Q.

THE EMBASSY AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 14.

During the passage up the Potomac the Embassy evinced the liveliest interest on being informed that they were approaching the National Capital. As they neared the city they eagerly inquired the names and purposes of various prominent buildings, and their books and pencils were continually busy. Some of them drew neat sketches of the scenery on their fans, and all displayed most intelligent attention to whatever was communicated. They frequently expressed their appreciation of the reception thus far as eminently satisfactory.

If ISAAC KOONA and KWANSUCHI MANGI could only have effected their escape with Commodore PERRY and have witnessed the cordial welcome given at the Capital of the United States to-day to their countrymen, what would have been their astonishment and delight! Washington was all agog with the excitement at an early hour,—military uniforms, carriages hurrying hither and thither; stages crowded to excess; and the jubilant population in holiday attire set in a powerful current towards the Navy-yard, that soon increased to a flood-tide at that locality. In the Navy-yard itself the scene was a busy one. The entrance was almost blocked by the crowd unable to gain admittance, while every point of the numerous buildings in the Yard in sight was occupied by favored ones, who could procure the friendly pass of an officer. Up to 10 o'clock the workmen were busily engaged in building a plank-walk from the wharf to the point fixed for carriages to receive the guests. The crowd continued to pour in faster and faster, most agreeably and picturesquely diversified by a large proportion of ladies, the gaiety of whose various wardrobes added greatly to the brilliancy of the scene.

Not the least remarkable feature of the occasion was the presence of a small army of artists for illustrated papers, and daguerreotypists, mainly from New-York, prepared to do up the Japanese, like oysters, in every style. So we shall have pictures of Japanese on their way up the river, Japanese walking the gang-plank, Japanese being received, Japanese whispering their reply, Japanese walking a white-washed plank to their carriages, and Japanese, in short, in every possible posture, done up at wholesale, at six cents a betch. If some of the pictures do not superinduce a general "hari kari" among the Embassy—a complete suicidal disemboweiment of the entire delegation—we can assure ourselves of their ability to withstand almost any infliction. Much surprise was evinced that one of the daguerreotypists was afforded excellent facilities near the point of debarkation. This was, however, explained by the fact that the knight of the camera had obtained permission from "J. B.," at the request of "J. G. B.," who applied for the Mission to France, and compromised on this favor—like the politician who wanted a seat in the Cabinet, and had to be contented with a suit of old clothes.

Shortly after it o'clock the expectant multitude were startled by the booming of cannon, and that announced the steamer *Philadelphia*, with the Japanese Embassy on board, hove in sight. The brilliant scene in the Navy-yard—the interest centered in both the bustling preparations of the military, and the flights of the Navy-yard Band—made the occasion at this moment peculiarly attractive. A considerable time was wasted in preparing for the landing—more in the act of landing, more in ceremonies of reception, more in getting to the carriages, more in passing to the hotel, and still more in getting to their rooms. In fact, from beginning to end, the reception was characterized by great delay.

As soon as the *Philadelphia* neared the wharf, the Japanese could be seen scattered about the deck, evincing evident interest in the proceedings. Some were sketching, others looking through spy-glasses at the far-extending crowd, and others peering about curiously at the busy movements of everybody. Some said the delay in disembarkation was on account of the preparations of the Ambassadors themselves; some said it was to afford the sketchers time. The crowd under the broiling sun, however, seemed to think it no joke at all. At length the band marched ashore, and stopped, playing the "Star Spangled Banner;" the plank was fully arranged; the persistent applicants for admission to the steamer were turned back in the crowd. Commodore BUCHANAN and his officers ranged themselves in position for the reception, and a general stir seemed to indicate that the Ambassadors were coming. But instead of that a black frame-work, looking like a cradle, was passed out with a long pole, then a red box and a black wood cover. Speculations immediately commenced as to the contents of the box. Did it hold presents, the treaty, or $80,000? Or was it the sedan chair for His Highness SIMME-BUJEN-NO-KAMI? Nobody knew, and soon the general interest was diverted to the presence of the all-important dignitaries of the occasion. There they were, in all the glory of Japanese costume and Japanese *tout ensemble*. First, as the sainte of 17 guns boomed out, came SIMMA-BUJEN-NO-KAMI, accompanied by Capt. DUPONT, and after them came MURAOAOA-AWAOE-NO-KAMI, OOURA BUNGO-NO-KAMI, and MORITA-O-KYARO, accompanied by Commander LEE, Lieut. PORTER and Mr. LEDYARD. The minor officials of the Embassy, in company with other Naval officers, brought up the rear. This was the signal for a general rush to the spot, and the police were utterly unable to keep back the crowd. An effort had been made to keep a hollow square for the reception ceremonies, but it signally failed. The facilities extended to reporters at first consisted in being allowed to stand in front of the police, but soon a dozen impromptu reporters, bogus, of course, presented pencils, and were admitted, until finally all attempts to keep the crowd back seemed to be useless.

At the moment of the formal welcome, the American and Japanese officers were alike hemmed in by an inquisitive crowd, peering over their shoulders, poking their ears and noses as far forward as they could, and making themselves quite obnoxious, to the evident disgust of both Japanese and Americans. After brief speeches, when the Ambassadors were being escorted to their carriages, and were about two hundred yards distant from them, the crowd made a frantic rush to accompany them, and amid the pushing, squeezing, and muss generally, it is a wonder how the poor Japanese escaped with their lives. The whole scene must have given them a vivid impression of the remarkable freedom of Republican institutions.

Military officers, members of Congress, editors, policemen, Japanese, negroes, women and children, were mixed up in an almost inextricable mass. Only through the good management of the Committee of officers could the Japanese contrive to keep within hailing distance of each other, and so great was the rush that even the battalion of marines could be of little service in preserving order. Arrived at the head of the plank walk, the question arose: Where are the carriages? After some delay here, exposing the bare pates of the Embassy to the sun, all were seated, and the cavalcade was at length formed outside the gate and started through the mud for Pennsylvania avenue. The citizen soldiery and marines, forming a battalion of about four hundred men, were the escort, and almost as bravely as the famous Seventh Regiment, of New-York, did they wade through the thick mud. It is not at all unlikely that our Japanese friends may, as an act of charity, present the city with a fund for paving and cleaning streets.

The crowd all along the route was exceedingly great, including a large proportion of women. The men and boys were of quite an inquiring turn of mind, availing themselves of the slow progress of the procession to peer into the windows of the carriages, to "cut behind" them, and perform various other antics which, in like circumstances, at Yeddo, would have cost them their heads. The ladies, however, waved their handkerchiefs, the firemen rang their bells, a few hurrahs were given, and the crowd rushed along. Having reached WILLARD's, the military drew up in line, the guests passed through and gained the privacy of their own apartments about two o'clock P. M., the ceremonies having occupied about two hours.

During the rest of the day and evening the vicinity of the hotel was crowded with an eager crowd, anxious for a sight of the visitors. The police were on duty to clear the halls. The Embassy will be presented to the President on Wednesday. It may not visit New-York in two or three weeks.

The Ambassadors have determined, since their arrival here, to return home by the way of Panama, and the *Niagara* will leave immediately on her voyage around the Horn.

The Embassy expect to remain here some two weeks before visiting the North.

The Washington package of the TIMES was bought up in a few minutes after its arrival, and thousands more could have been sold.

O., JR.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 14.

After the transfer of the light baggage, boxes of money and treaty case to the *Philadelphia*, the Japanese, with the exception of the Ambassadors, came on board. Shortly after all the commissioned officers from Fortress Monroe arrived, and, lastly, the yards of the *Roanoke* were manned, when a boat, with the Ambassadors, left the *Roanoke*, amid the roar of seventeen guns and music by both bands.

They were received on board the *Philadelphia* by Capt. DUPONT and Mr. LADYARD, and shown their respective state-rooms.

The reception and dinner on board the *Philadelphia* was a superb affair.

The game, fish, fruits, vegetables, creams, jellies, wines, etc., were pronounced by the Japanese to be well suited to their appetites, of which they gave ample evidence.

The *Philadelphia* left the moorings of the *Roanoke* at 4:15 P. M. on Sunday, and landed her freight at Old Point at 4:25 P. M.

The Japanese were received with formal honors, including a sainte from the battery and music by the band.

The Ambassadors were escorted around the parapet, their artists sketching outline views of almost everything inside, as well as the roads and shipping outside, with astonishing rapidity.

The officers at the Fort prepared a hasty table of refreshments at the hotel. Reëmbarked at 6 o'clock with the same honors as at the landing. The Ambassadors and *attachés* were delighted with everything, and nothing was omitted or lost sight of by the Naval Commissioners, guests and officers of the boat tending to satisfy their curiosity, eppetites or comfort, nor did the least accident, incident or omission occur interfering with the programme of arrangements or marring the pleasure of the distinguished visitors.

The reporter wishes to acknowledge the courteous attention of the Commissioners and others, who afforded every facility required, as well as to the officers of the boat for many privileges.

To-day, at daybreak, the *Philadelphia* was steadily steaming up the Potomac, all on board of her delighted at the near approach to Washington. The Japanese artists took views at every point.

The *Philadelphia* stopped of Mount Vernon, the band played a plaintive air, while the bell was kept mournfully tolling.

The Ambassadors, through the interpreters, were informed of the history of the "Father of his Country."

The Japanese artists took accurate sketches of the mansion and the grounds around it.

All on board of the *Philadelphia* were highly delighted at the approaching end of their journey.

It is understood that the interpreter has succeeded in ascertaining the respective rank of all the Japan Embassy at home, and placed the result of his investigations in the hands of Mr. LEDYARD for consideration. The latter will probably have no difficulty in classing them as full Ambassadors.

At an early hour the Navy-yard was thronged with a dense multitude, including many ladies. Intense excitement was everywhere exhibited. The scene was delightful. The perspective hills and trees had been rendered additionally beautiful by the freshness of recent rains and a bright sky. Flags were flying in all directions.

At about 11½ o'clock a gun from the yard announced that the steamer was in sight, whereupon there was a wild rush to the wharf. The *Philadelphia* approached while the Marine band, on her upper deck, played the "Star Spangled Banner."

There was a pause of a quarter of an hour, until the arrangements could be fully matured.

Mayor BERRET then went on board, and was introduced to the Ambassadors, extending them a welcome in the name of the citizens of Washington, to which they acknowledged their thanks for the honor and the compliment.

The Japanese on the upper deck were evidently delighted. One of them was taking sketches.

An American daguerreotypist had erected his camera to take the picture.

The greatest excitement was everywhere exhibited. The climb boats on the river, with the American and Japanese flags, added to the effect of the brilliant scene.

The treaty box was first brought from the boat, and then followed the Japanese, under the escort of several naval officers. They passed as they landed between the American and Japanese flags.

Having approached to where Capt. BUCHANAN was standing, he, in the presence of his brother naval officers, welcomed them in the name of the President of the United States and the country, reciprocating the kind feelings expressed by the Japanese Government when the treaty was made by the gallant PERRY. As a humble participator on this other interesting occasion, he felt proud of being the medium of their reception on the part of his countrymen.

The dignitaries thus addressed, through the interpreter, bowed their acknowledgment.

While these ceremonies were progressing, a sainte was fired from the battery.

The military, presenting a beautiful appearance, were arranged on the side of the plankway, (newly whiteweshed,) on which the visitors walked to the gate, where the *cortège* was formed.

First, the President's Mounted Guard.

Then the Japanese in hacks.

Next the Treaty, in a large red morocco box in a square cage, was carried on the top of an omnibus.

The Marines and District Militia followed, and there was music from several bands.

The sidewalks on Pennsylvania-avenue were crowded, and the windows filled.

The intense excitement continued throughout the distance from the Navy-Yard to the quarters of the Japanese, which they reached at about 1¾ o'clock.

So dense was the crowd of pedestrians and carriages that the Japanese *cortège* occupied over an hour in going from the Capitol to WILLARD's. The resident population was more excited and enthusiastic than ever before, and the whole march through the city was one perfect ovation.

The reception rooms at WILLARD's were densely thronged with the wives, sisters and daughters of the dignitaries of the country, who were assembled to receive these welcome visitors. Over an hour was required in the exchange of courtesies before the wearied travelers were allowed to retire to their quarters.

The crowd has now dispersed, and the military returned to their quarters.

THE JAPANESE ON BOARD THE PHILADELPHIA.

THE COMMISSION OF WELCOME—INVITED GUESTS—DEPARTURE—THE DECORATIONS, &C.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ON BOARD THE "PHILADELPHIA," PORTSMOUTH, Saturday, May 12, 1860.

The magnificent little steamer, chartered and fitted up by the Government for the special purpose of conveying the Japanese Embassy up the Potomac River to the Capital of the nation, is a perfect picture in her Sunday dress of new paint, bouquets and banners, and well adapted for the purpose intended. How different from the close cases in which the American Legation were conveyed to the seat of the Imperial Government in China? A vast number of requests for permission to accompany the *Philadelphia* poured in on Capt. DUPONT, and he was forced from necessity to adopt a rigid rule, and exclude all except a few invited guests and a representation of the Associated Press. The officers in charge of the Embassy are Capt. DUPONT, Com. LEE, Lieut. PORTER, Dr. MCDONALD, Secretary, and Mr. PORTMAN, Interpreter. The latter gentleman was clerk and interpreter to Com. PERRY during his visit to Japan, and was subsequently in that country with Com. LEE, who then commanded the *Mississippi*. Mr. PORTMAN communicates with the Japanese by means of a mixed or broken Dutch language, which they readily understand.

The guests on board the *Philadelphia* are Commander MAOAUDRA, who had charge of the shipwrecked Japanese sent to China by this Government; Hon. H. WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland; Mr LEDYARD, son-in-law of Secretary CASS; Purser CUNNINGHAM, U. S. N.; Mr. MATTINOBY, Agent of the Steamer Company; Mr. PARTRIDGE, Secretary of State for the State of Maryland; CHARLES WELCH, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Navy Department; Mr. HOGG, of the seme Department; SAMUEL ARCHIBOLD, Engineer-in-Chief, U. S. N.; Capt. TAYLOR, United Stetes Marine Corps; Mr. ZANTZINGER, Secretary to Flag-Officer MCCLUNEY, and the agents of the Associated Press.

The scene was animated as the *Philadelphia* left her wharf et Washington to start on her novel mission, and a thousand handkerchiefs responded to the graceful waving of numberless banners which floated over every part of the gaily decoraied steamer. The celebrated Marion band was "on time," presenting a fine appearance in their new uniform, and after a delightful run we entered Hampton Roads at sunrise this morning, but the anticipated steamer, "the *Roanoke*," with our Japanese guests, had not arrived, and the *Philadelphia* steamed on to this port, leaving the steamer *Anacosta* anchored in the Roads with instructions to notify the *Philadelphia* so soon as the *Roanoke* should heave in sight.

The failure to meet the *Roanoke* created a general disappointment on board the *Philadelphia*, as much of her beauty must be lost by delay. The costly boquets and pyramids of flowers, which were procured at the suggestion of Lieut. PEARCE, and which now ornament the saloons of the boat, must wither, besides a large amount of creams, jellies, &c., must be thrown away, as they will probably spoil in this climate.

A proposition was made this morning that the party should return and anchor in Hampton Roads, but, on ascertaining the *Roanoke* was still anchored below New-York at sundown on Thursday evening, with her main shaft badly cracked and a southeast gale blowing, the officers in charge determined to lie here until something was heard from the ship. The result was a scattering of the guests to visit Norfolk, the Navy-yard, the old *Pennsylvania*, and other points of interest.

A question of considerable interest will arise in Washington on the arrival of the Japanese Embassy, though one of etiquette. Mr. HARRIS styles them Ambassadors, but this may be but a general term; and the Washington Cabinet will aim to ascertain at this point their diplomatic grade. This is to avoid confusion among the Diplomatic Corps at Washington.

Q.

PREPARATIONS AT WASHINGTON.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEPTION AT WASHINGTON—THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ADJOURNED—PREPARATIONS AND GOSSIP—HARI KARI.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 12, 1860.

Luckily, SIMME-BUJEN-NO-KAMI and his seventy-one Japanese countrymen have not yet arrived and providentially the city has been drenched with rain to-day, for a more disreputably dirty street than Pennsylvania-avenue could scarcely have been found in New-York. Even with the rain, which the prudent City Fathers of the capital allow to do most of the street-cleaning, I am inclined to the belief that Washington will, in the eyes of the Japanese visitors, suffer from contrast with Simoda, Hakodadi and Nagasaki. Who knows but that the Japanese Embassy may, on their return home, especially after seeing New-York in the height of the reign of DELAVAN, send us some missionaries to inculcate metropolitan hygiene.

I trust they will not find the road from the Navy Yard to the Capitol such a Jordan as that which welcomed the Seventh Regiment; but at present that locality is a sorry spectacle—an unfordable sheet of slush, to be traversed only by stages of great diameter of wheel. Nor does the Capitol itself appear more inviting, with its venerable coat of dust. I cannot help wishing that a couple of our new steam fire engines could try the force of their prodidions squirts on those begrimed buildings. I am of the opinion that not only the massive walls, and the spacious steps, but even that extraordinary idea of civilization embodied by Mr. CRAWFORD in marble, or Columbus, with a half-naked woman near him, who looks as if she were cramped with pains, or any of the other groups of statuary, would look much improved after a good washing. Nor would the appearence of the interior be much marred could some good-natured Aunt Chloe have a general "claring up time," and remove some of the superfluous rubbish, at the same time sticking a tallow candle here and there, to illumine the subterranean darkness. This latter improvement, however, would deprive the Japanese of an opportunity of realizing how completely our best architects can succeed in shutting daylight out of a building, and the vastness of the expense required to effect that desirable consummation.

Even in this locality of excitement, the population is on tiptoe of expectation, in view of the coming delegation from the Empire of the Rising Sun. They luxuriate in the prospect of enjoying some of the $50,000 appropriated by Congress to entertain the visitors; the ladies are all on the look-out for good places to see the sights; correspondents are flocking thither, with *Perry's Expedition* and sketch-books under their arms; boot-blacks making investments in "Japanese polish;" landlords gloating over the prospect of full houses; politicians eching to make buncombe speeches; and the devotees of Bacchus reveling in the possible flowing of rivers of "sakee" in honor of the nation's guests, while the population generally holds its breath in the interval of suspense.

Ample preperations have been made to entertain our Japanese friends in a manner becoming the nation's duty. Having sailed in the fine new steamer *Philadelphia* from Old Point Comfort up the Potomac and Auecosta rivers to the Washington Navy-yard, they will be received at 12 o'clock on Monday (today) with a national salute, the flags of America and Japan floating amicably side by side, and a formal welcome from Commodore BUCHANAN, the commandant of the post. The speechifying being over, they will be escorted to carriages in waiting and immediately conveyed to Willard's Hotel.

The House of Representatives and the City Government have been invited to witness the debarkation and welcome, and so numerous have been the applications for admission to the yard that it is feared all cannot witness the imposing ceremonies. Certainly, the place selected for the delivery of the welcoming address—on the wharf—is too circumscribed to admit of the presence of more than a very limited number of spectators. Your correspondent has an order to be admitted "early," and fellcitates himself on the prospect of waiting the reception, in the midst of a crowd, at the imminent risk of *coup de soliel*—should the day prove fine.

Through the politeness of the proprietor of Willard's I have had a peep at the rooms set apart for the Japanese. They are sixty in number, and comprise the entire first floor of the Hotel, with the exception of the large public parlors. For SIMME-BUJEN-NO-KAMI, the first Ambassador, a suite of three rooms—reception-room, ante-room and bedroom—is set apart furnished in a style that would defy the descriptive pen of the historian of the diamond wedding, and with the other rooms for the highest dignitaries, have been thoroughly renovated and refitted for the occasion.

The dining-room, exclusively set apart for the Japanese, measures 75 feet by 30, and has been completely refurnished with new furniture, table linen, crockery, glass and silverware, and, indeed nothing in the room has yet been used. Among the rarities of detail which I may mention are a number of artificial banquets in confectionery, looking so natural that you can almost smell the perfume. Connecting with this dining hall a new balcony has been erected for a smoking-gallery, overlooking the fountain in the marble-paved yard, and located in a delicious shade. Here may MURAOAKA-AWAEE-NO-KAMI and his fellow officials luxuriate, while the great Ambassador retires to his private apartments. Conveniently connecting with the dining-hall are pantries and kitchens for the exclusive use of the Japanese cooks and servants, two new cooking-ranges having been put up for the occasion. Thus, the Orientals may live in as complete seclusion as if they were in Yedo itself. They can cook, eat, sleep, smoke, lounge and enjoy themselves generally without in the slightest degree interfering with the other guests of the house, or being interfered with themselves—unless they please. They have only to open their doors to be able to step into the parlors and presence of the ontside barbarians, whose curiosity will no doubt draw them to the vicinity.

And even Buddha has not been forgotten, for the spacious hall-room has been set apart for their religious services. True they have no Rio-shen-zhi, or Dai-shen-zhi, or Hon-gaka-zhi, or Too-den-zhi, or Fuknzheu-zhi, or any of the other zhi's in which the national devotion delights, but they have a room for the purpose, and, provided they import their priests and alcolytes, and procure the manufacture of the paraphernalia, including the praying machine, by some cute Yankee, they may establish a tolerably respectable *Mia* which will accommodate an audience of eighl hundred.

Considerable disappointment was created to-day by an anuencunement, on the authority of a telegraphic dispatch, that the Embassy had been detained at Sandy Hook, and would not probably arrive until Tuesdey. The news, however, did not arrive in time to effect the action of the House this morning. An effort was made to have the House adjourn over until Tuesday, but it failed, and the House agreed to adjourn to Monday, at 3 P. M.

As to what will be the future movements of the Japanese after they arrive, nobody can tell with any degree of cerlainty as yet. Capt. DUPONT, who appears to have the main control of their movements, has gone down on the *Philadelphia* to receive them, and probably no definite plan will be determined upon until they become domesticated. It is likely that most of the delegation will remain at Washington, and but a few of the highest dignitaries visit the Northern cities. Their movements will no doubt be much restricted by the circumlocution of official ceremonies, and the necessarily short time of their stay.

The New-York Common Council is represented here by Councilman VAN TINE, of Mohammed Pacha memory, who has been deputed to keep the New-York Committee posted on the arrangements for the visit to your City. What ham-sandwich device our City Fathers have under consideration for the edification of the Japanese, does not yet appear. Possibly they may treat them to the national aversion—the society of a tanner—and entail the general disemboweling process of the *Hari-Kari*. If, however, they should reverse the custom, and *Hari-Kari* the Aldermen, instead of themselves, they would, doubt less, secure the homage of a grateful people.

Imagine the record that those industrious knights of the quill—the *Metske Devantigers*, who, by the way like him of the Satanic, have twisted visual organs—will have to transmit to the Mika-do-Dairie of their nation. What an idea will be given to a Japanese gentleman of the great American nation, after jostling two weeks in a dirty hack, with a New-York Alderman, who does not avail himself of the beneficent Croton? If that will not induce *Hari-Kari*, we may congratulate our visitors on their imperturbable stoicism.

O., JR.

THE HOSPITALITIES OF NORFOLK TENDERED.

NORFOLK, Monday, May 14.

A meeting of the citizens of Norfolk was held to tender the hospitalities of the city to the Embassy. Marshal PARKS was made Chairman, and W. E. FOSTER Secretary. A delegation was appointed, and they proceaded to the steamer on the boat chartered for the occasion, and performed their mission.

THE EMBASSY IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Joint Committee of Councils to make arrangements for the reception of the Japanese Embassy, in this city, met, yesterday afternoon, and authorized Mr. MCILVAIN, a member of the Committee, who is at present in Washington, to tender the hospitalities of the city to the strangers. Arrangements are in progress to take good care of the distinguished visitors during their stay in the city, and they will be shown all the sights that will be interesting to them. A medal, commemorative of the visit, is being prepared for presentation to the embassy.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Saturday.*

AN ODE TO THE JAPANESE.

BY THE BARD THAT SANG OF HERNAN.

Oh, Japanese,
You're welcome to this shore!
We greet you as we greet the Orient breeze
Whose rustling robes have swept the perfumed seas;
You come as welcome as the earliest peas,—
Can soul of man say more?

Illustrious Pagans from the Niphon isle,
Come to our arms—we'll while away a while
In pleasant talk and chat;
Tell us in sweet communion what you think
Of all you've seen, and with a latent wink
Tell us, *sub rosa*, what you'll take to drink—
Sweet Pagans, tell us that!

And we'll pay half the charges of a hack
To take you to the Central Park and back,
In short, we'll put you through;
We'll trot you out, we'll take you to the Tombs,
The City Hall, the Common Council rooms,
And the Volks Garten, too.

Will have a grand procession down Broadway,
Stop in the Park to see the engines play,
And zealous little boys
Shall black your boots—they'll charge you each three cents,
But as you're guests, to share in the expense
Will swell FERNANDO'S joys.

And BARNUM then shall show his stock in trade,
Display to you the mermaid that you made—
You'll like his honest phiz.
And then perhaps he'll take you to the cage
Which holds "the living wonder of the age,"
And tell you WHAT IT IS!

But have a care of BARNUM'S promptness, since
'Tis like he'll hire a KAMI or a PRINCE
To stand upon all fours,
And advertise next day, "Admission cheap
To an amphibious monster of the deep
That comes from Niphon's shores!"

And have a care lest Peter Funk may sell
A pinchbeck watch to some Celestial swell,
To some Man-darin man;
And watch lest ticket-swindlers come anon,
And sell to every Pagan mother's son
A ticket to Japan!

Should this be done, oh! do not cross the sea
In bitter wrath and poison our Bohea;
But promise, Japanese,
That though our Common Council bore your ears,
That though we dot your heathen eyes with tears,
You will not cross our seas!

C. H. W.

GENERAL NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 14.

Flag-officer MCCLUNEY, of the Home Squadron, has asked to be relieved, owing to debilitated health, arising from long detention in Aspinwall Bay. He is not as ill as has been represented by one of your contemporaries.

Col. HARVEY BROWN having been relieved from command at Fort Monroe, will receive orders to Fort Hamilton.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON Monday, May 14.

A letter has been received in Washington from Gen. DEGOLLADO, dated Tampico, April 23, in which he says ZACATECAS has been taken by the Liberals under URAGA, GONSALES, ORTEGA and CARAVAJAL. On the 10th URAGA went to El Fresinello, following SILVERIS RAMIR, who was defeated on his way, with the loss of two pieces of artillery, many weapons, several prisoners and fourteen of his men, who deserted to the Liberals. Last month near Cocule, OGAZON and VALLE defeated and dispersed twelve hundred Reactionists under Don PADRO VALDES, who went back to Guadalajara with only a hundred of his troops, while he lost six pieces of artillery, seventy two mules loaded with ammunition, many weapons, with all their equipments, and many prisoners. Subsequently ROSAS took Zopollan, and probably will capture Colina or Guedalejara, which the Liberals intended lately to attack. Gen. DEGOLLADO adds:

"We will soon act against San Luis de Potosi, for I will set out next month to attack that city. BENITO GOMEZ FARINS has advanced with that object. If the Treety were ratified we would be exceedingly strengthened, for the money obtained by it would enable me to attack the capital with 20,000 men."

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 14.

There was a slim attendance, owing to a general interest fell in the arrival of the Japanese. The galleries were almost deserted, which led to some witty remarks—that the Japanese Embassy drew better than DOUGLAS.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Am.,) moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) was opposed to adjourning for every show that came along.

Mr. CRITTENDEN explained that this rose far above an ordinary show.

After some debate the Senate adjourned, by yeas 19, nays 11.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 14.

The chaplain, (Mr. STOCKTON,) in the course of his prayer, said: May Thy blessing rest on the Japanese Embassy, and may all that is done in connection with it be to Thy glory and for the good of their nation and the good of our own; that the people of that far-off island may be able to see the truth as in Jesus, and understand it, and to appreciate it; that they, like ourselves, may be redeemed by it, and give good hope of a better inheritance in heaven.

There was much confusion as to what business should first be considered, during which,

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) wanted to know whether the House had seen the Japanese.

Several ineffectual motions to adjourn were made from the Democratic side.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) who had previously moved to take up the Michigan contested election case, wanted to know what objection the Democrats had to considering it now.

Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, (Dem.)—Our sides are not prepared.

The Clerk proceeded to call the roll as to whether the case should be taken up.

When the name of Mr. HUGHES, of Maryland, (Dem.,) was reached, he said he was tired of this filibustering business. He had sometimes been kept here two hours while the House was engaged in such proceedings. He would not lend himself to them again. He was for going on with the business of Congress. [Cries of "Good," "Right," from the Republican side.] While further denouncing filibustering parliamentary tactics, he was called to order by his Democratic friends.

The House, by 103 against 61, agreed to consider the Michigan contested election.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Post-office Committee, reported a bill to establish certain post routes, all of which were recommended by members of the House. Passed without debate.

Mr. DAWES called for the reading of the resolution reported from the majority of the Committee on Elections, declaring that Mr. HOWARD is, and Mr. COOPER is not, entitled to a seat from the first Congressional District of Michigan.

The minority report declares that Mr. COOPER is entitled to retain his seat.

Mr. DAWES advocated Mr. HOWARD'S right, when the House adjourned.

[The names of Messrs. POTTLE and WOODRUFF should have appeared in the detailed vote on Friday against tabling the Idaho Territorial bill.]

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

ASSEMBLING OF THE DELEGATES.

Demonstrations of Popular Enthusiasm.

Expediency to be the Law Governing the Nominations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 14.

The passengers by the Southern Rail Road line left Buffalo this morning, and reached Chicago at 9½ o'clock this evening. Great enthusiasm was exhibited all along the route; at every point crowds of people thronged the depôts. Bands of music, the booming of cannon, and numerous cheers, testified the great interest felt by the masses in the objects of the Convention.

At this point an immense procession was formed at the depôt. A brass band led off, and the immense concourse escorted the delegates through Lake-street, which was brilliantly illuminated. It is estimated that at least twenty thousand people joined in the welcome.

Among the arrivals by the Southern route are Gen. WEED and Hon. HENRY RAYMOND, of New-York, Mr. TRASK, of Massachusetts, and many of the Western delegations. The New-Yorkers mostly came by the other route. The feeling is strong for Mr. SEWARD, but the main question seems to be who can be elected? Can Mr. SEWARD? If so, then he is the first choice.

The opinion of the Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Illinois and Indiana Delegations will have great weight in deciding this point.

BANKS has many friends. He has six in the Massachusetts Delegation. Nineteen from that State are for SEWARD, and the other is doubtful.

The Rhode Island Delegation was originally half Republican and half American. Since the Baltimore nomination the Americans have bolted, and some trouble is experianced in filling the vacancies.

Maine and Vermont are openly for FESSENDEN. One-third of the Ohians are for CHASE; the balance incline to WADE. CHASE's free trade record hurts him.

The hotels are crowded; the streets are alive with enthusiastic shouters, and the spirit of 1840 seems to have revived and broken out afresh.

The Seward men are very confident. The Chase and Wade men work together. The Banks men are quiet, but expect a rally will be made in his favor at an early period. Illinois alone works hard for LINCOLN.

HOWARD.

From the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 14.

An informal gathering, without any organization whatever, of the German Republicans, from different States, took place to-day, to consult about the manner and how it was best to secure the largest support on the part of foreign-born citizens for the nominee of the Chicago Convention.

The resolution arrived at was to endeavor to obtain from the Republican National Convention a plank in their platform recognizing perfect equality and protection to all citizens, at home and abroad, and declaring against any extension of the present term of naturalization, and against any discrimination between native and adopted citizens as to their qualifications as voters. There was no Convention, and the idea of holding one during the sitting of the National Convention seemed to meet with no favor.

Messrs. CHASE, SEWARD, LINCOLN and WADE were the Presidential preferences of the gentlemen present.

The best feeling prevailed, and all present appeared animated with the desire to do everything to secure a Republican victory in November.

The Committee acting for EDWARD BATES have issued an address to-day, giving various reasons why that gentleman should be nominated for President. They say Judge BATES, though a theoretical and practical emancipationist, is a native and life-long resident of a slaveholding section of our common country.

His nomination, therefore, would be a signal and final refutation of the charge of sectionalism so unfairly, and yet so effectively urged against the Republican Party, and would render the fire-eating threats of disunion, in case of a Republican triumph, palpably futile and ridiculous. He is the favorite, and candidate of the entire Opposition of Missouri, and will be supported by them, not merely with enthusiasm, but with a confidence of success. We firmly believe Judge BATES's nomination would nearly dissolve the organization, which has presented to the nation the highest respectable names of JOHN BELL and EDWARD EVERETT, and induce nine-tenths of those hitherto known as Americans, Old-Line Whigs, Union men, &c., to cooperate heartily with us in rescuing the country from the hands into which she has been permitted to fall. We believe now, by a united Opposition, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey will be united, and by the nomination of EDWARD BATES, Indiana, Illinois and Oregon will be carried, and a triumph in November thus placed beyond contingency. In conclusion, we say we entreat you to present the name of EDWARD BATES as the olive branch to the various parties which earnestly desire to overthrow the Slaveocracy, Slavery-extending, sham-Democracy, as a proffer of fraternization and kindly regard. Do this in a generous, magnanimous spirit, and you will have vindicated our cause from the unjust, but damaging, imputation of Sectionalism. The address was signed by F. P. Blair, Horace Greeley, John D. Defree, John C. Fogel, James B. Eads, Dr. A. Wammer, Committee.

The excursion trains from Suspension Bridge *via* Michigan Central, and from Buffalo *via* Michigan Southern, arrived at 9½ o'clock. It was received here at the depôt amid the firing of cannon by an immense concourse of persons, and escorted thence in procession through the principal streets to the "Wigwam," where speeches were made by Col. CURTIS, of Pennsylvania; T. HOSSARANK, of Ohio; CALEB SMITH, of Indiana, and other distinguished gentlemen. Much disappointment was felt at not hearing TOM CORWIN, who was announced to speak this evening. Every train arriving brings large accessions to the already great number of visitors.

The excursion train on the Michigan Southern road arrived here at 9¾ o'clock. That on the Michigan Central road at 9¾ o'clock. Both ran the distance between Buffalo and Chicago in from fifteen to fifteen and a half hours, with very heavy trains. On the Southern routes demonstrations were made at stations with bands of music and cannon. On reaching Chicago, the banks of the harbor were lined with Wide Awakes bearing torches, while every building was

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

REMOVAL OF A. V. STOUT, CITY CHAMBERLAIN, AND APPOINTMENT OF NATHAN C. PLATT.

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, the following resolution was offered by Alderman DARRAGH and adopted:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized to place banking to the aldermanic grade of Tompkins Market; also to build a brick partition around the stairs leading from the sewer floors to the Arcade, and the expense thereof not to exceed $[illegible] of which amount is appropriated therefor, the same to be done without contract.

The President appointed the following a Committee to investigate the condemnation of the Mayor in relation to the coming of the steamship *Great Eastern* to this port: Aldermen CORNELL, GENET and DARRAGH.

During a discussion of what is called the one third bill, in relation to proportioning the payments for laying Belgian pavement, Mr. Thompson, of the Mayor's Office, deposited a message from the Mayor upon the President's desk. Several motions to adjourn were now put and lost, and finally Alderman BOOLE, who was in the chair, put the motion again, and while the members were calling for the ayes and noes, declared the Board adjourned, and left the chair.

Alderman GENET, after stating that that style of thing would not do, moved that Alderman STARR take the chair, and asked Mr. Francis Twomey, the Deputy Clerk, to put the motion, which he did, and Alderman STARR took the Chair.

When the roll had been called, and one or two unimportant matters had been passed upon, the Chairman announced a Message from the Mayor, which was read as follows:

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 14, 1860.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: By virtue of the power vested in me by section 34 of the amended Charter of 1857, I hereby remove Andrew V. Stout from the office of City Chamberlain, and take your concurrence.

The immediate cause for this removal is the refusal of that officer to allow any interest for the large balances he has loaned to the credit of the Corporation though the City is paying several thousand dollars annually for interest paid on temporary loans.

On my assuming the duties of this office on the first of January, I learned from the Comptroller that the average balance on all amounts for the three preceding months, in the hands of the Chamberlain, had been over four million dollars, for which he had allowed the Corporation no interest whatever.

Deeming such a perquisite too large for any public officer, especially of a corporation which is continually a borrower, and seeing that a ruinous mode like this of keeping the books rendered it necessary to borrow at already embarrassed treasury, I required that an interest account should be established by which at least a small rate should be allowed the corporation upon the monthly average balances in his hands. After delay and much evasion my request was denied, not however until he had made his peace with the managers of the State Legislature, and secured the passage of an act which he supposed placed him beyond the reach of the Mayor and Common Council of this City. In this, however, he has failed. I am advised that the power of removal for cause still exists, and with your consent I now propose to exercise it.

Feeling, therefore, that the public interests require a change, and deeming myself fully justified, I hereby remove the present incumbent from the office of City Chamberlain, and ask your concurrence.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Alderman SAGEDER offered a resolution to the effect that the Board concur with the Mayor in the removal of Mr. A. V. Stout, and it was carried, as follows:

AYES—Aldermen Barry, Bagley, Twomey, Starr, Russell, Darragh, Seagrist, Platt, Farley and Genet—10.

NOES—Aldermen Boole, Owens, Cornell and Brady—4.

The President then announced another Message from the Mayor, as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 14, 1860.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

I hereby nominate Mr. NATHAN C. PLATT as City Chamberlain to fill the vacancy made by the removal of Andrew V. Stout, and ask your concurrence.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

As soon as the message had been read, Alderman STARR moved that the Board confirm the Mayor's nomination, and on that he moved the previous question, which was carried, and the nomination was confirmed, as follows:

AYES—Aldermen Barry, Bagley, Brady, Twomey, Starr, Russell, Darragh, Cornell, Seagrist, Platt, Farley and Genet—12.

NOES—Aldermen Boole and Owens—2.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday.

Mr. NATHAN C. PLATT is President of the Artisans' Bank.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

FOURTH OF JULY—PAYING FIREMEN—NO APPROPRIATION FOR THE JAPANESE—NINTH-STREET NOT TO BE RENUMBERED—APPROPRIATIONS FOR DRILL-ROOMS—A STEAM FIRE DEPARTMENT ADOPTED.

A resolution to appoint a Committee of five to make suitable preparations for the celebration of our national anniversary was adopted. Another to pay firemen who are employed on "watch lines" at fires, on the Comptroller being satisfied that such duties were performed. This entering wedge towards the establishment of a paid department, being the first bill of the kind ever presented to the Common Council, was opposed by Mr. BAULCH, an Assistant Engineer of the Department, and was appropriately referred.

A petition granted by the other Board, in favor of numbering Ninth-street, East and West, was laid on the table. An examination of the original petition shows that the owners of forty-two lots asked for the change, while there was no official record of any opposition. The reader, however, announced in his most sonorous tones the name of Henry J. Raymond, one of the petitioners, entirely ignoring all others, the petition having been granted by the Board of Aldermen at once, and there being no report from the Committee of this Board, except a verbal one.

The appropriation of $30,000 for the reception of the Japanese Embassy as passed by the Board of Aldermen, was laid over without debate, evidencing that a screw was loose somewhere. The sum of $500 was appropriated for fitting up the drill-room over Centre Market, and $750 for fitting up that over Jefferson Market.

A resolution to pay $750 for the expenses of the Committee in examining the contested election case of this Board, was referred to the proper Committee, Mr. LEARY, however, the sitting and successful member, declaring that it was not offered at his request or desire.

The ordinance, (hereinfore reported) establishing steam fire-engines, was adopted, with the amendment that first-class engines should be allowed 79 men, and the second-class 60 men, the other sections remaining unaltered.

After the dispatch of some unimportant routine business, the resolution in the matter of appropriating $30,000 for the reception of the Japanese Embassy was again called up, and a motion made to recommit to the Finance Committee. This induced a long discussion, and drew from Mr. SHAW, the Chairman of the Committee, the acknowledgment that he was prepared now to report, but that he had in his pocket amendments to the resolution which his Committee had deemed proper, and which he preferred not to offer until the meeting on Monday evening next. A long and rambling discussion, in which Messrs. LEARY and SHAW bore the chief part, resulted from this admission, and which came near being personal; but the subject was finally disposed of (under the action of the previous question) by leaving the whole matter as it was in the early part of the evening.

The Board adjourned until Monday next, at 5 P.M.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

SANITARY REPORTS—A NEW COMMISSIONER APPOINTED.

The Board of Commissioners met yesterday at 1 o'clock P. M.

The usual Sanitary report from the New-York Squad embraced a list of two unsafe buildings, one at No. 516 Water-street, and the other at No. 182 Madison-street; besides which there were 41 places on the west side, above Canal-street, presented as nuisances, or dangerous to the public health on account of stagnant water, &c.

The Brooklyn Sanitary report embraced an equal number of objectionable places.

A patrolman of the Fourth Precinct received a decapitating blow from the official axe for imbibing in uniform.

William Young and Philip Marks were appointed roundsmen of the Eighteenth Ward, and patrolmen Duncan and Anderson to the same position in the Eleventh.

Among the appointments recently made are the following: George Warner, D. B. Jervis, —— Merrill, Troy and Fisher. Harrington and Carle were dismissed.

Mr. Thomas E. Ackton, long connected with the editing of the City Register, has been appointed by Gov. Morgan to fill the place in the Board of Commissioners made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Pilsbury.

OFFICE OF THE CITY INSPECTOR.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,

From the 5th day of May to the 12th day of May 1860.

Men, 113; Women, 90; Boys, 136; Girls, 132. Total, 472. Adults, 203; Youths, 16; Children, 254 Males, 250; Females, 222. Colored persons, 9.

DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTS AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT REPORTED AS DISEASES.

Abortion	1	Drowned	4
Alcoholism	1	Executed	1
Apoplexy	1	Found dead	1
Asphyxia	1	Infanticide	1
Burn or Scald	1	Intemperance	4
Casualties	1	Suicides	1
Compress. brain	1	Old Age	11
Total			33

The number of deaths compared with the corresponding weeks of 1858 and 1859, and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending May 15, 1858.....404.....Increase..... 68
Week ending May 14, 1859.....379.....Increase..... 93

Week ending May 5, 1860: 373
From absolute disease..... 32—405
From external causes, &c..... ——
Week ending April 13, 1860:
From absolute disease..... 439
From external causes, &c..... 34—472
Increase this week..... 67

PROGRESS OF STREET-CLEANING.

The operations of the Street-cleaning Department for the past week are reported as follows: Number of men employed 343. Total of dirt and rubbish, ashes, and dirt, manure and ashes, $21,603—the whole costing the sum of $6,826 42. In view of the fact that the past week has been unfavorable to street-cleaning operations, the quantity of dirt removed is as remarkable as the amount of money expended. When the weather shall permit cleaning in earnest, Mr. Downe would do well to send some inspector in whom confidence can be reposed to examine the gutters in the Eighth-avenue in the neighborhood of Twenty-fifth and Thirtieth streets.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

PROBABLE ATTEMPT TO CLEAN THE STREETS.

The Board of Health met in secret session, yesterday, the Mayor being present. It was stated, very indefinitely, of course, that the meeting had something to do with the anticipated visit of the Japanese Embassy to this City, and that it was intended to have the streets thoroughly cleaned as a special mark of honor to these distinguished strangers; but that in view of the enormous expense which such a labor would entail, it was deemed the course of prudence not to make it known until the bills were sent in, and hence the secrecy of the session.

A resolution to inquire into the rights, powers and duties of the "Inspector of Vessels," an officer very little known outside of the City Hall, but well remembered by all shipping merchants, was laid over for informality, the mover not having signed his name, and will come up at the next meeting, on the first Monday in June, when the subject will possibly be officially considered.

FROM UTAH.

Government Purchases—A High Figure—The Judicial Conflict—Mormon Assumption.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP FLOYD, U. T., Wednesday, April 17, 1860.

In writing in relation to the great mule sale, soon after it occurred, I said that when any portion of the army was required to be removed the Government would have to purchase worse means of transportation at higher figures. This is history now. The purchase of 1,240 oxen and 65 wagons from Majors RUSSELL and WADELL has been ordered, the oxen at $80 per yoke, and the wagons at $85 each, without even making provision for the contingency of their not being wanted, or leaving anything whatever to the discretion of the Chief of the Quartermaster's Department here, who is by the way a most reliable and a most valuable man to the service. Oxen have heretofore been selling here at from forty-five to fifty dollars per yoke, and the Quartermasters could have purchased any number at these rates, had Mr. Secretary FLOYD chosen to leave it to them. The identical wagons now purchased by the Government were offered to your correspondent for *twelve* dollars each, not three months ago, by the agent of the said firm; the large number in the Territory, and their utter worthlessness, are the causes of their apparent cheapness; they are great ponderous machines, manufactured from green and unseasoned timber, and are now ready to fall to pieces: but it would not look so bad if the Government had any use for them, but they have not. The gentlemen here having authority were wise enough to sell but few of the army wagons, and consequently they have as many as will be required for the present movement of neat, light and strong ones, and those purchased will probably be hauled into an adjacent cañon, and there left to rot down, or else be appropriated by the Mormons.

News has reached camp that a party of ten or twelve emigrants, chiefly discharged soldiers, who left here about ten days since for Carson Valley, were murdered by the Indians, but how much reliance ought to be placed in these reports is uncertain.

The Probate Courts continue to arrest, try, and imprison persons charged with crime, regardless of the decisions of Chief Justice ECKELS denying their jurisdiction in the premises, and the Mormon newspapers chose him like a pickpocket weekly. I have no doubt that he feels very much obliged to them, for their abuse is the highest commendation they could bestow.

The Gentiles are anxiously awaiting the action of Congress in regard to Utah, while the Mormons look forward to it with fear and trembling. Mr. NELSON'S bill for the suppression of polygamy, &c., meets with general approbation among the Gentiles, but at least two regiments of soldiers would be required to enforce its provisions. But Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, strikes more nearly at the root of the evil, when he proposes to withdraw from the people the power to make their local laws through an *elective* Assembly, by which is meant their present legislative system. The Legislature, under the forms of law, has deprived the people of every semblance of liberty. The Church creates the Legislature, and appoints its members, (for they are not elected by a regular vote of the people,) and then, out of gratitude, the Legislature makes the Church the supreme power of the land, both spiritual and temporal, civil and ecclesiastical, and from its ruling there is no appeal; even a demurrer provokes a severance from its pales, and that is not unfrequently followed by a severance of the windpipe. To prove that their legislative enactments are perfectly farcical, it is only necessary to refer to the fact that their statute-books contain a few of extraordinary severity against the crime of adultery, and yet polygamy is notoriously practiced by every Mormon able to support more than one woman. They make laws as they do speeches, for effect in the States, without intending that they shall be observed or listened to in the Territory. In a few words, the only feasible way of governing the Territory, is to make the commander of the Military Department the civil Governor, and constitute him and the Judges the Legislature, and give them power to use the troops as a civil *posse ad libitum*, as it was in "the Territory northwest of the River Ohio," for it is perfectly absurd to talk of applying popular sovereignty to an unwilling people. As well attempt to apply it to the government of a penitentiary as to Utah.

RICHARD.

Douglas and the Southern Democracy.

The leading Democratic paper of the Southwest, the Louisville *Democrat* thus pronounces for Popular Sovereignty and against the Charleston Secessionists:

The action of the recent Convention is the theme of all discussions. Will it result in the dissolution of the Union? We see no cause to anticipate such a result. The party has at once and forever repudiated disunionism. It has refused to strike its colors either at the bid of venal politicians or honest but misguided disunionists. The Convention at Baltimore will be a strong conservative body. Its course will be dictated by wisdom and moderation. The yells of hired, slanderous and venal politicians who have created turmoil and confusion will sink before the strong voice of the multitude counseling wisdom. *It was probably right that the Convention should give the seceding States an opportunity to be heard. They were misrepresented by some of their delegates who went to Charleston not to nominate, but to defeat a nomination.* The will of the people, their love for the Union, and their nationalism were sacrificed to the lowest schemes, and a rebuke will be given. *From every State we will receive delegates for measures, and not some as opposed to one man, and that man the one whose whole life has been one gallant and generous fight for the Democracy.* Whoever counsels disunion counsels treason. Whoever glories in secession is an enemy to his country. He would rejoice at her downfall and fatten on her dead body as the sow which eats her farrow. The rebuke to such men must come from public opinion, and those whom they threaten. There are no disunionists in Kentucky, and we rejoice at it.

Of all the parties and factions that have struggled in Kentucky since she became a State, not one has ever dared to whisper such a desire. A speaker counseling disunion would be hissed, if not pelted, from the stand. We hold these secessionists at Charleston, from the Convention, as equally culpable, only a little less honest. The avowed disunionist has some reason for it. He believes the present form of Government injurious to the interests of his section, but these secessionists do not. *They throw off the party because it does not assert that Congress should give protection to a specific property, when it cannot and will not;* and yet when assembled in this fragmentary Convention, they themselves refuse to demand such laws. They do not declare that Congress must pass laws now to protect Slavery. No, this resolution was voted down. They say that in an *emergency*, at some future period, Congress must do so. If there ever is to be an emergency, it has arisen. Territories have not only indirectly but directly excluded slavery. No wonder some honest disunionists, slave protectionists, were kicked out of that fresh body. It had not even the plea of honesty in opinion to sustain its folly. Its carcass was putrescent and rotten, and foul with loathsome corruption. If the Baltimore delegation had been led into this disreputable business, all the water in the Ohio could not have washed them pure enough to make them welcome home. Kentucky holds no terms with these men. She is true to the Union, true to her political principles, and an unconquerable opponent of fraudulent trickery and political chicanery. If she takes a side, it will be upon and above board and without reserve.

The Baltimore Convention will nominate DOUGLAS beyond a doubt. The opposition in the South, where it is honest, straightforward disunion, is scarcely a fragment. The political wire-workers, who seceded, are gone, and in their place we will have men fresh from the people. They may prefer another, but they will not sacrifice the party to factionism. Our party will come forth from the fire purified and strengthened. Many office-holders will be lost in limbo. The sweets of private life will be considered so many political sophisms in the Southern seceding States, and our candidate will sweep the Union like fire in the prairie, and the nation will have a new lease of life.

At the last meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, two albino children were exhibited, both girls, of the ages of four and seven years, born of parents both black. The parents have had several other children, and one black child between these two. The hair is milk white, possessing all the characters of negro hair except color; the iris is colorless, and with the pupil has the ordinary pink tint of albinos from the color of the vessels of the choroid; the eye-brows, eye-lashes, and down on the body are pure white.

LAW REPORTS.

General Sessions.

FEMALE OFFENDERS ON TRIAL—SENTENCES.

The woman Amelia Morrell, *alias* Serah Fann, a noted shoplifter, indicted for grand larceny, and belied in April in the sum of $2,000, and who afterwards fled to Canada, forfeiting her bonds, was brought into Court yesterday morning by officer Rosenberg, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, who pursued her to Canada and arrested her. She pleaded a second time Not Guilty to the charge preferred against her, and was ordered to be committed without bail.

James Smith, indicted for passing two counterfeit $2 bills on the Warren Bank of Rhode Island, which offence amounted to forgery in the second degree, pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Catharine Keetz, a German woman, having been ill-treated by her husband, and at length dismissed by him, married after the lapse of three years, a man named Etzler. It was proved that both Etzler and herself, from the representations of other Germans, believed that the laws of this State allowed a second marriage when nothing had been heard of a former wife or husband for the space of three years. The Assistant District-Attorney recommended her to the mercy of the Court and she was allowed to depart. She had been in the Tombs seven months awaiting trial.

Wilhelmina Redolph pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

David Frank and Leopold Blum were employed in a slaughter-house in Stanton-street, on the 21st of February last. They got into a dispute about some calves, and made spittoons of each other's faces. Blows ensued, and after blows, knives. Blum sold he was stabbed, Frank did to. The Jury could not determine which was the aggressor, and acquitted the defendant.

George Kessler and Louis Kellie were tried and acquitted on a charge of grand larceny.

The Court adjourned till this morning.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

BEFORE JUDGE INGRAHAM.

This Court was opened yesterday morning, but owing to the absence of the District Attorney, Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury—who, it was understood, had left the City to procure additional testimony relative to the case of Robert C. Macdonald, indicted for the murder of Virginia Stewart, in Broadway, on the 4th of August, 1859—the Judge ordered an adjournment till to-day. The case of Macdonald is now disposed of in a most impressive manner, that unfortunate man having yesterday committed suicide in the Tombs. The other cases set down for trial will be speedily brought up and disposed of.

The Sickles and Williamson Contest.

Application of Amor J. Williamson.—This application, which has twe or three times been stated in the TIMES, has resulted in the following certificate from the Justices of the Supreme Court, which will be used before the House Committee on Elections, at Washington, in an effort to have the resolution in the case modified:

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, residing in the City of New-York, respectfully represent that the Matter of the contested election in the Third Congressional District of the City of New-York has been brought before them by and on behalf of Amor J. Williamson, Esq., contestant, with the view to take the testimony of witnesses in support of his allegations under and in pursuance of a resolution of your honorable body, adopted March 21, 1860.

That all the undersigned are daily engaged in holding Courts, and that in view of the great pressure of business in said Courts, and of the obligations and duties imposed upon them by the constitution and laws of the State of New-York, the undersigned find it impossible to take the testimony of witnesses in said matter in the manner required by the act of Congress in that behalf, passed Feb. 19, 1851.

JOSIAH SUTHERLAND,
D. P. INGRAHAM,
B. N. BONNEY,
WM. H. LEONARD,
T. W. CLERKE.

Outright Suing for Slander.

John E. Enright vs. *Henry Porter.*—This was an action for slander against the defendant, who is Cashier of the Howard House.

The plaintiff alleges that the reputation of his house and his own character have been injured by the assertion of defendant that his (plaintiff's) house in Ceder-street was a "thieving hole."

It appears that a person acquainted with the defendant came to the City and stopped at the plaintiff's house; and wishing to see Porter, and not knowing where the Howard House was, was conducted thither by the plaintiff himself. Defendant not knowing plaintiff, said in his hearing, as the stranger stated, of the house where he was stopping, that it was a "thieving hole." This action was therefore commenced to recover for the slanderous statement.

The case now come on for trial in the Common Pleas, before Judge HILTON, and the jury rendered a verdict for defendant.

C. S. Spencer for plaintiff. Mr. Miller for defendant.

The Ballot-Box Case.

Jordan L. Mott vs. *The Board of Supervisors.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff as assignee of S. C. Jaillie, upon a contract for making ballot-boxes for the Metropolitan Police District. The facts of the case are as follows:

Samuel C. Jollie, on the 12th of August, 1857, made a contract with the Board of Police Commissioners to furnish all the glass ballot-boxes necessary for the Metropolitan Police District, not to exceed four thousand, at $15 per box.

Twelve hundred boxes were delivered by him to the Property Clerk of the Police Commissioners, and were used at the election in 1857. On October 19, 1857, the Board of Supervisors of New-York, adopted a resolution,

"That the Comptroller be authorized and directed to draw his warrant for such sums of money as may be required to pay for the ballot-boxes provided by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, pursuant to the 21st section of the act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof." The bill, however, was not paid.

Joille then assigned his claim to the plaintiff, who brings suit against the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York, upon the contract made by the Police Commissioners. The complaint was dismissed at Special Term, and appeal was taken by the plaintiff to the General Term where the case was now argued, and decision reserved.

Beebe, Dean & Donohee, and James T. Brady for plaintiff; Greene C. Bronson and H. H. Anderson for the Corporation.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM.

LEONARD, J.—*Grimson* vs. *Platt.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendants to answer in twenty days on payment of costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Schlemmer* vs. *Myerstein.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Lander vs. *Lander.*—Application denied, and case referred back for further testimony.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

BOSWORTH, J.—*Brown* vs. *Platt.*—Case settled.

Court Calendar....THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 55, 56, 99, 109, 37, 58, 59, 69, 191, 102.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—(Enumerated.)—Nos. 37, 38, 39, 41, 41½, 19, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 47, 159, 7, 262 48 to 82.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1183, 625, 1007, 933, 1193, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1223, 1225, 1227. *Part II.*—Nos. 960, 784, 996, 1916, 919, 648, 1018, 1024, 774, 1014, 140, 991, 924, 1030, 1032, 1036, 1038, 1042, 1044, 1046.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Same as Monday, with Nos. 191, 225, 439 and 325 added. *Part II.*—Same as Monday, with Nos. 309 and 386 added.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2007, 2019, 2011, 1819, 2016, 2029, 2021, 2022, 2023, 166, 2381, 1879 1715, 1857, 1868. *Part II.*—Nos. 1567, 47, 1615, 1879, 1660, 1677, 1642, 405, 1541, 319, 311, 1646, 1882, 1906, 1947, 1969.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 14.

$8 000 Tenn. 6's '90	91¾	100 Hud. River R.	b60 45
500 Virginia State 6s	93	100 do	s60 44¾
5,000 do	92¾	100 do	s60 44¾
10,000 Missouri State 6s	82¾	100 do	s10 44½
28,000 do	b30 82¾	100 do	b19 48
4,000 Erie R. 2d '78	49	750 do	45
2 000 Erie R. R. 1st m.	104¼	300 do	s10 45
3,000 Har. R. R. 1st m.	98	100 do	s60 45
6,000 Mich. Cent. R. S. F. Conv't bds	94	400 do	b60 45¼
5,000 Mich. S. & N. I. R. 2d m. b	47	400 Harlem Railroad	13¾
5,000 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	s60 71¾	675 do	13½
2,000 do	72¼	110 Harlem R. Pref'd	32
2,000 Ill. Cent. R. bds	99¾	200 do	b60 40
10,000 Gal. & Chi. 2d m. b	90	192 Reading Railroad	44
11 000 C. B. & Q. R. R.	b6 97	200 do	b60 44¾
25 Merchants' Bank	107½	100 do	b30 44
40 Continental Bank	108	100 do	43¾
25 Park Bank	115	10 Mich. Cen. R.	49¼
150 Canton Co.	21¾	600 do	49¾
84 Penn. Coal Co.	99	200 do	49¾
716 Pacific Mail S. Co.	99	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	13
20 do	99¾	60 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	26
100 do	s60 99	200 do	26¼
50 do	99¾	50 Panama R.	b60 148
200 do	99¾	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	93¼
100 do	b30 99¾	100 do	b60 94¾
200 New-York Cen. R.	81¾	55 Gal. & Chicago R.	66¾
300 do	81¾	50 do	66¾
100 do	81¾	100 Cleve. & Toledo R.	31¾
200 do	s10 81¾	300 do	b60 34½
100 do	b30 81¾	80 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	70¾
450 do	b60 82	100 do	70¾
100 do	b45 82	300 do	70¾
250 do	b30 82	200 do	b30 70¾
23 Erie Railroad	21¾	30 Mil. & Miss R.	43¾
531 do	21¾	100 La C. Cass & Mil R.	¾
100 do	b60 21¾	55 Chic. R. & Q'cy R.	69
100 do	b10 21¾	100 do	b15 69½
250 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	87½		

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, May 14—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York on Saturday, May 12, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of May 5:

Decrease in Loans.....$1,994,998
Decrease in Specie.....1,034,359
Decrease in Circulation.....238,060
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits.....1,723,651

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	May 14 1860.	May 12, 1860.	May 5, 1860.
Capital	$58 324 000	$60,433,000	$60,433,000
Loans	129 680,408	126,184,532	127,479,520
Specie	25,171,325	22,780,387	23 815,746
Circulation	8,490,033	9 153 811	9.391,861
Gross Deposits	113,141,178	105,507,134	106 505,420
Exchanged	24.445.939	25.279.460	26,548,095
Undrawn	88,696 239	80,236,674	81,959,325
In Sub-Treasury	6,620,420	5,339,414	7,049 143

The Bank return shows a heavy involuntary decrease in the line of Discounts, denoting unusual ease in the market for Money at Bank as well as on the Street. The decrease in Specie is less than the heavy export at the close of the previous week had prepared the Street to look for. The average is now a rising one on the California receipts of last Saturday. The turn of the interior Gold exchanges is, as usual in May, decidedly in favor of the City, and this will continue to be felt through the Summer. The Deposit line runs off by the operation of paying up indebtedness to the Banks as well as to Europe. The per centage of Specie to the present line is 28½ cents on the dollar, while 20 ₩ cent. is taken as the average standard of ease and security. The movement, altogether, is calculated to impart additional confidence to the market through the present and succeeding month, even though the export demand for Bullion should again increase, of which there is no immediate prospect, by the steamers sailing this week. We hear of no alteration in the market for Discounts or loans on demand to-day. In the Foreign Exchanges the transactions for the Boston steamer are generally at a concession of ¼ ₩ cent., although the standard bankers still hold for 109¾. A line of about £50,000, we have reason to believe, was placed at 109¼ ₩ cent., first-class City-drawn bills, and £10,000 Southern Bank bills at 109¾ ₩ cent. On Paris the terms are f.5.14¼@f.5.13¾ at 60 days, and f.5.11¾@f.5.11¼ at short sight. An intermediate mail is made up in the morning for the Hamburg steamer, sailing from this port and calling at Southampton. She will take a small shipment of Gold and Silver.

The Market for Stocks was again strong and upward bound. The New-York Railway Shares were the most buoyant to-day, Central improving 1 ₩ cent., Hudson 2½@3 ₩ cent., Harlem ¼ ₩ cent., and Erie ¾ ₩ cent. On some of the Western Shares, the realizations on Saturday, on the heavy rise of last week, created something of a dull feeling in the forenoon, when the sales of Galena and Rock Island were below the usual average amount, and this indication encouraged a concession in prices at the afternoon Board, the quotations, however, finally closing steady. Galena 66@66¼, and Rock Island 69¾@69¾ ₩ cent. The large advance in Chicago and Burlington was maintained, within ¼ ₩ cent., last sales 68¾ ₩ cent. Toledo and Michigan Central rather neglected by speculation. Michigan Southern firm on both classes of Stock. Pacific Mail rose to par ex. dividend, equal to 110 before the dividend. The price closed 99¼ ex. dividend. The weakest point on the Share list in the afternoon was Panama, which dropped off to 143 ₩ cent., on rumors by the last mail that the New-Grenadien Government has become so unsettled in its politics as to render an immediate conclusion of the negotiation for the extension of the Company's charter impracticable. It is now surmised that the recent seller's options at 145@145½, as well as the previous cash sales at 140 by a leading Broker, may have been based upon the probability of this impediment. At the same time the general upward course of the market end the active and profitable business of the Road are not such as to encourage short sales upon a mere political difficulty. The demand for State Stocks continues good, with a fair supply of Tennessees at the current price of 91¼ ₩ cent. Missouris are a fraction higher, and Virginias steady. Other descriptions the offering is light and prices firm. The Western Free Bankers are buyers of Georgias, Illinois, North Carolinas, &c., at full rates, as these stocks offer on the market, and are also liberal buyers of Tennessees, Missouris and Virginias. The Federal stocks are held for a further advance, Coupons of 1874 at 103¾; Registered, 104@104½. Texas Indemnity, 102¾@102¾. The general market at the close this afternoon was steady on the Western shares, and a fraction off on the New-York roads, after the decided rise on the latter through the day. A large private sale of 6,500 shares New-York Central at 82 ₩ cent. was rumored in the afternoon, although the price subsequently closed 81¾@¾ ₩ cent. The extreme advance in Hudson River was to 46 ₩ cent., large sales, closing 45¾. Harlem Preferred, 39¾@39½ ₩ cent. Erie firm, at 21¾ ₩ cent. The speculation to-day has run strongest upon these New-York stocks. The increasing gross traffic and substantial net income on the Central and Erie lines, and the statement of the condition of the Hudson River Company, have encouraged outside orders, on the calculation that considerably higher figures are to be attained before the close of June.

The Stock Exchange Board to-day reëlected, for the ensuing year, their old officers, Mr. W. H. NEILSON President, Messrs. WHEELOCK and E. S. MONROE Vice-Presidents, BERCHER Treasurer, BROADHEAD Secretary, J. W. MONROE Assistant Secretary, and SHIPMAN Roll-keeper.

Mr. E. THOMSON, Stock Auctioneer, supplies a semi-monthly Price Current of Insurance, Bonds and other securities, from his office, No. 41 Pine-street.

The Lorillard Fire Insurance Office, one of our best managed Companies, is to have hereafter half a million capital, in place of $200,000. The books of subscription for additional stock to the amount of $300,000 will be opened on Monday, the 2d of July, and remain open until the 10th of the same month. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th of June until the 20th day of July, inclusive. The present stockholders will be entitled to subscribe to the new issue at the rate of three shares of the new for every two shares of the old standing in their names, or they may assign their rights to others.

The full earnings of the Hannibal and St. Joseph for the month of April:

1859.	1860.	Increase.
$82,604 81	$130,300	$47,703 19

The following was to-day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's office:

Total receipts.....$240,488 56
Payments.....179,348 00
Balance.....6,660,554 78

Included in the receipts were $158,000 for Customs.

The earnings of the Chicago and Northwest Railroad from the 1st to 7th May inclusive, are:

From Passengers, Mail and Express.....$4,670 56
From Freight.....8,456 48
Total.....13,121 00
Same time last year.....6,144 05
Increase.....$6,977 01

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company makes the following statement:

I present herewith, on behalf of the Board of Directors, a statement of the condition of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company on May 1, 1860.

The assets therein named have been recently appraised with care by a Committee of three Directors. The previous valuation was in May, 1858, since which time all outlay on the property then belonging to the Company has been charged to profit and loss.

The reduction for depreciation of steamships, as adopted, is $290,999 70, being at the rate of 15 ₩ cent. per annum, from May 1, 1858, less the certain expenditures for repairs of a permanent character.

Surplus May 1, 1860.....$911,156 64
Amount charged off for depreciation.....290,999 70
Making surplus with the old valuations of $1,994,806 31
Surplus on Nov 1, 1859.....1,013,156 46

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. May 12.	Loans. May 5.	Specie. May 12.	Specie. May 5.
Bk. of New-York	4,487,612	4,616,564	921,995	799 998
Manhattan Co.	4,130,259	4,264,714	1,117,600	1,126,215
Merchants' Bank	5,257,264	5,436,411	1,466,300	1,468,957
Mechanics' Bank	4,167,798	3,981,539	782,844	769 623
Union Bank	2,695,000	2,694,623	486,910	486,405
Bk. of America	6,948,100	6,128,788	1,778,148	1,817 889
Phenix Bank	3,695,000	3,677,000	880 854	883,964
City Bank	2,179,200	2,081,270	313,200	499,125
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,442,921	1,429,998	225,975	227,789
Fulton Bank	1,476,396	1,474,462	287,481	343,891
Chemical Bank	1,9 6,125	1,872,415	1,694,153	946,766
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,345,929	2 262 305	943 942	960,630
National Bank	2,192,487	2,166,743	287,782	290,817
Bats. & Drov. Bk.	1,730,911	1,764,631	299 140	313,980
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	995 980	913,946	205,147	619,478
Greenwich Bank	773,022	787,252	83 240	49 280
Leather Man. Bk.	2,112,733	2,005,238	290,130	296,826
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,500,021	1,363,088	180,230	295,987
Bk. St. New-York	3,433,028	3 561,207	532,218	542,261
Am. Exchange Bk	7,376,145	7,757,728	961,307	986,825
Bk. of Commerce	13,321,027	12,620,345	2,066,602	2,240,700
Broadway Bank	2 655,937	2,653,636	501,951	543 618
Ocean Bank	1,898,809	1,918,072	267,250	253 232
Mercantile Bank	2,741,768	2,833,748	422,417	434,343
Pacific Bank	1,074 954	1,067,350	171,011	185,286
Bank of Republic	3,868 200	3,886,574	960,272	1,314 920
Chatham Bank	723,837	740,198	82,796	83 944

DRY GOODS.

MAY, 1860.
HOUSE
OF
SALE AND REMOVAL.
GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS
THIS MONTH
AT
Nos. 29 and 31 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Being about to remove to their new and commodious warerooms, Nos. 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 and 85 DUANE-ST., near Broadway, and desirous of closing out their present extensive and varied stock of Dry Goods, and to effect this object they are offering
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.
In addition to their AMOSKEAG and WAMSUTTA PRINTS, in new and beautiful styles, they have now for sale the entire balance of the popular low-priced
YORK STATE,
ARKWRIGHT and
KNICKERBOCKER PRINTS,
by the piece or package, FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

CHARLES STREET, 475 BROADWAY.
Has now in store
THE MOST SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' OVER GARMENTS ever exhibited by him,
Consisting of all Novelties, and many that are exclusive, in
PLAIN AND FANCY CLOTH CLOAKS, ARABS, BURNOUS AND BASQUES.
NEW STYLES OF CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND BASQUES, in Black Silk, Gros Grain, Grenadine and Barege.
Our Extensive Wholesale Rooms being now thrown open at Retail for the balance of the season, Ladies will find a large stock of Lace Mantillas, Dusters and Traveling Suits AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
CHARLES STREET, 475 Broadway,
Exclusive dealer in Cloaks, Mantillas and Shawls.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. WILL offer,
On MONDAY, May 14,
at reduced prices, their extensive stock of
FAMILY AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
Consisting of SUPER TABLE CLOTHS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, TOWELS and TOWELING, QUILTS, BLANKETS, PLAID, STRIPED and PLAIN JACONET, MULL AND SWISS MUSLINS, &c.
Also,
LACE, MUSLIN AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, DRAPERY MUSLINS and VESTIBULE LACES,
&c., &c.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

NEW CARPETINGS.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 498 BROADWAY, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Have received by late arrivals everything that is NEW and NOVEL in the way of
CARPETINGS,
to be found in the European markets, many of which cannot be found in any other establishment in this country.
Also, a fine assortment of
CHINA MATTINGS.
All fresh goods of this Spring's importation.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.
Attention is invited to our stock
Of the
Most desirable styles to
Be had in this City,
Every grade of goods:
MEDALLIONS,
VELVETS, AND
TAPESTRIES.
OIL-CLOTHS,
RUGS,
SHADES, &c.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING
Are offering their entire stock at
RETAIL FOR CASH,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES
The most desirable patterns ever offered
At retail in this City.
Every grade of goods
Can be had,
At the lowest
CASH PRICES.
Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Experienced Upholsterers, as engaged, and goods will be delivered free, and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 25 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich.

CLEARING-OUT SALE.
We are now offering the balance of our
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
AT COST.
Being the largest stock to be found in this market of LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
NEW STYLES NOTTINGHAM AND LENO CURTAINS.
LACE AND MUSLIN BY THE YARD.
LACE AND MUSLIN FOR VESTIBULE DOORS.
BROCATELLES, SATINS, TAPESTRIES.
REPS, WORSTED DAMASKS, CHINTZES.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
GILT CORNICES, BANDS AND PINS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No 389 Broadway.

CLOTH AND SILK MANTLES,
In all the latest styles of the season to great variety.
PLAIN CLOTH SHAWLETTES, with hoods, at $3 50 to $4.
STRIPED CLOTH SHAWLETTES, with lined hoods, at $4 to $8.
RICH BLACK SILK BURNOUS, elegantly trimmed, at $6 to $9.
RICH BLACK TAFFETA SILK SHAWLETTES, elegantly trimmed, at $7 to $10.
We desire to call the special attention of purchasers to the fact that not having the enormous expenses for rent, &c., which Broadway and Canal-st. merchants have, we can afford to sell as good goods as theirs at from twenty to thirty per cent. lower prices. We respectfully request ladies to call before purchasing.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING
Cloak and Mantilla Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Desiring to reduce our Spring stock of Carpetings, we will from May 1 offer our large and well-selected stock at retail.
Housekeepers will observe a saving of the retailer's profit as well as the advantage of selecting from a very large assortment.
Experienced upholsterers are engaged to make and put down goods.
GEORGE S. MURFEY & CO.,
No. 338 Broadway,
near White-st., New-York.

SPECIAL SALE AT RETAIL.
LINENS TABLE DAMASKS, &c.
We shall offer at
remarkably reduced prices
all our large stock of
LINEN SHEETINGS, TABLE DAMASKS,
TOWELINGS, NAPKINS,
SHIRTING LINENS,
QUILTS,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
and other goods, forming portions of our
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS.
The prices, we are assured, will prove popular.
PATON & Co., No. 241 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES AT COST.
FINE GOLD LANDSCAPES
and FLOWER SHADES,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
BEST SCOTCH HOLLAND SHADES,
WHITE, BUFF, GREEN AND BLUE.
WE ARE CLOSING OUT, AT COST,
THE BALANCE OF THIS SEASON'S STOCK,
AND WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION OF FAMILIES FURNISHING TO THE GREAT ADVANTAGES WE NOW OFFER.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 389 Broadway.

CARPETING.
JACKSON WYATT,
No 319 BOWERY.
Is offering some rare specimens of Carpeting, and at prices that will defy competition.
English Tapestry Brussels, at 80c., 85c., 90c., and $1 per yd.
Ingrain Carpeting, 25c., 31c., 37c., 40c., 50c., and 75c. per yd.
All other goods equally low.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
ADAMS & SPENCER,
No. 261 Grand-st., (Columbian Hall,)
Are offering their large and well-assorted stock of carpetings, oil cloths and mattings at very low prices FOR CASH. English Brussels, worth to $1 10, 3 ply, 95 cents to $1 10; All Wool Ingrains, 45 cents to 75 cents; Cotton and Wool Ingrains, 28 cents to 40 cents; Stair Carpets, 18 cents to 75 cents. Rugs, mats and matting, oil-cloths 1 yard to 6 yards wide.

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a superb selection of
REAL LACES AND
PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
THREAD LACE POINTS,
MANTILLAS AND FLOUNCINGS.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,
In the one wareh of Embroideries from auction.
Points and Valenciennes Laces, Collars, Sets, Barbes, Capes, Cuffs, Pes, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.
R. WILLIAMS & Co., (late Peter Roberts.)
No. 439 Broadway.

MADAME C. VEILLER DE PARIS, FORMERLY of No. 4 Great Jones-st., respectfully informs the ladies of New-York that she has removed her Parisian dressmaking establishment to No. 106 Waverley-place, where she respectfully solicits their patronage. Mme. C. VEILLER also receives by steamer the latest Paris fashions, and has every facility for executing with promptness and to their entire satisfaction any work intrusted to her care.
Madame C. VEILLER, No. 106 Waverley-place.

NEW DISCOVERY.—A. S. MARY, AINE, Agent of the Empire City Steam Dyeing Establishment, No. 489 Broadway, respectfully invites the residents of New-York to visit his collection of rich colors dyed by his new patent process. Applicable to dresses, shawls, cloaks, &c.

DRY GOODS.

AN IMPORTER'S STOCK OF MANTILLAS
Will be sold at retail, for the next 60 days, by
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
(Formerly Geo. Bulpin,)
At No. 361 Broadway, two doors below Taylor's,
AT PRICES NEVER BEFORE HEARD OF.
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT respectfully announce to the ladies of New-York that, having been favored with instructions from the consignees of several of the most eminent fabricators of Pusher and French Lace Mantillas, Burnous, Points, &c., to effect sale the balance of their season's consignments—preferring this course to a continuance of the recent terrible slaughter in the auction rooms—they will open their spacious and well-known warerooms—which are now exclusively devoted to wholesale—for sixty days only, to the retail public commencing on Tuesday, May 1, when an opportunity will be offered for purchasing really elegant and costly PUSHER and FRENCH LACE BURNOUS, POINTS and MANTILLAS, SILK and CLOTH DUSTERS, MANTELETS D'ETE, &c., &c., at prices merely nominal, compared with intrinsic value.
A perusal of the following invoice is respectfully requested, many of the articles being the products of the looms of Messrs. DOIGNIN, FILS & ISAACS, the most celebrated manufacturers in France:
1,197 French Lace Single Flounced Mantillas, at..... $3
852 French Lace, larger in size, Mantillas, at..... 4
350 French Lace, deeper flounced, Mantillas, at..... 5
1,060 French Lace, still deeper flounced, Mantillas, at. 5
752 French Lace handsome two flounced Mantillas, at 7
640 French Lace, still handsomer, Mantillas, at..... 8
510 Black Lace Burnous, at..... 10
675 Extra Lace Burnous, at..... 12
880 Black Lace Points, at..... 3
415 Black Lace Points, at..... 4
397 Black Lace Points, at..... 5
382 Black Lace Points, at..... 6
700 Real Pusher Points, at..... 12
348 Extra Rich Double Sultanas, at..... 14
In addition to the above, and with a view to give increased attraction to this sale, will be included a superb assortment of NEW SUMMER CLOTH GARMENTS, RICH BLACK SILK MANTILLAS, and a full line of elegant SUMMER TRAVELING SUITS, all at similarly attractive prices.
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
(Formerly Geo. Bulpin,)
No. 361 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES.
4 000 BAREGE ROBES, in 3, 5, 7 and 9 Flounces, at a reduction of 50 per cent from cost of importation.
SILK ROBES,
at a great sacrifice.
GRENADINE ROBES,
In 2 5 and 7 Flounces, greatly reduced,
Will be offered on MONDAY, May 14.
Reduction real.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, corner of Mercer-st., New-York.

NEW DRESS GOODS
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
CORNER GRAND-ST.
METALLIQUES, GRISAILLES, POIL DE CHEVRE,
AND
FASHIONABLE GREY GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY—AT REDUCED PRICES.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE MANTILLAS,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner GRAND-ST.)
All the latest Paris Shapes—well trimmed and manufactured expressly for Retail.
NOW READY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS!
A Full and Fashionable Assortment at
LORD & TAYLOR'S
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand st.,)
AT REDUCED PRICES!
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
Druggets, Mats, Matting, Stair-Carpeting, &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT! LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LACE CURTAINS, GILT CORNICES,
Window Shades, Lace Draperies, Curtain Materials, Tassels, and Fixtures of every kind, at
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES!

FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES
and LACES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
New varieties, just received per Steamer.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have received
NEW SILKS, BLACK ROBES,
GRENADINES,
BAREGES, AND ORGANDIE MUSLINS,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

NEW
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
We are constantly receiving by every steamer
BROCATELLES, SATINS,
DELAINES, REPS
And all the new st varieties of Silks and Wool Material for coverings,
MANUFACTURED IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The stock is the largest and best assorted in the City, and sold at prices worthy the attention of purchasers
PATON & CO., No. 241 Broadway.

NOTICE TO SKIRT MANUFACTURERS.
Steel springs for sale low by the BROOKLYN STEEL SPRING COMPANY,
No. 9 Furman-st., Brooklyn,
near Fulton Ferry.

OIL CLOTHS.
ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES cheap, cheap, very cheap. 25c., 31c., 35c., 37½c., 40c., 50c., 60c. and 75c. per yard.
Hearth Rugs Three-ply Carpeting, Druggets, Door Mats, Table Oil-cloths, Mattings, &c., &c.
JACKSON HYATT,
No. 319 Bowery.

PARIS ROSES, 6, 8, 10, 12 AND 18 CENTS each.
PARIS FLOWERS, reduced in price to close them.
RUCHES and TABS in every good variety, 24c. up!!
FANS in every variety, price 62½ to $7.
LADIES,
Please
Examine
The above named goods. They are good styles. Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
R. H. MACY.

INFANTS' SHORT FROCKS, ROBES, Waists, Skirts and Muslin Trimmings, in great variety,
At half the usual prices.
R. WILLIAMS & CO., (late Peter Roberts.)
No 439 Broadway.

BLACK LACE FLOUNCINGS,
Black Lace Mantillas, Points, Centre Pieces, Veils, &c., &c.,
At a large reduction from the usual prices.
R. WILLIAMS & CO., (late Peter Roberts.)
No. 439 Broadway.

NOTICE.—AVIS—NOTTICIA—A VISO—NOTIZ—FOUNTAIN'S India store is the only place where India pinapple dresses, black and colored; wash silks, ⅞ wide; crapes, lutings, sacuis, seersuckers, cellow India nankins, novelties, Cabion Chinese lacquered articles, all kinds of curious American, Indian Father fans, bead barkwork, &c., can be procured wholesale and retail at No. 653 Broadway. French and Chinese fans latest styles. This day received 23 styles Chinese feather folding fans, elegant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUFUS M. BRUNDAGE,
Importer, wholesale and retail dealer,
No. 233 BLEECKER-ST., New-York,
Is selling his large and well selected stock of
White, Gold-band and Decorated
DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS, VASES, &c.
GLASSWARE, HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, CROCKERY, ETC.
BEST QUALITY AT LOWEST PRICES.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
PURE MILK.
Address or apply to
T. W. DECKER, office No. 195 East 27th-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF UNITED STATES ARMS.—Will be sold at Mount Vernon Arsenal, Alabama, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of June, 1860, by order of the President of the United States:
166 Hall's brown pistol lock rifles.
867 Hall's bright flint-lock rifles.
41 percussion muskets.
291 flint-lock pistols.
147 Hall's carbines.
25 artillery swords.
18 field-artillery carriages.
57 236 assorted flints.
310 Hall's rifle-cartridge boxes.
195 pistol holsters, and other equipments too numerous to mention. Terms cash.

JAPANESE EMBASSY.—THE FLAGS AND symbols of the Japan Empire, national and imperial, for decorations, &c., can be obtained at the Heraldry Office and College of Arms, H. HAYS, Nos. 649 and 651 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—PEW NO. 89, MIDDLE aisle Reformed Dutch Church, 5th av., corner of 29th st.; eligibly situated. Apply to J. T. VANVLECK, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

WANTED—A NEW OR SECOND-HAND HIGH pressure engine, of from 30 to 75 horse-power. With boiler. Address JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Agent, Rensselaer Iron Works, Troy, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

EXAMINATION AND COMMENCEMENT
OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The final examination of the graduating class of the Law School of Columbia College will commence at the School, No. 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th May, inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and continue daily from 2 to 5 P. M. until completed.
The four College Prizes, to be awarded by Hon. DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Justice of the Supreme Court; Hon. LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, Justice of the Superior Court, and Hon. CHARLES P. DALY, Judge of the Common Pleas, on a comparison of the Essays and Written Examinations, will be announced at the Law School Commencement to be held in the Hall of the Historical Society, 2d-av., on the evening of WEDNESDAY, May 23, at 8 P. M.—on which occasion an Address to the graduates will be delivered by MARSHALL S. BIDWELL, Esq.; to be followed by a Valedictory Oration by a member of the class.
On the evening of the TUESDAY, May 22, preceding the Commencement, a Sermon will be delivered before the Class, on their invitation, by the Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., at Trinity Chapel. Services to commence at 8 P. M.
Members of the Bar, the Judges of the several Courts, and the friends of the Students and of the College are respectfully invited to attend.
CHAS. KING, LL. D.,
President of Columbia College.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1860.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL of NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. V. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

ELM-PARK FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Litchfield, Conn.—Rev. Dr. AUCHMUTY, Principal, assisted by J. A. Perkins, late of Harvard University, and Mr. Lewis Monger, of the State Normal School. A Primary Department for small boys, under charge of Mrs. Richards. Telegraphic and railroad communication. Terms moderate and no extras. This is one of the best and most delightful places in New England. For circulars, address Dr. B., or R. A. WATKINSON, law office, No. 20 Nassau-st.

$120 COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, Cooperstown, N. Y. For both sexes. Term begins May 11. $120
PER YEAR. Close Oct. 5. PER YEAR.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Three minutes' walk from depôt, (Cannon's station;) one of the best schools in the State for both sexes. Summer term commences May 1. Circulars obtained at Clark, Austin, Maynard & Co., No. 3 Park-row, or addressing the Principals.
A. B. LOCKWOOD.
B. F. BROWN.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WISHING INSTRUCTION in English, classics, mathematics, or French, (at their residence,) by a graduate of Yale College, speaking French fluently, and of much experience. Address R. LEE DAYTON, No. 9 Carroll place, Bleecker-st., between Laurens and Thompson sts., or call at 1 o'clock P. M.

REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD receive into their family ten young ladies, who enjoy superior advantages of culture in mind and in manners. Their house and grounds, corner of Lidgrove and State-sts., are attractive in this beautiful village.
FLUSHING, April 20, 1860.

PROTESTANT FRENCH INSTITUTE—FOR young gentlemen. No. 48 East 24th-st., New-York. Young men prepared for College and for business. Boarding and day school.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 444 West 19th st., now in its fourteenth year, will commence its next term MONDAY, April 23. JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

PROF. & BERTHET'S SCHOOL, NO. 2 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, contains departments—classical, French, English and Primary—with an extensive Gymnasium.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON & Co., Jameson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE SUMMER term commences May 1. Circulars, with terms references, &c., can be obtained at F. Woodenough's bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., or by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—VACANCIES for two young ladies, who will enjoy the highest social and academic advantages. Terms moderate.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL—LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 37th st. Instruction thorough; discipline efficient; physiological features with apparatus. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN, WHO IS A GRADUATE of a first-class college, and has had 12 years' experience in teaching, desires a situation as teacher in a private family or as a private tutor. Will teach any branch of a thorough English course, and also the ancient and modern languages. Best of references furnished. Address W. P. J. Box No. 147 Times Office.

GOVERNESS WANTED—A FRENCH PROTESTANT, or an English or American, an accomplished French scholar, who can teach music and the usual branches, may hear of a desirable situation in a private family residing on the North River. Apply, giving references, to R. A., Box No. 164 Times Office.

A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY EDUCATED, would like to lease two or three hours daily in a genteel family as a companion for board; best of reference given. Address, for a few days, Miss A., Box No. 166 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A GRADUATE of the State Normal School a situation to teach any of the English branches; no objection to go to a country village. Address NORMAL, Box 144 Times office.

IN RETURN FOR BOARD AND LODGING in the country, or vicinity of New-York, a lady would give lessons in modern and French forte Summer. Address A. P. S., Box No. 164 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a respectable girl as chambermaid and laundress. None need apply unless well recommended as to honesty and capability. There are none in the family, and live 25 miles in the country. Apply at Nos. 4 and 6 Warren-st., up stairs, between 10 and 3 o'clock. Wages $8.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, as such, experienced Protestant woman, in a family of grown children. She must be a good seamstress, of a kind and religious disposition, willing to wait upon a lady and to devote her time to the interest of her employer. Apply between the hours of 12 and 4 P. M., at No. 28 Lafayette-place.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, AS LAUNDRESS, a competent young woman who is neat and to work, and who can give good City references for character, capability and disposition. Apply at No. 107 5th-av., corner 18th-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a Protestant woman as chambermaid and laundress in the country. Apply with good references, at Room No. 24, Clarendon Hotel, corner 9th-av. and 18th-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

A BOOK KEEPER.—WANTED, IN A CLOTH jobbing-house, an energetic and faithful book-keeper of some experience, and with moderate ideas of salary. Address Box No. 2,401 Post office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS coachman, who understands his business thoroughly, and can bring good City references. Apply at No. 106 5th-av., between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

A ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG man as entry clerk in a hardware store. Address Box No. 3,147 Post-office.

FOR EUROPE.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED valet de chambre, to go to Europe, and return with the family; must be able to give the most undoubted reference as to character, &c. Apply, this day, at No. 149 Grand-st., where the employer can be seen.

$100 PER MONTH MADE WITH SIX Stencil tools, as arranged that the inexperienced can use them. Send for my circular before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AFRICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY will hold a convention THIS EVENING in Shiloh Church corner Prince and Marion-sts., at 8 o'clock. Speakers: Rev. H. H. Garner and Rev. T. B. Smith, who expects to start for Africa with his company in a few weeks.
A. A. CONSTANTINE,
Cor. Sec., No. 23 Bible House.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS and Directors of the NEW-YORK CITY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION will take place at their rooms, No. 3 Irving-square, THIS TUESDAY, May 15. Polls open from 2 A. M. to 9 P. M.
A. C. KOE, President.
T. C. KIEMLE, Secretary.

FATHER CHINIQUY WILL MAKE A statement of the condition and wants of his people THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, in First Presbyterian Church (Rev. Mr. Van Dyke,) corner Remsen and Clinton sts., Brooklyn. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

PHILOSTEMIS.—COLUMBIAN LITERARY CLUB.—The ninth anniversary of this society will be held in the chapel of the New York University, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 17, 1860. Exercises to commence at 8 o'clock.

ANNIVERSARIES.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BROOKLYN Protestant ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, May 17, at 7½ o'clock, at the Athenæum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts.
The children of the Asylum will be present, and take part in the exercises.
Addresses are expected from Rev. Mr. ROBINSON and Rev. T. L. CUYLER.
The public is cordially invited to attend.

THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, 15th inst., in the Church of the Pilgrims, (Rev. Dr. Storrs',) corner of Henry and Remsen sts. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. Addresses are expected from Dr. Tyng, Rev. E. L. Magoon, Rev. H. W. Carpenter, and Rev. C. L. Cuyler. L. B. BUTLER, Chairman, L. & M. Com.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway corner of Duane-st.

A CARD.—HAVING REMOVED FROM NO. 55 Reade-st. to the large and commodious restaurant under the extensive bolting of Messrs. Brooks Brothers, entrance Nos. 145 and 128 Grand st., I take pleasure in inviting my friends and the public to give me a call, with the assurance that every endeavor will be made to please, and I flatter myself that their previous knowledge of me will be a sufficient guarantee that their confidence will not be misplaced. PETER R. STEELE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A CHAMBERMAID wishes a situation in a hotel or private boarding house; is willing to assist in washing; she has just left her place, and can give the best of City reference. A good millinar and trimmer wishes a situation. Both can be seen for three days, if not engaged, at No. 32 Greenwich-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation to do light chamberwork and fine washing, and best of embroidery work. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 124 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation to do light chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and plain sewing; has the best of City references. Call for two days, at No. 372 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by an experienced girl in a private family as chambermaid; is a good seamstress and lady's maid; does plaiting, fine muslins in the nicest style; is willing to go in the country with a family that lives in the City in Winter; the very best of City reference from first-class families. Can be seen at No. 263 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., until engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and fine washing and ironing; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 69 West 15th-st., in the rear, front room 2d floor, near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; understands her business perfectly; will go to the country for the Summer; City reference. Call at No. 63 20th-st., first house from 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A NEAT AND competent girl desires a situation in City or country as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and plain sewer; is willing and obliging; very kind to children; has the best of recommendation. Apply at No. 378 6th av., upstairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A NICE, clean, tidy Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or seamstress; is a neat sewer; is of kind disposition and obliging. Call at No. 454 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A RESpectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and nurse and has no objection to going in the country. No. 148 Hammond-st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or would mind children and sew; can cut and fit their dresses, and do all kinds of fancy emoroidery; is very neat and tidy in appearance; has good City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 674 4th-av. near 9th-st., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit their dresses, and do all kinds of fancy emoroidery; is very neat and tidy in appearance; has good City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 674 4th-av. near 9th-st., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or would mind children and sew

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1860.

TERMS, ETC.—THE DAILY TIMES.

[illegible] Printing, fronting the City Hall, Nassau and Beekman streets.

THE TIMES (Daily) is published every morning, at Two Cents, served at 12½ cents per week, or Six Dollars a year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

THE WEEKLY TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; three copies to one address for Five Dollars; seven copies to one address for Twelve Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 25 cents per single copy.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the Publishers "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Entertainments this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Traviata.

WINTER GARDEN—Nibbleheimer.

BURTON'S GARDEN—Royal Amphitheatre Equestrian Troupe.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Overland Route.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Black Cat of Cove-Street—The Double Debut—The Two Pelts.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Dot—Loan of a Lover. Evening—Ingomar.

PALACE GARDEN—Hamblin's Magical Entertainments.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Prof. Jacobs' Magical Entertainments.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Day and Evening—California Menagerie.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Grecian Chimney's Mysteries.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

CANAL-STREET—No. 536—Wenlock's Fine Gallery of Oil Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 Broadway—Exhibition of Statuary.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 Broadway—Portrait of Washington Irving.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Japanese Ambassadors have survived the perils of their journeyings, and are now, with their treaty-box, safely sheltered in their quarters at the Capital. At 4½ o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, they were transferred from the *Roanoke* to the *Philadelphia*, and in ten minutes afterwards were at Old Point, where they were received with salutes and music. After partaking of refreshments, the Ambassadors reembarked on the *Philadelphia*, and steamed up the Potomac. Off Mount Vernon the vessel stopped, and while the band played plaintive music, the interpreter told them to whom the honors were paid. About 11½ o'clock, yesterday morning, the *Philadelphia* appeared in sight of the multitude which thronged the Navy-yard at Washington. Mayor Berret, in accordance with the precedent which allows municipal courtesies to be tendered before national, went on board the vessel and welcomed the distinguished guests to the city. Then the treaty-box was passed to a small boat, and the Japanese followed. On landing at the Navy-yard, Capt. Buchanan welcomed them in the name of the President. No formal reply was made, and a procession was immediately formed to escort the Ambassadors to their quarters. First of all was the President's mounted guard; then came the Japanese in hacks; then the treaty, and last of all the marines and the District militia. A dense crowd thronged the avennes through which the procession passed, and it was not until 2½ o'clock that the guests were allowed to retreat from the gaze of curious thousands to the privacy of their apartments.

The Senate, yielding to the giddiness of youth, was unable to withstand the excitement attending the reception of the Japanese and adjourned without transacting any business. The House was sorely tempted to the same trick of idleness, but some debate upon the report of the Committee upon Contested Seats, in regard to that for the 1st District of Michigan, was had prior to the adjournment.

The dispatches we receive from Chicago indicate a strong feeling among the delegates who have thus far arrived for Mr. Seward. Expediency will, however, govern all the transactions of the Convention; and if, in the opinion of delegations from doubtful States, Mr. Seward is not available, the preferences of New-York and New-England will be yielded. A preliminary meeting of Germans was held yesterday, to determine what modification of the forthcoming platform will justify the German population in supporting the nomination.

The Overland Express, bringing dates from San Francisco to the 5th inst., arrived at St. Joseph's yesterday. The news is unimportant. The Legislature, after passing a number of beneficial, with the usuel proportion of mischievous enactments, had adjourned. Much anxiety with regard to the crops prevailed. The impression seemed to be that there will be a disastrous failure. The rush of emigration to Carson Valley continued, and the attractions of Washoe were unabated. The Ophir Company had organized with a capital of $7,000,000, anticipating a monthly return of $1,500,000 during the Summer.

Judging from the statements of our Utah correspondent, the Government is still disposed to drive a brisk trade in mules and wagons. Instead of leaving the purchase of these animals and vehicles to those on the ground who were qualified to judge of their true value, the Administration has ordered the purchase from Messrs. Majors, Russell & Waddell, of 1,200 oxen, at $80 per yoke, when they could easily have been bought for from $45 to $50, and of 65 wagons, at $85 each, which had already been offered to our correspondent for $12. The Probate Courts in the Territory continued the arrest and punishment of criminals, despite the decisions of Chief Justice Eckels, and were receiving a liberal share of abuse from the Gentile Press. Mr. Nelson's Anti-Polygamy Bill was regarded with much hostility by those for whose restraint it was more especially designed.

The arrival of the *Isabel* at Charleston furnishes Havana advices to the 10th inst. There was no political news, and the markets were without change.

A petition was presented to the Methodist Conference at Buffalo yesterday from the John-street Church in this City, asking for a permanent endowment, on the ground that the Church was the oldest of its denomination in the country. The matter was referred to a Committee of five. The Committee on Itineracy was directed to report whether the Philadelphia Conference had passed on the character of a slaveholder who had been connected with it, and whether it had raised any slaveholder to membership contrary to this discipline. Twenty-three petitions for a change in this rule relating to Slavery, and one against alteration, were submitted. Various recommendations made by the Committee on Missions were adopted.

The community was startled yesterday by rumors, which subsequent events verified, that Mr. Isaac V. Fowler, who has occupied the office of Postmaster of this City for seven years, had proved a defaulter to the General Government in a large amount. He has, it is charged, failed to deposit at the Sub-Treasury over $155,000 of the postal revenue collected for the Government. This deficit has been accumulating for some time, and there are various statements regarding the disposition which has been made of the money. The general opinion is that it has been advanced in the shape of loans to political friends, and that the exposure of the defalcation at this particular time is a political trick. The bondsmen of Mr. Fowler are Messrs. George Law and G. A. Conover. The sureties they gave, however, amount only to $75,000, and it is said that they cannot be held liable even to this extent, as Mr. Fowler's misdemeanor commenced at a time when they were not responsible for his conduct. Mr. Fowler's whereabouts is not known at present. He left his hotel at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and the officials who have been endeavoring to track him since have failed to apprehend him. Rumor indicates as leading candidates for the succession, Hon. John A. Dix and Mr. Wilson G. Hunt.

About noon yesterday the attention of the physicians of the City Prison was called to the condition of Robert C. Macdonald, confined in a cell on the second corridor, on an indictment for the murder of Virginia Stewart, in Broadway, in August last, and for which he was shortly to be tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. When visited by the physician he was perfectly insensible, having taken a large quantity of Munn's Elixir, an opiate four times as strong as landanum. He was at once removed to the Hospital cell, where restoratives were applied. The stomach-pump was freely used, and he was plentifully showered with water, but without avail, and his death occured at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The debate on the controversy in Dr. Cheever's Church was resumed last evening, at the lecture-room of the Church, and Messrs. Blankman, Berry and Gilbert gave their views at length on the merits of the question at issue, but nothing novel or interesting was elicited in the discussion. The debate is to be continued on Thursday evening.

Justice Mullen, of the Supreme Court, has granted the motion to dissolve the injunctions in the Cheever Church case. A very lengthy opinion was rendered by Justice Mullen.

Last evening the Mayor sent a message to the Board of Aldermen, removing Mr. A. V. Stout from the office of City Chamberlain. He gave, as a reason for doing so, that Mr. Stout had refused to allow interest on balances of the City money in his hand, which sometimes amounted to $4,000,000; and he thought that while the City was so large a borrower at interest, it could not afford to let so much money remain unproductive. The Board concurred in the removal by a vote of 10 to 4. He also sent in a message nominating Mr. Nathan C. Platt to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Mr. Stout, and as soon as it had been read the Board confirmed the nomination by a vote of 12 to 2. Mr. Platt is an importer of jewelry, doing business at No. 20 Maiden-lane, and a man of wealth and respectability. He is also President of the Artisans' Bank, in which, it is exceedingly probable, the City money will hereafter be kept.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen last night, preparations were made for the Fourth of July, by the appointment of a Committee of five. A resolution was offered to pay firemen employed on "watch lines," an innovation never before attempted in the Fire Department. The $30,000 appropriation for the Japanese was laid over.

In the application of Mr. Williamson to have testimony taken by the Supreme Court in relation to the contested seat in Congress, the Justices of the Supreme Court have concurred in a certificate to the effect that it is impossible for either of them to attend personally to the taking of the testimony.

The report of the City Inspector states that 472 deaths occurred in this City last week, against 402 during the week ending May 5. During the corresponding weeks of 1858 and 1859 there were 404 and 379 deaths respectively.

The vacancy in the Board of Police Commissioners has been filled by the appointment of Thomas E. Acton, long attached to the office of the City Register. At the meeting yesterday the usuel sanitary reports from New-York and Brooklyn were received, and a few changes were made in the force.

The trial of Albert W. Hicks *alias* Johnson, for robbery on the high seas, it being one of the indictments under which he is held, in connection with the murders of Capt. Burr, and the first and second mates of the sloop *E. A Johnson*, with the alleged subsequent piracy, was commenced, yesterday, before Judge Smalley, in the United States District Court. The great popular excitement which has attended this notorious case, of course, caused the Court-room to be filled, but contrary to general expectation but little difficulty was experienced in impanneling a jury. The Assistant District Attorney opened the case in a plain and practical speech, setting forth its entire history, and then proceeded to call witnesses. The trial will probably occupy four days.

The first anniversary of a new association, which takes its title from "The Old Dominion," and is designed to commemorate, after the manner of the New-England Society, the landing of the first English settlers in Virginia, was held, last evening, in the Cooper Institute. An address, in which the social and political history of Virginia was elaborately portrayed, was delivered by Mr. Summers.

There was a further advance in the Stock market yesterday, but with less buoyancy at the close in the afternoon. The Exchange market easier. The Bank return shows a diminution movement all round. The discounts are down $1,294,000, and the specie $1,035,000. The market for money keeps steady at moderate rates.

Cotton was less active, yet quoted steady. Flour, Wheat and Corn were more freely offered and were lower. Provisions were generally in fair request. Sugars were rather brisker. Coffee, Hay, Hops, Molasses, Metals and Rice were quiet. Naval Stores were moderately inquired for. Linseed Oil was in demand. Whisky was plenty and declining. Freights were inactive.

The President and the New-York Post-Office.

The mysterious rumors which have been floating for some time between Washington and New-York, of serious defalcations chargeable to the account of a leading Federal officer in this City, yesterday took shape and substance. Mr. Isaac V. Fowler, who for nearly eight years has administered the affairs of the Post-office in this City, left his residence on Sunday, and has not since been seen. The Assistant Postmaster-General, with other functionaries of the Government, has come on to New-York to investigate the condition of the office under Mr. Fowler's supervision; and the Marshal of the District has received a warrant for his arrest on the charge of embezzling the public funds. This charge is preferred under a statute of the United States which makes "a failure to pay over or produce the public moneys intrusted" to a person in Mr. Fowler's position "*prima facie* evidence of embezzlement." It is not to be understood, therefore, that Mr. Fowler has been proved guilty of any intention ultimately to defraud the Treasury. We make this explanation for the sake of such faint palliation as it may put upon the conduct of a man whose frank and generous nature had so won upon all with whom he was brought into contact that his bitterest political opponents will hear of his fall with deep and unmixed sorrow.

It appears that Mr. Fowler is in arrears to the Treasury in a sum certainly exceeding $150,000; and it is stated by well-informed persons that, throughout almost the whole of his term of office, Mr. Fowler, who was appointed by Mr. Pierce, and who has done more than almost any other man in New-York to support the tottering Administration of Mr. Buchanan, has been in the habit of delaying large payments from the Post-office beyond the day on which they fell due. A conspicuous metropolitan politician, Mr. Fowler, in his double capacity of Grand Sachem of Tammany and confidential representative of the President, no doubt had constant occasion to employ money for purposes which the investigations of Congress have already shown that Mr. Buchanan and other leaders of his party regard as eminently legitimate. It is by no means impossible, indeed, that Mr. Fowler's contributions to the fund advanced by the New-York Democracy to aid the election of Mr. Buchanan himself may have been drawn from the Government resources. Of course, these tithes taken of the Treasury were to be restored to it again; and this circumstance will, perhaps, account satisfactorily for the otherwise amazing fact that proceedings such as these could have been carried on through nearly the whole of a Presidential term; to be brought to light only when the failure of Mr. Fowler, and others of the President's champions, to control the Convention at Charleston, and the evident approach of an hour wherein all earthly things must become alike insignificant to an expiring Executive, have made Executive forbearance more dull, and Executive insight more keen.

More than a month ago, before the meeting of the Charleston Convention, and during the temporary absence of Mr. Holt, the active and honorable head of the Post-Office Department from a post which he has but a short time filled, Mr. Fowler, it will be recollected, was summoned to Washington; and many strange and dark sayings then gained currency as to official life in the metropolis. It is, at least, curious that the explosion which Mr. Holt now appears to have forced upon the country, should have been deferred just long enough for the Presidential forces to be proved and found wanting at Charleston. Interpreted by the light which has thus far been actually thrown upon it, Mr. Fowler's unhappy career rather illustrates, therefore, than contrasts with that general system of political life, which includes Attorney-Generals of the United States paying over to Presidential organists the sums necessary to enable them to buy representatives of the people; and chief magistrates of the Union begging that steamship contractors may be kindly attended to. That a man of free and liberal nature, unfamiliar with the responsibilities and the restraints which habits of business impose, breathing daily the atmosphere of power, as power now is in America, devoted to his party, and confiding in his chiefs, should have been easily whirled along from carelessness to criminality, is the least surprising thing possible. The ruin of such a man as Mr. Fowler, engaged in such a course, was always a mere question of time on the one hand, or of loyalty among his associates on the other. Now that it has come, it sounds a fresh blast of the trumpet before those crumbling walls of corruption and intrigue which of late years have been reared about the Federal Administration at Washington. The man we cannot choose but pity. The system which tempted him, and its supporters are the true criminals, and upon them we trust will fall, with irresistible force, the weight of public indignation and of public scorn.

The Irish Exodus.

The Irish emigration to this country which it was supposed, a year or two ago, would abate under the influence of great prosperity at home, has again set in with such violence that the English Press begins to prophesy the total transfer, at no distant period, of the Celtic population to America, and the filling up of their ancient seats by a new "plantation" of Englishmen and Scotchmen. The London *Times* contemplates this result with great apparent satisfaction, and seeks to reconcile the departing exiles to their change of residence by the comforting assurance that America is the real home of their race. Considering what the condition of Ireland now is, as compared with what it was forty years ago, and considering, especially, the enormous advance it has made in material prosperity within the last ten years, the phenomenon which we are now witnessing, of this emigration of an entire people, famous for their strong local attachments, is one of the most remarkable in history. It is rendered all the more remarkable too, by the fact that, no matter how much political considerations may have done to set the stream flowing towards our shores fifty years ago, they have had little or nothing to do with the fullness and rapidity which mark it in our own day. We can no longer learn from stump orators or debating societies the real reason for the Irish peasant's quitting his home in the "old country." The political condition of the Irish Catholic has for some years ceased to be a whit worse than that of the English Protestant Dissenter. In some respects it is even better. He has supplied to him by the Government a good system of secular education for his children—a luxury which the Methodist and Congregational masses of Great Britain are not likely to enjoy for many a day; and of late he has enjoyed an amount of Government patronage which the English Dissenter need not hope for. A large proportion of the Irish Judges are Catholics, as well as the representatives of the present Government at the Bar. The best legal appointments in the colonies, still in the gift of the Crown, have been for the last ten years bestowed on Irishmen. Irish Catholics muster largely on the rolls of the local magistracy. They have begun to muster largely at the mess tables of the army. They fill the corporations of the cities almost exclusively; they are represented in the House of Commons by a compact and clamorous body, which knows how to make itself formidable to the strongest ministry that now-a-days ever finds itself in office. In fact, the tendency of all the liberal Administrations of England for many years past has been to visit on the Irish Protestants those measures of proscription from which their Catholic countrymen once suffered. It is well known in Dublin that with Whigs, or Peelites, or Radicals in office in Downing-street, a Protestant's chances of a "berth" or of promotion are almost as small as a Catholic's used to be forty years ago. The tremendous power which the Emancipation Act raised into existence—the power of a turbulent and ill-educated clergy over hosts of ignorant and fanatical voters—is a power which has to be conciliated at any cost. Even the "Protestant Conservatives," under the "chivalrous" Earl of Derby, have succumbed to its might. At the general election which preceded the peace of Villafranca, the combination between the priests and the Tories, for the purpose of bringing about a coalition with Austria against France, for the protection of the Pope and the *concordat*, was made manifest at every hustings from the Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear. In short, as far as the relations of the Irish Catholic with the Government are concerned, he has only the Church establishment to complain of; and this burden, as we have said, is one which presses with equal weight on the shoulders of the English Dissenter. In all other respects he stands on the same footing as any other British subject. *Habeas corpus* and trial by jury are now his birthright; and as to the liberty of the Press, the Dublin *Nation* is astounding evidence that the Irish Press is the freest Press in the world. In no other country would a newspaper be allowed, as this is, to preach insurrection every week, and to make common cause, on every possible opportunity, with the bitterest foreign enemies of the Powers that be, without either receiving any notice from the law or the mob.

In short, Ireland is now furnishing on a great scale a striking proof of the worthlessness of political liberty, unless accompanied with security for property. The Irishman of to-day is amongst the freest men on earth, as far as laws can make him so. But the land laws are such that he is never sure either of continuing in his home, or of reaping the fruits of the labor he expends on his land. The vast mass of the tenantry are holders at the will of the landlord, and the barbarous relic of feudalism, which enables the owner of land to appropriate every improvement made on the soil by the toil of others, is maintained by the Courts in full vigor. The landlords will not grant leases, partly because it is not necessary in order to secure a high rent, and partly because they make the lessee politically independent on election day. More than this, the longest lease, even where leases are granted, comes to an end at last, and the man who has expended the best years of his life upon his farm, may find himself turned adrift with his family without a cent of compensation for the improvements of many years. To this evil—the worst of the "evils of Ireland"—the Encumbered Estates act has brought no remedy. The agitation for a "Tenant-Right bill" has been carried on for many years, and been regularly met by the victorious opposition of the landlords. Nor is the prospect of success at this moment any greater than ever. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that the faces of the mass of the population should still be turned westward. Large numbers of them came here when Ireland was a worse place to live in than it is now. The remainder are following, because the greatest element of prosperity is still wanting. They seek a country in which the poorest is sure of being able to bequeath to his children the product of his toil and thrift, and in which his children have the highest prizes of life within as easy reach, as those of the wealthiest and best born. There is something unquestionably touching in the final disappearance of a people which has preserved its vitality, its hopes and hates through a struggle of six centuries. But any sentimental regret we may feel at seeing the "last of the Irish" absorbed into the turbid mass of American Democracy, is modified by the reflection that whatever of good such a long oppression has left in them must of necessity be more fruitful here than at home; that though the nation disappears, the individual men exchange the sober certainty of all that makes life valuable, for the sickly sorrows and fantastic hopes of a nation which owes its poorest privileges to the pity of its conquerors.

A Considerate Criminal.

Robert C. McDonald has saved the District-Attorney the trouble of filing those cross-interrogatories which he has been so long promising.

It is now nearly a year since this unfortunate man was committed to prison for the murder of Virginia Stewart, and about eight months since a bill of indictment was found against him. In October last, his counsel obtained an order to examine witnesses for the defence, by commission, in New-Orleans, Mobile and elsewhere, and served copies of their interrogatories on the District-Attorney, who was directed to serve his cross-interrogatories within ten days thereafter. He has never done so, but has put the matter off from day to day on the plea of want of time. We find, however, that when his own schemes made it desirable to go on an electioneering trip to the Charleston Convention, he found no difficulty in appropriating a week to that purpose. The victim of this cruel and inexcusable delay has finally released everybody from all further trouble on his account by executing himself in prison.

The history of this whole case is one long and luminous illustration of the manner in which justice is administered in this City. A man murders a woman on Broadway in broad daylight. He is arrested, and a verdict of willful murder found against him by the Coroner's Jury. On his way to prison, the police-officers accompany him to a common brothel, where the whole party spend several hours in drinking champagne with prostitutes, and only reach the jail at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning. The prisoner then lies in confinement nine months, because the public prosecutor "has not time" to attend to his case, though he has plenty of time to spend at electioneering caucuses a thousand miles away; and finally, whether in madness or in deepair, we know not which, this ward of New-York Law is allowed to swallow poison in his cell, and so put an end at once to his own wretched life and to the anxieties of our overtasked District-Attorney.

Minor Topics.

—A letter from Paris tells a strange story of a recent discovery in science, culminating in a melancholy *denouement*. A governess in private families had under her charge a little Russian boy, who had been born deaf and dumb. The gentle disposition of the boy greatly endeared him to this governess, who devoted much of her time to developing his intelligence, and enabling him to keep pace with her other pupils. After many sleepless nights, and many experiments, the lady finally resolved that sulphuric ether was the talisman to be employed in opening the world to her poor little prisoner. Its application proved perfectly successful; numerous other experiments indicated that the grand secret had been discovered, the Monthyon Prize was awarded to the lady; and she rapidly rose from poverty and dependence to wealth, and fame as a benefactor of her race. But, alas! the sudden transition was too much for a mind so long overburdened by study and devotion to a single object; the reason of the poor lady gave way, and she has since been conveyed, a hopeless maniac, to a *maison de santé*, at Montmartre.

—The English papers are expressing fear that their members of Parliament will soon sink to the level of that rowdyism which characterizes American Congressmen. When we remember that the House of Commons and the House of Lords have always been well represented at the Prize Ring, the comparison becomes rather invidious to our Representatives. The difference between fighting Congressmen and legislating Lords who travel miles to see other people fight, turns not altogether to the advantage of the latter. When the dignitaries of the English Bar end this leaders of the English Press unite with princes of the Stock Exchange in showering golden testimonials of respect upon a prize-fighter, strictures from the English Press on American rowdyism savor sadly of Satan in a sermonizing vein.

—The London *Times* not unfrequently discourses to us upon Congressional courtesy. The following extract of proceedings in the Newfoundland Legislature we clip from an exchange, and offer to our London namesake as a better text, inasmuch as the subject is not foreign. Let the "Thunderer" devote a high-toned column or two to the admonishment of their provincial legislators:

"In the House on Friday night, the Colonial Secretary, Kent, and Attorney-General Hoosiers quarreled. The Colonial Secretary called Her Majesty's Attorney-General a puppy and a brat. The Speaker accused the Attorney-General of being drunk. The Attorney-General called the Speaker a liar. This scene was kept up till 1 o'clock Saturday morning."

—Those interested in the development of the Steam Plow will be interested to learn that a commencement has at last been made in the right direction, and a plow put to work on a prairie instead of playing at fairs and exhibitions. The *Prairie Farmer* says that seventy acres have been plowed by Mr. Watkins with his new invention, and that he has undertaken a larger contract. As the steam plow is yet in its infancy, to expect anything approaching perfection from it would be absurd, but it is decidedly encouraging to know that a practical result has been obtained, and work actually done.

—A German and an Irishman have lately had a whisky duel at Muskegan. They purchased a quantity of whisky, and sat down to drink on a wager, the wager to be won by the man that drank the greatest quantity. Had this alternative been the one chosen by Potter, Pryor would have been perfectly justified in turning tail. Tanglefoot whisky is more murderous than Bowie-knives. We forgot to state that it ended in the death of this Irishman.

—Morals must be in a deplorable state over the water. Eleven actions for seduction were tried before the assistant barrister, at Belfast, in one day. And female virtue seems to rule low in the English market, for while some of the cases were dismissed, and others compromised, the decrees awarded only ranged from £10 to £40. Paltry plasters, those, for blighted affections, ruined reputations and all that! We do things better in St. Louis.

—The Philadelphia *Press* declares its intention of supporting either Douglas or *nobody*, irrespective of the choice of the Charleston Convention. As that body has settled on Nobody, one of the favorites of the *Press*, it is not probable that that paper will bolt.

Wallack's Theatre.

Mr. Tom Taylor's latest dramatic success is not his least. His comedy of the "Overland Route," which has been running in London ever since the beginning of February, and which began its career in New-York at Wallack's Theatre last night, is the most ingenious and creditable piece of work he has given us since "Still Waters Run Deep."

The Anglo-Indian world, as it is, and has become since the yellow-faced, white-whiskered nabobs of the old-fashioned comedy died out of real life, has never before been put upon the stage. Southampton steamers, Alexandrian railways, and the Bombay fleet of the Peninsula and Oriental Company have called into existence a small universe of incidents and characters quite their own. Upon this universe Mr. Taylor, with happy audacity, has laid his hand, and the result is the "Overland Route."

The plot of this comedy is light enough for tropical weather. It is pleasingly involved, without being in the least obscure; and sufficiently quaint without being particularly original. Dashing adventurers and lovely flirts being the most salient social traits of the Indian journey, the "Overland Route" obliges us with an abundance of dash, adventure and flirtation. *Tom Dexter* (Mr. Leaver) is the pivot of the piece, who combines, in his own person, all that can attract the admiration of women, with all that can command the esteem of men. He is a hero in war, and a physician in peace; relieving the pangs of seasickness, rescuing Lascars from a watery grave, and improving the moral tone of giddy beauties with unflagging spirit and unfailing success. *Mrs. Seabright* (Mrs. Hoey) and *Mrs. Lovibond* (Miss Mary Gannon) are two imaginary widows, who carry out the part with a fidelity to nature which would have thrown the elder Mr. Weller into a cold perspiration. About these principals, plays a constellation of types: all verging, in point of treatment, upon the caricature, but all touched with something of that truth of feeling which makes the caricatures of Doyle or John Leech more expressively faithful to their originals than any photograph. Mr. Lester dashes at the part of *Tom Dexter* perhaps with a somewhat over-elastic step; but the house "came down" last night with unfeigned delight at his airy eccentricities of unexpected nobleness. Mrs. Hoey was admirable in her *rôle* of a virtuous coquette, and Miss Gannon gushing as a repentant shrew. Mr. Walcot as *Lovibond*, a wretched man, who suddenly finds himself called upon in the middle of the Persian Gulf to choose between being arrested as a forger and being reunited to a wife from whom he has been running away with all his might for seven years, is extremely good. His picture of sea-sickness hits the delicate line between the distressing and the disgusting, and provoked well-merited applause. Mr. Blake and Mr. Drott have two conspicuous but rather conventional *rôles* to fill, and fill them effectively. Mr. Brougham, as a hectoring bully, is less fortunate, both in his material and his manufacture. Mr. Floyd makes himself deplorably vapid as *Captain Clavering*, a military snob of the second water; and Mr. Young touches the trivial character of *Limpet*, a "European servant," with his usual fidelity and force.

The play is excellently put upon the stage; and the scenic effects are what the prophetic play-bills declared they would be, "extremely novel." A play which carries you from the saloon of a great ocean-steamer to a deck lighted up with the warm shimmering light of an Arabian sunset sky, and thence to a coral reef in the Red Sea, is certainly a new thing beyond the footlights. And all this the "Overland Route" does; and thanks to Mr. Wallack's management, with so much easel and taste and judgment as wholly to subordinate the melodramatic effects to the comic interest of the play. The ocean scenery of the second and third acts is singularly good; and the difficult problem of so wrecking a ship on the stage as not to make the spectators think of a broken-down omnibus is more happily solved in the *finale* of the second act than we have ever before seen it. The theatre was crowded with a true "Wallack's audience," and clamorous with satisfaction; and we can see no reason why the vogue of the "Overland Route" should not last as long as a trip to India itself.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND EXPRESS.

Adjournment of the Legislature—Mining Intelligence—The Crops—Markets—Shipping.

St. Joseph, Monday, May 14.

The California Pony Express arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning, with California dates to May 5, Oregon to April 28, and British Columbia to the 30th.

The crops in California are considered sadly damaged, from heavy storms of rain and hail.

The Legislature adjourned April 30th. The principal General Acts passed were to enable certain counties to create debts for railroad purposes, subject to a vote of the people of the counties concerned. If the people so vote, the total of the debts will be about $1,500,000. So far, $78,000 for the suppression of Indian hostilities in the northern part of the State during the past year; to pay $278,000 in liquidation of the State pension claims, leaving that institution self-sustaining; to submit to a vote of the people whether a Convention shall be called to revise the State Constitution; to grant the right of way to the San Francisco and Los Angelos Telegraph Company; to appropriate $100,000 to aid the trans-continental Telegraph lines. The appropriations for ordinary State purposes exceed $1,000,000 covering the fiscal year. The funds in the State Treasury, after paying the State Prison and Indian War claims, will be about $230,000. The favorite objects of the majority of the Legislature were defeated by the Governor's veto, or by his withholding his approach on the last day of the session. These were the San Francisco Bulkhead Bill, a bill appropriating $250,000 for building nine wagon roads over the mountains to the Washoe mines; an act amending the law of libel, permitting newspapers to be sued for libel in any county of the State, irrespective of the residence of the plaintiff or defendant; an act providing for the issue of $300,000 Indian War bonds, payable by the State in 1870, unless Congress should sooner redeem them. This heavy responsibility assumed by Gov. Downey has been the subject of general remark. The majority of the people appear to heartily sustain the vetoes. In all the principal towns of the State guns are fired in honor of the veto of the Bulkhead bill scheme, which was regarded as an immense monopoly and tax on commerce. San Francisco was illuminated in honor of the veto on the night of May 1.

The Pony Express, with St. Joseph letters of April 20, arrived at Carson Valley at 20 minutes past 1 on the 28th—from telegraph station to telegraph station, 6 days and 4 hours. The pony reached San Francisco at 6 P. M. on the 29th inst.

News is received that twenty camels from Siberia, Russia, will arrive at San Francisco about Midsummer, and be used instead of mules for mountain express and freight business between California and Salt Lake.

An apparently well authenticated rumor prevails that the Rothschilds have sent out an agent from London to examine the Washoe silver mines.

The Ophir Company, owning a part of the original lead at Washoe, have organized with a capital stock of $7,000,000. Capt. Doll has been elected Superintendent of operations at the mines, and has just returned from there. He reports that the mine can be made to yield $1,500,000 per month this Summer.

The Placerville and St. Joseph's telegraph line is being extended eastward, and its Superintendent states it will be in working order, 45 miles east of Carson City, during the present month.

Two tons of copper ore have arrived at Carson City for shipment to San Francisco. It pays from 49 to 50 per cent. The new mines, where it was obtained, are in Del Norte County, and it costs $15 per ton to transport the ore to the nearest seaport. About 100 tons of ore had already been taken from the mine, and the quantity easily obtained is said to be almost inexhaustible.

Oregon and British Columbia dates are to the 28th ult., to the former, and the latter to the 30th ult.

The political campaign of Oregon opened at Portland on the 28th, by a mass meeting of the Democracy, which was addressed by Gyeson K. Shields, candidate for Congress. The Republicans have again nominated David Logan for Congress. He and Col. E. L. Baker are canvassing the State—the latter aspiring to be one of the United States Senator, to be elected in August. The Republicans are making great efforts to secure two United States Senators, which they regard as possible, on account of a division in the Democratic Party.

The accounts from the Similkameen mines continued unfavorable.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The ship *Hebe* arrived at Victoria on the 25th of April from Hong Kong with 225 Chinese passengers. The Chinese population was also rapidly increasing through arrivals from California.

The *Gazette* represents mining news very encouraging.

The imports at Victoria during the quarter ending with March were $215,000, on which $21,000 duties were paid.

San Francisco, Saturday, May 5.

Gov. Downey has appointed Maj. Jarrey the Register of the Land Office at Los Angelos, District Court-

minister of Embassy for the last year, [illegible] a vacancy in the Land Office.

Money matters are quite easy. Gold bars sold at 99 40 to par.

The United States sloop-of-war Cumberland arrived here at 3 o'clock. The [illegible] $1,700,000 in treasure and 400 passengers.

Washington City, Saturday, May 5, 1860.

On the last day of the session the Legislature passed a bill, which has been signed by the Governor, authorizing the issuance of [illegible] the relief of holders of unfunded claims against the State, if the same be approved by the people at the next general election.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

San Francisco, Friday, May 4, 1860.

Since the 27th ult. the following vessels have cleared: 27th, *James Brown*, Brown, Hong Kong; *Senora*, Panama; May 1, ship *Hydaspes*, New-York; bark *Armistice*, London; bark *Jupiter*, Hong Kong; schooner *Ellis Florence*, Sydney; 2d, ship *Sea Witch*, Boston; bark *Frederick Doe*, Rio Janeiro.

Sailed, April 30, ship *Zephyr*, for Callao; May 2, *Lookout*, New-York; *Henderson* and *Dunsmuir*, Australia.

Since the last Pony left business has been quiet. The market for Crushed Sugar broke down, and about 500 bbls. changed hands at 12¾c. @13c., partly [illegible] auction. Confidence was greatly shaken, and buyers have since been indisposed to act.

It has rained heavily the past three days, further interfering with business.

Few changes can be noted, but the market closes dull at the following quotations: Wines and liquors remain the only articles sustained. Adamantine Candles sold at 18½c. for fair brands; Chilea, N. O., 12½c.; Guatemala, 12c.; Hard Coal, 9½c.; Soft Coal, 8½c.; Boston Crushed Sugar, 12½c.; Crushed Drills, 9½c.; Sheetings, 9½c.; Rice, 4½c.; Coffee, Rio, 10½c.; Java, 12½c.; Pork, clear, $23 50; Mess, $21 50; Beef, 27½c.; Lard, best, 14½c.; Foreign Brandies firm and little doing; American importing still in demand; Brandy, 47½@50c.; Pure Rye Whisky, 45c.@47½c.; Alcohol, 38c.@40c. Beans are heavy, and market unsettled; Chilea, 1, 12c.@12½c.; New-Orleans, 12c.@12½c.; Sacramento, 12c.@12½c.; Orchard beans, 11c.@11½c.; Oregon, 10c.@11c.; Crushed beans, 11c.@11½c. Rice, China 5c.; large sales Patna at 4¾c.; Carolina, 7½c.

Money for to-morrow's steamer largely engaged, and engagements to-day have been most readily. Gold Bars rule at $3 60 to par. Sight exchange 2 @ 2½ cent. premium; a few drafts were commanding 2½. Sixty-day bills on London, 47¾d.

The Methodist Conference.

TWELFTH DAY—MORE FRATERNAL INTERCHANGES—PETITION FOR A CHANGE IN THE RULES RELATING TO SLAVERY.

Buffalo, Monday, May 14.

Rev. Dr. Stinson, President of the Canada Wesleyan Conference, was introduced to the Conference, and presented an address, which was read and referred. Dr. Stinson afterwards addressed the Conference in an eloquent manner. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Hurlburt, a co-delegate from the same Conference.

The call of Conferences was resumed.

A petition was presented from the John-street Church of New-York, praying for aid for its permanent endowment, it being the first Methodist Episcopal Church on this Continent. Referred to a Special Committee of five.

A resolution was offered providing for the insertion of a rule into the discipline regulating the election by the General Conference of all book agents, editors, and the corresponding secretary of the Missionary Society.

Twenty-three petitions were presented in favor of a change of the Slavery rule, and but one against it.

Dr. Clarke, from the Committee on Missions, reported, recommending the appropriation of $2,000 for a printing press, &c., to the favorable consideration of the Managers of the Missionary Board; also, recommending the memorial for a paper in the Dutch language at Racine; also, in favor of amending the disciplins so as to authorize the appointment of a treasurer for the Missionary Board by the Bishops; also, in favor of constituting an Annual Conference in Judea; also, recommending an increase of appropriations for domestic missions in the Northwestern Conferences; also, against any division of the foreign and domestic missions—all adopted.

Mr. Crane, from the Court of Appeals, reported in favor of restoring Rev. Mr. Cheever, who had been expelled from the New-York Conference, to full connection; thus reversing the decision of the Annual Conference. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Revisals were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the discipline so as make colored preachers members of quarterly Conferences, where the laws of the State do not forbid.

The Committee on Itinerancy was instructed to inquire whether the Philadelphia Conference had passed on the character of Mr. Quinn, a slaveholder, and whether the said Conference had appointed any slaveholders to official membership, in violation of the discipline. A resolution of inquiry into the expediency of giving to deacons, having pastoral charges, authority to consecrate the elements of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, was rejected after a warm debate.

From Mexico.

THE GREAT DEFEAT OF THE REACTIONISTS NEAR SAN LUIS POTOSI.

New Orleans, Monday, May 14.

The brig *Stetson* has arrived here with Tampico dates of the 6th inst.

The *Picayune's* correspondence reports a great battle near San Luis de Potosi, between 4,000 Reactionists and a large force of the Liberals. The latter were victorious. The second corps of Miramon's army was cut to pieces, and eighteen pieces of artillery and 1,500 prisoners were taken, together with all the baggage, ammunition and stores. Gen. La Vega, chief commander, and other Reactionists officers, were taken prisoners. Generals Uegua and Caravajal, commanding the Liberals, took possession of San Luis de Potosi. A large number of officers had been summoned to Vera Cruz to arrange on a combined attack on the capital.

[The battle described by the *Picayune's* corre

tinued over three weeks. Gaetano Guzman, of New-York, is closing the summing up for the defendant, and has spoken all day to-day and will continue to-morrow.

Union Ratification Meeting in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 14.

The Union Ratification Meeting to night at Monument Square was a great political demonstration. A splendid stand was illuminated with gas. The gathering was very large, with a fine display of music, transparencies and fireworks. Hon. JOHN P. KENNEDY presiding. Clubs were marching to the square, and a large bell in a furniture car was ringing through the streets.

Appointment of Police Commissioners.

ALBANY, Monday, May 14.

Gov. MORGAN has appointed THOMAS C. ACTON of New-York, Police Commissioner, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. PULSZKY. Mr. ACTON has accepted and taken the oath of office. He is a Republican, and for some time past filled the office of Deputy-Register in New-York.

The Steamer Bay State.

TORONTO, Monday, May 14.

The steamer *Bay State* was finally got off yesterday, and came into port little injured. She will resume her trips immediately.

Obituary.

BOSTON, Monday, May 14.

MARTIN BATES, a well-known merchant, died here yesterday.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 14.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 94⅝; Reading Railroad, 32; Morris Canal, 56¼; Long Island Railroad, 12½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-20 ₱ cent. discount.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Monday, May 14.

FLOUR in moderate demand. Sales 600 bbls. at $5 25 for State from Spring Wheat and $5 25@$5 62½ for extra Canadian. WHEAT dull and lower. Sales 300 bush. white Canadian at $1 50. CORN quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS firm. FLOUR 20c., WHEAT 8c., CORN 7¾c. to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS 5,300 bbls. FLOUR, 3,000 bush. WHEAT, 22,000 bush. CORN, 1,000 bush OATS. CANAL EXPORTS 2,000 bbls. FLOUR, 33,000 bush. WHEAT, 0,0 0f bush. CORN, 3,000 bush. PEAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, May 14.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 10,500 bales. The steamer's news caused a greater firmness; prices stiffer, but quotations unchanged. SUGAR steady at 7¾c. for fair to fully fair. FLOUR steady at $5 87½ for superfine. PORK quiet; Mess, $18 25; Shoulders steady at 7½c. LARD buoyant and advanced ¼c.; Lard, in barrels, 11¼. WHISKY, 19c.@20c. GUNNIES, 10¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 14.

FLOUR dull; prices easier, but unchanged. WHEAT—Little inquiry, and prices weak; White, $1 60@$1 62; Red, $1 46. CORN active; sales 20,000 bushels Yellow, at 76c. OATS 44¾c.@45½c. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK, $18 60@$18 75; New Prime, $15. BEEF steady. LARD 11¾c.@12½c. WHISKY 22½c.@23c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 14.

FLOUR closed with a declining tendency; Howard-street superfine, $5 12½, without sales. WHEAT quiet; White $1 50@$1 65, Red $1 30@$1 40. CORN firm, at 75c.@77c. for White and Yellow. PROVISIONS steady, at former quotations. WHISKY, 22c.@22½c.

THE WEST INDIES.

News from the Windward Islands.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, TUESDAY, April 10, 1860.

In a letter, dated some eight or ten days ago, I informed you of the death of Mr. TOWNER, the American Consul at this port. I repeat the announcement, for letters sent by sailing vessels do not always reach their destination. The Consul died suddenly of inflammation.

Quite a number of American vessels have entered the port of Bridgetown to-day and yesterday, viz.: The barks *Reindeer* and *Montezuma*, from New-York; the brigantine *C. Hopkins*, from Baltimore; the schooner *Minerva*, from Jacksonville, and the three-masted schooner *Napoleon*, from Georgetown, S. C. The *Reindeer*, on her passage out, took from the British brig *Dominica*, laden with sugar and bound from Dominica to London, the Captain and six of the crew. The *Dominica* was on fire.

There is very little news from this Island. The Colonial Secretary, Mr. WALKER, left about a week since for Trinidad, where he is to administer the Government in the absence of a very unpopular Governor. An act has just passed the Barbadian Legislature authorizing a loan for the new water works company. In a few months Bridgetown will be fully supplied with pure water—a luxury which those who have never lived in a tropical country cannot rightly appreciate. Hitherto the people of Bridgetown have lived on rain-water. There have been shipped from this island to date, 9,110 hhds., 702 tierces and 1,718 bbls. sugar. The young cane crop is healthy, but low—wanting rain badly.

The two packet steamers—one from Demerara and the other from Trinidad, *St. Vincent* and *Grenada*—arrived last evening. They bring no news of importance. An official Demerara paper says that the three last cargoes of coolie laborers, returning home at the expense of the colony, carried away in money $70,000—all of which they had saved as daily laborers. The Demerara planters are insane on the subject of immigration, and the papers confine their remarks to this single subject. They recently picked up the information (where, it would be difficult to say) that, in consequence of the Harper's Ferry invasion, 200,000 negroes had been expelled from the Southern States; and they are now greatly concerned to find out how these people can be induced to go to British Guiana. From Trinidad another arrival of captured Africans is reported. From Grenada we learn that the American schooner *Triumph* has opened a brisk fruit trade between that island and New-York. The schooner is now loading with red bananas, pines, &c., for her second trip. Another vessel, in the same business, is expected to arrive in a month.

With the exception of Barbados, in which smallpox is epidemic, the health of the islands is generally good,—that is to say, yellow fever is not decimating the inhabitants at this particular moment.

THE OLD DOMINION.

Anniversary of the Settlement of Jamestown, Va.—Address by Mr. Geo. W. Summers.

The "Old Dominion Society," an association of residents of this City who are Virginians either by birth or parentage, held their first anniversary celebration last evening in the Cooper Institute. The hall was barely more than filled to one-third of its capacity. The particular event which the meeting was meant to commemorate was the settlement, on the 13th of May, 1607, of Jamestown, Va., by the English.

Mr. WM. M. PEYTON occupied the chair.

Rev. WM. J. HOSUS said the introductory prayer, in closing which he implored Providence to contribute to the elevation and union of these now united and prosperous American States.

Mr. GEO. W. SUMMERS, as orator of the occasion, was hailed, on his introduction by the President, with enthusiastic plaudits.

In the first place, he alluded to the motives of local attachment and conservative feeling which had led to the organization of the Society, saying that the event which the celebration was designed to keep in memory was one remote alike from partisan politics and sectarian religion. He proceeded to vindicate the entertainment of ancestral pride as a legitimate indulgence, and then to trace the history of his State from the time when Queen ELIZABETH of England, impressed with the representations made by Sir WALTER RALEIGH of its physical beauties and commercial resources, gave the Colony in her own honor the name of Virginia, until the time when it declared its independence, and aided, both by its examples of heroism and statesmanship, to effect the independence of the whole Thirteen. The history of JOHN SMITH, by whom the first white settlement was made, was traced in detail. SMITH, it appears, had been, before his arrival here, a volunteer for the war in Transylvania, and subsequently, in compliance with the wishes of a London Company, by whom a patent had been obtained from JAMES I., the then reigning monarch, conducted a band of emigrants to a spot on the Powhatan, which, in honor of the King, was called Jamestown. That occurred 109 years after the discovery by CABOT, 40 years after the discovery by FLORENTINE, and 13 years before the landing of the New-England colonists at Plymouth. The early annals of the Jamestown Colony, though scanty in detail, showed that the people were subjected to harsh trial and suffering. They had arrived too late in the season to rely for support upon tillage. Their only hope of safety was in the courage and endurance of SMITH, who was thence emphatically styled: "The Father of Virginia."

Having alluded in brief to SMITH's relations with POCAHONTAS and the events which led to them, to her conversion to Christianity, her voyage to England, her introduction there to the most fashionable society under the auspices of Lady DELAWARR, and her death, Mr. SUMMERS went on to give his impressions of the red race in general. He said they were in the main a barbaric people, subtle, cruel and perfidious; prone to adopt the vices of the white man and to repudiate his virtues. Their removal was only due to the law of periodical succession, and it was but mawkish sentimentalism to deplore it. This land was never designed for the abode of savages. Like the extinct animals of a lower organization found in the earlier strata, they must give place to the higher that now exist on this.

The character of the first emigrants, was not such as to meet that which suited the requirements of the new colony. They were mostly men who had been hanging around the corners of the streets of London, and there was not a woman among them.

In narrating the successive steps by which the colony was driven into rebellion, Mr. SUMMERS alluded to many interesting facts. The earliest written recognition of a General Assembly was to be found, he said, in the Records and Constitution of such a body, dated July 24, 1621. As an evidence of the early exhibition of a free Republican spirit on the part of the people, he referred to the ordinance and Constitution of 1683, in which it was asserted, on the part of the General Assembly, that the Colony should have a free suffrage, "trial by rule," and the common law rights of England. The first legislative assembly ever held in America was held in Jamestown, nearly a year before the Pilgrims made their appearance in Plymouth. In 1624 the Company by whom the Colony was founded was dissolved. In the next year, JAMES I. having died, CHARLES, his son, succeeded him, and the Colony became, in fact, an appendage of the Crown. Tobacco now grew to be the staple article of its commerce. Provisions were purchased by it, and, in fact, wives were purchased by the same commodity. Among the other statutes passed at that period, one contained the declaration: "And, whereas, God has beneficently vouchsafed a great increase of children to this Colony," &c.

The speaker proceeded to shew that the situation of the colonists of Virginia, as a rural people, living by the cultivation of the fields, exposed to the murderous attacks of Indians—ever on the alert, and roving at will through the woods—developed a certain freedom of opinion and independence of action. Love of the country was a pervading sentiment of the Virginians to this day. It had been said that New-England loved money, and came to the city to make it. The Virginian went into the country. Unlike New-Englanders, the Virginians had not were driven to this country by religious persecutions. They were not, therefore, a bigoted people. Though some of their statutes were harsh in their letter, they were not so in their enactment. To the credit of the State, they were never inforced. The invitation to the persecuted New-Englanders, by which they offered them a shelter, showed that the Virginians had no very strict ideas of orthodoxy.

Mr. SUMMERS vindicated the colonists from the charge of subserviency to CHARLES I., and contended that the Colony throve throughout his reign; told how, under CROMWELL, the loterior of the State was settled by Scotch-Irish emigrants and Huguenots; how JAMES II. sent ship-loads of convicts to it, chiefly through the instrumentality of the bloody JEFFREYS, because of their complicity in the Monmoutb Rebellion; how the Order of the Golden Horse-shoe was instituted, its motto being "*Sic juvat ascendere montes*;" and how, lo fine, Virginia had given the earliest impulses to the Revolution, in the persons of PATRICK HENRY and THOMAS JEFFERSON, and that other still more honored, who, under God, was the instrument by whom the struggle for freedom was conducted to a happy termination. [Cheers.] She had discharged her duty, and her whole duty to the Union, and, by a faith inspired by the past, and by every attribute of her character, we might promise that she would perform it to the last. [Applause.]

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ITEMS.—SARAH CONNOLLY, colored, residing in North Seventh-street, was severely burned Sunday night by the explosion of a flotd lamp....An inquest was held at Bey Ridge a few days since, ou the body of an unknown man taken from the water in that vicinity. The deceased had light hair and woro a moustsche, and had on a thiek brown coet, black cloth vest, and patent-leather shoes....The man who died in the Second Precinct Station-house Sunday evening has been identified as CORNELIUS MCDEVITT, a peddler of jewelry.....JOSEPH SCHERWIO, of No. 71 Mangin-street, died in Moore-street Sunday night of apoplexy. He visited this city to dine with a friend, and was on his way home when death overtook him. ....A boy named THOMAS DOWNEY, 13 years old, had his leg severely crushed between the swing-piece and fenders as a Fulton ferry-boet was entering the slip yesterdey. He was taken to the City Hospital.

COMMON COUNCIL.—At the second regular meeting of the new Board of Aldermen last evening, nothing of moment was done beyond appointing a Committee to examine the transactions of the late Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies.

INVITATION.—Rev. DENNIS WATMAN, of Fishkill, hes been invited to take charge of the Dutch Reformed Church on Bushwick, near Lafayette-avenue.

RAILROAD CASES—THE LAW OF DAMAGES.—The Troy *Budget* says: "In the several railroad cases recently decided by the Supreme Court at the General Term in this District, the principle has been established that in actions for negligently causing the death of parties by collision, the question whether the injured party by his own negligence contributed to produce the result is a question of fact, which must be submitted to the jury under proper instructions from the Court. In one of the cases recently passed upon, the plaintiff recovered a verdict at the Rensselaer Circuit for $4,000. Judge GOWLD set aside this verdict, and ordered a new trial, on the ground that the plaintiff should have been non-suited, it appearing that the negligence of the deceased contributed to the Injury. The General Term, however, after full argument, overruled the decision of Mr. Justice GOULD, and directed a judgment upon the verdict, thus establishing the principle above referred to. Two similer cases were tried before Judge GOULD, who nonsuited the plaintiff, and in each case the General Term *reversed the decision* and granted a new trial. This principle may now he regarded as settled in this district, though it is proper to add that Judge GOULD dissents.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains the following:

LITERARY—Poetry; Miscellaneous Extracts; Literary and Art Gossip.

AGRICULTURAL—Items for the Farmer and Gardener.

THE METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE—Reports of the Buffalo Meeting; the Slavery Question.

EUROPE—Latest News from Europe; the Prize-Fight.

MEXICO—Latest news from Mexico; Condition of the Country.

RELIGIOUS—Religious Movement; Close of Anniversery Week.

POLITICAL—Speech of Hon. JOHN BELL at Philadelphia; Southern Sentiment.

EDITORIALS—Articles on Current Topics.

MINOR TOPICS—Paragraphs on Current Events.

SUMMARY OF NEWS—Foreign, Domestic and City.

CONGRESS—Full report of Proceedings.

THE MORMONS—The New Church in Nebraska.

THE PACIFIC COAST—Leter from California, &c.

Personal Gossip, News Items, Arrivals and Departures of European Passengers, Markets, Money Metters, &c.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wreppers ready for mailing. Price 4 cents.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st. 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Spring Hats.
TUTHILL, this day offers to gentlemen his new style of HATS for spring, 1860, which for neatness of style, superior quality and beauty of finish, are unsurpassed.
TUTHILL, Hatter,
No. 386 Broadway,
Opposite International Hotel.

Perry's Japanese BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing.
Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
"Is a public benefaction"—[*Boston Transcript.*
"Is preeminently adapted to family use."—[*Phil. Jour.*
Price $30. No. 508 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Great Sale of Shirts.
SIX FOR $3, WORTH $12.
PERFECT FIT, and well made.
MOODY'S SHIRT MANUFACTORY, 262 Broadway.

John B. Dunham,
OVER STRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Public Speakers and Vocalists.—A noted clergyman and public lecturer says of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES: "In all my lecturing tours, I put Troches into my carpet-bag as regularly as I do lectures or linen." Public speakers, vocalists, and all others who exercise the voice, should never fail of using these Troches. They surpass all other preparations in clearing and strengthening the voice, removing hoarseness, allaying irritation of the throat, and as a cough remedy are preeminently the best. Sold by all druggists.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Blood Food No. 1.—For the cure of all diseases having a consumptive tendency; for impurity or deficiency of blood; for loss of sleep, nervousness, debility, or general prostration, this scientific chemical preparation commends itself as one of the most reliable remedies known. Price $1 per bottle. Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT, No. 489 Broadway, New-York.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales.
ADAPTED TO EVERY BRANCH OF BUSINESS.
Warehouse No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
Ns. 335 BROADWAY, cor. Worth-st, New-York.

A Medicinal Whisky.
As it is almost impossible to get pure Bourbon Whisky, and as it is prescribed so much by physicians for numerous complaints, we have secured the agency for the pure article, in bottles, of the Kentucky Salt River Bourbon Whisky Distilleries, which are the oldest and most extensive in the State. It is put up by the distiller himself with his name on each bottle and comes direct to us from the distilleries. We can guarantee to the public who buy this brand of whisky, that they are not buying spirits and drugs labeled Pure Old Bnrbon, &c. When you purchase be sure to look for Mr. S. T. Suit's, the distiller's, name.
Sold by every druggist in this and surrounding cities.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and druggists,
Nos. 161, 389, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.
Office of the Distilleries, where the wholesale trade only can be supplied, No. 24 Old-slip.

The New Stereoscopic Emporium
E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

"Eureka Sewing Machines."
Price $50, complete; gauges attached.
Parties not having full amount accommodated. An examination solicited. Office No. 493 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Superior Dress Shirts to Order.
A perfect fit guaranteed, at
UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Bridgewater Paint, forming a complete metallic coating for roofs, railroads, bridges, depots, villas, hulls and decks of vessels, and anything requiring a cheap and durable coat of paint.
HICKS & BATTS, No. 72 Maiden-lane.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Nesk Ties of the latest importation. L. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William-sts.

To Start Right for a Successful One Needs to know his defects as well as his talents and capabilities. A Phrenological examination at FOWLER AND WELLS', 308 Broadway, will give the needed advice.

Pure Whisky.—50 bbls. S. T. Suit's Salt River Bonrbon for sale by ATWATER, MULFORD & CO., Nos. 35 and 37 Broad-st

MARRIED.

AITKEN—LAWRENCE.—In this City, on Monday, May 14, in Trinity M. E. Church, by Rev. J. L. G. McKown, pastor, JEREMIAH B. AITKEN and SARAH JANE LAWRENCE, only daughter of Wm. Lawrence, Esq., all of this City.

MCNEILL—FINK.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 2, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Rev. Dr. Houghton, WILLIAM H. MCNEILL to SUSAN, youngest daughter of Arnest Fink, Esq., all of this City.

DORTIC—FLINT.—At Chicago, on Thursday, May 10 by Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Boston, JOHN J. DORTIC, of New-York, and MARY, eldest daughter of T. J. S. Flint, of Chicago.

DIED.

COVEL.—In this City, on Monday, May 14, Rev. SAML. COVEL, aged 61 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, and ministers of the M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock, A. M., from the Jane-st. M. E. Church.

☞ Albany and Troy papers please copy.

MOAGAN.—In this City, on Monday morning, May 14, FRANCES LOUISE, only daughter of Henry and Frances C. Morgan, aged 1 year, 11 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, May 16, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 153 Forsyth-st., without further invitation.

BONNOLL—In this City, on Monday, May 14, ABBY BONNOLL, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, No. 298 Bowery, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

PETTIGREW.—In this City, on Sunday night, May 13, HELEN PETTIGREW, relict of the late Robert Pettigrew, aged 94 years.

The funeral services will be held this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, at the residence of her son-in law, George J. Byrd, No. 6 West 29th st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WILMERDING.—In this City, on Monday morning, May 14, of scarlet fever, WASHINGTON WILMERDING, son of the late Wm. E. Wilmerding, in the 5th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Memorial Church, corner of Waverley-place and Hammond-st., at 10 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

CURTISS.—In this City, on Monday, May 14, HIRAM CURTISS, aged 67 years.

His body will be taken to Fairfield for interment. Funeral services at Mrs. Jenks', No. 22 East 14th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M. this day. (Tuesday,) May 15.

MOSOAN.—In this City, on Monday, May 14, the infant daughter of Annie Hamilton and Matthew Morgan, Jr.

WHITNEY.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, May 12, HARRIET, relict of the late Stephen Whitney, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, May 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 7 Bowling-green, without further notice.

ROGERS.—In this City, on Saturday evening, May 12, WM. HALL ROGERS, in the 23d year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of his grandmother and aunt, Mrs. Mix and Mrs. Trion, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation, from their residence, No. 8 Broadway. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday, May 12, MARY LOUISA, only daughter of Wilbur F. and Sarah E. Smith, aged 4 years, 6 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 71 Avenue D, on Tuesday afternoon, May 15, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

ANTHONY.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 13, BENNY SCULL, son of Nicholas K. and Margaretta R. Anthony, aged 9 years and 7 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Calvary Church, 4th-av., on Tuesday morning, at 8¾ o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

WHITCOMB.—In this City, on Saturday morning, May 12, suddenly, Mrs. MARY P. WHITCOMB, beloved wife of Virgil Whitcomb, of the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, May 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., from St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrisue sts., without further invitation.

ROBINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, May 13, JAMES C. ROBINSON, aged 26 years.

His funeral will take place on Tuesday, May 15, at 6 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his uncle, James S. Rockwell, No. 93 Montague-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

THOMAS.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Saturday, May 12, Rev. NOBLE W. THOMAS, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock, from his late residence, Hempstead, L. I.

STILLWALL.—Drowned, on Tuesday, April 17, HANEY BARRISON, aged 16 years and 5 months, eldest son of Silas M. Stillwell, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Tuesday, May 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. Take Harlem train, corner 41h av. and 26th st., at 1 o'clock P. M., for Williams Bridge, where carriages will be in attendance to convey parties to the church.

PHELPS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 12, at the residence of his parents, of inflammation of the lungs, CHARLES H., son of John M. and Mary Phelps, aged 13 years.

Funeral, from St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Classon-av., on Thursday next, May 17, at 2½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

MATHEWSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 13, THOS. MATHEWSON, aged 32 years.

Prayers at the house of his father in-law, Rev. Lemuel Burge, No. 138 Duffield st., at 3 o'clock P. M. this day, (Tuesday.) His remains will be taken to Rhode Island for interment.

FORD.—At Edinburgh, Scotland, on Sunday, April 8, CAROLINE C., wife of William M. Ford, and, at New-York, on Monday, May 14, WILLIAM M. FORD, late of Brooklyn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend their funeral, on Wednesday, May 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Westminster Church, corner 1st-place and Clinton-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation. The Greenwood cars pass 1st-place every ten minutes.

CLAASSON.—At Clermont, Columbia County, on Sunday morning, May 13, MARY MATILDA, daughter of the late T. Streatfeild Clarkson, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity Church, New-York, this (Tuesday) afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

GOFF.—In Philadelphia, on Sunday evening, May 13, Mr. WM. GOFF, a native of the City of Dublin, after a long and protracted illness, which he bore with Christian resignation.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, May 16, from his late residence, No. 231 Williamson-st., off Moyamensing-av., Philadelphia. His friends in New-York are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Dublin papers please copy.

COLEMAN.—At Glenwood, on the Hudson, on Friday, May 11, of malignant scarlet fever, LILLIE C., second daughter of Wm. T. and Carrie M. T. Coleman, aged 2 years and 2 months.

TAYLOR.—In Bridgeport, Conn., on Saturday, May 5, DAVID BURTON TAYLOR, aged 60 years, a resident of Brooklyn, L. I., and for many years in the employ of the Chelsea Manufacturing Company, New-York.

ROUMAN.—At West Farms, on Sunday, May 13, in the 55th year of her age, MARY HAAVAY, daughter of the late Thomas Harvey, and wife of Washington Rodman.

DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
DELAWARE—*Extra Class, No. 229, May 14, 1860.*
48, 70, 18, 14, 20, 56, 36, 29, 55, 1, 65, 30, 38.
DELAWARE—*Class No. 230, May 14, 1860.*
75, 59, 46, 7, 76, 5, 14, 2, 43, 22, 45, 69, 36.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, Or WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
CLASS 330, MAY 14, 1860.
72, 22, 59, 23, 63, 71, 14, 15, 30, 38, 53.
Prizes cashed at No. 388 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing
HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

DEAD SHOT for BED BUGS
THIS IS THE NEATEST AND most reliable article ever used. Applied faithfully, it remains through the year a trap ready set for these noxious tormentors of our nightly rest.

THE LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER.
Destroys flies instantly. Every sheet will kill a quart. Commence early and no house may be kept clear of flies all Summer. Try them and EAT IN PEACE, READ IN PEACE, SLEEP IN PEACE.
Sold by the druggists everywhere, and by MCKESSON & ROBBINS, 91 Fulton-st.

NEW BOOKS.

CALIFORNIA IN THE STEREOSCOPE.—FIRST VIEWS FROM THE GOLDEN STATE.
Just published by
E. ANTHONY,
No. 501 Broadway.
THE YO-SEMITE FALL, 2,560 feet high.
THE BRIDAL VAIL, 937 feet high.
NEVADA FALL, 600 feet high.
VERNAL FALL, 400 feet high.
THE SOUTH DOME, 5,000 feet high.
THE NORTH DOME, 3,7?9 feet high.
THE BIG TREE IN MARIPOSA GROVE, 94 feet in circumference.
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TO LET—A MODERATE SIZED THREE-STORY and high-basement house, with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order, situated in a good and very pleasant neighborhood, up town, west side, below 44th-st. The carpets, oil-cloths, &c., will be sold with other furniture if desired. Rent about $750, from which a liberal concession will be made from June 1 to Sept. 1. For particulars, address S. W., Box No. 154 Times Office.

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TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, [illegible] acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Broad-st., between Marion and Lewis-sts. (with two lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, apply to C. E. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank Bookman-st., New-York.

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TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESidence, at Rye, Westchester County. Inquire of EDWARD F. RILE, on the premises, or of NOAH LODER, No. 128 Chambers-st.

TO LET—IN RYE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH stables, garden, fruit, &c. Apply to or address J. DAGGETT, Port Chester, N. Y.

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FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES OF good land, within 1¾ miles of Rahway City depôt, half a mile from Bontonville depôt, on which is a good two-story brick house, 40 feet square, with a frame extension 30x35, two stories, built in the best manner and of the best materials; barn and other out-buildings; apple orchard of best grafted fruit, pears, cherries and other fruit; the situation is high, commanding and healthy, in every way desirable as a country residence; one hour from New-York City. Apply to M. L. MARSH & SON, No. 180 Greenwich-st., or WM. H. JAQUES, on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 3 P. M.

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TO LET—RENT $600.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry seat near Dobbs' Ferry Station, Hudson River Railroad, having extensive river views, consisting of house with twelve rooms, bath, hot and cold water, carriage house, &c.; grounds well laid out, and abundantly stocked with fruit and shade trees, &c., is now offered at reduced rent. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 41 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE COUNtry seat in the village of Geneva, pleasantly situated on the western bank of Seneca Lake. The house stands on a plat of 4 acres, having a front of 400 feet on Main-st., and comprising a fine lawn tastefully laid out; abundantly supplied with ornamental trees and shrubbery, and partly inclosed by hawthorn hedges, an orchard of choice fruit trees, a culinary garden in a high state of cultivation, well stocked with currants, raspberry, strawberry and gooseberry bushes, and a bank studded with forest trees. The house, which is a frame building filled in with brick, has a front of 75 feet, including piazza; depth 40 feet. The parlors are furnished with marble mantels, and grates of modern pattern, gas fixtures through the house, with gas supplied from the village.

The carriage house, stables, and other out-buildings are all commodious, and well built. Attached to this property, and immediately opposite, are 16 acres of tillable land, producing every variety of crops. The lake furnishes fine fish, including salmon trout, Oswego bass, pike, perch, &c., and offers unsurpassed facilities for boating and bathing. The attractions for which Geneva is noted have induced many retired New-York merchants to choose this village as a place of residence. Hobart, Free, College, and the public and private schools, have well-established reputations. The churches include the Reformed Dutch, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and other denominations. The Rochester and Syracuse Railroad connects this village with the New-York Central Railroad. The time from New-York, thirteen hours. The place would be exchanged for desirable property in the vicinity of this City. For further particulars, inquire of ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 25 Wall-st., or WM. N. CLARK, Jr., No. 170 William-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AND DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES AT AUCTION—A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—Will be sold at auction, on the premises, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1860, the country seat of Stephen B. Alling, adjoining the residence of Prof. J. J. Mapes, on the upper road from Newark to Elizabeth; about 3½ miles from Newark and one hour's ride from New-York; containing about 37 acres, well stocked with the choicest fruit of every description, all in bearing condition, with the privilege of a full supply of pure spring water, and situated directly in front of Weequahick Lake (now in process of construction.) The place will be divided into lots of 11, 4½ and 6½ acres each, the first of which contains a large two-story Swiss-cottage house, 40x30, with wings, piazzas, &c., and all necessary out-buildings, in excellent repair. The others afford fine sites for building, being elevated, and having a fine prospect of the Bay, Staten Island, &c. The entire front of the property is inclosed with hedges, evergreens and shrubbery. The property can be seen every afternoon, from 3 to 5 o'clock, until the day of sale. Terms, quarter cash, quarter 12 months, and the balance on bond and mortgage for three years. Possession given, if required, on the 1st of June. Maps may be seen and particulars made known at Mapes' Agricultural Warehouse, No. 126 Fulton-st. Parties taking the 1 o'clock train, from foot of Cortlandt-st., will find omnibuses at Market-st. station, Newark, to convey them to the premises. Fare 25 cents each way.

CLIFFSIDE.—FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence for sale, situated on the westbank of the Hudson, 54 miles from New-York, in the town of Cornwall Orange County, N. Y., near Idlewild; contains 17 acres of choice land, with fruit and berries of the best selection; easy access, being five minutes' walk from steamboat and ferry of the Hudson River Railroad; the house is of brick and stone, 44 by 46, and commands a river view of 16 miles in extent; is furnished with force and water, brick barn, 42x44 with wing, 36x40, will be sold furnished or not furnished; possession given immediately. For full particulars, with a view of the house, list of rooms, terms, &c., inquire of CARSON & HARD, 54 Beekman-st. or BOYD & MORTON, No. 4½ Pine-st., or of the owner, D. CARSON, Jr., Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT.—TO LET FURNISHED OR for sale the residence of J. T. Headley, situated on the banks of the Hudson, ten minutes drive from Newburgh. It is a Gothic building, designed and built by the late A. J. Downing. It has a bath room, hot and cold water, &c. There are over thirteen acres of land attached, with a good vegetable garden, fruit, and one hundred grape vines in full bearing. It is one of the healthiest locations in the country. An accurate drawing of the house, with the view from it, may be seen in the Academy of Design, No. 2 on the catalogue. Inquire of WILLIAM C. RUSSELL, No. 24 Pine-st., or CHARLES E. MORTON, 4½ Pine-st., or on the premises.

TO LET, OR ITO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country-seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The House, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bed-rooms, and three attic-rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grapehouses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH—A FINE country seat of about 1½ acres of land, beautifully situated at and near the Washington Headquarters. Large modern house, replete with every convenience, from which there are fine and extensive views of the Hudson River and surrounding country. The grounds are highly embelli hed; large and beautiful fountain, fruit and ornamental trees, gravel walks, and skirted on four sides with rows of rich evergreens. Price $9,000 Terms easy. Apply to BUMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

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TO LET AT YONKERS—A TWO-STORY AND attic house, with large garden, fruit trees, grassery, &c., beautifully situated, commanding a view of the Hudson River, the Palisades, &c., and convenient to the City by Hudson River Railroad or steamboats at all hours of the day. Also a stable on the premises. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises to W. F. MULLER, Broadway, Yonkers, or to THOMAS WOOD, No. 128 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Two elegant country seats within half a mile of the City of Hudson, Columbia County, with about 50 acres of land attached to each. The buildings and improvements in good taste, the land under first-rate cultivation, and the prospect and scenery scarcely excelled by any in the world. Inquire of A. UNDERHILL, No. 4 New-st., New-York, or of WM. H. MELLEN, Hudson.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND, CONTAINing about nine acres near Hunter's point, about 1,000 feet on an avenue, by 250, high ground overlooking the City of New-York and Brooklyn, within ten minutes' walk of the Hunter's Point Ferry, well calculated for cottage sites, and will be sold at a bargain. Also, for sale, several fine farms, some of which are very desirably located on the Hudson River. Apply to H. C. ADAMS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This is a commanding site view of the river for miles; is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coach may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET AT FORT LEE—NINE MILES FROM THE CITY—A good house with 11 rooms, and two acres of land, beautifully situated on the river bank, with good bathing and boating facilities, stable, coach-house, &c., and plenty of fruit trees. Steamboats leave foot of Spring-st. at 9¼ A. M. and at 4 and 6 P. M. Rent $400. Apply to C. S. WATKINS, Fort Lee, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, A HOUSE and 5 lots of ground, fronting on Congress-st., within 5 minutes' walk of Congress Spring—3-story house and spacious barn; the premises are in excellent order, and location unequaled. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, 10 minutes' walk from Vanderbilt landing, a cottage, with half an acre of ground; stables attached, and all in fine order and replete with every convenience; now occupied by Mr. Evitt, su Simonson-av.; terms $7,900, of which $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A Chandsome cottage, barn, and two acres, with choice fruit, fish-pond, &c., ten minutes' walk from Spring Valley depôt, Rockland County, and 36 miles from New York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

COTTAGE AT HASTINGS TO LET—WITH one acre of land, supplied with fruit and vegetables; a good well of water, stable, &c., on the premises; one mile from the depôt; rent moderate. Apply to W. WILLIAMS, No. 168 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, in healthy locations, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Accessible by railroad and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 21 Pine-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
Will be opened on Saturday, May 26.
Persons wishing to make arrangements for board, &c., will apply to WM. B. COZZENS, West Point.
N. B.—Mr. COZZENS has three furnished cottages to let.

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AMOS R. STELLENWORF.

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HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A LADY, AN UNFURNISHED room, in a private family. Terms moderate. Address Mrs. CLAYTON, Box No. 150 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING A modern house near to stage and railroad routes and having more room than they require, will let the parlor on the second floor, with pantry, furnished, and also a large back parlor unfurnished, to two gentlemen and wives or to single gentlemen. References will be given and required. Permanent arrangements most desirable. Every attention requisite to make a comfortable home. Few further particulars, apply on the premises No. 150 West 26th-st., or to S. T. MUNSON, No. 143 Fulton-st., up stairs.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN, OR A couple of gentlemen and their wives could be accommodated with board by a private family residing in a pleasant neighborhood in 24th st., between 7th and 8th avs. For parlors and terms address HOME, Station E, New-York Post-office. References given and required.

BOARDING.—A LADY HAVING TAKEN THE large house No. 114 Pineapple-st., corner Fulton-st., Brooklyn, will accommodate families and single gentlemen with furnished and unfurnished rooms, with board, on reasonable terms for the summer; healthy location, three minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, occupying a fine large house and having an entire suite of rooms more than they require for their own use, would rent the same in part or the whole; a liberal and good supplied table. Good references required. Address J. L. F., Box No. 150 Times Office.

BOARDING.—COOL, PLEASANT ROOMS, IN suite and single, on first and second floors; also, two fine parlors at No. 1,082 Broadway, near 31st-st; all improvements; dinner at 6½ o'clock. References exchanged. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMEN AND HIS WIFE for two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board with a private family, at No. 351 3d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN OR GENman and wife can be accommodated with good rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 138 Jay-st., corner of Bigg, Brooklyn, a few minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A LARGE handsome parlor and bedroom, on the first floor; also, two rooms on the 3d floor, with pantries, with bath and gas. Apply at No. 48 Clinton-place, 8th st.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—AT NO 10 Nelson-place, one block from Broadway, third door from Clinton-place. Rooms single and double, with gas and Croton. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO 58 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant room, with bedroom attached, in a modern house located at No. 119½ 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR ONE OR TWO single gentlemen, with a European lady, with a small family who would have no other boarders; she has a full sized, well-furnished room, with gas and bath, in agreeable location near the east end Wall-st. Ferry. Address, with real name and place of business, G. R., Box No. 150 Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, WITH full or partial board, to single gentlemen or gentleman and wife, a large and airy front room on third flr or; also, a very large back parlor on first floor, furnished or unfurnished. The house has gas, baths &c.; location delightful; reference required. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE COMfortably furnished room with large nautries, on 2d floor, may be had with board at No. 64 West Warren-st. Location convenient to cars and ferries. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS OF THE first or second floor of an english basement house will be let with partial board to a person having good references. Inquire at No. 25 Concord-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant double or single rooms, at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A SMALL family, having a nice house, beautifully situated, and all the modern improvments, would like to accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen, with a handsome parlor and bed-room unfurnished; also, a furnished room on the third story. Only a few boarders taken. References exchanged. Address C. F. C., Box No. 149 Times Office.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TWO gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can be accommodated with full or partial board in a private family. Location pleasant. References required. Apply at No 74 Bergen-st.

BOARD IN HOBOKEN.—TO LET IN RIVER Terrace, two front rooms, second story, with or without board. Address T., Box No. 91 Post office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—AND A PLEASANT SLEEPing and sitting room, furnished or not, for a gentleman and his wife, in a private Episcopal family where there are no other boarders. Terms must be moderate, and if agreeable to both parties will be pleased to be permanent boarders. The Ninth Ward preferred. Address COMFORT, Box No. 2,361 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—IN BROOKLYN, FOR A gentleman, his wife and two children; front rooms, unfurnished, except carpets; location must be first-class, and table non; will pay $50 monthly, and be permanent, if suited. Address HENRY, Box No. 1,243 New-York Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMily residing on Brooklyn Heights.—Two or three gentlemen, willing to pay a reasonable price for good accommodation, may find the same by addressing J. K., Box No. 3,388 New-York Post-office. House contains all modern improvements, and is within ten minutes of Wall st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD ACCOMMODATE with a room, or suite of rooms, a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen with board. Gas, bath and piano at use. Persons wishing a desirable location, with the comforts of a home, where there are no other boarders, can apply at No. 161 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh. References exchanged.

BOARDING IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—Two or three rooms will be let singly or together. The rooms are large and airy, and would be very desirable for the summer. Apply at No. 65 East 28th-st.

TO LET—BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH, well-furnished rooms No. 33 Bowery, four fine rooms on second floor, three on third floor, and other rooms and suites of rooms; strangers well accommodated; brown-stone house and furniture new. Inquire of J. WARBURTON, third floor.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A FINE suite of rooms on second and third floor, at the Madison Park house, corner of Broadway and 25th st., opposite Madison Park and North Monument. Private tables furnished if preferred. Best of reference required.

TO LET—NEATLY-FURNISHED PARLOR AND bed-room, with gas and privilege of bath, to one or two gentlemen, in a small private family, where all the comforts of a quiet home can be enjoyed. Apply to No. 85 Amity-st.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms on second floor suitable for a party of gentlemen, or would be let to a family requiring superior accommodations, (private table only.) Also, rooms for single gentlemen. Apply at No. 19 5th-av.

TO LET—A ROOM AND BEDROOM ON THE second floor; also, front room and bedroom on the third floor, with hot and cold water, gas and bath-room, either with or without board in a small family. Apply at No. 93 East 15th-st., 3d-s.v.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE very pleasant front rooms on second floor in a private family at No. 324 Thompson-st., near Washington-square. Bath-room, &c., on second floor. References exchanged.

TO LET AT FORT LEE—NINE MILES FROM THE CITY—A good house with 11 rooms, and two acres of land, beautifully situated on the river bank, with good bathing and boating facilities, stable, coach-house, &c., and plenty of fruit trees. Steamboats leave foot of Spring-st. at 9¼ A. M. and at 4 and 6 P. M. Rent $400. Apply to C. S. WATKINS, Fort Lee, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, A HOUSE and 5 lots of ground, fronting on Congress-st., within 5 minutes' walk of Congress Spring—3-story house and spacious barn; the premises are in excellent order, and location unequaled. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, 10 minutes' walk from Vanderbilt landing, a cottage, with half an acre of ground; stables attached, and all in fine order and replete with every convenience; now occupied by Mr. Evitt, su Simonson-av.; terms $7,900, of which $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A Chandsome cottage, barn, and two acres, with choice fruit, fish-pond, &c., ten minutes' walk from Spring Valley depôt, Rockland County, and 36 miles from New York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

COTTAGE AT HASTINGS TO LET—WITH one acre of land, supplied with fruit and vegetables; a good well of water, stable, &c., on the premises; one mile from the depôt; rent moderate. Apply to W. WILLIAMS, No. 168 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, in healthy locations, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Accessible by railroad and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 21 Pine-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
Will be opened on Saturday, May 26.
Persons wishing to make arrangements for board, &c., will apply to WM. B. COZZENS, West Point.
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MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.

We desire to inform the Profession, the Trade and the Public generally, that having rebuilt our Factory, recently destroyed by fire, on a greatly enlarged and improved plan, we are now prepared to supply our friends with our

NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
PIANO-FORTES.

In rebuilding our factory, years of experience have enabled us to introduce very many improvements, both in the structure of the building and in the machinery, and in getting up our NEW PIANO-FORTE our aim and determination has been to produce an instrument that shall defy competition. Our first artists have concurrently testified to the great superiority of our NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES. We cordially invite all to examine for themselves.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also, for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

1859 T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS. 1860
Justly celebrated for their intrinsic merits and excellence.
WAREROOMS IN THE BIBLE HOUSE,
Corner of 8th-st., and 4th-av.
N. B.—Send for a circular with description of styles, prices, and list of references.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New York,
First-class PIANOS MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music-books, and all kinds of musical merchandise at the lowest possible prices. Second hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte for $200; 11 bible finished with round corners, nearly new, circular scale, carved and veneered, best City makers, with warrantee, full rich tone; is without a spot or blemish; can be fully tested. Apply at No. 676 6th-av., near 44th-st., from 7 A. M. till 7 P. M., for three days.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PEATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. B. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

BANJO TAUGHT.—BANJO TAUGHT AT THE pupil's residence in New-York or Brooklyn, making the pupil proficient in a course of lessons, $25. Single lessons 50 cents. Address G. C. D., Box No. 208 Times Office.

HAINES BROS., MANUFACTURERS OF first-class piano-fortes at extreme low prices. Salesroom, No. 626 Broadway, next to Laura Keene's. Factories corner of 2d-av. and 21st-st. Pianos for hire, and rent deducted if purchased.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEwood Piano-forte, warranted in every respect, will be sold at a great sacrifice; a second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 427 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $150.
Call and see them.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTES, for the Violin Piano, for sale at the music-store of WM HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, between Prince and Spring sts.

FOR SALE—A SPLEND

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer
SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 59 William-st., near Wall.

50 shs. Marine Bank.	40 shs. Farm. & Clt. Bk.by.
50 shs. Corn Ex. bank.	25 shs. Adriatic Ins.
100 shs. Columbia Ins.	25 shs. Fireman's Ins.
100 shs. Butchers' Ins.	25 shs. Wms'rgh City Ins.
100 shs. Exch. River Ins.	20 shs. Grocers' Ins.
20 shs. Ins. & Traders' Ins.	20 shs. National Ins.
20 shs. Hanover Ins.	60 shs. Washington Ins.
10 shs. Colon Mar. Ins.	10 shs. Lafayette Ins.
20 shs. Metropolitan Ins.	20 shs. Home Ins.
$1,000 Sun Scrip, '58.	$1,273 Sun Scrip, '57.
$2,000 Mercan. Scrip '59.	1,537 Orient Scrip, '59.
100 Union Ferry, '60.	1,000 Atlantic Scrip, '60.
20 shs. Mercantile Ins.	33 shs. Gt. West. Mar. Ins.
20 shs. Knick Ins.	100 shs. Rd'way R. of Brook.
20 shs. Equitable Ins.	6 shs. Standard Ins.
10 shs. Commonw'th Ins.	16 shs. Resolute Ins.
20 shs. Goodhue Ins.	30 shs. Hope Ins.
20 shs. Ocean Ex. Ins.	16 shs. Phœnix Ins.
20 shs. N. Y. & Wor. R.	5 shs. Park Ins.
40 shs. Amer. Coal Co.	
$5,000 Fox & Wisconsin Imp. 8 ₱ cent. Bonds.	
4,000 Lack. & Bloomsburgh R. 1st Mortgage Bonds.	
5,000 Sacramento City 6 ₱ cent. Bonds.	
5,000 Virginia Bonds 6 ₱ cent Bonds.	

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, May 17. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 59 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock-Broker,
No 59 William-st., near Wall.

WILLIAM TOPPING & Co., Auctioneers.
LARGE, EXTRA AND VERY ATTRACTIVE SPECIAL SALE
OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
and
CLOTHING GOODS.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
Store Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place and No. 6 Murray-st.,
Will sell on Wednesday next, May 16,
At 10 o'clock,
FIVE THOUSAND
READY-MADE GARMENTS,
Being the entire balance of this season's stock of a first-class manufacturing clothing house.
Also,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BOYS' CLOTHING.
Also,
CLOTHING GOODS.
800 pieces fancy Linen Drills, Ducks and Clothing Linen, all of this season's importation.
Also, French and German Cloths, Doeskins and Cassimeres, of all costs and styles.
Catalogues and goods ready on morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LOTS AND WATER RIGHTS
ON 36TH ST. AND EAST RIVER.
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.
ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 15, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, under the direction of E. Ketchum, Esq., referee:
13 valuable lots of land, situate on the northerly side of 36th-st., and commencing 100 feet east of 1st-av., each 25 feet in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth.
Also—1 valuable lot adjoining, 16 feet 9 inches in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth.
Together with the water right in front of the same, between the bulk-head and Avenue A, being a space of 200 feet 3 inches. 50 per cent. can remain as mortgage. Maps, with full particulars, at the Office of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
GREAT AUCTION SALE OF GREEN AND HOT-HOUSE PLANTS.
INCLUDING ABOUT 500 CAMELLIAS.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at Auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 16 at 10½ o'clock, in their salesroom, No. 7 Pine-st., near Broadway,
A LARGE COLLECTION of GREEN and HOT-HOUSE PLANTS,
Including about 500 CAMELLIAS, Wax Plants, Daphnas, Jasmines, ORANGE TREES, Yaccas, Acacias, Myrtle, Camellidora, Achenia, Laurustinus ROSES asalias, &c. The above are all from one of the most celebrated nurseries near New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
200 VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES,
Situated on First-avenue, Avenue A,
11th, 112th, 113th and 114th sts.
ALSO, VALUABLE WATER-RIGHTS,
At auction, on TUESDAY, 15th May, instant,
At One o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
By order of Daniel T. Pose, Esq., Assignee.
THE SALE WILL BE PEREMPTORY.
Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

BROWN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers—Salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) MAY 15, at 10½ o'clock, as the private residence, No. 160 East 21st-st., all the elegant household furniture, oil-paintings, real bronzes, silverware, contained in said house, the owner leaving for Europe.
The drawing and reception rooms contain richly-carved rosewood suites in figured satin, splendid French plate pier and mantel mirrors, heavy gilt frames, and statuary marble-top ormolu clocks to match; elegant nine and gold satin window-curtains lined with silk, with heavy gilt and richly-carved cornices, richly embroidered lace window-curtains, beautiful rosewood corner etageres, superb bronze and ormolu mantel clocks, vases, &c.; real bronze statuettes, groups, &c.; beautiful Parian statuettes, onyx glass shades; elegant paintings on porcelain and pearl; very rich ormolu and bronze chandeliers; rich slee-brackets to match; one elegant ebony colored corner-table, richly carved statuary marble-top centre-tables, rich velvet tapestry carpets, one elegantly-carved rosewood 7½-octave grand-action overstrung piano-forte made by Lighte, Newton & Bradbury, cost $1,000; black walnut piano-stool and music-stand.
CHAMBERS—Velvet carpets, suite superb carved rosewood, bedsteads, spring pailleses, very heavy pure curled hair mattresses richly carved rosewood armoire glace, richly carved dressing bureaus, with statuary marble-tops; brocatelle and lace window-curtains, with cornices; lady's sewing machine, superb oil-paintings, landscapes, cattle scenes, &c.; Angina lamps, mantel ornaments, Parian figures, straw and oil carpets, mahogany French bedsteads and bureaus.
BASEMENT—Elegant carved solid oak kuffet with marble top, one extension dining table to match, solid oak mechanical tea-tee, rich oak arm-chairs in green figured velvet to match, carved frame oval mirrors, oak lounge in morocco, elegant bronze chandeliers, pair of large dishes and cruetstands, silver-plated breakfast, tea and dining sets in German silver, rich salvers, asparagus pe ace and crumb knives; silver plated tea and coffee urns, de. hot water dishes for game and oysters.
LIBRARY—Rich carved rosewood suite, de. centre table, one elegant bronze and ormolu mantel clock, 21 days, rich bronze chandeliers, oil paintings on copper, cabinet size, one superb porcelain painting on porcelain ("Magdalen"), rich lounge and easy chair, de Turkish chair, &c.
Also, an Alexandre organ, superbly carved.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 64 Cedar-st. opposite the Post-office.
PEREMPTORY AND CLOSING-OUT SALE of Broadway Manufacturer's entire stock of elegant furniture, at the warerooms of Mr. Amzi Dork, No. 654 Broadway, near Bond st., TOMORROW, (Wednesday,) and THURSDAY, May 17, at 10½ o'clock each day.
BUILER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell at auction as above. (Mr. Cook retiring from the business,) the entire stock of furniture, consisting of rich rosewood, walnut and mahogany suites in brocatel, reps and haircloth; rosewood, walnut and mahogany bedroom suites; dining-room furniture in great variety; together with a general assortment of other articles. Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

J. WILSON TAYLOR, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE—PEREMPTORY SALE—Tuesday, May 15. Commencing at 10½ o'clock, at No. 58 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. J. Miller Taylor will sell as above, to cover advances, all the furniture, carpets, oil paintings, looking-glasses, French and Bohemian cut and engraved glass, glassware, silver and plated tea-sets, castors, forks and spoons, &c., &c., in dwelling as above. Also, an elegant 7 octave piano-forte, round corners, rosewood case, pearl keys—a superior instrument, nearly new.
Sale positive, without regard to weather. Catalogues at house. Goods can be examined morning of sale.
N. B.—5th and 6th av. stages pass near the house.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SEWING-MACHINES.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, On THURSDAY, 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, at their saleroom, No. 141 Broadway, sixteen of Bartholf's sewing-machines, entirely new, and warranted for one year, comprising four of the letter C machine, plain top, store price $100; eight of the letter A machine, for manufacturing, plastation and familynse, store price $60; and four of the family machines, store price $50. The above machines are in perfect order, and will be peremptorily sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, May 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., two rosewood 7-octave piano, grand action piano, and one mahogany do. all by celebrated makers. Also, a Herring safe, in good order.
Also, for account of whom it may concern, a quantity of manufactured and unmanufactured hair, heir cranes, cravats, handkerchiefs, soaps, together with other articles

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The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2760. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Immense Gathering of the Republicans.

The Bates and McLean Interests in the Background.

STRONG PARTIALITY FOR MR. SEWARD.

Coalition of the Massachusetts, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Illinois Delegations.

GEN. FREMONT AGOSSIBLE CANDIDATE,

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, May 15.

A great crowd of people arrived to-day by the morning and evening trains. The various delegations are full, and are busy arranging their committee-men and officers.

The city is thronged with strangers from all sections of the country, who expect by outside pressure to influence the action of the Convention. Probably no former Convention was so utterly "at sea" the day before organization as this one seems to be. The friends of each candidate press their choice with persistency and energy.

The several candidates, by their factors, have engaged spacious apartments, where at all hours of the day and night are found crowds of the faithful, who willingly drink and smoke at the expense of the host, and pay for their fare in ontside talk and bluster.

The Seward men have the best organization, and the best workers. They do not flinch in their work, and while they do not for an instant show signs of discouragement, they are nevertheless affected by the tremendous opposition which they find to their candidate. They are urged by the friends of BATES to give up their man and go for success. They are entreated to notice in time the fearful disaffection which is seen in those who disapprove of SEWARD's course on the Slavery question, and also on the American question. To these representations they answer, that to give up Mr. SEWARD would be a shameful neglect of their proper standard-bearer, and also a backing down from principles for the sake of spoils, which they will not consent to; so they stand firm, but are compelled to acknowledge to themselves that the speck has become a cloud, and may yet be a storm pregnant with disaster to themselves and ruin to the party. The fact that a majority of the Convention is in favor of SEWARD no one denies; but it is also certain that a majority of the Convention look fearfully to the election in case he is nominated.

There is no organized opposition. There are many factions, each under ambitious leaders, each striving for individual success. Prominent among these the Camerons, the Banks, the McLean, the Chase, the Lincoln and Wade parties. The Pennsylvanians predict the utter ruin of Republicanism in the event of SEWARD's nomination, though they admit he will run as well as any straight Republican.

The delegations of Pennsylvania, Illinois and New-Jersey, called formally on the Massachusetts delegation this evening, and in set speeches protested against the nomination of Mr. SEWARD. Pennsylvania led off urging his great unpopularity with all conservative men, and with those who are in no way tinctured with Abolitionism. New-Jersey followed in the same strain, as did also Illinois. The last speaker reviewed with great ability Mr. SEWARD's position on the Native American question, and wound up with a vigorous appeal in behalf of a compromise on some less objectionable man. Mr. KELLOGG, of Massachusetts, moved that each delegation present the names which, in its opinion, were the best for the candidacy. This was agreed to. Pennsylvania offered CAMERON, BATES and MCLEAN. Illinois named LINCOLN, CAMERON and BANKS. New-Jersey gave DAYTON, BANKS and LINCOLN; thus playing into each other's hands in a very significant manner. The discussion which followed was a very excited one, and without coming to any definite result, the meeting was adjourned at a late hour.

The Banks men feel elated that his name is invariably mentioned as one who stands a good chance in case Mr. SEWARD is dropped. They claim that SEWARD will run as well on the second ballot as he will at any other time; that at the fourth he will be dropped and BANKS' stock rise.

The general impression outside of the Seward ranks is, that if SEWARD is dropped, an ontsider will have to be taken up.

The elements opposed to him are so conflicting, that it will require an almost omnipotent power to unite them on any name now mentioned. In this event Col. FREMONT stands the best chance. It is well known that he does not desire the position, but he would not feel at liberty to decline it if offered. His strength in the New-England delegations is very great; in fact, he is the first choice of many who are compelled to vote for Mr. SEWARD through fear of distracting the party.

EX-GOV. CLEVELAND will probably be temporary Chairman of the Convention. The honor of permanent presiding officer is claimed by the friends of Messrs. CORWIN, of Ohio, and ASHMUN, of Massachusetts, for their favorite.

Pennsylvania sent eight Delegates at large, whereas she is entitled to bnt four. They will all be admitted to the floor, bnt will cast but two votes.

The New-York Delegation gave a dinner at the Richmond House this afternoon. Gen. WEBB, of the *Courier*; Mr. ASHMUN, of Massachnsetts, and Mr. RAYMOND, of the TIMES, were their guests. In response to some severe speeches about Mr. GREELEY who was not present, Mr. RAYMOND defended Mr. GREELEY from the imputation of selfishness, and vindicated his right to act as the best interests of the Republican Party seemed to require.

The Michigan Centrel Railroad took the Massachusetts delegation and a few members of the Press, on an excursion to Hyda Park this afternoon. GILMORE'S band furnished the music, and at a collation served at the hotel, strong Seward speeches were made, and a salute of thirty-three guns were fired in his honor.

Mass meetings were held this evening in front of the Briggs House and the Richmond House.

Mr. GREELEY has made a great sensation here. He is surrounded by a crowd wherever he goes, who besiege him for a speech, and failing in that, seduce him into a conversation, which inevitably becomes a speech ere he closes. Some foolish wag pinned to his coat tail a paper bearing the inscription, "For WM. H. SEWARD," and for several hours he unconsciously carried the irrepressible badge with him.

A large and enthusiastic assembly met at the Wigwam this evening, numbering at least five thousand people. They were addressed by Gen. NYE, Mr. CORWIN, and Mr. WOONROAD, of New-York. They huzzaed, cheered and sang so enthusiastically, and evinced so hearty an appreciation of the good things, that it was almost an impossibility to break up the meeting.

A very life-like picture of the late Senator BROWNELL occupies a conspicuous position in the Wigwam. It was loaned to the Convention by its owner, and the Committee wrote a letter of thanks in which they took occasion to refer to BRODERICK'S life, character, and achievments, in most honorable terms.

The action of Virginia this afternoon, has caused quite a flutter in all ranks. This delegation has, heretofore, been openly and boldly for Seward, but now promises that in case the vote becomes very close, Virginia will decline voting, and in that way damage him fifteen votes.

A new ticket is gaining some strength, LINCOLN and FESSENDEN being the candidates. FESSENDEN has been sent for, and will be here in the morning to manage his own case.

At the various caucuses this evening, the delegations stood as follows:

Pennsylvania a unit for Gen. CAMERON.

New-York the same for Mr. SEWARD.

Wisconsin and Vermont for Mr. SEWARD.

Massachusetts divided between Messrs. SEWARD, BANKS and MCLEAN. After a severe struggle, they determined to stand by Mr. SEWARD until it was evident he could not be nominated. They will cast a full complimentary vote for BANKS. ASHMUN is the leader of the Delegation.

Indiana is mostly for BATES.

Illinois is for LINCOLN.

Missouri goes for BATES.

Ohio is all split up. They pretend to regard SEWARD, BANKS and CHASE as dead, and that the struggle will be between WADE, CAMERON, LINCOLN and BATES.

The full choice of Pennsylvania is CAMERON and LINCOLN, while the Illinois reverses the ticket. LINCOLN'S friends say that nothing save a high regard for the integrity of the party can persnade him to accept he second position.

The streets of Chicago are alive with processions to-night. There is a Lincoln procession headed by GILMORE'S Band, and a Seward procession having the Light Guard Band. Thousands swell them, attracted by the music, and the frequent orations delivered at every corner. Banners are hung across the streets, with the name of LINCOLN upon them, and the omnibus horses are gaily decorated with Lincoln flags and Lincoln tokens.

The weather is delightful. The landlords are disposed to be accommodating, but oh! the accommodations! HOWARD.

From the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, May 15.

Large additions to the numbers in the city are made by the arrival of every train, and the Convention bids fair to be the largest ever congregated together.

The circular issued last night, about a column in length, giving the reasons why Mr. SEWARD should be rejected and Mr. BATES nominated, and which is signed by HORACE GREELEY, FRANCIS P. BLAIR and the Missouri delegates, has been decidedly distrimental to the fortunes of Mr. BATES, and creates some reaction in favor of Mr. SEWARD.

Some reliable and sterling Republicans express doubts as to the policy of nominating Mr. SEWARD, and his success is by no means certain, but the main body of the delegates and ontsiders are decidedly in his favor, and the chances favor his nomination after a brief struggle.

Messrs. BATES and MCLEAN are clearly ont of the field.

Mr. WADE is now mentioned as a candidate, with prospect of success should Mr. SEWARD be beaten.

There were several thousand new arrivals to-night. There cannot now be less than 40,000 strengers in the city. The entire day has been spent in demonstrations of various kinds. Excursions were given this afternoon to delegates to Hyde Park. In the evening a grand rally took place at the wigwam, which was crowded to overflowing, and four or five thousand persons were unable to gain entrance.

Speeches were made by Gen. NYE, of New-York, Messrs. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, and SUNSUBY, of New-Jersey. Lots of enthusiasm was disolayed by the audience. A dinner was given at the Richmond House to-day by Messrs. DRAPER & GRINNELL to the New-York delegation. Messrs. RAYMOND & WEBB met in friendly terms in the Committee room.

The New-York delegation have a silk flag displayed, bearing a likeness of SEWARD, with "The Union" as a motto beneath.

In the Missouri room a monster bowie-knife is exhibited, bearing on one side the inscription, "A present to JOHN T. POTTER, of Wisconsin, by the Republicans of Missouri." On the other, "Will always meet a PRYOR engagement." The knife is slight feet long.

The delegations all held meetings to-night. Much excitement is manifested as to candidates. The opposition to Mr. SEWARD is led by HORACE GREELEY, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD and FRANCIS P. BLAIR, and they are very bitter against him. Some of the delegations have drawn up a protest, stating that they can do nothing if Mr. SEWARD is nominated. At present there is no concentration of strength on any other candidate, each State having its own choice.

The chances appear to be, that the superior tact of SEWARD'S friends, and the distracted state of the Opposition will carry him through successfully. The Americans and Radical Democratic Republicans of New-York present, as a general thing, are warmly in favor of Mr. SEWARD. TOM COMWIN is spoken of for President this afternoon.

A large crowd, which assembled in front of the Tremont House, was addressed by a man who made a DOUGLAS speech. After a time, in consequence of being frequently interrupted, he became quarrelsome, and was arrested.

The struggle will probably take place only in the Convention on the question whether double delegations will be allowed to vote.

In case of Mr. SEWARD'S success, Mr. TRUMBULL of Illinois will be pressed for Vice-President.

Messrs. LINCOLN and WADE seem the most prominent candidates after Mr. SEWARD.

The German Republican Convention met at 2 P. M. The meeting was largely attended. WM. CAPPS, of New-York, was chosen Chairman. Resolutions were adopted requesting the National Convention to condemn all measures against the rights of adopted citizens, such as the Massachusets amendment; to declare in favor of a Homestead bill, as passed the House of Representatives; and to give the Anti-Slavery plank in the platform the most positive interpretation. Several other questions will be considered at the meeting to-morrow.

A fire in the western division of the city to-night destroyed the extensive planing-mill of CLEVELAND & RUSSELL. Loss $8,000, which is uninsured.

LETTERS FROM CLAY AND SUMNER.

At the inauguration of the Republican "Wigwam" at Chicago, the following letters were read:

From Hon. Charles Sumner.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: I regret much that it will not be in my power to be at Chicago on Saturday next, according to the invitation with which you have honored me. But I rejoice in the omens of triumph which I see in all directions. One of these is the enthusiastic energy with which the Republicans of Chicago are prepared to welcome that great Convention, whose only it will be *to organize victory*.

Accept my thanks, and believe me, dear Sir,

With much respect,

Faithfully yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

PETER PAGE, Esq., and S. E. WILLIAMS, Esq.

From Hon. Cassius M. Clay.

KENTUCKY, May 6, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 3d inst. is received. I am much obliged to you for your expressions of good will and your flattering invitation to be present at the opening of our Republican Wigwam in Chicago on the 12th inst., and to make a "speech." Nothing would give me more pleasure than to participate in the honors of the occasion and enjoy the social reunion of friends, and share the patriotic fervor which will there occur. But I regret that my engagements will not allow it. I believe in your city the *first* Organization of the Republican Party took place in the Union. It was my good fortune to share with some of your citizens the honor of its apotheosis. It is fit that there should meet that Convention of gallant patriots who are to select the generals and the flag which shall lead us on to victory—a victory which we not only may achieve, but which our enemies will share, in its blessed results to our country and the civilization of the age.

I have no fear that anything will be done which ought not to be done, or that anything will be left undone which ought to be done. I am now and will be present in spirit, at least, in all your honorable acts and aspirations, believing that I and you have but the one end in view—the Union of these States and the liberties of mankind. Your obedient servant,

C. M. CLAY.

Messrs. PETER PAGE and E. S. WILLIAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Great Speech of Mr. Douglas in the Senate on the Territorial Question.

HIS ANSWER TO GEN. DAVIS, OF MISSISSIPPI.

The Action of the Charleston Seceders Reviewed.

The Michigan Contested Seat in the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 15.

MORE TROUBLE ON THE RIO GRANDE.

Adjutant-General COOPER has received a dispatch from Col. LEE, Commanding the Department of TEXAS, in which he says:

"I learned yesterday, through the Mexican authorities, that CORTINAS had returned to the vicinity of the Rio Grande, and had been seen near Ranchero Garshe, below Reynosa, and six miles from the river, with 10 men, though his party is said to consist of about 40. I immediately directed Capt. GEO STONEMAN, 2d Cavalry, with detachment of Companies F. and G., of that regiment, to cross the Rio Grande to-night in time to arrive before day to-morrow where CORTINAS and his followers may be secreted, and endeavor to surprise and disperse them. I also directed Capt. BRACKETT, Second Cavalry, with detachment of Companies I and H to cross the Rio Grande at or near Reynosa this evening, in time to place himself in the rear or or south of the point where CORTINAS may be concealed, and to coöperate with Capt. STONEMAN. It is possible, if the information I have received be correct, that these handits may be suppressed. It is, however, difficult to make a secret march on the other side of the river. We have to depend upon Mexicans for guides, and the crossing of a rapid stream, swollen as it is at this time by rain, cannot be speedily or quietly effected; bnt should the attempt fail, it will show them that it is not entirely safe to approach our frontier. The Mexican authorities are heartily coöperating in the efforts to suppress this banditti. The list of prisoners contain eleven names, all Mexicans, it is believed. Col. LEE notified the Mexican authorities of the orders he had given.

THE NOMINATION OF CALHOUN BENHAM.

I am reliably informed that all the Republican Senators voted against confirming the nomination of CALHOUN BENHAM, as U. S. District-Attorney for California, in consequence of his having acted as second to Judge TERRY in the duel with Senator BRODERICK.

THE COVODE COMMITTEE.

The Covode Committee had before them to-day Mr. WALKER, correspondant of the New-York *Express*, who testified to having received $2,500 of the Wendell Fund, but, as he said, only for his good wishes for the success of certain matters of legislation. Mr. BROWN, Editor of the *Constitution*, was also examined as to improper contracts supposed to have been made by his establishment. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON Tuesday, May 15.

The Covode Committee are still engaged in investigating what appliances, if any, were employed to effect the passage of the Lecompton Bill. It is said Attorney General BLACK will be examined to-morrow. T. M. WALKER, of Brooklyn, testified to-day that Mr. WENDALL never made a contract or agreement with him, or has been charged to assist him in passing that, or the English bill, although Mr. WENDELL paid him $2,500 at the close of last session—for what purpose does not appear.

The House Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads to-day decided in favor of Col. BUTTERFIELD'S route, and instructed a bill to be reported granting him the postal contract. He desires touching at twelve ports on the Mexican Gulf. The bill will provide for a weekly mail, at $200,000 per year.

The Committee also took up Mr. HUMPHREY'S bill, appropriating $150,000 for a Post-office and site in Brooklyn, and unanimously instructed the Chairman to report it to the House, without recommendation on the subject—the Committee being divided

The following-named gentlemen voted with the Republicans, ousting Mr. COOPER, Democrat, from his seat, which was afterwards given to Mr. HOWARD, Republican.

Messrs. Adams and Anderson of Kentucky, Davis and Harris of Maryland, Etheridge and Maynard of Tennessee, Hickman and Schwertz of Pennsylvania, and Gilmer of North Carolina.

This is the first contested case decided this session.

For more than an hour, to-day, the House has been nearly deserted, owing to the members going to the Senate to hear Mr. DOUGLAS. Every seat in the spacious gallery was occupied, while the floor of the chambers was crowded with those having the privilege of admission, including the Foreign Ministers.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 15.

Certain departmental communications were received.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) introduced a bill in addition to the acts for the punishment of crimes against the United States. Referred.

The noise and confusion in the galleries, which are crowded, is so great that scarcely anything can be heard.

On motion of Mr. PUGH, the bill amendatory of the act to establish a Territorial Government in Utah was taken up.

After some discussion the subject was postponed until Monday next.

The bill for the relief of ANSON DART, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon, was taken up.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) explained the bill.

Without action, the special order (Mr. DAVIS' resolutions) was taken up.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.)—Mr. President, I have no respect for that species of discussion which consists in assaults upon the personal character of any Senator. I have no desire to elevate my own position by attempting to pull down others, or to place any Senator in a false position before his constituents. I have no assaults to make upon any one, and no impeachment of any man's record. I am willing that each Senator should stand before the country, and his own constituency, upon the record as made for himself. I do not complain of so much of the speech of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. DAVIS) as arraigns my political position, for it seems to have been necessary for him to draw a parallel between his opinions and my own. In self-defence, it may be necessary for me also to refer to the position of that Senator, by way of contrast to my own, with a view to illustrate my own opinions. I shall not indulge to-day in the discussion of any abstract theory of Government, much less enter into the discussion of the legal issue which has lately been attempted to be forced on the Democratic Party as a political issue. Upon a former occasion, when forced into a discussion with the Attorney-General of the United States, I did amuse myself with the discussion of certain legal propositions, not because they had anything to do with the political issues before the country, but because that law officer seemed to have no official duties to occupy his time, and I had the leisure to reply to him. The principal points to which I shall direct my remarks to-day, and the sole cause why I am delivering any speech, will be found in certain extracts from the speech of the Senator from Mississippi, (DAVIS.)

The Clerk read several extracts from Mr. DAVIS' speech, a few days since, denouncing the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) made an explanation, to the effect that had he known, he might have made some verbal correction, and also stating that Mr. CASS was no longer a believer in the doctrine, but had yielded to the decision of the Supreme Court.

Mr. DOUGLAS stated that he had taken the speech as he found it in the *Globe*, and wished it understood that he desired not to be interrupted, and continued: I intend to treat him (Mr. DAVIS) fairly and kindly, as I doubt not it has been his intention to treat me. The facts stated in these extracts conclusively show that this doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, or Popular Sovereignty, or non-intervention, as the Senator has indifferently used the terms, did not originate with me in its application to the Territories of the United States, but that it was distinctly proclaimed by Gen. CASS in his Nicholson letter. He became the nominee of the Democratic Party, with a full knowledge of his opinions with regard to non-intervention, and was supported by that party on that issue. The same doctrine was incorporated into the Compromise measures of 1850, in opposition to the efforts of the Senator from Mississippi, and in harmony with the views and efforts of myself, and reaffirmed by the Baltimore Convention in 1852; and Gen. PIERCE was elected President of the United States upon this same doctrine, and it was again affirmed by the Congress of the United States in the Kansas and Nebraska bill of 1850, and had its first trial and yielded its first fruits upon the plains of Kansas in 1855 and 1856. These facts are substantially and positively affirmed by the Senator from Mississippi, and these facts disprove and refute the charge so often made in the last year, that I have changed my opinions with regard to this question since 1856. The Senator from Mississippi has done me a service: He has searched the records for me with a view to my condemnation, and the result of his search is to produce the most conclusive and incontestible evidence that his charge of my having changed my opinions, which was the pretext for my removal from the Committee on Territories, was not true. He tells you frankly what the world knew before, that he has always opposed this doctrine of non intervention. And he claims, after it has yielded its blighting effects on the plains of Kansas, and the Supreme Court has come to his rescue, that he now is triumphantly sustained in his opposition to this doctrine in 1848, 1850 and 1851. Sir, whether he is sustained or not, in the views which he then held, and which I then combated, is not so material as to find out which is right in the point at issue then and now, the Senator from Mississippi or myself. I propose, in the first place, to invite the attention of the Senate to the fact that this doctrine of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the Territories of the United States was brought distinctly before the American people and the Democratic Party in 1847, with a view to its decision by the Convention of 1848. The Senator has referred to a letter of Gen. CASS which bears date Dec. 27, 1847, and tells the Senate, what most of us knew before, that that letter, in manuscript, prior to its publication, was passed around among Southern and Northwestern Democrats to receive their sanction. The letter was prepared, and was in private circulation for days and weeks before the date it now bears of its public issue. The Senator informs us that he at the time dissented from the doctrine of non-intervention as stated in the Nicholson letter, but other Southern Senators now opposed to me, or at any rate other leading politicians, would not be able to say, that when submitted to them, they condemned it as frankly as the Senator from Mississippi did during that period while this letter was being circulated. The especial friend and right-hand bower of Mr. CASS (Mr. DANIEL S. DICKINSON) presented two resolutions to the Senate embodying the same doctrine.

Mr. PUGH read the resolutions referred to.

Mr. DOUGLAS—It will be observed that these resolutions, presented in December, 1847, assert distinctly the doctrine which the Senator from Mississippi then denounced, and still denounces. I am not aware that Mr. DICKINSON or Gen. CASS have ever disclaimed their views, much less the doctrine of these resolutions and the Nicholson letter; yet my record on this question is held up to the world and to the country as if I stood alone in the Democratic Party, a heretic then and a heretic now, and therefore I am not entitled to fellowship in the regular Democratic organization. I am aware that some other people and some States of this Union held this doctrine of non-intervention, or regular Squatter Sovereignty, if you please, for they are correlative terms. I will call attention to the resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Florida, which passed the Senate of that State, the 28th of December, 1847, and the House of Representatives the 29th of December, and were approved by the Governor on the 30th of December. I am aware that Florida subsequently passed resolutions asserting doctrines inconsistent with these, and I state this as evidence that this doctrine, for which I am now arraigned, was not deemed to be political heresy at that day. It may not be improper here to remark that, during this session of Congress, I received a letter from a State Senator of Florida, inclosing resolutions which he had introdnced for the repeal of those resolutions which I have read, as being unsound, and unconstitutional and dangerous to the rights of the South, and denouncing me by name as the great author of all this mischief which is to strike down Southern rights. [Mr. PUGH, read the resolutions.] It will be observed that in their resolutions the State of Florida had declared that the Territorial Legislature, while in a Territorial condition, had the exclusive right to determine for itself whether Slavery shall or shall not exist within the limits of such Territory. As I have remarked, Florida changed her policy, but if she solemnly proclaimed that doctrine to the world as a sovereign State of this Union, I should think she could forgive us for remaining faithful to her creed, if we can forgive her for abandoning it. I, Sir, arraign no man, and much less a sovereign State. She had the right to proclaim her opinions, and if she afterward believed they were wrong she ought to have changed them. But, Sir, having proclaimed them, and then changed, it seems to me that even quarter should be granted to those who stand by Florida's original position; and Florida was not the only State that held these doctrines at that time. I here here some resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention of Georgia in 1847, and I have seen it asserted in newspapers that they were copied into several other Southern Conventions.

Mr. PUGH read the resolutions—Mr. L. Q. C. LAMAR'S name being among the signers.

Mr. DOUGLAS proceeded. Here Sir, we find this doctrine of Non-intervention distinctly defined by the Democratic State Convention of Georgia. Two things are affirmed: that Congress has no constitutional power to legislate on the subject of Slavery in the Territories. One would think that was pretty good Non-intervention: cannot legislate to establish, to reject or to protect it; cannot legislate at all on the subject in the Territory. It may be, and unquestionably is, true that some of the eminent men who participated in that Convention have since changed their opinions, and now believe it is both within the power and duty of Congress to legislate for the protection of Slavery in the Territories just as they then believed it unconstitutional. All I have to say to these men, for whose talent I have great respect, is, that I can forgive them for having changed from the doctrines which they invited us of the North to rally in support of, and I think they could pardon us for remaining faithful to that doctrine which we and they agreed to stand upon. In pursuing this subject I fear I may become tedious, but I feel it my duty to present the evidence that the Democratic Party in 1848 stood plain on this cardinal doctrine of Non-intervention. I can show, on high Southern authority, that the Convention, which assembled in 1848 to nominate a candidate for President and lay down a platform for the party, adhered to this doctrine. The attention of the country and of the party had been specially called to this doctrine of Non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories. Hence the nomination of Gen. CASS, with his opinions as expressed in the Nicholson letter, was not the result of accident, but he was chosen because he spoke the sentiments of a majority of the Democratic Party of the North. In that Convention, on the first ballot, Gen. CASS received sixty-six votes from the slaveholding States; Mr. BUCHANAN, nineteen; Mr. WOODBURY, eighteen, etc.—the votes being given by Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri. These States did not think Non-intervention, or Squatter Sovereignty as it is now called, was a heresy which furnished sufficient cause for disrupting the Democratic Party, much less dissolving the Union. They voted for Gen. CASS with a knowledge of his opinions on this question—he was their first choice. Old Virginia did not take him as a choice of evils. She had an opportunity of voting for a Southern man, holding the same views which are now expressed by the minority of the Democratic Party, as shown by their repeated votes at Charleston. She could have voted for Mr. CALHOUN, but old Virginia believed that Intervention on the subject of Slavery meant disunion. Hence, she gave her vote first, last, and all the time for Gen. CASS, the great expounder and embodiment of non-intervention. The same is true of Mississippi, represented here ever so ably by the Senator who arraigned me. He tells us he has ever fought this doctrine, but at that time he had not so much power in the State, and hence he was then unable to seduce Mississippi away from this doctrine; and Louisiana, then true to the Democratic creed, true to the doctrine of non-intervention, true to the maintenance of the Union, hostile to intervention because it led directly to disunion, she rallied around Gen CASS as the standard-bearer in 1848, first, last, and all the time. So with other States. Then on the fourth ballot Gen. CASS received from the slaveholding States 94 votes. Mr. BUCHANAN 7, &c.; and even South Carolina, when she found her favorite had no chance—so soon as she found Gen. CASS was the choice of a majority of the party—she wheeled into line, and declared for the champion of Squatter Sovereignty, or Popular Sovereignty, or Non-intervention, or whatever you choose to call it. She did not then think this doctrine was sufficient cause either to dissolve the Union or disrupt the Democratic Party. On the first ballot Gen. CASS received only 59 votes from the North, while he received 66 from the South, being a majority of the whole number. These facts show that he was not the choice of a majority of the Northern Democracy, but was the choice of a majority of the Southern Democracy. I will now proceed to show that these votes were cast with reference to the distinct question of non-intervention, as now supported by myself and affirmed by the Democratic Party at Charleston, and as resisted by the Senator from Mississippi and those who seceded from that Convention. After Gen. CASS had received the nomination, the following facts appeared: He had received two hundred and fifty seven votes; necessary to a choice, one hundred and seventy. Thereupon the record says: "LEWIS CASS, of Michigan, having received two-thirds of the votes cast is"—here an interruption took place to allow the other States to make it unanimous. But they were proceeding to declare him elected on a two-thirds vote of those present and voting, but not two-thirds of the Electoral College, New-York not voting because she had a double delegation. Speeches were made in favor of making it unanimous. Mr. YANCEY and Mr. WINSLOW, of Alabama, pledged the people of that State to support the nominee: also SYDENHAM MOORE and others united in the pledge. There were some ancient names there who did not think this doctrine to be such a fatal heresy as to form a sufficient cause for disrupting the Democratic Party at the hazard of disunion. Gov. WINSLOW pledged the people of Alabama for Gen. CASS on this doctrine, and carrying the Nicholson letter in his hand as the compass by which his political action should be governed. SYDENHAM MOORE is not a name unknown to fame, and he did not think this doctrine such a fatal blow to Southern rights. Also gentlemen from Kentucky and Tennessee pledged the support of their States. The next day the platform was adopted in which this doctrine of non-intervention was affirmed.

Mr. PUGH read the seventh resolution of the platform.

Mr. DOUGLAS resumed. In 1848 the Democratic Party thought interference was unconstitutional, and would not permit it by Abolitionists or any others. They did not regard an Interventionist as any better than an Abolitionist. They said that Congress must not interfere at all, nor others. What others? Why those men who want a Slave Code. Southern Interventionists and Northern Interventionists were, by that platform, put on an equality. After that Mr. YANCEY felt it his duty to record his solemn protest against this dangerous heresy, and he came to the Convention next day with a long protest, accompanied with a resolution. I shall ask the Senate to listen to the whole of that entire report of Mr. YANCEY, for it embraces every thought, idea, principle, and every pretext assigned at Charleston for withdrawing from the Convention. I may here be permitted to remark that in whatever I may say I mean no personal disrespect to Mr. YANCEY. We are old personal friends. We met as members of Congress seventeen years ago, and our social relations have always been kind and uninterrupted. I have as much admiration as any one man living, for his surpassing ability and high social qualities, and the boldness and nerve with which he avows his principles, although I shrink with horror from the consequences to which his principles would lead the Republic. [Mr. PUGH read the report of Mr. YANCEY, and resolutions.] It will be observed in this report there is the whole argument in favor of intervention, or protection, or for any other purpose which we have heard repeated over and over again for so many years. I doubt if any Senator can take his own speech, and find any one idea in favor of that doctrine that is not embodied in that report of Mr. YANCEY. It was not denied that Gen. CASS held this doctrine, and was nominated because he held that the people of the territories might either introduce or exclude, permit or prohibit Slavery at their pleasure; and for that reason Mr. YANCEY and his colleagues protested. The argument of the equality of States is used, and also that territories are the common property of all, and that it is not creditable to the Democratic Party to go before the country and dodge the question of the rights of the South in the Territories. He said the Convention had refused to express an opinion on the question of whether the Territorial Legislature could prohibit Slavery or not, and it was not creditable to avoid expressing an opinion. It convicted the Democratic Party of double-dealing; and what rendered it more necessary to express an opinion was that the candidate held the opinion that the Territories could exclude Slavery. He then concluded with a resolution. This proposition was submitted to the Convention and rejected, 36 to 216.

Mr. PUGH read the vote by States: Yeas—Maryland, 1; South Carolina, 9; Georgia, 9; Florida, 3; Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 3; Tennessee, 1; Kentucky, 1.

Nays—Maine, 9; New-Hampshire, 5; Massachusetts, 12; Vermont, 5; Rhode Island, 4; Connecticut, 6; New-Jersey, 7; New-York, 35; Pennsylvania, 25; Delaware, 3; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 17; North Carolina, 1?; Mississippi, 5; Tennessee, 6; Texas, 4; Tennessee, 12; Kentucky, 11; Ohio, 23; Indiana, 12; Illinois, 9; Michigan, 5; Iowa, 4; Missouri, 7; Wisconsin, 4.

Mr. DOUGLAS resumed: Here we find these Slaveholding States voting against the incorporation of the doctrine of intervention for the protection of Slavery into the platform. They voted against the doctrine of Mr. YANCEY'S report and resolutions. These States then had an opportunity of affirming this doctrine, if they thought it ought to be any portion of the Democratic creed. You will find votes against this doctrine from Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, the very States that have now seceded from the Charleston Convention, for the reason that this same doctrine was not incorporated—in 1848 voting against it; in 1860 their delegations bolting the Convention because it was not into the Platform. The Senate and the country can judge who has changed on this question. Now I think I have shown conclusively that the Democratic creed in 1848 was non intervention by Congress with Slavery in the Territory, either for it or against it; that Congress should not interfere either to establish, to abolish, to protect, or to maintain,—but unqualified non-intervention. The Democratic Party was committed to the doctrine. It is true there were individual exceptions. The Senator from Mississippi was one of them. He supported Gen. CASS under protest, making speeches for him and protesting against his Nicholson letter and the doctrines contained in it. The Senator had a clean record, a record outside of the Democratic Party, and a record at war with the Democratic Platform—rebelling against its principles but acquiescing in its views. The Senator then, as he does now, granted no quarter to Squatter Sovereignty, but he made speeches for the Squatter Sovereign chief.

Now I pass to 1850, in order to show clearly that this same doctrine of non-intervention was incorporated in the Compromise measures of that year against the will of the Senator, and on my motion. We did differ then as we do differ now—he against them, and I for them. I deem it my duty to show that this doctrine was fully discussed and affirmed by a vote of nearly two to one, in the Compromise measures of 1850. Mr. DOUGLAS referred to the bringing in of the Territorial bills and the bills themselves, and to the "Omnibus" bill of Mr. CLAY. The bills as reported from the Committee on Territories were silent on the subject of Slavery, but the Committee of Thirteen reported an emendment against the Territorial Legislature passing any laws in respect to African Slavery. Mr. CLAY said this was against his vote and his judgment, and Gen. CASS made a similar statement. [Mr. PUGH read extracts from Mr. DAVIS' speeches at the time against the bill.] Thus it will be seen the Senator from Mississippi objected to the bill because it did not contain a prohibition in the Territory against their legislating adversely to Slavery. He wished the Territorial Legislature to have power to protect (but not to prohibit. That was his position, and he [DOUGLAS] gave him credit for consistency. He [Mr. DOUGLAS] wished to give the Territorial Legislature power to legislate, leaving all kinds of property on an equal footing; but the Senator from Mississippi desired an exception as to Slavery, to the effect that they might protect, but should not adopt unfriendly legislation. [Mr. PUGH then read Mr. CLAY'S reply to Mr. DAVIS.] There it will be found that the issue was made between Mr. CLAY and the Senator from Mississippi, the latter claiming that Congress should provide for the slaveholder to go into the Territory, and hold his property in defiance of the local law. Mr. CLAY said he would never agree to the recommendation of such a doctrine. He was against the repeal of the Mexican laws against Slavery, and was against any act that would deprive the people of the Territory of the right of deciding for themselves whether they would have Slavery or not. In other words, Mr. CLAY supported and sustained every act which the Senator from Mississippi brings in judgment against me now, except one vote which I gave under instructions. This debate shows clearly that the Compromise measures of 1850 were intended to assert the doctrine of non-intervention, leaving the people to do as they pleased, so they did not violate the Constitution.

Mr. PUGH read further from the debates.

Mr. DOUGLAS proceeded: These extracts will show that the issue was precisely as I have stated. Mr. CLAY answered the objection about there being two constructions to this doctrine of non-intervention. He was for non intervention by Congress, and no restriction upon the Territorial Legislature, then leaving it to the Court to decide whether the Territorial enactments were constitutional or not. That was the position of Mr. CLAY, the champion of those measures. The Senator from Mississippi asserted his right to go, in violation of the local law. The Senator modified his amendment, but did not change the principle, and it was rejected. Then Mr. CHASE offered the counterpart, that while the Territories might prohibit they could not protect or tolerate. That was rejected by precisely the same number of votes as the proposition of the Senator from Mississippi. I am compelled to do in this connection something I dislike, to quote from my own speech, to show I held the same position then as now.

Mr. PUGH read extracts from the speeches of Mr. DOUGLAS, also extracts from the speech of Gen. CASS, in opposition to the amendments of Messrs. DAVIS and CHASE.

Mr. DOUGLAS resumed. Having thus rejected the two propositions, the record shows that I moved to strike out all in the bill concerning Slavery, so the people of the Territory might do as they pleased. That was voted down. But when made subsequently, at the suggestion of Mr. CLAY, by Mr. NORRIS, of New-Hampshire, it was carried by a vote of 39 to 19, thus rejecting the doctrine of the Senator from Mississippi, and sustaining the proposition advocated by myself. We differed then, as we do now. I sustained it then, as I do now; and he fought it gallantly, but he was defeated, and my proposition became the basis of these measures. Congress adjourned immediately after the passage of those measures, in the midst of a terrific excitement, North and South. Northern editors inflamed the passions of the people by making them believe these measures were for the extension of Slavery, and Southern men inflamed the passions of the people there, making them think they were a sacrifice of Southern honor. I went to my own State to make my vindication to my people. The country knows that history as recorded, and the mode in which I was received. The City Council of Chicago, which was filled with Abolitionists, had passed resolutions annulling the Fugitive Slave law. The standard of rebellion was raised: public passion was inflamed, and civil war was anticipated by every man. It was not a pleasant task for me to go into a public meeting thus inflamed, and tell those people that they had been deceived about the character of these measures; to tell them that the Fugitive Slave Law was right—required by the Constitution, and ought to be supported; that the Compromise measures were founded upon correct principles. History records the fact that I met that infuriated people of honest and intelligent, but misled and misguided men, and I defended each and every one of these measures before that people, and procured from them a resolution that the Fugitive Slave Law should be executed, and the Compromise measures stand. This was done under circumstances when my best friends warned me that my life would pay the forfeit.

Mr. PUGH read from Mr. DOUGLAS' Chicago speech.

Mr. DOUGLAS—I submit that that speech, made under those circumstances, half a million copies of which were circulated, and which received a wider circulation than any speech made in my whole life, I submit whether it is right to charge me with having asserted for the first time at Freeport in 1858, that the people of a Territory ought to decide this question for themselves. I told the people of Chicago then that every people ought to possess the right to manage their own domestic concerns, in their own way. The people of the State possessed the power, and the people of the Territory ought to have it. The Legislature of Illinois was elected a few wee

LAW REPORTS.

THE SLOOP MURDERS.

Trial of Albert W. Hicks, alias Wm. Johnson, Indicted for Robbery on the High Seas.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—BEFORE HON. JUDGE SMALLEY.

The Court met at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, when the trial of Johnson was resumed.

The Court-room was more densely crowded than yesterday. The prosecution will close to-morrow, when testimony for the prisoner will be introduced.

Richard Eldridge sworn, examined by Mr. Dwight: Resides at Islip, L. I.; knew Capt. Burr and sloop *Johnson*; saw the sloop last before going to Virginia, lying at anchor at Coney Island; was on board on Sunday; saw prisoner there; was a hand on board the *Sirocco*; went on board the *E. A. Johnson* at 9 o'clock, A. M.; prisoner and one of the Watts boys were then on board; was on board again on Monday; prisoner wore a checked shirt, and his whiskers were the same in color; he wore no moustache then.

Cross-examined—Have always lived at Islip; never saw this prisoner before seeing him on the sloop on Sunday; had no conversation with the prisoner; his beard did not appear to have been dyed; the *E. A. Johnson* was sailing in a southerly course when I last saw him; think she must have gone near Sandy Hook—perhaps three miles from it; was about eight or nine miles distant from the *E. A. Johnson* when I last saw her; am not acquainted with Renben Keymer.

To Mr. Dwight—Don't know whether the *E. A. Johnson* went east or west of Coney Island.

George Neidlinger sworn: Live at Fort Richmond, Staten Island; am an hostler there; saw the prisoner about six o'clock A. M. on Wednesday morning, March 21: prisoner had a bag with him, and asked me if anybody would interfere with his boat; in coming to the barn where witness was standing, he came from a southerly direction; the barn was not far from the water; saw the boat afterwards; it was taken away by the Harbor Police next day; after leaving witness the prisoner went along the shore to Vanderbilt's Landing; he had on a Kossuth hat and a monkey-jacket. [A jacket was produced in Court which the witness said looked to be the one which the prisoner wore.] Prisoner's whiskers were about the same as now, except that he wore no moustache.

Cross-examined—Never saw the prisoner before that time; testified before the Commissioner in this case; said there that prisoner's jacket came down below his knees; think I changed that statement afterwards; am not sure, however; was deceived by the appearance of the bag on his shoulder.

To Mr. Dwight—Am a German, and not an American.

Michael Dorney, sworn: Live on Staten Island; saw prisoner there on Wednesday morning, 21st of March last; he was dressed in black clothes, and had a bag on his shoulder—a faced-bag—full of something.

Augustus Grater, sworn: Live in Staten Island; attend bar at Vanderbilt's Landing; saw prisoner there on Wednesday morning, 21st of March; he asked witness for some coffee; could not give him any; told him he could get some at the corner house; prisoner then came back and got two eggs; he then took some other refreshments, and offered witness a $10 gold piece; witness said he could not change it, when prisoner gave him a quarter; prisoner wore black clothes; Mr. Egbert asked prisoner if he was a sea-faring man; he said, Yes; that he was captain and owner of a sloop which had been run into by a schooner in the Lower Bay, and wrecked; that one man on board was killed at the foremast, another drowned, and he (the prisoner) had only time to escape with his clothes and the "needful"—shaking the bag; Mr. Egbert asked if he was sure that the other man had not got on board the schooner; prisoner replied that he knew he was drowned.

Cross-examined—Did not count the money which the prisoner had; did not see Mr. Egbert count it; did not see the bag in the prisoner's hand when he first came in: am not sure that the bag was full; could not tell whether it was so or not; never saw prisoner before that morning; am 17 years old; the second time I saw prisoner was at the Second District Station-house; there were thirty or forty men in the room; asked Capt. Wade which was the man; Capt. Wade refused to tell, requesting me to point him out; I did so; the persons in the Station-house were dressed in ordinary clothes.

Abraham S. Egbert, sworn: Live in Stapleton, S. I.; am gate-keeper and lock-master there; saw prisoner there on the morning of Wednesday, 21st of March; saw prisoner going into the house and holding a bag in his hand; witness went to shut the door, when prisoner said, "What do you want?" witness said, "What do you mean?" prisoner replied, "I suppose you want your fare;" Mr. Egbert then described his conversation with prisoner relative to his having been wrecked in the night, corroborating the testimony of the last witness; the ferry-boat which went up at seven o'clock that morning was the *Southfield*.

Cross-examined—Don't think the bag was half full when he shook it; he held it in his hand in a careless manner; did not count the money; never saw him before that morning; could not swear that he had whiskers at that time; could not tell the height of the man whom I saw there; suppose it was about five feet eight inches; prisoner gave the name of his sloop as the *William Tell*.

To the Court—Next saw the prisoner in the Stetion-house; identified him by his countenance; he was not pointed out.

Cross-examination resumed—Identified prisoner by his countenance above his mouth, and not by his whiskers; to the best of my belief, the prisoner is the man whom I saw at Vanderbilt's landing; would not like to swear positively that he is.

Capt. Hawkins, (of the sloop *Sirocco*,) sworn—Knew the sloop *E. A. Johnson*; knew Capt. Burr and the Watts boys; both vessels lay at Coney Island; heard, on Wednesday, of the sloop *Johnson* being brought into New-York; think that she was running in a course a little more southerly than is usual for vessels going South, when I last saw her on the way out; have known Capt. Burr and the Watts boys since I knew any one; am not acquainted with their handwriting; do not know Capt. Burr's watch.

Cross-examined—Prisoner came ashore on Tuesday evening and accosted me, thinking me to be Oliver Watts; on discovering his mistake he asked me if I had seen Oliver; I replied that I had not; think I saw them both going on board afterwards,—in about twenty minutes,—but could not swear to it; can swear positively that prisoner is the man whom I saw on board the *E. A. Johnson*; thought his features peculiar at the time; think he had on a blue shirt and black pants, with a leather strap around his waist.

Francis McCoffrey sworn: Am a deck-hand on the steamboat *Southfield*; saw prisoner in the gentlemen's cabin of the *Southfield* about ten minutes to seven o'clock A. M. on the morning of the 21st of March last; prisoner called me to see some money which he had, remarking that he feared he had been cheated, and asking me to count the money; the money was in a bag. [Witness identified the bag produced in Court as being, to the best of his knowledge, the one in which prisoner had his money.] Prisoner asked to be shown a water-closet, asking witness to have an eye to the bag, and promising him the price of his bitters; he afterwards gave me a quarter, remarking, "Go and have your bitters; I think you are an old shell-back, like myself;" identify the jacket in Court as being the one which prisoner had on at the time he was on board the *Southfield*; prisoner went ashore at about ten minutes to eight o'clock; had no further conversation with him then; next saw him at the Second Ward Station-house; spoke to him of having seen him on board the *Southfield*; prisoner denied having ever seen me before; he was not pointed out to me in any way.

Cross-examined—Can swear to the prisoner's face and whiskers; the latter were the same color at the time I first saw him as they now are; when I saw him the second time they were blacker; cannot swear positively to the bag; think that he had about $6 in silver when he showed me the money.

William Dunn, sworn: Lives at No. 8½ Stone-street, New-York; met prisoner at the South Ferry, and carried his bag; it was about the 21st of March last; he was standing at a coffee and cake stand, taking a cup of coffee; carried his bag up to the corner of Cedar and Greenwich streets; he asked me how much I wanted, and I said fifty cents; he gave me three shillings, and said that if I would not take that he would kick me out; I afterwards recognized him at the Station-house.

Cross-examined—Am 16 years old; don't know where the prisoner came from before I met him at the cake stand.

The Court here took a recess of five minutes, after which the first witness examined was

Patrick Burke: Have known the prisoner under the name of Wm. Johnson for three years past; he had a room hired from me; saw him the last time before his arrest on a Wednesday morning; saw him again during the day in my own house; don't know where he was through the day; in the evening he went to the boat, taking with him his luggage and his wife and child; he had been gone about a week at the time; don't know where he was during that period; saw him have some money in my house.

Cross-examined—Don't know how prisoner was dressed when I met him on Wednesday morning.

Catharine Burke, sworn: Am the wife of the last witness; know the prisoner; saw him about 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning in our own house; he went out and remained about two hours; saw him have some money, bills and silver, in our house; saw him go up on the boat.

Cross-examined—Saw the prisoner have some money on a previous occasion, after coming from Rhode Island.

Mr. James, sworn: I am an Exchange Broker at No. 116 South-street; saw prisoner on a Wednesday morning; he had some silver, for which he wanted bills; I had engaged some silver from a man down at the market, and I asked if he had come from there; he said he had not come from far off there; in reply to some remark of mine, relative to not having seen him about the market, he said: "Oh, I came honestly by this money;" I exchanged the money for him, giving him bills on the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Williamsburgh.

Richard O'Conner, sworn: Am a carman; know prisoner; first saw him on the 21st March last; took his baggage to the Fall River boat; he told me if any one asked for him at the house, to say "that it was none of their business."

George Niven, sworn: Am a Police Officer, of the Second Ward, Precinct of this City; found prisoner at a boarding house in Providence, Rhode Island, in bed; arrested him and searched his person, finding a silver watch, a pocket-book and some other small articles. [A watch and pocket-book were produced in Court, and identified by the witness as being the same which he found upon the prisoner at the time of his arrest. He also identified the bills found in the pocket-book.] I told him that he was charged with passing counterfeit money; he denied having passed any; on his way down he said he had got the money from his brother, and afterwards that he was a speculator in the market, and had got the money in that way; he denied having been in New-York or Staten Island during March, and said that he knew nothing of the sloop *Johnson* or of Capt. Burr, after which he gave his name as Hicks; his eyes were then black.

Elias Smith, sworn: Was present when Officer Niven arrested the prisoner; he [illegible] all knowledge of Capt. Burr or the sloop *Johnson*; he said he had not been in New-York for two months; I asked where he came from to Providence, and he answered from Fall River; was present when Officer Niven took these articles from him. [The witness here identified the watch and pocket-book which were produced in Court as the same which he had seen taken from the prisoner in Providence.] After the prisoner was placed in the cell in New-York the officers decided on telling him the real charge against him, and deputed me to do it; after an attempt to draw his attention, I addressed him as Hicks; I said: You are charged with murdering three men; he made no immediate answer and exhibited no great astonishment; I repeated the charge in other words; I said, You have imbrued your hands in the blood of three of your fellow men, for their money; that is what you are arrested for; he shook his head and said, "I don't know anything about it;" I said, were you not on the *E. A. Johnson?* he shook his head again, and said he had never known any such sloop, and had not been on any oyster sloop.

Capt. Downs, (of the steamtug *Ceres*) sworn: It was the *Ceres* that brought the *Johnson* into this port, and Capt. Downs described the condition in which he found the vessel, the facts of which are already known to the public.

Capt. Park T Wood, (of the Second Precinct Police:) This witness identified the clothing produced in Court as that taken from the prisoner's bag and trunk, when brought to the Station-house; also a daguerreotype found along with them. He described the condition of the vessel when he visited it—corroborating the testimony of Capt Downs.

Some locks of hair were produced and identified as those found on board the sloop.

The Court adjourned until 10 A. M. to-day.

Motion to Set Aside the West Washington Market Judgment.

The People and Taylor & Brennan vs. *The Mayor and 184 others.*—The trial of the "West Washington Market Case" will readily be remembered. On the 26th of September, 1859, the trial of this action was commenced in the Supreme Court before Justice PETER, and nearly three days were consumed in obtaining a jury. On the third day, however, a jury was impanneled and the trial proceeded, concluding on the 3d day of October, with the following verdict:

"We find that low water mark in 1730 (date of Montgomerie Charter) was four hundred feet inland of a point now forty-eight feet west of the westerly line of West-street. We find that all but forty-eight feet of the Market belongs to the State. We find that that portion of the Market belonging to the State was worth, for the year in question, $47,630."

Judgment was entered on this verdict. To the charge of the Court, which was very strongly in favor of the State, Mr. Busteed, the Corporation Counsel, excepted. The matter has remained *in statu quo* from that date until now; but the Comptroller is resolved it shall remain thus no longer. Accordingly, an order has been obtained by him, directing the plaintiffs in the case to show cause why the judgment recovered by them upon that verdict shall not be set aside. The ground of complaint, and upon which the motion to vacate is, or will be based, is that of collusion and fraud—the same as in the Sharp and other judgments against the City.

The order to show cause is returnable at Chambers on Monday next, when the motion to vacate will be argued.

Wm. C. Noyes and John McKeon for the Comptroller; Greene C. Bronson for the City.

A Peculiar Insurance Policy.

Hayward vs. *The Liverpool and London Insurance Company.*—This was an action on a policy of insurance for $10,000, issued by the defendants to the plaintiff upon his India Rubber Manufactory, at Providence, Rhode Island. The factory was destroyed by fire, occasioned by the explosion of an insured boiler, attached to an insured engine, and an engine, as plaintiff claims, necessary and indispensable to the manufacture of the goods. The policy contains a *printed clause* that the Company will not be liable for any loss by fire occasioned by explosion, and on that ground the Company resists the plaintiff's claim.

The plaintiff contends that the clause referred to is inconsistent with the written portions of the policy, and the obvious meaning of the instrument, and that in such cases the written clauses must control the construction of the policy. Also, that the engine and boiler having been insured by the Company, they cannot now set up that they did not stipulate to be liable for the explosion of the boiler; and further, that the defendant, well knowing at the time of insuring that great heat was necessary to the manufacture of the goods in question, and that the boiler must, consequently, be severely tested, they could not defeat the expectations of the party insured by the insertion of such a printed clause, by which the entire policy was rendered worthless.

The cause was now argued before Justice HOFFMAN, at the Special Term of the Superior Court, and decision reserved.

Luther R. Marsh for plaintiff; Alexander Hamilton for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BONNEY, J.—*Astor Fire Insurance Company* vs. *Finley et al.*—Order granted.

Murray &c. vs. *Vanderbilt.*—This is not a case in which plaintiff is entitled to an accounting of defendant, under section 158 of code.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

ROBERTSON, J.—*Palen* vs. *Lent et al.*—Demurrers sustained and judgment for defendants with costs, unless plaintiff amends in twenty days.

Jessup et al vs. *Gilmore et al.*—Motion denied with leave to renew, &c., on affidevit.

Little vs. *Duncan.*—New trial ordered, with costs to abide event.

Same vs. *Same.*—Motion in part denied—in part granted. See opinion.

Hearn vs. *Waring, et al.*—Case settled.

Court Calendar....This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 55, 56, 100, 59, 60, 94, 103, 104, 61, 105.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 47, 159, 7, 282, 48 to 61.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1221, 683, 579, 953, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1241, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1257¼, 1259, 1261, 1263. *Part II.*—Nos. 960, 784, 996, 1016, 910, 648, 1018, 1024, 774, 1014, 140, 991, 924, 1030, 1032, 1036, 1038, 1042, 1044, 1046.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 57, 56, 447, 465, 437, 217, 225, 439, 365, 405, 463, 151, 473, 447. *Part II.*—Same as Tuesday.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1810, 2016, 2023, 2381, 1979, 1715, 1587, 1588, 2024, 2025, 1967, 1873, 1627, 1736, 389. *Part II.*—Nos. 1567, 47, 1615, 1879, 1860, 1877, 1642, 405, 1541, 310, 311, 1646, 1882, 1906, 1947, 1969.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 15.

$23 000 Tenn. 8's '90...	91½	250 Hud. River R.	45½
8 000 Virginia State 6s	92½	200 do.	b30 45½
7.000 Missouri State 6s	84	100 do.	s10 45½
3,000 do.	93½	50 do.	s30 45½
2.000 Cal. State 7's	91	100 do.	s60 45½
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7's		50 do.	b60 46
Cons. Bonds	103½	200 Harlem Railroad	13½
1,000 Erie 2d M. B's	99¾	29 Harlem R. Pref.	39¼
4,000 E. R. 5th M. B.	59½	50 Mich. Cen. R.	s30 49½
4,000 H. R. R. 3d M.	89	120 do.	49¾
7,000 M. C. R. 8 ₱ ct. 1st		80 do.	b60 49¾
M. S. F. C. B.	94½	50 do.	49¾
1,000 M. So. 1st M. B.	83½	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	b30 13
1 000 M. So. 2d M. B.	47	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	b30 13
5,000 do.	b60 47½	100 do.	s60 25¾
2 000 Mch. So. S. F. Bs.	72½	25 do.	25¾
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	90½	50 do.	25¾
12.000 Hn & St. Jo. R. Bs.	72	50 Ill. Cen. R. S.	b60 61
1.000 N. Y. & N. H. B.	75 92	150 do.	61¼
10 Merchants' Bank	107½	52 do.	61¾
50 Mch. & Traders' Bk.	107	100 do.	61¾
20 Bank of Commerce,	100½	100 do.	b60 61¾
32 Amer. Ex. Bank	100	50 Gal. & Chicago R.	65¾
50 Carton Company	21¾	100 do.	65¾
24 Bel. & Hnd. C. Co.	100½	200 do.	65¾
50 do.	b60 101	50 do.	b10 65¾
70 Pacific Mail S. Co.	99½	100 do.	s30 65¾
70 do.	b60 99¾	100 do.	s60 65¾
100 do.	b30 99¾	100 do.	b30 65¾
50 do.	s60 99	50 do.	s30 65¾
890 N. Y. Central R.	81¾	100 Cleve. & Toledo R.	30¾
100 do.	b60 81¾	150 do.	30¾
200 do.	b30 81¾	200 do.	30¾
200 do.	s60 81¾	100 do.	s60 30¾
200 do.	b4 81¾	50 do.	b10 30¾
100 do.	b30 81¾	100 do.	b30 30¾
10 do.	81¾	250 Chic. & R. I. R.	s30 69¾
205 Erie Railroad	21¾	675 do.	69¾
250 do.	b30 21¾	25 do.	69¾
100 do.	s10 21¾	100 do.	s60 69¾
100 do.	b10 21¾	100 do.	s30 69¾
55 Milw. & Miss. R.	6	28 Del. L. & W. R.	88
50 do.	47¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$43 000 Missouri St. 6s	84	200 Reading Railroad	43¾
5,000 Tennessee 8s, '90.	91¾	100 do.	b30 43¾
1,000 Mich. So 2d m b's	47¾	300 Michigan Cen. R.	b10 49¾
1,400 Mich. C. R. 8 ₱ c. 1st M. S. F. C. Bds.	94½	200 do.	b60 49¾
10 Union Bank	103	100 do.	b30 49¾
5 Metropolitan Bank	114	200 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	13
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	s30 99½	100 Cl & Pittsburg R.	10
70 do.	99¾	100 Mic. S & N. I. G. S.	s60 25¾
50 do.	b10 99¾	250 do.	25¾
550 do.	99¾	100 Panama R.	142¼
50 do.	s30 99¾	50 do.	142
5 do.	99	100 Ill. Cen. R. S'p.	b60 61¾
200 N. Y. Central R.	b10 81	100 Gal. & Chicago R.	66¾
40 do.	82	100 do.	b60 66¾
250 do.	82½	50 do.	s30 66¾
100 do.	b30 82¾	175 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	70
50 do.	b60 82¾	100 do.	b30 70¼
53 do.	b60 82¾	100 do.	b60 70¼
350 Erie Railroad	21¾	100 do.	b30 70¼
150 do.	s30 21¾	250 Chi. B'r. & Q. R.	70
10 Hud. Riv. R.	46½	50 do.	b30 70½

TUESDAY, May 15—P. M.

The Stock market continuee to gain etrength, and as we advance toward the Summer the speculative feeling appears to spread outside the immediate circle of the Stock Exchenge. After the buoyant market of yesterdey, and the reported heavy realizations on two or three prominent speculative Shares, such as New-York Central and Rock Island, a reaction was rether looked for this morning, and the early dealings were, if anything, a fraction easier than the final quotations of Monday. But in the afternoon the whole deeline was recovered, and an additional advance paid on a pretty heavy list of sales at the Second Board and on the Street. Central left off 82⅛; Rock Island 70; Galena 66¼; Erie 21¾; Hudson 47, sales and bid; Missouri Sixes 84, large sales and 83¾ bid; Toledo 30⅝; Burlington 70, sales cash, and 70½ buyer 30 days; Panama 142½@ 143; Pacific Mail 99½, ex. Cleveland and Pittsburg, which again attract speculative attention. 10 ₱ cent. rose, and 11 ₱ cent. subsequently bid. The sales of Tennessee sixes were at 91½@¾; other State Stocks steady. The Federal Stocks were not offered at the Board to any extent; they are principally in one or two hands, and held for an advance. The Railway Bonds were generally firm. An advance of ½ ₱ cent. paid on Michigan Centrals, and ¼ on Michigan Southern second mortgages. The Erics are scarce, 49 ₱ cent. bid for the Convertibles; 89½ for the third mortgage, and 99¾ sales of the second mortgage. The Coal Stocks are firm on Delaware and Hudson, and Pennsylvania Coal, with an advance on each of ½ ₱ cent., but weak on Reading which, from some unexplained cause, is of late neglected by speculation. The weakness of Panama was less apparent than yesterday afternoon, and the decline for the present, at least, appears to be arrested. Illinois Central scrip stock is weaker to-day, probably on the continued low price from London. The two Michigan Stocks are steady, and both Central and Southern are held with confidence in e further rise as the season of speculation advences. The City Bank shares are firm, with only a few retail parcels offering at the Exchange. The general market this afternoon closes with much buoyancy, etimulated in part by the Bank return of last evening, which is regarded by the leading Bank officers in the Street as an index to continued smooth sailing in Money affairs through the Summer. The relative scarcity of mercantile paper to the maturing bills receivable at Bank, and the absence of any other important demand for Money, together with the state of the Foreign Exchenges, are of course calculated to support this conclusion. The export inquiry for Specie this week is moderate. About $170,000 went out by the Hamburg steamer to-day, and some further engagements of Bar Gold, of the last California arrivel, ere making for Saturday. The overland dispatches from San Francisco announce that $1,723,000 le on the way by the steamer of 5th May. Exchange closed for the Boston mail at 109⅛ on London, f.5,14¾@f.5.13¾ on Paris.

We regret to learn that a painful illness, which hse kept him from his active duties for several months has induced Mr. JAMES T. SOUTTER, President of the Bank of the Republic, to resign his post. The Directors this morning accepted the resignation with much reluctance, but in order to continue his official relation to the Board and to the Bank, with which he has been closely identified for nearly ten years, they make him Vice-President, and have placed Mr. M. B. LAMAR in the Presidency of the Bank.

The general balance sheet which accompanies the half-yearly statement of the Pacific Mail Company, quoted yesterday, appears to present the following summary view of the condition of the concern, after the payment of the 10 ₱ cent. dividend just declared:

Capital Stock		$4,000,000
Cash surplus	$911,188	
Less 10 ₱ cent. dividend	400,000	511,188
Liabilities all to stockholders		$4,511,188
Steamship property:		
Original investment, as on Nov. 1, 1859	$1,971,471	
Allowed for depreciation	290,899	
Value as on May 1	$1,680,572	
Vanderbilt purchase	500,000	
Collins Line purchase	400,000	
Total steamships	$2,580,572	
Coal on Pacific	523,917	
Storeships, machinery, &c.	136,817	
Real estate	434,227	
Miscellaneous balances	28,567	
Total value of property		$6,704,000
Cash and cash means	$1,207,188	
Less for dividend	400,000	807,188
Total assets, all kinds		$4,511,188

The cash and cash assets are as follows:

In United States Treasury Notes	$699,860
In New-York Trust Company	200,875
Due from United States Government	158,155
In State and City Securities	80,489
In hands of Pursers and Agents	148,132
In Bank of America	9,737
Total	$1,207,188

The traffic return of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey is as follows:

April, 1860	$98,988 86
1859	81,824 95
Increase (equal to 21 ₱ cent)	$17,164 01

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, held at Elizabethport, N. J., on the 7th inst., John T. Johnston, John C. Green, William E. Dodge, Adam Norrie, William S. Wetmore, Benjamin Williamson, John O. Sterns, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen and Henry D. Maxwell, were re-elected Directors of this Company for the year next ensuing. And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JOHN T. JOHNSTON was unanimously reëlected President, and SAMUEL KNOX Secretary and Treasurer.

The Erie Railroad earned in

April, 1860	$457,161 22
April, 1859	374,475 52
Gain	$82,685 70

The Buffalo and State line road earned in

April, 1860	$79,237
April, 1859	64,893
Increase this season	$14,344

The following is a statement of the movemente of Cotton for the past week, and since the 1st September last, compared with the five preceding years:

	Receipts. Past week.	Since Sep. 1.	Exports for past week. To Gt. Brit.	To Fr.	Otb. F. P.
1859-60.	31,000	4,277,000	58,000	1,000	21,000
1858-9..	29,000	3 534 000	52 000	9.000	6.000
1857-8..	53,000	2,830,000	32,000	15.000	9,000
1856-7..	23,000	2,802,000	29,000	——	3,000
1855-6..	45.000	3,289,000	33,000	10.000	5,000
1854-5..	40,000	2,406 000	21,000	17,000	4,000

	Exports since Sept. 1. To G. Brit.	To France.	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1859-60	2 387,000	536,000	436.000	2,359,000	510,000
1858-9..	1.667,000	377,000	486,000	2,530,000	460,000
1857-8..	1 368,000	337,000	281,000	1,986,000	575,000
1856-7..	1,224,000	364,000	354,000	1,931,000	3 0,000
1855-6..	1,570,000	443.000	443,000	2,456,000	404,000
1854-5..	1,185,000	359,000	214,000	1,758,000	225,000

In regard to the coming crop, the circular of Messrs. NEILL BROTHERS of this date remarks:

"We hear of but few complaints regarding the growing crop so far, and, on the whole, the weather is not considered unfevorable. A warm, dry Winter has made planters very sensitive to the want of rain in the Spring; and this appears to be principally felt in the more southerly States, where the young crop is said to be still suffering in consequence."

The following was to-day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's office:

Total receipts	$193,860 19
Payments	80,178 90
Balance	6,714,236 07

The receipts include $191,000 for Cnetoms.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week	$633.161	$1,397,395	$939 589
Previously reported	21,283,475	22,154,808	29,751,594
Since Jan. 1	$22,116,636	$23,552,203	$30,691,103

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 15, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 81 bbls. Ashes, 11,160 bbls. Flour, 1,230 bbls. Corn Meal, 26 824 bushels Wheat, 79,161 oushels Corn, 262 bushels Rye, 8,892 bushels Oats, 690 pkgs. Provisions, and 874 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales heve been made, to-dey, of 50 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 62¼ for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been well supplied, to-day, with most kinds of State and Western Flour, the demand for which has been somewhat bricker. Prices have declined 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., and they close with e downward tendency. Sales have been made of 13 000 bbls., including superfine State, et $5 20@$5 25; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 25@$5 40, chiefly at $5 30@$5 35; inferior to choice superfine Western at $5 20@$5 25; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 35@$5 15; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 40@$5 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 90@$6; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6@$6 15 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$ 20	@ $ 25
Extra State	$ 25	@ $ 40
Superfine Western	$ 20	@ $ 25
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	$ 35	@ $ 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	$ 40	@ $ 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	$ 90	@ $ 00
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping brs.	$ 00	@ $ 15
Extra Ohio, trade brand	$ 20	@ $ 10
Fancy Geneseo	$ 55	@ $ 80
Extra Genesee	$ 10	@ $ 75
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	$ 35	@ $ 75

Southern Flour has been in slack request at drooping prices. Sales 1,250 bbls., at $6 15@$6 55, for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 60@$7 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in demand, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 60@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 950 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 40@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet at $3 70@$3 75 for Jersey; $3 85@$3 90 for Baltimore, and $3 95@$4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after, though prices have favored buyers decidedly. The reported sales of Red Southern 30 [illegible] at prices ranging from 120c. to 125c., chiefly at 120c.@122c. for Amber Michigan and Iowa; 123c.@125c. for White Kentucky; 125c.@128c. for White Michigan; and 130c.@132c. for White Canadian. Rye is dull at 75c.@77c. for Yellow Western; 76c.@78c. for Yellow Jersey and Southern; and 80c.@82c. for White do. and do. ₱ bushel. Rye has been more inquired for, at 86c.@87c. ₱ bushel; sales, 6,800 bushels. Barley continues in moderate request, at about former rates. Sales 3,700 bushels State at 74c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand, including Canada, at 41½c.@42c.; Western, at 41c.@42c.; State, at 42c.@42½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvanian, at 39c.@41c.; Southern at 36c.@40c. ₱ bushel.

MOLASSES—Sales have been unimportant. Prices are quoted unaltered.

NAVAL STORES—Transactions have been restricted, to-day. Cruce Turpentine, $3 35 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine, 47c.@48c. ₱ gallon; Tar, chiefly at $2 25@$2 62½ ₱ bbl.; Common Resin, $1 53@$2 58 ₱ 310 lbs. Estimated stocks, 7,000 bbls. Crude Turpentine; 2,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine; 4,500 bbls. Tar; and 10,000 bbls. Common Resin. Messrs. LEOS & TURNER have prepared the following statement of the

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to May 15, 1860.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls.	29,815	25,209
Spirits Turpentine, bbls.	43,840	22,517
Resin, bbls.	245,546	176,269
Tar, bbls.	31,655	24,998

PROVISIONS—Pork has declined to $18 12½@$18 25 for New Mess; $17 45@$17 50 for old Mess; $13 75 for new Prime; and $12 50 for old do., ₱ bbl.—with sales, since our last, of 1,600 bbls. Cut Meats continue in demend, at 9c.@9½c. for Hams, and 7¼c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in request at 9¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales, to-day, 500 tierces and bbls., at 11c.@11¼c., ₱ lb. Beef is quiet yet firm; sales 280 bbls., in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 50 for Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, extra; and $4@$4 62½ for Country Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $12 50@$18 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 14c.@19c. for New State, and 12c.@17c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is plenty and obtainable at 6c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-dey of 400 tcs., in lots, at from $4@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales 10 cases Nutmegs at 44c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in request, and sales have been reported of 300 hhds. Cuba at from 6¾c.@7¼c.; 400 hhds. Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7¾c.; 20 hhds. clarified New Orleans at 8¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in limited request, yet prices heve been sustained.

TOBACCO—Sales since our last have been confined to 21 hhds. Kentucky, at 6c.@8c.; 54 cases Seed Leaf, 4c.@9c.; 436 bales Yara, on private terms, and 76 bales Havana, at 27c.@35c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales: 500 bbls., in lots, at 21¾c.@22c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were engaged 3 000 bbls. Flour, et 2s.; 20,000 bushels Corn, at 7¼d., in ship's bags; 1,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 40s. For London, 3,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d.

Sales of Real Estate....MAY 15.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co.

House and lot No. 47 Canal-street, 24.3x50, $7,550.

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A BRILLIANT NOVEL.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED:

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AN ORIENTAL ROMANCE,

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One vol., neatly bound in Muslin. Price $1.

The unexampled success which attended the publication of "The Lamplighter" and "Mabel Vaughan" will be well remembered. The former of these novels has reached a sale unparalleled by any American novel except one, nearly One Hundred Thousand copies having been sold. The universal voice in the United States and Great Britain has proclaimed these novels among the most brilliant achievements of the day in fiction. "El Fureidis" will be found nowise inferior to its predecessors, but will indeed exhibit a fuller development of the author's resources, a matnrer thought and a keener insight.

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The full history of the Lemmon Slave Case, from its origin to its final decision in the Court of Appeals, containing the opinion of Judge Peine, before whom the case was first heard, the opinion of the Supreme Court, the points and arenments of Charles O'Conor, Wm. M. Evarts and Joseph Blunt, in the Court of Appeals, and the opinions of Judges Denio, Wright and Clerke. The great importance of the legal and political principles involved, the boldness with which the issues were

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MAY, 1860.

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In addition to their AMOSKEAG and WAMSUTTA PRINTS, in new and beautiful styles, they have now for sale the entire balance of the popular low-priced YORK STATE,

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Offer their entire importation of

LACE MANTLES, POINTS, &c.,

Below the cost of importation.

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SILK AND CLOTH MANTLES,

In every variety, in all the new Paris shapes, at greatly reduced prices.

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A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LINEN AND MUSLIN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,

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NEW SILKS, SILK ROBES,

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CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.

Attention is invited to our stock

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Most desirable styles to

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Every grade of goods;

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REAL ENGLISH BRUSSELS, SMALL and MEDIUM Designs, expressly adapted for offices, &c.,

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Formerly $1 25 to $1 30.

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Only 80 cents per yard.

English Velvet rugs,

At $1 10 and $1 25 per yard.

CROSSLEY'S MEDALLION CARPETS,

At $1 50 per yard.

Rugs, Oil cloths mattings, &c.,

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Open on Saturday, 14th inst.

Misses' and Children's Hats; Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes; Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, Gloves, &c. THOMAS REYNOLDS,

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IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

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Desiring to reduce our Spring stock of Carpetings we will from Aug. 1 offer our large and well-selected stock as RETAIL.

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GEORGE S. MURFEY & CO.,

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JACKSON HYATT,

No 210 BOWERY,

Is offering some rare specimens of Carpeting, and at prices to at will defy competition.

English Tapestry Brussels, at 80c., 85c., 90c., and $1 per yd.

Ingrain Carpeting, 25c., 31c., 37c., 40c., 50c., and 75c. per yd.

All other goods equally low.

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Will find at

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Bargains in

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JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a superb selection of

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Hearth Rugs Three-ply Carpeting, Druggets, Door Mats, Table Oil-cloths, Mattings, &c., &c.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid, or to assist in washing and ironing, or as nurse and seamstress, no objection to go out to the country, by a Protestant young woman. Apply at No. 83 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, for two or three days, for ALICE MATTHEWS.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION by a respectable German girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No 26 West 30th-st, first floor and front room. Would have no objection to go a short distance in the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, waiter or child's nurse; no objection to go into the country for the Summer. Apply for two days at her present employer's, No. 244 East Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, a situation to do light chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and plain sewing; has the best of City references. Call for two days, at No. 372 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or assist with washing or ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 117 West 26th-st. near 7th av. first flight of stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family, or light chamberwork and plain sewing, is a nice embroiderer; is willing to take care of a little girl; this person will be found willing and obliging; satisfactory reference will be given. Call, for two days, at No. 45 East 16th-st., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to sew, or assist in washing and ironing; is an excellent dressmaker and perfectly competent to fill either situation; has good City reference. Inquire in the plumbing store, No. 436 6th-av., next door to the Riding Academy.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by an experienced girl in a private family as chambermaid; is a good seamstress and lady's maid; does up fine muslins in the nicest style; the very best of city reference from first-class families. Can be seen at No. 263 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., until engaged

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waiting, or to mind children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 71 West 27th st, third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and fine worker; understands her business perfectly; will go to the country for the Summer; City reference. Call at No. 63 30th-st. first house from 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance to the country. Call at No. 196 7th-av between 22d and 23d st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A very desirable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is a good dressmaker and can fit them; can give the best of references; no objections to the country. Apply at 149 Grand-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of needlework; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 West 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has been in her present situation six years. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 16 West 39th-st., for one week.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid, waitress and plain sewer in a small family; she has no objection to go a short distance in the country; City reference can be given for six years in her last place. Call at No. 190 21st-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman; would assist with the washing and ironing or would do the housework of a small family; no objection to go to the country; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 25th-st., third floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 267 East 13th-st., corner Avenue A, first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing, in a private family; good City reference Can be seen for two days at No. 380 West 35th-st., southeast corner 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, either as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and sewer; has good City references from her last places Can be seen for two days at No. 120 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., second floor

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing. Best of City reference can be given. Call at No 121 West 30th-st, near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young English girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; the best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 14 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Apply at No 42 East 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation to do chamberwork or as waitress. Has good City reference from her last place. Has no objection to go in the country during the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 West 19th-st, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID—COOK.—WANTED, BY two respectable young girls, one as chambermaid and seamstress; the other as plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for three days at No. 44 Essex-st., room No. 11, second floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A GENtleman's family as professed cook; perfectly understands French cooking, all kinds of made dishes, boning and larding, jellies and creams and is an excellent pastry cook, no objections to go by the day or week as pastry cook for a hotel. Unexceptionable City reference. Call, for three days, at No. 122 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes to obtain a situation as competent cook; understands cooking in all its various branches; is also a good laundress and chambermaid, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; she is fully competent to do either of those works; reference can be obtained from the highest families in City and country. Call, for two days, at No. 144 West 30th-st., rear house.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches—meats soups poultry and game, also all kinds of desserts jellies and ice cream; has the best of City references; no objection to go to the country with a family for the Summer months Can be seen, for two days, at No. 33 West 13th-st., third floor, front room, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable girl; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; is a good pastry cook, and understands desserts; has no objection to wash and iron or to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 200 East 14th-st. Has the best of City reference from her last place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and froning for a small private family, or no chambermaid and waitress; is competent to fill either capacities qualifiedly; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 331 East 30th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as good plain cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, a good washer and ironer, and can give three years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., top floor front rooms.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A small tidy girl as cook and laundress, or as chambermaid and laundress, or to do the housework of a small family, in a thorough domestic; can come well recommended. Call at No. 360 West 14th-st., place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as professed cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to take care of a house for the Summer months, or to go into the country; best of City references. Apply at No. 520 6th-av, between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A small private family by a middle-aged woman as cook, who understands pastry; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of either City or country reference. Can be seen for two days at 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking of a private family; excellent bakes of bread, biscuit and pies, undersands making desserts; no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer. Can be seen for this week at No. 91 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY AN AMERICAN PROTestant woman, a situation as first class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 62 4th av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business; would go a short distance in the country, and has the best of City references. Can be seen, or a note directed to No. 26 West 13th-st., first floor, front room, will be attended to.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first cook; understands meats, soups, jellies, baking and pastry; also, English and French dishes. The best of City reference can be given Call at No 131 31st-st., between 7th and 8th ave. To be seen two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a respectable private family; understands her business in all its branches, both French and English cooking; the best of City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 20 West 28th st, New-York.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS A cook in a private family by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry, preserves and bread. Call at No. 191 West 42d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Call for three days at No 8 Union court.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman, in a private family, as good cook; she thoroughly understands her business, and can do all kinds of baking; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, with good City reference a situation as cook; has no objection to go a short distance into the country, or to assist in the washing and ironing. Address M. M., No. 96 3d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as first-rate cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; would be willing to go a short distance in the country; has City and country reference. Apply at No. 398 7th av., near 36th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer, good City reference given; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at no. 139 West 35th-st, top floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as good plain cook in a small private family; would assist in the washing and ironing. Has City reference. Can be seen at No. 106 23d-st, between Lexington and 3d avs.

A COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED to go 20 miles from the City, by a small family, to cook, iron, and assist in washing; wages $7 to $8. Apply, between 10 and 3 o'clock, at No. 225 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation as cook in a private family; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 67 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl; is a most excellent cook; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Apply at No 192 East 31st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, best of city reference given. Address No. 248 East 9th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A COOK—WANTED TO ASSIST IN WASHING and ironing in a small private family; the very best of reference required. apply at No. 321 5th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, a situation in City or country by a highly recommended young woman; is a good cook and baker and an excellent laundress; would have no objection to do chamberwork and fine washing. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a most obliging and industrious German young woman, a situation in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is an excellent bread and pastry cook, and good laundress. Apply at No. 408 Broome-st.

AS EXPERIENCED COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, AND WAITERS.—Wanted, situations for several very excellent cooks, washers and ironers, and up-stairs servants, who are highly recommended from some of the first families in Brooklyn; some of whom are sisters and prefer living together, and will go in the country. Our selection is now unusually large and of the most experienced and reliable class. MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS EXPEIENCED WAITRESSES AND NURSES.—MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, would respectfully inform the ladies of Brooklyn and the country, that they have now at their agency the largest selection of experienced waitresses, nurses and seamstresses they ever had—girls of the most respectable and genteel appearance, accustomed to serve in our very best families, and whose references will bear the strictest investigation.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; is willing to make herself useful. Would like to go a short distance in the country; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 185 West 19th-st., near 8th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing; or as waitress and seamstress; or would take care of children; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place between 11th and 12th sts.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE young woman to do the general housework of a small family; she must be a good washer and ironer. understands plain cooking, and be well recommended from her last place; wages $7 per month, to one qualified as above. Apply at No. 178 Bean-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, to do general housework, in a small, private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 74 West 20th-st., in the rear.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A STEADY AND experienced young or middle-aged woman, to do general housework; to one competent and willing to make herself useful, good wages will be given. Apply at No. 193 West 22d-st., 6th house east of 8th av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED A SITUAtion, by a Protestant woman, as housekeeper, or to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance the country. Apply at No. 358 West 45th-st., top floor and back room. Can be seen for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a lady as housekeeper, or companion to an elderly lady, in the City or country, or would be willing to travel Compensation not so much an object as a pleasant home and kind treatment. Address, or apply to No. 188 East 13th-st., near 2d-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a widow as housekeeper; would take charge of a house in the City or country. Has good reference. Apply No. 83 Hudson-st.

AS LADY'S COMPANION.—A FEMALE ACcustomed to genteel life wishes to obtain a situation as companion to a lady; an aged or invalid lady preferred; would take the entire charge of the housekeeping if required. Can give satisfactory City reference. Address COMPANION, Box No. 1423 Times Office.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an English Protestant girl; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to travel or take charge of an invalid lady; has excellent reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 192 East 12th-st., third story.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION AS FIRST-class laundress wanted by a most respectable young woman, who thoroughly understands her business; French finting, &c.; or would cook and assist in the washing and ironing, for a small family. No objections to the country. Has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No 68 4th-av, near 10th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a competent woman as laundress; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can furnish unexceptionable testimonials as to character and capability. Call at No. 204 7th-av., near 24th-st., top floor back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French finting: has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen at No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent Protestant girl, as regular laundress; understands finting and finery; does up lines in magnificent style; wages $9 and $6; city or country. Call at or address No. 216 East 35d-st

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress by a young woman who understands her business Apply at the residence of her present employer, No. 58 West 17th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as laundress, or to do the chamberwork and fine washing in a private family; no objections to go a short distance in the country: the best of City reference given. Call at No. 44 West 16th-st., corner of Waverley place.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as first-class laundress, or as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing. No objections to the country; has the best of City reference; can be seen for 2 days at No. 129 west 31st-st., second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A Wanted, by a respectable girl a situation as above; has three years reference from her last place. Call at No. 226 5th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., top floor, for two days

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its infancy; is a good plain sewer, would take care of grown up children, or assist in chamberwork; has the best of City references, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent young girl as nurse; is a neat sewer; is accustomed to the care of children, and would like to go to the country for the Summer months; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at or address for two days, No. 218 east 19th-st, between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT nurse wants a situation; is thoroughly competent to take the entire charge of an infant from birth, or one or two grown children; would take care of the nursery; is a good seamstress; the most satisfactory City reference given. Call at No 148 East 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., basement

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a woman capable of taking entire charge of an infant or older child; will also do plain sewing; has lived a year with her last employer, to whom she refers, and where she may be seen No. 219½ 9th-st., near 2d-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as baby's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is a good seamstress; if required, can give good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 146 East 21st-st., third floor, front room, between 2d and 3d avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has Good City references. Call at No. 80 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent nurse and seamstress, to go in the country; none but American, English, Scotch, Swiss or German need apply. Call on Mrs. Billings, for two days, from 11 to 1 o'clock, at No. 21 East 15th-st.

AS NURSE—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, situations by two respectable women; one is desirous of a situation as nurse, and is capable of taking charge of a child from its birth; the other as chambermaid and seamstress; has good City references. Can be seen, for two days at No. 96 West 16th-st.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO get the washing of families or gentlemen; does up clothes in the best manner. Call at No. 176 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor rear building.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing, or chamberwork, if required, or ladies' fine washing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 22 12th st., between 5th av. and University-place. Can be seen for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOman wishes to be employed as seamstress in a private family; would go by the week or month; is a good dressmaker, and excellent fitter. Can give good references. Call at No. 694 8th-av., between 48th and 49th sts., in the store. Or would wait on a lady.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY AN ENGlish Protestant woman, a situation as seamstress; would have no objection to assist in fine washing, ironing and chamberwork. Apply, for three days, at Mrs. Wright's, straw bonnet manufacturer, 9 Sullivan-st

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A NEAT, QUICK SEAMstress wants a situation; can cut and fit children's clothing of any kind; can do all kinds of family sewing. Has good City reference. Call at No. 242 6th av., between 16th and 16th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; best of reference given. Apply as No. 192 East 31st-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as seamstress and to do light chamberwork, or chamberwork and fine washing, and is willing to make herself generally useful; can give the best of City references from her last place. Apply at No. 35 Christopher-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman wants a situation as seamstress or chambermaid and laundress; would like to go with a private family to the country for the Summer; good City reference to be seen. Call at No. 31 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A SEWER.—WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL TO DO sewing on customer pants. Call at No. 52 Spring-st, in the rear, up two pair of stairs.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress by a Protestant young girl; would assist in the chamberwork; no objection to go to the country for the Sommer; has the very best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 6 Patchin-place, west of 6th-av., in 10th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, as competent waitress in a genteel private family; has no objection to the country; Staten Island preferred. Can be seen at her present employer's until engaged, No. 62 East 21st-st.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as waitress and chambermaid; no objections to go a short distance in the country with a small family; has the very best of City reference from her last places, where she has lived for one and two years. Call for two days at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front house, second floor.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman to do waiting and chamberwork in a small family. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 74 Charlee-st., near 4th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable Protestant young woman wants a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid and do fine washing, or chambermaid and do plain sewing; no objection to see to children; can give three years' City reference Call, at her former employer's, No. 2 West 13th-st., for two days.

A YOUNG LADY IS MOST DESIROUS TO obtain a situation in a confectionery store; she writes a nice hand, and would be the right kind of a person for any one that needs her, being strictly honest and straightforward; would soon learn her business, so as to be able to get the above situation. Good reference. Address L., No. 921 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize, by employing good, faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of those women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, English, Irish, &c., call at the Large Institute and Home, No. 129 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Conducted by an American lady.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESSES, COOKS, &c.—WANTED, four good-looking waitresses of genteel appearance, to go a short distance in the country; also, a professed cook and plain cook. Good wages given. All must be respectable and good looking. Apply and inquire for Room No. 105, at the office of the Smithsonian House, corner Houston-st. and Broadway, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, State of the Bible House, have removed to Clinton Hall, No 8th-st, five doors east of Broadway, where a large assortment of servants, German, French, Scotch, Irish and English, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be obtained. The French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

ALL FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING houses, in City or country, can find the best selection of female help of all nations, viz., French, German, Scotch, English and Irish girls, at MORRIS COHN'S Employment Institute, No. 405 Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.

DRESSMAKING.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker wishes to make a few engagements by the day or week. Best of City reference as to competency and ability. Call, all the week, at No. 61 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

MALES.

AS BUTLER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS butler, where a footman is kept by an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; best City reference given. Address J. K., Box No. 1,676 Post-office

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business; is perfectly temperate; has many years' experience in the care and management of horses and carriages; is a good, careful driver, and is a first-rate vegetable gardener; has the best of City references from his last and former employer; will go in the country. Address J. W. B., Box No. 304 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man who thoroughly understands his business; has the highest recommendations as to character and capacity, with the very best of City references from gentlemen with whom he has lived. Apply at his employer's stables, rear of livery-stables corner of 35th-st and 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man, as coachman and groom, in a private family; he perfectly understands his business and can make himself generally useful; has first-class reference, and will be found satisfactory in every respect. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 118 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE man, a situation as coachman; understands his business perfectly, is a good driver and has three years reference. No objections to the country, and is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Address G. M., Box No. 198 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a first-class man, who has lived in the first families in New-York for the last 14 years; is a Protestant and highly recommended for sobriety and capability. Call or address A. S., No. 33 East 13th-st, at George Murray's stables, where he can be seen.

AS COACHMAN.—A GERMAN YOUNG MAN, with good City references wants a situation as coachman or general servant. Can milk, work in a garden, or make himself useful; wages a secondary object, prefers the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable Protestant young man, as coachman; he thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness; is a careful driver; good reference from his last employer. Call or address H. M., No. 62 Charles-st., rear house, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business and has the best of recommendations as to capability and character. Call at or address a line to Mr. Brewster's carriage repository, corner of 20th-st. and Broadway.

AN COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an English Protestant young man, as coachman and groom; is an excellent groom, a careful driver, and is well recommended from his last employer. Apply at No 148 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young married man; understands his business in all its branches; has the best of reference from his last place. Address F. M., Box No. 196 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man as waiter in a private family, has no objections to go the country; can produce the best of City references as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call or address a note, at Delmonico's restaurant, corner 18th-st. and Broadway. Can be seen for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, as waiter by a respectable man, who has lived in some of the most respectable families in this City, by whom he can be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and capability. Can be seen for three days at No. 921 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK—WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening. Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week; mailed at Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; five copies to one address for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash, invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the Publishers "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Don Giovanni.

WINTER GARDEN—Nebuchadnezzar.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—An Affair of Honor—Invisible Prince.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Royal Amphitheatre Equestrian Troupe.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Overland Route.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Devil's Oak—Villagers—The Second Dorsey.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Hop Pickers—Loan of a Lover. Evening—Do.

MOZART HALL—Moore's Irish Melodies.

PALACE GARDEN—Hamblejer's Magical Entertainments.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Prof. Jacobs' Magical Entertainments.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Day and Evening—California Menagerie.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

BUNNELL'S GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

CANAL-STREET—No. 296—Wenlock's Fine Gallery of Oil Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 Broadway—Exhibition of Statuary.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 Broadway—Portrait of Washington Irving.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The attendance at Chicago, not only of delegates but of interested and curious spectators, is large beyond any precedent in the history of National Conventions. No decisive opinion seems to be expressed by a recognized majority as to the candidate, though the friends of Mr. Seward are supposed to be the most numerous and most perfectly organized. The supporters of other names are nevertheless urgent in their protests against his nomination, and so certain of his defeat, that it is by no means certain that a majority will be found for him after organization. The Pennsylvania delegation, whose opinions it is of the utmost consequence to consult, represent the chances of securing their State for the New-York Senator as hopeless; while they admit that any other straight Republican would be quite as acceptable. It is thought that Messrs. Bates and McLean are clearly out of the field; and in the event of the non-success of Mr. Seward, Mr. Wade is named as next in order of probability.

In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. Douglas made his promised speech in defence of Popular Sovereignty, and in denunciation of the action of the seceders from the Charleston Convention. He traced the origin of the doctrine to Gen. Cass, and the campaign of 1848; showed that it had been incorporated into the Democratic Platform, and that both Messrs. Davis and Yancey, who now counsel a dissolution of the Democratic Party because of the doctrine, then canvassed actively for the election of Gen. Cass, its author. The speech was long and effective; and was listened to by a Chamber crowded with notabilities, and by members of the House, who deserted their own Chamber to listen. The House acted upon the Michigan contested seat, awarding it to Mr. Howard, the Republican claimant.

The excitement about the New-York Post-Office defalcation continues unabated. An investigation is going on into the affairs of the office, which promises to develop additional frauds, and to implicate several of the employes of the Department. The Assistant Postmaster, Mr. Caldwell, resigned his post yesterday. A deficit has been discovered in the accounts of the stamp-clerk, amounting to about $2,000. Mr. Fowlea has not yet been arrested, and his whereabouts is not known.

The United States District Court was thronged yesterday by persons anxious to witness the continuation of the trial of Hicks *alias* Johnson, the alleged murderer of Capt. Burr and the mates of the sloop *E. A. Johnson*, who is on trial, on the first indictment against him, for robbery on the high seas, the penalty of which is death. The prosecution examined fourteen more witnesses, whose united testimony bore very strongly against the prisoner. The remaining witnesses for the prosecution will be examined to-day, after whom those for the defence will be produced. The trial will occupy two days longer.

A jury was summoned yesterday morning by Coroner Jackman, to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of Robert C. Macdonald, the manufacturer of Virginia Stewart, who committed suicide on Monday at the City Prison. The investigation failed to develop the agency through which the poison had been obtained, although the waiter of the Metropolitan Hotel, who has been employed to carry the suicide's meals to the prison, deposed that recently he had been offered $10 by deceased to obtain a dose of strychnine for him. The jury was of opinion that his death had resulted from the effects of kreosote and a preparation of opium, which had been taken for the purpose of suicide. The body was placed in custody of his friends, who purpose having it embalmed, and, in accordance with the last request of the deceased, conveyed to Kentucky for interment.

Comptroller Hawes has instituted proceedings to set aside the judgment recovered against the City in the Washington Market controversy. No argument has been had as yet.

The District-Attorney, Mr. N. J. Waterbury, being still absent from the City, the Court of Oyer and Terminer had again to adjourn yesterday, without doing any business, although several manslaughter cases are waiting to be disposed of. In the Court of General Sessions, James Cunningham was sent to the State Prison for two years, on a plea of guilty to a charge of forgery; and Daniel Sullivan was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year on a similar plea.

The "Old Dominion Society" renewed the *fête* by which its inauguration was commenced, by a dinner last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel. Mr. Peyton, the Chairman of the meeting at the Cooper Institute on Monday evening, presided. The gentlemen present numbered about two hundred. The occasion was one which gave unlimited satisfaction to all who participated in it.

There was quite a large gathering of the friends of the African Civilization Society in Shiloh Church. Speeches were made by Rev. J. B. Smith, Rev. Henry Highland Garnet and others, who denied emphatically that charge of its opponents, that it was connected in any way with the Colonization Society. The meeting did not break up until a very late hour.

The Stock Market, yesterday, manifested increased speculation for the rise; New-York Central, 82¾. Exchange closed 109¾. The Money Market without alteration.

Prices of Cotton were supported, though the day's sales did not exceed 1,250 bales. More activity was discernible in Flour, but at reduced rates. Wheat and Corn were likewise cheaper. Provisions were less freely dealt in. Coffee, Hay, Hops, Linseed Oil, Rice and Sugars were inquired for. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

Cincinnati seems to be as prolific of romance as of swine. The *Gazette* has lately entertained us with an æsthetical account of a beautiful and virtuous orange girl, who was so fortunate as to win the affections of a youthful member of the Tennessee Legislature, who

> "Bore her away as his bride."

What an inducement this little story offers to orange girls to be beautiful and virtuous; what an interesting theme to grow into a two-volume novel under the manipulations of Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.! We shall no longer regard the history of Cinderilla as apocryphal.

Several papers are still agitating the question, Can Douglas carry the South? However this may be, it seems that the South cannot carry Douglas—they have dropped him.

Douglas and the South.

The Scriptures warn us to take heed to ourselves when all men speak well of us; and the friends of Mr. Douglas may, therefore, be excused for the strength of the faith which they evidently repose in the star of their leader. If to be vilified is to be recommended to the protection of the higher powers, the Senator from Illinois is decidedly in the way of victory. A better-abused man has not recently been known in our public affairs. The fanatics of New-England and the secessionists of the Gulf States, agreeing in nothing else, agree in denouncing the champion of Popular Sovereignty. At one of the Anti-Slavery meetings which took place in this City last week, Mr. Garrison held up Mr. Douglas' hill for the punishment of conspiracy in one State against the peace and rights of other States, as the last and most devilish invention of American despotism. He called upon his followers to meet this issue presented by the Western Senator, in defence of Southern wickedness; and was instantly answered by an enthusiastic female disciple, who leaped up in the aisle and cried out that if "Garrison would get a bundle of John Brown's pikes, she would help him cram them down Mr. Douglas' throat,"—by way, we suppose, of vindicating that freedom of speech which Northern Abolitionism so vehemently demands for everybody who agrees with its own notions. Almost at the same time Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, was setting forth in the Senate the disloyalty of Mr. Douglas, in refusing the South its natural right of going wherever it liked and carrying the United States army with it. All that Mr. Yancey had said before at Charleston to persuade the Slaveholding States that their only safety lay in pursuing a policy which must lead them to choose between defeat in the Union and civil war out of it. Mr. Davis reported at Washington, and so ejected the Illinoisian Senator from the South precisely as Mr. Garrison had before cut him off from the North. If Mr. Garrison, therefore, really represents the North, and if Mr. Davis and Mr. Yancey really represent the South, Mr. Douglas certainly occupies a very lonely and lamentable position.

Upon this point, however, the Democratic delegates who rallied around the standard of popular sovereignty at Charleston till they had succeeded in hopelessly disorganizing its opponents, seem to have entertained some serious doubts. That Mr. Douglas himself shares their scepticism his speech yesterday, delivered in the Senate, pretty plainly proves. In this speech, one of the most sharp, pointed, clear and positive in tone which the energetic "Little Giant" has ever delivered, Mr. Douglas distinctly declines to be considered as a "cast away," either by the North or by the South. He disciplines the "Secessionists," with twigs cut in their own copses; and arrays a formidable battery of Southern speeches, and resolutions, of popular proclamations and legislative acts, to prove that the South, and the whole South, deliberately accepted in the person of Gen. Cass, and in the platform upon which that statesman presented himself as a candidate for the Presidency, those very doctrines of popular sovereignty, for maintaining which now as he maintained them then, Mr. Douglas is charged with treason to the South and to the Democracy. The authorship of these doctrines, as practically applied in politics, is firmly fixed by Mr. Douglas upon Gen. Cass; and whether the Democracy shall or shall not choose to compound its quarrels at Baltimore, it will be difficult in the face of this speech for the most exasperated of disappointed partisans to pretend that the disruption of "the party" is to be charged to the account of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. Douglas might have traced his great principle of Territorial policy, at least in theory, to a source more strictly Southern and not less statesmanlike than the brain of Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of State. Edward Livingston, of Louisiana, the profoundest jurist whom this country has yet produced, pronounced this principle an inevitable result in our political practice of the acquisition of Louisiana, more than forty years ago. The progress of events has vindicated the sagacity of the great lawyer, and it is something more than astonishing that Southern men should now be blind to the fact that, in the present condition of our country, they have absolutely no alternative left them but between hostile legislation by Congress over the Territories and the arbitrament of the unfettered popular will in those Territories upon Slavery, in common with all other social institutions.

The Louisville *Democrat*, in an article which we yesterday quoted, declares that all Southern men are by no means blind to this fact. It rebukes the "Charleston Secessionists" as delegates who went to the Convention, "not to make, but to defeat a nomination;" and avers that the people of the South are not prepared to call upon "Congress to give protection to a specific property, when it cannot and will not." How far the Louisville *Democrat* speaks for the Southern people, we shall soon be able to learn. It is sufficiently plain from Mr. Douglas's speech of yesterday that neither he nor his friends propose to recede an inch from the position which they maintained at Charleston.

The Common Council and the Japanese.

We ventured, in commenting some weeks ago upon the approaching reception of the Japanese by the Municipal authorities, to conjecture that the fame of our Common Council and their "hospitalities" had spread through Eastern Europe and Asia, and had perhaps reached the ears of the Japanese, secluded though they have been from the rest of the world. Testimony to the correctness of our supposition is daily turning up. We have always doubted, and doubt still, whether Mohammed Pasha would say much when he got home about the humiliating treatment which he received at the hands of Messrs. Boole and Van Tine, but some of his retinue have doubtless been blabbing about the ham sandwiches and sherry; and the malignity of the New-York "Medjlis" towards foreigners must long ere this have become a common topic in every village from Anatolia to the shores of the China sea. It only needs very little familiarity with Oriental life to know how gossip of this sort flies from tribe to tribe, carried sometimes by caravans, sometimes by couriers, sometimes by strolling dervishes or bashi-bazouks, sometimes no man can guess how. Instances occurred in the Russian war of 1828, of news reaching Constantinople in this way from places a thousand miles off, two days in advance of the Tartar express, riding as fast as horse could gallop. The various incidents of the late mutiny in Hindostan were the subject of common chit chat on the shores of the Caspian and the Black Sea, long before the news was flashed from Marseilles by the Overland Mail. The tale seems to travel in the air—and none know whence it comes and whither it goes. We presume it must be in some such way as this that the fame of our Common Council has reached Jeddo, unless, indeed, Lord Elgin, finding himself baffled in his efforts to induce Japan to send an embassy to England first, was malicious enough to forward reports of "Boole, his proceedings," with short biographies of the members of the Council, to the sacred Emperor. However it be, the Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* testifies that the Ambassadors know all about the New-York Common Councilmen, and will be prepared for Mr. Van Tine and his colleagues. We hope this is true. "Forewarned, forearmed." If Amphitryon Boole be engaged in looking up "hospitalities" of a more than usually disgusting sort, as some article of food which no Japanese can touch without instantly disemboweling himself, we advise him to desist. The known readiness of the Japanese to resort to the "happy dispatch," in case of flagrant insult, renders it doubly necessary for the public to keep an eye on the "Committee of Reception." It is an extraordinary proof of the politeness of our Oriental guests, that none of them should have opened their abdomens, when they were bustled and jostled, and pushed and squeezed by a mob of gaping idiots, on their arrival at the enlightened capital of the Union. They will go through a good deal more of this sort of thing before they make their escape from Washington, and may find their natural instincts of decency grow less tenderly sensitive under the experience. But there is a peculiar pungency in the flavor of our Common Council which must infallibly penetrate their nerves with a new, and perhaps irresistible impulse of disgust; and we should bitterly regret the necessity of sending back the illustrious Kamis of Nipon, not only drawn in the illustrated papers, but quartered by their own princely hands.

The Mayor and the Chamberlain.

There are two kinds of creatures of which a faithful proverb assures us that they both invariably "come home to roost." To which class our worthy Mayor belongs we do not pretend to decide, though we hardly think he would claim to be considered a "chicken." Be he what he may, home he invariably comes, no matter how emphatically he may have taken his departure; and just as invariably does he signalize his return by some characteristic proceeding, which convinces the whole City instantly that his "single eye" is once more fixed upon our "public good."

The steamer which bore back Fernando and his misfortunes from the Charleston Convention had hardly got herself well fumigated at the wharves before our excellent Chief Magistrate had resolved upon opening a little municipal work. The City Chamberlain, as all tax-paying citizens know or ought to know, is not the least important financial officer of our City Government. He does not wear a gold key embroidered on the tails of his coat, like his European namesakes, but he keeps the gold of the City under lock and key himself; receives all moneys belonging to the City or county, and deposits them in a bank selected by himself; and thus checks the final expenditures, if he cannot control the original appropriations of the authorities, to whom our civic destinies are from time to time confided. For several years the duties of this functionary have been discharged by one of the best known and most respectable citizens of New-York, Mr. Andrew V. Stout, and by his choice the moneys of the City have been deposited in the Shoe and Leather Bank—certainly not the least substantial of our financial institutions. The financial affairs of the City, as those of our readers who take a painful interest in such matters, (and no others seem to take any interest in them at all,) do not need to be informed, are not always perfectly well administered. It has occasionally happened, through one or another eccentricity of some municipal officer, that the City, for a time, could neither collect its dues, nor pay its debts. At such times it is of some importance that the Chamberlain, upon whom the Government is thrown for funds, should be a man of public spirit enough, and that the bank with which the City deals should be strong enough, to meet the sudden exigencies of the public service. When Mayor Woon, during his former administration, involved us in his famous Police war, Mr. Stout, then Chamberlain, came forward to relieve the absolutely starving police force of the Metropolis with an advance of four hundred thousand dollars, made without interest. And the account of the City, though often overdrawn, and once to the amount of one million three hundred thousand dollars, has been carried with ease by the bank with which Mr. Stout judiciously opened it. To any one, therefore, who used the ordinary two eyes of ordinary men in investigating the "public good," it would have appeared that the keys of the City could hardly be in better hands.

Not so to the penetrating "single eye" of Mr. Wood. On Monday the Mayor sent in a communication to the Aldermen, removing Mr. Stout from his office of Chamberlain, because that gentleman had refused to pay interest on the deposits of the City, and appointing in his place Mr. Nathan C. Platt, President of the Artisans' Bank—an institution chiefly famous in our civic annals for the connection with it of the unfortunate Dr. Harvey Burdell. The Aldermen, with alarming alacrity, at once confirmed this action of the Mayor; and it is not the fault of Wood, Boole or Bagley that Mr. Platt is not at this moment disposing of the City's funds.

As usual, Mayor Woon, in seeking the "public good," has run afoul of an obnoxious legal form. One would really think that the laws of New-York had been made for the special purpose of interfering with the intentions of this indefatigable reformer. Mr. Stout actually refuses to consider himself dismissed; firstly, because an act of the Legislature provides that the Chamberlain shall hold his office until the expiration of the term of the Comptroller; and secondly, because he claims that the demand for interest on the public deposits is not only absurd in itself, but unprecedented; as it certainly would be very perilous to the public funds it admitted by the bank. In this state of things the City can draw no money. Mr. Platt's bonds are worthless till approved by the Comptroller. The Comptroller, Mr. Haws, has followed Mayor Woon's example and gone President-making to Chicago. His deputy, Mr. Haven, very properly declines to assume the responsibility of acting in this matter, though urged to do so by the Mayor, and encouraged to do so by Mr. Bronson, the Corporation Counsel. Thus, then, the only immediate result of Mayor Woon's activity is to embroil, harass and impede the movement of public affairs. Every public work in the metropolis, and hundreds of private persons, are to suffer for Fernando's defeat at Charleston and return to the City Hall. Were the law eventually to crown his efforts with success, the funds of the City would be transferred from the keeping of a tried and proved officer to that of one who, however respectable he may be in private life, has had no experience in the difficult duty of protecting the public money against the wheedlings and urgencies of official associates; and carried from a bank which ranks with the first of its class to one of certainly inferior standing. The Shoe and Leather Bank has a capital of $1,500,000; its specie reserve for the past week was $634,000; its deposits were $2,500,000; its loans and discounts, $3,000,000. The Artisans' Bank, with a nominal capital of $600,000, had a specie reserve of $179,000; depoelts of $588,000, and a loan line of $987,000. Precisely how far the "public good" is concerned in a change of this character, we may safely leave our readers to judge. Preposterous as it is on the face of it, its author has himself alone to blame for the assiduity with which public rumor is multiplying revelations of the baseness, political and personal motives to account for this latest and most mysterious exhibition of his ardent municipal zeal.

The Jury and the Press.

Judge Smalley, we are glad to see, has pronounced against the attempt to introduce into the Federal Courts, in the Hicks case, the absurd rule, so stringently enforced in our State Courts, that the mere fact of a man's having read the comments or reports of a newspaper, on the commission of a crime, shall disqualify him for acting as a juryman on the trial. That such a doctrine should have ever secured recognition in the United States, the country of newspapers *par excellence*, is, perhaps, one of the oddest and most unaccountable of the oddities of Anglo-Saxon law. It would be natural and reasonable enough if promulgated in Austria or Russia, where newspapers rank as unavoidable nuisances, the general use of which it is one of the first duties of the Government to discourage. But in America every man reads the newspapers who knows how to read at all, or who is fit to take part in any judicial proceeding. When a great crime is committed which causes a general sensation, everybody reads the report of it—if he knows how to read; and if he does not know how, he is not fit to sit on a jury. So that the question with which every man on the panel is assailed in the State Courts, on a criminal trial, by the prisoner's counsel, as to whether he has read the newspaper reports touching the prisoner and his offence, is in reality equivalent to asking him: "Are you so stupid and ignorant that, living in New-York, you cannot read or understand a daily paper? Or if you read one, are you such a piece of eccentricity, as without any motive in the world, carefully to avoid perusing any allusion it contains to a subject of which every man and woman around you is talking?"

We have hardly ever read or heard a response in the negative to this ridiculous question, that we did not feel satisfied that, from the nature of things, it must be false; or, if true, that it amounted to a disqualification. The citizens of the United States are the best jurymen in the world, for the simple reason that they do read newspaper reports of crime more than any other people, and do weigh the evidence they furnish, and do form an opinion thereupon. It is this very habit which renders a man admirably fit to sit as judge on a trial—and the more addicted to it he is, the better juryman he makes. Few intelligent citizens can avoid doing it, and few intelligent citizens do avoid doing it; and to make it a legal ground for a challenge, is in reality to select the most stupid, ignorant, careless and untrained portion of the population to perform the most important of all the duties attaching to citizenship.

The general adoption of the practice in our State Courts has done more to delay and confuse criminal proceedure than any other cause, except the complexity and obscurity of the criminal code. In cases of importance, a jury is hardly ever obtained until the panel has been so strained that nothing but its dregs remain; a few dunderheads who pay no attention to anything that is going on in the world beyond their own counter, or a few weary "loafers," who lie in order to procure the distinction of taking part in an exciting trial. What the result is, the history of our *causes célèbres* reveals clearly enough.

In short, the only point on which a juryman can be examined not only with any fairness, but with any utility, is as to whether he has formed such an opinion adverse to the prisoner that no evidence could change it. If he says he has not, there is just as much reason for accepting his statement as true as for believing him when he says he has formed no opinion at all, or that he has not read the newspapers. His own word is the only guarantee we can have in either case; and he is just as likely to deceive himself when he says he has formed no opinion, as when he says he has formed an opinion which the trial may change or modify. The thing to be feared from a juryman by the prisoner is not so much foregone conclusions as personal dislike or blind prejudice. It is to be hoped that the law of juries will soon be made to accord with the dictates of plain common sense, as the law of evidence has almost been. It is only a year ago that we gave up the delusion, that though a man's brother might be trusted to tell the truth in hearing witness for him in a civil proceeding, a man who had five dollars dependent on the result of the trial would be pretty sure to perjure himself, and must be excluded. This presumption, like that which contemptuously dismisses a man from the judgment-seat for reading a police report, is based on a theory of human baseness and weakness which finds no sort of warrant in the history of human nature, at least in these latitudes.

Miss Patti's Benefit.

All England is now prostrating itself at the feet of Tom Sayers in a literally golden silence of admiration, that so small a boxer should have made so great a light. Dukes and stockjobbers unite in applauding the pluck which has enabled a "light weight" so long to hold the Championship of the Prize Ring. This is all natural enough in a country which worships the flesh, calls itself "John Bull," and has been so often snubbed and poohpoohed of late years, that it may be excused for showing extravagant delight that its hero, having failed to win a victory, should at least have given his conqueror so much trouble in thrashing him. We in New-York, have a more legitimate wonder in the way of "light weights;" not the less wonderful and admirable surely, that, instead of being a hero, she is a heroine. We trust Miss Adelina Patti will not consider that we mean to put any slight either upon herself or her sweet gift of song, in thus coupling her name with the phrases of the Ring.

Pugilism is the fashion of the hour, and the technical vocabulary of *Boxiana* has become part and parcel of the dialect of the best society. In the British Parliament, so grave a personage as Sir George Cornewall Lewis, a Cabinet Minister, and an accomplished classical scholar, distinctly defies the Tories to a "fair stand-up fight" on the Reform bill. Sir John Walsh declares that Edwin James, Q. C., deserves the "belt," as champion of the Opposition; and a number of young Tories, having engaged in a downright set-to, at the door of the Commons, with a knot of liberal members, in order to prevent them from getting into the House, the *Times'* report of the next day says that the Government men were "cleverly stopped," but that the "fight went on with good humor," and that both parties "came up smiling." Wherefore, we once more repeat, that Miss Patti, as the champion of the "light weights," deserves the cordial admiration of all New-York for the spirit with which she has "come to time" throughout one of the severest operatic "mills" ever known in New-York. Still a young girl, in the flush of her first season, and more or less indifferently supported, Miss Patti has literally fought the Academy of Music through its severe contest with that indomitable "heavy weight" Max Maretzek. She has not spared herself in the battle; not so much, indeed, as those who hope for her future and value her present qualities could have wished. To-night, as the arduous combat nears its final round, Miss Patti takes her benefit in the immortal opera of "Don Giovanni," and in a *rôle* to which no artist in the country can successfully challenge her claim. We do not propose that the Fifth-avenue should on this occasion carry little Patti on their shoulders, as the Liverpool brokers carried Tom Sayers. Indeed, they do not merit the pleasure of doing so. But we insist upon it, that if there are any people in and about that refined and sequestered region who really care for the Opera, and value the artistic powers which alone make the Opera possible, they shall present themselves to-night in Irving-place. Let the windows of that heaven of fashion, the dress-circle, be opened, and showers of bouquets descend upon our charming little prima donna. As for "Don Giovanni" itself, since it is idle ever to expect the *six virtuoso*; of the first class whose combined abilities alone can do justice to that exceptional masterpiece, we may lawfully content ourselves with such a cast as the Academy offers us to-night. Susini is a host in himself, as he proved in *Mose*; and the *rôle* of *Don Ottavio*, being voice and only voice, belongs of right to Bsionoli, that alw ys enchanting artist, who is always intolerable to everybody who does not agree with Moriani, that the "nalities of the drama do not harmonize with the undisturbed freedom of the singer."

Minor Topics.

—They have a remarkably pleasant way of doing things in some sections of this great and glorious country. An individual by the name of Hare, while passing through Kingsville, was so injudicious as to boast that Maryland was an Abolition State within the hearing of Mr. B. Franklin Cole, of the firm of Straus, Hartman, Hofflin & Co., Baltimore. Mr. Cole very gentlemanly gave this assertion the lie, and, as the paper from which we glean these particulars expresses it, "made towards him. Some words ensued, during which the true-hearted Baltimorean manfully stood his ground, and the straggler gave abundant evidence of his being an Abolitionist of the most low and dirty character. Soon it was suspicioned that he was but an impudent free negro from some Northern locality. This he acknowledged, upon being *pushed up* a little. Mr. Cole then took him aside, into an apartment of the Kingsville Hotel, made him *peel off*, and gave him the *limit* of the *law*, 'well filled, pressed down and shaken together,' upon his bare back." Mr. B. Franklin Cole, of the firm of Straus, Hartman, Hofflin & Co., Baltimore, must be an agreeable man to do business with. After this experience it is probable that Mr. Hare will no longer labor under the delusion that Maryland is an Abolition State. The proverbial hospitality of the South is daily extending itself; but we doubt if it be susceptible of a more earnest and practical development.

—It is said that a young lady in Uniontown, Ky., placed her affections on a young gentleman who neither appreciated nor reciprocated them. Deeming life thenceforth a blank, she procured a gun, placed the muzzle to her head, touched the trigger with her toe, and passed into a world where the pangs of unrequited love are unknown. Who is it that says "Men have died and worms have eaten them, but not for love?"

—Two Americans have opened a hotel upon the American plan in Hakodadi, Jepan. It is pleasant to think that the eccentric heathen that people that section of the globe will have an opportunity of regaling themselves with matutinal "cocktails" and postprandial "brandies and water," prepared on scientific principles.

—A Munich letter states that the marriage of Count Frani, younger brother of the King of the Two Sicilies, with the Princess Matilda, fourth daughter of the Duke Maximilian, of Bavaria, and sister of the Empress of Austria, has been officially sanctioned by the King of Naples.

—A Southern Boy offers to fight the Benicia Boy for the sum of $10,000. We should not think he would want to fight him for much less.

The City Chamberlain.

AN OFFICIAL INTERREGNUM—AN ANOMALOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The action of the Board of Aldermen on Monday night, in removing A. V. Stout, Esq., as City Chamberlain, and confirming the nomination of Nathan C. Platt, Esq., President of the Artisans' Bank, in his stead, places the financial affairs of the City in a very singular position. The bonds of the newly-appointed Chamberlain must be approved by the *Comptroller*. That official is at present absent from the City, engaged, in company with many hundred others, in President-making, and of course no official action can be had until his return. Meanwhile the City moneys will be deposited in the Shoe and Leather Bank, as heretofore; but when the main question comes up for adjudication, the aid of the law will, of course, be invoked. Mr. Stout will undoubtedly claim to hold his office by virtue of Legislative enactment, and also by virtue of appointment and confirmation under that law; while Mr. Platt will demand the office by virtue of appointment and confirmation—his predecessor having been removed *for cause*. In the meantime, warrants drawn for contractors and all officials are likely to remain unrecognized, as the Mayor will probably refuse to sign a warrant drawn on Mr. Stout, when he does not recognize him as Chamberlain, or his Bank as the custodian of the City funds.

Mr. Platt appeared yesterday before the Deputy Comptroller. Mr. Warren, with his bondsmen, but that official declined to assume the responsibility (without the advice of counsel) of approving the bonds, and deferred action until the return of the Comptroller. A second application, made later in the day, met with a similar reception, and thus the matter stands at present, affording to taxpayers a the promise of an expensive litigation, and to office-holders the *certainty* of *uncertainty* in regard to their future pay.

Annexed is a copy of the act under which Mr. Stout will claim and retain his office, and it is hardly necessary to add that he will resist to the utmost the change of *cause*, when a similar occasion has presented itself for the last twenty-five years, and which has never been recognized as a *cause* of removal:

An Act in relation to the Bank Deposit and Custodian of Public Moneys in New-York.

Passed 17th April, 1860. Three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. All moneys belonging to the City or County of New-York shall be deposited by the legal custodian thereof, forthwith without delay, from time to time, as received by him, in any Bank which he shall under his official bonds select for that purpose, and they shall not be withdrawn therefrom except as provided specifically by law or ordinance, and the said custodian of said moneys, who is both Chamberlain of said City and Treasurer of the County, by virtue of special laws to that effect, shall continue in the office which he now fills only until the expiration of the term of office for which the Comptroller of the City of New-York, now in office, was elected, but no longer.

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect immediately.

Murder by a Slave.—The Purdy (Tenn.) *Banner* says: "On Sunday night, April 22, six miles south of this place, a negro belonging to Mr. John P. Erwin entered the house of his master at the hour of 12 o'clock, or thereabouts, and assaulted Mr. and Mrs. Erwin while they were asleep in bed, and beat them over the head with a cudgel in such a manner as to almost instantly kill Mrs. Erwin, and but little hope is entertained of Mr. Erwin's recovery. There was an intense excitement manifested among those who assembled at the house where the very grievous affair occurred, and so overwhelming was the evidence against the negro, whose name is Henry, that the excited population thought strongly of dealing summarily with the criminal; but the mobbish passion was allayed, and under a promise that he should not be dealt with until examined by the authorities, Henry confessed to his guilt—said it was his intention to kill his master, John P. Erwin, but he had no thought of injuring his mistress. Henry was examined before a committing Court and ordered to jail, where he awaits his trial."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Political.

NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN MEETING.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, May 15.

A grand meeting, to ratify the nominations of Bell and Everett, will be held on Thursday evening in Penn-square; distinguished speakers are promised, including a grandson of Patrick Henry.

DOUGLAS MOVEMENTS IN GEORGIA AND ALABAMA.

Augusta, Ga., Tuesday, May 15.

Gen. Johnson, Judges Nisbet and Warner, and other prominent Georgians, have written letters, which are published, condemning the Secession at Charleston, and favoring the Baltimore Convention. Hon. A. H. Stephens is appointed a delegate to the State Convention.

Mobile, Tuesday, May 15.

A large Democratic meeting was held last night denouncing the Secession at Charleston, and passed a resolution that Alabama be represented at the Baltimore Convention. Delegates were appointed to the Selma Convention on the 4th of June.

From Arizona.

SUCCESS OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT—MORE CORRUPTIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATION, ETC.

St. Louis, Tuesday, May 15.

The Arizona correspondent of the *Republican*, says instructions have been received at Fort Buchanan, from the War Department, directing the letting of all contracts for supplies, amounting to nearly $750,000, to a certain party of favorites, without advertising for bids.

The Provisional Government is meeting with great favor in all parts of the Territory.

Crime is diminishing, and the thieves and murderers are leaving the country. A company of rangers is organizing at Mesilla, under the command of Gen. Owings in person, to take the field against the Apaches.

Fire at Rahway, N. J.

SUCCESSFUL INCENDIARY ATTEMPT—CARRIAGE FACTORY DESTROYED.

Newark, Tuesday, May 15.

Messrs. John C. Denman & Co.'s extensive carriage manufactory at Rahway, the largest in the State, was destroyed by fire last night. The building contained about sixty carriages ready for shipment. Loss $50,000—insured for $30,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

A large new building just erected by Mr. Denman, partially occupied by C. D. Morrison as a saddlery and hardware store in this city, was set on fire early this morning. An unsuccessful attempt was made to fire another establishment of Mr. Denman at Rahway at the same time.

Obituary.

DEATH OF A VETERAN NEWSPAPER PROPRIETOR.

Baltimore, Tuesday, May 15.

The venerable Thomas Murphy, formerly for forty years one of the proprietors of the Baltimore *American*, from which he retired about seven years since, died at his residence in this city this morning, in the 81st year of his age. He was connected with the first paper published in Baltimore. He was widely known, and highly respected and esteemed.

Movements of Hon. John Bell.

Baltimore, Tuesday, May 15.

Hon. John Bell and family came passengers by the yesterday afternoon train from Philadelphia, *en route* to the West. The train arrived too late to connect, and he took the late way train, and stopped for the mail at the Relay House, nine miles from this city. He goes West this morning over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in a special car provided by the Company.

Burning of a Western Steamer.

Louisville, Tuesday, May 15.

The steamer *Silver Star*, from Evansville to Paducah, burned to the water's edge Saturday evening, at Curlew Coal Mines. Five lives were lost. The boat and cargo are a total loss; insured for two-thirds their value in Pittsburgh offices.

Approaching Adjournment of the Canadian Parliament.

Quebec, Tuesday, May 15.

The Government announced, last night, that Parliament would probably adjourn at the latter end of the present week.

Ice off Cape Race.

St. Johns, N. F., Tuesday, May 15.

Several icebergs have for some days been in sight off Cape Race, causing the European steamers to go too far south to be intercepted. They are, however, disappearing, and it is hoped news will soon and regularly be obtained off the Cape.

The wind here yesterday and to-day has been from northeast, and the weather cloudy and cold. Thermometer to-day 43°.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, May 15.

Capital Stock	$36,581,700
Loans and Discounts	61,744,000
Specie	6,283,500
Due from other Banks	8,209,700
Due to other Banks	9,210,000
Deposits	20,779,000
Circulation	70,760,000

National Exhibition of Horses.

Springfield, Mass., Tuesday, May 15.

The Fourth National Exhibition of horses will be held in this city the first week in September.

Sailing of the Steamship Canada for Europe.

Boston, Tuesday, May 15.

The European mails per steamship *Canada* will close at 6½ A. M. to-morrow, and she will sail at 9 o'clock for Halifax and Liverpool.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, May 15.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 94¾; Reading Railroad, 21¾; Morris Canal, 56; Long Island Railroad, 12½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 33½. Sight Exchange on New-York at par @ 1-20 ₱ cent. discount.

Markets by Telegraph.

Baltimore, Tuesday, May 15.

Flour dull and lower; Howard-street superfine $6. Wheat dull and lower; red, $1 35@$1 40; white, $1 40@$1 60. Bacon active at 9c.@10c. Lard steady at 11¾c. Pork firm; Mess, $18. Whisky, 22c.@22¾c.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, May 15.

Flour quiet. Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet. Whisky 21½c.@23c.

POLITICAL.

Hon. John Slidell's Declination of the Presidency.

Washington, April 16, 1860.

Dear Sir: I have already stated to you and other friends from Louisiana, now here on their way to Charleston, my wish that my name should not be presented at any time to the Democratic National Convention for the Presidential nomination. I have given you very fully, in conversation, my reasons for this course, and it is therefore unnecessary for me to repeat them. But you have suggested that perhaps other members of our delegation might, in the absence of any written declaration from me, feel themselves bound, in compliance with the expressed preference of our State Convention, to cast their votes for me. I need not say to you how profoundly grateful I am to the Democracy of Louisiana for this last and highest evidence of their confidence and attachment. It will be for me and my children the proudest recollection of our lives. To you and many other personal and political friends I have no uniformly said that I had no aspirations for the Presidency, and that my sole ambition ever has been to serve our noble State in the National Senate with all devotion and faithfulness, and with such poor ability as I could exert in the discharge of that high duty.

Louisiana has declared that she is well satisfied with the manner in which I have fulfilled the trust twice confided to me. This is reward and honor enough for me. But if I had ever indulged in dreams of possible elevation to a more exalted station, (a weakness which those who best know me will all concur in saying I have not fallen into,) the circumstances under which the National Democratic Convention will assemble would forbid the idea of permitting my name to be used. The South should present an unbroken front on the question of nomination. Our Democratic brethren of the Northern States have uniformly said that if we would offer them a candidate with a certain degree of unanimity, they would accept him at our hands. I have never distrusted their sincerity, and now firmly believe that it will be our own fault if this pledge be not redeemed by them. I think that it is for their interest, as well as ours, *that a distinct, unmistakable issue be submitted to the country—the election of a stern, unconcerning supporter of our constitutional rights, or of a Black Republican.* I use this term in no offensive sense, but as the most convenient to designate the party of which W. H. Seward, of

...Proceedings in Relation to the Fraud...

...the Assay Account—Order...

...Resignation of Mr. Holland, of the...

...Mr. Fowler, &c., &c.

The startling developments connected with the alleged Post office defalcations in this City, and the sudden disappearance of the widely-known and universally popular head of that department, Mr. Isaac V. Fowler, continue to be the theme of discourse in all places of public resort throughout the City, as well as in the more private and social circles where that gentleman has so long moved a welcome guest. No tidings of the whereabouts of Mr. Fowler have yet been received, and the United States Marshal, who has a warrant for his arrest, has thus far been utterly unable to obtain any clue to his movements since he left the Post-office at 5 o'clock on Saturday evening. Various rumors are afloat as to his having fled to this or that locality, comprising the whole territory from the "beach of Rockaway" to "John Brown's tract," while other reports have it that he has not left the City at all;—but whatever may be his place of concealment, it is pretty certain that he is in the "heads of his friends," and that he will remain there until the issue of the movement, which is said to be making among his intimate personal and political associates, to compromise his difficulties by a settlement of the Government claims, shall have been determined. That a compromise with the Government could be thus effected would hardly seem probable in any event, but in this case, and in this stage of the case, if the statements of those who represent the prosecuting branch of the Government are to be relied on the thing is utterly impossible. The additional developements that are making by those officers sent on from Washington to investigate the affairs of the New-York Post-office, are said to indicate such an extensive series of peculations and frauds, and to implicate so many others in the guilt of the defalcation, that any compromise of the matter is out of the question. Among the chief of those implicated is the Assistant Postmaster, Mr. Caldwell, who, yesterday, resigned his position. It is said that his duties, as Cashier, rendered it impossible that the frauds could have been perpetrated without his knowledge. A deficit has also been discovered in the department for the sale of stamps, but the exact amount has not yet been ascertained. It is somewhere between $1,500 and $2,000; but as the clerk of this department has been off duty at various times, and is not therefore known to be the guilty party, his name is for the present withheld. A thorough investigation into all the departments is in progress, which will probably develop the whole extent of the frauds, so far as means exist of ascertaining them.

Mr. Offutt, the chief clerk of the Auditor of the Post-office Department at Washington, who has had charge of the office since Saturday, was obliged to return to his post at Washington last evening, but the investigation will be continued by Mr. J. B. Guthrie, the special agent of the United States Treasury Department, assisted by such additional help as he shall chose to bring to his aid. Mr. King, the Assistant Postmaster-General, is also here, and will exercise a general supervision over the whole proceedings, until a successor to Mr. Fowler is appointed. It is thought that the total defalcation will prove to be far beyond the amount published yesterday. This amount—$155,554—only includes the balance due the Government on the adjustment of the accounts of the last quarter, ending March 31, 1860. The deficit from that time until the present cannot be ascertained in full until the transcripts of mails, sent and received, and the postal business, shall have been made up and transmitted to the Department at Washington for examination and adjustment. Besides this, there are extensive sources of peculation and fraud, the amount of which cannot by any possibility be ascertained. The great bulk of the cash receipts of the office comes, of course, from the sale of stamps, but, aside from this, there is the money received on foreign letters, the quarterly payments of postage on papers, and an immense amount of irregular mail matter, in the shape of "circulars," the postage on which, although the law requires it to be paid in stamps, has been generally paid in money, and the word "paid" stamped on each circular. The money received from these sources may be embezzled to an almost unlimited extent without the possibility of detection, and, of course, the investigation will not be able to ascertain the amount, if any, thus taken. We are informed that Mr. Fowler has been in the habit for over a year past of falling behindhand in his quarterly settlements with the Government, for which delinquency he always gave some plausible excuse at Washington; and, as he always succeeded in squaring his accounts before the coming around of another quarter, the tardiness came to be regarded as chronic and constitutional, and was overlooked. He was behindhand, as usual, on the quarter ending March 31, but the extent of his deficit could not be ascertained until the accounts had been all overhauled and adjusted, a work which always requires several weeks' time, and which was not completed for the last quarter until about a week ago. Mr. Fowler was then called upon, as usual, to make up the deficiency when he sent on his cash account, and on striking a balance it was found that he was $155,000 short. He sent two or three of his friends to Washington to beg for a few days' delay, but for some reason it was refused, and the matter was at once brought to a crisis. It is due to the Postmaster-General to state that the financial dealings of Mr. Fowler with the Government were all conducted through the Treasury Department, and that if any blame is to be attached for the looseness and indulgence with which he was allowed to square his accounts, it belongs to the Auditor of that Department, and not to the Post-office Department, where it was entirely unknown.

Various statements have been made as to the causes of the financial embarrassments of Mr. Fowler, which led to the present defalcation. We are assured on good authority that it was not his liberal loans to his friends, nor his high style of living, nor his speculations in stocks; but it arose from a series of unfortunate investments in those most uncertain of all earthly things, "patent rights." He was stranded on the same rock that carried down the shrewd and irrepressible Barnum. That he may again rise, like Barnum, is the earnest hope of his friends, whose name is legion.

It is said that Mr. Fowler's successor in the Post-office is to be Hon. John A. Dix.

The Suicide of Macdonald.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY—SINGULAR LETTERS OF THE DECEASED.

Coroner Jackman, yesterday morning, made an investigation into the circumstances attending the death of Robert C. Macdonald, the murderer. The evidence corroborated the statement of the case which has been given in the Times,—the only additional point of interest having been developed in the testimony of Thomas Jefferson Logan, the colored waiter at the Metropolitan Hotel, who carried the deceased his meals. He deposed that Macdonald had repeatedly asked him to bring him poison, and on one occasion had offered to give him $10 if he would obtain a quantity of strychnine. He never acceded to the request, however, and informed the keepers of the matter. The physicians of the prison deposed that the health of deceased had not been very good for some time, and that he had two or three times been furnished with a small quantity of creosote, as a remedy for toothache, but that in the aggregate it would not have been sufficient if taken at one time, to produce death. The inquest was concluded without having revealed the agency through which the poison was obtained.

The post-mortem examination resulted in finding creosote and laudanum in the stomach, sufficient to have caused death, and the jury returned a verdict "that deceased came to his death by the administration of creosote and a preparation of opium, taken for the purpose of self-destruction. Further, the jury would recommend that the proper authorities place white netting, similar to that now in use on the lower corridor, on all the cell doors of the City Prison."

The Coroner read to the jury two letters which had been found on the person of the deceased. It is apparent from them that the idea of self-destruction had been for some time entertained. The first letter is addressed to John Whitmore, Esq., the Clerk of the Prison, and reads as follows:

New-York City Prison, April 4, 1860.

John Whitmore, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I cannot take leave of this life without thanking you and your good family for your kindness to me—a stranger—whilst imprisoned in the City Prison of New-York. I know that you will excuse the act, but you nor none others can ever dream of the heart-rending anguish and mental emotions suffering I have endured since I have been immured in this prison cell; and, as if to heap burning coals on my countenance ensure the Press of New-York has hurled at my severed head every charge that might be heaped up in a double-dyed villain. Why, Sir, the present Heleo murder of torea innocent man that o curred but a short time since, is no not create one-tenth part of the feeling and emotion I am against the perpetrator of the crime and most horrible crime as was excited against me by the Press of New-York, and kept alive by false statements, such as appeared in the *Tribune* of to-day.

[MACDONALD then makes an attempt to defend himself from the aspersions contained in the article in the Tribune, and concludes by inveighs, in a style too indecent for publication, against the character of certain parties who were prominently before the public in connection with the murder.—Rep.] The letter closes thus:

Give my compliments to your wife and children. Thank them for me for their kindness during my imprisonment; give my kindest regards to Mr. Sutton, and tell him I thank him for his universal politeness and general kindness to me. In fact I must say, that all connected with the City Prison, from the Warden down to the night-watchman, have endeavored to make my imprisonment as light as possible, consistent with the regulations of the prison, and to each and all of them I tender my most heartfelt thanks.

I wish you would see that my body is not exposed to [illegible] love to Walter[illegible] ...for the part I gave him in remembrance of me.

Respectfully yours, ROBERT C. MACDONALD.

John Whitmore, Esq.

The other letter is as follows:

New-York City Prison, April 4, 1860.

Lewis Leland, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* In addressing you now, for the last time, allow me to thank you for the surpassing kindness and friendship you have ever shown me since the sad affair that made me the inmate of this prison. It is useless to dwell upon the past—that we all must recall as bitterly as we may repent it. You may indeed be the future and say that with the warm and genial friendship I possess, I may again breathe the pure and free air of Heaven. That I do not doubt. At least, I am convinced that those friends who have known me long and well, are satisfied I am not and never could be a murderer. 'Tis true my friends tell me a human life has been taken, and by my hand. And what life has been taken? The life of one, unworthy though she was the love of men, yet I loved her better than I did my hopes of Heaven. He in whose presence she long since has stood will judge impartially, and I fear not to meet her at the Throne of God. Again while thanking you for your kindness, allow me to request you to seal it by one last act of friendship. My request is, that you will see that I am decently hurried in private ground. None of my relatives or brothers friends being in this City, I thus call on you. You will find inclosed an order on Mr. Scott to cover all expenses that you may be at. I would also request that you will not allow my body to be exposed to the vulgar gaze of the curious public, but that as soon as the Coroner may have finished the inquest, my body shall be placed in private charge. If you will telegraph to Mr. Graeber he will come on. His address is Trenton, N. J., E. S. Graeber. And now, let me thank you and good brother, and, while thanking you, bid you a long and last farewell.

Respectfully yours, Robert C. Macdonald.

Lewis Leland, Esq.

[illegible] of the deceased, the body was given up to the friends. In the course of the afternoon it was submitted to a process of embalming, preparatory to its removal to the family burying-place in Franklin County, Ky. Dr. Holmes, of Williamsburgh, who conducted the operation, discovered that the deceased was affected with aneurism of the aorta, and that his death would probably have resulted from that cause in less than six months. The coffin in which the body was placed bore this inscription upon the plate: "Robert C. Macdonald, died May 14, 1860, aged 30 years."

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Committee on Slavery Puzzled—Address of the Canada Wesleyan Conference—Presentation of Reports—Privileges of Colored Preachers—Slaveholders in the Philadelphia Conference—"Treats" by Candidates for Office—Duties of Deacons.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TWELFTH DAY.

Buffalo, Monday, May 14, 1860.

Some of the members of the Slavery Committee are very much puzzled with regard to the source of the information, concerning their secret doings, which has appeared exclusively in the Times. The Chairman of the Committee, immediately after the adjournment of the Conference to-day, called attention to the matter, and in the course of his remarks—a fuller report from phonographic notes is given below—more than intimated that some member of the Committee must have disclosed the Eleusinian intelligence. How the revelation was made it is not necessary to state. It came from reliable authority, however. Those who made it were under no obligation to conceal what they revealed; and its correctness is fully demonstrated.

The Slavery Committee is in session this afternoon, but nothing of importance, I understand, will be transacted to-day.

Bishop Janes presided over the Conference to-day. Immediately after the preliminary routine business, Rev. Dr. Joseph Stinson, President of the Canada Wesleyan Conference, was introduced, and the address of which he was the bearer was read. It speaks thankfully of the present prosperity of the Church in Canada, of the revivals there during the past year, of the efficient prosecution of the Missionary work among the Indian tribes, of the establishment of a new Mission in British Columbia, and of the increased usefulness of the Collegiate Institute.

Dr. Stinson spoke to the delegates for half an hour, enlarging upon the relations which exist between the Church in the United States and the Church in Canada, which separated peaceably,—not on account of any disagreement, but because the welfare of both demanded it,—thirty-one years ago; and upon the present condition of the latter. Thirty years ago there were but 60 ministers of the Church in Canada West; now there are 450. In 1832 there were a little more than 11,000 members of the Church there; now there are nearly 60,000. There are 1,800 places of worship there, with 250,000 attendants. There are 26,740 in the Sunday Schools, and 4,487 teachers. There are 70,000 volumes in the libraries, and the Wesleyan College has 5,000 graduates. Finally, Dr Stinson alluded to the extended efforts demanded of the Church in his country among the 500,000 Roman Catholics there, and the 200,000 Indians, and in the newly-opened regions o Hudson's Bay and Vancouver's Island, and dwelt with warmth upon the ability and spirit of his countrymen of the faith for the work that was before them.

Rev. A. Humbert, of Canada, also addressed the Conference, much to the same effect. He mentioned that for some time past the contributions for Missionary work yearly had averaged $1 to each member; thus $50 000 was raised every year.

Rev. James Floy (New-York East) presented a memorial in favor of the permanent endowment of the John-street Church in New-York—the first Methodist place of worship erected in this country. It was referred to a Special Committee.

Prof. F. Merrick (Ohio) offered a resolution, directing the Committee on Revisals to inquire into the expediency of inserting in the Discipline a provision for the election by the General Conference of the Editors of the Church periodicals, and the Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society.

Rev. J. M. Trimble (Ohio) presented the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the alleged irregularity in the election of the seventh Delegate from the New-York East Conference, setting forth that although a member transferred from the Newark Conference voted in the New-York East Conference, there were enough members without him in the latter to entitle it to seven delegates.

Rev. D. W. Clark (New-York) presented the report of the Committee on Missions, commending the proceedings of the Missionary Society, and of the Liberia Annual Conference; the request of the Scandinavian Mission in Racine for the establishment of a monthly Danish paper, and the request of M. S. Jacobi, of Germany, for an appropriation of $2,000 for a printing press and type.

The same Committee reported in favor of amending the Discipline, so as to authorize the appointment of a Treasurer for the Missionary Board of Bishops, and in favor of constituting an Annual Conference in India. The Committee also recommended an increase of the appropriation for domestic missions in the Northwestern Conferences.

The Committee to try appeals reported that it had reversed the action of the New-York East Conference, in expelling Rev. Grocge C. Cerney, charged with undue familiarity with the fair.

Rev. James S. Smart (Detroit) offered a resolution, directing the Committee on Revisals to inquire into the expediency of amending the Discipline in chapter 8 section 1, so as to strike out the words [italicized]. "Our colored preachers and official members shall have all the privileges which are usual to others in Quarterly Conferences, *where the usages of the country do not forbid it.*"

Rev. J. Elwin, (Black River,) offered a series of resolutions, calling on the Committee on Itinerancy to inquire whether the Philadelphia Conference has passed the character of Wm. Quinn, a slaveholder, in violation of the discipline, and whether that Conference allows any slaveholder to be a class-leader, exhorter, steward, or to occupy any official position in violation of the discipline. Mr. Quinn is a resident of Maryland, and owns slaves; but he has provided for their manumission upon the most liberal terms allowed by the State laws, and Mr. Quinn, it is said, parts with $30,000 worth of property. The Philadelphia Conference, it must be borne in mind, includes a part of Maryland.

Rev. J. H. Twombly, (N. Eng.,) offered a preamble and resolution declaring that the clause in the Discipline advising "our people to discountenance all treats given by candidates before or at elections, and not to be partakers of such iniquitous practices," might be construed as implying that Methodists were guilty of the practices named, and convey a false imputation against them, and directing the Committee on Temperance to consider the expediency of striking the words from the Discipline. It was adopted.

Rev. Miles Raymond, (New-England,) offered a resolution in favor of giving to deacons having a pastoral charge authority to consecrate the elements of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Mr. Raymond [illegible] reference.

Rev. Peter Cartwright, (Illinois,) said that, when an innovation like this came up, it stirred his old Methodist blood, and he could not keep silent. He denounced the resolution. It was revolutionary—the legitimate offspring of the system which had constituted every one-horse village in New-England a station.

Rev. H. Slicer, (Philadelphia,) followed in a similar strain, and

Rev. E. O. Haven, (New-England,) protested against the aspersion cast upon New-England, in terming her stations "one-horse" concerns, and would defend that section from any attack.

Rev. Dr. D. Curry, (New-York East,) was happy that he could [illegible] opposed to the [illegible] manner proposed by the individual.

The resolution was lost.

Rev. Dr. Curry moved that the Committee on Revisals be directed to strike out from the Discipline all provisions which allow the ordination of slaveholding preachers. It was laid over.

Rev. Oliver S. Munsell (Peoria) offered a preamble and resolutions setting forth that from the enumeration of certain forbidden crimes in the General Rules it might be inferred that others not enumerated were allowed, and directing the Committee on Revisals to consider the expediency of making the statement in the Discipline in this regard more general. Before the Conference could act on the resolutions the hour of adjournment arrived.

Rev. Calvin Kingsley, (Erie,) in calling a meeting of the Committee on Slavery, after the Conference had adjourned, said he had been twice informed during the morning that the reporter of a certain New-York paper had professed to state from time to time what the Committee of which he was Chairman was doing. The Committee sat with closed doors to prevent the publication of garbled reports. If any paper in New-York City or elsewhere was able to get any inkling of the doings of the Committee on Slavery, it must be through some members of the Committee. He hoped that every member of that Committee would see the propriety of not defeating the very thing they had voted to do—that was, to refuse admission to the reporters—and he urged that no member of the Committee should give information as to their doings to any reporter, no matter how earnest or anxious he might be to feed them out. He was approached by members of the Press for information, but he could not give it in self-respect to himself, and he thought no member of the Committee ought to do it.

Buffalo, Monday, May 14—8 P. M.

The Committee on Slavery this afternoon had a lengthy session. It adjourned at too late an hour to enable me to send you more of its proceedings with the rest of my letter, which is already dispatched. The Committee, after a protracted discussion, adopted the report of the sub-Committee, the essential part of which you publish to-day. No alterations were made. The debate was warm, but there was no exhibition of ill-feeling worth speaking of. Rev. Calvin Kingsley, the Chairman, was directed to have the report engrossed, and to draw up a preamble. The latter will merely recite that certain petitions have been received, and that the several Conferences have taken the action of which, in each case, you are already aware. A minority report will be prepared, but it is doubtful whether all of the minority will unite upon it. Neither will be submitted to-morrow.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Buffalo, Tuesday, May 15.

Rev. Dr. Nathan Bangs, of New-York, was introduced to the Conference, and invited to a seat on the platform.

A great number of petitions and memorials, generally of an uninteresting character, were presented and properly referred.

The Committee on Itinerary reported against a change of the rule in relation to the election of deacons to orders. The report was adopted.

The Committee to try appeals reported that, in the case of Rev. Mr. Holmes, of the Rock River Conference, they had reversed the decision of the Annual Conference, depriving him of his credentials, and had returned him to full communion.

Dr. Haven, from the Special Committee on Methodism, reported that the testimony is conclusive in regard to the fact that Methodism had its commencement in this country in 1760, and recommending that the Annual Conferences celebrate the event during the present year; the Bishops to appoint a Committee of seven, who shall fix upon a place and make suitable arrangements for the occasion. The report was tabled and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Slicer, from the special Committee to whom was referred the communication of Dr. Lukey, reported in favor of substantially adopting the plan recommended for an Executive biennial Conference. The report was tabled, and ordered to be printed.

The invitation of the Central Railroad to the Conference to visit Niagara Falls, was extended to all the ministers and their wives in attendance on the Conference, and all resident ministers.

An invitation to visit Goat Island was accepted, and one from the Cataract House, offering to furnish dinners to the excursionists at fifty cents apiece.

Mr. Munsell, of Peoria, called up the resolution presented by him yesterday, and undisposed of at the hour of adjournment. The object of the resolution was to establish the rule that actions which are constitutionally wrong, and not forbidden by the discipline, shall not be tolerated, or acquire any rights or privileges in consequence of the silence of the discipline in regard to them. He proceeded to explain the nature of the resolution.

Dr. Hodgson objected to the discussion. The resolution evidently was designed to have a bearing upon the Slavery question, and the proper time for the discussion of that question had not come.

The Chair (Bishop Scott) overruled the objection and

Mr. Munsell proceeded, and was continually interrupted by points of order until his time expired, and the resolution was tabled.

The design was evidently to stave off the discussion of the Slavery question till a more convenient season.

A resolution instructing the Committee on Boundaries to inquire into the expediency of a union of the Arkansas and Wisconsin Conference occasioned some debate, in the course of which the troubles in Texas were alluded to.

Mr. Slicer, of Baltimore, hoped that if the Pro-Slavery Conferences designed to mob, &c., this Conference would be careful how it increased their powers of mischief.

The resolution was finally tabled.

The Bishops, by resolution, were requested to inform the Conference whether any additional number of Bishops are required by the Board.

The Book Agents were instructed to take the proper steps to procure an act of incorporation for the Book Concern.

The Committee on Correspondence was instructed to inquire into the expediency of preparing a suitable address to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, with a view to the establishment and maintainance of fraternal relations between the two bodies along the borders.

Mr. Colchaser, in explaining his resolution, said I was designed to cover up such action as is necessary to be taken in regard to the persecution to which the Church is subjected in the border States. Since his arrival here he had received an account of the mobbing of a church in Eastern Virginia. A state of war existed, and there was no use in attempting to reply with bowie knives. He believed that a proper address to the brethren of the South would meet with a proper response, and that measures would be taken by them to put a stop to these horder difficulties, and restore peace and harmony to the Church.

Dr. Floy, of New-York, thought he had heard strange things here to-day. He had heard of bowie-knives, war and bloodshed—strange things to be heard of in a body like this; composed of the ministers of the Church of Christ. He had heard strange propositions before, but the proposition to send a fraternal letter to a body which we have never recognized, asking them to put a stop to outrages, was the most astonishing of all.

The resolution was tabled by a decisive vote.

Mr. Conkell offered a resolution directing that a Committee of Five be appointed to memorialize the Governors of Southern States asking that our people be allowed the privilege of worshiping God in accordance with the spirit of our institutions. Adopted.

The session to-day has been rather stormy, and gave the first real indications of the feeling existing between the extremes and the subject of Slavery.

Police Reports.

A VARIETY OF OFFENCES.

Petrick Monckler, the second-mate of the schooner *D. S. Williams*, was examined before the District-Attorney yesterday, on a charge of having stolen a part of the vessel's cargo on the voyage from this port to Mobile. Cyrus J. Lawrence, of Jacobstreet is said to have been defrauded of $700 worth of property, and several other merchants to the extent of $100 and $200, by the accused, who disposed of his plunder at Mobile.....Two carpet-shakers, named Charles Pierson and Wm. Henderson, yesterday attempted to operate in their dusty way on the three-ply and Brussels of Mr. Thromlen, at No. 404 Second-street. They left the premises without their wages, but with a watch and chain belonging to Mr. Thromlen, and valued at $36. Policeman Gerst subsequently arrested the rogues, and Justice Bosman committed them for examination.....Francis Studley was arrested yesterday, and committed by Justice Quackenbush, on a charge of having broken into the trunk-store of J. Hill, No. 785 Broadway, and carried off $25 worth of property all of which was found in his possession.....A purse containing $27, was snatched from the hand of Louisa Litte, of No. 242 Greenwich street, yesterday, as she was passing through Canal-street. The thief—a lad named Cherles Herilug—was pursued, and after a tedious chase, arrested by Officer Steele. Justice Osborne held him to answer.....The arrest of a colored man named Wm. Derickson, on Monday night by Officer Welsh, of the Harbor Police, has given a solution to the question which desirers in liquor of late have had much occasion to ask, as to the cause of the short measure in the casks of spirits. The prisoner had invented an ingenious contrivance—a sort of syphon—by which he was enabled to transfer the contents of a barrel of brandy into a demijohn with much expedition and small chance of detection. Justice Connolly, before whom the roguish inventor was taken, committed him for trial.

Six Shirts for $9 00.—The best ever furnished for the money. Also, shirts of the finest quality ready made, all sizes, or made to measure, at McMAUGHLIN'S, corner of Murray and Greenwich streets.

Broadway Rubber Emporium Removed from No. 559 Broadway to No. 503 Broadway, fourth door below Houston-st. Exclusively in India Rubber Goods. Everything in the line.

Pure Whisky.—50 bbls. S. T. Suit's Salt River Bourbon for sale by ATWATER, MULFORD & CO., Nos. 35 and 37 Broad-st

To Southerners.

DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who when they dare not use that name, call it "*Saratoga*" Water; "Saratoga" being only the name of the town where the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions, we have *all* our Corks branded thus ☞.

Any not having those words and letters on the Corks, are Counterfeit; and the Purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us at our Southern Depot of Congress Water, No. 88 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CONGRESS C. & W. WATER.

CLARKE & WHITE, Proprietors Congress Spring.

The following Firms *purchase Congress Water direct from our house*; and we would recommend them favorably to those in their neighborhood who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water.

CLARKE & WHITE.

A. B. SANDS & CO., No. 141 William-st.
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M. WARD, C. OSE & CO., No. 120 William-st.
McKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 93 Fulton-st.
THOMAS & FULLAM, No. 203 Fulton-st.
PERFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st.
WHEELER & BART, No. 20 Beekman-st.
D. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK & CO., No. 13 Beekmen-st.
HAVILAND, STAVENSON & CHICKESIER, No. 23 John-st.
MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 48 Cliff-st.
B. A. FABNESTOCK, HULL & CO., No. 51 Cliff st.
HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN, No. 76 Barclay-st.
J. H. HAZARD, No. 121 Maiden-lane.
LAZELL, MARSH & GARDNER, No. 10 Gold-st.
CARHART BROS., No. 58 Broadway.
ACKER, MERALL & CO., No. 25 College-place.
A. BININGER & CO., No. 94 Liberty-st.
A. J. DELATOUR, No. 25½ Wall-st.
HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.
J. H. MILHAU & SON., No. 183 Broadway.
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BREVOORT HOUSE, 5th-av.
PRESCOTT HOUSE, Broadway.
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F. A. HEGEMAN, No. 157 East 12th-st.
THOS J. GREEN, No 862 Broadway.
J. & I. CORRINGTON, No. 715 Broadway.
JOHN SEAKIM, No. 659 Broadway.
DR. W. J. OLIVER, No. 809 Broadway and 6 Bowery.
EWEN McINTYRE, No. 874 Broadway.
J. CANAVAN, No. 718 Broadway.
H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 549 Broadway.
DELUC & CO., No 635 Broadway.
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A. CUSHMAN, No. 941 Broadway
WM. NEERGAARD 25th-st and Broadway.
A. M. CONKLIN, 34th-st. and Broadway.
GEO. W. DE LA VERGNE, Nos. 135 and 206 6th-av.
WM. M. GILES, No 189 6th-av.
W. B. KIRBY, No 353 6th-av.
W. N. GILCHRIST, No 784 6th-av.
GALEN HUNTER, No. 108 8th-av.
P. W. BEDFORD, No. 717 6th-av.
GEO E. HIBBS, No. 372 6th-av.
E. & S. FOUGERA, No. 30 North William-st.
J. W. SHEDDEN, No 363 Bowery.
DAME & DAME, No. 438 4th av.
EB A. CANSEBEER, No. 607 4th-av.
J. S. HATCH, No. 250 4th av.
J. T. LEE, 23d-st. and 4th-av.
W. B. FREEMAN, No. 423 1-av. and No. 204 9th-av.
SAMUEL C SEAMAN, 14th-st. and 8th-av.
EIMER & AMEND, No. 193 3d-av.

Persons Who are in Want of Good Spring and Summer Clothing, for either men or boys, are invited to examine our very desirable assortment before purchasing. Our improved facilities in space and light for examining goods, will be found very advantageous to buyers. ALFRED MUNROE & CO

No. 507 Broadway, (under St. Nicholas Hotel.)

Fairbanks' Standard Scales.
ADAPTED TO AVERY BRANCH OF BUSINESS.
Warehouse No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st. 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 335 BROADWAY, cor Worth-st, New-York.

A Medicinal Whisky.
As it is almost impossible to get pure Bourbon Whisky, also as it is prescribed so much by physicians for numerous complaints, we have secured the agency for the pure article, in bottles, of the Kentucky Salt River Bourbon Whisky Distilleries, which are the oldest and most extensive in the State. It is put up by the distiller himself with his name on each bottle and comes direct to us from the distilleries. We can guarantee to the public who buy this brand of whisky, that they are not buying spirits and drugs labeled Pure Old Burbon, &c. When you purchase be sure to look for Mr. S. T. Suit's, the distiller's, name.
Sold by every druggist in this and surrounding cities.
BERGMANS & CO., Chemists and druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.
Office of the Distilleries, where the wholesale trade only can be supplied, No. 24 Old-slip.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trousers, Suspensories, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Something New.—A BEMMER, TUCKER, FELLER, BINDER and GAUGE combined, just patented. Simple hemming any width and thickness of cloth, either side; applied to any sewing machine by any one in a few minutes. RETAIL PRICE $5; LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
Orders by mail supplied, postage paid. Complete instructions go with every Hemmer. Send for a circular. Also UNIVERSAL BOSOM-FOLDER AND SELF-MARKER for Quilting.
UNIVERSAL HEMMER CO., No. 429 Broadway.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
"Is a public benefaction."—*Boston Transcript.*
"Is preëminently adapted to family use."—*Phil. Jour.*
Price $30. No. 508 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

John B. Dunham,
OVER-STRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
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Barry's Tricopherous
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Spring Hats.
TUTHILL, this day offers to gentlemen his new style of HATS for spring, 1860, which for neatness of style, superior quality and beauty of finish, are unsurpassed.
TUTHILL, Hatter,
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BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Sold nothing.
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They are the best stories for families.—*Times.*
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Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
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E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway, *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
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UNION ADAMS',
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Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees—this celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of the Hair Dye of the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

To Start Right for a Successful One Needs to know his defects as well as his talents and capabilities. A Phrenological examination at FOWLER AND WELLS', 308 Broadway, will give the needed advice.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c. constantly on hand and made to order.
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!! Aquaria!! Aquaria!!
J. GLEASON & CO., manufacturers and dealers in AQUARIA. A variety of patterns always on hand. Also, a good stock of plants, fishes, pebbles, &c. For sale at No. 454 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Ladies' Dress and Rosette Trimmings,
ROSETTES, GIMPS, BRAIDS,
At LOCKITT, SON & CO.'S,
No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Sewing Machines to Let.—All kinds first-class machines constantly on hand TO RENT and FOR SALE. Second hand machines bought and sold, at the New York Sewing Machine Emporium, No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome, second floor.

Defiance Salamander Safes—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor-Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

MARRIED.

Lee—Mills.—In this City, on Monday, May 14, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Higbee, J. C. Lee, M. D., of London, C. W., to Maria Mills, of this City.

McNamee—Gardiner.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 15, at the English Lutheran Church of St. James, by Rev James L. Schoch, Richard McNamee to Alice Beatrice eldest daughter of the late James D. Gardiner, all of New-York.

DIED.

Laws.—In this City, on Monday, May 14, of consumption, Jane Carr Laws, aged 11 years, 6 months and 14 days, son of John Walker and Catharine C. Laws.

Relatives and friends, and Jubilee Session No 11 of Centre of Temperance, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No 118 Perry-st., at 8 o'clock A M on Wednesday, May 16, to accompany the remains to South Ferry, which will be taken to Tarrytown, N. Y., for interment.

Gannon.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 15, after a short and severe illness, Amelia Ann, wife of Henry H. Gidley.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 112 West 45th-st., on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Shrewsbury for interment.

Mawhss.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 15, of consumption Josephine Augusta, wife of John T. Mawhss, aged 22 years, 11 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 19 Ridge-st., on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Freeman.—At Heverstraw, N. Y., suddenly, on Monday, May 14, Caroline Kettell, daughter of Rev. Anthony S. and Mary Freeman aged 4 years and 6 months.

Redman.—On Sunday, May 13, Mary, daughter of the late Thomas Harvey, and wife of Washington H. Redman.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Thursday next, at 11 A. M., at Grace Church, West Farms, whence the remains will be taken to St. Jamaica for interment.

Platt.—At Staten Island, on Tuesday morning, May 15, Irving Platt, son of Warren and Jane A. C. Platt, aged 1 year 3 months and 14 days.

The remains will be taken to Staten Island for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to meet the funeral at Rossville, Staten Island, on the arrival of the steamer *Thomas Hunt*, on Thursday afternoon.

Coy le.—In this City, on Monday, May 14, Rev. Samuel Coyle, aged 81 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, and ministers of the M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to-morrow (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock, A. M., from the Jane-st. M. E. Church.

☞ Albany and Troy papers please copy.

Monsell.—In this City, on Monday morning, May 14, Frances Louise, only daughter of Henry and Francis C. Morgan, aged 2 year, 11 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, May 16 at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No 151 Forsyth-st., without further invitation.

Phelps.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 12, at the residence of his parents, of inflammation of the lungs, Charles H., son of John M. and Mary Phelps, aged 13 years.

Funeral, from St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Classon-av., on Thursday next, May 17, at 2½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

Ford.—At Edinburgh, Scotland, on Sunday, April 8, Caroline C., wife of William M. Ford, and at New-York, on Monday, May 14, William M. Ford, late of Brooklyn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend their funeral, on Wednesday, May 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Westminster Church,

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, NOS. 58 AND 60 Columbia-pl., Brooklyn Heights, within five minutes' walk of Wall or Fulton street Ferries; are in 40x50 ft. each 2 stories and basement high, and will be leased for a term of years. They are brown-stone fronts, elegant in style and decoration, four stories high, replete with every requirement of convenience, luxury and taste; finished last autumn, and ready for immediate occupation. The rooms fronting West command the scenery of New-Jersey, the Harbor to the Narrows, and the ever-varying panorama of the East River. Apply to S. HOBDLAW, No. 9 Montague place, Brooklyn, or to the owner, M. THOMPSON, No. 37 Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing house at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House located near the depôt and steamboat landing. The house and out buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to THOS. S. CODDINGTON, No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

TO MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS.—300 cheap lots will be offered for sale at auction at 10 o'clock a.m., on the 18th day of May inst., at Farmingdale, L. I. The property is on the line of the Long Island Railroad, distant one hour and a quarter from Brooklyn; communication with New-York twice a day; commutation price on the rail road $33 for six months. Farmingdale is only four miles from South Oyster Bay, a healthy and flourishing location. Terms liberal. For maps and particulars inquire of ANSON POWELL, Farmingdale; or J. BRICE SMITH, No. 19 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO LARGE and commodious houses Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, occupied for several years by the late Mrs. M. Okill as a school for young ladies. The houses are admirably adapted for a club, or for business purposes of almost any kind, with spacious apartments connected throughout, and capable of being subdivided advantageously into a number of small rooms. Possession can be had on the 1st of July. For terms, &c apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Clinton ave. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and undercellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av., would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 38 Seventh-st. JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LAYANTE.

FOR SALE—THREE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS and three gores on 42d-st., north side, between 1st and 2d Aves. The street is graded, sewered, flagged, and has gas and Croton water. Lots require no grading, are ready for immediate improvement. Will be sold at a great bargain; terms easy.
D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AND lot in 34th-st., 350 feet east of 1st-av. The house contains the basement, first and second floors and attic, consisting of kitchen, 3 parlors and 5 bedrooms, with gas, Croton water, marble mantels, &c. The furniture can also be bought at a valuation. Apply to Mrs. SCOTT, at the house, or Mr. SPANCE, No. 88 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET, BEtween 5th and 6th avs., one of those elegant four-story brown stone houses, with rosewood doors, walnut staircase, &c; was built by Messrs. Loper & Davis, for lowest price, &c. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE FOR SALE.—The four-story brown stone front house and lot No. 140 Lexington-av., near Grace Church Chapel; house 25x70 feet. For lowest price and particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—FOR sale, the four-story and basement stone front house 25 feet wide by 100 feet deep, at $12,000; or will be rented for 3 years at $1,200 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., near Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME COTtage on West-st., near Broadway, with fronts on the Hudson River. Also to let, a brick store and dwelling on 10th-av., near 153d-st. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,068 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE, A PLOT OF ground on the south-east corner of 5th-av. and 50th-st.; terms liberal. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., Bk. Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 39th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 169 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

TO LET.

Two magnificent brown-stone front stores and dwellings in 8th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.; full front and fifty feet deep; lot 60 feet.
SALES,
A third floor, six rooms, in 5th-av., west side, between 44th and 45th sts., in one of the best built houses in the City; all the modern improvements on the floor.
SALES.
A brown-stone front house, three-story and basement, in 47th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Rent $360 a year, on lease for three years.
Apply to
JOHN KAVANAGH.

STUDIOS AND APARTMENTS TO RENT,

In the house formerly occupied by Mr. Penniman, No. 42 East 14th-st.
Inquire of E. V. HAUGHWOUT, on the premises.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with two lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c. apply to C. M. W. ROWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LEASE—SUITABLE FOR A FACTORY, Lime or Coal Yards, or any mechanical purpose—the brick buildings, covering 4 lots, on south side of 14th-st., 300 feet west of 10th-av.; contains a small house, stable, with other buildings, inclosed by a brick wall. Also 6 vacant lots adjacent. Apply to JOHN C. WHITE, No. 13 West 21st st.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, ON Bell-state shore, near Astoria, L. I., with 4½ acres of land in fine cultivation. Lawn running to the river. Garden planted and well stocked with choicest fruits. Carriages, boats, cows and poultry can be had with the premises if desired. Apply at No. 84 Reaver-st., up stairs.

JERSEY CITY.—TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE possession, the three-story and basement brick house No. 186 Grove-st., containing nine rooms and bath-room, gas and water. Rent $375. Apply to OLIVER MIDDLETON, No. 13 Dey-st., New-York; on the premises; or to Mr. MOSES McLAUGHLIN, No. 190 Grove-st., Jersey City.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—NO. 46 PORTLAND-av., 2-story brick, near Fulton-av.; No. 38 Ryerson, near Myrtle-av., snug 2-story brick; No. 104 Ryerson Cottage with tea-room, and several others. Apply at Wall-st. ferry, Brooklyn, or No. 92 Broadway. 12 to 3.
JOHN BRAINERD.

TO LET—A SMALL FARM COTTAGE NEAR Hastings, on the Hudson, in a picturesque and healthy neighborhood, with garden already made, an abundance of fruit, &c., &c; rent $125. For further particulars inquire of WELLS & PROVOST, No. 215 Front-st.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building corner Broadway and Fulton-st, suitable for banking, insurance, brokers, lawyers, architects, stationery, shipping, &c. Apply, on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 28.

TO LET—TWO NEW MEDIUM SIZED FIRST-class 3-story brown-stone houses in 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 37th-st.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO LET, about 3, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

TO LET—FOR MECHANICAL PURPOSES, A four-story brick building, 25x26 feet. Also, one story, 25x40 feet, will be rented low to responsible parties. Inquire on the premises, at No. 126 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—EITHER SINGLY OR TO A PARTY OF gentlemen, the second story of a first-class house, beautifully furnished; also, a room for a young man with or without partial board. Inquire at No. 35 West 33th-st., between 6th and 6th avs. Private family.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works foot of East 24th-st. Well-lighted rooms and 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR NO. 42 ANN ST., now occupied as a printing office. Inquire on the premises of G. A. WHITEHORN, or of F. MANY, No. 69 John-st.

TO LEASE.—TWO LOTS, 145 FEET DEEP, IN front of the Hudson River, between Bank and Bethune sts., to lease for a number of years. Apply to CHAS SCHOLTZ, No. 328 West-st., New-York.

TO PHYSICIANS.—TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished, the front basement of private residence No. 35 West 28th-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE FIRST LOFT OF NO. 101 LIBERTY-St., 25x100, with good office. Inquire on the premises.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROADWAY TO LET.—One very large and several small rooms at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, 168 Walker-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the Times Building. Apply to GALE, SCOTT & HARRIS, same building.

FARMS.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, May 17, at No. 1 Irving-place, New-Jersey, one mile south of Irvington and four miles west of Newark. It has 35 acres of first-quality an abundant supply the year round; a large, double, two-story house, with the best of water, and all domestic conveniences; the out-buildings are all new and in perfect order; the situation is healthy, convenient to schools, churches, the City, &c., &c. For full particulars, apply to JOHN GRAHAM WOOD, Jr., American Museum, New-York, or at JAQUES' News Depôt, No. 342 Broad-st., Newark.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES, AT Westfield, N. J., on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, one hour from the City, near the depôt; fine orchards, house, barn &c. Price, $6,500. Apply to PERRINE & BEATTY, No. 55 Warren-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—RENT $600.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry seat near Dobbs' Ferry Station, Hudson River Railroad, having extensive river views, consisting of house with twelve rooms, bath, hot and cold water, carriage house, &c.; grounds well laid out, and abundantly stocked with fruit and shade trees, &c., is now offered at reduced rent. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY PLACE IN BERKSHIRE, MASS.—The subscribers offers for sale the Mansion House and farm of Judge Curtis, in Pittsfield, in the County of Berkshire, Mass. The house and farm lying within a ring fence, contains about one hundred and seventy-four acres, of which about seventy acres are finely wooded, a large part with a heavy growth, most of it hard wood. The residue is tillage and grass land of the best quality.

The Mansion House is large and convenient, and with its accessories of stables, garden and orchard in every way suited to the wants of a family in a first class country residence. A farm house and all suitable farm buildings are at a convenient distance from the Mansion House. The avenues to the house, one of which is through the woodland and the other over the open grounds, each half a mile in length, the beautiful slope of the land towards the south sheltered by wood from the north and west, and the charming views of mountains and valleys from every part of the grounds, render it one of the most attractive spots in the valley of the Housatonic. Considering the natural beauties of the place, and the judicious improvements which have been made upon it, it is believed there are few places in the country more worthy of the attention of those who desire a healthful, convenient and beautiful country residence. At the entrance of the Woodland-avenue, there is a pretty cottage lodge.

The Mansion House is completely furnished and ready for occupation, and the purchaser can have such portion, or the whole of the furniture as he may desire to take at reasonable prices.

Other lands of the same proprietor, in immediate proximity to the above, will be sold therewith at the option of the purchaser.

For permission to view the premises and terms of sale, inquire of OTIS PECK, Esq., near the premises, or by mail or otherwise, of the subscriber, is the village of Pittsfield. E. H. KELLOGG.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AND DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES AT AUCTION—A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—Will be sold at auction, on the premises at 2 o'clock, P. M., on WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1860, the country seat of Stephen B. Talling, adjoining the residence of Prof. J. J. Mapes, on the upper road from Newark to Elizabeth; about two miles from Newark, and one hour's ride from New-York; containing about 37 acres, well stocked with the choicest fruit of every description, all in bearing condition, with private gate of a full supply of pure spring waters and situated directly in front of Weequahick Lake (now in process of construction.) The place will be divided into four plots, of about 15, 11, 4½ and 5½ acres each, the first of which contains a large two-story Swiss-cottage ocuse, 40x30, with wings, piazzas, &c., and all necessary outbuildings, in excellent repair. The others afford fine sites for building, being elevated, and having a fine prospect of the Bay, Staten Island, &c. The entire front of the prorerty is inclosed with hedges, evergreens and shrubbery. The property can be seen every afternoon, from 3 to 5 o'clock, until the day of sale. Terms, quarter cash, quarter 12 months, and the balance on bond and mortgage for three years. Possession given, if required, on the 1st of June. Maps may be seen and particulars made known at Mapes' Agricultural Warehouse, No. 125 Nassau-st. Parties taking the o'clock train, from foot of Cortlandt-st., will find omnibuses at Market-st. station, Newark, to convey them to the premises. Fare 25 cents each way.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—A country residence at Fishkill, ten minutes' walk to the depôt at New-Hamburgh, and about two hours from New-York. The house is commodious and convenient, situated on the centre of an undulating lawn of forty acres, and commanding a beautiful view of the river and surrounding country. It is replete with every modern convenience, including bath, water-fixtures on three floors, gas and gas fixtures and furnace. The out buildings consist of a large barn, with cellar, &c., carriage-house and stables, ice-house well-filled, gas-house and gate-lodge, all in fine order. The house is neatly furnished, and the whole will be sold, or the house, &c., let, with or without the grounds, for one or more years, on favorable terms including horses, carriages, &c., if preferred, and possession given immediately. Apply to the subscriber, at the Leroux Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE.—The very valuable land consisting of about 35 acres, suitable for country seats or villa sites, situated in the town of Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, N. Y., near Scarborough Depot, on the Hudson River Railroad, and 2½ miles above Tarrytown, running from the post-road to the river. It has the finest building sites on the river, being beautifully situated on high and commanding ground, overlooking the country seats of Edwin Bartlett, Anson G. Phelps, G. Locker, J. Watson Webb, Rev. Dr. Creighton, George H. Swords, and others, and having a magnificent panoramic view of the Hudson. This is worthy the attention of capitalists and those seeking a residence in the country, as it is the last of the few desirable places left between New-York and Poughkeepsie. Will be sold in parcels or together. Apply to C. L. JONES, No. 146 East 14th-st., from 8 to 9 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M., or THOS. WEATHERBY, Sing Sing.

TO LET, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country-seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The House, which is now being fitted up and furnished in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bed-rooms, and three attic-rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grapehouses, fruit-yard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A handsome country-seat, formerly belonging to C. A. Macy, Esq., and recently owned and occupied by the late W. F. Buckley, Esq., on the South-av., about 1½ miles from the Railroad Depôt, and containing 40 acres of land, mostly in lawns and garden, highly cultivated and in perfect order; dwelling-house 80 feet front, built in the most substantial manner, with stables, barns, ice-house, tool-shop, hot and cold grapery, and extensive vine yard, of which 3,000 vines of grapes were gathered last year; also a great variety of large and small fruit trees in full bearing. For further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE—Formerly the residence of the late John Jones, situated at Sing Sing, consisting of a splendid mansion in perfect repair, 50 to 60 acres, gardener's house, carriage house, stable, hennery, extensive grape arbors, &c., with six acres of land magnificently shaded and all in fine order. The view of the river is unsurpassed. This is, without exception the most beautiful place on the North River, and must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to C. L. JONES, No. 146 East 14th-st., from 8 to 9 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M., or to THOMAS WEATHERSY, Sing Sing.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON CASTLETON-AV., STATEN ISLAND.—To lease or for sale, a three story dwelling, basement and sub-cellar; main building, 26x36, with extension 18x12; containing 14 rooms, with stable, wast-house, and other out-buildings, and a good well; ground 48x164, well laid out. Will be rented or sold on favorable terms. Also, for sale on same avenue a beautifully-situated piece of land containing about nine acres. Apply to
GEO. JOHNSON & CO. No 44 Walker-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—On the east side of Oscob Bridge near the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, about 30 miles from New-York, containing 31 acres of excellent land, with fine orchard; buildings in good order a brook, open view of Long Island Sound, and bounded in part by its waters. Price, $7 000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, New-York; or to W. A. FERRIS, near the premises.

TO LET FURNISHED OR FOR SALE ON Castleton Hill, Staten Island, a new, fine, double-modern-built cottage, with about three or four acres of ground, barn, stable, coach house, fine well of spring water, cistern, grapevine arbor and other fruits, with magnificent water and inland views. Location perfectly healthy, and only 15 minutes' plank walk from the ferry. Apply to JOSE MANZANEDO, No. 13 South William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Two elegant country seats within half a mile of the City of Hudson, Columbia County, with about 60 acres of land attached to each. The buildings and improvements in good taste, the land under first-rate cultivation, and the prospect and scenery scarcely excelled by any in the world. Inquire of A. UNDERHILL, No. 4 New-st., New-York, or of WM. H. MELLEN, Hudson.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2¾ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Any gentleman desirous of purchasing a beautiful country residence, situated within 11 miles of New-York City, in a healthy location, containing two acres of garden land, with plenty of fruit, with good dwelling, outhouses, &c., accessible by steamboat, railroad or stage, will be sold low. Apply to HENRY M. BAILEY, No. 224 Broome-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the depôt. Good buildings; well fenced and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET AT FORT LEE—NINE MILES FROM the CITY—A good house with 11 rooms, and two acres of land, beautifully situated on the river bank, with good bathing and boating facilities; stable, coach-house, &c., and plenty of fruit trees. Steamboats leave foot of Spring-st. at 9¼ A. M., and at 4 and 5 P. M. Rent $400. Apply to C. S. WATKINS, Fort Lee, N. J.

FOR SALE.—CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, 10 minutes' walk from Vanderbilt landing, a cottage with half an acre of ground; stables attached, and all in fine order and replete with every convenience; now occupied by Mr. Evitt, on Simonson-av.; terms $7,000, of which $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT REYE TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—Quarter of a mile from depôt, 3¼ acres, eligibly situated; house has 14 rooms; coach-house, stable, &c. recently occupied by Mr. Bettis. Inquire at No 19 William-st., third story, front, or of Depôt Master, Rye.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with furniture, carriage &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 19 Exchange-place.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—AT MASTIC, Long Island, on the South Bay, and in view of the ocean; a large house, with about 14 acres of land, ice-house filled with ice, stables, &c. Apply at No. 2 East 17th-st.

COTTAGE AT HASTINGS TO LET—WITH One acre of land, supplied with fruit and vegetables; a good well of water, stable, &c., on the premises; one mile from the depôt; rent moderate. Apply to W. WILLIAMS, No. 168 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites in healthy locations, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Accessible by railroad and steamboats. S. REYNOLDS, No. 31 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN, OR A couple of gentlemen and their wives could be accommodated with board by a private family residing in a pleasant neighborhood in 24th st., between 7th and 8th avs. For particulars and terms address HOME, Station E, New-York Post-office. References given and required.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM AND HALL bed-room, on second floor, to let with or without board, to gentlemen. A gentleman and wife could be accommodated for $8 per week. A lady could be accommodated that would teach a little girl the piano for part payment. References given and required. No. 12 Watts-st., near Varick.

BOARDING.—A LADY HAVING TAKEN THE large house No. 114 Pineapple-st., corner Fulton-st., Brooklyn, will accommodate families and single gentlemen with furnished and unfurnished rooms, with board, on reasonable terms for the summer; healthy location, three minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with two large rooms, connecting, on second floor, with board, with an Eastern family residing at No. 45 West 8th-st., near 5th-av. Also, rooms for single gentlemen; dinner at 6 o'clock; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND WIVES, and two or three single gentlemen, can find pleasant furnished rooms with or for partial board, at No. 79 West 38th-st., near Broadway. The house is a brown-stone front with all the modern improvements. Terms moderate and references exchanged.

BOARDING.—THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with two furnished rooms and board in a private family, by applying at No. 349 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. None but those of respectability need apply.

BOARDING.—TO LET IN A FIRST-CLASS house, a handsome parlor, with bedroom: also, several other rooms, suitable for single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; baths and gas. Apply at No. 48 Clinton-place, between University-place and 5th-av.

BOARDING.—COOL PLEASANT ROOMS, IN suite and single, on first and second floors; also, two fine parlors at No. 1,062 Broadway, near 21st-st.; all modern improvements; dinner at 6½ o'clock. References exchanged. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMEN AND HIS WIFE or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board with a private family, at No. 157 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN OR GENtleman and wife can be accommodated with good rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 138 Jay-st., corner of High, Brooklyn, a few minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A LARGE shaded one parlor and bedroom, on the first floor; also, two rooms on the 3d floor, with pantries, with bath and gas. Apply at No. 49 Clinton-place, 9th st.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO 58 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR ONE OR TWO single gentlemen, with a European lady, with a small number of good boarders; the house has a full sized, well-furnished room, with gas and bath in an agreeable location near the cars and Wall-st. Ferry. Address, with real name and place of business, G. R., Box No. 160 Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, WITH full or partial board to single gentlemen or gentleman and wife, a large and airy front room on third floor; also, a very large back parlor on first floor, furnished or unfurnished. The house has gas, baths &c.; location delightful; reference required. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or one single gentleman can obtain board and pleasant rooms, in a private family, in one of the most pleasant parts of the city. House has all the modern conveniences, bath, &c.; only 8 minutes' walk from South Ferry. Call at No. 26 Harrison-st., near Clinton.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE COMfortably furnished room with large pantries, on 2d floor, may be had with board at No. 64 West Warren-st. Location convenient to cars and ferries. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS ON THE first or second floor of an English basement house, will be let with partial board to a person having good reference. Inquire at No. 25 Concord-st.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A SMALL family, having a nice house, beautifully situated, and all the modern improvements, would like to accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen, with a handsome parlor and bedroom unfurnished; also, a furnished room on the third story. Only a few boarders taken. References exchanged. Address C. F. C., Box No. 119 Times Office.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TWO gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can be accommodated with full or partial board in a private family. Location pleasant. References required. Apply at No. 74 Bergen-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO large and pleasantly furnished rooms to let in the brown-stone house, No. 26 Willow-st., suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; three minutes' walk from Fulton ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries.

A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED COTtage to let; gas in the house; for six months or longer, within five minutes' walk of the landing at Stapleton, Staten Island; in a very pleasant and respectable neighborhood, with one acre of ground, half being in garden, seeded down, a first rate barn and stable, chicken house and yard. The house will be fine Harmony grapes, &c. Possession given any time up to the 1st of July. Inquire on the premises corner of Richmond Road and Beech st., Stapleton, Staten Island.

FIRST CLASS BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMily residing on Brooklyn Heights.—Two or three gentlemen willing to pay a reasonable price for good accommodations may find the same by addressing J. K., Box No. 2,398 New-York Post-office. House contains all modern improvements, and is within ten minutes of Wall st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 34TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, will let, with board, a large front room, (with small room connecting) and a large back room on same floor. Also, a good size bed-room on floor above. House is first-class, handsomely furnished, and has water gas, &c., throughout. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 106 Times Office.

WANTED BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, board in the country, not more than an hour's ride or sail from the City. Comfortable accommodations required, for which a fair compensation will be given. Address, with particulars, O. R. H., Box No. 163 Times Office.

TO LET—BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH, a well-furnished room No. 33 Bowery, four fine rooms on second floor, three on third floor, and other rooms and suites of rooms; strangers well accommodated; brown-stone house and furniture new. Inquire of J. WARBURTON, third floor.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, SUITABLE for a gentleman and wife, or for two single gentlemen, can be obtained on the 2d floor of the modern house No. 44 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Dinner at 5½ o'clock.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms on second floor suitable for a party of gentlemen, could be let to a family requiring superior accommodations, (private table only.) Also, rooms for single gentlemen. Apply at No. 19 6th-av.

BOARD AT NO. 131 EAST TENTH-ST.—At Corner of 4th-av., and one block from Broadway. To let with board, a front room and bedroom on the first floor; also a large parlor, with bedroom, closets, &c., on the second floor.

BOARD IN FIFTEENTH-STREET—WITH Rooms furnished or unfurnished, in the new house No. 167 East 15th-st., near Stuyvesant Park, combining all the modern improvements. For particulars inquire at the house.

BOARDING IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—Two or three rooms will be let singly or together. The rooms are large and airy, and would be very desirable for the Summer. Apply at No. 55 East 28th-st.

ROOMS.—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS FOR SUMMER large and airy, for gentlemen only, with or without breakfast and tea, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, on very moderate terms.

BOARD IN HOBOKEN.—TO LET IN RIVER Terrace, two front rooms, second story, with or without board. Address T, Box No. 915 Post office, New-York.

HOBOKEN.—FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS ON one floor, in Hudson-st., consisting of two parlors and two bed-rooms, to let, with or without board. Apply at No. 129 Hudson-st., Hoboken.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT breakfast and tea, to let in a small private family, very convenient to Wall or Fulton-st. ferries. Inquire at No. 94 Middah-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board, at reduced prices for the Summer months, at No. 143 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with rooms and full board at No. 204 Elm-st., on and after to-day. The house has new furniture throughout.

48 UNION-PLACE—CORNER OF 17TH-ST. AND 4th-av. A family, also single gentlemen, may obtain desirable rooms with board. Reference required.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, ONE FRONT ROOM, 3d floor, and a suite of 2 rooms on 2d floor. Apply at No. 35 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD ON THE HUDSON RIVER—One hour and forty minutes by Express train from 31st-st. and about eighteen minutes' drive from depôt at Flankill landing. The situation for health, beauty of scenery and purest water cannot be surpassed and it is altogether a charming Summer retreat and was formerly occupied by Rev. H. W. Beecher, of Brooklyn. Other particulars may be had by applying to RICHARD WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., or of ELLIS S. POTTER, corner of South and Fulton sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN be accommodated with board during the Summer months in a private family, residing among the mountains, within two hours' ride from New-York and Newark and Erie Railroad. Address E. D., Shoestburgh, Rockland County, N. Y. Morning train to and evening train from New-York stop in sight of the house.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—A SUITE OF FOUR rooms, with board, in a strictly private family, may be had if applied for immediately. The rooms are well furnished; will be let separately or together; are situated in the most delightful part of the village, and are easy of access to the cars and boats. For particulars, &c., address S. L., Box No. 362 Yonkers Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—DURING THE Summer months for a family of six persons, in a healthy location. Address, with full particulars as to terms, location and mode of access, Box No. 2,742 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, in the country, not over one and a half hours from New-York, by a gentleman and his wife and child, near the water preferred. Address J. T., Box 104 Times Office, stating terms, location and means of access.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No 421 Broome-st.

We desire to reform the Profession, the Trade and the Public generally, that having rebuilt our Factory, recently destroyed by fire, on a greatly enlarged and improved plan, we are now prepared to supply our friends with our

NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
PIANO-FORTES.

In rebuilding our factory, years of experience have enabled us to introduce very many improvements, both in the structure of the building and in the machinery, and in getting up our NEW PIANO-FORTE our aim and desire has been to produce an instrument that shall defy competition. Our first artists have cheerfully testified to the great superiority of our NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES. We cordially invite all to examine for themselves.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.'S
OVERSTRUNG PIANOS.

We are now offering a full assortment of piano-fortes, all of which are of our own manufacture, and warranted in every respect. By permission, we refer to the undersigned parties, who, from personal experience for many years, can recommend our instruments, both as to their quality and durability:

Winston, Lanier & Co. | E. D. Morgan & Co.
Cary, Howard, Sanger & Co. | Colgate & Co.
Bowen, Holmes & Co. | J. H. Ransom & Co.
Brokaw, Butler & Co. | Betts, Nichols & Co.
Haslehurst & Smith. | Sheldon, Hoyt & Co.
Thomas Owen & Son. | Joseph Faulkes' Sons.
Merrick & Bull. | Ivison & Phinney.

And others.
Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also, for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.

Pianos to rent.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music-books, and all kinds of musical merchandise at the lowest possible prices. Second hand pianos at great bargains, from $35 to $150. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

BANJO TAUGHT.—BANJO TAUGHT AT THE pupil's residence in New-York or Brooklyn, making the pupil proficient in a course of lessons, $5. Single lessons 50 cents. Address G. C. D., Box No. 208 Times Office.

HAINES BROS., MANUFACTURERS OF first-class piano-fortes at extreme low prices. Salesroom No. 646 Broadway, next to Laura Keene's Factories corner of 2d-av. and 21st-st. Pianos for hire, and rent deducted if purchased.

THE DRIGGS PIANO-FORTES.—THE Driggs Piano Company have the exclusive right to manufacture these very superior tooned instruments, a fine assortment of which are for sale at the Company's Warerooms, No. 467 Broome-st., New-York.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEwood Piano-forte, warranted in every respect, will be sold at a great bargain; or a second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $130.
Call and see them.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTES, or the Violin Piano, for sale at the melodeon store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, between Prince and Spring sts.

ALBERT WEBER'S OVERSTRUNG grand-action iron-frame piano-fortes, unsurpassed in sweetness and power

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF HARLEM LOTS.

This sale of the balance of 186 lots under the direction of Daniel T. Hoag, Assignee, will be made THIS DAY, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, and will comprise 8 lots on 1st-av, 30 lots and gores on Avenue A, 17 lots on 111th-st., 24 lots on 112th-st., and 11 lots on 113th-st. Also valuable water rights.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY TO PUP CHASE ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE AND BEAUTIFUL BRONZE AND MARBLE WORKS OF ART, RICH CHINA AND SILVER WARE, PAINTINGS, &c., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) May 16, at 10½ o'clock at the elegant private residence No. 152 West 21st-st., the property of John L. Tilton, Esq.

Being the entire furniture of the house, made to order and first-class throughout, all of which will be peremptorily sold rain or shine; comprising two largest and most desirable collection of elegant rosewood furniture and house furnishing articles offered at public auction this season—consisting in part of superb solid rosewood parlor furniture en suite, covered in rich silk brocatel; elegant marble-top etagere, cost $350, statuary marble top centre, sofa and pier tables, two elegant mantel mirrors, bronze bed cornice chandeliers, two large French plate mirrors, silk and lace curtains, Turkish lounges, with arm chairs to match, lady's French secretary.

Rosewood 7-octave Piano-forte, with rich stool and cover, made by Ballett, Davis & Co., Boston.

English carpets, bookcases, magnificent mantel vases, bronze and marble groups, oil paintings, antique lava vases, fountain and ornaments. Rosewood chamber furniture of every description, superb bedsteads, with elegant hair mattresses, beds and bedding, wardrobes, with mirror doors. French chairs, sofas, divans, Voltaire chairs, oval mirrors, gold hand shades. Superb silverware, French china, cut glass, beautifully engraved, of every description, ivory and pearl table cutlery, extension table, marble bonufet, dining chairs, &c., with every description of handsome oak and mahogany chamber furniture, enameled kitchen utensils, oil-cloths, &c.

Will commence at 10½ precisely. Catalogues at the house on day of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

FINE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 17, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and valuable stock of wines, brandies, cigars, &c. consigned by an old and reliable house who are declining business. The stock includes nearly every brand of any merit known, and were in every instance received direct by them from the most responsible exporters and proprietors in Europe, viz.: Wash. Brothers' Medoc; Hunt & Co.'s (shipment of 1851,) and Burmeister's port; Tuckerman (1844) pale sherry, Rutherford, Druzz & Co., Crittenden (1845) Golden and E. Vigaras Nihol Supra, brown sherry, non-parcell, Le Trois Freres and Isley Scotch whisky, Meehan's Irish whisky, Gray's Mooonghela, and the Master of Keatuck's Old Bourbon; champagne of all the leading brands; claret of 1848; Hosk's, Grena's and Jamaica rum, London cloth Holland gin, old apple-jack. The above in casks (to be drawn in demijohns as desired,) casks and bottles, to be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and fully guaranteed to correspond with samples and descriptions.

Also, at 12 o'clock,

Executor's sale, by order of the executors of one of the most celebrated ambassadors, resident at Washington, D. C., deceased, comprising an exceedingly choice stock of very old brown sherry, pale "Emperor of Russia" Madeira, Golden Oshharron sherry, old pale port, very old dark brandy, old Jamaica, rum, &c. For further particulars, see catalogue.

Also, 15,000 Havana cigars, consisting of Conchs, Lonsdales, Londres, Regalias, Londres, Operas, &c., &c., in 16th boxes.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE, EXTENSIVE AND VERY ATTRACTIVE SPECIAL SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING and CLOTHING GOODS.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
Store Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place and No. 8 Murray-st.,
Will sell on Wednesday next, May 16,
At 10 o'clock,
FIVE THOUSAND READY-MADE GARMENTS,
Being the entire balance of this season's stock of a first-class manufacturing clothing house.

Also,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BOYS' CLOTHING.

Also,
CLOTHING GOODS.

800 pieces fancy Linen Drills, Duoks and Clothing Linen, all of this season's importation.

Also, French and German Cloths, Doeskins and Cassimeres, of all costs and styles.

Catalogues and goods ready on morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 36 Wall-st.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) May 16,
At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
For account of whom it may concern.)
100 shares Brooklyn Gas Co., $25 each.
500 shares Brooklyn Gas Co. Scrip, $8 25 per share paid in.
80 shares United States Fire Ins. Co., $25 each.
20 shares Columbian Marine Ins. Co., $100 each.
By order of Executor, to close an estate.
$5,000 City of Louisville 6 per cents. Water Bonds, due 1867.
5 000 St. Louis County 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1863.
5,000 Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Co. 7 per cent. 2d mortgage Convertible Bonds.
By order of Administrator.
10 shares N. Y. Fire and Marine Ins. Co., $100 each.
Regular Stock Sales WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
Real Estate Sales any day required.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF GREEN AND HOT-HOUSE PLANTS.

INCLUDING ABOUT 500 CAMELIAS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at Auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 16 at 10½ o'clock, in their salesrooms, No. 7 Pine-st., near Broadway,
A LARGE COLLECTION of GREEN and HOT-HOUSE PLANTS,
Including about 500 CAMELIAS, Wax Plants, Daphnas, Jasmines, ORANGE TREES, Yuccas, Acacias, Myrtle, Cupressfilera, Azbenia, Laurustinus ROSES Azalias, &c. The above are all from one of the most celebrated nurseries near New-York.

AUCTION NOTICE.

BY LOCKWOOD BROS.,
AT THEIR SALESROOM, No 45 MURRAY ST.,
THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF STRAW GOODS.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FIFTH-AVENUE AND MOUNT MORRIS-SQUARE VALUABLE LOTS AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 22 at 12 o'clock, at the merchants' Exchange, 4 beautiful lots on the east side of the 5th-av., between 119th and 120th sts., two blocks from Central Park, each lot 25.3 feet by 100, on the City grade. Also, 4 lots on the southeast corner of 5th-av. and 120th-st., facing Mount Morris-square, each lot 25 feet by 100.10. This is probably the most beautiful corner plot on the 5th-av. for an investment. The title is perfect. Terms of sale will be accommodating. Maps at the Exchange.

J. W. POSTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT SALE OF over $15 000 worth of elegant household furniture, works of art, &c. The attention of housekeepers is called to the extensive sale of fine furniture to take place THIS DAY, May 16 at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 218 West 14th st., a few doors from 6th-av., containing everything requisite to a large first-class house. Catalogues giving a full description are now ready. Sale positive and without reserve. Housekeepers and dealers will do well to attend. Sale positive.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SEWING-MACHINES.—SY. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, at their new salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, sixteen of Barthoff's sewing-machines, entirely new, and warranted for one year, comprising four of the letter C machine, plain top, store price $100; eight of the letter A machine, for manufacturing, plaintation and familyuse, store price $60; and four of the letter B machine, store price $50. The above machines are in perfect order, and will be peremptorily sold without reserve.

J. MILNOR TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THIS DAY, AT NO. 53 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will be sold at auction, commencing at 10½ o'clock, all the contents of the dwelling as above, consisting of a fine assortment of rich household furniture, elegant piano forte, velvet and Brussels carpets, cut and engraved glass ware, silver and plated ware, crockery, bedding, &c., &c., all in good order and nearly new. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock precisely.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) May 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 85 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, oilcloths, parlor suites, sofas, tête-à-têtes, arm and parlor chairs, book-cases, gas chandeliers, dining tables, dining chairs, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, pillasses, wardrobes, lounges, enamelled chamber suites, &c., &c.; the whole to be peremptorily sold by virtue of a chattel mortgage,

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 22, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, $5,000 of New York 50 Bonds at $1,060 each, Nos. 264 to 296 inclusive, City of Milwaukie 7 per cent., (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated.

FERD & COLE, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.—On WEDNESDAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising rosewood piano, rosewood chamber suites, one oak do., and a general assortment of parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture in good order.

F. G. QUEVADO, Attorney for Mortgagee.

P. H. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID COLLECTION OF PLANTS AT auction by P. H. VAN ANTWERP, THIS MORNING at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st. From the well-known florist, Mr. Read of Broadway. Ladies and gentlemen will do well to attend this special sale of plants, &c., being fresh from the ground.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

THE FINE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS of the late WILLIAM E. BURTON, Esq., to be sold by HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., by order of the Executors, on the EVENINGS of the 22d and 23d May, are now on exhibition at the Irving Gallery, No. 694 Broadway, with catalogues.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—S. & J. BOGART, office, No. 12 North William-st., will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 16, at 11 o'clock at No. 1,128 Broadway, manufactory of hurry cane mills, with all the tools, hubben mills, and materials in process of manufactory into mills.

STEPHEN CUTTER, Assignee.

JOHN W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

BY H. T. LEEDS—SALE OF SOLID ROSEwood, mahogany, walnut, chamber, dining room and parlor furniture, at the manufactory of Mr. Wm. Gnilfor, No. 9 Bedford-st., near Houston. For particulars see catalogues at sale.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BRO-GANS at auction, on THURSDAY, May 17, at 10 o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 18 Chambers-st., prime, fresh goods. Also, an invoice of first-rate Quincy work.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, THIS DAY, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a light two seat Rockaway with pole and shafts, in good running order.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 16, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No 23 Nassau-st., a fine gray horse, 7 years old, 16 hands high; a splendid traveler in single or double harness, and a fine saddle horse, and is perfectly kind, gentle, well broke and free from vice, and sold for the want of use cost last Fall $300. A most desirable horse for a private family.

CHESTNUT PONY—13 hands high, long tail, an excellent saddle horse, can ors and trots, has been ridden by a boy, and is perfectly gentle and kind under the saddle.

A SPLENDID MATCHED TEAM OF BLACK CARMAGH HORSES—7 and 8 years old, sound and kind in all harness, beautifully matched very stylish and fast drivers; are considered one of the finest pair of matched horses in the City. They are the property of a gentleman going abroad, and will be sold with guarantee as to soundness.

Sale without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

SUPERB OIL PAINTINGS, RECENTLY received from Europe, and never before exhibited, all guaranteed, and many of which are the latest productions of the artists, as follows:

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 16, at 12 o'clock, in their gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a collection of about 116 elegant cabinet oil paintings by the most celebrated modern European artists, among which are the works of Rockoek, Ed. Frere, Troyon, Diaz, Jules Noel, Salmon, Lambinet de Melle, Lambinet, Belgique, Knyterman, Passeut, A. Montagne, Rayter, Roux, Calverhouse, Veyrassat, E. Lemmens, E. Veron, Kuwassegg, A. Antigna. Conturier and others, favorably known to connoisseurs. They are now on exhibition as above, with catalogues and are especially worthy the attention of the art public.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer,
Salesroom No. 64 Cedar st. opposite the Post-office.

PEREMPTORY AND CLOSING OUT SALE of a Broadway Manufacturer's entire stock of elegant furniture at the warerooms of Mr Amzi Cook No 656 Broadway, near Bond-st., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) and THURSDAY, May 17, at 10½ o'clock each day.

MILLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell at auction as above, (Mr. Cook retiring from the business,) the entire stock of furniture, consisting of rich rosewood, walnut and mahogany suites in brocatel reps and haircloth; rosewood, walnut and mahogany bedroom suites; dining room furniture in great variety; together with a general assortment of other articles. Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

BROWN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

AUCTION.—BROWN & NICHOLS, OFFICE No. 35 Nassau-st., will sell at auction, THURSDAY, May 17, at 10½ o'clock at the private residence, No. 496 Broome st., household furniture. All the furniture contained in said house, consisting of mahogany and hair-cloth parlor furniture, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, curtains, sofa bed, mirrors, beds, bedding, crockery and glass ware, cottage suites, table linen, sheets, quilts, pillow cases, toilet sets, oil-cloths, extension tables and other dining-room furniture. Also, 7-octave piano-forte—fine tone.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BRANDIES AND BRO-GANS AT AUCTION—By RICHARDS & WHIRING, on WEDNESDAY, May 16 at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of prime goods, direct from the manufactory. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. D HERBERT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, OF PLANTS, trees, flowering shrubs, dahlias, verbenas, heli-tropes, fuschias, grape-vines, honey-suckles, &c., at No 183 Mahlen-lane, at 12 o'clock.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND THE WEST, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st., Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., Albany Mail, 9 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:30 P. M. (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:30 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 9:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning Saws Train, 3:30 A. M. Emigrant 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included), and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, April 30, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge 8:30 A. M., 1 and 5:30 P. M.; for White Plains, 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depot: to Dover Plains 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depot; for Albany, 9 A. M. Mail, connecting with the New York Central Railroad. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:20 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.; White Plains, 7 and 10 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.; Dover Plains, 8 A. M.; Albany, 11 A. M. JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Trains leave pier foot of Dunne st.—Dunkirk Express 12 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail, 9 A. M. for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, &c., via steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson st., New-York. Leave New-York at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M. and 5½ P. M. every day except Sunday, connecting with the through to the Long Branch boarding houses by the 10th June next, in connection with the splendid steamer RIP VAN WINKLE.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—MAIL AND EXPRESS Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M., Jamaica 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st. corner of Dutch, New-York,
Importers and manufacturers of all kinds of Builders' Hardware and Locksmith Materials.

Locks of the best quality.
Heavy Silver-plated Door Knobs.
Plated name and number Plates.
Sash Night-latches for Front Doors.
And every variety of articles adapted for first-class dwellings.
Improved Wire Door-springs.
Green and gas house Tile, Gas Retorts, Fire-brick, &c., at the lowest cash prices.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.

PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge apply personally, or by letter to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No 17 Burling-slip.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.

SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND ENGLISH IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE and T IRONS, WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU, "BBB" and SMITH'S HORSE-NAIL RODS—N and OTHER GOOD BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS

CITY RAILROADS.

RAILROAD IRON FOR CITY ROADS, of superior quality, manufactured on short notice, of any pattern, and for sale by
THE LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL CO.,
Scranton, Penn.
Office in New-York,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HUDSON NAVY.

Opening day. General Order, No. 1. *Resolved*, That the Opening Day, or Parade of the Navy, be fixed for THURSDAY, the 17th day of May, at 7 o'clock, P. M., and that the destination of the squadron be left entirely at the discretion of the Commanding officer of the day.

(Extract from Minutes of the Naval Board. Head Quarters, May 1, 1860.) In accordance with the above resolution, the active and honorary members of this organization are hereby directed to assemble at the slip, foot of Christopher-st., (north of the Hoboken ferry) on THURSDAY, the 17th day of May, inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. The line will be formed at 2½ o'clock precisely. Coxswains will report to the Commodore punctually, on their arrival on the ground, in the boat-house of the Waverly Club. The Atlanta and Waverly Clubs are hereby notified to provide boats and crews for the use of the Commodore and Vice Commodore on this occasion. The Properly Committee will deliver the flags and lanterns to the above named Clubs, upon their application. It is hoped that every member of the Navy will exert himself to be present on this occasion and see the necessity of punctuality, that there may be no delay in getting under weigh.

By order of CHAS. E. TUTHILL, Commodore.
BENJ. F. BEADY, Secretary.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

THE OLD JAVA COFFEE POT.

HOTEL COFFEE BOILER—BARTLETT'S PATENT. Is decidedly the best coffee pot in use. By its peculiar, yet simple construction, it preserves and distils the rich aroma, and thus secures the full flavor of the coffee, thereby making better coffee with one-third less.

The highest premium a silver medal, was awarded this Old Java Coffee Pot, by the American Institute, 1859. Call and examine, or a card for a circular.

BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, 436 Broadway.

WINSHIP'S
VENTILATING REFRIGERATORS.

Acknowledged to be the only Refrigerator in the market which is really self-ventilating. Milk, butter and delicate articles are kept in the same apartment with meats, fish, &c., &c., without the strong flavors affecting the delicate ones.

BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO., 448 Broadway, New-York.

HARRISON'S EUROPEAN RANGE

Will operate with less coal than any other, cast-iron every other kind, and give first-rate satisfaction every way.

BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 448 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

S. M. WOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND AUCTIONEERS
For the Purchase and Sale of
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, RAILROAD STOCKS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.
S. M. WOOD,
W. L. BROOKS,
F. S. BOGUE,
No. 77 Cedar-st., and
No. 75 West 46th-st New-York.

TO LET—At New-Rochelle, on the Sound—A furnished house, five acres in garden, lawns, &c., coach and other out-houses, all in complete order. Will be let for six months to a respectable party, low, the owner going to Europe.

ALSO,

A country seat in the immediate neighborhood of the above, for a term of years house and out-houses, all new and in perfect order, commanding view of the Sound and surrounding country.

TO TIN-SMITHS AND TIN TOY MANUFACTORIES.—To be sold at a bargain a full set of tools of a toy manufactory, consisting of several lever presses and drop presses and sundry tools, together with a large stock of unfinished stock, worth several thousand dollars. Apply to S. M. WOOD & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes.

Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills in sums to suit.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS bought and sold on commission and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price carefully executed. Terms moderate.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.

INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO,
BANKERS, NO. 161 NASSAU-ST.,
Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The property and franchises of this Company are now in the hands of Isaac Seymour, Esq., of New-York, as a Receiver of the United States Court for the District of Wisconsin. Suits for the foreclosure of two or more of the mortgages made by the Company are now pending in that Court, and it is expected within a reasonable time the road &c., will be sold by order of the Court. An agreement to become purchasers at any sale thereof, and to organize a new Company, is now ready for signatures, and may be found at the office of the Committee at Sondholders', No. 29 William-st., New York, Room No. 4 and at the office of the Company in Milwaukie. The undersigned wishing which the agreement may be signed expires August 1, 1860. All mortgage or other creditors of the Road are invited to sign the agreement, and thus share in the benefits of a purchase of the Road.

MAY 10, 1860.

JOHN WILKENSON, WM. BIRT, EDWARD WESTON, L. H. MEYER, LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN, FRANCIS RANDALL, F. P. JAMES, ALEX CAMPBELL, N. A. OGWDKEY,
Committee of Bondholders.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital.....$150,000
Surplus over.....147,000

This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared an Extra Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHARE holders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1860, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 24th May, and reopened on the 2d June.

W. E. AOKERMAN Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 6th day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 30 h day of May inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., and will be opened on the 9th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 68 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the "Proposals of December 16, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 16th of June next.

O. O. SLABE, Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 15th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the first day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank.

MARCH 27, 1860. JOHN T KNOWLES, Receiver.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1860.

JAMES T. SOUTTER, ESQ., HAVING IN consequence of ill health, resigned the office of President of this Bank, the Board this morning, by unanimous vote, elected C. B. LAMB, Esq., President, and JAMES T. SOUTTER, Esq., Vice-President.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of May 11 to the 21st inst. By order of the Board

FREDERICK HOFFMAN, Sec.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE No. 68 WARREN-ST., NEW YORK, May 15.—The Stock Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on P. M. on MONDAY, the 21st inst., till 10 A. M. on TUESDAY, June 12, the day after the annual election of Directors. C. C. CLARKE Treasurer.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits. Loans made on approved securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by
THOMAS DANNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five per cent. payable on and after the 1st day of June. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

E. BUCK, Cashier.

P. W. GALLAUDET HAS REMOVED TO NO. 11 PINE-ST., where he will continue to buy and sell on commission, HARDWARE, METAL, and other BUSINESS PAPER.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WOOD BROTHERS, NO. 396 BROADWAY, —One door below Walker-st., have a great variety of second-hand carriages, which they have taken in exchange, and are prepared to sell at great bargains in order to make room for their new stock of Spring work. They comprise four and six passenger coaches, open, coupés, light curtain quarter coaches, open barouches or brets, and open wagons, suitable for country hacking &c.

CARRIAGES.—WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION, at our warerooms, Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin and 77 White-st., first door east of Broadway, a fine assortment of first-class carriages and rosy wagons, manufactured on the premises, under our immediate supervision, from the best selected materials and workmanship, to which we invite the attention of the public.

MINER & STEVENS.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, SEVEN YEARS OLD, travels 8 miles an hour, free, gentle, and safe for a lady to drive; with handsome four-seated barouche, with side lanterns; also, harness robes, mats and whip. Inquire at Bradley's stable, 31st st., between Madison and 5th avs., or of JAMES M. SWIFT, 117 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SHETLAND PONY, well broken to saddle; sound and kind, together with saddle and bridle. Address C. PLATT, at Sandley's, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av.

FINE ARTS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The Thirty-fifth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, never before exhibited, is now open, for the season, at the Galleries in 16th-st., near Broadway.

Season tickets 50 cents. Single admission 25 cents.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

TO THE COMMERCIAL AND MANUFACTURING PUBLIC.—With many thanks to my friends and patrons for the very liberal patronage received at their hands, I wish respectfully to inform them that my new Photographic establishment, at No. 589 Broadway, between Houston and Prince sts., will be opened on the 15th inst., and in connection with my manufactory of Yonkers, my facilities will enable me to execute any kind of contracts in commercial Photography, however large. A. CEILLUE, No. 589 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

STEAM—NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The Vanderbilt European Line United States Mail Steamships sail between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

	FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	RETURNING FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON
ILLINOIS, Grima	Sat., May 19	Wed., June 6
VANDERBILT, (Clevero	Sat., June 16	Wed., July 4
ILLINOIS,	Sat., June 30	Wed., July 18
VANDERBILT,	Sat., July 28	Wed., Aug. 15
ILLINOIS,	Sat., Aug. 11	Wed., Aug. 29
VANDERBILT,	Sat., Sept. 8	Wed., Sept. 26

These ships have water-tight compartments.

Price of passage first cabin, $150 and $100.

Certificates of passage issued from Europe to America.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

E. CORRANCE, Agent, 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
A. P. CHRYSTIE, agent 27 Rue Richelieu, Paris.
OAKFORD & CO., No. 67 Grace-Church-st., London.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WETTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, May 26, at 10 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has water-tight compartments, into one of the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to
E. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents No 7 Broadway.

M. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail June 23.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. J. Stone. ASIA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Judkins. AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. R. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt Shannon. EUROPE, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA. (now building)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA Miller leave Boston, Wednesday, May 2.
AF

Situation at the Official Reception.

THEIR VISIT TO NEW-YORK.

Special Dispatch to the *New-York Times*.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 15.

The Japanese delegation has remained in almost strict privacy to-day, but few minor officials making their appearance outside their quarters. The official announcement that the presentation to the President would take place on Wednesday is contradicted. The ceremony will probably take place some time this week. The Embassadors will visit the Secretary of State to-morrow, and present their credentials. They express their complete satisfaction with their reception thus far. Possibly they may visit the two Houses of Congress in a few days.

The representative of the New-York Common Council is unable to obtain any satisfactory information as to when the delegation will visit New-York; and from the present aspect of affairs there seems to be a prospect of a clashing of authorities as to who shall control the movements of the Japanese when they arrive in your City. The New-York Common Council has no idea of allowing the President's Committee to control the expenditure of their $20,000.

The able speech of Senator DOUGLAS to-day is the sensation topic this evening, and tends to eclipse the Japanese.

O. Jr.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 15.

The precise character of the Mission of the Japanese was not ascertained till last night, when they produced a letter dated Yedo, handsomely written in English, in which it is stated that the Princes come hither as Envoys Extraordinary, with the request that they be presented to the President, through the State Department. This letter was probably prepared at the instance of Consul-General HARRIS.

This morning Mr. LEDYARD was at the quarters of the Japanese, arranging for the official visit to the State Department to-morrow, consequently their reception by the President will not probably take place till Thursday.

To-day the scribes of the Embassy are busily engaged in writing dispatches announcing their arrival, with incidents of the voyage, to be sent to San Francisco by the Pony Express, and thence to Japan.

They have asked for more private quarters at Willard's Hotel, and that meals be sent to their rooms. This has been accorded.

Capt. DUPONT is very assiduous in his attentions to promote their comfort.

SCENES AT THE JAPANESE HEAD-QUARTERS.

GREAT RUSH OF LADIES—THE JAPANESE AT HOME—HOW THEY EMPLOY THEIR TIME, &C., &C.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 14, 1860.

You have already received from myself and others, and published in the TIMES, a full account of the reception of the Japanese Embassy, to-day, and the sayings and doings on the occasion. There are, however, a number of details that the mail may carry as well as the telegraph.

From the moment that the Embassy reached the hotel to the present, the vicinity has been crowded with all sorts of people, anxious to get a sight of these Eastern curiosities. In vain are notices posted that "none but guests of the house are admitted," and a crusty cerberus posted at each of the doors. The crowd rushes in, and, strange to say, comprises, I might say, an undue proportion of ladies.

They crowded the reception rooms, peered into the strangers' faces, fingered their garments, and in all ways exhibited far more curiosity and astonishment than the imperturbable objects of their interest. Indeed the Japanese made themselves at home immediately, and as soon as they could reach their private rooms, availed themselves instantly of the beds and lounges. To all the importunate inquisitiveness evinced by these around them, they appeared quite as impervious and stoical as if they could not see, or be jostled, or suffocated in a crowd, or incommoded in any of the numerous ways persisted in by their tormentors. At least a dozen of the lower officials soon spread about the hall, and soon made themselves quite at home. Around each a little knot would collect, trying to exchange languages, learning the names of knives, cards, watches, features and various objects. The signs and motions, the loud talking, as if one or the other was deaf, the baby talk, and attempts at Dutch, French and Japanese were exceedingly entertaining. Three or four of the Japanese very obligingly consented to write cards for the ladies and gentlemen, who presented their own in return. How long this would have continued, and the good nature of the scribes endured, it is difficult to say. Certainly they were kept writing until the ink in their portable inkstands had nearly run dry. The artist meanwhile was busy with his sketch-book, recording all sorts of things for the eye of the Emperor. A few took a stroll about the lower part of the hotel, in the lobbies—looked at the cigars and newspapers, smoked a puff or two, gave out samples of their tobacco, shook hands with everybody including the waiters, and altogether made themselves quite comfortable. It was amusing to hear the comments of the crowd. "Aint they like women?" "What do they wear two swords for?" "They look like Chinese." "Look at his head shaved." "He's got trowsers like a Turk;" "And a coat like a butcher's shirt;" "See his white sandals." "Guess he's one of the cooks;" "Wonder if he's a Prince;" "Can he eat rats;" and a thousand similar remarks and inquiries.

About 4½ o'clock the principal members of the Embassy, together with a number of naval officers, sat down to a dinner prepared by the Hotel, and differing but little from an ordinary dinner for a member of Congress. In the use of wine, particularly, they proved quite as apt as the best Christians present, and, it may be believed, there were some salamander threats present with the Navy so well represented. The Japanese used their knives and forks with great skill, considering that those implements were new to them, and generally evinced great aptitude in learning. They do not, however, exhibit any embarrassment at the peculiar manners of those around them, but, with the utmost *sang froid*, do just what inclination dictates, including sitting on the floor, smoking in the parlor, and, I was informed by an intensely disgusted New-York Councilman, even spitting on the carpet. One of them created a little consternation among the ladies by suddenly drawing up his loose pants and crossing his legs under him, exhibiting a pair of calves that attracted some attention. As he kept perfectly quiet, however, the ladies giggled, and pretended to turn their heads.

One of the first things done after their arrival was to place their money—some $80,000—in the hands of Messrs. WILLARD for safe keeping. What a sensation would some barbarian burglar create if he could put his paws on their treasure! During the entire voyage the treaty-box, containing the treaty, the ratification of which is to take place, and the treasure, has been vigilantly guarded. It was this that created so much curiosity at the landing, and on being carried through the city perched on the top of an omnibus. Think of the much-boasted treaty between America and Japan traveling into Washington on the top of a five-cent omnibus! Shade of Mika-do-Dairie, think of that!

One curious incident of the reception was the recognition by most of the Japanese of a midshipman attached to one of the Philadelphia papers, who visited Japan in the steamer *Mississippi* about nine months since, and knew most of the present Embassy. They were evidently pleased to see him, and renew their acquaintance.

In his anxiety to show his gratitude, one of the Japanese bestowed a handful of Japanese coin on an Irish porter, who had handled the baggage. Pat was at first at a loss to know what to do with the money, but in an instant the curiosity-seekers, who witnessed the incident, were buying him ont with quarters and half dollars, until he was showered with enough to pay his next month's rent.

A number of the Japanese evinced great interest in the different styles of cigars. They would take one offered them, and, after breaking off the end and smoking a little, would break off more and hand it back—literally requesting the giver to smoke their "old sogers." They also passed around their pipes to be tried by those who wished—risking a condition of the tube similar to that of the instrument upon which the boys "try the strength of their lungs." The bowls of their pipes are very small, and contain but enough "ta-ba-ko" for a few whiffs.

An incident occurred in the reading-room which would seem to indicate that John Bull is not much in their favor. One of the interpreters said, with a very good English accent: "San Francisco fine city; Washington fine city. We like America, Russia, France—not like English;" and, with a significant shrug of the shoulders, and an expression of contempt for the English, he left.

Thus far they have expressed themselves greatly pleased with the attentions paid them and are perfectly satisfied with their quarters. They have also declared that they are not offended at the inquisitiveness of the lookers-on. Their example would certainly inculcate better manners. Besides the princes, some of them are very rich, and are gentlemen of education and refinement. This in a measure, if not entirely, accounts for their apparent effeminacy.

They have athletes and laboring men in their own country, who are as robust as the best of us. Commodore PERRY, it will be remembered, saw a number of these professional athletes, one of whom, KOTAN-DEN was the Hercules of Yokohama, and trained to aid the development, physically, as the vanquisher of England's vaunted champion.

The presents to the President will be probably named this week. They are, it is said, of the most costly character, ornamental and useful. On the occasion of the presentation on Wednesday, the present rather unbecoming traveling dresses of the Embassy will be changed for appropriate habiliments of a richer description. The Minie rifles which they bring, manufactured by themselves from samples left them by Commodore PERRY, have an improvement in the method of loading, which is much praised by both our Army and Navy officers.

The ladies at Willard's have been making pets of two of the youngest and best-looking Japanese, who speak a little English, and the chambermaids are developing the deepest interest in the servants of the kitchen. I do not pretend to divine what will be the result of this, but mention it for the benefit of whom it may concern. As the Japanese Delegation consists entirely of males, and their stay from home will be a long one, I do not think it would be impossible, if religion will permit, for a few matches to be formed—especially if the men put their *matches* matches together and talk the matter over. That will present a new development in the character of races—a cross between the Yankee or the Irish and the Japanese. Think of Josh Cowasaki, Bridget Masnche Sanjero, or Jonathan Moray-sma-hien.

There are two interpreters with the Embassey, but no special artist. The principal interpreter is quite affable, and talks readily with most everybody. He has given your reporter his card in consideration of his being a *Mistake Deventiger*; *vulgo*, scribe; i. e., reporter. I have been trying ever since to find the right side up!

O., Jr.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE OLD DOMINION SOCIETY.

Songs and Sentiments—Speeches by Mayor Wood, Rev. Mr. Hoge, and a Poem by J. R. Thompson.

The first festivel of the Society which is designated as above was held last evening in the Metropolitan Hotel. It was marked by a large attendance, an exquisite table, and a representation of sympathetic talent rarely to be met with on such an occasion.

Among the gentlemen who occupied the positions especially set apart for the invited guests were His Honor, Mayor WOOD, Hon. Julian C. Verplanck, Hon. G. W. Summers, (the orator of the previous night,) Hon. Judge C. P. Daly, Richard O'Gorman, Esq., J. W. Jerard, Esq., Rev. M. D. Hoge, D. D., James T. Brady, Esq., Col. Duryea, Wm. H. Campbell, Esq., Col. Lefferts, Dr. Jones, Mr. Benson J. Lossing, and others.

Mr. HARVEY B. DONWOERTH contributed, through the instrumentality of a section of his exquisite band, a more than ordinary modicum of pleasure to the enjoyments of the night.

The first regular toast, proposed by Mr. PEYTON, the Chairman, and repeated by Mr. CAMPBELL, the Vice-President, was: "The Day we Celebrate—Forever memorable as the day on which was laid the first stone of this magnificent Temple, which has been erected and consecrated to the Rights of Man—a Temple which already numbers thirty millions of worshippers, and which may be indefinitely expanded."

In the absence of Hon. JOHN J. BOTELER, of Virginia, to whom had been assigned the duty of replying to this toast, a poem, written by Mr. JOHN R. THOMPSON, the Editor of the *Southern Messenger*, was read by Mr. CAMPBELL, amid loud applause.

The toast next toast proposed, that of "The President of the United States," was received with tremendous applause.

The third toast was "Virginia,—the renowned '*Magna Mater Virum*,' the abode of hospitality, the land of chivalry. The rolls of immortality are crowded with the names of her sons, who have illustrated her virtues, and won the applause of the world."

The fourth toast was "Washington—"A pillar of cloud by day, and of fire by night" in our weary pilgrimage from bondage to freedom,—the Palladium of the Ship of State, when first launched on her voyage,—the Nestor, whose "Farewell" precepts afford a talisman of sufficient power to shield us from danger, and secure us the noblest destiny."

This was received by the Company in solemn silence, the entire assemblage rising *en masse*, and responding to the toast while the band played a dirge.

Fifth toast: "The Clergy—Ambassadors of God, and yet citizens of the State." As citizens they have both rights and duties in the politics of earth; but when they stand in the pulpit, it is their office and their glory to preach Christ, and Him crucified. [Loud applause.]

Rev. Mr. HOGE replied, and in the course of his speech vindicated the right of the clergy to independence in the pulpit, and the exercise of the right on the part of the minister of performing the duties of a citizen, but disclaimed any right on the part of the pulpit to be brought down to contend in all the blood and dust of the political arena.

"The Constitution and the Union"—The Ark of our Safety and the Palladium of our Liberties. Palsied be the tongue that would lisp disloyalty to its obligations, and withered the hand that would displace one stone from the Citadel, which treasures all the brightest hopes of Humanity.

To this Mr. JAMES T. BRADY replied, in a speech replete with patriotism, conservative feeling, and good taste.

To the next—that of "The City of New-York"—Mayor WOOD replied as follows:

He said New-York required no eulogy from him; in all the elements of greatness she speaks to mankind in language more potent and powerful than any he could attempt. It is true that her population is not exempt from the ills which flesh is heir to. There is crime in the City, and there are lawless men here, but there is in no country a like population numerically comprised within the same area living under so little legal restraint, in which so little wrong is perpetrated against the peace, the order, the property and the lives of the community. Paradoxical as it might seem, the people of New-York govern themselves, and to show that it had done so from the earliest period, Mayor WOOD cited an election for delegates to the Colonial General Assembly in 1775, when the people rejected the dictation and refused the bribes of the Ministry, and elected a so-called people's ticket. In conclusion, Mayor WOOD said that he would not attempt to picture the future which New-York had before her.

"Our Sister Societies—We extend them the hand of good-fellowship, and hope that we will never feel for them, any other rivalry than that of good offices."

This was admirably replied to by Mr. HUALBUT on behalf of the New-England Society, and by by Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN.

A series of toasts, appropriately responded to by Judge DALY, Mr. JAS. BROOKS, Mr. SUMNER, Mr. JAS. W. GERARD, and others, terminated the regular proceedings of the night.

THE AFRICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY.

Response to its Opponents—No Connection with the Colonization Society.

The African Civilization Society met in Convention in Shiloh Church last evening. There was a very fair attendance of colored people, and the proceedings were listened to with interest. After prayer by Rev. Mr. M. WALKER, Rev. Mr. GARNET remarked that, although it was a meeting of the friends of the Civilization movement, still, after the regular proceedings should have been concluded, the floor would be free to those opposed to it. He then read a letter from Rev. Mr. WHIPPLE, favoring the objects of the Society.

He then introdnced Rev. J. B. SMITH, who commenced by reading a series of resolutions speaking unfavorably of the Bethesda Church meeting, and asserting that the Colonization Society had no objects other than declared in its published declaretion. The Society, he said, stood upon its own basis, and had nothing to do with the Colonization Society. The strongest arguments brought against it were mere assumptions that something was intended that was not declared, and that something migot he done that had not been openly stated before. He responded to the assertion that the Society was building itself up at the expense of the slave, that it was aiding every other movement to ameliorate the condition of the slave, and to set him free. He also stated emphatically that Mr. GARRISON was favorably inclined towards the Society, and that he had said that to raise cotton in Africa would be to attack the Southern slaveholder in a most vulnerable part. One of the speakers at the Bethesda Church meeting had stated that the constitutions of the Colonization and Civilization Societies were alike, while he knew well while he was speaking that they were not alike. The facts were that while the Colonization Society did not propose to interfere with Slavery in this country at all, while the Civilization Society believed in interference with Slavery, and encouraged all societies organized for that purpose. He also referred, at some length, to what was said by several speakers at the meeting referred to, and denied that any thing therein stated was correct, so far as it imputed unworthy motives to those engaged in the African civilization movements.

Rev. Mr. GARNET said he had been in public life for twenty-five years, and during that time he had heard many lies told in all possible ways, but in all his hearing he never heard anything equal to what was said at the opposition meeting. In referring to the inconsistences of the speakers at that meeting, he said that while they spoke well of the men engaged in the Colonization movement were honest, they asserted the Society was founded in deception. In conclusion, he denied forcibly that either secretly or openly the Society had any connection with the Colonization Society. When Mr. GARNET had spoken until 11½ o'clock, the elder and younger Messrs. DOWNING desired to know at what time those in the opposition would have the privilege of replying.

Mr. GARNET said as soon as the friends were through, and then introduced Mr. MYERS, who had been in Africa, and intended to return as soon as he could dispose of his property in the United States.

Mr. GARNET was often interrupted while speaking, and his replies to questions caused considerable amusement.

NEW-YORK MAGDALEN ASYLUM.—The annual reunion of the Managers and friends of this Institution was held yesterday afternoon, in the chapel adjoining the Asylum, in Eighty-eighth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. The room was filled by a highly respectable audience, the majority of whom were ladies. Mr. M. ALLISON took the Chair, and the exercises were opened by the choir (composed of the inmates of the Institution) singing the 167th hymn:

"People et thet living God!
I have sought the world around," &c.

A portion of the Scriptures was read by the Chairman. Rev. Mr. LUKE, of the Yorkville Baptist Church, then made an impressive prayer. After which Rev. C. C. DARLING, Chaplain of the Asylum, made a statement of his past labors for twenty-four years. He has ministered to them in spiritual things, God has blessed them in a wonderful manner, and they have great encouragement to go on in this noble work. The choir then sang a portion of the 410th hymn; after which Mr. MSEWIN made an address, in which he read an extract from a paper printed on Association Island, in the Pacific Ocean, stating that, during the years 1858-9, out of the twenty-three miserable arriving at this Island, only *five* prohibited the crews from taking prostitutes on board. Four of these vessels were American, and one a Russian. On one of the vessels the Captain had his wife. While she was on board it was prohibited. But while she was on shore it was tolerated. He spoke of the influence of even the presence of women. And what could not virtuous, zealous and godly women accomplish? He closed his remarks by telling the inmates that their duty was to stand by their friends, the ladies, obey with cheerfulness and sincerity the orders of their beloved Matron and her assistants. Rev. Messrs. PARSON and WOON then made a few remarks. The closing address was made by Rev. Dr. STRONG, who eloquently urged the ladies to persevere in their noble undertaking. God would surely prosper them, and the seed they had sown would spring up, bearing fruit, &c. The choir then sung a hymn, and the Benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. AOSTIN. At the conclusion of the exercises the visitors sat down to a bountiful collation prepared for them by the much-beloved Matron, Mrs. MCLANE, and at a late hour in the afternoon the visitors went to their homes, evidently much pleased with the exercises of the day.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ELECTION.—The annual election of officers of the Mercantile Library Association took place at Clinton Hall, last evening. Contrary to the usual custom, there was only one ticket in the field, and the election passed off without any of those exciting scenes, and good-natured rows, which have enlivened this annual gathering in times past. There was some scratching of portions of the ticket, but the great bulk of the 264 votes cast were given to the following individuals, none of whom has heretofore held the office to which he is elected: For President, CHARLES E. KING SHERMAN, with Bank of Commerce. For Vice-President, Charles W. May, Jr., with Read, Taylor & Co. For Corresponding Secretary, Daniel W. Berdan, with Munsell & Co. For Recording Secretary, Joseph H. Lecour, with C. Heydecker. For Treasurer, William Henderson, with William B. Mott. For Directors, Charles H. Swords, with A. T. Stewart & Co.; James Lancey, with William Jessop & Sons; C. F. Allen, with Great Western Insurance Company; Timothy Lubey, with Martin & Co.; Peter Voornis, with Panama Railroad Company; R. G. Brown, with Davis & Co.; A. G. Agnew, with Peton & Co.

FUNERAL OF THE WIFE OF THE LATE STEPHEN WHITNEY.—Mrs. HARRIET WHITNEY, wife of the late STEPHEN WHITNEY, died on last Sunday afternoon and was yesterday buried from her recent residence, No. 7 Bowling-green. A large number of the family friends were in attendance. Rev. Drs. PORTS and FERRIS officiated, and made brief eddresses eulogistic of the Christian virtues and unobtrusive benevolence of the deceased. The coffin which inclosed the remains was placed in the hallway of the house. On it were two silver plates, each bearing the inscription: "HARRIET WHITNEY, born 1st September, 1782; died 13th May, 1860; aged 77 years, 8 months, 11 days." After the services the remains were conveyed to Greenwood and deposited in the family vault, the following gentlemen officiating as pall bearers: Wm. B. Crosby, Joseph D. Beers, Benjamin Swan, Henry Young, Benjamin Aymar, Thomas Suffern, Egbert Benson and W. S. Herriman. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. WHITNEY's health has rapidly declined. She leaves one son, WM. WHITNEY, and three daughters—Mrs. PHOENIX, widow of the late J. PHILLIPS PHOENIX; Mrs. JOHN DORR, and Mrs. FREDERICK SUTHAM. Her will has not yet been made public.

POSSIBLE TROUBLE FOR BUILDERS.—Every person who is so unfortunate as to own a house on this Island, where the taxes are rated at $1 79 for each one hundred dollars, is probably aware that, when permission is granted for the construction of vaults, a fee of 15 cents per square foot is exacted. We learn now that it is in contemplation to assess a charge at the same rate for all front *area* excavations; and, if this is carried into operation, it will raise a hubbub about the ears of the officials who have the matter under consideration, which may be difficult to quell. Small as the matter may seem, it involves a great and important question, and that is, What constitutes a street?—for if a party electing to build two feet back from the recognized line chooses to excavate for an area, he will be very likely to resist the demand for payment for such privilege, or right, as the law may determine. This is an innovation upon established usage, and is likely to imbroil the City in expensive litigation.

THE HEENAN TESTIMONIAL MEETING.—Mr. KELLETT, lessee of the building in which the Heenan Testimonial Meeting was held, and the Englishman whose conduct in shutting off the gas on that interesting occasion has been so severely censured, desires a word of explanation in our columns. He says that he is "an 'Eenan man up to the 'ub," that he has married two American wives, has six American children, and is a duly naturalized citizen. Mr. KELLETT wishes it to be distinctly understood that, in shutting off the gas on last Monday night, he did not mean to perpetrate any indignity upon the Eagle, and that he would not crumple even a tail feather of that bird for the world. There was trouble in relation to the proprietorship of the hall, and only one thing seemed to be definitely settled—this was that he should pay the gas bills, and to this arrangement he objected. It is to be hoped that Mr. KELLETT's explanation will smooth the ruffled crest of the winged guardian of American institutions.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT DRILL.—The 69th Regiment, Col. CORCORAN, last evening went through a regimental drill and inspection in the new Armory in Thirty-fifth-street, Seventh-avenue. There were about three hundred present, including the Company of Lancers and MONAGHAN'S regimental band. Some 800 spectators witnessed the drill, many of whom were ladies, who took a lively interest in the movements and applauded the skill and precision which marked the various evolutions. The crowded state of the room was unfavorable to the handling of the men, but the drill, from first to last, evinced considerable progress in movement and discipline. The double quick time was admirably done, and was greeted by repeated applause from the spectators. At the conclusion, they formed in squares, the band played one or two favorite airs, and the performance closed about 10 o'clock with three cheers for the Sixty-ninth, and three more for Col. CORCORAN.

QUARANTINE DAMAGES.—A meeting of the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to assess and collect damages, &c., at Quarantine, was held yesterday at the St. Nicholas Hotel—present Messrs. SWENEY, LEAVENWORTH and BARNE. On motion of Mr. SWENEY, Mr. LEAVENWORTH was appointed Chairman, and GEORGE W. WARNER, Secretary. The 5th day of June was designated as the day of meeting for the transaction of business, at the office of PETER B. SWENEY, No. 47 Wall-street. A formal notice was sent to the President of the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, and the Commission, after designating the *Tribune* and *Herald* of this City, and such two papers of Richmond County as Mr. BARNE should name, to publish the notices of the meetings, &c., of the Commission, adjourned to the date and place named above.

CRICKET.—The opening day of the Manhattan Club took place yesterday, (Tuesday,) at Hoboken. A fair number of the members played a match and showed some good cricketing. A match between Eleven of New-York *vs.* Sixteen of Newark, will be played to-day at Hoboken. The match in the St. George's Club, between Married *vs.* Single, which was to have been played on Tuesday, will come off Friday on the new ground, Elysian Fields. There is a strong accession of new members this season, which will somewhat change the character of the first eleven.

NEW-YORK CITY LIBRARY ELECTION.—The election of officers of the New-York City Library Association took place yesterday, and resulted in the choice of the following ticket: For President—Sinclair Tousey. For Vice-President—Matthew Kane For Recording Secretary—E. H. Spooner. For Corresponding Secretary—J. W. Griffiths. For Treasurer—Isaac H. Moore. A board of fifty directors was also chosen.

BIDS NOT OPENED.—A large number of persons assembled yesterday at the Street Commissioner's office, to await the opening of the bids for six proposals which had been advertised—among them one for the construction of an area around the City Hall basement. In consequence of the absence of the Comptroller, and the Deputy declining to act, the opening was postponed indefinitely.

A DOUGLAS CLUB.—A movement is on foot in this City for the formation of a Young Men's Democratic Association, to be composed of the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS. It is proposed to make the new organization an active working agency. The first meeting will be held in a few days for the purpose of effecting an organization.

CHILDREN FOR THE WEST.—The Children's Aid Society yesterday dispatched to the West a company of about 30 children, boys and girls, ranging in age from infancy to 14 years. The troop excited much attention. It was under the charge of Mr. JAMES MCLAUGHLIN.

THE HARLEM RIVER FREE BRIDGE.—The Com. [illegible] awarded the contract for [illegible] completed by the first of October next.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Commissioners of Police met yesterday, at 1 o'clock P. M. Mr. THOMAS C. ACTON, the newly-appointed member of the Board, appeared and took his seat. No business of public interest was transacted.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

PRESENTATION.—On Monday evening, Capt. SHAUGHNAN, of the Third Precinct Police, was presented with a valuable gold watch, as a token of respect by his friends on the occasion of his retiring from the Police Department.

BROOKLYN DISPENSARY.—During the four months ending on the 1st inst., there were 2,038 patients treated in the Brooklyn Dispensary, for the following diseases: Eye and ear, 212; surgical, 321; female diseases, 84; children, skin, &c., 392; heart, throat and lungs, 320; digestive and nervous system, 414; vaccinated, 43; dental surgery, 266. Of the whole number 1,199 were natives of Ireland, and 743 of the United States; 4,775 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

LICENSES.—The Excise Commissioners were in session yesterday and granted several licenses.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Jersey City Common Council was held at the Council Chamber last night, the President, Alderman HARDENBERGH, in the Chair, and all the members present. The Finance Committee reported the tax ordinance for the year ending in 1861, exclusive of the poll-tax, as follows:

Street Repairs	$7 000
Belgian Pavement	5 000
Lighting Streets	9,000
Day and Night Police	16,000
Almshouse and Hospital	5,000
City Prison	600
Public Schools	11,000
Fire Department Repairs	1,500
Salaries	10,500
Stationery, &c	1,000
Elections	300
Public Grounds and Buildings	2,000
Payment of Interest	3,000
Sinking Fund	500
Hamilton-square Improvement	1,500
Legal Expenses	300
Public Health	300
Cleaning Sewers	1,000
Fourth of July Celebration	500
Scrivener for City Clerk	400
Payment of Bonds	10,000
Rent of Public Grounds and Buildings	1,500
Cleaning Streets	2,500
Total	$85,400

The ordinance was ordered printed for the use of the members of the Board.

A resolution was adopted providing for the borrowing of $20,000 for the erection of a temporary City Hall. Also, authorizing the Committee on Public Grounds and Places to advertise for proposals for building the same, restricting the proposals, however, to the State of New-Jersey.

The Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings reported the completion of the Third Ward schoolhouse, and a motion was adopted to transfer it to the custody of the Board of Education. A motion was also adopted, appointing Mr. WM. L. DICKINSON Principal of the above named school.

A resolution was adopted, directing the Corporation Counsel to prepare an ordinance providing for the registering of deaths, marriages and births, at the City Clerk's office.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that no licenses for inns and taverns would be granted on applications made after the first of July.

After the routine business had been transacted, the Board proceeded to the appointment of City Officers. An effort was made to elect a Street Commissioner, which resulted in nine unsuccessful ballots, when further action was postponed. The principal candidates were JOHN D. NOLAN, J. P. VROOM and ALEXANDER HAMILTON. The following appointments were then made:

Health Physician—Dr. JOHN E. QUINOR.
Health Inspector—Dr. EDWARD O. DOMMER.
City Surveyors—JOHN M. FAUQUET and STEPHEN QUAIFE.

After some further routine business, the Board adjourned.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SABBATH SCHOOLS IN HUDSON CITY.—The anniversary of the Hudson City and Bergen Sunday School Association took place yesterday afternoon at the Reformed Dutch Church in Hudson City. All the Schools were present, as follows: No. 1, Reformed Dutch Church, 253 scholars and 44 teachers; No. 178, Bergen Baptist, 110 scholars and 24 teachers; First Presbyterian Church of Bergen, 160 scholars and 22 teachers; Simpson M. E. Church, 240 scholars and 42 teachers; Communipaw M. E. Church, 60 scholars and 18 teachers; Baptist Church at Hudson City, 65 scholars and 18 teachers; German Reformed Dutch Church, 72 scholars and 8 teachers. Total number of scholars, 960; teachers, 176. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. DUNN, of Jersey City, and Rev. WM. R. TAYLOR, of Philadelphia. After the services, the Schools were formed in line and the procession marched through the principal streets, each school returning to their respective churches where bountiful collations were supplied.

AN EAGLE SHOT.—Yesterday afternoon an American eagle, measuring 6 feet 8 inches from tip to tip, was shot in Jersey City Cemetery by a man named JOHN FARREL, of Hudson City.

Hoboken.

FIRE DEPARTMENT ELECTION.—The election for a Chief and Assistant Engineer of the Hoboken Fire Department took place on Monday night, instead of last night, at which time it was reported that it would take place. The vote was as follows: For Chief Engineer, JOHN M. BOARD, 77 votes; JOHN KENNEDY, 65. For Assistant, JOHN LEWIS, 80 votes; JOHN MCALISTER, 61. Messrs. BOARD and LEWIS were accordingly elected.

ADDITIONAL FROM CHILI.

Diary of Recent Events—Case of the Townsend Jones—Marine Items—Investigation into the Cause of the Death of M. Irarraval, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CHILI, Wednesday, March 21, 1860.

The American brig *Townsend Jones* arrived here in April, 1858, with a cargo of arms and munitions of war. Nothing was accomplished for the sale of these articles until the revolution commenced in 1859. The Government then suspected that a bargain was under way for the transfer of these dangerous implements to the Rebel party, who held Coquimbo and Caldera. There cannot be much doubt that some ground for the suspicion existed.

The captain of the brig, JANVRIN, applied at that juncture for clearance. He had what professed to be letters from owners directing him to sail for Mexico. The Chilian authorities would not consent that the brig should leave the port. Information was given at the same time that seemed to show that arms from the brig had been found on shore, in the hands of the Rebel party. So she was towed close into shore for closer watching. For some time previous she had been watched by a man-of-war steamer, lying next to her, with fires kept up.

On refusal of clearance papers, together with towing the brig in shore, and an order from the authorities to overhaul the entire cargo, to see if any arms were lacking, the captain threw up the vessel on the hands of the Chilian Government. This was in April, 1859.

Since that, a claim has been made for the brig and cargo. The affair has been under investigation, and the claim reckoned exorbitant. Progress has been, of course, slow enough, as in all such cases. Capt. JANVRIN has remained here, until yesterday a notice in the paper signed F. H. RUGOLES, informs the public that Capt. J. has not now, and since April, 1859, the date of the abandonment of the brig and cargo, has had no control of either, and calls on all persons having anything to do with the brig to understand with Mr. RUGOLES alone. Of course, it is understood to be a movement originating with the owners. In fact, Mr. ROGOLES declares himself to be the "legal attorney of the proprietor of the brig and cargo."

The Chilian (Fire and Marine) Insurance Company has just paid a dividend of twenty-five (25) dollars per share. Only fifty dollars have been paid up on each share. This is the second dividend of that amount.

The American ship *Wild Pigeon* was spoken off Cape Horn, by the American ship *Peerless*, just arrived here. The *Wild Pigeon* was then 28 days ant from Talcahuano, bound for New-York, with cargo of Chilian produce.

Forty Araucanian Indians, with three caciques and two women of the tribe, have recently gone to Santiago, to confer with the President, and terminate hostilities. A gentleman, who has been in their territory, informs me that they live (the coast Indians) a settled life, very much like the poorer class here, and that most of those he saw could speak Spanish.

Before those delegates went up to the capital, they were taken out to ride on the railway to Quillota. At one of the stations one of them got down for a look at the locomotive, for which no name could be given that they understood, except to call it "the horse." After he had looked at it awhile, the Indian was asked if he could understand it; when, with the true *nil admirari* of the sons of the forest, he answered, (so goes the story, at least,) that he could so far as to make out that this arm moved that wheel, and that again the other; but what first moved the arm he could not discover; although the supposed it must be *some spirit* inside!

The report of our City Charity Hospital for the year 1859, signed by the Manager, Mr. JOHN STUVEN, a German, states that the number of patients in the Hospital during the year has been 3,397. Of these, 97 have died. One was 110 years old; another 112. In the lazarettos, for small-pox patients, there have been 518 patients, of whom only 15 are reported to have died. The income of the Hospital was $55,717. The expenditure was $53,905. Great improvements have been made during the last year, but even yet the accommodations are insufficient for the applicants. On some days even thirty have been refused admission for mere want of room. Mr. STUVEN's exertions are most laudable.

The American bark, *Golden Era*, has just arrived from New-York in 91 days.

MARCH 22. This day Capt. JANVRIN, of the brig *Townsend Jones*, publishes a counter notice in answer to RUGGLES, maintaining that he has held full power to act for the owner up to this present date, of which he offers to show proofs to all parties interested.

To-day American steamer *Biobio* sailed for Talcahuano, with 30 deck passengers and an equal number of cabin do.

MARCH 29. We have a monthly periodical issued in this city, called *La Revista del Pacifico*, a review, conducted by various gentlemen, natives and foreigners, here residing. A late number contains an article by Dr. REID, on the best method of civilizing the territory of our Southern Indians. The plan advocated is that of foreign immigration; and as an inducement to it, this writer urges that religious liberty be by law granted to all settlers within the present uncivilized territory.

A discussion is going on in Santiago between the Church paper *Revista Catolica* and the *Ferro Carril* newspaper, regarding the part taken by the clergy in the recent revolution. The secular journal charges that the clergy sided with and fomented the revolution. This the other denies with the warmth of injured innocence.

Last week FRANCISCO R. TAGLE, a Senator, and a gentleman of some note for liberal principles, died at the Capital.

A young man named WILLIAM MATTHEWS died here a day or two since. He was educated at Maynooth; left Ireland for political reasons about 12 years ago; taught at one time as private tutor in this city, and afterwards had a flourishing and lucrative school. He died in great misery, another victim of intemperance.

Several earthquakes have recently occurred. Every night or two sleepers are waked from their slumbers by these ever-startling movements.

After all the rumors on the subject, nothing has yet occurred decisive about a change in the Cabinet.

Mention is made in the recent proceedings of the University of books received from the Smithsonian Institution, through Lieut. GILLISS.

The result of investigations in Peru relative to the death of Mr. IGARRAZAVAL, Chilian Minister, supposed to have been murdered, is that it was probably a case of suicide. The Judge states in his decision that the examination by seven physicians only makes it "probable that the wound did not come from the hand of another;" and that three priests, whose depositions have been taken, answered that they could not reveal what Mr. IRARRAZAVAL had made known to them, in consultation just before his death, (after he was shot,) it having been under injunctions of secrecy, and regarding matters purely spiritual and concerning the conscience.

The United States Consul in Talcahuano, Mr. BLAKEY, has addressed a note to the Intendente suggesting the advisability of some regulation in regard to the shipment of crews at that port, so that wheling crews may be hindered from deserting. Mr. B. suggests that no sailor be allowed to ship who has not written proof of his discharge from his former vessel. The Intendente replied that the matter should receive his prompt attention and coöperation.

The death of MANUEL BENAVENTE is noticed at Concepcion.

The British gunboat *Grappler*, 3 guns, has recently arrived from Maldonado, 48 days. The steam frigate *Chile* has sailed for the North. The *Termagent*, 28 guns, has just arrived from Montevideo.

Polytechnic Association.

ECONOMY IN BURNING GAS—INTERESTING REPORT—EXPANSION OF IRON, ETC.

At the meeting of the Polytechnic Association last week, Prof. SEELY, Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred for consideration JOHNSON'S new patent gas burner, reported in behalf of the majority of the Committee, unfavorably to the invention. The report was of considerable length, and of a scientific character. The points of chief interest to the public are as follows: Gas, in New-York, is not burned economically; and without any material cost to the consumer, the light from gas burned may be increased about twenty per cent. The burners commonly in use have such a narrow orifices that the gas issues in a thin sheet, mingles rapidly with the air, and the carbon, to which the light is chiefly due, is consumed too rapidly. The apertures of the burner therefore should be made larger. But the size of the aperture must be carefully limited, or the flame will smoke. The test of the most economical burning is the yellowish hue which a flame has just at the point of beginning to smoke. The objections to such a light are that it is unsteady, and very liable to smoke. These objections may be obviated in a good degree, however, by spreaders and chimnies. The Johnson burner is one of a pretty large class, which has wide orifices, and contrivances within the burner to check the flow of the gas. The Committee believe that no contrivance in these burners is so convenient and effective for checking and adjusting the flow as the ordinary stop-cock.

The subject of expansion of iron by heat was then discussed, and a variety of facts in reference to its expansion stated. The manner of laying rails upon our railroads was also the subject of some difference in regard to a statement made at a previous meeting, to the effect that, in laying the rails, the ends were placed close together, and to secure the solidity of the joints wedges were driven in between the rails, thus making no allowance for longitudinal expansion. If the fact was true, then the expension from the ordinary change of temperature could not be perceptible, or the rails would be thrown out of place. This fact, although doubted, was partially explained by the different form of the rails used at present from those formerly used. The rails used now were high and narrow, while formerly they were thin and flat, and consequently were more liable to expansion, by the influence of the sun during the day. It was also suggested that the driving in of

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2701. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM CHICAGO.

Organization of the Republican National Convention.

David Wilmot Temporary and Geo. Ashmun Permanent President.

Decided Predominance of the Friends of Mr. Seward.

PROBABILITIES OF HIS NOMINATION.

A LETTER FROM COL. FREMONT.

Extreme Excitement and Enthusiasm.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 16.

The throng of in-pouring multitudes, by rail, by sail and by wagon, has continued without cessation, all the adjacent States sending their innumerable representatives. The Convention met at the hour prefixed, in the great Wigwam, which holds, and to-day held, ten thousand people, while twenty thousand more surrounded the building. The proceedings, which will be found at length in the general report, were marked with the utmost good feeling and unbounded enthusiasm.

The organization has been completed. GEORGE ASHMUN, the Chairman, is for Mr. SEWARD, and only hesitates to declare himself from fear of the opposition of other States.

Mr. GRIDDEN was greeted with cheers, as was also Mr. GREELEY.

The canvass outside is very animated. Mr. SEWARD would be nominated by acclamation, but for apprehensions of Pennsylvania. The delegates and others opposed to him are unsparing in their efforts to influence New-England and the Southern States. The great difficulty among the opponents of Mr. SEWARD is their inability to unite upon any other candidate. Each State says that its own candidate is the only one who can carry that State, and it is impossible as yet to get any Anti-Seward State to name any man outside its limits who can carry it. This fact leads the friends of Mr. SEWARD to believe that the rest must eventually come to them, from sheer inability to agree upon any one else. Under this conviction they will remain firm. They have been very courteous and conciliatory, but the failure of their opponents to suggest any other candidate strengthens their position. New-York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa will have no second choice in any contingency.

The result is still entirely doubtful. Any attempts to predict the result would be worse than useless.

[CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 16—9 P. M.

Outside and inside all are at sea. The friends of Mr. SEWARD encounter continued and strenuous opposition from Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Indiana. They had another meeting to-day with New-Jersey and Massachusetts, but the result did not vary materially from that of last night's meeting. They sent a sub-committee to the Pennsylvania delegation, and requested them to designate definitely their choice. They gave the same names as they before sent, with the addition of a written opinion that if CAMERON or MCLEAN were not on the ticket, that BELL would obtain a larger vote than the Republican nominee.

Maine voted to give FESSENDEN her first vote.

Nearly all the Territorial Delegates are for Mr. SEWARD first, and Mr. BATES second.

Virginia worked again, and announced her continued preference for SEWARD, but doubts the policy of nominating so heavy a candidate. The Delegation were in session this evening, reconsidering their determination not to interfere in a close contest. They determined to adhere to that determination—a design which will influence all the Delegations from States and Territories which cannot control an electoral vote. This is intended to help SEWARD. The Bates men are trying to prevent this.

New-Jersey will vote as a unite, first for Mr. DAYTON, and will leave him out in the cold very reluctantly.

Vermont delegates are troubled in spirit. They have been counted on as certain for Mr. SEWARD, but one half of them are anxious to have either WADE or LINCOLN.

FREMONT'S anticipatory letter referred to last night and published to day, causes trouble with many. He was the first choice, withheld only on the ground of expediency, and with the hope that he might even now be brought in as a compromise candidate.

JOHN M. READ, of Pennsylvania, hitherto kept very low, begins to show his head.

On the whole, the Seward stock may be truthfully quoted as firm, and BATES as declining. Even GREELEY looks despondent about him. THAYER comforts him by saying Oregon is unanimous for the Oregon candidate. LINCOLN and WADE are rising. Should SEWARD be dropped, which certainly will not take place until after a very sharp struggle, LINCOLN will be foremost among the other candidates, and if he fails also, WADE will probably be brought forward with vigor and effect. LINCOLN'S friends are very enthusiastic to-night, and are trying to unite certain opposition Pennsylvania elements in his favor.

The platform will excite comparatively little discussion. I think it will be moderate, conservative and conciliatory. Probably nothing will be said about Congressional intervention to prohibit Slavery.

A MESSAGE FROM MAYOR WOOD.

A great deal of amusement has been created by the receipt of a dispatch by Comptroller HAWS from Mayor WOOD, saying that in his opinion the public interests imperatively require his immediate presence in New-York. Mr. HAWS has the announcement under consideration, and will answer in the course of two or three days. The Finance Department will doubtless continue to recognize Mr. STOUT as Chamberlain until the Comptroller's return.

A DINNER TO THE CALIFORNIA DELEGATION.

CARLOS HAVEN and J. T. HOYT, officers of the Returned Californian Society, have tendered to the California Delegation a dinner, to be given at the Adams House on Friday evening. This is intended as a testimonial of respect and regard to the delegates as gentlemen and distinguished citizens of California. Judge TRACY, Chairman of the delegation, on behalf of the delegates, accepted the invitation as affording the best evidence that in whatever land Californians may meet, they are still a "hand of brothers," and friends who are separated by place, but not in heart.

The weather is very warm. HOWARD.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

From the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 16.

The Republican National Convention assembled to-day at the "Wigwam."

The doors were opened at 11 o'clock.

Long before that hour the concourse of people assembled around the doors numbered many thousands more than could gain admittance to the building.

As soon as the doors were opened the entire body of the Wigwam was solidly packed with men. The seats in the galleries were equally closely packed with ladies.

The interior of the hall was handsomely decorated with evergreen, statuary and flowers, and presented a striking appearance.

There were not less than ten thousand persons in the building, while the open doors displayed to view crowds in the streets unable to obtain more than a glimpse inside of the hall.

At 12 o'clock the Convention was called to order by Gov. MORGAN, of New-York, Chairman of the National Committee, as follows: On the 22d of December last the Republican National Committee, at a meeting convened for the purpose in the City of New-York, issued a call for a National Convention, which I will now read:

"A National Republican Convention will meet on Wednesday, the 16th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice-President at the next election."

He then read the call for the National Convention, and continued as follows:

In compliance therewith the people have sent representatives here to deliberate upon measures for carrying into effect the object of the call. Usage has made it my duty to take the preliminary step toward organizing the Convention, upon the proceedings of which, permit me to say, the most momentous results are depending. No body of men of equal numbers was ever clothed with greater responsibility than those now within the hearing of my voice. You do not need me to tell you, gentlemen, what this responsibility is. While part of the adherents of the National Administration are endeavoring to insert a Slave-code into the party platform, another portion expresses its readiness to accomplish the same result through the action of the Supreme Court of the United States—willing by indirection to do that which, if done directly, would bring a blush even to the cheek of modern Democracy. While these and other stupendous wrongs, absolutely shocking to the moral sentiment of the country are to be fastened upon the people by the party in power, if its leaders are able to bring the factious elements that compose it into any degree of unanimity, there seems left no ray of hope except in the good sense of this Convention. Let me then invoke you to act in a spirit of harmony, that through the dignity, the wisdom and the patriotism displayed here, you may be enabled to enlist the hearts of the people, and to strengthen them in the facts that yours is the constitutional party of the country, and the only constitutional party; that you are actuated by principle, and that you will be guarded by the light and by the example of the fathers of the Republic. Fortunately, you are not required to enunciate untried principles of government. This has been well and wisely done by the statesmen of the Revolution. Stand where they stood, avowing and maintaining the like objects and doctrines, then will the end sought be accomplished, the Constitution and the Union will be preserved, and the Government be administered by patriots and statesmen.

Gov. MORGAN then named Hon. DAVID WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, for temporary President. [Immense applause.] Carried unanimously.

The Chair named Judge MARSHALL, of Maryland, and Gov. CLEVELAND, of Connecticut, to conduct Mr. WILMOT to his seat. Judge MARSHALL introduced Mr. WILMOT as the man who dared to do right, regardless of consequence. With such men there is no such word as fail.

Mr. WILMOT addressed the Convention briefly, returning thanks for the high and undeserved honor. He would carry the remembrance of it with him to the day of his death. It was unnecessary for him to remind the Convention of the high duty devolved upon them. A great sectional interest had for years dominated with a high hand over the affairs of the country. It had bent all its energy to the extension and naturalization of Slavery. It is the mission of the Republican party to oppose this policy, and restore to the Government the policy of the revolutionary fathers; to resist the dogma that Slavery exists wherever the Constitution extends; to read the Constitution as our fathers read it. That Constitution was not ordained to embrace Slavery within all the limits of the country. They lived and died in the faith that Slavery was a blot, and would soon be washed out. Had they deemed that the Revolution was to establish here a great Slave Empire, not one would have drawn the sword in such a cause. The battle was fought to establish Freedom. Slavery is sectional: Freedom is national. [Applause.] He deemed it unnecessary to remind the delegates of the outrages and usurpations of the Democratic Party. Those outrages will not be confined to the limits of the Slave States if the South had the power, and the Free States require that the Republicans should take the Government and administer it as it has been administered by WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and JACKSON, even down to VAN BUREN and POLK, before these new dogmas were ingrafted in the Democratic policy. He assumed his duties, exhorting a spirit of harmony to control the action of the delegates.

Mr. SPOONER, of Ohio, moved the following as temporary Secretaries:

Fred. Hassaurek of Ohio, Theo. Pomeroy of New-York, and Henry F. Blow of Missouri.

Rev. Mr. HUMPHREY, of Illinois, then delivered the opening prayer.

Mr. JUNN, of Illinois, moved for a Committee of one delegate from each State and Territory represented, to report officers for a permanent organization. The following is the Committee:

Leonard Andrews Me.	Wm. Ross, Ill.
H. H. Henry Vt.	Walter W. Murphy, Mich.
Aaron H. Cragin, N. H.	J. R. McGregor, Wis.
Linus B. Comins, Mass.	Jos. F. Wilson, Iowa.
Arthur B. Calif, Conn.	Simeon Smith, Minn.
Simeon H. Green, R. I.	Adam Hammar, Mo.
H. H. Van Dyke, N. Y.	A. C. Wilder, Kansas.
Ephraim Marsh, N. J.	Sam. Bell, Cal.
G. J. Coffee, Penn.	Frank Johnson, Oregon.
Joshua R. Read, Del.	A. A. Burton, Ky.
Jas. Kilgore, Md.	M. K. Chandler, Texas,
E. M. Norton, Va.	O. H. Irish, Nebraska.
V. Burnet, Ohio.	G. B. Hall, D. C.
B. A. Buckleman, Ind.	

As each Southern State and Territory represented was called, loud cheers were given. When the list was concluded, on a suggestion the Delegates of the absent States were called, Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina being received with hisses.

On motion of Mr. BENTON, of New-Hampshire, a Committee on Credentials was appointed.

Mr. BLAKE, of Pennsylvania, moved for a Committee of one from each State and Territory to report the order of business for the Convention. The following were appointed:

Maine, John L. Stevens,	Indiana, Walter Marks,
Vermont, E. D. Mason,	Michigan, D. C. Buckman,
New Hamp., B. F. Martin,	Illinois, F. A. Marshall,
Massachusetts, S. Hooper,	Wisconsin, E. Morrow,
Connecticut, G. B. Noble,	Minnesota, S. B. Jones,
Rhode Island, W. B. Durfee,	Iowa, Reuben Noble,
New-York, A. D. James,	Missouri, T. G. Fletcher,
New Jersey, R. V. Conger,	California, J. C. Hinckley,
Penn., W. D. Kelley,	Oregon, Levi Thayer,
Delaware, John Clark,	Kansas, A. G. Proctor,
Maryland, W. P. Ewing,	Nebraska, S. H. Elbert,
Virginia, J. C. Jenkings,	Dist. Colum., J. Dearheart,
Ohio, R. C. Erwin,	Texas, G. Meyer.
Kentucky, L. W. Denbite,	

The rules of the House of Representatives were adopted for the government of the Convention.

Mr. HORACE GREELEY, delegate from Oregon, moved that the roll of States be called, and that the chairman of each delegation present the credentials thereof, and if there be any contested, that the same be referred to the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. CASTLE, of Ohio, moved to amend the proposition of the gentleman from Oregon—or New-York, he did not know which—that the credentials be presented to the Committee.

Mr. GREELEY—I accept the amendment of the gentleman from Maryland—or Rhode Island, I am not particular which. [Loud laughter.]

The motion was adopted.

The Board of Trade having invited the delegates to an excursion on Lake Michigan, at 5 o'clock P. M., Judge GOODRICH, of Minnesota, in moving the acceptance of the invitation, paid a compliment to the people of Chicago for the liberality and enterprise displayed in the erection and decoration of a fine hall for the meeting of the Convention.

An enthusiastic delegate here proposed three cheers for the ladies of Chicago.

The Convention compromised with one cheer.

Mr. CASTLE, of Ohio moved for a Committee of One from each State and Territory on a platform.

After discussions, the motion was laid on the table until the permanent organization was effected.

A long discussion took place on a motion that when the Convention adjourn it be to 5 o'clock P. M., which eventually prevailed.

Mr. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, was received with loud cheers. He moved to reconsider the vote accepting an invitation of the Board of Trade, and called attention to the action of another Convention, which had wearied the public mind with the length of their discussions. He hoped this Convention would finish all business by 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. [Loud applause.] The vote was reconsidered, and a Committee appointed to confer with the Board of Trade and fix a future time for the excursion.

The Convention then adjourned to 5 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The "Wigwam" was again crowded to overflowing, a flood of people pouring in through every door as soon as they were opened, filling the hall almost instantly with a densely packed mass from the platform to the doors.

The galleries were also well filled with ladies though not so completely as at the morning session.

Mr. LOWRY, of Pennsylvania, reports that the Board of Trade had prepared a large fleet for an excursion on the lake, and would wait till 6 o'clock for the Convention. He moved that the Convention attend the excursion at 6 o'clock. Lost amidst applause from the body of the hall.

Mr. HORTON, of Ohio, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the name of GEORGE ASHMUN, of Massachusetts, for a permanent President.

The report was received with loud applause.

Hon. PRESTON KING, of New-York, and CARL SCHURZ, of Wisconsin, were appointed a Committee to conduct the President to the chair.

Mr. ASHMUN, on taking the chair, was greeted with immense applause, the delegations rising and giving him six hearty cheers. When order was restored, he spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION, REPUBLICANS AND AMERICANS: My first duty is to express to you my deep sense of this distinguished mark of your confidence, and in the spirit in which it is offered I accept of it. I am sensible of the difficulties which surround the position, but I am cheered and sustained by the faith that the same generosity which brought me here will carry me through the discharge of my duties. I will not shrink from the position which is at the same time the post of danger as well as of honor. [Applause.] Gentlemen, we have come here to-day at the call of the country, from widely-separated homes, to fulfill a great and important duty. No ordinary call has brought us together. Nothing but a momentous question would have called this vast multitude together—nothing but the deep sense of danger into which the Government is fast running could have rallied the people thus in this city to-day for the purpose of rescuing the Government from the deep degradation into which it has fallen. [Loud applause. We have come here at the call of the country for the purpose of preparing for the most solemn duty that freemen can perform. We have here in our ordinary capacity as delegates of the people to prepare for the formation and carrying on of a new Administration, and, with the help of God, we will do it. [Loud applause.] No mere controversy about miserable abstractions brought us here to-day. We do not come here on any idle question. The sacrifice which we have made in an extended journey, and the time we have devoted to it, would not have been made, except on some solemn call. The stern look which I see on every face, and the earnest behavior which has been manifested in all the preliminary discussions, show that all have a true and deep sense of the solemn obligations which are resting upon us. Gentlemen, it does not belong to me to make any extended address, but rather to assist in the details of the business which belongs to the Convention; but allow me to say I think we have a right here to-day, in the name of the American people, to impeach the Administration of our General Government of the highest crimes that can be committed against a Constitutional Government, against a free people, and against humanity. [Prolonged cheers.] The catalogue of its crimes it is not for me to recite—it is written on every page of the history of the present Administration of the Government, and I care not how many paper protests the President may send in to the House of Representatives. We, here, as a grand inquest of the nation, will find out for him and his confederates not only a punishment, terrible and sure, but a remedy that shall be satisfactory. [Loud applause.] Before proceeding to business, the Convention will allow me to congratulate you and the people on the striking features which I think must have been noticed by everybody who has mixed in the preliminary discussions of the people who have gathered in this beautiful city: it is that brotherly kindness and generous emulation which have marked every conversation and every discussion, showing a desire for nothing save the country's good. Earnest, warm, generous preferences are expressed, ardent hopes and fond purposes are declared, but not during the three days I have spent among you all have I heard one unkind word uttered by one man against another. I hail it as an augury of success, and if during the proceedings of the Convention you will unite to perpetuate that feeling and allow it to pervade all your proceedings, I declare to you it will be the surest and brightest omen of our success, whoever may be the standard-bearer in the great contest that is pending. [Applause.] In that spirit, gentlemen, let us now proceed to business—to the great work which the American people have given into our hands to do. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. MARSH, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following as Vice-Presidents and Secretaries:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

S. F. Hersey, Me.	David Davis, Ill.
Wm. Hall, N. H.	Thomas W. Ferry, Mich.
Wm. Hebard, Vt.	Hans Crocker, Wis.
Joshua H. Kellogg, Mass.	Henry P. Schotte, Iowa.
R. G. Hazard, R. I.	Aaron Goodrich, Minn.
E. F. Cleveland, Conn.	Henry T. Blow, Mo.
Wm. C. Noyes, N. Y.	W. D. Gallagher, Ky.
E. Y. Rogers, N. J.	W. T. Chandler, Texas.
Thaddeus Stevens, Penn.	A. A. Sargent, Cal.
John C. Clark, Del.	Joel Burlingame, Oregon.
Wm. L. Marshall, Md.	Wm. Ross, Kansas.
Richard Crawford, Va.	Geo. Harrington, D. C.
George D. Burgess, Ohio.	A. S. Paddock, Nebraska.
John Beerd, Ind.	

SECRETARIES.

Chas. A. Wing, Me.	S. Davis, Ill.
Nathaniel Hubbard, N. H.	Wm. L. Stoughton, Mich.
R. R. Hazard, R. I.	L. Y. Frisby, Wis.
H. H. Starkweather, Conn.	W. R. Allison, Iowa.
C. O. Rogers, Mass.	D. A. Secomb, Minn.
Theo. M. Pomeroy, N. Y.	J. J. Kidd, Mo.
Edward Bettle, N. J.	John J. Hawe, Ky.
J. Bolman Ayll, Penn.	Dunbar Henderson, Tex.
Benj. G. Hopkins, Del.	D. J. Staples, Cal.
Wm. E. Coale, Md.	Eli Thayer, Oregon.
A. W. Campbell Va.	John A. Martin, Kansas.
Horace Y. Beebe, Ohio.	H. P. Hitchcock, Neb.
D. D. Pellate, Ind.	

The names of Messrs. MARSHALL, NOYES, STEVENS, CRAWFORD, DAVIS and BURLINGAME were received with loud cheers.

Mr. JUNN, of Illinois, on the part of C. G. THOMAS, presented to the Chair a handsome gavel. He said it was not the wood, ivory and silver alone which made it valuable. It was precious in consequence of association, being a piece of oak from the flag-ship of the gallant LAWRENCE [Cheers.] It was an emblem of the Republican Party, strong and not noisy. The motto it bore was one which need not be urged upon Republicans, "Don't give up the ship." He hoped that at the end of this conflict the Republicans would be able to say with another great commander, "We have met the enemy and they are ours." [Immense applause.]

The President accepted the present on the part of the National Convention in a few graceful remarks, declaring that the Republicans would observe the motto, and would never give up the ship. [Applause.]

Mr. TRACEY, of California, moved for a Committee of each State and Territory on resolutions, and that the Illinois resolutions be referred to said Committee. Adopted without debate.

The following Committee was appointed:

Maine, Geo. Talbot.	Iowa, John A. Kasson.
New-Hampshire, A. Tuck.	Minnesota, Stephen Miller.
Vermont, B. B. Briggs.	Delaware, N. D. Smithers.
Mass., Geo. S. Boutwell.	Maryland, T. P. Blair, Jr.
Rhode Island, G. T. Earner.	Virginia, Alfred Caldwell.
Connecticut, S. W. Kellogg.	Kentucky, Geo. T. Pickett.
New-York, Henry Raseldine.	Michigan, Austin Blair.
New-Jersey, T. C. Hadley.	Missouri, Chas. D. Bernals.
Pennsylvania, Wm. Jessup.	California, P. P. Tracy.
Ohio, J. H. Parrett.	Texas, J. Strauss.
Indiana, William T. Otto.	Dist. of Col., G. A. Hall.
Illinois Gustavus Koerler.	Nebraska, A. S. Bradford.
Wisconsin, Carl Schurz.	Kansas, J. T. Hutterschmit.

When the name of HORACE GREELEY, of Oregon, was announced, it was received with loud cheers and laughter.

Mr. ROLLINS, of New-Hampshire, moved that each delegate report the name of one person to constitute a member of the Republican National Committee for the ensuing four years. Carried.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

LETTER FROM JOHN C. FREMONT.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 16.

The following letter from JOHN C. FREMONT is in the hands of Judge STAPLES, of California:

DEER VALLEY, Mariposa County, April 12, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: I have had the satisfaction to receive your thoroughly sincere and friendly letter of the 8th, from San Francisco.

I have to thank you equally for the warmth with which you urge your propositions in my favor, and for the very strong expressions of regret for the position I have taken. Since the campaign of 1856, I have been laboriously occupied with my private affairs, and so exclusively that I have been entirely shut off from the political life of the country. In the beginning of that contest, if I had neither political *prestige* nor party organization, I had had at least no organized bodies opposed to my nomination. Now the case is wholly different. You will give full faith to what I say when I tell you that I have personally no desire for the Presidency, but I do most earnestly desire to preserve undiminished the great honor which the vote of the North reflected upon me in that campaign. In this respect it would be no benefit to myself, and certainly none to the party, which I wish to serve, if under these circumstances I were brought before the Convention, where I could only be one of the elements of discord. I prefer, on the contrary, to contribute as much as possible to its harmony, and leave it, to this extent more free to make a prompt selection from among the distinguished leaders who have been actively engaged in maintaining and advancing the principles of the party. Letters and other indications had led me to think that my name would be placed before the Convention at Chicago, and wishing to have the certainty in this event that it would be promptly withdrawn, I asked you to do this friendly act for me if it became necessary. I rely confidently upon your assistance that my request will be faithfully observed. The contingency which your very friendly feelings make appear as probable, I look upon as nearly impossible. In such an event the nomination would be accepted, of course, as the choice of the party, and not as the result of a struggle for a nomination. But this, I repeat, I consider impossible.

Renewing my thanks for permitting me to avail myself of your friendship on an occasion of so much importance to me,

I am, very truly, yours,

[Signed.] J. C. FREMONT.

Addressed to HON. D. C. STAPLES, Delegate to the Chicago Convention.

Mr. Douglas at the South.

LETTER FROM HON. A. H. STEPHENS.

We take from the Augusta *Constitutionalist* the following letter, or part of a letter, from Mr. STEPHENS, addressed to the editor of that paper. In announcing it, the editor remarks that it was received too late for insertion entire, and will publish the whole on the following day. It was written in reply to one from several gentlemen in Bibb County, and in it he reviews the existing questions of the day:

"There is a tendency everywhere, not only at the North, but at the South, to strife, dissension, disorder, and anarchy. It is against this tendency that the sober-minded and reflecting men everywhere should now be called upon to guard.

My opinion, then, is that delegates ought to be sent to the adjourned Convention at Baltimore. The demand made at Charleston by the seceders ought not to be insisted upon. Harmony being restored on this point, a nomination can doubtless be made of some man whom the party everywhere can support with the same zeal and the same ardor with which they entered and waged the contest in 1856, when the same principles were involved.

If in this there be a failure, let the responsibility not rest upon us. Let our hands be clear of all blame. Let there be no cause for censure at our door. If in the end the great national Democratic Party—the strong ligament which has so long bound and held the Union together, shaped its policy, and controlled its destinies, and to which we have so often looked with a hope that seldom failed, as the only party North on which to rely in the most trying hours when Constitutional rights were in peril—let it not be said to us, in the midst of the disasters that may ensue, "You did it!" In every and any event let not the reproach of Punic faith rest upon our name. If everything else has to go down, let our untarnished honor at least survive the wreck.

LETTER FROM HON. A. R. WRIGHT.

Hon. A. R. WRIGHT has written the following letter in response to one from the citizens of Macon, Ga., asking whether he thought the Democracy of the State should be represented at Baltimore:

BANKS OF OOSTANAULA, (near Rome,) Monday, May 7, 1860.

Messrs. Robert Collins, J. J. Gresham, and others:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter, asking "my views candidly and promptly, at the alarming state of things developed in the Democratic Convention at Charleston," was received to-day.

I feel complimented by your request, coming, as it does, from fit representatives of one of the most intelligent and patriotic communities in the State.

I concur fully in the sentiments of your letter. "The discord and disorganizing spirit which prevailed there, threaten the integrity and overthrow of the Democratic Party." No reflecting mind can shut out the painful truth that "the signs of the times" portend dissolution, anarchy and chaos. It is a fearful crisis. The National Democracy was never in greater peril. She has never required of her faithful sons sterner sacrifices or more undaunted courage. Let us hang on to the noble old ship while there is a plank afloat or the fragment of a spar on which to stretch a sail.

The secession at Charleston was a movement both false and fraudulent. It purported to be upon a principle, when it was manifestly to defeat the nomination of a man, the choice of a majority of the Democracy. There was not one of them who, if he could have gotten his man, would not have taken the Cincinnati Platform simple.

As the matter now stands, if no further action is taken by the Convention, Mr. DOUGLAS is incontestibly the choice of the majority of the party, and, as such, ought to be supported. The Democratic Party contains not within its ranks a truer, a gentler, or a braver man. He has borne her banner to victory in a hundred battles.

With the great leading principle of the Cincinnati platform, "non-intervention by Congress with the subject of Slavery in the States and Territories and District of Columbia," he will wave it again over the fallen cohorts of Black Republicans and revolutionists. I most heartily concur, however, in the sentiment that the State ought to be represented at Baltimore.

Let us move harmoniously if we can. The mission of the Democracy is the safety of the South and the salvation of the Union. May the God of our country, the God of truth and right, guide her councils, and enable her to accomplish her work.

With highest consideration,

Your fellow-citizen,

AUGUSTUS R. WRIGHT.

From the Bahamas.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE—AN ABANDONED SLAVER.

The steamship *Karnak* arrived at this port yesterday, from Havana and Nassau. We are indebted to Purser ALLEN for late news. The ship *Cicero*, which left Boston on 23d April, (owned by Messrs. WHITE & Co., of that port,) went ashore at the Great Guano Key, Bahama; all sail being set at the time, such was the force with which she struck, that in half an hour she went to pieces. On board at the time were Capt. SMITH, the master, with Mr. CARNEY and Mrs. SMITH as passengers, and a crew of 20 men, with a cargo of ice in the lower hold, and a general cargo between decks. The Captain, two passengers, the cook and three seamen were drowned. Eight of the seamen are on board the *Karnak*, and a subscription was raised on board for them. Some of them are in a bruised condition, from being dashed about on the rocks. The names of those known to be drowned are Capt. SMITH, Mr. CARNEY, Mrs. SMITH, and seaman J. P. SHEPHARD.

The Nassau papers contain the following accounts of other disasters at sea:

The brigantine *Princess Royal*, Capt. NEWBOLD, owned by Mr. J. JOHNSON, St. George's with an inboard cargo, and decked of cattle, left New-York on 26th ult for these islands. Nothing noticeable occurred till the 29th, when in lat. 35° 15', long. 72° 30', there was evident signs of an approaching gale, and very soon the wind increased in strength, blowing unsteadily from E. N. E., till it reached to a violent hurricane, which lasted two days.

The vessel was hove to, but labored heavily, having to contend with cross seas, tossing almost mountain high, but the noble little vessel struggled bravely, carrying her deck load of live freight safely over each succeeding sea, as it came rolling on, till the morning of the 30th, when at about 7 o'clock, a heavy sea struck the vessel, threw her on her beam ends, carried away her top bulwarks, swept the after part of the deck, and washed the caboose house overboard, in which, unfortunately, were HENRY SMITH, seaman, HENRY TROTT, steward, and DAVID JONES, cabin boy; the two first named of Tucker's Town, and the last of St. Georges.

The American schooner *Southerner*, GEORGE BELLOWS, Master, from Philadelphia, bound to Charleston with an assorted cargo, put into this port on Sunday last, having experienced very heavy weather, during which she sprang a leak, lost sails, small spars, cabin doors, &c. A survey has been held on the vessel, and she has been ordered to be discharged.

The American brigantine *Betsy Ames*, R. D. BARTLETT, Master, bound from Wells, Me., to Mobile, with an assorted cargo, put into this port on Sunday last, having been ashore near the Orange Keys. She was assisted off by several wrecking vessels.

On Saturday last, the Chamber of Commerce awarded to the salvors of the cargo of the Aberdeen schooner *Republic*, sixty-five per cent of the net proceeds or appraised value thereof.

The abandoned slaver lately noticed as being ashore on Andros Island, was brought here under jury masts on Monday. She is a fine vessel of about 300 tons burden, and has apparently been built about three years. She is furnished with slave deck stanchions, and several tierces of rice, besides water casks, were found on board. No books or papers were discovered, but the following lines were written on the beams:

Jno. Pryor, 1850.	Jno. Pryor No. 37.
J. W. Taylor left	Warren Street, Baltre.
Baltre. 25 Oct. | 58	Maryland, left Baltre.
La Guayra, S. A.	on the 28th Jany 1859.
O. U. Bob Whitehed	for S. A. La Guayra
White	South America
AND	
O. U. Bill lys	

Names of makers of stove: HAYWARD, BARTLEY & Co., Baltimore.

According to a contemporary, the Marchese P. Salvatico, formerly director of the Academia di Belle Arti, at Venice, whom we find quoted as an authority in Sir C. Eastlake's annual reports, has emphatically declared the picture of Apollo and Marsyas, belonging to Mr. Morris Moore, to be not only obviously by Raffaele, but a singularly beautiful and well-preserved specimen of the master.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

Arrival of the Europa at Halifax.

PROGRESS OF THE REFORM BILL.

DEATH OF AN ENGLISH ARCHBISHOP.

A GENERAL AMNESTY IN SPAIN.

LATER FROM INDIA AND AUSTRIA.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, May 16.

The steamship *Europa*, Capt. LEITCH, from Liverpool 5th, *via* Queenstown 6th inst., arrived at this port at 11 o'clock last night, and sailed at an early hour this morning for Boston, at which port she will be due by Thursday noon.

The steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 5 P. M. of the 4th, and reached Liverpool at 11 A. M. of the 5th.

The screw-steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 6th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord JOHN ROSSELL had stated in the House of Commons that England had made a proposition to America relative to the settlement of the San Juan Question, which was rejected. Another dispatch had been sent out; Gen. CASS' reply thereto was looked for shortly, and further steps would depend on the nature of that reply.

The Reform bill had passed its second reading in the House of Commons without a division.

Lord JOHN ROSSELL had denied that the Chinese expedition would be delayed till Lord ELGIN'S arrival out; on the contrary, operations will be pressed forward.

JOHN and ANTHONY BLAIKIE, lawyers, of Aberdeen, had failed, and the senior partner had absconded; their liabilities were estimated at £400,000, it is said, under circumstances of the gravest kind. Many families will suffer.

The EARL of DUNDONALD was seriously ill.

The Archbishop of York is dead.

PULLINGER, the defaulting Cashier of the Union Bank, had pleaded guilty. His accomplice, LITTLETON, was acquitted.

FRANCE.

M. THOUVENEL had issued a dispatch showing that the annexation of the neutralized districts of Savoy will not change the situation of Switzerland.

The continued advance of breadstuffs in France will put into operation the sliding scale, which will cause a suspension of exports of corn to England.

The bill modifying the tariff on wool, cotton and other raw materials, had been approved by the Legislative body—249 against 14.

It is reported that the new French tariff will probably go into operation May 7.

The Bourse was animated, and prices higher; rentes, 71f. 35c.

ITALY.

The King of Sardinia was at Bologna, and had received an enthusiastic reception. The Syndicate had presented him with five million francs as a voluntary contribution from the people.

There were rumors of renewed insurrections in the interior of Sicily, but nothing authentic.

Arrests continued at Messina.

Naples was tranquil.

GARIBALDI has not gone to Sicily, CAVOUR having dismissed him therefrom.

SPAIN.

A general amnesty is granted in Spain, the only condition being that the recipients take the oath of allegiance. The Count DE MONTEMOLIN and his brother would be reinstated as princes of the royal family.

AUSTRIA.

Prince ALEXANDER, of Hesse, had been nominated as Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army in Italy.

The Governor-General of Hungary is said to be giving great offence to the Hungarians by the arrogance of his course.

It was reported that Gen. KLAPKA was in full correspondence with all parts of Hungary.

TURKEY.

Belgium had offered Turkey forty millions of francs for the Island of Cyprus.

England and France have sent an energetic note to the Porte demanding three millions of francs as indemnity for the Jeddah massacre.

INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.

The mails from Bombay April 11, Calcutte April 7, and Melbourne March 17, were forwarded *via* Queenstown by the *Europa*.

At Calcutta the public report quotes Exchanges unaltered, but private dispatches report a decline of two per cent.

The Bank of Bengal had reduced its rate of discount one per cent.

The Bombay markets were firm. Exchange 2½d.

Judge BARADA had been executed.

It was reported that the shipment of troops to India and China had been suspended, in anticipation of an amicable arrangement.

Trade at Melbourne was depressed. Money was scarce, and several serious failures had occurred.

The gold shipments of the month to England were 148,000 ounces. Wool was firm.

Trade at Sydney was brisk.

The new gold fields were very productive.

The principal Melbourne failures are N. M. Bell, Rae, Dickson & Co., Henriques Brothers, and Tyckie.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

PARIS, Friday, May 5.

Bourse firm; rentes 71f. 20c.

MAZZINI has issued a proclamation to the Sicilians, urging them to unite with VICTOR EMANUEL.

The export duty on oil from Naples has been increased to two ducats per cautero, almost prohibiting it.

The Paris *Patrie* says no decision has yet been taken as to the evacuation of Rome.

The Patagonian missionary schooner *Allen Gardner* has been captured by the natives, and all hands killed except one.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, May 6, 1860.

The steamship *Great Britain*, from Melbourne, arrived here this morning.

The *Europa* brings seventy-four passengers. She reports, May 13, lat. 47° 07', lon. 49° 07', passed two icebergs, and in lat. 46° 56', lon. 50° 20', passed several others.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool at 6½ o'clock on the morning of the 4th.

Cricket Match.

ELEVEN OF NEW-YORK VS. SIXTEEN OF NEWARK.

The first game of the annual contest between these two clubs was commenced yesterday on the New-York ground at Hoboken, and one innings was completed on each side. The Newark players were unusually skillful, especially in bowling. The following is the score:

NEW-YORK CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.	Runs.	SECOND INNINGS.	Runs.
Sharp, c. Hattersly, b. Hallis	0	c. Hallis, b. Walters	11
Bray, b. Walters	11	c. Bellamy, b. Kidd	5
Joseph, c. Jefferson, b. Walters	0	Not out	6
Willby, b. Hallis	0		
Crossley, not out	4		
Sams, c. Gleason, b. Walters	1	Not out	18
Higham, c. Baker, b. Hallis	1		
Robertson, b. Hallis	0		
Wheeldon, b. Hallis	0		
Upton, b. Hallis	0		
Seeley, b. Hallis	0		
Wides	3	Byes, 8; Wides, 23	23
Total	26	Total	66

NEWARK—FIRST INNINGS.

Names.	Runs	Names.	Runs.
1. Kidd, b. Sams	27	10. Warner, c. Sams, b. Willby	8
2. Gleason, c. Crossby, b. Sams	2	11. Pennington, b. Willby	2
3. Baker, b. Sams	13	12. Van Hanten, b. Willby	0
4. Hattersly, b. Sams	0	13. Ward, not out	8
5. Jefferson, run out	8	14. Riverson, b. Sams	1
6. Bellamy, run out	3	15. Buckler, b. Willby	0
7. Walters, b. Willby	2	16. Bellamy, run out	0

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

A Skirmish on the Slavery Question—The Campaign Opened—The Conservatives Entrenched Behind Preambles and Resolutions—Apostolic Statutes and the Higher Law—The Church in Arkansas, Missouri and Texas—Bloodshed on the Borders—Proposition to Appeal to the Church South—Its Decisive Rejection—The Right of Worship in Slave-territory.

From Our Own Correspondent.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 15, 1860.

Ministers not members of the Conference are congregating here in great numbers, and when the Slavery debate opens the galleries of St. James' Hall will hold as many people as can be packed in them. The venerable Rev. Nathan Bangs, of New-York, made his appearance at the Conference to-day, and was invited to take a seat on the platform. The largest audience that has yet been present listened to the proceedings, which were more interesting than those of any previous day of the session. The Slavery Question was unexpectedly introduced, and the warm discussion was listened to with intense interest. The Slavery Committee met this afternoon. The report, aggressed and ready for presentation to the Conference, was read, and the preamble prepared by Rev. CALVIN KINGSLEY, of Erie, was approved. Probably it will be submitted without delay. The committee has not agreed upon a report. It was at first designed by the latter to prepare an exposition of the views of the Conservatives that would fill seven or eight sheets of foolscap, but under the circumstances it has been decided that a much briefer report should be submitted. It is not difficult to imagine what its drift will be. Among the memorials presented to-day—Bishop SCOTT presiding—was one from the East Baltimore Conference, asking that all that relates to slavery be stricken from the Discipline and the exhortation of St. Paul—"servants obey your masters in all things"—and St. Peter, in relation to the subject inserted in its place. This was the only petition against a change of the rule; there were 37 in favor of it.

The Committee appointed to consider the propriety of celebrating the centenary of American Methodism this year, reported that the centenary might, with equal propriety be celebrated in 1860, or in 1866; that there was no doubt that ROBT. STRAWBRIDGE arrived in America in 1760, and soon after commenced preaching, and that the first society was formed in 1766. The Committee recommended that the Annual Conferences unite in preparing for the celebration; that seven members be appointed to constitute, with the Bishops, an Executive Committee to decide where the anniversary shall be celebrated, and make preparations for it, and that the primary object of the celebration be declared to be the spiritual improvement of the Church.

The report was laid over. Rev. D. CURRY, New-York East, said the Committee had furnished about as little information as possible with regard to the subject.

Rev. H. SLICER, East Baltimore, presented the report of the Committee appointed to consider Rev. Dr. Lanahan's proposition concerning an Executive Conference. The Committee favors the establishment of a Missionary Conference, to be composed of one from each Annual Conference, selected by the delegates at the General Conference, to hold office till the next General Conference. Its members are to fill all vacancies in its own ranks, and in all offices except that of Bishop. Two thirds are to constitute a quorum, and one of the General Superintendents is to preside if practicable. It is to try and pass sentence upon Bishops—all charges against whom must be made in writing, with due notice; to try appeals from Annual Conferences; and to receive and act on the reports of the Book Concerns. When it sits for the trial of a Bishop, the Bishops, *ex officio*, are to sit with it. The report was laid over.

Rev. T. CARTER, Genesee, offered a resolution, directing that the expenses of the delegates in visiting Niagara Falls be provided for by the Conference.

Rev. G. MOODY, Cincinnati, hoped the resolution would be laid on, and remain eternally on or under the table. It would be a burning shame and disgrace to adopt it.

Mr. CARTER explained that there would be nearly enough probably of the appropriation for delegates' expenses in attending the Conference to provide for the expenses at Niagara also. It was designed that the delegates should dine together, and be put to as little expense as possible. He and others had proposed to make up the deficiency in the appropriation, but it was deemed that it would not be acceptable.

Rev. O. S. MUNSELL, Peoria, submitted some extended remarks about certain preamble and resolutions offered by him, the most important resolves being the following:

That it is the sense of this body, "that the prohibition of all evil in the General Rules is fundamental and is neither limited nor restricted by the succeeding enumeration of illustrative particulars.

That in all cases of alleged crime, not covered by the express letter of said General Rules, the question of the moral character of the prior act is a question of fact to be tried by the adjudicatory body, in accordance with "the law and the testimony."

A debate of some warmth ensued, when Mr. MUNSELL finally moved that the resolutions be laid on the table, and the motion was carried.

Rev. R. HARDY, of Peoria, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Boundaries to consider the propriety of uniting the Arkansas and Missouri Conferences.

The subject was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Rev. R. CHEELBURN (Philadelphia) fulminated the following thunderbolt:

Whereas, The division of the Methodist Episcopal Church subsequent to the action of the session of the General Conference in 1844 many serious difficulties have arisen along the border; and

Whereas, There is now existing an actual state of hostilities threatening the lives and endangering the religious liberty of our brethren and friends in some parts of the border; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Correspondence be instructed to inquire into the expediency of preparing a suitable address upon the subject of our border difficulties, to be presented to the General Conference of the Church South at its next session, by a delegation to be appointed for that purpose.

Resolved, That should such delegation be appointed, they be authorized to enter into negotiations for the purpose of establishing friendly relations between the two great branches of the Methodist family in the United States.

Mr. CHEELBURN said there were now actually hostilities on the border. Since he had arrived here he had received a letter from the eastern shore of Virginia, informing him that a mob had entered a church there, and had broken up the benches; that there had been blows struck, and blood shed; that even the women had taken part in the fray, and had torn out the hair of a notorious rioter who was thrown down from the pulpit; and that unless relief was speedily obtained from the civil authorities, there would be a serious conflict. Southerners were still invading the border further northward. Whence should relief come to their brethren on the borders if not from this General Conference? Did brethren expect to conquer a peace? Would they, by the adoption of reports and the assertion of mere abstractions, divide the Church and hope to obtain peace in this way? Would they precipitate their brothers on the border-lines of the Southerners? Would they take measures that would bring their border further North? Not in that way was peace to be obtained. He believed an address to the Church South on the subject of these difficulties would be responded to in a cordial manner. Why should they not endeavor in this way to obtain peace? Were the members of the two Churches, North and South, to live in enmity with each other forever? Were they at the South to be held as enemies who had so long previously been regarded as brethren?

Rev. Dr. JAMES FLOY (New-York East,) said they had heard strange things to-day. Not only on this floor of the house, but ringing all through the three-ged galleries, such expressions as "War," "bowie-knives," "bloodshed," "pulling out of the pulpit." A strange medley, to be repeated in a body of ministers of the Lord Jesus Christ! And what remedy was proposed for all this? Why, to direct the Committee on Correspondence to open a friendly correspondence with the beloved brethren who are doing these things. (Loud applause.)

Mr. CHEELBURN denied that he had said that they were done by their brethren.

Mr. FLOY—Not done by their brethren! Then those doing them were not our brethren. And they were asked to send a fraternal letter to a body never yet recognized by the Methodist Church, which had borrowed their name and attached to it, ungrammatically, an adjective. This capped the climax. It was the strangest proposition that he had ever heard in a body of Methodist ministers. The insinuation had come from the lips of the brother, that the members of a church he (Dr. FLOY) would not name, had had a hand in these things.

Mr. CHEELBURN had made no such insinuation.

Dr. FLOY—That insinuation had been made, or words that made that impression had been used. He moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

Rev. H. SLICER, (East Baltimore,) asked if it was courteous, after the brother had spoken, immediately to move to lay the subject on the table, to shut off debate.

Dr. FLOY yielded to none in the matter of courtesy. The brother had had the ear of the Conference to make his statement. Two speeches were enough.

The resolutions were laid on the table, (Ayes 121, Nays not counted.)

Rev. W. L. HARRIS, of Delaware, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Temporal Economy to consider the propriety of a provision for supporting the Bishops by direct contributions from the churches. It was adopted.

The Committee on Revisals was instructed to inquire into the propriety of changing the Discipline so as to allow the Annual Conferences to appoint Courts of Appeal for ministers on trial.

A resolution directing the book concern to estimate the cost of supporting the Bishops for the next four years, was adopted.

Rev. T. F. CORADIS, of Iowa, offered the following:

Whereas, By the genius of our Government, all persons residing within its jurisdiction are allowed to worship God according to their conscience; and

Whereas, In certain sections our ministers and members have, in violation of law, been denied this privilege peaceably to worship God; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed, whose duty it shall be to draft a memorial to be presented to the chief magistrate of those localities; and, if need be, to the United States Government, respectfully praying that our people may receive, in the exercise of their constitutional rights, that protection of law due to common citizens.

They were adopted without debate, and the Conference adjourned.

Mr. Doyle Defends the District-Attorney.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Your article of this morning is unjust to Mr. WAINRIGHT, the District-Attorney, and in his absence I feel warranted, from the knowledge I have of the facts, in asking space for a correction.

It is true, that in October last MCDONALD'S counsel obtained an order of the Court for commissioners to examine witnesses in Mobile, New-Orleans, Louisville, Richmond, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Boston, &c. The interrogatories served under this order were very voluminous, and their evident drift was to prove facts occurring at various times and places, showing a peculiar idiosyncracy on the part of the prisoner, of such a character as to render him irresponsible for the homicide with which he stood charged. To proceed to the cross examination of these witnesses, without further information of the facts, than the interrogatories imparted, or than could otherwise be obtained here, would have been entirely unsafe, and hence the District-Attorney deemed it necessary to institute inquiries as to the prisoner's history in these various places. He accordingly dispatched agents to the South and West to make the necessary inquiries, which, to be useful, had to be minute and particular, and involved unusual delay. One of those agents returned about four, and the other about three weeks since. Immediately on receipt of these reports, I was requested by the District-Attorney to prepare the cross-interrogatories, which I did as rapidly as possible, and returned them to the public office about a week since. Before they were copied or served the prisoner's counsel had sent in the names of further witnesses, with interrogatories for their examination and additional interrogatories to all the witnesses, inquiring into the proceedings of the agents dispatched by the District-Attorney to make inquiries, and who had visited them. Within two or three days after receipt of these papers, the cross-interrogatories on them were completed, and the whole were in process of copying, to be annexed to the commission, when the unhappy man put an end to his life.

The prisoner's commissions and interrogatories called for the examination of twenty-seven witnesses in Mobile, seven in New-Orleans, one in Richmond, Va., three in Washington, thirteen in Louisville, Ky., two in Henderson, Ky., two in Philadelphia, two in Baltimore, two in Boston, one in Chillicothe, Ohio, and five in Fredericksburgh, Va.—in all sixty five witnesses on interrogatories varied and voluminous. Any lawyer will understand the amount of labor involved in a thorough cross-examination of these different witnesses, and will, I think, admit that a fortnight is a very short time within which to prepare the necessary interrogatories for the purpose.

The time lost by the agents dispatched by the District-Attorney, in making their inquiries, will perhaps be accounted for, at least in part, when it is mentioned that some of the witnesses to be examined were designated as ——— HILDRETH, ——— SMITH, Doctor ———, a physician, a servant at the Farmers' Hotel, a boy, a hack driver, a steamboat clerk, and the like. The individuals intended by these designations had, of course, to be discovered and conversed with. Yours, respectfully,

MAY 15, 1860. JOHN T. DOYLE.

LAW REPORTS.

THE SLOOP MURDERS.

Trial of Albert W. Hicks, alias Wm. Johnson, Indicted for Robbery on the High Seas.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—BEFORE HON. JUDGE SMALLEY.

The Court-room was even more crowded yesterday than on the preceding days, and the proceedings, in consequence, were several times interrupted. The testimony for the prosecution is closed, and the defence will proceed to-day.

Theodore Burdett, examined: Am a Harbor Policeman; brought up to the City a boat from States Island on 22d March, the day after the sloop was brought up; I found the boat about 50 yards below Port Tompkins; she was hauled up on the beach; I found the owner of the sloop *E. A. Johnson;* he recognized her as belonging to the sloop.

Samuel J. Conover, examined: Am a watchmaker at No. 152 Bowery; I remember repairing a watch for a person by the name of Burr on the 6th April, 1859; I do not know the name of the person who brought it or took it away; it was a double-backed silver lever; the maker was Johnson, of Liverpool; the number was 21,310; I recognize the watch produced as the one which I repaired.

Cross-examined: I give the number of the watch from memory, aided by the record on my book; I made the record at the time it was brought in.

Capt. Weed recalled: I identify some dark hemanhair which I found in the cabin of the sloop; the light hair I found forward of the mast, on the deck, in a pool of blood. This witness examined several articles of clothing. He identified them as being found in two trunks and a bag belonging to the Captain and the two mates, which the officers brought from the prisoner's room at Providence.

Cross-examined—I cannot give a list of all the articles I found in the trunks; I did not find any jewelry in them.

Henry Seaman examined: I was acquainted with Capt. Burr for fourteen years; I saw him last on the Tuesday before he left to go on the sloop *E. A. Johnson;* I know his watch; I took it one day in April, a year ago, to a watch-maker's in the Bowery, to be repaired; I should know the watch if I saw it again; the watch now shown me I identify as Capt. Burr's watch; I know it by the peculiar way the guard is tied on to the snap; I know the sloop *E A. Johnson;* I know the yawl-boat belonging to her; I saw her and recognized her when she was brought up by the Harbor Police from Staten Island; I found the ship's papers on board the sloop when she was taken over to Hoboken; I gave them to Capt. Weed; I identify the papers now shown me as the papers I found; I found them on a shelf over the Captain's berth.

Cross-examined—I had the watch in my possession at the house No. 22 Degraw-street, Brooklyn: it was on the Tuesday before Capt. Burr left New-York; I do not remember the number of the store in the Bowery where I left the watch to be repaired; I knew the proprietor of the store, and found the place by the sign over the door; I noticed the number of the watch when I took it to be repaired; Capt. Burr marked the number on my card at the time; I have seen the number several times since; it was 21,310; Capt. Burr was my brother-in-law; I had known the watch five or six years.

Catharine Dickerson, examined: I live in Brooklyn; I knew Oliver Watts; I saw him on the Tuesday of the week that he sailed; I gave him my daguerreotype on that day; he put it in his coat pocket; the coat now shown me I recognize as that coat; I recognize the daguerreotype shown me as the one I gave him. (Both the coat and daguerreotype were found in the prisoner's possession at Providence.)

Cross-examined—I identify the coat by the yellow lining in the sleeves, and by the buttons.

Harriet Robertson, examined: I am the mother of the last witness; I knew Oliver Watts for three years or more; he was a guest of my family; I was acquainted with some of his clothes; I know the coat he had on when he went away; this coat shown me I recognize as his coat, (the coat identified by the previous witness.)

Abby Hubbard examined: I am the mother of Smith Watts; I saw him last on March 13; he started thence to go with Capt. Burr; I recognize, among the clothes shown me, a blue woolen shirt, the patches in which I put in myself; I identify the bag shown me; it has my second husband's initials on it; two pair of pantaloons I recognize, and three shirts; I cut them myself, and I know the sewing; he took them with him when he went on board the *E. A. Johnson.*

Cross-examined—I saw the clothes yesterday for the first time since he went from home; I understood that they were found upon the prisoner.

This witness also identified other garments belonging to Smith Watts, by patches which she had herself put in them. She was much affected while giving her testimony.

Didama Burr examined: I am the wife of Capt. Burr; he left home on March 8; I have received no tidings of him since; the watch now shown me was his watch; he had carried it about nine years.

This witness identified a shirt, a pair of suspenders and a pair of black cloth pantaloons, which belonged to her husband.

The cross-examination of Mrs. Burr was immaterial, and did not in any way effect the direct testimony. The evidence for the prosecution was here closed, with the exception of that of Capt. Nickerson, of the sloop with which the *E. A. Johnson* came in collision in the Lower Bay. As he was not in attendance, cet having arrived from Boston, the Court adjourned till this morning.

General Sessions.

TRIFLING BUSINESS—THE COURT, DISTRICT-ATTORNEY OR GRAND JURY AT FAULT.

The present May term of this Court, Judge RUSSELL presiding, hitherto has been a failure. Perhaps the absence from the City of the District-Attorney, Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury, may in part account for it, or the Grand Jury may be lax, or counsel may be unwilling to put money in their purses; but certain it is, very little is doing in the Court of General Sessions, and the City Judge should look to it. It was not so last term, under the Recorder.

Yesterday the Court sat two hours. William Spanks was tried for stealing $3 and an old razor. It was a Special Sessions case, and should never have come to this Court. He was acquitted.

Francis R. Crussell, a drayman, on the 3d January, committed an assault on Mr. John Heanessy, carpenter and builder, by striking him on the head with a carl-rung. The dispute which led to the assault arose from the placing or misplacing some lumber on a cart in front of Mr. Hennessey's establishment, No. 54 Trinity-place. Crussell pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

William H. Corkin is 19 years old. He was once employed by Mr. D. W. Evans, at the Gift-book store on Broadway. On the 30th of April he secreted himself in the basement beneath the store, and when the store was closed, removed the register and ascended. By the aid of false keys and a candle he opened a case, and extracted watches, rings, lockets, chains, &c., to the value of over $679. Not knowing where to secrete his booty, he went to Mulberry-street and called an old woman, Ellen Dawson, with whom he was acquainted, out of bed, and gave them into her keeping. She grew alarmed at the magnitude of the valuables committed to her charge, and took counsel in relation thereto of Paddy Brice, who kept a liquor-store above the basement in which she dwelt. All honor to Paddy Brice. He took the whole $679 worth of jewelry, and conveyed it to Capt. Lefferts, at the Fifteenth Ward Station-house. Thither, when he had discovered his loss, Mr. Evans repaired, and very rejoiced he was to find his property. Of course, through information furnished by the man Brice and the woman Dawson, the lad Corwin was arrested, and yesterday, on his plea of guilty, he was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Michael Crowley, a boy, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

Final Order in the Forrest Case.

Forrest vs. *Forrest.*—This case was again before Justice MOSCRIP, at a Special Term of the Superior Court, for the purpose of settling the final decree or order.

Mr. O'CONOR, for the plaintiff, submitted a form of the order, reciting the entire record of the case up to the present time, and allowing Mrs. Forrest $4,000 per year alimony. Alimony to date from Nov. 19, 1850, with interest upon arrearages of such allowance, amounting, in all, to $47,716 47. This sum to be paid into the United States Life and Trust Company within thirty days after the settlement of the order. The future allowance (which is to be paid quarterly) to be secured by depositing with the same Company the mortgage of Mr. Forrest upon the Fonthill estate.

Mr. Van Buren, for the defendant, objected to the order as proposed by Mr. O'Conor, and asked that it be so amended as to deduct interest upon arrearages, and as to give Mr. Forrest 90 instead of 30 days to comply therewith. Such a modification, he thought, would be only just.

Justice MOSCRIP reserved decision.

Charles O'Conor for plaintiff; John Van Buren and James T. Brady for defendant.

Suit Against the Harlem Railroad Company.

WHAT IS A DELIVERY BY COMMON CARRIERS?

Herman Boerngen vs. *The Harlem Railroad Company.*—This was an action against the defendants to recover the value of the contents of a certain trunk of the plaintiff's, alleged to have been lost through the negligence of defendants as common carriers. The trunk was claimed to be worth $437 50, plaintiff averring that it contained valuable books and clothing.

From the evidence it appeared that on the second of February, 1859, the plaintiff took passage at Hunt's Bridge, in Westchester County, for this City, on the defendants' cars. He arrived safely, accordingly, with his baggage—two trunks. Immediately after, he stepped into the office of the Company and demanded his trunks, and upon signing a receipt for them they were delivered. Upon cross-examination this was brought out, the plaintiff testifying that he took away one of the trunks and opened the other, but finally left it in possession of the Company—or, rather, in their depot. It was subsequently lost, and he supposing the Company were still liable, brought this action. Upon these facts being shown, counsel for the defendants moved that the complaint be dismissed, as it appeared the defendants had performed their entire duty, and the plaintiff had so certified by giving them a receipt. The Court held that the Company were not liable for the trunks after delivery, no matter where they were left, and that they had discharged their whole duty as common carriers, and thereupon dismissed the complaint.

The action was tried before Judge HILTON, in the Common Pleas.

James McGay for plaintiff. C. W. Sanford for defendants.

Matrimony and Music.

DIVORCE EXTRAORDINARY.

Mary L. Ullman vs. *Bernard E. Ullman.*—This was an action for divorce, on the ground of adultery. The defendant in the action is the well-known *Impresario* of the Academy of Music, and the plaintiff is the daughter of a highly respectable widow lady residing on Staten Island.

The complaint alleges that the parties were married in July, 1848, and lived together until April, 1849, when the plaintiff was abandoned by her husband. A child was born in May, 1849, the issue of the marriage, which is still living. It is further alleged that since April of 1849, the defendant has not contributed towards the support of his wife and child, who continued to reside, and still reside, with the mother and grandmother, on Staten Island. The defendant is charged with adultery, committed at the Waverley House, and other places in the City, with a certain lady, with whom it is alleged he is still living in like intercourse. The defendant put in an answer denying adultery, but admitting the marriage with the plaintiff. The action was referred, the Referee reporting in favor of the plaintiff. That report was confirmed, and upon it judgment of divorce was granted on the 28th of March last.

The plaintiff has since petitioned for a further order compelling the defendant to support herself and child; and on Saturday last, fearing that he was about to leave the State, (as it was supposed, for Europe,) she obtained a writ of *ne exeat* to prevent his departure. That writ was granted at Chambers by Justice LEONARD, plaintiff's counsel stipulating that if the defendant should give bail in the sum of $2,000, that he should be discharged; and he was allowed until Tuesday, the 15th, in which to file such security. That stipulation not having been complied with, the writ has now been delivered to the Sheriff to be executed.

Clark & Hale for plaintiff; Edmon Blankman and B. Galbraith for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BONNEY, J.—*Bank of Commerce* vs. *Herrick.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

Kohn vs. *Frey.*—Motion so far granted as to allow the defendant to come in and defend. Case put on the Special Calender for Friday, May 18, to be tried without notice. $10 costs to abide event.

Thomas vs. *Park Bank.*—Motion denied, and order vacated.

American Railway Bureau vs. *Lee, et al.*—Motion granted, unless defendant elect to take a reference.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM.

MOSCRIP J.—*Wiley* vs. *Willett*—Case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY, J.—*Fink* vs. *Brunner.*—Motion denied, and case set down for trial May 18.

Shattuck vs. *Boecky.*—Order discharged.

Court Calendar.... THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 55, 56, 100, 59, 60, 94, 103, 104, 61, 105, 93.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—(Enumerated calendar.) Nos. 47, 49, 50, 53 to 60½, 41, 62, 63 to 67.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1265, 1267, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1285, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1021, 969, 836. *Part II.*—Nos. 784, 996, 1016, 910, 548, 1018, 1024, 774, 140, 996, 1030, 1036, 1038, 1044, 1046, 664, 964, 1048, 1050, 738.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 437, 216, 365, 463, 151, 477, 287, 457, 479, 481, 485, 489, 491, 493, 495. *Part II.*—Nos. 554, 216, 520, 434, 10½, 468, 464, 564, 565, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1979 1715, 1567, 1568, 1987, 1627, 1736, 2026, 2027, 2029, 2031 to 2034, 1858. *Part II.*—Nos. 1587, 47, 1615, 1879, 1860, 1877, 1642, 465, 1541, 310, 311, 1646, 1882, 1905, 1917, 1969.

Naval Intelligence.

The following is a list of the officers of the United States steamship *Niagara*, now bound for Japan:

WM. W. MCKEAN, Captain; JOHN GNEST, Lieutenant; J. C. P. DELBRAFT, Lieutenant; S. E. POTTER, Lieutenant; D. P. MCCORKLE, Lieutenant; Wm. T. SPICER, Lieutenant; Robert L. May, Lieutenant; Robert Woodworth, Surgeon; Thomas K. Ware, Purser; D. B. Conrad, Passed Assistant Surgeon; A. M. Pomeroy, Boatswain; R. J. Hill, Acting Gunner; Henry P. Leslie, Carpenter; Stephen Seaman, Sailmaker; Israel Green, First Lieutenant Marines; George Butler, Second Lieutenant Marines; W. P. Williamson, Chief Engineer; D. B. Macomb, First Assistant-Engineer; Henry A. Ramsay, First Assistant-Engineer; C. B. Kidd, Second Assistant-Engineer; Robert Potts, Third Assistant-Engineer; George W. Tennant, Third Assistant-Engineer; Levi K. Greene, Third Assistant-Engineer; A. H. Grinnell, Third Assistant-Engineer; A. H. Fisher, Third Assistant-Engineer; Michael Warner, Master's Mate; James L. Plunkett, Master's Mate; Thomas W. Lay, Master's Mate; Charles D. Cowles, Master's Mate; Charles Finnegan, Master's Mate; Charles Hicks, Master's Mate.

By order of the French Emperor, a monument will be erected to the memory of the Maid of Orleans, on the right shore of the river Oise, near the old bridge of Compiègne, where the heroine was taken prisoner by the English, on the 23d of May, 1430. The monument is to consist of a statue of Jeanne d'Arc, and will be executed after the well-known work of the Princess Marie of Orleans.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 16.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '65	102¼	
11,000	do	102	
20,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Reg.	104	
5 000	Ohio St. 6s, '60	102	
10 000	Tenn. 6s, '90	91⅞	
11,000	Missouri 6s. 6s	84	
3 000	do	84½	
3,000	E. R. R. 3d M. B. '83	90	
1 000	A. R. 6th M. B.	59	
2 000	Erie R. B. '75	48¾	
2,000	H. R. R. 3d M.	89	
9,000	M. C. R. 8 ₱ c. 1st M. S. F. C. B.	94½	
1 000	M. So. 1st M. B.	85	
7,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	45	
5	Bank of New-York	104¾	
150	Merchants' Bank	107⅛	
10	Bk. State of N. Y.	100	
50	Del. & H. Canal Co.	101	
65	Penn. Coal Co.	85	
145	Chic., Bur. & Quu. R.	73	
50	do	b20	73½
20	Pacific Mail S. Co.		99½
150	do	b60	99½
50	do		99¾
100	do	s30	99
50	do	b30	99⅛
25	do		99
50	N. Y. Central R.		82¾
50	do	b30	82½
1235	do		82⅛
100	do	s30	83⅛
27	do		83½
100	do	s60	83¾
150	do	s60	84½
250	do	b60	82½
150	do	b30	83¾
100	do	b30	83½
100	do	b10	83½
675	do		83½
100	Clev. & Pitts. R.		104½
26	Panama Railroad		142
150	Erie Railroad	s45	22
100	do	s30	22
50	do		21⅞
225	do		22
50	do	b30	22½
100	do		22⅝
100	E. R. Ass. 8k	b60	22
180	do		21⅜
50	do	b10	21⅞
50	Hudson River R.		41¾
156	do		41⅝
100	do		48¾
50	do	b60	48⅝
300	do		48¾
650	Harlem Railroad		13½
50	Her. R. Pref.		39¾
203	do	b60	39¾
100	do		39¼
400	do	b30	39¾
180	do		39¾
100	Reading R.	b30	43½
100	do	b10	43¾
65	Mich. Central R.		49¾
100	do	b10	49¾
150	do	b30	49¾
100	do		49¾
100	do	s30	49½
450	Mich. S. & N. I. G. R.		26
39	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		61½
45	Clev., Col. & C. R.		92
25	Gal. & Chic. R.		66¾
50	Cleve. & Tol. R.		31
50	do		31¼
400	do		31¾
500	do	b60	31½
100	do	b30	31¾
700	Chic. & R. I. R.		70¾
100	do	b30	70¾
200	do		70¾
50	do	b30	70¾
200	do		70¾
100	do	s60	69¾

SECOND BOARD.

$9 000	U. S. 6s, 1865	102	
10,000	Missouri 8. 6s.	b60	84½
11,000	do		84¾
1,500	California St. 7s.		91
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90		91¾
8,000	Mich. S. & N. I. R. b's		47¾
1,000	Mich. So. & N. I. R.		72¾
1,000	N. Ia. 6s, 1st m.		68¾
30	Union Bank		103
5	Bank of Commerce		104¾
208	N. Y. Cen. R.		82¾
200	do	b60	82½
500	do	b30	82¾
200	do	b60	82¾
200	do	b10	82¾
600	do		82¾
100	Erie Railroad		22¾
200	do	b30	23¾
100	do	s30	22¾
50	Hud. Riv. R.		48
200	do	b30	48
100	do	s30	47¾
300	Harlem Railroad		13¾
300	do	b60	13½
50	Chi., B. & Q. R.	b30	73¾
100	do		73
300	Reading R.	b60	43¼
50	do		43½
300	do	b30	43¾
100	Mich. Cen. R.	b60	49¾
200	Mich So & N. Ia. R.		13
50	Mo & N. I. G. s.	b30	21¾
100	do		21½
50	do		21¾
100	Gal. & Chi. R.		66
300	Clev. & Toledo R.		31
200	do	b60	31¾
100	Chi. & R'k I. R.		70
40	Del., L. & W. R.		87

WEDNESDAY, May 16—P. M.

There was a strong demand and a further and pretty general advance in the Stock Market early in the day, followed by some irregularity in prices at the Second Board, and finally a dull closing on the Street. The weakness in some of the Western shares, and in Pacific Mail, was remarked upon in the afternoon, while the New-York Road shares and Missouri State Sixes held firm until near the close of the dealings, when Central left off 82⅛@⅜ ₱ cent., the bulk of the sales through the day being at 82⅜@¾ ₱ cent. The whole rise for ten days in this Stock is thus made equal to 3 ₱ cent., and while this may have induced some of the street operators to calculate upon at least a temporary reaction, the outside speculative demand really appears stronger than when the price first touched 80 ₱ cent., last week. The same feature is noticed in the demand for the Shares of the Erie Company, which point steadily upward, and sold this afternoon at 22¼@22¾ ₱ cent. Hudson River advanced at one time in the forenoon to 48⅛ ₱ cent., but closed at 48@47¾, as against 47 yesterday, and 45 the day before. Harlem, in sympathy with the other New-York shares, is ¼ ₱ cent. firmer, but not yet very active. Both the Michigan Roads, on the Western list, were firm and in demand, though closing a fraction off with the tone of the general market in the afternoon. Toledo sold ¼ ₱ cent. better than yesterday. Rock Island barely steady in the forenoon, and a fraction weaker at the close. Galena was the weakest of the Western roads, but without much business being done. It was offered at 65½ ₱ cent. in the afternoon, after selling at 66 ₱ cent. There was a rumor in the Street that the second week's traffic in May will show no increase on last season. The line held a fair business last May, with which to make the present comparison, and the traffic is hardly expected to show relatively as well as some of the other Illinois roads. No authentic figures had been received for the same week from any of them up to 4 o'clock this afternoon. The Burlington line promises another $20,000 or $25,000 increase, and the few shares of the Company on this market, (the concern being chiefly in Boston ownership,) were in demand at 73@72 ₱ cent., closing about 71 ₱ cent. The rise this week is 7 ₱ cent., and within the month 10@12 ₱ cent. The Coal shares were again firm for Delaware and Hudson, sales up to 101 ₱ cent. On the near approach of the June dividend, and Pennsylvania Coal at 85 ₱ cent. Reading steady, but the speculation less decided than in former seasons of general activity. The sales of Pacific Mail were not heavy in amount, but a disposition was manifested to accept a lower figure, and 98¼ ₱ cent. ex dividend was the closing quotation. The half-yearly statement is variously analyzed or construed on the Street. It is rather difficult to arrive at a fair conclusion as to what net income the concern is likely to pay for the ensuing year from the figures of the past half-year, which include less than two months' business under the new arrangement, as perfected and now in full operation. Peneme was again weak, without much speculative movement for either the rise or fall. It closes 141@141¼ ₱ cent.

In Federal Stocks, sales of the registered fives of 1874 were made at 104 ₱ cent., and the Texas Indemnity at 102@102⅛ ₱ cent. There was a stronger demand for Missouri State Stocks, at an advance of ¼ ₱ cent. Tennessees 91½ ₱ cent., at which there is a steady demand for the fresh supplies recently placed on the market for account of some of the Tennessee Banks and Railways. A strong feeling was again shown for the Railway mortgages of the New-York and some of the Western lines. Michigan Southern firsts rose to 85⅛ and Erie thirds to 90 ₱ cent. The second Eries are about 99 ₱ cent., with 3¼ ₱ cent. March coupon included. This coupon will be paid by the Receiver on and after the 26th inst. Hudsons and Michigan Centrals are firm, and there is a demand for the Chicago and North Western (formerly Fond du Lac) mortgages; the firsts at 45 ₱ cent. Illinois Construction, 90½@91 ₱ cent.; Michigan Southern Sinking Fund, 72½ bid; New-Jersey Central firsts, 105, and seconds at par.

The general market for Stocks, at 4½ o'clock, was reported steadier for New-York Central, last sales 82⅜, and firmer for Erie, 23⅛ ₱ cent. bid. An impression obtained that the English news by the *Europa* is more favorable than the brief telegraphic summary in the afternoon papers indicated, but we could hear of no private dispatches on the subject of American Stocks.

In the Money Market there is fair employment, to-day, on temporary Loan, growing out of the speculation on the Stock Exchange, while the demand for Discounts is still below the disposition of lenders both outside and at Bank. Prime paper is sought for, and a list of 60-day acceptances, drawn from Havana, were placed at 5 ₱ cent.

Since the closing of the Boston steamer's mail there is nothing doing in Exchange by which to arrive at a probable quotation for the next mail. But the market is called steady at 109⅜ on London, for first-class drawers. The export demand for gold here will make the shipments on Saturday, as at present advices, from $500,000 to $700,000. The *Illinois* sails for Southampton and Havre, and the *City of Baltimore* for Liverpool. The latest New-Orleans mail quotations for exchange are to Saturday last.

Clear sterling bills 109@109¼ and 109¾, the latter an exceptional figure. Bills with shipping documents attached 108⅜@108¾ and 108¾. Francs 5f. 10@5f. 13¾ ₱ dollar. Sixty day bills on New-York, &c., ⅛@¼ and 1¼ ₱ cent. discount. Sight ¼@⅜ and ½ ₱ cent. premium.

Specie—Mexican dollars have advanced again, owing to the upward tendency in the New-York market and to the increased demand from Europe for shipment to the East. Receipts of the week have been confined to $12,000 from Brazos Santiago, $7,000 from Galveston, and $6,000 from Vera Cruz; and exports comprise $100,000 to Havana, and $300,000 to New-York.

The following stocks were sold at auction this afternoon by A. H. MULLER, by order of executors, to close an estate:

$5,000	St. Louis County 7s, 1863, int. added	87½
5,000	Louisville City water 6s. 1887, int. ad	81¾@82
5,000	Del. Lack. & Western, 2d mtge., int. added	92¼
100	shares Brooklyn Gas Light Co	138⅜
100	shares New York Fire and Marine Ins. Co

...ly demand in slowly, especially good ones, for which there is a brisk demand. Lambs are more plenty, but scarcely enough to satisfy buyers, and prices may be quoted ½c. higher than one week ago. Some very fat sheared sheep brought 6c. ℔ lb. live weight. The stock was all sold.... Hogs are still in over supply, but there are not as many unsold as last Wednesday, and prices are a shade higher. The market closed dull, however. Prime corn hogs command 5¾c.@5¾c. ℔ lb. live weight.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 15.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week.....	3,614	91	1,207	5,128	5,962
Previous week....	4,120	148	1,155	6,254	6,570
Same wk last year	3,738	231	1,420	5,289	6,770
Weekly average of beeves for 1860.....					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1859.....					3,678
Weekly average of beeves for 1857.....					3,142

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 14,112. Total number received the previous week, 16,277, being a decrease of 2,165.

Of the 3,614 from bullocks received during this week, 3,157 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 412 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 9 were yarded at Browning's; 9 at O'Brien's, on Sixth-street; and 27 at Chamberlain's yards, on Robinson-street. It will be observed that very light receipts are reported at Sixth-street, and but few were yarded at Robinson-street.

Of the 3,157 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin from owners and salesmen, and from the yard-books, 185 head came from New-York, 225 from Indiana, 1,681 from Illinois, 177 from Pennsylvania, 262 from Iowa, 106 from Missouri, 204 from Kentucky, and 21 from Canada. Illinois continues to furnish more than half the cattle sold at these markets. Many of them, are well fed steers of good weight.

The 2,569 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street and at Bergen Hill came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 621; Hudson River Railroad, 1,626; Harlem Railroad, 2; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 54; Hudson River Boats, 416; and New-Jersey Central Railroad, 850. The receipts by the Erie Railroad continue to diminish, as the cattle are now largely shipped over the Southern routes. Most of those who still patronize the Northern router, bring their cattle via Albany, so as to have the benefit of sales made there to go East. Of course those which come from there here must go over the Hudson River Railroad, or come down by boat.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

Tuesday was a fine day for the cattle market, clear and cool, no dust flying and no mud to speak of in the yards. It was a comfortable day for both buyer and seller, and the temperature indicated that butchers might expose their meat without danger of spoiling. Notwithstanding all this, business at Forty-fourth-street was far from being brisk. There was not a large show of cattle, but most of them were very good, and contained more beef for their numbers than is usual at this or any other season. Buyers were backward. It could not be kept from them that there were several delayed trains, hourly expected, and they preferred to await their arrival, believing that when all the cattle were in prices would fall. New comers, and those not in the secret, would sometimes make hasty purchases, thinking they would soon lose the chance. This made a very fluctuating market on the first day, variable more in the briskness or dullness of the trade than in prices, for the cattle sold at about the rates of last week or a little below. Upon the whole it was a dragging day, although it rallied a little in the afternoon by successive arrivals of fresh cattle, a drove of which coming in during the time of sales is usually the signal for a rush on the part of anxious buyers. After one or two lots had come in this morning, and it was ascertained that the numbers were only 3,157, or 400 less than last week, buyers were more willing to pay what their best cost them last week, and in many cases they had to give a little more than that, or about $3 ℔ head more than the day before.

Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, yesterday's sales being included in those of to-day, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle.....	None.	9¾c.@10c.
First quality.....	9¾c.@10c.	9¼c.@10c.
Medium quality.....	8¾c.@ 8¾c.	8c. @ 8½c.
Poor quality.....	7¾c.@ 7¾c.	7¾c.@ 7¾c.
Poorest quality.....	8¾c.@ 7c.	6c. @ 7c.
General selling prices..	8c. @ 9c.	8c. @ 9c.
Average of all sales....	— @ 8¾c.	8¼c @ 8¾c.

Only very nice fat steers of medium weights commanded over 9¼c.@9¾c. It is hardly likely that more than one dozen head brought 10c. The prices were mainly quite uniform, say from 8c.@9¾c. ℔ lb., net weight. The cattle have run very good in quality for several weeks past, and those of the present week were fully up to them. There were whole droves of Illinois and Kentucky cattle which might be taken right through by first-class butchers. The detention of cattle-trains, alluded to above, was caused by a land-slide on the Southern route, between Pittsburgh and Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania, and a sinking of a portion of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne road. No blame can be attached to the managers of those roads. On the contrary, drovers speak well of the attentions shown them, the Companies paying the feed bills for their cattle, &c., while detained. As it proved, the cattle sold for as much money as though they had been here the first day.... About 900 cattle were taken east from Albany at a decline of near ½c. ℔ lb., live weight, from the previous week, when buyers lost from $3 to $5 ℔ head on their purchases for the eastern market.

The following extracts from our copious notes made of transactions during the day, will give the distant reader some idea of the character of the sales:

W. H. Harris was selling for Geo. Graff 70 rather rough Illinois oxen and steers, of say 7 cwt., at 8c.@ 9¼c.

Hanna & Miller sold, mostly at Bergen, 67 head of cattle; 49 were for Geo. Bentley, coarse, but decent Iowa steers and oxen, of 7 cwt., and brought 7¾c.@9c. For H. A. Morehouse 18 nice, fat little steers of 5¾ cwt., at 9¼c.

T. C. Eastman sold 83 prime No. 1 Illinois steers for J. Dalbey. They would dress 8¼ cwt., and brought 8¾c.@10c., or an average of $79 per head, or 9½c. ℔ lb. B. Lawrence took 10 at $93 each, which was about 10c.

Murray & Glover for J. T. Alexander, 95 head of fair 7¾ cwt. Illinois steers, which run out 8¾c.@9¼c. These came in over the Southern route and were detained by a land-slide, so that they did not reach here until Tuesday evening. As the market proved, no particular loss was sustained by the detention.

H. Myers had the balance of G. Graff's Illinois cattle, consisting of 70 head. They weighed at home about 14 cwt., before dividing. They were about a medium lot, or a little coarse ish, and brought 8¼c. @9c.

C. W. Conger sold 60 rather more than medium Illinois cattle for Turley. Rated 7¼ cwt., and brought 9c.@9¼c.

Eastman & Budlong sold for J. Tucker, 83 light Illinois cattle at $53 each, or near 8½c. ℔ lb.

Read & Holcomb sold 61 coarse oxen and medium steers for C. Stone. Rated 7¾ cwt., and averaged about $79 each.

B. Bantram sold 106 head of Missouri oxen and steers for Alexander & Cassell. They would dress about 7½ cwt., were rather coarse and uneven, and brought 8¾c.@9¼c.

C. G. Teed, for Reed & Marquart, 65 good fairish 7¾ cwt. Illinois steers, which he sold yesterday at 9c. average.

T. Wheeler sold 71 pretty good Illinois cattle for Geo. Reed. They would dress about 7¾ cwt., and brought $73 ℔ head.

M. Dalton bought 32 head of good 7¼ cwt. Kentucky steers at Albany, which he retailed yesterday at about 9c.

White & Son, for H. R. Smith & Co., 175 fairish, but rather rough Iowa cattle, 85 of which weighed 8 cwt., and the balance 7½ cwt. They ran out at 7¾c. @9¼c.

Capt. Van & Co. sold for Geo. Groves 80 head of good Illinois cattle, rated strong 8 cwt., at an average of $74 each.

MILCH COWS.

With greatly diminished receipts the demand for fresh cows has sensibly fallen off. Only 90 head have been offered at all the City markets, and most of them were taken at former rates. We found very few sale to-day, and observed a little more inquiry after good family cows. The milkman appears to be well supplied, although they will be ready to buy as soon as the price of beef will warrant their selling a portion of their present stock, which yields but little milk.

VEAL CALVES.

These have again been largely in excess of the real wants of butchers, and prices ruled to-day even lower than thrice weeks ago, when there was such a glut. People have had cheap veal almost forced upon them for a long time, and are getting tired of it. With the warm weather of the past few days they incline more to mutton, and the veal has spoiled upon the butchers' stalls.

At Forty-fourth-street to-day, where 827 of the calves were sold, the peas were full and business very dull. We saw good fat calves, which weighed over 150 lbs. gross, offered at 5c. ℔ lb. live weight, and far more were sold at 4c., although it is likely to few brought 5½c.—possibly 6c. Most of the stock was good—much better than a few weeks ago. The calves were nearly all disposed of during the day, large numbers of them at low rates. Dealers were unanimous in calling it the hardest market of the season.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

About all the sheep now sent in have had their fleeces taken off. There has been a large increase in the receipt of Spring lambs, mostly from New-Jersey, but sheep, especially good ones, have been scarce, and prices are about ¼c. ℔ lb., live weight, higher to-day than one week ago. A few lots of right nice sheared sheep brought 6c., but most of them went at 5c.@5½c., being in this fleece. The markets are well cleared up, and the first lots coming in will sell well. Poor, thin sheep are not wanted at this season. Some of this class sold at $2 50@$3 75 ℔ head, while fat weathers brought 10c.@10¼c. in the meat.

Browning received the following lots at his Sixth-street market during the past week: From Ohio, 1,600—brought in, 312 by Glidersleeve & Champion, 268 by T. Trimble, 412 by H. B. Ware, and 392 by H. Browning. From New-York, 17 brought in by three parties. From Kentucky, 170 by W. Thornton. From New-Jersey, 524—brought in, 51 by E. Hunt, 41 by T. S. Cathers, 99 by A. Robins, 55 by R. Ballis, 13 by U. A. Ungar, 22 by J. Bellis, 109 by G. D. Holcomb, 12 by T. Bruiter, 31 by Mayberry & Craig, 10 by D. Kent, 41 by L. Bellis, and 37 by F. A. Bloom—total, 2,230. About 200 head, in addition to the above, came in this morning, and were immediately sold, so that the pens were entirely empty at the time of our visit, and there was a demand for prime sheep. The extensive repairs commenced some weeks ago are now about completed, making the sales pens very commodious and convenient.

Among the sheep brokers' sales at Browning's are the following:

J. McCarty gives sales of 820 head, at an average of $4 18 each.

Bellis & Kent report sales as follows:

Lambs.	Owners.	Prices.
64.....	E. Hunt.....	$286 00
54.....	G. B. Holcombe.....	253 50
22.....	J. Bellis.....	96 50
13.....	N. A. Apgar.....	67 00
28.....	R. Bellis.....	133 00
14.....	T. Cathers.....	70 00
41.....	L. Bellis.....	220 00
24.....	T. Cathers.....	112 00
37.....	P. A. Slocom.....	179 50
55.....	G. B. Holcombe.....	243 25
27.....	R. Bellis.....	140 00
379—Total.....		$1,800 75

These were all Jersey lambs, mostly of good quality, and averaged $4 74 each.

E. H. Hunn sold 108 head for $508 25, 14 for $43 75, 312 for $1,318 12, 73 for $277 82, 147 for $722, 23 for $93 25, making a total of 677 Sheep for $3,633 19, or an average of $4 48 each.

Thomas C. Larkin reports sales of the following lots: 78 for $331 50, 55 for $230, 91 for $364, 46 for $199 25, 171 for $726 75, 50 for $183 75, 100 for $500, 127 for $635, 2 for $12, 3 for $19, 74 for $333, 76 for $342. 4 for $20, 6 for $30; 201 for $5 37 each, or $1,060 37; 22 for 0¾c. ℔ lb., or $7 each, which was $154. Total, 1,106 head for $5,060 62, which averaged $4 57 each.

O'Brien & McGraw received 768 sheep and lambs at their Sixth-street market, all of which were sold, together with a few lots left over from last week. They report the market brisk. The following lots include the arrivals: From New-York, 209 by J. Clemson, 30 by M. Overheiser, and 87 by C. Wright. From Ohio, 200 by J. M. Lafferty. From New-Jersey, 24 by T. Coleman, 10 by D. Allan, 25 by R. White, 21 by J. Arnett, and 162 by M. Thornton, of Kentucky.

Sales were made as follows:

68 sheep.....	$306 00	24 lambs.....	$124 41
128 sheep.....	559 16	25 lambs.....	151 13
209 sheep.....	943 72	21 lambs.....	123 00
101 sheep.....	527 00	22 lambs.....	125 00
200 sheep.....	821 00		
Total.....	796		$3,780 36

Which was an average of $4 74 each. Some fine Kentucky sheared sheep were sold yesterday at 6c. ℔ lb., live weight.

At Chamberlain's, 597 are given as the receipts of the past week, which were selling at $3¼@$5 each.

Allerton gives 243 as the receipts at Forty-fourth-street, which was not sufficient for the demand.

SWINE.

Hogs continue to arrive faster than they can be disposed of, and are accumulating upon the market. The receipts have not been quite up to the previous week, and prices are given as slightly better for most of the hogs sold; but the market closed heavily with some 2,000 unsold and the late sales indicate a downward tendency from the quotations below, prepared by G. W. Dorman, commission broker at the Fortieth-street Yards, where nearly all the hogs now centre:

	Live Weight.	Dead Weight.
Corn Hogs, Prime.....	5¾c.@5¾c.	7c. @7¼c.
Corn Hogs, Medium.....	5½c.@5¾c.	7c. @7¼c.
Still Hogs.....	5½c.@5¾c.	6¾c.@6¾c.
Mast Hogs.....	4½c.@5c.	6c. @6¼c.
Stock Hogs.....	6c. @6¾c.	— —

Market overstocked. Hogs selling very slow, and prices favor the buyer.

THE HORSE MARKET.

New-York, Wednesday, May 16, 1860.

At the beginning of the week there were 718 head in the stables at Twenty-fourth-street uncold. Business has been brisk during the few pleasant days which we have had. Very few fine matched teams have been sold. Prices, however, are well sustained. First-class single horses have been selling freely for family and business purposes, at from $250 to $300 each. Some first-class saddle horses meet with a ready market. The sales of this description of stock have been unusually heavy this season. The opening of the Central Park to the riding public has tended to increase the demand. Saddle horses of second quality were sold at from $125 to $200 each. First-class team and cart horses bring $175@$200 each, or $350@$400 ℔ pair. Omnibus and railroad horses have been in request, and sold at $125@$130 each. French ponies command from $80 to $116 for common. Some superior have been sold at $175@$200 each. Middle-aged horses, say from nine to ten years old, that have been worked in the City, and are suitable for farming purposes, bring $50@$100 each. The total sales for the week amount to 295 head, of all classes, of which there were sold at

Chamberlain's.....	61	J. M. Carpenter.....	18
Post & Nichols.....	50	McCanly.....	18
Whitson & Oakley.....	22	Coon.....	14
Straus & Delman.....	20		

Leaving a stock on hand of 810 this evening. A better lot of horses have been available this week than during any previous week this season. Some very fine working horses arrived at Chamberlain's today from the southern counties of this State; also, some fine northern horses for pleasure and business purposes at Post & Nichols'.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUFUS M. BRUNDAGE,
Importer, wholesale and retail dealer,
No. 333 BLEECKER-ST., New-York,
Is selling his large and well selected stock of
White, Gold-band and Decorated
DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS, VASES, &c.
GLASSWARE, HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, CROCKERY, &c.
BEST QUALITY AT LOWEST PRICES.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.
Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.
To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus ☞ CONGRESS C. & W. WATER.
Any not having those words and letters on the corks, are counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the seller for swindling.
Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.
CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.
Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
PURE MILK.
Address or apply to
T. W. DECKER, office No. 185 East 27th-st.

A CARD.—HAVING REMOVED FROM NO. 55 Reade-st to the large and commodious restaurant under the extensive building of Messrs. Brooks Brothers, entrance Nos. 126 and 128 Grand-st., I take pleasure in inviting my friends and the public to give me a call, with the assurance that every endeavor will be made to please, and I flatter myself that their previous knowledge of me will be a sufficient guarantee that their confidence will not be misplaced. PETER R. STEELE.

OLD COINS! OLD COINS! OLD COINS!—Coins, medals, &c., for sale cheap, till disposed of, from the coin-stand on Chambers-st., longside the Park.

INSTRUCTION.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL, NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

$120 PER YEAR. COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, Cooperstown, N. Y. For both sexes. Term begins May 21. Closes Oct. 5. $120 PER YEAR.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

ELM-PARK FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Litchfield, Conn.—Rev. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal, assisted by J. A. Shaw, late of Harvard University, and Mr Lewis Munger, of the State Normal School. A Primary Department for small boys, under charge of Mrs. Richards. Telegraphic and railroad communication. Terms moderate and no extras. This is one of the healthiest and most delightful places in New England. For circulars, address Dr. R., or R. A. WATKINSON, law office, No. 20 Nassau-st.

REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD receive into their family ten young ladies, who enjoy superior advantages of culture in mind and in manners. Their house and grounds, corner of Lansing and State sts., are attractive in this beautiful village. FLUSHING, April 20, 1860.

A SMALL DAY SCHOOL IN BERGEN, well located in a desirable neighborhood.—12 to 18 pupils. Price $160. Terms easy. Apply at the "American School Bureau" (an agency for Schools and Teachers,) Irving Building, No. 563 Broadway. A quantity of modern style school furniture for sale low.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE SUMMER term commences May 1. Circulars, with terms and references, &c., can be obtained at E. Seedenongh's bookstore, No. 123 Nassau-st., or by addressing A. MEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

BOARD WITH TUITION FOR GIRLS—From 5 to 14 years of age, at Mrs TOWNSEND'S School, No. 36 Willoughby, corner of Jay-st., Brooklyn. A good home, thorough instruction, with mild discipline, is offered at a reasonable price. No long vacations.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, males or females, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—VACANcies for two young ladies, who will enjoy the highest social and academic advantages. Cards at No. 819 Broadway.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by E. JOHNSON, No 490 Bowery-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A FRENCH LADY, WHO IS about finishing her Winter term, wishes to make an engagement for the Summer months, with some family requiring a teacher. Address, until Saturday next, FRENCH TEACHER, Station D, Sible House.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A GRADUATE of the State Normal School, a situation to teach any of the English branches; no objection to go in a country village. Address NORMAL, Box 144 Times Office.

IN RETURN FOR BOARD AND LODGING in the country, or vicinity of New-York, a lady would give lessons in music and French for the Summer. Address A. P. B., Box No. 144 Times Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE THRONE OF DAVID.
A NEW BOOK,
A NEW BOOK,
A NEW BOOK,
BY THE
BY THE
Rev. J. H. INGRAHAM, LL. D.,
Author of the
PRINCE OF THE HOUSE OF DAVID, etc.
JUST PUBLISHED,
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THRONE OF DAVID,
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FROM THE
FROM THE
CONSECRATION OF THE SHEPHERD OF BETHLEHEM
CONSECRATION OF THE SHEPHERD OF BETHLEHEM
CONSECRATION OF THE SHEPHERD OF BETHLEHEM
TO THE
TO THE
TO THE
REBELLION OF PRINCE ABSALOM,
REBELLION OF PRINCE ABSALOM,
REBELLION OF PRINCE ABSALOM.
In a Series of Letters,
In a Series of Letters,
In a Series of Letters,
BY AN ASSYRIAN AMBASSADOR,
BY AN ASSYRIAN AMBASSADOR,
BY AN ASSYRIAN AMBASSADOR
Resident at the
Resident at the
Resident at the
COURT OF JERUSALEM;
COURT OF JERUSALEM;
COURT OF JERUSALEM;
Wherein the Magnificence of Judea
Wherein the Magnificence of Judea
Wherein the Magnificence of Judea
Is presented to the Reader,
Is presented to the Reader,
Is presented to the Reader,
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KING, PROPHET, ANCESTOR,
KING, PROPHET, ANCESTOR,
KING, PROPHET, ANCESTOR,
AND
AND
AND
TYPE OF JESUS.
TYPE OF JESUS.
TYPE OF JESUS.
IS GIVEN WITH GRAPHIC FIDELITY,
IS GIVEN WITH GRAPHIC FIDELITY,
IS GIVEN WITH GRAPHIC FIDELITY,
BY THE
BY THE
BY THE
REV. J. H. INGRAHAM, LL. D.,
REV. J. H. INGRAHAM, LL. D.,
Rector of Christ Church, Holly Springs, Mississippi.
Rector of Christ Church, Holly Springs, Mississippi.
Author of the
Author of the
PRINCE OF THE HOUSE OF DAVID,
PRINCE OF THE HOUSE OF DAVID,
AND THE
AND THE
PILLAR OF FIRE.
PILLAR OF FIRE.

Handsomely bound in one large 12mo volume of 602 pages, with a gilt. Price $1 25.

"This volume is the third of a series of original, sublime and thrilling narratives of Holy Writ, and the wonderful and momentous events which characterize these histories are invested with a charm of solemn and fascinating grandeur, unequaled in their spell-irresistible in their Christianizing influence. The history of David as a Shepherd—Poet—Musician—Warrior—King—Prophet and Friend, and a 'man after God's own heart,' with that of his son Solomon, with the events which attend their triumph of valor, wisdom and prophecy, are given here with a graphic fidelity and religious coloring, which, while it entertains and instructs, cannot fail to awaken the popular mind to the divine truths and wonders of the Bible.

The Throne of David is a connecting link between 'The Pillar of Fire' and 'The Prince of the House of David,' and forms the completion of this interesting and popular series."

Handsomely illustrated and bound in one large 12mo volume of 603 pages. Price $1 25.

GEO. G. EVANS, Publisher,
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PHILADELPHIA.

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CELEBRATOR OF THE GIFT BOOK ENTERPRISE,
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Gift Book Establishment in the world,
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PHILADELPHIA.

WHAT BOOK CAN BE MORE DESIRABLE FOR YOUR LIBRARY?

TOM HOOD'S NOVEL,
TYLNEY HALL.

This book, the only novel by Hood, is pronounced by the best journals and by literary persons as a remarkable work, fully equal to the world-wide reputation of the author of "The Song of the Shirt," "The Bridge of Sighs," &c.

It is not a book one reads once from the public library—a common novel—but it is a book
THAT EVERY GENTLEMAN WANTS FOR HIS LIBRARY.

The Boston Library Edition is elegantly electrotyped and printed in the best Cambridge style, and the common of the Press on the mechanical execution has been one of universal admiration.

Large 12mo. Price $1 25.
J. E. TILTON & CO., Publishers,
No. 161 Washington-st., opposite Milk-st.

NEW BOOK.

A practical work, just published, from the pen of Dr. H. Bostwick, on the treatment of youthful practices, with hints before marriage.

"This is a most useful book, and on a subject of vital importance to the young before marriage, and should be in the hands of every youth, parents and guardians."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

For sale at the Publishers', RODGERS & COMPANY, No. 627 Broadway, and at the author's office, No. 36 East 12th-st. Price for the small edition, 50 cents; large, $1. All letters must contain two letter stamps.

MAP OF NEW-YORK CITY AND ENVIRONS.

B. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 440 Broadway.
Embracing the whole of Manhattan and Staten Islands, the western part of Long Island and part of Westchester County, as far as Jamaica, Westchester and Fordham, and including all that portion of New-Jersey, between Hackensack, South Amboy and Sandy Hook. Price 75 cents.

THE CATHOLIC PUBLISHING HOUSE of E. DUNIGAN & BROTHER, (J. B. Kirker,) has removed to No. 599 Broadway, up stairs, where all orders are promptly attended to.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY THE 12TH INST., ON board of the New-Jersey Railroad cars, between Rahway and New-Brunswick, a lady's shawl. Any person having found the same, will confer a favor by leaving it with Mr. FRAZER, the conductor of the 4:10 train—the train the shawl was lost on.

LOST—ON BOARD THE FULTON FERRY BOAT this afternoon, a book, bound in blue morocco, containing several hundred signatures. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Fulton ferry office, Brooklyn.

FOUND.—THE PARASOL WHICH WAS LEFT IN the Confectionery, No. 1,115 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., some days ago, may be had by calling there.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION meets at the rooms of the Institute, Cooper Union, on THURSDAY, May 17, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Expansion of Heat.* Civil Engineers and Steam Engine Builders are especially invited. Admission is always free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—MADISON-AV. and 28th st. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter will administer the rite of Confirmation in the Church of the Incarnation, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., (Ascension day,) at 8 o'clock.

BOOTS, GAITERS AND SHOES OF ALL Styles; also, boys' boots, gaiters and shoes of my own manufacture, the best and cheapest you will always find at R. MARTIN'S old stand, No. 74 Nassau-st., near John-st., New-York. Please call and see.

DRY GOODS.

MAY, 1860.
NOTICE
OF
SALE AND REMOVAL.
GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS
THIS MONTH
AT
Nos. 80 and 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Being about to remove to their new and commodious warerooms, Nos. 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 and 85 DUANE-ST., near Broadway, and desirous of closing out their present extensive and varied stock of Dry Goods, and to effect this object they are offering
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.
In addition to their AMOSKEAG and WAMSUTTA PRINTS, in new and beautiful styles, they have now for sale the entire balance of the popular low-priced YORK STATE,
ARKWRIGHT and
KNICKERBOCKER PRINTS,
by the piece or package, FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

BANSON'S
SPRING FASHIONS.
RICH SILK BURNOUS.
RICH SILK BASQUES, very deep.
Ladies, call and see our new
PATTI SILK CLOAK,
the most elegant garment.
Also, STRIPED CLOTH BURNOUS.
STRIPED CHALLIE, for Summer wear.
All made in the most thorough manner.
No. 310 CANAL-ST., opposite Mercer.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTLES.
E. S. MILLS & CO.
Offer their entire Spring importation of
LACE MANTLES, POINTS, &c.,
Below the cost of importation.
Also, a large stock of
SILK AND CLOTH MANTLES,
In every variety, in all the new Paris shapes, at greatly reduced prices.
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have received
NEW SILKS, SILK ROBES,
GRENADINES,
BAREGES, AND ORGANDIE MUSLINS.
No 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.
Attention is invited to our stock
Of the
Most desirable styles to
Be had in this City,
Every grade of goods
MEDALLIONS,
VELVETS, AND
TAPESTRIES.
OIL-CLOTHS,
RUGS,
SHADES, &c.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING
Are offering their entire stock at
RETAIL FOR CASH,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES
The most desirable patterns ever offered
at retail in this City.
Every grade of goods
Can be had,
At the lowest
CASH PRICES.
Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Experienced Upholsterers are engaged, and Goods will be delivered free, and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities. T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 36 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Desiring to reduce our Spring stock of Carpetings, we will from May 1 offer our large and well-selected stock at RETAIL.
Housekeepers will observe a saving of the retailer's profit as well as the advantage of selecting from a very large assortment.
Experienced upholsterers are engaged to make and put down goods.
GEORGE S. MURFEY & CO.,
No. 368 Broadway,
near White-st., New-York.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
ADAMS & SPENCER,
No. 261 Grand-st., (Columbian Hall,)
Are offering their large and well-assorted stock of carpetings, oil cloths and mattings at very low prices FOR CASH. English Brussels, 95 cents to $1 10; 3 ply, 95 cents to $1 10; All-Wool Ingrains, 45 cents to 75 cents; Cotton and Wool Ingrains, 28 cents to 40 cents; Stair Carpets, 18 cents to 75 cents. Rugs, mats and matting, oil-cloths 1 yard to 6 yards wide.

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a superb selection of
REAL LACES AND
PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
THREAD LACE POINTS,
MANTILLAS AND FLOUNCINGS,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

FLOUNCED ORGANDIE ROBES,
EXCLUSIVE STYLES,
Just received per steamer *Asia*,
Will be opened on THURSDAY MORNING, May 17.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

NOTICE TO SKIRT MANUFACTURERS.
Steel springs for sale low by the BROOKLYN STEEL SPRING COMPANY,
No. 9 Furman-st., Brooklyn,
near Fulton Ferry.

NOTICE.—AVIS—NOTICIA—AVISO—NOTIZ.—FOUNTAIN'S India store is the only place where India pineapple dresses, black and colored; wash silks, ¾ wide; crapes, lutongs, satins, seersuckers, yellow India nankins, novelties, China, Chinese lacquered articles; all kinds of curious American Indian feather fans, bead bark work, &c., can be procured, wholesale and retail, at No. 683 Broadway, French fans, latest styles. This day received 23 styles Chinese leather folding fans, elegant.

HELP WANTED.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a steady, experienced Protestant woman, in a family of growing children. She must be a good seamstress, of a kind and obliging disposition, willing to wait upon a lady and to devote her time to the interest of her employer. Apply between the hours of 12 and 4 P. M., at No. 29 Lafayette-place.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE young woman to do the general housework of a small family; she must be a good washer and ironer, understand plain cooking, and be well recommended from her last place; wages $7 per month, to one qualified as above. Apply at No. 179 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A GIRL TO some well recommended to do chamberwork, and to take care of children. Call at No. 22 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, between Fulton and Washington sts., for two days.

A YOUNG MAN.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE youth, about 18 years of age, to assist in the desk; must have some knowledge of book-keeping, and reside with his parents or guardians. Salary first year, $200. CHARLES STREET, No. 475 Broadway.

A COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, two respectable women, one for plain cooking, washing and ironing, the other for chamberwork and sewing. Protestants preferred. Apply, for two or three days, at No. 82 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED to go 20 miles from the City, by a small family, to cook, iron, and assist in washing; wages $7 to $8. Apply, between 10 and 3 o'clock, at No. 225 West 19th-st.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN AS waiter, sober and trustworthy, competent and willing to drive a single horse occasionally. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress. None need apply without good City reference. Call at No. 116 Lexington-av.

A SALESWOMAN.—WANTED, IN A THREAD and needle and fancy goods store, No. 875 Broadway, a young lady acquainted with the business.

A SEWER.—WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL TO DO sewing on customer pants. Call at No. 53 Spring-st., in the rear, up two pair of stairs.

WAITRESSES, COOKS, &c.—WANTED, four good-looking waitresses of genteel appearance, to go a short distance in the country; also, a professed cook and plain cook. Good wages given. All must be respectable and good looking. Apply and inquire for Room No. 105, at the office of the Smithsonian House, corner Houston-st. and Broadway, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M.

DRUG CLERKS.—TWO EXPERIENCED DRUG clerks are wanted. One to go to North Carolina; one to go to Alabama. THOMAS & FULLER, No. 203 Fulton-st.

$100 PER MONTH MADE WITH $10 Stencil tools, so arranged that the inexperienced can use them. Send for circular before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

DAVID WALKER, STATIONER, PRINTER, and Blank-Book Manufacturer, No. 2 Park-place, under the Broadway Bank. TAGS and Counting-Room NOTIONS in great variety.

ANNIVERSARIES.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BROOKLYN (Protestant) ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, May 17, at 7½ o'clock, at the Athenæum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts.
The children of the Asylum will be present, and take part in the exercises.
Addresses are expected from Rev. Mr. ROBINSON and Rev. T. L. CUYLER.
The public is cordially invited to attend.

COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND,
LAW OFFICE,
No. 280 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.
Collections promptly made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, through attorneys and bankers.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1860.

PUBLISHED THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ cents per week—Mail Subscription Six Dollars a year.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS a year.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to one extra copy.*

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the arrival of every Mail Steamer. Price, in wrappers, 25 cents. Single copies invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the Publishers "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Advertisements this Evening.

BURTON'S GARDEN—ROYAL AMPHITHEATER EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—OVERLAND ROUTE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—BLACK CAT OF COVENTRY GARDEN—DOMBEY—THE TWO POETS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—IRELAND AS IT WAS. Evening—Do.

HOWARD HALL—GUSTAVUS GRAEF'S ENTERTAINMENTS —MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.

PALACE GARDEN—HERRMANN'S MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

DODWORTH'S ROOMS—MR. SIDDONS' READINGS.

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE Day and Evening—CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

HERLOW'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 539—WEBSTER'S FREE GALLERY OF ART PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON IRVING.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Republican Convention at Chicago met yesterday morning, in the Great Wigwam erected by the Republicans of that city. Gov. MORGAN, of New-York, as Chairman of the National Committee, called the Convention to order—adding a brief and sensible exhortation to harmony, dignity, and patriotism, and indicating the evils to be avoided by the example of the late Convention at Charleston. He then nominated as temporary Chairman Hon. DAVID WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, who before assuming his seat addressed the Convention in remarks eulogistic of Republican doctrines. The remainder of the morning session was consumed in the nomination of Committees, composed of one delegate from each State, upon permanent organization, and upon the order of business. When the Convention met in the afternoon, the Committee of Permanent Organization reported as President Hon. GEORGE ASHMUN, of Massachusetts. Mr. ASHMUN addressed the Convention in eloquent and appropriate remarks, speaking with an ardent hope of the future, and invoking the cooperation and patience of the Convention as aids to the fulfilment of his duties. After the nomination of other Committees—upon the Platform and upon the appointment of a new National Executive Committee—the Convention adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock. Our special reporter apprises us that while the preference of a large majority of the Convention is unmistakably for Mr. SEWARD, his friends hesitate in view of the sturdy opposition of Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois. They confide, however, in the circumstance that no one of these rebellious States has a better candidate to offer, and by maintaining a firm attitude they anticipate ultimate success. Should Mr. SEWARD have to be dropped, Mr. LINCOLN, and after him Mr. WADE, are supposed to be in the more favorable position. A letter from Col. FREMONT, referred to in our dispatch of Tuesday, was made public yesterday. That gentleman declines being considered as a candidate; but is willing, in the event of the Convention failing to unite upon any other, to stand in the gap.

Mr. DOUGLAS resumed and concluded yesterday his speech to the Senate in defence of his political position. The aim of his remarks was to prove that he held no doctrine in regard to the Territories which had not been repeatedly approved by the Democratic Party; and from the letter of Mr. BUCHANAN accepting the Cincinnati nomination, and from the speech of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE at Lexington, Kentucky, subsequent to the adjournment of the Cincinnati Convention, he cited ample evidence to show that both the candidates in 1856 regarded Popular Sovereignty as the main pillar of the Cincinnati Platform, and that there was no room for doubt as to the interpretation of that document. In conclusion, he defined his relations with the party; declared his intention to adhere to the dogma with which he had so long been identified; and invoked the seceders yet to return and save themselves and the party. Mr. DAVIS, of Miss., followed in reply, declaring Mr. DOUGLAS to have made an irrelevant harangue, full of malicious assaults upon public men, and entirely wide of historical truth. Before the Senator had introduced the evidence of these allegations the Senate went into Executive Session, and shortly after adjourned. Mr. MORRIS, in the House, moved a resolution of inquiry into the facts connected with the defalcation in the New-York Post-office. The steamship Safety bill and one or two measures of subordinate importance were briefly discussed, and then the House adjourned, that the members might listen to the speech of the Illinois Senator.

The arrival of the *Europa* at Halifax brings European advices to May 6. They lack importance. In the House of Commons, Lord JOHN RUSSELL had stated that the British proposals for the settlement of the San Juan difficulty had been declined by the United States, and that counter propositions from the American Government were momentarily expected. The Reform bill had passed a second reading without a division. A prominent law firm at Aberdeen had become insolvent, their deficiencies being estimated at £400,000. The senior partner had absconded. PULLINGER, the London swindler, had entered his plea of guilty. The death of Thos. MUSGRAVE, Archbishop of York is announced. The Continental news contains nothing more important than the announcement of a general amnesty in Spain, embracing the Count DE MONTEMOLIN and his brother, who are hereafter to take their places as members of the royal family. Rumors of further insurrections in Sicily were current. GARIBALDI, who desired to go to the aid of the insurgents, had been prevailed upon by Count CAVOUR to abandon the project. The progress of VICTOR EMANUEL through his newly-acquired territories had extended to Bologna, where his enthusiastic reception had been emphasized by the Corporation presenting him with £5,000,000 as a voluntary contribution. We have later but uninteresting news from India and Australia.

The *Karnak* arrived at this port yesterday from Havana and Nassau. Among her passengers were eight of the crew of the ship *Cicero*, which left Boston on the 23d, and which went ashore at the Great Guano Keys, Bahamas. The captain, Mr. SMITH, his wife, Mr. CARNEY, a passenger, twelve of the crew, and all of the cargo, were lost. The papers which the *Karnak* brings from Nassau report the loss from the brigantine *Princess Royal*, on the 19th, during a severe gale, of three hands employed on board. The abandoned slaver lately found on Andros Island had been taken to Nassau. She was fully equipped for a slave voyage, and had apparently seen but three years' service. Names of sailors written on the beams afforded the only clue to the identity of the vessel, as her books and papers had been destroyed.

The Slavery question occupied the exclusive attention of the Methodist Conference, in session at Buffalo, yesterday. The majority and minority reports of the Committee on Slavery were both submitted, laid on the table for one day under the rule, and ordered to be printed. The majority report is explicit in favor of the proposed change in the rule regarding Slavery, while the minority report simply recommends a reaffirmation of the Anti-Slavery position of the Church, and that the different Churches be notified of this action, with such advice on the subject as the Committee having the matter in charge may consider necessary. Dr. DEMPSTER attempted to unburden himself of a load of petitions from New-England asking for a change in the rule, but by a parliamentary manœuvre the presentation of the documents was temporarily delayed. A delegate from the Association of Local Preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Baltimore submitted a petition from 12,000 of his associates averse to the proposed action on the all-exciting topic. A counter petition from a minority of the same ecclesiastical body was received with applause.

The evidence given yesterday, at the trial of HICKS *alias* JOHNSON, in the United States Circuit Court, was painfully interesting, and bore overwhelmingly against the accused. The widow of Capt. BURR identified many articles of clothing found in the possession of HICKS, which had belonged to her husband. The mother of SMITH WATTS, one of the mates, identified the clothing of her murdered son, part of which she had made herself; and the *fiancée* of OLIVER WATTS identified his coat, and the daguerreotype of herself, which she had given him the day before he entered on his last fatal voyage. The evidence for the prosecution was closed, with the exception of one witness, who will arrive from Boston this morning. The defence have two or three witnesses only to examine. It is probable that the case will be finished to-day.

The final order of the Court in the Forrest Divorce case was presented for settlement in the Superior Court yesterday. As proposed by Mr. O'CONOR, the counsel for Mrs. FORREST, the order gives her alimony at the rate of $4,000 per year from the 19th of November, 1850, (the commencement of the suit,) with interest on the arrearages; amounting in the whole to $47,716 47. Some objections to the order, and particularly to the allowance of interest, were raised by Mr. VAN BUREN, on which the Court reserved its decision.

The Post-office defalcation presents no new features of interest. Mr. FOWLER has not yet been heard from, and his bondsmen have offered to pay up, without any legal proceedings, to the extent of their liability. A successor to Mr. FOWLER has been appointed in the person of Hon. JOHN A. DIX. SAMUEL F. BUTTERWORTH was offered the appointment, but declined. A general removal of the clerks in the office is anticipated on the incoming of a new administration. The Government officers, sent on from Washington, are still engaged in investigating the affairs of the office, to ascertain the way in which it has been managed, and the extent of the defalcation.

Inspector CARPENTER yesterday transmitted his quarterly report to the Police Commissioners. There are under his jurisdiction 1583 men. The force lost 3,363½ days during the quarter from sickness. Of 14,170 arrests made, 11,857 were for offences against the person, and 2,312 for offences against property. Of the offenders against property there were 1,930 males and 383 females; of offenders against person there were 7,949 males and 3,908 females. For intoxication there were 4,525 arrests; for intoxication and disorderly conduct, 1,938. For fighting in the streets, 1,652. For murder 18, burglary 119. The business which the Comissioners transacted was purely formal.

A resolution was offered in the Board of Education last evening, disapproving of the recent wholesale dismissal of school teachers in the Fourth Ward, by the School Officers of that Ward. The resolution created a long debate as to the power of the Board over the local officers, which continued until the hour for adjournment arrived, and the Board adjourned. During the meeting a communication was received from the School Officers of the First Ward, declaring that the dilapidated condition of a building in the rear of Schoolhouse No. 29, in Greenwich-street, renders it dangerous for the children to play in the yard, and asking an appropriation of $50,000 to build a new schoolhouse upon a site to be obtained by the purchase of the lease of the dilapidated property and a lot adjoining the present schoolhouse. The Committee on Finance reported that it is necessary to appropriate $150,000 out of the money for 1860, for teachers' salaries, apportionments and other regular expenses.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration the weekly statement showed 8,592 arrivals during the week. The sums due the various counties was recommended to be paid, and some personal explanations were made.

There was a spirited trotting match for $2,000, at the Union Course, yesterday, between *Ethan Allen* and *George W. Patchen*. The latter won in three straight heats, the time being 2:25, 2:24 and 2:29. The conditions were best three in five, mile heats, in harness.

The Stock Exchange was again higher on the Shere dealings yesterday, and firm for United States and Missouri Stocks. In the afternoon the feeling was less buoyant, and prices a fraction easier on some of the Western Shares. New-York Central closed 82⅞, and Erie 23¼ ex dividend cent. Money fairly employed on temporary loan, at 5 ex dividend cent. Short paper was taken at the same rate. Nothing new in Exchange.

The sales of Cotton amounted to 1,500 bales, at unchenged prices. With heavy receipts, Flour and Corn were depressed. The demand for the latter was good at reduced rates. Wheat was moderately dealt in at uniform quotations, as were likewise Coffee, Fish, Hay, Hops, Navel Stores, Common Hides, Rice and Tallow. Provisions were unsettled. Sugars attracted more attention. Whisky was more freely offered and was lower. Freights were somewhat brisker, with 476 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Live Stock Markets the trade was pretty good yesterday, beeves selling at slightly advanced rates over the previous week. There was a diminution of numbers, but the general good quality and heavy weights of the bullocks offered sufficed for the wants of butchers. Graziers took very few cattle for further feeding. Most of the cattle are now coming from the West. Prices averaged 9¼c. ex lb., net, which is nearly 2c. ex lb. lower than one year ago. A few of the best cattle sold for 9½c.@10c. The yards were emptied before sundown....Milch Cows sell slowly. There are fewer coming in, but quite enough for milkmen's wants....Veals are abundant, and even lower than the low prices at which they sold last Wednesday. It was with difficulty that all could be disposed of. Sheep and Lambs are in good demand at ½c. ex lb. higher prices than a week ago. None were left unsold....Hogs continue plenty. Some 2,000 remain unsold. Prices are about as last week.

The City's Mayor and the City's Money.

The Mayor says that he "is advised" that in spite of the recent act of the Legislature, he has still the power to remove the City Chamberlain "for cause," and that he has removed Mr. STOUT accordingly, or, at all events, requested him to consider himself removed. If it be really true that Mr. WOOD is acting under advice, and not solely in obedience to his own sweet will, we can assure him he is blessed with the safest counselors that ever whispered wisdom into a Mayoral ear. Whether it be that illustrious jurist who stands by him in his private trials—"Judge" DEAN—or his official guide, Judge BRONSON, who has expounded the law to him on this occasion, the conclusion arrived at is unquestionable. The oracle at Delphi never gave a response more thoroughly reliable. That the Mayor may remove the Comptroller "for cause," everybody will admit—the only difference of opinion that can possibly arise between "His Honor" and the rest of the community being as to what constitutes "cause." If Mr. STOUT were to draw the municipal balance from the bank, and leave with it for parts unknown, or if he were to pass his office hours in a state of insensibility over a whisky hottle, or were to burn down the City Hall, or hite off Alderman BOOLE'S nose, or fight TERENCE FARLEY for $100 a side in the Park at noon, or lend the City cash to "Dublin Tricks," we should all of us agree that there was cause for turning him out. But whether his refusing to pay interest on the municipal moneys in his possession, when none of his predecessors have ever done anything of the kind, at the mere orders of "His Honor the Mayor," is "cause" or not, is matter on which both "His Honor" and the community at large need to be still further "advised." The opinions of his private counselors will probably fully satisfy "His Honor's" own mind; but the public is much more obtuse than he, and will certainly need the united force of the Justices of the Supreme Court to batter a clear understanding of the matter into its head. "His Honor" will, no doubt, be patient with the stupid creature, when he remembers that "His Honor" was also "advised" by his private, particular counsel that the Metropolitan Police act was unconstitutional, and that he very foolishly rose in rebellion upon the strength of that very mistaken deliverance of the counsel aforesaid. We had hoped that his experience on that occasion would have inspired in him a little salutary distrust of legal opinions which declare "His Honor" to be competent to do whatever his envy, hatred or malice may suggest. But this is by no means the first time that we have given "His Honor" credit for a more teachable disposition than he really possesses.

Meanwhile we trust that Mr. STOUT will not be alarmed by the "dreadful aspect" of His Honor's counselors into abandoning his post. The public opinion of New-York, while it may have no fault in the world to find with the private character of the Mayor's new appointee, has a great deal of fault to find with any proposition which looks to a transfer of the public moneys from a Bank confessedly of the first class to another Bank as confessedly of the second class. That the Artisans' Bank within the limits of its own accustomed business is a worthy and respectable Bank there is no room to doubt; but the relative strength with the great financial community of one or another banking institution is a very important consideration for public officers seeking a custodian of the public funds. For the present, Mr. WARREN, the Deputy Comptroller, declining to act upon the bonds of the Mayor's Chamberlain, Mr. PLATT, all moneys paid in to the City, with the exception of those received at the Mayor's office, will continue to pass through the hands of the City Chamberlain, Mr. STOUT, into the Shoe and Leather Bank. Mr. HAWS, the Comptroller, on his return from Chicago will fortunately be in a position, therefore, to weigh not merely the Mayor's "cause" for shifting the City funds from a large bank to a little one; but also the "cause" of the objections raised against that operation by the great commercial, financial and taxpaying community of New-York.

Pugilism in the Palace.

Our English cousins are fearfully exercised about the Benicia Boy and the American eagle. They are spending almost as much time and paper to prove that TOM SAYERS either was not whipped, or ought not to have been whipped, or was whipped with the greatest possible difficulty, by his Yankee antagonist, as they have wasted in keeping up the national courage by showing that the French either never can invade England, or that if they should do so they will infallibly be annihilated among the hedges of Kent before they can so much as get a chance to pick off a minor canon from the towers of Canterbury Cathedral with one of their confounded *armes de précision*, or to astonish the old walls of Rochester Castle with a shot from one of their Napoleon guns.

The pertinacity with which the repnted leaders of English opinion insist upon discussing every detail, and fighting over in words every round of the disgusting "mill" at Farnborough; the exultation with which English merchants, English officers and English peers parade their "champion" in the most public places of the Empire, subscribe purses for him, write condoling letters to him, can only be interpreted and accounted for by the consideration that English vanity, smartly rapped over the knuckles on the 19th of April, is consoling itself after the fashion of bears in distress, by sucking its own paws. England has lost so much prestige in greater matters during the last few years, that the trivial circumstance of an English boxer's being found physically inferior to an American has evidently assumed in English eyes an importance ludicrously disproportionate to its real significance. After the Crimean military "crisis," and the defeat at the Redan, and the ridiculous naval promenade in the Baltic, and the calamities of the *Great Eastern*, and the diplomatic victories of France, and the Spanish war with Morocco, and the occupation of San Juan by a dare-devil Yankee General, and the numerous financial mishaps of a discreditable kind which have diversified the recent commercial history of Britain, from the crash of the Royal British Bank to the explosion of PULLINGER, our kinsmen over the sea may, perhaps, be forgiven for becoming a little touchy on the score of their reputation. They have been worsted by sea and land in so many divers ways and sundry manners that they clung with desperation to the ropes of the Prize-Ring. To be forced to "throw up the sponge" of CRIBB, and BROUGHTON, and Dutch SAM, and MENDOZA, and BELCHER, was too sharp a pang for British hearts to bear. We young people, on this side the Atlantic, are a little thoughtless in our vigorous youth; we do not sufficiently reflect that "blessings brighten as they take their flight;" and that our dear old friends of the "fast-anchored isle" may feel about their pugilistic fame as the Scotchwoman charitably felt for CHARLES I. when he was decapitated, that "though his head was na much of a head in itself, it was a gude deal to him, puir man." So that we ought not to be surprised at not yet hearing the last of TOM SAYERS from over the water. Here, we have looked at the matter in all its aspects, made up our minds about it, and dismissed it into history. We knew that the English—two thousand to sixty,—did everything in their power, by hoots and yells and cowardly insults, to discourage a young foreigner, disturb his nerves and paralyze his spirit, when he stood forth among them, on their own soil, to battle for a "belt" which they have offered for years with brutal bravado to the competition "of the world." We know that when their champion was fast succumbing to the superiority of his American challenger, the same English rushed madly in upon the fight, struck and reviled the too successful combatant, broke up "the lists of war," and hurled the whole field into confusion,—thereby clouding a little the intolerable glare of the Yankee victory, and also saving a considerable number of pounds sterling to English gamblers, high and low. We knew, further, that maddened, as we will charitably suppose, by the universal laughter with which the continent received the news of their pugilistic excitement, their pugilistic humiliation, and their pugilistic foul play, these worthy Englishmen have ever since been preaching sermons on the noble uses of hitting from the shoulder, and getting up subscriptions for their crippled human game-cock, and in a general way making the best of a bad business. And about all this we do not care one straw.

But when it comes to a sneer from the London *Times* at the American Minister for presenting a pair of HEENAN'S friends and backers at the Court of St. James, we must protest. It appears that Dr. AUGUSTUS RAWLINGS and Mr. GEORGE WILKES of New-York, described by the *Times* as "friends and backers" of the Benicia Boy, were presented to her Majesty by Mr. DALLAS, just as Mr. ASTOR, Mr. SEWARD and other New-Yorkers in England have been; and the *Times* asks with evident scorn, "why was HEENAN absent?" Moreover, the "leading journal" contumeliously parades a note written by one of these visitors of her Majesty, on the subject of HEENAN'S eyes after the fight, with no other possible object than to expose its slightly chaotic construction. And the plain inference accordingly is, that the American Minister has been guilty of a shocking impropriety in introducing to the palace these ungrammatical patrons of pugilism. The proverb tells us that a cat may look at a King; and our own experience assures us that a cabman may shake hands with a President. Why, then, may not a boxer's backers make their bow to the Queen? They cannot surely be disqualified by their contempt for LINDLEY MURRAY. Not a levee passee in St. James' without bringing before Her Majesty peers who care no more for their conjugations than they do for the decalogue. Lord MALMESBURY even vindicated, in an elaborate State Paper, the right of young men of family to spell "syntax" with an "i," and to omit the "b" from "doubt." Does the *Times* object to pugilism *per se?* But Mr. GULLEY, who came into notice by fighting the "Game Chicken," and afterwards finished GREGSON with such glory that he was driven off the field "in the baronche of a nobleman of sporting fame," was returned a member for Pontefract, and as such had a right to present himself at the palace of the GUELPHS. The *Times* must not comfort itself with the thought that if our boxers can sometimes fight, our envoys never know how to behave. In a country like England, where noble blood is rare, and few coronets are worn by men of really aristocratic descent, temporary position must open the doore of royalty. A prosperous tailor of Regent-street may sigh in vain on the wrong side of those golden gates, but, once elected to Parliament, he holds his open sesame. American citizens not branded with felony, and able to procure a cheap livery, are surely quite as well fitted to figure in those festive halls as the Siamese or Hindoos, of uncertain origin, who from time to time enlighten them. Our English friends are too nice by half. We venture to say that there is not an aspiring gentlemen in New-York who will refuse to visit Queen VICTORIA merely because the atmosphere of her palace has been breathed, not by professors, but by admirers of the pugilistic art from his own country.

The Chicago Convention.

The Republicans at Chicago already show, in the tenor of their preliminary proceedings, how much more fortunate they have been in the choice of their place of meeting than were the Democracy at Charleston. The genial influence of a free, active and sympathetic population is making itself felt upon the delegates. Processions by day, dinners and serenades by night—the perpetual flutter of banners, and music of military bands—the glare of torchlights, and the fragrance of flowers—these are the accompaniments of the Republican councils. They cannot fail to excite the enthusiasm of the delegates, to make them feel that a great population is with them in their work; and by elating them with fresh hopes of victory in the contest upon which they are entering, to make them more forbearing about personal preferences, and less disposed to risk the glittering prize which seems within their grasp by any extravagant devotion to this or that particular leader. There is no danger that the Convention at Chicago will break up like the Convention at Charleston. The strongest candidate of the Democracy at Charleston represented a principle upon which the political existence of his party absolutely depends; and to sacrifice him, therefore, would have been for those who supported him an act of political suicide. The strongest candidate of the Republicans, on the contrary, stands out from his competitors rather on a question of phraseology than on any peculiarity of convictions essential to the success of Republicanism. The individuality of Mr. DOUGLAS was his main strength at Charleston. The individuality of Mr. SEWARD is his main weaknese at Chicago. The Democrats could not take Mr. DOUGLAS without his measures. The Republicans are perfectly ready to take Mr. SEWARD'S measures without Mr. SEWARD. In this state of things it would be idle to attempt to foresee the result of a contest which turns on no vital point. Mr. SEWARD'S friends are urging him with united and determined front. The dissenters from this body—enemies they can hardly be called—are casting about in some uncertainty for a man who shall unite all the qualities which they separately admire in the New-York Senator, without the peculiarities of position which to each of them make that Senator seem an unavailable candidate. The heat and burden of the day will consequently fall upon the opposition to Mr. SEWARD, rather than upon his supporters.

Massachusetts has given a Chairman to the Republicans, as she did to the Democrats, and Mr. ASHMUN is understood to be friendly to Mr. SEWARD, though by no means unwavering in his devotion; and he can hardly be expected to press upon the Convention with the pertinacious partisanship which carried Mr. CUSHING upon the rocks at Charleston.

Wise for the Presidency.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, edited by Gov. WISE'S son, informs the Democrats of the North that their only possible chance of victory lies in nominating Gov. WISE for the Presidency, and JOSEPH LANE for the Vice-Presidency; that these gentlemen will carry "all the Southern States, and Pennsylvania, Indiana, New-York, Oregon and California," and thus secure the victory, and that nobody else can accomplish as much. We think that so much as this leaves the Baltimore Convention very little to do. They have but to nominate these gentlemen and adjourn. We hope, however, the Ex-Governor will be able to get along without New-York, as we greatly fear there may be some difficulty in securing this State for him. There is a small knot of miserable fanatics here, who are possessed with the idea that Gov. WISE is wanting in common sense; in fact, some of them go so far as to say that he has, in his public capacity on divers occasions, behaved in a manner strongly indicative of downright lunacy. The influence of these men at a general election is likely to be very great in spite of their individual insignificance, and we candidly confess we believe that their views of the ex-Governor, in spite of the present admiration for him, would prevail in the long run, and lead to his losing the State. As we are loth, however, to have a person of Mr. WISE'S tact, taste, judgment, discretion, eloquence, and military genius consigned to the shades of private life without a struggle, we are willing to give the *Enquirer* a hint, which we trust it will take in good part. We strongly recommend the substitution on the ticket of FERNANDO WOOD for JOSEPH LANE for the Vice-Presidency. Mr. WOOD is the great leader of the New-York Democracy. He has the State under his thumb. Nothing but his love for the office of Mayor has prevented his being Governor half a dozen times. We feel pretty confident the Vice-Presidency would tempt "His Honor" to abandon his beloved municipal duties for a wider sphere of usefulness; and with Wood as his colleague, Gov. WISE would sweep the State. The rural districts are to a man enthusiastic admirers of the Mayor, and that admiration has, if possible, been increased by his imposing attitude at Charleston, and his commanding eloquence in Connecticut. We of the City should be reluctant enough to have "His Honor" go, but we are geometricians enough to know that the whole is greater than a part, and that when the Union demands him, it is the duty of New-York to deliver him up.

The District-Attorney and the Law's Delays.

We are told that the Court of Oyer and Terminer adjourned on Tuesday without doing any business, owing to the continued absence of Mr. District-Attorney WATERBURY, though several manslaughter cases remain to be disposed of. We commented two days ago upon the delay in bringing MACDONALD to trial, caused by what we must regard as the remissness of this same official. Mr. WATERBURY pleads that he has not time to take the ordinary measures for bringing even murderers before a jury, and yet he has time to go to Charleston to attend an electioneering Convention, and stays away so long that the Courts have to adjourn over, and lose a term, without doing any business at all. If it be really true that one District-Attorney is not sufficient to bring criminals to justice, all that is to be said is that we must have as many as will be sufficient, because criminals must be brought to justice somehow. The matter is not one upon which we can economize, or which we can afford to postpone. We may remark, however, that we think Mr. WATERBURY'S experience would hardly furnish a good reason for making any such change, as he, by his own account, in his letter to the Board of Supervisors two months ago, charges himself, in addition to his duties as public prosecutor, with the task of reforming criminals and pardoning them before trial. He says it is his duty to make such inquiry into each case as will enable him to judge whether the culprit will be improved by having his offence hushed up, or in other words by being "let off," and he mentioned several cases in which the exercise of this discretionary power had been attended with the happiest results.

There are, however, two objections to its exercise. One is that he does not legally possess it; and the second is that it is liable to the grossest abuse, and in several cases has been grossly and scandalously so abused. It is, moreover, a power which no community can, with the least regard for its own safety, allow any one man to exercise, as Mr. WATERBURY exercises it, privately, and without rendering any account. If criminals are to be examined before trial, with a view to trying the effect of clemency on their characters, a Board ought to be appointed for the purpose, and the burden taken off the shoulders of the District-Attorney, so that he may give his undivided attention to the prosecution of irreclaimable offenders.

A friend of Mr. WATERBURY writes to us that the law's delay in the case of MACDONALD was attributable only to the immense space of country which had to be traversed and the vast amount of time which had to be consumed in taking depositions and examining witnesses as to the previous character and ways of the accused person. Some of these witnesses dwelt in remote forest countries of the Southwest, and were described only by their sex and color. As an explanation of the law's delay this is very well, but as an excuse it is only to be likened to that of Dr. JOHNSON'S friend, who, when he was rebuked for being drunk, pleaded the great quantity of liquor he had imbibed. We do not know that the trial of QUIMMO APPO was delayed long enough to allow the purlieus of Hong-Kong and the valley of the Hoang-Ho to be thoroughly examined for testimony to the idiosyncrasies and habits of that interesting oriental.

THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.—We have reason to believe that the office of Postmaster of New-York has been offered by the President to Hon. JOHN A. DIX, of this City, and that it has been accepted by that gentleman. The offer is not more creditable to the Administration than is the acceptance of it to Mr. DIX. It was of the first importance that no ordinary politician—no mere seeker after office, or political janissary—should be put into a position just vacated by a catastrophe which has so signally illustrated the demoralizing tendencies of the disgraceful system which has of late years reigned over all our political appointments. The ruin and shame in which the late incumbent of this important office has at last expiated his own recklessness and the equally criminal indifference or complicity of his superiors have so shocked and startled the public mind, that no appointment less unimpeachable than this of Mr. DIX could have been wisely ventured by the most corrupt of Federal Governments. And Mr. DIX has given proof of good citizenship in consecrating his high reputation and conceded ability to the reorganization of an office which it will doubtless try his patience, his temper and his judgment to the utmost to rescue from the chaos into which its affairs have been permitted to fall.

Minor Topics.

—That Republican dog, of which the *Tribune* some time since told us a tale, has recently been in high feather, or rather in high hair. We have repeatedly noticed him, of late, standing in the Park, and wagging his tail in indication of eminent satisfaction as he regarded the sable sign which now surmounts the *Tribune* buildings. There it stands, "grand, gloomy and peculiar," black, unrelievedly black, the very embodiment of the color which he adores. All that is required to make the thing complete is a little wool. We hope that the dogged complacency of the Republican dog will not be subjected to contailment by any indication of letters; his tail would undoubtedly wag on forever in an ecstasy of joy to know that the artist employed by the *Tribune* before the completion of his labors "died, and made no sign."

—Congressional Reports are generally needlessly long, as well as peculiarly uninteresting. An improvement in this department of newspaperdom seems to have been introduced by the New-Orleans *Courier*. The following brief but complete report appears in that paper under the head of "Congress." We translate from the French. "Neither branch had anything to do,—the Senate did it and adjourned; the House discussed with eloquence how to do it."

—In the present condition of Europe the movement of straws is watched with jealous interest. Thus Gen. CHANGARNIER left Paris for a few days. It was immediately surmised that his mission was political, and concerned the antagonistical powers. Has he gone to fight for the despotism of Naples or that of Rome, asked the Parisian *flaneurs?* The answer seems to be that he has simply gone on a pleasure excursion.

—FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE has given the public *Notes on Nursing*. Most married men have heard notes on the same subject from younger birds.

—A Washington reporter says that our Oriental guests "use their knives and forks with remarkble ease." He, of course, means—Japanese.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Continuation of the Speech of Mr. Douglas in the Senate.

A REPLY FROM GENERAL CASS.

An Idle Day in the House.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 16.

The House Committee, consisting of Messrs. Kellogg, Branch, John Cochrane, Morris of Pennsylvania, Davis of Maryland, have waited on the Supreme to extend them an invitation to visit the Capitol. But they declined at present, fixing no time for that purpose, nor will they reply to the visit of the Committee of New-York and Brooklyn before they have been received by the President. They are particularly observant of etiquette.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 16.

A communication was received from the Interior Department relative to the Indian depredations in California.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Territories, reported the House bill for the admission of Kansas, without recommendation. He gave notice that he would introduce several amendments, designed to protect the rights of the people of the several States, and to carry out in good faith the treaties with the Indian tribes. Made the special order for Wednesday of next week.

On motion of Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) Saturday next was set apart for the District business.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Postmaster-General inform the Senate when the Post-office Department first had knowledge of the alleged defalcation in the New-York Post-office, and whether the Sixth Auditor had faithfully carried out the provisions of the act of March, 1851. Adopted.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to regulate public contracts.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) moved to take up the Oregon and Washington War bill. Made the special order for Monday week.

The consideration of the bill for the relief of ANSON DART was resumed.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) urged the passage of the bill.

Mr. LANE rejoined, saying it was an attempt on the part of the claimant to filch money from the Treasury. He charged him with neglecting duties while Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said that DART had made thirteen treaties.

Mr. LANE—Yes, and the Senate looked into them and found them worthless, and never acted on them.

Without further action, the special order, being the Overland Mail bill, was taken up and made the special order for 1 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. DAVIS' resolutions came up.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) expressed his thanks for the courtesy shown in allowing him to postpone his remarks till to-day, and feared that he might be unable to say all he wished to-day, in consequence of a sudden attack of a disease contracted some years ago, in speaking in the open air, defending these principles. He should proceed to defend his action in certain cases, and referred first to what is known as the Chase amendment to the Kansas bill. Mr. CHASE, of Ohio, offered an amendment to the bill, under which "The people of the Territories, through their appropriate representatives, may, if they see fit, prohibit the existence of Slavery therein." This was precisely the same in legal effect as the amendment offered to the Compromise measures of 1850 by Mr. CHASE. When this amendment was offered by Mr. CHASE, it stood in the position of an amendment to an amendment. Mr. PRATT, of Maryland, appealed to Gov. CHASE to receive an additional amendment by putting in the word "introduce," so that it would read, "The people of the Territory may prohibit or introduce Slavery." This was objected to as out of order by Mr. SEWARD, and was not received. [Part of the remarks of Mr. PRATT, of Maryland, was read.] This left the amendment of Mr. CHASE to be voted upon, and it was rejected, because the words offered by Gov. PRATT were not accepted; and yet, in the face of these facts, this vote has been cited against him (Mr. DOUGLAS) and he has been charged with being unwilling to allow the bill to act either against or for Slavery in the Territories. The debates show that the intention of the bill was to allow the people to do as they chose. The record shows that Mr. SHERMAN appealed to Mr. CHASE to receive the amendment of Gov. PRATT, so as to make it a fair test.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) read from the speech of Mr. BADGER, and the vote by Yeas and Nays.

Mr. DOUGLAS resumed—Thus it will be seen that Mr. CHASE'S amendment was rejected, because it did not leave the people free to act on the subject of Slavery, either to introduce or prohibit, and these reasons were assigned by Southern men, and if those who cited this vote against him had read the debates, they proved exactly the reverse of what they charge. It has also been cited against him that he had voted against the Trumbull amendment to what was called the Toombs bill, as an evidence that he was inconsistent. [The amendment was read.] The amendment was, to declare that in the bill for the admission of Kansas it was the intent and meaning of Congress to allow the people either to introduce or exclude Slavery, as they see fit and proper. This amendment was rejected on two grounds; one was it was irrelevant as appended to a state bill, and the other ground was that it was an act of usurpation by Congress to attempt to adjudicate the meaning of that territorial bill, that it belonged to the courts to decide as to the meaning, and not to the Senate and House of Representatives. No man intimated that the amendment did not contain the true meaning of the Kansas bill, but they said they would not by act of Congress expound the bill. [Extracts of the debates were read, and the vote by which it was rejected—11 to 34.] Thus it appears that those who voted for the Trumbull amendment declared it was the true intent and meaning of the bill, but they assigned as a reason that it was irrelevant and an usurpation of power. Mr. BAYARD said it was nothing more or less than an attempt to give a judicial exposition, by Congress, to the Constitution, and that it was a usurpation of judicial power; and yet we have here resolutions now under debate, on which Congress is called to act, and to adjudicate this identical question. The object of these resolutions is, to ask the Senate to decide this very question, which Mr. BAYARD, in 1854, denounced as beyond the constitutional authority of the Senate, and as an act of usurpation; and gentlemen stood here silent, and heard Mr. BAYARD denounce that attempt, who are now called upon to decide that very question which, by the Kansas bill, was referred to the Courts, and banished from Congress forever, and which they pledged themselves never to decide. He would hold them to their pledges to leave this question alone. The Senator from Virginia (Mr. HUNTER) declared that the intent and understanding of the Kansas bill was that one point was referred to the Courts, and that was the limitation of the Constitution on the authority of a Territorial Legislature. And the Senator not only made that statement then, but again in February of last year he quoted that very speech as a true exposition of the meaning of the bill, and reaffirmed it as his sentiments. Now the Senate is called on, in violation of the meaning and pledges of the Kansas bill, to decide that very question. He submitted whether this was carrying out the true intent and meaning of that act. In the debate on this Toombs bill his colleague, (Mr. TRUMBULL,) put the question to him whether or not the Territorial Legislature had the power to exclude Slavery. His opponent on that subject had been heard over and over again, and he did not choose to answer the question, and referred him to the Judiciary to ascertain whether the power existed. He believed the power did exist; others believed differently, and they agreed to refer it to the Judiciary and abide by their decision; and true to his agreement, he referred his colleague to the Courts to find out. The fact that he referred him to the Court had been cited against him as evidence that he did not think the power existed, but after the evidence adduced yesterday and the debates just read, no man has an excuse for not knowing his opinion. It was not his op

[illegible] be banished forever from the [illegible] and the political arena, and referred [illegible], with the right to appeal to [illegible] is an end of the controversy. [illegible] he should then proceed to know [illegible] this question when he [illegible] [An extract from President [illegible] was read.] President PIERCE [illegible] adopting the great principle [illegible] the States, and also in the [illegible] questionably referred to [illegible] States," and used the [illegible] ty" as embracing the [illegible] es. When the Senator [illegible] doctrine had its first trial [illegible] and bore its first fruits there, and described its legitimate fruits as resulting in an [illegible] and every imaginable evil, and President PIERCE says these acts were abuses of the principle of Popular Sovereignty, and abuses of the act, and the principle itself is by no means responsible [illegible] abuses, all he (Mr. DOUGLAS) had to say in answer to the allegation of the Senator is, that by the authority of the Chief under whom he held the high office of Secretary of War, they were [illegible]. He was assured that the Senator should cite Adams and Franks which occurred in violation of this principle, under the Administration of which he was a ruling spirit, as evidence that the principle which brought that Administration into existence was a virtuous and dangerous one. He thought the Senator had given in his adhesion to the doctrine, and that he looked with pleasure on the passage of the Nebraska Act as a measure of value to the Southern States, and that he would have been the first to defend it; but we find he takes pleasure in citing these very abuses in justification of his course when he fought the principle, and in vindication of what he told us before the South agreed to acquiesce. He should pass on to the next chapter in the history of this principle of non-intervention, which will be found in the proceedings of the National Convention at Cincinnati in 1856. All will remember that Alabama sent delegates to Cincinnati, demanding that the Platform should be made first, and then furnishing an *ultimatum* which, if not acceded to, they would withdraw. That was, that the Convention should recognize the principle of non-intervention. That was incorporated into the Platform in language so explicit no one could misunderstand it. [A portion of the Platform was read.] The Convention affirmed the doctrine in the plainest language. The Platform also declares that the same principle was affirmed by both parties in 1852, showing that the party understood in 1856 that the Convention which nominated PIERCE in 1852 had affirmed the same doctrine of non-intervention, and they also declare that the principle was correctly applied in the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and that it was the great Conservative principle on which alone the peace and perpetuity of the Union could be preserved. These were declared at Cincinnati unanimously. The vote was taken by States, and every delegation from every State was unanimous. There was not one man from Mississippi protesting against this principle, nor from Alabama, South Carolina, Georgia, or from any other Southern State. But we are now to be told that the platform which was adopted by the unanimous vote in 1856, is so unsound and so rotten four years after as to justify the very States adopting it then in breaking up the party, because we insist upon adhering to it now. Not only did the party unanimously affirm this doctrine in 1856, but the candidates accepted on that platform, with a construction which they themselves put upon it, and which is the same as he [Mr. DOUGLAS] has ever placed upon it. [Mr. BUCHANAN'S letter of acceptance was read.] Mr. BUCHANAN not only accepted on the platform, but he was kind enough to tell the people what it meant, and that it meant "that the people of a Territory like those of a State should decide for themselves whether Slavery should or should not exist within their limits." This was Squatter Sovereignty in its broadest form. Mr. BUCHANAN told the people that Slavery could not exist there unless the people of the Territory said so, and it should exist if they did say so. He was elected on the construction of the platform. He (Mr. DOUGLAS) did not ask for that construction; he only asked that it be re-adopted, and let it construe itself. But Mr. BUCHANAN was sound on that platform in 1856, with a construction identical with that which is now denounced as heresy. The distinguished gentleman who was nominated on the same ticket, understood the platform in the same way, and after the nomination he returned to his home at Lexington, Kentucky. And when his neighbors assembled to congratulate him on his good fortune, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE made a speech in reply, showing how he understood the Kansas bill and the Cincinnati platform. [Part of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S Lexington speech was read.] He (Mr. DOUGLAS) stood on that platform now; and as he had had difficulty in harmonizing with his political friends with respect to a platform, he now tendered them Mr. BUCHANAN'S letter of acceptance and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S Lexington speech of acceptance, letting each one construe it for himself. He would not det an "i" or cross a "t." Will gentlemen take their own language? He was willing to be accommodating. He would not insist on a platform taken from his own speeches or writings, but he could pick them up all over the Senate and all over the country, from speeches and writings of those who are now arraigning him as not being sound on the Slavery question. [Applause in galleries.] He spoke of these things with entire respect, and not for the purpose of condemnation, or placing any man in a false position. If these gentlemen stand now where they did in 1856, he was with them. If they do not, then the question arises, Who has changed? He did not complain if they had changed; but he had a right to ask that they would furnish him with those arguments and reasons which induced the change in their minds, in order that he might correct his errors too, if indeed he were in error. He did not believe in never changing; and though he claimed a very consistent record as a public man, he had modified his opinions on many questions, and took more pleasure in retracting an error than in persevering in it. All he asked was that gentlemen who have taken a step forward or backward would forgive him for not following them until convinced that they ought to have taken the step. The country was well informed that he was removed from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Territories in 1858, because he uttered at Freeport the identical sentiments contained in the letters of acceptance of Messrs. BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE in 1856. His heresy consisted in uttering the same sentiments that he uttered in 1850, in 1854, and 1856, and which he was known to have held for many years. He did not complain of the removal. If his opinions were so heretical that he old not fairly represent the opinions of the Senate, it was right. But when they displaced him for this reason, do not charge him with changing, when the fact is they have changed. At the end of eleven years he was removed for holding the identical opinions he held when he was selected as the Chairman of that Committee, and he thought the facts ought to be stated truly. They should have said, "We have got tired of this doctrine of non-intervention, it didn't work to suit us. It has not yielded such practical fruits on the plains of Kansas as we anticipated, and we have concluded to abandon it and go back to the old doctrine proclaimed by Mr. YANCEY in 1848, and rejected by an almost unanimous vote." It was painful to find such differences between himself and friends. They were determined to make new tests to determine his orthodoxy. He should not and did not recognize the rigot of a caucus of the Senate or House to prescribe new tests for the Democratic Party. Senators are not chosen for the purpose of making party platforms. Under our political system these has grown up an organization known as the National Convention, composed of delegates elected fresh from the people, who once in four years establish a platform and select nominees for the party. The Cincinnati platform was the only authoritative platform of the party until the Charleston Convention met. He had stood firmly and faithfully by the Cincinnati Platform, looking confidently to see it reaffirmed at Charleston. They had all agreed to appeal to Charleston as the council to settle the differences. The representatives of the party assembled at Charleston, and after three days' debate the party determined by an overwhelming majority in favor of a readoption of the Cincinnati Platform. Now, he was no longer a heretic; he was no longer an outlaw from the Democratic Party; he was no longer a rebel against Democratic power. The Charleston Convention repudiated this new test contained in the caucus resolutions, by a vote of 27 majority to affirm the Cincinnati Platform; so that he was sustained by the party so far as the Platform was concerned. The question now is whether the Senator from Mississippi will again acquiesce in the decision of his party, or is he going to retire from the party, and bolt its nomination to break it up, because the party has concluded not to change from its position of 1856? Were his friends around him going to desert the party because the party has not changed as suddenly as they have? The country has often been told that he and his friends in Illinois were not acting in harmony with the Democratic organization. They had replied that they would appeal to the National Convention to ascertain who constitute the Democratic Party in Illinois—whether the organization that sustained him, or the Federal office-holders that acted with the Republicans against him? The office-holders sent their Delegates to Charleston, and the regular organization sent theirs. The Convention proceeded, with great carefulness and integrity, to decide, and they decided, by a unanimous vote, that the Federal office-holders of Illinois did not belong to the Democratic Party. [Laughter and applause in the galleries.] So far, then, as these National Democrats of Illinois are concerned, the party has unanimously decided at Charleston that they do not belong to it. The party also decided, said Mr. DOUGLAS, by a majority of the whole electoral college, that I was the choice of the Democratic Party for President of the United States, giving me fifty votes over all the other candidates combined, and yet my Democracy is questioned. [Laughter.] So far as I am individually concerned, I want no further or higher indorsement. I have arraigned no man, have intended to proscribe no man for differing with me. I have at all times said I was willing to appeal to the great council of the party when they assembled in National Convention to decide these questions. They have decided them in my favor on all points, platform, organization, and least of all, the individual. I say least of all, for my friends who know me best, know that I had no personal design or personal desire or wish for the nomination. They know I would prefer a seat in the Senate for the next six years to being President. They know my name would never have been tendered at Charleston except for the attempt to proscribe me as a heretic too unsound to be Chairman of a Committee in the body where I sat. I was forced to allow my name to go there. I will now say that had any gentleman, friend or foe, received a majority of the votes in that Convention over me, the lightning would have carried the message withdrawing my name before the Convention. I have not lost enough for office to be the nominee against the known wishes and first choice of a majority of my party. In the instant that FRANKLIN PIERCE had a majority of votes, the telegraph carried my message congratulating him as the first choice of the party; and it was read in the Convention before the vote was announced. In 1856, Mr. DOUGLAS said, when Mr. BUCHANAN received a majority, he sent a message to his friends to withdraw his name and make the nomination unanimous. He would scorn to be the standard bearer of any party if he was not the choice of the party; but he did rejoice that the old Democratic Party determined to adhere to the great principle of non-intervention by the Federal Government with the domestic affairs of distant Territories. It was a pleasant duty to defend this glorious old party against those who would destroy it, because the party will not change its platform to suit their purposes. The leadership of this attempt to destroy the party was well entrusted to appropriate hands, for no man possessed the requisite qualities in a higher degree than the gifted YANCEY, who has a right to feel proud of the achievement he won at Charleston. In 1848 he proclaimed the same doctrine, but failed. He boldly and gallantly entered his protest, and withheld his assent to the support of the nominee, because he believed the South should insist on the doctrine of intervention. In 1856 he concluded to submit, but very soon he came to the conclusion that this great Democratic Party was not competent to preserve and maintain the rights of the South under the Constitution, and he came to the conclusion it was time for them to inaugurate some other organization for the maintenance of Southern rights. That he was conscientious in his views he (Mr. DOUGLAS) did not doubt, but he thought those views would lead to a dissolution of the Union. [Mr. YANCEY'S letter to Mr. SLAUGHTER was read.] It is due to Mr. YANCEY to state this was intended as a private letter; but was published and severely commented on by the editor of the Richmond *South*, (Mr. PAYNE,) when Mr. YANCEY made an explanation in another letter. He had been unable to procure a copy of the whole of this latter letter, but had found a long extract in the *National Intelligencer*, of Sept. 4, 1858. In the first part of this letter Mr. YANCEY says he cannot trust such States as Delaware, regarding her as Anti-Slavery, in which he differs very much from the Senator from Delaware, (Mr. BAYARD,) who thinks Delaware has such an interest in Slavery that he is willing to break up the Democratic Party in order to save it. He cannot trust Maryland because she keeps an Abolitionist in Congress; nor Missouri, because she sustained a Free-Suiler; nor Tennessee, because she kept an Abolitionist in the Senate so long; nor Kentucky, because for so many years she sustained such free-soilers as CLAY and CRITTENDEN. [Laughter in galleries.] He does not name Virginia, and then he proceeds to give his reasons for separating the cotton States. [The extract was read.] He does not ask the border States to join the Southern Confederacy at first. He asks the Old Domiaion to remain with us, in order that she may distract and annoy us for the benefit of those who went out; and perhaps, after a time, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri would be sound enough to come into the Southern Confederacy. If they did good service in such a manner as to be entitled to his respect, then they might be taken into the Confederacy of the cotton States. This plan he tells us was not to be acted on at once. They must retain their place and influence in the Democratic Party, and then be ready to have more influence by precipitating this reunit upon the party. A part of the plan was to pretend to be Democrats, and at the proper time to plunge the Cotton States into revolution. What was the auspicious moment? Was it the Charleston Convention? Was that the proper time? The history of the event shows that Mr. YANCEY then acted up to his programme, as laid down in his letters. At the proper time he precipitated the Cotton States into a revolution, and led them out of the Convention. The programme was carried out to the letter, leaving in the Convention those unsound States which he could not trust, such as Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Delaware and Maryland. A part of Delaware followed him out, but they came to the conclusion that Delaware was not big enough to divide, and her champion retired and came back to the Northern Confederacy. Was it to keep watch? Is Delaware to be received into Mr. YANCAY'S Southern Confederacy after a while? Will Tennessee be permitted to come in, now she has got free soil? Will he allow Kentucky to join when she sends here such Abolitionists as CLAY and CRITTENDEN? I beg pardon of the Senator from Kentucky (turning to Mr. CRITTENDEN) for repeating it. The gallant Senator from Kentucky an Abolitionist and a Free-Soiler! A man whose fame is as wide as civilization, and whose patriotism and loyalty to the Constitution was never exceeded by anybody! [Applause in the galleries.] I wish to God the whole American people were just such Abolitionists as CLAY and CRITTENDEN. [Renewed applause.]

The CHAIR stated if the applause was repeated the galleries must be cleared.

Mr. DOUGLAS resumed. He would not say Mr. YANCEY and his associates meant disunion. It was said that the orders of Gen. SCOTT before the battle of Cerro Gordo were a complete history of the battle after it was fought, and so the programme of Mr. YANCEY, published two years ago, is a truthful history of the secession movement at Charleston. He had not the idea that all those who united with him in maturing these measures concurred in the objects to which they inevitably led; but what were Mr. YANCEY'S measures? They were to insist on a platform identical with the caucus resolutions which the Senate is now asked to adopt. He did not suppose the gentlemen now advocating these in the Senate mean or desire disunion. He acquitted every man of such a purpose, but such a platform insisted upon would lead directly to a dissolution of the Union. This platform demands Congressional intervention in the Territories for Slavery, in certain events. In the event that the people of the Territory do not want Slavery, and will not provide by law for its introduction and protection, Congress is to pledge itself to pass laws to force the people to have it. So long as the people want Slavery, they are willing to let them alone, but when they do not want it, then Congress will intervene to force Slavery on an unwilling people. On the other hand, the Republican Party are also for intervention in certain conditions. They are for non-intervention just so long as the people do not want Slavery, and say so, by law, but whenever the people of the Territories say by their Legislature they do want Slavery, then the Republicans are for intervening to deprive them of it. Each of you is in favor of intervening for your own section, and against it when non-intervention benefits you. There is no difference between the principle of intervention of the North and the South. Each asserts the duty of Congress to force institutions on an unwilling people, and each denies the right of self-government to the people of a Territory. Each appeals to the passions, prejudices and asnicies of its own section, against the peace and harmony of the whole country. Let this doctrine of North and South become a rallying point of two great parties, and there will be two sectional parties divided by that line which separates the Free from the Slave-holding States, and then will come the irrepressible conflict of which we have heard so much. Mr. DOUGLAS referred to the fact that there was a bill from the House repealing the slave code established in New-Mexico, and side by side with it was a resolution to repeal the prohibition of Slavery in Kansas. The doctrine of the Democratic Party, as proclaimed in 1848, 1852, 1856, and last at Charleston in 1860, is to resist both of these propositions.

He stood on the Democratic doctrine of Congressional non-intervention, tauntingly called "Squatter Sovereignty. Under it the people of New-Mexico protected and established Slavery. In 1849 and 1850 the South only asked up to 36° 30', and non-intervention had since given them Slavery up to 38°. The South would never have got one inch of slave territory except under the operation of the principle of "Squatter Sovereignty." Was it not likely that if portions of Mexico were acquired they would become slave territory under the doctrine of non-intervention. Why then appeal from the people to Congress? An Anti Slavery Congress would give Slavery the protection the wolf gives to the lamb. It was the most fatal scheme for the South that could be possibly devised. Mr. DOUGLAS then caused to be read a long letter of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, dated May 9, 1860, fully sustaining him, (DOUGLAS,) and the doctrine of non-intervention, and opposing the course of the Southern seceders from Charleston, Mr. DOUGLAS concluded by urging the doctrine of non-intervention as the only platform upon which they could stand. It was not susceptible of two constructions, as had been said. The only difference was as to the judicial question, which would be settled by the Courts. He examined the Tennessee platform, which was said to be one on which the party could unite, and said it was liable to two constructions. He wanted no double dealing. He wanted them to stand on the Cincinnati Platform as all had understood it. We only differed on a law point. Let the Court decide that. The Charleston Convention rejected the majority report and reaffirmed the Cincinnati Platform. The decrees of the Convention should be respected and the nominees supported. Only in that way could the party be preserved. Should the majority surrender to the minority? The test was to be kept up by bolters and seceders against those who remained faithful and the majority were to permit the minority to nominate. That was a sort of olive branch held out. After the minority had succeeded by aid of the submissive majority, no quarter was to be shown, not one of them was to be Chairman of a Committee or a Cabinet officer or a Collector of a port, or even a lighthouse keeper. He could not find a wretch mean enough to accept a nomination on such terms. They of the majority were willing to show quarter, and these differences should not separate them. If he was shown to be wrong, it would only prove that they were better lawyers, not better Democrats, than he was. The fate of the American people was involved in this issue. If the doctrine of intervention prevailed, the "irrepressible conflict" would continue until one section was subjugated by the other, or obliged to separate in order to live quietly. Non-intervention is the only principle that will enable us to live together harmoniously. It is the only banner under which all conservative men can unite.

Mr. HALE moved that when the Senate adjourn it be to meet to-morrow at 2 P. M., as he understood there would be a reception of the Japanese to-morrow.

Motion lost by yeas 17, nays 27.

Mr. DAVIS said that when the Senator from Illinois rose to speak he said that he intended to answer the indictment of "not one so." He (DOUGLAS) had claimed association with CLAY, but he (DAVIS) would show that that association did not belong to him. The old Jackson party, too, would be surprised to hear that HENRY CLAY was a leader of the Democratic Party. The Senator's speech was a medley of arraignments of men for ten years past, and he had rudely refused to allow his misstatements to be corrected. He set out with arraigning everybody's consistency. He arraigned not only individuals but States. What had all this to do with the question? Nothing! It was a mere pretext to indulge in idle declamation and to excite sympathy for himself as a persecuted man. He asked him (DOUGLAS) if he (DAVIS) had ever proposed, supposing his wing of the party successful, to exclude the other wing from all possession of office.

Mr. DOUGLAS said as he had been proscribed, he supposed his friends were included.

Mr. DAVIS reminded him that when he was removed from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Territories, he (Mr. DAVIS) offered him the Chairmanship of the Committee he held. He took Mr. DOUGLAS to task for assuming regal airs, and dictating to the Democracy the Platform on which he would consent to be elected. He explained the doctrine of Mr. CASS and that of Mr. DOUGLAS, to show that they were different; that that of the former was logical, and that of the latter was not so. The Senator from Illinois had shown himself profoundly ignorant of the affairs of Mississippi in his history of events that had occurred there. It was not true that Mississippi, in 1851, declared the doctrine of non-intervention. The Southern Rights party of that State were not the secession party. His votes in Congress were in accordance of the instructions of his State. Other questions were involved in the canvass of 1850 besides compromise measures. When the State Convention of Mississippi met it was composed of a majority of the so-called Submissionists. It passed resolutions which did not sustain the views as expressed by the Senator from Illinois. Mr. DAVIS then referred to the action of the Charleston seceders, and denied Mr. DOUGLAS' statement that they contemplated disunion. He opposed the proposed arrangement that two sections of the Party should ignore their divisions, await the decision of the Supreme Court, and in the meantime divide the spoils. Every man was bound to have an opinion, and he should boldly declare his principles, and not seek to mislead or deceive the people. The Senator from Illinois, like a witness on the stand, who commenced at the deluge, had gone over a vast extent of ground, but had not come down to the present time. The Supreme Court had made all the decision it could make on a political question, and it was now necessary that public men should declare their sentiments. The Supreme Court had passed upon the political question at issue.

Without concluding, the Senate went into Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 16.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) a resolution was adopted calling on the Postmaster-General to communicate to the House, at as early a period as possible, all the facts and circumstances relative to the defalcation of Mr. FOWLER, the Postmaster of New-York, stating the particular time said defalcation commenced, its progress, when it first became known to the Postmaster-General, the aggregate amount, and, if any, what legal proceedings or prosecution have been instituted, and to what amount the Government has been secured by bond or otherwise.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) presented resolutions of the Ohio Legislature in favor of the improvement of the Louisville and Portland Canal. He submitted statistical information.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Anti-Lecomp. Dem.,) made an ineffectual effort to take up the report of the Judiciary Committee on the President's protest.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for the additional safety of the passengers of vessels, propelled wholly or in part by steam.

Various amendments were proposed and discussed, when the further consideration was postponed till to-morrow.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Post office Deficiency bill. Various amendments were discussed and made, when the bill was reported to the House. No definite action was taken. Adjourned.

NEW-JERSEY.

A MAMMOTH FERRY BOAT.—The Jersey City Ferry Company have in course of construction at BUSTIES' ship yard, Red-Hook Point, L. I., a mammoth ferry-boat to be added to their line. She will be 205 feet in length, 33½ feet beam, and about 850 tons burden. She will be supplied with a beam-engine, the cylinder 45 inches diameter and 11 feet stroke. The boiler and engine are in course of construction at BIRKBECK'S foundry, Jersey City. The launch is to take place about the middle of July, and she is to be entirely completed about the 1st of October next. This boat will be 22 feet longer than the ferry-boat *John S. Darcy*, and by far the largest ferry-boat in the world.

HOBOKEN CITY COMMON COUNCIL.—The Hoboken Common Council last evening made the following appointments for the ensuing year: For Corporation Printer, A. O. EVANS, publisher of the Hudson County *Democrat*; Corporation Attorney, FREDERICK B. OGDEN. The Board then adjourned to meet on Thursday evening, May 24.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains the following:

LITERARY—Poetry; The Going of My Bride; Humboldt's Gossip, with Extracts; Philosophy of Whist; Margaret Fuller; Miscellaneous Selections.

AGRICULTURAL—Farm-Work for the Season.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY—Full particulars of the reception.

POLITICAL—The National Union Convention; Speech of Hon. JOHN BALL, &c.

RELIGIOUS—Religious Movements; Anniversaries.

CONGRESS—Proceedings of the week.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE—The New Rule on Slavery; Debates on Slavery.

EDITORIALS—Articles on current topics.

MINOR TOPICS—Paragraphs on current subjects.

EUROPE—The Truth of the Prize Fight; the Latest News; the London *Times* on the Japanese in America.

MEXICO—Latest News from Vera Cruz and the Capital.

SUMMARIES OF NEWS—Foreign, Domestic and City Intelligence; the Post-office Defalcation, Suicide of MACDONALD, &c.

Literary and Art Items, Personal gossip, Markets fully reported, Money Matters, &c.

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MARRIED.

KNAPP—SEARS.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 16 at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. MCELROY, Mr. EDWARD J. KNAPP to Miss MATILDA, daughter of the late Elnathan H. Sears, Esq., all of this City.

SEYMOUR—LIVINGSTON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 16, by Rev John N. Lewis, Rev. ERASTUS SEYMOUR to MARIE, daughter of Hon. E. R. Livingston.

HAVILAND—TEARE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday evening, May 13, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. S. Himrod, Mr. GILBERT D. HAVILAND, of New York, to Miss EMELINA TEARE, of Brooklyn, E. D.

LIDGEWOOD—CUTTER.—In Morristown N. J., on Tuesday, May 15, at the Church of the Redeemer, by Rev. S. Cornell, Mr. JOHN H. LIDGEWOOD, of the firm of John H. Lidgerwood & Co., of this City, to Miss H. B. V. CUTTER, eldest daughter of Stephen Vail, Esq., of Morristown N. J.

EDWARDS—COOLIDGE.—In Frederick, Md., on Thursday, April 26 1860, at All Saint's Church, by Rev. Chas. Seymour JOHN L. EDWARDS of Washington City, D. C., to MARY E., youngest daughter of the late Daniel Coolidge, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

DIED.

SCOTT.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 16, after a short illness, ABBRA FRANCES, only daughter of David B. and Lucy S. Scott, aged 3 years, 2 months and 11 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, East 57th-st., near 2d-av., to-day, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BYRNES.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 16, WILLIAM BYRNES, aged 68 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of his sons, Edward and John, are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Flowery, No. 256 9th-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock.

☞ California papers please copy.

HOWELL.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 16, after a short illness, Mr. HAMPTON P. HOWELL, aged 43 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, at 4 o'clock P. M. at his late residence No. 143 East 19th-st. His remains will be taken to Bellport, L. I., for interment on Friday morning.

RIBLET.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, May 15, MARTIN STANLEY, youngest son of William H. and Anna M. Riblet, aged 2 years 3 months and 25 days.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, May 17, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 168 West 46th st.

KIRKHAM.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, May 16, at 4 o'clock, of congestion of the kidneys, LESTER B., son of Thomas H. and Philena Kirkham, aged 5 years 2 months and 24 days.

His remains will be taken on Thursday morning, by the 11 o'clock train, Hudson River Railroad, to Sarna Oak for interment.

☞ Peekskill and Rondout papers please copy.

SMITH.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 15, at 11¼ o'clock, at his residence No. 165 West Houston st, of apoplexy, Mr. HANEY SMITH, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also of his son, J. W. Edwards, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence.

☞ Fredericton, N. B., and Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

FRASER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 16, RACHEL FRASER, aged 79 years 9 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of her son-in law, John Hinton are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner 20th-st. and 6th-av., on Friday, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

GODAT.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 15, after a short and severe illness, AMELIA ANN, wife of Henry H. Godet.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 112 West 45th-st., on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Shrewsbury for interment.

PHELPS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 12, at the residence of his parents, of inflammation of the lungs, CHARLES H., son of John M. and Mary Phelps, aged 13 years.

Funeral, from St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Classon-av., on Thursday next, May 17, at 2½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

MARTIN.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, May 16, after a short illness, ALEXANDER HOWAT MARTIN, eldest son of David and Elizabeth Martin, formerly of Dumfries, Scotland, aged 31 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday May 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence No. 227 Sloat-field-st. Hoboken. The friends and relatives of the deceased, and those of his father-in-law, John T. Seymour, are requested to attend the funeral without further notice.

☞ Dumfries and London papers please copy.

ELLIOT.—At Huntington, Conn., on Saturday, May 12, at her residence, Mrs. NANCY ELLIOT, relict of the late Clark Elliot, in the 89th year of her age.

BOYD.—In Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, May 15, ALEXANDER LITHCO BOYD, in the 31st year of his age. The funeral will take place at Washington City, D. C.

☞ Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., and California papers please copy.

DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
DELAWARE—*Extra Class, No. 233 May 16, 1860.*
16, 13, 7, 43, 6, 35, 68, 8, 22, 52, 5, 41.
DELAWARE—*Class No. 234, May 18, 1860.*
21, 19, 23, 33, 3, 69, 28, 47, 74, 14, 1, 43, 11, 29.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware,
Or WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
CLASS 332, MAY 16, 1860.
24, 36, 19, 57, 63, 69, 14, 23, 8, 14.
Prizes cashed at No. 558 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing
HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

SPRING MEDICINE.
The fibres of the body are soft and relaxed, after the bracing cold of Winter is withdrawn; and if sickness attacks us, it is often in the form of fainting, apoplexy, fevers, inflammation, and acute rheumatisms. It is because at this season all the humors are more apt to corrupt from any sudden check of the perspiration, from costiveness or the stoppage of any usual evacuation, than at any other period of the year. BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the shield from danger—they set all to rights, cleanse the blood from those crudities which the cold and want of exercise of Winter have locked up in the bowels and solids of the body, and which, if not timely expelled, produce cancer, tumor, costiveness, consumption, and an early death.

When, therefore, you feel chilliness, lassitude, pains of the head, lose no time, but at once swallow four, six or eight of
BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

Soon cheerfulness will displace anxiety, and health disease. And remember, these Pills are entirely vegetable, and harmless for the weakest or the strongest, but able to search out and remove all impurities, leaving the blood pure as it was in our first parents.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold at No. 294 Canal-st. and at No. 4 Union-square. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions in most languages.

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In this paper we present to the public unimpeachable testimony establishing the facts that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, REGULATING PILLS and RENOVATING RESOLVENT, are not only positive curatives of the sick afflicted with disease, but that they have in many cases proved to be infallible, and have restored the dying patient to robust health after all other means of medication failed.

FIFTEENTH WITNESS.

CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, LIVER, &c.—Geo. R. Smith, Esq., of the *Democratic Review*, New-York City and Washington, testifies:

"I was seized with a severe attack of Congestion of the Liver, Lungs, Bowels, and Stomach; indeed, the congestion was pretty general, and severe pains extended over my limbs. As soon as I could procure some of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and REGULATING PILLS, I commenced their use, and was shortly cured. In my opinion RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, REGULATING PILLS and RESOLVENT, are the most desirable medicines on the face of the earth. No one need be sick who has access to them."

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Regulating Pills, 25c per box.
Resolvent, $1 per bottle
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Sold by E. S. Hutchings, No. 22 Exchange-place, Jersey City, N. J. Sold by all druggists everywhere

A PHYSICIAN IN NE

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN.
For Sale by MERRIAM & HUBBARD,
No. 16 William-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, NOS. 58 AND 60 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, within five minutes' walk of Wall or Fulton street Ferries; one is 20x 40, and 32x36 feet, for sale, or the large one will be leased for a term of years. They are brown-stone fronts, elegant in style and decoration, four stories high, replete with every requirement of convenience, luxury and taste; finished last autumn, and ready for immediate occupation. The rooms fronting West command the magnificent panorama of New-Jersey, the Harbor to the Narrows, and the ever-varying panorama of the East River. Apply to E. LUDLOW, No. 8 Montague-place, Brooklyn, or to the owner, M. THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO LARGE and commodious houses Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, occupied for several years by the late Mrs. M. Okill as a school for young ladies. The houses are admirably adapted for a similar, or for business purposes of almost any kind, with spacious apartments communicated throughout, and the facility of being subdivided advantageously into a number of small rooms. Possession can be had on the 1st of July. For terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon ave. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and underbasement, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av., would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 128 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LAFAYE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE FOR SALE.—The four-story brown-stone front house and lot No. 140 Lexington-av., near Grace Church Chapel; house 22x70 feet. For lowest price and particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 8 Pine-st.

LOTS WITH A LIBERAL BUILDING LOAN.—For sale a plot, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 247 Broadway, third floor.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 128 3d-av., JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

TO LET.

Two magnificent brown-stone front stores and dwellings in 4th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.; full front and fifty feet deep; lot 60 feet.

ALSO,

A third floor, six rooms, in 6th-av., west side, between 44th and 45th sts., in one of the best built houses in the City; all the modern improvements on the floor.

ALSO,

A brown-stone front house, three-story and basement, in 47th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Rent $400 a year, on lease for three years.

Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av.

STUDIOS AND APARTMENTS TO RENT,

in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Penniman, No. 42 East 14th-st.

Inquire of E. V. HAUGHWOUT, on the premises.

TO LET—A MODERATE SIZED THREE-STORY and high-basement house, with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order, situated in a good and very pleasant neighborhood, up town, west side, below 40th-st. The carpets, oil-cloths, &c., will be sold with other furniture if desired. Rent about $750, from which a liberal concession will be made from June 1 to Sept. 1. For particulars, address S. W., Box No. 164 Times Office.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building corner Broadway and Fulton-st, suitable for banking, insurance, brokers, lawyers, architects, engineers, shipping, &c. Apply, on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 12.

TO LET—TWO NEW MEDIUM SIZED FIRST-class 3-story brown-stone houses in 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., with all the modern improvements' Rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET.—STORE AND OFFICES IN BROAD-st., near Wall-st.; store No. 2 Broad-st.; offices on 2d floor No. 2 Broad-st., and offices on 3d floor No. 8 Broad-st. Apply to A. J. DELATOUR, No. 23½ Wall-st., near Broad-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL BROWN-STONE HOUSES, remaining unsold, in choice locations on Murray Hill; will be rented at nominal rates for the current year. B. BRADLEY & CO., No. 1 073 Broadway, DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and 4-story building, corner of 4th and Green sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter Office, No. 228 4th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 65 CHATHAM-ST. Well fitted up; will be rented low. Apply at the East River Savings Bank, No 3 Chambers-st., or to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR NO. 42 ANN ST., now occupied as a printing-office. Inquire on the premises of C. A. WHITEHORN, or of F. MANY, No. 5 John-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the Times Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

TO LET.—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS AT NO. 27 Bond-st., for single gentlemen, or business purposes.

TO LEASE—SUITABLE FOR A FACTORY, lime or Coal Yards, or any mechanical purpose—the brick buildings, covering 4 lots, on south side of 14th-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av.; contains a small house, stable, with other buildings, inclosed by a brick wall. Also, 6 vacant lots adjacent. Apply to JOHN C. WHITE, No. 18 West 21st st.

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HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The house No. 111 Warren-st., Jersey City, to let. Rent $550 per annum. Possession immediately. The whole or part of the furniture for sale.

The house is situated in a genteel neighborhood and about 4 minutes' walk from the ferry.

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A first rate horse, 7 years old, with wagon, harness, &c., complete. One concern. The horse can be seen at Noah Taylor's stable, Mercer-st., between Washington and Greene sts., Jersey City.

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Passaic Ice Company,
Jersey City, or to
CLERK, GREEN & BAKER,
No. 48 Malden-lane,
New-York.

JERSEY CITY.—TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE possession, the three-story and basement brick house No. 186 Grove-st.; contains nine rooms and bath-room, gas and water. Rent $375. Apply to GEO. MIDDLETON, No. 19 Dey-st., New-York; on the premises; or to GEO. McLAUGHLIN, No. 190 Grove-st., Jersey City.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO LET, cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

FACTORY TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH floors of building Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st st., 45x 100; well lighted; rent, $400 for third, and $350 for fourth floor. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st.

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TO LET AT YONKERS—FOR THE SUMMER or year, within 3 minutes' walk of Glenwood Depôt, or 10 minutes of Yonkers, a furnished house, containing 7 bed-rooms, parlor, dining room and kitchen; also, gas and water in abundance; garden well planted with fruit trees, currant and raspberry bushes. The house commands a fine view of the river, has piazzas front and rear. Rent $100 a month, or $1,000 a year. Inquire of E. M. LIVERMORE, on the premises, or at No. 70 Broad st., in this City, from 2 to 3 P. M.

A PARTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, NEAR 45TH-AV., TO LET.—A small family having a larger house than they need, would like to make arrangements with a responsible party to complete furnishing, and board the owner and family. The house is first-class, 4-story brown-stone, and very commodious, being nearly 70 feet deep, containing all the improvements, and elegantly finished. If desired, would not object to their taking others. Possession immediately. For particulars apply to No. 5 East 31st-st.

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TO LET—IN RYE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH stables, garden, fruit, &c. Apply to or address J. DAGGETT, Port Chester, N. Y.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A LADY, AN UNFURNISHED room, in a private family. Terms moderate. Address Mrs. OLAYTON, Box No. 150 Times Office.

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Those celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

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TO LET—RENT $600.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry seat near Dobbs' Ferry Station, Hudson River Railroad, having extensive river views, consisting of house with twelve rooms, bath, hot and cold water, carriage house, &c.; grounds well laid out, and abundantly stocked with fruit and shade trees, &c., is now offered at reduced rent. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 81 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE COUNtry seat in the village of Geneva, pleasantly situated on the western bank of Seneca Lake. The house stands on a plot of 4 acres, having a front of 600 feet on Main-st., and comprising a fine lawn tastefully laid out, abundantly supplied with ornamental trees and shrubbery, and partly inclosed by hawthorn hedges, an orchard of choice fruit trees, a culinary garden in a high state of cultivation, well stocked with currants, raspberry, strawberry and gooseberry bushes, and a bank studded with forest trees. The house, which is a frame building, filled in with brick, has a front of 75 feet, including wing; depth 40 feet. The parlors are furnished with marble mantels, and grates of modern pattern, gas fixtures through the house, with gas supplied from the village.

The carriage house, stables, and other out-buildings are all commodious, and well built. Attached to this property, and immediately opposite, are 16 acres of tillable land, producing every variety of crops. The lake furnishes fine fish, including salmon trout, Oswego bass, pike, perch, &c., and offers unsurpassed facilities for boating and bathing. The attractions for which Geneva is noted have induced many retired New-York merchants to choose this village as a place of residence. Hobart Free College, and the public and private schools, have well-established reputations. The churches include the Reformed Dutch, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and other denominations. The Rochester and Syracuse Railroad connects this village with the New-York Central Railroad. The time from New-York, thirteen hours. The place would be exchanged for desirable property in the vicinity of this City. For further particulars, inquire of ADRIAN H. MULLER, No 35 Wall-st., or WM. N. CLARK, Jr., No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE AT ASTORIA—A LARGE AND finely built house, 44 by 45 feet, two stories, attic, basement and sub-cellar; contains thirteen rooms exclusive of bath-room, kitchen, laundry, milk room and dry cellar. Hot and cold water and gas throughout the house; a furnace which thoroughly warms the house in cold weather.

The house is built and finished in the best manner, with double or hollow brick walls, colonnade piazza front and rear.

The grounds, 100 by 400 feet, are elevated from the road, and handsomely enclosed by stone wall and hedge. The place is well stocked with fruit, shade, and evergreen trees, and tastefully laid out in lawn and flower-beds. There is also a fine spacious brick stable and brick carriage-house, and ice-house well filled. The property is entirely unincumbered, and will be sold at a reasonable price. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. WHITEMORE, Astoria, or at No. 98 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, FOURTEEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL. A fine brick house 65x40, (exclusive of piazzas,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a fine view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spaulding, Atherton, Ferris and others) contains twelve commodious sleeping rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry, and in the basement kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is finished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad depôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT POUGHkeepsie, within the city limits, embracing nearly 15 acres, for sale. The grounds, which are highly cultivated, command a rare view of the Hudson, and of the Catskill and Fishkill mountains, and all watered by Kidney Creek, which, with never-failing springs, supplies a large fish-pond. The place is noted for its fruit and ornamental trees. The roads, which are well built, afford a drive of nearly half a mile. There is also abundant supply of pure water. The mansion is substantially built, commodious and in complete order; the farm-house, coach-house, stables and barn, all ample, and the green-house heated by hot water. The property is in one of the best neighborhoods of this charming city; could be divided into several eligible building sites, each of which commands grand views of the river and mountains, and offers inducements as an investment, as well as a home to families wishing a rural residence of rare attractions, within a short walk of the churches, schools and post-offices. For terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

CLIFFSIDE.—FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence for sale, situated on the west bank of the Hudson, 26 miles from New-York, in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., near Idlewild; contains 17 acres of choice land, with fruit and berries of the best selection; easy access, being five minutes' walk from steamboat and ferry of the Hudson River Railroad; the house is of brick and stone, 44 by 48, and commands a river view of 16 miles in extent; is furnished with furnace, gas and water; brick barn, 42x44, with wing, 24x40; will be sold furnished; possession given immediately. For full particulars, with a view of the house, size of rooms, terms, &c., inquire of CARSON & HARD, 44 Beekman-st., or BOYD & MORTON, No. 4½ Pine-st., or of the owner, D. CARSON, Jr., Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

TO LET, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country-seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The House, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bed-rooms, and three attic-rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be set alone, or with the garden, grapehouses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A handsome country-seat, formerly belonging to C. A. Macy, Esq., and recently owned and occupied by the late W. F. Buckley, Esq., on the South-av., about 1½ miles from the Railroad Depôt, and containing 40 acres of land, mostly in lawns and garden, highly cultivated and in perfect order; dwelling-house 80 feet front, built in the most substantial manner, with stables, barns, ice-house, tool-shop, hot and cold grapery, and extensive vineyard, of which 3,000 lbs. of grapes were gathered last year; also, a great variety of large and small fruit trees in full bearing. For further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for unincumbered City property—A beautiful country seat, on the sea shore on Long Island, forty minutes' ride over a splendid road. The place is in excellent order; has a large quantity of choice fruits, grapes, strawberries, large house and outbuildings together with gas apparatus and pipes through the premises; good landing or wharf, with boat house and boats. Price $35,000, if sold immediately. Terms liberal. Agents need not apply. Address STEPHEN W. ROBINSON, Madison-square Post-office.

TO LET AT YONKERS—FOR THE YEAR or reason, on Ashburton av., east of Broadway, three-fourths of a mile from depôt and landing, a genteel 2½-story dwelling with two parlors, extension, kitchen, and eight sleeping rooms, all in first-rate order; water in kitchen from spring; attached are barn, carriage-house, stables, two acres in garden, lawn, &c., well shaded; fruit trees, &c. For keys, &c., apply to B. A. STARR, one door from Post-office. Also of SILAS JONES, No. 47 Malden-lane, New-York. Rent $300 for 6 months; $400 for the year.

A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED COTtage to let; gas in the house; for six months or longer, within five minutes' walk of the landing at Stapleton, Staten Island; in a very pleasant and respectable neighborhood, with one acre of ground, half being in garden, seeded down; a first-rate barn and stable, chicken house and a greenhouse with fine Hamburg grapes, &c. Possession given any time up to the 1st of June. Inquire on the premises, corner of Richmond Road and Beech st., Stapleton, Staten Island.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 60 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Any gentleman desirous of purchasing a beautiful country residence, situated within 11 miles of New-York City, in a healthy location, containing two acres of garden land, with plenty of fruit, with good dwelling, outhouses, &c., accessible by steamboat, railroad or stage, will be sold low. Apply to HENRY M. BAILEY, No. 224 Broome-st.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND, CONTAINing about nine acres near Hunter's point, about 1,000 feet on avenue, by 350, high ground overlooking the City of New-York and Brooklyn, within ten minutes' walk of the Hunter's Point Ferry, well calculated for cottage sites, and will be sold at a bargain. Also, for sale, several fine farms, some of which are very desirably located on the Hudson River. Apply to H. C. ADAMS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, A HOUSE and 5 lots of ground, fronting on Congress st., within 3 minutes' walk of Congress Spring—2-story house and spacious barn; the premises are in excellent order, and location unequaled. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COMAC, L. I.—COUNTRY SEAT, STORE AND stock of merchandise to exchange for City or Brooklyn property; a handsome country seat containing 15 acres of garden land, good buildings; a splendid location for business. B. BRADLEY & CO., No. 1,087 Broadway.

DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET.—AT SOUTHPORT, CONN., A DESIRAble residence within five minutes' walk of the depôt, and a short distance from the sea-shore; two acres of land, with fruit-trees, &c., in abundance, and good garden, orchard, never-failing well, barn, stable, woodhouse, &c.; rent to 1st November, $150. Apply to R. T. DODGE, No. 188 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY SEATS TO LET—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, for the season or year, at various rents, from $100 to $2,500, at Washington Heights, Yonkers, Lexington, Tarrytown, on Staten Island, Long Island, in Westchester County, New Jersey and Connecticut. B. BRADLEY & CO., No. 1,078 Broadway.

DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET AT FORT LEE—NINE MILES FROM THE CITY—A good house with 11 rooms, and two acres of land, beautifully situated on the river bank, with good bathing and boating facilities, stable, coach-house, &c., and plenty of fruit trees. Steamboats leave foot of Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., and at 4 and 5 P. M. Rent $400. Apply to C. S. WATKINS, Fort Lee, N. J.

FOR SALE.—CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, 10 minutes' walk from Vanderbilt landing, a cottage, with half an acre of ground; stables attached, and all in fine order and replete with every convenience; now occupied by Mr. Evitt, on Simonson-av.; terms $7,000, of which $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 19 Exchange-place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A handsome cottage, barn, and two acres, with choice fruit, fish-pond, &c., ten minutes' walk from Spring Valley depôt, Rockland County, and 30 miles from New-York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

A SNUG COTTAGE TO LET—ALL FURnished, on the banks of the Hudson, one mile from Newburgh; healthy location; fine view of the Bay, and 10 rooms, garden, &c., all in fine order. Stages pass the door to and from Newburgh. Rent $250. Apply to BOYD & MORTON, No. 4½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, in healthy locations, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Accessible by railroad and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 21 Pine-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—A FEW FAMILIES CAN be accommodated with board during the Summer months. In a private family, residing among the mountains, within two hours' ride from New-York via Newburgh and Erie Railroad. Address E. D., Cloatsburgh, Rockland County, N. Y. Morning train to and evening train from New-York stop in sight of the house.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A SELECT FAMILY on the west side of the Hudson; 2 hours sail from the City; 6 steamboats leave and return daily; the house is large and airy, and commands a fine view of the Hudson for 15 miles. For particulars address J. M. PODMANUS, Haverstraw, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR CHILDREN.—A widow lady, residing in Darien, Conn., 5 miles east of Stamford and 40 miles from New-York, is desirous of taking a few children to board for the summer months. Pleasant location and the best care guaranteed. The most unobjectionable references given. Inquire at 673d-av.

SUMMER BOARD ON THE HUDSON, AT Fishkill Landing, Dutchess County, in one of the largest, most commodious, and best located private boarding houses in that locality, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River and the charming mountain scenery. Terms liberal. Immediate application is necessary. Address SAMUEL A. McKINLEY, as above.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—A SUITE OF FOUR rooms, with board, in a strictly private family, may be had, if applied for immediately. The rooms are well furnished; will be let separately or together; are situated in the most delightful part of the village, and are easy of access to the cars and boats. For particulars, &c., address S. L., Box No. 362 Yonkers Post-office.

WANTED BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, board in the country, not more than an hour's ride or sail from the City. Comfortable accommodations required, for which a fair compensation will be given. Address, with particulars, C. E. H., Box No. 163 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can obtain first-class board in a private family; location healthy; rooms large and airy; within 12 miles of the City, one hour's ride or sail. Address COUNTRY BOARD, Box No. 205 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY TWO GENtlemen, their wives and two children, within 100 miles of New-York for three months, contiguous to a railway and salt water. Address, stating terms, Box No. 1,842 Post-office. Farm house preferred.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO SMALL OR ONE large family can be accommodated with board in the village of Nyack, within five minutes of the steamboat landing; rooms large and airy, and no mosquitoes. Apply to J. V. ONDERDONK Nyack, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
Will be opened on Saturday, May 26.

Persons wishing to make arrangements for board, &c., will apply to WM. B. COZZENS, West Point.

N. B.—Mr. COZZENS has three furnished cottages to let.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., will be opened for the reception of visitors May 19. Parties desirous of securing rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietor. Baths in all the principal rooms; one hour from New-York *via* Morris and Essex Railroad. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5.15 P. M.

CHAS. STRINGER, Proprietor.

LAKE HOUSE, ISLIP, L. I.—IS OPEN FOR the season. Parties wishing to secure rooms will please make early application. Communication with New York twice a day by Long Island Railroad, at 10 A. M. and 3½ P. M.—stopping at Suffolk Station.

AMOS R. STELLENWORF.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.—The above establishment will be open for company or permanent boarders on the 1st of June.

Parties desirous of obtaining rooms, can do so by letter to the proprietor, D. A. CROWELL.

FARMS.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, May 17, at No. 111 Irving-place, New-Jersey, one mile south of Irvington and four miles west of Newark. It has 35 acres of first-quality land, well stocked with all the choicest fruits, furnishing an abundant supply the year round; a large double two-story house with the best of water, and all domestic conveniences; the out-buildings, are all new and in perfect order; the situation is healthy, convenient to schools, churches, the City &c., &c. The Middleville stage takes passengers to the sale from the Market-st. depôt, Newark, on the arrival of the 10 o'clock cars from New-York, and returns them after the sale. For full particulars, apply to JOHN GREENWOOD, Jr., American Museum, New-York, or at Jaques' News Depôt, No. 342 Broad-st., Newark.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. B BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES, AT Westfield, N. J., on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, one hour from the City, near the depôt; fine orchards, house, barn, &c. Price, $3,500. Apply to FERRIS & BEATTY, No. 65 Warren-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.
HEAD QUARTERS,
No. 577 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

$8 50. COTTAGE BEDSTEADS. $3 50.

Children's Bedsteads and Cribs, Mattresses of all kinds, good and cheap, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, in the basement.

SCHOOL FURNITURE,
Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.

Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, camp stools, blackboards of slate, of any dimensions. Also, office and bank desks, and bookcases of every description, made to order by E. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1843.

FIRST PREMIUM ENAMELED AND Grained Chamber Furniture, in all colors and styles; also Bedding of every description. Every article warranted as represented. E. C. WOODBRIDGE.
Nos. 4 and 6 Sullivan-st., 3 doors from Canal.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR,
WITH FILTER AND WATER-COOLER COMBINED,
is the best self-ventilating Provision Preserver in the World, and the only one which does not require melting out every 24 hours to keep dry and sweet. Nine sizes are manufactured and finished in the best manner by BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, who are prepared to supply the demand from Cuba to Canada. Call and examine or send for a circular.

WINSHIP'S
VENTILATING REFRIGERATORS.
Acknowledged to be the only Refrigerator in the market which is really self-ventilating. Milk, butter and delicate articles are kept in the same apartment with meats, fish, &c., without the strong flavors affecting the delicate ones.
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO., 442 Broadway, New-York.

HARRISON'S EUROPEAN RANGE
Will operate with less coal than any other, and last every other kind, and give first-rate satisfaction every way.

BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 442 Broadway, New-York.

JENKS' PATENT AUTOMATIC FLY-TRAPS, and Harris' Patent Carpet Sweepers, for sale by the housefurnishing and hardware stores, and at wholesale and retail by SULLIVAN & HYATT, No. 494 Broadway.

REMOVALS.

WOOD BROTHERS
Have removed to
No. 396 BROADWAY.

In directing notice to their removal,
WOOD BROTHERS
Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.

This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.

Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by letter.

A. C. HAWES, DENTIST, HAS REMOVED from Bond-st. to No. 15 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

DOCTOR VAN KLECK HAS REMOVED from No. 4 2d-st. to No. 60 2d-av., near 3d-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

To close a consignment, consisting of PLOWS, HAY and STRAW CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, HARROWS, GARDEN BARROWS, CHURNS, ROAD SCRAPERS, FANNING MILLS, &c., &c.

A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

HOTELS.

CLARENCE HOTEL, NO. 48 LISPENARD-ST., near Broadway. Gentlemen, respectable ladies, or married persons can have single or double rooms with board, at $3 to $6 per week; piano, bath, reading-room. Watchman, and house open all night. Lodging for gentlemen and wife, 25 to 50 cents per night.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD—A SOCIAL PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUpying a modern house in East 34th-st., could accommodate a family with a pretty-furnished parlor on the second floor, with a large hall bed-room adjoining; also, a front room and hall bed room on the third floor; or would accommodate two gentlemen, or two gentlemen and their wives. To desirable parties, a pleasant home is offered, on reasonable terms. Address A. B. G., Box No. 170 Times Office, for three days.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM AND HALL bedroom, on second floor, to let, with or without board, to gentlemen. A gentleman and wife could be accommodated for $8 per week. A lady could be accommodated that would teach a little girl the piano for part payment. Reference given and required. No. 12 Watts-st., near Varick.

BOARDING.—THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, consisting of two large and handsome parlors, with bed-rooms connecting, to let, with board, either furnished or unfurnished; has every convenience, and is suitable for a family, or for two gentlemen and their wives. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 164 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or single gentleman, can be accommodated with two large rooms, connecting, on second floor, with board, with an Eastern family residing at No. 43 West 9th-st., near 5th-av. Also, rooms for single gentlemen; dinner at 6 o'clock; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND WIVES, and two or three single gentlemen, can find pleasant furnished rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 79 West 38th-st., near Broadway. The house is a brown-stone front with all the modern improvements. Terms moderate and references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACcommodated with pleasant rooms and good board in a small private family where there are no children. Location very pleasant. References will be given and required. Apply at No. 46 East 11th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.

BOARDING—AT NO. 177 EAST 13TH ST., NEAR 2d-av., one room, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in a strictly private family, where a first-class home can be obtained. The best of references exchanged. Apply, immediately, on the premises.

BOARDING.—COOL PLEASANT ROOMS, IN suite and single, on first and second floors; also, two fine parlors at No. 1,082 Broadway, near 31st-st; all improvements; dinner at 6½ o'clock. References exchanged. Terms moderate.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can obtain first-class board in a private family; location healthy; rooms large and airy; within 12 miles of the City, one hour's ride or sail. Address COUNTRY BOARD, Box No. 205 Times Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMEN AND HIS WIFE or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board with a private family, at No. 151 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN OR GENtleman and wife can be accommodated with good rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 138 Jay-st., corner of Bush, Brooklyn, a few minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—AT NO 10 Neilson-place, one block from Broadway, third door from Clinton-place. Rooms single and double, with gas and Croton. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, WITH full or partial board, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and wife, a large and airy front room on third floor; also, a very large back parlor on first floor, furnished or unfurnished. The house has gas, baths &c.; location delightful; reference required. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife and one single gentlemen can obtain board and pleasant rooms, in a private family, in one of the most pleasant parts of the city. House has all the modern conveniences, bath, &c., only 8 minutes' walk from South Ferry. Call at No. 26 Harrison-st., near Clinton.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMILY, having more room than they wish to occupy, would accommodate two gentlemen with partial board. Location delightful for the Summer. Terms $3 to $4 per week. Apply at No. 207 Clinton-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE COMfortably furnished room with large pantries, on 2d floor, may be had with board at No. 64 West Warren-st. Location convenient to cars and ferries. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—BOOMS ON THE first or second floor of an English basement house, will be let with partial board to a person having good reference. Inquire at No. 25 Concord-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO large and pleasantly furnished rooms to let in the brown-stone house, No. 26 Willow-st., suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; three minutes' walk from Fulton ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TWO gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can be accommodated with full or partial board in a private family. Location pleasant. References required. Apply at No. 74 Bergen-st.

BOARD WANTED—AND A PLEASANT SLEEPing and sitting room, furnished or not, for a gentleman and his wife, in a private Episcopal family where there are no other boarders, and if agreeable to both parties will expect to be permanent boarders. Address COMFORT, Box No. 2,951 Post-office.

FIRST

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 17, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 56 William-st., near Wall:

100 shs. Marine Bank.	30 shs. Bank of Commerce.
20 shs. Chatham Bank.	10 Amer. Exchange Bank.
20 shs. Lamar Ins.	10 shs. Goodhue Ins.
50 shs. Peneman's Ins.	50 scs. Corn Ex. Ins.
25 shs. Imp. & Traders' Ins.	20 shs. Phoenix Ins.
15 shs. Second-av. R.	3 shs. N. St. & N. L. R.
40 shs. Howard Ins.	20 shs. National Ins.
1 shr. Clinton Hall Ass.	5 shs. Standard Ins.
75 shs. Ct. West. mar. Ins.	10 shs. Germania Ins.
$1,000 Mar. Bank Ins. S. '59.	$1,540 Orient Ins Scrip, '59.
$7,000 Union Ins. Sept. '60	20 shs. Wms'rgh City Ins.
20 shs. Berthoff Sew. M. Co.	25 shs. Mer. & Trad. Ins.
15 shs. Harlaem Bridge Co.	10 shs. Resolute Ins.
10 shs. N. R., N. L. & S. R.	20 shs. Equitable Ins.
100 shs. Rutgers Ins.	100 shs. Rd'way R. of Brook.
50 shs. Adelaide Ins.	50 shs. Hope Ins.

$2,000 Ohio & Wisconsin Imp. Co. 6 ₱ cent. Bonds.
$2,000 New-Haven and New-London R. 1st Mtge. Bds.
$2,000 New-Haven & New-London & Ston. R. Inc. 6 ₱ ct. Bds.
$2,000 New-Haven and New-London 3d Mort. Bonds.
$2,000 Improved Wisconsin School Lands Jackson County.
$2,000 Detroit and Milwaukee 1st Mort. Bonds.
$2,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. bonds.
$5,000 Virginia State 6 ₱ cent. Bonds.

Usual regular sale on MONDAY, May 21. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Brokers' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds purchased and sold at private sale, at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock-Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

FINE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 17, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and valuable stock of wines, brandies, cigars, &c., comprised by an old and reliable house who are declining business. The stock includes nearly every brand of any merit known, and were in every instance received direct by them from the most respectable exporters and proprietors in Europe, viz.: Wenk Brothers India Madeira, stunt & Co.'s (shipment of 1851,) and Burmeister's ports, Tuckerman's (1844) pale sherry, Rutherford, Dunn & Co., Crittenden (1848) Golden and R. Vigaras Ethel Supra, brown sherry, necoparch, Les Trois Freres, and Isley Scotch whisky, Monachie Irish whisky, Cran's Monongahela, and the finest old Kentucky old bourbon; champagnes of all the leading brands; claret of 1848; Hooks, Grenada and Jamaica rum, London club Holland gin, old apple jack. The above in casks (to be drawn in demijohns as desired,) casks and bottles, to be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and fully guaranteed to correspond with samples and descriptions.

Also, at 12 o'clock,

Executor's sale, by order of the executors of one of the most celebrated ambassadors, resident at Washington, D. C., deceased, comprising an exceedingly choice stock of very old brown sherry, pale "Emperor of Russia" Madeira, Golden Ashington sherry, old pale port, very old dark brandy, and Jamaica rum, &c. For further particulars, see catalogue.

Also, 125,000 Havana cigars, consisting of Concha, Lucrecia, Londres, Regalias, Londres, Operas, &c., &c., in 10th boxes.

E. H. LUDLOW, auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, at 11 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, May 24, 1860, at No. 43 East 23d-st., the costly and elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of richly carved rosewood sofas, arm chairs, side chairs and centre tables, rosewood writing desk, elegantly carved black-walnut etagere, black-walnut chairs in velvet black-walnut sideboard, black-walnut extension dining table, black-walnut bookcase, black-walnut library table, chairs and writing desk, oak bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus and chairs, oval mirrors, valuable paintings, rare and beautiful bas reliefs, glass ware, crockery, hair mattresses, feather beds, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT NEW AND SECOND-HAND ROSEWOOD FURNITURE.—E. & D. E. SCHENCK will sell THIS DAY, 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their sale room, No. 141 Broadway, a large assortment of elegant new and second-hand furniture, comprising elegantly carved rosewood parlor suites in brocatelle, plush and hair-cloth; mahogany and black walnut do.; carved rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak bedsteads; marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes; rosewood, marble top etageres; centre, pier and sofa tables; elegant French plate, pier and mantel mirrors; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; rosewood and mahogany library and secretary bookcases, and wardrobes; oak, marble-top buffets; oak extension tables and dining-room chairs; hair mattresses, beds and bedding, &c.; also a few oil paintings.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

Salesroom No 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.

PEREMPTORY AND CLOSING-OUT SALE of a Broadway Manufacturer's entire stock of elegant furniture, at the warerooms of Mr. Amel Cook, No 654 Broadway, near Bond-st., THIS DAY, (Thursday) May 17, at 10½ o'clock.

BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell at auction as above, (Mr. Cook retiring from the business,) the entire balance of stock of furniture, consisting of rich rosewood, walnut and mahogany suites in brocatel, reps and hair-cloth; rosewood, oval, and mahogany bedroom suites; dining room furniture in great variety; together with a general assortment of other articles. Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MAY 18, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn:

Regular Weekly Sale—A large and general assortment of good furniture suits of rosewood parlor furniture in maroon and crimson brocatelle; do. in green plush gothic walnut suits, in green; handsome mahogany and walnut wardrobes, marble-top chamber furniture, extension tables, bufets; suits of cherry chamber furniture, pier glasses, paintings, gilt window shades, gas fixtures, child's carriages, &c.

At 1 O'clock,

Five mahogany and rosewood pianos, piano covers and stools.

At 2 O'clock,

Velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a chestnut-color pony, 13 hands high, long tail, an excellent saddle horse, canters and trots; has been ridden by a boy and is perfectly free to go and know the saddle.

A fine bay saddle-horse, about 15 hands high, six years old next month, (June,) stylish, easy and pleasant under the saddle, free from all tricks and warranted sound; a rare opportunity for a gentleman to get a good saddle horse.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SEWING-MACHINES.—BY E. & F. M. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, at their new salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, sixteen of Bartholf's sewing-machines, entirely new, and warranted for one year, comprising four of the letter C machine, plain top, store price $100; eight of the letter A machine, for manufacturing, plantation and family use, store price $60; and four of the family machines, store price $50. The above machines are in perfect order, and will be peremptorily sold without reserve.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

AUCTION.—BROWNE & NICHOLS, OFFICE No. 436 Nassau-st., will sell at auction, THIS DAY, May 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 49 Broome-st., household furniture. All the furniture contained in said house, consisting of mahogany and hair-cloth parlor furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, curtains, cornices, mirrors, beds, beddlog, crockery and glass ware, cottage suites, table linen, sheets, quilts, pillow cases, toilet sets, oil-cloths, extension table and other dining-room furniture. Also, 7-octave piano-forte—fine tone.

HENRY H. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF GREEN AND HOT-HOUSE PLANTS, &c—At the spacious salesroom, No. 9 [illegible]-st., THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The rarest plants, &c., will be found in this sale, all in the finest condition, as they were taken from the earth last evening from the nursery of a florist near this city. A chance to purchase at your own price, as 1,000 pots must be sold, without reserve.

ADMAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 22, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, $0 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 246 to 294 inclusive, City of Milwaukie 7 per cent. (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated.

JOHN K. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE—JOHN K. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell on THURSDAY, 17th May, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., a large assortment of English, German and American hardware, cutlery, &c. Also for account of the Underwriters, (damaged on the voyage,) 8 Spear & Jackson's cast-steel circular saws. Full particulars in *Herald*.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

THE FINE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS of the late WILLIAM E. BURTON, Esq., to be sold by HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., by order of the Executors, on the EVENINGS of the 22d and 23d May, are now on exhibition at the Irving Gallery, No. 694 Broadway, with catalogues.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on TUESDAY, May 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., prime, fresh goods. Also, an invoice of fine Jersey-made work.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, OF PLANTS, trees, trees, flowering shrubs, dahlias, verbenas, honeysuckles, fuschias, grape-vines, honey-suckles, &c., at No. 25 Maiden-lane, at 12 o'clock.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WOOD BROTHERS, NO. 396 BROADWAY,—One door below Walker-st., have a great variety of second-hand carriages, which they have taken in exchange, and are prepared to sell at great bargains in order to make room for their new stock of Spring work. They comprise four and six passenger rockaways, coupes, light curtain quarter coaches, opeo baronches or brets, and open wagons, suitable for country hacking, &c.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, SEVEN YEARS OLD travels 8 miles an hour, free, gentle, and safe for a lady to drive; with handsome four-seated baronche, with side lanterns; also, harness robes, mats and whip. Inquire at Bradley's stable, 31st-st., between Madison and 5th ave., or of JAMES M. SWIFT, 117 Broadway.

CARRIAGE AND SADDLE HORSE.—BLACK HAWK, seven years old, dark roan, with black trimmings, sixteen hands, rather fast, thoroughly sound and kind. An excellent family horse. May be seen at No. 223 South-st.

ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—Very roomy and finely cushioned; made by Adams; is in first-rate order; cost when new over $300; will sell it for $220. To be seen at No. 19 Vestry-st.; to be purchased at No. 334 Broadway, 2d floor

FOR SALE—A BLACK HORSE, SOUND AND kind, easy under the saddle, and a good roadster; can trot in three minutes. Apply at the stable of DAVIS & JACKS, 146th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AN APPEAL TO THE CHARITABLE.—A very respectable English family in Brooklyn, consisting of eleven children and their widowed mother, is suffering from want of the necessaries of life. Donations for them will be most thankfully received by CLAUDIUS BRADLEY, No. 197 Myrtle-av., or C. P. FORREST, No. 49 Murray-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

LIGHTS & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No 421 Broome-st.

We desire to inform the Profession, the Trade and the Public generally, that having rebuilt our Factory, recently destroyed by fire, on a greatly enlarged and improved plan, we are now prepared to supply our friends with our

NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
PIANO-FORTES.

In rebuilding our factory, years of experience have enabled us to introduce very many improvements, both in the structure of the building and in the machinery, and in getting up our NEW PIANO-FORTE our aim and determination has been to produce an instrument that shall defy competition. Our first artists have cheerfully testified to the great superiority of our NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES. We cordially invite all to examine for themselves.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN, for churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms, NO. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument (patented in the United States May 3, 1859) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered so popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, RUBSINI MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depôt: $45, $50 $100, $168, $185, $238, $280, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Busson
Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also, for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.

Pianos to rent.

1852 T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS. 1860
Justly celebrated for their intrinsic merits and excellence.
WAREROOMS IN THE BIBLE HOUSE,
Corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.

N. B.—Send for a circular with description of styles, prices, and list of references.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.
First-class PIANOS MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music-books, and all kinds of musical merchandise at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 30 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano-forte, warranted in every respect, will be sold at a great bargain; or a second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, No. 156 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 457 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $150.
Call and see them.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTES, or the Violin Piano, for sale at the music-store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, between Prince and Spring sts.

AS ORGANIST.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A situation as organist in this City or Brooklyn; compensation no object. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 13th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

JUDSON & BUNGER HAVE REMOVED from No. 722 to No. 676 Broadway, (next door to Laura Keene's Theatre,) with Haines Bros. Pianos to let.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after May 1, trains will run as follows, connecting with the steamer MATTANO:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK, FROM FULTON MARKET-SLIP.
At 8 30 A. M.	At 7:15 A. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)
At 7:55 A. M.	At 9 A. M.
At 10 A. M.	At 11 A. M. (Hunter's Point Ferry.)
At 1 P. M., (crossing Hunter's Point Ferry.)	At 1 P. M.
At 2:45 P. M.	At 4 P. M.
At 4:45 P. M.	At 5:45 P. M.
At 6:45 P. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)	At 7 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

On Sundays trains will leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Flushing at 8:30 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 5:30 P. M. Excursion tickets on Sundays twenty-five cents.

J. S. ROTTORFF, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS SOUTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st., Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train as 9:30 P. M., (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M. and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 8:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:30 A. M. Emigrant 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers. Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 6:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included), and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, April 30, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, 8:30 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, 11 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt; for Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depôt; for Albany, 9 A. M. Mail, connecting with the New York Central Railroad. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:20 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.; White Plains, 5 and 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M.; Albany, 11 A. M. JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Trains leave pier foot of Duane st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail, 9 A. M. for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, &c., *via* steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M., and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday. Cars will run through to the Long Branch boarding-houses by the 15th June next, in connection with the splendid steamer RIP VAN WINKLE.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. for Piermont and Sufferns; 9 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Sufferns at 6:50 A. M. and 7 P. M., and Piermont 6:15 and 7:40 A. M., and 3:40 and 8:15 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.

PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 22 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally, or by letter to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.

SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, AND HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE and T IRONS, WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU, "SSS" and STITTS,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—N and OTHER GOOD BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—A NEW OR SECOND-HAND HIGH pressure engine, of from 30 to 75 horse-power, with boiler. Address JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Agent, Rensselaer Iron Works, Troy, N. Y.

STEAM ENGINE—EIGHT-HORSE POWER—and boiler, in perfect order, will be sold very cheap. Inquire at No. 136 Broadway.

FOUR SECOND-HAND SAFES FOR SALE LOW.—QUICK BROTHERS, No 26 Maiden-lane. Also, a large assortment of Wilder's patent Fireproof Safes constantly on hand.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes.
Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem Algiers, &c., &c.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills in sums to suit.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 164 NASSAU-ST.,
Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The property and franchises of this Company are now in the hands of Isaac Seymour, Esq., of New-York, as a Receiver of the United States Court for the District of Wisconsin. Suits for the foreclosure of two or more of the mortgages made by the Company are now pending in that Court, and it is expected within a seasonable time the Road, &c., will be sold by order of the Court. An agreement to become purchasers at any sale thereof, and to organize a new Company, is now ready for signatures, and may be found at the office of the Committee of Bondholders, No. 29 William-st., New York, Room No. 4, and at the office of the Company in Milwaukee. The time limited within which the agreement may be signed expires August 1, 1860. All mortgage or other creditors of the Road are invited to sign the agreement, and thus share in the benefits of a purchase of the Road.

MAY 10, 1860.

JOHN WILKENSON, LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN,
WM. BIGT, FRANCIS RANDALL,
EDWARD WESTON, F. P. JAMES
L. H. MEYER, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
N. A. COWDREY,
Committee of Bondholders.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	147,000

This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—FERRE HAUTE, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, MAY 16, 1860.—The holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, and of the Illinoistown and Belleville Railroad, who have signed the Bondholders' Agreement for reorganization, are required to pay the amount of their subscription in full, on or before the 10th of June next; and holders of such bonds as have not signed the said agreement are required to sign the same, and pay up the instalment on their Bonds by the same date, if they wish to avail of the benefits of said agreement. Payment to be made to the subscriber, between 12 and 2.

ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE RECEIVER N. Y. & E. R. R. Co.,
May 15 1860.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE SECOND mortgage bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, due on the 1st March 1860, will be paid at the office of the Receiver, in Erie-place, New-York, on and after May 26th, inst. Interest on Bonds for which extension coupons have been issued will be paid on presentation and delivery of the coupons, and interest on bonds for which extension coupons have not been issued, will be paid on presentation of the bonds for indorsement of payment, and the receipt of the person presenting them. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Co.,
No. 68 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1860, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 24th May, and reopened on the 2d June.

W. R. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 8th day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 30th day of May inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., and will be opened on the 9th day of June prox., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD Co.,
No. 68 Warren-st., New-York, May 9, 1860.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the "Proposals of December 16, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 16th of June next.

O. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the first day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank.

MARCH 27, 1860. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1860.

JAMES T. SOUTTER, ESQ., HAVING IN consequence of ill health, resigned the office of President of this Bank, the Board this morning, by unanimous vote, elected G. B. LAMAR, Esq., President, and JAMES T. SOUTTER, Esq., Vice-President.

R. H. LOVERY, Cashier.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits payable on and after the 19th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of May 11 to the 21st inst. By order of the Board

FREDERICK HOFFMAN, Sec.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 68 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16.—The Stock Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at 2 P. M. on MONDAY, the 21st inst., till 10 A. M. on TUESDAY, June 12, the day after the annual election of Directors. C. O. CLARKE Treasurer.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on appliestion, by
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FIRST-CLASS STEAM FORGE FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, at 2 P. M., on the 29th day of May, 1860, at the public house of Wm. L. DeBorbon, in the City of Reading, the property known as the Reading Steam Forge, in the said city. Said forge is substantially built, and completely equipped with all the modern improvements, including a 7-ton Nasmyth steam-hammer and three Kirk steam hammers, each with heating-furnaces and boilers attached. A three-bending machine and oven; three puddling-furnaces, five blacksmiths' forges, two thirty-ton cranes, one largest class scoring mill, slotting machine, turning-lathe, and sixty horse engine. Main building 330 by 100 feet, with sheet-iron roof; a carpenter shop and brick office, with fire-proof, &c., on the premises, which contain over 2½ acres. Said Forge is most conveniently located for business, adjoining the Reading Railroad, and so connected therewith that locomotives can take away and deliver cars of iron, coal and other freight without cost for hauling. Shutes run outside the building, by which coal, scrap iron, &c., can be dumped close to each furnace, without extra cost for hauling or labor. This Forge is capable of executing the heaviest work, having forged and finished the main shafts of the *Adriatic*, believed to be the largest ever made), besides complete sets of forgings for numerous steamships for Government and others. The city of Reading presents peculiar advantages for the successful operation of such a forge. It is within 58 miles of Philadelphia, connected therewith by the Reading Railroad, and the Schuylkill (160 feet) Canal; 178 miles by rail direct from New-York; 128 from Baltimore; 54 from Harrisburgh and 54 from the Schuylkill coal region, whence the best anthracite coal can be placed at the furnace doors for about $2 25 per ton. Reading is situated in one of the finest agricultural districts of Pennsylvania, has a population of 25,000, and is noted for its general health and the purity of its water. As Berks County contains more furnaces than any other in the United States, iron of every description can be procured by the forge at the lowest prices.

Title clear of all incumbrance. Possession given immediately, and terms made easy, to suit purchaser. The Forge is in complete order, and is furnished with every necessary tool and appurtenance to commence work immediately on taking possession. It is a property well worth the attention of those engaged in the above business. For any further information, apply to

H. H. MUHLENBERG,
Cashier Farmers' Bank, Reading, Pa.

WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE—A never-failing water-power and stone factory for sale, 36x80 feet, 4 stories, with 1-story building adjoining, 26x35 feet, all in perfect order, on the Bronx River, 18 miles from New-York, at Tuckahoe depôt, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of your future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 261 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM—NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The Vanderbilt European Line United States Mail Steamships sail between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

	FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	RETURNING FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON.
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VANDERBILT, Lefevre	Sat., June 16	Wed., July 4
ILLINOIS,	Sat., June 30	Wed., July 18
VANDERBILT	Sat., July 28	Wed., Aug. 15
ILLINOIS	Sat., Aug. 11	Wed., Aug. 29
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FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and

THE JAPANESE IN WASHINGTON.

Postponement of the Reception by the President.

Visit to the Secretary of State.

POPULAR COURTESIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 16

OFFICIAL RECEPTION OF THE JAPANESE, AT THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Your correspondent was one of the favored few admitted to witness the interview between the Japanese Embassy and the Secretary of State. The object of the visit was to deliver their credentials and a copy of the treaty for ratification. SIME-BOJEN-NO-KAMI, MOTAMASHI-AWASE-NO-KAMI, OMBE-BUNGO-NO-KAMI, MOGUSA-OKATORA, and six other Japanese officials were present. The interview lasted half an hour. The Ambassadors displayed a dignified bearing consistent with their high official station; and subsequently expressed their pleasure at the reception. The reception by the Secretary of State was intended to be very exclusive, but was witnessed from the doorway and adjoining rooms by about fifty persons, mostly ladies. The Japanese wore new and costly dresses. Their pantaloons were elaborately embroidered, and each of the high officials wore two swords, emblematical of his exalted position. The conversation was necessarily limited, and on the part of the Japanese was conducted in whispers. Gen. CASS has obligingly consented to the publication of the official conversation.

A delegation of the New-York Common Council, Messrs. Shaw, Van Tine, Hall, Starr, Lent and Van Wart, had tendered the hospitalities of New-York to the Japanese Embassy through Capt. DUPONT. Capt. DUPONT will, to-morrow, fix a day for the Embassy to receive the New-York delegation. He took occasion to suggest that the Japanese should not be wearied with assiduous attention, or be taken through our eleemosynary institutions. The suggestion looked to me as though the recommendation made by the TIMES not to exhibit our Municipal plague spots, had met with some favor. Capt. DUPONT made the highest encomiums on Japanese ingenuity, dignity, intelligence and urbanity.

The presents to the President will be made to-morrow.

The Committee of the House have made arrangements for the Japanese to visit Congress soon. An invitation has been received asking them to visit Philadelphia, but none of an official character has as yet been sent from Baltimore.

The prospects are, at present, that the Embassy will leave in about eight days for Philadelphia, reaching New-York, probably, in a fortnight. O., Jr.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 16.

The Japanese Embassy to-day paid an official visit to the State Department. The interview was private. A large number of persons from the neighboring cities have come to Washington especially to see them.

The Japanese Ambassadors, together with the principal officers, numbering eight persons in all, accompanied by the Naval Commission, proceeded to the State Department, about noon to-day, and after the customary preliminaries, were introduced to Secretary CASS by Capt. DUPONT.

Mr. CASS courteously invited them to seats, when, in the name of the President, he extended to them a grateful welcome to this country. He assured their Excellencies that the mission on which they had arrived was of considerable importance, and as such was appreciated by this Government—it being the first visit of an embassy from Japan. The exchange of the ratifications of the treaty, he trusted, would result in a further development of the friendly and commercial intercourse which had commenced, and he assured them that in whatever part of the country their Excellencies visit they will meet with a most cordial welcome. In conclusion, he repeated that he extended to them in the name of the President the hospitalities of the Government and people.

The Ambassadors, in reply, said they were exceedingly grateful for this kind reception, and were much pleased to make the acquaintance of Gen. CASS. Mr. FREEMAN acted as interpreter to Mr. CASS, and NAMURA GONAYEMBA to the Embassy.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the first Ambassador then produced the box, about five and a-half feet in length, containing the letters of the Japanese Chief, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, addresses to Secretary CASS, all written severally in Japanese, Dutch and English, copies of which had been communicated to Mr. CASS the day previous. The documents were profuse of amity and peace, and it was stated therein that instead of a Japanese corvette proceeding to Panama, as had been stated, it would return from San Francisco direct. The Embassy availed themselves of this opportunity to express to Mr. CASS their gratitude for the kindness with which they had been received, and said they were extremely pleased with their visit, and welcome in all respects. Nor did they neglect to acknowledge their obligations to Commandant CUNNINGHAM, of Mare Island, for his courtesies, and to Capt. BROOKS, who navigated the Japanese corvette to San Francisco.

Mr. CASS stated to them that arrangements had been made for their presentation to the President at 12 o'clock to-morrow, to which they replied this would be agreeable to them, and that they had no other official business to transact.

Ex-Minister REED, Minister PRESTON, Mr. APPLETON, Assistant Secretary of State; Mr. HUNTER, Chief Clerk of the State Department; Miss LEDYARD, Mr. CASS' grand-daughter, and his three grandsons, were then introduced to the Japanese. They did not shake hands with the lady, as this, it is said, would have been contrary to their instructions in relation to the fair sex before they left home. The afternoon was spent by the Japanese in making preparations for the presentation to-morrow, when they will be accompanied by their standard-bearers, and make a display of pikes, halberds and emblems of their rank.

The reporter of the Press, in acknowledging the courtesies extended to him on the late tour to Norfolk, unintentionally omitted to mention the kindness of J. B. TYLER, the Superintendent of the Norfolk and Petersburgh line, in sending a messenger to Hampton Roads for dispatches, and holding open his offices on Sunday night without charge.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE STRANGERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 15, 1860.

Like ADOU-BEN-ADHIM, the Japanese delegation doubtless awoke from "a sweet dream of peace." Certainly, they can have had no peace yet, unless it be in a dream, so incessantly have they been bored by the inquisitive population. Police officers have been stationed at the ends of the halls to prevent the crowd gazing into their parlors and bedrooms; but the crowds still hang about the windows and doors on Fourteenth and K streets, anxious for one glimpse of the celestials—if I may so term them.

Although the high officials have kept themselves in strict seclusion and privacy since their arrival, the rest continue to lounge about the halls and parlors, and make themselves perfectly at home. As I passed down stairs this morning, I met FAT-HSOH-TOKOJERO, one of the interpreters, who urbanely extended his hand, and we had quite an extensive chat about the fountain and various other objects—mainly trusting to each other's imaginations for understanding the meaning intended. A green Dutchman at Dezima could not have succeeded better. I prevailed upon my Japanese friend to accompany me to my room, and interested him with the exhibition of some pictures and the presentation of a paper, pencil, and a NEW-YORK TIMES' envelope, whose vermilion red and massive size seemed to impress him greatly. The envelope might pass for the card of a Japanese dignitary, but the paper was rather too stiff to serve the double purpose for which the Japanese use their note-paper—that of blowing their nose, and wrapping up the remnants of a feast. He left with a profusion of bows and thanks, courteously presenting me with a couple of Japanese copper coins, about the circumference of an old cent, but half as thick, and having a square hole in the centre. I have appropriated them to the ornamentation of my watch-guard, in accordance with the prevailing mania for anything Japanese. We have extemporized Japanese flags flying on the principal flag-staffs, Japanese coats at the clothing-stores, Japanese jokes at the minstrels, Japanese tobacco to be smoked, and last but not least, an enterprising individual vending what he calls Japanese salt, at 50 cents back, which probably [illegible] of those fans was opened, not [illegible] bought the fans under the supposition that they [illegible] by the Japanese. The testaceous "salt" of the Boxins could not be more ravenous [illegible] was the inventive Yankee who conceived that brilliant idea for the almighty dollar.

After all the preparations for the reception to-morrow, the announcement in the official organ for the officers to appear in full uniform, the *Constitution* announces, this afternoon, that the day for the reception is not fixed. It is supposed that the formalities will take place some time this week, but, as I have already informed you by telegraph, the President has not fixed the day. To-morrow, the chief Ambassadors will visit the Secretary of State on official business.

If the present attitude of the Committee having the Japanese in charge should continue, I should not wonder if there should be a little trouble about the visit of the guests to New-York. The representative of the New-York Common Council here has not as yet been able to learn much as to their future movements, and thinks that the Committee are inclined to put on airs a little. He (the representative) says that if anybody thinks the City of New-York is going to put $30,000 in the hands of outsiders to entertain the City's guests, somebody must be greatly mistaken. I guess, however, matters will be arranged with a general glass of sakee and a good understanding.

The Washington people are felicitating themselves on the success of the reception, and, perhaps, so far as a general turn-out of the citizens and the arrangements of the Committee are concerned, they are right. The Police, however, are much to be censured for the rough rush that was made to the scene of the welcome, and the imminent danger to SIMME-BUJEN-NO-KAMI'S toes. If that is the way he is to be received whenever he goes out in public, I guess, like the chief dignitary of his empire, he would prefer to remain a willing prisoner, except when he makes his official visits. Unlike him, however, he cannot lay claim to have never set his foot upon the earth, or to have allowed the sun to shine upon him. His underwear both operations at the Navy-yard, doubtless to his heart's content.

The remarkable facility with which the Japanese learn is frequently illustrated by the actions of those who have mixed much in the crowd that continually blocks the hall near the entrance to their apartments. This evening the parlors and halls are crowded, and each unfortunate Japanese that ventures out, is assailed with a volley of questions and an avalanche of hand-shakings. They take it all in good part; and so far from expressing diffidence towards the ladies often offer their hands and bow with exemplary politeness. They readily recognize any who have shown them the slightest attention, and gratefully acknowledge the many acts of kindness shown them. A number of presents of minor articles have been made, which they reciprocate with tobacco, small coins, scraps of paper and the like. The curiosity of the ladies to see them is on the increase, and the other hotels are in a measure depopulated in the anxiety to see the lions of the capital. Their sensibility to offence was manifested by one to-day, who expressed his dislike at seeing the Japanese flag flying beneath the stars and stripes over the store of an enterprising merchant. He was made to understand that it was intended as a compliment, but evidently could not brook the idea of having his country's ensign placed in that position.

One thing I hope those who have charge of the New-York reception will prevent—that is, the insults to the Ambassadors, by ragged urchins, that took place during the passage of the procession here from the Navy-yard to the hotel. These boys, ragged, dirty, black and white, poked their filthy digits into the carriage for the Ambassadors—Princes, be it remembered—to shake hands with them, while the Police, whose business it was to prevent such an insult, indolently lolled in the omnibuses that brought up the rear. Even one of our City Fathers would recoil in indignation at the thought of such an affront, and I hope they will see that it is not repeated in our Metropolitan City.

What disposition is to be made of the $50,000 appropriated by Congress to defray the expenses of the Japanese, does not appear at present, beyond the fact that their board is to be paid. The fact is, their movements are shrouded in some mystery, which if is to be hoped will be cleared up when the Committee recover from the fatigue of their first efforts. Having recuperated their energies after so long and tedious a voyage, no doubt the Japanese will in a day or two be at full liberty to see and be seen.

The fact that the TIMES contained an exclusive special account of the doings at Norfolk became generally known here yesterday, and created a strong desire to see the news of to-day's paper this evening. The newsmen's stock was soon exhausted. O., Jr.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Post-office Defalcation.

MR. FOWLER NOT YET ARRESTED—HIS BONDSMEN OFFER TO PAY UP—THE SUCCESSOR TO MR. FOWLER—WHAT THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE IS WORTH, ETC.

Yesterday developed no new particulars of interest connected with the defalcation in the New-York Post-office, and the excitement that attended the first announcement of the news is fast dying away. The friends of Mr. FOWLER, forgetting the crime in their regard for the man, continue to express their sorrow at his downfall, their joy at his escape from the clutches of the law, and their wonder as to what he has done with the money. United States Marshal RYNDERS continues his search for the missing defaulter with unabated vigilance, and has sent out scouts in all directions, whither the fugitive was, or was not, likely to have fled. It is to be hoped that the Captain's extraordinary efforts will be duly appreciated at Washington, for here it is not too much to say that they are the laughing-stock of the whole City. Nobody believes that he would arrest FOWLER if he could, or that he could if he would. The whole thing is a farce, and might as well be dropped first as last. The bondsmen of Mr. FOWLER—Messrs. LAW and CONOVER—have signified their willingness to respond immediately to the extent of their bond ($75,000) without a prosecution. As for the remainder, Uncle Sam has only to think of SWARTWOUT, put his hands in his pockets and whistle.

The investigation into the affairs of the late Postmaster and the books and papers of the Office is proceeding, under the direction of the General Officers, with all possible dispatch, but it will be several days before anything definite is known as to the extent of the defalcation, or the number of parties implicated in it. The name of Mr. CALDWELL, the First Assistant and Cashier under Mr. FOWLER, was mentioned in yesterday's report as being implicated in the fraud. By this was not meant to be understood that he was a sharer in the proceeds of the defalcation, for he is able to show, and did show to the Government Officers, previous to his resignation, vouchers for all the moneys that passed through his hands—but only that he was cognizant of the frauds of his superior officer—a knowledge that every one acquainted with the duties of his office knows he must have possessed.

We are enabled to state that the position so hastily vacated by Mr. FOWLER has been tendered to Hon. JOHN A. DIX, and that his acceptance of the appointment was yesterday telegraphed to Washington. Mr. BUTTERWORTH, the well-known Superintendent of the Assay office, was first tendered the position, but promptly declined. The truth is that the New-York Post-office, if honestly administered, is not so lucrative an office as is generally supposed. Mr. HORATIO KING, the Assistant Postmaster-General, who ought to know the facts, says that it is legitimately worth just $4,000 a year, and no more. This salary, considering the responsibilities of the position, and the $75,000 bonds required from the incumbent, does not render it a very enviable position.

It is rumored that there will be a general removal of the subordinates in the office, on the incoming of a new Postmaster, and a great deal of anxiety in naturally felt among the clerks. Thus the criminality of one man is likely to entail suffering and misery upon hundreds of innocent persons.

Amusements.

At the Academy of Music, last night, Miss PATTI took a benefit, which she has assuredly well earned. It is notoriously indecent to criticize the age of a "gilt-horse," and we have no doubt Miss PATTI accepted her benefit with all the sweetness of temper which should belong to so sweet a voice, save only he smiling eyes and the glowing bouquets which welcomed her, and charitably mistook the empty seats for meditative persons bowed down in delight and admiration. As critics we are bound to no such good-natured blindness; and we cannot therefore refrain from expressing our astonishment that a handsome tribute should not have been paid to this indefatigable and accomplished "pet of the public." The Academy was by no means badly filled, be it understood, and nothing could be more well-interlioned than the applauses of the audience. But many hundreds who should have been in Irving-place, if they really care for music and the musicians, were not there. They can hardly have gone to the Winter Garden to hear "Nabuco," for the experience of Tuesday must have warned them that "Nabuco" might not be heard if they should go to hear it.

The disappearance of Signor SUSINI from the bills and the stage was not much more satisfactory than the non-appearance of these hundreds. How much more complete the cast of "Don Giovanni" might have been made had he been present, we cannot now pretend to guess. More incomplete, however, he could not have made it. Miss PATTI made *Zerlina* as arch, pretty and natural as the elephantine pantomime of her *Masetto*, and the elaborate vulgarity of her *Don Giovanni*, would allow, and sang with her unfailing taste and skill. Mme. GAZZANIGA was sadly out of voice or spirits. JUNCA was full of disappointments. BIGNOLI sang as if *Don Ottavio's* fate and the *Commendatore's* family were wearing him down to an early grave. It was rather a relief on coming out of Fourteenth-street, to look up at the bronze Commendatore [illegible] Union-square, and reflect that as there are whatever which never get off their horses, and could by no possibility walk if they did, so there are operas which can be sung at the Academy, and from which Miss PATTI and her audiences may enjoy the benefit which, we are sure, neither of them can last night have found in that temple of the Muse.

FRENCH THEATRE.—A special benefit will be given at the Winter Garden, on Saturday night, to Madame LAURENTI, by the artists of the French company; and we invite to it the attention which the extraordinary merits of this accomplished, refined and impassioned actress demand. Madame LAURENTI belongs to the best Parisian school of the modern drama; and in the play of *La Cirse*, selected for her benefit, she will have ample opportunity for displaying the rich resources of her impressive talent. This play is the last Parisian triumph of M. OCTAVE FEUILLET, whose "Romance of a Poor Young Man" has already received its naturalization papers in New-York.

MR. SIDDONS' BENEFIT.—Mr. SIDDONS the elocutionist, having been invited by some of our principal fellow-citizens to give "Readings" for his own special benefit, we invite attention to the fact of his having engaged Dodsworth's Rooms for this evening. The selections which he offers are varied and pleasing.

VISIT OF THE PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF SCHOOL COMPTROLLERS.—The principal members of the Board of Public School Comptrollers, of the First School District, (Philadelphia,) of Pennsylvania, have been in New-York for a day or two, inspecting our school structures, and studying our school system. The party consists of Henry Bumm, Thomas W. Marchment, John Hunsworth, Richard Wildey, Jos. Sibbs' Ellis D. Lszell, Geo. S. Bethell, Wm. H. Flitcraft' John Robbins, Jr., Chas. Frishmuth, Adam Martin, Benj. M. Dusenbery, Geo. F. Gordon, Col. Isaac Leech, Jr., Marcus A. Davis, Col. Wm. J. Reed, Philip A. Cregar, Prof. Nichols. H. Maguire, Col Fitzgerald, and the Secretary of the Board, Robert J. Hemptill. These gentlemen, after visiting a number of our best Schools, have expressed themselves highly delighted. Messrs. Warren, Gildersleeve, Benedict, Dr. Eeger, and Mr. Feirman, and the Clerk of our Board, Mr. Boese, have been assiduous in their attentions to our Philadelphia brethren, who left for Boston last evening, for the purpose of examining the Schools in that city.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The examination of students in the Columbia College Law School commenced yesterday, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, and will continue to-day and to-morrow, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M. The class numbers about forty, and the examination thus far indicates a proficiency in legal lore, and a thoroughness in the course of study, highly creditable both to instructors and pupils. By a late act of the Legislature, those students who pass a satisfactory examination in this school are admitted to the Bar, on the recommendation of the College professors, without further examination. The examination for the four prizes of $250, $200, $150 and $100 took place on Tuesday. The questions were submitted in writing, and each student was required to furnish written answers within a certain time—the time allotted being from 10 o'clock till 1, and from 2 till 5. The Committee for awarding the prizes are Judges FRORAHAM, of the Supreme Court; WOODRUFF, of the Superior Court, and DALY, of the Common Pleas. The prizes will probably be awarded at the Annual Commencement, on Wednesday evening next.

DRILL OF THE HIGHLAND REGIMENT.—The Highland Regiment last evening took their turn at a drill in the New Armory. The Regiment consists of six companies, all of which were represented, and numbered about 150 muskets. Before the hour for commencing the drill nearly one thousand persons had taken possession of the seats and standing room, which was increased to nearly about 1,500. At 9 o'clock the regiment formed in line. The uniform was a mixture of the Scottish and "regulation." The Glengary bouch and blue cloth coats were set off in handsome contrast with the plaid tartar, the sporran belts and red and white stockings. For new recruits, which composed a large majority of the various companies, the drilling did not approximate to the perfection of the Seventh Regiment. They went through a portion of the manual, and some of their evolutions were applauded by the partial lookers-on. ROBARTSON'S Band furnished the music, and there were two hagpipes to give the national (nasal) twang to the performance. It was late before the company separated.

THE FUNERAL OF MACDONALD.—At noon yesterday the Episcopal funeral service was read by Rev. Mr. WILEY, of Christ's Church, Fifth-avenue, over the remains of ROBERT C. MACDONALD, the murderer of VIRGINIA STEWART, who committed suicide last Monday. The services were conducted in the apartments of Mr. JOHN H. WHITMORE, the Clerk of the City Prison, who resides in the building. Several members of the Board of Supervisors, as well as JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., Judge GRANDIN of New-Jersey, the counsel of deceased, and a few others who had manifested an interest in him, were in attendance. The features of the corpse were perfectly natural, and more like those of a sleeping man than those of one who had died a violent death. After the service, Judge GRANDIN took charge of the remains, and they are now on the way to Kentucky.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF UP-TOWN LOTS.—Yesterday and the day previous there were sold by Mr. ADRIAN H. MULLER, at the Merchants' Exchange, 166 up-town lots. Among the lots were eight on First-avenue, thirty on Avenue A, seventeen on One Hundred and Eleventh-street, thirty-four on One Hundred and Twelfth-street, and eleven on One Hundred and Thirteenth street. The lots on First-avenue brought from $305 to $780, those on Avenue A from $700 to $2,175, and the remaining lots from $300 to $3,500. Altogether the prices were esteemed very low. Some gores and water-rights were sold at the same time—the whole being part of an assigned estate.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT—NEW CLERK APPOINTED.—THOMAS A. BANCKER, heretofore implicated with the alleged defalcations in the office of Superintendent of Markets, was removed on Monday by Mr. DELAVAN, City Inspector, and EDWARD SANFORD was appointed in his place. Mr. BANCKER probably did not receive the official notice of his change of position, for on yesterday he sent in his resignation, which, however, was just one day too late. This removal bears out the imputation of guilt conveyed by the reinstatement of Mr. IRVING, after his long suspension, and the silence of the City Inspector as to Mr. BANCKER, until the present official missive reached him.

FUNERAL OF A METHODIST CLERGYMAN.—Rev. Dr. SAMUEL COVIL, one of the oldest clergymen of the Methodist denomination in this City, died on Monday, and was buried yesterday. His funeral took place at the Jane-street Methodist Church, and was largely attended. Rev. Messrs. CLIFF, TEAVERSE and EVANS gave addresses. The deceased was buried in Union Cemetery, Williamsburgh. He was born in Maine, his father being Rev. JAMES COVIL, a Methodist clergyman. Dr. COVIL, of the City Prison, was his brother.

PERSONAL.—Among the recent arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel is the Landrost Conni ROCHUSSEN, of the Netherlands, whose advent in this country gained for him a sudden notoriety in consequence of his enforced ejection from Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, for daring to attend divine service at that Abolitionist synagogue in company with his colored servant.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER IN ELDRIDGE-STREET—CONCLUSION OF THE INQUEST.

The jury, which for three days have had under consideration the mysterious circumstances in connection with the death of FRANZ GERBER, a German, who was instantly killed last Sunday morning, by falling from the fifth-story window of the tenement house No. 84 Eldridge-street, yesterday returned a verdict, in which they implicated EMMA HOLT, *alias* Miller, the occupant of the apartment from the window of which the deceased fell, as an accessory to his death. Numerous witnesses were examined, and their testimony developed the following facts: About 12 o'clock on Saturday night, the woman was addressed by a drunken man in the Bowery, near Rivington-street, when GERBER, who was passing by, interfered to protect her from violence, and subsequently he accompanied her home. Soon afterwards the tenants on the same floor heard a violent rapping on the door of the woman's room, but before its cause was ascertained, the attention of some of them was attracted by a crashing of the window-sash, and a man clinging to the sill, struggling to retain his hold, and breaking in his frantic efforts the glass in the window below. Before assistance could be rendered he was either forced from his position by some person inside, or his strength failed, and he fell, meeting an instant death. The accused states that she was in an adjoining apartment procuring a light when the circumstance transpired, and that she can only account for the action of deceased in going to the window by the supposition that he became alarmed at the rapping on the door, and sought to escape or conceal himself in that way. A lad nine years of age, named George Nallinger, residing in the apartment directly over that of the woman, deposed that having been awakened by the noise of the breaking glass, he looked down, and saw the arm of a person who was striking the deceased with a hammer. As all the witnesses were unanimous in giving a very bad character to the woman, Coroner SCHIRMER decided to commit her for the Grand Jury to act in the matter. Deceased was a married man, 27 years of age, and resided with his wife in Fifth-street.

THE HOMICIDE IN AVENUE A.

An inquest was held yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, by Coroner JACKMAN, upon the body of JOHN CUNNINGHAM, a man 28 years of age, whose death resulted from a wound in the breast, received on Sunday night during a scuffle between himself and a young man named EDWIN HODGDON. It appeared from the testimony that CUNNINGHAM, HODGDON, and a number of their companions were standing before the residence of the deceased, No. 314 Avenue A, when the latter objected to a word which HODGDON uttered, and pushed him by the shoulder. HODGDON stepped towards him and put out his hand, when the deceased immediately called out that he was stabbed. The jury returned a verdict charging HODGDON with having inflicted the wound, and he was committed to the Tombs by the Coroner. He stated in his examination that CUNNINGHAM struck him twice, without any provocation which never got off their horses, and could by no possibility walk if they did, so there are operas which can be sung at the Academy, and from which Miss PATTI and her audiences may enjoy the benefit which, we are sure, neither of them can last night have found in that temple of the Muse.

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EXTENSIVE SALE OF UP-TOWN LOTS.—Yesterday and the day previous there were sold by Mr. ADRIAN H. MULLER, at the Merchants' Exchange, 166 up-town lots. Among the lots were eight on First-avenue, thirty on Avenue A, seventeen on One Hundred and Eleventh-street, thirty-four on One Hundred and Twelfth-street, and eleven on One Hundred and Thirteenth street. The lots on First-avenue brought from $305 to $780, those on Avenue A from $700 to $2,175, and the remaining lots from $300 to $3,500. Altogether the prices were esteemed very low. Some gores and water-rights were sold at the same time—the whole being part of an assigned estate.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT—NEW CLERK APPOINTED.—THOMAS A. BANCKER, heretofore implicated with the alleged defalcations in the office of Superintendent of Markets, was removed on Monday by Mr. DELAVAN, City Inspector, and EDWARD SANFORD was appointed in his place. Mr. BANCKER probably did not receive the official notice of his change of position, for on yesterday he sent in his resignation, which, however, was just one day too late. This removal bears out the imputation of guilt conveyed by the reinstatement of Mr. IRVING, after his long suspension, and the silence of the City Inspector as to Mr. BANCKER, until the present official missive reached him.

FUNERAL OF A METHODIST CLERGYMAN.—Rev. Dr. SAMUEL COVIL, one of the oldest clergymen of the Methodist denomination in this City, died on Monday, and was buried yesterday. His funeral took place at the Jane-street Methodist Church, and was largely attended. Rev. Messrs. CLIFF, TEAVERSE and EVANS gave addresses. The deceased was buried in Union Cemetery, Williamsburgh. He was born in Maine, his father being Rev. JAMES COVIL, a Methodist clergyman. Dr. COVIL, of the City Prison, was his brother.

PERSONAL.—Among the recent arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel is the Landrost Conni ROCHUSSEN, of the Netherlands, whose advent in this country gained for him a sudden notoriety in consequence of his enforced ejection from Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, for daring to attend divine service at that Abolitionist synagogue in company with his colored servant.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER IN ELDRIDGE-STREET—CONCLUSION OF THE INQUEST.

The jury, which for three days have had under consideration the mysterious circumstances in connection with the death of FRANZ GERBER, a German, who was instantly killed last Sunday morning, by falling from the fifth-story window of the tenement house No. 84 Eldridge-street, yesterday returned a verdict, in which they implicated EMMA HOLT, *alias* Miller, the occupant of the apartment from the window of which the deceased fell, as an accessory to his death. Numerous witnesses were examined, and their testimony developed the following facts: About 12 o'clock on Saturday night, the woman was addressed by a drunken man in the Bowery, near Rivington-street, when GERBER, who was passing by, interfered to protect her from violence, and subsequently he accompanied her home. Soon afterwards the tenants on the same floor heard a violent rapping on the door of the woman's room, but before its cause was ascertained, the attention of some of them was attracted by a crashing of the window-sash, and a man clinging to the sill, struggling to retain his hold, and breaking in his frantic efforts the glass in the window below. Before assistance could be rendered he was either forced from his position by some person inside, or his strength failed, and he fell, meeting an instant death. The accused states that she was in an adjoining apartment procuring a light when the circumstance transpired, and that she can only account for the action of deceased in going to the window by the supposition that he became alarmed at the rapping on the door, and sought to escape or conceal himself in that way. A lad nine years of age, named George Nallinger, residing in the apartment directly over that of the woman, deposed that having been awakened by the noise of the breaking glass, he looked down, and saw the arm of a person who was striking the deceased with a hammer. As all the witnesses were unanimous in giving a very bad character to the woman, Coroner SCHIRMER decided to commit her for the Grand Jury to act in the matter. Deceased was a married man, 27 years of age, and resided with his wife in Fifth-street.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2702. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM CHICAGO.

Second Day of the Republican National Convention.

ARRANGEMENT OF A BASIS FOR VOTING.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Non-Intervention---A Higher Tariff---Liberal Laws of Naturalization.

BALLOTING THE ORDER FOR TO-DAY.

Predominance of the Seward Interest.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 17.

The Convention has made decided progress to-day. It has acted upon the credentials of members; designated the vote which each State shall have; adopted rules and an order of business, and laid down the platform of the party. The details of all these movements will reach you by telegraph to the Associated Press.

There were symptoms of a storm in the morning. The first signal was Mr. WILMOT's protest against delegates from Southern States being allowed to vote. There had been a general understanding that most of them would vote for Mr. SEWARD, and Mr. WILMOT's movement was regarded as an attempt to diminish Mr. SEWARD's strength. Several Southern delegates made a warm remonstrance against it, and one or two of them gave Pennsylvania soma severe hits.

Mr. ARMOUR, of Maryland, repelled the intimation that Northern money might be used hereafter to influence Southern votes, and saying that the Republicans of Maryland were unpurchased and unpurchasable, and added that Pennsylvania might put that in her pipe and smoke it. Mr. BLAKELY of Kentucky said that he was in the Convention of 1856, and voted for Judge WILMOT, for President, and did not see why Mr. WILMOT now proposed to disfranchise him. After a long debate, the report of the Committee was sent back with the assent of the Southern delegates, and during the afternoon a new one was made in which they were allowed a modified vote according to the districts actually represented.

This storm then subsiding, another grew out of a very unfair attempt to impose a two-thirds rule upon the Convention. The Committee reported in favor of requiring a majority of all electoral votes in the whole Union to effect a nomination. This was the work of ELI THAYER, who carried the point by a majority of one, at a meeting of the Committee where only 17 out of 27 members were present. The report was read with loud protests, and a minority report made by Judge JAMES, of New-York, requiring only a majority vote, was adopted in its stead.

This ended the formal business. The platform, which you will get in full, was read amid the most unbounded applause. The clause about naturalization aroused the indignation of the Massachusetts delegation, who protest against it in the strongest terms. Mr. GIDDINGS was for a time greatly aggrieved by the rejection of his amendment, but it was afterwards incorporated in another form, and his equanimity was restored.

The general feeling of the Convention is decidedly conservative, and opposed to everything like interference with Slavery in States where it exists. The declaration against invasion of States and Territories was received with loud applause.

The only thing now remaining is the nomination, and that will be effected to-morrow, probably, after 10 or 12 ballots. It is impossible to predict the result with any certainty, but Mr. SEWARD's prospects are just now decidedly good. His opponents will find it impossible to unite on any candidate, and the general impression is that his nomination is simply a matter of necessity. The supporters of Mr. BATES have abandoned the field, and most of them will at once declare for Mr. SEWARD.

The only man upon whom there is any hope of uniting is Mr. LINCOLN, and very little progress is made in the effort. The prospect is, that when the several States find that they cannot carry their own candidate, they will fall back upon Mr. SEWARD. To this rule there will be exceptions. Part of the Pennsylvania delegation are very bitter in their opposition, and the naturalization clause in the platform has infused something of the same feeling in the delegates from Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The tariff clause gives universal satisfaction, and was received with a storm of enthusiasm seldom witnessed in any popular gathering.

The Vermont delegation is divided, and for the present more hostile to Mr. SEWARD than had been anticipated.

It would be impossible to give an adequate idea of the intense excitement pervading the city. A mass-meeting of those unable to obtain entrance to the Wigwam is held outside. Mayor WENTWORTH has been speaking this evening. Gen. NYE and Gov. CORWIN spoke to-night to ten thousand people at the Wigwam.

The Massachusetts delegation has adjourned after a stormy session. They say the insult offered the State by the 14th clause can only be wiped out by the nomination of BANKS or WADE, and the American Republicans declaim loudly against the submission of the Convention to the demands of the German leaders, and say it will cost them Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, Virginia and Kentucky, had an informal meeting this evening, and unsuccessfully attempted to harmonize the friends of LINCOLN, CAMERON and BATES.

The friends of Mr. BATES, not hers, will be astounded at an announcement to be made to-morrow.

Mr. WEED is confident of success, and with apparent reason. HOWARD.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

From the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 17.

The morning opened with much excitement. The streets were crowded, and there were several processions headed by bands of music. By invitation of the Michigan delegation, the New-York delegation and visitors gathered at the Adams House, to march together to the "Wigwam." The procession was the striking feature of the morning. They marched in sections of four, consisting of two from New-York, and two from Michigan—the men numbering between 3,000 and 4,000, all wearing badges inscribed "New-York Republican Association," "Michigan Republican Association," and with the name of SEWARD for President. A banner with Mr. SEWARD's likeness was carried at the head. Several bands of music were in the line. The procession stopped at different points, giving and receiving cheers.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Ten o'clock A. M.—Every part of the Wigwam is as densely crowded as yesterday.

Owing to the unprecedented numbers present, considerable time is consumed in obtaining order.

The Convention was opened by prayer by Rev. Mr. PAYNE, of Chicago.

An invitation extended to the delegates to take a trip over the Rock Island Railroad to Davenport, Iowa, by the President of that Company, was laid on the table.

A letter was then read asking the President if he could not send some effective speaker to entertain 20,000 Republicans and their wives [laughter] outside the building. The letter was greeted with loud cheers.

R. M. CORWIN, of Ohio, from the Committee on Rules of Order, reported a series for the Convention.

The first rule, giving a list of the States in order was found to have omitted the State of New-York which excited much laughter.

New-York protested against the omission.

Among the rules was the following: That four votes be cast by delegates at large, and two for each Congressional District; that three hundred and four votes shall be considered a majority of the whole number of votes, when all the States in the Union are represented; and that the Convention, on this ratio, be required to nominate candidates.

Loud cries of "No! no!" with mingled cheers and hisses.

Mr. JAMES, of New-York, desired to say that only seventeen out of twenty-seven States were represented when the rule requiring three hundred and four votes was adopted by one majority by the Committee. He presented as a minority report a substitute for said rule, requiring a majority of all the votes cast to nominate. [Cheers and hisses.]

Mr. CARTER, of Ohio, said this was an important period in the proceedings. He called for the report from the Committee on Credentials, and moved that the report on the rules lay on the table for the present. Carried.

Mr. FENTON, of New-Hampshire, from the Committee on Credentials, reported no contested seats from twenty-four States. Pennsylvania had sent four from each Congressional District, and Iowa eight.

Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, moved to refer back the State of Texas to the Committee.

Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, moved to refer back also the States of Maryland, Kentucky and Virginia. This was a representative body, and men who represent no constituencies should not come here with a full vote. Such practices would demoralize and break up the party. In Maryland thirty persons had gathered at Baltimore and sent delegates here. There was no party organization there, and there would be none until the Republicans had wrested the Government from the hands of its present possessors. These delegates represent no Republican constituency, and if the precedent is established there will soon be delegates in the Republican Convention from every State of the Union. They had been sent there to demoralize and break up the party, and in favor of some Northern intrigue. One mischievous rule had been adopted when these States were admitted, and the other objectionable rule, requiring a majority of all the States in the Union to nominate, grew out of this. He denied the right of these men, respectable as they were, to pretend to represent Republican constituents. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. EWING, of Pennsylvania, deprecated the sentiments of his colleague. [Loud applause and cries of "That's the talk."] These men from the Slave States were more entitled to credit than many others, and we would consent to disfranchise them! [Cheers and cries of "No!" "No!"] He was astonished to hear the sentiments expressed by his colleague. These men are bold, earnest Republicans. They represent the Republicans of the Southern States, and if in numbers they are small, we hope to make them greater. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. PALMER, of Maryland, said that he stood before this Free Convention as a Republican of the State of Maryland. [Cheers, and three cheers for Maryland.] He claimed to be as good a Republican as any of the People's Party of Pennsylvania. He had dared more and risked more than the gentleman from Pennsylvania had ever risked or dared. He had avowed himself a Republican, while the People's Party of Pennsylvania were still afraid to declare themselves thorough Republicans. [Immense applause.] He had been jeered by a mob in Baltimore, and on his return home he had been hurned in effigy and hung by the neck by a mob led on by Federal office-holders. He claimed that if the party hoped to succeed, they must organize throughout the Union. He repelled the accusation that Maryland was the tool of any Northern State. They were unpurchased and unpurchasable, and they told Pennsylvania to put that in its pipe and smoke it. [Immense cheers.] He cared not if Maryland was turned out of this Convention. [Cries of "No, no, it never shall be."] They would still go home and run an electoral ticket. [Cheers.] He felt, from the applause so kindly bestowed, that he had not appealed in vain to the fair and honorable sentiments of the people.

Three hearty cheers were given for Maryland.

Mr. BLAKEY, of Kentucky, was surprised, on his entrance to the Convention, to find a proposition to banish Kentucky from the Convention. He should not have been more surprised had a proposition been made to banish Washington from beyond the limits of the Union; that the sacred dust of Ashland should be banished beyond the borders of that State; that CASSIUS M. CLAY should be sent into exile. [Cheers.] Who would dare to banish the free sons of Kentucky, or of Maryland, or Texas, or the District of Columbia from this Convention? He was a member of the Republican Convention in 1856—a seat his children should live to be proud of—and then and there on the part of Kentucky he had risen, and, with the memory of the Wilmot Proviso before him, had cast the vote of Kentucky for the Vice-Presidency for DAVID WILMOT, of Pennsylvania. [Loud applause and cheers.] Could he ever be forgiven for that act? [Renewed laughter and applause.]

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Kansas, said he stood here as the representative from the Territory which would have been a State to-day but for its fidelity to Republicanism. He did not believe that any man would desire to banish Kansas from the Convention. [Cheers.] Cries for WILMOT.

Mr. WILMOT took the platform. He regretted he had been misunderstood. He made no proposition to exclude the gentlemen from the Convention. He had simply moved to refer back certain States to the Committee to decide what vote the several States shall be entitled to. In order to enforce the argument he asked why thirty persons gathered in Baltimore, and representing no constituency over the State, should be entitled to vote here for the State?

Mr. PALMER, of Maryland, explained that the meeting in Baltimore, although small, was held under the regular call of the Republican organization, and nearly every Congressional District in the State was represented.

Mr. WILMOT said the explanation made would enforce the propriety of his motion. He only desired that the Committee should investigate whether in these States there is a regular Republican organization, to entitle them to votes here. His only object was to inquire into these facts. If the Committee reported that the States have a regular organization, and took regular action, and were entitled to vote, he should willingly accept the reports. It was rumored that the Delegates from Texas were not residents there. It might be said that the Delegates from Oregon were not residents there; but there was a regular and powerful Republican organization there, and the powers had been delegated to non-residents. If Texas had regularly delegated these gentlemen as representatives, all was well; but if they only came here to control the nominations, it was a dangerous and fatal precedent. He asked the friends of the most prominent candidate before the Convention whether they would like States not regularly represented, to be brought in to control the Convention and vote against him. He made no issue as to who dared suffer most in the Republican cause, but if this is to be the test, Kansas should control this Convention, for she had poured out her blood in the Republican cause. His objection to the representation from these States was not founded on the supposition that these gentlemen had been purchased by Northern money, but because if the precedent was now established it will be fraught with danger in future.

Loud cries of, "Question, question."

Mr. BLAIR, of Maryland, indorsed all that had been said by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. He did not desire that his State should exercise any controlling power here, and was willing that every inquiry into the regularity of the delegates should be made.

Gov. CLEVELAND was not satisfied with the remarks of Mr. BLAIR, and regarded this whole movement as pernicious. Maryland was entitled to a full vote here, for without HENRY WINTER DAVIS, of that State, the Republicans would have had no opportunity to investigate the frauds of the Democracy. [Cheers.] The Republican Party is not a sectional party, and he prophesied, as he did four years ago, that at the next National Convention the whole of the Slave States in the Union would be represented. [Applause.] The Republicans desired to make no war on the Slave States. That was an invention of the enemy, and he called on the Convention to do no act that could look like sectionalism.

Mr. OTLEY, of Indiana, called attention to the call for the National Convention, which he read. This was a question which could be raised. The call had invited all who desired to overthrow the corrupt Democracy in the States to act with the Convention. If not, they were the most arrant knaves and hypocrites. They could not now deny the right of representation to the Slave States. (Loud cheers.) The Territories and District of Columbia were, however, differently situated. They were not included in the call. They could give no vote for the ticket, and he was willing to admit them to the floor. But he did not deem it right to give them a vote in the nomination of the ticket.

Gov. REEDER said much unnecessary declamation had been used on this question. No proposition has been made to disfranchise any State here. All the Northern States asked was that they should be put on an equality with the Southern States. If the Northern States were only represented from two or three Congressional Districts, they would not be allowed to cast the whole vote of the State. All that was asked was that Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky should cast the votes for all the Congressional Districts represented, and no more. No man had felt more, or could sympathize more with those who have been crushed by the slave-power, than himself; but all he asked now was that all the States of the Union should be put upon an equal footing here.

Mr. BUCKLAND, of Michigan, moved to amend, by referring back the papers of Oregon to the Committee also.

Mr. MCCRELLIS, of Maine, thought that if the Territories should be treated according to the rules of the Confederation, and admitted to seats and not to votes, Kansas should be included. She is a State now; she is in the Union, for she ought to be and would be hot for the corruption of the Slave Democracy. He declared that Maine would gladly take to her bosom, cold as it is, her warm sisters of the South. [Cheers.]

Mr. HACKLEMAN, of Indiana, did not object to the admission of any State but Texas. He did desire that the question should be investigated, and that the delegates from Texas should show who sent them there.

Mr. ——, of Texas, said he did not believe the Republicans would stifle the voice of Texas because she was an infant child. She was at least growing. The Germans were with them, and ere long they would be a powerful party there. He regretted that the motion should come from a gentleman from Pennsylvania—a State that was afraid even now to declare herself as a pure Republican organization, and did not dare to stand upon pure Republican principles alone. [Cheers, and hisses from Pennsylvania.] Such action was contemptible and dastardly.

Mr. EGGLESTON, of Ohio, thought that the Committee should have courage sufficient to say who are and who are not members of the Convention, and who are entitled to vote. If they have not, let them make a definite report and then the Convention can act upon it.

The various motions to recommit were lost by a large vote.

Mr. LOWREY, of Pennsylvania, moved to recommit the entire report, and called for a vote by States. He regarded the report as an evasion of duty, for nothing respecting the titles of delegates to seats was mentioned.

Mr. BENTON, of New-Hampshire, said the Sub-Committee had fully investigated the titles of delegates to seats, and were satisfied that all were regular.

The President decided that under the rules the votes by States could not be called, but for convenience the States were called.

The motion to recommit was carried, Yeas, 275½; Nays, 172½.

The following is the vote:

Maine, Ayes, 3; Nays, 13. New-Hampshire, Ayes, 1; Nays, 9. Vermont, Ayes, 9; Nays, 1. Massachusetts, Ayes, 13; Nays, 9. Rhode Island, Ayes, 8. Connecticut, Ayes, 10; Nays, 2. New-York, Ayes, 1; Nays, 69. New-Jersey, Ayes, 14. Pennsylvania, Ayes, 53½; Nays, 1½. Delaware, Ayes, 1; Nays, 5. Maryland, Ayes, 4; Nays, 6. Virginia, Ayes, 30. Ohio, Ayes, 46. Kentucky, Ayes, 24. Indiana, Ayes, 26. Michigan, Nays, 12. Illinois, Ayes, 22. Wisconsin, Nays, 10. Minnesota, Nays, 8. Iowa, Ayes, 8. Missouri, Ayes, 4; Nays, 14. California, Ayes, 4; Nays, 3. Oregon, Nays, 5.

This vote created great interest and excitement. It was not, however, regarded as a test vote, as the Southern States voted aye because of the delicacy of their position.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled, with the largest number of spectators yet present, every inch of room being filled in every part of the building.

The platform was further embellished with a large number of framed portraits of eminent patriots and statesmen, and the handsome banners of the Young Men's Republican Union of New-York and the Ward Republican Clubs of Chicago.

Under a portrait of BRODERICK, draped in mourning, appeared the inscription: "They have killed me because I was opposed to the extension of Slavery and to a corrupt Administration."

At 6½ o'clock the Convention was called to order.

The President announced that there were twice the number of honest hearts outside, who had, through a committee, requested Gov. RANDALL, of Wisconsin, to address them on the political questions of the day. [Loud Applause.]

Mr. BANTON, of New-Hampshire, from the Committee on Credentials, again reported, giving the State of Virginia 23 votes, Kentucky 23, Oregon 5, Maryland 11 and Texas 6. In regard to the organization in Texas, the Committee reported that the delegates were elected at a mass meeting called by notice in all the papers favorable to Republican principles, and were entitled to seats.

The report was adopted amidst applause.

The vote in these States is cut down so low the full double electoral vote.

The report of the Committee on Business and Rules was then taken up.

The second rule, giving delegates at large four votes, and each Congressional representation two votes, except as modified by the Committee on Credentials, was amended by providing that no more votes shall be cast than there are delegates present, and adopted.

On the fourth rule being read, which provides that 304 votes, being a majority of the whole double electoral vote, shall be necessary to nominate candidates, the minority report, to nominate by a majority of votes cast, was moved as an amendment.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, said this subject was one of the most important that could arise. It had been carefully considered by the Committee. It had been felt that under the call this was a National Convention of the Republican Party, and as such it was deemed that the nominees should receive a majority of the vote of the Electoral College, comprising not only the people of the Northern or border Slave States, but the people of the United States. If any State is absent, whether by design or accident, the Convention does not cast her vote for her, but says she shall have a voice in the selection of candidates. She is here in spirit, and her rights are respected. These were the main considerations that influenced the Committee, but more considerations of much weight confirmed their action. Kansas, Nebraska, and the District of Columbia were to be admitted, as though they were States with electoral votes behind them. The Convention knew there were some gentlemen here from States, honored wherever courage is honored, but where there are but few Republicans. They are men who would go forth with their lives in their hands and unite with others in restoring the Government to the policy of the Fathers; but they did not come with a party and organization at their backs. When the Committee considered that these Delegates would be admitted with a full electoral vote, they feared that unless this rule was adopted, the nominees of the party might be such as would not have a majority of the States represented actually having Republican votes to offer to the party. These were the motives which influenced the Committee's action.

Judge JAMES, of New-York, on the part of the minority, said a rule had already been adopted by the Convention which gave 446 votes as a full vote of the Convention. The majority was, therefore, substantially a two-third vote—304 being only 7 votes short of two-thirds. This was the rule of Democratic Conventions, and had been suggested in order to carry out the Democratic policy of allowing the minority to rule the majority. [Great applause.] If the majority report, giving negative votes to absent Southern States, should be adopted, the same policy would be initiated here, and to this he was opposed. [Loud applause.]

W. B. MANN, of Pennsylvania, said he came from a State where the majority rules. He knew no reason why it should be otherwise here. If the majority rule should prevail, it would seem like a secret blow at a candidate who had done no wrong. [Loud and prolonged applause.] This act neither he nor any of the gallant hearts from Pennsylvania around him would allow. [Cheers.]

Loud cries of "Question." "Question!" and a vote by States was demanded.

When Pennsylvania was called she asked for time.

Mr. GOODRICH, of Minnesota, asked that the representatives of the People's Party of Pennsylvania be excused from voting.

Cries of "Order," "Order," and hisses.

Mr. REEDER, of Pennsylvania, said that the delegates from Pennsylvania had found it necessary to retire to consult. He understood some person to say that the People's Party of his State had no right to vote. He desired to know the name of that gentleman. [Cheers and cries of "Order."]

Mr. GOODRICH said he had not questioned the right of the People's Party to vote, but the name of the State having been called for the fourth time, and the delegates unable to vote on their own proposition, he had asked that they be excused from voting out of feelings of humanity.

The vote was then announced, and the minority rule was reported by Judge JAMES, requiring a majority of the votes cast only to nominate, was adopted, 331 Ayes, 130 Nays. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

THE PLATFORM.

The rules, as amended, were then adopted.

Judge JESSUP, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican electors of the United States, in Convention assembled, in the discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations:

First—That the history of the nation during the last four years has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican Party, and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now, more than ever before, demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

Second—That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, is essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must and shall be preserved.

Third—That to the Union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population; its surprising development of material resources; its rapid augmentation of wealth; its happiness; home and its honor abroad, and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for disunion, come from whatever source they may; and we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced a threat of disunion, so often made by Democratic members of Congress without rebuke and with applause from their political associates; and we denounce those threats of disunion, in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendancy, as denying the vital principles of a free Government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people strongly to rebuke and forever silence.

Fourth—That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and we denounce the lawless invasion by an armed force of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

Fifth—That the present Democratic Administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions, in its measureless subserviency to the exactions of a sectional interest, as is especially evident in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Lecompton Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas—in construing the personal relation between master and servant to involve an unqualified property in persons—in its attempted enforcement everywhere, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and the Federal Courts, of the extreme pretensions of a purely local interest, and in its general and unwarrantable abuse of the power intrusted to it by a confiding people.

Sixth—That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the system of plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans; while the recent startling developments of fraud and corruption at the Federal Metropolis show that an entire change of Administration is imperatively demanded.

Seventh—That the new dogma that the Constitution of its own force carries Slavery into any or all the territories of the United States is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent, is revolutionary in its tendency, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

Eighth—That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of freedom; that as our republican fathers, when they had abolished Slavery in all our national territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempt to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress, or a Territorial Legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to Slavery in any Territory of the United States.

Ninth—That we brand the recent reopening of the African Slave-trade, under the cover of our national flag, aided by perversions of judicial power, as a crime against humanity, a burning shame to our country and age, and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic.

Tenth—That in the recent vetoes by their Federal Governors of the acts of the Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska, prohibiting slavery in those Territories, we find a practical illustration of the boasted Democratic principle of non-intervention and Popular Sovereignty, embodied in the Kansas and Nebraska bills, and a denunciation of the deception and fraud involved therein.

Eleventh—That Kansas should of right be immediately admitted as a State under the Constitution recently formed and adopted by her people, and accepted by the House of Representatives.

Twelfth—That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interest of the whole country; and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the workingmen liberal wages, to agriculture remunerating prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

Thirteenth—That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the public lands held by actual settlers and against any view of the free Homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or supplicants for public bounty, and we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory Homestead measure which has already passed the House; that the National Republican Party is opposed to any change in our naturalization laws, or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded to emigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged or impaired, and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home and abroad; that appropriations by Congress for River and Harbor improvements of a national character required for the accommodation and security of our existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution and justified by an obligation of the Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

Sixteenth—That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country; that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction, and that as preliminary thereto, a daily overland mail should be promptly established.

Seventeenth—Finally, having thus set forth our distinctive principles and views, we invite the co-operation of all citizens, however differing on other questions, who substantially agree with us in their affirmance and support.

When the resolutions were read several elicited warm applause.

The resolution in favor of a protective Tariff was received with unbounded enthusiasm by Pennsylvania and a large crowd of outsiders; the whole delegations and spectators rising and giving round after round of deafening cheers.

Mr. CARTER, of Ohio, said he was confident that all approved of the resolutions, and therefore moved the previous question.

Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, asked his colleague to withdraw the call for the previous question, in order to enable him to offer an amendment to the Platform.

Mr. CARTER refused to withdraw.

Mr. GIDDINGS—"Does my colleague desire to cut me off?"

Mr. CARTER—You, and all others. I desire to get a vote on the resolutions.

After some skirmishing the Convention refused to order the previous question, by 155 to 301.

Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, moved to add to the first resolution the following:

"That we solemnly reassert the self-evident truths that all are endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are those of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that Governments are instituted among men to secure the enjoyment of these rights."

Mr. CARTER, of Ohio—I desire to move an amendment.

Mr. GIDDINGS—I have the floor, and hope my colleague will ask no favor of me.

Mr. CARTER—Oh, no. I will not.

Mr. GIDDINGS urged the adoption of his amendment. The great principle it embodied had been the foundation of Freedom for 200 years. The Fathers of the Republic had embodied it in the Declaration of Independence, and he urged upon the Republican Party not to recede from the position they had occupied at the first formation of the Party, when they had hased the fabric of freedom on these very words. He urged the amendment at some length.

Mr. CARTER said it was all gas that had been expended by his colleague on the amendment. It was unnecessary, as the substance of the words were embodied in the second resolution, which he read.

Mr. ELI THAYER, of Oregon, said that the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio certainly embodied great truths, but many great truths had been left out of the Declaration of Independence. He, for one, believed in the ten commandments, but he did not desire to see them embodied in the Platform. [Applause.]

The motion and amendment were then lost by a large vote.

Mr. WILMOT moved to strike out of the fourteenth resolution, in relation to the naturalization laws, the words "or any State legislation." He thought these words might be construed as an attack upon State rights.

Mr. GOODRICH, of Minnesota, denied that any State Legislature had any constitutional right to legislate on the Naturalization Laws. That belonged to Congress.

Judge JESSUP, of Pennsylvania, said that the resolution had been carefully drawn. It was considered right, in view of the dissatisfaction existing among naturalized citizens with regard to some laws that had been passed, asserting their right to set Republicans straight on the question of naturalized voters.

Mr. WILMOT said he might have misunderstood the resolution. He thought the resolution denied the right of any State to change its laws relative to the votes of naturalized citizens. It had been explained that this resolution did not deny the right of a State to pass such laws, but only expressed opposition to such laws. He, therefore, withdrew the amendment.

CARL SCHURZ said as the amendment was withdrawn, it was not necessary to make many remarks. The German Republicans of the Northwest had given the Republicans 300,000 votes. They asked this resolution in order to know whether they can with safety and self-respect give it 300,000 again. At Philadelphia they asked only one general declaration, against any interference with the rights of naturalized citizens; but since it had been found that State Legislatures passed laws assailing the rights of naturalized citizens and Germans, it was now asked that the Republican Party should denounce such legislation. On one side was right, on the other was prejudice. Could the party gain more from prejudice than from right? [Great applause.] The German Republicans were disinterested friends of the principles of the party. They came to its ranks not for office or for profit, but for the love of liberty, and from a sense of the correctness of its principles.

Judge NASSOUACK, of Cincinnati, made an eloquent address, expressing his devotion to Republican principles and true Americanism. He had learned his love of liberty from the study of the life of WASHINGTON. His heart was imbued with American principles before his lips took the oath of allegiance to his adopted Government. His speech was ardent and eloquent, and was loudly applauded throughout.

Judge JESSUP desired to amend a verbal mistake in the name of the party. It was printed in the resolution, "National Republican Party." He wished to strike out the word "National," as that was not the name by which the party was properly known. The correction was made.

Mr. G. W. CHATFIELD, of New-York, moved to amend the second resolution by adding thereto the preamble to the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. ELI THAYER raised a point of order that the amendment had already been voted down.

The President ruled the point of order well taken.

Mr. FRANCIS P. BLAIR said that, if necessary, he would appeal from the decision of the Chair. The former amendment was made to the first resolution, while the proposition was to amend the second resolution.

The PRESIDENT—If such is the case the amendment is in order.

The resolution, as amended, was passed unanimously.

A scene of the wildest excitement followed, the immense multitude rising and giving round after round of applause. Ten thousand voices swelled with so deafening a roar that for several minutes every attempt to restore order was hopelessly vain. The multitude outside took up and re-echoed the cheers, making the scene of enthusiasm and excitement unparalleled in any similar gathering.

Amidst the confusion it was motioned to adjourn till 10 o'clock to-morrow. Lost.

Mr. GOODRICH, of Minnesota, moved to ballot for President.

Much confusion ensued, and cries of "Ballot" ensued, amidst which the President put the affirmative in motion to adjourn, and declared the Convention adjourned till 10 to-morrow.

ACTION OF THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 16.

In the German Republican Convention to-day, resolutions were almost unanimously adopted to support only true Republican candidates, and to leave the party if any compromise man or Know-Nothing should be nominated. The Missouri delegates tried to defend their position as supporters of Mr. BATES, but met with no encouragement whatever. Among the most earnest opponents of Mr. BATES are Dr. A. DOLL, of Boston, and Mr. CARL SCHURZ, of Wisconsin. The resolutions of the Convention were ordered to be printed, and to be distributed among the delegates of the National Convention.

GOSSIP FROM CHICAGO.

TRIP FROM NEW-YORK—YELLOW-PASSENGERS—SLEEPING-CARS—THE BAND—ENTHUSIASM ALONG THE LINE—FRUIT-BLOSSOMS—SPECULATIONS IN THE CARS—BREAKFAST AT DUNKIRK—HANGERS-ON—DIRECTORS' CAR, AND WHAT WAS IN IT—VAST CONGREGATION OF PEOPLE—RIDE ON THE ENGINE HURON—CIGARS AND SUNDRY TREATS—OUR RECEPTION AT CHICAGO—SEWARD'S PROSPECTS—THE WIGWAM ILLUMINATION—WEATHER—CHARLESTON VS. CHICAGO.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BRIGGS HOUSE, CHICAGO, Tuesday, May 15, 1860.

By a special train of the New-York and Erie Road, we left New-York on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. After a journey of *thirty hours and a half*, including stoppages, we reached this point, *via* the Michigan Southern Road, at 9½ o'clock last evening.

A more delightful trip of equal length was probably never made. The occupants of the several cars were mostly delegates bound for the National Republican Convention, which is to convene here on the 16th inst. The difference between them and the delegates attending the Charleston Convention was very marked. In fact, no one would be guilty of so gross a mistake as to imagine such a possibility as that one of the two hundred people who left New-York in this train, bound for this place, could be a Democrat. Everybody was dressed in black; prunella shoes were in vogue; crooked-handled wooden canes and cotton umbrellas formed an apparently indispensable portion of their outfit; soft hats covered long, curly hair, and broad black watch-guards sustained the traditional Phi Beta Kappa key, on many a breast. Some were old, others were younger, but the majority of them were middle-aged, respectable-looking men, who apparently didn't exactly like to start on Sunday, but who, having made up their minds that they ought to do so, had said good-bye to their wondering families, and set off with the world's people on a patriotic mission, in spite of the day.

It being toward evening we all rushed for the

SLEEPING-CARS,

of which all had heard, but concerning which few knew but little. For my part, never having seen one, I confess to a great curiosity on the subject. The car in which I obtained a position was about sixty feet long and ten feet wide. It was divided into compartments of four alttings each. By a judicious display of overcoats, umbrellas and satchels, my companion and I managed to occupy the whole of a compartment. About 10 o'clock, JOHN, the chamberman, came along and proceeded to arrange the beds. The seats were connected by cross-pieces, on which were fastened hair mattresses. Cot-like frames were lowered from the ceiling, having the same style of bed upon them, covered with good warm blankets. My companion took the lower and I the upper one. In spite of snorings, in spite of discussions between ambitious politicians, and the thousand-and-one stupidities which would-be-wags get off at such times, I slept like a top all night long, and in the morning felt like a bridegroom ready to run a race, and blessed the inventor of the sleeping-car.

Great curiosity was displayed by sundry country delegates, who had been seduced by the flaming advertisements of the "excursion train," as to the whereabouts of "that 'ere band." In response to one of these inquiring gentlemen, Superintendent MINOT said that the band had gone ahead and would join us at Chicago.

At every stopping-place, the depôt, and adjacent places, were crowded with spectators, who lustily cheered and hurrahed as the train slackened its pace. Cannons were fired and bands discoursed sweet music, while the ladies smiled their sweetest smiles as the "magnates of the party," hot and dusty, peered from the open windows. Even at night this was kept up, for about 11 o'clock I was awakened from a sound sleep by the band at Westfield, which played the latest variations on "Oh Susannah," "When the swallows homeward fly," and "Why should we mourn departing friends," in most remarkable time and method.

All along the Erie Road, and, in fact, along the whole line, we have been attracted by the singular fullness of blossom on the peach and apple trees. Farmers anticipate a very large crop of fruit this year, unless some unforeseen occurrence takes place and destroys the harvest.

The usual amount of gossip was indulged in by the passengers, the principal topic of interest being, of course, the approaching Convention and its probable nominee. Mr. SEWARD had a host of friends, who did not hesitate to say that no one but him could possibly be elected; while the friends of WADE, CHASE, BANKS and FREMONT were equally sanguine. Sleepiness, however, got the better of us all, and by 10¾ o'clock all were fast asleep, as I am informed by the Conductor, who contented himself by looking at us instead of ill-naturedly compelling us an exhibit of tickets every two hours.

This morning at 7 o'clock we reached the terminus of the Erie Road, and at precisely two minutes past seven every man of us was eating

BREAKFAST AT DUNKIRK.

Possibly you wonder at our having an appetite at so early an hour, and after so long and tedious a ride. For myself, I can truthfully say that I eat a hearty breakfast from conscientious motives. I knew that I would have a hard day's work of it, and believing that a good hearty meal would aid me in keeping good-natured and comfortable, I partook in a most grateful manner of the bounteous repast which was so temptingly laid out before us. The other chaps, I think, were hungry, and I don't believe anything was made off of the half dollar charged by our host.

While we were at breakfast, crowds of people stood in the doors, stood on the window-sill, hung around the tables, and looked as if they were counting the mouthfuls. This, I subsequently ascertained, was not the reason of their presence. They were Republicans—strong SEWARD men, who believe in the irrepressible conflict, and desired, by their mute attendance, to convey to the assembled wisdom an idea of their might and power. While we were thus severally engaged, the cheers which arose on all sides of us gave notice that the train from Buffalo, with three hundred "jolly companions every one," had arrived. The "all aboard" of the conductor started the five hundred travelers from their various scrapes, and all rushed for seats in the spacious cars of the

LAKE SHORE LINE—(SOUTHERN.)

General Agent WM. R. BARR had thoughtfully put on what is termed the "Directors' car," and at his kind invitation I became one of the few who were admitted therein. The car was divided into two apartments, each magnificently furnished with sofas, arm chairs, tables, and various other conveniences. In the car were Hon. Mr. SEXTER, Mayor of Cleveland; Mr. RAYMOND, of the TIMES; Lieut.-Gov TRASK, of Massachusetts; D. P. FORREST, State-Prison Inspector, of New-York; the General Agent, and Superintendent of the road; Mr. FIELD, of the Boston *Post*; the Attorney-General of Ohio, and several others. A bountiful collation, with drinkables, smokeables and so on, was spread by the Directors and the time passed merrily enough. From Dunkirk to Toledo, and from Toledo to Chicago, all along the road, or rather at every depôt, the same

VAST CONGREGATION OF PEOPLE,

With banners, cannon, bands of music and flowers was noticed. Old and young, male and female, seemed actuated by the same impulse. They received us with cheers, congratulated us on our safety so far, advised what course to pursue, and generally wound up with three cheers for SEWARD or CAMERON; the band in the meanwhile playing "The Gal I Left Behind Me," "Ever of Thee," or "Hail Columbia," with variations.

By invitation of Engineer A. E. BATES, I

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS OF THE SLAVERY COMMITTEE.

The Local Preachers and Slavery—The Petitions of the British Wesleyans—A Protest Against Foreign Interference.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, May 16, 1860.

The Committee on Slavery has reported at last. The views of the majority and minority were submitted this morning. I send you the documents. They are just what every one knew was coming, but their reading was listened to by an audience which filled St. James' Hall, with intense interest. The proceedings with regard to the memorial of the local preachers, and the Anti-Slavery petitions presented by Rev. ROBERT MAYNER from the British Wesleyans, had an important bearing on the Slavery question.

Bishop SIMPSON presided.

Rev. Dr. JAMES FLEY, of East New-York, rose to a question of privilege. He called attention to the fact that there was an editorial notice of a meeting of the Ministers' and Laymen's Union, to be held to-night, in the official paper of the Conference—the *Daily Christian Advocate*. The Society, though composed of very amiable gentlemen, was not recognized by this body, and should not be editorially noticed in the official paper.

Rev. E. O. HAVEN, of New-England, one of the editors, explained that it was impossible for editors who were delegates to supervise everything that was published. He hoped that if any brothers wanted outside notices published, they would pay for them as advertisements; and if they were too poor to do that, he'd have a collection taken up for them.

The significancy of all this turns upon the fact that the Society in question is a conservative organization, opposed to a change of the Rule on Slavery.

Many Anti-Slavery petitions were presented.

C. C. LEIGH and other delegates from the M. E. Local Preachers' Association were granted permission to present a memorial to the Conference. The document sets forth that the Association has been holding a Convention at Baltimore, and requests that no new rule on the subject of Slavery be introduced into the Discipline.

Rev. H. SLICER (E. Balt.) moved that it be printed, and the motion was carried.

Mr. LEIGH thanked the Conference, on behalf of his 12,000 fellow local preachers, for the reception given him and the other Delegates. He dwelt upon the good effects of lay preaching, which brought the clergy and laity into closer union, and advanced the prosperity of the Church. If there should be division in the Church, it would not be with the countenance of those whom he represented; and when the arm was outstretched to cut the Church in two, they would exclaim:

> "Woodman, spare that tree—
> Touch not a single bough;
> In youth it sheltered me,
> And I'll protect it now."

Mr. LEIGH concluded by expressing the hope that the Delegates and the Church might have increased prosperity.

Rev. D. W. BRISTOL (Oneida) immediately called for the reading of a memorial from 113 local preachers, declaring that the whole body of local preachers was not represented in the Convention at Baltimore; that they did not recognize that Convention as expressing the sentiments of the local preachers; and asking the Conference to place its seal on the sin of Slavery, and stamp it as an evil; and to debar slaveholders from membership. [Loud applause.]

Rev. JOHN DIMMICK (Rock River) presented the petitions on Slavery obtained by Rev. HIRAM MATTISON in Great Britain.

The following is Mr. MATTISON'S *resumé* of those represented by them:

1. From regular Wesleyans, forty-six memorials, signed by 194 ministers and 1,047 others mostly official members, who thus represent about	30,000
2. From other Methodists, three memorials, representing	45,920
3. From miscellaneous Christian bodies, three memorials, signed by 7 ministers and 665 others	672
4. From twelve Anti-Slavery Societies (estimated)	2 000
Total	79,592

Rev. WM. COOPER (Philadelphia) said if these memorials were from Great Britain they should not be received.

Rev. G. MOODY (Cincinnati)—progressive—objected to their reception for six reasons. Mr. MOODY, frequently interrupted by points of order, said he objected—First, because he was prepared to prove that the petitions were the result of efforts, by representations said, he believed, misrepresentations, to bring the British Methodists in an avalanche of foreign influence upon this General Conference; secondly, because the British Methodists had themselves felt the embarrassment of their anomalous position in interfering with the affairs of the Church in America, and had, when first applied to, demanded that their petitions should first be asked for before they would send them; thirdly, because the number represented by these petitions was misstated—he read from Mr. MATTISON'S recapitulation to prove it.

Mr. MOODY'S remarks were cut short by a point of order, on which it was ruled that the petitions could not be received at this stage.

Mr. MOODY said he had hoped that he should have an opportunity to say that Americans should rule America, [loud applause,] and if the British came over here—

Bishop SIMPSON called him to order, and he sat down.

Rev. H. SLICER, of East Baltimore, said the brother who had presented the petitions would not take them back, and as they were not before the Conference, the Secretary did not know what to do with them. [Laughter.]

Rev. ALFRED GRIFFITH, of Baltimore—an octogenarian—Burn em up!

Mr. SLICER moved that everything relating to interference from England be stricken out from the journal. The motion was lost.

Rev. G. BAKER (Black River) explained that his Conference, of which Mr. MATTISON is a member, was not responsible for these memorials.

The Conference, in which there had been a great deal of confusion during these proceedings, was called to order, and the report of the Committee on Slavery was called for.

Amid deep silence, Rev. CALVIN KINGSLY (Erie) read the following majority report:

MAJORITY REPORT.

The Committee on Slavery offer the following report:

When He who spake as never man spake would comprehend the sum of all human duty, as between man and man, in one brief sentence, he embodied that sentence in the following memorable words: "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do you even so to them; for this is the Law and Prophets." The same sublime epitome of human duty is expressed in the words, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." These precepts form the moral mirror which God has hung up before all humanity. Into this mirror every man is bound to look and see his own conduct as others see it, and as he sees that of others. Or, to change the figure, these precepts form the moral scales in which every man is bound to weigh his own actions as he weighs the actions of other men. This golden law of God sheds its divine light upon all the relationships which subsist between man and his fellow; and that which we would have others to do, if we were in his circumstances and he in ours, is the exact measure of our duty.

That enslavement from generation to generation of human beings is guilty of no crime is what no man has a right to desire for himself or his posterity, and what no man ever did or can desire. The constant liability of the forcible separation of husbands and wives, of parents and children, even in the mildest forms of slavery, is a state of things from which every enlightened mind desires to be free. The impediments which slavery interposes in the way of the observance of the conjugal and parental relations, depriving the parents of governing and educating their children, and the children from honoring and obeying their parents, as God has commanded, is a state of things condemned alike by the Bible and all enlightened conscience, and from which the heart's noblest aspirations struggle to be free. The sacredness and inviolability of the marriage covenant is one of the corner-stones of all Christian civilization. Slavery as it exists in the United States is fundamentally at war with this most ancient and sacred institution. What should we desire, and have a right to desire, if we were in the place of the injured party? This is the measure of our duty.

A system which converts a human being into merchandise, which denies a man the rights of property, of family, of "liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and generally of the power to read the record in which God has given for the regulation of all human conduct, is a state of things in which no intelligent and right-minded person ever did or can desire to be placed.

In reference to all these, as to all other conditions of human wrong, the solemn mandate comes down from Heaven: "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them," God has left the foundation of religious education in the family relationships. His claims upon us find their readiest response where the honor and obedience due to parents are properly inculcated. The obligation to love God because he first loved us, finds its strongest response where the tenderness and affection breathed upon childhood, by its divinely constituted guardians, prepare the young heart for this high duty. The strong terms by which the indissoluble affection subsisting between God and his Church is expressed in Scriptures, are taken from the parental and conjugal relationships. The inimitable prayer commencing "Our Father which art in heaven," is a further recognition of the same thing.

What then must be the religious effect of an institution which tramples these sacred relationships in the dust? In short there is not, in our judgment, one distinctive attribute of chattel Slavery which is not incompatible with the Golden Rule.

The foregoing considerations, as it seems to us, are sufficient to justify the opposition which from the beginning we have manifested toward Slavery; for be it remembered, this opposition is no new thing among us, but is coeval with our very existence as a Christian organization.

The opinions of our revered founder need not be recounted here. Imbibing in larger measure than was common in his day the spirit of Him whose sympathies gush forth as an everlasting fountain toward the poor and the oppressed, Mr. WESLEY uttered a testimony against Slavery, immortal as his own name.

His genuine sons in the gospel have followed his example. The Conference of 1780 declared "Slavery to be contrary to the laws of God, man, and nature, and hurtful to society," contrary to the dictates of conscience and pure religion, and doing that which we would not that others should do unto us.

The General Conference of 1784 declared the practice of slaveholding to be "contrary to the golden law of God, and contrary to the inalienable rights of mankind, as well as to every principle of the Revolution." The Conference say, "We think it our most bounden duty, therefore, to take immediately some effectual method to extirpate this abomination from among us; and for that purpose we add the following to the rules of our society:"

Then followed a plan of emancipation, specifying the age at which every person held in Slavery should be free; and declaring that no person thereafter holding slaves should be admitted into the Society or to the Lord's Supper till he had previously complied with these rules concerning Slavery. A note followed these stringent measures declaring that these were to affect the members no further than they were consistent with the laws of the States in which they resided: and also in view of peculiar circumstances, giving the members in Virginia two years in which to comply with these regulations. As these measures were admitted to constitute a new term of membership, all persons were allowed to choose between voluntarily retiring and being expelled.

About six months after, it was thought best to suspend, for the time, the execution of these rules and give the members a longer time before the minutes should be made. The suspension proved to be indefinite but not enforced. The suspension proved to be indefinite but not enforced. The suspension followed the declaration, "We do hold in the deepest abhorrence the practice of Slavery, and shall not cease to seek to destroy it." In 1789 the Genteel Rule read, "The buying or selling the bodies and souls of men, women or children, with an intention to enslave them." In 1792 it read, "The buying or selling the bodies of men, women or children, with an intention to enslave them." From 1808 until now, the rule has read as at present, no one knowing how the *or* came to be substituted by *and*.

For seventy-six years the question at the head of our present chapter on Slavery, has remained substantially what it now is: "What shall be done for the extirpation of the evil of Slavery?" During all this period, and more, there has no day intervened, in which our Church has not testified against Slavery as a great evil, and one whose extirpation is to be sought by all lawful and Christian means. Nor has our acknowledged anti-Slavery position been unproductive of good fruits. There is a power in the truth when faithfully uttered, to influence the conscience of mankind. The testimony which our Church has borne has done much towards the formation of a correct public opinion. Under its influence, many thousands of slaves have been set free; and many thousands, who otherwise would have been slaveholders, have refrained; and many thousands more, who are still holding slaves, are doing so with consciences ill at ease. But for this testimony, a number of Western States, now free, and embracing a vast range of territory, would probably to-day be Slave States.

These facts are our answer to the question "What good has our Church action on the subject ever done?" Is it a small thing that thousands of immortal beings have been delivered from bondage—that thousands more have been restrained from oppressing their fellowmen, and that regions of country by many times larger than some of the mightiest empires of the earth have been secured to freedom?

To the charge that we are violating the laws of the land, a brief answer must suffice. If we choose to keep as free as we can from the evils of Slavery, how do we thus violate the laws of the land? Do the laws of the land require the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church to hold slaves? How do we, then, violate the laws by declining to hold them? Must we practice every evil which the laws will permit lest we be charged with violating them?

While we have no sympathy with, but on the other hand strongly condemn, the mad projects of reckless and desperate men, woe, in defiance of law, seek by violent means either to establish or destroy Slavery, we earnestly pray that the time may soon come when, through the principles of the Gospel of peace, Slavery shall cease throughout the length and breadth of this fair land.

But why should we seek any change in our Discipline if it has worked so well?

We answer, first, much of our present Chapter on Slavery has become obsolete by the changed circumstances since its introduction, and the chapter is now, in consequence no sufficient answer to the question with which it commences. Owing to the progress in fact or many of the slave States, the rule in the chapter can have no practical application where we have any considerable membership.

Again, the chapter by making one rule for official, and another for private members of the Church, fails, we think, to embody our real doctrine on the subject of which it treats. We do not see the propriety of having one rule for the class leader and another for the members of his class—one rule for a trustee and another for the person sitting by his side—one rule for a steward and another for the person of whom he collects quarterage. Such discriminations, we presume, will be admitted to be without any sufficient foundation, and we believe they are practically disregarded.

2. Within a comparatively recent period, differences of opinion have sprung up as to the bearing our present General Rule has on the subject of slaveholding. A few among us have contended that the rule condemns only the African Slave-trade. Others believe it condemns both the foreign and domestic traffic. Others, that while it condemns the traffic, it thereby legalizes the holding of slaves. Others, and we think by far the larger portion, held, that while the Rule in express terms condemns the traffic for a certain purpose, it also by fair implication condemns the holding for the same purpose.

To this last view we ask a somewhat more particular attention. What is the specific thing which the terms of the General Rule forbid? Not the buying or selling of a human being simply; but the buying or selling *with an intention to enslave*. The buying or selling with an intention to free, is not forbidden. What, then, is the meaning of the qualifying phrase—"*with the intention to enslave them?*" This question can admit of but one answer. The person has already been reduced to Slavery before he can either be bought or sold. Even in the Foreign Slave-trade, the persons have been seized and reduced to Slavery before they came into the hands of the trader. And in the domestic traffic, the persons bought or sold are already in a state of Slavery. What, then, we repeat, is the meaning of the phrase—"*with the intention to enslave them?*" The only answer that can be given is, it means with the intention to continue them in Slavery—to continue to hold and use them as slaves; or, as in the case of selling, putting it in the power of others to continue them in Slavery.

What then is it which, in the eye of the Rule, gives criminality to the act of buying or selling? The only answer is, *it is the intention to enslave them*—that is, the intention to *continue their enslavement*. This is what clothes the act of buying or selling with moral turpitude. It is the *enslaving* therefore, by the continued holding and using as slaves, which gives criminality to the buying or selling. The holding and using are the only stimulus to the guilty traffic. We conclude, therefore, that as the holding and using are the only stimulating causes for the traffic, and as the intention to continue their enslavement is the only sinful element so far as the Rule condemns it, the spirit of the Rule must condemn the holding and using, as well as the buying and selling. That intention which gives criminality to an act, and without which the act would not be criminal, must itself be criminal.

We do not affirm that the holding of a slave is, under all circumstances, sinful; nor is the buying or selling. Otherwise it would be wrong to purchase a slave to free him. And the moral right to purchase a slave to free him involves also the moral right to hold the legal relation of owner to that slave until the benevolent intention of freeing can be carried into execution. So when, owing to whatever circumstances, the immediate emancipation of the legal relation would be manifestly a greater injury to the slave than its temporary continuance, and when the evident intention is to give freedom at the earliest practicable moment, such an act of holding is not only not wrong, but it may be a duty. It is sometimes necessary to be done in order to confer permanent freedom upon the person so held. In such a case the holder is not released from the obligation to give unto the servant "that which is just and equal," and to guard with the most religious care the sacred and divine rights of the conjugal and parental relationships, and to see by all means that such legal provisions as are practicable shall be made to prevent such persons and their posterity from passing into perpetual Slavery.

From the foregoing considerations it appears to us that the General Rule should in plain words embody the honest doctrine of the Church, as well on the subject of *Slaveholding* as on that of the slave traffic. If the traffic for mercenary and selfish purposes should be condemned, so also should the holding. And if, as is almost universally admitted among us, the *spirit* of the rule condemns mercenary and selfish slaveholding, then why may we not clothe this *spirit* in a visible *body*, and insert the word holding in our present rule, subject to the same discriminating clause as the buying and selling. Such a rule would read, "The buying, selling, or holding of men, women or children, with an intention to enslave them." This we think is only embodying in plain language the true doctrine of our Church on the subject.

So long ago as 1840, our Bishops, in their Episcopal address, in view of the different interpretations put upon the General Rule, desired the General Conference, then in session in Baltimore, to give an official exposition of it. The following is their language:

"We think it proper to invite your attention in particular to one point intimately connected with it. [the subject of Slavery,] and as we conceive of primary importance. It is in regard to the true import and application of the General Rule on Slavery. The different constructions to which it has been subjected, and the variety of views which have been entertained upon it, together with the conflicting acts of some of the Annual Conferences, North and South, seem to require that a body, having legitimate jurisdiction, should give a clear and definite opinion, and a uniform guide to those to whom the administration of the Discipline is committed." This address is signed by R. R. Roberts, Joshua Soule, Elijah Hedding, James O. Andrew, Beverly Waugh and T. A. Morris.

Without expressing an opinion here as to the constitutional right of the General Conference to place an official and legal exposition of the General Rule in the Discipline, without the concurrence of the Annual Conferences; we judge it the more prudent course, that the exposition should be embodied in the rule itself, by a process which can leave no doubt as to its constitutionality.

We therefore recommend for adoption the following Resolutions:

Resolved, 1. By the Delegates of the several Annual Conferences, in General Conference assembled, that we recommend the amendment of the General Rule on Slavery, so that it shall read: "The buying, selling or holding of men, women or children, with an intention to enslave them."

Resolved 2. That we recommend the suspension of the foregoing restrictive rule, for the purpose set forth in the foregoing resolution.

Resolved 3. By the Delegates of the several Annual Conferences in General Conference assembled, that the following be, and hereby is, substituted in the place of the present seventh chapter on Slavery.

QUESTION—What shall be done for the extirpation of the evil of Slavery?

ANSWER—We declare that we are as much as ever convinced of the great evil of Slavery. We declare that the buying, selling or holding of human beings, as chattels, is incosistent with the Golden Rule, and with the rule in our Discipline which requires all who desire to continue among us, to "do no harm, and to avoid evil of every kind." We, therefore, affectionately admonish all our preachers and people to keep themselves pure from this great evil, and to seek its extirpation by all lawful and Christian means.

Rev. JOHN S. PORTER, Chairman of the Minority, called on the Secretary, Rev. PANNELL COOMBS, of Philadelphia, to read the minority report. The following is the document:

MINORITY REPORT.

The minority of the Committee on Slavery, appointed by this General Conference to take into consideration the interests of the Church in relation to this grave and perplexing subject, and also its duty in the premises, being unable to agree with the majority of the Committee, and believing that the present occasion demands at our hands a full exposition of our principles, submit the following

REPORT:

In order to present our position on this question with entire clearness, we ask attention to the following *facts of history*: Up to 1844 we remained an undivided Church, wonderfully owned of God, and eminently successful in spreading Scriptural holiness over these lands; our ministers went to and fro, and the knowledge of God was greatly increased. The people felt and acknowledged the power of our Anti-Slavery Gospel, and by thousands were converted and gathered into our Methodist fold. In no part of this country did our Church find more favor and meet with more success than in the Slaveholding States. Firm in our convictions and honest in our avowal of them, we placed our Discipline in the hands of the slaveholder, containing provisions which limited his authority over the slave, and made him in reality the slave's guardian, under the supervision of the Church. In short, we taught the converted slaveholder to look upon his slave as an immortal being, and to provide for his moral and religious ontivation by "speaking him to read the Word of God, and also bring him to attend public worship on our regular days of Divine service." Under this Scriptural Discipline we were instrumental in converting both masters and slaves, besides breaking the yoke from the necks of thousands, where emancipation was not possible by law except under great difficulties. This was our condition as a Church, when the General Conference of 1844 held its session. An Episcopate, till then untarnished by connection with Slavery, had become implicated in the great evil in the person of one of our Bishops. Then came the trial of our Anti-Slavery principles, and the border was true to the trust. The South contended that as the laws of the State in which the Bishop lived would not permit emancipation, the General Conference should not interfere in the case.

The majority of the delegates insisted that as a "Bishop" was required "to travel" through the connection at large, any connection with Slavery would embarrass both him and the Church in the performance of his duties, and declared their judgment to be that Bishop Andrew should cease from the exercise of episcopal functions until he could relieve himself of this impediment. Then followed that separation which has become one of the great facts of Ecclesiastical history. In this contest for Anti-Slavery principles, no portion of the Church was more inflexibly true to our Discipline than that which is now the border.

Returning to their homes, the border delegates discerned (what has since proved to be a well grounded apprehension) a new source of danger in the preponderance given to the North by this separation. Already had the spirit of ultraism begun to agitate portions of the Church, and fears were entertained that innovations destructive to the peace of the Border Conferences would be proposed and effected. These fears were to some extent quieted by assurances that our Northern churches were true to the interests of the border, and would faithfully resist all attempts to destroy its power or to change the Discipline. These assurances were corroborated by the expressed for the border in the organs of the Church generally, and the decided action of at least one of the New-England Conferences. The *Christian Advocate and Journal* asked about this very time the direct question: "Does New-England propose to contend for a rule of Discipline which shall make the emancipation of slaves by those who hold them a condition of membership?" *Zion's Herald* replied: "Deeming it both unjust and impolitic, it is her intention to abide by the Constitution of the Church *as it now is*, and to use her constitutional powers for the *extirpation* of Slavery as prudence, the best interests of the whole Church, and the Providence of God may demand." New-England sustained the *Herald* in this declaration, and the Providence Conference, to show its sincerity, and to quiet the fears of the border brethren at its session in 1847, passed the following by a rising vote of 54 to 4.

"*Resolved*, That we are satisfied with the Discipline of the Church as it is on the subject of Slavery, and as we have never proposed an alteration in it, so neither do we now, and that in connection with our brethren of other Conferences, *we will ever abide by it.*"

This same Conference at a subsequent session reaffirmed the pledge previously made, as follows: "We pledge ourselves to maintain the same conservative and true Anti-Slavery ground by which the Providence Conference has already become distinguished." The late President OLIN about the same time addressed a letter to the Lost, through its paper. *Zion's Herald*, declaring that, "as the Methodist Episcopal Church South was now gone, the internal controversy should now be considered as closed, and the Church should turn its energies to its great interests, viz.: missions, revivals, education, &c." This was not only the sentiment of New-England, but of the whole Church, and was fully indorsed by its official action. In support of this we call attention to the fact that the General Conference of 1848 appointed the Committee on Slavery, and but one petition was presented on the subject. The same General Conference abolished the "Plan of Separation," and took under its care the scattered membership which had been cut off by that plan in Kentucky, Arkansas and Missouri. It created Conferences there, and thousands have been converted and gathered into the Church in those States. The sentiment of the Church remained substantially the same during the four succeeding years. At the General Conference of 1852 no Committee was appointed on Slavery, and only seventeen petitions were presented on the subject. These facts are not only significant, but they are conclusive. The General Conference was satisfied with the position of the border churches, and the membership through the North gave these suffering brethren their most hearty support during the eight years immediately succeeding "The Separation" the Church, in her official action and sympathy, was faithful to her pledge to abide by the Discipline as it is.

In 1850, the danger of future aggressions on the part of the North and West was distinctly foreshadowed; and between the sessions of the General Conference in 1852 and 1856, the agitation on the question of Slavery in the Church made its first real development. The papers in those portions of the Church began to denounce their brethren and the bond, and thus so far influenced the popular opinion in the North as to shake its confidence in the ministry of these Conferences. *Here was the origin of the outside pressure which the North now pleads as the only reason why the Discipline should be changed on the subject.* In the General Conference of 1856, the first official effort to change the Discipline was made by the ministry of the North without the support of the membership. Out of 780,000 net quite 4,000 petitioned for a change, and most of these were obtained by the personal efforts of preachers. That this first act of aggression was made by the ministry was admitted in 1856. The reason assigned was that 29 Annual Conferences out of 38 had asked the General Conference to make a change in our Discipline on the subject of Slavery. In obedience to this demand, the first Committee on Slavery for eight years was appointed, and a report presented in accordance with their views. The report presented two propositions—one for a general rule by the constitutional process to prohibit "the buying, selling or holding of a human being as property;" the other for a new chapter making slaveholding *prima facie* evidence of guilt, and declaring the man charged with this offence to be guilty until he proved himself innocent. That chapter was laid on the table, and the new rule failed to receive the vote necessary to send it to the Annual Conferences. The failure of this first effort on the part of the ministry only redoubled their exertions. They have, during the four years past employed both the Pulpit and the Press to the utmost extent in preparing the sentiment of the Church for action at the present session. This controversy has been marked by most peculiar features, and attended with deplorable results. Churches in the North have been torn and severed, new and independent societies have been organized, papers in opposition to official organs supported, the friendships of years destroyed, confidence and fraternal affection between the North and the Border lost, our preachers mobbed by lawless and Pro Slavery men, and bitterness of feeling engendered, until it has become almost impossible for us to remain a united people.

There are now two parties in the Church, the one contending for an alteration in our Discipline on the subject of Slavery, and the other opposed. The question vital to this issue, therefore, is, which one of these two parties has changed its position? We answer, we most emphatically, *the Border has not.* The Border was truly Anti-Slavery in 1844; it is as truly so now. It resisted the encroachments of the South then; it resists the encroachments of the South now. It has steadily resisted the South till this present moment, at fearful cost and with constant conflict. It has resisted Pro-Slavery assaults in the pulpit, on the platform, and through the Press. The Border has stood faithful to the discipline under the charges of pro-Slavery from the North, and of abolitionism from the South. It has never denied being Anti-Slavery; it could not if it would, and would not if it could. The Border stands now where it has ever stood, and, though pressed sorely by the friends it has never forsaken, and by the foes it has always resisted, its representatives come to this General Conference asking for no change in the Discipline, and willing to abide by it as it is. We have always taught, and still teach, that slaveholding for mercenary and selfish purposes is wrong. But we have never held that the relation of master to slave, when either necessary or merciful, is sinful. On this principle we have received the slaveholder into the Church, and by it we have regulated our administration. If in any case the administration has been defective, it has been the exception and not the rule. While our brethren in the North and Northwest have yielded to the pressure of an ultraism which, by their own action, they have largely contributed to create, we still battle for old-fashioned Anti-Slavery Methodism. No human administration can be perfect, and our border brethren do not claim that theirs is any exception to this rule; but we think it fairly answers the purpose has characterized their action. With the laws of the State against emancipation, so far as to prevent the liberated slave from enjoying freedom without the liability of being arrested and expatriated, they have, by their moral influence and discipline, lifted the yoke of bondage from the necks of thousands who, with their children are now contented and happy. Of late, owing to the agitated state of the country, their influence has been to some extent limited, but for this the Church of the border is not responsible. This is the position claimed for itself by the border, and the claim is sustained by the testimony of others.

The Bishops, in their address to the General Conference of 1856, gave the results of their observation in regard to the position and moral influence of our churches on the border. In the Episcopal address of the present session, they reaffirm their statements and refer the General Conference to the language used by them in 1856. The following is the passage referred to, viz.:

"In the territory where Slavery exists we have been careful not to transcend in any instance, or in any respect, what we understood to be the will and direction of the General Conference. That body having retained its jurisdiction over conferences previously existing in such territory, and having directed the organization of additional Conferences, it became our duty to arrange the districts, circuits and stations, and to superintend them as an integral part of the Church, to the result, we have six Annual Conferences which are wholly or in part slave territory. These Conferences have a white church membership, including probationers, of more than one hundred and forty-three thousand, with the attendants upon our ministry making a probable population of between five and six hundred thousand. They have a colored church membership, including probationers, of more than twenty-eight thousand, with the attendants upon our ministry making a probable population of upward of a hundred thousand. A portion of this population are slaves. The others are mostly poor. They are generally strongly attached to the Church of their choice, and look to it confidingly for ministerial services, religious sympathy, and all the offices of Christian kindness. The white membership in these Conferences, in respect to intelligence, piety and attachment to Methodist Discipline and economy, will compare favorably with other portions of the Church.

In our judgment, the existence of these Conferences and Churches under their present circumstances, does not tend to extend or perpetuate Slavery. They are known to be organized under a Discipline which characterizes Slavery as a great evil; which makes the slaveholder ineligible to any official station in the Church, where the laws of the State in which he lives will admit of emancipation, and permit the liberated slave to enjoy freedom; which disfranchises a traveling minister who by any means becomes the owner of a slave or slaves, unless he executes, if it be practicable, a legal emancipation of such slaves, conformably to the laws of the State wherein he lives; which makes it the duty of all the ministers to enforce upon all the members the necessity of teaching their slaves to read the Word of God, and allowing them time to attend upon the public worship of God on our regular days of Divine service; which prohibits the buying and selling of men, women, and children, with an intention to enslave them, and inquires what shall be done for the extirpation of Slavery.

With this discipline freely circulated among the people, or certainly within the reach of any who desire to examine it, and with other churches existing in the same Territory without these enactments, these Societies and Conferences have, either by elective affinity adhered to, or from preference associated with, the Methodist Episcopal Church. In a few instances their Church relations have exposed them to some peril, and, in numerous cases, to sacrifices. But such have been their moral worth, and Christian excellence, and prudent conduct, that generally they have been permitted to enjoy their religious immunities, and serve and worship God according to their consciences.

This testimony of the Bishops in 1856 was corroborated by the delegates from the Borders, and the Committee on Slavery appointed at that session confirmed the truth by the following language which forms part of their report, viz.: "It is also affirmed and believed that the administrators of discipline within the bounds of Slave Territory have done all that in their circumstances they have conscientiously judged to be in their power to answer the ends of the Discipline in exterminating that great evil."

[Such is the position of the Church on the border, and it is the position held by most of the members of the General Conference. Very few indeed of the members of this body believe or teach that slaveholding, except for mercenary or selfish purposes, ought to be made a test of membership. The view of the subject is sustained by the Scripture, and also by Mr. WESLEY, who received slaveholders into his societies, and is in strict accordance with the instructions given by the Rev. THOMAS COKE in connection to their missionaries in Jamaica. These instructions are in the following words, viz.:

"As in the colonies in which you are called to labor, a great proportion of the inhabitants are in a state of Slavery, the Committee must strongly call to your recollection what was so fully stated to you when you were accepted as Missionaries to the West Indies, viz., that your *only* business is to promote the moral and religious improvement of the slaves to whom you may have access, without, in the least degree, in public or private interfering with their civil condition."

Who then have changed position on this subject? *The Border Preachers have not.* The change of ground is with those who ask for an altered Discipline, a new term of membership.

The minority respectfully submit that the action proposed in the report of the majority has been recommended without proper consideration in the Committee of the matter referred to them by the General Conference, neither the Episcopal address of this year nor that part of the Episcopal address of 1856, referred to in it, and reaffirmed—not a single journal of any annual Conference, nor any one of the memorials on the subject of Slavery, has been read at any meeting of the Committee. The vote of the annual Conferences that change of the rule was not ascertained until after the action recommended to the General Conference had been submitted by the Sub-Committee and adopted, and when a motion was make to obtain the names of the Conferences from which the petitions for a change of the rule came, the number of petitioners in each Conference, and the number of members in said Conferences, that motion was laid upon the table by a vote of the Committee, thus refusing the information sought to be obtained.

Second—The minority further represent, that the desire of the Church at large for any important change in our rules on the subject of Slavery is not sufficiently indicated in the petitions that have been referred to this Committee in the General Conference, as is set forth in the report of the majority—the whole number of petitioners being less than one in twenty of the entire membership, and in those Conferences that have spoken most largely, two-thirds of the entire membership have remained silent.

Third—The action of the General Conferences, as expressed in their recorded votes, does not indicate such a desire for a constitutional change as to call on this General Conference to inaugurate an attempt to secure it, by sending down a new rule for their action, as will be evident if we consider that taking the highest vote obtained in the several Annual Conferences by any single measure, it falls short to the extent of over 400 votes of the requisite number among those voting, and falls short more than 2,000 of three-fourths of the whole number of the traveling preachers in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Fourth—The change in the General Rule proposed in the report of the majority, is still further objected to, in that the action they propose is a change in advance not only of that coming from the Providence Conference, and would be likely to be understood by our people as embodying the spirit of the most objectionable of all the changes which have been previously proposed.

Fifth—The form of the chapter, proposed in the report of the majority, the minority confidently believe will not be considered by the Church as embodying sufficient advantages over the present chapter to warrant the risk thonrred in making any change; and though being intended to be explanatory, it is calculated, as it is proposed in what is regarded as a book of ecclesiastical law, it may become a source of embarrassment by being misunderstood by our people and misrepresented by our enemies.

Sixth—The minority further represent that the action proposed by the report of the majority will very greatly embarrass and cripple, if it does not altogether destroy our Church in the slaveholding States and along the border, and is especially calculated to do this in the present highly excited state of the public mind in that Territory.

Seventh—The minority still further believe that such a result would involve a loss of position and influence in slaveholding territory by the most decidedly Anti-Slavery Church among the larger denominations of the land, which it might require many long years and a surrender of advantages now possessed to regain, which must be deprecated by every one who sincerely asks, "*What shall be done for the extirpation of the evil of Slavery?*"

Eighth—It is further objected to the action proposed in the Report of the majority, that it would operate most disastrously upon the interests of the enslaved, not only depriving them of ministrations, by which thousands of them have been blessed and saved, but withdrawing also from those for whom their emancipation must, if it ever is secured, the influence of that Church in regard to which the majority of the Committee on Slavery in 1856 say: "It is affirmed and believed that it has done more to diffuse Anti-Slavery sentiments, to mitigate the evils of the system, and to abolish the institution from civil society than any other organization, either political, social or religious."

Ninth—The members of the minority representing Conferences located in non slaveholding Territory, also represent that the action proposed in the report of the majority would, in its results—as believed and admitted by the majority (in committee) themselves—expose our ministerial brethren, and their families, in the border work, to privations and perils which, while they ought not to be shrunk from, if necessary to maintain uprightness and truth, yet if brought about without sufficient cause, would be properly condemned as manifesting a recklessness as to their condition, specially calculated to alienate them from us in spirit and affection.

Tenth—The testimony of the representatives of the work on the Pacific coast in this Committee, impresses us with the conviction that the results of the action proposed in the report of the majority, will be highly disastrous in that quarter, destroying much of the fruit of their past labor, and greatly retarding the work for years to come.

Eleventh—The minority are still further impressed with the conviction that among the results of the action proposed in the majority report, one painfully probable is the enfeebling of the prestige and moral power of the whole Church, by the strifes and divisions that may ensue, which shall greatly incapacitate her for the performance of that grand work, both at home and abroad, to which God in his providence is now so evidently calling her, in this the opening of the second century of her history, and in which, if her resources and influence are properly husbanded and guarded, she may achieve so much and so glorious a success.

Twelfth—The minority are not insensible to the fact that some embarrassing pressure is produced by misrepresentations of our anti-Slavery positions is felt in some portions of our work in non-slaveholding territory, but they believe that this may be relieved by a distinct and emphatic testimony on the subject in a mode which would not involve the disasters apprehended from the course to which they object.

They therefore recommend the adoption of the following

RESOLUTIONS:

Resolved, First—That the Methodist Episcopal Church has in good faith, in all the periods of its history, proposed to itself the question, "What shall be done for the extirpation of the evil of Slavery?" and it has never ceased, openly and before the world, to bear its testimony against the sin, and to exercise its disciplinary powers to the end that its members might be kept unspotted from criminal connection with the system, and that the evil itself be removed from among men.

Resolved, That any change of discipline upon the subject of Slavery, in the present highly-excited condition of the country, would accomplish no good whatever, but on the contrary, would seriously disturb the peace of our Church, and would be especially disastrous to our ministers and members in the Slave States.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Pastoral Address be instructed to state our position in relation to Slavery, and give such counsel to our Churches may be suited to the necessities of our case.

It was directed that 2,000 copies of the reports be published in pamphlet form, and the Conference adjourned.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

The Discord and "Differences of Opinion" among the Kentucky Democracy since the Row at Charleston.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, May 9, 1860.

The delegates have returned, and they and their backers are growing over "DOUGLAS' defeat and death." He's a dead cock in the pit. Alas, poor STEPHEN! where are your prospects now? Echo answers—where? His forces are routed, horse, foot and dregoons, as much so as NAPOLEON'S at Waterloo! He will make no show at all at Baltimore! His real strength at Charleston was only 133—19 less than a majority, and 69 less than the number necessary to a nomination—and that is now dissipated and gone. If the regular Convention had not adjourned when it did, GUTHRIE would have continued to gain, and DOUGLAS would have lost. If DOUGLAS, through bogus delegations, shall recover and win at Baltimore, the fortunes of the Democratic Party are fallen. So ruined and reckless a leader can't carry a single Slave or Free State; that's certain, if nothing else. The honest and incorruptible masses would spurn him. But the Constitutional Democracy, under JAMES GUTHRIE, planted upon the Cincinnati Platform, as explained and made clear by the Howard resolution, will take the entire South, with Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Indiana, Oregon and California. (Other Northern States, which they appear so confident of a little while ago, they don't mention now.)

These men, of course, lay all the blame of the bolt upon the Douglasites. Their tyrannic, rule-or-ruin conduct, their determination to foist their little squatter-sovereign demi-god upon the Convention at all hazards, was the sole cause of the trouble. The abuse heaped upon those Northern disorganizers and their "Abolition Platform" is excessive. Yet the delegates from Kentucky, along with those from Tennessee and Virginia, despite their threats, did remain in the Convention after the adoption of such a Platform, (the Cincinnati pure and simple,) and voted for GUTHRIE, JOHNSON or HUNTER, who, it nominated, would have had to stand upon it.

The Kentucky delegates and their confederates, who insisted upon the two-thirds rule, as though the seceders were present, and who proclaimed it their ultimatum for not turning out seceders too, are much berated by our Douglas men. What reason, they ask for exacting a two-thirds rule any how? Did not DOUGLAS in 1856 withdraw from the Cincinnati Convention just so soon as a *majority* had declared for BUCHANAN? What right, what authority, what instruction, had they to make conditions whereby it was rendered impossible to nominate? to demand 202 electoral votes? that votes not given should be counted? and to threaten to secede, and give aid and comfort to the disunion movement of YANCEY, JACKSON & Co.? None at all. Kentucky don't recognize such irrational, recreant and traitorous delegates! She holds no terms with secessionists and revolutionists, or those half inclined to be such! The followers of DOUGLAS here and everywhere are Union men all over, out and out.

The platform of the legitimate Convention they claim to be perfect. It needs no coupling with anything else. It admits of only one interpretation—popular sovereignty, alike antagonistic to Northern and Southern Wilmot Provisoism. For the Federal Government to interfere and nullify Territorial legislation unfriendly to Slavery, would be Southern Wilmot Provisoism—it would not be tolerated North. Y

Baker, C. S. Bishop, T. M. Coates, D. Dudley, Wm. Wheeler.

About thirty others of the Class were rejected upon their examination, but are to be reexamined on Monday next.

Admissions to the Bar.

The following gentlemen were admitted to practice as the Bar, by the General Term of the Supreme Court, held at Poughkeepsie on the 17th inst.: George F. Martens, John P. Victory, Flamen Ball Candler, Dudley W. Strickland, Lewis L. Fosdick, Edward Patterson, Thomas Astley Atkins, Samuel T. Allen, Charles H. Henry, David Lyon, Horace H. Weeks, Robert Sewell, Roswell D. Hatch, Horace D. Emerson, Wm. H. Hallis, George W. Greene, Kennard Buxton, Francis A. Smith, Hiram S. Haviland, James B. Reynolds, John W. Davis, Newton Turlelot.

Court Calendar....This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—No calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Short Causes—*Part I.*—Nos. 4195, 4259, 4329, 4507, 2067, 4607, 4577, 3039, 2523, 1781, 2145, 4637, 4665, 2073, 1833, 4125, 4113, 4183. *Part II.*—Nos. 4114, 900, 4032, 1945, 1948, 1592, 4438, 4016, 2000, 1419, 4522, 4150, 4208, 2236, 2124, 2424, 3946, 2266, 4000, 972, 4260, 4278, 1622, 4248, 2530, 4592, 4450, 4072, 2040, 4556½, 4512.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 427, 215, 365, 463, 351, 477, 287, 457, 479, 481, 485, 489, 491, 493, 495, 403 and 497. *Part II.*—Nos. 520, 464, 566, 568, 576, 572, 574, 96, 578, 562, 564, 566.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1627, 2026, 1858, 2036, 2036, 2037, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2044, 2045, 2048, 2049, 2076, 2122. *Part II.*—Nos. 1567, 1906, 47, 1579, 1860, 1877, 2043, 405, 1541, 810, 311, 1646, 1882, 1947, 1959.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 17.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, 1865	102¼	49 Erie Railroad	23
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	91½	200 do	23¼
4,000 Virginia 6s	92⅝	100 do	23⅜
1,000 N. C. State 6s	97	150 do	23⅝
20,000 Mo. State 6s	94½	100 do	b30 23½
25,000 do	94¾	400 do	23½
1,500 Cal. State 7s	91	200 do	s10 23⅝
3,000 Erie R. 6th m. b. 60		50 do	s60 23¼
3,000 Erie R. 7s	75-49	100 do	b60 23⅜
5,000 H. R. R. 1st M.	102¾	50 Hudson River R.	s60 47
4,000 H. R. 2d M. B.	80	295 do	47⅛
2,000 M. C. R. 8 ₱ c.		100 do	47¼
10 M. S. & P. C. R.	94½	50 do	s60 47⅜
10,000 M. So. 2d M. B.	48	100 do	b30 47⅜
1,000 M. So. S. F. B.	72½	10 Norwich & Wor. R.	95½
5,000 Ill. Cent. R. B.	90⅜	1013 Olev. & Toledo R.	33½
5,000 Illinois F. B.	101	200 do	b10 30⅜
5 Bank State of N. Y.	100¾	450 Reading Railroad	43½
25 Amer. Exch. Bank	100¾	200 do	b60 43⅛
265 Chatham Bank	99	100 do	b30 43⅜
25 Bank of Republic	128	200 do	s60 43¾
15 Hanover Bank	91½	150 Mich. Cen. Railr'd	49¾
13 Metropolitan Bank	114½	696 do	49
500 Harlem Railroad	13½	50 do	b60 49⅛
200 do	b30	13⅜	50 do	b10 49
300 Am. Coal Co.	22	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	12⅞
14 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	100⅜	100 do	b60	12⅝
10 Pacific M. S. Co.	97	20 do	12⅝
50 do	ops 84	100 M. S. & N. I. G.	25⅜
50 do	ops 95½	1350 Galena & Chi. R.	64½
50 do	b30 96	100 do	b10 64⅜
50 do	b30 95½	100 do	b30 64½
250 do	95	550 do	b60 65
150 do	b60 94½	50 do	s10 65
150 do	ops 94	400 do	b30 65
150 N. Y. Central R.	82¾	100 do	b3 64¾
80 do	s60 82¾	250 do	64¾
200 do	82¾	100 do	b10 64½
100 do	b30 82⅝	150 do	64¾
100 do	b10 82¾	1400 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	69½
50 do	b10 82¾	300 do	b60 70
200 do	b30 82⅝	50 do	69¾
200 do	b60 82¾	5000 do	b60 69⅞
200 do	82¾	50 do	s30 69¾
100 do	b60 82¾	100 Chic. Bur. & Q. R.	72
100 do	s10 82¾	50 do	b30 73
400 do	b60 82¾	150 do	73
400 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	61	50 do	b30 73½
200 do	b60 61¾	150 do	b30 73¼
200 do	60¾	10 N. Jersey Cen. R.	112
100 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	95		

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 5s, 1865	102¾	1,000 Harlem Railroad	13¾
5,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	91½	500 Reading Railroad	43
20,000 Missouri State 6s	84¾	70 Michigan Cen. R.	49¼
7,000 Hannibal & St. Jos. R. R. Bds.	72	50 do	b30 48¾
10,000 Mich. So. 2d m. b's	47¾	100 Mic. S. & N. I. G. S.	25
100 Del. & H. C. Co.	s60 101	24 Panama R.	140
250 Pacific M. S. Co.	93	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	s10 60¾
50 do	93¾	250 do	60¾
200 do	93¾	50 do	b60 61
200 do	93	50 do	60¾
100 do	93	250 Gal. & Chicago R.	64
100 do	b30 93	50 do	64½
150 Erie Railroad	22⅝	100 do	64¾
100 do	b30 22⅜	200 do	b60 64¾
10 N. Y. Central R. R.	83¾	100 Cleve. & Toledo R.	30⅝
100 M. R. R. F. C. B.	94½	100 do	33⅜
10,000 M. So. 2d M. B.	48	150 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	69¾
1,000 M. So. S. F. B.	72½	300 do	69¾
5,000 Ill. Cent. R. B.	90⅜	50 Chi., B'r. & Q. R.	72
5,000 Illinois F. B.	101	50 do	s10 72
5 Bank State of N. Y.	100¾	1,500 do	72
25 Amer. Exch. Bank	100¾	400 do	s60 81½
100 Harlem Railroad	13½	100 Cl. & Pittsburg R.	95½

THURSDAY, May 17—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was under considerable excitement, to-day, from one of those very erratic periodical fluctuations in the Shares of the Pacific Mail which, for the past year or two, have disturbed the general market and rendered this Stock the *gambling card* of the Exchange. There were symptoms of weakness in the price reported at the close of business yesterday, 98½ ₱ cent. being the quotation, ex dividend. This morning the Stock, which is called early in the list, opened at 97 ₱ cent., and before 250 shares were sold touched 95 ₱ cent. It then fell to 94 ₱ cent. before the adjournment of the early Board, and subsequently, on the Street, was sold down precipitately to 90½ ₱ cent.! Before the Second Board reassembled the price was 94 ₱ cent. The registered sales at that Board were at 93@ 93½, but before the Brokers left the Exchange room, 91½ and then 92½ were made the quotations. Finally, at 4 o'clock on the Street 94 ₱ cent. was paid, and the same price bid for more! As the transfers are now closed for the payment of the half-yearly Dividend of 10 ₱ cent., not a single share of stock changed hands, as far as we are advised, through all these fluctuations—the contracts being either for the reopening of the transfers in a few days, or on longer time. The executive management of the Company, we are assured, know nothing of the cause or causes of these violent changes. Other parties, *on the Street*, pretend to have heard or to be advised of *something* to the prejudice of the prospects of the concern, but whet thet something is, beyond rumors of a confirmation of some sort of grant in Nicaragua, we have no present means of knowing. The rumor referred to, if relating to Mr. VANDERBILT as the grantee, would not necessarily affect the Pacific Mail Company, as, under the recent arrangement between these parties, the contingency of running one or more trips *vid* Greytown was provided for. No such grant to VANDERBILT can affect the employment of the Mail Compeny on the Pacific side, while in accord with that gentleman, as they now are, *vid* Panama.

The flurry in Pacific infinenced more or less the general Share market, though the rapid and continuous rise in certain of the leading Railway stocks for a week or ten daye past had prepared the Street for a temporary moderate reaction. The fall in New-York Central is ¾ ₱ cent., the price closing 82 ₱ cent. In Rock Island it is ¼@¾ ₱ cent.; in Galena, by reason of the reduced traffic the second week in May, it is full 1½ ₱ cent., the last sale being 64¾ ₱ cent.; in Toledo ½ ₱ cent.; in the Michigan Bonds 1 ₱ cent., and in Illinois Central Scrip 1 ₱ cent. There was a rise of 2 ₱ cent. in Burlington, and ½ ₱ cent. in New-York and Erie. Panama sympathized with Pacific Mail. There was manifest anxiety to meke a low price, but holders refused to meet the low bids, and so, on a nominal further decline of 2 ₱ cent., not a single transaction wes registered. The price this afternoon is called 140 ₱ cent. At one time 137 was the best bid. Delaware and Hudson ½ ₱ cent. lower on seller 60 days, while Reading kept pretty steady.

In State Stocks the feeling is steady; Missouris ½ weaker, and Tennessees ½ higher, than yesterday. Virginias are ½ ₱ cent. firmer, and United States, on the last London advices, are held for better rates, with very few offering at the Exchange Board. In Railway Bonds the changes are not important.

The general market for Stocks, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, though still feverish on Pacific, Mail, New-York Central, and Galena, indicated rather better prices.

We can hear of nothing new in Money affairs to-day. The rates range 5@6 ₱ cent. both on temporary Losne and for strictly first-class Discounts. Most of the leading stock firms get Money at 5 ₱ cent., charging their dealers in turn 6 ₱ cent. Prime short acceptances are cashed at 5 ₱ cent., and 90 daye to 6 months' lists of double-name paper of the same class at 5½@6 ₱ cent. Exchange the business for Saturday progresses slowly, and there is scarcely enough done to-day to establish the temper of the market. The rates [illegible] Saturday are reported. The shipments [illegible] from present look, $500,000 to $700,000. The Customs Duties paid into the Sub-Treasury [illegible] indicating a liberal Import entry for the week. For the third week in May last season the total amounted to $4,961,000.

It is stated semi-officially that the recent conversion of Mortgage Bonds of the New-Jersey Central Company have reduced the Funded Debt of that Road to $2,100,000. The Floating Debt has been extinguished, and the Capital Stock stands at $3,630,000. The shares of the Company sold to-day at 112 ₱ cent., ex dividend. The dividends hereafter are to be made quarterly. The present rate is 10 ₱ cent. per annum.

The following was the day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's Office:

Receipts	$134,779 30
Payments	100,710 87
Balance	6,878,381 99

The receipts include $105,000 for Customs.

The movement of the banks in the four principal cities of the Union in which weekly reports are made, including the New-Orleans return to last Saturday, es shown by their last statements, is es follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York May 12	$126,124,532	$66,326,874	$22,760,357	$9,153,611
Boston, May 14	81,744,296	30,753,982	6,308,535	7,076,071
Philadelphia, May 14	37,463,831	18,488,879	5,557,350	2,944,145
New-Orleans, May 12	19,545,629	19,305,695	11,665,364	12,356,144
Total	$225,983,323	$134,868,113	$46,284,646	$31,532,271
Last week	238,121,965	139,107,575	47,505,691	32,385,691

As compared with the statement of the previous week the return from New-Orleans is as follows:

Decrease in specie	$237,848
Decrease in deposits	371,860
Decrease in circulation	425,605
Decrease in short loans	892,335
Decrease in exchange	463,292
Decrease in distant balances	113,146
Increase in loug loans	885,087

The American *Railway Review* of this date has the following information on the affairs of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road:

"The immediate cause of the financial embarrassments of the Company grew out of its entanglement with the Ohio Life and Trust Company, Roosevelt, the former Cashier of the Trust Company being President of the road when the former failed in August, 1857.

After a period of more than two years, with numerous meetings of the Directors of the road with the assignees of the Trust Company, a settlement was made, by which the loss to the road will be comparatively small. This has constituted one of its chief difficulties, owing to the amount of labor required to perfect a settlemant. Another has been, the renewal of its first mortgage debt, which became redeemable on the 1st March last, amounting to $600,000. This, however, has all been arranged, or nearly so, with new sheets of coupons preserving the mortgage security intact, which, being upon the main line, is only a little short of $5,000 per mile. The interest on this, as well as that on the second mortgage, due in 1873, is promptly paid as the coupons meture. The first mortgage bonds are held principally in Europe, the loan having been taken in 1851 at a premium. The interest on the third mortgage boods, due in 1875, has not not been promptly paid since the suspension of the Company in 1857, owing to the large amount of wages due to employes; but these having been paid off, the Company has recently made arrangements that will secure hereafter the punctual payment of the interest on these bonds as it becomes due.

There is in circulation about $1,100,000 of what is denominated 4th mortgage bonds, created for the ostensible object of extending the road from Rochester to Manchester, opposite Pittsburgh. But in the operations of ROCKWELL with the Trust Company, nearly the whole of this issue became pledged for a trifling consideration to the Company, and many of the bonds were subsequently sold at ruinous prices to pay these advances. The bonds in question constitute a first lien on 4½ miles of road from Bridgeport to Beiiair, and upon the Company's property in Pennsylvania. The Company, however, we learn, is willing to retire them, as well as the unsecured bonds and such portions of the floating debt as may be agreed upon at a fair valuation, either by a new mortgage, or in some manner, except in money, satisfactory to holdsrs. The floating debt has been reduced since November, 1858, some $400,000, and all from the earnings of the road and the assets of the Company not required in its operations. The business of the road, even in its palmiest days, was never in a more prosperous condition than at the present time—the track and rolling stock being in excellent order, the former, as well as the culverts and bridges, having been put in thorough repair from the freshet of April last.

The cost of the road, including equipment and valuable dock property at Cleveland, and real estate in that city, Wellsville, Rochester, Menchester, Bridgeport, and New Philadelphia, is..... $9,209,362
Telegraph line..... 145,056

Total cost	$9,354,418
Represented by:	
Capital stock	$3,992,196
1st M. bonos on main line	800,600
2d M. do., and 1st on ext's	1,189,000
3d M. do., and 2d on ext's	1,165,000
River line bonds, 1st on road from Rochester to Manchester, and from Bridgeport to Boil-air, and 4th on remainder	1,154,000
Unsecured bonds	610,325
Floating debt	250,000
Unpaid coupons, 3d and 4th M.B.	82,000—$9,252,521

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago road, the second week of May, are as follows:

1860	$22,469
1859	26,497
Decrease	$1,028

The traffic of the Great Western Railway of Canada for the week ending May 11, was as follows:

Passengers	$18,291 08
Freight and live stock	16,650 86
Mails and sundries	1,337 10
Total	$36,279 04
Corresponding week last year	34,029 40

The following-named gentlemen have been unanimously reelected officers of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the ensuing year: ALLAN CAMPBELL, President, W. C. WERMORE Vice-President, and W. H. EMERSON Secretary and Treasurer.

We have received from Mr. NICOLAY a copy of his semi-monthly Price Current. Copies can be obtained at his office gratuitously.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE BANKS OF NEW-ORLEANS.

BANKS.	Loans. May 12.	Loans. May 5.	Specie. May 12.	Specie. May 5.
Citizens' Bank	$4,822,646	$5,180,119	$3,149,536	$3,416 840
Canal Bank	1,388,110	1,481,174	1,161,286	1,001,904
Louisiana	2,504,838	2,608,818	1,725 379	1,601,949
Louis'na State	4,113,783	4,333,986	3,834,937	2,827,821
Mec. & Traders	1,561,065	1,673,371	406,089	410,159
Bank of N. O.	1,443,819	1,395,780	698,902	802,029
Southern Bk.	284,582	330,443	300,800	318,233
Union Bank	1,121,965	1,219,245	456,121	563,087
Merchants' Bk	855,564	842,180	265,270	225,370
Crescent City	1,142 188	1,180,986	164,600	195,208
Bk. of America	1,255,969	1,261 904	588,436	538,634
Total	20,646.629	21,437,974	11,663,364	11,901,212
	Decrease....	$392,345	Decrease...	$237 842

BANKS.	Circulation. May 12.	Circulation. May 5.	Deposits. May 12.	Deposits. May 5.
Citizens' Bank	$4,889,820	$5,089,815	$4,178,540	$4,347,079
Canal Bank	1,306,335	1,276,705	1,697,479	1,050,082
Louisiana	983,714	1,022,704	1,352,755	1,368,683
Louis'na State	2 432 176	2,519,400	4,749 194	4,689,930
Mec. & Traders	386,995	390,960	970,135	915,179
Bank of N. O.	600 810	611,785	1,263,200	1,302,119
Southern Bk.	253 925	263,590	333 443	366,675
Union Bank	523 509	536,555	864,150	1,095,114
Merchants' Bk.	478,206	404,140	682,522	663,201
Crescent City	261 635	263,100	385 041	439,388
Bk. of America	243 945	244 386	1,311,431	1,265,604
Total	12,358,144	12,783,749	19,202,565	19,6 4,555
	Decrease...	$425,605	Decrease...	$371,860

BANKS.	Exchange. May 12.	Exchange. May 5.	Due Dis. Banks. May 12.	Due Dis. Banks. May 5.
Citizens' Bank	$2,845,122	$2,881.275	$479 619	$554,719
Canal Bank	1,242,360	1,392,686	197 387	248,078
Louisiana	763,348	848,334	199,621	258 889
Louis'na State	709,968	745,020	265,892	218,666
Mec. & Traders	326 563	331,072	40,188	65,697
Bank of N. O.	434,334	370,458	193,591	181,962
Southern Bk.	566,456	665,928	.....	.....
Union Bank	196,193	315,286	164,099	191 067
Merchants' Bk	17,288	33,336	194 219	125,657
Crescent City	120 637	125,676	17,987	19,783
Bk. of America	767	10,511	11,265	9.499
Total	$7,213,334	$7,577,126	$1,640,069	$1,877 01
	Decrease...	$463,292	Increase...	$113,146

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Thursday, May 17, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 113 bbls. Ashes, 20,314 bbls. Flour, 600 bbls. Corn Meal, 7,631 bushels Wheat, 46,033 bushels Corn, 3,433 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Malt, 1,863 pkgs. Provisions, and 642 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales have been made, to-day, of 45 bbls. at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in more demand, and sales have been made of 30 bags Ceylon, and 900 bags Laguayra at 14c.; 250 bags Triage Laguayra on private terms; and 1,000 bags St. Domingo, for export, at 12½c. ₱ lb. Week's receipts of Rio, 8,254 bags. Stock of all kinds in first hands this morning, 37,184 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WILLIAM SCOTT & SON, 16,444 mats and 1,200 bags Java, 13,168 bags Rio, 2,000 bags Ceylon, 1,902 bags Costa Rica, 1,300 bags Laguayra, and 1,120 bags Maracaibo. The closing quotations are: 15½c.@16c. for Java; 13½c.@14½c. for Costa Rica; 13c.@14½c. for Maracaibo; 13½c.@14½c. for Ceylon; 14c.@14½c. for Laguayra; 12½c.@14c. for Rio; and 12½c.@12½c. for St. Domingo ₱ lb., usual terms.

Stock of Rio	Bags.
May 12—New-Orleans	21,000
May 12—Baltimore	5,000
May 15—New-York	12,166
Grand total	40,166

COTTON—Has been purchased to the extent of 1,200 bales, at steady prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands	Florida	Mobile, N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7¾	7¾	7¾
Middling, ₱ lb	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	12¾	12¾	13

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands of Flour continue yeaky and depressed. The demand is mainly for lots wanted on the regular trade and by shippers. Speculators are disposed to buy, but not at prices satisfactory to the principal sellers. The reported transactions since our last comprise 14,200 bbls., including superfine State at $5 15@$5 20; ordinary to very choice extra State at $5 25@$5 50, chiefly at $5 25@$5 35; inferior to choice superfine Western at $5 15@$5 25; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 35@$6 15; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 40@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 85@$6 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6@$6 15 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$ 15 @ $ 20
Extra State	5 25 @ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 15 @ 5 25
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 35 @ 5 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 40 @ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 85 @ 5 95
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping brds.	6 00 @ 6 15
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 20 @ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	6 50 @ 6 60
Extra Genesee	6 10 @ 7 75
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 35 @ 7 75
Southern Flour is heavy and drooping. Sales 1,100 bbls., at $6 00@$6 45 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 45@$7 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is inquired for, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 50@$7 40 ₱ bbl.; 700 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour continues inactive at $3 40@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in request, at $3 25@$3 40 for State; $3 70@$3 75 for Jersey; $3 85@$3 90 for Baltimore, and $3 95@$4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.		

FISH—Dry Cod are plenty and heavy at from $3 37½@$4 37½ ₱ cwt. Mackerel, Salmon and Herring are inactive and are depressed.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Heve been in more request at buoyent prices.

FRUIT—Raisins heve been inquired for, including Layer, at $2 40@$2 42½; and Bunch, at $2 35 ₱ whole box. Other kinds have been quiet. Sales by auction, 3,500 boxes Sicily Oranges, at $2 30@$3 80; and 1,800 boxes Sicily Lemons, at $2 10@$2 50 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been lightly dealt in at about former rates. Sales have been reported of 22,500 bushels, including white Western at $1 52@$1 55; red do. (Winter) at $1 45; Milwaukee Club at $1 28@$1 29, Chicago Spring on private terms, and White Kentucky at $1 70 ₱ bushel. Corn is doing better. The receipts are less extensive. Sales have been reported of 102,500 bushels, at 60½c.@70c. for unsound mixed Western, 71c.@73c., chiefly at 71c.@72c. for ordinary to choice sound do., 74c.@77c. for yellow, Western, Jersey, Northern, and Southern, and 82c.@85c. for prime to very choice white Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand, at 87c.@88. ₱ bushel. Sales, 2,000 bushels. Barley continues quiet at old prices. 1,600 bushels poor State sold at 68c. ₱ bushel Oats are plenty and heavy. We quote: Canada, 40c.@42c.; Prince Edward's Island, 41c.; Western, 40c.@41c; State, 41c.@42c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 38c.@40c.; and Southern at 37c.@39c. ₱ bushel. The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Barley left at tide-water, during the second week in May, in the years 1859 and 1860, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1860	36,900	187,400	397,500	27,000
1859	7.100	10.900	43,400	8,200
Inc.	31,800	Inc. 176,500	Inc. 354,100	Inc. 18,800

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water, from the commencement of navigaton to the 14th of May, inclusive, during the years 1859 and 1860 is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1860	44,100	209,300	402,500	43,100
1859	42 900	65,100	107,600	80,900
Inc.	1,200	124,200	294,900	Dec. 37,800

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows an increase of 20,040 bbls. flour. The receipts at tide-water of the principal kinds of breadstuffs, from the opening of the canals to and including the 14th inst., have been es follows:

Canal open	1860. April 25.	1859. April 15.	1858. April 23.
Flour, bbls	44,100	42,900	29,300
Wheat, bush	209.300	85,100	420,500
Corn, bush	402,500	197,600	46,700
Barley, bush	43,100	69,900	114,900
Rye, bush	16,700	36,000	49,200
Oats, bush	416 000	478,800	140,600

HAY—Sales heve been reported of 750 bales North River at $1@$1 06¼ ₱ 100 lbs.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and 80c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—Continue in limited demand at unaltered prices.

MOLASSES—Sales to day: 50 bbls. New-Orleans, at 48c.@50c.; 35 hhds. Porto Rico, at 37c @40c.; 30 hhds. de., (by auction,) at 29½c.@30c.; and 409 hhds., 25 trcs., and 57 bbls. Cuba Muscovado, at 28c. ₱ gal.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpeatine are in slack request at former rates. A moderate inquiry prevails for Spirits Turpentine, at 47c.@48c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been sparingly sought after, and sales have been confined to 650 bbls., in lots, at $17 90@$18 for new Mess; $17 45@$17 50 for old Mess; $13 62½@$13 75 for new Prime, and $12 50 for old Prime; ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in request at 9c.@9½c. for Hams, and 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Becon is inquired for at 9½c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is advancing. Sales to-day 400 tcs. and bbls., at 11½c.@11¾c., ₱ lb. Beef continues in demand. Sales 485 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 50 for Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, extra; and $4@$4 62½ for Country Prime, ₱ bbl; Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₱ tc. Beet Hems, $12 50@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling rather slowly at 14c.@19c. for new State, and 12c.@17c. for Ohio. ₱ lb. Cheese continues plenty and heavy at 6c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 175 tcs., in lots, at from $4@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGAR—The demand is good at uniform rates. Sales have been reported of 720 hhds., including Cuba at 5⅞c.@7c., and Porto Rico at 7½c.@7¾c.; 474 hhds. Melado, chiefly at 4½c.@5c.; and 265 boxes Havana, part at 7½c., but mainly on private terms, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., at 21½c.@21¾c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 3,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s.; 10,000 bush. Wheat, in bulk, at 7½d.; 15,000 bushels Corn, in bags, at 7½d.; 200 hhds. Pork, at 2s. 0d.; 50 tcs. Beef, at 4s.; 200 bbls. Resin, at 1s. 10d; also, by steamer, 1 000 bxs. Cheese, at 40s., and 50 casks Shoulders at 35s. For London, 25 tcs. Rice, at 25s., and 60 tons Heavy Goods, at 22s. 6d.

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The New-York Daily Times.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1860.

PUBLISHED BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, rosting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning (Sundays excepted)—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; five copies to one address for Five Dollars.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCREZIA BORGIA.

WINTER GARDEN—NEBUCHADNEZZAR.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—AN AFFAIR OF HONOR—THE MYSTERIOUS PRINCE.

WINDSOR GARDEN—ROYAL ARPHEUMATEUR EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—OVERLAND ROUTE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—KING OF THE COMMONS—EUGENE DONNEY—GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—AFRICAN—IRELAND AS IT WAS. Evening—Don.

PALACE GARDEN—HAMEUJER'S MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

DODWORTH'S ROOMS—MR. SIDDONS' READINGS.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Day and Evening—CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WESTLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON IRVING.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Republican National Convention succeeded yesterday in clearing away all the formal and preliminary business before it, leaving nothing to be done but to ballot for a Presidential candidate. The several Committees made their reports, which the Convention acted upon with the utmost promptitude. That on Business reported a number of rules to govern the balloting. Among these were the following: That four votes be cast by delegates at large, and two for each Congressional District; that 304 votes shall be considered a majority of the whole number of votes when all the States in the Union are represented, and that the Convention in this ratio be required to nominate candidates. The first of these, with the amendment that no more votes shall be cast than there are delegates present, was adopted. The second elicited a minority report in favor of a simple majority of the whole number of votes being sufficient to elect; and the minority report was accepted by the Convention. The Committee on Credentials reporting in favor of the admission of Southern States to full votes, a warm debate sprung up, the anti-Seward interest endeavoring to exclude or reduce the influence of these delegations, and the friends of SEWARD advocating its unreserved admission. The point was finally compromised by the appointment of 23 votes each to Virgian and Kentucky, 11 votes to Maryland, 6 to Texas, and 5 to Oregon. The Platform was then reported from the Committee on Resolutions. It is eminently conservative in tone; declares for the immunity of sovereign States from interference with their domestic institutions; condemns the treason of JOHN BROWN, and advocates an exalted tariff, and a relaxation of the naturalization laws. The tariff clause gave great satisfaction to Pennsylvania, while Massachusetts protested angrily against the concession to the foreign element contained in the naturalization provision. The platform, with a trifling amendment proposed by Mr. CURTIS, of New-York, was adopted. Our Special Correspondent remains of the opinion that the strength of Mr. SEWARD in the Convention is such that he will, in all likelihood, be nominated on the 10th or 11th ballot to-day. The elements of opposition remain incoherent; a last effort to concentrate upon Mr. LINCOLN having failed last evening. Mr. BATES is now abandoned. The Pennsylvania delegation still assert that Mr. SEWARD cannot carry that State; while Massachusetts and Connecticut regard the naturalization clause as fatal to the party in New-England.

Mr. DAVIS yesterday entertained the Senate with a speech controverting the positions taken by Mr. DOUGLAS in his able argument of Tuesday and Wednesday. Some of his statements called out his antagonist, who again spoke at some length. Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution authorizing and requesting the Supreme Court of New-York to appoint a counselor-at-law to take testimony in the contested election case of WILLIAMSON *vs.* SICKLES. The resolution was adopted. Mr. WISCOLW, one of the members of the Covode Committee, made a report calling for the expulsion from the reporter's gallery of one F. W. WALKER, an attaché of the New-York *Express*, who, according to his own testimony, had now and then received sums of money varying from $200 to $2,500 from different individuals interested in the success of schemes before Congress. Mr. WALKER could not tell why he should have been made the recipient of these favors unless it was to secure his good will—a commodity rather overrated in valne the public will think. During the discussion which ensued Mr. BOTELER submitted to the House a letter which he had received from the Messrs. BROOKS, affirming that they had not received any of the money which had gone into their correspondent's hands. Whether this was designed as a complaint or as a statement of fact, our report does not inform us. Mr. WALKER was expelled from the gallery, and the House then resumed the consideration of and passed the Post-office Deficiency bill. It appropriates $1,694,000 for the transportation of the mails inland; $3,000,000 to supply deficiencies in the revenue; $300,000 for the Collins Company, as due under the late contract, and makes provision for the payment of Postmasters, clerks, and for other contingencies. After acting on the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency, and Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bills, the House proceeded to the consideration of the legislative, executive and judiciary expenses of the Government.

THE Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of Hon. JOHN A. DIX as Postmaster of this City.

The Japanese Embassy yesterday had audience of President BUCHANAN. A little before noon they left the hotel in open carriages, policemen in front and rear, marines and ordnance men on each side. In point of size and extravagance of embroidery, the dresses of the Ambassadors were worthy the occasion. The naval officers and the officers of the army formed in line in the East Room, which was destined to be the scene of the grand presentation, and at noon the folding-doors were opened, and the President, accompanied by the Cabinet officers, entered. Secretary CASS then retired to the ante-room and returned with the Japanese Commissioners and their attendants, who made their appearance bowing profoundly. Then the principal Ambassador addressed the President in appropriate terms, omitting, however, a portion of the speech which was not designed for the public ear. After delivering their message they retired, but soon returned bowing as before, when the President responded, through the interpreter, to the address they had delivered, concluding by handing them a copy of his speech. After the President had shaken hands with them the Cabinet officers were successively introduced, and then Gen. SCOTT and Speaker PENNINGTON. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the Ambassadors returned to their hotel in the order of their coming. The demeanor of the Japanese throughout was exceedingly solemn. They will probably reach this City in the course of ten days.

A curt correspondence has passed between Mayor WOOD and Mr. WM. E. WARREN, Deputy Comptroller, relative to the appointment of Mr. PLATT as City Chamberlain. Mayor WOOD notified Mr. WARREN not to recognize Mr. STOUT as City Chamberlain, inasmuch as he had been removed. Mr. WARREN, in reply, favored the Mayor with the copy of a dispatch from Comptroller HAWS, now in Chicago, [illegible] Mr. STOUT as City Chamberlain till his return, and this Mr. WARREN [illegible] do.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction met yesterday afternoon, at the usual hour, all the members present, with the exception of Mr. NICHOLSON and the Commissioners of Charity, the others being absent at Chicago. Some communications of minor importance were submitted, as also the weekly statement. The latter gives the present inmates of the Institutions as 7,394, which is a decrease of 79 from the returns of the previous week.

At roll call last evening, there was not a quorum of Aldermen present, and the Board adjourned to Monday.

Forty-one gentlemen were admitted to the Bar yesterday on the report of Messrs. BRADY, BOARDMAN and CAMPBELL, the Examiners appointed at the present General Term. Thirty other candidates, whose proficiency was questionable, were referred back for further examination.

The trial of HICKS *alias* Johnson, for robbery on the high seas, in connection with the triple murder on board the sloop *E. A. Johnson*, was resumed yesterday, but made little progress, owing to the continued absence of Capt. NICKERSON, of the schooner *J. R. Marthe*, which was run into by the sloop in the Lower Bay. The evidence of this witness is of much importance to the prosecution, as tending to set at rest the question of jurisdiction, the only point on which the counsel for defence rely. The Court adjourned till this morning, to give further time for the District-Attorney to procure his attendance.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, JOHN KELLY *alias* Johnson, was sent to the State Prison for five years, on a conviction for uttering counterfeit $5 bills on the Broadway Bank. His inclination for forged bills has been long known to the Police, and yesterday he received a check.

The Stock Market was considerably exercised yesterday by the ups and downs of the shares of the Pacific Mail Company, for which no definite cause was assigned. The Stock closed at a decline of 4 ₱ cent., after standing 7@8 ₱ cent. lower than yesterday several times during the day. On the rest of the Share list there was a reaction of ½@¾ ₱ cent. New-York Central, 82 ₱ cent. No change in Money or in Foreign Bills.

The market was quiet, yet steady for Cotton. Flour was in request, partly for export, and holders met the requirements of buyers freely, within the previous range. A limited business was transacted in Wheat, prices of which were essentially unaltered. Corn advanced a shade, having been less abundant and in lively demand. The movements in Provisions, Naval Stores, Rice, Oils, Hops, Metals, Fish, Coffee and Tallow were restricted. Sugars and Molasses attracted considerable attention. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay. Whisky was in demand. Liverpool Freights were firm, with rather heavier engagements.

The troubles in Dr. CHEEVER'S Church have, happily for the peace of mind of himself and many others whom they sorely exercised, been set at rest for a time. They have been laid over by a very decisive vote in Dr. CHEEVER'S favor for the next six months. A very exciting and excited debate, which lasted last night from 7½ until nearly 12 o'clock, disclosed the fact that the two parties into which the members of his church are divided despair of agreement, and accordingly, as it would appear, an adjournment was accepted as a compromise.

We Miserable Sinners.

We had heard so much from his own "organ" of the almost superhuman eloquence of "His Honor the Mayor," during the recent canvass in Connecticut, that we have been waiting with some anxiety for the production of a specimen of it a little nearer home. We have now been gratified by "His Honor's" display at the dinner of the Old Dominion Society, on Tuesday evening, of which an authentic report, revised and corrected by himself, appears in the organ aforesaid. As we are firmly persuaded that "His Honor" is the most remarkable man of the present day, and that in elevating him to his present position, New-York has simply shown that she knows what is due to herself, we have perused with great interest what "His Honor" had to say of the great City over which he presides. We should be ashamed of ourselves if we failed to reproduce the following exordium:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: In rising to respond to this sentiment I shall attempt no eulogy. New-York requires none from me. She speaks for herself. She speaks in the teeming thousands who throng her streets—in the busy mart of commerce—in yonder forests of spars and rigging—in those broad avenues and brilliant equipages—in the wealth, the intelligence, the enterprise, the progress and general prosperity of her people—in the superiority of her system of public education—in the extent to which she has obtained in the arts, the sciences and appliances of human civilization, and, in short, in all the great elements of metropolitan power and republican greatness, she speaks to all mankind in a language more potent, more eloquent, and more truthful than any I could attempt.

We must say we think "His Honor" here carries his native and well-known modesty a little too far. To allege that New-York City, the third city in the world, speaks "in her wealth, intelligence, enterprise, and in the progress and general prosperity of her people, to all mankind," in language more potent, more eloquent, and more truthful than any which FERNANDO WOOD can attempt, is drawing a little too largely on our credulity. His Honor must find some audience a little more verdant—the United States marines for example—than either the Old Dominion Society or the New-York public, in order to procure credence for so astounding an assertion as he here makes. We have it on his own authority that his eloquence in Connecticut surpassed that of all other orators of this country put together, both native and foreign. We see no reason to believe that when addressing "all mankind," in competition with the City of New-York, this marvelous gift would desert him, and we confidently predict that whenever that great trial comes off, the human race will be much more edified by the deliverances of the Sage of Mozart Hall than by anything that "the busy mart of commerce, the forest of spars and masts, and the broad avenues and brilliant equipages" with unanimous shout may be able to utter.

His Honor, however, makes one revelation which will astound the public as much as it has astounded ourselves, and which proves the general correctness of his "sentiments," no less clearly than the steadiness with which his "single eye" has been fixed upon his charge. There is not a man amongst us who cherishes the sacred confidence that the human race will some day be better than it is now, who will not wipe both his eyes over this portion of "His Honor's" speech. There is not an Alderman whom it will not force to seek relief for his pent up feelings in the groggeries of one or more of his colleagues. Alas, alas! for the beautiful City! Alas! for the teeming thousands—the busy marts of commerce—the forest of masts and spars—"the broad avenues and the brilliant equipages!" Alas for the "Institutions" and the "Hospitalities!" We have our Bible Societies and our Tract Societies—our Churches and Sunday Schools, and our Public Schools in abundance. Yet, this, according to "His Honor the Mayor," is what we have come to in spite of them all:

"It is true that her population has not been by God exempted from the ills which flesh is heir to; that like all others of our race they partake of sinful emotions, and it may be said of the criminal instincts to be found everywhere. We have crime, Sir; we have lawless men among us."

Now, if these allegations can be sustained—and we have no doubt they can; if it be really true that "God has not exempted the population of this City from the ills that flesh is heir to;" that its inhabitants really do "partake of sinful emotions and of criminal instincts;" that "we have crime and lawless men among us," the crisis is one which the bravest of us all may well shrink from contemplating. When we reflect that up to the removal of the cloth at the Virginian dinner on Tuesday evening, the whole community was satisfied of its own perfection; that we were all persuaded that sin was as unknown in the Bowery as in Eden; that every man, woman and child in New-York was pure as Adam and Eve before the fall; and that "sinful emotions" and "criminal instincts" were confined to Europe and the Spanish American Republics; the stoutest of us all must shudder over the rottenness of the things of this world, the falsity of all mundane appearances, the absolute necessity of having a man like "His Honor the Mayor," to pinch the body politic now and then and give us a glimpse of our own depravity. We now, thanks to Mr. WOOD, know the worst. If we are true to ourselves, we will face it boldly. We are informed by a gentleman who has just come from the City Hall, that it is useless now to hope ever to rid ourselves entirely of "sinful emotions" or "criminal instincts." But it is to be hoped we can at least keep them in check. The public at large is, of course, and will be for some time, somewhat at a loss to know how to treat these grave diseases, owing to its want of familiarity with their nature and incidents. We recommend, therefore, that a Committee of the Common Council be sent to Europe at once, accompanied by a Doctor of Divinity and "His Honor the Mayor," to examine and report upon their manifestations in the wicked and foolish Old World.

Our Public Prosecutions.

Mr. DOYLE'S attempted defence of Mr. District-Attorney WATERBURY from the strictures which we felt bound to make upon the conduct of that officer, in the case of MCDONALD, opens a theory of public prosecutions so novel, and so perilous to the general good as well as to the rights of individual offenders, that it cannot be too clearly held up to the judgment of public opinion.

It must have been at once apparent to every man of common sense, if not to every lawyer, that to spend six calendar months in ascertaining the general nature of the possible replies which sixty-five witnesses, scattered over a tract of country so vast and in spots so sequestered that many of them must be got at as the Virginian sheriff got at his twelfth juryman, by "running them with dogs," may possibly make, provided they can be found, to a volume of interrogatories touching the past history and reputation of a particular prisoner, is simply to swamp the very fundamental notions of justice. How much more absurd, then, is it to pretend that a delay of months in bringing an accused murderer to the bar can be excused by the necessity of so examining this number of witnesses, when none of them are claimed to have resided out of the reach of railways and steamboats, and all of them were concentrated in groups in eleven towns!

The plea of uncertainty in the descriptions of these witnesses is simply a fresh accusation against the District-Attorney. For this uncertainty he has himself to blame. He should have applied to the Court for the simple remedy of having these vague descriptions amended. If he starts off to New-Orleans to examine a steamboat clerk *in partibus*, without insisting on some hints as to the particular steamboat clerk he is to lay hands upon, before he goes, he must excuse us if we decline to admit his own negligence as an apology for the law's delays. We repeat that the system which has grown up here and in Brooklyn, of allowing wretched prisoners to lie in prison, and more wretched witnesses to worry away months in the house of detention, until it suits the convenience of the District Attorney to attend to their cases, is a monstrosity and a disgrace. The fact that it takes two "emissaries" six months to cross-examine sixty-seven witnesses, all resident within the United States, upon a single point, is only an additional proof of the absolute necessity which exists for a thorough reform of the department of public prosecutions. The Oyer and Terminer has adjourned without doing any business; at the General Sessions hardly any is doing; Mr. WATERBURY is still absent from his post, and the prisoners are pining in jail waiting in vain for a trial.

The next Legislature must be badgered or persuaded into the adoption of some mode of depriving the District-Attorney of all discretionary power, and of punishing him summarily for unnecessary delay. It might even be advisable to give a prisoner, if finally acquitted, the right of sueing for damages in every case in which he could show heedless delay in bringing him before a jury. If the personal rights of the meanest and the most degraded are to be held in a Republic at the caprice of a busy politician, one of the most solid arguments in favor of our form of Government must be confessed to have become "a delusion and a snare."

The Scandal of our Schools.

It strikes us that the system of ruling and guiding a great community by "Boards" has been tried quite long enough in New-York. What the Board of Aldermen has done for us, the now national reputation of BOOLE and VAN TINE may testify. To the Board of Ten Governors we owe the brilliant and Christian idea of thinning out our pauper population by introducing rats to the cradle of the new-born babe, in the place of nurse, physician and priest. To the Board of Education it now appears that we are to be indebted for the complete conversion of our system of common schools into a machine for the dissemination of bigotry and corruption. We have abolished the Ten Governors, and it is high time that we should take the other "Boards" seriously in hand.

The "Board of Education" is commonly supposed to exercise a supervisory power over the conduct of the petty despots, styled "School Officers," and "Trustees," to whom we permit the most lastingly important of all public interests to be immediately confided at the will of the most ignorant, vulgar, and dishonest of our population. The proceedings of the Board on Wednesday evening last should thoroughly dissipate this ridiculous infatuation. It appears that on that evening the "Trustees" of the Fourth Ward Schools were called upon to explain to the Board their reasons for the recent dismissal of nine teachers from these schools. The Trustees were Irish Catholics; the teachers were Protestants. Last June the Board of Education passed a rule ordering the Bible to be read in all our schools. This rule was bitterly opposed by the Irish Catholics; but having been enacted, became imperative upon all teachers in the City. The teachers of the Fourth Ward were forbidden by their "Trustees" to obey it; and the unhappy teachers having succumbed to the authority directly above them, were forthwith punished by the supreme authority of the Board of Education, with the loss of their salaries. Having suffered for several months under this disgraceful state of things, these unfortunate instructors were finally dismissed by the triumphant Trustees, and the places filled by creatures of their own, hangers-on and dependents of the sixth-rate politico-politicians whom our glorious Constitution elevates, in each ward of this City, into a Council of Education.

This was the case called up on Wednesday evening. It involved, as the reader will see, not merely the rights of nine American citizens, men and women, who had been appointed to train the children of the Metropolis, but the dignity and usefulness of the Board itself, whose mandates had been thus made light of. And what did the Board do? They cowered before the vulgar insolence of their official inferiors, laughed the whole matter off, and dismissed it as a purely "local" affair. Local it certainly is, as a burglary in Twentieth-street or a case of smallpox in the Five Points is "local." But it is also general in this, that the people of New-York deserve to be overgrown with a population worse than half taught, trained in ignorance of all that makes the mere machinery of instruction valuable, and dangerous in proportion to the development of its diseased intelligence, if they do not rouse themselves, in the contemplation of this particular enormity, to see whither our actual municipal system is drifting us. It is bad enough that we should be cursed with an elective Judiciary; that the interests of the present generation should be subjected to the hazards of an incompetent and reckless administration of the laws. But an elective system of educational inspectors, in a great City like New-York, involves the future even more deeply. It is simply monstrous that the selection and control of the ministers who are to fit our children to become citizens, should be left to the scandalous lottery of primary meetings, and to the passions of vulgar fanatics.

A MAYOR WHO CANNOT MAKE THE MONEY GO.—We do not know that we can add anything in the way of ornamental or explanatory comment to the following documents. On the 16th May, the Comptroller of New-York having been summarily summoned by the Mayor, like a truant footman, to come home from Chicago and help the Mayor eject Mr. STOUT from his office as Chamberlain, quietly telegraphed to his deputy:

CHICAGO, May 16, 1860.

W. E. WARREN, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE: You will recognize STOUT as Chamberlain till my return.

ROBT. T. HAWS.

On the 17th of May, the Mayor issued to all fiscal officers of the Corporation the following royal rescript:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1860.

SIR: ANDREW V. STOUT having been removed from the office of City Chamberlain, you are hereby directed, from this date, in no way to recognize his authority as custodian of the public money of the Corporation of this City. Very respectfully,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

The "control of all the fiscal concerns of the Corporation" being vested by law in the Comptroller's department, ignorant persons, who have overlooked the revolution which has raised FERNANDO the First to the throne of this island, will be surprised to hear that Mr. HAWS' able and efficient deputy, Mr. WARREN, treats the Mayoral rescript with no more respect than Mr. HAWS bestowed upon the Mayoral telegram. This is an age of irreverence; and it is sad to see that the Demosthenes of Connecticut and the Machiavelli of Charleston is absolutely regarded with contempt by the degraded votaries of Constitutional law.

THE POSTMASTER OF NEW-YORK.—An explanation of defalcations in the New-York Post-office may perhaps be found in the miserable meagreness of the salary attached. The "wage" of the Postmaster is but $2,000 a year, and his commission on boxes amounts to about $3,000 more, making a total of $5,000. This is the utmost that can honestly be made from the office. Meanwhile the incumbent is expected to contribute liberally to all political movements, from a bonfire at Tammany to an election in Oregon, and to make himself generally a wheel-horse of the Administration which has honored him with its confidence. In political subscriptions alone, any Postmaster of New-York who "respects his party position" may easily devour his income from his office. In these circumstances, it is to be hoped that Mr. DIX will set his face in favor of an immediate change of tactics on this point. The joke of appointing a man to an office which involves an expenditure of twice the amount of its salary, singularly resembles the pleasantry which Oriental monarchs occasionally permit themselves towards favorites who incur their displeasure. They present the disgraced Vizier with a white elephant. The gift is a mark of distinguished consideration, but the beast soon eats the unfortunate recipient out of house and home. The white elephant of New-York has done more than this. He has just eaten his master out of honor as well, and has passed from a joke into a *mauvaise plaisanterie*."

A DOUGLAS DEMONSTRATION IN NEW-YORK.—The New-York Democracy have determined to follow in the wake of their Southern fellow-believers, who have been organizing anti-secession demonstrations in all the States from Virginia to Louisiana since the adjournment of the Convention to Baltimore. A grand demonstration in favor of the platform of Senator DOUGLAS will take place at the Cooper Institute on Monday evening next, when the successful onslaught of the "Little Giant" upon his foes will doubtless be handsomely applauded, and the "Union feeling" of the Southern Democratic masses encouraged by a reaffirmation of the principles maintained at Charleston by the New-York Delegation. We are fast drifting into the swift whirl of the Presidential contest.

A PLACE FOR THE POPE.—Minnesota, the "land of cloudy water," is troubled, as Pennsylvania once was, by a whisky agitation. The liquor-dealers burned down a church in St. Anthony, and the roofless members not appreciating this Ephesian demonstration, ordered them to leave town. To this the liquor-dealers objected, and at last accounts both parties were arming themselves in anticipation of a conflict. They evidently need the Pope in Minnesota. Here is a case in which the spiritual power ought to be controlled by the temporal. Let PIUS IX. at once leave St. Peter's for St. Paul's.

THE ADAMS' EXPRESS AND THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—In a letter to the TIMES of the 8th of May, it was asserted that

"The Adams Express has made a good thing, financially, out of the necessities of delegates at the Charleston Convention."

Were the statement correct, it would certainly seem to possess no more interest for the public than the information that the Mills House or the Spofford and Tilleston line of steamers had made a certain amount of money by doing a certain amount of business. But the well-established character for liberality of the Adams Express Company, which has always proved itself a most faithful and generous ally of the Press, made the story as absurd upon its face as it is trivial in substance; and the Charleston *Courier*, which takes the TIMES to task for unwittingly doing injustice to the Company, really need not

"Call upon the delegates, the representatives of the Press, and all others who visited Charleston during the Convention, to testify freely and fully their knowledge of the case, and do justice to the Adams Express."

The *Courier* adds—

"That instead of speculating on the securities, real or supposed, of delegates at Charleston, the Adams Express office in this city, remitted, in many cases, even the ordinary charges of *expressage*, and in all cases extended freely accommodations and advantages beyond the Express business."

All this we know to be strictly as the *Courier* states it; and we may add that we were not in the least surprised by it. The twin secrets of success, enterprise and liberality, are perfectly at home in the office of the Adams Express.

THE WINTER GARDEN.—Astonishing as it may appear, VERDI'S opera of "*Nabuco*" was actually sung as advertised on Wednesday evening, by MAX MARETZEK'S company. The performance was rather tentative than tempting; and though much allowance must be made for the jars and jogs incident to a first attempt at putting "Babylon the Great" upon the stage, and to the surprising difference between a Ronconi and an Ardvani perhaps the most arduous rôle which VERDI has created, it is only faithful criticism to say that if *Nabuco* was sung as advertised on Wednesday, it was hardly sung as written. Although this first, and to our thinking, most durably great "success" of the Milanese composer has been essayed before in America, it has never been attacked in so imposing a fashion, and we shall, therefore, defer till after the performance of to-night the comments which we do not care to make on the attempt of Wednesday.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Political Intelligence.

CONSERVATIVE MEETING IN GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Thursday, May 17.

A large Democratic meeting was held last night to nominate new Delegates to the National Convention at Baltimore. Resolutions were adopted by an overwhelming majority, and the National Delegates appointed to the State Convention, as well as the Baltimore, were instructed.

MOVEMENT FOR DOUGLAS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 17.

A large meeting of the Democrats of Charlestown last evening condemned the course of Mr. JOHNSON, the delegate to Charleston from the Seventh District, in voting against DOUGLAS; and recommended that a new District Convention be held to instruct the said delegate in the matter. It was also recommended that a State Convention be held, to instruct the delegates at large to vote for DOUGLAS at Baltimore.

A large meeting was held last evening at Lawell. B. F. BOTLER was sustained in voting against DOUGLAS by a small majority.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 16.

As an extraordinary influx of Western Delegates and visitors is expected at the Baltimore Convention in June, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company contemplate arrangements by which, with special trains, at convenient hours, with cheap round-trip tickets, the entire hotel accommodations of Washington can be brought in full requisition, in addition to the very extended provision now making by the numerous excellent hotels in Baltimore.

From Pike's Peak.

ARRIVAL OF THE CENTRAL OVERLAND EXPRESS.

ST. JOSEPH'S, MO., Wednesday, May 16.

By the arrival of the Central Overland Pike's Peak Express this evening we have Denver City dates to the 10th of May.

The weather for the last few days had been quite cold and extremely stormy. Considerable snow fell in the mountains.

Many were becoming disconraged and going back. A large cinnabar of lead had been discovered in the northwest of Gregory's, near Snowy range, reported to be 100 to 150 feet wide. Emigration had been pouring in rapidly on all routes from the States. Provisions were extremely scarce, commanding almost fabulous prices. Supplies of flour are mostly procured from emigrants. There is not a sack of flour in the market. The arrival of emigrants *en route* for the Peak is still large. Hundreds are leaving here every week.

Union Mass Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 17.

An immense mass meeting was held to-night to ratify the nomination of BELL and EVERETT, in Penn Square, JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL presiding. Eminent citizens assisted. Mr. HENRY, of Tennessee, was the chief orator. His speech was bold and effective, and created great enthusiasm. A large bell, bearing the inscription, "The bell which will toll the death-knell of sectionalism where EVERETT goes," was rung during the proceedings. There was a fine pyrotechnic display, in which "the bell" figured prominently. Resolutions were adopted faithfully adhering to and cordially sustaining the great principles of the Revolution; approving the ratifying proceedings of the Baltimore Convention, and declaring the selection of the candidates eminently judicious.

General Assembly of the New School Presbyterian Church.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Thursday, May 17.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, New School, met in this City, to-day, in Rev. Dr. KENDALL'S Church. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. R. W. PATTERSON, D. D., of Chicago, in which he took strong ground in favor of denominational action. About two hundred delegates are present, including many of the most distinguished men in the Church. Rev. THORNTON A. MILLS, D. D., was elected moderator.

Fires.

DWELLINGS IN FULTON, N. Y.

OSWEGO, Thursday, May 17.

A fire in Fulton, last night, destroyed a block of fifteen second-class wooden buildings, on Wall and Second streets. Loss about $7,000; insurance very small.

DWELLINGS AT ST. JOHN'S, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Thursday, May 17.

Last night eleven houses were burnt on Straight Shore. Nearly all were insured.

A New Catholic College.

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, May 17.

The corner-stone of the wing of the handsome marble mansion at South Orange, recently purchased for the Catholic College, was laid yesterday afternoon by Bishop BAYLEY, in the presence of 300 people. The Bishop delivered an address on the occasion.

Old School Presbyterian General Assembly.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, May 17.

The Old School Presbyterian General Assembly met here to-day. 300 delegates were present. Rev. Dr. YEOMANS, of Pennsylvania, was elected Moderator, and Rev. A. G. VERMILYA Clerk.

The Abandoned Slaver.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 17.

The abandoned slaver found ashore at Andres Island was, no doubt, the brig *Wm. Taylor Hall*, formerly owned by DONOCK & WEATHERLY, of Baltimore, and transferred to WM. APPLEGARTH & SON, who sold her to a man named OLIVER, well-known here as a solicitor for chronometers. She sailed for this port under his command last October, nominally for this port.

Movements of Hon. John Bell.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 17.

Hon. JOHN BELL has arrived here *en route* to Tennessee. He was serenaded this evening, and is now addressing the people in front of the Galt House.

Weather Report.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Thursday, May 17.

Rain and fog. Wind N. E. Thermometer 35°.

CAPE RACE, Thursday, May 17—12 M.

A fearful gale, with rain.

Opening of the Saut Ste Marie Canal.

DETROIT, Thursday, May 17.

The Saut Ste Marie Canal was opened for the passage of vessels on the 10th inst.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 17—6 P. M.

FLOUR market for low and medium grades 12½c. lower; demand moderate; sales 700 bbls., at $5 37½ for Extra State; $5 62½@$5 87½ for Extra Illinois and Wisconsin; $5 62½@$5 87½ for Extra Ohio and Indiana; $6@$6 75 for Double Extras. WHEAT dull and parties apart. CORN firm but quiet; sales 6,000 bush. No. 2 Illinois at 52c.; 30,000 bush. No. 1 ditto at 56c.; 6,000 bush. ditto at 56½c.; 24,000 bush. Toledo at 56c. OATS quiet at 36c. BARLEY firm, with small sales at 70c. RYE nominal at 78c.@80c. WHISKY steady; sales 260 bbls. at 20c. CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm at 4c. on Flour, 12c. on Wheat, and 11c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—6,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bush. Oats, 90,000 bush. Corn, 12,000 bush. Wheat.

OSWEGO, Thursday, May 17.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales 3,000 bushels Milwaukee Club on private terms. CORN is without change; sales 4,000 bushels Indiana at 59c. Other Grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged, at 30c. on Flour, 9c. on Wheat, and 8½c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—45,500 bushels Wheat, 150,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Barley, 4,800 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Peas. *Canal Exports*—3,800 bbls. Flour, 5,300 bushels Wheat, 55,400 bushels Corn, 4,400 bushels Oats.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Speech of Gen. Davis in Response to Mr. Douglas.

Mr. Douglas Here Speaks in Defence of his Position.

MR. SICKLES' CONTESTED SEAT.

The House Vindicates its Dignity by Expelling a Reporter.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 17.

OUR NEW POSTMASTER.

Hon. JOHN A. DIX was nominated to the Senate to-day as Postmaster of New-York, and the nomination was unanimously confirmed, without the usual reference.

THE COVODE COMMITTEE.

The Covode Committee had before them to-day Brig.-Gen. BOWMAN, who admitted that he did not write the editorials in the *Constitution*, charging rascality on the Committee, but said that he approved of them. This appearing satisfactory, the witness was discharged.

THE PUBLIC WAREHOUSES.

Mr. BARR'S Public Warehouse Committee had before them Messrs. CRAIG and TWEED, of New-York, for four hours. The former was carried through a fearful examination as to the circumstances surrounding his present contract. Mr. TWEED testified that he offered to take the contract twenty-five per cent. less than the amount paid the present contractors.

A REPORTER EXPELLED.

Mr. WALKER, correspondent of the *New-York Express*, was expelled from the reporters' gallery to-day. He is highly indignant, and threatens to have other correspondents called to testify. Let them be called.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

The Presidents of all the Southern, Southwestern and Northern Railroads are in Convention here, arranging ticket rates. Tickets to persons attending the Baltimore Convention will be reduced one half in price.

A ROBBERY.

Mr. ROMERO, Secretary to the Mexican Legation, had his trunk broken open and robbed of $800 yesterday, at the National Hotel. The theft was committed between noon and 3 o'clock.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Señor MATA will return here on Tuesday. His dispatches confirm the late news of the victories of the Liberal Party.

Gen. JOHNSTON, late commander in Utah, will spend the Summer in Kentucky.

Gen. SCOTT returns next week to head-quarters.

RESIGNED.

Dr. T. E. SEMPLE, Assistant-Surgeon in the United States Navy, has resigned his commission. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 17.

An address to the National Democracy urging the seceders to return to the Baltimore Convention, is published in the *Constitution* to-day, with appreciatory remarks. It is signed by 18 Congressmen.

The proposition of Postmaster FOWLER'S friends, which the Postmaster-General rejected, was to raise the amount embezzled, provided the Government would suppress the evidence of the offence and forbearing all proceedings against him, and continue him in office for a limited time for the purpose of protecting his reputation.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate Hon. JOHN A. DIX as Postmaster of the City of New-York. The appointment was immediately confirmed, without the usual preliminary of reference.

JOHN CLAIBORNE was also confirmed as general appraiser of the New-Orleans Custom-house.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 17.

The Senate met and took a recess till 1½ o'clock, only ten members being present.

At 1¼ o'clock the Senate reassembled.

No quorum was present.

The bill for the relief of AMOS DAY was taken up and postponed till 12½ o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) made an explanation in regard to the historical allusion contained in the speech of Mr. DAVIS, on the 7th of May, and proceeded to show that at the time referred to Rhode Island was the only spot on the civilized globe where religious toleration was practiced. He (ANTHONY) quoted from the instructions to the Colonial Agents, from the Old charter, and from the early laws of the colony, to vindicate the claim of ROGER WILLIAMS as the first asserter of religious freedom, and Rhode Island as the place where it was first practically indicated.

The resolutions of Mr. DAVIS were taken up.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) resumed his speech. He said that the Democratic Party of the Union, unless they stood on principle, ought to be defeated and destroyed. The Senator from Illinois had assailed every prominent Democrat in the country, not even exempting the President of the United States, whose position should have sealed his lips. He (DAVIS) denied that the President's letter sustained the principle of Non-Intervention as interpreted by him, (DOUGLAS.) The Senator had returned to a reception he had met with at the hands of an infuriated mob at Chicago, for the measures he had urged, but he (DAVIS) believed that the outrage was produced by the Senator's support of the Fugitive Slave law—a proposition so plain that it should have been carried out without the intervention of Congress. Mr. DAVIS then made some allusions to the removal of Mr. DOUGLAS from the Committee on Territories, &c., which could not be heard in the galleries. He then referred to the declaration of Mr. DOUGLAS, that the Delegates from the Southern States were seceders and bolters, and said that they had withdrawn from the Charleston Convention only because that Convention had failed to announce the true principles of the

Davis then proceeded to show that the resolutions of the Baltimore Convention of 1848 did not sustain the present theory of "Squatter Sovereignty," as urged by Mr. Douglas. He further showed that it was the uniform practice of Democratic Conventions, in reasserting principles avowed by a former Convention, to add thereto a declaration in regard to questions that had in the meantime arisen. In this connection he reviewed at length the action of the Conventions of 1848, 1852 and 1856, and denied that it was contended by any one of them to deny to Congress the right to protect property on the sea or land, in the Territories or elsewhere. He explained that the platform of 1856 only recognized the right of the people of the territories to act on the question of Slavery, when they came to form a State Government, and not before. If it was decided by the Kansas-Nebraska bill that the people of the Territories had all the power of a sovereign State, what was there to be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States?—absolutely nothing! How could they understand the Senator's proposition to refer the matter to the decision of the Supreme Court, while he contended that it was entirely under the control of the people of the Territories? The main question in the Senator's argument was what was non-intervention, and he held it to be the same as "Squatter Sovereignty."

Mr. Douglas explained that he had always denounced that "Squatter Sovereignty" which set up unauthorized governments, as in the case of Dacotah, Nevada, &c.

Mr. Davis—These were cases only where "Squatter Sovereignty" could be properly used. It was then a matter of necessity, because the General Government neglected to act. When the Government did act, then the territorial sovereignty ceased.

A discussion on legal points here ensued between Mr. Davis and Mr. Douglas.

Mr. Davis asked, if the Senator was elected President, whether he would sign a bill passed by Congress to protect property in the Territories.

Mr. Douglas said that it would be time enough to answer that question when he got in the place referred to.

Mr. Davis said that he would not press the gentleman to answer questions that he did not like to answer.

Mr. Davis then asked if a Territorial Legislature passed a law to embarrass the action of the Fugitive Slave law, would the Senator from Illinois vote to repeal that legislation?

Mr. Douglas said that the Supreme Court had decided that matter. Neither a State nor a Territory could interfere with the rendition of slaves. No legislation was, therefore, necessary.

Mr. Davis said that the Senator had voted for the act to repeal certain acts passed by the Pro-Slavery Legislature of Kansas.

Mr. Douglas said that he had voted to change the organic act.

Mr. Davis said that he thought he had shown that non-intervention, as proclaimed by the Senator, was a shadowy and unsubstantial thing, dependent on circumstances. They could repeal the old French law, giving Slavery to Kansas, but could not repeal the old Mexican law prohibiting it in New-Mexico. He then retorted to the debates in 1820, when Mr. Macon said that the true policy was non-intervention, but he meant in the absence of hostile legislation, nothing more. The Badger amendment was to assure gentlemen that in the Territories the old French law should not be revived, and they of the South could not be held responsible for establishing Slavery. Southern men do not wish Congress to establish Slavery in the Territories, but they claim the right to go there and be protected. If the right of the people of the Territories is complete, where does Congress get the right to question the Lecompton Constitution, or to compel the laws of the Territories to be submitted to Congress? If the right of the people of the Territories is complete, how can the Senator from Illinois propose to repeal the organic act of Utah? Was he (Davis) wrong in supposing his (Douglas') descriptions of the evils in Kansas as a denunciation of the Kansas bill? The terms of that bill invited contending parties to meet on the plains of Kansas. Southern men were charged with disturbing the harmony of the Democratic Party by introducing the present issue, and he supposed this was insisted on with more force because it was sought to deny them their rights. He vehemently denied that Southern men desired to force—in the cant language used—"Slavery on any Territory." All that they asked was that there should be no discrimination against any special property owned by any citizen. Sovereignty existed only in the States of the United States, and the latter could not transfer it to the people of a Territory. Mr. Davis then went into a history of the Chase amendment to the Compromise bill, and the vote upon it, to show that Mr. Douglas recognized it as the duty of a Territorial Legislature to protect slave property in the Territories, and that Mr. Douglas and Mr. Clay voted in opposition to each other upon the various questions submitted at that time, and not together, as Mr. Douglas had represented. Mr. Davis further contended that Mr. Douglas, by his course on the Lecompton Constitution, had placed himself outside of the Democratic Party, and in direct opposition to a Democratic Administration. He further argued that the Dred Scott decision involved more than a mere question of *meum* and *tuum*. It decided the issue which now existed between the Senator and the Democratic Party in favor of the South. He (Douglas) was pursuing a mere *ignis fatuus*, and he could have no apprehension about disturbing the Northwest. In conclusion, Mr. Davis said that Mississippi as in 1851, so in 1860, would readily concede all that was proper. She was still dearly attached to the existing form of Government, and clung to the Democratic Party as the best hope of the country; but whenever that party becomes recreant to its time-honored principles, she will abandon it. Whenever the Union ceases to be a constitutional one—whenever it becomes powerless for the purposes for which it was established,—then will they find themselves outside of its confines. There was time to reconcile the dissensions in the Democratic Party, and he would not abandon the hope that this might yet be done. I desire no divided flag for the Democracy. I do not wish to depreciate the power of the Senator, or take from him any of that confidence which he feels in the large army at his back. I prefer his banner should lie in its silken folds to feed the moth. But if impatient to have it unfurled in opposition to ours, then, Sir, freely let it float. We will plant our own on every hill. It shall wave over the Atlantic, and welcome the rising sun, and shall receive the last embrace of its beams as it skims behind the Pacific slope. Our principles are national. They belong to every State in the Union. And though elections may be lost, they constitute the only foundation on which we can maintain power, or on which we can rise to the dignity of the old Democratic Party. Does not my friend from Illinois, if he will allow me to call him so, see that in the sectional character of the vote which he received, his opinions are not welcome to every portion of the country? Does he not learn from the fact that the resolution adopted by seventeen States upon which the greatest reliance can be placed, warn him that if he persists in planting his theory on the Democratic Party, that its days are numbered? I ask only the Constitution. I ask only what the party from time to time has declared—what the Constitution intended to secure? Our flag bears no new device, but on its folds, in living light, is the Constitution and the Union, Justice, Equality and Fraternity, now and forever.

Mr. Douglas—I reciprocate every sentiment uttered with regard to the importance of preserving harmony and unity in the Democratic Party: and I repeat what I said yesterday: I believe it is the only remaining political organization sufficient to preserve the peace and safety of the Union. Entertaining these convictions, I am willing to make any public sacrifice to contribute to its unity and safety. The Senator, however has told us the terms on which alone unity can be maintained. It is that his flag, bearing the inscription of his sentiments, must become the flag of the Democratic Party. I shall prescribe no such terms and conditions to secure my support. I do not ask to have any peculiar dogma or theory of my own fastened on the banner, the good old banner—the old Democratic banner that has waved over so many glorious triumphs is to-day good enough for me. The Senator is afraid we must part company, and why? Because he is not willing now to fight under that banner with which we won the battle in 1856. He has referred feelingly to the moderation he exercised in the surrender of his opinions and prejudices in 1852. I appreciate that moderation, that spirit of self-sacrificing of opinion which induced him to make that offering on the altar of his party and his country. Yes, Sir, and Illinois appreciated that sacrifice on the part of the Senator, by casting her vote for him for Vice-President in 1852. But, notwithstanding the differences of opinion that marked the representatives of the two great States in the great conflict, he now cites these marks of confidence which Illinois reposed in him, as evidence that we indorsed his position in the one point that separated us. I tell him it is evidence of Illinois magnanimity, and not an approval of his course. I am glad to find that Mississippi has returned the compliment, and showed that she was not wanting in magnanimity, and the record that has been presented shows beyond dispute or cavil that my opinions on this territorial question were as well known in 1850, '52, '54 and '56 as they are to-day. With a full knowledge of these facts, Mississippi, at the Cincinnati Convention, after Mr. Pierce's name was withdrawn, in ballot after ballot recorded her vote for me in preference to Mr. Buchanan. I do not claim that Mississippi, by those votes, indorsed all my peculiar opinions on the Territorial question, nor that Alabama, or Georgia, or South Carolina, or Florida, or Texas did, when they in succession recorded their votes for me. It is evidence that they deemed it unjust, and unfair, and unmanly, to make that a test of Democracy, to my exclusion. I repeat, I do not ask you to indorse any new inscription on the old Democratic flag on a condition of retaining me in its ranks. I do not ask you to concur with me in the views I may entertain. I have been told that I was excluded because I differed with the President on the Lecompton issue. I have yet to learn that an Administration is the Democratic Party. I deny that the President, the Cabinet, or Senators or either the President, constitute the Democratic organization. It is the people, through their Delegates in their National Conventions, who constitute the organization. But, Sir, is it true that any man who differs from the Administration on any point is out of the party? the Administration on any point is out of the party? If so, what becomes of my friend from Georgia, then (Mr. Toombs?) He fought the Administration on the Tariff, and dissented from the President on the Neutrality law, on the Pacific Railroad, and indeed I hardly know what he did agree with him upon. (Laughter.) Yet he is in good standing and perfect fellowship. I have yet to learn that the Senator from Mississippi indorses the President on specific duties, and if this is to be the rule, then I am in good company outside of the party. I am very glad to have the Senator call me his friend, and I call him mine, as by the rule he proposes he has put us both out in the cold. Apply that test to any Senator upon this floor, and by the rule every man of you is out of the party. I believe even the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Bigler) did not quite come up to the rule. He was a little too weak in the knees in stand up under it, and yet difference of opinion with the President is a test of Democracy. Did the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Mason) come to the rescue of the President on the Pacific Railroad? Search the record and you will find I have sustained Mr. Buchanan upon more questions than any one of you. But the fact was not made against anybody but me. It is a curious rule, but by your rule I am outside of the party and every one of you with me. But, Sir, it is all a show of folly, attempting to erect an idol to worship, whose word is to be authority to Senators and Representatives. It is allowing the President or his Cabinet to tell us what our duty is. I accede to the Executive branch of the Government freedom of thought and action in the performance of his functions. But when it comes to voting on a measure, I am as independent of him as he is of me, and he has no more right to tell me how I shall vote then I have to tell him that he shall recommend, or whether he shall sign or veto a bill. Whenever I recognize the President, be he who he may, as the head of my party, that can tell me how to vote in this Chamber, then I disgrace and degrade the sovereignty of that State which sent me here. Republics are nominal and a sham unless the representatives of the people and of the States are as independent of the Executive as he is of them. I do not plead guilty, therefore, to the impeachment that I am outside of the Democratic organization, or ever was. I appeal from this test as a Presidential edict, to the Grand Council of the party itself—the National Convention. Judging by their test, I am inside, and every man who is willing to fight under the old flag of 1852 is inside with me. Every man who demands no new test is inside, and only those are bolters and seceders, who reject the Platform and try to break up the organization because the party will not now abandon its time-honored principles and take up those which it has so uniformly rejected for so many years. The Senator from Mississippi loved the party, but wanted it to agree with him. The Democratic organization was the only one competent to preserve the Union, and he who sought to break it up looked with complacency on the dissolution of the Union. Mr. Douglas then went into an argument to show that the South had no right to object to a platform to which she agreed in 1856, and expressed the belief that the people of the cotton States would not sustain the course of the seceding delegates. He next referred to the Dred Scott decision, to which he said no one in the party objected; but he contended that it did not settle the question of territorial sovereignty, which never was thought of when the case was argued before the Supreme Court. The Senator of Mississippi talked of nothing but protection, as though that was the sole end of the Government. He (Douglas) was willing to grant all the protection that the Constitution justified, but could go no further. He explained that he had only referred to the action of the National Convention because the Senator had first alluded to the subject, and defended the seceders against the regular organization. He then alluded to the Senator's charge that the majority report was presented by seventeen certain Democratic States, and the minority report by sixteen that could not give a certain Democratic vote, and argued to show that this statement was fallacious. The North gave Pierce more votes than the South. The North was always true, except when they had to fight the battles of the South. If the Southern States will not stand by the organization, they cannot be called certain. This struggle came from the Senatorial caucus. If Senators would attend to their business and let the Convention alone, the party would be united. He argued that the passing of these resolutions would not frighten the Convention at Baltimore. He did not assail anybody; he only defended himself. Quoting Mr. Buchanan was not attacking him. He had been asked to define "Squatter Sovereignty." The people of Oregon had been left by the Government to set up a government for themselves. Calhoun called this "Squatter Sovereignty." One of the laws of Oregon was the prohibition of Slavery. They had the same authority now in Dacotah and Nevada. If the South are opposed to this, why do they not bring in bills to correct it. It was for the great principle of Popular Sovereignty that he contended. He did no injustice to Mr. Yancey. He then reviewed to Mr. Yancey's course, and declared that an intervention platform was a disunion platform.

Mr. Davis replied. He said that he could no more follow the Senator from Illinois than he could take down the boots of Bombastes. He thought that all the Cotton States would stand firm. All that they wanted was a recognition that slaves are property and as such entitled to protection. He contended at length that there must be a distinct and unequivocal declaration in regard to this. If the platform was rickety break it down. What they wanted was good, honest men on a good platform. He denied that the resolutions were intended to effect the action of the Baltimore Convention. He then referred to the Southern League, and said that he did not believe that any member of it out of Alabama, and there were not a hundred in there, that had confided in the strength of the Union.

Mr. Douglas—It was not he, but the Charleston Convention, that had declared that the Federal Officers of Illinois did not belong to the Democratic Party. The Senator says that the Platform is not of much account. Then if the fight is against the man, why not say so? Why press abstract resolutions? He (Douglas) had only spoken in self defence.

The subject was then postponed until to-morrow, when, after an Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Thursday, May 17.

Very few members were in attendance, and the House took a recess till 2 o'clock, to enable the members to attend the presentation of the Japanese Embassy to the President.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) stated that the Supreme Court of New-York had certified that they were unable, for want of time, to take testimony in the contested Election case of Williamson against Sickles, as required by order of the House. He then reported a resolution, which was adopted, that the Supreme Court be authorized and requested to appoint a Counsellor-at-Law to take testimony in the case, the same to be resumed at the point already reached before the Court, etc.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported a bill regulating army contracts, and a bill for retiring supernumerary and other disabled officers from the army.

Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) from the Cowode Committee, made a report in reference to the testimony of Cornelius Wendell and F. W. Walker, moving that it be printed, and recommending the passage of a resolution that F. W. Walker be expelled from the House and the Reporters' Gallery. He (Winslow) then moved that further consideration of the subject be postponed.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said that if there was any reporter in the gallery who should not be there he ought to be expelled. The testimony of Wendell in relation to his acquaintance and business with Walker was read, by which it appeared that Wendell gave Walker certain sums of money, selecting for his generosity such men as he supposed had influence. Walker had been closely interrogated by the Committee, and had said, in substance, that he received no money from Mr. Wendell or any other person for assisting in the passage of any measure or particular bill before Congress. He received an equivalent to $2,500 from Mr. Wendell a day or two before the adjournment last session. At the time he received the notes no words were exchanged between them, although at various other times Mr. Wendell had spoken to him about good-will. He could not recollect that Mr. Wendell spoke to him about any specific measures before the present Congress, but during this, he had spoken about printing matters about which he (Walker) had his suspicions. He was opposed to the passage of the Lecompton bill. He had occasionally received windfalls without a word being said. A gentleman once put $200 in his hand without saying a word. Others who had acted likewise never had measures before Congress in their lives. He said he was interested in some matters before Congress, including the claim of E. K. Collins & Co., a balance being due them for mail service. He could not say he had any agreement with them, but felt an interest in getting it through. He was the correspondent of the New-York *Express*, and was also very much interested politically. He repeated that he did nothing to assist in passing the Lecompton or English bill, being opposed to it. In conclusion, in answer to persistent questions of the Committee, he said he thought Mr. Wendell gave him the money for his general good will, and for no specific service that he was aware of. He was a straight out American.

Mr. Botelee, of Virginia, (American,) asked as an act of common justice that a letter he received to-day from the editors of the New-York *Express* be read. He had not the slightest idea why he should be honored with it. The letter says, among other things, that Mr. Walker did not correspond for the *Express* when the English bill was passed; further, that the *Express* opposed that measure, as it did all Lecompton legislation; and that the money paid by Mr. Wendell to Mr. Walker never reached the editors.

Mr. Winslow said that there was no intimation or word before the Committee implicating in the slightest degree the editors of the *Express*. He took occasion to remark that there was not a particle of evidence showing that any money went into the pockets of the members of Congress. It was known that reports are prevailing in the country that no measure can pass except by the employment of money. Much of this scandal has grown out of the ill-conduct of persons who abuse the privileges to the reporters' gallery, and who influence persons having business before Congress into the belief that they cannot have their claims attended to without money. The honor and dignity of this House require the passage of this resolution.

Mr. Sherman said he would expel any reporter who acted as a lobby agent—thus violating the condition on which they are admitted to the reporters' gallery.

The resolution was adopted.

The House resumed the consideration of, and passed the Post-office Deficiency bill.

The bill appropriates $7,694,000 for the transportation of the mails inland, and directs the Postmaster-General to restore the inland mail service on all the routes under the contract of the 4th of March, 1859, unless the same have expired by their own limitation, or improved service over said routes has been furnished by railroad or otherwise, and where the service has actually been performed by the contractor. Notwithstanding such discontinuance, the Postmaster-General shall pay the contractors as if no change had been ordered, but he shall not be required to restore the service on any of the routes beyond one daily mail each way. The service of the steamship *Isabel*, at $50,000 per annum, from Charleston *vid* Savannah and Key West to Havana, until 30th June, 1863, is specially restored. The bill also makes an appropriation to pay postmasters, clerks, and for other contingencies: also, an appropriation of $5,809,000 to supply deficiencies in the revenue. It also appropriates $80,000 for the Collins Company, as due under the late contract for carrying the mails between New-York and Liverpool. The total amount appropriated is thirteen millions and a half.

The Committee acted on the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency, and Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bills, and then proceeded to the consideration of the legislative, executive and judiciary expenses of the Government.

Without concluding the subject, however, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

The End of Secession.

ADDRESS TO THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

The undersigned, members of the National Democratic Party, supporters of its principles, and deeply anxious, by promoting its harmony, to preserve unimpaired the efficiency of its organization, desire to join in counsel with their Democratic brethren throughout the United States.

The proceedings of the Convention recently assembled at Charleston have developed a divergence of opinion between the delegations of the different States in relation to the principles which form the basis of our Union. The National Democratic Platform adopted at Cincinnati in 1856 met the cordial approval of all who believe these United States to be, what their very name imports, a union of States equal, sovereign and endowed in all respects with equal rights. This approval was based on what seemed to us to be the plain meaning of the resolutions embraced in that Platform.

During the four years, however, which have since intervened, it has become painfully apparent that the construction deemed by us so manifestly right, is controverted by many members of our party; that other principles are supposed to find countenance in that Platform—principles, in our judgment, subversive of the true theory of the Government, and of the Constitution to which our Union owes its birth, and on whose preservation its permanent existence depends.

What is the history of the recent Convention at Charleston?

Seventeen States, forming a majority of the whole, adopted with remarkable unanimity a platform of principles so worded as to avoid the possibility of misconstruction—principles deemed political axioms by all who uphold the equal rights of the States as the very basis of the Confederacy. Many delegates from the remaining sixteen States concurred in opinion with this majority, conspicuous amongst whom were delegates from Pennsylvania and New-Jersey.

The States which adopted this platform give electoral votes which can be relied on with absolute certainty in favor of Democratic nominees, and well-grounded confidence is entertained of a like result in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey. These seventeen States, united with Pennsylvania, alone comprise a majority of the entire electoral vote of the United States, able to elect the Democratic nominees against the combined opposition of all the remaining States.

This platform was deliberately rejected by a combination composed of a small fraction of the delegates from the 17 Democratic States and a very large majority of the delegates of the remaining 16 States; and a resolution was adopted in its stead simply reaffirming the principles of the Cincinnati platform, without explanation or interpretation of its disputed meaning. This was done with the openly-avowed purpose of enabling the Democratic Party to wage battle with some chance of success in certain Northern and Western States by presenting to the people as its doctrines principles openly and expressly repudiated by a majority of the Democratic State delegations, and by a majority approaching unanimity of the Democratic electoral votes of the Union.

The delegations of eight States, together with a portion of that of Delaware, faithful adherents of our party and firm supporters of its principles, were thus, by sheer force of votes cast by delegates from States that will certainly vote for the Republican candidates, compelled to withdraw from the Convention, because, in the language of a distinguished delegate, they felt "that it was a burning imputation upon the honor and patriotism of the party, that, claiming to be national, and claiming to have principles for its guide, it should acknowledge for its declaration of faith a creed upon which are placed two distinctly opposite interpretations by its own advocates."

We cannot refrain from expressing our admiration and approval of this lofty manifestation of adherence to principle, rising superior to all considerations of expediency, to all trammels of party, and looking with a single eye to the defence of the constitutional rights of the States.

The delegations of other Democratic States, however, (including a few delegates from the seceding States,) not less faithful in devotion to principles, were more hopeful of obtaining from their brethren some satisfactory recognition of sound principles, and decided on remaining in the Convention after distinctly declaring, however, their determination also to withdraw if their just expectations should be disappointed.

It is thus apparent that there was almost entire unanimity of principle in the delegations of the only States on which absolute reliance can be placed for Democratic electoral votes, while there existed diversity of opinion as to the line of policy best calculated to secure the triumph of those principles. Nor is it matter of surprise that in a conjuncture so unexpected and anomalous, when, in the enunciation of Democratic principles, the voice of Virginia was overborne by that of Ohio, and Louisiana and Arkansas were forced to succumb to Vermont and Michigan, there should be excited feelings, divided counsels, and discordant action.

In the subsequent proceedings of the Convention, however, we think that distinct intimations may be discerned of a disposition on the part of the Convention to recede from its determination, and to afford, either by an amendment of the Platform, or in some other manner equally satisfactory, such recognition of principles as would effectually obviate misconstruction and secure the harmonious action of the party, and that it was only because of these intimations that the delegations of the remaining Democratic States consented to join in the ballots which took place with no other effect than to induce an adjournment to Baltimore to the 18th of June, whilst the seceding delegations adjourned to meet at Richmond on the second Monday of the same month.

On this state of facts the path seems open for the united action of the party, and no insuperable obstacle opposes the restoration of its harmony. So believing, we insist that our position as representatives of Democratic States and constituencies forms no just bar to our right, but rather imposes on us the duty, of joining our counsels with those of our Democratic brethren, and uniting in their efforts to secure the triumph of our principles.

It is plain that if the Convention shall at Baltimore adopt a satisfactory platform of principles before proceeding to select its candidates, the reason which dictated the withdrawal of the delegations of the eight States will have ceased, and no motive will remain for refusing to unite with their sister States, nor for holding an adjourned meeting at Richmond. On the other hand, if the Convention, on reassembling at Baltimore, shall disappoint the just expectations of the remaining Democratic States, their delegations cannot fail to withdraw and unite with the eight States which have adjourned to Richmond. In either event there would be unanimous action in support of our principles by all the States which can be relied on for casting Democratic electoral votes.

From this statement of facts, is it not evident that the wise and prudent course now to be pursued by the delegations of the eight States is to defer assembling in Richmond until the necessity for such meeting shall become imperative? Ought they not, in view of the already altered condition of affairs, to return to the Convention at Baltimore and aid their sister States in the struggle for the recognition of sound Democratic principles? May it not be that their votes would now suffice to turn the scale, to purge the party creed of all heresies, and to emblazon on the party banner its honored device of fidelity to the Constitution and the Union in characters so clear as to defy misconstruction?

Suppose for a moment that in this last struggle for the right they should again be overborne: Is it not, then, equally plain that the delegations of the other Democratic States cannot for an instant be suspected of an intention to refuse to redeem their pledge of withdrawal from an assemblage which shall persistently determine on the sacrifice of principle which they themselves have declared indispensable for their union action to a supposed expediency? And will not all the Democratic States thus withdrawing and adjourning to Richmond be joined by the true and faithful delegates from Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, from Indiana and New-York—aye, from every one of our sister States where delegates are found imbued with the living principles of our party, but whose voice has hitherto been stifled in the Convention, because of their being in the minority of their respective delegations?

For it is a striking fact not to be overlooked in this connection, that whether the vote had been taken entirely by States or by delegates, in either event there was a clear majority in the Convention in favor of true recognition of sound constitutional principles, and it was only by taking part of the votes by States as units, and another part by divided States, that an apparent and factitious majority succeeded in preventing that recognition.

The answer to all the foregoing questions seems to us to be clear and plain. The line of conduct we suggest leads, in our judgment, to a reconciliation of differences on a basis of principle. It leads to the united and harmonious action of our party. It does more, infinitely more: it secures vastly-added strength to that assertion of principles which none of us would for an instant think of compromising; it compels their recognition, and proudly vindicates the action of the seceding delegates, who will thus have secured the object of their struggle, and have merited the applause and gratitude of their Democratic brethren.

The contrary course would, we believe, be productive of mischievous consequences. Time does not permit the action of the regular organizations of our party in the respective States, and who alone have power to speak their will, to meet in council and give instructions to their delegations. How is the voice of California or of Oregon to be heard in time? How are the constituencies of Texas and Virginia to meet in State conventions and give authoritative expression of their will before the middle of June? How can the machinery be put in motion by which the Democratic voters will direct attendance at Baltimore or Richmond in accordance with their judgment? Evidently, this cannot be done. Evidently, the delegations already elected are the only ones that can act, and they must act on their own judgment in a conjuncture which does not allow opportunity for instruction by their constituencies. A refusal, then, by the Delegates of the seceding States to return to Baltimore, a refusal to defer the Richmond meeting until there shall be an uncontrollable necessity for holding it, would inevitably result in incurable division of our party—the sole conservative organization remaining in our country: in its final disruption; worse than all, in the endangering of the successful assertion of its principles, compared with which the success of a single electoral struggle is unworthy of one moment's consideration.

R. W. JOHNSON, M. R. H. GARNETT,
A. IVERSON, R. TOOMBS,
JOHN SLIDELL, W. K. SEBASTIAN,
JEFFERSON DAVIS, R. M. T. HUNTER,
L. Q. C. LAMAR, J. M. MASON,
M. J. CRAWFORD, J. P. BENJAMIN,
PETER E. DOVE, LUCS J. GARTRELL,
JOHN J. JONES, JOHN H. REAGAN,
JAMES JACKSON, JHON B MORRISON,
JOHN W. H. UNDERWOOD.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA'S MAILS.

Additional Details and Extracts.

The mails by the *Europa*, which arrived at Boston yesterday, were received here last evening.

We find little of interest in our files.

A bill for improving the Navy has been presented to the French Legislative body. It increases the number of Vice Admirals to twelve, and that of Rear-Admirals to twenty-four.

The shipowners of Dieppe are memorialising the Emperor, praying him to maintain the differential duties on articles imported into France in foreign ships. The Marseilles shipowners are adopting the same steps.

Mr. Cobden was in the gallery of the Representative Body, attentively listening to the debate, which lasted four days, on the project of law concerning wools, cottons, and other raw materials. The *Opinione Nationale* has reason to think that the new Tariff will come into operation May 7.

A letter from Rome says there are wanting only 4,000 men to complete the Papal army. The Pope intends to limit the force to 20,000, and wishes to prove that, for the present, he has no desire to recover the Romagna by force of arms. Young men belonging to the first families in France and Belgium arrive every day to enlist in the Papal army.

The *Opinione Nationale* mentions a rumor that Cardinal Antonelli has regained his old ascendancy over the Pope) and that Gen. Lamoriciere may very possibly be dismissed at a moment's notice.

All over Hungary requisms are to be sung for the patriot Szechenyi, the object being to make demonstrations against the Austrian Government.

The new Governor-General of Hungary, instead of being conciliatory, is acting with great arrogance, and giving great offence to the Hungarians.

The examination of Pullinger, the Union Bank defaulter, was resumed on the 3d inst., at the Mansion House. Mr. Wm. Gomm, cashier of the Bank, deposed that on April 12, on balancing the tills of the cashiers, he found there was £350 deficient. The prisoner told him that he had had the money out on miscellaneous bills, and gave the number of the notes of which that $350 consisted, and also a memorandum of the deficiency. The next witnesses were Mr. James Sheldon and Mr. Robert Johnston, members of the Stock Exchange. To one of them prisoner had paid £150 on the 12th of April, and to the other £200 on the same day. Two clerks from different banking houses proved that the notes paid in by Mr. Sheldon and Mr. Barton bore the same numbers as the notes comprised in the deficiency, and which numbers had been given to Mr. Gomm by the prisoner on the 12th April. Mr. Barton, a clerk in the Union Bank, kept the accounts of all sums paid into the Bank of England. On the authority of a docket in the prisoner's handwriting the £350 was set down as having been paid into the Bank of England on the 12th April. A clerk from the Bank of England proved that there was no entry of £350 having been paid into that bank on the day in question. The prisoner, in reply to whether he wished to ask the witnesses any questions, said "No; I do not wish to give any trouble." His Lordship, after saying it was his intention to commit him for trial, also asked the prisoner if he had anything to say, to which a reply in the negative was given. The depositions having been read over, the prisoner was committed for trial. Frederick Lyttleton, late a clerk in the Union Bank, was then placed by the side of Pullinger in the dock, and both were arraigned upon a charge of stealing £3,000. Mr. Lewis, by the wish of Pullinger, appeared for Lyttleton. Pullinger pleaded guilty; Lyttleton was discharged, and the Lord Mayor told him that he would leave the Court with a character as unstained as when he entered it.

The San Juan Difficulty.

In the House of Commons, on the 3d inst., Mr. S. Fitzgerald asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he was prepared to give any information as to the present position of the negotiations between this country and the United States with reference to the Island of San Juan, and whether he had any objection to lay the correspondence with the United States on that subject upon the table of the House. The honorable gentleman accompanied his question with a few remarks which were not heard in the gallery.

Lord J. Russell—I will not be expedient to explain entirely what the honorable gentleman calls the compromise which was proposed, but which we think was fairly in accordance with the terms of the treaty of 1846. The present state of the question is this, though I can add but little to the information I gave the other day. We made a proposition in August last, which was refused by the American Government. They stated over again their claim to the same channel which they originally took, soon after the treaty. We have again replied to that statement, and there is some question whether the American Government will make an answer to our dispatch. The last intelligence we have received is, that Gen. Cass expected to receive orders from the President to prepare a reply; and it depends upon the terms of that whether we can at once lay the correspondence on the table of the House, or whether some rejoinder will not first be required on the part of her Majesty's Government. With respect to the occupation of the Island of St. Juan, the honorable gentleman and the House are aware that Gen. Harney thought it proper or necessary to place 800 men on the island, and also a battery of guns. Gen. Scott went there with orders from the President to use his own discretion, on the basis of Secretary Marcy's dispatch, which is well-known to the House. Gen. Scott, acting in the spirit of that dispatch, immediately sent away all Gen. Harney's force, with the exception of 100 men, and declared that neither party ought to exercise exclusive jurisdiction on the island. He also sent away the battery of guns, and he informed the Governor of Vancouver's Island and the Admiral what he had done, but the Governor did not think himself authorized to enter into any compromise or agreement with Gen. Scott till he had received orders from home. Orders had been sent to the Admiral to land 100 marines, being the same number of men as the United States had placed there, and we stated at the same time that it was entirely in accordance with what the American Government had stated on their part, namely: that while the matter was under discussion there ought to be no exclusive jurisdiction exercised in the island. There has been some doubt in the mind of the Governor of Vancouver's Island whether we ought not to have a magistrate in the Island. What is the state of things there at the present time I cannot say; but what I have stated is the latest intelligence that her Majesty's Government have received.

Heenan in Liverpool.

On Wednesday evening, the 2d inst., Heenan arrived in Liverpool from Chester, and took up his quarters at the Waterloo Hotel. His visit was kept strictly private, so that no manifestation took place on his behalf, and even the persons in the hotel were not aware for some time of the presence of the fortuned Benecia Boy. He was accompanied by two American friends, said to be his backers in the recent contest for the championship. So careful was the American pugilist to avoid recognition, that he moved about under an assumed name. On Wednesday evening and Thursday forenoon he visited several places in the town, and amongst others made a call at the Clayton Hall, where he remained a short time, and had an interview with some friends he had known in America. Whether he received the subscription said to have been raised for him by a number of American captains belonging to this port, we have not been able to learn. In fact, the inquiries which we have instituted incline us to doubt whether any subscription has been made in this town for the American champion. In the afternoon Heenan and his two friends proceeded to London by the 3:40 P. M. train. The party occupied a first-class carriage. Heenan having been recognised by one or two of the railway officials, the fact of his presence was made known to several persons who happened to be in the station at the time, and they immediately sought to gratify their curiosity by attempting to get a sight at the "fighting man." Some were successful, but others were denied the gratification, for the party, on finding themselves recognised, drew up the blinds of the carriage to protect themselves from the public gaze. We understand that two Liverpool gentlemen were, by special desire, allowed to see Heenan, with whom they exchanged the customary courtesies. One of the spectators, who had previously known Heenan, describes him as being considerably altered since he passed through Liverpool on his arrival in this country to contest the championship.

From Brazil and the River Plate.

The *Magdalena*, Capt. Woolward, has arrived at Southampton, May 4. Her dates were Buenos Ayres, 29th March Montevideo, 1st April: Rio Janeiro, 8th; Bahia, 12th; Pernambuco, 14th.

Political news unimportant.

At Buenos Ayres during the month there has been a great accession of business generally, in both Imports and exports. Demand for produce languid, owing to advancing prices.

Cattle were improving in condition, and higher rates were demanded. Money plentiful.

The Academy of Sciences of Stockholm has granted a sum of 8,000 rix dollars banco (about £1,700) towards the expense of a scientific expedition to Spitzbergen and the adjacent Polar regions, which is to set out from Tromsoe, in Norway, at the end of the present month. The expedition is to be headed by M. Torell, an eminent zoologist, and other men of science are attached to it; so likewise is Petersen, the Dane, who accompanied McClintock in his last voyage.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The Semi-Weekly Times, published this morning, contains the following:

Literary—Selections from New Publications; Poetry, &c.

Agricultural—Work for the season.

The Japanese—Reception at Washington.

Mr. Douglas' Speech—Delivered in the Senate, on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Congress—Reports of Proceedings.

The Methodist Conference—Action on Slavery.

Editorials—Articles on Current Topics.

Minor Topics—Paragraphs on Current Events.

The News—Semi-weekly Summary.

The Chicago Convention—Full Reports of Proceedings.

Copies may be had at the desk, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price 4 cents.

Persons Who are in Want of Good Spring and Summer Clothing, for either men or boys, are invited to examine our very desirable assortment before purchasing. Our improved facilities in space and light for examining goods, will be found very advantageous to buyers. ALFRED MUNROE & CO

Nn. 507 Broadway, (under St. Nicholas Hotel.)

Ashcroft's Low Water Detecter.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.

ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 23th-st. bet. 1st-av. and 2nd-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.

Ns. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Fire-Proof Safes.

STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 335 BROADWAY, cor. Worth-st., New-York.

A Medicinal Whisky.

As it is almost impossible to get pure Bourbon Whisky and as it is prescribed so much by physicians for numerous complaints, we have secured the agency for the pure article, in bottles, of the Kentucky Salt River Bourbon Whisky Distilleries, which are the oldest and most extensive in the State. It is put up by the distiller himself, with his name on each bottle and comes direct to us from the distilleries. We can guarantee to the public who buy this brand of whisky, that they are not buying spirits and drugs labeled Pure Old Burbon, &c. When you purchase be sure to look for Mr. S. T. Suit's, the distiller's, name.

Sold by every druggist in this and surrounding cities.

HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and druggists.
Nos. 161, 339, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.
Office of the Distilleries, where the wholesale trade only can be supplied, No. 34 Old-slip.

Shirts Made to Order.

A perfect fit warranted in every case.
COLLARS, STOCKS AND NECK-TIES.
SUMMER HOSIERY in great variety,
At Nos. 87 and 89 William-st, one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Perry's Japanese BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.

Splendid gloss. Nourishing. Soils nothing. Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO., No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

The New Stereoscopic Emporium

E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

!! Aquaria !! Aquaria !!

J. GLEASON & CO., manufacturers and dealers in AQUARIA. A variety of patterns always on hand. Also, a good stock of plants fishes, pebbles, &c. For sale at No. 45a BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

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"Is preemin

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN.
For Sale by MERRIAM & HUBBARD,
No. 16 William-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, NOS. 58 AND 60 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, within five minutes' walk of Wall or Fulton street Ferries; one, is 20x52 ft. exclusive of bay, for sale, or the large one will be leased for a term of years. They are brown-stone fronts, elegant in style and decoration, four stories high, complete in every requirement of convenience, luxury and taste, finished June, Autumn, and ready for immediate occupancy. The rooms fronting West command the scenery of New-Jersey, the Harbor to the Narrows, and the ever-varying panorama of the East River. Apply to H. HOUDLOW, No. 5 Montague-place, Brooklyn, or to the owner, M. THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO LARGE and commodious houses Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, occupied for several years by the late Mrs. M. Okill as a school for young ladies. The houses are admirably adapted for a club, or for business purposes of almost any kind, with spacious apartments connected through-out, and capable of being divided to advantage for the accommodation of small rooms. Possession can be had by the 1st of July. For terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and stone brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with the improvements of the day; situation, Lefferts-st., between Franklin-av. and Classon-av. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and under-pinning, nearly being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 1,156 Broadway, to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LAMATER.

WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—FOR SALE, the four-story and basement stone front house, 22 feet wide by 100 feet deep, at $12,000; or will be rented for 3 years, at $1,200 per annum. Apply to DANIEL MORGAN, Pine-st., near Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE on 81st st., near Broadway, with view of the Hudson River. Also to let, a brick store and dwelling on 10th-av., near 153d-st. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,265 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 7th-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 2d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

STORE TO LET.—NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET, OCcupied for leather and findings for the last five years. Also, workshops in the rear to let. Inquire in the office of the type foundry of P. C. CORTELYOU.

TO LET.
Two magnificent brown-stone front stores and dwellings in 4th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.; full front and fifty feet deep; lot 50 feet.
ALSO,
A third floor, six rooms, in 6th-av., west side, between 44th and 45th sts., in one of the best built houses in the City; all the modern improvements on the floor.
ALSO,
A brown-stone front house, three-story and basement, in 45th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Rent $300 a year, on lease for three years.
Apply to
JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av.

STUDIOS AND APARTMENTS
TO RENT,
In the house formerly occupied by Mr. Penniman, No. 42 East 14th-st.
Inquire of E. V. HAUGHWOUT, on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The house No. 111 Warren-st., Jersey City, to let. Rent $450 per annum. Possession immediately. The whole or part of the furniture for sale.
The house is situated in a genteel neighborhood and about 4 minutes' walk from the ferry.
ALSO, FOR SALE,
A first rate horse, 7 years old, with wagon, harness, &c., complete. One concern. The horse can be seen at Mesh. Taylor's stable, Mercer-st., between Washington and Greene sts., Jersey City.
Apply to
A. CLERK,
Passaic Ioo Company,
Jersey City, or to
CLERK, GREEN & BAKER,
No. 48 Maiden-lane,
New-York.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building corner Broadway and Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, brokers, lawyers, architects, engineers, shipping, &c. Apply, on the premises, to J. JAQUES, Room No. 19.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., in Grand-av., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—TWO NEW MEDIUM SIZED FIRST-class 3-story brown-stone houses in Sixth-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 65 CHATHAM-ST. Well fitted up; will be rented low. Apply at the East River Savings Bank, No. 3 Chambers-st., or to W. L. COSKLIN, No. 13 4th-av.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR NO. 42 ANN ST. now occupied as a printing-office. Inquire on the premises of C. A. WHITEBORN, or at F. MANY, No. 29 John-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 6th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COLT & HARRIS, same building.

TO LET.—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS AT NO. 27 Bond-st., for single gentlemen, or business purposes.

TO LEASE—SUITABLE FOR A FACTORY, Lime or Coal Yards, or any mechanical purpose—the brick buildings, covering 4 lots, on south side of 15th-st., 300 feet west of 10th-av.; contains a small house, stable, with other buildings, inclosed by a brick wall. Also, 6 vacant lots adjacent. Apply to JOHN C. WHITE, No. 13 West 21st st.

TO LEASE.—TWO LOTS, 145 FEET DEEP, IN front of the Hudson River, between Bank and Bethune sts., to lease for a number of years. Apply to CHAS. SCHULTZ, No. 328 West-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE.—TO RAILROAD COMPANIES OR OTHERS.—To let, one of the best stores on Broadway, in the Astor House. Apply at No. 85 Prince-st.

TO LET.—TWO SMALL LOFTS, ONE ON CHAMbers-st. for $300; one on Church-st. for $500. Apply at No. 115 Chambers-st., up stairs.

JERSEY CITY.—TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE possession, the three-story and basement brick house No. 186 Grove-st.; contains nine rooms and bath-room, gas and water fixtures. Apply to E. MIDDLEBROOK, No. 28 Dey-st., New-York; on the premises; or to GEO. McLAUGHLIN, No. 190 Grove-st., Jersey City.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO LET, cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for a架itect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

NO. 535 BROADWAY TO LET—NEAR THE St. Nicholas Hotel, adjoining the Prescott House, corner of Spring-st., an elegant salesroom and three other stories, recently occupied by a large millinery establishment, all on advantageous terms.

FACTORY TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH floors of building Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st st. 45x100; well lighted; rent, $400 for third, and $350 for fourth floor. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 22d-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Well-lighted rooms and 100-horse power. Inquire on the premises. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

ROOMS WITH POWER, NEAR BROADway.—TO LET, one very large and several small rooms at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, 123 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

A PARTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, NEAR 45TH-AV., TO LET.—A small family having a larger house than they need, would like to make arrangements with a responsible party to complete furnishing, and board the owner and family. The house is first-class, story brown-stone, and very commodious, being nearly 50 feet deep, containing all the improvements, and elegantly finished. If desired, would not object to their taking others. Possession immediately. For particulars apply to No. 5 East 31st-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT YONKERS TO LET.—A 2-story and attic house, located on Broadway, opposite Starr's Academy, with fine view of the river; the house is handsomely furnished, and contains furnace, dumb-waiter, gas, &c., and is every way calculated for a gentleman's private residence. For terms, &c., apply on the premises, or to BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS, No. 54 Cedar-st.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, ON Hell-Gate shore, near Astoria, L. I., with 4½ acres of land in fine cultivation. Lawn running to the river. Closely planted wall of fruit trees, with choicest fruits. Carriages, horses, cows and poultry can be had with the premises if desired. Apply at No. 84 Beaver-st., up stairs.

TO LET—FURNISHED—FOR THE SUMMER months or longer if desired, in Brooklyn, a fine brick house with modern improvements. Rent to be taken in board or not, as may be desired. House completely furnished. Rent, $650 per annum. Apply at No. 93 Hampden-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence, at Rye, Westchester County. Inquire of EDWARD F. RILE, on the premises, or of NOAH LODGE, No. 126 Chambers-st.

TO RENT—FROM THE FIRST OF JUNE, TO A small family, a furnished House in one of the most desirable locations in New-Haven, Conn. References required. Address S. G. Ford, New-Haven, Conn.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A LARGE THREE, OR 22 foot four story house, in very good order, with all modern improvements, to hire for two years. The location between 4th and 7th avs., and 14th and 46th sts. Parties desirous to secure an unexceptionable tenant will address S., Box No. 873 Post-office, stating details and lowest price, at once.

WANTED—BY A LADY, AN UNFURNISHED room, in a private family. Terms moderate. Address Mrs. CLAYTON, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is the strongest letter of recommendation.—Pain and decay of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without pain. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
DR. THEODORE W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 289 Broadway, corner of Murray-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—RENT $600.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry seat near Bolder Ferry Station, Hudson River Railroad, having extensive river views, consisting of house with twelve rooms, bath, hot and cold water, carriage house, &c.; grounds well laid out, and abundantly stocked with fruit and shade trees, &c., is now offered at reduced rent. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY SEAT AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, FOUR-TEEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL. A fine brick house 66x40, (exclusive of piazzas,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a fine view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spaulding, Atherton, Ferris and others,) contains twelve commodious sleeping rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry, and in the basement kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is finished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad depôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 91st-st. station several times each day. For particulars inquire of MOBTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON THE HUDson River.—A country residence at Fishkill, ten minutes' walk to the depôt at New-Hamburgh, and about two hours from New-York. The house is commodious and convenient, situated in the centre of an undulating lawn of forty acres, and commanding a beautiful view of the river and surrounding country. It is replete with every modern convenience, including bath, water-fixtures on three floors, gas and gas fixtures and furnace. The out buildings consist of a large barn, with cellar, &c., carriage-house and stables, ice-house well-filled, gas-house and gate-lodge, all in fine order. The house is neatly furnished, and the whole will be sold, or the house, &c., let, with or without the grounds, for one or more years, on favorable terms, including horses, carriages, &c., if preferred, and possession given immediately. Apply to the subscriber, at the Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall-st.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT YONKERS—TO LET—Situated on Highland-av., three-quarters of a mile from the depôt, giving a splendid view of the Hudson River; lot extending through to Riverdale-av.; house modern built, 2½ stories high, in complete order and partially furnished. The grounds, comprising 2½ acres of land, are beautifully laid out in a a garden, already planted, and a variety of fruit trees, grape-vines, raspberries, asparagus, pie plant, &c. The carriage house and stables are very conveniently arranged. The poultry yard contains 25 choice fowls. There are two wells on the premises, giving a plentiful supply of water. The premises are in charge of a housekeeper, and can be seen any time and at all hours of the day. Rent $1,000. Apply on the premises, or by note, addressed to Box No. 4,068, New-York Post office.

TO LET, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF years.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country-seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The House, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bed-rooms, and three attic-rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be set along, or with the garden, grapehouses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A handsome country-seat, formerly belonging to C. A. Macy, Esq., and recently owned and occupied by the late W. F. Buckley, Esq., on the South-av., about 1½ miles from the Railroad Depôt, and containing 20 acres of land, mostly in lawns and garden, highly cultivated and in perfect order; dwelling-house 80 feet front, built in the most substantial manner, with stables, barns, ice-house, tool-shop, hot and cold grapery, and extensive vineyard, of which 3,000 lbs. of grapes were gathered last year; also, a great variety of large and small fruit trees in full bearing. For further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT at Northampton, Mass., furnished or unfurnished; premises comprising from 40 to 50 acres of land beautifully diversified by groves, lawns, orchard, garden and forest; a commanding view of the Connecticut River and valley, Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke, etc. Mansion gothic lustyle and built in the best manner; barn one of the largest and best in Hampshire County. All the buildings less than five years old and in fine order. Gardener's cottage in connection with the premises. Much less than cost asked for the place and terms made easy. For particulars inquire of H. KIRKLAND, Esq., Northampton Court-house.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing house at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the depôt and steamboat landing. The house and out buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to THOS. B. CODDINGTON,
No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LATE RESIdence of the undersigned in Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y., situation very desireble, five minutes' walk from depôt or steamboat. The house is a modern brown cottage, in excellent repair, of two and a half stories, containing 12 rooms, gas throughout. There is attached two acres of land on which is an excellent variety of all kinds of fruit. The grounds are well shaded. The whole to be appreciated must be seen. Possession immediately. Apply to JACOB S. ODELL, corner of Main and Division sts., Peekskill, or to B. B. SMITH, No. 11 Wall-st.

COUNTRY SEAT.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for unincumbered City property—A beautiful country seat, on the sea shore on Long Island, forty minutes' ride over a splendid road. The place is in excellent order; has a large quantity of choice fruits, grapes, strawberries, large house and outbuildings, together with gas apparatus and pipes through the premises; good landing or wharf, with boat house and boats. Price $35,000, if sold immediately. Terms liberal. Agents need not apply. Address STEPHEN W. ROBINSON, Madison-square Post-office.

TO LET AT YONKERS—FOR THE YEAR or season, on Ashburton av., east of Broadway, three-fourths of a mile from depôt and landing, a genteel 2½-story dwelling, with two parlors, extension, kitchen, and eight sleeping rooms, all in first-rate order; water in kitchen from spring; attached are barn, carriage-house, stables, two acres in garden, lawn, &c., well shaded; fruit trees, &c. For keys, &c., apply to B. A. STARR, one door from Post-office. Also of SILAS JONES, No. 47 Maiden-lane, New-York. Rent $300 for 6 months; $400 for the year.

A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED COTtage to let; gas in the house; for six months or longer, within five minutes' walk of the landing at Stapleton, Staten Island; in a very pleasant and respectable neighborhood, with one acre of ground, half being in garden, seeded down; a first-rate barn and stable, chicken house and a greenhouse with fine blooming grapes, &c. Possession given any time up to the 1st of June. Inquire on the premises, corner of Richmond Road and Beech st., Stapleton, Staten Island.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON CASTLETON-AV., STATEN ISLAND.—To lease or for sale, a three-story dwelling, basement and sub-cellar; main building, 25x36, with extension 18x12; containing 14 rooms, with stable, wash-house, and other out-buildings, and a good well; ground 48x154, well laid out. Will be rented or sold on favorable terms. Also, for sale on same avenue a beautifully-situated piece of land containing about nine acres. Apply to
GEO. JOHNSON & CO., No. 44 Walker-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—On the east side of Cosoch Bridge, near the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, about 30 miles from New-York, containing 31 acres of excellent land, with fine orchard; buildings in good order; a broad, open view of Long Island Sound, and bounded in part by its waters. Price, $7,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, New-York; or to W. A. FERRIS, near the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A country seat at North Hempstead, twenty miles from the City, and two from Hempstead Branch L. I. The house and outbuildings are in good order. The grounds (about 2 acres) have a fine lawn, and are well laid out and finely shaded with fruit and large forest trees. It will make a tasty retreat. Price, $1,800. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; lagged with 10 acres of land; coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Any gentleman desirous of purchasing a beautiful country residence, situated within 11 miles of New-York City, in a healthy location, containing two acres of garden land, with plenty of fruit, with good dwelling, outhouses, &c., accessible by steamboat, railroad or stage, will be sold low. Apply to HENRY M. BAILEY, No. 224 Broome-st.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND, CONTAINing about nine acres near Hunter's point, about 1,000 feet on an avenue, by 350, high ground overlooking the City of New-York and Brooklyn, within ten minutes' walk of the Hunter's Point Ferry, well calculated for cottage sites, and will be sold at a bargain. Also, for sale, several fine farms, some of which are very desirably located on the Hudson River. Apply to H. C. ADAMS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

HOUSE TO LET—IN THE COUNTRY, 3½ miles from Peekskill, with 1 to 10 acres of land if desired. The house is new, in excellent condition, containing 8 rooms; is very convenient; location good and healthy. To any party desiring a place in the country this is worth their attention. Apply to JACOB S. ODELL, Peekskill, or to B. B. SMITH, No. 11 Wall-st. Possession immediate.

FOR SALE—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, A HOUSE and 5 lots of ground, fronting on Congress st., within 3 minutes' walk of Congress Spring—2-story house and spacious barn; the premises are in excellent order, and location unequaled. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, 10 minutes' walk from Vanderbilt landing, a cottage, with half an acre of ground; stables attached, and all in fine order and replete with every convenience; now occupied by Mr. Evitt, on Simonson-av.; terms $7,000, of which $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-class house; lot 75 by 150 feet; 12 large rooms, finished with all the modern improvements; four minutes' walk from the depôt, and commanding a splendid view of the river and village. Price $9,000; rent $850. Apply to F. S. MILES, No. 206 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT EYE TO LET, LEASE OR FOR SALE.—Quarter of a mile from depôt, 3¼ acres, eligibly situated; house has 14 rooms; coach-house, stable, &c.; recently occupied by Mr. Betts. Inquire at No. 19 William-st., third story, front, or of Depôt Master, Rye.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—AT MASTIC, Long Island, on the South Bay, and in view of the Ocean, a large house, with about 14 acres of land, ice-house filled with ice, stables, &c. Apply at No. 2 East 27th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER SEASON—AT Rockaway, L. I., two cottages, situated on the seashore, each containing 14 rooms, with stables and icehouses filled with ice, attached. Inquire of OWEN & CLARK, No. 25 John-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A SELECT FAMILY on the west side of the Hudson; 2 hours sail from the City; 5 steamboats leave and return daily; the house is large and airy, and command is a fine view of the Hudson for 15 miles. For particulars address J. M. PODMAMUS, Haverstraw, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR CHILDREN.—A widow lady, residing in Darien, Conn., 6 miles east of Stamford and 46 miles from New-York, is desirous of taking a few children to board for the summer months. Pleasant location and the best care guaranteed. The most undoubted references given. Inquire at 57 2d-av.

SUMMER BOARD ON THE HUDSON, AT Fishkill Landing, Dutchess County, in one of the largest, most commodious, and best located private boarding houses in that locality, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River and the charming mountain scenery. Terms liberal. Immediate application is necessary. Address SAMUEL A. McKINLEY, as above.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can obtain first-class board in a private family; location healthy; rooms large and airy; within 12 miles of the City, one hour's ride or sail. Address COUNTRY BOARD, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—BY TWO GENtlemen, their wives and two children, within 100 miles of New-York for three months, contiguous to a railway and salt water. Address, stating terms, Box No. 1,842 Post-office. Farm house preferred.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO SMALL OR ONE large family can be accommodated with board in the village of Nyack, within five minutes of the steamboat landing; rooms large and airy, and no mosquitoes. Apply to J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
Will be opened on Saturday, May 26.
Persons wishing to make arrangements for board, &c., will apply to WM. B. COZZENS, West Point.
N. B.—Mr. COZZENS has three furnished cottages to let.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—Will be opened for the reception of visitors May 19. Parties desirous of securing rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietor. Baths in all the principal rooms; one hour from New-York via Morris and Essex Railroad. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6 P. M.
CHAS. STRINGER, Proprietor.

ROCKAWAY.—THE PAVILION HOTEL will be re-opened June 21, under the same management and conducted with the care and liberality that made this house so popular in the years 1856-7. Plans of the rooms and of furnished cottages may be seen and engaged of Mr. ROBERT SAINBRIDGE, No. 47 Cliff-st., or at the Hotel at Rockaway, after this date.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.—This popular Summer Hotel is now open for the reception of boarders. Steamboats leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 7½ and 11½ A. M., and 3½ and 5 P. M.; from foot of Barclay-st. at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M. WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.—The above establishment will be open for company or permanent boarders on the 1st of June.
Parties desirous of obtaining rooms, can do so by letter to the proprietor. D. A. CROWELL.

HOTELS.

CLARENCE HOTEL, NO. 48 LISPENARD-ST., near Broadway. Gentlemen, respectable ladies, or married persons can have single or double rooms with board, at $3 to $6 per week; piano, bath, reading-room. Watchman, and house open all night. Lodgings for gentleman and wife, 50 to 75 cents per night.

FARMS.

FOR SALE.—AT A LOW PRICE, A VERY DEsirable Farm, pleasantly situated, 3½ miles from Sing Sing, about 44 acres of good land; good two-story house, built a few years ago; waggon-house, barn, sheds, &c.; also, small farm house on the place. The farm is well fenced, fine bearing orchard, also a variety of other fruit trees. For further particulars inquire of LUDLAM & LEGGETT, No. 36 Front-st., or DAVID LUDLAM, Sing Sing.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. B BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WOOD BROTHERS, NO. 390 BROADWAY, —One door below Walker-st., have a great variety of second-hand carriages, which they have taken in exchange, and are prepared to sell at great bargains in order to make room for their new stock of Spring work. They comprise four and six passenger rockaways, coupés, light curtain quarter coaches, open barouches or brets, and open wagons, suitable for country hacking, &c.

CARRIAGES.—WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBItion, at our warerooms, Nos. 64 and 66 Franklin, and 77 White-st., first door east of Broadway, a fine assortment of first-class carriages and rosd wagons, manufactured on the premises, under our immediate supervision, from the best selected materials and workmanship, to which we invite the attention of the public.
MINER & STEVENS.

HORSE FOR SALE.—AN EXCELLENT FAMIly horse; dapple gray, sound, kind, and stylish—a good traveler; good in single or double harness, or under saddle; has been used in private since he was a colt. Apply at Achorn's stables, corner of 7th-av. and 28th-st., for WILLIAM.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, SEVEN YEARS OLD travels 8 miles an hour, free, gentle, and safe for a lady to drive; with handsome four-seated baronche, with side lanterns; also, harness, robes, mats and whip. Inquire at Bradley's stable, 31st st., between Madison and 5th avs., or of JAMES M. SWIFT, 117 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE, WILL seat six, in first-rate order, and ready for use. Can be seen at the Repository of JOHN R. LAWRENCE & CO., No. 354 Broadway. Will be sold very low as the owner has no use for it.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME FAMILY HORSE, Rockaway coupe and harness, all in complete order, having been in use less than three months. Will be sold at a low price. Can be seen at McDermott's stable, 35th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

CARRIAGE AND SADDLE HORSE.—BLACK HAWK, seven years old, dark roan, with black trimmings, sixteen hands, rather fast, thoroughly sound and kind. An excellent family horse. May be seen at No. 232 South-st.

ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—Very roomy and finely cushioned; made by Adams; is in first-rate order; cost when new over $500; will sell it for $225. To be seen at No. 19 Vestry-st.; to be purchased at No. 334 Broadway, 2d floor.

FOR SALE—A BLACK HORSE, SOUND AND kind, easy under the saddle, and a good roadster; can trot in three minutes. Apply at the stable of DAVIS & JACKS, 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FIRST-CLASS STEAM FORGE FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, at 2 P. M., on the 29th day of May, 1860, at the public house of Wm. L. De Borbon, in the City of Reading, the property known as the Reading Steam Forge, in the said city. Said forge is substantially built, and completely equipped with all the modern improvements, including a 7-ton Nasmyth steam-hammer and three Kirk steam hammers, each with hoisting-cranes and bolts attached. A three-bending machine and oven; three puddling-furnaces, five blacksmiths' forges, two thirty-ton arenes, one largest class boring mill, slotting machine, tumming-lathe, and sixty horse engine. Main building 300x100 feet, with sheet-iron roof; a carpenter shop and brick office, with fire-proof, &c., on the premises, which contain over 2½ acres. Said Forge is most conveniently located for business, adjoining the Reading Railroad and so connected therewith that locomotives can take away and deliver cars of iron, coal and other freight without cost for hauling. Shares can outside this building, by which coal, scrap iron, &c., can be dumped close to each furnace, without extra cost for hauling or labor. This Forge is capable of executing the heaviest work, having forged and finished the main shafts of the *Adriatic*, (believed to be the largest ever made,) besides complete sets of forgings for numerous steamships for Government and other. The city of Reading presents peculiar advantages for the successful operation of such a forge. It is within 56 miles of Philadelphia, connected therewith by the Reading Railroad and the Schuylkill (160 ton) Canal; 176 miles by rail direct from New-York; 136 from Baltimore; 54 from Harrisburgh and 54 from the Schuylkill coal region, whence the best anthracite coal can be placed at the furnace doors for about $2 25 per ton. Reading is situated in one of the finest agricultural districts of Pennsylvania, has a population of 30,000 and is noted for its general healthy and the purity of its water. As Berks County contains more furnaces than any other in the United States, iron of every description can be procured by the forge at the lowest prices. Title clear of all incumbrance. Possession given immediately, and terms made easy, to suit purchasers. The Forge is in complete order, and is furnished with every necessary tool and appurtenance to commence work immediately on taking possession. It is a property well worth the attention of those engaged in the above business. For any further information, apply to
H. H. MUHLENBERG,
Cashier Farmers' Bank, Reading, Pa.

PARTNER WANTED—TO MANAGE THE FInancial department of a foundry now in complete order. The owner, who is a practical mechanic, requires a judicious man, with some money, who is willing to give his time and attention to the out door and office business of the foundry. Inquire at No. 130 East 27th-st.

$10,000.—WANTED—A PARTNER IN A first-class merchantile cash business in this City. A good opportunity for an active person having the above capital and City and country acquaintances. Address a line 40 R, W. G., Post-office.

A MANUFACTURING CONCERN, DOING a cash and profitable business, is desirous of obtaining some additional capital. The business is firmly and safely established and improving every year. Address P. A. D., Station D, Post-office. No brokers or agents need apply.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK IN TRADE AND GOOD will of a confectionery and toy store, in the flourishing village of Yonkers, N. Y., doing a good business. Will be sold cheap, for cash. Apply to R. SOULT, Jr., No. 37 John-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES

PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINT brushes will find a superior quality of paint brushes, sash brushes, &c., at the brush factory, No. 208 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. JOHN E. DOTTI.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A YOUNG girl, a situation to do light chamberwork or wait on the table; understands taking care of a baby; can procure the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 226 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 2d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing in a private family, or as plain cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; good reference. Apply at No. 37 Prince st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or can do plain sewing and embroidery; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at 182 East 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A GERMAN GIRL desires a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go to the country. Apply between 10th and 15th-sts., No. 218 Avenue A., 3d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children. Good City reference. Apply at No. 122 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, and can operate on Wilson's machine. No objection to the country. Good City references can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 139 42d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as seamstress and the care of children; good references. Call at 54 Barrow-st., rear building.

AS CHAMBERMAID — NURSE. — SITUAtions wanted, by two respectable Protestant young women; one as chambermaid and waiter; the other as nurse and plain sewer; both are competent and have good reference, and would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 216 West 26th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches—all kinds French sauces, game, jellies and pastry; willing to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as professed cook; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 36 West 13th-st.; good reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Apply at No. 105 2d-st., corner 1st-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly; best of City references. Call at No. 186 31st-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 93 East 12th-st., in the basement.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-rate cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; understands her business perfectly; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A SITUAtion by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as seamstress and the care of children; good references. Call at 54 Barrow-st., rear building.

AS CHAMBERMAID — NURSE. — SITUAtions wanted, by two respectable Protestant young women; one as chambermaid and waiter; the other as nurse and plain sewer; both are competent and have good reference, and would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 216 West 26th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches—all kinds French sauces, game, jellies and pastry; willing to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class English woman, as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; soups, creams, jellies, game, pastry, pickles and preserving. The best of references. Address, or call at Mr. JOHN DRING'S, old Beach Road, Newport, R. I.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; has

AUCTION SALES.

Henry B. Leeds, Jr., Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
FINE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,
ROYAL WILTON, WEDALLION, VELVET and BRUSSELS CARPETS.
On FRIDAY, May 18, at 10½ o'clock,
At the Salesrooms, No. 514 Pine-st.,
Comprising the whole of the furniture of a four-story house, removed for convenience of sale, from West 19th-st., consisting, in part, of rosewood and mahogany suites in brocatel and hair-cloth, etagers rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, centre tables, royal Wilton, medallion velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, solid carved rosewood bedsteads, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, mahogany and rosewood lounges, enamelled cottage suites, extension dining-table, fine Dresden china vases and mantel ornaments, lace and brocatella window curtains, gas chandeliers and brackets, fine feather beds, curled hair mattresses, paillasses, elegant silver-plated ware, together with large assortment of kitchen utensils, which the sale will commence. Catalogues at sale.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, at 11 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, May 24, at No 43 Mast 23d-st., the costly and elegant furniture in said house, consisting of richly carved rosewood sofas, arm and side chairs and centre tables, rosewood French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus and wash-stands, rosewood writing desk, black walnut etageres, chairs in velvet, sideboard, extension dining table and bookcases, one large, four smaller, very elaborately carved; black walnut French bedstead, black-walnut library table, chairs and writing desk, antique and richly carved; oak chairs in leather, hatter, centre table, &c.; oak bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus and chairs, Italian, walnut sofas, etageres, arm and side chairs, centre tables, &c.; handsomely carved cottage suites, hair mattresses, feather beds, carpets, green cloth, green raps and crimson raps, window curtains, oval mirrors, bronze French clock, valuable paintings, among which are a "Marine French Coast View" by Meadow, "Night Storm on the Prairie" by Krummer, "Roman Peasant Girl," "Madonna and Child," after Raphael, &c.; a series of casts of magnificent Bas-Relief by Thorwaldsen in Royal Museum at Copenhagen, including "The Evangelist," "Dance of the Muses," "Distribution of the Loves," "The Seasons," &c., Statuettes, Venus de Milo, Mercury, &c. Glass ware, crockery, &c., and an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of valuable property on Barclay, 39th and 5th sts., to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
BARCLAY-ST.—Valuable hansehold property, No. 71.
THIRTY-NINTH-ST.—1 lot north side, 100 feet east of 3d-av.
FIFTY-SECOND ST.—4 lots south side, 300 feet west of 10th-av.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

STEVENS & CO., Auctioneers
AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—At the residence of David Dudley, Esq., No. 145 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.,
THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock.
Grand action piano forte, full 7¼-octave, rosewood suites of drawing-room furniture, covered with blue and gold satin, elegant etageres, plate-glass doors and back, bookcase and lady's escritoire rosewood consoles, tables de nuit, corner stands, real bronzes, Parian figures, English Brussels carpets, mosaic rugs, lace curtains, tobaccos, cornices, &c.; rosewood centre tables, dining extension table and buffet, English cut and engraved glass ware, table and tea spoons, knives, forks, silver tea sets, dinner set of 200 pieces, elegant china tea set, carpets, clock, Chambers—Rosewood bedsteads bureaus, washstand, commode, wardrobe, centre table, carpets in every room, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, &c., hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, pillows, sofas, chairs, oil-paintings; also all the basement and kitchen furniture. Sale positive, rain or shine. STEVENS & CO., office No. 170 Broadway.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.
BERGEN ESTATE SALE CONTINUED.—700 LOTS, VIIIth WARD, BROOKLYN.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell, on TUESDAY, May 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by order of the Executors of the late John S. Bergen, deceased, the balance of the estate, comprising 700 lots on 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., and 1st, 42d, 43d and 44th sts. Also, the valuable water-front of about 1,000 feet. This is some of the choicest and most beautiful in the City, an high grades, commanding view, on a car-route. The 4th-av. is 155 feet wide and now grading; also the 5th av. now grading. 60 per cent. on bond and mortgage. For maps &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of household furniture, viz.: rosewood parlor suites, rosewood piano forte, bookcases, bureaus, solid oak and enameled chamber suites, centre, pier and extension dining tables, gas chandeliers, oil-paintings, Brussels, 3 ply and velvet carpets, rugs, stair carpets, French and cottage bedsteads, hair mattresses, pier and oval mirrors, wardrobes, crockery, china, glass and glassware—the whole to be peremptorily sold, and invites the attention of the trade and others.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE WALL-STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 23, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Stephen Cambreling, Thomas M. Beare, and Liv. Livingston, Commissioners in Partition, the valuable premises No. 19 Wall-st., south side, between Broad and New sts., with tree use and right of gangway on the westerly side; let about 21x62 feet. For maps and full particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
SATURDAY, MAY 19, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom, No 7 Nassau-st., large sale second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale carpets, oil-cloths, beds, bedding, parlor furniture, paintings, engravings, mirrors, lace and brocatel curtains, bookcases, secretaries, dining-room furniture, china, crockery, glassware, &c., stools, pianos, refrigerators, meat-safes, &c. Also, a large lot of kitchen ware.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 22, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 245 to 294 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent., (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated May 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 18, at 12 o'clock, in front of Tower No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine bay saddle-mare, about 15 hands high, six years old next month, (June,) sound, easy and pleasant under the saddle, free from all tricks and warranted sound; a rare opportunity for a gentleman to get a good saddle horse.

LOCKWOOD & BROS., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LOCKWOOD BROS., No. 464 Pearl-st., will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, foreign and domestic dry goods, in lots suited to the retail trade. TO MORROW, (Saturday,) May 19, at 11 o'clock, 600 cases straw goods, bonnets, hats, and flats; also, flowers. The Trade is especially invited.

P. H. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
GRAND LOT OF PLANTS FROM THE florist and nursery of Mr. Read, Broadway, at the salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., THIS FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, the choicest lot offered this season, taken from the ground last evening. They must be sold.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
THE FINE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS of the late WILLIAM E. BURTON, Esq., to be sold by HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., by order of the Executors, on the EVENINGS of the 22d and 23d May, are now an exhibition at the Irving Gallery, No. 594 Broadway, with catalogues.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY, OF PLANTS, trees, trees, flowering shrubs, dahlias, verbenas, heliotropes, fuschias, grape-vines, honey-suckles, &c., at No 182 Maiden-lane, at 12 o'clock.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUCKEYE PREMIUM MOWER.
WITH FLEXIBLE FOLDING BAR.
The farmer, intending to purchase a Mower, will find it to his advantage to examine the Buckeye for 1860, which combines all those features which have given it its present reputation, that of THE BEST MOWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD, together with several important improvements added the present season. Descriptive circulars with testimonials furnished by mail.
JOHN P. ADRIANCE,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
No. 205 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt, New-York.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
To close a consignment, CHILLED PLOWS, HAY and STRAW CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, HARROWS, GARDEN RAKES, CHURNS, SEED SOWERS, FANNING MILLS, &c., &c.
A. LOCKETT, No. 24 Cliff-st.

FRUIT TREES, &c.—A LARGE AND GENERAL collection of pear and other fruit trees and all kinds of ornamental trees and shrubs, also a choice lot of standard dwarf and monthly roses and summer flowering plants in great variety, for sale at reasonable rates.
E. W. L. WILSON, No. 48 West 34th-st.; nursery at Bergen, N. J.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—A NEW OR SECOND-HAND HIGH pressure steam engine, of from 20 to 25 horse-power, with boiler, &c. Address JOHN A. GREENWOLD, Agent, Rensselaer Falls Woolen Factory, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

S. M. WOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND AUCTIONEERS
For the Purchase and Sale of
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, RAILROAD STOCKS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.
S. M. WOOD,
W. L. BOSTWICK,
F. S. BOGUE,
No. 77 Cedar-st., and
No. 76 West 40th-st. New-York.
TO LET—At New-Rochelle, on the Sound—A furnished house, five acres in garden, lawns, &c.; coach and other out-houses, all in complete order. Will be let for six months to a respectable party, low, the owner going to Europe.
ALSO,
A country seat in the immediate neighborhood of the above, for a term of years, house and out-houses, all new and in perfect order. Commanding view of the Sound and surrounding country.
TO TIN-SMITHS AND TIN TOY MANUFACTURERS.—To be sold at a bargain a full set of tools of a toy manufactory, consisting of several lever presses and drop presses, and sundry tools, together with a large stock of unfinished stock, worth several thousand dollars. Apply to S. M. WOOD & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 164 NASSAU-ST.,
Drew Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

P. W. GALLAUDET
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 11 PINE-ST., where he will continue to buy and sell on commission, HARDWARE, METAL, and other BUSINESS PAPER.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, the 28th day of May, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 85 of the laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor April 25, 1860.
The said stock will consist of two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly from taxation; the principal redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City debt."
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.
Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 28, 1860.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The property and franchises of this Company are now in the hands of Isaac Seymour, Esq., of New-York, as a Receiver of the United States Court for the District of Wisconsin. Suits for the foreclosure of two or more of the mortgages made by the Company are now pending in that Court, and it is expected within a seasonable time the Road, &c., will be sold by order of the Court. An agreement to become purchasers at any sale thereof, and to organize a new Company, is now ready for signatures, and may be found at the office of the Committee of Bondholders, No. 29 William-st., New York, Room No. 4, and at the office of the Company in Milwaukee. The time limited within which the agreement may be signed expires August 1, 1860. All mortgage or other creditors of the Road are invited to sign the agreement, and thus share in the benefits of a purchase of the Road.
May 10, 1860.
JOHN WILKENSON, WM. BIRT, EDWARD WESTON, L. H. MEYER, LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN, FRANCIS RANDALL, F. P. JAMES, ALLEN CAMPBELL, N. A. COWDREY,
Committee of Bondholders.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD BONDS.—The following Six per cent. Bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies were stolen from the fire-proof in the office of the undersigned on the evening of Feb 23, 1859: Nos. 476, 477, 478, 484, 502, 503, 536, 537, 544, 545, of $1 000 each, redeemable in 1883. Coupons payable June 1 and Dec. 1, 1859, attached.
All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped, and application will be made to the joint Board for a renewal of them at their meeting in July next, at the Company's Office in Princeton, N. J.
Should any of the above Bonds be offered for sale, information of the same to Gaw, Macalester & Co., Walnut-st., Philadelphia, or Hopkins & Co., No. 53 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, will be thankfully received. R. P. LARDNER, Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.
Capital.....$150,000
Surplus over.....147,000
This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE RACKETAS N. Y. & E. R. R. Co.,
May 15, 1860.
NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE SECOND mortgage bonds of the New York and Erie Railroad Company, due on the 1st March, 1860, will be paid at the office of the Receiver, in Exchange-place, New-York, on and after May 26th, inst. Interest on Bonds for which extension coupons have been issued will be paid on presentation and delivery of the coupons, and interest on bonds for which extension coupons have not been issued, will be paid on presentation of the bonds for indorsement of payment, and the receipt of the person presenting them.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1860.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1860, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 24th May, and reopened on the 2d June.
W. R. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 8th day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 30th day of May inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., and will be opened on the 9th day of June prox., at 10 o'clock, A. M.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 68 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the "Proposals of December 16, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 16th of June next.
C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the first day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank.
MARCH 27, 1860. JOHN T KNOWLES, Receiver.

FARMER'S LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The stockholders of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company are requested to surrender their certificates of stock at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., and receive new certificates, conforming to the act of the Legislature, reducing the capital of the Company.
D. D. WILLIAMSON, President.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1860.
JAMES T. SOUTTER, ESQ., HAVING BY reason of ill health, resigned the office of President of this Bank, the Board this morning, by unanimous vote, elected G. B. LAMAR, Esq., President, and JAMES T. SOUTTER, Esq., Vice-President.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1860.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next Election thereafter, will be held at the Banking Room on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier pro tem.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of June. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
E. BUCK, Cashier.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of May 11 to the 21st inst. By order of the Board.
FREDERICK HOFFMAN, Sec.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 66 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15.—The Stock Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at 2 P. M. on MONDAY, the 21st inst., till 10 A. M. on TUESDAY, June 12, the day after the annual election of Directors.
C. C. CLARKE Treasurer.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 30 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 32 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY,
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, NEW-YORK, 17th May, 1860.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS Company, held the 2nd inst., the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year, viz: Tracy R. Edson, Nesiah Wright, Charles Toppan, Samuel H. Carpenter, Mosely I. Danforth, Edward J. Danforth, J. Dorsey Bald, Robert Draper and Francis W. Edmonds.
At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees, Tracy R. Edson was unanimously elected President, Mosely I. Danforth, Vice-President, Nesiah Wright, Treasurer, and William H. Whiting, Secretary.
WM. H. WHITING, Sec'y.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.
OPEN TO PRINCESS BAY STATION.
Trains leave at 7:10 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., connecting with the 8 and 11 A. M., and 5 and 7 P. M. boats for New-York.
Leave Vanderbilt Landing at 8:50 A. M. and 4:50 and 6:50 P. M., connecting with the 9 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. boats for New-York—stopping at Garretson's Lane, New-Dorp, Club House, Gifford's Lane, Eltingville, Annadale and Pryor's Road.
SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.
Leave Princess Bay at 8:10 A. M. and 5 P. M., connecting with the 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. boats for New-York.
Leave Vanderbilt Landing at 9:50 A. M. and 5:50 P. M., connecting with the 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. boats from New-York—stopping at all the above stations.
Parties wishing to arrange excursions for military companies, Sabbath schools, pic nics, &c., can do so by calling at the office, No. 2 Bowling green.
L. F. FRAZEE, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st., Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:30 A. M.; Emigrant 6:15 P. M., Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M. and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included), and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, April 30, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, 8:30 A. M., 1 and 8:30 P. M.; for White Plains, 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depot: "Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depot; for Albany, 9 A. M. Mail, connecting with the New York Central Railroad. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, 8:40 and 9:20 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.; White Plains, 5 and 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.; Dover Plains, 9 A. M.; Albany, 11 A. M. JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Trains leave pier foot of Duane st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Deckirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail, 9 A. M. for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, &c., *via* steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M. and 6½ P. M., every day except Sunday. Cars will run through to the Long Branch boarding-houses by the 15th June next, in connection with the splendid steamer BIP VAN WINKLE.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

MAY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLAND, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT and BRO' DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The fast splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. J. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, May 10, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, May 9, 7 A. M.
Friday, May 11, 8½ P. M.	Thursday, May 10, 11 A. M.
Saturday, May 12, 1 P. M.	Friday, May 11, 2 P. M.
Sunday, May 13, 8 A. M.	Sunday, May 13, 2½ P. M.
Tuesday, May 15, 12 M.	Monday, May 14, 9½ A. M.
Wednesday, May 16, 12½ P. M.	Tuesday, May 15, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, May 17, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, May 16, 4 P. M.
Friday, May 18, 3 P. M.	Friday, May 18, 4 P. M.
Saturday, May 19, 3 P. M.	Saturday, May 19, 6½ A. M.
Sunday, May 20, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, May 20, 3½ P. M.
Monday, May 21, 3½ P. M.	Monday, May 21, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, May 22, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, May 22, 7½ A. M.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT—RUNning in connection with the Housatonic Railroad, for passengers and freight. The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM A. VAIL, will leave from Oliver-slip, E. R., DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 12 o'clock, noon. Returning leaves Bridgeport EVERY NIGHT, at 11 o'clock. Also, steamer "RIDGEPORT, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Peck-slip, E. R. The above are the only boats that have the contract with the Housatonic Railroad for freight or passengers. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent, office No. 105 Beekman-st.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after May 3, 1860, the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with four watertight compartments, and all new improvements, will run as follows: Leave Flushing—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M. College Point—7:55 A. M., 11:10 A. M., stopping at 10th-st., 2:40 P. M. Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market—9:30 A. M., stopping at 10th-st. at 9:35; 1:15 P. M., 5 P. M.
WM. M SMITH, Superintendent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDwell's, Verplank's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.)

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer ARMENIA, Capt. SMITH, leaves the foot of Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

FOR GLEN COVE, ROSLYN, BAYLE'S Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, steamer LONG ISLAND, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, from James-slip, East River.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars see bills.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of our intention to associate and form an incorporated company, agreeable to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1853, for the purpose of making insurance on dwellings, houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture, merchandise and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation; such Company to be known by the name or style of "The Central Park Fire Insurance Company," and to be located in the City of New-York.
NEW-YORK, April 18, 1860.

A. MICHELBACHER,	J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
MOSES B MACLAY,	G. M. LEVENTRITT,
S. FREEDMAN,	H. BERNHEIMER,
E. KNIGHT,	B. F. SALOMON,
B. MAYER,	J. STETTHEIMER,
S. HOCSMAN,	H. E. CLAFLIN,
P. W. FRANK,	MYER STERN,
HENRY COHN,	PH. FRANKENHEIMER,
L. LITHAUER,	MAYER SCHUTZ,
L. SCHILLMAN,	N. E. ROSENFELD,
J. ROSENTHAL,	J. ROTHAN,
WILLIAM HELLER,	J. STADECKER,
H. WALDSTEIN,	MARX SCHUTZ,
JULIUS BIEN,	S. ROSSENHEIM,
JACOB WALDHEIMER,	H. GROSSMAYER,
A. GOTTGETREA,	WM. GOODKIND,
J. GOLDSMITH,	P. H. TUSOA,
M. WALLICH,	H. HYMAN,
H. MONHEIMER,	J. WOLF,
A. LIMBURGER,	J. ROSENBERG,
L. HEIDENHEIMER,	S. STRAHLHEIM,

Means. A. MICHELBACHER, A. B. MACLAY and H. BARNBEIMER are appointed Commissioners to receive subscriptions, and the Subscription Book is open at the office of Mr. A. MICHELBACHER, 196 Fulton-st.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF ARREARS, March 2, 1860.
CORPORATION NOTICE.—SALE OF PROperty for unpaid taxes and regular rents of Croton water. Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for the unpaid taxes on real estate for the year 1858, and the unpaid regular rents of Croton water for the water year commencing May 1, 1854, and ending April 30, 1855, added to the tax of 1855, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the fourth day of June next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day, until the whole shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the taxes and regular rents unpaid and the property to be sold, is published in the *Morning Courier and New-York Enquirer*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.
JOSEPH G. FINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.

SHIPPING.

STEAM—NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The Vanderbilt European Line United States Mail Steamships sail between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

	FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	RETURNING FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON.
ILLINOIS, Griffin	Sat., May 19	Wed., June 6
VANDERBILT, Lefevre	Sat., June 16	Wed., July 4
ILLINOIS	Sat., June 30	Wed., July 18
VANDERBILT	Sat., July 28	Wed., Aug. 15
ILLINOIS	Sat., Aug. 11	Wed., Aug. 29
VANDERBILT	Sat., Sept. 8	Wed., Sept. 26

These ships have water-tight compartments.
Price of passage either way the same.
1st cabin $150 and $100; 2d cabin $60.
Certificates of passage issued from Europe to America.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
A. N. CHRYSTIE, Agent, 27 Rue Rhebelieu, Paris.
OAKFORD & CO., No. 67 Grace-Church-st., London.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 47 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents. No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail June 23.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$118
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt Judkins. CANADA, Capt a Lang.
ARABIA, Capt J. Stone. AM

THE JAPANESE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Reception of the Embassy by the President.

SPEECH OF THE LEADING AMBASSADOR.

Response of President Buchanan.

The Scene and its Surroundings.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 17.

The delegation of the New-York Common Council, Messrs. Shaw, Lent, Van Tine, Hall, Starr, and Van Wart, were present at the President's reception of the Japanese, and subsequently called upon them at the Fifth-st. This evening, by the kindness of Capt. Dupont, they had an interview with the Chief Ambassador—SIMME-BUSEN-NO-KAMI, MURRAOAE-WAGA-NO-KAMI, OSMAE-BUNJO-NO-KAMI, and the officers of their household. Councilman SHAW extended to them the hospitalities of the City of New-York, and desired to know when they would avail themselves of the invitation. SIMME-BUSEN-NO-KAMI replied on behalf of the Embassy, they were pleased at the invitation. The principal object of their mission was to visit Washington, and their chief business was the ratification of the Treaty. They would make the longest visit at New-York, where there was so much to see. After the completion of their official business they would fix the time for reaching New-York.

A general exchange of cards followed shaking of hands. After which the delegation left.

Capt. DUPONT states that the Japanese will remain in Washington seven days, visiting the Smithsonian Institute, the Departments and Congress, and receiving visits from members of Congress and the people. They will stop three days in Philadelphia, reaching New-York in ten days. The New-York Committee propose to receive them at Amboy, and to escort them to the Metropolitan Hotel with a military and civic procession. Captains DUPONT, LEE and PORTER will accompany them. Only the principal officials go.

A portion of the Japanese speech to the President was suppressed by the interpreter to-day, by order of the chief Minister, as he deemed it of a nature too private to be delivered before a public audience. The Embassy paid formal visits, to-day, to each member of the Cabinet, and to Lord LYONS. O., JR.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 17.

The Japanese Embassy, attended by their officers and the Naval Commission, left Willard's Hotel at about 11¼ o'clock this morning, on their way to the President's house. They rode in open carriages. Twenty-five uniformed policemen were in front, and the same number in the rear, while the marines and ordnance men marched on each side of the vehicles to the music of the Marine Band.

The chief Prince was arrayed in a rich brocade purple silk sack, with ample overhanging sleeves, and flowing trowsers of the same color. The other two dignitaries were in green of similar texture and fashion. They wore caps like inverted ladies' capes, fastened on the crown of the head by strings passing under the chin. They carried pikes, halberds and emblems of their rank. The inferior officers wore small hats, consisting of a round band, with triangular crowns, also tied to the head by strings under the chin.

The prominent points were occupied by eager spectators, and the streets were crowded, multitudes following to the President's house.

Meanwhile in the East Room had assembled a brilliant company, among whom were the New-York Municipal Committee, who came hither to invite the Japanese to visit that city.

Contrary to the programme and expectation there was a large attendance of ladies, who accompanied the members of Congress and others holding prominent public positions.

The Naval Officers formed in line in the East Room. Prominent among them was Capt. TATNALL. The Army Officers formed another line, Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, with his staff, being prominent.

Between these lines was an open space about twenty-five feet wide, to be the scene of the grand presentation.

The interest was intense, and the usual stir characterized the preliminary proceedings.

The folding doors were opened at noon, when the President of the United States entered, accompanied by the Cabinet Officers. They took position on the east side, facing to the west.

Secretary CASS retired to the ante-room and returned with the Japanese Commissioners and their attendants, who made several profound bows as they approached the President and the Cabinet.

Then one of the Japanese opened a series of paper boxes, one within another, and produced several letters which were handed to the President and by him to Gen. CASS.

The principal Japanese then addressed the President as follows:

"His Majesty, the Tycoon, has commanded us that we respectully express to his Majesty, the President of the United States, in his name as follows:

Desiring to establish on a firm and lasting foundation the relations of peace and commerce so happily existing between the two countries;

That lately the Plentpotenuaries of both countries have negotiated and concluded a treaty;

Now he has ordered us to exchange the ratification of the treaty in your principal City of Washington.

Henceforth he hopes that the friendly relation shall be held more and more lasting, and will be very happy to have your friendly feeling.

That you have brought us to the United States, and will send us back to Japan in your man-of-war."

Having delivered their message, they retired, bowing to the President and Cabinet repeatedly in leaving their presence. They soon, however, returned, bowing profoundly as before, when the President addressed them as follows, Mr. PORTMAN interpreting to the Japanese interpreter, and the latter communicating with the principal Envoy:

"I give you a cordial welcome as representatives of his Imperial Majesty, the Tycoon of Japan, to the American Government. We are all much gratified that the first Embassy which your great Empire has ever accredited to any foreign Power, has been sent to the United States. I trust that this will be the harbinger of perpetual peace and friendship between the two countries. The treaty of commerce, whose ratification you are about to exchange with the Secretary of State, cannot fail to be productive of benefits and blessings to the people both of Japan and the United States. I can say for myself and promise for my successors that it shall be carried into execution in a faithful and friendly spirit, so as to secure to both countries all the advantages they may justly expect from the happy auspices under which it has been negotiated and ratified. I rejoice that you are pleased with the kind treatment which you have received on board of our vessels of war, whilst on your passage to this country. You shall be sent back in the same manner, to your native land, under the protection of the American flag. Meanwhile, during your residence amongst us, which I hope may be prolonged so as to enable you to visit the different portions of our country, we shall be happy to extend to you all the hospitality and kindness eminently due to the great and friendly Sovereign whom you so worthily represent."

The President handed them a copy of his address, and then shook hands with them.

The subordinate Japanese officers were also brought in and introduced.

Capt. DUPONT was conspicuous in this part of the ceremony.

The Cabinet officers were presented in the following order: CASS, FLOYD, TOUCEY, THOMPSON, HOLT BLACK; and their relative official positions briefly explained.

Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT was next introdnced, and they warmly greeted him, being evidently delighted with his fine commanding appearance, and in view of his public position.

Gen. Cass asked for Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE, to introduce him, but he was absent.

Speaker PENNINGTON, as Speaker of the House, was then introduced to the distinguished visitors.

The Japanese again repeated their profound bows, when the impressive scene closed.

Gen. Cass privately said, referring to their ample trowsers, "That they would look better with hoops."

The crowd slowly dispersed.

The Japanese returned to their hotel in the same order in which they went to the President's House, evidently delighted with the imposing proceedings.

It should be in the above-stated that the Japanese did not present uniform appearance in their costume, which differed according to their respective ranks and positions.

Among other army officers present, were Lieut.-Gen. Scott, Gens. Totten, Jesup, Churchill and Johnson; Cols. Roberts, Thomas, Cook, Craige, Childs, Taylor; Maj. Ramsay; and of the Navy, Capts. Smith, Sinbrick, Buchanan, Tatnall, and Col. Harris of the Marine Corps. They were in full dress and made a splendid appearance. A French naval officer was also in the distinguished throng. In addition to [illegible] Minister [illegible] Secretary of State [illegible] PLENIPOTENTIARY.

The letter accrediting the Japanese Commissioners to the Government of the United States was unrolled from a large and magnificent scarlet satin envelope. When the Embassy first retired from the East Room it was for the purpose of bringing with them the Imperial or Principal Ambassador, who, according to their etiquette, could not be present at the delivery of the letter accrediting them. The demeanor of the Japanese was exceedingly grave and solemn. Their appearance contrasted strangely, but impressively, with that of the deeply interested spectators.

During the entire ceremony, whenever the eyes of a Japanese official were raised from the ground, they were directed to the President and to his countenance only. So rigidly was this practice observed, that it seemed that no one of the Japanese could have seen the countenances of those surrounding them, excepting those of the few distinguished gentlemen to whom they were introduced.

Some of the Japanese during the afternoon took an airing in carriages.

ABOUT THE STRANGERS.

THE VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF STATE—CEREMONIES AND EXCLUSIVENESS—WHAT THE NEW-YORK DELEGATION IS DOING—JAPANESE PECULIARITIES.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 16.

To-day the Japanese Embassadors visited the Secretary of State at his office, and presented their credentials. To-morrow they visit the President and Diplomatic Corps, and after that they will be at liberty to receive municipal ovations.

The Sub-Committee of the Joint Committee of the New-York Common Council arrived here this morning—Messrs. SHAW, LENT, HALL, STARR and VAN WART. Mr. VAN TINE has been here several days. They had endeavored in vain for several hours to procure an interview with the Committee having charge of the Embassy, and were on the point of appealing to the Secretary of State, when your correspondent fortuneiely introduced them to Dr. MCDONALD, the Secretary of the Committee, who politely invited them to the Committee's parlor. Here they agreeably occupied a few moments examining a Sharpe's rifle of Japanese manufacture, with its wonderfully ingenious device for cocking at the moment of wadding. They also were shown a number of Japanese coins, which articles they examined until the arrival of Captains DUPONT, PORTER and LEE, who were severally introduced to the members of the Committee.

Councilman SHAW, having been deputed by his associates, then inquired of Capt. DUPONT whether he (Capt. D.) was the proper person to whom communications to the Japanese should be addressed?

Capt. DUPONT replied that he had been commissioned by the President to take charge of the Embassy during their stay in this country. They were a ceremonial people, and their ideas were in favor of being under the continued charge of the Government.

Councilman SHAW then tendered to the Japanese Embassy, through Capt. DUPONT, the hospitalities of the City of New-York. He considered that this was the event of the age, and that New-York should fittingly exhibit her appreciation of it, in its bearings upon the Commercial Metropolis of the Western world. On behalf of New-York they desired to receive the Embassy with all due courtesy and with special care to conform to the wishes of the guests in every respect. In order to promote these objects they proposed to visit the Ambassadors, if possible or necessary, and come to some definite conclusion.

Capt. DUPONT, on behalf of the Government, was happy to welcome the delegation, and to receive, on behalf of the Embassy, the invitation to visit New-York. Having just received the Government programme, he could inform them that to-day the Embassy could visit the Secretary of State, to-morrow the President and Diplomatic Corps, and after that they would be at liberty. He would take pleasure in fixing the date for introducing the New-York Common Council at the earliest possible moment, and inform them in season. All presentation to them was, however, out of the question until after they had seen the President, for that was their wish. He had only succeeded in procuring a brief interview for a delegation of Congress, on the representation that they were members of the General Government. They were exceedingly averse to communication with any but the Government officials until after their presentation.

Councilman LENT took the liberty of inquiring of Capt. DUPONT what preparations the city authorities were expected to make with reference to the manner in which the reception should be conducted, and with regard to the continuation of his (Capt. D.'s) position while in New-York.

Capt. DUPONT said that was a very interesting question. He felt bound to be with the Embassy, and to see that the fact of their being the guests of the Government would not be lost sight of. There would, of course, be no objection to the providing of accommodations, and the general provision of means for making the visit pleasant. He would, however, suggest to the Committee that perhaps the advisory counsel of Capts. LEE and PORTER would be necessary to making the arrangement as pleasing to the guests, as those familiar with them could more readily advise upon such matters. He recognized this as the leading event of the age, and a high compliment to America, in consideration of the counter efforts of England and France, and hoped that all Committees would concur in endeavoring to conduct the receptions as agreeably to the Japanese ideas of propriety as possible. He would caution the Committee against subjecting the Embassy to too much physical endurance. They were princes, and unused to great exertion, and were likely to be overcome with assiduous attentions. He suggested that they were more interested in national defences and machinery than most anything else, and hardly ready to take in our elemosynary institutions. He would advise that they be not taken through the prisons and hospitals, for fear of giving them wroog impressions. They had with them a corps of engineers and artists, who could in many cases take the place of the Ambassadors in examining public works, &c., and thus save their superiors much time. His experience proved that they were not a feasting people. They had been much misrepresented in this respect, as they were fearful of being led to eat so much as to affect their health. He would also suggest that all communications be made in the briefest possible style, on account of the difficulty of translating from English into Dutch, and from Dutch into Japanese. He had no doubt that they would be delighted and astonished with their visit to New-York.

The New-Yorkers then retired with the assurance that they would be informed at the earliest possible moment of the time when the Embassy would receive them.

A good story is told of the peculiar reserve of the Japanese, as illustrated during the recent passage. Up to the time of their arrival at Norfolk, the officers who had them in their charge, the "armory and knavery men," as Mrs. Partington calls them, had been unable to determine their precise rank. It was impossible to determine from their papers whether they were Envoys or Ministers. This vexed question remained unsettled until the arrival of Mr. LEUPARD, the agent of the Secretary of State, when, lo! the Ambassadors astonished everybody by producing a beautifully written English copy of the letter from the Emperor giving them full powers as Ambassadors.

The doctors and interpreters of the Embassy who lounge about the hall, shake hands with the ladies and gentlemen, write cards and try to learn the language, still continue to drew crowds to the house. TOKUMA, one of the youngest, is in high favor with the ladies, and makes himself quite at home in their company.

The interview of the Ambassadors with the Secretary of State was characterized by a few incidents of note beyond the record of the conversation that passed, which has been sent you in detail from other sources. It seemed to be generally known that the visit would take place at 12 o'clock, and at that hour quite a crowd collected near the rear entrance to the Japanese quarters, along the squares between that point and the office of Mr. CASS, and on the steps of the building itself, where the interview was to take place. The windows along the route, and of the Patent Office, as well as of the State Department, were filled with persons anxious to obtain a glance at the lions. Inside the building none were admitted except by special favor of some of the clerks, messengers or doorkeepers, or policemen. The "little brief authority" of each officer was exerted to the utmost to procure good places for his friends, so that the private interview with the Secretary of State turned out to be somewhat a public one. Occasionally, however, "Old HUNTER," the Cerberus of the State Department, would have his ire aroused, and eject some unfortunate who caught his eye. Among these was a luckless knight of the quill, of meek and youthful appearance, who was unceremoniously and rather rudely requested to leave. And not only that, but "Old HUNTER" accompanied him to the door. The Argus eyes of the Chief Clerk were, however, for a moment diverted, and in spite of half-a-dozen vigilants the meek young man succeeded in worming his way almost to the skirts of the Embassy in the Secretary's private office. And that's the way that the TIMES came to be represented on that important occasion. Mr. CASS, however, subsequently excused the rudeness of his subordinate on the ground of old age. Old age, I am happy to say, never caused the Secretary to forget his proverbial politeness.

Well, the favorites having been stowed in comfortable nooks, the vulgar crowd kept out, and everything in readiness, the Embassy arrived and was marched up the steps, through the hall and the gauntlet of curious gazers, to the office of the Secretary of State. They were ten in number, the four principal ones being with Capt. DUPONT, Capt. PORTER, Capt. LEE and Mr. LEUPARD.

The process of presenting credentials, conveying the Treaty, and complimentary conversation, then ensued as described in the telegraphic record. The process was very slow, as the communications from Mr. CASS were translated into Dutch and then into Japanese—and *vice versa* for the replies. The interpreters were kept quite busy for half an hour. Meanwhile Gen. CASS had been surrounded by three boys—I believe his three nephews—three lively urchins who seemed to look upon the whole proceeding as got up for their special benefit. Mrs. LENYARD, the General's niece, and a number of ladies were admitted to witness the closing ceremonies. With reference to this, Gen. CASS informed the Japanese that here we allow our ladies to do pretty much as they pleased, to which the Japanese replied that they knew there was a difference between the two countries in that respect.

During the interview, the Embassy evinced the most profound attention to the proceedings, and preserved throughout a dignified bearing, highly appropriate to their official station. On their retiring Secretary CASS stood at the door, and as each resumed his sword, gave him a hearty shake of the hand.

Although the interview was privately conducted, in a room about twenty feet square, it was observed by about fifty persons, most of whom were ladies.

Much interest was excited at the obsequious humbleness of the Japanese servants in the presence of the chief dignitaries—their going down on their knees as the high officials passed, and various other tokens of Japanese servility.

The arrangements at the hotel for the entertainment of the Japanese, are now in perfect working order. The whole delegation are entirely separate from the other guests in their domestic arrangements. None of them dine at the table d'hôte, and so complete are the chief dignitaries guarded that they can only be reached through half a dozen sentinels. The Prince Embassadors dine alone. Those next in rank dine in the tea-room with the Naval Committee; the servants eat by themselves. They are none of them given to excessive eating, and live on simple food, such as chickens, ham, vegetables, fruits, sweetmeats and confectionery.

Their ideas of caste are rigidly enforced in their intercourse with each other. Some of the under interpreters, and others of low rank, are very familiar with the guests of the house, and wander about among the goests' rooms much at home.

It appears to me daily to be quite a subject of regret that the Embassy could not have been entertained at some other place than a public hotel, and arrangements made to guard them from such impertinent scrutiny on their appearance in public. The indignities of various kinds which I have already noticed must impress them with an unfavorable opinion of the manners of our country. Especially in the matter of shaking hands are they imposed upon frequently. Everybody feels at liberty to ask a favor of the Japanese princes which would be indignantly refused by the lowest of our own officials, unless at the very mouth of the ballot-box. Women and children, black and white, rush forward in the crowd, or at the carriage windows, and put forth their dexters to be shaken, and the unfortunate Japanese at first appeared to think they were obliged to undergo the affliction. Do not the American people know that to insult a Japanese dignitary is to endanger the commission of HARI-KARI?

O., JR.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DR. CHEEVER'S EMBARRASSMENTS.

The Debate Renewed and Ended—Its Postponement for Six Months.

The members and Trustees of Dr. CHEEVER'S Church met again last evening in the lecture-room of the edifice in which he ministers, to resume the debate which has so long been in progress, relative to the expediency and propriety of Miss JOHNSON'S mission to England.

The attendance was as large as that at every former meeting. Deacon WHITE presided, and Dr. BALL offered prayer.

Mr. CHESTER resumed his remarks, having had the right to the floor at the previous adjournment. He disowned, on the part of the Church of the Puritans, any complicity with, or approval of the sending of Miss JOHNSTONE to England to solicit funds for the Society in order to sustain the Anti-Slavery preaching of the Church, and declared that that mission was directly opposed to the will and against the knowledge of the congregation. He charged that Dr. CHEEVER, in setting such a scheme on foot, has divided himself from his people, and, whether well or ill founded, a mountain of opposition had been raised between the pastor and those under his ministerial care. The pastor must pay some respect to the opinion of his people, and, whenever a difficulty arose, they must separate, unless it were settled that a pastor might remain in his place, irrespective of the feelings of his congregation. No pastor in this country, whether a Congregationalist, a Presbyterian, or even an Episcopalian, could remain an occupant of a pulpit, unless his opinions and his teachings were agreeable to his people—whether right or wrong. It an officer in the Navy were to solicit, without the knowledge of the Government, by which he was employed and paid, and to whom official obedience was due, funds in a foreign country to sustain his ship, even under circumstances of the most pressing necessity, what would be said of him and his act? He would very properly be termed a pirate, and his act piracy, and he would swing for it at the yard-arm. So, too, in disregarding the power of the Trustees of this Church by a body not corporated, and in taking action by which the Society should be affected, without any consultation with the members of the corporate body, an act of piracy had been perpetrated.

[Some gentlemen in the vicinity of Dr. CHEEVER, who occupied a seat at the Chairman's left, called the speaker to order, but as the presiding officer decided that he was not out of order, Mr. CHESTER was permitted to proceed, for a time, without interruption.]

In continuation, he charged that one of Dr. CHEEVER'S friends had, in vindicating the course of the pastor, violated, in Church meeting, the first commandment, by having repeated the words, "So help me God."

A venerable gentleman in a dark wig, whose appearance heretofore seems to have disconcerted his friends, because of his systematic attempts on all occasions to silence the dissenting speakers by an appeal to the Chair, insisted that Mr. CHESTER should be reduced to order.

The Chairman decided that the speaker was entirely in order. The gentleman interrupting, with an exclamation of the most emphatic character, declared he "could not stand it."

Mr. CHESTER resumed. He was sorry the Trustees had been arraigned by a man (Dr. HARTT) who, not himself a native of the country, yet, on the ground of his Anti-Slavery feelings, made charges against men who were the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause before he had ever set foot on American soil. It might be that there were those who thought that there was too much preaching in the Church of the Puritans about slaveholding, and that a style fraught with less invective would be more effective. But as to the existence of a Pro-Slavery feeling in the Church, he (Mr. CHESTER) had never heard of it, and never believed that it would be permitted. He concluded by moving, that, inasmuch as the members were already tired of the debate, the previous question should be put.

An attempt, on the part of several gentlemen, was made to obtain the floor, Dr. CHEEVER starting to his feet as one of the claimants.

Mr. PHELPS secured it on a question of privilege, and proceeded, after much confusion, to read an affidavit in which the deponent, one JOSEPH H. DYE, a member of the Church, though not of the Society, set forth that, in point of fact, his pew rent had been paid for him for two successive quarters by Dr. HARTT, and that, at the instance of a Mr. HAWKINS, he was led to call upon Dr. HARTT and Dr. FAIRBANKS, at Dr. CHEEVER'S house, and that he there received instructions as to the particular occasion on which he should give a vote in the Society of Dr. CHEEVER'S Church.

This evoked an immense amount of explanation, recrimination and personality.

Dr. HARTT said that the affair bore on the very face of it the fact that Mr. DYE was a traitor, [laughter] even supposing his statement to be true; but he (Dr. H.) denied his truth *in toto*.

Mr. PHELPS—Here are the receipts.

Dr. HARTT—I acknowledge the receipts.

Mr. PHELPS—You said you denied it *in toto*.

Dr. HARTT proceeded to explain how, because of the conflict as to the Treasurership at the Society, he had received valuable aid from Mr. IRVING in qualifying voters. [Laughter.] This Mr. DYE, he was sorry to say, was a member of the church, and he had heard him publicly confess his sins. How the money was obtained, he, as the Treasurer, neither knew nor cared.

When Mr. FAIRBANKS had explained his connection with the matter,

Mr. HAWKINS undertook to show what his had been, and both denied any knowledge or design of ill-intent in the matter.

A resolution offered by Mr. PHELPS (not necessarily for adoption as a censure of any member, but to elicit the sense of the Church,)—declaring that the manufacture of voters in the Society by means of false receipts or certificates, was in the highest degree reprehensible, was seconded by Mr. HAWKINS, but declared by the Chairman to be out of order.

After an angry altercation as to the necessity for putting the previous question, during which the decisions of the Chair were repeatedly appealed from,

Dr. HARTT at length said he was astonished that the Chairman did not recognise the delicacy of his position. [Hisses.]

The Chairman hoped that Dr. HARTT would take his seat.

When the vote was at last taken there were 39 yeas to 62 naye.

Much parliamentary skirmishing and much excited debate followed as to the appointment of Tellers, but, when matters had somewhat settled down, another vote as to whether the taking of the Yeas and Nays on the main question was parliamentary, was put and carried as before—39 for and 62 against it.

In order to allay the ill-feeling which was obviously on the increase, Mr. BARRY, the Secretary, insisted on the propriety of accepting the tellers appointed by the Chair, and urged that, in the event of the legality of any vote being questioned by either side, to refer the matter to WM. CURTIS NOYES and WM. M. EVARTS.

The friends of Dr. CHEEVER having the obvious majority of members insisted that a vote should be taken to sojourn until Saturday night, or for six months. The latter being the longer interval, was, according to common legislative usage, put to the house first, and, Mr. PHELPS consenting, it was adopted amid marked manifestations of satisfaction on the part of Dr. CHEEVER'S supporters.

HUDSON NAVY—GALA DAY AMONG THE BOAT CLUBS.—Yesterday being the opening day of the season for the Boat Clubs composing the "Hudson Navy," arrangements were made for a handsome display, in connection with the review and drill. A considerable crowd of spectators assembled at the foot of Christopher-street to see the boats form in line for their departure to the drill ground, opposite the Elysian Fields, Hoboken. The place is hereafter to be designated as "Navy Bay." This miniature navy is composed of young gentlemen who have the leisure and means, as well as the inclination to cultivate the "manly art of"—rowing. It was organized in October, 1859, at which time the *Atlanta*, *Aurora*, *Waverley* and *Atlantic* Boat Clubs constituted the infant navy. Several clubs have since been admitted, and they now consist of the following: *Atlanta*, 8 oars; *Our Jessie*, 6; *Aurora* 6; *Waverley*, 6; *Twilight*, 6; *Eagle*, 6; *Volante*, 4; *Washington*, 4; *Linta*, 4; *Nassau*, 4; and *Niantic* 6. There are at present 80 members, with a prospect of a steady increase. A large party of ladies yesterday lent the charm of their presence to the occasion, for whose special benefit, including the members of the Press, a steamer was provided to convey them to an advantageous point for observing the evolutions of the little fleet as they went through with their drill, in accordance with the manual adopted for their regulations, under the direction of the Commodore. The elegant boats, each decorated with its proper flag; the neat uniforms of the rowers, and the officer-like bearing of the various commanders, were the theme of much admiration. The heavy east wind, which made it quite rough, and the near prospect of rain, ceused an early termination of the review. The scrub-race at the close caused some merriment among the spectators. There were present from the Schuylkill Navy, of Philadelphia, Commodore BALLARY, Vice-Commodore MITCHELL, ASHTON WALLS, President of the Bachelors' Club, and others. There are to be regular regattas during the Summer, at which handsome prizes will be competed for.

SEVENTH REGIMENT—OFFICERS' DRILL.—The annual drill of the officers of the Seventh Regiment National Guard, took place yesterday at East New-York. The staff officers, officers of the line, and non-commissioned officers, formed in companies at 9 o'clock in the morning, and marched from Lafayette Hall, down Broadway to the South Ferry, accompanied by two drums. Crossing over to Brooklyn they took the Long Island Railroad for East New-York, arriving on the ground about 10½ o'clock. Besides the staff officers, there were on the ground six non-commissioned officers of each of the eight companies, six each of the Artillery and Engineer companies consolidated, three Corporals and three Sergeants, including the Orderlies. The following are the names of the Staff officers present: Col. Leffarts, Lieut. Col. Crawford, Maj. Pond, Adjt. Liebenau, Paymaster Kemp, Surgeon Cameron. Chaplain Brainard, Commissary Paten, Ordnance Officer Baker, Assistant Paymaster Howland. Officers of the Line—Capts. Shumway, Price, Speight, Monroe; Lieuts. Smith, Wickstead, Harrison, Guerney, Hewitt, Harnay, Moriarty, Clark, Lemoyne. Non-commissioned Staff Officers—Sergt. Maj. Rathbone, Lieut. Mast, Serg. Weed, Ord. Serg. Draper, Com. Serg. Clayman, Standard-bearer Scott, Right Gen. Guide Ryder, Left Gen. Guide Morrison. There were hardly any spectators on the ground, a fact especially agreeable to the officers, as the object of the drill was improvement and not show. The various manœuvres were executed with great skill, and the drill was altogether highly satisfactory. A lunch was served on the ground at 1 o'clock, after completing which the drill was resumed and continued till late in the afternoon. The officers returned by way of the Long Island Railroad at 6 o'clock in the evening.

THE DEFALCATION IN THE POST-OFFICE.—Marshal RYNDERS has made a return to the warrant issued for the apprehension of Postmaster FOWLER, stating that he has not been able to find that gentleman. His search for his property was equally fruitless. He has, therefore, levied upon the property of the sureties to the amount of $155,554 31. This return was filed in the Clerk's office of the United States District Court yesterday, and is now a lien upon the property of Messrs. LAW and CONOVER. Should they refuse to pay the amount of the bond, their property can be sold to satisfy the lien. The payment of the bond is said to be resisted, the sureties claiming that it is defective. They state that the bond must be signed by three enreties, and only two being joined, it is invalid. The answer to this is that the Government were satisfied with two, and if the sureties desired a third to share the responsibility, it was their duty to see that he was joined. The bond upon which Messrs. LAW and CONOVER are liable was given under the present Administration. As we announced yesterday, the appointment to the vacancy so suddenly created by Mr. FOWLER'S disappearance has been filled by the appointment of Hon. JOHN A. DIX. His name was yesterday sent to the Senate, and the nomination was confirmed without a reference.

COLUMBIAN LITERARY CLUB.—The ninth anniversary of this Society, which is composed mainly of merchants' clerks, was held in the Chapel of the New-York University last evening. The hall was well filled by a respectable audience of ladies and gentlemen. GEO. BOYD, Esq., the President of the Club, presided. The order of the exercises was as follows: Introductory address by the President; Poem, by P. H. Bowne; Essay—"Modern Statesmanship"—by M. B. Wyncoop; Poem, by W. L. Reese; Essay—"Popping the Question"—by V. B. Denslow. Mr. WYNCOOP was prevented from delivering his essay by sickness, and his place was supplied by G. W. BUELL, who read a well-written essay on "Schiller." The other productions were of a commendable character, and showed a degree of literary culture which speaks well for the object and aims of the Society. Dodworth's Band enlivened the exercises of the evening with choice selections of music.

ASCENSION DAY.—Services were held, yesterday, in the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches, to commemorate the ascension of Christ after the resurrection. The day is also the anniversary of the consecration of Trinity Church, and the additional interest thus attached to the occasion drew a large audience to that edifice. Nearly all the Episcopal clergymen of the City were present. The regular service for this day, appointed in the *Book of Common Prayer*, with the special service for this festival, were read by the officiating clergymen, and chanted by the congregation. Rev. Dr. HOBART preached the sermon, taking for his text Mark, 16th chapter, 19th verse: "He was received up into Heaven, and sat on the right hand of God." After the sermon, a collection for the poor was taken up, and the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to a large number of communicants.

COMMENDABLE ENTERPRISE.—Mr. H. W. GREEN, of No. 13 Spruce-street, has put the steam-power which he has at command to a use which will undoubtedly enure to the advantage of all those in the vicinity of his establishment. He obtains the supply of water by which he drives his engine direct from the street, and by means of one of CASAR'S rotary pumps, which is capable of throwing 1,000 gallons per minute, he has extemporized a fire engine of great power. Five hundred feet of hose is reeled upon a cart in front of the building, and with this, since his engine is running night and day, Mr. GREEN thinks he could bring a powerful stream to bear on any burning building between the Swamp and City Hall before the alarm could be given by the bell-ringer at the latter place. Last evening the engine forced a stream of water through a nozzle 1¼ inches in diameter, 265 feet.

THE WINES OF A FOREIGN AMBASSADOR SOLD AT AUCTION.—The wines of Chevalier HULSEMANN, the former *Chargé* from Austria, made immortal by WEBSTER'S famous letter, were yesterday sold at auction by HENRY H. LEEDS. If he judges poorly of the military prowess of this country, as WEBSTER charged, his stock of wines showed him to be a good judge of the fruits of the vintage, of which he left an ample and well-assorted supply. The list sold was as follows: 776 bottles pale Hennessy Brendy, 636 bottles Golden Ashburton Sherry, 588 bottles Emperor of Russia Maderia, 345 bottles Jamaica Rum, 343 bottles pale Port, 192 bottles Otard Brandy, 145 bottlee pale Sherry, and 144 bottles brown Sherry. The total product of the sale was $3,305 30.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.—The regular semi-monthly meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine was held on Wednesday evening, Dr. WALSH, President, in the chair. Several non-resident members were elected. The delegation from the Academy to the late Pharmaceutical Convention at Washington reported. The subject of discussion at the late meeting—"the little fatal character of second attacks of membranous croup"—was again discussed without eliciting much new light. Dr. A. K. GARDNER read a paper entitled "Pulmonary Apoplexy as an accident of labor," which was debated at some length and much spirit by Drs. THOMAS. J. M. SMITH, FISHELL, GRISOOM and JACOBI, after which the Academy adjourned.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR UTAH.—In compliance with a recent order of the War Department, all the available recruits stationed at Governor's Island were yesterday afternoon dispatched for Utah. The draft of 550 men for the Texan frontier, made two months ago, diminished the recruiting force to so small a number that only 60 men could be raised in response to the last order. These went out under the command of Lieut. DUNCAN and Capt. CLARK. They proceed forthwith to Fort Leavenworth, where other recruits will join them from the Carlisle Barracks, Penn., and the Newport Barracks, Ky.

LITERARY EXHIBITION.—The Hudson Club, a literary Society composed of young men for purposes of literary and scientific improvement, held their second annual exhibition last evening at Brookes' Assembly Rooms, in Broome-street. The hall was well filled with young ladies and gentlemen, mostly friends and acquaintances of the aspirants for literary honors. The exercises consisted of original essays, orations and debates, interspersed with music. The performances were very creditable, and appeared to be highly appreciated by the audience.

SUICIDE IN HUDSON.—A man named PETER COMBINE, who for some time past has been employed in Mr. GRUFF'S store, in Hudson, Columbia County, entered his boarding-house between 6 and 7 o'clock on Sunday evening, apparently in a great state of excitement, seized a valise, and leaving the house again, started to run up Warren-street. Officer C. CAMERA was informed of the occurrence, and immediately went in pursuit of COMBINE, who turned from Warren into Third-street, where he suddenly stopped and drew a razor across his throat, severing the jugular artery. He expired in a few moments. The occurrence created a great excitement in the town.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY.—The Twenty-seventh Anniversary of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum Society, was held last evening, at the Athenæum, under the direction of A. H. DANA, Esq. The building was crowded. The children in the care of the Society, about one hundred in number, were seated upon the platform. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. CUYLER, who was followed by Rev. Dr. FARLEY, in the reading of a portion of Scripture. The annual reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read. From these reports it appears that during the year, 174 children received the benefits of the institution, 60 of whom have been received since May last; 64 were discharged—returned to their friends; 10 furnished with homes; 10 were sent to the Asylum, and there was one death. Total number remaining, 98. There was on hand at the commencement of the year, $743 05, which was increased by contributions, donations, back State money, and from other sources, to $10,268 40. After deducting the expenses of the year, the Treasurer reports a balance on hand of $821 60. The exercises on the part of the children, last evening, consisted of singing and recitations. There were also several addresses made by clergymen, and the proceedings closed with the benediction. The officers elected for the ensuing year are nearly the same with those having the charge of the Institution during the twelvemonth just closed.

The Fourth Ward Teachers.

DISMISSAL OF PROTESTANTS AND SUBSTITUTION OF CATHOLICS—RULES OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION DISREGARDED—INACTION OF THE BOARD.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 17, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The proceedings of the Board of Education, at their meeting held last evening, in relation to the dismissal of the nine teachers by the School Officers of the Fourth Ward, is enough to arouse the indignation of any one who has the smallest regard for truth or common justice. The Protestant members of this Board made a law last June that the Bible should be read in all the schools, and that any Principal failing to comply with this rule should forfeit his salary. This law has been scoffed at and openly violated by the School Officers of the Fourth Ward, and the Board of Education has quietly, and without protestation of any kind, submitted to the insult to and violation of their Bible law, which they made without having the moral courage to enforce. It is to the making of this law, and the weakness and indifference of the Board of Education in relation to it, that the nine teachers are indebted for their notes of dismissal from the Fourth Ward schools. As to the reading of the Bible in the schools, it is well known that the teachers have no power whatever in the matter. They are under the absolute control of the Trustees, and must take their orders from them, or make up their minds to an immediate dismissal. The Trustees of the Fourth Ward are all Irish Catholics; they forbade the teachers to read the Bible, on pain of dismissal; the Bible was not read, and the Board of Education took no further action in the matter, (except to withhold their salaries for some months from the teachers who would willingly have read the Bible if they had dared,) and at last had to yield to the will of the Fourth Ward Trustees. So soon as these Fourth Ward officers had convinced the Board of Education that they had set their Bible law at defiance by daring the poor dependent Protestant teachers to read it at their peril, and compelling the Board to maintain them in this position, they now prove to them how much further their will and power can extend, by dismissing all these Protestant teachers from the Ward, and placing Irish Catholics, their own friends and relations, in their places. Out of fifty-seven employes in the school-houses of the Fourth Ward, only four are Protestant, and these are every day expecting their dismissal.

Last evening, at the meeting of the Board of Education, Dr. GREGORY desired to know the reason of the late dismissal of nine teachers from the Fourth Ward schools. Mr. SHINE, one of the Commissioners of that Ward, did not care to give the true cause, but evaded the question by seeking to throw some unworthy suspicions upon the teachers. He declined to state freely and openly the causes for the outrageous conduct of his coedjutors in office, but would explain *in secret*. Nine American Protestant teachers dismissed within a week, from places which they had occupied for years with acknowledged ability, and without a word of warning or explanation, many of them women, dependent upon their profession, and yet the Board of Education can joke over the outrage, and wanted to vote down the motion for inquiry into the matter, which some one of them had the spirit to make. It is called a "little local matter" over which the Board has no control, and they don't wish to listen to a word about it; and yet it is well known that the dismissal of these nine teachers is to be solely attributed to the action of the Board of Education in reference to the Bible. The Irish Catholics of the Fourth Ward don't want any teacher who has even the wish to read the Bible in the schools, and lest they should have any cause for anxiety on this head, they are rapidly filling the places of chimerical Protestants with those of their own creed.

Mr. SHINE, in declining to give a reason for the dismissal of the teachers, has done them the greatest injustice, adding insult to injury, by trying to screen himself and his associate trustees under the mask of a secresy intended to throw blame upon the teachers. Now the teachers have some rights, and the people have others; and it is sad, indeed, if things have come to such a pass, that in the first of American institutions, by Irish Catholics, simply because they are Americans and Protestants. I speak in no sectarian spirit. I am confident that every generous and honorable Irishman and Catholic will denounce the action of the School Officers of the Fourth Ward, and couple their names with deserved infamy. On the part of some of the teachers, I make it thus publicly known that the only reason for the late dismissal of teachers who that they were tainted with Protestantism. They are all persons of education and experience, and their places have been filled with others whose educational and social grades are much lower. These things the Trustees cannot deny.

One of the printed rules for the Government of the schools is as foll

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2703. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS—WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

FROM CHICAGO.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET FOR 1860.

Abram Lincoln, of Illinois, Nominated for President.

The Late Senatorial Contest in Illinois to be Re-Fought on a Wider Field.

Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, the Candidate for Vice-President.

Disappointment of the Friends of Mr. Seward.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT AND ENTHUSIASM

Reception of the Nominations in this City.

How They are Hailed Throughout the North.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 18.

The work of the Convention is ended. The youngster who, with ragged trousers, used barefoot to drive his father's oxen and spend his days in splitting rails, has risen to high eminence, and ABRAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, is declared its candidate for President by the National Republican Party.

This result was effected by the change of votes in the Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Vermont, and Massachusetts Delegations.

Mr. SEWARD's friends assert indignantly, and with a great deal of feeling, that they were grossly deceived and betrayed. The recusants endeavored to mollify New-York by offering her the Vice-Presidency, and agreeing to support any man she might name, but they declined the position, though they remain firm in the ranks, having moved to make LINCOLN's nomination unanimous. Mr. SEWARD's friends feel greatly chagrined and disappointed.

Western pride is gratified by this nomination, which plainly indicates the departure of political supremacy from the Atlantic States.

The prominent candidates for Vice-Presidency were Messrs. HICKMAN, BANKS, CLAY and REDDER. Pennsylvania desired HICKMAN. New-York, in order to resent the conduct of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Kentucky, favored Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine; and on the second ballot, cast her whole strength for him, and it was owing to this, and the desire to conciliate New-York, that the nomination was so promptly secured.

Immense enthusiasm exists, and everything here would seem to indicate a spirited and successful canvass. The city is alive with processions, meetings, parades and noisy demonstrations. One hundred guns were fired this evening.

The Convention was the most enthusiastic ever known in the country, and if one were to judge from appearances here, the ticket will sweep the country.

Great inquiry has been made this afternoon into the history of Mr. LINCOLN. The only evidence that he has a history as yet discovered, is that he had a stump canvass with Mr. DOUGLAS, in which he was beaten. He is not very strong at the West, but is unassailable in his private character.

Many of the delegates went home this evening by the 9 o'clock train. Others leave in the morning.

A grand excursion is planned to Rock Island and Davenport, and another to Milwaukee and Madison, and still another over the Illinois Central, over the prairies. These will detain a great many of the delegates and the editorial fraternity.

The Wigwam is as full as ever—filled now by thousands of original LINCOLN men, who they "always knew" would be nominated, and who first suggested his name, who are shouting themselves hoarse over the nomination. "What was it WEBSTER said when TAYLOR was nominated?" ask the opponents of LINCOLN. "What was the result of the election?" retort LINCOLN's friends.

Thirty-three guns were fired from the top of the Tremont House.

The dinner referred to in Tuesday evening's dispatch was a private one, and I regret that inaccurate reading of it should have misrepresented the position of the delegation as regards Mr. GREELEY. His right to act as he deemed best politically, was not denied, and consequently there was no defence of his career needed.

Massachusetts delegates, with their brass band, are parading the streets, calling at the various headquarters of the other delegations, serenading and bidding them farewell. "Hurrah for LINCOLN and HAMLIN—Illinois and Maine!" is the universal shout, and sympathy for the bottom dog is the all-pervading sentiment.

The "Wide-Awakes," numbering about two thousand men, accompanied by thousands of citizens, have a grand torch-light procession. The German Republican Club has another. The office of the *Press and Tribune* is brilliantly illuminated, and has a large transparency over the door, saying, "For President, Honest Old ABE." A bonfire thirty feet in circumference burns in front of the Tremont House, and illumines the city for miles around. The city is one blaze of illumination. Hotels, stores and private residences, shining with hundreds of patriotic dips. ENOCH. HOWARD.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

From the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 18.

The Wigwam was closely packed for a full hour before the Convention assembled this morning. The interest in the proceedings appears on the increase as the time for balloting approaches. A crowd, numbered by thousands, has been outside the building since 9 o'clock, anxiously awaiting intelligence from the inside. Arrangements have been made for passing the result of the ballots up from the platform to the roof of the building and through the sky-light—men being stationed above to convey speedily the intelligence to the multitude in the streets.

A large procession was formed by the various delegations to march to the Hall, preceded by bands of music, New-York being by far the most numerous.

As the delegates entered on the platform, the several distinguished men were greeted with rounds of applause by the audience.

The opening prayer was delivered by Rev. Mr. GREEN, of the Tabernacle Baptist Church.

Three or four meetings were held at a distance outside, and during the silence of the prayer in the Convention the roars and shouts of these meetings could be distinctly heard in the Wigwam.

The President, on opening the proceedings, begged the audience to refrain as much as possible from applause, and to preserve as far as consistent the decorum and dignity of the meeting.

The President announced an invitation for an excursion over the Chicago and Galena Railroad; also, a communication from the workingmen of Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Greenpoint, New-York, in favor of bestowing the Government lands on actual settlers, and for arresting the further sale of the public lands.

Both communications were ordered to be entered on the record.

The President announced the motion pending to be, to take a ballot for a candidate for President of the United States.

Mr. BLAIR, of Maryland, announced that in consequence of the adoption by the Convention of the rule restricting the vote of Maryland to the number of Delegates present, the delegation had last evening filled up its number, and asked leave to present the credentials of five new Delegates to fill the number from that State.

Mr SARGEANT, of California, inquired whether the five additional votes now added would increase the vote to sixteen or leave it at eleven, which was the number of votes assigned to that State by the report of the Committee on Credentials. If it designed to increase the vote above eleven, he was opposed to it.

W. T. COLE, of Maryland, said that Maryland had been entitled to eleven votes only because the necessary number of delegates for the sixteen votes were not present. The delegation had power, by the action of the State Convention, to fill vacancies. They had now done so, under that authority, and claimed right to cast a full vote.

The President said he understood the rule adopted in the report of the Committee on Credentials to have restricted Maryland to eleven votes. The additional delegates would not entitle them to a greater vote.

Mr. BLAIR, of Maryland, desired to correct the error of the Chair. As he understood, the number was only limited because the delegates were not present. The delegation had a right to fill vacancies, and had done so in consequence of the rule adopted yesterday by the Convention.

Mr. ARMOUR, of Maryland, protested against the reception of the credentials of new delegates. Eleven representatives only were present from his State. The delegation had met without his knowledge, and without the knowledge of at least more than one delegate, and filled up their numbers with men who lived, God only knows where. A resident of the State had been refused admission to the delegation, and what lobject his colleagues had in filling the delegation with non-residents he did not know. He hoped the motion to admit these delegates would be voted down.

The motion to admit the extra delegates was lost amidst applause.

The Convention then voted to proceed to ballot for a candidate for President of the United State.

WM. M. EVARTS, of New-York, did not rise for the purpose of making a speech, but only to ask if at this time it is in order to put candidates in nomination.

THE PRESIDENT—The Chair considers it in order to name candidates without debate.

A delegate from Pennsylvania drew attention to the fact that delegates' seats were occupied by outsiders.

A VOICE—The same here in Ohio.

The PRESIDENT—This affords an opportunity to the Chair to read a communication just received from the doorkeepers. The communication stated that Delegates as soon as they got into the hall passed their tickets out to friends. The officers, therefore, found it impossible to prevent the admission of outsiders, but the fault rested with the Delegates.

The President suggested that the only method to pursue would be for each delegate to claim his own seat with vigor.

After some delay, occasioned by the clearing of the platform and distributing ballots, the Convention proceeded to ballot.

WM. M. EVARTS rose and said: I beg leave to offer the name of WM. H. SEWARD as a candidate before this Convention for the nomination of President of the United States.

This nomination was received with loud and long continued applause.

Mr. JUNN, of Illinois, rose and said: Mr. President, I beg leave to offer as a candidate before this Convention for President of the United States the name of ABRAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

The crowded audience greeted this nomination with perfectly deafening applause, the shouts swelling into a perfect roar, and being continued for several minutes, the wildest excitement and enthusiasm prevailing. At the close of the applause some hisses were heard, but the pressure for LINCOLN was tremendous.

Mr. DUDLEY, of New-Jersey, presented the name of WM. E. DAYTON. [Light applause.]

Gov. REEDER, of Pennsylvania—The State of Pennsylvania desires to present as her candidate the name of SIMON CAMERON. [Applause.]

Mr. CARTER, of Ohio, put forward the name of SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio. [Loud applause.]

Mr. SMITH, of Maryland—I am instructed by the State of Indiana to second the motion of ABRAM LINCOLN. [Another outburst of enthusiastic applause from the body of the hall, mingled with some hisses.]

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of Missouri, nominated EDWARD BATES, of Missouri. [Applause.]

Mr. BLAIR, of Michigan, said on the part of Michigan—I desire to say that the Republicans of that State second the nomination of WM. H. SEWARD for the Presidency.

Tremendous applause followed this speech, thousands of those present rising and waving their hats and handkerchiefs, and swelling the applause to a thundering roar through several minutes. This was followed by some hisses and loud applause for LINCOLN, when the friends of SEWARD again rallied, determined not to be put down in applause by the friends of LINCOLN. At this second trial of the lungs, however, it was evident that the crowd was more divided than at first appeared, and the Lincoln men apparently had the majority.

TOM CORWIN, of Ohio, nominated JOHN MCLEAN, of Ohio, for the Presidency. [Loud applause.]

CARL SCHURZ, of Wisconsin, on the part of his State, here rose and seconded the nomination of WM. H. SEWARD.

Upon this another scene of the greatest enthusiasm and tumultuous excitement ensued.

Mr. NORTH, of Minnesota, also seconded, on the part of Minnesota, the nomination of Mr. SEWARD. [Tremendous applause.]

Mr. WILSON, of Kansas—The delegates and people of Kansas second the nomination. [Renewed cheers.]

Mr. DELANE, of Ohio—On the part of a large number of people of Ohio, I desire to second the nomination of the man who can split rails and maul Democrats, ABRAM LINCOLN. [Rounds of applause by Lincoln men.]

A Delegate from Iowa also seconded the nomination of Mr. LINCOLN, on the part of that State, amid renewed excitement and applause.

A VOICE—ABE LINCOLN has it by the sound now Let us ballot.

Cheers and hisses.

Judge LOGAN, of Illinois—Mr. President, in order or out of order, I propose this Convention and audience give three cheers for the man who is undoubtedly their nominee.

Hisses and cries of "No," "No;" "Call the roll."

The PRESIDENT—If the Convention will get over this irrepressible excitement, the roll will be called.

After some further excitement, the calling of the roll commenced, the applause at the different announcements being with difficulty checked.

When Maryland was called, the Chairman of the delegation cast the vote of the State for BATES, two Delegates claiming their right to individual votes.

After some discussion, the Convention rejected the votes as cast by the Chairman, and received the votes of the Delegates separately.

FIRST BALLOT.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

FOR MR. SEWARD.

Maine	10	N. Hampshire	5	Massachus'ts	21
New-York	70	Pennsylvania	1½	Maryland	3
Virginia	8	Kentucky	5	Michigan	12
Texas	4	Wisconsin	10	Iowa	2
California	8	Minnesota	8	Kansas	6
Nebraska	2	Dis. of Col.	2		
Total					173½

FOR MR. LINCOLN.

Maine	8	N. Hamoshire	7	Massach'ts	4
Connecticut	2	Pennsylvania	4	Virginia	1
Kentucky	6	Ohio	8	Indiana	26
Illinois	22	Iowa	2	Nebraska	1
Total					102

FOR MR. BATES.

Rhode Island	1	Connecticut	7	Maryland	8
Delaware	6	Missouri	18	Texas	2
Iowa	1	Oregon	5		
Total					48

FOR MR. CAMARON.

Pennsylvania	47½	Virginia	1	Iowa	1
Nebraska	1				
Total					50½

FOR MR. M'LEAN.

Rhode Island	5	Pennsylvania	1	Kentucky	1
Ohio	4	Iowa	1		
Total					12

FOR MR. CHASE.

N. Hampshire	1	Rhode Island	1	Connecticut	2
Kentucky	8	Iowa	1	Ohio	34
Nebraska	2				
Total					49

FOR MR. WADE.

Connecticut	1	Kentucky	2		
Total					3

FOR MR. DAYTON.

New-Jersey	14

FOR MR. READ.

Rhode Island	1

FOR MR. FREMONT.

New-Hampshire	1

FOR MR. COLLAMER.

Vermont	10

FOR MR. SUMNER.

Keatucky	1
Whole number of votes	465
Necessary to a choice	233

SECOND BALLOT.

The second ballot was then taken.

Mr. CAMERON's name was withdrawn.

FOR MR. LINCOLN.

N. Hampshire	9	Vermont	10	R. Island	3
Pennsylvania	48	Delaware	8	Kentucky	9
Ohio	14	Iowa	5		
Total					181

FOR MR. SEWARD.

Massachusetts	22	New-Jersey	4	Pennsyl'va	2½
Kentucky	7	Texas	8	Nebraska	3
Total					181½

SCATTERING.

Bates, 35; McLean, 8; Chase, 42½; Cameron, 2; Dayton, 10; C. M. Clay, 2.

THIRD BALLOT.

The third ballot was taken amidst excitement, and cries of "the ballot." Intense feeling existed during the ballot, each vote being awaited in breathless silence and expectancy.

FOR MR. LINCOLN.

Massachusetts	8	Rhode Island	5	New-Jersey	8
Penn. (appl.)	52	Maryland	9	Kentucky	13
Ohio, (appl.)	29	Oregon	4		

This gave LINCOLN 230½ votes, or within 1½ of a nomination.

Mr. ANDREWS, of Massachusetts, then rose and corrected the vote of Massachusetts, by changing four votes and giving them to LINCOLN, thus nominating him by 2½ majority.

The Convention immediately became wildly excited.

A large portion of the delegates who had kept tally, at once said the struggle was decided, and half the Convention rose cheering, shouting, and waving hats.

The audience took up the cheers, and the confusion became deafening.

State after State rose, striving to change their votes to the winning candidate, but the noise and enthusiasm rendered it impossible for the delegates to make themselves heard.

Mr. MCCRILLIS, of Maine, making himself heard, said that the young giant of the West is now of age. Maine now casts for him her 16 votes.

Mr. ANDREWS, of Massachusetts, changed the vote of that State, giving 18 to Mr. LINCOLN and 8 to Mr. SEWARD.

Intelligence of the nomination was now conveyed to the men on the roof of the building, who immediately made the outside multitude aware of the result. The first roar of the cannon soon mingled itself with the cheers of the people, and at the same moment a man appeared in the hall bringing a large painting of Mr. LINCOLN. The scene at this time beggars description—11,000 inside and 20,000 or 30,000 outside were yelling and shouting at once. Two cannon sent forth roar after roar in quick succession. Delegates tore up the sticks and boards bearing the names of the several States and waved them aloft over their heads, and the vast multitude below the platform were waving their hats and handkerchiefs. The whole scene was one of the wildest enthusiasm.

WM. M. EVARTS, of New-York, having obtained a hearing, said: Mr. Chairman, can New-York have the silence of the Convention? [Cries, "Yes! yes!"] I ask if the vote has yet been announced. [Cries, "Not yet."] Then, Sir, I wait to be in order.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, desired to change 18 votes of Missouri for the gallant son of the West, ABRAM LINCOLN. Iowa, Connecticut, Kentucky and Minnesota also changed their votes. The result of the third ballot was then announced:

Whole number of votes cast	466
Necessary to a choice	234
Mr. Abram Lincoln received	354

And was declared duly nominated.

The States still voting for SEWARD were Massachusetts, 8; New-York, 70; New-Jersey, 5; Pennsylvania, 2; Maryland, 2; Michigan, 12; Wisconsin, 10; California, 2. Total, 110½.

Mr. DAYTON received one vote from New-Jersey, and McLEAN half a vote from Pennsylvania.

The result was received with reawakened applause.

When silence was restored WM. M. EVARTS came forward on the Secretary's table and spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN, GENTLEMEN OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION: The State of New York, by a full delegation, wishing complete unanimity in purpose at home, came to this Convention and presented its choice—one of its citizens who had served the State from boyhood up, and labored for it and loved it. We came here a great State, with, as we thought, a great statesman, [applause,] and our love of the great Republic from which we are all delegates. The great Republic of the American Union, and our love for the great Republican Party of the Union, and our love of our Statesman and candidate, made us think we did our duty to the country, and the whole country, in expressing our preference and love for him. [Applause.] But, gentlemen, it was from Gov. SEWARD that most of us learned to love Republican principles and the Republican Party. [Cheers.] His fidelity to the country, the Constitution and the laws—his fidelity to the party and the principle that majorities govern—his interest in the advancement of our party to its victory, that our country may rise to its true glory, induce me to declare that I speak his sentiments, as I do the united opinion of our delegation, when I move, Sir, as I do now, that the nomination of ABRAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, as the Republican candidate for the suffrages of the American Union, be made unanimous. [Applause, and three cheers for New-York.]

A life-size portrait of ABRAM LINCOLN was here exhibited from the platform amidst renewed cheers.

Mr. ANDREWS, of Massachusetts, on the part of the united delegation of that State, seconded the motion of the gentleman of New-York, that the nomination be made unanimous. After declaring the devotion of Massachusetts to the principles of freedom and equality, he extolled Gov. SEWARD as a statesman and patriot, and pledged the State to roll up over 100,000 majority, and give the 18 (13?) electoral votes to the candidates.

Eloquent speeches, indorsing the nominee, were also made by CARL SCHURZ, F. P. BLAIR, of Missouri, and Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois—all of which breathed a spirit of confidence and enthusiasm.

At the close, three hearty cheers were given for New-York, and the nomination of Mr. LINCOLN was made unanimous.

With loud cheers for LINCOLN, the Convention adjourned till 5 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 5 o'clock.

A large banner was brought on the platform by Pennsylvania, bearing the inscription—"Pennsylvania good for 20,000 majority for the People's Candidate, ABE LINCOLN." It was received with loud applause.

At 5½ o'clock order was obtained, and the President announced the business before the Convention to be a ballot for Vice President.

Mr. WILDER, of Kansas, named JOHN HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. SEARS, of Pennsylvania, seconded the nomination. [Applause.]

Mr. CARTER, of Ohio, named HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, named N. P. BANKS, of Massachusetts. [Loud applause.]

Mr. SMITH, of Indiana, named CASSIUS M. CLAY. [Loud applause.]

Mr. LOWREY, of Pennsylvania, named Gov. REEDER, of Pennsylvania.

A ballot was then taken with the following result:

FOR HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

Maine	18	New-Jersey	6	Illinois	2
New-Hamp're	10	Pennsylvania	11	Wisconsin	5
Vermont	10	Maryland	8	Iowa	6
Massachusetts	1	Delaware	2	Minnesota	4
Rhode Island	8	Ohio	48	Oregon	1
Connecticut	5	Indiana	8		
New-York	36	Michigan	8	Total	194

FOR CASSIUS M. CLAY.

Connecticut	3	New-York	9	New-Jersey	1
Penn.	4½	Maryland	2	Delaware	3
Virginia	23	Kentucky	23	Indiana	18
Michigan	4	Illinois	3	Wisconsin	5
Minnesota	1	Nebraska	1	Dist. of Col.	2
Total					101½

FOR JOHN HICKMAN.

Massachusetts	1	Delaware	1	Minnesota	1
Connecticut	5	Missouri	9	Oregon	3
New-York	1	Illinois	2	Kansas	6
Pennsylvania	7	California	8	Nebraska	5
Maryland	1				
Total					58

FOR GOV. REEDER.

Massachusetts	1	New-Jersey	7	Illinois	16
New-York	2	Pennsylvania	24	Iowa	1
Total					51

FOR N. P. BANKS.

Massachusetts	20	Pennsylvania	2½	Oregon	1
Connecticut	1	Missouri	9		
New York	4	Iowa	1	Total	38½

FOR HENRY WINTER DAVIS.

New York	8

FOR SAM. HOUSTON.

Texas	6

FOR WM. L. DAYON.

	3

FOR MR. READ, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

	1
Total	461
Necessary to a choice	232

SECOND BALLOT.

The second ballot was then taken. Massachusetts withdrew the name of Mr. BANKS and cast 26 votes for Mr. HAMLIN.

Pennsylvania withdrew the name of Gov. REEDER and cast 54 votes for Mr. HAMLIN.

New-York cast 70 votes for Mr. HAMLIN.

The result of the vote was announced as follows:

Hamlin	367
Clay	86
Hickman	13

The result was received with tumultuous applause.

When order was restored, Mr. BLAKELY, of Kentucky, said, "Mr. Chairman, on behalf of that gallant son of Freedom, CASSIUS M. CLAY and friends, I move that the nomination be made unanimous; and in retiring from the Convention, at the close of the proceedings, allow me to tender to you on the part of the friends of Mr. CLAY our thanks for your liberal support. In presenting his name to you we presented the name of one who rolls the end of freedom under his tongue, while on his lips sweet liberty loves to linger. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. BUSH, of Indiana, seconded the motion, and made an eloquent speech in support of the nomination, and in eulogy of Mr. H. SEWARD.

Mr. MCCRILLIS, of Maine, on the part of the people of Maine, expressed thanks for the honor done the State by the nomination, and declared that Maine would cast her vote for LINCOLN, HAMLIN, Union and Victory. [Loud cries for CORWIN.]

Mr. CARTER explained that Mr. CORWIN was confined to his house by sickness, but he had sent his hearty indorsement of the proceedings of the Convention.

AMOS TUCK, of New-Hampshire, moved that the President of the Convention and Chairmen of the several Delegations be a Committee to inform Messrs. LINCOLN and HAMLIN of their nomination. Adopted.

Mr. GIDDINGS moved the following:

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with those men who have been driven, some from their native States, and others from the States of their adoption, and are now exiled from their homes on account of their opinions, and we hold the Democratic Party responsible for the gross violation of that clause of the Constitution which declares that citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States.

Adopted.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, took the floor, and made an eloquent speech in favor of the whole ticket, and pledged Indiana for 10,000 majority, and his honor for the redemption of the pledge.

Loud cries were here made for GREELEY, which were met by applause and hisses.

Mr. GOODRICH, of Minnesota, announced that a triumphal procession would parade the streets to-night and march to the Wigwam, where a grand ratification meeting would be held. [Loud cheers.] Mr. GOODRICH moved a vote of thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of Chicago for the liberality displayed in outfitting and receiving the Wigwam. Carried unanimously.

The Convention accepted the invitation of the Rock Island and Chicago and Galena railroads, to excursion rides on their roads.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, moved the following:

Resolved, That the Republican National Committee appointed by the Convention, be and they are hereby instructed to prescribe uniform rules that shall operate equally in all the States and Territories, whereby in the future the wishes and preferences of the electors in the Republican organization in the choice of candidates for President and Vice-President may be fully and fairly ascertained, and that the basis of the nominating vote be fixed as near as may be in proportion to the number of Republican electors found to reside at the last general State election preceding said nomination in each Congressional District throughout the Union. After some skirmishing, laid on the table.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Vermont, moved a vote of thanks of the Convention to the President for the ability and courtesy with which he discharged the duties of the office. Carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was also passed to the other officers of the Convention, especially Recording Secretary PRATT, of Indiana.

The following was announced as the National Committee for the ensuing four years—Pennsylvania alone unfilled:

Maine—C. J. Gillman.	Indiana—S. Meredith.
N. Hampshire—G. G. Fogg.	Missouri—Asa S. Jones.
Vermont—L. Brainard.	Michigan—Austin Blair.
Mass.—J. Z. Goodrich.	Illinois—N. B. Judd.
R. Island—Thos. G. Turner.	Texas—D. Henderson.
Conn.—Seldon Wells.	Wisconsin—Carl Schurz.
N. Y.—Edwin D. Morgan.	Iowa—A. J. Stevens.
N. Jersey—Durrow Luer.	California—D. W. Cheeseman.
Md.—James T. Wagner.	Minnesota—J. McCusick.
Delaware—N. B. Smithers.	Oregon—W. C. Johnson.
Virginia—Alfred Caldwell.	Kansas—Wm. A. Phillips.
Kentucky—C. B. Clay.	Nebraska—O. B. Irish.
Ohio—Thomas Spooner.	Dist. Colum.—J. Goddard.

Mr. ASHMUN then, in short remarks, returned thanks to the Convention for the kind assistance extended him in the discharge of the duties of the Chair. He congratulated them on the gratifying auspices of the result of their labors. He indorsed the character and ability of both the nominees, with whom he had enjoyed a long association in public life, and exonerated the convention that victory must crown the efforts of the party in November.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*, with nine cheers for the ticket.

Immediately on the adjournment 100 guns were fired from the roof of the Tremont House.

The entire Press are under great obligations to the Western Union Telegraph Line, and connecting lines, for the promptness and accuracy with which the long reports have been forwarded, and especially to the Chicago office, for facilities and accommodations afforded the reporters.

HOW THE NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED IN THE CITY.

OPENING OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN—MEETINGS AT THE REPUBLICAN HEAD-QUARTERS AND IN SEVERAL WARDS—SPEECHES, RESOLUTIONS AND MUSIC—MR. SEWARD'S FRIENDS, THOUGH SORROWING, DO NOT DESPAIR OF THE UNION.

The announcement that the National Republican Convention at Chicago had nominated ABRAM LINCOLN for President, on the third ballot, was published in the City at 1 o'clock, and, as it spread, was received by the friends of Senator SEWARD with some show of disappointment. They had been informed by the Republican organ, in the morning, that the opposition to Mr. SEWARD could not be united, and that therefore his prospect of receiving the nomination was very good. Therefore, many of them were unprepared to hear of his defeat soon, if at all, they had not anticipated such a result until after a protracted struggle. The result was that the nomination was not received with enthusiasm. During the morning, the only Republicans who seemed pleased with the result, who were inclined to talk, were those of the old friends of HENRY CLAY, who had joined the Republican Party. Some of them showed great delight, not so much because Mr. LINCOLN had received the nomination, as that Mr. SEWARD had been defeated. They claimed that in his defeat he had received full pay for having defeated HENRY CLAY in the very same manner and under similar circumstances. The Democracy appeared jubilant. They said they saw in the action of the Republican Convention the same unfortunate element that destroyed the old Whig Party. The old doctrine of availability had ruled, they said, and it would ruin, as it had done before. They pretended great indignation that the Republicans should have sacrificed their representative man in the present campaign, as the Whigs did in the case of HENRY CLAY and of DANIEL WEBSTER, and resolved to punish them by electing a Democratic President in November next. Later in the day many of the Republicans came to speak of the nomination as a very good one, although they coupled with the remark an expression of regret that Mr. SEWARD had not been made their candidate. At about 4 o'clock one hundred guns were fired in the City Hall Park, and some of the several hundred present spoke cheeringly of the nomination of Mr. LINCOLN. In the evening several meetings were held, which are reported below.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION.

A special meeting of this Association was called to assemble at their head-quarters, the Stuyvesant Institute, where at 8 o'clock our reporter found a band of music discoursing favorite national airs to an audience which about half filled the hall. The President and Vice-President of the Association being both absent, Mr. CEPHAS BRAINARD assumed the Chair, and called the meeting to order. He said they had assembled to respond to the nomination which had just been made by the Chicago Convention, and, as he was not much of a speaker himself, he would introduce to the audience Mr. ELLIOT F. SHEPARD, who would favor them with a speech.

Mr. SHEPARD said he could not but be struck with the loyalty of the New-York Republican Union in thus promptly responding to the nomination of their party. The principles of the organization descended from the founders of the Republic, and the character of the members of the Republican Party would compare favorably with that of any other party. It was not strange that such a party, composed of honest men, should have selected a man for their candidate whose Christian name signified "honest." They knew their candidate and were proud of him. They remembered when he confronted the "Little Giant" of the Democratic Party eighteen months ago, and defeated him in his own State on the popular vote. It was only owing to the false apportionment of Representatives that DOUGLAS was elected over him to the Senate of the United States. Mr. LINCOLN had been trying ever since to get an appeal to the Courts from the fraud that cheated him out of the Senatorship without success. But now the people of the United States summon DOUGLAS, or whoever may be the nominee of the opposition, to the supreme tribunal, the people of the country. The speaker continued at considerable length to speak of liberty and the rights of free labor, &c., alluding to the noble platform of the party, and closing by a reference to the enthusiasm that attended the proceedings of the Chicago Convention, and which he hoped would be imitated by the party in this City.

At the close of his speech, the Chairman proposed three cheers for LINCOLN, which were lustily responded to, and the band struck up the "Star-spangled Banner." Mr. CEPHAS was next introduced, and spoke of spoke of the good old campaign of 1856, and the part which he took in the same. The party was then new, and composed of different elements, while they had a foe to contend with well organized and united. Now, however, the case was different; their foe was divided and broken up—his party was gone, and all the Republicans had to do, was to march on to victory. After referring to the deception practiced by the Democrats in the last Presidential campaign, the final showing of the cloven-foot, and the present demoralized and disunited condition of the party, he asked "how a party thus divided and disgraced could withstand the onset of us honest Republicans?" They cannot, "said he; "they must be swept down; the country demands it, and you and I will help do it. [Applause.] When I heard that LINCOLN had been nominated by our Representatives in Convention, I felt ready to bow in the decision, take my coat off and go to work. [Loud applause.] He had yet to hear of a Republican who would refuse to support the nomination. To be sure, Mr. SEWARD—[three cheers were proposed for WM. H. SEWARD, which were given with tremendous force,]—had great merits, and he had not been rewarded as he deserved; but, thank God, said he, there is a future, and Mr. SEWARD will remain enshrined in our memory. But, however that may be, —[three more cheers were here proposed for Mr. SEWARD, and responded to with great enthusiasm]—Republicans are not going to back down because they have not got the man of their choice, Mr. LINCOLN, was among the foremost men of talent and ability in the country. His public life had been honorable, although he had not held so many and different public offices as many other men. It was well, perhaps, that he had not, for if he had he might have become contaminated by long associations with politicians and office-seekers. He was a fresh man, and just such a man as would sweep that young country like a whirlwind. After dwelling at some length upon the points of difference in the principles of the Republican Party, and then of their opponents, he concluded by saying that although he was not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, yet he ventured to predict that the Democratic Party would get its marching orders in November next, and would never be heard of more. [Applause.] The band then played "Hail Columbia," after which Mr. MCCORMICK offered for adoption a series of resolutions indorsing the nomination of LINCOLN for President and HAMLIN for Vice-President, enlarging their eminent qualification and fitness for the offices for which they were nominated, and pledging the Young Men's Republican Union to their support. The resolutions, as they were read, received the indorsement of faint cheers. Mr. WHEELER then offered a resolution, thanking the New-York Delegation in the Convention for the faithful manner in which they stood by the New-York candidate, the greatest statesman of the present age—WM. H. SEWARD. The resolution was received with cheers, and immediately adopted.

DEXTER A. HAWKINS, Esq., then took the stand, and spoke at considerable length in praise of the nominees, particularly of Mr HAMLIN, whom he said he knew well, having spent a portion of his life under the same roof with him. During his speech, a delegation of fifteen representatives from the Twenty first Ward Campaign Club entered the room, which by this time had become nearly two-thirds full.

At the conclusion of Mr. HASKIN's remarks, Mr MCDADMOTT took the floor, and announced himself from Greenpoint, where, he said, Mr. LINCOLN was nominated a long time since, and he was glad to find that he had now been indorsed by the Chicago Convention. After saying a few words in his praise, and claiming the credit of the nomination for Greenpoint, he commenced reading a sketch of his life from the New-York *Tribune*. This seemed rather too slow business for the audience, which manifested great impatience, and finally choked him off. He then resumed his remarks, and said that he had only one favor to ask of Mr. LINCOLN, when he became President, and that was that he would appoint W. H. SEWARD Secretary of State.

A VOICE—Is that a Greenpoint nomination too?

Yes, that is a Greenpoint nomination, and if he will only do that, we will leave the rest to his discretion. [Laughter and Applause.]

Mr. D. T. T. MARSHALL, one of the delegation from the Twenty-first Ward Campaign Club, was then called upon, and briefly responded, saying that the Club from which he was a delegate had met that evening, and changed its name to the Lincoln and Hamlin Campaign Club, indorsed the nominations with great enthusiasm, and appointed himself and three associates to come down and congratulate the Republican Young Mens' Union upon the bright prospects before them. They had reason to feel proud of their candidate—he was a man of the people. Born in a Slave State, God Almighty had given him a long pair of legs, with which he made tracks for that young Territory of Illinois, which the immortal JEFFERSON had rescued from the curse of Slavery. [Prolonged applause.]

The Chairman then called upon LUMAN R MARSH, Esq., another of the Twenty-first Ward delegates, who excused himself from making a speech by saying he had not yet got warmed up to a speaking condition. He felt, however, that the nominations were eminently worthy, and although they might not perhaps meet the expectations of the Republicans of this City and State, yet they should yield their individual preferences to the choice of the majority, and go in heartily for the support of the candidates.

Mr. J. B DUTCHER then addressed the assembly, eulogizing WM. H. SEWARD, and recommending the Republicans to support the nomination of the Convention for the sake of their principles.

Several other speakers followed, and the meeting broke up at a late hour. The only enthusiasm displayed throughout the meeting, was when the name of WM. H. SEWARD was mentioned. The house was not more than two-thirds full at any time, and a great portion of those present appeared to have dropped in mainly for curiosity—and to have remained mainly to hear the music of the band which filled up the interbetween the speeches, and performed its part well.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CAMPAIGN CLUB.

Soon after 8 o'clock about one hundred persons met at the rooms of the Republican Campaign Club, and after some conversation, in which regret that WM. H. SEWARD had not received the nomination, was most prominent, a meeting was organized—DANIEL ULLMAN, Esq., President of the Club, in the Chair. Mr. ULLMAN, on taking the Chair, advised all to be of good cheer, and go into the canvass with a determination to be victorious. For himself, he considered the nomination of ABRAM LINCOLN a sure guarantee of the success of the Republican Party in the coming contest. He believed that the Republicans, would put aside their preferences for the good of the cause, and rally at the polls in November next.

When Mr. ULLMAN had concluded, Mr. DALTON offered a resolution to the effect that the nomination of ABRAM LINCOLN for President, and HANNIBAL HAMLIN for Vice-President, is worthy the hearty support of every Republican, and that the General Campaign do promise it a hearty support. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

J. W. WHARTON was the first speaker. He approved of the nomination of ABRAM LINCOLN; he was the man of his choice. He admired him both for his republicanism and for his boldness. He (LINCOLN) had met DOUGLAS face to face in

FROM THE PACIFIC.

NEW GRANADA.

Impending Revolution—Demands upon the Panama Railroad Company—The Bible-Burning at Bogota—Letter from Hon. Geo. W. Jones.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Thursday, May 10, 1860.

We have dates from Bogota to April 21. Congress was still in session, but remained firm on the great question of the Election law, seemingly determined to enforce it, even though the country shall be deluged in blood in consequence. Gen. HERRAN is making the most strenuous efforts for peace, but it is extremely doubtful if his praiseworthy efforts will meet with success. His own father-in-law, Gen. MOSQUERA, is the greatest obstacle in the way. He, as Governor of the State of Cauca, declares that the obnoxious laws of Congress shall never be enforced in his State. As the election for President comes off in June, and the new President will be inaugarated in about nine months, Gen. HERRAN counsels patience; but MOSQUERA says that patience only means that the Liberal party, to which he professes to belong, shall quietly submit to let the Conservatives stuff the ballot-boxes with sufficient votes to elect him, and thus subvert the Federal Constitution and fasten centralism upon the country. Gen. HERRAN was in constant correspondence with the disaffected in the States of Bolivar, Santander, Magdalena and Cauca, urging them to moderation—but it looks as if nothing will succeed save the Government takes the back track. In the meantime President OSPINA is increasing his military force, and his partizans say he will whip his enemies into submission if they dare make the issue with him.

The papers in Bogota are discussing the proocsitions of the Panama Railroad Company for an extension of their charter. Mr. SANFORD, as agent of the Company, offers New-Grenada $500,000 cash and to allow a head tax of one or two dollars on the passengers in transit, for an extension of the privilege.

You will recollect that Hon. GEORGE W. JONES, United States Minister Resident to Bogota, was charged with having failed to protest against the Bible burning at Bogota in December last, while it was said that Mr. GRIFFITH, the British Chargé, did protest, and that Mr. JONES looked on at the burning with evident complacency. These reports I heard from an official source at the time, and transmitted them to you. It was also said that an officer on the United States sloop-of-war *Preble*, then at Carthagena, had made official complaints at Washington against Mr. JONES for his course in the premises. By a subsequent mail I learned from a good source that the reports, so far as they concerned Gen. JONES, were incorrect, and so wrote you. By the last mail from Bogota I received a note from Gen. JONES, explicitly denying the foregoing allegation against him, and asking me to publish the following proofs in his favor, which I do with pleasure:

BOGOTA, April 14, 1860.

DEAR GENERAL JONES: In reply to your letter of this date, inquiring if I protested against the burning of the bibles in this city on the 7th of December last, I hasten to assure you that as the act alluded to was committed by a few private individuals, and that the Government was in no way a party to it, I did not protest against it. I have, however, whenever an opportunity offered, never failed to express my deep regret at the occurrence, and it has afforded me great satisfaction to find that in so doing my conduct has fortunately been in entire conformity with that observed by yourself on the occasion. Yours very truly and faithfully,

PHILLIP GRIFFITH,
H. B. M. Chargé to New-Granada.

BOGOTA, Tuesday, March 20, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me, through the medium of your paper, to correct a story that has gone abroad, and has been copied into several papers from the *Star and Herald* of Panama, to the effect that Gen. JONES, Minister from the United States to this country, was present at and witnessed the burning of the Bibles in front of the Archbishop's Palace, in this city, on the 7th of December last. Gen. JONES was not present at, nor did he ever know of the burning of the Bibles until the day after it occurred. And instead of countenancing such an act, he denounced it to myself and to others, and even to the highest ecclesiastical authority of his own church in this country, the Pope's Internuncio, as an outrage and a barbarism.

As this city was illuminated on the 7th of December in honor of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, he, in company with a number of ladies and gentlemen, walked around to see the different illuminations; and on coming to the corner of a street, they heard a band of music playing on the balcony of the house, which was illuminated with a great number of lamps, arranged so as to form an immense mitre. The General and his friends naturally pressed forward to hear and see, but were unable to come within half a square's distance, on account of the crowd. He did not even know of the Bible burning till afterward. To those who are acquainted with Gen. JONES, and know his large-hearted liberality in opinions and in purse, this explanation is unnecessary. But as he may be prejudiced by this slanderous report, in the minds of some who have not that pleasure, I feel it my duty to vindicate him from the charge. So far from being illiberal or countenancing illiberality of religious opinions, he has attended Protestant preaching here much more often than many who call themselves Protestants, and has subscribed liberally for the erection of a Protestant church in Bogota. And, more than that, when he visits my house, he unites with us in family prayers for the loved ones at home.

Very respectfully, yours,
SAMUEL M. SHARPE,
Missionary of Presbyterian Church.

Nearly a year since a man calling himself WILLIAM WILLIAMS stabbed Capt. ORIS, of Bath, Maine, in the cars between Aspinwall and Panama. Capt. ORIS died in a few moments after. WILLIAMS was tried in Panama, and sentenced by a State Court to 12 years in the chain-gang. He appealed to the Supreme Court, at Bogota, for a new hearing, on the ground that he, WILLIAMS, being a foreigner, he had a right to trial by the Federal Court. He gained his point, but to-day it is stated that the Court has decided that he shall be shot.

The United States sloop-of-war *Levant*, Capt. HUNT, will sail to-day from Panama to the Sandwich Islands. The *Saranac* and *Powhatan* are yet at Panama. The flag-ship *Lancaster* has gone to the Central-American and Mexican coast to look up Commander PEARCE and the *St. Mary's*. It is thought Com. PEARCE will be brought before a court-martial on charges preferred by Lieut. MOORE, formerly attached to the *St. Mary's*. The *Wyoming* is on the Central-American coast. At Aspinwall we have only the *Sabine* and the store-ship *Falmouth*, the latter vessel having been dismantled. The *St. Louis* is at Greytown.

The Purser of the *Ariel* was instructed by Mr. ALLEN to bring home no mails on her—but important dispatches from our Ministers in Bogota and Bolivia being in Aspinwall, Capt. SCOTT, the agent here, as a personal favor to Consul FOX, allowed a sack to be placed on board. F. W. R.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Mantealegre elected President of Costa Rica—An Attempt to Declare for Mora frustrated—Proceedings of Mr. Dimitry.

PANAMA, May, 1860.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala*, Capt. DOW, arrived at Panama from Central American ports on the 5th inst. Dates from Guatemala are to April 25, Salvador to the 27th April, Nicaragua to May 1, and Costa Rica to May 2. There is not the least news from either Guatemala, Salvador or Nicaragua. In the latter State Congress closed its sessions on March 31.

In Costa Rica, Señor JUAN MARIA MONTEALEGRE had been officially declared President, and Señores FRANCISCO MONTEALEGRE and VICENTE AGUILAR as substitutes. Another attempt by a few persons at San José to seize the cuartels and declare for President MORA had been frustrated. Congress opened its sessions on the 23d April.

Mr. DIMITRY, U. S. Minister Resident to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, was at San José, and much laughed at by foreigners as well as natives for his excessive egotism and bombastic ways.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Movements of Castilla—Destructive Earthquake in Peru—Over $100,000 Damage—Castilla Shows Fight—Extensive Silver and Copper Mines in Chili.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, May 10, 1860.

The British Mail steamer *Valparaiso*, from South Pacific ports, arrived at Panama on the 6th. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago to April 16, from Bolivia to the 20th, and from Calleo and Lima to the 27th.

ECUADOR.

The *Valparaiso* did not touch at Guayaquil. By way of Paita I learn that Ex-President Gen. FLORES who was expelled from Peru, (as I wrote you in my last,) has arrived at Manta, in Ecuador. It is now said he was invited to Ecuador by Dr. GARCIA MORENO, the chief of the Quito Junta, and that he will probably lead the Morena party in the approaching wrestle with FRANCO, the Presidential puppet set up by President CASTILLA. After a good deal of opposition from his Ministry, CASTILLA at last has sent FRANCO $200,000 and 1,000 muskets, with which to maintain himself at Guayaquil. As the dry season is now near at hand, it will soon be seen whether CASTILLA will expend other millions to maintain FRANCO in power and to enforce the treaty made with Ecuador.

PERU.

On Sunday, April 22, at twelve minutes before 2 o'clock P. M., a prolonged shock of an earthquake, lasting eighty seconds, was experienced in Lima, Callao, Cherrillos, Cañete, and in other places in the vicinity of Lima, which caused immense damage. The shocks continued at short intervals, so that fifty of them were experienced within the space of seventy-two hours. In Lima the greater portion of the buildings have received more or less damage by falling of walls, roofs, cracks, &c., and many buildings and outhouses have been totally destroyed. Most of the public buildings, the palaces, churches, convents, carcels, colleges, &c., have suffered by the falling or inclination of their towers. In Callao, the damage has been comparatively slight. In Chorrillos, the watering place of the Limeños, several fine buildings have been destroyed, all or nearly all are badly injured, and several persons were killed. Cañete has suffered severely, nearly the whole town having been thrown down. The shocks continued, but were slighter and of less frequent occurrence, up to the time of the sailing of the steamer on the 27th. The people of Callao, fearing that the sea might recede, and returning, drowned the whole population, as it did in 1749, fled by thousands to Lima, which is situated six miles from Callao and is 309 feet higher than the latter place. The people and visitors of Chorrillos also flocked to Lima. In Lima thousands of persons were encamped in the Plazas and on the Alameda, fearing to occupy the houses. The losses in Lima are estimated at $1,000,000, and it is computed that $200,000 will cover the losses, so far as heard from, in the neighboring towns. Callao is only damaged about $30,000 and Chorrillos loses $40,000. The dead do not probably comprise over a dozen persons, but a great number have been wounded. In Manta trees were rooted out of the ground, and one of the hills in the vicinity was split in twain, hot fetid water issuing from the fissure. The panic among the people still continued when the steamer left. The priests were carrying images of the Virgin and the Saints through the streets, followed by long processions of the frightened people. Some of the most frightened and bigoted at Callao took from the church of Bella Vista an image of our Lord of the Sea, and, accompanied by a band of music and a guard of honor on each side of the image, marched in procession to the seaside and set it up to stay the waves that they feared would overwhelm them. The steamer brings no accounts of serious shocks from more northerly ports.

The arrival at Valparaiso of the French warship *Duguay-Trouin* has caused a great sensation in Lima and Callao. You will recollect that the French *Chargé* (M. HUBY) to Peru struck his flag nearly a year since, because the Peruvian Government refused to accede to his demands for redress towards a Frenchman in Lima who had been maltreated by the Police while being arrested for abusing his wife. CASTILLA, a short time since, remitted the $8,000 demanded for personal damages, but refused to comply with the demand of the Emperor that the Peruvians should hoist the French flag on the Castle and salute it. This vessel, a magnificent war-ship of 90 guns, with 950 men, was to have sailed from Valparaiso, a few days after the steamer left, to enforce the French demand. CASTILLA swears most roundly that he will not salute the French flag, and has sent his warvessels behind the island of San Lorenzo. He is mounting guns on the Castle of Callao, and doing many other foolish things, declaring that he will resist any attack of the French. Of course, he will "cave in" as soon as the ship shows her teeth.

"Infernal machines," among other improvements, have been introduced into Lima. Señor GONZALES AN CANDAMO, owner of the Railroad from Lima to Callao, received a note from an anonymous source, demanding a thousand dollars, telling him he should die on a certain day if the money was not forthcoming. CANDAMO, who loves money better than his life, paid no attention to the threat. On the day designated, a man entered his fine house, with a box under his arm, and was making his way up stairs to Señor C.'s room, when he accidentally dropped the box. An explosion followed, doing a good deal of damage to the house, but no one was injured.

War with Bolivia is still talked of, and CASTILLA is said to be determined on a brush with that Republic. The Congress at Lima will meet in July, when efforts will be made to induce that body to appropriate money for the war.

Business is very dull in Callao. There are a good many vessels at the Chincha Islands loading guano, principally at a freight of $15, and numbers are arriving every day.

BOLIVIA.

Dr. LINDARES is still keeping up a large force in anticipation of a war with Peru. BELZU has not yet entered Bolivia, but is expected daily. The Government has fears that he will endeavor to incite an insurrection, but is amply prepared to repress all disturbances.

CHILI.

This Republic seems to be in a highly prosperous condition. New mines of copper and silver are being discovered in all the mineral districts, of exceeding richness. Commerce is greatly increasing. Agriculture is prospering, and great public improvements are progressing and in contemplation. In the Province of Coquimbo, where ten gold mines, twenty silver, and three hundred copper ones, are already worked, a rich copper mine has been discovered, yielding 40 per cent. A great discovery of silver and copper mines in the Province of Aconcagua is also spoken of.

The *Mercurio* announces that an American Company has resolved to open a steamship line immediately between Valparaiso, Panama and intermediate ports, with eight steamers, one of which, *El Peruano*, is daily expected, and in consequence the British Company, which has twelve steamers, will commence at once a weekly line to Panama, at reduced rates for passengers and freight. I have reason to believe that this announcement by the *Mercurio* is an error, or at least that it is premature. *El Peruano* is a little vessel that is on its way to Callao, and is not intended to be put on any line of steamships. No American line will probably be established unless the American Congress will vote it a liberal subvention.

The arrivals the past fortnight at Valparaiso had been very few. Money is tolerably easy, although silver coin is scarce. Flour sells at $3 25 to $3 50 per quintal, 6 months. Barley is $3 50 per fanegada, cash. Copper, in bars, $20 50 cash. Saltpetre, $9 50 cash. Good lumber is wanted. Freights to England £3 per ton. To United States, $15 per English ton. Exchange on London, 60 days, 44d. per dollar. On United States, 60 days, 11 per cent. premium.

F. W. R.

CALIFORNIA.

The Flowering Season—How the City Gets Clear of Street Dirt and Garbage—Summer Weather, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Monday, April 23, 1860.

If I owned all Washoe, after founding a College and endowing an Old Ladies' Home, in lieu of a monument and an epitaph, and putting upon handsome life-pensions all poor fellows who live by the quill, I would forward to every friend at the East who has an eye for color a ticket paid through from port to port, that he might come and see a picture that hangs within my window-casing. It is a view of our matchless harbor, from Alcatraz Island westward to the Headlands that mark the last approaches of the Ocean. This morning, with the flood-tide, a clipper, probably of the fleet due from China, a bark with a Mexican flag, a lumber schooner from Puget's Sound, and half a score of fishing-boats are gliding up the Golden Gate, while a solitary steamer is heading out. The line of breakers in the foreground show the scarcely submerged shoals of Sendy Point. Just beyond is Black Point—the furthest house visible on it is the mansion where BRODERICK died. The Coast Range marches down to the very line of the sea, and abruptly stops at Lime Point, (always pleasantly suggestive of Dr. GWIN,) whose red, precipitous face of solid rock not a spear of grass relieves. All the other steeps, the gorges and deep ravines are richly draped with vegetation, but of a curious variety of hues and shades. The western slopes are green with grass, wild oats and barley, mottled with darker patches of chapparal. The eastern have the color of gold from the ridges some distance downward; then, even in the light of an unclouded morning, they reflect the hue of the sky; still lower, they give the normal tints of the turf in Spring. A fortnight ago the yellow was bronze, and the blue was green. These colors are not the result of peculiar atmospheric conditions, but are caused by the profusion of wild flowers. The golden hues indicate a crowded growth of buttercups, popples and wild mustard; the cerulean an abundance of fleurs-de-lis. These shades vary with every hour, and with every angle at which the sun's rays strike them, until past meridian, when they are blended into an imperial purple.

On this side the water, in the left foreground, is the valley that separates Telegraph Hill from the highlands that form the city's backbone, and a few years hence will divide the old from the new town—the original beauty of the valley somewhat marred by the unsightly improvements that the chain-gang slowly makes. Behind is the broad side of Russian Hill, the rectangular streets very distinctly laid down on the maps, but, off them, only faintly hinted at by the range of garden fences. Rich men's cottages, at aristocratic distances, adorn it, looking more like great arbors than houses;—it is hardly worth while to spend much for linseed oil and lead or zinc where scores of indigenous and Australian climbers ask only the cheap attention of the watering-pot through the dry months to keep walls and roofs, boards and bricks, shrouded the year round with green leaves and trimmed with delicate-hued or flaming-colored flowers. Through the Spring the uncultivated fields are little less highly-colored than the daintily-kept gardens. After a ramble through them before breakfast, I came in with my boots redolent of crushed Southern-wood, and such an armful of wild flowers as would imperil the reason of a botanically disposed young lady. When the sun is ending his work and about looking the twelve hours up in the forms, it is literally a Golden Gate through which he descends to put the day to press. The inevitable fog-bank comes drifting up the harbor just as the purple on the nearer mountains deepens into blue, and the distant peaks turn black. Then, in spite of the crescent moon sleeping to the horizon, of Orion sunk to his belt behind Russian Hill, of the gleam of a planet of Falstaffian bulk, and the faint illumination from the cottage-windows and Uncle Sam's light-houses, our glorious picture fades into a rough charcoal outline sketch.

In the early days of San Francisco, the Summer afternoons were made hideous with the drifting sands. This year we have anticipated the Almanac, and are already in the middle of Summer. The mornings are calm, clear, and altogether lovely. Toward noon, just as the heat would begin to be oppressive, there comes up a strong breeze from the sea. There is little sand to blow, because, except on the southern side of the city, it is all safely planked down. Still, for lack of one wholesome regulation, traveling about town, from 1 P. M. till sundown, is terrible for the weak-eyed, and frightful to asthmatics. There is not and never has been any general provision for cleaning the streets. Such a thing should, of course, be done by contract, but for fear that the scamps of contractors here, as elsewhere, will pocket the money and let the street dirt be undisturbed, no such contract is authorized. An ordinance, which not one man in ten probably knows to be among the ordinances, requires every occupant of a house to keep the street, to the central line of it, clean before his own premises; but the stringent municipal economy which is fashionable, restricts the Street Commissioner to the employment of a single clerk, who, if relieved of all other duties, would find it hot work to serve the notices on all; and if the courts undertook to punish one in a hundred of delinquents in this respect, rogues of all degrees would go unwhipped of justice for lack of time to try them. Hence the *débris* of the city that has been all Winter working up into a fine traveling condition, goes a roaming every Summer afternoon, stifling and staining, begriming and choking folks, and ruining their store clothes. The old settlers pooh-pooh the dust, and profess that they like to have a reminder of the old times. Newcomers soon learn to do their shopping, their calling and their church-going indeed, after the morning service no churches are again open till dark) in the morning, and retreat under cover till the dust-storm is passed. The law streets that are kept clean and sprinkled discover to the pedestrian who stumbles into them, as if it were a new revelation, that the wind that Providence orders up from the ocean, night and ought to be a cool, delicious refreshment.

It would be high time to turn to the news, if there were any to turn to. But since tee last overland dispatches there is none; except that there is a sudden scare about Washoe, and reports are out that shares are going off at astounding low rates this morning, for reasons that the Pony Express has conveyed to you before this comes to hand. Still, faith in Washoe as a place for capitalists, is a fixed article of everybody's creed, and in consequence, whoever lacks funds talks Washoe perpetually. GLAUCUS.

MARYLAND AFFAIRS.

The Nominees of the Constitutional Union Convention—An Unprejudiced Interpretation—Probable Results—How Maryland will Stand—Speculations—Feeling which Pervaded the Convention—Delegates Going Home—Editors Returned—Mass Ratification Meeting—Terrible Storm—The Democratic Convention, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 12, 1860.

I wish now to give your readers, as nearly as possible, my unbiased interpretation of the sentiment which does, and is likely hereafter, to influence our community, and the people of Maryland, in reference to the action of the Constitutional Union Convention, recently held in Baltimore. I have resided here twenty-seven years, and in the State nearly all my life. During much of that time I have been in positions enabling me to understand tolerably well the nature and political proclivities of our people. I have not only read the TIMES in a journalistic sense but been a tolerably close student of human nature, as applied to time and times as they pass under the scrutinizing supervision of Old "Grey Beard."

That JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, and EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts, are names honored by the great body of our intelligent, conservative citizens, is beyond cavil or dispute. That they are acceptable as nominees for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency is equally true, and that, too, to a large majority of the *legitimate* voters. Maryland has always been a Whig State, and opposed to Democracy, when patriots elevated statesmen, conservative men, such as those above-named, were presented as standard-bearers in a Presidential contest. The election of Gen. PIERCE is an exception; but then availability was too much an ingredient in the contest, while disappointed hopes cooled the ardor of many. A system of extensive fraudulent voting was at that period inaugurated and effectively practiced, which served to sway the balance in favor of Democracy. This secret was subsequently learned from those who afterwards left the Democratic ranks and united themselves with the American organization. They taught their new allies, from practical experience, how to secure a victory, and hence the overwhelming majorities in Baltimore, which for several years past secured the entire State to Americanism. I may say, therefore, that with a fair election, Maryland always has been, and is likely to be, in opposition to what is termed modern Democracy. If the rough, unthinking, irresponsible element here referred to—which I am free to say has little regard for principle, and no special interest, one way or the other, beyond spoils, official position or plunder—should be induced to unite itself again with its old partisan cohorts, Messrs. BELL and EVERETT would, doubtless, be defeated in our Commonwealth. Thus far no special enthusiasm attaches to them, but an almost universal sentiment of their fitness finds honest expression. Even Democrats concede the nomination a good one; and some go so far as to assert their willingness to support it, in case suitable candidates are not given them by the adjourned meeting of the Charleston Convention, to reassemble here on the 18th of June. This sentiment, I do assure you, is quite prevalent amongst active members of the party. If, therefore, the newly-formed Union organization continues to gather strength, finding sufficient grounds for future hope, it will take renewed courage with each succeeding day, and become a power among politicians—I may say in the country—of no ordinary magnitude. Its fate, or success, must depend greatly upon pending developements. If the Democracy continue divided, after holding their Seceder Convention at Richmond, and adjourned (regular) Convention in Baltimore, then the hopes and earnest calculations of the Unionists will be realized. In this event, with Mr. BELL as Southern man and EDWARD EVERETT as a distinguished national, conservative, patriotic statesman, and the anxiety of people generally to harmonize our distracted Government, a large portion of the Democratic Party South will adopt the Union nominees. It is further supposed the Republicans may not be able to agree upon a nomination capable of fully uniting their party. In such event the Constitutional Union Opposition Party believe they will secure strength, if not the electoral votes in some Northern States. These, then, are some of the problems yet to be solved, all dependent upon political manœuverings, which must find solution before this young Union movement can make an effective demonstration.

If there be a Secession Southern candidate, a regular Democratic nomination and an unsatisfactory Republican ticket in the field, it is clear neither can be elected by the people. Those, therefore, who hope for nothing but to carry the election into the House, will support their respective factions. Then again, in this event, the Unionists, with BELL and EVERETT, who they believe unexceptionable to a large conservative, pacific power of our nation, build strong calculations upon being the best resort in an extreme of exigencies. Hence their faint hopes of success on this score.

In this light, so far as I am able to judge, is the Union nomination estimated here at present, and doubtless will be. The old electioneering dodge, so effectively used during the campaign of 1856, urging Southern Whigs, and those opposed to Democracy, to vote for Mr. BUCHANAN, to prevent a "Black" Republican from being elected, pressing them not to throw their votes away in so momentous a crisis, will not be respected again. It is played out. Men here and elsewhere South have grown more independent. They do not look upon true Conservative Republicanism in so terrible a light as to believe it would cause the Union's dissolution, even were a Republican placed at the head of our nation. They are now disposed to hazard all this rather than sacrifice independent sentiment. Without prejudice or partiality, and to prevent any false hopes or miscalculations, if nothing unforeseen of an unusual and extraordinary character intervenes, you may put Maryland down for JOHN BELL and EDWARD EVERETT, certain as the sun shines. Democracy, nor no other power, save the hand of Omnipotence, in my candid judgment, can avert this result. She will be theirs, as in the case of FILLMORE, if single and alone.

I was in constant attendance during the session of the Convention, and must add my testimony to that already given in various quarters, that I never saw a more harmonious, fraternizing body of men assembled together. Not an unkind word was uttered. North, South, East and West united like a band of brothers. It was really refreshing and delightful to behold the cordiality with which each greeted the other. And to other good springs from it, this assemblage has accomplished much in demonstrating that extremes can yet meet and mingle upon a common platform of unalloyed friendship.

Most of the delegates have left for their homes. A few still linger at the hotels. All, I believe, were pleased with the accommodations offered them in our Monumental Metropolis. The editorial excursionists have also gone home.

There was to have been another grand mass or ratification meeting in Monument-square last night, but inclement weather prevented. It will take place on Monday evening.

The *Patriot* has thus far hailed the nominations coldly. It is waiting for the Chicago demonstration before a full commitment can be ventured.

The *American*, our leading commercial journal, fully indorses the nominees, and promises them its ardent support. The American Party, almost as a unit, and many old Whigs who heretofore stood aloof, will go for them.

We have had a very destructive storm and flood here, of which our papers already give an account.

To-day there was another terrible storm of rain, which fell in perfect torrents, from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. It was accompanied with vivid and successive flashes of lightning, some of which struck different objects, and deep, crashing thunder. The streets were again completely flooded, several cellars and stores being filled, doing considerable damage. I do not know that I ever before saw so much rain fall in the same space of time.

It is believed that the Democratic Convention, which assembles here in June, will also meet in the old First Presbyterian Church, recently occupied by the Union Party. XENOPHON.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Ministers' and Laymen's Union.—Meeting at the Court House—The Conservatives and the Slavery Question—Speeches and Resolutions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 17, 1860.

The members of the Methodist General Conference visit Niagara Falls by invitation to-day.

The Ministers' and Laymen's Union of the M. E. Church, composed of those opposed to a change of the rule on Slavery, met at the old Court House last evening.

Rev. Dr. JOHN KENNADAY, of New-Haven, one of the Vice Presidents, called the meeting to order, and Rev. JAMES RIDDLE, of Delaware, offered prayer. Rev. J. P. MEARWIN, of N. Y. East, was appointed Secretary.

Rev. Dr. OSC. R. CROOK, of N. Y. East, from the Executive Committee, stated the object of the meeting. The Union had no design to make a demonstration at the seat of the General Conference, but merely to give brethren an opportunity for conference, that in any contingency that might arise they might act with unanimity. He thought there had been something almost providential in the inception of this Society and in the manner in which its objects had been carried out. The Ministers and Laymen's Union of the New-York East Conference had been formed originally to support conservative views, and opposed innovations in that Conference which were not deemed conducive to the prosperity of the church. There had been a hearty expression of the opinion that the sphere of the Union should be enlarged, so that all who were against a new rule on Slavery might become members. The purity of the motives of those who constituted the organization had been assailed by those who desired a change of rule. The names of its members should be a sufficient guaranty that they sought nothing but what was proper. It was of the last importance that those who desired to resist the spirit of fanaticism that was abroad in the Church should be firmly met. He believed that their brethren of the border had derived consolation from the fact that such an organization existed. Although the present General Conference had been flooded with memorials in favor of a change of rule, he was satisfied that if the Methodist people were polled, one by one, the great majority would be found opposed to hair-brained schemes by which the peace of the Church was disturbed. The Methodists occupying the principal Conferences, like those of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, New-Jersey, held with the Union, and would deprecate any such action as would lead to the division of the Church. He wanted the ministers and laymen of this Union who were actuated by no selfish motives, to be awake to the practical wants of the hour. Dr. CROOK sat down amid loud applause.

Dr. CROOK again arose and said he was glad to see many here whom he had not before met in meetings of an organization which knew no North, no South, no East, no West.

On motion of Mr. GILBERT, of New-York, a Committee to prepare business for the meeting was appointed, consisting of Rev. Drs. CROOK, of New-York East, HUNTER, of Virginia, and Messrs. COOKE, and MERRIMAN of Baltimore, and VOSBURGH, of Buffalo.

Rev. H. SLICER, of East Baltimore, was called for. He had come as a looker-on in Vienna, but he could readily tell them where he stood. He came from a Conference which lay partly in Maryland and partly in Pennsylvania, and in both States its people were unitedly, so far as he had learned, in favor of the Discipline as it is. Why was it that the people of the United States were so united in support of the United States Constitution? Because their fathers whom they respected had formed it, and they had lived so long happily and prosperously under it. It was for the same reason that the Methodists of the East Baltimore Conference maintained the Discipline as it is. Less than that they did not want, more than that they would not submit to. There they stood, and they would not stir a hair's breadth from it. As JACK DOWNING said, continued Mr. SLICER, "Them's my sentiments," and if you don't like them you can make the most of them.

The President only wished there were more present to hear them.

Mr. M. J. FLETCHER, of Indiana, said he was in a state of irritation. A delegate had sought to interfere with him in politics, because of his sentiments on the Slavery question in the church. He wanted to know why there had been such a flurry in the Conference because of the bare announcement that the laity were to meet. Had the laity no rights? He was no Slavery man, but he stood upon what he conceived to be the only true Anti-Slavery ground. Mr. FLETCHER dwelt upon the advantage of retaining the border Conferences in the church. As a District Judge had said to him, "In the name of God do you expect me to favor a change of rule that will prevent me from going to see my father?" He and his brothers of the North could not go down to Baltimore and talk plainly to his Southern brethren as brother SLICER, whom they knew and loved, could. He would answer for the people of Indiana that they were strongly Anti-Slavery, and for that reason did not want a change of the rule. The feeling with them was that this matter should not be agitated till a dismemberment of the Church took place. They knew that if it took place, not only the more Southern States, but Indiana would be affected injuriously by it.

Rev. Dr. POSE, of Baltimore, said he was born a Methodist, and gave his Methodist genealogy. He could not be comfortable anywhere except in a Methodist Church, and therefore he felt a deep interest in this matter. A stone, if it was the right kind of a stone, could speak on such a subject. But it was not they on the border who were to be affected only by this eternal agitation, but the people here at the North. They (at the South) did not introduce this matter into their love-feasts, but here everything was full of it. The religious papers,—no one would know that they were religious papers if they were not told so. The present movement reminded him of the farmer whose outer rows of corn were eaten by squirrels, and had said he wouldn't have any outer rows. A delegate—a great man—had said to him, "Why, you at the South had better quietly slough off." He had answered, "But we are not the rotten part. It's the rotten part that sloughs off." [Laughter.] Some wanted them (at the South) to be coaxed to be tied behind the Conference and dragged on at the rate they were going at for four or five years more, as the passenger's dog was tied behind the train of cars, and at the end of the journey there was nothing left of it but the leather. [Laughter.] What the border men wanted was a general platform on which they would all stand, and they did not want its construction put off too long either. They were Anti-Slavery men, but they did not go sneaking about letting loose their sleeves, and setting the country afire. God forbid that they should! He believed there was now a good opportunity to throw the distracting element out of the church. The devil could not be cast out without trouble, but the church would be all the sounder for it. He declared plainly that they would not stand a change of the rule. The people he lived among stood by their Methodist preachers, and would die for them. Were they (the prenchers) to break their pledges with them? That might be done in this part of the country, but where he came from the man who did that would be sent somewhere else—perhaps to the other side of the water. It was well to trust to Providence in this matter, but they must also exert themselves.

Rev. JAMES RIDDLE, of Delaware, made some remarks about the large number of long beards in the General Conference this year—a body whose members used to be generally clean-shaven—and endeavored to trace the relationship between long beards and dyspeptic habits on the one hand, and the support of extreme measures on the other. He had been cognizant this day to a belief in the propriety of admitting the lay element to the Church councils. He dwelt upon the troubles that would follow another division of the Church.

The President (Dr. KENNADAY) said there had been some expression of distrust in the integrity of the Border brethren in relation to the Discipline. It was his soul's honest conviction that those brethren would deeply deplore the removal of their Methodist ministers from among them.

Rev. Dr. GRIFFITH, (Baltimore)—nearly sixty years a preacher and the oldest member of the Conference—said he had always had but one sentiment on the subject of Slavery. He had never learned from the fathers or from the Bible that Slavery was a sin absolute,—a damning evil under all circumstances. If JOHN WESLEY had regarded it as such, how could he have looked his brethren in the face when he admitted slaveholders to the Church,—how could he have retained slaveholders in it?

Rev. Dr. CROOK, from the Committee previously appointed, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we hereby express our approval of the discipline of the Methodist Church as it is on the subject of Slavery, and would deplore any ecclesiastical action on the part of the General Conference which would endanger the peace and Unity of the Church.

Resolved, That while we do not condemn or oppose free Christian discussion in relation to our economy, yet it is to be regretted that the Church should expend its energies in "strifes of words" and acrimonious controversies, instead of devoting itself to the great objects of its mission.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the members of our Border Conferences, and as they have the well-understood pledge of the Church, that they should remain with us under the Discipline as it was and now is. We deem it a violation of faith and Christian fellowship to alter the Discipline so as to disturb their peace or infringe upon their just rights.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and the Union adjourned to meet again at the call of the Executive Committee.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, O. S.

Organization at Rochester—Dr. Scott acting Moderator—Introductory Proceedings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Thursday, May 17, 1860.

The General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church in the United States of America convened this morning at 11 o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church of this city. The meeting was called to order by the Permanent Clerk, Rev. Dr. MCGILL, who announced that the Moderator of the last General Assembly, Rev. WM. Z. BERCKINRIDGE, D. D., was absent, and therefore it was necessary for the Assembly to select one of the previous Moderators present, to deliver the opening sermon. A motion appointing Rev. Dr. SCOTT, of San Francisco, Cal., to deliver the sermon, was adopted, and the reverend gentleman immediately entered the pulpit and opened the exercises with prayer. Rev. Dr. SPRAGG, of New-York, occupied the pulpit with Dr. SCOTT, and offered a most appropriate and impressive prayer. After stating that he had no expectation of being called upon to perform this duty when he left his home on the sun-setting side of our land, Dr. SCOTT delivered, with great acceptance to a large and attentive congregation, a discourse upon the passage of Scripture contained in 1st Cor., 2d chap., 2d verse: "For I determined not to know anything among you save Jesus Christ and him crucified." The body of the church was occupied by the members of the Assembly, while the side aisles and galleries were filled with interested friends. After the benediction was pronounced, the Assembly was constituted with prayer by Dr. SCOTT. The Permanent Clerk reported the roll of members present. A Committee of Elections was appointed, to whom delective commissions were referred. Several new Presbyteries were reported and recognized by the Assembly. Recess was now taken until 3 o'clock P. M.

After the recess, the meeting was called to order by Dr. SCOTT. A letter from the Stated Clerk, Dr. LEYBURN, to the Moderator of the Assembly, was read, giving the reason for his absence, and suggesting that his predecessor, Rev. Dr. WILLIS LORD, be appointed to supply his place. On motion of Dr. EDGAR, Dr. LORD was appointed to act as Stated Clerk, in the absence of Dr. LEYBURN.

The report of the Committee of Elections was called for, and the Chairman of the Committee, Dr. KNOX, reported a number of persons who were enrolled as members of the Assembly.

The election of Moderator was now in order. On motion of Dr. KNOX it was resolved that a majority of votes cast would be required to elect officers, and that when there were more than two candidates, the one having the least number of votes should be dropped at each successive ballot. The Assembly then proceeded to the election of a Moderator.

Dr. JOHN W. YEOMANS, of Penn., Dr. JOHN B. ADGER, of S. C., Dr. WM. M. SCOTT, of Ohio, were nominated, and after voting withdrew. The roll was called, and after the votes were counted it was found that Dr. YEOMANS had received 150 votes, Dr. ADGER 91, and Dr. SCOTT 56, so that Dr. YEOMANS was elected by a majority of three votes. After being conducted to the Chair by Dr. SCOTT, the newly elected Moderator addressed the Assembly in a brief and graceful manner, asking his brethren to be charitable towards his imperfections in the performance of his duties and pledging himself to endeavor to give dignity and order to the proceedings and to make them useful to the Church of Christ.

Several nominations were then made for the office of Temporary Clerk. On the first vote it was declared that Mr. VERMILYE and Dr. DICKSON had received the highest number of votes; the former 115 and the latter 100. The vote on these two was taken by rising, and Rev. Mr. ASHBEL GREEN VERMILYE, of Newburyport, Mass., was declared elected Temporary Clerk.

The Assembly fixed its hours of session from 9 to 12 in the morning, and from 3 to 5½ in the afternoon, and adjourned for the day.

So large a number of members were never present *at the opening* of any previous assembly. The Theological Seminaries of the Old School Presbyterian Church are largely and ably represented at this meeting. Drs. HODGE and MCGILL are present from Princeton; Drs. ADGER and THORNWELL from Columbia, S. C.; and Dr. BENJAMIN SMITH, from Union Seminary, Va.

The New School General Assembly meet this morning at Pittsburgh. This season is an active and interesting one for Presbyterians. The Assemblies of the Established and Free Churches of Scotland both convene to-day. The Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly meets at the same time at Nashville, Tenn. The coincidence of such bodies at this particular time would lead one to suppose that General Assemblies were exceedingly *general*.

The first Presbytery formed in this country was that at Philadelphia, in the year 1704. In 1706, a Synod was formed of four Presbyteries then in existence, and was called the Synod of Philadelphia. In 1729 the Confession of Faith of the Westminster Assembly of Divines was adopted, as embodying the rule of faith of the Presbyterian Church. Differences of opinion among the clergy so increased as to produce a schism in 1741, which resulted in the formation of the Synod of New-York. This breach continued but seventeen years, and in 1758 the two Synods were united. This body continued to grow and flourish until the years 1837-'38, when the separation into two distinct b

LAW REPORTS.

THE SLOOP MURDERS.

Trial of Albert W. Hicks, alias Wm. Johnson, for Robbery on the High Seas.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—BEFORE HON. JUDGE SMALLEY.

As this trial approaches its termination, the interest of the public therein seems to increase. There were not more people inside the Court-room yesterday than on the day previous, for that would have been impossible, but a great many more tried to get in than on any former occasion, and went away disappointed. Capt. Nickerson, the witness expected from Boston, who commanded the schooner *R. L. Martin*, when she was run into by the *E. A. Johnson*, in the Lower Bay, not having been heard from, Mr. Dwight, the prosecuting officer for the Government, stated to the Court that he would not further delay the proceedings of the trial, but would rest his case as it stood. The District-Attorney, Ex-Judge Roosevelt, made a few remarks to the same purport. The Court asked counsel for the defence if they were ready to proceed. Mr. Sayles, junior counsel for Hicks, replied that his colleague, Mr. Graves, was unavoidably detained, whereupon the Court took a recess till 12 o'clock.

After recess, all the counsel being present, the defense opened by calling

Kenneth G. White, United States Commissioner—he was examined by Mr. Sayles—he said, in reply to queries: My impression is that a witness named Seymour was before me on the preliminary examination; I cannot recollect the particulars of his testimony, without referring to my notes. [Minutes produced.] I do not perceive any notes relating to Mr. Downes' testimony as to where the vessel was.

Capt. Barnes, a witness for the prosecution, recalled by the defence: I was acquainted with Capt. Burr; I last saw him on the 15th of March, at Keyport; I gave him $100, of which $90 were in quarters and halves, and $10 in ten cent. pieces.

Cross-examined—He put that money in a bag, but I would not recognise the bag.

Direct resumed—I cannot say how full the bag was, when all the silver was put in.

This closed the testimony—such as it was—for the defence.

Mr. Sayles then commenced to sum up for the prisoner, it being arranged that two counsel should be heard on a side. His first point was, that the prisoner was not sufficiently identified; next, that the crime might have been committed by mere pirates; and, third, that the crime was not shown to have been committed on the high seas, and that the United States District Court, in cases of Admiralty, had only a limited jurisdiction given to it by Congress, derived from the Constitution. (Art. 1, sec 8, 11th division.) He claimed that Congress had no power to define or punish piracy within the jurisdiction of any particular State, but only on the high seas, and therefore this Court could have no jurisdiction. If any crime, in this case, had been committed, it was for the State Courts to try it, for the United States Court could not go within the jurisdiction of the State Court.

The Judge here interposed, and said that the Jury were not to be judges of the law, but of the fact. They were not to determine whether the indictment was good or not. That question might be raised by demurrer after the verdict, if such verdict was adverse to the prisoner.

Counsel, leaving that part of the subject, remarked that the crime must be strictly proven to have been committed on the high seas, or the defendant would be entitled to an acquittal. He cited from numerous law-books, authorities to sustain his position. The United States Court, not being a Court of common law jurisdiction, the prisoner could not be convicted of any minor degree of the offence charged, as he could be in a Court of common law; yet, if they (the prosecution) failed to prove it was committed on the high seas, it was an offence punishable by common law, and necessarily should go to the State Courts. Counsel then briefly reviewed the testimony, contending that the prisoner's identity had been by no means established; and if the articles found upon him had been identified as belonging to the parties on board the sloop, still, although it might be a suspicious circumstance, there was not enough in it to fasten guilt upon the defendant, or to show that he did not honestly come by them.

Mr. Hunt, for the prosecution, cited a few authorities in support of the jurisdiction of the United States Courts over the waters of the Lower Bay.

Mr. Graves followed for the defence, citing the celebrated case of the Boorns, convicted in the Supreme Court of Vermont, Sept. 1819, of the murder of Colvin, in 1812, and sentenced to be hung on their own confession, when, before the execution took place, Colvin returned. (*Greenleaf on Evidence*, chap. 12, p. 271.) He also referred to some collateral English cases. He then proceeded to comment on the evidence, denying that the prisoner's identity was proved, and that the Captain's watch and wearing apparel, and the clothes and daguerreotype, belonging to the Watts boys, had been shown to have ever been on board the sloop.

Mr. Dwight finished for the prosecution in a very able and interesting speech. He claimed that the prisoner's identity had been well established by as few than nine witnesses. He proceeded to review the whole circumstances connected with the murders and robbery, so far as a clue was furnished by the marks and indications on board the vessel, together with the prisoner's conduct and progress until his arrest at Providence. The prisoner listened to the learned gentleman apparently with interest, but displayed no feeling, handing the law-books used by his counsel, and playing with their papers with much *sang froid*. The witnesses, however, were much affected during Mr. Dwight's address, the girl Catherina Dickinson, who was to have married Oliver Watts, shedding tears copiously.

At the close of Mr. Dwight's address the Judge stated that he would defer his charge to the Jury till this (Saturday) morning, and after the usual cantoe to the Jury the Court adjourned.

Affairs of the American Glass Company.

WHAT IS A SUFFICIENT DELIVERY OF PROPERTY UNDER A TRANSFER.

Hervy vs. *Kerr*.—This action was brought to recover of the defendant the value of a quantity of glass.

It appears that the defendant obtained a judgment against the American Glass Company for the sum of about $60,000. Upon this judgment he caused execution to be issued against the property of their Company, in their manufactory, at Williamsburgh. The plaintiff claims that he had previously purchased $5,000 worth of glass of the President of the Company, and that it was delivered to him before the levy under defendant's judgment.

The testimony showed that the Company was greatly embarrassed, and being indebted to its President, gave him authority to take any of its assets in payment of such liability or indebtedness to him. This authority was verbally given, and in pursuance thereof, the President sold the $5,000 worth of the property to the plaintiff, giving him an order on the Secretary for its delivery. That order was accepted by the Secretary, and the plaintiff hereto proceeded to select such as he liked, and had selected all, or nearly all, before the levy was made under which defendant claims.

The defence is that the sale was void, not being made by the Company, and never having been officially authorized by it; and that if made, it was void under the Revised Statutes, the Company being insolvent, their paper having gone to protest. It was also contended that there was not a sufficient delivery to pass the property.

The point urged that the only question was, which party was first in possession of the goods, and claimed that the delivery to him was perfect. The action was tried in the Superior Court, before Justice HOFFMAN, who reserved decision.

W. W. Niles for plaintiff; Winchester Britton for defendant.

Damages for Personal Injuries.

LIABILITY OF EMPLOYERS.

Zimmer vs. *Eidlits*.—This was an action to recover of the defendant damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained while in his employ and through his negligence. The defendant was contractor for the erection of Tabernacle Church, corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, and the plaintiff was a laborer thereon. The accident occurred on the 22d of August, 1858, while the plaintiff was standing near the church, a mason's hod, weighing about two pounds, falling upon his head, fracturing his skull and otherwise injuring him. The workmen were engaged on the tower of the church, and it was sought to make the contractor liable, because he did not cause to be erected a scaffold to protect those below from falling implements or materials.

The defence was that the defendant was not there at the time of the injury, and that it was not usual to erect such extra scaffolding in such instances.

As no negligence was shown on the part of the defendant, on motion of his counsel, the complaint was dismissed—the Court holding that one employe could not make the employer liable for the carelessness or negligence of another employe, unless the matter was shown to be in some manner blamable for the accident. The case was tried in the Common Pleas, before Judge HILTON.

A. Levingston and Mr. Garrin for plaintiff; C. L. Mosell for defendant.

The Cheap Building Case.

David Spier vs. *Isaac L. Pinckney*.—This was an action against the defendant to recover damages for alleged neglect, by which the plaintiff claims to have been injured in his right of possession.

The parties for some time subsequent to July, 1854, owned or occupied premises adjoining. The eaves of defendant's roof were not provided with gutters or conductors to carry off the water in time of rain, and as his lot was lower than plaintiff's, the water settled upon it and filtered through the earth into plaintiff's cellar, flooding it, as alleged, frequently to the depth of twelve inches. The plaintiff claimed that the defendant should have prevented this. The defendant answered that he did not build the house complained of, and was not therefore responsible for its construction. Also, that the house of plaintiff was erected subsequently to defendant's. The plaintiff being aware, or having sufficient notice of the condition of defendant's premises. The action was tried before Judge HILTON in the Common Pleas, and resulted in a verdict for plaintiff for the sum of $25. The particulars of the case were fully stated in the TIMES of the 12th inst.

Judge Meynard, for plaintiff; Henry L. Clinton, for defendant.

Matrimony and Music.

THE ULLMAN DIVORCE CASE.

Mary L. Ullman vs. *Bernard R. Ullman*.—The particulars of this case were given in the TIMES of the 17th inst.

A writ of *ne exeat*, to prevent the defendant from leaving the State, was then in the hands of the Sheriff for service. The writ has since been served, and the defendant has given bonds in the sum of $2,000 to answer any further proceedings that may be taken in the case.

The defendant describes himself in the bond as Operatic Director; and his two bondsmen are Chas. Breusing, music dealer, No. 791 Broadway, and Chas. F. Chickering, the famous piano-forte maker of No. 694 Broadway. The bond was now approved by Justice BARNEY, at Chambers, and the defendant discharged.

Matthew Hale for plaintiff; E. Blankman and B. Galbraith for defendant.

The University Law Graduates.

THEY ARE REJECTED BY THE COURT.

An application was made some days since to the General Term of the Supreme Court to admit to practice as attorneys and counselors twenty-two young gentlemen, graduates of the law department of the New-York University. This application was based on the act of the Legislature providing that graduates of the school, having received diplomas, should be entitled to admission to the bar upon such diplomas, and without further examination.

The Court yesterday announced its decision, denying the application on the ground that the Legislature have no power under the Constitution to pass an act depriving the Court of the power to pass on the qualifications of applicants to practice.

An elaborate opinion was rendered by Justice SUTHERLAND, Justices MULLEN and LEONARD concurring.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BONNEY, J.—*Francis* vs. *Francis*.—Referred back, &c.

Stoker vs. *Stoker*.—Motion denied.

Naval Intelligence.

CRUISE OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER MOHAWK—THE CRUSADER.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

KEY WEST, Thursday, May 10, 1860.

The United States steamer *Mohawk* arrived on the 1st, with the American slave bark *Wildfire*, captured off "Ginger Key," with 514 Africans on board. The negroes were in a healthy condition; 100 of them were women, and 414 boys.

The United States steamer *Crusader*, while chasing a slaver off Sagua la Grande, on the 29th, burst her port cylinder, and is here, totally disabled. The chief engineer is doing all in his power to patch up this vital part of the engine. Three efforts have been made without success. If the last fails, she must go north for a new cylinder. The Commander and officers of the *Crusader* are much mortified at the loss of a prize under such a mishap. It is presumed that the *Crusader* will be ordered to New-York for repairs.

The *Mohawk* sails in the morning for her station.

THE FIRE AT HANNIBAL, Mo. Loss $300,000.—The recent fire at Hannibal, Mo., destroyed property to the amount of $300,000. The following were among the sufferers: Stewart & Thompson, grocers, insured for $1,000; J. Foster, grocer, no insurance; Mr. Keeley's blacksmith shop, C. C. Wiswell, grocer, Bonner, Davies & Co., bakers, loss $1,500; H. P. Baker, grocer, partly saved; insured for $1,000. E. Bonney, restaurant, loss $2,500; insured for $1,000. Fisher & Goodman, merchants, loss not known, insured for $1,200. T. Collins, news dépôt. Fisher & Hollister, grocers, total loss, $1,500, insured. Barber shop, loss not ascertained. Sibbot & Heywood, loss heavy, insured for $2,000. Cohn & Co., merchants, insured $500, covers loss. Mr. Drake, tinner, not ascertained. League, Miller & Co., Hannibal *Messenger* office, stock partly saved, insured for $6,000, covers loss. G. Harris & Bro., clothiers, insured $1,000, covers loss.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 18.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, '71	103⅝	25	Erie Railroad	22⅜
11 000	Missouri St. 6s	84⅜	100	do	b60 22⅜
2,000	do	84⅜	100	do	b10 22⅛
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	94⅜	100	do	s60 21
6,000	Erie R. 3d m. b. '85	90	200	do	22
500	Erie R. 6th m. b.	59	100	do	b30 21⅜
500	Erie R. bds '75	49	800	do	21⅛
1,000	Red Riv R. 2d m.	102¼	100	do	b30 21⅛
1 000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d m.	89	400	do	2 ⅛
1 000	Har. R. 1st M. Bs.	98⅜	300	do	b60 21⅜
2 000	Har. R. 3d M. Bs.	80	200	do	21⅜
5,000	Mich Cn. R. 8 ₱ ct. 1st M S F.	94⅜	50	Harlem R. Pref	33¾
5,000	Mich R. 2d M. '75	47	600	Reading Railroad	42½
5 000	Ill Freeland R.	101	400	do	42⅝
5,000	H & St. J. R. Bs	72⅛	1400	do	42¾
2 000	C. & T. S. F. Bs.	72	300	Mich. Central R.	48⅛
5,000	D. M. & Tol Bs.	60	10	do	48¾
8	Bank of New-York	104	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	b60 13½
20	Union Bank	103	150	M. S. & N. Ie G Stk.	25
60	Bank of Commerce	100⅜	600	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	81
25	Metropolitan Bank	115	400	do	b60 61⅜
15	Park Bank	112⅜	200	do	b30 61⅜
50	American Ex Bk.	106⅜	510	Cleve. & Pitts'g R.	10
700	Pac fic M. S. Co.	b30 94	150	Galena & Chic. R.	64⅜
188	do	94	50	do	s10 64⅜
70	do	93⅜	600	do	64⅝
100	do	b30 93⅜	100	do	b10 64⅜
200	do	s30 93⅜	400	Clev. & Toledo R.	30⅜
1100	do	93⅜	100	do	b30 30⅜
150	do	s30 93⅜	550	do	30⅜
200	do	93¾	100	do	s10 30⅜
25	do	s30 93	15	Chic. & R. I. R.	69⅜
77	New-York Cen. R.	82	300	do	69⅜
900	do	b10 82	50	do	b10 69⅜
100	do	b30 82	100	do	b60 69⅜
100	do	b60 82	100	Chi., B. & Q. R.	b30 73
150	do	81⅞	50	do	72⅝
50	do	s60 81¾	350	do	73
150	Erie R. As. Stock	21¾	35	do	73⅛
50	do	21¾	150	do	b60 73⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, 1865	102⅜	160	Mich S. & N. I. R.	13
2,500	Virginia St 6s	92¾	25	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	25
5 000	Missouri State 6s	84¾	20	do	24¾
6,000	B C W. Loan	104⅜	50	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	73
500	Ill. 7 ct. R. B	90¾	100	do	72⅝
25	Pacific M. S. Co.	opg 90	75	Panama R.	s30 137
700	do	opg 88	50	do	136
200	do	pkc 87¾	100	do	135
500	do	opg 89	50	do	134⅛
100	do	opg 91	300	do	b3. 135
100	Cum Coal Pref.	b60 14¼	50	do	s30. 135¼
100	Ill Cen. R. Scrip	81¾	110	do	135⅛
500	N. Y. Central R.	82	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	s10 64⅜
300	do	b30 82	150	do	64⅜
400	do	81¾	300	Cleve. & Toledo R.	30⅜
250	Erie Railroad	21¾	400	do	b40 30⅜
200	do	s10 22	700	do	b30 30⅜
100	do	b10 21¾	200	do	s30 31½
100	Reading Railroad	42¾	500	Chic. & R. Ist. R.	70
100	do	42¾	800	do	b10 70
50	do	b30 42¾			

FRIDAY, May 18—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was the scene to-day of increased and inteuse excitement in regard to the affairs of the Pacific Mail Company, whose Stock played au erratic part in the dealinge of Thursday, as noticed in our last report of the market. Early in the day the rumors in regard to yesterday's decline pointed to the supposed existence of malignant yellow fever on the Isthmus, which, if true, would damage the Summer travel to California. But as this cause was not deemed sufficiently serious or well authenticated, the Shares at the early Board ruled rather steady at from 93 to 94 ₱ cent., and even after the adjournment continued in some demand within these quotations. At 1½ o'clock, however, it became known that some irregularities had been discovered in the Stock account of the Company, and that upon these, and the absence of the Secretary from his post for several days, the sudden and pressing sales of yesterday had probably been made by parties who had knowledge of something wrong. The discrepancies in the accounts, however large or small they may ultimately prove, at once gave rise to much concern and excitement, participated in, of course, by the commission brokers who had bought or advanced upon the stock for their dealers, and the consequence was a fresh decline to 87½ ₱ cent., before the Second Board, and sales at 90@87½@90 at the Board, the price finally closing about 87½ on the Street.

As we are promised a card of explanation on the subject from the President and Directors, in season for the present issue of our paper, it is scarcely necessary here to repeat the impressions of the Street as to the extent of the mischief. The derelict Secretary, Mr. FREDERICK HOFFMAN has been absent from the office since Tuesday last, but whether from the consciousness of gross and overwhelming wrong-doing, or from an infirmity of purpose to meet the duty of at least assisting to straighten out the confusion and discrepancies in his transfers, which, to the present hour, after considerable, though not yet complete examination, are said to involve only a few hundred shares (and these not an over-issue according to the last list of dividend payments,) we are not able at present to say. That he has for some time been unequal to the duties and courtesies of the post of Transfer officer, was no secret to many of the Brokers who had business with the Company. But this was ascribed in a measure to bad health and a consequent irritable temper; and the charitable impression is, that he has involved his accounts in confusion from absolute incapacity, since he had too little cunning or conciliation in his address to play the systematic defaulter. Another opinion, less tolerant of course, is that he has been engaged in Stock speculations for some years past, and that where these have resulted unfortunately, he has abused his trust, in some way, to conceal it. The payment of the dividend announced for Saturday (to-morrow) will soon enable the Board of Directors to arrive at a correct list of the stockholders, who, we understand, will be requested to present their certificates on applying for this dividend. Our present impression is that the discrepancies will not be found beyond the immediate ability and prompt purpose of the Board to make them right. Since yesterday the depreciation in the market value of the property is equal to $400,000, while one-tenth the sum would cover the amount of Stock thus far found to be out of the way, even if it should prove to be a fraudulent overissue. True, this *may be* only the beginning of the end, but holders had perhaps as well wait a few days as to sacrifice their stock in the dark.

The general Share market was comparatively steady with the exception of Panama, which usually sympathizes with Pacific Mail, and which was further weakened by political rumors from New-Granada by the *Ariel* this morning. The price this afternoon was 137@134½@135; closing about the last figure. The New-York Road shares were weak on the opening of the Board this evening, but when the Western list was reached the market assumed some degree of firmness, and the dealings kept pretty steady to the close. New-York Central left off 81½; Erie, 22; Rock Island, 70; Galena, 64½; Illinois Central, 62; Toledo, 30½; Michigan Central, 48½; Southern, 12½; Guaranteed, 25; Burlington, 72½@73; Hudson, 46¾@47, and Harlem Preferred, 39½@40. The additional traffic returns from the West assisted the market, as these are good for the second week in May. The State Stocks were steady and the Railway Boude nearly all firm and scarce at the Board.

The Illinois Central reports its second week's earnings for May as follows:

1860	$54,000
1859	32,253
Increase	$21,147

This is a good return, and comes with news from Loudou that the English holders of the Stock have surrendered their London Committee, and are paying up a large portion of their Scrip in full; thus making the way easy for the liquidation of the Free Land Mortgage due in September. Already one-half the sum has been canceled.

The telegraph advises that the Chicago and Burlington Road gains from $25,000 to $30,000 in the second week in May, making nearly *fifty thousand* dollars for the fortnight.

For the second week of May the Chicago and Rock Island Road again shows a large gain. The figures are:

1860	$26 396
1859	16,4 2
Increase	$9,957

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the second week of May were:

1860	$35,620
1859	27,135
Increase	$8,485

Both these returns are ahead of the calculations of the Street, and indicate a general improvement in all the business in Illinois and Michigan below the line of the Galena Road, which thus far in the month is barely up to last season. The gain on the Toledo is reported at $2,700.

We make no change in our Money Loan or Discount quotations, though some prime lists of paper are reported in request on rather better terms for the seller than earlier in the week. The general supply of Money on the Street, as well as at Bank, is easy. Exchange steady, at 109⅜ on Loudon; Paris, f.5.14¾@f.5.13¾. One or two additional engagements of Bullion for the steamers to-morrow were made to-day, raising the total shipments to about $900,000. The *Illinois* does not sail until the afternoon. Part of the Philadelphia balances in favor of the City are coming over in gold this week, and further arrivals of silver, overland from New-Orleans, have come to hand. The following was to-day's business at the Assistant's Treasurer's Office:

Total receipts	$84.235 00
Payments	192,629 07
Balance	6,856,993 92

Included in the receipts were $84,000 for Customs.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the port	$787,144	$1,846,737	$1,702 945
Thrown on Market	781,398	1,814,777	1,539,665
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$18 718 876	$44,513 256	$43 317.415
Thrown on Market	23,824,583	45 405,063	43,778,016

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT		WAREHOUSED, WITHDRAWN.			
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Mf. of Wool.	1,373	$555 136	611	$150 368	133 $37 0?2
Mf. of Cotton.	691	198,469	339	68 595	85 15,227
Mf. of Silk	459	459 377	22	12,754	56 25,451
Mf. of Flax	897	183,336	43	15,-88	66 18,8?2
Miscellan's	229	85,651	87	7 171	279 9,174
Total	3,345	$1,441,969 260,376	1,052	$260,376	589 $97 896 1,441,969
Total Entered		$1,702,345	Total Marksted		$1,539,665

The mails by the *Europa* to May 5, from London, bring the following American stock quotations:

American Railways, &c., to May 5.	Closing Prices.		Business.
Marriand 5 ₱ cent. red	86	to 87	
United States 5 p.c. red '74.	84	to 84½	
Virginia state, 5 ₱ cent	82	to 84	
Do. 6 ₱ cent	84	to 86	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ ct. red. 1875	78	to 80	
Do., 7 ₱ cent. red. 1875	81	to 83	81
Do., do., Fr. Land red. 1860	92	to 93	
Do., $100 shares, $70 paid	45	to 43	dis. 43½ dis.
Do., $100 shares, all paid	54	to 57	
Mic. Cen. 8 ₱ cent. con. '60.	85	to 86	
Do. 8 ₱ cent., 1869	84	to 86	
Do., 8 ₱ cent. 1st mortgage (sink. f.) '82	85	to 87	
Do., $100 shares	43	to 45	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ₱ ct. (staking fund) 1885.	60	to 65	
Do., $100 shares	16	to 15	
New-York Central, 6 ₱ ct., (sinking fund) 1883	83	to 84	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1864	83	to 85	
Do., 7 ₱ ct., (sink. f.) 1876	93	to 96	
Do., $100 shares	72	to 74	
New-York and Erie 1st Mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1867	91	to 93	
Do., 2d mort., 1859	84	to 86	
Do., 3d mort., '83, assented	77	to 79	77¾
Do., Bonds, 1862, '71, '75, assented	46	to 45	
Do., shares, assented	18	to 19	18½@¾
Rensselaer & Sa. Bonds— 1st mortgage, con., 6 ₱ ct	90	to 92	
Do., 2d mort. 6 ₱ ct. Ster.	90	to 92	
Do., $50 shares	36	to 38	
Philadelphia & Reading bds. 6 ₱ cent., 1860	78	to 80	
Do., 6 ₱ cent. 1870	70	to 75	
Do., $50 shares	15	to 20	

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 2d of May gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£6,871,698	Increase £620,116
Other deposits	13,433,333	Decrease 1,109,045
Rest	3,224,701	Increase.. 6,355
Government securities	£9,728,943	Same as before.
Other securities	21,900,666	Decrease..£169,570
Notes unemployed	6,366,505	Decrease 446,960

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,227,080, being an increase of £591,835; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £14,883,311, showing an increase of £196,191 when compared with the preceding return.

A Card.

The unauthorized absence of the Secretary of this Company rendering it impossible to complete a regular stock list in time for the payment of the dividend on the 19th inst., stockholders will be required to present their certificates when claiming payment of their dividends.

In order to prevent sacrifice on the part of stockholders, the Board deem it proper to add, that should certain discrepancies in the record of the payment of the last dividend result in loss to this Company through negligence or design on the part of the officer in question, his friends have promised to make good such deficiency. Competent accountants are engaged in the preparation of a new stock ledger, and the result of their investigations will be made public at the earliest possible moment. Meanwhile, it may be proper to add that the discrepancies above mentioned consist in a record in the dividend receipt book kept by the Secretary, of 37,050 shares, (although receipts for dividends have not been given to such an extent,) whilst the capital stock was 36,610 shares. On the other hand, the sum of $366,100 was specially deposited for the payment of that dividend, and of this amount there remains unclaimed the sum of $3,710.

The Board of Directors further announce that the cash assets and securities reported in the balance sheet of May 1, 1860, have been carefully recounted and found correct.

By order of the Board,

WM. H. DAVIDGE, *President.*

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1860.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 18, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 76 bbls. Ashes, 23,981 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Corn Meal, 20 663 bushels Wheat, 91,774 bushels Corn, 20,560 bushels Oats, 1,471 pkgs. Provisions, and 335 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made, to-day, of 53 bbls., in lots, at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales 1,500 lbs. American yellow, at 34½c.@35c ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Have been in limited request, at former rates.

COFFEE—The demand has been spiritless, and sales have been unimportant. No change has occurred in prices.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request, at unchanged prices. Sales 1,400 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida	Mobile, N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7¾	7¾	7¾ @ 8
Middling, ₱ lb	11¾	11¾	11¾ @ 11¾
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	12¾	12¾	13 @ 13½

FIRE CRACKERS—Sales have been made of 5,000 boxes, on private terms

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been fair to-day, chiefly for State brands, which have been obtainable at prices a shade lower than those quoted in our last. The inquiry has been partly for lots wanted by shippers, and, to some extent, by speculators. We have heard of sales of 14,000 bbls., including superfine State at $5 10@$5 15; ordinary to very choice extra State at $5 20@$5 40, chiefly at $5 23½@$5 25; inferior to choice superfine Western at $5 10@$5 20; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 25@$6 10; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 30@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 60@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 95@$6 10 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$ 10	@	$ 15
Extra State	5 20	@	6 40
Superfine Western	4 10	@	4 20
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	6 25	@	6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	6 30	@	6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 80	@	5 90
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping brds.	5 95	@	6 10
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 15	@	7 00
Fancy Genesee	6 45	@	6 55
Extra Genesee	6 00	@	7 65

Inferior to choice Extra Missouri 6 25 @ 7 75

Southern Flour is plenty and depressed. Sales 2,150 bbls., at $5 90@$6 35 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 40@$7 70@$7 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in moderate demand, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 35@$7 40 ₱ bbl.; 1,000 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 40@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request, at $3 25@$3 40 for State; $3 70@$3 75 for Jersey; $3 85@$3 90 for Baltimore, and $3 95@$4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales of 1,500 boxes Raisins have been reported, at yesterday's quotations. Other kinds have been inactive.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered, at lower rates. The demand has been somewhat bristar, mainly for Milwaukee Club. The reported sales, since our last, reach 60,000 bushels, including Milwaukee Club, at $1 26@$1 27; and Chicago Spring, at $1 18, and White Kentucky, on terms not ascertained, ₱ bushel. Corn is abundant, and is in good request, at about former rates for sound parcels. Unsound lots, especially of mixed Western, are heavy, lower and irregular. These constitute the bulk of the available supply. Sales have been reported of 81,000 bushels, at 64c.@69c. for unsound mixed Western; 70c.@72½c., for ordinary to choice sound do., 73c.@77c. for yellow Western, Jersey, Northern, and Southern, and (nominally) 82c.@85c. for prime to very choice white Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in demand, at 86c.@87½c. ₱ bushel. Sales, 2,500 bushels. Barley rules quiet at old prices. Oats are inquired for, including Canada, 40c@41½c.; Prince Edward's Island, 41c.; Western, 40c.@41c; State, 41c@42c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 38c.@40c.; and Southern at 37c.@39c. ₱ bushel. Mr. WM. G. CURTIS notices the week's movements in the principal lines of Breadstuffs, thus: "The market for State and Western Flour has been much depressed during the past week. The receipts have been heavy, having reached 80,317 bbls., by canal and river, against 65,563 bbls. the previous week. Receivers have offered their supplies quite freely, and have made liberal concessions to buyers. The demand has been good, especially for low grades, at the reduced rates. The principal inquiry has been from the regular home trade and from shippers. The closing prices show a decline of 12½c.@25c. ₱ bbl., since the 12th inst., and the tendency is toward a lower range. Yesterday, the bulk of the business was in extra State, which was mainly purchased at $5 22½@$5 25 ₱ bbl., in part for export and on speculation. Some very choice extra State, headlined and delivered, was sold to a shipper at $5 37½ ₱ bbl. Southern Flour has been in limited request, though prices have favored purchasers throughout the week. Canadian Flour has been in fair request, and there has been less depression apparent in the market for this description, than for most other kinds of Wheat Flour. The total sales of Wheat Flour, during the week, have been 85,000 bbls., against 74,500 bbls. the previous week. Rye Flour has been quiet at essentially unaltered rates. Corn Meal was freely offered and purchased. Prices have not varied remarkably. The receipts of Wheat, during the past week, have been more extensive than those of any previous week this season. Most of that received came to hand by canal and river. It was offered by holders quite eagerly, and at reduced prices. Yet the demand was not very brisk, as buyers had been anticipating from day to day a further decline in the market value of all descriptions. Millers and shippers have been the principal purchasers. Yesterday a good business was transacted, chiefly in Milwaukee Club, which was obtained as low as $1 26@$1 27 ₱ bushel. Some Chicago Spring was bought for milling, at $1 18 ₱ bushel, being seven cents ₱ bushel under the lowest closing rate of last week. These transactions indicated a decidedly easier market, which feature the competition among sellers tends to render more remarkable. The total sales of Wheat during the week have been 216,700 bushels, against 205,000 bushels the previous week. Corn has arrived in large quantities. The receipts have been composed in the main of Mixed Western. Most of this which has arrived, has been unsound and unfit to ship. Prices of such lots have declined rapidly. The demand from distillers has been good at the reduced figures. Sound lots have been less abundant, and have been in request for the East and for shipment. Prices of these have not given way as much as those for unsound cargoes. The transactions in other varieties of corn have been moderate. The total sales of corn this week amount to 615,000 bushels. Rye has been scarce and wanted at firmer rates. Barley has been rather quiet, yet quoted steady. Oats have been quite plenty and heavy, closing decidedly lower than they were a week ago."

HIDES—The market this week has been more active. The receipts have been light, and importers have been very firm. The trade continue to buy common descriptions, and have purchased all the available lots. A few Buenos Ayres hides have been taken at 25½c.@26c. The principal sales have been: 4,000 Buenos Ayres 25½c.@26c., 6 months; 1,000 Rio Grande 25c., 6 months; 5,500 Matamoras 23½c., 6 months; 5,500 Tampico, 21¾c., 6 months; 4 000 Central American 26½c.@23c., 6 months; 12,000 Texas 19c.@20c., months.

HOPS—Sales have been reported of 65 bales last year's crop, at 6c.@13c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—The receipts of sole have been fair this week. The demand has been moderate, as buyers have not been disposed to purchase freely. The main inquiry has been for Oak-tanned, which is quoted steady. The business in Hemlock-tanned has been quite light. The principal holders of this description have not made any concession to buyers. Some sales, however, have been reported at a fraction off previous quotations. Stocks are generally ample. The demand for Upper-leather has been limited, though the tendency of prices has been favorable to purchasers. Desirable lots of French and German Calfskins are not plenty, and are salable, though only in small quantities, at former rates. The stock of other kinds is heavy, and the market is depressed and irregular. The movements in other descriptions of Leather have been unimportant.

LUMBER—The demand is moderate, being mainly for Eastern Pine and Spruce, which rule firm. The condition and prospects of the trade in Lumber, the Albany *Evening Journal* notices thus: "The season opened with a good inquiry for desirable lots of lumber, and although but little has yet come forward by canal, there has already been a fair business done to this mart. A large portion of the sales have been made up of lots wintered over, and the assortment of the various kinds of lumber is now not as good as it was upon the opening of river navigation. The anticipated supplies from the North and the West will, it is hoped, be sufficient to supply the present deficiencies before the close of the present month. Desirable lots are now taken as fast as they arrive, and no surplus of any desirable kinds of Pine, Spruce or Hemlock is looked for nor anticipated by any dealer. The present market prices for Spruce and Hemlock are likely to be sustained for some time to come, on account of the unfavorable opening of the season at the North. The Spring freshet was very light, and the smaller streams being slightly swollen, only a very small portion of the logs cut during the Winter were floated down, and probably not more than one-third of the stock will reach the mills this

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1860.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, rotuding the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, viewed at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the Publishers "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and containing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued on MONDAY MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *North Star*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10½ A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

This paper contains a full report of the proceedings of the Chicago Convention and the Speech of Senator DOUGLAS.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE—DON GIOVANNI. Evening—SAUL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—ROYAL ANPHITHEATRE EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—OVERLAND ROUTE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—WOLFGANG—BRONZE DONKEY—HANDSOME JACK.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—DOT. Evening—IRELAND AS IT WAS.

COOPER INSTITUTE—PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.

MOZART HALL—GUSTAVE GRARY'S MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.

PALACE GARDEN—HAMBUJER'S MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Day and Evening—CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON IRVING.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Convention at Chicago yesterday completed its labors by nominating for President ABRAM LINCOLN; for Vice-President, HANNIBAL HAMLIN. The result was so little the result of preconcert, and so little anticipated by the Convention, as to have excited there as much surprise as it has unquestionably excited in the public mind here. Upon the first ballot, Mr. SEWARD received 173½, Mr. LINCOLN, 102, Mr. CAMERON, 50½, Mr. BATES, 48, Mr. CHASE, 40, scattering 42. The second ballot gave Mr. SEWARD 184½, Mr. LINCOLN, 181, Judge MCLEAN, 50½, Mr. CHASE, 42½, Mr. BATES, 35, scattering 14. The third ballot reaulted in the choice of Mr. LINCOLN, which, on the motion of a New-York delegate, was made unanimous. The nomination was received with wild demonstrations of delight and enthusiasm on the part of the original supporters of the Illinois candidate, and with no marked evidences of dissatisfaction among the friends of the disappointed contestants. The first impression generally in this City, and, as far as the telegraph informs us, throughout the Eastern and Middle States, is not unreservedly favorable to the ticket. The party organizations here held their meetings last evening, and discussed the subject without any demonstrations of warm approval, or contented acquiescence; the expression of a belief that the chances of the candidate to be nominated at Baltimore are greatly improved by the action at Chicago being quite general. At Albany the same feeling of disappointment obtained at first; but a reaction took place before evening, when the jubilation became universal. The nomination of Mr. HAMLIN as Vice President was a concession, it was understood, to the disappointed feeling of the New York delegation.

By the arrival of the Aspinwall steamer of May 11 we have later dates from South and Central America. On the 22d ult. Peru was visited by an earthquake of unusual violence. The first shock lasted 80 seconds, and during the 72 hours succeeding there were no less than 50 repetitions. Buildings were prostrated, and in some localities the trees were twisted up by the roots. In Lima alone the property destroyed was estimated at $1,000,000. Callao, Chorrillos, and others of the neighboring towns suffered severely. The alarm of the people at these convulsions was excessive, and at the time the steamer which brought this intelligence to Panama left, they were parading the streets with their priests, offering up petitions that further disaster might be averted. There were apprehensions that CASTILLA had involved himself in serious difficulty with the French Government by refusing to comply with some of its demands. A war-steamer was to be dispatched to bring him to terms. In Chili, silver mines of great value had been discovered. No movement of special interest had marked the revolution in Ecuador. Ex-President FLORES, who had been expelled from Peru, remained at Hanta. CASTILLA had sent FRANCO $200,000 and 1,000 muskets, with which to maintain himself at Guayaquil.

The advices from Costa Rica extend to the 2d instant. JOSE MARIA MONTEALEGRE had been elected President, with FRANCISCO MONTEALEGRE and VICENTO AGUILAR as substitutes. A movement in favor of Ex-President MORA had been frustrated.

Dates from Bogota are to April 21. Congress was still in session, and displayed a determination to enforce the election law, though the attempt should result in bloodshed. Gen. HERRAN was using every exertion to preserve peace, but it was feared that his exertions would be counterbalanced by those of his father-in-law, Gen. MOSQUERA. The statement that Gen. JONES, United States Minister to New-Granada, had countenanced the recent burning of Bibles at Bogota, was authoritatively contradicted by Rev. SAMUEL M. SHARPE, a missionary of the Presbyterian Church.

The sugar market in Havana, on the 12th inst., was a little more active, No. 12 offering at $4@$4¼ ₱ 100 lbs. Molasses stood at 3½@3¾ reals ₱ keg, with but little demand. Exchange on London was 11¼ to 12 premium; New-York, ¼ discount to ¼ premium, and New-Orleans, 2@2¾ premium for sight. The demand for freights for United States was less. The health of Havana was good.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to carry into effect the treaties with China, Siam, Japan, Persia, &c. It was ordered to be printed. After taking action on a few private bills, the consideration of Mr. DAVIS' resolutions was resumed. Mr. MASON controverted the argument advanced by Mr. DOUGLAS. He claimed that the Dred Scott case decided that Congress could not intervene to prohibit Slavery in the Territories. In his view, the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty was a solecism. The Federal Government could not transmit sovereignty to the Territories, for it did not possess it itself, but if the Territories attempted to prohibit Slavery it was the duty of the Government to intervene. He disclaimed any desire to force Slavery on a reluctant people; all he wished was that it should be recognized as an existing condition. Mr. TOOMBS was assigned the floor when Mr. MASON had concluded, and the Senate then adjourned. Mr. WASHBURNE'S substitute for the Steamboat bill was passed by the House. This substitute brings ferry-boats under the limits of the law, prescribes the number of passengers which ocean-steamers shall be allowed to carry, and establishes a system of lights for steamers and sailing vessels. While the Nebraska contested election case of DAILY against ESTABROOK was under consideration much excitement was created by the reception of intelligence from Chicago. The reading of the dispatches was called for, but was declared out of order, and on proceeding to vote on the question before the House, the claims of Mr. DAILY to the seat occupied by Mr. ESTABROOK were sustained.

Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, three boys, named WM. JONES, PETER BUTLER and ANDREW ROBERTS, who broke into a jewelry-store at No. 225 Hudson-street, on the 2d inst., and stole jewelry valued at $400, were convicted and sent to the State Prison for five years each. GEORGE SPEET was also sentenced for five years on a plea of grand larceny. GEORGE A. HARRISON was sentenced to two years for the same offence, and JULIUS SCHNELL to three years for burglary in the third degree. THOMAS MORAN was fined $100 and sent to the Penitentiary for six months, on a plea of petit larceny.

The United States District-Attorney, yesterday, stated to the Court that in the case of HICKS, *alias* Johnson, indicted for murder and robbery on board the sloop *E. A. Johnson*, he had no further testimony to offer, and that the prosecution rested. The counsel for the defence had no witnesses of their own to call, and merely asked a few questions, of no relevancy whatever, of two of the witnesses called by the prosecution. Counsel on both sides then summed up, and the Court adjourned till this morning, when the Judge will deliver his charge to the Jury. It is expected that the latter will take but a short time to deliberate on the verdict.

By the explosion of a flue in a boiler used in the Pierson Enterprise Kindling-wood Factory, on Warren-street, near Bond, in Brooklyn, a little child, fourteen months old, in the building near by was fatally injured. The rubbish which was scattered plentifully about the neighborhood bruised a number of passers by. The property destroyed is estimated at $1,500. A little boy who had been left in charge of the engine states that there was no water in the boiler, and that as soon as he let some on it exploded. Miraculously enough this boy escaped injury.

A meeting of the Finance Committee of the Heenan Testimonial Fund was last night held at the Malta Saloon. As but few of the members of the Committee were present, it was decided to defer a full report of subscriptions until another time. It is thought that the amount already contributed is not far from $8,000. A rumor prevails that a fight has been arranged between HEENAN and SAYERS, to take place in Ireland, precise time and locality known only to a favored few; each man to be represented on the ground by twenty-five friends.

A correspondence has passed between the Croton Board and the Corporation Counsel relative to the City Chamberlain controversy. Mr. BRONSON, in reply to inquiries from the Board, advises that until the return of the Comptroller, it should keep the public monies coming into its possession, instead of depositing them with Mr. STOUT.

The Stock Exchange and Well-street were again excited, yesterday, on the affairs of the Pacific Mail Company, in the Stock Ledger of which some irregularities were discovered. The Secretary is absent from his post, and the Board of Directors are at present engaged in the examination of his accounts. The Stock fell to 87½ ₱ cent. The remainder of the market was comparatively steady. The Western stocks firm. Exchange steady. Money in easy supply at 5@6 ₱ cent. The export demand for Bullion for this day's steamers, amounts to $900,000.

The sales of Cotton were moderate. Prices were unchanged. A fair business was transacted in Flour and Wheat; chiefly in State brands of Flour, and Milwaukee Club Wheat, at, however, reduced rates. Sound lots of Corn were in demand and were steady. The movements in Provisions were somewhat more extensive. Sugars and Whisky were decidedly brisker. A limited inquiry prevailed for Coffee, Candles, Fish, Metals, Naval Stores, Rice, Teas and Tobacco. Linseed Oil was in pretty good request. The freight engagements were mainly for London and Liverpool. Rates were well supported.

The Presidential Conflict.

Two at least of the three candidates whose claims are to plead for the suffrages of the American people, in the canvass of 1860, now stand before the country. The Union Conservatives, as they style themselves, having nominated Mr. BELL, of Tennessee, on the ground of his integrity, the Republicans have now put forward Mr. LINCOLN, of Illinois, on the ground of his availability. The proceedings of the Democracy at Charleston, and their subsequent movements in the most important sections of the South, indicate with tolerable clearness that Mr. DOUGLAS will be selected by this party at Baltimore, on the 18th of June, as its standard-bearer.

Within a month the only three men who can reasonably be regarded as active competitors for the highest office in the gift of the American people, will be fairly in the field. Should Mr. DOUGLAS be the choice of the Democracy, the contest will define itself very sharply and clearly. The only vital question upon which its issue will depend, is undoubtedly the question of the relations which Slavery as an institution is henceforth to sustain to the Federal Government. This question, lying at the root of all the political excitements and inter-sectional conflicts which have of late years harassed our public life and disturbed our commercial affairs, must be virtually decided in the coming election. By their nomination of Mr. LINCOLN, and by the platform which they have adopted, the Republicans have declared their wish and purpose to deal with this question, if possible, in a spirit of moderation, and to maintain the characteristic position of the Republicans North with as little offence as may be to the rights, the feelings or the interests of the South. They have not asserted in any hostile fashion their cardinal doctrine of the right of Congress to interfere for the exclusion of Slavery from the Territories, though the fanatical violence with which the opposite doctrine, of the duty of Congress to intervene for the protection of Slavery in the Territories, was put forth by Mr. YANCEY and his friends in the Convention at Charleston, might well have tempted them into doing so. Still they have not disowned, and cannot disown, that doctrine, and their triumph will involve the probability of its positive though pacific assertion, when once the power of the country shall pass into their hands. Few Northern men, few Republicans at least, believe that such an assertion would be followed by any formidable resistance on the part of the South; still less by anything like secession or disunion. Even the most conservative of Southern men declare this skepticism to be a fatal mistake. Still it exists, and must be taken into the account in estimating the motives and probable course of the Republican Party. Their answer to the question of the day is peaceful interference against the extension of Slavery.

The supporters of Mr. BELL make quite another reply to this momentous question. They desire to vote that we are living not in 1860, but in 1840, and to settle the agitation of Slavery and Anti-Slavery by a general abstinence from all allusions to the subject in or out of Congress.

The Democratic Party, as represented by Mr. DOUGLAS, have still a third solution of the problem to offer to us. This is the exclusion of the question of Slavery from the discussions of Congress, by relegating it, whenever it shall come up in a practical form, to the decision of the people of the different Territories, as they may be successively called into corporate being. The objections raised to this solution are mainly theoretical and historical. Should it be acquiesced in by a majority of the people, it would at least relieve us from the immediate pressure upon our body politic of those fierce debates between philanthropy and the patriarchal system, in which the time of Congress and the temper of the country have so long been consumed. Whether it will be offered by the Democracy to the popular judgment at all, remains, as we have already said, to be determined at Baltimore on the 18th of June. Should the "Secession movement," begun at Charleston, in favor of still a fourth and notably impracticable scheme, the protection of Slavery as pure and simple property everywhere and by all authorities, State and Federal, spend its force and fall away before the power of the old national Democratic organization at the South, as now appears by no means unlikely, we shall have three united parties pressing three panaceas upon us for the relief of our great national system from the present trying crisis.

The Pope and His People.

The latest advices from Europe inform us that the Pope has no intention of recovering the Romagna by force of arms, from which he no doubt desires us to draw the inference that he is averse to shedding blood, even to preserve the patrimony of St. Peter. As, however, his army does not yet amount to 20,000 men in all, and as it is extremely doubtful whether it will ever be any larger, and as it is in the main composed of mercenaries, adventurers, and *chevaliers d'industrie* from every country in Europe, while the army of Sardinia musters 200,000 men in arms, with the entire population of Central Italy behind them, the world will be somewhat slow in appreciating His Holiness' magnanimity in not laying violent hands on the Romagnoles. In fact, we fear most people will come to the conclusion that the want of a will is simply one to the want of a way, and that if the Prince of Peace could muster 300,000 men of war he would treat most of the cities of Æmilia to a dose of that "grace, mercy and peace" which he showered, by the aid of Swiss bayonets, upon the obstinate sinners of Perugia. His forbearance is somewhat similar to that of the brigands, who permitted the regiment of Zouaves to circulate along the loneliest roads in Italy without once molesting them. If there is one thing more than another which the enemies of the Papacy sincerely desire, it is an onslaught of the faithful few who have congregated under the Papal banners upon the Sardinian army. The worst service the "young men of good family," who are said to be flocking to his Holiness' banners, could possibly render him, would be to win their spurs in conflict with his revolted subjects. In a military point of view, the attempt would be all but ridiculous. Its political results would pretty certainly be a revolt at Rome, another in Naples, and the departure of his Holiness and the "young men" in question for parts beyond the Tyrrhene or the Adrian Sea. In a moral point of view, it would be more disastrous still. His Holiness' best friends concede to his spiritual sovereignty a far greater importance than that of his temporal dominion; and a civil war with carnal weapons—a war accompanied by horrible bloodshed and disorder, such as a war between the Italian Pope and the Italian people would be sure to be—is something which, if undertaken by Christ's Vicar on Earth, would administer a greater shock to the moral sense of mankind than anything which has occurred since the massacre of St. Bartholomew. The civilized public of modern times can stand a great deal, but the spectacle of a hired Swiss sticking a bayonet into the heart of an Italian citizen for demanding his civic rights, at the command of a minister of religion who claims to represent the Apostle rebuked by his Master for drawing his sword upon the high-priest's servant, is something which the nineteenth century will not endure. A few fanatics may aver and believe that God would look down approvingly upon the whole matter—and that the angels in Heaven would rejoice over the dead carcases of the slain upon the storming and sacking of Bologna and Ferrara; and that the blood on the Pontifical robes would smell sweetly at the judgment bar, when PIUS the Ninth presents himself for approval,—but these are things the civilized world, even the Catholic civilized world, will not believe. Ninety per cent. of all Christian men and women baptised in the Roman communion would shudder over the bloody tale, and whatever their lips might say, their hearts at least would wander from their allegiance to the author of so hideous a crime. It is useless for bishops to bewail this state of the case, for all their wailing will not alter it. There was a time when the Pope was above the moral law, but in this century he lies under it, and there is no safety for him or for his authority in trifling with its majesty. One of the disadvantages of his Holiness' position is that it is a little more unseemly for him to order women to be massacred than for a lay prince to do so. If his advisers are at all rational, they will, however, remind him that this little inconvenience of the Papacy is counterbalanced by advantages which had better not be sacrificed to remedy it.

Protection to the Japanese.

We are glad to see that Capt. DUPONT has given our Municipal "Reception Committee," who are lying in wait for the Japanese at Washington, a few hints on manners, which we trust may save the Ambassadors from a good deal of annoyance. He has informed them, in the first place, that he will keep the Embassy under his own charge while in this City, as the representative of the President, whose guests they are; in the next place, that the Committee must not worry the foreigners by "assiduous attention,"—that they are "Princes," and unused to great physical fatigue, or, in other words, that they will not enjoy continual jolting over our well-paved streets in a hack with our well-conducted Common Councilmen during their stay, but must be left to follow their inclination as to what they will see, and when and how they will see it; in the third place, that a great "feed" at a hotel—strange as it may seem to a Common-councilman—is not a Japanese gentleman's ideal of bliss; and lastly, that they had better not be taken round to the "Institutions," or treated to a private view of the jails and hospitals, the lunatic asylums and the dog pound.

This advice is substantially what we have been urging upon our dispensers of hospitalities for the last two months, and we are glad to see that Capt. DUPONT has given it official form. The gallant Captain adds, with great good sense, that the things which most interest the Japanese are machinery, ship building and manufactures. All of these New-York can exhibit in great perfection—and to these, with the City itself and the surrounding scenery, we hope the "hospitalities" will be confined. Against "feed" in Aldermanic company we renewedly and with fresh emphasis protest. BRILLAT SAVARIN thinks that a lovely woman never appears to such advantage as when, with sparkling eyes, she is about to dip daintily into some dish of which she is particularly fond. The City Fathers in this, as in several other particulars, bear but little resemblance to lovely woman. If they must eat in honor of the Japanese, let them eat by themselves. The contractors will be just as well satisfied, and they are the only persons interested in our civic banquets. Furthermore, we do most earnestly deprecate any public exhibition of the Nipon princes in the Governor's room. The unoccupied public and the leading Ward politicians are excellent fellows, but a punctilious and decorous Japanese of rank may be excused for not wishing to shake hands with every one of them in a not perfectly well ventilated room.

While upon this subject, we may add that so long as New-York continues to be the chief City in the Union, and consequently the great point of attraction for strangers, and so long as its municipal authorities are what they are, it would be well if the Federal Government would do for all foreigners who visit us, with high official rank, what they are now doing for the Japanese,—by sending a Federal officer to protect them from ignorant annoyance at the hands of the class, to whom an inscrutable Providence, for its own purposes of chastising discipline, has committed the management of this great metropolis. Foreign nations can have no direct relations of any kind with the cities of the Union. The Government at Washington, both by our own Constitution and by established usage, is to them the only representative of the United States. They consequently, and not unnaturally, hold it responsible for the treatment they experience from the band of indescribables whom we permit to fortify themselves in the City Hall, and batten on the municipal plunder. The smallest regard, therefore, for the national good name requires the interference of Government on behalf of all really distinguished strangers holding high official rank at home. Nor will it redound to our credit if we measure our obligations in the matter by our own self-interest. We are rich enough and strong enough by this time to regulate our hospitality and courtesy by other than commercial considerations. We can afford to throw the shield of Federal politeness and official tact over the representatives of countries from which we expect to gain nothing, as well as of those from which we expect to gain much. It is not manly, to say the least of it, to let loose BOOLE and VAN TINE upon an unfortunate Turk, merely because Turkey has so little trade to offer us, while we dispatch an officer to protect the Japanese, because Japan holds out to us the glittering bait of a large commerce still in store.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEORGE SANDERS.—In our telegraphic column to-day will be found an authentic copy of the celebrated twenty-six dollar eighty cent dispatch of GEORGE N. SANDERS from Charleston to the President. It will be seen that the travesty of this document which has been going through the country misrepresents its spirit very materially. Mr. SANDERS "still lives," though his head has rolled down the avenues of several of the City journals daily, since the adjournment of the Charleston Convention. We are curious to see if he is really to be removed upon this patriotic though frank and fearless paper.

Those who are aware of the intimate relations which existed between Mr. SANDERS and Mr. BUCHANAN at London, and of the vital support given to the nomination and election of the venerable Pennsylvanian by the indomitable Kentucklan, and who are familiar with the psychological history of the President, will naturally expect to see Mr. SANDERS fall a victim at once to his too faithful friendship.

Still, the aspect of political affairs is rapidly becoming so "checkered," that even Mr. BUCHANAN may perhaps hesitate at throwing away anything that still remains to him in the way of personal devotion or political fealty. We shall observe the chances of the position with the earnest but impartial attention of the excellent lady who inspected the grand duel between her husband and a bear.

As matters now stand, it is clear that Mr. SANDERS gave his chief some very good counsels, which we cannot really think were "dear at the price." CHARLES V., who longed for a courtier to tell him the truth, would have paid for them in broad pieces.

DOUGLAS IN NEW-YORK.—By a typographical error we were yesterday made to announce for Monday evening next the great demonstration of the New-York Democracy, which is really to take place on Tuesday, at the Cooper Institute. The complete annihilation by Mr. DOUGLAS, in the Senate, of the claims of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS and his followers to represent either the opinions or the power of the Democracy at the South, and the nomination of the Republican candidates for the canvass of 1860, will give extraordinary interest to this gathering of the "unterrified;" and as a number of Democratic leaders from different sections of the country, such as Mr. RICHARDSON of Illinois, Mr. MILES TAYLOR of Louisiana, Mr. HAMILTON of Texas, Mr. CLINGMAN of North Carolina and ROBERT J. WALKER, are expected to address the meeting in vindication of Mr. DOUGLAS' position, and in support of the action at Charleston of the New-York Delegation, as against the seceding members of the Convention, the event of Tuesday next may fairly be regarded as one of the opening incidents of the great Presidential campaign.

Minor Topics.

—The Paris correspondent of a New-York journal tells us of a celebrated painter, who was much annoyed in his morning walks by a Biblical painting, miserable in taste and execution, representing a hideous "Joseph" struggling to escape from the embraces of an abominably ugly "Potiphar's wife." So much annoyed was he by this libel in oil that he finally concluded to purchase the picture and reduce it to ashes. Stepping into the shop he demanded of the proprietor the price. 'That work of art," replied the imperturbable curiosity dealer, "is valued at five hundred francs." The painter at first felt outraged by the coolness of the shopkeeper, but finally suppressed his indignation sufficiently to listen to the man's explanation. He said that the picture formerly belonged to M. DENON, Intendant of the Louvre under LOUIS PHILIPPE; that it had fallen into the hands of an old lady, who shocked by the primitive garb of Mrs. Potiphar, employed her nephew—a house painter—to operate upon the figures with his brush; that this nephew, one rainy day, sat himself down and gave Joseph a coat of paint, and Mrs. Potiphar outer garments, in accordance with the taste of the Nineteenth Century. The artist, struck by the simplicity of the narrative, examined the painting closely, and discovered the number 37, with a seal in red wax bearing the initials of DENON himself. He instantly made the shopkeeper an offer of 500 francs for the picture, and took a receipt guaranteeing to him its full possession under any and all circumstances, whether it proved valuable or valueless. Under the manipulations of the expert the additions of the house-painter disappeared, disclosing an admirable painting with the name of DAVID in the corner, and every way worthy of that great master's reputation. And a noted *connoisseur*, to whose inspection the rescued painting was subjected, immediately offered to find a purchaser for it, at 20,000 francs. So much for the efforts of the iconoclastic house-painter, who attempted to throw the light of other days into the shade by the touch of his vandal brush; so much for the appreciative artist who relieved the biblical hero and heroine of their superfluous clothing, and restored them to their primitive purity of color and costume.

—A telegraphic report of the Baltimore Convention made one of the delegates say that he was prepared to look upon Massachusetts men as "ministers"—the speaker said "monsters." It is singular that the telegraph should have been guilty of such a catachresis. In Massachusetts monster and minister are not identical terms—it is only in New-Jersey that they are synonymous.

—Judging from manifestations of feeling in England lately, a new edition of CARLYLE'S *Hero Worship* would have an immense sale. The title-page might be taking. With a vignette of SAYERS at the Stock Exchange, the success of the book would be certain; and some enterprising "reproducer" might turn a dishonest dollar by simply substituting HEENAN in Wall-street.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—That most dramatic singer, Mme. GAZZANIGA took her benefit at the Opera House, last night, in that rôle of *Lucrezia Borgia*, which first introduced her to the acquaintance and admiration of the New-York public. Mme. GAZZANIGA is preeminently an artist of feeling, a born interpreter, to use the jargon of the old Weimar criticism, rather of BELLINI'S Parma violets and DONIZETTI'S passion flowers, than of AUBER'S camellias and WEBER'S magnolias. She has neither classic delicacy of execution, nor intense intellectual depth of expression, but she sings with all the emphasis of emotion; and therefore above almost any prima donna whom we have had among us, requires the support of a well-combined, well-administered and scientifically accurate orchestra and company. Need we say, therefore, that she might be heard to better advantage than she just now can be, in Irving-place? To-day Mme. GAZZANIGA, PATTI, BRIGNOLI, and the rest, close the season with "Don Giovanni."

WINTER GARDEN.—After the sketch of Wednesday, MAX MARETZEK gave us last night, at this house, the full, warm, glowing Oriental picture of VERDI'S "Nabuco." The fates of VERDI'S two finest operas, "Nabuco" and "Ernani," have been curiously different in Paris and New-York. Produced in Paris first in 1846, with the magnificent talent of RONCONI and the brilliant voice of LA BRAMBILLA to give the due expression to its really tragic qualities and well-combined musical effects, "Nabuco" made a *furore* in that most fastidious of houses, the Italiens. "Ernani," less fortunate in its first interpreters, earned afresh in Paris its original name of "Il Proscritto." The lovely ladies of the Orleanist Court would have nothing to do with it. In America, thanks to the introduction of TRUFFI and BENEDETTI, the exquisite melodies and effects of "Ernani" made their way at once into favor, and have kept ever since the ground they won at first.

It will not now be the fault of MAX MARETZEK if "Nabuco" fails to fix itself as firmly in our operatic calendar. "Nabuco" is perhaps the most original of VERDI'S operas in point of musical ideas, while at the same time the most successfully eclectic in point of treatment. You cannot listen to the first measures of the opera without feeling that you have before you neither a servile copyist, nor a mere lunatic of oddity, neither a BALFE nor a SCHUMANN.

The musical style of the opera connects it with the best manner of ROSSINI. Not merely in its scenic atmosphere, but in the forms of the composition, it is forever recalling to you the "Semiramide" and "Mose in Egitto." What more Rossinian, for instance, than the *trio* of the first act. That magnificent *trio*, *Io t'amava, il regno il core*, to which FABBRI gives all the Brambilla's splendor of execution, with a touching intensity the BRAMBILLA never knew. And yet the melodic bursts of the Opera have an earnestness of purpose altogether unlike ROSSINI, wholly VERDI'S own, at least not surpassed in any of his subsequent productions. The air of *Abigail*, with which the first effect of the second act is made, is the least fine of these, and yet it would be striking enough were it not so speedily eclipsed by the grand simplicity of the chorus of Levites which follows, and by the superb *finale*, *S'apressan gl'istanti*, with its wonderful ascending scales and its sudden gust-like dashes of vigorous declamation.

In the first act, the sextnor with chorus, "*Tremin gl' insani*," opening with a grand Mosaic *larghetto*, missed something of its effect from ARDAVANI'S inability to produce the sharp accentuated *staccato* with which *Nabuco* comes into the combination. This artist is careful, and not deficient either in voice or skill, but he has neither the musical audacity, nor the dramatic intensity necessary to make the part of *Nabuco* what it is capable of becoming—a sort of operatic *King Lear*—little less than sublime in its finest passages of feeling. As, for instance, in the duo between *Nabuco* and his cruel daughter, in the third act. In this duo *Nabuco* has an opportunity of producing, by a well-balanced transition from the minor to the major on the words "*Questo mio crin canuto*," one of the most thrilling and rarest of dramatically musical impressions. To this ARDAVANI was hardly equal. But the delicious *Andante* of the duo, and the genuine dramatic expression of FABBRI redeemed the *morceau* fully, and made it one of the memories of the present season. The contrast in this act between the sharply defined rhythm of the military march, with which it opens, and the lovely chorus of the captive Jews, the pathetic lamentation of the *super flumina*, with which it closes, is one of VERDI'S very highest achievements. "*Va pensiero, sull ali dorate*;" it lingers like a far-heard Neapolitan boatman's romanza on the ear and the mind.

The fourth act is more ordinary, but the opera as a whole is so exceptionally fine, and has been at last produced with so much genuine effect by Mr. MAZZAREK, that no one who really loves music can afford to lose the opportunity of hearing it. To-day, of course, a *gala matinée*.

FRENCH THEATRE.—Let not our readers forget that to-night the Winter Garden will be surrendered to Mme. LAUAETTI, for the performance of *La Corise*, and for other performances, which will bring this admirable actress before us in a new and brilliant character. Mme. LAUAETTI'S benefit should be, and we hope will be, a festival.

LIEDER KRANZ.—The Society of the German Lieder Kranz to-night offer us, at the Academy of Music, HILLER'S new oratorio of "Saul," for the benefit of the German Children's School, in Grand-street.

CONCERTS.—For next week M. SECCHI DE CASALI threatens the people of Elizabethtown, N. J., with a sudden and wholesome shower of song. Mme. GAZZANIGI, AMODIO, Signor ALBITES, and others of our most accomplished musicians, are to visit this pretty and populous city on Tuesday evening.

From Buenos Ayres.

PROBABILITIES OF A NEW WAR—MOVEMENT OF COMMANDER PAGE'S EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

Our files of Buenos Ayrean journals furnish intelligence from River Plate to the 30th of March.

The political news is of interest. The Government, or at least the Commission, named to arrange the details of a return of the State to the Argentine Union, had been raising difficulties in the way of the incorporation, and by various overt acts had indicated an intention to disregard the treaty signed in December last, and remain independent. The prevalent impression of the foreign residents was that a public declaration of a design to regard that treaty as null would soon appear, and that the Argentine Government would at once resume hostilities.

In regard to the exploring expedition of Com. PAGE, the *Commercial Times* says, quoting from the Asuncian *Seminario*: "The American steamer *Alpha* left on the 23d November last, under the command of Capt. PAGE, to explore the river Bermejo, and arrived back on the 6th inst., at the port of Humaita, at 7½ P. M. She has ascended to a distance of 30 leagues below Oran, but did not reach that Province even by land. The expedition ascended and returned without further incident than being shot at with arrows by a tribe of Indians, about 100 leagues below the Esquine Grande, who were dispersed by a few musket shots. She brought word of the approach of the steamer *Bermejo*, which was left by the *Alpha* about 100 leagues in the interior, not being able to accompany her. The commander of this vessel asked permission to proceed immediately, which was granted."

The *Metacomet* has been added to the American Exploring Expedition, we believe, as a hospital or storeship.

Political.

HOW THE NEW-YORK DELEGATES VOTED AT CHARLESTON.

The Albany *Argus* makes the following revelation:

"A statement, in some particulars erroneous, having been published of the vote of the New-York delegation, we give, from the notes of the Secretary, the following correct version:

For Mr. Douglas—Messrs. Richmond, McLaughlin, Belmont, Cagger, Titcomb, H. J. Miner, Hudson, Caryl, Glowacki, Gilkeson, Haskin, Hulett, Lndlow, Savage, Holley, Warren, Stetson, A. C. Beach, Sprague, Church, Champlin, Fairchild, Abbott, Ross, Knapp, Spinola, Clancy, Miller, Ingalls, Tilden, Prince, Eastman, Bissell, Johnson, West, Peck, Ogden—47.

For Mr. Dickinson—Messrs. Schell, Driggs, Edsall, G. Beach, Burhans, Wright, Devereaux, De Wolfe, McIntyre, Staats, Seymour, Stryker, Hubbard, Bergen, Croswell, Russell, Spencer, Randall, Butterworth, Barlow—20.

For Mr. Guthrie—Bowlby, Cooper, Cowles, Minor, Cochrane, Kemble, Paige, North, Walker—10.

Waterbury and Mr. Barto voted for Mr. Hunter, and Rynders for Mr. Breckinridge."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Methodist Episcopal General Conference.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 18.

The proceedings of the M. E. General Conference to-day were of an unimportant nature. The time of the session was occupied in personal explanations by members, of the Slavery Committee, and by the presentation of petitions, &c.

The hall and galleries were densely packed with spectators, drawn thither by the expected discussion on the reports of the Committee on Slavery.

Extensive Frauds of a Confidential Clerk.

St. LOUIS, Friday, May 18.

RAPHAEL E. SMITH, for many years confidential clerk of KENNETT MACKENZIE, wholesale liquor dealer, was arrested Wednesday on the charge of embezzling $27,000 from his employer. Investigations since his arrest indicate that the frauds extend through a number of years and will reach a much larger sum than mentioned in the indictment, perhaps $100,000.

Obituary.

DEATHS OF FORMER CONGRESSMEN.

NEWARK, Friday, May 18.

Hon. FERDINAND S. SCHENCK, of Somerset County, formerly a member of Congress, and several years Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals of this State, died suddenly at his son's residence, in Camden, yesterday, aged 72 years.

BOSTON, Friday, May 18.

Hon. WM. S. DARRELL, a well-known printer, and a late Member of Congress from the Third District, died yesterday after a long illness.

New Flour at Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, May 18.

FLOUR, from new Wheat, was in the market today; it was ground in STOVALL'S Mills, Augusta. A small shipment will leave for New-York to-morrow.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, May 17.

COTTON unchanged; sales to-day, 340 bales. Sales of the week, 2,350. Receipts of the week, 3,400 bales, against 3,900 bales last year. Increased receipts at this port, 59,500 bales. Stock in port, 16,000 bales. STERLING EXCHANGE quiet at 109¾@100.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 18.

FLOUR dull; no sales; WHEAT dull and lower; red, $1 25@$1 35; white, $1 40@$1 60. CORN declined 2c.; yellow, 70c.@72c.; white 72c.@75c. PORK steady; Mess, $18; Rump, $14. LARD active at 11¼c. in barrels, and 12c.@12¾c. in kegs. WHISKY dull and heavy at 21c.@22c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 18.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT declining; White, $1 58; Red, $1 35@$1 45. CORN quiet. PROVISIONS quiet. WHISKY steady, at 21¾c @22½c.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, May 17.

COTTON—sales to-day, 700 bales. Sales of the week, 6,400 bales. Advance on the week, ¾c.@1c.

MOBILE, Thursday, May 17.

COTTON—steady; sales to-day, 5,000 bales, quotations nominal.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 18.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 95; Reading Railroad, 21½; Morris Canal, 56; Long Island Railroad, 12; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

CRICKET MATCH—ST. GEORGE'S CLUB—MARRIED VERSUS SINGLE.—An interesting match was played on the St. George's new ground at Hoboken on Friday, between twelve married and twelve single members of this prosperous Club. A large attendance of the members and their friends was on the ground, and between the play they partook of a bountiful repast, in which mirth and good feeling abounded. The new club-house is not yet finished, but was sufficiently inclosed to make the cricketers feel that they had got a permanent location. The ground looks beautiful, and is decidedly the best cricket ground in the country. The bowling on both sides was splendid, as was the fielding. The bowling and style of batting of Mr. BRETT is very fine. He is an important addition—newly imported—to the strength of St. George's, which is now very strong and equal to all comers. The batting was very fine on both sides, although the match terminated in favor of the batchelors, who, of course, feel in high glee at the result. The gates of the ground were open to visitors, of whom quite a number availed themselves of the opportunity of seeing the match, and amongst whom were a number of ladies.

The following is the score:

THE BENEDICTS.	Runs.	Second Innings.	Runs.
Walker b. Gibbes	8	b. Gibbes	2
Bage, run out

The Latest Hair in Paris.—The Washington correspondent of the *New-Haven Journal* writes:

"I visited to-day the sale of HEATH, who, almost forgotten by the busy outward world, lies incarcerated by order of the United States Senate, for no crime whatever, but simply for asserting the right of an humble individual to question the usurpation and power of that august body. The Washington Jail is a miserable three-story stone building, filled with dirty, ferocious-looking negroes, who, lodging in cells, smoking and spitting on the pebbles, stare at you through the grated casements of the prison-doors. I did not see a white face among the convicts I passed, or observe any attempt to keep them at work—though, perhaps, the last may have been because it was upon these very premises. The air of the building was fetid and stagnant, dampness gathers on the walls, and the abominable stinks of Cologne that Columbus speaks of, very pleasant beside the odor that pervades this building.

"We were ushered to the third story, and shown the door of the solitary cell. Entering, he greeted us cordially. HEATH is a frail invalid, tottering to the grave, and surrounded with all the appearances of wealth, could the bosom of his family, could scarcely hope for but a mere span of life—*there he is, calm, unconcerned, slowly dying.*"

Genin, Hatter,

No. 513 Broadway,

WILL INTRODUCE,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23,

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OF WOVEN STRAW,

FOR YOUNG MEN.

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Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 335 BROADWAY, cor. Worth-st, New-York.

Purify the Blood.
With corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood, you must be sick all over. It may burst out in pimples, or sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood; such as Scrofula or King's Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors. Sore Eyes, Female Diseases, such as Retention, Irregularities, Suppression, Whites, Sterility, Syphilis or Venereal Diseases, Liver Complaints and Heart Diseases. Try AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures the disorders.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidences of its virtues. The world knows them.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS—For Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Jaundice, Headache, Heartburn, Piles, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms, and in short for all the purposes of a purgative medicine. Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell Mass.,
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As it is almost impossible to get pure Bourbon Whisky and as it is prescribed so much by physicians for numerous complaints, we have secured the agency for the pure article, in bottles, of the Kentucky Bait River Bourbon Whisky Distilleries, which are the eldest and most extensive in the State. It is put up by the distiller himself with his name on each bottle and comes direct to us from the distilleries. We can guarantee to the public who buy this brand of whisky, that they are not buying spirits and drugs labeled Pure Old Burbon, &c. When you purchase be sure to look for Mr. S. T. Suit's, the distiller's, name.
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One great predisposing cause to this disease is the neglect and irregularity of action of the functions of the stomach and bowels. When these fail to regularly perform their duties, for any length of time, Dyspepsia, in some of its forms is also most sure to follow. BROWN'S LAXATIVE TROCHES or CATHARTIC LOZENGES will effectually aid Nature to restore these to a healthy action. Physicians who know their ingredients freely recommend them. Sold by all Druggists.

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WARRANTED SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
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Just received, an invoice of Paris soft hats of various qualities. In addition to the above will be displayed a large assortment of domestic manufacture, forming a stock unsurpassed for variety of shape and color, and at prices to suit the most economical
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In the Restaurant at Tammany Hall. Having been renovated throughout, it presents a clean and comfortable appearance. The fare is always excellent, embracing all the delicacies that can be had, and the prices are extremely moderate.

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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
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Pure Whisky.—50 bbls. S. T. Suit's Salt River Bourbon for sale by ATWATER, MULFORD & CO., Nos. 35 and 37 Bread-st

MARRIED.

KING—MANEIN.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 16, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, JOHN KING to Miss HELEN MANEIN.

COBB—VAN ZANDT.—At Tarrytown, on Thursday, May 17, by Rev. Oliver E. Cobb, of Hopewell, N. Y., Rev. HENRY N. COBB to MATILDA E. VAN ZANDT.

KETCHUM—MONROE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, May 17, by Rev. Dr. McLean, JOEL KETCHUM, of Brooklyn, E. D., to Miss IDA MONROE, of Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y.

COE—SHELTON.—At West Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, May 17, by Rev. James C. Egbert, Mr. ERASTUS COE to Miss MARY A. SHELTON, both of the above place.

BOSTWICK—SMITH.—At Bay Side, Flushing, L. I., on Thursday, May 17, by Rev. Henry M. Beare, EARNEST F. BOSTWICK, of Williamsburgh, and SUSAN A., daughter of Milton Smith, of Manhasset.

DIED.

SHERWOOD.—In this City, on Friday, May 18, PHEBE D., daughter of Nelson and Fannie H. Sherwood, aged 22 years, 6 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 104 West 17th-st., on Monday, May 21, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

SCRIBNER.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, May 18, after a long and painful illness, Mr. A. S. SCRIBNER, in the 52d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 222 Broome-st., on Sunday afternoon, May 20, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

TWEED.—In this City, on Friday morning, May 18, of disease of the heart, RICHARD TWEED, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends of the family, of his sons, Richard, Jr., and William M., and grandson, Charles T. Rodgers, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 257 East Broadway, on Monday, May 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SECOR.—In this City, on Friday, May 18, of inflammation of the lungs, AUSTIN FULLER, youngest son of Horace and Hannah A. Secor, aged 1 year, 3 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 208 West 30th-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock.

RICA.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 18, FREDERICK WILSON, only son of Dr. P. B. and Fanny E. Rice, aged 2 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 91 Livingston-st., this day (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

CLARK.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 18, of hooping cough, EMILY MOORE CLARK, only daughter of Burton E. and Mary E. Clark, aged 1 year and 9 months.

Funeral services will take place, at No. 600 Atlantic-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

VAN ZANDT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, May 18, EXPERIENCE, relict of James Van Zandt, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, Peter P. Van Zandt, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 257 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn, this day, Saturday, May 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to St. Mark's Church.

CHAPMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 18, of cancer, at the residence of her son, E. N. Chapman, M. D., No. 182 Atlantic-st., Mrs. BETSEY CHAPMAN, relict of the late Col. Phineas Chapman, aged 66 years.

Her remains will be taken to Redding, Conn., for interment.

PUTTER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 17, FRANK D., child of George D. and Eliza G. Putter, aged 5 years.

PARKER.—At Belvidere, N. J., suddenly, on Wednesday, May 16, JOHN BROWN, youngest son of William B. and Margaret E. Parker, aged 3 years and 15 days.

BASSETT.—At New-Britain, Conn., on Saturday, May 12, AARON E. BASSETT, aged 25 years.

☞ Western papers please copy.

BRARDELLI.—At Carthagena, New-Granada, at the residence of his son, Senen Benedeti, CARLOS BENEDETI, in the 87th year of his age. Mr. B. was for many years an old resident of the City of New-York, and died on the 21st of April last.

DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
DELAWARE—*Extra Class, No. 237, May 18, 1860.*
70, 72, 22, 31, 8, 45, 4, 65, 44, 20, 52, 21.
DELAWARE—*Class No. 238, May 18, 1860.*
5, 31, 48, 11, 46, 3, 69, 68, 53, 65, 1, 37, 62, 18.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware,
Or WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
CLASS 333, MAY 17, 1860.
42, 72, 23, 31, 48, 29, 44, 36, 73, 21, 11, 75, 45.
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SIXTEENTH WITNESS.

CROUP.—JOHN HOGG, Esq., Editor, Collingwood, C. W., testifies:
"A child of mine, eight weeks old, was seized with Croup of the worst form. The best medical practitioners of the town were called in, but, after doing everything in their power to relieve her, but all in vain, SAVE HAS UP AS DEAD. I then took her in hand, rubbed her back, chest, and throat with RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, and gave her large doses of SYRUP OF SQUILLS, when in the course of a few hours she was well again, and is now as well and hearty a child as can be."
R. R. Relief, 25c., 50c., and $1 per bottle.
Regulating Pills, 25c per box.
Resolvent, $1 per bottle.
RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., N. Y.
Sold by E. S. Hutchings, No. 22 Exchange-place, Jersey City, N. J. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

SARSAPARILLA IS ADMITTED BY EVERY medical man to be the only real
BLOOD PURIFIER.
Thousands of physicians use Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S in their daily practice. Buy it yourself at the Proprietor's office, No. 41 Fulton-st., New-York, and save the doctors' bills.
BE VERY CAREFUL TO NO-USE OTHER.

"USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL."—HEGEMAN & CO.'S BENZINE, for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists, only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

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Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

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Be careful to buy no other article than Mills' Bourbonia, and look out for imitation whisky.

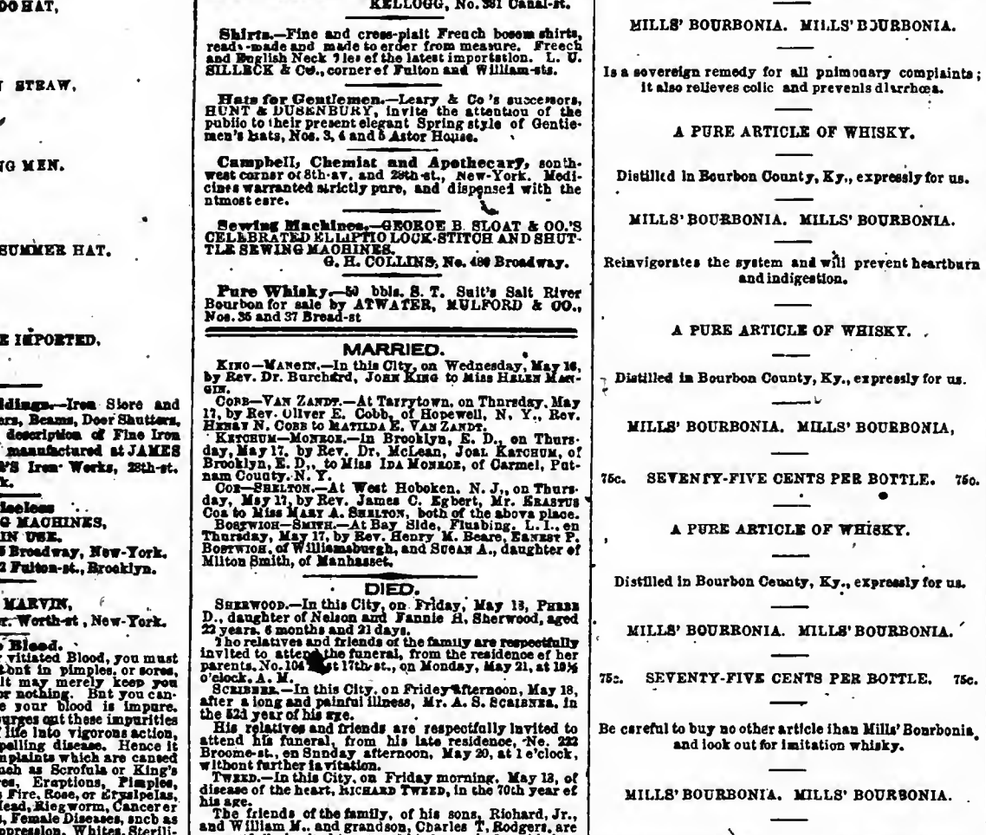
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THE MEASURES ARE AS FOLLOWS:
Neck—The distance around it.
Yoke—The measures from the points of each shoulder.
Sleeve—The length from the centre of the back to the wrist, with the arm bent.
Breast—Distance around the body under the armpits.
Waist—Distance around.
Length of the shirt—Style of Cuff, &c., &c.
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Wholesale orders solicited

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IF THE BLOOD IS PURE and healthy there will be NO DISEASE.
Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S Sarsaparilla is universally acknowledged to be the very best Blood Purifier and Disease Exterminator in the world. Then use me it to
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PURIFY YOUR BLOOD,
PURIFY YOUR BLOOD,
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Be very careful to use no other.
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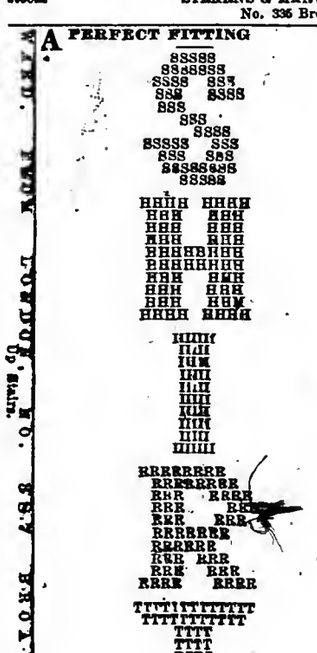
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SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS!
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F. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

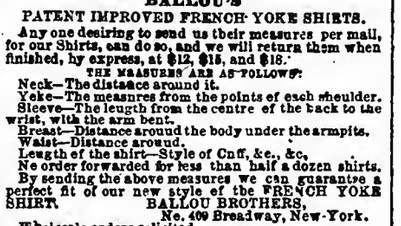
30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50 cents per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50 cents	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

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Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for Shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.
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Free Sulphuric Acid	.133.	312
Proto Sulphate of Iron	32.	216
Sulphate of Magnesia	8.	491
Sulphate of Lime	13.	724
Sulphate of Alumina	6.	413
Sulphate of Potash	2.	479
Sulphate of Soda	3.	163
Chloride of Sodium	1.	432
Silicic Acid	2.	534
Organic matter	6.	654
Total grains per gallon	.211.	207

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DR. McCLINTOCK'S COLD AND COUGH Mixture is guaranteed to cure an ordinary cold or cough, catarrh, influenza, sore throat, &c., with absolute certainty, and a degree of rapidity that will agreeably astonish the patient. Price 25 cents. Depôt at PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., and sold by druggists.

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4,000. THE SECOND EDITION 4,000.
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Those who read the new book
Will find
SOME VERY SPICY DETAILS,
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A GOOD DEAL OF STATELY SCANDAL,
Interspersed with
PRIVATE LETTERS
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concerning
such men
(AMONG AMERICANS)
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WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN BIGELOW,
Beside Letters relating to Balzac, Sir Robert Peel, Prince Metternich, Heine, Duchess of Orleans, Arago, Mignet, The King of Denmark, Thiers, Prince Albert, Jules Janin, King of Prussia, Victor Hugo, Madame Recamier, Grand Duke of Tuscany,
And a host of other names (for which see the index.)

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This volume is a most valuable addition to history and literature. These letters of Humboldt constitute a contribution of great importance to the true representation of his genius and character. Who, that pretends to keep pace with the literature of the day, will not want this book?

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REV. P. CHURCH,
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RIBBONS.—SPECIAL SALE THIS WEEK
AT REDUCED PRICES,
at the Ribbon Store, Broadway, corner 25th-st.
J. A. BLUXOME.

CONSTIPATION (COSTIVENESS) AND dyspepsia completely cured without medicines, in fact—not by baths, by Du Barry's Revalenta Crackers, an agreeable and nutritious vegetable food, manufactured from Wharton's original genuine revalenta. Eminent chemists affirm that the revalenta contains more nutriment than the best wheaten flour, in the ratio of 14 to 1. Certificates of their mild and beneficial influence on the stomach and bowels can be seen at the factory. Manufactured and sold only by the subscriber, at his wholesale and retail variety cracker bakery. Price 50 cents per pound.
ISAAC McGAY, No. 29 Pearl-st., near Boston.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHERRY-ST., M. E. CHURCH—CHERRY-st., between Oliver and Montgomery sts.—The Trustees having purchased the Baptist Church in Market-st., of which Rev. Dr. ABERCROMBIE was late pastor, the last services in the Cherry-st. Church will take place TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock Preaching by Rev. JAMES B. ROGERS. Opening exercises in the new Church, in Market-st., near Grand, in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; preaching by Rev. W. P. CRANDELL, formerly of the Greene-st. M. E. Church, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. JAMES D. ROGERS. Seats free.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FREE CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR.—Rev. A. B. LAMBERT, D. D., Rector, north side of 44th st., between 5th and 6th avs. This Church will be opened for divine service on every Lord's Day, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., and on all Holydays of the Church, at 8½ A. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M. Persons in the neighborhood not already connected with any parish are invited to join this congregation.

DODWORTH'S HALL.—REV. WM. H. HOBERTON, (blind,) late of the Presbyterian Church, will lecture in Dodworth's Hall TO-MORROW (Sunday, May 20,) at the usual hours. Subject for the morning—*The Tree in the Palace, and the Palm in the Tree*; evening—*Divine Imparting, and Law of Assimilation or Growth*. Conference same place, 3 o'clock every Sunday afternoon.

LAWRENCE-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH corner of Lawrence and Tillary sts., Brooklyn. TO-MORROW, May 20, Rev. A. MCCLELLAND will preach (D. V.) at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. At 7½ P. M. Rev. WM. KARR, of Brooklyn, will deliver a discourse to the Sabbath-school of the Church. All who are desirous for the promotion of Christ's cause are cordially invited. Seats free to strangers.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and a Prayer Meeting in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 2 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lectures on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ P. M. FRIDAY EVENING—Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

ORDINATION.—MESSRS JOHN SCUDDER and LEONARD W. KIP, Jr., will be ordained as Foreign Missionaries TO-MORROW EVENING in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 29th-st. and 6th-av. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. The sermon will be delivered by Rev. HARVEY D. GAGER, and the charge by Rev. PETER STRYKER.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A DISCOURSE will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, on the *Right of Conscience* towards God in the people of the United States, and the violation of that right in the illegal imprisonment of Mr. Hyatt by the United States Senate. Services at 7½ o'clock.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH IN the Chapel of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner 6th-av. and 41st-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. W. C. VAN METER, of the 17th Ward Mission, in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Prayer and Conference at 3 o'clock P. M.

REV. RUFUS W. CLARK WILL PREACH TO-MORROW, in the South Congregational Church, corner of Court and President sts., Brooklyn, at 10½ in the morning and at 7½ in the evening. Subject in the morning—*Christ's Originality*; in the evening—*Recent Crimes*, from the text, "Be sure that your sins will find you out."

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH, STATE-ST., NEAR HOYT-ST., BROOKLYN.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING by Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, of Owego, N. Y. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector, 18th-st., near 5th-av.—Services for deaf mutes at 3½ P. M., for others willing to promote their welfare, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school in the Lecture-room, underneath the Church, at 9½ and 2½ o'clock.

BROAD CHURCH MOVEMENT.—THE First Independent Society, Brooklyn, meets in Musical Hall, corner Fulton and Orange sts., on SUNDAY, at 3½ P. M. Lecture by the President, Dr. O. HULL, on *The Character of Deity as Deduced from Nature*. Free seats and free discussion.

REV. MATHEW HALE SMITH—HAVING charge of the North Trinity Church, a new organization, will hold regular services in the chapel, (Tremor Hall, corner Broadway, entrance on 24th st.,) EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. In the Evening the second sermon upon the *History of the Bible*. Sunday School and Bible Class at 2 P. M.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7½ o'clock, P. M., by the pastor, Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING, and prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers and others are cordially invited. The seats are free.

REV. DR. CHAUNCEY, RECTOR OF ST. James', Yorkville, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, (Forsyth-st., near Canal,) A funeral discourse, in the MORNING by the Rector, on the death of the late Mrs. Jane Devlin, Sr. Seats free throughout.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, and Rev. S. L. DEMAREST, formerly of Williamsburgh, now associate Editor of the *Star in the West*, Cincinnati, will preach in the EVENING in the Church corner

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION wanted by a respectable young German girl. Can bring excellent recommendations. Call at No. 351 West 34th-st., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has lived five years in one place; best of City reference given. Call at No. 12 Jones-st., in the store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant woman; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; no objections to go in the country. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 23 East 16th-st., near 5th-av.

AS NURSE—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, by a most experienced girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; takes the entire charge of a baby from its birth; does plain sewing. Also, a girl as waitress and parlor maid; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $4 to $7 each. Call at, or address No. 318 East 23d-st.

AS NURSE—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY a most experienced girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; takes the entire charge of a baby from its birth; does plain sewing. Also, a girl as waitress and parlor maid; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $4 to $7 each. Call at, or address, No. 318 East 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN DESIRES a situation as seamstress; is a good cutter of ladies' and children's dresses; she is also a good shirt maker; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 118 7th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, with three years' reference from her last employer, wants a situation as waitress or would do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; understands her business perfectly; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen on Friday and Saturday, at No. 62 4th av., near 10th-st., up stairs.

AS WAITRESS.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as waitress; would have no objection to assist in light chamberwork; can come well recommended from her last employer. Call or address for two days No 30 West 16th st., between 6th and 7th ave., back room in the basement.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as waitress in a private family; has lived over five years in her last place; no objections to the country for the Summer; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 56 West 26th-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent Protestant girl, a situation as first-class waitress; in the city preferred. Good City reference given. Address No 155 13th-st., between 1st and 2d ave., second floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED BY A YOUNG WOman a situation as waitress. No objection to go into the country. Good reference given. Apply at No. 244 East 9th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A competent young woman wants a situation as waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; one who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 20 West 21st-st.

A YOUNG LADY IS MOST DESIROUS TO obtain a situation in a confectionery store; she writes a nice hand and would be the right kind of a person for any one that needs her, being strictly honest and straightforward. Would soon learn her business, as anxious is she to get the above situation. Good references. Address L., No. 931 Broadway corner 21st-st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WISHES to go out by the day as seamstress; understands all kinds of plain sewing. Call at No 18 East 6th-st., first floor, back room.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, late of the Bible House, have removed to Clinton Hall, in 8th-st., five doors east of Broadway, where a large assortment of servants, German, French, Scotch, Irish and English, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be obtained. The French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT GARDENER.—WANTED, A situation, by a young man, as an assistant gardener; can give the best of references. To be seen for two days, at A. SMITH'S seed store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a book-keeper who has been in the employ of one of the largest importing houses in the City for the last fourteen years. He would prefer a similar establishment where his services would be duly appreciated. An letter addressed to HUNTER Box No. 101 Times Office, stating where and when an interview may be had, will be promptly responded to. A metal house preferred.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, 20 years old, a situation as clerk, etc.; has some experience in book-keeping; can write good and quick, and very smart at figures; has eight years' experience in business; salary no object; can give security and unexceptionable references. Address J. J. M., Box No. 140 Times Office.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, a situation in a hardware or grocery store, or any other respectable business, wholesale or retail; wages of no object till he is used to the business. Address A. MAPLESTONE, at Johnson's saloon, No. 290 Canal-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man wants a situation as coachman in a nice respectable family; he understands the care of horses, carriages and harness, and has a wish to keep all in good order, would prefer the country, with a house, being a married man with wife and one child. Has the best of reference; is a good safe driver, and wishes to make himself agreeable and obliging. Address H. D., Box No. 205 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman and groom in a private family; he perfectly understands his business, and can make himself generally useful; has first-class reference, and will be found satisfactory in every respect. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 208 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR a very industrious, trustworthy young man, to take care of horses and drive, work in the garden or assist on a farm; will make him general useful; is a young man in whom every connection can be placed and has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant, as coachman, of long experience, with long and satisfactory City recommendations from first class families living in this City. Address J. M., at Mr. Lowden's saddlery store, No. 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as coachman and groom; he thoroughly understands the occupation, and can make himself generally useful; has first-class reference. The advertiser will be found satisfactory in every respect. Address A. M., Box No. 212 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN—WANTED A SITUATION BY an Englishman; is a married man, and understands his business well; has lived in this City 9 years. Call or address T. F. Nn. 63 London-terrace, West 23d-st. Can be seen till engaged.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a man of first-rate qualities; perfectly understands his business, and can be highly recommended. Address P. H., at No. 195 9th-st., in the livery stable.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a colored man as coachman; can procure good City reference. Address Tattersalls, 39th-st., corner 6th av.; Beasly's corner 37th st. and Broadway; or Coxhead, corner 10th-st and Broadway, harness makers.

AS COACHMAN—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A situation as coachman, in the City or country; he has the best of reference from his last place. Address T. H., Box No. 194 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young man (American); perfectly understands his business in every way; the best of City reference given. Inquire for J. V., at John R. Lawreuce's, No. 384 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and plain gardener by a single young man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and is a good careful driver; is very agreeable and willing to make himself useful to his employer. Any gentleman in want of such a man would do well to give him a call. Address S. W., Box No. 193 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by a single young man who perfectly understands his business in every respect; is a good careful driver, and is perfectly temperate; has the best of City reference from his last and former employers. Address J. L. B., Box No. 203 Times Office, for 2 days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a young man as coachman and groom; is a good, careful driver and understands the care and treatment of horses well. The highest testimonials as to capacity, honesty, sobriety and industry from his last employers who can be seen in town. Address P. E., Box No. 213 Times Office for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED A situation as coachman and groom, by respectable Protestant man; has the best of City reference from his last employer. Address Box No. 112 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN—COOK.—WANTED, SITUAtions by a Protestant man and his wife; the man as coachman and gardener, he fully understands the cultivation of grape and is a good farmer; his wife as cook or housekeeper. Any gentleman requiring such may address for two days, J. H., Box No. 209 Times Office. The best of reference given either personally or by handwriting.

A GARDENER.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS A situation as gardener; understands his business perfectly well—the management of green houses, framing, and forcing of fruits and vegetables; can show satisfactory recommendations. Address H., No. 15 Johnst., at the seed store.

A GROOM.—AN ENGLISHMAN JUST ARRIVed wishes employment in a private family, is willing to wait at table and work in the garden if required, and to go to any part of the country. Wages $12 per month. Apply to Mr. WHITFIELD, St. Paul's Mission Office, No. 31 Vesey-st.

A GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom or coachman, by a single man who is a most competent groom and steady driver; has had long experience in the care and treatment of horses both in Europe and America; is not afraid of hard work; has the best of City references. A note addressed to M. B., Box No. 201 Times Office, will be attended to.

A GROCER'S ASSISTANT.—A YOUNG MAN of good address and business habits wants a situation as grocer's assistant, barkeeper or entry-clerk; has been at the grocery trade nine years; or would go as porter to a respectable house. Address, for three days, DALY, Box No. 203 Times Office.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG American, situation as salesman in a wholesale dry goods house; is fully competent for both situations. Address P. B., Box No. 206 Times Office, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IS A private family as waiter, by a respectable single young French man; speaks three languages—French, English and German—and thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can give the best of City references from his last employer; for his honesty and capability; no objections to go to the country. Address, h. call, or note, H. D., Mr. Ferdinand Spiewenberg, German Apothecary, No 883 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts., New-York.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a respectable man, who has lived in some of the best families in the City, and is living at his present place No. 18 Washington square. Has no objections to the country. Can be seen until engaged, or a note addressed to THOMAS will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WAITER, WAITER, WAITER.—A young Englishman, just arrived, wants a situation; he is willing to make himself generally useful, and to come for very low wages. Apply to Mr WHITFIELD, St. Paul's Mission office No. 31 Vesey-street.

AS WRAPPER WRITER.—A YOUNG MAN, who has been engaged for the last three years as wrapper writer in one of the leading papers, would like to get a situation in that line, or a clerk in some law office to copy in; understands the working of law papers; the best of references given. Address L. M., Box No. 178 Times Office.

AS WRAPPER-WRITER.—WANTED, BY A young man, a situation in some respectable publishing house as wrapper writer. First-rate reference can be given. Will be disengaged in a short time. Address L. J., Box No. 200 Times Office.

AS A USEFUL MAN ABOUT A GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE.—A smart, active, sober and honest young man wishes a situation; can drive and care horses and cattle; can also work in the garden or on a farm; will make himself useful. Ask for JOHN, No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young man who speaks German and English fluently, in some wholesale house, or at some out-door business; is willing to make himself useful in any capacity that is respectable; best of City references given. Address J. E., Box No. 215 Times Office.

WANTED.—A MAN 21 YEARS OF AGE WANTS a situation in a small private family; is willing to go to the country or to travel with a gentleman. Apply by letter to A. MAPLESTONE, Johnson's saloon, No. 290 Canal-st.

TO INVALIDS, PHYSICIANS, &c.—A RESpectable man, who has handled for medicine, wishes to obtain a situation to attend on an invalid; he would have no objection to travel, or would act as assistant to a physician; the highest medical, as well as City reference will be given. Address M. P., Box No. 151 Times office.

A SWISS, WHO SPEAKS FRENCH, WISHES a place in a respectable family, American or foreign. Can refer to the family with which he last lived. Address B., at M. Blenquier's, 16 Hor, No 6 Amity-st.

HELP WANTED.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A YOUNG GERMAN agreenr, who comes well recommended and is sober and willing to make himself generally useful. Address, stating wages, WILLIAM HENRY, Box No. 12 Post-office, Belleville, N. J.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER TO go a short distance in the country, who can come well recommended and has a knowledge of horses. Address A. B., Box No. 168 Times Office.

WANTED—AT NO. 502 GRAND-ST., AN INDUStrious, active young man, who is not too lazy to eat. Salary satisfactory. Apply, before 9 A. M.

$100 PER MONTH MADE WITH $18 Stencil tools, so arranged that the inexperienced can use them. Send for my circular before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL, NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

$120 COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, Cooperstown, N. Y. For both sexes. Term begins May 11. Closes Oct. 5. $120 PER YEAR.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

ELM-PARK FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS —Litchfield, Conn.—Rev. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal, assisted by J. A. Shaw, late of Harvard University, and Mr Lewis Mongel, of the State Normal School. A Primary Department for small boys, under charge of Mrs. Richards. Terms moderate and no extras. This is one of the healthiest and most delightful places in New England. For circulars, address Dr. R., or R. A. WATKINSON, law office, No. 20 Nassau-st.

THE MISSES HOWARD, OF SPRINGfield, Mass., desire to receive into their family a few young children, with a view of taking the entire charge of their training and education, and supplying in all respects, so far as possible, the advantages, both of a school and a home. They are permitted to refer to Prof Agassiz and Prof. Felton, Cambridge; Mr. Geo. S. Hillard, Mr. F. H. Jackson, Capt. W. H Swift, Boston; Francis Lieber, LL. D., New York; Hon. George Ashmun, Rev. Francis Tiffany, Springfield.

REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD receive into their family ten young ladies, who enjoy superior advantages of culture in mind and in manners. Their house and grounds, corner of Linnæus and State sts., are attractive in this beautiful village. FLUSHING, April 20, 1860.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS AT DOLBEAR'S Commercial academy, No 6.0 Broadway, can always obtain good situations. They receive private lessons and become quick in figures, rapid business penmen and good book keepers for only $15. Two $15 desks vacant. Regular terms $25.

A PER SCHOOL INST.—No 806 BROADWAY. The whole supplied with competent teachers, parents with school circulars and teachers with positions. References—Faculty of Rutgers College, Dr. Lovell Mason, et al. Wanted a lady and gentleman music teacher; apply personally.

BOARD WITH TUITION FOR GIRLS—from 5 to 14 years of age, at Mrs TOWNSEND'S School, No 38 W. Houghby-st., or Mrs. Dr. Beers', Fort Edward. A good, thorough instruction, with mild discipline, is offered at a reasonable price. No long vacations.

$36 $36, $36, $36, $36, $33. DEFRAYS the expenses for Fort Edward Institute per term of 14 weeks. Fall term begins Aug. 23. Eighteen teachers. Send for new catalogue to JAS. E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE SUMMER term commences May 1. Circulars, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained at E. Goodenough's bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., or by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, males or females, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals, LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—VACANcies for two young ladies, who will enjoy the highest social and academic advantages. Cards at No. 819 Broadway.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A FRENCH LADY, WHO IS about finishing her Winter term, wishes to make an engagement for the Summer months, with some family requiring a teacher. address, until Saturday next, FRENCH TEACHER, Station D, Bible House.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching music, French and drawing, with the usual branches of a thorough English education, is desirous of forming an engagement with a private family. Address A. B C., No. 8 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A GRADUATE of the State Normal School, a situation to teach any of the English branches; no objection to go in a country village. Address NORMAL, Box 144 Times Office.

IN RETURN FOR BOARD AND LODGING in the country, or vicinity of New-York, a lady would give lessons in music and French for the Summer. Address A. P. B., Box No. 164 Times Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.
HEAD QUARTERS,
No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1843.

FIRST PREMIUM ENAMELED AND Grained Chamber Furniture, in all colors and styles; also Bedding of every description. Every article warranted as represented. E. C. WOODBRIDGE, Nos. 4 and 6 Sullivan-st., 3 doors from Canal.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9 h and 10th sts.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

WINSHIP'S
VENTILATING REFRIGERATORS.
Acknowledged to be the only Refrigerator in the market which is really self-ventilating. Milk, butter and delicate articles are kept in the same apartment with meats, fish, &c., without the strong flavors affecting the delicate ones.
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO., 442 Broadway, New-York.

HARRISON'S EUROPEAN RANGE
Will operate with less coal than any other, cat-last every other kind, and give first-rate satisfaction every way.
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 442 Broadway, New-York.

ROOFING.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE
PATENT MICA and FIBROUS
CEMENT ROOFING.
Adapted to every variety of Roof, new or old, and unequaled for durability, beauty and cheapness, by any composition in use. CEMENT for SALE by the barrel, with printed instructions for use.
DITTO, FORTER & CO.,
Successors to JOSEPH DITTO & CO.,
No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., New York.

TO PRINTERS AND STEREOTYPERS.
For sale, a Stereotype Foundry, with
2 Shaving Machines, price $200.
1 Washington Super Royal Press, $150.
2 Medium Smith Presses, $100 and $75.
1 Ruggles Bill-head and Card Press, $125.
With a quantity of second-hand types, &c. Apply at COMSTOCK'S Type Foundry, No. 29 Spruce-st.

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESCOTT & Co., Auctioneers.
AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
Being the handsome first-class furniture and costly works of art collected in the elegant private residence No. 152 West 21st-st., west of 7th-av., the property of Theodore H. Hilt n, Esq.
The contents of the above house will be sold on MONDAY, May 21, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the whole for absolute and peremptory sale, consisting of beautiful rosewood parlor furniture, comprising two full suites, in rich silk brocade rosewood centre, sofa and side tables, rosewood etageres, Turkish chairs and lounges, elegant mantel and pier mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood library bookcase, superior rosewood piano-forte, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, rich marble vases, bronzes, marble statuary, oil paintings, rosewood chamber furniture of every description, all made to order, with soserh mattresses and beddtog, dining-room furniture in oak, rich silver ware, extension table, French China, &c., comprising over 400 lots of first-class parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues at house. Sale rain or shine. Terms cash. Goods to be removed immediately

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
RARE AND COSTLY FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at an elegant assortment of elegant new and second-hand furniture, comprising elegantly carved rosewood parlor suites in brocatelle, plush and hair-cloth; mahogany and black walnut do; carved rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak bedsteads; marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes; rosewood marble top etageres; centre, pier and sofa tables; elegant French plate, pier and mantel mirrors; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; rosewood and mahogany library and secretary bookcases, and wardrobes; oak marble-top buffets; oak extension tables and dining-room chairs; hair mattresses, beds and bedding, &c.; also a few oil paintings; also, three rosewood piano-fortes, City makers.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.
BERGEN ESTATE SALE CONTINUED.—700 LOTS, VILLTH WARD, BROOKLYN.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell, on TUESDAY, May 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by order of the Executors of the late John S. Bergen, deceased, the balance of the estate, comprising 700 lots on 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th ave., and on 41st, 42d, 43d and 44th sts. Also, the valuable water-front of about 1,000 feet. This is some of the choicest and most beautiful in the City, on high grades, commanding view, on a car-route. The 4th-av. is 155 fee; wide and now grading; also the 5th av. now grading. 60 per cent. on bond and mortgage. For maps &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

J. MILNOR TAYLOR, Auctioneer.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.—J. MILNOR TAYLOR will sell at No. 58 West 18th-st., near 5th-av., commencing at 10½ o'clock, rich household furniture, velvet and Brussels carpets, elegant 7-octave piano-forte, oil-paintings, silver and plated ware, ivory and pearl-handled cutlery, crockery, glass ware, looking-glasses &c., together with the various articles usually found in a first-class house. No postponement on account of weather. Fifth and sixth-av. cars pass near the house.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on Tuesday, May 22, at 10 o'clock, at the residence, No. 4 Washington-square, the household furniture contained therein, consisting of rosewood parlor suite, in gold and green brocatelle, Brussels ingrain and stair carpets, rosewood and painted chamber suites, rosewood armoire and what-nots, mahogany bureaus, washstands and chairs, oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, dining room and bedroom crockery, together with an assortment of kitchen ware, &c.
Also, rosewood piano-forte, Tocotevo, City made.
Also,
Large lot of second-hand office furniture, upright and sitting desks, chairs, tables, bookcases, letter press, office carpets, &c.
Also, at 12 o'clock,
3t hesketts imported champagne, (Irroy,) very fine wine, to be sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell THIS DAY, 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a large assortment of elegant new and second-hand furniture, comprising elegantly carved rosewood parlor suites in brocatelle, plush and hair-cloth; mahogany and black walnut do; carved rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak bedsteads; marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes; rosewood marble top etageres; centre, pier and sofa tables; elegant French plate, pier and mantel mirrors; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; rosewood and mahogany library and secretary bookcases, and wardrobes; oak marble-top buffets; oak extension tables and dining-room chairs; hair mattresses, beds and bedding, &c.; also a few oil paintings; also, three rosewood piano-fortes, City makers.

PHILIP H. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
FROM THE NURSERY OF MR. READ, Florist, of Broadway, a choice collection of plants, &c., will be sold at auction this morning, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st. Many of these plants were recently imported, and now fresh from the ground.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—IRVING Buildings. Nos 594 and 596 Broadway. THIS (Saturday) MORNING, May 19, at 10½ o'clock. An assortment of household furniture, consisting of chairs, sofas, bedsteads, blinds, cradle, mattress, &c. Also, an elegant mantle clock.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
THE FINE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS of the late WILLIAM E. BURTON, Esq., to be sold by HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., by order of the Executors, on the EVENINGS of the 22d and 23d May, are now on exhibition at the Irving Gallery, No. 594 Broadway, with catalogues.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer—Salesroom 114 Broadway.
E. & F. H. SCHENCK WILL INCLUDE IN THIS sale THIS DAY, three elegant rosewood 6¾-octave piano-fortes, from a City dealer declining business, to be peremptorily sold.

Lockwood Bros., Auctioneers.
LOCKWOOD BROS., NO. 45 MURRAY-street, will sell, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, 300 cases men's, women's, misses' and children's straw hats, bonnets, Bloomers, &c.

JOHN H. BUALEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., furniture, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, feather beds, hair and other mattresses, crockery, kitchen ware, &c.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY, OF PLANTS, roses, trees, flowering shrubs, dahlias, verbenas, heliotropes, fuschias, grape-vines, honey-suckles, &c., at No 182 Maiden-lane, at 12 o'clock.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MUSICAL BOXES,
Of all styles and sizes, for sale by the undersigned, who have now on hand a very large assortment of that article, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes.
THE MUSIQUE A JEU DE FLUTES
AND THE
MUSIQUE A VARIATIONS
are two beautiful new styles.
THE TOY MUSICAL BOX,
playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes, is a durable article for children.
MANDOLINES, EXPRESSIVES, OUVERTURES, FORTE-PIANO, &c. Bells, drums, castagnettes, flute and organ accompaniments. Popular American Melodies, Gems from operas, dances, &c., &c.
PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up-stairs,) New-York.
MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED.

STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full and ample constantly on hand, and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand. Good and cheap.
HOWE & FERRY, late S. Raynor, No. 76 Bowery.

DAVID WALBER, STATIONER, PRINTER, and Blank-Book Manufacturer, No. 2 Park-place, under the Broadway Bank. TAGS and Counting-Room NOTIONS in great variety.

FOR SALE—PEW NO. 67 IN CHURCH OF THE Holy Trinity, Brooklyn—will be sold low if applied for soon. Apply to FREDERICK JACKSON, No. 96 Wall-st., up stairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FAREWELL MATINEE.
MOST POSITIVELY CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
This SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock.
Doors open at 12 o'clock. Farewell appearance of
PATTI AND GAZZANIGA.
Mozart's immortal opera of
DON GIOVANNI,
with its great cast, including
PATTI, GAZZANIGA, MME. STRAKOSCH, BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, FERRI, JUNCA, &c.
Admission $1. No reserved seats.
Tickets to be had at all the regular ticket offices; principal music-stores and hotels, and in Brooklyn at Frox's Rose's, and Dickinson's drug-store.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—SATURDAY, MAY 19,
HILLER'S NEW ORATORIO "SAUL,"
Produced for the first time in America, by the German Liedertranz Society, under the direction of Mr. AUR. PAUR.
The Solo parts sung by Madame Zimmermann and Messrs. Stigelli, Phil. Meyer, Chas. Schnaw, &c. Chatelaine, Mr. Stone and Glias.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 50 cents; Gallery 25 cents. Tickets, and books of the words, to be had at the Music Stores of C. Bruening, Scharfenberg & Lutz, Schuberth & Co., and C. Frox, and at the door. E. STEIGER, Secretary.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
NOTICE
Change of time in commencing during the rest of the Season.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS.
TO-NIGHT,
AND
EVERY NIGHT
TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
The new and original Comic Drama, called the
BY-WAY ROUTE,
By Tom Taylor.
Scenery by J. H. Lakewood and S. L. Culbert; Music by Messrs. Stoepel and Noll; Mechanical Department Mr Van Hatten; Appointments, Mr. Timoney; Costumes, Messrs. Flannery and Benschoten.
Tom Dexter, an adventurer.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir Solomon Fraser, K. C. B., ex-resident at several Courts.....Mr. Blake
Major McTurk.....Mr. Brougham
Mr. Lovibond, a Singapore merchant.....Mr. Walcot
Mr. Colepepper, Commissioner of the Bndgepote District.....Mr. Dyott
Capt. Claverlng, of the Commander-in Chief's Staff.....Mr. Floyd
Meleskin, a detective.....Mr. Sloan
Capt. Smart, of the P and O steamer Simoom.....Mr. Lewes
Limpet, Sir Solomon's man.....Mr. Young
Mr. Blandisky, first officer of the Simoom.....Mr. Barnard
Tottle, head steward.....Mr. Baker
Stewards, mates, lascars, passengers, &c., &c.
Mrs. Seabright.....Mrs. Hoey
Mrs Lovibond.....Miss Mary Gannon
Miss Colepepper.....Mrs. Sloan
Mrs. Rebhits.....Miss Young
Mrs Grimwood.....Miss Gree
First Ayah.....Miss Carman
Second Ayah.....Miss Pine
Female passengers, &c., &c.
The events of the drama are supposed to transpire in the year 1866, during the passage of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's screw-steamship Simoom, up the Red Sea, with passengers for Suez on the Overland Route from India to England
Synopsis of Scenery.
ACT I.
THE SALOON OF THE SIMOOM.
UNDER THE POOP DECK.
ACT II.
THE POOP-DECK OF THE SIMOOM.
Towards Evening.
A TROPICAL SUNSET SKY.
Evening in the Red Sea.
ACT III.
CORAL REEF IN THE RED SEA.
Sunrise.
STRIKING TABLEAU AND FINALE.
OBSERVE!!!
In consequence of the nightly overflows to witness
TSIS GREAT SUCCESS,
to prevent disappointment in obtaining seats, they may be secured at the Box-office
TWELVE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
NOTICE.—With the exception of the Press, the Free List is entirely suspended.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE
Lessee and Manager.....Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
Stage Manager.....JAMES SIMMONDS
Musical Director.....THOMAS BAKER.
Scenic Artist.....W. HAYES.
SUMMER SEASON
SATURDAY, May 19.
COMEDIETTA AND BURLESQUE.
MRS. JOHN WOOD
AND
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
supported by
A TALENTED COMIC COMPANY.
The performance will commence with the admired Comedietta, entitled
AN AFFAIR OF HONOR,
Or,
A DUEL IN DRUGS,
in which
Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
Mr. JAMES SIMMONDS,
Mr. WALL,
Miss HETTY WARREN
and
Miss IONE BURKE,
will appear.
To be followed by Planche's sparkling Burlesque of
THE INVISIBLE PRINCE;
Or
THE ISLAND OF TRANQUIL DELIGHTS,
with new Scenery by Mr. Hayes, and an
ORIGINAL OVERTURE,
composed expressly by Mr. Thomas Baker.
The highly gifted Comic Actress,
Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
AS
DON LEANDER.
Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
AS
THE INFANT FURIBOND.
supported by
Miss CORBELIA JEFFERSON,
Mrs. CHANFRAU,
AND A TALENTED COMPANY.
Doors open at 7½, commencing at 8 o'clock precisely. Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
NIXON'S EQUESTRIAN TROUPE,
From Astley's Royal Amphitheatre London,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, May 19,
LAST NIGHT OF BLUE BEARD.
WILLIAM HANLON'S GREAT FEATS,
In conjunction with his talented Brothers.
All the great features of the Circus repeated.
ELLA ZOYARA, JAMES ROBINSON,
And the rest of the Troupe.
On MONDAY, CINDERELLA, performed by 75 juvenile artists.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole proprietors.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
SATURDAY EVENING, May 19, 1860,
The performances will commence with
WOLFGANO.
To be succeeded by
THE BRONZE DONKEY.
Concluding with HANDSOME JACK.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
RENOVATED! ENLARGED! IMPROVED!—P. T. BARNUM is at the Museum daily, and pays highest prices for all curiosities.
THREE SPECIMEN BROOK TROUT, WEIGHING TEN POUNDS, are swimming in the Aquaria. $100 will be paid for a four-pounder.
JAPANESE COINS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Prof. HUTCHINGS, the LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, adds up columns of figures at a glance.
THE LIVING "WHALE IS IT?"
An animal that laughs, but cannot speak.
IS IT MAN, or IS IT MONKEY?
Over one MILLION OF OTHER CURIOSITIES, including the LEARNED SEAL, BABY ANACONDAS, SARPENT FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIFE-SIZE WAX FIGURES OF A. W. HICKS, JACK ALOW, JOHN BROWN, and many others.
ADMISSION THIS AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK.

BOURCICAULT'S DRAMA OF
DOT; OR, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
Mr. C. W. CLARKE and Miss EMILY MESTAYER, with new scenery, music and illuminated tableaux.
EVENING, at 7½, Dancing by Madlle. Augusta, after which IRELAND AS IT WAS
will be repeated.
ZERMAC DELMONTE, the FORTUNE-TELLER, Admittance to everything 25 cents, Parquet, 15 cents extra. Children under ten years, 15 cents; and to the Parquet 10 cents extra.

ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.
New Pavilion, corner 13th-st. and 4th av.
OPENING DAY AND EVENING.
P. T. BARNUM and J. M. NIXON.....Proprietors.
GREATEST NOVELTY IN AMERICA.
J. C. ADAMS, the old California Trapper of '49, exhibits his wonderful collection of
WILD ANIMALS FROM THE PACIFIC
and Far West every day and evening, from 10 o'clock, A. M till 10 at night. The collection includes
DANCING, SINGING, CLIMBING AND VAULTING BEARS.
ALSO, LIONS, TIGERS, OSTRICHES, &c.,
Which Adams performs at intervals during the day and evening, especially at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3 and 8 P. M.
THEY ARE FED DAILY AT 4 O'CLOCK.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cents.

MOZART HALL—TO-NIGHT.
Last evening of the engagement.
MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.
Come and judge for yourself.
GUSTAVUS GEARY—(the renowned singer,)
and THE IRISH NIGHTINGALE,
Miss MINA GEARY,
Close their engagement on
THIS (Saturday) NIGHT, May 19.
Admission, 25 and 50 cents. Commencing at 8 o'clock.

PALACE GARDEN.
LAST TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
AFTERNOON, at 3. EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
THE GREAT HAMBUJER
Royal Wizard, received nightly with storms of applause.
Mad. SALVIANI, Italian Pianist, and Sig. LEOPOLD, the brilliant violinist, will appear.
Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents.

THE ORIGINAL GENERAL TOM THUMB,
THE SMALLEST MAN ALIVE,
AT LIBBEY HALL, NEWARK,
Will positively close MONDAY, May 21.
The little General appears at Metropolitan Hall, Jersey City, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 22 and 23.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON,
THIS EVENING
The performance will conclude with one of
GEO. CHRISTY'S POPULAR FARCES,
New Ballads, Specialties, Burlesques, &c.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents.

P

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

[*Concluded from First Page.*]

nouncement of his nomination, when his friends warmly congratulated him.

To-night the City is in a blaze of excitement. A large and enthusiastic meeting assembled at the State House, and was addressed by several prominent citizens.

The meeting adjourned at 9 P. M., and, headed by the Young American Band, proceeded to the residence of Mr. LINCOLN, and serenaded him. His appearance was the signal for immense cheering, and when quietness was finally restored,

Mr. LINCOLN said that he did not suppose the honor of the visit was intended particularly for him as a private citizen, but rather to the representative of a great party. In reference to his position on the political questions of the day, he referred his numerous hearers to his public letters and speeches. The speech throughout was loudly applauded. It was very brief.

NEW-ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Friday, May 18.

Mr. LINCOLN'S nomination for President caused some surprise, but was well received generally by the Republicans, who hailed the announcement with a salute of 100 guns. It is proposed to have a grand Ratification Meeting at Faneuil Hall on Monday night.

MANCHESTER, Friday, March 18.

A salute wee fired for the Chicago nominees. Much excitement prevails, and the Republicans are apparently perfectly satisfied.

BATH, Me., Friday, May 18.

A salute of 100 guns, fireworks, ringing of bells, and a street procession with music, inaugurated the Republican campaign in this city.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, May 18.

The Republicans of this city received Mr. LINCOLN'S nomination with great enthusiasm. A salute of 100 guns was fired, and bonfires lighted this evening, &c.

PORTLAND, Friday, May 18.

The Chicago nominations were received with great enthusiasm. A salute of 100 guns, bonfines, &c.

BANGOR, Friday, May 18.

One hundred guns were fired, and the Republicans are jubilant for the Chicago nominations.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, May 18.

The nominations of LINCOLN and HAMLIN are received with universal enthusiasm. A national salute is now being fired upon the Green.

NEW-JERSEY.

NEWARK, Friday, May 18.

A large spontaneous and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans was held here this evening, ratifying and congratulating on the Chicago nominations. Speeches were made by C. PASKER, Esq., D. A. HOUSE, Esq., J. Y. FOSTER, Esq., and others. One hundred guns were fired, and bonfires lighted. A great good feeling was manifested, and many congratulations exchanged.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 18.

An enthusiastic ratification meeting wee held at the Republican head quarters to-night. A grand torchlight procession is now marching the streets. The nomination of LINCOLN is received with general favor among the party throughout the State, it being the work of the Pennsylvania delegates.

The leader in the *North American* speaks very highly of the candidates, alluding particularly to the devotion of LINCOLN through a long public life to Whig principles as a strong proof of his soundness on the question of the protective tariff; of which he has been for years a consistent advocate.

Col. FORNEY'S leader in the *Press* states that LINCOLN was nominated by the Republicans because they considered that DOUGLAS would be defeated at Baltimore, and that LINCOLN therefore would carry the whole Northwest, and be elected if DOUGLAS was not nominated.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 18.

Mr. HAMLIN'S rooms are crowded to-night with friends, congratulating him on his nomination. He had no expectation of receiving it, and was surprised when it was announced to him. The Republicans of this city, and the Republican Congressmen, are full of enthusiasm over the ticket. Mr. DOUGLAS has repeatedly said to-day that the nomination of Mr. LINCOLN was the strongest the Republicans could have made. A Republican ratification will be held here next week.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Friday, May 18.

A salute of 100 guns was fired here this afternoon, and bonfires and illuminations were the order of the evening, in honor of the nomination of LINCOLN and HAMLIN.

THE CANDIDATES.

SKETCH OF THE CAREER OF HON. ABRAM LINCOLN.

Hon. ABRAM LINCOLN was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, on the 12th of February, 1809. His opportunities for obtaining an education were but limited, but he worked his way to the bar and for some time practiced law. During the Black Hawk war he was Captain of a company of volunteers. Subsequently, and it may have been as a reward for bravery displayed in his campaignings, he was appointed postmaster of a small village in Illinois. From this position he advanced to a seat in the Illinois Legislature, to which he was four times elected. In 1847 he went to Washington as a representative in Congress, and on the 15th of June, 1858, was nominated by the Republican Convention held at Springfield, Illinois, as a candidate for the United States Senatorship, in opposition to Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. In his speech accepting the nomination, he emphatically indorsed the "irrepressible conflict" doctrina as enunciated by Mr. SEWARD. The contest which succeeded Mr. LINCOLN'S nomination was carried on by the opposing candidates with great earnestness, each stumping the State in his own behalf. The canvass terminated in the triumph of Mr. DOUGLAS. He secured the election of a majority of his friends to the State Legislature, and was returned to the seat in the Senate which he now occupies.

SKETCH OF THE CAREER OF HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN is a native of the State which he now represents in the United States Senate, having been born in Paris, Oxford County, Maine, on the 27th of August, 1809. He achieved some distinction as a lawyer, and in 1830 was elected to the State Legislature, acting as Speaker of the House. During the last three of the four years which he was a member of that body, he held a seat in the House of Representatives at Washington during the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions of Coogress, and in 1847 was again chosen a member of the lower House in the State Legislature. In 1848 he was sent back to Washington, this time as a Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Hon. JOHN FAIRFIELD. Having served for four years, the balance of Mr. FAIRFIELD'S term, he was reelected for six years on July 25, 1851. On January 7, 1857, Mr. HAMLIN was elected Governor of his native State, and stepped from his position in the Senate to this office, resigning his seat at Washington and taking that at Augusta on the same day. This new office he held less than two months, for on January 16, he was reelected to the United States Senate, and on February 20 resigned the Gubernatorial chair to return to Washington. Mr. HAMLIN is now on the Committees of the Senate on Commerce and the District of Columbia.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE PHILADELPHIA—HAVANA MARKETS, ETC.

The steamship *Philadelphia* arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Havana on the 12th inst. The health of Havana was good.

The British steam-frigate *Emerald* and British sloop *Racer* were still in port and all well.

The Sugar market was a little more active; No. 12 offered at $4 to $4½ ₱ 100 lbs., very little done. Molasses at 3¾ to 3¾ rials ₱ keg, and not much demand at these rates.

Exchange on London, 11¾ to 12 premium; New-York, ¾ discount to ¾ premium; New-Orleans, 2 to 2¼ premium for sight.

Freights have not advanced for ports in the United States. The demand is less. For European ports the demand has improved, and rates advanced at least 5 shillings ₱ ton.

Fires.

IN A BAGUERREAN GALLERY.

From some unascertained cause a fire broke out between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening in Mr. REMAR E. BURNS' daguerrian saloon, on the third floor of the building No. 365 Broadway, causing the entire destruction of the contents, and involving a loss of between $3 000 and $4 000, which is nearly covered by an insurance of $2,000 in the Firemen's Fund and a similar amount in the People's Company. The stock in the clothing store of WOLF SEBOACK, on the second floor, was also injured to the extent of $500 by water. Insured for $4,000 in the Washington, Brooklyn, Rotgers and Pacific Compadies. R. O'NEAL, a carpet weaver, who occupied the basement, suffered a loss of $100, also by water. He is insured in the Market Co., for $500. The building is owned by Mrs. JANE DONCAN, and the damage it sustained, about $500, is met by a full insurance. The adjoining premises, No. 363, owned by Mr. A. WOOD, were slightly injured; they are insured in the Manhattan Co. Mrs. DICKIS, a milliner, who occupied a part of the store, and the tenants in the upper part of the building, suffered as inconsiderable loss by water.

IN AN ICE-HOUSE.

An incendiary set fire to the ice-house in Tenth-avenue, near One Hondred and Thirty-sixth-street, at 12 o'clock on Thursday night, and caused a damage of about $100. The property was owned by a Mr. DEVLIN.

FROM WASHINGTON.

MR. MASON ON THE DAVIS RESOLUTIONS.

The House Passes Mr. Washburne's Substitute for the Steamboat Bill.

Mr. Estabrook, the Delegate from Nebraska, Ousted.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS FROM CHICAGO.

THE PRESENTS FROM THE JAPANESE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 18.

The reception of the news of LINCOLN'S nomination, at Chicago, threw the House of Representatives into such excitement as to suspend business for some minutes. Everybody was delighted. Even Mr. SEWARD'S warmest admirers pronounced the nomination most able and judicious. Judge DOUGLAS and his friends think it the heaviest blow the Democracy has yet received, and say that by to-morrow night there will not be a tar barrel or a pound of powder in Illinois.

WHAT MR. DIMITRY HAS DONE.

Dispatches from Mr. DIMITRY state that he had, on his own responsibility, proposed to the Nicaraguan President a mixed Commission, to sit in Washington, to hear and determine all matters of claims which have been, or which may be presented by citizens of either Government against those of the other. The President referred the proposition to the Nicaraguan Senate for advisement, and received the reply that the proposition ought to be rejected, at least until Nicaragua had been properly informed of the claims, and had failed to pay such as were just. Mr. DIMITRY complained of this reference of his communication as illregular, and of the answer as discourteous. As the Senate in Nicaragua is an advisory body to the President, our Government thinks this reference was regular. Our reply seems to have been eminently appropriate.

THE TRANSIT ROUTE.

The Nicaraguan Senate ratified the contract with the old Transit Company, but the other House declined acting until the Company had intimated their acceptance of the contract as amended. President MARTINEZ has, therefore, forwarded the contract to Señor MOLINA who has, I understand, notified the Company of the fact, and called on them to signify their acceptance or non-acceptance. Should they accept, then ample cash security will be demanded for its faithful execution, after which it will be returned to Nicaragua for ratification.

HOW TO DISPOSE OF THE CENTS.

A petition, signed by five hundred retail dealers in New-York, was presented to the House of Representatives to-day by Mr. BARR, praying for the passage of a law allowing the return of cents to the Mint in exchange for gold and silver. The petition seemed to strike all parties favorably.

THE COVODE COMMITTEE.

Nothing of interest occurred before the Covode Committee.

THE CASE OF JUDGE WATROUS.

Fifteen witnesses summoned from Texas, to appear before the Judiciary Committee, in Judge WATROUS' case, are here. Three have been examined, and proved the complicity of the Judge in the purchase and location of fraudulent land titles. Judge WATROUS will offer no conner testimony until he appears before the Senate on trial.

THE JAPANESE.

The Japanese Ministers have determined to sell only on such of the diplomatic corps as represent Powers having diplomatic relations with Japan. These include England, France, Russia and the Netherlands. To-day they made official calls on Baron VAN LIMBURG, Minister from the Netherlands, and Baron STOECKEL, of Russia. This restriction excludes all intercourse, even with Baron GEROLT, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps. The presents to the President from the Emperor of Japan, were opened to-day to see if they were uninjured, and again repacked. While they were exposed Mr. BRADY photographed them all. They consist of screens of rare workmanship, saddles embroidered in silk and mounted with silver, heavy striped silk window curtains, window curtains, window shades painted with birds and flowers, blue and straw-colored crape shawls, a large cabinet inlaid with gold, a lady's escritoire, a variety of paper wall paper, and several pieces of rich crape and silk goods. All the articles are of the costliest manufacture.

Ministers are elegantly entertained at the residence of Secretary CASS this evening.

ARMY NEWS.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Brevet-Col. J. F. JOHNSTON, Maj. W. H. EMORY, Capt. W. MAYNADIER, and Capt. J. W. DAVIDSON, will assembly at the Washington Arsenal to-morrow, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine and report upon certain improvements recently made in Colt's revolvers.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Col. GEORGE NAUMAN, Major of the Third Artillery, and Major GABRIEL RAINE, of the Fourth Infantry, are ordered to join without delay the Head-quarters of their respective Regiments, the former at San Francisco, and the latter at Fort Van Conver.

Leave of absence for sixty days has been granted to Lieut. HENRY H. WALKER, of the Sixth Intantry.

Surgeon AKADIE reported at Head-quarters at San Antonio for duty on the 5th inst.

Assistant Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS, Major-General THOMAS, Maj. GRAHAM, Lieutenants MOORE, CHAMALISS, MCKEE, WHEELER and ARNOLD are appointed a Court-Martial to assemble in New-York on the 22d inst., for the trial of prisoners.

Maj. HOLMES, Lieutenants SWEENY, CRAIG, CILLY and WEEKS are appointed a Court to meet on the 21st inst., at Fort Columbus, for a similar purpose.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The statement in the *Tribune* of this morning, by its Washington correspondent, that our Minister in Mexico, Mr. MCLANE, favors the mediation which France and England have tendered to the belligerents, is wholly untrue. Advices are here direct from headquarters, which state that Mr. MCLANE holds himself aloof from all participation in the proposed mediation, and that it was partly owing to his advice that the Juarez Government so promptly refused to listen to the English and French propositions. The statement of the same correspondent, that Gen. URAGA, who gained the victory over VEGA, is fighting for himself, is also destitute of truth. URAGA is a thorough Liberal, and he is fighting the battles of the liberal cause and holds his commission from the Juarez Government. The prompt tude and industry manifested by the *Tribune's* correspondent in misrepresenting Mexican affairs are marvellous. Q.

From Another Correspondent.

GEORGE SANDERS' CHARLESTON DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 18.

In your columns of the 9th inst., you published what purported to be that famous dispatch from Charleston, which threatens to cost GEORGE N. SANDERS his head. I am fortunately enabled to furnish you with that remarkable document precisely as sent; for upon comparison you will observe that the text as already printed fails to give the telling points of the Naval Officer's salutary counsel.

CHARLESTON, April 27, 1860.

SLIDELL and BRIGHT are here trying to break up the Government. The occasion may arrive today for you to act. Northern delegates, with exception of a few from Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Massachusetts, Oregon and California, in concert with half the delegates from Alabama, two Florida, five Tennessee, half Kentucky, half North Carolina, half Maryland, half Missouri, a few from Georgia and Arkansas, agreed to the following addition to the Cincinnati Platform, which will be offered this morning as an amendment to the slave-code programme of the majority. [Here was inserted minority Platform.] The amendment will receive one hundred and seventy-five to ninety votes. Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana will probably withdraw from the Convention. DOUGLAS will then receive decided majority on first ballot, and on second or third will approximate to two-thirds. It is believed that the Collectors of Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans will make factious opposition, but the Douglas majority will not be intimidated by anything that the minority can do. And I hope that there will be patriotism enough left in the country to be brought to bear on the factious minority, to prevent any departure from that excellent two-thirds rule by the majority. I rely on your patriotism and your generosity. DOUGLAS' example at Cincinnati, by which alone you could have been nominated, should be followed by every competitor. Send for DOUGLAS as soon as the telegraph announces to you that he has a decided majority of the Convention, and offer him your support, and all will be well. You cannot afford to be the last President of the United States. A friend that has never deceived you, however often he may have gone in opposition to your views and wishes.

(Signed) GEO. N. SANDERS.

President BUCHANAN, Washington.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 18.

The Japanese presents were opened this morning for inspection, and then transferred to the Naval Commission, to be delivered privately to the President, in the name of His Imperial Majesty the Tycoon. The articles are of a most magnificent description, saddles richly embroidered and embossed with gold and silver, bed-curtains and bed-screens similar to those used by the Princes of Japan, and ingeniously elaborated; two swords, such as are worn by the Princes in Japan, superior to any manufactured either in this country or France; paper hangings ornamented with gold; lacquered ware, including writing cases, and a lot of valuable miscellaneous articles, all of them exhibiting the most refined taste and advanced artistic skill, and superior to any which have ever been brought to this country from Asia. This is the opinion of those who had the privilege of minutely examining these valuable presents.

The Embassy have accepted the invitation of New-York and Philadelphia municipal committees to visit those cities, but have fixed no time for that purpose. The Naval Commissioners will give the authorities four or five days' notice, so that they may make proper arrangements for their reception. The Japanese will probably visit the Capitol Saturday, and during the next week the other public buildings.

The United States Government, having received the Japanese Embassy as Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, the highest diplomatic office known to our Government, it became incumbent on them to make the first calls on the Foreign Ministers resident in Washington, but restricted this courtesy to those only representing the Powers which have treated with Japan, namely, Netherlands, Great Britain, Russia and France. They concluded their calls, to-day, on Baron STOELKA, being the last in the series. There is at present, however, no French Minister in Washington.

The Marine Band will perform to-morrow evening in the President's House grounds instead of at the capitol, when the Ambassadors of Japan with their officers, are expected to be present. They have as yet made no out-door display on foot.

During the proceedings of Congress this afternoon much excitement prevailed, especially among the Republicans of the House, concerning the events at Chicago. Every fresh telegraph dispatch served to increase the commotion.

The Presidential nomination occasioned much surprise, and was not at once credited. It is said the first intelligence on the subject reached the capital in a dispatch from Mr. HASKIN to Mr. DOUGLAS.

The Reciprocity Treaty will probably be brought to the attention of the House next week. It is said that the President and Secretary of the Treasury, together with a number of the members of Congress, are opposed to it, while it is charged that Canada has violated the spirit of the treaty. No complaint is made of the other British Colonies, who are, equally with Canada, parties to the arrangement.

The spacious residence of Gen. CASS, to-night, presents a truly brilliant scene, the occasion being an entertainment to the Japanese Embassy. Among the gay and fashionable throng were the Army and Navy officers in costume, the members of the Cabinet, members of Congress, the Foreign Ministers and *attachés*, together with hundreds of ladies, arrayed in rich and splendid costumes, and displaying the choicest of floral beauties. A band of music added to the general delight. The distinguished visitors, about 12 in number, were more fashionable than those who preceded them, and did not, therefore, arrive until 10 o'clock. On their entrance into the parlors, all eyes were naturally directed toward them, and they were, in comparison with the dresses which they wore on the day they were presented to the President, plainly attired. They carried with them, however, their swords and other distinctions of office, but no head gear. They were close observers of the scene, while their distinguished entertainer was assiduous in his attentions. As heretofore, they were accompanied by the Naval Commission and Mr. PORTMAN, the interpreter. Notwithstanding their accustomed gravity, they appeared to be delighted with the brilliant scene; but, as heretofore, abstained from familiarity with the ladies who surrounded them to do them honor. The festivities were prolonged to a late hour.

The Post-office Deficiency bill, which passed the House to-day, although apparently appropriating a much larger amount, really appropriates but little over three millions out of the Treasury over and above the postages now on hand.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 18.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that on and after Monday next, the Senate meet at 11 o'clock. Laid over.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill carrying into effect the treaties with China, Japan, Siam, Persia, &c. Ordered to be printed.

The message from the President relative to the Mountain Meadows massacre was taken up and ordered to be printed.

Reports of a private nature were received.

Mr. HEMPHILL, of Texas, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to provide for the examination and payment of claims of citizens of Texas for spoliations by Indians. Referred.

The bill to authorize the payment of certain contracts made by the Government Agents was taken up and postponed.

The bill for the relief of ANSON DART was taken up.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) opposed it.

Without any action on the special order, Mr. DAVIS' resolutions were taken up.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) addressed the Senate. He said the resolutions involved the deepest interests of the people of his State. In reply to a charge that they were abstractions, he said it had become a settled practice to discuss in this form the great Constitutional questions as they arose. Those under consideration affected the stability of the Union itself. He differed totally from the views expressed by the Senator from Illinois. The Territories are the common property of all the States. The question as to their relation to the States was a practical one, and applicable to the business now on the table. All the powers of the people of the Territories are necessarily embraced in the organic act establishing them. Mr. MASON then went into a lengthy history of the policy pursued by the Government towards the Territories, and narrated the legislation taken in regard to them in 1850 and 1854, and contended that the Kansas and Nebraska act did not embody the doctrine of non-intervention as explained by Mr. DOUGLAS. The intervention which the acts of 1850 and 1854 were intended to preclude was that of the prohibition of Slavery by Congress in the Territories. It never was intended that Congress should be absolved from its constitutional duty as regarded the protection of property wherever it had control. The legislation in regard to domestic matters in the Territories was transferred from Coogress to the Territorial Legislature, but of course under the limits provided by the Constitution. The bargain made in 1854 was that the courts should decide the extent of the restriction imposed by the Constitution. The Dred Scott case did decide that Congress could not intervene to prohibit Slavery in a Territory. In reply to the statement that that question did not come before the Court judicially, he said that that objection was urged before the Court, but the Chief Justice decided differently, and set the objection aside. The engagement was obligatory on all to respect the decision of the Court, and the South claimed its fulfilment. He pronounced the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty in the Territories a solecism. Sovereignty resided in the people of the seoarate States and nowhere else. There is no sovereignty in the Federal Government, and consequently it could not transmit that attribute to the Territories. The latter derived all their power from the organic act passed by Congress. The Court have decided that Congress could not prohibit Slavery in the Territories, consequently the Territorial legislation could not exercise this power. If the Territory, as in the State of Kansas, did prohibit Slavery, then it was the duty of Congress to intervene. He quoted precedents to show that this power had been repeatedly exercised, and as late as 1856, two years after the passage of the Nebraska bill. He did not desire to force Slavery on a reluctant people, but he did want to make them respect the rights of others, and the Constitution of the country. No purpose existed to establish Slavery. The Constitution did not establish it, but simply recognised it as an existing condition. That was all the South asked. Even in the States no statutes could be found establishing or creating Slavery. They only recognized its existence and provided for its regulation. Mr. MASON dwelt on this point at length.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.,) got the floor, but postponed till Monday.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 18.

Mr. REYNOLDS, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to repeal the act establishing the Court of Claims and to provide for the adjudication of claims by the District Circuit Courts of the United States.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, (Dem.,) made an ineffectual attempt to get up the Texas Regiment amendment to the Military Academy bill.

The Steamboat bill came up.

Mr. TAPPAN, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved to postpone till Tuesday, to take up private bills. Lost by 13 majority.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) gave notice of a substitute.

The bill was discussed by Messrs. WASHBURNE, JOHN COCHRANE, CLARK of New-York, and others, on the motion to recommit.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) offered a substitute, vitiating insurance, unless the conditions of the bill better to secure the lives of passengers on board vessels propelled in whole or part by steam shall be complied with, and providing for the punishment and disqualification of officers, by whose carelessness or recklessness accidents occurred. Rejected.

The bill was passed.

It was the substitute of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, and contains many important provisions for the further safety of life on board steamers. One brings ferry-boats under the law, and another limits the number of passengers on ocean-going steamers. A system of lights is prescribed for steamers and sailing vessels, and the law of 1852 is amended in many particulars.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Nebraska contested election case of DAILY against ESTABROOK.

Messrs. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, and DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Reps.,) advocated the claim of the contestant.

While the latter was speaking there was much confusion of tongues, and the Republicans were standing in groups talking about the news from Chicago.

The Speaker requested gentlemen to preserve order.

Mr. DAWES, to quiet the confusion, said that Mr. ABRAM LINCOLN will be the next President, and he hoped this announcement would be satisfactory.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.)—I call for the reading of the dispatches.

The SPEAKER—It is not in order. [Laughter.]

Mr. EASTABROOK spoke in defence of his right to a seat.

The House passed a resolution that Mr. ESTABROOK is not, and Mr. DAILY is entitled to a seat.

Mr. ESTABROOK retired.

Mr. DAILY was sworn in.

The House passed some private bills, and then adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The International Prize-Fight.

THE HEENAN TESTIMONIAL—PROGRAMME OF A NEW COMBAT BETWEEN SAYERS AND HEENAN.

The Finance Committee of the Heenan Testimonial Fund met last evening, at the Malta Saloon to report, Mr. MICHAEL PHELAN in the Chair, Mr. MCGOWAN Secretary. On motion of Capt. TURNER, the reading of minutes of the last meeting were dispensed with. A letter was read from Mr. BURNS, begging to be excused from acting on the Committee, on account of indisposition; his resignation was accepted, and Mr. M. D. GOODARSON was appointed in his stead. On report from the Treasurer being called for, Mr. JOHN HOUGHTLIN arose and stated that very little cash had yet been paid in. Mr. CAMPBELL had in hand about $200, Mr. CONWAY nearly $90. Mr. CONWAY stated that he had called on Mr. BARNUM, of the Museum for a contribution, and that Mr. BARNUM had promised to contribute $100 conditionally. The conditions were that Mr. HEENAN should show himself in the Museum fifteen minutes after his arrival, and enter into a permanent arrangement to remain on exhibition as a curiosity. On learning that their friend was expected to walk on a platform in company with the WHAT Is It, the soliciting gentlemen indignantly declined taking Mr. BARNUM'S subscription on such terms. Mr. CONWAY also stated that he had called on Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, of the *Herald*. Mr. BENNETT was in his private room, but Mr. HUDSON sent in the subscription-book for his attention; it came back with the reply that the thing was not quite in his line. Mr. CONWAY proposed to call upon him again. It was moved that the names of all subscribers to the testimonial be gathered in a book and bound in gold, the motion, after some discussion, was adopted by the meeting. Mr. CAMPBELL had seen a letter from JAMES MULLIGAN, stating that in one night, in New-Orleans, $1,600 had been subscribed to the fund. Mr. NEIL BRYANT reported collections of about $300; Mr. IRVING was not present, but it was stated that his book bore subscriptions to the amount of $1,100.

Mr. CAMPBELL had about $600 subscribed. On motion, it was decided that a Committee of Five be appointed by the Chair to visit the Corn Exchange and Board of Brokers, and solicit subscriptions. Mr. PHELAN appointed Messrs. IRVING, HOUGHTLIN, BRYANT, CONROY and QUEEN. Mr. TURNER stated that an agent of *Wilkes' Spirit* was going to California, and that all in that State who desired to join in the testimonial could contribute through him. It was moved that this be advertised in the California papers. A letter was then read from a little boy who had read of Mr. HEENAN, and desired to present him with 25 cents. By unanimous vote of the meeting, this contribution was accepted, and the boy was declared to be a bully boy. The meeting then adjourned until next Friday night.

We are informed that a private letter from an authentic source in London states that another fight has been arranged between HEENAN and SAYERS, to take place in Ireland, time and precise location of the ring to be known only to persons immediately interested. Each man is to have twenty-five friends on the ground to see fair play; no one to be admitted in the vicinity of the ring on any consideration whatever. Though the precise time of the fight is, of course, kept shady it will come off within two months; and, so says the letter, under circumstances that will ensure no interruption and a fair field.

The colors under which HEENAN and SAYERS fought at Farnborough were brought over in the *Europa*, and yesterday, for the first time, were displayed to curious American eyes at the Exchange, a drinking-saloon, kept by the noted sporting character HARRY HILL, in Houston-street, near Broadway. They were suspended behind the bar, where everybody could see them. Both are made of silk, and each are about a yard square. A blue border, dotted with stars, comprises the outer edge of HEENAN'S colors, after which is a strip of crimson, enclosing a circle of white. In the interior of the white circle looms up the American eagle, and over his erect head and carved beak appear the words "May the best man win." A purple border is on SAYERS' colors, inclosing a ground color of white. Near each corner is a lion done up in orange colors, and in the centre is the coat-of-arms of Great Britain, with the duplicate French mottoes *Honi soit qui mal y pense* and *Dieu et mon droit*.

The City Chamberlain.

OPINION OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL—WHERE THE DEPARTMENTS DEPOSIT THE CITY MONEYS.

The controversy regarding the City Chamberlainship remains *in statu quo*. As might be expected, Col. BURNHAM, the Mayor's Marshal, deposits his receipts at the Artisans' Bank, but does so in his own name. The Street Commissioner will deposit in some bank in the name of his Department. Col. DELAVAN, the City Inspector, has no money at his disposition at present—that is, in his official capacity—but says that he shall recognize Mr. PLATT; while the Clerk of the Common Council, Mr. MCCLENACHEN, and the Collector of Assessments will hand over the money which may come into their hands to Mr. STOUT.

The annexed correspondence has passed between Mr. GREENE C. BRONSON, Corporation Counsel, and the Croton Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1860.

Hon. Greene C. Bronson, Corporation Counsel:

SIR: We beg leave to lay before you copies of two letters received to-day by this Board, and to ask whether, under the law relative to finances, the receiving daily deposits of money by this Department must be subject to the directions of the Comptroller, without reference to any contingent question as to who is the legally existing Chamberlain of the City.

Further, we ask whether, in view of the conflict between the two notices referred to, it would be justifiable in this Board to deposit its funds in any Bank of its own selection for safe keeping, until the question affecting them shall be settled? An early answer is respectfully requested.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
} Croton Aqueduct Board.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, LAW DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,
May 18, 1860.

To the Croton Aqueduct Board:

I have just received your letter of yesterday, in relation to the existing conflict of opinion between the Mayor and the Deputy Comptroller, in regard to the question whether Mr. STOUT should any longer be recognized as the Chamberlain of the City. On the return of the Comptroller, and within a few days, the question will probably be settled. In the meantime it would seem to be the most prudent course for your Department to keep safely the public money which may come to its possession, instead of depositing it with Mr. STOUT.

Respectfully, yours,
GREENE C. BRONSON.

The Croton Board have, in consequence of this opinion, determined to place their funds in the Chemical Bank in trust for the City.

DR. JOHN DOY IN KANSAS.—Some fifty persons—the majority being colored—assembled last evening in the basement of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner of Prince and Marion-street, to hear Dr. JOHN DOY recount the story of his imprisonment and persecutions in Western Missouri. It was a recapitulation of the story given in his book, and recited frequently before audiences elsewhere. He commenced with the emigration of himself and family, in 1854, from Rochester, this State, to Lawrence. He built the first house put up in Lawrence, and was living in happy and thriving state with his family, until about a year ago, when he and a son, twenty-five years old, undertook to assist thirteen free negroes into Kansas. A gang of slave-hunters followed them, took them prisoners, sold the negroes, pocketed the money, and thrust him and his son into the Weston jail, whence they were removed in a few days to Platt City prison, and after being kept in total darkness for two months, were conveyed to St. Joseph prison, where they were heavily ironed, half-starved, and knocked and kicked about with the most barbarous and wicked impunity. At St. Joseph he was tried, convicted, and sentenced for five years to State prison, with twelve other indictments hanging over his head. Before the sentence was put into execution, ten men rescued him and took him to Kansas, and a reward of $8,000 was still promised for his arrest. He did not dare at present to go back to Kansas. He closed his lecture with a display of handcuffs, slung-shots, and his book—the two former used by Western slave-hunters, in the pursuit of their victims, and the last by himself in the pursuit of means of subsistence.

A CHECK TO THE CALIFORNIA TICKET SWINDLERS.—Yesterday, Mr. C. DICKINSON, who is stationed in this City by the Governor of California, as Commissionar for the Protection of Emigrants to that State, appeared before Justice OSBORN, and made affidavits against several parties for the violation of Section 7, of "An Act entitled an Act to prevent frauds in the sale of tickets upon steamboats, steamships, and other vessels." The parties so charged are SELOVER and FLYNN, No. 121 Cedar-street, WARD and MCDONALD, corner of Liberty and Greenwich streets, CURRAN and BROPHY, No. 146 Liberty-street, and GREEN and DIEGLE, No. 129 Canal-street. On Mr. DICKINSON'S representations, warrants for their arrest were issued and placed in the hands of Capt. HART, and his Deputy, LAWSON. Mr. D. B. ALLEN, agent of the California Steamship Company, at the request of Mr. DICKINSON, made an affidavit to the effect that he had not authorized either of the above parties to dispose of tickets, and that there was one office only, viz.: No. 177 West-street, for the sale of genuine tickets, all other offices being contrary to law, and intended to swindle parties. Mr. DICKINSON is only just appointed to his post by the authorities of California, and has at once commended himself to honorable notice by the promptness of his action.

THE HOUSTON MOVEMENT.—The Executive Committee of the People's Party favorable to the nomination of Gen. SAM. HOUSTON, of Texas, for President of the United States, assembled at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Ontological Society's Rooms, No. 23 Chambers-street. Nearly all of the Wards were represented. Dr. HASBROUCK occupied the Chair. Ex-Mayor MICKLE, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the mass meeting to be held at Union-square on Tuesday evening, reported Committees for perfecting the necessary arraagements. The report was accepted. It was stated at the meeting that Gen. LESLIE COOMBS of Georgia, DAVID PAUL BROWN, of Philadelphia, WM. GENTRY and Judge EVANS, of Texas, were among others favorable to the nomination of Gen. SAM HOUSTON, of Texas, for President of the United States. Messrs. Lorain, Clinton, Roosevelt and E. B. Childs were appointed a Finance Committee to collect subscriptions, and after hearing remarks from Messrs. BRIGGS, STOKES, TOOKER, ROOSEVELT and others, the meeting adjourned, subject to call from the Chair.

FRENCH REPUBLICAN CLUB.—A meeting, composed of citizens of French birth, met on Thursday evening at No. 618 Broadway, M. E. FABRENO, editor of *L'Epoque*, in the Chair. The members present expressed the utmost satisfaction at the proceedings of the Chicago Convention, and commented upon the contrast existing between the harmony and enthusiasm prevailing there, and the bickerings and discord of the Charleston Convention. Resolutions were passed recommending that a Committee should be formed, with instructions to send a written invitation to all Frenchmen in the City, together with a synopsis of the general principles of the party, such as are embodied in the Chicago platform of 1860. After this the meeting adjourned to next week, Thursday. All persons speaking the French language are invited to attend.

SERIOUS CASUALTIES.—Dr. SLATTERLY, U. S. A., was severely injured on Thursday evening, by being thrown from his carriage in Sixth-avenue, near Forty-first-street. He was removed to his residence, corner of Sixth-avenue and Twentieth-street, where he remains under the care of a physician.... Late on Thursday night a pistol was accidentally discharged by HENRY NOLLMAN, keeper of a seamen's boarding-house, at No. 26½ Hamilton-street, the shot from which injured him slightly, and wounded PHILIP SULLIVAN, a bystander, very dangerously in the breast.... JOHN BROSSERON, residing in Fifty-eighth-street, near Second-avenue, sustained serious injuries in consequence of having been run over by a horse and wagon, driven by F. MAJOR, of No. 315 Front-street.

THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.—Gen. JOHN A. DIX, the successor to Mr. FOWLER, will be sworn into office and enter upon the discharge of his duties to-day. The investigation into the affairs of the late Postmaster will be continued by the Government agents, Mr. DIX being relieved from all responsibility in the matter. It is expected that the new Postmaster will immediately commence an entire reorganization of the Department. No further action has been taken relative to the bonds of Mr. FOWLER, and it is probable that a lawsuit will ensue between the sureties and the Government. Capt. RUNDELS has given up his chase after the absconding Postmaster, and has gone to Washington to lay before the President the story of his wonderful exploits in pursuit of the fugitive.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A MERCHANT.—A very sad misfortune befel Mr. HENRY OGDEN, Jr., merchant, doing business at No. 67 Broad-street, yesterday afternoon, which it is feared may result in his death. He was passing by the hatchway on the second floor of his warehouse, when, in consequence of a misstep, he was precipitated head foremost to the story below, striking heavily upon his head. He was taken up in an insensible state, and and having received the temporary attention of a physician, was removed to his residence, No. 71 Irving place.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Commissioners of Police held their regular session yesterday at noon, all the members being present. The usual reports from the Sanitary squads of New-York and Brooklyn were handed in, embracing thirty-five places in this City, and about the same number in Brooklyn. City Inspector DELAVAN sent a communication, informing the Board that he had made arrangements for cleansing the objectionable localities.

[Advertisement.]

ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton street,
Have the pleasure of announcing an addition to their
BOYS' SPRING CLOTHING,
of several
ENTIRELY NEW STYLES OF
Suits for the Drawing-room,
Suits for the School-room,
Suits for the Promenade,
Overclothing, &c., &c.
They also invite attention to their immense stock of reasonable CLOTHING for GENTLEMEN, their Order and Furnishing Departments, and their
CHEAP PRICES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-street,
And No.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1860.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW PORTS.

LEAVES OF GRASS. Boston: THAYER & ELDRIDGE. Year 83 of the States—1860-61. 1 vol., pp. 456.

THE PANIC, AS SEEN FROM PARNASSUS, and other Poems. By CHAMPION BISSELL. New-York: T. J. CRAWEN. 1 vol., pp. 286.

POEMS. By WILLIAM H. HOLCOMBE, M. D. New-York: MASON BROTHERS. 1 vol., pp. 360.

POEMS: LYRIC AND IDYLLIC. By EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER. 1 vol., pp. 186.

Five years ago a new poet appeared, styling himself the representative of America, the monthpiece of free institutions, the personification of all that men had waited for. His writings were neither poetry nor prose, but a curious medley, a mixture of quaint utterances and gross indecencies, a remarkable compound of fine thoughts and the sentiment of the pot-house. It was not an easy task to winnow the chaff from the wheat; the times came up in such heavy luxuriance that they stunted the chance kernels of the grain, and nothing but the most vigorous of threshing was adequate to the elimination of one pure thought. That first edition of the *Leaves of Grass* was the earliest appearance of Mr. WALT. WHITMAN as an author. For a *debutant*, he was sufficiently egotistic and assuming. He announced, with a degree of confidence which could only have been the natural result of unparalleled self-conceit, that his mission lay in the reformation of the public tasta, that the American people were to be enlightened and civilized and cultivated up to the proper standard, by virtue of his superior endowments, and that, being "a Kosmos," and inclined to "loafe" at his ease, and "invite his soul," he could afford to wait for the public's warm appreciation of his self-sacrifice, and to recline in a comfortable attitude until the world saw fit to come round to him. Two years after the publication of the first thin and unprepossessing volume of the *Leaves*, a larger edition appeared, and that again is followed by a third and still more pretentious book, the present issue from the Boston house of THAYER & ELDRIDGE.

Mr. WHITMAN has added to this volume a large collection of his writings which have never been given to the public. If possible, he is more reckless and vulgar than in his two former publications. He seems to delight in the contemplation of scenes that ordinary men do not love, or which they are content to regard as irremediable evils, about which it is needless to repine. Mr. WHITMAN sees nothing vulgar in that which is commonly regarded as the grossest obscenity; rejects the laws of conventionality so completely as to become repulsive; gloats over coarse images with the gusto of a RABELAIS, but lacks the genius or the grace of RABELAIS to vivify or adorn that which, when said at all, should be said as delicately as possible.

Yet it would be unjust to deny the evidences of remarkable power which are presented in this work. In his hearty human sympathy, his wonderful intensity, his fullness of epithet, the author shows that he is a man of strong passion, vigorous in thought and earnest in purpose. He is uncultured, rude, defiant and arrogant, but these are faults of his nature which have not been tempered by severe training. Occasionally, a gleam of the true poetic fire shines out of the mass of his rubbish, and there are tender and beautiful touches in the midst of his most objectionable and disagreeable writings. A rough diamond, much in need of cutting and grinding and polishing, he has great intrinsic worth, but the impurities which cling about him must keep him out of the refined company he desires to enter. To be an agent for the civilization of men, he must first himself become civilized. He can do no manner of good by throwing filth, even though a handful of pure gold be sometimes mingled with a cast from his moral cesspool.

Nearly two hundred poems, of all sizes and qualities, are contained in this edition. Two dozens of these are properly the *Leaves of Grass*, grouped under that title, and mainly published in former editions. *Chants Democratic and Native American* comprise twenty-one curious specimens of composition, which are neither metrical nor harmonious. Fifteen others are collected under the comprehensive heading of *Enfans d'Adam*, and are humanitary. Fifteen others are *Messenger Leaves*. Four hundred and fifty pages of these productions establish the industry of the writer; and the fact that a respectable house has undertaken their publication, illustrates a lively faith in the eagerness of the public for the reception of novelties.

Some of the finer passages in this intricate maze of incongruous materials occur in the first hundred pages. Take the following weird conceit:

"A child said: What is the grass? fetching it to me with full hands.
How could I answer the child? I do not know what it is, any more than he.
..... I guess it is the handkerchief of the Lord,
A scented gift and remembrancer, designedly dropped,
Bearing the owner's name someway in the corners, that we may see and remark, and say, Whose?
.....Or I guess the grass is itself a child, the produced babe of the vegetation:
.....And now it seems to me the beautiful uncut hair of graves."

In "Chants Democratic," the poet discourses of strong wills, and mirrors the image of the reformer.

"How beggarly appear poems, arguments, orations, before an electric deed!
How the fastidness of the materials of cities *shrivels before a man's or woman's look!*
All waits, or goes by default, till a strong being appears;
A strong being is the proof of the race, and of the ability of the universe;
When he or she appears, materials are overawed,
The dispute on the Soul stops,
The old customs and pursuits are confronted, turned back, or laid away."

Again, he studies faces, and draws sharply-lined portraits:

"This face is a life-boat;
This is the face commanding and bearded; it asks no odds of the rest;
This face is *flavored fruit, ready for eating*;
This face of a healthy, honest boy, is the programme of all good."

Yet the tendency to fall into the vulgar, apparently ineradicable in Mr. WHITMAN'S composition, leads him to interlard with these such expressions as "abject louse, asking leave to be"—"milk-nosed maggot, blassing what lets it wrig to its hole"—"dog's snout, sniffling for garbage." He will be gross, and there is no help for it.

The egotism of the book is amusing. Mr. WHITMAN is not only "a man—myself, typical before all," but he is "a man thirty-six years old in the year 79 of America, *and is here anyhow*"—hut, being here, lies in libraries "as one dumb, a gawk, or nnhorn, or dead," thereby evincing a hearty contempt for scholastic culture; but nevertheless avowing a stern determination to

....."make a song for these States,
.....and a shrill song of curses on him who would dissever the Union."

It is fair to presume that this "song of curses," should it ever come to be sung, will be "shrill" and loud, not to say foul and abusive. Mr. WHITMAN is master of the art.

A better passage is that in which he describes the effect of music upon himself:

"The orchestra wrenches such ardors from me, I did not know I possessed them,
It throbs me to gulps of the farthest down horror;
It calls me—I dab with bare feet—they are licked by the indolent waves,
I am exposed, *cut by bitter and poisoned hail*,
Stripsi clubs lowiyed morphine, my windpipe throttled in favor of death,
At length let up again to feel the puzzle of puzzles,
And that we call Being."

There is great power in this passage,—rude strength, unpolished but vigorous.

A lover of nature, he sees all natural things through a pleasant medium. Trees, birds, fish alike delight him; he loves

"The cheerful voice of the public road—the gay fresh sentiment of the road."

He sees Deity in everything:

....."finds letters from God dropped in the street—and every one is signed by God's name."

He loves the stillness of night, and apostrophizes it with passionate vehemence:

"Press close, bare-bosomed Night! Press close, magnetic, nourishing Night!
Night of south winds! Night of the large, few stars!
Still, nodding Night! Mad, naked, Summer Night!"

It is needless to multiply extracts from these extraordinary productions. We make room for one more passage—a description of the close of a sea-battle, which is strongly tinted:

"Toward twelve at night, there, in the beams of the moon, they surrendered to us.
Stretched and still lay the midnight;
Two great hulls motionless on the breast of the darkness,
Our vessel riddled and slowly sinking—preparations to pass to the one we had conquered—
The captain on the quarter-deck, coldly giving his orders through a countenance white as a sheet;
Near by, the corpse of the child that served in the cabin,
The dead face of an old salt, with long white hair and carefully curled whiskers;
The flames, spite of all that could be done, flickering aloft and below,
The hurry voices of the two or three officers yet fit for duty—
Formless stacks of bodies, and bodies by themselves; dabs of flesh upon the masts and spars—
Cut of cordage, dangle of rigging, slight shock of the scuths of waves,
Black and impassive guns, litter of powder parcels, strong scent,
Delicate sniffs of sea-breeze, smells of sedgy grass and fields by the shore, death-messages given in charge to survivors,
The hiss of the surgeon's knife, the gnawing teeth of his saw,
Wheeze, clinck, swash of falling blood, short wild scream, and long, dull, tapering groan—
These so—these irretrievable."

We infer that this is not the last of Mr. WALT WHITMAN. In point of fact, he gravely tells us that he is "around, tenacious, acquisitive, tireless and can never be shaken away;" he sings "from the irresistible impulses of me;" purposes to make "the Poem of the New World;" and "invites defiance to make himself superseded," avowing his cheerful willingness to be "trod under foot, if it might only be the soil of superior poems,"—from which letter confession it is clear that he regards himself as the fertilizing agent of American Poetry; perhaps all the better for fertilizing purposes that the rains and snows of a rough life have caused it to fester in a premature and unwholesome decay.

II. Mr. BISSELL, the poet of the *Panic*, who makes a simultaneous appearance with Mr. WHITMAN, is a purer and gentler man than he. There is nothing striking in Mr. BISSELL'S poems, nor is there anything vulgar in his style of composition. Occasionally, his measure is melodious, and his idea tersely expressed. "Cyrilla," a New-England story, is the longest poem in the volume, and should have been the first, as it is the best, of the collection.

III. Mr. HOLCOMBE, the third of the new poets, has filled a large book with verses of average merit. His "Ode to a Child" has some good lines. The book, however, is not remarkable in any respect.

IV. The youngest of the four new poets, and not the least promising, is Mr. STEDMAN. With the exception of the "Diamond Wedding," and "Ossawatomie BROWN," and one or two others, these productions find here their first impressions in printer's ink. The exceptions named might have been omitted without damaging Mr. STEDMAN'S reputation, for no question if they will add to the credit that the public will accord to him for his remaining productions. The finest poems in the volume are those entitled "Flood-Tide" and "Bohemia."

ECHOES OF HARPER'S FERRY. By JAMES REDPATH. 1 vol., 12mo; pp. 513. Boston: THAYER & ELDRIDGE.

This book is an elaborate effort to vindicate the memory of JOHN BROWN. Essentially sectional and partisan in its view, injudicious in temper, and unnecessarily violent in tone, it adds to these unsmiable qualities a degree of arrogant assumption which is not only exceedingly repulsive, but wholly unjustifiable, either by the immediate circumstances under which the work is produced, or by the editor's right to the rank of an accomplished writer. The troubles at Harper's Ferry have ceased; the excitement which they occasioned has died away. But for Mr. REDPATH, and such as he, the angry feelings which those events awakened into a malignant activity would long since have faded away as completely that no "Echoes" could have come back to us. But Mr. REDPATH is fully resolved that the echo shall continue to be heard. Failing the possession of a present and tangible excitement, out of which he can secure a passing notoriety, he digs up all the violent words and insane deeds which were said and done during the heat of controversy that followed immediately after the defeat of the John Brown raid. Forgetting that the time has not yet arrived for writing the true history of the Insurrection, and ignoring the common-sense suggestion that men should weigh words twice before speaking them once, he has deliberately set about the task of re-inflaming the public mind, and distorting facts to suit the purpose of immediate pecuniary gain. He appeals to the element of fanaticism, in direct opposition to that dictate of good judgment which requires a careful estimate of both sides of any question in dispute. He represents a class of uneasy minds, which are happy only in a state of ceaseless warfare.

An egotistic dedication of this bulky volume to President GEFFRARD, of the Heytien Republic, is followed by a flippant preface, wherein Mr. REDPATH announces that one of the objects he had in view in the publication of the work, was to assist the families of the blacks "who recently went to Heaven *viâ* Harper's Ferry, or who were murdered, with legal forms, at Charlestown, Virginia;" hoping thereby "to fan the holy flame that their action kindled." He goes on to comment upon "the good-God-good-devil exhortations of pusillanimous preachers;" "praises WASHINGTON for having "killed men by the cart-load;" abuses the religious denominations with a hearty curse; weighs JOHN BROWN and HENRY WARD BEECHER in opposite scales, to the glorification of the former and for the detriment of the latter; discourses largely of "hypocritical cant,"—and indulges in the wildest fanaticism, without stopping to select his phrases or put on the garment that befits a gentleman.

The contents of this book consist of a collection of speeches and letters, bearing directly upon the case of JOHN BROWN. Many of these were spoken and written by honest, sincere, scholarly men—WENDELL PHILLIPS (the "Lesson of the Hour;") RALPH WALDO EMERSON (speeches at Tremont Temple and Salem;) THEODORE PARKER (letter from Rome,) and JOHN G. WHITTIER—productions which men would be glad to read, even while they disagreed with the sentiments expressed, but which suffer from their setting and surroundings. The smoothly-flowing sentences of Mr. PHILLIPS, and the severe logic of Mr. EMERSON, jingle inharmoniously with Mr. REDPATH'S unconsidered phrases. We think the editor would have been wiser, had he published the best of these speeches and letters on their merits, freed from the wretched trash which introduces and envelops them.

Miscellaneous Publications.

—*Popular Astronomy* is the title of a concise elementary treatise, just issued by PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & MASON, from the pen of Prof. O. M. MITCHEL. The bare announcement that Prof. MITCHEL has written a book devoted to the exposition of that science in which he is an acknowledged master, is sufficient to commend it to the reading public. The Professor is one of the earnest, hard-working, untiring and faithful laborers in the field of Science, whose utterances become law, and to whom a confiding community awards its unanimous verdict of approval. He is a simple man, lucid and logical in his style, poetical when he pleases to be, but usually hard and solid as the facts he sets forth; deeply imbued with enthusiasm, but able to check the exuberance of fancy; fond of elucidating great principles in nature, but cautious in adapting theories until he has subjected them to the test of actual experiment. In this volume he has followed, as he very justly observes in some modest prefatory remarks, "the path of real discovery." An exceedingly valuable part of the work is the history of his own observations, including sketches of new methods and new instruments which he has introduced into the Observatories at Cincinnati and Albany. With the exception of certain general descriptions, given some years since at the meetings of the Scientific Convention, Prof. MITCHEL has never before defined the full uses or illustrated the practical utility of his inventions for the measurement of North polar distances and right ascensions. The simplicity, beauty, and value of these applications are developed in the present volume, imparting an additional value to a work which will justify its claim to the title of a "popular" Astronomy.

—Rev. J. H. INGRAHAM, whose recent religious works have enjoyed an astonishing popularity, has published the third of his series of volumes illustrative of Hebraic history, under the title of *The Throne of David*. Mr. INGRAHAM was long a sensation-writer in the field of Romance; he is equally so in the walks of Theology. This volume closes a series of works which had for their object the familiar illustration of scenes in the lives of Moses, David and Christ. The first in order of time, though second in publication, was *The Pillar of Fire*, the central figure of which was the Hebrew Lawgiver; the *Prince of the House of David* portrayed the life of CHRIST and the decadence of Hebraic power; the *Throne of David*, the present volume, illustrates the grandeur of the Habrews at the height of their power and splendor. Thrown into the form of letters, the book describes the circumstances attendant upon the rebellion of ABSALOM, as by an eye-witness of the scenes recorded in Scriptnre; and Mr. INGRAHAM has performed a task of no small difficulty with considerable skill and cleverness. Opinions may differ concerning the propriety of diluting the truths of the Bible record through agencies like these; yet the three books will probably reach a large class who will derive benefit from them. The author's intention is certainly good.—(G. G. EVANS, Philadelphia.)

—A paper on the *Influence of Climate*, recently read before the Geographical Society of this City, by Mr. J. DISTURNELL, has been published by Mr. SCHEIBER, accompanied by a map showing the isothermal lines of the earth. Mr. DISTURNELL considers his subject from different points of view—commercial, social and sanitary. He quotes largely from scientific authorities, in support of his theory, that climatic influences control the development of the human race; contending that as the earth's surface is divided into three great classes of temperature, one extreme of which is heat, and the other cold, and both of these too intense for the growth of intelligence, so the intermediate region is that wherein civilization advances; where there is no occasion for servile labor, and where Republics must exist. The governing zone being that which is comprised within the latitudes of 47° and 67°, its average temperature is 50° Fahrenheit, or that of New-York, London, Paris, Vienna, etc.; and within these limits occur the germs of discovery, invention and political and social regeneration. The subject has been discussed in more elaborate works, but is not exhausted, and Mr. DISTURNELL'S statistics assist in its elucidations.

—Mr. VALENTINE'S *Manual of the Common Council*, for 1860, is just published. This issue of the Corporation Annual is larger than that for 1859; contains sundry historical memoranda, maps in abundance, views of streets and buildings and public places, full records of the departments of the City Government, election returns, &c. The tendency of *Manuals* seems to be towards a dropsical condition. The gradual enlargement of the work indicates either that the City is expanding with a degree of rapidity almost inconceivable, demanding a corresponding increase in the story of its life, or that the generous votes of an amiable Common Council, which enjoys the expenditure of great sums, are bestowed with remarkable freedom upon a literary enterprise which hands down the names of Aldermen in very large letters to an admiring posterity. We pray Mr. VALENTINE to stop, before his *Manual* becomes a bulky quarto—a dreadful extrema towards which it is fast verging.

—In the list of educational works we find two new publications intended for popular use. *Elements of English Composition*, by JAMES R. BOYD, published by BARNES & BURR, is a manual for academies and schools, arranged on a plan similar to that of Mr. PARKER'S *Aids to English Composition*, but less elaborate than that work. Mr. BOYD'S book gives great attention to the subject of grammatical construction, and bestows a considerable space upon the explanation of synonyms. These are the main features of the work. D. APPLETON & Co. publish WINKELMANN'S *Exercises in French Syntax*, a school text-book, arranged methodically upon the plan of POITEVIN'S *Syntax Française*. The appendices, ten in number, comprise a useful collection of French colloquial and proverbial phrases.

—The virtues of Religion in the conjugal relation are duly set forth by Mrs. L. C. TUTHILL, in a biographical sketch, entitled *Caroline Perthes, the Christian Wife*, a condensation of the life of FREDERICK CHRISTOPHER PERTHES, a notable native of Rudolfstadt, who was blessed with a good wife, and who found in his spouse qualities so far surpassing those of average women that they spurred him on to good deeds. It was but natural that PERTHES' affection for CAROLINE CLAUDIUS should have manifested itself as did MARTIN LUTHER'S for CATHARINE VON BORA, and it is equally natural that a woman should seize upon the loveable traits in a woman's character, and magnify them—as Mrs. TUTHILL has done—into a readable book. (CARTERS.)

—Several new books for the young came to our table. The CARTERS publish *Blind Man's Holiday*, a series of short tales for the nursery, abundantly illustrated; and *Ruth and Her Friends*, a story for girls, neatly printed and unexceptionable in character. SHELDON & Co. have issued a *Popular History of England*, by Mrs. THOMAS GELDART, a book for juvenile consumption, very well arranged and written in a pleasant style. WALKER, WISE & Co., (Boston,) publish *The Boy Inventor*, a memoir of MATTHEW EDWARDS, mathematical instrument maker; an instructive work for boys. A. S. BARNES & BURR issue a *Child's Book in Natural History*, by M. M. CARLL; an elementary work, profusely illustrated.

—The doctrines of the Unitarian form of belief are clearly defined in Rev. Dr. FARLEY'S *Lectures*, just published in a neat volume, by WALKER, WISE & Co., Boston. Dr. FARLEY is widely known as one of the leading minds in the Unitarian denomination, and this course of lectures, delivered orally a year since, and published at the request of his congregation in Brooklyn, is characterized by his usual clearness of reasoning and felicity of style. The concluding discourse, treating of the "Antiquity and History of Unitarianism," is of peculiar value.

—A volume of the *Sermons of Rev. Henry Grattan Guinness* is published by ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS. It comprises fifteen sermons of the young Evangelist, whose coming has been the signal for a great deal of animated discussion. The admirers of Mr. GUINNESS will be glad to receive a collection of some of the best of his pulpit efforts, while his detractors will find no heterodoxy in these discourses, wherein to whet their scalpels. The book is neatly printed, and contains an excellent portrait of the preacher.

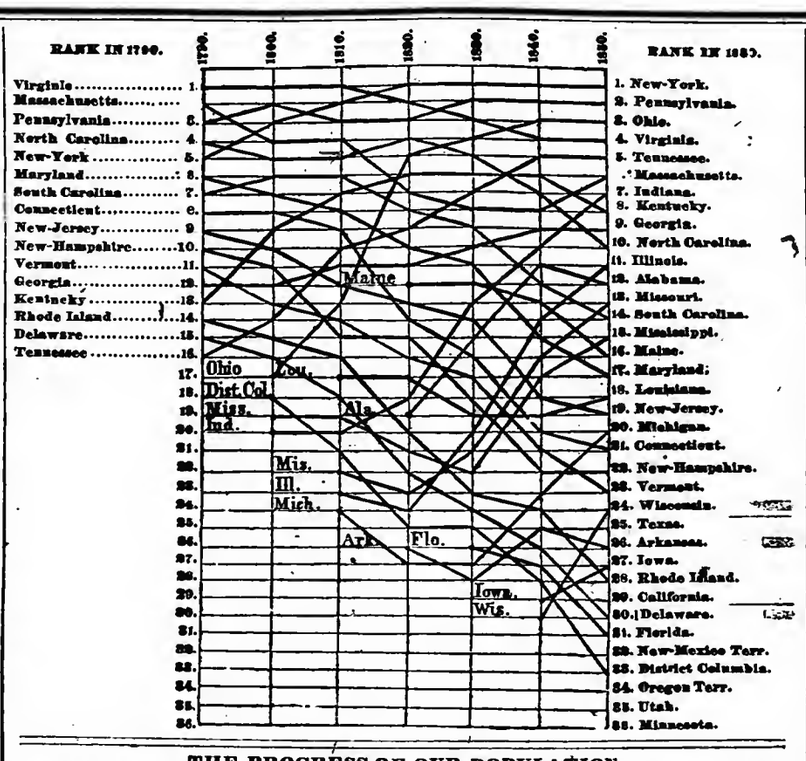
—A new and beautiful edition of *Salmagundi* is issued by Mr. PUTNAM, uniform with the National edition of IRVING'S works. The recent and almost simultaneous demise of IRVING and PAULDING lends a new interest to this joint production of their pens, and Mr. PUTNAM has clothed their work in a dress peculiarly attractive. The publisher announces as in preparation the *Life and Letters of Washington Irving*, to be published in three volumes, uniform with the National edition.

—A superb portrait of His Royal Highness, ALBERT, Prince of Wales, is published by W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway. Insomuch as the young Prince is not unlikely to look in upon us as he flits his way through the country, the public, naturally anxious to know something concerning the personal appearance of the guest whom they hope to honor, will be thankful to Mr. SCHAUS for gratifying that laudable desire. The portrait is derived from authentic sources.

—A republication, from the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, of the treatise of Archbishop WHATELY on the *Corruptions of Christianity*, appears from the press of WM. GOWANS. Prefixed to the treatise is a complete collection of the titles of the works of the Archbishop, arranged in chronological order. The work has never before appeared in a separate form, and is now rendered accessible to the general public.

—WESTERMANN & Co. publish a finely-executed *Map of New-York City and Environs*, compiled from the charts of the United States Coast Survey and from supplementary surveys by Messrs. LINDENKOHL and WITZEL. It gives a correct view of the City and the adjacent towns and villages, including the whole of Staten Island and part of New-Jersey, drawn upon a small scale, too small, perhaps, for general use.

—The New-York Sabbath Committee have collected, in a plain octavo volume, all the recent publications of tracts and treatises on the question of Sabbath observance; forming a useful handbook for reference during the pending controversy. A number of addresses delivered in the German language are given in the original.

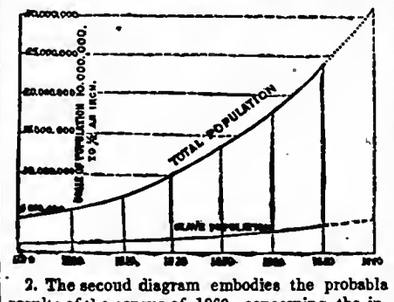


THE PROGRESS OF OUR POPULATION.

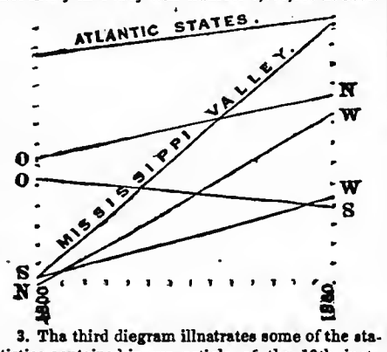
We have published several carefully prepared articles recently in anticipation of the results of the coming census,—and setting forth the relative growth of the different sections of the Union and the several classes of its population. We present a general and graphic summary of the points established in those articles in the diagrems herewith given, for the idea of which we are indebted to Prof. W. M. GILLESPIE, LL. D., of Union College.

1. The first one presents the relative growth of the several States since 1790—as established by the results of the census of 1850. It was originally published in the TIMES of Jan. 17, 1854, but is well worth reproducing now, on account of the comprehensive and graphic fidelity with which it illustrates the growth of the several States and their relative positions in the confederacy at the different periods referred to. The character of the diagram is readily seen. In the left hand column the States are arranged in the order of their actual rank in 1790,—Virginia being *first*, Massachusetts *second*, Tennessee *sixteenth*, &c., in order of population. In the right-hand column they are arranged in the order of their respective ranks in 1850,—New-York *first*, Tennessee *fifth*, Michigan *twentieth*, &c. The intervening space is divided into parts, each representing ten years. The heavily shaded lines extending across these columns trace, by their zig-zag course, the *ups* and *downs* of the several States, in their relative rank at intervals of ten years each, during the sixty years they have elapsed. Thus Virginia, which stood *first* in 1790, held that rank for two periods until 1810, when she began to decline, and became *second* in 1820, *third* in 1830, and *fourth* in 1840, which position she continued to hold in 1850. New-York, beginning *fifth*, became *third* in ten years, *second* in ten more, *first* in ten more, and has held that proud position ever since. The decline of some of the States has been as rapid and marked as the advance of others. Thus, New-Hampshire, standing *tenth* in 1790, fell to the *eleventh* in 1800, to the *fifteenth* in 1810, and held that position ten years, when she again fell to the *eighteenth* in 1830, to the *twenty-second* in 1840, and held that place in 1850. Ohio, on the other hand, which entered upon the course in 1800 as the *seventeenth*, rose to be *thirteenth* in 1810, to be *fifth* in 1820, *fourth* in 1830, and *third* in 1840—the position which she holds at present. Others of the States have been marked by curious alternations. Thus, Mississippi, beginning *nineteenth* in 1800, held that place ten years; in 1820 she had fallen to the *twenty-first*, and in 1830 to the *twenty-second*, when she began to rise, and, in 1840 stood *seventeenth*, and *fifteenth* in 1850. Arkansas is the only State which held the same relative rank at the end of the course as she had at the beginning, and her position has been changed every ten years since her existence. *Thirteen* of the States stood higher and *fifteen* lower in 1850 than when they started. Those which have risen and fallen, with their rank at the beginning and end of the period embraced, are the following:

ROSEN.		FALLEN.	
Pennsylvania from..	3 to 2	Virginia from.....	1 to 4
New-York from.....	5 to 1	Massachusetts from.	2 to 6
Georgia from.....	12 to 9	North Caroline from	4 to 10
Kentucky from.....	13 to 8	Maryland from	6 to 17
Tennessee from.....	16 to 5	South Carolina from	7 to 14
Ohio from.....	17 to 3	Connecticut from...	8 to 21
Mississippi from.....	19 to 15	New Jersey from....	9 to 19
Alabama from.....	19 to 12	N Hampshire from..	10 to 22
Indiana from.....	20 to 7	Vermont from.....	11 to 23
Missouri from.....	22 to 13	Rhode Island from...	14 to 28
Illinois from.....	23 to 11	Delaware from.....	15 to 30
Michigan from.....	24 to 20	Maine from.....	12 to 16
Wisconsin from.....	30 to 24	Louisiana from	17 to 18
		District of Col. from	18 to 33
		Florida from.....	26 to 31



2. The second diagram embodies the probable results of the census of 1860, concerning the increase of the aggregate population of the country, and also that of the slaves. The total population had increased from 5,000,000 in 1790 to 10,000,000 in 1820, to 25,000,000 in 1850, and will reach 30,000,000 before 1860, if the same rate of increase is continued. The line designating the growth of the slave population slopes upward much less rapidly—showing that their rate of increase is much less rapid than that of the whites, and it is not likely that they will number 5,000,000 in 1860.



3. The third diagram illustrates some of the statistics contained in our article of the 10th inst., concerning the changes in the representation of the various sections of the country within the last sixty years. The line O....N shows how that of the Old North has increased, and O....S how that of the Old South has decreased; S....W shows the progress of the Southwest, and N....W the still more wonderful ascent of the Northwest from non-existence to almost an equality with the Old North. Again, dividing the country into only two great sections, we see how the Atlantic States have but little more than held their own, while the Mississippi Valley has very nearly caught them up. The details of these changes, as given in the article referred to, are very remarkable. The following table sets forth the number of representatives of each section at the two periods referred to:

	In 1800.	In 1860.
The Old North, viz.: New-England, New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, had.....	57	83
The Old South, viz.: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia.....	47	35
The Northwest, viz.: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, and Minnesota.....	00	73
The Southwest, viz.: Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas.....	3	39

The changes which this simple table presents are remarkable. The Old South, which in 1800 had 49 per cent. of the entire representation, has now but 16 per cent.; and but one-half the vote of the Northwest, which had then not a solitary vote in Congress. If we go further, we find that the entire mass of Slaveholding States has but one vote more than the Northwest, which then had none! The Northwest has grown twice as rapidly as the Southwest. The old North has increased moderately; the South has diminished. A still more extraordinary result is produced when we compare the Atlantic States with the Valley of the Mississippi. They stand thus:

	Atlantic States.	Mississippi Valley.
In 1800.....	104	3
In 1860.....	118	112

At this rate of growth, in another ten years the Mississippi Valley will out-vote all other sections of the Union; and since the Northwest grows twice as fast as the Southwest, it will be safe to say that in another generation the northhalf of the Mississippi Valley, from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains, and from the Red River of the North to the mouth of the Ohio, *will have the majority of votes in the House of Representatives*. In 1800, the Free States had 7 more Representatives, but in 1860 they had 82 more than the Slave States. In the Presidential election of 1864, the Free States will cast 196 votes to the Slave States 104. Should Pennsylvania and New-Jersey then vote with the South, they will still be a minority. We need not allude to politics further than to say that, after 1860, there will be little room for a balance of power. Whatever is the clear, defined opinion of the Free States, will become the dominant policy of the Union.

NEW-YORK STEAM FIRE-ENGINES.

Jobbery in the Contracts—Failures and Defects in the Engines.

Before steam fire-engines are fairly started, as an institution of this City, the whole enterprise is already committed to corruption and jobbery. The laws of New-York require that all contracts for work over $250 in value shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders. In the contracts for steam fire-engines Nos. 33 and 29, now building for the City, this law has been evaded by specifying—not that the engines shall do certain duty at certain cost, that they shall do the most service at the least expense of construction and repairs—but that (we quote from the official specification furnished to bidders:)

"Said engine to be of the *same kind* and size as the belonging to Manhattan Engine Company No. 8, and of a similar style of finish; to be furnished with an *upright annular steam boiler*, of not less than 225 feet of heating surface, with a brass rotary pump of the kind known as 'Cary's Patent,' of such capacity as to discharge a gallon and a half per revolution, and provided of a sufficient air chamber of burnished copper, surmounted by a signal lantern, (similar in that of Manhattan No. 8,) with a *single steam cylinder*, etc."

In other words, the free competition among the many builders of steam fire engines, that New-York may haply secure the best known—the chance for healthy rivalry and for best securing the safety and economizing the means of the City, as offered by the City Government, is simply this: LEE & LARNED, builders of the said No. 8, must either build the new engines, or else receive a handsome perquisite from any other successful bidder, because LEE & LARNED are the owners of the right to use CARY'S pump. LARNED is the patentee of the boiler specified, and LEE & LARNED claim other patented articles and combinations, specified in the contract, for which, of course, they can either charge such a price as to drive away all other bidders, and secure the work for themselves, or else sell their comparatively worthless patents to the City, not on their merits, but because they have engineered a job through the City Government. In order to show that we make no mistake in the matter, we propose briefly to treat various questions which the subject involves.

First—No other builders of steam fire engines except LEE & LARNED could be safe in making bids for this work. We quote from a letter of a well-known builder:

"I should be pleased to bid for the construction of the engines named, but am precluded for the following reasons: 1st, The time given to prepare an estimate and bid is too short, etc. 2d, The specification requires the upright 'annular boiler.' This I understand to be a patented boiler, owned by Messrs. LEE & LARNED, and of course cannot be used by others without their consent, and even then, only upon such terms as *they* may stipulate. 3d, The specification calls for the 'Cary' pump. Upon inquiry of Mr. CARY, as to the terms upon which this pump could be used, he informed me that the right of using that pump for steam fire engines, in this City, belongs to Messrs. LEE & LARNED, and can only be used with their consent, and upon their terms. It thus appears pretty conclusively that, under the terms of the specification, Messrs. LEE & LARNED are in reality the only parties who can bid, untrammeled, for the engines, as whoever else may do so, is entirely in their hands as far as regards the two most important features of the machines. Therefore, to call this a fair and open competition for the work is simply absurd. The true mode is to fix certain limits of weight, distance both vertical and horizontal, and quantity, with a guarantee for a certain length of time and a proper forfeiture."

The above extract does not show how completely all other bidders are in the hands of LEE & LARNED, for these parties in a letter to a builder of steam fire engines say:

"We take the liberty of addressing you, and saying that we are willing to supply you with such (CARY'S) pumps for the purpose indicated, at a reasonable price, and also with our boiler *or any other patented article or combination* used in our engines, *so as to enable you*, or any other parties whom you represent, to bid in cases where *the specifications require any of those peculiarities*."

A liberal offer truly!

Second, The City would lose nothing, however objectionable the plan of procedure might be, if LEE & LARNED'S patents, for which it stipulates, were really improvements on the best practice. The fact is, however, that the most important features of LEE & LARNED'S engines are not only inferior to those of other builders, but are, in some respects, particularly and essentially bad, according to the current opinion of the best engineers, and as proved by experiment. LEE & LARNED'S engine, the *Cary*, at its public trial at the Bowling-Green, vaporized less than a cubic foot per hour from twelve feet surface.

Now, the best class of locomotive boilers vaporize a cubic foot per hour from four and one-tenth feet of surface, and there have been cases of a cubic foot per hour from two and a-half feet of surface. As to duty, the New-York engines are reported to have been often and signally beaten. The Lee & Lernad engine *Southwark* was beaten by six out of seven engines by different builders, at a public trial. The assertion is made by reliable witnesses, that the Lee & Larned engines are "jockeyed" when they show their best results, i. e., that the steam is got up to a high point, and then the feed taken off and a spasm of remarkable pumping accomplished. We do not learn that the engines are as reliable for regular and steady service as those of other builders. Their failure lies chiefly in the bad boiler, and to some extent, probably, in the rotary pump, which is no better than some other rotary pumps, and not so good, according to the current practical and professional opinion, as the reciprocating pump.

Another cause of failure and expense lies in the bad proportions of the engines, if the history of their breakdowns can be credited. The self-propelling features applied to the *Storm* and the *Cary*, (the first of LEE & LARNED'S self-propellers,) and the general arrangement of the entire vehicle, belong to Mr. J. R. FISHER. The steam fire-engine was substantially a rotary pump slipped over the counter-sheft of FISHER'S steam-carriage. The specification required a boiler of 360 feet of surface; cylinders 14 by 7 inches; the total weight, with load, as stated to Mr. FISHER, was not to exceed 10,000 pounds. *For this weight*, Mr. FISHER designed the engines and carriage, the working parts to be made chiefly of steel. But for the sake of beating all other engines, it was subsequently decided to give 480 feet of boiler, and 14 by 7½ inch cylinders, and the total weight was re-stated at 12,000 pounds. To suit the increased weight, some parts were drawn anew, and others, patterns of which had been made to forge from, were directed to be made stouter. But they were made of the original dimensions, and some of them of iron instead of steel. And instead of 12,000 pounds, the *Cary* weighed 15,636 empty, and sometimes over 20,000 pounds loaded. This engine has run but little. It has had a front wheel broken, and its pump has burst. The *Storm* has burst its pump, broken its front axle, and its two parallel rods, one radius rod and some minor parts; it has had its third set of wheels and a new driving axle. So far as we can learn, it has worked at three fires. Having found that the rods and other parts did not immediately break, though made of iron, LEE & LARNED built other engines still weaker. The *Southwark* and the *Niagara* both have lighter rods, and their boilers are made of tubes excessively thin, except at the ends. The *Niagara*, on its first trip, had its steering-crank work loosen, on the second, a spring-link broke; on the third, another spring-link broke; on the fourth, a spring which limits the lateral motion

broke; on the sixth, the driving-axle, both parallel rods and a crank-pin box broke, and both connecting rods and both radius rods were bent; on the seventh, a piston was found broken; on the eighth, a spring-link broke; on the ninth or tenth, the front axle broke, and since this, other breakages have occurred. So far as we can learn from reliable report, there were breakages in eight of the first ten trips. There may have been intermediate trips and other breakages of which we have not heard. The *Southwark* has broken its driving axle and two springs; its boiler has been so burnt as to be useless; several of its thin tubes were collapsed, and it has been in the Park during the Winter, having failed to give satisfaction in Philadelphia, for which city it was intended. We presume it was in consequence of the breakages of these last built engines, in which these dictators of plans to the City had their own way, that the three-inch axle of the *Storm* has been replaced by a three and a half-inch axle of Prussian steel. All to Lee & Larned's hand-drawn engines, No. 8 had its boiler burned so that its repairs are said to have cost from six hundred to eight hundred dollars; and it has had breakages, and spent much time in the repair shop. It is fortunate for people who insist on using boilers that will do scarcely a third the work of the best boilers, and who build machinery of the fragile character above indicated, that they have the law on their side—a law against using the best engines and securing the best results at the least cost to the City.

Thus it appears that the most important business of protecting the City against conflagration, like everything else in which our Common Council has any share, has permanently degenerated into an instrument of private plunder.

SCIENTIFIC BULLETIN.

Science in the Senate—Mineral Resources of Japan—The Telegraphy of Tempests—How Sap Ascends in Trees—Spontaneous Generation—Have Birds Teeth?—A Modest Savan—Science in America.

When Senator Iverson, of Georgia, last week opposed the resolution authorizing the employment of a vessel to transport five astronomers to some point where the solar eclipse of next July might be best observed, on the ground that he "could not see that the observation of the eclipse of the sun would enable ships to get into port any sooner," he gave utterance to a vulgar error unhappily not confined to the Senate of the United States. A very little astronomy would have taught the doubting Democrat that observations on the phenomena presented during total eclipses do subserve most important uses to navigation, through their determination of terrestrial longitudes; not to mention their value as furnishing opportunity for the more exact measurement of the sun's distance from the earth, and the determination of the velocity of light. Besides, if there is any one thing which the history of mechanical inventions shows, it is the marvelous manner in which the most purely abstract speculations push to prolific practical applications. There is not a mechanical result but goes back through a chain of antecedents to a theoretical conception, first thrown out, it may be, as a daring idealism. For instance, the ancient Greek geometers delighted themselves with beautiful speculations on Conic Sections: those specnlations wrought, after a long series of generations, the renovation of astronomy; and out of this has the art of navigation attained a perfection which it never could have reached otherwise than through the speculative labors of Archimedes and Apollonius: so that, to use Condorcet's illustration, "the sailor who is preserved from shipwreck by the exact observation of the longitude, owes his life to a theory conceived two thousand years before, by men of genius who had in view simply geometrical speculations."

—Developments occasionally arise that show scientists to be, after all, the same manner of men as ourselves—with the same passions and pettinesses. Among the most refreshing exhibitions of this nature is the quarrel still raging between the illustrious astronomer Le Verrier (whose prediction of the discovery of the planet Neptune ranks among the most august achievements of the human intellect) and the Bureau of Longitudes. It arose out of the complete omission from the official Almanac (*Connaissance des Temps*) of any data concerning Neptune. This stirred Le Verrier to publish a protest which—being pungent and still untranslated—is worth giving here: "In 1846 a very large planet was discovered to which the name Neptune was given. An astronomer having occasion, say, to make observations on this planet, takes up the official Almanac, for the use of astronomers, (such is its title;) he goes through it, and finds, from the first page to the last, no mention whatever made of Neptune. Recurring then to the *Annuary* of the Bureau, he is fortunate enough to find the elements of the planet's orbit. With the position given, he turns his telescope to the sky, when a new deception awaits him. After prolonged watchings in the locality indicated, no Neptune is to be found! What's to be done? If he succeeds in procuring an Almanac published abroad, he will discover that in the *Annuary* the position of Neptune is false by 100 degrees! Thus of the two official volumes, the one passes over Neptune in silence, the other places it in precisely the opposite direction from its true place in the skies. Conclusion: The *Connaissance des Temps* is of no possible use to astronomers, and a radical reform is urgent." The gauntlet thus thrown down on the floor of the Academy of Sciences, was soon taken up by a score of savage savans, and iron planetary perturbations they soon got to personalities, which are apt to be perturbative also. Meanwhile the *salle* has been thronged with an unwonted audience—the gossip-lovers, namely; and at a recent meeting of the Academy, as the scandal-mongers filed out in long procession, Dumas (the chemist, not the novelist, understand) was heard ironically exclaiming, "Really, I did not know there were so many astrooomers at Paris!"

—Among the topics of scientific interest now exciting attention are the researches of Prof. Jamin, of the Parisian *Ecole Polytechnique*, on the equilibrium and movement of fluids in porous bodies. The new results at which he has arrived afford an explanation of the ascent of the sap in vegetables—a phenomena fo the explanation of which recourse to "vital force" has hitherto been necessary. The Positive Philosophy has taught us to be skeptical as to such metaphysical aids. Jamin, indeed, regards it as simply the result of capillary attraction. The idea is not new, but it has not hitherto been admitted. To give it probability it needed to show, by decisive experiments, that porous bodies exercise a capillary action *superior to the pressure of the atmosphere*. "This," says the French savan, "is what I have just done." Furthermore, he gives the physical theory of capilliarity, and succeeds in calculating the phenomena of the movement of liquide in trees. They are spoken of in Parisian scientific circles as a series of brilliant physical researches, conducted in a thoroughly philosophical spirit.

—A new example of the important practical results to be derived from the study of Meteorology is announced by the Director of the Imperial Observatory, Paris. In connection with the Director of the Telegraphic System, he has established what he calls the Telegraphy of Tempests. The aim is to watch the rise of storms, to follow their course by means of the telegraph, and signal their approach to sea-ports in time to be of service. Thus Havre, Cherbourg, Bordeaux, Marseilles, &c., will receive timely warning of the approach of a hurricane, and take measures accordingly. To have subjected the seemingly lawless winds and storms to human prevision is certainly one of the noblest achievements of modern science, and the present plan will give Meteorology a truly human significance.

—From the little known of the internal resources of Japan, it seems probable that a more profitable source of traffic will be found in its mineral than in its vegetable productions. Such is the testimony of Mr. Laurence Oliphant, who read a paper on the subject at the last British Scientific Reunion. We know that the principal profits of the early Portuguese settlers were derived from the exports of gold and silver. A Japanese political economist, writing in 1708 on the subject, computes the yearly export of gold at 150,000 cobangs, so that in ten years the empire was drained of 1,500,000 cobangs, or $12,500,000.

—The new planet has not been officially named but it is already designated as *Vulcan*. Its discoverer, the too modest Dr. Lescarbault, has positively refused the fraternal homage of a banquet, which the medical and scientific circles of Paris wished to give him. His letter in reply might have been written by Jean Jacques Rousseau: he says that the banquet would ill accord with his "simple and retired life." Frustrated in this plan, they next asked him to accept a set of astronomical instruments; but these also he peremptorily refuses, so that the committee have been compelled to call on subscribers to take back their money.

—The vexed question of spontaneous generation is being hotly discussed in the French Academy of Sciences. M. Pouchet affirms the reality of spontaneous generation; M. Pasteur denies it. M. Pouchet proclaims the apparition, under his hands, of infusoria and mucedinea—pure electro-vital products; M. Pasteur avers that these seemingly spontaneous products are really the development of organic germs in the atmosphere. On the existence or non-existence of such microscopic germs the question must, of course, ultimately rest: here their experiments seem to be far from decisive.

—Have birds teeth? It has long been thought not. Geoffroy St. Hilaire, the illustrious philosophic anatomist, in 1806 first found, in the foetus of a bird, a series of teeth, which disappear in the adult; and accordingly he admitted a temporary dental system. These first indications of St. Hilaire have been followed up by M. Blanchard, of the Museum of Natural History, Paris; and from his studies on a certain species of parrot he feels justified in asserting the existence in certain birds of a dental system of an unequal number of teeth.

—The Imperial printing-office of Vienna is soon to issue a series of volumes embodying the results of a two-years' voyage of scientific observation round the world, (in the *Novara*, between 1857 and 1859,) sent out by the Austrian navy. The expedition reports rich contributions to Astronomy, Physical Geography, Geology and Ethnology. It is the first circumnavigatory expedition undertaken by the Government of Austria, and is certainly a nobler field of enterprise than any in which she has long distinguished herself.

—Prof. Wolcott Gibbs, of this City, has been making a series of elaborate and delicate experiments on the platinum metals, which promise to be of high theoretic interest. One of these metals, osmium, seems likely to become one of the most interesting of the elements. It is capable of forming an extraordinary number and variety of compounds.

—Uriah A. Boyden, Esq., of Boston, Mass., has deposited with the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, the sum of one thousand dollars, to be awarded as a premium to any resident of North America who shall determine by experiment whether all rays of light, and other physical rays, are or are not transmitted with the same velocity.

—Lieut. Maury's important labors on the Physical Geography of the Sea have just been introduced to the French public by M. Julien, in an interesting work based on the generalizations of the American savan, and entitled *Currents and Revolutions of the Atmosphere and of the Sea*.

—The idea has just been suggested by a French savan that the vapors exhaled by sick persons, those afflicted with cholera for example, contain animalcules or organic miasmata, capable of bringing on positive contagion.

Where the Rich and where the Poor Pass the Summer.

The season is fast approaching when our wealthy and fashionable citizens will, according to their annual custom, leave the City, and seek more comfortable and healthy retreat in the country. And what, then, of the poor, whom poverty and the necessity of labor hold prisoners in the City through the hot and sickly season, to whom the spacious and airy houses that the rich forsake, on the comparatively clean streets, would be like so many palaces in Eden compared with their own miserable, crowded and stifling homes, on filthy streets and alleys?

It would be a wholesome thought for the rich and the families of the rich, who, when health, pleasure or fashion shall bid, can thus leave the City and escape to the mountains or the sea-side, to consider the condition of those they are leaving behind. These unhealthy the most filthy streets and alleys, from which, of all other places, it would be most desirable and most necessary to escape during the warm and sickly Summer. They dwell in the most crowded and worst ventilated houses; a whole family, and frequently more than one family crowded into one small room, where all must eat, cook and sleep,—often with sick children, and without any possibility of a circulation of air; and where, in addition to the sickening odors arising from the festering filth in the streets, and in addition to the burning heats of Summer, the air within is still further parched by a stove which must be kept hot for washing or cooking.

What a place to live—what a place to be sick—what a place to die in, is this! To these poor creatures what very paradises would be the homes and streets from which the more wealthy and fortunate escape.

Let any person of education or refinement, or one even accustomed to breathe an atmosphere of tolerable purity and healthfulness, leave Broadway and penetrate into the cross and by-streets and alleys; let him visit some of the worst parts of the City, and the most crowded and uncleansed; let him enter the houses, penetrate to the back yards, climb the filthy stairs;—let him do this at *any* season of the year, but especially on a hot Summer's day; let him see and feel how the people live there; aye, and if possible, how they die there too;—let him breathe the air, loaded with the reeking stench sent up by the filthy and sweltering pavements and gutters, and the odors of human perspiration in the close and crowded apartments; let him think what it would be for himself, with his wife and his children, to live there, to be sick there, and to die there, "in that beastly degradation of stink;" let him look upon the sick child or the sick mother, tossing with fever and scorched with the fumes of a hot stove, and sickened by the odors of cooking; and then let him come away and say, if he have the heart, either by his words or his actions, by selfish arguments or cold indifference, that these people shall be left in their wretchedness: that they shall still be poisoned with filth and stifled from want of air; that ten thousand innocent and helpless children shall thus be slowly suffocated every year.

And will we leave those children and these people entirely in their helplessness, and go to our pleasant Summer retreats, wasting in fashionable display and luxurious living the means which might save some of them?—for they will not all wait for our return. Before the middle of September there will be four or five thousand more little mounds of earth in the adjoining burying grounds, covering up the victims of our cruel neglect.

Even in the absence of legislation *something* can be done; and *much* can be done by private individual or associated efforts. And if we felt upon this subject as we should feel, much *would* be done. Much has been done in England by private benevolence to improve the houses of the poor; to ventilate them and make them healthy. If we realized that these people are our brethren—if we, not in word merely, but in deed and in truth, loved our neighbors as ourselves, and acted as we would have others act toward us, were we in like circumstances, we could not refrain from doing something, and doing *much*. But what we do we should do quickly. Humanity cannot *afford* to wait. Disease *will* not wait. *Death* will not wait. The dying *cannot* wait.

"What thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." "Work while it is day; for the night cometh when no man can work." And when that night cometh, surely it will be something to think of—something to cheer the gloom, that we have saved some poor, industrious mother, and given her health and strength still to toil for her dependent little ones, or preserved alive some helpless children, to be the future consolation and support of their aged parents.

E. Y. R.

The Late Mr. Conner, the Æronaut.

No 18½ Thompson-street, New-York.
Thursday, May 17, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you do me the favor to correct an error in relation to the decease of my husband, Mr. A. M. Conner. In noticing his funeral, you state him to have been a member of Pilgrim Lodge I. O. O. F. Such is not the fact. He was not a member of any Society. His cousin, Mr. Francis White, is a Trustee of that Lodge, and, out of kindness to me, secured the privilege of interment in the Society's grounds at Cypress Hills Cemetery. Respectfully yours,

Mrs. A. M. CONNER.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

MATTERS IN PARIS.

Lamoriciere and Charivari—Feeble Conspiracies—Fancy Balls and Receptions—A New American Amphitryon—Billiards and Berger—Ingenious Speculators.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Thursday, May 3, 1860.

Gen. Lamoriciere has been delivered over to the tender mercies of *Charivari*, and the sad havoc the facetious journal is making with the brave General's reputation is for the moment one of the principal amusements of the Parisians. Not satisfied with bringing the General face to face with his motley army, and forcing him to commit suicide in order to evade the torments of a civil war in his own ranks, *Charivari* again resuscitates him, in order to make defile before him a series of documents, which place the General in the disagreeable position, not uncommon among great men, of being obliged to swallow his own words. All this amuses the Parisians immensely, and perhaps no one more than the Emperor himself, who now sees himself safely through the Italian plot, and can afford to laugh at its more indicrous episodes.

While Gen. Lamoriciere has taken the fatal step which compromises him forever in France, Gen. Changarnier is quietly sunning himself on the public promenades of Paris. We hear frequently of plotting among the returned exiles against the present dynasty, and some arrests were recently made; but the foundation for the arrests turned out to be of the flimsiest character. The sudden zeal of Lamoricieres and a few of the old legitimist families, who have sent their sons and their money to Rome, is regarded as a sort of hostile demonstration, intended to react through the clergy of France; and people generally, including many of the enemies of the Government, ridicule this feeble attempt at opposition. It has given an opportunity, however, for Napoleon to show the few enemies he has left, that he still holds the reins as tight as the day he took them in his hands, and that the time for a successful conspiracy has not yet arrived.

But Napoleon, like most monarchs, is assailed with plots of various kinds, and it would be wonderful if he did not occasionally drop into a snare. The history of one lately set for him, and into which he did not fall, has just been told me. Your readers will all recollect the imputed *liaison* of the Emperor with the Italian beauty, the Countess of Castiglione. The Italians at Paris now pretend that this *liaison*, which existed only in name, was a deep-laid plot to ascertain his Majesty's intentions in regard to Italy; that Madame de Castiglione was only a political instrument in the hands of the Turin Cabinet; that she drew from the Emperor the desired secrets; that the interview of Plombières was asked for by Count Cavour in consequence; and that to the beauty and diplomacy of Madame de Castiglione are partly due the important events of the last year in Italy.

Whether this history be true or not, a similar attempt, but for a different object, was lately made. A rich banker, the owner of one of the leading Opposition papers of Paris, conceived a plan for arriving at the Emperor's designs in regard to future warlike operations in advance of his fellow-speculators. To accomplish this he brought into requisition another phenomenal beauty from beyond the Alps—one of those strange and interesting beauties that never fail to impose upon the object of their designs. This lady, a titled woman, was to be presented to his Majesty under all the forms required by the etiquette of the Court, and then, relying upon her extraordinary personal attractions, was to manage to obtain a *tête-à-tête* with his Majesty, and to place herself on terms of intimacy with him. The secrets thus obtained were to be turned to account in heavy stock operations at the Bourse, a part of the proceeds of which were to go into the pocket of the fair Marchioness. The time for the presentation was fixed, but the plot in the meantime had become known in the saloon of a celebrated *cantatrice*, the resort of a numerous society of Italians, artists, journalists, literary men, and men of fashion. The Emperor's Private Secretary, M. Mocquard, is also often numbered among the visitors at this house, and hers this faithful friend of his Majesty learned the scheme in time to arrest it. The presentation never took place. If there are any Bourse advantages to be gained by early intelligence, you may be sure that the hungry people around the Tuileries are not likely to allow it to go to outsiders.

The consumptives and imaginary consumptives of the fashionable world are in great grief about the uncertainty of Nice to France. Heretofore it was the fashion to say, "I am going to spend the Winter in Italy; I am going to Nice." This sounded well in a saloon, and was a sign of aristocratic distinction. Now, to proclaim a journey to Nice would be like going to Montpellier or Avignon—a sort of vulgar voyage to the provinces. Thus the climate of that heretofore renowned resort is menaced with a loss of reputation—and all because the flag which floats over the town-hall has been changed from white, red and green to white, red and blue.

A French *chroniqueur* asks in his paper: "Is there in Europe a mortal so abandoned by the gods as not to have heard of the Grand Fancy Ball given by their Majesties at the Hotel Montijo?" and we might add, or in America either, for by this time the wonders of this ball must have penetrated even the wilderness of the far West. Think of a ball for a thousand persons, which cost $120,000! The Duchess of Berri gave a ball in 1830, which, for magnificence and originality, remained till to-day unrivaled. The ball of the Champs Elysées was intended to efface the memory of that of 1830, and it would be strange indeed if it had not succeeded, for the last always has the special privilege of being the best. The journals will carry you the details of the magnificence of this imperial *fête*; they will tell you of the brilliant costumes, of the "character quadrilles," representing the seasons and the elements; of the marvelous decorations of the hotel, of the pantomimic moon and garden, created by electricity and painted canvass; of the supper, the flowers, and even the witty sayings of the disguised princes and princesses. Splendors, surprises and extravagances were heaped, one upon another, in unheard-of profusion.

The Emperor, who favors a certain extent of brilliancy in his Court, does not countenance such extravagances as these. But the Court is surrounded, just now, by a society anxious to dazzle the world with its grandeurs, and he is obliged to yield more or less to this influence. The Empress herself, it seems, is fond of this kind of thing, and in the society to which the Court is allied, and which has absolutely nothing else to do than to amuse itself, Her Majesty finds plenty of counselors, and aiders and abettors, in these attempts to make of the present a Court to be remembered for its brilliancy. Fortunately for a Court with such tendencies, good behavior has thus far been the rule, and, as at present organized, it is not probable that future historians will be obliged to occupy themselves with the scandals of the Court of Napoleon III.

There was a time at Paris when the *fêtes*, the houses, the horses, the carriages, the table, and even the coats of an American were the wonder, the admiration, and the model of the aristocratic world of the town. I refer to the late Col. Thorn, of New-York. Another American, Mr. Phalen, also of New-York, is fast inheriting the reputation of Col. Thorn, at least so far as regards the magnificence of his receptions. But for the affair of the Hotel Montijo, (or the Hotel d'Alba, as it is also called,) Mr. Phalen would have carried off the honors of the Winter, in the splendor and costliness of his receptions. They are the wonder of the aristocratic *faubourg*, from which his society is almost exclusively made up.

One of the French theatres has just brought out, with a great flourish of trumpets, a five-act drama founded on the American War of Independence, called *The Phantom Horse*. In this piece we necessarily see a Washington and a Lafayette, *but particularly* a Lafayette. The piece in fact reminds one of that famous picture in the Palace of Versailles, which represents the battle of Yorktown, and which places the French General, Rochambeau, in the foreground giving the order of battle, while Washington stands meekly behind, like an aid-de-camp. In the Phantom Horse Lafayette says and does everything, and it is the French who whip the English, not Washington and his colonists. But more wonderful still, Lafayette, or rather the American Revolution, is carried so far into this, our century, that the brave young French General is permitted to make allusions to Magenta and Solferino! In a grand scene—that in which Lafayette appears before the splendid court of Louis XVI. at Versailles, in 1779, to plead the cause of the American colonists—the author of the play has put in the mouth of the young General a speech of the purest buncombe type—a bombastic tirade which ends by throwing the audience into a laugh—and yet those were serious times and serious subjects. "The Phantom Horse"—the horse is almost a phantom in the piece, he appears so rarely—is got up in the most magnificent style; new music, new decorations and costumes, and a really fine *ballet*. M. Maurice Coste, the gentleman who *does* all the *Napoleons* at this theatre, and is rather too small for the *First Consul*, undertakes in the "Phantom Horse" the *rôle* of the gigantic *Washington*. As second fiddler to *Lafayette*, his size is in keeping with the idea of the author.

I saw an item lately in an American paper to the effect that there was some talk of a match at billiards between the two celebrated players, Phalen of New-York, and Berger of Paris. It may be interesting to mention, in this connection, that Berger has just played a game without one of the first players in France, giving him 150 points out of a game of 200, and beating him! His adversary played first, and made ten points; Berger then played, and made 150 points without stopping. They were equal. His adversary then ran 15 points, when Berger finished the game in making a run of 40 points. They played the French game, with three balls and no pockets. Berger has just opened the finest billiard room that has yet been seen in France, in the Rue Lepelletier, opposite the Grand Opera.

A French journal this week spreads before its readers the history of a man who manages to give himself an income of $10,000 a year by buying property in the line of anticipated expropriations for new streets and boulevards, and then suing for indemnity. But there is an American gentleman here who makes double that sum in the same way; and what makes the coincidence more curious, both are in the habit of heaping anathemas on the authorities of the city for the annoyance to which they are subjected!

The last few steamers from the United States have brought over such loads of travelers that Paris is overrun with Americans. The Hotel du Louvre, the great human caravansery of the Rue de Rivoli, turns away people daily. Among those now at that house are Mr. Bochanan, American Minister at Copenhagen; Gen. Fair, American Minister at Bruxelles; Mr. Emanuel B. Hart, Surveyor of the Port of New-York; Richard Cobden, and innumerable northern princes and members of Parliament. MALAKOFF.

CENTRAL ITALY.

Completion of the Cathedral at Florence—The Royal Visit—A Year of Freedom.

From our Own Correspondent.

Florence, Monday, April 30, 1860.

The Florentines have used the opportunity of the King's visit to lay the corner-stone of the front of their Cathedral. Although the great Church has been built some four or five hundred years, it has all that time been wanting in what must be considered its most essential part. The *façade* has been commenced more than once during this long period, but from caprice of rulers or people, the work was destroyed before it had advanced far, and finally left as it is seen at present. The contrast between the present shabby wall of stained and dilapidated plaster and the rest of the building is extreme—not to say painful. The whole exterior up to the base of the dome, except the unfinished portion, is as beautiful as it can easily be made, with a mosaic covering of rich colored marbles. The present generation of Florentines have for a long time been dreaming over a plan for the front, but had not contributed much money towards paying for the work to be done until a year or two ago. About that time a Society was formed to raise funds and to direct the enterprise, of which the then Hereditary Grand Duke was made the chief officer. One rich citizen commenced the subscription list with a handsome contribution of one hundred thousand Tuscan pounds, or about fifteen thousand of our dollars. Other sums have been given, and the King the other day, after laying the corner-stone, added about twenty thousand dollars more. The estimated cost of the work is something like two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or sufficient to build a first-class Protestant church. Now that the enterprise is taken hold of with real energy, there can be no doubt that the funds will be raised, and this noble monument, not only of Tuscan, but of Italian pride, in a few years completed. When his Holiness Pope Pius IX. was here in 1857, he put in its place the foundation stone of the front of the Church of Santa Croce, and already the scaffoldings and handsome marbles which they conceal have climbed half way up to the roof of the venerable pile. When the cathedral front is actually in progress, the people here—who really love art, and take pleasure in seeing an enterprise both large and handsome going forward—will have added to their daily enjoyment a new element of happiness. It would be well if every great centre of population had its grand monument in progress, which it would take at least a generation to build. With what feelings of hope, and pride, and love, and wonder, would be watched the slow but steady advancement of a work raised to the honor of God, or some truly great benefactor of society. How, with pleased thoughts, would men from day to day contemplate the structure, as it grew stone by stone into its harmonious and sublime proportions!

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone by the King was short and simple, and soon over; but many others, though more imposing, would be less interesting to the citizens of Florence, or even to a spectator from some other country. The time was before mid-day, and the great vault and dome of the cathedral were darkened and then illuminated with at least ten thousand candles. Along the nave and aisles, in the chapels, under the arches, and far up in the deep abyss of the cupola, flickered and glimmered a very firmament of wax and tallow constellations. Below, was crowded what seemed to be one-half of the population of the town; the admiration of all divided, for the moment at least, between the very novel and handsome illumination, and the King sitting upon a throne which had been raised by the side of the altar. After the stone had been lowered into its place by the hand of the King, with the aid of a derrick, looking very pretty, with its covering of crimson damask and gilt chain, the ceremony was continued with the act of consecration at the altar; the Archbishop officiating. The organs played, incense rose, drums beat, the eager people stretched their necks to the fullest extent to see over the heads of the soldiers, and all appeared to feel happy that the first step had been taken under auspices which promised a favorable fulfillment.

The King is still here, and has been very busy every day whisking from one to another of the second-class Tuscan cities, such as Siena, Pisa, Lucca, Arezzo and Leghorn. Everywhere he is received with that spontaneous and heart felt enthusiasm which cannot and should not be repressed, and of which the object is so truly worthy. For receptions by the King at the Pitti Palace have been of a more popular character than has been known in that regal pile for a long time before. If not as democratic as those given at our President's House, they were sufficiently so, as the invitations were scattered in thousands. The Sovereign maintains here an equipage which is just respectable for his State, and in keeping with that unpretension in such matters which belongs to his character, and which, joined to his genuine liberalism, has won for him his universal popularity. The covered and gilded coaches of the late Grand Duke, with other feste baubles of that sovereign, have been left to their repose in the places where they were last laid up. In a day or two the King will set off for Bologna, and present himself for the first time to his eager subjects of the Romagna. Preparations are making at every point to give him a welcome, and his progress will continue to be, as it has been, a prolonged triumph.

A year has passed away since Tuscany entered upon its new career of political life. On the 27th of April, 1859, the sovereign of this Province, rather than concede to the reasonable wishes of the people, fled to a foreign and hostile State—not for protection against his own subjects, as he falsely claims, but to seek the weapons with which to obstruct them. Feeling confident that Austria, with her splendid army, was to triumph in the great struggle then impending, Leopold II. expected to be brought back to his throne, as in 1849, by twenty or thirty thousand German soldiers. His long-suffering people had only asked that he would forget that he was an Austrian Prince, and remember only that he was, and might continue to be, an Italian Sovereign. They humbly prayed him to abandon his friendship for, and dependence upon Austria; to give up his policy of neutrality, form an alliance with Piedmont, and embrace the national cause. They asked him to give proofs of his patriotism and devotion to the welfare of the Italian people, by sharing their new hopes of independence and national existence, and stand by them in the new trials with which they were menaced. Leopold, with a blind infatuation and a fatal imbecility, chose to cast his fortunes and those of his dynasty with the enemy, and abide the consequences. The issues of the war, not less than the subsequent issues of peace, have convinced him of the error of his decision. The vicissitudes of the past year have been many and perilous in Northern Italy, but they have all finally been fortunate. The National cause has prospered almost beyond the hopes of the most enthusiastic patriots. What has been achieved in the short time, if allowed to stand, is a sufficient compensation for half a century of patient and tearful watching. Austria has been driven out of a portion of Italy, and her influence destroyed in another portion, and the more legitimate moral control of Piedmont is taking its place in the rest of the Peninsula. These Northern Provinces are united under a single head—a union which time must consolidate—and many improvements in administration have already been made. Providence seems to have specially favored the country by giving to it men who are equal to the requirements of the occasion. To make the difficulties less, the people are patient and watchful, and preserve a commendable self-control, while they are quick to lend their aid. There is only required the exercise in the future of a large measure of the same moderation and firmness, with courage and energy, to enable them to accomplish all their plans. Whatever new advantages may yet be obtained in the rest of Italy, Tuscany certainly has already achieved much at a small cost, and the 27th of April, the anniversary of her independence, must ever stand as a memorable day. A. P.

NOTES FROM NAPLES.

The Weather—The Bay of Naples—The Insurrection—A Visit to the Subterranean Cities, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Naples, Saturday, April 21, 1860.

It is one week since we arrived in Naples. A week of such dismal alternations in weather as only the "finest climate of the world" is able to boast. The sides of old Vesuvius have been so veiled by rolling clouds, that the smoke he gets up, on his own hook, is quite lost to the admiring public. Even at night, the great fiery lava-spot upon his breast, which looks as though some Cyclopean smith had left his forge-fire smouldering, has been often hidden by mists and rains. The bay and sea have put on their "caps," and these powerful Neapolitan sailors have run by dozens with their sloops and schooners into the docks of Naples or the harbor of Pozzuoli.

Yesterday was a convalescent day, and to-day's doing quite as well as could be expected. And the weather being thus disposed of, we are at liberty to turn to less important matters.

I must add, however, that this past Winter has been, in Italy, as well as everywhere, "an unprecedently severe" one. (Did you ever go anywhere, dear N. Y. T., and not meet with that fact?) It is calculated to undeceive the credulous traveler, whose idea of Italy has been mainly oranges, cloudless skies and ultra-marine water, to find that snow falls in Florence and Rome, and winds blow in Naples, with unlandable imitation of New-England energy. This peerless bay is beautifully blue on great occasions; but, ordinarily, it seems to be green and brown. It seems like some country dandy, who goes in sensible homespun all the week, and blazes forth on Sunday, in the coeoanut glory of swallow-tails and brass buttons.

The monotony of the past week has not been enlivened by political news. Rome is freedom itself compared with Naples. In the former city, there is really a remarkable liberty of speech. The Government has not *guns d'armes* enough to arrest, nor prisons enough to hold, all who wag impious tongue against its authority. But here is stagnation and silence. I wrote you in my last that there was an insurrection in Switzerland. The Governor of Palermo issued soon after, (or perhaps just before,) a proclamation to the loyal inhabitants of that town, in which he thanked them for the firmness with which they had resisted and suppressed the treason which threatened to deluge their fair land with blood. I have heard of no official document since this. The subject seems to be ignored. An English vessel, touching here, brought the news that Messina was being bombarded; and the general belief here seems to be, that the attack was successful, and that the city is now again in the hands of the Government. Indeed, many think that the whole insurrection is totally crushed out; but the fact that seven additional steamers, loaded with soldiers, left for Sicily day before yesterday, does not agree with that hypothesis.

The King is still here. He only makes his appearance when he rides out, for he never goes to the opera. After his accession to the throne, he went several times to the San Carlo, but was persuaded by his mother-in-law, to whom he is a perfect slave, that it was a vain and wicked amusement; and he gave it up entirely. The ascetic old lady is the real "King of the Two Sicilies and Jerusalem." It is her doing that all the Queens in the Muses Borbonica are locked up where no one can see them; that one of the finest cabinets of coins in the world, and many of the antiquities discovered at Herculaneum and Pompeii are similarly inaccessible; that the ballet-dancers at the San Carlo wear blue don't-mention-ems, &c., all which eminently modest precautions are taken in a city where the estimable dowager saint must see, in a single ride along the quey, six in the finest streets, more specimens of "the nude" than Museum and Cabinet and accumulated statuary of the city could furnish. If she had been one of the Boston Academicians, it is easy to see what she would have done with Paon's Venus.

We have of course visited Herculaneum and Pompeii. The excavations at the former place have, I believe, entirely ceased. The material is much more difficult to dig in than the soft ashes and lava of Pompeii, and the city lies so nearly under modern Portici, that excavations are attended with danger to the inhabitants overhead. But Pompeii is open to the sky, admirably situated to escape the settling of water in the works, and free from all modern superstructions. Therefore it might be supposed the work of exhuming the golden age of Roman civilization, and reading its records, is carried on with vigor and success. Alas! let some supporter of the Bourbons (if any such yet live) look on the *quarter* of the city which is the result of the constant labor of 110 years, and calculate how long it will be before the remaining three-fourths come to light, and he will be obliged to own that this dynasty is not great in this department. The maps of Pompeii, which are complete enough for 1860, bear date 1858. Indeed, the appropriation of $5,000 a year for the work, is hardly more than sufficient for the preservation of what is already uncovered. And yet it would seem as though the business, actively prosecuted, were a profitable one. The jewelry, statuary, bronzes, mosaics and paintings which are constantly discovered, are treasures almost impossible to estimate in money. But the Queen Dowager takes little or no interest in digging up wicked heathen relics. According to her ideas, a Venus is much better under ground; and as for the King, his Bourbon nose seems to be but a handle by which he is led.

The poor little Queen pines for her German home. She is a Bavarian princess. Her two sisters married respectively the Emperor of Austria and the Prince of Thurn and Taxis. They enjoy the gayeties of European courts with a zest for which their family is distinguished; but the sister here in Naples is shut up with a morbid husband, and that strange, stern Dowager, and, between the two, seems likely to die of *ennui*.

There are few Americans in Naples now; but plenty of English. The American sloop-of-war *Macedon* lies in the bay, with the English frigate *Cæsar*.

There is no other news of importance which I have in my power to tell. In a day or two I shall start for the north, and, in spite of the "lovely climate" I leave behind, I expect to breathe freer outside this asphyxiated country. R. W. R.

FROM GREECE.

Interesting to Antiquarians—Progress of the Excavations.

The old and well-known site of Athens continues to offer as rich a field for exploration as the buried cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum. You cannot dig a trench anywhere within a mile of the citadel without coming upon some fragment of an ancient edifice, and every spadefull of earth is sure to contain a dozen bits of old pottery, often with a name or a design of some kind upon their sides. Some localities are particularly rich. Such was a spot on which the Athenian Archæological Society chanced to light a few years ago; where was found a collection of inscriptions all more or less mutilated, but some of them of remarkable interest. Within a comparatively short time the Government has begun a thorough search for the relics of antiquity which might yet be discovered on the platform of the Acropolis, in the vicinity of the Parthenon and Erechtheum. Some extracts from the last report of the General Superintendent of Antiquities, Mr. Pittakis, contained in the *Journal of the Studious*, published at Athens, may be read with pleasure by the readers of the Times: "During the months of October, November and December, the archæological excavations in the Acropolis were prosecuted on the southern side of the inclosure. This entire side was uncovered, and everywhere appeared the upper courses of the Cimonian Wall. This wall is built of stones of tufu laid in six rows, so as to form a wall five French metres in breadth. The empty space within the wall, and between it and the descending rock, the ancients filled with chips of stone and ruins of various old edifices. Having made a very slight excavation here, I found a fragment of a bas-relief of ancient Æginetan workmanship, representing horses drawing a chariot. Its execution, like that of all works of Archaic sculpture, is stiff, sinewy and harsh. It resembles closely the bas-relief of Ceres placed at the entrance of the Acropolis, and seems, indeed, to have formed a part of it. After the conclusion of the examination of the vicinity of the Erechtheum, I design making a more thorough search in the spot I have just mentioned, where I anticipate rich and curious discoveries. For, as I have said, it was filled with relics of the time before the Persian wars, with remains of ancient temples, altars, and other works of sculpture and the plastic art, and architecture,—works which they deemed useless, but which we, in our lack of the wealth of ancient art, in which they abounded, consider extremely valuable." Next, Mr. Pittakis tells us, workmen were employed on the northern side of the citadel, beginning with the *temenus* of the Erechtheum. On the very second day, some votive tablets and three decrees of the people rewarded their toils. These were followed by the disclosure of the pedestal of a statue of Caius Julius, son of Nicias Lampsius. But the most valuable result attained was the discovery of a colossal female statue, clad in a long tunic, and seated upon a rock, which it is easy to see was intended to be a miniature representation of the Acropolis itself in its original state. It is therefore conjectured to have been a Minerva *Polouchus*, or "Guardian of the City," and to have served as a sort of guide to the devotee who approached the revered shrine of the goddess. The upper part of the figure is, as in so many other cases, sadly mutilated.

Investigations of equal importance have been made by the Archæological Society, on the site of the famous *Stoa Poecile*—whence the *stoic* philosophers derived their name—which the Government recently bought for the purpose. This structure was probably ruined during the siege of Athens by the Roman Gen. Sylla, but subsequently restored and adorned by the Emperor Hadrian. The floor of the western portico, constructed of variegated marbles, has been exposed to view, with the base of one of the columns yet remaining in its original position. Besides this, there were found a great quantity of the tiles of baked clay that covered the roof, water-spouts such as were placed at the corners above the entablature, together with much charred wood—proving that the building was destroyed by fire. Three helmets of brass, with fragments of statues made of the same metal, were among the most recent acquisitions.

A FRESH INSTANCE OF RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

An anonymous writer in a recent issue of one of the principal New-York dailies, in the course of an attack upon that venerable American missionary, Rev. Jonas King, D. D., wherein we can scarcely find a single statement that approximates to the truth, affirms that in Greece "there prevails the utmost extent of religious liberty." For a refutation of this assertion we need not refer to the well-known legal opinion given by Hon. Mr. Marcy, in his official report published by order of the United States Senate. The American *Star of the East*, under date of March 10, (31st United States) 1860, mentions another of those already too frequent and high-handed violations of the guarantees of the Constitution, which proclaims the freedom of religion and religious worship. The Minister of Education insists that the Catechism of the Greek Church shall be taught in every school throughout the kingdom. The application of this arbitrary order in former years broke up the schools of all the American missionaries who refused to submit to it, as being a direct insult to the rights of conscience. Mr. Hildner, of Syria, is the only Protestant missionary who maintains his school without compromise or concession. But now the Ro

Explorations made in Nevadaean Region.

The Mines and the M...

Letter from Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Thursday, April 26, 1...

By Overland Mail, of Monday, the 23d inst...

...ing the accidents of re-reading for the news on board later than the first in which human agency can lay it before them, I have concluded to embrace this opportunity also of communicating with you. There is scarcely room to doubt that the Washoe country is to be the mineralogical wonder of the world, and I am sure your readers will be glad to get the naked facts in regard to it from the pen of one who, I have the vanity to believe, they were accustomed to rely upon in former times for reliable information.

When returning, in 1858, from my tour to Salt Lake, in the interest of the TIMES, I traversed Carson Valley, which is approached through as desolate and forbidding a strip of country as lies between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierras, if we except the absolute deserts of burning sands. Little did I then suppose that within two years that region would be peopled by thousands of enterprising men, whose energy and research are rewarded by proprietorship in mines of silver exceeding in value anything ever heard of before. In a spot, the loneliness of which I distinctly remember to have noticed a year ago last August, where not a hunter's cabin even was to be seen, now stands "Carson City," a prosperous, thriving settlement, which is destined to be the principal town, the grand depôt, and commercial centre of the Washoe silver region. Carson City, distant about 125 miles from Placerville, California, or say 275 from San Francisco, is reached by a road across the Sierra Nevada Mountains, traveled by stages during the Summer months, and easily passable by pack-trains throughout the Winter. After descending the Eastern slope of the Sierras, and traversing Carson Valley its whole length along its Western edge, we cross a low, sandy ridge bounding it on the North, and descend into Eagle Valley. In this valley, which is not more than three or four miles in length and breadth, stands Carson City. The old road from Salt Lake does not pass through Eagle valley, but winds along the foot-hills bounding the eastern side of Carson valley, in sight of and perhaps five miles distant from Carson City. A better site for the town could scarcely have been selected. It is located upon a perfectly level plain, within half a mile from the hills bordering Eagle valley on the southwest, abounds in most excellent water, and has inexhaustible supplies of timber and firewood near at hand—although the convenient forests are mostly, if not entirely, taken up by private parties. The soil, too, is fair, and with suitable cultivation may be made to produce a large variety of vegetables and fruit. The town has been regularly laid out into blocks, with a spacious plaza in its centre, twice the size of Portsmouth-square in San Francisco. The lots are each 30 feet front by 80 deep, and on the Plaza have been selling at from $70 to $150 per front foot. The most available lots for business purposes have been taken up already, and the prices demanded for the remainder are considered by many as much too high. There is no doubt that the tendency of these high prices is to retard the progress of the town.

I should judge that Carson City already numbers some 150 habitations—a few of them constructed of stone, laid up with mud, some others of wood, but still more of cotton and canvas stretched upon the rudest sort of frames. Could lumber be procured for the purpose, the improvements would be rapid and far more substantial. At present there is but one lumber-mill in the vicinity, and months must elapse ere it will have any serious competition to contend with. This single mill is located about 2½ miles from Carson City, in a cañon of the mountain, just in sight of the town, and in the edge of a 650 acre lot of fine large timber, belonging to the establishment. This mill belongs to HENRY GREGORY and JAMES RIDDLE, both of San Francisco. Both these gentlemen will be remembered by Californians at the East, as they have been long and prominently identified with San Francisco.

They certainly have a splendid property in their mill, which runs by steam power, cutting 8,000 feet per day, selling at from $45 to $100 per M. at the mill, and averaging at least $70 per M. At present the mill is run only 16 hours of the 24; but it is contemplated soon to keep it in operation night and day, thus turning out about one-third more lumber than it now supplies. Were the capacity of the mill four times as great as now, it could not supply the demand. At Virginia City the price of lumber is about $300 per M. for first choice—the teamsters charging $200 for hauling it eighteen miles! Of course this harvest for teamsters cannot last long, as plenty of feed for draft animals will soon be had, and the teams on their way across the mountains with merchandise, will speedily offer a lively competition in the business of transportation between the mill and the neighboring towns. It does not seem probable, however, that the price of lumber will decline materially for a year to come, unless the "bottom falls out" of Washoe altogether, which nobody here anticipates.

There are many reasons for anticipating that as the silver mines are developed and regularly worked, Carson City will become the favorite place of residence for the families of those engaged in the silver works, who desire to have their households near them. The immediate vicinity of the mines is not considered suitable for comfortable residences, because of the disagreeable and variable winds prevailing there, as well as of the water, which at Virginia City is unpleasant to the taste and impregnated with arsenic and other deleterious substances. Already there are quite a number of ladies residing in Carson City, and many children. A school-mistress is also on hand, a press in successful operation, and a church edifice and jail may be speedily looked for.

Until quite recently there was no lime in Carson Valley; but, not long ago, Mr. HUSSEY, of San Francisco, found a quarry of limestone, from which he is burning a very excellent quality of lime. The quarry is only about a mile distant from the city. Mr. HUSSEY has also taken up an extensive quarry of excellent granite, distant two miles from town, and from which he is taking stone to be used in the erection of warehouses already contracted for. I shall be greatly disappointed if a year or two does not show us a most prosperous and respectable town at Carson City.

I left Carson City, for Virginia City, the grand centre proper of the silver mines, on the morning of the 13th inst.—within a week after the severest snow-storm of the season had expended its fury. The weather was so warm that the snow had already quite disappeared, except in the higher peaks of the surrounding mountains. Leaving Carson City our road crossed the flat for a distance of four and a half miles, when we reached the bank of Carson River, here perhaps fifty feet wide. Upon the bank of the stream we found "Empire City," consisting thus far of two well-filled ice-houses and a single edifice, embracing a dwelling, store and bar all under its roof. The ambitious christening of this emoryo "town" constitutes the only present evidence of its future greatness. It has plenty of lots staked out, however, and all it needs is buyers

At Empire City the road left the plain, beginning the gradual ascent by which we reach the elevated site of Virginia City, a little northeast of Carson City, and probably not more than ten miles from that point in a direct line. Thirteen miles from Carson by the stage-road, we struck Silver City, which is a busy-looking mining settlement, perched in a ravine between two mountains, perhaps half way up the pass. Here we found about fifty cabins, tents, shanties, and "stores" without any goods to sell, having been completely cleaned out. Everybody seemed good-natured, the gamblers and groggeries were driving a rousing trade, no man—no matter how seedy his apparel or careless of his personal habit—seemed to estimate himself as worth less than $50,000, and "old 49" appeared to have awakened out of a sort of Rip Van Winkle sleep. The gold diggings in this vicinity were located in the ravine, through which meanders a little stream. Now silver is the object of universal search. Silver "claims" lie in the hills all about Silver City. The "indications" are considered very fine in this neighborhood, and the hill-sides and tops are perforated with numerous shafts and tunnels, excavated in search of the glittering ore.

You ask me what are "indications?" This term is applied to those geological evidences, found upon the surface of the earth, suggesting the probability that a vein of precious metal is to be found in the neighborhood. They consist chiefly of outcroppings of rocky ledges, in which a stratum of quartz is found. Wherever this quartz is discovered, it is examined and tested. Sometimes a narrow streak of disintegrated or decomposed quartz is seen, not more than an inch or two in thickness, and of a darker color than that which faces it on either side. This is the silver vein. In other cases, it is difficult to distinguish the outcroppings any distinct vein. In such cases, if the rock by its color indicates the presence of metal, specimens of it are chipped off and tested by acid or assayed by fire. When silver is found even in small proportion in this surface rock, the general plan now is to sink a shaft perpendicularly at such point that it will be likely to strike the supposed vein from ten to thirty feet below, with a view to ascertain its veins at that point. In other cases horizontal tunnels are cut for the same purpose. At first glance over the country hereabout, one is led to suppose that vast sums of money are being invested in these experimental shafts and tunnels; but when we learn that it only costs from $75 to $200 to make these practical tests, it will be seen that the experiment is far from costly.

Leaving Silver City, we soon pass through the Devil's Gate, a narrow gorge in which lies our road. Here, too, are believed to be valuable mines. In both the places named the "indications" are very flattering, but no silver leads have yet been developed, so that it can be asserted as a demonstrated fact that they are immensely valuable. For myself, however, I have little doubt of it, in view of the results obtained from surface ore.

Gold Hill, of which we have heard so much, we passed about a mile and a half below Virginia. It also is quite a busy and prosperous looking settlement. Here, too, were rich gold diggings; and some of the tunnels are bringing out fabulous amounts of gold every day. As high as $1,000 has been taken from a single bucket of dirt; and the bits of quartz washed out in the tailings are full of gold, visible to the naked eye. W. C. MAILEY, formerly of San Francisco, while in the Bowers tunnel the other day, took up a handful of the pay dirt, but being refused the [illegible] District," in which lie the Rogers and Desert claims, the Lady Bryan, Utah and other claims comprised in what is known as the Mammoth lead. Looking east from Virginia City we see, at a distance of perhaps four miles, a sugar-loaf-shaped mountain, rising apparently from a valley several hundred feet below it, but which, on approach, we find to be still elevated, perhaps a thousand feet, above the valley of Carson River. Within a mile beyond this sugar-loaf lie the mines of the "Flowery District," (I cannot imagine where so desolate a spot has obtained that poetic name,) perched upon high hills, and in every instance capable of easy drainage by tunnels. We examined first the Lady Bryan lead, upon which no work of consequence has yet been done. It certainly looks well at the outcroppings, showing (as indeed do all the claims we have seen where the rocky ledge crops out at all) a distinct and well defined vein of decomposed quartz, easily traced, and manifesting to the least practiced eye the presence of precious ore. This claim has sold as high as $60 per foot, but bad management, and a want of confidence in some of those who are at present identified with it, have reduced its market value materially. This condition of things will doubtless continue or grow worse, until a better class of men come into possession, take the necessary steps to demonstrate the intrinsic merits of the property, and at the same time give to the public assurances of fair dealing.

The Lady Bryan claim is part of the great Mammoth lead, on which are located the *Delta*, Utah, Rock Island and West Branch claims. Near the last, and running parallel with it, is a vein being ongoing to the Dow Company. This is only 200 feet in length, and is said, on good authority, to assay at the croppings $297 to the ton. Of the Rock Island, there are 2,100 feet, and assays of a portion of it have shown a result of $250 per ton. The West Branch Company, (of which J. P. PERKINS, former Secretary of the San Francisco Pioneer Association, is President,) hold 2,700 feet. Mr. PERKINS assures me that assays from the croppings give a result of about $250 to the ton.

Forming a tangent with the Mammoth, lies the Rogers lead, embracing a claim of 3,000 feet, 1,000 of which has been already tested by shafts at frequent intervals. I am assured by M. C. HILLYER, a gentleman of acknowledged integrity, that this lead assays $600 a ton, of which $171 is gold. The work has been suspended here temporarily for want of tools and blasting powder. The vein has been opened only to the depth of eight or ten feet. It certainly looks well, yet the market value of the shares (which has been as high as $100 a foot) is now considerably depressed. The earth covering the ledge containing the Rogers lead is rich in gold, paying $1 to the bucket, and sometimes more.

The Desert Company's claim contains 2,200 feet. This has also been opened to the depth of only eight or ten feet. To the inexperienced eye it does not look as promising as some other of the claims mentioned; but Mr. HILLYER states that the selected rock now taken out pays from $800 to $1,000 per ton. Of course I cannot undertake to mention in detail all the mining claims in that section of the country; and I will only add a reference to the Cherokee, lying between Virginia City and the Flowery District, which is claimed to have recently given substantial evidences of its richness justifying a sudden and very rapid rise in the market value of its shares. In each of these cases the silver vein is well defined; and every one of them, so far as tested, tends to establish the rule of increasing value as opened.

But the silver discoveries end not here. In Steamboat Valley, a dozen miles or so to the northwest of Virginia City, (and the site of the remarkable springs which puff and blow constantly like a laborious high-pressure engine,) mines both of silver and of galena have been found, which promise ample reward to those who shall operate them. Again, away off to the eastward, from 25 to 30 miles distant, on the east of the Twenty-six Mile Desert, lies the "Nevada District," in which a number of claims have been taken up, containing any quantity of galena, and a proportion of silver such as would set a Peruvian miner crazy, though small compared with the actual yield of the Comstock lead, or the abundant promise of the Mammoth.

Still another district, ten miles south of Virginia, and known as the Blue Sulphur Springs District, is beginning to force itself upon public attention; and judging from the present indications, it will not surprise me at all if it shall prove altogether the richest silver region hitherto discovered. The principal lead there is known as the Whitman, upon which two companies—the Whitman, and the "We met by Chance"—have located their claims. Capt. C. S. WHITNEY, of San Francisco, for whose veracity I need not vouch where he is so well known, assures me, of his own knowledge, that the croppings of this "lead" actually assay $416 to the ton. This, I believe, is more than double the yield obtained from the first assays of the Comstock. It is within the range of possibility, of course, that Mr. WHITNEY may be mistaken; but of his sincerity and truthfulness there can be no doubt. Mr. WHITNEY will be remembered as door-keeper of the House of Representatives, at Washington, D. C., some twelve or fourteen years ago.

Numerous prospecting parties are now scouring the mountains and foot hills, everywhere, within a circle of a hundred miles around this centre; and every day some one comes in with specimens of rock showing more or less precious metal. A few weeks, at most, will suffice for the discovery and location of every "lead" indicated by outcroppings; but years may pass before we shall have marked all the mineral treasures of this most remarkable section. Much was said a few weeks ago of the Pine Nut lead. This is asserted as lying in the mountains forming the west rim of the basin constituting Carson Valley, to the south and east of Carson River; but I have quite failed to obtain any satisfactory evidence that it exists at all, or if it does, that it has any silver in it. Indeed my most diligent inquiries have failed to procure satisfactory evidence that a single silver lead has been found anywhere on that side of the Carson. Silver *may* have been discovered there; but if so, it is a little singular that I could find no man who even professed to know the fact. To the north and west of the Carson, precious metals in greater or less quantities are diffused all over the hills; but, south or east of that stream, I have obtained no evidence of mineral wealth nearer than the Walker River country.

I have already hinted at the gambling in mining claims, which is constantly going on at Virginia City. Certainly, it surpasses in recklessness anything that ever came under my eye. The streets are thronged by crowds of people every day, all busy as the brokers in Wall-street in a season of inflation. Indeed, except that our mining operators are exuberant in beards, and not over careful of personal appearance, the scenes at Virginia City bear a remarkable resemblance to those frequently witnessed in the New-York "Bourse," when "Bulls" and "Bears" are engaged in fierce conflict. Thousands of feet of mining claims change hands every day, without the buyers or sellers knowing anything whatever of their real value. Shafts after shaft is sunk in the earth in the mere *hope* that they may "strike something rich," even where there are no "indications" upon the surface to suggest a point of operations. Many of these may prove successful, and pay for the venture; but to the uninitiated, the chance seems about equal to that of diving for diamonds in the Bay of San Francisco. The most common plan of getting these shafts open is this: A company having been formed, takes up a claim, contracts with laborers to open the shaft at a point agreed upon, the latter taking a small interest in the claim as compensation for the work. If they "strike" the ore, their interest pays them for their labor; if they fail to find it, the company cannot lose that which they never had.

There is, in addition to this wild, reckless speculation in claims known to have a "local habitation and a name," mere or less operating; in others that are absolutely bogus or nearly valueless. Many of the "claims" located upon the recent maps of Washoe, I am confident, consist of nothing more than a hole in the ground where the locators *hope* to find silver if they can get deep enough. There are, too, at Virginia, a number of unprincipled sharps who resort to all sorts of expedients to fan the flame of excitement and make a false impression upon new-comers, just as the stool-pigeons of a gambling hell seek to bewilder and entrap the victim their employers design to pluck. I witnessed such an effort. On the first night of our sojourn at Virginia City, while lounging in a broker's office noting events, any number of "transactions" in mining stocks were "done" before our eyes in a style intended, as we readily suspected, to make us suppose that a man could not go amiss in paying almost any price demanded for shares in various leads. Men almost begged the privilege of paying round sums for various claims which it was easy to learn were heavy at any price; and when they obtained them at last, after earnest negotiation, the late holders appeared to part with them most reluctantly, sighing grievously that they had been foolish enough to part so easily with their fortunes. The thing was over-acted. I did not doubt that the scene had been arranged for our benefit; and by a little investigation the next day obtained the evidence that my suspicions were correct; that the buying and selling was improvised for the purpose of making an impression upon us. And, through us, upon the public, whom BARNUM declares love to be humbugged.

Among the drawbacks to the Washoe ventures there is none more serious than the insecurity of titles. The mining laws have no shadow of validity, except that derived from the strong hand and the common consent of the miners themselves. The United States own the minerals in the soil, but hitherto it has been the policy of Congress to abstain from legislating on the subject, leaving the laws of the miners themselves to free operations. In California the Legislature has given validity to these local laws; but we cannot rely upon the Mormon Legislature to supply this needed protection in the case of the Washoe mines. BRIGHAM and his crew will prefer to stir up discussions among the Gentile denizens of Western Utah; and there is danger that they may attempt to exercise some jurisdiction which shall afford a pretext for troublesome litigation in many cases. The question should be promptly considered, as to whether Congress cannot do something affording some guarantee to the workers of the mine, for without it, it is useless to hope for the employment of any considerable amount of the foreign capital needed for their development. It seems to me that a law might be passed by Congress, simply providing that, until otherwise ordered, the mining laws already established in the Washoe region shall be recognized as binding upon all parties. If it is feared that such an Act would cede away the right of the United States to the minerals, the difficulty may be readily met by a simple proviso that nothing in the law shall be construed as vesting rights in any parties overriding those inherent in the Government as the proprietor of the public lands and all the minerals contained therein. If some such simple plan of protection can be agreed upon, a prompt and energetic effort might secure its adoption by Congress before the present session closes.

I estimate the present population of the Washoe region at fully 5,000, and perhaps 7,000. That it will

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COUNTRY RESIDENCES

A BEAUTIFUL COUN... River, Terry Station, Hudson River ..., having ... River views, consisting of ... twelve rooms, bath, hot and cold water, ... and abundantly ... etc., is now offered ... QUEENS, No. 51 ...

COUNTRY PLACE IN BERKSHIRE, WILLOW.—The subscriber offers for sale the Mansion House and farm of Judge Curtis, in Pittsfield, in the County of Berkshire, Mass. The house and barns, being within a ring fence, contains about one hundred and seventy-four acres, of which about seventy acres are finely wooded, a large part with a heavy growth, mainly of hard wood. The residue is tillage and grass land of the best quality.

The Mansion House is large and convenient, and with its accessories of stables, garden and orchard, every way suited to the wants of a family in a first-class country residence. A farm house and all suitable farm buildings are at a convenient distance from the Mansion House. The avenues to the house, one of which is through the woodland and the other over the open grounds, each half a mile in length, the latter in front of the land towards the north, commands by wood from the north and west, and the surrounding mountains and valleys from every part of the grounds, render it one of the most attractive spots in the valley of the Housatonic. Considering the natural beauties of the place, and the judicious improvements which have been made upon it, it is believed there are few places in the country more worthy of the attention of those who desire a healthful, convenient and beautiful country residence. At the entrance of the Woodland-avenue, there is a pretty cottage lodge.

The Mansion House is completely furnished and ready for occupation, and the purchaser can have such portion, or the whole of the furniture as he may desire to take at reasonable prices.

Other lands of the same proprietor, in immediate proximity to the above, will be sold therewith at the option of the purchaser.

For permission to view the premises and terms of sale, inquire of OTIS PECK, Esq., near the premises, or by mail or otherwise, of the subscriber, in the village of Pittsfield. E. H. KELLOGG.

FOR SALE AT ASTORIA—A LARGE AND finely built house, 44 by 45 feet, two stories, attic, basement and sub-cellar; contains thirteen rooms exclusive of bath-room, kitchen, laundry, milk room and dry cellar. Hot and cold water and gas throughout the house; a furnace which thoroughly warms the house in cold weather.

The house is built and finished in the best manner, with double or hollow brick walls, colonnade piazza front and rear.

The grounds, 100 by 400 feet, are elevated from the road, and handsomely enclosed by stone wall and hedge. The place is well stocked with fruit, shade, and evergreen trees, and tastefully laid out in lawn and flower-beds. There is also a fine spacious brick stable and brick carriage-house, and ice-house well filled. The property is entirely unincumbered, and will be sold at a reasonable price. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to H. WHITTEMORE, Astoria, or at No. 36 Liberty-st., New-York.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT POUGHkeepsie, within the city limits, embracing nearly 15 acres, for sale. The grounds, which are highly embellished, command a rare view of the Hudson, and of the Catskill and Fishkill mountains and all watered by Midday Creek, which, with never-failing springs, supplies a large fish-pond. The place is noted for its fruit and ornamental trees. The roads, which are well built, afford a drive of nearly half a mile. There is an abundant supply of pure water. The mansion is substantially built, commodious and in complete order; the farm-house, coach-house, stables and barn, all ample, and the green-house heated by hot water. The property is one of the best neighborhoods of this charming city; could be divided into several eligible building sites, each of which commands grand views of the river and mountains, and offers inducements as an investment, as well as a home to families wishing a rural residence of rare attractions, within a short walk of the churches, schools and post-offices. For terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, FOURTEEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL. A fine brick house 65x40, (exclusive of piazzas,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a fine view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Bleecker, Bleeding, Atherton, Farris and others) contains twelve commodious sleeping rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry, and in the basement kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room &c., and is finished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad depôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT YONKERS TO LET—Situated on Highland-av., three-quarters of a mile from the depôt, giving a splendid view of the Hudson River; lot extending through to Riverdale-av.; house modern built, 2½ stories high, in complete order and partially furnished. The grounds, comprising 2½ acres of land, are beautifully laid out in a la garden, already planted, and a variety of fruit trees, grape-vines, raspberries, asparagus, pie plant, &c. The carriage house and stables are very conveniently arranged. The poultry yard contains 25 choice fowls. There are two wells on the premises, giving a plentiful supply of water. The premises are in charge of a house-keeper, and can be seen any time and at all hours of the day. Rent $1,000. Apply on the premises, or by note, addressed to Box No. 4,068 New-York Post office.

CLIFFSIDE.—FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence for sale, situated on the west bank of the Hudson, 54 miles from New-York, in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., near Idlewild; contains 17 acres of choice land, with fruit and berries of the best selection; easy access, being five minutes' walk from steamboat and ferry of the Hudson River Railroad; the house is of brick and stone, 44 by 48, and commands a river view of 16 miles in extent; is furnished with furnace, gas and water; brick barn, 42x44, with wing, 34x40; will be sold furnished or unfurnished; possession given immediately. For full particulars, with a view of the house, size of rooms, terms, &c., inquire of CARSON & HARD, 44 Beekman-st., or BOYD & MORTON, No. 4½ Pine-st., or of the owner, D. CARSON, Jr., Coe's Hall, Orange County, N. Y.

TO LET, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country-seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The House, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bed-rooms, and three attic-rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be set alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LATE RESIdence of the undersigned in Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y., situation very desirable, five minutes' walk from depôt or steamboat. The house is a modern brown cottage, in excellent repair, of two and a half stories, containing 12 rooms, gas throughout. There is attached two acres of land on which is an excellent variety of all kinds of fruit. The grounds are well shaded. The whole to be appreciated must be seen. Possession immediately. Apply to JACOB S. ODELL, corner of Main and Division sts., Peekskill, or to B. B. SMITH, No. 11 Wall-st.

TO LET AT YONKERS—FOR THE SUMMER or year, within 3 minutes walk of Glenwood Depôt, or 10 minutes of Yonkers, a furnished house, containing 7 bed-rooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen; also, gas and water in abundance; garden well planted with fruit trees, currant and raspberry bushes. The house commands a fine view of the river, has piazzas front and rear. Rent $100 a month, or $1,000 a year. Inquire of E. M. LIVERMORE, on the premises, or at No. 70 Broad st., in this City, from 2 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A country seat at North Hempstead twenty miles from the City, and two from Hempstead Branch L. I. The house and outbuildings are in good order. The grounds (about 2 acres) have a fine lawn, and are well laid out and finely shaded with fruit and large forest trees. It will make a tasty retreat. Price, $1,800. Apply to JAMES CRICKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also coach-house, gas-house, ice house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Any gentleman desirous of purchasing a beautiful country residence, situated within 11 miles of New-York City, in a healthy location, containing two acres of garden land, with plenty of fruit, with good dwelling, outbuildings, &c., accessible by steamboat, railroad or stage, will be sold low. Apply to HENRY M. BAILEY, No. 224 Broome-st.

HOUSE TO LET—IN THE COUNTRY, 3½ miles from Peekskill, with 10 to 40 acres of land if desired. The house is new, in excellent condition, containing 8 rooms; is very convenient; location good and healthy. To any party desiring a place in the country this is worth their attention. Apply to JACOB S. ODELL, Peekskill, or to B. B. SMITH, No. 11 Wall-st. Possession immediate.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Any person desirous of obtaining a truly beautiful country residence, situated on the bank of a pleasant river, within ten miles of New-York City, in a healthy location, and containing every requisite convenience and ornamental embellishment, with plenty of large and small fruits, &c., can learn particulars by calling on W. C. R. ENGLISH, Esq., No. 34 Wall-st.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—TO LET—IN Orange, an hour's ride from Cortlandt-st., New-York, 23 desirable residences, at the following annual rents: 1 at $125, 1 at $165, 2 at $200, 2 at $300, 2 at $350, 3 at $400, 3 at $450, 3 at $500, 2 at $600, 2 at $650, 3 at $800, 1 at $900, 1 at $1,000, 1 at $1,800, 1 at $2,500. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., and No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY PLACE IN SUMMIT, N. J., 23 miles by Morris and Essex Railroad, consisting of a good house, barn and about 5 acres of land, with plenty of fruit. Church and two excellent seminaries, depôt, &c., within ten minutes' walk. Price $2,000. For particulars apply to SYL. Esq., No. 6 College-place, New-York, or to JOHN E. FEHR, on the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-class house; lot 75 by 150 feet; 12 large rooms, finished with all the modern improvements: four minutes' walk from the depôt, and commanding a splendid view of the river and village. Apply to F. S. MILES, No. 206 Fulton-st., New York.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT ON Long Island about 18 miles from New-York, and 2 miles from Sands' Point Light-house, directly on the water. The house is partially furnished; daily communication by steamboat. Inquire of COVERT & CO., No. 61 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WILLOW TREE—On the Long Island Railroad, twelve miles from the South Ferry by cars every few hours during the day; eighteen acres of land, about half arable and half covered with splendid shade trees; the house is a neat English cottage, containing 8 principal rooms and very convenient; a large carriage-house and stable, an ice-house, (filled,) wood-sheds, &c.; there is a charming lawn around the house, a choice orchard of the finest quality of fruit in full bearing, a great abundance of berries, and less than five minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt. Terms easy. Apply to T. M. WHEELER, No. 97 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET.—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY HOUSE. Also a cottage, with fine gardens and stables, in Westchester county, less than an hour from the City. They abound with every convenience; and the scenery and surroundings cannot be equaled in the vicinity of New-York. To careful families, rent moderate. Horses will be furnished if desired. Has bath, gas, ranges, furnace, &c. For full particulars, apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 16 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, 10 minutes' walk from Vanderbilt landing, a cottage, with half an acre of ground; stables attached, and all in fine order and ready with every convenience; now occupied by Mr. Evitt, on Simonson-av.; terms $2,000, of which $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises.

BERGEN HEIGHTS BUILDING PLOTS FOR SALE.—Several plots, from 4 to 12 city lots, each beautifully located at South Bergen, 1½ miles from Jersey City by horse railroad, near Dutch Reformed and Presbyterian Churches. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 41 Water-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A handsome cottage, barn, and two acres, with choice fruit, fish-pond, &c., ten minutes' walk from Jersey Valley depôt, Hoskland County, and 20 miles from New-York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

TARRYTOWN.—A VILLA PLOT CONTAINING eight acres of land, about a mile from the Railroad depôt. The views from this point are unsurpassed on the Hudson River. Terms easy. Apply to T. M. WHEELER, No. 97 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN SARATOGA SPRINGS FOR THE Summer season, the store adjoining the Post-office and opposite the United States Hotel. Address J. H. WRIGHT, Saratoga Springs.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN. For Sale by MERRIAM & HUSBARD, No. 15 William-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, NOS. 58 AND 60 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, within five minutes' walk of Wall or Fulton street Ferries; one is 22x60, and 30x60 feet, for sale, or the large one will be leased for a term of years. They are brown-stone fronts, elegant in style and decoration, four stories high, replete with every requirement of convenience, luxury and taste; finished last Autumn, and ready for immediate occupation. The rooms fronting West command the scenery of New-Jersey, the Harbor to the Narrows, and the ever-varying panorama of the East River. Apply to S. HONDLOW, No. 8 Montague-place, Brooklyn, or to the owner, M. THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO LARGE and commodious houses Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, occupied for several years by the late Mrs. M. Okill as a school for young ladies. The houses are admirably adapted for a like, or for business purposes of almost any kind, with spacious apartments connected throughout, and capable of being subdivided advantageously into a number of small rooms. Possession can be had on the 1st of July. For terms, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—A NICE, COSY brick and brown stone three-story house; is in splendid order, with all the first-class improvements and conveniences, No. 147 East 33d-st., in a quiet and healthy neighborhood. Can be seen on or before the day of sale, (TUESDAY, May 22, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange,) by applying on the premises, between 2d and 3d avs.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO TENement houses, five stories and basement, well built, near Grand-st., and now rented so as to pay about 18 per cent. net upon their value; will be sold low for cash, or will be exchanged for a small farm in the vicinity of this City. For particulars apply to FREDERICK MASON, No. 96 Wall-st., up stairs.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. W. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and sub-cellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 29 Bleecker-st., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LAFONTE.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs., one of those elegant four-story brown-stone houses, with rosewood doors, walnut staircase, &c.; was built by Messrs. Lozier & Post, lowest price, &c. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 17 WALL-ST.—THE BUILDING adjoining is about to be sold at auction, and the purchaser will thus have an opportunity of securing both lots, making a desirable piece of property for a banking House or Corporation. Apply at No. 17 Wall-st., 2d story, front room.

LOTS WITH A LIBERAL BUILDING LOAN.—For sale a plot, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third floor.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE extra large first-class house and lot on the corner of 5th-av. and 32d-st., built by the owner for his own use. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE HOUSE IN Astoria to rent, and furniture will be sold as a liberal discount from cost; ground 75 feet front by 200 deep, handsomely laid out in walks and grass plats; a fine view of the East river, located in pleasantest part of the village, opposite Dr. Baylis. In Remsen-st.; rent $300 per annum. Apply to J. W. BRADLEY, No. 146 Chambers-st., or SAMUEL BARTOW, Esq., Astoria, L. I.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT YONKERS TO LET.—A 2-story and attic house, located on Broadway, opposite Starr's academy, with fine view of the river; the house is handsomely furnished, and contains furnace, dumb-waiter, gas, &c., and is every way calculated for a gentleman's private residence. For terms, &c., apply on the premises, or to BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS, No. 64 Cedar-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—FOR THE SUMMER months or longer if desired, in Brooklyn, a fine brick house with modern improvements. Rent to be taken in board or not, as may be desired. House completely furnished. Rent, $650 per annum. Apply at No. 99 Hampden-st., Brooklyn.

A SNUG COTTAGE TO LET—ALL FURnished, on the banks of the Hudson, one mile from Newburgh; healthy location; fine view of the Bay, and 10 rooms, garden, &c., all in fine order. Stages pass the door to and from Newburgh. Rent $250. Apply to BOYD & MORTON, No. 4½ Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A RESIDENCE AT Fishkill Landing, for the Summer months, with seven acres of land, fine vegetable garden, and abundance of shade and fruit trees. Apply to Mrs. TOWNEND GLOVER, on the premises.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER SEASON—TWO furnished cottages, beautifully situated on the sea shore, each containing 14 rooms, with stables and ice-houses attached. Inquire of OWEN & CLARK, No. 25 John-st.

TO LET—IN RYE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH stables, garden, fruit, &c. Apply to or address J. DAGGETT, Port Chester, N. Y.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF FIVE, THREE or four rooms, suitable for housekeeping, in a respectable location; terms moderate; good reference given. Address L. H. C., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, AN UNFURNISHED room, in a private family. Terms moderate. Address Mrs. CLAYTON, Box No. 150

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CRED
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 63 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes.
Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 88 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 144 Nassau-st.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 144 NASSAU-ST.,
Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE LAND GRANT BONDS.—The holders of the Land Grant Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company are referred to the proceedings of a meeting of bondholders published in the commercial columns of the *New-York Tribune*, of the 12th of May, 1860, and in the advertising columns of the *Times* and *Herald* of same date; and are requested to send their names, Post office address and number of bonds held by them respectively to JOSEPH H. JACKSON, Chairman of Committee, Poughkeepsie, or to GEO. B. SATTERLEE, No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York—that they may be hereafter communicated with. By order of Committee.
N. ROSS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—TERRE HAUTE, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, May 16, 1860.—The holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, and of the Illinoistown and Bellville Railroad, who have signed the Bondholders' Agreement for re-organization, are required to pay the amount of their subscription in full, on or before the 16th of June next; and holders of such bonds as have not signed the said agreement are required to sign the same, and pay up the instalment on their Bonds by the same date, if they wish to avail of the benefits of said agreement. Payment to be made to the subscriber, between 12 and 2.
ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, }
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, NEW-YORK, 17th May, 1860. }
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS Company, held the 2nd inst., the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year, viz: Tracy R. Edson, Noziah Wright, Charles Toppan, Samuel H. Carpenter, Mosely I. Danforth, Edward J. Danforth, J. Dorsey Bald, Robert Draper and Francis W. Edmonds, $130.
At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees, Tracy R. Edson was unanimously elected President, Mosely I. Danforth, Vice-President, Noziah Wright, Treasurer, and William H. Whiting, Secretary.
WM. H. WHITING, Sec'y.

OFFICE RECEIVER N. Y. & E. R. R. Co., }
May 15, 1860. }
NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE SECOND Mortgage bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, due on the 1st March, 1860, will be paid at the office of the Receiver, in Erie-place, New-York, on and after May 28th, inst. Interest on Bonds for which extension coupons have been issued will be paid on presentation and delivery of the coupons, and interest on bonds for which extension coupons have not been issued, will be paid on presentation of the bonds for indorsement of payment, and the receipt of the person presenting them. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Co., }
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1860. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1860, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 24th May, and reopened on the 2d June.
W. E. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD Co., }
No. 68 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, May 6, 1860. }
TO HOLDERS OF FIVE PER CENT SECOND Mortgage Bonds of this Company.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the "Proposals of December 16, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 15th of June next.
C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 10th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the first day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank.
MARCH 27, 1860. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., May 18, 1860.—NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—The bonds of this Company due Dec. 1, 1860, will be paid, with accrued interest, on presentation at the Treasurer's Office, until further notice; or they will be exchanged for first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, at the option of the holders.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

FARMER'S LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The stockholders of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company are requested to surrender their certificates of stock at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., and receive new certificates, conforming to the act of the Legislature, reducing the capital of the Company.
D. D. WILLIAMSON, President.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, }
New-York, May 15, 1860. }
JAMES T. SOUTTER, ESQ., HAVING IN consequence of ill health, resigned the office of President of this Bank, the Board this morning, by unanimous vote, elected G. B. LAMAR, Esq., President, and JAMES T. SOUTTER, Esq., Vice-President.
B. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, May 17 1860. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next Election thereafter, will be held at the Banking Room on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier pro tem.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits payable on and after the 19th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of May 11 to the 21st inst. By order of the Board.
FREDERICK HOFFMAN, Sec.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 68 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, May 14.—The Stock Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on MONDAY, the 21st inst., till 10 A. M. on TUESDAY, June 12, the day after the annual election of Directors.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 30 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

CLOTHING.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—S. CHAMBERS' establishment, the oldest and best in the United States, has always an ample supply of Ladies' and Children's Clothing, Bonnets and Hats; Infants' Wardrobes, Wedding Outfits, Robes de Chambre, Under Clothing, &c. Ladies and Merchants supplied at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 503 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

WILLIAM WALSH, CLOTHING STORE, NO. 41 CENTRE-STREET, NEW-YORK.—The highest price given in cash for Ladies' and Gentlemen's left-off clothing. Also, Jewelry, Furniture, Fire Arms, &c. Gentlemen's clothing cleaned and repaired in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All orders promptly attended to.

A GREAT DEMAND FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, FURNITURE AND CARPETS.—As I opened a new establishment, I will pay the highest prices in cash for the above-named articles. Call on or address C. MISH, No. 316 8th-av., between 26th and 27th sts. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mish.

LADIES HAVING CLOTHING PARTIALly worn, which they wish to dispose of, will be paid the highest price in cash. Please address L. D. C., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

WE, JOHN TAYLOR AND THOMAS B. WILSON, residing in the City of New-York, copartners, under the firm and style of TAYLOR & WILSON, being engaged in the manufacture of soda and mineral waters, and bottlers of the same, and of porter and ale in said City, do hereby (pursuant to the act entitled "An act in relation to the sale of bottles used by the manufacturers and bottlers of mineral waters, and others," as amended March 24, 1859,) describe the names and stamped marks upon the bottles used by us, viz.: Some of the bottles for said mineral and soda waters are stamped and marked B. & T., and others stamped and marked T. & W.; and said bottles so used by us for porter and ale are stamped and marked T. & W., No. 127 Beekman-st., New-York, and on the opposite side XX porter and ale.
JOHN TAYLOR.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1860. THOMAS B. WILSON.

PUBLIC SALE OF UNITED STATES ARMS. —Will be sold at Mount Vernon Arsenal, Alabama, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of June, 1860, by order of the President of the United States:
250 Hall's brown flint lock rifles.
567 Hall's bright flint-lock rifles.
11 percussion muskets.
201 flint-lock pistols.
247 Hall's carbines.
20 artillery swords.
20 light-artillery carriages.
87,672 assorted flints.
200 Wall's rifle-cartridge boxes.
136 pistol holsters, and other equipments too numerous to mention. Terms cash.

RAILROADS.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.
OPEN TO PRINCESS BAY STATION.
Trains leave at 9:10 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., connecting with the 8 and 11 A. M., and 5 and 7 P. M. boats for New-York.
Leave Vanderbilt Landing at 8:50 A. M. and 4:50 and 6:50 P. M., connecting with the 8 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. boats for New-York—stopping at Garretson's Lane, New-Dorp, Cloh House, Gifford's Lane, Eltingville, Annisdale and Pryor's Road.
SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.
Leave Princess Bay at 8:10 A. M. and 5 P. M., connecting with the 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. boats for New-York.
Leave Vanderbilt Landing at 9:50 A. M. and 5:50 P. M., connecting with the 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. boats from New-York—stopping at all the above stations.
Parties wishing to arrange excursions for military companies, Sabbath schools, pic nics, &c., can do so by calling at the office, No. 2 Bowling green.
L. F. FRAZEE, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD —SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after May 1, trains will run as follows, connecting with the steamer MATTANO:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK, FROM FULTON MARKET-SLIP.
At 6:30 A. M.	At 7:15 A. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)
At 7:55 A. M.	At 8 A. M.
At 10 A. M.	At 11 A. M. (Hunter's Point Ferry.)
At 1 P. M., (crossing Hunter's Point Ferry.)	At 2 P. M.
At 2:45 P. M.	At 3 P. M.
At 4:45 P. M.	At 5:45 P. M.
At 6:45 P. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)	At 6:45 P. M.
	At 7 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.
On Sundays trains will leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Flushing at 8:30 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 5:30 P. M. Excursion tickets on Sundays twenty-five cents.
J. S. BOTTOBFF, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st., Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Fonghkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:36 P. M.; from 32d-st.—Buffalo Express, 1:30 P. M.; Night Express, 3:30 A. M.; Emigrant 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 32d sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included), and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. —FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, April 30, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge 8:30 A. M., 1 and 6:00 P. M.; for White Plains, 8:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depot; for Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depot; for Albany, 9 A. M. Mail, connecting with the New York Central Railroad. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:20 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.; White Plains, 5 and 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M.; Albany, 11 A. M. JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, &c., *via* steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 6¾ A. M. and 3¼ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M. and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday, for which line through to the Long Branch boarding-houses by the 10th June next, in connection with the splendid steamer RIP VAN WINKLE.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua. Mail, at 9 A. M. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown and Newburgh. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. for Piermont and Sufferns; 9 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Sufferns at 6:30 A. M. and 7 P. M., and Piermont 6:15 and 7:40 A. M., and 3:40 and 6:15 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M. Fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

MAY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLAY S, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BRO' WS DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The sand splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. J. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, May 10, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, May 9, 7 A. M.
Friday, May 11, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, May 10, 11 A. M.
Saturday, May 12, 1 P. M.	Friday, May 11, 12 M.
Sunday, May 13, 8 A. M.	Sunday, May 13, 2½ P. M.
Tuesday, May 15, 12 M.	Monday, May 14, 9½ A. M.
Wednesday, May 16, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, May 15, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, May 17, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, May 16, 4 P. M.
Friday, May 18, 3 P. M.	Friday, May 18, 6 A. M.
Saturday, May 19, 3 P. M.	Saturday, May 19 6½ A. M.
Sunday, May 20, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, May 20, 3½ P. M.
Monday, May 21, 3½ P. M.	Monday, May 21, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, May 22, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, May 22, 7½ A. M.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.—RUNning in connection with the Housatonic Railroad, for passengers and freight. The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave from Oliver-slip, E. R., DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 12 o'clock, noon, returning leaves Bridgeport at 5 P. M. NIGHT, 11 o'clock. Also, steamer BRIDGEPORT every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Peck-slip, E. R. The above are the only boats that have the contract with the Housatonic Railroad for freight or passengers. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent, office No. 105 Beekman-st.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after May 3, 1860, the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with four water-tight compartments, and all new improvements, will run as follows: Leave Flushing, 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M. College Point 7:55 A. M., 11:16 A. M., stopping at 10th-st., 7:46 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York from Fulton Market—9:30 A. M., stopping at 10th-st. at 9:35; 1:15 P. M., 5 P. M.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDwell's, Verplank's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.)

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer ARMENIA, Capt. SMITH, leaves the foot of Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

FOR GLEN COVE, ROSLYN, BAYLE'S Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, steamer LONG ISLAND, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, from James-slip, East River.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 2 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars see bills

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FIRST-CLASS STEAM FORGE FOR SALE —Will be sold at public sale, at 2 P. M., on the 28th day of May, 1860, at the public house of Wm. L. De Borbon, in the City of Reading, the property known as the Reading Steam Forge, in the said city. Said forge is substantially built, and completely equipped with all the modern improvements, including a 7-ton Nasmyth steam-hammer and three Kirk steam hammers, each with heating-furnaces and boilers attached. A tire bending machine and oven; three puddling-furnaces five blacksmiths' forges, two thirty-ton cranes, one largest class boring mill, slotting machine, turning lathe, and sixty horse engine. Main building 300x100 feet, with sheet-iron roof; a carpenter shop and brick office, with fire-proof, &c., on the premises, which contain over 2½ acres. Said Forge is most conveniently located for business, adjoining the Reading Railroad and so connected therewith that locomotives can take away and deliver cars of iron, coal and other freight without cost for hauling. Shutes run outside the building, by which coal, scrap iron, &c., can be dumped close to each furnace, without extra cost for hauling or labor. This Forge is capable of executing the heaviest work, having forged and finished that main shafts of the *Adriatic*, (believed to be the largest ever made,) besides complete sets of forgings for numerous steamships for Government and other. The city of Reading presents peculiar advantages for the successful operation of such a forge. It is within 58 miles of Philadelphia, connected therewith by the Reading Railroad, and the Schuylkill (160 feet) Canal; 128 miles by rail direct from New-York; 138 from Baltimore; 54 from Harrisburgh, and 54 from the Schuylkill coal region, whence the best anthracite coal can be placed at the furnace doors for about $2 25 per ton. Reading is situated in one of the finest agricultural districts of Pennsylvania, has a population of 25 000, and is noted for its general health and the purity of its water. As Berks County contains more furnaces than any other in the United States, iron of every description can be procured by the forge at the lowest prices.
Title clear of all incumbrances. Possession given immediately, and terms made easy, to suit purchasers. The Forge is in complete order, and is furnished with every necessary tool and appurtenance to commence work immediately on taking possession. It is a properly well worth the attention of those engaged in the above business. For any further information apply to
H. H. MUHLENBERG,
Cashier Farmers' Bank, Reading, Pa.

WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE.—A never-failing water-power and stone factory for sale, 36x80 feet, 4 stories, with 1-story building adjoining, 25x35 feet, all in perfect order, on the Bronx River, 13 miles from New York, at Tremont depot, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

PARTNER WANTED—TO MANAGE THE FInancial department of a foundry now in complete order. The owner, who is a practical mechanic, requires a judicious man, with some money, who is willing to give his time and attention to the out door and office business of the foundry. Inquire at No. 130 East 27th-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK IN TRADE AND GOOD will of a confectionery and toy store, in the flourishing village of Yonkers, N. Y., doing a good business, will be sold cheap, for cash. Apply to R. SAULT, Jr., No. 37 John-st.

ASTROLOGY.

NB.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of your future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth give her a call at No. 291 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM—NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The Vanderbilt European Line United States Mail Steamships sail between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

	FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	RETURNING FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON.
ILLINOIS, Griffin	Sat., May 19	Wed., June 6
VANDERBILT, Lefevre	Sat., June 16	Wed., July 4
ILLINOIS	Sat., June 30	Wed., July 18
VANDERBILT	Sat., July 28	Wed., Aug. 15
ILLINOIS	Sat., Aug. 11	Wed., Aug. 29
VANDERBILT	Sat., Sept. 8	Wed., Sept. 26

These ships have water-tight compartments.
Price of passage either way the same.
1st cabin $120 and $100; 3d cabin $60.
Certificates of passage issued from Europe to America.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
A. N. CHEVALIER, Agent, 27 Rue Richelieu, Paris.
OAKFORD & CO., No. 67 Grace-Church-st., London.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail June 23.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. ——. ARABIA, Capt. Leitch.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. ——.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA, Miller, leave Boston, Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York, Wednesday, May 9.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston, Wednesday, May 16.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York, Wednesday, May 23.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston, Wednesday, May 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, June 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston, Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York, Wednesday, June 20.
Berths not secured till paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bnition, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. COMSTOCK,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31,
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,	TUESDAY, Sept. 11,
SATURDAY, Oct. 6.	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.
The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.
Cabin passage, $130.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 86 Wall-st.; for passage to WM. H. WICKHAM, offices on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.
Agents at Havre, Messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.
Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 18 Faubourg Montmartre.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The splendid steamship MARION, Capt. Foster, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, May 19, at 4 o'clock, P. M., precisely. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25 50; Knoxville, $25; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $23; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charleston, S. C., $15. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., 204 Broadway. The JAMES ADGER, Capt. B. ADAMS, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, May 23.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf and Jersey City and the Asia, from 8 to 9½ o'clock, A. M., to convey passengers and luggage on board. In consequence of the great number of persons who go out in the small steamers, and the great risk arising therefrom, passengers are respectfully requested to take leave of their friends on the wharf, as they cannot be taken on board.
The PERSIA will sail June 6. E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship HUNTSVILLE, JOHN A. POST Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, N. R., on THURSDAY, May 24, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; to Jacksonville, the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; and places in Florida at lowest rates.
Freight, 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 66 West-st., and 335 Broadway.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 12 M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included), $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. SHOWBRIDGE, will sail from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, for the above ports on
SATURDAY, 19th May.
SATURDAY, 26th May.
SATURDAY, 2d June.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, May 19, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAM'L L. MITCHILL & SON.

STEAMER OF MAY 19—FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—U. S. M. steamship ILLINOIS, Captain S. P. GRIFFIN, will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, precisely at 2 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY next, May 19, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France.
TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES VISITING EUROPE.—Facilities for securing responsible couriers and traveling servants. Couriers and Traveling Servants' Society, composed of respectable men of different nations, established 1851, at 12 Bury-st., St. James', London, as all the couriers of that Society are competent and trustworthy."—*Editor Bradshaw's Guide.*

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.

PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID ANGLE WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.
Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 28 feet.
These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.
For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally, or by letter to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.

SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE and T IRONS, WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU, "SBH" and STITTS,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—N and OTHER GOOD BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The business heretofore carried on by the subscribers as dealers in wood and charcoal, on the 11th av., between 26th and 27th sts., under the name and firm of D. S. HALSTEAD & CO., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm will make payment to DANIEL D. SMITH, who alone is authorized to receipt for the same, and to whom all bills for payment must be presented.
D. S. HALSTEAD.
DANIEL D. SMITH.
In the presence of THEODORE MARTINE.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1860.

The subscriber will continue the business of Wood, Charcoal and Kindling Wood on same premises on as favorable terms as can be had in the City.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1860. DANIEL D. SMITH.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE PARNership heretofore existing between MARTIN A. SCOTT and TABOR CHADWICK, under the name of M. A. SCOTT & CO., was on the 11th inst. dissolved, by the mutual consent of both parties. The business will be continued, at No. 153 Fulton-st., by M. A. SCOTT. MARTIN A. SCOTT,
MAY 11 1860. TABOR CHADWICK.

SEWING MACHINES WANTED.—WANTED, one or two sewing machines (Grover & Baker's preferred.) in exchange for a horse, five years old in June next; kind, good style, and can trot in three minutes. Address X. HALL, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SEXUAL DISEASES.
JUST PUBLISHED FOR POPULAR USE.
See Testimonials, from the medical, literary, and religious Press, in the Book. This work also treats fully on SEMINAL DISE

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2704. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 21, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE PROCEEDINGS.

Scenes in and about the City.

Serenade to Mr. Hamlin in Washington—His Speech in Acknowledgment.

Voice of the People and the Press in the North.

From Our Own Correspondant.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 18, 1860.

Time flies quickly, and "wise men work with the motto before them that "Time is money." This has been preëminently the case with the Convention which met on Wednesday in the Republican Wigwam of this city, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Long ere this reaches you, the telegraphic communication of your special correspondent has informed you that the deed is done;—that on the third ballot the Convention determined to place the standard of the party in the hands of ABRAM LINCOLN.

The developments of last night showed that the friends of SEWARD were devoted to him and his interests, and that they would stick to him so long as there was the faintest hope of success. The leaders were very sanguine of victory. THURLOW WEED said he "was sure of success." Mr. EVARTS said their "victory was certain, and would be rapid." A meeting of the opponents of SEWARD was held, at which efforts were made to harmonize the conflicting elements. The friends of LINCOLN, CAMERON and BATES were there, but after a protracted session, nothing being accomplished, they adjourned. This morning the Wigwam was as full as ever. Every one knew by intuition that the hour was approaching which would settle forever the fate of Mr. SEWARD, and would be pregnant with good or evil for the party, whose representatives had thus solemnly met. After some unimportant business, on motion, the Chair decided that it was in order to proceed to ballot, and the nominations were in order.

Mr. EVARTS, of New-York, Chairman of that delegation, presented, in a few brief sentences, the name of WM. H. SEWARD, of New-York.

The announcement of Mr. SEWARD's name drew forth thunders of applause, and it was evident that his admirers might be counted by thousands inside the Wigwam, an exponent of his great popularity throughout the country.

Mr. JUDD, of Chicago, begged leave to suggest the name of ABRAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

If Mr. SEWARD's name drew forth thunders of applause, what can be said of the enthusiastic reception of this name? I have never seen anything which compared with it. The greetings which JENNY LIND or GISI or LA GRANGE received at Castle Gardeu or the Academy did not begin to equal that which I now resecrd. Ten thousand people were in the Wigwam, and the crowd without could not be numbered. The vast throng rose simultaneously, hats and handkerchiefs were waved, cheers and hearty hurrahs were given, and the air seemed full of some magnetic influence, which moved all alike to exhibit to the full extent their powers of lung and length of wind. The President rapped and ordered silence, but in vain. The audience, like a wild colt with bit between his teeth, rose above all cry of order, and again and again the irrepressible applause broke forth and resounded far and wide. The crowd outside took it up, and cheer after cheer from them indorsed the sentiments of their brethren within.

After this scene was concluded, the names of other gentlemen were mentioned, and received with some applause, but all was cold when compared with that which greeted the names of those above. The balloting, as telegraphed, was then commenced. At the close of the second it was evident that something was in the wind not known to outsiders generally. Quietly I wandered on towards the Pennsylvania delegation. There I heard, "Drop CAMERON," "Defeat SEWARD," "Unite on LINCOLN," "Perhaps get EDMUND or HICKMAN as Vice." I heard enough to warrant me in saying to a distinguished member of the New-York delegation that "Pennsylvania would change front on the next ballot." He shook his head and smiled so complacently that I was at sea again, and not knowing what to think, I kept still and didn't think at all. The call of the roll proceeded—"Pennsylvania, 2½ SEWARD, 1 CAMERON, 2½ MCLEAN and 48 for ABRAM LINCOLN," was the announcement from the Chairman of that delegation, and then I knew that LINCOLN was nominated and SEWARD, like CALHOUN, like CLAY, and like WEBSTER, was slaughtered in the home of his friend, and that expediency had done for him what it always has done for the great men of this confederacy. The various States changed their votes so that with the exception of New-York all voted for LINCOLN. Mr. EVARTS claimed the floor. Mounting a table, with grief manifest in his countenance, his hands clenched nervously, and every nerve quivering with excitement, he delivered one of the most interesting and able speeches I have ever heard from him or any one else. As he feelingly and affectionately described his friend and leader, detailing his efforts in the cause of the Republican Party, and claiming for him that credit which is so eminently his due of Mr. SEWARD, the spectator could not fail to be impressed with the idea that a man who could have such a friend must be a noble man indeed, and that his stern and unyielding devotion to principle and fidelity was pre-eminently honorable in the eloquent speaker. In conclusion, he moved that the nomination be made unanimous. This was carried, and after some delay the Chair announced feebly and not with much spirit, that ABRAM LINCOLN was the choice of the Convention for their candidate for the office of President of the United States of America.

I have described one

SCENE OF APPLAUSE,

and cannot describe another. It was like the first, only more so. A huge cannon was wheeled up to the door, and bang it went every half minute for seventeen minutes steady. Some one brought in a large crayon portrait of Mr. LINCOLN and carried it, like the Host, up and down the platform. The Illinois, Indiana and Ohio delegates seemed wild. They acted like madmen. One smashed his hat on another's head, who returned the compliment, which was followed by a mutual embrace. HENRY G. LANE teetered up and down on a chair, not saying a word, but grinning all over his expressive countenance, while he waved in the huge circumference a tile, damaged somewhat from its frequent contact with the head of a fellow delegate. At every discharge of the cannon, the cheering would break out anew, and the wildest confusion reigned, which occasionally would reach such a pitch as to send the blood tingling through one, and stir up the fountains of his sympathies as the storm arouses the seas of the great deep.

No human beings could attend to business after such a scene, and the Convention adjourned to 5 o'clock this afternoon. It will be too late for me to send anything by this mail. The particulars of the nomination will be sent by telegraph and you will have written half a dozen articles thereon before this reaches you. Nevertheless, I shall, for my own individual inn, take the liberty of guessing, and of recording a bet made just now, that the ticket will be either LINCOLN and HICKMAN or LINCOLN and BATES.

Since the adjournment there has been a grand Lincoln demonstration—a Lincoln mass-meeting and torch-light without number. The rooms of the Massachusetts Delegation are directly opposite mine, and GILMORE's band is now in there playing "When Swallows Homeward Fly." The rooms of the Pennsylvania Delegation are "round the corner," and the Pittsburgh band strikes up "Hail Columbia," after which the "Light-guard band" of Chicago, which is stationed in the Hall below, gives us the benefit of the "Star Spangled Banner;" so you see we have pretty lively times, and all that quiet which is so desirable when a man is sleepy and tagged out as I am, or when he has a letter to be written and mailed in half an hour, as I have. The halls are filled with politicians, all laboring for an end. Everybody has been or is drinking, but I have not seen a drunken person since my coming here. Though there is great confusion and a great deal of loud talk, there is no ill-nature visible and no single row has occurred since the Convention sat.

I should be glad to continue, but for three good reasons I must close:

1. The mail closes in five minutes.
2. Convention meets in twenty minutes.
3. I am physically exhausted.

As old Plumb Gut used to say, when he wrote those fearfully and wonderfully made Republican leaders, in 1856, "That's all." HOWARD.

VIEWS OF THE RHODE ISLAND DELEGATION.

ENTIRE HARMONY AMONG ITS MEMBERS.

RICHMOND HOUSE, CHICAGO, Friday, May 18, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of May 15, your Chicago correspondent says:

"The Rhode Island delegation was originally half Republican and half American. Since the Baltimore nomination the Americans have bolted, and some trouble is experienced in filling the vacancies."

This is not true. There was but *one* vacancy in the Rhode Island delegation to Chicago, which was *all Republican*—the one gentleman who declined alone supporting the recently-elected Governor.

There was no trouble whatever in filling the one vacancy, inasmuch as *the gentleman who declined intimated his willingness to return;* and the delegation were only embarrassed by the number of those who not only had strong claims for the appointment, but who would gladly have served. The vacancy was filled in Rhode Island a week before the delegation left, and none existed when the above paragraph was penned. Yours, R. R. HAZARD, Jr.

REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION AT THE CAPITAL.

SPEECHES OF HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—ADDRESSES FROM SENATOR TRUMBULL AND MESSRS. CAMPBELL AND WASHBURNE.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 19.

At an early hour the Republican Association of this city was all alive, in consequence of their determination to serenade Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, nominated at Chicago as the candidate of the Republican Party for Vice-President of the United States. Mr. HAMLIN occupies rooms at the Washington House, which was illuminated from garret to cellar.

At 9¾ o'clock the procession arrived in front of the hotel, and was greeted with three lusty cheers. After the inspiring air, "Hail to the Chief," so familiar on similar occasions, had been performed by the band, loud calls were made for Mr. HAMLIN.

Mr. B. B. FRENCH then came forward on the balcony, amid a number of ladies and gentlemen, and said:

MY FRIENDS: I have the pleasure of introducing Senator HAMLIN, who has been nominated at the Chicago Convention to be one of the standard bearers of the Republican Party. [Loud cheers.] We all know how well he will bear that standard. He has become almost a citizen among us. He has been here a number of years, and my friends, we mean to keep him here four years from the 4th of March next. I now introduce him to you.

SPEECH OF HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

Mr. HAMLIN then came forward, amidst great cheering, and spoke as follows:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS: Concurring with you fully in the great principles which have united us in political association, I am pleased to meet you on this occasion; and I unite my voice with yours most cordially in a tribute to a common cause. You have assembled to congratulate each other upon the doings of our recent Convention at Chicago, the result of which has come to us over the telegraphic wires. Of that position which has been assigned to me, you will allow me to say, that while I feel profoundly grateful for the honor it confers, and am duly sensible of the obligations it imposes, it was neither sought, expected, nor even desired. But as it has come unsolicited, it leaves me no alternative but to accept the responsibilities which attach to it, with an earnest hope and endeavor, that a cause more important than any man, will receive no detriment at my hands. But you have come to pay a tribute to our standard bearer, who has been taken from the Great West, where the star of empire is culminating, if it has not already culminated; a man of comprehensive and vigorous intellect, and fully equal to the position designated. The architect of his own fortune, he comes to us most emphatically a representative man; not only a representative man as an able and earnest exponent of Republican principles, but as identified with the laboring and industriel classes. Having from early life, to the maturity of manhood, devoted himself to physical labor, he can, as he does, but feel a keener sense of the rights of labor. He stands before the country, too, with a high moral character, upon which even a suspicion was never breathed, and with a political integrity above reproach. The objects desired by the Republicans in the pending election, and the obligations imposed upon our candidate, are, to bring back the Government to the principles and practices of its fathers and founders, and to administer it in the light of their wisdom and example; to aid our commerce, to send it out upon distant seas, and to prepare for it havens in its distress and on its return; to infuse new life and energy into all the productive and industrial pursuits of the whole country—for we must not forget that the prosperity of every country must repose upon productive industry. Labor it is, and labor alone, that builds and navigates our ships, delves in our mines, makes music in the workshops, clears away the forest, and makes the hillside blossom as the rose. It maintains our Government and upholds the world in its prosperity and advancement. Surely then, it should challenge and demand its rights of the Government it thus sustains. To preserve the integrity of the Union, with the full and just rights of all the States, the States themselves not interfering with the principles of Liberty and Humanity in the territories of the United States, outside their own jurisdiction, and to preserve our original territorial domain for the homesteads of the free:—these are the great principles which we have united to sustain and advance. That done, our Government will remain a blessing to all, and our country a refuge in which the man of every creed and every clime may enjoy the securities and privileges of institutions of Freedom, regulated only by law.

SPEECH OF MR. CAMPBELL, OF PENN.

After music from the band, Mr. CAMPBELL, member of Congress from Pennsylvania, was introduced. He said: I claim the right to express the sentiment of my section upon the nomination recently made at Chicago. [Cheers.] I want to say, first, my State is Union-loving and conservative to the core. She believes that the mission of this great Republic, as originated by the fathers, is one of peace and liberty; but that this Democratic Party now in power has been arrayed against liberty, the Revolutionery precepts, right, and the interests of the country. [Applause and laughter.] She has, therefore, looked around her for some other man, and has heard that a citizen of Kentucky, born on her soil, a pioneer of the Western wilderness—she has heard of the nomination of ABRAM LINCOLN with unfeigned gratification. [Applause.] She believes that ABRAM LINCOLN is the man for the time, and marches breast up with the advancing wave of civilization and liberty. He then went out to eulogize the platform upon which he stands, which he (Mr. CAMPBELL) said protected the true interests of Pennsylvania, and would build up her manufacturers, and pledged the Keystone State to the nominees of the Chicago Convention.

From the Washington House the band and the attending crowd proceeded up Pennsylvania avenue five hundred strong, and thence up Eighth-street to the quarters of Senator TRUMBULL, opposite the general Post-office. About half the crowd were Democrats.

SPEECH OF SENATOR TRUMBULL.

Senator TRUMBULL being introduced to the meeting addressed it in an earnest and somewhat lengthy speech in support of the great work done for the Republican Party at Chicago. He had known ABRAM LINCOLN for twenty years. A native of Kentucky, he was brought over when an infant into Indiana. Thence, with his axe on his shoulder, he went into Illinois, where he hewed his way into distinction. He studied and for a time practiced the business of a land surveyor, then he entered into the study of the law, and rapidly rose to the high distinction of the ablest lawyer in the Northwest. They call him "Old ABE," said Mr. TRUMBULL, and yet he is in the prime of life—about 51 years old. He is a giant in stature, six feet three inches high, and every inch a man. [A Voice—"Not high enough to be President."] Yes, high enough to be President, and he will be President. [Hurrah.] He is a giant, and without the prefix of "Little" to it. [Hurrah.] A giant in intellect as well as in stature. I tell you, my friends, that the politics of Illinois are all ablaze to-night with the fires of enthusiasm. Mr. TRUMBULL then explained, that in the Illinois contest of 1858, while DOUGLAS carried the Legislature LINCOLN had the popular vote by four thousand majority; and he will more than double it in November. I tell you he will make a clean sweep of every State west of the Alleghanies. [A How about poor old SEWARD?"] Mr. SEWARD is a statesman and a patriot, and his whole heart is with our great cause.

Mr. TRUMBULL continued for sometime longer, amidst frequent interruptions from the outsiders, cheers for DOUGLAS, inquiries for JOHN BROWN, &c., &c. Finally, Mr. TRUMBULL called for "Three cheers for LINCOLN and HAMLIN," which were heartily given, followed by "Three for TRUMBULL."

SPEECH OF MR. WASHBURNE, OF ILLINOIS—ATTACK ON THE MEETING.

Hon. ELIHU WASHBURNE, of Illinois, was next introduced to the meeting, and in a bold, clear, strong voice, was entering upon a eulogistic sketch of the life and character, public and private, of Mr. LINCOLN, when a few stray brick-bats and stones fell in among his audience, from the direction of the Patent Office, when instantly there was a stampede in the opposite direction, the musicians of the band being among the first to take to their heels. The steadfast Republicans immediately about the doorstep stood their ground, and presently some of Mayor BARRETT's police came up and told the speaker to go on, for that the meeting would be protected.

Mr. WASHBURNE meantime maintained his stand upon the stoop, and in a few minutes, comparative order being restored, he resumed his speech, saying that when the time had come that a public meeting on public officers could not be held in the Federal capital without a riotous disturbance, it was time for a sweeping reform which would drive these lawless parasites from the footstool of power. Mr. WASHBURNE concluded with a high eulogium of Mr. HAMLIN, when the meeting, after a round or two of cheers, quietly dispersed.

RECEPTION OF THE NOMINATIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

EASTON, Saturday, May 19.

The nomination of LINCOLN was received here yesterday afternoon with the utmost enthusiasm and satisfaction. Arrangements were made to fire cannon, but owing to the storm it was postponed until this morning. It is now being fired.

READING, Saturday, May 19.

There is great rejoicing among the Republicans here, and they fired one hundred guns for the nomination of LINCOLN and HAMLIN.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sunday, May 20.

One hundred guns were fired in this city yesterday in honor of the nominees of the Chicago Convention.

NEW-YORK.

ITHACA, Saturday, May 19.

One hundred guns are now being fired; bands of music are parading the streets, and a large meeting is assembled to celebrate the nomination of LINCOLN at Chicago. Great enthusiasm prevails.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE REPUBLICAN JOURNALS.

We gather from our Republican exchanges the following expressions of opinion concerning the nominations at Chicago:

From the New-York Tribune.

While Mr. LINCOLN's position as a Republican renders him satisfactory to the most zealous member of the party, the moderation of his character, and the conservative tendencies of his mind, long approved and well known of all men in public life, commend him to every section of the opposition. There is no good reason why Americans and Whigs, and in short all who are inspired rather by patriotism than by party feeling, should not rally to his support. Republicans and conservatives, those who dread the extension of Slavery, and those who dread the progress of Administrative and Legislative corruption, may be assured that in him both these evils will find a stern and immovable antagonist and as impassable barrier. At the same time, as a man of the people, raised by his own genius and integrity from the humblest to the highest position, having made for himself an honored name as a lawyer, an advocate, a popular orator, a statesman, and a Man, the industrious and intelligent masses of the country may well hail his nomination with a swelling tide of enthusiasm, of which the wild and prolonged outbursts at Chicago yesterday are the fitting prelude and beginning.

We need hardly say that the election of Mr. LINCOLN, though it cannot be accomplished without arduous and persistent efforts, is eminently a *thing that can be done.* The disruption of the Democratic Party, now perhaps less likely to be repaired than before his nomination, the fact that he was put forward by one of the doubtful States, Illinois, and nominated in great measure by votes from two others, namely, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, the universal desire of the country to settle the vexatious Slavery question in accordance with the views of the Fathers—all these are powerful in behalf of the Chicago ticket. But, as we said, efforts must be made. The organization must be perfected in every State, in every county, in every district. Tracts and newspapers must be disseminated. Public discussions must be held. The people must be animated, enlightened, inspired with a sense of the solemn duty resting on all patriotic citizens. Thus the great victory may be achieved, and the country may be redeemed from the pernicious influences that are hurrying it to ruin. Americans! Republicans! Shall not all this be accomplished?

From the Courier and Enquirer.

We need not tell our readers that WILLIAM H. SEWARD was our first choice, and that our labor has been that he should be the nominee of the Chicago Convention for the Presidency. The Convention, however, has decided otherwise, and *we bow to the decision—bow with the greater cheerfulness* inasmuch as although Mr. SEWARD, whom we consider the first great representative of Republican principles, has been defeated, we have, in the nomination of Mr. LINCOLN, no *expediency* candidate, but one who early embraced the Republican cause, has always labored consistently for its success—has, from the beginning, stood, and stands now, fair and square on its national and conservative Platform. We have only further to say, Here are two eminent statesmen, whose honesty of purpose, purity of character, and fidelity to National Republican principles are unquestioned, claiming the support of the people of the United States, in opposition to a sectional and corrupt Democracy. Let that support be given heartily. Go at once to work for them, and they and their principles shall triumph. *Our own best exertion shall be given for their success, and given in confidence and hope.*

From the Albany Evening Journal.

It would be idle to attempt to disguise the disappointment which the people of this State feel at the failure of the Chicago Convention to place in nomination for President the candidate of their own State. But there can be no doubt that the nomination which was made is regarded as the very next choice of the Republicans of New-York. No other man, beside their own favorite, so well represents the party in the great struggle now going on, as ABRAHAM LINCOLN. They remember that he boldly proclaimed on the stump in 1858:

"I have always hated Slavery, and I always believed it in course of ultimate extinction. *If I were in Congress, and a vote should come up on a question whether Slavery should be prohibited in a new Territory, in spite of the Dred Scott decision, I would vote that it should.*"

These sentiments in New-York are invincible. The platform adopted is based on the same doctrine. No lower ground would have satisfied the Republicans, in city or country.

That he is a thorough and hearty Republican himself we need not reiterate. The following extracts from his speeches in 1858, among many other similar sentiments expressed by him at the time, leave no room to doubt his entire fidelity to the great principles of our party:

"*I believe that the right of property in a slave is not distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution.*"

In regard to the "irrepressible conflict," he said:

"In my opinion *it will not cease until a crisis shall have been reached and passed.* 'A house divided against itself cannot stand.' I believe this Government cannot endure permanently, half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other. Either the opponents of Slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction; or its advocates will push it forward till it shall become alike lawful in all the States—old as well as new—North as well as South."

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

Where then, lies the path of duty? Mr. LINCOLN is nominated by a powerful party. His success is more than possible. It has strong probabilities in his favor. If he is not personally objectionable, if there is no reason in the man himself, why he should not merit the support and indorsement of honest national men, then it is the plain duty of every old Whig and American who hopes to do anything for his country in this campaign to come up squarely to the flag and pledge to ABRAM LINCOLN all the aid and comfort which a true man's help can give him. Mr. LINCOLN has not that long experience in public service which we could have wished, but he has something better in the strong, sagacious mind; cool and unshaking nerve, and intelligent familiarity with public measures which lie at the bottom of all true statesmanship. We conceive it to be our duty to place the names of LINCOLN and HAMLIN at the head of our columns, as a pledge that we will extend to them such honorable and faithful support as may belong to our position and influence.

Not the least important result of the Chicago Convention is the final defeat and discomfiture of WM. H. SEWARD. We will not permit ourselves to utter one word of insult which might add to the bitterness of spirit with which Mr. SEWARD and his especial friends must regard this calamitous fall of his ambition, at a moment when he seemed about to grasp the fruition of so many years of labor and watchful care. But the event is too prominent, its consequences too weighty, to be passed by in silence. * * * Delegates could not fail to recognize the difference between the two men, and the strongest argument employed against Mr. SEWARD was that his election would transplant THURLOW WEED and his lobby from Albany to Washington, and entail disgrace upon the party from the day it entered into power. Said a prominent Republican, yesterday—and he spoke the sentiment of thousands—"We owe Mr. SEWARD everything; he founded the party, and built it up to greatness; our debt to him is incalculable; *but we wont pay it in hard cash to Thurlow Weed.*"

From the Rochester Democrat and American.

The great mass of our Republican friends had set their hearts upon the nomination of WILLIAM H. SEWARD. They believed him more worthy than any other man. They knew him eminently fit for the Presidency, and that for more than twenty years he had unflinchingly advocated the principles so dear to every Republican. But dear as he was and is to them, they cheerfully trusted to the wisdom of the delegates of the entire party to decide upon the most expedient nomination. The decision has been made after long and anxious deliberation, and we have no doubt that in the minds of those who voted for Mr. LINCOLN there were controling reasons for preferring him even to the peerless statesman of New-York. We respect their judgment, and bow to it without a murmur.

From the Troy Whig.

The nomination of Mr. LINCOLN will disappoint the country, and for this reason. A very large and influential class of men in the Republican Party have long sincerely desired a union of the whole opposition, and to accomplish that, have been urging the nomination of such personal and unobjectionable men as BATES and MCLEAN, in preference to any man thoroughly identified with the Republicans. This class of men have failed in their object by this nomination. Mr. L. is distinctively a Republican, but not *the* Republican which the BATES and MCLEAN delegates would have preferred, in the event of a defeat of the policy to nominate a compromise and conservative man.

From the Newark Mercury.

We need not say that we regard the nomination with approval. We *had* hoped, as our readers know, that Mr. SEWARD might be our standard-bearer; that one who has contributed more largely than any other man to make our party what it is, standing up through persecution and abuse, contempt and reproach, in its defence, might lead our conquering legions in the conflict close at hand; but in the nomination made we discern a triumph of the positiveness of our party sentiment equally as marked and decided as would have been secured with Mr. SEWARD as our nominee, and we are entirely content to march where the hand of duty points the way.

From the Trenton State Gazette.

In the Presidential candidate we have an able and worthy exponent and champion of the Republican principles and Party, and one who by the force of his own indomitable will and unaided exertions, has raised himself to the proud prominence he to day occupies in the eyes of this nation and the world. He has long and faithfully served his State and his country, and in this brilliant and ever-brightening career there is not seen a single fault to tarnish its purity. Unstained and untainted the Republican Party offer him to the free voters of the land, and ask, with entire confidence in the man and the cause, for that ratification of their choice which is sure to be bestowed.

From the New Haven Palladium.

"Honest ABE LINCOLN," as everybody calls him where he is best known, is just the man that this sorely swindled and disgraced nation needs for President. He is a man of stainless purity—his whole life is as spotless as the driven snow. He is no corruptionist, no trickster, no time-server, but an honest, brave, straightforward, able man, who will restore the Government to the purity of practice and principle which characterize its early days under the administration of the Revolutionary patriots. For this reason chiefly, the heart of the nation, as if impelled by an overruling power, has been drawing silently but irresistibly towards him.

From the Hartford Courant.

ABE LINCOLN believes that slavery is WRONG, and ought not to be extended. Standing on that adamantine ground, he will restrict it to the localities in which it now exists; if elected President, he will no doubt have a large majority of the House of Representatives, and a working majority of the U. S. Senate, as his backers, and he will have the good wishes of all the civilized world in his efforts to put the government on the policy of its earliest statesmen. We put the name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, at the head of our columns with the heartiest pleasure.

From the Boston Atlas and Bee.

As in 1840 and in 1848, the Whig Party passed by the prominent names before the Conventions at the outset, and as in 1844 and in 1852 the Democratic Party did the same thing, and elected men who were not the most prominently before the people, the Republicans have in this instance taken up men fresh from the people, of broad and statesmanlike qualities, and unquestioned abilities, and of tried patriotism, in what is to be to them a great, and, as we confidently believe, a triumphantly successful campaign. In a nomination of this nature, there must have been necessarily many preferences from people of different sections, some of which were to be set aside. Mr. Seward, Mr. Chase, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Banks, Mr. Bates and Mr. McLean, all have friends who presented their names for the first or second place on the ticket. For ourselves, we might have had personal preferences equally strong with others. But at a time like this, personal preferences are to be subordinated to the will of the majority, as expressed in the Convention, and to the success of the ticket as indicated by the judgment of that body.

From the Springfield Republican.

In wave, which it is useless to mention now, we are, of course, disappointed; in ways, which we shall have frequent occasion to mention between this date and November, we are glad and grateful. The nominee is a positive man—a live man—and in these respects matches well with the platform, which is bold, manly and comprehensive. The many friends of Mr. SEWARD, particularly, will feel aggrieved by this result, but it could not have been otherwise. The States which must be carried to secure a Republican triumph did not dare to assume Mr. SEWARD, and the forcing upon them of a name that would weaken them, and develop opposition—organized and consolidated—would have been neither wise nor fair. We predict for the ticket a popularity that will grow, as the campaign advances, into a furor of enthusiasm. We predict, furthermore, that it will be elected.

From the Providence Journal.

Of course, where there were so many names before the Convention, the friends of many prominent men must suffer a temporary disappointment. Mr. LINCOLN's nomination will, we suppose, be especially strong in the West. He showed in his celebrated contest with Mr. DOUGLAS, that he had great power with the masses. The people have great confidence in his unquestioned integrity, in his devotion to the Republican cause, in his sterling good sense, and in his manly perseverance, which has enabled him to overcome all obstacles in his way, and hew out for himself the path to eminence and usefulness.

From the Concord Statesman.

The Convention, in making choice of the honorable gentleman, would doubtless say that in giving him the preference over the other eminent men whose names were under consideration, it is not "that they loved Cæsar less, but Rome more;" for had that great and patriotic body convened to *choose* a President instead of *nominate* a candidate, four-fifths of their ballots would, without doubt, have been cast for the first amongst present living statesmen in this country, Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD. The question at Chicago, however, was, not who is most worthy of our consideration, but what suitable candidate can we present with the strongest probabilities of success?

From the National Intelligencer.

Though fully identified with the principles of that party, and justly entitled by his private worth and proved ability to wear with dignity any honor it may be able to confer, Mr. LINCOLN, so far as we are aware, has not until recently occupied a prominent place in the list of distinguished citizens from which it was supposed the Republicans would make a selection in nominating a candidate for the Presidency. It is no derogation from the claims of any among that number to say that the honor in question was awarded by common expectation to the distinguished Senator from the State of New-York, who, more than any other, was held to be the representative man of the party, and who, by his commanding talents and eminent public services, has so largely contributed to the development of its principles as well as to their defence before the American people. By what considerations the Chicago Convention was influenced in postponing the claims of Mr. SEWARD, we are of course unable to say. But his friends and admirers will find consolation for their disappointment in the fact that he can well afford to dispense with the insignia of political promotion, and that in our country the highest civic honors are not always awarded to the most eminent competitor.

DEMOCRATIC VIEWS.

AN ADMINISTRATION ESTIMATE.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

We can easily read the motives which led to this act. The Republican Party has committed suicide to escape from justice. They felt that the judgment of the people was about to overtake them, and they resorted to this miserable and cowardly refuge. Better to have encountered defeat manfully, and found an honorable grave, than to sneak thus into oblivion, to be buried on the cross-roads with a stake through the body, leaving a name infamous behind it.

The Democratic Party now needs only to be true to itself—to exercise judgment and wisdom, and not be swayed by prejudice and passion—in order to achieve, not merely a brilliant victory in this Presidential campaign, but also a permanent triumph and continued ascendancy throughout the nation. The defeat of SEWARD and nomination of LINCOLN emasculates the Republican party. This repudiation of the representative man of the organization extinguishes its life, and deprives it of the further sympathy of the earnest men who have been really sustained from principle. The Republican Party is struck with a paralytic stroke, especially in the State of New-York, and with common prudence on the part of the Democracy, the latter will have an easy victory. If the thirty five electoral votes of this State are not cast for the Democratic nominee, it will be the fault of our political friends. The Republican Party has no longer the power to control them.

A DOUGLAS CRY.

From the Philadelphia Press.

It is now quite certain that if Mr. DOUGLAS be rejected by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, Mr. LINCOLN will sweep Illinois, Indiana, and the whole Northwest, and his election by the people becomes, perhaps, a foregone conclusion. One thing is sure, and must be known to the Baltimore Convention, and that is, that with DOUGLAS they can triumph; and that, with any other candidate, defeat is almost inevitable. What the result may be time will determine. The Seceders and Disunionists who retired from the Charleston Convention would, most assuredly, prefer the election of a Republican President rather than the success of Mr. DOUGLAS; but whether this factious, personal opposition can control the masses of the people of the Southern States remains to be seen. It is not doubted that a large majority of the delegates from the South refused to accede, and will sustain Mr. DOUGLAS if nominated.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION—OBLIGATIONS OF THE PRESS TO THE TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.—The Press of the country are under immense obligations to the New-York, Albany and Buffalo, and Western Union Companies' lines for the superb manner in which they were served with the doings of the Chicago Convention. Not only were two wires the entire distance devoted to the newspaper dispatches, but the rates thereon were greatly reduced for the occasion—a liberality on the part of the efficient and worthy managers of the line which was unasked. To Messrs. ANSON, STAGER and J. D. RAND, the Superintendents of the lines, and to their competent assistants, the operators, the Press are largely indebted. The amount of work done, in itself immense, seemed but a small obstacle to the latter, and was transacted in a style and with a spirit which were untiring. The two wires devoted to the Press worked steadily and continually during the Convention, notwithstanding the private business of the Companies suffered not one iota. The Press of New-York are particularly obliged to Mr. WHITING, Manager of the New-York office, and his worthy assistants, for their manifold and efficient services.

THE BAHAMES.—Various works of internal improvement are in progress in the Bahama Islands. The Colonial Legislature having lately passed an act to encourage inter-insular steam communication, the Governor had made public advertisement for a steam vessel to run between Nassau and Turks Island, Jamaica and Cuba. A Government hotel is also to be built by contract in Nassau.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE ADRIATIC.

THE ANGLO-SAXON AT FATHER POINT.

THE FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP

THE AMNESTY IN SPAIN.

Departure of an Expedition Headed by Garibaldi to Aid the Sicilians.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE.

General and Miscellaneous News.

The steamship *Adriatic*, from Southampton on the 9th May, arrived here on Saturday morning with three days' later news from Europe. She left Havre on the 6th inst., and arrived off Cowes the same evening. Having embarked the mails and passengers she sailed again on the evening of the 9th, passing the Needles at 6:20 P. M., from whence to Cape Race she encountered a constant succession of strong westerly winds, with head sea.

The steamship *Anglo Saxon*, from Liverpool the 9th, *via* Queenstown the 10th inst., passed Farther Point last evening. The pilot-boat went out for the news, but going too close to the steamer was stove to pieces. No lives were lost. The news, which is one day later, can only be obtained when the *Anglo-Saxon* reaches Quebec, this morning.

The *Great Britain* has arrived from Australia, with £190,000 in gold, after a passage of 62 days.

The *Arabia* came in contact with the screw steamer *Great Britain* when coming into the river from the Sandon Basin. The *Arabia* had rigging of port side carried away. The *Great Britain* was not injured.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

From Bell's Life.

We have very little original matter to add to this affair. Notwithstanding what has been stated as to the intention of the authorities to interfere, and notwithstanding the recommendations of various lovers of the art, both men—but more especially HEENAN—appear bent on fighting again. That this will not be permitted anywhere in the United Kingdom is now evident, for on Thursday last we had a visit from Superintendents DURKIN, of the F division, and HANNANT, of the A division, who informed us they were instructed by the Commissioners, who were acting under the direction of the Home Secretary to give us official notice that if either TOM SAYERS or HEENAN attempted to renew hostilities in any place which could be reached by a Secretary of State's warrant they would be arrested, and their designs frustrated; and not only this, but directions would be given to the proper persons to indict them and all persons concerned for the breach of the peace already committed, at the ensuing assizes. This warning has been communicated to the referee, who has determined, beyond the naming of a future day, to wash his hands of the business. On Friday we had a visit from HEENAN, who, in company with Mr. WILKES, came to demand that a day should be fixed for the battle to be resumed. Both were aware of the notice alluded to in our last, and both suggested that the fight should take place outside of England; but whether SAYERS will agree to this remains to be proved. A day has been named, but, as by the articles, the men are bound to fight in England; and as the authorities are determined, we cannot see a way out of the difficulty unless SAYERS waives the articles entirely and goes abroad to continue the contest. We had not seen HEENAN since the fight until Friday, and were glad to perceive that, beyond a scar and a few discolorations, he had entirely recovered from the punishment he had received. He, of course, expressed his anxiety to have the matter settled in one way or the other, and made no objection to give the proper time for SAYERS to be placed on an equal footing with himself. He announced that he will shortly take a benefit, but that there had been some difficulty as to a place, which prevented him at present fixing a day. All we can say is, let him lose no time, but "strike the iron while it is hot." The excitement at present is very great, and if he fixes upon a spot within a few days he may realize a large sum. If he tarry too long, public interest will be on the wane, and his receipts will be diminished by one-half. Of TOM SAYERS we have heard but little during the week. He has been at Chester and Liverpool, at each of which places he has had most rapturous receptions, and received large subscriptions. His arm is progressing favorably, although, of course, the cure must be very slow. We have received a message from Mr. HOGG, of the Angel, Stratford, (the Mr. H. alluded to in our last,) stating that he was not a friend of HEENAN's, and knew nothing of him beyond seeing him with MACDONALD, and that he was sent to the referee by the latter to request him to return to the ring and allow the battle to go on, and not for the purpose of putting an end to it. If Mr. HOGG sends us a letter to this effect we will insert it; but we may inform him at once that his memory must be somewhat at fault if he imagines he put his request to the referee in the way stated. Before concluding these remarks, we have only to repeat the recommendation that the men should shake hands and settle this matter in an amicable manner. The feeling throughout the country, if we except certain of the betting fraternity, is so decidedly in favor of a draw, and the opinion so universal that both men have done enough, that we do not hesitate to adopt this course. We have no doubt many will be found ready to throw suspicion upon such a recommendation, as tending to imply a doubt in our minds as to the capabilities of the Champion, but they will not be found among a class to whom it is of any importance to us to explain our motives. We feel quite confident that those whose good opinion alone we care for will all be ready to justify what we have said and done. Our correspondent is wrong in supposing TOM SAYERS can claim the belt without fighting out the present match with HEENAN, supposing it does not take place previous to the 16th of June. The match once made must be decided one way or the other, unless the men agree to a draw.

LETTER FROM TOM SAYERS.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: The period has arrived when it becomes my duty to thank the great British public for the patronage they have bestowed upon me. It is not for me to pass any remark upon my late struggle, when the New World was pitted against the Old, but one thing I can say in honesty, that I did my best for the land of my birth and dearest affections. I had opposed to me one worthy of me, and whose activity, rapidity and pluck it was no small task to encounter. Sprung from our own race, the Americans inherit our best qualities, and as our conflicts with them have in the progress of time ended in peace, so may every bitterness engendered by the late struggle tor the championship pass away forever. Upon my own part, and that of my children, I humbly offer to you my most grateful thanks, and I trust, to whatever period Providence will extend my life, that no act of mine, either in private or in public life, will be unworthy of one who has received the notice of the *Times* newspaper. I remain, Sir, &c.,

TOM SAYERS, Champion of England.

LONDON, Sunday, May 6.

THE GREAT EASTERN UP FOR AMERICA.

The following announcement appears in the London journals:

"The Great Ship Company

LAW REPORTS.

THE SLOOP MURDERS.

Conviction of Albert W. Hicks, alias Wm. Johnson, for Robbery on the High Seas.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

On Saturday Judge SMALLEY dallivered his charge to the jury in this important case. In reviewing the testimony of the numerous witnesses for the prosecution, he bore heavily—he could not help doing so—against the prisoner. As the counsel for defence had introduced no witnesses, and had not even attempted to prove an *alibi*, the Judge had, of course, nothing to charge in the prisoner's behalf.

The Court room was excessively crowded, but profound silence prevailed during the delivery of the charge. The prisoner listened to it attentively. His appearance was somewhat haggard, indicating a failure of physical power, and he had lost the *nonchalante* air which he wore at the commencement of the trial. During the delivery of the charge, the widow of Capt. Dunn, of the *R. A. Johnson*, took a seat in the Court-room.

The Jury retired at twenty-three minutes to 11 o'clock, and were absent just seven minutes. When they had resumed their seats, the prisoner was told to rise and look upon the Foreman, Mr. JAMES M. FULLER—the Foreman also rising and looking at him.

Clerk of the Court—How say you, Gentlemen, do you find the respondent guilty or not guilty?

Foreman—GUILTY.

Perfect silence prevailed, and the prisoner sat down and closed his eyes. Otherwise, except by a nervous twitching of the fingers, he made no sign indicative of the position in which the verdict of the Jury had placed him.

Mr. GILPIN, his senior counsel, addressed the Court, stating that he intended to file a motion for arrest of judgment.

The Court directed him to do so on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Of course the motion will be a mere formality, as no exceptions have been taken during the trial, and not one witness produced for the defence.

The punishment for the crime committed by HICKS is death, and the place of execution is Gibbet Island. It is now many years since an execution has taken place there.

The Ford Rubber Company.

COMPLAINT OF A STOCKHOLDER.

Spencer T. Parmelee vs. *Christopher Meyer and John R. Ford.*—This action was tried at the Special Term of the Supreme Court, before Justice HOFFMAN, on the 26th of March last, and was stated in the TIMES of the 27th of the same month. The action was brought to cancel certain transfers of plaintiff's stock in the Ford Rubber Company, made to the defendant. The Company is an association of parties in the manufacture of rubber goods, holding its charter under the laws of New-Jersey, but doing business in this and other States.

The plaintiff alleged that he was the holder of 250 shares of the stock of the Company, which was doing a fine business, and that in October, 1855, the defendant, Meyer, came to him and represented that the Company was in a very bad condition, and that its stock was of but little value. Plaintiff avers that in consequence of such representation he was induced to sell out to the Company for $180 per share, when his stock was worth much more, and that he was thus defrauded. He also asserted that the Company was then paying large dividends, as it is now.

The defence was that the plaintiff was employed by the Company upon his false representation that he possessed an important secret concerning the manufacture of rubber goods, which would be of great value to the Company; that he was also given the 250 shares claimed to induce him to conduct the affairs of the scientific department to the best of his ability; but it turned out that plaintiff was not qualified to attend to the business as represented. It was also set up that the plaintiff obtained in full for all the claims against the Company, the sum of $2,000, and that by that agreement he was estopped from action.

Justice HOFFMAN, after a full hearing of the case, has now rendered his decision dismissing the complaint.

WM. E. CURTIS for plaintiff; Lee & Schmidt and Charles O'Conor for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Bonny, J.—Artisans' Bank vs. *Treadwell et al.*—Order granted, giving defendant leave to serve answer on payment of $10 costs. Judgment and execution to stand aside, and proceedings stayed.

Coyle et al. vs. *Cropsey et al.*—By consent, case may be referred to Hon Henry E. Davies for settlement.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Burnham vs. *Willar.—Bagley* vs. *Clark et al.*—Reargument ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Woodruff, J.—Ayres vs. *O'Farrell.*—Motion granted on terms, (defendant to waive order dismissing complaint.)

Coey, et al., vs. *Warren, et al.*—Motion denied unless defendants elect to accept case as originally proposed by Judge within five days. Otherwise, motion granted.

Benkard, et al., vs. *Wilson, et al.*—Motion granted unless defendants consent to allow money in assignees hands to be deposited in New-York Life and Trust Company, or United States Trust Company, subject to the order of the Court, and pay the money in obedience to such order.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Brady, J.—Hall vs. *McMahon.*—Order refused.

Dewitt vs. *Lent.*—Order vacated, with $20 costs to be deducted from plaintiff's costs, if success at in action.

Buckman vs. *Mayor, &c.*—Motion denied, without costs

Court Calendar....THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 56, 100, 59, 90, 64, 103, 104, 61, 105, 93.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—The non-enumerated calendar will be continued until finished.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II*—Nos. 784, 998, 1018, 910, 648, 10 8, 1024, 774, 140, 998, 1030, 1036, 1038, 1044, 1016, 664, 964, 1048, 1060, 738

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 402, 167, 217, 151, 477, 479, 461, 491, 493, 495, 349, 39, 475, 233, 423. *Part II*—Nos. 524, 520, 434, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 96, 578, 582, 584, 586, 376, 344, 532½.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1627, 2026, 1858, 2045, 2036, 2037, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2044, 2045, 2048, 2049, 2078, 4229, 2015. *Part II.*—Nos. 1567, 1906, 47, 1879, 1660, 1877, 1642, 405, 1541, 310, 311, 1646, 1882, 1947, 327.

Splendid Passage of the Fulton.

The late performance of the steamship *Fulton*, of the New-York and Havre line, deserves special notice, on the ground that it is one of the shortest *westward* passages ever accomplished between the port of Havre (by way of Southampton) and New-York. We accordingly insert in our columns to day an abstract of the ship's log, which ranks the *Fulton* at once among the fleetest of the steamers which have yet crossed the Atlantic. This result has been achieved by effective new boilers, made at the Morgan works, and differing in their construction in combined principles from any others used in ocean steamers.

On her last *outward* trip, the *Fulton* was preceded by the *Vanderbilt* and followed by the *Adriatic* (no mean rivals!) exactly one week apart, and these three vessels arrived in port on the same day of the week, making a difference of only a few hours in the length of their respective passages.

The following is an abstract of the *Fulton's* log, on the voyage from Havre and Southampton to New York, May 2.

Left Cowes at 6.30 P. M.

Date.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Miles Run.
May 3	50 06	6 31	213
May 4	50.06	13.55	285
May 5	49 56	21 39	293
May 6	49 38	29 16	302
May 7	49.06	36.59	302
May 8	47.43	44 01	309
May 9	45 10	50.11	296
May 10	43.28	57.31	322
May 11	42.00	64.43	320
May 12	40 48	71.50	320
Passed Sandy Hook at 8 30 / Passed the Battery at 10.40.			124
			3,006

Time—10 days, 4 hours, 10 minutes.

Allowing 5 hours for the difference of longitude between Cowes and Liverpool, this makes the *Fulton's* passage inside of ten days.

Another Fast Line to California.

OPPOSITION TO THE PONY EXPRESS.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says:

It is understood that when the wires are completed to Fort Smith and Los Angales, the Overland Mail Company, operating under the Butterfield contract, will establish a horse express, in opposition to that owned by RUSSELL & Co., upon the Central route. The facilities on the El Paso line for an enterprise of that character are very superior; their stations and employes at regular intervals along the roads, already afford means of running an express at a trifling cost, compared to the expense that any other Company would be subjected to. The calculation is to *go from Fort Smith to Los Angeles in five days*; and starting as it appears, there is nothing in the undertaking to stagger a Company that has put through a stage coach from Syracuse, in this State, to San Francisco in sixteen days—a distance of twenty-seven hundred miles. The space between Fort Smith and Los Angeles is about fifteen hundred miles, and three hundred miles per day would be the maximum speed required to overcome it in five days. This is at the rate of 12½ miles per hour, and as their stages frequently go 13 miles in a single hour, it is supposed that over these favorable places, horses, with relays every ten miles, could be put through at the extraordinary speed of twenty miles per hour, which would leave ample margin for the rough places in the mountains, and for stops along the route. Even admitting that the trip is capable of being made in six days, it at once takes the lead in the annals of fast traveling. Nothing short of a race-course could surpass the speed shown in the grand race between the two oceans. The Pony Express, by the central route, would, undoubtedly, contest the palm nobly, and between the two, the speed would become positively terrific.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Banking Circle, Wall-st., Saturday, May 19, 1860.

$4,000 U. S. 6s	100		50	Hudson River R.	42½
5,000 Erie R. bs	91		100	do	42¾
5,000 Erie R. bs	91		200	do	b30 40
1,000 Ill. C. State 6s	96		100	do	47¾
2,000 Mich. State 6s	84½		200	do	48
500 N. Y. C. R. 7s	103		400	Mich. Cen. R.	49¼
4,000 E. R. 2d m. b	83	60		do	b60 49¾
2,000 Mil. & Pr. R. 2d m.	101½	250		do	49¾
2,000 Read. R. 6s, m.	92	250		do	b60 50
3,000 Mich. S. & N. I. 8 p. c. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs	96	100		do	45
3,000 Mich. S. 2d M. Bs	47	100		do	b30 31
3,100 Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	86½	30		Panama Railroad	136
1,000 L. E. & W. 1st m. b	72	50		do	135½
18,000 D. L. & W. R. 1st m.	96	25		do	b10 136
60 Ocean Bank	94¾	75		do	134
9 Phoe. & L. Bank	110	25		do	saw 134
6 Im. & Traders' Bk.	118	150		do	133½
50 Canton Company	32½	500		do	133
65 Pat. & Mer. Co.	46¼	25		do	132½
100 Com. Coal Prop.	14	400		do	132
600 Reading Railroad	42¾	100		do	131
100 do	43	450		do	s3 130
50 do	b60 43¾	200		do	saw 130¾
250 Pac. M. S. Co.	92½	200		do	s3 130¾
150 do	s 92½	300		Ill. Cent. R. Sc'p	b60 81
600 do	opg 90	200		do	82
25 do	b30 90½	200		do	82½
250 do	s30 90	400		do	s30 81½
100 do	b60 90	400		do	82½
415 do	org 89¾	400		do	82¾
150 do	opg 89½	150		do	82¼
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	b60 93½	300		Cleve & Pitts R.	10
200 do	s60 94¼	100		Gal. & C. R.	s30 88
420 do	93¾	400		do	88
100 do	b30 93½	200		do	b30 88¼
115 do	b7 93½	200		do	b30 88½
200 do	93¾	200		do	84¾
50 do	b60 93½	450		Chi. & R. I. R.	70¼
100 do	s30 93¾	300		do	b30 70½
200 do	b6 93¾	200		do	b10 70¾
300 Erie Railroad	23½	50		do	70¾
100 do	b10 23	50		do	s10 70¾
500 do	23	200		do	b30 70¾
350 do	23¼	60		Chi. B. & Q. R.	74
200 do	b60 23½	150		do	74½
150 do	b30 23¾	50		do	74¾
50 Harlem R. Pref.	40	125		do	75
50 Stonington R.	70	100		Milwaukie & M. R.	8

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 California St. 7s	91¼	100	Erie R. Ass. Stock. 23
3,000 Erie R. bs	47	50	Mich. Cen. R. b10 50
13,000 Harlem 2d m. bs	97	200	do 50
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. bds.	90½	50	do b60 57¼
60 Pacific M. S. Co.	91¾	50	Panama Railroad 133
100 do	90¾	50	do 134
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	93¾	550	do 134½
50 do	84½	50	Ill. Cen. R. S. s30 62½
200 Hud. Riv. R.	44¾	100	Gal. & Chic. R. 65
50 Erie Railroad	23¾	50	Chi. & R. I. R. 70½
75 do	23	150	do b10 70¾
100 Harlem Railroad	13¾	100	do b10 70¾
100 do	13¾	50	do 70¾
200 Harlem R. Pref.	b10 41	50	do b30 70¾
550 do	41	275	Chi., B. & Q. R. 75
200 do	b60 41½	25	do 74¾

MONDAY, May 21—A. M.

The past week was one of large activity in Import entries. Although the Dry Goods is not quite up to the same week last season, on entry of $1,350,000 in Sugar and Molasses places the General Foreign Merchandise list considerably ahead. The total of all, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is $6,360,840, as against $4,981,054 the same week in 1859. The Exports of the week are lighter than last season, both in ordinary Produce and in Bullion. Of the former, the clearances are $939,509 against $1,397,395; of Bullion, chiefly by the Steamer on Saturday, $1,251,177, against $2,223,578 direct and $700,000 via Boston same week last May. The Sub-Treasury gains $333,734; the present balance standing $6,884,148 against $6,530,414 at the close of the previous week. As the last Bank Average was a rising one on the Specie line, and some considerable parcels of Gold and Silver have come in since by express from New-Orleans, Philadelphia and Baltimore, we look for no decrease on the statement to be made up this afternoon, although the Average will be a falling one from the outgo on Saturday. The market for Money works with much steadiness and general ease. A fair employment on demand loan has been found on the Stock Exchange, while prime mercantile paper continues scarce. The rates on both are 5@6 ₱ cent. on the Street, and 6@7 ₱ cent. for discounts at Bank. The Exchange market also holds very steady. The quotation is 109¼@109¾ on London, with most of the business done at 109¾ ₱ cent. The fresh supply of California Gold hars by the steamer which arrived at the close of the previous week, and the receipt of some Mexican dollars from New-Orleans, created a fair export movement of Specie, though far below that of last season. The neighboring markets of Boston and Philadelphia keep easy for Money, while at New-Orleans the demand is larger and at higher rates, in the expectation of the usual Summer transfer of Specie to the East. The export of Cotton continues on a liberal scale, for the season of the year, from the Southern ports, and the stock on hand is still 60,000 bales ahead of last season.

According to the Custom-house returns of the Trade at this port for the ten months of the current fiscal year, which we made up and presented in tabular form some days since, the Import entries at New-York from July 1, 1859, to April 30, ultimo, exclusive of Specie, amounted to.....$195,421,000

Add three weeks in May.....$12,838,567

Total since July 1.....$208,259,567

Against same time last year.....186 934,591

Increase this fiscal year.....$21,324,976

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from 1st July to 30th April, ultimo.....$61,674,000

Add three weeks in May.....4,571.166

Total to date.....$66,245 166

Against same time last year.....53,069,331

Increase to date.....$16,175,835

The same tables make the Export of Specie from 1st July to 30th April.....$43,721,000

Add three weeks in May.....4,125,565

Total to date.....47,852.565

Against same time last year.....34.241 266

Increase to date.....$13,611.299

The shipments of Cotton to Foreign States from the Southern ports, of the present season, to second week in April, are:

3,389,000 bales, averaging $50.....$167,950,000

Against 2,530,000 last year, aver'g $53 75.....135,987,500

Increased Export to date this year.....$31,962 500

The total Export of Cotton tha last year was 3,005,000 baies, of the value of.....$161,434,923

—giving an average value of about $53 75 to the bale, while we take $50 as the average of the present season, for the convenience of comparison. The early average run of prices for both years was much the same, but the immediate currency, say for Orleans Middling, is lower than at this time last season.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	103¾@103½
New-York Central	81¾@82¼ @81¾@82¼
New-York and Erie	21@23¼@21 23¼@23
Reading	43½@42@43
Rock Island	70½@69½@70½
Michigan Guaranteed	25½@26@25½
Michigan Southern, old	13@13¼@12 a 12½
Michigan Central	49¼@48¾@50¼@50
Toledo	30¾@31¼@30@30¾
Galena	66½@63¾@65
Illinois Central	61¾@59¾@63@62½@62¼
Panama	145¼@139@134½@133¼
Pacific Mail	99@90¾@94@97½@91¾@90¼
Missouris	63½@84½@84½
Virginias	92½@92@92½
Tennessees	91½@91@91¾
Illinois Central Bonds	90½@90¾
Hudson River	43¾@48¾@45½@48¾
Harlem Preferred	39@41½
Delaware and Hudson	104@101¾

We had a very speculative week in Stocks, with more than the usual variety of good and ill fortune to the operations, on both sides, in Panama, Pacific Mail and several other stocks, and with considerable excitement at the close of the week by reason of a fright in the Pacific Mail transfers. The general tone of the market for the shares and bonds of the New-York and Western Roads was and is still one of decided firmness; so much so that the violent, though temporary disturbance to confidence caused by the discovery of some irregularities in the transfer ledger of the Pacific Mail and the fall of 10 ₱ cent. in the Stock, failed to check meterially the slightly advancing tendency. A reaction in prices, after a steady advance for ten days or two weeks, was not wholly unexpected before and independent of these occurrences, but it now seems doubtful whether it would have averaged 1 ₱ cent. or continued twenty-four hours, but for the agitation of wrong doing in the Pacific Company. As soon as this was measurably cleared upon Saturday, and the steamer *Adriatic* was announced from England, the general market reassumed its firmness and buoyancy, the chief exception being in Panama, which sold almost as wildly as its neighbor Pacific, say 136 @129@134½ and finally 133½ within a few hours, the cause assigned being the disappointment of some of the recent heavy speculators in the stock, on the prospect of the extension of the charter at Bogota. The probability is that there will be more delay about this matter than was calculated upon on the street some weeks ago, and so the stock falling almost as much below as it had risen above the price at which it ruled on its present acknowledged merits on a 12 ₱ cent. investment, finally returned to 133@134 ₱ cent. The New-York Stocks have shown much strength; the Central upon its current traffic, which is unquestionably ahead of last Spring; the Erie upon its renewed large traffic, as one of the Great Trunk lines and the continued speculation in its shares in England, and the Hudson and Harlem in sympathy with the other two, and the sound and easy financial position of the Hudson. The start in the Harlem Preferred shares was taken late in the week, and 41½ ₱ cent. was paid on Saturday. The Western shares, after some inequality in prices and a break-down in Galena to 63½ ₱ cent., improved again on Saturday on the excellent returns of traffic for the second week in May on all the lines east of the Galena; the increase being especially marked on the Burlington and Chicago, Chicago and Rock Island and Illinois Central. The Galena Shares also reached 65 ₱ cent. under the impression that the third week in the month, like the first, will show an improvement on last season. The Bonds of nearly all the Western, well as New-York Companies continue to be held with much firmness, and a rise of 1 ₱ cent. in Michigan Central 8s, and New-York Central 7s, has taken place. State Stocks improved about a half ₱ cent. during the week, and Federal Stocks ¼@¾ ₱ cent., with only a limited offering of the latter. The general market on Saturday afternoon left off firm.

The Managere of the Pacific Mail Company promptly engaged in the payment of the 10 ₱ cent. Cash Dividend previously declared at an early hour on Saturday morning, and as the acknowledged inability of the late Secretary to conform his Stock Ledger to his Transfer Book brought in the large body of shereholders at once, with their certificates in hand, the payments were continued up to 6 o'clock. They will be resumed at an early hour this morning. No certificate holder thus far has been denied his dividend on account of invalidity; nor has any discovery been made to alter the concision at which the Managers arrived end publisited on Saturday morning, in proof of which we heve direction from the office to reinsert their card in our present issue, together with the following notice of the reopening of the transfers and registration of the Stock:

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM SHIP CO. OFFICE,
NEW YORK, May 19, 1860.

The transfer books for registered stock of this Company will be opened on Monday, 21st inst. All holders of stock not registered are requested to present the same for registry without delay.

S. L. MERCHANT, Sec. pro. tem.

A CARD.

The unauthorized absence of the Secretary of this Company rendering it impossible to complete a regular stock list in time for the payment of the dividend on the 19th inst., stockholders will be required to present their certificates when claiming payment of their dividends.

In order to prevent injustice on the part of stockholders, the Board deem it proper to add, that should certain discrepancies in the record of the payment of the last dividend result in loss to this Company through negligence or design on the part of the officer in question, his friends have promised to make good such deficiency. Competent accountants are engaged in the preparation of a new stock ledger, and the result of their investigations will be made public at the earliest possible moment. Meanwhile, it may be proper to add, that the discrepancies above mentioned consist in a record in the dividend receipt book kept by the Secretary, of 37,050 shares, (although receipts for dividends have not been given to such an extent,) whilst the capital stock was 36,610 shares. On the other hand, the sum of $366,100 was specially deposited for the payment of that dividend, and of this amount there remains unclaimed the sum of $3,710.

The Board of Directors further announce, that the cash assets and securities reported in the balance sheet of May 1, 1860, have been carefully recounted and found correct. By order of the Board.

WM. H. DAVIDGE, President.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW YORK, May 18, 1860.

The steamship *Adriatic* arrived off Sandy Hook at an early hour on Saturday morning, in 9½ days from England, and came up to the City at 11 o'clock A. M. The run is among the most rapid ever made to this port, and the admirable working of the machinery of the ship, both on her outward voyage and the passage home, vindicates the previously-expressed confidence of Capt. COMSTOCK, and adds immensely to her value and reputation as a first-class steamer. There was much gratification expressed on Saturday that all doubt on this subject has at length been disapated. The ship had been out of commission for nearly two years, and even the low price of $400,000, or less than one-third her original cost, at which she was purchased last Spring by the Panama and Pacific Companies, was deemed by some parties a make-weight to the bargain in the *Baltic* and *Atlantic*, of $500,000.

The market and financial advices by this arrival are favorable for Cotton and Consols, and also for American Stocks, and report a steadier though not a firm tone in the grain trade. In reference to the latter, the change of weather in favor of the growing crop in England will perhaps delay any decided speculation in prices, but without removing the acknowledged feeling of the trade in regard to the moderate supplies left over from the last crop. The following are the latest figures for American Stocks in London. It will be noticed that United States coupon fives of 1874 are going steadily up, the present advance being to 95 ₱ cent., sterling, and that the demand for Erie Shares kept the price $2 above the latest then known from New-York:

American Railways, &c., to May 5.	Closing Prices.		Sales.
Maryland 6 ₱ cent rsd	98	to 97	
United States 5 p. c. red. '74.	94	to 95	
Virginia State, 6 ₱ cent	82	to 84	
Do. 5 ₱ cent	84	to 86	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ ct. red. 1875	78	to 80	78½
Do. 7 ₱ cent. red 1875.	81	to 83	
Do. do., Fr. Land red. 1860	92	to 93	92½
Do. $100 shares, $78 paid	45	to 43	43s.
Do. $100 shares, all paid	54	to 56	
Mic. Cen. 8 ₱ cent. cou. '60.	95	to 99	
Do. 6 ₱ cent., 1869	84	to 86	
Do. 8 ₱ cent. 1st mortgage (sink. f.) '62	85	to 87	
Do., $100 shares	42	to 43	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ₱ ct. (sinking fund) 1885.	60	to 86	
Do., $100 shares	10	to 15	
New-York Central, 8 ₱ ct., (sinking fund) 1883	93	to 95	83¾
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1864	93	to 95	
Do., 7 ₱ ct., (sink. f.) 1876	93	to 95	
Do., $100 shares	71	to 73	
New-York and Erie 1st Mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1867	91	to 93	
Do., 2d mort., 1859	85	to 87	
Do., 3d mort., 1877, assented	76	to 78	
Do., Bonds, 1862, '71, '76, assented	43	to 49	45
Do., shares, assented	19	to 20	19½
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds—1st mortgage, con., 6 ₱ ct	90	to 92	
Do., 2d mort. 6 ₱ ct. Ster.	90	to 92	90¾
Do., $50 shares	36	to 38	
Philadelphia & Reading bds. 6 ₱ cent., 1860	78	to 83	
Do., 6 ₱ cent. 1870	70	to 75	
Do., $50 shares	18	to 23	

We are again indebted to Messrs. HUNTINGDON & POILLON, Brokers in City Bank and other Stocks, No 48 Exchange-place, for the list of sales and quotations of Bank-Shares the past week: Sales of American Exchange at 100½; Commerce, 100½; Republic, 128; State, 100¾; Chatham, 99; Continental, 102; Hanover, 91½; Importers', 115; Mechanics' and Traders', 107½; Metropolitan, 115; Merchants', 107½; Ocean, 94½; Park, 112½; Shoe and Leather, 109; Union, 103. The bids are for American at 112; New-York, 103¾; Broadway, 141; Butchers', 120; Chemical, 415; Citizens', 100; City, 121; Corn Exchange, 99; Fulton, 135; Grocers', 98; Irving, 98; Manhattan, 140; Marine, 80; Artisans', 82; Mechanics' Association, 100; Mechanics' 118; Mercantile, 124; Merchants' Exchange, 99½; Pacific, 121½; People's, 104; Phenix, 107; Seventh Ward, 132; and Atlantic, 70. The offers to sell are East River, at par; Leather Manufacturers', 150; Market, 103; North River, par; and St. Nicholas, 96.

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line for the second week in May, exclusive of earnings for excursion trains, were is

Freight	$16 468 26	$44,945 00	Inc. $29 478 74
Passengers	9 916 85	9,738 75	Inc. 920 30
Total	$24 254 91	$54,683 75	Inc. $30,398 84
Add increase for first week in May			20,872 93
Total Increase for first half of May			$50,971 77

The *Boston Post* says of this Road that its present cost is represented by

Capital Stock		$4,629,000
Funded debt	$3,600,000	
Unfunded	250,000	3,850,000
Total for 130 miles		$8,479,000

But the Company operate in addition, under leases, 42 miles of the Peoria road, west of Galesbury, and the Northern Cross to Quincy, and also use 30 miles of the Galena road into Chicago. Our Boston contemporary, writing no doubt upon information from the principal office of the Company in that city, adds:

"The road and equipment can be operated and benefit repair for 40 ₱ cent on a large business. Allowing them to earn $1,500,000 in 1860, (and in the first four months of the year the road gained on 1857, when it earned $1,953,000,) the net profits will pay expenses 60 ₱ 0,000, interest: $280,000, sinking funds $40.000, and leave 11 ₱ cent net upon the stock. One reason why the C. B. and Q. can be operated so cheaply is that its business westward is quite as large as that eastward, both in freight and passengers, as may be seen by an examination of its reports."

The following quotations of uncurrent money and Land Warrants are from the office of GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall street:

	Discount.		Discount.
New-England	1-4@ —	S. Carolina & Ga.	¾@ ⅞
New-York State	1-4@ —	Ill., Wis. & Iowa	¾@¾
New-Jersey	1-4@ —	Louisiana	@ —
Philadelphia	1-4@ —	Michigan	@ —
Baltimore	⅛@ ⅜	Missouri	@ —
Interior Penn	⅜@ ⅝	Ohio, Ind. and Ky.	@ —
Delaware and up.	¼@ —	Mobile, Ala	¼@ —
Interior Maryland	¼@ ⅝	Tennessee	½@¾
Virginia	⅜@ ⅝	Canada	⅜@ ⅝
North Carolina	¼@ —		

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.		Selling.
160 acres	65c.@ 67c.	₱ acre	73c ₱ acre.
1-0 acres	63c.@ 64c	₱ acre	70c ₱ acre.
80 acres	80c.@ 84c	₱ acre	90c. ₱ acre.
40 acres	$1 00 ₱ acre	—	$1 00 ₱ acre.

REPORTED FULL RAILWAY TRAFFIC FOR APRIL.

	April, 1860.	April, 1859.
Illinois Central	$192,223	$152,271
Galena	94,014	88,709
Burlington	178,466	139,981
Rock Island	85,848	68,224
Michigan Central	165,741	143 143
Michigan Southern	198,995	145,258
Toledo	75 539	62,050
New-York Central	580,131	478,562
Wabash Valley	72.675	68,900
Baltimore and Ohio	406,428	340.761
Hudson River	134,646	121,123
Harlem	91 463	81 606
Erie	457,161	374 475
Fort Wayne	178,796	139,655
Macon and Western	28,681	24,681
State Line	79.237	64,893
Norwich and Worcester	27,606	27,239
New-Jersey Central	98,988	81 824
Hannibal and St. Joseph	130,306	82,604
Total on 19 lines	$3,272,032	$2 695,165
Increase 22 ₱ cent., or		$577,867

The Erie Canal is doing a much better business for the Canel Fund of the State this season than last. The tariff of tolls is more remunerative, and the understanding between the Canal forwarders and the Railways more rational than the competition of last year. There is more business to divide between them, and this, after all, is the best security for mutual profit to all parties. In *three* weeks of navigation this season the Canal tolls amount to.....$222,257

Against *four* weeks in '59.....161,601

Increase.....$60,656

The following are the particulars which aggregate the above total, copied from the Albany *Journal* of Saturday:

Tolls received in the month of April, 1859, (two weeks of navigation)	$52,879 46
Do. 1860, (one week of navigation)	49,763 14
Decrease in April, 1860	$30,116 32
Tolls received 1st week in May, 1860	$84,264 67
Tolls received 1st week in May, 1859	40,495 49
Increase in 1860	$43,769 18
Tolls received 2d week in May, 1860	$88,239 34
Tolls received 2d week in May, 1859	51,226 00
Increase in 1860	$37,003 34
Total tolls two weeks in May, 1860	$172,494 01
Total tolls two weeks in May, 1859	91 721 49
Increase in 1860	$80,772 52

The daily receipts of Grain into Chicago are very heavy, especially of Indian Corn—on Thursday last 103,000 bushels Corn and about 28,000 bushels Wheat. The deliveries were made as follows:

	Wheat.	Corn.
By Canal	7,419	15,250
By Galena Road	13,119	3,986
By Rock Island	3,500	17,850
By Illinois Central	3 650	18,800
By Burlington	1,668	41,960
By Northwest	4,088	340
By Alton	2.0	4,960
Total	27,784	103,204

WEEKLY DELIVERIES OF GRAIN AT CHICAGO.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
January 9	190,550	61,293	156,237
January 16	176,240	79 291	231,852
January 23	177,690	72 350	333 095
January 30	147,623	84,971	321,288
February 6	96,664	136.778	241.886
February 13	16 ,054	133,298	288,139
February 20	173,008	173,847	254,601
February 27	232,123	112,056	188,558
March 6	190,090	101,260	131,993
March 13	232,142	84,794	230,129
March 20	127,772	77,726	481 494
March 27	115,062	182,185	299.575
April 3	172,443	155 378	281.266
April 10	330 164	181.914	442.743
April 17	319 637	129 886	428.919
April 24	310.759	168,915	529,917
May 1	678.682	185,433	514 584
May 8	497.514	213,831	836 293
May 15	493.612	228.403	677,333
Total, 19 weeks	4,832,139	2,553,440	6,588,887

The following table shows the difference in receipts of principal articles in the two years from Jan. 1 to the present time:

	1859.	1860.	Increase.
Flour, bbls	128,562	140,609	12,047
Wheat, bush	769 016	1,176,585	407.569
Corn, bush	980,804	4,408,718	3,428 214
Oats, bush	166,846	312.271	146,425

COAL TRADE FOR THE WEEK AND SEASON.

	1858. Week.	1858. Total.	1860. Week.	1860. Total
Phil. and Read. R	23,540	598,912	29,979	689,674
Schuylkill Canal	16 552	249.714	32,084	272 357
Lehigh Valley R	11,646	231,982	13 613	326,302
Lehigh Canal	8 360	16 ,362	30 542	353,842
Scranton, South	14,774	180 964	17 387	250,607
Scranton, North	4,920	45,913	5,644	51,113
Penn. Coal Co	25,277	298,861	27 639	36 864
Del. & H. Co	15,831	33,966	18,189	27,261
Wyoming, South	12,416	61,095	10 899	46,428
Shamokin	4,396	38 768	4,641	45 920
Trevorton	2,352	36 573	2,974	26 821
Broad Top	3,123	44 72	3 799	64,634
H. Thomas (Sb. Mt.)	1,964	13,427	1,872	22 021
Lykens Valley	1,221	7,8.2	1 493	19 223
Total	200,112	1,746,513	200,126	2,041,763

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 19, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 122 bbls. Ashes, 17,926 bbls. Flour, 880 bbls. Corn Meal, 75,121 bushels Wheat, 112,213 bushels Corn, 1,500 bushels Barley, 40,000 bushels Oats, 2,603 pkgs. Provisions, and 902 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made, to-day, of 38 bbls., in lots, at $5 25 for Pots, and 6½ ₱ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,169 bbls., including 973 bbls. Pots, and 196 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 260 bags Laguayra, at 14c.; 90 bags Maracaibo, at 13¼c.@13¾c.; and 265 bags Rio, at 13c @

MAY 21.

REMOVAL.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS
THIS MONTH
AT
Nos. 50 and 52 CHATHAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Being about to remove to their new and elegant warerooms, Nos. 74, 77, 79, 81, 83 and 85 DUANE-ST., near Broadway, and desirous of closing out their present stock, are now offering
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.
They have in store SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, bought in new and beautiful styles, fancy, have now for sale the entire balance of the present low-priced
PRINT PLATE,
at
KNICKERBOCKER PRINTS,
by the piece or package, FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

UNDISCRIMINATED BARGAINS
IN
BAREGE ROBES,
BAREGE ANGLAIS,
JAPANESE GRENADINES,
PINEAPPLE GRENADINE,
ORGANDIES,
LAWNS, &c.,
BY ROBES AND BY THE YARD,
WILL BE OFFERED AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY, MAY 21,
AT STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS AND GLOVES.
IN EVERY VARIETY OF MAKE AND QUALITY,
WILL BE OFFERED AT RETAIL,
MONDAY, MAY 21,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
WILL BE OFFERED AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY, MAY 21,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF SHAWLS
WILL BE OFFERED AT REDUCED PRICES,
ON MONDAY, MAY 21.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTLES.
E. S. MILLS & CO.
Offer their entire Spring importation of
LACE MANTLES, POINTS, &c.,
Below the cost of importation.
Also, a large stock of
SILK AND CLOTH MANTLES,
In every variety, in all the new Paris shapes, at greatly reduced prices.
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

CHARLES STREET, No 475 BROADWAY.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY
OVER 1,000 GARMENTS,
Consisting of LADIES' CLOTH, SILK, GROS-GRAINE and other materials in CLOAKS and MANTILLAS.
STYLES NEW AND EXCLUSIVE.
Our Wholesale rooms are now open at retail, and all MANTILLAS, including our magnificent stock of imported
LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS,
Are offered at WHOLESALE PRICES.
CHARLES STREET,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

CHARLES STREET,
No. 475 BROADWAY.
SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
CHARLES STREET will open on MONDAY, the 21st inst.,
1,000 NEW STYLES IN SUMMER SHAWLS,
Imported by steamer *Fulton*, and bought at auction on Friday last.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL GOODS,
FROM $2 TO $7 EACH,
LESS THAN HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
CHARLES STREET,
No 475 BROADWAY.

BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 BROADWAY,
WILL OPEN, ON MONDAY, MAY 21,
800 FRENCH WORKED SETS, from 88 cents to $2.
250 BREAKFAST SETS, $1 25, worth $1 75.
Also, a full assortment of FRENCH COLLARS,
From $1 to $10 each.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

BENSON'S
SPRING FASHIONS.
RICH SILK BURNOUS.
RICH SILK BASQUES, very deep.
Ladies, call and see our new
PATTI SILK CLOAK,
the most elegant garment.
Also, STRIPED CLOTH BURNOUS.
STRIPED CHALLIE, for Summer wear.
All made in the most thorough manner.
No. 310 CANAL-ST., opposite Mercer.

AUCTION GOODS.
AT KINZEY'S.
Opening from Auction,
200 LOTS OF STRAW BONNETS, BLOOMERS, FRENCH FLOWERS, ROCHES, PARASOLS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, WANDS and SETS.
LARGE SALE OF STRAW GOODS,
10,000 Bonnets and Bloomers.
Canton Bonnets, 25c.; split Straws, 31c.
Tape Braids, 25c.; Pedal Braids, 37c.
Rough and Ready, 25c.; Satin Straws, 31c.
Closing out a large lot of Bonnets 6c., 12c., 18c.
LEGHORN BLOOMERS 25c.
3,000 fine Bonnets, Tuscans, Pedals, Florences, China, Pearls, Coburg, Neapolitans, Split Straws.
DUNSTABLES Rough and Readys, Cheap.
2,000 Bloomers and Boys' Hats, Cantons, Dunstable, Split straw, Neapolitans, Leghorn and Fancy Straws.
RIBBONS FROM AUCTION.
Splendid assortment, 6c., 9c., 12c., 15c., 18c.
Extra Rich, 20c., 25c., 31c. to $1.
FRENCH FLOWERS.
The finest and best assortment in the City.
PARASOLS, 50c; PARASOLS, &c.
2,000 fine Parasols from Auction—Ivory Handles, Plain and Fancy Flounced, $1 50 to $3. Fringed Parasols, $1.
NEEDLEWORK, a good assortment from auction.
Collars, Bands, Sleeve-Sets, Handkerchiefs, Black Lace &c.
SHOW ROOMS open with rich Bonnets and Bloomers of all kinds.
HOOP Skirts a full assortment, very low.
Goods at Wholesale, cheap at
KINZEY'S,
No. 323 Grand-st., 21st and 22d sts.
Opening from AUCTION, 60 cases new STRAW GOODS, the lowest lot this season. Milliners and Straw Dealers supplied by Case or Dozen.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Are offering at retail,
REAL ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS,
Small and medium patterns, designed expressly for offices and chambers, &c.:
AT ONLY $1 10 PER YARD, (formerly $1 25 and $1 50.)
John Crossley & Son's Best Quality
PATENT TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
90 CENTS PER YARD.
John Crossley & Son's best quality Velvet,
$1 25 to $1 50 per yard.
John Crossley & Son's Velvet Medallions,
Only $1 50 per yard.
Also,
Oil-cloths, Mats, Rugs, Coces and Canton Mattings, &c., at equally low prices.

PAPER HANGINGS.
DECORATIONS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, &c.
A. HEADDEN,
No. 261 Grand-st., corner Suffolk.
Has now his assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles of the above articles, which he offers at the lowest possible prices. He is prepared to
DECORATE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS
with Paper Hangings in every style and finish now in vogue, with dispatch and ability unsurpassed by any house in the trade. Also, ordinary work of
LANDLORDS AND AGENTS, &c.,
attended to with the usual economy of the establishment.

OPENING
OF
MANTILLAS,
NO 331 CANAL-ST.,
TUESDAY, May 22.
L. McINTOSH, No. 497 Broadway,
Will open the above store with a choice assortment of
OF SUMMER MANTILLAS,
In the latest styles,
Of the newest and best materials,
and at moderate prices.
No. 332 Canal-st.

POPULAR STOCKS.
SILKS, GRENADINES, BAREGES, CHALLIES, POPLINS, ORGANDIES, LAWNS, CAMBRICS and TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, &c.
Will be replenished with large additions of fresh and desirable goods on Monday, May 21, 1860.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

QUILTS, DAMASKS, TOWELINGS, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.
FRESH GOODS
AT
POPULAR PRICES.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

CHINTZES, SHADE HOLLANDS, SHADES
and
EMBROIDERED PRINTED AND EMBOSSED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS
in great variety.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 763 BROADWAY,
Will offer, during this week,
BLACK CHANTILLY POINTS,
BLACK CHANTILLY MANTLES,
BLACK CHANTILLY FLOUNCES,
At a great reduction. Their stock is unsurpassed, and comprises many novelties.

NEW GRAY GOODS.
BOMBAZINES, SILK-WARP POPLINS, and other traveling dress goods.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 335 Canal-st., near Broadway.

DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
HAVE NOW OPENED
THEIR SPRING IMPORTATIONS
OF
FRENCH MANTILLAS,
At prices greatly below the cost of importation.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer-st.
REAL THREAD LACE SHAWLS.
REAL THREAD LACE MANTILLAS.
REAL THREAD LACE BERNOUS.
REAL THREAD LACE PICCOLOMINI.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will exhibit a splendid lot of the above goods on
MONDAY, MAY 21.
The styles are very new and beautiful,
And will be sold at low prices.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering their entire stock of
SHAWLS
At great bargains.
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.,
Will exhibit, on MONDAY, May 21,
ENTIRELY
NEW STYLES MANTILLAS,
AFTER THE LATEST PARIS SHAPES,
Just Received per Steamers.
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR RETAIL
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.,
Will open on MONDAY, May 21,
A LARGE VARIETY
of deeided
NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,
Received per Steamers and from Auction,
BELOW USUAL PRICES!
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.,
ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR LARGE STOCK
OF
LINEN and HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
AT REDUCED PRICES!
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
AND
UNDER-GARMENTS,
FULL ASSORTMENT, AT LOW PRICES.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
DRUGGETS, MATS, MATTING,
STAIR-CARPETING, &c.,
LARGE ASSORTMENT! LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning, at reasonable prices. Particular attention is called to our stock of Bonnets and Mantillas.

301 AT 301 GRAND-STREET. 301
CHARLES HEARD & CO.
Will offer at Retail,
On MONDAY, MAY 21,
At the following
REDUCED PRICES:
50 PIECES PLAID SILKS, at 2s 6d per yard.
REDUCED FROM 50 Cents.
20 PIECES PLAID SILKS, at 3s. per yard.
REDUCED FROM 60 Cents.
30 PIECES RICH SPRING SILKS, at 4s. 6d. per yard.
150 PIECES VERY RICH CHENE,
CANNELE,
PEKIN and
BAYADERE SILKS,
At 75, 80, 85, 90 and 100 cents per yard.
REDUCED FROM $1 25 to $1 50.
ALSO—
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
RICH GRISSELLE FOR TRAVELING SUITS,
At 2s 6d per yard reduced from 50 cents.
500 RICH FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES,
From $5 upwards.
ALSO,
A full assortment of
New Styles of
Bareges and Mantillas,
From $4 to $10.
Housekeepers and Upholsterers
Will find a splendid line of
Rich Lace Curtains, in sets,
From $3 to $10.
Reduced from double the price.
Rich Lace and Muslin Drapery at 1s. per yard,
Reduced from 2s. 6d.
Pure Irish Linen,
Table Damasks,
Diaper Cloths,
Toweling,
Napkins, &c., &c., &c.,
All Reduced below Cost.
Reduction Real and No Exaggeration.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

WINDOW SHADES AT COST.
FINE GOLD LANDSCAPES
and FLOWER SHADES,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
BEST SCOTCH HOLLAND SHADES,
WHITE, BUFF, GREEN AND BLUE.
WE ARE CLOSING OUT, AT COST,
THE BALANCE OF THIS SEASON'S STOCK,
AND WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES FURNISHING TO THE GREAT ADVANTAGES WE NOW OFFER.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

MACY'S
GREAT
SALE
IS NOW
CLOSING
OUT.
PARIS FLOWERS,
RIBBONS,
RIBBONS,
RIBBONS,
DRESS
TRIMMINGS,
RUCHES, &c.
Store Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door from 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Desiring to reduce our Spring stock of Carpetings, we will from May 1 offer our large and well-selected stock at RETAIL.
Housekeepers will observe a saving of the retailer's profit as well as the advantage of selecting from a very large assortment.
Experienced upholsterers are engaged to make and put down goods.
GEORGE S. MURFEY & CO.,
No. 339 Broadway,
near White-st., New-York.

ENGLISH BAREGES.
BAREGE ROBES,
LAWNS AND ORGANDIES,
LAWNS AND ORGANDY ROBES.
GRENADINES,
GRENADINE ROBES.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS will open on MONDAY a large assortment of all the above seasonable dress goods at most extraordinary low prices.
No 335 Canal-st., near Broadway.

BLACK LACE MANTILLAS,
BOURNOUS, TALMAS, &c.
The latest Parisian shapes.
Just received per steamer Europa.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

7-FLOUNCED ORGANDIE ROBES.
EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES.
Just received per steamer ASIA.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

ATTRACTIVE SEASONABLE GOODS.
$150,000 WORTH OF
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
At greatly reduced prices.
Black Lace Flouncings and Centre Pieces.
Black Lace Mantillas, Shawls and Points.
Real Point Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Valenciennes medallion Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs
A new lot of Valenciennes Laces, just opened.
Paris embroidered Handkerchiefs, Collars and Sets.
Fine French Bands and Muslin Trimmings.
Infants' Capes, Robes, Frocks, Waists, Aprons and Cloaks.
Together with a superb selection of every article in the trade, all of which we offer at unprecedented low prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late Peter Roberts, 439 Broadway.

NOTICE.—AVE NOTTOIA—AVISO—NOTIZ.—FOUNTAIN'S India store is the only place where India pineapple dresses, black and colored; wash silks, ¾ wide; grapes, lustres, satins, seersuckers, yellow nankins, novelties, Ohios, lacquered articles; all kinds of curious American Indian leather fans, bead bark work, &c., can be procured, wholesale and retail, at 65 Broadway, French Cane, latest styles. This day received 25 styles Chinese feather folding fans, elegant

DRY GOODS.
EMBROIDERIES.
WILL BE OFFERED
On MONDAY, MAY 21st,
Several cases of
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
At prices greatly below the cost of importation.
—ALSO—
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
FINE FRENCH EMBROIDERED HDK'FS,
At $1 00 $1 50, and $1 75.
Decidedly the greatest bargain yet offered.
—ALSO—
BREAKFAST AND TRAVELLING SETS.
—ALSO—
LACES.
POINT D'ALENCON,
VALENCIENNES,
POINT APPLIQUE,
MEDALLION and
LACE INSERTED SETS.
CHANTILLY VEILS,
CAPES,
COIFFURES,
BARBES,
FLOUNCINGS, &c.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
No 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

200 PIECES
BAREGE ANGLAIS,
IN PLAID AND PLAIN,
At 12½ cents per yard.
—ALSO—
500 pieces additional of
4-4 ENGLISH PRINTS,
At 12½ cents per yard;
Warranted fast-colors.
Will be opened on MONDAY, May 21st,
AT THE NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

MANTLES.
SHAWLS, TRAVELLING CLOAKS, AND
LACE MANTILLAS,
Of the new shapes and beautiful styles.
—ALSO—
LADIES' CLOAKING MATERIALS,
IN STRIPES AND PLAIDS,
VERY DISTINCT.
New open at our New Retail Premises,
No. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

BAJOU'S
SUPERIOR PARIS-MADE KID GLOVES.
LADIES', 88 cts.; GENT'S, $1 per Pair.
LACE MITTS,
TAFFETA GLOVES,
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S
PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
No. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
WILL OFFER A CHOICE SELECTION
OF
SUMMER SILKS,
At 45 cts. and upwards,
On MONDAY, May 21st,
AT THE NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

AN IMPORTER'S SALE
OF RICH AND ELEGANT MANTILLAS,
For sixty days only,
By BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
(Late GEO. BULPIN,)
No. 361 Broadway,
Who have opened their wholesale warerooms
To the retail public
For the above-named time,
5,000 SPENDID LACE MANTILLAS
From $3 to $30 each.
ALSO, LACE BOURNOUS, POINTS AND SHAWLS,
At half the cost of importation.
ALSO,
RICH BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
SILK, CLOTH AND CHALLIE ARABIAN CLOAKS,
And other Parisian novelties
At similarly attractive prices.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
FOR FAMILY USE.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Have one of the best selected stocks
Of the above
To be found in the City.
Viz.: Wamsutta, White Rock, Dwight and Water Twist.
Shirtings at 12½ cents per yard.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Muslin Sheetings, at lowest prices.
With a full assortment of Linen Damasks, Towelings, Napkins, Flannels, Family Linens, Quilts, &c., &c.
JONES' UNDRESSED CAMBRIC, 5-4 WIDE.
Super Family Linen, heavy, at 2s. 6d. per yard.
No. 473 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,
From recent auction sales, in all the prevailing styles of dress goods; also housekeeping goods of the best fabrics, adapted to the present season, lace and muslin draperies and curtains, Canton muslins of all widths and descriptions, under the market value, at Nos. 105 and 118 8th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. C. G. HOOK.

CLEARING-OUT SALE.
We are now offering the balance of our
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
AT COST.
Being the largest stock to be found in the market of
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
NEW STYLES NOTTINGHAM AND LENO CURTAINS.
LACE AND MUSLIN BY THE YARD.
LACE AND MUSLIN FOR VESTIBULE DOORS.
BROCATELLES, SATINS, TAPESTRIES.
REPS, WORSTED DAMASKS, CHINTZES.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
GILT CORNICES, BANDS AND PINS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.
Attention is invited to our stock
Of the
Most desirable styles to
Be had in this City,
Every grade of goods:
MEDALLIONS,
VELVETS, AND
TAPESTRIES.
OIL-CLOTHS,
RUGS,
SHADES, &c.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING
Are offering their entire stock at
RETAIL FOR CASH,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES
The most desirable patterns ever offered
At retail in this City.
Every grade of goods
Can be had,
At the lowest
CASH PRICES.
Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Carpets purchased Upholsterers are engaged and goods will be delivered free, and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 52 Canal-st., between Broadway and Greenwich.

CLOTH AND SILK MANTLES,
In all the latest styles of the season in great variety.
PLAIN CLOTH SHAWLETTES, with hoods, at $3 50 to $5.
STRIPED CLOTH SHAWLETTES, with lined hoods, at $4 to $6.
RICH BLACK SILK BURNOUS, elegantly trimmed, at $5 to $9.
RICH BLACK TAFFETA SILK SHAWLETTES, elegantly trimmed, at $7 to $10.
We desire to call the special attention of purchasers to the fact that not having the enormous expenses for rent, &c., which Broadway and Canal-st. merchants have, we can afford to sell as good goods as theirs at from twenty to thirty per cent. lower prices. We respectfully request ladies to call before purchasing.
W. K. PEYTON,
Cloak and Mantilla Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

RIBBONS—EMBROIDERIES—RIBBONS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have now a full assortment of
BROCADE BONNET STRINGS
and RIBBONS of all kinds
at extremely low prices.
Also,
EMBROIDERED COLLARS, SETS
and BREAKFAST SETS.
No. 335 Canal-st., near Broadway.

COTTON YARN AND HOSIERY.
HALLS & WEEKES,
No. 17 Cedar-st.
Extra heavy COTTON SOCKS for City Southern and Western Trade.
COTTON TWIST and SELLING.
HATTERS' COTTON, COTTON PACKING, STOCKING YARN, &c.

303 CANAL-STREET, 303
THREE DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY,
Open on Saturday, 26th inst.
Hosiery and Children's Hats; Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes; Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, Gloves, &c. THOMAS REYNOLDS,
303 CANAL-STREET. 303

NEW FURNITURE COVERINGS
and
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
By last steamer.
Very beautiful and new.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
At
EXCEEDINGLY REDUCED PRICES.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.
A SPLENDID OPENING THIS WEEK
FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE,
BY W. D. ELLIOTT & CO.,
Nos. 204 and 206 Canal-st.,
OF MAGNIFICENT NEW MANTILLAS,
ELEGANT ARAB WRAPPERS,
PUSHER LACE BOURNOUS and MANTILLAS,
SUMMER CLOTH SHAWLETTES, &c., &c.
THE FINEST GOODS IMPORTED OR MANUFACTURED, AND ALL AT POPULAR PRICES
Broadreth Building.

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF A NEW Stock of rich Ribbons, Silks Millinery Goods and Dress Trimmings, by E. LICHTENSTEIN'S, No 360 Jane-st., corner of Wooster; having disposed of, at one time, all his old stock, will reopen on MONDAY, May 21, with an entire new stock of the above goods, bought for one-half their value, and selected with great care at our first importing houses.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl, in a private family, as chamber-maid; is a good seamstress, and does up ladies' fine muslins in the nicest style; is a competent ladies' maid; is willing to travel to any part of the country, with a family that lives in the City in Winter; the very best City reference can be given at her present employer's, No. 190 2d-av., between 8th and 9th-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable German girl to do the chamber-work in a private family. Call at No. 79 West 45th-st., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children. Good City reference. Apply at No. 222 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Scotch woman, a situation as chamber-maid and clear starcher; understands French fintiog, and is willing to do plain sewing or assist with children; has the best of reference as to character and capability. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Protestant young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or children's nurse to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days if not engaged. Call at No. 77 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situations wanted as chamber-maid and laundress, or competent laundress; also, as nurse and seamstress, by two smart English girls in City or country; also, by a large number of respectable, experienced and well-recommended Protestants and other girls, in various situations for City or country. Employers will please call at WESLEY'S first-class female office, No. 294 4th av., near 23d-st. Mrs. Wesley in attendance.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A young woman desires a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; is a very good plain sewer. No objection to go with a family to the country. Has the best City references. Can be seen for two days at No 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress or cull-a-nurse; best of city references can be given. Call at No. 42 East 19th-st., near Broadway, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Has lived in her last place seven years. A young woman wants a situation as waitress in a private family; has lived in her last place for five years. Has good City reference. Call at No. 85 West 19th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, washer and ironer, for a very faithful, capable servant, or to do chamberwork and waiting; is very highly recommended from her last situation, and thoroughly efficient for either of the above capacities, and will be found very neat in her duties, obliging and trustworthy. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman wishes a situation as plain cook; first-rate washer and ironer, or would do housework in a small private family; she is tidy and neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady place. Call at No. 246 Mulberry-st., between Prince and Spring sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RECOMmended young women, who has lived in some of the first families in this City, a situation as regular cook; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and jellies, ice creams and fancy dishes; does the coarse washing. City or country for the Summer. Call at or address No. 218 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO COOK, wash and iron in a gentleman's family, by a steady and desirous woman; is in every respect a thorough and competent servant; has had experience in first-class families who highly recommend her as a person of very respectable and neat appearance; expects good wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, TRUSTWORTHY and competent Scotch woman desires a situation in City or country, as meat and pastry cook; no objection to assist in washing; understands the care and management of milk and butter; can be well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th av., first floor, front.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as first-class cook; fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 3 6th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman, a situation as first-rate cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; understands her business perfectly; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY AN obliging and highly recommended Protestant woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good hand in making preserves and jellies, &c.; would assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 405 Broome-st., two doors east of Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; best City reference; no objections to go a short distance in the country, or to a first-class boarding-house, City or country. Call at No 39 5th-st., near 2d av., between the hours of 5 and 9 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands meats, soups, jellies, hashing and pastry, also English and French dishes; best of City reference given. Call at No. 131 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A steady, respectable woman, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; none need apply but a family that resides a short distance in the country the year round, and is willing to give good wages. Call, for two days, at No. 15 Renwick-st., near Canal.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as professed cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to take care of a house for the Summer months, or to go to Newport or Staten Island for the Summe; best of City references. Apply at 529 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook, or to take charge of a house for the Summer months. Apply at No. 107 West 13th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST RELIAble, willing young woman, a situation as good baker of bread, pastry, &c.; washing and ironing; would do general housework, or chamberwork, waiting and laundress; is fully competent for any situation as City reference can show; no objections to country; a permanent situation in preference to high wages. Call at No. 70 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN the City or country, as good cook and laundress, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread; can manage a small dairy. Call, during two days, at No. 68½ 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A smart, tidy and well-recommended German girl in City or country; is a first-rate cook and baker; also a very good washer and ironer; will make herself generally useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK AND HOUSEMAID.—A GOOD, honest Protestant servant wants a situation in City or country to do general housework; is a good plain cook; also, a good baker, and a splendid washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook and laundress; no objection to do housework. Call at No. 242 38th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker and lady's maid wants a situation with a lady or family; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing; is a thorough family seamstress; has no objections to travel; the best of City reference. Can be seen in the house of her present employer, No. 6 East 14th-st., near 5th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and assist in washing; would have no objection to take care of children; good City reference given. Call at No. 271 West 27th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 169 East 26th-st., in the rear.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' dresses and arranges hair; does up fine muslins; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine; she is of a kind and willing disposition; satisfactory City reference. Call at No 69 West 17th-st., one door west of 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young women, a situation as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; French fintiug, &c.; or as chambermaid, and assist in the washing and ironing; does up linens in beautiful style; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class laundress; can do up lace fineries in the neatest manner; would assist in chamberwork if required; no objection to a country hotel or boarding-house; best of City reference. Call at No. 303 7th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., in clothing store.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as first-class laundress or as chambermaid, and to do fine washing; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins and laces in the neatest manner. Can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 361 East 17th-st., corner of 3d-av.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young girl, 16 years of age; is about eight months in the country; would like to learn waiting, and is accustomed to children; prefers a place in the City. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 62 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE WOMAN who is a first-class laundress, washing and ironing to do at her own house, or would go out by the day or week as laundress; or cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; can do French, Spanish, &c., in good style. Call or address E. D., No. 61 4th-av., near 9th-st.; has good City reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby; would go to the country or watering place; has three years' recommendations from her last place. Apply at No. 13 East 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation as infant's nurse, or to take charge of small children, for a person who has lived with her, and whom she can recommend in every respect; no object on to the country. Call at 28 East 18th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant girl as child's nurse, to go to Europe or the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 77 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an respectable young woman as nurse, and to do light chamber-work or plain sewing; six years' City reference. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A STEADY, experienced woman wants a situation to attend to grown children, or as lady's maid; is a good seamstress; understands dressmaking and children's clothes; no objection to go in the country, or travel with a family; most respectable City reference can be given. Apply at No. 22 East 13th-st., for three days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A situation as nurse and seamstress by a Protestant woman, who thoroughly understands the care of an infant from its birth. Has no objection to the country. Has excellent City reference. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 1264th-av., near 125th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR UPSTAIRS SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation for a most intelligent Protestant woman as nurse and first-class seamstress or up-stairs servant and waitress; is a person of very respectable appearance and has served for seven years in her last situation, in a gentleman's family in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable woman as seamstress; would like to go in the country for the Summer months; understands all kinds of family sewing, altering and repairing of ladies' dresses; or would like to take care of an old lady; or would like to go by the week or month to sew. Call at No. 9 East 17th-st., between Union square and 5th-av., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable woman, an American, as family seamstress; is a good cutter on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; would wait on a lady, or take care of grown children; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 135 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a German girl as seamstress and to attend upon growing children; all kinds of needlework done. Apply at No. 435 Hudson-st., in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as seamstress; has no objections to the care of growing children. Can be seen during the week at her last place, No 46 West 19th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young women as seamstress and dressmaker, understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses and family sewing. She best of City reference can be given. Would not object to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 257 7th-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as waitress in a small family; would assist in the chamberwork, or would go as nurse; has no objection to go in the country. Call at No 26 16th-st., at her last employer's.

ALL FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING houses, in City or country, can find the best selection of female help of all nations, viz., French, German, Scotch, English, and Irish girls, at MORRIS COUPERT'S Employment Institute, No. 405 Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a book-keeper who has been in the employ of one of the largest importing houses in the City for the last fourteen years. He would prefer a similar establishment where his services would be duly appreciated. A note addressed to HUNTER Box No 161 *Times* Office, stating where and when an interview may be had, will be promptly responded to. A metal house preferred.

AS BUTLER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS butler by an Englishman, who can furnish the very best City reference; thoroughly understands his business. Address BUTLER, Box No. 1,678 Post-office.

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, rosting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week, or mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address, $5. FIVE DOLLARS.

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, TEN CENTS for single copies.

Subscriptions invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the Publishers "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and containing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued THIS (Monday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *North Star*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10½ A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

This paper contains a full report of the proceedings of the Chicago Convention and the Speech of Senator DOUGLAS.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ROYAL ANPHITHEATRE EQUESTRIAN CIRCUS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—OVERLAND ROUTE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—OTHELLO—SKETCHES IN INDIA.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Dog. Evening—THE WHITE BRANCH OF THE PRAIRIE—THE MARRIED RAKE.

COOPER INSTITUTE—GRAND CONCERT.

DODWORTH'S HALL—THE MAY QUEEN.

PALACE GARDEN AND HALL—FLORAL FAIR AND FESTIVAL.

COOPER INSTITUTE—PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.

MOZART HALL—GUSTAVE GRAEF'S MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.

No. 444 BROADWAY—Prof. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Day and Evening—CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

HELM'S SALOON—Geneva CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 396—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF ORIGINAL PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 787 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON IRVING.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The first surprise at the nomination effected by the Convention at Chicago, appears to have given way in the Republican party to a feeling of satisfaction more or less decided. In this City the tone of sentiment was on Saturday much more favorable to the ticket than on Friday evening, while from other points in the Northern States we hear a promising tale of gratification and rejoicing. The press, too, responds to the nominations with unexpected readiness and favor. At Washington, on Saturday, the Republican Association, having formed a procession, and procured the assistance of a band, visited the residence of Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, the candidate for Vice-President, and in acknowledgment of their homage received from Mr. HAMLIN a few modest and appropriate remarks. They subsequently waited upon Messrs. CAMPBELL of Pennsylvania, and TRUMBULL and WASHBURNE of Illinois, who also indulged in a few congratulatory addresses. While the latter was speaking an attempt was made by Washington rowdies to disperse the audience, but the promptitude of the police defeated the attempt.

The steamship *Adriatic*, from Cowes on the evening of the 9th inst., arrived here on Saturday morning. The *Anglo-Saxon*, which left Liverpool on the same day, and stopped at Queenstown on the day following, reached Father Point last evening, but her advices failed to reach us. The news is unimportant. The *Great Eastern* was announced to sail for New-York on the 9th of June. From the Continent we receive confirmation of the publication of a general amnesty. The incorporation of the Count MONTEMOLIN into the Spanish royal family is not confirmed; nor have the conditions attending his release been made public. The revolt in Sicily promises to assume proportions likely to prove in the last degree formidable to the crown of Naples. GARIBALDI, commanding a well-furnished naval expedition, had effected his escape from Sardinia, and was hastening to the island in order to place himself at the head of the insurrection. Nothing of interest had occurred in Rome. The period for the withdrawal of the French troops was still undetermined. From Hungary word reaches us that the Imperial concessions had been coldly received, and that the spirit of insubordination was upon the increase.

The *De Soto*, from New Orleans, touching at Havana on the 15th, arrived here on Saturday. She brings commercial news only. From Porto Rico, by the brig *George Washington*, we have also later commercial advices.

The President transmitted to the Senate on Saturday a message relative to the negroes captured on board the slave-trader *Wildfire*. They were delivered on the 30th ult. to the U. S. Marshal at Key West, in whose custody they still remain; and it becomes important to have them disposed of before the cost of their maintenance there exceeds their cash market value, and before the yellow fever visits that port. The President suggests some permanent arrangement with the American Colonization Society applying to all such cases, seeing they promise to be frequent. The rest of the session of the Senate was devoted to District business. After considering private bills, the House passed into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, argued the Slavery question, while Mr. MARTIN, of Ohio, attacked the Republicans. Mr. COBB, of Alabama, in course of the debate, denounced the Charleston secession movement; expressing the hope that the Baltimore Convention would nominate a man who should take the wind out of all seceasionists.

The Methodist General Conference, now in session at Buffalo, did little business of interest at its meeting on Saturday. The majority of the Committee on Slavery expunged from their report those paragraphs which reflected on the majority of the same Committee, and so restored peace and harmony. A silver watch, over a century old, which had belonged to the late Bishop ASBURY, was presented to Bishop MORRIS, the Senior Bishop of the denomination.

Most of the second day's session of the Presbyterian General Assembly, Old School, at Rochester, on Friday, was devoted to the arrangement of the Standing Committees, and other necessary preliminaries for the business of the organization. A few memorials were presented, and also the report of the Special Committee appointed by the last Assembly, on the subject of the reorganization of the Board of Domestic Missions.

The man, ALBERT HICKS, charged with the murder of the captain and crew of the sloop *E. A. Johnson*, and tried for robbery on the high seas, was on Saturday convicted of the latter offence. The penalty is death, and as no attempt was made to set up a defence, there is no doubt that that extreme penalty will be inflicted.

Rev. Dr. CHEEVER delivered a discourse last evening on the "Right of conscience towards God in the people of the United States, and the violation of that right in the illegal imprisonment of THADDEUS HYATT." He daniel the authority of the Senate to imprison him; denounced the act, and held that the people were bound to go to Washington, and, in the name of God, take Mr. HYATT out of jail. The congregation was unusually large.

"Political corruption" was the subject of a sermon last evening by Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE, from the text, "The wicked walk on every side, when the vilest men are exalted." His argument was, that the only remedy for our many national sins, is individual and national reformation.

The Stock Market resumed its buoyancy on Saturday. The New-York and Western Stocks were generally one per cent. higher. Some wide fluctuating took place in Pamina. There was a good demand for Pacific Mail at about 90 per cent. ex. dividend. The dividend was paid on Saturday, and the transfer of the certificates of Stock will close [illegible] Bankers to-day. Money is easy, particularly in the Stock and gold market, which, also, intense concern was felt on Friday. Exchange closed steady and Money in easy supply. The shipments of Specie were $1,046,000.

Sales were made of of 2,000 bales Cotton, part in transitu, at previous prices. Flour attracted more attention, and desirable lots were quoted firm. Wheat was abundant and depressed. Corn was unsettled, with unusually heavy sales. Provisions were inquired for, as were likewise Groceries, Hay, Hops, Tallow and Spirits Turpentine. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted. There were 465 vessels of all classes in port.

Meum and Tuum.

Crimes, like sorrows, rarely come "single spies," but rather whole battalions. The present year, both in Europe and America, has been already signalized by a most remarkable series of defalcations and breaches of faith. They have occurred alike in public and in private life. The highest official rank has proved no guarantee against the same temptations to which obscure responsibility has succumbed. The proudest ministers of absolute sovereigns have fallen into one gulf of felony with the servants of a free people. The honor of the soldier and the probity of the banker have disappeared in one crucible. The Catholic General, Baron VON EYNATTEN, and the Protestant cashier PULLINGER, have stricken hands over one common compact with shame. The finances of an Empire have been shaken by the dishonorable suicide of a world-renowned statesman in Vienna; and the credit of a great commercial company reels in New-York at the disappearance of a common-place accountant. So frequent have acts of administrative dishonesty become of late years, that the first explanation which occurs to the public mind, of any irregularity or interruption in the financial processes of a public or private corporation, is now at once attributed to fraud, and the values vested by governments or by commercial companies are consequently held constantly liable to the most sudden and alarming depreciations, at the mercy of a hundred accidents. The case of the Pacific Mail Company's stock on the New York market, at the end of last week, is the latest and not the least striking illustration of this state of things. It has already begun to appear that the sudden evasion of one of the officers of that Company is attributable rather to despair at his incapacity of correcting accounts, which he had kept without sufficient order or method, than to any malversation or dishonesty on his part. It is more than probable, even, that no damage to the property of any holder of the Pacific Mail Stock will accrue from this evasion. Yet how instantaneous and how severe was the depression produced by the first appearance of any disorder in the Company's affairs! Men's minds, not yet recovered from the shock of recent disclosures at the National Post-office, ran back at once to the calamities which ushered in the crash of 1857, and to the guilty machinations of ROBERT SCHUYLER. The hypothesis of crime comes most quickly into every mind, when trouble overtakes any institution dependent on the integrity of individuals for its credit and its currency. This is certainly sad enough; and as certainly it marks our own age with a peculiar emphasis. There have been frands always, and malversations in office, and abuses of confidence. Possibly it might be shown by a competent statistician to be true that in proportion to the enormous extent of modern financial transactions, modern financial probity need really fear no comparison with the probity of bygone times. But the special feature of our current crimes of this kind is to be found in the facility with which everybody admits their existence, as a sufficient explanation of all sorts of financial disasters; and this feature deserves the most thoughtful attention. A thousand subtle philosophical reasons might easily be given, we dare say, for this prevalent temper of the day, and as many moral remedies for it suggested as there are preachers in the land. But without entering upon the profounder metaphysics of the matter, it is tolerably plain that the intense competition and the vast personal opportunities of modern society have sorely disturbed the ancient limits of *meum* and *tuum* in the current conscience of mankind. Turn where we may, we can light upon no case of national or commercial malfeasance which cannot be radically accounted for, at the root, by the weakening in men's minds of the barriers which divide "mine" from "thine"—the barriers so happily described by SCHILLER as "the holy bounds of property." Devotion to ends begetting indifference to means, runs throughout the enterprise of the world. It is constantly veiled under fine names and sounding ferms of words, but it amounts in substance to a very vulgar offence, as old as the Decalogue, and common alike to the Tahitian savage, who covets the brass buttons of the European middy, and to the American millionaire, who risks other people's investments to assure his own objects. "Scratch a Russian," said M. DE CUSTINE, "and you will find a Tartar." "Scratch a defalcation," we say, "and you will find a theft." Of course, in nine cases out of ten, the civilized defaulter does not recognize this true nature of the deed that he is doing. But it is precisely because they do not or will not thus look it in the face, that the nine do the deed. The Government officer who lends the nation's money intrusted to himself to his friends, would no doubt shrink from taking his neighbor's watch to give it to his wife; and he consents to the first act because it never so much as occurs to him to see in it precisely the same qualities which would make the second loathsome in his eyes. The tolerance, the indifference, the condonation, silent or expressed, of half the busy world, confirms him in this blindness; and so from step to step he hurries down the abyss. The railway functionary who takes the names of stockholders to bribe legislators into passing acts which he thinks advisable to be passed, never dreams that he is committing a positive breach of trust; the Board of Directors who declare dividends that have never been earned, out of money borrowed on the strength of dividends previously declared, would shrink with horror from the flat truth which brands them as practical swindlers. The names of things have taken the place of things themselves, and men having fixed the names of certain crimes upon certain varieties of those crimes, gradually lose the power of perceiving the real and unvarying nature which underlies all varieties of crime alike—identical in intrinsic baseness and in the mischief it is sure to work, however covered up and concealed it may be under the specious forms and habits of men's minds.

In this condition of things, we must expect to see the mutual confidence of men become diseased and feverish. An age in this condition must necessarily be an age of commercial speculations and financial fluctuations. Slight prospects of profit will insanely elate, slight prospects of loss as insanely depress it. So much of the world's accumulated property has become vested, within the last few years, in the hands of fiduciary holders, of great corporations, of Governments and commercial companies, that such a general unhinging of the radical notions of right and wrong, in regard to property, as it is idle to question has grown upon mankind, cannot fail to keep every busy community continually on the *qui vive*.

We see the evidences of this around us everywhere, and every day. We see it today in the panic which demoralizes, to-morrow in the mania which inflames a whole society. Cautious and honorable men will do well, not for themselves alone, but for the sake of their fellow men, to hear this thought with them steadily. When they see all their neighbors hastily running together at the noise of some great financial crash, to sacrifice everything of which they do not hold the assurance of its value in their own hands, these men will reflect how vast a part the permanent distrust is playing in the temporary alarm. When, on the other hand, they find every one else enthusiastically fired with brilliant promises of vast and immediate gain from enterprises of which no one knows either how or by whom they are controlled, these men will remember that no station has proved high enough, and no reputation dear enough, to insure the waster of other men's goods against the temptations of delegated authority, and the fatal confidence that the *tuum* which is used as *meum* to-day, may be restored safe and sound to its owner again, when it has done the work of its uncontrolled trustee.

The Bench and the Bar.

The Legislature passed an act last session declaring graduates of the Law School of Columbia College to be entitled to admission to practice as attorneys and counsellors of the Supreme Court, without further examination. By what influence or by whose solicitation this act was passed, we do not know. Its object was apparently to draw students to the Law School, by holding out the prospect of a substantial advantage at the close of the curriculum; and if so, we may add that we could wish all the acts of the session had been half as praiseworthy. Under it, twenty-two graduates applied to the Supreme Court for admission to the Bar a few days ago. On Friday Judge SUTHERLAND delivered the judgment of the General Term refusing it, Judges MULLEN and LEONARD concurring. He holds that the Legislature cannot, under the Constitution, deprive the Judges of the power of passing on the qualifications of applicants for admission to practice;—that the Supreme Court possesses an absolute discretion in the matter, with which no other body in the State can interfere.

In the present condition both of the Bar and the Bench, this whole matter possesses an importance for the public even greater than for Columbia College and its graduates, and deserves from us, therefore, more than a passing notice. It illustrates admirably the difficulty of staying the rapid descent both in manners, morals and ability, which the legal profession in this State, and especially in this City, is making in the opinion of every impartial observer. The Constitution declares, in set terms, what qualifications, and what only, shall be requisite to entitle a man to act as an attorney and counsellor; those qualifications are, we admit, few and simple, but there is no mistake about them. He must be a male, a citizen of the United States, twenty-one years of age, and of good moral character, and "possess the requisite learning and ability." In other words, if the courts are satisfied as to a person's sex, age, citizenship and reputation for honesty and morality, and that he has any amount of learning and ability it pleases to think requisite, they are bound to hear him on behalf of any suitor who chooses to employ him as his advocate.

We do not mean to defend this mode of making a "bar." We do not say that in our opinion it was at all likely to improve the administration of justice. But how this clause found its way into the Constitution, it is easy to see. In 1846, the Democratic fever had reached its height. The ideal government of the day was a government in which every official, from the night scavenger to the Governor of the State, was elected by the suffrages of the entire community, and in which nobody was to be undar any restraint except such as was imposed by a direct vote of the masses. The long course of study and consequent expense necessary under the old system to attain to the degree of counselor-at-law, was especially obnoxious. A conventional test of fitness for an office savored of oligarchy, and aristocracy, and inequality, and was therefore hateful; so when the judges were made elective by universal suffrage, the Bar was thrown open to everybody. As we have said before, we do not think this the best mode of creating a corps of professional pleaders, but this was what was meant. It was intended that, upon broad principles of Democratic freedom, every one who thought himself a good lawyer should have liberty to plead for any one who chose to employ him, without being subject to any prescribed course of previous preparation And a bar of this sort, let us add, was the proper, logical, and consistent adjunct to a judiciary elected by universal suffrage. One is about as good as the other.

The Judges, for their own sakes, as well as of that the community at large, thought proper to insist upon the examination of every candidate for admission to the bar by examiners appointed by themselves. But what this accomplished, beyond asserting the authority of the Court to select its own officers, for the benefit either of the bar or the public, we do not know. For several years the examination was an unmitigated sham and delusion, and there was a rush of knaves and ignoramuses into the profession from which it is still suffering. It is only within the last three or four years it has been even decently stringent, but it is still far from being an adequate test, if there is to be any test at all. The examination once passed, we need hardly say there is no sort of supervision exercised over the manners, morals or attainments of the bar. There is no *esprit du corps*, no general intercourse, no public opinion amongst the members; and what is still worse, the Judges do not even attempt to exercise their authority for its purification. Violence and grossness of language, both towards the Bench and towards opposing counsel, are daily on the increase, and are never punished or even reprimanded. The most barefaced knavery on the part of attorneys is exposed in open Court, and no notice is taken of it. We called attention to one such case a few days ago [illegible] client from a Police Office [illegible] New-York at [illegible] practising in full security, and have never been called to account. In fact, the tone of the profession is being steadily lowered, mainly owing to the remissness of the Judges in their duty. They have appropriated to themselves the right of regulating the Bar, by instituting an examination previous to admission, but the examination is notoriously an insufficient test, both as to knowledge and character. They claim, and rightly claim, the largest supervision of the conduct of the members in their practice, but they never exercise their power.

Columbia College now comes forward and obtains an act of the Legislature offering a strong inducement to young men, proposing to adopt the profession of the law, to undergo a good and sound preparatory training, such as her Law School is fully competent to furnish. The examination for a degree is very much more severe, a very much better test of fitness than the performance which takes place in the Supreme Court twice a year. The Judges declare it to rest in their discretion whether a body of young men so trained by a regular course of instruction in a great public institution shall be admitted or not, and they exercise that discretion by nullifying the act of the Legislature, and refusing the application. It is not pretended that the bar would suffer by the concession, but that it would be a sacrifice of the dignity of the Court. If it was at all clear that they themselves had, under the Constitution, the sole power of regulating the admission to the bar, or that having the powers they claim, they exercised them either for the benefit of the bar or the public, we should not deem the affair worthy of much comment. As matters stand we must follow the example of one of them who took part in this decision, when a counsel was guilty of the grossest insolence towards him in open Court a few days ago, and "hand them over to public opinion."

Political Gunpowder.

There is no surer sign of an imperfect civilization than a passion for noise. The Fejee Islanders, whenever they had secured a particularly fat family of foreigners for one of their national feasts, used to give vent to their delight by blowing through horrible tubes the most dissonant and far-resounding notes. The Chinese invented the gong, and forthwith petrified into eternal immobility. We hope there may be a few years of progress still in store for the United States, but really we begin to entertain grave doubts on the subject. The unbridled indulgence of our people in political gunpowder is entirely inconsistent with anything like a rational advance in the arts of life. On Friday, for instance, the Republicans of this City, having received the news of Mr. LINCOLN's nomination at Chicago, instantly found a small field-piece, dragged it into the Park, and began firing blank cartridges, not by the dozen but by the hundred! Now what did they mean by this demonstration, and what did they effect by it? Did they mean to impress the people of New-York with a sense of Mr. LINCOLN's popularity?

If this was their object, who can say that they achieved it? It is not such a novelty to have a hundred or two hundred guns fired in front of the City Hall of New-York that anybody who happens to hear the din of this cheap artillery should think of stopping to ask what it means. And, then, how small a portion of the people of New-York, happily for themselves, do hear it at all! The inhabitants of the greater part of the City live out of earshot of anything but a powder-magazine, or a battery of sixty-eight-pounders. The people who happen to be detained by their ordinary occupations in the immediate vicinity of the Park are excessively annoyed by the "demonstration;" the horses driven by the Park while it is going on are frightened out of their wits by it; the faithful Press reports it, precisely as it has reported a thousand such demonstrations before on all kinds of occasions, from the arrival of a fighting character to the publication of a new book by an enterprising tradesman. In a small village, a hundred guns make a great noise, and represent great excitement. In a great city, they are simply a petty nuisance. If our political cliques of all colors wish to attract public attention, and make a real impression of enthusiasm, they must hit upon some fresh device. If the Republican clubs or the members of Tammany, for instance, on receiving some news which elevates their spirits, would array themselves in tight suits of a clear sky-blue, or a striking scarlet, with feathers in their heads, and perform fancy dances of triumph all the way from the Wall-street ferry up Broadway, ending with an "all hands round," in Union-place, they would excite a much more general interest, and exhibit a much less questionable sincerity of partisan delight than can be kindled or shown by their present nonsensical and inexpensive practice of burning a little bad powder in the presence of a knot of ragged urchins.

WEBB BOWS.—The nomination of Mr. LINCOLN by the Republicans at Chicago has produced at least one remarkable effect. It has broken the proud spirit of the chivalrous *Courier and Enquirer*, and brought the indomitable WEBB to his knees. The palinmode sung upon this occasion by our respectable contemporary is one of the most complete in history. Three months ago, on the mere hint of the *Tribune* that Mr. SEWARD might possibly fail of obtaining the Republican nomination for the Presidency, the *Courier* dashed gallantly into the field with this startling announcement: "If Mr. SEWARD is not nominated, *we bolt in advance*." Well, Mr. SEWARD has not been nominated; and yet the *Courier* of Saturday declares: "We bow to the nomination, bow with cheerfulness," and "will give it our hearty support." We hope the Republicans, whether victorious or defeated in the coming contest, will not forget this interesting illustration of the *Courier's* fidelity to its lofty motto of "Principles, not men."

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Though the "season" at this Opera-house came to an end on Saturday, a special performance will be given to-morrow evening for the benefit of Mlle. SPERANZA. This most unfortunate young lady, whose failure at her *début* in New-York clouded so sadly the opening of the Winter's amusements, has been detained in this City until the present time by the illness which overtook her on her voyage from Italy, and deprived her, in depriving her of the use of her voice, at once of a thousand and brilliant hopes and of the means of supporting herself and her parents. A more distressing story no page of fiction records; and it will be terribly to the discredit of the musical public if the unreserved benefit which the managers of the Academy offer Mlle. SPERANZA to-morrow evening, shall fail to relieve this young, lovely, and accomplished lady, from the sufferings which she has uncomplainingly, borne while the Opera has been running its gay career; and to furnish her with the means of seeking health and new life in her native land. Both Companies contribute to the occasion; Mad. GAZZANIGA, Miss WESSELS, Signor TAMAGO, and Signor AMODIO,

COOPER [illegible] benefit of a [illegible] DAVIES, which take place this [illegible] which a grand [illegible] will be sung, under [illegible] ance, by a company of [illegible] Sunday-schools of New-[illegible] and Brooklyn.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Robberies Charged upon Members of the Police Force, in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 19.

The robbery of GRANT & Co.'s store, on Washington-street, three weeks ago, of about $9,000 worth of silks, which were recovered, with other recent robberies, are charged upon members of the police force, and an investigation resulted in the arrest of ISAAC B. HOWARDS and J. H. GOODWIN, of the Second Station, and JAS. M. CHELLIS, an ex-policeman. Rumors are current of several other policemen being implicated in store robberies. A rigid investigation is being made by the Mayor and other heads of that department.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 20.

The investigation of the alleged robberies by members of the Police was continued before the Mayor till a late hour Saturday night, when seven officers were held to answer criminal prosecutions, and three others were temporarily suspended from duty. The charges embraced petty larcenies only—the report that the accused were engaged in the late robbery of GRANT & Co.'s silk store being unfounded.

Steamboat Accidents.

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE IN THE STEAMER BEN LODER.

GENEVA N. Y., Saturday, May 19.

The steamer *Ben Loder*, plying on Saneca Lake as a tow-boat, exploded one of her boilers this morning, just as she was leaving the wharf at Watkins WM. HILLIGUS, Second Engineer, was instantly killed; PATRICK MOORE and CHARLES O'BRIEN, firemen, were badly scalded. A number of horses on the forward deck were also severely scalded. The boat is not so badly damaged but that it will be repaired and resume towing in the course of two weeks.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER ORB.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, May 19.

The steamer *Orb*, of Pittsburgh, bound for the month of the Red River, with a cargo of railroad iron, snagged and sunk, yesterday, ninety miles above this place, and is a total loss.

The Case of the Bishop of Hartford.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, May 19.

In the case of HARMITY *vs.* O'RIELLY, Bishop of Hartford, on trial for the last two weeks before the Circuit Court, Hon. CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, of New-York, having yesterday concluded his argument for the plaintiff, the Jury this morning, under the charge of Chief Justice AMES, returned a verdict for the full amount claimed, with interest.

Naval.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 20.

Flag-officer MCCLUNEY has been relieved from the command of the Home Squadron at his own request.

NORFOLK, Sunday, May 20.

The new steam sloop-of-war *Seminole* has arrived from Pensacola.

Sentence of a New-York Forger.

PITTSBURGH, Saturday, May 19.

SYLVESTER G. LANGDON, of New-York, convicted of uttering forged paper for the purpose of buying stock in the Monongahela Bank, at McKeesport, was to-day sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary three years.

Another Mystery.

DETROIT, Saturday, May 19.

The body of a respectably appearing man, evidently a seaman, with the name of "P. Young" on the watch pocket of his pants, was taken from the river here to-day. The inquest is adjourned till Monday, for the purpose of obtaining information as to the identity of the body.

Fire in Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Sunday, May 20.

The Greenleaf & Taylor Paper Mill in this city was totally destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss estimated at $23,000. Insured in Springfield, Hartford and Canaan offices for $18,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Obituary.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, May 19.

JOSEPH BERRD, commercial editor of the *Journal* for nearly twenty years past, died this morning of pneumonia.

Snow at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Sunday, May 20.

There was quita a snow-storm in this locality last night.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Saturday, May 19—6 P. M.

FLOUR in moderate demand for the interior and Eastern trade; sales, 600 bbls., at $5 25 for Spring State, and $6 25 for extra Canadian. WHEAT in better demand; sales, 5,000 bushels Prime White Canadian, at $1 50; 5,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at $1 18; 6,000 bushels do., on private terms. CORN in good demand; sales, 9,500 bushels Illinois, at 59c.; 12,500 bushels do., at 59c.@60c.; 15,000 bushels do., at 60c.; 6,000 bushels Indiana, at 59½c. OATS and BARLEY quiet. RYE dull, with small sales of Canadian at 80c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady, at 30c. on Flour, 8½c. on Wheat, and 8c. on CORN. *Lake Imports*—36,000 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—3,600 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 44,000 bushels Corn, 1,500 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Saturday, May 19.

Nothing of importance has been done on the market to-day. FLOUR steady. WHEAT quiet. CORN held firmly. Other Grains nominally. WHISKY nominally at 20c. CANAL FREIGHTS firmer—carriers asking 18c. on Flour, 12½c. on Wheat and 11½c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—6,000 bbls. Flour; 80,000 bushels Wheat; 64,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 19.

COTTON—Sales to-day 5,000 bales at 9¾c.@10¼c. for low Middling. Sales of the week 35,500 bales. Receipts of the week 7,500 bales; receipts ahead of last year, 1,500 bales. Exports of the week, 48,000; total exports for the season, 2,015,800 bales. Increased receipts at this port, 458,000 bales; ditto at all ports, 766,000 bales. Stock at this port, 197,000 bales; ditto same time last year, 136,000 CORN firm. LARD quiet at 11¾c. WHISKY dull. COPPER 13c.@13½c. Sterling Exchange advanced ¼, and is selling at 9@9½ ₱ cent. premium; ditto with bills of lading attached at 8¼@8¾ ₱ cent. premium. Exchange on New-York at sight, ¼@½ ₱ cent. premium.

MOBILE, Friday, May 18.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 800 bales at 10¼c.@10¾c. for Middling. The sales of the week add up 5,500 bales, and the receipts for the same time 3,500. Receipts ahead of last year, 106,200 bales. Stock, 98,500 bales. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, 11 32d.@¾d., and to Havre, ¾c. Sight Drafts on New-York, ¼@½ ₱ cent. premium. Exchange on London, 109@109½

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 19.

FLOUR dull at $5 50@$5 55. WHEAT dull. WHISKY steady at 18c. BACON 7¾c.@9¾c. MESS PORK $17. LARD 10¾c.@11c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 19.

FLOUR unchanged. Wheat active; Red $1 38@$1 45. CORN dull; Yellow 73c.@75c. PROVISIONS quiet. WHISKY dull at 21½c.@22½c.

Commerce of Mobile.

MOBILE, Friday, May 18.

Value of the Exports for the past week, $306,160.

From Cuba and Porto Rico.

ARRIVAL OF THE DE SOTO FROM HAVANA—THE BRIG ONOREE WASHINGTON FROM GUAYANILLO—MARKETS.

The United States Mail steamship *De Soto*, J. D. BULLOCK, commander, arrived at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, from New-Orleans, via Havana, with merchandise and 191 passengers to LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & Co. She was detained outside the bar two hours by fog.

The *De Soto* left New-Orleans on the 12th, and arrived at Havana on the morning of the 14th, and sailed from thence on the 15th at 1 P. M.

There was no news of any importance stirring at Havana, but produce was arriving from the interior for shipping, and vessels were in good demand at improved rates.

By the British brig *George Washington*, Capt. IVANESS, from Guayanilla, P. R., we have dates to April 30.

The crops promised fair, although for a time planters had stopped grinding cane, but merchants were urging shipments, and freights were good, being 50c. on Sugar, and $3 50 on Molasses. Produce was on the rise. Sugar was worth from $4@$4 75 for refining grades to strictly prime. Molasses was selling for $16 ₱ 110 gallons, although that now shipping cost $18. American Produce was in demand. Mayaguez was fully stocked with everything. In Ponce, the market was not well supplied. White Pine Lumber was much wanted. Codfish worth $5 50, retail. Flour, $13 ₱ bbl., but several cargoes of Spanish was expected. There were several vessels loading for the States.

PERSONAL.—WM. H. WEBB was among the passengers by the *Adriatic*, which arrived on Saturday. Mr. WEBB has been absent for some time in Europe, and rumor has it that his visit had for its object the conclusion of several contracts for ships. The present stagnant condition of our ship-yards suggests a hope that these rumors may prove true.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. [illegible] Message of the President [illegible]

Quite a storm [illegible] the Wharf [illegible] Commissioners [illegible] New-York, and has [illegible] dispute. The act [illegible] escape, has been [illegible] warrant had not [illegible] Commissioners [illegible] a fact which they knew in advance [illegible] attended to. Whilst [illegible] instance of the Government of Wurtemburg [illegible] permitted to escape in New-York [illegible] ernment was pacified with the [illegible] party at fault. But since then [illegible] has been reinstated, and now the King of Wurtemburg demands not only indemnity, but apology, both of which, I understand, will be made. Messrs. CASS, TOUCEY, THOMPSON and BLAIR, [illegible] removal. The Attorney General is very bitter, but the President says that as HYNEMAN is his appointment, he considers himself alone responsible for his retention in office. CASS and FLOYD are opposed to the removal. JOHN MCKNOR is counsel for the Government of Wurtemburg, and is prosecuting the matter with vigor. EVERETT left, I understand, uncertain as to the result. The President is his warm personal friend, and may save him.

A TALK WITH THE JAPANESE.

An interesting interview occurred to-day between Dr. HILLS, Superintendent of the Columbus (O.) Lunatic Asylum, and the Physicians to the Japanese Embassy. The following colloquy took place:

Dr. HILL—How many insane persons have you in Japan? Very few.

Have you separate hospitals for them? We have four hospitals in Jeddo for the sick, with separate wards for the insane.

Do you use force or violence in their management? We do not, but have strong rooms and guards.

Do you ever bleed insane patients? Never.

Are idiots and lunatics kept in the same hospitals? They are, but in different wards; we have but four not more than twenty in all; there may be some in private hospitals.

How many sick do you average in your hospitals? From five to eight hundred, but all poor.

Here the Japanese doctors became interrogators, and inquired:

Have you many insane?

Dr. HILL—We have three hundred in my hospital.

How many of these are insane? All.

This reply astonished the inquisitors, who raised their hands, and looked at each other.

What medicines do you use? Wines, quinine and other stimulants.

Have you hospitals for dumb and blind? Yes, but separate.

Have you medicinal gardens? None of importance.

The Japanese here remarked that they would like to get the seed of our plants of every description for the imperial gardens of Jeddo, and they were informed these would be furnished them by the National Agricultural Society. They were also told that they would have an opportunity to inspect the Asylum for the Insane before leaving here, which appeared to gratify them very much.

OUTRAGE UPON THE STRANGERS.

A great outrage is said to have been perpetrated on these people by Mr. CHAPIN, artist for LESLIE'S pictorial. They charge that he borrowed a sketch-book of their artist to look at one moment, and left with it for New-York. They are highly indignant, and pronounce this to be the first treachery practiced on them by Americans.

Apprehension is felt for their poor artist, who will be severely punished for letting the book pass from his hands. LESLIE has been telegraphed to on the subject.

COL. COLT has presented the Embassy with specimens of his revolving fire-arms.

An exchange of treaties takes place on Tuesday, and the Embassy have accepted invitations to dine with the President on Friday. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 19.

The following appointment have been confirmed by the Senate: S. HIGGINSON, Consul at Padang, Samatra; W. E. MOORE, Marshal of Nebraska Territory; M. A. BOWDOIN, Postmaster at Griffin, and W. F. GROVES, Postmaster at Marietta, Geo.

The Japanese contented themselves to-day with paying a visit to the Patent-office, and have postponed their visit to Congress until next week. They were delighted to find the presents received through Com. PERRY occupying a position so commanding among the articles placed on exhibition.

They also called upon Mrs. DOUGLAS, with whom they remained a considerable time in conversation, through the medium of their interpreters.

Their appearance at the music this evening attracted large crowds. Indeed, it was estimated that there were ten thousand persons on the grounds. The Japanese occupied a position on the portico of the White House, overlooking the handsome grounds, and the President remained with them throughout. This was a disappointment to the ladies, who expected they would mingle with them in promenade.

The Japanese are somewhat annoyed at the freedom of our American citizens, but express themselves perfectly satisfied with their treatment, knowing that our institutions are very different from theirs.

By order of the Secretary of War, a General Court Martial has been ordered to meet at Carlisle Barracks on the 22d inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. The Court is to consist of Col. Thomas, Maj. Graham, Lieuts. Moore, Chambliss, McKee, Wheeler and Arnold, and Capt. Gibbs as Judge Advocate.

Another Court is also ordered at Fort Columbus, on the 21st inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it, consisting of Maj. Holmes, Lieuts. Sweitzer, Craig, Grilly and Werth, and Lieut. Morris as Judge Advocate.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 20.

The President has recognized J. C. ZIMMERMAN as Vice-Consul General of the kingdom of Netherlands at New-York.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 19.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to alter and improve the construction of the Senate chamber. Referred to a select committee.

Mr. SEBASTIAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported the House bill to appoint a Superintendent for Indian Affairs in Washington Territory, and also Indian Agents.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) moved to amend, "That all temporary agents be dismissed, and no others appointed." Agreed to.

The bill was then passed.

A message from the President was received and taken up,

The message calls the attention of Congress to the capture of the slaver *Wildfire*, with 507 negroes, by Capt. CRAGIN, of the steamer *Mohawk*, on the 26th of April. The negroes were carried to Key West, Florida, on the 30th of April, and delivered to the custody of the Marshal for the Southern District of Florida. The question arises, what shall be done with the negroes.

He refers to the action in the case of the negroes from the *Echo*, and regrets to say that, under the mode adopted in regard to them, the expenditure will be without a violation of the laws of humanity. The expenditures on this scale for the Africans captured on board the *Wildfire* will not be less than one hundred thousand dollars, and may considerably exce

be made before the end of the year. An appropriation ought, therefore, to be granted large enough to cover these contingencies. The period, he says, has arrived when it is indispensable to provide by some specific legislation for the guidance of the Executive on the subject. He suggests Congress may authorise him to enter into a general arrangement with the Colonization Society, binding them to receive on the coast of Africa, from an agent there, all the captured Africans who may be delivered to him, and to maintain them for a limited period on such terms and conditions as may combine humanity toward those unfortunates with a just economy. It would obviate the necessity of making a new bargain with every new capture, and would prevent delay and avoid the expense of the disposition of the captured. The law might then provide that in all cases where practicable the captor shall carry the negroes directly to Africa, and deliver them to the American agent there, afterward bringing the captured vessel to the United States for adjudication. The capturing officer, in case of bringing the prize to the United States, ought to be required to land the negroes in some one or more ports, to be designated by Congress, where the prevailing health throughout the year is good. At these ports, cheap but permanent accommodations might be provided for the negroes, until they could be sent away, without incurring the expense of erecting such accommodations at every port where the captor may think it expedient to enter. On the present occasion these negroes have been brought to Key West, and, according to an estimate presented by the Marshal of the Southern District of Florida, the cost of temporary quarters will be $2,500. The aggregate expense for a single month may be $12,000. But this is far from being the worst evil. Within a few weeks the yellow fever will prevail at Key West, and hence the Marshal urges their removal from their present quarters at an early day, which must be done, in any event, as soon as practicable. For these reasons the President earnestly recommends the subject to the immediate attention of Congress. He says, in conclusion, that it is truly lamentable that Great Britain and the United States should be obliged to spend such a vast amount of blood and treasure for the suppression of the African Slave-trade, when the only portion of the civilized world where it is tolerated and encouraged are the Spanish islands of Cuba and Porto Rico.

The message was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

In accordance with a previous resolution, District of Columbia business was taken up.

The bill relating to the common schools of the District was first considered, on which Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered an amendment providing that no person whose property is taxed shall be deprived of the privileges of the schools, and also that separate schools shall be organized for colored children. Mr. CLARK stated that he should insist on his amendment, and on motion of Mr. BROWN the bill was postponed.

Several other bills relating to the District were taken up and passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 19.

The House proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

Among those passed is one for the relief of SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FABE & Co., directing the Secretary of the Treasury to return them the preliminary deposit of one per centum on so much of their bid for three millions of the five million loan, under the act of December, 1858, as was not issued to them. The question of consequential damages, owing to an alleged violation of the contract by the Secretary, is left to the adjudication of the Court of Claims.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union for general debate.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, (Rep.,) in connection with comments on the Dred Scott decision, said the Supreme Court is a despotia and irresponsible power. He spoke of the issues before the country, maintaining that the Republicans stand with JEFFERSON for freedom, and not with the oligarchy of Southern slave traders, for whose use the so-called Democratic Party was established.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) wanted to know whether Mr. WASHBURN had not written his speech before the Charleston Convention?

Mr. MARTIN, of Ohio, (Dem.,) spoke of the existing sectional antipathies, and of the necessity of rising superior to the trammels of party. He spoke of the Republican Party as aggressive, outrageous, revolutionary and sectional.

Mr. COBB, of Alabama, (Dem.,) showed that it had always been his object to cultivate harmony and brotherly love, and expressed the hope that the Democratic Convention at Baltimore would nominate a candidate who will take the wind out of the sails of all secessionists.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) had written out some Scriptural texts to sustain his Anti-Slavery views and obtained leave to publish them.

At the time of adjournment only eight members were present.

THE JAPANESE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

A RUSH TO THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION OF THE JAPANESE—A GORGEOUS DISPLAY—IMPOSING CEREMONIES—VISIT TO THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 17, 1860.

Rarely has Washington, the city of sensation presented so brilliant a spectacle, or the White House so select an assemblage, as yesterday on the occasion of the reception of the Japanese Embassy by the President.

The occasion has been anticipated for the last week with great misgivings by many who had an intense desire to witness it.

The official announcements declared that the reception was to be quite private. Most of those who made application to the President were informed that Dr. BLAKE had full charge of the arrangements, while Dr. BLAKE informed all newspaper applicants that his orders positively forbade the presence of any of the knights of the quill. As he forcibly expressed it, not even JAMES GORDON BENNETT himself could be admitted, as if to impress the fact that so great an influence with the President could be overlooked. All Washington was in a fever heat of excitement on the occasion, and everybody was wondering how they could go.

Every individual in the White House, from the President and Miss LANE down to the doorkeepers and dirty policemen at the gate, was besieged with applications for admission. Officers of the Army and Navy and members of Congress were button-holed. Every man who had the *entrée* had at least a dozen ladies who wanted to go with him. In short, the interest reached a *furore*, the *furore* increased to a whirlwind of excitement, and Washington was in a blaze of anxiety to be there. Yet the inexorable edict was that only the leading members of the Government, the Army and Navy officers, and the members of Congress could be admitted. Old and well known representatives of the Press trembled in their shoes at the prospect of exclusion.

Your correspondent had spoken early to Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, and that obliging son of New-York put himself to great inconvenience to see that you were represented on the all-important occasion. His importunate efforts prevailed, and I was among the favored few—if three or four hundred may be termed a few—who witnessed the imposing ceremonies of this the most onlest event of the year, if not of the age. Our fears that the affair was to be conducted on the plan of Japanese exclusiveness, were allayed by the sight of about as many persons, privileged like ourselves, as the room could hold.

Among these the ladies held the largest proportion—at least in space. It would require a pen better skilled than mine in petticoat literature to fittingly describe the bewitching array of feminine beauty, both of person and toilette,—the clouds of lace, the mountains of crinoline, the forests of silks, the gardens of flowers, the Broadway of bonnets, shawls and mantillas, of finest texture and rarest hue; the galaxy of attraction in all the mysterious fashions of feminine ingenuity and exhilarating fascinations. Among these the daughters of Mrs. SLIDELL, dressed in spotless white, and her nieces in blue silks, hats to match, and white lace shawls, were the cynosure of all eyes. The completeness of their toilet did credit to their exquisite taste, and admirably graced their personal attractiveness. They enjoyed an advantageous position close to the President, near Miss LANE and other favored ladies.

As early as 9½ o'clock, the East Room contained a few favored ones, and from that hour the crowd began to pour in. Heads of Departments, Senators Members of the House, Army and Navy officers, and a few civic favorites, mingled with the throng, and the cosy hum of conversation, the carnival of the social assemblage, and the elegant dresses of the ladies, made the scene in the famous East Room most interesting and picturesque.

The exclusiveness which admitted of so many exceptions was its own excuse, and served to indicate how uncomfortably and unmanageably great would have been the crush had the doors been thrown open to the public.

At nearly 12 o'clock Dr. BLAKE and the venerable Marshal SEITZ commenced clearing an open space in the centre of the room for the ceremonies to take place. A passage about fifteen feet wide was opened across the room, with the main folding doors for one end, at which the Ambassadors were to enter, and the other end reserved for the President and Cabinet. The officers of the Army and Navy were stationed on either side of this passage to the President, serving alike to render the scene less imposing, and to keep the crowd from imposing upon the Ambassadors. The ladies availed themselves of all possible points of sight. They stood on chairs and sofas, and crowded behind the President, forming the same uncontrollable curiosity as has characterized the sex, not only since the arrival of the Japanese, but, I believe, from all time.

At length the hour of 12 was near at hand, the President and Cabinet entered and took their places, the bolts of the main doors were drawn, and everything was in readiness.

Meanwhile the Japanese had been brought from their quarters in an Oriental and imposing procession. It was determined to guard against the disgraceful scenes at the carriage doors that characterized the reception on Monday, and accordingly the Ambassadors came guarded by a detachment of the Ordnance and Marine corps, forming a hollow square. Each of the princes and principal dignitaries in a carriage was accompanied by an American naval officer, Capt DUPONT riding with SIMMA-BUSEN-NO-KAMI. Each carriage was preceded by a Japanese official, bearing a long pole with a device emblematical of the office of the dignitary. Two Japanese attendants, officers of high family also accompanied each carriage on foot. The whole *cortege* was preceded by a file of policemen and the Navy-yard Band, making a brilliant display, and attracting a dense crowd all along the route from the hotel to the President's House. In this vicinity the crowd was very great, availing themselves, ladies and all, of the convenient altitude of a number of columns to be used in the attestation of the Treasury Department. The steps of the White House were crowded by an anxious crowd, comprising many ladies, eager to witness the dismounting of the strangers from the land of the rising sun. The military escorted them to the very door of the mansion, and the dismounting and entrance to the house were effected with considerable alacrity, owing to the strenuous exertions of the police.

The President and Cabinet having been disposed as I have already indicated, and the general expectancy roused to the highest pitch by the approach of the hour, the noise of the entrance, and finally the opening of the folding doors, the Ambassadors at length made their appearance at the door of the East Room. The three Princes, SIMMA-BUSEN-NO-KAMI, MURAGAKE-AMAGAKE-NO-KAMI and OGUAB-BUNGO-NO-KAMI, came first, the first-named on the right. In the rear came the interpreters and the attendant, bearing the credentials, which were inclosed in a box, with a multitude of fastenings and coverings.

The princes were gorgeously dressed in flowing robes and pantaloons of very heavy silk embroidered thickly with gold.

The telegraph has already furnished your readers with a full description of the actual ceremonies of the reception, the appearance of the Ambassadors and suite in their gorgeous robes, the impressive formalities observed by the distinguished foreigners, the delivery of their credentials and letter to the President, the speeches of Prince SIMMA-BUSEN-NO-KAMI and President BUCHANAN, the introduction of the Cabinet and distinguished officials, the profound respect for the President evinced by the Japanese, the cordial character of the meeting, the *modus operandi* of translation, the Oriental style of dress and formality, their acknowledgment of each sentiment of the President's speech, and in short, the minutest details of the great feature of the occasion. One point, however, and that an important one, was omitted: that of the presentation of the letter to the President from His Imperial Majesty the Tycoon of Japan.

The translation of this letter, made in Japan, and transmitted along with the original, is as follows:

To His Majesty the President of the United States of America I express with respect:

Lately the Governor of Simoda, INSOOTA-SINANO-NO CAMI and the Metaks IWASY HIOO NO CAMI had negotiated and decided with TOWNSEND HARRIS, the Minister Plenipotentiary of your country, an affair of amity and commerce, and concluded previously a treaty in the City of Yedo. And now the ratification of the treaty is sent with the Commissioners of Foreign Affairs SIMMA-BUSEN-NO-CAMI and MURAGAKE-AWARI-NO-CAMI to exchange the mutual treaty. It proceeds from a particular importance of affairs an a perfectly amicable feeling. Henceforth the intercourse of friendship shall be held between both countries, and benevolent feelings of air be cultivated more and more, and never altered. Because the now regarded subjects are those whom I have chosen and confided in for the present post, I desire you to grant them your consideration, charity and respect. Herewith I desire you to spread my sincere wish for friendly relations, and also I have the honor to congratulate you on the security and welfare of your country.

The 18th day, first month of the seventh year of Ansay Sar. (Sealed)

[Nams.]

The entire ceremonies lasted less than half an hour, and were certainly quite imposing. The spectators, however, had to avail themselves of their eyes rather than their ears, for but few words of what was said could be heard. The ladies especially evinced the greatest anxiety to get a glimpse of the Embassy, and did not scruple to push their way to advantageous positions. Your correspondent was nearly lost in a maze of crinoline and lace that crowded the vicinity and perfumed the air near the President. Gen SCOTT stood near this point, and one little incident denoted how the old veteran has not forgotten the gallantry of the man in the duties of the officer. He persistently refused to occupy a spot designated for him by the master of ceremonies, the venerable Marshal SEITZ, and when he was obliged to step in front of the ladies to the spot indicated, politely informed them that when they wished, he would move out of the way. When the General was presented to the princes, his herculean frame stood in such prominent contrast to the Japanese princes, that a buzz of comment passed round the room. This veteran of Mexico looked as if he was almost good enough for another half century's service to his country. His punctiliousness with regard to the ladies, however, would, if carried to its fullest extent, have kept him out of this room, as he could not have stood anywhere without standing in front of them. They were everywhere—in all the best places—while the members of the Press were obliged to stand and bear where they could, with the seventh best chance. For myself, when the space was opened for the ceremonies, and the tide set back, I dropped into a little eddy by a corner of a sofa, and kept a first-rate position near the President, Ambassadors, Gen. SCOTT, and the prettiest ladies in the room. While exercising my diplomacy, I could not help noticing a tall young man with an ethereal expression, exhibiting considerable energy in keeping a good place. He proved to be FRANK LESLIE'S artist, Mr. JEWETT, and for his indomitable perseverance deserved to get a good picture.

I could not help thinking that if Quartermaster WINCHESTER, of our Seventh Regiment, had had charge of the reception, better accommodations might have been had. Instead of a motley crowd, pressing and jolting, temporary seats raised at the ends of the room might have been erected at little expense, and no damage to the room, affording each person present a fine chance to see the entire ceremonies. I should not, however, find fault with the arrangements, for they were in general very good. The Ambassadors were properly attended and guarded from rude contact with the crowd. The entrees and exits were made without *eclat*, and the whole reception was conducted with great decorum. The guests retired from this White House as they came, the military occupying the same position and the procession attracting the same attention on the way home. The servants and under officers of the Japanese delegation evinced the same obsequious humbleness as usual, by going down upon their knees when the Princes passed.

Among the delegations present, as I informed you by telegraph, were the representatives of the New-York Common Council, Messrs. SHAW, STARR, VAN TINE, HALL, LENT, and VAN VORT. They subsequently waited upon the President, who referred them to Capt. DUPONT, to arrange the Japanese visit to New-York. They made an arrangement with Capt. DUPONT to visit the Princes in the evening.

In the afternoon the Embassy made a number of official diplomatic visits, accompanied by Capt. DUPONT and the balance of the Committee.

The interview of the New-York delegation from the Common Council with the Embassy (a full account of which was published exclusively in the TIMES yesterday) was most interesting. The Princes accepted the invitation to proceed to New-York with professions of great satisfaction, and intimated that they should regard that as their principal visit. Their demeanor to the delegation was not only courteous, but exceedingly so. They seemed to do their utmost to express, so far as actions could, their appreciation of the offer.

One hope I will venture to express, with reference to the visit of the Embassy to New-York—that is, that the balance of the Common Council Committee of Reception may agree with the views of the Sub-Committee that waited upon the Embassy here. I must say that, during a long experience with committees of the New-York Common Council on like occasions, I have never met with a body of gentlemen who promised so fairly to perform their duties in a manner that shall be a credit to New-York. The only disposition I have noticed has been to afford our distinguished visitors an opportunity to see to advantage as many of the points of interest as can be comprised during the brief period of their visit. It is to be hoped that the Committee will guard against a number of irregularities which have characterized the reception here. Let me, in all candor, and with no intent to injure any one's feelings, recapitulate some of the objectionable features to which I refer.

Notwithstanding that the Ambassadors are princes, gentlemen of education, refinement, and wealth, who in their own country never travel without servants by the thousand, they have been paraded in open, dirty, hired hacks, exposed to the impertinent scrutiny of the rabble, without even a policeman to protect them from insult, asked to shake hands with dirty boys, and even negroes of the lowest class; kept standing under a broiling sun to wait for circumlocutious arrangements to bring up carriages, bored with application for cards, forced to dine with their inferiors, and in other ways used in a manner that the great pains taken by the Committee who have them in charge ought to have prevented. It is to be hoped that these objectionable features of their reception will not be repeated in our Metropolis, and that while they carry back to their country vivid impressions of our enterprise, ingenuity, wealth, power and national greatness, they shall not be impressed with our lack of common civility, decorum and politeness.

O. JR.

Naval Intelligence.

RETURN OF THE U. S. STEAM FRIGATE ROANOKE.

The U. S. steam frigate *Roanoke*, Capt. WM. H GARDNER, bearing the broad pennant of WM. J. MCCLUNE, arrived at this port yesterday, from Norfolk, which port she left on the 18th inst., and will proceed to the Navy-yard for repairs, is at present anchored off the Battery.

The following is a list of officers:

Flag Officer, Wm. J. McClune; Capts., W. H. Gardner, Lieuts., Carter B. Poindexter, Thos. H. Stevens, Geo. H. Cooper, J. Blakely Creighton, Wm. L. Powell, Daniel L. Braine. Fleet Surgeon, Chas. Chase; Past Assistant Surgeon, Arthur M. Lynch; Assistant Surgeon, Marcellus P. Christian. Purser, E. C. Doran. Chaplain, Nathaniel Frost. Marine Officers—Capt., Josiah Watson; 2d Lieut., P. H. W. Fontane. Chief Engineer, Elbridge Lawton. Master, Edward P. Lull. Flag Secty, Wm. C. Zantzwiger. Midshipman, W. A. Kerr, Boatswain, John McKinnelly. Gunner, John Owins. Carpenter, Francis M. Cecil. Sailmaker, Wm. Bennett. Engineers—1st Assistants, J. M. Adams, Geo. R. Johnston, J. W. Moore; 2d Assistants, Chas. H. Levy, Jno. Purdy, Jr.; 3d Assistants, S. L. P. Ayres, J. H. Bailey. Captain's Clerk, R. W. Wyrd. Purser's Clerk, J. T. Gwathney.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Columbia College Law School.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THE STUDENTS—PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY OF THE INSTITUTION.

The annual examination of the students of Columbia College Law School, No. 37 Lafayette-place, before an assemblage of distinguished visitors, closed on Friday last.

The Trustees of Columbia College, with the hope of elevating the profession of the Law, year before last established a department in their University course for the acquisition of legal science.

The first year there were thirty-five students; the second the number increased to about seventy, and by present indications the coming term will number a hundred or more.

Already an extensive library is attached to the establishment, to which additions are constantly made. Distinguished Professors deliver popular lectures during the term—FRANCIS LIEBER, LL. D., on Political Literature and Ethics; Prof. NAIRNE, on Moral Philosophy; and Prof. DANFORTH, on Modern Jurisprudence. Eminent members of the New-York bar also deliver lectures on legal subjects during the term. Thus it will be perceived that the design of the Institution is not only to furnish every requisite for legal science, but also to prepare the students for a career of distinguished statesmanship.

In order to attain this object with success gentlemen of the Committee have been selected who are of the profession and noted for learning and practical knowledge. The chair also has been most ably filled by Prof. THEODORE W. DWIGHT, late of Hamilton College, who has proved himself not only a most efficient instructor, but by his suavity, indefatigable zeal and perseverance, has gained popularity among the students, and celebrity for the Institution.

In order to give some impression of the immense advantages of this institution to the legal profession, we need only refer to the past examination of the students.

The graduating class consisted of nearly forty young gentlemen, only twenty-eight of whom desired to be admitted to the Bar according to the recent act of the Legislature; the remainder preferring to prolong their studies through another term.

The candidates were put to the severest tests. During the three days' examination nearly one thousand questions were propounded to them, which were generally promptly and correctly answered, thus showing how thoroughly they had been drilled in the intricacies of legal acumen. The Chief Justices of all the Courts, viz.: INGRAHAM, ROOSEVELT and DALY, and also Judge WOODRUFF, of the Superior Court, who had adjourned their respective Courts in order to be present, were highly gratified, and the gentlemen of the Committee were warmly congratulated upon the signal success of their endeavors.

In order to stimulate the desire for distinction in legal science, four prizes have been instituted on the most liberal scale, consisting of $250, $200, $150 and $100.

The test of excellence is two fold: by an examination in writing in answer to printed questions, and by essays prepared upon such legal topics as are suggested; the prizes to be adjudicated upon the combined excellence of the essays and examinations. The answers to the required questions, which were no less than 150, were given in writing by the eleven competitors who entered the lists. The task was herculanean, being limited within six hours, and performed in the presence of the Professor himself; yet no one failed in the allotted duty.

These prizes to be awarded by Hon. DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Justice of the Supreme Court, Hon. LEWIS WOODRUFF, Justice of the Superior Court, and Hon. CHARLES P. DALY, Judge of the Common Pleas, on a comparison of the essays and written examinations, will be announced at the Law School Commencement to be held at the hall of the Historical Society, corner of Eleventh-street and Second-avenue, on the evening of Wednesday, May 23, at 8 o'clock, on which occasion an address to the graduates will be delivered by MARSHALL S. BIDWELL, Esq., to be followed by a valedictory oration by ROBT. C. HUTCHINGS, a member of the class.

The Graduating class, after the exercises of the Commencement, will enjoy the hospitality of President KING, at his own residence, by his special invitation exteended to them at the close of their examination.

Immediately after the examination, the Graduating class held a meeting, and THEODORE M. SQUIRES was called to the Chair. Prof. DWIGHT then delivered a farewell address, expressive of entire satisfaction of the scholastic acquirements and gentlemanly bearing of the class, at the same time evincing the sincerest sympathy in their future welfare, and the deepest regret at parting.

An Alumni Association was formed, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: FRANCIS LOWNDES, for President; WM. CREIGHTON MAAD, CHARLTON M. HERRICK, for Vice-Presidents; GEORGE VAN NEST BALDWIN, Secretary.

THE STEAMER BRAZIL AND THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—We have reason to believe that, by way of acknowledging the very enthusiastic reception of the captain and officers of the *Brazil* (the last Galway steamer) at the drill of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, which occurred on Tuesday night last in the Arsenal, those gentlemen are bent on returning the compliment by giving a supper to-night on board the vessel, to which the officers of the Sixty-ninth, representatives of the leading papers and many gentlemen of social and political prominence have been invited. The management of the affair has been placed in the hands of Col. KELLY. The *Brazil* is a staunch vessel, well built, well officered and well manned. She is intended for the East Indie trade, is admirably fitted up, but because of her propelling power being incommensurate either with her proportions or her capacity, she was put on the line between Brazil and Portugal. To fill a temporary want she was chartered for the present voyage by the managers of the Galway line, and, according to authoritative representations, will carry to Galway the largest freight-age ever conveyed by a single steamer to that port. Her commander ostensibly is Capt. DECAMPOS, as pleasant a gentleman as one would wish to meet; and her commander in fact, Capt. CAMPBELL, is a gentleman whose courteous hospitality and manly qualities have won for him the unqualified regard of all who have had the pleasure of making his acquaintance.

SERIOUS CASUALTIES.—A number of women and children were gathering firewood on Saturday afternoon in the vicinity of some frame buildings which were in process of demolition in the rear of No. 91 Moerce-street, when, by the sudden falling of a wall, RICHARD MCKENNA, a lad, residing at No. 83 Monroe-street, was buried beneath the rubbish. He was speedily extricated, but it is believed that his injuries will result in his death.... On Saturday evening, JAMES STROBT and ROBERT H. MILLIGAN were thrown from a wagon in which they were riding down Broadway near Fifty-second-street, in consequence of the vehicle having come into collision with a dirt cart. Mr. SCHOTT suffered a fracture of the leg and other severe injuries. He was removed to his residence, No. 35 East Twenty-fifth-street.... One of the Eighth-avenue Railroad cars passed over the limbs of a young man, whose name has not been ascertained, on Friday night, in College place, near Warren street, and crushed them in a terrible manner. The sufferer is supposed to have been lying insensible on the track, as he was not seen by the driver before the accident occurred.

SINGULAR AND DARING ROBBERY.—The attention of persons passing along Broadway about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, was attracted to two men who had driven in a light wagon up to the curb-stone, opposite the gold pen store of Mr. O'BRIEN, No. 717 in that street, one of whom got out of the vehicle and sprang quickly in again, repeating the movement several times to the extreme astonishment of the lookers-on, who believed him to be a lunatic. The sequel showed that this practice was to insure the success of a plan that he had formed to obtain a nugget of gold, valued at $500, which for some time past had been exhibited in the window, for at the first favorable opportunity he darted toward it, dashed his fist through the glass, seized the nugget and regained the wagon which was driven quickly off up Broadway, and so far the police have failed to learn anything of the thieves. Mr. O'BRIEN, as soon as he regained his presence of mind, darted in pursuit, but had not gone far before he fell down in a fainting fit, the result of the excitement and a recent illness from the effects of which he had not entirely recovered.

FOURTH OF JULY IN ADVANCE.—Wall-street was startled from its Sabbath stillness yesterday morning, and the echoes awakened among the tall warehouses in the vicinity, by the cracking, popping and whizzing of a hogshead of Chinese fire-crackers, which had been carelessly left in front of the auction-store of GERARD & BETTS, No. 106 Wall-street. The awning of the store and also of that adjoining took fire in consequence of the explosion, but through the exertions of Sergeant CHERRY and Officer THOMPSON, of the First Precinct, no other damage was done, and the speedy appearance of a hose-cart soon smothered the Celestial detonators into silence. Divers ragged lads, who were observed at a safe distance enjoying the sport, are believed to have caused it.

RETURNING TO BAD HABITS.—The City streets yesterday afforded a marked contrast, in good order, to that which has been apparent on the four preceding Sabbaths. Liquor stores in many instances were publicly open, drunken men staggered in every street, and the recent spasmodic effort of the Police Commissioner to enforce the Sunday law, like the many that have been heretofore made, seemingly had had its day.

DR. DOY OF KANSAS.—In compliance with the wishes of his friends, Dr. DOY will repeat this evening his narrative of the trials and sufferings of the Free State men in Kansas during the struggle to exclude Slavery from the Territory, with particulars of his own arrest, imprisonment and rescue from a Missouri prison. Mr. GEO. W. CLARK, known as the Lively Vocalist, will exert his vocal powers on the occasion.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—A meeting of the Police Commissioners was held on Saturday. The report of the Sanitary Department was received and disposed of by being ordered on file. WM. G. M. REED was appointed a patrolman in Brooklyn. Beyond this no further information as to the proceedings of the Commissioners was allowed to transpire.

FOR EUROPE.—The steamship *City of Washington*, Capt. JEFFERY, left this port on Saturday for Liverpool with 284 passengers, (150 being in the steerage,) and $482,600 in specie. The steamer *Europa*, Capt GRIFFIN, left for Southampton and Havre with 193 passengers, and $563,829 in specie.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL TO MAY 18, 1860.—Remaining on May 11, 236; admitted, 53; discharged, cured or relieved, 42; died, 8; remaining at date, 239; males, 196; females, 43.

Fires.

IN A CARPENTER'S SHOP AND DWELLING-HOUSES—TWO HORSES BURNED.

About 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, the three-story frame building in the rear of No. 258 West Thirty-third-street, owned by JOAN OGARR, and occupied as a carpenter's shop by SAMUEL MANDAVILLE, was discovered on fire, and before the flames could be extinguished about $500 damage was done to the house and $1,000 to the stock and tools, upon neither of which was any insurance. Two horses, valued at $200 each, were burned to death—one of the animals having been owned by Mr. MANDEVILLE and the other by Mr. VAN NOSTRICK. The fire communicated to two frame buildings in the rear of Nos. 251 and 253 West Thirty second street, belonging to Mr. OGR, and occupied as tenement houses, the families in which lost all their furniture by fire and water. The damage to the buildings will reach about $800, but it is fully covered by insurance.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ITEMS.—The house occupied by Mr. CANE, at No. 221 Court-street, was entered by thieves Saturday, who carried away two watches, chains, &c., valued in all at $125.... The thirty-first anniversary of the Brooklyn Sociable School Union will be celebrated to-morrow, weather permitting. In case of a storm, the celebration will be postponed until the first fair day. The schools will be divided into two divisions—Eastern and Western. The former will march in procession through Clinton-avenue, between Gates and Myrtle avenues. The latter will march on Remsen, Clinton, Pierrepont and Hicks streets. The annual meeting of the Union will be held in Plymouth Church Tuesday evening, when there will be singing by a choir of Sabbath-school scholars, and addresses by different clergymen..... The Sunday Liquor-law was generally observed in this city yesterday.... Two men were arrested in this city on Saturday for passing counterfeit $5 bills on the Mercantile Bank of Hartford, Conn. They were committed for trial.... MARY J. COLLINS, (colored,) residing in Seventh-street, E. D., on Friday night last attempted to split her husband's head open with an axe. She was arrested and committed to await the result of the injuries.... A meeting of tax-payers is called for this evening, at the City Hall, to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to stay proceedings for the enforcement of the laws recently passed by the Legislature, laying out a park and several avenues, to be paid for by tax on property within the Western Fire District.... Two hundred and seventy six children have been vaccinated in the Williamsburgh Dispensary since the 1st inst.

MORTALITY.—Dr. JONES, Health Officer, reports 98 deaths as having occurred during the week ending Saturday last. Of the number there were 10 deaths each by consumption and convulsions, (infantile,) 13 by fevers, 3 by small-pox, and 1 from old age. The deaths are classified as follows: Men, 17; women, 23; boys, 39; girls, 19. Adults, 40; children, 58. Males, 56; females, 42. Colored persons, 1. 46 of those who died were under 5 years of age, and 68 of the whole number were natives of the United States.

THE MEXICAN PRIZE STEAMER.—A private letter from New-Orleans, written by a gentleman well-informed on the subject, states as a fact which has lately transpired in connection with the history of the Spanish vessels captured at Vera Cruz, that one of them was fitted for the Slave-trade, with all the appliances and provisions on board for a voyage to the coast of Africa, and that it was the intention, as soon as the terms of the charter to Vera Cruz had been fulfilled, to have sailed direct for the Gonga River, taking on board a cargo of slaves, and returning to Cuba.

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Sold by every druggist in this and surrounding cities.

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Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

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VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

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ROSETTAS, GIMPS, BRAIDS,
At LOCKITT, SON & CO.'S,
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Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!

GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot, No. 32 Platt-st.

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New-York.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Sewing Machines to Let.—All kinds first-class machines constantly on hand TO RENT and FOR SALE. Second-hand machines bought and sold, at the New-York Sewing Machine Emporium, No. 458 Broadway, corner Broome, second floor.

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
G. B. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Pure Whisky.—50 bbls. S. T. Suit's Salt River Bourbon for sale by ATWATER, MULFORD & CO., Nos. 35 and 37 Broad-st

Lyon's Nailtatron at $1 per gross; cash. For sale by CHARLES DOWNER, No. 41 Cedar st.

MARRIED.

BARTEF—TUCKER.—In this City, on Thursday, May 17, by Rev. R. S. Foster, Mr. JAMES W. BARNES, Jr., of Pittsburgh, to Miss ANNIE TUCKER, of this City.

HOPPER—SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 16, by Rev. E. R. G. Cook, Mr. JOHN H. HOPPER of Haverstraw, Rockland County, N. Y., to Miss MARTHA M., youngest daughter of A. M. Smith, Esq., of this City.

PEARE—PRALL.—On Wednesday, Nov 23, by Rev Dr. Morgan, JOHN PEARE, of New-York, to CHARLOTTE A., daughter of W. R. H. Prall, Esq. of Albany.

DIED.

SHERWOOD.—In this City, on Friday, May 13, after a lingering illness, PHEBE DELAPHINE, daughter of Nelson and Phebe H. Sherwood, aged 21 years 6 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 106 East 17th st., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Rye for interment.

BLACK.—In this City, on Saturday morning, May 19, of cancer, ISABELLA, relict of the late Robert Black, and daughter of the late Isabella Shields, an emigrant member of the late Dr. McLeod's Church, of this City. Deceased was born near Colerain, County Derry, Ireland, Aug. 13, 1780 and has been a member of the United Presbyterian Church in Charles-st. (Rev. R. H. Blair's) since 1813. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Funeral from the residence of her son in law, No. James McCoy, No. 24 Greenwich-av., this day, (Monday,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

CARRINGTON.—In this City, on Friday, May 18, MARY CARRINGTON, in the 68th year of her age.

SECOR.—In this City, on Friday, May 18, of inflammation of the lungs, AUSTIN FULLER, youngest son of Spencer and Hannah A. Secor, aged 1 year, 8 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 208 West 30 h-st., on Sunday, at 3 o'clock.

QUIN.—In this City, on Sunday, May 20, of consumption, JOHN D. QUIN, aged 71 years and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of his sons-in-law, James M. Odell, George Beekman and Charles L. Chapin, are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral services, which will be held, on Tuesday, May 22, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the residence of James M. Odell, No. 131 East 30th-st.

☞ New Jersey, Connecticut, and Memphis, Tenn., papers please copy.

JOINER.—In this City, on Saturday, May 19, JANE ELLEN, only daughter of W. J. and J. A. Joiner, aged 4 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 3d-av., near 58th-st., this day, (Monday,) May 21, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday, May 19, CLARENCE STANHOPE, only child of Samuel F. and Mary G. Smith, aged 7 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 109 East 34th-st., without further invitation.

MITCHELL.—In this

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN.
For Sale by MERSEREAU & HUSSARD,
No. 18 William-st., New York.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, NOS. 58 AND 60 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, within five minutes' walk of Wall or Fulton street Ferries; lots in all 40 feet, one-half 100 feet, for sale, or the large one will be leased for a term of years. They are brown-stone fronts, elegant in style and decoration, four stories high, replete with every requirement of convenience, luxury and taste; finished last autumn, and ready for immediate occupation. The rooms fronting West command the unrivaled scenery of New-Jersey, the Harbor to the Narrows, and scenery of New-Jersey, the Harbor to the Narrows, and the ever-varying panorama of the East River. Apply to S. BUNDLOW, No. 8 Montague place, Brooklyn, or to the owner, M. THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick and brown-stone house No. 147 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d aves.; is finished in the best manner, has gas, bath, range, water-closets, wash-tubs, dumb waiter, bells, and in fact, every recent improvement, will be sold at auction at the Merchant's Exchange, on TUESDAY, May 21d, at 12 o'clock. $3,800 can remain on bond and mortgage.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—A NICE, COSY brick and brown stone three story house; is in splendid order, with all the first-class improvements and conveniences. No. 147 East 53d st.; is a good and healthy neighborhood. Can be seen on or before the day of sale, (TUESDAY, May 22, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange,) by applying on the premises, between 2d and 3d aves.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land asked for each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon aves. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and underseller, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 39 2d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LATANTE.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. S. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—NO. 17 WALL-ST.—THE BUILDING adjoining is about to be sold at auction, and the purchaser will thus have an opportunity of securing both lots, making a desirable piece of property for a Banking House or Corporation. Apply at No. 17 Wall-st., 2d story, front room.

WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—FOR SALE, the four-story and basement stone front house, 25 feet wide by 100 feet deep, at $12,000; or will be rented for 3 years at $1,200 per annum. Apply to H. MEE MORGAN, Pine st., near Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME COTtage on 131st st., near Broadway, with view of the Hudson River. Also to let, a brick store and dwelling on 10th-av., near 152d-st. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,058 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE extra large first-class house and lot on the corner of 6th av. and 32d st., built by the owner for his own use. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 20th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 169 3d-av.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

STORE TO LET—NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET, OCcupied for leather and findings for the last five years. Also, workshops in the rear to let. Inquire in the office of the true owner, of F. C. COBTELYOU.

TO LET OR LEASE—ELEGANT BROWN-stone building, first floor, basement and sub-cellar, corner of White-street and Broadway. 50 feet by 150 feet; rear on Franklin-alley. Fine northern light and light on three sides. The upper parts to be occupied by Messrs. Lathrop & Wilkinson. The premises, vaults, etc., will be put in complete repair. It will be rented on advantageous terms. Apply to JNO. LLOYD & SON, Commonwealth Bank building.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 124 5th-st., near 21-av; front and back parlor on first floor; back basement, with hot and cold water, and front and back rooms on third story; large yard, underceller, gas and water, all in complete order. Rent only $225 per year.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building corner Broadway and Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, brokers, lawyers, architects, stationery, shipping, &c. Apply, on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 10.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE AND STORE, No. 7 Bond-st., near Broadway, well located for any business purpose, with immediate possession. Apply to GEORGE W. FABNHAM, No. 518 Broadway, or No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock.
PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., in Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWARD, at the Park Bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 74 14th-st., near Union-square, nearly opposite the Academy of Music; will be altered into a store if desired. Apply at No. 17 Wall-st., second story, front room.

TO LET—TWO NEW MEDIUM SIZED FIRST-class 3-story brown-stone houses in 32d-st., between 3d and 4th aves., with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th st.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and 4-story building, corner of 4th and Grove sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter Office, No. 326 4th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A NEW AND SUBstantial house with stable and 9 lots of ground, situated on the corner of Broadway and 1st av., Astoria. Will be exchanged for City property. Apply to JAMES CARR, No. 4 Stanton-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR NO. 43 ANN ST., now occupied as a printing-office. Inquire on the premises of G. A. WHITEHORN, or of F. MANY, No. 49 John-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, a room 60x40 feet, in a new building, well lighted all around. Apply on the premises, No. 63 Cannon-st., or at No. 63 Murray st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the Times Building. Apply to GALE, SCOTT & HARRIS, same building.

TO LET OR LEASE.—TO RAILROAD COMPAnies or others.—To let, one of the best stores on Broadway, in the Astor House. Apply at No. 85 Prince-st.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO LET; cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

FACTORY TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH floors of building Nos. 155 and 158 East 21st st., 46x100 feet, well lighted; rent, $400 for third, and $350 for fourth floor. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Well-lighted rooms and 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—FIVE MINUTES' walk from the South Ferry, two high-stoop, three-story brick houses; will be rented cheap to a good tenant. Apply at No. 114 Harrison-st., Brooklyn.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROADWAY TO LET.—One very large and several small rooms at low rates by JOHN GAUDY, 182 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT YONKERS TO LET.—A 2-story and attic house, located on Broadway, opposite Starr's academy with fine view of the river; the house is handsomely furnished, and contains furnace, dumb-waiter, gas, &c., and is every way calculated for a gentleman's private residence. For terms, &c., apply on the premises, or to BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS, No. 64 Cedar-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT SARATOGA SPRINGS TO LET.—A brick cottage house, near the United States Hotel, completely furnished; parlors, dining-room, seven bedrooms, kitchen, &c; large yard, extending from street to street; will be let for three months. For terms and the plan of the house, address S. B. E., Box No. 2,228 New-York City Post-office.

TO LET—A SMALL FURNISHED COTTAGE with garden and grounds in a healthy and rural location; twenty miles from the City and one mile east of the Hudson River Railroad Station and steamboat landing at Hastings. Also, to let, near the above, an unfurnished house with garden, out and grounds. Rent $115. Apply to F. BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av., near 30th-st., before 9 A. M., or after 4 P. M.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER SEASON, TWO furnished cottages, beautifully situated on the sea shore, with stables, carriage and ice houses, filled with ice, attached. Inquire of OWEN & CLARK, No. 25 John st.

TO RENT—FROM THE FIRST OF JUNE, TO A small family, a furnished house in one of the most desirable locations in New-Haven, Conn. References required. Address S. G. Ford New-Haven, Conn.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE FARM and country seat at Jamaica, L. I., overlooking the village, Long Island ocean, 63½ acres, about 2,000 fruit trees; 60 by 60, with Corinthian columns and [illegible] sides, farmer's house, barns, &c.; [illegible] ponds. Also, a country seat at Merivers handsomely improved and well [illegible]. Apply to J. J. VAN BEUREN, Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE, A VERY DEsirable, pleasantly situated, 3½ miles from [illegible], 64 acres of good land; a good two-[illegible] in a few years ago; wagon-house, barns, [illegible], small farm-house on the place. The [illegible] well fenced, fine bearing orchard, also a variety of other fruit trees. For further particulars inquire of [illegible] LEGGETT, No. 36 Front-st., or DAVID [illegible], Long Island.

HOTELS.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL—NO. 104 14TH-ST., near the Academy of Music—Splendid family rooms and single rooms, at very low rates.

A GENTLEMAN GOING TO ENGLAND in the first week in June, wishes to transact any business there for parties in this country. Best of references can be given. Address ENGLISHMAN, Box No. 177 Times Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—RENT $600.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry seat near Dobbs' Ferry Station, Hudson River Railroad, having extensive river views, consisting of house with twelve rooms, bath, hot and cold water, carriage house, &c.; grounds well laid out, and abundantly stocked with fruit and shade trees, &c., is now offered at reduced rent. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, FOUR TEEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL. A floor brick house 65x40, (exclusive of piazzas,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a fine view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and the laundry. The house (which is in two immediate neighborhoods of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spaulding, Atherton, Ferris and others) contains twelve commodious sleeping rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry, and in the basement kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room &c., and is finished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad depôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—A country residence at Fishkill, ten minutes' walk to the depôt at New-Hamburgh, and about two hours from New-York. The house is commodious and convenient, situated in the centre of an undulating lawn of forty acres, and commanding a beautiful view of the river and surrounding country. It is replete with every modern convenience, including bath, water-fixtures on three floors, gas and gas fixtures and furnace. The out buildings consist of a large barn, with cellar, &c., carriage-house and stables, ice-house well-filled, gas house and gate-lodge, all in fine order. The house is neatly furnished, and the whole will be sold, or the house, &c., let, with or without the grounds, for one or more years, on favorable terms. Including horses, carriages, &c., if preferred, and possession given immediately. Apply to the subscriber, at the Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN.

TO LET, OR ITO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country-seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The House, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bed-rooms, and three attic-rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, &c., aforesaid, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A handsome country-seat, formerly belonging to C. A. Macy, Esq., and recently owned and occupied by the late W. F. Buckley, Esq., on the South-av., about 1½ miles from the Railroad Depôt, and containing 40 acres of land, mostly in lawns and garden, highly cultivated and in perfect order; dwelling-house 80 feet front, built in the most substantial manner, with stables, barns, ice-house, tool-shop, hot and cold grapery, and extensive vineyard, of which 3,000 lbs. of grapes were gathered last year; also, a great variety of large and small fruit trees in full bearing. For further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT at Northampton, Mass., furnished or unfurnished; premises comprising from 40 to 50 acres of land beautifully diversified by groves, lawns, orchard, garden and forest; commanding a view of the Connecticut River and valley, Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke, etc. Mansion gothic in style and built in the best manner; barn one of the best and best in Hampshire county. All the buildings less than five years old and in fine order. Gardener's cottage in connection with the premises. Machinery than cost asked for the place and terms made easy. For particulars inquire of H. KIRKLAND, Esq., Northampton Court-house.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LATE RESIdence of the undersigned in Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y., situation very desirable, five minutes' walk from depôt or steamboat. The house is a modern brown cottage, in excellent repair, of two and a half stories, containing 12 rooms, gas throughout. There is attached two acres of land on which is an excellent variety of all kinds of fruit. The grounds are well shaded. The whole to be appreciated must be seen. Possession immediately. Apply to JACOB S. OOELL, Peekskill, or to B. B. SMITH, No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing house at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the depôt and steamboat landing. The house and out buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to THOS. B. CODDINGTON
No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT WILLOW TREE—On the Long Island Railroad, twelve miles from the South Ferry; cars every few hours during the day; eighteen acres of land, about half arable and half covered with splendid shade trees; the house is a neat English cottage, containing twelve rooms, and very convenient; a large carriage-house and stable, an ice-house, (filled,) wood-sheds, &c.; there is a charming lawn around the house, a choice orchard of the finest quality of fruit in full bearing, a great abundance of berries, and less than five minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt. Terms easy. Apply to T. M. WHEELER, No. 97 Water-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON CASTLETON-CAN., STATEN ISLAND.—To lease or for sale, a three story dwelling, basement and sub-cellar main building, 27x56, with extension 18x12; containing 14 rooms, with stable, wash-house, and other out-buildings, and a good well; ground 48x150, well laid out. Will be rented or sold on favorable terms. Also, for sale on same avenue a beautifully-situated piece of land containing about nine acres. Apply to GEO. JOHNSON & CO. No 44 Walker-st., N. Y.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—THREE BEAUTIful villa sites in Llewellyn-Park, on Tulip-avenue, adjoining "Castlewood:" also five very fine tracts of land near West Bloomfield, about 5 acres each—all on the slope of Orange Mountain, in an excellent neighborhood, within an hour's ride of New-York. For sale or easy terms, apply to JOSEPH ROWARD, Boonton, N. J., or to H. S. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., and No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY HOUSE. Also a cottage, with fine gardens and stables, in Westchester county, less than an hour from the City. They abound with every convenience; and the scenery and surroundings cannot be equaled in the vicinity of New-York. To careful families, rent moderate. House will be furnished if desired. Has bath, gas, range, furnace, &c. For full particulars, apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—On Staten Island, on the Manor Road, a beautiful residence, consisting of large dwelling-house, stable and gardener's cottage, with twenty acres of land, some of it finely wooded. Access easy by way of the Fort Richmond or either of the Quarantine Ferries. For terms and particulars, apply to A. W. CHATEL, No. 41 South-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A country seat at North Hempstead twenty miles from the City, and two from Hempstead Branch L. I. The house and outbuildings are in good order. The grounds (about 2 acres) have a fine lawn and are well laid out and finely shaded with fruit and large forest trees. It will make a tasty retreat. Price, $1,800. Apply to JAMES CRUMKSHANK, No. 65 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2¾ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 80 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Cheap farming always to be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE AT GREEN-WICH, CONN.—On the east side of Cos cob Bridge, near the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, about 30 miles from New-York, containing 24 acres of excellent land, with fine orchard; buildings in good order; a broad, open view of Long Island Sound, and bounded in part by its waters. Price, $7,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No 3 Metropolitan Bank, New-York; or to W. A. FERRIS, near the premises.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Any gentleman desirous of purchasing a beautiful country residence, situated within 11 miles of New-York City, in a healthy location, containing two acres of garden land, with plenty of fruit, with good dwelling, outhouses, &c., accessible by steamboat, railroad or stage, will be sold low. Apply to HENRY M. BAILEY, No. 224 Broome-st.

HOUSE TO LET—IN THE COUNTRY, 3½ miles from Peekskill, with 1 to 10 acres of land if desired. The house is new, in excellent condition, containing 8 rooms; is very convenient; location good and healthy. To any party desiring a place in the country this is worth their attention. Apply to JACOB S. OOELL, Peekskill, or to B. B. SMITH, No. 11 Wall-st. Possession immediate.

FOR SALE—CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, 10 minutes' walk from Vanderbilt landing, a cottage, with half an acre of ground; stables attached, and all in fine order and replete with every convenience; now occupied by Mr. Evitt, on Simonson-av.; terms $7,000, of which $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, A HOUSE and lots of ground, fronting on Congress st., within 3 minutes' walk of Congress Spring—2-story house and spacious barn; the premises are in excellent order, and location unequaled. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-class house; lot 75 by 250 feet; 12 large rooms, finished with all the modern improvements; four minutes' walk from the depôt, and commanding a splendid view of the river and village. Apply to F. S. MILES, No. 236 Fulton-st., New York.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT ON Long Island, about 18 miles from New-York, and 3 miles from Sands' Point Light-house, directly on the water. The house is partially furnished; daily communication by steamboat. Inquire of COVERT & CO., No. 61 Warren-st.

TARRYTOWN.—A VILLA PLOT CONTAINING eight acres of land, about a mile from the Railroad depôt. The views from this point are unsurpassed on the Hudson River. Terms easy. Apply to
T. M. WHEELER, No. 97 Water-st., New-York.

ROOFING.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE PATENT MICA and FIBROUS CEMENT ROOFING.

Adapted to every variety of Roof, new or old, and unequaled for durability, beauty and cheapness, by any composition in use. CEMENT for SALE by the barrel with printed instructions for use.
DITTO, FORTER & CO.,
Successors to JOSEPH DITTO & CO.,
No. 397 Broadway, corner Pulton-st., New York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING some neatly furnished rooms, unoccupied, would like to accommodate two or three gentlemen, with or without partial board. Location west of Broadway; pleasant and healthy. Address W. Y., Broadway Post-office.

BOARDING.—THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, consisting of two large and handsome parlors, with bedrooms connecting, to let, with board, either furnished or unfurnished; has every convenience, and is suitable for a family, or for two gentlemen and their wives. One exceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 144 2d-av.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen can be accommodated with splendid rooms and a first-class table in my family, by sending a note to F. S., Box No 143 *Times* Office, giving real name and address. Location on 4th-st., near Broadway; neighborhood unexceptionable.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS and first class board to be had at No. 47 Bond-st. These accommodations offer good opportunities for two lodgers, who would like a quiet boarding-house and agreeable home.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO 58 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, located near Rev. T. L. Cuyler's Church, and close by Washington Park, would accommodate a young man with board a member of an evangelical Church preferred. Address HOME, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily at No. 44 Willoughby-st., can accommodate a gentleman and his wife with very desirable rooms, on second or third floor.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO large and pleasantly furnished rooms to let in the brown-stone house, No. 26 Willow-st., suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; three minutes' walk from Fulton ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A private family in a pleasant location, would accommodate two religious young men (anti-tobacco) with board and rooms overlooking the Bay. Apply at No. 266 Hicks-st.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—PLEASantly furnished front rooms, with board in a small private family, may be had at No. 292 Henry-st., near Harrison. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, in Brooklyn, convenient to Fulton ferry, by two single gentlemen. A pleasant family who may have a room furnished or unfurnished to spare, with breakfast and tea, and full meals on Sundays, and another boarders, will, no doubt not, have an agreeable addition to their family, by accommodating us; reference given if required. Address W. & R. F., stating terms, Box No. 140 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for two children, aged eight and eleven, in the vicinity of Ward School No. 20. Plymouth family preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address M. C., stating particulars, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A MIDDLE-AGED lady and her daughter in a private family. Good reference given and required. Apply at No. 107 3d-av.

A FEW PERSONS MAY BE ACCOMMODATED with newly-furnished rooms and board at a nice country hotel, 30 miles by railway from New-York. A river and lake near by. For particulars, apply to C. W. WALE, No 17 Wall-st., third story, back room.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, on first and second floors, to gentlemen; house has all the modern improvements, and is situated on Washington-square. Apply at No. 282 4th-st., a few doors below University-place. References required.

BOARD IN FIFTEENTH-STREET—WITH Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in the new house No. 167 East 15th st., near Stuyvesant-park, containing all the modern improvement. For particulars inquire at the house.

A WIDOW LADY, HAVING MORE ROOM than she requires, wishes a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen as boarders; references exchanged. House, No. 153 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

A SINGLE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM to be let to a single gentleman, with gas, bath, &c., in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

A LARGE AND PLEASANT ROOM—FURnished or unfurnished, to let to one or two gentlemen, in a private family. Apply at No. 150 4th-st., corner of Barrow.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY IN FURNISHED ROOMS—For a gentleman and his wife, to board, All on the second floor, with every convenience; or it will be divided for one or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 796 8th-av.

HOBOKEN.—NEAT FURNISHED ROOMS TO let in a private German family, with or without partial board. House has gas, flower garden, etc. Apply at No. 4 Union-place, Bloomfield st., three minutes from the ferry.

HOBOKEN.—FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS ON one floor, in Hudson-st., consisting of two parlors and two bedrooms, to let, with or without board. Apply at No. 129 Hudson-st., Hoboken.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD IN A small family, where the comforts of home may be enjoyed, can be obtained by applying at No. 72 West 21st-st. References exchanged.

SUITE OF ROOMS—ALSO ONE SINGLE ROOM to let, with board, at No. 21 Union-place, Broadway, above 16th-st. It is a pleasant location. Breakfast from 7 until 9; dinner at 5 and 6 o'clock.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT fire-kfast and ten, to let in a small private family, very convenient to Wall or Fulton-st. ferries. Inquire at No. 93 Middah-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITHOUT BOARD, TO let to one or two quiet and sober gentlemen; gas and bath in the house. Apply at No. 196 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board, at reduced prices for the Summer months, at No. 143 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Terms moderate and references exchanged. Apply at No 311 4th-st., second block from Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEmen, (with breakfast if required,) at No 371 4th-st., fourth house from Lexington-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
Will be opened on Saturday, May 26.
Persons wishing to make arrangements for board, &c., will apply to WM. B. COZZENS, West Point.
N. B.—Mr. COZZENS has three furnished cottages to let.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—Will be opened for the reception of visitors May 19. Parties desirous of securing rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietor. Baths in all the principal rooms; one hour from New-York *via* Morris and Essex Railroad. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5.15 P. M.
CHAS. STRINGER, Proprietor.

ROCKAWAY.—THE PAVILION HOTEL will be re-opened June 21, under the same management and conducted with the care and liberality that made this house so popular in the years 1858-7. Plans of the rooms and of furnished cottages may be seen and engaged of Mr. ROBERT BAINBRIDGE, No. 47 Cliff-st., or at the Hotel at Rockaway, after this date.

PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—This establishment is now in perfect order, having gone through some alterations and improvements. The proprietor is prepared to make arrangements with parties wishing to engage rooms for the Summer. F. BLANCARD, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.—The above establishment will be open for company or permanent boarders on the 1st of June. Parties desirous of obtaining rooms, can do so by letter to the proprietor. D. A. CROWELL.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

MAILLARD'S CHOCOLATE.
Chocolate de Santa,
Chocolate de Familles,
Chocolate a la Vanilla,
Chocolate Double Vanille,
Chocolate Par Excellence,
Chocolate Ferugineux,
Chocolate Homeopathic,
Chocolate Creams,
Chocolate Caramels.
All the above are of the best quality, and equal to any imported Chocolate, and does not cost half the price.
HENRY MAILLARD,
No. 521 Broadway.
Wholesale Factory,
Nos. 158 and 160 Mercer-st.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER,
DANDELION COFFEE.
A sovereign remedy for general debility, dyspepsia and bilious affections; it only recommended by the Faculty. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of Coffee find this an excellent substitute, to say nothing of medicinal qualities; is also much cheaper, requiring but half the quantity of ordinary coffee. City Mills, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, BY A GENtleman and wife, a quiet home in the country for the Summer months, at a moderate rate of board, and easy of access to the City. Inland preferred. Address, stating terms, and all particulars, R. T. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO SMALL OR ONE large family can be accommodated with board in the village of Nyack, within five minutes of the steamboat landing; rooms large and airy, and no musquitoes. Apply to J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, child, infant and nurse, in a private Episcopalian family, residing in a pleasant village within a circuit of 25 miles from the City, and easy of access. Address CHURCH, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD FOR A SMALL family within one hour's ride from New-York, by boat or cars. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, Box P. O. 603 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM IN A strictly private family, where no other boarders are taken; location not higher than West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; will take breakfast with the family if agreeable. Address Box No. 2,636 Post-office.

WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF FIVE, THREE or four rooms, suitable for housekeeping, in a respectable location; terms moderate; good reference given. Address L. H. C., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, AN UNFURNISHED room, in a private family. Terms moderate. Address Mrs. CLAYTON, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No 421 Broome-st.

We desire to inform the Profession, the Trade and the Public generally, that having rebuilt our Factory, recently destroyed by fire, on a greatly enlarged and improved plan, we are now prepared to supply our friends with our

NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
PIANO-FORTES.

In rebuilding our factory, years of experience have enabled us to introduce very many improvements, both in the structure of the building and in the machinery, and in getting up our NEW PIANO-FORTE our aim and determination has been to produce an instrument that shall defy competition. Our first artists have cheerfully testified to the great superiority of our NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES. We cordially invite all to examine for themselves.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN,
for churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms,
NO. 208 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument (patented in the United States May 3, 1859) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISTZ, ROSSINI MEYERBER, &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depôt: $45, $50, $100, $100 $125, $250, $300, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 208 Broadway, Importers of Busson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
OVERSTRUNG PIANOS.

We are now offering a full assortment of piano-fortes, all of which are of our own manufacture, and warranted in every respect. By permission, we refer to the undersigned parties, who, from personal experience for many years, can recommend our instruments, both as to their quality and durability:

Winslow, Lanier & Co.	E. D Morgan & Co.
Cary, Hoyard, Sanger & Co,	Colgate & Co.
Bowen, Holmes & Co.	J. H. Ransom & Co.
Brotaw, Butler & Co.	Betts, Nichols & Co.
Hasiehurst & Smith.	Sheldon, Hoyt & Co.
Thomas Owen & Son.	Joseph Fonikes' Sons.
Merrick & Bull.	Ivison & Phinney.

And others.
Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also, for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

TILLMAN'S MUSICAL TREATISE AND TONOMETER.—A new exposition of the Philosophy of Sound, adapted to the wants of all classes of musicians. Pianists will find in it novel illustrations applicable to their favorite instrument.
It has already been indorsed and recommended by the most prominent composers and artists.
For sale at all the principal music stores, and wholesale at No. 7 Spruce st., New-York.

LINDEMAN & SONS, No. 636 BROADWAY, (4—who have been established for twenty-five years as manufacturers, take pleasure in offering their new scale over strung, full iron-framed PIANOS, which combine beauty with equality, power of tone, and elasticity of touch. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following eminent artists: Max Maretzek, Wm. G. Dietrich, John W. Pattison, Gus. Stoeckel, Charles B. Williams, Wm. K. Bassford.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDREOR-GANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music-books, and all kinds of musical merchandise at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

HAINES, BROS., MANUFACTURERS OF superior Piano-fortes, at low prices, wholesale and retail. Salesroom No. 625 Broadway, next to Lewis Leene's. Manufactory corner of 3d-av. and 21st-st. Pianos to rent, with privilege of purchase.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MAN-ufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. War

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) May 21, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 58 William-st., near Wall:

50 shs. Oriental Bank.	50 shs. Hamilton Ins.
20 shs. Antiers' Bank.	20 shs. Knickerbocker Ins.	20 shs. Corn Exchange Ins.	20 shs. North River Ins.	50 shs. Equitable Ins.	17 shs. City Ins.	10 shs. Park Ins.	5 shs. Jefferson Ins.	5 N. Y. Fire & Mar. Ins.	50 shs. Home Ins.	34 shs. Am. Coal Co.	20 shs. Metropolitan Ins.	20 shs. Ins. & Trusters' Ins.	20 shs. Commonwealth Ins.	10 shs. Merchants' Ins.	20 shs. Nassau Bk.	21 shs. Mercantile Exp.	20.	200 shs. Atlantic Tel. Co.	50 shs. Merchants' Ex.	10 shs. Phœnix Ins. Co.	20 shs. Mer. & Trad. Ins.	100 shs. Am. Guano Co.	20 shs. Man. & Mer Bk.	20 shs. Minnesota State 7 per cent. Bonds.	20 shs. Racine and Miss. Ins. Mortgage Bonds.	20 shs. Detroit and Milwaukee R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds.	20 shs. Georgia Wisconsin School Lands.	20 shs. Proveston Coal and R. pt Work. Bonds.

Also, regular sale on THURSDAY, May 24. Regular monthly sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 58 William-st. Cash or regular Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale or at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock-Broker,
No. 58 William-st., near Wall.

A. J. BLESCKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF VILLA PLOTS AND BUILDING LOTS,

IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING.

A. J. BLENCKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York,

About 800 lots 1,200 feet from depôt lying between the estate of Jabez Jagger and land of Dr. McDonald, extending from Jema ca-av. to Lawrence st., a portion in village lots, and the residue in plots of from 5 to 10 lots each, in the most attractive part of the village, with a view of Flushing Bay. The grade is perfect. The soil is fine and smooth, and fit for immediate use. So good an opportunity for investment in this delightful village cannot be found elsewhere, nearly all the valuable streets being controlled by large capitalists. The facilities of transit to and from Flushing, by railroad and steamboat, are unrivaled. Time from Fulton Market-slip 45 minutes. Terms liberal and large privileges will be allowed. Printed abstracts of title will be furnished. Trains leave New-York, at 7:16, 9, 11, 1, 3:45 and 7. Leave Flushing at 6:20, 7:35, 10, 1, 2:45, 4:45 and 6:45. Passengers going by the ferry can leave on and after May 28, at 8, 9:30, 12 :15, 4, 5:15 and 6:30. Leave Flushing at 6:30 7:55, 9, 11 2:30, 3, 5:5

Maps can be obtained at No. 7 Pine st., New-York.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRONZES, &c.,

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 23, 1860, at 11 o'clock at No 38 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts., the entire furniture contained in said House, consisting in part of elegant chony and gilt drawing room suits, covered in rich colored damask satin and worsted curtains, lace curtains, one rosewood grand action piano, Pleyels, maser, ebony and gilt centre tables, pier and mantel glasses, medallion Velvet carpet, elegant carved rosewood bookcase, carved rosewood tête-à-tête, library and arm chairs in reps., blue rep curtains, richly carved oak buffet, black walnut extension dining table, carved black walnut chairs in crimson plush, richly carved black walnut hall stand, marble top, with mirror, richly carved card table, elegant Chinese mantel vases bronzes and gilt chandeliers, brackets and pendants, bronze carved reflectors, vases, dogs, deer, &c.; also an assortment of China and glass ware. The furniture is all made in the best manner, of superior finish, and in perfect order. The furniture can be seen the day previous to the sale. Permits can be had of the undersigned, at their office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

A. J. BLESCKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY.

A. J. BLESCKER & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable Church property situated on the south-east corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts.; 1st 60x80 feet, more or less. The building is substantial, well finished, and in good order, sold in consequence of the congregation moving up town. Terms liberal. Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, AUCTIONEER.

TUESDAY, May 22,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Sales rooms, Williamsburgh, corner of Fulton and Bedford-avs.

A general assortment of Furniture—such as, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, tables and stoves, &c.

ALBERT STRAENE, Auctioneer—Office and Salesroom No. 170 Broadway.

COSTLY AND ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD

Furniture at public auction, at the private residence of Henry J. May, Esq., No. 110 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.,

THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock,

magnificent rosewood piano-forte.

Horace Waters, maker.

Drawing-room suites of parlor furniture, covered with damask and gold satin, elegant rosewood etagere, plate glass mirror doors and back; escritoire and bookcase, pier and mantel mirrors, velvet and brussels carpets, lace and brocatel curtains, silk-paintings, very choice artistic bronzes, parian marble ornaments, ormolu clock, runs 30 days, dining room extension table and buffet, French China dinner set of 200 pieces, china tea sets of 50 pieces, English cut-glass ware engraved, and ice cream set, rosewood silver case, silver ice pitcher and salver, silver castors, Chamber en suite—Rosewood antique bedsteads, French dressing bureaus, marble tops, washstands, commodes, centre tables, shaving stand, carpets, mirrors, clocks, hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows, blankets, sheets, sofas, otaira, rockers, corner stands. Also, all the nursery, basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues can be had at the office or house.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL

at auction on TUESDAY, May 22, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites in figured crimson brocatel, mahogany suites in hair cloth, chevony and rosewood bookcase, rosewood and oak extension dining tables, gilt-frame pier mirrors, brocatel window curtains, gilt cornices, revolving office-chairs, mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes in hair-cloth, mahogany chairs in hair cloth, office and counting house desks, rosewood hat stands, mahogany marble top centre and side tables, mahogany rockers in hair cloth, mahogany Voltaire and arm chairs, China, glass and earthen ware; also, a bakers of champagne; also, a lot of daguerreotypes, cases, frames, fixtures, &c.

At 12 o'clock,

For account of whom it may concern, carved rosewood suite in crimson brocatel.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

EXACUTOR'S SALE.—THE ENTIRE PRIVATE

COLLECTION OF PICTURES BELONGING TO WILLIAM E. BURTON ESQ.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on the EVENINGS of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY 22d and 23d May, at 7½ o'clock each evening, in the gallery in the Irving Building, No. 504 Broadway, the following pictures, by order of the executor of the late Wm. E. Burton, Esq., deceased. Among the celebrated artists will be found the works of Benjamin West, Leutze Solly, Inman, C. L. Elliott, T. Cole, Rembrandt Peale, Hamilton, Berauger, W. Shayer, Seignor Gainsborough, Lolivet, (a French nobleman) Opie Benefels, Landseer and Count d'Orsay, Wilson, Sir Peter Lely, Wilkie, Kobbe of Brussels, Waldorp, F. Meris, Mignard, Orange Merle, Quando, Angelica Kaufman, Van Dyck, signed and dated, Murillo, P. Veronese, Stanopoletto, Van Hove, Rembrandt, G. Romagno, Akkar-oyke, De Heern, Guido, Kenl, Salvator Rosa, and others. They will be ready for exhibition on THURSDAY, 10th inst., and until the sale, with the catalogues, as above.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

BERGEN ESTATE SALE CONTINUED.—

700 LOTS, VILLA WARD, BROOKLYN.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell, on TUESDAY, May 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by order of the Executors of the late John S. Bergen, deceased, the balance of the estate, comprising 700 lots on 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., and 20th 41st, 42d 43d and 44th sts. Also, the valuable water-front of about 1,000 feet. This is some of the choicest and most beautiful in the City, on high grades commanding view, as a car-route. The 4th-av. is 155 feet wide and now grading; also the 5th av. now grading. 60 per cent. on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A. J. BLESCKER, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. J. BLESCK-

ER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on Tuesday, May 22, at No 30 Lexington-av., corner of 24th-st, the Furniture contained therein, consisting of rosewood parlor suite, in gold and green brocatel, Brussels, ingrain and stair carpets, rosewood and painted chamber suites, rosewood armoire and what-nots, mahogany bureaus, dining and marble-top centre tables, oak hall chairs, mirrors, plated ware, mattresses, beds and bedding, crockery, kitchen-ware, &c., &c. Catalogues ready on Monday.

A. J. BLESCKER, Auctioneer.

FIFTH-AVENUE AND MOUNT MORRIS-

SQUARE VALUABLE BUILDING LOTTING.

A. J. BLESCKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 4 beautiful lots on the east side of the 5th-av., between 119th and 120th sts., (two blocks from Central Park,) each lot 25.3 feet by 100, on the City grade. Also, 4 lots on the south-west corner of 6th-av. and 120th-st., facing Mount Morris-square, each lot 25 feet by 100 to. This is probably the most beautiful corner plot on the 6th-av. for an investment. The title is perfect. Terms at sale will be accommodating. Maps at the Exchange.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE WALL-STREET PROPERTY AT

AUCTION BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 23, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Stephan Cambreling, Thomas M. Beare, and Liv. Livingston, Commissioners in Partition, the valuable premises No. 19 Wall-st., south side, between Broad and Nassau sts., with free and right of gangway on the westerly side; 1st about 21x67 feet. For maps and full particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 56 Wall-st.

J. MILNOR TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THIS DAY, AT NO. 58

West 18th-st, will be sold at auction, rich household furniture, elegant 7 octave piano-forte, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, fine oil-paintings, silver and plated ware, ivory and pearl-handled cutlery, looking-glasses, French and Bohemian cut and engraved glass ware, crockery, &c., &c., with numerous articles usually found in a first-class residence. All in good order. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock precisely.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY,

May 22, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 265 to 314 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent., (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Aug. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.—Salesroom 23 Nassau st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL

at auction on TUESDAY, May 22d, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No 23 Nassau-st. CHINA MATTING, consisting of white, checked and fancy, of all widths, and received direct from Canton. This sale offers a rare opportunity to parties who are desirous of procuring an article that is really fine, and worthy the attention of those about furnishing their cottages.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE of crockery, china and fancy goods by J. S. H. BARTLETT, on TUESDAY, May 22, at 10 o'clock, at No 281 Pearl-st. A large stock in lots for dealers. Call and get bargains.

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESTCOTT & Co., Auctioneers.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY

TO PURCHASE ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION

Being the hereto me first-class furniture and costly works of art contained in the elegant private residence No. 182 West 21st-st., west of 7th-av., the property of Theodore R. Ellis, Esq.

The premises of the above house will be sold on MONDAY, May 21 at 10½ o'clock precisely, the whole furniture and property sale, consisting of beautiful rosewood parlor furniture, comprising two full suites, in rich silk brocatel rosewood centre, sofa and other tables, rosewood etageres, Turkish chairs and lounges, elegant mantel and other mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, costly oil library bookcase, superior rosewood chamber furniture of every description, all made in order, with superb mattresses and bedding, dining-room furniture in oak, rich silver ware, extension table, French China, &c., cameo engraved wine glasses, kitchen furniture, and dining-room furniture, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues at house. Sale rain or shine. Terms cash. Goods to be removed immediately

AUCTION NOTICE.

EXTRA SALE OF STRAW GOODS

THIS DAY,

MONDAY, May 21,

at 11 o'clock,

400 CASES LADIES' AND MISSES'

BONNETS, BLOOMERS, EQUESTRIANS,

EUGENIES, HOODS, &c.

Also,

Men's and Boys'

Plain and Trimmed

STRAW AND FELT-LEAF HATS,

Will be sold at Auction

By

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

Nos. 8 and 11 Ware-place, and No. 8 Murray-st.

Catalogues now ready.

WILLIAM WITHERS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD

PIANO FORTE, &c.—THIS MORNING, (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely, at No. 114 West 16th st., the furniture of said house, viz.: Brussels, medallion and other carpets; rosewood parlor furniture, French plate pier mirrors, rosewood, mahogany and other beds, beads; bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, crockery, kitchen furniture. Also, one fine rosewood piano forte, made by ——ew, Boston.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

THE FINE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS

of the late WILLIAM E. BURTON, Esq., to be sold by HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., by order of the executors, on the EVENINGS of the 22d and 23d May, are now on exhibition at the Irving Gallery, No. 504 Broadway, with catalogues.

STEAMBOATS.

MAY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS

OF NEVERSINK, MOUNT PLEASANT and SEA BIRCH FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer BIJOU LAND LIGHT, Capt. J. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, May 10, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, May 9, 7 A. M.
Friday, May 11, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, May 10, 11 A. M.
Saturday, May 12, 1 P. M.	Friday, May 11, 3 P. M.
Sunday, May 13, 8 P. M.	Sunday, May 13, 2¼ P. M.
Tuesday, May 15, 12 M.	Monday, May 14, 9¼ A. M.
Wednesday, May 16, 12½ P. M.	Tuesday, May 15, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, May 17, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, May 16, 4 P. M.
Friday, May 18, 3 P. M.	Friday, May 18, 6 A. M.
Saturday, May 19, 3 P. M.	Saturday, May 19, 6½ A. M.
Sunday, May 20, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, May 20, 8½ P. M.
Monday, May 21, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, May 21, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, May 22, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, May 22, 7½ A. M.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.—RUN-

ning in connection with the Housatonic Railroad, for passengers and freight. The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave from Oliver-slip, E. R., DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 9 o'clock, noon. Returning leave Bridgeport EVERY NIGHT, at 11 o'clock. Also, steamer BRIDGEPORT, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Peck-slip E. R. The above are the only boats that have the contract with the Housatonic Railroad for freight or passengers. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent, office No. 106 Beekman-st

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-

YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after May 3, 1860, the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with four water-tight compartments, and all new improvements, will run as follows: Leave Flushing—6:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M. College Point—7:55 A. M., 11:10 A. M., stopping at 16th-st., 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market—9:30 A. M., stopping at 16th-st. at 9:35; 1:15 P. M., 5 P. M. Sunday-schools, Picnics, and excursion parties taken at reduced rates. WM. M SMITH, Superintendent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALD-

well's, Verplanck's, Grass Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.)

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTER-

MEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer ARMENIA, Capt. SMITH, leaves the foot of Harrison st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREEN-

PORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. G. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 33, James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock.

FOR GLEN COVE, ROSLYN, BAYLE'S

Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, steamer LONG ISLAND, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, from James-slip, East River.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM

CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH

AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars see bills

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Pursuant to a resolution unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors of the LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, and with the requisite assent of the Stockholders, notice is hereby given that the subscription for the increase of the Capital Stock of said Company to the sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 31 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of July next, and remain open until the 10th day of the same month, inclusive. Stockholders may subscribe at par for their respective proportion of said $200,000 of additional Capital, at the rate of Three shares of the new stock for every Two shares of stock standing in their name at the time of such subscription. Stockholders will have the right to assign the privilege of subscribing, and it will be necessary for parties to whom rights may have been assigned to appear at the office of the Company in person or by attorney to sign the subscription, presenting at the same time the assignment of such rights. All shares not subscribed for by the 10th day of July next, and all fractional rights of shares not merged into full shares at the same date, will be disposed of under the direction of the Board of Directors. The full amount of the stock subscribed will be payable at the time of subscription, and shares not paid for by that day will be considered as relinquished and will be disposed of as the Board of Directors may hereafter determine.

The transfer Books will be closed from the 25th day of June to the 26th day of July, inclusive.

Dated May 18, 1860.

EZRA P. DAVIS,
LAWRENCE TURNURE,
NAHUM SULLIVAN,
NORMAN BOARDMAN,
WYLLIS BLACKSTONE
CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.
} Committee.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., on MONDAY, June 4, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock P. M.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE

Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY F. COFFING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 110 Duane-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1860.

ja9 law6mM* SAML. D. ADDISON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE

Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BEEBE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Leander Ross, No. 34 Pearl-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 18, 1860.

LEANDER ROSS, Executor.
JANE BEEBE, Executrix.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL

persons having claims against the estate of JANE WILLIAMS, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, to present the same at the residence of either of the subscribers on or before the 10th of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1860.

VINCENT W. BATE, No. 636 Broadway,
THOMAS UTTER, No. 61 Barrow-st.,
Executors.

ja9-law6mM*

AGRICULTURAL.

BUCKEYE PREMIUM MOWER.

WITH FLEXIBLE FOLDING BAR.

The farmer, intending to purchase a Mower, will find it to his advantage to examine the Buckeye for 1860, which combines all those features which have given it its present reputation, that of THE BEST MOWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD, together with several important improvements added the present season. Descriptive circulars with testimonials forwarded by mail.

JOHN P. ADRIANCE,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
No. 185 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt, New-York.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

To close a consignment, consisting of PLOWS, HAY and STRAW CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, HARROWS, GARDEN BARROWS, CHURNS, ROAD SCRAPERS, FANNING MILLS, &c., &c.

A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELE-

brated Madame PRESWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of your future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen,

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.

ALSO

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT

for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CRED FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills in sums to suit.

S. M. WOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND AUCTIONEERS
For the Purchase and Sale of
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, RAILROAD STOCKS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.
S. M. WOOD,
W. L. B. STOCK,
F. S. ROGUE.
No. 77 Cedar-st., and
No. 76 West 40th-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.

INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 164 NASSAU-ST.,

Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF CENTRAL

PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY the 28th day of May, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 85 of the laws of 1860, and by ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will consist of two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly from taxation; the principal redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 28, 1860.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE LAND

GRANT BONDS.—The holders of the Land Grant Bonds of the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company are relieved to the proceedings of a meeting of bondholders published in the commercial columns of the New-York *Tribune*, of the 12th of May, 1860, and in the advertising columns of the *Times* and *Herald* of same date; and are requested to send their names, Post office address and number of bonds held by them respectively to JOSEPH B. JACKSON, Chairman of Committee, Poughkeepsie, or to GEO B. SATTERLEE, No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York—that they may be hereafter communicated with. By order of Committee

N. BOSS, Secretary.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY,
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, New-York, 17th May, 1860.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS

Company, held the 2nd inst., the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year, viz: Tracy R. Edson, Ezziah Wright, Charles Toppan, Samuel B. Carpenter, Moselly D. Danforth, Edward J. Danforth, J. Dorsey Bald, Robert Draper and Francis W. Edmonds.

At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees, Tracy R. Edson was unanimously elected President, Moselly D. Danforth, Vice President, Nezziah Wright, Treasurer, and William H. Whiting, Secretary.

WM. H. WHITING, Sec'y.

OFFICE RECEIVER N. Y. & E. R. R. Co.,
May 15, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE SECOND

mortgage bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, due on the 1st March, 1860, will be paid at the office of the Receiver, in Erie-place, New-York, on and after May 26th, 1860. Interest on bonds for which exchange coupons have been issued will be paid on presentation and delivery of the coupons, and to exchange bonds for which exchange coupons have not been issued, will be paid on presentation of the bonds for indorsement of payment, and the receipt of the person presenting them.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO

COMPANY—No. 66 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 17, 1860.—At a meeting of the stockholders of this Company held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year:

Robert Ford, D. K. Stanford, Thomas M. Shepard, James Stanford, Wm. H. Wood, James F. Wing, Adam Stodart, G. R. Lamb, C. A. Marshall.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, C. S. MARSHALL was chosen President, DAVID R. STANFORD Vice President, and HOWARD MATHER Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHARE-

holders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1860, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 24th May, and reopened on the 2d June.

W. R. ACKERMAN Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 62 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND

MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the "Proposals of December 18, 1858," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 16th of June next.

C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—

Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 15th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the first day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank.

MARCH 27, 1860. JOHN T KNOWLES, Receiver.

AMERICAN ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC

SHIP CANAL COMPANY.—Office No. 24 Broadway, New-York, May 21, 1860.—A meeting of stockholders will be held at this office, on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., between the hours of 12 and 2, for the election of six Directors of this Company, and on other business.

JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.

J. E. BODY, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, May 19 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN

Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking rooms on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

FARMER'S LOAN AND TRUST COM-

PANY.—NOTICE.—The stockholders of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company are requested to surrender their certificates of stock at the office of the Company, No 66 Wall-st., and receive new certificates, conforming to the act of the Legislature, reducing the capital of the Company.

D. D. WILLIAMSON, President.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 17 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next Election thereafter, will be held at the Banking Rooms on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock P. M.

N. F. PALMER, Cashier pro tem.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—

NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of May 11 to the 21st inst. By order of the Board

FREDERICK HOFFMAN, Sec.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.—TRANS-

URER'S OFFICE, No. 68 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, May 18.—The Stock Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at 2 P. M. on MONDAY, the 21st inst., till 10 A. M. on TUESDAY, June 12, the day after the annual election of Directors.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,

bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished on application, by

THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

P. W. GALLAUDET

HAS REMOVED TO NO. 11 PINE-ST., where he will continue to buy and sell on commission HARDWARE, METAL, and other BUSINESS PAPER.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS

bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS

bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—TO LET—DAVIDS' ISLAND,

Eto Sunday Schools Churches, Select, Private and Pic-nic Parties, &c., situated in Long Island Sound, 17 miles from New-York; the portion to be let consists of a 10-acre Grove, with the large saloons, &c., to be solely under charge of the Committee or the party hiring the island. Engagements can only be made for any day in advance for the season. A commodious Summer boarding hotel has been erected for the reception of permanent visitors. Extensive improvements have been made. For particulars, apply to GEORGE W. DAVIDS, No. 127 Willis-st., New-York City.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINT-

ERS and Blank-book Manufacturers, No. 69 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

SHIPPING.

STEAM—NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The Vanderbilt European Line United States Mail Steamships sail between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	RETURNING FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON.
VANDERBILT, Vesters..Sat., June 16	Wed., July 4
ILLINOIS (or Hamilton).....Sat., June 30	Wed., July 18
VANDERBILT.....Sat., July 28	Wed., Aug. 15
ILLINOIS.....Sat., Aug. 11	Wed., Aug. 29
VANDERBILT.....Sat., Sept. 8	Wed., Sept. 25

These ships have water-tight compartments.

Price of passage either way the same.

1st cabin $130 and $150. 2d cabin $60.

Certificates of passage issued from Europe to America.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, Agent, 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., No. 13 Rue Faubourg, Montmartre, Paris.

OAKFORD & CO., Agents, No. 67 Grace-Church-st., London.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER

FULTON,

J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, no water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $80.

For freight or passage apply to

S M FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents No 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail June 23.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

[Concluded from First Page.]

with the promise of a large reward for his capture.

PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION.

The Piedmontese *Gazette* contains the following, dated—

PALERMO, Thursday, May 3.

The inhabitants are reopening their shops. The agitation is diminishing. The Lieutenant-General has published a proclamation declaring the town to be no longer in a state of siege.

The *Opinione*, under date May 2, says: "The insurrectionary movement is spreading throughout the Island, and is spontaneous and general. The Royal troops are in possession of the towns, and are blockaded between the sea and the insurrection in the interior."

MARSEILLES, Monday, May 4.

Advices from Naples state that the export duty on oil has been increased two ducats per cantaro, which is almost equivalent to a prohibition.

VIENNA, Monday, May 5.

According to official intelligence from Naples to the 4th, tranquillity had been restored throughout Sicily.

No news has been received from Sicily for a week. It is believed that the insurrection still continues on the coast and the interior of the Island. Serious apprehensions are entertained as to the state of affairs in Sicily. It is not the Count of SYRACUSE, but his Secretary, who has been exiled.

Telegraph lines are interrupted. Neither Government nor merchant steamers have arrived from Sicily for a week.

PROCLAMATION OF MAZZINI.

The following is the text of the proclamation addressed by MAZZINI to the Sicilians:

SICILIANS: When I, almost 30 years ago, inscribed on the banners of young Italy the word "Unity," when I said that a popular insurrection might expel Austria from Lombardy, and overthrow the thrones of the despots of Florence, Rome and Naples, men laughed at me for thinking of impossible dreams, and declared, as a Utopian scheme, what is now the most ardent wish of every Italian—the political unity of that Peninsula. Facts have justified my assertions; the revolutions of 1848 have proved that not a throne, even when supported by foreign bayonets, could stand against the will of the people; the events which have taken place in Italy during the last twelve months clearly show that unity will be no longer a dream, but a reality, when the people who still groan in chains give a strong and fresh impulse to events, and reassume a vigorous initiative. Sicilians! be you the first! and show that you have not degenerated since the days of your ancestors. Revolution is permanent in Sicily, says old Europe; let it once more gain the mastery, and this time will be the last. Let insurrection spread from one end to another of your island; fight like heroes and you will be victorious. The Government of the Bourbons having been broken down, we will proclaim that which Central Italy has already chosen;—the only one that can be called Italian, that of the brave and gallant King. Let us, therefore, inscribe on our banners the word "Annexation." Before being a Republican, I was in favor of unity, but it appeared to me that a republic alone could lead to it; I was mistaken. VICTOR EMANUEL has made Italy progress towards that object, and he will conduct her to it completely if the people assist him. I thus sacrifice my ideas to an old principle; with you, Sicilians, and with all the other people of the Italian Peninsula, who will henceforth form only one nation—with you I cry "Long live VICTOR EMANUEL, King of Italy!" Sicilians, the hour has struck! in the name of Italy to arms!

JOSEPH MAZZINI.

NORTHERN ITALY.

The result of the elections, which are known up to the present time, shows a considerable majority in favor of the Ministry. Gen. GARIBALDI has only obtained 30 votes at Turin, and LAURENTI only 14.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* has an article by its chief editor, M. GRANDGUILLOT, condemning the efforts which are being made to cause the fall of Count CAVOUR. It details the difficulties which have been successfully overcome by Piedmont, and points out the political importance which she has acquired with the consent of Europe. It extols the policy of Count CAVOUR, and condemns him for resisting the efforts of those who would exceed that policy. This article also clearly declares that Europe, and France particularly, will energetically disapprove aggression, and that the work of Piedmont is no longer to extend her boundaries, but to assimilate herself to the annexed Provinces.

STATE OF ROME.

One thousand Irishmen have left Trieste for Ancona in order to be enrolled in the Pontifical Army. Letters deny that M. de CORCELLES has been appointed Minister, and state that he will soon return to France.

Notwithstanding the statements of the Sardinian journals that the French troops will have entirely evacuated the Papal States before the end of June, it is certain that the Duke de GRAMONT, in accordance with instructions received from Paris, has declared to the Holy See that the French garrison will not leave the Papal territory until the Sovereign Pontiff himself shall have acknowledged that the departure of the French troops can take place without any danger to the tranquillity and safety of his States.

GERMANY.

THE PRUSSIAN CHAMBERS.

BERLIN, Saturday, May 5.

In yesterday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, during the discussion upon the affairs of Schleswig-Holstein, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question of M. VON BLOCKENBURG, said:

The Prussian Government does not coincide with the views of M. VON VINCKE, in reference to the Federal Diet. Prussia does not consider the organ of the German Confederation as merely existing, but as having a right to exist. In the same sitting the Minister for Foreign Affairs stated that questions had been addressed to him from two different quarters, as to whether an alliance already existed, or would be concluded under certain emergencies, between Prussia and Austria.

The Baron declared, in reply, that no such alliance existed.

MAY 6.—In yesterday's sitting the Minister of Finance, in introducing two projects of law with the view of obtaining from the Chamber a grant of extraordinary supplies for military purposes, said:

By these measures the provisional condition of the army, after the mobilization of last year, is to be maintained. Their execution requires a credit of 9,000,000 thalers for the Minister of War from the 1st May, 1860, to the 30th of June, 1861. In order to meet these expenses, the additional tax of 25 per cent. hitherto paid is to be continued until July 1, 1861, and the surplus from 1859 is to be used.

The Ministry for the present requests the Chamber to vote the said amount without requiring a special account; such an account will however be laid before the next Landtag. The State Reserve Fund of 12,000,000 thalers will remain untouched. The question whether the Landwehr is to be liable to two or three years' reserve duty is not considered in the present projects of law.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In reply to the proposals of France, England consents to adopt as the basis of the Conference Article 92 of the final Act of Vienna, which refers to the neutralization of the districts of Chablais and Faucigny. England reserves, however, the right of making at the said Conference proposals relative to the mode of this neutralization. This declaration of England is likely to increase the probabilities of the assembling of the proposed Conference.

The *Athenæum* says that Chevalier BUNSEN is going to leave Heidelberg, and will take up his future abode at Bonn, in order to pursue the literary labors he has in hand.

King LUDWIG will leave on the 15th for Vienna. It is believed that this journey of the aged Prince is not entirely without a political motive.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council has again insisted upon the least possible delay in the assembling of a Conference.

The Cabinet of Turin has made a proposal to the Federal Council for the construction of a railway through Switzerland to connect Italy and Germany.

The operations for establishing the boundary line between France and Piedmont commenced on the 1st May.

The Federal Council has issued a fresh circular note, demonstrating the strategic importance of the neutralized provinces for the maintenance of the neutrality of Switzerland.

AUSTRALIA.

Advices from Melbourne are to March 17, Adelaide March 19, and Sydney, by telegraph, to March 16. At Melbourne, the Land bill was still under discussion. Respecting the gold fields, the Melbourne *Herald* says: "Accounts from the gold fields are not so encouraging as formerly; water is very scarce. There was a decline for the past month in the gold received by escort of 30,413 ounces, as compared with the corresponding month of 1859. The shipments of last month show a falling off of 32,518 ounces, as compared with the corresponding month in 1859, and of 113,6[illegible] ounces, as compared with the corresponding of 185[illegible]8."

THE LATEST.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO SOUTHAMPTON.]

BERLIN, Wednesday, May 9.

The military Committee of Deputies, in its sitting of yesterday, unanimously granted the supplies applied for by the Government, for placing the army upon a war footing.

Advices from Italy, received here, state that the French garrison remains at Rome, and will probably even be reinforced.

The treaty between Hanover and England will be prolonged after the 14th of May, but perhaps for a period of less than three months.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent says: "With whom are we going to war next?" is the general question in French military circles. The camp at Chalons will consist of cavalry, infantry and artillery complete, amounting to 40,000 men, under Marshal MCMAHON, and will in reality be the centre of an army of observation for forming along the Rhine frontier, the right wing being echeloned from Besancon to Strasbourg, and the left wing from Erz to Lunaville, the whole force amounting to 90,000 men, to be under the command-in-chief of the Emperor. The writer says the last year's events proved the source of this information to be reliable.

VIENNA, Wednesday.—The *Wanderer* of to-day says the Privy Councillor, Count APPONYI, has refused to become a member of the Council of State. The same is stated of Count BARKOCZY.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 9.

The steamer *Prince Albert* arrived at Galway yesterday afternoon. It left New-York on the 26th ult., and St. Johns on the 1st inst. The late telegrams via St. Johns had not arrived.

Financial and Commercial by the Adriatic.

The accounts from Aberdeen, to-day, (Monday,) state that the defalcations of JOHN BLAIKIE, the advocate who has lately absconded, will be about $200,000. At first it was feared they might be double that amount. He is stated to have obtained advances from the Union Bank of Scotland, to the extent of about £80,000, but they have numerous securities, and are not likely to lose more than £10,000 or £15,000. BLAIKIE is understood to be in Sweden.

The *Times'* City Article of May 8, says: "The funds opened on Monday without alteration, but were subsequently heavy on political rumors. The announcement of the *Great Britain*, with £190,000, and the intelligence of a decided rise in the rate of exchange at New-York, were calculated to exercise a favorable influence; but the adverse reports which were perseveringly circulated led to several speculative sales. The statements principally current were that the relations of Russia and Turkey were again assuming a bad aspect; that Prussia and Denmark are on the eve of a rupture on the Holstein question, and that Mr. GLADSTONE has found himself compelled to devise new financial expedients to meet the projected outlay for fortifications, and to prepare for future deficiences. The variety of these suggestions, however, seemed to furnish the best indication of their having been manufactured for speculative purposes.

The *Daily News* says: "According to advices from Australia, the estate of Messrs. E. J. WHEELER & Co., of London, who failed in January last, will not be materially prejudiced by the stoppage of their correspondents in Melbourne, Messrs. A. WILSON, NEPHEW & Co."

The *Times'* City article, May 9, says: "The English Funds opened this morning without recovery from the speculative depression of yesterday, and remained till the middle of the day, when the market assumed a general appearance of firmness, which was well maintained to the close."

Consols were quoted at the close at 95¾ for Money, and 95¾@⅞ for the 6th of June. After regular hours there was a still stronger feeling. During the morning several realizations were effected by the public, which caused an increased demand for loans at 4 ₱ cent., and the subsequent improvement seemed to arise chiefly from the transactions in connection with the settlement of the account, which takes place on the 9th of May. A considerable amount of Australian gold was taken to the Bank; but, on the other hand, there was a rather large shipment to Brazil.

The closing price from Paris failed to arrive. The last quotation received was 71f.5c., showing a fractional recovery.

Foreign exchanges unaltered.

The amount of gold bought by the bank was £220,000.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—MAY 7 AND 8.

There has been a fair business transacted in Cotton for the two days, and the sales reach 15,000 bales, 2,000 on speculation and for export. Prices steady.

LONDON CORN MARKET, MAY 7.

The market was dull at the rates of last week.

LIVERPOOL CORN AND BREADSTUFFS MARKET, MAY 8.

The business done to-day was of the merest retail character. WHEAT, in the few sales made, realized Friday's rates, being 1d.@2d. ₱ cental under those of this day week. FLOUR was difficult to move, unless at some little decline. OATS firm; inferior qualities ½d.@1d. ₱ 45 lbs. lower. BARLEY unchanged. BEANS and PEAS were each 6d. ₱ qr. lower. INDIAN CORN was scarcely inquired for, and in the absence of business, it is difficult to give quotations, but prices may be considered about the same as on Friday; white American 37s @39s. ₱ 480 lbs.

LONDON PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKET—MAY 8.

SUGAR steady. COFFEE firm. TEA dull. COCOA advanced. TURPENTINE—American, 35s. 6d. LINSEED OIL, 28s. 3d. TALLOW quiet at 54s., on the spot. IRON—Scotch, 52s. 3d.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LONDON, May 9.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

Arrivals of all grains since Monday very moderate. Wheat trade steady at Monday's prices. Oats very firm and fully as dear; also, BARLEY, BEANS and PEAS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The market opens with a moderate demand. Sales about 8,000 bales. Weather fine.

FUNDS.

Consols for Money.....95⅞@⅝@¼
Consols for Account—June 6.....95⅝
Three ₱ Cents.....93¾@¾@⅞

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

A Trip to Niagara Falls—The Reports on Slavery—The Majority and Minority by the Ears—The Charges against a Bishop Dismissed—The Case of Slaveholder Quinn—The Committee on Slavery—The Minority Report Modified—Mere Bishops Wanted—Hoops and Slaveholding—No more Supernumerary Preachers—A Presentation—Reports.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 18, 1860.

Fourteen cars, laden with Methodist preechers and their wives—750 altogether—shot from the Western depôt of the Central Railroad at 8¾ A. M. yesterday, glided along the green bank of Niagara River which, placid as a lake that beautiful Msy morning, seemed not to contemplate the fearful plunge that it was soon to make; passed Grand and Navy Islands, now covered with verdure; rattled by Fort Schlosser, within sight of the historic field of Chippewa, and clattered through the village of the Falls to the Suspension Bridge. Here the guests of the Central Railroad Company alighted and separated in pursuit of sublimity. Some crossed the bridge immediately, admiring as they went; strolled towards the Horse-shoe through Her Majesty's dominions; descended—clad in oil-cloth—beneath "the Sheet;" crossed in rowboats below the Falls—the timid coasoled with the stereotyped solace of the boatmen, "Well, gentlemen, if you get drowded your money will be *refunded back* to you,"—clambered beneath the American Falls, climbed Biddle's stairs, and met those who had wandered in other directions at the International and Cataract at dinner-time. At the former hotel Niagara was glorified in after-dinner speeches by Rev. Messrs. HENRY SLICER, PETER CARTWRIGHT and "Father TAYLOR" of Boston. The *post prandial* exercises of those who dined at the latter house took place at Goat Island. There, on the bank above Terrapin tower and on the brink of the Falls, Rev. Messrs. KENNADY, STINSON, CARTWRIGHT and MOORE mingled their voices with the roar of the cataract before a respectable hundred or two. The finger of God in Nature was their theme, and they preached eloquent sermons from the text before them.

At 6½ o'clock all were in the cars again, and in an hour afterwards were safely returned to Buffalo. Their delight with the excursion, and the cordial good treatment which they received from the railroad company, the hotel proprietors, and all whose paths they crossed—except the gentleman who owned the "female tiger," who would not forego his five cents apiece, even for the Ministers—was fully set forth in resolutions adopted at the Conference today. Nothing occurred to mar the occasion—everything had been so well arranged by Rev. Messrs. H. COLCLASER, DUDLEY and THOS. CARLTON, the Committee that did the business of the excursion.

St. James' Hall was crowded again to-day, and two-thirds of the spectators wore bonnets. The gallery was so thronged that a lady fainted in the early part of the proceedings. Bishop BAKER presided, and immediately after the preliminary exercises,

Rev. C. KINGSLY, of Erie, said if this was the proper time, he wished to make some explanations which had he had time, he would have made Wednesday.

The order of business was suspended, and Mr. KINGSLY continued. By a mistake a clause had been left out of the chapter in the majority report, which should have read as it is found in the chapter as already printed. He called attention to the statement in the report of the minority that the action of the majority had been taken without due consideration of the memorials, journals and portions of the Episcopal address on Slavery referred to the Committee, and that information sought to be obtained had been excluded.

Mr. KINGSLY contended that the impression conveyed by the clause in question was as erroneous one and he had been met everywhere in the street with inquiries as to how it was that the minority had been thus oppressed.

Rev. H. SLICER, of East Baltimore, objected to these remarks unless a reply from the minority was permitted.

Mr. KINGSLY would consent to that.

Rev. PENNALL COOMBE suggested that Mr. KINGSLY make a motion that the minority be instructed to amend its report. The minority wanted this matter brought forward here.

Rev. J. S. PEARNE, of Newark, Chairman of the minority, did not believe in being instructed concerning the kind of report that should be submitted. Concerning the statement that the Episcopal address had not been read, he said the address had been freely talked of, and it was not necessary to read it. Further, he did not believe the Bishops themselves desired that their words should be held over the brethren as a rod of iron in everything they did.

Rev. S. Y. MONROE, of New-Jersey, did not think Mr. KINGSLY wished to misrepresent, but his statement was incorrect. Mr. MONROE was called to order, and

Mr. KINGSLY proceeded. He gave a detailed statement of the manner in which the routine business of the Committee had been conducted, to disprove the allegations of the minority.

Rev. N. J. D. MORGAN (Baltimore) said that one of Mr. KINGSLY'S statements with regard to laying petitions on the table was untrue.

Mr. KINGSLY said the minority had been treated with all fairness and Christian kindness.

Dr. JAMES FLOY moved that the Conference proceed to the order of the day.

Rev. S. Y. MONROE (N. J.) said the action proposed by Dr. FLOY would be an act of oppression.

Rev. P. COOMBE (Philadelphia) demanded that the minority be heard. Let it be refused, said he.

Rev. Dr. D. CURRY (East New-York) would demand that the whole Committee be polled with regard to the truth of the Chairman's statements, if this thing went on.

Mr. COOMBE—Amen!

Mr. MONROE said there was no one who had so good reason to know what the statement of the minority meant as he. If Dr. KINGSLY had asked an explanation, the whole of this scene might have been spared. It was designed to state that, as the matter referred to the Committee had not been fully matured in the Committee, the Conference should pause before it acted in accordance with the majority report. Mr. KINGSLY did not deny that the Episcopal address had not been read in the Committee. He asked Mr. KINGSLY if he had not said that he had forgotten that the Episcopal address was referred to the Committee

Mr. KINGSLY said he might have, but he had said that the address might still be brought before the Committee.

Mr. MONROE said it was not denied that the memorials had not been read in the Committee. It had been urged by one of the majority that if certain action was taken, the minority would make capital out of it. [Applause, and a call to order.] Mr. MONROE continued at some length, answering questions and making explanations. The minority, one excepted had asked the majority to defer its report till Friday, as the minority could not readily prepare its report before. The majority had unanimously refused, and the minority was very much pressed for time in consequence.

Rev. P. COOMBE, of Philadelphia, said he held in his hand minutes taken in the Committee.

Messrs. KINGSLY and CRAWFORD, of New-York, objected to the reading of any minutes except those of the Secretary.

Mr. COOMBE only designed to refresh his memory from minutes of his own taken in the Committee. He deemed it unfair that the memorials received had not been regularly presented from day to day before the Committee and classified. He had notified the majority that this matter must come before the Conference. The minority had asked for full information with regard to the petitions, and it had been denied.

Mr. COOMBE offered a resolution directing the Committee on Slavery to report the number of petitions from the bounds of each Conference, together with the number of votes received by each of the proposed new rules in each Annual Conference.

Rev. Dr. CURRY, of East New-York, said the strictest parliamentary law had not been enforced in the Committee, but there had been a full and pleasant conference with regard to the matters referred to it. Though he differed with the minority, he believed that its members were well-meaning, and he acquitted them of any design to make misstatements.

Mr. KINGSLY said the Committee intended to make a second report, containing all that the resolution called for. The latter was laid on the table.

Rev. A. M. OSBORN, of New-York, offered a resolution directing that after Monday the call for petitions be suspended.

Rev. H. SLICER, of East Baltimore, was in favor of the right of petition, and of giving the largest liberty to those who felt personally aggrieved. But most of the petitions presented had reference to Slavery, and the Committee on Slavery had hurried in its report and cut off a large portion of those who were still petitioning. If a Southern planter had treated a slave as the brethren had treated the brethren of the minority who had been compelled to sit up all night without anything to eat in order to get their report ready, they would have been a cry of indignation. He desired that it should be understood everywhere that the Methodist Church recognized the right of petition; but was it treating people right for the brethren to invite them to send in petitions after a premature report had been presented, and then carry their memorials about in their breeches pocket without attention? He moved that on Wednesday the call be suspended.

The whole matter was laid on the table.

Rev. GEO. PECK, (Wyoming,) from the Committee on Episcopacy, reported that the complaint of Rev. HIRAM MATTISON against Bishop AMES, for alleged mal-administration in the Philadelphia Conference, was not sustained. The Conference confirmed the report unanimously.

The Committee on Itineracy reported in favor of passing a resolution declaring that in the trial of members, and in all appeals, the presiding officer should not deliver a charge explaining the evidence or setting forth the merits of the case. It was adopted.

The same Committee reported that in the case of WM. QUINN, the slaveholder whose character was passed by the Philadelphia Conference, the Discipline was not violated, but that it could not answer the inquiry, "Can slaveholders be class-leaders?" previously asked by resolution. The report was adopted and the Conference adjourned.

SIXTEENTH DAY.

BUFFALO, Saturday, May 19, 1860.

We have had a dismal, rainy day without, and, for the most part, a dull session within. The Olive branch presented by the minority was quietly sent to be printing-pressed for preservation. It was offered in accordance with an agreement made in Committee yesterday afternoon. It was asked as an act of Christian kindness that the specific charges against the majority, contained in the minority report, be expunged. The most interesting event of the day was the presentation of Bishop ASBURY'S watch to Bishop MORRIS.

Bishop AMES presided. As soon as the minutes were read,

Rev. S. Y. MONROE desired a suspension of the rules, that he might present an olive branch from one section of the Committee on Slavery. The rules were suspended, and Mr. MONROE read a statement from the minority, consenting to an alteration of the conservative report. The general charge that the report of the majority was, in the opinion of the minority, made without due consideration of the documents referred to the Committee, remains in the report of the minority, but the specifications setting forth that the Episcopal addresses of this year, and of 1856, adverse to a change of rule, the journals of the Annual Conferences, the vote in each on the several proposed general rules, and the petitions, were not properly placed before the Committee, are stricken out. The minority declares that it had no design to charge the majority with injustice and oppression, and that for the sake of peace and harmony it removes the paragraphs objected to.

It was directed that the document be printed.

Bishop BAKER read the reply of the Bishops to the question whether more Bishops were required? They declare that they think they can, if they have health, perform the entire Episcopal work for the next four years, but that still they believe that one, or perhaps two more Bishops might be chosen with advantage. It was directed that the statement be printed.

Rev. WM. F. COWLES, of Iowa, wished to correct a statement in a secular (Buffalo) paper, that the Committee on Itinerancy had reported that the Philadelphia Conference had passed the character of a slaveholder, and in so doing had not violated the Discipline. Mr. QUINN was not a slaveholder, but his wife was, and it was because she would not consent to it that the slaves were not set free. He did not want it to go forth that the Methodist Church permitted a Conference to pass the character of a slaveholder. Still, he confessed, he was opposed to a man's living by slave-labor, and then slipping off from responsibility under the hoops of his wife. [Laughter.]

Rev. P. COOMBS, (Philadelphia,) was opposed to any member of a committee making remarks impugning the truth of his own report.

Mr. COWLES had not voted for the report.

The following important resolution from the Committee on Itineracy, as amended by the Conference, after a lengthy debate, was adopted:

Resolved, That when a preacher is transferred from one Conference to another his rights, privileges and responsibilities in the Conference to which he is transferred shall date from the date of his transfer, unless it be especially provided otherwise by the Bishop by whom the transfer is made; but it will not be lawful for him to vote twice on the same constitutional question, or to be counted twice in the same year as the basis of the election of delegates to the General Conference, nor vote for delegates to any General Conference in any Conference where he is not counted as part of the basis of representation.

A protracted discussion arose upon a recommendation from the Committee on Itineracy, that all pertaining to a superannuate relation be stricken from the Discipline.

Rev. F. G. HIBBARD (E. Genesee,) supported the proposition, and ridiculed the pleas upon which strong men were wont to shrink from duty.

Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, (N. Y. East,) was opposed to it, but desired that the abuses of the system should be corrected.

The report was amended so as to leave in the Discipline the clause which declares that the General Conference shall not, except by a certain vote and the concurrence of the Annual Conferences, appropriate the produce of the Book Concern, nor of the Charter Fund, to any purpose other than for the benefit of the traveling, supernumerary, superannuated and worn-out preachers, their wives, widows and children. Thus amended, it was adopted—Ayes 113, Nays 85.

The Committee on Itineracy reported a resolution, declaring that it is inexpedient to alter the Discipline so as to permit an extension of the term of ministerial service as a general rule, but providing that, after consultation with an Annual Conference, the presiding Bishop may appoint a member to the same charge for the third year. It was laid over.

On motion of Rev. CALVIN KINGSLY, Erie, the consideration of the reports of the Committee on Slavery were made the special order for Wednesday next. Mr. KINGSLY stated that the report with regard to the memorials on Slavery would probably be presented on Monday.

Rev. Mr. MORGAN, Michigan, was introduced to the Conference. He held in his hand an English silver watch, over a century old, which had been the property of Bishop ASBURY, and which the present owner, Mr. D'OSSAY, had requested him to present to the Senior Bishop MORRIS, with the request that the latter, at his death, would bequeath it to the next Senior Bishop, and that it might thus be the property of the Senior Bishop forever.

Bishop MORRIS said this was the first watch ever presented to him, (laughter,) but he would rather have it than the best railroad repeater. (Holding it to his ear,) I discover that its review is feeble, like my own. Its main-spring, I understand, is broken. He expressed his thanks for the relic. When he departed he would leave it to the next Senior Bishop, and that would be very soon. He hoped that when he did go, he should meet its first owner in Heaven. [Applause.] The venerable Dr. NATHAN BANGS, who and Bishop ASBURY, was called for, and said he drew from this occasion an augury for the continued oneness of the Church. He told with what unction Bishop ASBURY had laid his hands on him, and hoped that the Senior Bishop might always carry with him as much weight. He (Dr. BANGS) was in the fifty-ninth year of his ministry, and the eighty second of his age, and could not hope long to remain here. He invoked the Divine blessing upon all.

Reports from the Committees on the Book Concern and Temporal Economy were presented and laid over. The quadrennial report of the Trustees of the Charter Fund was read, from which I extract the following:

Invested funds in 1856	$22,182 50
Invested funds in 1860	23,294 00
Increase	$ 1,111 50

The Conference adjourned at 12 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY—OLD SCHOOL.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—ORDER OF BUSINESS FOR THIS WEEK—REORGANIZATION OF THE DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

ROCHESTER, Friday, May 18, 1860.

The meeting this morning was opened with prayer, by Rev. Dr. HICKOCK.

The Permanent Clerk read the minutes of the last meeting and the roll of the Assembly.

The Moderator reported the various Standing Committees. Dr. B. M. SMITH, of Virginia, moved that a Committee of fifteen be appointed, to whom the overtures of the last Assembly on the subject of reorganizing the Boards of the Church be referred. After some little discussion it was carried.

Dr. KREBS submitted the following as the orders of the day, which were adopted: On Monday morning, Domestic Missions; Tuesday, Foreign Missions; Wednesday, Board of Education; Thursday, Board of Publication; Friday, Church Extension.

The sermons before these several Boards to be delivered on the evenings of the days the respective subjects are considered. The reports of the various Boards were submitted to the Assembly, and referred to the respective Committees.

Dr. SCOTT presented a memorial from the Presbytery at Chicago, on the Kankakee Colony, giving an account of the wonderful work of grace among the French colonists of that settlement. The subject was referred to a special Committee. The report of the Treasurer of the Association was referred to the Committee on Finance. A memorial was read by Mr. BLY, from MARY ANN RICHARDSON, on the subject of a donation to the New-Albany Theological Seminary of Indiana, and was referred to the Committee on Finance. The Moderator announced the Committee on Synodical Records.

Dr. BOARDMAN, of Philadelphia, presented the report of the special Committee appointed by the last Assembly on the subject of the reorganization of the Board of Domestic Missions. Some of the Committee are in favor of a reduction of the number of the members of the Board, but no reconstruction was proposed. It was recommended that there should be but one Executive Committee, and that advisory committees be appointed in various parts of the country. The Committee suggested that but one Corresponding Secretary was needed, and that a Traveling Secretary should be appointed, who would have supervision of the work among feeble churches, receive funds, and take a general care of the interests of the Board in the field. Dr. BOARDMAN explained more fully the most important points of the report, and after an attempt to postpone its consideration, it was decided to take it up at once. The whole report was then read by Dr. BOARDMAN. A long time was lost in discussion as to the manner in which the report should be considered. At the opening of the afternoon session, Dr. BOARDMAN presented an abstract of the report in a series of propositions. The first was finally taken up, namely, "That it is inexpedient to make any organic change in the Board of Education." Dr. SMITH, of Virginia, took the floor in opposition to the adoption of this proposition. He maintained that the present organization of our Boards was the result of that method of government which considers expediency rather than principle. It was the result of other than strictly Presbyterian principles, and was designed in the first place to checkmate the operations of the "American Boards." What was now actually accomplished was not the work of the large Boards, but only of a very small representation. He showed that the election of the members of the Board by the Assembly was often done in any but an intelligent manner, and that what was properly the work of the Assembly itself was put upon large Boards, which in the future might become a source of difficulty and danger.

Dr. SPRING, of New-York, replied in a few brief remarks to the arguments of Dr. SMITH, that the friends of the present system of Boards were as conscientious in regard to principle as they others. The great ecclesiastical principle was, whether the Boards should be appointed by, and be responsible to the General Assembly. This was the case, and thus the Boards were organized, in accordance with principle. As to their being *large* or *small*, was a matter of expediency. He deprecated discension on this matter, which was one of the spiritual cords that bound the Church, and in these days of apprehension, the land, together. Much emotion was manifested by the Assembly at the conclusion of these remarks. Several others joined in the discussion, when it was interrupted by the report of the Committee on Devotional Exercises, recommending to the Assembly appointments for preaching during the week, and on the coming Sabbath, in churches of various denominations in this city and neighborhood. Dr. THORNWELL, of South Carolina, continued the discussion with great power, defining the nature of the Church, and claiming that the divine authority of its officers and members require them, in their church capacity, to perform every duty required by God, and that it is wrong to delegate that duty to any coördinate body, Society or Board. This is the fundamental principle that divides our minds in this discussion, and we must look it fairly in the face, and have the courage to do what the Head of the Church requires at our hands. After prayer by Dr. ADGER, the meeting adjourned.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PITTSBURGH, Sunday, May 20.

The General Assembly heard the report of the Church Erection Committee this morning. Every application for aid by loan or donation has been granted, and the fund increased to $109,000.

The Assembly and Reformed Presbyterian Synod held a union prayer meeting an hour and a half.

SERMON ON POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

REV. J. R. SLOANE ON THE DEGRADATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES.

The Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church was about filled last evening on the occasion of the sermon, by Rev. J. R. SLOANE, on "Political Corruption."

Mr. SLOANE considered that it was the duty of the pulpit to attack and destroy the works of the devil, and to act as a moral instructor. He held that our whole political body is diseased with the loathsome leprosy of political rascality. He alluded to the venality of the last Legislature, the defalcation of FOWLER in illustration. In elucidating his further remark that the evil had extended on all sides, he declared that the only political party that had any claims to morality (the Republicans,) acted upon the principle of "success first, principle afterwards." Why not leave this cess-pools of corruption to be quiet? Because their evils were extending and perverting all classes, and affecting our children. What was the cause of all this? The total depravity of our race was the principal causes. No stronger proof of the depravity of man could be adduced than the progress of nations—they rise with sterling virtue, and then fall with the enervating influences of debauchery and other crimes. Men are liable to sin in proportion to the temptation and possibility of escaping punishment. In a nation the individuality seems to be lost, and men acting in masses seem to think they are more likely to escape. Therefore, the worst crimes are committed by men in their national capacity. If we as a nation refuse to put restraints on our national iniquity, then are we individually responsible. Our national compact is in the face of God's law because it provides that no religious test shall be applied, meaning practically that we shall put no questions as to the moral and religious opinions so far as regarded his peculiar form of religion, but he objected to that blind devotion to party, which would "vote for the nominees though he be the devil incarnate." He believed that political liars were as bad as any other liars, and deplored the prevalence of untruths in political speeches. Places of power and trust were as much bought here as ever they were anywhere. A poor, honest man could rarely have place. He charged that with regard to their personal public utterances, those men who are placed as teachers of morality, have been recreant to their trust, and have become demoralized. They who claim that the pulpit has nothing to do with politics, could not utter a greater falsehood. After alluding to the recent address before the Old Dominion Society, he quoted the toast to the clergy on the occasion, and the sentiment that "the sole business of the clergy in the pulpit was to preach Christ and him crucified," meaning that the clergy had no right to preach about politics. He wondered that a man could be found to respond to such a sentiment. The pastor of the Brick Church might better have never preached again in the Brick Church than to have endorsed such a sentiment. Was it strange that we had political corruption when pastors acted in this way? The universality of politics in that event would make us tend to universal corruption. Our children would imitate the politicians who rise to place and power by violating principles of right and justice. It was known that DANIEL WEBSTER'S moral character was not good. To hold him up as a saint would be to canonize political profligacy. These corrupt politicians take hold of our educational institutions, and prevent the reading of the Bible in the schools or the making of it a text book. Can a nation avoid perdition and national disaster while entrusting its affairs to profligates and criminals? No it could not. The wrath of God would inevitably be visited. When the time came the judgment would fall even as it did when the prophetic handwriting appeared upon the wall, "*weighed, tried, and found wanting.*" But, could we yet be saved? Yes, by a reformation that should amount to a revelation. We should recognize that we are a Christian people, with a Christian Bible and Sabbath. We must get rid of Slavery, and and rouse the people to put the affairs of our nation in the hands of men loving God, fearing truth, and hating covetousness.

The text was in Psalm xii, 8, "The wicked walk on every side, when the vilest men are exalted."

THE RIGHTS OF CONSCIENCE.

A SERMON BY DR. CHEEVER.

Last evening Dr. CHEEVER delivered a discourse to a large congregation in his own church, on the "Rights of conscience towards God in the people of the United States, and the violation of that right in the illegal imprisonment of Mr. HYATT by the United States Senate." Before commencing his discourse he announced that on next Sunday evening he would speak of the relation of the Church to the Society, and assert the entire independence of the Church of the Society. He took for his text the 12th verse of the 16th chapter of Luke—"And if ye have not been faithful in that which is another man's, who shall give you that which is your own?" Speaking of the importance of faith in God, he said it was as necessary to a nation as to an individual, to save from wrong and oppression. And, when a Government persisted in doing wrong, he held that it should be overturned—the rule of action in all such cases should be revolution. The law of God was the foundation of all just law, and a violation of His law by a nation, was just as sure to bring punishment as when the violation was by an individual. Thereupon the notion that looked upon man-stealing as law and righteousness, would surely come to punishment. The piety of a nation that judged of manhood by the color of the skin, was not even skin deep, while its wickedness reached to the bone. Against such a nation, and against bad laws, he considered it to be the duty of the minister to preach. It was his duty to preach God's law against bad laws. Coming to speak more directly to the case of THADDEUS HYATT, he said Mr. HYATT'S conscience would not let him answer such questions as a Committee of the United States Senate chose to ask him; and that his declaration of a conscience towards God caused contempt and rage. He was declared in contempt and thrown into prison, because he dared to place conscience before God higher than a Senatorial Committee with power. The speaker, in continuation, over and over again, said that it was nothing but the association of a conscience toward God that caused Mr. HYATT to be imprisoned; that there was no other charge brought against him, and that for that, and that alone, he was cast into a filthy dungeon—simply because he spoke of a conscience toward GOD, and denied that the Senate had any of the attributes of GOD. Thus was Mr. HYATT imprisoned without law; and he, repeating what he remarked at the Cooper Institute meeting, held that the people were bound to go to Washington and, in the name of GOD, take Mr. HYATT out of prison.

[Advertisement.]

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Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton street,
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BOYS' SPRING CLOTHING,
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CHEAP PRICES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
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And No. 214 Broadway, under Museum.

[Advertisement.]

A NEW FEATURE OF THE UP-TOWN MOVEMENT.—Many of our first-class firms, that were on Broadway in the neighborhood of the Park and Hospital, have found it advantageous to move further up, even in the vicinity of the Metropolitan Hotel and above. Others from down town are moving above the Park.

We notice the removal of Messrs. CAHILL & WOOD, successors to S. CAHILL, from their old-established stand No. 377 Broadway, to No. 627 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets, where they are now prepared with a new and elegant assorted stock of boots and shoes to receive their customers, friends and the public.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT are speedy, searching and active on the stomach, liver and bowels. Their action on the blood and secretions is manifest in the speedy and effectual cures of sore-throat, now rife in this City.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail, *vid* Erie Railroad, 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....8 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California le

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2705. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Wilson's Bill for Abolishing the Slave-trade.

Speech of Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, on our Territorial Policy and the State of Party.

THE HOUSE RESOLVES TO ADJOURN JUNE 18.

The Senate Homestead Bill Rejected by the House.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES IN THE LATTER BODY

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 21.

Reliable information has been received here that Mr. H. S. SANFORD, secret agent of the Panama Railroad Co., has failed in the objects sought at Bogota. These were the annulment of the Chiriqui Improvement Company's grounds and the extension of the Panama Railroad Company's grant to 99 years. To accomplish his ends, Mr. SANFORD offered on the part of the Panama Co. a payment in cash of half a million of dollars, and the right to the Granadian Government to levy a tax of $2 upon each passenger over the Isthmus. That Government asked forty millions to extend the term to 99 years and to relinquish the right of Granada to purchase the Panama Railroad for five millions in 15 years from this time.

Lieut. RODMAN'S great gun, the "Floyd," is now on the way to Fort Monroe, and was examined with marked satisfaction to-day by Prince DE JOINVILLE and others interested in such heavy ordnance.

The prospect in the Senate of passing for the House Tariff bill is more favorable than heretofore supposed. Twenty-eight Senators are already ascertained to be in favor, while others may vote for it with slight modifications.

It is known here that the New-York Anti-Douglas delegates to the Charleston Convention have prepared an address, which they may shortly issue, proposing as a basis of reunion at Baltimore the resolutions offered by Mr. HOWARD, of Tennessee, which were previously indorsed by them. Other Democrats regard the movement with favor.

The Japanese are still the honored objects of attention; they have been spending the day in visiting the public buildings. On Friday, the President will entertain the Ambassadors et a dinner, to which a number of distinguished gentlemen are already invited. Our Government will present to the Japanese, among other things, the finest specimens of fire-arms and four sets of Perry's Japan Expedition, the volumes to be bound in the richest style.

Ex-Superintendent of Public Printing, SHAMAN, was tried to-day in the Circuit Court on a charge of malfeasance and embezzlement while in office, and acquitted.

The authorities of Norfolk intended to subject the United State steamship *Roanoke* to quarantine. This would hake kept her some time ont of Government use, otherwise she would have been taken into Portsmouth, and not to New-York, for repairs.

A contract is being made with the Colonization Society for the support and oare of the Africans captured by the *Mohawk*, as in the case of those found on board the *Echo*, and it is probable that they will be conveyed to Liberia in a chartered vessel.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 21.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the citizens of Pennsylvania for an alteration of the Revenue law. He said he should press this question so that he might know who were his friends of this measure.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire whether some action is not necessary to provide for the better safety of passengers between New-York and San Francisco.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution that both Houses adjourn on Monday, the 10th June. Laid over.

On motion of Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) the resolution to alter the hour of meating of the Senate to 11 o'clock was taken up and carried by—Yeas, 32; Nays, 11.

On motion of Mr. HALE, the Overland Mail bill was made the special order for 11½ o'clock Thursday.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the bill for the more effectual suppression of the Slave-trade was taken up and sundry amendments offered. Ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. WILSON, after alluding to the loathsome and revolting aspects of the African Slave trede, remarked: "Yet, in this age, illumined by the lights of Christian civilization, this abhorred traffic flourishes in defiant mockery of the laws, the sentiments, and the opinions of the civilized world."

To America, he continued, belongs the glory of having led the nations in their effort to suppress this odious and polluted traffic; but in this work of inhumanity, which now stains and dishonors the age, American citizens, lusting for gold, though fi be soiled by blood and tears, are enacting guilty deeds which bring dishonor and shame upon the American name. American avarice, in defiance of law, is now reviving with renewed vigor a traffic which is rekindling anew on the coasts of Africa the fierceness of savage warfare, and adding "new and fiercer passions to the contests of barbarians." American ships, chartered by American citizens, manned by American seamen, furnished with "the instruments of misery and torture, manacles and fetters," forged by American artisans, are hovering on the African watera for human cargoes, or floating upon the seas, freighted with "cargoes of despair," with anguish, suffering, and death. The American flag is prostituted to cover this loathsome commerce by American citizens, who should rathar pour out their hearts' blood to save that flag from snch pollution and dishonor. American Christians, in shameless defieuce of the moral sense of mankind and the laws of their country, greedily clutch the surviving victims of this lawless and piratical traffic, and doom them, in this Christian land, to perpetual bondage. American juries, regardless alike of the laws of the country and their owa sworn obligations, refuse to indict or convict the audacious pirate and felon engaged in this "work of hell, foul and dark." American jurists misconstrue, misinterpret and pervert the statutes of the country, to save the pirate from a felon's coom, to keep the victim of his crimes in perpetual servitude, and to shield the guilty purchaser of that vicum from the just retribution of the violated laws of his country. American political economists clamor for the reopening of the slave treffic; and American politicians demand the modification or repeal of the laws wnich brand the slave trade as piracy; for these laws wound the refined and nice sensibilitiee of chivalric gentlemen, whose ardent souls hunger and thirst for the revival of a traffic the contemplation of which fills their heated imaginations with dazzling dreams of commercial grandeur, supremacy, and glory. American "commercial conventions" are held, "African labor associations" organized, "secret leagues" formed, and "fillibuster expeditions," in violation of neutrality laws, the faith and honor of the nation, sent to seize regions where markets may be opened for the victims of this traffic. American journals justify these deeds of piracy and blood; these acts of shameless violation of law, justice, and honor, which offend the moral sense, and defy the public opinion of an enlightened age.

Mr. WILSON then proceeded to show that the history of America bears ample evidence that the people of the United States have always been hostile to the African Slave-trade; but, in spite of their well-known and oft-repeated sentiments, and of various acts of legislation, sanctioned by the general voice of the country, American merchants fit out in our harbors slave-ships; American seamen navigate them; American citizens openly purchase and hold in perpetual bondage the surviving victims of the unhallowed trade; and the American flag, the banner of our pride, is made to conceal and protect the wrong, violence and crime; the theft of living men: the foulness and corruption of the steaming slave-deck.

He referred to the change wrought in the sentiments of at least a portion of the people of South Carolina and Georgia; grand juries refusing to indict the pirates and felons of the slaver *Echo*. Other cases were mentioned to show that the Federal authorities were set at defiance, and the laws trampled under foot. Still, however, the American people would manifest their sincerity, now questioned; if they would vindicate the national character from the imputation of connivance at the violations of their acts for the suppression of the Slave-trade, they must not only enforce existing laws, but enact such stautes as too exigencias of the occasion demand. To carry more fully into effect existing laws against the Slave-trade; to fulfill our treaty stipulations; to check the traffic now prosecuted, by our countrymen, with renewed vigor, and to vindicate the tarnished honor of the country, he had introduced this bill for the more effectual suppression of the Slave-trade.

He then proceeded to explain the provisions of his bill, with such proofs as were necessary to sustain them.

The first section directs the Secretary of the Navy to cause to be constructed five steam screw cloops-of-war, for service on the Coast of Africa, in suppressing the Slave-trade. [The vessels sent to the African waters, in compliance with the stipulations of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, being by common consent, ill-adapted to accomplish the extirpation of the Slave-traffic.]

The second section of this bill increases the bounty, authorized by the third section af the aot of 1819, to be paid to officers and saamen of any commissioned vessel of the United States for eaca African captured and delivered to any United States Marshal, from $25 to $100. The object of this increase of bounty is to incite the officers and orews of American ships to increased efforts for the capture of African slavers.

The third section of this bill provides that the bounty of $50 now be paid to any person for lodging information with the officers of the United States that any African has been imported in violation of the law, shall be increased to $100; and that it shall be the duty of any District-Attorney to sue and obtain from any Judge or Commissioner of the United States, a warrant, directing the Maranal to bring before the Judge or Commisstoner such negro, together with the person in whose custody he may be; and the Judge or Commissioner shall examine summarily the case, and if it shall be ascertained that such person of color has been brought in contrary to law, the Judga or Commissioner shall direct the Marshal to take snch person into safe keeping, subject to the order of the President; and it shall furthar be the duty of the Jndge or Commissioner, on any probable cause, to commit into custody the person in whose custody such African was found, for trial according to law. The object of this section is to quicken the zeal of persons intrusted in the suppression of the slava traffic, by increasing the bounty paid for information furnished to the Government officials, and to enlarge the powers and duties of the officers of the United States. In view of the utter failure to recapture any of the hundreds of Africans imported in the *Wanderer*, now openly held as slaves in violation of law, some further legislation is demanded.

The fourth section provides that all persons convicted of participation, directly or indirectly, in the Slave-trade, either as officers or seamen on board vessels engaged in the trade, or who may fit out or be in any way interested in fitting out or sailing any ship for the purpose of engaging in that trade, shall be adjudged guilty of the crime of piracy, and punished therefor by imprisonment for life. This is a proposition to increase the penalties of fitting out vessels for the Slave-trade, by making such fitting out piracy, and to change the death penalty imposed upon officers and crews engaged in the trade to imprisonment for life. It makes persons on the land who shall be interested in fitting out slavers, pirates and felons, as guilty of the ignominious crime of slave-trading, as the crews of slavers filled with the victims of the traffic, and it increases the chances of conviction, now so difficult, by repealing the death penalty. Such change cannnt fail to aid more effectually the execution of the laws.

The fifth section provides that any ship upon the seas, not a properly registered american ship, which shall display the American flag as a badge of its nationality, shall be guilty of felony, and the owners, officers, and crew thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment not less than one year, and the ship forfeited to the United States. The American flag is the chosen banner of the audacious Slave-trader. Under the protecting folds of that flag he conceals his crimes against human neture. We know, the civilized world knows, that the flag of the United States is stained with the pollutions of the African slave traffic, that it is the shield of the slave pirate on every sea, under cover of which he pursues his work of human misery, despair, and death. The reports made to our Government by our ministers abroad, and our naval officers, furnish the amplest evidence that the American flag is made to cover this polinted commerce in flesh and blood.

The sixth section requires the master of every shio, before sailing for any port on the coast of Africa, to notify the Attorney of the United States for that District; and it requires the Attorney, upon receiving such notice, to examine tha vessel, to ascertain whether she is designed to be engaged in the African slave-trade, and to continue such examination until her actual departure; and every ship departing, or attempting to depart, in violation of this act, saall be forfeited. This provision gives ample power to, and makes it the duty of the District-Attorneys of the United States, to institute the most searching investigations into the character of all vessels sailing for the coast of Africa. A faithful execution of this section of the bill would make it most difficult to fit out these slavers in American ports.

The seventh section of the bill provides that, when ever any American registered vessel shall be sold to a citizen of the United States, at any foreign port or place in North or South America, the West India Islands, the Cape de Verde Islands, or near the coast of Africa, the sale shall be utterly void, unless executed in the presence of a Minister or Consul of the United States, and shall contain a condition that the ship shall return to the United States for a new register. And if any citizen of the United States, in any such port or place, being the owner, or agent for the sale of an American ship or vessel, shall sell such ship or vessel, knowing that she is to be employed in the African Slave-trade, or that she is about to make a voyage to the coast of Africa before returning to the United States, or shall charter a vessel of which he may be the owner, or the agent, for a voyage to the coast of Africa, with tha intent to sell such ship or vessel on that coast, every person so offending, on conviction thereof, before the Circuit Court of the United States, for any district wherein he may be brought, or afterward found, shall forfeit and pay the sum of $10,000, and shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three years. And it makes every charter of an American vessel, at any foreign port, with the intent that such vessel shall be employed in the Slave-trade, and every sale of an American vessel on the coast of Africa, unless condemned as unseaworthy, illegal.

The eighth section provides that, when any person shall locge information with the Attorney of the district against any person for the violation of this act, by any sale or charter of any vessel contrary to the act, it shall be the duty of the Attorney to commence a prosecution against the offender, and upon conviction every such vessel shall be forfeited.

By the ninth section of the bill every owner or agent for the sale of an American ship who shall sell such ship in any of the ports aforesaid, and every purchaser of such ship shall, at the time of the execution of the instrument of writing in the nature of a bill of sale for the transfer of such ship, make oath before a Minister or Consul of the United States residing at such port or place that the said ship is not intended to be engaged in the African Slave-trade; and if any such owner, agent or purchaser, shall swear falsely in the premises, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall, on conviction thereof, suffer all the pains and penalties imposed by the acts of Congress for willful and corrupt perjury.

The seventh, eighth and ninth sections (Mr. WILSON said) were prepared and introduced into the Senate in 1854, in the form of a bill for the more effectual suppression of the Slave-trade, by the late JOHN M. CLAYTON. The bill unanimously passed the Senate, but this wise and beneficent measure, intended to remedy a great abuse and to check the slave traffic, was not acted upon in the House of Representatives. That House was then engaged in the great struggle to repeal the restrictiou upon Slavery extension, embodied in the Missouri prohibition of 1820, and had no time to act upon this humane and Christian measure. He had, therefore, incorporated this bill of Mr. CLAYTON's entire into the bill he now proposed; and, as it received the unanimous vote of the Senate in 1854, he confidently hoped it would receive the sanction of the Senate in 1860.

The British Government, with which we have, by the Webster-Ashburton treaty, entered into stipulations for the extirpatiou of the African slave-trade, employs commissioners or agents resident in Africa. He proposed, in the tenth section of this bill, the appointment of a commissioner to reside in Africa, whose duty it shall be to aid in the suppressioo of the Slave-trade, under the direction and instruction of the President of the United States. The service that an able and faithful Slave Commissioner, resident in Africa, can render to the great work of extirpating the traffic in men must be invaluable.

Mr. WILSON said, in conclusion of his speech, of which the above is a mere hasty abstract:

By existing regulations, the naval officers sent to the African waters to aid in the suppression of the illegal slave traffic, are responsible if the vessels captured are not, by a court of law, proved to be slavers. The difficulty of conviction, unless slaves are found on board, are well known. The oft-repeated failures to convict in such cases are well known to the naval officers, and cannot fail to repress their zeal, and thus restrain their action. By the eleventh section I propose to release the naval officers from any responsibility for arresting any vessel suspected of being engaged in the Slave-trade, and thereby leave them free to exercise their own judgments in making arrests, uninfluenced by any apprehensions of legal prosecutions.

It is proposed, Mr. President, by the enactment of this bill, to construct five steam sloops-of war for service in the African waters, "to assist," in the words of DANIEL WEBSTER, "in scourging from the seas the worst pirates which ever infested them;" to release the naval officers from any legal responsibilities for the capture of suspected slavers not proved to be slavers by the courts; to incite the zeal of officers and crews by increasing fourfold the bounty for captures; to send a Commissioner to Africa to baffle the schemes of the flesh-jobbers on land and sea; to make the fitting out of slavers, like the sailing of them, piracy; to facilitate the conviction of the slave pirates of land and sea, by changing the penalty from death to imprisonment for life; to make the display of the American flag as a badge of nationality by a not legally registered American ship felony, the penalty of which is imprisonment of the crew and the forfeiture of the vessel; to make the sale of American ships on the coast of Africa illegal, and to require the sellers and purchasers of American vessels in any foreign port—in North or South America, the West India Islands, and the Cape de Verde Islands—to make oath that such vessels are not intended to be engaged in the Slave trade; to forbid the abuse of consular sea-letters, by vessels sold abroad, by requiring them to return to the United States for new registers before making voyages to the African coast; and to enlarge the powers and increase the duties of the judicial officers of the United States in the examination of ships intended to sail for the ports of Africa, and in the arrest and examination of colored persons imported in violation of the laws of the country.

Such, Mr. President, are the provisions proposed to be incorporated into the statutes of the Republic, by the enactment of this bill. Existing statutes, however wisely framed, are inadequate to meet the necessities of the present. They have not only failed to preserve unsullied the American flag upon the seas, and to prevent American ships, navigated by American seamen, from participating in the guilty commerce in flesh and blood between Africa and Cuba and Brazil, but they have failed to preserve American soil from the polluting tread of imported African barbarians. I move the reference of this bill to the Judiciary Committee, and I ask the members of that Committee to give to it their earnest attention and favorable consideration. Should it have the favor of the Committee, should it receive the sanction of Congress and the approval of the President, and should its provisions be rigorously enforced by the Executive and Judicial officers of the Government, it will. I am sure contribute something to check the participation of our countrymen in an accursed and abhorred commerce, to vindicate the fame of our country, now tarnished, and to promote the final extinction of a traffic which now pains the ear of the Christian and civilized world with the agonizing moans of the despairing, suffering, dying sons and daughters of Africa.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) introduced a bill for the relief of THOMAS J. PAGE, of the United States Navy. Referred.

The bill for the enlargement of the Capitol grounds was made the special order for Saturday.

A large number of House bills were read twice and referred.

Mr. DAVIS' resolutions were taken up.

Mr. TOOMES, of Georgia, (Dem.,) said he had no intention of participating in this debate, for he considered that the enunciator of principles so just and so proper needed no support from him. But these principles, which involve the fundamental principles of the Government, are not only assailed and condemned, but large bodies of persons holding them have been denounced as entertaining schemes unfriendly to the existence of the Government, and his own humble authority has been brought in to swell this mighty current. Approving these resolutions, as he did, he felt it his duty to defend them. The first objection is that they are abstractions. That is a great mistake. There is a terrible practicality about them. There is a vitality in them that is shaking our social, political and even moral systems to their very foundations. They are struggling to be recognized, and upon their recognition depends the peace and safety of the States. But if these resolutions are abstractions, they are scarcely less worthy of consideration. The great question is, Are they true? He referred to the characteristic of American people.—that they judged of danger by the badness of a principle. One of the greatest of our own statesmen, who has been called the father of the Constitution, said he had this jealousy of danger to be the first duty of the citizen. They who advocated these resolutions wished to avoid all danger by denying the bad principles, and did not wish a bad principle to fortify itself by precedents. It is our duty to see danger as a danger at a distance, and warn the country of it. When opposition was made to the incorporation of new principles and bad principles it will not do get rid of it by crying abstraction. He then referred to the fifth resolution, as this was the one objected to. With the alteration of a few words he approved of it. It was the duty of the Government to protect the people in the States and Territories, and everywhere, to the extent of its constitutional power. It is for this principle that governments are instituted among men. It is the corner-stone of all social fabrics of every age. It is fair that the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DOUGLAS) only objected to its application in the Territories, and not to the universal property. This is a duty which belongs to every government equally. It is the price of obedience and allegiance, and without it no people and no men, can or ought to submit to any form of Government on earth. But this is denied here in the Nineteenth Century for the first time, and it is said that the assertion of that principle by the Charleston Convention is a disunion measure, and if insisted upon it must necessarily overturn the union of these States. If that be true then the union of these States cannot stand by the Constitutions of the States, and does not stand upon principles upon which all ages have stood. We not only govern our own people in our own territory to the extent of our own jurisdiction, but both political parties declared it the duty of this Government to protect its citizens not only within the territorial jurisdiction, but to the uttermost parts of the earth. Both parties are so anxious to obtain the vote of naturalized citizens that they have extended the principle everywhere. You can go to China or to Russia; you can make war on Germany to protect your naturalized citizens, though you are incapable of lifting your hands when you are called upon to protect the lives, liberty and property of your own people on your own soil. He admitted the principle laid down by these Conventions at Charlestan and Chicago as one of great obligation. We have a right to protect our citizens everywhere, in every clime and country, and at all times. By these laws of nations we have a right to protect our naturalized citizens under the same conditions. While these rights are so general they are subject to another modification. It is sometimes better for a State to submit to the wrong to one of its citizens than to endanger the safety of the whole. The right to be protected must be ascertained by the law of nations, and not by our laws, institutions and political platforms. But when ascertained and clearly fixed, nothing but the direst necessity or inability can relieve any Government from this great duty of protecting its people in their rights of person, of liberty, and of property. We have done this; we have followed our citizens to all parts of the earth, wherever our flag floats, wherever we have jurisdiction. In your own country, and, by the laws of nations, out of your own country, it is the duty of the Republic to vindicate and protect the humblest citizen of the land, and you can find no spot of ground upon which it is not thus the duty of Government, except upon the Territories of the United States of America. That is the only place where it is not the duty. Why is it that where we have exclusive jurisdiction by our Constitution that its powers cannot be used to protect the rights of persons and property of every human being under them? For what have we Governors and Legislatures? For what have we judges, courts, armies and navies, and the power to repress insurrection and repel invasion? What is this whole machinery, if you take away this principle so essential to human happiness and preservation? Strike out that, and what have you? Nothing whatever. We hear a great deal of talk about popular rights and the sovereignty of the people, all of which will do very well for a Fourth of July oration; but if we have a Government which protects itself against violence from abroad, and against disturbances of the people within, that is its chief glory. But when we inquire into this system of Government, the philosophical inquirer will see behind the scales of Justice the gleaming sword. You may take the most trifling article of property, or the most simple right in any State of this Union, and the entire power of the Government will be called upon to protect it, if necessary. There is no power in this country, or in the people, to defeat any man from a constitutional right, neither by insurrection, nor craft, nor cunning. Law alone is sovereign in America. Mr. TOOMBS referred to the taking of a fugitive from Boston down State-street back to the Senate. This was the majesty of law. But the law cannot go into the Territories. It can go anywhere else, but it is said it cannot go there. He had stated that this principle could go by its universality everywhere, and he would now show that it had often been carried into the Territories. We asserted this duty in relation to the Northwest Territory, and gave them a form of Government, and put the power into the hands of Judges, and declared what they might do and what they should not do. The first exercise of this power was to cover the cession of Tennessee. The power was put in the hands of thirteen judges, who might take the laws of any State for their government. What had become of the sovereigns? A sovereign is one who knows no law and can govern himself. But one thing is certain. People who are governed by laws of others are not sovereigns. That disposes of that question. The next acquisition made by this Republic was in 1803. What did we do then? We undertook by treaty to protect the inhabitants of that Territory acquired from the French, from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. We pledged our faith to France and these people that we would protect them in their lives and property, until we thought proper to admit them in the family of States. That was the way we started under JEFFERSON. Did we, I dare any authority to protect these people? There is protection in the Territories and protection under treaties, and made in pursuance thereof. We pledged the power of the Government to protect these people in all their rights, while in the Territories. Congress passed a law in 1803, authorizing a person to take charge of the Government. Congress gave to any person the President might select all the authority held by the Governor-General of Louisiana under the French. Where was the sovereignty of these gentlemen? Glorious sovereignty, indeed? It was such sovereignty as the Queen of the Antilles has to-day. There was the protection which he had described brought into this Territory under a treaty, and also by a law of Congress in 1803. It is well known they had property in slaves in 1803. A year after ward Congress passed another law, putting another Governor in that country, and putting the Government into the hands of a Governor and thirteen councillors selected by the President. Here was an organized Government and here was popular sovereeignty. A people who had no more control over their own Government than the slaves have on a plantation in Louisiana; not a particle. Congress undertook the duty of protection, in what they deemed the most appropriate way. They continued to make amendments to this Government until they came into the Union. No man doubted then, not until fifty years after, that Congress had exclusive jurisdiction over the territories. They governed them with an exclusive jurisdiction, decided all the laws. There is another remarkable fact as to this doctrine of Popular Sovereignty in the territories. In 1804 Louisiana was divided into two territories for convenience sake. There were a very few people in that last Territory, and Congress, by an act in 1804, said that the Governor of Indiana should make laws, and some of them are in existence to this day, as they were not governed by their own laws even, but by the people of another Territory; and yet, after that, people talk of the sovereignty of the people in the Territories of the United States, and that precedent of the people of this Government, until this day, has been universally followed and admitted within the limitations of your own Constitution. Then, in 1804, they shut out the African Slave-trade. That they had a right to do. Then they cut off carrying of slaves from any State into the Territory for sale. That is a doubtful power. But they declared the right, and admitted the right of every inhabitant of the States to carry slaves into the Territories to hold, in order to settle up, and they did so there. That was JEFFERSON'S rule, and the rule of the Congress of 1804. Yet the Republican Party say that these men were their fathers, and they want to bring back the Government to the good old days of JEFFERSON and MADISON. It was declared by the law of 1804 that no slaves should be carried into the Territory, except by an inhabitant of the United States, and that law is in force to-day, where it has not been abrogated by the Constitution or the provisions of the State Government. From time to time in forming Territorial governments they have continued all the laws that were enforced in the Territories before. Therefore, throughout the Governments of JEFFERSON and MADISON and MONROE, up to 1820, this principle of the duty of the Government was acknowledged, to protect the lives, liberty and property,—Slavery included,—of the people of every foot of country from the Balize to latitude 49°, and from the Missouri River to the Pacific. You can go now to protect Frenchmen and Dutchmen wherever they go; to call for the whole power of the country to protect everybody but your own people, in your own Territories. Our next acquisition was Florida. By the treaty of 1819 we made the engagement of protection, and if there were no such stipulation the principle would stand by the laws of nations. Nobody questioned the right of Congress to control them in a territorial condition, and it was asserted in every possible form for fifty years, holding by treaty, as well as by constitution and by law, the right to govern them. The governed them with humanity and justice, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. Our next acquisition was New-Mexico, leaving out Texas, which came in as a sovereign herself. The acquisition of New-Mexico and California was by successful war. But we bound ourselves by the same stipulations to protect these people in their lives, liberty and property, and in the religion they professed, until they became strong enough to enter the communily of States. Therefore the duty of Congress to protect them is a constitutional duty, imposed by the treaty of Hidalgo Guadalupe. That duty is the Higher Law—the only Higher Law he recognized, because by the Constitution, by treaties and by laws made in pursuance thereof, it is the supreme law of the land. If party platforms come against it they must go down; if politicians come against it they must go down. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and by that Constitution protection is made a duty, and the whole power of the Government pledged to sustain it. Yet he was called upon to argue the right of the people to protection in the territories. A certain Englishman once said in Parliament that he would appeal to the good sense of the people on some question. His opponent replied that he would appeal to their nonsense, and beat him ten to one. So he would appeal to the Constitution, and to the laws of Congress for fifty years. But others would perhaps appeal to the nonsense of the people, and beat him. He then referred to the question whether the people in these Territories become sovereigns by act of organization. Then it made no difference whether they were conquered or not, they became sovereigns, and he was called upon to prove that the conquerors were bound to give protection to the life and liberty of the conquered. This doctrine, called Popular Sovereignty, might be worshipped without any idolatry, for nothing of the kind has ever been seen like it in Heaven, or upon the earth below, or even if we continue the journey downward. The North declared that they intended to prohibit the occupation of that country by people holding slaves. There was no difficulty about Squatter Sovereignty, no difficulty about anybody's rights. But the North, having the majority, determined to do this for political power. Not that they cared for the negro. The South objected to this. They said it was their Territory as much as anybody's. They had fought for it, and they would not submit to it. But the North said Slavery must not go there. It was a great evil and wrong. He had no doubt but GARRISON was an honest man. He says the Constitution is a covenant with death and a league with hell, and he would have nothing to do with it. That was logical, and he could respect him. He would like to hear him argue the question, even down in his own State, (Georgia.) Finally it was said there was a Mexican decree abolishing Slavery. Then the question arose whether it was abrogated by the conquest. But gold was discovered in California, and hondreds of thousands went there, and it settled itself from every portion of the earth, and in two years she presented herself for admission as a State, with a Constitution prohibiting Slavery. California did not claim the right to make a State Government; she acknowledged fealty and asserted no sovereignty. No sovereignty was claimed or acknowledged. Congress exercised undoubted authority, and waived its right to give a preliminary Government. That is the whole of the case. There was no submission of the authority of the United States. Look at the act of 1803. When where the limits of these sovereigns? Their Territory extended from the Mississippi to the Pacific, and from Florida to the Gulf. Were they lords of all they surveyed? If they were they were sovereign over something and entitled to some sort of possession. But Congress divided the Terrory again and again, until now, and yet we are told these people are sovereign. He did not ask for any Slave Code, and never saw the day he wanted one. He simply wanted protection.

Mr. TOOMBS then referred at length to the acts organizing New-Mexico and Utah, to show that Squatter Sovereignty was not recognized, and he also examined the Kansas-Nebraska act, to show that it was intended to prevent intervention against Slavery. They agreed to organize the Territories, leaving the power of the people to be decided by the Supreme Court. The decision had been made. He demanded the bond, and those who refused to abide by the decision of the Court were false to their pledge. The Dred Scott decision compelled all Democrats to yield to its terms in spite of the Platform of 1844 and of '48, in spite of the Compromise Measures of '50; in spite of the legislation of '54, or the Platform of '56. He hooted at the idea that because Congress could invest the Territories with power to protect property that they could destroy it. Congress, after the passage of the Kansas act, intervened to set aside the oppressive acts of the Pro-Slavery Legislature of Kansas. He called on all parties to respect the decision of the Supreme Court and especially on Democrats, who had made a bargain to do so. He quoted from Mr. DOUGLAS' speech of July 2, 1856, in which he said if the Constitution carried Slavery, let it go. No power on earth could prevent it. Mr. CASS held the same view. There was no misunderstanding as to the meaning of the Kansas act, but there was a difference as to the effect of the bill growing out of a different view as to the effect of the Constitution, which it was agreed to leave to the decision of the Supreme Court. Mr. TOOMBS repeated time and again that he called on Mr. DOUGLAS and his friends to stand up to their bargain, and not to attempt to cheat the South of its rights by undirection, by unfriendly legislation. He reviewed at length the Dred Scott decision to show that it sustained to the fullest extent the right of Slavery to protection in the Territories. He had no idea that Mr. DOUGLAS' prediction that the Union would be dissolved if this doctrine was enforced, would be fulfilled. He thought the Union could stand a little more than that. The Government could not be destroyed. Justice and truth would preserve it; but if the dissolution of the Union was to result from this protection, let it come. He would adhere to no Government that refused to grant him the protection it owed him. Mr. TOOMBS read from Mr. DOUGLAS' Freeport speech to show that he asserted that the people of the Territories could exclude Slavery in spite of the decision of the Supreme Court, which was in direct opposition to his speech of July, 1856. He accused Mr. DOUGLAS of playing at the game of "heads I win, tails you lose," and seeking by cunning to do what it was not boldness to do by open and manly effort. That was not the bargain, and the Government could not be maintained without observance of good faith. If the Territories would not obey the fundamantal law of the land, he would take the government from them, and give them one that would. He said the true issue had been avoided. The Senator from Mississippi (BROWN) clamored for a law that would do him no good, and the Senator from Illinois clamored against a law that would do him no harm. Non-intervention had been confounded with squatter sovereignty, and the rights of the South in the Territories with a Slave code. He controverted Mr. BROWN'S position that the Territories, by the exercise of taxing power, might keep slaves out. The Slave code afforded no remedy. He would not give a code of laws to be administered by a set of men who, in refusing protection where it owed it, had showed themselves unfit to be trusted. In conclusion, he called on his political friends to put the stamp of disapproval on the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty. There was a gleam of light coming from Chicago. Action had been devoured by his own dogs. He called on the Democracy to unite against the Common foe.

The last part of Mr. TOOMBS' speech was not very well heard, but understood as vindicating the action of the Southern delegates at Charleston, and urging their return to Baltimore with the view of uniting to defeat the Republicans.

Mr. HAMMOND, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) read a brief legal argument against the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) corrected some statements in the speech of Mr. TOOMBS, relating to himself personally.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) explained briefly that he should vote for most of these resolutions.

Mr. HALE should not trouble himself with what was the regular wing of the Democratic Party at Charleston, but could tell his Northern Democratic friends that the Southern wing always would control it. They were sent here for practical legislation, not to discuss dogmas. If Senators could only get somebody to sit alongside as a sort of tender to read extracts, these speeches would last till the next Presidential election. The great idea of English liberty was freedom of the Judiciary; the great object of the Federal Constitution was the establishment of an independent judiciary. He charged that the action of the Democracy was to defeat the action of the founders of the Government in this respect. The Democratic Party had filled up the bench with politicians, and worse than that, sought to make the Supreme Court a sort of stakeholder between the contending factions of party. He denied that the Dred Scott decision bound everybody on the political questions at issue. He next argued to show that the ordinance of 1787 had been reaffirmed after the adoption of the Constitution during the administration of Gen. WASHINGTON. He further remarked that Indiana petitioned Congress for permission to have Slavery, but that the Committee, of which JOHN RANDOLPH was Chairman, reported unfavorably upon it.

Mr. POGH said Slavery did exist in Indiana nevertheless, and by virtue of territorial legislation. Congress did not act on the petition for Slavery.

Mr. HALE said that indians had done a good many things of which he did not approve. The fact was as he had stated, that Indiana asked Congress to allow her to bring in slaves, and Congress did not comply.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) made an explanation in regard to the action of Indiana, showing that she held and protected slaves in defiance of the ordinance of 1787.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 21.

The Speaker laid before the House a special message of the President, similar to that communicated to the Senate on Saturday, recommending further legislation in regard to the recaptured Africans.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) said in addition to the slaves recaptured by the *Mohawk*, unofficial information had been received that another cargo had been seized on the coast of Cuba. Hence there should be prompt action on the part of Congress. It appeared to him that the only additional legislation required was an explanation and construction of the act heretofore passed. His motion and the message were referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. SOMES, of Maine, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy. Referred to the Judiciary.

Mr. DOELL, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill granting 160 acres of land to each officer and soldier who has served in the army for a period of five years, although not in any of the wars in which the country has been engaged.

Other bills were introduced in relation to bounty lands.

On motion of Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the President was requested to furnish the House the information recently received relative to the Chinese Coolie trade.

Mr. WELLS, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution providing for a fine and imprisonment for the purchase of Africans imported into the country in violation of the law for the suppression of the Slave-trade. Objection being made the resolution lies over.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on the 11th of June.

Much confusion was consequent, and an ineffectual motion was made to table it.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) proposed an amendment substituting the 18th, which Mr. MONTGOMERY accepted, but refused a further amendment by Mr. SHERMAN, providing for evening sessions.

The resolution was adopted—126 against 55.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Amer.,) from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a joint resolution, which was passed, authorizing the enlargement of the branch of the Louisville and Portland Canal.

On motion of Mr. COATS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) the Pacific Railroad bill was made the special order on and after Thursday.

On motion of Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) the House, under a suspension of the rules, took up the Homestead bill as amended by the Senate and substituted therefor the original House bill by 104 against 59. So the subject will again go to the Senate.

The House passed the Senate bill with an amendment to regulate and increase the pay of the officers of the Navy. It gives them an average of twenty-five per centum over the present salaries.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois (Rep.,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported the River and Harbor bill.

The proceedings throughout were more than ordinarily turbulent.

At 5 o'clock, Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said the reputation of the House and country would be promoted by an adjournment.

Mr. SHERMAN wanted to go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Adjourned.

The Robberies in Boston.

DEPREDATIONS BY POLICEMEN—POSTPONEMENT OF THEIR TRIAL.

The Boston *Courier* tells the following story of the robberies lately perpetrated in that city by policemen and the manner of their detection:

On Thursday night the store of S. H. NAWMAN, No. 41 Cornhill-street, was entered, and a coat and a pair of pantaloons were stolen. On Friday the stolen articles were found at the house of JAMES MCCARTHY, No. 377 Harrison-avenue, who was discharged from the police force about two years ago, on a suspicion of his having been connected with the robbery of a store. Since his discharge from the police he has been keeping a disreputable house on Harrison-avenue. It is said that the police were informed that the stolen property was in the possession of MCCARTHY'S wife. He was arrested on Friday evening by Deputy Chief HAM and detective officer WARREN, and lodged in the Tombs. Mr. HAM had an interview with him, and questioned him about the robbery. MCCARTHY owned that it was committed by members of the police department. Mr. HAM had suspected this, as he had been cautioned by some person to be on his guard. MCCARTHY would not make any statement in regard to the matter, and Mr. HAM arrested ISAAC B. HUTCHINS and JETHRO H. GOODWIN of the second station, when they came in from their beats that night at 1 o'clock on suspicion, and kept them in custody until morning. They were then taken to the Chief's office, and searched in separate rooms. They found on HUTCHINS a bunch of skeleton keys and a loaded pistol, with which he threatened to take his own life. The Chief of Police told him that his case was bad, and HUTCHINS pretended to make a clean breast of it, implicating many other officers, who, he stated, had been for several years in the habit of entering stores with false keys and in other ways, and stealing all kinds of merchandise in small quantities. Nothing was found on GOODWIN, and he refused to make any statement. An investigation before the Mayor and Committee on Police—Aldermen ATKINS, AMORY, and CRANE—was had on Saturday, and all the officers implicated by HUTCHINS (twelve at the second station, and one

funeral mourning costume. Altogether, the demonstration was magnificent and imposing.

After the service a deputation of the Academy, headed by Count D'Orsay, the President, waited on the Cardinal Archbishop, Monsignor Sirmondy, to thank him for having officiated. The venerable prelate, in a neatly-turned speech, replied that, as a Hungarian, he felt bound to join his countrymen in paying honor to the memory of the patriot whom the nation was mourning. A vast crowd, headed by the students, also went to the Archiepiscopal Palace to thank the Primate, and, a deputation having been admitted to his presence, he delivered a speech, in which he said that patriotism and faith were necessarily united, and that by their union neither could ever perish. The deputation repeated the substance of the harangue to the crowd, and it was hailed with thundering cheers. The students and the people then sang the "*Szozat*," "Be ever faithful to the country, O, Magyars!" and then dispersed.

In the evening a multitude again assembled, and went to the Hotel of the Angol-Királyne (Hotel of the Queen of England,) to pay their respects to the two young Greffes Szechenyi, Ella and Ezeszi, sons of the deceased patriot. The young noblemen were made to come out to the balcony, and they were received with rapturous applause. The elder expressed their thanks, and declared that they would *always* consider it a duty to imitate their father in devotion to his country.

In their visits to the Archbishop and the Counts Szechenyi, the crowd raised constant cries of "*Eljen a haza!*" "*Eljen Kossuth!*" "*Eljen Szechenyi!*" ("Hurrah for the country, for Kossuth and for Szechenyi.") The cries for Kossuth prove that, though years have passed away since he was driven into exile, he still retains as firmly as ever the place held on the people's hearts. The demonstration in his honor on this occasion was the more significant from the fact that certain persons have been making an attempt to create a prejudice against him by representing that he did not act well towards Szechenyi in 1848-9. The brave Magyars justly hold that the trifling circumstance of having differed from Szechenyi is not sufficient to deprive Kossuth of their gratitude and love.

An American Historian in London.

At the annual dinner of the Royal Academy, on the 6th inst., a fair representation of the better classes of English society was present, including Cabinet ministers, peers, members of Parliament, authors, artists, &c. Among other names honored by the President, Sir Charles L. Eastlake, was that of Mr. J. Lothrop Motley, the American historian, now prosecuting historical researches in Europe. Sir Charles said:

The next toast is "the interests of literature," a subject connected with no country; and in reference to which I have great pleasure in paying a just tribute to a distinguished American writer, Mr. Motley, who this day honors us with his presence. Mr. Motley's well-known work, *The Rise of the Dutch Republic*, has earned for its accomplished author the reputation of historical accuracy, philosophical largeness of treatment, and clearness and vigor of style, while to the lovers of an enlightened freedom it offers the charm of a heartfelt sympathy in its subject. (Cheers.)

Mr. Motley responded: I rise to express my gratitude and my embarrassment. I came here to feast my eyes and my ears, to admire the works of English genius which adorn the walls, and to listen to those men whose eloquence has delighted us to-night, and has so often rung through Europe. (Cheers.) But I came to listen and to admire only; for most unfortunately I have neither the habit nor the gift of public speech, and it is only for the sake of thanking you most fervently, but most briefly and simply, for the honor you bestow in mentioning my name before so distinguished an assembly, that I venture to rise at all. Some one of your own illustrious authors should have responded to the toast of "Literature"—some one to the manner born. And yet I believe that no true-hearted American can ever account himself quite a foreigner when his foot treads the soil of Britain. (Cheers.) For myself I can only say that the innumerable acts of kindness, the warm-hearted friendly offices bestowed upon me, very, very far above my humble deserts, during my residence in this land, would require far more eloquent lips than mine, adequately to acknowledge them. I have only then to confess myself an honest bankrupt in ability to express or repay my obligations. I beg you once more to accept my most respectful thanks, and to assure you that your true English kindness is registered where every day I turn the leaf to read it. (Cheers.)

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Schism in the Democratic Party—Letter from Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia.

Crawfordville, Ga., Wednesday, May 9, 1860.

Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 5th instant was received last night, and I promptly respond to your call as clearly and fully as a heavy press of business engagements will permit. I shall endeavor to be as less pointed and explicit than candid. You do not, in my judgment, over-estimate the importance of the questions now pressing upon the public mind, growing out of the disruption of the Charleston Convention. While I was not greatly surprised at that result, considering the elements of its composition, and the general distemper of the times, still I deeply regret it, and with you look with intense interest to the consequences. What is done cannot be undone or amended; that must remain irrevocable. It would, therefore, be as useless as ungracious to indulge in any reflection as to whose fault the rupture was owing to. Perhaps, and most probably, undue excitement and heat of passion, in pursuit of particular ends connected with the elevation or overthrow of particular rivals for preferment, more than any strong desire, guided by cool judgment, so necessary on such occasions to advance the public good, was the real cause of the rupture. Be that as it may, however, what is now to be done, and what is the proper course to be taken? To my mind the course seems to be clear.

A State Convention should be called at an early day, and that Convention should consider the whole subject calmly and dispassionately, with "the sober second thought," and determine whether to send a representative to Richmond or Baltimore. The correct determination, as I view it, will depend upon another; and that is, whether the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the Territories ought to be adhered to, or abandoned by the South. This is a very grave and serious question, and ought not to be decided rashly or intemperately. No such small matters as the promotion of this or that individual, however worthy or unworthy, ought to enter into its consideration. It is a great subject of public polity, affecting the vast interests of the present and future. It may be unnecessary and entirely useless for me to obtrude my views upon this question, in advance of the meeting of such Convention, upon whom its decision may primarily devolve. I cannot, however, comply with your request, without doing so to a limited extent at least. This I shall do. In the first place, then, I assume, as an unquestioned and unquestionable fact, that non-intervention, as stated, has been for many years received, recognized and acted upon as the settled doctrine of the South.

By non-intervention, I mean the principle, that Congress shall pass no law upon the subject of Slavery in the Territories, either, for or against it, in any way—that they shall not interfere at all upon it at all—or, in the express words of Mr. Calhoun, the great Southern leader, that Congress shall "leave the whole subject where the Constitution and the great principles of self government place it." This has been eminently a Southern doctrine. It was announced by Mr. Calhoun, in his speech in the Senate, on the 27th of June, 1848; and, after two years of discussion, was adopted as the basis of the adjustment finally made in 1850. It was the demand of the South, put forth by the South, and since its establishment has been again and again affirmed and reaffirmed as the settled policy of the South, by party conventions and State Legislatures in every form that a people can give authoritative expressions to their will and wishes. This cannot now be matter of dispute. It is history, as indelibly fixed upon the record as the last that the colony of Georgia was settled under the auspices of Oglethorpe, or that the war of the American revolution was fought in resistance to the unjust claim of power on the part of the British Parliament.

[I refer to this matter of history connected with the subject under consideration, barely as a starting-point—to show how we stand in relation to it. It is not a new question. It has been up before, and, whether rightly or wrongly, it has been decided—decided and settled just as the South asked that it should be—not, however, without great effort and a prolonged struggle. The question now is, shall the South abandon her own position in that decision and settlement? This is the question virtually presented by the action of the seceders from the Charleston Convention, and the grounds upon which they based their action; or, stated in other words, it amounts to this: whether the Southern States, after all that has taken place on the subject, should now reverse their previous course, and demand Congressional intervention for the protection of Slavery in the Territories, as a condition of their remaining longer in the Union? For I take it for granted, that it would be considered by all as the most mischievous folly to make the demand, unless we intend to push the issue to its ultimate and legitimate results. Shall the South, then, make this demand of Congress, and when made, in case of failure to obtain it, shall she secede from the Union, as a portion of her delegates (some under instructions, and some from their own free will) seceded from the Convention, on their failure to get it granted there?

Thus stands the naked question, as I understand it, presented by the action of the seceders, in its full dimensions—its length, breadth, and depth—in all its magnitude.

It is presented, not to the Democratic Party alone; it is true a convention of that party may first act on it, but it is presented to the country, to the whole people of the South, of all parties. And men of all parties should duly and timely consider it, for they may all have to take sides on it, sooner or later.

It rises in importance high above any party organization of the present day, and it may, and ought to, if need be, sweep them all from the board. My judgment is against the demand. If it were a new question, presented in its present light for the first time, my views upon it might be different from what they are. It is known to you and the country that the policy of *Non-intervention*, as established at the instance of the South, was no favorite one of mine. As to my position upon it, and the doctrine now revived, when they were original and open questions, as well as my present views, I will cite you to an extract of a speech made by me in Augusta, in July last, on taking final leave of my constituents. I could not restate them more clearly or more briefly. In speaking of and reviewing this matter, I then said:

"And, as you may know, it (non-intervention) came short of what I wished. It was, in my view, not the full measures of our rights—that required. In my judgment, the enactment by Congress of all needful laws for the protection of slave property in the Territories, so long as the territorial condition lasted.

But an overwhelming majority of the South was against that. They demanded that we should maintain it, yielded the whole question by yielding the principle—and that, if Congress had the power to protect, we necessarily clothed with it the power to prohibit. This by no means followed, in my judgment. But such was the position assumed. And it was not in full the power of any section over the common public domain, as limitation, contemplated or necessity may require on the part of our people.

Thus, the settlement was made—that the record stands and by it I am still willing to stand—as it was fully recognized by it I am still willing to stand—as it was fully recognized by the demands of the south, though her Representatives at the time, thought not up to my own; and, as by it the right of protection to the extent of population and as property is amply secured."

In this you clearly perceive what I think of the proper course now to be taken on the same subject. While in the beginning of this controversy I was not favorable to the policy adopted; yet I finally yielded my assent. It was yielded to the South—to the prevailing sentiment of my own section. But it never would have been yielded if I had seen that any of our important rights, or any principle essential to our safety or security, could, by possibility, result from its operation. Nor would I now be willing to abide by it, if I saw, in its practical workings, any serious injury to the South arising from it. All parties in the South, after the settlement was made, gave it the sanction of their acquiescence, if not cordial approval. What, then, has occurred since to cause us to change our position in relation to it?

Is it that those of the North, who stood by us in the struggle from 1848 to 1850, did afterwards stand mostly by us in 1854, in taking off the said Congressional restriction of 1820, so as to have complete non-intervention throughout the length and breadth of the common public domain? Was this heroism on their part, in adhering to principle, at the hazard and peril of their political lives and fortunes, the cause of present complaint? This cannot be; *for never was an act of Congress so generally and so unanimously hailed with delight at the South as this one was—I mean the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854.* It was not only indorsed by all parties in Georgia, but every one who did not agree to its just provisions, upon the subject of Slavery, was declared to be unfit to hold party associations with any party not hostile to the interests of the South? *What, then, is the cause of complaint now? Wherein has this policy worked any injury to the South, or wherein is it likely to work any?*

The only cause of complaint I have heard is, that non-intervention, as established in 1850, and carried out in 1854, is not understood at the North, as it is at the South; that, while we hold that, in leaving "the whole subject where the Constitution and the great principles of self-government place it," the common Territories are to remain open for settlement by Southern people, with their slaves, until otherwise provided by a State Constitution. The friends and supporters of the same doctrine at the North maintain that under it the people of an organized Territory can protect or exclude slave property before the formation of a State Constitution. This opinion or construction of theirs is what is commonly dubbed "Squatter Sovereignty." Upon this point of difference in the construction of what are "the great principles of self-government" under the Constitution of the United States, a great deal has been said and written.

We have heard it in the social circle, in the forum, on the hustings, and in the halls of legislation. The newspapers have literally groaned with dissertations on it. Pamphlets have been published for and against the respective sides. Congress has spent months in its discussion, and may spend as many years as they have months, without arriving at any more definite or satisfactory conclusion in relation to it than Hudibras's perplexed spirits did upon the abstruse question on which they held such high and prolonged debate when they reasoned—

"Of Providence, foreknowledge, will and fate;
Fixed fate, free will, foreknowledge absolute,
And found no end in wandering mazes lost."

It is not my purpose now to enter the list of these disputants. My own opinions upon the subject are known; and it is equally known that this difference of opinion, or construction, is no new thing in the history of this subject. Those who hold the doctine that the people of the Territories, according to the great principles of self-government, under the Constitution of the United States, can exclude Slavery by Territorial law, and regulate slave property as all other property, held the same views they now do, when we agreed with them to stand on these terms. This fact is also historical. The South held, that under the Constitution the Territorial Legislatures could not exclude Slavery—that this required act of sovereignty to do. Some gentlemen of the North held, as they now do, that the Territorial Legislatures could control slave property as absolutely as they could any other kind of property, and by a system of laws could virtually exclude Slavery from amongst them, or prevent its introduction if they chose.

This point of difference, it was agreed by both sides, to leave to the courts to settle. There was no cheat, or swindle, or fraud, or double-dealing in it. It was a fair, honorable and constitutional adjustment of this difference. No assertion or declaration by Congress, one way or the other, could have affected the question in the least degree; for if the people, according to "the great principles of self-government," under the Constitution, have the right conceded for by those who espouse that side of the argument, then Congress could not and cannot deprive them of it. And if Congress did not have or does not have the power to exclude Slavery from a Territory, as those on our side contended and still contend they have not, then they could not and did not confer it upon the Territorial Legislature. We of the South held that Congress had not the power to exclude, and could not delegate a power they did not possess; also, that the people had not the power to exclude, under the Constitution, and therefore the mutual agreement was to take the subject out of Congress, and leave the question of the power of the people where the Constitution had placed it, with the courts. This is the whole of it. *The question in dispute is a judicial one, and no act of Congress, nor any resolution of any party convention, can in any way affect it, unless we first abandon the position of non-intervention by Congress.*

But it seems exceedingly strange to me that the people of the South should, at this late day, begin to find fault with this Northern construction, as it is termed—especially since the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott. Is this construction I may be permitted to say that I have read with deep interest the debates of the Charleston Convention, and particularly the able, logical and eloquent speech of Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, of Alabama. It was decidedly the strongest argument I have seen on his side of the question. But its greatest power was shown in its complete answer to itself. Never did a man, with greater clearness, demonstrate that "Squatter Sovereignty," the great bugbear of the day, is not in the Kansas bill, all that has been said to the contrary notwithstanding. This he put beyond the power of refutation. But he stopped not there. He went on, and by reference to the decision of the Supreme Court alluded to, he showed conclusively, in a most pointed and thrilling climax, that this most frightful doctrine could not, by any possibility, be in it, or in any other Territorial bill. That is a constitutional impossibility. With the same master hand he showed that the doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty" is not in the Cincinnati Platform. Then, why should we of the South now complain of *non-intervention*, or ask a change of platform?

What else have we to do but to insist upon our allies to stand to their agreement? Would it not have been much more natural to look for blotches on their side than on ours? Why should we desire or want any other platform of principles than that adopted at Cincinnati? If those who stood with us on it, in the contest of 1856, are willing still to stand on it, why should we not be equally willing? For my life I cannot see, *unless we are determined to have a quarrel with the North anyhow on general account. If so, in behalf of common sense, let us put it upon more tenable ground.* These are abundant. For our own character's sake, let us make it upon the aggressive acts of our enemies, rather than any supposed short-comings of our friends, who have stood by us so steadfastly in so many constitutional struggles. In the name of patriotism and honor, let us not make it upon a point which may so directly subject us to the charge of breach of plighted faith. Whatever may befall us, let us ever be found, by friend or foe, as good as our word. These are my views, frankly and earnestly given.

The great question, then, is, shall we stand by our principles, or shall we, cutting loose from our moorings where we have been safely anchored so many years, launch out again into unknown seas upon new and perilous adventures, under the guide and pilotage of those who prove themselves to have no more fixedness of purpose or stability as to objects or policy than the shifting winds by which we shall be driven? Let this question be decided by the Convention, and decided with that wisdom, coolness, and forecast which become statesmen and patriots. As for myself, I can say, whatever may be the course of future events, my judgment in the crisis is, that we should stand by our principles "through woe" as well as "through weal," and maintain them in good faith, now and always, if need be, until they, we, and the Republic, perish together in a common ruin. I see no injury that can possibly arise to us from them—not even if the constitutional impossibility of their containing "squatter sovereignty" did not exist, as has been conclusively demonstrated. For, if it did exist in them, and were all that its most ardent advocates claim for it, no serious practical danger to us could result from it.

Even according to their decision, we have the unrestricted right of expansion to the extent of population. They hold that slavery can, and will go, under its operation, wherever the people want it. Squatters carried it to Texas, Kentucky, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas, without any law to protect it, and to Texas against a law prohibiting it, and they will carry it to all countries where climate, soil, production and population will allow. These are the natural laws that will regulate it under contention, according to their construction; *and no act of Congress can carry it into any Territory against these laws, any more than it could make the rivers run to the mountains, instead of the sea. If we have not enough of the right sort of population to compete longer with the North in the colonization of new Territories and States, this deficiency can never be supplied by any such act of Congress as that now asked for.* The attempt would be as vain as that of Xerxes to control the waters of the Hellespont by whipping them in his rage.

The times, as you intimate, do indeed portend evil. But I have no fears for the institution of Slavery, either in the Union or out of it, if our people are but true to themselves—true, stable and loyal to fixed principles and settled policy; and if they are not thus true, I have little hope of anything good, whether the present Union lasts or a new one be formed. There is, in my judgment, nothing to fear from the "irrepressible conflict," of which we hear so much. Slavery rests upon great truths, which can never be successfully assailed by reason or argument. It has grown stronger in the minds of men the more it has been discussed, and it will still grow stronger as the discussion proceeds and time rolls on. Truth is omnipotent, and must prevail. We have only to maintain the truth with firmness, and wield it aright. Our system rests upon an impregnable basis, that can and will defy all assaults from without. My greatest apprehension is from causes within, there lies the greatest danger. We have grown luxuriant in the exuberance of our well-being and unparalleled prosperity.

There is a tendency everywhere, adversely at the North, but at the South, to strife, discord, disorder and anarchy. It is against this tendency that the sober-minded and reflecting men everywhere should now be called upon to guard.

My opinion, then, is, that delegates ought to be sent to the adjourned Convention at Baltimore. The demand made at Charleston by the seceders ought not to be insisted upon. Harmony being restored on this point, a nomination can doubtless be made of some man whom the party everywhere can support with the same zeal and the same ardor with which they entered and waged the contest in 1856, when the same principles were involved.

If in this there be a failure, let the responsibility not rest upon us. Let our hands be clear of all blame. Let there be no cause for censure at our door. If in the end the great national Democratic Party—the strong ligament which has so long bound and held the Union together—shaped its policy and controlled its destinies, and to which we have so often looked with a hope that seldom failed, as the only party North on which to rely in the most trying hours when constitutional rights were in peril, let it not be said to us, in the midst of the disasters that may ensue, "You did it!" In every and any event let not the reproach of Punic faith rest upon our name. If everything else has to go down, let our untarnished honor at least survive the wreck.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

Hon. Howell Cobb on the Charleston Troubles.

The letter of Hon. Howell Cobb, already referred to in our telegraphic dispatches, discusses at length the difficulties in the Charleston Convention, and the causes which produced them. Mr. Cobb expresses deep regret at the disruption of the Convention, but praises the action of the Georgia delegation in withdrawing, and declares that, had they returned from Charleston "bearing to the people of Georgia the humiliating terms of surrender which the majority of the Convention sought to put upon them in the platform and candidate proposed, the people would have received their report in sorrow, and spurned the candidate with indignation."

Mr. Cobb proceeds: "The truth is, that the sound Democracy of the North are determined to stand by the South in this hour of trial, if the South will only be true and faithful to herself. The unwise declaration of a few Southern men in favor of the nomination of Mr. Douglas, as a matter of policy and expediency, has contributed in no small degree to the present unhappy state of things. These exceptional cases have unfortunately been mistaken in some quarters for public opinion, and will account for the otherwise unaccountable persistence with which the friends of Mr. Douglas press his nomination against the earnest protest of a united South."

He suggests that the same delegation be authorized to represent Georgia at Richmond, but recommends that the Seceders' Convention be postponed to a day subsequent to the Convention at Baltimore, in order that every opportunity may be afforded for healing the dissensions in the party and producing a cordial co-operation. This, he thinks, can be accomplished, requiring only firmness and decision on the part of the Democracy to bring it about.

Mr. Cobb concludes:

The Democracy of Georgia must now choose between the two wings of the party at the North. The one has been true and faithful in the past, and offers you every assurance of their aid and support in the future. The other abandoned you in the hour of danger and trial, and invite the renewal of your confidence, with notice in advance that you may expect in the future no better faith or greater security than you have received in the past. With the first you will certainly maintain your honor and have a fair prospect of preserving your rights. If an alliance with the latter promises any greater advantage, I confess my inability to see it.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,
HOWELL COBB.

The Japanese—How to Entertain Them.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With advertence to your leading article upon the reception af the Japanese Embassy, permit us "old Indian" to offer a hint as to the sort of entertainment most calculated to gratify the taste of our expected visitors. Orientals do not like public dinners: they drink no wine, do not eat as we do, care nothing for public speeches in a language "caviare" to them. A ball is, in their esteem, only a proof of the degraded state of "civilized" nations. Their notions of modesty are offended by the spectacle of "men and women hugging each other" in a waltz or polka, and their sense of the ludicrous forces expression through their upper crust of gravity when they behold eight couple solemnly stalking through a quadrille. When Dost Mahomed, the ex-ruler of Cabul, came a State prisoner to Calcutta with a large suite of Affghees, some twenty years ago, there was some perplexity among the officials as to the entertainment that should be offered him. Public balls, receptions and garden fetes were tried; he did not shake off the weariness of such a round of pleasure. At length it was suggested that a play should be performed at the amateur theatre, which should be of a spectacular character. Accordingly the drama of "Takalit" was acted. There were battles and sieges, hair-breadth 'scapes, picturesque scenery and effective costumes. I was one of the *dramatis personæ* on that interesting occasion, and had greatly distinguished myself in a conventional broadsword combat, slaying, of course, six out of eight assailants, who obligingly awaited their turn to be pierced. When all was over the Emir Dost Mahomed came behind the scenes with other personages, and told me, in Persian, that the drama was the only royal entertainment he had had. It was repeated again and again, with certain variations, and he and his friends were never satiated. Upon this hint the authorities acted on all subsequent occasions. Whenever an Oriental Prince came to Calcutta "the play, the play" was "the thing" to catch them. Now, why should not the same entertainment be offered here. New-York has great facilities. The Academy of Music affords an admirable arena for an excellent spectacle. All the troops in the City would probably be ready to aid in giving effect to the performances. The expense would be more than covered by the receipts, for the New-York "world" would crowd to see the Japanese visitors in a State box. I offer the suggestion in all humility, and solely as the result of some knowledge of the Oriental character and tastes.

Yours, J. H. SIDDONS.

New-York, Saturday, May 19.

Mr. Chapin and the Japanese Artists.

New-York, Monday, May 21, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your special dispatch from Washington, published in this morning's issue, a statement charging me with having borrowed a sketch-book from the Japanese artist, and leaving with it for New-York—in other words, with stealing a sketch-book from them. Whether this is a malicious charge, emanating from the artists of rival establishments, for the purpose of prejudicing the public mind against Mr. Leslie's paper, or whether a book has been lost, and the fault charged to me by mistake, remains to be seen; but, so far as I am concerned, the statement is false in every particular. I never even saw one of their sketch-books, and I demand of your correspondent a statement of all the particulars upon which he based a report so injurious to my reputation, and shall hold him personally responsible for such an explanation.

Should this statement be copied into other papers, I trust the editors of such papers will do me the justice to publish this contradiction.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,
JNO. R. CHAPIN.

Office of Frank Leslie's Publications,
No. 19 City Hall square,
New-York, Monday, May 21, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Dear Sir: Your paper of to-day states that Mr. Chapin, one of my artists, borrowed of the Japanese artist, a sketch-book, which he brought on with him to New-York.

I have to express my surprise that you should, on the mere *ipse dixit* of a Washington correspondent, make so serious a charge against a gentlemen of my establishment, and which was rendered the more offensive by the prominence with which it was displayed, without being at the trouble of ascertaining its accuracy.

I have to deny the report in toto.

It has doubtless had its origin in the fact, that the photographer of Mr. Brady, the eminent daguerreotypist, borrowed the book in question, and which I understand is still in his possession.

I have to request, as an act of justice to myself and Mr. Chapin, that you will insert this communication, and contradict the calumny.

I am, dear sir, yours very truly,
FRANK LESLIE.

The Fourth Ward Teachers.

THE ACTION OF THE TRUSTEES JUSTIFIED.

New-York, Friday, May 18, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg the privilege of a small space in your columns for some remarks suggested to me by a communication in your paper of to-day, in reference to the action of the Local Board of the Fourth Ward in removing certain of the teachers from positions in the schools under their charge.

For the last two or three years the School Officers of that Ward have been literally "run down" (in more senses than one) by applicants for situations; and in most cases these applications have come from scholars educated in the public schools of the Ward, who, by laborious effort and unceasing attention to study, have qualified themselves to pass through the severe examination necessary to the obtainance of a certificate of qualification.

Now, in a Ward like the Fourth, where the majority of the residents belong to the non-wealthy class—where the situation of school-teacher is held up as a boon to the poor pupils—a channel by which they may save themselves, in the case of the female, from the drudgery and temptations of the "shop girl"—and which lays open to the poor and ambitious boy an incentive to diligence in his study, in the hope of a reward which will save him from the necessity of that manual labor, the "dignity" of which is highly spoken of, but seldom sought after.—I say that a Ward like this there are apt to be, as the result of the efforts to rise from "the prison of poverty," many applications for the honorable positions of school teachers, which our educational laws lay open to the struggling poor as well as to the rich, whom in other Wards they is but one.

So when the school officers of the Fourth Ward found themselves beset by so many young and deserving applicants, (residents of the Ward,) they found no other way to reward their diligence than by *creating* vacancies for them.

Many of the teachers had got behind the age, and grown rich in long years of service; and when the officers had decided upon making the removals, they resolved that in no case would they remove any *but whose other resources would enable them to live with ease the situation.*

From personal acquaintance and conversation with a majority of these gentlemen, I *know* that no thought of politics or religion entered their minds in connection with their proceedings; and if they have erred, it was only on the side of a feeling which would, under the same circumstances, prompt these who saw condemn them, to do likewise.

In conclusion, I would say that of the three *native born* American members of the Board, every one of them voted for the removals, and the only opposition the motion met with was from three Irish Catholics.

C. A. D.

A Note from Chevalier Hulsemann.

Washington City, D. C., May 19, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: I beg leave to call your attention to an article in your paper of yesterday, referring to a large sale of wines, which are said to have belonged to me, and to say that you may contradict that piece of news *on the best authority.*

I have not sold any wine whatever to anybody, and if my name has been used for such a purpose, I am at a loss to know how to explain it.

Respectfully,
HULSEMANN,
Austrian Minister Resident.

An Important Question—The Law Schools.—Twenty-eight young gentlemen connected with the Law School of Columbia College were presented to the Supreme Court, yesterday morning, for admission to the Bar. The motion was made in their behalf by Theodore W. Dwight, Professor of Municipal Law in the College, under the clause in the recent statute entitling the students to admission to all the courts of the state after due examination by the law professors of the College and a committee of six of the Trustees, selected from the members of the legal profession. By former statutes similar privileges had been granted to the law schools at Albany, at Poughkeepsie, and at the University of New-York.

The Supreme Court having intimated last week their doubt of the constitutionality of these laws, and claiming for the Court the exclusive right of determining the admission of members of the Bar, have ordered the question to be argued at the opening of the Court this morning. Prof. Dwight will then present the legal claims of Columbia College, and maintain the constitutionality of the law by which the school has been encouraged. His well-known learning and ability, and the eminent success of the school under his direction, as well as the grave importance of the question, will render this a peculiarly interesting occasion; and especially to the members and students of the legal profession.—*Evening Post.*

Critical Condition of Rev. Theodore Parker.—Letters from Florence, received in this city, confirm the statements in regard to the dangerous illness of Rev. Theodore Parker. Several recent previous to the date of the letter, (the latter part of April) he had been failing sensibly, while a serious depression of spirits reacted upon his bodily condition. Feeling that something must be speedily done, a consultation of Dr. Appleton, Mr. Apthorp, of Boston, and others of his friends was called, and it was decided to obtain a vetturina with a view of transporting him by easy journeys to Florence, in the hope that new sights and scenes might improve his mental condition. After two days the journey was prosecuted, but then the patient became so weak that the vetturino was abandoned. After a period of rest he was taken to Florence by rail, and at last accounts, was surrounded by his friends, growing daily weaker and weaker and with but faint hopes of another rally. The tenor of the letter, which was written by one often at his bedside, bids his friends here to prepare for early intelligence of an affliction character.—*Boston Traveller, 19th.*

From Mexico.—It is reported that Gen. La Vega, recently taken prisoner at San Luis Potosi by the Liberalists, has been shot. It will be remembered that he was captured by Capt. May at Resaca de la Palma, and subsequently at Cerro Gordo. All the prisoners taken with Gen. La Vega were shot.

Mdlle. Titiens is at present in Paris on her way to London, having been engaged at Her Majesty's Theatre. Mdlle. Titiens has been singing at the Opera House in Barcelona, where, on her closing night, the subscribers presented her with a laurel crown in silver, with berries in gold. It was her benefit night, and the house was crowded to excess; the fair *artiste* receiving the crown on the stage, with every manifestation of favor Spanish enthusiasm could show.

LAW REPORTS.

General Sessions.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MARKETS IN TROUBLE—HEAVY SENTENCES TO THE STATE PRISON.

The trial of James Irving, Superintendent of Markets, and of Frank McCabe, the keeper of the Mulla saloon—Hesman's head quarters—was to have taken place yesterday. Their names were on the calendar; they were called in Court, but they did not answer. So the Judge had their bail—$500 each—forfeited, issued a bench-warrant far their arrest, and appointed this morning for their trial. The offence with which they are charged is an assault on Police Officers Burr and Dubois, on the 9th of August last, arising out of a street fight.

William Backus, James Devine, John Daly, John Kerrigan and James Campbell, indicted for highway robbery, were placed at the bar, but Backus elected to be tried alone. A Lang Islander, named Jacob Coon, "mixing in" with a crowd in West Broadway on the 23d March, was robbed by them of $45. Backus was convicted and sentenced to ten years in the State Prison. Daly was discharged. The others pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and were sentenced to the State Prison for five years each.

Peter Williams pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, in attempting to pass a counterfeit $10 bill on the Central Bank of Alabama in payment for admission to the Bowery Theatre.

William Donovan and John Williams pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and were sent to the State Prison for two years.

Valentine Albrecht was tried on a charge of keeping a disorderly house, and acquitted.

Will of George Wood.

The will of the late eminent lawyer, George Wood, Esq., was to-day admitted to probate before the Surrogate, Hon. Edward C. Wet. The testator leaves to his wife his plate and household furniture, the house and lot corner of Fifth-avenue and Eleventh-street, a house and lot in Baltic-street, Brooklyn, and five vacant lots corner of Hicks and Baltic streets. He leaves to his son, Dr. George K. Wood, a lot of land in the town of Waldo, Texas, and to his son Frederick Wood, his law library, two houses in Brooklyn, and the right to half of the dock fronting Baltic-street, with the vacant lots attached to it. The residue of his real estate is thee divided into seven parts, the first of which, consisting of eight houses in Brooklyn, he gives to his son Dr. George K. Wood; the second part, consisting of 340 acres in the Valley of Lake Pepin, Minnesota, and six houses in Brooklyn, to his daughter Catharine; the third part, consisting of a dwelling and farm of thirty acres in Rye, Westchester County, and four houses in Brooklyn, to his daugeter Anna; the fourth, consisting of six houses in Brooklyn, to his daughter Mary; the fifth, consisting of six houses in Brooklyn, to his daughter Julia; the sixth, consisting of six houses in Brooklyn, to his daugeter Louisa; the seventh, consisting of real estate held by his son Frederick, he devises to him in fee absolute. The devises to his daughters are to be free from the control of their husbands. George and Frederick are constituted residuary legatees. Out of the personal estate, $1,000 is to be applied to the use of the testator's daughter Anna. Most of the houses in Brooklyn are situated in Sidney-place, State and Joralemon streets. The widow and son, Frederick Wood, are appointed executors.

A Peculiar Question of Damages.

Garrett S. Mott vs. *The Hudson River Railroad Company.*—This was an action against the defendants to recover damages for the destruction of a house of plaintiff, by fire, under the following circumstances:—On the 15th of July, 1857, the plaintiff's house took fire about half-past 12 o'clock, and while Engine No. 32 was playing upon the fire a train of defendants' cars came along, cutting off the hose, by reason of which, it is claimed, the property was destroyed. A number of the members of the Fire Department testified that they ran up the track and attempted to stop the locomotive. They thought the engineer could have well observed the fire and the signals given for him to stop, had he not been negligent.

The defence is that the Company had the right of way by the premises, (at Mott's Point, in the neighborhood of Fifty-fifth-street,) and that the damage done by them is too remote to give good cause of action.

The case was formerly tried before Justice Bosworth, in the Superior Court, and verdict was given for the plaintiff for $6,000.

A new trial was subsequently granted, and the case is now before Justice Hoffman, and still on.

A. R. Dyett, for plaintiff; Wm. Fullerton, for defendants.

The Cheever Church Controversy.

PROCEEDINGS BY MANDAMUS.

Henry A. Hartt et. al. vs. *George H. White et. al.*—The litigation in this matter now assumes a new form. The opinion of Justice Mullen in a former proceeding having left the parties in precisely the same position as before the litigation commenced, the Cheever party, or the plaintiffs in that action, have now obtained an alternative *mandamus* against the inspectors of election, requiring them to give the plaintiffs herein certificates entitling them to the office of Trustees, to which they claim to have been elected, or to show cause on Wednesday why they refuse to do so. This writ, together with the order to show cause, was granted by Justice Bosworth, of Chambers, and is thence returnable on the 23d, when it is quite likely the same old story will be repeated. Edward Gilbert for plaintiffs.

The Murders on the Bark Anna.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 21—BEFORE JUDGE SMALLEY.

Gordon Hires and George D. Lane, indicted for murder on board the bark *Anna*, were this morning arraigned, and [illegible]. The Judge could not fix a day for [illegible] on Judge Nelson is to be here on Thursday [illegible] could not take place before [illegible].

Assault upon [illegible].

Russell vs. *Wilson.*—This was an equal to the case pulled [illegible] Ex Alderman William Wilson and Alderman Russell, which took place on the steps of the City Hall a few days since, and which was the cause of considerable excitement among a certain class of politicians at the time, and an equal amount of talk at present.

Nelson was now made before Judge Brady at the Special Term of the Common Pleas, for an order holding the ex-Alderman to bail. The motion was granted, and the bail was fixed at the unusually large sum of $2,000.

James M. Smith, *Jr.*, for motion.

Action for Slander.

Steinman vs. *Clarke.*—This was an action of slander, both parties being females. The complaint alleged that defendant charged plaintiff with being a prostitute, and having stolen articles of property specified. The answer, besides a general denial, set up that the articles named in the complaint had been taken from the defendant, and she was informed and believed that plaintiff was guilty of the charges alleged to have made against her by defendant.

The cause was tried before Judge Hilton of the Common Pleas, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for six cents damages.

Clegg & Semler, for the plaintiff; Daniel Clark Briggs, for defendant.

The Columbia College Law Students.

An application has been made to the Supreme Court at General Term to admit to the bar the graduates (26 in number) of Columbia College Law School. The application is made under a similar statute to that enacted with reference to the Law Department of the New-York University, which the General Term have lately held unconstitutional. Prof. Dwight, of the Columbia school, will argue the application of his class this morning before the General Term.

The Comptroller's Motion in the Washington Market Case.

The People and Taylor & Brennan vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—The motion to set aside the judgment in this case was now postponed until Monday, the 28th inst., the parties not being ready to proceed.

The Sharp Judgment.

Jacob Sharp vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This is an appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court from an order at Special Term, made by Justice Ingraham, vacating the order of Reference in this case, for want of jurisdiction in the Court to make it. The argument is now pending. Mr. Field for appellants, Mr. Noyes for respondents.

The Omnibus Suit.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company vs *Schuyler et. al.*—The trial of this case was commenced yesterday, but nothing of importance was accomplished. The cause will go on to-morrow, when the various defendants will be called upon to prove their separate defences.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

The People ex rel. Fowler vs. *Governors of Almshouse.*—Order affirmed, Justice Stewart affirmed.

Phinney vs. *Phinney.*—*Otis* vs. *Pratt.*—Orders affirmed.

Cohen adv. The People.—Motion denied.

Lane vs. *Levy.*—Judgment for plaintiffs, with costs.

Court Calendar.... This Day.

United States District Court.—Nos. 100, 59, 60, 105, 93, 106, 107, 62, 63, 108.

Supreme Court—Circuit—*Part II.*—Nos. 996, 1016, 648, 1024, 274, 140, 1030, 1044, 1046, 644, 904, 1050, 570, 518, 610, 1048, 1014, 772, 924.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 167, 477, 475, 233, 423, 469, 497, 499, 501, 505, 507, 509, 511. *Part II.*—Nos. 524, 526, 434, 506, 505, 570, 572, 574, 96, 578, 582, 584, 566, 376, 344, 532½, 478, 516.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2041, 2044, 2045, 2048, 4240, 2015, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053,

...Stockholder, and find the Stockholders of Every ...Candidate in charging for Deposits ...Bank [illegible], while it carries properly for ...Commercial Loans at 6 P...."

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. May 12.	Loans. May 19.	Specie. May 12.	Specie. May 19.
...k of New-York	3,670,986	4,457,813	856,629	$21,965
Manhattan Co.	4,066,499	4,139,459	1,099,969	1,117,540
Merchants' Bank	5,518,367	5,357,864	1,067,963	1,056,300
Mechanics' Bank	4,121,885	4,167,798	609 006	724 834
Union Bank	2 739,1 8	2,686,980	557,177	486,916
...k of America	8,833,553	8,915 126	1,581,703	1 775,149
Phenix Bank	2,346,913	3,398,920	533,936	550 841
City Bank	3,147,218	3,176,.00	556,977	313,986
Tradesmen's Bk	1,451,499	1,442,611	241 920	226,076
Fulton Bank	1,439 556	1,476 998	261 832	287,461
Chemical Bank	1,9 6,430	1,9 6,126	919,454	2,094,163
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2 186,491	2,246 629	993,705	943 842
National Bank	2,184 821	2,193,467	942,566	967,783
Exte. & Drov. Bk	1,772 560	1,730,611	339,347	339 148
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	981 448	985,900	193 528	206,147
Greenwich Bank	789,363	773,862	118,814	83 248
Leather Man. Bk.	2,692,787	2,112,723	396 186	2?0,139
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,333,219	1,380,021	212 164	189,220
St. Nicholas Bk. New-York	3,561,3 1	3,429,928	751,408	632 216
Am. Exchange Bk	7,084,821	7,376,145	1,444,408	951,207
Bk. of Commerce	12,649,111	12,31 627	3 084 248	2,055,072
Broadway Bank	2,449,968	2,425,371	477 847	501,961
Ocean Bank	3,618 824	1,896,909	277 663	367,259
Mercantile Bank	3,731,801	3,741,788	441 715	432,417
Pacific Bank	1,064 200	1,074 964	196,490	171 021
Republic Bank	3,901,145	3,868,209	1,343,902	909,272
Chatham Bank	748,981	723,637	96 634	82,786
People's Bank	713,440	728,673	128 468	139,876
Bank of N. Am.	1,897,191	1 721,547	196 707	184,370
Hanover Bank	1,549,764	1,548,767	351,984	193,585
Irving Bank	2 331,243	241,625	187,613	152,938
Metropolitan Bk.	6,567,476	6,721 269	1,037,747	1,023 180
Citizens' Bank	878,173	833,815	154,687	171,415
Nassau Bank	1,748,904	1,772,181	198,199	180 187
Market Bank	1,700,855	1,666,021	261,747	261 3 8
St. Nicholas Bank	1,876,958	1,975,142	149 915	174 617
Shoe & Leath Bk.	3,675 438	3,962 189	826,131	496 940
Corn Exch. Bank	1,678,712	1,713 661	135,3 6	148,206
Continental Bank	3,3.0 723	3,368 101	40? 990	454,964
Bk. of Commw'lth	2 094,744	1,984,.33	268 201	253 216
Oriental Bank	854,626	840,826	83 9 3	78,099
Marine Bank	1,031,409	1,037,186	139,8 6	132 817
Atlantic Bank	569,007	570,695	63,981	63,981
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,789 147	2,7?6,998	401 782	379,988
Park Bank	5 079,946	5,447,710	1,381,566	1,211,465
Artisans' Bank	1,825,981	1,003,946	127 411	108,299
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	751 965	745,231	66,744	68,134
Grocers' Bank	584 238	691,868	68 872	88 923
North River Bank	5?6 789	519,021	100,370	100,031
East River Bank	274 593	384,287	61,504	64 041
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	4.7,269	423,894	54,367	56 249
N. Y. Exch. Bank	362,023	356,559	94 673	30 4 6
Bull's Head Bank	489,113	496 395	89 686	50,319
N. Y. County Bk.	453 204	445,678	63 045	54 679
Mannf. & Mer. Bk.	641,663	679,253	106 732	183,352
Total	121,968,389	126,184,532	23,785,193	22,780,747
	Decrease...$1,216,143		Increase...$354,806	

Banks.	Circulation. May 19.	Circulation. May 12.	Deposits—Net. May 19.	Deposits—Net. May 12.
Bk. of New-York	472 644	438,389	2,978 160	2,900,418
Manhattan Co.	534 470	312,238	3,712,386	2 654,554
Merchants' Bank	197 012	207 598	3,342,705	3 179 507
Mechanics' Bank	317 994	314,558	2,872,184	2 841 918
Union Bank	216 318	216,149	2,076,324	1 916,709
Bk. of America	137,893	142,774	4,639,376	4,905 404
Phenix Bank	127,008	140,689	1,549 627	1,734,552
City Bank			2,035, 28	1,449,260
Tradesmen's Bk.	311,306	301,683	785 970	775 801
Fulton Bank	230,307	230,264	1,119,6?9	1 180 208
Chemical Bank	349 385	352,158	2,166,434	2,294,533
Merch. Exch. Bk.	134,?6	135,466	1,177,591	1,185,504
National Bank	182 007	196,614	978 479	988,393
Butc. & Drov. Bk.	196 389	208 279	1,313 009	1,344,197
Mech. & Trad Bk.	134,643	133,418	755,670	814 177
Greenwich Bank	101,496	154,809	567,031	596,039
Leather Man. Bk.	269,714	290 739	1,2 8 660	1,2?2,237
Seventh Ward Bk.	234 616	250,673	7?0 63?	740 675
St. Nicholas Bk. New-York	339,743	317 896	1,?73 478	1,519,993
Am. Exchange Bk.	220,837	223,129	4,093,023	4,2?8,893
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	5,861,452	5,110,729
Broadway Bank	272 69	274,181	2,065 641	2,066,8?9
Ocean Bank	116 399	120 ?6	1,242,995	1,312,478
Mercantile Bank	30,669	30,?88	2,0?8,?2?	2,?95,803
Pacific Bank	116,789	120,458	819 985	831,185
Republic Bank	216,697	2?5,669	2,877,282	2,908,5?4
Chatham Bank	127 580	127,590	490 934	477,402
People's Bank	108,979	115 069	547,541	539,904
Bank of N. Am.	?5 ?05	?5,306	830 966	832 150
Hanover Bank	86 ?36	88,156	881,561	869 663
Irving Bank	125,?58	126,8?9	548,668	534,211
Metropolitan Bk.	256,055	250 966	3,675,350	3,841,143
Citizens' Bank	161,169	1?3 3?9	658,390	676 ?50
Nassau Bank	129,896	129 ?85	9?0,?76	828 653
Market Bank	203 ?89	209 689	1,?73,453	1 ?67 989
St. Nicholas Bank	85 ?77	85 604	8?5 ?95	523,870
Shoe & Leath Bk.	177,887	175,971	2,178,325	2,254,?07
Corn Exch. Bank	122 169	122,605	?39,041	731 6?5
Continental Bank	189 329	191 913	2,693,476	2,?07,521
Bk. of Commw'lth	238 183	237,511	825 046	867,5 ?
Oriental Bank	103 2?5	103,046	3?7 977	358 3?7
Marine Bank	126 180	126,405	585,?62	606,?38
Atlantic Bank	82 669	83,?46	251,308	2?7,300
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	190,182	191,503	1,?14 030	1 633 ?70
Park Bank	182 189	182 285	4,?79,541	4,?06,8?3
Artisans' Bank	83 209	91 068	6?8,326	5?4 884
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	109 ?23	1?4,619	2?4,475	5?3 ?98
Grocers' Bank	54,?20	55,857	334,?12	353,401
North River Bank	73 460	77 006	495,?96	5?7,878
East River Bank	87 152	86,478	2?2,?16	2?3,?84
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	159 499	158,130	211,?23	211,555
N. Y. Exch. Bk.	111 466	113,820	331,?05	341,494
Bull's Head Bank	114,071	114,?41	4?3,?66	470,516
N. Y. County Bk.	90,190	91,039	5?9,?88	5?0,?05
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	132,081	131,933	428 216	458,102
Total	6,055,522	9,153,811	80,?80,?90	80,?15,5?4
	Decrease...$113,?89	Increase		$?53,?06

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 21, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 62 bbls Asnes, 20,?5? bbls. Flour, 900 bbls. Corn Meal, 36,158 bushels Wheat, 100,?06 bushels Corn, 3,400 bushels Malt, 1,533 bushels Oats, 1,?87 pkgs. Provisions, and ?48 hhds. Whisky.

BREADSTUFFS—Sales have been made, to-day, of 45 bbls., in lots, at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ? 200 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been made of 200 bags Laguayra at 14c ? lb.

COTTON—Has been purchased to the extent of only 600 bales, at former rates.

FRUIT—Extensive sales of Raisins, amounting to 15 000 boxes, on speculation, have been reported, at prices not disclosed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Influenced by heavy receipts and a restricted inquiry, prices of most kinds of State and Western Flour have declined, closing in favor of purchasers. Sales here been made of 10,?50 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 05@$5 15; extra State at $5 20@$5 37½, chiefly at $5 20@$5 25; Superfine Western at $5@$5 15; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 25@$6 10; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 30@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 80@$5 50, round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 95@$6 10 ? bbl.

Superfine State	$5 85 @ $5 15
Extra State	5 20 @ 5 37½
Superfine Western	5 00 @ 5 15
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 25 @ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Missigan	5 ?6 @ 6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 80 @ 5 90
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping brds	5 95 @ 6 10
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 15 @ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	6 45 @ 5 55
Extra Genesee	6 00 @ 7 65
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 25 @ 7 75

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping. Sales 1,450 bbls., at $5 80@$6 30 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 35@$7 65 for fancy to choice extra brands. ? bbl. Canadian is moderately inquired for, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 30@$7 45 ? bbl.; 850 bbls. change hands within the range. Rye Flour rules quiet, at $3 ?5@$4 15 for fine and superfine. ? bbl. Corn Meal is plenty and depressed at $3 ?0@$3 75 for Jersey; $3 85@$3 90 for Baltimore, and $3 95@$4 for Brandywine, ? bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request, mainly for shipment, at, however, reduced prices. Sales have been reported at 57,500 bushels, including White Canada on private terms; White Western at $1 35; Red Western, (Winter,) on private terms; Milwaukee Club at $1 23@$1 25; Racine Spring at $1 22; Chicago Spring, part at $1 19½, and Red State at $1 30 ? bushel. Corn favors buyers, decidedly, the supply being in excess of their requirements. Sales have been reported of 80,000 bushels, at 60c.@66c. for unsound mixed Western; 67c.@72c., for poor to very choice sound do., 69c.@72c. for yellow Northern; 72c.@74c. for yellow Western; 72c.@74c. for yellow Jersey and Southern, and 81c for white Southern, ? bushel. Rye is inactive, and somewhat nominal. Barley rules quiet at old prices. Oats are in request, including Canada, 40½c.@41½c.; Prince Edward's Island, 41c.; Western, 40c.@41c.; State, 41½c.@42½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 38c.@40c.; and Southern at 37c.@38c. ? bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 850 bales North River, chiefly at $1 ? 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales have been reported of 40 bales last year's crop, at 7c.@13c., ? lb.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 43¾@$1 50 ? thousand.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported of 125 hhds. Porto Rico at 39c.@40c., and 60 hhds. clayed Cuba, at 23c., ? gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in demand, including common, at $1 5?@$1 57½, and No. 2 at $1 60@$1 ?0, ? 310 lbs. The principal holders are reluctant to sell at our lowest quotations. Tar and Turpentine remain as last noticed.

OILS—Linseed is attracting rather more attention at 68c.@71c., ? gallon. No very important movements have occurred in other varieties.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy, and prices are declining. Sales have been made of 1,080 bbls., in lots, at $17 ?0@$17 ?7½ for new Mess; $17 25@$17 50 for old Mess; $13 75@$13 87½ for new Prime, and $13 37½@$13 50 for old Prime, ? bbl. Cut Meats are in request at 8c.@9½c. for Hams, and 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ? lb. Bacon continues inactive, at 9½c.@11½c. ? lb. Lard is doing better. Sales to-day ?09 tcs. and bbls., at 11¾a.@11¾c., ? lb. Beef continues in request. Sales 570 bbls., in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 50 for Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, extra; and $4@$4 62½ for Country Prime, ? bbl.; Prime Mess, $14@$18 ? tc. Beef Hams, $11 50@$16 ? bbl. Butter is depressed at 13c.@19c. for new State, and 11a.@16c. for Ohio, ? lb. Cheese is in slack demand at 7c.@11n. ? lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 250 tcs., in lots, at from $4 12½@$4 62½, chiefly at $4 25@$4 37½ ? 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The day's sales add up 900 hhds. including Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¼c., Porto Rico at 7c., New Orleans at 7¾c., and Melado at 4¾c., with 650 boxes Havana at 7¾c. ? lb.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 20,000 lbs. prime at 10½c.@10¾c. ? lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 500 bbls., in lots, at 21¾c. ? gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,600 hhds. Flour at 2s.; 40,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and bags; at 7½d.@8d.; with, by steamer, 100 tcs. Beef at 6s., and 600 boxes Cheese at 40s. To London, 20 hhds. Tallow at 2?s. 6d. For Antwerp, 100 bales Cotton at 5?c., and 1,600 bags Coffee at 25c.

Sales of Real Estate....MAY 21.

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

Dwelling and lot in Lexington-st., 200 ft. east of Hudson, 18...

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOK.

A practical work, just published, from the pen of Dr. E. Lawrence, on the treatment of youthful precocity, with views before marriage.

"This is a most useful book, and on a subject of vital importance to the young before marriage, and should be in the hands of every youth, parents and guardians."—Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

For sale at the Publishers', REDFIELD & COMPANY, No. ?87 Broadway, and at the author's office, No. 26 east 12th-st. Price for the small edition 50 cents; large, $1. All letters must contain two letter stamps.

THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN RAILWAYS.—See ATLANTIC MONTHLY for June, just published.

MODEL LODGING HOUSES IN BOSTON. See ATLANTIC MONTHLY for June, just published.

JAPAN. See ATLANTIC MONTHLY for June for an interesting article upon the subject, just published.

CHESS. See ATLANTIC MONTHLY for June for an attractive paper upon Chess, just published

THE CATHOLIC PUBLISHING HOUSE of D. DUNIGAN & BROTHER, (J. B Kirker,) has removed to No. 600 Broadway, up stairs, where all orders are promptly attended to.

PERSONAL.

THE HEIRS-AT-LAW OF JOSEPH THOMSON, or JAMES THOMSON, will hear of something much to their advantage by applying to RICHARD PATRICK No. 241 Pearl-st., New-York. The Thomsons were brothers, and left the vicinity of London, England, about the year 1802, and subsequently up to 1810, resided and carried on the business of bakers in New-York or Brooklyn.

MINNIE.—Received your note on Saturday. All well. Hope to see you soon soon JINNIE.

INSTRUCTION.

EXAMINATION AND COMMENCEMENT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The final examination of the graduating class of the Law School of Columbia College will commence at the School, No 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th May, inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and continue daily from 2 to 6 P M until completed.

The four College Prizes, to be awarded by Hon. DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Justice of the Supreme Court Hon. LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, Justice of the Superior Court, and Hon. CHARLES P. DALY, Judge of the Common Pleas, on a comparison of the Essays and Written Examinations, will be announced at the Law School Commencement, to be held in the Hall of the Historical Society, 2d-av, on the evening of WEDNESDAY, May 23, at 8 P. M.—on which occasion an Address to the graduates will be delivered by MARSHALL S. BOWELL, Esq; to be followed by a Valedictory Oration by a member of the class

On the evening of the TUESDAY, May 22, preceding the Commencement, a Sermon will be delivered before the Class, on their invitation, by the Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., at Trinity Chapel.—Services to commence at 8 P M.

Members of the Bar, the Judges of the several Courts, and the friends of the Students and of the College are respectfully invited to attend

CHAS. KING, LL. D.,
President of Columbia College.

NEW-YORK, May 16, 1860.

LADY MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL, NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24

$120 COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, Cooperstown, N. Y. For both sexes. Term begins May 11. Close Oct. 6. $120 PER YEAR.

R. C. FLACK, A.B., Principal.

ELM-PARK FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Litchfield, Conn.—Rev. Dr. RICHARDS, principal, assisted by J. A. Shaw, late of Harvard University, and Mr. Lewis Monger, of the State Normal School. A Primary Department for small boys, under charge of Mrs. Richards. Telegraphic and railroad communication. Terms moderate and no extras. This is one of the best and most delightful places in New England. For circulars, address Dr. R., or R. A. WATKINSON, law office, No. 20 Nassau-st.

INSTRUCTION.—WANTED, A GENTLEMAN OF education and refinement, capable of establishing and conducting a first-class Boarding and Day School for boys in one of the most desirable locations on the Hudson River, a short distance from the city, where suitable buildings and grounds can be obtained at a moderate rent on lease. Liberal patronage will be given to any one or more persons wishing to establish a good institution. Address Box No. 223 Post office, who can will receive attention.

REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD receive into their family ten young ladies, who enjoy superior advantages of culture in mind and in manners. Their house and grounds, corner of Linnaean and Main-sts., are situated in this beautiful village.

FLUSHING, April 30, 1860.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE SUMMER term commences May 1. Circulars, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained at E. Schoolcraft's bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., or by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

$36 $36, $36, $36, $33, DEFRAYS expenses in Fort Edward Institute per term of 14 weeks. Fall term begins Aug. 28. Circulars to teachers. Some for new catalogue to JAS. E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils made up for academies, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—VACANcies for two young ladies, who will enjoy the highest social and academic advantages. Cards at No. 819 Broadway.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. OHMSEN, No 499 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—A FRENCH LADY, WHO IS about finishing her Winter term, wishes to make an engagement for the Summer months, with some family requiring a teacher. address, until Saturday next, FRENCH TEACHER, Station D, Bible House.

A GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, AT present engaged in the capacity of teacher in the family of the late Gov. Bissell, and who is fully competent to instruct in music, French and English, desires a situation in or near New-York City. Would like to accompany a family to the country or the Summer. Highest reference given. Address Miss MURPHY, care of Mrs. Gov. Bissell, Springfield, Ill.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching music, French and drawing, with the usual branches of a thorough English education, is desirous of forming an engagement with a private family. Address A. E. C., No 8 West 13th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.

DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER. Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as CONGRESS WATER by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters who when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus CONGRESS C. & W. WATER. Any not having those words and letters on the corks, are counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depot of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our House, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

STEAM TOW-BOATS FOR SALE.

ONE SIDE-WHEEL TOW-BOAT, with beam engine, 46 inches in diameter, by 11½ feet stroke

ONE SCREW TOW-BOAT, 80 feet in length, with double engines. Apply to

CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND, LAW OFFICE, No. 220 Broadway, corner of Reade-st. Collections promptly made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, through correspondents and bankers.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH PURE MILK.

Address or apply to
T. W. DECKER, office No. 155 East 27th-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF UNITED STATES ARMS.—Will be sold at Mount Vernon Arsenals, Alabama, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of June, 1860, by order of the President of the United States:

?50 Hall's brown flint lock rifles.
?67 Hall's bright flint-lock rifles.
11 percussion muskets.
?91 flint-lock pistols.
147 Hall's carbines.
?? artillery swords.
15 field-artillery carriages.
17,000 assorted flints.
?30 Hall's rifle-cartridge boxes.
?05 pistol holsters, and other equipments too numerous to mention. Terms cash.

A HOUSE AGENT.—WANTED BY A PROFESSIONAL man, of respectability and trust the agency of a few good private and tenement houses; also the collecting of City bills on reasonable terms; has first-class reference and good security, if required. Address JAMES LUCAS, Box ?? 6th-av., near 34th-st., up stairs.

TO LET—A STALL IN PRIVATE STABLE NO. ?? East 17th-st., near 3d-av. The very best attention will be paid to the horse by a thorough and experienced groom.

SYLVESTER LAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Notary, and Commissioner for all the States, has removed to No. 229 Broadway, next corner above the Astor House, Room No. ?, second floor.

JAPANESE FLAGS.—JAPANESE FLAGS, together with a full assortment of national emblems, on hand and made to order, by J. C. BAXTER & SONS, Ship Chandlers, No. ?85 West-st.

FOR SALE—PEW NO. 67 IN CHURCH OF THE Holy Trinity, Brooklyn—middle aisle—will be sold low if applied for soon. Apply to FREDERICK MASON, No. ?6 Wall-st., up stairs.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!—GRIFFITH'S celebrated cushions and tables are only for sale at his factory. Private houses furnished. Six second-hand tables for sale cheap. Call and examine.

W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

A YOUNG MAN GOING TO ENGLAND shortly would be glad to transact any business there for a moderate commission. Best of references can be furnished. Address ENGLISHMAN, Box No. 177 Times Office.

ALL KINDS OF FAMILY SEWING DONE on Singer's sewing-machine; also, persons learned to operate, by MARY McGONIGAL, 9 Christopher-st.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.,
Will exhibit, on MONDAY, May 21,
ENTIRELY
NEW STYLES MANTILLAS,
AFTER THE LATEST PARIS SHAPES,
Just Received per Steamers.
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR RETAIL!
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.,
Will open on MONDAY, May 21,
A LARGE VARIETY
of decided
NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,
Received per Steamers and from Auction,
BELOW USUAL PRICES!
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.,
ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR LARGE STOCK
OF
LINEN and HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
AT REDUCED PRICES!
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
AND
UNDER-GARMENTS,
FULL ASSORTMENT, AT LOW PRICES.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
DRUGGETS, MATS MATTING,
STAIR-CARPETING, &c.,
LARGE ASSORTMENT! LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

A SPLENDID OPENING THIS WEEK FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE, BY W. D. ELLIOTT & CO., Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., OF MAGNIFICENT NEW MANTILLAS, ELEGANT ARAB WRAPPERS, PUSHEE LACE BOURNOUS and MANTILLAS, SUMMER CLOTH SHAWLETTES, &c., &c. THE FINEST GOODS IMPORTED OR MANUFACTURED, AND ALL AT POPULAR PRICES Brandreth Building.

BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 BROADWAY, WILL OPEN, ON MONDAY, MAY 21, ?00 FRENCH WORKED SETS, from 88 cents to $2. 350 BREAKFAST SETS, $1 26, worth $1 75. Also, a full assortment of FRENCH COLLARS, From $1 to $10 each. BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & CO. WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, 50 DOZEN GENTS' HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS, At 21 cents each, worth 50 cents. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

351 LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION, At less than cost of importation. 351
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, BROADWAY. 351

CLEARING-OUT SALE.

We are now offering the balance of our SPRING IMPORTATIONS AT COST.

Being the largest stock to be found in this market of LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.

NEW STYLES NOTTINGHAM AND LENO CURTAINS.

LACE AND MUSLIN BY THE YARD.

LACE AND MUSLIN FOR VESTIBULE DOORS.

BROCATELLES, SATINS, TAPESTRIES.

REPS, WORSTED DAMASKS, CHINTZES.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

GILT CORNICES, BANDS AND PINS.

SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTLES. L. S. MILLS & CO. Offer their entire Spring importation of LACE MANTLES, POINTS, &c., Below the cost of importation. Also, a large stock of SILK AND CLOTH MANTLES, In every variety, in all the new Paris shapes, at greatly reduced prices. Nos. 343 and 344 Broadway.

RIBBONS—EMBROIDERIES—RIBBONS. LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have now a full assortment of BROCADE BONNET STRINGS and RIBBONS of all kinds at extremely low prices. Also, EMBROIDERED COLLARS, SETS and BREAKFAST SETS. No. 295 Canal-st., near Broadway.

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WINDOW SHADES AT COST. FINE GOLD LANDSCAPES and FLOWER SHADES, OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE. BEST SCOTCH HOLLAND SHADES, WHITE, BUFF, GREEN AND BLUE. WE ARE CLOSING OUT, AT COST, THE BALANCE OF THIS SEASON'S STOCK, AND WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES FURNISHING TO THE GREAT ADVANTAGES WE NOW OFFER.

SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

ENGLISH BAREGES. BAREGE ROBES, LAWNS AND ORGANDIES, LAWNS AND ORGANDY ROBES, GRENADINES, GRENADINE ROBES I. E BOUTILLIER BROTHERS will open on MONDAY a large assortment of all the above seasonable dress goods at most extraordinary low prices. No 385 Canal-st., near Broadway.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! ADAMS & SPENCER, No 281 Grand-st., (Columbian Hall,) Are offering their large and well-assorted stock of carpetings, oil cloths and matting at very low prices FOR CASH. English Brussels, 88 cents to $1 10; 2 ply, 85 cents to $1 10; All-Wool Ingrains, 45 cents to 75 cents; Cotton and Wool Ingrains, 28 cents to 40 cents; Stair Carpets, 16 cents to 75 cents. Rugs, mats and matting, oil-cloths 1 yard to 6 yards wide.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY, Will offer, during this week, BLACK CHANTILLY POINTS, BLACK CHANTILLY MANTILLAS, BLACK CHANTILLY FLOUNCES, At a great reduction. Their stock is unsurpassed, and comprises many novelties.

ATTRACTIVE SEASONABLE GOODS. $100,000 WORTH OF LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, At greatly reduced prices Black Lace Flouncings and Centre Pieces. Black Lace Mantillas, Shawls and Points. Real Point Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs. Valenciennes medallion Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs. A new lot of Valenciennes Laces, just opened. Paris embroidered handkerchiefs. Collars and Sets. Fine French Bands and Muslin Trimmings. Infants' Capes, Robes, Frocks, Waists, Aprons and Cloaks. Together with a superb selection of every article in the trade, all of which we offer at unprecedented low prices. E. WILLIAMS & CO., Late Peter Roberts, 460 Broadway.

NOTICE—AVISO—OTT GIA—AVISO—NOTIE—FOUNTAIN'S India store is the only place where India pineapple dresses, black and colored; wash silks, 24 wide; organs, laces, mulins, percalines, yellow muslins, nettings, Chinas, lacquered articles; all kinds of curiosa American Indian feather fans. Lead Work work, &c., can be procured wholesale and retail at 67 Broadway. French fans, latest styles. This day received 12 styles Chinese feather folding fans, elegant

DRY GOODS.

MAY, 1860.
NOTICE
OF
SALE AND REMOVAL.
GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS THIS MONTH AT Nos. 80 and 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO., being about to remove to their new and commodious warerooms, Nos. 76, 77 79, 81 83 and 85 DUANE-ST., near Broadway, and desirous of closing out their present extensive and varied stock of Dry Goods, and to effect this object they are offering GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

In addition to their AMOSKEAG and WAMSUTTA PRINTS, in new and beautiful styles, they have now for sale the entire balance of the popular low-priced YORK STATE, ARKWRIGHT and KNICKERBOCKER PRINTS, by the piece or package. FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

AN IMPORTER'S SALE OF RICH AND ELEGANT MANTILLAS, For sixty days only, By BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT, (Late GEO. BULPIN,) No. 361 Broadway. Who have opened their wholesale warerooms To the retail public For the above-named time, 5,000 SPENDID LACE MANTILLAS From $3 to $30 each. ALSO, LACE BOURNOUS, POINTS AND SHAWLS, At half the cost of importation. ALSO, RICH BLACK SILK MANTILLAS, SILK, CLOTH AND CHALLIE ARABIAN CLOAKS, And other Parisian novelties At similarly attractive prices.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Will offer at retail, on MONDAY, May 21, Their entire stock of FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, At a great reduction in prices. CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

REAL THREAD LACE SHAWLS. REAL THREAD LACE MANTILLAS, REAL THREAD LACE BURNOUS, REAL THREAD LACE PICCOLOMINI. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Will exhibit a splendid lot of the above goods on MONDAY, MAY 21. The styles are very new and beautiful, And will be sold at low prices. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Are now offering their entire stock of SHAWLS At great bargains. CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS. CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c. RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES. Desiring to reduce our Spring stock of Carpetings, we will from May 1 offer our large and well-selected stock at RETAIL. Housekeepers will observe a saving of fifty retailer's profits as well as the advantage of selecting from a very large assortment. Experienced upholsterers are engaged to make and put down goods. GEORGE S. MURFEY & CO., No. 268 Broadway, near White-st., New-York.

NEW GRAY GOODS. MOHAIRS, SILK-WARP POPLINS, and other

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, rooting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the Publishers "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—IL TROVATORE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ROYAL ANGLO-AMERICAN EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—GYMNAST AND ROUE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—MACBETH—HOW'S YOUR UNCLE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—DEV. Evening—THE WHITE BRANCH OF THE PRAIRIE—THE MARRIED RAKE.

COOPER INSTITUTE—PRALL'S COURT OF DEATH.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Day and Evening—CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRIST'S MINSTRELS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WHELOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF ART PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON IRVING.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. CAMERON presented to the Senate a petition from citizens of Pennsylvania in regard to the Revenue laws, stating that he should seize an early occasion to press the subject. The hour of meeting for the Senate was altered to 11 o'clock. The bill for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade having been called up, Mr. WILSON explained its provisions at length and urged the passage of the measure, so pressingly called for by recent developments on the coasts of Africa and Cuba. The Davis resolutions were then considered, and spoken upon by Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, who took the extreme Southern view in support of the principles embodied by the resolutions. Mr. TOOMBS referred to the understanding existing among Democratic leaders, prior to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, that such decision should be final as to the constitutionality of Squatter Sovereignty; and pronounced Mr. DOUGLAS untrue to his engagements in still persisting in the advocacy of that obnoxious and illegal doctrine. He desired to see the Southern delegates participate in the deliberations at Baltimore, in the hope that Northern members might yet be brought to see the necessity of concession, as the only means of defeating the Republicans; but was unwilling to abandon one outpost of the Southern position. The remarks of Mr. TOOMBS were listened to with profound attention. In the House, the message of the President relative to the slaver *Wildfire* was received. Mr. MONTGOMERY moved a resolution that the House adjourn *sine die* on the 10th prox. Mr. SHERMAN moved as an amendment the substitution of June 18, which prevailing, the resolution was adopted. The Pacific Railroad bill, on motion of Mr. CURTIS, was made the special order for Thursday and the following days. The Senate Homestead bill was then taken up, and the substitution of the original bill of the House was carried by a vote of 104 to 39, and the bill returned to the Senate. The bill raising the pay of officers of the Navy was passed. The entire proceedings of the day are reported as having been characterized by great turbulence and clamor; insomuch that the Republican leaders, though anxious to press measures of great importance, declared they preferred an adjournment to a continuation of scenes so disorderly.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Queenstown, May 10, passed Father Point on Sunday evening, and reached Quebec yesterday, in the afternoon. She brings no additional political news, but one day later touching financial and commercial affairs. The most notable event of this character was the reduction of the rate of interest by the Bank of England.

We have received advices from Barbados to the 27th and from Trinidad and Demerara to the 21st ult. The news is unimportant. In Bridgetown, Barbados, proprietors were beginning to rebuild on the site of the late fire. The following American vessels had arrived since last advices: bark *Hyperion*, from New-Haven; brigs *Icarian* and *Atlantic*, from New-York, and *Hope*, from Baltimore; schooners *Mary E. Pierce*, from New-Haven, and *Daniel Trowbridge* and *Dazzle*, from New-York. The combined Court of British Guiana (the Colonial Legislature,) was opened with great state by the Governor on the 21st ult. Immigration and its blessings to the colony is the staple of his Excellency's speech. So good a friend is the Governor to Coolie immigration that the planters, in gratitude, are seeking to make his salary $40,000 instead of $30,000. The estimate of Guiana expenses for the current year is $1,470,080. From Trinidad we learn that the rainy season had set in earlier than usual, and that the sugar crop would, in consequence, fall short of the expected figure.

The Overland Express, with California advices to May, reached St. Joseph's last evening. The news is without importance.

The Committee appointed by the Chicago Convention to announce to Hon. ABRAM LINCOLN his nomination for the Presidency waited upon that gentleman yesterday at his residence in Springfield. In reply to a brief address of Hon. GEORGE ASHMUN, stating the purport of the Committee's mission, Mr. LINCOLN expressed his intention to accept the honor tendered him, conveyed through the Committee his acknowledgments to the Convention, and engaged to respond at length and in writing to the announcement, reviewing and approving the platform. Each of the Committee was then presented in turn to the candidate.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (O. S.) now in session at Rochester, on Saturday had under consideration the report of the Committee on the Reorganization of the Board of Domestic Missions. The specific question under debate was the recommendation of the Committee that it was inexpedient to make any organic change in the Board. Rev. Dr. THORNWELL argued at length against the recommendation, and Rev. Dr. HODGE, of Princeton, replied. The remarks of the latter gentlemen were continued until some time after the hour of adjournment. The other business before the Assembly was strictly formal in its character. At its session yesterday the Assembly received the report of the Board of Domestic Missions, and listened to a speech of Rev. Dr. ADGER, reflecting upon the conduct of the Board. A protracted debate followed, at the close of which the report was recommitted for modification.

The Methodists in Conference at Buffalo, yesterday, after a long discussion, adopted the report of the Committee on Missions, establishing a Conference in Arizona and New-Mexico. Until organized, however, the District is to be under the care of the Foreign Missionary Board. The Committee on the Bible cause recommended a vigorous prosecution of the work through the dominions of the Greek and Roman Churches in Europe and Asia. Dr. KINGSLEY, from the Committee on Slavery, reported the votes of the different Conferences for and against a change of the rule. There had been laid before the Conference 137 memorials against a change, from 32 annual Conferences, signed by 3,999 memorialists and 39 quarterly Conferences. For a change of the rule there had been submitted 811 memorials from 33 annual Conferences, signed by 45,867 memorialists and 49 quarterly Conferences.

The Aldermen had no quorum last evening, and so avoided the reception of a message from the Mayor vetoing the action of the Board in leasing to a private individual a pier which had already been disposed of. The Councilmen directed the Comptroller to inform them by what authority a private person was running a ferry from the foot of Catherine-street to Brooklyn, (E. D.) A resolution in favor of appropriating $7,000 for the celebration of the approaching Anniversary of National Independence, was laid over under the rule. Another resolution, directing the opening of Tompkins-square to the public, was adopted. The Board adjourned without taking any action on the proposed appropriation of $30,000 for the reception of the Japanese Embassy.

The City Inspector, taking for his text the increase exhibited by the weekly bills of mortality as compared with those for preceding years, has prepared for transmission to the Common Council a communication urging the necessity of certain alterations in the sanitary regulations of his Department. Garbage boxes, he thinks, might be done away with, and proprietors of tenement-houses should be held responsible for the violation of City ordinances by their tenants. Then, too, there should be some regulation limiting the number of inmates who can be crowded into a single apartment, just as the number of passengers which an emigrant ship may carry is defined by law. The fat-boiling establishments, the slaughter-houses, wagons which peddle unwholesome fish and vegetables, are noticed, and the necessity for adopting measures for the suppression of these nuisances is forcibly urged. Then, too, Mr. DELAVAN calls attention to the practice of admitting into the City Railroad cars persons under the influence of liquor, and even those suffering from infectious diseases. He states that many of the certificates of deaths which come into his office are written by medical practitioners so illiterate that their hieroglyphics can hardly be deciphered, and implores the Common Council to give him the necessary power to suppress this and all other nuisances to which he refers. The communication will be received by the Aldermen when they meet again.

There were 402 deaths in the City last week—a decrease of 70 as compared with the number reported during the preceding week. The returns for the corresponding portions of 1858 and 1859 show a mortality of 402 and 363 respectively.

The law students of Columbia College have applied for admission to the Bar upon their diplomas. The application is to be argued for the students by Prof. DWIGHT this morning....The trial of the "Omnibus Suit" was recommenced in the Supreme Court yesterday....Justice BONNEY, of the Supreme Court, has granted an alternative *mandamus* based out to test the relative rights of the contending Trustees in Dr. CHEEVER'S Church.... The will of GEORGE WOOD, Esq., was yesterday admitted to probate by the Surrogate.

The Stock Exchange was generally firm again yesterday. New-York Central, 83c.@82⅞; Pacific Mail, 92¼@91¼. The Bank return shows a decrease of $1,246,000 in Discounts and a gain of $954,000 on the Specie average. Nothing new is Money or Exchange.

The receipts of Flour exceeded 25,000 bbls., while the sales were confined to 13,000 bbls. Prices declined a shade. Wheat and Corn were quite plenty, and were lower. A sample of the new crop of Wheat, from Georgia, was exhibited at the Corn Exchange. Provisions somewhat heavier, but prices were irregular. The transactions in Groceries, Whisky, Hay and Hops, Metals and Oils, were less extensive. Naval Stores, Hides, Seeds, Spices, Lime, Fish and Candles, were lightly dealt in. A limited business was reported in Cotton, at uniform quotations. Raisins were unusually active. The Freight engagements were restricted. The advanced claims of shipowners tended to check export movements.

Pulpit Law and St. Thaddeus.

Sermons delivered by clergymen from the pulpits of their own churches rarely fall within the range of the topics which a journalist feels called upon to treat, but Dr. CHEEVER'S sermon of last Sunday, on the case of THADDEUS HYATT, furnishes a somewhat flagrant exception to the rule. The subject of this discourse, as announced, was the "Right of conscience towards God in the people of the United States, and the violation of that right in the illegal imprisonment of THADDEUS HYATT." The facts in this case are, that THADDEUS HYATT was subpœnaed before a Committee of the United States Senate, to be examined touching the Harper's Ferry insurrection. He obeyed the subpœna by appearing, and announced that he was ready to tell all he knew if the Senate would acknowledge beforehand that it had no power to compel him to testify. This the Senate very properly, or at all events very naturally, declined to do, and, as we believe with equal propriety, committed THADDEUS to close custody for a gross contempt in refusing to answer unconditionally. In order to test the legality of this imprisonment, THADDEUS has only to apply to any of the Courts for a writ of *habeas corpus*. None of them dare refuse it, and if the Senate has exceeded its powers under the Constitution, his discharge is certain, upon the return of the writ and the production of his body. This is what the law prescribes in every case of illegal imprisonment,—this the precise course which all good citizens are bound to follow. It is, moreover, the course pursued by Mr. SANBORN in Concord, under similar circumstances. But it is much too sensible a course for HYATT. Saint THADDEUS repudiates the *habeas corpus*—will not apply for it; will not bring his case before the Courts of law; will do nothing, in short, but lie helplessly in jail. Unless the Senate of the United States chooses to adopt his views on parliamentary privilege, without the smallest doubt or question, he will not leave his cell, nor make any effort to leave it.

Upon these facts we now find a Christian minister, belonging to a moderate, sober, and sensible denomination, and presiding over a wealthy and cultivated congregation, getting up, on a Sunday morning, in the pulpit, and preaching a sermon which, first of all, decides the point of law as to the power of the Senate to compel testimony, and then advises the people to march on Washington and take HYATT out of jail by force!

It is extremely difficult to know how to treat a performance of this sort. Such an occurrence in a leading Church, in a leading quarter of the City, the chief actor being a person of Dr. CHEEVER'S position, seems hardly a fit subject for levity, and yet it is impossible to be entirely grave over it. The judicial powers of the Senate, we need hardly say, belong to precisely the same category as the powers of the Supreme Court of this State. How far they extend is a question of law, to be decided in precisely the same manner as the power of the Supreme Court to issue a writ. It has to be argued by counsel before a competent tribunal; elucidated by precedents, authorities, analogies, principles, and decided by men trained in the art of judicial interpretation. If the Supreme Court were to subpœna one of the Trustees of Dr. CHEEVER'S Church to give evidence in a suit, and he or his counsel entertained doubts as to the legality of the process, refused to answer, went to jail for a contempt, and would not ask for a *habeas corpus*—what should we think if Dr. CHEEVER, in these circumstances, were to get up in his pulpit the following Sunday, declare that the Supreme Court had decided wrongly, that the rule laid down in Smith *vs.* Brown was untenable, that he had himself examined the question, and called upon the congregation to follow him to Eldridge-street jail the next day and rescue the prisoner *vi et armis*? And yet what he is now doing is in all essential respects precisely the same thing. He is holding a Court of Appeals in Union-square, and to the functions of a Supreme Judge is adding the duties of a revolutionary chief. He first passes on the points of law, and then calls on the mob to carry out his decision.

We are willing to allow "a popular preacher" a large latitude, both in the subjects he selects for his sermons and in the sources from which he draws his illustrations. But we doubt if the most liberal theory of ministerial duty ever contemplated the possibility of a minister deciding points of law in the pulpit for the benefit of a man who refuses to bring them before the regularly constituted tribunals of the country, and then asking the people to rise in armed rebellion on the strength of his ruling. Obviously, if such practices as Dr. CHEEVER has initiated were to become general, and the congregations to prove as foolish as their pastors, all civil government would become impossible. We should have the law on one point expounded in fifty different ways, in fifty different pulpits, and fifty different mobs hurrying every Monday morning to carry fifty different judgments into execution. Dr. HAWKS' rulings in Parliamentary law and practice would naturally differ from those of Dr. CHEEVER, and HENRY WARD BEECHER'S from both; and we should like to know why Calvary or Plymouth Church has not as much right as the Church of the Puritans to arm itself for the execution of its Minister's legal decisions?

Let us add, that if there is one thing more ridiculous than another, it is the practice which has of late years become so common, of calling on "the people" to do things which are not exactly practicable, and appealing to "the people" in cases in which responsibility to a smaller or more compact body would be decidedly inconvenient. Dr. CHEEVER, for instance, calls on "the people" to deliver the martyred HYATT, by force of arms; and Mr. BUCHANAN, when his corruption is exposed, proclaims his accountability to the whole of the citizens of the United States. This large and liberal way of dealing with political questions looks very fine, and sounds very heroic, but it will hardly bear examination. If Dr. CHEEVER really wishes to have his writ for HYATT'S deliverance executed, the best mode of proving his sincerity, if not of insuring success, would be to come down at the close of his sermon, and instead of relying on the "universal Yankee nation," take in the vestry the names of all persons who are willing to muster, each man with a rifle and sixty rounds of ammunition and provisions for three days, in Union-square on Monday morning, to go thence direct to Washington and storm HYATT'S prison. This would be bringing matters to a point, and would give those who think Dr. CHEEVER as sound in constitutional law as he is edifying in gospel eloquence, an opportunity of proving their faith by their works.

What comfort HYATT would derive from being rescued, however, we do not very well see. He has not gone to prison because he is unwilling to answer the questions of the Senate. Nothing of the kind. He has declared his readiness to tell all he knows. His grievance is that the Senate will not declare by resolution that it has no right to examine him. This is the iron that has entered into the soul of St. THADDEUS. And if "the people" rescued him to-morrow, it is not at all likely the Senate would be one whit readier than it now is to make the declaration he requires. No amount of force that will not suffice to place the Senators in bodily fear, and extract from their terrors and agonies a full declaimer of the obnoxious powers they claim, would, therefore, suffice to pluck the "rooted sorrow" from this martyr's brain.

Clergymen, Women and Japanese.

There are one or two features of our Western civilization which we venture to think that "His Majesty, the President," and the Republican Court at Washington, are not taking precisely the proper steps to recommend to the favor of their Japanese guests. The envoys of the Tycoon are supposed to be sitting now for the first time in the broad light of social and political wisdom; and as they are evidently sufficiently sharp and teachable persons, it is no doubt the hope of many friends of humanity that they will go back to the "England of the Pacific" prepared to set on foot a tremendous movement of progress in that powerful and prosperous realm. We trust that this hope may not be disappointed; but we cannot repress some anxiety and concern on the subject when we see the little pains which have been taken to put our best traits forward in a fashion to do justice to their merits. If there are two points on which we value ourselves as in contrast with the Asiatic nations generally, they are our enjoyment of religious truth in religious freedom and the lofty position which we have accorded to women. The Japanese have astonished us by the perfection to which they have brought their culture of many of the useful arts and sciences. Their chemistry stares ours out of countenance by the superior splendor of its chromatic results. As workers in metal they need not shrink from competition with the Birminghams and Sheffields of the West. Their personal neatness has confounded the Washington hotel-keepers, accustomed mainly to the habits of members of Congress and lobbyers. Their exquisite politeness has shamed even our New-York Common Councilmen into agreeing to treat them decently.

But their theology is plainly neither very clear in itself, nor very firm in its hold on their faith; and they entertain no very exalted estimate of the female character and female taste. On these matters we feel sure of our superiority. But are we likely to bring the Japanese to the same convictions by the course which some of the Washington clergymen, and pretty nearly the whole of the Washington ladies, are pursuing? It appears that several well-intentioned ministers of various denominations at the Federal capital have thrust themselves at divers times upon these people, with the benevolent object of converting them immediately to the doctrines of Christianity. It is hard to quarrel with sincere efforts of this sort, even when their sincerity is utterly unenlightened by a decent regard to the duties of hospitality, and their energy quite unqualified either by self-respect or respect for others. But when we reflect that everything which occurs to the Japanese in this country will be carefully laid, on their return to Japan, before the great Council of Princes which really rules the nation—which great Council is already known to be fiercely divided between the Japanese Tories and the Japanese Whigs, the party of progress and the party of conservatism—it ought to be plain to the most obtuse capacity that the clergymen who insist on futile attempts at proselyting the suite of the KAMI-BUJEN and KAMI-AWAOE in a back parlor at Willard's, are simply furnishing arguments to the Japanese enemies of Christianity and of intercourse with Christian nations, against the extension of existing relations between Japan and the people of the West. To do this is to endanger the natural and gradual progress of Christian truth, by paralyzing Truth's great forerunner and herald, Commerce. We have no objection to the zeal of our Washington teachers and preachers; but we trust that if they cannot apply the proper brakes themselves to its impetus, those Federal officers who have the Japanese in charge will protect them, and the future of our relations with the East, against the serious mischief to which a very little ignorant folly in the exhibition of that zeal may so easily give birth.

And we trust, too, that at the same time the some functionaries may be able to devise some means of making the ladies of Washington understand that they are not likely to advance the emancipation of their Japanese sisters by satisfying Japanese gentlemen that the "creatures in crinoline," whose ubiquity astounds them, are just as frivolous, just as inquisitive, just as heedless of all the restraints which decorum and good-feeling ought to impose upon the gratification of a silly and selfish curiosity, as if they had been brought up under the sequestered and depressing tutelage which Oriental manners impose upon their sex. Women who force themselves upon the attention of strangers who do everything consistent with politeness to show that the intrusion is shocking to their notions of decency, are not taking just the best course to elevate their sex in the eyes of their patient victims. It is, no doubt, evidence of horribly bad taste in the Japanese to cherish the notions to which they have given the plainest possible expression on the subject of female society. But when we read of ladies climbing up on pier-tables, and "framing themselves in mirrors," in the house of the President of their country; pushing their way through the circle of the national authorities, and converting a diplomatic reception of the envoys of one of the most formal and punctilious of nations into a noisy, crowded, vulgar show—we own that we shall not be surprised to learn that male Japan has declined to take æsthetic lessons from female America, or to risk converting the Court of Jeddo to the likeness of the Court of Washington.

The Douglas Meeting.

Another scene of the Presidential drama is to be enacted to-night in New-York. The Democracy of the Metropolis propose to define their position, and the position of the New-York delegation at Charleston, and the position of the champion candidate of the Democratic Party, in a meeting at the Cooper Institute. The interest which would naturally be excited by this demonstration of New-York in defence of the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, and of Senator DOUGLAS, will not be diminished by the circumstance that it follows so immediately upon the nomination of Mr. LINCOLN, at Chicago. As the whole country is fast making up its mind that the National battle of 1860 is really to be fought out between Mr. DOUGLAS and his ancient antagonist in a hardly less conspicuous contest, it will be highly interesting to hear what the orators of the Democracy have to say of their foeman, and of the chances of the impending strife. There will be orators enough to enlighten us on these points, too, for all sections of the Union are to be represented on the platform. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina; MILES TAYLOR, of Louisiana; RUST, of Arkansas, memorable for his fray with the Editor of the *Tribune*; HAMILTON, of Texas, at one time the "coming man" in the contest of last Winter for the Speakership at Washington; RICHARDSON and LOGAN, of Illinois; WATERSON, of Tennessee; MARSHALL, of Kentucky, and ROBERT J. WALKER, of Mississippi, Kansas and New-York, are announced in the programme of the evening. The recent letter of STEPHENS, of Georgia, approving the attitude assumed by the Senator from Illinois, and the growing weakness which appears in all the demonstrations of the Charleston "secedere" at the South, will concentrate particular attention upon the utterances of the Southern statesmen in this formidable list; and those who delight in studying the signs in the heaven of politics, will, doubtless, see portents enough to-night, raining prophetic influence upon their intellects, and "adjudging the prize" of the approaching joust at Baltimore.

THE UP-TOWN MOVEMENT.—Somebody relative of the grampus a remarkable mode of fighting, the result whereof is bloodless alike to victor and vanquished. Two of these animals no sooner meet, than, like two irate Congressmen, they retire from the gaze of the world to some sheltered spot, and there engage in quite as harmless strife as a Congressional duel generally proves to be. Grampus number one opens the contest by stretching out his neck to an unusual length. His opponent endeavors to raise his own head higher still, and succeeding, is in turn outdone by his ambitious rival. The strife continues till one of the creatures breaks his neck, when the victor returns to his accustomed haunts. To this eccentric type of rivalry we think a parallel is furnished by the eagerness which some of our business men display to outstrip each other in the up-town race. No sooner does Smith forsake his long-occupied stand for one above Brown's, and fairly ensconce himself therein, than Brown strikes his tent and pitches it further up than Smith. Each becomes imbued with the insane, but quite popular idea, that the North pole of commercial magnetism is somewhere among the bushes and rocks of Harlem, where also a City Hall will shortly be built, to be occupied at first by the Albany Legislature, and subsequently by Congress itself. It is a great mistake to suppose that any possible or conceivable increase of population can change the physical conformation of the island, so as to bring the Battery and the adjacent ferries and wharves to the immediate neighborhood of Central Park or Madison-square. The position of these,—"the lay of the land"—determines the tendency of business. The business centre of the City is not likely, for many years to come to be further up town than it is at present; and we greatly mistake if some of those, whose eager zeal to be in the van of the commercial anabasis induces them to rent or buy expensive stores in the aristocratic dwelling quarters of the town, do not, sooner than they expect, find like the defeated grampus, that their ambitious zeal has been their ruin.

Among the ton, who had always deemed Fifth-avenue and the regions of Union-square sacred to the genius of domestic life, the recent invasion of those classic regions by the ruthless Vandals of commerce has produced a flutter of consternation, and a serious questioning with themselves, whether it be not "the better part of valor" for them to beat an honorable retreat to the Central Park, before they are driven out at the point of the yardstick and shears. We believe the alarm is groundless Attempts to drive business from its appropriate quarters, and force it into factitious fields, can never ultimately succeed. In spite of jobbing legislative acts, we believe the City Hall has refused to budge, and we have little faith that ships will ever anchor in Union-square. Until they do, business and warehouses will doubtless remain down town.

JAPANESE ART AND AMERICAN MANNERS.—We regret that our columns should have been made the medium for propagating a charge which appears to have been most erroneously fastened upon an artist connected with *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, of making off with a sketch-book belonging to one of the draughtsmen of the Japanese Embassy. So far as Mr. CHAPIN, the artist in question, is concerned, the letters which we publish to-day from himself and Mr. LESLIE completely exonerate him from this imputation. But it does seem to be true that some American devotee of the Fine Arts, probably no more familiar with the Japanese language than with the laws of property, did "borrow" a sketch-book from one of our Oriental visitors, and to the utter consternation and possible damage of the owner, quietly put it into his pocket, and walk away, with his prize to show it to his wife, his family and his friends. This act may very well have been committed with no sort of intention on the part of the perpetrator of keeping what he had thus obtained; and it is no doubt to be stigmatized as a piece of bad manners and indecently selfish curiosity rather than as a deliberate larceny. We trust that some of the respectable Americans who seem to have same access to the Japanese Ambassadors will take pains to explain this to our benighted visitors from the Pacific; and that they will intercede to save the unfortunate Niphanese knight of the pencil from the punishment with which it appears he is threatened for his blind confidence in the breeding of Great Republicans. Possibly it might be a good thing to translate for the Kamis and other functionaries those passages in the works of Dr. KANE, Capt. COOK, LA PEROUSE, and other famous navigators, in which those enterprising explorers recount the great trouble they were at in preventing the people of the Sandwich Islands or the Esquimaux from carrying off light articles from the decks of their ships, and from about their own persons. This would at least have the good effect of satisfying the envoys of the Tycoon that vulgar and inconsiderate curiosity is not absolutely peculiar to Christian nations.

CABS AND THE CENTRAL PARK.—There is a snarl twisting up between the Central Park Commissioners and the proprietors of business wagons as to the right of entry into the Park, which some good citizen might unravel, and at the same time do the public a great service, by establishing near the Park a stand of light one-horse carriages, to be let out at a cheap rate, by the hour or otherwise, to persons desiring a drive in the grounds. At present everybody who does not possess either a private carriage or a grocer's wagon must charter one of the antediluvian coaches, with two horses, known to Aldermen and livery stable keepers as the common domestic "hack," at a cost of from five to ten dollars, if he wishes an hour's ride in the Park. Why, in the name of cheapness, common sense and comfort, cannot the mass of decent citizens be enabled, after riding to the Park in the cars, to find there a passable vehicle, with a single horse, in which they may make the circuit of the grounds for a quarter, or a half, or even a whole dollar? What has become of that mysterious Corporation which regularly every session takes out a charter authorizing it to furnish New-York with cheap cabs, and yet never starts them? What is the reason that in the most enterprising City in the world we find it so hard to get rid of the old "glass coach" of Queen ANNE'S time, which has not been seen in any other capital for fifty years? Will not some energetic and intelligent stable keeper answer these questions in a practical way?

THE COURTS AND COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—We understand that the late decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court on the subject of admissions to the bar, on which we commented yesterday, referred exclusively to applications made by students of the University of New-York, and not of Columbia College; though the rule laid down by the Court will, of course, apply to both. The graduates of the Columbia College Law School will, however, make their application to-day, and this will bring the matter up for reargument. The case of the College will be presented by Prof. DWIGHT. It is highly desirable that the question should be finally settled whether the Supreme Court has power to keep the Bar in its present depressed condition, by driving everybody else who attempts to better it from the field. We repeat once more that we believe the Court, in charging itself with the duty of examining candidates for admission, attempts something which it cannot well perform, for which it has no time, and no adequate machinery, and which it would, therefore, do well to hand over to more careful and competent hands.

Mr. Burton's Pictures.

We are sure that no New-Yorker of even ten years standing can read with absolute indifference the advertisement which affers for sale, at public auction, "the entire gallery of the late WM. E. BURTON, Esq." In a few years the tide of metropolitan life, fed continually from a thousand new springs, will, doubtless, sweep over the memory of all the popular favorites of the passing day; and the time may not be far distant when people will ask, as they turn over the record of New-York doings and sayings, who WM. E. BURTON was, and what he did. But it has not yet come. Swiftly as we move from one to another excitement in this mercurial and kaleidoscopic City of ours, the echo of the great comedian's voice still lingers, as from yesterday, in the ears of the theatre-going world of New-York. But a little while ago, and we were shaking our sides with him over the humors of *Mr. Toodle*; reading new meanings by the light of his genius in SHAKESPEARE'S *Autolycus* and *Falstaff*—and now we are asked to help disperse his household gods; and efface the last vestiges of the home he had built up for himself out of a long, and busy, and checkered life.

Mr. BURTON'S tastes in the way of literature and art were very simple and positive. His gallery, numbering more than a hundred and fifty paintings, mirrors them as truly as his library. Its chief attractions are pictures rather of the realistic than of the imaginative school, and many of them richly deserve the places which they will doubtless reach in the fine collections now forming all over the country. A life-size portrait of Queen VICTORIA on horseback, the joint work of Sir EDWIN LANDSEER and the Count D'ORSAY, is the best known of them all. This picture, valued at $7,500 by D'ORSAY himself, had a triple interest of its own when it came into Mr. BURTON'S hands. It has now one association the more to speak to the mind as its artistic merits speak to the eye. A number of Dutch and Flemish pictures by DIETRICH, VAN VELZE, SCHENWYCK, MIERIS VAN HOVE, and others, will also attract the attention of well-informed purchasers; and a genuine "George Morland," from the collection of Sir BENJAMIN WEST, is a prize which those who know how strangely great qualities and foul tastes were mingled in that unhappy painter's mind will eagerly examine.

Five characteristic Shakespearian sketches by STOTHARD; two gracious Miguards; a possible WATTEAU; a charming Nasmyth; and a very striking Gainsborough, indicate rather than exhaust the treasures of old French and modern English Art which Mr. BURTON had gradually amassed. America is represented by ELLIOTT, LEUTZE, COLE, ROSSITER & SILLY. The sale will begin this evening, at the Irving Galleries, No. 594 Broadway.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—We trust our operatic readers do not need to be reminded that the benefit of Mlle. SPEZIA takes place to-night at the Academy of Music. The misfortunes of this young lady, and the sweetness and patience with which they have been borne, should secure for her the warm and practical benevolence of the whole opera-going community—as they already have won for her the active sympathy of all her fellow-artists.

WINTER GARDEN.—One season doth tread upon another's heels. MAX MARETZEK having already produced more operas in a given time than any other manager ever ventured on, last night repeated his triumph in "Nabuco," and now promises us a fresh Spring-burst of opera, with MEACADANTE'S "Bravo," and VERDI'S "Masenderl." Decidedly, MAX. who vowed that he would close his doors definitely on Saturday last, is better than his word. We cannot quarrel with him for being so.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From the Pacific.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND EXPRESS—ADVICES TO MAY 11.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 21.

The Pony Express, with San Francisco dates of May 11, reached St. Joseph this afternoon. The news by this arrival is not especially important.

Arrived, May 5, brig *Caisal*, from Valparaiso; whalers *Nevada* and *Sarah Warren*, from Ascension Island; U. S. sloop-of-war *Cyane*, from Panama; fish, *Forest Queen*, from New-York.

Sailed, May 4, ship *Amethyst*, from Bellingham Bay; 5th, Hamburg bark *Louisa*, from New-Archangel; 8th, Japanese steamer *Candinamarrah*, for Honolulu; 10th, ship *Buena Vista*, for ditto.

Business was more active from second hands, and a good trade had been done with the country, but an increased movement from first hands being brought about by concessions and forced sales at auction, the whole tone of the market became weaker, and nearly every article was brought down to its real value. Provisions were sensibly lower, and found no favor. The last accounts from New-York had depressed the views of buyers.

The steamer *Golden Gate*, which sailed for Panama on the 5th inst., took $1,730,000 in treasure, $1,500,000 of it being for New-York—a larger amount than was anticipated.

The Japanese corvette sailed homeward *vid* Honolulu, on the 7th inst., having been completely repaired at the Navy-yard, free of charge. A farewell festival was given to her officers by the city officers and citizens of San Francisco. She started immediately after the arrival of the Pony Express, which brought news only eighteen days from New-York. Her homeward trip will be a complete transmission of news around the world in quicker time than ever before done.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates of April 28, arrived at Carson Valley on the 7th inst., with news indicating the nomination of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS for the Presidency, which caused great embarrassment among the Democracy.

The California Republican State Convention to choose Presidential Electors, is to meet at Sacramento on the 20th of June.

At the local election at Stockton, on the 9th inst., the People's ticket triumphed over the Democratic.

Twelve or fourteen whites were massacred by Indians at the big bend of the Carson River, on the 7th inst. The Indians were three or four hundred strong, well mounted and armed with guns. The affair created great excitement, and three or four armed parties of from twelve to thirty each had started in pursuit. This express brought one hundred letters from San Francisco.

The Pike's Peak Express.

DISCOVERIES OF NEW MINES—BUSINESS DULL—THE INDIANS IN CONFERENCE.

ST. JOSEPH, Monday, May 21.

The Pike's Peak Express, bringing Denver City dates of the 15th inst., has arrived.

The weather at Denver was clear, cool and pleasant.

Advices from the head waters of the Blue River state that rich gulch mines have been discovered containing lump gold varying in value from $1 to $17, and within from two to eighteen feet of the surface.

New discoveries were daily being made in the vicinity of Gregory's of a promising nature.

Emigration was pouring in in torrents, and it is estimated that 5,000 people arrived *vid* the Platte route last week. Other routes are also reported thronged.

Business was still dull, and very little gold was coming from the mines.

The Indians of the Plains were holding a conference at the head of the Bijou Creek, in reference to the encroachments of the whites upon their ground.

The Republican Candidate for the Presidency.

HON. ABRAM LINCOLN ACCEPTS THE CHICAGO NOMINATION.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 21.

The Committee appointed by the Republican National Convention, comprising President ASHMUN and the Chairmen of the State delegations, to officially announce to Mr. LINCOLN his nomination, arrived at Springfield on Saturday night and proceeded to Mr. LINCOLN'S residence, where Mr. ASHMUN, in a brief speech, presented Mr. LINCOLN the letter announcing his nomination.

Mr. LINCOLN replied, as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:

I tender you, and through you to the Republican National Convention and all the people represented in it, my profoundest thanks for the honor done me which you formally announce. Deeply and even painfully sensible of the great responsibility which is inseparable from that honor, a responsibility which I could almost wish could have fallen upon some one of the few more eminent men and experienced statesmen whose distinguished names were before the Convention, I shall, by your leave, consider more fully the resolutions of the Convention denominated the platform and without unreasonable delay respond to you, Mr. Chairman, in writing, not doubting that the platform, will be found satisfactory and the nomination accepted; and now I will no longer defer the pleasure of taking you and each of you by the hand.

The various members of the Committee were then presented to Mr. LINCOLN, who greeted each of them with a hearty shake of the hand.

THE CHICAGO NOMINATION AT TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Monday, May 21.

One hundred guns were fired here this morning; a procession marched through the streets headed by bands of music; speeches were made, &c.—all in honor of the nomination of LINCOLN and HAMLIN. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

The Methodist Conference.

MISSIONS IN ARIZONA AND NEW-MEXICO—NUMBER OF MEMORIALS AND MEMORIALISTS FOR AND AGAINST A CHANGE OF THE RULE ON SLAVERY.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

BUFFALO, Monday, May 21.

The order of business, the reports of Committees, was taken up.

The report of the Committee on Missions, authorizing the Bishops to establish a Mission and Annual Conference in Arizona and New-Mexico, which was pending at the adjournment on Saturday, was taken up and discussed at some length, and finally adopted with an amendment that until organized the district be under the direction of the Foreign Missionary Board.

Reports were received from the Sunday-School Committee and the Committee on German Work. The latter, among other things, favors the forming of the German work in Cincinnati into a new Annual Conference, to be called the Cincinnati Conference of German Work.

The Committee on the Bible Cause submitted a somewhat lengthy report, setting forth the progress of the Bible circulation throughout the world, and more especially throughout the dominions of the Greek and Roman Churches in Europe and Asia, which work has been and still is being vigorously prosecuted.

The rules were suspended, and Dr. KINGSLEY, from the Committee on Slavery, reported the vote of the Annual Conferences on the several propositions submitted by the last General Conference, for a change in the rule in regard to Slavery, as follows:

Cincinnati Rule—For it, 219; against it, 1,212.
Providence Rule—For it, 1,242; against it, 1,320.
Erie Rule—For it, 1,705; against it, 1,416.

There had been laid before the Committee 137 memorials against a change of the rule from 32 annual conferences, signed by 3,999 memorialists and 39 quarterly conferences. For a change of the rule and for the extirpation of Slavery there had been presented 811 memorials from 33 annual conferences, signed by 49,867 memorialists and 49 quarterly conferences.

The report was laid over and ordered to be printed, and the Conference adjourned.

Arkansas Politics.

RENOMINATION OF HON. T. C. HINDMAN TO CONGRESS—THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 21.

A special dispatch to the *Republican*, from Fayetteville, Ark., says that the Democratic Convention of the First Congressional District of that State has nominated Hon. T. C. H

there on Saturday night; that the seceders were denounced, and that delegates were appointed to the State Convention. Hon. PIERAS SOULE and others spoke.

Fires.

FACTORY AND DWELLINGS AT MALDEN—DWELLINGS IN SOMERVILLE, MASS.

BOSTON, Monday, May 21.

On Saturday night the paper-hanging factory and four dwellings adjoining, belonging to NEHEMIAH NAWCOMB, Jr., in Malden, were destroyed by fire Loss 12,000—half insured.

At the same time four wooden dwellings in Somerville, owned by J. M. CHARLES, of Norwich, Conn., were burned. Loss $3,000.

DWELLINGS AT ST. JOHNS, N. B.

ST. JOHNS, Monday, May 21.

Last night six dwelling-houses and several outhouses were burnt on Goldieg and Richmond streets.

From Yucatan.

THE UNITED STATES SLOOP-OF-WAR BROOKLYN, AT SISAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 19.

The schooner *Arrogant* has arrived from Sisal. The United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* arrived at that port on the 6th.

Railroad Accident in Florida.

SAVANNAH, Monday, May 21.

The *Republican*, of this morning, reports an accident on the Florida Railroad on the 16th inst., killing G. L. BRYANT, cashier of the Bank of St. Johns; STEPHEN MARTIN, of Palatka, and a brakeman. Several were badly injured.

The New School General Assembly.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Monday, May, 21.

The General Assembly discussed to-day a special report, taking grounds against the division of the Ministry. Nearly all the speakers favord the report, which was adopted without amendment by a large majority.

Meeting of the Admirers of Heenan in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, May 21.

The admirers of HEENAN held a meeting at the Parker House to night, and appointed a Committee to collect subscriptions for a testimonial to him. Three hundred and fifty dollars were subscribed on the spot.

A Steamer off Cape Race.

St. JOHN, N. F., Sunday, May 20.

A steamer passed Cape Race, four miles off, going east, at 1 o'clock this afternoon. She was probably the *Canada* from Boston, *vid* Halifax, for Liverpool, or the *Teutonia* from New-York for Hamburg.

OLD-SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Book of Discipline—Narratives of the State of Religion—Systematic Benevolence—Domestic Missions—Shall the Board be Reorganized—Interesting Debate.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Saturday, May 19, 1860.

The first half-hour was spent as usual, in devotional exercises. The Moderator announced a Committee to receive the Memorial of the Presbytery of Chicago on the mission in the Kankaka Colony of French Canadians: Ministers, Drs. ATWATER, CHESEBROUGH and DICKSON; Elders, LONG and CLARK.

Dr. THORNWELL submitted the report of the Committee appointed by the last Assembly on the Revision of the Book of Discipline. He gave a brief statement of the changes made by the Committee. The subject was made the order of the day for Tuesday afternoon. Dr. KERR made a proposition with reference to a change of place in some of the evening services, all of them being hitherto held in the First Church. The proposition was received with approval.

Narratives of the state of religion were received by Dr. DICKSON, Chairman of the Committee on Narratives.

The Synodical Records were handed in to the respective Committees.

The report of the Presbyteries on Systematic Benevolence were handed to the Chairman of the Committee, Dr. LOCKE. The reports from the Theological Seminaries were received and referred to Dr. SPRING, Chairman of the Committee.

It was now the order of the day to resume the discussion on the motion to adopt the first proposition of the Report of the Committee on the Reorganization of the Board of Domestic Missions. The recommendation was "that it is inexpedient to make any organic change in the Board." Dr. THORNWELL continued his remarks in opposition to this recommendation, which were interrupted by yesterday's adjournment. He briefly re-stated the difference of opinion in regard to the theory of the Church, and its legitimate powers. One party believed that the Church had power to do everything not forbidden by the Word of God, while the other believed that the Church had power to do only what was expressly enjoined. The latter believed that before the Church could do anything it was necessary to show that the power was actually granted in statement, or by necessary implication. The law was not merely a veto, but a positive constitution, the measure and ground of right. Now, the *Boards* of the Presbyterian Church, as they are actually constituted, are part and parcel of the machinery of the church. The Board is not a mere *organ*, but an *organism*, complete in itself, with body, head and members. It is a body politic, a moral person with moral rights and moral duties. It is complete in itself as any subordinate church court, so that our Boards are a system of church courts, erected side by side with the courts ordained by Christ. Their sphere may be different, but the nature of their possession and execution of power are the same. The Assembly has but the same supervision and control of the Boards that it has of the Presbyteries and Synods. These Boards, then, are a set of church courts, possessing the same rights and duties as the regularly constituted church courts. Who gave them this right? There is no *Thus saith the Lord* for their constitution. Why make them? Is it not because we regard the present organization of our Church as inadequate to perform its proper duties? We have done what the Independents and the Congregationalists were compelled to do for the want of an organization, and have thus cast reproach upon Presbyterianism. But if the Church is not competent herself to do the work, let us boast no more of our Presbyterian polity, but cast it off and seek for that which can do it. The real relation of the Board to the Church is that of a vicar, a *bona fide* commission. It is not the organ of the Assembly, but acts *instead* of the Assembly. We cannot delegate the "*quæ facit per alium facit per se*," but where is the right to appoint the deputy? A Legislature elected by the people has no right to appoint a committee to make laws for the people. God has organized the Church and given it power to do a certain work, and it has no right to appoint a vicar to discharge this duty and to plead for the imputation of its righteousness to itself. The principle involved is the very principle for which the Puritans and our forefathers in Scotland contended. This principle, that the power of the Church was limited only by that which is forbidden, enabled the Pope to put his foot upon the neck of kings.

The principles that controlled the structure of our Boards were, first, the formation of a large missionary society by constituting centres of attraction to reflect a missionary influence. This was working the wrong way. It undertook to create zeal by a complimentary appointment, and was a revolt from the principle that the Church is a missionary society and every man is to it a member. The second idea was raising funds, and hence the notion of a paid membership. Against this the speaker addressed himself at length, hoping that it would be expunged from the constitution of the Boards, from the memory of the past, and buried in the waters of oblivion. Another idea was traveling aids, but the sentiment of the Church had risen up against this and it had been removed. It had been said that there was no real difference between a Committee and a Board. But there is a real, though relative difference, which, though at present it may occasion no difficulty, in the future may revolutionize our body. What the Church needs in carrying on its work is unity, simplicity and completeness of action. All these are secured more effectually by a Committee than it is possible by a Board. The whole doctrine of systematic benevolence is not an idea of the Boards, but a doctrine of the Church; and if it were properly developed, all that we should need would be a Committe who should tell the Church what was needed, and it would instantly be forthcoming. The reverend gentleman cast no reproach on the Boards. They had done as well as they could do with the organization, but he was not prepared to say that they had done well enough. He drew a graphic picture of the needs of the perishing world, and the inadequacy of our attempts to supply the want. But whether any change in the mode of doing the work was made or not, the speaker announced his determination never to cease his most strenuous exertions in the glorious work.

Dr. HODGE, of Princeton, replied that what at first had seemed to be a matter of such great diversity of sentiment had been reduced, by Dr. THORNWELL himself, to merely the difference between an Extension Committee and a Board of Missions. If this were the only matter in discussion, it was not worth a lengthened discussion; but other things have been put forward of a different character. It had been said that our Boards had their origin from New England, and were the result of expediency. But were ASHBEL GREEN, SAMUEL MILLER, ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, BAXTER, SPERON and others of a similar character, New-England men, or men of expediency? The true origin of the Boards was this: At the brethren who had spoken wished, Committees could do the work at first, but owing to infirmity in the mode of operating and to the lethargy of the Church, voluntary associations rose all over the country. It was then proposed to have Boards, and they were established in the midst of opposition, using just such language as is now heard. But then the opposition came from those whose sympathies were with Congregationalism,—now it comes h per hyper-high church Presbyterianism. What is this new theory of the Church to which we have listened?

1. That the Church has no more right to change its form of government than its form of doctrine. That these must be all "Thus saith the Lord" to authorize every practical mode of its operation.

2. That the power of the Church is in the Church, and in it alone. It cannot delegate its powers and functions any more than delegate the obligation to know Divine law: cannot act by Boards any more than pray by Boards.

3. That all power is joint as opposed to several.

There are the green wishes with which it is proposed to bind the Church, or rather this idea is the Delilah that is to cut the locks of our Samson, and send him forth into the hands of the Philistines.

Now, the principles of the Church which we have received from early manhood, and hope to entertain and defend to the last hour, are, first, that all the attributes and prerogatives of the Church are from the indwelling Spirit. Where He dwells, there are the attributes and prerogatives. But the Spirit does not dwell exclusively in the clergy; therefore, these attributes and prerogatives are not exclusively theirs. The Church has discretionary power as to the methods of her agency in carrying on her work; she must breathe—she cannot thus be fettered.

The fundamental principles of our Church are, first, the parity of the clergy, and second, the substantive right and power of the people to take part in the government of the Church. This is the spinal core. Cut that, and where are we! This is the very life-blood of Presbyterianism and Protestantism. The third is, that the Church is one.

This new theory of the Church which we oppose has been practically carried out by no church on the earth. It binds a burden upon our Church heavier than than borne by the Jews under the old dispensation. No church ever has or ever can act on the principle that all the practical details of its government and operation are laid down in Scripture. The theory that we cannot delegate power is perfectly suicidal. There is nothing in the Bible about parochial schools or theological seminaries. Why not on these principles object to the Boards which govern our Seminaries as well as the other Boards of our Church?

By permission of the Assembly, Dr. HODGE had continued his remarks some little time past the hour of adjournment. The debate had been listened to by the Assembly and a large number of ladies and gentlemen in the galleries with unabated interest. Drs. HODGE and THORNWELL are two of the most powerful men in the Presbyterian Church,—the one representing the largest Northern and the other the largest Southern Theological Seminary. They are also representative men of the different views on ecclesiastical polity. Dr. HODGE is well known in this country and Europe, by his admirable commentaries and able theological essays and reviews. As a theological writer he is acknowledged to have no superior in any country or any denomination, and we do not know who is named as an equal. He was educated at the College of New-Jersey, in Princeton, and has been a Professor in the Theological Seminary at that place since 1822. Dr. THORNWELL is a much younger man, but a man of the most manly and vigorous mind. His position on the floor of the Assembly is and has been one of the very first. His manner, though not in accordance with the rules of oratory, is nevertheless eloquent, convincing and persuasive. The Assembly adjourned until Monday morning. To-morrow the pulpits of various churches and denominations will be filled by members of the Assembly.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Monday, May 21.

The Old School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church assembled here to-day.

A committee was appointed to report to the next Assembly on the feasibility and expediency of a Church commentary.

The Board of Domestic Missions' annual report was before the Assembly.

Dr. W. M. SCOTT and Rev. Dr. HAPPERSETT presented statements of the progress of the work.

The receipts have been $119,000, and the number of Missionaries is 600, and the number of new churches 53.

Rev. Dr. ADGER made an extended speech against the policy of the Board.

An invitation was received from the New-York Central Railroad, at the opening of the afternoon session, to take an excursion over the road to Niagara Falls. The invitation was accepted, and Saturday next named as the day for the excursion.

Dr. ADGER continued his remarks of the morning, taking strong ground in favor of simplifying the form of the Mission Boards, reducing their number and confining their operations to fields outside of established Presbyteries.

Hon. SAMUEL GALLOWAY, of Ohio, could not see any more Scripture authority for Executive Committees than for Boards. If the system of Boards is not a Gospel system, then let them give us a Gospel plan.

The report was finally recommitted for modification.

Dr. THORNWELL reviewed Dr. HODGE's argument in favor of the present system of Boards. He had not concluded at the hour of adjournment.

THE CANVASS AT THE SOUTH.

Ball and Everett in Kentucky.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, May 17, 1860.

This ticket gives general satisfaction here. At any rate, Kentucky's Opposition organs are blowing for it their loftiest notes. Its very sound "thrills and kindles the spirit like the mellow strain of a bugle." The nomination of JOHN BELL and EDWARD EVERETT was eminently fit to be made. The one holds the foremost rank among the public men of the age—a statesman, patriotic, pure, unspotted, experienced, sagacious, comprehensive, independent, national, safe. After an irreproachable public service of thirty years, with a record which challenges comparison, and in the full maturity of his great powers, no one is more worthy than JOHN BELL of the respect, esteem and confidence of our entire country. The other, by universal consent and acclaim, is a patriot too, in the highest and broadest sense, one of the most accomplished diplomatists of the age, the ripest scholar in America, the first orator of the world, and preeminently fitted by his grace, urbanity, elegance and dignity, to preside over the Senate of the United States in the capacity of Vice-President of the United States. Vice-President EVERETT would perform the functions of his office with unsurpassed acceptance, and dispense the hospitalities incumbent upon him with a courtliness and liberality that would be the theme of world-wide praise. No two men now living would do more to elevate the character and reputation of our nation. Their Administration would be supported at home, and admired abroad. It would be cautious, discreet, conservative and successful. Peace and quiet about Slavery would prevail, and only national interests would receive national attention.

Such men, we hear, need no Platform. Their records and merits, their fitness and coarseness, are a sufficient guarantee of the future, and a sufficient platform for the American people. They are not to be hampered by miserable party machinery. JOHN BELL and EDWARD EVERETT crabbed, caulked, confined by the meshes and tricks of sectional partisans! No, never! They feel, they are, and they will be, as free and as independent as HENRY CLAY in 1850, when he stood abreast of the majestic WEBSTER for the Constitution and the Union, for practical non Intervention, non-action, non-agitation about Slavery; for strict impartiality and rigid neutrality against Southern and Northern intervention ists, agitators and agitators. Even our Douglas Democrats have conceded that the oppositionists of Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri are now virtually with them on the Territorial question; and our Suchaners cooperate especially the Bell men of Tennessee and the Unionists of Missouri with being against a Slave code, against protection, and really for "Squatter Sovereignty."

The truth is, in my opinion, Mr. BELL, herein, substantially, practically stands to-day, hand by Mr. DOUGLAS. The Bell Administration, though, perhaps, adverse to the theory, would accept the policy, the expedient, the working of Territorial Sovereignty, as the best practical solution, the nearest possible approach to the desired end,—the banishment of Slavery from the Federal Councils. President BELL would not tolerate his power and influence equally against its Federal prohibition and *its Federal protection*,—at least so far as either might in any case conflict with the Territorial popular will.

Of course the Union ticket is subjected to unmeasured Democratic criticism and abuse. Democratic Kentucky spurns such a "wishy-washy, namby-pamby, lack-a-daisical ticket." It is neither one thing nor the other—it is wholly point, form or substance. A set of old gentleman, old fogies, fossils, have had the presumption to convene in Baltimore, and to present to the nation two more of the same sort, with no platform but a meaningless one, dodging all the questions of the day, and nothing to recommend them save their inconsiderable relations and dubious records! Two old grannies for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, who gross over the degeneracy of the times, and tremble for their country, and yet who dare not lift a finger to save her, or face a single living issue! They never, in political life, showed any positive, manly patriotism—any remarkable decision, or executive capacity; yet now, at this crisis, in their old age, when more weak and worthless than ever, they are held up on a platform as indefinite, uncertain, and tottering as themselves, meaning everything or nothing, and are consigned to the Americans and Democrats as the worthiest of patriots, and the most efficient and reliable of statesmen. The fact is, they have done nothing in all their lives to give them decisive strength anywhere—they can't carry a single Free or Slave State!

Well, it's possible they will not; but I believe, with the TIMES, that BELL and EVERETT will command a "heavy conservative vote" if not in the North, at least from all those Southern States which were formerly Whig." Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware are counted on as sure; and the leaders appear to entertain strong hopes of Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia.

Still, so far, it's as true of "the Constitutional Union Party" as the Democratic, neither can read its title clear to the Presidential Mansion. All parties must show their hands before a reckoning can be had of any. To use the expressive slang of "Horse Shoe Nob," the recent Charleston correspondent of the Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail*, "everything's so devilish uncertain," except that as yet there is no visible or audible *popular* enthusiasm in these parts for anybody of any party.

POTOMAC.

The Defeat of Mr. Seward.

A LETTER FROM AN EARNEST AND DISAPPOINTED SUPPORTER.

Mr. GEORGE DAWSON, Junior Editor of the Albany *Evening Journal*, writes thus from

CHICAGO, May 19, 1860.

Misrepresentation has achieved its work. The timid and credulous have succumbed to threats and perversions. To please a few thousand men of equivocal principle and faltering faith, millions of loyal hearts have been saddened. The recognized standard-bearer of the Republican Party has been sacrificed upon the altar of [illegible]

This sacrifice was alike cruel and unnecessary. No man is to the Republican Party has greater strength than WM. H. SEWARD. No man deserves more at the hands of that party, or possesses greater fitness for the high office for which its national tribunal has declared him unworthy. His platform is that of the Republican Party, and was *before it*. He, more than any other man, imitated the principles which called it into being, and which gave and which still gives it all its vitality. No other man's history so distinctly embodies the grand idea which brought together those who originally entered into the Republican organization; and the world's verdict was, that good faith, common honesty, and the future history and well-being of the Republican Party demanded his nomination as its standard-bearer in the pending canvass.

But this verdict has been reversed. The inflexible virtues, the unswerving integrity, the heroic courage, the profound sagacity and the exalted statesmanship, which endeared him to the people, constituted "the stumbling block and rock of offence" to the Convention. He was deemed too pure, too consistent, too heroic, too wise, and too thoroughly and too conspicuously imbued with the distinctive principles of Republicanism, to succeed.

Men, no single pulsation of whose heart ever beat responsive to the principles of the Republican Party, must be conciliated; and to do so, WILLIAM H. SEWARD must be sacrificed. Localities where Republicanism never had vitality enough to breathe were coveted; and to encourage the effort to achieve what to us attainable, WILLIAM H. SEWARD was sacrificed. States, whose representatives have never yet inhaled sufficient of the free spirit of Republicanism to assume its name, demanded the immolation, and they were gratified. Love of consistency, admiration for a long life of devotion to Freedom, and a heroic purpose to stand or fall by the noblest embodiment of undiluted and undefiled principle, all had to succumb to fancied expediency and bitter hate.

The result is less a defeat of WILLIAM H. SEWARD than a triumph of his personal enemies. The sentiment which culminated in his rejection, was chiefly manufactured by those whose dislike of the man was infinitely in advance of their love for his principles. For years he has been their Mordecai at the King's gate; and, by feeding the doubts of some, by exciting the apprehensions of others, and by the industrious utterance of misrepresentations to all, they have, like their ancient prototype, seemingly attained the end they have so ardently coveted, and secured the discomfiture of those who have, for long years, looked and hoped for the coming day when WILLIAM H. SEWARD should attain the exalted position for which no man living is so worthy. I know very well that many of those by whose hands this immolation was actually consummated, did not share in the spirit of envy and hate; but enough did to turn the scale, and I have no wish to withhold from them this acknowledgment of their right to the commendations which they will covet from those who are in sympathy with them.

—But for none of this work of credulity, in gratitude and malignity, is ABRAHAM LINCOLN, or his immediate friends, responsible. Those who were most zealous in their malign labors, and most industrious and effective in their studied perversions, had no love for the successful candidate. He was neither their first nor their second choice. Others were preferred and pressed before him; but it was because those others were less imbued with the pure principles of Republicanism, and were deemed more offensive to Mr. SEWARD's friends, than because those to whom I refer were not willing to accept Mr. LINCOLN or any other man, as an instrument for the accomplishment of their primary purpose. Mr. LINCOLN is a bold, gallant and uncompromising Republican.

He, however, owes nothing to Mr. SEWARD's immediate friends. They labored earnestly to prevent his nomination. They deemed him greatly the inferior, in every way, of their candidate. And they said so kindly, but with emphasis. If the zeal induced by unbounded affection, by life long devotion, and by a settled conviction that the good of the country and the triumph of Freedom depended upon the nomination of Mr. SEWARD, could have prevented the nomination of Mr. LINCOLN, it would have been prevented. He, therefore, owes his success to other men and to other influences. The men and influences which secured his nomination may not, all of them, labor with equal zeal and effectiveness, to secure his election. But upon them devolves the responsibility of the campaign; and, if successful, we hope, in the battle upon them will devolve, also, the direction, management and success of the Administration which the election will initiate. Mr. SEWARD's friends will take the places in the ranks of the party, which have been assigned them; and, so soon as time shall have soothed the wounds which the Convention has inflicted, they will be found, as in every battle which has yet been fought for freedom, doing yeoman's service.

In all that I have thus written, I desire the readers of the *Journal* to hold me individually and alone responsible. Although with him at Chicago after the nomination was made, I had no heart to seek advice from, or in any way to counsel with, Mr. WARD. I believe he will deem some things I have here written ill-timed and injudicious. But I have neither his forbearance, sagacity nor discretion. In this epistle, therefore, I speak my own sentiments, regardless of what my associates may think or say, and quite indifferent as to all consequences personal to myself. My chief regret is, that there is any jurisdiction for what I have said, and that hundreds of thousands of true Republicans have already thought all and more than I have written.

G. D.

The Slaver Wildfire.

SPECIAL MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

On the 26th day of April last, Lieut. CRAVEN, of the United States steamer *Mohawk*, captured the slaver *Wildfire*, on the coast of Cuba, with five hundred and seven African negroes on board. The prize was brought into Key West on the 30th April, and the negroes were delivered into the custody of FERNANDO J. MORENO, Marshal of the Southern District of Florida.

The question which now demands immediate decision is, what disposition shall be made of these Africans? In the annual message to Congress of December 6, 1858, I expressed my opinion in regard to the construction of the act of the 3d March, 1819, "in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade," so far as the same is applicable to the present case. From this I make the following extract:

"Under the 2d section of this act the President is authorized to make such regulations and arrangements as he may deem expedient for the safe-keeping, support and removal beyond the limits of the United States of all such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color captured by vessels of the United States, as may be delivered to the marshal of the district into which they are brought, and to appoint a person or persons residing upon the coast of Africa as agent or agents for receiving the negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade by commanders of the United States armed vessels."

Mr. MONROE, in his special message of 17th December, 1819, at the first session after the act was passed, announced to Congress what, in his opinion, was its true construction. He believed it to be his duty under it to follow these instructions into Africa, and make provision for them there until they should be able to provide for themselves."

Acting this construction of President MONROE, I entered into an agreement with the Colonization Society, dated 7th September, 1858, to receive the Africans which had been captured on the slaver *Echo* from the agent of the United States in Liberia; to furnish them during the period of one year thereafter with comfortable shelter, clothing and provisions; and to cause them to be instructed in the arts of civilized life suitable to their condition, at the rate of $150 for each individual. It was believed that within that period they would be prepared to become citizens of Liberia, and to take care of themselves. As Congress was not then in session, and as there was no outstanding appropriation applicable to this purpose, the Society were obliged to depend for payment on the future action of that body. I recommended this appropriation, and seventy-five thousand dollars were granted by the act of 3d March, 1859, (the Consular and Diplomatic bill) "to enable the President of the United States to carry into effect the act of Congress of 3d March, 1819, and any subsequent acts now in force for the suppression of the Slave-trade."

Of this appropriation there remains unexpended the sum of twenty-four thousand three hundred and fifty dollars and ninety cents, ($24,350 90,) after deducting from it an advance made by the Secretary of the Interior out of the judiciary fund of eleven thousand three hundred and forty-eight dollars and ten cents, ($11,348 10.)

I regret to say that, under the mode adopted in regard to the Africans captured on board the *Echo*, the expense will be large; but this seems to a great extent to be inevitable, without a violation of the laws of humanity. The expenditure upon this scale for those captured on board the *Wildfire* will not be less than $100,000, and may considerably exceed that sum. Still it ought to be observed that, during the period when the Government itself, through its own agents, undertook the task of providing for captured negroes in Africa, the cost per head was much greater than that which I agreed to pay the Colonization Society.

But it will not be sufficient for Congress to limit the amount appropriated to the case of the *Wildfire*, if it is probable, judging from the increased activity of the slave-trade and the vigilance of our cruisers, that several similar captures may be made before the end of the year. An appropriation sufficient, therefore, to be granted, large enough to cover such contingencies.

The period has arrived when it is indispensable to provide some specific legislation for the guidance of the Executive on this subject. With this view, I would suggest that Congress might authorize the President to enter into a general agreement with the Colonization Society, binding them to receive on the coast of Africa from our agent there all the captured Africans which may be delivered to him, and to maintain them for a limited period, upon such terms and conditions as may combine humanity towards these unfortunates with a just economy. This would obviate the necessity of making a new bargain with every new capture, and would prevent delay and avoid expense in the disposition of the captured. The law might then provide that, in all cases where this may be practicable, the captor should carry the negroes directly to Africa, and deliver them to the American agent there, afterwards bringing the captured vessel to the United States for adjudication.—

The capturing officer, in case he should bring his prize directly to the United States, ought to be required to land the negroes in some one or more parts to be designated by Congress, where the prevailing health throughout the year is good. At these ports cheap, but permanent accommodations might be provided for the negroes, until they could be sent away, without incurring the expense of entering such accommodations at every port where the capturing officer may think proper to enter. On the present occasion these negroes have been brought to Key West; and, according to the estimate presented by the Marshal of the Southern District of Florida to the Secretary of the Interior, the cost of providing temporary quarters for them will be $2,500, and the maintenance expenses for the single month of May will amount to $12 000. But this is far from being the worst evil. Within a few weeks the yellow fever will most probably prevail at Key West; and hence the Marshal urges their removal from their present quarters at an early day, which must be done, in any event, as soon as practicable. For these reasons I earnestly commend the subject to the immediate attention of Congress.

It is truly lamentable that Great Britain and the United States should be obliged to expend such a vast amount of blood and treasure for the suppression of the African slave-trade; and this was the only portion of the civilized world where it is tolerated and encouraged are the Spanish Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1860.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains the following:

LITERARY—Poetry; A Lively Sketch of Newspaper Reporting; American Education; Naval Anecdotes; Walt. Whitman's Poems, &c.

AGRICULTURAL—Work of the Season on farm and garden.

THE JAPANESE—Movements of the Ambassadors.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION—Closing Scenes; The Nominations; Sketches of the Candidates; Opinions of the Press.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION—The Methodist General Conference; Majority and Minority Reports on Slavery, in full.

THE WONDERS OF WASHOE—Personal Narrative of Explorations in the New Mining Region, from our California Correspondent.

CORRESPONDENCE—Letters from the Correspondents of the TIMES at Paris, Naples, San Francisco, Aspinwall, Panama, Lonisville, Baltimore, &c.; Recent Discoveries in Greece.

EDITORIALS—Articles on Current Topics.

SUMMARY OF NEWS—Semi-Weekly Record of Foreign, Domestic and City News.

CONGRESS—Proceedings of both Houses.

EUROPE—The Latest News per *Adriatic*.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, four cents.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales.
ADAPTED TO AVERY BRANCH OF BUSINESS.
Warehouse No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.
FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.
This only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.
ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st. 3d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 122 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 335 BROADWAY, cor. Worth-st, New-York.

A Medicinal Whisky.
As it is almost impossible to get pure Bourbon Whisky and as it is prescribed so much by physicians for numerous complaints, we have secured the agency for the pure article, in bottles, of the Kentucky Salt River Bourbon Whisky Distilleries, which are the oldest and most extensive in the State. It is put up by the distiller himself with his name on each bottle and comes direct to us from the distilleries. We can guarantee to the public who buy this brand of whisky, that they are not buying spirits and drugs labeled Pure Old Burbon, &c. When you purchase be sure to look for Mr. S. T. Suit's, the distiller's, name.
Sold by every druggist in this and surrounding cities.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and druggists,
Nos. 161, 390, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.
Office of the Distilleries, where the wholesale trade only can be supplied, No. 24 Old-slip.

Dyspepsia.
One great predisposing cause to this disease is the neglect and irregularity of action of the functions of the stomach and bowels. When these fail to regularly perform their duties for any length of time, Dyspepsia, in some of its forms is also most sure to follow. BROWN'S LAXATIVE TROCHES or CATHARTIC LOZENGES will effectually aid Nature to restore these to a healthy action. Physicians who know their ingredients freely recommend them. Sold by all Druggists.

Milward's Needles
for
WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES.
These needles are made by hand, and of the best double-refined English cast-steel, and *warranted superior to all others.*
J. FREEMAN MILWARD,
No. 31 Warren-st., New-York.

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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

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E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
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Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine.
"It is a public benefaction."—*Boston Transcript.*
"Is preeminently adapted to family use."—*Phil. Jour.*
Price $30. No. 508 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

John B. Dunham,
OVER STRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13 h-st.,
New-York.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of the Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Bridgewater Paint, forming a complete metallic coating for roofs, railroad bridges, decks, villas, bulk and decks of vessels, and anything requiring a cheap and durable coat of paint.
HICKS & BERTS No. 72 Maiden-lane.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. U. SILLECK & Co., corner of Fulton and William-sts.

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Hats and Caps for Gents and Children.—The largest and most elegant variety in this City. Beautiful Straw Goods for misses and Children.
KELLOGG, No. 331 Canal-st.

Pure Whisky.—50 bbls. S. T. Suit's Salt River Bourbon for sale by ATWATER, RULOFSON & CO., Nos. 35 and 37 Broad-st.

MARRIED.

FOANES—LAVINGSTON.—At Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday, May 15, by Rev. J. B. Bracket, WILLIAM FOANES, of New-York City, to REBECCA A., eldest daughter of Wm. Livingston, Esq., of the former place.

☞ Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

DIED.

QUIN.—In this City, on Sunday, May 20, of consumption, JOHN B. QUIN, aged 71 years and 4 days

The relatives and friends of the family, also of his son-in-law, James M. Odell, George Beekman and Charles L. Chapin, are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral services, which will be held, on Tuesday, May 22, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the residence of James M. Odell, No. 131 East 36th-st.

☞ New-Jersey, Connecticut, and Memphis, Tenn., papers please copy.

MITCHELL.—In this City, on Saturday, May 19, suddenly, CAROLINE GREEN, wife of John W. Mitchell, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Grace Church, on Tuesday, May 22, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

MAXWELL.—In this City, on Saturday, May 19, ANNIE, eldest daughter of Dr. Wm. H. and Ann E. Maxwell, No. 44 East 12th st.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. The remains will be interred at Westchester.

GOODKNOUGH.—In this City, on Sunday night, May 20, of disease of the heart, ASA GOODKNOUGH, aged 79 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 64 West 14th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Vermont and Montreal papers please copy.

HOAN.—In this City, on Sunday evening, after a short illness, EMILY IRENA HOAN, aged 5 years, 3 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Mr. Garrett, No. 155 West 28th st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

QUINTADO.—In this City, on Monday, May 21, EDNA, daughter of Edward A. and M. Matilda Quintard, aged 1 year and 3 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of the parents, No. 29 West 35th st., on Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock.

O'BRIEN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 20, suddenly, CATHARINE, aged 30, 211 Bowery, TOMMIE, only child of ANNA V. and the late Patrick O'Brien, aged 2 years, 6 months and 25 days.

His remains will be interred with his father, at Albany, N. Y.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

LAFFAN.—In this City, on Saturday, May 19, LOUIS LAFFAN, a native of Rocbefort, France, aged 83 years, 9 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and sons-in-law, Wm. Bleakley, Jr., Josiah K. Mack, Wm. H. Meeks, and John F. Van Ness, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, May 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 71 St. Mark's place.

☞ Chicago, Ill., papers please copy.

AYRES.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, May 20, of scarlet fever, JOSEPHINE REDELIA, only child of Henry and Sarah A. Ayres, Jr., and grandchild of Leonard W. Brainard, Esq., aged 3 years, 7 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from No. 177 Court-st., 7 Blake-row, Brooklyn.

MATTHEW.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, May 20, PHILIP T. MATHEW, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 47 South 2d-st., near 3d.

☞ Martha's *Vineyard Gazette* please copy.

ODDIE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, May 20, CLARENCE, youngest son of Walter M. and Julia A. Oddie, aged 9 years and 4 months.

His funeral will take place, from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

VANDEWATER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 21, ANN, widow of the late Cornelius Vandewater, in the 74th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. George's Church, Hempstead, on Wednesday, May 23, at 12 o'clock.

MILNE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 20, of diphtheria, MORTON L., youngest son of George and Helen G. Milne, aged 4 years.

POLLEY.—At Williamsburgh, on Monday, May 21, GRAHAMS POLLEY, aged 45 years.

Notice of funeral to morrow.

BUCK.—at Peekskill, on Saturday evening, May 19, FLORENCE DA KLYN, only daughter of Rev. Ch. D. and Martha D. Buck.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages in Chambers st. at 11 o'clock A. M.

DONNALLY.—At Paris, on Friday morning, May 4, TERRENCE DONNALLY, of this City, in

Real Estate for Sale.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN.
For sale by MERRAM & HUSBARD,
No. 20 William-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, NOS. 58 AND 60 Carroll-place, Brooklyn Heights, within five minutes' walk of Wall or Fulton ferries; one is 20 feet wide, one 22x36 feet. For sale, or the large one will be leased for a term of years. They are brown-stone fronts, elegant in style and decoration, four stories high, replete with every requirement of convenience, luxury and beauty; finished last autumn, and ready for immediate occupation. The rooms fronting West command the scenery of New-Jersey, the Harbor to the Narrows, and the ever-varying panorama of the East River. Apply to S. BOWDLOIN, No. 5 Montague place, Brooklyn, or to the owner, M. THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st, New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick and brown-stone house No. 147 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; is finished in the best manner, has gas, bath, range, water-closet, hot-tube, dumb waiter, bells, and in fact, every modern improvement. Will be sold as occasion at the Merchants' Exchange on TUESDAY, May 22d, at 12 o'clock. $6,500 can remain on good and mortgage.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—A RICH, COSY brick and brown-stone three-story house; in an unfinished order, with all the first-class improvements and conveniences. No. 147 East 42d-st.; in a good and healthy neighborhood. Can be seen on or before the day of sale, (TUESDAY, May 22, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange,) by applying on the premises, between 2d and 3d avs.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON THE NORTH side of 126th-st., with 3 lots directly in rear of same, on 125th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 125th-st. is 100 feet wide and finished with all the improvements, and in the immediate vicinity of Mount Morris Park. For further particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,000 Broadway, near 23d-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 49 East 20th-st., between 4th and Lexington ave., replete with the modern improvements; has 9 rooms in parlor and hall-doors, and four sash and shutter, mahogany blinds, and in all respects first class; size 21x52 feet. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO TENement houses, five stories and basement, well built, near Grand-st., and now rented so as to pay about 16 per cent net upon their value; will be sold low for cash, or will be exchanged for a small farm in the vicinity of this City. For particulars, apply to FREDERICK MASON, No. 56 Wall-st., up stairs.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-pl., between Franklin and Classon aves. For sale or exchange. Apply to C. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and modern cellar, now being finished; days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 39 Bond-st., to JOHN B. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 6 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—OR WILL BE EXCHANGED FOR A good first or second mortgage on real estate for about $3 5 0, a small brick house in Brooklyn well located and rented to a good tenant; about $300 in cash will be paid if necessary. Address H., Box No. 2,664 New-York Post office.

FOR SALE.—THE ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS brown stone front house, replete with the modern improvements walnut stairs, tiled hall, &c., &c. 8 ft. 22x60 feet; beautiful site, and in every way a desirable residence. Terms accommodating. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE NEW BROWN-STONE houses, Nos. 29 and 35 West 34th-st., with extension for library, finished in the most complete and thorough manner, with rosewood doors, walnut stairs, and all modern improvements. Apply on the premises of LOPER & DAVIS.

LOTS WITH A LIBERAL BUILDING LOAN.—For sale a plot, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders or other speculating persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 257 Broadway, third floor.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 2d-av., below 20th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 209 2d-av.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

To Let.

STORE TO LET—NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET, OCcupied for leather and findings for the last five years Also, workshops in the rear to let. Inquire in the office of the type foundry of P. C. CORTELYOU.

TO LET OR LEASE—ELEGANT BROWNstone building, first floor, basement and sub-cellar corner of White-street and Broadway. 28 feet by 150 feet; rear on Franklin-alley. Fine northern light and light on three sides. The upper part to be occupied by Messrs. Lathrop & Williams. The premises, vaults, &c., will be put in complete repair. It will be rented on advantageous terms. Apply to JNO. LLOYD & SON, Commonwealth Bank building.

HOUSE IN CLERMONT-AV., BROOKLYN, TO LET—Three stories, brown-stone front, English basement; gas water, baths, &c.; lot 16½x100; house 15½x44 feet deep; in good order, handsomely finished; also, a pleasant 2-story cottage, in Hamilton-st., near Myrtle av.; cars pass near the door. Apply at No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York, or to J. GOULD, No. 44 State-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 124 6th-st., near 3d-av.; front and back parlor on first floor; back basement, with hot and cold water, and front and back rooms on third story; large yard, under cellar, gas and water, all in complete order. Rent only $225 per year.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building corner Broadway and Fulton-st, suitable for banking, insurance, brokers, lawyers, architects, engineers, shipping, &c. Apply, on the premises, to J. E. JAQUES, Room No. 8.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE AND STORE, No. 7 Bond-st., near Broadway, well located for any business purpose, with immediate possession. Apply to GEORGE W. FARNHAM, No. 518 Broadway, or No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock.
PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., in Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—TWO NEW MEDIUM SIZED FIRSTclass 2-story brown-stone houses in 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Apply to A. P. STUETEVANT & CO., No. 16 East 27th-st.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE 2 and 4-story building, corner of 4th and Green sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Bleaching Fiber Office, No. 126 Green-st.

TO LET.—STORE AND OFFICES IN BROADway, near Wall-st.; store No. 5 Broad-st.; offices on 2d floor No. 3 Broad-st., and offices on 3d floor No. 5 Broad-st. Apply to A. J. DELAFOUR, No. 30½ Wall-st., near Broad-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A NEW AND SUBstantial house with stable and lot of ground, situated at the corner of Broadway and 1st-av. Will be exchanged for City property. Apply to JAMES CARR, No. 4 Stanton-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR NO. 13 ANN-st., now occupied as a printing office. Inquire on the premises of G. A. WHITEHORN, or of F. MANY, No. 5 John-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES on the 4th floor of the Times Building. Apply to GALE, SMITH & HARRIS, same building.

TO LET OR LEASE.—TO RAILROAD COMPANIES OR OTHERS.—To let, one of the best stores on Broadway, in the Astor House. Apply at No. 25 Prince-st.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO LET, if cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any purpose requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Room.

FACTORY TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH floors of building Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., 46x100; well lighted; rent, $400 for third, and $350 for fourth floor. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 2d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE ENFIRE Works foot of East 24th-st. Well-lighted rooms and 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—FIVE MINUTES' walk from the South Ferry, two high stoop, three-story brick houses; will be rented cheap to a good tenant. Apply at No. 124 Harrison-st., Brooklyn.

COAL YARD TO LEASE—ON THE NORTHEAST corner of 2d-av. and 3d-st. Apply to EDMUND BURRY, No. 26 William-st.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROADWAY TO LET.—One very large and several small rooms at low rates by JOHN GAUDY, 102 Walker-st.

Houses & Rooms Wanted.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM IN A strictly private family, where no other boarders are taken; location not higher than West 20th-st., between 5th and 8th avs.; will take breakfast with the family if agreeable. Address Box No. 2,986 Post-office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—CONSISTing of three rooms and use of three bed-rooms, for a small family without children, in a respectable neighborhood, west of 2d-av., with a private family. Address X. Z., Box No. 168 Times Office.

WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF FIVE, THREE or four rooms, suitable for housekeeping, in a respectable location; terms moderate; good reference given. Address L. M. C., Box No. 136 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, AN UNFURNISHED room, in a private family. Terms moderate. Address Mrs. CLAYTON, Box No. 180 Times Office.

Groceries & Provisions

328 PROVISIONS! FISH! GROCERIES!
AT WHOLESALE.

For sale at low prices, sugar-cured hams, shoulders, pork, lard, prime mild cheese, fresh butter, large No. 1 mackerel, shaked herrings, haddock white-fish, trout fish, salmon, large white codfish, 2 salted herrings, mess, white and yellow sugars, all grades, green and black teas, syrups, molasses, spices, and all kinds of family stores.

PROVISIONS, FISH AND GROCERIES.
Grocers and dealers generally are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices at No. 328 Pearl-st., N. Y., between Beekman and Ferry-sts. Office open twelve years.
ANDREW W. ROSE.

Country Residences.

TO LET—RENT $600.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry seat near Dobbs' Ferry Station, Hudson River Railroad, having extensive river views, consisting of house with twelve rooms, bath, hot and cold water, carriage house, &c.; grounds well laid out, and abundantly stocked with fruit and shade trees, &c., is now offered at reduced rent. Apply to M. K. COURENS, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE AT ASTORIA—A LARGE AND finely built house, 44 by 45 feet, two stories, attic, basement and sub-cellar; contains thirteen rooms exclusive of bath-room, kitchen, laundry, milk room and dry cellar. Hot and cold water and gas throughout the house; a furnace which thoroughly warms the house in cold weather.

The house is built and finished in the best manner, with double or hollow brick walls, colonnade piazza front and rear.

The grounds, 100 by 400 feet, are elevated from the road, and handsomely enclosed by stone wall and hedge. The place is well stocked with fruit, shade, and evergreen trees, and tastefully laid out in lawn and flowerbeds. There is also a fine specimen ice-house and brick carriage-house, and ice-house well filled. The property is entirely unincumbered, and will be sold at a reasonable price. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to H. WHITTEMORE, Astoria, or at No. 36 Liberty-st., New-York.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT FOUGHkeepsie, within the city limits, embracing nearly 15 acres, for sale. The grounds, which are highly cultivated, command a rare view of the Hudson and of the Catskill and Fishkill mountains and all watered by Kidney Creek, which, with never-failing springs, supplies a large fish-pond. The place is noted for its fruit and ornamental trees. The roads, which are well built, afford a drive of nearly half a mile. There is an abundant supply of pure water. The mansion is substantially built, commodious, and in complete order; the farm-house, coach-house, stables and barn, all complete, and the green-house heated by hot water. The property is in one of the best neighborhoods of this charming city; could be divided into several eligible building sites, each of which commands grand views of the river and mountains, and offers inducements as an investment, as well as a home to families wishing a rural residence of rare attractions, within a short walk of the churches, schools and post-offices. For terms, &c., apply to SOMMER-MORGAN, Fine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT AT RIVERSDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, FOURTEEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL. The house contains 22 rooms, and is 50 feet square, with a piazza 8 feet wide on the south and west sides. The lot contains 8 acres and 84 rods of land, (exclusive of piazza,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a fine view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, shambers, kitchen and laundry. The house (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Bancker, Spanding, Morris and others) contains eleven commodious sleeping rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and entire pantry, and in the basement kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room &c., and is finished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad depot, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE country seat at Fishkill Landing, on the Hudson River, two hours' ride by railroad from New-York, and can minutes' drive from the station, where all trains stop. A substantial brick house, 40x50 with 18 rooms, a large hall through the house, with hot and cold water, partly furnished; ten acres of good land in lawn and garden, with fine shade and fruit trees; carriage-house and all out-buildings. The site is one of the most beautiful and healthy on the river, with the best boating and bathing privileges. Possession given at once.

Apply to W. C. VERPLANCK, Fishkill Landing; or LE LANCEY W. KNEVELS, Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway.

TO LET, OR ITO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country-seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The House, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bed-rooms, and three attic-rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, hothouses, fruit-ground, and about thirty acres of land. The vines of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LATE RESIdence of the undersigned in Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y., situation very desirable, five minutes' walk from depot or steamboat. The house is a modern brown cottage, in excellent repair, of two and a half stories, containing 12 rooms, gas throughout. There is attached two acres of land on which is an excellent variety of all kinds of fruit. The grounds are well shaded. The whole to be appreciated must be seen. Possession immediately. Apply to JACOB B. ODELL, corner of Main and Division-sts., Peekskill, or to E. B. BMITH, No. 11 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT WILLOW TREE—On the Long Island Railroad twelve miles from the South Ferry by cars every few hours during the day; eighteen acres of land, about half arable and half covered with splendid shade trees; the house is a neat English cottage, containing twelve rooms, and very convenient; a large carriage-house and stable on ice-house, (filled,) wood-sheds, &c.; there is a charming lawn around the house, a choice orchard of the finest quality of fruit in full bearing, a great abundance of berries and less than five minutes' walk from the Railroad depot. Terms easy. Apply to T. M. WHEELER, No. 97 Water-st., New-York.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—TO LET—IN Orange, an hour's ride from Cortlandt-st., New York, 23 desirable residences, at the following annual rent: 1 at $125, 1 at $165, 2 at $200, 2 at $300, 2 at $350 3 at $400, 3 at $450, 3 at $500, 2 at $600, 2 at $650 3 at $700, 1 at $900, 1 at $1,000 to 1 at $1,500 1 at $2,500. Apply to H. B BLACKWELL, No 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., and No. 49 Main st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—On Staten Island, on the Manor Road, a beautiful residence, consisting of large dwelling-house, stable and gardener's cottage, with twenty acres of land, some of it finely wooded. Access easy by way of the Fort Richmond or either of the Quarantine Ferries. For terms and particulars, apply to A. W. CHATER, No. 41 South-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the depot, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This est. commanding a fine view of the river for sailing, &c., is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A any gentleman desirous of purchasing a beautiful country residence, situated within 11 miles of New-York City, in a healthy location, containing two acres of garden land, with plenty of fruit, with good dwelling, outhouses, &c., accessible by steamboat, railroad or stage, will be sold low. Apply to HENRY M. BAILEY, No. 234 Broome-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Two elegant country seats within half a mile of the City of Hudson Columbia County, with about 50 acres of land attached to each. The buildings and improvements in good case, the land under first-rate cultivation, and the prospect and scenery scarcely excelled. Inquire of A. UNDERHILL, No. 4 Nassau-st., New-York, or of W. H. MELLEN, Hudson.

HOUSE TO LET—IN THE COUNTRY, 5½ miles from Peekskill, with 1 to 10 acres of land if desired. The house is new, in excellent condition, containing 8 rooms; is very convenient; location good and healthy. To any party desiring a place in the country this is worth their attention. Apply to JACOB B. ODELL, Peekskill, or to E. B. SMITH, No. 11 Wall-st Possession immediate.

TO LET—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, A COTTAGE, situated in a beautiful park 30 miles from New-York, and convenient to the depot; location unsurpassed in scenery by any on the Hudson; vegetable garden already planted; good stable-room and water, and abundance of fine fruit. Apply to THOS. SMULL & SON, No. 76 Cold-st., New-York, or to JAS. ROBINSON, Sing Sing.

TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Greenwich, Conn., 30 miles on the New-Haven Railroad, near the Sound with one acre of ground, carriage house, &c.; six minutes from depot; buildings nearly new and in fine order; rent $350; will furnish to suit tenant upon reasonable terms. Apply to J. M. BOWEN, No. 43 Maiden lane.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PIECE OF PROPerty on Staten Island, containing 38 acres of excellent land, neat buildings and young apple and peach orchards; fine land and water view; communication by railroad and steamboat several times daily. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 55 Wall-st. This place will be sold low and on easy terms.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the depot. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRSTclass house; lot 75 by 150 feet; 12 large rooms, finished with all the modern improvements; four minutes' walk from the depot and commanding a splendid view of the river and village. Apply to F. S. MILES, No. 206 Fulton st., New-York.

DELIGHTFUL HOUSE AT FLUSHING—TO RENT OR LEASE—Very commodious, large yard, 50 large fruit trees; location most healthful; adjoining John H. Brower's residence; cars and steamers 14 times daily; outbuildings if desired. WM. H. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT ON Staten Island about 18 miles from New-York, and 2 miles from Sands' Point light-house, directly on the water. The house is partially furnished; daily communication by steamboat. Inquire of COVERT & CO., No. 61 Warren-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE DESIRABLY LOCATED, in the Ramapo Valley, within 1¼ hours' ride from the City by the New York and Erie Railroad; will be ready for occupation by the 1st of June. For terms address box No. 2,856 Post office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A handsome cottage, barn, and two acres, with choice fruit, fish-pond, &c., ten minutes' walk from Spring Valley depot, Rockland County, and 36 miles from New York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

TO LET—IN WESTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER County for the Summer season, a furnished cottage, pleasantly located in the immediate vicinity of Throg's Neck. Apply to EDWARD HAIGHT, Bank of the Commonwealth, New-York.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER SEASON, TWO cottages, beautifully situated on the sea shore, containing 14 rooms each, with stables and ice houses filled with ice, attached. Inquire of OWEN & CLARK, No. 25 John-st.

TARRYTOWN.—A VILLA PLOT CONTAINING eight acres of land, about 2 miles from the Railroad depot. The views from this point are unsurpassed on the Hudson River. Terms easy. Apply to T. M. WHEELER, No. 97 Water-st., New-York.

Hotels.

DONEGANA HOTEL,
NOTRE DAME-ST.,
MONTREAL.
E. F. POPE.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL—NO. 104 14TH-ST., opposite the Academy of Music—Splendid family suites, double and single rooms, at very low rates. Meals à la carte.

Boarding and Lodging.

BOARDING.—A SMALL AND STRICTLY PRIvate family can accommodate three single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, with pleasant rooms on second floor, in a new house, with all the modern improvements; location central and beautiful, having a fine country view in front. Address E. B., Box No. 143 Times Office.

BOARDING.—YOUNG GENTLEMEN, OR GENtlemen and their wives, will find pleasant rooms and good board in a private, respectable family residing at No 99 West 10th-st. The house has the modern improvements and is located in a genteel, quiet neighborhood. Refers and cars convenient.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen can be accommodated with splendid rooms and a first-class table in my family, by sending a note to F. S., Box No 143 Times Office, giving real name and address. Location on 4th-st., near Broadway; neighborhood unexceptionable.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS and first class board to be had at No. 47 Bond-st. These accommodations offer good opportunities for non boarders, who would like a quiet boarding-house and agreeable home.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMEN AND HIS WIFE or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board with a private family, at No. 151 3d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO 28 East 20th-st., has to let several parlors and bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—AT NO 210 Madison-place, one block from Broadway, third door from Clinton-place. Rooms single and double, with gas and Croton. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, IN A DESIRABLE NEIGHBORHOOD.—Three or four single gentlemen or one gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board in the neighborhood of the City Hall, within twelve minutes' walk of the ferries and near the Fulton-av Railroad. Apply at No. 101 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and pleasant room, with large entries, on second floor, by applying at No. 61 West Warren-st. Location convenient to Wall-st and South ferries. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily at No. 44 Willoughby-st., can accommodate a gentleman and his wife with very desirable rooms, on second or third floor.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO large and pleasantly furnished rooms to let in the brown-stone house, No. 69 Willoughby-st., suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; three minutes' walk from Fulton ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A private family in a pleasant location, would accommodate two religious gentlemen (not children) with board and rooms overlooking the Bay. Apply at No. 266 Bleecker-st.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentlemen, will find large front rooms for modern conveniences. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. No. 248 Hicks-st., convenient to Wall or South Ferry.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for two children, aged eight and eleven, in the vicinity of Ward School No. 20. Plons family preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address M. C., stating particulars, Box No. 163 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife below 76th-st. and between 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, G. H., Box No. 176 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A MIDDLE-AGED lady and her daughter in a private family. Good reference given and required. Apply at No. 107 3d-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 34TH-ST., NEAR 4th Broadway, will let, with board, a large front room (with smaller room connecting,) and large back room on same floor. Also, a good aired bed-room on floor above. Room is first-class, handsomely furnished, and has water gas, &c., throughout. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 196 Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A PARlor and bed-room to a single gentleman, in a first-class house and neighborhood. Breakfast required. Call at No 58 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A SINGLE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM to be let to a single gentleman, with gas, bath, &c., in 45th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

A FEW PERSONS MAY BE ACCOMMODated with newly furnished rooms and board at a nice country hotel, 30 miles by railway from New-York. A river and lake near by. For particulars, apply to C. W. HALE, No 17 Wall-st., third story, back room.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS on first and second floors, to gentlemen; house has all the modern improvements, and is situated on Washington-square, only a few doors from the University-place. References required.

TO LET.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, can be had for the season, to Clinton-place, 8th-st., near Broadway. Also, an office suitable for a physician. Apply to or address A. W. H., No. 178 Chambers-st.

HOBOKEN.—FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS OR house first, in Hudson-st., consisting of two parlors and two bed-rooms, to let, with or without board. Apply at No. 129 Hudson-st., Hoboken.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD IN A new family, where the comforts of home may be enjoyed, can be obtained by applying at No. 72 West 31st-st. References exchanged.

SUITE OF ROOMS—ALSO ONE SINGLE ROOM to let with board, at No. 19 Union-place, Broadway, above 16th-st. This is a pleasant location. Breakfast from 7 until 9; dinner at 5 and 6 o'clock.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board, at reduced prices for the Summer months, at No. 168 Lexington av., between 30th and 31st sts. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET —Terms moderate and references exchanged. Apply at No 311 4-h-st., second block from Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEmen, (with breakfast if required,) at No 37½ 4th-st., fourth house from Lafayette-place.

Summer Resorts.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
Will be opened on Saturday, May 26.
Persons wishing to make arrangements for board, &c., will apply to WM. R. COZZENS, West Point.
N. B.—Mr. COZZENS has three furnished cottages to let.

Cut this out for preservation.

COUNTRY BOARD, FROM MAY 1, OR throughout the year, at Strawberry Farms, Monmouth County, N. J.

This beautiful retreat, arranged for the residence of about twenty families is within easy reach of Shrewsbury and Long Branch. Part of the land is cultivated, to supply the tables abundantly with fruits vegetables and dairy products. In the vicinity are shady woods, delightful rambles, and a pretty lake. Attached is a large hall with musical variety stable for social enjoyment, without charge. Terms $5 to $8 weekly, each person. Apply at No. 678 Broadway, at Tolman's Self Ventilating Spring Bed Company.
JAMES WARREN.

PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—This establishment is now in perfect order, having gone through some alterations and improvements. The proprietors are prepared to make arrangements with parties wishing to engage rooms for the Summer.
F. BLANCARD, Proprietor.

Country Board.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, BY A GENtleman and wife, a quiet home in the country for the Summer months, at a moderate rate of board, and easy of access to the City. Inland preferred. Address, stating terms, and all particulars, B. T. M., Box No. 206 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO SMALL OR ONE Large family can be accommodated with board in the village of Nyack, within five minutes of the steamboat landing; rooms large and airy, and no musquitoes. Apply to J. V. ONDERDONK Nyack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can obtain first-class board in a private family; location healthy; rooms large and airy; within 12 miles of the City, one hour's ride or sail. Address COUNTRY BOARD, Box No. 205 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, BY A SMALL family, board in the country, with a private table, where there are no other boarders; also, stabling for two horses. Address D, Box No. 1,496 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, child, infant and nurse, in a private Episcopalian family, residing in a pleasant village within a circuit of 25 miles from the City, and easy of access. Address CHURCH, Box No. 115 Times Office.

Furnished Houses to Let.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—At Stamford, Connecticut. This modern built double two-story and attic house, on Masry-street, five minutes walk from the depot, about the same from steamboat landing; one of the most desirable locations in the village for a private residence; will be sold as a bargain and on easy terms, or will be rented to a good tenant; immediate possession. Inquire for D. L. SCOFIELD, at Stamford Depot, or address OWNER, Box No. 962 Times Office.

TO LET—A SMALL FURNISHED COTTAGE, with garden and grounds, in a healthy and rural location, 16 miles from the City, and one mile east of the Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing at Hastings. Also, an unfurnished house, with garden, &c. Rent $100. Apply to F. BLANCHET, No. 235 6th-av., near 18th-st., before 9 A. M. or after 4 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT SARATOGA SPRINGS TO LET.—A brick cottage house, near the United States Hotel, completely furnished; parlors, dining-room, seven bedrooms, kitchen, &c.; large yard, extending from street to street; will be let for three months. For terms and a plan of the house, address B. B. E., Box No. 2,228 New-York City Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A HOUSE, A FINE ORchard and garden, on Greenfield Hill. This is one of the finest situations in this country. For particulars, inquire of A. D. BALDWIN, Greenfield Hill, Fairfield, Conn., or of HENRY BALDWIN, No. 404 4th-st., N. Y.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE to let to a private family; at a moderate rent, until the 29th of October or longer. The house has just been put in excellent order. Apply at No. 38 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A SNUG COTTAGE TO LET—ALL NICE ly shaded, on the banks of the Hudson, one mile from Newburgh; healthy location; fine view of the Bay, and 10 rooms, garden, &c., all in fine order. Steamers pass the door to and from Newburgh. Rent $250. Apply to LOYD & MORTON, No. 4½ Pine-st.

TO MARKET GARDENERS.—ELEVEN acres of excellent land, now in grass, on the North River, within daily communication with New-York City by steamboat and rails, and adjacent to a flourishing manufacturing village, is offered on lease for a term of years; suitable buildings will be erected by the owner. City and Brooklyn lots and houses and country farms for sale. Inquire of A. T. MOORE, No. 70 Broadway.

Musical.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No 421 Broome-st.

We desire to inform the Profession, the Trade and the Public generally, that having rebuilt our Factory, so recently destroyed by fire, on a greatly enlarged and improved plan, we are now prepared to supply our friends with our

NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
PIANO-FORTES.

In rebuilding our factory, years of experience have enabled us to introduce very many improvements, both in the structure of the building and in the machinery, and in getting up our NEW PIANO-FORTE our aim and determination has been to produce an instrument that shall defy competition. Our first artists have cheerfully testified to the great superiority of our NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES. We cordially invite all to examine for themselves.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight gold medals for the superiority of their manufactures for the past thirty-five years.

Also, for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

1859 T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS. 1860
Justly celebrated for their intrinsic merits and excellence.
WAREROOMS IN THE BIBLE HOUSE,
Corner of 8th-st., and 4th-av.
N. B.—Send for a circular, with description of styles, prices, and list of references.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New York.
First-class PIANOS MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments.

TILLMAN'S MUSICAL TREATISE AND TONOMETER.—A new exposition of the Philosophy of Sound, adapted to the use of all classes of musicians. Pianists will find in it novel illustrations applicable to their favorite instrument.

It has already been indorsed and recommended by the most eminent composers and artists.

For sale at all the principal music stores, and wholesale at No. 7 Spruce-st., New-York.

LINDEMAN & SONS, No. 636 BROADWAY, —who have been established for twenty-five years as manufacturers, take pleasure in offering their new scale over strung, full iron-framed PIANOS, which combine beauty with equality, power of tone, and elasticity of touch. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following eminent artists: Max Maretzek, Wm. G. Dietrich, John C. Perkins, Gus. Stoebel, Charles B. Williams, Wm. K. Bassford.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music-books, and all kinds of musical merchandise at the lowest possible prices. Second hand pianos at great bargains. From $125 to $150 Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the Best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

HAINES, BROS., MANUFACTURERS OF superior Piano-fortes, at low prices, wholesale and retail. Salesroom No. 625 Broadway, next to Laura Keene's. Manufactory corner of 3d-av. and 21st-st. Pianos to rent, with privilege of purchase.

A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE, with carved legs, carved mouldings, overstrung bass, iron frame, and all modern improvements, good as new, will be sold at a great sacrifice. Can be seen at J. COUENHOVEN'S Music Store, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 59 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

A SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte, very little used, made by the celebrated maker, B. Worcester, will be sold very cheap for cash. Inquire at No. 204 3d-av., near 19th-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 387 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $136.
Call and see them.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTES, for the Violin Piano, for sale at the music-stores of WM HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, between Prince and Spring sts.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 13th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

JUDSON & MUNGER HAVE REMOVED from No. 222 to No. 626 Broadway, (next door to Laura Keene's Theatre,) with Haines Bros. Pianos to let.

Musical Boxes.

MUSICAL BOXES,
Of all styles and sizes, for sale by the undersigned, who

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
By LOCKWOOD REMS., No. 45 Murray-st.,
THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
WEDNESDAY, May 23,
250 CASES STRAW GOODS.

JOSEPH P. HAVENS, Auctioneer.
BY ORDER OF W. J. STEWART, ASSIGNEE.
On the premises No. 143 West 20th-st.,
SOAP FACTORY.

The stock, fixtures and lease, horses, cart, wagon, &c., of the fancy and family soap factory will be sold at auction, on the premises No. 143 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., on TUESDAY, May 29, 1860. It has long been established, and is in complete order. Terms made known at the sale. W. J. STEWART, Assignee.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. BRONZES, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 23, 1860, at the store at No. 231 54th-av., between 50th and 51st sts., the entire furniture contents of a mid house, consisting in part of: Elegant ebony and gilt drawing room suite, in damask colored satin, elegant satin window curtains, rose carton, rosewood grand cottage piano, Playel, maker, ebony and gilt centre tables, pier and mantel glasses, marble top vestibule, elegant carved rosewood bookcase, carved rosewood tête-à-tête, library and room easiers in repsdamask rope curtains, richly carved oak buffet in oak, walnut extension dining table carved black walnut chairs in crimson plush, richly carved black walnut hall stand, marble top, white mirror, richly carved hall chairs, elegant chamber furniture in rosewood and ash, chandeliers, brackets and sconces, bronze carved to groups, vases, dogs, deer, &c.; also an assortment of China and glassware. The furniture is all made in the best manner, of superior finish, and in perfect order. The furniture can be seen the day previous to the sale. Permits can be had of the auctioneers, at their office, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
RARE AND COSTLY FURNITURE, BRONZES OF ART, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, May 24 at No. 43 East 22d-st., the furniture in said house, most of which was selected by the owner in Europe, consisting in part of handsome Italian walnut sofas, stuffed arm and side chairs, and ottoman-tables, arcwn dining room suite, very rich; clock walnut bookcases, slab richly carved; antique carved oak buffet, chairs to matches; centre table &c.; oak and rosewood bedsteads, washstands, marble-top dressing bureaus &c; oval mirrors, valuable paintings among which are "Marine Subject" by Mesdag, "Night Storm on the Prairie" by Krummacr, "Rustic Peasant Girl," "Madonna and Child," after Raphael, &c.; also a series of casts of the magnificent Bas Relief, by Thorwaldsen, in the Royal Museum at Copenhagen, including "The Evening Star," "Dance of the Three Graces, all beautifully carved and under glass shades. Also beautiful Tazzas supported by swans, birds on pedestals, marble slabs, carved fruit, &c. All of the above goods are the importation of G. B. Pandolfini & Co., and persons desirous of purchasing goods to have them shipped can have them packed at a reasonable expense.

EDWARD P. LYONS, Auctioneer—Sale room 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, May 22 at 10½ o'clock, the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, wove, settee in figured crimson brocatel, mahogany sofas in hair cloth, mahogany wardrobes, rosewood bookcase, rosewood and oak extension dining tables, gilt-frame pier mirrors, brocatel window curtains, gilt cornices, revolving office chairs, mahogany sofas and tête-à-tête, oval hair-cloth mahogany chairs, hair cloth office and counting house desks, rosewood settees, mahogany marble top centre and side tables, mahogany rockers in hair cloth, mahogany Voltaire and arm chairs, China, glass and earthen ware; also, 6 baskets of champagne; also, a lot of daguerreotypes, cases, frames, fixtures &c.

At 12 o'clock,
For account of whom it may concern, carved rosewood suite in crimson brocatel.

EDWARD P. LYONS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.—THE ENTIRE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PICTURES BELONGING TO WILLIAM B. BURTON ESQ.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on the EVENINGS of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 22d and 23d May, at 7½ o'clock each evening, in the gallery in the Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway, a few doors below Hauston-st., by order of the executor of the late Wm. B. Burton, Esq., deceased, some of the celebrated works which he found it necessary to purchase in Europe, including Benjamin West, Lewis Sully, Inman, Leslie, T. Cole, Rembrandt Peale, Hamilton, Cranmer, W. Shayer, Seymour Gauchereaph, Ialivet, (a French nocturne) Ope Hemsfels, Landseer and Count d'Orsay, Wilson, Sir Peter Lely, Wilkie, Robbe of Brussels, Waldorp, F. Mitris Mignard, Omegauck George Moreland, Angelica Kaufman, Van Dyck, signed and dated, Marieke, F. Vernoeck, Spagnoletto, Van Bave, Rembrandt, G. Remagne, Abkerwyks, Ia Reers, Guido Reni, Salvator Rosa and others. They will be ready for exhibition on THURSDAY, 10th inst., and until the sale, with the catalogues, as above.

EDWARD P. LYONS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 23d, SATURDAY, 26th May, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., big. G. B. Pandolfini's first great Spring sale of statuary, busts, vases, &c., consisting of elegant marble and Gord gilt vases, alcove marble do., beautiful marble fountains, Etruscan and Roman vases vases ranging from 1 to 6 feet high, Medici busts, Bacchus, Neapolitan vases, carved statues of Venus after Canova's Cleo, The Three Graces, all beautifully carved and under glass shades. Also beautiful Tazzas supported by swans, birds on pedestals, marble slabs, carved fruit, &c. All of the above goods are the importation of G. B. Pandolfini & Co., and persons desirous of purchasing goods to have them shipped can have them packed at a reasonable expense.

EDWARD P. LYONS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, May 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany sofas and chairs, curtains, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus and chairs, painted cottage furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows and bolsters, sworl carpets and rods, dining and bedroom furniture, crockery, glassware, ottomans, lounges, window shades and kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD FARRICK, auctioneer—Warerooms 141 Broadway.
BY E. & F. S. SCHENCK, ON WEDNESDAY, May 23, 1860, at 10½ o'clock, at their salerooms, No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of elegant household furniture, comprising suites of solid rosewood, mahogany and walnut brocatello, plush and hair-cloth; three elegant rosewood piano-fortes, rosewood marble-top etageres, centre and side tables, solid rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, carved and plain marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes, elegant carved marble-top black walnut side board; oak and walnut extension tables, sofas, sofa beds and dining-room chairs, French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, six right gilt chandeliers, hair mattresses, &c., &c.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.
BERGEN (N. J.) STATE SALE CONTINUED.— 100 LOTS, Within Walking Distance of BROOKLYN.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell, on TUESDAY, May 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by order of the Executors of the late John S. Bergen, deceased, the balance of the estate, comprising 100 lots on the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th ave., and 40th-st., 42d, 43d and 44th sts. Also, the valuable water-front of about 1,000 feet. This is some of the choicest and most beautiful in the City on high grades commanding view, on a car-route. The 4th-av. is 150 feet wide and now grading; also the 5th av. now grading. 60 per cent. on bond and mortgage. For maps &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on Tuesday, May 22 at No. 30 Lexington-av., corner of 24th-st., the furniture contained therein, consisting of rosewood parlor suite, in gold and gra brocatel, Brussels, ingrain and stair carpets, rosewood and painted chamber suites, rosewood armoire and wardrobe, mahogany hair-cloth dining and marble-top sideboards, hall chairs, mirrors, plated-ware, mattresses, beds and bedding, crockery, kitchen-ware, &c., &c. Catalogues ready on Monday.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer
FIFTH-AVENUE AND MOUNT MORRIS SQUARE VALUABLE LOTS AT AUCTION.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 22 at 12 o'clock, at the merchants' Exchange, 4 beautiful lots on the east side of the 5th-av. between 119th and 120th sts., (two blocks from Central Park) each lot 25.3 feet by 100, on the City grade. Also, 4 lots on the southeast corner of 5th-av. and 120th-st., facing 4 acre Morris-square, each lot 25 feet by 100.9½. This is probably the most beautiful corner plot on the 5th-av. for an investment. The title is perfect. Terms of sale will be accommodating. Maps at the Exchange.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE WALL-STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 23, 1860, at 12 M. at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Stephen Cambreling Thomas M. Beare, and Liv. Livingston, Commissioners in Partition, the valuable premises No. 19 Wall-st., south side, between Broad and New sts., with free use and right of passway on the westerly side; lot about 21x68 feet. For maps and full particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 56 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 22, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 248 to 296 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent, (Municipal Sinking Fund) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, May 22d, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., CHINA MATTING, consisting of white, checked and fancy, of all widths, and received direct from Canton. This sale offers a rare opportunity to parties who are desirous of procuring an article that is really fine, and worthy the attention of those about furnishing their cottages.

P. H. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
CHOICE GREENHOUSE, CAMDEN AND PARLOR PLANTS.—BY MORNING at 11 o'clock, in the salesroom No. 76 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., an elegant collection of healthy, vigorous plants, in fruit and flower, including also 1 fine fuchsias, dwarf, standard, tea and perpetual roses, carnations, cape jessamines, japonicas, pelargoniums, and other favorite flowers, embracing some of the finest specimens offered this season. To be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF 500 CASES Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, May 23d, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., consisting in a full assortment of regular goods, adapted both to City and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
THE FINE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS of the late WILLIAM B. BURTON, Esq., to be sold by HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., by order of the Executors, on the EVENINGS of the 22d and 23d May, are now on exhibition at the Irving Gallery, No. 596 Broadway, with catalogues.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—A LARGE PEREMPTORY sale of crockery, china and fancy goods by J. S. H. BARTLETT, on TUESDAY, May 22, at 10 o'clock, at No. 261 Pearl-st. A large stock in lots for dealers. Call and get bargains.

JOHN H. BURNEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., marble-top and other bureaus, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds; hair and other mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, three-ply and other carpets, crockery, kitchen matting, curtains, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. HAVES, Jr., Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.
Royal Wilton and Velvet Carpets,
Rosewood Bedroom suites, &c.
On THURSDAY, May 24 at 10½ o'clock,
At the Salesroom No. 5½ Pine-st.,
Comprising a large assortment of rich new and second-hand furniture, consisting in part of carved rosewood and mahogany parlor suites in brocatel and hair-cloth; richly carved gilt rosewood chamber suites, superb royal Wilton, medallion and velvet carpets, rich crimson and oxydized china vases and ornaments, rosewood and mahogany marble top centre and side tables, mahogany rockers in hair cloth, mahogany Voltaire and arm chairs China, glass and earthen ware; also, 6 baskets of champagne; also, a lot of daguerreotypes, cases, frames, fixtures &c.

At 12 o'clock,
For account of whom it may concern, carved rosewood suite in crimson brocatel.

GEORGE A. LEDYARD, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.—THE ENTIRE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PICTURES BELONGING TO WILLIAM B. BURTON ESQ.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on the EVENINGS of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 22d and 23d May, at 7½ o'clock each evening, in the gallery in the Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway, a few doors below Houston-st., by order of the executor of the late Wm. B. Burton, Esq., deceased, some of the celebrated works which he found it necessary to purchase in Europe, including Benjamin West, Lewis Sully, Inman, T. Leslie, T. Cole, Rembrandt Peale, Hamilton, Cranmer, W. Shayer, Seymour Gauchereaph, Ialivet, (a French nocturne) Ope Hemsfels, Landseer and Count d'Orsay, Wilson, Sir Peter Lely, Wilkie, Robbe of Brussels, Waldorp, F. Mitris Mignard, Omegauck George Moreland, Angelica Kaufman, Van Dyck, signed and dated, Marieke, F. Vernoeck, Spagnoletto, Van Bave, Rembrandt, G. Remagne, Abkerwyks, Ia Reers, Guido Reni, Salvator Rosa and others. They will be ready for exhibition on THURSDAY, 10th inst., and until the sale, with the catalogues, as above.

DANIEL S. HAVEN, Auctioneer
AUCTION NOTICE.—UNUSUAL ATTRACTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH, office and salesroom No. 15 Chambers-place. On TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) May 23 at 10½ A. M., will sell at auction, to the highest bidder, from certain consignments, No. 15 Chambers-place, a fine display of Broadway, the following large assortment of household furniture, removed from Staten Island for convenience of sale, made by Alexander & Co. and marked with their name—viz: One rosewood sofa, two rosewood arm-chairs, six rosewood parlor chairs, in rich satin damask covers; one rosewood library table; one walnut hall-chair, two library chairs, (cloth,) with cushioned seats; one superb rosewood bedstead, with satuary marble coat $250 one walnut hall stand, with statuary top; one lady's escritoire, richly fitted; also other fine articles made by Gustave Beerter & Co. One oiled oak extension table, 16 feet; one oak buffet and eight dining chairs to match, with cushion seats; one magnificent sofa lounge and pillow, covered in green reps to match; about 100 framed Brussels carpets from Tiemann's, nearly new and very desirable patterns; rugs to match and stair-carpet and rods; also, one richly gilt enamelled suit, 18 pieces, in green and gold, cost $150; spring bed, best hair mattress. Also one fine examiner suite, to rose wood; one rosewood bureau, one round top carved rosewood bedstead, washstand, commode to match, cost $250. Also all the kitchen furniture and rich China and silver ice sets, and other glass ware, belonging and necessary to a genteel private family. Also, richly embroidered widow drapery, brocatel curtains, cornices &c. The above goods are all in excellent condition, and we have the facilities to purchasers on view, thus giving the buyer the advantage of seeing the goods are as we have described them, and also what was sold for them.

In addition to the above list, we shall also sell, on the same day, and at the same place, a very large quantity and desirable variety of most excellent household goods, of every conceivable description, in use among us, too numerous to mention, such as crockery, glassware, cutlery, tinware, rosewood settees, sofas, and other chairs, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, washstands, commodes, cost $250, and other articles too numerous to mention, cost

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Elopement from Spingler Institute.

A PROUDER YOUNG LADY AND A VALIANT GENERAL

—CARD FROM MR. ABBOT.

Quite an exciting affair transpired at Spingler Institute, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, on Saturday evening. Miss PHIPPS, from Tennessee, who has been an inmate of the institution for some time, had requested of Mr. ABBOT, the Principal of the Institute, that Gen. BYRUM, who, she affirmed, was from the same State as herself, might be allowed to visit her as a relative. Her request was granted, and Gen. BYRUM had seen her once in public, and once in private, when suspicions were aroused that his visits were of a different character from those which a relative would pay. Inquiries at the St. Nicholas, where he was stopping, confirmed these suspicions, and Gen. BYRUM was requested to discontinue his visits. This he not only promised to do, but volunteered a written pledge to that effect, and gave his word that he intended to leave the City immediately. On Saturday afternoon, notwithstanding these assurances, he called again at the Institute, and sent up his card to Mrs. ABBOT. This visit was made, as is alleged, and a time when it was known Mr. ABBOT was habitually absent. Mrs. ABBOTT responded promptly, however, and almost at the same moment that she made her appearance Miss PHIPPS entered the room. Mrs. ABBOT requested the young lady to withdraw, as she desired to see the General alone, but this he protested against, affirming that he had no secrets from Miss PHIPPS. Mrs. ABBOTT replied that all conversation between them must be in her presence. Gen. BYRUM immediately stepped up to Miss PHIPPS and addressed her a few words in a whisper. Miss PHIPPS then turned to Mrs. ABBOT and said, "I must bid you good bye." To such summary proceedings as these Mrs ABBOT objected, and attempted to take out a writ of *habeas corpus* by throwing her arms around her pupil and holding her. Gen. BYRUM finally succeeded in releasing Miss PHIPPS from Mrs. ABBOT's embrace. Mrs. ABBOT instinctively turned and seized the General, but he threw her from him in a violent, and as is charged, almost in an insulting manner, and started for the door in company with Miss PHIPPS. Mrs. ABBOT redoubled her entreaties to the young lady to abandon her design of eloping. The teachers and young ladies of the family added their remonstrances, and for a moment Miss PHIPPS seemed to hesitate; then Geo. BYRUM put his arms around her apparently urging her to get in the carriage; she yielded, and the couple drove off. All this time Mrs. ABBOT was calling on the bystanders to interfere, but no one responded to her calls for help, and Miss PHIPPS is now at the St. Nicholas Hotel, having become Mrs. Gen. BYRUM. This is the story, as it comes to us from reliable sources.

NOTE FROM THE PRINCIPAL OF THE INSTITUTE.

MONDAY EVENING, May 21, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to ask your attention to the inclosed article from this evening's *Express*.

I have taken every pains in my power to-day to prevent publicity of the unfortunate occurrence to which it relates; but I suppose it will be impossible. Numerous exaggerated and wild rumors are afloat, and in order to give as correct a version as possible at the outset, may I ask you if you make any notice of it at all, if you will please make the statement to accord with this narrative, which in all essential particulars is correct, and which my family will vouch for.

If there is no protection for the drawing-rooms and ladies of our City, in the absence of their husbands, from such ruffianly intrusion—if the *ladies* in our City, who have charge of its numerous institutions for the education of daughters, are liable to such outrages as these, I desire to close my institution to-morrow.

If I may judge from the impression which this occurrence has made upon parents, among the noblest and best in our City, who have called to express their sympathy with us in this deed of outrage, violence and shame, I believe its author will be regarded as deserving the execration of every father and mother in our land, and of every *man* who has a *sister* or who possesses the instincts of a gentleman. I am, Sir, very respectfully yours, GORHAM D. ABBOT.

SPINGLER INSTITUTE, Fifth-avenue.

Polytechnic Association.

INVENTIONS—EXPANSION OF HEAT—PHILOSOPHY OF MOTION, &C.

At the regular meeting of the Polytechnic Association on Thursday evening last, a number of novel inventions were presented for the consideration of the members of the Institute, and an interesting discussion took place upon the regular subject of the evening.

The New-York Belting and Packing Company sent samples of solid emery vulcanite, manufactured by them under several patents securing to them the exclusive right to its manufacture, and made into steels for sharpening knives, wheels and other tools for cutting, grinding or polishing. It consists of a combination of emery with rubber, hardened by means of heat and pressure, and it is claimed for it, that it is more economical, efficient and convenient for general use, and that it can be made of any grade or number of emery, however coarse or fine, and of any quality, to a degree of hardness equal to stone or iron, with keen cutting properties, unequaled by any other material.

Mr. WEBB exhibited a crane for raising heavy weights, invented by Mr. PARCE, the peculiar feature of which is a joint in the arm of the crane, which, after elevating the weight to the required height, enables the arm to pass into a narrow space and to deposit its load at any desired place. Several of these have been made and are in successful operation. Prof. SEELY had seen one in the factory of the inventor at Fairport, Monroe County, which greatly pleased him, and which had worked to the entire satisfaction of its proprietors. Mr. SEELY said that although Mr. PARCE was a man of considerable inventive talent, yet this invention was the result more of necessity than of the studies and experiments of a professed inventor. The scientific men of Rochester had thoroughly examined one made to be used at Geneva, and had expressed themselves highly pleased with its working. He thought the inventor should be examined by the Association, and if the result should prove favorable to the machine, then the scientific men of New-York and of Rochester could unite in their indorsement of its merits. It was accordingly referred to a Committee.

A machine for cutting hay, rye, corn, &c., by treadpower, invented by LOUIS KOCHS, was also exhibited and referred to a Committee. The machine is pressed forward by the body of the operator leaning upon a strap, strung between two arms, similar to the arms of a wheelbarrow, and the cutter, which is circular, and set horizontally upon its pivot, is made to revolve by pressing each foot, while walking forward, upon a strap which is wound around a pulley; the moment the feet is raised, a spring draws the strap up again around the pulley, and as the foot presses the strap to the ground, the shoving forward of the machine by the body causes it to wheel, or rather to revolve. Mr. VERMILYA thought that such a machine was needed, especially for cutting lawns, the common machine being far too bulky for that purpose.

Mr. MURDOCK presented to the Association, through Mr. SEELY, some specimens of copper ore found at Fort Lee and taken from a mine worked before the Revolution.

Dr. YOUNG opened the subject of the evening—expansion by heat—by saying that the liability of wrought iron to break upon the sudden application of force from being frosted, is well known to the choppers of wood, and to the farmer by his ox chains; hence in an extreme cold climate wrought iron fabrics may be more liable to break in Winter than Summer, when the ordinary strain is applied to them. The sudden application of force or strain constitutes the greatest danger; a pasteboard wheel rapidly enough revolved would cut off a rod of iron, and a tallow candle fired from a musket will pass through a board, and the cause of these two results was that time was not given to either of the weaker objects to bend.

Mr. SEELY suggested that the same law in respect to compressibility might be found to pervade gases and solids alike. When air is compressed to one density of water it is not any easier to further compress it. India rubber can be compressed but little. That which is hardest to compress is the most easily expanded. Zinc was the least compressible of metals, and at the same time was the most expansive. The atoms of bodies do not come near each other; it is their adhesive quality that keeps them together; the effect of heat is to separate the particles and this resulted in expansion. Scientific men had calculated so accurately, that they were now able to give the exact amount of power exerted by a unit or degree of heat. Thus, if the temperature of a metal be raised from 55 to 60 degrees, the expansive power of the one degree of heat would be equal to 742 pounds, and to resist the expansion, a force equal to the weight of 742 pounds would have to be exerted against it; but to resist this expansion, the amount of force required was so great as to make it practically impossible. To this expansive power of heat we were also indebted for all motion, excepting animal motion. Toe heat emitted to us from the influences of the sun expanded the air, and caused the winds to circulate over the earth, purifying the atmosphere, and bearing forward the commerce of the nations. The same heat expanding the water, caused the clouds to rise above us, to float over the continent, and to descend again in showers, swelling the rivulets and turning our flour mills upon the banks of the Genesee. Mr. SEELY remarked, in reference to the conductibility of metals, that the French Academy had discovered, from experiment, that copper, under a pressure of 700 atmospheres, lost its power of transmitting electricity. This proposition was doubted, upon the ground that no vessel could be made strong enough to sustain the pressure; but it was suggested that a number of vessels within each other might be employed, and the power lost by leakage renewed.

The subject of "Gas-Burning" will be taken up at the next meeting of the Association.

BROADWAY IN DISORDER.—The prudent gardeners who supply our hungry City, take pains to sow different plats successively, in order that a succession of crops may furnish a constant supply. And to the end of the season their gardens present every stage of vegetable growth, from the blade just breaking the ground to the faded and withered seed-stock. The builders in Broadway seem generally to adopt a similar plan, and manage somehow to keep that street cumbered with rubbish in one or two places at a time the year round. They very seldom begin operations in more than two places at once, and in these the new building goes up while the old one is coming down, and the sidewalk in front is thus obstructed simultaneously with old ruins and new materials. The genius of destruction, however, has during the past week devoted itself with unparalleled activity to the demolition of old buildings, in apparent disregard whether newer fabrics shall rise from the ruins or the sites be left blank. Between the City Hall and Grace Church there are no fewer than a dozen houses undergoing the process of entire demolition. The safety of the thousands of pedestrians crowding the sidewalk renders equal care necessary in taking down old materials as in carrying up new. And hence though gravitation offers its cheap services to the tearers down, those worthies refuse to contract with it, and employ mob and Celtic muscle instead for it, and employ mob and Celtic muscle instead for it, and employ mob and Celtic muscle instead for

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2706. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Great Douglas Demonstration in New-York.

The Union Represented at the Cooper Institute

Speeches of Hon. Francis B. Cutting, Hon. Messrs. Richardson and Logan of Illinois, Hon. Mr. Waterson and Ex-Gov. Foote of Tennessee, Hon. C. C. Marshal of Kentucky, Judge Larrabee of Wisconsin, Thomas C. Field, and others.

Decided and Emphatic Pronunciamento of the Northern Democracy for the Little Giant.

RESOLUTIONS, LETTERS, &c.

Serenade to the Speakers at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

The friends of Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, and those desiring his nomination for the Presidency by the Democratic Convention soon to meet at Baltimore, congregated in large numbers in and about Cooper Institute last evening, in response to the following call:

The Union now and forever. The Democracy of New-York in council. The people for DOUGLAS. The Democracy of the City and County of New-York, in favor of sustaining the action of our delegation at the Charleston Convention, in casting the vote of the Empire State for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, as the Democratic candidate for President of the United States, are requested to meet at the Cooper Institute, corner of Fourth-avenue and Eighth-street, on Tuesday evening, May 22, 1860, at 7½ o'clock. The following distinguished Democrats will address the meeting: Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, of Illinois; Hon. Robert J. Walker, Hon. Warren Winslow, of North Carolina; Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina; Hon. Miles Taylor, of Louisiana; Hon. John Logan, of Illinois; Hon. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas; Hon. Albert Rust, of Arkansas; Hon. E. C. Marshall, of Kentucky; Hon. James Kavanagh, of Minnesota; Hon. John McKeon, Hon. Sandford E. Church, Hon. A. J. Parker, Hon. Lyman Tremain, Gov. Rodman M. Price, Hon. F. Spinola, Col. M. Doheny, Hon. Ellis H. Schnabel, of Peonsylvania; Hoe. H. M. Waterson, of Tennessee; and Thomas C. Fields.

A. V. STOUT, Chairman.

JOHN J. BRADLEY, Secretary.

Some time before the hour or the commencement of the proceedings, there was a large gathering in front of the Institute, where an excellent band performed national and patriotic airs; and as soon as it was dark, bonfires were lighted, and the people poured into the large hall, which was soon filled to overflowing, and those who could not enter organized meetings outside. Inside, the front and rear of the platform was decorated with American flags and inscriptions. In front of the platform, and immediately near the speaker's desk, was the inscription:

For President—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

On the right of the speaker there was suspended the motto:

"The Constitution and the Union."

While on his left hung a banner with the following:

"The People's Choice."

When the time had arrived, JOHN S. STEDMANS went upon the platform, and said he had been requested by the Committee of Arrangements to nominate FRANCIS B. CUTTING, Esq., for President of the meeting. The nomination was received with applause, and he was chosen unanimously.

GENEER W. LANE, Esq., then nominated the Vice-Presidents, and they were accepted unanimously, as were the Secretaries nominated by R. B. CONNOLLY, Esq. The organization then stood as follows:

President—Hon. F. B. CUTTING.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

George Bancroft, John T. Soetter, Augustus A. Conover, Peter B. Sweeney, Edward C. West, A. V. Stout, Hawley D. Clapp, Richard F. Carman, August Belmont, John E. Devlin, George Douglas, William A. Inmure, Wilson G. Hunt, A. E. Tilton, Charles A. Secor, Prosper M. Watmore, William C. Weimire, Jared Hanthon, John Murphy, D. Winims, John S. Giles, John Ulrey, Henry Kinney, John Brown, David Barry, Hon. Bernard Kelly, Hon. Andrew Smith, Christopher Karl, Daniel Gillespie, Thos. B. Tappen, James A Connolly, Hon. William Harris, Patrick McElroy, Moses Taylor, James B. Smith, Henry G Stebbins, Charles J. Lowrey, A. McCue, Charles A. Heckaser, A. M. Wood, Schuyler Livingston, James Monroe, Robert L. Cutting, Edward Haight, Edward F. Kohly, John Jacob Astor, Jr., John Lord, Charles W. Baker, James Lynch, George W. McLean, George W. Piatt, B. B. Milliken, John J Bradley, Jehu Y. Sevage, Jr., Hon. Richard B. Connelly, Thomas W. Adams, Hugh Smith, John Van Tine, F. J. A. Boole, James J. Burnett, J. A McMaster, Peter Y. Cntler. John Vance, James M Sweeney, Peter Mitchell, Michael Teomey, Joseph W. Corlies, Jr., John T. Hoffman, James Irving, Bryan M. Cahill, M. V. B. Lawson, John R Briggs, P. McEvoy, Henry D Townsend, Henry F. West, John B. McCunn, James L. Miller, Joseph Fickler, John Dowling, Joseph Coreell, John Kerr, John L. Brown, Samnel Jones, Bryan Lanrence, Chas. G. Cornell, Thomas Jones, Jr., John G. Freedman, Hon. William J. Peck, Peter Monaghan, Lnke F. Cosmna, Hon. Francis Spinola, John Finaly, Maj. S. R. Pinckney, John R. Feeney, J. O Neill, Thos. K. Downing, Robert W. Lowber, Timothy Townsend, Charles M. Brine, Richard Murphy, Forbes Hotland, Sigismund Hyman, Thos. Ireiin, Daniel Moran, E. O. McConnell, William Wilson, Hon. J. Mcneod Murphy, Stewart O. Marsh, Jr., Robert Barclay, Jas. McGowan anthany Lngro, Jr. Worch, Thos. McSpedon, Nicholas Fisher, Robert Mosimann, Thos. Dunlap, Donald Ottendnrfer, J. Augnstus Page, Peter Weirich, Hon. John McKeon, Alexander Ward, Hon. Smith Ely, Wm. H. Bradford, F. B. O'Keefe, Hon. Thos. A. Gardenor. John Callaghan, A. S. Voshnrg, David Wood, Thomas Pierson, Thos. G. Fields Hon. Thos. Kivlen, Abram E. Lawrence, Jr., Jacob B. Wood, David A. Bowier, Henry Dreher, Gilbert M. Plate, Gorham M. Campbell, Hon. Wm. C. Gover, John Houghtaln, Gustave Lewak, Ambrose L. Finney, J. Q. Osborn, Stephen O Hara Michael Heward, T. O. Fowler, Richard French, Wm. H. Arthar, Wm. A. Woodhall, John Knanany, Lycurgus Edgerton, J. Daggett Hnut, A. Nataran, Kera B. Dibbie, Thomas Lawrence, Matthew S. Smith, Andrew Leary, Thomas Munroe, John Cassidy, John B. Levarich, James Cnaian, William Piggatt, John J. Hoff, Henry Murray, James Leary, Aaron B. Rollins, John Strongham, John T. Henry, Raphael Weil, Hon William Walsh, Morgan Jones, Jesse A. Marshall, James Saxton, G. Maurer, John B. Miller, Anthony Miller, Jas. Mahony, Richard Squires, Robert T. Woodward, Charles J. Dongherty, H. Schewermann, Joseph Russell, William M. Pnills, Thomas Byrnes, William N Brown, Rufus E. Crane John H. Whetmore, John Hogan, James Doyle, John Ryan, A. J. Garvey, Patrick Burke, Jas Bolton, Jas. Cavanagh, Jas. Fitzpatrick, C. S. Newell, Pak. Duffy, Henry O. Woolley, James E. Brush, Augustus J. Browne, James Conlan, Otto Sachersdorf, John P. Howard, George H. Brodhead, Thomas Farran, Samnel J. Anderson, Russel Clarke, John Kettleman, James J. Reilly, Terrence Farley, John Donovan, John T. Martin, Joseph S. Bailey, Kalbfleisch. N. G. Geraty, Dr. W. Schirmer, Alexander Morton, John W Ritch, Hon. Geo. G. Barnard, Cowan, Hon. P. Maloney, Wm. B. Astor, L. S. Isrome, Joseph G. Mills, E. G. Hale. Richard J. Lalor, Joseph Hoffman, H. Ahrens, Dr. Vonneral, Wm. R. Travers, James M. McLean, Norman McLeod, Joseph Seannon, Pierre C. Kane, Robert Gregory, James Connolly, Frederick Meyers, James Murphy, William Le Col. Sammtel Sarger, John Regan, Hon. William C. Rhodes, F. McCormack, Hon. Michael Connolly, William A. Kohhe, Hon. Theodore B. Voorhies, Henry Regan. F. L. Vutee, B Crombie, Wm. S. Whitney, *Sunday Mercury*; Wm Cauldwell, *Sunday Mercury*; James Collins, Thos. Davis, B. Lawrence, John Cadway, Jr., E. M. Lacom, Geo. V. Hecker, C. Edwin Smith, Wm E. Robinson.

SECRETARIES.

Hiram Ketchum, Jr., Theodore M. Squires, Edward L. Corlies, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Adam Lalhurn, James B. Smith, John Nicholl, William Dunham, William Roach, John E. McVenomy, Philip Fnrlong, George H. Clark, William Cook, George J. Brown, Francis Clark, Thomas A. Dnon Charles Heath, D. W Buckley, Nicholas Jndge, Patrick Delany, N. B. Mooney, Patrick Carroll, Oscar B. Bogart, Francis Coan, Jacob Bennett, James J. Gumbleton, Albert Gallatin Wallace, James Page, Peter Weirich, Hon. John McKeon, Alexander Ward, Hon. Smith Ely, Wm. H. Bradford, F. B. O'Keefe, Hon. Thos A. Gardener. John Callaghan, A. S. Voshnrg, David Wood, Thomas Pierson, Thos. G. Fields Hon. Thos. Kivlen, Abram E. Lawrence, Jr., Jacob B. Wood, David A. Bowier, Henry Dreher, Gilbert M. Plate, Gorham M. Campbell, Hon. Wm. C. Gover, John Houghtaln, Gustave Lewak, Ambrose L. Finney, J. Q. Osborn, Stephen O Hara Michael Heward, T. O. Fowler, Richard French, Wm. H. Arthar, Wm. A. Woodhall, John Knanany, Lycurgus Edgerton, J. Daggett Hnut, A. Nataran, Kera B. Dibbie, Thomas Lawrence, Matthew S. Smith, Andrew Leary, Thomas Munroe, John Cassidy, John B. Levarich, James Cnaian, William Piggatt, John J. Hoff, Henry Murray, James Leary, Aaron B. Rollins, John Strongham, John T. Henry, Raphael Weil, Hon William Walsh, Morgan Jones, Jesse A. Marshall, James Saxton, G. Maurer, John B. Miller, Anthony Miller, Jas. Mahony, Richard Squires, Robert T. Woodward, Charles J. Dongherty, H. Schewermann, Joseph Russell, William M. Pnills, Thomas Byrnes, William N Brown, Rufus E. Crane John H. Whetmore, John Hogan, James Doyle, John Ryan, A. J. Garvey, Patrick Burke, Jas Bolton, Jas. Cavanagh, Jas. Fitzpatrick, C. S. Newell, Pak. Duffy, Henry O. Woolley, James E. Brush, Augustus J. Browne, James Conlan, Otto Sachersdorf, John P. Howard, George H. Brodhead, Thomas Farran, Samnel J. Anderson, Russel Clarke, John Kettleman, James J. Reilly, Terrence Farley, John Donovan, John T. Martin, Joseph S. Bailey, Kalbfleisch. N. G. Geraty, Dr. W. Schirmer, Alexander Morton, John W Ritch, Hon. Geo. G. Barnard, Cowan, Hon. P. Maloney, Wm. B. Astor, L. S. Isrome, Joseph G. Mills, E. G. Hale. Richard J. Lalor, Joseph Hoffman, H. Ahrens, Dr. Vonneral, Wm. R. Travers, James M. McLean, Norman McLeod, Joseph Seannon, Pierre C. Kane, Robert Gregory, James Connolly, Frederick Meyers, James Murphy, William Le Col. Sammtel Sarger, John Regan, Hon. William C. Rhodes, F. McCormack, Hon. Michael Connolly, William A. Kohhe, Hon. Theodore B. Voorhies, Henry Regan. F. L. Vutee, B Crombie, Wm. S. Whitney, *Sunday Mercury*; Wm Cauldwell, *Sunday Mercury*; James Collins, Thos. Davis, B. Lawrence, John Cadway, Jr., E. M. Lacom, Geo. V. Hecker, C. Edwin Smith, Wm E. Robinson.

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When the organization had been completed, and many of the officers had taken their seats upon the platform, the following resolutions were read by Mr. J. MCMASTERS, and adopted amid great enthusiasm.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the delegates from the State of New-York to the Charleston Convention have well and truly responded to the trust committed to them, in the overwhelming sentiment of the people of the State of New-York, in casting their vote, from first to last, for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, the champion of the equal constitutional rights of all the States, the firm friend of the Union, and the bold and fearless foe of Abolitionism at the North, and of Secessionism at the South.

Resolved, That the Democratic principles are unchangeable, when applied to the same subject matters; that the Platform recognized at Charleston, was reported at Cincinnati unanimously by the Committee representing every State in the Union, was voted for by every delegate in that Convention, accepted and construed by the nominees, indorsed by the entire Democracy of the Nation by the election of those nominees; and that we hail in it the reaffirmance of the old landmarks that have given success to the Democratic Party, and peace and prosperity to our whole country.

Resolved, That we recognize the announcement by Judge DOUGLAS at Cincinnati, when Mr. BUCHANAN received the vote of the majority of that Convention, that this "entitled him to the nomination," as an example worthy of imitation, and calculated to give harmony and effect to Democratic action.

Resolved, That the Democracy of New-York, devoted to the continued organization of the Democratic Party, sincerely regrets that the late delegates of a few States to the Charleston Convention seceded from that body; and that we heartily approve of the resolutions of the Virginia delegation, adopted by the Convention, whereby the Democracy of those States whose delegates seceded shall have an opportunity to fill the vacancies thus occasioned.

Resolved, That as, in the language of Judge DOUGLAS, "this is the Government of the white man," therefore all efforts to establish for negroes political equality or citizenship are alike in violation of the spirit of the Constitution and the manifest meaning of its framers.

Resolved, That STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, in view of the action of the Charleston Convention cannot now be seceded without the implied abandonment thereby of his well-settled principle of Democracy regarding non-intervention by Congress; and that, with him as our standard-bearer, we confidently pledge the State of New-York, that she will, next Fall, right herself in the old Democratic track, by casting her thirty-five votes for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

When Mr. MCMASTERS, while reading the resolutions, came to pronounce the name of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, the entire audience arose and gave three loud and hearty cheers, and they renewed them every time the name of the Senator was repeated.

After the resolutions had been adopted, the President, Mr. CUTTING, spoke as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

FRANCIS B. CUTTING, Esq., the Chairman, who on coming forward was received with much enthusiasm, said:

GENTLEMEN: Before introducing to this meeting our distinguished friend and visitor, Col. RICHARDSON, of Illinois—[Loud cheers]—I beg to say that, in my humble judgment, we have reached a conjuncture in the history of the political parties of this country, which calls upon every man, no matter how desirous he may be of retirement, to come forward, and for the present, at least, to take a part in the public affairs of the country. [Cheers.] Without a desire to detain you at all, gentlemen, I may, I trust, be permitted to say, that we need go back into the history of parties but a very short time within the recollection of man, to remember that the strength, and the muscle—["good, good," and applause]—that the strength and the muscle, and the dependence of the Democratic Party resided, and was in the Northern portion of this Union. [Loud cheers.] It is but a few years since, that it was upon the Democratic Party of the North that the duty rested, and the duty was fulfilled, to sustain the only national party, the only conservative party, and, at the same time, the only progressive one. [Applause.] We, at that time, met with a constant opposition from many States of the South. I need only to recall to your recollection some few of them for the purpose of bringing in review the history of the past. Kentucky, North Carolina, Louisiana, often Florida, and frequently others, stood in the way of the success and of the prosperity of the only national party that has ever existed in this country, and the only party that has sustained, and can sustain, the Constitution and the Union. [Lood cheers.] But to-day, and for some few years past, look at the picture, and see how everything has been reversed. Where is New-York, the former standard-bearer of the Democratic Party? Where is that brilliant star of the East, Maine, that always came brightly breaking the morning of the combat? Whare is Connecticot, that stood by us when the greatest difficulties arose? Where are the other States at the North, that always could be counted upon? Why, passed into the hands of a sectional party, the disastrous fruits of whose government have been lately exhibited in the bloody raid of John Brown upon peaceful citizens—[loud applause]—upon peaceful and unprotected citizens of a friendly State. [Cheers.] The disastrous fruits of their government here been exhicited by the bitter animosities that have torn asunder the political and the social ties that formerly united and bound together the North and the South. What is it—what is it that has led to this prostration of the great party at the North? Why, gentlemen, it is that we take upon ourselves at the North to fight and contest this sectional and fanatical spirit of the day. We in these combats were decimated. We took upon ourselves the struggle of the fight. We resisted manfully, and contionally; though not successfully, but we are allve to-dey, nearly equal to them to-day, and ready to renew the contest. [Loud cheers.] Now, while we have been weakened in the support of these great Coestitutional principles, the South, upon the other hand, has stood by and become strong, has become consolidated from one end to the other. [Applause.] You have, then, a strong South, capable of sustaining the Democratic acuse with any respectable candidate. You have a Democratic North, struggling for existence, and requiring and needing aid,—the same aid that we formerly gave to our Southern brethren. When, gentlemen, an army has stood the whole of the battle, when their bloody corpses have encumbered their ranks, what does the wing that has been out of the combat do—weaken them still more or strengthen them? Do they give them aid, comfort and assistence? And we call upon the South now to give us for a leader and standard-bearer a man of the masses,—a man of the people. ["Good, good," and loud cheers.] We are ready to march into the contest. We are ready to achieve a triumph, and we ask for nothing else but that we should be aided by the piecing of our standard in the hands of the men of our choice. [Applause.] Now, I ask, where is the men of magnanimity at the South who knows how strong they are, and how weak we are? I want to know where the man of magoanimity at the South who will return to give us the leader that we ask in the impending coetest. [Cheers.] I know that there are many eminent men all over the country, but is there one of them who has extended any enthusiasm, comparatively speaking, in the minds and the breasts of the masses, compared with the enthusiasm which has been excited by the name, the acts, the principles, and the conduct of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS? [Tremendous cheers.] Now, gentlemen, men at the North, men at the South, men at the East, and men at the West know, or ought to know, that there is but one party that can maintain the Constitution and the Union, because the Republican Party, which proceeds simply upon the Slavery issue, most necessarily he, from that circumstance, a mere sectional party—sectional because there is only one part of the country that dispeoses with slave labor, while the other employs it. Now, a sectional party is, of course, the antagonistic principle of a national party, which assumes men in all parts of the Union concurring in similarity of views upon all great public questions, constitutional or otherwise. And there can be therefore in the one case a purely sectional party as contradistinguished from a national party. And is the South at this coejuncture, where events point to a triumph,—is the South to prevent it by saying, that we shall not have as our leader the man who has been the leader among them for the last ten or fifteen years? Is the South to refuse so small a matter as that? Who is there that they present, that we can adopt as a leader, and successfully carry the States at the North? (A voice "WISE."—Hisses and applause). Who is there? Who have they named? Who are they able to bring as our standard bearer? No one! With Mr. DOUGLAS, in my judgment, we can sweep the field. ["That's so," and loud cheers.] This is more especially so since the late act of the Republican Party, which has chilled the hearts and disappointed the hopes of the great masses of the Republican party—(hear, hear)—the founder of which party has been sacrificed at Chicago, on a notion, as they call it, of expediency. ["That is so," and "Hear, hear."] Shall Mr. DOUGLAS be sacrificed upon any notion of that kind? [Shouts of "No, no."] Shall the Democratic party of the North be sacrificed at Baltimore by taking away from us the man order whose lead we can march to certain victory? ["No, no."] Now, as to the delegation from New-York—and I gladly approve and applaud the act by which, by a majority of the votes, the entire 35 votes of the State of New-York were cast, first and last and throughout, for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. [Cheers.] But the object of this meeting is not merely to applaud the past. It is to encourage, and animate them for the future, and to say to them, that when they return from the meeting at Baltimore in the month of June next, that the Democracy of the State of New-York, so far as we can speak for that Democracy, has always been a fair type of the sense of the interior,—to say to them, that the Democracy of the State of New York expect that the thirty-five votes of this State shall be continued to be cast for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. [Loud applause.] I desire to say to them, it they will permit me, by way of caution and warning, that the intrigues and the ingenuity of men, having motives for their acts, are so inscrutable, so deep, so difficult to be traced and understood, that they must be upon their guard against those evil advisers, who, under the garb of friendship, will attempt to pour into their ears the "leprous distillment" of their own factious desires. They must guard against evil counsellors as they would guard against the wolf in the fleece of the sheep; and when they are told that if the seceders at Richmond should make a nomination that would in other respects be acceptable to the Democracy, and that for the sake of union and harmony they must take the candidate of the seceders, I wish them to know that any act of that kind would be looked upon by the Democracy of the State of New-York as a reward far those who deserted their place and left the Convention at the time and place where their duty was to be performed, and would be simply playing into the hands of a factious minority. [Applause.] I desire to give another caution, and my experience in times past. Although I have avoided public meetings and coenaction with political matters for several years, without any exception whatever until this emergency arose, I beg to give them another warning, or piece of advice, which would, perhaps, be a more appropriate term. We all have State pride, or ought to have it, and, if the enemies of Mr. DOUGLAS, who have put in circulation rumors that there is a latent intention, a concealed and covert project on the part of some of the members of the New-York delegation, after exhausting their patriotism upon Mr. DOUGLAS, to turn round, and say, "We cannot succeed; now take another man from the State of New-York, whom we will nominate"—I say that if misled, tempted, they shall give their sanction and color to these rumors, so dishonorable to them, that the Democratic Party of the State of New-York will now, and forever henceforth, hold them responsible for their conduct. [Loud cheers.] Gentlemen, we mean one thing, and only one thing. We are in for DOUGLAS. We are throughout for DOUGLAS, first and last, beginning and ending with him. [Cheers.] We will listen to no compromise. We will listen to no other man. We take up no other Convention's men; but the South, if they wish a united and powerful Democratic Party, that will sustain the Constitution and sustain them, will give the people of the North that standard bearer under whom they can all rally, and under whom they can march to a certain victory and triumph. [Three cheers were here given for DOUGLAS.] Gentleman, continued Mr. CUTTING, I will now introduce to you my friend, a distinguished gentleman from Illinois, Col. RICHARDSON.

SPEECH OF HON. WM. H. RICHARDSON, OF ILL.

Col. RICHARDSON, when the applause which burst forth on his presence himself had in some degree subsided, said: Fellow-citizens—If it be asked why I, a stranger, or a citizen of another State, participate in your deliberations to-night, to that question I answer: Wherever Democratic principles are to be advanced, wherever the cords which bind this Union together are to be strengthened, I am ready to lend my voice and my aid. [Cheers.] There is so much in the history of the Democratic party in the past, there are so many triumphs, there is so much of glory and renown to the country, that it is strange in this hour, and at this day, that there exists a division in our ranks. Look back at the past history of our country. What is it that the Democratic party has not accomplished? Who gave you that territory that lies west of the Mississippi River, now fast springing into an empire? Who gave us Texas? Who gave us California? It was Democratic policy, under Democratic rule. Do you believe that any other policy would have made our country so great and so glorious? The Democratic party has advanced in progress and improvement, while the other parties have come upon the ground that we have left. They stand where we stood upon the measures of the tariff, the Bank, and things of that kind, years ago. They camp at the cold ashes of our fires, while we have marched before them.

Fellow-citizens, we are, however, upon the eve of another contest for the ascendancy—for the maintenance of Democratic principles. We have presented by our opponents two candidates, by two Conventions, already in the field. One party, which has held its Convention at Baltimore, has presented Mr. BELL and Mr. EVERETT. They are men of large experience; they are men who, if elevated to the places, would be able to conduct the Government and carry it out. I don't propose to-night to discuss them, their measures, their policy, or their merits. The Chicago Convention has presented Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. HAMLIN. [Cheers and hisses.] Mr. LINCOLN is a neighbor of mine, and I propose to refer for a moment to his history, to his experience, and to his principles. In a speech made by a distinguished Senator from the State of Illinois, the other day, at the city of Washington, when speaking of the candidates, of Mr. LINCOLN he said that in infancy he was carried from Kentucky to the State of Indiana, and then, with his axe upon his shoulder, had made his way into Illinois, and hewn his way to greatness. I respect that as true of Mr. LINCOLN as the other declarations they have made. He was certainly a most extraordinary infant if he carried his axe all the way from Indiana to Illinois. [Cheers and laughter.] What is there in the history of Mr. LINCOLN—what has been his experience, that our opponents tell us that he is capable of assuming this mighty government, with all its vast interests? He has served five or six years in the Illinois Legislature—(Laughter)—and one term in Congress. What else has he done? What great measure did he advocate in Congress? [A VOICE—He opposed the Mexican war.] Yes, fellow-citizens, when a citizen of his own State, under the gallant SCOTT, was pushing that little column into the valley of Mexico, and displaying chivalry, a strategy and a skill, such as the world never saw, he (Mr. LINCOLN) was making speeches against his countrymen, and in favor of Mexico. [Hisses.] It retired him from the political arena, and the Whig Party refused to return him to Congress, for the Whig Party was not the Mexican Party. [Cheers.] His friends carry as his emblems (they are wigwams now) rails. They say that Mr. LINCOLN is a great man for mauling rails. [Laughter.] Well, I don't know how that is, but one thing I do know, and that is that, in the contest between him and STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, he was well manled. ["Good," and cheers.] But, fellow-citizens, what is there in his political opinions that command him to your support? Does the Republican Party tell me that they overthrew Mr. SEWARD, a man of large experience, a man who had built up the Republican Party, who had stood by it in sunshine and in storm, who had never faltered in any matter, whether popular or unpopular—that they overthrew him because of his "irrepressible conflict" doctrines? How does Mr. LINCOLN stand upon that question? The New-York *Herald* correctly characterized him the other day; he entertains all of SEWARD'S views without being statesmen enough to carry them half way into operation. Do they tell me that they overthrew Mr. SEWARD because of his extreme views? Mr. LINCOLN entertains the same views. Throughout the contest in the State of Illinois, when he supposed it would bear him to the Senate of the United States, he, coming from a Southern State, laid down and held to the same doctrines. In my intercourse with men I have found that that man was the worst Abolitionist who sold his slaves in the South, and went North; and that man who comes from the North to the South, and buys slaves, is the worst fire-eater. You have, then, in Mr. LINCOLN, the very views which the conservative men in this country complain of in Mr. SEWARD. I always assume, fellow-citizens, in the discussion of this question, that this Government cannot be carried on by a sectional party. That the Government could not long endure it it could be carried on by such a party, is equally true. The great conservative element in this country—that great feeling which means to transmit this Government, with all its blessings, to our children, as we received it from our fathers, never will consent to commit it to a sectional party. Now, it is a little amusing to look at their Convention. They say they had representatives from Kentucky, from Texas, from Tennessee, from Maryland, and from Virginia. Well, if they had representatives from Texas up in the Chicago Convention, that Texas must have funny people. [Leughter.] They had some down at Charleston who were so far upon the other side that they said that their State would go out of the Union, unless we established Slavery everywhere. It seems that they have sent some to Chicago who say we must prohibit it everywhere; that they will break up the Government unless it is prohibited everywhere.

Mr. LINCOLN says that it cannot endure half slave and half free—that "A house divided against itself cannot stand," and that the Government must fall. Our patriotic fathers believed, when they committed these questions to the several States to do as they pleased, that we might have a Government part slave and part free; that there was no necessary conflict between them. They committed all these questions, however, to the people of the several States. They said, in the formation of the Constitution, so far as Congress was concerned, "Hands off! Non-intervennon!" [Cheers.] We are for non-intervention now. [Hisses and cheers.] Fellow citizens, I have a great many young friends here, fine speakers, and I want to give them a little chance. I will say one word more now—[Cries of "Go on;" "Goon." I am not here to-night to discuss or elaborate this great question of non-in ervention. I say to our Southern friends—to all of them—that is a question of honor, a question of obligation, a question of good faith. I mean to observe it on my part; I expect them to observe it on theirs. We agreed in Congress, in Conventioe, that we would remove all restrictions, and leave these questions not to be touched by Congress. We sealed the covenant, many of us with our blood, and our graves, in fulfillment of it, all along the political highway. Why was it that we repealed the Missouri Compromise line, prohibiting Slavery north of 36° 30'? Why was it? It was that we might have perfect non-intervention. It was that Congress might not interfere. I know that a new dogma has sprung up lately, and is sought now, for the first time, to be engrafted upon the party; that is, that you are bound to protect Slavery. If it had been intimated, if any respectable gentleman in Congress, pending the Kansas and Nebraska bill, had said that this was the construction to be put upon it, that bill would never have been passed. [Hisses and applause.] Every man—I don't know a solitary exception—pending the question of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, that did not commit himself, by vote or by speech, for the doctrine as it was construed by Mr. BUCHANAN and by Mr. BRECKINRIDGE when they were nominated in 1856—that the people of the Territories should set the question for themselves. [Hisses, cheers, and cries of "Good."] There was no Congressional interpretation, but there was another interpretation by the people. As soon as the Kansas and Nebraska bill was passed, you saw Societies from the North sending their people immediately into the Territories; you saw them at the South doing the same thing. Why were they thus marshaling their forces upon these Territories? It was to get possession of the first Territorial Legislature, upon the one side to establish, and upon the other to prohibit Slavery. You have construed one reaching for ten or twelve, or fifteen years, all over, everywhere; everybody connected with the Democratic Party committed over and over again. Hence it is, my fellow-citizens, I have said a question of good faith, of obligation, of covenant, about which there has been no misunderstanding heretofore. Let us look at this thing; let us look at it frankly and candidly. I know that some of our people at the North say that there is no disunion feeling at the South. Tell that to some people; I don't believe it. [Laughter.] I don't know or I don't care what the motives were that prompted the action at Charleston. I charge no men with improper motives; but I do know that some of those gentlemen who are trying to get into the Richmond Convention (and who will succeed) have been toiling for years to swing their portion of the country out of the Union. I allude to Mr. RHETT, of South Caroline. He is a bold man who proclaims his purposes openly. He was with those gentlemen who seceded from Charleston. I don't know what he was doing, but I believe he was silently counseling and advising with them, and some of them turned away from it when they saw that they were to be led by him. I desire to say that I have never cooperated with the Abolitionists, because I believed that the tendency of their actions was to destroy the country. [Applause.] I never will act with the Secessionists at the South, because I believe they would do the same thing. [Applause and hisses.]

Fellow citizens: If we mean to preserve this Government as our Fathers gave it to us, we have to save three the Abolitionists at the North and the Secessionists at the South. [Cheers.]

All well. I am panoplied for the war. They will find me hattiloe upon that ground until the last. [Applause.] They are my enemies; I am theirs. [Renewed applause.] It may be that I may be vanquished; it may be that, for the time being, I may be overthrown. I will not be conqeered, but I will arise and fight them again, for they must know that it they be successful this proud fabric erected to Liberty, this Government of ours, and institutions such as God never gave to man before, are gone and lost forever. [Cheers.] I have no prejudices against any section of this Union. The scenes of my childhood, the graves of my fathers, are in the Southern country. The graves of my children are in the Northern country. I am bound by bands of steel to both. [Cheers.] This, gentlemen, is all the patrimony that I received from my father; and, gentlemen, it is worth all, I believe, and may be this only one, I shall leave to my children. But, so help me God, whilst my energies last, I shall strike down any man who would attempt to destroy the Union! [Cheers.]

The last sentence was interrupted by a cry of "Three cheers for SEWARD," followed by shouts of "Put him out." It was found that the cry came from a lad who had thrust his head through an interstice in one of the gratings, and, as no further notice was taken of the intrusion, the meeting peaceably proceeded. In the meantime an enthusiastic cheer was given for Mr. DOUGLAS.

Mr. RICHARDSON resumed. Fellow-citizens: I have trespassed too long on your time. ("Not at all.") I do not wish to crush out my young friends who are here. Here is my young friend Mr. MASTERSON, of Tennessee, and my young friend Mr. MARSHALL, and my young friend Mr. FOOTE, and others. Let me give way for them.

Mr. RICHARDSON retired amid tremendous cheers.

Mr. CUTTING (the Chairman)—Order, gentlemen. Before announcing the next speaker, I am requested to say that there are large assemblages of Democrats outside, who are not able to obtain an entrance into this building. They desire much to have some speakers to address them. If there are any gentlemen here who are willing to sacrifice themselves to that extent for the benefit of their fellow-citizens, it will do them much pleasure, and they will be very much obliged to you. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, I beg to introduce to you, as the next speaker, Col. WATERSON, of Tennessee. [Lood applause.]

SPEECH OF HON. H. M. WATERSON, OF TENN.

Col. WATERSON made his appearance amid repeated cheers.

Col. WATERSON said:

Fellow Democrats of New-York—I profess to be an honest, patriotic man, with some experience in public affairs, and a pretty thorough knowledge of their present condition. I belong to that grand army of National Democrats in Tennessee who stand ready to resist sectionalism in every form. [Cheers.] We believe in our true friends in the North; we cannot help it. We never fail to do them every justice when the occasion demands it, [applause,] and we frown down all attempts, wherever or whenever made, to drive us from your alliance. [Renewed applause and cheers.] This lesson has been taught us by ANDREW JACKSON, [cheers;] and we have followed it with unbending fidelity. We rally round the Constitution and the Union, with all the fervor of intense affection and conviction. We know our rights thoroughly, and we go as far as "The Fathers" did for theirs, for their preservation. We ask nothing for nothing. We ask nothing that is not clearly right, and we subscribe to nothing that is clearly wrong. Ours is the motto of Davy Crocket "Be sure you are right, and then go ahead!" [Cheers.] The Tennessee Democracy are a practical people. They never mount a Rosinante, and set out on a crusade against wind-mills. If they were to undertake such a Quixotic expedition they might expect the ghost of JACKSON to rise and rebuke them for their folly. [Cheers.] I know, fellow-citizens, precisely what I am talking about, and I mean what I say. Why, if there be anything in this wide world that I understand, it is the Democratic sentiment of Tennessee. Being a native of that gallant Commonwealth, and having taken for more than twenty years an active part in all the Presidential struggles and battles that have since been fought, I ought to be somewhat familiar with the position of my own party, the glorious old Democratic Party, on that ever-interesting topic, the subject of Slavery. [Laughter and cheers.] I well recollect what occurred in 1848, when what is known in history as Gen. Cass' letter to Mr. NICHOLSON, first made its appearance: The Democratic members of the Tennessee Legislature rose up in a body and sent to him a communication, with a general statement, tendering to him their heartiest thanks for the discovery and promulgation of the only true doctrine regarding the subject of which he wrote, viz: the doctrine of the non-intervention by Congress with the slaves in the States, in the Territories, and in the District of Colombia. [Cheers.] Such were the views and the feelings of the party throughout the South, and, I may say, throughout the country. A little more than two years afterwards, in September, 1850, Congress passed the Compromise measures. The leading features, which affected the Territories of Utah and New-Mexico, were those of non-intervention. No more was then to be found in the United States to contradict that doctrine. [Cheers.] And thus we stood until the Baltimore Convention in 1852. It is needless to state that the members of that Convention, both for themselves and their constituents, unanimously resolved to stand by and uphold the principle of that non-intervention, as set forth in the platform of 1850. On those principles Gen. PIERCE was put into the Presidential chair. [Applause.] Again, in 1856, our party planted itself on the same doctrine, and the result of the then struggle with Black Republicans was cheering to the heart of the nation. [Applause.] Then, the Tennessee Democrats rolled up a majority of 7,500 for the ticket, and I am sure that I do not misrepresent the fact when I assert that there will be no

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Statistics of the Committee on Slavery—The Coming Debate—Reports of the Committee on Missions—An Annual Conference in the West.

From our Own Correspondent.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

BUFFALO, Monday, May 21, 1860.

Until the engrossing question of the session is decided, the proceedings of the General Conference in relation to everything except Slavery will be as void of interest as they have been to-day.

To the listless discussion of the reports of the Committee on Missions some of the delegates listened listlessly, but most of them, during its progress, were talking together, in little knots, about the Slavery question. The debate will probably be opened by the Conservatives on Wednesday. The Fugitives declare that while they will not urge a discussion of the question, the merits of, and their views with regard to which are fully understood, yet they will interpose no objection to a full ventilation of the opinions on all sides, by which they deem that they can lose nothing. Those of them whom I have conversed with say that they are ready to vote or talk, and that they will leave it to their opponents to decide which shall be heard first. The conservatives charge that the majority desires to circumscribe their measure of speaking within the limits of the fifteen minute rule. This on the other side is denied, and it is probable that that rule will be suspended so that the debaters will have an opportunity to explain themselves fully. The result will be a protracted discussion.

In the early part of to-day's session, at which Bishop MORRIS presided, Rev. E. THOMAS (California) addressed the Conference in support of a resolution submitted by the Committee on Missions, authorizing the Board of Bishops to constitute the Missions in Arizona and New-Mexico, and such as may be established in the countries adjacent, a Mission Annual Conference before the next session of the General Conference. Mr. THOMAS had traveled through the regions in question, and deemed it highly necessary that the proposed measure should be adopted.

Rev. W. H. GOBIN, (Kansas,) said although it has been asserted in Committee that the passage of such a resolution gave the Bishops too much power in regard to the erection of Conferences, he thought that there was no danger in trusting to the discretion of the Bishops. More than that, it was the General Conference that created the Annual Conference, and if was only left to the Bishops to set the wheels in motion when, in their judgment, the proper time had come. He believed in the principle of the resolution, but he was not assured of the propriety of its application in the present instance.

Rev. D. W. CLARKE, (New-York,) and Rev. J. P. DURBIN, (Philadelphia,) spoke in behalf of the resolution. The latter said the organization in California had been effected at the instance of Bishop SIMPSON, who thought at the time that the country was soon to have a large population. He (Dr. DURBIN) had opposed it, because he was not sure of it. He now acknowledged his mistake. He was for giving the people of the Church, in the regions alluded to, the right of self-government.

Rev. Dr. D. CURRY, of East New-York, enlarged upon the importance of placing good men in the field, and desired that Arizona should be on the footing of a foreign mission. The resolution was adopted, and Rev. Dr. CURRY moved that the missions in the country referred to be governed as foreign missions until otherwise ordered. This was adopted.

A resolution from the same Committee, providing for the appointment of an Assistant Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society, to reside in the West, called forth a lengthy debate.

Rev. CALVIN KINGSLEY, Erie, complimented Dr. DURBIN, the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, who had been the life and soul of it of the East, and said that just such a man was wanted to perform similar work in the West.

Rev. J. L. CRANE, Illinois, eulogized the East. The first spelling-book, the first clock he had ever seen, came from New-England. But, much as he loved the East, he loved the West better. Why we had to go to the West to get our Presidents now-a-days. The Democrats had tried to get one there, but hadn't quite succeeded; the Republicans had put forward a Western standard-bearer. Great was the West, and as Assistant Secretary to reside there was greatly needed.

After some further debate, Rev. S. B. DAVIDSON (Ind.) moved the previous question, and the resolution was carried—98 to 93.

The Committee on the German work reported in favor of the compilation of a new German Hymn Book; in favor of changing the boundaries of the Upper Iowa, Minnesota, Rock River, Illinois, Kansas and Nebraska Conferences, as far as relates to the German work; in favor of erecting a German Annual Conference within the bounds of the Cincinnati Conference, where German Methodism started in this country. It has now 464 Ministers, and over 22,000 proselytes. The report was adopted.

The report of the Committee on the Bible Cause was presented by Rev. Dr. J. HOLDICH, of New-York. In it the changes that have taken place during the last four years in Europe, by which the dissemination of the Gospel has been facilitated, were alluded to, and resolutions were suggested expressing the obligations of the Church to the American Bible Society, for liberal grants to religious and benevolent societies at home and abroad. The report was adopted.

Rev. CALVIN KINGSLEY, of Erie, presented the following statistical appendix to the Report of the Committee on Slavery:

REPORT OF THE SEVERAL ANNUAL CONFERENCES ON THE PROPOSED CHANGE OF THE GENERAL RULE.

	Cincinnati.		Providence.		Erie.	
	For. Agt.	Fof. Agt.	For. Agt.	For. Agt.	For. Agt.	For. Agt.
Arkansas					1	13
Baltimore	149	149		149		
Black River	149					
California	54	56		56		
Cincinnati			133	10		
Delaware			94			
Detroit			72	18		
East Baltimore	156	148		156		
East Genesee	133					
East Maine	42. 1	44	3	45	8	
Erie				151		
Genesee						
Illinois	8 108	122	24	115		
Indiana			83	4		
Iowa	68	29	60	64		
Kansas & Nebraska					31	9
Kentucky	16	16		16		
Maine	116 7	122 1	121	1		
Michigan	77	3				
Minnesota	55	3				
Missouri	42	42		42		
Newark	96	105			87	65
New-England						
New-Hampshire				78	8	
New-Jersey	75		75	72		
New York East	67	79				
North Indiana			73	2		
North Ohio			116	8		
N. W. Indiana	70	6	74	21		
Ohio						
Oneida	106					
Oregon	2 40	4	40			
Peoria			57	33		
Philadelphia	17 165	12	170	6	169	
Pittsburgh	48 100	13	127	48	91	
Providence		99				
Rock River			94	2		
S. E. Indiana			56	44		
S. Illinois	80	82		90		
Troy		116	2			
Vermont			46			
Upper Iowa			87	1		
W. Virginia	74	73		72		
W. Wisconsin			66	1		
Wisconsin	106	1	102	1		
Wyoming			80	2		
Total	319 1212	1242	1529	1795	1416	

There were *against a change*, from 32 Conferences, 137 memorials, and 3,999 memorialists and 39 Quarterly Conferences.

For Extirpation—33 Conferences, 811 memorials from 45,857 memorialists and 49 Quarterly Conferences.

It was directed that the document be printed, and the delegates were dismissed with a benediction by Bishop MORRIS.

The Reception of the Japanese.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 22, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, in to-day's paper, who proposes to entertain the Japanese Ambassadors with a dramatic performance, does not seem to have read Consul-General HARRIS' letters. Mr. H. states that the stage in Japan is patronized only by the lowest classes; even that, when he requested to witness a performance, he was dissuaded, on account of the loss of his character and standing which would ensue.

Would it not be as well to hint to the Aldermanic Committee that these guests are Buddhists, and therefore so strict vegetarians that even butter and milk are abominations in their sight? If we must banquet them, let it be with something not unnecessarily obnoxious.

Yours, A. E. P.

An Ecclesiastical Error.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 21, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Have the kindness to correct the confusion of names, which your issues of Saturday and of to-day have made, respecting the churches on West Twenty-third-street. On this street between the Seventh and the Eighth avenues, there are two churches, viz.: "The West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church," near the Seventh-avenue, of which Rev. F. G. CLARK, is Pastor; and, "The Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, Twenty-third-street, of which Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE, is Pastor. The sermon preached last evening on "Political Corruption," was in Rev. Mr. SLOANE's church.

Very respectfully,

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.

A Presentation to Gen. Garabaldi by Gen. Avezzana.

NEW-YORK, May 19, 1860.

Edward Deckens, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I had the satisfaction of receiving your favor accompanying an elegant and tasteful picture in oil colors, entitled "Spirit of the Union," representing a full-length portrait in miniature of the great National Father, to be presented as a testimonial to my copartner and friend, Gen. GARIBALDI.

I hasten to express to you the sincere pleasure it will afford me to be the medium through which so faithful a representation of the immortal WASHINGTON will be forwarded to one whose patriotic and sympathetic feelings will enable him to appreciate its value to the fullest extent.

Assuring you that I will duly advise you upon acknowledgment of its reception by Gen. GARIBALDI, I remain, respectfully, yours,

GEN. JOSEPH AVEZZANA.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

PROPOSAL TO PURCHASE THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT TO MAKE HARLEM RIVER NAVIGABLE—$40,000 WANTED TO REDEEM IN—SUITS AGAINST LIQUOR-DEALERS NOT TO BE DISCONTINUED—THE COMMISSIONERS' OF RECORDS THROWN OUT OF COURT.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held yesterday, the Commissioners appointed to lay out the upper part of the Island, north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, and extending to King's Bridge, asked an appropriation of $20,000 to enable them to carry out the work for the current year. The communication was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

A requisition from the Register for 75 volumes for mortgages and 75 volumes for conveyances, with indexes for the same, was referred.

A claim of Ex-Judge ISAAC HAWS of the Supreme Court for $150, for services rendered in holding a Special Term for the purpose of hearing a motion to confirm the report of the Commissioners in the matter of laying out the Central Park, was referred, as was a resolution asking the members of Congress from this City to use their best efforts to procure an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of the Harlem River. A resolution directing the Attorney of the Board of Excise to discontinue all suits brought for violation of the License Law, provided the parties prosecuted shall take out their licenses, and further that no costs or expenses shall be claimed from the County, was adopted.

A communication from the Comptroller, transmitting the act passed in April last, authorizing the construction of a free bridge over the Harlem River, and asking a further appropriation of $40,000, was referred.

A report adverse to paying the bills incurred for the publishing of "Papers before the Mayor for Approval" was adopted.

The bill of the Commissioners of Records for the past year, consisting of various items for printing, &c.—$1,645 43 for services in the County Clerk's Office and for binding, and $2,562 32 for legal fees and expenses, amounting in all to the handsome sum of $76,680—was referred without discussion.

The Annual Tax Levy, as passed by the Legislature and transmitted by the Comptroller, was referred with power.

The bill of the Sheriff, for $3,378 26, for the past quarter, was referred; as were the bills of John Healy, amounting to $467 38, and of John Low for $224 25, each for serving subpœnas for the Court of Sessions.

The Board then adjourned until Tuesday next, at 2½ P. M.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

RETURN OF THE COMPTROLLER—THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN DISPUTE.

Mr. HAWS made his appearance at his office yesterday morning, on his return from his Western trip of pleasure. He was closeted during the morning with his counsel, J. W. EDMONDS, Esq., and in response to inquiries as to his possible action in the matter of the Chamberlain, declined to express for the present but one opinion—and that was his unqualified approval of the course pursued by his Deputy, Mr. WARNER, during his absence.

Visions of *mandamus, quo warranto*, demurrer and counter demurrer, cocjoined with all the well-known hot still inexplicable doleye of the law, haunt all the officials, from the Street-Sweeper to the Aldermans, (for even their salaries are at stats in this issue,) and next to the nominations at Chicago, and the possible nominations at Baltimore, the question, "Who shall be Chamberlain?" is the absorbing topic. Contractors whose bills have been passed, and duly audited, Inspectors, Clerks, and, in fact, every employe of the City, are on tenter-hooks.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

BONE-BOILING ESTABLISHMENTS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

At the meeting of this Board yesterday the report of the Sanitary Squad was received, designating the usual number of places in this City and Brooklyn requiring immediate attention. Sergeant LORD also presented a special report in relation to bone-boiling establishments, slaughter-houses and other nuisances of like character in the upper part of the City. The report was referred to the Sanitary Committee for such action as may be deemed best for the public health.

One patrolman named McKAY was appointed on the recommendation of Commissioner BOWEN.

LAW REPORTS.

General Sessions.

CONSIDERABLE BUSINESS, AND AVERAGE PUNISHMENT.

The Court of General Sessions, yesterday, went to work in earnest, Judge RUSSELL presiding. Hitherto little has been done, perhaps owing to the absence of Mr. Waterbury, or from some other cause. As the term of the Court only lasts three days longer there must still be considerable transactions with indicted prisoners in abeyance, otherwise the Grand Jury have been very lax in their duties, as the City Prison is still well filled.

John Otis Foster, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to receiving stolen goods, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. On the 1st March, property, consisting of ladies' dresses, jewelry, &c., were stolen from Mrs. McHenry, of No. 554 Broadway, by Melvine Francis, a servant, who, with her confederate, Isadora Smith, was convicted on Feb. 8 of the larceny, and sentenced to the State Prison. Foster was included in the indictment for larceny, but nothing could be proved against him beyond the receiving of the goods.

Albert Watson, indicted for assault and battery, with intent to kill Ellen Smith, on the 23d March, pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon, and was remanded for sentence.

Terence Gillespie, on the 21st April, stole boots and shoes, valued at $45, from Mr. W. B. Whiteker, of No. 26 Warren-street. He was tried yesterday for the offence and convicted. Sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Thomas Harris, charged with burglary, in breaking into the store of Robert Bannet, No. 239 Ninth-avenue, and stealing clothing and money to the value of $500, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Patrick Conlan was tried and acquitted for an assault on his wife.

John Rogers, indicted for a larceny of $35, on April 13, from E. M. Orlright, of No. 33 Sixth-avenue, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

Thoma Wilson pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree. He had only been one week out of the State Prison when the offence was committed. Sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

James McLellan pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary in the third degree, and was remanded.

James McLaughlin, indicted for highway robbery, pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to rob. Sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Thomas Williams pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Other prisoners were tried for similar offences and acquitted.

The Fraudulent Land Claims.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—BEFORE COMMISSIONER J. S. BETTS.

The case of the United States against SHELDON BRAINARD, charged with transmitting forged and fraudulent claims to the Pension Office for the purpose of procuring Bounty Land, was resumed yesterday before U. S. Commissioner BETTS.

John Y. Bryant, a pension agent of Washington City, deposed that document No. 306,523 he recognized as in the handwriting of defendant, Mr. Brainard. It was received in the usual business way; he only examined it to see that it was correct; he had been the agent of Mr. Brainard since June, 1859, when he met him the first case—that of John Romaie. He was agent for presenting applications for Land Warrants. Witness also identified his own indorsement on other applications from S. Brainard, New-York, though he could not recognize the filling-up as Brainard's handwriting; the latter was in his hand-writing; had no recollection of it, but believed his indorsement of it to be correct; he had so many applications it was impossible to remember each distinct case. No. 304,590 he also identified by his indorsement as having been received from S. Brainard; this paper he had previously identified in the case of Gallon, No. 293,963; the application of John Warree, of United States ship *Savannah*, he recognized by his indorsement as one received from defendant; the Bounty Land papers were obtained and registered in the Pension Office, and the Bounty Land warrants were sent to the parties who sent the claims; had no personal interview with the persons sending the claims. It was admitted that the papers produced were from the files of the Department, as were proved in the case of the Gallon papers. No. 306,879, being the application of William Dougherty, a seaman of the United States ship *Raritan*, was identified by the indorsement, and was in the hand-writing of S. Brainard. Counsel for prosecution put in the certificate of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, showing that Dougherty, the plaintiff claiming the land warrant in question, died in 1847; also a similar paper relating to the Gallop claim. Adjourned to Wednesday at 1 o'clock.

Indictments.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 23—BEFORE JUDGE SMALLEY.

The Grand Jury brought in the following indictments:

The United States vs. *Edward Riley.*—An indictment for an endeavor to make a revolt on board the ship *Southampton*. Riley was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty.

The United States vs. *Osander Mayhew.*—Two indictments for assaults with a dangerous weapon.

The United States vs. *Henry W. Hempstead.*—An indictment for a similar offence on board the brig *C. F. O'Brien.*

Franklin Nichols, who was indicted for an assault with a hatchet upon Hempstead, on board of the same vessel, pleaded guilty to the charge.

REVENUE CASE—IS A COLORED ENGRAVING AN ENGRAVING?—*M. Knoedler* vs. *Augustus Schell.*—This was an action to recover back duties paid by the plaintiff under protest on an importation of colored lithographs and engravings, which the plaintiff claimed were subject only to a duty of 7 per cent., as being "engravings or plates," while the defendant imposed duties on them at the rate of 15 per cent., as non-enumerated articles, because they were colored. The Judge charged the jury that if the articles were "engravings or plates" they must find for the plaintiff, which the jury did without leaving their seats.

For plaintiff, Mr. Griswold; for defendant, Judge Roosevelt.

Progress of the "Canadian" Suit.

AN UPSET—PASSENGERS THROWN OUT.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company vs. *Robert Schuyler et al.*—The trial of this suit was proceeded with this morning. By previous understanding the issues joined by the defendants represented by Mr. Daniel Lord were first tried. Following these the counsel engaged were called on in alphabetical order, each being expected to try the cases of all the defendants represented by him. Messrs. Benjamin V. Abbott, L. S. Ashley, S. Hatchford, Comfort Brothers, Francis B. Cutting, Mr. De Witt, John Foot, Foster & Thompson and Ashbel Green were ready, and their cases were disposed of. Mr. Bliss was in attendance and asked a postponement on the ground of sickness of a witness; but as Mr. Noyes expressed himself willing to admit the fact to be proved by this witness, Judge INGRAHAM held the reason insufficient. The cases of many other defendants represented by counsel whose names were intermediate between those above mentioned on the alphabetical list, were run down, owing to their counsel being absent or unprepared.

Case of the Columbia College Law Students.

Prof. Dwight, of the Columbia College Law School, this morning presented his argument before the General Term of the Supreme Court, in behalf of the application of the graduates of the Law School, to be admitted to practice at the bar. The Court took the papers, and reserved its decision.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Bombrinck vs. *Bombrinck.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

La Combe vs. *La Combe.*—Same order.

Roberts vs. *Ferry.*—If requisite security is given, proceedings are stayed without an order.

Willett vs. *Equitable Insurance Co.*—Plaintiffs allowed to move for a new trial, with $10 costs to abide event.

Petition of M. Tibbetts.—Motion denied.

Dooley vs. *Borland.*—Hand up papers.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

REMERSON, J.—*Schenck et al.* vs. *Campbell et al.*—Motion denied with $7 costs.

Gilbert vs. *Smith.*—*Gilbert* vs. *Same.*—Motions denied, with costs to abide event.

Hollocker vs. *Lookwood.*—Case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY, J.—*Kinman* vs. *Mayor, &c.*—Demurrer sustained, and judgment for the defendants, with liberty to plaintiffs to amend on payment of $15 costs.

Spring vs. *Hess.*—Motion granted.

Court Calendar...THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 64, 109, 65, 110, 66, 67, 68, 69, 95, 70.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part II.*—Nos. 1016, 774, 1046, 101, 989, 888, 892, 890, 1042, 1028, 738, 839, 1054, 1056, 1062, 1064, 1068, 1070, 1074, 1080.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 167, 477, 478, 233, 423, 480, 407, 499, 501, 505, 507, 509, 511. *Part II.*—Nos. 324, 329, 434, 506, 568, 570, 572, 574, 96, 578, 582, 584, 586, 276, 344, 532½, 478, 516.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2048, 4229, 2015, 2056, 2056, 2057, 2059, 2060, 2063, 2064, 2066, 2067, 2069, 2028. *Part II.*—Nos. 1906, 1879, 1860, 1877, 1642, 408, 1541, 810, 811, 1646, 1188, 327, 1719, 245, 1972, 1996, 295, 220, 42, 424, 7, 1740, 1926, 2081.

At a recent sale of drawings at the Hotel des Ventes, among other lots was a small copia, not three inches square, signed "Louis Napoleon Beauparte." It represents a mounted granadier of the Old Guard charging with such impetuosity that his bear-skin cap has fallen off. The play of the muscles and the shortening of the hind quarters of the horse, which is going at full speed, are rendered with great boldness. After a spirited competition it was knocked down for 390f.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 22.

$1 000 U. S. 6s, '65	102¼	500 Reading Railroad	43
12,000 Mo. State 6s	84½	500 do	b60 43¼
1,000 B. C. & W. Loan	102¾	300 do	b30 43
1,000 Ga. & Co. 1st m. h	95¾	50 Mich. Cen. R	59¾
1,000 Clev. & T. 6s, f. b	73	50 do	59¾
6,000 Hd. Riv. R. 2d m	102¼	150 do	59¾
2,000 Hnd. R. R. 3d M	89½	100 do	b60 59¾
4,000 Mich. S. 2d M. B	47¾	100 M. So. & N. Ia. G. S.	25¾
3,000 do	47¾	15 do	26
10,000 do	b30 48	122 Del., L. & W. R	86
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	102	275 Panama Railroad	135
10 National Bank	103	200 do	b60 135¾
25 Bank of Commerce	101	50 do	b60 135¾
5 Shoe & Leath'r B'k	109	200 do	b60 135
100 Pac. M. S. Co	b30 91¾	155 do	134¾
100 do	b30 91¾	100 Ill. C. R. Scrip	b60 62¾
100 do	b30 91¾	400 do	62¾
100 do	s30 91	50 Clev. & Pitts R	s30 10¾
100 do	91	300 do	11
25 do	90¾	50 do	b60 11¾
450 do	90¾	100 Gal. & Chic. R	65¾
100 Cum Coal Pre	b60 14	50 do	b10 65½
9 N. Y. Cen. R	83	100 do	b30 65½
16 do	82¾	100 do	b60 65¾
100 do	b30 83	50 do	s10 65
270 do	82¾	100 do	65
50 do	s10 82¾	150 do	b30 65
100 do	82¾	100 do	64¾
200 do	b30 82¾	200 Clev. & Toledo R	31
150 do	b3 82¾	400 do	b60 31½
550 do	82¾	50 Chic. & R. I. R	70¾
150 Erie Railroad	b30 22¾	650 do	70¾
168 do	22	100 do	b60 70¾
50 do	b30 22¾	200 do	70¾
50 do	22¾	15 Chic., B. & Q. R	76¼
150 Hudson River R	49¾	225 do	b30 76¾
200 do	b30 49¾	100 do	b60 76¾
400 Harlem Railroad	13¾	50 do	76¾
6 Clev., Col. & Cin. R	91½	6 Mil. & Miss. R	6
56 do	92		

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Tennessee 6s '90	91¾	200 Mich. Cent. R	s60 56¾
1 000 N. C. State 6s	97¾	410 do	56¾
4,000 Ma. State 6s	84	50 do	56¾
16 s60 Hd. Riv. R. 2d m h	90	200 do	s60 56
2,000 Harlem R. 3d m h	80	19 Sixth-avenue R	132
9,000 Clev & T. 6s, f. d. h	73	100 Ill. Can. R. Scrip	61¾
160 Pacific M. S. Co	88	do	s10 61¾
210 N. Y. Cen. R	83¾	200 do	61¾
200 do	82¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R	b30 64½
12 do	82	100 do	s60 64¼
900 do	b60 82¾	200 do	b60 64¼
800 do	82¾	350 do	64¼
200 do	s10 82½	1200 Clev. & Tol. R	b60 21
50 Erie Railroad	22	500 do	30¾
250 do	s60 22	200 do	s60 30¾
58 do	b10 22¾	1500 Chic. & R. I. R	s60 69¾
50 do	22¾	200 do	s60 69¾
100 Hndsn Riv. R. 2d m	48¾	200 do	69¾
100 do	b60 49	50 do	b10 69¾
300 do	b60 49¾	100 Chic., B. & Q. R	78
100 Harlem R. Pref.	b60 41	100 do	s60 75
50 do	s60 41	150 do	75¾
50 Panama R	135	50 do	s10 75¾
90 do	133¾	100 do	75¾
50 do	133¾		

TUESDAY, May 22—P. M.

There was an adverse turn in the Stock Market to-day, which few of the operators seemed able to account for. The news from abroad was favorable, and the advices of the railway traffic on the New-York end Western lines equally so. But notwithstanding all this, a disposition obteined to sell the market down, and prices were from ¼@1¼ ₱ cent. lower than on Monday on a good part of the Shere list. The State Stocks were not ell influenced in price though the operetloes were comparatively dull. Ie Railwey Mortgages, an advence of ¼ on Michigan Central and 1 ₱ cent. on Hudson thirds was bid end paid, and on Cleveland end Toledo Sinkieg Fund the price peid was 73 ₱ cent., the higheet for more than a yeer past. In New-York Centrnl Shares the business was below the nsual average, in emount. The price opened at 82½@83, and fell to 82½@¾, finally closing 82½@¾, on sales of only about 5,000 eharas; showing thet while the wish to *see* the market lower is quite strong, the purpose to *sell* it down is weak. The merket on this Stock closed rather steedy. The Western liet wea decidedly lower on Chicego and Rock Island. Tbis Stock sold yeeterday at 71¾@71½, and closed at 71 ₱ cent. This forenooe, the price was pressed at 70½@¾ et the early Board, and 69½@¾@¾ at the efternoon Boerd, closing 69¼ ₱ cent. No good reasen wes assigned for tha decline, any mere than in New-York Centrnl. Gelend, neder a simiier feeling, fell to 64¼ against 65¾ yesterday efternoon, and Toledo to 30¾ ₱ cent. In Illinois Central the decline wee to 61¾ ₱ cent., and Burlington and Chicago after being done at 76½ ceeh and 76¾ buyar 60 deye, fell to 75½ ₱ ceet., while the edvices hy telegraph of the traffic on the line authorizes the helief that *fifty thousand dollars* will be galeed on the third week in May. We have seen a dispetch from Chicago which says that the first three deye of the week nvaraged $10,000 ₱ dey. In the Stocks neerer home, Hudeen River sold in the morning ee high es 49½, end at the Second Boerd, in sympethy with the General Shere list, fell to 48¾, huyer 60 days. Harlem Preferred fell off ½ ₱ cent., and New-York and Erie ¼ ₱ ceat., as compared with Monday afternoon. Panama sharee were ½ ₱ cent. firmer, while Pecific Meil menifested the feverishnese incidant to the uesettled question of the real extent of the irregulnrities in the Stock ledger. The stock, peading this difficulty, is made weaker on the Street among the speculetors by the difficulty of borrowieg maaay upon it, the margin demanded being unusually wide. This difficulty will, of sourse, pass away as soon as tha aondition of the Stock ascoent of tha Company is officially made known, and a new registry le established—as we presume, after the recent experiance, one will be, oe a more secure footing and with very different checks npon the errore and irregularities of a single transfer clerk. The Stock opeaed to-day at 91½, buyer 60 days and sold down to 89 ₱ cent. cash at the Boerd, finally closing on the Street 89¼@¾ ₱ cent. At the General Market et 4 o'clock closed with some degree of steadiness.

In the Money Market to-day we hear of Discounts, 60 deys' prime acceptances, at 5 ₱ cent., longer dates of the same approved class are quoted 5½@6 ₱ cent., although the rates at Bank are called 6@7 ₱ cent. The Stock Brokers are paying, generally, 5 ₱ cent. on temporary loee, to private lenders, and 5@6 ₱ cent. at Bank. The general tone of the market continues easy. For the Cunard steamer to-morrow, a fair business has been done in Exchange at 109¾ on London, the same as for the previous mail. Several of the standard drawers call the rate 109¾@109¾, but a supply of Southern and Canada Bank bills, with City Bank indorsement, has chiefly supplied the market for this steamer at the inside figure, and in some instances at a sixteenth less. No change on Paris, the quotation f.5.18¾@f5.13¾. There is a light demand for Bullion for export. The *Asia* takes out only $120,000.

The following is a comparative statement of exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1859.	1858.
For the week	$1,380,848	$1,383,278	$1,536,119
Previously reported	22,116,636	23,035,303	30,691,103
Since Jan. 1	$23,497,484	$24,935,579	$32,227,222

The following was to-day's business at the Assistant-Treasurer's office:

Receipts	$107,136
Payments	53,774
Balance	6,678,051

The receipts include $87,000 for Customs.

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks presents the following aggregates as compared with those of the previous week:

	May 14.	May 21.	
Capital Stock	$11,723,909	$11,738,190	Increase..$14,281
Loans	27,483,834	27,401,926	Decrease..$1,905
Specie	5,557,866	6,377,416	Decrease..189,944
Due from B'ks.	1,564,996	1,691,995	Increase...127,099
Due other B'ks.	4,209 945	4,085,882	Decrease..123,963
Deposits	16,489,872	16,422,835	Decrease.. 67,037
Circulation	2,944,245	2,870,617	Decrease.. 73,628

The New-Orleans papers of Friday, just received, report an easier money market. Exchange is reported as follows:

"The Exchange market has been very inactive since our last, and we have not been apprised of any variation in rates of either foreign or domestic. The demand for most classes continues unabated, but the supply has become quite restricted, and drawers are exceedingly firm at previous figures, which we repeat as follows: Clear sterling bills, 109@109¾@109¾, the latter an exceptional figure. Bills with shipping documents attached, 108¾@108¾@108¾. Francs, 5.10 @5.13¾ ₱ dollar. Sixty day bills on New-York, &c., ¾@1@1¼ ₱ cent. discount. Sight, ½@¾ ₱ cent. premium."

Messrs. HALSTED & GILMAN have received funds to pay, on presentation, the interest due in July and August next, on the Bonds of Fulton County, Illinois, issued to the Peoria and Hannibal, and Jacksonville and Savannah Railroad Companies.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad receipts for the first week in May were $25,650 41.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 22.

36,000 shares of stock have been presented for registry. Holders are requested to present their certificates without delay.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary, *pro tem.*

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 22, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 217 bbls. Ashes, 17,797 bbls. Flour, 25 hbls. Corn Meal, 40,975 bushels Wheat, 128,998 bushels Corn, 958 bushels Malt, 35,974 bushels Oats, 1,616 pkgs. Provisions, and 693 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been meds, to-day, of 48 bbls., in lots, at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales 1,500 lbs. American yellow at 34c.@35c., ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Adamantine era in request, mainly at 17c.@18½c., ₱ lb. Nothing new in other kinds.

COFFEE—Transactions have been limited. Prices have not varied. Java, 15½c.@16c.; Rio, 12½c.@14c; Maracaibo, 13c.@14½c.; Laguayra, 14c.@14¼c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@14½c.; Ceylon, 13¾c.@14; and St. Domingo, 12½c., ₱ lb., usual terms. Stock of all kieds in first hands, this morning, 40,498 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WM. SOERR & SON, 16,444 mats Java, 1,200 bags do., 12,943 bags Rio, 3,389 bags Maracaibo, 2,426 bags Costa Rica, 2,000 bags Ceylon, 900 bags Laguayra, 750 bags St. Domingo and 546 bags other kinds.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
May 19, New-Orleans	20,009
May 19, Baltimore	2,000
May 22, New-York	12,913
Grand total	34,943

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in demand, mainly at 23c.@23¾c. ₱ lb. Other kinds are inactive.

COTTON—We have heard of sales of 2,000 bales at steady prices. Of the prospects of the new crop, Messrs. NEILL BROS. & Co. remark: "The weather throughout the South continues generally favorable for the young crop. From some few districts complaints of damage have been received, but such cases are exceptioeal, end do not apply to the whole cottoe regioe. The principal complaint so fer has been a leck of rain, exteeding more or less over the whole eountry; bet we learn that the cold reported lately has given place to e geeial temperature, and rains have fallen to some extent where they were most eeeded. The present aondition of the new crop is generally considered favorable, and a good stand has been obtaieed; but, while the plaet is liable to so many disasters, there is little need to magnify or to anticipate complaints of damege." The following is a statement of the movements of Cotton for the past week, and since 1st September last, compared with the five preceding years:

	Receipts. Past week.	Since Sep. 1.	Exports for past Week. To Gt. Brit.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1859-60	32,000	4,306,000	36,000	11,000	6,000
1858-9	24,000	3,588,000	33,000	6,000	6,000
1857-8	29,000	4,262,000	37,000	6,000	2,000
1856-7	21,000	2,823 000	21,000	4,000	6,000
1855-6	41,000	3,330,000	24,000	4,000	7,000
1854-5	28,000	2,434,000	48,000	18,000	6,000

	Exports since Sept. 1. To G. Brit.	To France.	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1859-60	2,423,000	545,000	441,000	3,410,000	469,000
1858-9	1,700,000	381,000	492,000	2,674,000	431,000
1857-8	1,385,000	343,000	293,000	2,021,000	850,000
1856-7	1,245,000	368,000	380,000	1,993,000	824,000
1855-6	1,594,000	443,000	450,000	2,487,000	410,000
1854-5	1,233,000	377,000	220,000	1,830,000	265,

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.,
Will exhibit, on MONDAY, May 21,
SUPERIOR
NEW STYLES MANTILLAS,
AFTER THE LATEST PARIS SHAPES,
Just Received per Steamers.
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR RETAIL.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.,
Will open on MONDAY, May 21,
A LARGE VARIETY
Of double
NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,
Received per Steamers and from Auction,
BELOW USUAL PRICES!
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.,
ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR LARGE STOCK
OF
LINEN and HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
AT REDUCED PRICES!
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
AND
UNDER-GARMENTS,
FULL ASSORTMENT, AT LOW PRICES.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
DRUGGETS, MATS, MATTING,
STAIR-CARPETING, &c.,
LARGE ASSORTMENT! LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

"NOW."
THEN
is
THE
TIME for the ladies to get pleased as to
price
and
STYLE! (by the by) "style" is everything just NOW.
WAY DOWN.
Marked Way DOWN! DOWN!! DOWN!!!
RIBBONS,
RIBBONS,
RIBBONS,
18 cent Ribbons reduced to 12½ cents per yard.
25 and 31 cent Ribbons redneed to 18 cents a yard.
37 and 44 cent Ribbons reduced to 25 cents a yard.
50 and 62 cent Ribbons redneed to 37 and 44 cents a yard.
BELIEVE
US,
Ladies, they are very much under PRICE.
Store on SIXTH-AV., Nos. 204 and 206, one door from 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.

BENSON'S
SPRING FASHIONS,
RICH SILK BURNOUS.
RICH SILK BASQUES, very deep.
Ladies, call and see our new
PATTI SILK CLOAK,
the most elegant garment.
Also, STRIPED CLOTH BURNOUS.
STRIPED CHALLIE, for Summer wear.
All made in the most thorough manner.
No. 319 CANAL-ST., opposite Mercer.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTLES.
E. S. MILLS & CO.
Offer their entire Spring importation of
LACE MANTLES, POINTS, &c.,
Below the cost of importation.
Also, a large stock of
SILK AND CLOTH MANTLES,
In every variety, in all the new Paris shapes, at greatly reduced prices.
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
WILL OPEN, ON MONDAY, MAY 21,
500 FRENCH WORKED SETS, from 88 cents to $3.
250 BREAKFAST SETS, $1 25, worth $1 75.
Also, a full assortment of FRENCH COLLARS,
From $1 to $10 each.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & CO.
WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY,
20 DOZEN GENTS' HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS,
At 31 cents each, worth 50 cents.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 851 BROADWAY has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning, at reasonable prices. Particular attention is called to our stock of Bonnets and Mantillas.

CLEARING-OUT SALE.
We are now offering the balance of our
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
AT COST.
Being the largest stock to be found in this market of
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
NEW STYLES NOTTINGHAM AND LENO CURTAINS.
LACE AND MUSLIN BY THE YARD.
LACE AND MUSLIN FOR VESTIBULE DOORS.
BROCATELLES, SATINS, TAPESTRIES.
REPS, WORSTED DAMASKS, CHINTZES.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
GILT CORNICES, BANDS AND PINS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 349 Broadway.

PARIS.
LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE,
BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES, Nos. 35 and 37, RUE ST. ARNAUD, No. 7, and RUE NEUVE DES CAPUCINES, No. 15.
SILK STUFFS.
(House in Lyons.)
MANTLES, VISITES, CLOAKS, &c.
PRINTED MUSLINS.
LACE,
(Manufactory.)
INDIA CACHEMIRES.
(House at Kaschmir.)
FRENCH SHAWLS.
FANCY TISSUES,
WEDDING OUTFITS.
Since its foundation, the COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has not ceased to occupy itself particularly in the selection of articles of taste and of superior quality. At the present moment it is the ONLY HOUSE in PARIS offering a large assortment of first-rate novelties. By means of its branch establishments, this Company is enabled to manufacture or purchase the handsomest novelties at the most favorable period, and to dispose of them on the most favorable conditions as to quality and price. Every article, even the Cashemere Shawls, is marked in known figures. The COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has established branch houses at Lyons, Kaschmir, Alencon, Chantilly and Brussels for the manufacture of silk stuffs, cashemeres and lace, but they have no other house for sale except in Paris.

WINDOW SHADES AT COST.
FINE GOLD LANDSCAPES
and FLOWER SHADES,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
BEST SCOTCH HOLLAND SHADES,
WHITE, BUFF, GREEN AND BLUE.
WE ARE CLOSING OUT AT COST.
THE BALANCE OF THIS SEASON'S STOCK,
AND WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES FURNISHING TO THE GREAT ADVANTAGES WE NOW OFFER.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 349 Broadway.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY,
Will offer, during this week,
BLACK CHANTILLY POINTS,
BLACK CHANTILLY MANTLES,
BLACK CHANTILLY FLOUNCES,
At a great reduction. Their stock is unsurpassed, and comprises many novelties.

NOTICE.—AVIS.—NOTT CIA.—AVISO.—NOTIZ.—FOUNTAIN'S India store is the only place where India, cashmere dresses, black and colored; wash silks, all wide; crapes, lutenge, satins, mournakers, yellow flannels, novelties, Obina, lacquered articles; all kinds of curious American Indian leather bags, bead work, &c., can be procured, wholesale and retail, at 65 Broadway. French fans, latest styles. This day received 20 styles Chinese feather folding fans, elegant

DRY GOODS.

MAY, 1860.
NOTICE
OF
SALE AND REMOVAL.
GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS
THIS MONTH
AT
Nos. 20 and 22 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Being about to remove to their new and commodious Warerooms, Nos. 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 and 85 DUANE-ST., near Broadway, and desirous of closing out their present extensive and varied stock of Dry Goods, and to effect that object they are offering
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.
In addition to their AMOSKEAG and WAMSUTTA PRINTS, in new and beautiful styles, they have now for sale the entire balance of the popular low-priced YORK STATE,
PEKWRIGHT and
KNICKERBOCKER PRINTS,
by the piece or package, FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
REAL THREAD LACE SHAWLS.
REAL THREAD LACE MANTILLAS.
REAL THREAD LACE BURNOUS.
REAL THREAD LACE FLOUNCINGS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will exhibit a splendid lot of the above goods on
MONDAY, MAY 21,
The styles are very new and beautiful,
And will be sold at low prices.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Will offer at retail, on
MONDAY, May 21,
Their entire stock of
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
At a great reduction in prices.
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering their entire stock of
SHAWLS
At great bargains.
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER.

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
Comprising DRESS GOODS, of all kinds.
Housekeeping and furnishing goods.
Shawls, Lace and Silk Mantles.
Straw Bonnets and Bloomers.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
CANTON MATTINGS.
At Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
between 8th and 9th sts.
C. G. HOOK.

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS,
IN ENDLESS VARIETY,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
SILK, MOHAIR, POPLIN, LIGHT CLOTH,
And every other description of material.
Also, a superior assortment of LACE MANTILLAS and LACE POINTS, at very reduced prices.

301 AT 301 GRAND-STREET. 301
CHARLES HEARD & CO.
Will offer, at Retail,
On MONDAY, MAY 21,
At the following
REDUCED PRICES:
50 PIECES PLAID SILKS, at 3s. 6d. per yard.
REDUCED FROM 50 Cents.
20 PIECES PLAID SILKS, at 3s. per yard.
REDUCED FROM 50 Cents.
20 PIECES RICH SPRING SILKS, at 4s. 6d. per yard.
150 PIECES VERY RICH CHENE,
CANNELE,
PEKIN and
BAYADERE SILKS,
At 75, 80, 85, 90 and 100 cents per yard.
REDUCED FROM $1 25 to $1 50.
ALSO,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
RICH GRISSELLE FOR TRAVELING SUITS.
At 2s. 6d. per yard, reduced from 50 cents.
300 RICH FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES.
From $5 upwards.
ALSO,
A full assortment of
New Styles of
Barneus and Mantillas,
From $4 to $10.
Housekeepers and Upholsterers
Will find a splendid line of
Rich Lace Curtains, in sets,
From $3 to $10.
Reduced from double the price.
Rich Lace and Muslin Drapery at 1s. per yard,
Reduced from 2s. 6d.
Pure Irish Linen,
Table Damasks,
Diaper Cloths,
Toweling,
Napkins, &c., &c., &c.,
All Reduced below Cost.
Reduction Real and No Exaggeration.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

CLOTH AND SILK MANTLES,
In all the latest styles of the season in great variety.
PLAIN CLOTH SHAWLETTES, with hoods, at $3 50 to $6.
STRIPED CLOTH SHAWLETTES, with lined hoods, at $4 to $8.
RICH BLACK SILK BURNOUS, elegantly trimmed, at $8 to $8.
RICH BLACK TAFFETA SILK SHAWLETTES, elegantly trimmed, at $7 to $10.
We desire to call the special attention of purchasers to the fact that not having the enormous expenses for rent, &c., which Broadway and Canal-st. merchants have, we can afford to sell as good goods as theirs at from twenty to thirty per cent lower prices. We respectfully request ladies to call before purchasing.
W. K. PEYTON,
Cloak and Mantilla Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Desiring to reduce our Spring stock of Carpetings, we will from May 1 offer our large and well-selected stock at RETAIL.
Housekeepers will observe a saving of the retailer's profit as well as the advantage of selecting from a very large assortment.
Experienced upholsterers are engaged to make and put down goods.
GEORGE S. MURFEY & CO.,
No. 625 Broadway,
near White-st., New-York.

CANAL-STREET.
303 THREE DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY. 303
Open on Saturday, 12th inst.
Misses' and Children's Hats; Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes; Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
THOMAS REYNOLDS,
303 CANAL-STREET. 303

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

THE OLD JAVA COFFEE POT.
HOTEL COFFEE BOILER—BARTLETT'S PATENT.
Is decidedly the best coffee pot in use. By its peculiar, yet simple, construction, it preserves and distils the rich aroma, and thus secures the full flavor of the coffee, thereby making better coffee with one-third less.
The highest premium, a silver medal, was awarded the Old Java Coffee Pot, by the American Institute, 1859. Call and examine, or send for a circular.
BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, 496 Broadway.

WINSHIP'S
VENTILATING REFRIGERATORS.
Acknowledged to be the only Refrigerator in the market which is really self-ventilating. Milk, butter and delicate articles are kept in the same apartment with meats, fish, &c., &c., without the strong flavors offending the delicate ones.
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO., 442 Broadway, New-York.

HARRISON'S EUROPEAN RANGE
Will operate with less coal than any other, cut-last every other kind, and give first-rate satisfaction every way.
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 442 Broadway, New-York.

REMOVALS.

WOOD BROTHERS
Have removed to
No. 396 BROADWAY,
In directing notice to their removal,
WOOD BROTHERS
Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs, made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.
This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.
Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by letter.

REMOVAL.
STATIONERS' HALL,
No. 360 Broadway.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK & CO.,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,
Have removed from Nos. 164 and 166 Pearl-st., to
NO. 360 BROADWAY,
between Maiden-lane and John-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 87 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.
Fire-crackers, Torpedoes, Jose-sticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and public exhibitions, of superior quality, at less than usual prices. Address orders by mail or telegraph to
GEO. B. COLEY,
No. 37 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

ASTROLOGY.

N.B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, to entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of your future wife or husband; also, the day of her visitor. If you wish wrath, give her a call at No. 321 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

INSTRUCTION.

EXAMINATION AND COMMENCEMENT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The final examination of the graduating class of the Law School of Columbia College will commence at the School, No. 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th May, inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and continue daily from 8 to 5 P. M. until completed.
The four College Prizes, to be awarded by Hon. DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Justice of the Supreme Court Hon. LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, Justice of the Superior Court, and Hon. CHARLES P. DALY, Judge of the Common Pleas, on a comparison of the Essays and Written Examinations, will be announced at the Law School Commencement, to be held in the Hall of the Historical Society, 2d-av., on the evening of WEDNESDAY, May 23, at 7 P. M.—on which occasion an Address to the graduates will be delivered by MARSHALL S. BIDWELL, Esq.; to be followed by a Valedictory Oration by a member of the class.
On the evening of the TUESDAY, May 22, preceding the Commencement, a Sermon will be delivered before the Class, on their invitation, by the Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., at Trinity Chapel. Services to commence at 8 P. M.
Members of the Bar, the Judges of the several Courts, and the friends of the Students and of the College are respectfully invited to attend.
CHAS. KING, LL. D.,
President of Columbia College.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1860.

HOBART HALL,
No. 98 West 37th-st., near Broadway. This spacious, convenient, well-lighted and ventilated edifice has just been completed, having been erected and arranged with reference to the requirements of a school of the highest class, for a limited number of pupils.
Whether as a FAMILY SCHOOL for a small number of boarders, or as a day school for the thorough education of young ladies and children under Christian influences, and with open recognition of Christian faith and principles, it will be found complete and thorough in its appointments. The beginning of such an institution, made three years ago in Murray Hall, West 86th-st., will here be found developed under very favorable auspices. The present Rector, bringing fourteen years' experience to his work, expects to make Hobart Hall a model school of thorough and elevated education. It will be opened (D. V.,) with suitable devotions as a Seminary of Christian Education, on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 24th inst., by the Prov. Bishop of New-York. The Right Rev. Bishop Southgate, Rev. Dr. McVickar, and others, are expected to advocate the principles on which the institution is based. Services in the Chapel adjoining HOBART HALL at 8 P. M. Further information or circulars may be obtained from the Rector, Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, at the Hall.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL, NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—No. 596 BROADWAY. Schools supplied with competent teachers, and teachers with positions. References—Faculties of Amherst and Butgers Colleges, Dr. Lowell Mason, et al. Books, Charts, School furniture. Pianos, sold for cash.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

$36 $36, $36, $36, $33, DEFRAYS expenses in Fort Edward Institute per term of 14 weeks. Fall term begins Aug. 23. Eighteen teachers. Send for new catalogue to JAS. R. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, males or females, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—VACANcies for two young ladies, who will enjoy the highest social and academic advantages. Cards at No. 619 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A PROFESSOR OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE, who has had a long experience in teaching, and has for seven years been connected with one of the first French Academies in the State of New-York and who can furnish the very best recommendations as to his capacity and ability, is desirous of obtaining a situation in some American institution where he can devote himself exclusively to the French department, and be free from all care of the scholars except in his classes. He has no objections to go the country in any part of the United States. Salary not as much of an object as a permanent situation. Address, immediately, PROFESSOR, Brooklyn Post-office, L. I., stating particulars.

TO TEACHERS.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A pleasant residence in the Highlands of the Hudson, would like to receive into their family a young lady of refinement, thoroughly competent to instruct in the higher English branches, Latin, French and music, who would be willing to give instruction two or three hours each day, as compensation for board and a pleasant home. Address CLINTON, No. 100 Maiden-lane, New-York.

A GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, AT present engaged in the capacity of teacher in the family of the late Gov. Bissell, and who is fully competent to instruct in music, French and English, desires a situation in or near New-York City. Would like to accompany a family to the country for the Summer. Highest reference given. Address Miss MURPHY, care of Mrs. Gov. Bissell, Springfield, Ill.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A LADY OF GOOD education and refinement, who is accustomed to teach the usual English branches, also French and music, and is willing to take the place of resident governess in a family residing in the country, a short distance from New-York. Address Box No. 2,318 New-York Post-office.

A PROFESSIONAL TEACHER OF PAINTing and drawing, of many years' experience, offers her services in filling a vacancy in any first-class young ladies' Seminary or Institute, either in New-York or Brooklyn. For reference or further particulars apply, personally or by letter, at the office of JAS. HOULDSWORTH & CO., No. 10 Warren-st., New-York.

A TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF MANY years' experience wishes to procure a situation as teacher of ancient classics, English, French and Spanish. Has filled many young men for college and the counting-room, in this City and vicinity; could influence some patronage. Address for one week CHRISTOPHER, New-York Post-office.

A TEACHER.—A FRENCH LADY, WHO IS about finishing her Winter term, wishes to make an engagement for the Summer months, with some family requiring a teacher. Address, until Saturday next, FRENCH TEACHER, Station D, Bible House.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching music, French and drawing, with the usual branches of a thorough English education, is desirous of forming an engagement with a private family. Address A. B. O., No. 8 West 13th-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—BOY WANTED IN A CARRIAGE Repository up town; one willing to make himself generally useful both in doors and out; must write a good hand, and be ready and correct at figures; one residing with his parents, in the upper part of the City, preferred. Address, in handwriting of applicant, stating age, references, &c., C. & O., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

AN INSURANCE CLERK.—A FIRST-CLASS Fire Insurance Company wants a person who has had experience in the business to assist in the office. Address, with references and particulars, INSURANCE, Box No. 2,075 General Post-office.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN WHO is acquainted with the New York lumber trade and who is willing to measure lumber and make himself generally useful. Apply at the lumber yard, corner of 1st-av. and 32d-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SEAMSTRESS who thoroughly understands every branch of her business; none others need apply. Call at No. 248 West 23d-st., on Wednesday, 23d inst., between 10 and 12 A. M.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A YOUNG WOMAN, as plain cook, washer and ironer; none need apply without good City reference. Call before 11 o'clock, at No. 14 East 32d-st.

A CHILDREN'S MAID.—WANTED, A PROTestant young woman to take care of children. References required. Apply in the dry-goods store No. 264 Bowery.

A CUTTER.—TO TAILORS.—WANTED IMMEDIately, a thorough practical cutter, for this City. Inquire of GEORGE H. FOX, Merchant Tailor, No. 524 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK, THOROUGHLY acquainted with the business, and who is willing to go to the country. Apply at No. 48 South-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A GERMAN GIRL AS nurse. Apply, between 1 and 3 o'clock, at No. 320 West 23d-st.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A CHAMBERMAID and waitress; one who can do plain sewing can apply at No. 59 East 33d-st., between 2 and 12 o'clock.

TO INSURANCE SURVEYORS.—WANTED, an experienced and efficient surveyor for an old Fire Insurance Company in this City. None need apply unless fully qualified, and applications must be in handwriting of the applicant, with references, address, salary expected, and last place of doing business. Address INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, New-York Post-office.

NURSE WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED PROtestant woman, (an American preferred,) who is willing to devote herself to the care of an aged lady, will find employment and a pleasant home at 157 Madison-av.

$100 FOR MONTH MADE WITH $10 Stencil tools, so arranged that the incompetent can use them. Send for new circular before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass.

CLOTHING.

WILLIAM WALSH, CLOTHING STORE, NO. 41 CENTRE-STREET, NEW-YORK.—The highest price given in cash for Ladies' and Gentlemen's left-off clothing. Also, Jewelry, Furniture, Fire Arms, &c. Gentlemen's clothing cleaned and repaired in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All orders promptly attended to.

GREAT DEMAND FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, FURNITURE AND CARPETS.—As I opened a new establishment, I will pay the highest prices in cash for the above-named articles. Call on or address C. MISH, No. 316 6th-av., between 18th and 19th st. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mish.

LADIES HAVING CLOTHING PARTIALLY worn, which they wish to dispose of, will be paid the highest price in cash. Please address L. D. C., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

HORTICULTURAL.

PLANTS! PLANTS!!—THE UNDERSIGNED, in consequence of removal, offers his entire stock of garden and greenhouse plants for sale, without reserve, as everything must be cleared off by June 1, the ground being wanted to build on. Verbenas will be put in baskets at 4s per dozen.
W. FITZPATRICK,
Florist, 29th st. and Broadway.

M. VON WAVEREN AND SONS, HILLEGORN, HOLLAND.—Price-list of their choice selection of bulbous roots for 1860, just received and to be had on application to R. W. BURLAGE, No. 49 Exchange-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as chambermaid and waiter, and plain sewing in a small family; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; City reference can be given from her last place, where she has lived six years. Call at No. 36 Madison-st., two doors from James, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation as chambermaid, or to do general housework in a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 95 East 31st-st.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable German girl in an American private family as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or as laundress. Call at No. 349 6th-av., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork, or as children's nurse and plain sewer; has good City reference. Apply at No. 345 West 16th-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a tidy, genteel girl, to do chamberwork and sewing; can give the best of City recommendations; understands all kinds of sewing and embroidering, &c. Can be seen this day at No. 198 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 427 4th-st. To be seen for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress in a small family. Apply at No. 50 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by an experienced girl, in a private family, as chambermaid; is a good seamstress, and an excellent hand at doing up ladies' fine muslins; is willing to go in to the country with a family that lives in the City in Winter; the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 139 2d-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse; no objections to going to the country for the Summer; good City reference. Call at No. 240 West 16th-st., side door, front room, over the baker's.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and assistant in the washing and ironing or sewing; no objection to the country for Summer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 87 East 33d-st, between Lexington and 3d avs.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation as chambermaid, or as chambermaid and to assist in the care of children; can refer to her last employer, with whom she has lived nine years. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, by a young Protestant girl, who understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; has good reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 1 East 20th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 222 East 21st-st. Can be seen for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress or to do fine washing; understands her business perfectly; is neat and tidy in appearance. No objections to the country. Has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of embroidery. Has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 18 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference given; can be seen at No. 109 West 25th-st., third floor back room, until engaged.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a competent young woman, or to take care of children alone; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 35 East 28th-st., her present situation, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 656 6th-av.

A CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl a situation as child's nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, till sailed, at No. 120 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A CHILDREN'S MAID.—WANTED A SITUAtion by a respectable young girl, to take care of children; is a neat sewer; can do embroidery neatly; is civil and attentive to children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 220 East 23d-st., third floor, front room, No. 2, for two days.

A COOK.—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. No one need apply but a private family, willing to give good wages, and no washing or ironing. Good reference given. Call for two days at No. 15 Ronwick-st., near Canal-st.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent respectable woman; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning and larding jellies, and creams and pastries; will take care of a house for the Summer, or go to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 529 6th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, as cook in a private family; she is a competent good cook, who understands her business perfectly; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 4th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands game and soups, baking and pastry, ice creams and jellies and all kinds of desserts; best City reference. Apply at No. 104 Avenue B, cor. 7th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation; is a good plain cook, a genteel washer and ironer, and a good baker; has good City reference. Call at No. 149 East 16th-st., first floor, front room.

A COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; is willing to go to the country. Address JAMES LUCAS, No. 62 4th-av., from 8 to 4 o'clock, 23d.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS A good cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference; no objections to the country. Apply on Warren-st., third door from Bond, Brooklyn.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as good cook; no objection to assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 79 Greenwich-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN excellent cook, who can bring the very best City references, and will assist in the washing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 113 West 17th-st.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, as plain cook, and to do washing and ironing; has good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 106 East 22d-st., second floor, front room.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 110 West 19th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST WILLing young woman, a situation as cook and bread baker or washer and ironer, or to do general housework; also as good chambermaid and waitress; is an excellent laundress; either of these situations; best of reference; no objection to the country; understands milk and butter. Call at No. 70 Bleecker-st., near Broadway. Wages no object.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A SMART, tidy, and highly recommended Scotch Protestant woman, a situation in City or country as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a good baker and pastry cook, and excellent washer and ironer. Apply at No. 405 Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.

A COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, and first-rate laundress; prefers the City, but will go a short distance in the country for the Summer. Apply at the residence of her employer, No. 105 West 21st-st., to-day.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer, or assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 222 7th-av., near 25th-st., third floor, front.

A COOK, &c.—A LADY GOING ABROAD IS desirous to obtain a situation for her cook, who has served her faithfully 15 years. Would prefer the charge of a house during the Summer. Makes pickles, preserves, &c. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a neat and competent young girl; is a good plain cook of meats and pastry; is an excellent washer; good City reference. Apply at No. 343 Myrtle-av., between Adelphi-st. and Carlton-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

A COOK, &c.—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONer, with good reference, wishes a situation in City or country; understands cooking, washing and ironing; is also a splendid baker; is tidy in person and work. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young girl, as cook, and to assist at washing and ironing; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 116 8th-st., near 6th-av.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, situations by two respectable Scotch girls, (sisters;) one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chamberwork, and to assist in the washing and ironing; want to go together; have no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 199 West 25th-st., for two days.

A COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED —Situations in City or country for two very experienced and trustworthy girls; one an excellent meat, pantry and good plain pastry cook; is a superior washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; both are girls neat in their habits, highly recommended and desirous to please. Apply at No. 10 Tillery-st., Brooklyn. Will go separate or together.

A COOK—WAITER.—FAMILIES! FAMILIES! FAMILIES!—An Englishman and his wife, without incumbrance, and willing to go to any part of the country, are in want of immediate employment; the woman to act as cook, washer and ironer, and the man to wait at table and to make himself generally useful; references good; wages required, $16 per month. Apply to Mr. WHITFIELD, St. Paul's Mission Office, No. 31 Vesey-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A washer and ironer has been at City reference. Apply at No. 405 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, back room, for two days.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, in a small private family, or would do general housework; can produce the best of City reference. Call, for two days at No. 146 66th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a neat, respectable Scotch Protestant servant to do cooking, washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting; is well recommended, and thoroughly efficient in either of the above capacities, obliging and trustworthy. Call at No. 56 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; would like to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 19th-st., near 8th-av.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing, or to do plain cooking, washing and ironing in a small private family. City reference can be given. Call at No. 421 Greenwich-st., corner of Laight.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress or as chambermaid and seamstress, with good recommendations; no objections to the country. Call at No. 269 1st-av.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by an American woman, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; or would be willing to go as housekeeper; good City reference given. Apply at No. 254 West 26th-st.

A HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN, PROtestant, would like to do the housework in a small family; good reference can be given. Call corner North Moore-st., in Greenwich, third floor.

A LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable English Protestant woman wants a situation as seamstress or lady's maid and seamstress. Would undertake dress-making and hair dressing, and has the best of reference as to capability and character. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent Protestant young woman, a situation as laundress; understands finting, finery and mangling; does up linen in magnificent style; wages $3. Call or address No. 316 East 32d-st., for two days.

A NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its infancy; is a good

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is published at the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending up a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the Publishers "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Announcements this Evening.

BURTON'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—ROYAL ADMINISTRATION SWEETHEART THOUSE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—OVERLAND ROUTE.

BOWERY THEATRE—MACBETH—THE TWO POETS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Dog. Evening—THE WHITE NEGRO OF THE PRAIRIE—THE LOAN OF A LOVER.

COOPER INSTITUTE—PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.

HOOLEY'S BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—PARK'S VENUS.

TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Day and Evening—CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 539—WILLIAMS'S FREE GALLERY OF ART PAINTING.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There was a very large gathering of those who desire the nomination of Senator DOUGLAS by the Democratic Convention about to meet at Baltimore, at Cooper Institute, last evening. The large Hall was crowded to excess, and several meetings were organized outside. Hon. F. B. CUTTING presided, and speeches were made by Hon. Messrs. RICHARDSON and LOGAN, of Illinois; WATTERSON and ERCOTT, of Tennessee; E. C. MARSHALL, of Kentucky; Judge LARRABEE, of Wisconsin; THOS. C. FLEMING and others,—all favoring the nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS, and considering him the only man who could save the Democratic Party, and through it, the Union, from impending dissolution. The meetings did not break up until near 12 o'clock, and after that a very large number proceeded to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where Dodworth's full band serenaded the speakers and invited guests.

The Senate insisted upon its amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic bill, and appointed a Committee of Conference. Mr. HALE resumed his remarks upon the resolutions of Mr. DAVIS, reviewing the Dred Scott decision, and showing how it conflicted with the earlier practice of the Republic and the convictions of its founders. Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, took up the attack upon Mr. DOUGLAS, when Mr. MASON had paused, and after repeating the topics employed by his co-factionists in the debate, declared Mr. DOUGLAS' consistency to be his crime; since after the Dred Scott decision, he was bound in deference to pledges previously given, to abandon the doctrine of squatter sovereignty. He entered into an analysis of the campaign in Illinois in 1858, recognizing the ability exhibited by Mr. LINCOLN, and appreciating it above that of Mr. DOUGLAS. He averred that the principal points upon which Mr. DOUGLAS had prided himself in the *Harper's Magazine* article were stolen from his rival in the Senatorial contest. Mr. PUGH followed in reply to Mr. BENJAMIN, defending the Illinois Senator. The House Committee on Elections reported in regard to the Missouri contested seat, declaring in favor of the claim of Mr. F. P. BLAIR. A transient discussion occurred upon the Pacific Telegraph bill and the bill relative to public lands, when a message was received from the President announcing the arrival of the *Wyandotte* at Key West, with more rescued Africans, making an average of 1,000 actually at that port, and invoking the instant action of Congress with regard to the disposition to be made of them. In Committee of the Whole upon the Appropriation bills, Mr. PRYOR moved, unsuccessfully, to terminate the appropriation to the *Globe* for reporting speeches. An amendment limiting the reports to speeches in order and excluding those not actually delivered, was adopted. The late disturbance at a Republican meeting in Washington provoked some remarks, in which prominent Southern Democrats and Americans united in denouncing any interference with the right of free speech at the National Capital.

The screw-steamship *Edinburgh*, Capt. KENNEDY, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 9th inst. and from Queenstown on the following day, arrived here last evening. Her advices had been anticipated.

Cincinnati and vicinity was visited by a destructive tornado on Monday afternoon. Between 3 and 4 o'clock a densely black cloud appeared in the northwest, and soon afterwards a terrific storm of thunder, lightning and rain burst over the city. Buildings were unroofed, steeples of churches were blown down, telegraph lines were prostrated, and many persons were severely injured—six, it is said, fatally. The property destroyed in Cincinnati alone is estimated at half a million. Nearly all the railroads leading out of the city were obstructed by fallen trees. The country, in the direction of Cleveland, is said to have suffered the most seriously. The boats on the Ohio must have sustained much damage. One (the *Virginia Home*) was capsized, and two of the crew were lost. A train on the Covington and Lexington Railroad was thrown from the track, and the locomotive and beggage-car were demolished, though the passengers escaped without injury. The full extent of the loss sustained cannot yet be estimated.

The Methodist Conference at Buffalo was busied yesterday with the reception of reports from committees. One of these reports, that from the Committee on Temperance, recommended that preachers be instructed to use every exertion to suppress the traffic in intoxicating liquors. Domestic wine is recommended for sacramental purposes, and the practice of keeping ale and beer for family use is reprehended. The report was adopted. The Special Committee on Divorce and Marriage reported that a dissolution of the marriage relation, except by death or a violation of the Seventh Commandment, was contrary to the teachings of Scripture. The paper was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. The report of the Committee on the Centennial Celebration of the establishment of Methodism in this country was recommitted, as documents have lately come to light which go to prove that the sect was not founded here until 1766.

The trial of the various defences in the "Omnibus" suit was proceeded with yesterday. The counsel engaged are called in the order of their names, alphabetically arranged. A number of counsel, some of whom represent large interests, were defaulted yesterday, on account of not being prepared, as Justice INGRAHAM will hear none of the usual excuses for delay.

In the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, $20,000 was asked for by the Commissioners for laying out the upper part of the Island, and $40,000 to be used in erecting a free bridge over the Harlem River. The first request was refused, and the last was granted. The Commissioners of Roads sent in a bill for about $70,000, which was referred. A resolution directing the members of Congress from this City to use their best endeavors to secure an appropriation from the General Government to make Harlem River navigable, was referred; and one directing the Counsel for the Board to discontinue all suits against liquor-dealers, provided they should take out their licenses for the current year, was adopted.

The annual sermon before the graduating class of the Columbia Law School, was delivered last evening in the chapel of Trinity Church, Twenty-fifth-street, by Rev. Dr. VINTON, a large audience, including the President and Faculty of the College, being in attendance.

The Stock Market was lower yesterday by ½@¾ ₱ cent. on New-York Central, and ¾@1 ₱ cent. on most the Western Road shares. State and Federal stocks steady, and Railway Bonds firm. Exchange for the *Asia*, sailing to-day, 109¾. Money easy.

Cotton was in more demand and prices were sustained. Heavy arrivals continued to exercise a depressive influence on the market for Flour and Grain—prices of the principal kinds of which declined. The transactions in Provisions, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Rice, Naval Stores, Oils, Fish, Hides, Leather, Tallow, and Tobacco, were restricted. A brisk inquiry prevailed for Sugars, which closed a shade firmer. Hay, Hops, Adamantine Candles, Spelter, Dyestuffs, Iron, Lead, Tin and Whisky, were in moderate request. Fair engagements, chiefly of Breadstuffs, were reported for the principal British ports at higher rates.

The Slave-Trade in the Senate.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, has at length introduced his bill in the Senate for the better suppression of the Slave-trade; and it certainly promises, if passed, to leave nothing undone that a mere act of Congress can do, to put an end to American participation in the traffic. It authorizes the preparation of five sloops for service on the coast of Africa, and imposes on the District-Attorney the duty of searching carefully all vessels bound for the slave-coast. It moreover releases naval officers from their present liability in an action for damages, in case they make a mistake in overhauling a vessel suspected of being a slaver; substitutes imprisonment for life for the death penalty, and raises the prize-money on every captured negro from twenty-five to one hundred dollars. These are the principal provisions of Mr. WILSON'S bill, and they are supported by a large number of minor clauses which will give the act, if faithfully carried through, a fair prospect of real efficacy. Mr. WILSON ought, however, to add still another clause, adopting Mr. BUCHANAN'S recommendation in his late message on this subject, and establishing depôts for the negroes captured by cruisers, in which these unfortunate people can remain until returned to their own country. At present they are brought into the port nearest the point at which a slaver is taken, and enormous expense is incurred in providing them with food and shelter.

The last clause in the President's Message, in which he boldly asserts that the only places in which the traffic is "now encouraged and tolerated, are the Spanish islands of Cuba and Porto Rico," painfully reminds us, however, at once of the sanguine and buoyant tone of Mr. BUCHANAN'S mind, and of the difficulties which Mr. WILSON has to contend with. Nobody knows better than our "old public functionary" himself, that the traffic is both tolerated and encouraged in all the cotton States of the South—that there is a large political party in those States, of whose creed the revival of the Slave-trade is a cardinal article; that the Judges of those States tax their ingenuity to the uttermost to find a loop-hole in the clearest provisions of the existing law in order to favor the escape of notorious slavers, and that there is hardly one of the Southern States in which a jury can be got to convict anybody of participation in the traffic, no matter how clear the proof may be. In these circumstances, with which Mr. BUCHANAN is just as familiar as with anything that goes on in the country, his attempt to fasten the whole blame on Spain unpleasantly resembles hypocritical cant. We have not yet got to dealing in African negroes as openly and vigorously as Spain, but kidnapping finds just as much encouragement and tolcration at Savannah as in Cuba or Porto Rico.

These things force us to remember how little Mr. WILSON'S bill may accomplish, after all, even if it should be passed into a law. An act of Congress is but a piece of paper. Its efficacy depends on the zeal and energy of those who are charged with its execution. Who can doubt that the clauses which provide for the punishment of Slave-traders will prove as much of a dead letter, when invoked in the presence of Southern juries, as the clauses of the Fugitive Slave act are in the Anti-Slavery districts of the North? And yet, so long as the traffic is confined, as at present, to Southern seas, or Southern coasts, Northern juries are not likely to get a chance at these dealers in men. Our main reliance must therefore, after all, be on the efforts of the Navy, to make the business unprofitable. These Mr. WILSON'S bill will do a great deal to stimulate, by increasing the prize-money, and removing liability in case of mistake. New-York, we may add, contributes more to keep the abomination alive than any port in the world, and the representatives of New-York are therefore called upon to make special efforts in Congress towards putting it down.

Mexico in the Senate.

All authentic intelligence up to the present moment goes to prove that the European Powers holding relations with Mexico have actively and strenuously opposed American diplomacy and influence in that country. The recognition of the Liberal or Constitutional Government of the Mexican Republic by Mr. MCLANE, the American Minister, has recently developed this opposition in the most marked and emphatic manner. No means within the reach of the European representatives have been neglected by them in their efforts to sustain the bloody and bigoted despotism of the Church faction to crush the Liberals, and thus effectually to prostrate American interests and destroy American influence throughout the Mexican territory. Singular as it may appear, this thoroughly sordid and selfish policy of the European Powers, so entirely opposed to the dictates of Christianity and humanity, and so completely at variance with the spirit of the age that it might be supposed to be a legacy from the sixteenth century and PHILIP II. of Spain, has secured a practical alliance within the limits of the United States themselves, and has found its chief foreign support in the Republican Party of the North.

For the space of now nearly two and a half years, civil war has been raging in Mexico. During this period a revolution has been in progress—the only revolution of principles, in fact, which the country has known since it passed from the Montezumas to the Crown of Spain. When Mexico cast off the rule of FERDINAND VII., she simply changed masters, and the despotism of her elected tyrant, the modern Mexican Church, has proved more cruel and disastrous than that of the ancient Spanish monarchy. That despotism it is which she is now endeavoring to overthrow. Sordid, selfish and sanguinary, the sway of the clerical oligarchy has at last driven all that is left of public spirit, patriotism and capacity in Mexico into one supreme and almost superhuman effort to disenthrall the nation, and deliver her from the darkness of ignorance and heathenism into the light of knowledge and Christianity.

Is it not, then, more than amazing that, in this Nineteenth Century, and at this crisis of her destiny, our unhappy neighbor should find the whole civilized world banded together against her, and lending its united efforts to cast her back into darkness and despair? It is true, the American Administration, through our Minister, Mr. MCLANE, has officially recognized the Liberal or Constitutional Government and party of Mexico. This act, so righteous in itself, was a gleam of hope to the struggling Liberals of the Mexican Republic, and at the moment, doubtless, proved of great immediate service. But the abuse subsequently heaped upon the Liberal Government and Party of Mexico by the Republican orators and organs; their studied and systematic misrepresentation of Mexican affairs, to the discredit of Liberal principles, in that country; their united and persevering efforts in Congress to prevent any legislation calculated to assist the party and the Government recognized by our Minister, have, in fact, resulted in ranging the people of the United States, for the time being, with the European Powers in their efforts to crush Christianity and Freedom in Mexico, and to sustain a despotism which has lost all power for good, and is only strong now to degrade, debauch and demoralize humanity. The actual relations of the powerful and enlightened nations of the earth towards Mexico are a most depressing commentary upon the temper and statesmanship of our times. If we are not really retrograding in the science of human government, as some croakers allege, we must see to it that these relations undergo a speedy change. The treatment which the Liberals of Mexico are now receiving at the hands of that particular party in the United States which would have the world believe that it is the last bulwark of Liberty and Progress, is the hitterest of satires upon human consistency and intelligence.

Since January last a treaty of amity and commerce, negotiated between the United States and the Liberal Government of Mexico, has been lying before our Senate for ratification. The moment that treaty appeared in this country, it was attacked with furious malignity, on the one hand, by Republican journals and Republican leaders, in and out of Congress; and on the other by the rabid Disunionists of the South—the latter having at least the advantage of comprehending the merits of the instrument, and of knowing how impossible it would be for them to execute their own unrighteous designs towards their own country, were it to become the law of both nations. In twenty days from this date, the time allotted for the ratification of the treaty will expire. If the treaty is ratified, the Mexican question is settled. If it is rejected, the complications of our relations with Mexico and with the European Powers respecting that country will be definitely augmented.

But whatever course is pursued with regard to the Mexican treaty, the incoming Administration, be it Democratic or Republican, may rely upon it that it will be speedily forced to face and settle the Mexican question—the first and greatest living question of our own foreign policy. Should a Republican Administration come into power, with no Mexican treaty upon which to base its authority for regulating our relations with that country, it is not difficult to understand how vast a power for mischief the South would hold through the control of an opposition in the Democratic Senate. If the Republican Senators are even moderately wise, they will make good use of the next twenty days in acting upon the proverb that "prevention is better than cure."

Mayor Wood and the Councilmen.

Mayor WOOD yesterday sent to the Common Council the following brief and expressive letter:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1860.

To the Hon. the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I return herewith the resolution proposing to print five thousand copies of the report of the Special Committee appointed in 1858 to make arrangements for the celebration of the Atlantic Cable.

If that report possessed any merit, which is doubtful, it is quite certain that no public interest can attach to it at this time. That celebration—the event which created it—the attending circumstances and performances upon the occasion—have passed away and have no longer any public value.

But, however meritorious, the charter intervenes to prevent the publishing of the report, except by contract under and upon sealed bids and after publicly advertising ten days. This restriction of the charter is imperative and must control. It presents an inseparable barrier to the adoption of this resolution. I therefore return it without approval.

FERNANDO WOOD.

As we do not often enjoy the pleasure of complimenting our eloquent Chief Magistrate upon his oratorical and epistolary efforts, we take a special and particular satisfaction in commending alike the substance and the form of this excellent piece of composition. If it lacks, as perhaps it does, the fluent splendor of BURKE, it has the higher merit of a contemptuous terseness not unworthy the angry dispatches of LORD WELLINGTON in Spain. And every tax-paying citizen will agree with us that the point to which the Mayor speaks is as practical and as estimable as the fashion in which he speaks to it. He refuses to allow the Common Councilmen to make literary ducks and drakes of the public money—in the first place, because they have no legal right to print books in the way they propose; and in the second place, because the book which they propose to print is an utterly worthless and superfluous book. We wish "His Honor" was always as well employed. It is very much to be regretted that this veto, through the blundering of some subordinate, should not have been presented to the Councilmen in time to produce its natural effect. BOOLE and his brethren now claim that the ten days allowed by the law for the presentation of a "veto" having expired, their little project has become a law; and so not only snap their fingers at "His Honor," but try to make the public suspect that the delay which has served them was only part of a nice little dramatic plot, concocted between "His Honor" and themselves. We hope there may still be some means found of cutting off this "cable" of theirs; but however this may be, the Mayor still has it in his power to confound his enemies and confute his slanderers, by putting down his magisterial foot with equal emphasis upon certain other Councilmanic schemes not less flagrant and characteristic. There is the proposition for tying a *savant* to BOOLE, and sending the pair off, with $2,500 in their pockets, on a "sanitary tour" through Europe; and the not less remarkable appropriation of $20,000 to buy a London Fire-Escape. These the Mayor still holds between his thumb and forefinger, and we devoutly hope that for our sakes, as well as his own, he will show them no mercy.

SUNDAY AND THE SUNDAY LAWS.—A correspondent, whose statements we have found to be reliable and intelligent, assures us that the condition of the City last Sunday was much more orderly and decent than has been represented. His tour of observation extended through Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues, the entire length of the Bowery, the Five Points, and Broadway from Chambers to Thirtieth-street. In the whole course of his excursion, he did not find a single open dram-shop, nor did he meet a single drunken man, though he kept a sharp look-out for both. He did see the German theatres in operation—to the scandal of the Police, and the disgrace of our City. Cigar and confectionery stores were also open. With these exceptions, all kinds of business were suspended, or if prosecuted at all, prosecuted in secret.

If such are the facts, the Police deserve to have them recognized, as an encouragement to fidelity. In a contest between the guardians of the peace of the City and the parties who contribute most to invade it, universal sympathy must go with the authorities; and it will certainly do so, just in the measure in which they discharge their duty, without fear or favor.

Academy of Music.

Il Trovatore was the opera selected as likely to draw the largest audience to the Academy of Music last evening, on the occasion of Mlle. SPARANZA'S benefit. Mme. GAZZANIGA sustained the *rôle* of *Leonora*, Miss WESSELS that of *Azucena*, Signor TAMARO that of *Manrico*, and Signor DURAUL of *Fernando*. A pleasant incident of the evening, was the presentation to Mme. GAZZANIGA of an elegant wreath of flowers by Mlle. SPARANZA. A note, of which the following is a translation, accompanied the elegant testimonial which was given Mme. GAZZANIGA by a little girl, who unexpectedly made her appearance on the stage:

To Madame Marietta Gazzaniga:

DEAR MADAME: Permit me to offer you, by the hand of an innocent child, a wreath of flowers, which symbolize at once your beautiful qualities and my gratitude and affection. I owe farewell to the American people, who love you and deservedly esteem you by taking the form of noble generosity towards an Italian and a youthful sister in art, will be long and admiringly remembered both in Italy and this country. May heaven, dear Madame, fill your heart forever with the feelings of happiness with which you have this evening comforted mine. May your journey across that ocean, which was not fatally chilling me, be happy and pleasant—smoothly pursue for you a passage through life, free from every storm and cloud of adversity. I beg of you, in addition to what you have done for me, that you will kindly permit me to return thanks to the other artists who have taken part in my benefit, with a noble generosity that entitles them to the blessings of heaven, the kindly remembrance of the New-York public, and the lasting gratitude of her to whom they have given such timely and disinterested assistance.

ADELINA SPARANZA.

NEW-YORK, May 22, 1860.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Great Tornado at the West.

BUILDINGS PROSTRATED AND UNROOFED—STEAMBOATS LOST—TREES BLOWN DOWN—TELEGRAPHS DESTROYED—RAILROADS BLOCKED UP WITH FALLEN TIMBER—A HALF MILLION OF DAMAGE IN CINCINNATI ALONE.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 22.

The most destructive tornado every known visited this city yesterday afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock. The storm came from the northwest, and appeared to be a cloud densely black, some two miles in breadth, rushing forward with fearful rapidity, accompanied with thunder and lightning, and torrents of rain.

The damage done in this city by the blowing down and unroofing of houses is immense, and will probably approximate $500,000.

A large number of persons were injured, but as far as ascertained, but six persons were killed.

The roof of the new *Commercial* office building was blown off, portions of which were carried to the distance of an entire square. A part of the wall fell through JOHNSON'S saloon, adjoining, injuring several persons who were on the ground floor.

The steeple of St. Andrew's Church was blown off and fell through the roof.

Almost all the public buildings, school houses and churches, besides a large number of dwellings, were unroofed or otherwise damaged.

The telegraph lines in every direction were prostrated.

Little is known of the damage in the country, but as far as is ascertained it has been fully as severe as in the city.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad was covered with a forest of fallen timber between here and Carthage Village, and the country along the Little Miami Railroad, between here and Cleveland, suffered terribly.

At Loveland the railroad depôt and other buildings were demolished, as was also the railroad shop at Lawrenceburgh.

The Catholic Seminary on the hill beyond Brighton was unroofed and otherwise badly damaged.

The storm visited Cumminsville with great fury. The Catholic Orphan Asylum was completely unroofed, and the road between Cumminsville and the Brighton House completely covered with trees torn up by the roots. The nurseries and gardens along tha road suffered terribly.

The storm raged with fearful violence along the river. The steamers at the levee were, however, properly moored, and weathered the gale.

The steamer *Virginia Home*, when two miles above the City, was capsized, and the cabin parting from the hull, floated down the river in fragments. There were but three passengers on board, all of whom were saved. Two of the crew were lost. The boat was valued at $6,000.

At Spring Grove Cemetery the destruction to monuments, trees and shrubbery was severe.

Along the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, from Morristown to Circleville, trees were blown down by thousands, and several houses were destroyed. There was great destruction of trees and shrubbery, and all along the Clifton-avenues the trees were uprooted.

A train on the Covington and Lexington Railroad was thrown from the track, and the locomotive and baggage car completely demolished. The passengers escaped uninjured.

A heavy rain set in early in the evening, and continued till after midnight, drenching the habitations already made roofless by the tornado, which is conceded to have been the most disastrous known to the present generation.

It is impossible to estimate all the damage that has been done, but scarcely a house in the city has escaped uninjured.

No traces were seen of the storm on the Ohio and Mississippi Road, west of Lawrenceburg. From that point east its signs are seen on every hand.

Northwest of the city it appears to have extended about seven miles in the line of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.

The tornado was very severe as far east as Chillicothe.

Trees were blown down in all directions, houses unroofed, and a general destruction of property is apparent in all quarters.

Great fears are entertained for steamboats and coal-boats on the river above here.

The storm along the river above and below was very severe. At Madison, Indiana, six or eight buildings were unroofed, but no lives were lost. Three or four pair of coal boats were sunk, and six men are missing. The steamer *Eunice* was partly wrecked near Ghent, Kentucky. Her cabin and chimneys were blown overboard, together with a quantity of freight. The steamer *Argyle* lost her chimneys. Wharf boats at Patriot, Ghent and Carrollton were torn from their moorings; carried up stream and wrecked. At New Richmond, Ohio, several buildings were unroofed, and a vast amount of damage was done to boats and rafts. Six pair of coal boats were in sight as the storm came on, but nothing has been seen of them since. All on board have probably perished. The railroads have sustained but little damage, and are all in running order.

Additional from the Pacific.

MURDER OF AN EXPRESS RIDER—THE LATEST MARKETS, ETC., ETC.

ST. JOSEPH, Monday, MAY 21.

The Pony Express from San Francisco, May 11, reached here at 4 o'clock this evening. The California telegraph lines being down, we have no later advices than those brought direct from San Francisco.

A rider was killed by the Indians on the California end of the route, but all the express matter was saved. A detention of about 36 hours was caused by the misfortune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 11—4 P. M.

Candles steady and a shade firmer. Coffee—10,000 bags Costa Rica, at auction to-day, brought 15½c.; Rio cannot be quoted at over 15c., the market tending downward. Coal inactive and no change; sales of Cumberland, 2,000 tons in bulk, at $16. Sales of Drills at 10c.@10½c. Fish were quiet and unchanged. There were sales of Dried Apples and Raisins at the last quotations. Fresh Fruits at auction were at a decline.

Scotch Pig Iron, $35. Molasses and Syrups dull and drooping. Malt Liquors were in fair request. Sales of 2,000 kegs Nails at $3 14. Pitch, $3. Tar, $5. There was nothing doing in Oils. Provisions were sensibly lower, and found no favor. The last accounts from New-York had depressed the views of buyers. Bacon, 13c.@14c. Pork, extra clear, in bbls., $25; half-bbls, $9 50; mess bbls., $17. Sales of Lard, of J. H. & Co., 14½c. Butter was slow, at the last quotations.

Hams unsalable. Rice steady. Foreign raw Sugars were heavy. There were small sales of No. 1 China at 6c. Domestic raw unchanged and inactive. Foreign Brandies were active. Domestic Liquors steady but slow at last quotation. There were considerable sales of Tea—fair black and green—at about covering cost. Wines inactive and without change.

The entire appropriation made by the State Legislature, covering the ensuing fiscal year, foots up $1,464,000, about $34,000 of which goes to pay off old claims. Something over $200,000 will remain in the Treasury after satisfying all demands now due.

In two or three days telegraphic communication will be complete between San Francisco and Vacsalia, 210 miles southeast of the Butterfield Overland route.

The Overland Mail, with St. Louis dates to April 16, reached San Francisco on the 9th, bringing over 16,000 letters, the largest number ever received here at one time. The next subsequent mail is telegraphed, and will arrive this evening.

The late rains have damaged the crops of hay and grain considerably in certain sections, but generally the growing crops throughout California and Oregon promise an abundant harvest.

A Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum is soon to be erected in San Francisco, funds being provided by the State.

Preparations are making to work a copper vein in the Eldorado County. The ore assays 1,154 pounds copper and 10 pounds 7 ounces silver to the ton.

Good receipts continue from the copper mines near Crescent City, in Del Norte County—large quantities of ore having already been taken out ready for shipment. A company having $10,000 worth of machinery will sail on the 13th for Guaymas, whence they will have the machinery transported overland to Chihuahua, with the purpose of reopening the once celebrated silver mine in that department of Mexico, which has been abandoned for the last fifty years.

Overland advices from Southern Oregon furnish one or two items of interest. Messrs. SAMS & LOGAN, Democratic and Republican candidates for Congress, were expected at Jacksonville on the 7th, to address the people from the same stand.

The quartz mines near Jacksonville are still yielding immensely.

A steam crushing-mill was soon to commence operations. An extensive new ditch to convey water through the Placer diggings had been completed. The Washoe silver mining accounts continue exciting in details, but are difficult to condense into a general summary. Every day it is reported leads which had been very rich, turn out of little value, while others of which nothing had been heard, are proved to be immensely valuable. Speculation is claims has subsided materially, capitalists offering to pay the expenses of opening up and opening up new mines rather than purchasing at high prices interest in undeveloped leads. All the valleys of arable lands in and around Carson and Virginia Cities is taken up, and farmers are busy plowing and putting in crops suited to supply the transient population. The immigration continued unabated, and since the more settled weather buildings and mining operations were started into new life, with an abundant supply of provisions and tools for working.

A route for a ditch to bring the waters of Clear Creek and Washoe Lake into the Placer gold diggings has been surveyed, and pronounced practicable, and $200,000 needed to complete the work was subscribed.

A number of quartz mills were being erected. Many discoveries of silver leads were made by poor men, who were offering 12 per cent. per month for money to open their mines, offering their claims as security.

At 3 P. M., to-day, the American clipper ship *Lotus* arrived, 49 days from Hong-Kong, with 137 passengers. She brings advices of two other ships on their way. The ship *Flying Mist* sailed to-day for PARKER'S Guane Island.

The Overland Mail, bound eastward, left at noon to-day, taking 960 letters and three passengers for St. Louis.

The Mail leaving on the 9th took 500 letters and five through passengers.

The names of the cabin passengers by the steamer *Golden Gate*, of the 5th inst., are as follows:

Right Rev. J. Ingraham, Mr. Kipp and wife, J. Ross Browne, C. A. Eastman and family, Mrs. R. E. Wells and child, S. B. Harris, Capt. J. W. Hale, J. W. Simonton, J. L. Booker, J. W. Findlay, Lieut. Quattlebaum, Chas. A. Nash, M. de Jorlis, Capt. Ogilsee, Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. R. Chandler and infant, F. Rabell, D. D. Gessner and wife, Mrs. Tarlton, J. H. B. Hertoe, wife and child, H. W. Loomis, E. P. Everett, A. Ingelsbie, Mr. Kratt, J. F. O'Conner and family, D. Slater, Mrs. Kearney Green, F. Paga, Professor Anderson and family, Mr. E. Isla, Mr. Blair and family, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Davidson, Miss Beldieg, H. Bragg, Mrs. Isaac L. Friedlander, E. B. Neff, Mrs. Finlay and two children, Capt. Brey, J. Pearson, Mrs E. J. Swasey, Mrs. Mowbray and child, D. Malone, Rev. Thomas Conley, D. M. Steele, E. Worley, G. M. Hogan, S. H. Burnett, J. P. Steptoe, wife and daughter, A. F. Brown, Thos. C. Edwards, D. Hayes, J. Gross, D. K. Newell and wife, H. Pierce, Mrs. Cheney, Mrs Hyatt and child, W. Cuningham, L. Parsons and wife, Mrs. Emery and child, Mrs. Paddock and child Mrs A. C. Strang and two children, Mrs Gardner D. Peters, Messrs. Baldwin, E. Gore, A. J. Pryer, Jos. Cass, F. Gross, A. B. Ingraham, W. C. Creighton, Mrs. Calvin, Mrs. Dale, James Cameron, Geo Cooper, L. Garzolo, J. Solomon, P. May, L. E. Jones, Mrs. Moods, J. S. Nesbit, A. Cooppy, R. Nesbit, Mrs. Clark and brother, F. H. Humbold, wife and son; L. Chensy, Thos. W. Palmer, J. McMudd, Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. A. Bulter, M. Flood, T. L. Ennon, Judge Curry and family, C. A. Low, Capt Cowen, wife and child, Thos. Meader and wife, and Miss Homer, Capt. Marvin, H. Meredith, A. O. Mumford, A. J. Muncy, E. F. Curtis, Mrs. Tuttle and child, F. Ruble, G. B. Simpson, J. D. Sanderson, Mrs. J. D. Harwell, H. A. White, A. E. Chamberlain, F. Downe, Lieut. C. T. Gartwell, F. C. Felton, wife and two children, Peter Dean, J. E. Clerk, J. D. Winters, Capt. H. W. Lunt, Mr. Hedges and wife, V. Burard and wife, Joseph E. Burnos, H. Turera, Mr. Love, Mr. Albemeyer, R. Gridley, H. J. Fitch, H. Chester and brother, J. Fredericks, wife and two children, Mrs. Wertheimer and child, Mr. Roe, wife and child, Mr. Feldenmather, F. Woodman, J. Degman, D. Depke and wife, Dr. G. W. Wooly, Mr. McGowan, L. Bloomer, Geo. Gay, J. Cogell, N. M. Dewall, A. M. Ensyn, A. J. Emery, D. Slatter, W. Cook, Mrs P. Filterer and infant, M. P. Harris, Mrs. M. J. Hardon, Mr. Matches, D. Hafney.

The Methodist Conference.

NO ALE OR BEER FOR FAMILY USE—DIVORCE AND RE-MARRIAGE—THE CENTENNIAL OF METHODISM.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 22.

The business before the Conference to-day was the reception of reports from the Committees.

Mr. WEBSTER, from the Committee on Temperance, submitted a report, recommending that the preachers be instructed to coöperate in all proper efforts for securing in all States in which they may reside, laws looking to the utter extinction of the traffic in intoxicating liquors. The report also highly approves of the practice of using domestic wines for sacramental purposes, in view of the adulteration of commerce, disapproves of the practice of keeping ale and beer for family use, and of the renting of buildings for the purpose of traffic in liquors, and urges decided action on the part of the Church in every way calculated to put down the great vice of intemperance. The report was adopted.

Mr. POWER, from the Special Committee on Divorce and Re-Marriage, reported that it is the sense of the Conference that the marriage relation can only be dissolved by a violation of the seventh commandment or by death, and that a subsequent marriage by either party, while both are living, is contrary to the teachings of the Holy Scriptures. Laid on the table and ordered printed.

The report of the Committee in relation to the Centennary of Methodism was recommitted, additional documents having come to hand to prove that Methodism was not established in this country till 1766.

A resolution by Mr. W. C. SMITH, that the question on the adoption of the reports of the Slavery Committee be taken without debate, by ayes and nays, was summarily laid on the table.

A resolution by Mr. MERRITT, instructing the Committee on Itinerancy to inquire whether the resolutions passed by the Baltimore Conference at its last session on the subject of Slavery are in conflict with the Discipline. [Carried.]

Considerable discussion ensued, gentlemen urging that it was an attempt to take action on the Slavery Question in advance of the day fixed for its consideration. The resolution was finally indefinitely postponed.

A resolution was offered by Mr. REDDY, that in the reception of the memorial from the National Association of local preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, and by the admission of the deputation from that body, no intention was had to recognise the Methodist Church South, but only such as are members of its own Church.

The order for to-morrow is the Slavery Committee's reports. The time allowed for each member to speak upon the subject was to-day fixed at 30 minutes.

Old School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, May 22.

The attendance this morning was larger than usual. Three hundred and twenty-nine delegates were present. A report was presented and adopted by the Assembly, recommending the second week in January next as a season of prayer for the whole world. Also a report, which was adopted, discountenancing the practice of social dancing, but leaving the matter of discipline to the several sessions. The report on Foreign Missions was presented by Dr. EOAN, and interesting remarks were made by Hon. WALTER LOWRIE and Rev. S. MALTOON of Siam.

After speeches by Rev. Mr. JANVILLE, of India, and Rev. Mr. BYINGTON, of the Choctaw Nation, the report of the Committee on Foreign Missions was adopted. The great debate on the reorganization of the Boards was resumed, and Dr. THORNWELL concluded his speech, contending for the substitution of a Committee directly responsible to the General Assembly. Rev. Dr. HODGE reviewed his position, and made an able exposition of the doctrine of the Church, and the only basis on which its system could be carried out. Dr. KENNE continued the debate. During this discussion the house was densely thronged with an exceedingly attentive audience.

New School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, May 22.

The Assembly to-day has heard reports from its delegates to other denominations and addresses from the delegates of the Reformed Presbyterian and Evangelical Southern Synods. The report of the Committee on Education has also been discussed to-day by the leading speakers with great earnestness, and is not yet disposed of. Most of the speakers hitherto regard the Assembly plan as radically defective.

From Leavenworth, K. T.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Monday, May 21.

A fire broke out here this morning, destroying the Farmers' Feed and Sale Stable. The building was owned by J. P. RUSSELL. Loss, $1,000; insurance, $600. The loss on the contents is probably $500, which is not insured. O. L. BRACKLIN'S drug-store was also destroyed. The loss upon the building and stock is $35,000; no insurance. The fire originated in the feed and sale stable, and is supposed to have been purposely set.

A distressing drought still prevails throughout the Territory, from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains. But very little rain has fallen for ninety days, and fears are entertained of a total failure of all the crops.

The Overland Express to California.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 22.

A large mail left this point to-day for the Pony Express. Among the number were ten letters from the Japanese Embassy, to be forwarded at San Francisco for Japan.

Advices received here from San Francisco on the 12th state that a rider on the California side had been killed by an Indian, but the regular time made, showing the efficiency of the Company.

The Poisoning Cases at Weymouth, Mass.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 22.

The investigation by the coroner's jury in the late mysterious deaths at Weymouth has resulted in declaring that HENRY FRANCIS FIELD was poisoned with strychnine, which has also been discovered in the remains of her elder sister MARY, who died about three months previous. Both girls were found to be *enciente*. HENRY is in jail heavily ironed. His examination will take place this week.

Fatal Accident at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 22.

The scaffolding at the north end of Trinity church, which is in process of erection on the corner of Washington-avenue and Eleventh-street, fell this morning, precipitating nine workmen sixteen feet into a pile of rocks beneath, fatally injuring JAMES SUMMAN and THOMAS HILL, and seriously wounding several others. JOHN MORTON'S back was broken, and he will probably die.

Fall of a Church.

NEWARK, Tuesday, May 22.

A

will studd the sessions of Congress. They have addressed a note to each member of the Cabinet, saying that the Embassy would be pleased to receive them on Thursday. Notes have also been addressed to Messrs. Corwin of the House, and Mason of the Senate, fixing Friday as the day when the Ministers would be pleased to receive the members of Congress and their families.

It is understood that our Japanese guests are much pleased with the courteous and gentlemanly conduct of Capts. Dupont and Lee, who are transmitting in their attentions to them.

I am pleased to say that the lost sketch-book has been restored, and Mr. Leslie has been written to by the Commission, explaining the matter, and retracting the charge against his artist, Mr. Chapin.

MR. BENJAMIN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Benjamin's speech in the Senate, to-day, is the theme of much praise, as an able discussion of the abstract question.

POLITICAL EXPECTATION.

No one here seems to anticipate harmony in the Democratic ranks, and Lincoln's election is regarded as a foregone conclusion.

A private letter from the South announces that Gen. Houston will run as an independent candidate against the field.

Mr. Douglas' friends are confident of his nomination at Baltimore. J. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 22.

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives, the President communicated to that body to-day a report of the Attorney-General, showing the amount expended in the defence of private land claims in California; the details of the expenditures, and the results. It appears from this document that an incredible number of fraudulent claims to land in California had been fabricated and sustained by the most unblushing perjury. Many of them had been approved by the Board of Land Commissioners, and by the District Courts of California. No less than twenty-five appeals in these cases were heard and decided by the Supreme Court in favor of the Government at the last term. The amount involved was not less in all than one hundred million dollars. One claim was for 3,600 square miles of land, another for 450 square miles, and the famous Santillan claim, had for a part of the city of San Francisco, worth about ten millions of dollars. The Attorney-General pays a high compliment to the abilities of E. M. Stanton, Esq., who assisted in this business. The report is an able and interesting document, disclosing legal achievements of no ordinary magnitude.

The City Councils have passed resolutions strongly condemnatory of riotous interference with the Republican serenading party Saturday night, and requesting the Mayor to prevent future outrage, and arrest and punish the guilty in the present instance.

The Japanese Commissioners, attended by several members of their suite and the Naval Commissioners, proceeded to the State Department at noon to-day, whose their treaty with this Government was duly ratified. The copies of the document were carefully compared, and certificates of correctness, of which there were several, signed and exchanged. On their way to the Department the treaty was borne on the shoulders of two of their servants. Secretary Cass, during the diplomatic proceedings, informed the Commissioners that it afforded him great pleasure to exchange the ratification of a treaty with them, and expressed a fervent hope that the two nations would be bound still closer in friendship. The Commissioners reciprocated the compliment and expressed their obligations to the venerable Secretary, and spoke of the kind attentions bestowed on them, and trusted that peace between the two nations may be everlasting.

The Japanese will visit the House of Representatives to-morrow, at one o'clock. They have set apart two hours on Friday and Saturday for visits to them by Members of Congress and families.

The Republican Association in Washington are making arrangements for a public meeting Monday night to ratify the Chicago nominations.

SENATE,

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 22.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented a memorial in favor of changing the Tariff.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) called up the Deficiency bill as returned from the House. The latter had stricken out the provision for paying the widow of Louis T. Linn arrears of mileage.

The Senate, after some debate, receded from its amendment.

Mr. Thompson, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) introduced a joint resolution for the restoration of Augustus S. Baldwin to the active list as Lieutenant of the Navy.

Mr. Gwin, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to grant alternate sections of land to California for railroad purposes.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, (Dem.,) the Senate insisted on its amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic bill, and the Committee on Conference were ordered to confer with a similar Committee on the part of the House.

Mr. Davis' Territorial resolutions were taken up.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) resumed his remarks. He corrected the statements made by Messrs. Lane and Pugh, yesterday, in regard to the action of Indiana upon the introduction of slaves. He contended that Indiana did petition for a suspension law, prohibiting Slavery for ten years, and Congress refused. Its slaves were taken in afterwards; in violation of law, but the Courts decided that the ordinance of 1787 was binding, and all slaves, by virtue of it, emancipated. It was useless, therefore, to deny that the ordinance of 1787 was regarded as legal and binding. He read Mr. Rasoolph's report in opposition to the petition of Indiana Territory, and said the growth of that State had demonstrated the wisdom of that refusal. He next referred to the interference of the Supreme Court in political questions, and said in doing so they hurt nobody, but damaged their own reputations. He hooted at the idea that the Dred Scott decision disposed of the rights and interests of fifteen States of the Union who were out a party to the suit. The claim was perfectly monstrous. No court and no caucus could settle this question, which was the great question of the age.

Whenever the friends of freedom had contended for the right, this question has been argued and adjudicated, and the efforts of the Supreme Court to decide it against the advocates of free principles would only result in the overthrow of the Court. The founders of the Government established Anti-Slavery principles, and the Republican Party were determined to maintain them. They had the courage to survive defeat, and it was that sort of courage which finally succeeded. He argued at length to show that the power of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories had constantly been exercised and acknowledged.

Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said the ordinance of 1787 was never popular in the Northwest. The officers appointed under it ruled that section with a rod of iron. The ordinance of 1787 was never legally passed. Slaves were held in all that Territory in spite of the ordinance. Illinois as well as Indiana protested against the prohibition of Slavery. But for the foreign emigration the fill filled up the Northwest Slavery had not been driven out. Forty thousand ordinances would not have done it.

Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) said when we met here in December the public mind was greatly disturbed by the irruption of a band of fanatics into a State of the Union with the avowed intent to liberate the slaves. A large number of resolutions have been offered, all relating to the relation of the general Government to Slavery in the States and Territories. The large number and variety of these resolutions required that those who professed to belong to the same party should meet, in order to harmonize and act in concert. A meeting of Democratic Senators was therefore held to accomplish this purpose. The Senator from Illinois, in a speech occupying two days, had presented the extraordinary spectacle of advocating his own claims to the Presidency, and denouncing those who had dared to express their views on subjects before the Senate. The Senator from Illinois assumed that he was the embodiment of the Democratic Party, and that all who opposed him were rebels. He arraigned other Senators, and charged them and the representatives of seventeen States at Charleston as being on the high road to disunion. After having thus assailed everybody, he announced that he had only spoken in self-defence, and with princely magnanimity agreed to forgive those who, as he said, had erred more through ignorance than design. Mr. Benjamin then defended the Democratic Senators from the charge of having undertaken to dictate to the Charleston Convention what sort of platform it should make. When the Kansas bill was before the Senate, the Senator from Illinois called a caucus of Democratic Senators every morning to decide on their action for the day. The late Senatorial caucus had done no more than that. Yet, for this, it had been charged with seeking to diminish the Senator's chances for success. Mr Benjamin next examined Mr. Douglas' charge that seventeen Democratic States had adopted a platform looking to the circulation of the Union, and had placed themselves under the lead of Mr. Yancey, an avowed Disunionist. His State had voted for that platform, and he should vote for the Senate resolutions; and he recited that the Senator from Illinois had correctly stated the meaning of either. Nobody here wanted to make a Slave code—a slang term, which Mr. Douglas had picked up from the Republicans—nor to force Slavery on an unwilling people. The attacks upon the Democratic Senators were wanton and unprovoked, and he should repel them. The Senator had defended his consistency at great length, which was not the issue between them. The issue was that the Senator from Illinois had made a bargain, and had violated it. To prove this he should not go further back than 1857, up to which time the Senator from Illinois was looked upon by the Democratic Party with pride and favor. Why was it that a Senator who had thus been treated with favor should now be separated from his former associates? That he had passed over in his speech, and, he (Benjamin) would supply the deficiency. Mr. Benjamin then went into a history of the Kansas act, pointing out the difference between Democrats, Republicans and Douglas Democrats. At that time the Democrats, being unable to agree as to the power of the people of the Territories, it was agreed to refer the subject to the Courts, and to abide by the decision. He never had attacked the Senator's consistency, it was his consistency that constituted his great crime—adhering still to views which he had agreed to abandon when the Court decided it, and which the Court had decided against him. This, he charged, was bad faith. The Senator no longer worshipped at the Democratic shrine, but had wandered forth after strange gods. The Senator from Illinois had admitted that he made this bargain, and yet he had been engaged since 1857 in trying to explain away, in conjunction with the Republicans, the decision of the Court, and to render it useless in case it should be affirmed. He quoted from the Dred Scott decision to show that the principle of rights in slave property in the Territories was decided by it. On this point he argued at great length to show that Congress had full power over the Territories within the limits of its Constitutional power; that the Constitution forbid the prohibition of Slavery in the Territories by Congress, and as the Territorial Government derived all its powers from Congress, the Territorial Legislature could not do more than Congress could. No sooner was this decision made than it was attacked by the Republicans, and the Chief Justice assailed as having colluded with the President of the United States. The Senator from Illinois got over his bargain by saying that he did not agree to abide by the decision in the Dred Scott case, but when the case was carried up from the Territorial Courts to the Supreme Court he would obey that. This was an after-thought first announced in the canvass of 1858, when pressed by Mr. Lincoln for a seat in the Senate. To save himself from defeat he introduced his theory as to the power of the people in the Territories.

Mr. Benjamin then read from the discussion between Messrs. Lincoln and Douglas to show that the former was much more candid in his answers than the latter, and he confessed he was not such an ultra Anti-Slavery man as he supposed. Mr. Douglas told us here that he would abide by the decision of the Court, but at home he turns his back on his promise, repudiates his words and tells his people that he has so arranged the Kansas bill that in spite of the decision of the Court the people of the Territories can keep slaves out. To be twice deceived by the same man would be to make them dupes and fools. Even Mr. Lincoln was shocked at his profligacy, and charged him with bad faith. The election came off, and though Mr. Douglas was successful by the arrangement of the legislative districts, Mr. Lincoln beat him four thousand on the popular vote.

Mr. Benjamin next read from Mr. Douglas' *Harper's Magazine* article to show that he had absolutely copied Mr. Lincoln's arguments of 1858, and claimed them as discoveries of his own.

Mr. Benjamin warned Mr. Douglas that the tendencies of his doctrines were to drive him back, step by step, to the Black Republican camp. We already find him using the arguments and quoting the language of the Republican Party. He next took up Mr. Douglas' statement that the Tennessee resolutions, offered at Charleston, were liable to two constructions, and said he had already threatened them to put a construction unfriendly to the South. He read the resolutions, and contended that they were susceptible of but one fair construction, and that was a full recognition of the right of all citizens to take property into the Territory. He further said the South now demanded a clear and explicit declaration of principles. He wanted no platform of doubtful construction. The Senator from Illinois claimed to belong to the Democratic Party, and to have had a majority with him at Charleston. How was that apparent majority obtained?

Mr. Pugh of Ohio, (Dem.)—It was expressed by a vote of the States present.

Mr. Benjamin—Yes. It was obtained by one of those little arrangements which one sometimes made. But the truth of history will leak out. Mr. Benjamin then explained how by skillful tactics they succeeded in getting rules adopted, by which the votes of minorities against Douglas were suppressed by the unit rule, and minorities in his favor allowed to vote. He read the statistics of the voting to sustain this view, and to show that Mr. Douglas really had only 130 votes in the Convention. In this connexion he read largely from Mr. Butler's speech to his constituents in Massachusetts. "More in sorrow than in anger he had thus referred to the Illinois Senator. Up to 1858 no one had a higher regard or respect for him than himself. He held him up to the Democrats of Louisiana in 1856 as the model of an American statesman, but his confidence in him was forfeited, and could not be restored." He had repudiated his obligations. After making his promises he went home, his knees faltered and he gave way. Mr. Lincoln, who stood firmly on principle and was beaten, is the candidate for the Presidency of his party. Mr. Douglas, who faltered, won the prize he contended for, but the glittering prize to which he had looked for years is slipping from his grasp. He might conclude as the Senator from Illinois had done, by saying that he had acted only in self-defence, and all that he had said could only be so considered.

Mr. Hammond, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) rose to a question of privilege, upon which he would speak to-morrow. It was that a speech of the Senator from Massachusetts appeared in the *Globe* as delivered yesterday, which he did not hear, and which he believed was not delivered at all, containing reflections on his State which it was necessary to answer.

Mr. Pugh said the Senator from Louisiana had demonstrated that there was nothing equivocal in the Kansas bill or the Cincinnati platform. The Kansas bill provided the manner in which the power of the people of the Territories was to be determined by the Supreme Court, and the question had not yet arisen. He denied that the Dred Scott decision settled the point at issue. The question of the power of the people of the Territories was not argued in that case, nor supposed to be involved. If submission to the demands of the Senator from Louisiana was the price of peace in the Democratic Party, he warned them all that peace was at an end. Mr. Pugh examined at length the Dred Scott case, to sustain his view. He argued that if the Constitution established Slavery in the Territories, it also established it in the States, and combatted the correctness of this dogma. He retorted the charge of want of faith and abandonment of bargains upon the Senator and his friends. He defended and explained Mr. Douglas' Freeport speech from the attacks made upon it, contending that it simply meant that Slavery would not be forced upon a people against their will. Mr. Douglas was not only pressed by his immediate political enemies, but by the Administration, which invaded a sovereign State to interfere to control the election.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (Rep.,) asked Mr. Pugh if he believed a territorial legislature could prohibit Slavery, and if the prohibition would be legal and effectual.

Mr. Pugh replied affirmatively.

Mr. Wade thought he had heard the Senator say it was a judicial question, and he did not see what the people had to go with it.

Mr. Pugh further argued that the Tennessee Platform was ambiguous, and controverted the allegations that the views of the majority were not expressed at Charleston. He contended that the seceders who left had definitely separated themselves from the Democratic Party, and their seats at Baltimore were vacant. He thought the Senator from Louisiana had better join the Richmond gathering. The mode of voting at Charleston was in pursuance of that recommended by Calhoun.

Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, (Dem.,) corrected this statement.

Mr. Pugh insisted that he was correct.

Other discussions arose as to the instructions given to the delegates from Minnesota and elsewhere.

Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) made an explanation in regard to the vote of Louisiana, and a long debate ensued as to whether the votes in Charleston expressed the will of the majority.

Mr. Thompson said New-Jersey had recommended her delegates to vote as a unit, and no one could have been elected by the Democratic State Convention who avowed himself a Douglas man.

Mr. Pugh continued to controvert the arguments of Mr. Benjamin on this point. He said that the rupture at Charleston grew out of the fact that Judge Douglas having locautiously said he would not allow his name to be used in case a certain Platform was adopted, the friends of all other candidates united to construct a Platform on which he could not stand. That was the Administration game, and the South was gotten up purposely to accomplish this end. Mr. Pugh then assailed the reliability of Louisiana, Texas, Oregon and other States claimed as Democratic, which called up the Senators from those States, who severally made explanations. He wanted the Richmond Convention to nominate their candidates. They had no business to come to Baltimore, and if they came, he would sit and vote till the 4th of March to keep them out. Men who voted for Stephen A. Douglas fifty-seven times would not get tired of continuing to do so. The gentlemen of the South had made the issue. They had made it a question of personal honor, and so it would stand. The North would not submit to dictation from the South as to their principles and selection of candidates. They would not level themselves in the dust at the bidding of any set of men. Mr. Douglas was now the impersonation of Northern honor. His enemies had made him greater than his friends ever could. They might kill him at Baltimore if they chose, but his friends would carry his bleeding carcass to the Northwest and show him to the young men coming to cast their first votes, and tell them this is the author of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and this is Southern gratitude.

Mr. Wigfall defined what was Democracy, and expressed the opinion that the Senator from Ohio had fallen from grace. What the South proposed was nothing new.

Without concluding, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 22.

Mr. Dawes, of Mass., (Rep.,) from the Committee on Elections, reported resolutions declaring—first, that J. R. Barrett is not, and secondly that Francis P. Blair is, entitled to a seat from the First Congressional District of Missouri. The majority and minority reports were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dawes said it was the desire of the Committee to call up the subject at the earliest practical period. On his motion a resolution was adopted giving leave to Mr. Blair to occupy a seat on the floor, and speak as to the merits of the question.

The House resumed the consideration of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph bill.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, (Rep.,) explained the amendments which the Committee on Post-offices propose; the Government is to pay $40,000 per year for messages; the public to be charged three dollars per ten words; if the corporators do not accept these terms within thirty days, then sealed proposals are to be invited, and the contract is to be given to the lowest responsible bidder; the line to be built within two years, and St. Joseph is to be the point of departure. Mr. Colfax earnestly urged the passage of the bill, showing the great advantages which will result to the Government.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) opposed the bill as creating an oppressing monopoly.

Other gentlemen expressed their views.

The subject was passed over.

Mr. Gaow, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) called up the bill heretofore introduced by him to prevent the sale of public lands except to actual settlers, until ten years after the same shall have been surveyed, and it was passed.

The House, by twelve majority, disagreed to the Senate amendment of the Military Academy bill, providing for calling the mounted regiment of Texas volunteers into the field.

The Speaker laid before the House a special message from the President, communicating the fact of the capture by the *Wyandotte* of another cargo of Africans, making with those of the *Wildfire* over 1,000, at Key West, under the charge of the Federal Marshal. It suggests immediate action for their accommodation and health, and says that more may daily be expected to be brought in. The message was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. Paron, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved to strike out $150,000 for reporting and printing the debates and proceedings of Congress. He deemed this a superfluous expense. Whatever is really interesting is furnished by the independent Press, which gives a more exact transcript of what is said than that to which is paid an extraordinary stipend. The speeches printed in the *Globe* are not those delivered, for they previously undergo expurgation and revision, often in the light of an adversary's exposure. It was most egotistical and absurd to vote so much money. If the people want speeches, they will be furnished by the independent Press. If the people do not want them, then printing speeches at the public expense was to gratify a variety of men.

Mr. Curry, of Alabama, (Dem.,) said there was no legitimate debate here except in five minute speeches. If the speeches are worthy of preservation, they will be preserved as they were before the establishment of the *Globe*. No man would dare to rise and ask permission to print a speech, not a line of which was read or spoken.

Mr. Pryor's amendment was rejected, 24 against 98.

Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) saw many excellent reports in the independent Press, but they were unavoidably brief. He wanted reporters who were responsible to Congress. He would restrict the publication only to what was spoken and exclude all remarks out of order.

Messrs. Conckling and Etheridge severally showed that essays and arguments never delivered get into the *Globe*.

After further proceedings the amendments were agreed to—77 against 45—the official reporters to confine themselves only to what is said in order, and excluding undelivered speeches.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to strike out the appropriation of $30,000 for the support of the Auxiliary Guard. This police was so managed that public meetings cannot be protected from mobs.

Mr. Burnett condemned such disturbances. They were a disgrace to the city. The Republicans, however, were not the only party ever disturbed here.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, (American,) said all parties ought to be protected in the exercise of the right of speech as well as in the elective franchise.

Other remarks were made upon the subject, but without taking the question, the Committee rose.

Adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Columbia College Law-School—Sermon before the Graduating Class.—Trinity Chapel, in Twenty-fifth-street, was last evening filled with a select and deeply-interested audience of ladies and gentlemen, to hear the Baccalaureate Sermon by Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton, before the graduating law class of Columbia College. President King and Profs. McVickar, Nairne and Dwight occupied seats in the chancel. The lesson of the evening, in part, was the reading of the Decalogue. The introductory services being concluded, Dr. Vinton ascended the desk on the left of the altar, and announced as the text of his sermon the 52d verse of the 11th chapter of Luke: "Woe unto you lawyers, for ye have taken away the key of knowledge." After expounding the context, and the circumstances under which this language was addressed, by Christ, to the scribes of his day, because they had perverted the law, instead of teaching it in its purity, he gave, as the leading doctrines deduced from the text first, the majesty of the law; second, the dignity of the legal profession; third, the liability of lawyers, from misinterpretation of the law, to mislead and hinder both themselves and others from duty; and, fourth, the penalty denounced against the perversions of the law. The concluding portion of the discourse was a review of the safeguards thrown around the purity and impartiality of the Judges, in both the English and American Constitutions, and a strong denunciation of the dangerous lapse of this state by the adoption of an elective Judiciary. The sermon was one of great eloquence and power, and produced a profound impression upon the audience.

Sale of Mr. Burton's Pictures.—The auction sale of paintings belonging to the late Wm. E. Burton was commenced at the Irving Building, No. 594 Broadway, last evening, and will be completed to-night. The catalogue numbers 156 paintings, 88 of which were disposed of last evening. There was a large crowd in attendance, and the bidding was unusually brisk. The highest price paid was for a copy of Murillo's "Virgin," by an unknown artist, which brought $105. The following were among the next highest on the list: Marine picture—"The Brisk Gale"—by Waldorp, $75; Dutch Port and Vessels, by same artist, $47 50; "Dead Game," artist unknown, $45; "The Roadside Inn," by Gere, $38; Three Illustrations of Shakespeare, by Hamilton, $42, $12 and $51; "The Roadside Inn," by Nasmith, $67 50; "Sheep," (small,) by Geo. Morland, $35; "Venus and Adonis," supposed by Rubens, $50; "Adoration of the Magi," by Carlo Maratti, $50. The total amount of sales was $1,920. Among the principal purchasers were Messrs. King, Craig, Howland, Romans, Young, Butler, Fowler, Wilson and Jackson. The most valuable part of the collection will be sold this evening.

Proposed Encampment of the Seventh Regiment on the Brandywine Battle-ground.—Daily.—The Brandywine battle ground has been brought to the notice of the members of the Seventh Regiment as a superior locality for their encampment this Summer, and it is said that there is some prospect of its being chosen. The Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad passes within a few hundred yards of Chadd's Ford, where the British crossed the Brandywine in front of the American Army, and the directors of this road have offered to transport the Regiment free of expense between Philadelphia and the battle-ground. Orders have been issued for a drill of the Seventh Regiment at the parade-ground, East New-York, on Monday the 28th. The Regiment will form in line in Lafayette-place, right on Fourth street, at 8 o'clock A. M., and will report on the drill-ground at 1 P. M.

Vandalism.—Some person or persons, as yet unknown, have destroyed all the trees in Twenty-third street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, within a few nights, and also some on Madison avenue. Among those destroyed were valuable trees, imported by the owners of the property in front of which they were growing. Several grass-plots in the same localities have also been dug up and destroyed.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.

ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st. 9th-av. and 25th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 122 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Fire-Proof Safes.

STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 335 BROADWAY, cor. Worth-st, New-York.

Great Fire at Barbadoes.

BARBADOES, W. I., April 28, 1860.

Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co, No. 251 Broadway, N. Y.:

Gents: We forward by this vessel (the *Icarian*) one of your Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, which we imported through your consul here, the late Mr. Noble Towner, some eighteen months since. This safe was in our establishment during the *awful fire* of 14th of February last, and remained there more than 48 hours, until the whole building was totally consumed. An *immense heat*, coming from our own stores, as well as from a coal-yard with over 300 tons of coal, situated about twenty feet to windward of that part of the building in which the safe was kept, rendered it impossible for any one to approach the ruins at an earlier period. The safe contained jewelry, as well as the book which we send along with this. On opening the safe, we found (as per certificate on the book to which we ask reference) that the jewelry was only slightly tarnished, and will be easily repolished. The book will show you the value of the safes for protecting papers, &c. Your consul was present at the opening of the safe, and it is at his request we send it to you. His regretted death, since this occasion, precludes us from having his signature to the certificate. You can keep the safe to show your customers, and ship us another of the same size. You may retain the book and certificate, and make any use you like of them.

We remain yours truly,
BARROW & DUMMETT.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire. S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire-and Burglar-Proof Safes. No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Sewing Machines to Let.—All kinds first-class machines constantly on hand TO RENT and FOR SALE. Second-hand machines bought and sold, at the New-York Sewing Machine Emporium, No. 505 Broadway, corner Broome, second floor.

Medicinal Whisky.

As it is almost impossible to get pure Bourbon Whisky, and as it is prescribed so much by physicians for all their complaints, we have secured the agency for the sale, in bottles, of the Kentucky Gold River Bourbon Whisky Distilleries, which are the oldest and most reliable in the State. It is put up by the distillers, who put his name on each bottle, and comes direct from this distilleries. We can guarantee to the sick who buy this brand of whisky, that they are not getting spirits and drugs labeled Pure Old Burbon. When you purchase be sure to look for Mr. S. T. Suit's name, distiller's, name.

Sold by every druggist in this and surrounding cities.

ROSE, BLAKE & CO., Chemists and druggists.
No. 106, 108, 110 and 112 Broadway, New-York.
Office of the Distillery, Louisville, Ky. Only wholesale trade only can be supplied, No. 5a Old-slip.

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

To the Public.

Gerlin, Hatter, No. 513 Broadway, will introduce this day, the JUBBO HAT, of woven straw, for young men; an entirely new article—the first ever imported. The public are invited to examine.

The New Stereoscopic Emporium

E. Anthony, 501 Broadway, *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!

GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c. constantly on hand and made to order.
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"Is predominately adapted to family use."—*Phil. Jour.*
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They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

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OVER-STRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
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To the Public.

Gerlin, Hatter, No. 513 Broadway, will introduce this day the BLOOM BEAVER HAT—the Summer style for gentlemen's dress hat.

Ladies' Dress and Hoopskirt Trimmings,
ROSETTES, GIMPS, BRAIDS
At LOCKITT, SON & CO.'S,
No. 261 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Something New.—A HEMMER, TUCKER, FELLER, BINDER and GAUGE combined, just patented. Simple hemming any width and thickness of cloth either side; applied to any sewing machine by any one in a few minutes.
RETAIL PRICE $5; LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
Orders by mail supplied, postage paid. Complete instructions go with every Hemmer. Send for a circular.
Also UNIVERSAL BOSOM FOLDER AND SELF-MARKER for Quilting.
UNIVERSAL HEMMER CO., No. 429 Broadway.

Important to Parents.—Boots and shoes for children at CANTRELL'S, No. 8 Broadway. He pays particular attention to this branch of his business, and has a splendid stock manufactured expressly to supply the wants of the young, as well as a large variety of first-class work for ladies and gentlemen. Mr. CANTRELL makes it a rule to supply all who call upon him on the most reasonable terms, and to their entire satisfaction.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

An Old Friend.—BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT.—It has no equal as an external embrocation for Rheumatism, Pains &c. Principal depôt, BUSH, GALE & ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggists, No. 188 Greenwich-st., and other Druggists. It will recommend itself. Price 25 cents.

At Everdell's.—The Oreoge-Blossom Wedding Envelope is unrivaled. Sold only at No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st. All the new styles of Wedding Cards engraved by the best artists. Great variety of specimens.

Dr. Rigg's Truss Office Removed to Astor House, in Barclay st. Water-proof—used in bathing—always clean—saves the cord and contracts the opening. The varicocele truss supersedes the suspensory bandage.

The "Spirit of the Union" is sold by EDWARD E. HAUX, No. 709 Broadway. Single copies, by mail, $1 12; $5 will secure six copies, free of postage.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Grate-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 43 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 490 Broadway.

Pure Whisky.—50 bbls. S. T. Suit's Salt River Bourbon for sale by ATWATER, MULFORD & CO., Nos. 35 and 37 Bread-st.

Lyon's Kathairon at $11 per gross, cash. For sale by CHARLES DOWNER, No. 44 Cedar st.

MARRIED.

Burns—Sommerville.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 16, at the Church of the Messiah, by Rev. Samuel Osgood, Charles D. F. Burns to Tillie Sommerville, all of this city.

Peeke—Pack.—In this City, at No. 60 10th-st., on Thursday, May 17, by Rev. Mr. McKelvey, Geo. H. Peeke, of Schenectady, N. Y., to Miss Maggie B. Pack, of Irvington, N. J.

Linosley—Peck.—At Irvington, N. J., on Wednesday, April 11, by Rev. Mr. McKelvey, Harar B. Lindsley to Miss Jannette B. Peck, all of Irvington, N. J.

Gray—Reno.—At Cornwall, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 15, by Rev. C. B. Wyatt, Joseph H. Gray, Esq., of New-York City, to Miss Martha G. Reno, daughter of Robert E. Bleg. Esq., of Cornwall.

Sudmway—Griffeth.—At Norwalk, in the First Congregational Church, by Rev. Wm. B. Weed, Mr. Charles E. Sudmway, of New-York, to Lettie, eldest daughter of James Griffeth, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

Watson.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, after a lingering illness, Catherine Watson, relict of the late John Watson, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice, from the residence of her son, No. 481 3d av.

Kellock.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, after a long illness, Mr. George Kellock, Sr., in the 69th year of his age.

The friends of the family and of his sons, George, John, William and James, and those of his sons-in-law, Robert Hamilton, David M. Earl and James H. Orr, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 29 Charles st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Adams.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, May 22, Mrs. Elisabeth Adams, wife of Mr. B. S. Adams, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends, and the friends of her son, W. Irving Adams, and also the members of Lafayette Lodge, No. 64 F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 5 Abingden-square, this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock. The body will be taken to Portchester for interment.

West.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 21, William Erica, only son of William H. and Sarah E. West, aged 1 year, 3 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the late residence, No. 165 West 46th-st., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Quintaso.—In this City, on Monday, May 21, Edna, daughter of Edward A. and M. Matilda Quintard, aged 1 year and 3 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of the parents, No. 23 West 35th st., on Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock.

Lafleur.—In this City, on Saturday, May 19, Louis Lafleur, a native of Rochefort, France, aged 53 years, 9 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and sons-in-law, Wm. Bleakley, Jr., Josiah K. Mack, Wm. H. Meeks, and John F. Van Ness, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, May 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 71 St. Mark's place.

☞ Chicago, Ill., papers please copy.

Vandewater.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 21, Ann, widow of the late Cornelius Vandewater, in the 74th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. George's Church, Hempstead, on Wednesday, May 23, at 10 o'clock.

Beattie.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 22 Elizabeth Lambert, youngest child of William A. and Helena S. Doolittle, aged 1 year and 2 months.

Funeral will take place from her parents' residence, Lafayette, corner Carlton-av., on Thursday, May 24, at 3½ o'clock.

Crossley.—At Astoria, on Tuesday, May 22 Thomas B., eldest son of James and Emily Crossley, aged 4 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Daniel Tottie, Astoria, this day, (Wednesday,) the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

Bathgate.—At West Farms, on Monday evening, May 21, Margaret, widow of the late Charles Bathgate.

The friends and relatives of the family, and of her sons, Charles John, James, and Alexander Bathgate, and also of her son-in-law, William Beck, are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence. Carriages will be in waiting at the Morrisania depôt on the arrival of the train leaving 26th-st., Harlem Railroad depôt, at 2½ o'clock.

Barrows.—In North Attleboro, Mass., on Tuesday morning, May 22, Louis A. Barrows, aged 26 years.

☞ The funeral of the late Grahams Polley will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, May 23, at 2½ o'clock, from his residence No. 314 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.

Delaware—*Extra Class, No. 243, May 22, 1860.*
4, 67, 8, 3, 16, 33, 14, 22, 7, 66, 44.

Delaware—*Class No. 244, May 22, 1860.*
38, 54, 63, 14, 11, 13, 25, 53, 37, 78, 52, 5, 43, 77.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, Or WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

Scurvy, the curse of seamen, quickly disappears by the use of Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. No. 41 Fulton-st.

Plated tea sets—six pieces for $20.—Some new styles very rich tea sets—6 pieces for $20, usually sold for $35. A general assortment of the plated ware, LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY DAVIS & CO.'S CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
Class 235, May 21, 1860.
54, 17, 31, 69, 20, 32, 23, 67, 72, 68.
Offices combined at No. 309 Broadway. Circulars sent gratis by addressing
ROGERS, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

Mrs. Winslow,
An experienced nurse and female

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN.
For Sale by MERRIAM & HUBBARD,
No. 15 William-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, NOS. 58 AND 60 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, within five minutes' walk of Wall or Fulton street Ferries; one is 26½ feet front, for sale, or the large one will be leased for a term of years. They are brown-stone fronts, elegant in style and decoration, four stories high, replete with every requirement of convenience, luxury and taste; finished last Autumn, and ready for immediate occupation. The rooms fronting West command the scenery of New-Jersey, the Harbor to the Narrows, and scenery of the East River. Apply to the owner, M. THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE TWO first-class 4-story brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 24 and 26 West 31st-st., south side, between 5th-av. and Broadway; the houses are each 26 by 60, lots 25 by 98.9. Also, the valuable 4 story brown-stone house and lot No. 56 West 16th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.; house is 50 feet front, lot 20 by 103.5. Also, the handsome 3-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 178 West 15th-st., south side, between 6th and 7th avs; house 20 feet front, lot 20 by 103.5. All these houses are in good order, and contain all the modern improvements. For further particulars apply to JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank, Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON THE NORTH side of 125th-st., with 3 lots directly in rear of same, on 126th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 125th-st. is 100 feet wide, and finished with all the improvements, and in the immediate vicinity of Mount Morris Park. For further particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,974 Broadway, near 31st-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to M. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and underpinning, now being finished by day's work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 19 Lex.-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LANTE.

$18,000—A NEW BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop, four-story house, 20x55 feet, with black walnut stairs and mantels, handsome stationary mantels, and replete with every modern improvement, for sale for $18,000. Location near 5th-av. and 22d-st. Terms to suit. A. BEEBE, No. 82 Broadway, office up stairs.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. B BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 3 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—THE FOURTH Ward of Woodhaven Centre property, on the ground, will commence THIS DAY, (May 23, 1860,) at 3 P. M., and continue until 5 P. M., as per handbills and maps in circulation, by JOHN R. PITKIN,
General Agent and Auctioneer.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE—A plot of land of about 30 lots, having three fronts, near the East River, between 60th and 70th sts., suitable for a lumber-yard, manufactory, brewery, or any other large establishment. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Real Estate Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE NEW BROWN-STONE houses, Nos. 29 and 35 West 34th-st., with extension for library, finished in the most complete and thorough manner, with rosewood doors, walnut stairs, and all modern improvements. Apply on the premises of LOPER & DAVIS.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—The store No. 273 Pearl-st., 22½ feet front by 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. If let, the store will be improved to suit a first class tenant. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO. No. 72 Beekman-st.

SEVERAL PARCELS OF LOTS FOR SALE, with loans. These lots are in first and second class locations, and embrace a number on Murray Hill, 4th, 3d, 6th and 9th avs. Good builders wanted for them. A. BEEBE, No. 82 Broadway, (offices up stairs.)

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 194 5th-st., near 3d-av.; front and back parlor on first floor; back basement, with hot and cold water, and front and back rooms on third story; large yard, under cellar, gas and water, all in complete order. Rent only $255 per year.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building corner Broadway and Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, brokers, lawyers, architects, stationery, shipping, &c. Apply, on the premises to J. K. JAQUES, Room No. 16.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house with 2 acres of land, a fine garden, &c., in Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWLS, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—TWO NEW MEDIUM SIZED FIRST-class 3-story brown-stone houses in 32d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with all the modern improvements just low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 12 East 27th-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, a room 50x40 feet, in a new building, well-lighted; all around. Apply on the premises, No. 62 Cannon-st., or at No. 63 Murray-st

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR NO. 43 ANN-ST., now occupied as a printing office. Inquire on the premises of G. A. WHITEHORN, or of F. MANY, No. 25 John-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, SCOTT & HARRIS, same building.

TO LET OR LEASE.—TO RAILROAD COMPANIES OR OTHERS—To let, one of the best stores on Broadway, in the Astor House. Apply at No. 35 Prince-st.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO LET, cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

FACTORY TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH floors of building Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st st., 45x100; well lighted; rent, $400 for third, and $350 for fourth floor. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, second story, 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

GREENE-STREET HOUSE TO LET.—A medium sized house in good order, with all the modern improvements, No. 99 Greene-st., near Spring. Apply to F. A. MILLER, 436 Broadway, Room No. 8.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Well-lighted rooms and 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

PART OF A BROADWAY STORE TO LET—In one of the best locations. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Inquire at No. 415 Broadway.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROADWAY TO LET.—One very large and several small rooms at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, 362 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM IN A strictly private family, where no other boarders are taken; location not higher than West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; will take breakfast with the family if agreeable. Address Box No. 2,635 Post-office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—CONSIST ing of three rooms and two or three bed-rooms, for a small family without children, in a respectable neighborhood, west of 2d-av., with a private family. Address X. Z., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF FIVE, THREE or four rooms, suitable for housekeeping, in a respectable location; terms moderate; good reference given. Address L. H. C., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, AN UNFURNISHED room, in a private family. Terms moderate. Address Mrs. CLAYTON, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WOOD BROTHERS, NO. 396 BROADWAY, Quadroon below Walker-st., have a great variety of second-hand carriages, which they have taken in exchange, and are prepared to sell at great bargains in order to make room for their new stock of Spring work. They comprise four and six passenger rockaways, coupés, light curtain quarter coaches, open barouches or fronts, and open wagons, suitable for country hunting, &c.

CARRIAGES.—WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBItion, at our warerooms, Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin, and 77 White-st., first door east of Broadway, a fine assortment of first-class carriages and road wagons, manufactured on the premises, under our immediate supervision, from the best selected materials and workmanship, to which we invite the attention of the public. MINER & STEVENS.

FOR SALE.—A ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE, WILL seat six, in first-rate order, and ready for use. Can be seen at the Repository of JOHN R. LAWRENCE & CO., No. 384 Broadway. Will be sold very low as the owner has no use for it.

AT WASHBURN'S STABLE—COURT, NEAR Union-st., South Brooklyn.—Carriages.—One Breegham or rockaway carriage, suitable for a doctor or private family, in good order. Also, one buggy top wagon, harness, &c.

FOR SALE—A FAST BROWN MARE, WITH City built shifting top wagon and harness, in good order; sold for want of time to use it. Can be seen at the stable of Wm. Robertson, No. 67 State-st., near Henry-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE, MADE to order by Saardsley; is in perfect order; cost $300, will be sold for $180; can be seen in Cleary's stables in 18th-st., near Broadway.

A LIGHT ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—Will seat four persons; made to order by Adams; but little used, and in good order; will be sold cheap. Apply to E. A. KEBB, No. 146 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD, GENTLE HORSE, FROM 5 to 7 years of age; must be perfectly sound and good traveler. Price not over $125 to $150. Address S. M., *Times* Office.

TO LET—A STALL IN PRIVATE STABLE NO. 96 East 17th st., near 3d-av. The very best attention will be paid to the horse by a thorough and experienced groom.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY HORSES, KIND and gentle. Price $300. To be seen from 9 to 12 A. M., at No. 85 5th-av., corner of 16th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—RENT $600.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry seat near Dobbs' Ferry Station, Hudson River Railroad, having extensive river views, consisting of house with twelve rooms, bath, hot and cold water, carriage house, &c.; grounds well laid out, and abundantly stocked with fruit and shade trees, &c., is now offered at reduced rent. Apply to M. K. COUENHS, No. 81 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN BERKSHIRE, MASS.—The subscriber offers for sale the Mansion House and farm of Judge Curtis, in Pittsfield, in the County of Berkshire, Mass. The house and farm lying within a ring fence, contains about one hundred and seventy-four acres, of which about seventy acres are finely wooded, a large part with a heavy growth, mostly of hard wood. The residence is tillage and grass land of the best quality.

The Mansion House is large and convenient, and with its necessaries of stable, garden and orchard, every way suited to the wants of a family in a first-class country residence. A farm house and all suitable farm buildings are at a convenient distance from the Mansion House. The avenues to the house, one of which is through the woodland and the other over the open grounds, each half a mile in length, the beautiful slope of the land towards the south, sheltered by wood from the north and west, and the charming views of mountains and valleys from every part of the grounds, render it one of the most attractive spots in the valley of the Housatonic. Considering the natural beauties of the place, and the judicious improvements which have been made upon it, it is believed there are few places in the country more worthy of the attention of those who desire a healthful, convenient and beautiful country residence. On one of the Woodland-avenue, there is a pretty cottage lodge.

The Mansion House is completely furnished and ready for occupation, and the purchaser can have such portion, or the whole of the furniture as he may desire to take at reasonable prices.

Other lands of the same proprietor, in immediate proximity to the above, will be sold therewith at the option of the purchaser.

For permission to view the premises and terms of sale, inquire of OTIS PECK, Esq., near the premises, or by mail or otherwise, of the subscriber, in the village of Pittsfield. E. H. KELLOGG.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, FOURTEEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL. A fine brick house 65x40, (exclusive of piazzas,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a fine view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Bebcock, Spanding, Atherton, Ferris and others) contains twelve commodious sleeping rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry, and in the basement kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room &c., and is finished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad depôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

TO LET, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country-seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The House, which is now being fitted up and furnished in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bed-rooms, and three sets of rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grapehouses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LATE RESIdence of the undersigned in Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y., situation very desirable, five minutes' walk from depôt or steamboat. The house is a modern brown cottage, in excellent repair, of two and a half stories, containing 12 rooms, gas throughout. The store is detached two acres of land on which is an excellent variety of all kinds of fruit. The grounds are well shaded. The whole to be appreciated must be seen. Possession immediately. Apply to JACOB S. ODELL, corner of Main and Divisioe sts., Peekskill, or to B. B. SMITH, No. 11 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT WILLOW TREE.—On the Long Island Railroad, twelve miles from the South Ferry by cars every few hours during the day; eighteen acres of land, about half arable and half covered with splendid shade trees; the house is a neat English cottage, containing twelve rooms, and very convenient; a large carriage-house and stable, an ice-house, (filled,) wood-shed, &c.; there is a charming lawn around the house, a choice orchard of the finest quality of fruit in full bearing, a great abundance of berries, and less than five minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt. Terms easy. Apply to T. M. WHEELER, No. 97 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT at Northampton, Mass., furnished or unfurnished; premises comprising from 40 to 50 acres of land beautifully diversified by groves, lawns, orchard, garden and forest; commanding a view of the Connecticut River and valley. Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke, etc. Mansion gothic in style and built in the best manner; barn one of the largest and best in Hampshire County. All the buildings less than five years old and in first order. Gardener's cottage in connection with the premises. Much less than cost asked for the place and terms made easy. For particulars inquire of H. KIRKLAND, Esq., Northampton Court-house.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing house at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the depôt and steamboat landing. The house and out buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, for rent on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to THOS. B. CODDINGTON,
No. 76 Broad-st., New York.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—THREE BEAUTIful villa sites in Llewellyn-Park, on Tulip-avenue, adjoining "Castlewood;" also five very fine tracts of land near West Bloomfield, about 5 acres each—all on the slope of Orange Mountain, in an excellent neighborhood, within an hour's ride of New-York. For sale on easy terms. Apply to JOSEPH HOWARD, Boonton, N. J., or to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., and No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—On Staten Island, on the Manor Road, a beautiful residence, consisting of large dwelling-house, stable and gardener's cottage, with twenty acres of land, one of finely wooded. Access easy by way of the Fort Richmond or either of the Quarantine Ferries. For terms and particulars, apply to A. W. CHATER, No. 41 South-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—ON THE HUDSON, 2¾ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Two elegant country seats within half a mile of the City of Hudson, Columbia County, with about 50 acres of land attached to each. The buildings and improvements in good taste, the land under first-rate cultivation, and the prospect and scenery scarcely excelled. Inquire of A. ENDERHILL, No. 4 New-st., New-York, or of W. H. MELLEN, Hudson.

HOUSE TO LET—IN THE COUNTRY, 6½ miles from Peekskill, with 1 to 10 acres of land if desired. The house is new, in excellent condition, containing 8 rooms; is very convenient; location good and healthy. To any party desiring a place in the country this is worth their attention. Apply to JACOB S. ODELL, Peekskill, or to B. B. SMITH, No. 11 Wall-st Possession immediate.

TO LET—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, A COTTAGE, situated in a beautiful park, 30 miles from New-York, and convenient to the depôt; location unsurpassed in scenery by any on the Hudson; vegetable garden already planted; good stable-room and water, and abundance of fine fruit. Apply to THOS. SMULL & SONS, No. 56 Gold-st., New-York, or to JAS. ROBINSON, Sing Sing.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PIECE OF PROPerty on Staten Island, containing 38 acres of excellent land, neat buildings and young apple and peach orchards; fine land and water view; communication by a fine steamboat several times daily. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st. This place will be sold low and on easy terms.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the depôt. Good buildings; well-fenced and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-class house; lot 75 by 160 feet; 12 large rooms, finished with all the modern improvements; four minutes' walk from the depôt, and commanding a splendid view of the river and village. Apply to F. S. MILES, No. 256 Fulton-st., New York.

FOR SALE—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, A HOUSE and 5 lots of ground, fronting on Congress-st., within 3 minutes' walk of Congress Spring—2-story house and spacious barn; the premises are in excellent order, and location unequaled. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

BERGEN HEIGHTS BUILDING PLOTS FOR SALE.—Several plots, from 4 to 12 city lots, each beautifully located at South Bergen, 1½ miles from Jersey City by horse railroad, near Dutch Reformed and Presbyterian Churches. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 41 Water-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE, DESIRABLY LOCATED, in the Ramapo Valley, within 1¼ hours' ride from the City by the New-York and Erie Railroad; will be ready for occupation by the 1st of June. For terms address Box No. 2,856 Post office.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—FOR SALE, a beautiful country seat and farm, in the neighborhood of Lenox, on favorable terms. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Buildings, Pine-st.

TO LET—IN WESTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER County, for the Summer season, a furnished cottage, pleasantly located in the immediate vicinity of Throg's Neck. Apply to EDWARD HAIGHT, Bank of the Commonwealth, New-York.

TARRYTOWN.—A VILLA PLOT CONTAINING eight acres of land, about a mile from the Railroad depôt. The views from this point are unsurpassed on the Hudson River. Terms easy. Apply to T. M. WHEELER, No. 97 Water-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—UNTIL NOVEMBER, POSSESSION given immediately—a furnished house, pleasantly situated in the village of Rhinebeck Flats, Dutchess County, two miles from the Hudson River Railroad station. There are four rooms on the first and five on the second floor, about an acre of land, garden, stable, ice-house filled, &c. Rent $500. Apply, by mail or personally, to Mrs. STEPHEN SCHUYLER, on the premises.

HOTELS.

DONEGANA HOTEL,
NOTRE DAME-ST.,
MONTREAL.
E. F. POPE.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL—NO. 164 14TH-ST., opposite the Academy of Music—Splendid family suites, double and single rooms, at very low rates. Meals à la carte.

BOARDING AND LODGING

BOARDING.—A SMALL AND STRICTLY PRIvate family can accommodate three single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, with pleasant rooms on second floor, in a new house, with all the modern improvements; location central and beautiful, having a fine country view in front. Address S. B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—YOUNG GENTLEMEN, OR GENtlemen and their wives, will find pleasant rooms and good board in a private, respectable family residing at No. 58 West 16th-st. The house has the modern improvements, and is located in a genteel, quiet neighborhood. Stages and cars convenient.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can have board, with pleasant rooms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Unionsquare. The house is finely located; has gas, baths, &c. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. Terms for two persons $9 or $11 per week. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen can be accommodated with splendid rooms and a first-class table, in my family, by sending a note to F. S., Box No. 145 *Times* Office, giving real name and address. Location on 4th-st., near Broadway; neighborhood unexceptionable.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS ON 2D and 3d floors can be had by gentlemen or married parties, with or without board, in a private family, near Washington-square; bath-room, gas, &c. Apply at No. 224 Thompson-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen can be accommodated with large airy rooms and excellent board at No. 106 8th-st. House newly furnished. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS and first-class board to be had at No. 47 Bond-st. These accommodations offer good opportunities for Southerners, who would like a quiet boarding-house and agreeable home.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMEN AND HIS WIFE or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board with a private family, at No. 151 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD.—A SOCIAL PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUpying a modern house in East 34th-st., could accommodate a family with a prettily-furnished parlor on the second floor with a large bell bedroom adjoining; also, a front-room and half bedroom on the third floor; or would accommodate two gentlemen, or two gentlemen and their wives. To desirable parties, a permanent home is offered, on reasonable terms. Address A. B. G., Box No. 170 *Times* Office, for three days.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—IN A DESIRABLE NEIGHBORHOOD.—Three or four single gentlemen or one gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board in the neighborhood of the City Hall, within twelve minutes' walk of the ferries and near the Fulton-av. Railroad. Apply at No. 101 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and pleasant room, with large pantries, on second floor, by applying at No. 64 West Warren-st. Location convenient to Wall-st. and South ferries. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board in a private family, with a large front room, with all the comforts of a home; location unsurpassed, overlooking Fort Greene. Address O. A., Box No. 147 New-York Post-office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO large and pleasantly furnished rooms to let in the brown-stone house, No. 26 Willow-st., suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; three minutes' walk from Fulton ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A private family of a pleasant location, would accommodate two religious young men (anti-Sabbaism) with board and rooms overlooking the Bay. Apply at No. 266 Hicks-st.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES can obtain board in a private family, in a first-class house, pleasantly situated, with all the modern improvements, at No. 87 Hicks-st., corner of Pineapple. References required.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—PLEASantly furnished front rooms, with board in a small private family, may be had at No. 292 Henry-st., near Harrison. Terms moderate.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentlemen, will find large front rooms for moderate terms. Dinner at 5½ o'clock. No. 218 Hicks-st., convenient to Wall or South Ferry.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY without children, up-town, above 14th-st., and between 4th and 6th avs. Address O. W. L., Box No. 1,055 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife below 26th-st. and between 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, G. H., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 34TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, will let, with board, a large front room, (with smaller room connecting,) and a large back room on same floor. Also, a good sized bed-room on floor above. House is first-class, handsomely furnished, and has water, gas, &c., throughout. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A PARlor and bedroom to a single gentleman, in a first-class house and neighborhood. Breakfast if required. Call at No. 58 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A SINGLE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM to be let to a single gentleman, with gas, bath, &c., in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 36 East 13th-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, to gentlemen only, with board. Southern and Cuban gentlemen will find an agreeable home. Table first class. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 14 West 13th st., near 5th-av.

A FEW PERSONS MAY BE ACCOMMOdated with newly-furnished rooms and board at a nice country hotel, 30 miles by railway from New-York. A river and lake near by. For particulars, apply to C. W. WALE, No. 17 Wall-st., third story, back room.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, to gentlemen and their wives, to gentlemen; house has all the modern improvements, and is situated on Washington-square. Apply at No. 282 4th-st., a few doors below University-place. References required.

TO LET.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, can be had for the season, in Clinton-place, 8th-st., near Broadway. Also, an office suitable for a physician. Apply to or address A. W. H., No. 178 Chambers-st.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY IN FURNISHED ROOMS.—For a gentleman and his wife, to keep house. All on the second floor, with every convenience; or it will be divided for one or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 796 6th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—NEAR Washington-square. A New-England family have six furnished rooms to let, to gentlemen only, without board—house having all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 239 Greene-st.

HOBOKEN.—FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS ON one floor, in Hudson-st., consisting of two parlors and two bedrooms, to let, with or without board. Apply at No. 120 Hudson-st., Hoboken.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—WITH OR WITHOUT board, at reduced prices for the Summer months, at No. 142 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, and rooms and board, at No. 54 West 17th st,

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
Newport, R. I.

MESSRS. KERNER & BIRCH

Have much pleasure in announcing to their numerous friends and the public that the great success which rewarded their exertions last season, at the Ocean House, and the flattering testimonials which they received, have induced them to take it for a further term of two years. The house has been thoroughly renovated, the piazzas relaid, and various internal improvements made. A new system of ventilation and drainage has (at great cost) been introduced, and the surroundings grounds beautifully ornamented with trees, shrubs, flowers, etc. Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH have determined that the house shall be kept, in every respect, as a first-class house, (as a branch of the Clarendon,) and they will spare no exertions to render it such. In conclusion, they beg to render their thanks for the liberal patronage and support which they received last season, and feel confident that the season of 1860 will prove the most brilliant that Newport has ever experienced.

Helmsmuller's celebrated Germanian Orchestra, so deservedly popular at Newport the last fourteen seasons, has been engaged exclusively for the Ocean House.

In compliance with the wish of several families, the house will be opened on the 19th instead of the 23d of June.

A plan of the building can be seen, and rooms engaged, at the Clarendon Hotel, New-York.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
Will be opened on Saturday, May 26.

Persons wishing to make arrangements for board, &c., will apply to WM. S. COZZENS, West Point.

N. B.—Mr. COZZENS has three furnished cottages to let.

ROCKAWAY.—THE PAVILION HOTEL will be re-opened June 21, under the same management and conducted with the care and liberality that made this house so popular in the years 1856-7. Plans of the rooms and of furnished cottages may be seen and engaged of Mr. ROBERT BAINBRIDGE, No. 47 Cliff st., or at the Hotel at Rockaway, after this date.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, NEW-JERSEY.—The above fashionable Summer resort is now open, and those wishing to make arrangements for rooms, &c., can do so by letter to the proprietor at the above place.
WILLIAM SHARP.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—Steamboat *George Law* leaves Catharine-slip daily at 2½ o'clock. Cars twice a day, leaving Brooklyn at 12 M. and 4½ P. M. Accommodations of the first class, fine salt-water bathing, good boating and fishing. A private bowling-alley for the exclusive use of the guests, free. Address W. B. HALLOCK, Oyster Bay, L. I., or apply to WM. ALLEN, Comptroller's Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can obtain first-class board in a private family; location healthy; rooms large and airy; within 12 miles of the City, one hour's ride or sail. Address COUNTRY BOARD, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, BY A SMALL family, board in the country, with a private table, where there are no other boarders; also, stabling for two horses. Address D, Box No. 1 496 Post-office.

FARMS.

A FARM OF FIFTY ACRES AT WESTFIELD, N. J., finely located, one hour's ride from New-York; good house and out-buildings; price $4 000, implements, wagons, &c., included. Call in the evening or address JAS. F. WARNER, No. 61 West 33d-st.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
PURE MILK,
Address or apply to
T. W. DECKER, office No. 165 East 77th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can have board, with pleasant rooms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located; has gas, baths, &c. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. Terms for two persons $9 or $11 per week. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen can be accommodated with splendid rooms and a first-class table, in my family, by sending a note to F. S., Box No. 145 *Times* Office, giving real name and address. Location on 4th-st., near Broadway; neighborhood unexceptionable.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS ON 2D and 3d floors can be had by gentlemen or married parties, with or without board, in a private family, near Washington-square; bath-room, gas, &c. Apply at No. 224 Thompson-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen can be accommodated with large airy rooms and excellent board at No. 106 8th-st. House newly furnished. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS and first-class board to be had at No. 47 Bond-st. These accommodations offer good opportunities for Southerners, who would like a quiet boarding-house and agreeable home.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMEN AND HIS WIFE or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board with a private family, at No. 151 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD.—A SOCIAL PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUpying a modern house in East 34th-st., could accommodate a family with a prettily-furnished parlor on the second floor with a large bell bedroom adjoining; also, a front-room and half bedroom on the third floor; or would accommodate two gentlemen, or two gentlemen and their wives. To desirable parties, a permanent home is offered, on reasonable terms. Address A. B. G., Box No. 170 *Times* Office, for three days.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—IN A DESIRABLE NEIGHBORHOOD.—Three or four single gentlemen or one gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board in the neighborhood of the City Hall, within twelve minutes' walk of the ferries and near the Fulton-av. Railroad. Apply at No. 101 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and pleasant room, with large pantries, on second floor, by applying at No. 64 West Warren-st. Location convenient to Wall-st. and South ferries. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board in a private family, with a large front room, with all the comforts of a home; location unsurpassed, overlooking Fort Greene. Address O. A., Box No. 147 New-York Post-office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO large and pleasantly furnished rooms to let in the brown-stone house, No. 26 Willow-st., suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; three minutes' walk from Fulton ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A private family of a pleasant location, would accommodate two religious young men (anti-Sabbaism) with board and rooms overlooking the Bay. Apply at No. 266 Hicks-st.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES can obtain board in a private family, in a first-class house, pleasantly situated, with all the modern improvements, at No. 87 Hicks-st., corner of Pineapple. References required.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—PLEASantly furnished front rooms, with board in a small private family, may be had at No. 292 Henry-st., near Harrison. Terms moderate.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentlemen, will find large front rooms for moderate terms. Dinner at 5½ o'clock. No. 218 Hicks-st., convenient to Wall or South Ferry.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY without children, up-town, above 14th-st., and between 4th and 6th avs. Address O. W. L., Box No. 1,055 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife below 26th-st. and between 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, G. H., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 34TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, will let, with board, a large front room, (with smaller room connecting,) and a large back room on same floor. Also, a good sized bed-room on floor above. House is first-class, handsomely furnished, and has water, gas, &c., throughout. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A PARlor and bedroom to a single gentleman, in a first-class house and neighborhood. Breakfast if required. Call at No. 58 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A SINGLE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM to be let to a single gentleman, with gas, bath, &c., in 13th-st., between University-place and 5

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
CHANCE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.
PRETTY AND CHEAP FURNITURE FOR SALE OF SUITES OF ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, ELEGANT PIANO-FORTE, BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, &c.

[illegible] at 9 o'clock, A. M., precisely, commencing with the [illegible] of the house. [illegible] rosewood furniture, [illegible] upholstered in rich [illegible] velvet and brocatelle; [illegible] rosewood piano-forte, by [illegible] CO.; [illegible] rosewood [illegible] with [illegible] marble tops; [illegible] rosewood [illegible] with [illegible] marble tops; [illegible] rosewood [illegible] with [illegible] marble tops

THE DOUGLAS MEETING.

[Concluded from First Page.]

making rails, and DOUGLAS to making *cabinets*. [Loud applause continued for some minutes.]

SPEECH OF E. C. MARSHALL, OF KENTUCKY.

E. C. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, was next introduced, amid loud calls for "CLANCY," and others. He was received with cheers, and commenced by relating an anecdote of a lady at a ball, who had sat neglected, and when asked to dance, said she would and thankee, too, for she had sat until she thought she would have taken root. [Laughter.] He felt somewhat in that predicament. [Laughter.] He had sat enlightened and interested, however.

A Voice—Louder.

He would speak loud enough now. [Applause.] The example of his friend had warned him against trying to do the whole thing at once. [Applause.] While they were trying to advance the cause here, the whirlwind of millions outside, and all over the country, was working for DOUGLAS. [Applause.] The great world moved on with a power beyond President-makers, and Providence furnished it with power to surmount its troubles. [Applause. A Voice—Get him some water.] No, he didn't want any water. [DICK CONNOLLY—Do you want any whiskey? Laughter.] During the history of the world—he could not go over it at this late hour, [laughter]—the progress of invention had kept pace with the necessities of the age, in the mariner's compass, steam and the telegraph. Weenever we want anything we have it. [Applause.] Never in time of trouble, or at any time, has it pleased God to send a more magnificent mind than was in these days of trouble now sent to rescue the Democracy of this Union. [Applause.] For years he [DOUGLAS] had been constructing the lows and ptatforms of the party He had been kept in reserve hy Providence, and now perhaps it would appear that it was all for the best. [Applause.] He was glad he was beat. They could get along with PIERCE, [laughter,] but how they get along since—excuse him about that. [laughter and applause,] they had got most through it. The agony was almost over. [Great laughter.] Well, as to the Union nomination at Baltimore—to undertake to meet the issues of the day, to oppose to a sea like this present craft like JOHN BELL. [Laughter.] Those ether fellows [laughter] rolled up their sleeves and brought out of the filth of the party the Lincoln that wouldn't do—that would neither save nor destroy the Union. [Laughter.] They had him posted in Connecticut as the man who had overthrown the "Little Giant." [Laughter.] That was a remarkable overthrow, for it left the victor on his back in the sand and dust of the arena, and his foe six years in the Senate, with the best chance for the nomination to the Presidency. [Laughter.] That fellow was an Abolitionist. LINCOLN'S speech showed that he believed the irrepressible conflict would go on until the South was overcome or driven out. SEWARD would not have made his Rochester speech had it not been for GERRIT SMITH'S wanderings. A tub had to be thrown to the whale. If those principles were to prevail, GERRIT SMITH, fit for the mad-house, or JOHN BROWN, fit for the gallows, or that other man, whose name he was proud to forget, lying in jail in Washington, would rule, and you might as well cry "Whoa!" to a steam-engine going down hill, with the engineer drunk, and full head of steam on. [Laughter.] The result of such sentiments was as certain as the creation of maggots in the belly of a dead horse. [Laughter.] As to the irrepressible conflict, would it take place in New-York or on the Slave territory itself? If Slavery was degrading to white labor, the conflict would be in the South, and a constitutional change could be made in any State of the South in twelve months. If there was an irrepressible conflict would such unanimity exist at the South? [Applause.] One of the foulest, villainous wheredoms of treason and rascality he had seen committed on the types,—the charge that the non-slaveholders of the South were oppressed—was the worst. [Apolsuse.] Let them send Phillips, Parker, Cheever, Burnham and other Abolitionists down there, and they would find out. [Laughter and applause.] The worst condition of the African was in his own country, and the best was in the South. The Missionary efforts in Africa generally resulted in the eating of the missionary. [Laughter.] The Colonization Society had failed, although fed with money and fresh niggers. [Laughter.] Wherever the Africans had been enslaved they had been benefited, and wherever they had been emancipated they had been degraded. [Applause.] Look at St. Domingo as it was before emancipation. The French cut one another's throats as long as they could, and then delegated the power to the few who were left. [Laughter.] The saturnalia was indescribable, and a man was worse off for knowing about it. [Laughter.] Whenever the Africans had a chance and killed avery one they could kill, were they any better? He wished they could have seen the empire of SOLOUQUE. There were no more negroys in the forests, which they were too lazy to cut down. It was hard to tell which was monkey and which was nigger. [Laughter.] Murder was the rule; and turn our niggers loose it would be the same. Look at the niggers, they don't look like us; feel of them, they don't feel like us; smell of them, they don't smell like us. [Laughter.] They had met to indorse the action of the New-York delegation at Charleston, and to indorse the nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS. He thought they had done both those things very well. There was no doubt that DOUGLAS would be nominated. The secessionists would come back. There was a monee once that was swimming in a beer-vat got a cat to fish him out, on promise that he would allow himself to be eaten; but, fortunately, he escaped while the cat was sneezing and wands for a hole. "Come ent," says the cat, "and allow yourself to be eatea." "No," says the mouse, "for you know when I made the promise I was in liquor." [Laughter.] Those fellows down South there would not try to keep their word, and the factions of the hour there sank into insignificance beside the great interests involved. There was never but one river that dared to run but one way. Yes, there was one, the St. Johns, and that ran half a mile and then paddled the rest of the why. [Laughter.] This Union could not be dissolved. DOUGLAS could be nominated, and in harmony like the stars of the constellations, we should emulate the order and beauty that reigns above. [Laughter.]

The Chairman announced that letters had been received from Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, of Maryland, Hon. MILES TAYLOR, of Louisiana, and Mr. S. E. CHURCH, of New-York, that would be published in the papers in the morning.

SPEECH OF JUDGE LARRABEE, OF WISCONSIN.

Judge LARRABEE, of Wisconsin, was the next speaker. He didn't like to follow MARSHALL, whose name was a synonym of patriotism and eloquence. It had been his fortune in the West to frequently address his fellow-citizens on the stump. He had never seen as large a meeting within doors. He feered that he could not interest them further; but this meeting gave earnest of the fact that they were about appealing from the politicians to the people. [Applause.] Here was a man who had stood up for the right, who had met and conquered the foe of Democracy in his own State, and in the Senate, and had to oppose the machinations of a President from his own party. [Apolause.] The President's [illegible] was nothing to him after his victory at Charleston. Could any one show that he had been guilty of an inconsistency in his public record? They met for the purpose of indorsing the bold and firm action of the New-York delegation at Charleston, thus indorsing their own candidate for the Presidency. [Applause.] New-York would not take a position and change it afterwards. [Applause.] Had any new exigency arisen? Was a Democratic Convention different? Was it not part of the party creed to stand upon their party nominations? Had the North deceived the South? No. In 1856 the South had demanded that the principle of non-intervention be placed in the platform, but now they demanded the opposite, and the demand would not be complied with. [Applause.] The North could not carry a single district for the Democracy, if the principia of intervention with Slavery by Congress was put in the platform. [Applause.] The passage of the act repealing the Slave laws of New-Mexico was a specimen of the kind of intervention the South would have if they could carry out their views. He would say to the seceders of the South, "Beware of throwing off the Democracy of the North." It was nothing to be a Democrat at the South. It was a bed of roses. It was the Democracy of the North that had to brave the battle with fanaticism. There was one result of the Charleston Convention—for as long as the South acted fairly, the North would be with her; but if she demanded too much, they must separate. But, it was said, "a peace was to be patched up." That could not be done. Great circumstances like these demanded great men. They could not succeed on a platform that meant nothing. They would find the New-York papers all over the West. The news of this meeting was all over the country to-night. The public mind was active. No man could take the place of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

VOICE—"Not a one."

There was a time when no man could fill the place of JACKSON. So it was now in regard to Mr. DOUGLAS. [Applause.] The sentiment of the South as well as of the North was with him. [Applause.] The country was with him, in spite of the politicians. [Applause.] Was it not time that Mr. BUCHANAN should call off his dogs? Was it not time for this expiring Presidency to make way for some other Democrat. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF THOMAS C. FIELD.

Mr. THOMAS C. FIELD was the next speaker. Like the last in the field, he claimed the penny. He came to indorse the proceedings of the New-York delegation at Charleston in supporting Mr. DOUGLAS. [Applause.] The politicians of the South needed a system of training to bring them properly in the ranks. The Republicans had set aside their great leader, not in obedience to the conservative sentiment of the country, but in obedience to the Abolition sentiment of the country. It was because the Abolitionists did not like Mr. SEWARD. HORACE GREELEY had opposed SEWARD, and who had ever identified GREELEY with the conservative sentiment of the nation? They found that Mr. WISE was overthrown by LINCOLN, the king of the lobbyists of Illinois. LINCOLN had come off victor over the king of the New-York lobby. LINCOLN was more dangerous to the country than Mr. SEWARD. The Republicans had proven a party of expediency, and like the old Whig Party, betrayed and forsaken its great leader. The Democratic Party had always rallied round its representative men, with two exceptions, and they had nearly always been successful. [Applause.] By sustaining the great men of the time, they would sustain the institutions which those great men represented. [Applause.] If at the Baltimore Convention the New-York delegates should leave DOUGLAS, it would be a dark hour, not only for the party, but for the country. [Applause.] Why was it that upon the deliberations of the Democratic Party the whole country stood and trembled, waited and meditated? Because that party upheld the principles which had known no section—but had wrapped in their arms the whole nation, because it embodied the conservative sentiment. It was well that the party was so regarded, for it had always stood forward the champion of the right. The lessons of history taught them to properly raise the Union, and to preserve that Union it was emphatically necessary that the people's choice should be respected, and STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS be rewarded with the Presidency.

Owing to the lateness of the hour at which Mr. FIELD concluded his remarks, other gentlemen who had been requested to speak, and who were present, had not an opportunity. Among these were Gov. PERRY, of New-Jersey, Hon. A. M. CAVANAH, of Minnesota; MICHAEL DOHENY, Esq., Hon. JOHN MCKEON, Hon. F. B. SPINOLA, and others. When the meeting had adjourned, a large number proceeded to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, accompanied by Dodworth's full band, and gave a serenade to the speakers and invited guests of the Committee.

During the proceedings inside the Hall, Archbishop HUGHES, Bishop MULLOON, of St. John's N. B., and a number of other Catholic clergymen, occupied one of the recesses on the Third-avenue side, and remained there until near the close of the meeting.

OUTSIDE MEETINGS.

There were two outside meetings, the listeners comprising over two thousand people, who were unable to get into the Institute. The first meeting, which was organized on the balcony, was called to order at 8 P. M., by JAMES M. SWEENEY, Esq., and on his motion Alderman BOOLE was chosen President.

J. DAGGETT HUBY, Esq., was the first speaker. He was glad, hnt not disappointed, at seeing such an immense crowd before him. Inside and outside that building were assembled the bone and sinew of the Democracy of New York. They had come there to open the Presidential campaign of 1860. Foremost in opening this campaign was the sustaining the New-York Delegation which supported, at the Charleston Convention, the nomination of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. At the present time, Mr. DOUGLAS stood in the front rank of the Democracy of the country, and it was their duty to keep him in the front rank—to put him in the Presidential chair, the highest office in the gift of any nation or people on earth.

VOICES—We will do it.

He knew they would do it, for DOUGLAS was their choice and deserving of it. In 1848 DOUGLAS stood up for 54 40 or fight. He advocated Squatter Sovereignty, and was the true and legal exponent of every Democratic principle on which depended the perpetuity of the United States Government. He belonged to a State that for over forty years had given its vote for a Democratic President. He hoped that on the 18th of June Mr. DOUGLAS would get two-thirds of the votes of the Baltimore Convention. He closed his speech with a review of the position of Mr. DOUGLAS on the question of Slavery. Mr. DOUGLAS believed it right for every State and Territory to decide upon its own domestic institutions. He appealed to the citizens of New-York City, in the face of what they had suffered from the interference in their municipal affairs by the State Legislature, if non-interference was not the correct principle.

W. C. DEOVER, Esq., spoke next. A hard-fought battle was before the Democracy, but with the proper man chosen as standard-bearer, it was a battle which would be crowned with victory. Who, he would ask, was the proper standard-bearer of the National Democracy?

VOICES—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

They had named the right man, and the only man who would lead them on victorious in the struggle before them. In 1858 Congress entertained the same views upon squatter sovereignty as did now Mr. DOUGLAS. Coegress had changed, but Mr. DOUGLAS had not. When Kansas wished to be admitted to the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, Coegress found it convenient to take the course she did. After showing the consistency of Mr. DOUGLAS' political course from the time he entered the Illinois Legislature until the present time, he wound up his speech with proposing three cheers for the Union and STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, the next President of the United States.

The cheers were given with enthusiastic will, and EUGENE SULLIVAN, Esq., was next introduced. The meeting inside was being addressed by lawyers and professional men. He was a representative of the workship—[applause]—and came before them as one of the working-people. Mr. DOUGLAS, he urged, was the strong and reliable friend of the workingman, and he insisted that on this account, if for no other reason, they should give him their support for the Presidency. He followed mainly in the wake of the previous speeches, and closed with proposing the sentiment of RUFUS CHOATE, that whatever else they might do in the ensuing contest, they would keep step to the music of the Union.

Dr. HARLAND was next introduced, and was greeted with lond applause. He said that when a man was sick he naturally looked about him for the best physician. This country was sick, sick with the fanaticism of the black Republicans of the North and the fire eating traitors of the South. There was in his opinion but one physician worthy to be trusted in a case of such vast importance—capable of grappling with the deadly disease which purged upon the vitals of this land, and restoring the life blood of the nation to a healthy circulation. That physician was the great statesman whom they had met this night to honor—the wise, patriotic and noble son of the West, STAPHEN A. DOUGLAS. [Tumultuous applause and waving of hats.] He had once met the standard bearer of the black Republican party in Illinois in a fair open fight.

VOICE—Yes, and whipped him too.

Yes, gentlemen, he sonqnered him once, and if the Democratic Party is wise enough, as he believed it was, to nominate DOUGLAS at Baltimore, he would conquer him again, and utterly overthrow and annihilate forever the swarm of Black Republican traitors, thieves and assessins that followed the piratical flag of ABE LINCOLN. [Applause.] If time permitted he would review the recent infamous speech which he heard in Connecticut from the lips of Hon. Mr. PERKINS.

A Voice—Give us the review.

That speech was rank with treason, and yet, in his opinion, it was quite as patriotic as anything that could be expected from any member of the Republican Party. In conclusion, he cited and reviewed some passages from Mr. PERKINS' speech, and closed with the prediction that STAPHEN A. DOUGLAS, if nominated—of which there could be no possible doubt—would be the next President of the United States.

Mr. NAWOOMB COZZENS was the next speaker. Ambitions orators, in the course of their speeches, were wont to quote that immortal line: "Truth crushed to earth will rise again." He would quote this noble sentiment on the present occasion. In the Convention recently assembled at Charleston, parties hostile to the true interests of the Democratic Party, for selfish purposes, had sought to crush STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS to earth. They fought against his nomination for President of the United States. They carried their point. The Convention adjourned without accomplishing the object for which it met, owing to the stern fidelity of true patriots, who firmly and nobly resisted the disruption and overthrow of their party by a reckless band of demagogues. (A voice—"They were traitors.") He would not call them traitors, for some loyal men were among them, whose irresolution only kept them from breaking aloof from their leaders. Like Truth crushed to earth, STAPHEN A. DOUGLAS would rise again. [Applause.] No power could keep him down. DOUGLAS was a rising man. He only can beat the nominee of the Republican Party in the present contest. This country cannot boast of a man of loftier patriotism, of more sterling integrity, and higher grade of intellect than the man they had assembled there to pronounce the proper end only standard bearer of the Democratic Party. The country was in a critical state.

Mr. COZZENS closed—his being the closing speech at this stand—with an eloquent appeal on behalf of keeping intact the Union, and showing how emphatically a Union man was Mr. DOUGLAS.

A second meeting was organized extemporaneously, the front of the building being so thoroughly filled that no one speaker could have made made himself heard by the multitude which surrounded him. This meeting was organized by the appointment of Hon. ARTHUR WOODS as Chairman, with CHARLES BURDETT as Secretary, the rostrum being extemporized from a wagon which chanced to be at hand. That portion of the vast assemblage, unable to hear or appreciate the remarks of those who spoke from the balcony of the Cooper Institute, crowded about this impromptu stage, and after a few pertinent remarks from the Chairman, were introduced to Col. MICAAEL DOHENY, who made a telling and effective speech, in which he advocated the nomination, and promised the certain election of Mr. DOUGLAS. His animadversions of Mr. BELL as a "Know-Nothing" were pointed and severe, and were received with immense applause.

He was followed by WM. C. GEOVER, Esq., who eloquently and fervently advocated the claims of Mr. DOUGLAS; and the Chairman, Hon. ARTHUR WOODS, who had modestly kept in the background, was loudly called for, and responded in a telling and eloquent manner. He reviewed the career of Mr. DOUGLAS from his early boyhood, tracing it in glowing terms from the commencement of his earliest career up to the hour of his great triumph in representing the great and growing State of Illinois as her Senator, and now receiving by acclamation the nomination of the people of the United States for the highest office in their gift. Mr. WOODS adverted in eloquent terms to the intimate connection existing between the North and the South, and claimed that their interests were inseparable. He alluded also to the action of Mr. DOUGLAS at the Cincinnati Convention, where he voluntarily withdrew his name as a candidate, that the harmony of the Democratic Party should not be disturbed, and claimed that not only by reason of his personal sacrifices as thus exhibited, but by his public worth, acknowledged world-wide, he should be the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, and that under his banner alone could victory be secured to the party and principles of which he was the representative. The remarks of Mr. WOODS were received with immense applause, and, on his retirement, the Secretary introduced successively Mr. EUGENE SULLIVAN and Mr. CHARLES SMITH, whose remarks were received with the favor they deserved. Other, but not specially prominent speakers, addressed the large assemblage, which did not separate until very near the small hours.

LETTERS RECEIVED BY THE COMMITTEE.

FROM HON. MILES TAYLOR, OF LOUISIANA.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1860.

John Clancy, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements:

SIR: Your letter reached me on Thursday last, with the invitation of the Committee of Arrangements, "to attend and address a meeting to be holden at the Cooper Institute, in the City of New-York," on to-morrow evening, the 22d inst., "for the purpose of indorsing the action of the Delegation" from New-York, "at the National Convention held at Charleston, in casting the vote of the Empire State for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, as the proper candidate for standard-bearer of the Democratic Party in the ensuing contest;" and as no one can have a more perfect conviction than myself, as to the propriety of nominating that gentleman as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, at this time, it is with regret that I find myself compelled, by my public duties at the seat of government, to decline it. But though I cannot be with those friends of Democratic principle and of the Union, who will be assembled to-morrow evening, in the commercial metropolis of the nation, all my sympathies are enlisted in the objects they will have in view, and I shall therefore look forward with interest to proceedings which, while they propose an approval of the past, will also necessarily imply an instruction for the future.

No man can estimate too highly the importance of the public action of the people—the real people—of the United States, when they come together for deliberation upon the course to be pursued in regard to the future management of our national affairs. Important, however, as this must be at all times, it is probable that there has been no period in our existence as a nation in which so much depended on it as now. The dissempers of the day have at last reached a crisis; and it is more than likely that the action of the people of the United States who desire that Democratic principles shall prevail in the direction of the great measures of the Federal Government, in the primary meetings which will everywhere be holden in the next few weeks, will be decisive as to whether peace and harmony shall once more take up their permanent abode among us, or discord is "to rule supreme." For myself, I have no fear of the result of the present struggle, if the people are once fully aroused to a sense of its importance, and will only look at it in its true character, without having their attention distracted from it by the mere side issues of politicians.

In 1820, for the first time in our National history, an attempt was made to form a sectional party, with a view to give the control of the National Government to the politicians of a portion of the States, by laying hold of the prejudice against Slavery which existed in the minds of the people of the non-slaveholding States, so as to array them as a compact political body standing in opposition to the people of the slaveholding States. The ground for its promotion was sought after and supposed to be found in the assertion of a right in Congress to impose a restriction unknown to the Constitution upon the people of a new State for the exclusion of Slavery from among them, as a condition precedent to their admission into the Union. This usurpation of power through the agency of Congress, for the benefit of one section, by a direct intervention into the domestic concerns of a State on its admission into the Union, did not succeed; but by force of numbers, and in violation of all constitutional principles, the power to enter a Territory of the United States, and by its authority to exclude the peculiar property of the citizens of the slaveholding States from it altogether, was exercised by Congress with respect to the Territories of the United States west of the Mississippi River, and north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude. This direct intervention by Congress for the destruction of the civic rights of the people of a portion of the States of the Union in the Territories belonging to them in common with the people of the other States, was submitted to at that time, and the project for the formation of a mere sectional party founded on a single idea—opposition to Slavery—then failed.

But in 1848, immediately after the great enlargement of our national boundaries, which grew out of our war with Mexico, a new attempt was made in the same direction with greater success. The same right to enter the Territories of the United States and to prohibit the citizens of the Southern States from holding their slaves there, by the direct legislation of Congress, was again asserted, and an attempt was made to extend the proposed action of Congress to all the Territories of the United States. All are familiar with the different stages of the contest to which this new attempt on the part of the Anti-Slavery factionists of the North gave rise. The South resisted the attempt as one men, on the ground that no such right existed in the Federal Government—that no such power was vested in Congress. In contests between sections of country for political power, Constitutional principles are lost sight of—the language of reason is unheeded—opposing rights are trodden under foot, and the questions involved are always decided by the brute-force of mere numbers. Under such a state of things there is no alternative for the party overborne by numbers but submission or resistance. The South determined on resistance, and took her stand in opposition to the exercise of power, by Congress, in the Territories of the United States, which was then insisted on, upon the ground that the exercise of such a power was an act of usurpation, and in palpable violation of the principles of the National Constitution.

The attitude taken by the South on this question led to the adoption of the "Compromise Measures" of 1850, which had the effect of putting an end to the contest. And what was the character of the settlement then made of this sectional strife? Why it involved the recognition by Congress, in its action in the formation of the Territorial Governments there established, of three distinct principles which it was intended should ever after govern the action of the Federal Government, when called on in the future to provide for the temporary government of the Territories of the United States, as follows:

First—Congress was not to intervene at all, by a direct exercise of legislative power, for the regulation and control of the civil rights, or the local and municipal concerns of the inhabitants of a Territory.

Second—When the territorial governments were organized, the legislative power conferred on the people of the Territories, to extend "to all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the Constitution of the United States," so that the people of a Territory would be left perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States; and

Third—The rights of the citizens of the Southern States to hold the slaves which they might see fit to take with them into the Territories were to be placed under the protection of the judicial power of the United States, and for that purpose provision was to be made to enable any one who was disturbed in the possession or enjoyment of his right of property in slaves, to prosecute a writ of error or an appeal from the Territorial Courts to the Supreme Court of the United States, with due regard to the value of the matter or thing which might be involved in the controversy.

This settlement of a great sectional dispute as to the power of Congress and the rights of the citizens of the different States in the Territories of the United States, was made with the concurrence of the whole American people; and it was accepted by them everywhere as a "finality" on the vexed question of Slavery in the Territories. But this settlement still left the Missouri restriction, which was inconsistent with the principles on which it was made, upon our statute book; and therefore, when temporary governments were to be organized for the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, over which it extended, those principles were necessarily, as a consequence of that settlement, embodied in the organic act establishing the governments, and the restriction itself was repealed expressly on the ground that it was inconsistent with it. This circumstance was immediately laid hold of by the Anti-Slavery element in the Northern States, and war was at once declared against the principles of the compromise measures of 1850, and all those who could be brought to act together under the united influence of an unreasoning fanaticism, and a growing lust of sectional power, were marshaled for the assault. The Democratic Party, throughout its whole organization in the North, stood firm in defence of the principles of the Compromise; and though overcome in many a well-fought field, they succeeded in giving us of the South so much strength that the principles of the compromise measures of 1850 were maintained.

Upon the future maintenence of these principles in all their integrity, in my opinion, the very existence of the Union depends. Whilst they control the action of the various Departments of the Federal Government all the controversies which may grow up with respect to the rights of the citizens of the Southern States to hold their slaves in the Territories of the United states will be settled peacefully by the exercise of the judicial power of the United States, through the action of the Courts, and in obedience to the principles of the Constitution, and Congress neither can nor ought to interfere in relation to those rights, unless it should become necessary to make some new provision by law for carrying the judicial power of the United States over the questions arising out of them into effect, or for enforcing the decisions of the courts with respect to them. While this state of things continues, all the controversies which can possibly arise in connection with the subject of Slavery in the Territories will be decided by reason, in accordence with the principles of constitutional law. But would it be so if those principles were overthrown? Does not every one know, who has the slightest acquaintance with the state of feeling in the different sections of the United States, that this would be impossible? Why, Sir, the moment those principles are disregarded in the management of our territorial possessions, the former struggle will be renewed, to be settled by the mere force of numbers in the halls of Congress. And what will be the inevitable result of a renewal of that struggle? Can any one doubt it? The contest will be for mastery. The questions in controversy between the two sections will no longar be submitted, where they belong under the Constitution, to the decision of impartial men, set apart under its authority, and bound by every motive which can operate upon human action, to decide them in conformity with the immutable principles of right and justice; but will be brought back before men infuriated by party appeals, and blinded by party prejudices, to be determined in the heat and fury of passion, by a mere count of numbers as they array themselves under one or the other of the opposing banners.

No one who has the good of the country at heart can desire to have questions which will always partake of a sectional character when brought into the arena of politics, again made topics of discussion in our popular assemblies, North and South, with a view to their ultimate decision by the brute force of physical majorities in the halls of Congress. Nor will there be any denger of this if the National Democratic Party now performe its whole duty to the people. This party is the only remaining ligament which binds together the two great sections of our country. It is the single bulwark which has hitherto stood firm and unshaken in defence of the rights of the States, and of the citizens of the States under the Constitution, and in the Union. This has been, and still is its great mission. And it is now for those who make up its rank and file—those who confer places, but never fill them, to decide whether this great party is to remain faithful to that mission.

It is known to every one that events unprecedented in our party history have just taken place. I admit, of course, to the fact of the secession of a portion of the delegates from the National Convention at Charleston, and to the further fact that these seceding delegates formed themselves into a separate Convention, and inaugurated a movement which, if it means anything, looks forward to the formation of a sectional party in the South, by calling a convention to meet at Richmond, independently of the regular Convention of the party which had already adjourned over to meet at Baltimore. But this is not all. There is still another fact of recent occurrence. I spoke of the publication of an address just put forth by two Senators and nine representatives in Congress, which is not without its significance, when its recommendations are considered in connection with the position which it is believed was long since assumed by its senatorial signers, and which it is now known was taken by the delegates who seceded from the National Convention at Charleston, to whom the real recommendations in it seem to be directed. This address purports to speak to "the National Democracy," and for their benefit and advantage. But its only practical recommendation is addressed to the seceding delegates. And what is that recommendation? Why the seceding delegates are gravely called on by these ten Senators, and nine Representatives, to "defer"—not abandon—their design of "assembling at Richmond," and to go to Baltimore to again take a part in the deliberations of the National Convention of the Democratic Party when it organized there. And for what? With a determination to abide by the decisions of the Convention? and to support its nominees? Not at all. It is to have the delegates go there to dictate their will to the majority of the Convention; and if their dictation is not submitted to, why then they are to secede again! and to exert themselves to break up the Convention altogether by carrying out other delegates with them. Hear the words of these "national" Democrats, as they speak to those "national" Democrats, the bolters from Charleston. "Return to the Convention," say they, "and if the Convention, on reassembling at Baltimore, shall disappoint the just expectations of the remaining Democratic States, their delegations cannot fail to withdraw and unite" with you "at Richmond!"

And now let me ask, What is the present condition of the Democratic Party? and how is it constituted? Why, if we are to judge from the movements within its bosom, which have forced themselves on the public attention within the last few months, it would seem to be made up of two distinct classes of persons, viz.: The great mass of its members who sustain the party by giving their support to its principles by their votes at the polls; and a select few, who appear to consider that they are set apart and specially dedicated to the work of building political platforms, and of designating Presidential candidates. The members of this last class may with propriety, perhaps, be denominated "Imperial Democrats" for they appear of late to be considered as the governing class, and to be entitled to determine what the masses of the party are to believe, what candidates they shall be permitted to support, and who is and who is not a member of the party organization. Does any one doubt the existence of such a class, with all its imperial pretensions? If so, let him look at the attempt made during the past Winter to forestall the decisions of a National Convention, duly elected by the people, as to what should constitute the touch-stone of party faith, by the publication of the decrees of a secret Senatorial cancus? Let him look at the course of the organ of the Administration here at the seat of Government, which now, in opposition alike to Democratic principle and to party usage, still continues to employ the whole vocabulary of political vituperation in its daily assaults on the distinguished man and unflinching Democrat, who was declared by an absolute majority of the Delegates to the National Convention at Charleston to be their deliberate choice for the President? And last, though not least, let him look to the language of the so-called "address to the National Democracy," in which it is plainly intimated that if the majority of the Convention will not succumb to their seceding friends, and afford them such a "recognition of principles" as they may desire, "either by an amendment of the platform, *or in some other manner equally satisfactory*"—(that is to say—"or," are allowed to nominate the Democratic candidate for the Presidency)—why, then, it is right and proper to secede, and break up the Democratic Party if they can.

This pretension, certainly, has quite an "Imperial" look. Are the masses of the Democracy prepared to yield to it? I not only see no necessity for interpreting new tests into the existing platform of the Democratic Party; but I am entirely unable to discover any reason whatever for making an attempt to do so. It is true, there may be, and unquestionably there are, at this time, wide differences of opinion, among Democrats, as to the extent of the legislative power of the Territorial Governments of the United States over the subject of Slavery. But it is equally true that those differences are of no practical consequence whatever so long as the principles of the Compromise Measures of 1850 are maintained. Under the operation of those principles all the questions which can possibly arise affecting in any way the rights of the citizens of the Southern States to hold their slaves in the territories of the United States are subjected to the Courts of the United States for adjudication, under the authority of the Constitution. And the judicial power of the United States is ample for the protection and enforcement of all those rights. Is there any one who does not believe this? And will the Courts not extend this power? Have we not an earnest, in the Dred Scott case, of what we may expect from the decisions of the Courts when they are presided over by men who are true to the Constitution? And can any other men ever be placed in the judgment seat, unless the Executive Power of the nation is thrown into the hands of those who declare it to be their settled purpose to reorganize the Federal Judiciary by the appointment of Judges who have already sworn allegiance to the "Higher Law" of the Republicanism of to-day?

And now, let me ask—What is it that the Secessionists and their friends really aim at, if it be not to dictate who shall be the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency? Do they intend to set aside the principles of the Compromise measures of 1850, so as to take away all sectional questions from the solo arbitrament of the judicial power of the United States, to which forces by reason, to which they justly belong, and to remand them to the polls and to the halls of Congress for adjudication by the force of numbers? If so, let them avow it. But, if this is not their intention, then, why insist on Democrats shaping their convictions on various abstract propositions so as to conform to a common standard, no matter how right and proper in itself the proposed standard may be, so long as those convictions neither can or ought to influence the members of the Federal Judiciary, to whose exclusive jurisdiction all these questions are now referred, when they are called on to decide them.

For my own part, I am satisfied that the course of the seceders from the Charleston Coovention, and of their friends who now call upon them to claim their seats a second time, when that Convention meets at Baltimore, so that they may be again able to secede,—if they fail to dictate a platform or a nomination,—is disorganizing in the highest degree; and I do not now hesitate to say that it is my settled belief that it will terminate, if their extraordinary demands are submitted to, in the division and complete overthrow of the National Democratic party. This is no time for the National Democracy to abandon its usages and submit to dictation, no matter from what quarter that dictation may come. At the present crisis, even more than in ordinary times, it is the duty of the Democratic party everywhere to enforce the principles which have heretofore governed its organization. Union among themselves has ever been the first great object of the party. Without it there can be no success in the contest about to be gone into by it against the advocates of Sectionalism, wherever they may be found; and for that reason, if there is any one counsel which I would desire to have impressed upon the National Democracy everywhere, rather than another, it is this, viz: that the first step to be taken in the National Convention, when it assembles at Baltimore on the 18th of June next, should be to adopt a resolution to the effect that "it is the sense of the Convention that every person who enters it and takes part in its deliberations, to be bound in honor to abide by its decisions and to support its nominees." Upon any other rule than this, an opportunity is given to disorganizers of playing a political game upon the principle of "heads, I win; tails, you lose;" and the party,—the real party,—is exposed to be demoralized when the battle has actually begun, by the appearance in the field, as enemies, of the very men who had taken part in their proceedings as friends.

I have the honor, &c.,
MILES TAYLOR.

FROM HON. REVERDY JOHNSON, OF MARYLAND.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1860.

SIR: I regret that I am unable to accept your invitation to the meeting to be held in your City on the 22d inst., to approve the action of your State Delegation, in the Charleston Convention.

Believing their cause to have been right, it would give me pleasure to witness the sanction it is about to receive.

On the issue now so sadly, if not perilously, distracting the country, I see no well grounded hope of mastering it successfully, than by the selection of a candidate for the Presidency of a statesman whose opinion upon the subject are, under all circumstances, the most likely to challenge general assent, because, when fully understood, they will be found to be alike just to all sections of the nation.

The compromises of 1850 and 1854, it was confidently predicted, would put to rest forever the Slavery agitation which had for years so alarmingly convulsed the land. This great end was to be achieved by removing the subject *altogether* from the halls of Congress, and submitting it *exclusively* (subject only to such restraints as the Constitution imposes) to the people of the Territories when legally organized.

By Southern and Northern gentlemen, then and now justly high in the public councils and in the public confidence, differences of opinion were entertained as to the extent of the territorial legislative power and of the territorial people over Slavery. Some held that its existence could only be effected when a State Constitution was adopted. Others, that the Legislature possessed "entire control over the subject," and was "competent to establish, abolish, or protect it." Others, again, held it was not "a matter of essential importance at what time the power may be exercised by the people of the Territories," it being "of infinitely more importance, both to the South and the Union, that the power be left to the Territories, instead of the Federal Government." The present distinguished Secretary of the Treasury maintained that the question itself on which these various views were held, involved but a "*purely theoretical issue,*"—"*the purest abstraction, in a political point of view, that ever was proposed for political discussion.*" For, that on either of the hypotheses contended for, "the majority of the people, by the action of the Territorial Legislature will decide the question, *and all must abide the decision when made.*"

Such were the conflicting, but the then harmonious practical interpretations of these compromises. To such compromises Judge DOUGLAS, at the imminent hazard of political ruin in his own State and section, and from a deep sense of the constitutional rights of the South, has boldly and faithfully adhered. The perils with which they encompassed him, and which, with such manly fortitude and consummate ability he met and overcome, would, I doubt not, have carried dismay to many who, now forgetful of his services and loyalty to the South, are practically leagued with Northern and Southern foes to accomplish his downfall. Not one opinion on the question avowed by him during the debate on the compromises has he changed, or in the slightest particular modified. Who, then, has changed? Let the record of the past answer.

The vindication for the admitted apparent change, and the excuse for the grossly unjust and suicidal warfare on DOUGLAS and his friends, waged by gentlemen of the section for whose rights he has fought so much and so much contributed to uphold, is, that the question of Territorial power has been decided by the Supreme Court. This is asserted daily by many, who perhaps, never even read the Dred Scott judgment, or from their pursuits are competent to pass upon it. Having argued the case twice, as the friend of the South, and bestowed upon all the questions it involved the most careful study I could, I state with perfect confidence that the question was not only not decided by the Court, but was neither argued nor in any way presented for decision. The single inquiry in this connection was, Has Congress the power to prohibit Slavery in a Territory? When organized into a Government, what the Territorial Legislature could do was not before the Court, either directly or indirectly. I maintained, however, then, as I think now, that the power had [illegible] by propriation, and it was [illegible] existence of the [illegible] Slavery could "neither be established nor prohibited by Congress, *but that the people of a Territory* "when organized by Congress may establish or prohibit it." Mr. Justice CURTIS, in his opinion, on giving any proposition, I certainly never supposed that there existed in any part of the civilized world a government where Slavery existed in which there was not somewhere, the authority to abolish it. Such a proposition to my mind is perfectly incomprehensible, and a libel on the great and good men to whom we are indebted for our admirable political institutions. There is not a word in the opinions of either of the Judges, even tending to prove that the Court, or any Judge, intended to pass upon the question, or entertained it before them. They examined only the power of Congress, the sole one presented for judgment. Inferences for or against the Territorial power from the court's judgment negativing the Congressional power may be drawn, but as to these there are honest differences of opinion. The passage in the opinion of the Chief Justice relied upon as denying the power, warranted no such conclusion. He is there dealing with the express restrictions of the Constitution on the power of the Government. His remarks embrace every part of the United States over which Congress can set at all. His purpose is to show that although the Territories are in some particulars and for some purposes under the government of Congress, it is under it only [illegible] such restrictions. He [illegible] in subordination to [illegible] applies what he says as well to the District of Columbia as to the territories generally. And yet, it will scarcely be maintained, that he designed to assert that Congress, subject to the restrictions referred to, has not the power to prohibit Slavery in the District, under the authority "to exercise *exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever* over such district."

The exercise of such a power would be rash, and grossly inexpedient in the existing state of the country, but of the mere power there can be no well founded doubt. I do not believe that the authority of the Territorial Legislature was in the mind of the Chief Justice, certainly the question was not before him, nor alluded to, except as an argument against the Congressional power. Nor was it ever referred to, as in the case, by any other Judge. It is, therefore, idle to consider it as decided. If this be so, and those who so think, even as honest, and perhaps as capable of forming an opinion upon the subject, as gentlemen having a different view, why should it

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2707. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

DEPARTURE OF GARIBALDI FOR SICILY.

The Purposes and Equipment of the Expedition.

STATE OF THE INSURRECTION.

Interesting Proceedings in the British Parliament.

LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which sailed from Liverpool at 1 P. M. on the 12th inst., and from Queenstown on the evening of the 13th instant, arrived here yesterday in the afternoon.

The steamer *North American* reached Liverpool at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 10th inst.

The *Arago* arrived at Southampton on the night of the 11th.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

STATE OF OPINION IN NAPLES.

REPORTS FROM ITALY—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEAPOLITANS—THE SWISS AUXILERIES—VARIETIES.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NAPLES, Wednesday, April 25, 1860.

The revolution in Sicily does not seem to be so easily crushed, after all. I told you, last week, that the general impression here was that the Government was triumphant. But the latest news confirms the suspicions which I then expressed with regard to the accuracy of such an opinion. The soldiers so plentifully sent out seem to have been intended for something more than show. Private advices from Palermo, dated the 19th inst., state that an engagement took place the day before at Carini, about eighteen miles distant from that place, in which the Government troops must have received a considerable loss, if not a defeat. The amount of soldiers killed and wounded is stated at one hundred and thirty. A steamer, about to leave Palermo for Naples, had been ordered to proceed first to the beach at Carini, and pick up the soldiers there.

Palermo was in a state of siege, from the insurgents. The shops in the town were nearly all shut, and no trade was carried on except the necessary sale of provisions. Many of the citizens had gone on board the vessels in the harbor, but some of them, finding that the city remained quiet, had again returned to their homes. The force sent out by the Government is so considerable that, if the soldiers remain loyal, there is little doubt that the rebellion will be suppressed. The Sicilians are not remarkable for their bravery. In '49 they allowed themselves to be conquered in a fortnight by the Swiss Regiments; and that was after they had had a year to prepare themselves for the attack. And now the great cities seem to be in a strange state of apathy, and to take no part in the general movement of the country.

This Southern Italian race, or rather this mixture of races, in which the manliest virtues seem to have been lost, and the passion only to remain, is a very different thing from such a people as the Florentines or Romans. There seems to be no real desire among the Neapolitans to be free from the Bourbon rule. Indeed, the lower classes have no reason to be dissatisfied. The King shows them much more favor than the aristocracy. The army is officered from the lowest ranks of the populace, in order that he may be sure they have no ties to draw them away from the interests of the crown. The army is said, in consequence, to be very badly commanded.

There are now only about 1,800 Swiss in the Neapolitan service. Before the affair at Perugia last year, there were 10,000 or more. The story of their discharge illustrates so well the system of discipline here pursued, that, although you may have had it already minutely related, I run the risk, and repeat it.

You will remember that after the massacre at Perugia, the Swiss Government protested against bearing the responsibility of such brutality. The regiments furnished to the Pope and Naples had been hired under certain contracts with the respective Cantons, which contracts had expired at the time of the taking of Perugia. The Federal Diet had, moreover, informed the Italian Courts that the agreement would not be renewed.

The ten thousand Swiss in the Neapolitan service did not return to their native land; but, influenced by good pay and premises, remained at their stations, and legally forfeited their citizenship at home. But it seems they still looked upon Switzerland with affection, and began to be discontented at not being treated any longer as Swiss. The climax was put to their wrongs by the Captain of a company from Berne, (I think,) who went one morning to the regimental tailor, and had the *bear*, or emblem of the particular canton, cut from all the uniforms of his corps, to show that the soldiers had surrendered their nationality. This simple act roused a tempest of feeling, in the garrison. Four or five hundred men mutinied, and marched up to the palace at *Capo di Monte*, on the highest point of Naples, where the King was then staying, demanded to see him, and stated to him their grievances. FERDINAND was afraid to see them, but sent them word that, if they would encamp for the night on a neighboring parade-ground, their request should be considered in the morning. In their simplicity, they believed this false promise, and passed the night in the place indicated. At the dawn of day they were surrounded by a large body of their own countrymen, who remained still loyal, and who, with blind, mechanical obedience, obeyed the orders given them, and fired a volley of grape and musketry upon the mutineers. Of several hundred men, about a third were killed, another third wounded, and the remainder escaped injury. But the troops who had fired the volley, when they went out over the field, and took up their dead and wounded comrades, so thoughtlessly butchered by their hands, broke out into anger against the authors of the massacre; and before night the whole Swiss contingent was in a blaze of rebellion. So great was the fear of the consequences, that the Government was obliged to offer a free discharge to all who wished it; and in the course of a few days every man had returned to Switzerland. Since that time a miserable apology for a Swiss regiment has been got together, whose name is all that reminds the spectator of the former glory of the Swiss arms.

It is a strange character—the Swiss. Their *bought* loyalty seems to be as true as that which is combined in other men, with religion and honor. But, in this instance, they proved that their home-feeling had still power enough, when it had once overcome their artificial discipline, to make them give up their high wages and comfortable situation, for the poverty of their native hills again. And yet, how strong must have been the motive, or how great the drilled obedience which would actually fire upon countrymen, even though it yielded afterwards to natural remorse! Such is the effect, I think we may say, of oppressive Governments which set one class to hold down another, and make the soldier but an unconscious tool of tyranny.

The character of the Neapolitans themselves is the result of many years of external oppression. Subjected in turn to the dominion of the Normans, the Suabians, the houses of Anjou, Aragon, Spain, Austria, the Spanish Bourbons, Bonaparte and Murat, it is only since 1815 that this people have been even allowed to enjoy their tyrants in peace. Indeed, even now the reigning house must strictly be called a foreign one. Being thus the sum and product of so many stocks and dynasties, this people seems to have lost all stability and unity; and to be not a nation, but a mass of individuals. They seem to have no sympathy with one another. For instance, on good Friday, when the news had recently arrived of the insurrection in Sicily, the citizens of Naples promenaded, according to immemorial custom, the Strada Toledo, crowded to see the King and kneel before him, and seemed to care nothing at all for their struggling brethren in Palermo and Messina. The correspondent of the London *Times*, I hear, spoke of this as a *demonstration*. But the standard of Rome must not be applied to Naples. A demonstration must be something unusual; and this universal promenade on Good Friday is what the Neapolitans *always* do on that day. Carriages are not allowed on the *Toledo*, and it is one mass of pedestrians from end to end.

It will perhaps add weight to these remarks on the Southern Italian character, if I say that they are not merely the result of my own hasty observation, but the settled opinion of intelligent residents here.

MAY 2—The revolution in Sicily seems to be still in progress, or at least in *statu quo*. Neither letters nor passengers are now taken by the steamers; so that it is very difficult to get news. Meanwhile, this city is quite uneasy, and the troops are more numerous in the streets than ever. There are "Swiss" at Castellamari and other places. R. W. R.

GARIBALDI'S EXPEDITION TO SICILY.

GARIBALDI'S expedition to Sicily engrossed a large share of public attention. A correspondent of the *Daily News* describes the departure of the expedition from Genoa on the 5th of May, at midnight. It was composed of 2,500 volunteers. Three steamers were lying in the offing, to which they were conveyed in detachments from various points along a range of four or five miles of coast. The concentration of any large body on a given spot was avoided, in order not to bring additional perplexity on the Government. Nearly 5,000 people of all ranks flocked to the beach to bid the gallant adventurer "Good speed." As usual with Garibaldi volunteers, they were of every grade and calling—nobles, soldiers, artists, physicians, down to peasants and workmen. The enthusiasm of the troops in garrison at Genoa has been so roused that it was necessary to confine them to their barracks to prevent their deserting in order to enroll themselves. GARIBALDI had sanguine hopes of cutting out some one or other of the Neapolitan frigates, which were on the watch for his appearance. MEDICI, GARIBALDI'S able lieutenant, was to start in four or five days with 2,000 more volunteers.

The expedition is said to have been well provided with arms, ammunition and provisions; and with 24 cannons.

GARIBALDI is said to have exchanged for gold three million francs in notes at the Bank of Genoa.

The Turin journals publish a letter from GARIBALDI in which he says: "It is the duty of all to encourage, aid and to augment the number of combatants against oppression. It is not the insurrectionary party in Sicily whom we are assisting, but Sicily herself, where there are enemies to contend with. It was not I who advised an insurrection in Sicily; but from the moment that our Sicilian brethren threw themselves into the struggle I considered it my duty to assist them. Our battle-cry will be 'Italy and VICTOR EMANUEL.'"

It is stated that the expedition was not to land in Sicily, but was intended to effect a diversion in Calabria.

The British Mediterranean fleet was cruising between Malta and Sicily.

There is no news of importance from Sicily. The latest accounts represent the insurrection as still continuing. The head-quarters of the insurgents were at Cefaleo, some fifteen leagues from Palermo. The royal troops had several times attacked their position unsuccessfully.

LATEST.

There is nothing authentic as to the landing of GARIBALDI, although a report was current that he had landed at Crezza, in Calabria.

A Genoa telegram states that the disembarkation of insurgents coming from different parts of Sicily and Calabria had taken place at Trapani. It was rumored that an insurrectionary movement had taken place in Calabria.

Palermo and Messina were destitute of provisions, and Government had organized a steamboat service to furnish them with the necessary supplies.

A Turin dispatch of the 11th, states that GARIBALDI'S vessels had touched at Talmonia, in Tuscany, in order to take in provisions, to put the combatants in better condition, and to add some officers to their ranks. The vessels then set out again.

GARIBALDI had taken with him to Sicily his only son, and also GEORGE MANIN, the only son of the illustrious defender of Venice.

DECLARATIONS OF GARIBALDI.

Correspondence of the London Times.

TURIN, Wednesday, May 9, 1860.

The *Diritto* of this morning publishes the following decoment, which will be read with some interest in England:

GENOA, May 8.

MY DEAR BERTINI: As I am once more about to take a share in the events which are to decide the destinies of the country, I leave this enclosed directions with you:

To collect all the means you may obtain, to aid us in our enterprise; to give the Italians to understand that if we receive proper assistance Italy will be *made* in a short time, and with little cost; but that a few barren subscriptions will not acquit them of their duty; that that part of Italy which is free to-day should have, not 100,000, but 500,000 men under arms, the latter number being by no means out of proportion with the population; that is a proportion attained even by States which have not their independence to secure by conquest. Let Italy have such an army, and she will have no need of foreign masters. sure to eat her up piecemeal under the pretence of freeing her; that wherever there are Italians fighting against their oppressors, there all brave men should be sent, supplying them with means for the journey; that the Sicilian insurrection should be aided, not in Sicily alone, but wherever her enemies may be met.

I never advised this Sicilian movement; but, since these brethren of ours are fighting, I deemed it my duty to go to their rescue.

Our war cry will always be, "Italy and VICTOR EMANUEL!" I hope even at this juncture the Italian banner will be borne out unscathed.

Yours, affectionately,

G. GARIBALDI.

This letter is in better taste than many of the guerillero's late effusions. It is not unlikely Sicily or the Southern Kingdom will offer the brave man a field, enabling him to retrieve the fine character which his Parliamentary and matrimonial mishaps have partly, though not justly damaged. GARIBALDI is no man to be measured by the common standard. What would be mere rashness and stark-madness in another, is no more than faith in his good star in him. He is not made for fine speeches or even written addresses, but his mere impulse in action is better than other men's caution and forethought. He will in all probability be beaten in all the constituencies in which his friends put up his name against Ministerial candidates, for CAVOUR or CAVOUR'S friends are not willing to be again brought into the lists with so uncouth and uncompromising a debater. Between Italy's champion, who has nothing to give for her but a charmed life, and is ready to risk it in the most desperate encounters, and Italy's diplomatist, who flatters himself he can beat all her enemies by outwitting them, there can be nothing in common. By this time they may be looked upon as irreconcilable enemies, and I am even told, though I will never believe it, that the utmost has been done to estrange the heart of King VICTOR EMANUEL from his self-sacrificing leader of the forlorn hope, by rousing into the upright, but perhaps over-confiding mind of the King, a jealousy of the Nizzard adventurer akin to the feelings of SAUL for young DAVID. There are those who would even assure me that the King evinced some vexation, as he proceeded on his way through Central Italy, whenever the name of the hero of Varese happened to be coupled in the people's outcry with that of the conquerer of San Martino. I will never think so meanly of VICTOR EMANUEL, I say, and at any rate it is very clear from the above letter that GARIBALDI does not reciprocate the feeling, and, whatever may be his frame of mind with respect to the King's advisers, he still is, and I believe will ever be, staunch to the King.

The evening papers publish another proclamation of GARIBALDI:

ITALIAN SOLDIERS! For some centuries the want of concord and discipline led to grievous calamities for our country. To day nothing can be more admirable than the unanimity which breathes through the whole population, from the Alps to Sicily. Our discipline leaves yet something for us to wish, although both of discipline and valor you gave such instances as may enable the nation to reorganize itself, and appear in a compact unity to those who would enslave it.

Persevere in your union, Italian youths! ye glorious remnants of the battles fought for your country! Remember that in the North (Venetia) we have still enemies and enslaved brethren; and that the people in the South when rid of the Pope and the Bourbug, will need your well organized martial example to prepare for greater conflicts.

In the name of the reviving country I recommend, therefore, the youth whose presence fills the ranks of our brave army not to fall away from those ranks, but rather to rally closer under their able commanders, and that VICTOR, whose bravery may be staggered for one moment by pusillanimous advisers, but will soon resume its ascendancy, and, taking the lead once more, show the way to a certain and final victory.

GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI.

The tone in which GARIBALDI spoke to those who urged upon him the desperate character of his enterprize touched upon that suolimity which may seem akin to madness. To those who called his attention to the chances of meeting with the Neapolitan cruisers he talked about the feasibility of boarding the Neapolitan frigates, and taking possession of them one after another. His most prudent adviser, MZORCI, did not join him. I saw him walking with MALENCHINI this afternoon under the Turin colonnades. There was a rumor to-day that GARIBALDI had landed at Telamone, near Piombino, on the Tuscan coast. He is evidently beating about, so as to bewilder with his movements and lead astray the Neapolitan navy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

French Aggressions in British America—The Expedition of Garibaldi—His Unhappy Marriage.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, May 12, 1860.

England has been a great country in beef and beer. She is now about to make an experiment, and see if she can remain so, on their wine—that is, if her laboring classes will drink it. For my part, I question very much whether in this climate St. Julien or Medoc of the third quality, will ever produce that quality of claret in the human veins which the sledge hammer fist of a *Comte de la Benicia* elicited from the iron visage of a Sir Thomas de Sayers. By-the-bye, it was the NEW-YORK TIMES which first conferred these titles on the pair of champions. On the subject of licensing refreshment rooms there was a debate in Parliament, which lasted for hours, on Thursday last, and which assumed the features of burlesque. Members asked each other facetious questions about pints and quarts, and the legality of drinking on a doorstep. Whilst all this buffoonery is taking place in detail, consuming the time of the country, "on the premises," in vain does Mr. HALIBURTON ("Sam Slick") endeavor to arouse the attention of the Legislature and the House to the threatening aspect of affairs in Newfoundland and its vicinity, the arbitrary encroachments and violent conduct of our allies in that quarter, and the fortifications of St. Pierre, commanding the navigation of the Straits of Belleisle and the coast of Labrador, by which the navigation of the St. Lawrence might any time be interrupted. Mr. HALIBURTON told the House of Commons that he obtained from the report of the American Consul to British North America the information which he could not get in this country. He obtained it from the Treasury Department of Washington. In that document, was a report of a Committee of the National Assembly of France on deep-sea fisheries, stating that France had but the two sterile rocks of St. Pierre and Miqueloz out of all her former possessions, and that she was forbidden by treaty to raise any fortification on these. Yet now France is claiming a great part of Newfoundland, and actually driving out the inhabitants. The French actually fire upon British fishermen putting in under stress of weather, and this from British territory. Thirty thousand French seamen and a French fleet at Cape Breton. These things, I assure you, fall dead upon the ears of a House of Commons.

I fear that the end of the heroic GARIBALDI is nigh. Disappointed and heart-sore, he has, it is said, a desire to meet a glorious death, and it is likely that his fancy will be indulged. There is the danger in the first place of the merchant-vessels in which he has embarked with his 2,000 desperate followers, being interrupted by the Neapolitan steamers. Next, I fear that in Sicily there is not the material for a long resistance against a powerful regular force, supported by ships of war. I have no doubt but that Col. TURR, whose romantic history I wrote for your columns lately, is gone with his chief. Most fervently do I hope for the success of the Italian insurrection. In the meanwhile a subscription is going on here to aid the Sicilians, and it has been asked in the House, by Mr. GRANT DUFF, whether that subscription is legal. The Solicitor-General says that it is. I beg leave to differ with him; but circumstances alter cases, and in my opinion the cause of the Sicilians overrides even strict legality. Mr. URQUHART would not say so, and no doubt the Newcastle Foreign Affairs Committee will protest six months after the matter is concluded. But why should this DUFF, who wishes success to the Sicilian revolt, ask the question. Hear it, ye disciples of "law" and "order." He thinks that the noble cause of the Sicilians should be "untainted by any illegality," whilst hundreds are shot in the streets, and military ruffianism is let loose on the populace—while men, women, priests and children are hitchered wholesale—while tyranny triumphs and freedom bleeds—it is very pretty for a sleek English M. P. to hold his attorney-like language. Why don't every murdered Sicilian peasant child bring his action for assault and battery against the bloodhound troops of Naples? Why don't the relations of the slain get the slayers indicted for murder? When Herod was engaged in the execution of his sanguinary fantasy would it have been legal for a neighboring State to have subscribed towards a revolt of the bereaved parents? Mr. DUFF said also something about the Pope's recruiting in Ireland, and the thousand Irishmen who have joined the Papal Army under LAMORICIERE. It is, indeed, monstrous that this has not been put down. The Flores expedition was stopped; but then did not England crimp for a German Legion in America? Mr. DUFF suggested that perhaps the Government is glad to get rid thus of the sweepings of Irish jails in this manner. Is he in earnest? With regard to this subscription, how long would such a thing be tolerated for the purpose of aiding a revolt in France?

It is my belief that the Sardinian Government has winked at this expedition of GARIBALDI, in order to get rid of him. The desperate undertaking which it is anticipated will destroy him, is doubtless applauded by the Emperor NAPOLEON and Count CAVOUR, to the exeenting of whose notable projects he presented an honorable obstacle. What better could happen for them, and worse for Savoy and Nice, than to get rid of him? A man like GARIBALDI is no match for such characters as these. With regard to his late unfortunate marriage, but little is generally known, save that it was unfortunate; that on the day succeeding the marriage, the General parted from his beautiful bride for ever, and that he makes one of the illustrious band of genius and greatness who have been unhappy in their married lot. No one whispered a breath of the truth before the ill-starred union, which was one of infatuation and passion on the General's side. It is rarely that the Italian girl commits herself before marriage. Her mother prevents this; but there are instances where maidens have been known to pledge themselves to a guilty intercourse with their lovers, so soon as the nuptial knot shall have been tied. In this case, a bold, masculine spirit united with the warmest passions struggling for mastery over a form of exquisite mold, to betray the unhappy owner of charms that seemed as if expressly nurtured by the Genius of Italian Liberty to reward the best and bravest of her champions. She too, to make the tale more piteous, loved her husband to distraction, and bitterly repented her youthful error. It might have been better, had that error never been known. A life of devotion might have soficned the pangs of conscience, and the hero would have been happy in blissful ignorance of the wrong. But the indiscretion of the lover had revealed all, and when it was too late an officious hand doomed all to misery. The bride is said to be in a Convent. So is the beloved mistress of MAZZINI now grown aged in purity and grace. What a different story—what different unhappiness. GARIBALDI might have condoned the offence committed before he met the object of his affections, had the wrong been kept strictly private. If anything were wanting to make such a patriot careless of his life, would it not be supplied by this heart-breaking disappointment, coupled with the weakness of his sovereign and the plotting of the ministers of his country to sell his birth-place to Napoleonic treachery and ambition? Alas! that so illustrious a mind should descend linked with grief and misery to the grave.

CENTRAL AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

In the House of Lords, on the 10th inst., the Earl of MALMESBURY inquired whether the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs would have any objections to inform the House in what state of progress the important negotiations connected with the Central States of America were at present? This was an important matter, not so much as relates to the relations of those States themselves with Great Britain, but as to the settlement of the long-vexed question of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. When the late Government went out of office there were three questions under consideration—namely, the settlement of the boundary line, the cession of the Mosquito protectorate to the Nicaraguan Government, and the cession of the Bay Islands to Honduras, on conditions insuring the safety of Her Majesty's subjects in those islands. The discussion of these three subjects had been commenced by the late Government and he should like to know the progress made in the negotiations. He had read in the newspapers the other day that the Bay Islands had been ceded to Hondnras. If that were so, and if it were done on the condition laid down first by Lord CLARENDON and afterwards by himself, he thought it would be a subject of great congratulation, that condition being the complete and entire recognition of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty by the United States, and the entire security of Her Majesty's subjects in the Bay Islands against any interference from the United States or any other State whatever. He should like to know whether those negotiations were in such a position as would enable the Government to present the correspondence on the subject.

Lord WODEHOUSE said that the question put to him related to matters of great importance, not only as affecting the relations of this country with the States of Central America, but as affecting the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. He begged to remind the noble earl, who alluded to the state of the negotiations under the late Government, that before that Government left office the Clarendon and Dallas Treaty had fallen to the ground, owing to difficulties raised by the Secretary of the United States. Subsequently negotiations were resumed, and Sir W. OUSELEY was sent to Central America. With regard to the other question, the noble lord at the head of the Foreign office had continued those negotiations, and the result was a treaty, by which the Bay Islands were ceded to Hondnras. That treaty had been received in this country and ratified by Her Majesty. The noble earl had adverted to the conditions under which these islands were to be ceded, according to the proposal made by Lord CLARENDON. Those conditions had been considerably modified; but at the same time arrangements were adopted which, he trusted, would secure the safety of Her Majesty's subjects in the Bay Islands, and at the same time prevent the islands being ceded by Honduras to any other Power. The conditions of a treaty with Nicaragua had also been concluded, but the treaty was not yet, as far as the Government knew, ratified by the Congress of that State, or signed by Her Majesty. With regard to the production of correspondence, the Government could not lay the papers before the House until those ratifications were exchanged.

The Earl of MALMESBURY thought the noble lord's statement satisfactory, as far as it went, but everything depended on the terms on which these islands were ceded. He reminded the noble lord that he had not informed the House in what spirit the American Government recognized the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Did that Government recognise the spirit of the treaty fairly and completely? The late Government laid it down as an indispensable condition of the cession of the Bay Islands that the United States should recognise the Clayton-Bulwer treaty without further dispute.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the House of Lords, on the 10th inst, the bill abolishing the duty on paper was read a first time. Lord MONTEAGLE gave notice that when the measure came on for its second reading, he should move that it be read a second time that day six months—in other words, that it be rejected.

The Earl of DERBY also pledged himself to oppose the bill, as he considered that its rejection would improve the financial condition of the Government.

In the House of Commons progress was made in Committee with the Wine Licenses bill.

In the House of Commons Mr. DROAY SEYMOUR called attention to the state of the law relative to collisions at sea so far as foreign vessels are concerned.

Mr. M. GIBSON said the Board of Trade were alive to the importance of the subject, and had entered into communication with the Foreign office in the matter.

Mr. HALIBURTON called attention to the French fortifications at St. Pierre, Newfoundland, which he regarded as contrary to stipulations.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said a report had been received from the Governor of Newfoundland relative to these fortifications, and it was referred to the law officers of the Crown who pronounced that they were not an infraction of the treaty.

Sir CHARLES WOOD explained that the official insubordination of Sir C. TREVELLYAN, Governor of Madras, in publicly opposing the Indian financial scheme of Mr. WILSON, had caused the Government to recall him from the Governorship. High compliments were paid to the general administration of Sir C. TREVELLYAN, by Sir C. Wood and Lord PALMERSTON, who both regretted that the Government was compelled to take the severe course they had.

Sir HENRY WARD, at present Governor of Ceylon, is spoken of for the Governorship of Madras.

The threatened opposition to the repeal of the paper duty, in the House of Lords, was regarded with much interest, as it might possibly lead to a ministerial crisis, and would provoke a serious issue between the two houses of Parliament.

A fire occurred on board the steamer *Prince Albert* three days before she arrived at Galway, but it was speedily subdued. It appears that the steam-pipes became overheated, and that some corn which was stowed near them caught fire.

It is stated that the Stock Exchange Committee which was investigating the operations of PULLINGER, the defaulting cashier, had not been able to trace the possibility of his having incurred losses on the Stock Exchange equal to one-quarter of the extent of his embezzlement. It is clearly established that he had large transactions on the turf, but he is said to have usually been a winner. An impression prevailed that securities for some portion of the embezzlement might yet be discovered. The *Times* editorially protests against the hushing up of the matter which the plea of "Guilty" is calculated to produce.

A spicy correspondence between Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Earl GREY, relative to their respective services on the Reform question, had been published. The London *Times*, in an editorial on this correspondence, asserts that the Cabinet has been fiercely at variance on the Commercial Treaty, the budget, the franchise, the increased income tax, and the repeal of the paper duty.

The Prince of Wales had accepted the honorary Colonelcy of the Volunteer Rifle Corps formed of the civil service employes.

Additional surveys of gun-boats, built by private contract during the Russian war, had developed mere rottenness in the vessels, and a total unfitness for further service.

The Cotton Supply Association had held their annual meeting at Manchester and issued a lengthy report upon their proceedings. The report claims that the Association has already been of direct benefit to the Cotton trade, and shows that great efforts have been made to extend the region for the production of Cotton, and thereby make the trade no longer dependent upon one source for the supply of the raw article. It is argued that the efforts of the Association stimulated the American planter to those extraordinary efforts which produced the enlarged growth of the present year. One of the speakers predicted that the next year's yield of Cotton from India would amount to 1,000,000 bales.

Dr. LONGLEY, Bishop of Durham, has been appointed Archbishop of York. The Most Rev. Prelate was born in 1794, was educated at Westminster School, and thence elected to Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained first-class honors in classics in 1815. Having filled the office of Tutor in Christ Church, and been preferred to the living of West Tytherly, in 1829 he was appointed Head Master of Harrow School, where he remained till the year 1836, when he was appointed first Bishop of Ripon, whence he was transfered to the See of Durham on the resignation of Bishop MAURY, in 1856. It is, we believe, at present undecided who will succeed the new Archbishop in the See of Durham.

HENRY KAYE NORTON, first mate, and THOMAS KING second mate of the American ship *Evening Star*, had been arrested in Liverpool for a violent assault on a seaman named SAMUEL ADAMS. The mate was fined and discharged, but the second mate was remanded to await the effect of the injuries, which were principally inflicted by him.

FRANCE.

A rumor had been current that the French Government had demanded explanations from Prussia relative to the augmentation of its war budget, but it was pronounced unfounded.

There is nothing of moment relative to the proposed Conference.

A Geneva telegram says that England only agrees to the Conference on condition of being at liberty to make any suggestion which may appear to her most favorable for efficaciously guaranteeing the neutrality of Switzerland.

The Superior Council of Commerce, appointed to investigate questions relating to the commercial treaty with England, had held its first meetings in Paris, and would continue to meet three times a week.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in the cash on hand of about 3,100,000 francs, and in the bills discounted an increase of nearly 11,000,000 francs.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* asserts that seldom have the relations between France and England been on a more unsatisfactory footing than at present.

The Bourse closed flat and lower. Rentes 70.25.

THE FRENCH ACQUISITION IN ABYSSINIA.

A Paris letter in the *Nord* gives the following fuller account of the result of Capt. DE RUSSEL'S mission to Abyssinia:

"Capt. DE RUSSEL has signed a treaty with the King, by which the latter cedes to the Emperor NAPOLEON his rights to the bay of Acoulis and the Islands of Dissée and Oodi, in its neighborhood. This bay, an excellent position, commanding the navigation in the middle of the Red Sea, is called, by the English, Annesley's Bay, a name given to it by Lord VALENTIA. It is comprised in that portion of Abyssinia which fell to the share of the King above mentioned when the Empire was divided between him and four other chiefs. The Porte has no claim as suzerain on this or any other part of Abyssinia, so that the cession is perfectly regular, and France has no reason to apprehend any such reproaches as were made against England for taking possession of Perim. As to the geographical and maritime conditions of the future establishment, they are excellent. An ancient Greek city formerly existed on the shores of the bay, which the remaining ruins show to have been a place of some importance. About a quarter of a league from the ruins, there is now a village where excellent springs of water are found very near the surface. The bay is 12 miles wide at the entrance, 4 miles in the middle, and its length is 30 miles. The general soundings are 44 fathoms, and from 12 to 16 close to the shore. It is open to the north wind, which is there no inconvenience. The country round is fertile, and abounds in excellent pasturage. The island of Disgee, according to HORSBURG, is one of the pleasantest spots in the Red Sea. It is about two miles long, and three-fourths of a mile wide. The coast is very irregular, and presents many coves adapted for small craft, but no large vessel can approach within half a mile. The island is well watered and inhabited by ten or twelve families, who possess a great number of oxen, sheep and goats. On the whole, it was impossible to find a more advantageous spot for a settlement. In return for the coast and island ceded to France, the King required to have his sovereignty acknowledged and guaranteed by France. It is probable that the Government will acknowledge it, but without guaranteeing."

ITALY.

AFFAIRS IN TUSCANY.

DEPARTURE OF VICTOR EMANUEL—PROBABILITIES OF A ROMAN CAMPAIGN—THE DECLINE OF REV. THEODORE PARKER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, May 8, 1860.

VICTOR EMANUEL left Florence at the beginning of the present week, and the town has returned to its usual quiet. At 4½ o'clock in the morning, the loyal inhabitants heard a furious rattling of wheels and spirited cracking of postillions' whips in their streets, and they could sleep no longer, for they knew it was the train of vehicles which was bearing their King and his counselors away. Many of them said in their hearts, as they felt a new impulse of loyal attachment, "Just see how wide-awake and faithful to his plans our King is. He is up and off with the dawn, according to his programme, and waves us a farewell from the distant hills as the sun is gilding them with his earliest beams." The King was received at Bologna with an enthusiasm only equaled by that exhibited at Florence. The firing of cannon, the ringing of bells, the shouts of the people, and a general illumination formed, as usual, the staple of the joyous demonstration. The Archbishop of Bologna, following the counsel, or rather obeying the command, received from Rome, took himself out of the town as soon as the King entered. It is said that the Archiepiscopal residence was the only palace in the place which did not show its lamps in the general lighting-up. At least the Pope does not mean to be laughed at for the inconsistency of allowing his satellites to shed their lustre upon a King who has been condemned by a Bull of major excommunication. The Roman Power must ever be inspired by the same spirit. As long as its instincts are the same, its policy cannot change. It has no fellowship with schemes of reform, and as to what is understood by progress, that is altogether ignored. Instead of seizing the opportunity presented by the great Italian movement to increase its influence by embracing it heartily, and directing it as a national cause, the Church, mistaking its own true interest not less than its duty, opposes the movement with all its might. But that might at this moment is not great, and, unfortunately for the Hierarchy, is rapidly diminishing. The patriotic sympathies of the people find other objects upon which they may be more worthily fixed. Deprived, by its own errors or crimes, of the support upon which it at first should naturally depend, the Papal Power is driven to ask or demand succor from abroad; and that against those who have been nursed with the milk of its own bosom—the most intimate members of its own household of faith. Such aid as can be furnished is uncertain at best, and will but serve to increase the alienation of a people which should be conciliated rather than coerced.

His Holiness the Pope will be convinced before long that paper Bulls have lost all power to terrify. Even the people of Northern Italy, with their King at their head, have become so bordered in their heresy as to laugh good naturedly at the now impotent wrath of the Prelacy. The Romans themselves, as every foreigner knows, scoff at and revile the acts, and particularly the purely ecclesiastical doings, or threatenings of the power which is over them, and which, unfortunately, they are not yet able to shake off. I have not yet met an Italian who stands in a rebellious position towards the temporal, as well as grossly abused spiritual power of the Pope, who is willing to confess that he quakes with fear amid the terrible storm of thunder, lightning and wind, just brewed by those he-witches in the Vatican. They are apparently learning, at last, that bayonets are worth more than bulls as instruments of chastisement. The new French General, with his stipend of $16,000 a year, promises to do a great deal for the cause of the Holy Father. The old bayonets are to be resharpened and a large number of new ones are to be added, and many mere Swiss, German, Irish, French and other foreign recruits taught how to use them. It is even said that NAPOLEON himself, in his character of "Oldest Son of the Church," has sent as a present to the Pontiff eight rifled cannon, thirty-six artillery-wagons, and a million of cartridges, with a small invoice of other warlike articles. He has also given permission to some French artillery officer to take service under the Pope. How can these gifts be reconciled, asks a Roman correspondent, with the policy which the Emperor has declared, and with the refusal recently given to the proposal to purchase cannon in the French arsenals for the Pontifical service? It may be that these contradictions are only inherent in the system of equilibrium of the Napoleon policy; for every weight that the Emperor throws into the liberal scale, something is added to preserve the opposite balance. At the same time, rumors of the proximate withdrawal of the French troops from Rome continue to be repeated. According to these reports, Cardinal ANTONELLI is certainly to be displaced; but, in spite of constant predictions of what is to be, the French soldiers are still the protectors of the Roman Pontiff, and ANTONELLI is the Secretary of State. The power and the pay of office are as sweet to ANTONELLI as ever, and his *prestige* with the Pontiff does not seem to diminish. Fear of assassins' knives will not drive him from his place—only direct force will do it.

Our countryman, Rev. THEODORE PARKER, has arrived in Florence within a few days, almost in a dying condition. He left Rome little more than a week since, to come to this city by way of Perugia and Arezzo. He had reached a condition of extreme prostration before leaving Rome, but his desire to come to Florence induced him to undertake the journey, in opposition to the judgment of friends. An easy traveling carriage was obtained, and a couch prepared, so that he might remain most of the time in a reclining position. A chair also was provided, so that he could be conveniently removed into the village inns which were made the stopping places on the way. But this mode was found at length too fatiguing, and when the town of Passignano was reached, it was thought best not to pursue any further the road by Arezzo, but crossing to Asdinalunga, complete the journey by rail from Siena. Mr. PARKER was accompanied by his friends, Dr. and Mrs. APPLETON, of Boston, and Prof. SAIN, of Switzerland. His condition at that moment is most precarious. His further hold on life seems little more than a thing of a day. The inflammation of the lungs is more extreme, and the eliminations more copious. The voice is nearly gone, from excessive weakness of the organ, and the patient is prostrated upon a bed from which it is to be feared he may never rise again. Like so many of our countrymen wandering in Europe in pursuit of health, or pleasure, or instruction, Mr. PARKER has come to close his eyes in Florence. Four or five have died here during the past six months. The thought is saddening that the career of Mr. PARKER is to close so soon. That in the maturity of his years, and his intellectual strength, those great powers are no longer to be exercised in this world. Whatever feeling may be entertained towards Mr. PARKER by those who do not sympathize with his views, there are none but must admire and reverence his mind of wondrous scope; his uncommon attainments in his extraordinary intellectual independence and moral energy; the great purity of his character, and the exalted ends for which he has labored and for which he sacrificed his life. When the great work, for the accomplishment of which some of the best men are devoting their energies, is done, and the noise of the warfare is hushed, then will this large-hearted champion enter into the full heritage of his fame. His golden words, or those other as hard, and bright, and sharp as steel, will fall on generous hearts, or excite stern souls, as they already have, to do something for the welfare of the human race. AP.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The official journal of Rome says the reception of King VICTOR EMANUEL by the Clergy of Bologna, was very different from what the Turin papers represent. The King was to have passed seven days at Bologna, but remained only two days on the soil of the Romagna, which he appeared very anxious to leave.

The enlistment of Irishmen for the Papal Army was proving very successful.

It is stated that a suggestion was pending in the Papal Government for the convocation of an Assembly at Rome, in which every Catholic Power should be represented by some political or administrative person of note, for the purpose of examining into the question of reforms.

SWITZERLAND.

It is stated that fifty Savoyards recently attacked the Swiss Canton House on the Genevese frontier, and that shots were interchanged. The Swiss authorities lodged a complaint at Turin.

AUSTRIA.

M. VON PLENER, who was provisionally appointed Minister of Finance vice Baron BRUCK, has been definitely confirmed in that office.

It is proposed to reëstablish the Ministry of Commerce and Public Works, which was last year united with the Ministry of Finance.

The members of the newly-organized Council of the Empire had received their appointments, and the first sitting of the Council was fixed for the 21st inst. Gen. BENEDEK was endeavoring to bring about an arrangement between the Government and the six Hungarians who declined their appointment to the Council of the Empire, tending to induce them to sit in the Council.

SPAIN.

Marshal O'DONNELL had arrived at Madrid, and was received with enthusiasm.

The army of Africa was to enter Madrid on the 11th inst.

Count MONTEMOLIN and his brother had embarked for Port Vendres. The recently published renunciation of Count MONTEMOLIN is authenticated by the *Correspondencia Autografia*.

A Madrid telegram of the 9th says "No measures are taking place on the subject of the late capture of the American vessels."

Three hundred men belonging to the disciplinary companies rose at Alcala de Henares on the 8th. Order was reëstablished by the Civic Guard.

TURKEY.

Reports gained ground that Russian intrigues in Turkey were again afloat. A strong Russian force was being concentrated on the Pruth.

The Porte is stated to have resolved upon decl

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Premature Discussion of the Slavery Question—The Petition of the Baltimore Conference—Are its Proceedings in Conflict with the Discipline?—What the Border Men will and will not Submit to—The Time of the Debaters Limited—The Church South and the Local Preachers.

From our Own Correspondent.

EIGHTEENTH DAY.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 22, 1860.

The General Conference, to-day, plunged over head and ears into the Slavery question, upon a resolution preliminary to its consideration in due course. The debate was lengthy and interesting. The discussion was reopened with vigor when it was proposed to suspend the rule limiting each speaker to fifteen minutes, and the Conference waded through a sea of words before it reached the Haven who had the last word. Some were for no limit and some were for the hour rule. The majority at length united on the happy medium, and each orator will have half an hour for the ventilation of his views.

When the President of the Conference, Bishop JANES, called in due course to-day for the report of the Committee on Temperance, Rev. A. WISNER, of Vermont, presented a document which set forth in general terms how weighty was the responsibility of the Church with regard to the Temperance cause, and urged the adoption of six resolutions. The first settled it the duty of Ministers to preach expressly with regard to intemperance; the second, that Ministers and members should cooperate in procuring the adoption of prohibitory laws; the third, that domestic wines should be used for the sacrament; the fourth, that the prevalent practice of keeping ales and wines for family use is censurable; the fifth, that renting buildings to be used as places for the sale of liquor and selling grain to be converted into intoxicating beverages is contrary to Christian morals; and the sixth, that all Ministers should be constantly watchful of this vice, and that presiding elders at Quarterly Conferences should make particular inquiries with regard to it. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Law Questions, among other things, reported that a member of an Annual Conference who has withdrawn under charges, knowing that there were charges against him, and who is recorded in the journal of the Annual Conference as "withdrawn under charges," has no right to appeal for a change of the record to the General Conference.

Rev. S. Y. MONROE, of New-Jersey, expressed his disapprobation of this method of deciding grave questions of law hurriedly, and moved that the report be laid on the table and printed.

On motion of Rev. A. SUCKER, of East Baltimore, previous reports of this Committee, which had occupied most of the session thus far, and had been adopted, were reconsidered, and with that last presented laid on the table.

It was directed that all the "marches and countermarches" on this subject be stricken from the minutes.

A member said he did not wonder that some of the brethren were ashamed of these proceedings, and wanted them expunged.

The official reporters were also instructed to suppress them.

Rev. E. RANDOLPH, of California, offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the California and Oregon Conferences to divide, and to form a new Conference, partly in the territory of each, before the next General Conference meets, if two-thirds of the members of those Conferences agree to it, and the presiding Bishop agree.

Rev. WM. C. SMITH, of Indiana, offered a resolution directing that when the reports of the Committee on Slavery are taken up, the vote be taken by ayes and noes, without debate.

Rev. P. COSSITT, of Philadelphia, said the brethren on the other (Progressive) side were exceedingly sensitive when an imputation of unfairness was made against them. Now, he wished to say that if a motion of this kind was passed, and any effort, large or small, was made to prevent the minority from being heard, not only would they think it unfair, but they would take the liberty of saying so. He felt that it was only necessary to make this announcement, and was assured that no body of 231 Methodist preachers could adopt such a resolution.

A motion to lay it on the table prevailed.

Rev. G. MOODY, of Cincinnati—There let it ever lie and never see a resurrection.

Mr. COSSITT—Amen! Amen!

Rev. C. C. COLE, of Maine, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Itinerancy to inquire whether the resolutions of the Baltimore Conference, passed at the last session of that Conference, were in conflict with the Discipline. These resolutions declare that the Discipline as it is should be maintained; that the Baltimore Conference will have no affiliation with an Abolition Church; and that it will not submit to an inquiry into the motives which actuate those of its members who are slaveholders.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was lost. Ayes, 66; Nays, 95.

Rev. JOHN L. SMITH, of Northwestern Indiana, was sorry to see an effort to bring on the Slavery question in advance of the day for which it had been made the special order.

Rev. THOS. E. CORNELL, of Iowa, thought there was no necessity of any debate now, but he desired that they should have light with regard to the action of all the Annual Conferences with regard to Slavery, before the Slavery question was considered.

Mr. COLE said that if the action of the Baltimore Conference was in accordance with the Discipline, there need be no fear of an investigation; if it was not, an investigation should be had by all means. The Maine Conference had instructed its delegates to institute this inquiry.

Rev. WM. H. GOENS, (Kansas and Nebraska,) objected to thus referring to a committee one of the matters which would be in issue in the debate itself. It was unfair and wrong to attempt to precipitate debate now.

Rev. J. S. MAGEE, of Baltimore, said his Conference did not shrink from an investigation. The resolutions had been passed openly, and the vote taken on them by ayes and noes. The journal of the Conference containing these resolutions had already been referred. Still he was entirely willing to have an investigation now.

Rev. H. SLICER, of East Baltimore, pronounced this effort to cause an investigation *de novo*, after the journal had already been before the Committees on Itinerancy and Slavery together, composed of more than 60 brethren, an invidious one.

Mr. COLE said he did not ask for a new Committee, but merely that the Committee on Itinerancy should consider the resolutions.

Mr. SLICER wanted to know whether the Committee had not already considered them. If he and those whom he acted with, merely because they were a minority, were to be subjected to torture and despotism, "let us know it," said he. [Applause.] When they of the border in 1844 adhered to the Methodist Church they expected to be treated justly, if not generously; but at every General Conference the thumb-screws were put upon them. If they were to be constantly subjected to this they wanted to understand it. The Baltimore Conference was largely composed of free territory, but the people of both sections of it stood on the platform of the Discipline as it is, and by the help of God they would maintain the rights both of their colored population and of their white brethren.

Rev. D. W. BRISTOL, of Oneida, said some of the brethren seemed to be in an unnecessary fever about this matter.

Mr. SLICER said if the brother thought he was in a fever, he would tell him that he and his brethren of the border were determined that justice should be done them.

Mr. BRISTOL began to say something about the catapiasms of the brethren on the other side.

Bishop JANES—Speak to the resolution and not of the brethren.

Mr. BRISTOL said if the brother referred to him he had a right to refer to the brother.

Bishop JANES said he had decided that it was out of order.

Mr. BRISTOL continued: Other special matters in the journals of the Annual Conferences had been specially referred, and why now was it declared that "the minority was oppressed," when a proposition was made to call special attention to these resolutions of the Baltimore Conference? It seemed as if—

A VOICE—Say it out.

Mr. BRISTOL—As if an investigation was feared. The journals of the Annual Conferences belonged to the General Conference, and it seemed to be right that the Conference should investigate them through and through, and a member had a right to call the attention of a Committee to a particular part of them. This was the way to allay fever, to acquit these Conferences if there was an error in the allegation against them. "No," said he in conclusion, "let it never be said that the action of an Annual Conference cannot be investigated here, or that it is invidious to move for an investigation."

Rev. J. P. DURBIN, of Philadelphia, said he must assume that all the brethren were aiming to do right, and not merely striving for the victory; for if that assumption was incorrect the Church was the sacrifice. In this view he must believe that the author of the resolution desired only to call attention to the special portion of the Baltimore Conference journal. This debate had accomplished that purpose, and he hoped the mover would now withdraw it.

Rev. F. HODGSON, of Philadelphia, said the Maine Conference had sat in judgment upon the proceedings of a sister Conference, and wanted to know whether it would not be just to inquire whether the Maine Conference had not overstepped the bounds of the amenity which should prevail among sister Conferences. The affairs of the Philadelphia Conference had been very anxiously inquired into at times, and he took this opportunity to make his acknowledgements therefor.

Mr. COLE said his resolution merely proposed to inquire whether or not the Baltimore Conference had placed itself in a certain position. There was no sitting in judgment about it.

Mr. HODGSON said that if it had been proposed in the Philadelphia Conference to make such an inquiry, the proposition would have been voted down on the ground that it was meddling in business that did not belong to them. He reiterated what had been said about applying the thumbscrews to the minority, and said the resolution was an imputation on the Baltimore member of the Committee. He offered an amendment providing for a special inquiry into the proceedings of the Maine Conference.

Mr. COLE accepted the amendment. "You won't find us opposed to being examined," said he.

Rev. H. B. ASBURY, of Maine—the member of the Committee referred to—explained that he had been ill; that there had been delay in getting the books of the Maine Conference, and that the instructions of that Conference to her delegates, concerning the inquiry into the proceedings of the Baltimore Conference, had been forgotten until to-day. As the Committee was about to rise, it became the duty therefore of the delegates to present this resolution this morning. It was all nonsense to talk about putting on the thumbscrews. He repelled the charge. He appealed to his brethren of the Committee. Had he not stood by the rights of the border brethren?

A VOICE—That's so.

Mr. ABBOTT—Were there thumbscrews and tyranny in the simple inquiry proposed? God forbid that the notion should be entertained for a moment!

Mr. COOKE moved an amendment, providing for an investigation of the proceedings of the Black River Conference with regard to Slavery.

This, too, was accepted.

Rev. MINER RAYMOND, of New England, moved the indefinite postponement of the whole subject, and his motion was carried, (Ayes 106, Nays 78.) The Radicals on both sides of the Slavery question voted against it.

Rev. B. F. CRARY, of Minnesota, moved that while the Slavery debate was in progress, the rule limiting the speakers to fifteen minutes each be indefinitely postponed.

After a spicy debate, the Conference finally resolved to limit each speaker to thirty minutes.

Rev. J. M. TUTTLE, Newark, presented a resolution drawn up by R. K. TUTTLE, (not a delegate,) directing the Committee on Revisals to inquire what influence has been exercised over the brethren of the Church by the provisions in the Discipline with regard to Slavery; whether it had increased their brotherly love, harmony and spirituality—if it had, how much had it—whether it had decreased them and done harm—if it had, how much had it, and would it be expedient to remove everything relating to Slavery from the Discipline?

Bishop JANES decided that, as the author was not a Delegate, the resolution could not be entertained.

A resolution directing the Committee on the Book-concern to inquire into the propriety of placing all the publishing interests in the charge of an agency, to reside at different places, was adopted.

Rev. W. REDDY (Oneida) offered a resolution declaring that, in the reception of the memorial of the National Association of Local Preachers of the M. E. Church in the United States, presented by their Delegate, the General Conference did not intend any recognition of the local preachers of the Church South.

Mr. REDDY said the memorial spoke of the M. E. Churches in the United States, and that 12,000 local preachers in the United States were spoken of. There were only 7,600 in this Church. He believed the Conference did not intend to recognize the Church South, to which some of these preachers belonged. He was not present when the memorial was presented.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was lost by a decisive vote.

Rev. C. B. TIPPY (East Baltimore) hoped the brother would withdraw it.

Mr. REDDY could never do that.

Mr. TIPPY said not a single local preacher of the Convention at Baltimore was from the South. It seemed to him that the quarrel with the Church South had lasted long enough.

A VOICE—How do you make the 12,000?

Mr. TIPPY didn't know anything about that. He had only stated the fact.

Rev. RUBIN SAPP (Michigan) said the delegate of the Association (C. C. Lasey) had told him that they meant to embrace local preachers of the Church South in their Association.

Rev. WM. H. NORRIS (New-York East) said there must be some mistake. No one who knew C. C. LASEY would believe he had any sympathy with the Church South.

Rev. E. O. HAVEN (New-England) did not want it to appear that there was a covert recognition of the Church South. If it was designed to recognize that Church, it should be done openly.

The resolution was amended so as to declare that it was only designed by the Conference, in the reception of the memorial, to recognize the local preachers of the M. E. Church itself, and was carried by a decisive vote.

The Conference adjourned, after a longer session than usual.

FROM JAMAICA.

Tussle between the Governor and the House of Assembly—The Governor Triumphant—A National Calamity—Naval and Military—Mining Prospects—Earthquakes—Destruction of Estates by Fire—The Weather and the Crops—Public Health—The Markets.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

KINGSTON, (Jamaica,) Friday, April 20, 1860.

I forwarded a communication by way of St. Thomas and Havana, by the packet which left here on the 27th of February, and another by a similar opportunity on the 26th of March, but I have since been informed that these are tardy means of transit; I shall, therefore, in future, seek more expeditious modes for forwarding my correspondence.

If my letters have come to hand, you will perceive that at the period I last wrote, we were on the eve of a special session of the Legislature, summoned for the purpose of making arrangements for relieving the Imperial Government of the management of the Island Post-office Department. The session was held, but the Governor had a serious tussle with the House of Assembly, before he could get their august body to pass the bill which he caused to be submitted to them. At first they refused altogether to listen to any proposition for the transfer of the Post-office, and then they declared that the Governor had committed a breach of their privileges, and so they refused to do any business till his Excellency should apologize. The Governor declared, however, that he had committed no breach, and refused to apologize. The Assembly then backed out, and after considerable discussion, passed a bill in which they placed the Governor in the very undignified position of a Commissioner of the Post office. Gov. DARLING was not to be put down so easily. He called the several branches of the Legislature together, and told them in plain language, that he would not give his assent to the measure which they had passed, as it was derogatory to the Queen's Representative; he would, therefore, prorogue the session for a day, and on the reassembling, cause another bill to be laid before the honorable members. This was done accordingly, and after a deal of useless bravado the bill was passed, and will come into operation as soon as it has received the sanction of her Majesty, the Queen. The bill provides for the appointment of a Postmaster at $3,000 per annum, a Chief Clerk at $1,775 per annum, a second Clerk at $1,500, a third at $1,250, and a fourth at $750. The further sum of $1,560 per annum has been allowed for the subordinate officers. After the passing of this measure, the Legislature was prorogued till the next general session, which will take place in the month of October.

Since my last communication, an event occurred here which has been regarded as a calamity to the country. WILLIAM GIBSON, the talented editor of the *Colonial Standard* newspaper, Police Magistrate for the City of Kingston, a man who once occupied a distinguished place in the Legislature, and, up to the hour of his disgrace, was one who stood high in the estimation of almost every man in the country—beloved by his friends and honored by his enemies. This individual has been detected in a series of forgeries on the island banks, of which offenses, on the 9th of this month, he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to imprisonment in the general penitentiary for a period of three years. The people of Jamaica lament this occurrence, as the disgrace of one who occupied so lofty a position cannot but damage the country in the eyes of the British people and of all foreigners. The man's name is written upon our history, and in gat here been an honor to us; but it has become a stain which never can be obliterated.

The new Admiral of the North American and West Indian Squadron, Sir ALEXANDER MILNE, arrived here in the steamer *Emerald*, on a visit to this Island; and Major-Gen. TAYLOR, who succeeds Major-Gen. BALL in the command of the forces in this island, arrived in the packet. Both these distinguished gentlemen have been received with honor. The Admiral will leave here in a day or two for Halifax, on his way calling at Coloo, Greytown and Bermuda. The retiring military commander, Gen. BALL, is very much esteemed in this island, as a proof of which, addresses have been presented to him by the inhabitants of Kingston, in public meeting assembled, and by the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese.

The English *Mining Journal* contains so favorable an opinion on the auriferous wealth of this island, that the hopes of those who have ventured large sums of money in mining speculations here have been considerably buoyed up. The article to which I refer contains the following remarks: "It was truly stated that the appearance of the 'country' in Jamaica mines was altogether different from that of Cornwall, and reports unfavorable to success were consequently drawn up; it has now been proved that the geological formation of the island is not dissimilar from that which at the celebrated Cobre mines has yielded such enormous wealth, whence it is fairly urged that all previously existing doubts as to the profitable derivable from copper-mining, in Jamaica, should be at once banished from the minds of English capitalists."

Several slight shocks of earthquake were felt in this Island during the past fortnight. As I explain elsewhere, these same convulsions occasioned very serious damage in Hayti.

The weather throughout the island has been exceedingly dry and warm; and in those districts where planting operations have commenced, serious inconvenience has been felt. The crops that have already been taken off promise very favorable returns.

Two very valuable estates have been destroyed by fire during the past month, the damage, in one instance, occurring by an explosion in the sugar-house, and in the other instance by a spark falling in and igniting the trash-house.

The public health, I am very happy to say, is in an exceedingly favorable condition.

The last report speaks of the very dull state of the market, on account of the quantity of goods on hand. A cargo of fish arrived, commanding high rates.

HAYTI.

I have just received some interesting news from Hayti, and I have opened my letter to give you the benefit of it. The earthquakes which I have stated were felt here, were also experienced in Hayti, where they occasioned very serious injury. The concussions were so great that the impression was, that had the undulations lasted a second longer, it was probable that not a single house would have been left standing at Port-au-Prince. There were repeated convulsions, which threw the inhabitants into such a state of alarm and excitement that they abandoned their houses, which they momentarily expected to fall and cover them, and took up their abode in tents. In the town of L'Anse-a-Veau, in the South, 124 houses were thrown down, and a great many of their inmates severely wounded. At the seaport of Miragoane the sea rose to a tremendous height, and made considerable progress into the land, doing much damage to parts of the town lying near the shore.

LAW REPORTS.

General Sessions.

BUSINESS IN EARNEST—MANY SENTENCES TO THE STATE PRISON.

Judge RUSSELL is waking up, or District-Attorney WETMORE has relinquished the City. Yesterday several cases, mostly of importance, were disposed of in this Court, principally, however, by the accused parties pleading guilty.

Joseph McLarin, on the 23d of April, broke into the store of Charles Chambers, No. 846 Hudson-street. He was indicted for burglary in the third degree, and pleaded guilty. His sentence was three years in the State Prison.

Philip McGuire, on the 20th of April, made an illegal visit to the store of Gerard F. Spafford. All that he found worth carrying away was the sum of forty cents. He will expiate that illegal visit, and atone for the forty cents, during the ensuing five years in the State Prison.

Daniel Doolan pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and went for six months to the Penitentiary.

Thomas Geary, tried for grand larceny, was acquitted on the ground of a variance between the indictment and the proof.

Thomas Crawford and Edward Ryan, both noted pickpockets, on the 11th of May stole a watch, worth $40, from Mr. George Whitworth, at an auction store in Nassau-street. They were caught in the act, but denied their guilt, and went yesterday to trial. Of course immediate conviction followed. Crawford was sent for three years, and Ryan for two years, to the State Prison.

Martin Hines, on April 19, snatched a portmonnaie, containing $20, from Mr. Wheeler, who was standing at the corner of a street, waiting for a car. He pleaded guilty yesterday, and for the next three years his letters may be addressed to the care of the principal keeper of Sing Sing Prison.

Thomas Lee pleaded guilty to having two wives. The Court considered it an act of daring, on Mr. Lee's part, and separated him from both ladies for two years, which interval he will pass in the State Prison.

Edward Welsh, on May 1, stole from John H. Duyckinck, of No. 144 Pearl-street, $25 worth of goods. He pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was remanded.

William R. Plunkett, a compositor working in the printing establishment of Baker, Wyncoop & Thomas, No. 113 Fulton-street, had a dispute respecting the amount of his weekly bill, on August 22, 1859, with William Eagan, the foreman. On the part of the prosecution, it was alleged that Plunkett assaulted Eagan, and threw him down stairs. On the part of the defence it was alleged that Eagan fell down stairs in a state of intoxication. The Jury acquitted Plunkett and the Court adjourned.

Case of the Columbia College Law Students.

In the General Term of the Supreme Court the Justices have announced their decision, denying the application of the Columbia College law students to be admitted to the Bar upon their diplomas. The Court hold that there is no substantial difference between the act of the Legislature relative to Columbia College, and that relative to the University; which latter act they decided a few days since to be unconstitutional. The opinion of the Court on the Columbia application is in preparation by Mr. Justice BOSWORTH.

We understand that an appeal will be taken from this decision to the Court of Appeals; and as the question involved is one of constitutional construction, it is expected that the appeal will be heard in June. It is stated that the recent application by the students of the University was made by the simple submission of the papers, without any argument, no idea being entertained of any objection to the application. The constitutional objection was raised by members of the Court in consultation, and their decision was rendered without in fact any argument having been made before them.

The Cheever Church Controversy.

AN INCIDENTAL INJUNCTION AGAINST THE DEFENDANTS.

Henry A. Hartt et al. vs. *George H. White et al.*—This was the return-day of the alternative *mandamus* in this case, requiring the inspectors of election to give plaintiffs certificates entitling them to the office of Trustees, or to show cause why they do not obey that order.

Mr. Evarts appeared on behalf of the defendants, and stated that since his return from Chicago he had not been able to prepare a return to the *mandamus*, and asked that the matter be postponed until Friday, to give him an opportunity to put in one.

Mr. Tracy, for plaintiffs, stated that they had no objections to the postponement if the defendants would stipulate that the Trustees should hold no meeting within that time.

To this stipulation Mr. Evarts agreed, and the postponement was made, the defendants in the meantime laboring under another "temporary injunction."

The matter was before Justice LEONARD, at Chambers.

Tracy, Powers and Talmadge, Edward Gilbert and Wm. C. Noyes for plaintiffs. Wm. M. Everts for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Cager* vs. *Carville.*—Motion denied.

Mitchell vs. *Sanford.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to plaintiff, to abide event.

Sherwood vs. *Barton, et al.*—Order granted.

Same vs. *Same.*—Motion granted.

Hoey vs. *Kinney*—Motion denied.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Bambrick vs. *Bombrick.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

PIERREPONT, J.—*Putner* vs. *Tiblee.*—Referred back for further testimony, &c.

De Bow vs. *Appleton.*—The written requests made at the trial are heeded in the settlement for this case.

Court Calendar.—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 112, 76, 77, 78, 79.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part II.*—This branch will not be in session. The railroad calendar will be called on Friday as usual.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated Cases.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 167, 177, 479, 475, 233, 423, 497, 481, 499, 505, 507, 509; 461, 462, 463, 457, 413. *Part II.*—Nos. 586, 532½, 478, 120, 372, 436, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 600, 601, 602, 604, 606.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3015, 2591, 2064, 2068, 2170, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2176, 1788, 1960, 2061, 2001, 1578. *Part II*—Same as Wednesday.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—May 23.

$500 Virginia St. 6s.	93	50 Hnd. River R.	b30 49
1,000 do.	92⅝	150 do.	49
12,000 Missouri St. 6s.	84	100 do.	b60 49¼
1,000 do.	84⅛	50 do.	s60 49
2,000 Cal. State 7s.	91¾	600 Harlem Rid.	b30 13½
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s.	93	300 do.	13½
500 Erie R. Bds. '75.	49	50 Mich. C. R.	s60 50¾
3,000 Bud. R. R 2d M.	102¾	50 do.	b30 50¾
7,000 H. R. B. 3d M.	90¾	5 M. So. & N. Ia. R.	12¾
1,000 Har. R. 1st M.	98½	10 N. J. Cen. R.	113
2,000 Hud. 2d M. Bds.	97	50 Cleve. P. & Ash. R.	115
4,000 do.	97⅜	100 M. & N. I. G. S.	s10 78
1,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	97⅜	250 do.	28
5,000 N. J. Cent. 1st M. Bs.	105	35 Panama Railroad	133½
3,000 Ran. & St. J. R. Bs	72¼	200 do.	b60 134
3,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 p. c bonds.	95	50 do.	133⅞
		200 do.	b30 133½
10 Bk of New York	104	5 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	92
30 National Bk.	103	200 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	11¾
15 Am. Ex. Bk.	109½	100 do.	12
32 Metropolitan Bk.	115	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	b60 65
62 Del. & Hud. Co.	101⅜	50 do.	64⅝
50 do.	101¼	200 do.	64½
59 Union Bank	103	50 do.	b20 64⅜
250 Penn. Coal Co.	84½	50 do.	s10 64⅛
25 Pacific Mail S. Co.	88⅜	50 do.	s30 84⅛
50 do.	87⅞	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	s30 30¾
50 do.	s60 88	200 do.	b30 31
50 do.	b30 88	100 do.	30⅝
100 do.	s30 87⅞	50 do.	b10 30⅞
50 do.	s30 87⅞	1250 Chic. & R. I. R.	69¾
100 do.	87⅞	20 do.	70
200 do.	s30 87	300 do.	s10 69¾
1450 N. Y. Central R.	83⅞	200 do.	b60 70
250 do.	b30 83⅞	150 Ch., Bur. & Q. R.	74¼
100 do.	b30 83⅞	196 do.	b20 73½
50 do.	s60 83¼	50 do.	b30 74⅜
100 do.	b60 83⅛	50 do.	s30 74
60 Ocean Bank	96	50 Clev. & Pitts R.	12
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	b30 83⅛	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	31
300 Erie Railroad	b30 21¾	200 do.	b60 31¼

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Tenn coupon 6s, '90.	81¾	105 Pacific M. S. Co.	88
6,000 Mo. State 6s.	84¾	50 do.	s60 89½
20,000 do.	b80 84½	100 do.	88¾
5,000 do.	b30 84¼	100 do.	88¼
10,000 Erie R. Bds. '75.	49	200 Hudson Riv. R.	49¾
1,000 Hud. R. R. 1st M.	106¾	100 do.	49¾
2,000 Hd. Riv. R. 3d m. b.	90½	150 Mich. Cent. R.	61
1,000 Harlem R. 2d m. b	98	100 do.	81¼
2,000 Hd. Riv. R. 3d m. b.	90½	100 Panama R.	133¼
20,000 Del., L. & W. 2d M.	95	50 do.	133¼
60 Ocean Bank	96	50 Clev. & Pitts R.	12
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	b30 83¾	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	31
300 Erie Railroad	b30 21¾	200 do.	b60 31¼

WEDNESDAY, May 23—P. M.

There was a moderate activity and a firm feeling in the Stock Market to-day, and the recovery in the New-York and Western Road shares is equal to ½@1 ₱ cent., restoring prices to about the currency of Monday. This afternoon New-York Central sold as high as 82¾, and left off 82¼ bid. Rock Island, which was sold down yesterday to 69½ ₱ cent., returned to 70½@70¾ ₱ cent.; Michigan Central advanced to 51½, the highest point for several months, and 97½ ₱ cent. was bid for the 8 ₱ cent. Bonds of the Company. Galena closed 64¾@65; Toledo, 31@31½; Michigan Southern Guaranteed, 26; Illinois Central, 62@62½; Hudson River sold up to 49½ ₱ cent., and was not offered under 49¼ at the close of the Second Board. Erie was somewhat tame, at 22½@¾. Harlem steady, and Reading, which continues rather neglected, left off 42½@¾. Panama was steady. Pacific Mail fluctuated from 88¾ to 88, then up to 89½, buyer 60 days, finally closing about 87½ ₱ cent. on the cash stock. The examinat on we understand to be drawing to a close. About 38,700 out of 40,000 share certificates have been presented for the dividend and for registration. Thus far the certificates are all found to be in order, with no sign of forgery or fraudulent issue, so that the irregularities in the Stock account of the Company are confined, as far as the examination has gone, to the postings in the stock ledger. Whatever the overpins, which started with 440 shares, is ultimately to prove a fraud or wrong upon the Company, must be determined by the presentation of certificates to represent the excess. This excess, in any event, will be assumed by the Company, and a corresponding amount of stock bought in and canceled, to bring the capital within the authorized $4,000,000. Present appearances, among which is the fact that a number of the accounts on the ledger place more stock to the credit of certain holders than they make claim for—certificates being in some instances actually issued in this error, though held by honest parties for correction—strengthen the belief that the whole difficulty, whether conceived in fraud or otherwise, will be brought within a comparatively moderate sum.

For some of the State Stocks there was a good demand, but at prices which scarcely vary with the accumulating interest. Missouris were done at 84¾, buyer 60 days. On the Railway Bonds the bids are again strong, and some considerable parcels of Erie Common Bonds were taken at 49, and of Delaware, Lackawana and Western Second Mortgage at 95. The 8 ₱ cents of the Burlington and Chicago advanced to 95 ₱ cent. and the Shares returned to 76½ firm. The Harlem and Hudson Mortgages are in request at full rates. The Second Hudsons 102½ ₱ cent., and the First, 105½ ₱ cent. The general market this afternoon closed firm.

In Money affairs, to-day, we hear of prime short Discounts at 5 ₱ cent., and Loans on demand to the Brokers at the same rate; the general supply of capital, both at Bank and from private lenders, continues very easy, while the Discount Brokers report a scarcity of prime paper. Nothing done in Exchange since the sailing of the *Asia*. The market for London closed steady, and most of the prime bills at 109¾ and under, were taken up. One of the leading drawers continued seller at 109¾ net. Others demand 109¾ ₱ cent. On Paris, the rate is f.5.14¾@f.5.13¾.

BANK OF COMMERCE, MAY 14, 1860.

Capital stock 66,493 full shares	$8,649,300	
Capital Stock 11,507 script shares	230,140	— $0,079,440
Profits on hand		430,614
Deposits		4,774,237
Circulating notes received from banking department		1,975
Due to other banks		2,577,550
Dividends unpaid		8,370
Total		$16,872,187
Loans and discounts (falling due by average in 25 days)		$8,942,620
United States Treasury notes	$277,200 00	
Accumulated interest on do.	9,792 14	— 286,992
United States Stocks, par value	$1,734,893 19	1,833,402
New-York State Stocks, do.	169,254 00	162,360
Due from other banks and foreign bankers		631,297
Real estate—banking house and lot		391,652
Cash, viz.: notes of other banks and checks	$2,040,353 28	
Specie	2,561,836 10	— 4,602,189
Expenses		28,672
Total		15,872,167

We copy the foregoing from the proceedings of the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Commerce. We further learn from the same authority that the losses of the Bank from its foundation in 1839 to the present time amount to $194,146, all of which have been charged off, although of the losses growing out of the crisis of 1857, which have been included and thus charged off, a considerable sum is believed to be within the probability of collection. The old losses amounted to $101,629

Losses from suspended debt of 1857 92,517

Total as above $194,146

which, for twenty-one years, is an average of about $9,000 a year, or about *one-tenth of one per cent.* ₱ annum on the actual capital.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* states that the agent in that City of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad has instructions from the officers of the Road to maintain the current rates of freight to the East, and not make contracts at lower than the schedule rates.

The amount of coal transported over the Delewere, Lackawanue and Western Railroad, for the week ending the 19th inst., is as follows:

	Week.	Year.
Shipped North, toes	5,744 02	59,856.15
Shipped South, tons	15,523.18	272,032.07
Total	21,268.00	331,888.02
Corresponding time last year:		
Shipped North, tons	5,048.10	50,961.13
Shipped South, tons	13,878.19	194,742.09
Total	18,927.09	245,704.02

The traffic of the Great Western Railway of Canede, for the week euding the 18th inst., was as follows:

Passengers	$10,232 15⅓
Freight and Live Stock	14,136 64
Mails and Sundries	1,327 07⅓
Total	$34,695 87
Corresponding week of last year	33,480 83⅓
Increase	$1,214 98⅓

The following are the Currency and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	For cent discount.
New-York State Currency	3-10@ —
New-England and New-Jersey	1-6@ —
Philadelphia	¼@ —
Baltimore	¼@ ⅜
Interior Pennsylvania	⅜@ ½
Interior Maryland	⅜@ ½
Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky	⅜@1
South Carolina and Georgia	½@ ⅝
North Carolina	1 @1¼
Virginia	⅜@1
Illinois and Wisconsin	2 @2½
Michigan	1 @ —
Tennessee	1¼@1½
Free Indiana	1½@ —
Louisiana	1 @1¼
Mobile	1¼@ —
Canada	⅜@ ½
Missouri	2 @2½

SPECIE.

Silver.		Old Am. Qr. Dels.	$1 02@ —
Mexican Dols.	$1 06@ —	Spanish Qrs. each.	83@ —
Spanish Dollars.	1 10@ —	Span. ½ & 1-16ths.	1 27@ —
Five-franc pieces.	96@ —	*Gold.*	
French Crowns.	1 10@ —	Sovereigns.	4 87@4 89
German Crowns.	1 06@ —	Twenty francs.	3 88@ —
Prussian Thalers.	71@ —	Ten-thaler pieces?	87@ —
Guilders.	39@ —	Ten-guilder pcs.	3 93@ —
English Silver.	4 85@4 85	Spanish Doub'n.	16 40@16 50
Specie.	1 06@ —	Patriot Doub'n.	15 70@15 75
Old Am. Half Dols.	1 04¾@ —	Gold.—Am. Old.	&c. prem.

The return from the Bank of England for the week euding the 9th of May gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£7,284 448	Increase £412,750
Other deposits	12,608,269	Decrease 824,964
Government securities	£9,728,043	Unchanged.
Other securities	20,739,025	Decrease. 1,161,641
Notes unemployed	7,182,845	Increase. 816,340

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,880,735, being a decrease of £346,345; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £15,373,326, showing an increase of £490,015 when compared with the preceding return.

PRICES OF CONSOLS—WEEK ENDING MAY 11.

	FOR MONEY.			FOR ACCOUNT.		
	May.	Lowest.	Highest. Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat.	5	94⅛	94⅛ 94⅛	94⅛	94¼	94⅜
Mon.	7	95⅛	95⅜ 95⅛	95⅛	95⅜	95⅛
Tues.	8	95⅛	95⅛ 95⅛	95⅛	95⅜	95⅛
Wed.	9	95⅛	95⅜ 95⅜	*95⅝	*95⅝	*95⅝
Thur.	10	95⅝	95⅝ 95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	*95⅝
Frid'y	11	95⅝	*95⅝ 95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	*95⅝

*June 8.

LATEST QUOTATIONS IN LONDON FOR AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American Railways, &c., to May 5.	Closing Prices.		Business.
Maryland 5 ₱ cent. red.	96	to 97	
United States 5 p. c. red. '74.	93½	to 94⅝	94⅜
Virginia State, 5 ₱ cent.	82	to 84	
Do. 6 ₱ cent.	84	to 86	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ ct. red. 1875	73	to 80	
Do., 7 ₱ cent. red. 1875.	80	to 83	81⅛
Do., do. Fr. Land red. 1860	82	to 86	83
Do., $100 shares, $70 paid	45	to 43	dis.
Do., $100 shares, all paid.	54	to 56	
Mis. Cen. 8 ₱ cent. con. '90.	86	to 90	
Do. 8 ₱ cent. con., 1860.	84	to 86	
Do., 8 ₱ cent. 1st mortgage (sink. £) '62.	85	to 87	
Do., $100 shares	43	to 45	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ₱ ct. (sinking fund) 1885.

to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 22.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	4,254	115	1,206	5,946	4,259
Previous week	3,614	91	1,297	5,128	5,062
Same w'k last year	2,904	228	1,199	5,491	4,402
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,142

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 15,790. Total number received the previous week, 16 112, being a decrease of 322 veals and swine.

Of the 4,254 fresh bullocks received during this week, 3,724 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 477 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 13 were yarded at BROWNING'S, 11 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; and 29 at CHAMBERLAIN'S yards, on Robinson-street. The cattle trade continues to centre mostly at ALLERTON'S.

Of the 3,724 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin from owners and salesmen, and from the yard-tickets, 164 head came from New-York, 119 from Indiana, 1,482 from Illinois, 82 from Pennsylvania, 617 from Iowa, 459 from Missouri, 385 from Kentucky, 396 from Ohio, 53 from Texas, 28 from Virginia, and 18 from Michigan.

The 4,201 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street and at Bergen Hill came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 404; Hudson River Railroad, 1,955; Harlem Railroad, 2; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 424; Hudson River Boats, 270; and New-Jersey Central Railroad, 659.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

The market opened neder rather favorable auspiece yesterday at the principal selling yards in the City, viz., at Forty-fourth-street and Fifth-avenue. The weather had heen cool for some days, and the butchers' stal's were pretty well emptied, so that the turn-out on Tuesday morning was unusually large. Probably the noted horse race to come off to-day had something to do with the numbers visiting the yards on the first day of sale—many of whom are seldom seen there except on Wednesday. The consequence was, that a brisk trade was carried on in the morning, the more so as the cattle were not all in, and it was not generally known thet there were more to arrive. The stock had an unusually good appearance, even in comparison with the prime cattle which have heen coming in so plentifully of late; and dnring the day near two-thirds of the stock was sold, mainly at about ½c. ℔ lb. advance, over the prevailing prices of last market. Fresh arrivals of detained cattle esme in over the Hudson River Railroad during the afternoon, and slightly deranged the operations, hut prices were prelty uniformly 9¾c. for prime, 10c. for extra, and 9c. for lair killing animals. Tne market opened tolerably brisk, on the second day of the sales, and continued so till noon,—at rather lower prices than the preceding day, however—after which it declined into a decided dull, quiet state, and the closing sales were mede with difficulty. The cattle were all sold, however.

Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, yesterday's sales being included in those of to-day, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle	None.	None.
First quality	9¾c.@10c.	9¾c.@10c.
Medium quality	8½c.@ 8¾c.	8½c.@ 8¾c.
Poor quality	7½c.@ 8c.	7¾c.@ 7¾c.
Poorest quality	7¼c.@ 7½c.	6¾c.@ 7c.
General selling prices	8c. @ 9¾c.	8c. @ 9c.
Average of all sales	— @ 8¾c.	— @ 8¾c.

We have remarked for several weeks past upon the almost uniform good quality of the bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, hnt those of the present week have exceeded them in those properties which go to make up a right nice killing animal for a first-class butcher. We have seen more extra fat, or premium bullocks offered—in fact there were none such to-dey, nor are they wanted at this season—bnt it has seldom fallen to our lot to witnese so large a proportion of No. 1 cattle yarded for a single market. As a consequence, prices were unusually even, ranging mainly at 8¾c.@9¾c. A few of the best brought 10c., large numbers sold for 9¾c., more still at 9c., a good many between 8¾c. and 9c., and hnt very few below 8c. Buyere of third end fourth class cattle were at a loss what to do, and as they had to heve something, of course they pitched for the poorest there were, and this caused an advance in the price of these grades, which would not have been the case had more been offered. We qnote a slight advance on all except the best cattle, but the average price is advanced more in consequence of the excellence of the cattle....Some out-of-town butchers and a few graziers helped to clear the yards towards night.... The Albany trade was quite brisk on Monday, some 900 head going East. The New-Yorkers rather outbid the Brighton people, and took the largest portion of the stock. Some of the Eastern buyers are alarmed at the cattle disease (pleurapneumonia) prevailing in Massachusetts, and prefer buying Western cattle, which have had no opportunity to contract the disease.

The following extracts from our copious notes made of transactions during the day, will give the distant reader some idea of the character of the sales:

P. F. CARY sold 20 head of right nice Kentucky steers, on his own account. They would dress about 7¾ cwt., and avaraged near 9¾c. ℔ lb. net, or $72 50 each. Also, for RINGLAND, 51 Iowa oxen, of 7¾ cwt., in tolerable fair flesh, at 8¾c., or $66 ℔ head.

WESTHEIMER & BRO., for YANKEE SMITH, 100 very nice Illinois steers, of 7¾ cwt., at an average of 9¾c. Also, on their own account, 61 prime No. 1 Kentucky cattle, bonght of WARE at Albany; reted 8¾ cwt. and wholesaled here at $80 each, to be resold again. Also, 44 good Kentuky steers, bonght of T. GOFF. They would dress 8¼ cwt., and retailed here, yesterday, at $76 each. Also, for HARSH & HERMAN, 48 prime Illinois stillers of, say 7¾ cwt., at $74 each, or near 10c.

J. BAYANT sold for J. WILSON 30 head of fair to good 7¾ cwt. Ohio steers at 9c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. Also, for B. F. SHEPARD, 38 Ohio steers, of sey 8½ cwt., at 9c.@ 9¾c. They were a good killing lot of cattle.

J. A. MAARITT, for ALEXANDER & FITCH, 111 Illinois steers of very fair quality, rated 7¾ cwt., at an average of 9c. Also, one pair of country cattle for $174. They weighed 3,660 lbs. upon the scales at the yards, and were in fair killing order, and would dress about 56 lbs. to the 100 lbs. live weight, which made it 8¾c. ℔ lb. $180 was refused for them yesterday.

T. WHEELER, for O. GAGE, REID, 90 common rough Illinois oxen, of 8 cwt., which he sold yesterday at near 9c. They arrived at noon on Tuesday, per the Hudson River road, on which several droves were detained.

℔ C. G. TAZD, for J. MOSS, 64 fair light Ohio steers, of 6¾ cwt., at 9c.@9½c. Also, for B. F. SHEPARD, 38 good Ohio steers, of say 8¾ cwt., which run out at 9¾c.@10c.

MURRAY & GLOVER sold for J. T. ALEXANDER, 110 nice Illinois steers, of near 7 cwt., at a little over 9c., say 9¼c.

T. C. EASTMAN, for J. DALBEY, 80 nice tidy Illinois steers, of 7¾ cwt., at $67 50 each, or a trifle over 9¼c.

Capt. VAIL & CLARK sold 113 fair Illinois steers, on their own account. Rated 7½ cwt., and brought 8¾c.@9¼c.

B. BARTRAM, for self and brother, 42 very good Kentucky steers, of say 9¼ cwt., in prime flesh, which mostly brought 10c. They weighed 1,560 lbs., at Albany, and averaged here $90 ℔ head. They were equal to anything in the market.

BLOOMER & DAISDOLL sold, on their own account, 79 Illinois stillers, bought at Albany. Rated 8¾ cwt.; fat, and sold hers at 9¾c. ℔ lb.

S. ULERY sold 113 of the Alexander cattle. They were a fair lot of lightish Illinois steers, rated 7½ cwt.; light, and brought 8¾c.@9¼c.—average near 9c.

WHITE & SON, for H. R. SMITH, two lots of Iowa cattle; 96 of them would dress, say 8 cwt., and the balance 7¼ cwt. They were fair, for Iowa, and brought 8c.@9½c.

D. BARNES, for J BASTABLE, 68 head of Illinois steers, fair flesh, at 8½c., with a few at 9c. on 7¼ cwt.

H. ILLARD sold 70 good Illinois cattle yesterday, for BASTABLE & SEYMOUR, rated 7½ cwt., and brought 9c.@9¼c. They were a very good lot of steers. Also, to-day, 46 head of rough Ohio cattle, on his own account, at 8c.@9c. They were mostly a coarse, hard lot, with a few fat ones among them.

J. H. WILLIAMS, for MCCLUM & WILLIAMS, 180 head of good Illinois steers and oxen, rated 8 cwt., and brought 8¾c.@9¾c.

VALENTINE & MARTIN, on their own account, 100 fat Illinois stillers, rated 7¼ cwt., which they ran out at $63 each. Also, 23 heavy Ohio steers, of say 9½ cwt., very fine, probably equal to any on sale, at about 9c. Also, on commission, 45 Pennsylvania cattle, for J. S. HARTZELL. They were medium 6 cwt. steers, and brought 8¾c.

MILCH COWS.

Perhaps there is a slight improvement in the demand for fresh cows, hut so slight as not to materially affect prices. One year ago, the receipts were more than 100 head in excess of the numbers during the past week, and they then sold at fully $5 ℔ head above the present prices. There are quite as many now coming in as can easily be sold—a portion still have to be sent out on peddling excursions to get rid of them. A good family cow can be bought for $30 @$35, a fancy one for $45, and a common cow for $25.

VEAL CALVES.

Cool weather and a scarcity of mutton has led to an increased consumption of veal, and calves sold a shade better to-day, although prices are still low, as large numbers are almost daily coming in. At the regular markets we have over 1,200 for the week, while the river boats bring down a great many and sell direct to butchers. We saw very good calves sold to-day for 5c. ℔ lb., live weight, although some brought 5½c., and for a few very nice ones 6c. was paid. Poor ones sold for 4c. Most of the calves are now of a good age—some of them quite old enough and a little coarse, as farmers and milkmen have been holding on to them for better prices, and to use up the milk which milk dealers did not want, it is now so abundant.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

More of these could be sold, a little above last week's figures too, if they were here. The markets were well cleaned up to-day, and both sellers and buyers disappointed in not receiving some 800 head, started from Albany hut delained by an accident to the propeller. The first lats now received will meet ready sales. Last Thursday and Friday were two of the best deye for sheepmen known here for years. Prices went up 50c.@75c. ℔ head, and every thing was sold as soon as offared. Fresh arrivals have now carried them down to near a level with the curreot rates of last Wednesday, or say 4¾c.@5½c. ℔ lb., live weight for most of the stock—shorn, of course—and 6c. for extra fat sheep. Lambs bring $4@$5, and even $6 ℔ head, or 10c. ℔ lb., live weight, and 15c. ℔ lb., dressed weight, if in good order.

ALLERTON had 662 sheep and lambs for the week, which sold readily as above.

BROWNING, whose improvements in the size and arrangements of the sheep pens are now nearly completed, making them very convenient, reports receipts as follows, viz.: From Ohio, 1,030, brought in—201 by M. A. Ware; 208 by T. Hoshsrry; 115 by Harris & Loveland; 98 by S. W. Fayne; 218 by R. Eyart. From New-Jersey, 712, brought in—95 by A. Robbins; 146 by G. B. Holcomb; 45 by Mayberry & Craig; 62 by R. Bellis; 48 by P. Voorhies; 56 by E. Hunt; 76 by J. Bellis; 16 by M. A. Apgar; 60 by L. Bellis; 41 by P. A. Bloom; 15 by J. G. Schomp; 25 by F. Brawer and 27 by T. S. Cathers. From New-York, 2 by G. H. Barnes. Total, 1,744.

A portion of the sales are reported by sheen brokers as follows:

BELLIS & KENT sold the following lots:

Lambs.	Owners.	Prices.
23	G. B. Holcomb, Jr	$119 00
25	J. Bellis	171 00
36	L. Bellis	186 00
24	P. Voorhies	169 50
10	N. A. Apgar	56 00
31	R. Bellis	152 75
Sheep & Lambs.		
41	P. A. Bloom	210 00
56	E. Hunt	253 50
33	G. B. Holcombe	159 23
90	G. B. Holcombe	448 87
32	J. Bellis	153 00
27	T. S. Cathers	125 00
10	J. Bellis	50 03
26	P. Brennan	120 50
36	P. Haver	125 00
31	R. Bellis	152 00
531—Total		$2,623 85

Or an average of $4 94 ℔ head. The above were all from New-Jersey. They also sold 90 Ohio sheep for S. W. PAYNE, Jr., at $102 50, and 218 Ohio sheep, for R. EWART, for $794 76.

R. H. HUME sold 176 sheep for $619 86; 200 for $939, and 170 for $806 25. Total 546 for $2,364 11, or an average of $4 33 each.

O'BRIEN & MCGRAW, whose extensive enlargement of market facilities is not qnite complete, (will be finished the present week, making very commodious sales pens,) reports the following lots for the week: From New-York—979 by R. Williams, 57 by J. Budd, 176 by S. Chamberlin & Co., 20 by M. Smith, and 189 by R. Simpson. From Ohio—100 by S. W. Payne, of Cardington. From New-Jersey—31 by T. Coleman, 17 by T. Brutton, 34 by J. Cornell, 16 by E. Sleit, and 13 by R. White, making a total of 1,634 head.

Sales are given as follows:

189 sheep	$1,041 50	454 sheep	$3,062 09
176 sheep	704 25	34 lambs	155 75
160 sheep	346 87	24 lambs	127 06
197 sheep	1,074 09	31 lambs	167 75
42 sheep	155 90	17 lambs	101 00
Total	1,264		$5,936 20

Which is an average of $4 70 ℔ head. Some of them were very fine sheep—one in particular, a sheared sheep, brought $12. Some lambs sold for $6@$6 50 each; and a whole pen of sheep at 6c. ℔ lb., live weight. On Tuursday and Friday of last week they brought 6¾c.

CHAMBERLIN gives 1,906 sheep and lambs, selling at 3 50@$5 ℔ head.

SWINE.

Lighter receipts and cool, pork-eating weather, have improved the hog trade, and prices have mainly ruled ¼c.@½c. ℔ lb., live weight, higher than quoted last week. The warm weather now setting in, and free arrivals during a day or two past, have rather a depressing influence just now, although nearly all the hogs are sold as fast as they arrive. The stock continues to centre at the Western yards, foot of Forticth-street, on the North River, where all but about 100 of the hogs were received. G. W. DOAMAN, Live-stock broker, at these yards, reports as follows:

	Live Weight.	Dead Weight.
Corn Hogs, Prime	6¾c.@6¾c.	7¾c.@7¾c.
Corn Hogs, Medium	6c. @6¼c.	7¾o.@7¾c.
Still Hogs	6c. @6¾c.	7¾c.@8¾c.
Mast Hogs	5c. @5¾c.	6¾c.@7c.

Ordinary or Common Stock Hogs not wanted.

Market slow, prices favoring the buyers. More stock hogs are now coming in than are wanted.

THE HORSE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 23, 1860.

There remained unsold at the Twenty-fourth-street stables, at the beginning of the week, 810 head. Sales have been good for work horses; but few sales of fine horses have been made, as the weather has been hed for the exhibition of such stock. We hear of one pair of coach horses sold at $850. Good business horses have been sold at $200 and $250 each. Bnt few fast trotting horses have been disposed of. One sold for $500, and several good trotting horses have found a sale at $350@$400. There has been a good demand for omnibus and railroad horses. The Ice Companies have also been buying freely at last week's prices, from $125 to $130 each. Good, solid cart horses bring the same as heretofore, from $150 to $200 each. The demand for saddle horses has fallen off. Most of those on hand ere held at lower rates. A few horses have been disposed of for Eastern markets. The entire sales for the week have been 260, of which were sold by:

Chamberlain	61	Carpenter	20
Post & Nichols	43	Whitson & Oakly	21
Strans & Dalman	22	McRoberts	16

Leaving 791 heed, this evening, unsold. The fine weather of to-dey has made business brisk.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOK.

A practical work, just published, from the pen of Dr. H. Beerwick, on the treasment of youthful practices, with hints before marriage.

"This is a most useful book, and on a subject of vital importance to the young before marriage, and should be to the bends of every youth, parents and guardians."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

For sale at the Publishers', RUDGERS & COMPANY, No. 827 Broadway, and at the author's office, No. 38 East 12th-st. Price for the small edition, 50 cents; large, $1. All letters must contain two letter stamps.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS.

THIRD EDITION.

PUBLISHED AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

☞ Contains "exquisive" Telegrcph News later by several hours than any other paper; with financial and other City news up to the hour of going to press. To be had of the News Agents.

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OFFICE No. 15 PARK-ROW, Opposite the Astor House.

THE NEW MAP OF EUROPE

IS PUBLISHED IN

THE CENTURY,

No 10; vol 1, new series, THIS DAY, with a great variety of articles on Literature, Art, Neterel History, &c. Published by J. S. GIBBONS,

No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 11.

THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN RAILWAYS.—See ATLANTIC MONTHLY for June, just published.

MODEL LODGING HOUSES IN BOSTON. See ATLANTIC MONTHLY for June, just published.

JAPAN. See ATLANTIC MONTHLY for June for an interesting article upon the subject, just published.

CHESS. See ATLANTIC MONTHLY for June for an attractive paper upon Chess, just published.

THE CATHOLIC PUBLISHING HOUSE of E. DUNIGAN & BROTHER, (J. B. Kirker,) has removed to No. 599 Broadway, up stairs, where all orders are promptly attended to.

INSTRUCTION.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL, NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

ELM-PARK FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Litchfield, Conn.—Rev. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal, assisted by J. A. Shaw, late of Harvard University, and Mr. Lewis Mauger, of the State Normal School. A Primary Department for small boys, under the charge of Mrs. Richards. Telegraphic and railroad communication. Terms moderate and no extras. This is one of the healthiest and most delightful places in New-England. For circulars, address Dr. R., or R. A. WATKINSON, law office, No. 20 Nassau-st.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," IRVING BUILDing, No. 596 Broadway. Competent teachers for any department of education can be obtained. References—Faculty Amherst Col., Hon. Theo Frelinghuysen, Dr. Lowell Mason, et al. Wanted, a competent teacher (lady) of music. Also, a Principal for a Public School, near New-York. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE SUMMER term commences May 1. Circulars, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained at E. Goodenough's bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., or by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

$36, $36, $36, $36, $33, DEFRAYS expenses in Fort Edward Institute per term of 14 weeks. Fall term begins Aug. 23. Eighteen teachers. Send for new catalogue to JAS. E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, males or females, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. LOOKWOOD & BROWN.

PAVANSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—VACANcies for two young ladies, who will enjoy the highest social and academic advantages. Cards at No. 819 Broadway.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 450 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

A PROFESSOR OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE, who has had a long experience in teaching, and has for seven years been connected with one of the first French Academies in the State of New-York and who can furnish the very best recommendations as to his capacity and ability, is desirous of obtaining a situation in some American institution where he can devote himself exclusively to the French Department, and be free from all care of the scholars except in his classes. He has no objections to go the country in any part of the United states. Salary not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Address, immediately, PROFESSOR, Brooklyn Post-office, L. I., stating particulars.

TO TEACHERS.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A pleasant residence in the Highlands of the Hudson, would like to receive into their family a young lady of refinement, thoroughly competent to instruct in the higher English branches, Latin, French and music, who would be willing to give instruction two or three hours each day, as compensation for board and a pleasant home. Address CLINTON, No. 100 Maiden-lane, New-York.

A PROFESSIONAL TEACHER OF PAINTing and drawing, of many years' experience, offers her services in filling a vacancy in any first-class young ladies' seminary or institute, either in New-York or Brooklyn. For reference or further particulars apply, personally or by letter, at the office of JAS. HOULDSWORTH & CO., No. 10 Warren-st., New-York.

A TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF MANY years' experience wishes to procure a situation as teacher of ancient classics, English, French and Spanish. Has fitted many young men for college and the counting-room, in this City and vicinity; could influence some patronege. Address for one week CHRISTOPHER, New-York Post-office.

A TEACHER.—A FRENCH LADY, WHO IS about finishing her Winter term, wishes to make an engagement for the Summer months, with some family requiring a teacher. address, until Saturday next, FRENCH TEACHER, Station D, Bible House.

DRY GOODS.

MAY, 1860.

NOTICE

OF

SALE AND REMOVAL.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS THIS MONTH AT Nos. 80 and 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO., Being about to remove to their new and commodious warerooms, Nos. 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 and 85 DUANE-ST., near Broadway, and desirous of closing out their present extensive and varied stock of Dry Goods, and to effect this object they are offering

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

In addition to their AMOSKEAG and WAMSUTTA PRINTS, in new and beautiful styles, they have now for sale the entire balance of the popular low-priced YORK STATE,

ARKWRIGHT and KNICKERBOCKER PRINTS, by the piece or package, FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

REAL THREAD LACE SHAWLS.

REAL THREAD LACE MANTILLAS.

REAL THREAD LACE BURNOUS.

REAL THREAD LACE PICCOLOMINI.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Will exhibit a splendid lot of the above goods on MONDAY, MAY 21. The styles are very new and beautiful, And will be sold at low prices. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Will offer at retail, on MONDAY, May 21, Their entire stock of FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, At a great reduction in prices. CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Are now offering their entire stock of SHAWLS At great bargains. CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER.

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION, AT GREAT BARGAINS.

Comprising DRESS GOODS, of all kinds. Housekeeping and furnishing goods. Shawls, Lace and Silk Mantles. Straw Bonnets and Bloomers. LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS. CANTON MATTINGS. At Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. C. G. HOOK.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTLES, E. S. MILLS & CO. Offer their entire Spring importation of LACE MANTLES, POINTS, &c., Below the cost of importation. Also, a large stock of SILK AND CLOTH MANTLES, In every variety, in all the new Paris shapes, at greatly reduced prices. Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

351 LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION, At less than cost of importation. FERGUSON BROTHERS, BROADWAY. 351

CARPETING. A. JOURNEAY, JR., No. 373 Broadway, Has received, per recent arrivals, a full assortment of VELVET AND TAPESTRY CARPETING, of the newest patterns. Also, THREE-PLYS, INGRAINS, AND VENETIAN CARPETS, CANTON AND COCOA MATTINGS, RUGS, MATS, &c., &c., all of which are offered at the lowest prices. No. 373 BROADWAY.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS. CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c. RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES. Desiring to reduce our Spring stock of Carpetings, we will from May 1 offer our large and well-selected stock at RETAIL. Housekeepers will observe a saving of the retailer's profit as well as the advantage of selecting from a very large assortment. Experienced upholsterers are engaged to make and put down goods. GEORGE S. MURFEY & CO., No. 388 Broadway, near White-st., New-York.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S, CORSETS AND SKIRTS EXCLUSIVELY. Just received French, German and English Corsets, for Summer wear, from $1 to $5—elegant shapes. MRS GAYNOR being her own manufactnrer, makes Skirts a specialty. Skeletons, hair-cloth, brilliant and traveling Skirts on hand and made to order, including the much admired new shape La Gabrielle. N. B.—Skirts altered and made over. No. 843 Broadway, two doors from Union-square.

CHEAPEST AND BEST SKIRTS IN NEW-YORK.—One of Mme. DEMOREST'S Prize Medal Skirts for elegance of shape and great durability are worth six of any other kind. Call and be convinced. Best watch-spring steel. Corded Skirts, 11 springs, 50 cents; 15 springs, 75 cents; 20 springs, $1; 25 springs, $1 25; 30 springs, $1 50. Children's skirts in proportion. No. 473 Broadway, Nos. 299 and 320 Canal-st., No. 119 8th-av., No 244 Grand-st., and No. 134 Pierrepont-st., corner of Fulton, Brooklyn. Ladies will please call and be convinced that these are the best and cheapest skirts in New-York.

NOTICE.—AVIS—NOTICIA—AVISO—NOTIZ.—FOUNTAIN'S India store is the only place where India pineapple dresses, black and colored; wash silks, ¾ wide; grapes, lutengs, satins, seersuckers, yellow nankins, novelties, Chius, lasquered articles; all kinds of curious American Indian feather fans, bead hark work, &c., can be procured, wholesale and retail, at 65 Broadway. Fresh fans, latest styles. This day received 25 styles Chinese featherfolding fans, superior

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—BOY WANTED, IN A COMMISSION house. He must reside with his parents, and have good references. Salary $150. Address Box No. 4,538 Post-office.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN A MILLINERY jobbing house. Inquire at No. 326 Broadway, second loft.

A CARTER.—WANTED, BY A FIRM IN THIS City, a steady man of good address to take charge of a horse and wagon, solicit orders, and deliver goods. Preference given to a married man speaking English and German. Address in handwriting of applicant, with references, Q. R. S., Station E, Post-office.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a Protestant with satisfactory reference as to character and capacity. Apply at No. 45 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., between 8 and 12 o'clock.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COLORED AND competent coachman, capable of attending also to a cow, and to make himself generally useful in the house. Good references required. Apply at office No. 32 South William-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, TO GO IN THE COUNTRY, a good cook, washer and ironer; must understand her business perfectly. A Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 33 6th-av., until Saturday.

A COOK.—WANTED, IN A SMALL FAMILY, A German Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron; must be neat and tidy and well recommended. Wages $7 per month. Inquire at No. 188 West 31st-st.

A DRAFTSMAN.—DRAFTSMAN WANTED IN a carriage factory: one who is somewhat acquainted with keeping books preferred. Apply to BREWSTER & BALDWIN, No. 786 Broadway.

AN INSURANCE CLERK.—A FIRST-CLASS Fire Insurance Company wants a person who has had experience in the business to assist in the office. Address with references and particulars, INSURANCE, Box No. 2,015 General Post-office.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN WHO is acquainted with the New York lumber trade and who is willing to measure lumber and make himself generally useful. Apply at the lumber yard, corner of 1st-av. and 32d-st.

A WAITER AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a young woman (a Protestant) as waiter and chambermaid; she must be capable, and willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 157 West 23d-st., (recently No. 113.)

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, IN A SMALL PRIvate family, a competent girl as waiter. Apply from 9 to 12 o'clock at No. 137 East 15th-st.

BOYS.—WANTED, IN A STORE, TWO BOYS, from 14 to 17 years of age; honest, capable and can be well recommended; may apply to WILLIAM B. WOOD, No. 44 Vesey-st.

TO INSURANCE SURVEYORS.—WANTED, an experienced and efficient surveyor for an old Fire Insurance Company in this City. None need apply unless fully qualified, and applications must be in handwriting of the applicant, with references, address, salary expected, and last place of doing business. Address INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AGENTS IN THE City and country, for a handsome and valuable work, to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEO. W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers, Franklin-square.

$100 PER MONTH MADE WITH $18 Stencil tools, or arranged that the inexperienced can use them. Send for my circular before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass.

PERSONAL.

THE HEIRS-AT-LAW OF JOSEPH THOMSON, or JAMES THOMSON, will hear of something much to their advantage by applying to RICHARD PATRICK, No. 241 Pearl-st., New-York. The Thomsons were brothers, and left the vicinity of London, England, about the year 1803, and subsequently, up to 1840, resided and carried on the business of bakers in New-York or Brooklyn.

WILL ROBT. RAGAN PLEASE FORWARD his address to No. 113 Carmine-st.

ALL KINDS OF FAMILY SEWING DONE on Singer's sewing-machine; also, persons learned to operate, by MARY MCGONIGAL, 70 Christopher-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SMART AND ACtive young woman wishes a situation in a gentleman's family as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as waitress in a small family, or chambermork and to assist in the care of children; good City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th av., 3d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as chambermaid and waiter and plain sewing in a small family; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; City reference can be given from her last place, where she has lived six years. Call at No. 36 Madison-st., two doors from James, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or take care of children. No objection to go into the country for the Summer, with a Protestant family. Apply at No. 23 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, first floor, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RE spectable girl, a situation as chambermaid, or to do general housework in a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 36 East 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork, or as children's nurse and plain sewer; has good City reference. Apply at No. 249 West 16th-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by an experienced girl, in a private family, as chambermaid; is a good seamstress, and an excellent hand at doing up ladies' fine muslins; is willing to go in to the country with a family that lives in the City in Winter; the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 139 2d-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and assistant in the washing and ironing or waiting; no objection to the country for Summer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 87 East 33d-st, between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. can give good City references from her last place. Call at No 86 West 19th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman; can do cook, washer and ironer, in a small, private family; best of City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 120 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, over milk depôt.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a very competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do the fine washing; is a remarkably good shirt-ironer; has two years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, by a young Protestant girl, who understands cutting and fitting dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; has good reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 1 East 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman a situation to do chamber work and waiting or as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of embroidery. Has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a competent young women, or to take care of children alone; has good City refereece. Can be seen at No. 35 East 28th-st., her present situation, for two days.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID.—WANTED A SITUation by a respectable young girl, to take care of children; is a neat sewer; can do embroidery neatly; is civil and attentive to children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 220 East 23d-st., third floor, front room, No. 2, for two days.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young Protestant girl to mind children and no light chamberwork. Call at No. 258 West 28th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first rate cook; understands meats, soups, jellies, bakiug and pastry; also, English and French dishes; the best of City reference given; has no objections to go to Newport or Rockaway. Can be seen, two days, at No. 131 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent respectable woman; understands all kinds of French and English cookieg, boning and larding jellies, and creams and pastries; will take care of a house for the Summer, or go to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 549 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly unnerstands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of h ead and biscuit; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can oe seen for two days at No. 624th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young woman, as cook in a private family; she is a competent good cook, who understands her business perfectly; can give the best City reference. Oall at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS French cook, a situation; understands all kinds of meets, soops, gravies, &c.; is also a splendid baker of bread, pastry, &c.; has the best of reference; can speak French fluently; will go in the country. Apply at No. 301 Mulberry-st., in the rear, near Bleecker.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as first-class cook; can dress all kinds of game, jellies, ices, soops and desserts, pastry, baking, &c. Best City references. Call at No. 104 Avenue B, corner 7th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN CITY or country, by a Protestant Scotch cook; is a first-class meat and pastry cook and baker; also, a good washer and ironer; has lived with some of the best families in City and country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 196 East 34th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, as plain cook and to do washing and ironing; has good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 106 East 22d-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, a Scotchwoman; understands her business perfectly. Apply at No. 110 2d-st., corner of 1st-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 175 East 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation to do plain cooking; is a good baker, and would do the fine washing and ironing; understands the care of milk and makes first-rate butter. A home more preferable than wages. Prefers a short distance in the country. Good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 409 West 35th-st., near 9th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANT

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

One Copy.....$2 a year
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The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published EVERY SATURDAY, at the new TIMES BUILDING, fronting on Park, opposite the City Hall. It is printed upon a mammoth quarto sheet, containing eight pages of six columns each, in clear type, and upon good paper. It will contain all the matter of general interest in the DAILY TIMES, including NEWS from every quarter of the World, CORRESPONDENCE from all the principal points of interest both in EUROPE and AMERICA, and EDITORIALS upon all subjects of interest about which men think. Besides these, many valuable articles will be added to the columns, selected from the current literature of the day, in order to render the paper more acceptible for family perusal. Every effort will be made, by the Proprietors of the DAILY TIMES, to make the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES the best weekly newspaper in the United States.

Additions, on the terms given above, are respectfully solicited.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES

IS PUBLISHED at the same office, EVERY MORNING, Sundays excepted. It will be sent by mail to any part of the United States, at $6 per annum.

The postage on the New-York Times to any place in the United States is 30 cents per quarter in advance.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains the following:

LITERARY—Poetry; Literary Miscellany.
AGRICULTURAL—Farm and Garden Work.
THE JAPANESE—Reception of the Japanese Embassy at Washington.
POLITICAL—Speech of Senator DOUGLAS in the United States Senate; Report of the Proceedings of the Chicago Convention; Speeches of Messrs. LINCOLN and HAMLIN; Letter from Senator SEBDELL; Letter from Col. FREMONT.
EDITORIALS—Articles on Current Topics.
SUMMARY OF NEWS—Weekly Record of Foreign, Domestic and City News.
CONGRESS—Proceedings of the week.
EUROPEAN NEWS—The Latest News from Europe.
RELIGIOUS—Notices of Religious Movements.
Literary and Art Items, full Reports of the Live Stock and Produce Markets, &c.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ROYAL ANTIPODEAN EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE INVISIBLE PRINCE—THE BRANCIA BOY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—OVERLAND ROUTE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—LONDON ASSURANCE—A FEARFUL TRAGEDY IN THE EIGHTH-AVENUE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—DOT. Evening—THE WHITE BRANCH OF THE PRAIRIE—YOUR LIFE'S IN DANGER.

COOPER INSTITUTE—PEALE'S SOURCE OF DEATH.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Day and Evening—CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WHEELOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF ART PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Persia*, bringing Liverpool advices to the 12th, and Queenstown telegrams to the 13th inst., arrived here yesterday. The news is of interest. The departure of Gen. GARIBALDI for Sicily with three vessels and some 2,200 men, is confirmed. Every precaution had been taken by the Sardinian Government to defeat the attempt, but so skillfully had the plans of the troops been laid, that they escaped without molestation. The vessels had subsequently touched at a Tuscan port for additional stores, and then put to sea, for what immediate destination was not known. It was rumored that a landing in Calabria, by way of a diversion in favor of the Sicilians, was contemplated by GARIBALDI. Much apprehension was felt lest the gallant leader and his chivalrous band should fall into the hands of the Neapolitan steam-cruisers. VICTOR EMANUEL had returned to Turin amid the liveliest demonstrations of popular joy. The Papal troops were rapidly organizing, with a view to opening the campaign on the Romagna. The intelligence from the rest of the Continent, beyond an improbable rumor that the French Government had inquired at Berlin the reason of the extraordinary armament of Prussia, is without importance. In the British Parliament, Lord MALMESBURY had obtained from the Ministry an explanation of the state of Central American diplomacy. The information elicited was already current here. Mr. HALIBURTON had called attention to French aggressions in Newfoundland, declaring that the recent fortifications and naval stations of that Power controlled the entrances to the St. Lawrence. Lord JOHN RUSSELL said the subject had been examined by the law officers of the Crown, who discovered no infraction of right on the part of the French. Spirited correspondence had passed between Earl GREY and Lord JOHN RUSSELL relative to the course of these statesmen upon the reform question. It is one of many evidences of misunderstanding existing in the Cabinet. From China we learn that the European ultimatum was presented to the Court of Peking on the 8th of March, and that it was still unanswered.

Later advices received from Mexico announce that ZULOAGA had attempted to regain his former place at the head of Government, by issuing a proclamation declaring MIRAMON to be deposed and himself to be the legitimate President. With what support, military or otherwise, this pronunciamento is backed we are unadvised. MIRAMON is said to be in a sorry way, having met with serious reverses and been obliged to extract further forced loans from the foreign residents. General URAGA, advancing towards the Capital at the head of 6,000 Liberals, had arrived at Guanajuato.

Our correspondent, writing from Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th ult., gives details of a squabble between Gov. DARLING and the Legislature, relative to the passage of a bill regulating the Island Post-office Department. The Legislature finally yielded, and was prorogued until October. WILLIAM GIBBS, editor of the *Colonial Standard*, Police Magistrate for the City of Kingston, and one of the most respected citizens in the community, had been detected in extensive forgeries on the Island banks, and had been sentenced to imprisonment in the General Penitentiary for three years. Slight shocks of an earthquake had been felt in Jamaica, but the damage done was trifling, when compared with that done in Hayti. In Port-au-Prince, the shocks were so violent that it was thought, had they continued a second longer, not a house in the place would have been left standing. In the town of L'Anse-a-Veau, in the South, 124 houses had been prostrated.

Quite a sensation was created in the Senate and House yesterday by the visit of the Japanese. During the short time that they were in attendance Senators and Representatives are said to have conducted themselves with remarkable and exemplary decorum. The President transmitted to the Senate a message relative to the capture of more negroes by the United States steamer *Wyandotte*, off the Isle of Pines. Mr. BENJAMIN reported a bill relative to the treatment of the slaves which have been landed at Key West, and asked its immediate consideration, but Mr. BROWN objected, and it was laid over under the rule. A resolution was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of War for information regarding the sale of the Fort Snelling Reservation. The amendments of the House to the Navy Pay bill were concurred in. Messrs. HAMMOND and WILSON had a passage of words regarding a speech which the latter supposed the Senators would rather see in the *Globe* than hear in the hall, and to which Mr. HAMMOND took exception because of the manner in which the South Carolina Judiciary was discussed. Then Mr. DAVIS' resolutions came up. Messrs. WIGFALL and DOOLITTLE spoke on them, and the Senate adjourned. The Pacific Telegraph bill was discussed in the House without action. In Committee of the Whole the Appropriation bill was debated, and amended so as to omit appropriation for the auxiliary guard. When the Committee had rejected a call of the House was ordered, the proceedings under the call occupying the remainder of the session.

The Old School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in session at Rochester, yesterday opened a subscription list for the erection of a church for the use of that denomination in Boston. Fifteen thousand dollars is required. Several gentlemen pledged themselves for $100 each. The debate on the Mission Boards was resumed. Dr. MAURIL spoke by invitation. At the hour of adjournment, Rev. Dr. KREBS had the floor.

The Methodist Conference yesterday reached business of more general interest than it has yet had under consideration. Under the thirty-minute rule three or four speeches were made on a motion to accept the majority report, which recommends a change in the rule regarding Slavery.

The new Police Commission went yesterday to work in earnest. JOHN A. KENNEDY was appointed General Superintendent; Capt. DOWLING was appointed Inspector for the down town wards and part of Brooklyn; Capt. DILKS was appointed to similar office uptown; Sergeants CAFFERY, PARKIN and SLOAN were made Captains; Sergeant HELMS was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by Sergeant CAFFERY's promotion from the Broadway Squad; Sergeant GROSBY was assigned to Sergeant PALMER's place, as chief officer of the Steamboat Squad; and Inspector CARPENTER, it is said, will be allowed to remain in his present position at head-quarters. The result of the Board's proceedings was awaited with much perturbation and anxiety by numerous applicants for promotion.

A serious mutiny occurred yesterday afternoon on board of the ship *Wm. F. Storer*, Capt. TRASK, while the vessel was passing down the harbor, on a voyage to Liverpool. The crew, having become intoxicated, refused to work, and sought to take the lives of the officers. Pistols and other weapons were used during the progress of the conflict, and the steward of the ship was mortally injured, while many others were seriously wounded. The vessel was brought back to her anchorage, where she was boarded by the Harbor Police, who restored order and arrested the leaders of the mutineers.

The second trot on the Union course, yesterday, between the stallions *George M. Patchen* and *Ethan Allen*, to wagons, again resulted in the victory of the first-named horse, which won the race in three straight heats. The match was well-contested, and excellent time was made, the second heat having been run in two minutes and 26 seconds. There were at least 6,000 spectators within the course.

The Republican Central Committees last night indorsed the Chicago nominations and platform, and the course of the New-York delegation in working for the nomination of Mr. SEWARD. It was decided to hold a ratification meeting on the 31st inst. at Cooper Institute.

The General Term of the Supreme Court have denied the motion of the Columbia College Law Students to be admitted to the Bar upon their diplomas. In the Cheever Church *mandamus* case, Mr. EVARTS asked yesterday for further time to put in the return, which was granted, his clients stipulating to hold no meeting as trustees meantime.

The Stock market rose ½@1 per cent. on most of the Share list yesterday, and the tone of the dealings was firmer than on Tuesday throughout the day,—New-York Central 82¼@¾. No alteration in Money or Exchange. At the Pacific Mail the examination of the certificates of stock with the stock ledger made further considerable progress, and the ultimate discrepancy will probably be arrived at in a few days. The certificates thus far presented are all in order.

A livelier demand prevailed for Cotton, which was stiffly held. Flour was depressed and cheaper. Some new Flour, from Augusta, Ga.—the first this season—was sold at $12 ₱ bbl. Wheat and Corn were abundant, and prices favored buyers, decidedly. The transactions in each were extensive. Provisions were moderately active, as were likewise Sugars, Molasses and Whisky. The changes in other branches of business were not important. There were 505 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets have been fairly supplied during the week, and rather more than an ordinary amount of business has been transacted. At the weekly cattle sales of Tuesday and Wednesday, 3,724 bullocks were offered and sold. There were some 500 head also sold at other markets during the week, making a total of 4,254 head, or about 600 more than last week. The cattle were of extra quality, also, and of heavy weights, making a large amount of prime beef for the number of animals. Prices were a trifle higher on the same grades than last week, but the market closed languidly.... Milch Cows still sell slowly.... Veals are about as plenty as ever, and sell nearly as low.... Sheep and Lambs are rather scarce, and sell quickly at improved rates.... Swine are a little higher than last Wednesday.

Garibaldi in Sicily.

The revolution which has been firing minute-guns from one end another height of the Sicilian coasts for the last two months, has been heard and answered. There can be no doubt now that GARIBALDI, after maturely weighing the actual chances of the rising in Sicily, has once more drawn his sword in the cause to which his whole life has been given. With a well-organized force of two thousand volunteers, partners of his splendid campaign in the Lombard Alps, and devoted, like himself, to the standard of Italian unity and Italian independence, the defender of Rome and the hero of Varese has sailed from Sardinia, to kindle into a wide and devouring flame the scattered fires which threaten the throne of the dull tyrant of Naples. As to the gallantry and generosity of this act of the great Italian guerilla, there can be hardly two opinions among men worthy of the name, be their political opinions what they may. The Press of England and France, of course, pay public law the easy tribute of pointing out that GARIBALDI, arming troops in Serdinia for the invasion of Sicily, is really a fillibuster; but this recognition of the legal nature of his expedition is accompanied by none of those denunciations which our foreign contemporaries can always pour forth in such overwhelming profusion whenever our American "sympathizers" go crusading across the frontiers of Canada and Mexico, or hover, magnanimous eagles of liberty, over the tempting shores of Cuba. They all admit that GARIBALDI has done a very incorrect thing; they all take the Government of VICTOR EMANUEL more or less gently to task for its failure to find out what the General was at, and to do their duty by young King BOMBA, with whom the Sardinian Sovereign maintains the usual diplomatic relations.

But it is in vain that they attempt to disguise the intense satisfaction with which every decent person in Europe and the world must receive the intelligence of any event which promises a speedier term to the infamous administration of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies under the last and the weakest, if not the worst of its Bourbon rulers. The condition of Naples and Sicily, for the last ten years, has been a simple scandal to civilization and to Christendom. It is not the least serious count in the indictment which history will one day bring against Pope PIUS IX., that he deliberately took to his intimate friendship and alliance a Prince like the late King FERDINAND, who had perjured himself openly and repeatedly before his people and the world; and that he lent all the sanctions of his spiritual authority to a system of despotic and treacherous cruelty not easily to be paralleled in modern annals. Bad as was FERDINAND, however, his son and successor has already contrived to win for his own brief reign a not less atrocious notoriety. When the peace of Villafranca gave the Northern Italians unity and freedom, FRANCIS had it in his power at once to save his own dynasty and to open to Naples a new and glorious future, by accepting the proffered alliance of VICTOR EMANUEL. A Constitutional Government in the South, cooperating honestly and wisely with a Constitutional Government in the North of Italy, would have offered the Peninsula a stronger guarantee of pacific independence and immediate material progress, than any other possible solution of the Italian Question. Of course the enthusiasts of "Young Italy" refused to see this. They could not be expected, in the first flush of national deliverance, to marshal before their minds all the grave and varied difficulties and perils which must attend upon the sudden consolidation under one administration of States long separated, and differing even more in habits, ways of thought and moral ideas, than they differ in dialects—although to the Calabrian mountaineer, or to the goatherd of the Roman Abruzzi, the sayings of the Genoese sailor and the Tuscan farmer would, for the most part, be as profoundly dark as if they were uttered in Greek or in Chinese.

But if it has been the prerogative of VICTOR EMANUEL to fight for Italy, it has been the less grateful, but not less important, task of Count CAVOUR to think for her. And the great Piedmontese statesman, agreeing with NAPOLEON III, that the establishment of public order in Central Italy—the slow and weary work of organization which must come after the glow and splendor of liberation and victory have begun to fade a little into the light of common day—will try to the utmost the capacity and the character of the Italians already united under the cross of Savoy,—has done all that in him lay to make the young Sovereign of the Two Sicilies comprehend the reality of his position; the grandeur of the opportunities, and the extent of the dangers between which he was called upon to choose. In these efforts CAVOUR has been seconded by all the intelligence and patriotism which in Naples could find access to the royal ear. The uncle of King FRANCIS himself, proving that at least one BOURBON can both forget and learn, has joined in these endeavors. But a kind of judicial idiocy seems to have descended upon this miserable monarch. The least suspicion of just and liberal opinions has sufficed to bring instant banishment or lawless imprisonment upon the highest and most honorable subjects of the Crown. The liberty of the Count of TRANI himself has, indeed, been thus far respected by the royal nephew with whom he ventured to remonstrate; but it seems that the vengeance which has spared the uncle of the King has fallen upon the Count's secretary, who has been sent into exile for writing out the traitorous views of his lord. A reign of terror has grown upon the whole realm. Life, liberty, the rights of property and the honor of women, nothing has been sacred from the *sbirri* of the Crown. VICTOR EMANUEL and CAVOUR would be miracles of credulity if they could any longer hope to see reason take her seat in the Councils of Caserta. They would be miracles of diplomatic propriety if they could make one sincere effort to arrest whatever succor the heart and hand of Italy are found ready to send to the victims of the Neapolitan Domitian.

GARIBALDI goes to the help of Sicily against the law of Sardinia, but with the name of VICTOR EMANUEL on his banners. The Italian King is in fact, though not in form, fighting with this heroic Lieutenant. The truth, which even MAZZINI has at last been brought to own—and with a magnanimity, let us say, which does him infinite honor—that the crown of King VICTOR is the symbol of unity for the whole Italian race, will now make its way sword in hand through Southern Italy. FRANCIS II. reigns over two volcanoes. Etna will not speak without an answer from Vesuvius. It is even uncertain whether GARIBALDI steered his course first for the island or for the mainland. But that a great and general civil war must soon break forth throughout the Neapolitan dominions there can now be little doubt; and as little doubt that upon a successful issue of that war the liberated people of Southern Italy will demand the constitution of the United Peninsula into a Kingdom to which the name of "Italian" can no longer be denied.

CONTRACTS AND CORRUPTION.—The *exposé* already made in relation to a certain contract for the conveyance of the California mails, which, after being awarded to one Mr. JOHNSON, and left unfulfilled by him, was then, instead of being offered to the next highest bidder, as the law directs, unceremoniously handed over by Mr. Postmaster-General HOLT to Commodore VANDERBILT, who had made no bid at all, wears an extremely disagreeable appearance. As only one side of the question has so far appeared, clerity requires us to hope that Mr. HOLT may have something to say which may put a different face on the matter. We hope this the more earnestly, inasmuch as he has so far enjoyed the reputation of being one of the few officials with whom honest "J. B." has had the good fortune to surround himself, whose hands were free from all taint of corruption. In the recent FOWLER affair, Mr. HOLT came out in strong relief against the Administration sky, as a model of severe honesty.

We think the country is fairly justified by this time in asking that the Covode Committee, or one like it, be made a permanent "institution." It appears to be impossible to touch any branch of the public service without revealing rottenness and theft. Every bureau and department seems to need to have its affairs constantly inquired into, as the only guarantee against wrong-doing. The hope is still left us, however, that "J. B.'s" retirement into private life next March may draw off a great many doubtful characters from the purlieus of the Capital.

A MOTION IN ORDER.—Mr. PRYOR feels sore about the *Congressional Globe* ever since his difficulty with Mr. POTTER, and actuated by intense animosity against that veracious chronicle as the cause of all his woes, moved on Tuesday to strike out the whole appropriation for its support. His motion failed, but an amendment forbidding the printing of any speech not made "in order" was carried,—and a more useful one, or one more likely to promote the dispatch of business, has not come before the House, certainly during the present session. Let members be once made aware that all eloquence outside the limits imposed by the rules will waste its sweetness on the desert air, and be no more embalmed in costly folios, and we may reasonably hope to see an immense curtailment of the discourses on Slavery; and a very perceptible diminution of the scurrilous epithets and low "names" with which all exciting debates are now so largely interlarded. In the volume which is now in process of compilation the House will have the satisfaction of perusing numerous official records of its own shame—such as the application of the graceful terms "liar and scoundrel" to one of its members by another. We are glad it has at last come to the conclusion that compliments of this sort are hardly worth preserving, and that the kindest thing that can be done for a passionate representative rowdy is to let his outbursts pass into oblivion.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Visit to Gov. Seward—Action of the Convention—Visit to Mr. Lincoln.

AUBURN, Tuesday, May 22, 1860.

I have turned aside from my direct route homeward, in order pay a visit of respect and friendship to Gov. SEWARD. I found him as busily and as happily engaged in directing the improvements of his delightful country residence, as if no such incidents as treachery and disappointment ever disturbed the tenor of political life. His barns and outhouses, you remember, were burned a few weeks since. His special errand at home, just now, is to arrange for rebuilding them:—when his plans have been made for this work, he will return to Washington,—probably early next week,—and resume his seat in the Senate. He will serve out the remainder of his term in that body, but will not, in any event or under any circumstances, be a candidate for reelection. His personal friends know that this has been his fixed purpose for the last two years. He regards his public life as definitively closed—and seems to derive more solid satisfaction from the prospect of retirement than any additional honors could possibly confer. Mr. SEWARD is unquestionably ambitious,—but he has never permitted his judgment to be clouded by the fervor of political aspiration: he knows very well that the record he has made upon the history of the country could not be improved by any prolongation of his service, while the chances of protracted political life might possibly render it less clear and conspicuous than he leaves it now. Besides this, he has toiled, as few men have ever done before him; and the incessant, conscientious labors of thirty years have not been without their effect upon a physical constitution never very strong,—and have begotten the desire, so natural to men with whom reflection outweighs impulsive ambition, for the repose and quiet that belong to the closing years of an active and a useful life.

Those who know the society in whose bosom he will seek that rest, will have no difficulty in understanding the pleasure with which he looks forward to the day of his deliverance from public and official cares. His home is a large country mansion—in the midst of spacious, well-shaded and carefully-adorned grounds—upon the borders of one of the loveliest villages in Western New-York. By all classes of its inhabitants he is regarded with feelings that transcend the ordinary limits of mere friendship. He is respected, honored and beloved by everybody; and just now, when he is supposed to have sustained the heaviest blow that can fall upon the head of a public man,—in the withholding of honors nobly earned, and justly awarded by the hearts of the millions he has served,—nothing can be more touching than the compassionate sympathy and love which meet him at every step. "Nothing but this," said he, "was wanting to make my retirement the happiest event of a long and successful public career." You may dismiss all the speculations in which the public journals are just now indulging, as to the place he will hold in the new Republican Administration—if we shall have one—as idle and useless. Henceforth the only sphere of his labors will be his home, and the society which surrounds it. Some who desired his nomination to the Presidency console themselves by looking forward to 1864 as still likely to confer it upon him. He knows too well the vigor and endurance, physical and intellectual, which are essential to the discharge of its duties, to look upon such an event as desirable, even if it were possible. He has watched too carefully the instances in which public men have "lagged superfluous" on the public stage,—and he appreciates too highly the real dignity and worth of his own position, to cherish the faintest wish to add, in his own person, one more to their number. "He must be a very vain, or a very shallow person;" said he, "who, as a matter of personal choice, prefers to spend what remains of a life already close upon three-score years, in the turmoil and angry contention of political controversy, rather than in the quiet pursuits and calm enjoyments of private life."

It must not be inferred from this that Mr. SEWARD will abate anything of his interest in the welfare of the country, or in the fortunes of that great party which, by a spontaneous and an honorable instinct, proudly recognizes him as its head. In a letter which he has already written to a Committee in New-York, in reply to an invitation to attend a ratification meeting, he expresses his satisfaction with the nominations made at Chicago,—his entire approval of the platform adopted there—his belief in the fidelity of LINCOLN and HAMLIN to its principles, and his ardent hope that no feelings of disappointment on the part of his friends will be permitted for a moment to hinder or embarrass their election and the triumph of the cause which they represent. It is not likely that he will feel called upon, or that his friends will expect him, to take any active personal part in the pending canvass; but the whole weight of his influence, both in the Senate and in the country, will continue to be thrown as they have been hitherto, into the Republican scale.

I observe that to-day's *Tribune* contains a long personal explanation from Mr. GREELEY of the part which he took in the action of the Chicago Convention. It is never easy for a public man to be the historian of his own exploits. If he be a vain man, he will exaggerate his personal influence; if he be an over-modest one, he will underrate it. It is scarcely necessary to say that Mr. GREELEY has fallen into the latter mistake. With the generosity which belongs to his nature, and which a feeling not unlike remorse may have stimulated into unwonted activity, he awards to others the credit which belongs transcendently to himself. The main work of the Chicago Convention was the defeat of Gov. SEWARD:—that was the only specific and distinct object towards which its conscious efforts were directed. The nomination which it finally made was purely an accident, decided far more by the shouts and applause of the vast concourse which dominated the Convention, than by any direct labors of any of the delegates. The great point aimed at was Mr. SEWARD's defeat; and in that endeavor, Mr. GREELEY labored harder and did tenfold more, than the whole family of BLAIRS, together with all the Gubernatorial candidates, to whom he modestly hands over the honors of the effective campaign. He had special qualifications, as well as a special love, for the task, to which none of the others could lay any claim. For twenty years he had been sustaining the political principles and vindicating the political conduct of Mr. SEWARD, through the columns of the most influential political newspaper in the country. He had infused into the popular mind, especially throughout the Western States, the most profound and thorough devotion to the Anti-Slavery sentiments which had given character to Mr. SEWARD's public career; he had vindicated his opinions upon Naturalization and upon the organization of the Know-Nothing Party from the assaults made upon them; he had urged his reelection to the Senate in the face of all the sentiments which had made him obnoxious to a portion of his constituents; he had gone far beyond him in expressions of hostility to Slavery, in palliation of armed attempts for its overthrow, and in assaults upon that clause of the Constitution which requires the surrender of fugitive slaves; and he was known to have been for more than twenty years his personal friend and political supporter. These things gave him a hold upon the Republican sentiment of the country, and a weight of authority in everything relating to Gov. SEWARD, to which neither "old BLAIR of the *Globe*," as Mr. GREELEY styles him, nor both his sons, could for a moment lay claim. His voice was influential precisely where Gov. SEWARD was strongest—because it was supposed to be that of a friend, strong in his personal attachment and devotion, and driven into opposition on this occasion, solely by the despairing conviction that the welfare of the country and the triumph of the Republican cause demanded the sacrifice. For more than six months, through the columns of the *Tribune*, Mr. GREELEY had been preparing the way for this consummation. Doubts of Mr. SEWARD's popular strength—insinuated rather than openly uttered—exaggerations of local prejudice and animosity against him; hints that parties and men hostile to him and to the Republican organization must be conciliated and their support secured; and a new-born zeal for nationalizing the party by consulting the slave-holding States in regard to the nomination, had filled the public mind with a distrust which had already done much to demoralize the Republican Party and prepare the minds of its Delegates in Convention for the personal representations and appeals by which these agencies were followed up. Mr. GREELEY was in Chicago several days before the meeting of the Convention, and he devoted every hour of the interval to the most steady and relentless prosecution of the main business which took him thither—the defeat of Gov. SEWARD. He labored personally with delegates as they arrived—commending himself always to their confidence by professions of regard and the most zealous friendship for Gov. SEWARD, but presenting defeat, *even in New-York*, as the inevitable result of his nomination.

Mr. GREELEY was largely indebted to the forbearance of those upon whom he was waging this warfare, for the means of making it effectual. While it was known to some of them that, nearly six years ago,—in November, 1854,—he had privately, but distinctly, *repudiated all further political friendship for and alliance with Gov. SEWARD, and menaced him with his hostility whenever it could be made most effective, for the avowed reason that Gov. S. had never aided or advised his elevation to office*,—that he had never recognized his claim to such official promotion, but had tolerated the elevation of men known to be obnoxious to him, and who had rendered far less service to the party than he had done,—no use was made of this knowledge in quarters where it would have disarmed the deadly effect of his pretended friendship for the man, upon whom he was thus deliberately wreaking the long hoarded revenge of a disappointed office-seeker. He was still allowed to represent to the delegations from Vermont, New-Hampshire, Ohio, Indiana, and other States known to be in favor of Gov. SEWARD's nomination, that, while he desired it upon the strongest grounds of personal and political friendship, he believed it would be fatal to the success of the cause. Being thus stimulated by a hatred he had secretly cherished for years—protected by the forbearance of those whom he assailed, and strong in the confidence of those upon whom he sought to operate—it is not strange that Mr. GREELEY's efforts should have been crowned with success. But it is perfectly safe to say that no other man—certainly no one occupying a position less favorable for such an assault—could possibly have accomplished that result.

We deem it only just to Mr. GREELEY thus early to award him the full credit for the main result of the Chicago Convention, because his own modesty will prevent his claiming it,—at all events until the new Republican Administration shall be in position to distribute its rewards. It is not right that merit so conspicuous should remain so long in the shade. Even the most transcendent services are in danger of being forgotten, in the tumult and confusion of a contested election; and we cheerfully tender fro Mr. GREELEY's use, this record of his deserts, when he may claim at the hands of his new associates that payment for lack of which he has deserted and betrayed his old ones.

I have said above that the final selection of LINCOLN as the candidate was a matter of accident. I mean by this that down to the time of taking the first ballot there had been no agreement among the opponents of SEWARD as to the candidate upon whom they should unite. The first distinct impression in LINCOLN's favor was made by the tremendous applause which arose from the ten thousand persons congregated in the Wigwam, upon the presentation of his name as a candidate,—and by the echo it received from the still larger gathering in the street outside. This arrangements for the Convention were in the hands of Mr. LINCOLN's friends, and they had been made with special reference to securing the largest possible concourse of his immediate neighbors and political supporters. It was easy to see that the thundering shouts which greeted every vote given for him, impressed what Mr. GREELEY calls the "ragged columns forming the opposing host" with the conviction that he was the only man with whom Mr. SEWARD could be defeated. Vermont, whose delegates would have been peremptorily instructed to vote for SEWARD if there had been the slightest apprehension on the part of their constituents that they could do otherwise, was the first to catch the contagious impulse;—and throughout the second ballot the efforts of other States to resist the current which deluged the Convention from without, were but partially successful. On the third ballot the outsiders had it all their own way. Upon the first call LINCOLN lacked only *two and a half* votes of a nomination. Ohio was the first to clutch at the honor of deciding the choice,—and thenceforward the only apprehension on the part of delegates seemed to be that they would not be registered on the winning side. The final concentration upon LINCOLN was then mainly, in my judgment, a matter of impulse.

After this had been effected, the attitude of the New-York delegation was not calculated to inspire confidence in the issue. They changed no votes—joined in no applause, but sat—grieved, dejected and almost sullen, in their resignation to what had become inevitable. They were pressed to name a candidate for Vice-President, and if they or he would have consented, PRESTON KING would have been nominated by acclamation. But their first act was to declare that New-York would not accept the Vice-Presidency under any circumstances;—and their next was to designate HAMLIN, of Maine, as their choice, so far as they had any. They came away disposed to do their duty as Republicans in the canvass, but by no means without misgiving as to the issue. They feel relieved, however, of all responsibility. Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Illinois and Indiana have taken upon themselves the main burden of the canvass, and New-York will feel that she has done her part if she succeeds in casting her electoral vote for the nominees of the Convention.

On Saturday, I accepted the invitation of Mr. ASHMUN, the President of the Convention, and of Col. FOSTER, the head of the Land Department of the Illinois Central Railroad, to accompany to Springfield the Committee which was to inform Mr. LINCOLN of his nomination. The Company placed a special train at the service of the party, which comprised originally about thirty-five; but as the Pennsylvania delegation at the last moment insisted upon paying their respects *en masse* to the candidate whom they had done so much to nominate, the company was swelled to nearly twice that number. Leaving Chicago at 10 A. M., we shot over the broad and fertile prairies which this great road traverses, and reached Springfield at about 6 P. M. The little town was alive with the excited and enthusiastic population,—the streets blazed with bonfires, and the clear, star-lit sky was filled with the gleam of countless rockets. We took our way quietly and without parade to the residence of Mr. LINCOLN,—a large two-story-wooden house, raised considerably above the level of the street, and dwarfing, by its greater height and size, the adjoining dwellings. A pile of tar barrels blazed in front of the house;—two small LINCOLNS were perched one upon each of the gate-posts; and a crowd of the neighbors, male and female, young and old, stood about to watch the proceedings. The door opens into a broad hall, with rooms upon either side. Mr. LINCOLN, who had been apprised of our coming, stood at the back end of the double parlor on the left,—in which was a book-case filled with law-books,—and the Committee and other guests upon entering grouped themselves around him.

Mr. ASHMUN made a brief extempore address, in good taste and few words, and handed him the letter formally announcing the nomination, which had been drawn up and signed by the Committee. Mr. LINCOLN took the letter and made a brief reply to the address. He is very tall, six feet three inches, very slender, and stands perfectly straight. He has very high cheek bones, mild eyes, light brown hair, and a face indicative of a frank, kind, generous and confiding nature. In replying to Mr. ASHMUN's address he spoke clearly, slowly, with entire self-possession and dignity of manner. His words have already been reported. Each person was then presented to him in succession by Mr. ASHMUN, and was received with the frank cordiality characteristic of Western manners. He made some brief remarks—generally humorous or complimentary—to each,—told two or three anecdotes, and seemed anxious that every one should consider himself perfectly at home. The impression made upon all present was highly favorable. No one doubts that he has all the intellectual ability, the honesty of purpose, and the fixedness of political principle essential to the high position for which he is in nomination. The only apprehension which any of his friends entertain is, that he may lack the iron firmness of will, and the practical experience of men and factions, which the passing crisis will render indispensable in a Republican President.

As the company passed out they were presented to Mrs. LINCOLN, who received them in an adjoining room. She is apparently fifteen years younger than Mr. LINCOLN, has a face indicative of energy and decision of character, and takes manifest and honorable pride in the distinction which has fallen upon her husband.

After the interview was over, the Committee retired to the hotel for supper. The Pennsylvanians returned, however, and enjoyed another reception on their own account, in which Judge SHAFFER made a complimentary speech, which was responded to by Mr. LINCOLN. And at midnight the party, with a few exceptions, started on their return to Chicago.

R.

Amusements.

When KAMI BUGEN and KAMI AWADJI, and their illustrious suite, left the pearl of the Pacific for these remote and melancholy coasts, they probably never expected to find themselves used as bait. But they have seen and suffered, already, so many other things which they can never have expected, that they ought to be prepared for this also. After shaking hands with ragged little negroes and "greasy citizens;" and standing bare-headed in the sun to be sketched by special artists; and being inspected by young ladies perched on pier-tables, it ought not to surprise them to learn that all the theatrical world of New-York proposes to angle with them for audiences. It has unhappily leaked out that they are fond of spectacles and shows; and it will not be the fault of our New-York managers if they are not "fooled to the top of their bent," this way. From the New Bowery to Barnum's Museum, and from Wallack's to the Academy of Music rings the dreadful note of preparation. The illustrious strangers will be solicited to study the American stage in all its developments. They will hear opera in the critical company of BOOLE, and be introduced to the debate between the lovers of ROSINI and the worshippers of WAGNER, by that æsthetic authority VAN TIER. The "What is it?" will stimulate their zoological zeal by his amiable and expressive gambols, and the California bears bewitch them by their intelligence and beauty. They will, no doubt, be invited to compare JACOBS and his saloon of magic with the black art as practiced in their own highly polished land. We should not be astonished if they were finally to decide for us the important question of the sex of ZOYARA.

In all seriousness, the visit of the Japanese will be a second winter of content to our managers. For with the Japanese will come a mighty influx and concourse of people—"provincials" by the myriad—who must not only be housed at night and fed by day, but amused in the evening.

The operas have both come to life again at the prospect. The Academy has been engaged by Mme. COSTESI, whose impassioned declamation and thoroughly artistic culture made her a favorite from her *début*; and with the powerful support of SUSINI, and the promise of that eternal mirage of the musical public, a "new tenor"—MUSIANI by name this time—Mme. COSTESI should command a brilliant Spring patronage.

At the Winter Garden, MAX MARETZEK is busily at work making ready *I Masnadieri* and *Il Bravo*. Last night *La Juive* was again produced at this house, with the scenic completeness which is the distinguishing feature of MAX's management. To-morrow we have *Martha*, with STROHLI and FABBRI, who interpret it as "to the manor born," in spite of their Italian names.

MAX opens, too, a vague and vast vista of "*débuts*," in which we take all imaginable interest, weakening a little, withal, at the abundance of the resources which enable our *impresario* to spare the splendid abilities, the finished and faultless method, and the just now revived artistic feeling of Mme. FREZZOLINI from his melodious boards.

THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS—SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—The Cunard screw line between Liverpool and New-York, goes into operation on Tuesday, the 26th of June, and is to be continued fortnightly thereafter, leaving Liverpool on alternate Tuesdays. It has been arranged that the Canadian line of steamers, when running between Liverpool and Quebec, shall make Londonderry their Irish port of call instead of Queenstown—the latter place being altogether out of the course of the vessels when they make their more northern passages. The first vessel to call at Londonderry will be the one leaving Liverpool on the 23d of May.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Wilson's Unspoken Speech on the Slave-trade.

What Wigfall had to Say on the Davis Resolutions.

A DESULTORY DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 23.

THE COVODE COMMITTEE.

The Covode Committee developed nothing of interest to-day. The testimony taken yesterday has been sent to the Postmaster-General, with the request that he will furnish the Committee with copies of all correspondence touching the Vanderbilt and Johnson contracts. The case of Postmaster REYNOLDS, at Louisville, will also be brought before the Covode Committee. He was appointed through the influence of Mr. GUTHRIE, Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, and it will be proven that he deposited the receipts at a private bank in Louisville, from which Mr. GUTHRIE borrowed it. Mr. COX pronounced this a violation of the Sub-Treasury law, but through the influence of Postmaster-General HOLT, the President keeps him in office.

WHERE IS MR. FOWLER?

It is a well-authenticated fact that Ex-Postmaster FOWLER left New-York for Havana in the steamer of the 17th, *en route* for Brazil. Can the President say why Marshal RICHARDS did not execute the writ he had in his pocket for a week previous?

THE JAPANESE.

The visit of the Japanese to the Capitol drew out an immense crowd to-day. Both Houses were on their best behavior, and fine order prevailed while the Ministers were present. Capts. DUPONT and LEE escorted them through the building, and they expressed the greatest admiration of the Capitol and all its adornments.

Mr. SWAN and others of the Committee from Baltimore had audience to-day with the Japanese, and extended an invitation to visit the Monumental City, which was accepted. They will spend two or three days there, on their way to Philadelphia and New-York.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

The Senate had a short Executive Session to-day, which was spent in discussion, without any vote being taken. The Mexican Treaty is still suffered to slumber. The Administration prefers its present position to rejection, and rejected it must be if brought up, unless amended. The President thinks Mr. SIMMONS' amendment, requiring the use of troops to be under the control and direction of Congress, would be surplusage, as such would be the effect of the Treaty as drawn. Senator MASON, on the other hand, gave it as his opinion that the Treaty, if ratified, conferred on the President the power to use the Army and Navy in Mexico, without consulting Congress. Thus things are at a stand-still regarding this important Treaty.

REPRESENTATIVE PHILANTHROPY.

A philanthropic scene occurred in the ante-room to the Representative Hall to-day. A handsome mulatto slave-girl appeared, in the charge of Dr. DAVIDSON of this city, with a statement that she had been sold to a negro-trader, but by raising $500 cash, and securing the payment of $700 more by the 1st of August, she could purchase her freedom. The amount was promptly raised among the Republican members, and the poor girl is now as free as are those who this morning held her in bondage.

ARMY NEWS.

The following officers constitute the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy to assemble June 1: Commodore LAVALETTE, Capts. WILKES, GLENDY, PRICE and W. R. TAYLOR.

A Board of Officers will assemble at Fort Monroe on the 28th inst. to examine cannon and projectiles. The Board consists of Capts. VODGES and RODMAN, and Lieuts. DEAN and BAYLOR. Lieut. HOUSTON is assigned to duty as assistant to Capt. BENHAM, in charge of the fortification at Sandy Hook. Leave of absence for three months has been granted to Assistant-Surgeon TEN BROECK. Lieut. DERBY, of the Topographical Engineers, will repair to Alton, Illinois, and report to Col. LONG for duty. Leave of absence for six months has been granted to Lieut. SAUNDERS for the benefit of his health, with leave to go beyond the limits of the United States. Paymaster MARCY will take post at Nebraska City, instead of at Fort Randall, as previously ordered.

Capt. MCFERRAN is relieved from duty at Fort Abercrombie, and will repair to the head quarters of the department of New-Mexico for duty. Assistant Quartermaster RANSON will report in person to the Commander of the Department of the West for duty at Fort Abercrombie. Four months' leave of absence has been granted Lieuts. BLISS and SHERBURNE. Capts. ELLIOTT'S, ROBERTS', JONES', PORTER'S, LINDSAY'S, and WALKER'S Companies of Mounted Rifles have been designated to form column for an expedition against the hostile Comanches and Kioways, and will be commanded by Maj. RUFF. Lieut. WAGNER, of the Topographical Engineers, will ley off the military reserve at the Ojo del Oso, New-Mexico. Capts. SPRAGUE'S and HOLLOWAY'S Companies, Eighth Infantry, will form the garrison of Fort Butler, New-Mexico.

Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 23.

The late fatal railroad accident in Florida was not on the FERNANDINA and Cedar Key Railroad, as stated in the first dispatches, but occurred on the Central Road between Jacksonville and Lake City.

The Japanese visited the Senate to-day, accompanied by the Naval Commission. The Princes and six of their officers were received on the floor and furnished with seats in the southwest corner of the Chamber. They were soon surrounded by a number of the Senators. Mr. MASON was presented, and his position as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations explained to the Japanese, who were furnished with printed plans of the Senate Chamber and the Capitol. They viewed with admiration the splendid ceiling and other parts of the Chamber, and exhibited an intense interest as to the mode of conducting the legislative proceedings.

Some of the inferior Japanese were in the galleries, and others in the rotunda of the Capitol; subsequently they were conducted by the Congressional Committee to seats in the House gallery set apart for the Diplomatic Corps. Mr. POSTMAN, for the Committee, explained to them, through the Japanese interpreter, the nature of the legislative proceedings—the yeas and nays being called at the time they entered the Hall. The galleries were crowded with spectators, at least one half of which were ladies. The Ambassadors were afterwards received by the Speaker in his room, and then furnished with seats on the floor of the House, in company with the Naval Commission and Congressional Committee. The inferiors retained their places in the diplomatic gallery. The Japanese remained but a few minutes. The Ambassadors passed out the main aisle, Messrs. SHERMAN, JOHN COCHRANE and BRANCH, each having an Ambassador in his immediate charge. Others of the Committee, Messrs. MOORE, of Pennsylvania, and DAVIS, of Maryland, together with the Naval Commission, followed in the rear. The Japanese in the gallery simultaneously retired. There was a hurried movement in the galleries, which were in a few minutes nearly deserted, the spectators rushing out to get a view of the Japanese outside.

The Japanese proceeded to the Rotunde to examine pictures, dense crowds surrounding them. After passing several hours on the Capitol premises they returned in carriages to their hotel.

The cattle disease of Massachusetts is attracting attention in Congress, the House Committee on Agriculture having been directed, by resolution, to inquire into the subject. They sent for the Secretary of the United States Agricultural Society to-day, who gave a succinct history of the disease.

The following Naval Officers have been appointed a Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, to meet on the first of June: Captains LAVALETTE, WILKES, GLENDY, PRICE and W. R. TAYLOR. A cruise in the School-ship *Plymouth*, to the French and Spanish ports and Azores, by the fourth class, is contemplated at an early day.

The principal officers of the Japanese Legation today spent several hours at BRADY'S Photographic Gallery; witnessing the process of the art and sitting for pictures.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 23.

A Message was received from the President in relation to the capture of more negroes off the Isle of Pines by the U. S. steamer *Wyandotte*. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution of inquiry addressed to the Secretary of War in regard to the sale of the Fort Snelling reservation.

A discussion ensued as to the propriety of sending an inquiry to the Secretary of War.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) contended that it could only be addressed to the President.

Messrs. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) and FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) opposed this view.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill in response to the President's Message relative to slaves landed at Key West, and asked its immediate consideration, in view of the urgency of the case.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) objected, and the bill was laid over.

On motion of Mr. MALLORY, of Florida, (Dem.,) the bill to increase the pay of the Navy was taken up and the amendments of the House concurred in.

On motion of Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) the Senate insisted on the amendments to the Military Academy bill, and asked a Committee of Conference.

The Japanese arrived at 12¼ o'clock, and created a decided sensation. They were introduced to Senators.

Mr. HAMMOND, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) referred to Mr. WILSON'S speech, and his reflections upon the Southern Judiciary, as published in the *Globe*, and desired to know whether any such speech had been delivered.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said he had prepared his speech with considerable care, but had not read it all to the Senate, desiring to save time; and as a disposition seemed to prevail to attend to other matters, he thought by so doing he conferred a service on the Senate, particularly as his speech contained no allusion to the Senate. He (WILSON) spoke for fifteen minutes, and then stopped to save the time of the Senate.

Mr. HAMMOND said that the Senator's speech contained reflections upon the Judiciary of his State, which if it had been delivered on the floor would have been instantly repelled. He protested against the practice of publishing speeches which were not delivered. In this case it was made to appear that the Senators from South Carolina remained silent in their seats when the high judical officers of their State had been assailed. He (HAMMOND) pronounced the charges contained in his (WILSON'S) speech unjust and untrue. Mr. HAMMOND then proceeded to vindicate the purity of the South Carolina Judiciary, and hoped that a motion would be made by some older Senator that would put a stop to this perpetration of fraud and forgery.

Mr. WILSON rejoined. He had put nothing in his speech he was not willing to avow. It had been the frequent practice of Senators to put in their speeches matter additional to that spoken on the floor. He reiterated the statement that a Judge in Charleston had grossly perverted the law to shield persons guilty of violating the law against the Slave Trade. He had yielded to the popular sentiment of South Carolina, which favored the revival of the Slave Trade.

Mr. HAMMOND replied that the great mass of the people of South Carolina did not favor the slave trade, and concluded by saying that the Senator from Massachusetts and others on that side of the Chamber were chartered libertines.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution that the Committee on the Library report some mode of obtaining correct reports of the debates of the Senate, and that measures be taken to prevent alterations in speeches, changing their meaning. The subject was laid over.

Mr. DAVIS' Territorial resolutions came up.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.,) defended the action of the Southern delegates at Charleston, and pronounced Mr. DOUGLAS to be politically dead. He denied that Mr. BUCHANAN'S letter of acceptance justified the interpretation put upon it by the advocates of Squatter Sovereignty.

He said it was not right to force a distasteful man on the South. Mr. DOUGLAS had not a baker's dozen of supporters South. He would not get the vote of a single Southern State except in preference to a Black Republican. Some six or eight States would rather have a Black Republican than Mr. DOUGLAS. He did not want a Slave code. He claimed the whole question was settled in the Dred Scott case, if, indeed, it was a judicial question at all. He denied that the Democratic Party ever indorsed the Compromise measures of 1850. Mr. DOUGLAS was not the choice of the party nor of his own friends. If Mr. DOUGLAS wished harmony, let him withdraw. The South would take almost any other man. If a Republican were elected, he would never be President of thirty-three States.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said if a vote could be taken he would say nothing, but if the discussion was to go on, he should feel it his duty to say something. The Senator from Texas had said that the Senator from Illinois was politically dead. If so this was the longest funeral ceremony he had ever heard.

On motion of Mr. HALE, the resolutions were postponed till 2 o'clock to-morrow. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 23.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the Senate Pacific Telegraph bill being under consideration—spoke of the vast importance of such a communication between the two oceans, which cannot be effected for years to come except by this measure. He denied that it creates a great monopoly. It confers no exclusive privileges, but merely grants rights of way.

A number of gentlemen earnestly sought the floor amid the usual confusion.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said they wanted action, not speeches.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, (Dem.,) thought it unfair that the debate should be confined to the friends of the bill.

Mr. ALLEY replied that the discussion had been confined mainly to the enemies of the measures. During subsequent proceedings, Mr. CURRY rose to a point of order relative to the prevalent disorder. He said it was impossible to understand what was going on.

The Speaker succeeded in effecting comparative quiet.

CLARK B. COCHRANE, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved to table the bill. Negatived, 80 against 91.

Without further action, the House went into Committe on the Whole on the State of the Union on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

The amendment pending was one to strike out the appropriation for an auxiliary guard.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) ceased to be read the resolutions of the City Councils in reprobation of the disturbance of the Republican serenade Saturday.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said the last resolution was untrue. There was not a policeman on the ground.

Mr. FLORENCE remarked that there was but one sentiment of the community in detestation of the riot.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said the disturbance commenced at the Washington House. The rioters followed the procession to Eighth-street with all the violence of an organized mob. There was not a policeman on the ground.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Committee rose.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, desired to obtain the floor at an early period, to engage the attention of the House relative to a distinguished citizen of his State, Mr. LINCOLN, who has just been nominated as the Republican candidate for President, and who would be elected. He intended particularly to review his record in Congress, and correct the gross misrepresentations already made.

The House non-concurred in the amendment requiring the official reporters to report only the proceedings in order and exclude undelivered speeches, but concurred in the amendment striking out the appropriation for an auxiliary guard for the City of Washington.

The bill passed appropriates about $5,700,000.

The House went into Committee on the bill making an appropriation for certain civil expenses, including the Coast Survey and Light house establishment.

On voting upon the amendments it was frequently ascertained that a quorum was not in attendance. The usual parliamentary means were resorted to for the purpose of securing one.

At 7 o'clock the doors were closed to hear the excuses of absentees, some of which were on account of sickness or absence from the city. Other reasons were also given of a comical character, which excited much merriment.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Louisiana, (Americane) said he "paired off for life," and was now on his wedding tour.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) it was said, was to-day very assiduous in his attendance on the Japanese, and therefore it was reasonable to suppose that he was now absent extending national courtesies to the great Tycoon. [Laughter.]

Mr. FLORENCE—Is it the same old coon? [Renewed merriment.]

Mr. WINSLOW was not excused.

Others had been seized with the pains of hunger and thirst and gone after something to eat.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) wanted a recess for an hour in order to give the Sergeant-at-Arms an opportunity to chase up outsiders. In the meantime the members here could go home to dinner.

The Speaker (Mr. COLFAX temporarily presiding) declared the recess out of order.

The Sergeant-at-Arms repeatedly brought in absentees, among them Mr. BARR, of New-York, (Dem.,) who, as an excuse, said that there had been such continued noise and confusion that it had caused his head to ache, and that he had gone out to see if the fresh air would not restore him. This assemblage, he added, was like a town-meeting, and had almost turned his head. [Laughter.]

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) thought his colleague ought to be excused unconditionally, without payment of fine or fees. It was evident he was deranged, for [illegible] have returned. [Laughter.]

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) put a serious face on the matter, and said if they were not engaged in a grave duty, [illegible] farce, the sooner they suspended proceedings the better.

Amongst those then noted were other absentees, who pleaded insanity.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) thought it were better they should adjourn. This was all a farce.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) did not know whether he was sane or insane at present, but, like the gentleman who had a bad cold, he could assert he had. [Laughter.]

After various absentees from time to time were brought before the bar, whose excuses were not satisfactory were fined. Much merriment was caused occasionally by the letting off of [illegible].

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) all further proceedings in the call were dispensed with.

Several gentlemen said it was unjust and unfair to excuse the remaining absentees, when others had been fined.

After further noisy proceedings, the House again went into Committee of the Civil Appropriation bill, and most tumultuously reported it to the House with various amendments.

At 11 o'clock the House adjourned.

The Methodist Controversy.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION UNDER DISCUSSION.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, May 23.

At an early hour this morning the galleries and that part of the floor of St. James' Hall set apart for spectators, was densely crowded; the majority of those in attendance being ladies. After the usual opening exercises an ineffectual effort was made to reconsider the vote of yesterday, by which the time allotted to each member to speak was fixed at thirty minutes.

The order was suspended for a call of Conferences, for the presentation of petitions and memorials.

At ten o'clock the special order was taken up, which was the consideration of the reports of the Slavery Committee. The resolutions presented by the majority were read, and Dr. KINGSLEY moved the adoption of the first one. He intended to make no argument now for himself and friends. He was willing that the subject should go to a vote without debate. They did not court debate, neither were they afraid of it. He bore witness to the Christian feeling and harmony which had characterized the discussion of the subject in the Committee, and hoped that the same spirit would continue in the discussion now about to take place.

Rev. Mr. COOMBS, of Philadelphia, of the minority, then took the floor and proceeded to discuss the report.

He was interrupted by the expiration of the thirty minutes and was unable to finish his argument.

Mr. MOODY, of Cincinnati, followed. His argument was decidedly Anti-Slavery, denouncing in the strongest terms the evils of Slavery, and giving twenty-one reasons why he was in favor of the majority report.

Mr. MOODY was followed by Rev. Mr. WILSON, of Maryland, upon the conclusion of whose speech the Conference adjourned.

Old School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, May 23.

The report of the Board of Education was presented and adopted. A letter of sympathy and affection from the Assembly was directed to be sent to Rev. COURTLAND VAN RENSSELAER, a former member of the Board, who is now lying dangerously ill at Burlington, N. Y. Eloquent and feeling remarks were made by Dr. SPRING and others, expressing the deep regret they felt at his serious state of health. The unfinished business was then taken up, and Dr. KREBS concluded his remarks in reply to Dr. THORNWELL.

During the recess a meeting was held with regard to the purchase of a Church edifice for the denomination in Boston.

It was stated that it was necessary to raise $15,000. A subscription was opened, and several gentlemen became responsible for $100 each.

Rev. JOHN DEWITT, correspondioy delegate from the Reformed Dutch Church, made an interesting farewell address to the Assembly. The Moderator responded in behalf of the Assembly, assuring him that they fully reciprocated the kindly feelings he had expressed.

The memorial of Mrs. MARY ANN RICHARDSON was referred to a Special Committee.

Dr. MAGILL, by invitation, spoke on the subject of the Boards in reply to the remarks of Dr. THORNWELL. He said that he indorsed the views of both Dr. THORNWELL and Dr. HODGE; that he had no controversy with Dr. HODGE; that there had always been perfect harmony among the Professors at Princeton, and he believed there would be so long as the present Professors remained.

Dr. KREBS had the floor at the hour of adjournment.

The New-School General Assembly.

PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, May 23.

The General Assembly heard to-day the report from the Commission in regard to the Home Missionary Society. The report occupied two hours in reading, and was clear, full and calm, in its presentation of the past history and present relations of the Society. It was referred to a Committee of fifteen to report what future action is desirable.

Great Railroad Convention.

A NEW ROUTE TO THE OHIO RIVER PROJECTED.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Wednesday, May 23.

A very large and enthusiastic Railroad Convention assembled here to-day, composed of large delegations from the southwestern counties of the State. Chief-Justice LOWRIE, of the Supreme Court, presided, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents.

Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, Attorney-General of the United States, together with Col. SHRIVER, of New-York City, and nine other prominent gentlemen, were appointed a Committee on Resolutions, who reported the following preamble and resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has been made manifest to this Convention, upon the most conclusive evidence, that a railroad from the City of New-York to the Ohio River and the heart of the Great West may be made for less than eight millions dollars, and twenty equated miles shorter than by any other route now in existence through Pennsylvania, and one hundred and fifty miles shorter than by any route through the State of New-York, therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of five persons be appointed for the purpose of laying these facts before capitalists and other persons who are interested in this great thoroughfare of trade, and inviting their aid to secure the speedy completion of this important enterprise.

The Committee was appointed, and consists of Thomas Shriver, Isaac Hughes, John Cessna, A. P. Wilson and Neilson Reilly.

Mexican News.

COUNTER REVOLUTION AMONG THE REACTIONISTS—ADVANCE OF THE LIBERALS UPON THE CAPITAL.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, May 23.

The Charleston *Courier* has a special dispatch, stating that the steamer *Pocahontas* has arrived at New-Orleans with Vera Cruz dates of the 16th.

ZULOAGA issued a decree on the 1st of May, deposing MIRAMON and assuming the Presidency. The movement caused great alarm.

MIRAMON had sustained several reverses, and imposed heavy loans on the City of Mexico and the foreign commercial houses.

URAGA with 6,000 Liberals occupied Guanajuato on the 5th of May, preparatory to attacking the capital.

CHARLESTON, Monday, May 21.

The *Courier* has a special dispatch from New-Orleans stating that a crisis is impending in Mexico; that great distress is prevailing there, and that ZULOAGA is forming an expedition against Puebla under MIRANDA.

The Great Tornado.

DAMAGES ESTIMATED AT A MILLION DOLLARS—MORE THAN A HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 23.

The morning papers are filled with accounts of the storm. It is supposed to have extended from Louisville to Marietta, following the course of the river. The damages done are estimated at $1,000,000. All the towns and villages on the river above this place have suffered severely. Thirty-six pairs of coal boats are known to have sunk, and over 100 lives are lost. All the steamboats on the river are more or less injured. At Louisville and New-Albany the storm was not so disastrous as in this vicinity, but a great many houses are unroofed and trees and [illegible] blown down.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, May 23.

A tornado, the most violent ever known, visited this city on Monday afternoon, accompanied with lightning, rain and hail, unroofing houses, uprooting trees and doing other damage. Two men were killed and several wounded. On the river a fleet of coal boats was sunk and a number of steamboats damaged and wrecked. The storm was from the Northwest and was equally destructive in this vicinity.

Fire in Connecticut.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, May 23.

The large factory of CLINTON, STILES & CO., at North Haven, used for the manufacture of agricultural implements, was destroyed by fire this morning. It was insured for about $6,000 in the Phœnix, Ætna and North American Offices at Hartford.

Arrest Deniedd.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 23.

At the arraignment of the police officers for robberies, this morning, HYDEMAN failed to appear, the other cases were postponed till June.

Mr. E. F. HASKELL will attend the Baltimore Convention as a Delegate.

Republican Ratification Meeting.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, May 23.

The Republicans held a large and spirited meeting at Lucas Place last night, to ratify the nomination of LINCOLN and HAMLIN.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales.
ADAPTED TO EVERY BRANCH OF BUSINESS.
Warehouse No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.
FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.
The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.
ASHCROFT & CO., No. 59 John-st., New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 20th-st. 3d-av. and 20th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 335 BROADWAY, cor. North-st., New-York.

A Medicinal Whisky.
As it is almost impossible to get pure Bourbon Whisky and as it is prescribed so much by physicians for numerous complaints, we have secured the agency for the pure article, in bottles, of the Kentucky Salt River Bourbon Whisky Distilleries, which are the oldest and most extensive in the State. It is put up by the distillers himself, with his name on each bottle, and comes direct to us from the distilleries. We can guarantee to the public we buy this brand of whisky, that they are not buying spirits and drugs labeled Pure Old Burbon, &c. When you purchase be sure to look for Mr. S. T. Suit's, the distiller's, name.
Sold by every druggist in this and surrounding cities.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and druggists,
Nos. 161, 390, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.
Office at the Distilleries, where the wholesale trade only can be supplied, No. 24 Old-slip.

Dyspepsia.
One great predisposing cause to this disease is the neglect and irregularity of action of the functions of the stomach and bowels. When these fail to regularly perform their duties, for any length of time, Dyspepsia, in some of its forms, is also most sure to follow. BROWN'S LAXATIVE TROCHES or CATHARTIC LOZENGES will effectually aid Nature to restore these to a healthy action. Physicians who know their ingredients freely recommend them. Sold by all Druggists.

Millward's Needles,
for
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.
These needles are made by hand, and of the best double-refined English cast-steel, and *warranted superior to all others.*
J. FRED. MILWARD,
No. 31 Warren-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The New Stereoscopic Emporium
E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
"Is a public benefaction."—*Boston Transcript.*
"Is preëminently adapted to family use."—*Phil. Jour.*
Price $30. No. 508 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

John B. Dunham,
OVER-STRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Belts, Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all Surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 430 Broadway.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. W. SILLECK & Co., corner of Fulton and William-sts.

Hats and Caps for Gents and Children.—The largest and most elegant variety in this City. Beautiful Straw Goods, for misses and children.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Pure Whisky.—50 hhls. S. T. Suit's Salt River Bourbon for sale by ATWATER, MULFORD & CO., Nos. 35 and 37 Broad-st

MARRIED.

SCHOLEY—VAN NEST.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 22, by Rev. Thomas C. Strong, Mr. CHARLES SCHOLEY to Mrs. MARY B. VAN NEST, daughter of the late Leonard Warner, of this City.

DENNY—BIGELOW.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 23, by Rev. H. S. Carpenter, DANIEL DENNY, Jr., of Boston, to MARY DA FOREST, daughter of Asa Bigelow, Esq., of Brooklyn.

ROSENQUEST—REED.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, May 23, in St. Mark's Church, by Rev. S. M. Haskins, JOHN H. ROSENQUEST to HATTIE E. REED, all of that city.

FLORANCE—NATHAN.—On Tuesday evening, May 22, by Rev. J. I. Lyons, THOS. J. FLORANCE, of Philadelphia, to ROSALIE, daughter of Benjamin Nathan, of this City.

HOLMES—VAN VRANKEN.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, May 23, by Rev. S. A. Van Vranken, D. D., assisted by Rev. Edwin Holmes, Rev JOHN MCC. HOLMES, Pastor of the Lee-av. Reformed Dutch Church, of Brooklyn, to FRANCES, only daughter of Dr. Van Vranken.

BIBBY—ALDAIDGE.—At Grace Church, Baltimore, on Tuesday, May 24, by Rev. A. C. COXE, EDWARD A. BIBBY, of this City, to ELIZA STOCKTON, daughter of Andrew Aldridge, Esq.

DIED.

DRIGGS.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 23, at 1 A. M., ANGELINA, wife of Chester Driggs, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 65 Amity-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

ORR.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 23, JOHN ADAMS ORR, aged 34 years, 3 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 552 9th-av., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

KENT.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 22, ELIZA JANE, youngest daughter of James G. and Eliza Kent, aged 5 years and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Ionic Lodge, U. D. of Orient Chapter No. 1 R. A. M., and of the Superior Grand Council of the 33d Degree A. and A., rite of M. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 82½ Columbia st.

O, terror Death, what have you done?
Took Eliza from our side;
You called that scarce did bloom;
She was her father's pride.
Dear mother, do not weep,
Dear father, do not cry,
It is for some wise purpose
Your darling child must die.
Meet me in Heaven, my parents dear.
Good bye, good bye, good bye.

BATCHELOR.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, May 22, Mrs. MARY BATCHELOR, widow of John Batchelor, Sr., aged 74 years, 10 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, Isaac B. Batchelor, and her grandsons, Jas. T. Dramgold, Samuel V. W. Drumgold and Isaac B. Gnest, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Friday afternoon, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from Greene st. Methodist Episcopal Church, between Broome and Spring sts.

DE GROOT.—Yesterday evening, suddenly, JANE C., consort of Quincy C. De Groot, Esq.

Notice of funeral will be given to-morrow.

RIPLEY.—On Saturday, May 19, of scarlet fever, WILLIE E., son of S. W. Ripley, aged 1 year and 10 months.

MCLAUGHLIN.—On Wednesday, May 23, at 1 o'clock P. M., EDWARD, eldest son of William G. and Elizabeth McLaughlin.

☞ Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

JONES.—On Wednesday, May 23, of scarlet fever, HELEN C., youngest daughter of Lewis C. and Catherine M. Jones, aged 2 years, 1 months and 17 days.

VOSS.—On Wednesday morning, May 23, FRANK DOUGLASS, infant son of Charles L. Voss.

OUTERBRIDGE.—In Brooklyn, at No. 29 Clark-st., on Wednesday, May 23, EUSEBIUS OUTERBRIDGE, M. D., in the 62d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his son, Dr. F. W. Outerbridge, are invited to attend his funeral, from St. John's Church, Washington-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, May 25, at 3 P. M.

DOOLITTLE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 22 of congestion of the lungs, ELIZABETH LAMBERT, youngest daughter of William A. and Helena S. Doolittle, aged 1 year and 2 months.

Funeral will take place this day. (Thursday.) May 24, from the family mansion, corner of Lafayette and Carlton avs., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

BATHGATE.—At West Farms, on Monday evening, May 21, MARGARET, widow of the late Charles Bathgate.

The friends and relatives of the family, and of her sons, Charles, John, James, and Alexander Bathgate, and also of her son-in-law, William Beck, are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from her late residence. Carriages will be in waiting at the Morrisania depôt on the arrival of the train leaving 26th-st., Harlem Railroad depôt, at 2½ o'clock.

BARNWELL.—At Clermont, Columbia County, on Tuesday, May 22, ELIZABETH, wife of George G. Barnwell, and daughter of the late David Augustus Clarkson.

The relatives and friends are of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, from Grace Church, New-York, on Thursday afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

MARTINDALE.—At Tarrytown, on Wednesday morning, May 23, Rev. STEPHEN MARTINDALE, member of the New-York Conference, in the 73d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family and the clergy of the Methodist Episcopal Church are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the M. E. Church, Tarrytown, on Friday, May 25, at 1 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Chambers-st. at 11 A. M.

☞ Baltimore and Boston papers please copy.

DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers of the Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
DELAWARE—*Extra Class, No. 245, May 22, 1860.*
66, 29, 67, 46, 44, 58, 45, 15, 59, 21, 42, 27, 16.
DELAWARE—*Class No. 246, May 23, 1860.*
76, 5, 72, 65, 53, 48, 42, 11, 22, 26, 55, 24, 30, 28.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware,
or WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF GEORGIA, HAVEN & CO.'S CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
CLASS 237, MAY 22, 1860.
35, 26, 75, 39, 33, 72, 8, 24, 17, 50, 69, 36, 70.
CLASS 238, MAY 23, 1860.
69, 1, 17, 68, 24, 41, 25, 74, 31, 18, 42.
Prizes cashed at No. 320 Broadway. Drawings sent free by addressing
HAVEN, HAVEN & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office, No. 69 Wall-st., May 14, 1860.—Notice is hereby given that the plan for increasing the capital of the EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY from $150,000 to $500,000, by increasing the par value of the Shares from $15 to $50, which was submitted by circular of April 18, having been accepted by the Stockholders, has been carried into effect by the Board.
Stockholders are requested to bring in their present certificates without delay, and exchange the same for Scrip certificates, with $15 credited on each Share, subject to further payments of $35 per Share, or consolidate their present interests into $50 full-paid Shares, as they may elect. The Scrip Shares can be filled at any time at the option of the holder, pursuant to the terms of the circular. Books of subscription are open for any Shares that may be released by the consolidation of present interests.
The Transfer Books are closed till the 15th June, except for the purpose of this circular. By order,
CHAS. H. BIDNEY, President.
THOMAS PALMER, Secretary.

F—A—C—T—S.
In this paper we present to the public unimpeachable testimony establishing the facts that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, REGULATING PILLS and RENOVATING RESOLVENT, are not only positive curatives of the sick afflicted with disease, but that they have in many cases proved to be infallible, and have restored the dying patient to robust health after all other means of medication failed.

NINETEENTH WITNESS.

SCROFULA CURED.—ISAAC PITTS, Esq., Drayton, Ga., testifies:
"Three years ago I had a negro girl, 25 years old, taken sick with Scrofula. Fearing to lose the girl, I sent her up to my daughter, to be under the treatment of Dr. Williams, in Henry County, who enjoys a great reputation in curing chronic diseases. The girl remained there for three months without deriving any benefit; in fact, she grew worse all the time, and I had to send for her home. When she returned, her breast, neck and arms were covered with running sores. She was so weak she could scarcely walk; she was reduced down to a skeleton. I was advised by Mr. Oliver of this place to use Radway's Renovating Resolvent and Regulating Pills. Three months sufficed to restore her to health. She is now as well as she was before she was taken sick.
Mrs Tyson, who lives within a mile of this place, had a negro girl suffering worse than mine from the same

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN.
For Sale by MERRIAM & HUSSARD,
No. 10 William-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, NOS. 58 AND 60 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, within five minutes' walk of Wall or Fulton street Ferries; each is 20x 50 feet, and 35x40 feet, for sale, or the large one will be leased for a term of years. They are brown-stone fronts, elegant in style and decoration, four stories high, replete with every requirement of convenience, luxury and taste; finished last autumn, and ready for immediate occupation. The rooms fronting West command the scenery of New-Jersey, the Harbor to the Narrows, and the ever-varying panorama of the East River. Apply to S. B. RONDLOW, No. 8 Montague-place, Brooklyn, or to the owner, M. THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AND lot on 34th-st., 250 feet east of 1st-av., south side. The house contains basement, first and second flurrs and attics, consisting of kitchen, three parlors and five bedrooms, with gas, Croton water, marble mantels, &c. The furniture can be bought at a valuation. Apply to Mrs. SCOTT, in the house, or M. SPENCER, No. 59 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON THE NORTH side of 126th-st, with 3 lots directly in rear of same, on 126th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 125th-st. is 100 feet wide, and finished with all the improvements, and in the immediate vicinity of Mount Morris Park. For further particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,033 Broadway, near 31st st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and basement stone houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lafayette-st., between Franklin and Clinton avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY and basement stone front house, with basement and underpinning, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 230 2d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LACASTE.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. E BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 5 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE—A plot of land of about 30 lots, having three fronts, near the East River, between 62d and 70th sts., suitable for a lumber yard, manufactory, brewery, or any other large establishment. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Real Estate Auctioneer, No. 36 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 64 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., complete with the modern improvements; hard-wood doors in parlor and hall-doors, and trimmings and stairs, and mahogany bilustr, and in all respects first class; size 21x58 feet. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS brown stone front house, replete with the modern improvements, walnut hall, &c., &c. Size, 24x50 feet; beautiful site, and in every way a desirable residence. Terms accommodating. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME cottage, with four lots of ground, on 141st st., near Bloomingdale-road, with a view of the Hudson River. Also, to let a brick house and store on 10th-av., near 123d-st. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, 1,088 Broadway.

LOTS WITH A LIBERAL BUILDING LOAN.—For sale a plot, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 257 Broadway, third floor.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—The store No. 373 Pearl-st. 22½ feet front by 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. If let, the store will be improved to suit a first class tenant. Inquire of HAMMER, HAYS & CO. No. 72 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 20th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 169 3d-av.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME 2½-STORY FRAME cottage-house, with high basement on the northeast corner of 18th-av. and 156th st.; contains 10 rooms, 3 pantries, large attic and vaults with the modern improvements, just finished; rent, $400. Inquire of M. WARD, at the Broadway Bank.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building corner Broadway and Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, brokers, lawyers, architects, engineers, shipping, &c. Apply, on the premises, to J. L. JAQUES. Room No. 18.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., in Grand st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. ROWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—TWO NEW MEDIUM SIZED FIRST-class 2-story brown-stone houses in 52d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Apply to A. P. STUETEVANT & CO., No. 16 East 27th-st.

TO LET—STORE AND OFFICES IN BROAD-st., near Wall st.; store No. 3 Broad-st.; offices on 2d floor No. 3 Broad-st., and offices on 2d floor No. 5 Broad-st. Apply to A. J. DELATOUR, No. 25½ Wall-st., near Broad-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, a room 60x40 feet, in a new building, well-lighted all around. Apply on the premises, No. 42 Cannon-st., or at No. 63 Murray-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, SOUT & HARRIS, same building.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY WITHOUT children, the second floor of a three-story modern built house. Apply on the premises, No. 218 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

GREENE-STREET HOUSE TO LET.—A medium sized house, in good order, with all the modern improvements, No. 99 Greene-st., near Spring. Apply to F. A. MILLER, 436 Broadway, Room No. 8.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Well-lighted rooms and 1200 horse power. Inquire on the premises. Also, let of machinists' tools for sale.

PART OF A BROADWAY STORE TO LET—In one of the best locations. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Inquire at No. 415 Broadway.

COAL YARD TO LEASE—ON THE NORTH-EAST corner of 2d-av. and 2d-st. Apply to EDMUND HURRY, No. 68 William-st.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROADway TO LET—One very large and several small rooms at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, 162 Walker-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

BRING YOUR BUSINESS PLATES
To KIMMEL BROTHERS, No. 78 Nassau st.,
And get your Cards printed.

KIMMEL BROTHERS,
No. 78 Nassau-st.,
Premium Business Cards.

KIMMEL BROTHERS,
Premium Visiting and Wedding Cards, No. 78 Nassau-st.

KIMMEL BROTHERS,
No. 78 Nassau-st.,
Premium Note Invitations for Weddings.

KIMMEL BROTHERS,
No. 78 Nassau st.,
Practical Card Engravers and Printers.

AT KIMMEL BROTHERS',
No. 78 Nassau-st.,
Initial Stamping
For Wedding Envelopes and Note Invitations.

AT KIMMEL BROTHERS',
No. 78 Nassau-st.,
General Engravers,
Plate and Lithographic Printers,
Die Sinking, Embossing, &c.

THOSE APPROVED STYLES OF
WEDDING INVITATIONS AND CARDS
Can only be had at the office of
KIMMEL BROTHERS,
No. 78 Nassau-st.

CALL AND SEE
KIMMEL BROTHERS,
No. 78 Nassau-st.,
Before you order your
Wedding orders elsewhere.

SPLENDID ENGRAVED BUSINESS CARDS
Can be had at KIMMEL BROTHERS',
No. 78 Nassau-st.

AT EVERDELL'S,
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

WATCH LOST—IN BROADWAY, BETWEEN Canal and 14th-sts., or in 10th-st. between Broadway and 6th-av., a lady's GOLD HUNTING-CASE WATCH, made by Breitling Laederich, Chaux de Fonds, Suisse, No. 20,832. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder on returning it to BERNARD L. SMYTH, No. 38 Broadway.

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF THE 22D INST., while coming from No. 44 Sussex-st., Jersey City, to the 8th-av. Railroad cars, a lady's gold watch and gold chain, No. 22,538, made by Brietling Laedrich. Whoever will return the same to No. 171 West-st. will receive a suitable reward.

GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN TAKEN 21ST INST.—The watch has fancy figured case and face and steel hands, made by Davis Brothers, Liverpool, numbered 26,881; the chain is large, composed of rings and bars through. The return of the property or information respecting it will be satisfactorily rewarded by C. PARTRIDGE, No. 26 West 15th st.

LOST—A PLAIN GOLD CHAIN BRACELET, engraved clasp, on Saturday afternoon, 19th inst. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to B. & M., No. 191 Reade-st.

LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 22,064 OF THE GREENwich Savings Bank. The finder of the same will please leave it at the Bank. MARY ANN MOORE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—RENT $600.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry seat near Dobbs' Ferry Station, Hudson River Railroad, having extensive river views, consisting of house with twelve rooms, bath, hot and cold water, carriage house, &c.; grounds well laid out, and abundantly stocked with fruit and shade trees, &c., is now offered at reduced rent. Apply to M. K. OUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT POUGHkeepsie, within the city limits, embracing nearly 15 acres, for sale. The grounds, which are highly cultivated, command a rare view of the Hudson, and of the Catskill and Fishkill mountains, and all watered by Kidney Creek, which, with never-failing springs, supplies a large fish-pond. The place is noted for its fruit and ornamental trees. The roads, which are well built, afford a drive of nearly half a mile. There is an abundant supply of pure water. The mansion is substantially built, commodious and in complete order; the farm-house, coach-house, stables and barn, all ample, and the green-house heated by hot water. The property is one of the best neighborhoods of this charming city; could be divided into several eligible building sites, each of which commands grand views of the river and mountains, and offers inducements as an investment, as well as a home to families wishing a rural residence of rare attractions, within a short walk of the churches, schools and post-offices. For terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, FOURTEEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL. A fine brick house 35x40, (exclusive of piazzas,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a fine view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spaulding, Atherton, Ferris and others,) contains twelve commodious sleeping rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room, and butler's pantry, and in the basement kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is finished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad depôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

FOR SALE AT ASTORIA—A LARGE AND finished modern house, 44 by 45 feet, two stories, attic, basement and sub-cellar; contains thirteen rooms exclusive of bath-room, kitchen, laundry, milk room and dry cellar. Hot and cold water and gas throughout the house; a furnace which thoroughly warms the house in cold weather.

The house is built and finished in the best manner, with double or hollow brick walls, colonnade piazza front and rear.

The grounds, 100 by 400 feet, are elevated from the road, and handsomely enclosed by stone wall and hedge. The place is well stocked with fruit, sheds, and evergreen trees, and tastefully laid out in lawn and flower-beds. There is also a fine spacious brick stable and brick carriage-house, and ice-house well filled. The property is entirely unincumbered, and will be sold at a reasonable price. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to WHITTEMORE, Astoria, or at No. 96 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO LET, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country-seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The House, which is now being fitted up and furnished in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bed-rooms, and three attic-rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be set alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE country seat at Fishkill Landing, on the Hudson River, two hours' ride by railroad from New-York, and ten minutes' drive from the station, where all trains stop. A substantial brick house, 40x50 with 12 rooms, a large hall through the house, with hot and cold water; pantries of ample size; ten acres of good land in lawn and garden, with fine shade and fruit trees; carriage-house and all out-buildings. The site is one of the most beautiful and healthy on the river, with the best boating and bathing privileges. Possession given at once.

Apply to W. S. VERPLANCK, Fishkill Landing; or to LE RANCEY W. KNEVELS, Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY SEAT, with stone mansion, stables, and other out-houses, about three miuntes' walk from the dépôt at Norwalk, overlooking the town, and commanding an extended view on the Sound. The place comprises 22 acres, is perfectly enlivsated, in good order, and is well adapted to a gentleman's residence. The house has every modern convenience, speaking tubes, furnaces, hot and cold water, &c. Adjoining the house is a beautiful grove of forest trees. Nearly all of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, and possession given immediately. Apply to THOS. B. GRIFFITH, at South Norwalk, or of JOHN B. STEVENS, No. 67 Wall st., New-York City.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LATE RESIdence of the undersigned in Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y., situation very desirable, five minutes' walk from dépôt or steamboat. The house is a modern brown cottage, in excellent repair, of two and a half stories, containing 12 rooms, gas throughout. There is attached two acres of land on which is an excellent variety of all kinds of fruit. The grounds are well shaded. The whole to be appreciated must be seen. Possession immediately. Apply to JACOB S. ODELL, corner of Main and Division sts., Peekskill, or to B. B. SMITH, No. 11 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT WILLOW TREE—On the Long Island Railroad, twelve miles from the South Ferry by cars every few hours during the day; eighteen acres of land, about half arable and interspersed with splendid white trees; the house is a neat English cottage, containing twelve rooms, and very convenient; a large carriage-house and stable, an ice-house, (filled,) wood-sheds, &c.; there is a charming lawn around the house, a choice orchard of the finest quality of fruit in full bearing, a great abundance of berries, and less than five minutes' walk from the Railroad dépôt. Terms easy. Apply to T. M. WHEELER, No. 97 Water-st., New-York.

FURNISHED MANSION TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The splendid house and grounds at Orienta, in the town of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, bounded by Long Island Sound; will be let from 1st of June till 1st of October, if required, the occupants to enjoy all the privileges of the grounds and gardens, fishing-boats, bath, stables, &c., and to be supplied with all necessary vegetables, fruits, &c.; price $650. Inquire of M. JONES, proprietor of New-York *Times*.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the dépôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience together with 10 acres of land; also coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Two elegant country seats within half a mile of the City of Hudson, Columbia County, with about 50 acres of land attached to each. The buildings and improvements in good taste, the land under first-rate cultivation, and the prospect and scenery scarcely excelled. Inquire of A. UNDERHILL, No. 4 New-st., New-York, or of W. H. MELLEN, Hudson.

HOUSE TO LET—IN THE COUNTRY, 3½ miles from Peekskill, with 1 to 10 acres of land if desired. The house is new, in excellent condition, containing 8 rooms; is very convenient; location good and healthy. To any party desiring a place in the country this is worth their attention. Apply to JACOB S. ODELL, Peekskill, or to B. B. SMITH, No. 11 Wall-st Possession immediate.

TO LET—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, A COTTAGE, situated in a beautiful park, 30 miles from New-York, and convenient to the dépôt; location unsurpassed in scenery by any on the Hudson; vegetable garden already planted; good stable-room and water, and abundance of fine fruit. Apply to THOS. SMULL & SONS, No. 76 Gold-st., New-York, or to JAS. ROBINSON, Sing Sing.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND OOFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—TO LET—IN Orange, an hour's ride from Cortlandt-st., New-York, 32 desirable residences, at the following annual rent, 1 at $125, 1 at $165, 2 at $200, 2 at $300, 2 at $350, 3 at $400, 3 at $450, 3 at $500, 2 at $600, 2 at $650, 3 at $800, 1 at $900, 1 at $1,000, 1 at $1,500, 1 at $2,500. Apply to H. D. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., and No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Greenwich, Conn., 30 miles on the New-Haven Railroad, near the Sound, with one acre of ground, carriage house, &c.; six minutes from the dépôt; buildings nearly new and in fine order; rent $350; will furnish to suit tenant upon reasonable terms. Apply to J. M. BOWEN, No. 43 Maiden lane.

TARRYTOWN.—A VILLA PLOT CONTAINING eight acres of land, about a mile from the Railroad dépôt. The views from this point are unsurpassed on the Hudson River. Terms easy. Apply to T. M. WHEELER, No. 97 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE, (NEW) WITH several acres of ground, situated in Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, a pleasant ride from the river; variety of fruit, good water, and fine scenery. Inquire of FRANCIS A. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A handsome cottage, barn, and two acres, with choice fruit, fish-pond, &c., ten minutes' walk from Spring Valley dépôt, Rockland County, and 30 miles from New York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BRIGHTON HOUSE,
PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

THIS POPULAR AND WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT is now opened. The location is such as to make it one of the most desirable of Summer resorts. The house is situated on an eminence, in the centre of an extensive shaded lawn, overlooking Sandy Hook, Prince's Bay, the Highlands, &c. A mineral spring within a short distance, good fishing and bathing, billiards and bowling attached. The Staten Island Railroad, being now finished, will, with the steamboats, make almost hourly communication with New-York. For further information, reference is made to Scott, Wisner & Co., No. 112 Pearl-st.

JAMES L. COMPTON, Proprietor.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
Will be opened on Saturday, May 26.
Persons wishing to make arrangements for board, &c., will apply to WM. B. COZZENS, West Point.
N. B.—Mr. COZZENS has three furnished cottages to let.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, NEW-JERSEY.—The above fashionable Summer resort is now open, and those wishing to make arrangements for rooms, &c., can do so by letter to the proprietor at the above place.
WILLIAM SHARP.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF FIVE, THREE or four rooms, suitable for housekeeping, in a respectable location; terms moderate; good reference given. Address L. H. C., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, AN UNFURNISHED room, in a private family. Terms moderate. Address Mrs. CLAYTON, Box No. 260 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—YOUNG GENTLEMEN, OR GENtlemen and their wives, will find pleasant rooms and good board in a private, respectable family residing at No 99 West 10th-st. The hours has the modern improvements, and is located in a genteel, quiet neighborhood. Stages and cars convenient.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can have board, with pleasant rooms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located; has gas, baths, &c. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. Terms for two persons $9 or $11 per week. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND WIVES, or a few single gentlemen, will find pleasant furnished rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 19 West 38th-st., near Broadway; the house is well located, with all the modern improvements. Terms moderate; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS ON 2D and 3d floors can be had by gentlemen or married parties, with or without board, in a private family, near Washington-square; bath-room, gas, &c. Apply at No. 224 Thompson-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen can be accommodated with large airy rooms and excellent board at No. 106 9th-st. House newly furnished. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, in a private family, at No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn, near both Wall and South Ferries. References required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMEN AND HIS WIFE or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board with a private family, at No. 151 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—AT NO. 110 Nelson-place, ons block from Broadway, third door from Clinton-place. Rooms single and double, with gas and Croton. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO 68 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c

BOARD.—A SOCIAL PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUpying a modern house in East 34th-st., could accommodate a family with a prettily-furnished parlor on the second floor with a large hall bed-room adjoining; also, a front-room and hall bedroom on the third floor; or would accommodate two gentlemen, or two gentlemen and their wives. To desirable parties, a pleasant home is offered, on reasonable terms. Address A. B. C., Box No. 170 *Times* Office, for three days.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, IN A DESIRABLE NEIGHBORHOOD.—Three or four single gentlemen or one gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board in the neighborhood of the City Hall, within twelve minutes' walk of the ferries and near the Fulton-av. Railroad. Apply at No. 101 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and pleasant room, with large pantries, on second floor, by applying at No. 64 West Warren-st. Location convenient to Wall-st. and South ferries. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board in a private family, with a large front room, with closet, gas and bath, with all the comforts of a home; location unsurpassed, overlooking Fort Greene. Address C. A., Box No. 147 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR FAMILIES OR single gentlemen, at southwest corner of Clinton and Carroll sts.; house spacious; location fine, with large yard and garden; conveniently near to cars and ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, at No. 87 Hicks-st., corner of Pineapple. References required.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUpying a first class house in a desirable neighborhood, having more room than they require, would accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with board; society more than gain being the motive of the advertiser, it is presumed that none but parties of the highest respectability will reply. Address H. H., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A front room and bedroom on second floor; also a front room and hall bedroom on third floor, to gentlemen and their wives, or to single gentlemen, with or without board; house pleasantly situated, and furnished with gas, hot and cold water and bath. Apply at No. 93 East 15th-st.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—DELIGHTFUL rooms for Summer, large and airy, for gentlemen only, with or without breakfast and tea, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, in the immediate vicinity of Astor Library, Cooper Institute, Bible House and Broadway.

A GOOD HOME.—A FEW FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, at No. 108 Waverley-place, near Washington square where the comforts of a private home will be studied. Three or four gentlemen can have a large room on moderate terms. A front basement to let for an office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A LITTLE GIRL, NINE years old, with a small respectable private family. Will pay a liberal price for good accommodations. Best of references given and required. Address C. L. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, to gentlemen only, with board. Southern and Cuban gentlemen will find an agreeable home. Table first class. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 14 West 13th st., near 5th-av.

A ROOM AND BED-ROOM TO LET—WITH board, separate or together, to a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen; also, two small rooms; references given and required. Apply at No. 53 West 17th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM, or a single furnished room, with gas, bath, &c., to let to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., between University place and 5th-av., in private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

A FEW PERSONS MAY BE ACCOMMODATED with newly-furnished rooms and board at a nice country hotel, 30 miles by railway from New-York, a river and lake near by. For particulars, apply to C. W. WALE, No. 11 Wall-st., third story, back room.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, on first and second floors, to gentlemen; house has all the modern improvements, and is situated on Washington-square. Apply at No. 283 4th-st., a few doors be low University-place. References required.

TO LET.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, can be had for the season, in Clinton-place, 8th-st., near Broadway. Also, an office suitable for a physician. Apply to or address A. W. H., No. 178 Chambers-st.

UNITARY HOUSEHOLD, NO. 106 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—A splendid family suite, double and single rooms, furnished or unfurnished, now vacant. Rates low; meals *à la carte*.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—NEAR Washington-square. A New-England family have six furnished rooms to let, to gentlemen only, without board—house having all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 233 Greene-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO GENtlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant front rooms and good board, by applying at No. 73 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A PARLOR and bedroom to a single gentleman, in a first-class house and neighborhood. Breakfast if required. Call at No. 58 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

HOBOKEN.—FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS ON one floor, in Hudson-st., consisting of two parlors and two bedrooms, to let, with or without board. Apply at No. 129 Hudson-st., Hoboken.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board, at reduced prices for the Summer months, at No. 198 Lexington av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, and rooms and board, at No. 54 West 17th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Cut this out for preservation.

COUNTRY BOARD, FROM MAY 1, OR throughout the year, at Strawberry Farms, Monmouth County, N. J.

This beautiful retreat, arranged for the residence of about twenty families, is within easy reach of Shrewsbury and Long Branch. Part of the land is cultivated, to supply the tables abundantly with fruits, vegetables and dairy products. In the vicinity are shady woods, delightful rambles, and a pretty lakelet. Attached is a large hall, with music always available for social enjoyment, without charge. Terms $5 to $8 weekly, each person. Apply at No. 678 Broadway, at Tolman's Self Ventilating Spring Bed Company.

JAMES WARREN.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO RESPECtable families or adults would be accommodated with good board, in private tables, and pleasant rooms, where there will be no other boarders, in a large farm-house; situation pleasant and perfectly healthy; good shade, plenty of fruit, and fine scenery; near Croton Lake; good fishing; 1½ hours' ride from New-York; easy access from boat or cars. A family wishing a pleasant situation, where their comforts would be attended to during the Summer, may call, for full particulars, at No. 103 36th-st., between Broadway and 7th avs., from 10 to 2. Board $6 per week. City reference given.

BOARD IN NEWARK, N. J.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen doing business in New York, could obtain board and genteelly furnished rooms, in a private family residing near the south park, and within five minutes' walk of the railroad dépôt, where the cars start every half hour in the morning, from 6 to 10 o'clock. Address Mrs. E. McCRAKEN, Newark, N. J., or inquire at No. 35 Spruce-st., New-York, for further particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—Steamboat *George Law* leaves Catharine slip daily at 2½ o'clock. Cars twice a day, leaving Brooklyn at 12 M. and 4½ P. M. Accommodations of the first class, fine salt-water bathing, good boating and fishing. A private bowling-alley for the exclusive use of the guests, free. Address W. B. HALLOCK, Oyster Bay, L. I., or apply to WM. ALLEN, Comptroller's Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman and his wife, within a short distance of the City, from present until late in the Fall. Terms must be moderate. Address J. L. M., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—UNTIL NOVEMBER, POSSESSION given immediately—A furnished house, pleasantly situated in the village of Whitebeck Flats, Dutchess County, two miles from the Hudson River Railroad station. There are four rooms on the first and five on the second floor, about an acre of land, garden, stable, ice-house filled &c. Rent $500. Apply by mail or personally, to Mrs. STEPHEN SCHUYLER, on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A HOUSE, A FINE orchard and garden, on Greenfield Hill. This is one of the finest situations in this country. For particulars, inquire of A. D. BALDWIN, Greenfield Hill, Fairfield, Coun., or of HENRY BALDWIN, No. 404 4th st., N. Y.

FARMS.

A HOMESTEAD FARM.—FOR SALE AT A bargain, one hour's ride from City, near dépôt; plenty of fruit, house, barn, &c. Price $3,500. Inquire at No. 65 Warren-st., or at No. 409 Broadway, 2d floor.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.

We desire to inform the Profession, the Trade and the Public generally, that having rebuilt our Factory, recently destroyed by fire, on a greatly enlarged and improved plan, we are now prepared to supply our friends with our

NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
PIANO-FORTES.

In rebuilding our factory, years of experience have enabled us to introduce very many improvements, both in the structure of the building, and in the machinery, and in getting up our NEW PIANO-FORTE our aim and determination has been to produce an instrument that shall defy competition. Our first artists have cheerfully testified to the great superiority of our NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES. We cordially invite all to examine for themselves.

STEINWAY & SONS,
GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS AND SQUARE
PIANOS,

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

These instruments have taken sixteen first premiums, gold and silver medals, within the *last four years*, in competition with pianos of the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Among the judges were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. A. Wollenhaupt and other musical celebrities.

STEINWAY & SONS do not refer to artists who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in pianos *quite recently*, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same position at the present time.

We subjoin the following certificate given within the last six months, by nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians now residing in this country:

"The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvement in Grand Pianos, invented by B. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify that—

1. That as the result of the said improvement the voice of the Piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.

2. The sound by Steinway's improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger and much better prolonged, than that realized in any other Piano with which we are acquainted.

3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. Steinway as most novel, ingenious and important. No Piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe:

GUSTAV SATTER,	WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS,	JOHN N PATTISON,
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U. C. HILL,	GEO. W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING,	CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW,	HENRY C. TIMM,

and many others.

Each Instrument warranted for the term of five years. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN,
for churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms,
NO. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument (patented in the United States May 3, 1859) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISTZ, ROSSINI MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the dépôt: $45, $50, $100, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. Descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No, 203 Broadway, Importers of Buisson
Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.

Pianos to rent.

1852 T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS. 1860
Justly celebrated for their intrinsic merits and excellence.
WAREROOMS IN THE BIBLE HOUSE,
Corner of 8th-st., and 4th-av.

N. B.—Send for a circular with description of styles, prices, and list of references.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.
First-class PIANOS. MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments.

TILLMAN'S MUSICAL TREATISE AND TONOMETER.—A new exposition of the Philosophy of Sound, adapted to the wants of all classes of musicians. Pianists will find in it novel illustrations applicable to their favorite instrument

It has already been indorsed and recommended by the most prominent composers and artists.

For sale at all the principal music stores, and wholesale at No. 7 Spruce st., New-York.

LINDEMAN & SONS, No. 636 BROADWAY, L—Who have been established for twenty-five years as manufacturers, take pleasure in offering their new scale overstrung, full iron-framed PIANOS, which combine beauty with equality, power of tone, elasticity of touch. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following eminent artists: Max Maretzek, Wm. G. Dietrich, John N. Pattison, Gus. Stoeckel, Charles B. Williams, Wm. K. Bassford.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDER ORGANS, and all

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ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 24, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

25 shs. Ocean Bank.	100 shs. Broadway Railroad of Brooklyn
20 shs. Chatham Bank.	15 shs. Artisans' Bank.
10 shs. Irving Bank.	50 shs. North River Bank.
20 shs. Kings Co. Ins. Co.	50 shs. East River Bank.
15 shs. City Ins. Co.	50 shs. Hamilton Ins.
20 shs. Irving Ins. Co.	20 shs. Corn Exchange Ins.
45 shs. N.Y. Corn Exch. Co.	5 shs. Knickerbocker Stge.
40 shs. Imp. & Traders' Ins.	$1,500 Oriental Bank 7% dn
20 shs. Com. Ex. Ins.	50 shs. N. American Ins.
25 shs. Metropolitan Ins.	20 shs. Adriatic Ins.
25 shs. Howard Ins.	443 shs. South Pacific Tel.
22 shs. Great Western Ins.	40 shs. Equitable Life Assc.
20 shs. Home Ins.	20 shs. Grocers' Ins.
$1,000 Mercantile Scp., '69.	1 sh. Knickerbocker Stge.
100 shs. Chi. St. P. & F. du Lac R.	
15 shs. Merchants' Ins.	
20 shs. Commonwealth Ins.	
$6,000 7 ₩ cent. Detroit and Mil. R. 1st Mort Bonds.	
$2,000 N. Y. and Harlem R. 7 ₩ cent. 2d Mort. Bonds.	
$2,000 Milwaukee City 7 ₩ cent.	
$1,000 City of Jeffersonville 7 ₩ cent Bonds.	
$10,000 Evansville Coal and R. 1st mort. 7 ₩ cent. Bonds.	
$2,000 Seneca Village School Lands.	
$6,000 Col. Piqua and Indiana 3d Mort. 7 ₩ cent. Bonds.	

Most regular sale on MONDAY, May 28. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock-Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

HENRY B. HAERS, Jr., Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROYAL WILTON, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, PIER MIRRORS, OAK AND BLACK WALNUT EXTENSION TABLES AND DINING CHAIRS.

On THURSDAY, May 24, at 10½ o'clock, At the Salesroom No 5½ Pine-st.,

Comprising suberb rosewood parlor suites in brocatel and hair cloth, marble-top centre-tables, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, rosewood marble top dressing bureaus and commodes solid richly carved rosewood wardrobe made by Hutchings tête-à-têtes, 450 yards medallion velvet, royal Wilton, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood secretary and bookcase feather beds, pillows, fine curled hair mattresses, palliasses, enameled cottage suits, oak and black walnut extension dining tables, oak sinks, chairs, very rich Broadcloth China vases and mantel ornaments, fine silver and silver-plated ware, China ware, gas, chandeliers and brackets, chamber crockery and kitchen utensils. By order.

MATTHEW BIERNE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

M. C EBBY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

BALANCE OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS, HARDWARE, SOAPS, COGNAC BRANDY, &c.

EZRA H. LUDLOW Will sell on FRIDAY, May 25, at 10½ o'clock, at sale rooms No. 58 Cedar-st., (opposite the Post-office,) balance of the invoice of miscellaneous goods, sold by order of assignee, viz: Fine stationery, comprising elegant writing desks, portfolios of every description, portmonnaies, card cases, pocket-books, dressing-cases, memorandum books, penknives, pencils, pen-holders, silver pencil cases, pocket inks, fancy articles; also, fancy soaps, combs, dominoes, chessmen, &c.; also, articles of hardware, such as pump and trice chains, plane forte castors, door locks hooks and staples, door knobs, &c.; also, 30 cases superior golden grape cognac brandy; all to be sold without reserve, to close an assignment. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

AUCTION NOTICE.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE,
AT AUCTION,
OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A FIRST-CLASS BROADWAY GENTLEMAN'S FURNISHING STORE AND SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

Will be sold by WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, No. 5 and 51 Pine-st., on THURSDAY, May 24, at 10½ o'clock precisely. The stock consists in part of Linen and Muslin shirts, and every variety of Silk, Merino, Linen and Muslin Under Shirts and Drawers, Gold, Silver, Ivory and Pearl mounted Canes, Umbrellas and a very variety of stock usually kept by a FIRST-CLASS GENTLEMAN'S FURNISHING STORE

The above will be sold without reserve, to close the trust. Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

RARE AND COSTLY FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, at 11 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, May 24, at No. 43 West 23d-st., the furniture of said house, most of which was selected by the owner in Europe, consisting in part of handsome Italian walnut sofas, easy-chairs, arm and side chairs, and centre-tables, ancient dining-room suite, very rich; black walnut book-cases, elaborately carved; antique-carved oak buffet; chairs in leather; centre table, &c.; oak and rosewood bedsteads, washstands, marble-top dressing-bureaus, &c.; several mirrors; valuable paintings among which are "Marine" by French Consul Vitet; "Interior of Night Storm on the Prairie" by Krummer, "Roman Peasant Girl," "Madonna and Child," after Raphael, &c.; also, a series of casts of the magnificent Bas Relief, by Thorwaldsen, in the Royal Museum at Copenhagen, including "The Evangelists," "Dance of the Muses," "Distribution of the Loves," &c., &c., &c.

The furniture may be seen on the day previous to the sale by application at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., where Catalogues may also be obtained.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 24, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st.

Elegant pair of bay horses, full 16 hands high, very stylish, six and seven years old, very fast travellers; one of them a superior saddle horse, raised in this State; cost a large price; believed to be perfectly sound and kind in all harness. Sold only for want of use.

One elegant coach, to seat six, can be closed for Winter or open for Summer; entirely new. Also, a fine Rockaway, open or closed, in excellent order, but little used; both City made and in fine order. Also, a splendid coupe Rockaway, made to order by Lawrence, nearly new, and has been used but a short time. All to be sold without reserve to close an account.

PHILIP H. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, MIRRORS, OFFICE DESKS, &c.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., parlor chamber, hall, library, dining-room and office furniture, embracing the usual variety, new and custom made, the stock of a dealer removed for convenience of sale, three dozen Windsor, cane and cane seat chairs, Wright's spring beds, gilt framed mirrors and looking glasses, &c., &c.

CHINA AND GLASS WARE.—Also, an invoice of China, glass and crockery ware and a small lot of second-hand furniture.

CHOICE PARLOR PLANTS.

Also, at 12 o'clock precisely, a small, but perfectly recherché collection of selected Floral gems from Reid's Conservatory. The attention of ladies is invited.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL by auction on THURSDAY, May 24, and FRIDAY, May 25, at 11 o'clock, each day, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st. Large lot of Framings and Engravings. To be sold for account of H. B. Goupil, Esq., successor of Messrs. Goupil & Co., to close consignments from Europe, &c., consisting of a very valuable collection of high-cost pictures, by Lambert de Mets, Compte Kalix, Tanneur, Shattock, Kook Kook, Brown and others. Engravings of Delaroche, Scheffer, Landseer, Horace Vernet, Cropsey, and many others. They will be on exhibition as above from Saturday, the 19th, until days of sale.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S Son, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell, on THURSDAY, May 24, at 10 o'clock, at No. 79 William-st., invoices of Assorted Hardware, including English, German and American; also 25 gross table knives and forks, 12 gross Miles' do.; also 42 pairs stag carvers, together with butcher's saws, 16 and 18-inch, hand and panel saws 26-inch, rakes, C. S. Hoes; toy garden sets, clocks, plated goods, &c. Also house furnishing goods, comprising Japan and tinware, wooden ware, Britannia goods, China vases, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 29, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 246 to 294 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent. (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated June 30, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858, interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place. Dated May 22, 1860.

JOSEPH HEDMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MAY 25, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central salesrooms, Willoughby corner of Pearl-st.—Regular Weekly Sale—Comprising a large and general assortment of household furniture, wardrobes, bookcases, bureaus, washstands, sofas, sofa bedsteads, chairs, tables, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paintings, engravings, dinner sets, carpets, stoves, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

THE FINE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS of the late WILLIAM E. BURTON, Esq., to be sold by HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., by order of the Executors, on the EVENINGS of the 23d and 24th May, are now an exhibition at the Irving Gallery, No. 594 Broadway, with catalogues.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.—Salesroom 111 Broadway.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS By E. & F. B. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No 141 Broadway. The paintings are all framed, and will be positively sold without any reserve. By order of

J. B. CLARK, Esq.

JOHN H. BUSLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., marble-top and other bureaus, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa bedsteads, hair and other mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, three-ply and other carpets, crockery, kitchen matting, curtains, &c.

J. P. MORGENSTERN, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction on THURSDAY, May 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. P. DAVIS & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. Fresh, seasonable goods, adapted to City and country trade.

STATIONERY.

SQUARE ENVELOPES.—THE SUBSCRIBER has just got out three sizes of square envelopes made of the very best ready white laid paper, and put up with illuminated bands in quarter thousand boxes. These envelopes are now considered the most fashionable kind used, and stationers had better supply themselves with a stock of them.

SAMUEL RAYNOR, No. 118 William-st.

PARCHMENT ENVELOPES.—THE SUBscriber has just got out a superior quality of parchment envelopes of letter and larger sizes. Probably these envelopes are the very best ever made in this country, and they are offered as superior to the cloth-lined, being water-proof, and much less in price.

SAMUEL RAYNOR, No. 118 William-st.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand, and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old Stand. Good and cheap.

HOWE & FERRY, late S. Rayner, No. 76 Beekman.

DAVID WALKER, STATIONER, PRINTER, and Blank-Book Manufacturer, No. 2 Park-place, under the Broadway Bank. TAGS and Counting-Room BUTTONS in great variety.

COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND,
LAW OFFICE,
No. 200 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.

Collections, promptly made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, through attorneys and bankers.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after May 1, trains will run as follows, connecting with the steamer MATTANO:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK, FROM FULTON MARKET-SLIP.
At 6 30 A. M.	At 7:15 A. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)
At 7:55 A. M.	At 9 A. M.
At 10 A. M.	At 11 A. M. (Hunter's Point Ferry.)
At 1 P. M. (crossing Hunter's Point Ferry.)	At 1 P. M.
At 2:45 P. M.	At 4 P. M.
At 4:45 P. M.	At 5:45 P. M.
At 6:45 P. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)	At 7 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

On Sundays trains will leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Flushing at 8:30 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 5:30 P. M. Excursion tickets on Sundays twenty-five cents.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY April 30, 1860. Trains will leave Chambers-st., Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.: Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:30 P. M., (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:45 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 2:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:30 A. M.; Emigrant 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 2:45 and 5:35 (Sundays included), and 3:30 P. M. Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. —FARE 62 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, April 30, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge 8:30 A. M., 1 and 5:30 P. M.; for White Plains, 11 A. M., 3:30 and 8 P. M.; for White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from 4th-st., Depot: for Dover Plains, 4 P. M.; from 26th-st. Depot: for Albany, 8 A. M. Mail, connecting with the New York Central Railroad. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:20 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.; White Plains, 6 and 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M.; Albany, 11 A. M. JOHN BUROHILL Asst. Supt.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, &c., via steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 9½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M., and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday. Cars will run through to the Long Branch boarding-houses by the 18th June next, in connection with the splendid steamer RIP VAN WINKLE.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua. Mail, at 9 A. M. Way, at 12 M., for Middletown and Newburgh. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 A. M. and 4 and 8 P. M. for Piermont and Sufferns; 9 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Sufferns at 6:30 A. M. and 7 P. M., and Piermont 6:15 and 7:40 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:15 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

MAY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOONT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, May 22, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, May 22, 7½ A. M.
Wed'y, May 23, 4½ P. M.	Wed'day, May 23, 7½ A. M.
Friday, May 25, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, May 24, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, May 26, 12 M.	Friday, May 25, 11½ A. M.
Sunday, May 27, 7 A. M.	Sunday, May 27, 1½ P. M.
Tuesday, May 29, 10½ A. M.	Monday, May 28, 8 A. M.
Wed'day, May 30, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, May 29, 2 P. M.
Thursday, May 31, 12 M.	Wednesday, May 30, 3½ P. M.
Friday, June 1, 3 P. M.	Thursday, May 31, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, June 2, 3 P. M.	Saturday, June 2, 6½ A. M.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT—RUNning in connection with the Housatonic Railroad, for passengers and freight. The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave from Oliver-slip, E. R., DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock, noon. Returning leaves Bridgeport EVERY NIGHT, at 11 o'clock. Also, steamer BRIDGEPORT, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Peck-slip, E. R. The above are the only boats that have the contract with the Housatonic Railroad for freight or passengers. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent, office No. 105 Beekman-st.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after May 5, 1860, the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with four water-tight compartments, and all new improvements, will run as follows: Leave Flushing—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M. College Point—7:55 A. M., 11:10 A. M., stopping at 128th-st., 2:40 P. M. Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market—9:30 A. M., stopping at 126th-st. at 9:35; 1:15 P. M., 5 P. M. Sunday-schools, Picnics, and excursion parties taken at reduced rates. WM. M SMITH, Superintendent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDwell's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AUROBA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (ample-st.)

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.

FOR GLEN COVE, ROSLYN, BAYLE'S Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, Mottis Dock and Glenwood, steamer LONG ISLAND, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, from James-slip, East River.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from Pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER, at 11 P. M. Fare, $1. No charge for berths.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars see bills.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—TO LET—DAVIDS' ISLAND, to Sunday Schools, Churches, Select, Private and Pic-nic Parties, &c., situated in Long Island Sound, 17 miles from New-York; the portion to be let consists of a 10-acre Grove, with the large saloons, &c., to be solely under charge of the Committee of the party hiring for the day. Engagements can now be made for any day in advance for the season. A commodious Summer boarding hotel has been erected for the reception of permanent visitors. Extensive improvements have been made. For particulars, apply to GEORGE W. DAVIDS, No. 127 William-st., New-York City.

EXCURSION TO THE SEA-BASS BANKS.—Yielding to the urgent request of my former customers, and in consequence of the large hauls of bass now daily caught, I have consented to run the large and substantial steamer HERO, every SATURDAY, commencing May 26, leaving Pier No. 3, North River, at 9 A. M., and the usual landings, as per small bills. Fare 50 cents. J. W. HANCOX.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

WINSHIP'S
VENTILATING REFRIGERATORS.

Acknowledged to be the only Refrigerator in the market which is really self-ventilating. Milk, butter and delicate articles are kept in the same apartment with meats, fish, &c., &c., without the strong flavors affecting the delicate ones.

BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO., 443 Broadway, New-York.

HARRISON'S EUROPEAN RANGE

Will operate with less coal than any other, cost last every other kind, and give first-rate satisfaction every way.

BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

FIRST PREMIUM CLOTHES DRYER.—The most simple and practical arrangement for drying clothes in the world may be seen at the depôt of the Caterpillar Washing Machine, No. 494 Broadway, N. Y., and 353 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. E. B. & F. C. DANIELS.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.
HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1843.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

THE TURF.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING, THURSDAY, May 24, at 3 P. M. Match for $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness. J. D. MOMANN names b. g. BURLINGTON, by GEO. M PATCHEN P. VOORHEES names b. g. ABDALLAH, by ABDALLAH, Jr. CONKLIN & WELLS, Proprietors.

AGRICULTURAL.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

To close a consignment, consisting of PLOWS, HAY and STRAW CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, HARROWS, GARDEN HARROWS, CHURNS, ROAD SCRAPERS, FANNING MILLS, &c., &c.

A. LONGEIT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

HORTICULTURAL.

PLANTS! PLANTS!!—THE UNDERSIGNED, in consequence of removal, offers his entire stock of garden and green house plants for sale, without reserve, as everything must be cleared off by June 1, the ground being wanted to build on. Verbenas will be put in baskets at 4s. per dozen. W. FITZPATRICK,
Florist, 29th st. and Broadway.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
PURE MILK.

Address or apply to
T. W. DECKER, office No. 155 East 27th-st

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD,

---

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.

INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18t BASSAU-ST.,
Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,260,000 FOR THE DEficiency in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1862. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $1,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid five per cent on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 30th day of June next.

Payments to be made by depositing the sums to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York, and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY,
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, NEW-YORK, 17th May, 1860.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE Company, held the 2nd inst., the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year, viz: Tracy R. Edson, Nesiah Wright, Charles Toppan, Samuel H. Carpenter, Moselly I. Danforth, Edward Dale, Forth. J. Dorsey Bald, Robert Draper and Francis W. Edmonds.

At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees, Tracy R. Edson was unanimously elected President, Moselly I. Danforth, Vice-President, Nesiah Wright, Treasurer, and William H. Whiting, Secretary.

WM. H. WHITING, Sec'y.

OFFICE RECEIVER N. Y. & E. R. R. CO.,
May 15 1860.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE SECOND mortgage bonds of the New York and Erie Railroad Company, due on the 1st March, 1860, will be paid at the office of the Receiver, in Jersey City, on and after May 25th, inst. Interest on Bonds for which extension coupons have been issued will be paid on presentation and delivery of the coupons, and interest on bonds for which extension coupons have not been issued, will be paid on presentation of the bonds for indorsement of payment, and the receipt of the person presenting them. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NOTICE.—TERRE HAUTE, ALTON, AND ST. Louis Railroad, May 16, 1860.—The holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, and of the Illinoistown and Belleville Railroad, who have signed the Bondholders' Agreement for re-organization, are required to pay the amount of their subscription in full, on or before the 10th of June next; and holders of such bonds as have not signed the said agreement are required to sign the same, and pay up the instalment on their Bonds by the same date, if they wish to avail of the benefits of said agreement. Payment to be made to the subscriber, between 12 and 2.

ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1860, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 24th May, and reopened on the 2d June.

W. R. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 68 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the "Proposals of December 16, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 15th of June next.

C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

AMERICAN ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SHIP CANAL COMPANY—Office No. 24 Broadway, New-York, May 21, 1860.—A meeting of stockholders will be held at this office, on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., between the hours of 12 and 2, for the election of six Directors of this Company, and on other business. JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.

J. E. BODY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, NO 183 CHATham-st., corner New Bowery, will open May 21, 1860, and thereafter be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent interest paid on sums under $500, and 5 per cent on larger sums.

MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of West Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the 1st day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank. JOHN T. KNOWLES,
Receiver.
MARCH 27, 1860.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-rooms on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next Election thereafter, will be held at the Banking Rooms on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. N. F PALMER, Cashier pro tem.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—New-York, May 9, 1860.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits, payable on and after the 19th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of May 11 to the 21st inst. By order of the Board.

L. MERCHANT, Sec'y pro tem.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c. bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished on application, by

THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

ROOFING.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE PATENT MICA AND FIBROUS
CEMENT ROOFING.

Adapted to every variety of roof, new or old, and is unequaled for durability, beauty and cheapness by any composition in use. Cement for sale by the barrel, with printed instructions for use

DITTO, PORTER & CO.,
Successors to Joseph Ditto & Co.,
No. 207 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., New-York.

INSURANCE.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 46 Wall-st., on MONDAY, June 4, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG MAN, POSSESSED OF A TOLERABLY fair income, desires to open a correspondence with a young lady, not over twenty, with a view to matrimony. She must be pretty in person and attractive in manners; widows need not apply. Address MORTIMER DARCY, Station D., United States Post-office, Bible House.

INVENTORS' DEPOT AND SALESROOMS.—For the exhibition, sale and purchase on commission of valuable patented articles, for the sale of patent rights, and for all business relating to patents. Send for circulars.

BUTLER, HOSFORD & CO., No. 28 Broadway.
Proprietors of the Paragon Self-Generating Gas-Burner.

SHIPPING.

STEAM—NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The Vanderbilt European Line United States Mail Steamships sail between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

	FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	RETURNING FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON.
VANDERBILT, Lefevre	Sat., June 16	Wed., July 4
ILLINOIS, Grima	Sat., June 30	Wed., July 18
VANDERBILT	Sat., July 28	Wed., Aug. 15
ILLINOIS	Sat., Aug. 11	Wed., Aug. 29
VANDERBILT	Sat., Sept. 8	Wed., Sept. 26

These ships have water-tight compartments.
Price of passage either way the same.
1st cabin $120 and $100;

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Meeting of Republican Central Committees.

REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO PLATFORM AND CANDIDATES—RATIFICATION OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL NOMINATIONS.

A joint meeting of the Old and Young Men's Republican Central Committees, was held at No. [illegible] Broadway last night. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, of the first organization, and C. H. SPENCER, of the second, presiding jointly. C. C. NOTT, of the Sub-committee on the ratification meeting, reported that they had decided to hold the ratification meeting on Thursday, the 31st inst., at Cooper Institute. This action was approved by the meeting.

Mr. KETCHAM, one of the New-York Delegation to Chicago, gave a statement of the action of that body in the endeavor to procure the nomination of Mr. SEWARD for the Presidency. He said that everybody appeared to love Mr. SEWARD as much as they, but appeared to love Mr. SEWARD as much as they, but Pennsylvania, Indiana and New-Jersey delegations insisted that they could not carry their States for SEWARD. The Illinois delegation thought they could carry that State for SEWARD as well as LINCOLN. New-York had been offered the nomination for the Vice-Presidency, but there was no man they were willing to nominate mean enough to accept it, after the manner in which New-York had been treated.

Mr. JESSE H. WILSON moved that the meeting indorse the Chicago Platform and nominations. The matter was referred to a Committee to report resolutions.

Mr. ABRAHAM BANCKER wanted to have some gentleman describe the means by which Mr. SEWARD, through the efforts of a prominent editor from New-York, outside the delegations, who had told sundry lies—

Mr. BANCKER was silenced by loud calls for the question; and the President appointed the Committee on Mr. WHITE's resolution: Messrs. WHITE, Orton, Ketcham, Blakely and Shepherd.

A resolution was adopted calling upon a Committee to report as to the expediency of erecting a temporary wigwam for the purpose of holding Republican meetings. Upon a question as to whether the fire laws would not intervene, a delegate stated that the same question was raised in Brooklyn, and the Fire Wardens being Republicans, were constrained by the pressure of the Democrats, to notify the Republicans that unless the building was removed on or before the *twelfth day of November next*, it would be torn down to pay expenses. [Roars of laughter.] Messrs. Shaw, Keyser, Hemet, Taylor and J. W. Marshall were appointed on the Committee.

After sundry futile attempts to adjourn for five, ten, or twenty minutes, the meeting called for the opinion of the Chairman on the nominations. Mr. SMITH proceeded to state that he would support the nominations, but only under the leadership of Mr. SEWARD. [Applause.] He read an article from the Auburn organ of Mr. SEWARD, said to have been indorsed by Mr. SEWARD, approving of the nominations. [Applause.] He thought that no Republican ticket could succeed in New-York without the indorsement of Mr. SEWARD. They would fail to show their sincerity towards Mr. SEWARD if they did not express their sorrow at his defeat. [Applause.] Yet he believed that Republicans would indorse the action of the Chicago Convention, and work for LINCOLN and HAMLIN. [Applause.]

Mr. SPENCER, of the Young Men's Committee, indorsed the nominations; but, while passing to the burial of LINCOLN, he did not think it unfitting to throw a passing wreath upon what his enemies supposed to be the political grave of Mr. SEWARD. [Enthusiastic applause.] But, if they would inspect the tombstone, they would find upon it the inscription, resurgam—I shall rise again." [Prolonged cheers.]

The Committee on Resolutions reported a series, indorsing the platform and nominations, and the course of the New-York delegation at Chicago. They were unanimously adopted.

The Committee being about to go into executive session, the reporters and others not members were requested to retire.

A Mutinous Crew.

ONE MAN FATALLY INJURED AND SEVERAL BADLY WOUNDED.

A fearful conflict occurred yesterday afternoon on board the packet-ship *Wm. F. Storer*, Capt. TRASK, between the officers and the seamen. Early in the morning the vessel's crew were shipped and she was hauled into the stream near Bedloe's Island, preparatory to her departure for Liverpool. The seamen, as is invariably the case, were partially intoxicated at the time they embarked and their frequent potations in the interval before the vessel was ready to go, rendered them very disorderly. In order to secure their services, the officers nailed up the forecastle where the sailors had secreted their liquor, and at 3 o'clock the anchor having been raised, a steam-tug started down the Bay with the ship in tow. Soon afterwards some of the crew came aft and demanded of Capt. TRASK that the forecastle should be opened, but on his refusal to comply with the request, the men declared that they would not work, and immediately inaugurated a disturbance. Marlin-spikes, belaying-pins, and other missiles, were thrown at the officers upon the poop deck, until finally the captain had to fire several times upon the mutineers, who returned the shots without doing any damage. Meantime, the captain gave orders to have the vessel towed back again, and anchored. This was done, and a signal of distress was displayed, but the battle was kept up without intermission, and the steward of the ship, who had been assisting the officers to keep the rebels from the poop, received a shot in the head which laid him insensible on the deck, and which is believed will speedily result in his death. B. W. CARR, the second-mate, was also felled with a handspike, and received a terrible scalp-wound.

The mutineers, some 12 in number, themselves had not escaped unscathed, a ball from the Captain's revolver having penetrated the arm of one of them, an American, named ROBT. CRAIG; and several of the rest were cut and bruised in a shocking manner. By this time boat's crew No. 2, of the Harbor Police, Coxswain NESBITT, had discovered the signal of distress, and at once started for the vessel. It was a difficult matter for the Police to get on board, as they found no ropes hanging over the side, and no assistance could be rendered by the officers of the ship. Having finally succeeded, the crew were driven back to the forward part of the vessel, and by dint of great exertion they were secured. A miscellaneous collection of deadly weapons, consisting of pistols, sheath-knives and slung-shots, were taken from them, and JAS. DILLON, WM. SMITH and ROBERT CRAIG, the ringleaders, with the wounded men, were taken on shore, while Coxswain HOLLAND and crew No. 1, which subsequently came up, was placed in charge of the vessel and the remaining mutineers. At the Station-house the wounded were attended by Dr. ANDREWS, and the steward, whose name could not be ascertained, was afterwards removed thence to the City Hospital. The vessel bears evidences of a hard conflict, all the cabin windows having been broken by the missiles projected by the crew. Much praise is due to Officers BASSETT, HARVEY, GARLAND, CONNASY and GOELD, of the Harbor Police, for the promptness which they showed in overpowering the mutineers.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE GENERAL PIKE'S SABBATH-SCHOOL UNION.—The anniversary exercises of the Sabbath-school Union, connected with the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, were held yesterday, in Dr. GANO's church, Twenty-third-street, Rev. BENJAMIN C. TAYLOR, D. D., presiding; in the church corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, JAMES ANDERSON, M. D., presiding; in Rev. A. R. VAN NESS's church, Twenty-first-street, Rev. MARCUS S. HUTTON, D. D., presiding; and in the church corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, Rev. GULIAN W. BETHUNE, D. D., presiding. At 2 o'clock the schools formed into line of procession, Mr. JAMES HARRISON acting as Marshal of the day. A band of music headed the procession. The first division was composed of the following schools: Washington Heights, Harlem Mission do., Twenty-third-street Mission do., KNOX Memorial, Prospect Hill, Broome-street Chapel, Mount Pleasant. The second Division, Mr. GARRETSON, Marshal, contained the following schools: Houston-street German Department, Twenty-ninth-street; First Mission, Second Mission, Green Point. In the Third Division, Mr. JAMES KING, Marshal, were the German School, Franklin-square School, East River, Greenwich-street Mission, and Manhattan Schools. The Fourth Division, Thos. SPROULL, Esq., Marshal, comprised the Greenwich School, Twenty-first street School, Middle Church Bowery Mission, and Madison-street Mission School. The procession marched up Fifth-avenue to Twenty-ninth-street, down Twenty-ninth street to Sixth-avenue, and down Sixth-avenue to Twenty-third-street, where the Second Division filed off. The main line then continued down Sixth-avenue to Twenty-first-street, where they entered their respective Churches. The school connected with the North Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, corner Fulton and William streets, met in their own Church, together with the schools connected with the Forsyth-street and Duane-street German Schools. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. LEE, of Buffalo; Mr. BARLOW, of the House of Industry, and others. At the conclusion of the exercises in the Church, these schools formed into a procession, marched up Fulton-street to Broadway, up Broadway to the Park, entering by the south gate. After marching and counter-marching, they dispersed to their respective Churches, where refreshments were provided for the children.

THE WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS AMONG THE GERMANS.—These holy days are universally celebrated by the Germans. As the first day falls on Sunday, it cannot be celebrated in consequence of the Sunday laws, and Monday will therefore be the grand gala day. For this occasion the Saengerbund, a confederation of about twenty German Glee Clubs, together with the New-York Turnverein, have arranged a picnic to take place at Jones' Woods. At an early hour the members of the different societies will assemble at their respective meeting-rooms, and thence proceed to the head-quarters of the Saengerbund, the Metropolitan Rooms, in Hesler-street, where the line will be formed. At about 8 o'clock the procession will start, and proceed through the Bowery, Chatham-street, the City Hall Park, Broadway to Grand-street, through Grand and Essex streets to and through Avenue A to Tenth-street, down Tenth-street to the East River, where a number of boats and steamers will be in waiting [illegible] when [illegible] music, steamers, [illegible] the [illegible] together with [illegible] and delegations of [illegible] sharing cities, will celebrate the [illegible] club Columbia, assisted by a number of [illegible] at Sandmann's, Hamilton [illegible] club Columbia, assisted by a number of [illegible] will celebrate the [illegible] of his new banner, which is rapidly approaching completion, at Conrad's, Elm Park. The banner is of white silk, elegantly embroidered and surrounded by gold fringes. Heavy gold tassels are suspended from the top of the staff. The Turnverein of Williamsburgh celebrate the day by a grand turn-out to Walther's, Myrtle-avenue Park, and, doubtless all of their pieces will be visited by thousands of the south-siders. To-day Company G, Capt. KUHNE, Montgomery Regiment, Washington Rifles, celebrate their Sixth Anniversary by a field review and dinner at the Hamilton Park.

THE NEW POSTMASTER.—The [illegible] newly-appointed Postmaster, yesterday filed his bonds, took the oath of office before a notary public, and entered upon the discharge of his duties. Mr. EDWARD CORNING, of Albany, and Mr. JAMES S. WADSWORTH, of Geneseo, became his sureties in the sum of $150,000, being double the amount of Mr. FOWLER's bonds. The first official act of the new Postmaster was to appoint WM. B. TAYLOR his first assistant and cashier. Mr. TAYLOR is the oldest clerk in the Office, having served there in various capacities for 37 years. He is perfectly familiar with the details of every department, has always given entire satisfaction, is popular as a man, and his appointment will doubtless be indorsed by the public as the best that could be made. Mr. HORATIO KING, the Assistant Postmaster-General, whose courtesy and affability have won him hosts of friends during his brief stay in this City, returned to Washington last evening. Since he has been here he has taken pains to inform himself of the wants of the New-York public in relation to Post-office matters, with a view to institute such reforms as the public necessities may require. The iron letter boxes lately put up throughout the City have been found inadequate to the purpose for which they were intended from their want of sufficient depth to hold the letters and prevent their being stolen; and before leaving the City Mr. KING ordered them all to be removed and to be replaced by others of twice the depth. The first of the new boxes was yesterday erected at the corner of Murray-street and Broadway. It is not generally known to the public that by a recent act of Congress, approved April 3, the postage on letters, dropped in any of the United States boxes, for delivery in any part of the City, has been reduced to one cent, including the delivery by the carrier.

THE SALE OF MR. BURTON'S PICTURES.—At the Irving Rooms, last night, a larger crowd than on the previous night assembled to attend the sale of paintings belonging to the late WILLIAM E. BURTON. The trait of the evening was "Queen Victoria on Horseback," life size, painted by Sir EDWIN LANDSEER and Count D'ORSAY. There was little competition for its possession, and it was sold to a Mr. YOUNG—understood to be the editor of the *Albion*, though that gentleman is now in Europe—for $550. A life-size portrait of the first NAPOLEON—a copy of DAVIN's celebrated picture—was purchased by Mr. HARVEY for $135. A "Holy Family"—believed to be by MURILLO—brought $330. Mr. SPEAR was the purchaser. Mr. W. H. WARD purchased "Hector, Paris and Helen," and "Leonidas the Second," belonging to the late King of Holland's collection, for $100. A picture of "Magdalen in the Desert," by CARLO MARATTI, purchased by Mr. BURTON from an Italian who confessed to have cut it from its frame in a chapel at Rome, when the French army entered that city, brought $260. Other pictures realized good prices, but it was conceded that the sale was altogether a sacrifice; and it was a noticeable circumstance that no personal friend of the great comedian was present to bid for the "old, familiar faces" of the works of Art which Mr. LEEDS had under his disposal.

AUCTION SALE OF A WALL-STREET BUILDING.—At noon yesterday, Mr. MULLER, auctioneer, sold at auction the building No. 19 Wall-street, the sale being made in compliance with an order of the Supreme Court. The building sold for $35,000, Mr. ALLEN MELVILLE being the purchaser. Six years ago $50,000 was refused for the same building, a fact proving that the up-town mercantile movement has caused a depreciation in the value of real estate in Wall-street. The building was formerly a dwelling, and is about the only structure on the street showing attic windows intact.

SALE OF A CHURCH.—The brick Presbyterian Church at the corner of Stanton and Forsyth streets, was yesterday sold at auction. Although one of the earliest church edifices built in that section of the City, the building is still substantial. The sale took place in consequence of the removal of the congregation up town. The building sold for $9,800. It will probably be torn down and dwellings erected on the site.

DOUGLAS MASS MEETINGS.—At the meeting held by the friends of Senator DOUGLAS, at the Cooper Institute, on Tuesday evening, telegrams were received by JOHN CLANCY, Esq., from Washington, but too late to be read, to the following effect: "The Democracy of the Tenth Legion of Virginia, yesterday, passed non-intervention resolutions, and sustained their delegates who voted for DOUGLAS." The other telegram was to the effect that—"The Democracy of North Carolinia, in mass meeting at Raleigh, last night, indorsed DOUGLAS."

FOR EUROPE.—The Cunard steamer *Asia* left for Liverpool at noon yesterday, taking out one hundred and fifty passengers and $120,510 in specie. Among the passengers are several Cubans and South Americans.

Police Reports.

WHOLESALE DISCHARGE OF TICKET SWINDLERS.

Justice OSBORN yesterday granted a hearing in the cases of Charles Gilmore and William Enright, who keep an office at No. 109 West-street, and who were recently arrested for alleged swindling transactions in the sale of tickets. The arrests were made under the new act. The accused were discharged on the ground that they were not identified as the persons who negotiated the sale of the tickets. Officers Lawson and Mason arrested James McCurran and John Brophy, of No. 146 Liberty-street; the notorious Isaiah Selover, of No. 121 Cedar-street, and Geo. Ward, whose office is at the corner of Liberty and Greenwich-streets. They were taken before Justice OSBORN and discharged on their own recognizances. James Levy and John Hughes, who were found in possession of ticket office No. 157 Cedar-street, were arrested, and on motion of counsel were remanded to enable them to prepare a case on which the new law can be fully tested. This ticket-swindling fraternity declare that they care nothing for the new law, and expect to prosecute their trade without successful opposition from the Courts.

VARIOUS DELINQUENCIES.

James Watts acknowledged having robbed the clothing-store of John Moffat, at No. 123 Baxter-street, on the night of the 11th inst., and was committed for trial by Justice CONNOLLY.... William Ward and William Wood, *alias* Capt. Loper, were locked up charged with passing counterfeit half dollar pieces.... William Francis was arrested for having knocked down Dr. Streuahan, in White-street, and robbed him of $16. Mr. Peter Hevey saw the transaction, and was instrumental in the arrest.... Joseph B. Wheeler was arrested and committed on a charge of stealing silver spoons, forks, and nut-crackers, from the Fifth-avenue Hotel in this City, and the American Hotel in Boston, in both of which establishments he was formerly waiter. The stolen property, to the amount of of $500, was recovered from the prisoner's trunk, at No. 104 Bowery, and from a woman to whom he had committed it for keeping.... Edwin Ferris and Thomas Gray were arrested in Sixth-avenue, with a number of burglar's tools in their possession. They were committed.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.

Henry A. Mott, a lawyer of this City, preferred a complaint against Theo. G. Marcon, also a lawyer, for feloniously filing, as a judicial proceeding, a paper purporting to be an affidavit signed by Stephen G. Marcon, and made before George Kellock, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds, said affidavit not having been sworn to, except by the accused, who falsely represented himself as Stephen G. Marcon. He was arrested and committed for examination.

Coroner's Inquest.

THE NINETY-FOURTH-STREET HOMICIDE.

The jury in the case of Patrick Corkery, fatally injured on Sunday evening in an affray in Ninety-fourth-street, as already detailed, rendered a verdict that the deceased "came to his death by fracture of the skull, produced by being struck by a piece of brick at the hands of Thomas Wood." The prisoner stated that he inflicted the injuries while acting in self-defence. Deceased was a laborer, and leaves a wife and family. Wood was committed to the Tombs.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN QUESTION—A LARGE HAT ABOUT.

The Comptroller was visible yesterday, and as usual was courteous and affable, but as to all queries regarding the question of the day, "Who is Chamberlain?" he was as mum as if his whole lifetime had been passed under the tuition of Dr. Peet, of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and therefore it must be considered that this matter rests *in statu quo*.

While seeking for information on one point, our reporter discovered a very brief, but very comprehensive act, the first section of which reads as follows:

"The Comptroller, the President of the Metropolitan Police, the President of the Board of Supervisors, and the two Police Justices now assigned to the Fourth District Police Court, and the Presidents of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen of said City, are hereby constituted a Board of Commissioners to locate and erect in the City of New-York a suitable building to be used as a Court House and place for detention of prisoners brought to the Police Court in said district. The said Commissioners, or a majority of their number, shall have power to do any act required to be done under the provisions of this act, and the ground and buildings so to be purchased and erected shall be the property of the City of New-York."

The second section provides that if the said Commissioners shall *not find any lands belonging to the City suitable for the purpose designated*, they may purchase a lot and erect a house for the purposes named in the previous section, the whole expense not to exceed $50,000; but the same section further provides that the Commissioners may "employ the necessary assistants," for whose services and payment the Comptroller is required to provide. A careful examination of the [illegible] conferred upon him until the official copy of the act was presented to him.

On Saturday our reporter chanced to be in the Mayor's office, when a small package was brought in by a messenger of one of the express companies, who demanded the moderate sum of $65. The Mayor declined to pay without knowing something of the contents, but referred the messenger to the COMPTROLLER, who foots all legitimate City bills. The package turned out to contain printed copies of acts passed by the late Legislature, cut from the official paper, for which the regular rate for copying had been charged and was paid. The act above referred to was among the assortment, but in order to reach its purport the Comptroller was obliged to employ a clerk to copy it, although he will be called upon to foot the bill of $65 for copying in Albany.

In past times no act connected with the City of New-York was considered valid until a copy duly authenticated by the Secretary of State had been received, but in this age of progress it seems that a printed slip of acts passed by the Legislature, cut from the official paper, is deemed sufficient authority for any invasion of municipal rights.

CROTON DEPARTMENT.

OPENING OF BIDS FOR STREET PAVING AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF SEWERS.

The Comptroller managed yesterday to find time to attend at the opening of various bids which were advertised by the Croton Department for the 22d of May. They were of minor importance, but were awarded as follows:

For a sewer in Fortieth-street, awarded to James Cunningham, with surety in $2,000, he being the lowest of nine bidders. For the sewer in Nineteenth-street there were seven bidders. Mr. John Duffy, however, carried off the prize, giving sureties in the sum of $5,000.

For the sewer in Sixth-avenue near Fifty-first-street, Mr. P. Lyoch was the successful competitor among seven bidders, giving surety to the amount of $5,000.

The paving of Fifty-second-street, from the Ninth-avenue to the Hudson River, was awarded to Wm. Baird, with sureties to the amount of $3,000.

After examining the above-named bids the Comptroller adjourned the opening of eight others, which have already been in the custody of the Street Commissioner for the past ten days, until Saturday of this week.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

IMPORTANT APPOINTMENTS—JOHN A. KENNEDY, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Agreeably to the terms of the new act, and in pursuance, it is believed, of a previous private understanding in the Board of Police Commissioners, JOHN A. KENNEDY, the present Superintendent of the Emigrant Establishment at Castle Garden, was appointed General Superintendent of the whole Police force. Capt. DOWLING, of the Sixth Ward, and Capt. DILKS, of the Fifteenth, were appointed Inspectors; the one to take supervision of Police affairs in the lower part of the City, and of the more adjacent localities in Brooklyn; the other to take charge in the up-town Wards. Sergeant CAFFERY, now commanding the Broadway Squad, was promoted to the rank of captain, and Sergeant HELMS was detailed to take his place. Sergeant PALMER, of the steamboat squad, and Sergeant SLOAT, of the Twenty-Second Ward, were also advanced to the captaincy of districts, which as yet have not been made known. Sergeant PALMER's position on the steamboat squad was assigned to Sergeant CROPSEY. It is said that Inspector CARPENTER, who still retains his rank as such, will be permitted to remain at the head-quarters in Broome-street. There was much anxiety exhibited as to the several appointments, and when the names of the fortunate applicants had at last oozed out, appointments and disappointments were synonymous with many.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

NUMBER OF ALIENS ARRIVED DURING THE WEEK—THE BALANCE IN BANK.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday at the usual hour, Mr. VERPLANCK in the Chair. The weekly report showed the number of arrivals to be 2,738 for the week; amount received for commutation of passengers, $9,652 77; the County Claims to the amount of $23,746 have been paid, leaving balance in the Treasury of $26,408 17.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ANNUAL SABBATH SCHOOL PARADE.—The annual parade of the Brooklyn Sabbath schools, postponed from Tuesday, on account of the rain storm, came off yesterday. Nearly every school in the city turned out with full ranks, under the immediate care of their teachers—the whole comprising a force of nearly twenty thousand. More than one-half of this number marched on Remsen-street and streets in the vicinity; between four and five thousand paraded on Clinton-avenue, and the remainder of the schools formed in the Eastern District. Each division had music, and, after counter-marching, the schools filed off to the different churches, as indicated in the programme, in each of which short addresses were made, followed by refreshments. The day was pleasant, the children were all neatly dressed and each school carried one or more appropriate banners, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasures of the occasion. From the annual report of the "Union," which includes only the schools connected with churches in the Western District, we obtain the following particulars: During the last year, two additional church schools have been organized, and six new mission schools, while one, hitherto a mission school, has matured into an organized church, with its dependent S. school. The increase of scholars over the past year is 1,913, and of teachers 80. Of these scholars, 710 are in the mission schools. The reported number of conversions is 394, of which 324 are pupils, and 70 are teachers. The total number of schools (only including the western division of the city) is 109, of which 76 are church, and 33 mission schools. The total number of scholars is 22,962, (average attendance 13,608) of teachers 2,611. The mission schools have 2,964 scholars.

BODY FOUND—THE NAME OF C. BURR ON THE CLOTHING.—The body of an unknown man was taken out of the water at the foot of J-street, Greenpoint) yesterday morning and sent to the "Dead House" on Canton-street for identification. The deceased was apparently 40 years of age, about five feet seven inches high, and has apparently been in the water about two months. On the vest was found the name of "C. BURR," and from this fact it was at first supposed that it was the remains of Capt. GEORGE H. BURR, of the sloop *E. A. Johnson*, supposed to have been murdered by the man "HICKS." Yesterday afternoon HENRY SEAMAN, of No. 103 Degraw-street, a brother-in-law of the missing Capt. BURR, and a sister of the wife of Capt. BURR, visited the dead house, but were unable to identify the body as their missing relative. Police Surgeon BALL found that a cord was drawn tightly about the neck of the body. A more thorough examination of the remains will be made this morning.

The Turf.

SECOND RACE BETWEEN PATCHEN AND ETHAN ALLEN—PATCHEN WINS IN THREE STRAIGHT HEATS.

Sportsmen were favored yesterday with a delightful day for the contest at Union Course, in the second series of three of the races between the stallions *Ethan Allen* and *Geo. M. Patchen*. That the weather was highly appreciated may be inferred from the fact that two trains of the Long Island Railroad brought up an immense crowd to the Course, while hundreds of horses' hoofs on the Jamaica Turnpike caused the dust, like a gray pall, to hang over it for two hours preceding the race, which was witnessed by at least six thousand people.

The betting at no stage of the contest was spirited. Before the start *Patchen* was the favorite, and odds were offered on him of $100 to $10, but there were few takers. When the animals were led out, however, their superb appearance caused the confidence of *Ethan's* friends to revive, and several wagers at the first offer, and two or three at $100 to $50, were accepted.

FIRST HEAT.

Patchen won the pole and after three false starts, they got off well together. *Ethan* broke badly on the first quarter, and when they reached the pole *Patchen* was two lengths ahead. *Ethan* again broke, but before reaching the half-mile pole, had lessened the distance between them a length, and on the third quarter had lapped his opponent so closely as to be nearly neck-and-neck. He lagged however, on the home stretch, and *Patchen* won the heat by a length.

TIME—First quarter, 37 seconds; half mile, 1 minute 13¼ seconds. Score—2 minutes 27½ seconds.

SECOND HEAT.

Betting $100 to $10, $4 and $6 against *Ethan*, and begging at that. Both horses started well, but *Ethan* broke almost immediately. He soon recovered himself, and both kept side by side until they neared the third quarter, when *Ethan* led a neck, but fell back on the home stretch, and *Patchen* again came in a length ahead. The heat was a splendid one.

TIME.—First quarter, 37 seconds; half mile, 1 minute 12½ seconds. Score—2 minutes 26 seconds.

THIRD HEAT.

Patchen's friends could find no takers of their very liberal offers. Another fine start, when *Patchen* shot ahead, maintaining the lead to the close, at the half mile being as much as three lengths in advance. *Ethan*, however, recovered his ground, so that the heat was only won by a length and a half. This finished the race.

TIME—First quarter, 39 seconds; half mile, 1 minute 15⅞ seconds; score, 2 minutes 31 seconds.

The time made was very good, but the friends of *Patchen* state that *Ethan* is no match for him, and that had he been "let out" he could have made the heat in 2:20 or less. On Wednesday next the last race of the series will be run—two mile heats, best two in three, to harness, in which *Ethan's* friends think he will be able to retrieve his laurels.

The pickpockets were more than ordinarily plentiful, and, from the losses mentioned to the few detectives who were present, must have found a profitable field for their labors. Unlike the proprietors of the other Long Island courses, those of the Union look with favor apparently upon the keepers of faro-banks, roulette-tables, sweat cloths and various other kinds of gambling apparatus, allowing an unlimited number to conduct the refreshment rooms, and even

OFFICIAL RECAPITULATION.

Match $2,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagon.
D. TALLMAN, br. s. *George M. Patchen*.....1 1 1
D. [illegible], br. s. *Ethan Allen*.....2 2 2
Time—First heat, 2:37½. Second [illegible]; 2:37; 2:42½; 2:38. Third heat, 2:39; 2:38½; 2:37.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Requirements of a Better System.

The following letter, signed by persons from California, now in this City, was yesterday addressed to their Representatives in Congress:

To the Honorable Wm. M. Gwin, Milton S. Latham, Chas. L. Scott and James C. Burch, Senators and Representatives of California, in Congress:

GENTLEMEN: By the telegraphic intelligence published in the New-York *Herald* of this day, we are informed that a bill "has been agreed upon by the California delegation," providing for the transportation of the mails overland to the Pacific, which bill is published at length. The writer adds that, "it is understood that it satisfies all interests concerned—the Overland Mail Company, the Vanderbilt and Pacific Mail Companies, the Post-office Department, and the Southwestern members."

We know not to what extent the statements of the *Herald's* correspondent can be relied upon in the particulars above quoted, but as the bill in question is evidently before Congress, we invite your attention to some objections to it which we deem very serious, especially as compared with the bill of Senator HALE for a *daily overland mail*, now pending before the Senate.

We would premise that we deem it of little consequence, that a measure of such public importance should satisfy any private interests. We are unaware of any right that the Vanderbilt or Pacific Mail Company, or any other private corporation, has, to be consulted as to what mail facilities shall be afforded to the Pacific coast. Those Companies do not claim to be purely benevolent institutions; they were organized for private gain, only; and though California has derived benefit from their existence, the presumption is that their own members have not gone unrewarded for the enterprise they have shown in establishing them. Hence, we trust, and from the known character of our delegation in Congress, trust confidently, that a deaf ear will be turned to the representations and solicitations of all private companies, and that the overland mail system will be constructed solely with a view to the interests of the country, and of the Pacific coast.

Your position and feelings as Californians, identified by long residence, large interests, and social and domestic ties, with the prosperity of the State, and your course as public men, assure us that you must and do appreciate the importance to California of constructing an overland system which shall have the elements of frequency and permanence. If your efforts can secure to California, permanently, a daily overland mail, running on a fair schedule of time, you will have done more to entitle yourselves to the gratitude of your constituents than has yet been done by any of our Representatives or Senators; and you, gentlemen, know well that you do not represent an ungrateful or unappreciative constituency.

Occupied, as you must necessarily be, by the numerous other large interests before Congress, and liable, from your very proximity to the subject, to be more or less influenced, unconsciously, by the representations of interested parties, you will readily understand that no personal disrespect is to tended to any one of you, in an assumption that there may be considerations affecting this subject which possibly have escaped your notice, or been overslanced by others not really so important. Some of these we now present to your consideration. We present them in the spirit of friendly confidence which should subsist between constituent and representative, and in the manner which we deem most consistent with respect for you and for ourselves.

To have the mail carried overland frequently, *daily, if possible*, is conceded to be one of the highest interests of California, and it is wanted for no temporary exigency, but as a permanent part of the general postal system of the country. It must, therefore, to be permanent, be made as perfect as possible. I will not do to construct a system liable, by reason of its own imperfections and intrinsically temporary character, to constant alteration, and possible repeal. It must not, by its defects, invite change, or even criticism; it must, in a word, to be permanent, be, at least in its essential features, *the best we can devise*.

To be this, it must fulfil four principal conditions, viz.:

1. It must equally connect all sections of the Mississippi Valley with the Pacific Coast, for which a Northern, Central, and Southern route, are necessary.

2. It must incidentally supply the mails to the remote frontier settlements—such as Pike's Peak, Salt Lake Valley, Arizona, New-Mexico, and the valley of the Rio Grande. The country will never consent to keep up an overland system for California and Oregon, which entails the necessity of a separate and expensive system of frontier mails.

3. It must, as far as possible, pursue the most direct routes, or else there will be a constant tendency to substitute direct for circuitous communication, and thus permanency be endangered.

4. It must carry the entire mail. If it does not, it fails to fulfil the great functions of mail communication; invites invidious criticism by its exceptional character, degenerates from the position of a permanent institution to that of a temporary expedient, and perpetuates the necessity of keeping alive a rival system, which it is intended to supersede. The bill in question does not, in our judgment, fulfil these conditions.

It is useless to disguise the fact, that ocean steamers can carry a semi-monthly or tri-monthly mail much more cheaply than the same mail (much less a tri-weekly one) can be carried overland, and the argument for overland mails, if based on pecuniary considerations alone, must fail. The reasons in its favor are different from, and far higher than the mere saving of money. Frequency of communication, confining the mails to our own territory, terminating the isolation of the Pacific coast, protecting the telegraph, pioneering the railroad, encouragement to emigration, opening the wilderness, civilizing the frontier, supplying the interior points on the continent with intelligence—these are considerations far more important than dollars and cents. To you we need not enlarge upon them, for to you they are familiar.

But it will never answer, by maintaining the two systems of ocean and overland mails side by side, to invite a constant comparison of the only weak point of our case with the only strong one that can be made by the advocates of the ocean route, viz.: *the point of expense*. Hence, we must either carry the whole mail overland, and dispense with ocean service, or we must be prepared to see the ocean line, at some time, engross the whole mail, and dispense with the overland service. We regard it as indisputable, that any overland mail which carries letters only, must of necessity be a mere temporary expedient, which cannot endure beyond a year or two, for it is essentially imperfect in its nature.

The bill published in the *Herald* offers the Steamship Company $400,000 for carrying the printed matter and franked documents; it is known they would as soon carry the whole mail for that sum as nineteen-twentieths of it; and hence the effect of the bill, if passed, must be to perpetually present a comparison in point of mere economy between the two services, to the detriment of the Overland system. It will be called, and with some justice, a fancy mail, a mail for show, "an expensive national toy," &c., and must be in constant danger of repeal whenever Congress takes one of its periodical fits of economy.

Besides, if the printed matter and franked documents are to go by steamer, of what practical use are the letter mails, for which, by this bill, $662,000 per annum are to be paid, whereas we already have a contract for an entire letter mail by the present Overland route? Would not the Overland Company, for an addition of one-half that sum to their present pay, and liberty to abandon their useless Memphis and Fort Smith branch, increase their speed, and run twice as often? They could well afford to do it, and thus give us more frequent communication, and save $331,000 per year.

But if Congress consents to establish, how long will it consent to maintain two mere letter mails which connect, practically, the same points (St. Louis and San Francisco,) the one running around in a semicircle, for $600,000 per annum, and the other stretching across, like its diameter, for $462,000? We would be unreasonable to expect it.

It strikes us, too, that the proposed measure will require an additional mail to Pike's Peak, as that place does not lie on either of the overland routes to be established by it, and (a more important fault) that it leaves New-Orleans without a direct mail. Do but trace on the map the course of a letter from New-Orleans, *via* St Louis, over the present Overland Mail Company's route. It starts from latitude 30°, goes north to St. Louis, latitude 39°; thence south to Camp Stockton, latitude 31°; thence west and thence north to San Francisco, latitude 37°, forming a line not unlike a figure 2, and running unnecessarily over 16° of latitude, *eleven hundred and four statute miles*, or allowing for sinuosities of the roads, say twelve hundred miles of distance uselessly and unnecessarily traveled. Is such a mode of mail communication defensible? Can it possibly remain permanent? If [illegible] to [illegible] mail, [illegible] central route, [illegible] Old [illegible] mouth of the [illegible] entrance and Texas, (the [illegible] New-Orleans, not St. Louis. [illegible] shoe form, it cannot be connected with, or [illegible] of, any system of overland mails; from [illegible] length it cannot carry an entire mail, and carrying letters only it is distanced by the Penny Express, and rendered of little use even for that.

These are facts to which we cannot shut our eyes, for they must be dealt with in the contemplation of legislation. It is in the recognition of them, in dealing plainly with them, and cutting the Gordian knot that Senator HALE's bill is so immensely superior to all the others now before Congress. And we have the conviction that any Overland Mail system which ignores them will necessarily be imperfect and uneconomical, must need an ocean mail to supply its deficiencies, and hence must contain, within itself, the elements of its own destruction.

Deeming Senator HALE's bill, which calls for a *daily Overland Mail*, carrying the whole mail and supplying equally the North, Middle and South, central, and indeed, the only system that can be devised, we urge you most earnestly to take it as the basis of legislation, improving its details as far as possible. These improvements would mainly consist in an increase of speed. The mail ought to go from St. Louis to San Francisco, over the Central route, in twenty days. To do this, it must go from St. Joseph to Placerville in eighteen, or about 3½ miles an hour, which is not too much speed to exact. A premium should be offered all the lines, to encourage more rapid trips, and a penalty be affixed to slower ones. The damages to the Overland Mail Company should be increased to a sufficient sum to compensate them fairly for the loss occasioned by abandoning the useless half of the [illegible]-shoe.

[illegible] purposes, the [illegible] encouragements to overland emigration to California we would be able to offer, especially as compared to the present Horseshoe route; measuring on the map as accurately as we can, the distances appear as follows:

Present Overland route from St. Louis to San Francisco.....2,480 miles.
Of which 100 is by rail, and 2,380 by stage.
St. Louis to San Francisco, *via* Hannibal, St. Joseph and Central route.....2,050 miles.
Of which 440 by rail and steamboat, and 1,610 by stage.
New-Orleans to San Francisco, *via* Galveston, Columbus, San Antonio, El Paso, Fort Yuma, taking steam at San Pedro, per HALE's bill.....2,340 miles.
Of which 845 by railroad and steam, and 1,495 by stage.
To resume:
Staging, by present route.....2,380 miles.
By Central route.....1,610 miles.
By HALE's Southern route.....1,495 miles.
Difference in favor of Central route.....779 miles.
Difference in favor of Southern route.....885 miles.
Besides supplying Pike's Peak, Salt Lake Valley, and all the frontier posts, with a mail, and saving all ocean transportation.

We commend these figures to your earnest attention, and urge you to unite in an effort to obtain for the Pacific Coast *a daily Overland mail, which shall connect San Francisco with the Mississippi River in twenty days.*

NEW-YORK, May 22, 1860.

The Japanese and Mr. Chapin.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In regard to the matter of the stolen Japanese Sketch-book, I would say that I have this day received a note from Capt. POEHER, of the Japanese Commission, in which he says: "The book has just been restored to me, and you are in no way responsible for its having been taken away." As it appears that the Japanese artist exhibited my card as that of the person who borrowed the book, I am happy to be able to exonerate your correspondent "Q." from all blame in the matter, except, perhaps, the too incautious use of names. Very respectfully, yours,

JOHN R. CHAPIN.

Naval.

The United States steam-frigate *Brooklyn*, Capt. FARRAGUT, the sloop *Saratoga*, Capt. TURNER, and a steam gunboat were at Vera Cruz April 23. All well. There were laying at Sacrificios one British steamer, two French frigates, and two Spanish vessels of war.

[Advertisement.]

MISSING P

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2708. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate Passes a Bill Providing for the Rescued Africans.

A Vote at Last on the Davis Resolutions.

The Pacific Telegraph Bill Passes the House.

Discussion of the Pacific Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 24.

THE COVODE COMMITTEE.

ELLWOOD FISHER, being summoned to appear before the Covode Committee, most unexpectedly to himself, appeared to-day and testified as follows;

He was one of the three Trustees of the Sloo Company for running mail steamers from New-York and New-Orleans to Aspinwall. The other Trustees were Messrs. ROBBINS and VAN NOSTRAND. The latter having resigned, HORACE F. CLARKE succeeded. My engagement was about four years. During the last Spring W. C. BARNEY called on me, stating that he was the agent of the Livingston and Crocheron steamers, running between New-York, Havana and New-Orleans, and that they would like to carry the mails as far as their line extended, and that it was important to make some arrangement between Havana and San Francisco, and desired to know what could be done. I asked at what price, and Mr. BARNEY replied, only the postages; about $30,000 *per annum*. I agreed to execute the contract if obtained, and so notified the Postmaster-General. The letter objected that the Attorney-General had decided this to be "Inland Service," and not subject to the act of June, 1853, limiting the sea mail service to the postages. I answered his objections, but did not press my point, the final decision being against me. Mr. BARNEY called again and wished me to join him in bidding. I declined to bid for only nine months, but told Mr. BARNEY if he obtained a desirable contract I would execute that part before referred to. I know nothing of JOHNSON'S bidding, but afterwards learned that he was acting with the Nicaragua Transit Company, which Company had requested to be allowed to cooperate. This was agreed to, as it held a large amount of Sloo's steamboat property intended for the Tehuantepec route, but which it was necessary to render available on some other route. VANDERBILT was paid $16,000 per month by the Sloo Company not to run the opposition line, and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company paid him $30,000 more for three years. Mr. VANDERBILT was to keep down all competition, and used his name and capital to effect that purpose. The total receipts by Mr. VANDERBILT, under this arrangement, were about a million and a half. In June, 1859, I had a long conversation with the President on the subject of the Tehuantepec route. He complained of delay, though Mexico had not. Mr. SLOO owned a majority of the stock, and I explained the difficulties; but the President prepared and dispatched instructions to the Minister in Mexico, directing him to have SLOO'S contract abrogated, and have a new contract given to Messrs. BENJAMIN, SLIDELL, HEROUDS and others; but SLOO'S contract being protected by the Gadsden Treaty, the President directed Mr. FORSYTH to make a new treaty, and have the new contract protected, Mexico yielded so far as to abrogate the SLOO grant, but refused to protect the new grant by treaty. President BUCHANAN based his extraordinary action on the pretext of the SLOO Company being unable to carry out the contract, and this in face of the fact that the work was going on, and that $700,000 had been spent. Long before the route was ready for use, the mail contract was given a new Company, and $250,000 per annum paid them, although postages amounted to only $5,000. This was a prostitution of the diplomatic and postal powers of the Government to rob one Company for the benefit of another, composed in part of United States Senators.

Mr. WINSLOW—Prostitution is a hard word, Mr. FISHER, to apply to the President.

A REPUBLICAN MEMBER—Yes, Mr. FISHER, that is a harder word than the Republicans are in the habit of using.

WITNESS—It is, Sir; but, nevertheless, it is literally true. The witness continued—The evidence of the facts stated was communicated to the Senate at the First Session of the last Congress. See Executive document. No. 72. This document will show the correspondence with our Minister in Mexico, and prove what I have stated.

Nothing else of special interest was elicited today.

THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

The Pacific Telegraph bill, as passed by the House to-day, I understand, will be acceptable to those previously named in the bill, as they alone can do the work for the sum named. Proposals will, however, occasion much delay which it was desirable to avoid.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. CURTIS' Pacific Railroad bill was explained by him to the House by the use of a large map suspended in the hall. The bill, however, will become law, providing for only one route.

THE DAVIS RESOLUTIONS.

The Senate continues the discussion of the Davis resolutions, Mr. CRITTENDEN having the floor to-morrow. Those which passed received a full party vote. Only one in dispute lies over, on Senator BROWN'S amendment. This will be disposed of to morrow, and the Senate will then commence practical legislation, in which it is now much behind the House of Representatives. An adjournment will no doubt take place on the 18th of June.

THE CASE OF JUDGE WATROUS.

Witnesses before the Judiciary Committee are heaping up testimony against Judge WATROUS, who offers nothing in rebuttal, but relies on a defence before the Senate, where he will establish wholesale perjury on the part of many witnesses, and malice on the part of others.

EXPLORATIONS.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered to sea eight additional engineers, who go to the Brazil Squadron to join exploring parties. Q.

From the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 24.

No positive date is fixed for the departure of the Japanese hence, but it is decided that they will visit the Naval School at Annapolis. They will stop a day in Philadelphia, also in Baltimore. In addition to New-York, they will probably visit West Point and the arms manufacturing establishments at Hartford, and perhaps Springfield.

There has been no serious illness among them since their arrival.

The Japanese Ambassadors visited the Navy-yard to-day, and were received by Commandant BUCHANAN with due courtesy. They were conducted through the various workshops, and subsequently witnessed target practice with heavy ordnance and Dahlgren's rifled cannon. A few experiments were also made with boat howitzers, with all of which they were astonished and delighted. Prince DE JOINVILLE also had an opportunity of seeing the results of the rifled cannon, and was lavish in his praise of this great improvement in naval warfare. A party of the Japanese were this morning on a tour of inspection of Centre Market.

The presiding officer of the Chamber of Representatives of Sardinia has presented to Speaker PENNINGTON, for the United States, thirty-two volumes of the proceedings of the Sardinian Chambers and the Executive documents. The *Chargé d'Affaires*, in making the communication, expresses the hope that their contents may prove interesting, and shares the amicable feelings which actuated his fellow-countrymen.

The Republican Ratification Meeting next Monday is to be held in front of the City Hall. The speakers engaged for the occasion are: Senators WADE, WILSON, HALE, DOOLITTLE, and Representatives WASHBURNE, of Maine, BEALE, BINGHAM and GROW.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 24.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) called attention to the necessity of doing something at once with the bill from the Judiciary Committee to provide for the negroes now at Key West. It authorizes the President to enter into a contract with any persons or corporation to receive from the United States authorities the Africans seized on the vessels engaged in the Slave-trade, and to support them for six months from the date of their landing on the Coast of Africa; provided the cost of the same shall not exceed $100 for each person. The President is also authorized to use the vessels of war to transport them to Africa. Two hundred thousand dollars is appropriated for the purposes of the bill.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered an amendment to extend the period during which the negroes are to be supported to not less than one year, instead of six months. Adopted by yeas 25, nays 17.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) opposed the policy of making this appropriation. It did not fall within the obligation of the Government to provide for their support in Africa for so long a period.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) responded, contending that it was inhuman to turn them adrift without providing for their support.

Mr. DAVIS replied, sustaining his previous position. He offered as an amendment to strike out all of the bill except so much as related simply to sending the negroes back.

Mr. BENJAMIN advocated the bill, and contended that by our treaty stipulations its passage was demanded.

Mr. DAVIS censed the treaty to be read to show that no such obligation existed.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) contended that the negroes were slaves at home, and that if it was inhuman to return them home it was not inhuman to bring them away. As the treaty required it, however, he would send them back, but would not vote money to support them.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.,) was ready to have the negroes sent back, and to make all suitable provision for them, but nothing more.

Mr. DAVIS' amendment was rejected, by yeas 17, nays 36. Those who voted in the affirmative, were Messrs. Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Davis, Iverson, Hemphill, Mason, Nicholson, Rice, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson, Toombs, Wigfall, Yulee, Johnson of Arkansas, and Fitzpatrick.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved to strike out the words "whenever practicable," relating to the duty of United States vessels to carry the negroes back, so as to place them directly under the direction of the President.

Messrs. BENJAMIN and MALLORY said the amendment was totally immaterial. The amendment was lost.

Mr. MALLORY, of Florida, (Dem.,) offered a substitute for the bill enthorizing the apprenticeship of the negroes for five years prior to their removal to Africa. The object was to enable them to support themselves when they returned.

Subsequently Mr. MALLORY withdrew his substitute, and the bill was passed by yeas 41, nays 14.

Messrs. CHESTNUT and CLAY did not vote. Mr. MALLORY voted in the affirmative, otherwise the nays on the passage were the same as the yeas on Mr. DAVIS' amendment.

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported back the House bill to raise the grade of the Minister to Sardinia, with an amendment, leaving it to the discretion of the President. Laid over.

Mr. DAVIS' resolutions came up. The resolutions read as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the States adopting the same acted severally as free and independent sovereignties, delegating a portion of their powers to be exercised by the Federal Government for the increased security of each against dangers, domestic as well as foreign; and that any intermeddling by any one or more States, or by a combination of their citizens, with the domestic institutions of the others, on any pretext, whether political, moral or religious, with the view to their disturbance or subversion, is in violation of the Constitution, insulting to the States so interfered with, endangers their domestic peace and tranquillity—objects for which the Constitution was formed—and, by necessary consequence, serves to weaken and destroy the Union itself.

2. *Resolved*, That negro Slavery, as it exists in fifteen States of this Union, composes an important portion of their domestic institutions, inherited from their ancestors and existing at the adoption of the Constitution, by which it is recognized as constituting an important element of the apportionment of powers among the States; and that no change of opinion or feeling on the part of the non-slaveholding States of the Union in relation to this institution can justify them or their citizens in open and systematic attacks thereon with a view to its overthrow; and that all such attacks are in manifest violation of the mutual and solemn pledge to protect and defend each other, given by the States, respectively, on entering into the constitutional compact which formed the Union, and are a manifest breach of faith, and a violation of the most solemn obligations.

3. *Resolved*, That the Union of these States rests on the equality of rights and privileges among its members, and that it is especially the duty of the Senate, which represents the States in their sovereign capacity, to resist all attempts to discriminate either in relation to person or property, so as in the Territories, which are the common possession of the United States, to give advantages to the citizens of one State which are not equally secured to those of every other State.

4. *Resolved*, That neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature, whether by direct legislation or legislation of an indirect and unfriendly nature, possesses the power to annul or impair the constitutional right of any citizen of the United States to take his slave property into the common Territories; but it is the duty of the Federal Government there to afford, for that as for other species of property, the needful protection, and if experience should at any time prove that the Judiciary does not possess power to insure adequate protection, it will then become the duty of Congress to supply such deficiency.

5. *Resolved*, That the inhabitants of an organized Territory of the United States, when they rightfully form a Constitution to be admitted as a State of the Union, may then, for the first time, like the people of a State when forming a new Constitution, decide for themselves whether slavery, as a domestic institution, shall be maintained or prohibited within their jurisdiction; and if Congress shall admit them as a State, "they shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

6. *Resolved*, That the provision of the Constitution for the rendition of fugitives from service or labor, "without the adoption of which the Union could not have been formed," and the laws of 1793 and 1850, which were enacted to secure its execution, and the main features of which, being similar, bear the impress of nearly seventy years of sanction by the highest judicial authority, have an equitable claim to the respect and observance of all who enjoy the benefits of our compact of Union; and that the acts of State Legislatures to defeat the purpose or nullify the requirements of that provision, and the laws made in pursuance of it, are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, revolutionary in their effect, and if persisted in must sooner or later lead the States injured by such breach of the compact to exercise their judgment as to the proper mode and measure of redress.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Michigan, (Dem.,) read a long speech in opposition thereto, which was imperfectly heard in the gallery.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) defined his position. He said he was one of those who opposed the action on these resolutions until after the Charleston Convention. He intended to vote for them, and maintained that the fourth resolution was based on the Dred Scott decision. He had at one time expressed an opinion differing from the views contained in the resolutions, but he regarded the Dred Scott decision as settling the question, and to that he should yield.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, said that he had intended to offer amendments to the resolutions of Mr. DAVIS, but now declined doing so. He, however, read a series of resolutions which he had intended to offer as expressive of his individual views. They take extreme Southern ground, claiming that it is the duty of Congress in organizing the Territories to provide for the protection of slave property. He should, however, vote for the resolutions as the best that could be got.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, (Dem.,) said he had intended to speak in favor of the resolutions, and was sorry he was physically unable to do so; and especially was he sorry that he was unable to reply to the assaults and aspersions of his State by the Senator from Illinois, whose whole argument was to misrepresent the Democracy of Alabama. The Senator from Illinois had garbled resolutions to show that Alabama was in favor of non-intervention. Such never was the case. He defended Mr. YANCEY, and declared himself ready to indorse what was called the "scarlet letter."

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) contended that the resolutions were not intended as a platform for the party. It had always been the habit of deliberative bodies to declare their opinions by resolutions. He defended Missouri against what had been said by the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. PUGH.) That State is in favor of the platform of the majority of the Committee at Charleston.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said that he had always been ready to vote for the resolutions. He simply wished to reply to the Senator from Ohio (PUGH) that Kentucky was a reliable Democratic State, and he (POWELL) then referred to past elections in that State to sustain his position.

A discussion here ensued between Messrs. PUGH, POWELL and CLAY, in regard to the votes in Charleston and in the States.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) appealed for a vote. He thought the funeral ceremonies had lasted long enough.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, (Rep.,) said he wanted a vote, but if the thing was to go and Democratic members of the South ere to vindicate their States, as New-England had no Democratic representative here, he should feel called upon to speak for New-Hampshire. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAVIS said that as the Senator from Wisconsin, (DOOLITTLE,) had left the Democratic Party, he could not be reckoned among the mourners.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said that he had followed the Democratic flag for twenty years, and till Calhounism had taken the place of the principles of the Party.

Mr. MALLORY defended the action of the delegates from Florida, at Charleston.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he should vote against all the resolutions, because he thought the Senate not the place to make party platforms or discuss abstract principles.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.) had very much the same objections. Possibly he might not vote against some of the resolutions standing alone, but he must take them in the connection in which they stand.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (American,) was happy to find the party on the other side of the chamber were in favor of the Union. He thought the doctrine of popular or squatter Sovereignty led directly to disunion. He thought, also, that the doctrine of the Republicans had led to dissension. He had offered the amendment to the resolutions looking to the preservation of the Union.

After further colloquy the vote was taken on the first resolution, which was carried by the following yeas and nays:

YEAS—Messrs. Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mallory, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Rice, Pugh, Sebastian, Slidell, Thomson, Toombs, Wigfall, Yulee—38.

NAYS—Messrs. Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wilson.—19.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) did not vote.

The question was then taken on the amendment of the Senator from Iowa, (HARLAN,) that free discussion on the morality of Slavery, or free speech, or freedom of the Press, never be interfered with, and it was decided as follows: Nays, 36; Yeas, 20.

The vote was the same on the resolution, with the addition of Mr. TRUMBULL'S name to the yeas.

The question was taken on the second resolution—Yeas, 36; Nays, 20—same vote as the previous one.

The third resolution was taken up.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (American,) said he had all his life held the doctrine that Congress had power to exclude Slavery from the Territories. If the Supreme Court had decided otherwise, he could not yet concur with them; but on the ground of that decision would vote for this and the ensuing resolution.

The vote stood Ayes 36, Nays 18, Messrs. KING and COLLAMER not voting.

The fourth resolution came up.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) explained, inasmuch as the resolution declared that Congress had power over the Territories, he could not vote for it.

Ayes 35, Nays 21, Mr. PUGH voting in the negative.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) offered the following resolution as an amendment.

Resolved, That the existing condition of the Territories of the United States does not require the intervention of Congress for the protection of property in slaves.

Mr. BROWN moved to strike out the word "not" after the word "does."

Mr. CRITTENDEN said, as he supposed the country was in a state of peace, he thought the existing condition did not require intervention.

Mr. DAVIS thought this a question of fact, while the resolutions were a mere declaration of principles.

Mr. GREEN thought they had better vote the amendment down, and not decide on a question of fact.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) proposed to lay both on the table.

Mr. PUGH said this was the first practical thing in the resolutions. He wanted to know if the resolutions were meant for a platform or as matter of legislation. This was the whole sub of the question, and it could not be evaded.

He thanked the Senator from North Carolina, and wanted to know when he was going to settle this question, whether now or after the Presidential election.

Mr. CLINGMAN offered to withdraw his resolution.

Mr. BENJAMIN objected.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.,) objected to the character of the amendment.

Mr. BENJAMIN suggested that they could vote against the proposition of the Senator from Mississippi, and also against that of the Senator from North Caroline, and thus express no opinion by voting both down.

Mr. POWELL said that he should vote both against the proposition of the Senators from Mississippi and from North Carolina.

Mr. LANE explained that he should vote against both, because he did not want to obstruct the passage of the resolutions.

Mr. MALLORY said he had not requisite information to vote on a question of fact.

Mr. PUGH said that it was a poor principle that was never to be carried into practice. Gentlemen had all the information they ever would have.

Mr. BROWN defended his amendment.

Mr. CRITTENDEN commenced to explain his views, but gave way for a motion to adjourn.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 24.

The House proceeded to act on the amendment reported yesterday from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union to the Civil Appropriation bill.

Among those concurred in was one appropriating $60,000 for seeds and cuttings to be distributed by the Patent Office.

The bill was passed. Among its appropriations is $1,000,000 for taking the census.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) called on the Senate's Pacific Telegraph bill. He was originally in favor of giving out the contract to the lowest bidder, but he had become convinced that it was not the best plan.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) moved to strike out the names of the corporators, Messrs. BARSUM, SNOWICK and others, and insert that the contract shall be given to the lowest guaranteed bidder, after proposals have been invited sixty days from the passage of the bill.

The amendment was agreed to, 93 against 82.

The bill was passed, 101 against 73.

The Secretary of the Treasury is to advertise for proposals under the direction of the President; the line is to be constructed within two years from some point or points on the west line of Missouri, to unite with Washington, New-York, Boston, New-Orleans, Charleston, and other Atlantic cities, to San Francisco. The parties contracting are to have the right of way for ten years. The Government is not to pay more than $40,000 annually, and to have priority of the line. The rates to the public are to be $3 per ten words.

The House went into the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) addressed the House in favor of the bill. He said that the desire of constructing a railroad to the Pacific was universally concurred in by the whole country. There was not a member in the House who did not admit the necessity of such a means of speedy communication to the Pacific slopes, and to the State of California. He himself looked upon it as one of the most important measures ever submitted to the consideration of the people of the country, and he was now determined, so far as was in his power, to exhibit the question in such a form as to bring it to a final conclusion. It was an undertaking which imperatively demanded the fullest consideration from the hands of the representatives of the People. It must be kept aloof from all the influences of trickery, or fraud, or parsimony, for such a great national work would never be brought to a successful issue if any influences of this kind would be allowed to operate in its management. There was but one feeling as to the desirability of constructing this great national line, and there was but one response given from one end of the country to the other, wherever the question was discussed, in favor of its immediate initiation. Under these circumstances, it might appear idle in him to speak in favor of the measure here; but he was impelled to do so from the fact of being the Chairman of the Committee who had drawn up the report. The great difficulty which met the Committee arose, not from any opposition to the measure, or doubt of its practicability, or doubt of its necessity, but from fixing on the details. The necessity for and the utility of such a work when completed was universally conceded. The voice of the people, expressed in their State Legislatures, expressed through their representatives in Congress, and expressed in popular conventions, had long since spoken out in favor of the work, and had stamped it as one of the most important and vital questions before the country. As to the importance of it, he would say that the largest Committee which had sat during any session of Congress had unanimously reported in favor of it, and of the route laid down, and urged its importance to the Government and to the country, as a military means of communication, as a means of postal communication, and for the commercial benefits it offered to the whole country, in opening up a communication with the distant States and Territories of the Union. As a means of defence to the Pacific possessions it was of vital importance; and in that aspect, if it had no other recommendation, it was worthy the attention of the House. When they considered the isolated and unprotected position of California, its great distance from the eastern settlements of the State, and the difficulty of reaching them should an emergency arise, the House would at once see the necessity of this overland route. He might say that, in case of war, or indeed during times of peace, the expense and difficulties and dangers of transporting needful aid, or troops, or munitions of war, to those distant Territories, was so great that it rendered a speedy means of communication absolutely imperative. The present route was often red with internecine war, and overrun with hostile tribes, which rendered it very unsafe for the transport of munitions of war. In case of a war breaking out with any foreign Power, the first blow struck would be against California, entirely unprotected and removed from aid. Her wealth, and the prosperity of her people, and its importance now, and its growing importance in the future—her gold mines and her silver mines—would at once attract the avarice of a foreign foe, who would not only take possession of it for the time being, but might determine on its occupation in the future. He did not doubt but that in such an event the people of California would be able to defend themselves. They had men, but they had not the arms or material of war, and this material could not be transported there in time of war. There were millions at stake, and most important interests were jeopardized, even on considering this question in a military point of view; and in this view it commended itself to the Government of the country. But in the absence of all considerations of this nature, the commercial advantages to be derived from such a route were incalculable. They required to have speedy communication with their friends in California, so that they might derive to the fullest extent the benefits and advantages of the developements and resources of their possessions, both on the Pacific and the Atlantic—military, postal and commercial necessities; and the most important interests of the whole country demanded a Pacific Railroad as a means of securing prosperity in peace and repelling hostilities in time of war. And the fact that the country was now at peace, and was not likely to be disturbed by war, ought not to give too much security, and ought not to weigh against the consideration of the importance of the project in a military point of view, or it ought to be remembered that, let it be commenced when it may, it would require ten years to complete it. Looking forward, then, through those ten years, it would be hard to calculate the growth in wealth, population and importance, of California and Oregon, Washington, and the other Territories that will spring into existence in that time, and which will create a greater necessity for this line. Supposing Congress took up the question and fairly considered it, the next question was, where ought such a railroad to be constructed, and by what means could it be best laid down? He would make it an object of general competition to the people of the whole country. It had been said that it would be impossible to induce capitalists to engage in such an enterprise; but under the provisions of the bill there would be no want of capital. All that was necessary for the Government to do was to lay down the line and the particular route it was to take, and there would be no want of capital. Mr. CURTIS then pointed out, on a map exhibited in the hall for the purpose, the route which had been adopted and recommended by the Committee. The great object kept in view by the Committee principally was to lay down this route through a country where it would be of the easiest access to the whole country—of access to the growing population of Pike's Peak, the Great Salt Lake and California, direct to San Francisco, as well as from the different States North and South. To this latter end it is proposed to lay down two branch lines, one commencing south from Missouri, for the benefit of the Southern States, and the other commencing in Iowa, both gradually converging for two hundred miles till they reached the Grand Trunk line. One of the advantages of this line was that it would be two hundred and eighty miles shorter than any other that could be proposed. He then proceeded to state the provisions of the bill as published, and concluded by again urging the importance and necessity of entering upon the project at once.

Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) moved that the bill be referred to the Committee of the whole House on the State of the Union. He did so because he thought it impossible that a bill involving interests of such magnitude, and upon which many amendments would be moved, could be properly considered and discussed under the rules of the House.

The motion was supported and opposed by members, but finally prevailed, and the bill was made the special order for Monday and Tuesday next.

Mr. READAN offered an amendment, making the corporators named the trustees for the Company to be hereafter organized under their auspices, and to prevent stock-jobbers from enriching themselves and breaking down the enterprise. He did not believe an honest bill could pass.

The House adjourned, the bill pending.

The Slaver William.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE CASE.

The following is the President's Message, and the letters accompanying, on this subject, sent on Tuesday to the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1860.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit, herewith, the copy of a letter dated yesterday from the Secretary of the Interior, communicating the copy of a letter addressed to him on the 13th instant, by FERNANDO J. MORENO, Marshal of the Southern District of Florida. From this it appears that LEVI STANLEY, of the United States steamer *Wyandotte*, captured the bark *William* with about 550 African negroes on board, on the south side of Cuba, near the Isle of Pines, and brought her into Key West on the 12th instant. These negroes have doubtless been delivered to the Marshal; and those captured on board the *Wildfire* will make the number in his custody about one thousand. More may be daily expected at Key West, which, both on account of a deficiency of water and provisions, and its exposure to yellow fever, is one of the worst spots for an African negro depôt which could be found on the coast of the United States. JAMES BUCHANAN.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, May 21, 1860.

SIR: On the 16th instant I had the honor to forward to you a copy of a letter, received at this Department from the United States Marshal of the Southern District of Florida, in relation to the capture of the slaver *Wildfire*, having on board 507 Africans; and I now enclose, herewith, a copy of another letter just received from Marshal MORENO, informing me of the capture of the bark *William*, with 550 Africans, by the United States steamer *Wyandotte*.

I beve respectfully to suggest that, inasmuch as it will be most difficult and expensive to provide for the accommodation and safe-keeping of so large a number of Africans, it is of the highest importance that early measures be taken for their removal from Key West. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. THOMPSON, Secretary.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
KEY WEST, May 12, 1860.

SIR: I had the honor, on the 10th inst., of communicating to the Department the capture of the bark *Wildfire*, with 507 Africans on board, by the United States steamer *Mohawk*, Lieutenant Commanding CRAVEN, and of the arrival of the bark and receptives at this port. I have made every provision that the limited means at my command will permit me to for their safe-keeping and comfort, and am pleased to say that only twenty deaths have occurred since they were landed.

I have now to inform the Department that the United States steamer *Wyandotte*, Lieutenant Commanding FABIUS STANLEY, with the prize bark *William*, with about 550 Africans on board, arrived here last night.

The bark was captured on the south side of Cuba, near the Isle of Pines. I shall endeavor to relieve Capt. STANLEY of his charge as soon as I can complete the additions to the temporary quarters put up by me for the accommodation of the *Wildfire's* cargo.

I must call the attention of the Department to the great necessity of removing these Africans from here at the earliest possible moment. Their continuance here for a period of two or three months will exhaust the supply of water on the island, and will render it necessary for me to charter a vessel, and send to Havana, the nearest port to this, for a supply. The supply of provisions is also small, and with this unexpected addition to our population, will soon be consumed. I have ordered a supply of stores to be sent to me from Charleston, but it is extremely doubtful if they will reach here by the 21st inst., owing to injuries sustained by the steamer *Isabel* to her machinery on her last voyage from Havana to this port, on the 10th inst.

I would respectfully suggest to the department, (if it is the design of the Government to make Key West the depôt for recaptured Africans,) that another by be given me to build such quarters, storehouses, cisterns, &c., as may be deemed necessary for the accommodation of the same; also that a full supply of stores and other clothing be sent me at the earliest moment.

I avail myself of the departure of the United States steamer *Seminole*, (Commander PERRIES, United States navy, to sail to-day for Norfolk,) to forward this hastily written dispatch.

When recently in Washington I made application to the President for the use of Fort Taylor for the accommodation of recaptured Africans, which he declined granting. I have the honor to again renew my application for the use of the forts and the buildings adjacent thereto which are not at present occupied, for the accommodation of such receptives as may be brought here during the Summer.

I trust that the requisition for funds forwarded to the Department will be granted at an early day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FERNANDO MORENO,
U. S. Marshal Southern District of Florida.

Hon. JOHN THOMPSON, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

THE K. G. C.'S IN TEXAS.—A Brownsville correspondent of the New-Orleans *True Delta* says: "There have been encamped above here for some time about 200 K. G. C.'s, as they are called, but they are about to be dismissed on furlough, as it is said, Gen. SMEDAU, from Tennessee, is here—came on the last boat from New-Orleans and brought the orders. This is probably the end of this Utopian scheme. If men knew Mexico, they would not risk their means to gain a country, which, when possessed, will be nearly valueless to such as go in there. All that is valuable is now in private hands, and no good man would be concerned in taking it from them by force. In war civilized nations respect private rights. I would add, that it is universally conceded that these men, K. G. C.'s, have been irreproachable in their conduct while out here, and retire leaving behind them the very best reputation."

Mr. J. Ashton Bostock has presented to the Royal Society the Electrical Machine constructed by Dr. Priestley, which had been bequeathed to Mr. Bostock's father, the late Dr. J. Bostock.

PRESIDENTIAL.

JOHN BELL IN LOUISVILLE.

A SERENADE BY HIS FRIENDS AND SUPPORTERS—SPEECH OF MR. BELL IN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday Night, May 17, 1860.

Mr. BELL this evening has been serenaded at the Galt House, and, after a Kentucky introduction by Gov. MOREHEAD, has made some splendid and patriotic remarks to a fair and attentive audience.

It was the first time he had ever addressed Kentuckians on Kentucky soil, and he felt profoundly thankful for the respect now shown him as the standard-bearer of the Union Party by so many Kentuckians. The selection of him above all others—many more worthy—by the very distinguished Convention at Baltimore, was an honor of which he felt most proud. If only the sentiment which pervaded that body and animated him could be infused throughout the country by the Union Party, posterity in all ages would call that organization blessed. A vast proportion of both the other parties are still at heart loyal and national, but their heads have been misled and blinded by ambitious, avaricious and reckless party leaders, who are for themselves first, and for the Union afterwards, or not at all.

The object of the new party is to inspire the would-be conservative masses of the other parties with a deep sense of their country's peril, to cultivate and maintain alliance with them, to induce them to throw off party trammels and yokes, to arouse, rebuke and control extremists, radicals and disunionists on both sides; to frown down and crush out sectionalism everywhere, to suppress and extinguish the direful partisan Slavery agitation, and to revolutionize the policy and the practices of this Government,—now so corrupt, disorganizing and destructive—mortifying and alarming every enlightened and independent American, and derided and scorned by foreigners and foreign nations.

An American citizen, when abroad, no longer displays his once Roman-like title; he tries rather to hide it. The liberal statesmen of Europe no longer make the United States the standing theme of their admiration.

Unless there be a speedy revolution and regeneration, the destiny of our country will soon be determined. Twenty years or less will tell the story and close the scene. Let things go on as they are going, and within a decade or two we shall be involved in a fratricidal war, then in universal anarchy, and finally fall into the embrace and submit to the tender mercies of a military despotism.

The Union Party can save the country, if the masses will rally round its standard. Though only six months old, it is already a host within itself; and it is daily gathering recruits from the other parties, and will soon have in its ranks the large reserve force not identified with any party. Many thousand old Whigs in New-York, Massachusetts, and throughout the land, who of late rarely or never vote, and many who have voted with Republicans or Democrats, will rouse up and flock to the Union flag. Who shall say that the chances of this third or middle party do not, at present, appear as good, or even better then those of either of the other? (Mr. BELL repeated this question several times.) There is much reason to hope for the best. But even if defeated, this Union movement will set a memorable example, and will manifest a strength and vitality and capacity for development that will serve to check, and curb, and awe the rampant sectionalism North and South.

He would not discuss the Slavery questions. They had been discussed enough. For the Union's sake, hush them at once and forever. He was averse to the endless and profitless Slavery agitation, always had been and would be. Whoever knows him and his public life, knows this. His full and consistent record showed his position on Slavery and on all questions which have concerned the country for many years. He had always been true to what he considered the interests of the nation. Wherever he was, before his constituents or in Congress, after due deliberation he had always taken his stand for what he deemed right, just, fair and patriotic, and firmly adhered to it at every hazard and though political defeat action stared him in the face. He appealed to the American people, and to American history, for the vindication and verification of his course, his counsels, his predictions and his warning. One or both will sooner or later vindicate him.

When Mr. BELL closed Gov. MOREHEAD was called for. He responded gracefully and eloquently. He denounced the Republican Party, declared he never would directly or indirectly aid in a Republican's election, and deprecated the disunion tendency of both the Northern and the Southern extremes. The ascendency of either would widen the rent which threatens to sever us. He had often told fire-eating Mississippians and Alabamians they should wait for Kentucky to give the word for disunion if it must come. In that awful event, Kentucky, with her more than seven hundred miles of frontier, will have the front to bear—will be the battle-ground, the Flanders of America. The cotton States would derive no advantage from disruption, while Kentucky and her neighbors would be deluged in fraternal blood. The Union Party will succeed if *the people* will rise up and speak *their* mind. PONTIAC.

MR SEWARD'S LETTER.

A HEARTY SUPPORT PLEDGED TO LINCOLN AND HAMLIN.

The Central Republican Committee has received the following letter from Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, in reply to an invitation to attend a meeting to ratify the nomination of Messrs. LINCOLN and HAMLIN:

AUBURN, May 21, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: I will not affect to conceal the sensibility with which I have received the letters in which you and so many other respected friends have tendered to me expressions of renewed and enduring confidence. These letters will remain with me as assurances in future years that, although I was not unwilling to await, even for another age, the vindication of my political principles, yet that they did, nevertheless, receive the generous support of many good, wise, and patriotic men of my own time.

Such assurances, however made, under the circumstances now existing, derive their priceless value largely from the fact that they steal upon me through the channels of private correspondence, and altogether unknown to the world. You will at once perceive that such expressions would become painful to me and justly offensive to the community, if they should be allowed to take on any public or conventional form of manifestation. For this reason, if it were respectful and consistent with your own public purposes, I would have delayed my reply to you until I could have had an opportunity of making it verbally next week on my way to Washington, after completing the arrangements for the repairs upon my dwelling here, rendered necessary by a recent fire.

The same reason determines me also to decline your kind invitation to attend the meeting in which you propose some demonstrations of respect to myself, while you finally considering the nominations which have been made by the recent National Convention at Chicago. At the same time it is your right to have a frank and candid exposition of my own opinions and sentiments on that important subject.

My friends know very well that, while they have always generously made my promotion to public trusts their own exclusive care, mine has only been to execute them faithfully, so as to be able at the close of their assigned terms to resign them into the hands of the people without forfeiture of the public confidence. The presentation of my name to the Chicago Convention was thus their act, not mine. The disappointment, therefore, is their disappointment, not mine. It may have found them unprepared. On the other hand, I have no sentiment either of disappointment or discontent; for who in any possible case could, without presumption, claim that a great national party ought to choose him for a candidate for the first office in the gift of the American people? I find in the resolutions of the Convention a platform as satisfactory to me as if it had been framed with my own hands, and in the candidates adopted by it eminent and able Republicans, with whom I have cordially cooperated in maintaining the principles embodied in that excellent creed. I cheerfully give them sincere and earnest support.

I trust, moreover, that those with whom I have labored so long that common service in a noble cause has created between them and myself relations of personal friendship unsurpassed in the experience of political men, will indulge me in a confident belief that no sense of disappointment will be allowed by them to hinder or delay, or in any way to embarrass, the progress of that cause to the consummation which is demanded by a patriotic regard to the safety and welfare of the country and the best interests of mankind.

I am, sincerely and respectfully,
Your friend and obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To Messrs. Charles C. Nott, Wm. H. Bull, A. J. Williamson, C. S. Spencer and F. W. Shepherd—for the Republican Central Committee.

RATIFICATION MEETING IN COLUMBUS, OHIO.

SPEECH OF EX-GOV. CHASE—INDORSEMENT OF THE NOMINEES.

On the evening of Tuesday, the 21st, Columbus, Ohio, was brilliantly illuminated with bonfires and fireworks, in honor of the Chicago

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Debate on Slavery—Rev. Pennell Coombe and Rev. Norvall Wilson on the Inexpediency of a Change of Rule—Rev. Granville Moody on the Moral Aspects of the Question—The Speakers—What they said, and how they said it.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NINETEENTH DAY.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, May 23, 1860.

Every available place in St. James' Hall was occupied this morning. No historical display there was ever greeted by such a throng as saw the curtain rise upon the drama of the day.

Bishop Soper took the Chair to-day, and Rev. S. Y. Monnon, of New-Jersey, conducted the religious exercises. The responses to his fervent prayer for Divine guidance in the deliberations of the day were loud and deep.

Rev. Wm. Hunter, of Western Virginia, made an ineffectual effort to procure the reclion of the resolution limiting each speaker to 30 minutes. Several memorials with regard to Slavery, lay delegation, the presiding eldership, and other matters of equal moment, were presented,—among them a statement from Rev. Dr. Peter Cartwright, containing charges against the book-agents in regard to business transactions connected with the publication of his autobiography, which was referred to a Special Committee.

It was 10½ o'clock before the decks were cleared for action, and Rev. Calvin Kingsley, Chairman of the Committee on Slavery, asked that the resolutions appended to his report be read. That done, Mr. Kingsley moved the adoption of the first one. He said he intended to make no argument now on this report. He would say for himself, and he believed for the mass of those who thought as he thought, that they were ready to go to a vote without a debate, though they did not demand that a vote should be so taken. Mr. Coombe, he understood, desired to make some remarks. They should off all the responsibility for any excitement that might grow out of a debate. While they neither said there should or should not be a debate, they were willing that there should or should not be one, as the minority pleased. The members of the Committee on Slavery would bear him witness that the utmost Christian kindness and consideration had characterized the discussion in Committee, and he hoped it might characterize the debate here. He loved all his brethren, and he believed that if there was anght unpleasant about this debate, it would grow out of the manner in which it was conducted. He hoped there would not be.

Rev. Pennell Coombe, of Philadelphia, wanted to know whether Mr. Kingsley spoke for himself or for the majority.

Mr. Kingsley spoke for the majority.

Mr. Coombe, to whom the opening of the debate on the part of the minority had been committed, arose amid deep silence. He said:

Mr. President, I propose to ask the Conference the following questions:

1. What is the *question* at issue?
2. Who are the *parties* to the question?
3. What are the *reasons* assigned for the change proposed?
4. What will be the *result* of the change, if made?
5. Has the General Conference the *right* to make this change?

He called attention to the fact that the question before them was not as to the morality of Slaveholding. On that question there was no difference of opinion in the Methodist Church. The question at issue, therefore, was, whether the Discipline should be changed, as it at present exists, so as to forbid the holding as well as the buying and selling of slaves. This agitation had grown up from the efforts of men who are practically ignorant of the system of Slavery, and who base their arguments upon theory only. Those who opposed the change were from the border Conferences mainly, who were practically acquainted with the system, and who were unanimously opposed to the action recommended by the majority of the Committee. Mr. Coombe then briefly and rapidly reviewed the petitions which had been sent in, and showed their sectional character. The testimony relied upon by the majority was all from one section of the Church; but even here there was a division of opinion. Petitions against the proposed change had come from every part of the Church, while not one in favor of that measure had come from the border Conferences. On this subject the border Conferences were united, while their opponents were divided. He then proceeded to consider the reasons assigned by the majority for the change in detail. It was asserted by them that much of the present chapter on the subject of Slavery has become obsolete, and is practically disregarded, owing to the present laws of Slave States. Do the majority intend to say that the Church should place herself in a position of defiance to the State, and require our members to do what the laws will not permit to be done? If so, do they expect the State to protect the Church in that position? After the 4th of June next the law of Maryland will absolutely prohibit emancipation. It is nearly so now. What will you do with your new rule then? As to this change of the chapter being either obsolete or disregarded, so far as the Philadelphia Conference is concerned, I deny it. That chapter is not obsolete, nor is it disregarded. Let those who make the charge produce their evidence, and we are ready to meet it. It is alleged that the present rule makes one law for the official and another for the private members. This has always been the law, and it is right that it should be so. Is not the standard for office in the Church higher than that of membership?

This was the very position taken by the Northern delegates in the case of Bishop Andrews, which led to the division of 1844. Had he been a member of the Georgia Conference only they would not have distasted him, but because he was an officer of the whole Church, though he could not free his slaves, they declared that the holding of them disqualified him for his official position.

The third reason adduced is the differences of opinion as to the meaning of the present rule. Who is responsible for those differences of opinion? The border men are not. After 1844, no serious difference existed until the Northern men raised the question of change. The majority report quotes the Bishops' address of 1840 to show the necessity of changing the rule, when that address only recommended an explanation of it. I will quote from the same address the opinion of these Bishops. They say and advise first the position of the Church is that of Mercy; secondly, the rule on Slavery should be, "due regard to the laws of the States, and not require emancipation when the State will not permit the slave to sojoy freedom;" thirdly, the holding of slaves should not be made a test of membership; fourthly, rules made by the Church in violation of this principle, she has been compelled to repeal. Fifthly, their solema conviction that no new rules should be made.

6. Their most earnest advice to the minority to "lay aside all interference with relations authorized and established by civil law, and apply themselves wholly to the special duties of their high and holy calling, and teach and enforce the moral obligations of the Gospel in all the different relations of society."

7. A prediction that the interference of the ministry with the civil relations of Slavery would tend to destroy its influence. The ministry has disregarded this advice, and is reaping the results predicted.

The present rule, it is said, does not embody the true doctrine of the Church on the subject. The majority declare the true doctrine of the Church to be, that holding a slave is equally criminal with the buying and selling, and subject to the same discrimination. This proves that these men do not understand the subject. Let us look at the matter in the light of experience. The buying and selling of a slave is the personal act of the buyer or seller. The holding of a slave may be, and among our people generally is, without their consent and beyond their control. The purchase or sale of a slave, among our members, is exceedingly rare. Nine-tenths of the slaves held come to them by inheritance or marriage. In many cases, neither husband nor wife has any volition or control in the matter. They are either entailed on the children, or the law will not admit of emancipation. The law compels no man to buy or sell, but it does compel men to hold. Holding, therefore, may be a matter of necessity; buying and selling is a matter of choice. Will any prudent man say then that holding is in the same position as buying or selling? The doctrine of the majority is not the doctrine of the Church. Our fathers understood this subject much better than their so-called "genuine sons," and hence they did not place *holding* on an equal footing with buying and selling. If it is replied to this that we must discriminate, I ask, where is the authority to do so? It is not in the rule. That is absolute, and no distinction is made.

The charge against us is disproved by the testimony of those who are above the suspicion of candid men. It is made in the face of the testimony of their own Anti-Slavery Committee at the last General Conference. That Committee published to the world after a careful and patient examination of the facts in the case, that the border men had done all that they religiously believed was in their power, to carry out the provisions of the Discipline.

They have done this in the public papers and in tracts scattered broadcast over the land. They have published with evident pleasure the grossest slanders upon the authority of *private* letters from men who are afraid to give their names to the world. They have used the statements of those, whose reliability has been impeached, and whose character, to say the least of it is not beyond reproach in the North and East. A few leading men, with such weapons in their hands, have gone forth and waged a relentless warfare against the purity and integrity of our ministry and membership. Not content with this, they have arraigned our Bishops before the bar of public opinion, and accused them of prostituting their high and holy offices for the protection of wicked Pro-Slavery men. Is it any wonder then that our enemies outside of the Church, and thoughtless men within its pale, have repeated and believed these accusations? Has not the world good reason to believe these statements, when they are circulated by men holding the ministerial office in the Church which they slander and abuse? Is the Church on the border to be sacrificed because these few infatuated men have led the people astray? If either portion of the Church must suffer, the North should bear the largest share, for in the North the evil has its origin.

Will this action satisfy the North? I answer, "No." It is not intended to satisfy the North, except for the present. The design of the leaders in this movement is to do as little as possible now. They intend to "man the posts," by filling our editorial chairs with their own friends, and thus prepare the Church for greater and more decided action. I ask an answer to this question. Who is willing to receive the present proposition as a finality in this matter? If the question be evaded we shall take it for granted.

Again, will this action extirpate Slavery? There is not a man on this floor who believes it will have any such result. All that is expected from it is the advantage of the declaration in the North, and this received, the Border may do as it chooses with the administration of the law.

If the Discipline be changed, what will be the result? It will most seriously disturb the peace of the Church in the Free States. The reason assigned by at least one member of the Committee on Slavery why petitions were not circulated in his Conference was this very fact. They began, but it was soon found to be likely to produce dissension, and they abandoned the design for that cause only. Look at the host of official men who have sent their protest against the action. Will these men be likely to keep quiet if this report be adopted? Brethren had better be warned in time, or the Church in the North will learn wisdom by the things she will suffer. I leave this point to be amplified by the delegates from Free States.

Have we the right to do this thing? I do not mean the *power*, but the *right*, according to the doctrine of the majority report:

"All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them; for this is the Law and Prophets."

The brethren of the Border did not bring Slavery into the Church, and are not responsible for it. Now, then, let each man in the majority look into this moral mirror which God has hung up before all humanity, and ask himself this question: "If I were in the position of our brethren in the Border, would I have a right to desire that they should do unto me as I am now trying to do unto them?

Will this action be loving thy neighbor as thyself?

2. Have we the right according to the *law of the Church?* The law of the Church requires, before the General Conference can change the letter or meaning of any one of our general rules, that we shall have the assent of two-thirds of all the members of the Annual Conferences who were present and voting. We have asked this consent with three different rules, one of which is similar to the one now proposed and identified with the spirit of this new chapter. What is the result? The Erie rule has received but 1,795 votes, the Providence rule only 1,242, and the Cincinnati rule but 319, and this too out of nearly 7,000 men entitled to vote. Several of the Conferences voted for two, and others for the three rules, thus giving two and three votes to each man. Now if we count all the votes for all the rules, as given for one rule, they number but 3,356, or less than one-half the men entitled to vote. Does not the constitutional law of the Church forbid any change at the present session? I conclude, therefore, that this General Conference has no legal right to make any change in the Discipline.

Take now the membership. Out of nearly 1,000,000 of members, but 45,857 have asked for a change of any kind. About 35,000 of them came from 12 Conferences out of 47. But one out of every 22 have asked for a change, and they differ widely as to the change they desire. Recognizing the rights of the membership to a voice in this matter, can the General Conference claim the right to change the discipline, or can the delegates, as representatives, vote for it? Again: Do our Anti-Slavery principles and position as a church, give us the moral right to make this change? Have we now a law which forbids official members holding slaves, except as a matter of necessity. This chapter, proposed as a substitute, is said by its advocates to be a declaration only. They say it is not a law. It will therefore place the Church in a position where she has no law which prohibits slaveholding by either the ministry or the official membership. This is going back from our former position, instead of advancing.

In conclusion, the change proposed by the majority is opposed to the law laid down in their report and to the constitutional law of the Church. I therefore use the words of the chapter and say: "This report is contrary to the law of God and nature; it is inconsistent with the Golden Rule, and with that rule in our discipline which requires all who desire to continue among us to do no harm, and to avoid evil of every kind." I therefore affectionately admonish all the members of this General Conference to keep themselves pure from this great evil, and to seek its defeat by all lawful and Christian means.

Rev. Granville Moour (Cincinnati) said the irrepressible conflict was upon them. The first gun had been fired. He was surprised to hear the brother say that the question of the moral character of American Slavery was not on this floor in connection with this report. He was in favor of the majority report. As against the Slavery that existed in the Methodist Episcopal Church and in the country, he wished to present twenty counts. (Applause.)

First, Slavery reduced a man to the condition of a thing, and made him the mere appendage of another man's being. He urges his brethren to consider the exceeding sinfulness of Slavery. What right had a man to hold in bondage his fellow-man, fashioned in the same clay, and bearing equally the image of the Creator? He held his personal liberty not for what he [illegible] but because he possessed an immortal soul, and all who had the same attributes as he were entitled to the same liberty. Strong men might rob them of it, but could not destroy their right to it. Slavery took from a man these rights and placed him on the footing of hales of cotton, or horses or oxen. It sunk immortal man into merchandise. It unlinked his right to himself. If he appropriated his own earnings he was a thief, and if he asserted a right to the possession of himself he was in insurrection. He might be sold at auction like any other chattel. In a word, American Slavery robbed a man of his manhood, and, therefore, was he in favor of the majority report. Again, Slavery put asunder what God had put together. It separated wives and husbands, and deuled to children a parent's fostering care. It made a home a brothel. It offered a premium to licentiousness. It had called into being infamous laws. It had set morals at naught, and had blasphemously claimed a position in the Church, and that it was founded on the Word of God. It was in utter and absolute antagonism to the golden rule. No man would be willing himself to be a slave; therefore we, he for the majority report. Slavery was a violation of the Divine law, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." The institution was at direct issue with the Bible. Wesley had said, what had become axiomatic, that Slavery was "the sum of all villainies." If all that was recognized as morality was overthrown, American Slavery might be declared to be just, but otherwise not. Well might they say with Jefferson, of Virginia, "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just." Now, should the Church encourage this country to continue the land of the free and the home of the slave? This pet crime was truly an abomination. Let none talk of the right of the slaveholder to his slave, and of the laws which sanctioned such a claim. There was a law above the laws of man, written by the finger of God, which declared Slavery a great wrong. He feared that their forbearance for the sake of peace had been leading them on to an intestine war. The Church should speak out—hold the light up that the darkness might comprehend the light. Paul had been despised when he asserted the rights of man, but his words had lived to cheer many a slave in his toil. He rejoiced that the principles of freedom were found in the Bible—the *magna et maxima charta* of human rights. Sir, continued Mr. Moore, we are encouraged to prosecute our glorious task in pleading the cause of the oppressed, and opening our mouths for the Dumb. We have been long in the minority. The history of minorities is full of hope to the philanthropist and Christian. Enoch was in a minority all his days. Noah had only seven with him when he preached righteousness. Lot was fearfully in the minority when he left Sodom. Moses, the Divinely commissioned emancipator, was vastly in the minority among the lordly slaveholders of Egypt when, in the name of God Almighty, he demanded the immediate emancipation of 2,000,000 of slaves from the brick-yards and fields of that ancient oppressor, whom God immersed in vengeful waters whilst he was endeavoring to execute the Fugitive Slave law of Egypt [laughter] on the slaves who were fleeing from his power to Canada, [illegible]—I mean Canaan,—and who found seasonable and sufficient aid when God opened the underground railroad, of which the fiery, cloudy pillar was the glorious head-light, in their enterprise to secure their God-given rights of life and liberty. Behold! fear-burdled and heaven-guided, they pass down and over the untraveled road, and gain the free thar shore; they are all up—all out—old man and all! And now rises the wildest, grandest and sublimest song which ever burst from human lips—the song of the fugitives! The headlong, vindictive slaveholder—burning with rage—thirsting for revenge—with marshals whom five pieces of silver would bribe to haste—all hasten to follow on the fugitives' track into the sea; when, at Jehovah's fiat, gravitation reasserts her ancient law, and the mighty mountains of angry waters roll over, and the ancient slaveholders, with Pharoah at their head, perish in the midst of a miracle!

Mr. Moore rapidly adduced the points in the Bible which related to Slavery, and, with frequent quotations from the Scriptures and the poets, enforced his sentiments against Slavery. If the majority report was sent forth by this Conference, it would bring peace to many homes and hope to the oppressed.

Rev. Norvall Wilson, of Baltimore, next addressed the Conference. He hesitated somewhat, he said, to call this a discussion, in view of the history spread before them, and the exhibition of the morning. Freedom of discussion was loudly advocated in this country, but it often degenerated into idle agitation. This "discussion" commenced in 1836 with Scott, Hoston & Co. The trade they had heard this morning was quite in keeping with Mr. Scott's speeches in 1836. Brethren cited with admiration the names of Clarkson, Wilberforce and their compeers. But did these men take their stand against the position of the Christian Church? Had they endeavored to introduce new theories into the Church? No! They went into the House of Commons,—the legislative body that had control of the whole matter,—and continued their efforts there till they were successful. If those who so zealously and cruelly persecuted those who were at the scene of action left the remedy to those who had the entire control of this matter, they would do what was eminently proper. He doubted whether any new light had been brought out by the "discussion." He presumed there was general unanimity of sentiment here with regard to the point to which the last speaker had spoken, but the question here was, should they cut off from them that large territory in which they now labored, or should they, in a true Christian spirit, continue to regard the servant as equal to his master, and labor for the redemption of both. He saw no good in the fanatical repetition of stale remarks about the evil of Slavery. He was from a slaveholding State, and with regard to that portion of their territory south of Mason and Dixon's line, where he had chosen to locate in accordance with the apostolic injunction to lead a quiet, peaceable life, because there was as little fanaticism of any kind there as anywhere; there was as much primeval Wesleyan Methodism there as there was in any other part of the country. The people from that corner of Maine, who had sent memorials against several proposed changes of the Discipline, including the change of the rule on Slavery, he doubted not were good Methodists, who knew the value of the terse rule of Wesley—"Don't mend our rules, but keep them." After the question which now agitated them had received the deliberate consideration of their fathers, perhaps as far back as 1816, they had settled down upon the rules as they now were. All the attempts to change the rule had resulted injuriously. He, though he resided in a Slave State, was as free to speak as any here, and was not necessarily identified with any section. Now, what was the condition of affairs in the Northern Conferences? They had had a small exhibition of it in the case of one Conference recently. The commencement of the present agitation had been greatly like the rise of that radicalism which had resulted in secession before. The people had been diverted from their proper Christian work, and something called "Nazaritism" had sprung up, and, he was told, had largely infected the Conferences here. If they devoted themselves to political matters, the affairs of the Church would suffer. If he regarded himself as the advocate of inhumanity, he would change his position immediately. But he put it to them, on the other side, whether they were not the advocates of inhumanity in endeavoring to remove the light of the Gospel from the truest of the Earth. Nothing that this Conference could do could overthrow the laws under which Slavery existed. If they were overthrown by them it must be by moral influences. If there were any here who, for the sake of popularity at home, were willing to support the proposed measures, their principles of right must be at a very low ebb. If brethren considered the matter dispassionately, he was sure they would not adopt the majority report. The Golden Rule did not require that if one rode in a carriage, another should; that an agrarian rule should prevail; but that all, according to the dictates of their own consciences, should act with benevolence and justice towards their brothers, and answer for it to the Master,—each for himself. The Border brethren had consciences, and they were as much exercised about this Slavery Question as their brothers here.

At this point Mr. Wilson's time expired, and the Conference was declared to be adjourned.

The minority had decidedly the best of the argument to-day, and it is no prejudgment of the point at issue, and no reflection upon him who spoke for the majority. The Conservatives had two out of the three speeches, and spoke directly to the point. Mr. Moody made an excellent Anti-Slavery speech; with a variety of illustration and argument which surprised, and an eloquence which captivated his hearers, he labored to prove that Slavery was a sin. But that is not a disputed question in the Church, and is not the issue which the Conference is trying. Conceding it to be an evil, it is asked, Should the proposed change of the General Rule be made? The contrast between the speakers was a striking one. Mr. Coombe is a stout, middle-aged gentleman, and reminded one of the portraitures of the founder of the City of Brotherly Love, whence he comes. He speaks rapidly and loudly, very distinctly and with frequent gesticulation. In these respects Mr. Moody resembles him—only he is "a little more so." He is a specimen of the Western orator, so well typified by the blind preacher in one of his lectures. He is tall, long-armed, but not lank. While he is speaking he turns alternately hither and thither, and swings his arms violently, as if he were practicing calisthenics. He spoke to-day at the top of his lungs, and with great rapidity, evidently laboring to finish his extended remarks before his thirty minutes should flee away. Mr. Wilson, on the contrary, spoke with marked deliberation, and seemed calm, collected and unmindful of everything except the work before him. He is a tall, slim, quiet looking man, and in nothing he had before said in the Conference had there been any promise of what he gave us to-day.

OLD-SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Appointment of a Season for Special Prayer—Are Private Theatricals and Social Dancing Allowable?—The State of Foreign Missions—Shall the Boards be Reorganized?—Report of the Finance Committee.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Monday, May 21, 1860.

FOURTH DAY.

The first half hour of the morning session was spent as usual in devotional exercises. Dr. Jno. Dewitt was received and duly recognized as delegate from the Reformed Dutch Church. Dr. Zooss, Chairman of the Committee on Systematic Benevolence, stated that but 70 out of 170 Presbyteries had handed in the papers on this subject, and called for more returns. Rev. E. F. Baird presented a memorial from the Presbytery of Tombecbee on the subject of a Church Commentary, proposing to appoint a Committee to determine [illegible] and to digest a plan for its execution, and propose it to the next Assembly.

Dr. Baird moved the appointment of a Committee to consider the subject, to report on the character of this commentary, the responsibility of the Assembly in the undertaking, the feasibility of the plan and all other matters connected with it. Dr. Hoge seconded the motion, which was thereupon carried. A motion to reconsider was lost. This Committee was to report, at the next Assembly, and it was understood that the Assembly did not commit itself to anything by the appointment.

Dr. W. M. Scott read the Report of the Committee on Domestic Missions, which was then received. Dr. Scott recapitulated the evidences of progress, as evidenced by the increase of laborers and contributions, and urged the duty of active effort on the part of Presbyteries who had as yet taken no action in the matter. He enlarged upon the other items of the Report and closed with an earnest appeal in behalf of renewed effort. We give an abstract containing the most interesting and important statements of the Report.

The number of missionaries in commission March 1, 1859, was 408, to which have been added, to March 1, 1860, 283 making the whole number 691, and more by 91 than the year previous.

The number of churches and missionary stations wholly or in part supplied, (as far as reported,) by our missionaries, is 1,179.

The number of newly organized churches is 53.

The number of admissions on examination is 2,665, and on certificate 2,113: making a total of admissions of 4,778.

The number in communion with churches connected with the Board is 28 107.

The number of Sabbath schools is 429; of teachers 3,460; and of scholars 22,035.

The number of baptisms is 3,197.

The total amount of receipts from all sources, from March 1, 1859, to March 1, 1860, is $118,904 21, to which add balances on hand in the different treasuries, March 1, 1859, $28,422 19; making the available resources of the Board during the year, $147,326 40.

The aggregate receipts have been greater, as compared with the year, by $10,231 18. The increase has been, in individual or special donations and legacies, 13 052 24, and in contributions of the churches, $6,178 94.

There has been a total increase of *ninety-one* in the number of missionaries commissioned.

Clothing valued at $17,295 56 has been received during the year and distributed among the missionaries who needed it. Of this amount, $13,289 72 was received at the office in Philadelphia; $2,331 48 at the office in Louisville; and $1,514 66 at the dépôt in Pittsburgh; and $160 at the office in New-Orleans.

Dr. Happersett, the Secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions, was requested to address the meeting. He showed that the actual increase of contributions from the churches was larger than appeared on the report, owing to legacies which increased the whole amount of receipts last year. Still the amount in the treasury was very small to meet the great demands upon the Board.

Dr. Adger, of South Carolina, rose to speak on the first item of the report, which he could not approve if it meant to intimate that the Church had reason to congratulate herself on what had been accomplished, or, in other words, that she had done well enough. He continued to state his objections to the present system until the hour of adjournment.

At the opening of the afternoon session a letter was read by the Clerk from Gen. Jacob Gould, one of the Directors of the New-York Central Railroad, in behalf of the Board, inviting the Assembly to make an excursion to Niagara Falls. The invitation was accepted, and a Committee of three was appointed to make arrangements.

The unfinished business was resumed, and Dr. Adger continued his remarks. The change he proposed in the Board was to reduce the Board in size to a Committee or Board of five, seven or eleven men, who would be present at every important meeting. In this way the Church would have direct connection with the work, and the Presbyteries would have no excuse to neglect their duty.

Dr. W. M. Scott defended the report from the objections of Dr. Adger, declaring that its intention was to glorify no one but the Lord Jesus Christ. He thought that Dr. Adger, in his language as to the duty of the Church to contribute, had censured those Presbyteries who *gave*, more than the report censured those who did *not give at all*.

Hon. Mr. Galloway, of Ohio, made a short but eloquent address, deprecating this attack upon the Boards in such a general manner, and asking for definite charges of mismanagement, and a definite plan proposed in the place of the present.

The report was finally recommitted to the Committee for slight modifications.

The unfinished business of Saturday now came up, and the discussion on the reorganization of the Boards was resumed.

Dr. Thornwell replied to the remarks of Dr. Hodge on Saturday last, stating that he had been a student of logic all his days, but was utterly unable to see the connection between his premises and conclusions. He contrasted principles of the Presbyterian Church as he understood them with those maintained by Dr. Hodge as distinctive of Presbyterianism, and added that he was glad to say that his own views were taught by Dr. McGill, of Princeton.

Dr. Hodge here arose, and in the midst of profound silence stepped forward and said that the tract *Want is Presbyterianism*, published by the Board of Publication, is written by himself, and is used, circulated and approved by Dr. McGill. This tract contains all the principles which I have stated, and includes all the distinctive principles for which Dr. Thornwell has been contending.

The Assembly proposed next Saturday as the day for the excursion to the Falls, and adjourned.

One of the hospitable families who entertain *Assembly men* was disturbed the other night by an unusual smell of gas in the house, and on investigation, traced its source to the room occupied by one of our members. He had *blown out his gas*, retired to rest, and devoted himself instantly to somnolent recreation. Had it not been for timely discovery, this *blow* might have produced as effective prostration as any ever delivered by the scientific Hannah.

FIFTH DAY.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, May 22, 1860.

After the minutes had been read and accepted, Dr. Scott, Chairman of the Committee on Bills and Overtures, presented several papers to the Assembly. An overture recommending the second week of January as a season of especial prayer for the out-pouring of the spirit, was adopted. An overture from the Presbytery of Cincinnati, on the subject of dancing, was received, containing the following questions:

First—Are social dances and private theatricals included among "the sins prohibited by the commandment," mentioned in the larger Catechism?

Second—Is it the duty of Church sessions to exercise discipline upon those members of the Church who send their children to dancing schools, or who give and attend dancing parties, and how far should this discipline extend?

The following answers were reported by the Committee:

To the 1st question, That whilst the pleasures of the ballroom and the theatre are primarily intended by the term "dancing and stage plays" in the larger catechism, still the spirit of the prohibition extends to all kindred amusements which are calculated to awaken thoughts and feelings inconsistent with the seventh commandment, as explained by the Saviour in Matthew, 5th chap., 27th and 28th verses.

To the second question, That whilst we regard the practice of promiscuous social dancing, by members of the Church, as a mournful inconsistency, and the giving of parties for such dancing on the part of heads of Christian families as tending to compromise their religious profession, and the sending off of children by Christian parents to the dancing-school, is a sad error in family discipline; yet we think that the Session of each Church is fully competent to decide when discipline is necessary, and the extent to which it should be administered. This report was adopted. Several other matters were reported, and put on the docket to be considered in future.

Dr. Edgar, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Missions, presented a report, of which the following is an abstract:

The receipts from all sources, as stated in the report of the Treasurer, including $7,785 82 reserved balance for losses during the rebellion in India, have been $237,582 28. The expenditures, as stated in the Treasurer's report, have been $234,037 73. Of the aggregate receipts, $6,959 14 were from friends in India.

The fund for theological education among the Waldenses is $14,100, so that $5,900 is still wanting to complete the sum which the General Assembly recommended to be created for this object. The fund for the education of the children of missionaries, amounts to $12,820. The payments from this fund during the last year were $690. The amount received from the children of the Church, chiefly through Sunday School collections, is $8 877 38.

The circulation of the newspaper edition of the *Foreign Missionary* has increased to 30,000 copies monthly; the pamphlet edition, which contains much additional matter, has a circulation of 4,250. The usual number of pages of the *Home and Foreign Record* has been occupied by the Board. Of the last Annual Report 3,750 copies were published in a pamphlet edition, and 17,500 as an extra number of the *Record*.

Hon. Walter Lowrie, Secretary of the Board, spoke in favor of the adoption of this report.

Rev. Mr. Mattoon, missionary from Siam, followed Mr. Lowrie with an interesting account of his work.

In the afternoon the subject of Foreign Missions was resumed. Mr. Janvier, of the Synod of Northern India, one of the Lodiana Mission, spoke of the peculiar difficulties of the missionary work in India.

Rev. Mr. Byington, of the Choctaw Mission, spoke a few moments of his work among the Indians. There were sixteen Presbyterian churches among the people, comprising upwards of 1,700 members.

The report of the Committee was then adopted.

The subject of the reorganization of the Boards, which has already occupied so much time, was taken up.

Dr. Thornwell resumed his remarks, which were yesterday interrupted.

Dr. Hodge replied, enlarging upon the points of his former address.

Dr. Kaes followed, and occupied the time of the Assembly until the time of adjournment.

SIXTH DAY.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, May 23, 1860.

The first item of business this morning was the report of the Committee on Finance. The amount received during the year was $18,795 90, and with the balance of last year, $11,169 59, made the whole amount $29,965 49. They had expended $24,748 41, leaving a balance of $5,217 18.

Dr. W. M. Scott submitted the report of the Committee on Domestic Missions, recommitted, for slight modification, and also nominations for members of the Board. The report was adopted and the nominations were declared.

The order of the day was the Board of Education.

Dr. Boardman, Chairman of the Committee on this Board submitted the report.

The following statistical table exhibits the operations of the Board of Education in the department of candidates for the ministry:

The number of *new* candidates received has been	181
Making in all from the beginning, (in 1819,)	2,972
The whole number on the roll during the past year has been	492
In their Theological course	192
In their Collegiate course	178
In their academical course	107
Stage of study not reported	6
Teaching or otherwise employed	7—492

The aggregate number of candidates this year is 181 greater than last year. The increase in the number of *new* candidates is large, even in comparison with the unprecedented increase of 1859. The number of *new* candidates reported last year is 141, while the number for the present year is 181, which exceeds the increase of any previous year in the history of the operations of the Board.

The total receipts of the year, from all sources, are $71,?32 39. The total receipts of the candidates' fund are $64,637 19. The increase above the receipts of last year in this fund is $12,559 27. This large increase is to be chiefly attributed to the receipt of legacies during the year.

In the absence of the Secretaries of the Board, Rev. Mr. Watts addressed the Assembly.

Dr. F. D. Wade made an interesting statement with reference to the Academy at Geneseo. It had been greatly blessed with the influence of the Spirit. The resolutions of the report were adopted, and the remainder of the report was then submitted. It contained allusions to the invaluable services of the Secretary now on a bed of sickness. The vote upon the adoption of this part of the report was taken by rising. The whole Assembly rose, and while in this position, according to request, Dr. Spaine led the Assembly in prayer.

The discussion on the reorganization of the Board was again resumed. Dr. Kaes had the floor and enforced his views as put forth yesterday. The Church was at liberty to devise and execute its plans as to the wisest judgments seemed discreetest and best. Now, the question is which is *the best*, the Board or the Committee? Which is best, a hand growing directly from the shoulder, or a hand with a directing arm, and the whole obedient to the head? Now, where are the pudential reasons for the preference? One of the elements of the Board thet had been deprecated was the paid membership. But these paid members were simply honorary members, who had no right to deliberate or vote at the meetings of the Board. Long experience had shown the value of the Boards. They did create an interest in different parts of the country, and this was certainly no harm nor disadvantage. There were occasions when these distant members might be required, and if the occasion was seldom, still we should be ready for the occasion. He gave a historical sketch of the origin and growth of the Boards, and expounded their mode of operation.

Immediately after the close of the morning session, according to a previous call, a meeting, the particulars of which you have received by telegraph, was held, to consider the subject of the purchase of a church in Boston for the Presbyterian denomination.

Dr. John Dewitt, Delegate of the Reformed Dutch Church, in taking leave of the Assembly, made a very happy parting speech.

The Moderator responded in a few appropriate remarks.

A matter of considerable interest now came up. Mr. Ayer, in Indiana, had made a bequest of $15,000 to the New-Albany Theological Seminary, and if that Institution should become extinct, it was to revert to his widow. The Seminary was removed from New-Albany to Chicago, and now Mrs. Richardson, the widow of Mr. Ayer, wishes to have the right of retaining the $15,000 to devote it to the cause of Christian education in the State of Indiana. She proposes to give it to Hanover College. The Committee to whom the matter was referred recommended that she be allowed to make such disposition of the money as she desires.

After debate, the whole matter was recommitted to the Committee on Finance, enlarged by the addition of five legal gentlemen of the Assembly.

The debate on the Boards was again in order. Dr. McGill made a statement as to his position in connection with this discussion.

Dr. Kaes again spoke on the subject till the hour of adjournment.

The Carstang-Shaw Breach of Promise Case.—The motion for a new trial in the celebrated case of Carstang vs. Shaw came up for argument before Judge Russell in the Court of Common Pleas this morning. Major Wright desired to introduce the oral testimony of two or three witnesses in support of the motion, and in order to show that the jurors impaneled at the recent trial prejudged the case previous to their being impaneled. The counsel for defendant objected to the course of procedure proposed by Major Wright, on the ground that the proper method was to introduce affidavits in support of the motion. After considerable argument on the part of counsel in the case, the Court finally sustained the objections of defendant's counsel, and postponed the further consideration of the matter until next law day, in order to give Major Wright an opportunity to take the affidavits.—*St. Louis Evening News*, 19th

A terrible tragedy occurred lately in De Soto County, Mississippi. One Nesbitt became so enraged at his son, with whom he had a dispute, that he seized a billet of wood and felled him to the earth. While the young man was lying helpless he repeated the blows, fracturing his skull, and inflicting injuries which soon terminated in his death. The unnatural father was committed to jail.

LAW REPORTS.

General Sessions.

A MANUFACTURER OF COUNTERFEIT BILLS SENT TO THE STATE PRISON—A SINGULAR CASE OF BIGAMY.

The Court of General Sessions, Judge Russell presiding, commenced to try cases yesterday, at 11 A. M., and did not adjourn till some minutes after 6 P. M. Yet only three cases were tried, and but one disposed of.

John M. Parker, *alias* King, was charged with the manufacture of counterfeit bills on the Exchange Bank of Hartford, Conn. He was a young man of respectable appearance, and a daguerrotypist by profession. The principal evidence against him, perhaps, was a large box, found in his apartment in Fifty-second-street, containing about twenty bottles of chemicals, such as are used in the photographing process; several sheets of paper, resembling that on which bank bills are printed, out of inferior quality; and a newspaper, on which tests had been made of the color and force of the stamp, in red, designed for the denomination of the bill. The bills exhibited in Court were evidently photographs, and were not good specimens of the craft of the artist.

A man named Thomas Newell was detected in Fifty-first-street, on March 29, attempting to pass some of these bills. He was a co-mate of Parker's, residing in the same house, and his arrest led to that of Parker. He will probably be tried to-day. The defence yesterday set up for Parker was, that he was a daguerreotypist and photographer by profession, and that in taking photographic impressions of these bills he was only practising, just as a young artist would sketch anywhere and everywhere, to give him facility and skill. The jury, however, took another view of his photographing propensities and found him guilty of the offence charged. Whereupon Judge Russell thought that a residence of five years in the State Prison would be beneficial to him, and he goes there, and for that time, accordingly.

Charles Heinsel was charged with keeping a disorderly house. Some twenty witnesses were examined, whose testimony conflicted very considerably, a portion of them being well pronounced on the immorality of the place, and the rest giving it a good character. The Jury were out three hours, and at last were discharged, being unable to agree.

Anne Logan, a good-looking Irishwoman, born in England, was prejudged with bigamy. About three years since, she married a negro in this city, named Samuel Lewis, a cook on board a vessel plying between New-York and Mobile. In February last she married a German named John Krause, her ebony husband being still alive. For this defense it was attempted to be shown that when she married Lewis she was under the influence of liquor, and, further, that she was subject to fits, and sometimes demented. Eleven of the jurors were willing to acquit her, especially as her German husband was willing to forget and forgive, but the twelfth juror was obstinate, and insisted on her conviction. They were accordingly discharged, and the woman will be tried again.

Suit Against Thomas Collyer.

PURSUIT OF PLEASURE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

James Burns et al. vs. Thomas Collyer.—The plaintiffs in this action are members of the Nassau Association, and sue under its behalf. The defendant is the noted ship-builder of this port. The plaintiffs claim that in the Summer of 1858, the defendant contracted with them to tow a barge for the Association to David's Island, near New-Rochelle, on a pleasure excursion. They allege that the trip was to be made by the steamer *May Flower*, for $100, but that the defendant finally refused to perform the contract, by reason of which the Association lost $500, which they now sought to collect.

The defendant answered that he was ready and willing to perform the contract, and that in accordance with his terms, on the morning stipulated, he was at pier No. 3 North River, and attempted to hitch to the barge, but that the excursionists on board of it ran back and forth across the deck in such a manner that it could not be "trimmed," and consequently could not be steered or managed. It was averred that through this conduct on the part of the plaintiffs and their associates, the purpose had to be abandoned; and also that when the defendant declared his determination to desist, a disturbance took place, and that the pilot of the *May Flower* had to fly from the boat to escape being thrown overboard, some at the party expressing an intention to thus summarily punish him for a conceived offence. Defendant's counsel desired to show that the party were towed to David's Island the same day by the steamer *Ohio*, and that a general muss ensued, and a number of the excursionists were badly injured. The Court, however, excluded the proposed evidence on the point. The case was then given to the jury, who found for the plaintiff $42. The action was tried in the Superior Court before Justice Woodruff.

L. E. Buckly for plaintiffs; D. and G. McMahon for defendant.

Drugged Coffee.

Amelia Trow vs. *Francis Becker.*—This was an action to recover damages for an alleged indecent assault, by reason of which the plaintiff claims to have become a mother, in April, 1858. The plaintiff testified that the defendant came to her house, in the upper part of the City, on the 23d of July, 1857, and really remained to dinner. She also avers that while at dinner her coffee was drugged by him, so as to stupefy her, during which state of insensibility

quested to hand them in for extension, that the affair may be closed as soon as possible.

The movements of the Sub-Treasury to-day were as follows:

Total receipts	$123,598
Total payments	37,471
Total balance	6,986,658

The receipts include $116,000 for customs.

The total earnings of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad for the last month was as fellows:

April, 1860	$79,324 90
April, 1859	86,024 66
Decrease	$700 16

The earnings of freight and passengere only for the first week of May were as follews:

1860	$17,300 51
1859	14,290 91
Increase	$3,009 60

The following is the latest Bank return from New-Orleans:

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE BANKS OF NEW-ORLEANS.

BANKS.	Loans. May 19.	Loans. May 12.	Specie. May 19.	Specie. May 12.
Citizens' Bank	$4,892,111	$4,882,648	$3,068,671	$3,149,836
Canal Bank	1,263,923	1,268,110	1,211,976	1,161,228
Louisiana	1,785,812	2,594,832	1,330,674	1,725,379
Louisiana State	2,998,768	4,111,788	2,988,810	3,146,937
Mec. & Traders	1,837,896	1,561,055	842,817	400,088
Bank of N. O.	1,268,070	1,441,919	619,995	606,902
Southern Bk.	398,149	394,882	176,617	309,800
Union Bank	1,910,832	1,121,965	455,924	456,131
Merchants' Bk	988 477	856,564	247,183	265,270
Crescent City	1,619,491	1,142 128	108,488	164,680
Bk. of America	1,242,250	1,266,906	564,123	588,436
Total	19,585,720	20,546 629	11,709,758	11,663,364
	Decrease...$1,160,509,		Increase....$37 394	

BANKS.	Circulation. May 19	Circulation. May 12.	Deposits. May 19.	Deposits. May 12.
Citizens' Bank	$4,810 045	$4,889,820	$4,029,572	$4,178,540
Canal Bank	1,262,945	1,306,235	1,221,383	1,087,479
Louisiana	965 414	963,714	3,384 320	3,327755
Louisiana State	2,289,710	2 432 176	4,694,734	4,749 199
Mec. & Traders	361,205	336,995	991,347	979,435
Bank of N. O.	878 915	900,810	1,190,069	1,253,200
Southern Bk.	246 710	263,925	862,345	333 443
Union Bank	514,520	523,590	924,848	864,150
Merchants' Bk.	475,080	478,200	557,038	684,342
Crescent City	273,660	261,635	417.555	385 041
Bk. of America	240,475	243 045	1,275,126	1,311,431
Total	12,163,809	12,358,144	18,936,258	19,202,635
	Decrease...$194 535		Decrease...$266,437	

BANKS.	Exchange. May 19.	Exchange. May 12.	Due Dis. Banks. May 19.	Due Dis. Banks. May 12.
Citizens' Bank	$2,609 664	$2,845,122	$197,284	$479,619
Canal Bank	1,138,114	1,242,360	211 789	197 387
Louisiana	710,010	763 2 6	229,429	199 821
Louis'na State	730.417	770 908	234 648	265 894
Mec. & Traders	292 636	326 563	37,720	49 188
Bank of N. O.	338 868	434,334	166,819	193,591
Southern Bk.	668,216	566,456	.....	.....
Union Bank	292 522	196,193	174,118	164,099
Merchants' Bk	13 158	17 288	88,428	294 219
Crescent City	111,070	120 637	35,944	47,987
Bk. of America	3,961	767	3,307	11,268
Total	$8,969,571	$7 213,334	$1 680,481	$1,640,060
	Decrease... $304,263.		Decrease....$53,390	

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 24, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Prodnce, since our last, have been: 36 bbls. Ashes, 12,854 bbls. Flour, 125 hbls. Corn Meal, 17,300 hushels Wheat, 90,546 bushels Corn, 12,362 bushels Oats, 449 pkgs. Provisions, and 385 hbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales heve been made, to-day, of 50 bbls., in lots, at $5 25@$5 31¼ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-dey 100 bags Laguayra at 14c., and 100 bags Rio at 13¼c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been reported to-day of 1,000 baies at uniterm rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile, N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	7¾	7¾	7¾
Middling, ₩ lb	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair, ₩ lb	12¼	12¾	13
			13½

FLOUR AND MEAL—The inquiry has been more active to day for State and Western Flour, especially tha former, prices of which are generally quoted a shade firmer. The demand has been mainly from the regular heme trade, though, in part, from speculators. Tha lize in rates of freights tends te check export movements. We have heard of sales of 18,000 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 05@$5 12½; extra State at $5 15@$5 40, chiefly at $5 20@$5 25; Superfine Western at $5@$5 12½; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 20@$6 10; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 25@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 75@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 05 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 05	@$5 12½
Extra State	5 15	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 05	@ 5 12½
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 20	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 75	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bds.	5 85	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 10	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 35	@ 5 45
Extra Genesee	5 85	@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 50

Southern Flour continues abundant and depressed. Sales 1,800 bbls., at $5 75@$6 25 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 30@$7 60 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian is heavy and languid, inoluding inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 25@$7 50 ₩ bbl.; 950 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 40@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3 50@$3 60 for Jersey; and $3 90@$4 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is quite heavy and is unsettled in price. The demand is less general, as shippers are discouraged by the rise in freights. The reported transactions since our last add up 65,500 bushels, including White Western en private terms; Red do. (Winter) at $1 28@$1 35; Milwaukee Club at $1 22@$1 24; Racine Spring at $1 18@$1 20; Chicago Spring and mixed (spring and Winter) State on private terms; Red State at $1 28; with White Kentucky at $1 65 ₩ bushel. Corn is unsettled. Unsound is in lively request, chiefly for distillers, and is quoted steady. Sound mixed Western is less sought after, especially by shippers, and it is lower. The advance in freights tends to lessen the export demand. Other kinds are heavy and drooping. The reported sales add up 105,000 bushels, at 57c.@60c. for unsound mixed Western; 60c.@63c., for poor to prime sound do., 63c.@70c. for yellow Northern; 66½c.@70c. for yellow Western; 69c.@71c. for yellow Jersey and Senthern, and (nominally) 78c.@80c. for white Southern, ₩ bush. Rye continues scarce and in demand, at 68c.@90c., the latter and extreme rate, ₩ bush. Barley is inactive at old prices. Oats are in moderate request, including Canada, at 40c.@41c.; Western, 40c.@41c.; State, 41c.@42c; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 38c.@40c., and Southern at 37c.@38c. ₩ bushel. The receipts at tide water of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the third week of May in 1860 and 1859, have been as fellews:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1859	17,142	29,265	84,317	14,067
1860	63,588	317,860	1,044,289	24,150
Inc.	46,446	288,595	959,972	10,083

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles so far, for the years 1860 and 1859, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1859	58,111	112,183	281,883	91,867
1860	107,481	517,033	1,446,778	65,202
Inc.	49,370	404,850	1,164,895	Dec. 26,665

Reducing the Wheat to flour, the increase in the receipts of 1860 is equal to 130,240 bbls. of flour.

The receipts at tide water of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs from the opening of the Canals to and including the 22d inst., have been as fellows:

	1860. April 25.	1859. April 14.	1858. April 23.
Canal open	61,299	58,111	107,481
Flour, bbls	894,595	112,183	517,033
Wheat, bush	125,704	281,882	1,446,778
Corn, bush	169,362	91,867	65,202
Barley, bush	401,177	725,534	677,558
Oats, bush	56,713	47,612	21,588
Rye, bush			

HEMP—Has been very quiet, and prices continued altogether nominal.

HIDES—The demand has been restricted, yet prices have been maintained, and holders of prime lots are not anxious to sell. Stock of all kinds, in first hands, 259,000, against 148,500 same time last year.

HAY—Sales 1,350 bales North River, mainly at $1 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales 40 bales last year's crop at 7c.@12c. ₩ lb.

LUMBER—The market presents no really new feature. Desirable lots have been in request and have been stiffly held. The Albany *Evening Journal* notices the business in the Albany market the past week, thus: "Lumber continues to come forward slowly both from the North and the West, the shipments from Oswego being light, on account of the recent advance on freights of $1 P. M. The supply from the Chemung district has been to a fair extent, and there is a good assortment of Chemung Pine now in market. Pine Tally-Board and one-and-a-quarter inch Pine are the only kinds that are now difficult to be obtained, all other descriptions of lumber being in fair supply. Hard woods and white wood have been received from Buffalo, and the stock and assortment new here of these is good. The demand for lumber during the week has been fair, and the market has ruled very firm. Letters from Williamsport, Pa., state that the loss of logs by the recent freshet, as announced by telegraph, was greatly exaggerated. The loss, however, is acknowledged to be large, and will probably reach thirty millions of feet. Enough has been saved to supply the demand from that section, though the loss will somewhat affect the prices, and will, doubtless, give a firmer tone to the market. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to May 22, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Sawing, ft. M.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, No.
1856	8,701,841	1,078	——	1,067,200
1857	7,725,812	2,448	——	872,000
1858	85,208,207	5,428	90,835	1,280,208
1859	36,494,100	11,109	83,587	80,505,208
1860	25,906,640	6,971	8,000	9,456,600

METALS—The current movements are limited; yet prices were quoted steady.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day: 75 bbls. New-Orleans at 49c.@50c.; 80 hhds. Porto Rico on private terms; 234 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, part tart, at 28@35; and 100 hhds. Clayed Cuba at 26c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are inactive at former rates. Spirits Turpentine has been sparingly dealt in at 45½c.@46½c. per gallon. A limited inquiry prevails for Resin, including common, within a range of from $1 52½@$1 55 ₩ 310 lbs.

OILS—The inquiry has been somewhat brisker for Crude Whale, mainly at 44c.@45c.; Crude Sperm, dark to good, at $1 20@$1 30; Olive at $1 25@$1 30; Linseed at 60c. ₩ gallon; with Tallow Oil at 9½c.@9¾c., and Palm at 8½c.@8¾c. ₩ lb. In New-Bedford during the week sales transpired of 1,950 bbls. Crude Sperm, and 2,200 hbls. Crude Whale, inclining, according to the New-Bedford *Shipping List*, 1,440 bbls. good Crude Sperm at $1 30, and the balance at $1 20@$1 20¾ gallon, according to quality—from dark in fair; 900 bbls. dark and ordinary Crude Whale at 40c., and 1,300 bbls. fair to good do. do. at 41c.@42c. ₩ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to May 21	23 568	88,472	829 400
Same time last year	21,325	106,238	1,950,000

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request, and sales have been made of 700 hbls., in lots at $17 68¾@$17 87½ for New Mess; $17 37½@$17 50 for Old Mess; $13 37½ for New Prime, and $12 50 for Old Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and firm, including Hams, at 8¾c.@9¾c., and Shoulders, at 7¼c.@7¾c. ₩ lb. Bacon is in light supply, and is inquired for, chiefly at from 9¾c.@11¼c. ₩ lb. Lard is in fair demand at full rates. Sales have been reported of 585 tcs. and bbls., at from 11¾c.@11¾c., for common to prime, ₩ lb. Beef is in request at uniform prices. Sales have been made of 465 bbls., at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 50 for Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, extra; and $4@$4 62½ for Country Prime, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $14@$16 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $11 50@$16 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in modarate demand at 12c.@19c. for new State, and 11c.@17c. for Ohio, ₩ lb. Cheese is in request at 7c.@11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 400 tcs., in lots, at from $4 25@$4 75—the latter an extreme rate for very choice, ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand has been active, to-day, at somewhat higher prices. We have heard of sales of 2,979 hhds. Cuba at 6¾c.@7¾c.; 536 hhds. Porto Rico at 7¼c.@7¾c.; 56 hhds. Melado on private terms; and 300 boxes Havana, mainly at 7¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 15,000 lbs. at 10¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—The reported sales reach 500 bbls., at 21¾c.@22c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 3,000 hbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.; 50,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and bags, at 8d.@8¼d.; 300 tcs. Beef, part at 4s; 200 bbls. Bacon at 25s.; and by steamer, 500 boxes Cheese at 40s. For London, 100 tcs. Beef at 6s. For Glasgow, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d.; 500 hbls. Resin at 2s. 9d.; and 20 hhds. Tallow at 22s. 6d.

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LOST—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 23D INST., in a Broadway and 42d-st. stage, a bunch of seven small DESK KEYS. The finder will confer a great favor in leaving them at the office of F. L. BARREDA, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 22,064 OF THE GREENwich Savings Bank. The finder of the same will please leave it at the Bank. MARY ANN MOORE.

DRY GOODS.

MAY, 1860.

NOTICE

OF

SALE AND REMOVAL.

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THIS MONTH

AT

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E. S. MILLS & CO.

Offer their entire Spring importation of

LACE MANTLES, POINTS, &c.,

Below the cost of importation.

Also, a large stock of

SILK AND CLOTH MANTLES,

In every variety, in all the new Paris shapes, at greatly reduced prices.

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SPECIALTY.

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1,000 Silk Moire Antique Parasols, best quality, at 6s.: worth $1 25.

LACE SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS!

Opening this morning from auction.

200 Lace Mantillas, $5 to $20.

200 Lace Shawls, $6 to $20.

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$3,600 worth wide Flouncing Laces, from 5s. to $6 a yard.

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NOTICE.—AVIS—NOTTICIA—AVISO—NOTIZ.—FOUNTAIN'S India store is the only place where India pineapple dresses, black and colored; wash silks, ¾ wide; crapes, jutongs, satins, seersnokers, yellow nankins, novelties, China, lasquered articles; all kinds of curious American Indian feather fans, bead hark work, &c., can be purchased wholesale and retail, at 66 Broadway. French fans, latest styles. This day received 23 styles Chinese featherfelding: ans.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FIRST-CLASS STEAM FORGE FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, at 2 P. M., on the 28th day of May, 1860, at the public house of Wm. L. De Bolton, in the City of Reading, the property known as the Reading Steam Forge, in said city. Said forge is substantially built, and completely equipped with all the modern improvements, including a 7-ton Nasymith steam-hammer and three Kirk steam-hammers, each with heating furnaces and boilers attached. A three-bending machine and oven; three puddling-furnaces, five blacksmiths' forges, two thirty-ton cranes, one large class boring-mill, slotting machine, turning-lathe, and sixty-horse engine. Main building 300x100 feet, with sheet-iron roof; a carpenter shop and brick office, with fire-proof &c., on the premises, which contain over 2½ acres. Said forge is most conveniently located for business, adjoining the Reading Railroad, and so connected therewith that locomotives can take away and deliver cars of iron, coal and other freight without cost for hauling. Shutes run outside the building, by which coal, scrap iron, &c., can be dumped close to each furnace, without extra cost for hauling or labor. This forge is capable of executing the heaviest work, having forged and finished the main shafts of the *Adriatic*, (believed to be the largest ever made,) besides complete sets of forgings for numerous steamships for Government and others. The city of Reading presents peculiar advantages for the successful operation of such a forge. It is within 58 miles of Philadelphia, connected therewith by the Reading Railroad, and the Schuylkill (160 ton) Canal; 128 miles by rail direct from New-York; 188 from Baltimore; 54 from Harrisburgh, and 54 from the Schuylkill coal region, whence the best anthracite coal can be placed at the furnace doors for about $2 25 per ton. Reading is situated in one of the finest agricultural districts of Pennsylvania, is a population of 26,000, and is noted for its general health and the purity of its water. As Berks County contains more furnaces than any other in the United States, iron of every description can be procured by the forge at the lowest prices.

Title clear of all incumbrance. Possession given immediately, and terms made easy, to suit purchasers. The forge is in complete order, and is furnished with every necessary tool and appurtenance to commence work immediately on taking possession. It is a property well worth the attention of those engaged in the above business. For any further information apply to

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$10,000.—WANTED—A PARTNER WITH tha above amount, (or as a loan, with ample security,) in a well-established business, to extend the manufacture of an article of daily consumption, without competition, and enjoying the most respectable wholesale trade of the City. Several valuable patents are connected with the manufacture. Address, with real name, A. P., Box No. 155 *Times* Office,

WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE.—A never-failing water-power and stone factory for sale, 35x50 feet, 4 stories, with 1-story building adjoining, 26x35 feet, all in perfect order, on the Bronx River, 18 miles from New-York, at Tnckahoe depot, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

$1,500 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED—In a manufacturing business in this City, that is exceedingly profitable, exclusive and without possible risk. Particulars at an interview, by addressing IRON, Box No. 130 *Times* Office, naming time and place.

CASH OR EXCHANGE.—A STOCK, CONsisting of Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries and Fancy Goods, together with four years' lease of house and store, on Broadway, and furniture, if required, (about $7,000,) for cash at a discount, or house and lot in City, or small farm. Address F. HALL, Box 3,718 Post-office.

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Any one having these words and letters on the corks, are counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depot of Congress Water, No. 69 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,

Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH PURE MILK.

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PERSONAL.

THE HEIRS-AT-LAW OF JOSEPH THOMSON, or JAMES THOMSON, will hear of something much to their advantage by applying to RICHARD PATRICK, No. 241 Pearl-st., New-York. The Thomsons were brothers, and left the vicinity of London, England, about the year 1802, and subsequently, up to 1842, resided and carried on the business of bakers in New-York or Brooklyn.

IF THE GENTLEMAN WHO HAD HIS hand injured by an accidental collision near the first toll-gate, on the road to the Union Race Course, will communicate with J. R. BOSTWICK, Murray Hill House, corner 6th-av. and 40th-st., he will oblige.

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FEMALES.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG lady of education and refinement desires a situation as companion to a lady, (who designs traveling,) preferred, or a middle-aged invalid gentleman who needs good care or cheerful society. Would be unceasing in her efforts to discharge every duty required of the situation. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address MISNIE, Box No. 117 *Times* Office, or three days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SMART AND ACtive young woman wishes a situation in a gentleman's family as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as waitress in a small family, or chambermork and to assist in the care of children; good City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., 2d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as chambermaid and waiter, and plain sewing in a small family; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; City reference can be given from her last place, where she has lived six years. Call at No. 36 Madison-st., two doors from James, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or take care of children. No objection to go into the country for the Summer, with a Protestant family. Apply at No. 25 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, first floor, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl; a situation as chambermaid, or to do general housework in a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 95 East 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork, or as children's nurse and plain sewer; has good City reference. Apply at No. 246 West 16th-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by an experienced girl, in a private family, as chambermaid; is a good seamstress, and an excellent hand at doing up ladies' fine muslins; is willing to go into the country with a family that lives in the City in Winter; the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 139 2d-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and assistant to the washing and ironing or waiting; no objection to the country for Summer. Can be seen two days, at No. 87 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, can give good City reference from her last place. Call at No 85 West 19th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman; or as cook, washer and ironer, in a small, private family; best of City references. Apply for two days, at No. 120 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, over milk depot.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a very competent young women, a situation as chambermaid and to do the fine washing; is a remarkably good shirt-ironer; has two years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—A PROtestant young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and nurse; chambermaid and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; good City references will be given. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, who is very competent, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; would go to the country with a family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, (University-place,) between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and assist with the washing and ironing; will go to the country during the Summer months; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 133 West 30th-st., this day.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUation by

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters should be addressed to the Publishers "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains the following:

Leading—Interesting Miscellany.

Agricultural—Items for the Farmer and Gardener.

Political—Douglas Meeting in New-York; Republican Movements; Letters, &c.

Editorials—Editorial Correspondence: The Chicago Convention—Visit to Gov. SEWARD—Action of the Convention—Visit to Mr. LINCOLN; The Slave-trade in the Senate; Mexico in the Senate, &c.

Summary of News—Semi-weekly Record of Foreign, Domestic and City News.

Congress—Full Reports of Proceedings.

European News—The Sicilian Insurrection; GARIBALDI'S Expedition, &c.

Religious—The Old School General Assembly: The Methodist General Conference and Slavery.

Miscellaneous Items, Personal Gossip, Reports of Produce and Live Stock Markets, Arrival and Departure of European Passengers, &c., &c.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price 4 cents.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ROYAL ANTIPODEAN EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE INVISIBLE PRINCE—THE BOHEMIA BOY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—OVERLAND ROUTE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—ROMEO AND JULIET—HERCULES, KING OF CLUBS.

COOPER INSTITUTE—PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Day and Evening—CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 585—WENDLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The bill providing for the return to Africa of the negroes rescued from the slavers *William* and *Wildfire* was, after an animated discussion, in which the Southern extremists exhibited great reluctance to part with the sable strangers, passed by a decided majority. Mr. DAVIS' resolutions having been called up, Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, expressed his views upon the general subject. The Senate proceeded to vote upon them, passing the first and second by a vote of 36 to 20. Mr. CLINGMAN desired to amend the third by a declaration that nothing in the actual condition of the Territories calls for Congressional intervention. Mr. BROWN desired to amend the amendment, by asserting that such intervention is imperatively needed. Neither motion prevailed, and the resolution was adopted. Pending the voting the Senate adjourned. The House passed the Pacific Telegraph bill, with an amendment throwing the contract open to competition. The Pacific Railroad bill, as the order of the day, was discussed by Mr. CURTIS, who explained and advocated its provisions, and it was finally made the order for Monday and Tuesday.

The Methodist Conference yesterday continued to discuss the reports on Slavery. Dr. HAVEN concluded his speech in favor of the majority report, and then Dr. DURBIN presented a substitute for that document, in support of which he delivered an address conservative in tone. On motion of Dr. CURRY this substitute was tabled by the decided vote of 136 to 83. This vote, however, was not regarded as a fair test of the sentiment of the Conference.

ANDREW MITCHELL, the steward of the ship *Wm. R. Storer*, who was struck on the head with a handspike during the mutiny which occurred on board that vessel on Wednesday afternoon, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital. It was proved on the inquest held by Coroner SCHIRMER that the fatal blow was struck by ROBERT CRAIG, one of the crew. CRAIG, JAMES DILLON, and ALFRED RYDER were held as principals in the homicide, while four others of their companions were committed as accessories in the transaction. Eight of the mutineers were before United States Commissioner WHITE, who committed them all for trial.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections received a communication from the Superintendent of Blackwell's Island, yesterday, to the effect that he had examined the southeast staircase tower of the building occupied by females, and found that it leaned 7½ inches west and south. He considered it unsafe, and recommended that it be taken down and rebuilt. The number of inmates reported on May 19 was 7,369,—a decrease of 25 as compared with the former report.

The twentieth anniversary of the Colored Home was held yesterday. The institution affords protection to over five hundred persons, mostly eged and infirm, besides a large number of young persons and children. The Treasurer's report showed that upwards of $14,000 had been received during the year.

The sales of Cotton were less extensive. Prices, however, were unaltered. Flour was in more demand, and desirable lots were held with increased firmness. Wheat and Corn were cheaper, and in good request at the reduced rates. A moderate business was transacted in Provisions; Coffee, Hops, Molasses and Whisky. Sugars were actively sought after. Metals and Naval Stores were quiet. A fair inquiry prevailed for Rice and Tallow. The freight engagements consisted mainly of Breadstuffs, at very firm rates.

The Stock market, yesterday, was lower in the forenoon by ¼ @ ½ per cent. on most of the Share list, but ultimately closed with a firm feeling. New-York Central 82¼@82½, against 82½@82¾ yesterday. Pacific Mail fluctuated widely from 88 to 84, and back to 84 @ per cent., on various rumors as to the extent of the discrepancy in the Stock account of the Company.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.—Two questions of practical moment, as affecting a large interest among us, have been passed upon by the Court of Appeals—one at the last Albany Term, and the other at a previous term. They relate to the scope and meaning of the Excise act of 1857. An appeal was taken in Onondaga County against the decision of the General Sessions, in a case of indictment and conviction for the sale of liquors without license. The Supreme Court affirmed the judgment. The Court of Appeals pronounced its opinion by CHIEF JUSTICE, to the effect that, beside the civil penalty for violation of the act, the sale of strong or spirtous liquors or wines, without license therefor, is a misdemeanor, to be proceeded against criminally, either by complaint before a magistrate, or by indictment. Under the provisions of that act, and more specifically by the terms of the amended Police law, it is the duty of Policemen to make arrests for this offence, without warrant; and it is also the duty of magistrates to punish upon adequate proof of wrong-doing. This matter being settled, dealers can have no alternative but to procure licenses or shut up shop.

The second decision, just made, brings the dealers in *Ale* and *Beer* within the scope of the law, and makes it necessary that licenses should be procured, or penalties incurred, as in the case of dram-shops.

The course of all parties engaged in the traffic in intoxicating drinks, distilled or fermented, would seem to be a plain one. The license fee is fixed at the trifling sum of about $30. Instead of banding together, to resist law and authority, and to defy public opinion, it would be more reputable and orderly to apply for licenses; keep quiet houses; shut up shop on Sundays, and fall into line with all honorable trade. Ultra temperance measures have had their day; but all right-minded men are scandalized by the state of the liquor trade in this City; and the pressure of public opinion, which has demanded and secured the general closing of Sunday liquor stores, will never content itself until the ubiquitous misdemeanor of unlicensed dram-selling, with its consequent vice and crime, is abated or punished.

Religious Hatreds of England and Ireland.

The recruiting of Irishmen for the service of the Pope, which is said to be now progressing very steadily, is a curious illustration of that strange political perversity which seems to be one of the hardiest products of the long course of oppression which Ireland has undergone. The earlier struggles of the native population with their conquerors, were simply the struggles of two hostile races. It was not till the English had embraced Protestantism that their animosities became religious. The hatred of the Irish was no longer lavished on the Saxon, but on the Protestant, and the Saxon in his turn transferred his loathing from the "wild Irishman" to the "Papist." It was the Catholics, and not the Irish, who were routed at the Boyne, and foiled before Londonderry, and it was against heretics, and not English, that SARSFIELD made his last stand at Limerick. In 1700 the distinction of race was no longer heard of, but the distinction of creed was a flaming sword. The more intensely Protestant England became, the more intensely Catholic Ireland became. The more English Liberals shrank from contact with foreign Ecclesiastics, the more fondly the Irish turned towards Rome. Whatever the one hated, the other with unconquerable pugnacity began instantly to adore. Hardly one of the great political principles for which the Whigs of 1688 contended, ever took the least root on the Irish side of the Channel. The more the British clung to representative institutions, the more the Irish bowed to priests and kings. While SOMERS was busy over the Bill of Rights, the Ideal Government of the Irish people was the despotism of a gentlemanly Catholic, regular at mass and confession, and in good standing at the Vatican.

Pertinacity in resistance, indomitable resolution against heavy odds, has always been claimed, and with justice, as one of the most striking peculiarities of the Anglo-Saxon race, but the Irish branch of the Celtic tribe has certainly displayed a great deal more of these very qualities than England, or perhaps any other nation, has at least ever had the chance of displaying. The Irish did not "give up" at Limerick. The army went abroad and "testified" against England, with Cameronian fanaticism, by serving bravely under the banner of her worst enemies, and the people at home kept up the struggle by the only acts that were left them—the robbery and murder of their oppressors. The "rapparee" who fired a Protestant glebehouse was the companion-in-arms of the soldier of "the brigade" who helped to turn the tide of battle at Fontenoy. The Irish bones which were left bleaching on every one of Louis Fourteenth's battlefields were evidences rather of hatred to the British Constitution, than of devotion for the "Grand Monarque." The "United Irishmen" of 1798, and the Young Irelanders of later days, never had any real hold of the masses, for the simple reason that they were not based on this popular sentiment. They aimed at a national independence, it is true, but the national independence was to be followed by a Democratic Government, with strong guarantees for individual rights, for free speech and a free Press. The Irish people did not care a straw for any of these things. They wanted such a form of Government as England would be sure to detest and abhor, and such as she had always fought against—such, for instance, as a Roman Catholic theocracy, or a despotism with a good deal of priest in it. EMMETT, with his dreams of Roman liberty, was nearly as much out of place in Dublin as he would have been in Jeddo, and Mr. JOHN MITCHEL and Mr. GAVAN DUFFY'S glittering antitheses, for the very same reason, could never make head against the ecclesiastical soundness of the pious and lamented "Liberator."

How faithfully the Irish have adhered to these ancient traditions down to our own day, is admirably illustrated by the course of the popular party in reference to Continental politics. While Europe was ringing with the denunciations of British tyranny, and the aspirations for national independence poured forth by the "Young Irelanders," the Revolution of 1848, in Paris, came on them like a thunderclap. It ought to have helped them, but in reality it crushed them. The country fell from them in a week, and left the leaders snugly ensconced in the dock of a criminal court. To have adhered to the principles promulgated by the *Nation* and THOMAS DAVIS, and T. F. MEAGHER, would have necessitated, in common decency, expressions of sympathy with the Romans and Venetians and Hungarians; but there was no such sympathy in existence. These unfortunates were, it is true, suffering from precisely the same evils with which Ireland had had bitter experience, but they were in revolt against the Clergy and the Concordat, and everything that the Church approves of in human government. So "liberty" was voted a bore and a humbug, and the patriots were allowed to betake themselves to the Antipodes in close custody, and muse over the Dutch Republic and the American Revolution in the retirement of the Australian bush.

Ten years of quiet brought the Indian Mutiny, and meetings to express sympathy with the down-trodden mutineers were held by Irish Liberals at home and abroad; and then came the Italian war. England was frightened and jealous, and showed a disposition to league herself with Austria,—grave suspicions were entertained that LOUIS NAPOLEON was about to turn his conquering arms against the British Lion. The delight of the Irish "Liberals" knew no bounds. The French Emperor was lauded to the skies. Marshal McMAHON became "My Lord Duke," and was requested to submit his family papers to the inspection of the Irish nation, that they might discover the particular MeMahon from whom he was descended. Dark hints were uttered as to the Tipperary origin of Marshal PELLISIER, and Marshal NIEL'S genealogy was traced without difficulty to the great HUGH O'NEILL, of Antrim. When the treaty of Villafranca, however, revealed the awful fact that the Pope was to be left to govern his domains as best he might, a change came over the spirit of their dream. Austria became a model Government, LOUIS NAPOLEON an unmitigated ruffian; his prospects in the next world ceased to be in the least doubtful. The original MCMAHON, of Limerick, was commiserated for having been the innocent cause of inflicting "My Lord Duke" on posterity. When the general elections came on, all the "Liberal" votes were cast for the Tories; the priests and bishops "stumped" the country on behalf of the Beresfords, and Vandeleurs, and Hunts, and Bruens, simply because the Tories were most likely to plunge England into a bloody war for the perpetuation of Austrian despotism.

We have now arrived at the last act in the drama. Large hordes of Irishmen appear on the scene in Papal uniform, commanded by a renegade French Republican, to impose, by force of arms, upon the Romagnas the very *régime* from which Ireland herself has suffered so much. The state of things which they seek to restore, consisted of foreign domination, free quarters, courts-martial, martial law, floggings, picketings, half-hangings, arbitrary taxation. We believe these are familiar terms in Irish history. We believe the fathers of the present generation of Irishmen knew what these things were. If the gray-coated thousands who stood so nobly for human rights at Vinegar Hill and Arklow, sixty years ago, and who, unofficered, unorganized, and unarmed, died under the royal grapeshot without a murmur, and without repentance, can look down on the movements of the Pope's Irish brigade, as it attempts to carry fire and sword into Italian villages, they will certainly feel somewhat astonished at the lesson which has been taught by their sacrifices.

Albany Corruption at Chicago.

The *Evening Post* is undoubtedly right in ascribing to the Albany legislation of last Winter something of the responsibility for the defeat of Gov. SEWARD at Chicago. We need not repeat the opinion we expressed of the character of that legislation while it was pending. The TIMES never failed to denounce it as a disgrace to the State, and as certain to brand with lasting obloquy every one connected with it. It was easy to see that such wholesale corruption as was there practiced could not fail to recoil with fearful effect, not only upon the persons directly guilty, but upon the Party upon which the responsibility for it should be in any degree devolved. The Press did its duty to the public in exposing its character, and in branding it as it deserved.

Naturally enough, the opponents of Mr. SEWARD at Chicago made the most of it. Mr. GREELEY, Mr. DUDLEY FIELD, and others, who labored with equal energy in their common cause, held Mr. SEWARD responsible for this misconduct of the Legislature, partly on the ground that the Republicans were largely in the majority in both branches of the Legislature, and partly because it was assumed that the same lobby influences which were rife at Albany would be dominant at Washington in the event of Mr. SEWARD'S election. The *Post* assents to the justice of this representation—which seems to us in the highest degree unfair.

In the first place, the Republican members were not the only parties to this corruption. There were men among them who were utterly insensible to every consideration of principle and of common honesty,—but they were comparatively few, and were greatly outnumbered by Democrats of the same stamp. The latter, indeed, took the lead in every movement of this kind,—and probably carried away four-fifths of all the money which was expended in Albany in the purchase of votes. The Republicans being in the majority, ought, doubtless, to have controlled this matter and to have compelled, by rigid party discipline, a more honest and upright course of conduct. But the party consisted of two wings,—one composed of the friends of Gov. SEWARD, and the other of those who sympathize with the *Evening Post* upon that point as well as upon matters of State policy;—and we believe we state only a well-known fact when we say that the latter uniformly refused to go into caucus, or to be bound by its decisions, upon any matters of merely State or local interest, or upon any other subject than the single issue of Slavery. It was thus impossible to bring party discipline to bear upon the question of railroad tolls, the Pro Rata freight bill, the City Railroad schemes, or any other of the projects upon which the action of the Legislature was the most obnoxious.

Beside this, it was clearly unjust to Mr. SEWARD to assume that, in any position of responsibility and power, he would permit himself to be controlled or influenced by corrupt agencies of any kind. Nothing in his personal character or his public career gives the slightest warrant for such an aspersion—nor does any one who knows him doubt that he has the ability, the integrity, and the firmness to shake off any adherent who should attempt thus to control and degrade his official action. He had no more connection with, or responsibility for, the obnoxious measures in question than Mr. FIELD or the editor of the *Evening Post*; and the use which was made of them at Chicago, however clever as the trick of a personal adversary, was not creditable to the honorable instincts of the political associates of Gov. SEWARD, by whom it was employed.

We trust, however, that the result will be a warning to politicians of all classes. It ought to impress upon them the danger of tampering with corruption or of tolerating the least deviation, on the part of their partisans, from the straightforward path of official integrity. The public may seem insensible for the time to the enormity of the crime; but whenever the hour of trial comes, they will not fail to put their brand upon the men by whom they may have been betrayed and disgraced.

AMERICANS IN JAPAN—AN UNFORTUNATE INCIDENT.—An Incident has occurred in Japan, which, though trivial in itself, may be productive of serious consequences. It seems that a merchant by the name of SMITH, doing business in Hakodadi, detected a party of natives in the act of robbing his house. Mr. SMITH was armed with a revolver of the most improved pattern, and instantly opened a fire upon the party, wounding one of them mortally. Mr. SMITH was arrested and tried before the American Consul, the trial resulting in his acquittal and a verdict of justifiable homicide. But it is said that the natives are not at all pleased with the result of the proceedings. In the first place, this summary method of punishing theft does not at all coincide with the Oriental notions of justice. To their crude thinking, a human life is of more value than a few yards of tape and calico. Nor do they think that the Consul was justified in disposing of the case quite so off-handedly; they seem inclined to claim a representation of the native judiciaries in an affair of this kind.

It is greatly to be regretted that such an occurrence has taken place. At the very moment of the ratification of a treaty, and the interchange of courtesies between the American Government and a people who have so long held themselves aloof from intercourse with other nations, that Mr. SMITH should step in, with pistol in hand, and imperil the friendly relations, is a little too provoking. It was hardly time for the introduction of our national weapon, or the establishment of the somewhat summary code of Western justice. It would undoubtedly have been bad for Mr. SMITH to lose his goods—but it will be still worse if the treaty-box is blown to atoms by this premature discharge of one of COLT'S inventions.

A Cloud in Prussia.

The persistent efforts of English alarmists to frighten the good people of Prussia into expecting a French army on the Rhine, have not thus far been very successful; for it seems to be gradually dawning upon the German, and particularly upon the Prussian mind, that the domestic relations of the German States are matters almost as important to German statesmen and the German people, as the foreign policy of Great Britain. England has always found it very convenient to use Germany as her army. Strong by sea and weak by land, English Governments, planning Continental wars, cannot dispense with a Continental ally, powerful enough to supply the bayonets which England lacks, and just not independent enough to pursue a policy of her own. No such ally now remains to England, unless Prussia will accept the duty; and it is quite touching to see with how much pathos and eloquence English orators and journalists have of late been urging Prussia to beware in time of the stealthy advances of the Napoleonic power. This pathos and this eloquence, we will not say, have been utterly wasted upon their object; but they have certainly failed to elicit the grateful and immediate response which such disinterested devotion perhaps deserved. Prussia is, indeed, agitated, as she has not been since 1848; but neither her anxieties nor her hopes are of a kind to satisfy her British advisers. It is not by the fear of France, but by the determination of ruling united Germany, that the actual Goverment of Prussia seems now to be controlled. Prussia, under M. DE SCHLEINITZ and the Prince-Regent, is less concerned to protect the Rhenish frontier against a problematical French invasion, than to annihilate the influence of Austria in the Federal relations of the German Powers, and to make herself the representative and head of all truly German interests. In the pursuit of this double aim, it is not impossible that Prussia may suddenly come into collision with France; but there is as yet no sort of valid reason for anticipating such a catastrophe. A very few words will suffice to explain to our readers the elements of a political situation which is now dividing the attention of diplomatic Europe with the position of FRANCIS II. in Naples.

Schleswig-Holstein is once more at the bottom of all this new complication of German with European politics. The very name of Schleswig-Holstein we know is a weariness to the flesh; and we can quite comprehend that many persons would prefer death by the axe to the slow torture of undergoing an elaborate history of the long-drawn and infinitely-bewritten question of the Danish Duchies. We shall not be guilty of any unnecessary cruelty in the matter, and we begin, therefore, with 1852. In that year Prussia, Russia, Austria, France and England, signed at London a treaty intended to "settle" forever the unsettled "settlement" of 1815. Those skillful manipulators of Europe, the diplomats of the Congress of Vienna, did their work just about as well in the North as in the South, in Denmark as in Italy. They recognized the Danish sovereignty over Holstein and Lauenberg, but made these Duchies parts of the Germanic Confederation. Schleswig, as a hereditary fief of the Danish crown, held quite another position. By the treaty of 1852 it was hoped that the continual conflict which had raged for forty years in Holstein and Lauenburg between the Danish Government, seeking to consolidate these provinces with Denmark proper, and the German populations, insisting on their relations with the German Confederation, had been brought to a decisive end. In 1859 an Assembly of the people of Holstein and Laoenburg was held at Itzchoe, for the purpose of regulating in their own fashion their constitutional relations with Denmark on the one hand, and Germany on the other. This the Crown of Denmark looked upon as the conclusion of the whole matter. But it now appears that Schleswig, on her part, insists on her own Germanism, and demands the intervention of Germany to secure her rights to her. In this day of awakened and sympathetic nationalities, the cry of Schleswig can no more be disregarded by Germany than the cry of the Romagna by Italy. It is only a question how and by what organs Germany shall respond to the Macedonian summons of the little Dano-German Duchy. The Prussian Government seizes the occasion to put Prussia forward as the champion and soul of Germany. M. von SCHLEINITZ, the Minister of the Prince-Regent, declares in the Prussian Parliament that the "situation of Holstein and Lauenburg is perfectly satisfactory, but that events much to be regretted, have taken place in Schleswig." Denmark, on her part, rises in protest against this extension of the claims of Germany to superintend her domestic policy; and a vague rumor flits abroad that Denmark has secured a secret alliance with France, and relies upon NAPOLEON III. to put down the arrogant pretensions of her Teutonic neighbors. This rumor, however, is as improbable as it is vague, and France certainly does not yet appear in this new difficulty, nor is there any reason as yet to apprehend that when France does appear therein, she will come forward otherwise than diplomatically. That in this form the intervention of NAPOLEON may be ere long looked for, there can be little doubt. Prussia cannot secure the object after which she is striving without a practical reconstruction of the map of Europe. To assume the leadership of Germany is to abolish the German Confederation; and although the Minister, von SCHLEINITZ, when charged by M. von BLANKENBURG with undertaking a "Cavour policy in Germany, treating the Diet with contempt, and breaking the last bonds between Prussia and Austria," protested that the Government had no such intentions, and consented that the words "with the aid of our German confederates" should be added to a resolution calling on Prussia to see justice done in the Duchies, yet it is perfectly clear that Prussia does mean to abolish the Confederation, if she can, and that the majority of the Confederation ask nothing better.

The Confederation abolished, and the lesser German States of the centre, north and west, virtually annexed to Prussia, Prussia becomes a power too strong to be towed by the policy of England, and too formidable to be tolerated by France without such concessions on her part as will do away with the military fetters put upon the French frontier towards the Rhine by the treaties of 1815. The disposition of Denmark in the diplomacy now to be undertaken between the Court of Berlin and the Court of Copenhagen will decide for Prussia her chances of achieving all she dreams of without a conflict which may compromise her very existence. Upon the disposition of Denmark it is quite possible that France may exert a very positive influence; and notwithstanding the declamations of M. von BLANKENBURG against a "Cavour Policy," and the warnings of England against any flirtations with Paris, it is quite within the range of probabilities that the Prussian Government may prefer a future of amicable "adjustments" and aggrandizements, to entering upon a chaos of wars without a single national motive for the German people, or a single plausible hope of triumph and profit for herself.

The Police Department.

We have at last an organized Police Department. The Commission has been filled up to its legal number, and the Commissioners have appointed a Superintendent, instead of allowing that most important office to devolve upon Mr. President BOWEN. The $5,000 salary, which the latter so magnanimously relinquished and devoted to libraries for the policemen, must now be diverted from that use, and applied to the payment of the Superintendent.

Gov. MORGAN has appointed a third Republican on the Commission. In this we think he has not consulted the requirements of propriety, or the public sentiment of New-York. There can be but two reasons for filling all these places with Republicans,—either a desire to reward partisan service by giving the salaries exclusively to party servants,—or to secure the influence and efforts of the Department for the party cause. Neither of these is a worthy motive, the first degrades the Department to the level of a political alms-house, and the last, by converting it into a weapon of party warfare, renders impossible the fulfillment of the object for which it exists. The partisan character which FERNANDO WOOD had given to it was what destroyed the Municipal Police. A similar course on the part of those who have charge of the Metropolitan Police, will produce precisely the same result. It will first destroy public confidence in the present organization, and then render the restoration of the old *régime* an easy task.

An objection of a different sort applies to the appointment of Superintendent. The duties of that office require some one familiar with the service, and if the Department had a man duly qualified, the post should have been given to him. Promotion from the ranks, upon the basis of desert, is quite as important in a police as in a military service. It encourages every member to do his best, while an opposite course represses ambition and destroys the strongest motive for good conduct.

These objections apply to the principle on which these appointments have been made, and not at all to the men appointed. Both Mr. ACTON and Mr. KENNEDY are abundantly qualified for the posts they hold.

THE JAPANESE.

THE LOST SKETCH-BOOK FOUND.

Translation of a Letter found Therein—Prince Mooragake writes to the Emperor's Armor-Bearer—What Mooragake Thinks.

The missing sketch-book has been discovered. Our readers will be gratified to learn that it was not stolen by any "special artist." The official that had the book in charge, in endeavoring to slip it in the loose folds of his trowsers, by a very natural mistake slipped it into one of the carriage pockets instead, where it was subsequently found by the driver. The driver, not comprehending the Japanese characters, thought at first that he had discovered a new Mormon revelation. Happening to exhibit his acquisition to an officer who had accompanied Com. PERRY in his visit to Japan, the true character of the book was recognized, and it was forthwith restored to the owner, who expressed his delight at its recovery with many profound bows, and the presentation of a fan and paper smelling-bottle to the driver. The sketch-book contained a letter which Lieut. TYSASH took the liberty of translating, feeling that in so doing he was not violating the sanctity of private correspondence more than is customary with Americen people. After translating the letter he sent a note to MOORAGAKE, asking his permission, to which that Prince returned answer somewhat as follows: "Do as thou will! oh, TYSASH-KAMI, *Namoo Amadi*." The latter phrase is frequently used by the Japanese, and is somewhat analogous to our *Hallelujah*. We publish the letter as translated.

TO MOONSKI, THE SON OF FRUM.

Oh, thou favorite of the SKY, upon whom the planets have looked down in love, behold I transmit thee the sentiments of my heart imprinted on barbarien paper. Thou wilt observe, oh, darling of the moon, that this paper is unlike to that whereon the scribes of our favored isle are wont to delineate the wisdom of the Mikado, and by which the mandates of the Tycoon, (whose eyelight may NIU RAI preserve,) are made known from Kokura to Hakodadi; not of the pliant bark of the mulberry is it fabricated, nor yet from the pure fibre of the cotton plant, for it is the religion of this singular people to first make filthy in order to make clean. Will it fill thy soul with wonder, oh, son of FRUM, to know that the whiteness of this paper is gathered from impurity, that it is wrought from shreds of raiment, that the aromatic linen of the Lovely Ones of Earth, whose brows are like the morning and whose breath is like the fragrance of the sacred groves, are mingled with the unsavory garments of the Om-ni-bus Driver, (who is like unto nothing, oh, MOONSKI, which thou hast seen in Niphon,) and from the mixture cometh a paper of marvellous tissue. Thus thou wilt view this letter with mingled feelings of reverence and dislike, for, behold, it may be written upon the linen that has once been pressed upon the swelling bosom of a Queen of Beauty, or it may have been in contact with the unwashed skin of a foul tanner, whom may DZIGO make clean. *Namoo Amida!*

It were not well, oh, son of FRUM, to weary thee with a story of the voyage, nor to tell thee of the deathly sickness of the sea, which seized upon the Kami of two Swords and a Golden Horn, as well as upon the Niphon man of lowly caste, for already is that familiar to thy soul. Thou rememberest the sail from Nagasaki to Matsugama, in which thy great heart and stomach were troubled by the waters, and upheaved even the succulent dainties which the Armor Bearer loves as though they were aliments forbidden of NIU RAI—even so was it with thy relative and servant, MOORAGAKE. Nor will I tell thee of our landing in the golden city of Fau-Sau-cisco, for of that thou already hast account from my brother, AWADSKI. My narrative shall commence with the first glimpse which our souls caught of the Jeddo of this people, called by them New-York.

We had been at sea, and our souls were weary of the water, when the Captain of the ship pointed to that which looked in the distance like the headlands of Tokaydo, saying, "Behold New-York." He communicated to us that the island was owned by a famous Kami, GEORGE LAW, and that in token of his sovereignty, he was covering it with iron rails, whereon his favored ones might ride; we were told that the people were rebellious and refused to submit to their Kami, but that he had bought the island, and held it in grant from the Mandarins of Al-be-ny, so that none might wrest it from him. *Namoo Amadi.*

Our souls were glad at the vision of the land, for we were weary of the water; but it is not well for man to rejoice; when most we are glad then most should we be sorrowful, for unhappiness doth speedily follow. Behold, oh, MOONSKI, there came a vessel to us, saying that we must first bow to the Tycoon, BY-CHAN-AN, for he was even greater than the great Kami, LAW; and thereupon we again turned our faces from the shore, though with great grief. But the Captain poured balm upon our souls by saying that the island was not yet ready to receive our salutations, and that there was no LAW there now. Is it necessary, oh, Armor Bearer, to say that we bowed and submitted to our fate with the grace which becomes the Ambassadors of so great a kingdom as Niphon, the dignity which becomes philosophers and Mandarins?

We were received in Wash-ing-ton by a body of dignitaries whom they call hack-men—and an officer of two swords, called SPESH-AL AR-TIER, welcomed us to the shore. He offered his hand, but it was unwashed, and we passed on. It is an institution of this country, oh, MOONSKI, to receive the servants with pomp, and to permit the princes to walk unattended. Thus did they receive us, oh son of FRUM, escorting our medals to the chariots, while MOORAGAKE, Prince of Awadikl, walked alone. Such is the simplicity of republican institutions, but it is not pleasing to princes.

In walking to the chariots, which the Tycoon had appointed to us, we met many women; their form was one of beauty, (oh, son of FRUM, thou who art thyself a father, wilt comprehend,) and we said unto each other, The husbands of these ladies will soon have joy; this is a fruitful land; *Namoo Amadi!* But, behold, our souls were mistaken; we learned that this people call this thing "hoops," and that the woman of many hoops is as honorable as the *kami* of many swords. To me, oh, MOONSKI, this dress is pleasant, for it is typical. Does not Nature envelope her sweetest kernels in many wrappings and surroundings? and is it not meet that woman should be thus guarded? Let me remark that the women of this land are of surprising loveliness; that they are great in talk; and that they go everywhere!

Unlike the practice in Niphon, where every man shaketh his own hand, it is here the custom to shake his neighbor's, and also to shake the hands of servants and varlet children, according to the teachings of Democracy. Nor is there any law compelling the people to wash before practising this ceremony. For this reason we did not know why they called this city Washing-ton, until it was explained that that was the name of a great mandarin who discovered the country and killed the former Tycoon who was called TE-CUM-SEH. The image of this WASH-ING-TON, and of another great mandarin, JACK-SON, are set up in a public place that the people may worship. They are mounted on horses, and from the manner in which they sit we learn that though great mandarins they were very bad horsemen, but their countrymen should have hidden this fact. Nor are their horses such steeds of beauty as one would expect to see under men who were loved by the sky, and upon whom the moon had rained wisdom, for the one carries his tail between his legs like a Niphon dog, and the other walks upon his hind legs, which cannot be comfortable to the rider—we have better horses in Jeddo.

We have bowed to the Tycoon of this land. It will interest thee to know, oh, son of FRUM, that, like the Grand Lama of our country, he is forbidden to marry, and yet women are permitted to come into his presence, even women of surpassing beauty, which must be to him a source of great grief. And likewise the women are permitted to talk in the palace, which is unlike to the practice in Jeddo. The Tycoon has similitude to an Oriental. Like our people he is reserved and talketh not much; his manner is like that of SIMME-BUKEN-NO-KAMI, but his *teishi*, (this people call them *trow-sers*,) do not fit so well as our Ambassador's, nor does he bow with the graceful ease of a Niphonese, which is a pity, for he might then pass for a great Mandarin. The people call him OLD-BUCK, but GEN-SCOTT-KAMI said we would find him a GREAT-BORE. A buck has two horns and is of higher *caste* than a man of two swords. But the people incline not to their Tycoon, and shortly since summoned a Convention to meet in a newly discovered country, South-Kar-o-li-na, (a place as distant from the United States as Takam-at-su is from O-sa-ka,) for the purpose of choosing another. But the soul of BU-CHAN-AN grew sick, and in fear that he would commit *harri karri*, the Con-ven-tion did nothing, and now he will be Tycoon until he dies, which "heppy dispatch," will fill the land with joy. But, oh, son of FRUM, thou knowest that we do these things better in Niphon. *Namoo Amadi.*

Will it surprise thee to know that our Embassy is received with such distinguished favor because of the darkness of our complexion? For it is a fact that this people love those whose skins are burnished by the sun. In token of this they send ships across the sea to bring them to this favored land, and place them in flowery gerdens in a part of the kingdom called "Down South," where they are taught to cultivate cotton, which the Secretary-of-State informs me is a delightful employment, and one which they like exceedingly. It is not improbable, oh, MOONSKI, that in the fullness of time this kind people will shower the same favors upon the Niphonese. Happy will that day be when our children shall thus be tanght the arts of agriculture, and all of our descendants shall "cultivate cotton" in the southern part of this great kingdom, singing *Namoo Amadi.*

I would delineate more of my heart, oh, son of FRUM! but this is the time of the day at which the Tycoon of this people bathes his throat with a cooling iotion called whis-ky, in which ceremony it is expected that the Ambassadors will assist. May the moon give thee wisdom, and the planets rain joy upon thy pathway! May thy years be as the years of the aged one upon whom NIU RAI smiles, and thy days like unto the pleasant hours of the blest. MOORAGAKE AWARI.

CITY OF WASH-ING-TON, the 22d day of the 5th month.

P. S.—Give my respects to Mrs. MOONSKI.

M. A.

Amusements.

By force of a transposition, eminently allowable and judicious in this climate, of May-Day from the beginning to the end of the "merry month," the New-York Harmonic Society will give us on Monday evening next, at Dodworth's Saloon, an appropriate musical festival in STERNDALE BENNETT'S cantata of "The May Queen." STERNDALE BENNETT is hardly so well known in America as his merits ought to have made him. He bears, as a composer, a very close relation to the school of MENDELSSOHN, under whose supervision he made his *début* in Germany in 1836; but he does not belong to the Germans in the same sense, for instance, in which his countryman ORNLOW must be called a French composer. More than any living Englishman BENNETT deserves the praise of a specially English and original quality of mind. His "Wood Nymphs," and his "Merry Wives of Windsor," laid the foundations of an English popularity of the highest order, which has been enhanced by the brilliant success of the "May Queen," a cantata essentially national alike in theme and in treatment. Mr. BENNETT is a thorough master of harmony, but the lyric traits of his genius make their way constantly in bursts of light and melody; and as the "May Queen" is to be performed under the direction of that accomplished virtuoso Mr. G. F. BERGOW, the musical public will expect to hear full justice done to the English composer's masterpiece.

WINTER GARDEN.—To-night the amateurs of German opera will be gratified with the lightness and brilliancy of *Martha*, interpreted by those sympathetic and effective artists, FABBRI and STIGELLI. To this list of "novelties" in preparation at this house, we have to add the "Siege of Corinth;" but we are sorry to learn that we are not to count upon the reappearance of Mme. FABBOLINI, that lady's engagement at the Winter Garden having expired on the 16th instant. This is a loss to truly "Italian" opera which cannot be made up.

There was a disastrous conflagration at Nebraska City on the 12th. It broke out in a butcher-shop in consequence of some tallow catching fire, and destroyed property valued at $100,000. The following are the insurance offices interested: Merchants', St. Louis, $5,000; Great Republic Company, $3,000; Augusta Company, $6,000; Fulton, N. Y., $5,000; City of Hartford, $2,000; America, N. Y., $2,000; Hartford Fire Insurance Company, $4,000; Iowa Insurance Company, $4,000; Hartford Fire Insurance Company, $4,500; Quaker City, $5,000; Ætna's office, $20,000; other offices not known, $50,000.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Massachusetts Politics.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 24.

Faneuil Hall was crammed to-night with Republicans, to ratify the nominations of LINCOLN and HAMLIN.

Hon. N. P. BANKS presided, and made a speech indorsing the proceedings of the Convention, saying that from the bottom of his heart he gave a hearty approval to the nominations.

Resolutions were adopted congratulating the people upon the unanimity with which the platform and nominations were adopted at Chicago, regarding it as an earnest of victory; that constitutional and political principles worthy of the age were adopted there, while the Baltimore Convention restored no political principles, and the Charleston Convention was not able to agree either upon principles or men, and declaring that with an empty Treasury, a corrupt and unprincipled Administration, with threats of disunion from those who are throwing the fire-brands of Slavery into the National councils, it becomes all to waive party predilections and unite in a grand struggle for reform.

Addresses were made by Mr. ANDREWS, Chairman of the Massachusetts delegation, Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL and others.

Large delegations were present from Chelsea, Charlestown and Cambridge, with transparencies and music.

At the back part of the hall, in the early part of the evening, three cheers were given for DOUGLAS.

The Methodist Conference.

CONTINUATION OF THE DEBATE ON SLAVERY—DR DURBIN OFFERS A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE MAJORITY REPORT—IT IS TABLED.

TWENTIETH DAY.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 24.

Before proceeding to the further consideration of the Slavery report, the Committee on Appeals reported in the case of C. B. BURLINGHAM, who was expelled from the Genesee Conference. The case was sent back to that Conference for a new trial.

Dr. E. O. HAVEN, of the New-England Conference, then took the floor and discussed the Slavery question in favor of the majority report. Upon the conclusion of Dr. HAVEN's speech, the floor was assigned to Dr. DURBIN, of Philadelphia, who, in behalf of several members of both sections of the Committee, offered a substitute for the majority report. It recommends the adoption of the entire preamble of the majority report, which relates to the moral and ecclesiastical aspects of the case, and also recommends that the administration of the Discipline shall be made to conform to the declaration of principles contained in so much of that portion of the report as cited, as far as the same may be allowed by the laws of the several States, and recommends moderate discussion of the question hereafter, taking care, however, to maintain the Anti-Slavery position of the Church. Dr. DURBIN then proceeded to speak in support of the substitute. He had carefully and prayerfully considered both the majority and minority reports, and found that they both agreed on the moral aspects of the case, and only differed in regard to the action proposed, and he offered this substitute as a compromise. Dr. DURBIN's speech was eminently conservative, and his sentiments in favor of the perpetuity of the Union of the States and the union of the Church were received with applause.

Dr. CURRY, of New-York, had hoped that the question would come before this Conference without any entanglements whatever. He therefore moved that the substitute be laid on the table. The ayes and noes were called for, and the motion to lay on the table prevailed by a vote of 136 to 83. This vote cannot be considered as an actual test of the sentiments of the Conference, as many of the Conservatives voted in favor of laying the substitute on the table, probably with a view of arriving at some definite action, which shall eventually settle the whole question.

The New School General Assembly.

PITTSBURGH, Thursday, May 24.

The General Assembly heard this morning an address by Rev. Dr. WOOD, of New-York, a delegate from the Foreign Missionary Board, with which it is connected. The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of the proposed modification of the Assembly's plan of education. There is much attachment to the plan, and it is not likely that it will be more than slightly changed.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was celebrated this evening.

Iowa Republican State Convention.

IOWA CITY, Thursday, May 24.

The Republican State Convention, for the nomination of State Officers, and the Congressional Convention, for the nomination of a candidate for Congress in the Second District of this State, were held to-day.

The old State Officers were nominated for reelection, and WM. VAN DEVER was unanimously nominated for reelection to Congress. LINCOLN and HAMLIN were heartily endorsed.

Texas Politics.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 24.

Advices have been received here from Galveston, TEXAS, stating that a meeting of the principal citizens was held there, irrespective of party, to take action in regard to the secession of the Southern delegates from the Charleston Convention, and that the Southern platform was fully indorsed.

An Affair of Honor.

SAVANNAH, Friday, May 24.

There was a duel this morning at Screven's Ferry, between C. A. L. LAMAR and Commodore MOORE, late of the Texas navy. The difficulty grew out of the evidence of the latter in FARNUM's case. Shots were interchanged, and the affair was amicably adjusted.

The Massachusetts Murrain.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 24.

At a meeting of the Governor and Council, today, a proclamation was issued convening an extra session of the Legislature on Wednesday next, to adopt measures for the prevention of the spread of the cattle disease.

Two Boys Killed by Lightning.

OTTAWA, Ill., Thursday, May 24.

During a storm here, to-day, two boys named PETER KELLY and ALFRED COLLINS were killed by lightning, striking the tree under which they had taken shelter. Two others at the same time were slightly injured.

Obituary.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, May 24.

Hon. WILLIAM C. PRESTON died at Columbia yesterday.

Mr. ANDREW BURNSIDE, an extensive cotton merchant, died suddenly at Hamburgh this afternoon.

Fire at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 24.

The dépôt and etables of the Girard-avenue Passenger Railway were burnt this morning. The horses were all rescued. The destroyed buildings were new.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 24.

Queen VICTORIA's birthday was celebrated here by British residents and a salute from the English steamers.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 24.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 95; Reading Railroad, 21¾; Morris Canal, 55¾; Long Island Railroad, 12¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38½. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 24—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady and prices uncoanged; salea 900 bbls. at $5 40 for extra State; $5 40@$5 75 for fair to choice extra Illinois and Wisconsin; $5 50@$5 90 for extra Indiana and Ohio; $6@$6 75 for dooble extras. WHEAT dull and lower; sales 6,000 boshels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 06¾; 4,000 bushels Red Wister at $1 20. CORN is also doll and lower; sales 25,600 bush., at 52c @53c. for Toledo, and 54c. for Illinois. OATS are in moderate demand; sales 6,000 bush., at 35c. BARLEY and RYE nominal. WHISKY ditto at 20c. CANAL FREIGHTS are nochanged. *Imports*—10,000 bbls. FLOUR, 2,000 bush. Wheat.

OSWEGO, Thursday, May 24.

FLOUR steady, and in good demand for the interior and Eastern trade. WHEAT is better demand; sales, 6,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at $1 13; 1,500 do.; 250 White Canadian, and 4,000 bushels Canada Club, on private terms. CORN dull, with a small sale of Canadian, at 65c. RYE and PEAS nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS on Grains dull and lower; Flour, 28c.@30c.; Wheat, 7c.; Corn, 7¾c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—2,800 bbls. Flour, 1,400 bushels Beans. *Exports*—3,800 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 24.

FLOUR declined; sales 5,000 bbls. at a decline of 25c.@27½c.; superfine, $5 50. WHEAT dull; Red, $1 30@$1 45; White, $1 65. CORN firm; sales 9,000 bushels Yellow, at 75c.@76c. PROVISIONS dull; Lard, in kegs, 12¾c.@13c. WHISKY dull, at 21c.@22c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 24.

FLOUR steady, at $5 50 for superfine. WHEAT firm; White, $1 25@$1 60; Red, $1 25@$1 35. CORN active; White at 67c.@72c.; Yellow, 66c.@70c. PROVISIONS firm. WHISKY—Ohio, 21c.

GOSSIP FROM THE WEST.

Grand Excursion of Delegates and Reporters to Rock Island and Davenport—Greetings on the Road—Reception at Davenport—Loves given the Excursionists—Trip Down the Mississippi—Our Passengers.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Steamboat *Metropolitan*, Sunday, May 20, 1860.

The grand excursions tendered to the delegation and reportorial fraternity, referred to in my last letter, were treated with but little courtesy by the Convention, and in many instances they were laid on the table at once, no other notice being given them. But all things have an end, and, thank heaven, the Chicago Convention formed no exception to this general rule.

We had accepted an invitation from the Chicago and Rock Island Railway to ride over to Rock Island and Davenport in company with a large number of delegates and others.

Accordingly, yesterday morning we bade our kind hosts farewell, and in company with a crowd of others, we went to the dépôt of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad.

Here we found hundreds of excursionists, all supplied by the kindness of the Superintendent with tickets out and back. THURLOW WEED, D. D. CONVER, WASHINGTON SMITH, O. W. BRENNAN, Councilman ROGERS, Gov. HOLLY, of Connecticut, a number of Congressmen and a host of editors and reporters were there, and it was found necessary to put on sixteen cars, in order that all might be seated. As seems to be the custom in this Western country, a liberal supply of whisky, brandy and cigars was provided, and—as, also, seems a Western custom, in which I am compelled to say the delegates seemed perfectly *au fait*—the said beverages and smokables were speedily and persistently taken care of.

Precisely at the hour of 9 o'clock the huge train issued from the dépôt amid the booming of cannon and the shouts of enthusiastic "Old Abers." We soon passed the limits of the city and immediately entered upon one of those glories of the West—a prairie. Oh, it was beautiful. Limitless, apparently, in extent, unbroken in line by a solitary tree, and covered to the depth of two feet by that most beautiful of herbage which so richly carpets the fertile soil of God's great green earth. Occasionally, after riding miles over this beautiful country, a ridge covered decently with trees, or a few acres of rolling land, here and there dotted with the home of a Squatter Sovereign, would break in upon the monotony of the view. But never, during the ride, did we tire of or fail to delight in the magnificent and unaccustomed sight. The crops of corn and other grains, grass and so on, were very forward, while the orchards were full of trees all heavily laden with the fruit promising blossom.

This universal theme in the cars, was

THE RECENT NOMINATIONS.

LINCOLN's friends unwisely attempt to force him upon the desponding Sewardites, and as a natural consequence, debate became personal, bitter and taunting. Seward men would say, "Let us alone awhile; we will come into line after a little, but you must not crowd the mourners," and then the thoughtless and unappreciative sneer friend of him with the "ragged trowsers," would attempt to show "in one minute" why SEWARD ought not to be nominated, and why Old Abe ought. This would revive discussion, and at it they would fly.

We made frequent stoppages. At all points we met friends, and though there was at every point more or less Republican thunder and demonstration, I cannot, as a correct reporter of what happened, say that there was any great display of enthusiasm. At Joliet, where there is an immense quarry of yellow "building rock," and which is surrounded by a series of beautiful picnic inviting groves, there were speeches, salutes and music. Some three or four hundred people had gathered at the dépôt, and as the cars neared it, they hurrahed and waved an old "Abe" flag in a very spirited manner. UNDERWOOD, of Virginia, the great exiled, mounted the top of the car, and spoke ten minutes in a doleful kind of Praise God style, and succeeded in getting nine cheers and a tiger for the nominee, but it was cold and almost dead. For the fun of the thing, I cried out, "Now, boys, let's show 'em the other side, three cheers for DOUGLAS, the next President of the United States," to which the response was immediate, loud and hearty, and Republican as I am, I must say that the gentlemen who so kindly met us there are strongly tinctured with "Little Dugism," and will probably vote as they cheered. Here, too, a colored individual joined the party, with a suspicious-looking book in his hand. He approached the passengers and stated his little case, enlarged upon his trials, and wound up with an appeal to every Republican to help a friend and brother along. WEED gave him a dollar, and the rest followed in sums varying from ten cents to half a dollar.

We were now rapidly approaching Rock Island, one hundred and eighty miles distant from Chicago. One word about the railway. It was built under the superintendence of Mr. FARNUM, a New-Haven gentleman, and its construction occupied twenty months. For miles the road is as straight as an arrow, no curve or even a crook being perceptible. The cars are some three tons heavier than ordinary cars, and are found to last a proportionate length of time. Great praise is due to the officers of the Company for the excursion which they so kindly planned and efficiently carried out. We obtained our first

VIEW OF THE MISSISSIPPI

about six o'clock. An open space in the dense woods upon its bank revealed to our delighted gaze the long-desired river. The sun, in its going down, had cast its last farrays upon it, and like a silver mirror, burnished and bright, in all its beauty it reflected the overhanging foliage. We soon shot by it, but, as we passed, we suggested three cheers for the Father of Waters, which was responded to by the occupants of the car with such a gusto, that it reminded those in the other cars of their Fremont Rocky Mountain hurrahs in 1856, and they, too, struck up, while the assembled crowd which met us at the dépôt, mistaking the object of our noisy entrance, followed suit, plunging us at once from the sublime to the ridiculous, by cheering lustily for honest old ABE, the rail-splitter, who, with ragged trousers, drove his father's oxen barefoot through his native town.

The city of Davenport, where we all expected to pass the night, is directly opposite Rock Island, and the river is spanned by the bridge, concerning which there has been so much legal controversy. As we crossed it slowly in the cars, we had opportunity of seeing both cities, the one in Illinois, and the other in Iowa. Old Fort Anthony, where Gen. SCOTT immortalized himself during the famous Black Hawk war, and where he lost by cholera 200 men in three days, is fast going to ruins, and, as it is not far South enough to warrant Government in keeping it in repair, it will soon be among the missing. Rock Island proper on which the Fort is situated, is Government property, and contains about one thousand acres.

While yet afar off, we knew that our coming had been announced to the twenty thousand people of Davenport. Guns were loudly proclaiming a welcome, and the officers of the local militia had met us at Rock Island.

At last we reached our destination, and the assembled wisdom of the Republican party were

IN DAVENPORT, IOWA.

The cars stopped immediately in front of the Burtis House, which is a large brick building of modern style and finish, and a great credit to the State. In front of the hotel, forming the acute angle of a triangle, stood the Davenport Light Infantry, who with martial music, headed a large number of citizens, who had assembled to welcome the visitors to this prairie home. Speeches were made by the Mayor, Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Virginia, and Col. POOR, of Portland, after which we all took a wash-up and a jolly good supper. Carriages were provided for us and we rode around the city, admiring the spirit of enterprise which must have actuated the founders, builders and citizens of this flourishing child of this younger sister of the great American family.

A very pleasing episode in our tiresome trip onward and hitherward was experienced last evening. Mr. RICHARD S. HILL, formerly of BUTLER, KEITH & HILL, of Boston, is residing here, and has built for himself the handsomest house in the city. With a courtesy and kindliness of heart which does him credit, he took pity on the poor delegates and reporters, who had been so long from home, and who, in the busy hum of political strife, had nearly forgotten the proprieties of civilized humanity, and invited them to

A LEVEE

at his house. Of course we all went. There we met the fair daughters and brave sons of Iowa, in vast crowds, who had assembled at the bidding of our host to aid us in passing a pleasant and social evening, which should remind us of home, and the scenes to which we were all anxious to hasten. Music, dancing and conversation so occupied the time, that ere we knew it it was Sabbath morning, and time for us to "get ready for meeting." The prominent members (inside and outside) of the New-York and Massachusetts delegations were there, as were many from the Eastern section of the country,—and the universal opinion was that Davenport is considerable of a city—its ladies the belles of the West—and its sons (Mr. HILL in particular) are "perfect hricks," while its hotel is one of a thousand.

Early this morning we were all aroused by the porter, he announcing that a boat was in sight, and that all them gemmens as was goin' to St. Loose had orter get out." So here we are on the Mississippi River. Aside from the parties referred to above, the passengers were few, but they make up in peculiarity for paucity of numbers. One lady informed me that she has had twenty-three children, but as she is now stricken in years,

RHODE ISLAND.

"Abe" Lincoln—How the Chicago Nominations are Received—What the Democracy Say—The Ball Ticket—Inauguration of the State Government, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, May 23, 1860.

I remember three months ago I was awaiting the arrival of one of the trains at the dépôt of the Boston and Providence Railroad, when the Shoreline train from New-York came rushing in, and a small group of people, among them several prominent politicians and two or three Policemen seemed to be anxiously looking for the arrival of some individual. They watched every face eagerly as they made egress from the car doors, and when every passenger was out, they turned back disappointed in not finding the object of their search. They were discussing the probability of his coming in the next train, or perhaps they had lost sight of him in the hurrying crowd. I imagined, from the intermixture of the Police among the group, that a rogue was to be caught, or that they anticipated some event in which the fingers of the Police might be serviceable. Just at this juncture, however, a tall, lean, gaunt, wiry, sleepy-looking individual, very commonly attired, standing at their elbow, attracted their attention, and very soon there was a cordial shaking of hands, a wonderful look of astonishment, and many a hearty laugh took place at the expense of "Honest Old Abe." The mystery was solved. It was Hon. ABRAM LINCOLN of Illinois, for whom they were seeking, who had come to speak in behalf of the Republican cause in Rhode Island. They, doubtless, anticipated a large, portly, neatly shaven, politician, of the Hale sort of man, but they found in the great antagonist of Mr. DOUGLAS, "one of the common people" to all appearances, whose features were bronzed by honest labor, plainly dressed, with no assumptions of dignity or ability. Those who saw this incident, and the mass of people who heard him earnestly and eloquently defend the principles of the Republican Party, at the opening rally of the State campaign, probably never dreamed of the announcement which, three months later, was to electrify the nation and to rouse the enthusiasm of the people.

The nomination of LINCOLN was received here with great surprise, mingled with a touch of disappointment. Those whose sagacity predicted the success of Gov. SEWARD, were more sadly disappointed than the rest, while the supporters of MCLEAN, rather those whose personal preference would have favored him over others, were aggrieved because they saw it was a severe stroke to the union of the Opposition, an event so desirable, and, in fact, imperatively necessary in the coming contest. This disappointment was but temporary. There is hardly a man in the State professing Republican principles that does not now heartily welcome the nomination. And whatever their individual preferences might have been, they appear willing to be satisfied with the choice of the Convention. A large portion of the Supreme Conservatism have rejoiced over the selection of "Honest Abe" as the standard-bearer of the Republican Party, while they repudiate SEWARD as too radical to lead the masses. Mr. LINCOLN evidently gains favor here daily, as his personal career and the principles he declares become better known.

The Democrats, who are all devoted to DOUGLAS, view the nomination as a strong one, "the strongest that could made in the Northwest." Their principal organ, edited by a very capable and intelligent politician, thinks that the only man who can be pitted against LINCOLN, with any confidence for success, is Mr. DOUGLAS. They are true in this statement. As for Rhode Island, if Mr. DOUGLAS should be nominated, and these two heroes of the Illinois field be brought into combat, there will be a tough campaign, with the odds in favor of LINCOLN. This is an honest and unprejudiced view of the field in this region. The Bell ticket receives but few supporters. There was a time when the names of JOHN BELL and EDWARD EVERETT would have been hailed with enthusiasm. But their glory has departed. The glory I mean of their political character and success. The times have advanced far ahead of their ideas. They belong to the political times of 1850, and to the anterior period, when the patriotic old Whig Party was in the height of its renown and prosperity. No two men are more respected for their eminent abilities, their worth and integrity, and the valuable services which they have rendered to the country. They are both patriots and will ever be regarded with warm admiration by the people of North and South. But at this day it requires something more than these qualities to ensure political success and to be popular with the masses.

The new State Government will be inaugurated on Tuesday next. At Newport 'Lection Day is famous in local history, and a full programme will be carried out on this occasion. Gov. TURMAN retires from the position which he has so acceptably filled during the past year with the glory of an honest and impartial administration of public affairs, which is a sufficient eulogium on his public career. HIPPARCHUS.

Life Insurance Convention.

MEETING OF DELEGATES IN THIS CITY.

A Convention of Life Insurance Companies, adjourned from last year, met in this City on Wednesday, at No. 94 Broadway, and continued in session two days, adjourning yesterday afternoon.

The following institutions were represented by the delegates named:

Ætna, of Hartford—E. A. Bulkley, President. Berkshire Mutual—Thomas F. Plunkett, Vice-President. Charter Oak—Thomas W. Russell, Vice-President, and Samuel H. White, Secretary. Connecticut Mutual—Guy R. Phelps, Secretary, and W. S. Dunham, Agent. Eagle and Albion, of London—R. S. Buchnan, Agent. Equitable—W. C. Alexander, President. Henry B. Hyde, Vice-President, and G. W. Phillips, Actuary. Girard—John F. James, Actuary. Guardden—Henry V. Gahagan, Secretary, J. Smith Homans, Jr., Actuary, and Dr. R. F. Halsted. Home—W. S. Griffith, President, and George C. Ripley, Secretary. Manhattan—N. D. Morgan, President, and C. Y. Wemple, Secretary. Mutual, of New-York—F. S. Winston, President, and Sheppard Homans, Actuary. Mutual, of Wisconsin—A. W. Kellogg, Secretary. Mutual Beoefit—J. P. Bradley, Actuary; Benjamin C. Miller, Secretary, and Lewis C. Grover, Director. National, of Vermont—Julius Y. Dewey, President, and Chalon F. Davey, Director. New-York—Morris Franklin, President. Penn Mutual—Ellis S. Archer, Director. Royal, of Liverpool and London—A. B. McDonald, Agent; John Y. Yatman, Actuary. Union Mutual—J. W. Judd, Agent. United States, of New-York—John Eadie, Secretary. Washington, of New-York—Cyrus [illegible], President; Wm. A. Brewer, Jr., Actuary. The New-England—[illegible] Phillips, President, and Sheppard Homans, Actuary. Mutual, of New-York—F. S. Winston, President, and C. Y. Wemple, Secret

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AT PRIVATE SALE,
HOUSES IN THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS:
19th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
20th-street, near Union-square.
20th-street, near Irving-place.
17th-street, near Seventh avenue.
21st-street, near Sixth-avenue.
22d-street, near Seventh-avenue.
20th-street, near Sixth-avenue.
20th-street, near Fifth-avenue
20th-street, near Madison-avenue.
20th-street, near Fourth-avenue.
39th-street, near Second-avenue.
21st-street, near Sixth-avenue.
21st-street, near Third-avenue.
22d-street, near Sixth-avenue.
24th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
24th-street, near Lexington-avenue.
24th-street, near Third-avenue.
25th-street, near Seventh-avenue.
25th-street, near Broadway.
26th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
27th-street, near Seventh-avenue.
27th-street, near Eighth-avenue.
28th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
42d-street, near Sixth-avenue.
42d-street, near Broadway.
46th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
4th-avenue, near Thirtieth-street.
Lexington-avenue, near Thirty-sixth-street.
For further particulars apply to
FRANKLIN BROTHERS, No. 50 Wall-st.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN.
For Sale by MERRIAM & HUSSARD,
No. 18 William-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, NOS. 58 AND 60 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, within five minutes' walk of Fulton ferry; one is 20x50 feet, one 22x55 feet, for sale, or the large one will be leased for three years. They are brown-stone fronts, elegant in style and decoration, four stories high, replete with every requirement of convenience, luxury and taste; finished last Autumn, and ready for immediate occupation. The rooms fronting West command the scenery of New-Jersey, the Harbor to the Narrows, and a most ever-varying panorama of the East River. Apply on the premises, to HONDLOW, No. 9 Montague-place, Brooklyn, or to Messrs. E. THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE TWO first-class 4-story brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 26 and 28 West 31st-st., south side, between 5th-av. and Broadway; the houses are each 25 by 60, lots 25 by 99.9. Also, the valuable 4 story brown-stone house and lot No. 20 West 16th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.; house is 25 feet front, lot 20 by 103.3. Also, the handsome 4-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 118 West 18th-st., south side, between 6th and 7th avs; house 23 feet front, lot 20 by 103.3. All these houses are in good order, and contain all the modern improvements. For further particulars apply to JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Franklin Bank, Broadway.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and underceller, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 248 4th-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LAFANTE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO TENEment houses, five stories and basement, well built, near Grand-st., and now rented so as to pay about 10 per cent. net upon their value; will be sold low for cash, or will be exchanged for a small farm in the vicinity of this City. For particulars apply to FREDERICK MASON, No. 96 Wall-st., up stairs.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, a tract of land of about 30 lots, having three fronts, near the East River, between 60th and 70th sts., suitable for a lumber yard, manufactory, brewery, or any other large establishment. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Real Estate Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—The store No. 273 Pearl-st., 22½ feet front by 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. If let, the place will be improved to suit a first class tenant. Inquire of HABMER, HAYS & CO. No. 72 Baskman-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 8th-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 169 3d-av.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME 2½-STORY FRAME cottage house, with high brick basement, on the northeast corner of 10th av. and 155th-st.; contains 10 rooms, 18 pantries, large attic and vaults with the modern improvements, just finished; rent, $400. Inquire of M. WARD, at the Broadway Bank.

TO LET AT $200—A BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE parlor, a basement and three bedrooms, in a handsome modern house; the occupier to have the use of chandeliers, bath, range, stationary washtubs, hot and cold water, &c. No. 36 President-st., South Brooklyn, within three minutes' walk of Hamilton-av. Ferry.

TO LET—HOUSE IN CLERMONT-AV., BROOKlyn; three stories, brown stone front, English basement, gas, water, baths, &c.; lot 16½x100 feet; house has a cellar feet deep, good order, handsomely finished. Apply to J. GOULD, No. 44 State-st., Brooklyn, or to A. M. TREDWELL, No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., in Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to E. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—TWO NEW MEDIUM SIZED FIRST-class 3-story brown-stone houses in 23d-st., between 2d and 4th avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 8 East 27th-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, a room 60x40 feet, in a new building, well-lighted all around. Apply on the premises, No. 62 Cannon-st., or at No. 66 Murray-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COFF & HARRIS, same building.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT NO. 450 WATER-st., second floor, well lighted and easy of access; good location and well fitted for any business requiring steady power. Apply on the premises, or to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 34th-st. Well-lighted rooms and 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 9th-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

GREENE-STREET HOUSE TO LET.—A Gentleman sized house, in good order, with all the modern improvements. For 2 years. Apply on the premises, No. 69 Greene-st., near Spring. Apply to F. A. MILLER, 298 Broadway, Room No. 8.

PART OF A BROADWAY STORE TO LET—In one of the best locations. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Inquire at No. 415 Broadway.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROADWAY, TO LET.—One very large and several small rooms at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, 188 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COTTAGE HOUSE IN ASTORIA TO RENT—And furniture will be sold at a liberal discount from cost; ground 75 feet front by 200 feet deep, handsomely laid out in walks and grass plats; a fine view of the East River, located in the pleasantest part of the village, opposite Dr. Bayliss's Nurseries-st. Rent $300 per annum. Apply to J. V. BRADLEY, No. 147 Chambers-st.

TO LET—UNTIL NOVEMBER. POSSESSION given immediately—A furnished house, pleasantly situated in the village of Rhinebeck Flats, Dutchess County, two miles from the Hudson River Railroad station. There are four rooms on the first and five on the second floor, about an acre of land, garden, stable, icehouse filled, &c. Rent $400. Apply by mail or personally, to Mrs. STEPHEN SCHUYLER, on the premises.

TO LET—PART OF A FURNISHED HOUSE IN Brooklyn. A small family in a pleasant part of Brooklyn, adjacent to the cars, would like to rent part of their house to a respectable family without children. References exchanged. Apply personally or by letter, to Mr. A. B. LOWBER, No. 121 Vanderbilt-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED DWELLING NEAR NEW-YORK.—A gentleman desiring to have his property in respectable and careful hands, more than income, will let a desirable place, beautifully situated a short distance from the City. Address R. F. H., Box No. 165 General Post-office, when particulars will be given.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A RESIDENCE AT Fishkill Landing, with seven acres of land attached; fine vegetable garden, and abundance of shade and fruit trees. Apply to Mrs. TOWNSEND GLOVER, on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE FIRST FLOOR, containing four rooms, bath room and closet, with kitchen and every requisite for housekeeping. Apply at No. 26 West 27th-st.

FARMS.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—In a beautiful and healthy part of Long Island, near the sea; an excellent farm and country seat combined, offering many advantages to parties desiring partial or entire retirement. Apply to the owner, at Barnett & Brinsmade's, Counselors-at-Law, No. 14 Wall-st.

HOTELS.

DONEGANA HOTEL,
NOTRE DAME-ST.,
MONTREAL.
E. F. POPE.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINT brushes will find a superior quality of paint brushes, mah brushes, &c., at the brush factory, No. 339 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

STEAM TOW-BOATS
FOR SALE.
ONE SIDE-WHEEL TOW-BOAT, with beam engine, 46 inches in diameter by 10½ feet stroke.
ONE SCREW TOW-BOAT, 80 feet in length, with double engines. Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—RENT $800.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry seat near Dobbs' Ferry Station, Hudson River Railroad, having extensive river views, consisting of house with twelve rooms, bath, hot and cold water, carriage house, &c.; grounds well laid out, and abundantly stocked with fruit and shade trees, &c., is now offered at reduced rent. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 61 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, FOURTEEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL. A fine brick house 66x40, (exclusive of piazzas,) and 6 acres of land, commanding a fine view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spanding, Atherton, Ferris and others) contains twelve rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry, and in the basement kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is finished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad depôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. depôt, station several times each day. For particulars inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT YONKERS TO LET—Situated on Highland-av., three-quarters of a mile from the depôt, giving a splendid view of the Hudson River; lot extending through to Riverdale-av.; house modern built, 2½ stories high, in complete order and partially furnished. The grounds, comprising 2½ acres of land, are beautifully laid out in a garden, already planted, and a variety of fruit trees, grape-vines, raspberries, asparagus, pie plant, &c. The carriage house and stables are very conveniently arranged. The poultry yard contains 20 choice fowls. There are two wells on the premises, giving a plentiful supply of water. The premises are in charge of a housekeeper, and can be seen any time and at all hours of the day. Rent $1,000. Apply on the premises, or by note, addressed to Box No. 4,068 New-York Post-office.

TO LET, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country-seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The House, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bed-rooms, and three attic-rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be set alone, or with the garden, grapehouses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LATE RESIdence of the undersigned in Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y., situation very desirable, five minutes' walk from depôt or steamboat. The house is a modern brown cottage, in excellent repair, of two and a half stories, containing 12 rooms, gas throughout. There is attached two acres of land on which is an excellent variety of all kinds of fruit. The grounds are well shaded. The whole to be appreciated must be seen. Possession immediately. Apply to JACOB S. ODELL, corner of Main and Division sts., Peekskill, or to B. B. SMITH, No. 11 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT WILLOW TREE—On the Long Island Railroad, twelve miles from the South Ferry by cars every few hours during the day: eighteen acres of land, about half arable and half covered with splendid shade trees; the house is a neat English cottage, containing twelve rooms, and very convenient; a large carriage-house and stable, an ice-house, (filled,) wood-sheds, &c.; there is a charming lawn around the house, a choice orchard of the finest quality of fruit in full bearing, a great abundance of berries, and less than five minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt. Terms easy. Apply to T. M. WHEELER, No. 87 Weter-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT at Northampton, Mass., furnished or unfurnished; premises comprising from 40 to 50 acres of land beautifully diversified by groves, lawns, orchard, garden and forest; commanding a view of the Connecticut River and valley. Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke, etc. Mansion gothic in style and built in the best manner; barn one of the largest and best in Hampshire County. All the buildings less than five years old and in fine order. Gardener's cottage in connection with the premises. Much less than cost asked for the place and terms made easy. For particulars inquire of H. KIRKLAND, Esq., Northampton Court-house.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOTEL OR BOARDing house at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the depôt and steamboat landing. The house and out buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to THOS. B. CODDINGTON,
No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—THREE BEAUTIful villa sites in Llewellyn-Park, on Tulip-avenue, adjoining "Cattlewood;" also five very fine tracts of land near West-Bloomfield, about 5 acres each, on the slope of Orange Mountain, in an excellent neighborhood, within an hour's ride of New-York. For sale on easy terms. Apply to JOSEPH HOWARD, Boonton, N. J., or to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., and No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FURNISHED MANSION TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The splendid house and grounds at Orienta, in the town of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, bounded by Long Island Sound; will be let from 1st of June till 1st of October, if required, the occupants to enjoy all the privileges of the grounds and gardens, fishing-boats, bath, stables, &c., and to be supplied with all necessary vegetables, fruits, &c.; price $650. Inquire of M. JONES, proprietor of New-York *Times*.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A country seat at North Hempstead, twenty miles from the City and two from Hempstead Branch, L. I. The house and outbuildings are in good order. The grounds, about two acres, have a fine lawn and pond of water, and are well laid out and finely shaded with fruit and large forest trees. It will make a tasty retreat. Price $1,800. Apply to
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This elite, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, A HOUSE and lots of ground, fronting on Congress-st., within 5 minutes' walk of Congress Spring. Every house and spacious barn; the premises are in excellent order, and location unequaled. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Two elegant country seats within half a mile of the City of Hudson, Columbia County, with about 60 acres of land attached to each. The buildings and improvements in good taste, the land under first-rate cultivation, and the prospect and scenery scarcely excelled. Inquire of A. UNDERHILL, No. 4 New-st., New-York, or of W. H. MELLEN, Hudson.

HOUSE TO LET—IN THE COUNTRY, 3½ miles from Peekskill, with 1 to 10 acres of land if desired. The house is new, in excellent condition, containing 8 rooms; is very convenient; location good and healthy. To any party desiring a place in the country this is worth their attention. Apply to JACOB S. ODELL, Peekskill, or to B. B. SMITH, No. 11 Wall-st. Possession immediate.

TO LET—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, A COTTAGE, situated in a beautiful park, 38 miles from New-York, and convenient to the depôt; location unsurpassed in scenery by any on the Hudson; vegetable garden already planted; good stable-room and water, and abundance of fine fruit. Apply to THOS. SMULL & SONS, No. 31 Gold-st., New-York, or to JAS. MORRISON, Sing Sing.

TO LET—A SMALL FURNISHED COTTAGE, with garden and grounds, in a healthy and rural location, 40 miles from the City, and one mile east of the Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing at Hastings. Also, an unfurnished house, with garden, &c. Rent $108. Apply to F. BLANCHET, No. 200 6th-av., near 18th-st., before 9 A. M. or after 4 P. M.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDWARD COMPTON, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT ON Long Island, about 13 miles from New-York, and 2 miles from Sands' Point Light-house, directly on the water. The house is partially furnished: daily communication by steamboat. Inquire of COVERT & CO., No. 61 Warren-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE CHEAP—A GOOD house, on Staten Island, furnished or unfurnished; plenty of fruit, flowers, &c; house contains modern improvements complete; convenient to landing and healthy. Address A. B. OLMSTEAD, Nos. 8 and 10 Wall-st., Room No. 27.

TARRYTOWN.—A VILLA PLOT CONTAINING eight acres of land, about a mile from the Railroad depôt. The views from this point are unsurpassed on the Hudson River. Terms easy. Apply to
T. M. WHEELER, No. 87 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET.—A COTTAGE HOUSE, (NEW) WITH several acres of ground, situated in Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, a pleasant ride from the river; variety of fruit, good water, and fine scenery. Inquire of FRANCIS A. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
Will be opened on Saturday, May 26.
Persons wishing to make arrangements for board, &c., will apply to WM. B. COZZENS, West Point.
N. B.—Mr. COZZENS has three furnished cottages to let.

BOARD AT HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON.—The Crowen House having been put in thorough repair, and newly furnished, is now open for the reception of parties of grown persons, or single gentlemen, who may desire an unexceptionable country home for three or more months; every attention will be given for the comfort and satisfaction of guests.
WM. GRAY HASTINGS.
Reference—T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.

ROCKAWAY.—THE PAVILION HOTEL will be re-opened June 21, under the same management and conducted with the care and liberality that made this house so popular in the years 1858-7. Plans of the rooms and of furnished cottages may be seen and engaged of Mr. BOSERT BAINSRIDGE, No. 47 Cliff-st., or at the Hotel at Rockaway, after this date.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, NEW-JERSEY.—The above fashionable Summer resort is now open, and those wishing to make arrangements for rooms, &c., can do so by letter to the proprietor at the above place.
WILLIAM SHARP.

STATIONERY.

COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND.
LAW OFFICE,
No. 260 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.
Collections promptly made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, through attorneys and bankers.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 99 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS (ON THE the second floor of a good house in an unexceptionable neighborhood,) more than the owner requires for his own family, will be disposed of in whole or part with first-class board; centrally located and convenient to cars and stages. Send note with name and address to M. L., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—YOUNG GENTLEMEN, OR GENtlemen and their wives, will find pleasant rooms and good board in a private, respectable family residing at No. 99 West 10th-st. The house has the modern improvements, and is located in a genteel, quiet neighborhood. Stages and cars convenient.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can have board, with pleasant rooms, at No. 48 East 18th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located; has gas, baths, &c. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. Terms for two persons $9 or $11 per week. References exchanged.

BOARDING—IN BROOKLYN, NEAR WALL and South Ferries. A private family can accommodate a few gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with nice rooms in a most delightful and cool situation. Best of references required. Address HENRY, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND WIVES, or a few single gentlemen, will find pleasant furnished rooms, with or partial board, at No. 79 West 38th-st., near Broadway; the house is well located, with all the modern improvements. Terms moderate; reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board by applying at No. 11 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights. House has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can have board, with pleasant rooms, on moderate terms, at No. 119½ 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The house is finely located, has gas, bath, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen can be accommodated with large airy rooms and excellent board at No. 106 9th-st. House newly furnished. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, in a private family, at No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn, near both Wall and South Ferries. References required.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 56 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, IN A DESIRABLE NEIGHBORHOOD.—Three or four single gentlemen or one gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board in the neighborhood of the City Hall, within twelve minutes' walk of the ferries and near the Fulton-av. Railroad. Apply at No. 101 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and pleasant room, with large pantries, on second floor, by applying at No. 64 West Warren-st. Location convenient to Wall-st. and South ferries. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, at No. 87 Hicks-st., corner of Pineapple. References required.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—PLEASantly furnished front rooms, with board in a small private family, may be had at No. 292 Henry-st., near Harrison. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN IN A private family, who are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, where the comforts of a home can be had; location preferred East Broadway and Market-st. preferred, but would go up town as high as 4th or 10th sts., near Broadway, Bowery or 4th-av. Address J. H., Station B, New-York Post-Office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUpying a first class house in a desirable neighborhood, having more room than they require, would accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with board; society more than gain being the motive of the advertiser, it is presumed that none but parties of the highest respectability will reply. Address H. H., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A front room and bedroom on second floor; also a front room and bedroom on third floor, to gentlemen and their wives, or to single gentlemen, with or without board; house pleasantly situated, and furnished with gas, hot and cold water and bath. Apply at No. 93 East 15th-st.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 328 Henry-st.; location unsurpassed, and convenient to the ferries; can be had a neatly furnished parlor and bed-room, together or separate, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; terms reasonable. Apply as above.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—DELIGHTFUL rooms for Summer, large and airy, for gentlemen only, with or without breakfast and tea, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, in the immediate vicinity of Astor Library, Cooper Institute, Bible House and Broadway.

A GOOD HOME.—A FEW FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, at No. 108 Waverley-place, near Washington-square, where the comforts of a true home will be studied. Three or four gentlemen can have a large room on moderate terms. A front basement to let for an office.

TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING TO ROOM together can be accommodated with board in a private family; also, a single room for one gentleman. Rooms possess great comforts. Apply at No. 349 West 15th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A LITTLE GIRL, NINE years old, with a small respectable private family. Will pay a liberal price for good accommodations. Best of references given and required. Address C. L. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, to gentlemen only, with board, in Southern and Cuban gentlemen will find an agreeable home. Table first class. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 14 West 13th st., near 5th-av.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY IN FURNISHED ROOMS—For a gentleman and his wife, to keep house, or to let on the second floor, with every convenience; or it will be divided for one or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 796 6th-av.

A ROOM AND BED-ROOM TO LET—WITH board, separate or together, to a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen; also, two small rooms; references given and required. Apply at No. 53 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM, or a single furnished room, with gas, bath, &c. to let to a single gentleman, in 13th-st, between University place and 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, on first and second floors, to gentlemen; house has all the modern improvements, and is situated on Washington-square. Apply at No. 282 4th-st., a few doors below University-place. References required.

TO LET.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, can be had for the season, in Clinton-place, 9th-st., near Broadway. Also, an office suitable for a physician. Apply to or address A. W. H., No. 178 Chambers-st.

UNITARY HOUSEHOLD, NO. 106 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—A splendid family suite, double and single rooms, furnished or unfurnished, now vacant. Rates low; meals *à la carte*.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—NEAR Washington-square. New-England family have six furnished rooms to let, to gentlemen only, without board—house having all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 233 Greene-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO GENtlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant front rooms and good board, by applying at No. 73 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A PARlor and bedroom to a single gentleman, in a first-class house in the neighborhood. Breakfast if required. Call at No. 58 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

HOBOKEN.—FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS ON one floor, in Hudson-st., consisting of two parlors and two bedrooms, to let, with or without board. Apply at No. 108 Hudson-st., Hoboken.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board, at reduced prices for the Summer months, at No. 108 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Applicants of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN NEWARK, N. J.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen doing business in New-York, could obtain board and genteelly furnished rooms, in a private family residing near the south park, and within five minutes' walk of the railroad depôt, where the cars start every half hour in the morning, from 6 to 10 o'clock. Address Mrs. E. McCRAKEN, Newark, N. J., or inquire at No. 35 Spruce-st., New-York, for further particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD AT FISHKILL LANDING, ON THE HUDSON.—The subscriber offers superior accommodations for families in search of Summer board. The house is surrounded by beautiful scenery, with fine views of the Hudson River and adjacent mountains, and is easy of access from the City. Terms moderate. Address SAMUEL A. McKINLEY, Fishkill Landing, Dutchess County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—Steamboat *George Law* leaves Catharine slip daily at 2½ o'clock. Cars twice a day, leaving Brooklyn at 11 M. and 4½ P. M. Accommodations of the first class, fine salt-water bathing, good boating and fishing. A private bowling-alley for the exclusive use of the guests, free. Address W. B. HALLOCK, Oyster Bay, L. I., or apply to WM. ALLEN, Comptroller's Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD IN ORANGE County, 2½ miles of Newburgh or 1½ of Cornwall boat landing, with a view of the Hudson River; location beautiful; good airy rooms, with a variety of shade trees. Terms reasonable. Address ROBERT CAREY, Newburgh, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A LARGE family, at a farm house within an hour's ride of the City, where other boarders will not be taken. Good accommodations wanted, and a liberal price will be paid. Address Box No. 2,366 Post-office, stating location, advantages, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman and his wife, within a short distance of the City, from present to until late in the Fall. Terms must be moderate. Address J. L. M., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

REMOVALS.

WOOD BROTHERS
Have removed to
No. 396 BROADWAY.

In directing notice to their removal,
WOOD BROTHERS
Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new design, made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.

This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.

Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by let

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.

We desire to inform the Profession, the Trade and the Public generally, that having rebuilt our Factory, recently destroyed by fire, on a greatly enlarged and improved plan, we are now prepared to supply our friends with our

NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
PIANO-FORTES.

In rebuilding our factory, years of experience have enabled us to introduce very many improvements, both in the structure of the building and in the machinery, and in getting up our NEW PIANO-FORTE our aim and determination has been to produce an instrument that shall defy competition. Our first artists have cheerfully testified to the great superiority of our NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES. We cordially invite all to examine for themselves.

STEINWAY & SONS,
GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTES,
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

These instruments have taken sixteen first premiums, gold and silver medals, within the *last four years*, in competition with pianos of the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Among the judges were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. A. Wollschlaegel and other musical celebrities.

STEINWAY & SONS do not regret the artists who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in pianos *quite recently*, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same position at the present time.

We subjoin the following certificate given within the last six months, by (nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians now residing in this country:

"The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvement in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:

1. That as the result of the said improvement the voice of the Piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.

2. The sound by Steinway's improvement is much more even, lasts much longer and much better prolonged, than that realized in any other Piano with which we are acquainted.

3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. Steinway as most novel, ingenious and important. No Piano of similar construction has ever been known or used so far as the undersigned know or believe:

GUSTAV SATTER,	WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS,	JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM. SAAR,	ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL,	GEO. W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING,	CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW,	HENRY C. TIMM,

And many others.

Each Instrument warranted for the term of five years. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
OVERSTRUNG PIANOS.

We are now offering a full assortment of piano-fortes, all of which are of our own manufacture, and warranted in every respect. By permission, we refer to the undersigned parties, who, from personal experience for many years, can recommend our instruments, both as to their quality and durability:

Winslow, Lanier & Co.	E. D. Morgan & Co.
Cary, Howard, Sanger & Co.	Colgate & Co.
Bowen, Holmes & Co.	J. R. Ransom & Co.
Brokaw, Bisbee & Co.	Bette, Nicols & Co.
Hasslehurst & Smith,	Sheldon, Hoyt & Co.
Thomas Owen & Son,	Joseph Foulkes' Sons.
Merrick & Bull.	Ivison & Phinney.

And others.
Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Wareroms No. 694 Broadway,
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. O. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. O. DOBSON, Box No. 268 *Times* Office.

TILLMAN'S MUSICAL TREATISE AND TONOMETER.—A new exposition of the Philosophy of Sound, adapted to the wants of all classes of musicians. Pianists will find in it novel illustrations applicable to their favorite instrument.

It has already been indorsed and recommended by the most prominent composers and artists.

For sale at all the principal music stores, and wholesale at No. 7 Spruce-st., New-York.

LINDEMAN & SONS, No. 636 BROADWAY, who have been established for twenty-five years as manufacturers, take pleasure in offering their new scale over-strung, full iron-framed PIANOS, which combine beauty of tone, equality, power of tone, and elasticity of touch. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following eminent artists: Max Maretzek, Wm. C. Dietrich, John N. Pattison, Gus. Stoeckel, Charles B. Williams, Wm. K. Bassford.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music-books, and all kinds of musical merchandise at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQU

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, 107TH-AV., 86TH AND 87TH STS.

Being part of the estate of the late JOHN ADAMS, Esq.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 6th June, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 50 lots, as follows:

On BROADWAY—9 lots, east side forming entire front between 86th and 87th sts., (including two corners.)

On 107th-AV.—30 lots, east and west sides, between 86th and 87th sts., including 5 corners. On these lots is a large frame car stable.

On 87th st.—3 lots, north side, between Broadway and 108th-av., including valuable house of the late Mr. Adams. Lots 25x100 ft.

On 86th-st.—5 gore lots, south side, opposite above.

On 86th-st.—6 lots, north side, east of 108th av.

On 86th-st. (100 ft. Wide)—6 lots, south side, 100 feet east 108th-av., together with 6 large gores in the rear.

On 87th-st.—6 lots, south side, between Broadway and 108th-av.

The whole property lying on Broadway and 108th av., and mostly on 86th st., presents as fine an opportunity for investment as can be found in any tract of similar extent near for sale in the XIIth and XXIIth Wards. TITLE GOLD AND INDISPUTABLE. Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF VILLA PLOTS AND BUILDING LOTS,

IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

About 200 lots, 1,200 feet from depôt lying between the estate of Josiah Jagger and land of Dr. McDonald, extending from Jamaica-av. to Lawrence-st. A portion is in village lots, and the residue in plots of from 5 to 10 lots each, in the most attractive part of the village, with a view of Flushing Bay. The grade is perfect. The soil is fine and smooth, and fit for immediate use. So good an opportunity for investment in this delightful village cannot be found elsewhere nearly all the valuable tracts being controlled. By large capitalists. The facilities of transit to and from Flushing, by railroad and steamboat, are unrivaled. Time from Fulton Market-slip 45 minutes. Terms liberal, and large privileges will be allowed. Certified abstracts of title will be furnished. Trains leave New-York, at 7:15, 9, 11, 1, 4, 5:45 and 7. Leave Flushing at 6:30, 7:30, 10, 1, 2:45, 4:45 and 6:45. Passengers going by the ferry can leave on and after May 28, at 9, 9:30, 12, 1:15, 4, 5:15 and 6:30. Leave Flushing at 6:30, 7:45, 10, 11, 2:30, 3, 5:15.

Maps can be obtained at No. 7 Pine st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF PELHAM-VILLE VILLA SITES.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 2, at 12 o'clock, M., on the premises, 30 acres of land, divided into parcels of from 8 to 10 acres each, lying between the Boston Post Road, and the New-Haven Railroad near the Pelhamville station. Sale positive. Terms easy.

Particulars at No. 7 Pine-st., or of LYON & PORTER, No. 26 Nassau-st., New-York. By order of

S. E. LYON and
W. S. POPHAM,
Administrators of the Estate of Jas. Hay, deceased.

AUCTION NOTICE.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE,
AT AUCTION,
OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A
FIRST-CLASS BROADWAY GENTLEMAN'S FURNISHING STORE AND SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

Will be sold by WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, Nos. 9 and 11 Park place, and No. 8 Murray-st., on FRIDAY, May 25, at 11 A. M. The stock consists in part of Linen and Muslin shirts, and every variety of Silk, Merino, Linen and Muslin Under Shirts and Drawers, Gold, Silver, Ivory and Pearl mounted Canes, Umbrellas and every variety of Stock usually kept by a FIRST-CLASS GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

The above will be sold without reserve, to close the trust. Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF JNO. J. BOKER, ESQ., DECEASED, AT TARRYTOWN—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 31, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, about 2½ miles above Tarrytown, the elegant country seat lately occupied by John G. Boker, Esq., deceased, formerly owned by Commodore Perry, situated on the east side of the Hudson River, between Tarrytown and Sing Sing, comprising about 24 acres of land, well wooded, and diversified with meadows, lawns and gardens, having an elegant stone Gothic mansion, with tower, bay windows, &c., containing 18 rooms, finished in modern style, completely fitted with Spicer gas fixtures, fine pure water through the first and second stories, bath-rooms, water-closets and pantries, having a splendid view up and down directly in front of the Hudson River; fine barns, sheds, milk and ice houses, coach-house with 11 stables, a new and beautiful Gothic lodge, with macadamized roads throughout the farm, and also a beautiful stream of pure water running through the farm to the river, the whole bounded on the east by the Highland Turnpike, on the west by the Hudson River, (having a dock belonging to the place,) on the north by the property of A. S. Jones, Esq., and on the south by the elegant seat recently purchased from Edwin Sartlett, Esq., by William H. Aspinwall, Esq., being, beyond all question, one of the most desirable residences on the river, having access to the City by railroad and steamers almost every hour during the day. The whole will be sold in one parcel, as above, or, if desired, will be divided as follows:

The mansion and out-houses, together with 53 acres, having every improvement that can be desired, as described above.

Also, a beautiful tract of about 11 acres adjoining, and fronting on the Hudson River, with an unsurpassed view, having ice-house, road, woodland, &c.

Also, the meadow-land, lying on the Highland Turnpike, containing 28 68-100 acres, including the new and beautiful Gothic cottage, with barns, &c. Together with right of way through both entrances, and macadamized roads throughout, to be kept open for the free use of the purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent on the day of sale 40 per cent. on or before June 25, and the balance on good and mortgage, at option of the purchaser, when possession will be given.

The elegant furniture contained in the mansion will be sold immediately after the place, as per catalogue, together with garden statuary.

In case the weather should be stormy, the sale will take place the first fair day afterwards.

The trains leave Chambers st. at 6 o'clock, A. M., 9:45 A. M., (on the day of sale this train will stop at the place) 11 A. M., and 3:15 P. M., and from 31st st. station 20 minutes afterwards. Returning, leave Tarrytown at 1:31 P. M., 3:22 P. M. (this train will stop for passengers at the place) 6:04 and 8:13 P. M., making the passage in three-quarters of an hour. Boats leave foot of Jay-st. every morning at 7 o'clock, and return every afternoon at 3 o'clock. The furniture can be removed by sloop from the dock on the place, or by the trains.

For further particulars inquire of the auctioneers, No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st. Executors' sale of property of a gentleman recently deceased, consisting of a celebrated gray Messenger mare, very fast, kind and gentle, either in harness or under the saddle. Also, her colt, sired by the famous Hambletonian, two years old this Spring, one of the most beautiful horses in the country. The mare can trot considerably inside of 3 minutes, and is a perfect saddle beast. Further particulars by applying at the store No. 23 Nassau-st. A valuable gray horse, 15½ hands high, between 6 and 7 years old, long tail, kind and gentle in all harness, and an excellent saddle horse, warranted sound, the property of a gentleman leaving New-York; also wagon, harness, saddle, bridles, &c. Also, a splendid coupe rockaway, extra front, for 4 or 8 persons, in perfect order, and nearly new. Also an elegant rockaway carriage, nearly new, entirely new wheels, never used, in complete repair, with two shifting fronts to carry 4 or 8 persons, and complete for either. To be sold without reserve, as the owner is about leaving for Europe.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, May 29, WEDNESDAY, May 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious gallery in the Irving Buildings, No. 694 Broadway, two doors above the Metropolitan Hotel, superb sale of household furniture, removed for greater convenience of sale, made by Messrs. Marcotte, Roux, Hall, Tonicqs, Poitevin and Stynas, and others, all of the highest class; Axminster and velvet carpets, French carved walnut library and dining room suites, book and silver cases, French mahogany buffet, extension tables, &c., elegant ebony hall cabinets, encoigneurs and tables, carved rosewood parlor suites, richly covered in satin and oroetal, fancy chairs, marble tables, hall tonicqs, rosewood bedroom furniture of various descriptions, cottage suites, mattresses, rich vases, several pieces fine bronzes, clocks, &c.; a valuable assortment of cut glass, colored and plain; a few pieces of statuary. The whole can be examined one day previous to the sale, as above.

Four beautiful pianos, made by Chickering and other celebrated makers, all in excellent order.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, May 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales-room of the late Professor W. W. Turner, of the Patent Office at Washington, embracing a unique collection of Works on the History of the aborigines of this country and in their languages; an assortment of voyages and travels; a variety of books in the German, French, Russian, Greek and Latin languages; also, in Hebrew, Arabic, Sanscrit, Hindustani, Persian, Phœnician, Japanese, Chinese and other Oriental languages: Philological works, numerous valuable and scarce pamphlets, and many choice manuscripts and a collection of fine copies of books in other departments.

Catalogues of all our sales may be had on application.

PHILIP H. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

THE FINEST COLLECTION OF PLANTS offered at auction this season, will be sold THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 79 Nassau st. This rare opportunity should be availed of. The variety exceeds any previous sale.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

WEDNESDAY, May 30, instant,

At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange

By order of J. Gnédin and Henry Babad, Assignees.

60 shares Allentown Bank	$50 each.
450 shares Deep River Copper Mining and Smelting Co	10 each.
5 shares Harlem Navigation Co	10 each.
250 shares Lycoming Valley Iron Co	100 each.
1665 shares Lycoming Iron Co	100 each.
1000 shares Los Merlos Quarrying Co	10 each.
250 shares Magnesian Spar Co	50 each.
3440 shares Phœnix Gold Mining Co (N. C.)	
8 shares People's Washing and Bathing Association	100 each.
90 shares Lake Ontario and Hudson River R. Co	100 each.
5 shares American Guano Co	100 each.
100 shares California Asphaltum Mfg Co	100 each.
800 shares Pettengill Telegraph Revolver Co.	100 each.
$6,000 Sackett's Harbor and Saratoga R. Co.	7 per cent. Bonds.

W. B. WESTCOTT & Co., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROYAL WILTON, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS,

ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, FINE MIRRORS, OAK EXTENSION TABLES AND DINING CHAIRS.

THIS DAY (Friday) May 25, at 10½ o'clock,

At No. 132 West 21st-st.

Comprising suberb rosewood parlor suites in brocatel and hair-cloth, marble-top centre-tables, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, rosewood marble top dressing bureaus and commodes, solid richly carved rosewood wardrobe tête à-têtes, 450 yards moc-allion velvet, royal Wilton, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood secretary and bookcase, feather beds, pillows, fine curled hair mattresses, paillasses, enameled cottage suits, oak and black walnut extension dining tables, oak dining chairs, very rich Dresden China vases and mantel ornaments, floe silver and silver-plated ware, China ware, gas chandeliers and brackets, chamber crockery and kitchen utensils, &c., all for positive and peremptory sale.

M. O EBBY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

BALANCE OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS, HARDWARE, SOAPS, COGNAC BRANDY, &c.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr. Will sell on FRIDAY, May 25, at 10½ o'clock, at sales rooms No. 66 Cedar-st., (opposite the Post-office,) balance of the invoice of miscellaneous goods, sold by order of assignee, viz: Fine stationery, comprising elegant writing desks, portfolios of every description, portmonnaies, card cases, pocket-books, mathematical instruments, dressing-cases, memorandum books, pen-knives, pencils, pen-holders, silver pencil cases, pocket inks, fancy articles; also, fancy soaps, combs, dominoes, chessmen, &c.; also, articles of hardware, such as pump and trace chains, pianoforte castors, door locks hooks and staples, door knobs, &c., &c.; also, 30 cases superior golden grape cognac brandy; all to be sold without reserve; to close an assignment. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

HENRY B. BERTE, Jr., Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

On FRIDAY, May 25, at 10½ o'clock,

at the salesrooms, No 5½ Fine-st.,

Comprising the entire balance of furniture, removed for convenience of sale, comprising rosewood parlor suites in brocatel and crimson plush, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble top centre tables velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; china, glass and silver-plated ware; beds, bedding, &c. By order,

MATTHEW BIERNE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

LOCKWOOD BROS., Auctioneers.

BY LOCKWOOD BROS., 45 MURRAY-ST.

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,

Foreign and Domestic Dry-goods.

TO-MORROW (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock.

300 cases seasonable Straw Goods.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, MAY 26, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby corner Pearl-st. Large sale of about 2,000 budding-out plants in pots, comprising a general assortment of roses, fuchsias, hellotropes, geraniums, salvias, lantanas, verbenas, dahlias, &c.

SAME DAY,

At 4 o'clock P. M. precisely, at No. 52 Powers, between Atlantic and Pacific sts., a small quantity of furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, bedsteads, chairs, tables, office desk, lace curtains and shades, pictures, refrigerators, stoves, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 29, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 245 to 294 inclusive. City of Milwaukee 7 per cent., (Municipal Sinking Fund.) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from 1st August; hypothecated.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place. Dated May 22, 1860.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer—Salesroom 141 Broadway.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT NEW AND SECOND-HAND ROSEWOOD FURNITURE—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell, on SATURDAY, 26th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, No 141 Broadway, large assortment of elegant new and second-hand furniture, comprising elegantly carved rosewood parlor suits, in brocatelle, plush and hair-cloth; mahogany and black walnut do; carved rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak bedsteads; marble-top bureaus, washstands and commods; rosewood marble-top etageres; centre, pier and sofa tables; elegant French plate, pier and mantel mirrors; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; rosewood and mahogany library and secretary bookcases and wardrobes; oak marble-top buffets, oak extension tables and dining room chairs; hair mattresses, beds and bedding, &c; also, a few oil paintings; also, three rosewood piano fortes, City makers.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer—Salesroom 141 Broadway.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.—THIS DAY, 25TH inst. at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom No 141 Broadway, two six seat open carriages, two four-seat box wagons, one phaeton wagons, with pole and shafts; two light trotting wagons and several light road wagons, all of which are built in the best manner, and will be warranted for one year. Also a light coupé cutaway, with pole and shafts. Also double and single harness.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer—Salesroom 141 Broadway.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—THIS DAY, 25TH inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, an elegant pony establishment for a lady; a gray pony, 14½ hands high, eight or nine years old, warranted kind and gentle, and believed to be sound. An elegant light pony phaeton and light harness. The phaeton and harness are nearly new and were made to order.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer—Salesroom 141 Broadway.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—THIS DAY, 25TH inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a bright bay horse, long tail and mane, 15¾ hands high, six years old, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in double or single harness, or under toe saddle; is a fine saddle horse for either lady or gentleman. Very handsome and fine action.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer—Salesroom 141 Broadway.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.—THIS DAY, 25TH inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway, a brown Canadian pony, 14¾ hands high, 5 years old, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in every way, a good saddle horse

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st., Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 10:20 P. M. (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included), and 8:00, and 10:10 A. M., and 2:00 and 5:05 (Sundays included), and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE 62 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, April 30, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, 8:30 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, 11 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt; for Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depôt; for Albany, 9 A. M. Mail, connecting with the new York Central Railroad. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:20 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.; White Plains, 5 and 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M.; Albany, 11 A. M. JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, &c., via steamboat ALICE PRIOR, from foot of Robinson-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M., and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday. Cars will run through to the Long Branch boarding-houses by the 15th June next, in connection with the splendid steamer RIP VAN WINKLE.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Cassadaigua.—Mail, at 9 A. M. Way at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown and Newburgh. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cassadaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FOR JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD—FOR Budd's Lake, Lake Hopatcong, Schooley's Mountain, &c.—Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M., and are met on arrival by comfortable stages for these pleasant places of Summer resort. Morristown Express at 5 19 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Supt.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

ROOFING.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE PATENT MICA AND FIBROUS

CEMENT ROOFING.

Adapted to every variety of roof, new or old, and is unequaled for durability beauty and cheapness by any composition in use. Cement for sale by the barrel, with printed instructions for use

DITTO, PORTER & CO.
Successors to Joseph Ditto & Co.
No. 207 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE SEA-BASS BANKS.—Yielding to the urgent request of my former customers, and in consequence of the large hauls of bass now daily caught, I have consented to run the large and substantial steamer HERO, every SATURDAY, commencing May 26, leaving Pier No. 3, North River, at 9 A. M., and the usual landings, as per small bills. Fare 50 cents. J. W. HANCOX.

STEAM ENGINE—EIGHT HORSE POWER AND boiler, in perfect order, will be sold very cheap. Inquire at No. 156 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

S. M. WOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND AUCTIONEERS
For the Purchase and Sale of
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, RAILROAD STOCKS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.
S. M. WOOD,
W. L. BOSTWICK,
F. R. BOGUE,
No. 77 Cedar-st., and
No. 75 West 40th-st., New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 88 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.

INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 154 Nassau-st.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 154 NASSAU-ST.,

Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,250,000 FOR THE DEficiency in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1863. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 30th day of June next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."— Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, the 28th day of May, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 35 of the laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will consist of two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, from January 1, 1861, the principal redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 28, 1860.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD BONDS.—The following Six per cent. Bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies were stolen from the fire-proof in the office of the undersigned on the evening of Feb. 23, 1860: Nos. 473, 474, 475, 502, 503, 505, 537, 544, 545, of $1,000 each, redeemable in 1869. Coupons payable June 1 and Dec. 1, 1859, attached.

All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped; and application will be made to the Joint Board for a renewal of them at their meeting in July next, at the Company's Office in Princeton, N. J.

Should any of the above Bonds be offered for sale, information of the same to Gay, Macalester & Co., Walnut-st. Philadelphia, or Hopkins & Co., No. 53 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, will be thankfully received. R. P. LARDNER, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1860.

OFFICE RECEIVER N. Y. & E. R. R. Co., May 15, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE SECOND mortgage bonds of the New York and Erie Railroad Company, due on the 1st March, 1860, will be paid at the office of the Receiver, in Erie-place, New-York, on and after May 26th, inst. Interest on Bonds for which exemption coupons have been issued will be paid on presentation and delivery of the coupons. Interest on bonds for which extension coupons have not been issued, will be paid on presentation of the bonds for indorsement of payment, and the receipt of the person presenting them. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., No. 68 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1860, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 24th May, and reopened on the 2d June.

W. E. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., No. 68 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the 4th Proposals of December 16, 1859, "and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 15th of June next.

C. G. CLARK, Treasurer.

AMERICAN ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SHIP CANAL COMPANY—Office No. 23 Broadway, New-York, May 21, 1860.—A meeting of stockholders will be held at this office, on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., between the hours of 12 and 2, for the election of six Directors of this Company, and on other business.

J. E. BOUR, Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the 1st day of August next, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

MARCH 27, 1860.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 6th day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 30th day of May inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., and will be opened on the 9th day of June prox., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, May 19, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-rooms on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 17 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next Election thereafter, will be held at the Banking Rooms on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. N. F PALMER, Cashier pro tem.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY— New-York, May 9, 1860.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of May 11 to the 15th inst. By order of the Board,

L. MEECHANT, Sec'y pro tem.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c. bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by

THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall st.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five per cent, payable on and after the 1st day of June. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 1st proximo.

E. BOOK, Cashier.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 11 FINE-ST.,
where he will continue to buy and sell on commission HARDWARE, METAL, and other BUSINESS PAPER.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CRED FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAM—NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The Vanderbilt European Line United States Mail Steamships sail between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

	FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	RETURNING FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON.
VANDERBILT, 1 screw	Sat., June 16	Wed., July 4
ILLINOIS, Grim	Sat., June 30	Wed., July 18
VANDERBILT	Sat., July 28	Wed., Aug. 15
ILLINOIS	Sat., Aug. 11	Wed., Aug. 29
VANDERBILT	Sat., Sept. 15	Wed., Sept. 26

These ships have water-tight compartments.

Price of passage either way the same.

1st cabin $150 and $100; 2d cabin $60.

Certificates of passage issued from Europe to America.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. CORRANCE, Agent, 9 Bowling-green, New-York.

B. G. WAINWRIGHT & OO., No. 12 Rue Faubourg, Montmartre, Paris.

OAKFORD & CO., Agents, No. 67 Grace-Church-st., London.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP "ADRIATIC,"

JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the passengers and mails, on SATURDAY, June 2, at 2 o'clock, from Pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock, P. M.

All baggage not required for the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Bills of lading will be signed at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st., (Room No. 4,) up to noon, on the last of June. Parcels will be received at the office, on the wharf, up to 1 o'clock on sailing day.

For passage, some choice rooms being still unsold, apply to WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

N. B.—The "ADRIATIC" will sail again on her third voyage, on the 14th of July.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,

J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 3, North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to

S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail June 23.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH A

...ITY INTELLIGENCE.

...ARY OF THE MUTINY, AND INQUEST UPON THE BODIES—THE CREW COMMITTED ON CHARGES OF MUTINY AND MURDER—THE CASE BEFORE THE U. S. COMMISSIONER.

...ard of the ship *Wm. F. Storer*, who was fatally wounded with a hand-spike during the progress of the mutiny which occurred on board that vessel while she was proceeding down the Bay on ... afternoon, died at the New-York Hospital on Saturday morning. The name of the deceased was ascertained to have been ANDREW MITCHELL, and the circumstances under which he received his death-wound are narrated in the following testimony, which was taken at the inquest by Coroner SCHIRMER:

Capt. Benj. F. H. Trask deposed: I reside in Brooklyn, and am Captain of the ship *Wm. F. Storer*; on Thursday last she left the dock at 11 o'clock A. M., on her way to Liverpool, but were forced to anchor in the North River on account of the insufficiency of water on the bar. [illegible] enough to the shores of a couple of vessels which were then lying there. I went into the after cabin, and while there heard the report of pistols and a hubbub on deck. I went on deck, and found the mate and crew in a state of mutiny. They replied that the ... they did not want it open while weighing anchor, and one of them, Alfred Ryder, said "We do want it open; will you open it?" I said "No; go to your gear; will you open it?" he answered "I'll see you d—d first, you old fool," he answered "I'll see you d—d first, you old gray-headed pimple-b—h;" I told the mates to take him away, and one piece him in irons, at the same time taking hold of him myself; he then seized a cutlaying pin and attempted to strike me with it, but I dodged him with a sharp turn, and he struck him down also; the blow struck the "life-preserver," and another man raised a handspike at me; as he came toward me I drew a pistol and snapped it at him, but it did not go off; I pulled out my other pistol and aimed it at him, retreating at the time backward toward the cabin, the pistol flashing the man at bay; I did not pull the trigger, because I feared that might make more mischief; while on a [illegible] level, I snapped the pistol, which was a percussion lever; I snapped the other pistols which I had, and while thus engaged the men came aft and stove in the cabin windows; I came on deck the after way, and found the men standing there armed with handspikes, belaying-pins, chain-hooks and axes; they swore they would kill me, and abused me a great deal; presently one of them fired a pistol at me, and I returned by firing several shots at the crew, they continued their firing and passed their pistols into the forecastle where they were reloaded; their weapons were a revolver and two double-barreled pistols; these arms were fired by three different men, named James Dillon, Robert Craig and Alfred Ryder; a fourth named Smith passed pistols about, several passengers being in the cabin; when the disturbance first commenced I had a signal of distress displayed and the vessel was turned back toward the City; on observing the signal the Harbor Police came on board, but until their arrival the crew kept throwing marlin-spikes and other articles at the ... and myself; the Police arrested part of the men and put them in irons; they also searched the forecastle; I did not see [illegible] the officers [illegible] having enough to do in taking care of myself; I afterwards learned that he was badly hurt; I recognize all the prisoners as having participated in the row; it is customary to lock the forecastle when leaving port when it is suspected that the crew have liquor concealed there; the men came on board perfectly sober, and to all appearances remained so until after they had had their dinner.

Hamrick S. Herbert, a commission merchant, doing business at No. 62 South-street, witnessed the mutiny, and corroborated the testimony of the Captain. He saw the three prisoners, Ryder, Craig and Dillon, beating the steward with marlin-spikes and belaying pins, and also observed both Ryder and Craig fire pistols.

Peter W. Carr, the second mate, deposed: I was below decks when the row commenced; the men were leaving the anchor, when they suddenly stopped; I then found that the forecastle had been nailed up by direction of the mate, and that this had caused the trouble; I ordered them to work again, and all complied but Ryder, who stood threatening the carpenter; presently he threw a rope at, and went to the assistance of the captain, who was attacked by the crew; I was dragging a man aft to put him in irons, when I heard some one call out, whom I believe was [illegible] Mr. Carr, I [illegible] sent [illegible] raised my head and saw Smith and Craig, each with a handspike, and Craig, with his, knocked the deceased down; I was then knocked senseless myself by Smith with his handspike; when I recovered I was in the cabin, and on going upon deck I found the ship still in possession of the crew, who were all armed, and throwing missiles at the captain and officers; when the officers and myself were shocked down we were put in irons; the blow which Craig struck the steward was powerful enough to have felled an ox.

Benj. B. Overlock, first mate of the *Storer*, deposed: I ordered the forecastle to be nailed up because the men were remaining there to obtain liquor; I fully corroborate the statement of the captain with reference to the mutiny; at the commencement of the [illegible] close to my head, and upon drawing my revolver, it was knocked out of my hand with a handspike by one of the crew, who secured the weapon.

Dr. Robert W. Weir, Hospital Surgeon, made a *post mortem* examination of the body, which showed that deceased had died in consequence of a fractured skull; the wound was very extensive, a considerable portion of the skull having been crushed in, and the doctor was of opinion that the injury had been inflicted with a blunt instrument.

Corporal Nesbitt, of the Harbor Police, testified to the disorderly condition in which he found the vessel and the mutinous state of the crew.

The Jury then retired and soon returned the following verdict:

"That deceased came to his death from concussion and compression of the brain from blows at the hands of Robert Craig, James Dillon and Alfred Ryder, May 23, 1860. Further, we consider Joseph McDonald, George Beecher, James Brown, Wm. Smith, and George Cross as accessories to his death."

In reply to the questions of the Coroner, the prisoners responded either they were not guilty of the charge, or knew nothing of the manner in which the fatal blow was given. The accused were then returned to the Tombs in custody of the officers of Marshal Rynders, by whom they had been already held on a charge of mutiny. Scarce one of them but bears a scar received in the conflict, and they all present an appearance of brutality and degradation. Mr. Carr, the second mate, and Simon Gaffney, one of the seamen who refused to participate in the mutiny, were detained as witnesses. Deceased was an Irishman, 47 years of age, and has left a wife and family.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT—BEFORE HON. K. G. WHITE.

George Beecher and seven others, seamen belonging to the crew of the ship *Wm. F. Storer*, of this port, who mutinied on Wednesday last as she was about sailing for Liverpool, were yesterday brought before United States Commissioner K. G. WHITE for examination. The whole party exhibited personal evidences of the fearful riot in which they had been engaged, being covered with wounds and bruises received in the fray. The Captain, two mates and the boatswain were examined, and testified, as before the Coroner, to the riotous and mutinous conduct of the men. A carpenter's tool chest was seized, and the hammers, chisels and other edge tools indiscriminately used in their attack upon the officers. The whole party were remanded for trial, and their case will be immediately sent to the Grand Jury.

The Spring Regatta.

PROGRAMME OF THE ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

The Annual Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club will take place on Thursday morning, the 7th of June, at 10½ o'clock. There will be a prize valued at $150 for each class of yachts. The classes will be allowed time for measurement as follows:

The first-class, *one second* per square foot. The second class, *one and thirty-five hundredths seconds* per square foot. The third class, *one and seven-tenths seconds* per square foot.

This allowance shall be based upon the product of the multiplication of the extreme length, on or under the water line, from fore side of stem to aft side of stern-post, by the extreme breadth, wherever found, both measures to be in feet and decimals.

The courses marked out for sailing are as follows:

A flag-boat will be anchored abreast of the Club-house, at Hoboken; on the east side of which the sloops will anchor, head to wind, in the following order of position, commencing from the stake-boat with those of the least areas. The third class abreast of said stake-boat, 60 yards apart, on a line due east; the second class, 90 yards apart, on a line parallel with the same, 200 yards to the north, and the first class, 100 yards apart, on a similar line, 200 yards to the north of the latter; the schooners will anchor to the eastward of the second and first class lines, in the same order. Yachts may have their mainsals, or foresails and mainsails, according to their rig, hoisted and gaff-topsails set. The Committee reserving the discretionary power, however, of ordering all sails to be lowered before starting, or of adopting any other preparation for starting they may deem proper, should the weather or circumstances render a change necessary.

The yachts will pass to the north and west of a flag-boat stationed off Robins' Reef Light; thence easterly to a flag-boat stationed off Owl's Head, Long Island, passing it to the north and east; thence around the buoy of Ice Southwest Spit, passing it from the north and east.

Returning, they will first pass the flag-boat anchored off Owl's Head, Long Island, passing it to the south and east; thence to the flag-boat off Robins' Reef Light, passing it to the south and west; thence to the flag-boat off Governor's Island, passing it to the south and east; thence to the flag-boat abreast of the Club-house, Hoboken, passing it to the westward. The going and returning, all the buoys on the west [illegible] viz.: Nos. 11, 13 and 15, are to be passed to the eastward.

The following rules will govern the races:

A statement containing the name of each yacht, and the name of the owner or owners (all of whom must be members of the Club) the rig, dimensions and tonnage, as computed by the measurer, in accordance with the laws of the United States, shall be filed with the Secretary before each yacht can be entered for a regatta.

A true model of each yacht shall be deposited with the Secretary before she can enter for any regatta.

Owners of yachts, proposing to enter for any regatta, shall give notice in writing to the measurer, specifying the time and place when and where, the yachts may be measured, such time to be not less than twenty four hours after the delivery of said notice, and during the ten days next preceding the limited time for entry, and such place some convenient part of the New-York Harbor.

Upon said measurement, the measurer shall receive such reasonable and as he may require from the crew of the yacht measured.

No other than fore and aft sails shall be set on a yacht while contending for a prize.

No member shall be interested in more than one yacht entered for any regatta.

Yachts allowed to carry men, as follows:

First class, one to every four tons of her measurement. Second class, one to every three and a half tons. Third class, one to every three tons.

Every yacht under fifty tons shall carry during a regatta, a serviceable boat not less than ten feet in length; and yachts over fifty tons shall carry one not less than twelve feet in length.

Entries will be received until Tuesday, June 5, at 10½ [illegible]

...ARY OF THE COLORED ORPHANS.—The Twentieth Anniversary of the Colored Orphans, in Sixty-fifth-street, was held yesterday afternoon. The Institution provides a home for about five hundred persons, a majority of whom are aged and infirm men and women. There are also a number of young persons of both sexes, and children from infancy upwards. It is sustained by donations, collections, and bequests of philanthropic persons. The Treasurer's report set forth that there had been received upwards of $14,000, leaving a balance of upwards of $7,000, which [illegible] to about $2,000, which go towards liquidating the building fund debt. The exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. MCDOWALL. Rev. Mr. HENDERSON, colored, of British Guiana, read the 24th Psalm; Mr. R. G. PARDEE, of the Sunday School Union, offered prayer, after which brief addresses were made by Rev. H. H. GARNET, Rev. J. THOMPSON, of the Scotch Presbyterian Church in Grand-street; Rev. Mr. WYLIE, of Williamsburgh; Rev. J. B. WAKELY, Methodist; Rev. C. B. RAY, Rev Mr. HENDERSON, and others. The addresses were interspersed with the singing of hymns, in which the congregation united. A collection was taken, after which the doxology was sung, and the exercises were closed by the Benediction. After words the people, including the beneficiaries, old and young, took their way about the grounds, and enjoyed themselves in various sports.

AN UNEXPECTED VACATION.—The teachers and pupils of Ward School No. 39 were quite suddenly called upon yesterday morning to vacate their building, Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-street, as the side wall was found to have been cracked, in consequence of the excavation for a cellar on the adjoining lot. The President of the Board of Education was at once notified of the dangerous condition of the building, and directions were immediately given to dismiss the pupils,—some 1,100 in number,—until Monday morning, when, should the edifice in the interval not have been rendered secure, temporary accommodations for the school will probably be obtained elsewhere. Some time since the School officers of the Ward asked an appropriation for a new building, as the present one is altogether unsuitable, and has not been considered perfectly safe since it was elevated five feet, seven years ago, when the grade of the street was raised. At that time the walls cracked slightly, and it was supposed that iron columns placed as supports on each floor would obviate any danger; but the device did not entirely remedy the defect. The building has been placed in charge of the Sanitary Police.

BIRTHDAY OF QUEEN VICTORIA.—Yesterday being the anniversary of the birth of Queen VICTORIA, the resident British population of New-York and suburbs manifested their loyalty in a becoming manner, not by a procession in the streets—the English don't do that—but by a dinner given to select invited guests, by Mr. ARCHIBALD, the British Consul; by friendly greetings in the streets; by the firing of a "royal salute" of 21 guns by the Cunard steamer *Persia*, at her dock in Jersey City; by the display of the "flag that has braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze" at the Consul's office, and on the masts of every British ship in the waters of the Bay; and by numerous private patriotic parlor parties, where her Majesty's health was drank loyally and repeatedly. Her Majesty entered yesterday on her forty-second year. We join with our British friends in wishing her a long life, and a reign as happy to its termination as it has been since its commencement.

IMPERIAL DONATION TO AN AMERICAN SHIP-BUILDER.—The rumor that Mr. WILLIAM H. WEBB, who recently returned from Europe, had secured valuable contracts for ships, appears not to have been correct. During his absence abroad, Mr. WEBB received an autograph letter from the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE of Russia, expressing his perfect satisfaction with the ship *General Admiral*, built by Mr. WEBB, and asking his acceptance of a massive diamond snuff box as a testimonial of his personal esteem. The Imperial gift is probably in the possession of the American Minister, through whom it will be presented to the great ship-builder.

POST-OFFICE MATTERS.—The new Postmaster was completely overrun yesterday with applicants for office. It seems to be the impression outside that there is to be a general removal of all the clerks in the office; but this is a mistake. There will, doubtless, be some changes made from time to time, but a large majority of the present employes will be retained until they shall be found to be undeserving. There have been no removals as yet, and will not be any for several days. It may be important information for applicants to state that the Post-office clerks are the poorest paid, in proportion to their work, of any of the Government employees in this City. There are but few salaries as high as $1,000, and a large majority of them range from $600 to $900.

MISS JACOBS' READINGS.—Last evening Miss C. A. JACOBS gave a select poetic reading entertainment to a large company of ladies and gentlemen at the Chapel of the Home for the Friendless. Miss JACOBS comes all the way from Galena, Ill. She possesses a remarkably clear voice, and rendered her selections to the satisfaction of her audience. A vote of thanks was unanimously awarded to her at the close of her effort.

THE REPUBLICAN CLUBS.—The Central Republican Campaign Club met last night, and, having transacted some formal business, were addressed by Mr. SIMEON DRAPER and Ex-Senator SMITH, of Conn. The tenor of both speeches represented the nomination of Mr. LINCOLN as a sacrifice of local and personal preferences for the benefit of the party.

LEGERDEMAIN.—The mysteries of ventriloquism and legerdemain are rendered more inscrutable than ever by the exhibition which Prof. JACOBS gives every evening, and on Wednesday and Saturday at 3 P. M., at the Temple of Magic, No. 444 Broadway.

Police Reports.

LEVYING WITHOUT A LICENSE.

It yesterday became the duty of Justice KELLY to commit for examination on charges of grand larceny two men, known as John Hurley and J. T. Brown, whose pleading accents have almost daily fallen upon his judicial ears as practitioners at the bar of his Court. Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth, the music publisher, of No. 6 Astor-place, is one of the complainants, and Mrs. Della A. Corbiène, keeper of a boarding-house at No. 316 Lexington-avenue, is the other. Mr. Dodworth alleged that he had stored at the printing-office of George W. Ackerman, No. 53 Mercer-street, a quantity of stereotype music plates, and that, as he had been informed, on the morning of Saturday last the accused called at Ackerman's place, having a pretended execution against him for debt, and levied not only on the property of the printer, but also upon that of the complainant. The plates however, at that time, were restored, when the accused learned from a journeyman in the office that Mr. Ackerman did not own them, but on Monday morning the prisoners reappeared at the printing-office, and after breaking open the door, carried away all the property, including $3,000 worth of Mr. Dodworth's plates, which they secreted. Hurley subsequently called upon Mr. D., and stated that he was a constable, but offered to restore the property. His proposal did not meet with an acceptance, and a complaint was lodged against both Brown and himself. The claim of Hurley to being a constable is not admitted, notwithstanding the fact that he was elected to the office at the last election, as he failed to comply with the law in filing his securities within the specified time. Upon this ground the complaint of Mrs. Corbiène is made against him, she having alleged that he broke into her house without authority, and carried away $500 worth of her household furniture.

VARIOUS DELINQUENCIES.

Mary Augusta Carli, a young woman who has sometimes appeared in minor characters on the stage of the Bowery Theatre, was committed for trial, yesterday, on the complaint of Mrs. Elizabeth Goldsmidt, from whom she confessed to have stolen $50 worth of cheap jewelry, in February last, at which time she boarded with the complainant, at No. 131 Liberty-street.... During the absence from home of the family of Mr. J. Malstadt, residing at No. 7 Hubert-street, a few days since, money and clothing valued in the aggregate at $150, were stolen, it is said, by Mary Ann Thompson, *alias* Burns, the servant girl. Detective Roach, who has reason to believe that the accused has been a frequent visitor of the Eighth Commandment, found her in Newark, and she was brought to the City for examination.... John C. Darby, of Lexington, Ky., now stopping at the Lafarge House, lost a watch valued at $150, at a house in Wooster-street, which he should not have visited. A young woman named Sarah Reed was committed by Justice KELLY on a charge of having stolen the property.... Charles E. Norton, a young man, who has been employed as clerk in the office of the agent of the Receiver of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, was held for examination by Justice COX-SONS, on a charge of having embezzled a small amount from the funds which passed through his hands. An examination of his accounts is to be made, which the accused asserts will result in a denunciation of his innocence.

SUNRISE AT THE TOMBS.

A few weeks ago an intellectual young negro, known as Samuel Powell *alias* Sunrise, was shipped as steward of the packet-ship *Webster* for a voyage to Liverpool, but before leaving port he broke his engagement without informing the Captain, and carried away $500 worth of silver ware belonging to the vessel. He is since alleged to have stolen, under precisely similar circumstances, a valuable gold watch from the Captain of the ship *Emerald Isle*, and for a time disappearing. Yesterday the beaming face of this [illegible] was descried in West Broadway by officer Earle, of the Fifth Precinct, and now its rays are [illegible] the prison bars and its light obscured by the [illegible] of the Tombs, where Justice [illegible] has committed its owner.

SHARKS ON TAILORS.

Nina Krause, a German woman, was apprehended yesterday by Officer Folwell, of the Third Ward, on a charge of having swindled various clothing dealers by obtaining from them quantities of goods to make up, instead of doing which, she would pawn the property, or otherwise dispose of it for her own benefit. An account-book, found in possession of the accused, purported to show that she had done a great deal of work for Mr. Baldwin, a merchant tailor in the Bowery, but these entries, as well as a certificate as to her character from the [illegible] were forged. Several complaints will be made against the woman to-day, and, pending the result of the [illegible] she is confined at the Tombs by Justice [illegible].

Coroner's Inquests.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A REPUBLICAN DELEGATE.

Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest upon the body of Mr. FREDERICK W. LORD, a delegate from Suffolk County to the late Republican Convention at Chicago. Deceased was attacked at Albany on the 12th inst., with apoplexy, while on his way to Chicago, but had so far recovered that his friends brought him to this City yesterday morning on the steamer *Isaac Newton*. Thence he was removed, immediately after his arrival, to the steamer *Massachusetts*, to be conveyed to his home at Greenport, L. I., but he had not been fifteen minutes on board before he died. Mr. LORD was 59 years of age.

DEATH OF A FERRY-MASTER FROM VIOLENCE.

Sunday evening a dispute occurred between Mr. JOHN M. COPPER, of the Weehawken ferry, at West Hoboken, and a number of disorderly characters, in the progress of which the ferry-master was stabbed with a knife by one of the rowdies, and his death resulted yesterday in consequence of the wounds. His assailants were subsequently arrested, and are now in the Bergen jail. Coroner JACKMAN impannelled a jury at the residence of the deceased, No. 415 West Forty-second-street, but deferred the examination until next Monday.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

Yesterday noon, a man who has not been identified was instantly killed by the pole of a stage, which knocked him out of a heavy country wagon in which he was riding up Broadway, near Broome street. The body was removed to Bellevue dead-house, where an inquest will be held upon it to-day. Upon the wagon was painted "D. MORRISON, Newtown, L. I.," and it is supposed that deceased resided there.... Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the body of TERESA HELEN MARSEAL, a child 6 years of age, who died from the effects of scalds received by the overturning of a kettle of boiling water while she was playing at blind man's buff. The accident occurred at No. 234 Delancey-street.

Fires.

AT THE CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART.

The washing and drying establishment attached to the Convent of the Sacred Heart, in Manhattanville, was burned down on Wednesday night. The belief is that the fire was caused by some sparks from a plumber's furnace, as workmen had been engaged during the day in repairing the water pipes.

IN A STABLE.

About $100 damage was done, at 10 o'clock last night, to a small frame stable and an adjoining shanty at No. 231 East Thirteenth street, owned by GEORGE MARPAY. The origin of the fire is not known, and the buildings were uninsured.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

THE NEW COUNTRY MARKET IN CANAL-STREET.

In December of the past year, the following resolution was passed by the Common Council and approved by the Mayor, and by virtue of the authority thus conferred, the Street Commissioner is at present engaged in removing the unsightly mass of brick and mortar misnamed a depôt, and occupied by the Hudson River Railroad Company, the intention of the authorities being to open the space thus vacated for a country market, which is much needed in that neighborhood. This is one step towards breaking up the monopoly of the Washington Market, and while it will afford much-needed accommodations to residents in that vicinity, may prove to be the entering-wedge of the contemplated new market in the upper portion of the City:

Resolved, That at the expiration of lease now held by the Hudson River Railroad Company of the building on the plot of ground bounded by Canal, West and Hoboken streets, the said building be removed under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the vacant space be appropriated as a Country Market.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

GOSSIP AT HEADQUARTERS—THE NEW SUPERINTENDENT.

The Police Board yesterday received a number of reports of nucleus places, which were disposed of in the usual manner. A note was received from Capt. DOWLING, declining to accept the proposed position of Inspector of the lower Wards. He preferred to remain Captain of the 6th Ward.

Mr. JOHN A. KENNEDY, the newly-appointed Superintendent of Police, did not make his permanent appearance at head-quarters yesterday. This led to the rumor that he had declined to accept the position. It was even stated that Mr. KENNEDY declined to fill Mr. PILLSBURY's shoes unless he could have what Mr. PILLSBURY required before he vacated them, i. e., room to move about without having a President or a Committee throwing obstacles in his way. Others said, however, that Mr. KENNEDY was simply settling up matters at Castle Garden before assuming his new duties. Mr. KENNEDY's well-known executive abilities have led to a belief at head-quarters, that if he has power he will inaugurate a signal change in the administration of his department.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

UNSAFETY OF ONE OF THE BUILDINGS ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

The weekly report from the Institution of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction yesterday showed that the number of inmates in the various establishments, on the 19th of May, was 7,369—a decrease of 25 as compared with the former report. Mr. WEEKS, Superintendent of Blackwell's Island, reported that he had examined the southeast staircase lower of that building of the Almshouse occupied by females, and found that it leans 7½ inches west and south; and from information received from Mr. SIMPSON, the engineer, he judged that little, if any, substantial material had been used in its construction. He thought that while it might stand for years, it was liable to fall at any moment, and therefore he recommended that it be taken down and a better structure put in its place. The communication, with a number of others of less importance, was referred to the Committee of the Whole. A communication from the Directors of the Colored Orphan Asylum, asking $1 instead of 60 cents per week for the support of the children, had the same reference. The number of children at present in the Asylum is 180. The Board then adjourned.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

REASONABLE PROPOSITION BY THE COMPTROLLER.

Comptroller HAWS, in order to save tedious litigation and the credit of the City, has proposed to the counsel of Mr. PLATT that a case should be made up in which the points at issue shall be distinctly placed before the Supreme Court. It is supposed that the importance of the case would insure an immediate decision. An answer will probably be given to the proposition to-day.

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

RATES OF LICENSES FOR THE HOTELS.

The Board met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and granted five licenses. The following rates were fixed upon for the licenses heretofore granted to the hotels: Metropolitan Hotel, $50; St. Nicholas Hotel, $50; Fifth-avenue Hotel, $50; Laforge House, $40. All the other licenses already granted were fixed at $30. The Board will sit daily until the fifty days allowed it by law have expired. After that time no licenses can be granted.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

NOT IDENTIFIED.—The body of a man found at the foot of J-street, Greenpoint, Wednesday, and at first supposed to have been the remains of Capt. BUAR, of the sloop *E. A. Johnson*, has not yet been identified. A *post-mortem* examination was made yesterday by Dr. BAUER, assisted by Dr. WHALEY. There were evident marks of violence on the body, but none of the wounds were sufficient to have caused death, though evidently made just before death. An inquest will be held on the body to-day. On some part of the clothing was found in writing "Dr. Breutnan," which fact may lead to the identification of the body.

CONVICTIONS.—CHARLES PARKER was convicted in the Court of Sessions yesterday of passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Frankfort County Bank, Mass., and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing. An accomplice, named JOHN ROBINSON, pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the same institution. Several liquor-dealers pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to pay a fine of $10 each, which they promptly paid, and were discharged.

CITY COURT—Calendar for this day.—Nos. 27, 40, 43, 65, 68. The following notice has been issued by the Clerk of this Court: "All causes which, by pleadings or by stipulations of parties, are to be tried by Court in the June Calendar will be ordered over to July Term. No Jury will be summoned for July Term, but issues of law or of fact to be tried by the Court, will be noticed as usual for said July Term. Four weeks in June Term for trials."

COUNTY COURT HOUSE AND DEAD HOUSE.—At the last meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, a Special Committee was appointed to recommend a site for the proposed County Court House. At the same meeting a Committee was authorized to procure plans and specifications for a Dead House, to be erected on the City Hospital grounds.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named WILLIAM COCHRANE, of New-York, called to see a servant girl at No. 87 Remsen-street, Wednesday night, and while engaged in conversation, fell over and died before medical aid could be procured. His death was caused by a disease of the heart.

CHILD POISONED.—JOHN CARVERY, 7 years of age, whose parents reside at the corner of Frost and Lovemore streets, died yesterday from drinking a quantity of potash ley, which he mistook for coffee.

New-Jersey.

PREPARING FOR THE CAMPAIGN.—A meeting was held last night at Scott's Exchange in Monigomery-street, Jersey City, for the purpose of organizing a Lincoln Club. A. GERKE was appointed Chairman, and WM. B. DUNNING Secretary.—Ex-Mayor GREGORY, one of the delegates to the Chicago Convention, was present and made an interesting report of the proceedings during the several days that the Convention was in session. From conversation with gentlemen from various sections of the country, and the enthusiasm manifested on the nomination of Mr. LINCOLN, Mr. GREGORY believed that the opposition would be triumphantly elected. A Committee, consisting of two from each Ward, was appointed to present a plan of organization. They subsequently reported in favor of calling the organization "The Lincoln Campaign Club, of Jersey City." A Committee was appointed to ascertain the probable cost of erecting a wigwam, and find a location upon which to construct it. Directions were also given to procure a hall temporarily for the use of the Club. Quite a number of names were enrolled for membership.....Preliminary steps have been taken for the purpose of forming an organization, to be called the "Hudson County Lincoln Brigade."

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF PROF. WILSON, THE ORIENTALIST.

The death of HORACE HAYMAN WILSON, M. A., F. R. S., Professor of Sanscrit in the University of Oxford, is just announced. He was born in London, in September, 1796. At the age of fifteen he was taken from the Soho-square school, where he had received an excellent education, to be initiated into the mysteries of the counting-room. It took but a few months to prove to young WILSON that the desk could not develop those powers which he felt conscious that he possessed, and he left it to devote himself to the study of medicine. In 1805 he passed as a member of the College of Surgeons, and soon afterwards received an appointment to an office in the Calcutta Mint. While on his voyage to India he commenced the study of the Oriental languages. The works of Sir W. JONES, which fell under Mr. WILSON's eye soon after his arrival at the scene of his labors, induced him to commence the study of the Sanscrit. At every turn he found himself crippled by the want of a good Sanscrit-English Dictionary; and as the most satisfactory and speedy way of supplying his necessity, he turned his attention to the preparation of such a work. It appeared in 1819, and met with a hearty reception from scholars. After having accomplished this task, Mr. WILSON devoted himself to reorganizing the Benares Sanscrit College, which had fallen into decay. In 1821 he returned to Calcutta. Contributions from his pen, which appeared in the *Asiatic Researches* and the *Oriental Quarterly Magazine*, testified to his continued industry. The Sanscrit College, in Calcutta, was also greatly indebted to his efforts for a revival of its efficiency. The appointment to the Boden Professorship of Sanscrit in the University of Oxford, which was offered Mr. WILSON in 1833, induced him to return to England. All the learned societies with which he had been connected expressed their regret at his departure in complimentary addresses. Prof. WILSON landed in England after an absence of a quarter of a century, and immediately entered himself as a member of Exeter College, where he was admitted to the degree of A. M. He was, about this period, elected Fellow of the Royal Society, and became a member of the Numismatic and Philological societies soon after their formation. He was Librarian to the East India Company, Visitor to the East India College of Addiscombe, and President of the Royal Asiatic Society. The scholars on the continent displayed their appreciation of his eminent services by electing him a member of the Imperial Institute of France, and of the Imperial and Royal Academies of St. Petersburgh, Vienna, Munich and Berlin. He had a membership in numerous other societies besides these. Besides writing miscellaneous works, illustrating the mythology, history and traditions of the East, he supervised and corrected an edition of *Mills' History of India*. Prof. WILSON's wife was a daughter of GROSOR SIDDONS, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, youngest son of the celebrated SARAH SIDDONS.

Hon. WM. C. PRESTON, who died at Columbia, S. C., on the 22d inst., was born on the 27th of December, 1794, in Philadelphia, where his parents were temporarily sojourning, his father being in attendance upon Congress, as a member from Virginia. Young PRESTON graduated at the University of South Carolina in 1812, studied law with the distinguished WILLIAM WIRT, and in 1816, traveled extensively in Europe, availing himself during his tour of every opportunity for hearing lectures from distinguished professors of jurisprudence. In 1823 he was admitted to the bar, and practiced his profession for one year in Virginia. Then he removed to Columbia, S. C., where he has since resided. In 1824 he was elected to the House of Representatives, and in 1832 to the Senate. He held a seat in the latter body for ten years, and then resigned to resume the practice of his profession. Three years after wards—in 1845—he was appointed President of the University of South Carolina. In 1851 his health obliged him to resign. He has always been distinguished for his eloquent advocacy of State rights.

The Cincinnati Tornado.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF DAMAGE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Tuesday.

About 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a tremendous tornado burst upon the city. We had observed, a few minutes before, that the storm rising in the southwest promised to be one of unusual severity. Violent gusts of wind whirled the dust in fierce eddies about the streets, and made the sand and gravel whiz and spin over the boulders and sidewalks. The air suddenly grew dark, and presently a craggy mass of black and ashen clouds were seen, laced and bristling with streams of lightning, rushing up the sky with amazing velocity. So vivid and incessant was the play of electricity, that the storm-cloud seemed like a magazine of rockets exploding and launching volleys of fiery darts in every direction. While the lightnings were flaming above, the tempest was roaring below, and as it advanced the city was lost to view in the white and hissing spray of the rain.

The force of the wind was for this latitude almost unexampled.

A dreadful calamity occurred on Fifth, opposite Wood-street, and near the Hamilton and Dayton depôt. A new three-story brick building was erected by HENRY FOSTMEIER, and the carpenters—five in number—were at work in the interior, when in the midst of the storm the building was felt to sway. Two of the men immediately made their escape from the windows, and a third who was at work below quitted by the door, when another hurricane blast struck the fabric, which tottered and crumbled into a wreck of brick, mortar and splinters, in the midst of which two unfortunate workmen left in the building were buried. The confusion and terror occasioned by the crash induced a report that there were some half dozen victims, and a crowd was immediately gathered, when a portion of the lower extremities of a human being were seen protruding from the rubbish, which as speedily as possible was cleared away, and two bodies, buried within a few feet of each other, taken out. They presented a shocking appearance; their faces were horribly disfigured, and the heads were literally smashed. The Coroner was sent for, who shortly after held an inquest upon the remains, when a verdict in accordance with the facts was returned. Their names were FREDERICK BISKENKEMPER and HENRY HISKLER, the former a young man aged about 20 years, the latter about 30 years old, who resided on Betts-street, one door from Linn, a wife and child being left to mourn his untimely fate.

The Coroner had just finished the above inquest, when he was summoned to investigate the death of another victim to the unrelenting fury of the hurricane. This was THOMAS COLE, who was killed in his brick-yard on the corner of Eighth and Freeman streets, by the falling of a shed. The deceased resided on Carr-street, and he, too, leaves a wife and three children.

The most terrifying incident of the tempest was the unroofing of the Fourteenth District School-house, and the consequent scenes among frenzied children. The teachers saw the storm gathering, and closed the windows. The tornado swept madly up from the valley and struck the west gable of the devoted house, which quivered like a leaf. At the instant no apprehensions were entertained. But the tempest, as if maddened by opposition, came back with a fearful rebound, and the bricks began to rattle, the shingles flew like hailstones, and in an instant the whole roof was lifted from the walls and dashed to the opposite side of the street. Miss RACHAEL MERRIAM, who taught the infant class in the west room of the upper story, meantime comprehended the danger, and with rare presence of mind, and heroic courage, fled to the school-room door, closed it, and placed her back against it, to keep the frightened children from plunging in headlong confusion down stairs. But while the brave girl sprang to her duty she was struck upon the head and face by falling bricks, but she stood at her post while the blood streamed from her wounds until the roof had taken its flight, and her room was a terrible scene of confusion and devastation.

At 2:25 P. M. the Covington and Lexington train entered a forest sixteen miles south of Covington, and the hurricane struck. Trees fell like reeds. It seemed safer to proceed than to stop, and either seemed destructive. When the train was within fifty yards of a clearing, twelve trees fell within fifty feet of the cars. One of them, a soft poplar, *three feet eight inches in didmeter*, fell just in front of the engine, *which leaped it, leaving her trucks, cylinders and steam-chests behind.* The tree is under the baggage car, and the car on its side. The train stopped within a distance of forty feet, throwing passengers in a heap at the front end. When the train stopped, blasts of trees were falling like hails, and two trees came crashing like a thunderbolt, and filling the air with leaves and boughs. The tops of several trees fell within a few feet of the ladies' car. A scene of more utter terror could not be imagined. Death seemed inevitable. The track of the tornado was about one hundred yards wide, and the train was in the very centre of it. TOM FLOOD, the fireman, had both hands badly scalded, and was otherwise injured. ISAAC BARNEY, engineer, stood at his post like a man, and received only a small cut over one eye. He was covered with the branches of trees and leaves. No passenger car was thrown from the track. The screams of children, the shrieks of terrified women, the pallor of stout men, was a scene to move the soul. It was awful. All the employes of the train were more or less hurt, but the passengers escaped without injury. The fireman was buried under the wood in the tender, and would have been scalded to death but for FRANK LOCKWOOD, who worked like a hero to save the poor fellow. The storm lasted perhaps ten minutes.

There was universal consternation throughout the city. People lost faith in the roofs over and the walls around them, and ran into the streets, notwithstanding the rain, for safety.

The sun sat in a sky of crimson and orange. The Western sky was illuminated as if by a vast conflagration. A heavy rain set in early in the evening and continued until after midnight, drenching the habitations made roofless by the tornado, which is conceded to have been the most disastrous known to the present generation.

Cricket.

OPENING DAY OF THE SATELLITE CLUB OF WILLIAMSBURGH.

The members of this Club had a very pleasant match on Thursday, by way of celebrating the commencement of their season. A large number of the members and many cricketers from other Clubs were on the ground. Sides were chosen by Messrs. BEACH and WARDLE. The following is the score:

BEACH'S SIDE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Beach c. Wardle b. Walton	9	c. Moe b. Godwin	7
Tribekt st. Wardle b. Walton	13	b. Godwin	5
J. Sammond b. Walton	0	c. Palen b. Godwin	0
Bixley b Walton	2	c. Palen b. Watson	6
Johnson b. Walton	0	c. Fuller b. Watson	0
Jenny b Watson	1	c. Walton b. Godwin	2
J. Olmsted c. Wardle b. Walton	1	b. Watson	1
Rivenburgh hit wicket b. Walton	1	b. Watson	0
Fewelle. Walton b. Watson	6	b. Godwin	1
J. Gunn, not out	7	b. Watson	3
Jas. Olmsted b. Walton	3	c. Walton b. Watson	4
Byes	7		
Leg beyond	1		1
Wides	1		6
No balls	0		1
Total	43		41

WARDLE'S SIDE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Wardle, b. Tribeck	9	not out	17
Watson, b. Tribeck	15		
Walton, b. Beach

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2709. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS—WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Day upon the Davis Resolutions.

The Views of Senator Crittenden.

The Whole Vote that there is no Call for Congressional Intervention in Behalf of Slavery.

The Vote upon Revolutionary Claims and the Private Calendar.

THE AFRICANS AT KEY WEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 25.

PROSPECT OF BUSINESS.

The Senate having dispatched abstraction, will commence legislation to-morrow, and Congress will adjourn on June 18, as the House resolution will be adopted.

INDEMNIFICATION.

Mr. ——, of New-York, reported to-day a bill to indemnify WAR CARY, who fell a prey to United States Consul PERKINS, at Apia, Navigator's Island. Jenkins was an appointment of Mr. BUCHANAN, and his illegal action will cost the Government $100,000.

A NEW MINISTER TO RUSSIA.

Rumor says that *Mr.* JOHN APPLETON was nominated to the Senate to-day for the mission to Russia, *vice* Mr. PICKENS, who asks to be relieved.

TRADE WITH JAPAN.

Benjamin H. GARRARD, associate of JOHN ALLMAND & Co., Hanagawa, Japan, is here completing arrangements for starting a line of clipper-ships from New-York in the Japan trade. The first ship will probably leave in a few weeks.

THE NATION'S GUESTS.

The Japanese dined with the President to-day. They do not start for home until the *Niagara* is ready at Panama.

ARMY NEWS.

Should the yellow fever make its appearance at Baton Rouge Barracks during the ensuing Summer, the commanding officer is authorized to remove his command to some healthy location in the vicinity. Col. HARVEY BROWN is assigned to duty at Fort Hamilton, as anticipated in a former dispatch. Lieut.-Col. BAKER takes command of the Plattsburgh Barracks. Assistant-Surgeon BAILEY is ordered to proceed to Hannibal City, to attend professionally on Lieut. HAMMERSMITH, of the Second Artillery, who is suffering from a fractured limb. Lieut. ROBINSON will report to Col. MILES, Second Infantry, for duty with the recruits at Jefferson Barracks. A Board of Officers, consisting of Lieut.-Col. BUCHANAN, Majors ENGLE and RAMSAY, Capt. DAVIDSON and Lieut. SAUNDERS, will assemble at the Washington Arsenal to-morrow, to test Sharp's breech-loading repeating-pistol. Colt's new pistol, lately tested here, is reported as a great improvement. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 25.

A number of members of Congress and their wives paid a formal visit to the Japanese to-day in accordance with a previous arrangement. Messrs. FRANCIS & SOLOMANS, booksellers, entertained them several hours in WILLARD's concert room, with an exhibition of various specimens of drawings, paintings and engravings, the commonest of which excited their admiration, while the more costly and finely executed were scarcely noticed. The stereoscopic pictures, however, excited their wonder and admiration. This evening the eight principal Japanese dined with the President, in company with the Naval Commission, the members of the Cabinet and their wives, and other invited guests to the number of about 38.

The receipts into the Treasury last week were $1,181,000, an increase over the sum on hand the previous week of $536,000. The amount subject to draft is $7,000,000.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 25.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) from the Finance Committee, reported back the House Post office Deficiency bill, with sundry amendments.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) moved to take up the Overland Mail bill. Carried.

Mr. GWIN said that the object of the Post-office Committee was to establish a permanent mail system, and proceeded to explain the details of the bill.

The Chair called up the special order, being the private calendar, and it was postponed.

Mr. DAVIS' resolutions were taken up.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) continued his remarks. He took the ground that the resolutions contemplated were not likely to arise; that the Territories were quiet, and no intervention was needed. To justify the resolutions, we must suppose that the Territorial Governments all intend to make war on slavery, which is not likely to be the case. It was useless to bring forward the future to make mischief in the present. He advocated peace and quiet. All parties had been wrong, and contributed to the mutual irritation. He was not going to be tied to the heels of the Democratic or any other party.

The question was then taken on Mr. BROWN's amendment, that intervention was now needed, and lost—Yeas, 5; Nays, 43. The yeas were Messrs. Brown, Hale, Iverson, Johnson, of Arkansas, and Rice.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) offered an amendment to Mr. CLINGMAN's amendment, to the effect that no intervention by Congress in the Territories ever would be required.

The amendment was lost by Yeas 16, Nays 33.

Mr. CLINGMAN's resolution that no necessity now exists for the intervention of Congress to protect slave property in the Territories was adopted by Yeas 26, Nays 23, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bigler, Bingham, Bragg, Chandler, Clingman, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Foot, Gwinn, Hale, Hamlin, Kaglan, Jackson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Latham, Polk, Pugh, Simmons, Ten Eyck, Toombs, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson.

NAYS.—Messrs. Benjamin, Bright, Brown, Chestnut, Clay, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Jones, Mallory, Mason, Nicolson, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Slidell, Wigfall, and Yulee.

The fifth resolution was taken up. It is as follows:

Resolved, That if experience should at any time prove that the Judicial and Executive authority do not possess means to insure adequate protection to constitutional rights in a Territory, and if the Territorial government should fail or refuse to provide the necessary remedies for that purpose, it will be the duty of Congress to supply such deficiency.

Mr. CLINGMAN offered the following, to come in at the end of the fifth resolution:

Provided, It is not hereby intended to assert, at this time, the duty of Congress to provide a system of laws for the maintenance of slavery.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) was surprised that such a proposition should come from a Southern man.

Mr. IVERSON was for an assertion of constitutional rights in a bold, manly manner. He charged Mr. CRITTENDEN with acting under a fear of offending the North.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved to strike out the words "at this time," and to add at the end the words "as a political institution."

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved as an amendment, the words "or until after the ensuing Presidential election." [Laughter.] The resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. PUGH's proposition was lost.

Mr. CLINGMAN desired to add at the end of his proviso the words "or any other species of property."

The Chair decided that the words could not be added except by general consent.

Mr. CLINGMAN's proviso was rejected, by yeas 12, nays 31.

YEAS.—Messrs. Clark, Clingman, Dixon, Foote, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Latham, Pugh, Ten Eyck, Trumbull and Wilson.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) offered the following as a substitute for the fifth resolution:

Resolved, That experience having already shown that the Constitution and the common law unaided by statutory enactment, will not afford adequate and sufficient protection to slave property, some of the Territories having failed and others having refused to pass such enactments, it has become the duty of Congress to intervene and pass such a law as will afford to slave property in the Territories that protection that is given to other kinds of property.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.,) opposed the substitute, and said that somehow or other the Senator from Mississippi (BROWN,) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. CLINGMAN,) pursued a course to embarrass the action of the South and bolster up the fortunes of the man who had proved himself unsound. He would not, however, question the gentleman's motives, only to show the effect of their action.

Mr. BROWN replied to these reflections. He did not admit the right of the Senator from Texas to lecture him. He denied any desire to embarrass the action of the party or any Senator. In reply to the charge that he favored Mr. DOUGLAS, he said he would support the nominee of the Richmond Convention if he was a sound man on a clear platform; but if a mere series of abstractions were presented, he would not. He would then sever the connection with the National Democratic Party.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.) suggested that the Republicans take no part in the vote on these resolutions, as it seemed to be a Democratic family affair.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.) thought Mr. WIGFALL did great injustice to Northern Democrats if he supposed the adoption of Mr. BROWN's resolution or any other would embarrass the Northern Democracy. They could not stagger the Democratic party in his (HALE's) State by any resolutions that might be passed. At the next State Convention they would declare that they had always entertained these sentiments. He complimented Mr. BROWN's course as consistent, for if the principles embodied in the resolutions were correct now was the time for action.

A personal colloquy here ensued between Mr. HALE and Mr. DAVIS.

Mr. BROWN's substitute was lost by yeas 3; nays 42.

Mr. BROWN said the three votes were enough to save Sodom.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Ga., (Dem.) offered an amendment that the action of Congress should be within the limits of constitutional power. Adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Ill., (Rep.) said that he had no objection to the resolution as it stood as a mere abstract proposition. He offered as an amendment "that there is no constitutional right to take and hold slaves in the Territories."

The amendment was rejected by yeas 17, nays 31.

The fifth resolution was then adopted by yeas 35, nays 2.

Messrs. HAMMOND and TRUMBULL were the only negatives.

The sixth resolution was then reported as follows:

Resolved, That the inhabitants of a Territory of the United States when they rightfully form a constitution to be admitted as a State, may then for the first time, like the people of a State when forming a new constitution, decide for themselves whether slavery as a domestic institution shall be maintained or prohibited within their jurisdiction, and that they shall be received into the Union, with or without Slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission.

Mr. WILSON moved the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That Slavery is against natural rights, and can only exist where it is upheld by local and municipal law, and that the Constitution neither creates, nor establishes, nor authorizes Congress to create and establish Slavery, nor guarantees the right to any person to take into or hold slaves in a Territory, and that Slavery being wrong in itself, and prejudicial to the rights of freemen and the interests of free labor, it is the duty of Congress to prevent its extension into the Territories of the United States.

This substitute was rejected by yeas, 9; nays, 33.

The resolution was then adopted by yeas, 33; nays, 12.

The seventh resolution, relating to the Fugitive Slave law, was taken up.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) said that he should vote for the resolution.

Mr. HALE was in favor of carrying out the provisions of the Constitution for the reodition of fugitives from labor, but was opposed to the provisions of the act of 1850.

A discussion ensued between Mr. HALE and Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) as to the merits of the Fugitive Slave law of 1850.

A resolution offered by Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Amer.,) as an amendment to the seventh resolution, was withdrawn.

Mr. WILSON moved to re-consider the vote by which the resolution of the Senator from North Carolina was adopted. He had voted for it, believing it to be right as far as it went, but he did not want to be held responsible for any of these resolutions.

The motion to reconsider was carried, and the resolution rejected.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 25.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) made an ineffectual effort to call up his bill to provide for the settlement of the claims of the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army, and the widows and children of those who died in the service.

The bill provides for the payment of the half-pay claims promised by the resolve of Congress of October, 1780, half pay for life to the officers who served to the close of the war or until their reduction in the service, deducting the commutation certificates received under the act of August 4, 1783, and anything else they may have had under the act of 1828. It also extends the act of May 23, 1853, granting lands to the soldiers or their minor children—to the children, irrespective of age,—there being no minor children of the soldiers of the Revolution; and therefore Mr. FENTON argues that they were unjustly excluded from the benefit of said act. He alleges that the commutation certificates were not in payment or satisfaction of the half-pay contract, because the officers did not agree to receive them as such, and moreover because they were not paid in specie or *current money equivalent* as promised, but were almost worthless, and were disposed of by the officers who did receive them as best they could, from five to 12½ cents on a dollar; that they are a still-existing and long-deferred debt, legal and meritorious, due to those men who gained our liberties and established the Government which we now enjoy; that there was an excuse for the delay when the Government was poor and bankrupt, in the early period of our history, but this could not be urged now by this great and powerful people, with all their wealth and power. He further urges that the payment of these claims had been urged by WASHINGTON, advocated by MADISON, and had been reported upon favorably by the ablest and best men of the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-second, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Congresses; and further, that the principle and justice of these claims were fully recognized by the act of 1828, by the Court of Claims in the case of THOMAS H. BAIRD, and by repeated acts of Congress in the passage of special acts, in individual cases, and that no court of law or equity in the civilized world would decide that these debts had been by any construction of law or equity, paid either by the old or new Confederation; that as these claimants could not sue the Government, it was the highest duty of Congress to make prompt provision for their discharge, by paying the officers, if living, and if not, their heirs-at-law; for if the debt was due to the ancestor, it is due the descendant.

The House considered the private calendar.

About two dozen private bills were passed.

The Senate bill relative to the return and care of the recaptured Africans was taken up.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) moved, as an amendment, that provision be made for the sale of the negroes in Florida, or setting them free in Massachusetts. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) made some reply, and Mr. UNDERWOOD responded, but what they said was lost in cries of "order," and a call for the Police by Mr. CARR, of Alabama (Dem.)

The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time.

Adjourned.

THE NEW PEMBERTON MILL.—This ill-fated building is now in process of reconstruction. The foundations are rebuilt with large stones laid in cement. There are three rows of columns through the length of the building, making spans of 20 feet from centres, and 8 feet 6 inches bays, and resting upon solid stone masonry laid in contained trench walls in the cellar. The columns in toe first story are oak butts, 11 inches in diameter, and all the others are of hard pine, 10 inches in diameter. Each story contains 96 columns. The arrangement of caps and pintles, in connection with the beams of the floors, is in striking contrast with that in the old mill—the caps and pintles weighing each nearly 300 pounds, and being made upon a new plan original with Mr. VOELCKERS. These beams are treble-beams of hard pine, sliced together in such a manner that always one or two 5x16 inch inch timbers run whole over the caps. The building will be five stories high, all the stories being 13 feet from floor to floor. The walls will be solid, of brick, 32 inches thick in the lower story, and diminishing by 4 inches in each story. The outside dimensions of the building are 284 feet by 84, besides two porches—one on each side. A porch will be built on the centre of the east front, 27½ feet long, and 10 feet from the main walls, running up to the top of the building, and containing, besides a circular iron staircase, the overseers' desks. On the opposite side of the building is another large porch, 27½ feet by 12, containing elevators, slides, water-closets, sinks, and sprinkler and gas-pipes, thus leaving the interior of the mill entirely clear, 280 feet by 80. The western porch will probably be surmounted by a bell-tower. In the attic of the building there will be a large room, 280 by 50 feet. Quite a number of important improvements have been introduced in the construction of the mill, which will probably be copied by other mills. Among these are the inclosures of the iron staircases, which will be situated at the southeast and northeast corners, by brick walls; the building of strong brick pile walls between the flume or penstock and the foundation, and also of a wall across the canal end, to prevent the possibility of damage by water in case of any break; the use of belting instead of very heavy gearing wheels, thus making very much less jarring motion; and the securing of a thorough ventilation of all parts of the building.

POLITICAL.

How the Country Receives the Nomination.

REPUBLICANISM IN MISSOURI.

SPEECH OF HON. F. P. BLAIR, JR.

A Republican ratification meeting was held at St. Louis on the 22d inst., at which Hon. F. P. BLAIR, Jr., delivered an eloquent speech. Speaking of the Chicago nominations, he said:

It is peculiarly appropriate, then, that in denying us our first choice for President of the United States—the great Missourian—the Convention gave us a man born in a slave State. He has shown you, my friends, by his own personal history, what the free principles of a free State can do for the humblest of men, for he has risen—as all those conversant with the history and incidents of his early life, are aware—without concealion, commonly so-called, and by his own native talent and energy he has attained an elevation to which thousands who possess the greatest possible facilities will aspire in vain. There is no man within the sound of my voice, that does not see and confess that the Republican party, in giving their glorious standard to such a man as Abraham Lincoln, demonstrate that their hearts are with the people.

The party, which has taken for its standard-bearer a man who was born in the West, lives in the West, and is in every way identified with the development and progress of the great Western country, has shown that the important interests of the Union, the interests of the people, the interests of the freemen, everywhere—are facts not to be overlooked. They intend to typify, in this nomination, that they take for President a man born in a Slave State, a son of the soil of Kentucky, but who has taken up his abode in a Free State—they intend to typify that they will stretch out their hands to those in the humblest walks of life and raise them up, if found worthy of advancement. It is needless for me to speak further of the character of this man. It is needless for me, when a Convention of this party—now the dominant party in the country—coming together, not merely to select a candidate, but to appoint a President of the United States—[applause]—have chosen him. It is needless for me, I say, to dwell upon his fitness, or to urge you to vote for him to fill the highest office in the gift of the people.

My friends, the Republicans of Missouri do not ask that their great party standard shall be lowered in any respect, but that it shall be advanced to the very highest pinnacle to which the fathers of this Republic designed it should be raised. I desire to show for a few brief moments that the Republicans of Missouri, although they may be disappointed in the nomination made at Chicago—although they may be disappointed in the selection of the man—will not lag behind, but will place themselves as an advance guard and march on to victory next November. [Applause.] We do not consider, although we may love our first choice much, although our admiration may go out towards that great man, when our principles call upon us that we have any less duty to perform, and we cheerfully and with one accord follow the chosen standard-bearer of the Republican Party. We have inherited our principles from the founders of the Republic; and I desire to see inscribed upon our standard that great sentiment of a great man, when he said, "I trust the time will come when this nation will be a confederacy of Free States." ABRAHAM LINCOLN has reechoed that sentiment in his great debate in Illinois last year, when he defeated the "Little Giant," by the popular vote of the State, but was cheated out of his election. ABRAHAM LINCOLN had five thousand majority over the "Little Giant," but was defrauded out of his election—defrauded by an unjust apportionment which gave to the minority of the people of Illinois the power justly belonging to the majority.

I tell you, my friends, when I came down from Chicago the prairies were on fire for LINCOLN, [applause,] and the people crowded around every station where the iron horse stopped to take breath, and gave indication of their joyfulness at the nomination of LINCOLN and their confidence of his success in November next.

In entering upon the canvass of 1860 we do so with buoyant hopes. In holding the first ratification meeting in favor of the nomination of the Republican party—in a slave State—we take the lead of a host of freemen throughout the Union. We have infinitely more at stake in this contest than the people of any other State. This you will admit. We, being in Missouri, have a mission before us, not only to prevent the extension of Slavery in the Territories of the United States, but we have to enfranchise Missouri. [Applause and cries of "We'll do it too."] People may deny our right to interfere with the domestic institutions of our neighboring States, but as citizens of the State of Missouri, none can deny our right to consider among ourselves that which is best to our own prosperity. [Prolonged applause.]

I desire briefly to call your attention to the results of the institution of Slavery in Missouri. The first and most palpable result is that the slave owners hate the non slaveholders, [cries of "That's so,"] and are every day attempting to disfranchise them. Look at your own city of St. Louis; what is the number of Representatives you send to the State Legislature? The population of the city and county of St. Louis entitles her to twenty-four Representatives, while the number under the Constitution of Missouri, is but twelve; why is this? why is it that it takes two white men in this county to equal one white men in another county? they who framed that State Constitution did it to suit the slave oligarchy, and not with a view to giving to the dense masses of freemen a voice in the government of affairs. In other slave States, where the slave oligarchy is stronger than we have permitted it to become here, it is even worse. In the city of Baltimore, a city that contains one-half of the entire white population of Maryland, they are allowed but one Senator and ten Representatives, instead of seventy-five, to which they are entitled. It requires seven or eight white men in the City of Baltimore to equal one white man outside of it. In Virginia it takes 40,000 in one place to equal 10,000 on the Eastern shore of that State in the Legislature. It is always so wherever you find an oligarchy, such as that under which Missouri now groans, but from which she is ultimately destined to free herself. The freemen of our State must look well to their rights. If the existence of 100,000 slaves is sufficient to deprive 100,000 free people of their constitutional rights, what, may I ask, will be the next step in the great drama? May we not ask, with a great degree of candor, whither are we drifting? May we not reasonably expect that the example of Mexico will be followed, and that the enslaving of white men will be resorted to?

There is another point which I desire to make. It is this. That the existence of the institution of Slavery in Missouri tends to lessen the value of your landed property, to a very great extent. I believe if you will compare the assessed value of land in any Free State with the value of land in any Slave State, it will be found that the excess of value in the former will more than equal the worth of the negroes in the latter. Those gentlemen who talk about the rights of property being so sacred, and who parade so much about the right of speech, hold their slave property so sacred that whilst they may discuss any subject of philosophy or history as exemplified in the heavens above or earth beneath, there is one "grand" subject which men are not allowed in the Slave States to speak above their breath. Thank God there is no such a state of things—no such a system I might say—in Missouri! We have at least achieved our right to free speech! [Applause.] There was a time when it was attempted to trample under foot these rights; but, my friends, that time has passed by. It is no more. But it was not because the slave oligarchy did not want to deprive us of this right; it was because they dare not do it. [Applause.]

OPINIONS OF MR. GIDDINGS.

HIS LETTER TO MR. LINCOLN.

Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS addressed a Republican meeting at Oberlin, Ohio, on the 22d inst., giving his views of the Chicago Convention. He explained his own action in that body as follows:

The Platform Committee reported about 11 o'clock on Thursday, and he observed with great pain that the Platform failed to assert the inalienable right to life, liberty, &c., as granted by the Creator; and he hurried to his desk and proceeded to draw up an amendment reasserting that fundamental doctrine. While he was writing, the Chairmen of the Ohio delegation came and looked over his shoulder, and, observing what he was doing, obtained the floor before the reading of the Platform was hardly completed, and moved the previous question. He had completed his amendment before the reading was through, and now arose and asked said Chairman of the Ohio delegation to withdraw his motion, that he might offer an amendment. It was replied that he wanted to cut off discussion. Mr. G. asked if he designed to cut him off from offering an emendment. Toe reply was—"To cut off you as well as others," also alluding to another section that might give occasion for discussion.

The previous question was lost, and the amendment offered, to which the above-named delegate from Ohio replied in language which he did not think at all becoming. After remarks by some others, the amendment was lost. He said that his emotions at that moment he could not describe. He felt that his previous position and his individual consistency would not permit him to sit in a body when the expression of the freedom principles contained in the Declaration of Independence were rejected, and that, too, at the second assembling of the Representatives of the Republican Party; and after these very principles had been denied in the Dred Scott decision, which was given at the instance of the Democratic Party, in March following the Philadelphia Convention. So he took his hat, and started to leave the Hall.

Friends gathered around him and urged him not to leave. He told them he was not in any fit of passion, but would sit down and wait a while, that there might be an opportunity for passion to subside if they supposed him thus influenced. On arising to go again as honorable Senator from New-York and member of the delegation from that State and others, came to him and told him that if he went the delegation from New-York would go with him, and endeavored to induce him to remain. He went out, received outside the bearty approval of Mr. BRYANT and others for the course he had pursued, and repaired to his room; whither his son, observing a pallor on his face as he left the Hall, and fearing a sudden attack of an old sickness, followed him. He sent him back with a note to PRESTON KING, requesting him to send a copy of the Platform to him immediately. His son on returning brought a note from Mr. KING stating that on motion of Mr. CUSHING, of the New-York delegation, the amendment he had offered was inserted in the second section of the Platform. So feeling that the principles to which he adhered were enunciated without any material alteration, he returned to the Convention.

Mr. GIDDINGS produced a copy of a letter addressed by himself to Mr. LINCOLN, as follows:

DEAR LINCOLN: You're nominated. YOU WILL BE ELECTED. After your election, thousands will crowd around you, claiming rewards for services rendered. I, too, have my claims upon you. I have not worked for your nomination—not for that of any other man. I have labored for the establishment of principles—and when men came to me asking my opinion of you, I only told them, "LINCOLN is an honest man." All I ask of you in return for my services is, *Make my statement good throughout your Administration.* Yours, GIDDINGS.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING IN BOSTON.

ADDRESS OF GOV. BANKS—A CURIOUS RESOLUTION.

The following is an extract from the address delivered by Gov. BANKS at the Republican ratification meeting held in Boston on Thursday evening:

I am glad, gentlemen, that the delegates of this State, in the initiatory proceedings of the Convention whose doings we are assembled to ratify, remembered that which is due to the great leaders of the cause of the people in this country. It is well to be said by every man who is hopeful for his country, that it is a sad day when the men of great capacity and the natural leaders of a good cause are not remembered; and I thank the delegates from the State of Massachusetts for having given in the initiation of the proceedings of this Convention, their voices, with the consent of the people, to the statesman of New-York;—[applause]—and those of the delegation from this Commonwealth with whom I had the honor of personal intercourse, will bear me out in saying that that was my desire on the part of the representation of this State. [Applause.] Not, gentlemen, that I would deny a recognition of the just rights of other parties and of other leading citizens of the United States, of the statesmen of Ohio, of the gallant young chieftan whose flag we bore in 1856, and though last, not least, of the man who stands six feet and four inches in the Republican cause—aye, six feet and four inches in the Republican cause, and stronger as the representative of liberty, and higher in the affections of his own neighborhood and among the people of the glorious West. [Applause.]

I have also to express my approval of the platform of principles adopted by the Convention—its eloquent protest against the extension of slavery, its generous declaration in favor of the interests and rights of free labor, and the development of the material interests of the country.

I wish to express my approval of that hearty and solemn denunciation of the African Slave-trade with which the country is threatened; but especially and above all—in the same marked language in which the Convention itself placed it—I have to express myself in approval in your presence of the declaration in favor of the recognition inviolate of the rights of every State to manage its own private affairs in its own private way. [Applause, and another pause on account of the influx of the Cambridge delegation.] Allow me to say, gentlemen, that from the depths of my heart, from a knowledge of the men, I approve the selection of LINCOLN and HAMLIN [applause] as the standard bearers—worthy, honorable, and, I trust, to be successful—of the Republican cause of 1860. [Applause.] Of Mr. HAMLIN let me say that he is our friend and our neighbor—that we know him well. From his youth we have traced his career with satisfaction and with pride to his early and his mature manhood, and in him we may say we have a representation of New-England, and New-England interests and principles, to whom and with whom we may give one entire, united, and hearty support, in whatever and to whatever position he may be called. [Applause.] And as to the representative of the Republican cause for the highest place, from the gallant State of Illinois, we take the enthusiastic and undivided affection which he bears from all classes of people in his own country, as a proof conclusive of his own worth; and we give him, day and night, in season and out of season, our heartiest support until he shall represent the American people and the cause of the Republican Party, in the Presidential Chair of the United States. [Applause.] And if in this we are true to ourselves, we will leave our opponents, whether on the one side or the other, whether on the right or the left, in unfenced desolation, naked as the vulgar air. [Applause.]

The following resolution was among those passed:

Resolved, That those bitter opponents of the Republican party who are so indignant because some other of our distinguished statesmen were not nominated at Chicago, are entitled to all the sympathy they have any right to expect, considering the nature of their appreciation of our leaders and the time and manner of expressing it; but let them possess their souls in patience and indulge in the consoling reflection, that, in the good time coming, there will be ample opportunity to do justice to every Republican candidate for the Presidency before either of them shall have arrived at the age of our present venerable Chief Magistrate. Meanwhile the patriotic men for whom such tender regard is recently manifested, desire no sympathy from former foes, and not one of them will be influenced by personal disappointment or selfish considerations, in the consciousness, that—

"He also serves who only stands and waits."

LINCOLN AS HE IS.

From the Chicago Press and Tribune, May 23.

Ten thousand inquiries will be made as to the looks, the habits, tastes, and other characteristics af Honest Old ABE. We anticipate a few of them.

Mr. LINCOLN stands six feet and four inches high in his stockings. His frame is not muscular, but gaunt and wiry; his arms are long, but not unreasonably so for a person of his height; his lower limbs are not disproportioned to his body. In walking, his gait, though firm, is never brisk. He steps slowly and deliberately, almost always with his head inclined forward and his hands clasped behind his back. In matters of dress he is by no means precise. Always clean, he is never fashionable; he is careless, but not slovenly. In manner he is remarkably cordial, and, at the same time, simple. His politeness is always sincere, but never elaborate and oppressive. A warm shake of the hand and a warmer smile of recognition are his methods of greeting his friends. At rest, his features, though those of a man of mark, are not such as belong to a handsome man; but when his fine dark-gray eyes are lighted up by any emotion, and his features begin their play, he would be chosen from among a crowd as one who had in him not only the kind sentiments which women love, but the heavier metal of which full grown men and Presidents are made. His hair is black, and though thin, is wiry. His head sets well on his shoulders, but beyond that it defies description. It nearer resembles that of CLAY than that of WEBSTER; but it is unlike either. It is very large, and, phrenologically, well proportioned, betokening power in all its developments. A slightly Roman nose, a wide-cut mouth, and a dark complexion, with the appearance of having been weather-beaten, completes the description.

In his personal habits, Mr. LINCOLN is as simple as a child. He loves a good dinner, and eats with the appetite which goes with a great brain; but his food is plain and nutritious. He never drinks intoxicating liquors of any sort—not even a glass of wine. He is not addicted to tobacco in any of its shapes. He never was accused of a licentious act in all his life. He never uses profane language. A friend says that once, when in a towering rage, in consequence of the efforts of certain parties to perpetrate a fraud upon the State, he was heard to say, "They shan't do it, d—n 'em!" but beyond an expression of this kind, his bitterest feelings never carry him. He never gambles; we doubt if he ever indulges in any games of chance. He is particularly cautious about focurring pecuniary obligations for any purpose whatever, and in debt he is never content until the score is discharged. We presume he owes no man a dollar. He never speculates. The rage for the sudden acquisition of wealth never took hold of him. His gains from his profession have been moderate, but sufficient for his purposes. While others have dreamed of gold, he has been in the pursuit of knowledge. In all his dealings he has the reputation of being generous, but exact, and above all, religiously honest.

He would be a bold man who would say that ABRAHAM LINCOLN ever wronged any one out of a cent, or ever spent a dollar that he had not honestly earned. His struggles in early life have made him careful of money; but his generosity with his own is proverbial. He is a regular attendant upon religious worship, and though not a communicant, is a pew-holder and liberal supporter of the Presbyterian Church in Springfield, to which MRS. LINCOLN belongs. He is a scrupulous teller of the truth—too exact in his notions to suit the atmosphere of Washington as it now is. His enemies may say that he tells Black Republican lies; but no man ever charged that, in a professional capacity, or as a citizen dealing with his neighbors, he would depart from the Scriptural command. At home he lives like a gentleman of moderate means and simple tastes. A good-sized house of wood, simply but tastefully furnished, surrounded by trees and flowers, is his own, and there he lives, at peace with himself, the idol of his family, and for its honesty, ability and patriotism, the admiration of his countrymen.

If Mr. LINCOLN is elected President he will carry but little that is ornamental to the White House. The country must accept his sincerity, his ability, and his honesty, in the mould in which they are cast. He will not be able to make as polite a bow as FRANK PIERCE, but he will not commence anew the agitation of the Slavery question by recommending to Congress any Kansas-Nebraska bills. He may not preside at the Presidential dinners with the ease and grace which distinguish the "venerable public functionary," Mr. BUCHANAN, but he will not create the necessity for a Covode Committee and the disgraceful revelations of CORNELIUS WENDELL. He will take to the Presidential Chair just the qualities which the country now demands to save it from impending destruction—ability that no man can question, firmness that nothing can overbear, honesty that never has been impeached, and patriotism that never despairs.

There is a female college in Forsyth, Georgia in which the young ladies are required to learn to, cut and make their own dresses, and also, in turn, occasionally to supervise and direct the cooking and other domestic arrangements of the Institution.

GOSSIP FROM THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Nauvoo the City of Joe Smith—Our Visit There—Its Early History—All About It—Young Joe Smith—His Condition—The Widow Smith—Her New Husband—Masonic Hall—Other Houses—The Men—The Women—How the City was Laid Out—The Temple—View from the Temple—The Future of the City—Concert on the Steamboat.

From Our Special Correspondent.

STEAMBOAT METROPOLITAN, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Opposite Quincy, Monday, May 21, 1860.

Since last advices we have sailed down the great Mississippi, rendered immortal by the graphic description of Gen. FLEURNER at the Charleston Convention; have visited Montrose, Nauvoo and Keokuk, and had a jolly good time generally.

Owing to the

CONTROVERSY AMONG THE MORMONS

at this time, the city of Nauvoo, once a magnificent city, more recently razed to the ground, and now nearly a mass of ruins, is an object of great interest, and may yet hold the position among her sister cities which her founder so fondly predicted for her, and which her geographical position eminently qualifies her for. Owing to the low state of the river, all heavily loaded boats are compeled to unload at Montrose, and send the freight down to Keokuk by lighters over the rapids, or by the cars. At 12 o'clock Sunday night we reached Montrose, and remained there until 1, today, so that we had ample time to go to Nauvoo and satisfy our curiosity. At 7 in the morning we formed a party consisting of Hon. T. A. POOR, of Maine; Col. PINCKNEY, Gov. WASH. SMITH, D. D. CONOVER, O. W. BRENNAN, Alderman PERLEY, and Hon. E. F. ROGERS, of New-York; R. M. FIELD, of the *Boston Post*; E. C. BRENLOW, of the *Bath Tribune*, and Col. BRADLOW, of Massachusetts; Hon. J. L. FREEMAN, of Virginia, and Hon. M. PATTERSON, of North Carolina, with your humble servant. We chartered a barge and rowed across the river to Nauvoo, a distance of about two miles. We were here met by a Mr. WARN, who lives in a house formerly occupied by Apostle SNOW, and who kindly offered to aid us in doing the town. It seems that in the days of prosperity Nauvoo contained thirty thousand inhabitants, but owing to the exodus at the time of the invasion there are now but about three thousand, a very few of whom are Mormons. When JO SMITH bought the site, he deeded seventy-five acres of it, all in the centre of the city, to his wife, though this was not generally known. To the head Mormons who rebought, he gave deeds signed by himself and wife, thereby making them safe, while to the poorer Mormons and outsiders deeds were issued which were of no value whatever, bearing the signature of SMITH alone. When the trouble came, and all were compelled to flee, three trustees were appointed, whose duty it was to sell the land and account to JO SMITH. Trouble of course arose, the lawyers reaping therefrom a rich harvest, but the Courts decided that all land held by SMITH's deed alone was not vested in those who purchased from him, consequently those who had made improvements could only save them by repurchasing. Finally a compromise was made, and after considerable growling, all were satisfied. The Temple was bought by the French Icarians, who built school-houses and improved a great deal of property, with the intention of establishing a convent, a church, a mercantile post, and a thrifty settlement. Finally they failed, and all their effects were sold at auction a few weeks since. The Temple was bought by some Iconoclast, who desired it only for the stone of which it was composed, and he is rapidly selling the same for building purposes to farmers, and other barbarians. This brings us to the present state of

NAUVOO CITY.

A vast extent of ground is covered by the ruins of this city. Streets beautifully laid out, wide and spacious, macadamized and in good order, afford evidence of good taste and systematic design. Numbers of large brick houses, with doors gone, windows broken, and partially unroofed, are scattered here and there, entirely unoccupied and useless, in every sense of the term. A very large, unfinished brick hotel, with marbie ceppings, is in the centre of the city, a very picture of desolation and destitution. The site of the town is unsurpassed by any on the river. It is most admirably adapted for the wants of a large city; access to it is easy, by land and water, the climate is genial, and the general condition of the place healthy. Since the departure of the French, the Germane have flocked there in crowds, and now occupy the greater portion of the city.

YOUNG JO SMITH,

the son of the Prophet, is 26 years of age, and occupies the house in which his father first lived. He believes as did his father, in all the Mormon doctrines, *except the one which countenances plurality of wives.* He is a Justice of the Peace, and lives on his property. His house resembles an old-fashioned, gable-ended New-England farm-house, surrounded by a neat plot of ground, thickly studded with trees. In the drawing-room hangs a portrait of the old Prophet himself, which looks just as he did, cow-lick and all, twenty years ago.

Mr. SMITH is highly respected by his fellow-townsmen, on whom he does not attempt to obtrude his opinions. He does not hold a great deal of landed property here, though he has available means elsewhere.

The relict of Prophet SMITH,

THE WIDOW SMITH,

some time since married a Mr. BIALENHIMER, who with her occupies the house from which the first husband was driven. He is considerable of a man, and "knows how to keep a hotel," that being the present occupation of himself and all thet remains to tell the mournful tale of old SMITH, the great defunct. The hotel in which they entertain the traveling weery was formerly the head-quarters of the faithful. The alarm bell still hangs, though ropeless, in the belfry, and evideoces of the Prophet's love of style are easy and varied. A fine greperv is in full growth et the side of the house, ano the ooly decent orchard I have seen since leaving Chicago is in the rear. The lady whose name heads the paragraph is about sixty years of age. She has a fine figure, portly and fair, and is evidently a kind-hearted and benevolent lady, who is tinctured a little with the spirit of the traditional Yankee, and who agrees with the Scripture that it is not good for man to live alone.

Some little distance from this place is the Masonic Hall, the finest building in the place after the Temple. It is built of brick, is a large square building, the doors and windows capped with marble and bearing evidence of costly and careful reering. The Mormons were nearly all masons. Besides the many buildings which are yet in good order, and those alluded to as being dismantled and destitute, there are the foundations of hundreds of others which have been pulled down and the materials removed by farmers to the back country, where they have been used in the construction of school-houses, churches and private residences. There are some new houses built in good style, but none approaching in magnitude or appearance to those put up during the *régime* of the Prophet Jo. There are Baptists, Presbyterian,

ECHOES FROM THE LONDON CLUBS.

Opening of the Royal Academy—A Good Story of Thackeray—Anthony Trollope—Large Income made by him—Charles Dickens—E. M. Whitty, his Life and Death—Illness of Robert Brough—Row between Palmerston and Gladstone—Dedication to Cambridge House—Paper Duty not to be Repealed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 12.

Last Monday morning rose tolerably brilliant, considering the awful time of [illegible] which rain and snow and hail-storms [illegible] had recently experienced, and by ten o'clock Pall Mall was quite filled with westward groups, wending their way to the exhibition of the Royal Academy. It was the [illegible] day; the Queen had been in the [illegible] and [illegible] had been devoted to [illegible] cards for the private [illegible], and on Saturday had been held the annual banquet of the Academicians, at which your countryman, Mr. Hannen, won golden opinions by the delightful modesty yet eloquent manner in which he returned thanks for the toast "Literature," with which his name had been associated. But Monday was the first day for the public, and thither [illegible] flocked in shoals, not the *profanum vulgus*, not the *canaille*, by any means; the rooms were filled with lovely girls in their best Spring toilets, with bearded artists—keeping their cuts well covered for the laudations which their pictures might receive, but resolutely shutting them against adverse criticism—and with a crowd of literary and fashionable notabilities. Towering above the others, conspicuous alike by his lofty stature of six feet five inches, and by his hand-some, intellectual face, walked M. J. Higgins, the great journalistic controversialist on all social subjects; the "Jacob Omnium," the "Thirsty Soul," and the "Civilian" of the *Times*, in earnest conversation with Thackeray, his superior in reputation and nearly his equal in height; bearded Augustus Sheppard, looking still a little pallid and pale from his illness, bustled through the rooms with his pretty chirping little wife on his arm; George Augustus Sala was there, making notes for his review in the *Daily Telegraph*; little Sam. Lover hopped about, criticising with artistic eye and pouring with Irish mirth; some of the great sons of Art, Stanfield, Roe and John Phillip, flitted here and there, but I missed the pale, earnest face of Frith; I will hear that he has not yet returned to town. It is admitted to be an excellent exhibition—that is to say, it is a capital gathering of good pictures, though there are none which attract such great crowds as to have a bar placed in front of them, and a policeman to tell the people to "move on," as was the case with Mr. Faith's "Derby Day" two years ago. You will generally find a gathering round Millais' picture, the "Black Brunswickers," and with reason, for it is a fine subject finely painted. A young man, one of the Englishmen of Black Brunswickers, is parting from his ladylove on the eve of the battle of Waterloo; she is entreating him to stay, and he is evidently urging honor, duty, and all the known *formulæ*, to plead for his departure. The faces are both very striking—that of the girl is particularly pretty, and is exactly like the lady from whom it was painted, Miss Kate Dickens, the youngest daughter of Charles Dickens, our great novelist. She is engaged to be married to Charles Collins, (the "Eye-witness" of *All the Year Round*,) brother of Milkie Collins, and a great friend of, Millais's. Frith, Pickers[illegible], Stanfield and Stanfield are all well represented, but the public are grumbling dreadfully at the hanging-off in Henry O'Neil, the last-elected Associate, whose pictures of "Eastward Ho!" and "The Return" gave him such fame. His new work is a shipwreck scene, with a man volunteering to swim off to the shore with a rope—but the grouping is very theatrical, and the coloring black and opaque. There is a very unpleasant affair connected with this picture. A young artist, named Holliday, had executed a work on exactly the same subject as O'Neil's, but infinitely its superior in execution; *this picture was rejected, one of the judges being O'Neil's most intimate friend!* The matter will probably not end here. I am glad to find that your countryman, Mr. Jasper Cropsey, is making excellent way in this country. His talent is highly extolled, and he is everywhere spoken of in the warmest terms for his modesty, hospitality and amiability. While on art topics I must record that Abraham Solomon, with whose name you will be familiar from his capital pictures of "First and Second Class," was married on Thursday to Miss Hart, a member of his nation, and a very pretty girl.

In literary matters we are all alive, but the success of the *Cornhill Magazine* is already showing symptoms of being on the wane. That notable periodical went up like a rocket, and is beginning to come down like the stick; it is certain that its first number sold nearly a hundred thousand, and that the second reached seventy thousand, but ever since then it has been declining, and now I should think forty thousand was about the mark. What its present circulation it would not—could not pay, for it receives comparatively few advertisements, and its expenses are enormous. There have been already four tremendously heavy dinner parties given by Smith, (of Smith & Elders,) at his residence in Gloucester-terrace, at which all the principal contributors have been present. Thackeray is, of course, the great gun of these banquets, and comes out with the greatest geniality in his power, speaking of G. H. Lewes as "Mr. Evans' Otto. I, is the author of *Adam Bede*,) and drinking each man out to the extent of his ability. But there is one very funny story which will bear repetition: Smith, the proprietor of the *Cornhill*, and the host on these occasions, is a very good man of business, but totally unread; his business has been in coal books, not to read them, and he has [illegible] time. On the first occasion of their [illegible] Thackeray remarked to those around him, "This is a splendid dinner, such an one as delighted the bookseller of St. John's Gate, given to his principal writers when Dr. Johnson's coat was so shabby, that he ate his meal behind the screen;" then calling out to his host, who was at the other end of the table, Thackeray said, "Mr. Smith, I hope you've not got Johnson there behind that screen!" "Eh?" said the bibliopole, astounded; "behind the screen? Johnson? God bless my soul, my dear Mr. Thackeray, there's no person of the name of Johnson here, nor any one hiding behind the screen—what on earth do you mean?" A peal of laughter cut him short; poor Mr. Smith had probably never heard of Dr. Johnson and his companions. The principal contributors to the *Cornhill* are Anthony Trollope, who is writing a "Framley Parsonage" in its pages; George Sala, the biographer of Hogarth; Big Higgins, Monckton Milnes, Billy Russell, of Crimean Correspondence fame; Dallas, and Oxenford, of the *Times*; G. H. Lewes, who is writing the "Insect Life;" Hollingshead, Hannay, Mrs. Gaskell, Sir John Bowring, Sir J. Bowring, Capt. Allen Young, Dasent, (second Editor of the *Times*;) and a host of smaller fry. The paper called "Little Scholars," in the current number, was written by Thackeray's eldest daughter—her first attempt at literary composition; it is pretty, but bears traces of being touched up by the paternal hand,—as Thackeray himself once said to Peter Cunningham, who was proudly pointing to some anonymous article as his writing: "Ah! I thought I recognised your *hoof* in it!" With the exception of Dickens and Thackeray, perhaps Anthony Trollope is making more money than any English novelist. He has a situation in the Post-office, which brings him ever eight hundred a year; he gets a thousand guineas for his "Framley Parsonage;" and in addition to this, has just completed and published a novel with Chapman & Hall; beside all he is making by his reprints and new editions. Some of his literary friends want him to give up the Post-office and devote all his time to novel-writing, but he wisely looks upon his official position as a source of certain income, and intends to stick to it. *All the Year Round* goes bravely on, floated by Wilkie Collins' capital story of the "Woman in White," and by Dickens' occasional [illegible] of "The Uncommercial Traveler."

[illegible] D. is in excellent health and spirits, [illegible] beginning to think of London, and wishes to live altogether in the country; therefore a report gained circulation that his town mansion, Tavistock House, is to be sold, while he purposes spending all his days at his rural residence, Gadshill Place, near Rochester, on the top of Falstaff's Gad's Hill, celebrated by Shakespeare. His eldest son, Charles, who has been for a long time in Baring's house, is going out to Hong Kong on the 20th to qualify himself as a China merchant and tea-taster, and last week a farewell dinner was given to him by his friends, some forty of whom were present, at the Freemasons' Tavern. Blanchard Jerrold was in the Chair, and an excellent and feeling speech was made by Dickens *père*, and a very humorous one by Robert Keeley, who responded to the toast of "The Stage." Poor *Once a Week*, which, as you know, was started by Bradbury & Evans when they had their quarrel with Dickens, as a rival to *All the Year Round*, is doing very badly. In anticipation of the repeal of the paper duty, (of which more anon,) its size has been greatly increased, but its sale has profited little, if at all, thereby. The cuts are very good, but the articles are weak and uninteresting, and the editor, Sam Lucas, one of the reviewers of the *Times*, is utterly unfitted for his post, being a priggish little man with a good classical education, but totally wanting in knowledge of the world and the requirements of periodical readers. It has also a dangerous rival in a publication called *The Welcome Guest*, which is well written, well illustrated, and cleverly conducted.

The last Australian mail brought us news of the death of Edward M. Whitty, who was at one time well known among literary people here. He was the son of Mr. Whitty, the proprietor of the Liverpool *Daily Post*, and on coming to London immediately obtained an engagement on the reporting staff of the *Times*. Thence he passed to the *Daily News*, but his great success was made on the *Leader*, in which he published his "Stranger in Parliament" and his "Sketches of the Governing Classes." His connection with the *Leader* was broken off by a quarrel with Smythe Piggott, the editor, whom he afterwards terribly cut up in his satirical novel, "Filends of Bohemia." Just about this time Finlay, the proprietor of the Belfast *Northern Whig*, came to town in search of an editor, and snapped at once at Whitty, who went away with him, and for six months did splendidly. Then he began to grow lax and careless, and his old enemy, overweening conviviality, got hold of him. His work was neglected, his brain besotted, his value gone. Again he quarreled with his editor and left his berth. He remained for a short time in London, doing occasional work, and there suffered a dreadful domestic calamity in the loss of his wife and two children, who died within a few days of each other. Broken in health and spirits, he started for Australia, and was welcomed there by all the brethren of the pen; but his constitution was too much shattered, and within six months after landing he died. I am afraid, too, there is little chance of recovery for another brilliant spirit, Mr. Robert Brough, who is very dangerously ill, and having been for some time out of work is in straightened circumstances. His friends have proposed a subscription for him, but it is probable that this will take the form of a volume, to which all of the first light writers of the day will contribute, and the proceeds of the sale of which shall go to the invalid.

Theatricals are dull enough with us. The painful struggle between the two Italian Operas results in nothing; both are very badly attended, and it would be difficult to say which is losing most money. You will have seen in our journals the usual stereotyped accounts of Grisi's singing, but don't believe a word of them. Anything more painful than her dull, hoarse screech it is impossible to conceive; but she still acts as finely as ever. The dreariest play imaginable was brought out, on Wednesday, at the Haymarket—"The Family Secret," by Mr. Falconer, full of long-winded, prosy iterations and moral twaddle. That insensate beast the British public, which is utterly devoid of taste, liked it very much, and applauded vigorously, but the poor critics yawned wearily through its three hours' tedium, and revenged themselves by "pitching into" it the next morning. Even Oxenford, of the *Times*, who seems cursed with an impotency of fault-finding, or excessive amiability, was compelled to allow that it was prosy. Leigh Murray, after a very long absence from the London stage, has returned to the Adelphi and seems inclined to keep steady. He has not in the least retrograded in his acting. The Olympic is doing a very good business, and so is the little band-box of the Strand. James Anderson has returned to England, bigger, burlier and more blustering than ever; and I hear a rumor that Dion Bourcicault has made so much money among you that he intends coming over here to pay all his old creditors. The sight of his money would be a blessing for sore eyes! Albert Smith intends shortly closing his entertainment, the proceeds of which have greatly diminished. He will close it about July; then take a couple of months' holiday, and start on a tour through the Provinces, which will last two years, and which he expects will be very remunerative. I should not wonder if, at the end of that time, he were to pay you a visit in the States. A ridiculous paragraph has been the round of the papers that Macready's daughter was going on the stage, and at last the veteran has been compelled to write a letter denying the truth of the rumor. No one who knows Macready, and is aware how he detests all the publicity of the profession, could have believed it for an instant.

There is an undoubted split between Palmerston and Gladstone, and the issue of it will speedily be seen. What Horsman said the other night was perfectly true, that the connection between the Premier and the Editor of the *Times* is something more than mere social acquaintance. Palmerston laughed it off very well—better, perhaps, than any other man could have done, but there is not the slightest doubt that he and Lady P. owe all their success to the fascinations of their social blandishments. Hence is Robert Lowe in the Ministry; hence are the staircases of Cambridge House, on a Saturday night, choked with the *élite* of Liberal *literati*—Delane jammed into a corner, and Thackeray struggling amidst countesses. And the *Times*, which is the direct organ of Palmerston, has latterly been opposing some of Gladstone's pet schemes—especially the repeal of the Paper Duty. You may take my word for it, this bill will be rejected by the House of Lords. The Conservatives intend mischief, and the *Times* intends mischief, and the bill will be thrown out. What will follow? *Que sais-je?* say I, with Montaigne, save that some expect that Gladstone will then leave the Ministry, and that Palmerston will be deuced glad of it.

Our social state would not look very healthy if you judge of it by the Criminal calendar this week, for at the Old Bailey we have Pullinger pleading guilty to his frauds on the Union Bank, and Mr. Hatch, who was found guilty of an indecent assault on two children, bringing a counter charge of perjury against his prosecutors. The Volunteer movement flourishes and promises to become a permanent institution. The various corps are beginning to receive nick-names. They call the Lawyers' corps, "The Devil's Own," and suggest for their motto, "Retained for the Defence;" while the Artists' corps is known as the "Stand at Easels." And amidst all our other projects we hope to find time for two great metropolitan improvements—the embankment of the Thames, and a road across Hyde Park, connecting aristocratic Belgravia with wealthy Tybernia.

The Atlantic Cable.—We learn from parties interested in the enterprise, that some 50 miles of the Atlantic Cable have been taken up, in a point extending seawards 6 miles from the shore at Trinity Bay. Fractures were found in the cable at that place where they had been indicated by the instruments on shore. The intention is to underrun a similar length of the cable on the European side, and it is then thought, by the sanguine promoters of ocean telegraphing, that the Atlantic cable will be made to work. It cannot be questioned that those concerned in this cable enterprise possess energy and hopeful temperaments.—*Boston Transcript, 24th.*

FROM ITALY.

Our own Correspondent Reaches Genoa—The Original Topic, the Sicilian Affaire in the Two Sicilies—Improvements in Genoa in Superbo.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GENOA, Monday, May 7, 1860.

At length I breathe again a free, clean air. No one who has not experienced, can imagine the change which one undergoes in passing from Naples to Genoa. It was a lovely evening when we steamed out of the Bay of Naples. The sea was smooth as the palm of some great hand, just wrinkled by the lines of life and destiny. The whole sky was blazoned with red and gold, and the soft purple shadows of Vesuvius and the hills behind Sorrento would have challenged the pencil of Church, transfigured as they were by the rich haze of an Italian evening. The moon was full, and looked sadly after us, as we sailed, like Hiawatha away into the sunset. At that time we forgot how dirty, how ignorant, how poor, was beautiful Naples;—we saw her in the glory of evening and romance, and were fain to cry out in the hackneyed phrase of tourists, "See Naples and die!"

The steamers of the Compagnia delle Due Sicilie, although as large as those of the French Messagiere, are not as clean and comfortable. The incessant motion and noise of the screw is almost intolerable in the after-cabin. I have known people who were never sea-sick driven half crazy by it. For two days, until we arrived at Leghorn, we had most extraordinary weather. Seldom is the Mediterranean so smooth. One of our island lakes, or the Hudson itself, could not afford a more level road; and the *Amalfi* surprised everybody—being a screw-steamer—by not rolling in the least. On leaving Leghorn for Genoa, however, the *Amalfi* became herself again, and the Mediterranean returned to consciousness. Both seemed to feel that we had now entered upon the waters of a free country, and to desire to manifest their joy at the circumstance, as horses do, viz: by taking a good roll. The first intimation of this determination was a lurch, which sent half the passengers and a quantity of crockery flying across the deck. The soup, just come from pot, went to pot again, and was not recoverable, though so recently uncovered. The fish, ranged on the cook's table, forgetting that they were already cleaned and salted, went overboard into salt water, thus losing their balance after having lost their scales. Even a lot of lubberly cabbages caught the infectious spirit, and declared themselves in favor of a life on the ocean wave, by plunging madly over the bulwarks. The steamer, faithful even in its intoxication, never left us long in one lurch, but hastened to precipitate us into another. The large party of the *Brownes*, consisting, according to their ranks, of B. G. Browne, Marianna Browne, Juana Browne, Miss Browne, Mrs. Browne, and Browne, solemnly stumbled down stairs into the cabin, and were heard of no more till next morning. Sundry passengers, prostrated upon deck, intimated their faint determination to "die where they were;" and your correspondent, unfortunately *not* sea-sick, wished almost that he were, in order to escape the sight of so much misery.

How welcome, then, was the haven of Genoa. I staggered with unsteady step (not yet having found my land-legs) through the narrow streets, and past the splendid palaces, that sit, like so many princes in an amphitheatre, and look down at the sea-show in the harbor. The *café* where I am writing rocks before my eyes, and I half expect that the respectable politician opposite me, now digesting the morning's *Opinione*, will suddenly turn pale and call for the steward.

I never saw but one man who could be merry from the very depths of sea-sickness. That was Mr. Fields—J. T. Fields—Ticknor & Fields, Boston. I presume Mr. F.'s many friends think him irresistible at any time, but if they would see and hear how funny a man can be when he "dares to be as funny as he can," let them charter the small French steamer *Isère*, ("*Iser rolling rapidly*," he called her,) bargain for a stormy passage from Leghorn to Civita Vecchia—no difficult matter—put Mr. F. on the sofa in the cabin, and attempt to condole with him!

But adieu to this fertile, never-exhausted subject of sea-sickness. This and Love are the only stories ever old, yet ever new; and a wise correspondent should shun both.

Let me interject here, lest I forget it hereafter, the perhaps important fact that the United States sloop-of-war *Macedon*, suddenly receiving dispatches from home, sailed from Naples last Monday, April 30, for the Eastward—perhaps to return home, perhaps to cruise nearer Spain. Who knows what will happen?

Up to the last moment before my leaving Naples there was no news transpiring with regard to Sicily. I really believe the Neapolitans know less about it than the whole world beside. A dispatch of the Government dated the 4th of May, to Vienna, states that "perfect tranquillity reigns in Sicily," an assertion so certainly false that it engenders belief in the news published by the Piedmontese journals, according to which the Revolution is continually gaining ground.

The correspondent of the *Opinione*, writing from Messina, April 29, states that at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the 23d, the Sardinian steamer *Authion* was seen entering that port. The sight diffused throughout the population a paroxysm of joy which seemed uncontrollable. Many thought she would steer for the city, but this opinion was but the expression of a desire. It turned out to be a harmless visit of ceremony to Marshal Russo, who received the commander with pomp in the Citadel. A Neapolitan frigate-of-war followed the *Authion* out of port, in order to watch her movements.

In the correspondence of the *Adriatico* we read:

"The women, in the terrible and bloody battles which have taken place at Guadagna, Carini and elsewhere, fought by the side of their husbands and sons. No sooner did a combatant fall than they possessed themselves of his arms to see themselves against the regulars, or to preserve them for the remaining combatants, that their force might be redoubled against the enemy.

It has been often asked if we know the number of Sicilians who form part of the army of the King of Naples. We believe we can assure our readers that there are no Sicilians in the Neapolitan army, for conscription does not exist in Sicily."

The following is from the *Gazzetta di Torino:*

"At the corners of the streets in Palermo are posted proclamations of the Revolutionary Committee. Here is one of them:

Sicilians! Our arms, protected by the holiness of the cause we defend, are victorious. A sad fatality has forced us to shed the blood of our brethren in Naples. But the die is cast; and it is necessary to fight and to conquer. Our chains shall be broken. With our heroes are some Italians (from upper Italy,) whom the Neapolitan *sbirri* impudently term *brigands*."

Here is the oath taken by Gen. Lamoricière, in assuming the command of the Pupal troops:

"I, Lnea da Lamoricière, Commanding-General, Chief of the Pontifical troops, promise and swear to be faithful to St. Peter the Apostle, to the Sacred College of the Most Eminent and Reverend Lord Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, to the Supreme Pontiff now reigning, and to his successors, elected according to canon; and I will exercise faithfully the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Pontifical troops confided to me. So help me God, and the Holy Evangelists."

Here in Sardinia, active preparations seem to be going on for increased military power. The *Guarda Nazionale* has spread its organization throughout the Kingdom, and comprises the flower of its citizens. The enthusiasm of the people has received a new stimulus from the annexation of Central Italy, and the Sicilian call for aid. If Garibaldi really goes to the island, as seems probable, he can take with him any amount of eager patriots, to fight as long as he will lead them.

In spite of political excitement, there is no evidence that the trade of the Sardinian ports is suffering. The harbors of Leghorn and Genoa are crowded. In the former place I counted nine fine American ships together.

The new Railway Station-house, now nearly finished, will be a great ornament to Genoa, and give it a new title to its well-earned name, *Superba*. The architecture of the building it would be hard to define. It is that peculiar adaptation of Greek columns to Roman arches and a modern iron roof, which has no other name than *Railroad style*. Yet the *soup d'œil* of the immense structure is not only striking, but pleasing. Its perfect adaptation to its designed use is especially apparent. In front of the dépôt is to stand a statue of Columbus, for which the pedestal is already raised. The pedestal bears projecting balconies, (or bears no balconies, I'm not sure,) like the old Roman Columns erected for maritime victories. The statue is by a Florentine sculptor, but has not yet arrived here.

R. W. B.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

A Touch of the Tropics—Happy Death of a Wicked Legislature—Bad Bills in our Pinchy Governor's Pockets—Suicide of a New-York Druggist—A Priestly Bust—The Washoe See-saw—Bishop Kip—T. Starr King and J. C. Fremont—Ione Valley Saved to the Settlers—Personal Gossip, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, April 30, 1860.

The last Overland mail carried you no letter from San Francisco—not because there was no news, though there was but precious little; nor because the Pony Express scalps what little news there is, for though an item may sometimes be identified by its scalp, mourning friends are generally willing to see something more of it than the bare skull-cap. It came of a bit of imprudence in reviling our Summer winds. As if to punish our querulousness, from that day, or for three days, we had no wind, and straightway we were sweltering in the tropics. The heat at midday was intense, and only tolerable because all knew it could not last long. Before the spell was over "Glaucus" was, in the language of the steamboatmen, "badly hogged," and sufficiently humbled before the wind rose next day to resolve hereafter to speak of our Summer winds as they deserve; as our blessed scavenger, our unfailing, cool refreshment, and all the dust they bear as simply the evidences that the streets are not yet paved as they ought to be, nor the right system adopted for sweeping and cleaning them.

The town is in great spirits over the approaching final adjournment of the Legislature. When the majority were in better mood than they are at present they fixed to-day for the session to end, and the gallant minority are strong enough to hold them to the bargain they are very anxious to break. The Bulkhead bill being tabled by the majority, after the Governor's immortalizing veto, has been for several days ready at any moment that either House should be found thin enough to leap out and be passed again by a two-third vote of all present. It was pretty well impressed upon the minds of the minority that a blunder would be deemed a capital crime, and faithfully they have stood to their posts, to the loss of a good many drinks and the breeding of a prodigious thirst, which still they had strength to bear. On Saturday the agony was ended; the bill was called up by its friends, when the Senate refused to pass it over the veto by a vote of 16 to 15! Men in San Francisco shook hands over the news when they heard it, and assured each other of fresher faith and new courage in human nature.

The cardinal principle which the Legislature from its first to this its last day has kept in mind was, that San Francisco, for submitting to be purged by the Vigilance Committee, must be thoroughly punished. The rule of its operation has been, find out the will of the city and then break it; studiously consider its petitions and insultingly deny them; listen attentively to its protests, and put through all it protests against. The first veering from this policy was seen a day or two since, when a scurvy project, vulgarly known as the "Bummer Bill,"—an act to pay the Law-and-Order troops for taking arms (unsuccessfully) against the Vigilants, and under which, though there were but 250 rightful claimants, at least a thousand loafers expected to get spending money enough to carry them through till the opening of the next session—was suddenly thrust down to the foot of the Senate's calendar, and so stifled. There is hope yet that the country may retrieve its honor. Good Gov. Downey has in his pocket, among other disreputable papers, three disgraceful acts that have passed both Houses, which, if he will keep there 24 hours longer, will be as harmless as blank tissue paper. They are—

First, a bill imposing a tax of $4 a mouth upon all Chinamen engaged in the fisheries. We have 40,000 Chinamen in the State, openly invited here, mostly quiet fellows, who do their stealing only from one another; 470 arrived here by the last clipper from Hong-Kong, and as many more are expected this week. They grub where our people have ceased to work, add materially to the products of the State, are not over-cleanly, and yet are a picturesque feature of society, which we could not spare without a loss. This rascally tax upon them is as mean as it would be to require all free negroes to furnish each white visitor free with a sealed cologne bottle.

Second, the Auctioneers' bill, not as objectionable as it was when introduced, but still bad enough, since it vests the appointment of all auctioneers in the Governor. [After all, it is not sure that this bill did not fall between the two Houses.]

Third, the infamous Libel law, which authorizes the bringing of an action for libel against any one of the editors or proprietors of a newspaper in any county of the State where such alleged libel may have circulated, and which from the day of commencing the suit, subjects all the property of the newspaper concerned to sale under execution; so that the moment a public dinner chooses to allege that his character, though for good cause, has been damaged by the Press, said Press and all its materials are under mortgage! Gov. Downey has already so maddened the bad men of his own party by vetoing two of their pet plunder projects, that if he can hold these three vile acts in his pocket another day, we shall all agree that in our unknown Old Governor we have turned up a veritable Old Hickory of the Pacific. He positively refuses to accept a public reception at the hands of his San Francisco friends; for all which, the night that he first comes to town, burning tar-barrels, costly pyrotechnics, complimentary mottoes in many-colored lance, and thundering salutes will flash out and echo the people's admiration of his pluck and patriotism.

Accidents will happen. The other day it was found that the Governor had approved of a bill which, when last heard of in the Legislature, was by the Senate indefinitely postponed. A blunder of an Assembly Clerk originated the curious accident, and a resolution subsequently adopted makes the act void.

No city railroad has been authorized by the Legislature, which is well for us. A company already organized under a general act, claims that it has all the legislation that is necessary to lay a track through the length of the town. It is estopped for the present by an injunction; they having to be sure that the people were in favor of their road, innocently asked the Supervisors to recommend it. While the Supervisors were considering the matters, in stepped the Courts with the injunction practice.

The Governor having signed the several bills authorizing the three counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara and San Francisco, to tax themselves $900,000 to build a railroad from San Francisco to San José, the question has been a good deal discussed whether the San José Railroad, when built, will, in any sense, be a beginning of the Great Pacific Railroad. Some say, "Certainly, we must start here, and every inch of Easting we make is so much gain toward linking the East and the West." Others say, "No, the San José Railroad can be easily enough built by private enterprise. It is not needed, communication by the bay being always open. To furnish State aid for so easy an undertaking is spending our strength where it is not wanted. Spend your first dollar in crossing the Sierra Nevada, where without State aid no road will ever be constructed." The nays have the argument, but the ayes have the mass, who will vote for the project, and never pay a dollar of the taxes.

The House, the other day, in a fit of liberality, voted $3 a day to the reporters of the *Union* and *Standard*. The *Union*, next morning, abused the House for the uncalled-for generosity, and gave assurances that its reporters were well enough paid by their employers. Whereupon, the House, in a pet, reconsidered its vote, and the reporters of the Sacramento *Union*, in a huff, threw down their pens, and resigned their situations.

Some personal items compose the bulk of our city news. R. P. Ambrosen, druggist, preached a very serious dashaway sermon by aid of a heavy dose of morphine, on Thursday last. He was formerly in business in the drug-store on the corner of Fulton and Front streets, (I think,) in New-York. He failed there, and came to California. Here he contracted intemperate habits, though, aside from them, he was a gentleman of education and good appearances. Not succeeding very well, he went to Sacramento, started a drug-store, failed, and came back again. He became a clerk with Crowell & Crane, joined the Dashaways for six months, kept his pledge till his time was up, but would not renew it. Then he turned broker. Two months ago he got $100 worth of goods to sell on commission, but made out the bills in his own name, and received cash for them, telling the parties for whom he sold them that he had given 60 days' credit. Time being up, he could not settle; the original owners of the goods got out a warrant for his arrest on a charge of grand larceny. The officer that went to take him found him in his room at the Railroad House, dying of a suicidal dose of morphine. He leaves a family [illegible] Hibern[illegible] New-York.

I have told [illegible] story of John L. Bemmerra, who, togeth[illegible] Peter Jenkins, deposited in the Surveyor General's Office, the papers that conferred a valuable [illegible] Point Lobos Ranch, whereon there is a Government Reserve; how afterwards Johnson got the papers out of the Surveyor's hands, and only engaged to return them when Bemmerra should make out for certain jotat citizens a deed for a certain portion of the ranch; how Bemmerra alleged that the deed was intended to convey 165 acres of Mrs. Bemmerra's interest in the ranch, but after he had signed it and it was read to him, he found it conveyed a half of all her interest, except 165 acres, when he indignantly tore off his name. For thus mutilating the deed, Jamison's partner had him arrested; and Bemmerra, in retort, got out a warrant, charging Johnson and Latimer with conspiracy to defraud. The Police Judge has sent the case—"The People *against* Bemmerra"—to the Court of Sessions for trial; and discharged the complaint against Johnson & Latimer as frivolous. The parties are all notable people and the matter has been much talked of.

An eloquent Catholic clergyman who came to this city 18 months since, highly recommended to Archbishop Allemany, permitted by him to enter upon the duties of the priesthood, and who has held forth here to great acceptance before large audiences, was found one day last week, about noon, reeling drunk down Jackson street, chucking disreputable women under the chin, and using obscene language. The Police took him in a carriage and hurried him home; and the more charitable newspapers, while telling the shameful story, withheld his name and reminded their readers that he had formerly been reported subject to temporary insanity. The next day he was found again fuddled on the street, and taken by the police to the Hospital. Then one of the papers could not stand it, and blurted out the name at full length. This brought a card, evidently (though not avowedly) from a high Catholic quarter, saying that Father [illegible], some 12 months before, was suspended, was restored again after probation and exemplary conduct, and again a fortnight before his public disgrace had been suspended forever from the ministry. "St. Peter fell," says the card, "and yet he was the Prince of the Apostles." And, barring the card, a vast array of experience says, that no man is safe in California from drunkenness, who is not a Dashaway, or abstinent enough to be reckoned one by all outsiders.

Kohler, the wealthy fancy-goods man, who was charged with sending a gilded bar of lead, instead of the same weight of gold, to Paris, has commenced a suit to recover from Wells, Fargo & Co. the $4,000 that he paid them on account when charged with the crime. He alleges that he paid it under compulsion, and avers his entire innocence in the matter. His lawyers, honest, conscientous men, believe him the victim of a conspiracy. At the Express office, where he paid the money, they as evidently believe him guilty.

The vocalist, Kate Hayes, (now the widow Burnell,) has commenced a suit to foreclose a mortgage on a part of the San Antonia ranch. The land was mortgaged to her Jan. 1, 1856, for $35,000, at 1½ per cent. interest per month—now amounting to $32,000.

Seven horses died in a single day in a large livery stable owned by a couple of colored men here. The owners of horses were panic-stricken, but it is likely to be proven that Brown & Denison had enemies, who, "to be even with them," mixed arsenic with their oats.

"Sansome Hook and Ladder Company," a once famous institution of crack young merchants, which was rich enough a few years since to give $1,000 to the Washington Monument Fund, has disbanded, sold out its property, and means to turn the proceeds over to an Orphan Asylum. Rather than admit the "ruff-scuff" to its roll, and being unable to rally the old style of members, it retires with grace into the past history of the City.

Washoe is rampant again. The "Ophir Mining Company" has organized under the General Act, and elected new officers, namely: President, Wm. Blanding; Trustees, Charles F. Lott, Wm. M. Lent, Benjamin Holladay, S. P. Dewey, Theodore Winters, S. A. Woodworth, and President Blanding—all stalwart men. They are to choose a Treasurer and Secretary, and open an office here soon. Shares are reported as held at $500 a foot, and "none to sell."

The Lady Bryan Washoe claim is held by a partnership company. Its stock has been selling at $50 a foot. On Saturday it got out that some certificates of stock, signed with the names of the President, Treasurer and Secretary, did not bear the genuine signature of one at least of these gentlemen, whereupon it was offered in vain at $15 a foot. Some averred that it was a misunderstanding simply,—but holders were a good deal scared.

This morning a motion is being argued in the Fourth District Court, for an order to change the venue in the indictment of Judge Terry for murdering Broderick. He wants to be tried in some other county than San Francisco.

Bishop Kip returns to the States by the next steamer. After the Yale College Commencement he purposes making the European tour, and to return here about a year hence.

Thomas Starr King arrived in the *Sonora* last Saturday. Yesterday he had a crammed house to hear his first sermon. It was a magnificent discourse—one of the sort that sends little thrills running up all your veins, and sets the brains of hearers on fire.

Col. Fremont was in town last week, but at the urgent solicitation of his best friends, the papers kept still about it, saving him a heavy run of political strikers. The item is going the rounds, which I believe is true to the letter, that he will not allow any man in his mines or mills to carry weapons, and hence the marvellous peace and quiet that, after such terrible threats of explosion, has settled down upon Bear Valley.

Judge McAllister, of the United States Circuit Court, has decided that the Ione Valley belongs to the settlers in it, and should not have been surveyed as part of the Arroyo Seco. The Ione is a lovely, oval, evergreen garden, five miles long and three miles wide, in Calaveras County, and has been claimed under an old Mexican grant. Judge McAllister is of opinion that the valley intended in the grant is one West of the Ione, and near the San Joaquin. The decision fetches Summer suddenly into the settlers' hearts and makes homes out of their bettermosts.

GLAUCUS.

Charge of Circulating Incendiary Documents.—Yesterday, A. F. Ennis, formerly of New-York, was before Justice Logan, charged with circulating, in this city, incendiary books and documents, contrary to an act of the Legislature. The accused was observed about 4 o'clock yesterday morning by the police, perambulating the alleys of the western portion of the city, trying to sell to the colored residents books that were not altogether adjudged compatible with the institutions of Maryland. The policeman under whose notice Ennis came, informed Capt. Brown, of the Western District, who ordered his arrest about 11 o'clock, upon his appearance in the vicinity of the station-house. Upon his person were found several publications, one of them entitled *A Treatise on the South, or the Errors of Northern Fanatics Exposed*, and another entitled, *The Facts, or At Whose Door does the Sin (?) Lie?* The preface of the first work was credited to the authorship of Ennis, the accused, and the second to George Francis Train, of Boston, Mass.; also a treatise on Southern institutions. The books are evidently intended as a "blind," being interlarded with violent Anti-Slavery sentiments, covered with soothing paragraphs thrown in by the authors. Several of the books purchased by colored persons were produced before the magistrate as evidence against the accused. Two trunks of the accused, at Miller's Hotel, Faca-street, where he stopped, were examined by the police, and found to contain books of a character in keeping with the above. In one of the books was found printed certificates of his (Ennis') arrest and discharge by magistrates in Virginia. Justice Logan, after a patient hearing of all the testimony, committed Ennis to await the action of the Grand Jury. Ennis, the accused, is a man about 40 years of age. He has a dilapidated, fanatic look, not unlike that of Old Brown.—*Baltimore Sun, 25th.*

The Slave Trade Opened in a New Way.—I learn that the Government has received information that the fishermen off the coast of Florida and South Carolina are in the habit of running over to Cuba, on the pretence of disposing of their fish, and returning with two or three native Africans, bought there at a low figure, which they dispose of, at a great advance, to parties who meet them on the coast, purchase the negroes, and take them into the interior. This great and notorious violation of law has been going on for some time, and it remains to be seen whether any steps will be taken to arrest it.—*Washington Correspondent Phila. Press.*

The Tornado on the Ohio.—The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* gives details of the loss of a number of coal boats during the late tornado on the Ohio. Many of the crews of the frail craft were drowned, some of them being swept from their boats by the swell, which appeared to be twenty feet in height. One of the sufferers states that the storm came upon them with appalling suddenness. Many of the boatmen escaped to the shore without any clothing. The people in the towns where they took refuge supplied their wants with great liberality.

The Japanese in Baltimore.—The formal reception of the Japanese in Baltimore is to take place at the Maryland Institute, and fireworks are to be let off without stint. The Independent Grays have offered their services for the parade. Quarters will be furnished at the Gilmor House for the guests, the whole front of which will be appropriated to them.

Coast Survey.—Capt. A. M. Harrison, in command of a corps of United States Engineers, is now at Sandwich, Mass., engaged in completing the topography connected with the chart of Barnstable Harbor, and will thence proceed northward towards Plymouth.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION—WHAT IS PROPOSED TO BE DONE—SPEECH OF DR. HAVEN IN BEHALF OF A CHANGE OF THE RULE—CONFLICTING MEASURES PRESENTED—ADDRESS IN SUPPORT OF THEM BY REV. DR. DURBIN—THE PROPOSITIONS LAY THERE ON THE TABLE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TWENTIETH DAY.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 24, 1860.

The "Progressives" and the "Conservatives" held meetings last evening—the former at the Mansion House and the latter at Kremlin Hall—at which the prospects and future course of both sides were talked over. The sentiment of the former was in favor of constantly inviting a vote but never pressing it—talking as long as the minority insisted on [illegible] "string gets for gone," as one of them expressed it, but not debating further when the opponents had the majority report had considered their speeches. They were resolved to stand by that report to the last. The "Conservatives" were equally determined to oppose it and discussed, "within the bounds of propriety," as said one of them, as long as they can—that is, until they have nothing more to say. They feel certain that two-thirds of the delegates will not vote for a change of the Rule; as regards the proposed new chapter, which may be adopted by a majority vote, they have not decided deliberately what they will do if it is inserted in the Discipline;—there can be little doubt that it will be. A delegate from a Southern State told me the other day that, in his opinion, if that Chapter is substituted for the present one, the Border Conferences must either separate from the rest of the Church or lose their membership, and that they would feel bound to stand by their people, who have undergone much at home on account of their religious convictions.

The substit

great and [illegible]

[illegible] trouble to our Church.

Dr. Durbin then said that the majority and minority reports [illegible] published. As the majority and minority reports, from the Committee on Slavery in the light in which, as they differ, as a substitute, so much of the report of the majority as relates to the moral, religious, and constitutional aspects of Slavery in our Church, together with an additional paragraph, and two resolutions, as follows:

Here follows an extract from the majority report, in substance till that first portion of the report which declares, with amplification, that Slavery is a great evil, and one whose extirpation is to be sought by all moral Christian means. All that portion beginning with the clause, "But why should we seek any change in our Discipline, if it has worked so well?" and ending one-half of the report, is omitted. Then follow the following paragraph and resolutions:

Seeing then that our uniform testimony and our practice alike have been opposed to the traffic in slaves, and that the spirit of the provision in the Discipline is and has been opposed to slaveholding for selfish or pecuniary purposes, and that we have faithfully borne this testimony and applied these provisions in the administration of the Discipline, as far as a due regard to the laws of the several States have permitted in which the cases have arisen; therefore,

Resolved, That the administration of the discipline should be made faithfully to conform to the foregoing declaration of principles, so far as the laws of the several States will permit; in which the cases may arise.

Resolved, That in view of the clear declaration of principle and advice in regard to the administration of the discipline as set forth in the preceding report and resolutions, we judge that great moderation should be observed in the public discussion of this subject, constantly by maintaining the true Anti-Slavery position of the Church.

Dr. Durbin could not stand where he did without recalling the passage in the Bishops' address in which they were told that twelve of the members of the last General Conference had departed this life; and who should say that they here should not be called home before four more years had passed away? He was unbiassed and no partisan in this matter. He had very little part in the preparation of this paper, and if he could make them feel the manner and spirit in which the authors of it had come to him and asked him whether he thought such a paper would solve the difficulty with regard to the Slavery question, he felt assured that they would not believe that they had aught in view but the welfare of the Church. He had left them and sat down alone, except that God was with him, and with prayer had examined the paper, and found that it stated the case just as it was. The majority and minority reports only differed in regard to the proposed change. Both had similar sentiments with regard to Slavery, but they were different in their interpretation of the meaning of the Discipline. One declared that it was sufficiently explicit, and the other that it was not. Dr. Durbin contended that the resolutions appended to the paper contained nothing that was not strictly in accordance with the rules and principles by which the Church stood. There remained but two questions more, he thought. The difference between the two parties was not with regard to the evil of Slavery; the only question was, how should they proceed to act for what the Discipline, without mincing it, called the *Extirpation* of Slavery? He supposed that they could only with any effect act by influencing the legislatures by whose authority Slavery existed and by whose action it must cease to exist. If it was only through the Legislatures that they could touch the system, did they not see how important it was to have so many people in slave territory who acted with them? As he answered to God he believed that it was vastly advantageous. He must ask, if they took action that weakened their strength on slave soil what would they do for Slavery? Who in the habitance of the slave would hear of what they did afterwards? If he lived in a slave State he might tell his fellow-citizen that slave-holding was an injury to the State, and might effect something. But what could he do dwelling here? Whatever their judgment might be with regard to this matter, he was to the Church as he was to the State, and he felt bound to abide by the rule of law, and if he were President of the United States when any made an effort to dissolve this Union, if there were ships and powder and ball enough, he would whip them in. (Loud applause.) He did not desire to obtain applause, but he said it because he meant it. He was for the Church, the whole Church, and nothing but the Church. [Applause.] If this matter were well settled, though any effort of his, for the best interests of the Church, it would be a matter of joy to him, and if not, it would be a matter of regret. In 1844 he had given a vote in an hour of certain circumstances which he had regretted, and which, under other circumstances he would not have given. He feared there might be action taken here that, in their afterthought, some might say they regretted. He hoped his dear brethren would say it now, and then vote, and then whatever vote they gave he would feel satisfied that it was prompted by a belief that it was for the best interests of the M. E. Church. He was Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society which had assumed such a wide sphere of influence of late, and they would not do right, if, in connection with this question, they did not consider how far their great missionary work would be affected by their settlement of it. He knew that those who sat on his right, (the Bishops) must feel deeply interested with regard to the influence which this question was to exercise on the great Missionary work. He had, to some extent, spoken to his brethren of the border who were willing to accept the compromise. [Here the sands of Dr. Durbin's half-hour ran out.]

Rev. W. H. Goens, (Kansas and Nebraska,) without consultation with any one, had intended to make the proposition just submitted, if Dr. Durbin had not done so.

Rev. H. Stokes (East Baltimore) moved to lay the paper on the table and print it.

[There was some disorder at this time, and Bishop Simpson admonished the brethren to be orderly.]

Rev. Dr. Curry (N. Y. East) had been very solicitous that this subject should come before them without any entanglements. He desired that they should have but one subject before them at one time. He therefore moved that the paper be laid on the table. If the majority wanted to entertain it, it could be called up at any time hereafter.

It was laid on the table—Ayes, 136; Nays, 83. It was not a test vote, for some of the Conservatives voted for the motion, and some of the Progressives against it. Most of the latter supported, and most of the former opposed it.

At this point, Rev. Dr. Stinson, delegate of the Canada Conference, took leave of the General Conference. He hoped they would appoint delegates to the Conference of the Church in Canada, which would meet at Kingston a week from next Wednesday. He complimented the brethren on their intellectual and spiritual endowments, and bade them an affectionate farewell.

The Conference immediately adjourned.

OLD-SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THE FRENCH COLONY IN ILLINOIS—REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PUBLICATION—THE PROPOSED REORGANIZATION—SERMON BEFORE THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SEVENTH DAY.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Thursday, May 24, 1860.

The first item of interest this morning was the report of the Committee on the Memorial from the Presbytery of Chicago on the French Canadian Colony in Illinois. The report gave an account of the remarkable work of Grace and the present destitution of the colony, and suggested means for their relief. The report was recommitted to an enlarged Committee for suggestions and alterations.

BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

Dr. Kerr, Chairman of the Committee on this Board, submitted the report, which showed a gratifying state of its work and affairs.

The progress of the Board during the past year has been most cheering. In every branch of its operations it has been largely in advance of the preceding year, and nearly every item of its statistics shows larger results than in any former year of its existence. The temporary effect which the commercial embarrassments of the country during the years 1857-58 had upon the receipts and sales of the Board in common with nearly every publishing house in the country, has passed away, leaving its affairs in a more prosperous and hopeful state than ever. The following summary is condensed from the annual report:

The total of distribution is as follows:

Sales at volumes at the Depository	241,050
Sales of volumes by Colporteurs	124,638
Given by Colporteurs	14,920
Granted by the Executive Committee	6,101
Total of volumes distributed	386,709

which is an increase of 54,712 volumes on the distributions of the previous year.

The distribution of pages of tracts has been as follows:

Sales at the Depository	869,405
Distributed by Colporteurs	2,162,594
Granted by the Executive Committee	413,224
Total pages of tracts distributed	3,445,221

Being an increase of 389,770 pages in the distribution over the year before.

The Treasurer's account shows an aggregate of receipts of $125,394 45, an increase of $15,854 74 over last year. The expenditures have amounted to $126,-663 04, an increase of $18,472 02. Cash received from sales of books, tracts and periodicals, $92,561 72, an increase of $11,620 27 over last year, and the largest amount the Board has ever received from these sources in any one year.

Rev. Dr. Schenck, Secretary of the Board, showed by comparison with the reports of other publishing societies that the Presbyterian Board was in a state of unusual prosperity, and had made greater advancement in the past year than almost any other similar institution. He set forth the economical character of its operations, the per centage of expenses being considerably less than two years ago. The cash system of doing business gave them an advantage in paying for printing, &c. He showed that the Board of Publication was issuing works at a much cheaper rate than any other publishing house could afford. The same books published at the same time by this Board and other houses, were issued by the Board at 25 per cent. less than the publications of other concerns. In answer to the question as to what was done with the profits of the concern, Dr. Schenck replied, that in accordance with the directions of the Assembly, the profits were added to the printing fund, and when the profits were over 6 per cent. the surplus was given back to the Church in a reduction of the price of books.

Dr. White, of Virginia, spoke of the immense value of this Board in respect to the adaptation of its literature to the wants of the Church, and the employment the Board gives to young men studying for the ministry, during the seasons of long vacation. He approved most heartily of the Secretary's report, and said that not a voice in the Synod of Virginia would be raised against it. A discussion as to whether the [illegible] should be continued a monthly, or published semi-monthly, was interrupted by [illegible] adjournment, when it was resumed by Mr. and Mrs. Fenimore Cooper, for those attending the Council Thursday to spend this evening at their house. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

The last hour of the afternoon was occupied in the exchange of opinion on the publication of the *Sabbath-School Visitor*. Many clergymen and elders, many of whom were superintendents of Sabbath-schools, expressed different views as to the frequency with which this paper should be issued—some in favor of a weekly, some a semi-monthly, and others in favor of the monthly issue. The paper could not be issued as a semi-monthly without doubling its price. The desires of the children were to have it more frequently than at present. It was the custom in many schools to subscribe for other papers in addition to this, in order that they might have their periodicals more frequently. Some thought the great multiplication of this kind of literature not desirable. It was finally decided to continue the publication monthly. The report of the Committee on the Board of Publication was then adopted. The following were the resolutions of this report:

1. *Resolved*, That this Assembly recognize in its Board of Publication an agency of incalculable importance for aiding in the spread of Divine truth, and rejoice to learn that it has during the last year published over one million copies, being the largest number by 141,000 copies, ever issued in any year of the Board's existence, and equal to nearly an eighth of the entire number issued by the Board during its whole history.

2. That the Assembly hereby expresses its approbation of the Board's continuing to make grants of books to needy Sabbath Schools, ministers and feeble churches—and to individuals for gratuitous distribution. And it would earnestly recommend the special distribution fund of the Board, from which these grants are made, to the consideration and the contributions of the churches and of pious individuals; and especially recommends to Sabbath Schools to aid the Board in this work of making grants of Sabbath School books and libraries to mission and other needy schools.

3. The Assembly would renew its former recommendations to Sabbath Schools to give the preference in procuring libraries, to the books of our own Board.

4. The Assembly expresses its gratification with the activity and energy, with which the work of colportage has been prosecuted by the Board, in increasing the number of its colporteurs in the field during the past year more than 25 per cent, and in accomplishing by these colporteurs, a larger amount of work than in any former year of the Board's existence, thus carrying by their books and tracts, and by their conversations and the prayers of these devoted and self-denying laborers, the words of eternal life to vast numbers of our fellow men in every part of this great country and the adjacent British Provinces.

5. The Assembly approves of the employment by the Board of a supervisory class of colporteurs, or District Superintendents, as likely to give still farther activity and extension of this important work of colportage.

6. That the Assembly approves of the very decided improvements recently made by this Board, in the *Sabbath-School Visitor*, and it does hereby earnestly recommend that paper to all our Churches and Sunday Schools.

7. That whilst the Board and its officers have at all times cheerfully recognised the right of the members of the Assembly to make inquiries into its operations and its management, and readily throws open its affairs to the inspection of all persons in the Church who have the right as individuals to demand it, it has to all times past given and now gives, such replies as have been in a high degree satisfactory; and the Assembly rejoices in the evidence afforded of energy, efficiency and progress with all reasonable economy, which has been manifested by the Board in every department of the great work intrusted to its hands.

The ever-recurring question of the reorganization of the Boards now came before the House. Dr. Boardman had the floor, and introduced his remarks with an allusion to the time and place in which this great discussion had arisen. It was a time when the Church had been wonderfully blessed by God, and he believed that much of that had been done was owing to the blessing of God on this system of agency, the Boards of our Church. The place of this discussion recalled with inefaceable vividness that difficulty which culminated in Philadelphia in 1837. The very truth evolved from that whole painful contest was the right of Presbyterianism to establish this system of Boards. Even now our New-School brethren are ready to adopt this system, willing to acknowledge that they have been in the wrong, willing to take up that which some here wish to throw down. In allusion to Dr. Tacknwell he said that he is an eloquent speaker, who charms with *tones*, and he hoped it would be said of him as of one of old, that his voice is as one who plays well on an instrument, and the people love to hear his words, *but they do them not*. So may it ever be when he teaches such doctrine as we have heard him teach here.

It was contended that the Church was shut up by obligation of its great head, to make use of such agency only as was indispensable to accomplish the work, and that agency must be the simplest possible. The application of this principle was purely arbitrary. It was said that under this principle you might appoint a committee, but not a board. Now, this was merely the matter of the judgment of a single individual. Thus an annual committee was said to be Scriptural, and a biennial committee was said to be opposed to everything that was right and proper.

Two of the gentlemen on the other side were members of Theological Seminary Boards, who assume the fearful responsibility of appointing Professors. Where is the "Thus saith the Lord" for these organizations and such authority? If you suppose that the men of this Assembly know better the principles of Presbyterianism than such men as Alexander, Miller and Backinridge, you are mistaken. We are not willing to be told that the Church has all along been mistaken. He had no sympathy with what had been termed High Church Presbyterianism—namely, that the details of our system, as they have been developed, are laid down in Scripture. He did believe, however, that the fundamental principles of our Church were in the Word of God, and any other view than this would drive the Church either to Independency or Prelacy.

According to request, the clerk read that part of the report of the Committee on the Boards appointed by the last Assembly, giving a brief summary of the advantages of the present system. On important questions, the Executive Committee consulted the Board, and though the members of the Board did not largely attend, still, even three or four members were often a great aid to the Committee. In cases of emergency a large attendance could be secured. Dr. Boardman showed other advantages of this mode of operation, and thought that there was so much wisdom and practical good sense in the system that it would commend itself to every one who was not conscience-bound by some theory that he deemed inconsistent with its operation.

Dr. Smith occupied a few moments in speaking of his position, that had been rendered peculiar by the course that the debate had taken. He denied that he had drawn upon his imagination for his facts, and he would prove his position when the house should meet again. The house adjourned again without a vote on the subject.

The sermon before the Board of Education was preached last evening by Dr. B. M. Smith, of Virginia.

THE BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES.

THE AMERICAN PUBLICATION SOCIETY—THE MISSIONARY UNION.

FIRST DAY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BURNETT HOUSE, CINCINNATI, Monday, May 21.

A goodly number of Baptists from East, West and North have assembled here this week to receive reports from the societies under their control, and to arrange the programme for another year. First in order was the sermon before the American Baptist Publication Society, by Rev. Reuben Jeffrey, of Philadelphia, at the Ninth-street Baptist Church, on Sunday evening last. The reverend gentleman entered into an elaborate argument to show that the Baptists are the only sect of Christians who carry out the Gospel pattern of Church order and ordinances. All others follow after human inventions, and it is the mission of Baptists to keep the true model before them. He held to an irrepressible conflict between Episcopacy in its various forms and modifications and congregationalism; between infant baptism and "believers' baptism," (*i.e.* immersion.) One or the other must inevitably succumb; there could be no compromise and no truce between them, and he lived in the faith that Baptist principles were one day destined to universal acceptance. The sermon was an uncompromising and clear presentation of the Baptist position, but its doctrine was rather strong for outsiders.

The business meeting of the Society was held in the same place on Monday, commencing at 9½ o'clock. Judge T. W. Ewart, of Ohio, was elected Chairman *pro tem.* in the absence of the President, Hon. J. H. Duncan, of Massachusetts.

After the appointment of various Committees the report was read. The receipts of the business department are stated at $49,937 26, a trifle less than the year previous. Fifty-two new publications have been issued during the year, making a total of 29,382,500 pages; 470,000 books and tracts are circulated annually, and an average of 96,000 copies of the *Young Reaper*, a Sunday School paper, monthly. $16,619 03 have been received by the benevolent department, or over $2,000 less than the year previous; 177 libraries have been given to destitute schools, 42 colporteurs sustained in this country and Sweden; 30 libraries given to destitute ministers; 375 families supplied with the Bible; 24,000 volumes circulated; 34 Churches organized, and nearly 1,000 persons converted.

Addresses favoring the adoption of the report were made by Rev. Mr. Read, of Shurtliff College, and Rev. Geo. J. Johnson, of Iowa, after which it was adopted.

At the previous annual meeting of the Society the Board were instructed to take measures to effect a union with the American and Foreign Bible Society of New-York. The report of the Board for the present year contains a statement of their action in this matter, showing that, in the opinion of able counsel, legal obstacles existed to prevent the proposed union.

A resolution, offered by Rev. Dr. Backus, of Syracuse, and finally passed, to approve of the action of the Board, led to a somewhat acrimonious discussion on the subject of consolidation, which was participated in by Rev. Drs. Taylor, Bright and Backus, New-York; Colver, Ohio; and Rev. Messrs. Reed, Illinois; Johnson, Iowa; Hayoes, New-York; Richards, Rhode Island; Jeffrey, Pennsylvania, and others. It was charged and denied that the only obstacle in the way of union was the unwillingness of the Bible Society to allow the wishes of the denomination to be carried out, and it was more than hinted that there had been unfair dealing on the part of the managers of that Society. Mayor Woon's candidate for the office of City Chamberlain, N. C. Platt, Esq., is one of the prominent managers of that Society, and it is to his efforts that the Society are mainly indebted for the fine marble building they occupy in Nassau-street.

At the commencement of the afternoon session the report of the Board of Curators of the Historical department of the Society was presented. Unimportant in itself, it called forth remarks from several members, in which many interesting personal reminiscences were embodied, and the importance of giving greater attention to Baptist history and biography was especially dwelt upon. A resolution was passed thanking Dr. Sprague, of Albany, for his faithful, candid and incessant labors in preserving the memory of Baptist worthies.

In the evening, after the election of the officers for this year, addresses were delivered by Rev. A. H. Burlingham, New-York, Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, Philadelphia, and Rev. W. W. Everts. The officers elected are as follows:

President—Hon. J. H. Duncan, of Massachusetts.

Vice-Presidents—Rev. J. H. Kennard, of Pennsylvania, and 47 others.

Corresponding Secretary—Rev. B. Griffith.

Recording Secretary—Rev. G. C. Baldwin.

Treasurer—Washington Butcher.

Managers—Rev. J. W. Smith, Rev. W. Randolph, Rev. G. W. Anderson, Rev. Wm. Cathcart, John C. Davis, Park B. Cassady, John P. Levy, Rev. Wm. Wilder, Rev. W. T. Brantley, Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, S. Van Dusen, J. W. Sexton, C. F. Abbott, J. S. Dickerson, Rev. R. Jeffery, Rev. J. H. Castle, Rev. E. D. Fendale, Isaac Ford, Thos. Tolman, Wm. Bucknell, H. G. Jones.

It is oppressively hot here, but from indications thus far I should judge that this is not likely to interfere with the ministerial penchant for heated debates. The meeting of the Baptist Missionary Union commences its session to-morrow.

SECOND DAY.

BURNET HOUSE, CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 22.

The American Baptist Missionary Union commenced its forty-sixth annual meeting at the First Baptist Church at 10 o'clock this A. M. This is the most important organization under the control of Northern Baptists, and the one in whose proceedings the chief interest centres. For a time the missionary zeal which was first awakened in the Baptist denomination by the labors of Adoniram Judson seemed to be dying out. Errors of policy had involved the Union in debt, and created much uneasiness among some of the missionaries abroad, who objected to certain claims to authority over them which were asserted by the Executive in this country, and which the missionaries regarded as arbitrary and unscriptural. A deputation, sent out at a great expense to examine into the missions, resulted as unfortunately as the similar one from the Presbyterian Board, and gave rise to much uneasiness among the laborers abroad, and to great controversy in the denomination at home. To remedy this a complete change of administration was effected at the annual meeting at Philadelphia in May, 1858. This has restored a measure of harmony to the denomination, and the missionary cause is steadily regaining confidence. During the past year a special and successful attempt has been made to cancel the debt of $36 932. This sum has been raised with but a trifling diminution in the amount contributed to the general purposes of the Union, and for the first time in years a balance is reported in the Treasury.

The first day was occupied in reading the Treasurer's report, and the annual report of the Executive Committee. In the absence of the President, Hon. Geo. N. Briggs, (Ex-Governor of Massachusetts,) Judge T. W. Ewart was appointed temporary Chairman.

The Treasurer, N. Bouton, Esq., presented his annual report. The receipts from donations were $75,136 60; from legacies $9,506 31; from the United States Government's Civilization Fund, $4,808 33; from other Societies, and various sources, $6,949 21. Donations toward the debt, $36,025 87. Total, $132,426 22. The expenditures for missions were $78,368 93; for agencies, $9,275 84. Publications, $1,662 88; salaries to officers, less receipts from Salary Fund,) $2,440; miscellaneous, $23 670 09. Total, $95,317 74. Payment on debt, $36,932 11. Balance, $176 37.

The annual report was read by the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. J. G. Warren. It reports the whole number of missions to be 19. In the Asiatic missions there are 16 stations and about 350 out-stations; in the French and German missions, 70 stations and 649 out-stations; in the Indian, about 12 stations and out-stations. The number of missionaries, including those in this country, and exclusive of those in Europe, is 42 males and 43 females; native preachers and assistants, exclusive of those in Europe, 364; in Europe, 125; total, 489. The number of churches is 355; of baptisms, (reports not complete,) 2,840. Whole number of members, (reports not complete,) 27,017. No missionaries had died during the year, and but two assistants. Four have been appointed; 372 have been made life-members during the year, making the present number, 6,784.

The report was accepted and referred to various Committees to report on different portions of it. On motion, made by A. B. Capwell, Esq., of New-York, seconded by Rev. Dr. Briggs, of New-York, the subject of changes in the Constitution was referred to a Special Committee of nine, with instructions to report at as early an hour as possible. The Society then adjourned until evening, when a sermon was delivered by Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, D. D., of Brooklyn, to an overflowing house. The proceedings are to be resumed and concluded to-morrow.

THIRD DAY.

BURNET HOUSE, CINCINNATI,
Wednesday, May 23, 1860.

The second day's proceedings of the American Baptist Missionary Union has been, on the whole, of rather an enlivening nature. The exercises were opened this morning with prayer by Rev. B. Stow, D. D., of Boston. D. G. Corey, New-York; Mr. Stone, Ohio, and A. P. Mason, Massachusetts, were appointed a Committee on place and preacher. They subsequently recommended Newark, N. J., as the place for the next meeting, with Rev. S. D. Phelps, of Connecticut, for preacher, and Charles W. Flanders alternate.

The Committee on the roll reported 200 life members, and 12 annual members, present.

The reports of the Committees on the Cherokee Mission, on Theological Seminaries, on the China and Siam Mission, and on Obituaries, were presented by the several Chairmen and adopted without debate. The report on Agencies, which was next presented, did not pass as easily. There has been much discussion in the denominational councils of late years as to the expediency of employing agents, and this was revived by a recommendation in the report to decrease the number of agents at the West, where their expenses and salaries eat up all they can collect in that impoverished country.

J. S. Backus, D. D., of New-York, thought the words "the illiberal" should be substituted in the report for "brethren," in refering to the carping opponents of agencies.

D. C. Haynes, of New-York, and brother Bond, of Indiana, objected to the statement of the report that the position of an agent was an unenviable one. The very difficulties and embarrassment connected with it should make it the more enviable to the self-sacrificing servant of Christ.

Rev. Messrs. A. J. Joslyn of Illinois, S. M. Osgood of Pennsylvania, J. B. Simmons of Indiana, and others spoke earnestly in favor of an increase rather than a decrease in the number of agents at the West. They were needed to assist the pastors and to educate the churches to giving.

J. G. Warren, Corresponding Secretary, thought agents should be increased everywhere, and T. Allen Savery, Burmah, considered them as a necessary evil which could not yet be dispensed with.

E. E. L. Taylor, D. D., of New-York, W. W. Everts of Illinois, Edward Latrobe, D. D., of New-York, and Edward Baight, D. D., of New-York, thought that agents might perhaps be increased at the West, but they were not needed at the East, where the responsibility of collecting for missions should be thrown upon the pastors and the churches educated to give spontaneously.

After an able and earnest debate the report was recommitted, with instructions to strike out the portion recommending a decrease of agencies. This closed the morning session.

In the afternoon the Committee on Nominations presented their report, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Hon. Gorham N. Briggs, of Massachusetts.

Vice-Presidents—Hon. Ira Harris, of Albany, N. Y., and Judge T. W. Ewart, of Ohio.

Corresponding Secretary—O. S. Stearns, of Massachusetts.

Managers for three years:

Ministers—Rev. Geo. W. Eaton, D. D., Hamilton, N. Y.; Rev. S. W. Adams, D. D., Cleveland, Ohio; Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D., Chicago, Ill.; Rev. R. Jeffery, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. J. W. Sarles, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. A. P. Mason, Boston, Mass.; Rev. Wm. R. Robinson, Elizabethport, N. J.; Rev. O. S. Stearns, Newton, Mass.; Rev. A. Pollard, Taunton, Mass.; Rev. Wm. C. Richards, Providence, R. I.; Rev. J. Storer, Concord, N. H.

Laymen—P. Hall, Boston, Mass.; Hon. T. W. Newman, Iowa; Hon. Alanson Allen, Fairhaven, Vt.; Byron Greenough, Portland, Me.; E. Barnes, Dayton, Ohio; Hon. G. W. Prescott, Minnesota; Hon. J. H. Duniavy, Lebanon, Ohio; Thomas Cornell, Rondout, N. Y.; Thomas A. Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. R. Osgood, Jocianapolis, Ind.; Cornelius Thomas, Hastings, N. Y.; James Meclay, Chicago, Ill.; Charles C. Colgate, New-York City; Geo. W. Chipman, Boston, Mass.

The Committee to whom the several amendments to the Constitution, offered at the last meeting, had been referred, reported, recommending that the amendment offered by A. B. Capwell, Esq., New-York, be so modified as to provide for annual and life members; the life members to be constituted, as now, by the payment of $100. Annual members to be constituted as follows: each contributing church to appoint one, and one additional one for each additional $100 contributed, and not designated for life memberships; and each church association or individual supporting a missionary or missionaries, to have an annual membership for each $100 contributed for this purpose. Individuals also to be entitled to annual membership by the contribution of not less than $7. The Committee also recommended that the proposed amendments be laid over for consideration at the next annual meeting.

Dr. Briggs, of New-York, opposed the report, and proposed a substitute, providing for honorary members to be made by the payment of $100, who should be allowed to vote as long as they contributed to the funds of the Union. This he offered as a compromise measure, though not all he himself wished.

A. Hunnell and D. G. Corey, D. D., of New-York, spoke in opposition to any change in the Constitution, and E. Latrobe, D. D., of New-York, and W. W. Everts, D. D., of Illinois, in favor of amendment.

During the debate, a motion to indefinitely postpone was made. The conflicting opinions as to whether this was debatable or not led to considerable sparring among the brethren. The Chairman decided that the motion was debatable, and the discussion was continued. One brother, who has been unfortunately for a term of years, where free speech is an expensive luxury, when he undertook to speak for a minute to give at great length his personal views on his subject of missions, totally heedless of the question before the meeting.

An astute member, after considerable questioning of the Chairman, discovered that the speaker was not confining himself to the question and called him to order. He promised to come to order but didn't. He was allowed to go a little longer, and then repeatedly called to order by different members. But as the Chairman had got into a fix he did not put him down, and so he clung to the platform and faced the storm.

A brother in front shouted, "You are out of order and you know it."

"Never mind, brother," replied another, amid great merriment, "it is the old game of the wheelbarrow,—each man shut his eyes and hit the mark if he can."

Great good humor reigned throughout the disorderly discussion, so that no damage was done beyond wasting an hour or two.

[*Mem.*—Would it not be well for these religious bodies to supply the Chairman with a two-shilling copy of Cushing's Manual, so that he can ascertain what parliamentary rules really are, without appealing helplessly for instruction to a body of ministers, none of whom have a clear conception of anything but their individual rights to free speech?]

The whole subject was finally laid on the table, but the brethren continued to discuss as lively as ever, and when each one who wished had given his opinion, it was recalled from the table, and the report of the Constitutional Committee, given above, adopted, throwing the whole subject over to another year. Messrs. Capwell and Bodine giving notice that they should call up their amendments at that time.

After the receipt of reports from several of the Committees on different portions of the report, the Society adjourned until evening, when the receipt of reports was continued, the exercises concluding with addresses from several returned missionaries.

The Burnet House is overrun with delegates to the meetings, who gather, during the hours of adjournment, in little knots in the large hall, earnestly discussing measures of missionary policy or cracking jokes, for which latter pastime some of them seem to have rather an unclerical propensity. Though on principle in favor of mush water, I notice at the dinner table that some of them do not object to a little beer with it.

WILKIRK.

NOTICES OF RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS.

Diligent efforts are put forth to establish the Church Mission to the Jews in this City upon a firm basis. The Mission is in charge of Rev. John C. Jacost, an Israelite by birth. A circular, signed by the Provisional Bishop of this diocese, and other clergymen, describes the purpose of the enterprise, calls attention to the spiritual wants of the seventy five thousand Jews resident in New-York, and adds: "In the providence of God our City has become the home of a vast number of Jewish emigrants from nearly every nation under heaven. Here, then, is the field and the centre of effort for the evangelizing of Israel in our Christian land, and here the point to which the lover of Zion may send his offerings, and in sustaining the Church Mission to the Jews, particularly most directly in the special work of bringing home the Jew to the knowledge of the Truth, in the one fold, under the one shepherd."

Rev. Mr. Rambo, a member of the Protestant mission, under Bishop Payne, in Liberia, writes home in encouraging terms as to the progress of the Gospel. He states that the "two thousand natives living at Cape Palmas have lately made a law to keep the Sabbath," and adds: "We need more clergymen. Great and important is our work; wide is our field; but where are the men to enter the field, and do the work? The natives of the Cape need one missionary for them. St. Mark's could well occupy all the time of one man. Bohlen cannot yet be opened, as Mr. Messenger has the charge of Cavalla. Two men, or even a dozen, might well be employed there, and in the region beyond. Dear brother, stir up the church to send us more men. Get the men, and the means (as for China) will be forthcoming; and the prayers of God's people will not be restrained."

The annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Peensylvania met, this week, in Philadelphia. Bishop Potter having returned to his Diocese improved in health, after his tour in Europe, the necessity which was last year supposed to exist for a division of the Diocese, or the granting of assistance to the acting Bishop, does not now obtain, and it is probable that the measure will not be consummated, as it met with a determined opposition a year ago. The Committee appointed to consider the subject of a Diocesan Training School has made a report, recommending the establishment of institutions for educating the sons of the clergy. The Committee also suggest the propriety of endowing scholarships in these schools.

The *Christian Advocate and Journal* says:

"The Germans are coming in vast numbers in these days, and it is remarked at Castle Garden that they seem to be more comfortable in their circumstances than those of other seasons seemed to be. Our German missionary and his assistant, who are expected to look after these, are having their hands quite full. They have opportunity every day, and improve it, we believe, to preach to their countrymen upon their landing at the Castle Garden, and by the gift of tracts and the Bible, together with advice, assistance, and protection, a good work is doubtless done among them.

The Sunday School interest in Texas has recently received an impetus from the decided proceedings of the State Sunday School Convention at Houston. The Committee appointed to consider the relations of the Ministry to this work, rendered a report in which the necessity of establishing new schools was warmly urged, and pastors exhorted to exert their personal influence in favor of such enterprises. Particular stress was laid upon the duty of pastors to preach on the subject of Sunday Schools and religious instruction, in each congregation, at least once in six months. The Convention also recommended that each school have an annual collection for the endowment of the Sunday School Fund.

The *Independent* already lays out the programme of the next annual meeting of the American Tract Society. It says: "In 1861 the first thing in order will be reading of the minutes;—a duty which the Secretary has hitherto neglected. Then, as Mr. Wolcott's resolutions will appear upon the minutes as the business before the Society when the meeting adjourned, as Judge Bronson moved, 'till *the next anniversary*;' the first business in order will be the consideration of the question whether the Tract Society ought to publish the truth of God against the African Slave-trade."

Active revivals are in progress, especially in the Baptist churches, at Newburgh, N. Y. Rev. I. Wescott has baptised 67 persons; at Albany, 60 persons have recently been added to Rev. M. P. Everett's congregation; at Eaton Rapids, Mich., a large addition has been made to the Baptist congregation; and the *Examiner* learns that a powerful revival is in progress on the eastern shore of Maryland.

A recent etaicment of Rev. T. W. Wylie, representative of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States, presented at the New-School General Assembly, shows that that organization has now within its bounds sixty ministers and ninety congregations, and the Church in this country, as well as coördinate bodies in Ireland and Scotland, is actively engaged in foreign missionary operations.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States now numbers 160,000 communicants, while there twelve other Synods not connected with the General Synod, in which are 75,000 communicants. The average annual increase in the various branches of the Church is 30,000. Number of ministers, 2,200; churches, 3,100; colleges, 10; seminaries, 9; also, several academics, a book concern, and two foreign missions.

Rev. Myron Winslow recommenced the compilation of his Tamil and English Lexicon in October last, and has completed in all nearly five hundred pages. This work is regarded as a valuable aid to missionary effort, and an earnest appeal is made by Dr. Winslow for aid to enable him to complete it. Dr. Winslow writes from his mission that he has reason for rejoicing in the spread of the gospel among the heathen.

The *Freeman's Journal* has the following: "The Catholic faith is making steady progress in Eastern Tennessee. Six or eight years ago not one resident Catholic was known to be in Knoxville, where now may be seen a neat stone church, entirely finished, a handsome school-house, and a comfortable pastoral residence. At Rogersville, also, arrangements have been made to secure a lot and erect a Catholic Church."

The new Synagogue of the Portegnese congregation, "Mikoa Israel," situated in Seventh-street, Philadelphia, above Arch, was consecrated on the 24th inst. This congregation is the oldest Israelite body in Philadelphia, and one of the oldest in the United States. Its first place of worship was built in the year 1782, on the north side of Cherry-street, above Third.

The Congregational churches of Massachusetts are in a vigorous condition. The ministry number 500, and the membership is 80,000. In a recent communication to the New School Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, the body declare that they desire to coöperate in the home mission work, looking specially to denominational results.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Boston has 1,500 members. During the past year, the Committee on Employment have obtained situations for 60 young men. The Tract Committee have distributed 6,200 tracts and 3,000 hymns, at the meetings on the Common, and have distributed 10,500 among sailors, besides many in other directions.

Rev. Jonathan S. Green, who has labored as a missionary in the Sandwich Islands for the past thirty years, has arrived in this City. He intends to return, after a brief visit, to spend the remainder of his days in the charge of the flourishing native congregation which has been organized through his exertions.

The new edifice of the First Baptist Church, in Newark, N. J., was dedicated on Wednesday; two thousand persons being present. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Fish, preached in the morning, and Rev. Dr. Haeus, of New-York, in the afternoon.

The South Congregational Society, of Boston, (Rev. E. E. Hale's,) are about to erect a new church edifice on Union Park, and propose to raise the sum of $65,000 for that purpose.

The American Tract Society of Boston has established itself in new quarters at the Bible House in this City.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THIS CITY TO-MORROW.

The thirteenth anniversary of the Sabbath School of the Forty-second-street Presbyterian Church will be held in the evening at the usual hour.

Rev. Dr. Ramon will preach, in the morning, in the Ninth-street Methodist Church. Rev. J. S. Inskip will preach in the evening on the "Resurrection of Christ."

Rev. Dr. Stevens, of Philadelphia, will preach in behalf of the Church Mission to the Jews, at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-avenue, in the evening.

Services will be held at the French Theatre in the afternoon and evening; Rev. C. C. Goss and Rev. Sidney A. Corey officiating.

Rev. Mr. Frothingham will preach, morning and evening, at the hall, corner of Broadway and Thirty-second street.

Rev. James C. Rogers will preach, morning and evening, in the new Methodist Church in Norfolk-street.

Rev. W. McAlister will preach, morning and evening, in the Thirty-seventh-street Methodist Church.

The North-west Presbyterian Church, in Fiftieth street, will be closed to-morrow, but the Sunday School will be held as usual in the lecture-room.

Rev. Mr. Meikle, of Mobile, will preach in the Associate Reformed Church, corner Houston and Thompson streets, in the morning and afternoon.

Rev. Henry Burroughs, of Boston, will preach in the evening at St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, Elizabeth-street.

Rev. James Demarest, Jr., of Hackensack, will preach in the Market-street Church, morning and evening.

Three services will be held in the Norfolk-street Methodist Church, near Stanton-street—the edifice not having been sold, as reported.

Preaching at Lamartine Hall, corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, morning and evening, by Rev. Dr. Rickett.

Daniel Milton, from England, will preach in Houston-street in the afternoon.

Rev. E. F. Remington will preach, in the evening, at the Memorial Church, Hammond-street.

SERVICES IN BROOKLYN.

Rev. Henry Blanchard will repeat his discourse on "God's Omniscience," in the evening, at the Church of the Restoration.

Rev. Mark Staple will preach the dedication sermon in the Union Chapel, Williamsburgh, in the morning.

A missionery meeting will be held in the evening, at St. Peter's Church, State-street.

Rev. Wm. A. Bartlett will preach, morning and evening, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle.

The Fourth Ward Schools.

DISMISSAL OF THE TEACHERS BY THE TRUSTEES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your spirited remarks upon "the scandel of our schools" has, I am happy to perceive, awak

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1860.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ a week, mailed for DOLLARS a year.

NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—TERMS DOL. a year, mailed to any address for FIVE DOL.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the 1st and 15th of every month. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents per single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the Publishers "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Office No. 113 Nassau-street, cor. Printing-house Square.

Entrance to Counting-room and Subscription Department, No. 1 Printing-house Square.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE INVISIBLE PRINCE AND THE DOUBLE DEBT.

BOWERY THEATRE—RICHARD III.—YOUTH AND AGE—WOMAN—MAGIC TRUMPET.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Evening—DOT. Afternoon—CALIFORNIA BRANCH OF THE PRAIRIE.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE—PRALM'S COURT OF DEATH.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

BROADWAY, FIFTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE OMNIBUS—CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

METROPOLITAN SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

CRYSTAL PALACE—No. 672 BROADWAY—WENLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 797 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF ENGRAVINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The House Post-office Deficiency bill was reported to the Senate with various amendments. The Homestead bill, after remarks by Senator Clark, was laid aside in company with the private calendar, to make way for the debate upon the Davis resolutions. Mr. CRITTENDEN, in continuation of his remarks of Thursday, saw no call for Congressional intervention in behalf of Slavery; disclaimed any disposition on the part of any Territorial Legislature to interfere with Slavery; and deprecated any anticipation of the future to make issues for the present. The question was taken on Mr. EVERETT's amendment, that intervention was unnecessary, and it was lost, yeas 5, nays 43. Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, was among the nays. The amendment offered by Mr. COLLAMER, declaring that intervention would never be required, was also lost. Mr. CRITTENDEN's resolution that no necessity existed for intervention was carried, yeas 26, nays 20; but was subsequently reconsidered and laid on the table. The fifth resolution coming up, Messrs. CRITTENDEN and BROWN both offered amendments, which were lost. Mr. TOOMBS moved as an amendment that the action of Congress shall be constitutional within constitutional limits, which was also negatived. The fifth resolution was adopted, yeas 33, nays 12. The sixth resolution, which declares the right of a State in organizing for admission to the Union to admit or exclude Slavery, was adopted, yeas 33, nays 12. The seventh resolution, relative to the Fugitive law, was the topic of an animated discussion, in which Messrs. HALE and MASON participated. At its conclusion the Indian Appropriation bill was taken up, and the Senate adjourned. An attempt to bring up in the House the bill for the adjustment of miscellaneous claims failing, the House considered the private calendar, when a score of bills were passed. The Senate bill relative to the recapture of Africans was taken up. Mr. UNDERWOOD moved as an amendment, that the negroes be either sold in Florida or set free in Massachusetts, a proposition which elicited an indignant rejoinder from Mr. DAWES, of the latter State, for which the latter was called to order. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Prospects are dark in Kansas for a large agricultural yield next Fall. There has been a protracted drought in the Territory, which has destroyed nearly all the grain sown in the Fall, and blighted early Spring vegetables. Such a season has never before been known. The general news from the Territory is quite meagre. A political difficulty between two men known as O'DONALL and [illegible], one a Republican and the other a Democrat, had resulted in a shooting affray, in which both parties had been slightly wounded. They had been arrested and discharged on bail. At the date of our correspondent's letter there was great anxiety to learn the result of the Chicago Convention.

The Methodist Conference resumed the discussion of the Slavery question yesterday. Rev. J. C. MURPHY, of Philadelphia, spoke in favor of the majority report, and Dr. ALFRED GRIFFITH, of the Baltimore Conference, in opposition to it, as did Rev. J. L. CRAW, of Illinois. During the proceedings it was announced that there was in the hall a young woman who desired aid to procure her freedom. The introduction of this subject was regarded by many as an attempt to excite sympathy for the majority report, and after objection had been made it was withdrawn.

The Old School General Assembly, yesterday, adopted the report of the Committee on Church Extension, and the name of the Committee was accordingly changed to that of "Board of Church Building." It was determined, by a vote of 234 to 46, that it was inexpedient to make any organic change in the Board of Missions. Philadelphia was fixed on as the next place of meeting.

Meetings to ratify the Chicago nominations were held in the different Wards last evening. Messrs. OPDYKE and LANETREE spoke to the Republicans in the First Assembly District, who were addressed in small numbers in their rooms. The Sixth Ward Republicans were addressed by Messrs. SOLOMON L. HULL, S. B. DUTCHER and C. FRANCIS, the tenor of the remarks being [illegible] in the rejection of Mr. SEWARD as a candidate on the ground of devotion to party principles. Messrs. E. D. SMITH, D. T. T. MARSHALL and JAMES FAIRMAN were the speakers at the gathering of the Fourth Ward Association. The position of the Republican Platform on the question of the public lands was commended, and the candidates recommended as worthy of the hearty support of working men.

Extensive preparations are making at the Metropolitan Hotel for the reception of our Japanese visitors. A large part of the second floor has been assigned them, and a large number of men are busy at work decorating the halls and apartments in a manner which shall please the fancy of these guests of the City. It was originally the design to give them a public dinner, but for obvious reasons this project has been abandoned, and the intention now is to have a grand ball. Possibly the stay of the Japanese in this country may be longer than they originally intended, as the United States steam-frigate *Niagara*, which was ordered to Panama to convey them to their native country, returned to this port last evening to make repairs.

The market has much buoyancy on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Pacific Mail rose 5 ₩ cent.; Panama, Illinois Central and Michigan Central each 1 ₩ cent., and New-York Central to 82½@ 82⅝ at the close. Money easier on Discounts, and 6 ₩ cent. at call. Exchange firm, at 109¾ on London. The export demand for Bullion for the Liverpool and English steamers to-morrow, $1,085,000; making $1,205,000 for the week, against $5,125,000 for the corresponding week last May. Sales were made of only 700 bales Cotton at previous quotations. Desirable lots of Flour and Wheat were less freely offered, and were quoted somewhat firmer, though not very brisk. Corn was quite heavy and less valuable. Rye was dearer, having been scarce and wanted. Provisions attracted more attention. Pork advanced. Sugars, Molasses and Coffee were in demand. Whisky was more active, but at lower rates. The changes in other branches of business were not important.

AN IRRESISTIBLE TEMPTATION.—It appears that the Covode Committee have lighted on a clue which promises to lead to proof of the transportation of twelve hundred men from New-York into Connecticut, in March last, for the purpose of voting in the Democratic interest, together with a statement of the amounts paid for expenses, and of the source from which the money came. This will be a decidedly interesting revelation, when it comes, and we shall wait for it with anxiety; but in the meantime we must take leave to doubt whether the men in question, if they crossed into Connecticut at all, were induced to do so by the offer of money. If they were led into the commission of any such violation of the laws of their country, it must have been owing to the syren voice of "His Honor" the Mayor. No impulsive Democrat on the New-York side of the border could be fairly expected to stay there when "His Honor's" dulcet eloquence called him to the Connecticut polls. Flesh and blood could not be expected to remain quietly at home when His Honor was announced to speak, or, having heard him, to refrain from voting wherever and whenever the opportunity offered itself. We dare say the Committee will find on investigation that this was the true state of the case—that these misguided men were seduced into wrong-doing by "His Honor's" eloquence.

Mexican Affairs.

According to the tenor of recent advices from Mexico, per steamer *Pocahontas* at New-Orleans, it appears that a crisis in the affairs of that country, which promises to result in favor of the Liberals, is close at hand. Some days since we published the account of a battle near San Luis, between the Second Division of the Church forces, under Gen. DE LA VEGA, and the Liberal Army, under Gen. URAGA, in which the latter was completely victorious. From more recent advices it appears that Gen. URAGA, at the head of 6,000 Liberals, had occupied the city of Guanajuato, and was about to march upon the City of Mexico, which it is stated had declared against MIRAMON and placed ZULOAGA in power.

The New-York *Journal of Commerce* is disposed to be a little facetious on ZULOAGA. That journal denominates him one of the prominent Mexican military leaders, a Liberal in politics, and long opposed to the old despotic Government; and deplores the fact that President JUAREZ, in the full tide of success, has met with a rival in his brother Liberal, ZULOAGA. That this is a bit of pleasantry on the part of the grave *Journal* we do not doubt, for it is not to be supposed that our cotemporary is ignorant of the facts relative to ZULOAGA. Down to January, 1858, he was known in his own country only as a brutal and debauched gambler, without military or any other education, and following no pursuit for a livelihood except games of chance. He was then seized upon by the Church party as a proper tool with which to work out their unrighteous designs, and on the 11th of January, 1858, we find ZULOAGA at the head of a regiment of soldiers in *Tacubaya*, proclaiming what is now known as the "*Plan of Tacubaya*," upon which the central or Church-party Government of Mexico is based, and of which the following is a synopsis:

First—The overthrow of the Liberal Constitution of 1857.

Second—The inviolability of all Church property and Church revenues, and the reëstablishment of former ecclesiastical exactions.

Third—The restoration of the *fueros* or special rights of the Church and of the Army. Under these *fueros*, the Church and the Army are responsible only to their own tribunals.

Fourth—The reëstablishment of the Roman Catholic religion as the sole and exclusive religion of Mexico.

Fifth—The censorship of the Press.

Sixth—The maintenance of a high tariff, and of the oppressive system of *alcavalas*, or interior duties.

Seventh—The exclusive system with regard to foreign emigration, confining it solely to immigrants from Catholic countries.

Eighth—The establishment of an irresponsible central Dictatorship, subservient solely to the Church and the Army, and, if possible, the constitution of a Monarchy in Mexico, under a European protectorate.

This *plan* of abominations, destined to be followed up with such murderous pertinacity and such ruinous effects upon the prosperity of Mexico, was too much for the English Minister, Mr. PERCY DOYLE, and he refused his recognition of the newly-formed Government of ZULOAGA, against the urgent appeals of his French colleague, GABRIAC, until at last, as the story goes in Mexico, the two Ministers, French and English, agreed to give or withhold their recognition according as the American Minister, Mr. FORSYTH, should vote on the question. The latter gentleman, it is further stated, after certain manipulations at the hands of GABRIAC, JECKER, ESCANDON and others, cast his vote in favor of ZULOAGA,—and thus the representatives of the United States, England, France and Spain gave this miserable Church faction another lease of a few years, with power to scourge the Mexican nation, destroy every foreign interest in the country, and do it almost irreparable mischief. The responsibility of the cruel and sanguinary civil war which has raged in Mexico for the past two and a half years, virtually rests, therefore, with these foreign representatives, and this responsibility is now shared with the Republican Party of the United States. The *Tribune*, foremost in its exertions to sustain the *Plan of Tacubaya*, and in its efforts to crush the Liberals of Mexico, takes the TIMES to task because one of our arguments in favor of the ratification of the McLANE Treaty is based upon the dictates of Christianity and humanity. The *Tribune* declares that in treating with Mexico the United States has nothing to do with Christianity and humanity, and says the TIMES is very "injudicious" to recommend anything of that sort to the Republicans of the United States Senate, in order to incline them favorably towards the Mexican Treaty. In the words of the *Tribune*, "if Republican support is to be gained for that treaty, it must be mainly on the ground of advantages likely to accrue from it to the United States." This same journal, which has shown a singular and malignant stolidity in handling the Mexican question from the beginning, goes on to say: "If the TIMES wishes to persuade them (the Republicans) to vote for the ratification of the treaty, let it set forth the benefits from it which will accrue to the United States." There is scarcely a ragged newsboy who cries the *Tribune* in the streets who might not enlighten the editor of that journal on Mexico and its "*benefits*." Discussions of the subject in the TIMES, the *Courier and Enquirer*, and other journals not absolutely given over to politics at the expense of every material interest in the country, have set forth in the fullest light the enormous advantages which we are to expect from freedom of commercial intercourse with this great nation, our next door neighbor, rich beyond computation in the most valuable staples, and offering a vast field to the enterprise of our manufacturers and our merchants. But of what use can the clearest daylight be, to eyes blinded with selfishness and sordid passion? Politicians who unblushingly avow that Christianity and humanity should have nothing to do with the foreign relations of a great Christian Republic, are scholars whose education we have too much self-respect to attempt.

Mr. Greeley and Gov. Seward.

Mr. GREELEY issues a "card" of comments upon the letter from Auburn, published in the TIMES of Thursday last. The main point of it is a substantial confession of everything contained in that letter concerning his effective hostility at Chicago to the nomination of Gov. SEWARD;—but it also affords us some additional information as to what we said of the motive of that hostility, which is not without interest, at least to a portion of the public. It is embodied in the following extract:

> Mr. RAYMOND proceeds to state that I had, "in November, 1854, privately but distinctly, repudiated all further political friendship for and alliance with Gov. SEWARD, and menaced him with hostility wherever it could be made most effective; for the avowed reason that Gov. SEWARD had never aided or advised his [my] elevation to office," &c. This is a very grave charge; and, being dated "Auburn, Tuesday, May 22, 1860," and written by one who was there expressly and avowedly to condole with Gov. S. on his defeat and denounce me as its author, it is impossible not to see that Gov. SEWARD is its responsible source. I therefore call on him for the private letter which I *did* write him in November, 1854, that I may print it *verbatim* in the *Tribune*, and let every reader judge how far it sustains the charges which his mouth-piece bases thereon. *I* maintain that it does *not* sustain them; but I have no copy of the letter, and I cannot discuss its contents while it remains in the hands of my adversaries, to be used at their discretion. I leave to others all judgment as to the unauthorized use which has already been made of this private and confidential letter, only remarking that this is by no means the first time it has been employed to like purpose. I have heard of its contents, or what purported to be their substance, being dispensed to Members of Congress from Gov. SEWARD's dinner-table in Washington. I have seen articles based on it paraded in the columns of such devoted champions of Gov. SEWARD's principles and aims as the Boston *Courier*. It is at that the NEW-YORK TIMES should follow in their footsteps; but I, who am thus fired on from an ambush, demand that the letter, which I have not seen since I sent it, shall no longer be thus employed. Let me have the letter—not a copy, but exactly what I wrote—and it shall appear *verbatim* in every edition of the *Tribune*. The public will then judge how far the use hitherto made of it to my prejudice is justified by its contents. Meantime, I only say that, when I had fully decided that I would no longer be devoted to Gov. SEWARD's personal fortunes, it seemed due to candor and fair dealing that I should privately but in all frankness apprise him of the fact. It was not possible that I could in any way be profited by writing that letter; I well understood that it involved an abdication of all hopes of political advancement; yet it seemed due to my own character that the letter should be written. Of course, I never dreamed that it could be published, or used as it already has been; but no matter—let us have the letter in print—and let the public judge between its writer and his open and covert assailants. I, at all events, ask no favor, and fear no open hostility."

Mr. GREELEY sees fit to make Gov. SEWARD responsible for the statements of our letter. It is not likely that Gov. SEWARD will assent to the justice of any such assumption, or that he will feel called upon in any way to respond to Mr. GREELEY's demand. However this may be, the matter is one exclusively for his own discretion. He is no more responsible for anything contained in our letter concerning Mr. GREELEY, than is the Tycoon of Japan. He may, or may not, deem it due to Mr. GREELEY to comply with his rather peremptory request for the publication of the letter to which the latter refers; but he certainly should not feel in the least degree constrained to do so by anything which we have written in regard to him or his relations with Mr. GREELEY. Mr. G. insists on having the original letter, and protests against a copy. We trust that Gov. S., if he sends the original, will, in view of the insulting imputation contained in this proviso, take care that a certified copy be retained.

Meantime, it must be borne in mind that we have made no allusion to any "letter,"—nor have we asserted that any such document had ever been written. That information is vouchsafed by Mr. GREELEY himself. We merely stated the fact that Mr. GREELEY had distinctly repudiated all political friendship for Gov. SEWARD six years ago, and that he distinctly assigned, as his reason for so doing, the fact that Gov. SEWARD had never aided or advised his elevation to office. It now appears that this dissolution of a political partnership was made *in writing*—that it was as formal and deliberate as a legal notice to quit, or a warning against further trespass upon private property. This information comes not from Gov. SEWARD, nor from any person in his confidence. It is volunteered—as it is quite proper it should be, if it is to become public at all—by Mr. GREELEY himself, who, according to judicial decisions, is the legal owner of any private letter he may have written, and has an undoubted right to demand its publication.

As to the contents of this letter, Mr. GREELEY professes to be oblivious. He remembers that one part of its object was "privately but in all frankness to apprise Gov. SEWARD" that he "*had fully decided that he would no longer be devoted to his personal fortunes.*" This agrees precisely with our statement, so far as it goes,—and confirms that part of it which asserts the fact of repudiation. We have consequently very little doubt that the letter in which, according to Mr. GREELEY's averment, this decision was conveyed, also alleged the reasons on which it was based;—for it is scarcely presumable that so frank a person as Mr. G. represents himself to be, would make such an announcement without assigning its motives. It does not appear that he and Gov. SEWARD had come to differ upon any matters of public policy,—that they were at variance upon any principle or measure of government,—or that Mr. GREELEY saw any reason whatever to distrust Mr. SEWARD's personal or political integrity, or to question the wisdom and patriotism which he brought to the public service. His reasons, if he did assign them in the letter referred to, were of a different character:—and we feel perfectly warranted in repeating our original statement, that *they related solely and exclusively to Mr. Greeley's repeated disappointments in his efforts at obtaining office.* He had complained that his party services had not been rewarded by appointments which he coveted;—that Gov. SEWARD had not even urged his selection for a particular position which had large pecuniary emoluments attached to it;—that he had been run for Congress only to pave the way for the election of JAMES BROOKS;—that he had been refused in advance the nomination for Governor; and that his application for the post of Lieutenant-Governor had not only been rejected, but rejected in favor of one for whom he was known to cherish a special and peculiar aversion. These repeated failures to obtain office were charged by Mr. GREELEY upon Gov. SEWARD,—and they were the motives upon which that philosophical and disinterested public instructor had, "fully decided that he would no longer be devoted to Gov. SEWARD's personal fortunes." And we venture the prediction, that if he really was as frank as he professes to have been, in the letter which he confesses he wrote to Gov. S., they will be found written down quite as distinctly as we have given them,—and assigned, openly and boldly, as the motives for his decision.

Now, we must not be supposed to overrate the importance of this matter. We quite agree with Mr. GREELEY in thinking that "the gratification of personal feelings and aspirations" should always be held quite subordinate to the promotion of a great public cause. But something is due to truth, as well as to the outward proprieties of political association. Mr. GREELEY has passed in the political world at large for one of the most disinterested men in public life. He has acquired a large degree of credit and of influence, from the belief that he looked down with supreme contempt, from the heights of self-denying patriotism, upon the paltry offices for which mere ordinary politicians toil and scramble, and that no man was more supremely indifferent to the personal rewards of political labors than he. Throughout this canvass,—in the columns of the *Tribune* for the last six months,—in his Tuesday's history of "Last Week at Chicago," to which our Auburn letter was in reply, and even in yesterday's card, which is the subject of this notice,—he holds the lofty tone of one wholly superior to all personal considerations,—and especially to all desire for personal and official reward. "There are those," says this sublime example of disinterested benevolence, "who will believe that my opposition to Gov. SEWARD's nomination at Chicago was impelled by personal considerations,—and among these I should expect to find the Hon. Henry J. Raymond." His expectations are not disappointed. Few men know him better than the one he names;—few have had better opportunities of weighing his actual practice by his professions;—and only one man exists, we venture to say, who understands more thoroughly the motives which govern his conduct, in everything especially which relates to individuals. What the testimony of *that* witness will be, upon the special point under consideration now, we shall know whenever Gov. SEWARD shall see fit to publish the record of his evidence, as consigned to writing by his own hand.

There is a good deal more in Mr. GREELEY's card which is not pertinent to the only point in issue, and which need not, therefore, be reviewed. He cannot understand how it is that we should have visited both Springfield and Auburn,—how we should have paid respect both to LINCOLN and SEWARD,—except on the supposition that we were "paying *court* alike to the rising and the *setting sun*." We are not surprised at his surprise. Paying court to a *setting* sun indicates, to be sure, a slight confusion in terms, as well as a habit not in vogue with those politicians, who "fully decide upon being no longer devoted to the personal fortunes" of public men, the moment they discover the impossibility of obtaining office at their hands. But Mr. GREELEY is right in tacitly assuming that we expect and desire just as much of personal promotion from one of these luminaries as from the other. We have never asked, or received office at the hands of any man in power, nor have those which have been devolved upon us ever come from our own procurement. We have done nothing to make us ashamed to look either Mr. LINCOLN or Mr. SEWARD in the face,—nor have we any more occasion to avoid the one than to flatter the other. So far as personal or mere partisan relations are concerned, we are in a position of entire independence,—perfectly free to speak what we think, not only of them but of all other public men, in office or out.

The readers of the TIMES know very well that, while we thus acknowledge no mere partisan fealty, we have adhered steadily to certain leading principles of public policy,—that we have always declared our hostility to the extension of Slavery; to the reopening of the Slave-trade; to the prolonged supremacy of the Slave-holding interest over the Federal Government; to all attempts at interference with Slavery in the Southern States, and to the continuance of the feeble and corrupt Administration, by which the best interests of the country are now menaced with ruin, and its character compromised in the eyes of all reflecting men, both at home and abroad. We shall at all times pursue such a course as shall seem most likely to secure these ends.

When all the parties to the Presidential contest shall be fairly in the field, we shall be better able to decide what course it becomes Independent citizens—who love their country more than any party—to pursue. According to present appearances, we have no hesitation in saying, that the success of the Republican ticket promises to be the only practical mode of escaping the dangers which menace the peace and prosperity of the country. It seems probable that the only choice which reflecting men will be allowed to make in the coming canvass, will be between electing Mr. LINCOLN, and thus committing the Federal Government to the hands of an able, honest and upright citizen, or seeing the Presidency scrambled for on the floor of Congress, and made the prize of venality, or the sport of men who speculate professionally in the misery and distress of their country. The Democrats will probably run two candidates, or else nominate one of such a character or on such a platform as to render success alike impossible and undesirable. Under such circumstances, no one who knows anything of the course we have hitherto pursued, or of the principles by which we have been guided, will need any additional assurance, that we shall give whatever influence we may possess to the election of the Republican candidate.

OUR COMMON COUNCIL AND THE JAPANESE.—The Committee of Reception appointed by the Common Council appear to have learnt modesty from adversity, and obstinately refuse to make public the results of their expedition to Washington in quest of the Japanese. They have, we believe, however, very little to report beyond Capt. DUPONT's lecture upon the decencies of life, a summary of which we published more than a week ago.

Nothing could better illustrate the simplicity of the City Fathers than their desire to prevent his advice from becoming public. They no doubt imagine they have got hold of most valuable secrets when they have learnt that Japanese of high rank do not like six or seven hours of uninterrupted hock, BOOLE, VAN TINE and BAREY, that they do not enjoy dining in hotels in public in company with Aldermen, that they would not appreciate a lounge in a jail or hospital, followed up by a drink in the waiting room. The wonderful traits, however the knowledge of them may overwhelm the Committee, the public are now thoroughly familiar with; and the Aldermen will lose nothing by formally publishing an account of them. What is still more singular, the Committee will learn on inquiry that the strange Japanese sentiments are shared by the respectable portion of most other races. In spite of the diversities, both moral and physical, which are displayed by the population of the globe, a hearty dislike to Aldermanic "hospitalities," is common to all branches of the human family. The Prince, the Pasha, the Mandarin, the Kami, the talookdar, unite in abominating an Alderman made of being agreeable, though in all else they differ as widely as the poles asunder. What must be the intensity of suffering and disgust which has thus furnished to the most refined of all nations, and a point of contact and concord. The Masonic brotherhood has nothing to be compared to this. We should not wonder, if ere long, a gentleman in the remotest ends of the earth might recognise a brother gentleman by presenting him with a card, with a series of engravings thereon, of the New-York Common Council in session—the Committee of Reception bargaining with the proprietor of the Metropolitan Hotel—the dinner—the Hack—the Hospital—the Big Drink—the Offer of the Quid. A violent attack of nausea would at once reveal birth and breeding and cultivation, at least above the common average.

The City Chamberlain.

Mayor WOOD has taken the first step towards plunging the City into the same labyrinth of legal controversy in which it was involved by his attempt to defeat the State law creating the Metropolitan Police Department. Whatever professions he may make—and no man during a canvass is more lavish of them—he has but one ruling passion in office—and that is, a determination to use all the power of the City Government, and all the money of the City treasury, for the promotion of his personal purposes and the advancement of his political schemes. To this, everything is made to bend. Ordinances, charters, the decisions of Courts, are regarded by him only as obstacles to the accomplishment of his plans, and to be removed by any means which the emergency may require.

When he came into office last he found several of the most important Executive departments of the government placed beyond his reach. The Chamberlain, the City Inspector, the Street Commissioner,—officers who have the control of a large proportion of the patronage and the money of the City, are made removable only *for cause*,—being thus designedly put beyond the reach of the personal caprice, the party schemes and the venal cravings of the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen. That Board, moreover, was ostentatiously hostile to the Mayor, and proclaimed its settled hostility to his reckless schemes. As every one anticipated, however, this proved to be but a trifling obstacle to our energetic and unscrupulous Executive. The members of that body were speedily brought over to coöperation in his plans, and the appointment of a President of the Croton Aquednct Department indicated their readiness, upon proper conditions, to become the echo of his will.

The next attempt was upon the office of Chamberlain. Mr. STOUT was removed by the Mayor *for cause*,—and the removal was sanctioned by the Board of Aldermen, at an irregular and illegal meeting, without discussion, and by an evidently packed and purchased vote. The office—the most responsible in the City—was bestowed upon the President of a Bank notoriously weak in public confidence, and managed in a manner which subjects it to serious and most injurious suspicion.

The "*cause*" assigned by the Mayor for Mr. STOUT's removal is that he refuses to pay interest on the City deposits. By what right the Mayor can demand such payment, he does not inform us. No law of the State, no ordinance of the Common Council authorizes or requires the Chamberlain to pay interest on the funds entrusted to his care. He is bound simply to keep them safely and to pay them out only upon due authority. If he pays interest upon them, he must use them for private speculation,—and that of itself would constitute a crime. President BUCHANAN might just as well require Mr. CISCO, or any other subtreasurer, to pay interest on the money entrusted to his care. If Mr. PLATT has agreed to pay interest as a condition of his appointment, he has shown by that act his utter unfitness to hold it. Such an agreement proclaims his intention to speculate in the public funds. No Chamberlain has ever before been required to pay interest. The exaction has been inveuted by Mayor WOOD solely as a pretext for getting the office into the hands of some less scrupulous officer, and some more pliant tool, than Mr. STOUT has proved himself to be.

It is for the Courts to decide whether a public functionary can thus be allowed to nullify a law made for the protection of the public against his unscrupulous rapacity. It is well understood that this is only the beginning of the end—that if the Mayor succeeds in ousting the Chamberlain, the City Inspector and the Street Commissioner come next. Both will be removed for some trumped-up "cause," and their places will be filled by new Devlins or other equally flexible instruments of an Executive who knows no law but his own will, and no public good but the promotion of his own personal and political schemes.

The Comptroller has shown a commendable zeal to expedite the decision of the question,—so as to prevent the evils which must attend a prolonged contest over it in the courts of law. Meantime it devolves upon him to take care that not the slightest concession is made to these extraordinary and unprecedented claims of the Mayor in advance of a judicial decision in his favor. His approval to the bonds of any Chamberlain is an indispensable condition to the performance of his duties. The public will rely upon him to take care that no two persons are permitted to claim this office at the same time. He has recognized Mr. STOUT and approved his bonds. Unless he is perfectly satisfied that he has been duly removed, he cannot fairly or safely recognize, by any act or to any extent, any other person in his place. It depends largely upon his firmness and decision whether Mayor WOOD shall again obtain that absolute control of all departments of the City Government, which he always deems essential to the consummation of his plans, and which the law has carefully removed beyond his reach.

Our Sea-going Steamers.

Beaten as we have been upon our own waters by the enterprise of foreign shippers and the apathy of our own legislators, it is satisfactory to see that the few American steamships which are still in a condition to breast the Atlantic are not absolutely rotting at our wharves. The present season has been honorably distinguished by something like a renewal of that conflict with Great Britain and Germany for supremacy on the high seas from which we seemed to have definitely retired two years ago. The screw-traffic of commerce remains, indeed, with our European rivals, Liverpool, Hamburg and Bremen, leaving us no room in that direction. But the swift passenger traffic, which had been pretty thoroughly conquered by the Cunarders, is now boldly grasped at by no less than three American competes. Foremost among these stands, to the great joy of all New-Yorkers, that solitary line of ocean steamers to which we owe it that the American flag has again ceased to be [illegible] the Atlantic. [illegible] appeared not long since in the [illegible] de la Flotte, this line [illegible] with all the best attributes of [illegible] passenger navy; and being [illegible] from the rather sweeping criticisms [illegible] upon the management of American [illegible] general, was recommended [illegible] in all essential respects, to the attention of the new French Company [illegible] engaged in organizing a transatlantic steam line between the west coast of France and Brazils.

Thanks to the skill and judgment with which the machinery of one of these popular favorite vessels—the *Fulton*—has been managed, the attribute of speed has been added to her other established excellencies. An outward trip of ten days and a home trip of less than ten have given our faithful old *Fulton* a leap of a day and a new place. She must be reckoned now with the *Adriatics* and the *Vanderbilts*, those Summer birds; and we may now expect to see more than an even share of the most lucrative passenger trade of the Atlantic which promises to be far more important this year than ever before, transferred to our own keels.

For so much improvement, let us be duly grateful. We can only hope that the eyes of Congress may be cleared of political mist just long enough to let our respectable representatives take note of how much it is in their power to do to make this improvement still greater, more permanent and more profitable.

Civilization and the Japanese.

No event has recently occurred which furnishes so good an illustration of the progress made in the printing and photographic arts, and the facility with which the Press, as now conducted, carries intelligence of every description to the million, than the arrival of the Japanese in this country. Fifty years ago the news that such an Embassy had arrived at Washington would hardly have reached New-York in less than a fortnight, and then the accounts would have been so meagre that the subsequent arrival of the strangers here would have found the public curiosity wholly fresh. At the present time, however, let one of the mysterious Pagans but light his diminutive pipe at WILLARD's, and before half the cocktails is burned, every boot-black in the Park can tell how many puffs he takes in a minute; and an hour later the illustrated papers will redeem the public eye of exactly the shape which the smoke-cloud took as it curled away. The public is familiarized not only with the meaning of everything said by the strangers, but even with its sound, by means of reports containing each word doubly stereographed in Niphonese and English, and syllabled to suit the reading capacity of infants in the primer.

If, when our foreign friends arrive among us, their presence, actions, or words convey any new ideas to the public, they will prove to be indeed the most versatile people in the world. We opine, on the contrary, however, that should the Censor of the Embassy allow them to inspect the illustrated and other public prints of the City, they will themselves receive to have learned therein much of their own character, habits and appearance, of the possession of which they never before dreamed. In this strife for the diffusion of information Photography outstrips the Press. For while the latter, assisted even by the telegraphic wires, requires at least a few minutes to describe receptions and other honors bestowed upon the strangers, the illustrated prints present the entire scenes to the public view in the very midst of their progress. The printing telegraph was considered a triumph. But the telegraphic inventor who has discovered a means of transmitting pictorial illustrations in less than no time, "*sabby ferree besser makee*" than HOUSE himself. At present we can conceive of but one more possible step in the progress of illustrative art. Already the pictorial sheets portray future scenes; what more can they do but to give us next an "accurate picture of the actual manner" in which MR. BELL will not smile from the Presidential chair, or a picture of the vestments which "His Honor the Mayor" will not wear when he does not take holy orders.

Minor Topics.

—The brutality of American seamen at sea has furnished English journalists with a prolific theme for at least a dozen years. That occasional instances of maltreatment may be met with on American vessels we admit, but that such an unmitigated piece of brutality as the Aylesbury *News* chronicles as having just been displayed in England, would have been tolerated anywhere upon American soil, we doubt. An offending member of an Artillery company, which was ordered from Northampton to Aldershot, by way of punishment was tied to a gun-carriage, and as he was either unable or too obstinate to walk, he was *dragged* out of town as far as Tingewick-road Bridge, and only released from the wheels of the gun-carriage when it was found that he was on the verge of strangulation, black in the face, and blood gushing in torrents from his nose and mouth. Without claiming for our people any superfluous tenderness of feeling, we will yet venture to assert that no Artillery company would dare, if disposed, to drag a man at the tail of a gun through the streets of a town in the heart of a thickly settled country.

—Lord RAYNHAM not long since introduced a bill into the English Parliament, providing for the infliction of corporal punishment for assaults upon females. By a very obvious application of the great law of compensation, or rather of retribution, which may be regarded as the governing wheel of mundane machinery, he proposed that those who inflicted the lash should suffer by the lash in turn. But very much to the discomfiture of Lord RAYNHAM, a large body of females petitioned Parliament against the bill. They had rather submit to flogging quietly, than to have the authors of their maltreatment punished by a single stripe. Poets have sung of that divinity in woman's nature which prompts her to exceed in bountiful forgiveness even the biblical measure, seventy times seven; here, however, is a real-life epic on the subject.

—Notwithstanding all the clamor about non-intercourse, &c., we gather from an article in the New-Orleans *Picayune* that Southern trade is yet likely for a long time to flow into Northern channels. In the item of shoes alone, Boston has exported more to the Southern States within the last three months than during a corresponding period in the past year. Let radicals clamor as they like, it boots not; the people of the South do not intend to go bootless nor shoeless because the North endeavors to place a Northern man in the Presidential chair.

—The *manes* of the ill-fated hero of Harper's Ferry are not suffered to rest in peace. A horse jockey, of the Abolitionist persuasion, has christened a stallion "*Ossawatomie Brown*," and advertises him to the farmers of the Western Reserve under this name. It is probable that the chestnut, the bay and the black will henceforth be considered as plebeian colors, and no shade be considered so beautiful in horseflesh as a deep Ossawatomie Brown.

MARRIED.

BRADSHAW—SMITH.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 15, by Rev. T. E. Vermilye, Charles Orville Bradshaw to Emily Louise, daughter of the late David S. Smith, all of this City.

MARTIN—GRAY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 24, at St. Ann's Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, Augustus F. Martin, to Annie, daughter of Wm. Bucknall, Esq., all of this above city.

TOWNSEND—HEWLET.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, May 23, by Rev. Charles Lowrie, D.D., Samuel C. Townsend, of San Francisco, Cal., to Mary Jane, daughter of Henry Hewlet, of Camden.

DIED.

CONNER.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 23, after a lingering illness, Mary Conner, a native of the parish of Ballymore, county Westmeath, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Thomas Cavanagh, and those of the Society of the Holy Name, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence, No. 213 West 23d-st., on Friday, May 25, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CONNER.—In this City, on Thursday morning, May 24, Joseph E. Conner, in the 33d year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 213 West 23d-st., on Saturday, May 26, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

MOORE.—In this City, on Friday, May 25, Hannah Moore, daughter of Henry and Jane Moore.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Transfiguration, in 29th-st., near 5th-av., on Sunday, May 27, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Shrewsbury for interment.

NEUMANN.—In this City, on Friday morning, May 25, Mamie Julia, youngest daughter of Frederick Wiesmann, aged 3 years, 9 months and 11 days.

TWISS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 25, of consumption, Joseph Twiss, printer, aged 39 years.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence. (Mrs. Greene's,) No. 7 Front-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

CONNER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday afternoon, May 25, after a short illness, Eddy Conner, youngest son of Thomas and Mary Conner, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the parents, No. 170 Taylor-st.

McELRATH.—At Mercer, Mercer County, Penn., on Sabbath, May 20, at the residence of his father, where he went a short time for the benefit of his health, Rev. Wm. G. McElrath, pastor, since its organization, of the First United Presbyterian Church, Hoboken, N. J. He leaves a widow and two small children, for whom the prayers and sympathies of the Church are earnestly solicited.

DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.

DELAWARE—*Extra Class, No. 249, May 25, 1860.*
19, 67, 18, 31, 11, 68, 83, 23, 76, 46, 52, 21, 71.

DELAWARE—*Class No. 250, May 25, 1860.*
52, 69, 66, 12, 84, 39, 18, 22, 35, 28, 11, 44.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGENS, DAVIS & CO.'S CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.

CLASS 260, MAY 23, 1860.
13, 18, 67, 52, 65, 77, 41, 26, 58, 42, 33, 34.

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TO DOUBT IS TO DIE.

The following report, authenticated by a distinguished physician, should remove all doubt, even from the most skeptical mind, concerning the specific power of the HYPOPHOSPHITES over Tubercular Consumption.

Coleman, Pa., March 26, 1860.—THIRTY-SIX persons have obtained the Hypophosphites from me. Five of them were hopeless cases, of three years' standing. Auscultation developed evidence of a condition from which I have never, in seventeen years' practice, SEEN A SINGLE CASE RECOVER. All symptoms or traces of the disease have now disappeared.

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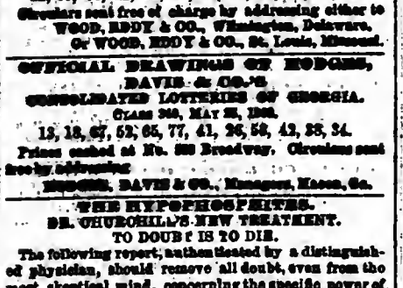
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Albany Hospital, May 24, 1860.
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THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS,
(For Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, &c. *Price 25 cents a box. Four boxes sent by mail, free of postage, for one dollar.*)
Have often been considered the leading article in the list of Graefenberg medicines; and when we remember that over 1 200 pounds, or more than *two hundred thousand boxes*, are often sent out from this establishment in a month, there is some reason for giving them precedence. BUT, when the great extent and severity of female diseases, and irregularities, and displacements, with all their long, sad and wearying train of consitutional debility and suffering is considered, medicine which will restore health to American Women, stands out in bold relief and MUST precede all others. This is found in
THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S
MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.
In all cases of Diseases of Women, the remedy will act immediately and certainly upon the abdominal and uterine muscles and ligaments, and restore them to as healthy and strong a condition as in childhood and youth. It will infallibly, positively, invariably cure all those torturing, perplexing and debilitating symptoms commonly known as female diseases, weakness, irregularities, &c., which weary and render unhappy so many women between the ages of 15 and 50, for which the medical profession seeks in vain for a remedy, and from which wealth, position, delicacy, and refinement afford no exemption. The symptoms attending those diseases are too well known to need repetition.
Fifteen years of ample and varied experience has proved beyond the shadow of a doubt, that this Catholicon will restore functional and general health, freshness of complexion and constitutional vigor; and it will do this at all ages of female life, from the young woman languidly budding into womanhood, to "when the turn of life" leaves the system enfeebled and unable to meet the demands of the change upon the system. *In the troublesome symptoms attending pregnancy, the benefit of the Catholicon is most remarkable.*
Price $1 50 per bottle. ☞ For Six Dollars Five Bottles will be sent by express, and charges prepaid to end of Express Line from New-York. ☞
Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Secretary and Resident Physician, Graefenberg Company*, No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.
☞ Those suffering from the gravest forms of uterine disease and local displacements, together with these who have tumors, cancers, polypi, lacerations, and other injuries of the uterine system from protracted childbirth, or injudicious attendance; those requiring peculiarly skilful treatment and care at times of confinement; consumptives, and others suffering from long-continued or serious chronic difficulties; or others who may wish to combine comfortable rooms with the very best medical care, will be received within the walls of the Graefenberg Institute at a just and moderate charge, and be under the care of the resident physician, (Dr. J. F. Bridge.) This building is *not* a hospital, in any sense of the word, nor can it receive charity patients; but for all classes of disease we have referred to, or for anything requiring skill and careful attention, the most fastidious and refined may resort to it with confidence in its medical board of advisers, and in that of the resident physician, who occupies the building with his family, and who is already well known to very many who were invalids, and providentially restored to health through his ministrations.
☞ *Particulars as to terms, &c., can be obtained by addressing the Resident Physician,*
JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D.,
who is in constant attendance at the Buildings of the Institution, No. 2 BOND ST., NEW-YORK. *Office and salesroom open in the evening.*
Port. ☞ *All of the Graefenberg Family Medicines are sold, wholesale and retail, at No. 2 Bond-st., and at Company's prices, by* BARNES & PARK, No. 15 and 15 Park-row, New-York.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK, NO. 183 Chatham-st., corner of New-Bewery. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. 25 cents to $5,000 received on deposit; six per cent. interest paid on sums under $5000, and five per cent. paid on large sums. MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
Charles D. Bailey, Treasurer; Sigismund Lichtenstadter, Vice-President; Joseph P. Cooper, Secretary; Solomon L. Hull, Attorney and Counsel; James C. Smith, Vice-President.

THE PEN AND PENCIL.—SHAVER'S PATENT Eraser, Burnisher, Pencil Sharpener, &c., all neatly combined in one small convenient form.—It will do all that is claimed for it.—*Boston Traveller.* Will be found useful on every writing desk.—*Prof. B. Sillimam of Yale College.* For sale by all stationers. Send for Circulars. A. G. SHAVER, New-Haven, Conn.

PREMATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, WHICH is so common now-a-days, may be entirely prevented by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handfuls, and has never failed to arrest its decay, and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is at the same time, unrivalled as a dressing for the hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days. See advertisement.

GOOCH'S BEST DOUBLE AND SINGLE EXTRA
Burning Fluid and Camphene,
Warranted superior to any in the market, and the best deodorized Burning Fluid ever offered to the public. Also, Gooch's Patent Non-Explosive Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks, &c. Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 95 Beekman-st., New-York.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
Complete invoices sent on application. For a circular, address
DE SOLDT AND SELF-ADJUSTING REVOLVING REEL CO., No. 429 Broadway.

SINGER & MANEY,
No. 149 BROADWAY, cor. Worth-st., New-York.

CLEARING OUT SALE OF SEWING MACHINES.
Price of Machines reduced from $50 to $20.
Agents wanted. VERNON & CO.

Fine Dress Suits, $4 to $18.
Business Suits, $7 to $16.
CUTTER & CO., Mammoth Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 289 and 291 Bowery.

Fine Dress Shirts to Order.
Perfect fit guaranteed by S. A. Hutchinson, and a perfect fit guaranteed, or no sale. UNION ADAMS', No. 632 Broadway.

Undergarments for Warm Weather—Elastic, durable and unshrinkable, all sizes and qualities. Call, examine and compare.
ALEXANDER & CO., No. 96 Bowery.

Caps
Of the most approved styles, together with Cloth Hats, of various patterns, designed for men and youths.
TUTHILL, Hatter,
No. 366 Broadway.

GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S
LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE
SEWING MACHINES.
C. E. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Hats and Caps for Gents and Children.—The largest and cheapest variety in this City. Beautiful Hats for children, at KELLOGG, No. 321 Canal-st.

National Guard.
Fatigue Caps, Military Belts, &c., made to order.
TUTHILL, Hatter,
No. 366 Broadway.

Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.—At this season of the year, every dish of roast meat should have added to it, while upon the gravy; and for steaks, a moderate quantity should be mixed with the butter, and the bottle placed upon the table for those who require an additional quantity. For Soups and Gravies it imparts a delicious relish.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Sole Agents for the United States.

Umbrellas.
Traveling Bags, Leather Hats, Capes, Brushes, Whisk Brooms, Hat Hooks, &c., &c.
TUTHILL, Hatter,
No. 366 Broadway.

Parker Sewing-Machines, $240.
Price reduced, SIMPLE, DURABLE, ELEGANT, RAPID AND QUIET.
Agents wanted in all parts of Haven, Grover & Baker, &c. Office and Warerooms, 495 Broadway. Agents wanted. VERNON & CO.

Linen Bosom Shirts Made to Order, $4 to $12.
Gentlemen's Linen Business Shirts, $7 to $16.
CUTTER & CO., Mammoth Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 289 and 291 Bowery.

Gentlemen's Dress Shirts to Order.
Perfect fit guaranteed by S. A. Hutchinson, and a perfect fit guaranteed, or no sale.
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CITY ADMINISTRATION.

[illegible] INSTITUTIONS.

During the [illegible] Street Commissioners, [illegible] to make "cuts" [illegible] of [illegible] with the exception of the Board of Health [illegible] Year's day. The exhibition [illegible] of the Board [illegible] of visitors [illegible] the Board of the Street Commissioners, in directing the removal of the obstructions in the streets and [illegible] by the prescribed penalties. This act [illegible] was, however, vastly improved [illegible] that the policemen [illegible] duty [illegible] upon the pedestrians and keepers of [illegible] Commissioner and his aids. A little [illegible] may not be unbecoming, in observing some slight [illegible] the accomplishment of the present [illegible] movement.

While voters talk, dislike a head, advise gain of wind, a collision occurred [illegible] Broadway, and a [illegible] was [illegible] A [illegible] of indignation was [illegible] and [illegible] overshot dwarfing-posts, and the Common Council, then [illegible] as the, "forty thieves," at once set about devising some remedy [illegible] of [illegible] accidents. It has [illegible] that a meeting largely engaged in the [illegible] presented a model of an awning-post, which was forthwith adopted by the Committee, and [illegible] an ordinance was framed, passed and [illegible] the erection of any awning-[illegible] in front of this city and pattern "now [illegible] of the Street Commissioner." Any observant reader of the TIMES in placing up or down [illegible] can easily ascertain how far this ordinance has been complied with. The present Street Commissioner has never seen the "plan and model" mentioned in the ordinance. In legal strictness, consequently, the ordinance cannot be complied with; but as he is a law-abiding official, he conforms as closely as possible to its spirit, and, therefore, issues to-day [illegible] of permit.

[illegible] from [illegible] to erect posts for the awning [illegible] and [illegible] the front of premises [illegible] Such posts [illegible] the cross-rail to be of iron, and to consist [illegible] the [illegible] circumstances. The cross-rail shall be 9 feet [illegible] the sidewalk, the curb being to the top of said rail. The posts shall be placed next to [illegible] the curb stone, and shall be securely braced [illegible] with wrought iron rails or rods, at [illegible] in diameter, in the proportion of one [illegible]

[illegible] of the awning used as an awning shall hang loosely down over the sidewalk under the penalty of $5.

[illegible] where the above permit may be granted, [illegible] somewhat puzzled to ascertain what is meant by the term, "existing ordinances." For that reason alone, the publication of the ordinance referred to seems to be a matter of public necessity, and this has special reference to persons who are so unfortunate as to own property in streets which exceed forty feet in width.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

THE CONTROVERSY NOT YET DECIDED.

Mr. Sayer, the present recognized Cerberus of the City strong box, has not yielded, neither has his competitor for that distinguished and remunerative position, Mr. Mayer, the Comptroller, and each of the Chamberlains, were closeted yesterday with their respective counsel, but no definite decision has yet been announced by either party.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

[illegible] SOUPS AND SHIRTS AT A DISCOUNT.

Yesterday, two well-dressed and as well-behaved [illegible] appeared before Col. BURNHAM, the first Marshal in the Mayor's Office, invoking his assistance to enable [illegible] to collect the sums of $3 and $3 80 respectively [illegible] as compensation for one week's work by a person named Cicenas WARREN, who manufactures hoop-skirts at No. 199 Chambers-street. The Marshal dispatched an officer on behalf of the girls, but he was not received with marked politeness, Mr. WARREN being apparently well aware that the Marshal's jurisdiction did not reach hoop-skirts. Mr. Mayor, in fact so insolent as not only to defy the [illegible] of the Mayor, in the present case, but that of [illegible] as well; for when told that the matter would certainly be published, he expressed, in a profane manner, his disregard for the consequences.

A [illegible] scene occurred at the Mayor's Office a few weeks since, wherein the employer was not quite as [illegible] as Mr. WARREN may prove to be. Some [illegible] of sewing girls preferred a similar complaint against a party engaged in the same business, but as the Marshal could afford them no relief, he gave them some advice. The consequence was, that the girls joined in one suit at law in a Ward Court, recovered judgment, and received their hard-earned wages. It is not certain that the same advice will [illegible] in the present case, but the girls left the office with a smile of triumph on their faces.

COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.

A HEAVY DAY'S WORK.

The Commissioners of Excise met yesterday, and granted *four licenses*, three to inn-keepers and one to a [illegible] store. This will tend largely to diminish the [illegible] as there are only about seven thousand unlicensed dealers, who do not intend to pay one dollar of license fees, in spite of the decision of the Court of Appeals.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

CHANGE STATION-HOUSES — MR. KENNEDY ACCEPTS HIS APPOINTMENT.

At the meeting of the Board yesterday, two doorkeepers named Prestor and Lambert, were dismissed, and their places filled by Mr. Hanivan and Mr. McCarty. The Sanitary Squad made their usual report of nuisances in this City and Brooklyn.

A communication was received from Police-Justice Bleakley, of Kenoklyn, complaining that certain policemen in the Brooklyn Precinct were in the habit of snatching the law requiring them to convey prisoners [illegible] they arrest to the nearest Station-house. Referred.

Commissioner Acton, to whom was referred the matter of cleaning Station-houses, reported in favor of allowing each Station-house $10 per month for that purpose.

Mr. A. KENNEDY, the newly-appointed General Superintendent of Police, called on the Commissioners yesterday and tendered his acceptance of the office, but could not designate the exact time when he would be ready to enter upon the discharge of his duties. He will not, probably, be sworn in before the 1st of June.

LAW REPORTS.

The Forrest Divorce Case.

MAY OF PROCEEDINGS ASKED.

Catherine N. Forrest vs. *Edwin Forrest*.—This was a motion for a stay of proceedings until an appeal should be perfected. It was also asked that the usual security required in such cases be dispensed with. The ground of this application was that the defendant is abundantly solvent, and therefore no security is needed. Counsel also asked, if the Court still required security, for leave to unite more than two persons in the undertaking, the parties to justify collectively in an amount equal to the sum required by law. The arrears of alimony and costs amount, exclusive of interest, to about $37,000. The code requires a security of two persons, each swearing that he is worth double the amount of the judgment.

Mr. O'CONOR opposed the application on the ground that there was nothing peculiar in the case calling for the relief asked, and insisting that as the defendant was presenting every possible legal exception to the proceeding, he should be held to as strict a compliance with the provisions of the Code as is required in all such cases.

Counsel for the defendant replied, urging that as Mr. Forrest was amply responsible, the inconvenience attending upon the requirement of bonds was unnecessary. The matter was before Justice Monerief at Special Term of the Superior Court. Decision reserved.

Charles O'Conor for plaintiff. James T. Brady and John Van Buren for defendant.

Liability of Trustees of Corporations.

Asahel P. Squires vs. *Edgar M. Brown and others*.—This action was brought against the defendants, who were Trustees of the National Plate Glass Company, a manufacturing corporation, to make them personally liable for an alleged debt of the Company, on the ground that the Company had neglected to publish their annual report.

The defendants denied that the Company had been overcapitalized, inasmuch as no certificate was filed in the office of the Secretary of State, as required by the statute. They also claimed that the Company had been dissolved before the time of filing the certificate had arrived. They also claimed that the agent of the Company who contracted the debt at Lenox, Mass., where the manufactory was situated, had no authority from the Company to contract it.

The Court charged that the failure to file the certificate in the office of the Secretary of State was not a defence to the Trustees; and that a judgment against the Company was *prima facie* evidence of a debt against the Company in an action against the Trustees.

The case was tried in the Supreme Court before Justice HOFFMAN. The jury rendered a verdict for the amount claimed.

[illegible], for plaintiff; H. C. Van Vorst, for defendants.

General Sessions.

ANOTHER MULTITUDE OF SMALL BUSINESS.

Judge RUSSELL presided yesterday at this Court, and sentenced Andrew Hibbard and John Keegan, who pleaded guilty to a charge of creating a riot at the Allegheny House, on the corner of Third-avenue and Seventeenth street, to thirty days in the city prison and a fine of $100 each. The accused are noted as "dangerous persons" on the police books, and for a long time have been the terror of the Eighteenth Ward. They are useful, at election time, however, and thought themselves lucky in escaping so easily from the fangs of the law. Keegan was only sentenced to a sentence of ten days in the city prison, without any fine.

Peter Rolf and John Rolf were sentenced to the city prison for a private assault, for ten days each, and fined $25 each.

Henry Rogers and Edward Saunders pleaded guilty to a charge of gambling. Judge Russell ordered them to be discharged.

Albert Watson pleaded guilty to an assault, and was fined $100.

John Rogers pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit a robbery, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

John H. Ingalls pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

Edward McCormick pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

Terence Campbell pleaded guilty to passing counterfeit money, and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

James Cooper and Christopher Hunter were tried and convicted of [illegible] to jail from the [illegible] Sentence deferred.

The Court will sit through a portion of next week. James Sheppard will be tried for the third time, on Monday.

District-Attorney Wheeler has returned to the City.

The Chester Church Controversy.

We understand that a return has been put in to the alternative mandamus issued out by the claimants to the trusteeships in Dr. Cheever's Church. The return sets up—

1. That there is now an action pending involving the same questions.

2. That there were illegal votes cast for the relators, which vitiated their election.

Law Students.

We are informed that Messrs. Carleton M. Herrick, Robert C. Hutchins, George V. N. Baldwin, William S. Newell and Bradbury C. Cantwell, who were mentioned in the TIMES a few days since, as having been required to pass a special examination for admission to the Bar, were the first only three examined, and were unanimously passed by the examiners in their first examinations.

Verdict against the City.

Mary Dutrig vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This was an action against the City to recover a balance alleged to be due the plaintiff as janitress of the Marine Court rooms. The case was tried on the 7th inst. of yesterday, and was tried before Judge DALY in the Common Pleas, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $288.

The Frauduleut Land Claims.

BEFORE U. S. COMMISSIONER BETTS.

Some further testimony was taken in these cases yesterday, before U. S. Commissioner C. F. Betts, and the case of Lawrance was adjourned to Saturday, and that of Brainard to Monday next.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

The People ex rel. Osgood vs. *Peers*.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Leonard J. Sadler vs. *Roome*.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Dealy vs. *Dealy*.—Divorce granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY, J.—*Degrove* vs. *Webster*.—Motion to discharge denied, and mitigation of sail declined.

Sigler vs. *Francis*.—Motion denied, but without costs.

Solomon vs. *Neiding*.—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Willetts vs. *Lescisse*.—Appeal dismissed, without costs.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 25, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been: 34 bbs. Ashes, 13,257 bbls. Flour, 162 bbls. Corn Meal, 48,826 bushels Wheat, 113,925 bushels Corn, 12,800 bushels Oats, 1,947 pkgs. Provisions, and 681 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made of 50 bbls., at $5 31½ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls ₰ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—The demand is moderate. Prices are unaltered.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported to-day of 200 bags Maracaibo at 12¾; 275 bags Jamaica at 13¼@13½c.; 325 bags Rio at 13½c.@13¾c., and 1300 bags St. Domingo on private terms.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in demand, mainly at 23c.@23½c. ₰ lb. Other kinds are unaltered.

COTTON—Only 700 bales were reported sold, to-day, at former quotations.

NEW-YORK CLEARING-HOUSE.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile, N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₰ lb	11¼	11¼	11¼
Middling, ₰ lb	11½	11⅝	11¾
Middling Fair, ₰ lb	12⅛	12¼	12⅜

DYEWOODS—Have been quiet, yet quoted steady.

FISH—Transactions have been limited in all kinds, though prices have favored buyers, slightly.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The principal holders of State and Western Flour have been claiming somewhat firmer prices for desirable lots. The demand, however, has been less active, as buyers have been reluctant to pay asking rates. Sales have been reported of 13,800 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 05@$5 15, chiefly at $5 10@$5 15; extra State at $5 20@$5 40, chiefly at $5 20@$5 27½; Superfine Western at $5 05@$5 15; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 20@$5 10; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 20@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 75@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 90@$6 95 ₰ bbl. Superfine State ..... $5 05 @$5 15
Extra State ..... 5 20 @ 5 40
Superfine Western ..... 5 05 @ 5 15
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin ..... 5 20 @ 5 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan. 5 20 @ 5 20
Inferior Extra Ohio ..... 5 75 @ 5 85
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping brs. 5 90 @ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands ..... 6 10 @ 7 00
Fancy Genesee ..... 5 40 @ 5 50
Extra Genesee ..... 5 85 @ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri ..... 5 00 @ 7 50

Southern Flour is dull and heavy. Sales 1,250 bbls., at $5 70@$5 20 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 25@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₰ bbl. Canadian is plenty and depressed, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 20@$7 50 ₰ bbl.; 800 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour rules quiet, at $3 40 @ $4 20 for fine and superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $3 50@$3 60 for Jersey; and $3 90@$3 95 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins have been in fair demand, and have been quoted up to $2 45@$2 50 for Layer, and $2 40@$2 45 for Bunch ₰ whole box. Other kinds have been quiet. Sales by auction 2,150 boxes Messina Oranges at $3 25@$4 25; and 1,350 boxes Messina Lemons at $2 60@$3 ₰ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request, and as the available supplies have been less extensive, the market closed more firmly. We have heard of sales of 56,500 bushels, including white Canada at $1 50; white Western at $1 55@$1 60; red Western on private terms; Milwaukee Club, part, at $1 22@$1 24; Racine Spring at $1 21; Chicago Spring at $1 18@$1 20, and White Southern at $1 57½ ₰ bushel. Corn is heavy and declining. The demand is good at prevailing price. Sales have been made of 100,000 bushels at 52½c.@57c. for badly damaged and unsound mixed Western; 59c.@63c., for poor to prime sound do., 63c.@70c. for yellow Northern; 66½c.@70c. for yellow Western; 65c.@71c. for yellow Jersey and Southern, and (nominally) 70c.@80c. for white Southern, ₰ bush. Rye continues scarce and quiet, chiefly at 90c. ₰ bush.; sales 3,500 bushels. Barley is dull and nominal. Oats are inquired for, including Canada, at 40½c.@42c.; Western, 40c.@41c.; State, 41½c.@42½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 38c.@40c., and Southern at 37c.@38c. ₰ bushel.

HAY—We have heard of sales of 850 bales North River, chiefly at $1 00@$1 05 ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales were reported of 50 bales of last year's crop at 7@13 cts. ₰ lb.

HIDES—The market this week has been rather quiet, while most of our importers shew increased firmness and are withholding their stocks. Dealers manifest but little disposition to operate to any extent. The principal sales have been, 3,000 Buenos Ayres at 26c., 6 months; 2 000 Central American on private terms; 1,000 Maracaibo at 22½c., 6 months; 5,700 Rew at 18½c.@19½, 6 months.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole this week has been limited, and prices continue to favor buyers. The receipts are fair, and stock is well assorted.

MOLASSES—The day's sales included 380 hhds. Porto Rico, at 35c.@36c.; 260 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 30c.@32c.; with 275 hhds. and 38 tcs. Clayed Cuba, mainly at 28c. ₰ gallon.

OILS—The inquiry has been good for Whale and Sperm, but very limited for most other descriptions, at unchanged rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is doing better, being less freely offered, while it is in more request. We have heard of sales of 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $17 75 for New Mess; $17 50 for Old Mess; $12 50 for New Prime, and $13 50 for Old Prime, ₰ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, including Hams, at 8¾c.@9½c., and Shoulders, at 7¼c.@7¾c. ₰ lb. Bacon is scarce and quiet, chiefly at from 9¾c.@11¾c. ₰ lb. Lard continues in fair demand at full rates. Sales have been reported of 375 tcs. and bbls., at from 11¼c.@11¾c., for common to prime, ₰ lb. Beef finds ready buyers at uniform prices. Sales have been made of 285 bbls., at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western. Mess; $11 00@$12 50 for Western Mess; $9@$9 for Country Mess, extra; and $14@$14 62½ for Country Prime, ₰ bbl.; Prime Mess, $14@$16 ₰ tc. Beef Hams, $11 50@$16 ₰ bbl. Butter continues in moderate demand at 12c.@18c. for new State, and 11c.@17c. for Ohio, ₰ lb. Cheese is in request at 7c.@11c. ₰ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 200 tcs., in lots, at from $4 25@$4 50 ₰ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand has been good at buoyant prices. We have heard of sales of 2100 hhds., including Cuba at 6¾c.@7¾c., Porto Rico at 7c.@8c., and Melado at 4¾c.@8c.; with 40 boxes Havana at 8c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW—About 30,000 lbs. Prime were disposed of, mainly at 10¾c. ₰ lb.

TOBACCO—Desirable lots being scarce, business lacks animation. Sales have been reported since our last of small lots of Kentucky at 6c.@10c.; 47 cases Seedleaf, at 8c.@16c.; 256 bales Havana, at 26c.@36c., and 50 bales Yara on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 1,250 hhds., chiefly at 21¾c.@21¾c. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 150 bales Cotton, at 5-32d.@2-16d., ₰ lb.; 1,800 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d.; 15,000 bushels Grain, in bulk, at 6d.; 30 boxes Bacon and 60 pkgs. Lard, at 28s. For London, some Bacon, at 25s. For Glasgow, 5,000 bushels Grain, in bags, at 8¼c.; and 100 tcs. Oil, on private terms. For Bremen, 50 pkgs. Tobacco, at 15s. A vessel to the Mediterranean and back, on private terms.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, May 25, 1860.

MEATS.

The demand has been spiritless, this week, though the changes in prices have been unimportant.

Beef, sides, ₰ lb	5	@	5c.
Beef, roasting pieces, ₰ lb	12	@	15
Beef, shank meat, ₰ lb	9	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ₰ lb	7½	@	8
Beef, rounds, ₰ lb	9	@	10
Beef, rumps, ₰ lb	10	@	12½
Beef, porter-house steak, ₰ lb	12	@	15
Beef, sirloin steak, ₰ lb	12	@	15
Beef, rump steak, ₰ lb	12	@	15
Beef, corned, ₰ lb	4	@	6
Mutton, carcasses, ₰ lb	6½	@	8
Mutton, hind quarters, ₰ lb	12	@	16
Mutton, fore quarters, ₰ lb	6	@	11
Mutton, legs, ₰ lb	12	@	14
Mutton, shoulders, ₰ lb	8	@	11
Mutton, chops, ₰ lb	12	@	15
Lamb, spring, ₰ quarter	75	@1	25

Veal, ₰ lb	8	@	12
Pork, fresh, ₰ lb	8	@	10
Pork, salt, ₰ lb	8	@	10
Pork, mess, ₰ bbl	17	@	18
Pork, prime, ₰ bbl	13	@	14
Pork, prime mess, ₰ bbl	15	@	16
Pork, clear, ₰ bbl	18	@	19
Pork, extra clear, ₰ bbl	20	@	21
Hams, ₰ lb	11½	@	12
Shoulders, ₰ lb	9	@	10
Tripe, ₰ lb	6	@	7

POULTRY AND GAME.

We notice a better assortment in market. The inquiry is limited. Prices are quoted steady.

Chickens, Fowls' the, ₰ lb	20	@	22
Chickens, Broilers, ₰ pair	37	@1	25
Fowls, ₰ lb	12	@	16
Turkeys, ₰ lb	16	@	20
Geese, each	1 37	@2	00
Geese, ₰ lb	11	@	12
Ducks, ₰ lb	12	@	14
Pigeons, Quail, ₰ dozen	2 50	@3	00
Pigeons, Sight, ₰ dozen	1 00	@1	17
Wild Ducks, ₰ pair	75	@1	37
Snipe, Brant, ₰ doz	37	@1	25
Snipe, Dowitcher, ₰ doz	1 87½	@2	12½
Snipe, Ox-eye, ₰ doz	37	@	—
Snipe, Plover, ₰ doz	2 75	@3	25
Snipe, Yellow-leg, ₰ doz	2 00	@2	50

FISH.

Most kinds have been moderately sought after. Prices have favored buyers.

Salmon, ₰ lb	37	@	50
Salmon Trout, ₰ lb	8	@	10
Brook Trout, ₰ lb	25	@	31
Codfish, ₰ lb	5	@	6
Pickerel, ₰ lb	10	@	12
Codfish, ₰ lb	5	@	6
Perch, ₰ lb	8	@	10
Bass, ₰ lb	10	@	12
Flounders, ₰ lb	5	@	—
Striped Bass, ₰ lb	10	@	12
Halibut, ₰ lb	10	@	—
Haddock, ₰ lb	—	@	5
Shad, each	18	@	43
Smelts, ₰ lb	—	@	6
Oysters, ₰ 100	50	@1	25
Oysters pickled, ₰ 100	1 25	@1	50
Clams, ₰ 100	25	@	38
Crabs, soft, ₰ doz	1 25	@1	50
Crabs, hard, ₰ doz	12	@	25
Lobsters, ₰ lb	8	@	6
Salmon, Lake, smoked, ₰ lb	25	@	28
Salmon, pickled, ₰ lb	12	@	25
Codfish, pickled, ₰ lb	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ₰ lb	4	@	5
Mackerel, pickled, cash	9	@	12
Mackerel, smoked, ₰ lb	12	@	—
Halibut, smoked, ₰ lb	8	@	10
Herring, pickled, ₰ dozen	10	@	12

VEGETABLES.

Supplies of early varieties are good, and prices are low, to-day. The demand is fair.

Potatoes, new Bermuda, ₰ bbl	4 75	@5	50
Potatoes, old Mercers, ₰ bbl	1 75	@2	25
Potatoes, Peach-blows, ₰ bbl	1 62½	@1	87½
Potatoes, ₰ bushel	62	@	87
Potatoes, ₰ half peck	12	@	18
Potatoes, Sweet, ₰ bbl	4 50	@5	00
Potatoes, Sweet, ₰ bushel	1 50	@1	75
Turnips, ₰ bushel	1 00	@1	25
Turnips, ₰ bunch	6	@	9
Parsnips, ₰ basket	75	@	87
Carrots, ₰ basket	87	@1	0
Beets, ₰ basket	62	@	75
Onions, ₰ basket	1 00	@1	62½
Watercresses, ₰ quart	5	@	6
Cabbage, ₰ dozen	75	@1	25
Cabbage, each	5	@	12
Cabbage, red, ₰ dozen	62½	@	87½
Green Peas, ₰ half peck	20	@	25
Tomatoes, ₰ quart	25	@	30
Radishes, ₰ dozen bunches	8	@	12
Rhubarb ₰ bunch	3	@	6
Lettuce, ₰ head	3	@	6
Spinach, ₰ peck	25	@	—
Asparagus, ₰ bunch	10	@	25
Parsley, ₰ bunch	5	@	6
Leeks, ₰ bunch	6	@	—
Garlic, ₰ bunch	10	@	12

FRUIT.

Cherries and Strawberries are coming forward rather more freely, and prices are gradually declining. The sales have been limited, however. Other kinds are in slack request.

Apples, Table, ₰ peck	62	@	75
Apples, Cooking, ₰ peck	37	@	62
Apples, Lady, ₰ peck	1 25	@1	50
Cherries, ₰ lb	10	@	20
Cranberries, ₰ quart	18	@	25
Hickory Nuts, ₰ quart	8	@	10
Strawberries, ₰ quart box	25	@	62½
Strawberries, ₰ basket	5	@	13
Citron, preserved, ₰ lb	25	@	—
Oranges, ₰ dozen	18	@	50
Lemons, ₰ dozen	12	@	25
Cocoanuts, ₰ dozen	50	@	—
Pineapples, each	8	@	25
Figs, ₰ lb	12	@	—
Turkish Fig Cake, each	12	@	—
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₰ lb	25	@	30
Dates, ₰ lb	—	@	8
Raisins, ₰ lb	10	@	12
Currants, ₰ lb	6	@	8

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Business has been restricted, though quotations have not varied materially.

Butter, State, ₰ lb	17	@	25
Butter, Orange Co	26	@	30
Butter, Ohio, ₰ lb	15	@	20
Butter, roll, ₰ lb	15	@	20
Cheese, ₰ lb	8	@	14
Cheese, English, ₰ lb	15	@	18
Eggs, ten for	25	@	—
Eggs, twenty for	25	@	—
Eggs, eighty for	1 00	@	—
Honey, ₰ cake	20	@	—
Honey, ₰ bottle	25	@	—

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: Thos. B. WAY, stand No. 21; PAGAN & KNAPP, stands Nos. 200 and 280; J. D. MOORE, stands Nos. 207 and 209; L. O'BRIEN, stands Nos. 445 and 448; Mrs. CHESMAN stand No. 185; J. GARDNER, stands Nos. 149 and 147.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOK.

A practical work, just published, from the pen of Dr. H. Ingersoll, on the treatment of youthful practices, with hints before marriage.

"This is a most needful book, and on a subject of vital importance to the young before marriage, and should be in the hands of every youth, parents and guardians."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

For sale at the Publishers, RODGERS & COMPANY, No. 827 Broadway, and at the author's office, No. 36 East 13th-st. Price for the small edition, 50 cents; large, $1. All letters must contain two letter stamps.

MIDNIGHT, AND OTHER POEMS.—THIS is welcome in time, as noticed by Park Benjamin, Esq., in a letter to the author: "I have read your poems carefully and critically. They have exalted my sincere admiration. Some passages seem to me worthy of being ranked in the highest order of poetry. The measure is uniformly correct and elegant. The making of such verses shows an ear attuned to finest harmonies."

Price 50 cents. For sale by T. J. CROWEN, No. 609 Broadway.

THE CATHOLIC PUBLISHING HOUSE of E. DUNIGAN & BROTHER, (S. B. KIRBY,) has removed to No. 599 Broadway, up stairs, where all orders are promptly attended to.

PERSONAL.

THE HEIRS-AT-LAW OF JOSEPH THOMSON, or JAMES THOMSON, will hear of something much to their advantage by applying to RICHARD PATRICK, No. 351 Pearl-st., New-York. The Thomsons were brothers, and left the vicinity of London, England, about the year 1801, and subsequently, up to 1850, resided and carried on the business of bakers in New-York or Brooklyn.

STRAW GOODS.

TO MOTHERS.

Before you purchase your boys' Straw Hats, Call and examine

THE JEDDO HAT,

Of Woven Straw.

An entirely new style—first and only importation. To be had only of GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

REMOVALS.

WOOD BROTHERS

Have removed to No. 260 BROADWAY.

In directing notice to their removal,

WOOD BROTHERS

Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs, made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.

This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.

Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by let

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

228. PROVISIONS! FISH! GROCERIES!

AT WHOLESALE.

For sale at low prices, Corned beef, cheese, lard, pork, hard, prime and corned hams, shoulders, pork, hard, prime and corned hams, shoulders, Dutch pickled herrings, haddock, white-fish, lake-fish, salmon, large white mackerel, scaled herrings. Also, white and yellow sugars, all grades, green and black teas, syrups, molasses, spices, and all kinds of first-class

PROVISIONS, FISH AND GROCERIES.

Grocers and dealers generally are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices at No. 228 Washington-st., N. Y., between Barclay and Robinson sts. Same place twelve years.

ANDREW W. ROSS.

STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand, and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand. Cheap and short.

HOWE & FERRY, late S. Raynor, No. 75 Beekman.

DAVID WALKER, STATIONER, PRINTER and Blank-Book Manufacturer, No. 2 Park-place, under the Broadway Bank. Small and Counting-Room ROTTOMS in great variety.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE CONTEMPLATING A TRIP TO EUROPE.

In addition to their ANCHOR and WALDSTEIN PRINTS, in new and beautiful styles, they have now for sale the entire balance of the justly-celebrated YORK STATE,

ARKWRIGHT and [illegible]

by the piece or package. FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS, R. H. MACY & CO.

Offer their entire Spring importation of LACE MANTILLAS, POINTS, &c.

Below the cost of importation.

Also, a large stock of SILK AND CLOTH MANTILLAS,

In every variety, in all the new Paris shapes, at greatly reduced prices.

Nos. 204 and 206 Broadway.

BENSON'S SPRING FASHIONS.

RICH SILK BURNOUS.

RICH SILK BASQUES, very deep.

Ladies, call and see our new PATTI SILK CLOAK, the most elegant garment.

Also, STRIPED CLOTH BURNOUS.

STRIPED CHALLIE, for Summer wear.

All made in the most thorough manner.

No. 310 CANAL-ST., opposite Mercer.

351 CLOSING OUT SALE. 351

LACE CURTAINS, MUSLIN CURTAINS, NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, NEW STYLES, GILT CORNICES, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, REPS, DAMASKS AND ALL UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &c. ALSO, GOLD BORDER WINDOW SHADES OF EVERY KIND, GUFF AND WHITE HOLLAND DO. Fitted and put up. We are now closing out these goods at a large reduction and invite examination.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, BROADWAY. 351

SPECIALTIES!!! SPECIALTIES!!! SPECIALTIES!!!

WILL OPEN THIS MORNING, MAY 26, at 8 A. M., the following specialties:

1,000 SILK MOIRE ANTIQUE PARASOLS, for 6s., worth $1 50.

5,000 LINED AND DOUBLE FRINGED DO., at much less than the usual prices.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV.

500 LACE MANTILLAS for $5, worth $10.
500 LACE SHAWLS AND POINTS, $5, worth $10.
200 LACE MANTILLAS, $10, worth $20.
500 LACE CENTRES, from $2 50 to $5, about half price.
$3,000 worth wide FLOUNCING LACES, from 8s. to $5 a yard.

These Goods are all choice styles, bought at the recent sales, at half the cost of importation.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV.

$6,000 FRENCH EMB'D LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.
1,000 French Emb'd Linen Cambric Hdkfs., 3s.
1,000 French Emb'd Linen Cambric Hdkfs., 4s.
1,000 French Emb'd Linen Cambric Hdkfs., 5s.
1,000 French Emb'd Linen Cambric Hdkfs., 6s.
1,000 French Emb'd Linen Cambric Hdkfs., 8s.
1,000 French Emb'd Linen Cambric Hdkfs., 20s.
500 French Emb'd Linen Cambric Hdkfs., $2.
500 French Emb'd Linen Cambric Hdkfs., $4.
200 French Emb'd Linen Cambric Hdkfs., $5.
100 French Emb'd Linen Cambric Hdkfs., $6, 7, 8, 8 and $10.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV.

1,000 Real French Embroidered Collars, for 2s., worth 4s.
1,000 Real French Embroidered Collars, for 3s., worth 5s.
1,000 Real French Embroidered Collars, for 4s., worth 6s.
1,000 Real French Embroidered Collars, 8), worth $1 50.
A full Line French Embroidered Sets, from 6s to $10.
The above goods are much below value.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV.

200 pieces REAL SWISS DOTTED AND SPOT MUSLIN, for 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. a yard, bought under regular prices.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV.

1,000 pieces EMBROIDERED CURTAIN LACES, 4s. a yard, a Great Bargain.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV.

1,000 pieces EMBROIDERED CURTAIN MUSLIN. A whole importation closed out at a great sacrifice—1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. and 4s. a yare.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV.

CARPETING.

A. JOURNEAY, Jr., No. 363 Broadway,

Has received, per recent arrivals, a full assortment of VELVET AND TAPESTRY CARPETING, of the newest patterns. Also, THREE-PLYS, INGRAINS, AND VENETIAN CARPETS, CANTON AND COCOA MATTINGS, RUGS, MATS, &c., &c., all of which are offered at the lowest prices. No. 363 BROADWAY.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c. RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Desiring to reduce our large stock of Carpetings, we will from May 1 offer our large and well-selected stock at RETAIL.

Housekeepers will observe a saving of the retailer's profit as well as the advantage of selecting from a very large assortment.

Experienced upholsterers are engaged to make and put down goods.

GEORGE B. MURPHY & CO., No. 366 Broadway, near White-st., New-York.

PARIS.

LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE, BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES, Nos. 35 and 37, RUE ST. ARNAUD, No. 7, and RUE NEUVE DES CAPUCINES, No. 16.

SIL

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A PERFECTLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL of education and refinement desires a situation, as companion to a lady, (who desires traveling.) preferred, or a middle-aged invalid gentleman who needs gentleness of cheerful society. Would be unwilling to leave home to whom every duty required of the situation. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address MIGNIE, Box No. 117 *Times* Office, up three flights.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or would do chambermaid and to do fine washing; is very neat and tidy in appearance; is willing to assist in other capacity; no objections to the country for Summer; can be seen for two days, at No. 67 East 30th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A CHAMBERMAID.—A SMART AND ACTIVE young woman wishes a situation in a private family or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; no objection to the country; is a good nurse of children; good City references can be given. One to be seen at No. 42 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., 2d floor.

A CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as chambermaid and waiter and to assist in light work in a private family; has no objections to go in the country; City reference can be given from her last place, where she has lived six years. Call at No. 38 Macdougal-st., two doors from James, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as chambermaid and to do washing and ironing, or take care of children. Inquire at No. 6 Allen-st., up stairs.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do housework in a small private family; has no objection to go into the country for the Summer; is a Protestant; family. Apply at No. 28 Fulton-st., Fifth floor, up stairs.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do housework in a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 21st-st.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork, or nurse and wash sewer; has good City reference. Apply at No. 218 West 18th-st., second floor, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION by an experienced girl, in a private family as chambermaid; is a good seamstress, and an expert at doing up lace and muslins; is willing to go in the country with a family that lives in the City; the best of City references. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 139 2d-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A SITUation by a first-rate commercial, who would assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City references from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 44 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., in the rear. Has no objections to go in the country.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT and efficient person wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take the entire charge of a baby and sew; is accustomed to traveling, &c.; best City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 26 West 16th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and assistant in the washing and ironing or sitting; no objection to the country for Summer. Can be seen for two days, at No. 67 East 30th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A CHAMBERMAID.—A SMART AND ACtive young woman wishes a situation in a private family or as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; can assist in the care of children; good City reference can be given. One to be seen at No. 62 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., 2d floor.

A CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as chambermaid and waiter and to assist in light work in a private family; has no objections to go in the country; City reference can be given from her last place, where she has lived six years. Call at No. 38 Macdougal-st., two doors from James, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl as chambermaid and to do washing and ironing; is capable of children's dress; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; is a Protestant; family. Apply at No. 28 Fulton-st., Fifth floor, up stairs.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do housework in a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 21st-st.

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A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a first-rate commercial, who would assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City references from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 44 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., in the rear. Has no objections to go in the country.

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A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; can assist in the care of children; good City references from her last place. Call at No. 62 20th-st., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young woman; or as cook, washer and ironer, in a small, private family; best of City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 129 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, over milk depôt.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Wanted, by a very competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do the fine washing; is a remarkably good shirt-ironer; has two years' City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as chambermaid and waiter and to assist in light work; has no objections to go in the country; City reference can be given from her last place, where she has lived six years. Call at No. 38 Macdougal-st., two doors from James, for two days.

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A CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—A PROTestant young woman wants a situation as nurse and chambermaid, chambermaid and nurse, chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and laundress, or as good small family waitress; good City references will be given. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 Ella-st., near Broadway.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, who is very competent as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; would go to the country with a family; has good City reference. Can be seen for one day at No. 15 Union-court, (University-place,) between 11th and 12th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and assist with the washing and ironing; will go to the country during the Summer months; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 133 West 30th-st., this day.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to the care of children; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 380 West 26th-st., corner 9th-av.

A CHILDREN'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young Protestant girl to mind children and do light chamberwork. Call at No. 266 West 28th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT German, a situation as first rate cook; understands meats, soups, jellies, baking and pastry; also, English and French dishes; the best of City reference given; has no objections to go to Newport or Rockaway. Can be seen two days, at No. 131 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first-rate cook; thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; would assist in washing and ironing; has objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen on Friday and Saturday, at No. 624 4th-av., near 39th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman who understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and pastry baker; no objection to assist in washing or to go in the country for the Summer; best of City reference. Apply at No 1 United Court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent respectable woman; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning and larding jellies, and creams and pastries; will take care of a house for the Summer, or go to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 529 6th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 624 4th-av., near 39th-st., up stairs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS French cook, a situation; understands all kinds of meats, soups, gravies, &c.; is also a splendid baker of bread, pastry, &c.; has the best of reference; can speak French fluently; will go in the country. Apply at No. 241 Mulberry-st., in the rear, near Bleecker.

A COOK.—A SITUATION AS COOK WANTED, in a private family by a most respectable woman who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; best City reference; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days as No. 31 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED BY A CLEAN, OBLIGING and well-recommended, hard-working woman, a situation in City or country, in a private family, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is an excellent cook and finished laundress. Apply at No. 468 Broome-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first class cook, in a hotel or large boarding house; understands meats, soups, jellies, pastry; is capable of taking full charge of the kitchen. Call at No. 77 West 30th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED.—A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman wishes a situation as cook; she is superior in that department, and only a first class situation will be taken. Can be seen for the present at her last place, southeast corner of 47th-st. and 7th-av.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wants a situation, as plain cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, a good washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 110 East 32d-st., at rear 2d and 3d avs.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as first-class cook; can dress all kinds of game, jellies, ices, soups and desserts, pastry, baking, &c. Best City references. Call at No. 164 Avenue B, corner 7th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN CITY or country, by a Protestant Scotch cook; is a first-class meat and pastry cook and baker; also, a good washer and ironer; has lived with some of the best families in City and country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 196 East 34th st., third floor, front room.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, with unexceptionable references, a situation as cook either in City or country. Apply at No. 73 West 19th-st., rear building.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, a Scotchwoman; understands her business perfectly. Apply at No. 118 2d-st., corner of 1st-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; would assist in washing and ironing; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 175 East 13th-st., for two days.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PLAIN, HUMble, hard-working young woman, a situation as good cook, baker of pastry, &c., and laundress, or to do general housework, or chamberwork and waiting; can take charge of a dairy; best references for each capacity; no objection to the country. Call at No. 70 Bleecker-st., Near Broadway, this day and Monday. Wages no object.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook, and assistant in housework, in a small family where there are no children; no application need be made but by a competent person, and furnished with good recommendation from last place. Apply to-day or Monday, at No. 13 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., near Peck-slip ferry landing.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, FOR an very respectable and experienced girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or general servant; is obliging, sober and neat; economical in her kitchen, and highly recommended. Inquire at No. 28 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as good cook, a first-rate washer and ironer; also baker; has good City reference. Call at No. 330 West 40th-st., between 10th and 11th sts., second floor, front room.

A COOK.—A YOUNG WELSH GIRL WISHES a situation as a good plain cook, and to assist in washing and ironing. Good reference given. Apply at No. 139 10th-st., just below 2d-av., for two days.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman as cook and laundress. Wages $6 per month. Apply at No. 208 9th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL PLEASE NOTICE.
That at No. 11 Chambers-st., Between Centre and Chatham, They can be suited with DOMESTICS
For any sta tion. Cooks, Waiters, Housemaids, Laundresses, &c., Well recommended, furnished at short notice. Please call.

A COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as cook, or to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 132 Henry-st., in the rear.

A COOK—NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A first-class hotel cook, and a young woman with two years' reference, wish situations; the cook understands cooking in all its branches; the other girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and nurse. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED By a competent, tidy woman, with good City reference a situation as cook and laundress; understands meats, poultry and baking; does up linen in magnificent style; or as housemaid and to do fine washing and ironing; wages $7 to $8; City or country. Call at or address No. 118 East 32d-st., for two days.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation is wanted by an industrious, obliging and well-recommended Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a good bread and pie baker, and thorough washer and ironer; would have no objection to the country. Apply as No. 486 Broome-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, WITH good reference.—The advertiser understands all kinds of meats, soups, gravies, game &c.; is also an excellent baker of bread, pies, &c.; an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen at 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A COMPANION TO AN INVALID.—A young lady desires a situation as companion to an elderly or invalid lady; she would assist in housekeeping, besides making herself generally useful. Has no objection to go South, or to the country. Good references. Address, for two days, D., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

A DRESSMAKER, &c.—A COMPETENT dressmaker and lady's maid wants a situation with a lady or family; is a thorough family seamstress; understands fitting up a lady's wardrobe; also, cutting and fitting children's clothing; no objections to travel; the best of City references. Can be seen in the house of her present employer, No. 8 East 14th-st., near 5th-av.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, in a small private family, or would do general housework; can produce the best of City reference. Call, for two days at No. 146 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A HOUSEMAID.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small family in City or country; has good City reference. Call at No. 594 Bleecker-st., top floor, back room. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

A HOUSEMAID—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, to do waiting and chamberwork, or else chamberwork, or assist at washing and ironing; no objections to go to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 233 7th-av., between 25th and 26th-sts.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A NEAT competent girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid, and do fine washing and ironing; wages, $7; City or country. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG PROTESTant woman would like a situation as housekeeper to a widower; is a first-rate cook and manager. Address G. M. U., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

A GENERAL HOUSE-SERVANT.—A SITUation wanted by a well-recommended, clean and tidy woman, in City or country, to do general housework; is a good laundress and plain cook; also, a good dairy-maid; willing and obliging. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

A LAUNDRESS—WANTED BY A VERY REspectable young woman, a situation as first-class laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; French finting, &c.; or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; does up linens in beautiful style; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Apply for 2 days at 63 14th av., near 10th-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION As first-class laundress in a first-class private family; best of City references given; no objection to the country for the Summer months. Address No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, back room.

A LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY As a young woman, as above; has lived in the best of families; is a first-rate hand at doing up ladies' fine-ries; best of City reference. Apply at No. 104 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION As laundress by a respectable Protestant young woman, who understands her business; best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 East 14th-st.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as laundress or chambermaid, either in City or country, or would take charge and do laundry work in the absence of the family leaving the City, good references. Apply at No. 11 Chambers-st.

A MAID TO A LADY OR SEAMSTRESS —By a person who has lived in that capacity in England; thoroughly understands all the duties; would not object to travel. Can be seen for one day at No. 45 5th-av. Will reply by letter by addressing E. M. M., No. 130 Fulton-st. Brooklyn.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED English nurse, a situation to take charge of one or two growing children; can cut and make their dresses, also do fine sewing and embroidery. Call at No. 113 24th st., third floor, back room, between 6th and 7th avs.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, a situation as child's nurse. No objection to go to the country. Inquire in front basement, No. 248 East 8th-st.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation for a smart, neat and very respectable girl to take care of children or do chamberwork and sewing; is handy to serve, and willing to make herself useful; wages not so much a consideration as a good place; has good recommendations. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a competent person, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can do up ladies' fineries if required; unexceptionable references. Can be seen for two days at No. 69 West 15th st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, front room. No objection to the country.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; has good City references. Call at No. 177 7th-av., for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, altering ladies' and children's dresses; would like to go to the country for the Summer months, or would go by the week or month to sew; has best of City reference given. Call at No. 241 2d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED By a competent young woman as seamstress; she can do all kinds of family sewing, cuts and fits children's dresses; or would go as chambermaid and waitress if required. No objection to go in the country. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 215 West 16th st., for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; can operate an Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, and wishes to go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No 107 West 14th st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a permanent situation as seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; has good City reference. Can be seen for this week at No. 278 6th-av., second floor, between 17th and 18th-sts.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SCOTCH WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress; would have no objection to do chamberwork, or to wait upon an invalid lady; the country preferred. Has got good references from former employers. Apply for two days at A. REID'S Seed store No. 807 Broadway.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN, Well recommended, wishes a situation as seamstress; is willing to assist in chamberwork; will go in the country. Call for two days at No. 106 Lexington-av.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A MIDDLE-AGED English person wishes a situation as seamstress, or to attend an an elderly lady, and is capable of taking a monthly nurse place. Can be seen for two days at No. 1 Macdougal-st., at Mrs. Simpson's.

A SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A competent person wishes a situation as seamstress and chambermaid or waitress, or to take care of grown children and sew. Best City reference. Call at No. 96 West 28th-st. Country preferred.

A WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as waitress; has lived in that capacity for six years in her last place, where an exceptionable references can be given. Can be seen, two days, at No. 28 3d-av., corner of 9th-st. in the millinery store.

A WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wants a situation as waitress; has no objections to go in the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived a year. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 34 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as first-class waitress; the best of City reference if required. Call at No. 180 East 16th-st., over the liquor-store.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class English waitress; comes highly recommended; wages $6. Call at her present employer's, No. 96 St Mark's-place, for two days.

SEWING.—A WOMAN, THOROUGHLY ACquainted with children's clothing or family sewing, is willing to go out to work by the day, or would receive the same at her residence. Apply, or address Mrs. LOUGHRY, No. 196 East 22d-st., New-York.

MALES.

A AGENT.—A YOUNG MAN HAVING TRAVeled for mercantile houses in this country during the last three years being about to visit England for three months, would be glad to take charge of any business there for a moderate commission. Most satisfactory references can be furnished. Address ENGLISHMAN, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—A young man, 21 years old, wants a situation in a wholesale establishment as assistant book-keeper or entry clerk, or in some similar capacity where there would be some prospect of advancement. Moderate salary expected. Can refer to present employer. Address W. H. B., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—A middle-aged man, having thirty years' experience in the leather business in all its branches, book-keeping, manufacture, sale, &c., &c., wishes a situation as assistant-book-keeper, porter, entry clerk, or in any capacity that would insure him a slight remuneration for his services. Address J. B., Williamsburgh Post office, L. I.

A CLERK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS surveyor's assistant; or as clerk in a real estate office. Address, stating terms, to G. J. T., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a private family by a German Protestant who has lived in first-class families, and speaks English fluently; he understands his business in all its branches; no objection to be in the country or any watering place; the best City reference from his last employer where he has lived the last two years. Call or address F. S., No. 173 West 26th-st.

A COACHMAN.—SITUATION IN CITY OR country wanted, as coachman in a private family, by a single man, with no incumbrance whatever; is just disengaged from a place which he has held for three years; can give the very best recommendations from his former employer as to ability to fulfill his duties. Call or address, A. B., COACHMAN, No. 9 Thompson-st., four doors from Canal-st.

A COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DEsirous to procure a situation for his coachman who understands the care and management of horses and carriages in the very best manner; he is sober, and can be trusted implicitly. Any one in want of a good man would do well to call at No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days; or address a note to C. H., No. 96 East 13th-st.

A COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman, who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the garden, &c.; would take care of a cow and make himself generally useful; would prefer the country; has satisfactory reference. Address J. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION is wanted by a Protestant young man in a private family; has lived with the first families in the City; he thoroughly understands his business; is a good and careful driver; is willing to go to the country for the Summer; has the best City reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Call at or address No. 87 East 32d-st., for two days.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young man, a situation as coachman, or coachman and gardener; is an excellent and careful driver, and a good gardener; is willing to make himself useful to his employer; best of reference; no objection to the country. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 76 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

A COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a man who thoroughly understands the management and care of horses; has the best City references. Call on or address E. R., at Mr. Campbell's, No. 56 4th-av., or Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation by a Protestant; has the best of City reference; is willing to make himself generally useful at garden work or row a boat, or anything that may accommodate. Address J., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN City or country, as coachman or to assist on a place; willing to be generally useful. Address L. W., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION in city or country, by an industrious and competent young man, to take care of horses, drive, &c.; is willing to make himself generally useful; excellent references. Address L. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and plain gardener by a single young man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and is a good careful driver; is very agreeable and willing to make himself useful to his employer. Any gentleman in want of such a man would do well to give him a call. Address S. W., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a respectable and highly recommended young man, a situation; he is thoroughly coachman and groom, also a good gardener; can do anything about the place. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; is of agreeable disposition; has no objections to the country, and can produce the best of City references from his last employer, with whom he has lived for two years. Address P. M., Box No. 188 *Times* Office, for two days.

A COLLECTOR, DELIVERER OR PORter.—Wanted, by a middle-aged man of steady habits, who is versed in the English, French, and German languages, a situation as collector, deliverer, porter, or of any other kind where he could make himself useful; understands driving; references and security given if required. Address J. D., No. 510 Broome-st.

A BUTLER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS BUTler, by a steady, respectable man (English) who thoroughly understands his business; has the very best City reference. Call on, or address, BUTLER, Henry A Kerr's Grocery, No. 746 Broadway, N. Y.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by an experienced and reliable young man; understands a greenhouse, flowers, all kinds of vegetables, the care of fruit trees; is sober, steady and industrious, able and willing to work; is highly recommended by his former employer. Wages moderate. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man; is competent to take charge of any gentleman's place; is also a good landscape gardener. Call, or address GARDENER, No. 51 East 12th-st., corner Broadway, New-York.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a Scotchman, a single man; no objection to take care of a horse and drive; can give satisfactory references. Address J., or apply at Smith's seedstore, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

A GARDENER AND FARMER.—A GARdener and farmer of first-class abilities offers his services to any gentleman requiring a person of extensive experience in the laying out of new grounds, raising all kinds of vegetables, &c. He is a first-rate grocery department, new avenues, fish ponds, care of stock and farm produce. None need answer except those wanting a competent person. Address B. G., Sing Sing Post-office, for one week.

A GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom and coachman by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; he is a thorough groom and good driver; has no objections to City or country; has the best of City and country references; is not afraid of hard work; can be seen for two days. Address J. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

A GROOM AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a young man, lately landed, a situation to take care of horses, and do plain gardening, and make himself generally useful to his employer; good City reference. Address Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

A HOUSE AGENT.—WANTED BY A PROTestant man, of respectability and trust, the agency of a few good private and tenement houses; also the collecting of City bills on reasonable terms; has first-class references and good security, if required. Address JAMES LUCAS, No. 624 4th-av., near 39th-st., up stairs.

A PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man as porter in a store; is not afraid of work. Address J. H., Box No 196 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family; he understands his business perfectly, and has good City reference; would have no objection to engage in a private boarding house, or go a short distance in the country. Address T. M., No 311 Broadway. will be attended to.

EMPLOYMENT.—GENTLEMEN IN WANT OF Clerks, salesmen, porters, waiters, coachmen, men on railroads steamboats, and farms, or boys for stores and trades, or any honorable business, will be furnished (gratis) at WORCESTER & CO.'S, No. 563 Broadway, up stairs, Room No. 8.

LITERARY.—A YOUNG MAN, COMPETENT IN all the departments of journalism, desires to meet with a permanent engagement. Can submit articles furnished to a New-York paper. Address, for three days, LITERAT, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED

A FIRST-RATE GLASS ENGRAVER.
Apply to
E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
No 488 Broadway.

WOVEN SKIRT HANDS WANTED.

100 girls to make woven skirts. Apply at the factory of W. S. & C. H. THOMSON & CO., corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.

A BOY.—WANTED, A GERMAN BOY 16 YEARS old for gardening and to take care of a horse. No. 562 Broadway.

A CARTER.—WANTED, BY A FIRM IN THIS City, a steady man of good address to take charge of a horse and wagon, solicit orders, and deliver goods. Preference given to a married man speaking English and German. Address in handwriting of applicant, with references, Q. R. S., Station E, Post-office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COLORED AND competent coachman, capable of attending also to a cow, and to make himself generally useful in the house. Good references required. Apply at office No. 32 South William-st.

A COOK.—WANTED—MAN OR WOMAN; ONE who understands the business; good wages will be given. Apply at No. 211 8th av., near 21st-st.

A MAN.—WANTED, A MAN FOR A SMALL country place; must understand well the care of horses, and be able and willing to assist in gardening, &c.; one need apply who cannot bring good reference. Apply at 29 Chambers-st., up stairs, between 11 and 4.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A YOUNG WOman who understands her business, and is willing to take charge of children, if required, and can dress hair. None but Protestants need apply at No. 49 West 33d-st., on Saturday next, between 9 and 11 A. M.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, IN A SMALL PRIvate family, a competent girl as waiter. Apply from 8 to 10 o'clock at No 137 East 15th st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AGENTS IN THE City and country for a handsome and valuable work, to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEO. W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers, Franklin-square.

SALESMAN WANTED—ONE THOROUGHLY acquainted with Shirts and Men's Furnishing Goods, who has had experience in a wholesale house. To a satisfactory party a liberal salary will be paid. Communications addressed to Box No. 2,716 Post-office, New-York, stating where employed, &c., will receive attention and will be held confidential.

$100 PER MONTH MADE WITH $10 Stencil tools, so arranged that the inexperienced can use them. Send for circular, before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN MATHEWS, Lawrence, Mass.

AGRICULTURAL.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

To close a consignment, consisting of PLOWS, HAY and STRAW CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, HARROWS GARDEN BARROWS, CHURNS, ROAD SCRAPERS, FANNING MILLS, &c., &c.
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR BOARD.—A young artist, of high respectability and accomplishments, desires to give instructions on the piano or melodeon for board and a comfortable home to a respectable private family in this City; he has taught music for over nine years upon a new, superior, and most simple system, based strictly on scientific principles; first-class references given. Address ALLEGRO, Pianist, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

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MIDDLEBORO', MASS.
The 208th Quarter of this popular Institution will commence Monday, May 28. (Fall Quarter, Sept. 10.)
J. W. P. JENKS, A. M., Principal, aided by the usual full corps of instructors.
JOSEPH T. WOOD, Secretary.
Send to the Principal for a Catalogue.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

THE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

FAIRFAX FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Litchfield, Conn.—Rev. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal, assisted by J. A. Shaw, late of Harvard University, and Mr. Lewis Munger, of the State Normal School. A Primary Department for small boys, under charge of Mrs. Richards. Telegraphic and railroad communication. Terms moderate and no extras. This is one of the healthiest and most delightful places in New England. For circulars, address Dr. R., or R. A. WATKINSON, law office, No. 20 Nassau-st.

FRENCH LANGUAGE—GRAMMAR, LITERature, Reading and Conversation—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 12 to 1. Madame DON BERNARD, née DE ROCHEFERMOY, formerly French teacher of Rutgers Institute, receives pupils, above days at her parlor, No. 43 East 14th-st., New-York. (Mr. Panpiman's house.) Separate class for children. Letter-box at parlor door. Apply also at Madame Don Bernard's Boarding School, No. 63 1st place, Brooklyn.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—GRAMMAR, LITERATURE, READING AND CONVERSATION.—Prof. DON BERNARD, from Paris, will receive pupils, on immediate application, at his parlor, No. 41 East 14th st., opposite Union-square, Hangbwont's premises. Also Classes for ladies. Evening Classes for gentlemen. Letter-box at the Professor's parlor door.

AT $5—BOOK-KEEPING.—MR DOLSEAR, No. 659 Broadway, will give another special course to business men and clerks, at less than half price. This course is strictly practical, and will enable gentlemen to keep books by double entry. Four $5 seats vacant.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE SUMMER term commences May 1. Circulars, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained at E. Goodenough's bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., or by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Methodist Conference.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION STILL UNDER DISCUSSION—AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 25.

The Conference resumed the discussion of the slavery question.

Rev. J. A. Wilkey, of Philadelphia, spoke against the majority report, and was followed by Dr. E. Thomson, of the North Ohio Conference, who made an able argument in favor of the report.

The venerable Dr. ALFRED GRIFFITH, of the Baltimore Conference, then took the platform. Mr. GRIFFITH is the oldest member of the Conference, and on motion of Secretary HANNAH, as an act of courtesy, the Conference granted him an extension of time at his pleasure. He occupied fully an hour with his remarks, in opposition to the report.

He was followed by Rev. J. L. CRAW, of Illinois, in support of the report, who proceeded to reply to [illegible] Miller, made on Wednesday.

An attempt was made during the proceedings to-day to create sympathy for the majority report by Dr. HAVEN, of the New-England Conference, in behalf of some of the Richards, calling the attention of the Conference to the fact that a white woman was in the [illegible] mother was held in slavery, and who desired assistance in obtaining her liberation. Objection was made, and the matter was withdrawn. The election of officers for the Church was made the special order for Monday next at 12½ o'clock.

Old School General Assembly.

ROCHESTER, Friday, May 25.

The Old School General Assembly reassembled to-day. The Church Extension Committee's report was adopted, and the Committee's name was changed to that of "Board of Church Building." The Assembly agreed to meet in Philadelphia May next. The [illegible] debate on the Board question was concluded, and the Assembly resolved that it is inexpedient to make any organic change—Ayes 234, Noes 96.

Suicide.

CORNING, Friday, May 25.

B. F. FARRELL, a clothing merchant, of this village, was found by his wife hanging by the neck dead, in his own barn, this morning. Some four years since he attempted suicide, and was saved by the rope breaking. He has been lately depressed in spirits, which was undoubtedly the cause of this act.

Congressional Nominations.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 25.

The Democratic Convention for the Second Congressional District has nominated Hon. JOHN B. HENDERSON for Congress, to succeed Hon. THOMAS L. ANDERSON. At the same time and place the Opposition Convention nominated JAMES A. ROLLINS for Congress.

Trial for Murder and Rape.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Friday, May 25.

The trial of ALEXANDER DESMARTEAU for murder and rape of AUGUSTUS LUCAS, a girl of eight years, was concluded to day, and the prisoner found guilty of murder in the first degree. Law exceptions have been taken, and his sentence is postponed.

The Queen's Birthday at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Friday, May 25.

Yesterday being the Queen's birthday, it wes observed as a holiday. Nearly all the places of business were closed. The Military and Firemen and [illegible] and there were fireworks and a concert in the evening.

Canadian Items.

TORONTO, Friday, May 25.

Yesterday, the anniversary of the Queen's birthday was generally observed as a holiday throughout the Provinces.

ALEXANDER HOSE, Miss BAKER and Miss MARTIN were drowned in the bay last evening by the upsetting of the boat in which they were sailing.

Rev. H. CRAPTAN GUINNESS preached here last evening, and left this morning for Quebec *en route* for England.

Fire.

DAYTON, Ohio, Friday, May 25.

The extensive tannery of HAAS, MITCHELL & STEWART, of this city, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $15,000; insurance $4,000.

Obituary.

ST. CATHARINES, C. W., Friday, May 25.

W. H. MERRITT, Jr., son of Hon. W. H. MERRITT, and Managing Director of the Welland Railway died suddenly this morning.

Weather Report.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, May 25.

Heavy snow-storm. Wind N. E. Thermometer 30°.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 25—6 P. M.

FLOUR is dull and heavy; sales 600 bbls., at $4 20@$5 50 for extra State, Illinois and Wisconsin; $5 10@$5 75 for extra Ohio and Indiana, and $5@$6 75 for double extras. WHEAT is in moderate demand, and firmer at the close; sales 4,000 bush. No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $1 06, and 5,000 bush. No. 1 Milwaukee Club on private terms. CORN is dull and drooping; no sales reported, buyers offering 50c. for sound, and holders asking 52c. OATS are in better demand; sales 25,000 bush. Canadian and Western, at 36c. BARLEY and RYE are nominal. WHISKY is nominal at 20c. CANAL FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged. *Lake Imports to-day*—1,000 bbls. of Flour, 19,000 bush. Wheat, 132,000 bush. Corn, 2,000 bush. Oats.

OSWEGO, Friday, May 25.

FLOUR unchanged, with a moderate demand for home, interior and Eastern trade; sales 800 bbls. at $4 60@$5 25 for Spring State, and $5 12½@$5 50 for Extra Canadian. WHEAT held at 1c.@2c. above the views of buyers; sales 13,000 bushels Prime Milwaukee Club at $1 18, and 1,000 bushels Canada Club at $1 16. Corn held 1c. above buyers' views; 58c. are offered for Indiana, and 57c. offered; the supply is light. Oats is held firmly; sales 8,800 bushels Canadian at 37c. BARLEY EYE and PEAS nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS dull at 28c. on Flour, 7½c. on Wheat, and 7c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—3,200 bushels Wheat, 37,500 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 10,560 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 1,700 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Peas.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 25.

FLOUR dull and unchanged, but prices irregular. WHISKY firm at 18c. BACON firm at 7¾c.@9¾c. MESS PORK, $16. Money market unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 25.

FLOUR unchanged. Wheat quiet; sales 2,000 bushels Red, at $1 35@$1 45; White, $1 60. CORN firm; sales 2,000 bush. Yellow at 73c.@75c. BACON declined ¼c. Sides, 10¾c.; Shoulders, 8¾c. WHISKY dull at 21c.@23½c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 25.

FLOUR firmer; Howard-street and Ohio $5 50. WHEAT steady; White $1 40@$1 65; Red $1 30@$1 35. Corn dull; White a shade better, 70c.@73c.; Yellow, 68c.@70c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY dull.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 24.

COTTON—Sales to-day 4,500 bales; prices easier, but quotations unchanged. SUGAR steady. CORN declined 5c.; sales at 66c.@65c. LARD, in bbls., 12c. Freights and Exchange unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, May 24.

COTTON unchanged; sales to-day 590 bales; sales of the week 1,000 bales; receipts of the week 2,950 bales, against 3,850 in the corresponding period last year; increased receipts at this port to date 58,950 bales; do. at all the ports 752,850 bales; stock in port 15,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, May 24.

COTTON—salce to-day 300 bales, the market closing with an advancing tendency; sales of the week, 3,200 bales; receipts of the week, 2,000 bales.

MOBILE, Thursday, May 24.

COTTON firm; seles to day 3,000 bales at 10½c.@10¾c. for middling.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 25.

BREADS steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 95; Reading Railroad, 21¾; Morris Canal, 55¾; Long Island Railroad, 12½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Commerce of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 25.

Exports of the week	$353,990
Increase over same week last year	274,158
Imports of the week	305,813
Increase over same week last year	65,249

Commerce of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 25.

Exports of the week $41,650; imports of the week $427,818.

Arrival of the Bavaria.

The Hamburg screw-steamship *Bavaria*, Capt. METE, from Hamburg, on the 8th inst., and Southampton on the 12th, arrived at this port at 2 o'clock this morning. She brings 510 passengers.

The political and other intelligence ha s been anticipated by the arrival of the *Persia*, which brought telegraphic advices *vid* Queenstown to the 13th. Following is a list of the cabin passengers by the *Bavaria*:

T. L. Lawis and lady, A. Bufied and lady, P. A. Kaufmann, Sophia Eteborn, C. Hahr and two children, W. Lee and lady, Dr. Sussmilch, H. E. Kanfmann, H. Von Holt and lady, F. Thien, F. Kanfmann, C. Wistrem, M. Robb, Capt. W Brown W. Marguard, Mr. Scot, O. C. Teakel, Ed. Teakel, O. Champed, A. S. Mohr, C. Berg and Marie Anna Meese, Alex. Berg.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

MEETINGS OF REPUBLICAN WARD CLUBS.

Opening of the Campaign in the City.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

A regular meeting of the First Assembly District Republican Campaign Club was held last evening, Republican Campaign Club was held last evening, O. H. Kerr presiding. A number of new members was added to the roll, increasing tha list to over two hundred. An Executive Committee of one from each Ward was appointed as follows: First Ward, James Marshall; Second, John Shipton; Third, John M. Costa; Fourth, Lonis Nauman; Sixth, John Letson. It was decided to meet two weeks hence, for the purpose of ratifying the national nomiaations. Mr. COSTA announced that tar barrels and fireworks, as well as eminent speakers would be provided on the occasion, in order to show that the down-town Republicans were alive.

Mr. LANKTREE, of the Fifth Ward, addressed the Club on the subject of the Chicago nominations. He was aware that there had been dissatisfaction, and was proud to acknowledge that he would have preferred the nomination of WILLIAM H. SEWARD. [Applause.] But, like good Republicans, they would submit to the judgment of their superiors. After a number of ineffectual efforts to procure speakers, the Club adjourned.

FOURTH WARD REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.

More than fifty people met last evening, in an unclean, unventilated hall in Oliver-street, near Henry, at the call of the Fourth Ward Republican Association, to ratify the nominations made by the National Republican Convention at Chicago. The chair was occupied by Mr. IRA W. TUTTLE, and the first speaker was Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH. Mr. SMITH spoke briefly upon the main principles of the Republican Party, which, he contended, were such as, if carried out, would be of more benefit to the workingmen than those of any otoer party of the day. He also spoke of the candidates as true Republicans and representative men, and urged upon his audience, if they would advance the interests of the laboring classes, to sustain the movement in favor of free labor, and vote for the Republican nominees. The next speaker was DANIEL T. TOMPKINS MARSHALL, who said that although he, if he had had his choice, might have preferred either Mr. SEWARD, Mr. CHASE or Mr. BANKS to Mr. LINCOLN, still, as Mr. LINCOLN had received the nomination, he thought it a good one, and intended to support it warmly. He also advised all workingmen, who preferred the system of free labor to that of sleve labor, to do likewise.

The third and last speaker was Mr. JAMES FAIRMAN, a member of the Board of Education. He considered the position of the Republican Party on the question of the public lands as vastly better than that of any other party. He looked upon the opening of the public lands, in small quantities, to actual settlers, free of charge, as one of the chief means through which the increase of pauperism and crime in the United States could be checked; and as the Republican Party was the only party that fevored free homesteads, he favored that party, and intended to use his influence for the election of its candidates.)

When Mr. FAIRMAN had concluded, a resolution was adopted indorsing the nomination of Messrs. LINCOLN and HAMLIN, and then the meeting adjourned.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB.

A meeting to ratify the nominations at Chicago of Messrs. LINCOLN and HAMLIN for the offices, respectively, of President and Vice-President, was held last evening by the Ninth Ward Republicans, in the Bleecker Buildings. It wes largely attended. Mr. AUGUSTUS F. DOW presided, and, in the course of his prefatory remarks, observed that the New-York delegation, though in favor of the nomination of the favorite son of their own State, did not forget that they owed allegiance to a principle rather than to a man.

Mr. JOHN KEYSER declared thet the New-York delegation to Chicago had but one choice, and that one was Mr. SEWARD, but having found thet the current set in the opposite direction in the Convention, and yielding to tha opinions of those who believed that he (Mr. S.) did not stand so good a chance of success as some others, they were obliged to concur in the wishes of the majority, and they were the more ready to do so because the candidate who had been nominated was one who drew his principles from the same source as Mr. SEWARD did. [Applause.] The New-York delegation were, however, offered the nomination for the Vice-Presidency, and, in order to secure for that office a thorough Republican, they chose HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine. [Applause.]

Mr. Dow related an incident in the early life of Mr. LINCOLN, the substance of which may be briefly stated. It seems that Mr. L. was out one day plowing; his inexpressibles caught on a stump, which the plow had split; he stuck fast to the plow, and the unfortunate stump was drawn right out by the roots. [Laughter.] This was precisely the condition of modern Democracy. It had already split, and LINCOLN would yet draw it out by the roots, and no mistake. [Applause.]

Mr. SILAS B. DUTCHER offered a series of resolutions indorsing, on behalf of the Republicans of the Ninth Ward, the Chicago nominations, approving of the Platform there adopted, and expressing cordial thanks to the New-York delegation for their faithful and consistent support of the favorite statesman of the Empire State, WM. H. SEWARD. [Applause]

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, amid vociferous applause.

Mr. SOLOMON L. HULL discussed the question as to the complicity of the Democrats in the reopening of the Slave-trade, and the various points at issue between the Democratic and Republican Parties. He was succeeded by

The Chairman, who said he was sorry that the gentleman whom he was about to introdnce had been very sick, and the cause of his illness was, that Mr. SEWARD had not received the nomination. When he had found, as by a stroke of lightning, that Mr. LINCOLN was the nominee, he fell completely ou his back. But the administretion of some Lincoln and Hamlin pills had again set him on his feet, and his voice would now be heard in their behalf, musical as that of a canary-bird. [Applause.] The Chairman then introduced

Mr. C. S. SPENCER, who asserted that it was the duty of every citizen to sacrifice his personal preferences for the good of the nation, and that he felt bound to indorse most heartily the nominations of the Chicago Convention. He was confident that there was no man in the party who would labor more for its prosperity than that men who had been sacrificed and sleughtered in the house of its friends. [Cheers.] Mr. SPENCER proceeded at much length to vindicate the policy adopted by the Republican Party in its conflict with the Democrats, and to inveigh against the principles of the latter, as embodied in the acts of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and the existing Administration. He was frequently applauded.

The meeting did not adjourn until a late hour.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB.

A retification meeting was held by this Club et their head-quarters, in Harlem, last evening. The meeting, though not large, was enthusiastic. Mr. DUNNING presided, and efter some rnutine business, a resolntion was introdnced and adapted, indorsing the nominations at Chicego, and pledging the hearty support of the organization. H. H. GROOCER, Mr. MORRIS of Mott Haven, Mr. KETCHUM, and others, made addresses warmly enlogizing the candidates, and predicting the triumph of the party in November next. Very little was said in deprecation of the course pursued toward Mr. SEWARD, beyond the usual expression of esteem for his eminent talents and services to the country.

NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The regular weekly meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Republican Association was held last evening at their Hall, corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Third-avenue. Mr. THOS. J. MARSHALL, the President, in the Chair. There was a good attendance. Arrangements were made for a ratification meeting, to be held next week, the place of meeting to be a new wigwam to be erected at the corner of Sixtieth-street and Third-avenue. It is proposed to construct the wigwam after the style of the Chicago Wigwam, and afford a place of meeting for the Republicans of the Nineteenth and Twelfth Wards. At the close of the meeting a series of resolutions were passed indorsing the action of the Chicago Convention, and pledging it their support of the nominee. A lingering regret that Mr. SEWARD did not get the nomination was expressed by the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are hereby tendered to the New-York delegation to the Chicago Convention for their steady support of that favorite son of New-York—the true patriot and exalted statesman, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

FRENCH REPUBLICAN CLUB.

The members of this Club met on Thursday evening et their usual place of meeting No. 618 Broadway, M. E. FAVIENA, editor of *L'Epoque*, in the chair. The meeting was more largely attended than usual, and very attentive. After the reading of the proceedings of the last meeting, a very interesting discussion took place concerning the Chicago Platform, and especially in reference to that portion of it allnding to the Tariff, which some construed as a protective, the others as a free-trade document, without arriving to any definite conclusion. The tendency of the major ity of the members present was evidently on the side of free trade, and readily would have accepted the Platform, such as it is, had they been convinced the its meaning coincided with their views. However after some debate, the Chicago Platform was adopted The meeting then resolved to organize Canvassing Committees for the purpose of acquaintiug the French population with the existence of toe Republican Clnb, and make them participate in its proceedings. They afterwards adjourned to Thursday next, 31st instant, at 8 o'clock, P. M., at the same place. All persons speaking the French language are invited to attend.

Our Japanese Visitors.

PREPARATIONS FOR THEIR RECEPTION IN NEW-YORK.

The Messrs. LELAND are vigorously prosecuting their arrangements for the reception of our Japanese guests, the Common Council having determined, as has already been announced, that the Metropolitan Hotel shall be their stopping-place during their stay in the City. It was originally intended to appropriate the first floor of the Hotel to the use of the Embassy, but study of the habits of those composing it, as developed by their stay in Washington, proved that such an arrangement would not insure them the privacy which they seem to covet, and it has been determined to assign the guests the other apartments. The principal Ambassador will occupy the rooms upon the second floor which look out on the corner of Prince-street and Broadway. This will afford his Excellency a fine opportunity for inspecting the moving multitude which throngs Broadway, for there are few *points de vue* where a better prospect can be had of this thoroughfare. Immediately adjoining these apartments will be those of the three Princes next in rank. Then come the rooms for the sixteen officers of equal rank. The fifty-two attendants of the Embassy are assigned apartments on the same floor along Prince and Crosby streets. Meals will be served to the Ambassadors of second rank in their rooms. For those of the third rank dining-rooms have been superbly fitted up and ornamented by DELAMANO, in the Japanese style. The attendants will also have dining apartments devoted exclusively to their use. Baths, dressing-rooms, and every convenience which ingenuity could devise or luxury suggest are attached to the different suites of rooms.

Much taste has been exhibited in the selection of decorations for the halls of the floor devoted to the use of the Japanese. It will be draped with banners and flags of all nations, among which the national standard of Japan will occupy a prominent place. The arms of the different States will find a place on the walls, and banners will be suspended here and there bearing appropriate inscriptions in Japanese.

Every precaution has been taken to guard the guests against that prying curiosity which has proved so annoying and vexatious to the Embassy while it has been in Washington. A private entrance will be provided on Prince-street, by which they may gain access to their apartments, and the balcony on Broadway will be devoted to their exclusive use. From the rear of the second floor they can look out into the garden, which will be brilliantly illuminated each evening of their stay in the City. A Captain and twenty men of the Seventh Regiment, with their flag, will be detailed to remain at the hotel as a guard of honor. To prevent intrusion upon the private apartments of the Embassy, a card, measuring about twelve inches by six, will be placed on each door. The card will represent the Japanese flag, having a red ball in the centre, and to the left the words "JAPANESE EMBASSY," in red letters.

Such are the errangements which the Messrs. LELAND have made to secure the comfort of their guests. The wants of the American Commission, consisting of Captains DUPONT, PERTZA and LEE, will also be effectually attended to. These gentlemen will have reception and business rooms on the first floor. Private dining-rooms will be set apart for themselves and friends. The Committee of the Common Council will also have its business-room on the same floor.

The programme for the entertainment of the guests is nearly settled. Since their speeches would need to be translated from Japanese into Dutch, and from Dutch into English, if a public dinner were given them, this design has been abandoned, and it has been determined instead to have a grand ball. Such an entertainment will efford much greater scope for a brilliant display, and the eight or ten thousand persons who will be invited to be present will, doubtless, make the most of the opportunity. To give this multitude spece to move about, Niblo's Garden and Concert room, which are attached to the hotel, together with the hotel itself, will be thrown open. The stage and parquet will be floored over, and the dancers will find free scope here and in the dining-room of the hotel, which will also be turned into a ball-room. The music for the occasion will, of course, be furnished by DONWORTH. His three bands, numbering in all 160 performers, will be called into requisition. The Garden and Hotel will be brilliantly illuminated and decoreted on the evening in question.

Over one hundred men are at work, night and day, in getting ready the apartments assigned the gnests for their reception.

Polytechnic Association.

GAS BURNING—GOLD ORE FROM PIKE'S PEAK—JAPAN WAX—INVENTIONS, &C.

At the meeting of the Association on Thursday evening, the subject of gas-burning having been set apart for special discussion, was considered. This subject arose from a disagreement of the Committee, to whom was referred the consideration of Johnson's patent gas-burner, for which is claimed by the inventor e great ssving in amount of gas consumed as well as an increased percentage of light. A majority of the Committee, represented by Messrs. HEDRICKS and SEELY, reported adversely to the hurner, but a contrary opinion was held by Prof. GAROY, who represented the minority.

The theory of burning gas, as held by the majority of the Committee, was, thet the light emitted from the gas burned in our houses was due to the presence of the particles of carbon remaining suspended in the fleme; heated, but not burned. Pure hydrogen burned with a blue flame, and geve no light whatevar, but when combined with carbon it served to heat carbon, and to form a body in which the carbon remained snspended, and thus a good light was the result. The amount of light received from a jet of gas was just in proportion to the amount of cerbon remaining suspended in the flame. It was necessary to have a flame sufficiently large to properly heat and consume the carbon, for if the body of the flame was too small the carbon escaped in smoke without burning. On the other hand, if the gas was burned under too great a pressure the carbon would escape, prodneing smoke, which, in the commonsized room of a dwelling house, was extremely injurious. The pressure of gas in the ordinary burner wes capable of being regnleted, by the feucet, so as to burn as economically as any of the many petent burners in use. To ascertain when the gas was burning properly it was only necessary to observe the color of the flame, which should be of a yellow hue. Gas burning at a point just before beginning to emoke was burning economically, and at this point gas was of a yellow hue.

On the other hand, it was claimed for this burner that the process of heating the gas, by the retarding apparatus in the tip of the burner, produced a more perfect suspension of the cerbon in the flame, required no regulating at the faucet, and which could be left in the charge of servants, or other unreliable persons, without fear of waste, or of filling the room with the unhealthy gases produced by imperfect combustion.

In the discnssion it was stated thet formerly burners were made packed with felt, but thst the felt retained the tarry matter, and this, with other foreign matter, obstructed the flow of gas, and consequently they went ont of use. Afterwards they were packed with gauze, and finally with sawdust, which afforded a very cheap if not useful packing.

Mr. BOGART, who represented the patentee, tried some experiments, in which he compared a common burner, similar to those now in use, with one of JOHNSON'S patent burners. This trial, which was given under a pressure of 19-10—the tenth referred to here is not a tenth of a pond; but the unit of measurement is a pressure which would be required to raise a column of water one inch—showed the common burner to consume five feet of gas per hour, while JOHNSON'S burner consumed only four and two-tenths feet per hour.

Prof. HEDRICKS admitted the fact of the experiment; bnt explained the result by stating that the common burner, tested by Mr. BOGART, was not intended to be burned under so heavy a pressure. Mr. BOGART admitted thet gas was ordinarily burned at a pressure of only five-tenths; and Mr. JOHNSON stated it to be burned at a pressure of but one-tenth. Attention was also called to tha fact thet the color of the gas, as being burned in the room, was different from the color of the gas burning from the tip thea being tested, which, according to the theory already explained, showed the gas from the ordinary burners in the room to be burning more economically than the one which Mr. BOGART was compering with the patent burner.

A new and ingenious dynamometer—an instrument for measuring power, and intended to be applied to machine-shops, where it is desirable to know the amount of power nsed, or where power is let out to be used by athers—was exhibited, and referred to a Committee for examination.

Prof. SEELY presented a specimen of gold quartz as found in its native state at Pike's Peak. The gold, although entirely invisible to the eye, pervades the quartz in large quantities, the gnld being disseminated throngh it in micrescopic particles. A ton of this quartz, after being ground and tha gold separated by smalgamation with quicksilver, produced $200 worth of the precious metal.

Mr. SEELY also presented a specimen of Japan wax, a vegetable substance, taken from trees grown in Japan and China.

Upon motion of Capt. BARTLETT, and amendment by Mr. SEARLE, which was accepted by Mr. BARTLETT, the following resolution was passed, and the Committee appointed by the Chair, pursuant to its direction.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair, to advise with the Committee of Arts and Sciences of the American Institnte, and after so doing, if practicable, to report a plan for dividing this body into sections, with reference to the sections being Standing Committees on the various branches of physical science and art.

The subject of gas-burning will be continued at the next meeting.

ACCIDENT TO THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE NIAGARA—HER RETURN TO PORT.—The United States steem frigate *Niagara*, which left this port on the 19th inst., for Panama, under orders from the Navy Department to await the arrival of the Japanese Ambassadors, and convey them to Japan, returned to this port yesterday afternoon, with four feet of water in her hold, having, as is reported, met with a serious accident to her machinery. On the third day out, when near the Eastern edge of the Gulf Stream, and while the ship was laboring heavily in a heed sea, the propeller shaft gave way in the bearings, doing much demage to the wood work where the shaft connects with the propeller, and causing a sudden and serious leak. The engines were immediately stopped and all the pumps set to work. After a brief consultation among the officers, it was determined to return to port. Strenuous efforts were made to get at the leak and stop it, but without effect. The pumps, however, kept the water under control, while the ship was put under all her canvas and headed for Sandy Hook. The propeller being disabled, was hoisted up. On account of light winds and the heavy condition of the ship, her progress in returning to port has been but slow. She has on board a full supply of coal for the trip, besides provisions for the entire cruise, and drew over twenty-five feet of water when she went to sea. It is said that she will have to be discharged and go into dock for repairs, which will cause serious interruption in the plans of the Navy Department for the return of the Japanese Embassy. Under these circumstances, should it prove that much time will be required for repairs, some other ship will be detailed for the service.

FALL OF A BUILDING IN BROADWAY.—An unfortunate accident occurred in Broadway, opposite LAURA KEENE'S theatre, at about 9½ o'clock yesterday morning. The building, No. 625, is in process of demolition to give place to a better one, but by great carelessness of the means employed in removing the front wall, which had been razed to the first story, a portion of it fell, precipitating PATRICK MANAHAN and JAMES SULLIVAN, two laborers who were upon it at the time, to the sidewalk, nearly burying them beneath the bricks and rubbish and severely bruising TIMOTHY DONOHU and PETER KENNY, two other workmen were standing below. Officer CANTER, of the Broadway squad, and several policemen of the Fifteenth Precinct, rendered prompt assistance to the unfortunate men, who were soon extricated from their perilous position, and removed to the City Hospital, although the cart upon which they were carried was only obtained from its owner by a threat to take it by force, he having peremptorily refused to use his vehicle for the purpose. The wounded men were attended by Dr. WEIR, who found that MANAHAN had sustained a compound fracture of the leg, and that the injury to his head had resulted in compression of the brain, so that it is scarcely probable he will recover. SULLIVAN'S, DONOHOE'S and KENNY'S wounds are not of so dangerous a character. The building in question is owned by FRANCIS B. CUTTING, Esq.

A TRIBUTE TO JACK MCDONALD.—There is on exhibition at Messrs. TIFFANY & Co.'s a gold-headed cane, which they have manufactured to order, designed as a testimonial from the friends of HENNAN to his trainer and second, JACK MCDONALD. The stick is of malacca, and the head, which is about two inches high, represents a ring which is inclosed by a rope. This ring is divided by stakes into four compartments. In one MCDONALD is represented, kneeling on one knee, his cap and coat off, his shirt-sleeves rolled up, and his water-bottle and sponge in a basket close by. In the next compartment are two patent trout-rods crossed, supporting a bunch of fish and a hand-net. The other compartments contain two fowling-pieces, crossed, supporting a brace of dead birds, a game-bag, powder-flask, shot-pouch, &c., and a saddle, jockey-cap and whip-string, crossed. A laurel wreath around the lower edge of the head, and a crown of oak leaves around the upper, typify the victory which MCDONALD assisted HENNAN to win. The cane is valued at $75, and bears the following inscription: "Presented to JOHN MCDONALD by NEIL BAYANT and MICHAEL PERLAN, in testimony of their appreciation of his efforts as trainer and second of JOHN C. HENNAN, the American champion, in his contest with THOMAS SAYERS, for the Championship of the World, April 17, 1860—a faithful friend and an honest man."

MR. MILBURN AND THE COURT OF DEATH.—On Monday evening, Rev. W. H. MILBURN will deliver his very amusing lecture on "What a Blind Man saw in England," at the Cooper Institute. This lecture is so full of pleasant things said about England and the English character, that it will afford e treat to our English residents. As an extra attraction, the beautiful picture of the Court of Death will be exhibited at the close of the lecture without additional charge. The programme will be found in another column.

APPOINTMENT OF CASHIER IN THE POST-OFFICE.—Postmaster DIX yesterday appointed WM. H. VERNY Esq., formerly United States Consul to Havre, as Cashier of the New-York Post-office. Under Mr. FOWLER'S administration, the offices of Assistant-Postmaster and Cashier were both held by Mr. CALDWELL, but it hee been thought best by the new Postmaster to keep the two offices distinct.

MORE CHANGES IN UNION-SQUARE.—Another large business establishment is about to invade this square, which hes so long been exclusively occupied by residences. The Messrs. J. DUNCAN & SON ar, constructing, at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Union-place, a wine vault, 55x93 feet. The building itself is to be remodeled and fitted np for the sale of family groceries.

THE TIME BALL.—The Time Bell was dropped yesterday from the Dudley Observatory two minutes and eight seconds in advance of New-York mean time. Some unexplained error on the part of the gentlemen at Albany was the cause. This explanation is made as it is intended by the Observatory and Mr. HEMMOND to have the ball dropped precisely on New York mean time.

Police Reports.

DIVERS DELINQUENCIES.

Mrs. Blount, of No. 27 Twenty-seventh-street, identified a portrait in the Rogues' Gallery as that of Wesley Allen, a well-known pickpocket, who had stolen $17 from her, as she was riding in a Fourth-avenue stage. Allen was arrested by Detective Roash, and subsequently another complaint was made against him by Mrs. Deyner, of No. 276 Lexington-avenne, who says that he picked her pocket of $70 worth of valuables, whilst she was going up town in an Eighth-avenne car. The accused was remanded for examination....Detectives Slowey and Wilson arrested John P. Bigelow, a gentlemanly-looking young man, et his house in Williamsburgh, on a charge of having falsely represented himself to be a collector for Wilson's City Directory, to Mr. B. F. Cook, of No. 42 John-street, who gave him $35 in payment for an advertisement in the publication. He was required by Justice CONNOLLY to give bail for his appearance to answer....The same magistrate entertained a complaint for reckless driving, against Jas. Hart, a dirt-cartman, who drove his vehicle over Mrs. Mary Ann Muir, as she was passing through Greenwich-street, near Desbrosses. The lady was seriously injured.

BURGLARS IN A FURNISHING STORE.

Edward Kelly and William Stewart were arrested early yesterday morning by Officers McCarty, of the Fourth, and Caddell, of the Sixth Precincts, in the furniture store of D. S. Reanter, No. 447½ Pearl-street, which they had entered by forcing the rear door. An examination of the premises resulted in the discovery that $406 worth of goods had been removed, and during yesterday a portion of the property was found by Sergeant Brooks in the houses Nos. 18, 28, 40 and 41 Baxter-street. Edward Callahan, who was believed to have been implicated in the burglary, was also apprehended, and the three prisonsre were held for examination on the charge.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.

Coroner JACKMAN was yesterdey notified to hold an inqnest npon the body of Mr. VALENTINE DICK, residing at No. 704 Fourth-street, who committed self-destruction by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. He is said to heve been of intemperate habits.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

UNABLE TO AGREE.—Coroner MURPHY, yesterday, held an inqnest on the body of the unknnwn man fnund at the foot of J-street, Greenpoint, a few days since, in the Medical and Surgical Institute on Washington-street. Dr. BAUER, and several other physicians who made a *post mortem* examination, testified that there were a great number of bruises on the body, evidently made just before death, but none of them were sufficient to have caused death. The proper verdict of the medical testimony was that the deceased was drowned. The jury were unable to agree npon a verdict, and the case stands adjourned over till Monday next.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.—On Thursday evening a man, named PETER BRIGGS, attempted to get on board a Hamilton-avenue ferry-boat as it was leaving the slip, when he fell with great violence against the stern of the boat and then dropped into the water. When taken ent he was fonnd to be seriously injured, and was taken to the Long Island College Hospital. Mrs. MURPHY, residing at No. 309 Henry-street, yesterday fell from a window in the second story to the sidewalk, by which she had one leg broken and was otherwise severely injured.

RESCUED.—As Inspector FOLK wes walking on DeKalb, near Classon-avenua, yesterday avening, he saw a small child fall into a pond of water in that vicinity, and succeeded in saving its life.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for Monday next.—Nos. 19, 47, 48, 59, 67, 62, 68.

Jersey City.

BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—At the annual meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners of Jersey City, held on Thursday evening last, CHARLES SCOTT was elected President, and FREDERICK P. BORNEN was reelected Secretary.

FIREMEN'S PARADE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—The Poughkeepsie Fire Department had its annual parade yesterday. All the companies in the city were out in full force, and Eagle Engine Company No. 2, of Hudson, were present as guests of Engina Company No. 4. Dodworth's Band, and Flotow's Band, of Ponghkeepsie, furnished the music. After marching throngh the principal streets of the city, the procession passed in review before the Mayor and Common Council, and were then dismissed for dinner. A select party, consisting of the Mayor, the Common Council, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, partook of refreshments at the Forbes' House, and subsequently at the invitation of Engine Company No. 4, with their guests Eagle Engine Company No. 2, of Hndson, sat down to a dinner at the Exchange. A short supply of water prevented the testing of the powers of the different engines as had been at first proposed, and the day closed with a concert by Dodworth's Band, et Concert Hall. Many public and private buildings were beautifully decorated in honor of the day.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE.—It is announced that Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT will deliver an oration on the occasion of the celebration of the forty-seventh anniversary of PERRY'S victory on Lake Erie. The celebration will take place at Cleveland, and is expected to surpesda that usually held at Put-in-Bay. It occurs on Sept. 10.

MORE NEGROES MISSING.—The Charleston *Mercury* of the 21st says: "We understand that about fifteen negroes have been missing since the adjournment of the Convention, which evidently shows that that body was accompanied by some private emissaries of the under-ground railroad.

Omnibuses.

I compassionate the gentleman, and even the lady, who has never ridden long upon an omnibus. A man who has never sat upon the knife-board, has not completed his education; he has left a very great deal unseen, unheard and unfelt; he has missed the sensations of looking involuntarily into first-floor windows, of picking up information of a more startling than reliable nature, and of testing the ability of the small of his back to resist the incessant attacks of a sharp-edged instrument. You are recommended always to live up to your privileges, and scurely a 'bus is a privilege. The hypochondriacal author of the *Anatomy of Melancholy*, who was wont to cheer his drooping spirits by furtively listening to the "chaff" of "bargees" upon the banks of classic Isis, would have reveled in the amenities of a London 'bus. It is essentially the people's conveyance, and therein you encounter the many-headed monster in all its multiform variety, from the dirty little boy who "sniffs" unpleasantly, to the moustached don who stares unpleasantly. Nor is the spice of danger wanting. You are taking money to your banker's—you know you are, or you would never look so conscious, and that over-dressed man upon your left knowe it too, and will consider it a reflection upon his character as a man of talent if it arrive at its destination. Mark that amiable-looking youth upon your right, with loose coat-sleeves and hands neatly folded npon his knees—his digits are even now making researches into your pockets; and that pretty young lady seated opposite you, who timidly inquires at the very nick of time if she is 'near the Old Bailey,' is neither more nor less than an accomplice. Everybody is entitled to his opinion upon tragedy and comedy, and to me there is something irresistibly comic in an omnibus full of utter strangers. Face to face they sit, and their muscles are perfectly rigid; they nod forward, like an old dame dozing, at every jolt of the omnibus, and threaten each other with their noses; they stare vacantly at the brims of each other's hats or bonnets: their hands are crossed npon the handles of their sticks or umbrellas; and they speak never a word unless the gentleman at the top should still have sufficient confidence in the kindliness of human nature left to ask the gentleman near the door to tell the conductor "Fleet-street." This simple request does not at first sight appear likely to call for any vast supply of the milk of human kindnese; it is, however, not unfrequently the precursor of altercations, contumely, and heart-burnings, for the conductor, you will observe, is upon the topmost step, conversing with "Old Gutta Percha," as he politely calls the driver, in playful allusion to his water-proof overcoat. So the gentleman near the door, after a careful reconnaissance, takes good aim, and lunges at him with his umbrella: the sharp point hits him full and true, and down hops the discomfited "cad" like a epitefnl perrot from his perch. "Hulloa! I say, *sir*, 'ductore 'as feelin's as well as other people. I ain't paid for to be knocked ahout."

The etiquette of omnibneses combines instruction with amusement. You there see man in his primitive state, not of nudity, of course, but of incivility; and you may form a notion, from the behavior of the

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1860.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WORCESTER'S DICTIONARY.

A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. By JOSEPH E. WORCESTER, LL.D. Boston: HICKLING, SWAN & BREWER. 1860.

The *first* English Dictionary was the *Promptorium Parvulorum*, by RICHARD FRAUNCES, "a grayfriar or black friar," published in 1499: a respectable black-letter folio, containing perhaps three thousand English words. The *latest* English Dictionary is the great quarto of Dr. WORCESTER, whose verbal opulence swells to ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR THOUSAND WORDS!

The one may stand, to the imagination, as English lexicography at the fountain; the other as the Amazon river of the English speech, whose propulsive course has known no retiring ebb, but deepened, rather, and widened with the growth of the master-race whose grand and fitting language it is, and which, laden with the spiritual wealth of a thousand years, it is ours to inherit as the first and foremost of all our inheritances.

It may be trite, but it is none the less profoundly true, that the appearance of a new English Dictionary must mark an epoch in the history of the language. Certainly, when one takes into account the manifold ways in which a Dictionary necessarily reacts on the speech it registers—how it influences education, and thus, in the long run, the whole spoken and written language—it is hard to see how it can be otherwise than one of the main principalities and powers of the intellectual world. English literature is not wanting in illustrations of how potent, nay, how tyrannical, may be the sway of The Dictionary. JOHNSON almost *fixed* the external form of the English language, and was absolute authority far near a hundred years; and WEBSTER has exercised an influence over the language we speak, which, for good or for evil, will probably not disappear for generations.

The necessity of new Dictionaries is, of course, perpetual. This necessity is the result of the very fact which is most characteristic of a living language—the fact of growth and decay. For here Language (which the great modern science of Comparative Philology has taught us to regard not as a dead mechanism, but a living organism) is analogous to the human body, which only preserves its vitality by virtue of constant absorption and as constant elimination. Words come into existence, Words drop out of existence, and old Words take on new burdens of meaning: such is the perpetual process of language. Now as Words are the symbols of things and thoughts, it is readily apparent that a Dictionary is, for the period it represents, the mirror at once of the *materiel* and the *morals* of the age. So, too, the changes in English Dictionaries give us altogether the most vivid realization of the achievements of the English race, and are themselves an imperial and epic history grander than the most elaborate purported histories.

How significant, in this light, the rapid increase in the verbal repertory of successive English Dictionaries! PHILLIPS' *World of Words*, the most copious English Dictionary extant two centuries ago, contained but thirteen thousand words; BAILEY'S brought the vocabulary up to about thirty thousand; JOHNSON'S to fifty thousand; while WORCESTER'S *copia verborum*, as we already saw, more than doubles that number!

Significant though this progressive increase in the stock of words be, it is not more so than the changes in the meaning of words. There is, indeed, a class of words which form the *constants* of language, and

> "Unassailable hold on their rank
> Unshaked of motion;"

but with respect of all such as embody a human classification or conviction, the changes in meaning are numerous as the transformations of science and of thought. Who can look into the definitions of our modern Dictionaries without seeing that, so far as regards man's scientific conceptions, the age—and so language, which is ever the mirror of the age—has entered a new sphere of existence and activity? How meagre the repertory of scientific terms in the old Dictionaries! And how divested their meanings compared with the new significances that well up as from spontaneous deeps, flooding and filling all the inlets of modern life with natural and spiritual wealth!

Such are some of the promptings to the making of new Dictionaries of our expansive and expanding English speech. But there is another—the modern studies on the philosophy of language which look towards an entirely new and more scientific theory of lexicography. To this new aid only the latest come, of course, are heirs, and it may truly be said that, up to within the present quarter of a century, the indispensable preliminaries necessary to an adequate English Dictionary did not exist.

To these new materials and these new methods Dr. WORCESTER has come. And he has brought to his great task the fitting qualities: first, that rare combination, at once instinctive and intellectual that gives the *genius* for dictionary-making; then the finest philologic culture; and last, the patient devotion of a long life-time. Thus aided and equipped he has produced a work which we may well style monumental—the only worthy and adequate representative of our noble English speech and which is fast making itself felt as the indispensable linguistic apparatus of every thinking man who writes or speaks the English language.

The War of the Dictionaries threatens to become as celebrated in the annals of literary controversy as the famous Battle of the Books. Ever since the appearance of Dr. WORCESTER'S great Quarto, the rival publishers have kept up a perpetual series of literary skirmishes, belligerent *ballista* filling all the journals. Meanwhile, the public stands considerably obfuscated between both parties. Of course, amid this tempest of detraction and of praise, the calm voice of positive criticism is hard to hear. And yet we have confidence that this is the really needful thing. What we can do in this line will conveniently distribute itself under the heads of Vocabulary, Etymology, Definition, etc.

The Vocabulary of *Worcester's Dictionary* numbers ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR THOUSAND words. And, as, other things being equal, copiousness is certainly a desideratum, it is worthy of note that this must outnumber the latest editions of *Webster* by at least fifteen or twenty thousand words! Many of these belong to the vocabulary of science; and surely as science is every day making itself more and more felt as the chief factor in the great formula of modern civilization, it is most desirable that the chemist, geologist, astronomer, technologist, mathematician, should find in a great English Dictionary a copious presentation of the terms which are the instruments of all his power.

With respect to the vocabulary, here is a circumstance that may not be out of place. On the publication by the present writer of a book of word-studies, Rev. WM. ALLEN, of Northampton, Mass.—a gentleman who has devoted many years to philologic researches—transmitted to us a *Catalogue of 1,500 New Words, not in Dr. Webster's Dictionary*. Comparing WORCESTER'S with it, we find he has by far the majority. Among those Dr. WORCESTER has *not*, however, we notice, such terms as "bilionsness," "Grahamite," "presentings," "maizals," (land gay with maize and green pastures, and for which Mr. ALLEN cites the authority of SOUTHEY,) "loot," (plunder of captured cities in the East,) "razzia," "ugh!"

Probably few persons have any conception of the labor required in the collection of the many thousand words which Dr. WORCESTER has added to the registered English vocabulary. To such as have made trial of the arduous task it will seem in no wise surprising that a certain number of lawful and rightful words should have escaped his patience and penetration. Some of these we may here note, making no doubt but Dr. WORCESTER will think them worthy of registration in future editions. We look in vain for "basque," (an article of ladies' costume;) for "eponym," (used by GROTE, and implying a historic surname;) for the noun "editorial;" for "ideograph," (a symbolic character;) for "agglutination," (much used in philology;) or for "scientist," a useful recent addition to the English vocabulary, and after the analogy of "physicist" which Worcester gives. "Gorilla," (the *gorilla* of the "Periplus,") a word now ten years old in the English language, and occurring in the description of that recently discovered ape, by a neighbor of Dr. WORCESTER—Dr. JEFFREY WYMANS—is not in WORCESTER'S quarto; nor do we discover "oviperity," a convenient term in embryology, which has the sanction of AGASSIZ'S authority. It is quite incomprehensible, that with Dr. WORCESTER'S philologic reading, he should have omitted such terms as "Iberian," "Pelasgic," "Kbamatic," "Aryan," "Turanic," "Indo-European,"—words of such prime importance! New-Yorkers will be disappointed, in looking in *Worcester*, for "garroter," or "shyster," or "Bohemian," (its literary sense.) We notice also an occasional absence of valuable French words of more or less recent importation, which have made themselves quite indispensable, and which should certainly find place in a complete Dictionary. Among these are "blessé," "redscteur," (an editor, compiler, etc.,) "litterateur," "genre," (a fine, serviceable word, of familiar, artistic application,) "précis," (a summery,) etc.

There is no information for which a Dictionary is more frequently applied to than that which respects the origin and history of words. Dr. WORCESTER has taken care that on this head his Dictionary shall furnish ample and accurate satisfaction. Indeed, with regard to etymology WORCESTER'S Dictionary is so vastly superior to all precedent ones as in this respect alone to mark an epoch in lexicography.

Modern discoveries in the philosophy of language have laid a new basis for etymology—separating us forever from the fanciful speculations, forced analogies and grotesque guesses of the old philologists, which had well nigh brought the whole study of words to be viewed with discredit and contempt. Among the aids to a more scientific etymology is the new classification of languages, by which the manifold forms of speech are seen to fall naturally into certain well-defined family groups. It follows that comparisons of words, to be rational, must be made only between languages that are known to have genuine affinities. The English is a Japhetic language, and may be compared with any other Japhetic language; but it would be in the highest degree unscientific to compare it with a Semitic idiom, for the Japhetic and Semitic types of speech are known to be as widely separated as type bird from type mammal. The English language is of that noble stock to which German and Greek, and Persian and Sanskrit belong. English words, accordingly, may be compared with Greek or German, or Persian or Sanskrit analogues, and the process be strictly scientific; but when our word-compellers, chasing

> "A panting syllable through time and space,"

push an English vocable into Hebrew or Ethiopic, or Besque or Chinese roots, they are indulging a delusion too dangerous to be diverting.

And here we touch the very head and front of WEBSTER'S offending. The whole Websterian system of linguistic comparison is so vicious that no surgery can save it, and his theory of Language is enough to take away one's breath to read it. In the making of his Dictionary, he seems to have begun by providing himself with a stock in trade of twenty vocabularies. Furnished with these crude and uncritical lists of words—prominent among them Chaldaic, Syriac and Chinese—he set himself to hunt in these *likely* sources the radicals of English words. One trembles at the possible result, and well one may; for in the whole history of linguistic incubation (and there have been very monstrous ones) there is none so monstrous as that engendered by the great American lexicographer.

As for his theory of radicals, it is still worse, and is like nothing but the "Ag, Bag, Mag, Nag" theory of ALEXANDER MURRAY, who made nine monosyllables the potent and prolific progenitors of all words in all languages, and which has long given Houyhnhnmian laughter to all philologists. Far greater philologists have been far more modest on the question of the primary roots of language,—a great question, respecting which linguistic science only begins to collect scattered indicia. It is this very question which BOPP, gifted with all modern philologic culture, modestly confesses is yet the unsolved problem. "I shall leave untouched," says he, in the preface to his great *Comparative Grammar*, "the secret of the roots or the foundation of the nomenclature of the primary ideas."

It is a poor substitute, when one looks for an intelligent account of a word, to have an unexplained Welsh or Ethiopic root thrust in his teeth. Yet this is precisely what WEBSTER constantly does. True, a bristling array of Hebrew, Chinese and Syriac words is decidedly imposing to "the unskillful," and great reputations have been made on this very foundation; but there is nothing easier to do, requiring simply a mechanical comparison of vocabularies, and it is as errant a piece of literary charlatanry as was ever practiced.

With Dr. WORCESTER, we get into science and sanity. We have no more such perversities as "issue," from the Ethiopic *watsa*; "preach," from Hebrew *baraka*, or "establish," from Chaldaic *yatzab!* Let us be thankful that we have a Dictionary from which that spectre is exorcised!

And yet we do detect an occasional trace of this old leaven of needless linguistic lore? For example, in looking into the origin of the English word "fall," one has, in *Worcester's Dictionary*, to cut his way through a thicket of Welsh, Gaelic, Dutch, Danish, German, Italian and Spanish vocables amid which we fear all but the most resolute explorers will get lost. Now, to one who is content with the simple truth, what is plainer than that "fall" comes to us through the French *fallir* from the Latin *fallo?* The Welsh, Gaelic, etc., were entirely uncalled for, as not one of them serves to throw a ray of light either on the spelling or the signification of the English word.

Respecting comparative roots, there is certainly a plain rule—that they should be limited to those from which the English word is known, mediately or immediately, to be derived, and to such others as by their form or their force serve to throw light on its mechanism or its meaning. True, this will often lead very far; and from how many and how diverse sources a profound philologist will be able to converge focal rays for the illumination of the obscurities of verbal origins and organism, the great modern monuments of linguistic science abundantly show. But unless the foreign root has some vital connection with the English word under treatment, it is simply a piece of pretentious pedantry to introduce it into an English lexicon. Such comparisons may be in place in a Comparative Grammar or Polyglot Thesaurus. They do not belong to an English Dictionary.

We could also have wished that Dr. WORCESTER had been at times more explicit in explaining the meaning of original roots—unnecessary for scholars, but needful for the great general public, who most require Dictionaries. Of what use is it to tell us that "specie" comes from the French *espèce*, while *that* is left entirely unexplained? Yet this is precisely what Dr. WORCESTER does. Now, it happens that this important word (which by the way, we find in no Dictionary previous to WEBSTER'S) does not come from *espèce*, but from *its* Latin root, *species;* and it contains a significant piece of commercial history. *Species* means the *outward visible form* of a thing, in contradistinction to its conventional representative, and hence, when bank-notes came to be issued as representatives of money, payments in coin were said to be payments *in specie*—that is, payments in the actual *form* of the money itself, instead of in its paper equivalent, whence "specie" now means gold and silver coin.

There is one feature of WORCESTER'S system of etymology which we consider so valuable that we could wish he had given us more of it—the noting of the first appearance of a word in the English vocabulary. This *archæology* of words is endlessly interesting and instructive. The materials for it, too, are very copious—scattered throughout all English literature. Thus, in HAKLUYT'S *Voyages*, there is a passage in which he says: "Within these last foure years (1578-'82) there have been brought into England divers flowers called *tulipas*."

PUTTENHAM, in his *Art of English Poetry*, (1589,) mentions the now familiar words "method," "savage," "scientific," "idiom," among others, as of recent importation. FULLER tells us that the word "plunder," was first introduced by the soldiers who had been sent to the assistance of GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS. "Skates" is noticed by a writer of the same age as a Dutch word, and "selfish" we owe to the Puritans. The Americanisms, too, are interesting and important. Among the less familiar we may notice the word "quinine." Of this word WORCESTER gives no derivation, and he would lead us to infer that he was ignorant of it. It is not in Tonn's *Johnson*, (1827,) nor in RICHARDSON, (1838.) We first find it in BAILEY'S Dictionary, (edition of 1755,) where it appears under the form *quinquina* (and so written in a passage in the third volume of ROBERTSON'S *America*,) and defined as the "Jesuit's bark." It is in fact a corruption of the Peruvian *quinaquina*, and was first introduced by the Spaniards into Europe in 1640.

In the case of that large class of words which present fair grounds for differences of opinion as to their origin, Dr. WORCESTER is careful to cite the various etymologists, in every case with the proper credit. In this judicious and modest eclecticism, his Dictionary is in agreeable contrast with the empiricism of WEBSTER, whose derivations are often quite arbitrary, and arrived at in a manner unscientific in the extreme. Indeed, it needs only to read WEBSTER'S introduction to see that he was but slenderly qualified for becoming an etymologist. He confessed that he knew nothing of the Scandinavian languages, and he was certainly wholly ignorant of Sanskrit; he was thus cut off from precisely the two sources which throw most light on the structure of the language whose Dictionary he pretended to write. Thus, his ambitious, but barren system of linguistic comparison is but a poor make-up for the absence of positive historical etymology. We emphasize these points, because it is as much in the absence of a great deal of worthless and worn-out erudition, which encumbers the pages of the "great American lexicographer," as in the presence of positive qualities, that Dr. WORCESTER manifests his vast superiority; and, we may also add, the vast advance in the science of lexicography. It is only in the course of practical use that one becomes aware of what a boon Dr. WORCESTER has conferred on English etymology by giving us riddance of the mass of learned rubbish so offensively obtrusive in every page of WEBSTER. This merit, in connection with the positive superiority of WORCESTER'S etymologic method cannot but forcibly upon every unbiased mind the conviction that he has first given us a really worthy English etymologicon.

How often, in moments of legal perplexity, have we seen judges of the finest scholarship glad to aid the memory and the judgment by a reference to the pages of a standard Dictionary! And in every walk of life, with what frequency does the most accomplished person find occasion to sharpen his sense of the precise shade and shape of a word's meaning by consulting his *Johnson, Richardson* or *Webster!*

And here we touch the grand function of a Dictionary, which is to exhibit clearly and copiously the precise import of words—a colossal labor, demanding the largest learning and the most perfect conscious mastery of the intellectual powers.

It has too often been the case with lexicographers that they have so far misapprehended their relations to the language as to make their Dictionaries the medium of the expression of their individual whimsies—than which no impertinence could be more offensive. Here JOHNSON, of course, stands unenviably preëminent, though WEBSTER, too, has not unfrequently made his own private or local prejudices and predilections a substitute for positive scholarship. We venture to say, after the most careful scrutiny, that no example of this kind can be found in our new English Dictionary. Partisan zeal has also endeavored to make out a point of superiority for WEBSTER over his rival by a mere occasional superiority in the superficies covered. It is noteworthy that one means by which certain definitions in WEBSTER are swelled out beyond those in WORCESTER is not by the copiousness of his verbal analysis, but by the insertion of a sort of information often so ludicrously puerile as to make one stand aghast. Let a single example—literally out of ten thousand—suffice. Under the term "Scenery" he gives the universal art-world the following piece of valuable information: "The scenery of the landscape presented to the view from Mount Holyoke, in Hampshire County, Mass., is highly picturesque, and *exceeded only by the scenery of Boston and its vicinity seen from the State House!*" There is no trace of this sort of idiocy in WORCESTER; on the contrary, he obtains his brevity by an ultimate severity of analysis and simplicity of expression. These, together with his uniformly philosophic method—the primary, derivative and technical meanings following each other in logical sequence—rules his mode of definition to the dignity of a science.

Spelling is a matter for a volume in quarto. There always have been rebels to the orthographic rules, and, indeed, in the early ages of English literature there were no rules in the matter—an author often spelling a word in half a dozen ways on the same page. During the past two centuries, however, there has been a constant effort to establish greater uniformity in English spelling. Latterly, unhappily, orthography has fallen into the hands of a set of infinitesimal pedants whose discussions are fit to nauseate one with the whole subject.

Reform in spelling, like other reforms, may be of two kinds: there are such as, made without due regard to the many things that go to make up any one thing, seek to subject human creations to an arbitrary system; the other, and only genuine reform, is such as is brought about by normal growth.

WEBSTER'S orthographic changes, unhappily, run strongly in the first channel. Few who are merely familiar with the later editions of *Webster* are aware to what an extent, and on what superficial and unscientific grounds, he ventured to tamper with English spelling, and it is curious that WEBSTER'S success has been advanced only by receding from his system.

With regard to other departures from JOHNSON'S spelling made by WEBSTER, and now extensively adopted—such as the change of the termination *our* into *or*, etc.—they were not original with the American lexicographer, as is quite generally though most absurdly supposed, but were made by previous lexicographers during a period of two hundred years or more.

Of Dr. WORCESTER'S orthography it is needless to speak: his lesser lexicons have long established it as the method of the great mass of scholars and writers both in Great Britain and America.

The fatal mistake which Dr. WEBSTER made was his assumption that he had a mission to *regulate* the English language, not seeming to realize that a lexicographer's function can never legitimately go beyond *recording* it. This error has vitiated the whole method and mechanism of his Dictionary. True, he shared this mistaken notion in common with all previous Dictionary-makers, and Dr. WORCESTER'S is the first which is quite free from this distemper.

Certainly, of all the assumptions of lexicographers, the most preposterous and the most offensive is their claim to sit as arbiters over language, accepting or rejecting words according to their private notions of their "elegancy," "legitimacy," or what not. The most instructive part of the matter is to note that a large portion of the most serviceable words in our vocabulary has made its way in spite of the violent protestations of the pedants and purists. BOSWELL records that JOHNSON would not admit "civilization" as a legitimate word; nor "humiliating" either; and neither of them is in his Dictionary. "Despicable," "destruction," "homicide," "ponderous," and "prodigious" are all characterized, by a writer of the sixteenth century, as "ink-horn terms, smelling too much of the Latin." "Starvation," an Americanism, and which first received dictionary honors at the hands of WEBSTER—is noted by SMART as a "trivial word." "Reliable" is only about fifteen years old, and has fought its way through a thicket of critical briefs from a whole army of hypercritical dunces. And to come down to the most recent recollection, we all remember how, two years ago, when "telegram" was first proposed, it was universally denounced by all Hellenists as an unwarranted anomaly. Nevertheless, it has held its own. It is pleasant thus to find language triumphing over the folly of grammarians.

Thousands of words, too, make their *debut* as slang—gipseys and outlaws that are afterwards reclaimed by civilized society. And it is curious to observe how many of our stateliest terms rest on some free popular idiom, some bandied catch-word—spontaneous creation of the hour. "Mob" is a word that made its appearance in the English language in the time of CHARLES I., as a piece of club slang, (contracted from *mobile*,) and ADDISON, in the *Spectator*, characterizes it as a "ridiculous expression." How long did "bore" struggle for existence! It expressed a positive idea, however, not otherwise conveyed, and finally won its way into the Dictionary.

A curious law attaches to the origin of words, by which they are forced to undergo a period of probationship before they receive the stamp of legal currency. Every new word passes through an embryonic stage previous to emerging as a normal member of the organism of speech, and perhaps for half a century or more finds a place in no Dictionary. The advent of every neologism is met by a powerful conservatism; and only after a severe ordeal does it raise itself to a place in the peerage of language. With its emergence into the Dictionary, it has passed the grand climacteric, and may henceforth count on a longer or shorter lease of life.

It is instructive, in this light, to note the number of words which have first received dictionary-indorsement at the hands of Dr. WORCESTER. Among them are "sociology," "solidarity," "placer," "nugget," "outsider," "comeouter," "cheatery," "telegram," "buncombe," "crinoline," "pretentious," "stingy," "hypnotism," "revolver." How significant a comment on modern life do these words alone furnish!

In view, then, of these facts, what is there for the lexicographer to do but to accept this great living mystery of language, and be content to record the motions of its creative energy? Controlling or repression is all in vain. Della Cruscan and French academies have given ample proof of *that*. It is hopeless to force language by any external action on it: the hope is in purifying the springs of thought. That will effect all.

There is always something fatal in the outgoings of language. No *de par l'ordre* is of any avail here. CÆSAR confessed that with all his power he had none to introduce a word. In the street and market they arise, born of the lusty stealth of nature. If the process of word-building were left to pure scholarship, it is likely we should starve of scant. But, somehow, they spring up, coming out of mystery and the multitude. And what strokes of inspiration these improvisations often are, mocking the skill of the greatest conscious genius!

There is but one limitation to the theory of words—the limit of *things*. A rich life will always make a rich language. Every addition to practical civilization, every scientific generalization, commerce in all its branches, foreign literary influence, diplomacy, religion, philosophy, sociology and the popular needs—such are the perpetual agents of linguistic increase. It needs not to see any decay of vernacular purity in the multitude of verbal coinages which modern necessities of thought and action are constantly calling forth. Can it be otherwise than that the Anglican speech, representing a race in the van of civilization, should be perpetually enriching the arsenal of its expressive power?

Ten times the space occupied by this article would not suffice for any adequate criticism of a work of such vast importance and extent as Dr. WORCESTER'S new English Dictionary. Within our allowed limits, however, we have endeavored to set forth some of the chief aspects of his method and treatment. But we will have failed of expressing our conviction, if we have not made it evident that we regard his contribution to lexicography as far the foremost of all English Dictionaries.

In the vast theory of language, of course, we can readily conceive of an entirely different kind of Dictionary from any now existing; and the London Philological Society, in its Proposal for the publication of a new English Dictionary, sketches a magnificent programme, which, if ever carried out, will raise the art lexicographic to new reaches of realization. This, however, can only address the world of scholars, and can never come into competition with the work of Dr. WORCESTER as the Dictionary of the great laity, and the fitting representative of the language of the two branches of the Anglican stock on either Atlantic shore.

—The *American Journal of Science and Arts*, published at New-Haven by Professors SILLIMAN and DANA, continues its summary of observations on the Aurora of August, 1859. Its effects upon the telegraph lines in England, France, Germany, Prussia, Switzerland, Italy and Norway, are noted in much detail. It is stated that in Norway the operators were obliged, in many instances, to connect the wires with the earth, in order to save their apparatus from destruction. There, too, as elsewhere, the most marked manifestations of the electric powers of the Aurora were exhibited on lines running North and South. These records of observations, many of them made by men of the highest scientific attainments, must do much to quicken investigation, and assist in solving the cause of this remarkable phenomenon. The *Journal* also contains the eighth supplement to *Dana's Mineralogy;* a discussion of the numerical relations existing between the equivalent numbers of elementary bodies, by M. CAREY LEA; a report of Assistant CHARLES A. SCHOTT, on the results of the discussion of the secular change of the Magnetic Declination, and a paper by Prof. NORTON, in continuation of his attempt to determine theoretically the dimensions of DONATI'S Comet. Mr. GILMAN'S Geographical notices are very interesting, and the summary of scientific intelligence is unusually complete.

—LITTLE, BROWN & Co. have published, the *Poetical Works of Robert Southey* in ten volumes, uniform with their edition of the British Poets. The typographical execution of this edition is unexceptionable. Good paper, large type, and convenient form, commend it to general favor. An appreciative memoir of SOUTHEY is furnished by Mr. HENRY T. TUCKERMAN, who does not scruple to utter sharp criticisms upon the poet's style, or to pass judgment upon the imperfections of his works. Mr. TUCKERMAN proves himself an exception to the general rule which governs the labor of biographers, by daring to weigh his hero's foibles over against his virtues, and deducing an average result. He allindes in an excellent temper to the mechanical spirit of SOUTHEY'S toils, and shows wherein he fails to elicit a hearty human sympathy; while, at the same time he does full justice to the poet's genius and the fertility of his invention.

—Among the new religious publications is a volume of Dr. FARRAR'S *Sermons*, preached at Oxford before the University, collected and republished in Philadelphia by SMITH, ENGLISH & Co. The title, *Science in Theology*, expresses the preacher's purpose in bringing the discoveries and methods of physical and moral science to bear upon theological theories. *Fragments from the Study of a Pastor* is a brief narrative of religious experiences, by Rev. GEO. W. NICHOLS, published by H. B. PRICE, No. 884 Broadway. *Bertha Percy; or, L'Esperance*, by MARGARET FIELD, is another contribution to the school of the religious novel: a melancholy narrative of a gloomy life, unrelieved by humor and destitute of marked merit as a literary production. (APPLETONS.)

—That family which happens to be suffering from the ills that flesh is heir to, will find an extensive assortment of radical cures for human weaknesses, duly set forth in the *Patients' and Physicians' Aid;* a plump volume, by Dr. E. M. HUNT, published by SAXTON, BARKER & Co. The sufferer who groans under the poisonous effect of an insect's bite, or he who labors under an aggravated form of dyspepsia, will discover his particular panacea between the covers of Dr. HUNT'S friendly book. It remains to be considered whether a let-alone policy is not the better treatment for a small ache, and a competent physician the surest reliance for severer ailments; but he who fancies domestic dosing, has the pharmacopeia laid open here, and may make himself well—or ill—as he elects.

—Another contribution to the familiar expositions of questions of Natural Science is furnished in a small volume entitled *A Knowledge of Living Things*, by Dr. A. N. BELL, late a Surgeon in the Navy, and now physician to the Brooklyn City Hospital. Dr. BELL'S book is chiefly compiled from a series of lectures delivered by himself on subjects relating to physiology and hygiene. He has drawn largely from standard scientific works, of which his book is a judicious epitome—treating of animal and vegetable organisms with as great a degree of clearness as can be expected in a volume of very restricted dimensions. The illustrations are abundant and good. (BALLIERE BROTHERS.)

—Mr. JOHN SAVAGE has compiled a volume of biographical sketches of political notabilities, which is published by CHILDS & PETERSON, (Philadelphia,) under the title of *Our Representative Men*. Mr. SAVAGE compresses within the limits of 500 leaded pages the personal and political histories of thirty-four distinguished gentlemen. Among his subjects are Messrs. SEWARD, BANKS, BELL, EVERETT, DOUGLAS, CRITTENDEN, COBB, CHASE, WISE, WOOL and FREMONT. In the main, the biographies are unbiased and concise. Mr. SEWARD has the longest notice, and Mr. CAMERON the shortest. The work will be a valuable hand-book during the political canvass.

— A series of biographical sketches of the *Patriot Preachers of the American Revolution* (Mayhew, Gordon, Whittaker, Langdon, Hart, Teppan, Rodgers, &c.) has been published in this City by subscription. It is copyrighted by L. A. OSBORNE, but neither editor's nor publisher's name appears upon the title. It will interest a class of readers.

—A new edition of Prof. EMMONS' *Manual of Geology* is published by Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR. As a standard for College and Academy instruction, this work of Prof. EMMONS has justly taken a high rank. It is less elaborate than the works of Prof. LYELL, but deals with its subject in terms sufficiently lucid.

—J. M. EMERSON & Co. have issued the May number of their republication of *All the Year Round*.

MECHANICS AND ENGINEERING.

Recent Novelties and Improvements.

STEAM ON CANALS.

Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL recently read a very interesting paper on the shape of vessels, before the Institute of Naval Architects. His experiments as to the shape of sterns of vessels showed that they should have a cycloidal curve, in order to prevent the adverse action of the "replacing" or following waves. As to the wave at the bow, supposing the vessel to have power enough to go faster than the water could spread itself, he said that the water would rise up and stand at both sides of the boat until the load had passed, and then fall down into the hole left behind it. He narrated the following singular and important fact: "In a shallow canal in Scotland, where the carrier wave traveled only seven miles an hour, he had compelled a boat to go ten miles, and he found that the water not only rose up, but lifted the boat with it, so that she drew less water than before, and actually went easier at ten miles an hour than at five. Had not railways come into fashion just at the time, the country would have been covered with little troughs, and people would have been riding on the tops of these waves in an easier and cheaper mode than by any other means then known."

NEW STEAM GENERATOR.

A stationary engine is driven at a shop in Mercer-street, by steam and other gases, generated and expanded in a coil of two-inch pipe placed in a brick furnace. The feed-pump supplies both air and water, and the apparatus seems to combine the elements of the steam-engine, the caloric-engine, and the superheating principle. This plan of generation has been considerably experimented upon since the days of JACOB PERKINS, and something like it was made successful by Mr. IRVING, inventor of the Irving boiler. It may be that there is something valuable in this plan, especially for steam fire-engine boilers and other light steam machinery. Indeed, the Latta fire-engine boilers involve this principle to some extent, except that they do not work air.

NEW GRINDING AND POLISHING MATERIAL.

The New-York Belting and Packing Company are making a material called "Emery Vulcanite," which is fast superseding the common emery wheels, (powdered emery glued to a leather disk, and forming the periphery of a wheel,) both as to effectiveness and economy. The substance itself can be moulded into wheels and instruments of all shapes, and can be turned in a lathe, like iron, at very slow speed. And it can be made of any degree of hardness and with all grades of emery. When used with oil gives a dead finish, when with water a grindstone finish, and when dry a polish. The general testimony of machinists is, that the new material will last at least five times as long as the common material. The regularity and evenness of the grinding surface is, of course, very essential to fine and accurate work.

TRAMWAYS IN ENGLAND.

It is believed that Mr. G. F. TRAIN, an American, will shortly lay several tramways, or improved street railways, in England. The rails or frame have no grooves, and the wheels of vehicles running on them have no flanges. For many purposes this is a decided improvement over our plan of street rails, since all vehicles can use them with equal advantage. For crowded streets, there is no doubt that a perfectly flat surface of iron, *if kept clean* at all times, is the best kind of "way," since all vehicles can move in every direction, with the ease of traction allowed by the best steam railways.

DONKEY-PUMPS.

The London *Times*, in narrating the improvements making in the *Great Eastern*, says: "Among the most important of the improvements is that of fitting the main engines, both screw and paddle, with feed pumps. By this change, those most objectionable pieces of machinery, the donkey-engines, are at once dispensed with, as regards supplying the boilers." We think no one will doubt that the *Great Eastern's* donkey-engines were "most objectionable pieces of machinery," but engineers on this side the water would call the remedy mentioned much more objectionable. An independent water supply is deemed so important that donkey-pumps are coming into extensive use even on locomotives. Everything favors the use of the donkey-pump except its own defects, should these be allowed to exist. It is singular that the English, who are so far in advance of us in some matters, should so signally fail in this. The Worthington pump has for years been indispensable on most of our ships. The new duplex pump, recently perfected by Mr. WORTHINGTON, of this City, is probably the best machine of the kind in existence; and since Englishmen have had the good taste to set aside national jealousies in case of machinery for arms and other manufactures, we think they would save a great deal of money by adopting this pump at once. The application of a feed-pump to the main engine of a ship is both expensive and inconvenient; and when it is applied, it will only work at a fixed speed, no matter what duty is required; and if the main engine breaks down, the boiler is in great danger. The duplex pump referred to is quite as reliable as any part of the machinery of a steamship, and will work under all pressures, and start automatically, in all cases, the instant that steam is applied.

IMPROVEMENTS IN LOCOMOTIVES — CONTINUOUS RAIL.

A locomotive recently ran away on the West Cornwall line, in England. The throttle-valve having been inadvertently left open, and a fire kindled in the furnace, the attendant went away for a few moments; on his return it had left town, and only ran out of breath at a station some sixteen miles distant, having rushed down some steep inclines, and over sharp curves, at the rate of sixty miles an hour. It tore up and smashed through a large number of gates, but with this exception did no damage whatever, and was quietly led back to its stall, without having been made permanently vicious by its tricks, in which particular it manifested another decided improvement of steam over horse power.

LIGHT ENGINES FOR LOCAL TRAFFIC.

A steam-car by Mr. YOUNG, on the general design adopted by Mr. W. P. PARROTT, of Boston, some years since, is running on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway, from the Chicago station, six miles to the junction of the Michigan Southern and Rock Island lines. It carries 70 passengers. The engines are on the front truck, the steam entering them through the ball-joint connecting the truck with the car.

M. W. BALDWIN & Co.'s steam car, before mentioned in the TIMES, was recently tested on the Germantown and Merristown line. It is 32 feet long, seats 40 passengers, runs 35 miles per hour on light grades, and 25 miles per hour on 60-feet grades. The total weight, with fuel and water, is eight tons. To carry 40 passengers on most of our roads a 25-ton engine and three cars of nine tons each would be employed, the whole costing, say, $16,000; while the Baldwin engine and car can be furnished for from $3,500 to $4,500. The repair and running expenses are about in the same proportion.

STEAM ON CITY RAILROADS.

The steam passenger car of GRICE & LONG, of Philadelphia, as illustrated in the *Railway Review*, (May 10,) does not appear to differ from the common street car, save that its front platform is inclosed. On this platform are situated the whole of the engines and boiler. The engines are geared to the front axle. The car has been in operation since February last, overcoming heavy grades, and being entirely manageable, and generally successful. The cost of working it is about half that of working a horse car of equal capacity. The speed is also somewhat higher than that of horses, but not dangerously so, for the steam car can be soonest stopped. Anthracite fuel being burned, no smoke is made, and no exhaust steam is ordinarily visible, as it comes out through the hot smoke-box and is used at high pressure. The car is warmed by steam, an even temperature being maintained, which vastly increases the comfort of passengers. So far, the prejudices of the most persistent old fogies have been overcome, as they have actually ridden in the new vehicle, and have found their objections purely imaginary.

IMPROVED LOCOMOTIVES.

The introduction of cheap steel, and the gradually spreading fact that combined strength and lightness at any reasonable cost will pay at once and handsomely as features of locomotive machinery, are leading to a signal improvement in the locomotive engine. The Albany Iron Works' semi-steel is being largely introduced for all parts of boilers, allowing 25 per cent. increase of strength with the same weight, or 25 per cent. decrease of weight with the same strength. It is probable that a higher pressure will be employed since it is economical in itself, and that boilers will be somewhat lightened. Steel tires of the same make are now undergoing a so far promising trial. They will greatly add to the durability of engines, and decrease weight where lightness is most needed—In the parts unrelieved by springs, which act as a forge hammer, directly on the rail. The above features cost no more in semi-steel than in iron, and, therefore, should come into much more rapid use. KRUPP'S Prussian steel axles—the best in the world—are finding favor at

double the cost of iron. We do not hear that they ever wear out or break. They have not been in use long enough to show old age yet, though some have run in this country over a dozen years. Another marked improvement in locomotives is in the proportion of the boiler and the steam-generating apparatus. Smaller grates, larger combustion room, a very much larger water circulating space, (allowing less nominal and more real heating surface,) and the modern apparatus in the smoke-box for facilitating draft, have considerably decreased the consumption of fuel and the wear of boiler in the production of a given power. Among the new improvements which are coming into standard service, the Bissell truck, before mentioned in the TIMES, is foremost. The truck slides under the fore-end of the engine, instead of turning on its own centre, thus decreasing friction on curves and promoting safety.

THE CONTINUOUS RAIL.

Our readers are aware that a continuous or uninterrupted rail has been for some years employed on various railways—that it has made an obvious improvement, smooth and easy-riding track, when new, at least, and that it is still largely used on the New-York Central and other lines. But the general impression is, that it has not proved remarkably successful, if, indeed, it has not decidedly failed. A very brief review of the history of continuous rails, however, and of the circumstances of American roads, will show that the plan is a decided improvement in every particular; that its first cost, and renewals, and the repairs of the rolling stock carried by it, are much less than in case of the common rail.

The first continuous rail was the common rail split vertically from top to bottom—the two nearly equal parts breaking joints with each other, and fastened together with rivets. In case of wheels worn on other and different sized rails, the whole bearing might come on one of these parts, rapidly crushing it and prying the two apart. The lamination of the inside edges still further sundered the two bars, and the frost rapidly split them apart, breaking the rivets. This rail was impracticable, although for a few months it made the best road ever laid. While it was good, and before it had seriously deteriorated, it was believed to have saved enough repair expenses of way and machinery to have nearly paid for its extra cost. The next plan of continuous rail had a split head and a solid foot, half the section of the head resting on the foot of the other half. The abrasion of the iron upon iron, in the absence of rigid connection between them, soon destroyed this rail, but it manifestly decreased the repair expenses of machinery. A successful continuous rail was then brought out, which had a split foot and a solid head, the small section of the foot forming a sort of continuous splice or bracket joint. This has been in service for above six years on the New-York Central. It is to be regretted that that Company has not kept a more definite record of the influence of the continuous rail on the repair expenses; the obvious results of long practice, however, are such that it is still largely used, and that the manner in which it eases the shocks usual at the joints of common rails, and its uniform elasticity, have made it a decidedly paying investment. But the philosophy of permanent way, as deduced from the general experience, is more conclusive. No one will dispute the fact that the thorough ballasting and drainage of the road bed will allow the use of such a high rail as can alone be thoroughly spliced at the joints. But this high rail is necessarily rigid, and if not supported by an even bed of ballast and sleepers, will bring its bearing on widely distant parts of the road-bed, since it cannot yield so as to bear on all parts; hence the rail will permanently bend and rapidly disintegrate, and when *both rigid and rough*, will form the worst imaginable track. The experience with the T-inch rails on the body-ballasted part of the Camden and Amboy line proves this, while much heavier rails on the same road-bed. A light, yielding rail, however, on a mud road-bed, will adapt itself to the churning of the sleepers, and take a bearing on the whole of the bed. It will not permanently set when sprung and twisted, and if it becomes bent on a very bad line, it will not be both rigid and rough, but will be somewhat elastic under the wheels. It appears, then, that we must have either tolerable ballasting and drainage—a good road-bed—or else a shallow and yielding rail. Since our managers are either too limited as to means, or too unwise when they have the means, to institute the fundamental remedy, the compromise is generally a low rail, which for the very reason of its shallowness cannot be spliced at its signally vulnerable point—the joint. So the difficulty engendered by a low rail is almost as serious as that sought to be avoided by the low rail—the disconnected joints soon wear and hammer themselves and the machinery to pieces. Now, several hundred rail-joints have been invented, some of which really preserve, to a considerable extent, the continuity of the rails as if they were a continuous bar, but those that do so run into two obstacles which are nearly fatal: 1 The cost of thoroughly jointing a low rail is too enormous in the eyes of those who will use low rails at all to warrant its adoption. 2. The necessary weight and rigidity of a good joint are so great as to destroy the very effect sought in the low rail—continuous elasticity. Now the continuous rail is the compromise between these almost irreconcilable elements. It is a continuous splice, not indeed preserving the full strength of the bar at the joint, but preventing much deflection, and equalizing what there is, *i. e.*, bringing down both rail ends alike. This it does without adding rigidity, for the weight is the same at all parts. The cost of the continuous rail is five dollars a ton over that of the solid rail of equal weight. This makes the joints cost about a dollar each, and we know of no other joint costing a dollar, which so securely fastens the ends of low rails—for the lower the rail the greater the difficulty of jointing it.

OUR CITY CHARITIES—No. VI.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION OF THE LADIES' HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

In our sketch of the "Five Points House of Industry," we have briefly adverted to the origin of the Missionary work of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society at the Five Points.

The Ladies' Missionary Society was organized in 1844, and had for its object the support of missionaries and missions among the poor, destitute and degraded portion of the population of New-York and vicinity. At an early day its attention was turned toward the Five Points; in 1846 one of the lady managers suggested the importance of establishing a Mission there, but the Board were unwilling then to attempt the enterprise; in 1848, the purpose of establishing such a mission was fully entertained, but no suitable room for holding meetings could be obtained, and it was not until 1850, just before Mr. PEASE's appointment, that a room was secured, and decided steps taken for carrying out their cherished purpose.

In the Spring of 1851, but without some unpleasant feeling on both sides, Mr. PEASE's connection with the Ladies' Missionary Society was dissolved, and Rev. JOHN LUCKEY, who had previously served with great success as chaplain of the prison at Sing Sing, was appointed Missionary.

The controversy between the Society and their first missionary, though painful to both parties, had been productive of good. It had called the attention of the community to the moral wastes in which they were laboring; two efficient missionaries were sustained instead of one; and the Ladies' Society had become satisfied that the means of acquiring a livelihood by honest toil, and the shelter of a pure home, where every sight, sound and word should not be tainted with impurity, were as necessary as the proclamation of the Gospel, to the rescue of these fallen and degraded people from the depths of misery in which they were plunged. There might be an honest difference of opinion as to the best means of accomplishing the desired end, but henceforth they were both laboring to attain the same object.

Mr. LUCKEY seems to have been well adapted to his work. His previous experience, aided by a naturally quick perception, had made him conversant with the workings of depraved hearts, and he knew well what chords would most readily vibrate under his touch. He was ably seconded, too, by his faithful wife, and by the ladies of the Mission, all of whom, but especially [illegible] most noticeable for deserving of honor, [illegible] country, or places of [illegible] three to four hundred children and adults. [illegible] also, so far as practicable, aid those who are out of work in procuring it, and for those have furnished employment, suitable for the clothed labor, to those who, but for such timely occupation, would have fallen under the pressure of temptation. The Temperance pledge is kept in circulation, and a hundred or two each year sign it, but with a hundred or more grog-shops almost within a stone's throw, it is not to be wondered at if many subsequently break it. The Five Points district is not yet, by any means, a model neighborhood. Drunkenness, theft, murder, and licentiousness still stalk abroad there; the oath, the ribald song, the loud quarrel, and the maudlin complaint of fallen, besotted, degraded womanhood still offend the eye and ear every hour; but its most horrible dens have been broken up; temperance, morality, education and religion have found a foothold there; the voice of prayer and the song of praise ascend, even from lips which once uttered nought but blasphemies; and if, as now seems probable, the exigencies of commerce shall lead to the widening of Worth-street, and the letting in of the clear, pure sunlight upon these haunts, and the erection of marts of trade there, we may venture to hope that a few years hence the Five Points will only be known by the memory of the deep degradation which there existed, and the lofty moral heroism which established God's altars fast by the shrines of Murder and Lust.

THE FOURTH WARD MISSION.

The Fourth Ward contains a large population, connected more or less with maritime pursuits, and has the reputation of being as degraded and vicious, and more violent and lawless, than any other Ward in the City. Efforts have been made, for several years, to bring the neglected children of this Ward under better influences. An Industrial School, under the patronage of the Children's Aid Society, has been maintained, first in Roosevelt, then in Oliver, and finally in Cherry-street. Boys' meetings have been held, and Mission Sabbath-schools have been established there, but the vicious boys of the Ward have grow up into rowdies, shoulder-hitters, Dead-Rabbits and Short-boys, and their feet are swift to do evil.

In December last, Rev. WILLIAM C. VAN METER, well known for his previous connection with the Five Points Mission and other reformatory institutions, undertook to open a Mission in Oliver-street, corner of Henry. For some six months previous, he had visited throughout the Ward, and distributed food and clothing to the needy. An organization had been effected to sustain the Mission, of which Wilson G. Hunt, Esq., was President; Messrs. W. E. Dodge, R. Colgate, Rev. Dr. Lathrop, and others Vice-Presidents; Rev. E. T. Hiscox, Secretary; and Rev. Drs. Weston, Baker, Armitage and Taylor, and Messrs. J. M. Davies, Lispenard Stewart, J. M. Bruce, Jr., J. Brokaw, W. D. Mangam, Wm. Phelps, C. Gilbert, C. A. Baudouine, Dr. E. W. Ranney and Rev. Robert Lowry, Executive Committee. The second and third stories of the building, corner of Oliver and Henry streets, were hired, and the school opened with 40 pupils. The number rapidly increased, and there are now about 400 enrolled, with an average attendance of 180. Of these, 21 are of American parentage, the others are from fifteen different nations; 30 are of Protestant, or partially Protestant, parentage; 40 are Jews, the remainder children of Catholic parents. But few could read even imperfectly. Dinner is furnished to an average of about 150 children, and clothing to all in attendance upon the school who are in need.

The morning is occupied as a day-school, in which instruction is given in reading, elementary branches and singing. In the afternoon the girls are taught to sew; and on Monday and Thursday evenings there is a free singing school. On Sunday afternoons there is a large and interesting Sunday School. About 75 young ladies, many of them from families in the more fashionable portions of the City, have arranged themselves in classes of 10 or 12, and devote each one day in the week to teaching in the school. There are also four or five paid teachers beside the Superintendent, Rev. Mr. VAN METER. The teachers are enthusiastic and unwearied in their efforts to improve their somewhat wayward pupils.

The Mission is contemplating an enlargement of their operations, and the erection of a mission-house, which they are likely to need, as they are greatly overcrowded in their present quarters.

The Superintendent and teachers have been and are still constantly annoyed by the rowdy and ruffianly boys and young men of the Ward, aided now and then by older bullies and ruffians, who have often insulted, threatened and assaulted them, and who have several times attempted to break up the school, and only desisted on receiving severe and well-merited chastisement. There is reason to hope, however, that the better portion of the citizens are becoming more fully satisfied with the beneficial results of the school, and that public opinion, having once fully set in its favor, these brutal rowdies will slink away, in shame for their unmanly and abusive conduct. The Mission is doing a good work, and should be encouraged and sustained.

KANSAS.

Condition of the Country—Poverty of the People—Prospect of Short Crops—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Friday, May 18, 1860.

The last few weeks I have been traveling mostly in Southern Kansas, and a few way-notes may be of interest to those beyond our boundaries. As much as the people of Kansas have long desired admission as a relief for their Territorial vassalage, there are still other important matters, of a local character, that more interest them at present than the wily moves upon the Washington checker-board. It was never so true as now, that the people are universally poor. Their dollars are all spent for life's necessaries, and the financial depression of '58 still bears down upon their energies with the *incubus* of despair. Destitution of all but the products of their own toil has become the common lot outside of the larger towns. For the last year they have looked hopefully to the present season as the time when Kansas would yield a wheat crop sufficient to supply the home market, without taking away a dollar of our scanty cash. The amount of seed sown last Fall would well warrant this expectation; but it is the lamentable fact that not one half of the amount sown last Fall will ever be harvested.

The Spring wheat will be but little better if the drouth continues. If it should rain in a few days some fields may have an average yield, but otherwise, another year's communion with "corn-bread and bacon" will be inevitable. But very few families have any flour, or expect to have any the present Summer. For these causes more despondency now exists in the rural districts than ever before.

There is added to this another general misfortune. The drouth is surpassing all other seasons ever known in Kansas. But a few drops of rain have fallen since last August. Nothing, comparatively, has been done yet towards Spring farming for want of rain, and some are beginning to fear that actual famine is at hand. The old settlers have likened this Spring to that of 1855. Then the first rain fell on the 17th May, and after that there was a favorable season for corn and the more common crops. But now, it is past that time, and there is no sign indicating rain more than six months ago. Hundreds of gardens were planted about the middle of March, but not a seed has grown, and the labor will all be lost. Within two weeks from this time, we had green pees and other vegetables last year; but now, nothing is growing, and never will be, unless it rains.

These are not very flattering prospects for the moneyless pioneers; but it is better to state the facts to all concerned than to disguise the truth, and thereby cause the innocent to taste the bitter dregs of disappointment. For all these reasons, this is the special time when Congressional favors will have a double value. When the masses are struggling with manifold misfortunes is the true time for them to appreciate a public benefaction. If we can secure admission, get our claims for losses in 1856 allowed, and obtain railroad grants upon a liberal scale, although it will not water the dry earth or feed hungry mouths, it will do much to sustain the hopes of our people, and give a great incentive to every branch of industrial pursuits. These boons we shall never need so much as now; and grateful hearts will never cease their warm pulsations for the abundant reward of those who grant us but what is justly our own.

The Lawrence Bank commenced its issues a few days since—R. MORROW President, and E. O. SMITH Cashier. Some who have an interest in the circulation of foreign bills, as brokers, or otherwise, are endeavoring to sink this new currency into disrepute, but if every dollar issued is redeemed with promptness, and the general business conducted upon the safe basis required by its charter, the time is not distant when every lover of "filthy lucre" will acknowledge that the Lawrence Bank has enough of that potent charm to belong to the "root-of-all-evil" family.

A shooting affray happened here this week, by which both Mr. O'DONALL, of Lawrence, and H. PETRIKEN, of Lecompton, were wounded. PETRIKEN was a Democrat and O'DONALL a Republican. PETRIKEN is said to favor in some degree the negro thieves who prowl about us, and O'DONALL has been ever active to aid in the arrest of all such kidnappers. From these circumstances a political quarrel was engendered [illegible] proposed that PETRIKEN and his accomplices [illegible] known to seek [illegible] him. O'DONALL followed about [illegible] and, near night they met—the [illegible] pistols were drawn, and O'DONALL fell first. [illegible] were wounded in the leg, and both were arrested and have since been discharged on bail.

The District Court is now in session here with a full docket, Judge KINGMAN presiding. This is probably his last term.

Our people are eager for the Chicago news. We have only heard their proceedings up to the permanent organization. Almost any of the prominent candidates will be supported in Kansas with zeal, but BATES much the least so. But it we are to remain as only "tenants at will," it matters but little to us who is the householder. RANDOLPH.

ENGLISH LITERARY ITEMS.

Mr. Fry, of Bristol, is engaged, we understand, in preparing an edition of Tyndale's New Testament, printed at Worms in the year 1526, from the copy preserved in the Baptist Museum at Bristol. It is to be an exact transcript of the original, which will be first traced page by page, and then lithographed in facsimile. Of this publication, only a limited number of copies will be issued, some few of which will be printed on large paper, and three or four on vellum.

Three thousand pounds have been collected chiefly from men of letters and their friends, in aid of the memorial Church of George Herbert, the poet, at Bemerton. This sum includes donations from Lord Stanhope, Lord Macaulay, Dean Milman and Trench, Sir Bulwer Lytton, Mr. Alfred Tennyson, Mr. Longfellow, and many other literary celebrities. About £1,000 are still needed to complete the work.

Mr. Murray has in preparation a new work by Rev. George Rawlinson. It will be entitled *The Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient World*; namely Chaldea, Assyria, Babylonia, Media and Persia. The sources of information are those extraordinary native records to which so much attention has been devoted of late years.

A large board in Tavistock-square announces that Tavistock House is to be let. This is Mr. Charles Dickens' London residence, and it is understood that the great novelist has determined for the future to reside entirely at his country place, Gadshill.

The contributions, literary and theological, of Rev. J. J. Blunt, (late Margaret Professor of Divinity at Cambridge,) to the *Quarterly Review*, are to be published in a collective form by Mr. Murray.

Messrs. Hurst & Blackett have "just ready" a new narrative of Travel and Adventure, by Mr. Atkinson, the author of the interesting book on Siberia. Mr. Atkinson's new work will be entitled *The Upper and Lower Amoor*.

Mr. Madden, the London publisher, announces *The Sources of the Nile, being a General Survey of the Basin of that River and its Head Streams, with the History of Nilotic Discovery*, by Dr. Beke.

A second edition of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's Parliamentary poem, "St. Stephen's," originally published in *Blackwood's Magazine*, is announced by the Messrs. Blackwood.

Mr. Gilchrist, the author of the *Life of Etty* has nearly completed, from original sources, a biography of that remarkable artist and poet, Wm. Blake.

The peper, "Little Scholars," in the new number of the *Cornhill Magazine*, is said to be written by Mr. Thackeray's eldest daughter.

Messrs. J. W. Parker & Son have nearly ready for publication a work on *Taxation, how it is Raised and how it is Expended*, by Mr. Leone Levi.

Mr. Lawrence's *Guy Livingstone* is making its appearance in a French translation in the columns of the well-known Paris journal, *La Presse*.

A translation of Charles Dickens' *Tale of Two Cities* is to appear in the *feuilleton*, *Le Pays*, the semi-official journal of the French Government.

Chevalier Bunsen, it is said, is going to leave Heidelberg, and will take up his future abode at Bonn, in order to pursue his literary labors.

Mr. Bentley announces a new work by Mrs. Ellis, on a congenial theme: *Chapters on Wives; or, Sketches of Married Life*.

The miscellaneous writings of Lord Macaulay are promised in the course of the present month, by the Messrs. Longman.

Mr. E. M. Whitty, the author of the *Stranger in Parliament*, *The Bohemians*, and other works, died at Melbourne Feb. 21.

A new book about Russia, by Prince Dolgorukow, has recently appeared in Paris, and is likely to make a sensation.

Among other new singers who have arrived in London for the season is Herr Elbenschütz, a German baritone.

The Hallam subscription has reached £1,000.

Japanese Hospitality.

VISIT OF COM. TATNALL TO THE PRIME MINISTER AT JEDDO.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE POWHATAN, Bay of Panama, May 3, 1860.

About a week before our final departure from Japan, Com. TATNALL, having occasion to call upon the Prime Minister of the Emperor, at his residence in the "Imperial Castle" in Jeddo, for the purpose of perfecting the arrangements for the departure and accommodation of the Ambassadors, as well as for courtesy and honor, left the ship early in the morning, and, proceeding to the house of our Minister, Mr. HARRIS, about two miles and a half distant from the shore, accompanied by him and several officers of the *Powhatan*, made the proposed call upon the Prime Minister—a report of which, made by First-Lieut. JOHNSON, so much interested me that I requested him to give me a narrative in writing, which he was so kind as to do. It will interest your readers, especially at the present time, and therefore I send it for your columns.

Lieut. JOHNSON is an ornament to the naval service, in intelligence, knowledge of his profession, and devotion to its duties, having no one before him, and while in moral principle and moral habits, in kind sympathies and gentlemanly bearing, he commands the affection and respect of all who know him, at the same time a true religious spirit and life show the possibility of being a sincere and consistent Christian on board a man-of-war.

The Imperial palace is enclosed by a deep moat and high wall, about a dozen miles in circuit, which no one is permitted to enter unless by special permission. I have twice ridden around it, and gazed upon whatever could be seen through an opened gate, but could not cross the tabooed gateway.

"On Saturday, the 4th of February, I was invited to become one of the Flag Officer's suite in making an official call upon the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Jedco, the hour for which was fixed at 2 P. M. I most cheerfully embraced the opportunity of seeing how such matters are managed at the Imperial Court of Japan, and accordingly went on shore to the residence of our Minister, Mr. HARRIS, where I found the Flag Officer, with his Flag Captain and Lieutenant, and was informed that we were all expected to array ourselves in full uniform for the contemplated visit, and be prepared to set out at 12½ P. M., in the Norimons, or sedan chairs, which would be in attendance at that hour at Mr. HARRIS' door. These chairs may be a very comfortable mode of conveyance for those who are fond of sitting *a la Turque*, but are by no means adapted to the leg-stretching habits of the universal Yankee nation. They consist of a large square box, very tastefully constructed of lacquered wood and bamboo, and decorated inside with fancy colored silk tassels and curtains, having a sliding door on each side, with blinds in them, through which you may catch an occasional glimpse of passing objects, though they are so low as to render it quite impracticable for outsiders to see the occupants without stooping nearly to the ground. They are carried away by two or four or eight men, according to the rank of the rider, by means of a long pole extending across the top of the chair, and some four or five feet beyond each end. Some are made long enough for their occupants to lie down at full length, but the ordinary kind is just sufficiently long to admit of sitting down and doubling one's legs up, tailor fashion, on the cushions placed in them for convenience.

Punctually at half an hour past meridian, the procession was put in motion, Mr. HARRIS taking the lead with a stout Japanese in front of him bearing the American flag; next came the Flag Officer, these two having each eight bearers; then the Captain, followed in single file by the First Lieutenant, the Flag Lieutenant, and the Interpreter to the Legation, a most estimable and valuable Dutch gentleman of the name of HOSSKEN. We marched in solemn quiet through the streets a distance of nearly five miles, the curious populace peeping at us with our cocked hats and lace coats, with eager wonder; but our chances for seeing much of the city, as we passed along, were very indifferent, the proximity of our line of vision to the ground being such as to permit us to see no more than the lower portions of the buildings as well as of the people, excepting when we came to a turn in the way, when we could catch a passing glimpse of more distant objects. We could see quite enough, however, to satisfy us that we were passing through a part of the city occupied by wealthy and powerful citizens, as the buildings were of immense dimensions and constructed of the most substantial materials, evidently put together by the hands of most skilful artisans. On either side of the wide streets were to be seen very handsome stone structures, extending three or four hundred feet under one roof, (consisting of beautiful tiles,) and with massive wooden doors in the centre, ornamented and strengthened with copper plates, hinges and fastenings, the wood being lacquered red, green, or some other fancy color. These buildings, we were informed, were the residences of the Daimios, or hereditary princes of the Empire, and each one occupies about a square mile of ground, and contains several thousand inhabitants, varying according to the wealth and dignity of the owner.

"Approaching the palace of the Prime Minister, we passed through three high and massive stone walls, having large gates attended or guarded by soldiery having firearms of some description, all kept in the most condition, but it was impossible to ascertain at a hasty glance what amount of carnage they were capable of doing an intruder. These gates are about a quarter of a mile apart, and we found the Prime Minister's palace just inside the third one, where we were received without any military parade or demonstration, but in the most courteous and cordial manner, by some of the attendant officials, who escorted us through three long, wide halls, or verandahs, to the hall of audience, where we found His Excellency, with several other officers of State, standing at the door to receive us. We were immediately shown to our seats, on the right side of the room, while the Ministers ranged themselves on the opposite side, distant some ten or twelve feet, the interpreters taking their station between us, on their knees, and the officials being ranged in the same posture along the left side of the room. A small table was placed in front of each guest as they were seated in [illegible] contained cakes, polished with black lacquer. The compliments of the occasion being passed, [illegible] or twelve [illegible] were brought in, [illegible] be received previous to commencing the attack upon the edibles. The Flag Officer then proposed to the Minister, through the interpreter, Mr. HOSSKEN, the propriety of going to the United States *via* the Cape of Good Hope, explaining the numerous advantages of that route over that *via* Panama. Having listened attentively and with great courtesy to all the Flag Officer's suggestions, the Prime Minister referred the question of the routes to the Ambassadors, who were present, and, as they expressed a decided preference for the Panama route, of course the question was definitely settled then and there, and we made up our minds to the anticipated discomforts of the voyage between Jeddo and San Francisco in the Winter season, hoping that they might not prove quite so distressing, after all.

The onslaught upon the infinite variety of good things which were placed before us could be no longer deferred; and we found everything we tasted exceedingly delicate and palatable. There were no less than twenty or thirty different dishes, and we were expected to partake of them all, as a matter of politeness—a duty which we found it by no means difficult to perform.

Having completed this part of the performance, we were about rising to retire, when we were most cordially solicited to remain and converse a while, all business transactions being concluded—an invitation which we were not at all loth to accept, as we were infinitely pleased with what we saw. The Ministers then entered into the most unreserved conversation about the elegance of our uniforms, admiring exceedingly the epaulettes, cocked hats, &c. After a little badinage of this sort, we quietly took our leave, being escorted to the entrance by the same officials who had ushered us into the presence of the Prime Minister.

It was altogether the most elegant and handsomely arranged affair of the sort it has ever been my fortune to witness, and elevated the Japanese Government and people in my estimation more than any other event that has ever occurred in my visits to the country. I should not omit to mention, however, that shortly previous to our rising to depart, a small army of servants marched into the room with a beautiful box, about four feet long and eight inches square, tied round the centre with a large green silk cord, and a large tray beautifully made, upon which were placed five rolls of silk of most elaborate manufacture, all of which were presented by the Prime Minister to the Flag-Officer, and a similar tray, without the box (and which contained a magnificent sword blade) was presented to the United States Minister Resident. The servants then marched out, and soon returned with a tray of the same sort, holding five pieces of silk of the same description, to present to the captain; them away they went again, and returned with twelve trays of smaller size, upon which were placed *three* pieces of silk for the First Officer, and twenty-two pieces of beautiful crape, red and white, for the eleven other commissioned officers of the ship. All these beautiful articles were received with expressions of thanks, and in token of our high respect and esteem for the Japanese Government and its officers, who are certainly not to be excelled by any people in the world, in the degree of refinement and sincerity with which their hospitalities are extended."

Sanitary Reform—Necessity of Making Provision for the Health of the Children of the Poor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The time is approaching *still nearer* when the wealthy and the fashionable, warned by the rising weekly bills of mortality, or in obedience to the instincts, or in pursuance of fashion, will forsake the City, leaving behind them their less fortunate brethren who cannot escape, and whose circumstances and localities most expose them to the ravages of the diseases that the hot season brings, the prey of those diseases—a prey to those invisible foes of life, that the ardent rays of the Summer sun will engender and quicken into life in the sweltering and fermenting filth of the wretched streets, alleys and courts where they dwell, leaving in utter helplessness *thirty* or *forty thousand* little children, guiltless of harm, and utterly incapable of self-protection or defense, shut up in the close and crowded habitations of poverty, and in an atmosphere reeking with human perspiration and the unavoidable operations of cooking and washing; and upon almost every one of these helpless and innocent creatures, before the Summer is out, disease in some form—either of cholera infantum, or convulsions, or marasmus, or in some of the other numerous forms of infantile disease—will have fastened its fangs. Each will pass, perhaps, many a night and many a day of pain, and out of the whole number not less than *five thousand* will, within the next hundred days, be in their graves, like delicate flowers faded and withered up for want of the pure air and light of Heaven.

And these are they whom God sends into the world to live for *three score years and ten*. These are they whom He commits to the care of Christian society, and of whom He says to that society: "Feed my lambs." But we leave them. Christian men and women leave them to starve,—to starve, not for food, perhaps—though this, too, is often bad enough—but for "that dish that we must feed on each minute"—*air*. We leave them to be slowly but surely suffocated in their close, crowded and stifling habitations. We leave them to be tortured and devoured, not by wild beasts or savage men, but by diseases—monstrous shapes of death that *God never made*, engendered in the filth and folly of civilized society.

We read with horror of the ancient Carthagenians and the modern Mexicans and other nations offering their children up to their gods; and yet we sacrifice not less than five or eight thousand every year to our criminal neglect. Assuredly there is terrible guilt resting somewhere; and there is terrible responsibility resting upon the *whole community* where such things are permitted to go on. "*Whoever shall offend one of these little ones* it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea." And is there no offence in poisoning and death? Or is poisoning by carbonic acid and sulphuretted hydrogen less criminal than poisoning by any more palpable or rapid agent?

If we can leave these children in their helpless[illegible] and to their certain fate without an effort to save them—without an effort to save *any* of them, without an effort to improve their condition, in any degree, and an earnest effort, and a persevering effort, and a *self-denying* effort, then shall we be guilty of their deaths; and conscience should conjure up before our inmost visions of murdered innocents that should haunt us to our lashionable retreats, and

"Plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against
The deep damnation of their taking off."

Is it asked what we shall do? Let thy heart teach thee what to do. What do we do for *ourselves*? What do we do for our children? We go to seek purer air, and even when we are in the City we seek a clean street and build or rent a spacious house, where we can have room to live and air to breathe. Do the same for these poor people, for these poor children—give them air to breathe. They are dying from want of it. "Though shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

Said the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, at the great meeting of the National Association of Social Science at Liverpool in 1858, "We must build houses for the people to live in or improve old ones." Of the efficacy of the model houses and the improved lodging-houses, in preserving the health and lives of their inhabitants, he bears the strongest testimony, and no man is better informed upon the subject than he, being himself President of an association which has built many model houses for the poor of London, furnished with all the appurtenances of ventilation, drainage and cleanliness.

Of these, and of the improved lodging-houses, where every inmate is allowed a certain amount of space and ventilation, he says: "These, as has been seen by proof, have been most effective in their operation. Although in the whole population of London there are from 50,000 to 60,000 persons sleeping nightly in these houses, there has not been for the last two years one single case of fever engendred in them."

Similar testimony is borne in regard to other improvements of the kind in different cities of England and Scotland. The *Scottish Review*, for July, 1858, after giving a powerful array of testimony and statistics, showing the efficacy of such improvements, in various cities, in preserving the lives, health and morals of the people, says: "What a reward are these societies now reaping in being able to point to such facts as these? How many lives have their philanthropic labors been the means of saving! How many fathers and mothers are now working cheerfully to support their families, who but for these Societies had been wasted by disease, or long since been carried to a premature grave! How many healthy children are growing up to manhood and womanhood to comfort their parents in their declining years, who, but for the healthy habitations which have been mercifully taken from the miseries of some wretched home, and from a world in which they had nothing to expect but pain and sorrow." E. Y. R.

Powers of Notaries.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 11, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you inform me if Notaries Public can legally administer oaths?

A few days since I understood, from a lawyer, that one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas had decided that the law passed last year, giving Notaries Public the power of Commissioners of Deeds, was unconstitutional. To-day I called upon a Notary Public for the purpose of making an affidavit, but he declined administering the oath, as he had heard that one of our Judges had decided that Notaries Public could not constitutionally administer oaths.

INQUIRER.

We are informed by one of the Judges of the Common Pleas that no such decision as is above mentioned has been rendered in that Court. We know of no ground for doubting that Notaries possess the powers of Commissioners of Deeds, as conferred on them by the late Act.—ED. TIMES.

Death of Mr. Kapper.

MR. JOHN [illegible] for some time past General Superintendent [illegible] out-door Manager of the Washington Ferry Company, came to his death at Hoboken [illegible] under the following circumstances. He had been in the habit, on Saturday afternoons, of going over the Ferry for a short time to breathe the fresh air, after being confined to the office all the week. While passing in the boat, he walked to the Ferry on Sunday evening last, and crossed to the Weehawken side. While sitting in the office there, a half-dozen ruffians from one of the desperate gangs that infest our City came upon the premises and commenced an indiscriminate assault upon a number of peaceable and well-behaved spectators, who were awaiting the crossing of the last boat. The attack, it is said, was entirely without provocation, and seemed to be indulged in from mere love of strife and fighting, now

Mr. KAPPER hearing the disturbance stepped out of the office, and as he did so saw one of the [illegible] strike at the gate-keeper, who was [illegible] to quell the affray,—with a knife. He immediately drew to the assistance of the keeper and [illegible] ruffian, when another of the gang [illegible] behind and stabbed him in the back.

The wound penetrated the lungs, and he lingered in agony until death put an end to his sufferings [illegible] o'clock on Thursday morning. This has been [illegible] off, in the Summer of his manhood, a most [illegible] and worthy citizen, while in the [illegible] charge of his duty. Mr. KAPPER was a native of Germany, but removed to this country [illegible] since, bringing with him a wife, [illegible] four sons, who live to glean over the [illegible] violent death of an endeared parent.

He was an industrious man, never absent from his post, devoting himself assiduously to his duties, a good friend to those who have been in the habit of [illegible] his kind attention and protection would [illegible] the ferry, his death will be a great loss, as it will to the Company, to whose interests he was so devoted.

But the loss to his family, what shall [illegible] that? He was, in life, the tender parent, the faithful husband, the sincere friend, and none knew him but to admire and respect him. When death came, he met it bravely and resignedly, not questioning the wisdom and the love of "Him in whose hands are the issues of life and death."

A Question for Philosophers—A Shower of Toads.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Saturday, May 19, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A chance visit to this busy, bustling place, one of the most important depôts of the New-York and Erie Railroad, enabled me to be present on the occasion of a pluvial phenomenon, the like of which I have often seen recorded, but, in common with many hundred thousand people, have always considered discredited. I allude to a "Shower of Toads." On Friday afternoon a rain set in, which gradually grew into a storm, and which lasted through the night, with some variations as to violence. About 9 o'clock on Saturday morning the culmination was reached, in the shape of a grand shower, which, in quantity and quality could only be likened to the outpourings of a water-spout at sea.

Aroused from my sleep by this terrible pluvial demonstration, I hastened down stairs (being a lodger at the Fowler House,) and found the worthy landlord, Mr. FOWLER, busily engaged in rebuking from the area of his house the water which had run down it (it being paved with stone and cemented.) He stated that during the closing of the previous hundreds of toads had fallen, and called my attention to them in the area—nine in number—varying in length from four to three inches.

Now I have never believed in the newspaper accounts of such things, and therefore considered for myself. Out of the nine toads found in the area, one which had fallen on the stone pavement, and was more or less mutilated, four had their [illegible] broken, some had their fore-legs in a [illegible] condition, while the remainder showed abundant evidence that they had fallen from a considerable height by the battered condition of their frontispieces. Every one of the animals, which were of the species RANA, or the "hop-toad," was incapable of motion, and were swept out as would have been a mess or piece of wood. Those which fell on the grass or [illegible] streets made the best of their way to concealed quarters, but those which had fallen upon the stone area, as I have said, incapable of moving. I [illegible] what I saw, and leave it to philosophers to account for this animal deluge; for that they came down with the rain, and in the closing shower, I have no more doubt than I have that I am writing this. If any of the philosophers attached to the editorial corps of the TIMES will explain this, I shall read it with pleasure, though it may fail to convince me that "seeing is not believing."

Political Items.

RUFF ON THE STATE OF THE UNION.

HON. A. RUFF, member of the House of Representatives from Arkansas, has addressed a circular to his constituents, in which he discusses the prominent political questions of the day. The greater part of the circular is devoted to questions of State policy. In that portion of it which relates to national politics, Mr. RUFF contends that there is a party in the South whose leaders at heart are disunionists, and who now seem careful as about concealing the aim of their policy, and in order to carry out their schemes, have aroused themselves of the just resentment excited in the popular mind of the South, caused by the recent outrages perpetrated upon the citizens and soil of Virginia by the fanatic BROWN and his followers. Those violators of law, having paid the last earthly penalty of their crimes by an ignominious death, Mr. RUFF thinks the fact should be accepted by the Southern people as the most ample expiation that could be rendered, instead of producing such a degree of sectional bitterness and exasperation as (to use the language employed by Mr. YANCEY in his letter to Mr. SLAUGHTER of June 15, 1858,) "to fire the Southern heart," and enable them, (the Democrats) by "one organized, concerted action, to precipitate the Cotton States into a revolution."

THE VOTE FOR MR. SEWARD—GOV. MORGAN.

From the Albany Journal.

Under these circumstances, several delegations which had voted for Mr. Seward on the third ballot, wheeled about and cast their votes for Mr. Lincoln, and secured his nomination. So that it was Mr. Seward's own friends who decided the result, and his defeat was not accomplished by a union of his opponents.—*Brooklyn Star.*

This statement does violence to the truth of history. No delegations which had voted for Mr. Seward changed their votes until after it was known that Mr. Lincoln had secured a majority from delegations who had voted previously for other candidates than Mr. Seward. Mr. S. had more votes on the second than on the first ballot, and more on the third than on the second. Mr. Lincoln, therefore, is not indebted for his nomination to any of the delegates who had voted for Mr. Seward. That honor belongs elsewhere.

"We hear of no public man in this State who opposed his contentment with the nomination at Chicago, except Gov. MORGAN."—*Albany Argus.*

The falsehood embodied in this sentence could have had no fitter paternity. It is in entire harmony with the well-established character of the *Argus*. It is only ecstatic when uttering slanders; and is nothing, unless malignant.

Gov. MORGAN never uttered a sentiment inconsistent with his well-known and life-long devotion to Gov. SEWARD. The charge that he did so is a mere fabrication. As no man in or out of the State was more sincere and zealous in his advocacy of the nomination of Gov. SEWARD, so no man was more deeply pained at his defeat.

HOW THE JAPANESE ARE BUSYING THEMSELVES.—The Japanese Embassy was represented on Saturday evening at the open-air concert by the Marine Band, in the President's grounds, by some eight or ten of their number. During the performance of the music they occupied the balcony of the semi-circular colonnade on the south side of the house, where they continued seated most of the time. Several of them were busily employed in sketching the scene before them, of which the Virginia hills were in the further, and the Potomac River in the nearer distance, and the red-coated band and five or six thousand of the sovereign people, of both sexes, and all ages and sizes, gathered immediately in the grounds immediately below. In the course of their sitting, for the double purpose of seeing and being seen, the President and Miss LANE paid them a brief visit, during which mutual felicitations and courtesies were exchanged—the members of the Embassy conducting themselves throughout with equal dignity

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

PROSPECT PLACE, BROOKLYN.
For Sale by KELLY & RUSSARD,
No. 19 William-st., New-York.

BELLEVUE MOUND, NEAR CARLYLE, Illinois, will be sold or exchanged for productive real estate, within or near the City of New-York. This commanding property, in Clin on County, Illinois, consists of 1,280 acres of mound and prairie land of the very best quality, and most delightfully located, besides 40 acres of woodland. This estate, with its charming mound rising gently and gradually on every side about eighty feet out of an even-based area of prairie, and being, at its base, some three-fourths of a mile in circumference, and particularly healthful in locality, combines from the elevation upon its own where the mansion and outbuildings are placed, not only a commanding view of the whole body, (1,080 acres of rolling prairie,) but also of the large acres of woodland and of other prairie overlooking this mound, embracing a distance of about two miles east, west and north of it; the prospect including some thirty farmers' houses, until bounded upon each of these sides by a horizon surmounting hills, and ravines, and glades, and forest trees of irregular heights; whilst upon the south en side, and at about four and a half miles distance, is seen the town of Carlyle, through which runs the Ohio and Mississi pi Railroad, from Cincinnati, Ohio, to St. Louis, Mo., and where, too, there is a station, only f rty- seven miles from the City of St. Louis, already the wealthiest and prosperous by far the greatest of cities west of the Alleghanies.

From the platform upon the top of Bellevue Mound may be seen the greatest variety of charming, unique and picturesque landscapes discoverable from any one point of panoramic observation within the entire State of Illinois.

The premises are now replete with whatever is requisite and necessary for the comfort and convenience of a genteel family in a country residence. The dwelling-house, which has four rooms upon each floor, besides a store-room and an upper hall, is in good condition, having recently undergone complete repair and had two new kitchen-buildings added upon its eastern side, and piazzas of ten feet depth constructed upon its southern, morning and western sides—affording pleasant lounges during Summer days and delightful promenades in the evenings, when the regular land breeze, which rises at sunset and sweeps over the vast expanse of green prairie, renders the atmosphere cool and refreshing, and sleep inviting, after a warm day.

There are upon the premises a good barn and stable, store-house, carriage-house, ice-house (filled,) fowl-house, wood and cattle sheds, corn crib, &c., &c.; an orchard of several hundred thrifty apple trees, in bearing these ten years; also a goodly number of peach, pear, cherry and other fine fruit trees, together with ornamental and other shade trees well distributed, and clumps of locusts upon the slope from the western piazza. There is also a large kitchen garden, with a soil peculiarly adapted to the production of fine vegetables in abundance and stocked with currant, raspberry and blackberry bushes, asparagus and strawberry beds, &c., &c.

There is near the barn a never-failing well of excellent water (at a depth of 43 feet from the surface,) in which there is a patent force pump; besides which there is a large cistern for rain water near the dwelling-house.

Besides the 24 acres now planted, upon and immediately around the mound and which portion of the estate is surrounded by a new board fence, and intersected by green fences dividing it into fields for wheat, oats, potatoes and corn, timothy grass and meadows, &c., there are 256 acres of rich undulating prairie adjoining on the south side, which may as hitherto either be devoted to the profitable grazing and raising of flocks and herds upon an extensive scale, (for the ready sale of which the proximity of the St. Louis market affords facilities through the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, as well as for transporting every kind of produce and at all seasons,) or as there is towards its southern boundary a second ridge some thirty feet at its summit above the level of the surrounding prairie, running nearly and regularly of a suitable width, and gently sloping northerly and southerly several hundred yards—this portion of the estate, viz., the whole of said 824 acres of open prairie south of the mound—is admirably adapted to a division into proper strips for farms, and the construction thereupon of small tenant houses, such as are constantly sought and eagerly leased by many families, who, bringing with them no surplus capital to invest in the soil, are ever on the alert for opportunities to "work it on shares," if they can be furnished with a dwelling-place for their families."

Nowhere on this estate are formed any swamps or stagnant pools, and, consequently, no miasma arises, nor are musquitoes bred, as those pests are upon low grounds; the heavy rains always forming runnels down the mound, and coursing through various gullies along the grade until emptied into the Kaskaskia river, some 1½ miles distant, to the eastward. Though the base of the mound is about parallel with Washington, the climate is more temperate in Winter, which there is almost unknown to the Hyperborean region of Northern Illinois. Snow is seldom seen, and then merely once in a season to a depth beyond four inches, while in Summer the mercury in the shade has denoted an atmosphere five to ten degrees cooler than at New-York.

Besides a delightful residence, this estate has, for a farm, special attractions, the prairie and country abounding in grouse, quails, snipe, plover, wild fowl and game, &c., in their respective seasons, and the timber lands in the region round about with deer, wild turkies, rabbits, squirrels, &c.

The ordinary transit, by the connected railways from this vicinity in Illinois, old Cincinnati to the City of New-York, occupies only forty-two hours by schedule time.

Further particulars may be ascertained by application to GEORGE BRYANT & CO., No. 34 Leonard-st., or JOHN L. HACKETT, Esq., No. 661 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE THREE-STORY, BASEment and sub-cellar brown-stone front brick house, together with six lots of ground handsomely laid out and inclosed. The grounds contain a quantity of fruit trees, grape-vines and good stable in rear. The house was built expressly for the owner's use, and has marble mantles, hall handsomely papered. The view of Staten Island, the bay and the Narrows, with surrounding country not to be surpassed in Brooklyn. Situation on 23d-st., 25 feet from the proposed park or drive, 4th-av., which is to be 155 feet wide. It must be seen to be appreciated; will be sold on reasonable terms; perfect healthy location. Apply on the premises, 23d st., between 3d and 4th avs., South Brooklyn. Will be exchanged for a good house and lot in South Brooklyn. Part of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. N. B.—The property will be sold separately or together.

EAST NEW-YORK CENTRE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—150 lots in the best portion of East New-York, on Atlantic-av., Vansicien, Liberty, &c. Numerous improvements are going up; cottage-house and brick blocks for business purposes; three city railroads, the Atlantic-av., Fulton-av., and Broadway, terminate near this point, and are about uniting the terminus of this road upon the above property. East New-York for residence is unsurpassed for beauty and pleasantness, and is rapidly becoming a business centre. Instruments in these lots are certain to pay enormous profits. Payments easy. Apply to CHARLES S. MILLER, East New-York, or No. 15 William-st., Room No. 4, or HENRY E. SACKMANN, No. 39 Centre-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, NOS. 58 AND 60 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, within five minutes' walk of Wall or Fulton street Ferries; one is 20x48, one 20x38 feet, for sale, or the large one will be leased for a term of years. They are brown-stone fronts, elegant in style and decoration, four stories high, replete with every requirement of convenience, luxury and taste; finished last Autumn, and ready for immediate occupation. The rooms fronting West command the scenery of New-Jersey, the Harbor to the Narrows, and the ever-varying panorama of the East River. Apply to S. ROSDLOW, No. 8 Montague-place, Brooklyn, or to the owner, M. THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st., New-York.

CENTRAL PARK AND HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE—Five very eligible lots, without rock, at Yorkville, between 4th and 5th avs., ready for immediate improvement, on easy terms, very little cash required; there is a fine view from the location. Also, 9 of the best lots between 6th and 7th avs., above 126th-st., and near 7th-av., which is to be 140 feet wide from the Park; 75 per cent can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Apply at No. 4 New-st., Room No. 2, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to R. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and underpinning, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 49 Ivy-st., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE MONTE.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 5 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front House, No. 49 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., replete with the modern improvements; hard-wood doors in parlor and hall-doors, and trimmings and stairs, and mahogany blinds, and in all respects first-class; size 21x48 feet. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house, replete with the modern improvements, walnut stairs, tiled hall, &c., &c. Size, 20x50 feet; beautiful site, and in every way a desirable residence. Terms accommodating. Inquire on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE—A plot of land of about 30 lots, having three fronts, near the East River, between 60th and 70th sts., suitable for a lumber-yard, manufactory, brewery, or any other large establishment. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Real Estate Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 21 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME cottage with four lots of ground, on 146th-st., near Mccomb's dale-road, with a view of the Hudson River. Also, to let a brick house and store on 10th-av., near 126th-st. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, 1,088 Broadway.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—The store No. 275 Pearl-st., 23½ feet front by 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. If let, the store will be improved to suit a first class tenant. Inquire of HASKELL, HAYS & CO. No. 72 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 2d-av., below 20th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 309 2d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

HOTELS.

DONEGANA HOTEL,
NOTRE DAME-ST.,
MONTREAL.
E. F. POPE.

FARMS.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF ABOUT 130 ACRES, lying in Orange County, about 4 miles northwest from Port Jervis, contiguous to the plank road running from Port Jervis to Sullivan County. The dwelling-house is nearly new; about 80 acres are under cultivation. Good, sick and warm, with southeastern exposures. The remainder is covered with forest and has considerable rich bottom-land. An excellent spring of water is close to the house; a fine stream of water running through the farm on the lower side. Price $2,500, one-half may remain on bond and mortgage, or to suit purchaser. Inquire of F. B. SWIFT, No. 109 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry seat [illegible] Hudson River, commanding [illegible] river views, containing [illegible] house of [illegible] rooms, [illegible] and cold water, [illegible] stables, [illegible] sheds well laid out, and abundantly stocked with fruit and [illegible] trees, &c., is now offered at a moderate rent. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 31 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY PLACE IN BERKSHIRE, MASS.—The subscriber offers for sale the Mansion House and farm of Judge Curtis, in Pittsfield, in the County of Berkshire, Mass. The house and farm lying within a ring fence, containing about one hundred and seventy-four acres, of which about seventy acres are finely wooded, a large part with a heavy growth, mostly of hard wood. The residue is tillage and grass land of the best quality.

The Mansion House is large and convenient, and with its accessories of stables, garden and orchard, every way suited to the wants of a family in a first-class country residence. A farm house and all suitable farm buildings are at a convenient distance from the Mansion House. The avenues to the house, one of which is through the woodland and the other over the open grounds, each half a mile in length, the beautiful slope of the land towards the south, sheltered by wood from the north and west, and the charming views of mountains and valleys from every part of the grounds, render it one of the most attractive spots in the valley of the Housatonic. Considering the natural beauties of the place, and the judicious improvements which have been made upon it, it is believed there are few places in the country more worthy of the attention of those who desire a healthful, convenient and beautiful country residence. At the entrance of the Woodland-avenue, there is a pretty cottage lodge.

The Mansion House is completely furnished and ready for occupation, and the purchaser can have such portion, or the whole of the furniture as he may desire to take at reasonable prices.

Other lands of the same proprietor, in immediate proximity to the above, will be sold therewith at the option of the purchaser.

For permission to view the premises and terms of sale, inquire of OTIS PECK, Esq., near the premises, or by mail or otherwise, of the subscriber, in the village of Pittsfield. E. H. KELLOGG.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT POUGHkeepsie, within the city limits, embracing nearly 15 acres, for sale. The grounds, which are highly cultivated, command a rare view of the Hudson, and of the Catskill and Fishkill mountains, and all watered by Kidney Creek, which, with never-failing springs, supplies a large fish-pond. The place is noted for its fruit and ornamental trees. The roads, which are all built, afford a drive of nearly half a mile. There is an abundant supply of pure water. The mansion is substantially built, commodious and in complete order; the farm-house, coach-house, stables and barn, all ample, and the green-house heated by hot water. The property is in one of the best neighborhoods of this charming city; could be divided into several eligible building sites, each of which commands grand views of the river and mountains, and offers inducements as an investment, as well as a home to families wishing a rural residence of rare attractions, within a short walk of the churches, schools and post-offices. For terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, FOURTEEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL. A fine brick house 55x40, (exclusive of piazzas,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a fine view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spaulding, Atherton, Ferris and others,) contains twelve commodious sleeping rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry, and in the basement kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is finished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad depot, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars inquire of MORTON, GERNSELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

FOR SALE AT ASTORIA—A LARGE AND finely built house, 44 by 45 feet, two stories, attic, basement and sub-cellar; contains thirteen rooms exclusive of bath-room, kitchen, laundry, milk room and dry cellar. Hot and cold water and gas throughout the house; a furnace which thoroughly warms the house in cold weather.

The house is built and finished in the best manner, with double or hollow brick walls, colonnade piazza front and rear.

The grounds, 100 by 400 feet, are elevated from the road, and handsomely enclosed by stone wall and hedge. The place is well stocked with fruit, shade, and evergreen trees, and tastefully laid out in lawn and flower-beds. There is also a fine two-stall brick stable, carriage-house, and ice-house well filled. The property is entirely unincumbered, and will be sold at a reasonable price. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to H. WHITEMORE, Astoria, or at No. 98 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO LET, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country-seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The House, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bed-rooms, and three attic-rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be set alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY SEAT, with stone mansion, stables, and other out-houses, about three minutes' walk from the depot at Norwalk, overlooking the town, and commanding an extended view on the Sound. The place comprises 22 acres, is finely cultivated, in good order, and is very well adapted to a gentleman's residence. The house has every modern convenience, speaking tubes, furnaces, hot and cold water, &c. Adjoining the house is a beautiful grove of forest trees. Nearly all of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, and possession given immediately. Apply to T. SON. B. GRIFFITH, at South Norwalk, or of JOHN B. STEVENS, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York City.

TO LET AT YONKERS—FOR THE SUMMER or year, within 3 minutes walk of Glenwood Depot, or 10 minutes of Yonkers, a furnished house, containing 7 bed-rooms, parlor, dining room and kitchen; also, gas and water in abundance; garden well planted with fruit trees, currant and raspberry bushes. The house commands a fine view of the river, has piazzas front and rear. Rent $100 a month, or $1,000 a year. Inquire of E. L. LIVERMORE, on the premises, or at No. 70 Broad st., in this City, from 2 to 3 P. M.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—TO LET—IN Orange, an hour's ride from Cortlandt-st., New-York, 38 desirable residences, at the following annual rents: 3 at $125, 1 at $165, 2 at $200, 2 at $300, 1 at $350, 3 at $400, 3 at $450, 3 at $500, 1 at $600, 2 at $850, 3 at $900, 1 at $900, 1 at $1,000, 1 at $1,500, 1 at $2,500. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., and No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FURNISHED MANSION TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The splendid house and grounds at Orienta, in the town of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, bounded by Long Island Sound; will be let from 1st of June till 1st of October, if required, the occupants to enjoy all the privileges of the grounds and gardens, fishing-boats, bath, stables, &c., and to be supplied with all necessary vegetables, fruits, &c.; price $650. Inquire of M. JONES, proprietor of New-York *Times*.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A country seat at North Hempstead, twenty miles from the City and two from Hempstead Branch, L. I. The house and outbuildings are in good order. The grounds, about two acres, have a fine lawn and pond of water, and are well laid out and finely shaded with fruit and large forest trees. It will make a tasty retreat. Price $1,800. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the depot, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

TO LET—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, A COTTAGE, situated in a beautiful park 30 miles from New-York, and convenient to the depot; location unsurpassed in scenery by any on the Hudson; vegetable garden already planted; good stable-room and water, and abundance of fine fruit. Apply to THOS. SMULL & SONS, No. 76 Gold-st., New-York, or to JAS. ROBINSON, Sing Sing.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT CASTLETON HEIGHTS, Staten Island, with 32 acres of land, to let; the house is spacious, with wing, piazzas, stable, &c., surrounded with shade trees, in full view of the ocean and Bay. Apply to B. B. & D. LEY & CO., No. 1,244 (old No. 1,078,) Broadway, near 31st-st.
DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Greenwich, Conn., 30 miles on the New-Haven Railroad, near the Sound with one acre of ground, carriage house, &c.; six minutes from the depot; buildings nearly new and in fine order; rent $330; will furnish to suit tenant upon reasonable terms. Apply to J. M. BOWEN, No. 43 Maiden lane.

BERGEN HEIGHTS BUILDING PLOTS FOR SALE.—Several plots, from 4 to 12 city lots, each beautifully located at South Bergen, 1¾ miles from Jersey City by horse railroad, near Dutch Reformed and Presbyterian Churches. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 41 Water-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 50 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the depot. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT ON Long Island, about 18 miles from New-York, and 2 miles from Sands' Point Light-house, directly on the water. The house is partially furnished; daily communication by steamboat. Inquire of COVERT & CO., No. 61 Warren st.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—FOR SALE, a beautiful country seat and farm, in the neighborhood of Lenox, on favorable terms. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Buildings, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FIVE-MILE River, near Santa Norwalk, Conn., a nice two-story cottage house and about one-third of an acre of land. Apply to SAMUEL RAYMOND, 2d, at Five Mile River, or JAMES G. POWERS, No. 101 Murray-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A handsome cottage, barn, and two acres, with choice fruit, fish-pond, &c., ten minutes' walk from Spring Valley depot, Rockland County, and 20 miles from New-York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET.—A COTTAGE HOUSE, (NEW) WITH several acres of ground, situated in Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, a pleasant ride from the river; variety of fruit, good water, and fine scenery. Inquire of FRANCIS A. GARRETSON, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR TO LET—A pretty cottage, furnished or unfurnished, with 12 lots of ground handsomely laid out and ornamented, in sight of the City. More lots, if wanted.
E. J. LEETE, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT ORANGE, N. J.—A DESIRABLE cottage, with about an acre of ground; garden in order; within 10 minutes' walk of depot, near the mountain. Address E. O. C., Box No. 92 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A HOUSE, A FINE ORchard and garden, on Greenfield Hill. This is one of the finest situations in this country. For particulars, inquire of A. D. BALDWIN, Greenfield Hill, Fairfield, Conn., or of HENRY BALDWIN, No. 404 4th st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT YONKERS TO LET—Situated on the [illegible] three-quarters of a mile from the depot, giving a splendid view of the Hudson River, let extending through to Riverdale av.; house modern built, two and a half stories high, in complete order and partially furnished. The grounds, comprising two and a half acres of land, are beautifully laid out in a garden already, and a variety of fruit trees, grapevines, raspberries, asparagus, pie-plant &c. The carriage-house and stables are very conveniently arranged; the poultry yard contains 25 choice fowls; there are two wells of water on the premises, giving a plentiful supply of water. The premises are in charge of a housekeeper, and can be seen at any time and at all hours of the day. Rent $1,000. Apply on the premises or by note addressed to Box No. 4,068 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Two elegant country seats within half a mile of the City of Hudson, Columbia County, with about 50 acres of land attached to each. The buildings and improvements are of good taste, the land under first-rate cultivation, and the prospect and scenery scarcely excelled. Inquire of A. DUDLEY BILL, No. 4 New-st., New-York, or of W. H. WELLEN, Hudson.

TO LET—AN OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENCE ON the East River, or in exchange for one in the City worth about $300; has 12 rooms, and 3 acres of lawn and garden; is within an hour of Wall-st., by City cars. Address Box No. 1,172 Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
Newport, R. I.

MESSRS. KERNER & BIRCH
Have much pleasure in announcing to their numerous friends and the public that the great success which rewarded their exertions last season, at the Ocean House, and the flattering testimonial which they received, have induced them to take it for a further term of two years. The house has been thoroughly renovated, the piazzas relaid, and various internal improvements made. A new system of ventilation and drainage has (at great cost) been introduced, and the surrounding grounds beautifully ornamented with trees, shrubs, flowers, etc. Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH have determined that the house shall be kept, in every respect, as a first-class house, (as a branch of the Clarendon,) and they will spare no exertions to realize it such. In conclusion, they beg to render their thanks for the liberal patronage and support which they received last season, and feel confident that the season of 1860 will prove the most brilliant that Newport has ever experienced.

Heinsmuller's celebrated Germania Orchestra, so deservedly popular at Newport the last fourteen seasons, has been engaged exclusively for the Ocean House.

In compliance with the wish of several families, the house will be opened on the 19th instead of the 28th of June.

A plan of the building can be seen, and rooms engaged, at the Clarendon Hotel, New-York.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,
LAKE GEORGE,
Will open for the reception of guests on the 4th day of June.
DANIEL GALE, Proprietor. Caldwell, N. Y.
The steamer Minehaha, Captain Gale, will commence her regular trips, in connection with the steamers on Lake Champlain and railroad to Saratoga, on June 4.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
Will be opened on Saturday, May 26.
Persons wishing to make arrangements for board, &c., will apply to WM. B. COZZENS, West Point.
N. B.—Mr. COZZENS has three furnished cottages to let.

BOARD AT HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON.—The Crowen House having been put in thorough repair, and newly furnished, is now open for the reception of parties of grown persons, or single gentlemen, who may desire an unexceptionable country home for three or more months; every attention will be given for the comfort and satisfaction of guests.
WM. GRAY HASTINGS.
Reference—T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.

SEA-BATHING.—THE MANSION HOUSE, LONG Branch, N. J., has been thoroughly renovated and enlarged, and will now accommodate 600 guests. Open to the public June 15. The J. R. R. Railroad lands passengers within a few yards of the premises, and runs four daily trains. Conveyance also by boats foot of Robinson-st. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, NEW-JERSEY.—The above fashionable Summer resort is now open, and those wishing to make arrangements for rooms, &c., can do so by letter to the proprietor at the above place.
WILLIAM SHARP.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE LARGE THREE-STORY HOUSE, with modern improvements, No. 190 West 22d-st., near 8th-av., rent $700.

AT YONKERS—A fine, large house, 40x44 feet, corner Prospect and Grinnell sts.; has grounds, with carriage-house and stable attached; rent with house furnished, $150 per month; unfurnished, $500 per year. J. & W. DENHAM, House Agents, 8th-av., corner 16th-st. Office open from morning until 9 in the evening.

HOUSE TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A lady occupying a pleasant house in a desirable location as a private boarding house, wishes to let the same and sell the furniture; terms for both reasonable, and immediate possession given. For particulars, address E. L. B., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house No. 318 Lexington-av., near 40th-st.; it is in the most perfect order throughout, and replete with all modern improvements; would be leased low to a desirable tenant. Apply at No. 446 3d-av., corner 33d-st.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., in Grand st., between Lorimer and Leonard, two lamps before the door. Apply to E. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—TWO NEW MEDIUM SIZED FIRST-class 3-story brown-stone houses in 32d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET—ON THE 1st OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and 4-story building, corner of 4th and Green sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Dispensary Office, No. 326 4th-st.

TO LET.—STORE AND OFFICES IN BROADst., near Wall st.; store No. 3 Broad-st.; offices on 2d floor No. 3 Broad-st., and offices on 3d floor No. 5 Broad-st. Apply to A. J. DELATOUR, No. 25½ Wall-st., near Broad-st.

TO LET.—THE SECOND STORY OF THE GENteel three-story house, No. 122 5th-st., near 2d-av., will be let to a small family; gas, &c., in the house. Apply from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 15 EAST WASHINGton-place, situated between Mercer and Greene sts. Inquire at No. 11 West 22d st., between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M., or between 5 and 7 P. M.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY OF SHOP NOS. 76 and 78 West 25th-st., 50 feet front by 28 feet deep—well lighted; suitable for any light manufactory. Inquire at No. 56 West 25th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-class brown-stone, high-stoop house, No. 130 East 31st-st; has stationary mantels, rear piazza, and all improvements. Apply to BLESSON & BOLRATH, No. 430 East 10th-st., or on the premises.

TO LET, FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE, NOS. 3 and 5 West Baltic-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn, 3 stories, 13 rooms, gas-fixtures, bath, range, water and furnace. Inquire of or address M. P. STEPHENSON, No. 383 Brome-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

READ THIS.—VALUABLE LEASE TO BE DISposed of more than a full sized lot 25x135, in Broome-st., near Broadway, for one, three, five or ten years, in a neighborhood of improvements and on favorable terms. Apply on the premises, No. 461 Broome-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT NO. 450 WAter-st., second floor, well lighted and easy of access; good location and well fitted for any business requiring steady power. Apply on the premises, or to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Well-lighted rooms and 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

GREENE-STREET HOUSE TO LET.—A medium sized house, in good order, with all the modern improvements, No. 99 Greene-st., near Spring. Apply to F. A. MILLER, 436 Broadway, Room No. 8.

TO LAWYERS.—TO LET, ONE ROOM, PART of one of the finest suites in Wall-st., with the use of an excellent library. Address Box No. 4,684 Post-office.

PART OF A BROADWAY STORE TO LET—In one of the best locations. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Inquire at No. 415 Broadway.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROADWAY TO LET.—One very large and several small rooms at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, 192 Walker-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN NEWARK, N. J.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen doing business in New York, could obtain board and genteelly furnished rooms, in a private family residing near the south park, and within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot, where the cars start every half hour in the morning, from 6 to 10 o'clock. Address Mrs E. McCRAKEN, Newark, N. J., or inquire at No. 35 Spruce-st., New-York, for further particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—Steamboat *George Law* leaves Catharine slip daily at 2½ o'clock. Cars twice a day, leaving Brooklyn at 12 M. and 4½ P. M. Accommodations of the first class, fine salt-water bathing, good boating and fishing. A private bowling-alley for the exclusive use of the guests, free. Address W. B. HALLOCK, Oyster Bay, L. I., or apply to WM. ALLEN, Comptroller's Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY AT Ravenswood L. I., are desirous of receiving a few boarders, families or single gentlemen, for the Summer, or longer. The house is pleasantly situated on the river, and near the steamboat dock. The Mattano leaves Fulton Market slip 6 times a day. Inquire of the Captain for J. L. THOMPSON'S.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE OR FOUR SINgle gentlemen, or three gentlemen and their wives, can find Board at Staple on Staten Island, five minutes' walk from Stapleton Landing, on Beach-st., in a private family where there are no other boarders. For further particulars, address M., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LADIES OR MISSES desirous to acquire the French language, to speak and read, can obtain board for the Summer season in the French Institute, located in the pleasant and healthy village of Bicomfield, N. J. Terms $6 per week.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A LARGE family, at a farm house within an hour's ride of the City, where other boarders will not be taken. Good accommodations wanted, and a liberal price will be paid. Address Box No. 2,256 Post-office, stating location, advantages, &c.

NOTICE TO GARDENERS.—IF THIS MEETS the eye of any competent gardener, I advise him to settle in the beautiful village of Astoria, L. I., where he will find constant employment for himself, with a gang of men. A RESIDENT OF ASTORIA.

BOARDING.—A WIDOW LIVING IN A SMALL pleasant location, within a few steps from the Myrtle-av cars, on Willoughby-st, corner of Bedford-av., can accommodate three or four persons with board on moderate terms; no objections to the care of children. As there are but two in the family all the quiet and comforts of a home may be realized. Address M. S., Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARDING.—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS (ON THE second floor of a good house in an unexceptionable neighborhood) more than the owner requires for his own family. Will be disposed of in whole or part with first-class board; centrally located and convenient to cars and stages. Send note with name and address to M. L., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—YOUNG GENTLEMEN, OR GENtlemen and their wives, will find pleasant rooms and good board in a private, respectable family residence at No. 99 West 16th-st. The house has the modern improvements, and is located in a genteel, quiet neighborhood. Stages and cars convenient.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can have board, with pleasant rooms, at No. 7 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located; has gas, baths, &c. Dinner at 5½ o'clock. Terms for two persons $9 or $11 per week. References exchanged.

BOARDING—IN BROOKLYN, NEAR WALL and South Ferries. A private family can accommodate a few gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with nice rooms in a most delightful and cool situation. Best of references required. Address HENRY, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND WIVES, or a few single gentlemen, will find pleasant furnished rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 79 West 38th-st., near Broadway; the house is well located, with all the modern improvements. Terms moderate; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board by applying at No. 11 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights. House has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can have board, with pleasant rooms, on moderate terms, at No. 119½ 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The house is finely located, has gas, bath, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen can be accommodated with large airy rooms and excellent board at No. 106 9th-st. House newly furnished. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, in a private family, at No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn, near both Wall and South Ferries. References required.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 56 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARDING.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—AT NO. 110 Nelson-place, one block from Broadway, third door from Clinton-place. Rooms single and double, with gas and Croton. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, IN A DESIRABLE NEIGHBORHOOD.—Three or four single gentlemen or one gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board in the neighborhood of the City Hall, within twelve minutes' walk of the ferries and near the Fulton-av. Railroad. Apply at No. 101 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and pleasant room, with large pantries, on second floor, by applying at No. 64 West Fulton-st. Location convenient to Wall-st. and South ferries. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR FAMILIES OR single gentlemen, at southwest corner of Clinton and Carroll sts.; house spacious; location fine, with large yard and garden; conveniently near to cars and fer

FINANCIAL.

BUNGAR, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER FIRE AND MARKET STS., NEW-YORK ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st. Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on the West India Islands, South America, &c. Gold and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER, No. 56 Wall-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other SECURITIES bought or sold on commission. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

CALIFORNIA BONDS. INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 144 Nassau-st.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 144 NASSAU-ST., Have Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

AMERICAN ZOOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL SOCIETY. Books for subscription to the capital stock of $500,000, in shares of $100 each, in the American Zoological and Botanical Society, will be opened on MONDAY, June 4, at the office of their Treasurer, William G. Lunt, No. 39 Nassau-st., and at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., Bankers, Wall and Nassau sts., and continue open from day to day until further notice. Ten per cent. will be required in cash, the balance to be paid to the Treasurer on demand, when ordered by the Council.

WILSON G. HUNT, WATTS SHERMAN, ROBERT L. STUART.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section Seven, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 18, 1846, and in accordance with the provisions of Section Seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1862. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for either the whole or any part of the loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid five per cent, on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the first day of June next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same in the name of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the Canal and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stock-holders at the Treasurer's office in the City of Albany.

Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. LAND GRANT BONDS.—NOTICE—The undersigned, a Committee of the Land Grant Bondholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, request the holders of said Bonds to attend a meeting at the office of CLARKSON N. POTTER, Esq., No. 81 Pine-st., at 1 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., to confer with the Committee of the Trustees, and with the Committee who attended at the hearing in behalf of the Bondholders at Milwaukee on the 17th inst., relative to the foreclosure proceedings and the appointment of a Receiver of said Road; also, to concert such measures for the future action of the Bondholders relative to a decree of sale, and transact such other business as may be requisite pertaining to their interests. It is very desirable that the Bondholders be generally present.

J. W. JACKSON, JONATHAN RANSOM,
HATFIELD ROSS, GEO. B. SATTERLEE,
CHAS. H. ROBERTS, CASPER D. SMITH,
JULIUS WADSWORTH,
New-York, May 24, 1860. Committee.

NOTICE.—TERRE HAUTE, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, May 16, 1860.—The holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, and of the Illinoistown and Belleville Railroad, who have signed the Bondholders' Agreement for re-organization, are required to pay the amount of their subscription in full, on or before the 15th of June next; and holders of such bonds as have not signed the said agreement are required to sign the same, and pay up the instalment on their Bonds by the same date, if they wish to avail of the benefits of said agreement. Payment to be made to the Subscriber, between 10 and 2.

ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., } NEW-YORK, May 14, 1860. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1860, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 26th May, and reopened on the 2d June.

W. H. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., } No. 61 Varick-st., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860. }

THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the "Proposals of December 16, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 16th of June next.

C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

AMERICAN ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SHIP CANAL COMPANY.—Office No. 28 Broadway, New-York, May 21, 1860.—A meeting of stockholders will be held at this office, on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., between the hours of 12 and 2, for the election of nine Directors of this Company, and on other business.

JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.
J. R. BOUT, Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the 1st day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank.

JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.
MARCH 27, 1860.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, } NEW-YORK, May 19, 1860. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, May 26, 1860.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June next, Polls open from 12 M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, } NEW-YORK, May 17, 1860. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next Election thereafter, will be held at the Banking Rooms on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. N. F. PALMER, Cashier pro tem.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK, in the City of New-York, has this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on and after the 1st of June next. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, May 8, 1860.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of May 11 to the 15th inst. By order of the Board,

L. MERCHANT, Sec'y pro tem.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by

THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

P. W. GALLAUDET HAS REMOVED TO NO. 11 PINE-ST., where he will continue to buy and sell on commission, HARDWARE, METAL, and other BUSINESS PAPER.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—New-York, May 21, 1860.—The election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., on MONDAY, June 4, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

HEALTH, COMFORT AND ECONOMY—In objects of vast importance, and each secured to a far greater extent in the use of BEDFORD'S PATENT WATER CLOSET TRAPS, which are adapted to the roughest tenement as well as private dwellings, with an advantage that will excite the admiration of the most incredulous and penurious, who will examine them where in use for several years. References: J. COLEMAN, No. 63 Wall-st. JOHN KOBERT, No. 7 Mercer-st. D. BEDFORD, No. 128 West 24th-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAM—NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The Vanderbilt European Line United States Mail Steamships sail between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.			RETURNING FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON.	
VANDERBILT, Lahrve	Sat.,	June 16	Wed.,	July 4
ILLINOIS, Griffin	Sat.,	June 30	Wed.,	July 18
VANDERBILT	Sat.,	July 28	Wed.,	Aug. 15
ILLINOIS	Sat.,	Aug. 11	Wed.,	Aug. 29
VANDERBILT	Sat.,	Sept. 8	Wed.,	Sept. 26

These ships have water-tight compartments.
Price of passage by either vessel the same.
1st cabin $120 and $150; 2d cabin $60.
Certificates of passage issued from Europe to America. Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
B. G. WAYNRIGHT & CO., No. 13 Rue Faubourg, Montmartre, Paris.
OAKFORD & CO., Agents, No. 67 Grace-Church-st., London.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP "ADRIATIC," JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander.

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the passengers and mails, on SATURDAY, June 2, at 8 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has water-tight compartments. Including the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $80.
For freight or passage apply to
S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail June 23.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. W. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, May 20.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York Wednesday, June 6.
ARABIA, Stone leave Boston Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, June 20.
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ADRIATIC, Capt. Jos. J. COMSTOCK, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS, On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf,	Leave Havre,
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31,
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,	TUESDAY, Sept. 11,
SATURDAY, Oct. 6,	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.
The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.
Cabin passage, $130.
For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 36 Wall-st.; for passage to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.
Agents at Havre, Messrs. WHITLOCK & PENNETT.
Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 18 Faubourg Montmartre.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included), $6; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship MONTGOMERY, WM. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, N. R., on THURSDAY, May 31, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; tickets sold to the following places: New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; and places in Florida at lowest rates.
Freight 40 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & Co., Pier No. 36 West-st., and 335 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, May 26, at 4 o'clock, P. M., punctually. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $12; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charleston, S. C., $15. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 20 Broadway. The MARION, Capt. FOSTER, will succeed on SATURDAY, June 2.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, May 26, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, 23; Atlanta 21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. SHAWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, for the above ports on
SATURDAY, 28th April.
SATURDAY, 26th May.
SATURDAY, 23d June.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OFFICE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 96 WALL-ST.—The steamship ADRIATIC, from Havre, will commence discharging, under general order, on TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at the wharf foot of Canal-st., North River. Consignees are requested to take ont their permits, and obtain at the office an order for their goods. All goods remaining on the wharf after 5 P. M. will be stored at risk and expense of the owner. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BAILEY, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply, personally or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17½ Barling-slip.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.

SAMPSONS & BALDWIN, NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK, Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON, REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON, BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON, OVAL, HALF-OVAL, AND HALF-BOUND IRON, ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS, HORSE SHOE IRON—PERU. "BBH" and STITTS. HORSE-NAIL RODS—N and OTHER GOOD BRANDS. PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

SHEET-IRON.—30 CASES BEST QUALITY charcoal-polished Belgian sheet-iron, imitation Russia; also, Russia sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE AT A REDUCED PRICE—ONE of Ericsson's very best Caloric Pronomic Engines of fourteen horse-power, only six months in use, and now in full operation in store No. 28, 29, and 30 Pearl-st., recently sold to the New-York Produce and Exchange Company. Any person wishing a great labor-saving concern, or a no plus ultra affair, can see it in full operation at said stores, where three hogsheads of sugar or its equivalent in weight can be elevated seventy-five feet per minute. Inquire as above, at No. 28 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall, at Sackett, Belcher & Co.'s, for S. M. MEAD.

FOR SALE—A STEAM-ENGINE, FORTY HORSE-power, nearly new, with patent self-adjusting cut-off. Also, one force-pump. Both complete, and in prime working order. For particulars, apply at the paint factory No. 100 Horatio-st.

FIRST-PREMIUM CLOTHES DRYER.—The most simple and practical arrangement for drying clothes in the world, may be seen at the depot of the Celebrated Washing Machine, No. 494 Broadway, N. Y., and 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. E. B. & F. C. DANIELS.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after May 1, trains will run as follows, connecting with the steamer MATTANO:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK, FROM FULTON MARKET-SLIP.
At 6 30 A. M.	At 7:15 A. M. (Hunter's Point Ferry.)
At 7:55 A. M.	At 8 A. M.
At 10 A. M.	At 11 A. M. (Hunter's Point Ferry.)
At 1 P. M., (crossing Hunter's Point Ferry.)	At 1 P. M.
At 3:25 P. M.	At 4 P. M.
At 4:45 P. M.	At 5:15 P. M.
At 6:45 P. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)	At 7 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

On Sundays trains will leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Flushing at 8:30 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 5:30 P. M. Excursion tickets on Sundays twenty-five cents.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS FOR BOTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st., Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:30 P. M., (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:30 P. M., for Tarrytown, 8:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 41st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 9:30 A. M.; Emigrant 8:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (sundays included), and 5:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE 62 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, April 30, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge 8:30 A. M., 1 and 5:30 P. M.; for White Plains, 11 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depot: for Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depot; for Albany, 9 A. M. Mail, connecting with the New York Central Railroad. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, 8:40 and 9:20 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.; White Plains, 5 and 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M.; Albany, 11 A. M. JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, &c., *via* steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M., and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday. Cars will run through to the Long Branch boarding-houses by the 15th June next, in connection with the splendid steamer RIP VAN WINKLE.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua. Mail, at 9 A. M. Way, at 3:15 P. M., for Middletown and Newburgh. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M. for Piermont and Suffern; 9 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Suffern at 6:50 A. M. and 2 P. M., and Piermont 6:15 and 7:40 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:15 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD—FOR Hasbrouck Lake, Lake Hopatcong, Schooley's Mountain, &c.—Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., and are met on arrival by comfortable stages for these pleasant places of Summer resort. Morristown Express at 5:15 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Supt.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

MAY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, May 22, 8½ P. M.	Tuesday, May 22, 7½ A. M.
Wednesday, May 23, 4½ P. M.	Wednesday, May 23, 7½ A. M.
Friday, May 25, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, May 24, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, May 26, 12 M.	Friday, May 25, 11½ A. M.
Sunday, May 27, 7 A. M.	Sunday, May 27, 1½ P. M.
Tuesday, May 29, 10½ A. M.	Monday, May 28, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, May 30, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, May 29, 2 P. M.
Thursday, May 31, 12 M.	Wednesday, May 30, 3 P. M.
Friday, June 1, 3 P. M.	Thursday, May 31, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, June 2, 6½ A. M.	Saturday, June 2, 6½ A. M.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT—Running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad, for passengers and freight. The steamer OATALINE, Capt. WM. A. LEE, will leave Peck-slip, E. R., DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 12 o'clock, noon. Returning leaves Bridgeport EVERY NIGHT, at 11 o'clock. Also, steamer BRIDGEPORT, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Peck-slip, E. R. The above are the only boats that have the contract with the Housatonic Railroad for freight or passengers. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent, office No. 186 Beekman-st.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after May 3, 1860, the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with four water-tight compartments, and all the improvements, will run as follows: Leave Flushing—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M. College Point—7:55 A. M., 11:10 A. M., stopping at 16th-st., 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market—9:30 A. M., stopping at 16th-st. at 9:35; 1:15 P. M., 5 P. M. Sunday-schools, Picnics, and excursion parties taken at reduced rates. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—ASTORIA, RAVENSWOOD AND NEW-YORK.—The Steamer MATTANO, Capt. JOHN TOWNSEND,
Will leave Astoria at 6:35, 8 and 10:5 A. M., and 2:50, 4:50 and 6:20 P. M.
Will leave Fulton Market-slip at 7:15 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4, 5:45 and 7 P. M.
Landing at Hunter's Point each way. Fare 10 cents.
H. N. GAGE, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDwell's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AUROKA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.)

FOR GLEN COVE, ROSLYN, BAYLE'S Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Inwood, steamer LONG ISLAND, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, from James-slip, East River.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE SEA-BASS BANKS.—Yielding to the urgent request of my former customers, and in consequence of the large hauls of bass now daily caught, I have consented to run the large and substantial steamer HERO, every SATURDAY, commencing May 26, leaving Pier No. 3, North River, at 9 A. M., and the usual landings, as per small bills. Fare 50 cents. J. W. HANCOX.

PROPOSALS.

PIPE CONTRACTORS.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—Offers will be received at the Engineer's Office, until the 8th day of June next, for the following pipes, stop-cocks and hydrants, more or less subject to the specifications of the Engineer:

6-inch pipe, class A, coated, 406 tons.
6-inch pipe, class B, coated, 1,090 tons.
8-inch pipe, class A, coated, 147 tons.
8-inch pipe, class B, coated, 181 tons.
12-inch pipe, class A, coated, 91 tons.
12-inch pipe, class B, coated, 69 tons.
Branches and other special castings 81 tons.
50 6-inch stop-cocks, double screw.
16 eight-inch stop cocks.
115 hydrants.
By order of the Board of Water Commissioners.
JAMES P. KIRKWOOD, Engineer.
No. 365 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, MOUNT ST. VINCENT, } CENTRAL PARK, May 19, 1860. }

TO BOAT BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until four o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, May 29, for providing boats to be let for hire upon the ornamental waters of the Central Park. Four boats will be required before the first day of July next, and two additional boats before the twenty-first of July next, and others afterward, as the Commissioners of the Park may deem to be necessary to meet the demands of the public.

The boats will be required to conform to certain specifications and drawings, and to be managed and used in accordance with certain conditions and regulations, a copy of which may be seen at this office after 8 o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, May 22.

Proposals will state the sum offered to be paid annually for each boat used upon the waters of the Park, and will be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as sureties for the faithful performance of the duties undertaken.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject one or all of the proposals which shall be received.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for providing boats," and be addressed "To the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park."

FRED. LAW OLMSTED, Architect-in-Chief and Superintendent.

BAHAMA ISLANDS.
STEAMER WANTED.

The Legislature of the Bahama Islands have passed an act to encourage inter-insular steam communication. By the above act the Governor is empowered to contract for the hire, for any period not exceeding five years, of a steam vessel of adequate size and power, to be employed in voyages between the Islands of the colony or such routes as may be regulated, with the privilege on the part of the contractor to run such vessel to Turks Islands, St. Domingo, Cuba, Jamaica, or any other port or places that may be agreed upon. The Governor is further empowered to pay the contractor a sum not exceeding £1,600 sterling per annum, for which sum he will have to carry the mails free of charge, but each contractor may take freight and passengers solely on his own account. Persons desirous of tendering to perform the above service will please address the undersigned, either director through Hon. John F. Cooke, of Nassau, at the office of Messrs. Robert Bluwiddie & Co., No. 72 Exchange Buildings Wall-street, New York, who will also give any further information required. By order of the Governor,

FELIX MACCARTHY, Acting Colonial Secretary.

NASSAU, N. P., May 9, 1860.

BAHAMA ISLANDS.
HOTEL TO BE BUILT BY CONTRACT.

The undersigned, having been appointed agent to the Government of the Bahamas for the purpose of treating with some building firm for the erection of a building to extend the hotel in Nassau, Island of New-Providence, the property of the Government, is now in New-York, and is desirous of transmitting early information to the colony, if possible by the steamer Karnak, which sails from New-York on the 26th inst. The proposed building will be erected of iron, brick or stone, as may be agreed upon, and is required to contain about sixty rooms. Plans will be shown, and other information afforded, on application to JOHN F. COOKE, at the office of Messrs. Robert Bluwiddie & Co., No. 72 Exchange Buildings, Wall-st.

MAY, 1860.

MEDICAL.

LETTER No. 2,
FROM DR. JOHANNES A. JONES, A. M., CHIEF PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON TO JONES' EYE AND EAR INSTITUTION, No. 137 4th-av., New-York.

SUBJECT:
DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGE FROM THE EAR, &c.

Although I have written several of my preceding letters on peculiar kinds of deafness, this opposite should treat of this common affliction in its widest sense, and it will touch all cases, and it should be read by every person who has an afflicted acquaintance, and then sent to that acquaintance, though he or she be ten thousand miles away. There is no science in the world, perhaps, of which everybody is so ignorant as they are of the science of medicine, and yet every body is more ready to doctor than they are to do anything else. And every person has a cure for something. And there is nothing under the heavens of which every man, woman and child knows so little of as they do of themselves, their formation and anatomy; and yet nearly every man and woman has a constitution, an ism, a theory or a hypothesis of him or herself, and there every body is most ignorant eliogue to his own peculiar ideas the most spasmously. And it is owing to this fact, and the susceptibility of human nature to flattery, that ignorant men, who know notaing pertaining to our science, of course flourish. They know no more than their patients, and they make their opinions to correspond with those of their victims, which is flattering indeed, and they conclude he is a clever doctor, and he is the very man for whom they long have sought; but in the course of time these persons learn that they know as much as their doctor, and neither of them know anything about the science—the victim is ashamed to say anything to his neighbor, and the bogus doctor continues to make money. These facts, that have but few exceptions, make it very difficult to write to laymen on the organs of sense, for the treatment of which a much higher and more perfect degree of science is required than in general practice—hence you must expect in this, a general letter, to get but general ideas, which is all that interests the majority. The causes of deafness are scarlet fever, measles, colds, sudden and violent shocks, the use of quinine and mercury, diving in the water, mechanical violence about the head, ruptnre of the drum, running of the ear, scrofulous affections, nervous diseases, &c. It is sometimes hereditary; it may be caused by foreign substances in the ear, closing the meatus.

The manner in which colds destroys the hearing is by inflaming the mucous or lining membrane of the ear, causing a deposit of mucus in the sinuses and tubes, thickening the membrane, causing a dryness of the wax by interrupting the functions of the glands, or producing such a thickening of the drum as to interfere with its duty paralyzing the acoustic nerve, through which the sensation of hearing is produced. Running or discharge from the ear is caused by some eruptive disease by cold, or the use of some barbarous drugs used by ignorant

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2710. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 28 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Patent Law Amendment and the Indian Appropriation Bills Passed in the Senate.

THE HOUSE UPON PRIVATE BILLS.

MOVEMENTS OF THE JAPANESE.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 26.

The principal feature of Japanese news to-day has been the continuation of yesterday's levée at Willard's, from 11 to 1 o'clock, for the benefit of members of Congress and their families, and many others. The ceremonies were conducted precisely the same as yesterday.

The Princes have not been out to-day, but were busy before and after the levée in preparing and getting into shape the matter which they are to present to Gen. Cass concerning their currency, monetary changes and several other matters for advice, which will be presented through Capt. Dupont. The journey is somewhat slow and difficult, inasmuch as it has to be first made by the Ambassadors to their Court Interpreter, NAKURA, in Japanese; by him in Dutch to Mr. PORTMAN, interpreter on the part of the United States, and by him translated into English. There are many important points involved which have to be considered with their scrupulous care and caution in transacting business, makes it necessarily tedious.

The Japanese are a great business people. A forge, or a rolling-mill, or any kind of machinery, interests them far more than a ball, or an aldermanic dinner, or any Indian opera, although one visit to the Academy of Music should by all means be included in the programme, but not at night. Let proprietors and managers of theatres and public amusements in New-York, and wherever they go, be governed accordingly.

The Naval Committee have become so well acquainted with what suits them best, that when they go to New-York they ought to be left perfectly free to exercise their own judgment as to where and when they ought to go. This will, no doubt, be accorded them by the Committee of New York, for they stated when here the other day, five Councilmen and one Alderman, that they considered this perfectly proper. From the interview the other day there need be no apprehension of any difference arising between the Naval Commission and the New-York Committee, for Capt. Dupont and his associates, LEE and PORTER, with their liberality and true gentlemanly ideas of propriety, will most cheerfully concede to the Committee anything which they will be likely to suggest or ask for.

The three Princes who visited the Navy-yard on Thursday, being so pleased and strongly impressed with the many kindnesses which they have received from Com. BUCHANAN, whom they knew in Japan, sent him to-day the following letter, with their autograph in Japanese and English, written upon beautiful paper:

The undersigned beg leave to say that they were greatly pleased to see you yesterday. They fully know that you are one of the oldest and best friends of Japan and the Japanese, and now tender you their best thanks for the very friendly manner in which yourself, Commander DARLING, and the other officers under your command, showed them everything at the Navy-yard, which rendered their visit a very pleasant and interesting one, and always to be remembered by them. Very respectfully, your friends.

SESIME BOOZEN NO-KAMI,
MUSAGAKE AWAGE NO KAMI,
OGURE BANGO NO-KAMI.

WASHINGTON, the 7th day of the fourth month of the seventh year of Ansei (the 26th of May, 1860.)

Commodore FRANKLIN BUCHANAN, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 27.

Our Minister at China has thought the conduct of the captains of the ships *Messenger*, *Kitty Simpson*, *Governor Morton* and *Pioneer*, as connected with the coolie traffic, thus seriously affecting our relations with that Empire, of sufficient importance to make it the subject matter of a special dispatch to our Government.

The attention of the Governor-General has been directed to the undisputed fact that the Chinese were taken on board their vessels, lying at Whampoa, by force or fraud, against a positive rule at Port Canton that they should be shipped only at that place. Minister WARD says no American house will have any connection with the traffic, but unfortunately ready agents are found among the English and other merchants of Hong Kong. American vessels are chartered by the subjects of other Governments, and so odious has become the traffic by recent transactions that other Governments have either forbidden their vessels to be engaged in it, or so restrained and regulated it, as to throw it almost entirely into the hands of Americans. Mr. WARD expresses the earnest hope that Congress will pass a law to punish such offences, which obstruct the faithful execution of our treaty stipulations. He says the horrors of the coolie traffic, as conducted at Whampoa, cannot be properly described within the limits of a dispatch. The kidnapping grievance has become so intolerable that the Governor-General has been aroused to action, and at Canton rewards have been again offered for the heads of foreigners.

The bill which Mr. ELIOT has introduced into the House for the remady of the evil so far as American shipmasters are concerned, is in accordance with the views of the State Department.

Authentic dispatches just received from Mexico, confirm the accounts brought by the *Pocahontas*. The Liberal Government still manifests the utmost anxiety for the ratification of the treaty with the United States, with the proposed beneficial amendments. The hope will probably soon be gratified by our Senate. The dispatches promise such a succession of Liberal victories as will terminate the struggle.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 26.

A communication was received from the Post-master-General in regard to the late defalcation in the New-York Post-office, in which the official says:

"I have the honor to state that I was for the first time informed of the defalcation of Mr. FOWLER on the morning of the 10th of May, on which day he was by the President removed. I have no reason to believe that any knowledge of this defalcation existed in the Department before the day mentioned. In the month of April, during my absence in the South, a telegraphic dispatch appeared in New-York, alleging that there was a deficit in the accounts of the Postmaster at New-York, and the First Assistant, and the then Acting Postmaster-General, informs me that in consequence his apprehensions were awakened. The Postmaster, however, came to Washington, and his accounts were balanced in the Auditor's Office up to the 31st of December, 1859, which quieted the fears that had been excited. The defalcation since discovered could not be detected and verified until the accounts for the quarter ending the 31st of March, 1860, had been audited, which was not completed until May, 1860."

On motion of Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) the bill relating to patents was taken up.

On motion of Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) the portion declaring that no appeal shall be had from the decision of the Commissioner was stricken out.

On motion of Mr. HALE, the appointment of a new Board of Examiners-in-Chief was transferred from the Commissioner to the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) offered an amendment to give authority to the State of California to take charge of the Indians within her limits, which was lost.

Mr. LATHAM offered another amendment, dividing the State of California into two Indian districts, and providing for the appointment of superintendents, agents, &c. Carried.

After further amendments had been agreed to the bill was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) the Post-office Appropriation bill was taken up, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 26.

Mr. ASHMORE, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to withhold the further payment of salary from such members as have neglected or refused to report their mileage to the Committee on Mileage. Mr. ASHMORE said that forty or more members were interested in this subject. Until members so report, it is impossible for the Sergeant-at-Arms to balance his accounts.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) saw no necessity for the passage of the resolution. If some members have refused or failed to make report, it was because they reported to the previous Congress, and are now living at the same places, the distance traveled being the same now as then.

Mr. ASHMORE replied, that the Committee on Mileage require nothing. The law demanded it. The Chairman could not assume authority in determining the distance traveled. It was simply absurd.

Mr. KUNKEL, of Maryland, (Dem.,) thought Mr. ASHMORE required what was without precedent, and which, by law, he had no right to demand.

Mr. ASHMORE said the distance traveled in some cases was changed, owing to railroad improvements. It was impossible for the Committee on Mileage to testify to the Sergeant-at-Arms the correctness of the amount unless members report to them.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) thought the resolution proposed to repeal the positive law fixing the salary of Congressmen.

Mr. ASHMORE modified the resolution so as to withhold pay till members do report their mileage.

In this form it was passed.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) called up the bill for the relief of Mr. PORTMAN, which was passed. It gives him $3,000 for his services as Interpreter of Com. PERRY, during the Japanese expedition.

The House considered the private calendar.

A number of private bills were passed. Adjourned.

THE COVODE INVESTIGATION.

Removals from the Philadelphia Custom-house for Dissenting from the Administration Policy—Col. Forney and the Post-office Blanks—What Forney might have had by Silence.

Telegraphic Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 25, 1860.

Philadelphia has been well represented by her politicians before this Committee to-day, and their revelations have been most damaging to the Administration, and its representative in your city, Collector BAKER.

FRANK MCCORMICK, Esq., of the Fourteenth Ward, late an Inspector of Customs, was the first witness called.

He testified that he had been officially connected with the Philadelphia Custom-house for five years, from May 1, 1853, to May 1, 1858.

Mr. COVODE inquired the cause of his removal?

Mr. MCCORMICK said that, to give the cause, he would have to explain it with a little history. In the contest for judicial delegates in the early part of 1858, he had an interview with Collector BAKER, who expressed the desire that Judge SHARSWOOD should be the nominee of the Democratic Party for Judge of the Supreme Court. Mr. MCCORMICK told him that his friends were committed in favor of Judge PORTER, to which BAKER responded that that would never do, because Judge PORTER was against the Administration, and requested him to have a SHARSWOOD delegate elected in his precinct. Mr. MCCORMICK told him that he had not the power, being committed with his friends to the support of a Porter delegate. The delegates were elected, and the delegate representing Mr. MCCORMICK'S precinct went into Convention and voted in favor of Judge PORTER. The next day Mr. MCCORMICK was informed that, politically speaking, his head was off, and he immediately called on Mr. BAKER and asked him whether it was so. Mr. BAKER denied having told anybody that he intended to remove him, but said he had made a great mistake, and that he (Mr. BAKER) if he had been in his (MCCORMICK'S) place, would have run as a delegate against the Porter delegate, and as in favor of SHARSWOOD, if he only received five votes. The interview then ended, Mr. BAKER promising to see him again before anything was done in his case. Some time after he received a notice that his services were no longer required. He called on Mr. BAKER and asked him whether his removal had been made because of any charges brought against him as an officer? The Collector answered no, that he had always been represented to him as one of the best officers in the department. He then inquired whether there were any charges against his moral or political character, and the Collector again replied, no, that he had never heard anything of him but what he might be proud of.

Mr. COVODE then asked whether the witness had had any conversation with Collector BAKER in relation to the Lecompton question.

Mr. MCCORMICK said that, after the debate in the Senate between Mr. BIGLER and Judge DOUGLAS on that question, he had expressed himself among his friends as in favor of the Popular Sovereignty doctrines of Judge DOUGLAS, and the editorials of Col. FORNEY, in the *Press*, on the subject. Soon after, he heard that he had been reported to the Collector for this, and his course was being canvassed in the Collector's office. He did not then know Mr. BAKER, as it was soon after Mr. BUCHANAN'S inauguration and Mr. BAKER'S appointment; but he called on him, introduced himself, and stated what he had heard in reference to the reports in circulation about himself. Mr. BAKER told him that his attention had been called to him. A general conversation followed, in which Mr. MCCORMICK defended his position, stating that he had subscribed for *The Press* under what he believed were the auspices of the Administration; that Mr. FORNEY had been considered a good enough Democrat to swear by for many years, and in his opinion he was so still. Collector BAKER assured him that they were all alike in the matter, and intimated that his views were pretty much the same as Mr. MCCORMICK'S, but he told him that as the President had laid out another line of policy it was proper that those who held positions under the Government should sustain him. The witness stated that he acquiesced in this suggestion, and said that he would keep quiet upon all subjects in reference to which he did not agree with the Administration. Mr. BAKER said that that was the proper plan, and they separated with mutual good feeling.

JOHN F. SCHELL, also of the Fourteenth Ward, was the next witness called, and testified that he held a position in the Appraiser's department, and was removed by Dr. MORRISON on the 1st of May, 1859. He inquired when he received notice of his dismissal whether there were any charges against him, and Dr. MORRISON told him no, that he could leave with a clear conscience, that he had always been a good officer, but his removal was owing to political matters which Dr. MORRISON did not feel at liberty to explain to him.

DAVID WEBSTER, SWORN—EXAMINED BY MR. COVODE.

Q.—What knowledge have you of a proposition made Col. FORNEY to sustain the policy of this Administration? A.—My knowledge on that subject was derived from an interview held with Judge BLACK, in December, 1857.

Q.—Did Judge BLACK write you a letter making a proposition to Col. FORNEY? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you not receive a letter from him? A.—I did, and came to Washington in consequence of it.

Q.—What passed between you and Judge BLACK? A.—I came here as the common friend of both parties, and what passed between Judge BLACK and myself was in the nature of a confidential communication, and I decline disclosing it.

The Committee requested the witness to withdraw, and after a few minutes called him in again and informed him that by a vote a majority of the Committee had determined he must answer. If he still declined, he was told that they would take him before the House for such action as it might determine upon.

Mr. WEBSTER then stated that Col. FORNEY'S paper was started in Philadelphia on the 1st of August, 1857, and from that time had continued to support the policy of this Administration down to the time the Lecompton question arose. Col. FORNEY'S first difference with the Administration arose from his sustaining Gov. WALKER, of Kansas, in rejecting the Oxford and McGee election returns, and his course was very decided, and created a good deal of alarm on the part of the friends of Mr. BUCHANAN, because it was thought it would lead to a breach. Mr. WEBSTER went on to say: In December of 1857, of my own accord, I wrote to Judge BLACK to inquire whether the printing of the Post-office blanks had been given out, and if not, I urged him that Col. FORNEY should receive that patronage from the General Government. Judge BLACK'S reply was complimentary to Col. FORNEY, and he invited me to come to Washington at once in relation to the subject about which I had written him.

Q.—Will you produce the letter? A.—I have no objection to reading it. There is nothing in the letter or in the interview with Judge BLACK in any way derogatory to him.

The following is a copy of the letter:

MY DEAR SIR: There is no definite (nor indefinite) arrangement made of the affair to which you refer. If you desire to do our highly-valued and gifted friend a great service, you should come here immediately. I have long desired to see you. Please to come. If you won't come, say so by telegraph. Yours ever,

D. WEBSTER, Esq. J. S. BLACK.

DEC 18, 1857.

THE WITNESS, resuming: I came to Washington immediately; saw Judge BLACK, and he expressed great regret at the course Col. FORNEY was pursuing on the subject of the then state of affairs in Kansas. He said it was evident that if he persisted in it a breach would follow between him and the Administration, and predicted that in that event Col. FORNEY'S bones would whiten along with WILMOT'S on the shore of Black Republicanism; he wanted Col. FORNEY to give a pledge through the columns of his newspaper that, whilst the pending question was a fair subject of difference as between Democrats, it was, nevertheless, a question to be settled within the organization of the party, and that all good Democrats would abide by the decision of the party on that subject. He wanted him, also, to say, that under no circumstances did he (Col. FORNEY) intend to become a Black Republican. I asked if Col. FORNEY could then get the printing of the Post-office blanks, and he said, "Yes." I asked what portion of it? He replied, The whole of it. The job, at that time was considered by Col. FORNEY'S friends as worth $80,000. I telegraphed over to Col. FORNEY that I had a proposition which I thought he could honorably accept, and returned immediately to Philadelphia. As Judge BLACK'S and my views agreed, I advised Col. FORNEY to accept the proposition. *He indignantly refused to do so, and directed me to write to Judge* BLACK *that 'if a lifetime spent in the Democratic Party, and in the advocacy of its principles, was not a sufficient guaranty of his continued adherence to it, he had lived in vain.'* I did so, and added on my own account that notwithstanding this was Col. FORNEY'S answer, I thought it would be good policy to give him the printing of the Post-office blanks, as the position was such a prize that it would accomplish the very result the Administration required. I never received any reply to my letter.

Q.—Who was present at your interview with Col. FORNEY, on your return to Philadelphia? A.—Col. HENRY S. MAGRAW, who approved of Col. FORNEY'S answer, and differed from me as to the advice I had given.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of any proposition having been made by Col. FORNEY to go abroad under an arrangement that would secure him $25,000? A.—Only from having heard Col. FORNEY read the correspondence between Mr. BUCHANAN and himself at the time it occurred, in which *the President offered him the Liverpool Consulate, and stated that, over and above the salary, which was ample for his comfortable support, he could be put in the receipt of other means.*

Q.—By Mr. WINSLOW.—Did not Mr. BUCHANAN mention in his letter that Col. FORNEY could increase his means of support by writing for newspapers? A.—I believe he did.

By Gov. WINSLOW: Have you mentioned to others your conversation with Judge BLACK? A.—Yes, Sir; I mentioned it at the time to Mr. MAGRAW, who was present at the interview between Col. FORNEY and myself, on my return home, and to other intimate friends of Col. FORNEY'S; and lately, upon reading in the newspapers that Col. JOSEPH B. BARR, the Collector of our port, had testified before the Senate Committee on the Public Printing that Col. FORNEY'S opposition to the Lecompton policy of the Administration was in consequence of not obtaining the printing of the Post-office blanks, I pronounced that statement incorrect, and asserted the fact, as within my own knowledge, that Col. FORNEY had refused the offer of the Post-office blanks in order to persist in his determination to oppose Mr. BUCHANAN'S policy on the subject of Kansas. I have understood that certain persons in Philadelphia, who are unfriendly to Mr. BARR, caused me to be subpœnaed here.

POLITICAL.

The Opening Skirmishes of the Campaign.

VIEWS OF REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

What Gen. Cameron Says of the Nominations.

Address of the Michigan Republican Committee.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

SPEECHES OF SENATOR TRUMBULL, OF ILLINOIS, MR. SHERMAN, OF OHIO, AND OTHERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 26.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held to-night in Independence-square and Hall, to ratify the nominations of LINCOLN and HAMLIN.

A drizzling rain interrupted the proceedings at the commencement.

The meeting was organized by the election of JOHN B. MYERS President.

The following resolutions were offered by GEO. A. COFFEY, and were adopted:

The people of Philadelphia, in town meeting assembled, do hereby resolve as follows:

1. We cordially accept and ratify the action of the Chicago Convention in nominating for President and Vice-President of the United States Hon ABRAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, and Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine.

2. We refer, with proud confidence, to the whole public and private life of ABRAM LINCOLN. Born in poverty and obscurity, and thrown upon the world without any advantages of friends or position, the labor of his own hands, the might of his intellect, and "the daily beauty of his life" have made him one of the natural leaders of the American people; and to-day he stands a brilliant result of our free American civilization, which makes the chief Magistracy itself not more accessible to the child of wealth and distinction than to the poor farm-boy of the Western prairies.

3. We are gratified with the nomination of ABRAM LINCOLN, because he is a well-trained, self-reliant, and thoroughman, because his integrity is so complete, so solid, and so transcendent, that it has passed into proverb and popular phrase because his sympathies are so notoriously in behalf of the poor, the toiling, and the helpless, that he is enshrined in the personal affections of the masses of the American people; and because all his political antecedents a test his love of our liberties and our Union. Through long years of minority and defeat he was the Ajax and the chief of the faithful and gallant Whigs of Illinois; a devoted champion of HENRY CLAY; a conspicuous advocate of protection to American industry; and labor in all its elements, the Pacific Railroad, free homesteads, and the freedom of the national domain. And these great measures will be the landmarks of his administration.

4. We accept the nomination of ABRAM LINCOLN with especial enthusiasm, because it was effected by no efforts or combinations of mere politicians, but by a general and spontaneous uprising of public sentiment, in which Pennsylvania spoke with the principal emphasis and power.

5. The spotless life and character of HANNIBAL HAMLIN, his long and effectual public service, especially in both Houses of Congress, his frequent and emphatic indorsement by the people of his own State, and his uniformly dignified, modest, and conciliatory course on all public occasions, since his ample fitness for presiding over that Senate of which he is such a useful and eminent member.

6. We approve and adopt the Platform of the Chicago Convention, and we all cordially unite in its just condemnation of the infamous Administration of BUCHANAN—its expulsion of the Constitution as understood and colored by the Fathers of the Republic—its inflexible opposition to the extension of Slavery into the Territories of the United States—its protest against the new-fangled heresy that the Constitution of its own force, carries Slavery thither, and that Congress should protect it there—its denunciation of the attempted revival of the Slave trade—its demand for the speedy admission of Kansas as a State—its advocacy of the Homestead measure and of the Pacific Railroad, and its explicit declaration in favor of protection to American industry.

7. We rally under the flag which bears the names of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, not only because they are worthy candidates and stand on a good platform, but because it is absolutely certain that they, and they only, can defeat the Party which calls itself democratic; whose free trade corruption, extravagant and sectional ascendency, have retarded the progress of the Republic and tarnished its fair fame.

8. We exultingly refer to the fraternity, the enthusiasm, and the nationality of the Chicago Convention, embracing delegations from States of every section of the Confederacy, perfectly agreeing in principle, thoroughly united in purpose, and unanimously enthusiastic for all the rights of all the States—for the freedom of all the territories, and for the highest welfare of an indissoluble Union; and we rejoice that organization is "vital in every part" with the Divine idea of justice and liberty, treading in the footsteps of the Fathers, and yet glowing with the hope and energy of a renewed youth, and marching in vast and steady array to possess the General Government and administer it alike in accordance with the sentiments and aims of the hero sages who framed the Constitution, and of the civilizing spirit of the nineteenth century.

9. We hereby pledge ourselves to each other, and to our fellow-citizens of this State and of the Union, that we will make every honorable effort to give the vote of Philadelphia to LINCOLN and HAMLIN. We enlist for this entire campaign, and will do our whole duty until the voice of the nation proclaim our victory; and we will work with the greater ardor because we are perfectly sure that Pennsylvania will give a hearty majority for our nominees. We take the field full of heart and hope and assurance that the coming 4th of March will inaugurate the benign sway of Peace, Protection, Honesty, Free Labor and seven-handed Justice.

The following resolution, prepared by HENRY O. CAREY, was offered by ISAAC HASLEHURST, and enthusiastically adopted:

Resolved, That in a return to that policy of protection to the American laborer which, in all times past, has tended to secure to the farmer a home demand for his products, to the workman a constant demand for his labor and skill, and to all a liberal reward for science, we recognize the one and only road toward prosperity for the people, strength for the State, and harmony for our great Union.

Senator TRUMBULL, of Illinois, was the first speaker. He was enthusiastically received. He recognized the attendance of such a number of people, notwithstanding the weather, as indicative of the great agitation stirring the public mind in relation to national affairs, and the determination of the people of Pennsylvania to change their verdict in the coming contest. He traced the course of the recent Democratic Administrations and their corruption, all culminating in the present one. He would take up but one single instance of Mr. BUCHANAN'S corruption—that relating to the public printing—because it was the most recent. He referred to the Senate investigation at length, and to the assistance given by WENDELL to support Democratic organs. Mr. TRUMBULL labored under much difficulty, as the rain came down in perfect torrents. He concluded by eulogizing his friend LINCOLN, urging his claims particularly on the mechanics, merchants and people of Pennsylvania.

In consequence of the rain, another meeting was held inside Independence Hall, which was densely crowded, to hear Mr. SHERMAN speak.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, was received with great applause. He congratulated the people that they would soon have an opportunity of overwhelming the Democratic Party. We are now prepared, united, and the way has been opened. He referred to the treachery of Mr. BUCHANAN to his friends and to the people. He has cheated every man who voted for him in the North. Most foully has he cheated the conservative element of Pennsylvania. He has cheated the great body of the Northern Democrats—the "Popular Sovereignty" Democrats. He asked, What measure has he introduced to protect any interests of Pennsylvania? He found us in a state of prosperity; he has lost us some fifty millions, and will leave the country in debt. The present Administration has introduced into American politics the most extensive system of corruption known in our history. To prove his assertion he drew largely from the testimony of the recent Investigating Committees. He asked, Why shall we submit to these things? He asked the people of Pennsylvania, for they would decide the next election. He extolled the strength of HALL and EVARTS, although awarding them all personal praise as pure and honest men. He dwelt at length on the Chicago platform. It pledges Pennsylvania protection to its great elements of prosperity. He decried that the republican party, or its platform, or its leaders, intended to interfere with Slavery where it exists. All that is intended is to prevent its extension. The charge of interference with Slavery is false. A man who entertains disunion sentiments does not belong to us. The platform declares that we abide by and adhere to the Constitution. He would not blot out a single word of that instrument for the sake of all the parties in the world. What rights the South have they shall enjoy; Mr. LINCOLN will not interfere with them. He was willing to go to Southern men and say, every right we enjoy, you shall enjoy also; you shall enjoy all your rights. But the South must learn that the Constitution was made for the North as well as for the South. He eulogized the pure fame of Mr. ABE LINCOLN, and the integrity of Mr. HAMLIN. They are not mere Republican nominees. In forming the ticket strict partisanship was not recognized. LINCOLN was nominated as the man for the whole people, North and South—for the people of Pennsylvania as well as for the people of Illinois. If the Convention had acted from mere partisan motives, then WM. H. SEWARD would have been the nominee. [Loud applause.] Mr. SEWARD had not been his favorite candidate, but he was bound to express the warm feelings of friendship and esteem he felt for him after reading his late letter indorsing the action of the Convention. He was not a political friend of FORNEY, but he admired his honor and manhood in declaring that the Administration had not money enough to buy him.

The meeting was further addressed by Hon. WM. M. DUNN, of Indiana; Messrs. O. S. FERRY, of Connecticut; MORRELL, of Vermont; CAMPBELL and GROW, of Pennsylvania, and others; and did not separate till near midnight, after having fully recovered from the previous disappointment caused by the rain.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING AT HARRISBURGH.

SENATOR CAMERON ON THE DEFEAT OF SEWARD.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, May 26.

A large and enthusiastic meeting, to ratify the nomination of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, was held here this evening. General CAMERON was among the speakers.

Mr. CAMERON said: "I thank you, friends, for the invitation to be present with you to-night, and for the opportunity it affords me of conferring with you concerning recent events. I have come at your bidding, from my place in the Senate, to join with you in ratifying the action of the representatives of our party at Chicago. Not even the profound respect I bear for you could induce me to do so, had I not clearly ascertained that no harm could come to the tariff bill, in which you are so deeply interested, during my brief absence. It may be proper that I should briefly allude to myself before proceeding further. I need scarcely say to you that I have no feeling of personal disappointment in the result. The high office which you, together with the people of this great State would have conferred upon me, has for me no charms; and while I was justly proud of the demonstration in my behalf, I have never for a moment felt equal to the proper discharge of the duties appertaining to it. It is surrounded with cares and anxieties which a brave man might fear to approach, yet the place is so high that no true patriot is at liberty to decline it when it is offered for his acceptance. I have had but one sentiment and one interest in regard to the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency, and that is, that the candidate selected should be true to the interests of Pennsylvania, which I believe to be the interests of the whole country; and in this connection *I did hope that the person fixed upon would have been the favorite son of our sister State*, WILLIAM H. SEWARD. I knew, as did the entire country, that he, through a long and useful course of public life, had been the able and zealous advocate of all measures which promised protection and encouragement to free white labor. While representing a State whose prosperity is believed to depend mainly upon the commerce of her great metropolis, he had that foresight, so characteristic of a great statesman, which enabled him to remember that the coal and the iron of Pennsylvania, and the agricultural products of other States, as well as their varied and important manufacturing interests, must be combined, in order that their full effect and force might be brought to bear upon the great progressive commercial interests of his own. On more than one occasion, when the interests of Pennsylvania have been threatened, he has nobly come to the rescue of those interests, prompted alone by a far-seeing patriotism. Pennsylvania could well in return, as a mark of her respect for his ability, and confidence in his integrity, have intrusted to him her destiny, as well as the interests of the great family of States.

But I am aware that many men, entertaining like exalted opinions of Mr. SEWARD'S statesmanship and public services, have coupled it with a doubt as to his availability for the Presidential race. *As for me, I have had no doubts upon that subject.* I have, and have ever had, unlimited confidence in the intelligence and sagacity, as well as the virtue, of the American people; and the people of Pennsylvania in no degree rank below the masses elsewhere in these qualities. Knowing the temper of the people from the intimate relations it has been my good fortune to hold to them, I believe they were ready to take a representative man, and with him go forward to the work of reorganizing the Government under such auspices as ruled when the destinies of the country were being obeyed by the Washingtons, the Adamses, the Jeffersons and the Madisons of history. The corruptions, the unparalleled extravagance and the maladministration of public affairs, which bid fair to render the present an infamous era in the country's history, had prepared the people for active and willing service under a great and energetic leader.

But the Convention which recently met, deliberated, and harmoniously closed its session at Chicago, after a fair and candid interchange of opinion, has presented to our choice a candidate less known in public life, perhaps, but who, on all occasions, when demands have been made upon his zeal and patriotism, has borne himself bravely and honorably. In regard to the great interests of Pennsylvania, the subject of protection to labor, his record is clear, emphatic, and beyond suspicion. He will require no indorsement to convince the people of Pennsylvania that their interests will be perfectly secure in his hands. Himself a laborer in early life, he has struggled with adversity until he has reached the proud position he now occupies, by the single aid of a strong purpose, seconded by an unyielding will; and it is not in the hearts of Pennsylvanians to doubt such a man. The laboring men of this State ever control the ballot-box when they arise in the majesty of their strength. Let them go to the election next autumn, and, while they are securing their own interests, let them elevate to the highest place in their election gift ABRAM LINCOLN, a working man like themselves.

Of his associate on the ticket, HANNIBAL HAMLIN, I can speak from personal observation and intimacy. I have known him long, and have served with him many years in the Senate of the United States. He, too, is a man in whom the people of Pennsylvania can rely. Honest, faithful, intelligent, able, and ever fully awake to the paramount interests of labor in all its various branches. I risk nothing in pronouncing him as keenly alive to the importance of the gradual but certain development of Pennsylvania's resources as any man in the Republic.

Gentlemen, it is the duty of every one of us—of every good citizen—to join hands in the good work of elevating the men whose names are inscribed upon our banners to the proud positions to which they are named; that honesty, and integrity, and true patriotism may regain the places now usurped by men grown reckless and corrupt through long continuance in power. I trust there will be no division of sentiment in the great party of the people of Pennsylvania. Let us remember, when we go up to this coming battle with organized wrong and official corruption, that a recreant son of Pennsylvania has brought this great shame upon the country, and now wields the war npon popular right; and let the remembrance of this fact serve us in the purpose to erase not that combination, which now wields the sword and the purse, and thus redeem the good name of our noble Commonwealth. The question is now really between the people and the office-holders. A set of men hold together by the cohesive power of public plunder now control the Government. They are demoralized, and their ranks are broken, and we have only to be united, firm, vigilant, and active, to secure the victory.

THE NOMINATIONS IN MICHIGAN.

ADDRESS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE TO THE ELECTORS OF MICHIGAN.

The leaders of the Republican host are now chosen. A Convention unequaled in ability, unparalleled in harmony and enthusiasm—cheered by such a crowd of citizens from the East, West, North and South, as never before gathered at a National Convention of any party—has deliberately, after cool and dispassionate consultation, selected ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, and HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, to be our standard-bearers in the coming contest.

The choice of the whole party was not the first choice of Michigan. Our State Convention had just rung with unanimous plaudits for another name under which to rally for the approaching conflict. The heart of our Republican masses, in the field and in the workshop, was proud with the hope that once at least, in the history of the Republic, the success of a great party, and of the great men of the party and the nation, were to be mutually consistent with each other. Adopted citizens strove with those "to the manor born" in the earnestness of their hopes, and in their eagerness to be led to the battle by WILLIAM H. SEWARD, of New-York.

But it was not so to be. Again has great individual eminence and experience as a statesman, had to yield to make way for the success of greater principles, and the man of the age to forbear for a time his personal triumph so nobly earned, that his country may surely be saved from the corrupt Administration that now disgraces her at home and abroad.

With the Convention at Chicago—its spirit and tone—its patriotism and self-sacrifice for a common cause, and its honest purpose to select the very best man for the crisis, the Republicans, of all classes, are now more than satisfied. It decided in its wisdom that the young West alone could give us the leader under whom victory was certain; and not in all the valley of the Mississippi, from St. Anthony's to the Gulf, from the Alleghenies to the western peak of Kansas, could they have found a more fit embodiment of the exuberant vitality—the rude strength, the open, genial heart, the straightforward honesty, manly firmness and intellectual vigor of the Western character—than in ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

Representatives from almost every township in the State were present with this Committee at the Convention, and heard with pride and joy, the gallant leader of our delegation second his unanimous nomination as our second choice, and pledge the noble Peninsular State for a majority of 25,000 over the angry, tumultuous, and divided ranks of the Michigan Democracy.

That we may incite you to redeem this pledge of our delegation, we address you at this time.

Our platform is full, manly, and open. Read it, and re-read it, and commend it to your neighbor. Not one who has been with us since '54 can fail to approve the national basis on which it rests—that *freedom* in the Territories and elsewhere is to be the *rule*, and *servitude* the rare *exception*. So WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON and all "our fathers" understood the Constitution, and Senator DOUGLAS has testified that "our fathers understood this question just as well, and even better than we do now."

On this platform, too, thousands among the honest and thoughtful of our opponents in the free North, and in the very heart of the South, would rejoice to stand, and will stand, if prejudice can be wiped away, and the links of the old party chains be broken.

Our candidates are representative men, and peculiarly the representatives of Michigan Republicanism. They stand as fully and as firmly on our platform as even the loved man of our first choice. One was formerly an Old-Line Whig of the Henry Clay school, and "hated Slavery" from his birth; the other, like thousands among us, was driven from the ranks of the so-called Democracy by its cringing subserviency to the slave power. The latter is by character, ability and experience, admirably fitted for the second position to which he has been nominated; the former by the honesty and integrity of his character, by the purity of his life, by the active energy of his mind, which never knew fear, and never pronounced any such word as "fail," which has raised him from a day laborer to his present proud position,—by his eminent intellectual and professional ability—by wonderful powers of adaptation to every position, high or low, to which Providence has called him, has ever excited an earnest enthusiasm among the people—which is already booming in cannon, and will soon rouse the voices and stir up the hearts of this people as they have not been stirred since the memorable days of 1840. With such a platform and such candidates, every man of the party can echo the words which the telegraph brings us from WILLIAM H. SEWARD: "I cheerfully give them a sincere and earnest support."

Let us, then, the Republicans of Michigan—where the Republican Party had its birth—determine to make the pledge of our delegation history in November. To do this, we must be marshaled and organized in counties and townships, by hundreds and fifties. Let Republican clubs be at once formed in every ward, township and village, and report to this Committee. Let us see to it, that documents are wisely but bountifully distributed, and especially that every voter is supplied with one or more of the regular issues of our able party press.

Sustain cordially and promptly the hands of this Committee, and second them in all their efforts for the success of the party, and a perfect State organization.

Let no inducements lead to delay. Now is the time for action—now is the time for filling up the ranks and enlisting recruits, before the enemy is in the field or has even a battalion under arms.

By order of the State Republican Committee.

E. C. WALKER, Chairman.

W. S. WOOD, Secretary.

COMMITTEE ROOMS, DETROIT, May 25, 1860.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING IN SALEM, MASS.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 26.

A large Republican ratification meeting was held last evening at Salem. It was addressed by Hons. TIMOTHY DAVIS, E. STARK ANDREWS and others.

Cricket.

EAST NEW-YORK vs. ST. GEORGE.

This match was played, on Saturday, at East New-York, and terminated in a victory for the Red Cross Knights of the Willow by the result of the first inning, it being a one-day match, and the rain preventing any further play than one innings on each side. Quite a number of cricketers were present, and all the parties dined at REED'S Hotel on a substantial repast. The St. George's Club were barred from playing their professional bowlers, and some of their other first-rate men were also absent. As it was, the batting of Messrs. Gibbes, Wallar, Walker, Lang, and Vinten, gained them the victory, some of their other bats being unfortunate. The bowling of Waller and Gibbes, as well as their fielding, the wicket-keeping of Lang, longstopping of Mr. Burnett, and the fielding of three Americee Cricksters, the brothers Robinson and F. Van Buren, were very superior. Mr. Tilt's fielding was also very effective. East New York were very unfortunate at the bat, as some of their best men went out for small scores or nothing. Messrs. Beach, North, Stokes, and Cupp played remarkably well for their scores. Messrs Watson, Shaw and Vanny, who are Americans, made their scores in dashing style. Cupp's bowling was splendid, as was Watson's longstopping. Dr. Andrews also bowled finely, and the fielding of Messrs. Van Sicklen, Morris, Bedford and Shaw was excellent. Andrews, Morris and Van Sicklen are also Americans. The ball was presented by the President of the East New-York Club, Mr. DAVIS, to Mr. BAER, President of the St. George's Club. Complimentary and friendly remarks were interchanged on parting, and the parties separated with mutual good wishes. The following is the score:

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB—FIRST INNINGS.	Runs.	EAST NEW-YORK CLUB—FIRST INNINGS.	Runs.
Waller, h. Cupp	7	Morris, b. Waller	0
Robinson, h. Cupp	0	Beach, c. Waller, b. Gibbes	6
Betts, h. Andrews	2	Wardle, b. Gibbes	0
Lang, h. Cupp	5	North, b. Gibbes	5
Gibbes, h. Andrews	25	Watson, b. Waller	9
P. Robinson, b. Cupp	0	Shaw, b. Gibbes	4
Burnett, c. Vanny, b. Cupp	2	Stokes, c Tilt, b. Gibbes	10
Tilt, b. Cupp	1	Vanny, c. Gibbes,

...ought to be preached boldly. What, let their brethren on the border suffer, Hungarians? No! stand by them, and see God they received redress and justice. If there were power in the Government. But should they not have a free line for working against Slavery? Pretty sure they have indeed, if from it were cast out their Christian substance! [Laughter.] Excitement on this subject must be stopped. We had 4,000,000 of human beings among us. They would increase, and should not a people speak out? If he had erred in anything he had said, he called on brethren to correct him.

Rev. ADAM CRAWFORD, (Baltimore,) the Octoquenarian, said that he could not understand a Border Conference of the Church of Slavery. It was the question without a solitary man touched it. If it was there it ought to be the subject of a general discussion of the Church. [Laughter.] He (the Rev. Gentleman) would not for the world be on the Book of the Examiners. He would not be on the Committee to give counsel to those who had done their duty. The men from the South had done their duty. Those who dwelt on the borders had done their duty. Their brethren had been driven from their homes, they administered this Discipline in preaching at the South against Slavery. The greatest men of the century of that day—would they have had such a man now? [Laughter.]—these men spoke against slavery, and there was not a dissenting voice. But a change had come over them, and their position was not what it had been. The Methodist Church had become mighty, and the missionaries numerous. He feared the struggle was to come in blood and the reading sounder of oath that Government on which the light of heaven had ever fallen. Remember that in 1835, Virginia, then, and in many respects now, one of the leading States of the Confederacy, had in her Legislature a bill for the gradual emancipation of her slaves as quietly as possible. But no; General Assembly was by law compelled to adjourn before the work was completed. It had been left in the hands of an able Committee to be presented at the next session. But before the time arrived for the next meeting of the General Assembly many came, from that source of so much of evil to America, an Englishman, who planted the Abolition seed. It grew from bad to worse, till now ministry and people were tossed and agitated by it; might God subdue it! [Amen!] They knew how the Bishops and the Southern people had resisted it. Wave after wave it had rolled on bringing ruin and devastation to the House of God and the homes of the good. This had changed the relations of the Methodist Church with the people of the South. Violence and opposition began violence and opposition. It was according to the law of Nature that a spirit of resistance had been bred among the people of the South, until sanctuary laws were made, sustained by the civil and military power of the States, prohibiting emancipation. In all the Southern States there were such laws now except in Delaware. In Maryland for the first time such a law would take effect on the first of June next. He solemnly declared that they (the Methodist preachers of the South) had done their best to secure emancipation, and because they had not effected it, their brethren threw the whole blame upon them, and if his memory did not deceive him they were here now with a settled purpose to exscind them from the Church. This was Northern justice, was it? They were bruised not in their bodies, but,—worse than that,—in their hearts. Their Northern brethren tied their hands and then blamed them for not doing their work. This was Christian kindness, was it? The brethren had seen fit to place them (the speakers) within a restricted limit.

Rev. W. L. HARRIS, of Delaware—(Progressive)—moved that as Dr. GRIFFITH was the oldest man in the Conference, he have leave to speak as long as he pleased.

Dr. GRIFFITH declined no further privileges than those extended to his brethren. He declined to accept the extension of time. He desired to call attention further to the remarks on the Border Conferences. From 1771 to 1792 the whole corps of Methodist preachers consisted of men who were born and raised from within the now contemned territory of the old Philadelphia, Baltimore and Virginia Conferences. In 1792 they were the men that organized the present Methodist Episcopal Church, and gave it its present type. Not an Eastern man was there. Not till 1799 did Jesse LEE, the apostle of New-England to the South, go down and find the scattered, reclaiming sheep, baptizing and feeding the lambs, reciting on Sunday the Methodist Catechism, singing "Auld Lang Syne." [Laughter.] And who was JESSE LEE, who was hailed as the apostle of New-England? A Virginia boy, and his father from the Roanoke region. In those days, in cabins and barns, riding in dangerous circuits, with hard fare and at times a year, if they could get it, each paying his own expenses and furnishing his own horse and trappings, the old Fathers preached Methodism. He, in 1809, rode his first circuit of 500 miles. They went to the great North west among the Indians, and the most wise now living who rode the first circuit in the Northwest—HENRY SMITH, of the Baltimore Conference, now 86 years of age. It seemed to be assumed by the majority that their (the border men's) sentiments were so obtuse that they could not perceive the hideousness of Slavery. They did perceive it, and desired to put rid of it by proper means. Unless his historical meeting was all at fault, no process of the human mind was so tardy as that of the transition from a state of barbarism to a condition of civilization. It required more than a day; it required generations. The fathers of the Revolution in the South, much as they hated Slavery—much as they remonstrated against the importation by the mother country, to America, of naked Africans, who could not fight in the Revolutionary War—who could not be trusted—who, barbarians as they were, had they been set free after the Revolution, would have perished—(they were not hunters, as the Indians were)—the fathers of the Revolution did not set free their slaves. Was it a "damning sin," in the language of some brethren, to throw the shield of protection over these Africans, even in an offensive form? Now, concerning the position in which that great man, WESLEY, had been placed. It had been said that WESLEY, a little before his death, declared that Slavery was the sum of all villainies. They must judge of the meaning of a phrase according to the circumstances under which it was uttered. WESLEY was only acquainted with Slavery in the form of the African slave-trade. He was not acquainted much, if any, with American Slavery. Now, if WESLEY and ASBURY and COKE did understand that Slavery was positively, under all its forms, a "damning sin," with what show of consistency could WESLEY have looked into the face of any man while he was taking a slaveholder into the Church? Did he not license NATHANIEL GILBERT as a preacher in the West Indies? If WESLEY believed as brethren said he believed, what was he? Was he an honest man, bringing sin into the Church, and nurturing it? Or, no! Mr. WESLEY never had applied to his eye the salve of political ointment with a view to seeing things as he desired to see them. In parting, he would say that after this General Conference they would see his face no more. He had labored for fifty-four years for the sentiment of Methodists inscribed on his heart. To it he had devoted the vigor of his youth, the powers of his riper years. He had never been a speculator—a politician in the Church. The incorporation of Church and State he believed, had been a demon in the Church, doing more harm than any in the house. Was political party spirit here designing to produce effect on the masses out? He warned them to take heed. If they ever acted in that spirit, Ichabod would be written on their walls, and they would be broken into factions and destroyed. Fearful results were impending on the action they were to take. There were at this time brothers and sisters owning slaves in all the Conferences within which there was slave territory. Many of them were old Methodists. Could they be ejected members out of the Church? If so, the title to membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church was worth very little.

Mr. GRIFFITH, by common tacit consent, spoke considerably longer than half an hour. When he had concluded,

Rev. Dr. E. O. HAVEN (New-England) rose to a question of privilege. He desired to present a subject for benevolent action to the brethren. There was a white woman here who desired to redeem her mother from Slavery. He did not introduce this matter at this time with any design to affect the subject under discussion.

Rev. Dr. R. CRANE (New-York East) objected to its introduction, and Dr. HAVEN dropped it.

Rev. J. L. CRANE (Illinois) was very happy to have heard a remark from a brother on the opposite side of this question about the rights of minorities. He trusted that the rights of the minority, to which he belonged, would be understood and respected. He quoted from Rev. Mr. MOODY's speech of Wednesday to show that the majority did not meet the question. They did not disagree with regard to the evil of Slavery, but with regard to the best method of getting rid of it. Mr. CRANE argued that the Bible did not support the position taken by the majority. The Gospel method of reformation was not fast enough for them. He quoted HENRY WARD BEECHER's remarks concerning the contumelious treatment of free colored persons at the North, and said reformation should begin at home. God's manner of proceeding was not that of the new-rule men. If He placed new commandments in the Decalogue every time they desired it, there would be a change every four years, and they would soon have stone tables enough to build a wall as large as Mason & Dixon's line. [Laughter.] They thought the Church should move from the foot of the throne. If this Church should do so, other churches would; and if they did, what then become of the command to go into all the world, and preach the Gospel unto all nations?

Rev. R. F. CRARY, of Minnesota, (Conservative,) obtained the floor, and the further consideration of the Slavery report was postponed till to-morrow.

The election of officers of the Church to be chosen by the Conference was made the special order for Monday, 2½ P. M., and with the doxology and a benediction the proceedings of the day terminated.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.

BUFFALO, Saturday, May 26, 1860.

The Session of to-day was occupied almost entirely by the reading of reports from Standing Committees. The Slavery question was postponed by tacit consent until these should be placed before the body. The debate will continue on Monday. The election of book agents and editors of official Methodist journals, which is the special order for 2¾ P. M. Monday, is looked forward to with a great deal of interest. The two parties into which the Conference is divided on the subject of Slavery have their respective candidates, and the effort to defeat the wishes of the Progressives, who are the majority, will probably compel them to place one or two Conservatives on their ticket.

Over the Conference to-day Bishop ASBURY presided.

Rev. G. PECK, of Wyoming, submitted a report from the Committee on Episcopacy, declaring it inexpedient to change the form of ordaining Bishops, sustaining rulings of the Bishops in the Genesee and North Ohio Conferences, declaring that the decisions of Bishops in Annual Conferences shall not have the force of law outside of the Annual Conference, defining the rights of members of Annual Conferences in relation to their withdrawal, setting forth the opinion that no more Bishops should be elected, that a Bishop to reside on the Pacific Coast is not required, and approving the administration of the Bishops.

The report, with slight [illegible], was adopted.

Rev. E. THOMSON, of North Ohio, from the Committee on Itinerancy, reported against the transfer of ministers at their own request, or at the request of congregations. It was laid on the table. The same Committee reported against any change of the Discipline with regard to the presiding Eldership; a minority report favored amendments which should provide for their appointment to pastoral charges and their support from the moneys from which the preachers derive theirs. Both reports were laid on the table. So was a report from the same Committee in favor of changing the day of meeting of the General Conference, so that it shall be held on the first Thursday of November, 1866, and quadrennially thereafter.

The Committee on the Book Concern reported in favor of securing new buildings in New-York, Boston, and Pittsburgh; in favor of establishing a new monthly Sunday-School paper in New-York, and a Scandinavian paper; in favor of retrenchment, as far as possible, of the expenses of the Western Book Concern, and directing the Annual Conferences to pay the expenses of their Delegates to the General Conference. The report was adopted, except so much of it as proposed changes in the Discipline, which was laid over.

A resolution in favor of changing the title of the Book Concern to "The Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church" was referred.

Rev. F. HODGSON (Philadelphia) presented the report of the Committee on Revisals. It recommends, among other things, that the Discipline be amended so as to direct that preachers, so far as practicable, shall engage in appropriate reading, study, and private devotion, from 6 A. M. to 12 M. daily. It was laid over.

Rev. Dr. JAMES FLEY submitted a report from the Committee on the Tract Cause, in favor of adopting a new Constitution for the Tract Society. It was laid over.

Rev. ROBINSON STORY, delegate from the Irish Conference, took his leave. He gave the result thus far of the effort in behalf of the Church in Ireland. After paying the expenses of the Irish Delegates to this country, $38,000 had been transmitted to Ireland; lands valued at $9,000 had been donated; and there were $20,000 in unpaid subscriptions outstanding. A Committee in New-York, of which Dr. MCCLINTOCK was Chairman, had the matter in charge, and would soon make a full report. Mr. SCOTT expressed hopes for the prosperity of the M. E. Church in this country, and a happy issue out of its present difficulties. For his part he could not see in what the brethren differed; probably it was because he weighed it with the logic of an Irishman. [Laughter.] Perhaps it would be considered an Irishman's impertinence in him to speak about it. He hoped they would forgive him, and bade them farewell.

A resolution complimentary to him was adopted.

The Special Committee appointed to inquire into them, reported that the charges brought by Rev. Dr. PETER CARTWRIGHT against the book agents, in reference to transactions relating to the sale of his autobiography, were without foundation, and Rev. ROBINSON SCOTT pronounced the benediction.

OLD SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SERMON BEFORE THE BOARD OF EDUCATION—THE CANADIAN COLONY IN ILLINOIS—CHURCH EXPANSION—REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

EIGHTH DAY.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Friday, May 25, 1860.

Last evening the sermon before the Board of Education was preached, in St. Peter's church, by Dr. WILSON, of the Allegheny Theological Seminary. The entertainment given to the Assembly by Mr. and Mrs. FREEMAN CLARKE, at their residence in Alexander-street, was of the most elegant and agreeable character. Several hundred guests thronged the spacious mansion, and all seemed to appreciate fully the pleasures of the evening. The Assembly met this morning, not at all fatigued by the pleasures of the night before. Dr. ADAMS, Chairman of the Judicial Committee, reported on several cases, most of which were put on the docket. On motion of Dr. KERR, the judicial cases were made the order of the day in the afternoons, in the order in which they were reported by the Committee, until all were disposed of.

Dr. PARK, at the request of Gen. GOULD, one of the Directors of the New-York Central Railroad, gave several notices with reference to the arrangements for the excursion to Niagara to-morrow.

Dr. SPRING, Chairman of the Committee on Theological Seminaries, submitted the report, which was accepted and put on the docket. The election of Professors in the Theological Seminaries was made the order of the day for 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

The following is an abstract of the report on Theological Seminaries:

PRINCETON SEMINARY.

There have been added to the Library 265 volumes. Whole number of volumes in Library, 15,112. With regard to the erection of a new building, the Committee was authorized to proceed with its erection whenever the bequest of Mr. BROWN, of Baltimore, is made available, provided the cost of the building does not exceed $30,000.

Number of new students during the year	64
Whole number of students	180

Many of the Senior class are devoted to the great work of Missions. Certificates of having completed their full course of studies have been given to 37 students.

The Committee suggest that the Assembly reappoint some one to relieve Dr. MCGILL from the duties of the rhetorical department, the duties of two departments having fallen upon him in consequence of the death of Dr. ALEXANDER; and the Committee further suggest the name of Rev. C. WISTAR HODGE, for the Chair of New Testament Literature and Biblical Greek.

They further suggest that licenses be withheld from students until the close of the vacation, in order to secure two years' study before being licensed.

WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Number of new students	46
Whole number of students	140
Completed full course	27

Five new scholarships have been founded.

The Committee recommend that the professorships of Ecclesiastical History and of the composition and delivery of sermons be divided into two professorships—one of Biblical and Ecclesiastical History, to be filled by the present incumbent; the other to be filled by some one elected thereto by the present General Assembly.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, VA.

Whole number of students	36
New students	24
Completed full course	5

Library increased by 100 volumes.

Rev. THOS. E. PECK had been elected to the professorship of Church History and Government, and he has accepted the same. The Assembly are asked to confirm his election.

Dr. ATWATER, Chairman of the Committee on the Canadian Colony of Illinois, completed the report that had been before submitted, recommending an increase of contributions to meet this new want, and the appointment of an agent to conduct the business involved in the work. The whole report was made the subject for consideration on Monday evening at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Mr. CHINIQUY was invited to address the Assembly on that occasion. The time for the election of Professors was changed from Monday morning to Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Church Extension was the order of the day. Dr. S. J. BAIRD submitted the Report of the Committee, approving the action of the Committee on Church Extension, and recommending its Interests to the Church, and also suggested a change in its name from the Committee to the Board of Church Extension, but not thereby suggesting any change in its organization. One of the reasons given for the change of name was, that the name of "Committee" was disparaging to its interests compared with the other organizations that were called "Boards."

Rev. Mr. COX, Secretary of the Committee of Church Extension, spoke of the labors and the field of this part of the Church's agency. He showed that nearly one-third of the organized churches in our connection were in need of aid to their proper establishment in suitable edifices. A new burden was about to be placed on the Committee in this effort to sustain the French Colony in Illinois.

The following is an abstract of the report on Church Extension:

The present report names 617 contributing churches, against 565 specified last year, and records an increase in receipts of $8,197 69. While an unusually large proportion of the receipts were special donations, showing rather what the Church is doing in this department than the amount at the disposal of the Committee; still, after these are deducted, the sum received for general purposes is somewhat larger than in any former year. The number of appropriations reported is 85, against 83 last year; and the amount appropriated is $10,503 72 greater than during the previous twelve months. The amount paid ninety churches this year is $11,109 43 greater than the amount paid seventy-six churches last year.

The year closed with one hundred applications on file and undisposed of, calling for over $43,000. None of these were in a condition to be acted upon by the Committee immediately, but a large number of them will, probably, soon furnish the necessary information.

During the year five applications, calling for $6,000, were declined, chiefly for want of means to respond to them.

The appropriated balance in the Treasury of the Church Extension Committee, April 1, 1859, was $14,795 34. The receipts from all sources from April 1, 1859, to April 1, 1860, were $35,440 01. Of this sum $26,505 63 was from churches, and $8,223 33 from legacies. The available means of the year were therefore $50,335 35.

The expenditures of the year, as shown by the Treasurer's statement appended to this report, were $34,749 64, leaving in the Treasury April 2, 1860, an appropriated balance of $15,585 71. There were, however, unpaid at that date appropriations to fifty-three churches, amounting to $17,825 61. The liabilities of the Committee, therefore, exceeded their means on hand at the close of the fifth fiscal year, $2,239 90.

Dr. SMITH moved, in reference to the proposal of a change in the name of the "Committee," that it be changed to the "Board of Church Building." The report, thus amended, was adopted.

REORGANIZATION OF THE BOARDS.

This unfinished business was now taken up. Dr. B. M. SMITH continued his remarks that he commenced yesterday afternoon. He said that there was no party spirit or party effort in this matter. What was said was said on the individual responsibility, and as the individual opinions of each speaker. He remembered well that Dr. KERR was active in the effort to establish the Church Extension Committee, and all knew that this had not been in any respect a failure. He had therefore hoped to find Dr. KERR in favor of his scheme to reorganize the Boards. He expressed, most amusingly, his disappointment on hearing the remarks of Dr. KERR. He thought that the speech of Dr. BOARDMAN was made on mistaken grounds, for he had stated the issue as that of *Boards or no Boards*. But it was proposed not to destroy, but simply to reorganize the Boards. It had been claimed that much had been done by the Boards, but he maintained that what had been done had been accomplished by a small portion of the Board, and was in argument in favor of the change proposed. Dr. SMITH had not concluded his remarks at the hour of adjournment.

The first business of the afternoon was the reception of reports from the Committees on Synodical Records.

The report of the Committee on Finance stated that there were four vacancies in the Board of Trustees of the Assembly, and it was necessary to fill these vacancies at a meeting held in the State of Pennsylvania. The Seventh Presbyterian Church of *Philadelphia* was chosen as the place for the next meeting of the Assembly.

Dr. BOARDMAN read the report of the Committee on the Fund for Disabled Ministers. The report stated that not more than one in sixteen of the congregations contributed to this fund, and that many of the largest Presbyteries drew more from the fund than they contributed. Dr. CHEESEMAN made an appeal in behalf of this fund. This paper was then adopted.

Two judicial cases of no public interest were summarily disposed of.

The reorganization of the Boards was before the house. Dr. SMITH gave a *resumé* of the points that he had brought forward against the present system. In answer to the charge of inconsistency, because he occupied a position in the Board of Directors of a Theological Seminary, he maintained that such Boards were merely Executive Committees. What was demanded by those who had so earnestly advocated a change was: First, review and control of the doings of the Boards; second, that the Secretaries be elected for four years; third, reduction of the Boards in size.

Dr. BLAUVELT was certain that there had been sufficient discussion, that the minds of the Assembly were made up, and therefore called for the previous question. It was decided that the vote should now be taken on the main question. The form of the proposition for adoption was this: "That it is inexpedient to make any organic change in the Boards." The vote was declared—Ayes, 234, and Noes, 56. So that by a large majority it was decided that the Boards should remain as at present constituted. The Assembly seemed much relieved at the settlement of this long-debated question, and adjourned to hold another session this evening.

NEW SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PITTSBURGH, Friday, May 25.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, New School, to-day referred the whole plan of education for the ministry to a permanent Committee, with the addition to their number of Rev. A. BARNES and Drs. HUNTINGTON and ALLEN, to report the necessary changes to the next General Assembly.

Dr. N. ADAMS, of New-York, and three others were appointed delegates to the Edinburgh Convention, which is to celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of the establishment of Presbyterianism.

The Special Commission on Home Missions recommended the printing of five thousand copies of the report presented two days since by Dr. STEARNS, for the appointment of a Committee of ten to confer with a Committee invited to meet them from the five New-England Associations, with which this Assembly is in correspondence.

The Committee on Mileage reported the receipts sufficient to pay in full the bills rendered by the members of the Assembly.

BAPTIST ANNIVERSARY AT CINCINNATI.

MEETING OF THE HOME MISSION SOCIETY—CLOSE OF THE ANNIVERSARIES.

FOURTH DAY.

BURNET HOUSE, CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 24, 1860.

The Baptist Anniversaries in this City closed to-day, with the meeting of the American Baptist Home Mission Society. The usual routine business, and the question of amending the Constitution, occupied the attention of the Society during the single day of its session. At the last annual meeting a Committee appointed for the purpose reported a series of amendments to the Constitution, which came up this year for action. The amendments provided:

1. For annual members, in addition to the regular life members, each Church contributing $10 to appoint one; for $25, in addition, a second annual member, and an additional one for each additional $50. Individuals to become annual members by the payment of $10.

2. Providing for "one or more Corresponding Secretaries," instead of "Secretaries of Correspondence."

3. Reducing the number of managers from 15 to 12, and excluding the Corresponding Secretary from a seat in the Board.

After a long and rather tangled discussion, the Society adopted all of these amendments except the first, which was referred to a Committee of five, who recommended the addition to it of a provision for honorary members, to be made by the payment of $30, and to have a right to vote only so long as they should contribute to the funds of the Society and remain members in good standing of regular Baptist Churches. This addition threw the whole amendment over to another year for action.

The Annual Report states the receipts at $57,777 22; $12,249 90 more than last year. The disbursements have been $57,307 96, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $4,937 58. There are 104 missionaries, assistant missionaries and agents connected with the Society, 14 of whom preach in foreign languages. Including Canada and New-Granada, 15 States and Territories have been occupied by 358 stations and outstations; 496 persons have been baptised and 61 others converted; 50 churches organized, 24 ministers ordained, 7 church-edifices built, and 19 others commenced.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—E. E. SOUTHWORTH, Esq., New-York.

Vice-Presidents—J. W. MERRIL, Esq., Boston; Alexis Caswell, D. D., Providence, R. I.

Treasurer—Ebenezer Cauldwell, Esq., New-York.

Auditors—Smith Sheldon, New-York; J. M. Bruce, Jr., New-York.

Corresponding Secretary—Rev. Benj. M. Hill., D. D., New-York.

Recording Secretary—A. B. Capwell, Esq., New-York.

Managers—Rev. M. G. Hoge, Brooklyn; Loomis Ballard, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. H. C. Fish, D. D., Newark, N. J.; Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. W. H. Parmly, Jersey City, N. J.; H. P. Freeman, Williamsburgh, N. Y.; J. B. Peck, New-York; Edward Lathrop, D. D.; Rev. J. S. Holme, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. H. G. Weston, New-York; F. S. Miner, New-York; D. M. Wilson, Newark, N. J.

For Corresponding Secretary, Rev. J. N. MURDOCK, D. D., of Boston, received 10 votes, to 62 for Rev. B. N. HILL, D. D., who has been for many years the incumbent of the office. To the remainder of the ticket there was no opposition. WILKIRK.

At Atchison, K. T., one Paul hes astonished the natives by winning e match to pierce an apple with a pistal ball three times out of five, at a distance of three hundred feet. The ball perforated the apple, passed directly through the centre of it, and lodged in a tree behind it. The second shot struck the mark a little to one side, splitting it into many pieces, while the third scattered it in every direction.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 26.

$3,600 Ill. Int. Im., '47..105	50	Mich. Central R...	53⅜
700 do.....104⅜	200	do.....b30	53¾
2,000 Cal. State 7s.... 91⅜	200	do.....b60	54
3,000 Virginia 6s.... 93⅜	50	do.....b30	53⅞
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s ... 82⅜	50	M. So. & N. Ia. R..	12⅛
10,000 E. R. 3d M B., '83 89⅜	50	do.....	12⅛
1,000 Hud. R. R. 2d M..102¾	200	M. So. & N. Ia. G.S.	26
1,000 Hud. R. R. 3d M. 91	100	Del., L. & W. R..	88
2,000 do..... 92	615	Panama Railroad..	135
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds. 91	100	do.....b60	135
6,000 do..... 91¾	300	Ill. Cen. R. Sc'p	86
6 American Ex. Bk..100¾	50	do.....b15	65
5 Continental Bank.103⅜	50	do.....s60	64¾
50 Bank of Commerce.131	1214	do.....opg	65
90 Pacific Mail S. Co. 90⅜	50	do.....s30	65
460 do..... 90¾	20	Clev., Col. & Cin. R..	92
50 N. J. Central R.... 114	40	Clev. & Pitt. R.....	12¾
10 do..... 112	240	do.....	12⅝
100 N. Y. Cen. R.... s15 82½	200	Gal. & Chic. R...b60	65¾
300 do..... 82⅜	100	do.....opg	65
100 do.....bnw 82⅜	100	Clev. & Tol. R.. s60	30¾
100 do.....s60 82½	150	do.....	30⅞
200 do..... 82⅜	300	do.....	30¾
200 Erie Railroad..... 22⅞	100	do.....b60	30⅞
10 do..... 22	560	Chic. & R. I. R....	71
300 do..... 22¼	100	do.....b30	71½
200 do.....b30 22⅜	250	do.....s18	71
105 Erie R. As. Stock.. 22	100	do.....b60	71
100 Harlem R.....b60 13⅜	100	do.....	71½
200 do..... 13⅜	100	Chic. B. & Q. R.b60	79
100 Hnd. R. R.....b60 50	25	do.....	78⅜
150 do.....b30 50	25	do.....b15	78⅜
50 do.....s60 49⅜	20	Del. & Hnd. Can. Co.	101¼
200 do..... 49¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Virginia St. 6s.. 93⅞	105	Panama Railroad..	135
2,000 Mo. State 6s..b60 84½	6	do.....	135¼
8,000 do..... 84½	50	Ill. Cen. R. S'p.	86
20,000 Tenn. 6s, '90.... 91⅜	100	do.....b30	65
7,000 N. C. State 6s.... 97⅜	250	do.....opg	64¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co.b30 90¾	100	do.....b60	64¾
150 do..... 90	50	do.....	64¾
250 N. Y. Cen. R..... 82¼	50	do.....	64¾
100 do.....b30 82¼	200	M. So. & N. Ia. R..	12⅝
50 Erie Railroad..... 22¼	100	Clev. & Tol. R.....	30¾
200 Reading R.....b10 42¾	200	do.....b30	30¾
100 do.....b10 42¾	600	do.....	30¾
100 Mich. Cen. R...b30 82¾	1000	Chi. & R. I. R....	71
24 do..... 83¾	100	do.....b60	71½
50 do..... 83¾	50	do.....	70⅝
50 do.....s3 83¾	200	do.....b60	71
50 do..... 83¾	50	do.....	70⅝
50 do.....s60 83¾	50	do.....b10	70⅝
75 M. S. & N. I. G'd S. 26	25	Chi., B. & Q. R....	77⅛
100 do..... 25¾	100	do.....	77⅜
50 Mil. & Miss. R....s30 7⅛	100	do.....b60	77⅜

MONDAY, May 28—A. M.

The Foreign Trade movement of the past week affords a remarkable contrast to that of the same week last season, when over *seven millions* Foreign Goods were entered at this port, and over *five millions* Specie sent out. The present entries for the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $3,342,737, against $7,126,115 same week in 1859, and the clearances of specie to $1,317,773, against $5,126,643 same week last season. An equally marked and favorable contrast is afforded by the movement of Domestic Produce from the West to tide water through the New-York Canals and Railways. We have not the particulars by rail, but the Erie Canal alone delivered at tide water, in Grain and Flour, the equivalent of *one million seven hundred thousand bushels*, against less than two hundred thousand bushels the same week last season. The Exports of Produce and Miscellaneou. Goods from New-York for the week are $1,536,119, against $1,383,376 the same week last year, and of Cotton, from the Southern ports, 52,000 bales, against 44,000 bales same week last season. The Sub-Treasurer's balance now stands $6,982,660, against $6,864,148 at the close of the previous week. The Specie movement of the week has apparently been against the Bank return, and as the average was a falling one at the beginning of the week, a decrease is looked for on the statement to be made up this afternoon, though we believe it will be a very moderate one, owing to the course of the interior Gold and Silver exchanges in favor of the City. The abundance of money outside of Bank, and the comparative scarcity of prime mercantile paper, render it probable that the discount average will prove a steady one compared with last week, if not again somewhat lower. The terms for money during the week were, in some instances with the Discount Brokers, cheaper than at any time in sixteen or eighteen months past, say 4@5 ₱ cent. on first-class short acceptances, and 5@5½ ₱ cent. on prime double name 4@6 months bills. Single names of this classification have been taken at 6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. On temporary Loen a fair employment at 5 ₱ ceut. was noticed early in the week among the Stock Brokars; hut on Saturday we heard of accommodations at call on collateral equal to Federal Stocke et 4@4½ ₱ cent. Altogether the present currency for money on the Street is about as low as in London, and but for the moderate business in Foreign Exchange, we should look for considerably larger exports of Bullion in June on this account. As it is, the present rates of 109¼@109¾, with most of the sales of Bankers at 109⅝, it is yet too early to anticipate such a movement, however able our market may be to snpply the demand. The export of Specie in April fell a million below what we had deemed a moderate estimate, and for the four weeks in May it is also a million short. The figure made for June, early in the season, was five and a half million. It is possible, if Money continnes so cheap, and the supplies of Gold from California and Silver and Gold from the South and West come in es they did last Summer, the total for June will reach seven and a half million—making the sixteen million estimated for the whole querter as against $25,177,180 the same quarter, to Jnne 30, last year. On the other hand, the falling off in the Import entries of the quarter, estimated at the stert, at probably nine million at New-York, already amounts to $11,488,388, with the prospect of comparatively moderate entries through June.

According to the Custom-house returns of the Trade at this port for the ten months of the current fiscal year, which we made np and presented in tahular form some wseks since, the Import entries at New-York from July 1, 1859, to April 30, ultimo, exclusive of Specie, amounted to.....$195,421,000

Add four weeks in May	$16,181,324
Total since July 1	$211,502,324
Against same time last year	194,059,706
Increase this fiscal year	$17,442,618

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, from 1st July to 30th April, ultimo.....$64,674,000

Add four weeks in May	6,107,285
Total to date	$70,781,285
Against same time last year	54,442,707
Increase to date	$16,338,578

The same tables make the Export of Specie from 1st July to 30th April.....$43,727,000

Add four weeks in May	5,443,338
Total to date	49,170,338
Against same time last year	39,367,909
Increase to dete	$9,802,429

The shipments of Cotton to Foreign States from the Southern ports, of the present seeson, to second week in April, are:

3,410,000 bales, averaging $50	$170,500,000
Against 2,574,000 last year, aver'g $53 75.	138,352,500
Increased Export to date this year	$32,147,500

The total Export of Cotton the last year was 3,005,000 bales, of the valne of.....$161,434,923

—giving an average velne of about $53 75 to the hele, while we take $50 as the everege of the present season, for the convenience of comparison. The early average run of prices for both years was much the same, hut the immediate currency, say for Orleans Middling, is lower than at this time last season.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	103⅜@103¾
New-York Central	82¾@83@81¾@82⅞@82⅝
New-York and Erie	23@22@22¼
Reading	43@42¼@42¾
Rock Island	70¾@71@69¾@71@70⅞
Michigan Guaranteed	25¾@25@26
Michigan Southern, old	12¾@12@13⅛
Michigan Central	50@53¾@53⅜
Toledo	30¾@31⅜@31¼@30⅝
Galena	65@63¾@65¾@64¾
Illinois Central	62¾@61¾@63@64⅜
Panama	133¾@133@135
Pacific Mail	90¾@91@90¾@90
Missonris	84⅝@84@84¾@84⅝
Virginias	92¾@93⅞
Tennessees	91¾@91⅞
Illinois Central Bonds	90¾@91
Hudson River	48⅜@49¾@49⅜
Harlem Preferred	41¾@41⅜
Delaware and Hudson	101¾@101⅜
Burlington and Quincey	74¾@79¾@77⅞

The general dealings of the Stock Exchange through the week manifested no decided abatement in speculetive confidence, though the buoyancy of the market was checked and prices disturbed to the extent of 1@2 ₱ cent. on the Railway Shares, by the unsettled effair of the Pecific Mail. On Friday this adverse influence seemed to be neutralized, and the demand for the New-York and most of the Western Roads took a fresh start—the letter under the improved traffic of the third week in May. The rise in Illinois Central wes mede eqnal to 3 ₱ cent., and in Michigan Central 3½ ₱ cent. On Saturday the market was comparatively dnll, though firm in prices through the early part of the day. The absence of speculetive spirit et the afternoon Board was remarked upon, and influenced a lower closing in prices than the everage sales of the day by ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. In the shares of the Pacific Mail the recovery on Friday was equal to 5 ₱ cent., end this wae melntained under a fair demand end but little stock offered on Saturday. The exact extent of the difficulty in the transfers of the Company has not yet been arrived at, but sufficient is ascertained, after the presentation of nearly all the certificates positively known to be out, for dividend, (and a new registration,) to quiet apprehension among the Directors and stockholders as to any very serious loss hy the blundering or fraudnlent over-issues of the late Secretary. The irregularities thus far are understood to he confined to the stock books, ae no evidence of forged, altered or duplicate certificates has yet appeared. Some additional steps were taken hy circular on Saturday to hasten the presentation of any certificate which may yet he out, end also for the verification of the transfer accounts of the Brokers with the offiee. There was a recovery of 2 ₱ cent. in the eharee of the Panama Company at the close of the week. In State Stocks there is also a moderate improvement, and in nearly all the Railway Mortgages a good demand at full rates, without many offering. The Eight ₱ cents of the Michigan Central and Burlington and Chicago improved 4@5 ₱ cent. during the week.

The salea of City Bank shares during the week, as reported by Messrs. HUNTINGTON & POILLON, No. 48 Exchange-place, are—of American Exchange, at 100½; Commerce, 101; New-York, 104; Continental, 103¾; Coln Exchange, par; Merchants', 107½; Merchants' Exchange, par; Metropolitan, 115; National, 103; Ocean, 95; Leather and Shoe and Leather, 109. The offers to sell are: Artisans', 86; America, 113½; North America, 109; Commonwealth, 99; State, 99½; Broadway, 144; City, 124; East River, par; Grocers', par; Hanover, 93; Importers,' 115; Irving, 98; Mazine, 83; Mechanics', 120; North River, 103; Pacific, 122; Park, 114; St. Nicholas and Union, 103. The following bids are made without aliciting offers to sell; Republic, 127; Butchers', 121; Citizens, par; Fulton, 135; Manhattan, 140; Mechanics' Association, par; Mechanics' and Traders', 106½; Mercantile, 124; Nassau, 102; County, 101; People's, par; Tradesmen's, 100; Seventh Ward, 122, and Tradesmen's, 110.

The following quotations of uncurrent money are from the office of OWNERS & DAY, No. 12 Wall street:

	Discount.		Discount.
New-England	1-5@—	S. Carolina & Ga.	⅝@⅞
New-York State	3-16@—	Ill., Wis. & Iowa	2¼@—
New-Jersey	1-5@—	Louisiana	1@—
Philadelphia	1-5@—	Michigan

DRY GOODS.

MAY, 1860.
NOTICE
OF
SALE AND REMOVAL.
GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS
THIS MONTH
AT
Nos. 59 and 61 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
being about to remove to their new and commodious warerooms, Nos. 15, 17 19, 21, 23 and 25 DUANE ST., near Broadway, and desirous of closing out their present extensive and varied stock of Dry Goods, and to effect this object they are offering
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.
In addition to their AMOSKEAG and WAMSUTTA BRANDS, in new and beautiful styles, they have now for sale the entire balance of the popular low-priced YORK STATE,
ARKWRIGHT and
KNICKERBOCKER PRINTS
By the piece or package. FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, May 28,
200 REAL POINT LACE COLLARS, at $3, worth $5.
GREAT BARGAINS.
Also, REAL ENGLISH THREAD COLLARS, GUIPURE PATTERNS at 3s., worth from 5s. to 7s.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 BROADWAY.

FAMILY HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No 473 Broadway.
TOWELINGS, DAMASKS, SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, IRISH LINENS, Very Low.
SUPER ASSORTMENT OF DRAWER GOODS.
In Plain and Figured Swiss, Nainsook, Cambric, Jaconet, Brilliants &c., &c.
Also—DRAPERIES, MARSEILLES QUILTS and COUNTERPANES.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
IN ALL THE MOST FASHIONABLE SHAPES AND DESIRABLE MATERIALS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S.
No. 473 Broadway.

JUST OPENED, BY
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
ANOTHER LOT OF BEAUTIFUL
ENGLISH POPLINS SLIGHTLY IMPERFECT.
ONLY 62½ CENTS PER YARD.

FLOUNCED ORGANDIE ROBES,
Of the Celebrated Make of
JAMES BLACK & CO.,
IN GREAT VARIETY, at
VERY LOW PRICES—
For Sale by
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Chambers, Church and Warren-sts.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Are now selling their superb selection of
SILKS, GRENADINES,
BAREGES, ORGANDIES,
And other styles of Paris Dress Goods,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

SPECIALTIES!!!
SPECIALTIES!!!
SPECIALTIES!!!
WILL OPEN THIS (Monday) MORNING, MAY 28, at 9 A. M., the following specialties:
1,000 SILK MOIRE ANTIQUE PARASOLS, for 6s., worth $1 25.
5,000 LINED AND DOUBLE FRINGED DO., at much less than the usual prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV.

200 LACE MANTILLAS for $5, worth $.0
100 LACE SHAWLS AND POINTS, $3, worth $10.
200 LACE MANTILLAS, $10, worth $20
200 LACE CENTRES, from $2 50 to $5, about half price.
$2,000 worth wide FLOUNCING LACES, from 5s to $5 a yard.
These Goods are all choice styles, bought at the recent sales, at half the cost of importation.
R. H. MACY,
Nos 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV.

$4,000 FRENCH EMB'D LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.
1,000 French Emb'd Linen Cambric Hdkfs, 3c.
1,000 French Emb'd Linen Cambric Hdkfs., 4c.
1,000 French Emb'd Linen Cambric Hdkfs., 5c.
1,000 French Emb'd Linen Cambric Hdkfs., 6c.
1,000 French Emb'd Linen Cambric Hdkfs., 12½.
500 French Emb'd Linen Cambric Hdkfs., 25.
500 French Emb'd Linen Cambric Hdkfs., 37½.
200 French Emb'd Linen Cambric Hdkfs., 50.
100 French Emb'd Linen Cambric Hdkfs., 75, 87½ and $1.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV.

1,000 Real French Embroidered Collars, for 2s., worth 4s.
1,000 Real French Embroidered Collars, for 3s., worth 5s.
1,000 Real French Embroidered Collars, for 4s., worth 6s.
1,000 Real French Embroidered Collars, for 5s., worth $1 50.
A full Line French Embroidered Setts, from 6s. to $4.
The above goods are much below value.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV.

300 pieces REAL SWISS DOTTED AND SPOT MUSLIN, for 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. a yard, bought much under regular prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV.

1,200 pieces EMBROIDERED CURTAIN LACES, 4s. a yard, a Great Bargain.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV.

1,000 pieces EMBROIDERED CURTAIN MUSLIN.
A whole importation closed out at a great sacrifice—1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. and 4s. a yard.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV.

301 CHARLES HEARD & CO. 301
301. 301. 301. 301. 301.
GRAND STREET.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MAY 28,
At the following
REDUCED PRICES:
50 PIECES PLAID SILKS, at 2s. 6d. per yard.
REDUCED FROM 50 Cents.
20 PIECES PLAID SILKS, at 3s. per yard
REDUCED FROM 60 Cents.
20 PIECES RICH SPRING SILKS, at 4s. 6d. per yard.
150 PIECES VERY RICH CHENE
CAMBRILE,
PEKIN and
BAYADERE SILKS,
At 15, 20, 25, 30 and 100 cents per yard.
REDUCED FROM $1 25 to $1 50.
—ALSO—
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
RICH GRISSELLE FOR TRAVELING SUITS,
At 2s. 6d. per yard, reduced from 50 cents.
300 RICH FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES,
From $5 upwards.
Also,
A full assortment of
New Styles of
Barnous and Mantillas,
From $4 to $10.
Housekeepers and Upholsterers
Will find a splendid line of
Rich Lace Curtains, in sets,
From $3 to $10.
Reduced from double the price.
Rich Lace and Muslin Drapery at 1s. per yard,
Reduced from 2s. 6d
Reduction Real and No Exaggeration.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No 301 Grand-st.

264 BOWERY. 264
W. K. PEYTON
Will open this morning,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW MANTILLAS,
NEW CLOAKS, NEW BURNOUS,
IN RICH BLACK SILK, TAFFETAS,
ZEPHYR CLOTHS, GRISAILLES, &c.,
At prices 40 per cent. less than in Broadway.
Ladies are invited to call before purchasing.
W. K. PEYTON,
Cloak and Mantilla Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, &c
A. HEADDEN,
No. 391 Grand-st., corner Suffolk,
Has now his assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles of the above articles, which he offers at the lowest possible prices. He is prepared to
DECORATE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS,
with Paper Hangings in every style and finish now in vogue, with dispatch and ability, unsurpassed by any house in the trade. Also, ordinary work of
LANDLORDS, AGENTS, &c.,
attended to with the usual economy of this establishment.

BY LAST STEAMER
We have received a few new and elegant designs
in
BROCADE, SATIN and BROCATEL,
Worthy the first examination of those about to purchase.
FURNITURE COVERINGS
and
CURTAINS.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

500 PIECES PLAID AND CHENE BAREGE ANGLAIS,
At 12½ cents per yard,
(Value 20c. to 25c.)
Also,
300 PIECES OF RICH EMBROIDERED BAREGE,
Extra fine quality,
At 37½ cents per yard,
Received per steamer *Adriatic*,
Will be opened on Monday, May 28.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on Monday May 28,
FIVE FLOUNCED BLACK BAREGE ROBES,
$4 50 the Robe.
Also,
A full assortment of
BLACK GRENADINES,
At greatly reduced prices.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
INVITE ATTENTION TO
LAWN ROBES, at $2, usual price $4.
LAWN ROBES, at $3, usual price $5.
LAWN ROBES, at 6 usual price $7.
THE CHEAPEST ROBES EVER EXHIBITED.
No. 309 CANAL-ST., near Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY, May 28,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
OF
FANCY BAREGE SHAWLS,
AT A REDUCTION OF 30 PER CENT.
ALSO,
REAL INDIA
CAVEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
Just received, per steamer *Persia*,
AT GREAT BARGAINS,
CANAL, corner MERCER-ST.

LACE CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now on exhibition
A large stock of rich
LACE CURTAINS,
Varying in price from $3 to 50c. per pair.
ALSO,
Muslin and Nottingham Curtains,
Drapery Muslin and Vestibule Lace.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at
Reduced prices,
A large stock of superior
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS AND TOWELING,
At reduced prices.
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER.

DRESS GOODS AT A
GREAT REDUCTION.
GRENADINES,
BAREGES,
ORGANDIES, and
JACONETS.
ALSO,
JACONET,
ORGANDY,
BAREGE, and
BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES.
ALSO,
300 FRENCH BAREGE ROBES,
NEWEST STYLES,
VERY CHEAP GOODS.
Now open at the new RETAIL STORE,
No. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

JUST RECEIVED,
A CHOICE LOT OF SILK MANTLES,
Of the latest London and Parisian Shapes.
ALSO,
A splendid assortment of
PUSHER AND FRENCH LACE MANTLES,
consisting of
POINTS, BOURNOUS,
CAMBRAIS
and others of the latest styles.
ALSO,
THE NEW ARABIAN MANTLE,
in great variety.
New open at the new Retail Store,
No 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY, MAY 28,
A large assortment of
SUMMER HOSIERY, VESTS, &c.
ALSO,
GLOVES IN GREAT VARIETY,
ALSO,
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S
PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS.
AT THE NEW RETAIL STORE,
NO. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
BREAKFAST and TRAVELING SETS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
500 FRENCH EMB'D HDKFS, at $1 and upwards.
GREAT BARGAINS,
At the NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

36-INCH
PLAIN BLACK FOULARD SILKS,
Just landed by the "PERSIA,"
VERY DESIRABLE,
Will be opened on MONDAY, May 28,
AT THE NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION,
AT GREAT BARGAINS,
Comprising DRESS GOODS of all kinds.
Housekeeping and furnishing goods.
Shawls, Lace and silk Mantles.
Straw Bonnets and Bloomers.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
CANTON MATTINGS.
At Nos. 108 and 110 8th-av.,
between 8th and 9th sts.
O. G. HOOK.

AT KINZEY'S,
GREAT INDUCEMENTS, THIS WEEK,
BONNETS, BLOOMERS, FLOWERS, RUCHES, RIBBONS, COLLARS, SETS, MANTILLA LACES,
AND PARASOLS.
11,500 BONNETS AND BLOOMERS.
20 STYLES STRAW BONNETS, 12½c.
40 STYLES STRAW BONNETS, 25c.
SPLIT STRAWS, PADDLE BRAIDS PEARL, DUNSTABLES, NEAPOLITAN, COBURG, ROUGH AND READYS, FLORENCES, AND CHIP BONNETS,
Of all styles and qualities, very low.
168 different styles and qualities, 31c to $1.
120 different styles and qualities, $1 25 to $4 50.
GIRLS' BLOOMERS, 25c. BOYS' HATS, 25c.
GIRLS' BLOOMERS, 31c. BOYS' HATS, 31c.
GIRLS' BLOOMERS, 37c. to $1 50. BOYS' HATS, 50c.
Bargains in RIBBONS,
20,000 yards rich ganze and heavy silk Bonnet Ribbons, 6c, 9c., 12½c., 15c., 18c.
Rich new styles, 25c.
PARASOLS.
250 Parasols, 50c. 300 Parasols, 75c.
500 Fringed Parasols, $1.
1,500 rich Ivory, French sticks, plain, and rich Brocade, from auction, very low.
Fine Paris Flowers, the best in the City.
A full assortment of Needle Work, cheap.
Mantillas closing out very low.
Mantilla Lace, all kinds, 6c. to $4
HOOP-SKIRTS VERY LOW.
SHOW ROOMS open with Rich FRENCH BONNETS and BLOOMERS.
LACE MITTS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, MANTILLA Trimmings, closing out very cheap.
Goods at Wholesale, cheap at
KINZEY'S,
No. 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Are offering at Retail,
REAL ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS,
Small and medium patterns, designed expressly for offices, chambers, &c.,
A only $1 10 per yard, (formerly $1 25 and $1 30.)
John Crossley & Son's best quality
PATENT TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
90 cents per yard.
John Crossley & Son's best quality Velvet,
$1 25 to $1 50 per yard.
John Crossley & Son's Velvet Medallions,
Only $1 50 per yard.
Also,
Oil-cloths, Mats, Rugs, Cocoa and Canton Mattings, &c., at equally low prices.

CARPETING.
A. JOUBNEAY, JR.,
No. 373 Broadway,
Has received, per recent arrivals, a full assortment of
VELVET AND TAPESTRY
CARPETING,
of the newest patterns. Also,
THREE-PLYS, INGRAINS, AND VENETIAN
CARPETS,
CANTON AND COCOA MATTINGS,
RUGS, MATS, &c., &c.,
all of which are offered at the lowest prices.
No. 373 BROADWAY.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN SILKS.
200 PIECES EXTRA RICH WIDE
PLAID and BROCHE POULT DE SOIES,
At 85 cents per yard,
(Value $1 25.)
Also,
LARGE ADDITIONS TO THE
$1 and $1 25 STOCKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

LACE POINTS,
LACE MANTILLAS,
LACE SULTANAS,
LACE BURNOUS,
Newest styles and best makes, at only
HALF THE PRICE OF LAST YEAR.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

LINEN SHEETINGS
AND
SHIRTINGS,
Manufactured expressly for our
RETAIL TRADE.
Warranted superior to any in the market.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

303 CANAL-STREET, 303
THREE DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY,
Open on Saturday, 14th inst.
Misses' and Children's Hats; Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes; Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, Gloves, &c. THOMAS REYNOLDS,
303 CANAL-STREET. 303

SILKS! SILKS!!
200 pieces extra heavy Plaid and Satin Striped Bayadere Silks, at 65 cents per yard,
A. T. STEWART & CO.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.,
Will exhibit, on MONDAY, May 28,
ENTIRELY
NEW STYLES MANTILLAS,
After the latest Paris Shapes,
Just Received per Steamers,
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR RETAIL!
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.,
Will open on MONDAY, May 28,
A LARGE VARIETY
of dsaided
NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,
Received per Steamers and from Auction,
BELOW USUAL PRICES!
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.,
ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR LARGE STOCK
OF
LINEN and HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
AT REDUCED PRICES!
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.,
SUMMER HOSIERY, GLOVES,
AND
UNDER-GARMENTS,
FULL ASSORTMENT, AT LOW PRICES.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
DRUGGETS, MATS, MATTING,
STAIR-CARPETING, &c.,
LARGE ASSORTMENT! LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

GREAT CLEARING SALE
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
At No. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY, MAY 28,
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE ON COST OF IMPORTATION, viz.:
1,500 BAREGE and BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES from $3 50 to $10; Cost of Importation, from $6 to $20.
300 GRENADINE ROBES, in Black and Colored, from $12 to $25, worth $25 to $50 per Robe.
300 ORGANDIE and LAWN ROBES, from $2 to $3 50, worth $4 to $10.
600 CHINTZ FRENCH ORGANDIE ROBES, (best quality,) from $4 to $6; usual price from $10 to $14.
PRINTED FRENCH ORGANDIES, in Chintz and Plain Colors, from 25c. to 37½c. per yard; usual price, 40c. to 65c.
FRENCH BAREGE,
BAREGE ANGLAIS,
FRENCH and JAPANESE GRENADINES,
CHALLIES, TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, &c.,
BY THE YARD,
IN GREAT VARIETY, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Also,
BARGAINS IN
SILK ROBES,
SILKS BY THE YARD,
SHAWLS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
MOURNING GOODS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
DRILLINGS, &c.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

REAL LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
THREAD LACE POINTS AND
MANTILLAS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. are now selling their entire stock of the above desirable goods at greatly reduced prices.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

A Great variety of
SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE
DRESS GOODS,
For sale cheap, by
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Chambers, Church and Warren sts.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning, at reasonable prices. Particular attention is called to our stock of Bonnets and Mantillas.

ATTRACTIVE SEASONABLE GOODS.
$100,000 WORTH OF
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
For the next 30 days, at greatly reduced prices.
Black Lace Flouncings and Centre Pieces.
Black Lace Mantillas, Shawls and Points.
Real Point Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Valanciennes medallion Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
A new lot of Valenciennes Laces, just opened.
Paris embroidered Handkerchiefs, Collars and Sets.
Fine French Bands and Muslin Trimmings.
Infants' Capes, Robes, Frocks, Waists, Aprons and Cloaks.
Together with a superb selection of every article in the trade, all of which we offer at unprecedented low prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Desiring to reduce our Spring stock of Carpetings, we will from May 1 offer our large and well-selected stock at RETAIL.
Housekeepers will observe a saving of the retailer's profit as well as the advantage of selecting from a VERY large assortment.
Experienced upholsterers are engaged to make and put down goods.
GEORGE S. MURFEY & CO.,
No. 368 Broadway,
near White-st., New-York.

SUMMER BLANKETS
and
QUILTS.
We are now exhibiting to our
RETAIL TRADE
A large assortment of very fine
Qualities of these goods.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

THE NEW STYLES OF TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
For which there is such a great demand, are to be found in great variety, at
M. C. DEBEVOISE'S,
NEW STORE,
No. 345 GRAND-ST.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY,
Will offer, during this week,
BLACK CHANTILLY POINTS.
BLACK CHANTILLY MANTLES,
BLACK CHANTILLY FLOUNCES,
At a great reduction. Their stock is unsurpassed, and comprises many novelties.

NEW CHINTZES, SHADES,
SHADE BOLLANDS,
And
FIXTURES.
Shades put up by a practical upholsterer.
PATON & CO, No. 341 Broadway.

NEW STYLE OF MANTILLAS AND BASQUES,
of the latest patterns, just received and for sale at
M. C. DEBEVOISE'S,
No. 345 GRAND-ST.

JUST RECEIVED,
SOME OF THE NEWEST STYLES OF
LAWNS AND ORGANDIE MUSLINS.
At M. C. DEBEVOISE'S,
No. 345 GRAND-ST.

NOTICE.—AVIS—NOTTICIA—AVISO—NOTIZ.—FOUNTAIN'S India store is the only place where India pineapple dresses, bleach and colored; wash silks, ¾ wide; crapes, lutongs, satins, seersuckers, yellow muskins, novelties, China, lacquered articles; all kinds of curious American Indian feather fans, bead bark work, &c., can be procured, wholesale and retail, at 65 Broadway, French fans, latest styles. This day received 25 styles Chinese feather clothing of most elegant

ANNIVERSARIES.

THE ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY IN the City of New York, will hold its Fifty-fourth Anniversary on TUESDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock M., at the Institution, Bloomingdale, on 11th-av., near 72d-st. Rev. J. Cotton Smith will read the report and deliver an address. The children will take part, as usual, in the exercises. Stages will be running every ten minutes from 10 to 12 o'clock, starting from the corner of Broadway and 33d-st, and will also be in readiness to return after the meeting. At the close of the exercises there will be an election of Trustees for the ensuing year. Should the weather be unfavorable, the exhibition will be postponed to the first clear day. Subscriptions become due at that time.

INSTRUCTION.

PEIRCE ACADEMY,
MIDDLEBORO', MASS.
The 208th Quarter of this popular Institution will commence Monday, May 28, (Fall Quarter, Sept 18.) J. W. P. JENKS, A. M., Principal, aided by the usual full corps of instructors.
JOSEPH T. WOOD, Secretary.
Send to the Principal for a Catalogue.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.)
Rev. B. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL.
NEW YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAM, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

FRENCH LANGUAGE—GRAMMAR, LITERature, Reading and Conversation—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 10 to 1. Madame Dea BERNARD, late DE ROCHEFREMONT, formerly French teacher of Rutgers Institute, receives pupils on above days at her parlor, No. 43 East 14th-st., New-York. (Mr. Fenniman's house.) Separate class for children. Letter-box at parlor door. Apply also at Madame Dea Bernard's Boarding School, No. 63 1st place, Brooklyn.

AMER. SCHOOL INST. SUPPLIES SCHOOLS with competent teachers, and accomplished teachers with positions. References: Faculty of Rutgers College, Dr. Lowell Mason et al. Wanted—(apply personally)—Two ladies to go South: one to teach music and ornamentals, and another for English, Latin, and French. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 596 Broadway.

AT $5—BOOK-KEEPING.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 689 Broadway, will give another special course to business men and clerks, at less than half price. This course is strictly practical, and will enable gentlemen to keep books by double entry. Four $5 seats vacant.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, males or females, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

WHERE SHALL I ATTEND SCHOOL?—Send for new catalogues of Fort Edward Institute. $36 per term of 14 weeks. Superior advantages for Ladies. JOS. E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—VACANcies for two young ladies, who will enjoy the highest social and academic advantages. Cards at No. 319 Broadway.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail or otherwise.]

POLITICAL.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.
GEN. SAM HOUSTON.
The citizens of New-York, without distinction of Party, are invited to meet around the Statue of Washington, in Union-square, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 29, at 8 o'clock, to respond to the nomination of Gen. SAM HOUSTON for President of the United States, made by the People of Texas on the battle-ground of San Jacinto, April 21, 1860
Hon. L. D. EVANS, Texas, Hon. J. HEMPHILL, Tex.
Hon. JOS. A. WHITE, N. Y. Hon. C. MOORE, N. Y.
Hon. J. CLEMENS, Tenn. A. J. HAMILTON, Texas.
B. McCULLOUGH, Texas, JAS. S. THAYER, N. Y.
Col W. D. RANKIN, Penn. H. O. GARDINER, Cal.
D. D. ATCHISON, Texas, Dr. HASBROUCK, Westch'r
And other distinguished gentlemen have been invited and are expected to address the meeting.
The Statue of Washington will be illuminated at 8 o'clock.
Dr. STEPHEN HASBROUCK,
E. BEARDALL CHILD, Sec. Chair. Com. Arrangem'ts.

THIRTEENTH WARD.—UP AND AT 'EM AGAIN.—The Republicans and all opposed to the present corrupt administration of the General Government, are requested to meet at Underdonk Hall, No. 406 Grand-st., on MONDAY EVENING, May 28, at 8 P. M., for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, for President, and HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, for Vice-President.
Our leader is one who, with conqueriess will,
Has climbed from the base to the top of the hill.
Eminent speakers have been engaged to address the meeting.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
ANDREW CRAFT, EDWARD COLLIN,
AMASA HIGGINS, ENOS ELLIOTT,
BENJ. HUTCHINSON, AUGUSTUS FIELAN,
LEWIS SCHNIOER

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—Will be held at their rooms, Nos. 317 and 319 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, 28th inst, at 8 o'clock. WALTER FLETCHER, Esq., will read the paper of the evening, entitled "Consistency of effort essential to success." Young men and members of the several local Associations are invited to attend. CHARLES W. BANGS, Recording Secretary.

NOTICE.—THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL COMmunication of Long Island Lodge No. 382, F. and A. M., held at their rooms, corner of Court and Montague sts., Brooklyn, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock, May 28, 1860, for the purpose of attending the funeral of late Brother LUCIEN MATHER. The members of the Lodge and the fraternity are generally requested to attend. Funeral at No. 317 Atlantic-st.
By order of WM. W. CARMAN, W. M.
JOHN MATHER, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB—Meets at the rooms of the Institute, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., on MONDAY, May 28, at 12 M. Subjects—*Corn Crops, Fruits, Insects.* Ladies and strangers are especially welcome. Admission always free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.
Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as CONGRESS WATER by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.
To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus: CONGRESS C. & W. WATER. Any not having those words and letters on the corks, are counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the seller for swindling.
Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depot of Congress Water, No. 26 Cedar-st., New-York City.
CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.
Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

INVENTORS' DEPOT AND SALESROOMS—For the exhibition, sale and purchase on commission of valuable patented articles, for the sale of patent rights, and for all business relating to patents. Send for circulars.
BUTLER, HOSFORD & CO., No. 39 Broadway.
Proprietors of the Paragon Self-Generating Gas-Burner

REMOVALS.

WOOD BROTHERS
Have removed to
No. 396 BROADWAY.

In directing notice to their removal,
WOOD BROTHERS
Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new design, as made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.
This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.
Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by let

CLOTHING.

WILLIAM WALSH, CLOTHING STORE,
NO. 41 CENTRE-STREET, NEW-YORK.—The highest price given in cash for Ladies' and Gentlemen's left-off clothing. Also, Jewelry, Furniture, Fire Arms, &c. Gentlemen's clothing cleaned and repaired in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All orders promptly attended to.

A GREAT DEMAND FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, FURNITURE AND CARPETS.—As I opened a new establishment, I will pay the highest prices in cash for the above-named articles. Call on or address C. MISH, No. 316 8th-av., between 20th and 21st st. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mish.

LADIES HAVING CLOTHING PARTIALLY worn, which they wish to dispose of, will be paid the highest price in cash. Please address L. B. C., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

PERSONAL.

THE HEIRS-AT-LAW OF JOSEPH THOMSON, or JAMES THOMSON, will hear of something much to their advantage by applying to RICHARD PATRICK, No. 241 Pearl-st., New-York. The Thomsons were brothers, and left the vicinity of London, England, about the year 1802, and subsequently, up to 1832, resided and carried on the business of bakers in New-York or Brooklyn.

MISS MARY E. LINDEN.—THERE HAS been a reply to your kind favor of the 14th inst., for more than a week past, at Station B., Post-office, Grand-st.

HORTICULTURAL.

PLANTS! PLANTS!!—THE UNDERSIGNED, in consequence of removal, offers his entire stock of garden and greenhouse plants for sale, without reserve, as everything must be cleared off by June 1, the ground being wanted to build on. Verbenas will be put in baskets at 4s. per dozen.
W. FITZPATRICK,
Florist, 29th-st. and Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE CASE DUTCH SPRING BULBS, PRIME QUALITY.
BUNGE, BUELAGE & CO.,
Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange place.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 23,664 OF THE GREENwich Savings Bank. The finder of the same will please leave it at the Bank. MARY ANN MOORE.

FOUND.—IN THE CITY OF ALBANY, ON WEDnesday evening, the 16th of May, a sum of MONEY, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. The money appears as though lost by some person from the interior of the State. Application can be made at this office, or on
G. B. MOWRY, at Oriskany, N. Y.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 98 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG lady of education and refinement desires a situation, as companion to a lady, (who designs traveling,) preferred, or a middle-aged invalid gentleman who needs good care or cheerful society. Would be unceasing in her efforts to study and every duty required of the situation. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address MISSNIE, Box No. 117 *Times* Office, or three days.

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL PLEASE NOTICE.
That at No. 11 Chambers-st.,
Between Centre and Chatham,
They can be suited with
DOMESTICS
For any station. Cooks, Nurses,
Housemaids, Laundresses, &c.
Well recommended, furnished at short notice. Please call.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or take care of children; no objection to go into the country for the Summer, with a Protestant family. Apply at No. 25 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, first floor, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation to do chamber-work and washing, or to do fine washing and ironing; if not suited will cook in a small private family. None others need apply. The best of reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 33 7th-av., near 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and seamstress, waitress only, or chambermaid and laundress, by a Protestant young woman who lived four years in her last place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain seamstress; has been two years with her last employer, and can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 4 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to the care of children; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 300 West 35th-st., corner 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress or as nurse in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 185 East 17th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST WILLING and obliging young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, baker of bread, pies, &c., is an excellent laundress; would do general housework, or chamber-work and waiting, or as laundress; best of references. No objections to the country. Can take charge of milk and butter. A steady place in preference to high wages. Call at No. 70 Bleecker st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook in a private family, by a young woman who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; game, pastry, and is an excellent baker; will assist in the washing if required; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 513 6th-av., between 39th and 31st-sts., room No. 10.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 6th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced and trustworthy woman in a private family, understands her business perfectly; would like to engage with a family going to Newport. Good City reference can be had. Call for two days at No. 63 26th-st., one door from 6th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RECOMmended woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, sauces and jellies, ice-creams and fanc

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED MONDAY, MAY 28, 1860.

TERMS, ETC.—LOCAL MATTERS.

OFFICE—No. 113 Nassau-street, Printing House Square, in the Tribune Building, rooting the City Hall Park, and New-York Post-Office and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning, (Sunday excepted,) and evening.—Price TWO CENTS, entered at 12½ per annum, or Three Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents a year; two copies to one address, for Two Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. Any number of copies to one address BETWEEN TWENTY DOLLARS and TWENTY DOLLARS will be entered at the Weekly and Weekly rates. Specimen copies sent gratis.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the arrival of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Subscriptions to be forwarded in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the Publishers "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Advertisements this Evening.

BIRCH'S GARDEN—ROYAL ANPHITHEATRE EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE ADVENTURES FRENCH ON BOARD THE TWO GUINEAS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—GYMNASTIC ROUTE.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers-street, Jonnie Cuthbert—THE [illegible].

NIBLO'S SALOON—LA MAY QUEEN.

[illegible]—Assembly—CHRISTIAN TEMPLE [illegible]—PAULINE—ROBIN HOOD.

BROADWAY—PROF. SACHSE' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Day and Evening—CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

BRYANT'S SALOON—CHRIS CRINGLE'S MINSTRELS.

CENTRAL PARK—No. 708—WHEELOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF ART Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 797 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 19th, with the mails and treasure, which left San Francisco on the 5th inst., arrived at this port on Saturday evening. Her California advices have been anticipated by the overland telegraph and mail. Affairs in New-Granada indicate anything but continued tranquillity. In the State of Buenaventura, the Custom-house had been seized by one of the insurgent chiefs, and an officer in his own interest substituted. Mosquera remains in a belligerent attitude, threatening, unless the obnoxious electoral law be repealed, to declare Cauca independent. The Federal Government, in the meantime, was strengthening its military arm in preparation for conflict, the idea of concession to the malcontents being finally repudiated. The *Northern Light* brings nothing later from Central America or the western coast of South America. The United States steamer *Wyoming* had been ordered to Callao to aid our Minister, Mr. CLAY, in his demands upon Peru, in the case of the ships *Lewis Thompson* and *Georgiana*. The *Powhatan* sailed from Panama on the 16th inst. for Philadelphia, via Cape Horn. The *Sabine* was at Aspinwall, all well.

The Hamburg screw-steamship *Bavaria*, Capt. [illegible], from Hamburg on the 8th inst., and Southampton on the 12th, arrived at this port at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning. She brought 510 passengers. The political and other intelligence has been anticipated by the arrival of the *Persia*, which brought telegraphic advices *vid* Queenstown to the 13th.

The United States frigate *Niagara*, which recently left port on Friday, on account of having sprung a leak, yesterday went to her anchorage in the Navy Yard. Her coal is to be discharged, and the ship will go immediately into dock for examination and repairs.

From Buenos Ayres we learn that affairs there are becoming still more complicated, and that the [illegible] that that Province is no longer isolated is incorrect. In the Convention to examine the Federal Constitution, summoned in January, nothing had been done as late as March 28, the opponents of the Confederation absenting themselves, and preventing a quorum; but should a set of amendments to the Constitution be agreed upon, the Constitution of the Confederation provides that no alteration therein can be made till 1863, thus maintaining the separation of the Province for three years longer, at least. On March 8 an insurrection, headed by two Colonels in the National Army, occurred, but it amounted to little. The Legislature, which was about to meet, were to elect a Governor, the prominent candidate being Gen. MITRE, late Commander-in-Chief, against Gen. [illegible]. It was thought that his election would definitely settle the future policy of Buenos Ayres.

The most important circumstance in the Senate on Saturday was the receipt of a communication from the Postmaster-General, announcing that Mr. FOWLER's defalcation in the New-York Post-office was known to the Department for the first time on the 10th of May, and that he had no reason to believe that any knowledge of the defalcation existed before that day. The actual deficit in Mr. FOWLER's account amounts to $156,554. Some little suspicion was created in the mouth of April, detrimental to Mr. FOWLER, but his accounts were balanced in the Auditor's office to the 31st of December, 1859, and confidence in him was again restored. The accounts for the subsequent quarter were not audited till the beginning of the present month, when the fact of the great defalcation could no longer be concealed. The bill relating to Patent Laws was amended in the Senate by bestowing on the President the appointment of the new Board of Examiners-in-Chief, with the consent of the Senate, instead of the Commissioner of Patents. With this alteration, the bill passed. No action was taken on the Post-office Appropriation bill, but the Indian Appropriation bill was passed. In the House a resolution was offered instructing the Sergeant-at-Arms to withhold the payment of $[illegible] to members who had neglected to report [illegible] Mileage, and, with some modification, it was agreed to.

The Republicans of Philadelphia held a meeting in Independence Hall, on Saturday night, to ratify the nominations of LINCOLN and HAMLIN. It was very largely attended, and several hundreds, unable to obtain admission, organized a meeting in [illegible]. The principal speakers were Senator TRUMBULL, of Illinois, Mr. SHERMAN of Ohio, Hon. C. B. SMITH, and Hon. W. M. DUNN, of Indiana. The proceedings were of a most enthusiastic nature. On Friday night a Republican ratification meeting was held at Harrisburgh, Penn., at which Senator CAMERON presided. At Salem, Mass., on the same night, a meeting for the same purpose was held. There was no lack of encouraging demonstration in either instance. On Tuesday last there was a Republican ratification meeting at St. Louis, which was not largely attended, but was apparently not wanting in the elements of enthusiasm.

In the Methodist General Conference, the Slavery question, which for some preceding days had occupied the members very considerably, was postponed till Monday, and the session was mostly occupied in the reading of reports from Standing Committees. The Committee on the Book Concern reported in favor of securing new buildings in Cincinnati, Chicago and Pittsburgh, and of establishing a Methodist paper in New-York. Rev. [illegible] from the Irish Conference, reported as the result of the efforts of the Methodist Church in Ireland, [illegible] he stated that the [illegible] of the Irish delegates had been paid, and $30,000 in cash transmitted to England, with $30,000 in subscriptions still unpaid, while lands valued at $9,000 had been given. A complimentary resolution to Mr. SCOTT was adopted.

The General Assembly Presbyterian Church, New School, at Pittsburgh, on Saturday, referred the whole plan of education for the ministry to a permanent committee. Delegates were chosen to the Edinburgh Convention. The other transactions were of minor interest.

The Baptist Anniversaries at Cincinnati, closed on Thursday last, with the meeting of the Home Mission Society. In addition to the election of officers and the usual routine business, the question of amending the Constitution was discussed, several changes proposed at a previous meeting being adopted and others thrown over to another year.

Rev. Dr. CHEEVER preached at the Church of the Puritans last evening a sermon on the Independence of the Church and Ministry. He held that the church and pastor in the fulfilment of what they may deem to be religious duty.

The Corporation counsel, Mr. GREENE C. BASCOM, and Mr. CHARLES O'CONNOR, have addressed letters to the Mayor on the subject of his power to remove the City Chamberlain, "for cause," both gentlemen concurring in the opinion that such power is vested in the Mayor, the charter of 1857 providing that "the Chamberlain shall be appointed by the Mayor, by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, and may be removed, in the same manner as the Heads of Departments" not elected by the people, and that this provision was not repealed by the act of April 17, 1860. What may be deemed sufficient "cause" for removal rests, in the opinion of Mr. BRONSON, in the discretion of the Mayor, and Board of Aldermen, without any responsibility other than that which always attaches to the exercise of discretionary power. They add that in their opinion Mr. PLATT is only appointed.

The Stock Market closed dull on Saturday, without much change in prices. New-York Central, 82½ @ 82¾ cent.; Missouris, 84½. Nothing new transpired in Pacific Mail. Exchange on London closed 109¾. Money very easy.

Cotton was inactive at unchanged figures. Flour was in fair request and prices were sustained. Spring Wheat was in lively demand at rising quotations. Corn was freely purchased at reduced rates. More firmness was apparent in the market for Provisions, though business was not brisk. Rio Coffee was actively sought after. Sugars and Molasses attracted less attention. Hay was scarce and wanted. Other branches of business presented no really new features. There were 482 vessels of all classes in port.

Tribulations of a Candidate.

One of the advantages of competing for the Presidency of the United States, even if failure be the result, is that the unsuccessful candidate at least has nothing more to fear from the envy, hatred, or malice of his enemies. He undergoes, in the three or four months which elapse between the nomination and the election, that thorough and searching examination which would otherwise have been protracted over a whole lifetime; and the results of the scrutiny which, under other circumstances, would not reach anybody outside a small circle of curious or malignant gossips, is spread before the eyes of an entire nation. An investigation so trying, it may safely be said, no human being is on any other occasion ever called upon to undergo. The "Devil's Advocate," who appears before the Sacred College at Rome, when the canonization of a departed worthy is in contemplation, to urge every peccadillo or shortcoming that can be raked up in the holy man's career, against his claims to promotion, does not labor in his vocation with half the zeal and energy which the American Press and politicians put forth against the candidate of the opposite party.

When they rest from their labors on election day, the defeated "standard bearer" may console himself with the reflection that those of his friends who still adhere to him may be relied on for life; that whenever honors are paid him thenceforward, they are sincere and well merited; that any place he continues to hold in the estimation of his countrymen is unassailable. Whatever is doubtful in his history is cleared up. The various places in which he passed his earlier years are all well ascertained. The stores in which he served as clerk are discovered beyond cavil or question, and the state of the till in each of them at his departure is no longer left in doubt. All the old bills he has ever left unpaid, if any are in existence, come once more to light, and are carefully audited, and his reasons for leaving them unsettled are called for and supplied with befitting solemnity. Any unhandsome treatment of the tailors or bootmakers of his youth is then sure to be avenged as far as exposure can avenge it. His injured washerwoman rises from the mist of years, and is made to confront him with a long list of "pieces"—for the purification of which she has received no compensation. All his old quarrels see the light once more, and in most of them he appears either grossly sinning or grossly humiliated. He either shamefully ill-used his adversary, or his adversary gave him a handsome kicking which he never had the courage to resent. His love affairs share the same fate with his business affairs. The probabilities are that anybody who is nominated for the Presidency has either been guilty of gross misconduct in his relations with the other sex, or has been so despised by the objects of his admiration that misconduct was impossible. In the one case he is to be execrated, and in the other contemned. Even if he is a married man, time was when he was not married, and when it were better far he had been married. If he be still unmarried, his license, most likely, carries him to lengths which the American public is not yet prepared to tolerate, and which it will not suffer in the White House.

His manners and style of living undergo as rigid a scrutiny as his morals and antecedents. If he be a plain man, unused to the air of *salons*, it is discovered that a certain familiarity with aristocratic life is essential to the proper discharge of the Presidential duties, and that his bearing is *gauche*, his figure ungainly, and his way of living coarse and vulgar. He eats with his knife, sits on the edge of his chair at table, makes a hideous uproar in taking his soup, brandishes the knife in his hand while conversing, and is utterly ignorant of the uses of a cambric handkerchief. The contrast between this uncouth boor and JEFFERSON and MADISON is then pointed out, and the country left to ruminate on the picture with what stomach it may.

Happy is the candidate who finds the investigation confined to his own life and works. He may thank his stars if his father and mother and sisters are not placed before the eyes of an inquiring and anxious public, labeled with the names of divers follies or faults or crimes; if the validity of his father's marriage does not undergo a thorough sifting, and his sister's walk in life is not canvassed in every pot-house on the continent. The prize has to be great to be worth the endurance of such an ordeal as this; and the man's ambition has to be inordinate, or his hide of rhinoceros thickness, who can sit under it through the hot Summer months, without now and then casting back longing looks on the happy obscurity he has quitted. His only consolation is that, when it is all over, as we have already said, and his friends greet him as usual, and his wife walks out with him in the streets without wincing, and hotel-keepers receive him without murmuring, and his dog wags his tail in the old style when he comes home, he feels his character to be safe as long as his life lasts. No libel, or slander, or gossip, no malice of enemies, or falsehood of friends, can damage the reputation of one who has passed through a presidential campaign as a candidate, and is still suffered to remain amongst his fellow-creatures. SAYERS' face, which is said to be one huge hard cicatrice, is not more proof against "fibbing" than the nominee's fair fame against the ordinary every-day aspersions which we all have to encounter, when once the grand struggle is over.

What the effect is on the public is another question, which we will not now discuss. But we may add that we think there is little question that the narrower the field of inquiry into the qualifications of those whom we run for the highest office in our gift, the more comfortable and the better satisfied, both with ourselves and our civilization, we shall be, when we sit down to meditate after the battle is over.

The Sunday Law and the German Press.

The cry of Religious Freedom, always so captivating, has been raised by a great number of the so-called Anti-Sabbatarians, who insist on ignoring the real character and basis of the laws protecting the Sabbath. Instead of accepting the obvious and uniform interpretation given by their supporters, and recognized by our Courts, or of discriminating as to their practical operation, it has been maintained by both American and German journals, within a week, that "the Sabbath is not a political, nor a civil, but a *religious* institution;" and that "the Sabbatarians intend to make the civil power subservient to the Church, and will soon compel every man to go to church on that day, or mulct him in a penalty for his disobedience." Reams of paper have been spoiled in asserting the "*unconstitutionality*" of all such statutes. Were the laws what they are represented to be, or were the Constitution the mutilated, perverted thing claimed, there might be ground for the clamor against both. But in truth, both the laws and the Constitution have been shamefully misrepresented. And in point of fact, the constitutional objection has been almost universally based on the first clause of Art. I., sec. 3—"The free exercise and enjoyment of religious professions and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed in this State to all mankind;"—without any reference to the concluding clause of the same section, which, of itself, nullifies every claim for Sunday license on the score of religious freedom. One honorable exception to this rule we find in the able leader of the *Staats Zeitung* of a recent date; and this leader is worthy of examination, both as a specimen of German logic, and because of its relation to the conflict of the Sunday theatre gentry with a recent law of this State.

After scouting the Republican doctrine "of submission to the will of majorities," the *Staats Zeitung* proceeds:

"Our Constitution contains a passage on which the contest against the Sunday law, as an unconstitutional one, may be based. In Art. I., Sec. 3, religious liberty is sanctioned, and the following clause added: 'But the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to *excuse acts of licentiousness or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State.*' This clause shows in the first place, by the mere fact of its existence, that liberty of conscience is not to be limited in any other way than the one mentioned here; for if other limitations were intended they would have been stated. Furthermore, this clause, on which the 'Sabbatarians' may rest, bears on its very face that the liberty of conscience, which it defines, leaves every one perfectly free to recognize the religious obligations of the Sabbath or not, just as he may choose. By 'acts of licentiousness' manifestly are meant acts directly hostile to social order; the practice of polygamy, for example. By acts which endanger 'the peace and safety of the State,' political intrigues of religious sects are meant, in order that religious liberty may not be perverted to shelter high treason, as, for instance, monarchical conspiracies. These things, which are contrary to the general social order, as it exists every day, and not on Sunday alone, cannot be permitted under the pretence of religious liberty. And this general social order plainly refers only to political and civil institutions; not at all to conventional usages. To work by day and sleep by night is such a conventional usage, and a pretty common one. But has any Legislature the right to pass a law by which labor at night shall be forbidden to a Jew? Now 'the Sabbath is not a political nor a civil, but a religious institution.' Its observance is a conventional usage of several religious sects. To deviate from this usage falls, therefore, within the province of religious liberty, and the Legislature has no right to decree anything in this matter. For these reasons the constitutionality of this and every other Sunday law can be contested, and may it be contested with all energy. Away with the Republican theory of the absolute, uncontrolled will of the majority."

We have translated enough fairly to unfold the views of our German contemporary—views clearly stated, and enforced with becoming arguments and in a dignified temper. These views embrace a very novel theory of an American State Constitution—a theory, we venture to say, that would be just as novel to its framers and legal interpreters as it must be to all readers trained in a Christian Republic. But this is not all. They involve also a radically mistaken idea of the institution itself, the relations of which are under discussion. "The Sabbath," we are told, "is not a political, nor a civil, but a *religious* institution." So far is this from the truth, that no Sunday law on our statute-book recognizes the religious designation of the day as the "Sabbath;" it is always described as "the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday." It is solely as a "*civil* institution" that our laws relate to the Sabbath, or attempt to guard it from invasion. Civilized society, acting under the instinct of self-preservation, and hedged about by the necessities of our physical, social and moral being, must have rest from toil; time for the repose of the body; opportunities of intellectual and moral recreation; and it is the duty of society to protect itself and its several members from disturbance and unusual temptation to dissipation and vice on its day of rest. Society, enacting laws to this end, needs and must have some moral basis of these as of all other laws. In America we accept, not the Pagan, or the Mohammedan, or the Mormon, but the Christian code, with its institution of marriage, its oath, and its peculiar day of rest and devotion—less as religious rites than as civil necessities. Here, then, is furnished us an adequate basis for our existing Sunday laws, without raising the question of religious obligation and observance at all; this particular question being left by the letter and spirit of the statutes, and in accordance with the views of all religious sects, solely to the domain of the individual conscience.

It is true, indeed, that this civil Sabbath is also regarded by the great body of Christian citizens as a "religious institution," and observance cheerfully rendered to it as a sacred day by millions of our population. But it is not in this aspect of the season that legal protection has been asked for or given to it. Like marriage, over whose sanctities our laws throw their protecting ægis, by prescribing the conditions of the civil contract and prohibiting infractions of the seventh commandment, while leaving its religious obligations to the conscience enlightened by the Christian teacher, so the Sabbath lends its humanizing, elevating influences to society, and asks from it in return only protection enough to secure its beneficent existence and perpetuity.

But is either the Sabbath or marriage any the less a boon to the material and temporal interests of mankind in civilized society, because the one is reverenced by many Christians as a sacrament, and the other synchronizes with the season set apart by the vast majority of Christians for worship? Would the Sabbath, as a matter of fact, be more of a boon, if none of the restraints of law or custom prevented capitalists and employers from compelling their workmen into seven days' toil for six days' pay—a result which would inevitably flow from the repeal of such laws in this age of competition; or if the thousand temptations to vicious pleasures were suffered to present their attractions unchecked before the eyes of the idle throngs set free from weekly toil; or if no church-going bell made audible the appeal of a hundred congregations to the conscience and self-respect of immortal beings, and invited them away from the dens of guilty pleasure and the haunts of vulgar folly?

Those who hastily imagine that they are speaking for progress and liberty when they urge with vehemence the principle, that all customs rooted in the Christian element must henceforth receive no sanction of law, can have little notion of the reach of their dogma. Its full application would send us back to the barbarism of ancient Germany, and the Paganism of ancient Rome. The relations of the modern household; our educational, humane and criminal institutions; nay, our common and statute laws—the outgrowth and expression of our national life—must all be swept away, and of eighteen centuries of civilization scarce a wreck be left behind. Jacobinical France tried the experiment only to renounce together, in mingled rage and contempt, the Revolutionary Calendar and the Revolutionary Guillotine. Observe, too, the partiality with which a society without a Sabbath must needs be administered and ruled. Every Christian would, necessarily, and on conscientious grounds, be excluded from office; for Legislatures, courts, custom-houses, public offices of all kinds, would have no warrant for the intermission of their business on the Sabbath; and, of course, therefore, no "Sabbatarian" could accept a position of public responsibility. Halcyon days, those, for the handful of anti-sectarian sectarians, who clamor now for "equal rights, and no Sunday laws!" All the official stations in the country would be in their possession; the earth would be theirs, and the fulness thereof.

The doctrine of the *Staats Zeitung*, that "the Sabbath is not a civil institution," being dismissed as unsound, its propositions as to the application of Article I, section 3, of the Constitution to this question disappear. But its exposition of the Constitution itself requires a moment's attention, as illustrating the folly of reckless dealing with political instruments, drawn up in a strange land and in a foreign language, without so much as resorting to a Dictionary. "Liberty of conscience shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of *licentiousness*," says the Constitution. True, says the *Zeitung*; but "by acts of licentiousness are manifestly meant customs in direct opposition to our social order—*polygamy*, for example." Such may be the manifest meaning to a German mind: to one familiar with the language, laws, or customs of this country no interpretation could be more absurd. The exegesis of our German commentator is as ingeniously superfluous as the most elaborate escape of Dr. PAULUS himself from the plain force of Scripture text. Polygamy was unknown in the State when the Constitution was formed; as it is now, unless perhaps in some of the wilder Beer-Garden quarters. Any English dictionary would have turned the constitutional dreams of the *Zeitung* at once into daylight. WEBSTER, for example, explodes the whole argument in a single definition, to this effect:

"LICENTIOUSNESS. Excessive indulgence of liberty; contempt of the just restraints of law, morality and decorum. The *licentiousness* of authors is justly condemned, the *licentiousness* of the Press is punishable by law.

'Law is the god of wise men:
Licentiousness is the god of fools.'—*Plato.*"

According to this definition, the *Zeitung* will see that such perversions of the organic law of the State as we have exposed would bring their author within the scope of Dictionary and Constitutional thunder against practices more common, if more decent, than "polygamy."

If the German organizations arrayed to test the constitutionality of the Sunday Laws are guided by counsels like those of the *Staats Zeitung*, and if funds are raised and lawyers retained with the view of securing judicial decisions to the effect that "the Sabbath is not a civil institution;" that "licentiousness manifestly means polygamy" alone; and that therefore Sunday Theatres may be lawfully opened in New-York, in the face of law and in defiance of public opinion; we opine the only net result will probably be a fresh demonstration of PLATO's neat theological definition, that "*Licentiousness* is the god of fools."

Mayor Wood's New Crusade.

We publish in another column two "opinions" emanating from Messrs. O'CONOR and BROSSON, touching the validity of Mr. STOUT's removal from the Chamberlaincy. The Supreme Court is the proper place to discuss the question of their soundness; but touching "His Honor's" judgment in getting them and publishing them, the public can come to a conclusion without the aid of any tribunal whatever. There could hardly be a better argument in favor of the utter annihilation of the whole system of which "His Honor" is the head than these two expositions of the law furnish, if correct.

It appears from them that the clause of the Charter which entitles an officer to due notice and a hearing, and to have the charges against him proved before removal, is a sham and delusion, and has no force, inasmuch as the Mayor and Aldermen have power to remove, *in all cases*, without any trial whatever. Moreover, the limitation on their discretionary power, supposed to be imposed by the word "cause," is in reality no limitation whatever, inasmuch as, according to Mr. O'CONOR, its sole force and sole object are to compel these worthies, when they remove an officer, to state some reason or other for doing so; and they are the sole judges of its sufficiency.

Our readers will see that if this be law, it is in the power of the Mayor and Aldermen, by combining as they have done in Stout's case, to make a clean sweep of every office in the City, oust the present incumbents, and install their own creatures in their place, on the sole condition that they publish some excuse for doing so. Against the excuse being frivolous or absurd or a sham, as it is in the present instance, we have no guarantee whatever, except the regard that WOOD and his satellites may entertain for public opinion. What this amounts to we all know; and we are persuaded there are few persons who would like to have $5 dependent on its efficacy.

We understand that Mr. STOUT's removal is but the first step towards an object on which "His Honor" has long had his heart set; and that is the appointment of his own followers to every office in the City Government which has the disbursement of large sums of money, or the disposal of large patronage in its control. Should he prove successful in this *coup*, we may fairly look forward to seeing DEVLIN established in the Street Commissionership and some still more pliant tool in the office of the City Inspector. According to Mr. O'CONOR, to whose opinion we earnestly invite attention, the present holders of these offices may any day be dismissed without a trial or a hearing, or even notice, for any cause the Mayor and Aldermen may agree,—not to pronounce sufficient, for even that is not required,—but simply to assign.

There is but one remedy for this state of things: and that deliverance from the machinations of persons of the present Mayor's propensities and powers, and that is the total abolition of the Common Council, as it exists at present, and the substitution of a small Board elected from the whole City. No Charter which allows the Aldermen and Common Councilmen to be elected from separate Wards, will furnish persons of sufficient character to the Government to render such nefarious schemes as that which WOOD is now unveiling impossible of execution. In our experience has taught us anything, it is that we must rely on the character of those whom we elect, and not on the Charter under which they are elected for honesty and efficiency in the administration of the City Government.

Balm for the Afflicted.

Mr. GREELEY, in one of his recent discourses, speaks of that small class of persons who consider him a natural idiot. We agree with him in thinking that this class is small as yet; but if it does not rapidly and largely increase, it will not be the fault of such paragraphs as the following from the *Tribune* of Saturday:

"We learn from the Western part of this State that the friends of Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, animated, no doubt, by the sympathies of youth, are engaged in preparing for his election to the U. S. Senate, in the place of Mr. SEWARD, whose term expires in March next, and who has declared his purpose to retire. Our informant was approached some six weeks ago on the subject of forwarding Mr. RAYMOND's aspirations by securing the choice of members of the Legislature who would go for him. It is understood that Mr. R. went to Chicago in order not only to employ his own powerful influence towards Mr. SEWARD's expected nomination, but also to signalize his own return to the bosom of the Republican Party by an elaborate speech in favor of that gentleman so soon as he had been nominated as a candidate. This plan having unfortunately failed, some other brilliant scheme may be expected for proving Hon. Mr. R.'s earnest devotion to the principles of that party which is likely to be strongest."

We don't believe that anybody ever gave Mr GREELEY any such information. "Our informant" is probably a purely mythical personage—introduced merely as a convenient method of bringing forward a slur which it was not quite desirable to father more directly. It is possible, indeed, that somebody has been amusing himself with the philosopher's special weakness. Mischievous boys find great sport in putting a live coal on a mud-turtle's back, or in shaking a red rag in the face of a turkey gobbler. They delight in the lively effect these little experiments are sure to produce. The mention of H. J. RAYMOND in connection with an office, has a similar influence upon Mr. GREELEY. It works like magnetism on the nerves of a dead frog. The standing grief of GREELEY's life, next to his own steady failure, has been Mr. R.'s occasional success, in what the former regards as the end and aim of political life,—the procurement of office. His election as Lieutenant-Governor seems to have planted Mr. GREELEY's pillow with perennial thorns; and the mere hint that he is spoken of in connection with any other post, is quite enough to throw HORACE into amusing spasms of consternation.

Now we beg to comfort our neighbor by the assurance that he has again been very badly sold. Mr. RAYMOND's "friends" are not engaged in any such diabolical conspiracy as disturbs Mr. GREELEY's peace. "Our informant," who was expected to elect a packed Legislature, must be either a wag of the first water or the man who offered to revolutionize all Europe, convert England into a pure Democracy and make BOOLE a Turkish bashaw of fifteen tails, by the job or day, as his contractors might prefer. That "speech" which Mr. R. is understood" to have gone to Chicago to deliver, will probably "keep" for some other occasion. At all events we shall not do with it as Mr. GREELEY did with one or two speeches which he failed to make in Congress—print them as speeches which he *would* have made if he could only have got a chance. We shall be most happy to see the party to "the principles of which we have always been devoted," become "the strongest:"—for we have no more objections to being in the majority, provided that majority is right, than we have to being in the minority on the same conditions. We hope our neighbor will keep a sharp look out for the "brilliant scheme" by which he expects to see our position on this subject signalized. But on one point we hope he will set his heart perfectly at rest. We shall not stand in his path for the U. S. Senate. We have no "aspirations" in that direction. We hold an office now which suits us perfectly,—which pays a reasonable compensation,—and in which we are entirely independent of partisan dictation, as well as of the selfish party hacks who consider public men made only for the special purpose of helping them into office. We have no intention, purpose or desire to change this position for any other:—so that Mr. GREELEY may freely go in for any of the multitudinous political offices which smile so wooingly upon him, without the slightest apprehension of rivalry or molestation on our part. Under this comforting assurance, may he rest in peace!

EXPLANATORY AND PROFESSIONAL.—We are reluctant to tender professional advice to such a veteran as Gen. WEBB. It seems very much like teaching one's grandmother to suck eggs. But the case requires it, and we shall not shrink from the apparently presumptuous task. We beg him to understand, then, that insulting epithets do not constitute the best possible prelude to a request for favor, or even to a demand for justice. Accusing a person of "willful and malicious falsehood" is not a good opening for an argument by which you hope to convince him that he has made a mistake:—and in nine cases out of ten such an exordium would cut short the whole matter at once. The General will please understand, therefore, that it is only because we are much more forbearing and tolerant than other men, that we pay any attention whatever to the request which he prefaces by such an impertinence.

It seems that we recently quoted Gen. WEBB as having threatened to "bolt the Chicago nomination in advance if Mr. SEWARD were not nominated," whereas his real threat was only to bolt in case the nominee should not be a "representative of Republican principles." A file of the *Courier and Enquirer*—which is a somewhat lumbering piece of property—was not before us when the offending paragraph was penned: we must be excused, therefore, for remembering the spirit more accurately than the letter of the General's fulminations.

One word further. The day has gone by for speaking of the "responsible editor" of a newspaper, in distinction from "his *locum tenens*." Such language belongs to a period when journals existed only as the mouthpiece of a single individual, who used them as the instrument of his caprices, and in turn derived from them all his personal and social importance. A metropolitan newspaper now-a-days that aims at anything higher than this, must rest upon a different basis. It is always assumed to have a "responsible Editor," whether he be the same person always or a new one every week. It must be the work of several minds, and each must be allowed a reasonable degree of latitude in the expression of his own opinions. While it is, therefore, unfair to hold any one person responsible for everything which such a journal may contain, it is equally absurd to pick out carping for its errors, in the case of any subordinate. The main thing requisite to that end is, that readers should not make mistakes; the next, that when it does make them it shall take care, if they are of sufficient importance, that they are promptly corrected. But whether made by one person or another, is a matter of the slightest consequence to the public at large.

Our Public Schools.

We published a communication on Saturday which exposes the hypocritical pretences by which the majority in the Board of Trustees of the Fourth Ward are endeavoring to hide the real motives of their conduct towards the teachers of their public schools. We are a little surprised to find men capable of such conduct sufficiently sensitive to public opinion to make for it any excuses whatever; but we are not surprised that such apologies as they can offer should prove to be false, or utterly inadequate as a palliation for their action. Men capable of dismissing public teachers, who have taken special pains to qualify themselves for their duties, who have performed them with conscientious fidelity and success, and who are entirely dependent upon them for their living, must be expected to cloak their proceedings under whatever pretext promises to be most plausible. One of them has hinted incapacity,—but has not ventured to allege it. Another said they were removed because they were behind the age,—because they had become independent, and because their places were wanted by other teachers in the Ward. Our correspondent exploded all these incongruous falsehoods by showing that they were all young and in the full vigor of life,—that none of them had any resources except their profession, and that, in some instances, teachers were brought from other Wards to fill their places.

The simple truth is, these teachers were removed because they were Protestants, and because the Trustees who removed them wanted their places either for relatives, (whom they are forbidden by law to appoint,) or for teachers of the Catholic faith. The result is one of the fruits of the sectarian controversy which has distracted the Board of Education for the past year or two, and which bids fair seriously to interfere with the efficiency of the schools and the success of the system of which they form a part. Hitherto, the religious faith of teachers has been no bar to their employment. Catholic teachers have always been employed in Wards where the Trustees are Protestants, and no disposition has ever been evinced to remove them so long as they performed satisfactorily the duties of their position. The Trustees of the Fourth Ward seem disposed to inaugurate a different policy, by setting a different example. For the sake of the schools of the City, we trust they will not succeed.

The Board of Education at its last meeting dismissed this matter with a degree of indifference we should scarcely have expected at its hands. It is true the Ward Trustees are clothed with the power of appointing and removing teachers. But the Board holds control over them, and has power to prevent injustice on their part, by having in its own hands the payment of teachers thus employed. It has exercised this authority in cases of much more doubtful justice than that now presented. The Board prescribed a rule concerning the reading of the Bible in the schools,—and refused to pay those teachers who were deterred from obeying it by the threat of the Trustees to remove them if they did. These very removals are the result of the conflict of authority which thus arose. And the Board has no right to regard with indifference the fruits of its own injustice.

It is undoubtedly proper that a large share of authority in regard to the management of the schools should be reserved to the local authorities. But nothing but confusion and ruin to the school system can come from such action as the Fourth Ward Trustees have taken in this case, and its toleration by the Board of Education. We must either have men who rise, in character and conduct, above the level of grog-shop keepers and Ward politicians for Trustees of our schools, or they must be controlled by some general rules which shall not leave everything to their caprice.

Minor Topics.

—Here is a fragment from an advertisement which appears in a Georgia paper:

"FOR SALE.

Negroes, Bacon, Flour, Corn, Groceries, &c.

Valuable negroes for cash or on time. 40,000 pounds choice bacon, including sides, shoulders and extra hams."

It is not often that we see the necessaries and luxuries of life jumbled together in more delightful confusion—negroes, bacon, flour, and other groceries. The descendants of Ham, and "extra hams," jostling each other's "shoulders," including "sides." The Northern housekeeper labors under the disadvantage of being unable to procure servants and sugar at the same establishment; but it seems that at the South all the concomitants of comfort and housekeeping may be found under one roof.

—The attempt of foreigners, generally, to master the English language, proves indeed to be the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties. A friend, lately returned from Cuba, has presented us with a card issued by the enterprising proprietor of an international hotel. The hotel keeper prides himself especially upon his English, and declares that from the purity of his accent and the mastery which he has over its idioms, he has frequently been mistaken for an *American*. This is the card:

THE BOTH WORLD HOTEL
Num. 80 San Ignacio-street
PLAZA VIEJA

In this establishment set as the European style receives lodgers which will find an splandid assistance so in eating as in habitation, therefore the master count with the elements necessary.

—A young bull has been astonishing the natives of Missouri by extraordinary feats in the way of climbing. It is said that he mounted the steep roof of a barn with the agility of a cat, flourished his tail for the edification of the spectators, and then descended to the ground with the charmingly unconscious air of one who has accomplished something unprecedented and yet deprecates praise. In view of the contemplated removal of the Holy See to Missouri this bovine demonstration is not utterly meaningless. That bull undoubtedly heralds the coming of the Pope.

—At the Ohio Sunday School Convention, several very important movements were made. From a report of the proceedings we clip a resolution offered by an exemplary young delegate, which is eminently worthy of praise. It is worded as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of ladies and gentlemen be appointed to raise children for the Sabbath School.

The resolution, we believe, was unanimously adopted. Its only demerit consists in the fact that the idea is not strictly original.

—Mr. LINCOLN is now said to stand six feet four inches in his stocking feet. A month ago he was only six feet three; this shows the effect of a Presidential nomination upon physical growth. It is more rapid than ordinary guano.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Heavy Rain Storm—Curious Occupant.

CLYDE, N. Y., Saturday, May 26.

A heavy storm, this morning, washed away the canal guard on the Oswego road, and a train from Rome, this morning, ran into the breach made, throwing the tender, baggage and two passenger cars down an embankment. One lady was slightly cut about the head.

A horse near Baldwinsville was struck by the lightning and consumed. It contained tobacco, hay and grain. The loss is $1,200. The light of another fire appeared in a southwesterly direction at the same time.

The storm was the heaviest ever known here. Public streets are flooded, and many cellars filled. Many first floors are also covered with water. The loss of stock, forage and grocers is heavy.

The Slaver Wanderer.

SAVANNAH, Friday, May 25.

Messrs. LEMER, STYLES, MIDDLETON and HORN plead guilty in the Federal Court, of the charge of equipping Capt. PARKER. The case against LAMAR, for selling African slaves, was postponed till Monday. The jury in the case of PARKER have found no verdict yet. They stand eleven for acquittal and one for conviction.

Mexican News.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, May 26.

The schooner *J. D. Keeling* has arrived here with Mexican dates of the 16th inst. She reports that rich gold mines have been discovered on the Atlantic, causing great excitement there. Consul MILLER is on board the *Keeling*, and is the bearer of important dispatches.

The Ohio River.

PARKERSBURG, Va., Saturday, May 26.

The Ohio River at this point is seventeen feet deep. None of the regular line boats were materially injured during the recent tornado. Goods are arriving promptly, and boats are plenty for all the Ohio and Mississippi landings below.

Fire in Quebec—Sailing of the Canadian.

QUEBEC, Saturday, May 26.

There was a large fire here last night. Seven houses and about $50,000 worth of lumber were destroyed; partly insured.

The steamship *Canadian* sailed from Point Levi at 10 o'clock this forenoon, for Liverpool, with 106 passengers.

The Weymouth Tragedy.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 26.

The Coroner's investigation at Weymouth, in the case of MARY TIRRELL, another of the alleged victims of HERSEY, this forenoon elucidated the fact that she came to her death by corrosive sublimate. The examination was further postponed till Tuesday.

Arrival of the John Bell.

QUEBEC, Saturday, May 26.

The steamship *John Bell*, from Glasgow 12th inst., passed River du Loupe at 11:20 A. M. to-day, bound to this port. She brings no news.

Election of Mayor of Utica.

UTICA, Saturday, May 26.

DEWIT C. GROVE, editor of the *Daily Observer*, was last evening elected Mayor of Utica by the Common Council.

Steamer Red Wing Snagged.

MEMPHIS, Friday, May 25.

The steamer *Red Wing*, bound from Memphis to Little Rock, was snagged and sunk yesterday, at Smith's Cutoff. No lives were lost.

Obituary.

NEWARK, Sunday, May 27.

Hon. ASA WHITENEAD, a distinguished lawyer and citizen of this city, died at his residence on Saturday evening, aged sixty-five.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, May 25.

COTTON quiet; sales 2,500 bales; Middling, 10¼c. @11c.; sales of the week, 24,000 bales; receipts of the week, 5,650 bales, against 5,220 last year. Exports for the week, 38,500 bales; total exports to date, 3,035,000 bales. Receipts at this port ahead of last year, 457,600 bales; ditto at all the ports, 771,500 bales. Stock in port 186,500 bales. Freights to Liverpool, ¾d. SUGAR steady. MOLASSES, 30c.@33c. COPPER firm at 12¾c.@13¾c.; sales of the week, 2,000 bags; stock in port, 19,500 bags, against 32,000 at the same date last year. Sterling Exchange, 109@109½; ditto with bills of lading attached, 108@108¾. Sight Exchange on New-York, ½@¾ ₰ cent. premium.

BUFFALO, Saturday, May 26—1 P. M. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and nominal; sales 5,600 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, on terms; 5,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, at [illegible]. CORN dull, heavy, and nothing doing. Other grain nominally the same. WHISKY nominal at 20c. FREIGHTS firmer. *Imports:* 111,000 bushels Wheat; 62,000 bushels Corn; 2,000 bushels Oats. *Exports:* 800 bbls. Flour; 3,000 bushels Wheat; 49,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 26.

FLOUR is quiet; superfine, $5 50. WHEAT has declined; sales, 3,000 bush. Red at $1 45, and White at $1 57½. Yellow CORN is 2c. better. PROVISIONS are firm. LARD, 12c.@12½c. WHISKY is dull at 21c.@22½c.

MOBILE, Saturday, May 26.

COTTON unchanged. Sales to-day 1,500 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 26.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives 95¼; Reading Railroad, 21¾; Morris Canal, 55¾; Long Island Railroad, 12½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 35¾. Sight Exchange on New-York, at par.

From Cuba.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST AND THE MATANZAS—THE HEALTH OF HAVANA—THE MARKETS.

The United States Mail steamship *Star of the West*, Capt. MCGOWAN, left New-Orleans on the 20th at 8 A. M., arrived at Havana on the afternoon of the 22d at 7 P. M., and left the following day at 1 o'clock P. M., arriving at this port yesterday in the afternoon.

The health of Havana was good. Business active, and freights in good demand.

Exchanges on London, 12¾@12¾ premium, New York, ½@1¼ premium; New-Orleans, 2¾@3 premium, short sight.

The steamship *Matanzas*, from Matanzas 22d inst., arrived at this port last evening. We are indebted to the Purser for files of papers and market reports.

SUGARS—A slight reaction in prices for Clayed has been admitted by planters, though little has been done. For Muscovado the demand continues good; large business would have been done, were it not that shippers are not willing to pay present rates. The rainy season has set in, and in consequence several estates have stopped grinding.

	Boxes.	Hhds.
Stock in first hands	63,800	8,900
Same time last year	78,000	8,000

QUOTATIONS—Cucuruchos, Nos. 7 to 8, 6¾@7¾ reals; Cucuruchos, Nos. 9 to 10, 7¾@7¾ reals; Browns, Nos. 11 to 12, 8@8¾ reals; Yellows, Nos. 13 to 14, 8¾@8¾ reals; Yellows, Nos. 15 to 16, 9@9½ reals; Yellows, Nos. 17 to 18, 10@10¾ reals; Yellows, Nos 19 to 21, 11@11¾ reals; Whites, 12@14 reals; Muscovado Com., 7@7¾ reals; fair Refining, 7¾@7¾ reals; good Refining, 8 reals; Grocery, 8@8¾ reals; Melado, 5¾ reals. MOLASSES quiet; prices have declined to 3 reals for Clayed and 4 reals for Muscovado; some 500 bought during the week.

EXCHANGES improving, slight demand; London, 12@12¾ ₰ cent. premium; New-York, par@¼ ₰ cent. premium.

FREIGHTS—Several vessels have been taken. Cowes, Falmouth, and a market, 42s. 6d.@50s.; United States, $5@$5 25 ₰ hhd. Sugar; $1@$1 25 ₰ box do., and $2 75 ₰ 110 gallons Molasses.

IMPORTS of all kinds in good demand.

Exports from Jan. 1 to May 23, 1860.

	Boxes Sugar.	Hhds. Sugar.	Hhds. Molasses.	Hhds. Melado.
United States	13,319	19,486	30,876	7,987
Cowes, Falm'th & a mkt.	54,558	662	1,026	200
Great Britain	896	1,508	7,217	659
Spain	10,274	—	—	—
Other ports	8,567	187	314	—
Total	87,594	21,822	39,433	8,746
Same date last year	77,019	14,988	41,056	2,516

From Mexico.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

The *Pocahontas*, from Vera Cruz the 16th, brings intelligence that, immediately after the late victory of Gen. ULLOA and his advance upon the capital became known, MIRAMON left Mexico to take command of the reactionary army in person. He will concentrate his troops near Queretaro, where a decisive battle will be fought.

If MIRAMON is defeated in this general engagement, as it is believed he will be, the Liberals will march at once on the capital, and have no difficulty in occupying it.

Since the battle near San Luis Potosi, Gen. ULLOA has moved with great energy, though with caution and circumspection. He has also a larger force under his command than MIRAMON, and a better-appointed artillery. The Constitutionalists are, therefore, confident of a speedy termination of the campaign in their favor.

M. GABRIAC, the late French Minister, had left the Capital, and is now staying at Jalapa.

It is reported that ROBLES is preparing to return to the City of Mexico.

The Juarez Government is expected to be removed to the City of Jalapa during the month of June.

The steamer *Pocahontas* left the United States steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, the sloop-of-war *Saratoga* and the steamship *Supply* at Vera Cruz. The schooner *Col. Lester* was the only American merchant vessel in that port at the date of the *Pocahontas*' departure.

The schooner *Virginia Antoinette* left on the 15th inst. for New-Orleans, *via* Tecolnta.

At Trenton, Oneida County, N. Y., May 5, a farmer, aged 50, named George Egert, hung himself while deranged.

NEW GRANADA.

Another Revolution in Cauca—Further Indications of Popular Discontent—Movements of the Central Government—The Powhatan Bound to New-York—Varieties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Saturday, May 19, 1860.

We have nothing later than the dates forwarded by the last steamer from the Central and South American coast, or from Bogota. The mails from all these points will be due at Panama two days hence.

A small schooner arrived from Buenaventura a few days since, with a report that Gen. MOSQUERA, Governor of the State of Cauca, in this Confederation, had seized the Buenaventura Custom-house from the National authorities, and was to declare the State independent on the 30th of April. A subsequent arrival brings a partial contradiction of the report. It is now said that he has only substituted a new Collector for the old one, and has not yet cut loose from the Confederation. I think, however, the first report will prove to be the correct one. If he has deprived a National Collector or Administrator of his office he has, of course, by this act, usurped the prerogatives of the President, and is in open revolt against the Government. At any rate there can be no doubt that unless President OSPINA and his Congress have receded from their determination not to repeal the obnoxious and unconstitutional election law, MOSQUERA has before this declared his State independent, in accordance with his expressed determination to do so. The State of Magdalena has also called its Legislature together, to take action on the same subject, and no doubt exists that both that State and the State of Bolivar will join Mosquera in resisting the law indicated. The State of Santander also stands ready to take up arms against the attempts of President OSPINA to bring the federated States back to centralism. So that, unless Gen. HERRAN, who is making the most strenuous efforts to that end, can bring about a compromise, you may expect to hear within six weeks that the eight States of New-Granada, who have only lived two or three years under their new Constitution, are engaged in a bloody civil war. MOSQUERA has a force of about 3,000 men, and although the National Intendente of Panama has seized about 1,000 stand of arms in transit destined for him, they are pretty well armed, and the Caucanos are accounted the best fighting men in the Confederation. MOSQUERA has the State of Antioquia between him and Bogota, in the vicinity of which President OSPINA's strength lies, and as Antioquia is a perfect Thermopylæ in mountain passes, he can defend himself easily against any force that may be brought against Cauca until the other States mentioned can complete their arrangements to assist him, and perhaps to march upon Bogota.

In the meantime the Government at Bogota is actively engaged in strengthening itself by the purchase of arms, and in recruiting men for the threatened crisis. Yesterday a large quantity of arms and ammunition left Aspinwall for Savanilla, in the State of Bolivar, to be taken thence up the Magdalena River, for the Government. President OSPINA, for greater security, fearing that Gen. NIETO, of Bolivar, might seize them, got a Jamaica gentleman to cover them as British property; but this dodge will not probably succeed, for NIETO is bold and enterprising, and will find means to appropriate them, or at least to detain them on their route until things take a decided turn either for peace or war. With the usual intelligence of Isthmus *militaires*, the officer who superintended the shipment—there being two sizes of rifles in the lot, large and small bores—sent the small bores, with the large balls and cartridges, on board, while the large bores and small balls were kept to be sent against Cauca. A timely suggestion, however, detained the vessel until the cargo could be overhauled and the error remedied.

We have no local news of importance. The *Powhatan*, which brought the Japanese Ambassadors to Panama, left that port for New-York on the 16th. The *Saranac* is now the only American war-vessel in port. Lieut. C. E. THORBURN, of the *Powhatan*, goes home in the *Northern Light*, having resigned his commission. The *Wyoming* is at Realejo, Nicaragua. The *Levant* is on her way to the Sandwich Islands, and the flag-ship *Lancaster* and sloop *St. Mary's* are on the West Coast of Mexico. The frigate *Sabine* is at Aspinwall, and the *St. Louis* is at San Juan del Norte. Lieut. WM. NELSON, of the *St. Louis*, is ordered home on the *Northern Light*, invalided.

CHAS. J. FOX, Esq., United States Consul at Aspinwall; JAMES W. SIMONTON, Esq., editor San Francisco *Bulletin*; Judge CURRY, late Republican candidate for Governor of California; and Bishop KIP, of California, are passengers on the *Northern Light*.

The store-ship *Relief*, which vessel sailed from Aspinwall for Boston, on Sunday, April 29, was spoken only one hundred miles from Aspinwall, on Sunday, May 13. [We learn that the *Relief* was signaled by the *Northern Light*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, on Sunday, May 20, three weeks out from Aspinwall, long. 77° 40', lat. 13° 02', 260 miles from that port.—EDS. TIMES.] The *Relief* once, in taking supplies to the United States fleet at Rio Janeiro, was 140 days on her passage, and not only ate all her own provisions, but the supplies for the fleet, before she got there. F. W. R.

THE RIVER PLATE.

Relation of Buenos Ayres to the Confederation—New Difficulties—Union Not Effected—May Not Be.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Wednesday, March 28, 1860.

The complications of Buenos Ayrean affairs are so rapid and intricate that they are a study.

When the compact between Gen. URQUIZA and the Province was made on the 11th November, 1859, by which URQUIZA was to withdraw his 15,000 troops from around the city, and the Province was by a stipulated method to enter the Confederation, all the world thought the trouble over and the integrity of the Confederation restored. Foreign papers and letters reach us written on the supposition that Buenos Ayres is no longer an isolated State.

Strange to say, all this is a mistake. Buenos Ayres is still isolated, and if not independent, clearly on the way to independence.

What causes have so disappointed the hopes of the world? To this question there is but one answer: The deepseated hostility to e union which pervades the leading minds of both the Confederation and Buenos Ayres. This is undeniable, and is exhibited in various ways, some of which are the following:

By the treety of Nov. 11, this Province was to call a Convention which should examine the Federal Constitution and approve it or propose amendments. That Convention was called, and by the elections it was found to be composed almost entirely of the very men engaged by pen and sword for years against the Confederation. The very men were in it who led in the revolt 1852, and who afterwards led the forces of the State against those of the nation.

Such was the character of the Convention; what, then, are their acts? They appoint a Committee to report proposed amendments. Though the Convention was convened early in January, and this is March 28, not the first report from the Committee has been heard. For many days there has been a report in readiness, but though five times have been set for assembling, five times has quorum been wanting. The absentees are the violent opposers of the Confederation. What that game will play out no one knows.

Should a set of amendments be agreed upon, the Constitution of the Confederation provides, in the body of the instrument itself, that no alteration or amendment can be made until 1863; thus in any event the state of separation must exist for three years or longer.

There were recently two candidates for the Presidency of the Confederation—DERQUI and FRAGUEIRA, the former was Minister of the Interior, and the latter Governor of Cordova. DERQUI has made himself universally unpopular in Buenos Ayres, the other is highly esteemed here, as a pure-minded, upright man. So divided was the Confederation between these two men that the vote of this province, if cast, would have given the election to FRAGUEIRA, but to vote for President the province must first be incorporated by a formal acceptance of the Constitution. When there was so much reason as this for haste, nothing was done to secure a man for the Presidency who was in this province the first and only choice.

A treaty has lately been entered into between the Confederation and Spain, the former representing the provinces in the National form of government. By the treaty of Nov. 11, this Province agrees to no longer exercise any diplomatic rights, recalling all her foreign representatives. As to the treaty with Spain, Buenos Ayres sends to the National Government and to Spain a formal protest, on the ground that as she is not a member of the Confederation she cannot be held by this treaty, and that, consequently, no stipulation as to the ports and duties, &c., of this Province can be binding without her express consent.

As the isolation, for reasons given above, must continue for at least three years, it is not likely that the National Government will suspend its treaty-making power for that time.

On March 8, an insurrection occurred in this Province, headed by two Colonels in the National Army, LAMELA and NADAL. It amounted to but little, but it made form a charge against these two officers. They were demanded by Buenos Ayres for trial. It was replied by the Confederation that for the security of Buenos Ayres these men were ordered not to approach within forty leagues of our boundaries.

Among all these menaces are there any signs more palpable of what the future is to be?

At the signing of the treaty, Nov. 11, both parties had an armed navy in their waters. The Confederation has proceeded to dispose of all her vessels but three. Buenos Ayres, though virtually a province, retains her navy, refusing to sell the ships, only leasing them, but having them ready for use in case of war.

A thorough organization of the National Guards (the militia) has been made.

The Legislature, which will shortly meet, will have to elect a Governor, and the prominent candidate is Gen. DON BARTOLOMEW MITRE, late Commander-in-chief against URQUIZA. His election will define matters beyond mistake as to the policy of Buenos Ayres.

These facts are eloquent. They point out definitely the future of this, the richest and most powerful portion of the valley of the Platte. O. A.

THE NORTH PACIFIC.

What our Legislature Did, and What Narrow Escapes we have had at its Hands—Principal Appropriations—J. D. Whitney, State Geologist—A Good Governor Well Treated—A Famous Newspaper Suit Ended—The Dead Alive, d'Aumalle About Again—A French Cook's Vengeance—No More Through-baggage Messengers—Mining Intelligence, Northern News, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, May 5, 1860.

At the moment that my last started from the Plaza on its overland route the Legislature was adjourning. "*Less Boo*," abested the people, when they learned that the mischief-making power had actually gone into an eight months' retirement, and in San Francisco many flags were run up as a token of the common joy. The amount of damage actually done by this Legislature, now happily dead, is as a mole-hill to a mountain when compared with what it would have done if Governor DOWNEY had not vetoed two of their worst bills, and put three others that were full of spoiling provisions into his pocket and kept them there, where they were harmless. The two at which he hurled his vetoes, were, first, the monstrous Bulkhead, and, second, the log-rolled Omnibus bill, which enabled certain counties to retain portions of the poll-tax and foreign miners' taxes to build a lot of quite unnecessary wagon roads over the Sierra Nevada. In his pocket were smothered the "*Little* Bulkhead bill," a sly joker, which ran through both houses almost unobserved in the noise and confusion, dust and bustle; the Wheeler Libel bill, better known as the bill for the suppression of newspapers; and the bill funding $295,000 of old Indian War bonds.

The aggregate of the appropriations for the year is something over $700,000. Incinded in these are the following:

For payment of Indian War Expenses in Tehama, Plumas, Shasta and Butte Counties during 1859	$60,475
For getting the Indians under in Mendocino County	9,347
For the construction of a Capitol at Sacramento	100,000
To pay Thompson and Forman for a pleasure trip East, and telling President Pierce that the Vigilants were hanging all the rogues	4,000
To fix the line of California as far east as the Federal Government will allow	10,000
To erect a State Reform School Building	30,000
To educate the Indigent Deaf Mutes and Blind	10,000
To furnish supplies for a State Geologist	20,000
To square up and get rid of a lousey State Prison contract	200,000
To Orphan Asylums	13,000
To relieve destitute females	5,000
And to hurry up telegraphic communication with the East	100,000

The act, now a law, creating a State Geologist, appoints J. D. WHITNEY to that post, on an annual salary of $6,000, with such assistants as he may appoint, and on such salaries as he and the Governor can agree upon. If WHITNEY declines to serve, the Governor is to appoint some one who will. The bill is liberal and the range it affords ample.

But what a Governor we have stumbled upon! a Catholic, an Irishman, and an accident, he proves all pluck and has taken an arm-chair in the very heart of our affections. With his party like a steam-engine pegging into the small of his back, with a lobby that had conquered the State, charging with bayonets in his face, he kept his ground, held the track, vetoed right and left, and made all his predecessors envy his position. By his firmness he has saved the State millions of dollars,—loud talk this but true,—saved our credit, and discomfited the whole hungry crew of schemers, plunderers and hounds. It is a great pity that he is not a Republican, for anything he wants hereafter, if he holds on another year as he has begun, he will be very likely to have given him freely.

The day after the Legisleture breathed its last, Gov. DOWNEY started in a quiet way to come to San Francisco, *en route* homeward.

The moment that the boat that bore him hove in sight—it was at 9¾ o'clock of Tuesday night—bonfires were kindled on the three highest hills, as a signal to light up. Instantly a thousand houses were illuminated—a candle to every pane—and a grand procession of military, firemen, tradespeople, unfettered and badged, and of citizens on horseback, moved down to the wharf, swinging torches, filing Roman candles, and bearing transparencies. As the boat spun in amongst the shipping, almost every clipper in the harbor fired a Governor's salute of twenty-one guns, discharged rockets, and burned Bengal lights. Capturing Gov. DOWNEY from the boat without a speech on either side, and scarcely pausing to read the warrant of arrest, our highest representative official placed him in an open carriage. He was conveyed to Montgomery-street, throughout its length, under triumphal arches, whereon, as he approached, his welcome was displayed in pyrotechnics, cannons roaring, rockets hissing, men cheering—ladies, from the windows and balconies, waving their handkerchiefs—the whole route one blaze of light, until the column halted at South Park. Here all the houses were on fire with illuminations. From each side, and from every door-yard of the houses that embrace the little oval park, the rockets shot up, forming a ribbed arch overhead, from which rained down perpetual showers of sparks. The evergreens were hung with Chinese lanterns. Mottoes of welcome, and legends of compliment, blazed about the gateways. Waiting at the door of the house of his Private Secretary, the Governor was permitted to escape inside, after making a speech of two brief sentences. Then the procession wheeled, the Artillery fired a parting salute, and the column, of which about one-half the length consisted of citizens on horseback, returned to the point of starting and dismissed. It was a little the handsomest, end altogether the heartiest, reception that any man ever had on the Pacific slope.

We have been rejoicing in our late rains, which all manner of men welcome, except some owners of large ranches, who are afraid their grain will be knocked flat and the harvest postponed for a week or ten days.

The Grand Jury in our Court of Sessions has indicted some of our keepers of Intelligence offices—a great set of swindlers and ripe for punishment.

You may remember that the Christian world was startled some weeks ago to learn how moral we were in this town by the following token: Somebody whom the *Bulletin* had curried with nettles complained to Justice HUDSON that said paper had made an indecent publication, to wit: had spread before its readers a copy of MRS. DAN SICKLES' confession—which the NEW-YORK TIMES (supposed to be an eminently chaste family journal) gave entire, which *Harper's Weekly* had presented a lithographed *fac simile* of, and which the *Court Journal*, London, had sent into the Royal Family. Now, Justice GEORGE HUDSON had been well brought up, being a good old deacon's son from the east end of Long Island, and having occupied a law office in New-York for years, at the corner of Beekman and Nassau streets, right under the eye of the TIMES and the *Independent*; he read the article carefully, saw how improper it was, and slapped a $200 fine on to the *Bulletin* proprietors. They appealed, wanting to get in some new testimony. Yesterday Judge BLAKE of the County Court, a right nice sort of a man, who would like to have pleased both parties, decided that the Justice was right, but granting the defendants the privilege of a new trial. Whereupon the Prosecuting Attorney, protesting that though all decent papers published such things, they were hardly the kind of reading for pure San Francisco families, moved a *nolle prosequi*.

Speaking of newspapers, within two months some considerable changes have been wrought in the fourth estate. The *National*, our Democratic organ, has deceased, and the *Herald*, inheriting its proprietor and patronage, has enlarged somewhat and stopped its Sunday issue. The *Times* (Republican) holds its own with no other changes than to some of the pens that write it up. The little *Morning Call's* voice (Independent) grows stouter with age, and the front teeth are cutting finely. The *Alta* (Independent) is rewarded for its courage during the late Waterloo Bulkhead battle, in seeing the auctioneer's bill drop dead between the two houses, and its auction advertising safe for another season. These four are all the morning dailies, except a couple of French papers and one German. The *Evening Telegram*, the solitary Bulkhead organ, died the same day that the Legislature expired. But two days after, its carriers, to save their rentes, injected a little Washoe into its collapsed veins, and it lives again. The *Gazette*, started as a theatrical advertising sheet, has enlarged into a cheap independent newspaper, and will very likely make its proprietor a pretty living, to judge from present appearances. By to-morrow morning the papers will be announcing that the *Bulletin*, whose circulation and advertising is worth all the rest, has lost its editor—which will be pure gammon. Mr. SIMONTON goes East to-day by the *Golden Gate*, on a flying trip, to oil the machinery, by which, with still more speed and assurance, the earliest telegraphic news will be tunneled into its columns. Rumor assigns to him the ownership of one-half of the profitable concern of which he is sole editor, and while he holds that only the lusty wishes of his rivals father the rumor that he goes out of the *Bulletin*.

By the way, ROBERT D'ARMAILS, the *Bulletin's* Art Colonia correspondent, who "was butchered by his servants for the money he had on his person, on the 7th of March," has come to life again. It was the *Arizonian* (newspaper) that killed him; and letters from Guaymas, dated the 24th of March, restore him to good, sound health again. It is the story of ESOP'S famous in Rabelais, modernized.

And this reminds me of a piece of summary vengeance that a French cook in this town took, a few days since, upon the villain who had been tampering with his little six-year old daughter. The enraged father was hearing the girl's story as his professed friend entered. Beckoning to him, he caught the rascal by the hair, and with a sharp knife, shaved it off clean with the side of his head. The mutilated man snatched up his ear, put it into a bottle of alcohol, and four hours afterwards went to a surgeon to see if he could sew it on again. Finding his surgeon incompetent to the task, he proceeded to the Police Court, and entered a complaint; the accused pleaded guilty, was committed to easy bail, and the affair was sent to the Court of Sessions.

Commodore VANDERBILT, in abolishing that most wholesome institution, the through baggage messenger, has planted a blow straight from the shoulder between the eyes of California emigration. Under the old arrangement you had your baggage checked when it was weighed, as soon as you crossed the Gulf Stream, and had no more trouble about it till you got to San Francisco, if you were at all wise when you packed at starting. The baggage messenger was the special friend, too, of all lone widows and protectless sisters on board ship. He was the public guardian of all persons people, and not the Purser even was more run after and perpetually questioned on the trip. He was saluted by the Panama Railroad Company, and the Steamship Companies thanked him through for his services to their passengers. The Commodore, we hear, cuts him off, and leaves each passenger to look after his or her own baggage. So lots of men, who were going to send for their wives and sisters, will wait till they can go and fetch them.

Mining news from all quarters of California is encouraging. Saw a rumpet of pure gold yesterday that was turned upin Shasta County, valued at $1,000. They have been finding cinnabar in Mariposa County; silver and copper near Santa Ysabel, some 40 miles from San Diego; and more cinnabar and lead in Pope Valley, Napa County. They are turning Rogue River out of its bed at Long and Big Bars, near Jacksonville and find good prospects there. New leads have been struck in Scott Valley, which is hard by the same vicinity. Washoe is heading up yet. Ophir sells at $800 a foot where it can be bought. On the Humboldt, 250 miles northeast of the Washoe district, they tell of further gold and silver discoveries; and at Ione Stack Rock, 150 miles in the same direction from Virginia City, on the emigrant road from Salt Lake to Sonora Lake Valley, the indications are that there is another Comstock lead.

They have had a Republican State Convention in Oregon, and on the first ballot gave DAVID LOGAN 64 out of 65 votes as candidate for Representative in Congress. Dr. WM. H. WATKINS, R. J. PAGUES and S. J. DAYER were nominated Presidential Electors.

The reports from the Similkameen continue to "conflict,"—no great "finds" lately—pretty steady wages the miners were making, but nothing particularly encouraging. The Commission to survey the line between the British Provinces and Washington Territory was going to resume work about the 1st of May. A military expedition was fitting out at Vancouver, to survey a route to Salt Lake. Col. BAKER was getting on the harness to canvass old Oreg in previous to the June election. The "budget" of Gov. DOUGLAS shows that the actual expenses during the current year, of the Colony of Vancouver Island are estimated at £14,927, while the revenue is £12,388. The Victoria *Gazette* reports the amount of gold received there from British Columbia during the preceding week, at $64,000; a ship (the *Hesse*) had arrived direct from China with 255 Chinese, and $71,669 worth of assorted Chinese goods on board. Two other vessels were loading at Hong-Kong for Victoria.

GLAUCUS.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE STORM—The rain storm on Saturday occasioned considerable damage in this city. The water ran with great volume down the steep grade of Hicks into Fulton-street, doing much damage to the sewer being constructed on the former street. The contractor for this sewer, Mr. PATRICK DILLON, has excavated for a distance of nearly four blocks to a depth of fourteen feet. The water very speedily washed the dirt away from the braces erected to prevent the banks from caving in, when at several points the earth caved in, carrying with it and breaking the water-pipes—at this point nine or ten inches in diameter—and with this additional supply, the sewer, street and many basements of houses were soon flooded. The Superintendent of the water-pipes in this district was promptly on the spot, and in a short time had the water shut off, the disjointed pipes suspended by means of derricks and readjusted, and the water was turned on again yesterday morning. So that the residents in the district experienced no great inconvenience from the accident. The sewer contractor's loss is estimated at between one and two thousand dollars. No serious damage was done by the rain on sewers constructing in other districts; but the new streets, exposed to a sweep of water from the hillsides, were all more or less injured.

MORTALITY.—Dr. JONES, Health Officer, reports 104 deaths as having occurred in this city during the week ending Saturday last, classified as follows: Men, 25; women, 15; boys, 33; girls, 31. Adults, 40; children, 64. Males, 58; females, 46. There were 14 deaths by consumption, 8 each by fevers and inflammation of the throat, 7 each by congestion of the brain and convulsions, and 5 each by congestion of the lungs, croup, dropsy in the head and marasmus. Fifty eight of the whole number were under 5 years of age, and 2 were over 80; 73 were natives of the United States. The deaths were apportioned to the different Wards as follows: Toere was 1 each in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth; 4 each in the Ninth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth; 5 each in the First, Seventh, Eighth and Twelfth; 6 each in the Second and Third; 7 in the Thirteenth; 8 each in the Fourth, Tenth and Eleventh; 12 in the Fifth Ward, and 13 in the Sixth Ward.

A WOMAN KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—During the thunder-shower, on Saturday afternoon, an elderly woman, named MRS. CLYDE, was struck by lightning while walking on the railroad-track between Winfield and Newtown, on the Flushing Railroad, and instantly killed. She was found not far from the Newtown station, lying between the rails, with every appearance of having been deprived of life by a stroke of electricity. She resided with Mr. CAMPBELL, at Newtown, and was returning from Winfield, along the track, when the storm came on. The theory that the immediate vicinity of a railroad-track is dangerous, during the prevalence of a thunder-storm, seems to be confirmed by this occurrence. Deceased was 83 years of age.

INJUNCTIONS DISSOLVED.—The injunction restricting the Central Railroad Company from running cars on Furman-street, in connection with their Atlantic-street route, was dissolved on Saturday. Cars will be put upon the route to-day. The injunction to prevent the sale of the leases of ferries now held by the Union Company has been dissolved, and the sale will take place on the 29th inst.

BURGLARS SENTENCED.—JAMES MCCARTY and MORGAN RHODES, convicted of burglery in the first degree, for robbing the house of M. T. BEERS in Oxford-street, were sentenced in the Court of Sessions on Saturday last, each to ten years imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing. RHODES was 25 years old and was born in Poughkeepsie. MCCARTY said his age was sixteen, and that he was born in Ireland.

A THIEF CAPTURED BY A WOMAN.—On Friday afternoon a thief entered the premises of MRS. LAWLER, No. 107 Butler-street, and had commenced to examine the contents of a bureau when discovered by MRS. L., who seized hold of the intruder and held him until a Policeman came to her assistance. The thief gave his name as PETER REINDER.

PARKS AND DRIVES.—A meeting of those who favor carrying into effect the laws passed by the last Legislature, authorizing the opening of a Park, Parade Ground, and the widening of several avenues in this city, will be held in the City Hall this evening.

MILITARY.—The Third Brigade N. Y. S. M., composed of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Fifty-fifth Regiments, visit East New-York to-day for drill. Gov. MORGAN is expected to be present.

Staten Island.

FOUND DROWNED.—Mr. ROBERT HESLEWOOD, the Coroner of Richmond County, sends us the following: "I have this day held an inquest on the body of a man picked up in the Bay, near the Lighthouse, and brought into Quarantine by EDWARD LAWLOR and JAMES STANDFORD. The body seemed to have been in the water about three months, was 5 feet 7 or 8 inches in height, had on a black or dark mixed thick coat, lined with cloth, with a ribbed cotton velvet collar, black cloth vest, black silk necktie, dark brown striped cassimere pants, new-footed sewed boots, white cotton socks, white cotton shirt, plaited front, and a white Marseilles collar, drab wove under-shirt and elastic suspenders; was slim built, good teeth, low forehead, small head. The body having been somewhat decomposed, it was impossible to judge of his age; jooged the hair must have been very dark. There was on his person two pocket diaries—one for 1859 and one for 1860—some small change, and a note signed W. S. CHURCH, at one year, dated Albany, Dec. 15, 1857, in favor of GERARDUS B. GUNION, for $150. A *post-mortem* examination was held by Dr. JAMES HARCOURT, associated with Dr. A. N. GUNN, the Health Officer, who found no marks of violence. Verdict, "Death by drowning."

Iron Work for Buildings—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 29th-st. M-av. and 30th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE, No. 495 Broadway, New-York. No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

John B. Dunham, OVER-STRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS. Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 13 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.

ASHCROFT & CO., No. 99 John-st., New-York.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.

HEGEMAN & CO.,

Nos. 181, 209, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Great Fire at Barbadoes.

BARBADOS, W. I., April 26, 1860.

Messrs S. C. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, N. Y.:

GENTS: We forward by this vessel (the *Icarian*) one of your Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, which was imported through your consul here, the late Mr. Peter Towner, some eighteen months since. This safe was in our establishment during the awful fire of 14th of February last, and remained there more than 48 hours, until the whole building was totally consumed. An immense heat, coming from our own stores, as well as from coal-yard with over 300 tons of coal, situated about twenty feet to windward of that part of the building in which the safe was kept, rendered it impossible for any one to approach the ruins at an earlier period. The safe contained jewelry as well as the book which we send along with this. On opening the safe, we found (as per certificate on the book to which we ask reference) that the jewelry was only slightly tarnished, and will be easily repolished. The book will show you the value of the safes for protecting papers, &c. Your consul was present at the opening of the safe, and it is at his request we send it to you. His regretted death, since this occasion, precludes his from having his signature to the certificate. You can keep fire safe to show your customers, and ship us another of the same size. You may retain the book and certificate, and make any use you like of them.

We remain yours truly,

BARROW & DUMMETT.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Rogers & Raymond

Invite the attention of GENTLEMEN AND FAMILIES To the FASHIONABLE STOCK OF SPRING CLOTHING For GENTLEMEN AND BOYS, At their New Store, No. 216 Broadway, Under the Museum.

Elegant Spring Overcoats, new styles; handsome Business Suits; the most superb dress and undress Clothing. Everything new and seasonable, and at MODERATE PRICES, at ROGERS & RAYMOND'S No. 216 Broadway, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.

Summer.

We beg attention to the fact that our stock of Summer clothing is now ready.

It embraces all the latest and most desirable fabrics of this and the foreign markets, which are gotten up with all the taste and style of our well-known manufacture. We are in receipt of late importations of all desirable furnishing goods, shirts, &c.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AT PRIVATE SALE,
HOUSES IN THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS:

[illegible]th-street, near 8th-avenue.
[illegible]th-street, near Union-square.
[illegible]th-street, near Irving-place.
[illegible]th-street, near Irving-place.
[illegible]th-street, near Seventh-avenue.
[illegible]st-street, near Sixth-avenue.
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[illegible]th-street, near Sixth-avenue.
[illegible]th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
[illegible]th-street, near Madison-avenue.
[illegible]th-street, near Fourth-avenue.
[illegible]th-street, near Second-avenue.
[illegible]st-street, near Sixth-avenue.
[illegible]st-street, near Third-avenue.
[illegible]nd-street, near Sixth-avenue.
[illegible]nd-street, near Fifth-avenue.
[illegible]th-street, near Lexington-avenue.
[illegible]th-street, near Third-avenue.
[illegible]th-street, near Seventh-avenue.
[illegible]th-street, near Broadway.
[illegible]th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
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[illegible]th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
[illegible]st-street, near Sixth-avenue.
[illegible]st-street, near Broadway.
[illegible]th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
[illegible]th-avenue, near Thirtieth-street.
Lexington-avenue, near Thirty-sixth-street.

For further particulars apply to
FRANKLIN BROTHERS, No. 50 Wall-st.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN.
For Sale by MERRIAM & HUBBARD,
No. 16 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A LARGE THREE-STORY, BASEment and sub-cellar brown-stone front brick house, together with six lots of ground handsomely laid out and inclosed. The grounds contain a quantity of fruit trees, grape-vines and good stable in rear. The house was built expressly for the owner's use, and has marble mantels, hall handsomely papered. The view of Staten Island, Bay and the Narrows, with surrounding scenery not to be surpassed in Brooklyn. Situation on [illegible]d-st., 25 feet from the proposed park or drive, 4th-av., which is to be 155 feet wide. It must be seen to be appreciated; will be sold on reasonable terms; perfectly healthy location. Apply on the premises, 23d-st., between 1st and 4th avs., South Brooklyn. Will be exchanged for a good house and lot in South Brooklyn. Part of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. N. B.—The property will be sold separately or together.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE TWO first-class 4-story brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 34 and 36 West 31st-st., south side, between 5th-av. and Broadway; the houses are each 25 by 60, lots 25 by 99.9. Also, the valuable 4-story brown-stone house and lot No. 20 West 16th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.; house is 20 feet front, lot 20 by 103.3. Also, the handsome 3-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 113 West 16th-st., south side, between 6th and 7th avs; house 20 feet front, lot 20 by 103.3. All these houses are in good order, and contain all the modern improvements. For further particulars apply to JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank, Broadway.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $10,000 LESS than cost.—One of the best built four-stories, basement with sub-cellar, brown-stone front houses, (and furniture if required,) in this City; everything about the house in most perfect order. Parlors newly and beautifully frescoed; doors solid mahogany; chandeliers contain 36 lights, mirrors, pier glasses, velvet tapestry carpet, cabinet ware, &c., all made to order of the best material and expressly for the house: neighborhood first class; near 2d-av., between 7th and 14th sts. Principals only apply to D. MOTT, 68 William-st.

CENTRAL PARK AND HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—Five very eligible lots, without rock, on Yorkville, between 4th and 5th avs., ready for immediate improvement, on easy terms, very little cash required; there is a fine view from the location. Also, 9 and 10 lots between 5th and 7th avs., above 130th-st., and near Tilden-av. which is to be 140 feet wide from the Park; 25 per cent can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Apply at No. 4 New-st., Room No. 2, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day. Price $1,600 each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

PROPERTY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A first-class brown-stone house in 2d-place, Brooklyn, or Western property, will be sold cheap or exchanged for a country seat either on Staten Island or on the North River. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 163 Times Office, stating particularly location and style of house, with directions to it, &c.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and underpinning, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 12 Lex.-av., to JOHN B. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LAMATER.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. E. BLACKWELL, No. 80 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 46 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE—A plot of land of about 30 lots, having three fronts, near the East River, between 60th and 70th sts., suitable for a lumber yard, manufactory, brewery, or any other large establishment. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Real Estate Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 21 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—The store No. 273 Pearl-st., 22½ feet front by 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. If let, the store will be improved to suit a first class tenant. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

LOTS FOR SALE.—THE LOTS ON THE NORTHwest corner of 28th-st. and 4th-av. for sale, with a building loan. The location cannot be surpassed. For immediate information apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 9 College-place.

LOTS ON 17TH AND 18TH STREETS.—100 lots for sale near 6th-av., and all but ten per cent. may remain on mortgage for twenty years. Apply at Room No. 1, over Fulton Bank.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 2d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 129 2d-av.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

TO LET—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A BRICK house, suited for a small family, with large rooms, and garden on two lots of land. The neighborhood is perfectly unexceptionable, but five minutes' walk from either Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. The house and garden are in excellent condition. There is an unexpired lease of the premises, running two years from May 1, 1860. Rent, $540 per annum. Possession given June 15. The house is comfortably furnished, and the furniture will be sold for cash at a great bargain. Any person wanting a quiet, pleasant home, can see the premises by applying at No. 37 Willow-st., Brooklyn, between 12 and 3 o'clock, until let.

TO LET—THE LARGE THREE-STORY HOUSE, with modern improvements, No. 190 West 22d-st., near 8th-av., rent $700.

AT YONKERS—A fine, large house, 40x44 feet, corner Prospect and Grinnell-sts., has grounds, with carriage-house and stable attached; rent, with house furnished, $100 per month; unfurnished, $550 per year. J. & W. DENHAM, House Agents, 8th-av., corner 16th-st. Office open from morning until 9 in the evening.

HOUSE TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A lady occupying a pleasant house in a desirable location as a private boarding house, wishes to let the same and sell the furniture; terms for both reasonable, and immediate possession given. For particulars, address E. L. B., Box No. 133 Times Office.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., in Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. LOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—TWO NEW MEDIUM SIZED FIRST-class 2-story brown-stone houses in 22d-st., between 8d and 4th avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Apply to A. P. STUYVESANT & CO., No. 13 Bond-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 15 EAST WASHINGton-place, situated between Mercer and Greene sts. Apply at No. 11 West 22d st., between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., or between 5 and 7 P. M.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 2d floor of the Times Building. Apply to GALE, SMITH & HARRIS, same building.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT NO. 450 Water-st., second floor, well lighted and easy of access; good location and well fitted for any business requiring steady power. Apply on the premises, or to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Well-lighted rooms and 4-horse power. Inquire on the premises. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY WITHOUT children, the second door of a three-story modern built house. Apply on the premises, No. 218 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

GREENE-STREET HOUSE TO LET.—A medium sized house, in good order, with all the modern improvements, No. 99 Greene-st., near Spring. Apply to F. A. MILLER, 436 Broadway, Room No. 8.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROADWAY TO LET.—One very large and several small rooms at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, 123 Walker-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF ABOUT 180 ACRES, lying in Orange County, about 4 miles northwest from Port Jervis, contiguous to the plank road running from Port Jervis to Sullivan County. The dwelling-house is nearly new; about 80 acres are under cultivation. Soil rich and warm, with southeastern exposure. The remainder is covered with forest and has considerable rich bottom land. An excellent spring of water is close to the house; a fine stream of water running through the farm on the lower side. Price $2,800. one-half may remain on bond and mortgage, or to suit purchaser. Inquire of F. B. SWIFT, No. 160 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY.—SMALL FARM-HOUSE TO LET, twenty-three miles from New-York, near the Lower Bay, with front and kitchen gardens, rented with or without five or more acres of fine pasture land, barn, stable, wagon house, cow shed, &c., attached, at New-Monmouth, N. J. Fare 25 cents per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company's ferry-boats. Inquire on the premises, or of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st, otherwise of the owner, GEORGE P. FOX, No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. House rent for the Summer season $175, per annum $250.

BOATS! BOATS!! BOATS!!!
Ladies' row boats, sail boats, pleasure boats, fancy boats, ships' boats, metallic life boats, yachts, lighters, shell boats, club boats barges, gigs, wherries, and every style, length and model of boats, on hand and built to order. at O. R. INGERSOLL'S largest as well as cheapest Boat and Oar Bazaar in the world, Nos. 243 and 244 South-st., near Pike-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—RENT 6000.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry seat near Dobbs' Ferry Station, Hudson River Railroad, having extensive river views, consisting of house with twelve rooms, bath, hot and cold water, carriage house, &c.; grounds well laid out, and abundantly stocked with fruit and shade trees, &c., is now offered at reduced rent. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 18 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY SEAT AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, FOURTEEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL. A fine brick house 68x40, (exclusive of piazzas,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a fine view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spaulding, Atherton, Ferris and others,) contains twelve commodious sleeping rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry, and in the basement kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is finished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad depôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

TO LET, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country-seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The House, which is now being fitted up and furnished in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bed-rooms, and three attic-rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be set alone, or with the grapes, grape-houses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT at Northampton, Mass., furnished or unfurnished; premises comprising from 40 to 50 acres of land beautifully diversified by groves, lawns, orchard, garden and forest; commanding a view of the Connecticut River and valley, Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke, etc. Mansion gothic in style and built in the best manner; barn same style and built in the best manner; barn gothic in style and built in the best manner; barn one of the largest and best in Hampshire County. All the buildings less than five years old and in fine order. Gardener's cottage in connection with the premises. Much less than cost asked for the place and terms made easy. For particulars inquire of H. KIRKLAND, Esq., Northampton Court-house.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing house at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the depôt and steamboat landing. The house and out buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to THOS. B. CODDINGTON,
No. 75 Broad-st., New-York.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—THREE BEAUTIful villa sites in Llewellyn-Park, on Tulip-avenue, adjoining "Castlewood;" also five very fine tracts of land near West-Bloomfield, about 5 acres each—all on the slope of Orange Mountain. In an excellent neighborhood, within an hour's ride of New-York. For sale on easy terms. Apply to JOSEPH BOWARD, Boonton, N. J., or to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., and No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

$2,500.—COUNTRY COTTAGE ON THE WATER.—One of the prettiest little cottages on the north shore of Long Island, and fronting the water; distance from New-York only 30 miles by steamboat and railroad daily; cottage contains two nice parlors with sliding doors, five bedrooms, kitchen and cellar; handsome piazza front and rear, bathing-house, wash-house, large garden with fruit, a well of excellent, pure water, &c. Terms easy. Principals only need apply. D. MOTT, No. 68 William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A country seat at North Hempstead, twenty miles from the City and two from Hempstead Branch, L. I. The house and outbuildings are in good order. The grounds, about two acres, have a fine lawn and pond of water, and are well laid out and finely shaded with fruit and large forest trees. It will make a tasty retreat. Price $1,800. Apply to
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Two elegant country seats within half a mile of the City of Hudson, Columbia County, with about 50 acres of land attached to each. The buildings and improvements in good taste, the land under first-rate cultivation, and the prospect and scenery scarcely excelled. Inquire of A. UNDERHILL No. 4 New-st., New-York, or of W. H. MELLEN, Hudson.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2¾ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

TO LET—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, A COTTAGE, situated in a beautiful park 30 miles from New-York, and convenient to the depôt; location unsurpassed in scenery by any on the Hudson; vegetable garden already planted; good stable-room and water, and abundance of fine fruit. Apply to THOS. SMULL & SONS, No. 76 Gold-st., New-York, or to JAS. ROBINSON, Sing Sing.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT ON Long Island, about 18 miles from New-York, and 2 miles from Sands' Point Light-house directly on the water. The house is partially furnished daily communication by steamboat. Inquire of COVERT & CO., No. 51 Warren-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FIVE-MILE River, near South Norwalk, Conn., a nice two story cottage house and about one-third of an acre of land. Apply to SAMUEL RAYMOND, 2d, at Five Mile River, or JAMES G. POWERS, No. 101 Murray-st., New-York.

TO LET.—A COTTAGE HOUSE, (NEW) WITH several acres of ground, situated in Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, a pleasant ride from the river; variety of fruit, good water, and fine scenery. Inquire of FRANCIS A. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—UNTIL NOVEMBER. POSSESSION given immediately—A furnished house, pleasantly situated in the village of Rhinebeck Flats Dutchess County, two miles from the Hudson River Railroad station. There are four rooms on the first and five on the second floor, about an acre of land, garden, stable, icehouse filled, &c. Rent $500. Apply, by mail or personally, to Mrs STEPHEN SCHUYLER, on the premises.

COUNTRY PLACES TO LET—FURNISHED. A very fine one at Glen Cove; a beautiful one at Ravenswood, Woody Crest, Tarrytown, Yonkers, Irvington, Fordham; a splendid one at Dobbs' Ferry, with many others, well situated; also ten in the City, some of them splendid—one rent taken in board if wished; a number unfurnished. N. C. BISHOP,
No. 144 Broadway, first floor.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED—(Eleven rooms.) Ample shade and space. Located in Fishkill N. Y., one mile from River and New-Hamburgh station. Rent for Summer, $200. Table furnished at a low rate. Servants and horses supplied if desired. For reference, &c., address E. F. ACKERMAN, Hughsonville, N. Y.

PART OF A FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN.—A small family in a pleasant part of Brooklyn, adjacent to the cars, would like to rent part of their house to a small respectable family without children; reference exchanged. Apply personally or by letter to Mrs. A. B. LOWBEE, No. 121 Vanderbilt-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FURNISHED.—A RESIDENCE AT Fishkill Landing, with seven acres of land attached; fine vegetable garden, and abundance of shade and fruit trees. Apply to Mrs. TOWNSEND GLOVER, on the premises.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A VERY SUPERIOR BAY COACH horse, six years old, sound and kind.
A heavy gray Norman Cart Horse.
A fine little black Pony, with heavy mane and tail, well broken to the saddle.
A large cart Mule, a superior animal.
One dray-cart, second-hand; a two-horse wagon and harness, second-hand. R. L. ALLEN,
Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

CARRIAGES.—WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBItion, at our warerooms, Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin, and 77 White-st., first door east of Broadway, a fine assortment of first-class carriages and road wagons manufactured on the premises, under our immediate supervision, from the best selected materials and workmanship, to which we invite the attention of the public. MINER & STEVENS.

FOR SALE.—A VERY SUPERIOR LARGE BAY Horse, 16 hands, sound, kind, and very stylish; one of the finest horses in the City for a coupé or rockaway, 7 years old; will be sold below his value, as the owner has no further use for him. Can be seen at stable in the rear of No. 92 East 30th-st. between Lexington and 3d avs., between 8 and 11 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE—A BOB-TAIL BLACK HORSE, 15½ hands high, sound and kind; can trot in three minutes. Apply at the stable of DAVIS & JACKS, 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
WILLIAM HEERDT,
Manufacturer,
No. 159 WOOSTER-ST.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
☞ A large assortment always on hand.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.
HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

HAZELTON & CO., No. 577 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel,
Respectfully invite attention to their stock of FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE, now offering AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Furniture made to order.
ALSO SPRING BEDS, PURE CURLED HAIR MATTRESSES, &c.

FIRST PREMIUM ENAMELED AND Grained Chamber Furniture, in all colors and styles, also Bedding of every description. Every article warranted as represented. E. O. WOODBRIDGE,
Nos. 6 and 8 Sullivan-st., 3 doors from Canal.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, crockery, books, &c., at No. 125 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

ROOM WANTED.—A COMFORTABLE FURnished room without board; moderate price, not many minutes walk from this office. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 178 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A WIDOW LIVING IN A SMALL pleasant house in Brooklyn, a few steps from the Myrtle-av. cars, and within a block of Bedford-av., can accommodate three or four persons with board, on moderate terms; no objections to the care of children. As there are but two in the family all the quiet and comforts of a home may be realized. Address M. S., Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARDING—IN BROOKLYN, NEAR WALL and South Ferries. A private family can accommodate a few gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with nice rooms in a most delightful and cool situation. Best of references required. Address HENRY, Box No. 115 Times office.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board by applying at No. 11 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights. House has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMEN AND HIS WIFE or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board with a private family, at No. 151 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER HAS to let several parlors and bed rooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN. IN A DESIRABLE NEIGHBORHOOD.—Three or four single gentlemen or one gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board in the neighborhood of the City Hall, within twelve minutes' walk of the ferries and near the Fulton-av. Railroad. Apply at No. 201 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TO LET, WITH board, a suite of rooms, on second floor, suitable for a family or gentlemen, commanding a fine view of the bay. Apply at No. 92 Columbia-st.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—PLEASantly furnished front rooms, with board in a small private family, may be had at No. 292 Henry-st., near Harrison. Terms moderate.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 34TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, will let, with board, a large front room, (with smaller room connecting,) and a large back room on same floor also, a good sized bed-room on floor above. House is first-class, handsomely furnished, and has water, gas, &c., throughout. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 108 Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A front room and bedroom on second floor; also a front room and hall bedroom on third floor, to gentlemen and their wives, or to single gentlemen, with or without board; house pleasantly situated, and furnished with gas, hot and cold water and bath. Apply at No. 93 East 15th-st.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—DELIGHTFUL rooms for Summer, large and airy, for gentlemen only, with or without breakfast and tea, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, in the immediate vicinity of Astor Library, Cooper Institute, Bible House and Broadway.

A GOOD HOME.—A FEW FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board at No. 108 Waverley-place near Washington square where the comforts of a private home will be studied. Three or four gentlemen can have a large room on moderate terms. A front basement to let for an office.

TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING TO ROOM together can be accommodated with board in a private family; also, a single room for one gentleman. Rooms contain gas and water. Apply at No. 349 West 15th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, to gentlemen only, with board. Southern and Cuban gentlemen will find an agreeable home. Table first class. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 44 West 13th-st., near 5th-av.

BEDROOMS TO LET—TO SINGLE GENTLEmen in a small private family—two neatly furnished bedrooms on the second and third stories, with gas, and partial board if desired. Apply at No. 162 Prince-st., West of Broadway.

A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM to let to two single gentlemen in a small private family, at $4 50 per week, with gas and bath included, where there are no boarders. Non-but Americans need apply, at No. 118 1st-st., near 1st-av.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDroom, or a single furnished room, with gas, bath, &c., to let, to a single gentleman in 13th-st., between University place and 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS on first and second floors, to gentlemen; house has all the modern improvements, and is situated on Washington-square. Apply at No. 282 4 h-st., a few doors below University-place. References required.

TO LET.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, can be had for the season, in Clinton-place, 8th-st., near Broadway. Also, an office suitable for a physician. Apply to or address A. W. H., No. 176 Chambers-st.

A BEDROOM TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD.—A handsomely furnished front hall bedroom, near Broadway, to a single gentleman. Rent $3 per week, in advance. Inquire at No. 160 Spring-st.

HOBOKEN.—FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS ON one floor, in Hudson-st., consisting of two parlors and two bedrooms, to let, with or without board. Apply at No. 129 Hudson-st., Hoboken.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board, at reduced prices for the Summer months, at No. 263 Lexington av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious nr strictly moral habits preferred.

FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIVATE FAMily. No 45 East 31st-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Desirable location.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—Steamboat *George Law* leaves Catharine slip daily at 2½ o'clock. Cars twice a day, leaving Brooklyn at 12 M., and 4½ P. M. accommodations of the first class, fine salt-water bathing, good boating and fishing. A private bowling-alley for the exclusive use of the guests, free. Address W. B. HALLOCK, Oyster Bay, L. I., or apply to WM. ALLEN, Comptroller's Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY AT Ravenswood L. I., are desirous of receiving a few boarders, families or single gentlemen for the Summer, or long Board at Stapleton, Staten Island, five minutes' walk from Stapleton Landing, on Bank-st., in a private family where there are no other boarders. For further particulars, address M., Box No. 125 Times Office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—FAMILIES wishing board for the Summer months, or for the year, can find all the comforts of a home in a private family, at the healthy and pleasant village of Stony Brook, L. I., good fishing, boating, &c., by applying to E. J. JOHNSON, Stony Brook.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LADIES OR MISSES desirous to acquire the French language, to speak and read, can obtain board for the Summer season to the French Institute, located in the pleasant and healthy village of Bloomfield, N. J. Terms $6 per week

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
Will be opened on Saturday, May 26.
Persons wishing to make arrangements for board, &c., will apply to WM. B. COZZENS West Point.
N. B.—Mr. COZZENS has three furnished cottages to let.

BOARD AT HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON.—The Crowen House having been put in thorough repair, and newly furnished, is now open for the reception of parties of grown persons, or single gentlemen, who may desire an unexceptionable country home for three or more months every attention will be given for the comfort and satisfaction of guests.
WM. GRAY HASTINGS.
Reference—T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.

ROCKAWAY—THE PAVILION HOTEL will be re-opened June 21, under the same management and conducted with the care and liberality that made this house so popular in the years 1856-7. Plans of the rooms and of furnished cottages may be seen and engaged of Mr. ROBERT SAINBRIDGE, No. 47 Old-st., or at the Hotel at Rockaway, after this date.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The above Summer resort is now open for the reception of visitors. The house is finely located, beautiful grounds, baths &c. One hour from New-York via Morris and Essex Railroad, from foot Cortlandt-st. Trains leave New York 8:30 and 11:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:10 P. M. CHAS. STBINGER, Proprietor.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, NEW-JERSEY.—The above fashionable Summer resort is now open, and those wishing to make arrangements for rooms, &c., can do so by letter to the proprietor at the above place.
WILLIAM SHARP.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

THE OLD JAVA COFFEE POT.
HOTEL COFFEE BOILER—BARTLETT'S PATENT. Is decidedly the best coffee pot in use. By its peculiar, yet simple construction, it preserves and distils the rich aroma, and thus secures the full flavor of the coffee, thereby making better coffee with one-third less
The highest premium a silver medal, was awarded the Old Java Coffee Pot, by the American Institute, 1859. Call and examine, or send for a circular.
BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, 426 Broadway.

WINSHIP'S
VENTILATING REFRIGERATORS.
Acknowledged to be the only Refrigerator in the market which is really self-ventilating. Milk, butter and delicate articles are kept in the same apartment with meats, fish, &c., &c., without the strong flavors of tasting the delicate ones.
BRANHALL, HEDGE & CO., 443 Broadway, New-York.

HARRISON'S EUROPEAN RANGE
Will operate with less coal than any other, cast best every other kind, and give first-rate satisfaction every way.
BRANHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUCKEYE PREMIUM MOWER.
WITH FLEXIBLE FOLDING BAR.
The farmer, intending to purchase a Mower, will find it to his advantage to examine the Buckeye for 1860, which combines all those features which have given it its present reputation, that of THE BEST MOWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD, together with several important improvements added the present season. Descriptive circulars with testimonials &c. warded by mail.
JOHN P. ADRIANCE,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
No. 225 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt, New-York.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES,
To close a consignment, consisting of PLOWS, HAY and STRAW CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, HARROWS GARDEN BARROWS, CHURNS, ROAD SCRAPERS, FANNING MILLS &c., &c
A. LONGE T No. 34 Cliff-st.

4 SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S AND 4 Herring's patent, also two large jewelers' safes, for sale low by QUICK BROS., No. 96 Maiden-lane, N. Y., AGENTS FOR FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.
We desire to inform the Profession, the Trade and the Public generally, that having rebuilt our Factory recently destroyed by fire, on a greatly enlarged and improved plan, we are now prepared to supply our friends with our
NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
PIANO-FORTES.
In rebuilding our factory, years of experience have enabled us to introduce very many improvements, both in the structure of the building and in the machinery, and in getting up our NEW PIANO-FORTE our aim and determination has been to produce an instrument that shall defy competition. Our first actions have abundantly testified to the great superiority of our NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES. We cordially invite all to examine for themselves.

STEINWAY & SONS,
GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS AND SQUARE
PIANOS,
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
These instruments have taken sixteen first premiums, gold and silver medals, within the *last four years*, in competition with pianos of the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Among the judges were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. A. Wollenhaupt and other well known artists.
STEINWAY & SONS do not refer to artists who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in pianos quite *recently*, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means obtain the same position at the present time.
We subjoin the following certificate given within the last six months, by nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians now residing in this country:
I, The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvements in Grand Pianos, invented by R. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:
That as the result of the said improvement the voice of the Piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.
The sound by Steinway's improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger and much better prolonged, than that resulted in any other Piano with which we are acquainted.
3, The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. Steinway's most novel, ingenious and important. No Piano of similar construction has ever been known or used so far as the undersigned know or believe.

GUSTAV SATTER,	WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS,	JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM. SAAR,	ROBERT GOLDBECK,
D. C. BILL,	GEO. W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING	CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW,	HENRY C. TIMM,

And many others.
Each Instrument warranted for the term of five years. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway New-York

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN,
for churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
No. 283 BROADWAY, New-York.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.
This magnificent instrument (patented in the United States May 3, 1859) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILLANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI MEYERBEER &c. &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depôt: $45, $50, $100, $180 $185, $235, $400, $390, $340, $480. A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABRIGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 283 Broadway, importers of Busson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
OVERSTRUNG PIANOS.
We are now offering a full assortment of piano-fortes, all of which are of our own manufacture, and warranted in every respect. By permission, we refer to the undersigned parties, who, from personal experience for many years, can recommend our instruments, both as to their quality and durability:

Winslow, Lanier & Co.	E. D. Morgan & Co.
Cary Howard, Sanger & Co.	Colgate & Co.
Bowen, Holmes & Co.	J. H. Ransom & Co.
Brohaw, Tiler & Co.	Bettis, Nichols & Co.
Baslebrat & Smith.	Beldon, Hoyt & Co.
Thomas Owen & Son.	Joseph Fonikes' Sons.
Merrick & Bull.	Ivison & Phinney.

And others.
Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Wareroom No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupils a professional player in one quarter of lessons. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Monday, May 28, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Sales-room, No. 59 William-st., near Wall:

50 shs. North River Bank.	50 shs. Leather Manufacturers' Bank.
50 shs. N. Y. Coal & Leather Bk.	50 shs. N. Y. Coal & Iron Co.
20 shs. Nassau Fire Ins.	20 shs. Amer. Ex. Ins.
10 shs. Mechanics' Ins.	10 shs. Germania Ins.
280 shs. Brooklyn Gas L. Co.	300 shs. Brk'n G. L. C. scrip.
40 shs. Eq. Life Ass. Soc.	20 shs. Lenox Ins. Co.
20 shs. Home Ins.	20 shs. Howard Ins.
45 N. Y. Consol'd Stage.	

Union and Harlem R. R. 7 ₱ cent. Bonds.
Hudson R. R. 7 ₱ cent. Bonds.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien R. R. 7 ₱ cent. Bonds.
Illinois Central R. R. 7 ₱ cent. Bonds.
Virginia State 6 ₱ cent. Bonds.
Tennessee State 6 ₱ cent. Bonds.
Louisiana State 6 ₱ cent. Bonds.
Regular sale on THURSDAY, May 31. Regular sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at the Regular Stock Salesroom, No. 59 William-st., or at the Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock-Broker,
No. 59 William-st., near Wall.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, 10TH-AV., 56TH AND 57TH STS.

ON MONDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the executors of the late JOHN JAMES, Esq., part of the estate of the late JOHN JAMES MOWRAY, Esq., and ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 6th June, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 59 lots, as follows:

BROADWAY.—6 lots, east side, forming entire front between 56th and 57th sts., (including two corners.)

10TH-AV.—20 lots, east and west sides, between 56th and 57th sts., including 5 corners. On these lots is a large barn or stable.

57TH-ST.—6 lots, north side, between Broadway and 10th-av., including valuable house of the late Mr. [illegible]. Lots 25x100.8.

56TH-ST.—5 fore lots, south side, opposite above.

57TH-ST.—5 lots north side, east of 10th-av.

57TH-ST. (100 ft. Wide)—5 lots, south side, 100 feet west of 10th-av., together with 4 large gores in the rear.

56TH-ST.—6 lots, south side, between Broadway and 10th-av.

The whole presently lying on Broadway and 10th av., and generally considered as the handsomest block of similar property for sale in the XIIth and XXIId Wards. TITLE OLD AND INDISPUTABLE. Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF VILLA PLOTS AND BUILDING LOTS,

IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

About 200 lots 1,200 feet from depôt lying between the estate of Jehiel Jaggar and land of Dr. McDonald, extending from Jamaica-av. to Lawrence st. A portion is village lots, and the residue in plots of from 5 to 10 acres, in the most attractive portion of the village, with a view of Flushing Bay. The grade is perfect. The soil is dry and smooth, and fit for immediate use. So good an opportunity for investment in this delightful village cannot be found elsewhere, nearly all the valuable tracts being controlled by large capitalists. The facilities of access to and from Flushing, by railroad and steamboat, are unrivaled. Time from Fulton Market-slip 45 minutes. Very liberal and large privileges will be given. Printed abstracts of title will be furnished. Trains leave New-York, at 7:15, 9, 11:1, 1, 3:45 and 7. From Flushing at 6:30, 7:35, 10, 1, 2:45, 4:45 and 6:45. Passengers going by the ferry can leave on and after 8 o'clock, 9:15, 12 9:15, 4, 5:15 and 6:30. Leave Flushing at 6:30, 7:45, 10, 11, 3:30, 5, 6:15.

Maps can be obtained at No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 29 HARLEM LOTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH-ST.—13 lots and gores, south side, 350 feet east of 2d-av. The improvements on this property rent for $700 or $800 per annum. Taxes low. Also a property of 16 lots, which will yield 6,000 pounds black Hamburg and other hot-house grapes.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH-ST.—9 lots and gores, north side, 250 feet east of 2d-av.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH-ST.—7 lots and gores, south side, 275 feet east of 2d-av.

Title perfect and terms liberal.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

HENRY G. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF JNO. J. BOKER, ESQ., DECEASED, AT TARRYTOWN.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 31, at 5 o'clock, on the premises, about 1¼ miles above Tarrytown, the elegant country seat lately occupied by John G. Boker, Esq., deceased, formerly owned by Com. Perry situated on the east side of the Hudson River, between Tarrytown and Sing Sing, comprising about 24 acres of land, well wooded, and diversified with meadows, lawns and gardens, having on it a large stone Gothic mansion, with tower, bay windows, &c., containing 18 rooms, finished in modern style, completely fitted with pipes for gas, fine pure water throughout the first and second stories, bath-rooms, water-closets and pantries, having a splendid view up and down, directly in front of the Hudson River; fine barns, sheds, milk and ice houses coach-house with 11 stables, a new and beautiful Gothic lodge, with macadamized roads throughout the farm, and two fountains, the stream of pure water running through the farm to the river, the whole bounded on the east by the Highland Turnpike on the west by the Hudson River, having a fine dock belonging to the place,) on the north by the property of J. C. Jones, Esq., and on the south by the elegant seat recently purchased from Samuel Bartlett, Esq., by William H. Aspinwall, Esq., being beyond all question, one of the most desirable residences on the river, having access to the City by railroad and steamers almost every hour during the day. The whole will be sold in one parcel, as above, or, if desired, will be divided as follows:

The mansion and out-houses, together with 53 acres, having every improvement that can be desired, as described above.

Also, a beautiful tract of about 11 acres adjoining, and fronting on the Hudson River, with an unsurpassed view, having ice house, pond, woodland, &c.

Also, the meadow land lying on the Highland Turnpike, containing 28 68-100 acres, including the new and beautiful Gothic cottage, with barns, &c. The right of way through both entrances, and macadamized roads throughout, to be kept open for the free use of the purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent on the day of sale 40 per cent on or before June 26, and the balance on bond and mortgage, at option of the purchaser, when possession will be given.

The elegant furniture contained in the mansion will be sold immediately after the place, as per catalogue, together with garden stationary.

In case the weather should be stormy, the sale will take place the first fair day afterwards.

The trains leave Chambers-st. at 6 o'clock, A. M., 8:45 A. M., (on the day of sale this train will stop at the place) 11 A. M., and 1:15 P. M., and from 31st st. station 20 minutes afterwards. Returning, leave Tarrytown at 1:31 P. M., 3:22 P. M., (this train will stop for passengers at the place) 5:04 and 6:13 P. M., making the passage in three-quarters of an hour. Boats leave foot of Jay-st. every morning at 9 o'clock, and return every afternoon at 3 o'clock. The furniture can be removed by sloop from the dock on the place, or by the trains.

For further particulars inquire of the auctioneers, No. 26 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 29 and 30, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the spacious gallery, No. 594 Broadway two doors above the Metropolitan Hotel. Superb sale of household furniture, removed for greater convenience of sale, made by Messrs. Hercott, Roux, Hutchings & Potter, and others, all of the highest class. Axminster and Velvet carpets, French carved walnut library and dining-room suites, book and silver cases French mahogany buffet extension tables, &c; elegant ebony bahl cabinets, encoignieurs and tables, carved rosewood parlor suites, richly covered in satin and brocatel; fancy chairs, oak suites, richly carved rosewood bedroom furniture of various descriptions, cottage suites, mat resses, rich curtains, mirrors, oil paintings, bronzes, clocks, &c., a valuable assortment of cut glass, colored and plain; a few pieces of statuary. The whole can be examined one day previous to the sale, as above. Four beautiful pianos, made by Chickering and other celebrated makers, all in excellent order.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, May 26, and MONDAY, May 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., Sig. G. B. PANDOLFINI'S first great Spring sale of statuary, busts, vases, &c., consisting of elegant marble statuary groups and single figures, elegant parian and majolica vases, Siena marble do., beautiful marble busts, Robinson and Roman vases, vases varying from 1 to 10 feet high, Medici vases, Hebe do., Neapolitan vases, carved figures of Venus, after Canova, Flora, the Three Graces, all beautifully carved and under glass shades. Also, beautiful tazzas, supported by swans, birds on pedestals, marble ink-trays, carved busts, &c. All of the above goods are the importation of Sig. G. B. PANDOLFINI & CO., and persons desirous of purchasing goods to have them shipped, can have them packed at a reasonable expense.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—IRVING Buildings, No. 504 and 506 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, May 28, at 4 o'clock, and following days until all is sold, the entire Private Library of the late Professor W. W. Turner, of the Patent Office at Washington, embracing a unique collection of Works on the History of the Aborigines of this country and in their languages; an assortment of voyages and travels; a variety of books in the German, French, Russian, Greek and Latin languages; also, in Hebrew, Arabic, Sanscrit, Hindustani, Persian, Phœnician, Japanese, Chinese and other Oriental languages; Philological works, numerous valuable and scarce pamphlets, and many choice manuscripts, and a collection of fine copies of books in other departments.

Catalogues of all our sales may be had on application.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 29 and 30, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the spacious gallery, No. 594 Broadway two doors above the Metropolitan Hotel. Superb sale of household furniture, removed for greater convenience of sale, made by Messrs. Hercott, Roux, Hutchings & Potter, and others, all of the highest class. Axminster and Velvet carpets, French carved walnut library and dining-room suites, book and silver cases French mahogany buffet extension tables, &c; elegant ebony bahl cabinets, encoignieurs and tables, carved rosewood parlor suites, richly covered in satin and brocatel; fancy chairs, oak suites, richly carved rosewood bedroom furniture of various descriptions, cottage suites, mat resses, rich curtains, mirrors, oil paintings, bronzes, clocks, &c., a valuable assortment of cut glass, colored and plain; a few pieces of statuary. The whole can be examined one day previous to the sale, as above. Four beautiful pianos, made by Chickering and other celebrated makers, all in excellent order.

WM. WITTEMS, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., a large assortment of elegant Household Furniture, viz.: Parlor suites, carpets, chairs, tables, cottage suites, mirrors, lace curtains, and everything useful for housekeepers. Also, 200 pots beds, mattresses, pillows and bed linen. And on Thursday, at 10½ o'clock, at No. — Broadway, the stock and fixtures of a first class cigar store.

FRED & COLE, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.—On MONDAY, May 28, at 10½ A.M., at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn—One grey mare, one black horse, one bay horse, suitable for road or business purposes; three light wagons; one business do.; one road do.; one rockaway; several sets of single harness, &c., &c.

FRED & COLE, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LIQUORS, ON MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by FRED & COLE. A large quantity of Brandies, Wines, Gins, Champagnes, Clarets, Sherry and Rhine Wines, Cigars, &c.

THOMAS MURPHY, Deputy Sheriff.

WM. MYERS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, &c.—HENRY G. EVANS WILL SELL, without reserve, in lots to suit dealers, on MONDAY, May 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. 85 Maiden-lane, a large assortment of white granite, light blue and common ware, glass ware, plated ware, knives and forks, French china, &c. Sale positive to close consignments.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1860, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange:

TWENTY-EIGHT LOTS FRONTING ON BROADWAY, EIGHTH-AVENUE, FIFTY-SIXTH AND FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREETS,

on liberal terms of payment.

For Maps and particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 25 Wall-st.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

WEDNESDAY, May 30, instant.

At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange

By order of J. Guédin and Henry Babad, Assignees,

60 shares Allentown Bank	$50 each.
450 shares Deep River Copper Mining and Smelting Co.	10 each.
5 shares Harlem Navigation Co.	10 each.
200 shares Lycoming Valley Iron Co.	100 each.
2000 shares Lycoming Iron Co.	100 each.
1000 shares Lee Marble Quarrying Co.	10 each.
600 shares Magnesian Spar Co.	50 each.
2000 shares Phœnix Gold Mining Co (N. C.).	
2 shares People's Washing and Bathing Association.	100 each.
50 shares Lake Ontario and Hudson River R. Co.	100 each.
5 shares American Guano Co.	100 each.
100 shares California Asphaltum Gas Co.	100 each.
800 shares Fottengill Telegraph Revolver Co.	100 each.
$5,000 Sackett's Harbor and Saratoga R. Co. 7 per cent. Bonds.	

W. B. WESTCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

An extraordinary opportunity for housekeepers.

W. B. WESTCOTT & CO. will sell, on MONDAY, May 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant private residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av. the entire magnificent furniture of the house which is replete with every elegance in furniture and rare and costly works of art, all of which will be peremptorily sold, and must be removed immediately from the premises, consisting in part of superb rosewood parlor furniture, viz.: Magnificent full suites solid rosewood, comprising eighteen pieces, covered in rich brocade, with slip covers, made to order ten months ago by J. Terfass; 7½-octave rosewood pianoforte, used but two months; magnificent mantel and pier mirrors etageres, superb tables Turkish furniture, entire suite; superb marble and bronze statuary mantel vases, rich chandeliers, French work-tables, pearl inlaid; reception chairs, French, gold, red ormolu clocks, velvet carpets, lace and silk curtains, &c., with a most complete assortment of beautiful rosewood chamber furniture, rosewood wardrobes bedsteads, hurceus, superb hair mattresses, &c.; dining-room—extension-table, oak chairs, marble onffet, with a complete and elegant variety of rich silver-ware, French China, ruby and chrystal cut glass, ivory enclery, kitchen utensils, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at house. Deposits required at the chasers. N. B.—Parlor furniture will be sold at 11 o'clock precisely. House to rent; possession immediately.

AUCTION NOTICE.

WM. TOPPING & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

will sell THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock, at the Salesroom, Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place, and No. 8 Murray-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.

EXTRA SALE OF STRAW GOODS.

WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,

Store, Nos. 9 & 11 Park-place, and No. 8 Murray-st., Will sell THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

300 Cases Ladies' and Misses' Straw Boards, Bloomers, Eugenies, Adelaides, P. L. Hoods, &c.

ALSO,

200 Cases Men's and Boys' Straw and Palmleaf Hats, trimmed and untrimmed.

Catalogues and samples now ready.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, MAY 29,

At 1 o'clock, in front of salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., Horses, carriages, harness, &c., &c., removed for convenience of sale from Throg's Neck, the residence of Wm. K. Strong, Esq., his entire establishment, sold only on account of his going to Europe consisting of

One pair matched sorrel horses, 15¾ hands, 8 years old.
One barouche, nearly new, by Brewster.
One set silver-mounted harness, by Gibson.
Bay horse, 6 years old, splendid animal.
Single wagon, City built, with harness.
Black pony wagon, saddle and harness.
A coupe built by Lawreoce.
A rockaway, built by Lawrence.
One 2-seated wagon, pole and shafts.
Sets double and single harness.
Gentlemen's and ladies' saddles and bridles.
Wolf robes.
Dress and night blankets.
India rubber covering.
Linen sheets, nets and tassels.
Whips, halters, brushes, &c., &c.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF REAL CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, ORNAMENTS &c., &c., BEING THE IMPORTATION OF SIGNOR MANCHINI.

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 29 and 30, At 10½ o'clock each day, at salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st., An unusually rich variety of real Derbille marble, Agate, Sienna, and Alabaster vases, of the Roman, Grecian, Florentine, Tuscan, Neapolitan and other classic styles: a profusion of beautifully carved card receivers, Bohemian glass vases, French cut glass ormoln and bronze clocks, elegant bronzes, silver-plated ware, and fancy goods of every description. Purchasers desiring to have their goods packed for shipping can have it done on the premises, by Signor Manchini, at a small expense.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer—No. 23 Bowery.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF BRUSSELS, VELVET AND INGRAIN CARPETING AND RUGS, OIL-CLOTH, MATTING, &c., &c—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell on TUESDAY, 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 23 Bowery, in part as follows:

2,600 yards English, Kidderminster, Brussels, velvet and Wilton carpeting, desirable patterns.

3,300 yards tapestry, ingrain and oil-wool carpeting, rich colors and latest patterns.

150 English velvet and Brussels rugs, various sizes.

500 yards floor, hall and stair oil-cloth, various widths and rich patterns.

Also at 12 o'clock, one Wilder's iron safe.

The above sale is well worthy the attention of hotel-keepers, the trade and others, as the goods will be put up in lots of 25 yards, with the privilege.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 29, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 246 to 294 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cents, (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place. Dated May 22, 1860.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a gentleman's complete establishment:

Brown horse, 16 hands high, 7 years old, short tail; is a very stylish driver in single or double harness; a coupe in good order, used but a short time; also, a set of harness to match. The entire establishment will be sold separate or together.

I. M. TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE THIS DAY AT AUCTION.—I. M. TAYLOR, auctioneer, will sell, at No. 48 West 18th-st., between 6th and 6th ave., a large collection of household furniture, elegant piano-fortes, fine oil-paintings, velvet Brussels end ingrain carpets, silver and plated tea-sets, casters, forks and spoons, cutlery, crockery and glassware, hair and spring mattresses, bedding, &c., &c., all in good order. Sold to pay advances. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock. No postponement.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS AND FANCY GOODS.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, May 29, at 10 o'clock, at No 28 Pearl-st., a large and general stock, in lots, for dealers. Sale positive for cash. Goods well packed.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,

No. 49 John-st. corner of Dutch, New-York,

Importers and manufacturers of all kinds of Builders' Hardware and Locksmith Materials

Locks of the best quality.
Heavy Silver-plated Door Knobs.
Plated name and number Plates.
Bath Night-latches for Front Doors.
And every variety of articles adapted for first-class dwellings.
Improved Wire Door-springs.
Green and gas house Tile, Gas Retorts, Fire-bricks, &c., at the lowest cash prices.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply, personally or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 117 Burling-slip.

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121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.

SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,

NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,

REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,

BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,

OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON,

ANGLE and T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,

HORSE SHOE IRON—PERU, "SBH" and STITTS.

HORSE-NAIL RODS—N and O THER GOOD BRANDS.

PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

CITY RAILROADS.

RAILROAD IRON FOR CITY ROADS, of superior quality, manufactured on short notice, of any pattern and for sale by

THE LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL CO.,

Scranton, Penn.

Office in New-York,

No. 44 Exchange-place.

SHEET-IRON.—30 CASES BEST QUALITY charcoal-polished Belgian sheet-iron, imitation Russia, also, Russia sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMAS & CO., No. 218 Water-st.

RESTAURANTS.

HARRISON

is at

The Old Stand Again,

No.

99

ANN-ST.

Dinner from 12 to 2. Chops and Steaks at all hours. Best of Ale, Wines and Liquors always on hand. Call and try.

WANTED—BY A SICK MOTHER WHO LIES dangerously ill, to give her little daughter to some lady to adopt; it is 21 months old. Apply at No. 261 East 14th-st., second floor, back room, No. 7.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

AND

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills in sums to suit.

S. M. WOOD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND AUCTIONEERS

For the Purchase and Sale of

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, RAILROAD STOCKS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

S. M. WOOD,
W. L. B STOCK,
F. S. BOGUE,
No. 77 Cedar-st., and
No. 75 West 40th-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

NEW-YORK,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.

INTEREST COUPONS OF CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 164 NASSAU-ST.,

Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

AMERICAN ZOOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

Books for subscription to the capital stock of $500,000, in shares of $100 each in the American Zoological and Botanical Society, will be opened on MONDAY, June 4, at the office of the Treasurer, Wilson G. Hunt, No. 36 Park place, and at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., corner Pine and Nassau sts., and continue open from day to day until further notice. Ten per cent. will be required in cash, the balance to be paid to the Treasurer on demand, when ordered by the Council.

WILSON G. HUNT,
WATTS SHERMAN,
ROBERT L. STUART.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DEficiency in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 3d day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name or the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal redeemable on the first day of January, 1863. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid five per cent on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 30th day of June next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES O. MYERS, Attorney-General.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, the 28th day of May, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 85 of the laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will consist of two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarter yearly from taxation, the principal redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 28, 1860.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. CO. LAND GRANT BONDS.—NOTICE—The undersigned, a Committee of the Land Grant Bondholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, requests the holders of said Bonds to attend a meeting at the office of CLARKSON N. POTTER, Esq., No. 61 Wall st., at 1 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., to hear a report from the Counsel of the Trustees, and from the Committee who attended at the hearing in behalf of the Bondholders at Milwaukee on the 17th inst., relative to the foreclosure proceedings and the appointment of a Receiver of said Road; also, to consider such measures for the future action of the Bondholders relative to a decree of sale, and transact such other business as may be requisite pertaining to their interests. It is very desirable that the Bondholders be generally present.

J. H. JACKSON, JONATHAN RANSOM,
NATH'L ROSS, GEO. B. SATTERLEE,
CHAS. H. ROBERTS, CASPER D. SMITH,
JULIUS WADSWORTH,

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1860. Committee.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY.—No. 66 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 12, 1860.—At a meeting of the stockholders of this Company held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year:

Hobart Ford, D. S. Stanford, Thomas M. Shepard, James T. Sanford, Wm. H. Webb, James R. Whiting, Adam Stodart, G. B. Lamar, C. S. Marshall.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, C. S. MARSHALL was chosen President, DAVID R. STANFORD Vice President, and HOWARD MATHER Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1860, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 24th May, and reopened on the 2d June.

W. R. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., No. 68 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the "Proposals of December 16, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 16th of June next.

C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

AMERICAN ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SHIP CANAL COMPANY.—Office No. 28 Broadway, New-York, May 21, 1860.—A meeting of stockholders will be held at this office, on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., between the hours of 12 and 2, for the election of six Directors of this Company, and on other business.

JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.

J. E. BODY, Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the 1st day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank. JOHN T. KNOWLES,

MARCH 27, 1860. Receiver.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, May 19, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-room on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

BOARDWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1860.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June next. Poll open from 12 M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next Election thereafter, will be held at the Banking Rooms on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. N. F. PALMER, Cashier pro tem.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK, in the City of New-York, has this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on and after the 1st of June next. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—New-York, May 9, 1860.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of May 16 to the 31st inst. By order of the Board,

L. MERCHANT, Sec'y pro tem.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c. bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by

THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 60 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

P. W. GALLAUDET

HAS REMOVED TO NO. 11 PINE-ST., where he will continue to buy and sell on commission, HARDWARE, METAL, and other BUSINESS PAPER.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable Nov. 1, 1859 will be paid on presentation at the Broadway Bank. F. A. PALMER, Trustee.

WANTED—EAGLE AND BROOKLYN INSURance Companies Stock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 59 William-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAM—NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The Vanderbilt European Line United States Mail Steamships sail between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

	FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	RETURNING FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON.
VANDERBILT, Lefevre

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Late Post-Office Defalcation.

MR. FOWLER'S LAST HOURS, AT HIS HOTEL—STATEMENT OF HIS ACCOUNTS WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

In the *Leader* of Saturday, we find a statement referring to the "last hours spent at the New-York Hotel by ISAAC V. FOWLER," which, if correct, as we presume it is, is of some interest. We learn therefrom that on the 10th inst. Mr. FOWLER became aware that the Postmaster-General, having returned from Florida, had got wind of the defalcation, and had determined to prosecute him. Two of his friends on the next day went to Washington to beg for time, in the belief that the amount of the deficiency might be made up, and even if Mr. FOWLER's credit were gone, his person might be safe from arrest. They were not, however, successful, and a warrant was placed in the hands of Marshal RYNDERS, who hastened to execute it. He proceeded to the New York Hotel, where Mr. FOWLER had resided for some years past, and unreservedly stated that he had with him a warrant for the Postmaster's arrest. He was told that Mr. FOWLER was not in, but he remained in and about the Hotel till nearly midnight, and left with the intention of calling the next morning. It is supposed, so the statement of the *Leader* proceeds, that some of the friends of Mr. FOWLER, knowing the Marshal's intentions, must have stationed themselves at the front door to caution him to enter the Hotel through the side door on Waverley-place. The stratagem was successful, for Mr. FOWLER passed the night in his room, having sent for one of his most intimate friends, to whom he stated, "with great emotion and many tears," the whole facts of the case, and that he would not be taken alive, at the same time producing a small revolver, with an ivory handle. This friend reasoned with him and obtained a promise that he would not injure himself, at least till the evening of the next day. Shortly after this gentleman had taken his leave, two other friend and ex-Deputy of the Postmaster arrived at the hotel, and proceeded to his room, when the fear struck one of them that he might think they were officers coming to arrest him, and might commit some desperate act. A pass-key to Mr. FOWLER's room was obtained, and they gently entered and stood by his bedside before he was aroused. The revolver was underneath his pillow. The report proceeds: "FOWLER being aroused, a terrible scene ensued—the unhappy gentleman wrestling and groaning with agony, and weeping and showing incontinent regrets, so that his friends next began to fear that he would disarm the house—the nature of Marshal RYNDERS' visit having been buzzed around among all the guests with the usual swiftness and exaggerations attending such rumors. Hurriedly they packed up a few changes of linen, coats, &c., into a valise, Mr. FOWLER meanwhile dressing himself, and rather beginning to show relief at flight instead of death became the prospect before him. Mr. C.—one of the truest friends ever man had—resolved to raise a purse next day which should place Mr. FOWLER beyond any reasonable want for a couple of years—the sum, as we have heard, being $8,000—which has since, all but $2,000, been subscribed. On this point, however—the exact amount of the sum—we are not so sure as on the other particulars of this narrative. All the arrangements being soon ended, at just seven minutes past 2 o'clock on the morning of last Sunday week, ISAAC V. FOWLER, leaning on the arms of his friends, Messrs. B. and T., took final leave (as a resident) of the New-York Hotel; and by 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, when RYSDAM again called, the rooms which he occupied, and had so filled with objects of art and curiosity, were desolate and bare. All the books, pictures and bronzes were removed: the many presents made to Mr. FOWLER by females and other friends no longer were littered round the table in that admired confusion which has so often arrested the eye of visitors. RYSDAMS found only naked walls and ordinary hotel furniture—the Clerk abstaining to all questioners that 'no such gentleman as I. V. FOWLER boarde at this hotel.' Whether Mr. FOWLER was taken in the carriage by Messrs. B. and T., it would not be in good taste to state. He was, however, well taken care of, and suffered but little restraint—his luxuriant black whiskers having been shaved off on Sunday morning, and a pair of gold spectacles completely altering his appearance, whenever placed in any situation where those not in his immediate confidence could see him."

As this statement was published by Mr. CLANCY, the County Clerk, and an intimate and warm friend of Mr. FOWLER, it would appear to be trustworthy. In connection with this subject, the following abstract of the Ex-Postmaster's account with the United States will be found interesting:

ISAAC V. FOWLER, POSTMASTER OF NEW-YORK, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Dr.	
To account from October to December, 1858.	$129,421
Amount received from letter-carriers	24,205
Account Jan. 1 to March, 1859	148,128
Amount received from letter-carriers	24,973
Account to Jan. 30	144,652
August—Am't received from letter-carriers	25,293
Amount received from letter-carriers	25,309
Account from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	151,932
Account from October to December	148,745
Account from Jan. 1 to March 31	158,433
And various small items, making a total, with the above, of	$982,440

To Mr. FOWLER's credit side of the account we find: $4,161, by balance from last account; paid letter carriers, $99,178; paid mail-messengers, $1,575; deposited in sixteen months, 777,706, which leaves a deficiency of $158,564, as previously stated, that sum being the actual amount of the defalcation.

Independence of the Church and Ministry.

SERMON BY DR. CHEEVER, AT THE CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.

Rev. Dr. CHEEVER preached in the Church of the Puritans, last evening, the vast edifice being about half filled. His text was in the first chapter of Jeremiah, 17th, 18th and 19th verses:

"Thou therefore, gird up thy loins, and arise and speak unto them all that I command thee; be not dismayed at their faces, lest I confound thee before them.

"For behold, I have made thee this day a defenced city, and an iron pillar, and brazen walls against the whole land, against the kings of Judah, against the princes thereof, against the priests thereof, and against the people of the land.

"And they shall fight against thee, but they shall not prevail against thee; for I am with thee, saith the Lord, to deliver thee."

This, he said, was the commission of Jeremiah almost identical with that given to Ezekiel, Isaiah and Amos. He should consider first, the ministry; second, its support by the church and society; third, the danger of its degradation, and the duty of the ministry and church to guard its independence; fourth, the great desire as to the freedom and fullness of the gospel, and the duty of the ministry to maintain it. He first showed that the injunctions of the Old Testament were confirmed in Matthew, "Fear them not, therefore, which kill the body;" and in Ephesians, "Put on the whole armor of God." These passages indicate a spirit of perfect independence and utter regardlessness of men's fancy or wishes. Neither in the Old or New Testaments was the idea advanced that the commission to the ministry came from man. The society and church were united for the sake of the congregation; but it was not the object of the church to advance the material interests of the church. Any attempt on the part of any society to use the church to advance the interests of the society was dangerous. The more having of a vote in the society did not give authority to govern the church. It might now be time to alter congregation polity so as to secure more exclusiveness in its security and independence as revealed in the New Testament. The evils of the meddling of the society with the church had been seen in New-England. On the second point, he said the ministry ought not to be a mere reflector of the congregation, and call that divinity. For himself, he had done what he thought right, in spite of the degraded tone of a portion of the Press. Because people could not manufacture a pastor as they could an organ, a portion of the Press said the ministry could no longer hold its place among them. If this idea was correct, it was expected that the church and pastor were to reflect merely the feeling of the society. This was the humiliating position to which the ministry had been brought in this country, mainly through the influence of the slave power. For himself, he denied the right of ascribing this position to the ministry. He thought of Paul "the apostle from God to men," and such would be every minister who was not a mere mercantile agent of pew-owners, but an ambassador of Christ. The idea of some seemed to be that the people were to bring the grain and the pastor was to return it to them flour from heaven, and take toll for grinding. [A voice.] Why, if a man should minister on such principles, it would take all the manliness out of him. It was not by accident that this rule of pleasing men, and abiding by their opinions as a rule for the ministry, had come out. It was the result of a working all over the country at the beck of the slave power. It was the principle of Pontius Pilate, who was a "Union saver" of that time. The gospel of reproof, rebuke and exhortation should be spoken boldly and without fear. If the rule alluded to was to prevail, the preacher would have to preach for the purpose of renting the pews, though the people would reject all divinity. The whole tenor of the Word of God would have to be altered to meet that rule, and "gird yourselves about with the opinions of men" would be the guide. In whatever shape this claim of rule over the ministry was advanced, it was inconsistent with Christian duty. But "the reputation of the Societas is at stake." Oh! then, it is impossible to sustain a gospel against a great wrong to our race, because the Society's reputation is at stake? No. They could not believe that. The Church had a right to disregard both the reputation of the Church and Society, when Christ commanded it. The Church had not only that right, but was charged with the duty, in spite of reputation or persecution, or contumely. The question whether a free Church and Ministry against Slavery could sustain itself in spite of a Society, was yet to be decided here. If any Church should allow a Society to step in and lay down a gospel, or to interfere, and judge and pass edicts, why then the position of the Church would be humiliating, and its independence and power would be destroyed.

On the fourth point, he held that it was the duty of the ministry to set forth the will of God as he found it. God's Word was the supreme auditor. He was not put in his holy office to please men. If he was held back by the fear of men, he was an unfaithful minister. The Hebrew prophets let fly God's message without fear in the midst of danger, and it seemed as if there were such prophets needed now. But men seemed, after all, to love ministers who did their duty. Men do prefer to be described and named as the Word of God authorized. The ecclesiastical history of the world shewed that the multitude always loved close preaching. The common people "heard Christ gladly." The [illegible] by ordaining the [illegible] and declared, would be looked upon with secret contempt. There is an innate preference for truth instead of falsehood. We were approaching a crisis of fearful debasement of heart and conscience, with reference to the giant evil of our land, and if he had time he would have addressed a rebuke to that monstrous sophism that the constitution and laws of any State are above the provisions of God's law. Laws were now in progress to protect human iniquities from the rebuke of God's Word. Should the Press be allowed to bandy words about the meaning of God's express commands, and ministers be disbarred, because the question touches on politics? What is there more connected with politics than the question of capital punishment? Why are the pulpits not closed with reference to that subject. He thanked God that the agitation of any subject connected with conscience would go on so long as there is any element of duty towards God. The culminating of this insolent defiance of God's rights, and the rights of conscience towards God, was seen in the imprisonment of THADDEUS HYATT, for simply holding that his conscience could not allow him to admit that the Senate had a right to ask him questions, which, nevertheless, he did not refuse to answer. Although guilty of no crime, it seemed a question whether any power in this land could release THADDEUS HYATT from his prison, without sacrificing his rights of conscience, unless, perhaps, it might be the hand of death.

THE FRIGATE NIAGARA—THE ACCIDENT—THE RETURN—THE EMBASSY.—The U. S. frigate *Niagara* yesterday proceeded to her anchorage at the Navy Yard, where steam was kept up for the purpose of working the pumps to keep the ship free, the donkey engine not being sufficient for that purpose. A portion of her coal will be discharged, when she will go into dock for the necessary repairs. The cause of the leak appears to have been the working loose of the packing which surrounds the propeller shaft near its junction with the screw, at the after-bearings, leaving an extensive opening for the water to enter. The engine had been steadily in motion, there was a fresh breeze and a heavy sea at the time, so that the ship was making, by the log, about sixteen knots an hour, filling the officers and crew, who had never previously sailed in the ship, with admiration of her great speed as a sailer, and of her superior sea-going qualities. About this time, owing to some weakness of the backstays, or from over-crowding, the maintopmast was carried away, and went over the side with everything attached to it, and before the wreck could be cleared, the leak, which was already well known to exist, had increased so fearfully as to decide the necessity of returning to port. The ship was accordingly headed for Sandy Hook. The engine was kept in motion and the screw in use until her arrival at her anchorage in the North River. The fact that there was a leak in the ship it is said was reported to Washington before she sailed, but it was considered so slight as not to necessitate the putting of the ship into dock, which would cause too much delay. After the ship had crossed the bar, however, a dispatch was received from the Navy Department directing her return, examination, and repair. The message came too late, the ship being already at sea. It is now rumored that this untoward circumstance may change the whole plan for the return of the Japanese Embassy; that the outfit and crew of the *Niagara* may be transferred to the *Roanoke*, which will be ordered to Boston, to receive the Japanese on board after they shall have finished their visit to that place, and convey them, *via* Cape Horn, direct to their destination. This, it is understood, is more in keeping with their wishes, as they are not in favor of recrossing the Isthmus of Panama.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY AT THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—The anniversary of the Sabbath-School attached to this Church (on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street) was held yesterday, and was an occasion of combined interest and pleasure; the day chosen (Whitsunday) being a prominent holiday among Episcopalians and Catholics. The church was filled with hundreds of happy, smiling, neatly-dressed children, the galleries being crowded with an interested auditory. The usual afternoon services of the church were not strictly adhered to, but the exercises consisted of singing, a sermon by the Rector, Rev. J. CotTON SMITH—a plain, practical discourse, adapted to the comprehension of the children, interspersed with interesting and appropriate anecdotes, and the presentation of the "Whitsun," offerings. These consisted of numerous baskets of flowers and purses of money intended for missionary purposes, each accompanied by some well-chosen Scriptural motto. Among the most noticeable features of the occasion was the presentation of two glass globes, each containing a pure white lily, each borne by a tiny child, who seemed scarce able to bear even such a light burden, and accompanied by the sentence: "Behold the lilies of the field, they toil not, neither do they spin, and yet I say to you even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like unto one of these." The occasion was one of uncommon interest, and must have gladdened the heart of the honored rector.

HOW THE JAPANESE ARE TO SURVEY THE CITY ON LANDING.—Whatever may be done with the Japanese after their arrival in this City, it is intended that they shall see something of the lower portion of it, including the City Hall and Mayor Wood, immediately on their landing. The Committee of Arrangements have decided to conduct them to the Metropolitan Hotel by the following route: First they are to be shown the Battery, then they will proceed *via* Battery-place, up Broadway to the City Hall. Here they will admire the statue of Justice as the apex, and Mayor Wood as the base of the building. Their route, then, will be continued through Broadway to Bond-street, thence to the Bowery and Fourth-avenue to Union-square, and down Broadway to the Metropolitan Hotel, where Mr. WARREN LELAND will escort them to the suite of rooms destined for their accommodation. Mayor WOOD, it is understood, will address them in the Japanese language, which is noted for its crooked characters, and they will reply, through their interpreter, in upright and straightforward English.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Sunday School connected with the Forty-second-street Presbyterian Church celebrated its thirteenth anniversary last evening, and notwithstanding the rain was well attended. After the usual introductory services, including singing by the school, the Secretary, Mr. D. M. MOORE, read the annual report, from which it appears that the School is in a highly prosperous condition. The number of teachers is 42; number of scholars about 500; average attendance during the last year 253, being larger than in any previous year. The School is composed of children of the regular members of the Church, and of poor parents of all denominations or of no denomination, residing in the neighborhood. After the reading of the report, the School was addressed by Rev. J. C. FLETCHER, formerly missionary to Brazil, and also by Rev. Mr. RANKIN, the pastor of the Church.

TROTTING.—The great trot at the Union Course which was to have come off next Wednesday, between *George M. Patchen* and *Ethan Allen*, two-mile heats, is off. *Patchen* is matched to trot against the renowned *Flora Temple*, at the same course, on the 5th of June, for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five. We have not learned how the betting is going, but the chances are that *Patchen* will have tough work to beat the famous little mare.

REMOVAL OF AN OPTHALMIC INFIRMARY.—The Opthalmic Infirmary, formerly at No. 6 Stuyvesant-street, has been removed to No. 63 Third-avenue, near Eleventh-street, where it will be open and free to the poor on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 3 P. M. Drs. STEPHENSON and GARRISH are the attending surgeons.

FOR EUROPE.—The steamer *Fulton*, Capt. WORTON, left on Saturday for Southampton and Havre, carrying 223 passengers and $881,168 in specie. The screw-steamer *Kongaroo* also left at the same hour, for Liverpool, with 246 passengers, and $346,198 in specie.

HARBINGERS OF SUMMER.—The steamship *Jamestown*, Capt. SKINNER, which arrived last evening from Richmond and Norfolk, brought on freight 1,200 bbls. of green vegetables, consisting of green peas and new turnips, a quantity of strawberries and cherries.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL TO MAY 25, 1860.—Remaining on May 18, 239; admitted to May 25, 46; discharged, cured or relieved, 49; died, 5; remaining at date, 231. Males, 189; Females, 42.

Police Reports.

THE MURDER OF FERRY-MASTER COPPER.

Nathaniel Coe and Lawrence Cogan, both young men, were apprehended by Detective Roach, on suspicion of having been implicated in the murder of Mr. John Copper, a ferry master at the Weehawken Ferry, and were in custody pending an investigation today, by Coroner JACKMAN, of the circumstances of the homicide. It is said that the accused were of a party of drunken and disorderly characters, who, on the 20th instant, took possession of the ferry-boat, insulted the passengers, and beat a young German who refused them some flowers which they demanded. In his efforts to eject the rowdies from the boat, Mr. Copper was stabbed in several places, and his death resulted from his wounds, on Thursday last.

UNSUCCESSFUL TRICKSTERS.

Two well-known confidence operators, named Stephen Pace and Wm. Bowen, were endeavoring to practice their artful tricks yesterday afternoon, upon some gentleman at a down-town hotel, who had just arrived from California, but before they had accomplished their object Detective Keefe took them into custody. A patent safe and several $100 bills on the City Trust and Banking Company were taken from them, and Justice CONNOLLY sent them to Blackwell's Island for 60 days as vagrants.

Coroners' Inquests.

VIOLENT AND ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

EDMUND DESMOND, a brakeman on a gravel train of the Harlem Railroad, fell from his position between the cars as the train was approaching Fordham, on Friday last, and the wheels having passed over him, nearly separated his legs from his body. The poor fellow died on his way back to the City. He was 19 years of age.... A fluid-lamp exploded in the hands of FRANCISCA NICKIARDER, a German, 23 years of age, residing at No. 18 Leonard-street, on Friday night, and burned her so badly that her death yesterday resulted. Coroner SCHIRMER held inquests in both cases, and he was also called upon to investigate the circumstances attending the death of DANIEL HURLEY, an Irishman, 40 years of age, who came fatally scalded on Saturday evening from having fallen into a vat of boiling fat at the boiling establishment, No. 10 Thirty-ninth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

During the storm on Saturday evening, the lightning entered the window of the first floor of the tenement-house No. 179 Hester-street, and shivered a closet-door to atoms. An infant, asleep in the apartment, was seriously injured by a splinter which struck its head.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

OPINIONS OF JUDGE BRONSON AND MR. CHARLES O'CONOR ON THE REMOVAL OF MR. STOUT.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Saturday, May 26, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Inclosed please find a copy of the opinions of Judge BRONSON and Mr. O'CONOR, on the subject of the removal of the City Chamberlain.

I would state as a matter of fact, that Mr. STOUT at first proposed a submission of the matter to the Supreme Court, on a case to be made. After Mr. PLATT accepted this offer, Mr. STOUT receded from his proposal.

I am, respectfully,
J. B. AULD, Mayor's Clerk.

OPINION OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

LAW DEPARTMENT,
Office of Counsel to the Corporation, }
APRIL 27, 1860.

SIR: Your letter of the 13th instant covers what is said to be a copy of an act recently passed by the Legislature, "in relation to the Bank deposit and custodian of public moneys in New-York," and you inquire whether there is anything in the act which will prevent the removal of the City Chamberlain for cause by the Mayor and Aldermen at any time previous to the expiration of the present Comptroller's term of office.

The Charter of 1857 provides that the Chamberlain shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen and may be removed in the same manner as the heads of Departments—referring, I understand the matter, to those heads of Departments who are not elected by the people, who may be removed for cause by the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen. (Sec. 21—19.)

The Chamberlain is the chief of a bureau in the Finance Department, (sec. 22,) and it is provided by the 21st section that "the chiefs of bureaus and clerks of departments and bureaux shall hold office during the term enjoyed by the heads of departments, unless sooner removed." The Comptroller is the head of the Finance Department, and is elected for the term of four years. (Sec. 19.) The Chamberlain and other chiefs of bureaux in that department, if they come into office at the same time with the Comptroller, hold for the same term of four years, unless sooner removed. But if the Chamberlain and other chiefs are appointed at a subsequent period, there is room for a doubt whether they hold for four years, or only for the residue of the Comptroller's term.

The term of the present Comptroller commenced on the 1st of January, 1859, and the present Chamberlain was appointed nearly a year afterwards. Whether the Chamberlain holds for four years from the time of his appointment, or only for the residue of the Comptroller's term, is a question which need not now be considered; for whichever way it may be, the power of removal cannot be questioned, unless it has been taken away by the act which has been mentioned.

That act, after requiring the moneys of the City to be deposited by the legal custodian thereof in some bank, declares that "the said custodian of said moneys, who is both Chamberlain of said City and Treasurer of the County, by virtue of special laws to that effect, *shall continue in the office* which he now fills *only* until the expiration of the term of office for which the Comptroller of the City of New-York now in office was elected, *but no longer.*" This enactment was evidently made on the construction of the Charter which would give the Chamberlain a term of four years from the time of his appointment, extending nearly a year beyond the term of the present Comptroller; and the object of the law was to limit the present Chamberlain to the same term with the present Comptroller. Whether the construction of the Charter which has been mentioned is a sound one or not, it is very clear that the framer of the recent law entertained the opinion that the present Chamberlain would, under the Charter, hold longer than the present Comptroller and therefore provided, in substance, that the Chamberlain should only continue in office until the expiration of the term for which the Comptroller was elected.

Whatever may be the true construction of the Charter as to the term for which the Chamberlain holds office, "unless sooner removed," the power of removal given by the Charter has neither been repealed nor in any way affected by the recent enactment which has been cited. That law is on another subject, and does not touch the power of removal—not even by implication. It may be added that it would be strange indeed if the Legislature had placed the custodian of millions of public money beyond the reach of all power of removal "for cause," while most of the other officers of the Corporation can be reached in that way.

Respectfully yours,
GREENE C. BRONSON.

To the Mayor.

OPINION OF MR. CHARLES O'CONNER.

In the matter of the appointment of Nathan C. Plott Chamberlain of the City of New-York.—I have considered this question, and am unable to entertain any doubt as to the correctness of Judge BRONSON's opinion.

So far as it relates to the continuance in office of the then present Chamberlain, the act of April 7, 1860, is plainly intended to remove some existing doubt, and the precise character of that doubt is distinctly indicated by the language employed. The Legislature apprehended that on some construction of the law or the facts, the Chamberlain's term might be held to endure beyond the term of the Comptroller then in office. There was no uncertainty in the opposite direction. It was not supposed that the Chamberlain's term could possibly be considered shorter than the Comptroller's. Consequently taking all the words together, there is nothing expressed in the act affirmatively favoring the Chamberlain, or in its apparent *animus* adverse to him. The words "only" and "no longer" make this very clear. The act indicates a legislative opinion, entertained unnecessarily, that the Chamberlain's term would endure at least as long as the Comptroller's. And the sole aim was to provide of abundant caution against its undue extension beyond that limit.

It is an indisputable supposition that this act was intended to make the then present Chamberlain irremovable. Of all the City officers he alone would be exempt from this necessary and salutary power. Of all the officers in the State, from the Governor down to the lowest, he alone would be possessed of an absolute official term. It is believed that no officer of the General or State Government, from the highest to the lowest, enjoys such a privilege.

Of all officials the keeper of the public moneys should be subjected to the closest supervision, and placed under the most effectual checks.

So much for the reason of the thing. The provisions of the Charter providing for the removal of all officers in the Corporation before the regular expiration of their terms naturally apply, however the terms of office may be subsequently varied or adjusted unless repealed.

In the act of 1860, there is no express repeal, and a repeal cannot be implied from anything in it.

The Chamberlain was not entitled to a hearing as to the truth or validity of the causes which induced his removal. The only effect of the requisition that the removal shall be for cause, is to compel the removing power to state its motives. The Charter of 1857 by a special section provides for the removal of charter officers for official delinquency on charges to be presented, and on due notice and hearing to be proved and adjudged. Laws of 1857, p. 890, sec. 49. Independent of this, and by a separate section, a power to remove such officer for cause is vested in the Mayor and Board of Aldermen.

These are entirely different powers. The one is a power to remove on trial and for a competent legal cause; the other is a power to remove for such cause as to the removing power shall, in the exercise of its own discretion, seem sufficient.

For an improper exercise of that discretion, there is a serious responsibility; but the validity of a removal cannot be questioned on account of any defect in the cause assigned, or because the removed officer was denied a hearing.

The removal of the Chamberlain in office in April, 1860, was an act within the power of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, and, consequently, I think Mr. PLATT was duly appointed.

MAY 17, 1860. CHARLES O'CONOR.

The Corporation Counsel, in addition to this, has written another opinion as to the question of what, in his judgment, constitutes sufficient cause for removal.

The following is an extract:

"What should be deemed sufficient cause is a question resting in the discretion of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, without any review or other responsibility than such as always attaches to the exercise of discretionary power."

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

OPENING OF BIDS—TOMPKINS-SQUARE OPENED TO THE PUBLIC.

In accordance with notice heretofore given, the Comptroller attended on Saturday at the Street Commissioner's office, for the purpose of being present at the opening of the following bids, which had been delayed on account of the necessary absence of that official from the City. The bids and awards are as follows:

For constructing areas around the City Hall, work to be completed in 90 days, to Messrs. GEORGE MONTJOY & WM. BAIRD; estimate $3,665.

For constructing a new house for Engine Company No. 20, at No. 100 Cedar-street, to JAMES REDMOND and JOHN HEASLEDEN; estimate $4,240.

For building house at No. 71 Barrow-street, for Hose Company No. 40, to JAMES REDMOND and JOHN H. HEASLEDEN; estimate, $3,843.

For building house at No. 132 Amity-street, for Hook and Ladder Company No. 9 to JOHN H. ROBERTSON and WILLIAM WEBB; estimate, $8,323.

For building house for Hook and Ladder Company No. 16, at the corner of Fiftieth-street and Lexington-avenue, to J. H. ROBERTSON and WM. WEBB; estimate, $6,584.

The cost of all these jobs amounts, in the aggregate, to $24 625.

Of course, all of the above must secure the confirmation of the Common Council; but there is one which is especially urged, viz.; the proposition to construct an area around the City Hall. This is demanded on the score of both economy and health, for there are nearly a dozen of rooms, now unavailable by reason of dampness and want of light, which could be brought into immediate use by the consummation of this project.

On Saturday, the gates of Tompkins-square, heretofore place the alterations and improvements which have before been noticed) hermetically sealed, were thrown open to the public, and notwithstanding the inopportune condit on of the weather, many hundreds, possibly thousands, availed themselves of this breathing spot. To any one familiar with the former appearance of the Park—with its dilapidated wooden fence—with its down-trodden and shadeless grass-plots (where there was no grass)—with its fountain, whose chromite save was the reason of the worst kind of swindles and loafers, the Park under its present aspect would scarcely be recognized. A handsome iron railing surrounds it; the grounds have been levelled, trees planted, grass-plots laid out, and everything done which could make the grounds what they were intended to be—a place of public resort and pleasure. The railing has cost less than that of any other Park in the City, and the quantity of dirt carted in, to make the proper grade, is charged at only five cents a load, would have cost the City over five thousand dollars, while it has not cost one cent. The alterations and improvements, directed of course by the Street Commissioner, have been made under the immediate supervision of Mr. EVANS, Superintendent of Lands and Places, and his Deputy, Mr. MURPHY, both of whom deserve credit for the manner in which their duties have been discharged.

CROTON DEPARTMENT.

A NEW ORDER FROM THE MAYOR.

On Saturday the hundreds of foremen, laborers, contractors and inspectors who assembled at the office of this Department, were somewhat surprised by the appearance of an order which was posted on the desk of the Contract Clerk, Mr. DODGE, requiring all inspectors on sewers or paving jobs to appear before *the Mayor*, and take the oath of office. The notice was not otherwise remarkable than that it closed with the intimation, that "no warrants would be signed by the Mayor unless this direction is complied with." This order, the first of its character ever issued since the Croton Board was organized, evidently means *something*.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Leonard J. Kidder vs. *Kidder.*—Referred herk, &c.

Kissam vs. *Marshall et al.*—The plaintiff must be permitted to amend the attachment, and also to file a new undertaking in $1,000, on the approval &c., and pay $10 costs within three days. On compliance with such terms, the motion is denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Beebe et al. vs. *Rogers.*—Order affirmed.

Sovage vs. *Corn Exchange and Inland Navigation Co.*—Order affirmed, with a modification.

Bissell vs. *Hewlin.*—Case to be argued on Saturday next, and to be moved by either party.

Reed et al. vs. *Gritz.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Colgrove vs. *Tallmadge.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Howe vs. *Searing.*—Reargument ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

ROBERTSON J.—*Slow et al.* vs. *Stim et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

Lighte et al. vs. *The Everett Fire Insurance Company.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with liberty to the defendant on payment of costs.

Davenport vs. *The Mayor, &c*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendants to amend on payment of costs.

Corteley vs. *Keenan and wife.*—Judgment for plaintiff. Conveyance adjudged void. Sale ordered to pay judgment and costs.

Wells vs. *Smith & Wells, Fargo & Co.*—Judgment for plaintiff. See opinion.

Court Calendar.....MONDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 95, 79, 80, 113, 81, 82, 83, 84, 115, 86, 87.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Nos. 140, 664, 1008, 1046, 1028, 1056, 1062, 1068, 1074, 1082, 1086, 1088, 1092, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1006, 1008, 1114.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—No other cause will be taken up this term. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—(Without a jury)—Nos. 7, 51, 53 40, 58, 46, 80 to 87, inclusive. *Part II.*—Nos. 59, 60, 65, 70 to 79, 88.

The Goehen (N. Y.) *Republican* says that, as a general thing, it may be said that milch cows are from five to ten dollars a head cheaper this Spring in Orange County than they have been for the last three or four years.

[Advertisement.]

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Just received from Washington, and on exhibition at
BRADY'S GALLERY,
No. 643 Broadway,
the only authentic photographs of them taken in this country.

Also the different candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

[Advertisement.]

HOT BATHS.—We would call attention to the various hot baths not usually found in water-cures, such as the Medicated Chemical Baths, the Hot Acid, Alkali, and Salt Baths, and the hot douches and sprays in use at the Round-Hill Water-Cure in Northampton. The gentlemen's bathing-rooms in this establishment have been the past Winter reconstructed and thoroughly repaired; and the Doctor is now building a two-story bath—quite a novelty in this country, it being a set of Oriental, Turkish and Russian baths. They are said in cases of extreme flesh to have reduced the weight twenty pounds in one week. We have all read of the great suppleness of the joints and youthful grace of motion attained by the use of the Turkish bath. We congratulate the public on its introduction here under such favorable circumstances as the scientific management of Dr. HALSTED insures. The benefits arising from a judicious medical use of these various baths can scarcely be overestimated in relieving the system from impurities of the blood, local congestion, and the baleful effects of mineral medicines. Alternated with the tonic use of cold water and the thorough invigoration of the system which Dr. HALSTED knows so well how to induce, we cease to wonder at his success. These baths are of especial value in treating those deep-seated diseases dependent on an active virus in the blood, and of scrofula in the system; also in treating liver complaint, rheumatism and gout. This water cure is open Summer and Winter. It is crowded with visitors in the warm months, attracted not only by its superior advantages for regaining health, but by its home comforts, pure mountain air and the fame of its beautiful scenery.—*Springfield Republican, March 17.*

Send for a circular. Address Round-Hill Water-Cure, Northampton, Mess.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.

WOLFE'S celebrated SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS should be in the hands of every traveler. No family should leave the City or be without a supply during the warm weather. It invariably corrects the ill effects of change of weather, and as a beverage it is the purest liquor made in the world.

Put up in pint and quart bottles. Sold by all druggists, grocers and fruit stores.

ALSO, WOLFE'S PURE COGNAC
BRANDY IN BOTTLES,
MADEIRA, SHERRY AND
PORT WINE,
FOR MEDICAL USE.

Families who use wines should give the preference to the above.

They are all warranted pure and the best quality. Each bottle has the importer's certificate of its purity.

For sale by all apothecaries, fruit stores, grocers, and at the depôt, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

Zephyr Merino Under-Garments,
for Warm Weather.
A great assortment at lowest prices.
A. RANKIN & Co.,
No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Pills are a safe and reliable remedy for the effectual expulsion of worms. They cleanse the stomach and bowels of the viscid humors in which the worms are imbedded, and repair the health and strength of the enfeebled constitution.

[Advertisement.]

MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER is the only sure exterminator of rats and mice, roaches, water bugs, ants, &c. Sold at No. 612 Broadway, and by all druggists.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West way Mail.....6½ A. M.
Western Mail, *via* Erie Railroad, 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, (Room No. 8 Continental Bank Building, Nassau-street,) up to 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon of each week. Telegrams will be received at the office of the American Telegraph Company, No. 21 Wall-st., up to 7 o'clock on Thursday evenings. The Express leaves St. Joseph, Mo., every Friday, at 9 A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Europa	May 30	Boston	Liverpool
Bavaria	June 1	New-York	Hamburg
Anglo-Saxon	June 2	Quebec	Liverpool
Edinburg	June 2	New-York	Liverpool
Adriatic	June 2	New-York	Havre
Persia	June 6	New-York	Liverpool
Nova Scotian	June 9	Quebec	Liverpool
Glasgow	June 9	New-York	Liverpool
Arabia	June 13	New-York	Liverpool
Vanderbilt	June 16	New-York	Havre

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	May 16	Liverpool	New-York
Arabia	May 19	Liverpool	Boston
Saxonia	May 19	South'pton	New York
Vanderbilt	May 23	South'pton	New-York
North American	May 23	Liverpool	Portland
City of Baltimore	May 23	Liverpool	New-York
Prince Albert	May 26	Galway	New-York
Africa	May 30	Liverpool	New-York
Arago	May 30	Havre	New-York
North Britain	May 26	Liverpool	Portland
Vigo	May 30	Liverpool	New-York
Niagara	June 2	Liverpool	Boston
City of Washing'n	June 6	Liverpool	New-York
Illinois	June 6	Havre	New-York
Bohemian	June 6	Liverpool	Portland
Great Eastern	June 9	Liverpool	New-York

FOR THE WEST INDIES.

De Soto	May 19	New-York	Hav. & N. O

FOR CALIFORNIA.

Ariel	May 20	New-York	Aspinwal
Northern Light	June 5	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 26.—*In steamship Fulton, for Havre and Southampton.*—Capt. J. McNutt, U. S. A.; J. N. Griswold and lady, John A. King and lady, Miss A. King, Miss Mary E. King and servant, Miss A. King, Miss L. King, R. Jones and lady, Miss Jones, Miss H. Jones, Miss E. Jones, E. R. Jones, Mrs. Worthington, Miss Stigall, Mr. Strader, Mr. Brown, of N. Y.; A. Bodmer, of Zurich, G. Kohn, F. Landry, M. Gentil, N. C. Burnap, of N. Y.; E. Isaacs, J. Hoskins, of Cuba; A. J. C. London, T. Dupuy, of Boston; J. A. Hollern, Mrs. Anna Marchand, of N. Y.;

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2711. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

Eight Days from London to New-York.

ARRIVAL OF THE PALESTINE AT QUEBEC.

THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

Successful Landing of Garibaldi in Sicily.

Universal Uprising and Panic in the Neapolitan Dominions.

Russia Renewing her Designs Upon Turkey.

Precarious State of Relations Between France and England.

The Claims of Heenan to the Championship of the World Virtually Admitted.

DEATH OF REV. THEODORE PARKER.

Commercial and Financial News.

The steamship *Palestine*, from Liverpool at 2½ P. M. of the 16th, *via* Queenstown 17th inst., arrived at Quebec at a late hour last evening.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, Capt. STONE, from Liverpool on the 19th, stopping at Queenstown on the 20th, arrived at Halifax yesterday in the afternoon.

The steamship *Glasgow* sailed for New-York direct, simultaneously with the *Palestine*.

The steamship *Vigo*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 14th.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Boston *via* Halifax, arrived at Queenstown on the 14th, and at Liverpool at 1 o'clock, P. M., of the 15th.

The steamship *Hungaria*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 15th.

The steamship *Australasian*, from Portland, arrived at Queenstown at 9.30 A. M., of the 16th, and the United States Mail steamship *Vanderbilt*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton about an hour later.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 20th.

The political and general news by the *Palestine* and the *Arabia* is of the highest interest.

The death of THEODORE PARKER, which occurred at Florence on the 10th, will be universally lamented.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

Landing of Garibaldi in Sicily—His Abandoned Vessels Seized and Sunk by Neapolitan Frigates—Success of the Insurrection—Terrors of Bombs, &c.

A Vienna telegram of the 14th states on reliable information that part of GARIBALDI's expedition disembarked at Marsala on the 11th from two vessels. The Royal ships were obliged to cease firing during two hours, being, it is asserted, prevented by English steamers. The firing could not be resumed until the English officers had returned from the shore to their vessels. The volunteers who landed were fighting with the Royal troops at the moment of the mail's departure.

An official dispatch of the 13th, from Naples, says the firing of two Neapolitan frigates off Marsala killed several filibusters. As regards the two vessels in which they arrived, the *Lombardo* was sunk, and the *Piedmonte* has been captured. The Royal troops marched to meet those who disembarked.

Other dispatches confirm the news of the disembarkation of GARIBALDI, and of the capture of the steamer *Piedmonte* and destruction of the *Lombardo*.

A Turin paper publishes a letter of GARIBALDI to M. ROSAZZ, excusing himself for having taken the steamers *Piedmonte* and *Lombarda*, on the ground that it was done in the interests of the national cause. These steamers were forcibly taken possession of not chartered by GARIBALDI's followers.

The Turin journals publish a proclamation of GARIBALDI to the Italians. GARIBALDI calls upon the inhabitants of the Marshes, Umbria and Sabina, and the Neapolitans, to revolt, in order to divide the forces of the enemy.

Another proclamation addressed to the Romans recalls the insurrection of 1849, and urges the Romans to act like their brethren who fell in defending Rome.

Col. MEUCCI, the friend of GARIBALDI, at Meno, (Genoa?) was forwarding the preparations for a second expedition. Six thousand volunteers were already enrolled.

It was asserted that the numerous diplomatic representations made to Piedmont would decide the Government to prevent the departure of the second expedition.

Great agitation prevailed at Naples.

A Palermo dispatch of the 12th states that, in five churches, at the termination of mass, shouts of "Italy forever!" "Liberty forever!" &c., were raised. In the evening the populace, to the number of ten thousand, assembled on the promenade. The police were unable to disperse them, and troops were summoned, who fired on the people, killing four and wounding ten. Several were arrested.

A Turin dispatch states that, during the landing at Marsala, four persons were killed. The arms and ammunition were disembarked. Other arms coming from the Levant were landed several days before on the Southern coast.

The Governor of Sicily had issued a proclamation prohibiting the carrying or detention of arms.

The French Minister at Naples had asked for four ships-of-war, and the vessels had been sent.

THE LATEST ACCOUNTS.

Intelligence relative to GARIBALDI's expedition is still meagre and conflicting, but the reports generally concur in stating that he was making good progress. Some say he had captured the most important positions in Sicily except Messina and Palermo.

After his landing at Marsala the Neapolitan war vessels bombarded that town without a warning, and the British vessels interposed for the protection of English residents.

The important announcement was made, *viâ* Madrid, that the King of Naples had applied for foreign intervention.

Among other questionable rumors was one that a treaty, offensive and defensive, had been concluded between Naples, Rome, Austria, and all the deposed Italian sovereigns.

The latest accounts from Naples represent the utmost consternation there. The troops were dispirited. Tumultuous manifestations were taking place, the Royal family packing up their jewels and valuables, and other strong indications that a great insurrection was looked for at any moment. At the latest dates GARIBALDI's forces were moving on Palermo.

LONDON, Thursday, May 17.

The *Times* has received the following important dispatch from Naples:

"The state of affairs is precarious; the King has requested foreign interference."

PARIS, Thursday, May 17.

The *Pays* (semi-official) contains the following confirmation of GARIBALDI's success:

"The accounts from Italy announce that GARIBALDI's expedition developed itself with extraordinary rapidity. At present success appears beyond question. GARIBALDI was concentrating the scattered limbs of insurrection, and it was asserted that he had captured the most important positions on the island. From other intelligence it appears that a portion of GARIBALDI's expedition landed in Calabria, and that the insurrection was threatening Naples."

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Resumption of the Designs of the Czar upon the Ottoman Empire.

The attitude of Russia towards Turkey was attracting much attention, and regarded as decidedly menacing.

The St. Petersburg *Telegraph* states that the principal foreign Ministers, excepting the Turkish, were recently convoked by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, who declared that the position of the Christians in Turkey had become so intolerable that Russia was on the point of addressing strong representations to the Porte in their favor, and hoped to obtain the support of other Powers.

The London *Times* says that Russia is meditating a second Menschikoff Mission, and that England, while laboring to advance the interests of Christians, cannot forget that she is pledged to advance the interests of the Ottoman State.

The journey of M. DE BRUDENNE to Paris, to replace KISSELEFF, the Russian Ambassador, has brought about an understanding between France and Russia. Russia is said to have collected at Nicholaeff a great number of transports and merchant steamers.

The Austrian Government has stated that the British Ambassador to Russia, on receipt of GORTSCHAKOFF's communication relative to Turkey, lodged a formal protest against it; but this was not so. He only received the communication under reserve, by stating that he intended to refer it to his Government for instructions on the matter. A later dispatch says that England would not interpose.

The French fleet was about to sail for the Levant.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

TWO BELTS TO BE AWARDED TO THE TWO COMBATANTS—THE OLD BELT LAID UP IN ORDINARY—SAYERS RETIRES FROM THE PRIZE RING.

Bell's Life of the 19th inst. announces that a meeting took place between SAYERS and HEENAN, at that office, yesterday, to discuss the means of terminating the dispute between them, and as to the possession of the champion's belt. It was ultimately agreed that two new belts, exact counterparts of the one so much coveted, should be made, the money for the purpose to be raised by public subscription. Each of the candidates is to head the list for the belt held by his opponent. The old belt will remain in the possession of the proprietor of *Bell's Life*, to be fought for by whoever may aspire to the honor of wearing it.

SAYERS has engaged to retire from the Ring.

GENERAL ENGLISH NEWS.

In the House of Lords, on the 14th, the Marquis of NORMANBY moved for the production of all the correspondence with British representatives in Italy, relative to GARIBALDI's expedition.

The Government promised to produce the dispatches.

In the House of Commons, Mr. GLADSTONE withdrew his measure relative to newspaper postage, on the plea that Sir ROWLAND HILL's health was such as to require six months' leave of absence.

Mr. CARDWELL stated that the attention of the Government had been called to the collection of money being made in Ireland for the use of the Pope, and to enlistment for the Papal army. Such proceedings were entirely irregular, and steps would be taken to check them.

In the House of Commons, on the 15th, Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that Lord COWLEY had received no information from the French Government that France would claim further territorial compensation if Sardinian territory was extended by the pending movements.

He also announced that Government had received information from St. Petersburg as to the state of affairs in Turkey, similar to what appeared under the head of "Russia and Turkey," but they had no information as to the concentration of a Russian army on the Pruth.

Lord LOVAINE moved for the correspondence between the Home Secretary and the Southeastern Railway Company with respect to the special train to the late fight for the championship. He severely denounced the conduct of the Company.

Lord PALMERSTON protested against the exaggerated observations of Lord LOVAINE with respect to the parties who witnessed the fight. Such matters were certainly matters of taste. He made a humorous and characteristic apology on behalf of those who regarded prize-fighting as a manly amusement, illustrative of the best qualities of the British race.

After some debate, during which several members protested against the police being called upon to keep the peace, whilst the Government in that House encouraged those who violated it, the subject dropped.

The British Government had issued a proclamation against enlistment for the Pope in Ireland, but declining to interfere in the subscriptions for the Sicilian insurgents, the law officers of the Crown not regarding it as illegal.

POLLINGER, the defaulting cashier of the Union Bank, had been sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude.

A defalcation on a small scale had been discovered against the cashier in HANKEY & Co.'s Bank, London, but no prosecution had taken place.

An influential deputation, headed by Mr. MILNER GIBSON, waited upon Lord PALMERSTON to lay before him the plans of a contemplated telegraph to America *viâ* Faro Island and Icelands, and solicit the Government to dispatch vessels to take soundings and make a survey of the route. Mr. CROSKEY and Col. SHAFFNER explained the nature of the project, and several Arctic navigators urged the importance of the survey. Lord PALMERSTON requested the full details in writing.

Public meetings had been held denouncing the Earl of DERBY's threatened opposition to the paper duty.

Sir CHARLES BARRY, the distinguished architect, is dead.

The English funds were very heavy under Continental politics, but there was more steadiness at the close.

FRANCE.

The Czar's brother, Grand Duke NICHOLAS, had arrived at Paris to visit NAPOLEON.

Count MONTEMOLIN and brother had also arrived at Paris.

The Bank of France returns, brought by the *Persia*, were erroneous—the bullion really decreased £56,000.

The Government deposits decrease is £1,600,000.

It is inferred from some of the Paris papers, that in the event of a Sicilian insurrection, leading to the extension of the Sardinian Kingdom, the Emperor will be likely to demand compensation by a fresh extension of French territory.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says an ominous correspondence has commenced between the Cabinets of London and Paris. Respecting this he says, "Matters seldom were in a more critical aspect," and asserts that France, Russia, Austria and Spain were leagued together.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* refers to the same subject. He says it is proposed that the two Governments set their faces against intervention, whether from Austria, Piedmont, or the Papal States, and let the Sicilians and Neapolitans fight it out. He says the relations between France and England require such gentle handling that the Government Press were notified to use no strong language against England.

The Paris Bourse was very flat and agitated. Rentes had declined to 69.90.

M. THOUVENEL had issued the following declaration for better preserving to the districts of Chablais and Faucigny the character of neutrality stipulated by article 92 of the final act of Vienna. France consents that said districts shall remain without the line of the French customs, and form a separate commercial scene under a special regulation.

The report that France had offered a pecuniary indemnity to Switzerland was unfounded.

Austria refuses to admit Piedmont to the proposed Conference, on the ground that CAVOUR had declared that Piedmont intended to take no part in the dispute between France and Switzerland resulting from the annexation.

There were vague and unauthentic rumors of a new French loan for military purposes.

The dispatch from Italy created a bewildering effect on the Paris Bourse amounting almost to a panic.

THE LATEST.

PARIS, Thursday, May 17.

The Paris Bourse had been greatly depressed, but closed firmer. Rentes 68f. 80c.

NORTHERN AND CENTRAL ITALY.

THEODORE PARKER died at Florence on the 10th.

It was reported that LAMORICIERE had made a forward movement with the Papal troops, and that 5,000 Piedmontese troops had embarked from Genoa to check him.

It was positively asserted that the French army of Rome had received orders to evacuate that city.

It was said that the Sardinian Government had ordered the garrisons of Central Italy to march rapidly forward towards the Pontifical frontier.

There was a continued concentration of the Papal troops at Gubbio.

The King of Naples had subscribed 1,000,000 scudi to the Papal loan.

There was some excitement at Florence, owing to the appearance of placards in favor of the Grand Duke, and rumors of an intention to attempt the recovery of his power. The garrison had been reinforced, and the National Guard called out.

A portion of the clergy of Florence had refused to chant a *te deum* as ordered by the authorities.

SPAIN.

Gen. CANCHA had been elected President of the Spanish Senate and decorated with the Order of the Golden Fleece.

The Army of Africa entered Madrid, amid much enthusiasm.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Thursday, May 17.

A telegram from Pesth says an autograph letter from the Emperor will be published to-morrow, allowing constitutional superintendents to assemble a convention to discuss the question of sending deputies to the general conference and make propositions for a synod. A free choice of superintendents and curates is granted. The trials pending against Protestants are suspended.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies had passed the Government project for a war credit—315 against 21.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Sydney, five days later, reports the suspension of the large and old-established houses of DAVID JONES & Co. and THOMPSON, SYMONDS & Co. Their liabilities are thought to amount to £250,000 Sterling. It was feared other houses would follow.

AFRICA.

Dates from the coast of Africa are to the 21st of April. Trade was brisk.

The American gun-boat *Mystic* had left Lagore for the South Coast with the mails.

The U. S. frigate *Constitution* was at Madeira on the 4th of May.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Post-office Deficiency Bill in the Senate.

ATTEMPT TO LIBERATE THADDEUS HYATT.

Interesting Debate in the House on the Pacific Railroad Bill.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 28.

THE JAPANESE.

The story of a Japanese improvement on Sharpe's rifle proves to be incorrect. It is only an imitation of an alteration made at SHARPS & Co.'s factory, and afterwards discarded by them as a failure.

The *Niagara* will be ready in about two weeks to start on her contemplated voyage to Japan.

MEXICAN NEWS.

Señor MATA reached here this morning from Baltimore, and found dispatches empowering him to agree to the proposed amendments to the Mexican Treaty if in his opinion not prejudicial to Mexican interests and to extend the time within which to exchange ratifications. It is understood further that the Senate Mexican Treaty will be finally acted upon this week with a fair prospect of its approval.

INDIAN RESERVES ON THE PLAINS.

The Interior Department has determined that lands lying between Independence and Santa Fé previously regarded as Indian land, are legally subject to settlement and preëmption, the Indian titles having been extinguished in 1809, 1817 and 1833. Subsequent occupation by Indians has only been by sufferance. This decision will open to settlement the finest body of land west of the Mississippi. The inlarcourse act has been improperly applied to this section of country.

MATRIMONIAL.

Capt. SCOTT, of the British army, is to be married to Madame BONISCO, widow of the late Russian Minister, to-morrow noon, in Georgetown. They leave at once for India where Capt. SCOTT's company is now located.

RETIREMENT OF MR. CRAIG, OF MISSOURI.

The report that Hon. JAMES CRAIG, of Missouri, failed to receive a renomination in consequence of his Douglas affinities is untrue. He positively declined reëlection.

THE LOBBY.

The lobby becomes desperate as the session draws to a close. The claim of E. K. COLLINS & Co. seems to constitute their strong hope.

THE COVODE COMMITTEE.

Nothing of interest occurred to-day before the Covode Committee. It is understood that Mr. HASKIN will publish BUTTERWORTH's letters in a few days. ELWOOD FISHER will appear before the Committee again to-morrow, to make good with official documents his previous statements.

THE VANDERBILT CONTRACT.

Senator WILSON will move an amendment to-morrow to the Post-office Appropriation bill, limiting VANDERBILT's mail pay to the amount of postage on the mail matter transported, viz., $37,000.

THE REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION.

The Republican ratification meeting to-night goes off quietly and in good style, considering this is the first meeting of the kind ever held South of Mason & Dixon's line. Music, banners, gas-lights, etc., are all well arranged, and the speakers in good voice. Hon. ISRAEL WASHBORNE's speech elicited much applause. The Associated Press will furnish particulars.

ARMY NEWS.

Lieut. TILLINGHAST, First Artillery, is relieved from staff duties at Fort Moultrie, and will proceed without delay to the head-quarters of his regiment at Baltimore, and report to Col. IRVING for duty as Acting Adjutant.

Lieut. MERRILL, Second Dragoons, will proceed without delay, *viâ* Independence and Pawnee Fork, to join his Company now in field under Maj. SEDGWICK.

Maj. BARBITT, Assistant Quarter-Master, is assigned to duty at Fort Vancouver as principal Quarter-Master of that department. Capt. INGALLS, being relieved by Maj. BARBITT, will repair to Washington and settle his public accounts.

Leave of absence for six months is granted to Capt HILL, First Artillery, for the benefit of his health; three months to Assistant Surgeon CHARLES H. SMITH; six months to Lieut. SILL, Ordnance Department; four months to Lieut. PUTNAM, Topographical Corps; twelve months to Capt. LLEWELLYN, for the benefit of his health, with permission to go beyond the United States; sixty days to Lieut. HENRY WALKER, Sixth Infantry, with permission to apply for four months extension.

Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 28.

In consequence of the accident to the *Niagara*, a new programme has to be made respecting the movements hence of the Japanese. They are anxious to return to their country at the earliest practicable period. To-day they are receiving visits from the Army and Navy officers, and their families and others. Their stay in the cities north of Washington will necessarily be limited to a few days, where they will not receive visitors to the extent they have in this city. Persons have come hither from distances of over 500 miles purposely to see them.

The Japanese Ambassadors, this morning, are busily engaged in making estimates of the comparative value of the coinage of the two countries, with a view to reciprocal circulation. The Commissioners are pressed with applications by citizens to exhibit the various appliances of the mechanic arts and scientific illustrations. The principal attractions to the Japanese, however, are the heavy mechanical operations, such as they have witnessed at the Navy-yard, the forging of heavy masses of iron, the working of machinery, etc. They will probably visit the Naval School, at Annapolis, on Friday, or shortly afterwards, but no time is definitely fixed as yet for their final departure from Washington. From 11 to 1 o'clock, to-day, they receive visits from the Army and Navy officers.

Hon. HENRY M. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, has been tendered by the President the office of Commissioner to adjust claims under the treaty with Paraguay.

The Republican ratification meeting in front of the City Hall was largely attended by persons of all parties. Speeches were made by Mayor B. B. FRENCH, Senators DOOLITTLE and WADE, and Representatives WASHBURN, of Maine, GROW and other Congressmen. The intervals were enlivened with instrumental music. All the speakers were enthusiastic in their prediction of the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, the only question being their majorities. The resolutions ratified the Chicago nominations, expressed patriotism, embracing the whole Union, approved of the Republican Platform, and asserted that the Republican Party would, under all circumstances, bow to the majority of law, and adhere to all constitutional requirements.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 28.

A large amount of routine business, of no general interest, was transacted.

A bill making appropriations to complete the geological surveys of Oregon and Washington was taken up and passed.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) made a report from the Committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the Military Academy bill, which was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) a resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the contracts for the extension of the Patent Office.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) desired to offer the following resolution, and to say a few words by way of explanation:

Resolved, That in the execution of the order of the Senate for the imprisonment of THADDEUS HYATT, the Sergeant at-Arms be authorized and directed to remove said HYATT from the common jail in the city and permit him to pass without restraint within the limits of the City of Washington.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) objected to the resolution and the debate, and the same lies over under the rule.

Mr. DIXON gave notice that he would call up the resolution to-morrow morning.

The Post-office Deficiency bill was taken up, and a discussion ensued in regard to the details of the bill.

Mr. HAMMOND, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) attacked the reduction of postage, and said it would be necessary to increase the rates.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) opposed this view, and cited statistics to show that the revenue had increased.

Mr. HAMMOND said the revenue had indeed increased, but the expenses had increased in a much larger proportion. The United States had not a concentrated population like England to justify low postage. The latter was a scheme of the newspaper editors of the large cities to secure a large circulation for their journals. It was a scheme to oppress the people of the rural districts for the benefit of the commercial and political interests.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) thought a large proportion of the deficiency resulted from the salaries paid the route agents and many unnecessary officials.

Mr. YULEE, of Florida, (Dem.)—If the Senator will be kind enough to name some of these supernumeraries, no doubt the Postmaster-General will be happy to avail himself of the information.

Mr. GRIMES thought something should be done to control the charges made by railroad companies, steamboats, etc., which were exhorbitant.

Further discussion ensued, in which Messrs. HAMMOND, YULEE, COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) and others participated.

Mr. YULEE particularly defended the action of the Postmaster-General in curtailing the mail service on many routes.

Mr. COLLAMER contended that the discretion had been badly exercised by the Department.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.,) strongly opposed the House bill, as taking away the power from the Postmaster-General, which had belonged to him for sixty years, and inaugurating a system of extravagance. It was started by the Republican Party, and showed what its professions of economy were worth.

Mr. GREEN contended that the Postmaster-General had reduced the service under circumstances of necessity which did not now exist, and that it was within his discretion to restore service where it was thus discontinued.

The propriety of restoring the mail service from Charleston *viâ* Savannah and Key West to Havana to the steamer *Isabel* was also largely discussed, Messrs. HAMMOND and MALLORY advocating it, and Messrs. YULEE and TOOMBS opposing it.

After a long debate, on motion of Mr. JOHNSON the Senate went into Executive session.

On the reopening of the doors the discussion of the Post-office bill was resumed.

Without taking the question the Senate at 6 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 28.

Mr. CORWIN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to postpone the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) hoped not, for to-day would be wasted in turmoil and wrangling as last Monday was, and of which every man here was afterward ashamed.

Mr. CORWIN should be sorry to introduce any subject productive of such a result. His object was to transact some business and not create turmoil.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) said every man's mind was made up. The Pacific Railroad had been a pending question for five years, and it was time it was definitely acted upon. Were gentlemen afraid to meet the responsibility?

Mr. ELIOT, of Massechusetts, (Rep.,) spoke earnestly of the importance of taking up the Light-house bill.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said that both wings of the Democracy at Charleston agreed that the Railroad should be constructed.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) inquired whether Mr. FARNSWORTH supposed the Democracy fixed to-day when the subject should come up. [Laughter.]

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that the Democracy of this House had fixed to-day when it should be considered. He hoped the friends of the measure would not vote for the postponement, which would be the means of defeating the bill, as it would have to go to the Senate.

The House refused by a vote of 57 against 118 to postpone till Thursday.

Mr. CARTER, of New-York, (Rep.,) asked that a day be set apart for the consideration of the District of Columbia business, but various objections were raised by Republicans.

Mr. HOGHES, of Maryland, (Dem.,) said it was very hard that they were not willing to do anything for the District.

The House concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on disagreeing to the amendments to the West Point Academy bill, which, in addition to the usual items, appropriates $35,000 for the construction of officers' quarters; the provision for the mounted regiment of Texas volunteers omitted.

The House resumed the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Dem.,) though in favor of a central route, gave his reasons for being opposed to the line indicated by the bill. It was not right and proper to confine the grantees to a particular line if one more economical and shorter can be found.

Mr. CRAIG, of Missouri, (Dem.,) replied that his colleague had served his own constituents so long and faithfully that his vision had become contracted. He (CRAIG) had heard it said that if any friend of his colleague was going to heaven, the latter would want him to start from St. Louis, going through Springfield and Albuquerque to get there. [Laughter.] His colleague thought the thirty-fifth parallel through Albuquerque was the proper one, but he (CRAIG) did not. He had heard persons say who traveled this ram's-horn route that they were willing to be called green-horns for doing so. [Laughter.] He advocated the route proposed by the bill as calculated to accommodate more people than any other.

Mr. PHELPS' amendment to strike out the route through Salt Lake was rejected by 43 against 74.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said the names of certain gentlemen scattered all over the Union appear in the bill as corporators on whom this great and valuable franchise is proposed to be conferred. The use of the names of these persons, without their request or assent is for the purpose of commanding influence.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) replied to Mr. SMITH, and said that as a member of the Select Committee he (CURTIS) very well knew that, instead of taking men who have hung around Congress, they selected men who in good faith, being honorable, will carry out the will of Congress. No such motive as Mr. SMITH intimated had influenced him.

Mr. SMITH said that these corporators could sell out and make a good thing by the speculation.

Mr. CURTIS replied that it was no franchise at all, but was likely to prove a burden.

Mr. SMITH desired that books might be opened for subscriptions, so that men of moderate means might not be choked off by the action of this House.

Mr. STEVENS, Delegate from Washington Territory, (Dem.,) advocated three routes—a northern, central and southern one. He spoke of their military importance, and gave the results of his experience and investigation. Looking to our supremacy on the North-west Coast, he showed that a northern route was as practicable as a southern one—the snow of one section being no more an impediment than the drifting sands of the other.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) treated this as a great national question, and was in favor of three roads. If these were provided for it would not necessarily follow that all should be commenced and finished at the same time. He was opposed to the pending bill.

The amendment of Mr. REAGAN, of TEXAS, (Dem.,) altering the first section so as to make the proposed grantees merely the trustees for the organization of a company to build the Railroad, was rejected.

Mr. READAN then offered another amendment, that the persons named as grantees, within three months of the passage of the act, shall determine the amount of private capital necessary to complete the road, and open books for subscriptions in New-York, New-Orleans and elsewhere, limiting the subscriptions.

The amendment was agreed to by 99 against 50.

Pending the amendment to substitute for the first section the Texas or Southern route, the House adjourned.

BERMUDA AND THE WEST INDIES.

Drought at the Bermudas—Insufficiency of Tankage—The "Water Beggars"—State of the Exports—The Legislature—The Admiral's Movements—Arrival of the West India Mails—Late News from Barbadoes, Jamaica, Demerara, Antigua, St. Vincent and Trinidad.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BERMUDA, Saturday, May 19, 1860.

Apart from the stir which the exportation of our Spring crops occasions, there is, at present, not much news of local importance to write about. The weather has been unusually dry for several weeks, excepting only the last three or four days, when a few smart showers have fallen, the prelude, we hope, to a copious blessing from the clouds. But, there still prevails no inconsiderable privation from the want of water. In several localities the tanks are completely empty, and in almost every lane through which one may happen to pass he fails not to meet the sable-hued water-carriers, with a bucket-full of the precious element nicely balanced on their respective heads. Strange to say that, in a country where rain-water is the almost sole dependence of the people, (there being but very few springs,) the extent of tankage should be fully fifty per cent. short of what the actual comfort of the colony demands. The poorer class (whose tenements are generally without tanks) are mainly dependent on the liberality of the wealthier for supplies of water, thus making water-begging a custom of the country; but whenever a protracted spell of drought occurs, and the possessors of tanks are, for their own comfort, compelled to withdraw the *carte blanche* they had given the water-beggars, there comes keen privation, and, at times, an amount of distress, especially among the brute members of creation, which it is painful even to contemplate. One of our Governors made a visitation like this the subject of a strong address to the Legislature, urging a vote of money for providing a large extent of public tankage, so that the necessities of the poor may be met in seasons of scarcity; but the Assembly did not deem it a matter requiring legislative interference, leaving us, in that respect, "as we were."

The export of our Spring crops to this date shows, in the aggregate, as follows: Potatoes, 18,350 barrels; onions, 410,000 pounds; tomatoes, 4,629 boxes. Of the foregoing New-York has taken, thus far, a little over 13,000 barrels potatoes, 12,000 pounds onions, and 3,745 boxes tomatoes.

The Legislature of the Colony will be convened for business on the 22d inst.

Admiral MILNE is daily expected here from his official tour through the West Indies.

We have just received late news from the West Indies. The Cunard steamer *Merlin* arrived this morning from St. Thomas, bringing a mail from most of the West India Colonies.

From Barbadoe accounts have been received to the 10th inst. The sugar crop was far advanced; about 30,000 bhds. had been reaped, and the prospect was that the whole return, when completed, would exceed that of last year by about 2,000 hhds. The sugar is spoken of as being very superior in quality, weighing heavier than last year, while it contains less molasses. The shipments up to the 9th May were about 20,000 hogsheads. The rebuilding of the "Burnt District," as the scene of the late conflagration is termed, had not commenced; but the whole of the ground had been appraised, and, as soon as the Commissioners should make their report on the matter, the disposal of the lots, it was thought, would readily take place. Meantime business was brisk. American breadstuffs were selling at good prices, although the imports had been large. The quotations of sugar are given at from $3 50@$4 50. The American bark *N. H. Gaston*, eighteen days from New-York, arrived at Barbados 7th May.

Jamaica dates came down to the 9th of May. The dismissal from office of a Mr. LEWIS, a member of the Assembly, who was on the Customs Department, as well as a salaried Road Commissioner, on account of his having strenuously opposed the Post-office Transfer bill, (a Government measure,) had created considerable excitement amongst "independent" politicians, who regard the extreme step taken by the Governor as tending to fetter "freedom of speech" in the Legislature. On the other hand, the Governor justifies his course upon the ground, that while "opposition" is undoubtedly beneficial where representative institutions exist, it should not be exercised against Government measures by members who are the paid servants of the Crown, but by those who are "independent," or, in other words, who are "non-officials." The revenue of Jamaica for the quarter ending 31st March, 1860, exhibited a satisfactory condition; it amounted to £50,817, while that for the corresponding quarter of 1859 was £50,753, showing an increase of upwards of £8,000. Direct steam communication between New-York and Kingston would, it was believed, be shortly established. Terms for the service had been received from different capitalists, but those of the Cunard Company were deemed the most advantageous, and would probably be accepted. Gov. DARLING, it was reported, was likely to go to Australia, and Mr. WODEHOUSE, Governor of British Guiana, was spoken of as his successor. The Kingston market was well stocked. Flour was held in large quantities, at 34s. to 35s., while some holders were willing to take 32s. cash. Corn Meal 18s. to 19s.

Demerara dates are to the 8th inst. Gov. WODEHOUSE had convened the Court of Policy, and delivered a lengthy speech. The revenue was flourishing. It amounted to, for the last year, $1,336,920, and the expenditure for the same period was $1,264,814, leaving a handsome surplus. The import duties alone had yielded $106,305 over those of last year. The expenditure of the current year was put down at $1,476,080, being $218,676 above that of last year. Larger rates for immigration, education, and public salaries called for this augmentation. There was no proposal to increase taxation, reliance being placed upon the elasticity of the revenue. Five arrivals of immigrants had taken place between the middle and end of April, adding 1,393 laborers to the existing population. The Governor's salary was to be raised from £4,000 to £5,000. It was reported that Gov. HINCKS, of Barbadoes, would succeed Mr. WODEHOUSE in the Demarara Government.

The state of trade was not remarkable. Tonnage was abundant and freights had declined. Sugar quoted at $4 40 to $4 80 per 100 lbs. American Superfine Flour at $7 50 to $8 25, in good supply.

Antigua dates are to the 12th of May. Governor-General HAMILTON, after several months' leave of absence, had returned to the colony, receiving a cordial welcome from the people generally. The only other news thence relates to a severe drouth which had been experienced for several months. The want of water had caused much distress, and Gov. HAMILTON had lost no time in pressing upon the attention of the Legislature the necessity of making some provision to procure an abundant supply of good and wholesome water.

Accounts from St. Vincent refer to a kind of "ministerial" crisis. The Governor's advising Committee, holding seats in both Houses of the Legislature, having suffered three defeats in the Assembly by resisting a motion to grant some money for repairing a Roman Catholic Church, had resigned office, and legislation was thereby at a dead lock, the successors to the resigned members not having been appointed. The Acting-Governor of the Colony was about to leave for England, and Mr. NESBITT, the Colonial Secretary of the Bahamas, was about to assume the government of St. Vincent.

Trinidad dates to the end of April speak of the warm welcome given Lieut.-Gov. WALKER, who had just succeeded Gov. KEATE. The latter had gone home without eliciting a single word of regret. The Duke of NEWCASTLE had refused the prayer of a petition, numerously signed by the inhabitants, asking for a greater representation of the people in the Council; the Duke's reason being, that in the present generally uneducated state of the people of the island, the large control which Government exercised in the Legislature was, at present, the better system for the colony at large.

There is no other West Indian news worth reporting.

WHITSUNTIDE AND PFINGSTMONTAG.

Grand Gala Day for the Germans—Jollity in our Suburban Retreats.

The recurrence of the German May festivals was hailed this year with unusual enthusiasm, and observed with a unanimity rarely equaled. The day was quite fair, and its coolness amply compensated for the dampness of the ground from the recent violent rains. At an early hour the busy musicking of the celebrants in all quarters of the City presented a busy spectacle, and before mid-day the vast body of our German population was on the way to the suburbs for the enjoyment of their national recreations.

The Allgemeine Sängerbund parade and pic-nic in Jones' Wood was by far the largest parade, and with their twenty Glee Clubs and army of the celebrated Turnverein, made quite an imposing appearance. They all gathered at the Metropolitan Rooms in Hester-street, and paraded through Bowery, Chatham-street, Broadway, Grand, Broome and Essex streets, to the foot of Tenth-street, where they embarked on board a steamboat and barge. The procession consisted of Wannemacher's Band, Jackson Rifles, Company G, Second Regiment; Turner Drum Corps, Turner Riflemen, the Turner's Society, (Gymnasia) Schutzengilde Band, Independent Riflemen of Brooklyn, Fidelia Glee Club, Social Reform Liedertafel, New-York Mænnerchor, Band, committee, banners, pupils, Rheinische Sangers, Harmonia, Schillersbund, and Lorely of Hoboken, the Germania, Caloma and Liederkrantz Quartette Clubs, the Sangerbund of Williamsburgh, Mozart Verein, Euphonia, Uhland Bund, Tentonia, Allemania and Mænnerchor.

The Bloomingdale Turnverein celebrated their Seventh Annual Turnfest at Hamilton Park. Their procession, under the marshalship of Turner SCHNEIDER, consisted of the Normandie Guard, Glee Clubs Liederkrantz and Eintracht of Bloomingdale; Free Arbiter, Glee Clubs Froshina of Bloomingdale and New-York, Lyra Mænnerchor, Harmonia of College Point, Fraternia Dramatic Society, and delegates from the Brooklyn, Stratton port, Hudson, Jersey City, Hoboken, Harlem, Yorkville, Newark and Bloomingdale Turnverein.

The Germania Glee Club Columbia, together with the Concordia, Mænnerchor, Bummella, Eustachia Soeleties, celebrated the day at Conrad's Yorkville Park, and signalized the occasion by a banner dedication, with appropriate ceremonies. Besides these the Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Staten Island, Jersey City, and other suburban Clubs, celebrated the day with independent celebrations at various localities, with similar and appropriate festivities.

The scene at Jones' Wood, from the large numbers who were present, as well as the majority of societies represented, was perhaps the best representative of the entire celebration. The grounds, under the supervision of the new proprietor, Mr. J. SCHARMS, had been completely prepared for their reception, and provided with every imaginable convenience for their accommodation. As soon as the barges had discharged their loads of merry thousands, the grounds assumed a most picturesque appearance. The various singing clubs posted themselves under the trees, whose branches were soon laden with sashes, bonnets, arms, hats and whatever movables the humor might dictate. The banners were advantageously disposed, the flag-staffs planted, and the whole company disposed in a manner best suited to the universal enjoyment.

Although an admission fee of twenty-five cents was charged at the gate for males, the ladies, with a full regard for their rights, being admitted free, over ten thousand tickets were sold. The number present on the ground, allowing a lady for each gentleman, and that would not be overrating the feminine attendance, must have been from twenty to twenty-five thousand persons mingling in the hilarious enjoyments of Jones' Wood. It may be imagined that so large a number of all ages, sexes, costumes, tastes and conditions in life must have presented a picturesque scene. Motion was the order of the day, either in dancing, running, leaping, walking, turning, twisting, swinging, gyrating, rolling, riding or tumbling—all was a continued scene of unceasing, uninterrupted, continual, perpetual motion.

The resources for amusement were multifarious. There were the wooden horses, the swings, the Turner's bars, the parallels, the grand panoramic museum, the camera obscura, the "six rings for a cent," the machines to "try the strength of your lungs," "try your weight," "try how much you can strike," "try how much you can lift," "try your luck at the wheel,"

FROM MEXICO.

Success of the Liberals and Anticipated Dissolution of the Miramon Government—Attempted Arrest of Zuloaga by Miramon—Extraordinary Enforced Loan—Withdrawal of Gabriac from the Church Government—A Battle between Miramon and Uraga Supposed—Probable Attack of Uraga on the City of Mexico—Fears for the Safety of the Steamer "Wave."

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

Vera Cruz, Saturday, May 12, 1860.

By an extraordinary which arrived this morning from the City of Mexico, with dates to the 9th inst., we have much later news from the interior. Everything indicates a very speedy termination of the struggle. The Miramon Government is fast breaking up, and everywhere the Liberals are meeting with success and increasing their effective force. Uraga, after his defeat at Vera, has added largely to the number of his troops, and has now some 7,000 men and over 30 pieces of artillery, and is moving on Guanajuato, which place he will probably be able to occupy without opposition, as most of the Church troops have already been withdrawn from there, and Casanave only remains with a small force entirely too weak to defend the place. The Church troops seem to be concentrating between Celaya and Queretaro, towards which line Miramon has dispatched all the forces he can safely withdraw from the capital. It is here that he will probably attempt to make head against Uraga, and it was said that his departure from the City of Mexico to take command in person was daily expected, but the want of money, and now the difficulties which have sprung up on account of Zuloaga's movements, are detaining him, as he is afraid the moment he leaves the capital his supremacy there will be overthrown. On the 1st inst. Zuloaga issued a decree terminating the functions of Miramon as President substitute, and resuming the Executive authority himself as President *ad interim*, under the plan of Tacubaya. In an official note in which he communicates this decree to Miramon he states that he only intrusted the Presidency to the latter temporarily, and to give him more force and prestige in the first campaign against Vera Cruz; but as that campaign terminated unsuccessfully, as has also his second attack, and there seems to be no nearer prospect of the reëstablishment of order under his auspices, he deems it to be his duty, as the one to whom the destinies of the nation were intrusted under the "plan of Tacubaya," (the nation, by the way, was only represented by a regiment of soldiers, of which he was the chief,) to again resume the full exercise of his functions.

Of course, Miramon does not appear disposed to quietly give up his Presidential honors, and on receiving Zuloaga's decree and official communication, at once gave orders for Zuloaga's arrest; but as this was a step that had doubtless been foreseen, Zuloaga was not to be found, and up to the departure of the extraordinary, 9th inst., it was said was still at large. Zuloaga has certainly not taken the present step without the full approbation of the Clergy,—in fact it is probably entirely their doing, as he is but a tool in their hands. The importance of the act is its avidence of a final and complete withdrawal of the confidance of the Clergy in the ability or prestige of Miramon, and the effect it has in impairing the apparent *legitimacy* of Miramon's position. He holds his position as President simply by virtue of Zuloaga's resignation in his favor, naming him President substitute, and in accepting the position he stated that he did so only temporarily. So that in point of fact, Zuloaga's right to resume the Presidency is as good as Miramon's right to hold it, and the question is only one of force and intrigue between them. Miramon has, as yet, his army, but it is probable that Zuloaga has the full support of the Church. It remains to be seen which can displace the other, and how long either can hold out against the advance of the victorious troops of Uraga.

I inclose herewith copies of Zuloaga's decree and official communication to Miramon. I also inclose a copy of a most extraordinary decree of forced loan, which has been imposed by Miramon and is published in the *Diario Oficial* of the 8th inst.

The entire sum is $275,000, of which only about $56,000 is placed upon Religious Corporations, and the balance upon private individuals and commercial houses. It is placed indiscriminately upon both Mexican and foreign houses, and among the names I notice those of Manuel Escandon & Brothers for $6,000; Gonzales, Aguero & Co., $6,000; Ignacio C. Cortina & Brothers, $6,000; Juan Geribar, $6,000; Francisco Iturbe, $6,000: J. B. Jecker & Co., $6,000; Gregorio Mier y Teran, $6,000; José M. Pacheco, $6,000; J. & M. G. Rincon, $6,000; J. & M. Rosas, $6,000; Hurtado de Mosqueda & Sons, $5,000; F. G. Perez, $5,000; Isidro de la Torre & Co., $5,000; Adalid de Teresa, $3,500; J. F. Pliego, $3,500; Victoria Rul & Son, $3,500; Miguel Brugas, $2,500: Echevaria Widow & Sons, $2,100; Gorman Lands, $1,500; Graham, Graves & Co., $1,000; Labadie & Co., $1,000; and others for smaller sums down to $100.

The mode of repayment is so transparently inadequate that the insertion of any such provision at all only adds mockery to the injury done. It seems almost incredible that any body of men calling themselves a Government, in this age of commercial progress and liberty, should have the hardihood to publish, much less be allowed to enforce, so shameful and utterly unwarranted a decree. The translation I have given is a purely literal one, and simply renders the text not less harefaced than it is in the original.

From Guadalajara there is no later intelligence, nor any further action of importance taken place in the interior. From the large and well-supplied forces that are gathering everywhere, and the union and good-feeling among the Liberal leaders, it appears impossible for the month of June to pass without the Church forces being reduced to the single cities of Queretaro, Mexico and Puebla. The danger, however, now is that in the want of moral force, which the possession of pecuniary means would give to the Constitutional President and his Cabinet, the divisions may occur. The moment of triumph will be the perilous one for the strict constitutional order of succession, and there is no means of avoiding this and checking all further attempts at irregular proceedings except by giving to the President the moral force which the possession of means would impart. It is greatly to be regretted that assistance will not be received from the United States, as from present appearances regarding the treaty we fear will be the case. The failure of the United States to announce its policy towards Mexico, and the postponement of the whole subject to another session, will also lead to a renewal of the late attempts at mediation, or more correctly speaking, intervention, of the European Powers, and in this way serious complications may arise in the next six months which, by the ratification of the treaty now, instead of postponing it to the next session, would be avoided.

No *conducta* has as yet left Guanajuato, nor can one now be dispatched from there to the City of Mexico as was expected. One will probably leave, however, for San Luis and Tampico immediately on the occupation of the place by the Liberal forces. The departure of the *conducta* from the City of Mexico was announced for the 8th instant, but up to the P. M. of the 7th but $12,000 had been handed in to be sent by it; another notice was then issued that it would leave on the 10th; and it was also said at the Palace that if it did not leave from Mexico it would from Puebla; but these rumors are all idle,—no money will be intrusted to the care of the Church troops in the present condition of affairs. The risk of keeping twelve or fifteen millions of coin on hand in the City of Mexico is great, and the necessities of the merchants to make remittances very urgent, but the risk in the hands of the Church Government would be still greater. Robles, it is said, is very much disgusted with Miramon because the latter would not allow him one per cent. of the eight which Miramon was to receive as duties on the *conducta*. They have been quarreling among themselves about the Spoils even before the victims have been robbed. The merchants have a very lively recollection of the $30,000 charged by Robles on the *conducta* which passed through his hands at Jalapa last year, for *counting* it, and they fear that he may increase his charge this year, as his necessities are even greater now than then, and his prospects for the future still worse. Evil associations have corrupted the manners of one who was, when Minister in the United States, esteemed as a gentleman.

The Mederados, however, are again building some hopes on Robles, and it is said the preparations are all made in the capital for a movement in his favor, if Miramon is defeated by Uraga, as is expected. The object will be to forestall the advance of the Liberal troops upon the capital by a movement that will effect some compromise among all parties; but this, like Robles' movement before, and like all attempts to reconcile opposing principles, will have but a short-lived existence, and can accomplish nothing good. Still less now than before will half-way measures answer; the time for compromises has passed.

M. Gabriac has finally been obliged to withdraw his countenance and support from the Government of the Church—not voluntarily, I presume; but under his recall he has at last left the City of Mexico, on the 8th inst., and is now on his way to this port. He will not, however, pass through the city, for it would be difficult for him to do so without grave insult, and perhaps risk of life, if not from the Mexicans, from his own countrymen, who place no limit to their feelings of exasperation at his long neglect of their interests and rights; but he will probably embark at Saraficios, where a French brig-of-war, their only vessel on this coast, will have the honor of receiving him. His withdrawal from the capital is a severe blow to the Church Government, and particularly to the Miramon party. His partner, Mr. Jecker, will also severely feel his absence, and will probably suspend his negotiations with the Government in consequence, as he can no longer place them under the guise of French Conventions. If the transactions which Jecker & Gabriac have made with the Miramon and Zuloaga Governments are recognized as valid, the public debt of Mexico will have been augmented solely during their *régime*, by the sum of $96,000,000—viz., the $60,000,000 issued through Jecker's House in July of last year, and the more recent issue, in February, I think, of $15,000,000.

This sum is nearly equal to the whole of the interior debt contracted since the war of Independence, which only amounts to $96,801,725. But I presume that Bonds issued to a French banker at the rate of about 5 per cent., and by a Government repudiated by the majority of the States of the Republic, will hardly receive the sanction of the National Congress before which they will have to pass in revision. That they should bring no more than 5 per cent. will not be considered strange, however, when the market price of the Bonds of the former debt, recognized by all, is but 7 to 7½ cents on the dollar.

But the former debt was contracted in the war of Independence, and since then for valid causes, and for full value received, while it is neither right nor possible that for less than $500,000 now, a revolutionary Government for revolutionary purposes can saddle upon nation a future obligation of $90,000,000—no matter how strong may be the protection afforded to the negotiation for political purposes by a European power. ***

ZULOAGA'S DECREE, RESUMING THE PRESIDENCY.

Felix Zuloaga, President *ad interim* of the Mexican Republic, to the inhabitants of the same maketh known:

That in use of the faculties conferred upon me by the "Plan of Tacubaya," reformed in the Citadel tha 11th of January, 1858, I have thought proper to decree the following:

Only Article.—His Excellency, General of Division Don Miguel Miramon, will no longer continue to exercise the functions of President Substitute. In consequence, I resume the supreme authority of the Republic.

In virtue of which I order it to be printed, published, circulated, and that due compliance be given to it.

Dated in Mexico, May 1, 1860.

FELIX ZULOAGA.

This decree was communicated to Miramon with the following note:

Your Excellency: In confiding to your Excellency the supreme authority of the nation—naming you President Substitute during my temporary Separation—I proposed to myself not only the plausible view of giving effect to the campaign against the dissenters (*disidentes*) of Vera Cruz, but also, estimating at its just value the conduct of your Excellency with respect to the revolutionary movement which a short time before took place in this Capital, I believed that, having contributed so much towards reëstablishing the legal authority, and this act having received from all classes of society such a unanimous tribute of approbation, that these circumstances might be availed of to facilitate the obtaining of the necessary elements for a happy issue of the campaign.

The manifesto which your Excellency addressed to the nation still further strengthened my opinion, for with a noble disinterestedness you stated that you accepted such charge solely and exclusively for the time necessary to remove the obstacles which had arisen, and to carry to a successful issue the reconquest of the first port of the Republic, protesting that you should then relinquish the supreme authority to him to whom it pertained.

Two epochs have passed in the course of fifteen months, and immense efforts and sacrifices have been made by all classes of society to aid your Excellency in the consummation of the object; and as the late events are an incontestable proof that other means must be adopted to save the country in the perilous crisis through which we are passing, I, as the only one responsible before God and my fellow-citizens, being the legitimate representative of the plan of Tacubaya, cannot be indifferent to the evils which afflict them, nor longer refrain from myself confronting the position, and by all the means in my power, promoting whatever will conduce to their well being and prosperity.

For the reasons expressed, and because of the obligation that rests upon me to use all possible means to promote the pacification of the Republic, I have resolved, as your Excellency will see by the annexed decree, to resume the supreme command as President *ad interim*, which I am, continuing from this moment in the full exercise of my functions.

I communicate the same to your Excellency, for your compliance therewith, protesting the considerations of my highest esteem.

God and Liberty.

Mexico, May 1, 1860. FELIX ZULOAGA.

To His Excellency, Gen. of Division, Miguel Miramon.

DECREE OF FORCED LOAN OF $275,000, PUBLISHED IN THE CITY OF MEXICO, MAY 8, 1860.

Miguel Miramon, General of Division and President substitute of the Mexican Republic, to the inhabitants of the same maketh known:

That in use of the faculties with which I am invested I have thought well to decree as follows:

Article 1. A loan is imposed upon the persons considered the most wealthy of this capital, as follows:

Art. 2. The amount assigned to each lender shall be delivered at the office of Extraordinary Contributions upon capitals, in the building of the Custom-house of this city, within the precise term of one month, counted from the publication of this decree.

Art. 3. To those persons who may deliver the amount assigned to them within the first eight days, counted from the day following the publication of this decree, a disconnt will be allowed of 20 per cent. To those who make their payments within the first fifteen days from the day following the publication of this decree, a discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on the same terms. Those who do not pay the amount assigned within the said fifteen days, shall be obliged to pay the whole amount assigned to them in the following list.

Art. 4. Those who refuse to deliver the sums respectively assigned to them within the month stipulated in Art. 2, shall remain subject to pay the same amount which shall then be exacted from them, not as a loan, but as a fine which they will have incurred by refusing to afford the assistance which is required by the Supreme Government, in order to reëstablish the public peace, under such afflicting and urgent circumstances as the present.

Art. 5. The amount loaned shall be repaid out of the 25 per cent. that remains free to the Government of the duties of importation at all of the ports open to foreign commerce. It is to be observed that the Miramon Government has not a single port in its possession.—Transl.] and from the total product of the tax imposed upon transfers of real estate, made up to the date of the publication of this decree, in the Department of the Valley of Mexico, which are not already specially assigned.

Art. 6. That there may be no difficulty in said repayment, the receiving office shall give to each lender a certificate of his payment, which shall be receivable from the bearer in all the maritime, frontier and interior custom houses in payment of the duties and tax spoken of in the preceding article.

Art. 7. The persons who shall make the loan, and the amounts assigned to each one, are as follows: [Here follow the names and amounts.] Whereupon I order it to be printed, published, circulated, and that due compliance be given to it.

MIGUEL MIRAMON.

Palace of Chapultepec, May 8, 1860.

To the Minister of Treasury and Public Credit, Don Ureano Tovar.

I communicate it to your Excellency for your information and the corresponding effects. God and Liberty.

Tovar.

Mexico, May 8, 1860.

To His Excellency the Governor of the Department of the Valley of Mexico.

Vera Cruz, Wednesday, May 16, 1860.

By passengers who arrived from the interior by the diligence yesterday, and who left Puebla on the 12th, we learn that advices were received there prior to their departure that Uraga had not only occupied Guanajuato, but was already moving from there on Queretaro, in order to attack Miramon's forces before the latter was prepared for him. We had feared that after occupying Guanajuato he would move on Guadalajara first, instead of pressing immediately on Mexico, but this news quite relieves our apprehensions regarding delay, while it gives us hope that Uraga is likely to prove equal to the important crisis which is now very avidently quite near at hand. This news has doubtless hurried Miramon's departure, for he set out from the Capital to join his forces on the 10th inst., (it is said taking Zuloaga with him a prisoner,) but he cannot muster in all over about 3,500 to 4,000 men, while Uraga has at least 6,000 to 7,000, and a larger number of pieces of artillery. Miramon's troops are, it is true, better drilled and more experienced, but they are under the shadow of Miramon's unsuccessful campaign against Vera Cruz, and his declining prospects, while Uraga's force is animated by the prestige of his recent and brilliant successes over Ramirez and Vega, and his occupation of two such important places as San Luis and Guanajuato. The two commanders are, perhaps, more evenly matched as to military ability, though Uraga has much the advantage in experience.

If Miramon is defeated in the coming encounter the result will be decisive for him, and Uraga's next movement will immediately be upon the City of Mexico, which he will doubtless be able to occupy before the Robles movement—which is to take place the moment of Miramon's defeat—can gain much headway. It is reported, however, that Robles and Negrete are already commencing to move their troops from Jalapa and Orizaba towards the City of Mexico, in preparation for the coup which the Moderados hope to carry out.

The probabilities, however, are against any movement undertaken on compromise principles, the same as they were when Robles before undertook the movement which turned out so unsuccessfully.

From Guadalajara we have news that Woll is in great trouble, having but some 2,000 troops, and divisions beginning to occur among his officers, many of whom are anxious to go over to the Constitutional side, while Ogazon and Valle are already close at hand with a Liberal force of nearly double his strength.

It is evident that the end of the struggle draws nigh, and the complete triumph of the Constitutional Government cannot any longer be considered either distant or doubtful. Still, afterwards will arise differences among themselves, and there can be no guarantee for the future except in the policy of intervention by the United States.

Garibay, the late French Minister, is now at Jalapa awaiting an opportunity to embark; the Church must feel his absence most sensibly at this critical moment. The prayers which the Pope recommended them to offer in this their time of extremity become still more necessary—though it is doubtful if they will be answered further than to grant that they be deprived of those riches which have been to them so sore a temptation.

The departure this morning of the U. S. steamer *Pocahontas*, Capt. S. F. Hazard, for New-Orleans, affords an opportunity for dispatching the correspondance which has been accumulating here since the 10th inst. The Mexican steamer *Constitution* (late *Indianola*) was to have left for New-Orleans on that date, but on account of the non-arrival of the steamer *Wave*, now thirteen days out from New-Orleans, she was detained, and on the 13th was sent out in search of her. By the schooner *Col. Lester*, which left New-Orleans on the 4th inst., and arrived here on the 12th, it was reported that the *Wave* left on the day before, and had on board some twenty-seven passengers, among whom were several Mexican officers and Government officials. The total number of persons on board, including the crew, cannot therefore have been less than upwards of forty, and as she is doubtless poorly supplied with either provisions or water, at least for a longer voyage than five or six days, great apprehensions are felt that her passengers may now be undergoing great suffering while floating at the mercy of the waves, for as the steamer carries little or no sail, any accident to her machinery must have rendered her entirely helpless and incapable of reaching any port. The prompt action of the Mexican Government in dispatching a vessel to her rescue is worthy of all praise, as also Mr. McLane's prompt response to their application for assistance in the search, the departure of the *Pocahontas* having been expedited for this reason, and under orders to keep a strict look-out on the direct route, while the British steamer *Jasper*, to be sent out by Capt. Aldham, will take a course along shore, and the *Constitution* will cruise between them.

The United States steamer *Brooklyn*, with Mr. McLane and Col. Pickett on board, returned from their short trip to Sisal and Campeachy on the 10th instant. There are now in port the *Brooklyn*, *Saratoga*, *Pocahontas* and storeship *Supply*, the *Pocahontas* leaving to-day for New-Orleans, whence she will return on 2d of June, affording an opportunity for answers to letters now dispatched by her. It is to be regretted that the want of proper mail facilities should require that United States vessels should be constantly occupied in this service, as now for nearly a year past has been the case between Mexico and the United States. ***

POLITICAL.

Letters, Speeches and Minor Signs of the Times.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEES.

HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN ON THE MASSACHUSETTS AMENDMENTS.

The Illinois *Staats Anzeiger* publishes the following letter, which was written by Mr. Lincoln at a time when he had but little idea of the distinction awaiting him;

Springfield, May 17, 1859.

Dr. Theodor Canisius—*Dear Sir*: Your letter, in which you inquire on your own account and in behalf of certain other German citizens, whether I approve or oppose the constitutional provision in relation to naturalized citizens, which was lately enacted in Massachusetts, and whether I favor or oppose a fusion of the Republicans with the other opposition elements in the campaign of 1860, has been received.

Massachusetts is a sovereign and independent State and I have no right to advise her in her policy. Yet if any one is desirous to draw a conclusion as to what I would do, from what she has done, I may speak without impropriety. I say, then, that so far as I understand the Massachusetts provisions, I am against its adoption, not only in Illinois, but in every other place in which I have the right to oppose it. As I understand the spirit of our institutions, it is designed to promote the elevation of men. I am, therefore, hostile to anything that tends to their debasement.

It is well known that I deplore the oppressed condition of the blacks, and it would, therefore, be very inconsistent for me to look with approval upon any measure that infringes upon the inalienable rights of white men, whether or not they are born in another land, or speak a different language from my own.

In respect to a fusion, I am in favor of it whenever it can be effected on Republican principles, but upon *no other condition*. A fusion upon any other platform would be as insane as unprincipled. It would thereby lose the whole North, while the common enemy would still have the support of the entire South. The question in relation to men is different. There are good and patriotic men, and able statesmen in the South, whom I would willingly support if they would place themselves on Republican ground; but I shall oppose the lowering of the Republican standard even by a *hair's breadth*.

I have written in haste, but I believe that I have answered your questions substantially.

Respectfully yours,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION,

LETTER FROM SENATOR SLIDELL.

To *Gen. A. G. Carter, President of State Democratic Convention, Port Hudson, La.*:

Senate Chamber, May 19, 1860.

Dear Sir: The members of the State Democratic Convention having been called, by the State Central Executive Committee, to reassemble at Baton Rouge, to receive the report of their delegates to the late Charleston Convention, and to take such action as may be deemed necessary and proper, I hope that it will not be considered intrusive on my part to submit a few brief suggestions as to the course to be pursued by the Democracy of Louisiana at this critical moment, when not only the organization of the great National Democratic Party, but the very existence of the Union is endangered. Had I no other motive for now addressing you, it would suffice that I desire to place on record my full, unqualified, and emphatic approval of the action of the Louisiana delegation at Charleston; to identify my political existence with theirs; to share all their responsibilities; to receive, in common with them, the indorsement and justification which I know they merit, and am confident they will receive from the Convention; or, if I be disappointed in this just expectation, to submit with deference to the implied censure which a failure to sustain them would convey.

Although I had not the honor to be a member of our delegation, I was at Charleston during the sitting of the Convention, had daily communication with our delegates, and, while on no occasion present at their deliberations, had full and free conversations with most of them on the questions pending before the Convention. I have not the presumption to suppose that my counsels exercised any influence on their actions; their high character, sound judgment, independent position, political and social, forbid such an idea; but I say with pride and pleasure that I found entire sympathy and almost perfect coincidence in the views we mutually entertained and expressed. They will render you a full account of their stewardship and give you details of the proceedings at Charleston, into which the limits of an ordinary letter will not permit me to enter. But there are a few salient points, necessary for the proper understanding of the position in which our delegates found themselves, to which I will allude. Experience has demonstrated that the organic basis of representation in National Conventions is essentially false, and that it does not secure a fair reflex of Democratic principles, to offer a fair probability of the selection of candidates, acceptable to the States by whose votes in the electoral colleges their election can only be effected. States, hopelessly abolitionized, such as Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Michigan and Wisconsin, neutralize the votes of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. This injustice must be remedied by the adoption of some more equitable basis of representation, or the Slave States must hereafter refuse to enter into a National Convention. If, besides the votes as cast at present, an additional vote were given to each State for every Democratic Senator and Representative it might at the time have in Congress, this objection would be in a great degree, removed. But this inherent difficulty in the basis of representation was greatly aggravated by the unscrupulous manner in which the majority, composed almost entirely of delegates from States not to be relied on for electoral votes, exercised their power. The first manifestation of this disposition was in the adoption of a rule, without precedent in any previous Convention, by which the majority were enabled to exert absolute authority in all the States where the opposers of a sound platform and the friends of Judge Douglas had the ascendancy; thus stifling in the delegations of New-York, Ohio and Indiana at least twenty-five votes, that would otherwise have been cast for the resolutions reported by seventeen States, and for another candidate than Douglas, while Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, the only other States that can be relied on for Democratic votes in the Presidential election were deprived of the power to give a unit vote. The unfairness was more flagrant in the case of New-Jersey, whose delegates had been recommended not to divide their votes, for when the distinguished Chairman of the Convention decided that the rule authorized the majority to control the entire vote, his decision was overruled on an appeal by a majority of four, while, if New-Jersey had been allowed to vote on this question, the Chair would have been sustained.

Seventeen States adopted a platform of principles which they submitted to the Convention. These States cast one hundred and twenty-seven electoral votes, every one of which might be relied on for our nominees in November, had this platform been adopted with candidates who could honestly and honorably stand upon it. Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, the only two States, California and Oregon excepted, upon whose support we can confidently rely in the Presidential contest, were not represented in the Committee on Resolutions, because the persons selected for that purpose did not choose to carry out what they well knew to be the wishes of their respective delegations. Had they been properly represented in the Committee, the majority report, with immaterial modifications, would have had the unanimous support of the nineteen States whose electoral votes may be counted on in November. The delegations of eight States, as you know, retired when the majority of the Convention refused to adopt resolutions which they considered indispensable to their safety. Having thus retired, they awaited the further action of the Convention, in the hope rather than the expectation that reflection would induce the majority to retrace their steps, and present to the retiring States a platform which they could accept with honor. Had this been done, the retiring delegations would have resumed their seats, as they then had and unquestionably still have the right to do. The adjournment to Baltimore leaves everything precisely in the same state in which it would have been had it been only to the next day, and not for six weeks.

What, then, should our State Convention do? I cannot better answer than by referring you to an address on the subject, signed by a number of Senators and Representatives, and of which I send you a copy, recommending it to the careful consideration of the Convention, with this qualification only, that I think our delegates should meet at Richmond, and adjourn over to a day subsequent to that fixed for the meeting of the Convention at Baltimore. This, I believe, was the intention of the signers of the address, although it is not clearly so expressed. It certainly was mine.

We have this day received the news of the nomination made by the Black Republican Convention at Chicago. I had supposed that Mr. Seward would certainly have been their candidate for the Presidency; and had the Charleston Convention resulted in the harmonious adoption of a sound platform, and the nomination of a man pledged to carry out its principles, I would have preferred that a direct issue should have been presented to the people of the Free States by the nomination of Mr. Seward. That issue would, in my opinion, have been, shall the Union be preserved or destroyed? Mr. Lincoln may be, and probably is, as hostile to the institution of Slavery as Mr. Seward, but his record on that subject—which I have not yet had the opportunity to examine, is comparatively obscure and incomplete, and his election—especially if the contest be complicated by any division in our own ranks—would not present as absolute and unmistakable a test of Northern sentiment as that of Mr. Seward.

In conclusion, permit me to avail myself of this opportunity of returning my heartfelt thanks to the Convention for the signal honor conferred on me at their previous meeting in March. I shall ever treasure it as the proudest recollection of my life. What may yet remain of that life shall be devoted to the effort to prove myself worthy of the confidence of Louisiana, and of that Democracy of which I have ever been, in weal or in woe, in sunshine or storm, an unflinching, and, I trust, not an inefficient supporter.

Very faithfully and respectfully,

Your friend and servant.

JOHN SLIDELL.

POLITICAL ITEMS

Among other papers, the Times took the statement of the Mobile *Register* that, "if Mr. Douglas were not nominated, that some of his political friends would be," as an indication of backing down on the part of this zealous Douglas organ. The *Register* affirms most emphatically that it has not lowered its flag an inch. Mr. Douglas' enemies, it says, have transferred the contest from the arena of personal vituperation and prejudice to that of great principles, and of party safety and integrity. The bolting party in Alabama has not dared to take the bold stand assumed by the Richmond *Enquirer*, which has declared that the Democracy is clearly and distinctly divided on a vital point. This ground the *Register* wishes to force them to take, for in assuming to carry the Democratic Party of Alabama into the Convention to be held at Richmond, it says, the bolters have usurped authority which does not belong to them.

The Charleston *Mercury*, in discussing the "Union of the South," claims that, whenever the South has undertaken to defend her rights members of Congress have made every effort to distract and divide their constituents. They declaim about the wrongs of the South, and advise resistance; but no sooner is there a prospect that their counsels will be acted on than they perceive that the Union is in danger, and cry out to try the people of the North again. This policy, the *Mercury* thinks, finds its latest illustration in the advice given the seceders from the Charleston Convention to go to Baltimore on June 18. This advice, it says, is given to distract the South, it urges the Southern Rights Party to disregard all Congressional counsel and to move on steadily in vindication of the stand they have taken. Thus, alone, can union be secured.

The Washington correspondent of the Columbia *South Carolinian*, in speaking of the address which has been made by the eighteen members of Congress, inviting the seceders from the Charleston Convendon to renew their connection with it at Baltimore, says: "The South Carolina members did not have the opportunity of singing it except Col. Chesnut, who refused. It was well known that Senator Hammond and every one of the Representatives would refuse, and consequently the paper was never presented for their signatures. Senator Clay, of Alabama, signed it, but upon the refusal of all his delegation to do so, he became alarmed and withdrew his name." So it may be taken for granted that the South Carolina and Georgia Seceders will not trouble the Baltimore Convention.

A controversy having arisen regarding the selection of a member of the Missouri Delegation to Charleston as a member of the Committee on Resolutions, the Secretary of the Delegation publishes a card in the St. Louis papers stating in detail the action of the Delegation. The first ballot for a member of the Committee resulted in a tie, and the delegation adjourned. At the second meeting, Mr. Craig offered a series of resolutions denying that Congress could protect or prohibit Slavery in the Territories. This was amended by inserting the word establish, instead of protect, and the resolutions were adopted. Gen. John B. Clark was then selected to represent the Delegation in the Committee on Resolutions.

The Savannah (Ga.) *News*, in commenting on a statement made by the Providence (*R. I.*) *Post*, that Hon. Eli Thayer has become a convert to the Popular Sovereignty doctrine, says that Mr. Thayer knows that Squatter Sovereignty is a much more convenient means of keeping Slavery out of the Territories than the Wilmot Proviso, while it will be equally effective. It further observes that it is very evident that the Black Republicans have determined to steer Mr. Douglas' thunder, and that Seward and his "Irrepressible Conflict" will be forced to give place to Lincoln and Squatter Sovereignty, as the more popular and practical weapons with which to fight Slavery out of the Territories, and ultimately out of the Union.

Gen. Joe Lane sent the following dispatch to Hon. Lansing Stout, of Oregon, advising him to follow the seceders out of the Charleston Convention. It is characteristic and elegant: "Hon. Lansing Stout: Your dispatch is received. Stand by the equality of the States, and stand by those States that stand by the Constitutional rights of all. By all means go with them—go out and stand by them."

It has been rumored that Hon. Jeremiah Clemens had given in his adhesion to Mr. Douglas. His paper, the Memphis *Enquirer*, still has the name of Messrs. Bell & Everett at the head of its columns.

LAW REPORTS.

Case of Albert Hicks.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 28.

BEFORE JUDGES NELSON AND SMALLEY.

A motion in arrest of judgment on the verdict of guilty rendered against Albert Hicks for piracy on board the schooner *E. A. Johnson*, was this morning brought on for argument before the two Judges, and argued by Mr. Sayles for the prisoner, and Judge Roosevelt for the Government.

The main grounds of the motion were that the verdict was a general one, instead of being a special one on the two counts of the indictment; that there was no evidence to support the first count which charged the offence to have been committed on the high seas; and that the second count, which charged it to have been committed in a bay or harbor, was bad for not specifying that it was out of the jurisdiction of any State.

The Judges reserved their decision till Wednesday morning.

The Van Zandt Claim.

Peter P. Van Zandt et al. vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This action was brought to compel the specific performance of a contract alleged to have been made in 1692, between the parties, by which the plaintiffs claim that the defendants stipulated to convey to them a portion of land now forming a part of Water-street. At the time of the alleged contract of sale the land in question was submerged. Damages were also claimed for an alleged breach of this covenant in 1749. The case was referred for computation of damages in 1859, to Gardner Spring, Jr. The damages claimed were the amounts of wharfage that would have accrued to the plaintiffs from time to time, had the contract to convey the fee to them been performed. The referee computed the wharfage and reported that it amounted, for the whole time, to $24,598 78.

The case has been many times before the Court upon various proceedings, and now comes up before Justice Hoffman, in the Superior Court, on a motion to confirm that report. The defence is the statute of limitations.

The questions arising in the case were now discussed at length, and decision was reserved.

S. W. & R. B. Roosevelt for plaintiffs; H. H. Anderson and John A. Burrill for defendants.

Motion to Strike an Attorney's Name from the Roll.

Application of Mott.—This was a motion by Henry A. Mott, Esq., a lawyer, to have the name of Stephen G. Marcon, also a lawyer, stricken from the roll of Attorneys of the Court.

Counsel for Marcon, however, applied for a postponement, urging that notice of the motion was filed so late on Friday last that the defendant had not had time to prepare his affidavits. The Court finally granted a postponement until Thursday next, to which time the Court was then adjourned.

It is stated that the alleged offence of Marcon is perjury.

Henry A. Mott for motion; Felix Hart opposed.

General Sessions.

There were no cases ready for trial in this Court to-day. A youth pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent for six months to the Penitentiary. The third trial of James Sheppard, for murder and arson, for the trial of which a new jury panel has been made out, is set down for to-day.

Admission of H. P. Randolph.

H. P. Randolph, Esq., Clerk of the Supreme Court, Part II., was yesterday admitted to practice at the Bar, a special order having been made for his examination. Mr. Randolph has acquired an experience in the discharge of his duties as Clerk which will give him much advantage in entering upon his profession, and his uniform courtesy in times past to the bar must secure to him their best wishes for his success.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Thompson vs. *Steward*.—Motion denied.

Same vs. *Same*.—McCoy must attorn to the Receiver, who will then be in a condition to turn out for non-payment of rent; attachment to issue, bailable in $200.

Same vs. *Same*.—Attachment to issue, bailable in $200, for refusing to attorn, and for violence used upon the Receiver.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Moncrieff, J.—Hilliker vs. *Halbern*.—Motion granted. Two days' notice to be given.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Brady, *J.—Gross* vs. *Harper*.—Motion granted, unless appellant file a new understanding, &c.

Simon vs. *Spring*, 4c.—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Court Calendar.....Tuesday.

United States District Court.—Nos. 95, 79, 80, 113, 81, 82, 83, 84, 115, 86, 87.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part II.*—Nos. 1028, 1056, 1069, 1068, 1062, 1066, 1068, 1096, 1098, 1102, 1106, 1108, 1114, 3028, 646, 1014, 991, 1118, 1120, 1122.

Common Pleas.—No calendar posted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....May 28.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, '65	102¾	33 Erie Railroad	21¼
2,000 Virginia 6s, 6s	94	100 do	22⅛
7,000 do	95⅞	200 do	22⅜
10,000 N. O. State 6s	97½	100 do	22¾
1,000 Mo. State 6s	94¾	300 Harlem Railroad	13½
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	91½	300 Har. R., Pref'd	41½
1,000 do	91¾	110 N. J. Cen. R	115
4,000 do	91½	100 Hud. River R	49¾
1,000 N. Y. City 6's	93	40 do	49½
1,000 Erie R. 1st M. Bs	100	50 Reading R	47½
1,000 Erie R. 2d M. B. '83	89	100 do	48¼
500 Mich. So. 2d M. B.	47½	200 do	48⅜
5,000 N. Ia. 1st Mort.	85	100 Mich. Cent. R	53
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	91	50 do	54
1,000 C. & N. W. S. F. B.	76	550 do	54¼
5,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	48	300 do	54¾
1,000 do	49	300 Mich. S. & N. Ia. G'd B.	25¾
10,000 H. & St. J. R. Bs	72¾	550 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64½
1,000 N. J. C. 1st M. B.	106	100 do	64¾
2,000 Mich. S. 1st M. B.	85	250 do	64¾
15,500 L. C. & M. L. G. B.	14	50 do	64¾
17 Bk. of Commerce	101¼	100 do	64¾
50 Bk. of America	113	250 do	64¾
35 Pac. M. Stm. Co	90	50 do	64¾
50 do	90¾	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R	31¾
50 do	90	100 Olev. & Tol. R	30¼
150 do	89½	200 Chic. & R. I. R	70¾
250 do	89¾	800 do	70¾
25 Camb. Coal Pref	14	50 do	70¾
18 New York Cen. R.	82¾	150 do	70¾
350 do	82¾	50 do	70¾
100 do	82¾	331 Chic. Bur. & Q. R.	78
6 do	82½	50 Mil. & Miss. R	8
1000 do	82¾	150 do	9
400 do	82¾	8 Del. & H. Can. Co	100¾
100 do	83¾	26 Far. L. & T. Co.	118

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 N. C. State 6s	97½	250 Erie Railroad	22
4,000 N. Y. Central 6s	93	50 do	21¾
500 Mich. S. 2d M. B.	48	50 Hud. R. Railroad	49¾
5,000 do	47¾	1500 Har. R. Pref'd	41¾
5 Cdn. do	47¾	100 do	42
8,000 Gal. & C. 2d M. B.	90	200 Mich. Cen. R	53
33 Bank of Commerce	101	100 do	53¾
50 Del. & H. Can. Co	100¾	100 do	53¾
150 Chi

Asher extra Ohio at $5 75@$5 85; round-hoop [illegible] $5 70 @ $5 15
[illegible] $5 40
[illegible] $5 15
[illegible] $5 10 @ $5 15
[illegible] $5 70 @ $5 85
[illegible] $5 10 @ $7 00
[illegible] $5 40 @ $5 50
[illegible] $5 25 @ $5 65
Extra Ohio, [illegible] $5 10 @ $7 00
[illegible] $5 40 @ $5 50
[illegible] $5 25 @ $5 65
Extra Ohio, trade [illegible] $5 10 @ $7 00
[illegible] $5 40 @ $5 50
Extra Ohio, family [illegible] $5 25 @ $5 65
Extra Genesee [illegible] $5 70 @ $5 85

The New-York Times.

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1860.

...EW-YORK TIMES.

...ued in the Times Building, resting the City ...Park, on Parkrow, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

...THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every ...Price Two Cents, served at 12½ ...Six Dollars a year.

...K TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dol. ...; two copies to one address for Five Dol.

...NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a ...; two copies to one address for Twelve Dollars; ...dollars to one address for Twenty Dollars. Any ...sending us a Club of Single or more, will be en... ...extra copy. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly ...at the lowest club rates. Specimen ...sent gratis.

...FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the ...Steamer. Price, in wrappers, ...in advance.

...addressed to the Publishers "New-...-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

...BURTON'S THEATRE—The Invisible Prince ...Five Shillings.

...WINTER GARDEN THEATRE—Guiseard Route.

...BOWERY THEATRE—King of the Commons—...

...BROADWAY—Prof. Jacobs' Magical Entertainment—...

...FOURTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE ...—Day and Evening—California Menagerie.

...SALOON—Gregor Gerrit's Mesmerism.

...GALLERY—No. 536—Wenlock's Free Gallery of the Fashions.

...ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings.

...GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 707 Broadway—Exhibition of Statuary.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The arrival of the *Palestine* at Quebec, and of the *Arabia* at Halifax, furnished us last evening with news from all parts of Europe to May 20, omitting the unusual, though not unprecedented time for the transmission of transatlantic news, of eight days. The intelligence is of the utmost importance. GARIBALDI, with his volunteers, had effected a landing at Marsala, in Sicily, leaving his vessels in the hands of pursuing Neapolitan frigates, but securing his arms and munition. Other arms and aids for the insurgents had been previously landed at another point. All the important points of Sicily were reported to have already fallen into the hands of the gallant leader, who had rallied all the disaffected to his ranks, and was quite sure to sweep the royal troops from the Island. A subsidiary expedition had effected a landing in Calabria, and Naples itself was threatened with insurrection—so great was the consternation of the King of Naples that he had invoked the aid of foreign Governments. There were also rumors of a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, just concluded between the Courts of Vienna, Rome and Naples, with the adhesion of the exiled Dukes. In Central Italy affairs were also assuming threatening appearances. Gen. LAMORICIERE was concentrating his forces on the frontier of the Romagna, and an express him Sardinia was throwing additional troops into the Æmilia. Austria, yielding to the pressure of events, has at last met the demands of the Hungarian Protestants with liberal concessions. From Prussia, we learn that the Chambers by a vote nearly unanimous, had sanctioned the Ministerial project of a war budget; while from Russia we have the official announcement that the demands of that Power upon Turkey, which provoked the war of the Crimea, are to be renewed and urged with unrelaxing importunity. The news from France is not important. The adjustment of the prize-fight difficulty is the principal topic of English news; the champions having fixed upon a compromise, in accordance with which SAYERS surrenders the existing belt, which is to be hung up at the office of *Bell's Life*, subject to the demand of any worthy champion; while two new belts are to be made, for the present contestants; and HEENAN, to close the negotiation, is to retire at once from the Prize Ring. Of personal tidings, we regret to have to announce the death of Rev. THEODORE PARKER, the distinguished rationalist and philanthropist, and of Sir GEORGE BARRY, noted as an architect.

From Mexico we have news of importance, the features of the struggle between the Miramon Government and the Liberals indicating that the latter will soon be entirely successful. URAGA had added largely to the number of his troops, and pieces of artillery. MIRAMON had given orders for ZULOAGA'S arrest; it was rumored that the latter was a prisoner. URAGA had not only occupied Guanajuato, but was moving on Queretaro, to attack MIRAMON'S forces before the latter was prepared for him. If URAGA should prove successful, it was believed that his next movement would be on the City of Mexico.

From Bermuda, under date of the 19th instant, we hear of the prevalence of a great drought and much suffering, in consequence, among the lower classes. A large export of Spring crops had taken place, no less than 13,000 barrels of potatoes having been sent to New-York alone. From Barbadoes we have news to the 10th instant. It was thought that the sugar crop would exceed that of last year by 2,000 hogsheads. Considerable excitement existed in Jamaica, owing to the dismissal of certain officials for opposing the Post-office Transfer bill, a Government measure. The revenue of the Island was in a satisfactory condition, and it was understood that direct steam communication between Liverpool and New-York would very shortly be established.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. DIXON offered a resolution that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to remove THADDEUS HYATT from jail and permit him to pass without restraint within the City of Washington. Objection being taken it was laid over under the rule. The Post-office Deficiency bill was then taken up and discussed, Mr. HAMMOND, of South Carolina, earnestly opposing a reduction of postage. The cause of the alleged deficiency in the Post-office receipts was attributed by Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Iowa, to the large salaries paid to route agents, and many unnecessary officials. The propriety of restoring the mail service from Charleston *via* Savannah and Key West to Havana, by the steamer *Isabel*, was also discussed. Without taking the question the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives a long and animated debate occurred on the Pacific Railroad bill, during which Mr. PHELPS' amendment to strike out the route through Salt Lake was rejected. Mr. STEVENS, Delegate from Washington Territory, advocated the formation of three roads, northern, central and southern. No action was had thereon. An amendment, offered by Mr. REAGAN, to the effect that the grantees, within three months of the passage of the act, shall determine the amount of capital necessary to complete the road, was agreed to. The report of the Committee of Conference on disagreeing to the amendments of the West Point Academy bill was concurred in.

The office of Commissioner to adjust the Paraguay claims, which was offered to Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN, has been declined by that gentleman, and Mr. HENRY L. PHILLIPS has accepted it.

At Buffalo, yesterday, the proceedings of the Methodist Episcopal General Conference were renewed. A motion was offered that the vote on the Slavery question should be taken on Wednesday, but after considerable discussion the matter was indefinitely postponed. The Slavery report afterwards came up. Dr. CRAIG, of Minnesota, and Dr. BURNETT, of Missouri, spoke in favor of the majority report. In the afternoon session the Conference proceeded to the election of officers.

The Old School Assembly continued their session at Rochester yesterday. The report on Theological Seminaries was received, and a resolution adopted granting a fifth Professorship at Princeton. The Presbytery of Toledo and the Synod of St. Paul were erected.

At Boston, yesterday, the religious anniversaries commenced. The various meetings were very largely attended.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, Alderman BOOLE moved to amend the minutes of the previous meeting, by striking out the removal of Mr. A. V. STOUT from the office of City Chamberlain, and all other business done after he had vacated the chair. The Board refused to amend. The Corporation Counsel sent in an opinion to the effect that the Aldermen are *ex-officio* Justices of the Peace, and magisterially charged with the preservation of the public peace, with power, in certain cases to arrest, commit and bail offenders, except such as have been committed by other magistrates. The Board of Councilmen laid on the table a resolution soliciting information from the Mayor as to the rate of interest agreed to be paid on City funds by Mr. PLATT, in case of his assumption of the duties of City Chamberlain. A resolution was adopted, instructing the Comptroller to furnish a statement of the daily and weekly balances in the hands of the City Chamberlain and County Treasurer since the first of January. The Comptroller, in his communication, intimated his intention to prosecute several parties alleged to be running ferries between this City and Brooklyn without leases from the City authorities.

Comptroller HAWS sent to the Board of Aldermen last evening his annual report, exhibiting the revenues and expenditures of the City Government, including the operations of the several trust and sinking funds, for the year 1859, showing that while the total receipts were $21,693,876 85, the expenditures were a trifle under that amount. He speaks well of the Central Park expenditure, so far, but, apparently, doubts the policy of increasing our debt for that important work any more at present, or while so many other improvements necessary to the comfort of citizens remain unfinished. He pays a high compliment to the late managers of the Croton Department, and recommends an increase of the works. He proposes to make the owners of private carriages pay a license, and would levy a tax on dogs. If the present market system is to be continued, he recommends the immediate construction of new market buildings, in order that the City may derive a larger revenue from its property. The report, which was very long, concluded with a reference to the utter confusion in which he found the Department when he entered upon the duties of his office, and the great labor necessary to restore it to order.

The Republicans of the Second Ward last evening adopted a resolution indorsing the Chicago nominations, and pledging support to the candidates; in the Seventeenth Ward a small meeting determined to have a grand ratification on Saturday evening next, and the Twentieth Ward Republicans determined on erecting a wigwam at an expense of $800. At a meeting of the Twenty-first Ward Republican Association, speeches were made by WM. CURTIS NOYES and Gen. NYE, and resolutions were adopted indorsing the nomination of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, and pledging them the hearty support of the Republicans of that Ward.

The City Inspector reports 422 deaths as having occurred in this City during the week just closed—an increase of twenty over the number which was given in the statement of mortality for the week ending May 19. During the corresponding portions of 1858 and 1859, there were 442 and 346 deaths respectively.

The German May Festivals of Pfingstmontag and Whitesuntide were duly commemorated in this City and vicinity yesterday. The Sængerbunds, the Turnverein, the German military and Social Societies turned out in full force, and enjoyed themselves highly at Jones' Wood, Hamilton Park, Conrad's Park, and at various other suburban localities. The celebration was quite general—no less than twenty thousand persons having visited Jones' Wood alone.

The Stock Market was again dull yesterday, and ¼@½ ₱ cent. lower on the shore list. New-York Central 82¼@82½. The Bank return shows a very steady movement in Specie and Discounts. Money easy and Exchange steady.

Cotton was very quiet, yet steady. Flour was in pretty good demend, chiefly for home use, at uniform prices. Wheat was less active. Corn declined 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel; supply heavy. Provisions were rather lightly dealt in, as were likewise Hides, Leather, Metals, Sugars, Coffee and Teas. Fish Oils were inquired for, as were likewise Rice, Tallow, Whisky, Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine. Hay and Cassia attracted more attention. Freights were brisker.

Political Pandering.

We owe a new debt to the Covode Committee. Thanks to their investigations, the world at last possesses Mr. BUCHANAN'S idea of a good Democrat? It will be remembered that Hon. R. J. WALKER was sent to KANSAS in 1857, as Governor, by our venerable President, to do justice, in mercy—the "old public functionary" invoking the Divine blessing on his own head as he dispatched his representative to the scene of his duties. An election occurred shortly after in KANSAS, and returns from two counties—Oxford and McGee—notoriously false and fraudulent, were presented, the voters' names having been taken by wholesale from the Cincinnati Directory. Gov. WALKER, like a good citizen and an honorable man, refused to receive these returns, and thereupon followed a difficulty between himself and his Chief. Mr. BUCHANAN did not care how the returns were made up, so that the majority was on his own side, and accordingly sent Gov. WALKER his letters of leave.

About this time, one of the President's old friends, Col. FORNEY, was editing a newly-started journal, the *Press*, in Philadelphia. With a perspicacity somewhat unusual, it must be confessed, in a party organ, the *Press* saw this matter of illegal returns in KANSAS in the same light in which it had been viewed by Gov. WALKER, and denounced the fraud accordingly. This reckless honesty excited "great alarm" at Washington. It was thought that if Col. FORNEY persevered in speaking well of Governors who did their duty, and in denouncing frauds favorable to the Administration, this conduct of his "might lead to a breach" between himself and the President. In December, 1857, one Mr. WEBSTER, of Philadelphia, wishing well at once to Col. FORNEY and the President, flattered himself that he had hit upon a capital plan for reconciling this little difference. It occurred to this worthy gentleman that the printing of the Post-office blanks—a "job" estimated at some $80,000 a year—had not yet been given out, and that if the Government could be induced to offer, and Col. FORNEY to accept, this little token of esteem and regard, a better state of feeling might be established between the President and the *Press*. Fired with the thought, Mr. WEBSTER sat down at once and wrote—to whom? Not to the Postmaster General; nor yet to the President; but to the first law-officer of the Union—to Mr. Attorney-General BLACK. To persons unversed in the practices of politicians, it may appear even disagreeably astonishing that the Attorney-General of the United States should be selected as the agent in a commercial transaction of this kind; and a few superannuated bigots may even expect to be told that Mr. BLACK rejected with scathing scorn the proposition of this peace-making Philadelphian, that he should negotiate the purchase of Col. FORNEY'S opinions, in exchange for $80,000 of the public money then under the charge of a perfectly independent department of the Government. Readers of Mr. BUCHANAN'S famous Pittsburgh letter on official corruption may possibly share this expectation. The general public, however, we fear, will be very moderately surprised to find that Mr. BLACK agreed with Mr. WEBSTER in thinking that there was nothing "derogatory" in the aforesaid proposition; and that he replied to it in the following touching epistle:

> MY DEAR SIR: There is no definite (nor indefinite) arrangement made of the affair to which you refer. If you desire to do our highly valued and gifted friend a great service, you should come here immediately. I have long desired to see you. Please to come. If you won't come, say so by telegraph. Yours, ever,
>
> D. WEBSTER, Esq. J. S. BLACK.
>
> Dec. 18, 1857.

Of course, D. WEBSTER, Esq., left home at once for Washington, without so much as consulting the "highly valued and gifted friend" whom he desired greatly to serve, and about whose welfare the Attorney-General of the United States confessed himself to be so deeply concerned. An interview took place immediately on Mr. WEBSTER'S arrival, between these devoted diplomatists; and at this interview, Mr. WEBSTER—speaking, be it remembered, under oath—avers that the Attorney-General delivered himself of the following plain and business-like talk:

> "He expressed great regret at the course Col. FORNEY was pursuing on the subject of the then state of affairs in Kansas. He said it was evident that if he persisted in it a breach would follow between him and the Administration, and predicted that in that event Col. FORNEY'S bones would whiten, along with WILMOT'S, on the shore of Black Republicanism; he wanted Col. FORNEY to give a pledge through the columns of his newspaper that, whilst the pending question was a fair subject of difference as between Democrats, it was, nevertheless, a question to be settled within the organization of the party, and that all good Democrats would abide by the decision of the party on that subject. He wanted him also to say, that under no circumstances did he (Col. FORNEY) intend to become a Black Republican."

This was explicit. The fearful prospect so impressively presented by the eloquent Attorney-General of Col. FORNEY'S "bones whitening along with those of WILMOT on the shore of Black Republicanism," when his character might have been comfortably *black-ening* under the sunshine of Presidential patronage, struck Mr. WEBSTER with dismay. Of course this catastrophe must be averted. "You merely wish FORNEY to sell you the key of his lips," says WEBSTER in effect. "Well, that is satisfactory, only—how much will you give? The whole $80,000, or only a part of it?" The Attorney-General replied, unhesitatingly, "The whole of it." Now, mark the sequel, and lament with us afresh, how oft the best laid schemes of mice and men "do gang agley." Mr. WEBSTER continues:

> "I telegraphed over to Col. FORNEY that I had a proposition which I thought he could honorably accept, and returned immediately to Philadelphia. As Judge BLACK'S and my views agreed, I advised Col. FORNEY to accept the proposition. *He indignantly refused to do so, and directed me to write to Judge Black that if a lifetime spent in the Democratic Party, and in the advocacy of its principles, was not a sufficient guaranty of his continued adherence to it, he had lived in vain.*"

Such obstinacy, comparable only to the wrong-headedness with which *Isabella*, in SHAKESPEARE'S "Measure for Measure," defeated the highly advantageous arrangements of *Angelo*, discouraged, but did not absolutely overwhelm the benevolent WEBSTER. He sent back Col. FORNEY'S scornful refusal, but tells us:

> "I added on my own account that notwithstanding this was Col. FORNEY'S answer, I thought it would be good policy to give him the printing of the Post-office blanks, as the position was such a prize that it would accomplish the very result the Administration required. I never received any reply to my letter."

Attorney-General BLACK and J. B. evidently knew Col. FORNEY too well to believe that he was in the market at any price or on any conditions. J. B. certainly did, for he had himself tried without success, as we learn a little further on in this strange history, to make a private purchase of the Colonel. Mr. WEBSTER declined to sell, but he had

> "heard Col. FORNEY read the correspondence between Mr. BUCHANAN and himself at the time it occurred, in which *the President offered him the Liverpool Consulate, and stated that, over and above the salary, which was ample for his comfortable support, he could be put in the receipt of other means.*"

Is it any longer to be wondered at that an "old public functionary" should have resented with so much patriarchal dignity the appointment of the Committee to which we are indebted for such glimpses of his "inner life" as these?

Here are the highest Executive and the highest legal officer of the American Government, conspiring to use the public money for the purpose of bribing a journalist to acquiesce silently in the perpetration of the grossest public frauds. Madly bent upon reading out of the "Democratic Party" the formidable Senator, Mr. DOUGLAS, who had set his face as a flint against a certain series of political iniquities in KANSAS, and on crushing an Executive officer, Gov. WALKER, for exposing one feature of these iniquities, the President does not shrink from using the Attorney-General in a capacity for which only one exact and expressive name can be found; a name unhappily not apt to ears polite. And to this "honorable office" the Attorney-General lends himself, as smilingly, though not so successfully, as Sir Pandarus of Troy. To buy voices, to forge votes, to traffic in public contracts, according to these high authorities is to be "a good Democrat." This decision Democratic Senators and Representatives, by their applause and support of the Administration which has uttered it, do not shrink from indorsing. This is the final test by which Mr. DOUGLAS, we suppose, has been tried and found "had;" as by this test, Col. FORNEY has been dismissed to leave his "bones whitening on the shore of Black Republicanism." It strikes us, that if the President and his Attorney-General have the branding of "good Democrats," the "shores of Black Republicanism" will become a very busy bleaching-ground before the beginning of November next.

The Mayor and the Chamberlain.

Since the Legislature has taken the Sword from the Mayor, by transferring the control of the Police to a Board of Commissioners, he has endeavored to console himself by securing more absolute command of the Purse. The independent organization, and the admirable administration of the Finance Department, have hitherto been found embarassing obstacles to the gratification of this fond wish to which he has constantly directed his "single eye," so ostentatiously dedicated to the public service. Notwithstanding the convenient facilities afforded by a Board of Aldermen, who discover in the "almighty dollar" a sufficient "cause" for anything which they find it for their interest to do, it seems that the Comptroller has wisely determined to save the City from the endless complication which would result from recognizing the Mayor's Chamberlain PLATT, who has no money to pay a warrant, and ignoring the actual Chamberlain STOUT, who has the City funds in his possession. The Comptroller declining to approve the bonds tendered by Mr. PLATT, or in any way to become a party to the outrageous scheme of usurpation by which the Mayor seeks to gain unchecked control of every branch of the City Government, the controversy must now go before the Courts for adjudication.

Pending the dreary procession of writs, orders, injunctions and decrees which will illustrate the ingenuity of the lawyers, and the circumlocution of the Courts, it becomes a matter of solicitude to the creditors of the City to know how they are to be paid. We take it for granted that Mr. WOOD and his *protegés* will scorn to receive a dollar from any other hands than those of Mr. PLATT, even though starvation be the penalty of their self-denying constancy. But it will be seen from the correspondence between Mr. STOUT and the Comptroller and the Mayor, published in another column, that the legal controversy will in no way hinder the public business, if the Mayor has no private ends to serve, by refusing to countersign warrants drawn by the Comptroller upon the Chamberlain who can pay, instead of the would-be Chamberlain who cannot pay.

Mr. STOUT, with a just appreciation of the inconvenience for which he seeks to provide a remedy—although others are responsible for it—proposes to honor all warrants that may be drawn upon him, properly countersigned by the Mayor, waiving any implied concession of the Mayor's position, which might be inferred from this course, pending such proceedings as Mr. PLATT may be advised to prosecute in the Courts for the purpose of asserting his very equivocal pretentions to office.

The first move on the legal chess-board will be made this morning, on the part of the Mayor, in the Supreme Court, before Mr. Justice MULLEN, upon an application for a writ of *mandamus* directing the Comptroller to approve Mr. PLATT'S bonds. The "opinions" put forth by Messrs. O'CONOR and BRONSON, that "His Honor" the Mayor, and the Aldermen, can do what they please, "for cause," and snap their fingers in derision and defiance at the Courts, it seems are soon to undergo the first process of judicial ventilation. The Charter provides that the Governor may remove *the Mayor*, "for cause." It would not be an unwelcome public service if His Honor should establish a precedent which, however convenient to-day, in the exaltation of PLATT, may be invoked to-morrow for the dismissal of FERNANDO WOOD. If he succeeds in securing the interpretation for which he contends, we trust the Governor, being thus fortified, will not hesitate to exercise the power which the Charter places in his hands, for the protection of the City Treasury.

The State of Europe.

The affairs of Europe can hardly, with truth, any longer be called "foreign affairs" to the people of America. The enormous tide of European emigration which, after flowing steadily to our shores in a Mississipian stream for the last six years, has snddenly widened and deepened; the increase of business relations and commercial exchanges which has followed and attended upon this emigration, making New-York another London for the cosmopolitan influence of its markets, and knotting together the smallest inland Duchies of Germany with the prairies of the Far West; and, finally, the amazing development of steam communication, which has grown upon us so silently and swiftly that we have scarce marked its advances, till now the centres of European life and activity are actually nearer to our shores than a few years ago Boston was to New-Orleans, or New-York to St. Louis; all these things combine to make the great republic part and parcel of the European family of nations. It is childish to babble over the dreams of JEFFERSON in the face of these facts. For good or ill they are facts; and every man who has an interest to care for, or a hope to cultivate in the busy world of America to-day, from the broker in Wall-street to the farmer in Minnesota, may as well understand by the use of his own faculties that his fortunes are involved in the fortunes of the Eastern Continent, as wait to have the truth forced home upon him in some sudden and perhaps not altogether satisfactory shape.

To-day, for instance, the *Arabia* brings us the electrical touch of events which were shaking the financial barometers of London and Paris only a week ago. They may pass lightly over as at the moment, but the wise and wary will recognize in them the possible precursors of news which cannot pass lightly over us; and feel afresh how close the ties are which bind us up with the chances and changes of the great Christendom to which we belong by "entangling alliances" not at all of our own choosing. No sensible man can be indifferent to the thought that his material interests are lying within eight days' sail of a great European convulsion, an "Italian war" on the Rhine, instead of the "Po;" or a "Crimean war," with a Russo-French alliance, beleaguering the British coasts. The news brought by the *Arabia* is less important in itself than in the under-current which it reveals, of grave diplomatic movements on the Continent. The feature which first arrests the eye, more by its brilliancy than by its positive significance, is of course the successful landing of GARIBALDI in Sicily, with the reported and altogether probable story of his triumphant progress towards the complete conquest of that island. Were the rest of Europe pacified and contented, there would be little in the expulsion from Naples and Sicily of an incompetent King and a Government no longer tolerable by God or man, to excite any feelings but those of unmixed satisfaction. But in the actual condition of the Italian Peninsula and in its relations with the great Powers, it is greatly to be feared that the emancipation of Southern Italy may force Sardinia into a premature collision with the Papacy on the one side, and with Austria on the other—a collision from which the champion of Italian liberties cannot shrink; which the Austrian Emperor, by the sudden and almost insulting eagerness with which he is pressing constitutional concessions upon the Hungarian Protestants, whose faith he was but yesterday trampling in the dust with their civic rights, proves himself to dread, and which it will tax the judgment and the self-command of the Emperor of the French to the uttermost either to avert or to control, without putting France and himself into a false and perilous position.

While the South is thus bursting into flams, Central Europe betrays the rapid growth of complications, formidable enough in themselves, but doubly formidable from the fresh fuel which must fall from them upon the Italian conflagration. The tremendous majority by which the Chambers of Prussia have voted to sustain the VON SCHLEINITZ Ministry, in putting the army upon a war-footing, is the natural corollary of the indications upon which we last week commented, of the determination of the Prussian Liberals to seize the present opportunity for putting Prussia definitely at the head of the German nation. This majority is at once a fresh blow to Austria and at the expiring German Confederation of 1849, and a fresh menace to Denmark. It may be attributed partly to the threatening aspect of affairs in the South, and the possibility of a new Austro-French war in Italy; partly to the more threatening aspect of affairs in the East, and the possibility of a Russo-French alliance for the dismemberment of Turkey; partly to the urgency of the "Prussian party" in the English Cabinet and at the English Court, and to the jealousy of NAPOLEON which that party preaches by day and night into the ears of the Government of FREDERIC WILLIAM. But its main significance is German, domestic and political. It points not to any action of Prussia as the ally of any other Power in any other Power's designs, but to her decisive adoption of that imperial policy in Germany which was urged upon her in vain ten years ago by VON RADOWITZ and VON VINCKE.

Last, but not least in this circle of symptoms, presaging an indefinite period of fluttering *consols* and anxious "leaders" and general perturbation, comes the ominous urgency of Russia in behalf of the Christian subjects of Turkey. As we have once and again urged upon the attention of our readers, the conduct of the Turkish Government since the peace of Paris has been steadily preparing the way for a new Christian intervention in the affairs of the Porte. The provisions made under that Treaty for the relief of the *rayahs* have been practically annulled by every Pacha in the Empire. Whether England chooses to recognize this fact or not, Russia, the long recognized protector of Greek Christendom, who unwillingly accepted the Treaty of Paris from her victorious foes, cannot be expected to overlook it. France has not been so well treated by her ally of 1854 that she should withhold her influence from supporting the reasonable demands of Russia upon the Porte for that justice to the Turkish Christians which Russia was compelled by Europe to accept in 1856. Whether the Porte is physically able to secure this justice is a question of portentous import, in the solution of which, at no distant day, the people of every civilized nation may unexpectedly find themselves taking a poignant personal interest.

MUSCLE AT A DISCOUNT—A GOOD MOVEMENT.—We are glad to see the Metropolitan Police are not disposed to follow the example of their English brethren, and connive at the great "muscle movement." The "mill" which was to come off on Riker's Island, yesterday morning, is now numbered in the sad category of the "things that might have been," inasmuch as the tug that was to carry the spectators was taken possession of by the officers, and one of the principals and one of the seconds are now completing their training in the classic shades of the Tombs.

We congratulate the Police most cordially upon the exemption of the force from the miserable delusion which seems rife just now in England that "the ring" promotes anything but a breed of blackguards of unparalleled rascality and ruffianism. They have been raising their heads a little in this City under the influence of the HEENAN and SAYERS excitement, but a few salutary captures, effected with as much dexterity as those of yesterday, would do much to crush their budding hopes of public favor. If they will "train," there is no place for the work like the Tombs or Sing Sing. The diet is wholesome, the hours regular, the air pure, the ventilation carefully attended to, and the various "exercises" are enforced with unfaltering regularity. Our sincere wish is that every pugilist in the City may ere long find himself hard at work in either one or the other, and that his muscular development may prove as satisfactory as the circumstances will permit.

St. Vincent's Fair.

The Sisters of Charity have fairly captured the coy month of May, and compelled her to show herself in behalf of the sacred cause to which they give their lives. In the streets, and parks, and public places, the willful month behaves badly enough; but in the Palace Gardens she is a captive, caged and bound with flowers, and forced to smile, whether she will or no, on thousands of admiring human faces. If ever there was a just cause for such violent measures, it is the cause of the truly Catholic (because truly impartial) charity in aid of which they have now been taken. The Hospital of St. Vincent de Paul in this City has for years been open to the suffering of every creed and every name; and through its quiet wards mercy and gentleness have done their blessed work, unobserved and untrumpeted of men. The Sister of Charity may be the daughter of Rome, but she is the recognized sister of all mankind, preaching a gospel over which no controversy can arise, and which no hardness of heart can resist. To say that this true order of Christian nobility is now appealing to the public of New-York for aid in its self-imposed task of unflagging humanity, is to offer our readers the opportunity of giving themselves a pleasure in which they may safely indulge to the top of their bent. The Fair and Floral Festival of St. Vincent now open, will not be closed until Friday next.

Death of Theodore Parker.

The intelligence of the death of Rev. THEODORE PARKER, which occurred at Florence, on the 10th inst., will occasion no surprise to his friends or the general public. Accounts, mostly communicated in private letters from intimate associates who affectionately discharged the duty of ministering to his comfort, have reached us, from time to time, for the past two years, from the West Indies, and from various countries in Europe, but mostly from Italy, whose warm skies and genial climate it was fondly trusted would restore the health the loss of which drove him from his native shores. At one time these letters were of a cheerful nature, but latterly the writers evidently considered his condition to be growing so serious that they could give little hope of his recovery. An extract from a communication to a Boston journal, published a few days since, must have fully prepared all its readers for the tidings of his decease which we now announce.

Mr. PARKER was born at Lexington, Mass., in the year 1810, and consequently at the time of his death was just 50 years old. His father was a farmer, but agriculture having less attraction for the son than theological and philosophical pursuits, he entered the Divinity School at Cambridge in 1833, and after a three years' course of collegiate study, graduated in 1836. His first pastoral charge was over a Unitarian congregation in West Roxbury, about three miles from Boston, where he gradually became noted for the eloquence of his preaching and the independence of his sentiments. He did not, however, for some time give offence to his hearers, gradually separating himself as he was from conservative Unitarianism to the Rationalism which he afterwards so unhesitatingly enforced in his published works. But when, during the years 1840-1842, he delivered a series of discourses, in which he set Unitarianism aside, as it was understood by its professed disciples, going far beyond not only NORTON, but CHANNING, in a liberal interpretation of the Scriptures, and at length coming to an actual denial of their authenticity, he alienated many of his warmest friends, and ceased to be recognized as a Christian minister by all the Unitarian societies in Boston. These Discourses, in a revised and extended form, he published in 1842, under the title of *A Discourse on matters pertaining to Religion*, of which in this country and in England four or five editions have been issued, and it has been translated into many European languages. It is undoubtedly a work of great eloquence, though the style is often too florid, and displays an over-fondness for metaphor. Of the opinions of the writer, there is no occasion to speak. His next publication was a collection of miscellaneous articles contributed to the *Christian Examiner*, two of which, on German Literature, attracted marked attention, from the extensive acquaintance with the abstrusest writers of that country, especially the theologians and idealistic philosophers, which they displayed—suffering nothing in this respect from comparison with the noted essays of CARLYLE. It was in 1844, we believe, that, retiring from his church in West Roxbury, where his services were no longer acceptable to a majority of the congregation, he founded, with the aid of his friends and adherents, whose zeal supplied what was lacking from their paucity of numbers, a new church, in Boston, to which gradually numbers were attracted by the eloquence, power and novelty of his preaching. In his sermons he agitated every popular and unpopular subject, with a vigor and fearlessness that carried his auditors along with him, *vi et armis*, as it were, and almost forced them to agree with his conclusions, even against their will. But, most of all, he dwelt on the Slavery question, taking it up where CHANNING had left it at his death, and promulgating the extreme views in relation to it which have been made more familiar to the country through the oratory of GARRISON, PHILLIPS and others of their school. Nor did Mr. PARKER confine his labors to Boston. He lectured in nearly all the cities of the Free States, drawing immense crowds wherever he appeared, and scarcely provoking opposition from his most earnest dissentients, who were for the time silenced and carried away by the rolling torrent of his speech.

Besides the works above referred to, Mr. PARKER has published two volumes of sermons, *On Atheism, Deism and the Popular Theology*, two volumes containing *Addresses and Occasional Discourses*, and in 1854 a collection of *Sermons on Religion*. Several pamphlets and single discourses have since issued from his pen. For several years previous to his final

[illegible] the proceedings of the Methodist Episcopal General Conference [illegible] which, large as it is, [illegible] the ordinary requirements of the city. [illegible] the establishment of [illegible] Street, [illegible] commencement of 1860 his friends began to feel some alarm respecting his health, and counseled him to relax his duties, but this he would not consent to do until after some months he [illegible] prostrated by ill. He continued, however, to preach [illegible] and in November of that year his [illegible] since published, was delivered, in which, allusion to his condition, he [illegible] recovery, but in every [illegible] covery was impossible. [illegible] and in March, 1859, he took [illegible] in a touching sermon—[illegible] ever, as it has proved to be. [illegible] companied by some [illegible] St. Thomas, one of the [illegible] where he rallied considerably, [illegible] cough would not leave him. [illegible] After a few months' residence [illegible] Europe, and after a brief stay in [illegible] proceeded to Italy. There his [illegible] ing, at times [illegible] at others forcing them to despair. The end [illegible] curred at last, not unexpected, as we have said, and THEODORE PARKER is no more.

OUR COMMERCE WITH MEXICO.

Port Charges and Other Expenses—Cost of Ballast—Consignees—Licensed Commission-Business—Storage—Charges—Tonnage—Pilotage, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VERA CRUZ, Tuesday, May 15, 1860.

In the increased interest which is being felt in the extension of our commerce with Mexico, the following items of information regarding commercial charges and expenses at this port, which I have collected with great care, may not prove uninteresting to many of your readers:

I will take a vessel as she arrives, and proceed with her discharge, and the dispatch of the cargo to the interior, as well as show the means and manner of shipment of the returns in specie. The entrance to the port of Vera Cruz is easy and safe, and the anchorage good, except in times of northers—from November to March, inclusive—when it is dangerous, and all communication with the shore is frequently stopped. The charges to which vessels are subject are the following: pilotage, $1 75 per foot, both entering and leaving, and expense of boat for pilot, say $3; tonnage, only $1 per ton; Captain of Port's charges, $3 50; water, charged to all vessels, whether required or not, 12½ cents per ton. All vessels have to discharge by means of lighters; these are of the capacity of about 100 barrels, or say 15 to 16 tons, and the charge of each load is $28.

There are a sufficient number of lighters to give as good dispatch to the discharge of vessels as they meet with in most American ports, and there is no unusual delay experienced in either discharging or loading cargo, except during the northers, when all communication between the shipping and the mole is frequently interrupted for several days at a time.

The expense of ballast is $30 to $40 per launch load, of say 25 tons. Sand ballast is the only kind to be had. From the lighters the cargo is discharged upon the single mole or pier which Vera Cruz has as yet had the enterprise or necessity to build. This is a substantial structure, built of granite brought from Quincy, Mass. From the mole merchandise is carried by public porters to the inside entrance of the Custom-house, where it is placed upon carts and taken to the warehouses of the consignees. The charge for porterage is 12½ cents, and for cartage the same amount, for package, averaging them at, say, size of a barrel.

Most merchandise arriving here is on consignment for account of houses in the interior, or of European shippers, and has simply to be forwarded; such sales as are made being confined to the States of Vera Cruz and Oajaca, and a small part of the State of Puebla. The commission on sales is 5 per cent., and 2½ per cent. guarantee. All merchandise is sold on six to eight months' time. Produce coming from the interior for shipment, as coffee, cochineal, vanilla, jalap, hides, &c., is sold exclusively for cash. Sales, both of merchandise and of produce, are effected entirely through brokers, whose charge is one-half per cent. to both buyer and seller. Commissions on receipt of money are one-half per cent., and the same on disbursements.

The importations of Vera Cruz for the year 1856—before the present revolution—were $17,720,582, and the exportations $8,942,988. There is also a coasting trade of from two to three millions per annum. The excess of importations over exportations is accounted for by the additional exports of silver by way of Tampico and the Pacific coast.

The Vera Cruz consignees charge for storage ½ per cent. per month, and forwarding commissions 1 per cent. on value. There is another charge which adds largely to expenses in Vera Cruz, as well as elsewhere in the Republic, and presses the more heavily because it is nearly useless: it is the expense of wrapping packages before they are sent either by mules or wagons to the interior. The greater portion of all packages, except at least of the roughest goods, are wrapped in both a species of matting and a coarse sacking like gunny bags, and nominally to protect them against wear on the road, but really because it is simply a custom coming down from old times, and having its origin in the fact that packages so enveloped had a surface which was less likely to slip upon the mule, while the goods inside were less in danger of being damaged from exposure to the weather or the sun. But now, when covered wagons are mostly used, and the journey is only 252 miles to the capital, it is useless and certainly quite unAmerican to incur any such expense. The portion of the charge accruing to the forwarder, however, helps to perpetuate its use. The charge is from $2 to $3 on each package, averaging say the size of a barrel. Freight from the coast to the interior of Mexico is everywhere extremely high.

The rates from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, 252 miles, are from $18, which is the rate by wagons at this moment when freight is scarce and the season favorable, to $32, per mule load of 400 pounds, when the demand is greater or the rainy season has made the roads more intransitable. This is at the rate of $90 to $160 per ton of 2,000 pounds, for a distance of 252 miles, over a fair wagon road, much of which is very good. Nothing but the Mexican habit of non-competition can account for these exorbitant rates. Time from Vera Cruz to City of Mexico by wagons, 15 to 20 days, by mule trains 18 to 22.

From the City of Mexico merchandise is distributed to all parts of the interior, going sometimes as far as the Pacific coast on the one side, and to Chihuahua and the Rio Grande on the other. Latterly, however, the low rates of duties established by the Governors of Nueva Leon and Coahuila and Chihuahua on goods introduced by the Rio Grande frontier has turned so large a portion of the import trade thither, that goods imported through Texan ports are now sent to a large portion of the eastern and northern States to the serious detriment of both the Vera Cruz and Pacific trade, and almost to the entire ruin of the trade of Tampico.

The replacement of the regular duties on the Rio Grande frontier, when the Constitutional Government shall be fully reëstablished in power, will be attended with difficulty, for the benefits of free trade, or what is nearly so, when once enjoyed are not readily surrendered; and to prevent insubordination and danger of separation on the part of these frontier States, it will be necessary, perhaps, when again reëstablishing equal rates of duties throughout all the Republic, to lower the general tariff to the rate these States have now for nearly two years enjoyed, rather than raise the standard they have become accustomed to—which will be a difficult matter—to that heretofore maintained in the other States.

Free trade, or at least a very low rate of duties, must then take the place of the high tariffs which have heretofore prevailed. The present treaty with the United States is a great entering wedge towards this desirable end.

In place of a revenue from customs, direct taxation must then be resorted to. But to accomplish this, the assistance of the

the expenses of her general commerce with Mexico. The great staple export of Mexico, as all the world knows is silver, as that of California is gold. To this is, however, added a considerable annual sum in vanilla, cochineal, hides, dye-woods, etc. Specie is only allowed to be transported from points in the interior to the capital or to the coast by Government *conductas*. This has been to secure the international duty of 2 per cent., which, up to the time of the Constitution of 1857, was imposed upon all remittances from one point to another, and also to prevent fraudulent export without payment of export duty, as well as by means of the escort of Government troops to secure safety in making remittances. When the country is in a disturbed state, and two Governments struggling for the mastery, as at present, great difficulty is experienced in making returns for goods from the interior to the capital, or from the capital to the coast. This has particularly been the case during the present revolution but one *conducta* having left the City of Mexico for Vera Cruz for upwards of two years, although there is now accumulated at the former place awaiting transportation to a port of shipment upwards of twelve or fifteen millions of dollars.

Considerable amounts of specie have, however reached the Pacific Coast from various points o the interior, and have also been sent out of the country by way of the Rio Grande frontier. An American Express Company would soon establish far more convenient, rapid and safe means of transporting the vast sums which even now annually find their way out of Mexico, while in the increased production—amounting, perhaps, to fifty, sixty, or even one hundred millions of dollars—which will take place after the country has enjoyed a few years of peace, the basis of a permanent and vast business would be found.

Freight per *conducta* from City of Mexico to Vera Cruz is usually ½ per cent., but in the present time of revolution when an increased escort is necessary, one per cent. is charged. The charge for receiving and forwarding by commission-house in Vera Cruz is ½ per cent., or less if the amount is large. This charge, as is the case with others, is usually divided between the house at Vera Cruz and its correspondent at City of Mexico. The agent of the steamer's shipping charge, including expenses of embarkation, is ¼ per cent. Freight per English steamer to the Bank of England is 1½ per cent; time 23 to 25 days; insurance ¾ per cent.

Almost the entire shipments both from Vera Cruz and Tampico are by the monthly English steamer direct to England; but from the Rio Grande frontier large amounts are now going to New-Orleans.

From the West Coast it is taken in British men-of-war—chiefly smuggled out—to Panama, and thence is sent also to England. The current, however, is now beginning to set from the West Coast to San Francisco and thence direct to China, and at no distant day this will be the course of the entire shipments of specie from Mexico, instead of nearly circumnavigating the globe, as is now the case.

The export duty on coined silver, fixed by the tariff of January, 1856, which in the main is the one now prevailing, was 3½ per cent., but this was afterwards temporarily raised to 6 per cent. Subsequently, however, as the Miramon Government had exacted extraordinary rates from the merchants in the interior, the Liberal Government, in the interests of commerce, reduced the rate at the departure of the last *conducta* to 4 per cent., and the same rate was lately reaffirmed in view of the departure of the *conducta* that was expected to have left this month. On this *conducta* Miramon has, however, placed a duty of 8 per cent., which, with the freight of 1 per cent., and the Liberal Government export duty at Vera Cruz of 4 per cent., makes a total charge of 13 per cent. With these difficulties attending remittances, the rates of exchange in the interior on the coast, or on England, are naturally excessively high. In the City of Mexico drafts on Vera Cruz have been ruling at not less than 15 per cent. (distance 252 miles) for upwards of a year past, though recenily, in expectation of the departure of a *conducta*, exchange fell to 13@14 per cent. premium. At Vera Cruz the rate on New-Orleans or New-York is 2 per cent. premium, and on England 48½d. to the dollar.

A few years of peace and the presence of 50,000 American business men, would work a great change in the commerce of Mexico. ***

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

REPUBLICAN WARD CLUBS.

SECOND WARD ASSOCIATION.

Resolutions were adopted last evening at the meeting of the Association, expressive of its confidence in the capacity and patriotism of the nominees of the Chicago Convention, as statesmen who can redeem the national reputation from the disgrace which the present Administration has heaped upon it; and although admitting that Wm. H. Seward was their first choice for President, yet pledging themselves to lend all their efforts to secure the election of Mr. Lincoln. No other business was transacted.

THE SEVENTEENTH WARD PIONEER CLUB.

The "Young Men's Pioneer Club," advertised to meet last night at No. 525 Houston-street, failed to assemble in numbers sufficient to make an organization. The few who were present, however, proposed the change of name from "Pioneer" to "Prairie" Club, by which name it will be hereafter known.

The officers of the Association, though not yet elected, are named, and given as tendered to the reporter, viz.: President, David Rowe; Vice President, Joseph Wenkler; Secretary, George Dubey; Corresponding Secretary, Richard Neville.

The meeting was erroneously advertised as being for the purpose of ratification, and hence the slim attendance, but which will undoubtedly be abundantly compensated for by the meeting which is to be held at the same place on Saturday evening, and which some popular speakers have consented to attend and address.

TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICANS.

A WIGWAM TO BE BUILT.

The Republicans of the Twentieth Ward were strongly represented at their meeting last evening at Lamartine Hall. T. C. Sears presided, and O. M. Barse acted as Secretary. The proceedings were mostly of a business character, having reference to plans of organization for the campaign. Mr. Dittenhoefer offered a resolution appointing a Committee to raise the necessary funds for building a wigwam for the use of the Club. Messrs. Gilbert, Sterling, McAdam and Lorry advocated the resolution, which was adopted. Eight hundred dollars are to be raised and expended for this purpose at once.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD ASSOCIATION.

WM. CURTIS NOYES AND GEN. NYE ON THE STUMP.

The Twenty-first Ward Republican Association held a meeting at their head-quarters, No. 445 Fourth-avenue, last evening, which was attended by about 200 persons. The regular business of the Association was dispensed with, and the President introduced Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq., who made a brief speech, detailing the proceedings of the Chicago Convention, which resulted in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. He attributed the defeat of Mr. Seward to the action of certain persons who went from this City, and represented other States in the Convention. He did not call any names, but he was understood to allude to Horace Greeley. He said that Mr. Seward was his first choice, as he was of the entire delegation from this State; but since Mr. Lincoln had got the nomination, he felt it to be the duty of every Republican to give him a hearty support, and if this was done, he had no doubt of his triumphant election.

At the conclusion of Mr. Noyes' remarks, Gen. Nye was called for, and responded in a lengthy speech, which kept the audience in a continuni roar of laughter. He said he went to Chicago feeling the necessity of proving, what some doubted, his fidelity to the favorite son of New-York. His place there he understood was questioned by a person residing in the Twenty-first Ward, on the ground that he was not a strong enough Seward man. But his action at Chicago would testify to his fidelity to Mr. Seward, and to this he appealed. Bnt the friends of Mr. Seward were defeated, and for one he was ready to bow to the voice of the majority. He had no personal feeling against Mr. Lincoln; on the contrary he had enjoyed a personal acquaintance with him longer than he had with Mr. Seward, and he had always found him a quiet gentleman in whose presence he always felt that he was in the presence of a superior man. Next to New-York's favorite son, there was no man in the United States to whom he could give a heartier support than to Mr. Lincoln. He then proceeded to speak of the questions at issue in the coming canvass, and of the degeneracy of modern Democracy. Why, said he, tha Democrats of the present day know as little about the Democracy of the founders of the Republic as Nicodemus did about the second birth. When I sat in the Senate Chamber, and heard that great speech of Mr. Seward, the like of which has not been heard since the Sermon on the Mount, I imagined I heard the spirit of one of the fathers of our Government ask, "What harmonious sound is that?" I answered in my own spirit, "That is the voice of true Democracy; that is your own familiar doctrine." And when Mr. Douglas got up, and attempted with his short sword to parry off the javelin darts of his adversary, I heard another voice saying, "What discordant sound is that?" I asked, "Who are you?" The spirit replied, "I am Thomas Jefferson." "Well," said I, "that is the voice of modern Democracy, as expounded by Senator A. Douglas, of Illinois." "Good-bye," said the spirit, "I want to hear no more; when I was on the stage, Democracy meant to strike a blow whenever an opportunity offered for human rights; bnt now it means to justify and defend oppression."

"It is, said the speaker, a sickening sight, a painful thought, that it should require an argument to-day to insuce men to vote the Republican ticket. The wonder is how men can be found to vote any other ticket. The reason is because people now-a-days wish to hang around the Custom-house and the Post-office—some of them have left. [Laughter.] These men will be rushing into the Republican Party in droves as soon as we are triumphant, and they will ask you and I to testify that they were good Republicans years ago. They will refer you back to 1848 and ask if they did not then preach the same doctrine that we do now. We can testify that they did, and we can testify further, that like the animal spoken of in Scripture, they returned again to their vomit.

He then referred to the platforms which the Southern Democracy tried to force upon the party at Charleston, and said that if they had arrived at that pitch when they could put up a platform that Dean Richmond and Caggre wouldn't swallow, it would require something more than human to gulp it down.

After alluding to the broken and disunited condition of the Democratic Party, and contrasting it with the united and harmonious Republican Party, he closed by predicting the election of Lincoln and Hamlin by an overwhelming majority.

A Prize Fight Prevented by the Police.—A match was made a few evenings since, for $100 a side, between George King, of this City, and Jem Woods, of Boston, which was to have been fought yesterday morning at "The Cloisters," a spot on the Hudson River, opposite Yonkers, had not the police exhibited more than ordinary vigilance and apprehended King as he was on his way to the scene of the combat. Neither of the men had been in training, and the contest was merely agreed upon to try the comparative qualities of the combatants preliminary to a fight for higher stakes should they be found well matched. Notwithstanding this fact a great deal of interest was manifested in the matter, and from an early hour on Sunday evening until the time fixed for the departure of the tug-boats which had been engaged to carry the principals and their friends to the battle-ground, the respective head-quarters of each man was thronged with representatives of every class of the sporting world. Immunity from Police interference in the past made the managers of the affair careless as to keeping it secret, and in fact so much publicity had been given the matter that it was a common topic of discourse with persons who ordinarily hear of a prize-fight only after it has been decided. Even outsiders knew where the contest was to take place, and from what points the tug-boats would depart. Under such circumstances it would have been disgraceful, though not singular, perhaps, had the Police failed to interfere, as the *C. Stephens*, which was to have conveyed King and his friends from the Christopher-street dock, was seized by Capt. Serrino, of the Ninth Precinct, ere she could obtain her passengers. Prior to that time, however, the Woods party, having with them the paraphernalia of the ring, had got safely off from the foot of Spring-street. After the seizure of King's boat an effort was made by his seconds to convey him to the ground in a carriage, bnt Capt. Seamen, of the Fourth Precioct, overtook the vehicle as it was on its way to the Hoboken Ferry, and apprehended all its occupants. Meantime the scene along West, Washington and Greenwich streets was very exciting. Carriages were driven rapidly hither and thither, their progress being occasionally arrested by inquisitive policemen, who scrutinized the persons inside; anxious inquirers by the hundred darted np one street and down another, and the fact of King's arrest not having been disclosed, the current gradually settled toward the Jersey ferries, across which several hundred went to reach the fighting-ground as best they could. The steam-tug *Corning* was chartered at Jersey City, and carried up probably 200, while many straggled up from Hoboken afoot. The combatants were to have appeared in the ring between 6 and 8 o'clock A. M., and as King did not come to time, the stakes were claimed by Woods, bnt it is probable the claim will be disallowed by the referee, on account of his arrest, and another time will be appointed for the match. Of course, the crowd yesterday had assembled to see a fight, and consequently had to be satisfied. A match between two lads, each about seventeen years of nge, named Jimmy Clarke and Jimmy Elliott, for a prize of $52 obtained by subscription, was made. They fought 30 rounds, when the victory was given to Clarke, who scarcely received a bruise, while his opponent was so severely whipped that he had to be carried from the ground on the shoulders of his seconds. The fight was well contested, and lasted an hour and four minntes. When the crowd returned to the landing they found that the steamboat had deserted them, and gone back to the City. This was a fortunate matter for a few shad fishermen in the vicinity, who obtained a windfall by taking the hungry and disappointed rabble across to Yonkers at 25 cents a head.

Railroad Mismanagement.—It may have been the working of the new law—we *think* it was the working of villainous poisons which pass under the title of "spirits" down too many throats—that filled the streets and squares and public conveyances on Sunday last with men in every stage of inebriate dilapidation, from balmy booziness to crazy ferocity Church-goers, who had occasion to pass through the lower side streets, encountered scores of staggering drunkards, whom they must turn aside to avoid, or be roughly jostled from the walk. As night drew on the evil scenes became much more striking that Bacchus had robbed Christian shrines of the worship of many devotees. An illustration of the extent to which the nuisance prevailed, and at the same time of the pains which railroad companies take to secure the convenience of their passengers, is furnished by the experience of a gentleman who entered an Eighth-avenue car at Vesey-street with his wife, and had hardly seated himself when a drunken sot was boosted on the seat beside him, and permitted to remain until he was found too utterly helpless to manage the payment of his fare, when ceasing to be a source of profit he was removed from the car. His exit was followed by the entrance of a man in a very little less drunken condition, who insisted on making the experiment of supporting himself on his feet—though there were vacant seats—until having staggered roughly against a lady he was thrust aside by her husband, who incurred by the act the not altogether elegant censures of the drunken "member." The conductor, though requested to abate the nuisance was afraid or unwilling to do so, and the drunken rowdy was allowed to remain and govern himself by his own standard of propriety, till he chose to leave. Before his departure, however, the car stopped to admit a drunken woman, who fell sprawling, as she entered, against the gentleman whose experience had already been so agreeable. It is bad enough to submit to the jam of sober, bnt not always scrupulously cleanly people, with which conductors crowd their cars, but the evil is greatly exaggerated when gentlemen and their wives are compelled to ride cheek by jowl with drunken bruiss.

The Hamburg Swans in the Pond at the Central Park.—The swans which the City of Hamburg presented some time since to the City of New-York have safely arrived, and are now laving themselves, much to their satisfaction, in the pond at the Central Park. They are ten in number, five ladies and five gentlemen. On shipboard, during their Atlantic passage, the purity of their plumage was assoiled, and they became like to the black swans which the old Roman poet considered the quintessence of impossibility, bnt which many centuries after his death were discovered in Australia, and may now be found in the collections of aquatic birds in the principal cities of Europe. The only "Black Swan" we remember in this country was a certain colored *demoiselle*, who gave concerts here and in London was much esteemed by the Duchess of Sutherland. The Hamburg Swans, whose natural plumnge is snowy white, on being set afloat on the Central Park pond, hastened to escape the implication of nigritude. Having never been in any Slave State, they were doubtless safe in the sable weeds they had inducted while on ship-board, but then "white man is very unearlin," and yesterday they made strennous efforts to remove the hue of inferiority, in which we are happy to say they were completely successful. If the colonial authorities of Melbourne were to send some of those *rara aves*, the Australinn black swans, along, there can be little doubt that the Hamburg *cygnes*, of white plumage, would imbibe the prejndices of the country and refuse to swim with them in the same. In that case, might not the Central Park Commissioners provide another and inferior pond, with the intimation "colored swans allowed here?"

Steam Fire-Engines in the Park—Who Pays for the Croton Water?—Yesterday afternoon the lower end of the Park, fronting on Chambers-street and Broadway, was filled by a crowd of many hundred persons, who, having nothing else to do, were watching the performances of some steam fire-engines, which deluged the streets and amused the crowd for over two hours. The occasion which called forth this human and pinvial manifestation was the trial of five steam fire-engines—three of them now attached to the Fire Department of this City—one, which the build ers hope and expect will be, and the fifth intended for New-Orleans. Each engine appeared to perform admirably, and wasted a tremendous qun ntity of water in much less time than could have been done by hand-engines. Special preference, however, seemed to be given to one of the five, which has not yet been ordered by the Common Council, but for which a contract has been awarded by the Street Commissioner. The quantity of water wasted was immense; and an Alderman, who is closely connected with the "powers that be" inquired by what authority the Park was thus desecrated, and the Croton thus wasted, for, to quote his own words, "enough water had been wasted there in the two hours to feed the fountains of Union, Washington and Tompkins squares for a week," while the Croton Board denies to the public the use of the water in these fountains for the alleged reason that the water is wasted. The reporter was unable to ascertain from what source permission emanated thus to occupy the Park and use the Croton; but it is not impossible that some of the large manufacturing establishments which are required to pay from one to three thousand dollars annually for the use of the Croton water, may object to this wasteful extravegance for purely personal purposes, and without charge.

Field Day of the Third Brigade.—The annual field day of the Third Brigade, New-York State Militia, Gen. Hall Commander, was observed yesterday at East New-York. This Brigade comprises the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Fifty-fifth Regiments, numbering altogether about 1,500 men. In consequence of the threatening appearance of the weather in the fore part of the day, the turnout yesterday was small. There were only about 1,000 men on the ground, all told. Of these the Seventh Regiment, (National Guard,) supplied 500, the Eighth about 300, the Ninth 150 and the Fifty-fifth 50. The Brigade arrived on the ground *via* the Long Island Railroad, about 1½ P. M., and were kept in almost constant drill until 5 P. M., during which time they were put through a great variety of evolutions and manœuvres, and acquitted themselves in a highly satisfactory manner. The same cause that prevented a full turnout of soldiers also prevented the usual attendance of spectators. The latter, however, outnumbered the former, and by 4 o'clock P. M. there were not less than 1,500 on the ground, including some 300 ladies.

Proposals for the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock.—In the list of proposals received by Comptroller Haws yesterday for $250,000 Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of 1876, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, the principal redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt, we find 38 shares, taken by 19 parties, mostly in this City, but some from Massachusetts and one from Baltimore. The total amount was $616,100. Of this, McKim & Co., of the latter city, took $20,000; Weston & Co., $113,000, and Whitaker & Morrison, $242,000.

A New Dodge—Warning to Bank Officers.—Note-tellers of City banks may thank us for putting them on their guard against a new dodge which has lately and successfully been practiced on more than one of our banks. The plan is to take up, one or two days in advance of the regular day, notes which have been discounted, thus avoiding the "paid stamp." The note thus released is altered in date and, of course, rediscounted without hesitation, but is never paid. More than one bank has suffered by this ruse, and it is hoped that the caution thus timely gives will stimulate the officials to closer scrutiny.

Letters for the Pony Express.—Letters for California are being forwarded every Tuesday from the "Pony Express Office," No. 207 Broadway, to connect with the Pony Express, leaving St. Joseph, Mo., every Saturday. Telegrams are sent to St. Joseph every Saturday, which are also taken by the Express and dispatched to all points on the Pacific. The charges for transportation of letters and transmission of telegrams are, all thing considered, quite moderate.

More Newspaper Expresses.—The Washington *States and Union* says that a gentleman representing the principal New-York dailies is now in that city making arrangements for the running of a special newspaper train from New-York to New-Orleans. It is contemplated to deliver the New-York papers in Washington by 1 or 2 o'clock every afternoon.

An Interesting Lecture.—Mr. John D. Sherwood is to lecture this evening before the Young Men's Christian Association of Rev. Dr. Adams' Church, in Madison-square. His subject is, "Personal Recollections of Palestine."

Personal.—Hon. Wm. H. Seward arrived in the City last night, and is stopping at the Astor House.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The Semi-Weekly Times, published this morning, contains the following:

Worcester's Dictionary—Review of the new Dictionary.

Echoes from the London Clubs—Literary Matters in England.

The Japanese—The Lost Sketch-book found.

Political—How the Republican Nominations are Received; Mass-Meetings in Boston, Philadelphia, &c.; Mr. Lincoln as he is, &c.

Editorials—Mr. Greeley and the Chicago Convention; Articles on Current Topics.

Summary of News—Semi-weekly Record of Foreign, Domestic and City Intelligence.

Congress—Reports of Proceedings in the Senate and House.

The Slavery Question—Discussions in the Methodist General Conference.

Religious—The Old School General Assembly; Notices of Religious Movements.

Correspondence—Letters from our correspondents in England, France, Italy, California, New-Granada, South America, Washington, Kansas, &c.

News Items, Literary News, Arrivals and Departures of European Passengers, Produce and Live Stock Markets.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price 4 cents.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st. M-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.

ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.

HEGEMAN & CO.,

Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE,

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Fire-Proof Safes.

STEABNS & MARVIN,
No. 335 BROADWAY, cor. Worth-st., New-York.

Rogers & Raymond

Invite the attention of
GENTLEMEN AND FAMILIES
To the
FASHIONABLE STOCK OF SPRING CLOTHING
For
GENTLEMEN AND BOYS,
At their
New Store, No. 214 Broadway,
Under the Museum.

Elegant Spring Overcoats, new styles; handsome Business Suits: the most superb dress and undress Clothing. Everything new and reasonable, and at MODERATE PRICES,
At
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S, No. 214 Broadway,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.

Milward's Needles

for
WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES.

These needles are made by hand, and of the best double-refined English cast-steel, and *warranted superior to all others.*
J. FRED. MILWARD,
No. 31 Warren-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The New Stereoscopic Emporium

E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.

"Is a public benefaction."—*Boston Transcript.*
"Is preëminently adapted to family use."—*Phil. Jour.*
Price $30. No. 508 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
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Superior Dress Shirts to Order.

Manufactured by S. A. Hutchinson, and a perfect fit guaranteed, at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

John B. Dunham,
OVER-STRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 79 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.—At the dinner table, every dish of roast meat should have one or more table spoonfuls of this Sauce in the gravy; and for game, a moderate quantity should be mixed with the Sauce, and the bottle placed upon the table for the use of those who require an additional quantity. For sale by all respectable grocers everywhere.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Sole Agents for the United States.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

For Costiveness or Constipation, which gradually breaks down the constitution, and lays the foundation for dyspepsia and many other disorders, "Brown's Lozenges of Trochee" or Cathartic Lozenges, are particularly adapted, assisting nature by strengthening and invigorating the process of digestion. Sold by all druggists.

Bridgewater Paint, forming a complete mstallic coating for roofs, railroad bridges, depots, villas, hulls and decks of vessels, or anything requiring a cheap and durable coat of paint.
HICKS & BETTS, No. 72 Maiden-lane.

For Ship Caravan, just Received.—200 Stone China Dining, Tea, and Toilet Sets; also, per ship *City of Brooklyn*, 50 fancy English Dining, Tea and Toilet Sets.
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A Phrenological Examination will teach a person, not only his natural defects and how to obviate them as far as possible, but his talents, and the best way to use them. Examinations daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Geo. B. Sloat & Co.'s Celebrated Elliptic Lock Stitch and Shuttle Sewing Machine.
G. B. COLLINS, No. 490 Broadway.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales.
ADAPTED TO EVERY BRANCH OF BUSINESS.
Warehouse No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

Whitaker—Alley.—In this City, on Thursday, May 24, by Friends' Ceremony, Louisa, daughter of the late Saml Alley, to Thomas A. Whitaker, all of this City.

Jones—Stuart.—At Cedar Grove, King George County, Virginia, by Rev. Simes Roy Scott, on Wednesday, May 23, Julia Caffrey, daughter of Dr. R. H. Stuart, to Dr. E. Lee Jones, of New-York City, son of the late Gen. R. Jones, Adjutant-General U. S. A.

DIED.

Conover.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 27, after a short and severe illness, Lillian Oamia, youngest child of Daniel D. and Catharine E. Conover, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The funeral will take place this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at No. 181 West 28th-st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

Boyd.—In this City, on Sunday, May 27, of consumption, Thomas Boyd, of Scotland, aged 65 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 218 West 31st-st., on Wednesday, May 30, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

Thomas.—In this City, on Sunday, May 27, Delia, wife of Ansel Thomas, aged 58 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 37 Jane-st.

Holmes.—In this City, on Sunday, May 27, Hasay Stanton, son of Charles and Mary Holmes, aged 8 years, 4 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 190 West 36th-st., without further notice, at 3 o'clock P. M. this day, (Tuesday.)

Henriques.—In this City, on Sunday, May 27, Hermilia, only daughter of Joseph A. and Louisa Henriques.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 134 West 32d-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Arrestegoa.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 27, Dona Josepa Mariana Tarapa de Arrestegui, of Trinidad de Cuba.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Nativity, 2d-av., between 3d and 4th sts., on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

Sheffield.—in this City, on Monday, May 28, Edward Sheffield, of congestion of the lungs, aged 39 years, 10 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the 43d-st. M. E. Church, near 8th-av., at 2 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon.

Haughton.—In this City, on Sunday, May 27, William A. Haughton, in the 68th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 135 Hudson st., this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia *Ledger* please copy.

Hedges.—In this City, on Monday, May 28, Edward F. Briggs.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

Keys.—At Brattleboro, Vt., on Friday, May 25, Mathew Keys, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, David Keys, Esq., No. 206 West 19th-st., this (Tuesday) morning, at 8 o'clock, without further invitation.

Lyman.—At Mendham, N. J., on Sunday, May 27, Lewis Lyman, formerly of this City, aged 53 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) morning, May 29, at 11 o'clock, from the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church, in Newark, N. J.

Jenkins.—In Newark, on Saturday, May 26, Elisha F. Jenkins, late of this City, in the 55th year of his age.

Forman.—At Yorktown, Westchester County, on Saturday morning, May 26, Barney Forman, aged 64 years

Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.

Delaware—*Extra Class, No. 253, May 28, 1860.*
70, 19, 9, 71, 52, 31, 72, 73, 59, 10, 8, 51, 53, 35.

Delaware—*Class No. 254, May 28, 1860.*
41, 50, 77, 16, 45, 75, 3, 20, 55, 68, 60, 38, 43, 33.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware.
Or WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.

Class 342, May 28, 1860.
30, 77, 78, 15, 52, 47, 27, 58, 63, 16, 36, 74.

Prizes cashed at No. 508 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing
HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

F—A—C—T—S.

In this paper we present to the public unimpeachable testimony establishing the facts that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, REGULATING PILLS and RENOVATING RESOLVENT, are not only positive curatives of the sick afflicted with disease, but that they have in many cases proved to be infallible, and have restored the dying patient to robust health after all other means of medication failed.

TWENTY-SECOND WITNESS.

A PHYSICIAN'S INDORSEMENT—JOHN FINK, M. D., North Carolina.

"I have practiced medicine for fourteen years, and have sold drugs for the past seven years. I have heard Radway's Ready Relief, Regulating Pills and Renovating Resolvent spoken of in the highest terms by persons who have used them. I believe they have done more permanent good than any other medical treatment in the world."

R. R. Relief, 25c., 50c., and $1 per bottle.
Regulating Pills, 25c per box.
Resolvent, $1 per bottle.
RADWAY & CO., No. 28 John-st., N. Y.
Sold by E. S. Hatchings, No. 22 Exchange-place, Jersey City, N. J. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.
Sold by all druggists.
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NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
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PRINTER'S WAREHOUSE,
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TYPE,
PRESSES,
RULES,
CUTS, &c., &c.

An experience of half a century in the business, together with extensive variety of both
PLAIN AND FANCY FACES
collected during that time, enables us to fill orders for
NEWSPAPER, BOOK AND JOB OFFICES,
complete, with prompt itude and fidelity.
Attention is called to a new series of
LARGE AND HEAVY FACE TYPE,
particularly adapted to newspapers.
ESTIMATES AND SPECIMEN BOOKS furnished upon application to
CHAS. T. WHITE & CO.

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NEW GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
NEW STYLES OF TAPESTRIES.....50c. to $1 25
LOWELL and HARTFORD THREE-PLY.....$1 to $1 10
LOWELL and HARTFORD SUPERFINE.....76c. to 88c.
COMMON INGRAIN.....from 2s. to 4s.
OIL-CLOTHS AT 3s. PER YARD.
OIL-CLOTHS AT 2s. 6d. PER YARD.
OIL-CLOTHS AT 18c. PER YARD.
GOLD WINDOW SHADES.
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
HEARTH-RUGS, &c., &c.
B. BEATTY, No. 8 4th-av.,
Near the Cooper Institute.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS cures dyspepsia, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure, healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; flatulency, loss of appetite, heartburn, headache, restlessness, ill temper, anxiety, languor and melancholy, which are the general symptoms of dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.
Sold by all druggists.

Weassert, and any one can test the matter, that our
OLD HOLLAND GIN,
bottled by us, especially for medical and family use, is far superior, in every respect, to any other Gin ever before offered to the public. One trial will convince you that old and pure liquor can still be procured. GREENE & GLADDING, No. 62 Cortlandt-st., New-York, sole importers. To be had of the principal druggists, by the case or bottle, throughout the States and Canadas.

BARTLETT'S BURNISHED HELIX-EYED NEEDLES,
For WHEELER & WILSON'S
GROVER & BAKER'S, HOWE'S, SINGER'S,
And all Sewing Machines. Reduced prices.
Wholesale and retail No. 421 Broadway, cor. Canal-st.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,
Useful in every house. For sale everywhere.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS for general debility, loss of appetite and diseases of females. These medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description. King's evil and scrofula in its worst forms yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable medicines. Night sweats, nervous debility, nervous complaints of all kinds, palpitation of the heart, painter's colic, are speedily cured.
Sold by all druggists.

CORNS, BUNIONS,
CLUB AND INVERTED NAILS,
SUCCESSFULLY TREATED
BY LITTLEFIELD & VESTERVELT,
Practical Chiropodists, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
We promise no more than we perform, and give the Highest Testimonials
from physicians and private families who have employed us for the last twenty years.

DR. BELL, FORMERLY SURGEON IN the United States army, gives the following opinion of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 14, 1856.

Some months since, while recovering from an attack of Remittent Fever, I was requested to try Hostetter's Bitters, as an article peculiarly suited to the condition of convalescence from fever. It is but simple justice to say that it restored the powers of my digestive organs, and at the same time kept my bowels gently open. I have no hesitancy in saying that, hitherto, in using it in my practice, it has, in every case where I have ordered it, acted like a charm. In thus speaking freely of it, I far from puff a patent medicine, an article it by no means claims to be.
SANDFORD BELL, M. D.
Sold by druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS cures scurvy, ulcers and inveterate sores, by the perfect purity which these LIFE MEDICINES give to the blood and all the humors. Scorbutic eruptions and bad complexion, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.
Sold by all druggists.

ANTUSAIRON, OR CREAM OF TARTAR substitute, patented by Prof. Horford, of Harvard University. It is much better than Cream of Tartar for all cooking purposes, and cheaper. SACKETT, BELCHER & CO., No. 28 Pearl-st., sole Agents. In consequence of the sale of our buildings to the Produce Exchange, we shall remove in a few days to Nos. 28 and 30 Beade-st., near Broadway.

MRS. WINSLOW,
AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND FEMALE PHYSICIAN, HAS A
SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of Teething by softening the gums and reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. ALSO,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. Watches, clocks and jewelry cleaned and repaired in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen.

RICH CARPETING.—SPRING STYLES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.;
Invite attention to their Spring Styles. Royal Wilton, Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carpetings, also 3 Ply and Ingrain of every variety of style and grade. English and American Oil Cloths, &c., &c.
Best styles English Velvets, 125 to 150 cents per yard.
Best styles English Tapestry, 90 to 100 cents per yard.

**STODART PIANOS.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN.
For Sale by HERSHAM & RUSSARD,
No. 18 Wilson-st., New-York.

EAST NEW-YORK CENTRE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—200 lots in the best portion of East New-York, near Third-av.; Vanalsden, Liberty, &c. Numerous improvements are going up; cottage houses and brick stores for business purposes; three city rail roads, the Atlantic-av., Fulton-av. and Broadway, terminate near this point, and are about uniting the terminus of this road upon the above property. East New-York for residence is unsurpassed for beauty and healthiness, and is rapidly becoming a business centre. Investments in these lots are certain to pay enormous profits. Payments easy. Apply to CHARLES R. MILLER, East New-York, or No. 15 William-st., Room No. 4, first floor. HARRET E. SACKMANN, No. 69 Centre-st

CENTRAL PARK AND HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—Five very eligible lots, without rock, in Yorkville, between 4th and 5th avs., ready for immediate improvement, on easy terms, very little cash required; there is a fine view from the location. Also, 9 of the best lots between 6th and 7th avs., above 130th-st., and near 7th-av., which is to be 140 feet wide from the Park; 7% per cent. can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Apply at No. 4 Nassau-st., Room No. 2, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE.—ANY PERSON WISHING A GOOD substantial three-story and basement house, with gas, water, range, fixtures, &c., in one of the best locations in or near New-York, being on Rose-st., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn, will call on or address JAS. MURRY, Builder, Lee-av., third house from Wilson-st., and they shall have the same for cost if applied for immediately.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and underpinning, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 74 Bible-st., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LAFAYE.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 30 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE—A plot of land of about 30 lots, having three fronts, near the East River, between 60th and 70th sts., suitable for a lumber yard, manufactory, brewery, or many other large establishment. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Real Estate Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 49 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., replete with the modern improvements; hard-wood doors in parlor and hall-doors, and trimmings and stairs, and mahogany blinds, and in all respects first-class; size 21x55 feet. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE, NEW BROWN-STONE houses Nos. 29 and 31 West 34 b-st., with extension for library, finished in the most complete and thorough manner, with rosewood doors, walnut stairs and all modern improvements. Apply on the premises of LOPEZ & DAVIS.

FOR SALE.—THE ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS brown stone front house, replete with the modern improvements, walnut stairs, tiled hall, &c., &c. Size, 24x50 feet; beautiful site, and in every way a desirable residence. Terms accommodating. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A HANDSOME cottage with four lots of ground, on 141st-st., near Bloomingdale-road, with a view of the Hudson River. Also, to let a brick house one story on 10th-av., near 102d-st. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, 1,088 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

MURRAY-HILL LOTS FOR SALE—EXtra size, on 100 feet street, opposite a park, about half way between 5th and 6th avs., on 42d st., with stable-lots connecting on 43d-st. Apply to H. G. LAW, Fulton-st.

HARLEM PROPERTY.—AS THERE IS A large number of capitalists desirous of investing in Harlem property, I would offer some fine lots for sale, on several of the best streets in Harlem, at reasonable prices. A. WARNER PLATT, No 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—The store No. 373 Pearl-st. 23½ feet front by 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. If let, the store will be improved to suit a first class tenant. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO. No. 72 Beekmen-st.

LOTS ON 17TH AND 18TH STREETS.—100 lots for sale near 6th-av., and all but ten per cent. may remain on mortgage for twenty years. Apply at Room No. 1, over Fulton Bank.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE TWO ELEGANT BROWN-STONE front buildings in 4th-av., west side, between 37th and 38th sts. The stores are 25 feet front and 50 feet deep—well calculated for the boot and shoe, carpet or dry goods business. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 118 4th-av.

TO LET—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A BRICK house, suited for a small family, with large rooms, and garden on two lots of land. The neighborhood is perfectly unexceptionable, but five minutes' walk from either Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. The house and garden are in excellent condition. There is an unexpired lease of the premises, running two years from May 1, 1860. Rent, $360 per annum. Possession given June 15. The house is comfortably furnished, and the furniture will be sold for cash at a great bargain. Any person wanting a quiet, pleasant home, can see the premises by applying at No. 37 Willow-st., Brooklyn, between 12 and 3 o'clock, until let.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., in Grand st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to E. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and 4-story building, corner of 4th and Green sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter Office, No. 326 4th-st.

TO LET—TWO NEW MEDIUM SIZED FIRST-class 3-story brown-stone houses in 32d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 18 East 27th-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A HIGH-STOOP house, with all the modern improvements; only one small family in the house; rent low to a small respectable family. Inquire at house No. 103 West 36th-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 15 EAST WASHINGton-place, situated between Mercer and Greene sts. Inquire at No. 11 West 23d st., between the hours of 10 A. M., or between 5 and 7 P. M.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, SOTT & HARRIS, same building.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY attic house, No. 122 West 12th-st., including mantel and pier mirrors, glass chandeliers and mantel lights, now being painted and put in complete order; to a private family of responsibility a 5 years' lease given. Possession 1st of June. Apply at No. 67 East 19th-st.

TO RENT—LOW, A NEW HIGH-BASEMENT, three-story brick house, with all the modern improvements, No. 279 West 44th-st. Inquire of H. WANAKER, No. 255 West 44th-st.; or to H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, 126 of East 24th-st. Well-lighted rooms and 4000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. Also, lot of manufacturers' tools for sale.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

GREENE-STREET HOUSE TO LET.—A medium sized house, in good order, with all the modern improvements, No. 90 Greene-st., near Spring. Apply to F. A. MILLER, 486 Broadway, Room No. 8.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROADway TO LET.—One very large and several small rooms at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, 188 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—UNTIL NOVEMBER, POSSESSION given immediately—A furnished house, pleasantly situated in the village of Rhinebeck Flats Dutchess County, two miles from the Hudson River Railroad station. There are four rooms on the first and five on the second floor, about an acre of land, garden, stable, icehouse filled, &c. Rent $300. Apply, by mail or personally, to Mrs. STEPHEN SCHUYLER, on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A HOUSE, A FINE ORchard and garden, on Greenfield Hill. This is one of the finest situations in this country. For particulars, inquire of A. D. BALDWIN, Greenfield Hill, Fairfield, Conn., or of HENRY BALDWIN, No. 404 4th st., N. Y.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE OR COTTAGE IS wanted by the advertiser, for three or four months, not over 30 or 35 miles from this City, and to which there is frequent communication. A place with plenty of shade and space will be preferred. Address L. M. O., with location and terms, Box No. 467 Post-office.

ROOM WANTED.—A COMFORTABLE FURnished room without board; moderate price, not many minutes walk from this office. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—POSSESSION IMMEDIately, one mile south of the Railroad depôt at the City of New Brunswick, N. J.; 60 acres are under cultivation; over 600 fruit trees in bearing, choice varieties, grapery, raspberries, strawberries, &c., &c.; 20 acres in corn, wheat and oats, early and late vegetables; a good two-story and attic frame house, 40 by 50 feet; barn, carriage-house, stables &c., all in good order. Terms low, as the owner must remove. Apply to W. DUMONT, No. 4 Wall st.

STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—All supply constantly on hand, and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand. Good and cheap.
HOWE & FEBRY, late S. Raynor, No. 76 Bowery.

DAVID WALDEE, STATIONER, PRINTER, and Blank-Book Manufacturer, No. 3 Park-place. Rear Broadway Bank. TAGS and Counting-Room NOTIONS in great variety.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—RENT $600.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry seat near Dobbs' Ferry Station, Hudson River Railroad; having extensive river views, consisting of house with twelve rooms, bath, hot and cold water, carriage house, &c.; grounds well laid out, and abundantly stocked with fruit and shade trees, &c., is now offered at reduced rent. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 81 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, FOURTEEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL. A fine brick house 65x40, (exclusive of piazzas,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a fine view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spaulding, Atherton, Ferris and others,) contains twelve commodious sleeping rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry, and in the basement kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is finished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad depôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT POUGHkeepsie, within the city limits, embracing nearly 15 acres, for sale. The grounds, which are highly cultivated, command a rare view of the Hudson, and of the Catskill and Fishkill mountains, and all watered by Kidney Creek, which, with never-failing springs, supplies a large fish-pond. The place is noted for its fruit and ornamental trees. The road, which are well built, afford a drive of nearly half a mile. There is an abundant supply of pure water. The mansion is substantially built, commodious and in complete order; the farm-house, coach-house, stables and barn, all ample, and the green-house heated by hot water. The property is in one of the best neighborhoods of this charming city; could be divided into several eligible building sites, each of which commands grand views of the river and mountains, and offers inducements as an investment, as well as a home to families wishing a rural residence of rare attractions, within a short walk of the churches, schools and post-offices. For terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE TRACT OF land, on the east bank of the Hudson River, within 1½ hours of the City Railroad, containing about 300 acres of superior land, with a very fine, large and commodious mansion, 45x50, and all the usual outbuildings, in fine order. The land is capable of division into a number of beautiful ville plots, all of which command splendid and extensive views of river and inland scenery, being just at the entrance of the Highlands. Needs only to be seen to be appreciated. It will be sold on very reasonable terms, and presents a capitalists an opportunity which cannot be equaled of obtaining one of the largest and finest fronts on the Hudson, having a frontage of over 4,000 feet on the river. For full particulars, apply to A. J. RLLECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET, OR ITO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country-seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The House, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bed-rooms, and three attic-rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be set alone, or with the garden, grapehouses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

SOUTH ORANGE PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, four plots of ground, beautifully located on Orange Mountain, within ten minutes' walk of the railroad depôt—under good cultivation, with fruit and other trees; well watered by living springs; containing, severally, 8, 10, 14, and 15 acres, each plot capable of being subdivided to suit the purchaser. The well-known healthfulness of this section, together with its easy access to the City, its beautiful scenery and fine roads, render it one of the most desirable residences for families that can be selected. They will be sold on reasonable terms, on application to H. FENNER, Esq., South Orange, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—TO LET—IN Orange, an hour's ride from Cortlandt-st., New-York, 28 desirable residences, at the following annual rent: 1 at $125, 1 at $165, 2 at $200, 2 at $300, 2 at $350, 3 at $400, 3 at $450, 3 at $500, 2 at $600, 2 at $650, 3 at $800, 1 at $900, 1 at $1,000, 1 at $1,500, 1 at $2,500. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 Williamst., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., and No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO RESIDENCES BEAUTIFULLY situated on the west bank of the Passaic River, in the town of Belleville, Essex County, N. J., each with about 40 acres of land with 600 and 800 feet front; distant 3 miles from depôt of the Erie Railroad, five from Newark and 10 from Jersey City. Terms easy. Apply to H. DUNCAN or J. L. VAN WINKLE, Belleville, to JOHN ANDREWS, No. 16 Exchange-place, Jersey City, or to J. W. SATTERTHWAITE, No. 61 William-st., New-York.

IRVINGTON COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.—House two stories and attic, with wings, in complete order; 20 rooms, without out-buildings; surrounded with shade and fruit trees; a charming Summer and Winter residence; commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson. Apply to H. BRADLEY & CO., No. 1,244 (old No. 1,078) Broadway, near 31st-st.
DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 20 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Greenwich, Conn., 30 miles on the New-Haven Railroad, near the Sound with one acre of ground, carriage house, &c.; six minutes from the depôt; buildings nearly new and in fine order; rent $360; will furnish to suit tenant upon reasonable terms. Apply to J. M. BOWEN, No. 43 Maiden lane.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FIVE-MILE River, near South Norwalk, Conn., a nice two-story cottage house and about one-third of an acre of land. Apply to SAMUEL RAYMOND, 24, at Five Mile River, or JAMES G. POWERS, No. 101 Murray-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—6 to 26 acres, near to depôt, first-class improvements, rich soil, plenty of fruit, pure soft spring water—hot and cold—carried through the buildings. For further particulars, apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

TO LET—AN OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENCE ON the East River, or in exchange for one in the City worth about $300; has 12 rooms, and 3 acres of lawn and garden; is within an hour of Wall-st., by City cars. Address Box No. 1,172 Post-office.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS A NEW HOUSE 40 by 40, with 83 feet of piazza; lot 175 by 200 feet, delightfully located in Elizabeth, N. J.; fifty minutes from New-York; price $6,500. GEORGE WEBB, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET.—A COTTAGE HOUSE, (NEW) WITH several acres of ground, situated in Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, a pleasant ride from the river; variety of fruit, good water, and fine scenery. Inquire of FRANCIS A. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME COTTAGE AT GLENwood, Yonkers, having a fine view of the river, and within a few minutes' walk of the station. Possession immediately. Apply at the office No 248 Greenwich-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CLIFTON HOUSE,
NIAGARA FALLS,
Canada Side.

The preprietors would announce to their many friends and the public generally, that they have leased the above house for a term of years, and have refitted, newly furnished and made such additions and improvements as to equal in point of style and comfort any hotel at the many fashionable watering places. This, together with its location, which cannot be equaled—commanding as it does a complete view of the American and Horse Shoe Falls—and the efforts of the proprietors to keep it as a first-class hotel in every respect, will, they trust, make the CLIFTON a favorite house at Niagara Falls.

Visitors arriving by the several Railroads should have their baggage checked for and stop at "Suspension Bridge," Canada side, where omnibuses and porters will be in attendance on the arrival of every train. Those by boat from Buffalo and Toronto, will stop at Clifton House Station, on the Erie and Ontario Railway.
JOSLIN & DUNKLEE, Proprietors.

A. C. JOSLIN, formerly of Congress Hall and City Hotel, Albany.
J. W. DUNKLEE, Pavilion, Sharon Springs, and recently Rossin House, Toronto.
NIAGARA FALLS, Canada, May 1, 1860.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
Will be opened on Saturday, May 26.
Persons wishing to make arrangements for board, &c., will apply to WM. B. COZZENS, West Point.
N. B.—Mr. COZZENS has three furnished cottages to let.

DONEGANA HOTEL,
NOTRE DAME-ST.,
MONTREAL.
E. F. POPE.

MANCHESTER SUMMER HOTELS.—THE Equinox House is delightfully situated among the Green Mountains in Southwestern Vermont, 50 miles north of Troy. Hudson River Railroad trains connect at Troy with trains for Manchester direct. Trains for Manchester leave Troy on arrival of steamers which leave New-York at 6 P. M. Reference as to health and beauty of location may be had to Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President of the Hudson River Railroad; P. McMartin, Esq., No. 168 5th-av.; Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, No. 3 Great Jones-st.; Robt. Squires, Esq., of Freeland, Squires & Co.

For rooms please apply to L. C. ORVIS, Agent, Manchester, Vt., or F. H. ORVIS, Box No. 1,588 New-York.

MANCHESTER HOTEL (OPPOSITE "THE EQUINOX HOUSE")—CHARLES F. ORVIS, Manager.—This house is 116 feet front, new and newly furnished, and in complete order for Summer company. Board $5 or $6 per week. Barns large and airy. Trout fishing good in this vicinity.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The above Summer resort is now open for the reception of visitors. The house is finely located, beautiful grounds, baths, &c. One hour from New-York via Morris and Essex Railroad, from foot Cortlandt-st. Trains leave New-York 8:30 and 11:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:10 P. M.
CHAS. STRINGER, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—THE MANSION HOUSE, LONG Branch, N. J., has been thoroughly renovated and enlarged, and will now accommodate 400 guests. Open to the public June 15. THOD & E. B. Railroad lands passengers within a few yards of the premises, and run four daily trains. Conveyance also by boats foot of Robinson-st. Address S. LAIED, Proprietor.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRING, NEW-JERSEY.—The above fashionable Summer resort is now open, and the proprietor will make arrangements for rooms, &c., can do so by letter to the proprietor at the above place.
WILLIAM SHARP.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A WIDOW LIVING IN A SMALL pleasant house in Brooklyn, a few steps from the Myrtle-av. cars, and within a block of Bedford-av., can accommodate three or four persons with board, on moderate terms; no objections to the care of children. As there are but two in the family all the quiet and comforts of a home may be realized. Address M. S., Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, THAT DO not keep a boarding-house, will dispose of the whole or part of their second floor to one or more grown persons. Table of good things and plenty of them. House desirable and neighborhood good. Unexceptionable references required and the same given. Address C. H., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—IN BROOKLYN, NEAR WALL and South Ferries. A private family can accommodate a few gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with nice rooms in a most delightful and cool situation. Best of references required. Address HENRY, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING in 24th-st., could accommodate a family, or two gentlemen and their wives, with three or four pleasant rooms, on reasonable terms; no objection to children. References exchanged. Address ROME, Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board by applying at No. 11 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights. House has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMEN AND HIS WIFE or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board with a private family, at No. 151 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT ROOM WITH PARtial board can be obtained by one or two single gentlemen in a private family where there will be no other boarders, at 267 West 12th-st., near Abingdon-square.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 98 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, residing in a delightful location, within two minutes' walk of Wall-st. or South Ferries, would receive a select number of gentlemen to breakfast and tea. Every exertion will be made to render it an agreeable home. Address HOME, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, IN A DESIRABLE NEIGHBORHOOD.—Three or four single gentlemen or one gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board in the neighborhood of the City Hall, within twelve minutes' walk of the ferries and near the Fulton-av. Railroad. Apply at No. 101 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ACcommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe place. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO LARGE FURnished rooms with large pantries on second floor, also one on third floor, may be had, with or without board, at No. 64 West Warren-st. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR FAMILIES OR single gentlemen, at southwest corner of Clinton and Carroll sts.; house spacious; location fine, with large yard and garden; conveniently near to care and ferry.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TO LET, WITH board, a suite of rooms, on second floor, suitable for a family or gentlemen, commanding a fine view of the bay. Apply at No. 92 Colnmbia-st.

TO BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.—Those having rooms vacant in a good location, within half a mile of Gramercy-park, sufficiently comfortable to accommodate twenty-five to fifty members of the Society of Friends during their yearly meeting, viz: the first week of next month, may address, immediately, Box No. 4,662 Post office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 34TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, will let, with board, a large front room, (with smaller room connecting,) and a large back room on same floor. Also, a good sized bed-room on floor above. House is first-class, handsomely furnished, and has water, gas, &c., throughout. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A front room and bedroom on second floor; also a front room and hall bedroom on third floor, to gentlemen and their wives, or to single gentlemen, with or without board; house pleasantly situated, and furnished with gas, hot and cold water and bath. Apply at No. 93 East 15th-st.

TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with full or partial board, of a gentleman and wife. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 47 West 10th st., between Greenwich-av. and Waverley-place. Gas and bath in house.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—DELIGHTFUL rooms for Summer, large and airy, for gentlemen only, with or without breakfast and tea, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, in the immediate vicinity of Astor Library, Cooper Institute, Bible House and Broadway.

A GOOD HOME.—A FEW FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, at No. 108 Waverley-place, near Washington square, where the comforts of a private home will be studied. Three or four gentlemen can have a large room on moderate terms. A front basement to let for an office.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM, or furnished front room with gas, bath, &c., to let to single gentlemen, in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

BOARDING IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A Suite of rooms will be let separately or together. Southerners would find these very desirable, as the family is small, and the house large and airy. Apply at No. 55 East 28th-st.

TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING TO ROOM together can be accommodated with board in a private family; also, a single room for one gentleman. Rooms contain gas and croton. Apply at No. 349 West 15th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, to gentlemen only, with board. Southern and Cuban gentlemen will find an agreeable home. Table first-class. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 14 West 13th-st., near 5th-av.

BEDROOMS TO LET—TO SINGLE GENTLEmen in a small private family—two neatly furnished bedrooms on the second and third stories, with gas, and partial board if desired. Apply at No. 102 Prince-st., West of Broadway.

A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM to let to two single gentlemen in a small private family, at $4 50 per week, with gas and bath included, where there are no boarders. None but Americans need apply, at No. 118 1st-st., near 1st-av.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, on first and second floors, to gentlemen; house has all the modern improvements, and is situated on Washington-square. Apply at No. 282 4th-st., a few doors below University-place. References required.

TO LET.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, can be had for the season, in Clinton-place, 8th-st., near Broadway. Also, an office suitable for a physician. Apply to or address A. W. H., No. 178 Chambers-st.

TWO OR THREE NEATLY FURNISHED rooms on second floor to let, without board, to gentlemen, in a private family; all the modern improvements; convenient to Broadway and 2d and 3d avs. Apply at No. 86 th-st., near 3d-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms handsomely and fully furnished with new bedding and furniture throughout, at No. 256 4th av., between 20th and 21st sts. Breakfast and tea served in rooms when desired.

A BEDROOM TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD.—A handsomely furnished front hall bedroom, near Broadway, to a single gentleman. Rent $3 per week, in advance. Inquire at No. 160 Spring-st.

HOBOKEN.—FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS ON one floor, in Hudson-st., consisting of two parlors and two bedrooms, to let, with or without board. Apply at No. 129 Hudson-st., Hoboken.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board, at reduced prices for the Summer months, at No. 183 Lexington av., between 31st and 32d sts. Person of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIVATE FAMily, No. 45 East 31st st., between 4th and Madison avs. Desirable location.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITHOUT board, for single gentlemen only, at No. 53 Bond-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—Steamboat *George Law* leaves Catharine-slip daily at 2½ o'clock. Cars twice a day, leaving Brooklyn at 12 M, and 4½ P. M. Accommodations of the first class, fine salt-water bathing, good boating and fishing. A private bowling-alley for the exclusive use of the guests, free. Address W. B. HALLOCK, Oyster Bay, L. I., or apply to WM. ALLEN, Comptroller's Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY AT Ravenswood L. I., are desirous of receiving a few boarders, families or single gentlemen for the Summer, or longer. The house is pleasantly situated on the river, and near the steamboat dock. The Meltano leaves Fulton Market slip 6 times a day. Inquire of the Captain for J. L. THOMPSON'S.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman and wife in a private family, or where there are few boarders; a place on the North River or in New-Jersey, within an hour's travel by boat or cars preferred. Address, stating terms which must be moderate, GARRETT, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN NEWARK, N. J.—A SMALL family, or two gentlemen with their wives, can be accommodated with board in a pleasant suburb of the City of Newark, within ten minutes' walk of the Chestnut-st. depôt. Accommodations for a horse if desired. Address W., Box No. 174 Newark, N. J.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—FAMILIES wishing board for the Summer months, or for the year, can find all the comforts of a home in a private family, at the healthy and pleasant village of Stony Brook, L. I., good fishing, boating, &c., by applying to E. J. JOHNSON, Stony Brook.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG gentleman desires to board during the Summer months with a family residing in the vicinity of New-York, about an hour's ride or sail from the City. Address, with requisite particulars, C., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, residing on the Hudson, near the City, would accommodate a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen with good board for the Summer. Address WESLEY, Box No 146 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED BY a large family; four or five rooms will be required. Address, stating terms, Box No. 2,474 Post-office, New-York.

LECTURES.

"PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF THE PALESTINE."—At the request of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. ADAMS,) JOHN D. SHEARMAN, Esq. will deliver a lecture on the above subject, in the lecture room adjoining the Church, on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Lectnre free. The public are invited to attend.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

KNABE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.

We desire to inform the Profession, the Trade and the Public generally, that having rebuilt our Factory, recently destroyed by fire, on a greatly enlarged and improved plan, we are now prepared to supply our friends with our

NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
PIANO-FORTES.

In rebuilding our factory, years of experience have guided us to introduce very many improvements, both in the structure of the building and in the machinery, and in getting up our NEW PIANO-FORTE our aim and determination has been to produce an instrument that shall defy competition. Our first artists have cheerfully testified to the great superiority of our NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES. We cordially invite all to examine for themselves.

STEINWAY & SONS,
GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS AND SQUARE
PIANOS,

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

These instruments have taken sixteen first premiums, gold and silver medals, within the *last four years*, in competition with pianos of the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Among the judges were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. C. Timm and other musical celebrities.

At the Metropolitan Fair, in aid of the U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, held in this City in April, 1864, Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS were awarded the first premium for the best Piano-Forte, over all competitors, including pianos of the best makers of this country, and the following testimonial was signed by the most eminent musicians in this country:

"We, the undersigned, having carefully examined the pianos of Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS, do hereby certify that we consider them superior to any pianos of their class now manufactured in this country."

Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS do not refer to artists who were in this country many years ago, for certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in pianos *quite recently*, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same position at the present time.

We exhibit the following certificate given within the last six months, by nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians now residing in this country:

"The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvement in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:

1. That as the result of the said improvement the voice of the Piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.

2. The sound by Steinway's improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger and much better prolonged, than that realized in any other Piano with which we are acquainted.

3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. Steinway as a most novel, ingenious and important. No Piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe:

GUSTAV SATTER,	WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS,	JOHN N PATTISON,
WM. SAAR,	ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL,	GEO. W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING,	CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW,	HENRY C. TIMM,
	And many others.

Each Instrument warranted for the term of five years. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.

Pianos to rent.

1852 T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS. 1860
Justly celebrated for their intrinsic merits and excellence.
WAREROOMS IN THE RIBLE HOUSE,
Corner of 6th-st., and 4th-av.

N. B.—Send for a circular with description of styles, prices, and list of references.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A $350 PIANO-FORTE for $225; elegant carved case, full 7-octave, richly finished with round corners, elegant carved monidings, fluted keys, beautifully lined with satin-wood and white holly, and is a gem; rich, powerful tone; best City makers; fully warranted; can be fully tested; worthy the attention of those in search of a beautiful and reliable instrument. Apply at the dwelling No. 676 6th-av., near 40th-st., from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M., for three days. N. B.—Has a box for shipping.

TILLMAN'S MUSICAL TREATISE AND TONOMETER.—A new exposition of the Philosophy of Sound, adapted to the wants of all classes of musicians. Pianists will find in it novel illustrations applicable to their favorite instrument.

It has already been indorsed and recommended by the most prominent composers and artists.

For sale at all the principal music stores, and wholesale at No. 7 Spruce-st., New-York.

LIN

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

TWENTY-EIGHT LOTS FRONTING ON BROADWAY, EIGHTH-AVENUE, FIFTY-SIXTH AND FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREETS,

on liberal terms of payment.

For Maps and particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GRAND SALE OF VILLA PLOTS AND BUILDING LOTS,

IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

About 200 lots, 1,200 feet from depôt, lying between the estate of Jobiel Jaggar and land of Dr. McDonald, extending from Jamaica-av. to Lawrence-st. A portion is in village lots, and the residue, in plots of from 5 to 10 lots each, in the most attractive part of the village, with a village water supply, to grade if perfect. The soil is of the best character, and for the immediate use. No good site can possibly be had elsewhere nearly all the valuable tracts being cultivated by large capitalists. The facilities of transit to and from Flushing, by railroad and steamboat, are unrivaled. Time from Fulton Market-slip 45 minutes. Terms liberal, and large privileges will be reserved. Abstracts of title will be furnished. Parties leaving New-York, at 7:15, 8, 11:1, 4, 5:45 and 7, can return leaving at 6:30, 7:30, 10, 1, 2:45, 4:45 and 5:45. Passengers going by the ferry can leave on and after May 30, at 8, 9:30, 12 :15, 4, 5:15 and 5:30. Leave Flushing at 7:30, 8:30, 10, 11 2:30, 3, 6:15

Maps can be obtained at No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF PELHAM-VILLE VILLA SITES.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 2, at 12 o'clock, M., on the premises, 128 acres of land, divided into parcels of from 3 to 10 acres each, lying between the Boston Post Road, and the New-Haven Railroad near the Pelhamville station. Sale positive. Terms easy.

Particulars at No. 7 Pine-st., or of LYON & PORTER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. By order of

S. E. LYON and
W. S. POPHAM,
Administrators of the Estate of Jas. Hay, deceased.

DAVIS & MATHEWS, Auctioneers.

A FINE BAY HORSE, WAGON, AND HARNESS,

ALSO A NUMBER OF TOP BUGGIES, ROAD AND DEPOT WAGONS.

BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 64 cedar-st, opposite the Post-office, one handsome bay horse, 15 hands high, about eight years old sound, gentle, and kind; is an excellent saddle horse; can trot a mile in 3:00. Also, one leather-top, cloth-lined buggy wagon; has been but little used; Otty made. Also, a set of single harness. The whole to be positively sold, as the owner is about leaving for Europe. Also, to pay advances, top buggies, road and depôt wagons.

BROWN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) MAY 29, at 10 o'clock, in front of salesroom, No. 36 Nassau-st.,

Horses, carriages, harness, &c., &c., removed for convenience of sale from Throg's Neck, the residence of Wm. K. Strong, Esq., his entire establishment, sold only on account of his going to Europe, consisting of

One pair matched sorrel horses, 15¾ hands, 6 years old.
One barouche, nearly new, by Brewster.
One set silver-mounted harness, by Gibson.
Bay horse, 6 years old, splendid animal.
Single wagon, City built, with harness.
Black pony wagon, saddle and harness.
A coupe built by Lawrence.
A roadaway, built by Lawrence.
One 2-seated wagon, pole and shafts.
Sets double and single harness.
Gentlemen's and ladies' saddles and bridles.
Wolf robes.
Down and night blankets.
India rubber covering.
Linen sheets, nets and tassels.
Whips, halters, brushes, &c., &c.

ISAAC E. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, by order of the Executors of John G. Bowker, Esq., deceased, on THURSDAY, May 31, at 10½ o'clock, immediately after the sale of the place, 2¼ miles above Tarrytown, on the premises, all the elegant furniture contained in the mansion, made to order in this country and Europe, full particulars of which is given in our printing bills to the *Courier and Enquirer*, *Commercial* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at our office, No. 23 Nassau-st. The furniture is all of the most elegant description, and well worthy the attention of buyers. Also, all the carriages, wagons, harness and stock on the place. The trains leave Chambers-st. at 9 o'clock A. M., 7 o'clock, 9:45 and 11 o'clock, and from 31st-st 20 minutes after the above hours. Returning, leave Tarrytown at 8:22 and 5:30, and almost every hour during the day, making the passage in ¾ of an hour. Boats leave foot of Jay-st. at 7 o'clock every morning, returning at 3 o'clock every afternoon. Furniture can be removed by sloop from the dock on the place or by the train.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 29 and 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious gallery, No. 694 Broadway, two doors above the Metropolitan Hotel. Superb sale of household furniture, removed for greater convenience of sale, made by Messrs. Marcotte, Roux, Hutchings, Pottier and Stymus, Varnum, all of the highest class. Also, a carpet and velvet carpets, French carved walnut library and dining-room suites, book and silver cases. French mahogany moffet extension tables, &c; elegant ebony hall cabinets, ancoigneurs and tables, carved rosewood parlor suites, richly covered in satin and brocatel; fancy chairs, oak suites, richly carved rosewood bedroom furniture of various descriptions, cottage suites, mat recess, rich vases, several pieces of bronzes; clocks, &c., a valuable assortment of cut glass, colored and plain; a few pieces of statuary. The whole can be examined one day previous to the sale, as above. Four beautiful pianos, made by Chickering and other celebrated makers, all in excellent order.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF REAL CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, ORNAMENTS &c., &c., BEING THE IMPORTATION OF SIGNOR MANCHINI.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 30 and 31., at 10½ o'clock each day, at salesroom No. 36 Nassau-st.,

An unusually rich variety of real Carrara marble, Apollo, Diana, and Alabaster vases, of the Roman, Grecian, Florentine, Tuscan, Neapolitan and other classic styles; a profusion of beautifully carved card receivers, Bohemian glass vases, French cut glass, ormolu and bronze clocks, elegant bronzes, silver-plated ware, and fancy goods of every description. Purchasers desiring to have their goods packed for shipping can have it done on the premises, by Signor Manchini, at a small expense.

A. M. CRISTADAL, Auctioneer—No. 23 Bowery.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF BRUSSELS, VELVET AND INGRAIN CARPETING AND RUGS, OIL-CLOTH, MATTING, &c., &c.—A. M. CRISTADAL will sell on TUESDAY, 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 23 Bowery, in part as follows:

2,000 yards English, Kidderminster, Brussels, velvet and Wilton carpeting, desirable patterns.
1,000 yards tapestry, ingrain and all-wool carpeting, rich colors and latest patterns.
150 English velvet and brussels rugs, various sizes.
500 yards floor, hall and stair oil-cloth, various widths and rich patterns.
Also at 12 o'clock, one Wilder's iron safe.

The above sale is well worthy the attention of hotel-keepers, the trade and others, as the goods will be put up in lots of 25 yards, with the privilege.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 29, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, $50 Bonds of $1,000 each, No. 2501 to 2550 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent., (Municipal sinking Fund,) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., the same hour and place. Dated May 22, 1860.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a gentleman's complete establishment:

Brown horse, 16 hands high, 7 years old, short tail; is a very stylish driver in single or double harness; a coupe in good order, used but a short time; also, a set of harness to match. The entire establishment will be sold separate or together.

NORMAN GRIFFIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT SALE OF household furniture THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at the large residence No. 69 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., commencing at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, drawing-room suites, centre-tables, bronzes, statuary, oil-paintings, book-cases, Brussels and ingrain carpets, dining room furniture. China table cutlery and glassware, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, hair and spring mattresses, feather beds; also, basement and kitchen furniture. Sale peremptory.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

WE WOULD CALL OUR READERS' ATTENTION to the large and beautiful sale of Household Furniture, made by Roux, Hutchings, and other well-known makers, all of which is to be sold on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 29 and 30, at 10½ o'clock each day, by HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., at the Irving Buildings, No. 694 Broadway, near Houston-st., affording a rare opportunity to persons desirous of purchasing substantial and well made furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 29 and 30, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the Irving Buildings, No. 694 Broadway, near Houston-st., a large assortment of plain and fancy Mattresses of all widths, together with a valuable lot of Centon Cheairs; also, several rosewood Pianos, by Chickering and other celebrated makers.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THIS DAY AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. 350 Bleecker-st., opposite Van Ness Park, the entire furniture of said house, comprising velvet, tapestry and other carpets, together with a fine collection of parlor, dining room, chamber, kitchen and other furniture, &c. Catalogues at sale.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 500 CASES boots, shoes and brogans, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, May 30, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising the usual variety of seasonable goods. Catalogues and samples ready on morning of sale.

J. M. TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, AT NO. 28 WEST 13th-st., rich household furniture, piano-forte, carpets, oil-paintings, silverware, crockery and glassware, bedding, &c., all being the contents of the dwelling as above. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, May 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. Prime assortment of fresh, seasonable goods.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., marble-top and other bureaus, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds; hair and other mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, three-ply and other carpets, crockery, kitchen matting, curtains, &c.

J. S. H. BARNETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS AND FANCY GOODS.—By J. S. H. BARNETT, TUESDAY, May 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., a large and general stock, in lots, for dealers. Sale positive for cash. Goods well packed.

AUCTION SALES.

By Lockwood Bros., No. 45 Murray-st.,

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) 30th, at 11 o'clock,

300 cases seasonable straw goods.

WM. MYERS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, &c.—HENRY G. EVANS WILL sell, without reserve, in lots to suit dealers, on TUESDAY, May 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 85 Maiden-lane, a large assortment of white granite, light blue and common ware, glass ware, plated ware, knives and forks, French china, &c. Sale positive to close consignments.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after May 1, trains will run as follows, connecting with the steamer MATTANO:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK, FROM PUNTON MARKET-SLIP.
At a 20 A. M.	At 7:15 A. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)
At 7:55 A. M.	At 9 A. M.
At 10 A. M.	At 11 A. M. (Hunter's Point Ferry.)
At 1 P. M. (crossing Hunter's Point Ferry.)	At 1 P. M.
At 2:45 P. M.	At 4 P. M.
At 4:45 P. M.	At 5:45 P. M.
At 6:45 P. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)	At 7 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

On Sundays trains will leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 and 11 A. M. and 2, 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Flushing at 8:30 and 10 A. M. and 1, 3 and 5:30 P. M. Excursion tickets on Sundays twenty-five cents.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE 25 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, May 28, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 2, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt: for Croton Falls, 6:15 A. M., stopping at William's Bridge and station above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and station above; for Albany, 10:5 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and all stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 8:40 and 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 3:45 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations to White Plains.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st., Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M., Sleeping Car Train at 9:30 P. M., (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing, 8:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M., for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:30 A. M.; Emigrant 6:15 A. M. Passengers taken at Chambers. Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 P. M. (Sundays included), and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS AND BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, &c., via steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M. and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday. Cars will run through to the Long Branch boarding-houses by the 15th June next, in connection with the splendid steamer RIP VAN WINKLE.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua, mail, at 9 A. M. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown and Newburgh. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 8 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. for Piermont and Sufferns; 9 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Sufferns at 6:50 A. M. and 7 P. M., and Piermont 6:15 and 7:40 A. M., and 3:40 and 8:15 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD—FOR Bucd's Lake, Lake Hopatcong, Schooley's Mountain, &c.—Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., and are met on arrival by comfortable stages for these pleasant places of Summer resort. Morristown Express at 5:40 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Supt.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FISHING BANKS AHOY!

The commodious, safe and quick steamer CROTON, Capt. F. S. BOFFRIRE, will commence her regular trips to the FISHING BANKS, weather permitting, on

Thursday, May 31,	Tuesday, June 5,
Friday, June 1,	Wednesday, June 6,
Sunday, June 3,	Thursday, June 7,
Monday, June 4,	Friday, June 8.

Leaving Jamee-slip, E. R., 7:45 A. M.; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., 8:30; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillion Band on Board. Also, bait and fishing-tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion, 50 cents.

MAY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, May 29, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, May 29, 7½ A. M.
Wed'day, May 23, 4½ P. M.	Wed'day, May 23, 7½ A. M.
Friday, May 25, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, May 24, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, May 26, 12 M.	Friday, May 25, 11½ A. M.
Sunday, May 27, 7 A. M.	Sunday, May 27, 1½ P. M.
Tuesday, May 29 10½ A. M.	Monday, May 28, 8 A. M.
Wed'day, May 30, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, May 29, 2 P. M.
Thursday, May 31, 12 M.	Wednesday, May 30, 3 P. M.
Friday, June 1 3 P. M.	Thursday, May 31, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, June 2, 8 P. M.	Saturday, June 2, 6½ A. M.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after May 3, 1860, the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with four water-tight compartments, and all improvements, will run as follows: Leave Flushing—1:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M. College Point—7:55 A. M., 11:10 A. M., stopping at 19th-st., 2:40 P. M. Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market—9:30 A. M., stopping at 10th-st. at 9:35; 1:15 P. M., 5 P. M. Sunday-schools, Pionics, and excursion parties taken at reduced rates. WM. M SMITH, Superintendent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—ASTORIA, RAVENSWOOD AND NEW-YORK.—The Steamer MATTANO, Capt. JOHN TOWNSEND,

Will leave Astoria at 6:35, 8 and 10:5 A. M., and 2:50, 4:56 and 5:20 P. M.

Will leave Fulton Market-slip at 7:15 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4, 5:45 and 7 P. M.

Landing at Hunter's Point each way. Fare 10 cents.

H. N. GAGE, Agent.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD BOAT.—DAILY line for Bridgeport, running in connection with the above Road for passengers and freight. The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave Oliver-slip, E. R., every day at 12 o'clock, noon. Passengers ticketed to stations on the above Road at reduced rates.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDwell's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception,) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (some st.)

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M.; (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 26 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Sneh floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS BAILEY, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply, personally or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17½ Burling-slip.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.

SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,

NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,

REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,

BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,

OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON,

ANGLE and T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,

HORSE SHOE IRON—PERU, "SBH" and STITTS,

HOBSE-NAIL RODS—N and OTHER GOOD BRANDS,

PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

SHEET-IRON.—30 CASES BEST QUALITY charcoal-polished Belgian sheet-iron, imitation Russia; also, Russia sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE AT A REDUCED PRICE—ONE of Ericsson's very best Caloric Double Engines of fourteen horse-power, only six months in use, and now in full operation in Stores Nos. 26, 28, and 30 Pearl-st., recently sold to the New-York Produce and Exchange Company. Any person wishing a great labor-saving concern, or a no plus ultra affair, can see it in full operation at said stores, where three hogsheads of sugar or its equivalent in weight can be elevated seventy-five feet per minute. Inquire as above, at No. 26 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall, at Sackett, Belcher & Co.'s, for S. M. MEAD.

STEAM ENGINE.—EIGHT-HORSE POWER, AND boiler, in perfect order, will be sold cheap. Inquire at No. 156 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SICK MOTHER WHO LIES dangerously ill, to give her little daughter to some lady to adopt; it is 21 months old. Apply at No. 261 East 14th-st., second floor, back room, No. 1.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all of the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.

INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 32 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 164 NASSAU-ST.,
Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DEficiency in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 13, 1854, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1862. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 25th day of June next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. CO. LAND GRANT BONDS.—NOTICE—The undersigned, a Committee of the Land Grant Bondholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, request the holders of said Bonds to attend a meeting at the office of CLARKSON N. POTTER, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., at 1 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., to hear a report from the Counsel of the Trustees, and from the Committee who attended at the hearing in behalf of the Bondholders at Milwaukee on the 17th inst., relative to the foreclosure proceedings and the appointment of a Receiver of said Road; also, to concert such measures for the future action of the Bondholders relative to a decree of sale, and transact such other business as may be requisite pertaining to their interests. It is very desirable that the Bondholders be generally present.

J. E. JACKSON, JONATHAN RANSOM,
NATH'L ROSS, GEO. B. SATTERLEE,
CHAS. H. ROBERTS, CASPER D. SMITH,
JULIUS WADSWORTH,
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1860. Committee.

NOTICE.—TERRE HAUTE, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, May 16, 1860.—The holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, and of the Illinoistown and Belleville Railroad, who have signed the Bondholders' Agreement for re-organization, are required to pay the amount of their subscription in full, on or before the 10th of June next; and holders of such bonds as have not signed the said agreement are required to sign the same, and pay up the instalments on their Bonds by the same date, if they wish to avail of the benefits of said agreement. Payment to be made to the subscriber, between 12 and 2.

ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1860, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 24th May, and reopened on the 2d June.

W. R. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 68 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the "Proposals of December 16, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 15th of June next.

C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 8th day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 30th day of May inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., and will be opened on the 9th day of June prox., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

AMERICAN ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SHIP CANAL COMPANY.—Office No. 28 Broadway, New-York, May 21, 1860.—A meeting of stockholders will be held at this office, on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., between the hours of 12 and 2, for the election of six Directors of this Company, and on other business.

JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.
J. E. BODY, Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 15th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the 1st day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank. JOHN T. KNOWLES,
MARCH 27, 1860. Receiver.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits payable on and after the 19th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of May 11 to the 21st inst. By order of the Board

L. MERCHANT, Sec'y pro tem.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hawley, Wayne Co., Penn., on TUESDAY, June 5 next, from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 9th of June, both inclusive.

E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-room on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1860.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June next. Poll open from 12 M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next Election thereafter, will be held at the Banking Rooms on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

N. F. PALMER, Cashier pro tem.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c. bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by

THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK, in the City of New-York, has this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on and after the 1st of June next.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

THE INTEREST DUE JUNE 1 ON BONDS of the SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid on and after that day, upon presentation of the Coupons at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

LACROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD First Mortgage Bonds, Coupons payable Nov. 1, 1860, will be paid on presentation at the Broadway Bank.

F. A. PALMER, Trustee.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., on MONDAY, June 4, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock P. M.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

STEAM—NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The Vanderbilt European Line United States Mail Steamships sail between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.		RETURNING FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON.	
VANDERBILT, Lefevre	Sat., June 16	Wed., July 4	
ILLINOIS, Grimm	Sat., June 30	Wed., July 18	
VANDERBILT	Sat., July 28	Wed., Aug. 15	
ILLINOIS	Sat., Aug. 11	Wed., Aug. 29	
VANDERBILT	Sat., Sept. 8	Wed., Sept. 26	

These ships have

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE RELIGIOUS CONVENTIONS.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONFERENCE.

BUFFALO, Monday, May 28.

Before proceeding to the special order of the day, the Conference called for memorials, petitions, &c.

A resolution was adopted that in getting out the new edition of the Discipline, the division and order proposed by Dr. CROOKER be adopted. Dr. CROOKER was appointed as a member of the Committee to assist in the work.

C. A. HARRIS presented a resolution that the vote on the Slavery question be taken on Wednesday morning. After considerable discussion the matter was postponed indefinitely.

After arranging for the order of the election of officers for the ensuing four years, the Slavery report came up. Dr. CRANE, of the Minnesota Conference, having the floor. He spoke in favor of the majority report, and was followed by Mr. BURRITT, of Wisconsin, who spoke upon the minority side. Upon the conclusion of Mr. BURRITT's speech, the Conference adjourned till 9 o'clock.

Upon reassembling at 2 o'clock, the Conference proceeded to the election of officers. The following persons were elected:

For Editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal, Dr. EDWARD THOMSON.

For Editor of the Quarterly Review, Dr. H. D. WORMER.

For Editor of the Sunday-School Books and Papers—Dr. DANIEL WISE.

For Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society—Dr. DURBIN, of Philadelphia.

For Assistant Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society for the West—Dr. W. L. HARRIS.

For Editor of the Western Advocate—C. KINGSLEY.

For Editor of the Ladies' Repository—Dr. D. W. CLARK.

For Editor of the German Apologist—WM. NAST.

For Editor of the North-Western Christian Advocate—T. M. EDDY.

For Editor of the Central Christian Advocate—Dr. GILBERT ELLIOTT.

For Editor of the Northern Advocate—J. S. BINGHAM.

For Editor of the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate—Samuel H. NESBIT.

For Editor of the California Christian Advocate—E. THOMAS.

For Editor of the Pacific Advocate—THOMAS H. ROAKE.

For Book Agent at New-York—THOMAS CARLETON.

For Assistant Book Agent at New-York—JAMES PORTER.

For Book Agent at Cincinnati—ADAM POE.

For Assistant Book Agent at Cincinnati, LUKE HITCHCOCK.

A resolution was unanimously adopted at the session this afternoon excusing Bishop MORRIS, on account of his advanced years, from traveling in his connection.

The Committee on Boundaries reported in part.

The number of Annual Conferences, including the Mission Conferences, is fifty-one.

The new Conferences created are Nebraska, Western Iowa and Northwestern Wisconsin.

The Delaware, Ohio, Conference was changed in name to the West Ohio Conference.

A recommendation in the Missouri Committee's report to authorize the creation of the office of Treasurer of the Missionary Society if the Board of Managers deem it expedient, and subject to the approval of the Bishops, caused considerable debate and was pending at the adjournment.

THE OLD-SCHOOL ASSEMBLY—NINTH DAY.

ROCHESTER, Monday, May 28.

The practice of appointing preachers in behalf of the several Boards at the meetings of the Assembly, was abolished.

The Presbytery of Toledo and the Synod of St. Paul's were erected.

In the matter of the memorial of ROBERT S. KENNEDY, the memorialist was referred to the ministers of the last Assembly.

The report on Theological Seminaries was received, and a resolution adopted granting a fifth professorship at Princeton.

THE ANNIVERSARIES AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, May 28.

The annual religious anniversaries commenced last evening, and will continue through the week. The attendance at the various meetings was unusually large.

The New-York Hards.

THEIR VIEWS DETAILED IN A LETTER TO HON. G. R. DAVIS.

ALBANY, Monday, May 28.

Hon. JOHN CRAMER, delegate at large on the Wood Charleston Delegation, Chairman of the Astor House meeting, and representative man of the Wood-Dickinson movement in this State, has addressed the following letter to Hon. G. R DAVIS, Ex-Speaker of the State Assembly:

WATERFORD, May 24, 1860.

Hon. G. R. DAVIS—*Dear Sir*: In answer to your letter requesting my opinion as to the expediency of the nomination of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS by the National Convention to assemble in June at Baltimore, I must own I have reflected much on the subject, and from what I heard and saw in a tour through several Western States, I have become perfectly satisfied that he is the only man the Democratic Party can present with any hope of success. Recent events enacted at Chicago by the Republican Party have, in my opinion, rendered his nomination absolutely imperative, if we desire to secure the ascendancy of the Democratic Party in the State or nation. I have no personal attachment for him, any more than I have for any other good and consistent Democrat, and would, so far as I am concerned, as cordially support any other man as him. But I am convinced that he is the only man who can carry the State and Union. Mr. DOUGLAS is not only an available, but an experienced statesman of marked ability, unalterable firmness of purpose, and indomitable perseverance—important qualifications for the Chief Executive. I would myself support any good Union man of the South, but the feelings of the masses North and West are such at present that we cannot control their action, and if we should make the rash attempt now we must be beaten by overwhelming majorities. These few reasons would govern my action in the pending nomination. I have not adverted so much as I ought, perhaps, to the permanent advantage it would give us in the State elections hereafter—a united, harmonious Democracy would exterminate the corrupt and ruinous rule of Black Republicanism for many long years.

Truly your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN CRAMER.

This letter is regarded here as an indication of the alarm of the Dickinson men at the probability of HORATIO SEYMOUR being nominated at Baltimore, and as an attempt on their part to head off such a movement. It is said it will be followed by other similar demonstrations.

Delaware Politics.

THE SECESSION FACTION SUSTAINED.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Monday, May 28.

Messrs. BAYARD and WHITELY addressed a meeting of the Regular Democracy on Saturday, and gave an account of their stewardship at Charleston. After an exciting discussion of over four hours, the meeting fully sustained the action of the seceding delegates. The County Convention also held a session, and instructed Messrs. BAYARD and WHITELY to resume their seats in the Convention at Baltimore, provided, in their opinion, the nationality of the Convention should be restored by the action of a sufficient portion of the regular delegations from the seceding Democratic States. There was only one negative vote in the Convention.

The New-York and Harrisburgh Express Train.

EASTON, Pa., Monday, May 28.

The Harrisburgh Express train, being the first day of the new arrangement, arrived here at nine o'clock, A. M., three hours from New-York. New-York papers of to-day were received by this train.

HARRISBURG, Monday, May 28—2 P. M.

The first train by the middle route from New-York arrived here at 12.40 P. M., being six hours and forty minutes from New-York via the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, without change of cars. New-York papers were received through the Hope Express Company eight hours earlier than before. Passengers by this train connected with trains of the Pennsylvania Central, East and West, and also the Northern Central and Cumberland Valley Railroads.

Fires.

MANSON (ME.) NEARLY DESTROYED.

BANGOR, Me., Monday, May 28.

The village of Manson, Piscataquis County, was almost entirely destroyed by fire yesterday. About forty buildings were burned, including the only church, two public houses, post-office, stores, etc. The fire caught in a stable connected with the Mansion House.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT WALTHAM, MASS

BOSTON, Monday, May 28.

An incendiary fire at Waltham last night destroyed the Episcopal Church. Loss $2,000; partly insured.

PAPER MILL AT WALTHAM, MASS.

BOSTON, Monday, May 28.

The paper factory of HAVEN & MORSE, at Ashland, was burned last night. Loss $8,000; insured.

The Citizens' Saloon building in North Attleboro, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $50,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Monday, May 28.

The steamship *Cahawba*, from Havana and Key West on the 25th inst., has arrived here. Her advices state sugar dull and tending downwards. Mascovados unchanged, with a few sales at 6¼@6¾ reals; fair and refining at 7¾. Molasses—Little inquiry and prices weak; clayed, 3@3½ reals. Exchange on London 111¾@112; on New-York and Boston at par@½ per cent. premium. Freights to the United States slightly declined.

Thunder Storms.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, May 28.

A terrible thunder storm occurred here yesterday morning, at 1 o'clock, unroofing houses, prostrating trees, &c. The Cincinnati boat *Telegraph, No. 3*, was blown from her landing with a wharf boat. She was stopped by coal boats, one of which she sunk.

CALHOUN BENHAM left for California *via* New-York, to-day.

The Savannah Slave Case.

LAMAR AND HIS ASSOCIATES GO UNPUNISHED.

SAVANNAH, Monday, May 28.

The District-Attorney has *nolle prossed* the cases against LAMAR, AKEN, MOTT, TUCKER, and BROWN. The prosecutions continue against Capt. FARNUM and CORRIS for piracy, and TROWBRIDGE and BROWN for holding Africans.

Destruction of Long Wharf at Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, May 28.

The northerly end of Long Wharf, which has been repairing, slid into the dock last night, destroying a stone sea-wall 60 feet long and an earth embankment 20 feet in depth. Damage $20,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, May 28.

FLOUR in moderate demand and market easier; sales 1,000 bbls., at $4 for fine, $5 20@$5 50 for extra Wisconsin and Illinois; $5 50@$5 75 for fair to choice extra Indiana and Ohio; $6@$6 75 for double extras. WHEAT dull, and heavy; sales 2,500 bushels Canada Club, at $1 07. CORN in fair demand, and lower; sales 45,000 bushels, at 46c.@50c. for hot and unsound; 51c.@53c. for sound to prime. OATS lower, demand fair; sales 14,000 bushels Canada, at 34½c., free five days. Other grains nominal. WHISKY nominal, at 20c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm, at 41c. on Flour, 12c. on Wheat, 11c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 72,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Monday, May 28—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady, with a moderate demand for the interior and Eastern trade; sales, 600 bbls., at $5@$5 25 for Spring State, and $6 12½@$6 50 for extra Canadian. WHEAT very quiet, but held above buyers' views; no sales. CORN dull, and easier; sales, 5,300 bushels Illinois, at 56c. Other grains nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged; Flour, 26c.; Wheat, 7c.; Corn, 6¾c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 30,300 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,300 bbls. Flour, 6,600 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 28.

FLOUR very dull, but unchanged in price. WHEAT dull; White, $1 50@$1 57; Red, $1 35@$1 42. CORN declined 1c.; Yellow, 71c.@72c. PROVISIONS firm, Mess PORK, $18 50. WHISKY dull, and selling at 21c.@22c.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, May 28.

COTTON dull. Steamer's newe caused less firmness; prices irregulsr. SUGAR firm at 6¾c.@7¾c. MOLASSES, 33c. FLOUR quiet at $5 87½@$6. CORN, 78c. LARD, in barrels, 12c. WHISKY, 19c. FREIGHTS and EXCHANGE unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Monday, May 28.

FLOUR unchanged. WHISKY, 18c. PROVISIONS—Nothing done, owing to the firmness of holders. Money market unchanged.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER FOR 1859.

EXHIBIT OF THE REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT AND TRUST AND SINKING FUNDS.

The following is an abstract of the annnal report of the Comptroller, exhibiting the revennes and expenditures of the City Government, including the operations of the several Trust and Sinking Funds, for the year 1859, which was sent to the Common Council last evening.

The report commences with an exhibit of the "operations and state of the treasury," showing that the balance remaining in the treasury Dec. 31, 1859, was $4,271,466 65. The summary of receipts, from the different sources of revenue, showed the sum of the taxes collected and transferred to the City account was $6,563,487 56. The amount of revenne bonds of 1859 was $7,313,750; assessment bonds of 1862, issned in 1859, $2,500. The amount of collections npon assessments for opening and extending streets, avennes, &c., (except Central Park,) was $1,763,855 82. The amounts collected on assessments for opening Central Park, and on other special accounts: for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, Croton Water Works Extension and New Reservoir, was $2,804,390 58. [In the department of the sinking funds, the amount received from investments and from the ordinary sources of revenue pledged to the fund for the redemption of the City debt, was $2,563,076 32; from the ordinary sources of revenne pledged for the paymeet of interest on the City debt, $682,816 57, making tha total receipts, $21,-693,878 85.

The amount of expenditures for the year 1859, including the redemption of loans, was as follows:

ON CITY ACCOUNT.—For the support of the City Government, the payment of interest on a portion of the City Debt, and installments of the principal of the same, payable in 1859,..... $6,655,626 34

Revenue Bonds of 1858—Am't of warrants drawn to redeem same, less amount not presented for payment.....$4,967,700 00

Revenue Bonds of 1859—Am't of warrants drawn to redeem an equal amount of same, less warrants outstanding and unpaid..... 2,334 500 00— 6,702,200 00

Central Park Assessment Fund Stock—Amount of warrants drawn to redeem said stock, due Feb. 1, 1859, less amount of warrants outstanding and unpaid..... $1,899,300 00

The total expenditure on trust accounts was..... 2,170,257 46

The amount expended on special accounts, &c., was..... 1,968,231 93

Croton Water Works Extension and New Reservoir—Amount of payments on this account was..... 562,378 33

Tompkins Market, Rebuilding—Amount of warrants drawn on this account..... 110,970 90— 1,792,409 74

The amount of warrants drawn prior to Jan. 1, 1859, paid and returned by the Chamberlain during the year 1859, was..... 59,987 86

Sinking Fund for the redemption of the City Debt—Amount of warrants drawn by the Commissioners for investments and payments.....$2,976,104 17

Sinking Fund for the Payment of Interest on the City Debt—Amount of payments..... 646,989 05— 2,623,093 22

Total expenditures.....$21,602,880 62

TAXES UNCOLLECTED, &C.

The following statement exhibits the amount of taxes uncollected Dec. 31, 1858, and the amount of the general tax levy for 1859:

The taxes uncollected Dec. 31, 1858, and General Tax Levy for 1859, was $13,735,063 31. The collections made during the year 1859, by the Receiver of Taxes, was $8,858,494 35. Balance due from the County Treasury Dec. 31, 1859, $502,956 66.

The discount allowed for the prompt payment of taxes, during the year, was $24,973 85, while the loss to the Treasury, arising from abatements, remissions and corrections of taxes was $123,435 86. The total collections of taxes in the Bureau of Arrears, during the year, including the sum realized from sales, amounted to $589,473 39, besides interest on taxes, amounting to $188,671 73.

The balance from redemptions, Dec. 31, 1859, was $6,668 76.

The Comptroller says that the investigations of the old books have disclosed the fact that there was due the Treasury on account the "Assessment Fund," for payments and advances prior to Dec. 31, 1858, over and above all collections upon assessment, $659,628 23; and that the amount expended in 1859 for payment of awards, surveys, legal expenses, fees of collectors, &c., $1,490,243, which, after counting the receipts, showed an apparent absolute deficiency in the fund of $351,210 08. The amount of assessments still remaining uncollected, Dec. 31, 1859, was $677,075 10.

In relation to the Central Park Improvement Fund stock, the Comptroller says the whole amount now issued is $2,063,200, being the whole amount authorized by law. The interest on it, at six per cent., amounts to $124,992 per annum. An application, sanctioned by the Corporation, has been made by the Commissioners to the Legislature to authorize the creation of an additional amount of stock (say $2,500,000) to enable them to complete the laying out and improvement of the Park according to their contemplated plan is, he says, looked upon unfavorably by many citizens who are favorable to the Park. It is claimed, he says, that, the land being secured, the work of improving and ornamenting it might well be continued through a series of years, instead of being pressed to completion at once at so great cost, while the interests of our citizens requires that other works of public importance and utility should be undertaken.

The balance in the Treasury to the credit of the account of the Croton Water Works, Dec. 31, 1859, was $101,479 20. Bnt the Comptroller says:

"In order to complete the paymeuts for land damages, finish the new Reservoir, gate-houses, &c., construct a large main from the Grand Reservoir to Forty-second-street, as well as the contemplated improvements at High Bridge, and other works necessary to carry out the plan adopted for procuring and introducing all the water which the Aqueduct can bring to the City, and to accumniate and distribute it for use, it is estimated, by the Croton Aqueduct Department, that an additional expenditure of about $1,000,000 will be necessary; and an application to the Legislature, sanctioned by the Common Counoil, has been made for authority to borrow this amount.

The cost of the Croton Water Works, including the dam and other works at Croton River, aqneduct, reservoirs, mains, &c., to Dec 31, 1859, was $23,240,539 39.

CROTON WATER DEBT.—Of the moneys borrowed for the construction and extension of the Water Works, there remained unpaid, Dec 31, 1859, as per statement on page —, the sum of $10,627 821.

And there was paid, Jan. 1, 1860, the sum of $2,546,121.

The expense of repairs and maintenance of the works in Westchester County, including the High Bridge and the Receiving Reservoir in Eighty-eighth-street, is annually provided for from the appropriations under the head of "Aqueduct Repairs and Improvements;" and the cost of extending and repairs of the distributing-pipes, and the reservoir at Forty-second-street, is paid from the appropriations, under the head of "Water-pipes and Laying," both of which are raised by taxation. The steady, gradual increase of the income from water-rents warrants the belief that the time is not far distant when these revenues will, without any increase in the present moderates rates charged, be sufficient to pay the interest on the entire cost of the works, and the ordinary expenses of maintenance and management. He concludes with a tribute to the ability and fidelity to the public interests of the gentlemen having had charge of the Croton Department, and particularly to the gentleman whose name is so prominently connected with the origin and early history of the Water-Works.

Of the $170,000 stock for rebuilding Tompkins Market, the amount expended during 1859 was $110,-970 90; leaving a balance Dec. 31 of $59,029 09; which, he says, will be insufficient to complete the work.

According to the old books the amount of bonds and mortgages held by the Corporation, Jan. 1, 1859, exclusive of one for $120,000, in respect to which a suit is still pending, was $531,969 78. Of these there was collected during the year $169,188 25, leaving unpaid, Dec. 31, 1859, a balance of $362,801 53.

In relation to license fees, the Comptroller says he thinks the income might be considerably increased. He asks, "Why should the owner of a hackney coach be subject to the payment of a license fee, while the owner of a private coach is exempt; why should the vehicles used by private individuals for their own convenience be free from the license tax, and the public carts and drays made subject thereto? The increasing expense of paving and repairing the streets suggests the propriety of all owners of vehicles, using the same, contributing alike to their maintenance." The amount received from licenses of railroad cars during the year, was $5,675, which is far below the amount which might easily be contributed by the railroad corporations. A license or tax might also, with propriety, be imposed upon the owners of dogs. The Corporation now pays annually several thousand dollars for *killing* dogs. A tax upon them would tend to decrease the number, and would at least pay or reduce the expense of killing them, if not afford a revenue to the treasury.

The income from market fees and rents, and market cellar rents, does not, he says, show an increase corresponding with the increase of population and business in the City, and it is believed that by a more careful adjustment and equalization of the rents of stands and stalls in the various markets, the revenue might be increased, and greater satisfaction afforded to the lessees and occupants. Under the present management, the cost of repairs and maintenance of the buildings, and administration of the markets, absorb a large proportion of the revenues received therefrom, leaving the net income far below the interest on a fair valnation of the property. It is thought that the market property should at least be made to pay all expenses of its maintenance and management, and the interest on its value as real estate. Various propositions have been made from time to time in regard to a change in the management of the markets. One plan is to sell the market property of the City. Another plan is to retain the property and lease the stands and stalls, severally, to the highest bidders, at auction, in the same manner as other property of the Corporation is now rented. Without enumerating other plans, the Comptroller would remark that the present condition of the markets, particularly that of Washington and Fulton, urgently calls for some action of the Common Council. The market buildings at these points are in a very dilapidated condition, requiring the outlay of large sums of money, annually, to keep them in tenantable repair, and present an appearance in no wise creditable to the City Government. If the present system of management is to be continued, he thinks no time should be lost in erecting new buildings.

The receipts from permissions to construct street vaults during the year amounted to $17,616 74.

The apparant net income from dock, slip and ferry rents, during the year, was $110,710 69, which is but a small per centage on the cost of the improvements. The recent act of the Legislature, however, will increase the receipts from docks and wharves. In the construction of public wharves and piers, the Comptroller recommends the adoption of some plan to render them more durable.

The following is the indebtedness of the Corporation, as represented by the various stocks and bonds outstanding, Dec. 31, 1859.....$23,875,939

Less stocks redeemable Jan. 1, 1860, viz:

Water stock of 1858..... $46,121

Water stock of 1860.....2,500,000— 2,546,121

Leaving a balance of.....$21,329,818

The amount of the same, Dec. 31, '58, was.. 22,689,298

Decrease in 1859.....$1,359,480

In relation to the proposed new City Hall, the Comptroller recommends that it should be commensnrate to the wants of the City, and be made an architectural ornament to it. The report concludes with a reference to the confusion in which he found the Department when he entered upon the duties of his office, and the great labor which has been necessary to reduce it to working order.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

REFUSAL TO AMEND THE RECORD—FERRY COMPANY PRIVILEGES—LADIES' HOOPS AND NEW-YORK PAVEMENTS.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, Alderman BOOLE moved, as an amendment to the motion of approval of the minutes, that all of the record relating to what took place at the former meeting of the Board, after he had ceased to preside, shonid be stricken out.

Alderman GENET offered an amendment to the effect thet Alderman BOOLE, as President *pro tem.*, had declared the Board adjourned, and vacated the Chair without any vote authorizing him to do so.

Alderman BOOLE declared that he had supposed the Board wished to adjourn when he so decided, and that his idea in moving the amendment was, that all the business done after he left the Chair was illegal.

The amendment was lost by a vote of 5 to 11, and the minutes were then approved.

A memorial was received from Mr. Jonas N. Phillips, Superintendent of Buildings, requesting the Common Council to furnish him with suitable offices, so that he can enter upon his duties. It was referred.

Alderman CORNELL offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the Brooklyn Ferry Company to agree with the owners of the Peck-slip Ferry for the purchase of the lease of said ferry, and to run the ferry to and from the foot of Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn.

After a long debate, a resolution was referred, to the effect that where no objections are made by the owners of property, the proprietors of the various apple and peanut stands in the streets and avennes of the City be and are hereby permitted to continue the use of their stands until further ordered by the Common Couecil.

A resolution was offered by Alderman SAGEIST, to the effect that,—

Whereas, It has become customary and fashionable for the ladies of this City to wear hoops of extraordinary size; and,

Whereas, At the time of laying ont the sidewalks of this City, the present size of ladies' hoops "were" not considered, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the sidewalks upon the principal streets to be widened to sufficient width to accommodate the present style of hoops now worn.

After a speech in favor of the adoption of the resolution, by Alderman GENET, Alderman SAGORIST, on motion of Alderman STARR, was permitted to withdraw it.

The report of the Committee on Finance on the communication from the Comptroller, asking for additional appropriations for the current year, was received. The Committee recommended the adoption of the amended ordinance. The report was laid over.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in favor of an additional appropriation for the payment of the salaries of officials in the Bureau of Unsafe Buildings. It was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

The annual report of the Comptroller, exhibiting the revenues and expeditures of the several Trust and Sinking Funds, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1859, was received.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, to the effect that each Alderman is *ex-officio* a justice of the peace, and that every member is magisterially charged with the preservation of the public peace, and has powar in certain cases to arrest, commit and bail offenders, except that they cannot let to bail or discharge a person committed by another magistrate. The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

INTEREST PAID ON CITY FUNDS, AND AMOUNT IN THE HANDS OF THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN AND COUNTY TREASURER—RUNNING FERRIES WITHOUT LICENSES.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen at 5 P. M. yesterday—the session was held in the Common Pleas Court-room, owing to the Chamber of the Board undergoing repairs—Councilman VAN TINE offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to inform the Board of the rate of interest agreed upon between him and Mr. Platt to be paid on the City funds, deposited with the latter as City Chamberlain. The resolution, on motion, was laid on the table.

A resolution was adopted, instructing the Street Commissioners to give information as to where the steam fire-engines obtained the hose, wood and coal, used in their experimenting operations in the Park and public streets.

Mr. VAN TINE submitted a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Comptroller to report to the Board the amount of the daily and weekly cash balances remaining in the hands of the City Chamberlain and County Treasurer upon all account of funds deposited to the credit of the City and County from the commencement of the year to the present time, as also a statement of the average amount of public moneys on deposit.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in answer to a resolution of inquiry, whether ona Wm. Linsky had received a lease from the City for running a Ferry to Brooklyn from near the foot of Catharine-street, stating that Linsky had obtained no lease, and that he intended to prosecute him and various other individuals showing a similar disregard of the City ordinances.

A resolution was received from the Aldermen in favor of anthorizing the Brooklyn Ferry Company to purchase the unexpired lease of the Peck-slip Ferry, and run boats to Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

Mr. PINCKNEY moved to amend by making the terms the same as at present.

Mr. DYKERS said that these ferries were swindles. The City was swindled out of $60,000 or $100,000 worth of valuable franchises, for which it did not receive a single dollar. The amendment was lost, and the resolution was concurred in by 17 Yeas to 6 Nays. Subsequently the members voting in the negative offered a protest against the decision of the Chair that 17 votes were sufficient to grant a Ferry lease.

Adjourned to Friday.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

THE MAYOR'S CRUSADE AGAINST THE CHAMBERLAIN.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 28, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was surprised to see the following statement in to-day's paper, over the signature of "J B. AULD, Mayor's Clerk," viz.: "Mr. STOUT at first proposed a submission of the matter (of the Chamberlainship) to the Supreme Court, in a case to be made. After Mr. PLATT accepted this offer, Mr. STOUT receded from his proposal."

I have to assure you that the Mayor's Clerk is entirely mistaken in what he states as "a matter of fact." I have never either proposed to submit or refused to submit the question in dispute to the Courts. An irregular mode of bringing the matter before a Court was proposed, but not by me, which was assented to by my counsel with such modifications as would render the proceeding fair to all parties. These were rejected on the part of Mr. PLATT.

And in order to remove all doubt as to who may be responsible for any inconvenience in the transaction of the public business, I invite attention to the following correspondence.

Respectfully, A. V. STOUT.

MR. STOUT TO MAYOR WOOD.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, SHOE & LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1860.

Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor, &c.:

SIR: Enclosed please find a copy of a letter that I have this day written to Hon. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller, to which I respectfully invite your attention. Very respectfully yonrs,

[Signed] A. V. STOUT.

MR. STOUT TO THE COMPTROLLER.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1860.

[Copy.]

Hon. Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, &c.:

DEAR SIR: I understand that his Honor the Mayor refuses to countersign warrants drawn on the Chamberlain, and also to countersign Bonds and Stocks for loans required to carry on the fiscal affairs of this City, upon the ground that such acts might be construed to be a recognition of my claim to be the legal incumbent of the office.

In order to prevent the great inconvenience to the public creditors that must result from a continuance of such refusal, and to avoid any embarrassment to the Finance Department; and to obviate the objection of the Mayor to countersigning warrants and stocks, I hereby propose to enter forthwith into a stipulation, that no such acts of the Mayor shall be deemed any recognition that I am Chamberlain of the City. This will leave the question open for judicial decision, and at the same time enable the public creditors to be paid as usual.

Very respectfully, yours,

(Signed) A. V. STOUT.

MAYOR WOOD TO MR. STOUT.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, 24th May, 1860.

ANDREW V. STOUT, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR: The Mayor directs me to state, in reply to your communication to the Comptroller, of this date, a copy of which has been inclosed to him by you, that he has not "refused to countersign warrants drawn on the Chamberlain, or to countersign bonds and stocks for loans required to carry on the fiscal affairs of the City."

No such papers have been sent to him by the Comptroller since your removal, nor has he been asked by that officer or any other person, to countersign any such papers. I am, respectfully,

J. B. AULD, Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE CITY INSPECTOR.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,

From the 19th day of May to the 26th day of May, 1860.

Men, 95; Women, 82; Boys, 130; Girls, 115—Total, 422.

Adults, 117; Youths, 10; Children, 235; Males, 225; Females, 197; Colored Persons, 6.

DEATHS FROM ABSOLUTE DISEASE.

Abscess	2	Debility, Infant.	6	Inflam of kid'ys.	1
Albumiau's and Bright's dis. of kidneys	1	Diarrhœa	4	Inflam..of Liver	1
		Diphtheria	4	Inflam. Lungs	36
		Dropsy	7	Inflam. Stomach	5
Angina	1	Dropsy in chest	2	Inflam. of Veins	1
Apoplexy	2	Dropsy in Head	20	Kidneys, dis. of	1
Asthma	2	Dysentery	1	Liver, disease of	2
Bleeding	3	Epilepsy	1	Marasmus, Ad't.	1
Bleeding from bowels	1	Erysipelas	8	Marasmus, Inft.	22
		Fatty Liver	1	Measles	1
Bleeding from lung	1	Fever, bilious	1	Mortification	1
		Fever, congest.	1	Palsy	2
Brain, dis. of	2	Fever puerp'al	3	Pleurisy	3
Bronchitis	4	Fever, remit'nt.	1	Pneumatism	1
Cancer	1	Fever, scarlet.	60	Small-pox	5
Congest'n brain.	5	Fever, typhoid.	3	Spine, dis. of	1
Congest'n lungs.	3	Fever, typhus	2	Teething	1
Consumption	63	Heart, dis. of	19	Tumor	1
Convul's, Inf'nt.	26	Hooping Cough.	4	Ulcer. of throat.	1
Convul'n, perp'l	1	Inflam. bladder.	1	Unknown	1
Croup	13	Inflam. Bowels.	8		
Debility, Adult.	5	Inflam. of Brain.	6	Total	388

FROM CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Asphyxia	1	Cyanosis	2	Intemperance	1
Burned or Scl'd.	2	Delirium trem's	1	Old Age	3
Casualties	6	Drowned	4	Premature B'th	3
Comp. of brain.	1	Exposure	1	Suff'n, accid'l.	7
Conc n of brain.	1	Fracture	1		
Total					34

The number of deaths compared with the corresponding weeks of 1858 and 1859, and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending May 29, 1858	442	Decrease	20
Week ending May 28, 1859	386	Inerease	56
Week ending May 10, 1860:			
From absolnte disease	374		
From external causes, &c.	28		402
Week ending May 26, 1860:			
From absolnte disease	368		
From external causes, &c.	34		422
Increase this week			20

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

SANITARY REPORT—RESIGNATION—EULOGY OF HARBOR POLICE FOR GALLANT CONDUCT.

At the regular meeting of the Commissionars of Police, yesterday, Sergeant Cass, of the First Precinct, resigned. The Sanitary Squad, of Brooklyn, made a report of some fifteen very objectionable places in Brooklyn. A resolution was adopted that honorable mention be made in the records of the Department of the gallant coadnct of Harbor Police boat No. 2, in repressing the mutiny on board of the ship *Wm. F. Storer*. Adjourned to Tuesday.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE IN BROADWAY.

LUCIUS H. HALL, a young gentlemen employed in the office of JOHN H. BONIE, Secretary of the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, was found dead at No. 28 Broadway, under circumstances which induced the belief that he had taken poison. When he came to the office in the morning, Mr. BONIE noticed a strange excitement in his manner, which led to the supposition that he had been indulging too freely in the use of intoxicating liquor. He accordingly advised him to walk in the open air, by which Mr. BONIE supposed he would be relieved. Mr. HALL left the office, apparently with the intention of following the kind suggestion of his employer. In about one hour afterwards Mr. BONIE found deceased lying in the hallway, apparently dead. He immediately sent for a physician, but the unfortunate man breathed his last before medical aid arrived. Mr. HALL is about 30 years of age, slightly built, and of genteel appearance and address. He was a student or graduate of the Law School at Cambridge, and has respectable connections in Massachusetts or New-Hampshire. He has spent considerable time at the West, where he contracted fever and ague, from which he suffered much. A small paper was found in his bosom containing a few blades of grass, and bearing the inscription: "From her dear grave, for LUCIUS." This simple tribute of affection probably sent to him from a distant friend, has suggested sudden grief as the cause of the act of self-destruction. It is believed that deceased has an acquaintance in Flushing. Coroner O'KEEFE adjourned the inquest to this morning; meantime the body remains at the dead-house of the Bellevue Hospital.

THE HOMICIDE OF THE FERRY-MASTER AT WEEHAWKEN.

Coroner JACKMAN yesterday finished his investigation of the circumstances in connection with the death of Mr. JOHN M. COPPAR, who was fatally stabbed on the 20th inst., in an encounter with rowdies, at the Weehawken ferry, as has been already reported. It was shown that GEORGE MCDONALD and CHAS. DOWDELL, two young men residing in the Twentieth Ward, came into the ferry-house, and demanded a bunch of flowers from a German, who, with his wife and two children, awaited the arrival of the boat. Failing to obtain the flowers, MCDONALD assaulted the German, but while they struggled together, one of the ferry hands came up, and took the young man into custody, not, however, without having received a stab in the back. Mr. COPPAR thereupon came out of the ferry-house and ejected both MCDONALD and DOWDELL from the premises, in doing which it is said that DOWDELL gave the fatal wounds. The Jersey officers very soon afterwards arrested the young men, and they are now lodged in the Hudson County jail, the deceased having positively identified DOWDELL as the person who used the knife. A *post-mortem* examination by Drs. BEACH and GALLAGHER showed that death had resulted from pleuritis, and the Jnry rendered a verdict charging DOWDELL and MCDONALD with having inflicted the wounds. NATHANIEL COX, who had been in custody as an accessory to the transaction, was exonerated from all connection with it, and discharged. The deceased leaves a wife and family residing in West Forty-second-street. He was a German by birth and 33 years of age.

TWO MEN FATALLY INJURED BY THE BREAKING OF A HOISTING APPARATUS.

Yesterday morning, three laborers, named DANIEL CLARK, THOS. GARRIGAN and THOS. NEVILLE, were engaged in raising some barrels of sulphur from the first to the fifth story of Messrs. S. B. ALTHUS & SON'S building, at the corner of Greene and Houston streets, when the hoisting-rope slipped from the drum of the elevator, and the platform, upon which the men were standing, commenced to descend at a fearful speed. NEVILLE clutched a chain, by means of which he was enabled to regain the fifth floor; but his companions were not so fortunate, and came down upon the platform to the first floor, with such a violent shock that GARRIGAN died soon afterwards in consequence, and CLARK is not expected to recover. Deceased was 50 years of age, and resided at No. 91 Greene-street. Both men were removed to the New-York Hospital as soon as the accident occurred, where an inquest will be held to-day by Coroner SCHIRMER.

THE RATE STORM—A LITTLE CHILD DROWNED.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest on the body of AMELIA HOSENBALL, 7 years of age, which was found in the water at the foot of North Moore-street. The child had left home with a little basket to obtain some chips on the pier at that place, which is undergoing repairs. While on the pier the storm arose, and it is supposed she was blown into the dock by the violence of the wind. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning. The body of an unknown man was found in the water at the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, and conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital. The Coroner was notified.

THE RESULT OF FAST DRIVING.

Mr. James Sebott, a Philadelphian, 47 years of age, died on Saturday last, at No. 26 East Twenty-fifth street, in consequence of injuries sustained on the 19th instant, by jumping from a wagon, in which himself and friend were riding at a rapid rate down Broadway, near Fifty-second-street.

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2712. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ADDITIONAL FROM MEXICO.

The Military Weakness of the Liberals—Its Causes—Financial Promptitude of the Juarez Government—The Effect of the McLane Treaty.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, Wednesday, May 16, 1860.

It has often been a subject of comment in the United States why the military movements of the Liberals in Mexico have not been more prompt and effective, as compared with those of the Church Party, and why, when raising large forces in various parts of the country as the Constitutionel authorities have constantly been able to do, and their cause having so large a preponderance in the popular favor, they have not been able to sooner terminate a struggle which has agitated the country for such a length of time.

The reasons which afford the necessary explanation, though obvious to us here, are not equally understood abroad, and as they furnish matter bearing upon both the commercial and political interests of the United States, It is desirable that they should be set forth somewhat in detail, which I now propose to do.

It was NAPOLEON, I believe, who said, the first basis of military efficiency is money, the second is money, and the third is money. My explanation might stop with this simple quotetion, end it would be nearly sufficient to fully account for any lack of efficiency on the Liberal side; hut It wonld be neither complete nor satisfactory, nor would it accomplish the particular object I have in view, which is to shew that it is not only to the moral support which the European powers have given to the Church Government, hut still more to the pecuniary hold which England, Frence and Spain have upon tha revennes of this Republic, that is to be attributed the inability of the Liberal Party alone to terminate the existing struggle and restore the country to a durable peece.

The great weakness of the Constitutional Government is in ite want of pecuniary resources applicable to war purposes, or resonrces that can be so applied without impairing ite ability, et the same time, to meet ite engagements with foreign Powers.

Let us look at the actuel facts, as we find them at the present moment.

Vera Cruz is the seat of the Constitutional Government; it is the principal entrépot of the country, and ie the only positive source of relisnce for the pecuniary support of the Government—the resources of the other ports of the Republic being required for the snpport of the different State Governments, and for the movemente wlthin their respective borders. The general taxes of the conntry, never easily collected or of much amount, are, of course, still lese to be relied upon now, while the conntry is in a state of revolution. The revenne of the Custem-honse of Vera Cruz is, therefore, the only reliance of the Constitutional Government. Let na see how mnch of that it has really been able to use. By a convention made some years since with England, there is pledged to that Government 25 per cent. of all duties of importation, whether by vessele of any nation, which is to be applied to meet the interest on Mexican Bonds to the amount of $1,208,250 held in England, and 16 per cent. to meet the interest and principal of a later English debt, amounting to $5,000,000, and called the Englieh Convention debt. By a enhsequent arrangement, an additional allowance of 8 per cent. was made to England, to meet arrearages of interest and installments on the bonded debt, which applies to dnties of importation by all vessels *except* French vessele.

This makes 41 per cent. of the dutles of importation hy French vessels which has to be paid over, as collected, to the English Consul at this port, and 49 per cent. of the duties *by all other vessels*.

The Convention with England also provides that 5 per cent. of all tonnage dues, and 5 per cent. of all export duties, such as the export duty on silver, &c., shall also be applied to the payment of interest on her bonded debt.

To France there is pledged 25 per cent. of all importation dutiee on cargoes hy French vessels, and 8 per cent. of the dutiee hy vessels of all other nations. This arrangemant, though more moderate than that with England, is still of itself sufficiently hurdensome in timee like these, when the Government is forced to meet extraordinary expenses.

To Spain there wes elso pledged, in the time of SANTA ANNA, 8 per cent. of all dnties of importation, to be applied to the payment of intereet end principal of what is called the Spanish Convention debt, and which consists of $6,563,500, including some $2,000,000 of claims which have becn repeatedly declared to he fraudulent and spurious, but which Spain insists upon enforcing, for which reaeon, since the time of COMONFORT'S administration, thie debt has been held in suepension, and the Liberal Government has refused to pay the portion of duties assigned to it until the whole amount of claime could be adjudicated upon honorable terms. The treaty recently concluded between Gen. ALMONTE, as the agent of the Chnrch Government, and Spain, recognizes the whole of these fraudnlent claims, and binde Mexico to their payment, whether valid or not, although they have twice before been admitted to be illegal and unjnst, by Spanish Ministers sent here to adjuat them.

From the foregoing it will be seen that, with the English and French Conventions, there has to be handed over to foreign Consuls 66 per cent. of all the duties of importation on merchandise by French vessels, *i. e.* 25 per cent. to France and 41 per cent. to England; and of importation dutiea on merchandise hy *all other vessels*, 57 per cent., *i. e.* 49 per cent. to England and 8 per cent. to France: thus leaving to this Government but 34 per cent. clear of its importatlon duties by French vessels, and 43 per cent. by the vessels of all other nations.

In addition to this, it has to hand over the 5 per cent. on tonnage dues, and 5 per cent. on all export duties, assigned to Eogland, as before stated, and has also to meet various temporary charges, as, for inetance, one existing for some months past, but now nearly extinguished, of 10 per cent. on the importation dutiee hy vessels of all natioas, assigned for the repayment of money teken from the Mint of Guanajueto by one of the Liberal chiefs in the interior, under the supposition that it was a Reactionary fund, hut which has been claimed as English property.

All these obligations upon its customs revenne the Constitutionel Government has religiously complied with ever since its installation at this place in July, 1858.

Can as much be said of the so-called Church Government? And are we not forced to say that that Government has not only violated every foreign obligation of the Nation, hut also added largely to the jnst claims of every European Power?

Even during the extreme want of the last siege of this place, when the Constitntional Government had at the moment not a dollar on hand to pay the garrison, the money lying in the vaults of the Custom-house belonging to the dnties set aside for its foreign payments was sacredly left an'ouched.

Surely such persevering good faith towarde its creditors speaks volumes for the *personnel* of the Liberal Government; and the more, when it is borne in mind that all this time the moral support of both England and France has been given to the opposite side and refused to this, and while GABRIAC, the French Minister, not content with e simple recognition, hes made himself an active partisan in the struggle, and a powerful and unscrupulous one in favor of the Church, and egeinst those who were seeking to reëstablish the snpremecy of the Constitution.

Under such circumstances, a different course, at leest towards the French, would certainly have been justifiable on the part of the Liberal Government.

Tha duties collected at the Custom-house o Vera Cruz, since the Constitutional Government has been located here, are as follows:

From Aug. 1, 1858, *to end of June*, 1859, 11 *months.*	
Tonnage dues	$17,381 05
Exportation dutles	27,819 95
Importation dnties	1,315,798 85
Additional dnty, mejoras materials, 20 per cent.	235,929 66
Additional duty, Internacion	153,345 03
Additional duty, contra registro	10,540 57
Total for 11 months	$1,760,815 11
From July 1, 1859, *to end of January*, 1860, 7 *months.*	
Tonnage does	$14,689 87
Exportation dnties	160,812 85
Importetion dutles	1,639,562 46
Additional duty, mejoras materiels, 20 per cent.	305,900 52
Additional dnty, Internacion	158 731 85
Additional duty, contra registro	8,592 06
Total for 7 months	$2,288,289 61
Total for 11 months	1,760,815 11
Total for 18 months, viz.: Aug. 1, 1858, to Jan. 31, 1860	$4,049,104 72

Deduct from the above the percentages pledged to England end France, and which amount to over $2,000,000 out of the above $4,000,000, and it will be seen how slender heve been the resources with which the Constitutional Government has maintained its position against revolution within and intrigues from without, and how limited have been its meane for placing the Liberal forces in a position to ect efficiently egainst the better disciplined end well-paid troops of the Church party.

But the amount remaining at the disposition of the Constitutional Government has not been even the sum which apperently remains efter deducting the per centages pledged upon its foreign claims; there hss still to he a further reduction made, the effect of the ruinous eystem introduced and encouraged by European merchanta in this country, and rendered possible by the necessities of the Government—it is the prejudicial and unfair system of enticipeting dutles. The necessities of the Government are always great, and the merchanta alweys willing to advance more or lees, particularly as the profit is made to enure to the egency house here, and is unknown to the principels at home, at least in the great mejority of instances. Duties are payeble in two equal installments, one at end of forty days from date of discharge of vessel, and the other at the expiration of eighty days from same date. If no prior anticipatione have already been made, these two payments are usually discounted by the merchants et some time during their term, at 10 or 12 per cent. off, which the Government is usnally willing to allow. But more frequently anticipations in advance of arrival are aought hy the Government, and sume of fifty to sixty thousand dollara are freqnently raised out of the portion of the dutiee unencumbered, at from 20 to 25 per cent. discount on payments that will accruc on vessele likely to arrive in two, three or four months. Just hefore the siege of thie place, at the end of March, the Government raised the sum of $200,000 from the merchante here by glving negotiable Custom-honse orders or receipts at *thirty per cent. discount*, receivable on payments to be made at auy time after May 1, inst.

Under this arrangemcot a merchant advencing $700, on say 1st April, received in return a negotiahle Custom-honse order for $1,000, good at any time after 1st May in payment of the portion of dutles free to the Government, accruing on eny vessel then arriving. Heretofore these receipts or orders have neither been negotieted nor openly bid for, hut heve heen the eubject of direct arrenge. ment hetween any houee applying, or to whom the Government might apply, and the Collector of the Customs or Minister of Treasury.

The evils of such a system, and its unfairness, even when these orders are publicly disposed of, and are negotiable—for they are sure to fall into the hends of a few influential houses—are very evident, and it will at once he seen that nothing could he more prejudicial to legitimate trade and free competition, or more likely to injurionely affect our own trade with Mexico; but this is the system which, during a long seriee of years, has been fastened upon this country and encouraged by European Banking houses and importers, and it is the gains thet these houses make in this way, out of the necessities of the different Governments which succeed each other, that has led them tecitly to throw their influence, and many times most actively too, egainet the cause of progress and order, end to rest contented under, and to rether encourege the continued revolutions that have taken place.

The loss of revenue sacrificed in this manner tells heavily at all times upon the resources of the Genersl Government, but more particularly at the present time upon those of the Constitutional authorities who are now anxiously looking to the Government of the United States in the hope that hy its aid it may be possible to bring this ruinous system to a close, and by creating new and enlerged commercial relations with the people of the United States, the European monopolies which heve so long and so heavily weighed upon the commerce of the country may at last be broken up, and e more legitimete trade take their place. The amount now outetanding of anticipations made since the residence here of the Constitutional Government is about $350,000, which will mature during this and the next two month. This sum, with about $300,000 received from sales of Church property, added to the duties left after discounting to the merchants es above, and deducting the percentages allowed on foreign claims, constitute the entire receipts of the Constitutional Government during the eighteen months already mentioned. During this time it has sent large amounts to the interior, supported several expeditions fitted out from this State, sustained and successfully resisted two sieges of Vera Cruz, and carried on all the necessary machinery of Government. If so much hee been accomplished with so little, it is not to be wondered at that the assistance expected from the United States under the Treaty is looked upon as most important, small though the sum mey be.

Meenwhile the *Church Government*, by placing heavy additional dutice on all merchandise passing into the laterior, have raised a revenue probably nearly equal to the total emount of the dutiee imposed by the national tariff. But this they have applied exclusively to their own purposes, entirely ignoring the foreign cleims upon the nation, which the legitimate authorities have constantly respected. Besides this source of income, the Miramon Government has drawn largely from the Church and has constantly raiscd large sums hy forced loans and illegal exactions, all of which, as does the imposition of double duties, weighs the most heavily npon foreignere aud foreign commerce.

The preceding statements clearly show that while England and France, (as of course, also, Spain,) have heen giving all the moral support of their recognition end conntenance, and the weight of their influeuce, to sustain the Government of the Church, which has been keeping only injuries upon their citizens and commerce; they have, aleo, at the same time, by meane of their pecnniary hold upon the revennes of the Repnblic, effectually tied the hands of the Constitutional authorities, by exacting from them, in this time of national distress, the greater portion of the very resources which are necessary, not only for its daily existence, hnt also to eneble it te restore the country te order, and acquire that position of stahility in which alone it can permanently mect the national obligations.

England desires the peyment of the interest and principel of the debt due to her citizens by Mexico, hnt ehe has reelly teken the very conrse best celculated to frustrate this end, for her moral support has been given to that party whlch not only does nothing towarde mceting these ohligations. hut ie continnally edding to the claims of British sobjects, hy fresh ontreges and unlawful seizures of property; while from the legitimate Government, which manifcsts an unwavering disposition to meet its obligations, and does do so to the utmost extent of its receipts, she has exacted full pay ments at the very moment when by such act it ie deprived of the means necessery to maintain ite own existence and restore order, which are the fundamental conditions, not only of fnture payments of interest, hnt of any secnrity for the principel of the English debt.

From the Cnstom-house of Vera Cruz there has been peid to Englend elone during the above-mentioned period of eighteen months, the sum of $1,431,908, end this notwithstanding the general distress of the whole country, and the vitel importsnce which has constantly pressed upon the Constitutional Government of epplying every dollar it could raise to the termination of the war.

This is apart from the sums that have been psid over hy Tampico end other porte en the Gulf, as well as hy the ports on the Pacific Coast.

Even when, before ite recognition hy the United Stetes, the Constitutionel Government sought to increase the receipts from Customs, and encourage commerce hy a reduction of the existing rate of duties, and did decree e general reduction of 30 per cent. upon the then existing Tariff, Eagland at once stepped in end, under threat of hombardment, compelled the Constitutional authorities to retract the decree and egain restore the former rates, claiming that the pledge of duties to pay the interest and principal of her cleims was made under e tariff of of certain rate, end that that rate must be maintained. Is not this a point in which the United Siates heve some interest? Are we to he shut out from the merkets of Mexico hecause Eogland insists upon a high teriff for the reeson that the cleims her merchants hold relieve them from the amonnt of half the duties under it, while the merchsnts of the United States have to pay the whole?

Under the present arrangement the English merchants who hold largely of the Mexican Bonds (originally sold in England, one-half at 50 cente and the other et 80 cents on the dollar,) have a secure monopoly of the Mexlcan trade. This ie the practical result of the present mortgages upon the revenues of Mexico, and so it will remain unless our Government use ite influence to obtain some different mode of payment for the foreign claims against Mexico, or, at least, assist the latter until she can he placed in such a position of stability and order that the revenues of the country will not be conetantly consumed in war expenses, and the nationalization ofthe Church property, which the Constitutional Government has decreed, hut lecks the pewer to enforce, can be carried to a practical and successful issne, and thus the meane be provided for the entire payment of Mexico's Europeen obligatiens.

England's policy with reference to Mexico would undoubtedly have been very different had not the Government at home relied so much upon the representations of ite Ministers here, who, unfortunately, have too generally been under the influence of the few houses holding a monopoly of the trade of this country and interested in keeping the country in a disordered state; for while in that state competition wae kept out, and better opportunities efforded for profitable speculations with the always needy and corrupt Governmente which have successively erisen; or who have, like Mr. OTWAY, identified themselvee with the Church perty and lent all their influence egeinet the popular Constitutional Government, or like Mr. MATTHEW, who in his haste to make peace before his successor should arrive and get the credit of it, has sought to force the Liberal party to become *illiberal* only that peace might be mede, and because in no other wey could he unite the minority of the people to the majority:—under these representatione the influence of the English Government has really been thrown in a direction precisely contrary to the tendency of public opinion in England upon the subject of Mexican affairs.

The great mass of British merchants, not interested particulerly in Mexicen Bonds, nor in susteining monopolies in this country, and looking only in a comprehensive manner to the general extension of England's trade with Mexico, have long sinee expressed themselves decidedly and fully in favor of a united policy with the United Statee of recognition and support of the Liberal or Constitutional Government, and almost the entire Press, not excepting the *Post*, Lord PALMERSTON'S organ, has been open end unqualified in its advoeacy of direct intervention by the United States, admitting that only by that power can the affsirs of Mexico he desirably or permanently regulated.

Let the foreign debt of Mexico be paid off by the sale or hypothecetion of the Church property, and the conntry be msintained in a stete of peace, as it will he when the Church is effectually de prived of all further power for mischief, and the ordinary resources of the country will be more than sufficient for the expenses of the General Government, and consequently e large reduction in the teriff can then be made. With thle, and the fact that the merchante of all nations will then be on an equal footing, it ie evident that from simple geogrephical contiguity the greater portion of the trade of Mexico will fall into the hands of the United States. How great and important that trade will become when once the attention of our people is turned hither under circumstances of fair competition, can hardly be imagined; its commencement will form an era in our commercial history. The immediate duty of the United States Government in the premises is clear and plainly dictated by our commercial interest: it is to assist that Government in Mexico which shows a disposition to encourage commerce and to respect its foreign obligations, and to essist it in that respect in which it most requires American aid; that is, in pecuniary meane to offset that portion of its resources of which it is deprived while steggering under the weight of European obligations. These obligations carry also their political weight, as does also the fact that while we hold back from aiding the Constitutional Government of Mexico, we are allowing that country to drift on to a state of anarchy which involves either direct European intervention antagonistic to American interests, or dissolution and dismemberment, with consequences certain to be prejudicial to ourselves.

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WHERE IS CORTINAS?—The following paragraph occurs in a letter from the Brownsville correspondent of the New-Orleans *Crescent*: "Let me assure you that the bandit CORTINAS was in Matamoras last week, and that his presence in the town was publicly known to the authorities. More than that, many of his men and some of his officers are residents of that place, and can be seen from the doors of our houses walking on the opposite bank of the river. CORTINAS himself is considerately treated by the most respectable authorities and citizens of Matamoras, and the rendezvous where his followers collect is known to hundreds of the citizens of that city. Is it honest, then, to say that we are living on terms of peace and friendship with the Mexicans, when they thus manifest their hostility to us both by act and word? Such an idea might go down in Washington, but outside of the members of Congress it would be hard to find a white man who would believe or propagate it."

ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Arabia at Boston.

The Proclamations of Garibaldi to the Italians.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 29.

The *Arabia* will be up at 7 P. M. Her mails will be forwarded by the morning train due in New York at 5 P. M. to-morrow.

The European intelligence is mainly covered by the Halifax dispatch, bnt the details in regard to Italian affairs are interesting.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

PROCLAMATIONS OF GARIBALDI.

The following are among GARIBALDI'S proclamations.

The first is to the Neapolitan army:

Foreign insolence reigns ever Italian ground in consequence of Italian discord, bnt on the day that the sons of Samnites and Martia united with the brethren of Sicily you shall join the Italians of the North. On that day our nation, of which you are the finest part, shall resume its place, as in former times, among the first nations of Europe. I, an Italian soldier, only aspire to see you drawn up side by side with these soldiers of Vares and San Martino, in order jointly to fight against the enemies of Sicily.

(Signed) G. GARIBALDI.

Another proclamation is to the inhabitants of Naples:

It is time for you to imitate the magnanimous example of Sicily by rising against the most impions of tyrannies. To the perjured and blood-thirsty race that has so long tormred and trampled npon you, let the free Government succeed, which eleven millions of Italians now enjoy, and substitute for the foul Bourbonic flag the glorions tri color—the happy symbol of national independence and nnity, without which true and durable liberty is impossible. Your brethren of the North desire nothing more than to see you join the Italian family.

(Signed,) G. GARIBALDI,
G. RICCARDI,
BARON STOCCO.

One to the Sicilians is as follows:

SICILIANS: I have brought you a body of brave men, who have hesieged to respond to the heroic cry of Sicily. We, the remains of the battles of Lombardy, are with you. All we ask is the freedom of our land. United, the work will be easy and short. To arms, then. He who does not snatch up a weapon is a coward or a traitor to his country. Want of arms is no excuse. We shall get muskets, but for the present any weapon will do in the hands of a brave man. The municipalities shall provide for the children, women and old men deprived of their support. To arms, all of you! Sicily shall once more teach the world how a country can be freed from it oppressors by the powerful will of a unlied people.

(Signed) G. GARIBALDI.

THE STATE OF THE TWO SICILIES.

Correspondence of the London Express.

NAPLES, Tuesday, May 8, 1860.

The *Official Journal*, last night, after a week's silence, publishes the following bulletin: "In conformity with what we have repeatedly said as to the perfect tranquility reëstablished in Palermo and the neighborhood, we rejoice to add that the state of siege in which the city had been placed was taken off on the 30 instant by the commander of that province, whereupon everything has returned to its primitive normal state." And a precious state thet was! But as a comment on this bulletin teke the followiog intelligence, on which you mey rely: The Governmeot for the last three days has been in a state of unusuel agitation. There was a council of generals at the Palsce on Sunday, and at night Prince LUIGI went to Capua to bring np a battery of monntain artillery, the only battery of the kind in the service—this, unless I am mistaken, was sent off last night. At the same time it ie said in the arsenal that an order has been given for sending off 5,000 more troops to Sielly. I have it from military men and civilians, and the following preparations seems to confirm the report. Two of the steamers belonging to a private company, which had been returned by the Government a week since, were again taken up on Sunday; they are the *Sorrento* and *Vesuvio*, and I fear that my correspondence will be dragged all round the coast as a consequence, as the *Vesuvio* did the direct service to Marseilles. Two Government frigates left yesterday morning, and four were at Gaeta, having been recalled from Sielly, probably for the transport of troops, which I hear have been assembled in that place. A thunderbolt seems to have fallen amongst the royal party, and without pretending to be a prophet, I think you will find before this arrives that an expedition of volunteers has left the north of Italy for Sicily, and perhaps has landed. If such be the case, and GARIBALDI, as I surmise, be at the head of it, *we shall hear of a general revolt, and Sicily is lost*; for I can give you no idea of the terror which the very name of GARIBALDI strikes into all classes here, and the troops especially. Already the public voice is on the traces of the expedition, and every one announces that it has sailed—of course, exaggerating the details vastly. Unless the Piedmontese Government has prevented it, I believe that by this time it is at least *en route*; and I scarcely think that the Government would dare to interfere, though it has refused to give up 12,000 muskets which had been collected by the great chief for this special purpose.

A person who is often in Palermo tells me that, on Friday, at 4 o'clock, the shops were opened, and the cannon removed from the streets, but on Saturday, at 4 o'clock, they had been replaced, as a row or two had taken place the night before outside the gates. The cevalry, he heard, had suffered much, and, indeed, beyond Palermo the state of things was awful. An order to open the shops was posted on the walls, and everything was compulsory. When the insurrection broke out in Trepani the prisoners were liberated from Favignana, and joined the patriots. The Regnlo of Favignana is as notorious as the Bastille of Paris. Of the inter or little that was precise was known; but the insurrection was far from having been put down. Dispatches just arrived from Messina announce that all was tranquil, and that the state of siege was taken off on the 3d inst. A most sanguinary proclamation, which owes its origin to FILANGIERI, had been published in both places. Arms were to be given, and lists of the names of persons in arms, or supposed to be so, were to be affixed to all public places for fifteen days. If the persons whose names were therein entered did not appear and have their names struck out, they would be liable to be tried by court-martial and shot. If a chief were brought in by any one, his captor would have 100 ducats reward; if a common man, the captor would have 50 ducats; An extraordinary committee in Palermo, the members of which the police vainly attempt to discover, sends money and instructions to the insurgents, and contrives to keep up consrant communicetion, although almost all the gates of the city are closed. In spite of continual patrols, the following proclamation was posted in the streets of Palermo on May 3, and wherever torn down by the police was speedily put up again:

BROTHERS! We have long awaited our revenge for 1848. Hatred to the cruel slavery of the Bourbons animates our unanimous hearts. The challenge has now been given: we have accepted it. Our first rencontre was not favorable; you know the reason why. A few hours before the decisive moment a traitor sold us to our enemies. Surprised, divided, borne down on all sides, we were fain to fight singly hand to hand, without order or direction in streets filled with soldiers and *sbirri* twenty times as numerous as ourselves, but who yet could not sustain the shock of our first attack. For seven long days the firing of brave patriots flocking to the combat from all parts of the country was heard at the city gates. For the last month we dispute inch by inch with the royal hnops a soil strewed with dead and dying. The army is only master of Palermo and the country lying within a few miles round, for the whole island has risen as one man to the cry of the avengers. Towns and villages have hoisted the Italian tri-colored flag. Messina has been threatened in the true Bomboa style. We have not laid down our arms; the combat goes on without relaxation. You in this city have repeatedly seen our armies returning beaten; but lately the soldiers who had been sent to Calta and Capaci related with terror the exploits of our armed brothers who had dispersed the royal bands wheneverthey met them.

After reciting the cruelties of the King's Government the proclamation continues:

"We solemnly declare now, while victory is yet uncertain, that tired of our shame and the unlimited tyranny which oppresses us, tired of being considered as something less than brute beasts, being stripped of all rights, governed by force and cartridge, and regarded in the eyes of the world—we declare, we say, that since we must suffer, our determination is to put an end to the present state of things. To this end our actions are directed; our object is to overturn the odious Bourbon Government, and to effect the union of Sicily with those more fortunate provinces which already form part of the great Italian family. In a word, we wish to follow the destinies of the House of Savoy, to which Sicily was the first to offer herself in 1848, and the offer then made by her Parliament has been confirmed by five insurrections between 1849 and 1860. We may be vanquished, but never mind. Victory we know does not always declare on the side of the right. We may be vanquished, and may see again reduced to slavery, but we shall be slaves ever terrible, ever seeking fresh means to bring to a favorable issue that lamentable struggle between the executioner and his victims, between the oppressors and the oppressed, which delights the insatiable and stupid cruelty of the Bourbons of Naples. *Viva l'Italia! Viva* VICTOR EMANUEL!

PALERMO, May 2, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SALE OF A WRECKED VESSEL.

The wreck of the American packet-ship *Endymion* was sold at auction at Liverpool for £1,255. Her anchors, chains, boats, stores, &c., realized full prices.

THE DESIGNS OF RUSSIA UPON TURKEY.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Friday, May 18.

The assurance that England probably would not offer opposition to an inquiry by Russia into the situation of Christians in Turkey has given great satisfaction here.

FROM CHINA.

Hong Kong dates of March 29 state that Sir Hope GRANT had arrived. Active preparations are being made for war, and the expedition North leaves early in April.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Homestead Bill Killed in the Senate

THE HOUMAS LAND CLAIM.

Statements of Messrs. Slidell and Benjamin.

The Pacific Railroad Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 29.

THE TRIBUNE AND THE AFFAIRS OF MEXICO.

The *Tribune* of this morning contains its usual misrepresentations relative to Mexican affairs. The time for ratification of the Mexican Treaty has not expired, as steted in the *Tribune*, nor will it expire until the 14th of June. Neither was the treaty obtained by the influence of Señor LERDO. On the contrary, LERDO opposed the treaty; and it is owing to the peculiar position he occnpies in this matter, that he will probably leave the Cabinet of JUAREZ. The *Tribune* also persists in its statement that URAGA is fighting on his own account, and not in support of the Constitutional Government. This is an outrageous perversion of the facts in the case. URAGA owes his position in the Liberal army mainly to the influence of Americans in Mexico. He has a warm friendship and personal respect for our Minister, Mr. MCLANE, and no firmer advocate of the McLane Treaty, and the American policy it indicates, can be found in Mexico than URAGA. The peculiar personal relations he holds with Americans, as well as with the leadars in the Liberal cause, are a guarantee for his faithfulness.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL RECOMMITTED

The Pacific Railroad bill was so dissected to-day by Hon. H. WINTER DAVIS that its recommitment was deemed absolutely accessary. Mr. HAMILTON'S imprudent speech, it is apprehended, will defeat the Southern Road, towards which the Repnblicans were favorably inclined.

THE HOUMAS GRANT.

Senators SLIDELL and BENJAMIN made their defence to-day of the famous "HOUMAS Grant," hnt Mr TOOMBS' speech against it was an extinguisher, as the vote to-morrow will show.

PROBABILITIES OF A SPECIAL SESSION.

The calculation now is that we shall have a Special Session of Congress, as the House will refuse to pass the bill for the payment of the Public Debt, unless accompanied by the Tariff amendment. This amendment the Senate will reject. The result will be an adjournment without the passage of the bill and a call of an extra session. Snch is the expectation of the Repnblicans, who have determined on heving no provision for raising money, if such an appropriation of it be made.

THE COVODE INVESTIGATION.

The Covode Committee not having a quorum present to-day, no witnesses were examined.

HEALTH OF MR. DOUGLAS.

Senator DOUGLAS has not been confined to his bed. Having canght some cold on the evening after speaking, it took effect in his face and throat, and was painful, but not serious. He will resume his seat probably to-morrow.

DEPARTURE OF THE PONY EXPRESS.

The Pony Express left here to-day, with a large number of packages for California.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The War Department is in receipt of dispatches from the Pacific and Oregon Departments, but they contain nothing of special interest.

Com. MOORE, who lately exchanged shots with the Georgia gentleman, has returned to Washington.

The Japanese Ministers are entertained this evening at Senator SLIDELL'S. As regards their leaving for home, they place themselves entirely under the direction of the State Department, and will await the movements of the *Niagara*. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 29.

The act of recommitting the Pecific Railroad bill, together with the various amendments, to the Select Committee of the House, to-day, is regarded as equivalent to its postponement for the present session. The reasons for thus disposing of it include the contrariety of opinions as to the proper location of the road, and the insufficiency of the conditions to secure the execution of the work by those on whom the franchisee were to be conferred.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day unanimously agreed to report the Senate bill, appropriating $10,000 to TOWNSEND HARRIS, for negotieting the Treaty with Siam, which is intended as an acknowledgment of his valuable services to the commerce in the East.

The prereot of the United States Agricultural Society to the Japanese consists of 100 varieties of the principal cereals and vegetable seeds, with their botanical designations. Each of the Princes receives the silver medal of the Society, with their names inscribed in their own characters.

The Japanese for several days past have been on a tour of inspection throughout the city. They were particularly interested in a large jewelry establishment, witnessing the manufacture of the finer qualities of gold and silver ornaments.

Madam BODISCO, widow of the late Russian Minister, was married to-day to Capt. SCOTT, of the British Army. He was dressed in full uniform. President BUCHANAN gave the bride away. Among those present were Lord LYONS, Secretary THOMPSON, and many of the Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The Committee of Ways and Means have under consideration the petitions presented by Mr. BRIGGS, numerously signed by business men of New-York, asking Congress to require the mints to receive copper cents at par in exchange for other coin.

There have been many exchanges of small presents with the Japanese. There are a number of persons here from a distance endeavoring to obtain interviews with them to exhibit specimens of manufactures. Among a few successful ones was Mr. SPALDING, of New York, the test of whose liquid gine not only excited their admiration, but occasioned anxious inquiry as to its mode of preparation.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 29.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented a memorial of citizens of Philadelphia in favor of a change of the tariff. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Public Lands, asked to be discharged from the consideration of the bill to cede to the States the public lands within their limits, unsold for five years.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) moved to take up the Homestead bill. Agreed to.

He then moved that the Senate disagree to the House amendment.

Mr. WADE opposed the motion. He wanted to act when the Senate was full.

After some desultory conversation, Mr. JOHNSON'S motion to disagree was carried—Yeas, 29; Nays, 26—all the Democrats but Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) voting affirmatively.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the soldiers of the war of 1812 for pensions.

Several bills and resolutions of a private nature were considered.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) moved that the Senate disagree to the House amendments to the Pacific Telegraph bill.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to concur in the House's amendments.

Mr. GWIN was satisfied with that motion, and withdrew his motion to disagree. He had no objection to the reductions made by the House.

Pending the consideration of the subject, the Post-office Deficiency bill was taken up, and Mr. PEARCE of Maryland, (Dem.,) further explained its provisions.

On motion of Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) the bill was laid aside to enable Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) to make a personal explanation in regard to his alleged interest in the Houmas Land Grant bill. He recited the facts and refuted the charges preferred against him.

Mr. BENJAMIN followed, and went into the detailed history of the Houmas Land Grant, which it appears were made in 1774 by UNZAGA, then Governor of Louisiana, to certain parties from whom the present occupants obtained their rights of possession. Mr. BENJAMIN said these rights had been recognized for three generations, had been confirmed by the United States Courts, and it was manifestly unfair to compel them now to go into court to establish their title. The provisions of the bill required them to litigate within two years, or to submit to having their lands sold as public lands. This is regarded as a violation.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.,) responded, arguing that the titles were not good; if they were it could be established and confirmed. For years the lands claimed under the Houmas land grant were occupied by other parties, and possession was never claimed by the Houmas grantees.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) advocated the bill reported from the Committee on Private Land Claims, to repeal the act of June 2, 1858, providing for the final settlement of the private land claims in Louisiana, which compels all claimants of lands in dispute to commence judicial proceedings within two years, or forfeit them to the Government without action.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 29.

The House resumed the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. NOEL, of Missouri, (Dem.,) offered a substitute, to the effect that the road commence in Western Texas. Rejected.

Mr. WOODSON, of Missouri, (Dem.,) as a compromise between the various propositions, proposed a main trunk from San Francisco between the 35th and 42d parallels, north latitude, to connect with the branches from Iowa, Missouri and Texas.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, (Dem.,) advocated a Southern route, opposing the proposition for branches for the accommodation of local sections.

Mr. FRANK, of New-York, (Rep.,) replied, justifying the action of the Special Committee in reporting the Central route, and insisting that it is national in character, and best calculated to promote the important purposes designed.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, (Dem.,) made comparisons to show that the Southern route was in all respects superior to any other. The time was past when the South would cringe or beg. They intended to have what was right. If they cannot get it in one way they will in another, in spite of every tie which binds them to the Union. It might be said they would be coerced by the so-called freemen of the North, but it would not be the first nor the last time that the South would victoriously meet the invading tyrants.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) spoke of the general importance of a railroad, and viewed it in a national aspect.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Amer.,) showed that this bill was wholly impracticable, the grant being made directly to the subscribers, creating no more nor less than a partnership, which would be dissolved on the first death, and the estate thrown for settlement into Chancery. Without an act of incorporation of some kind, the work must stop. He suggested that the bill and amendments be recommitted to the Select Committee, in order that they may make it practicable under the laws of the land.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) also took a legal view of the question, contending that the bill was impracticable.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) replying, said the grantees take nothing but an expectancy. If they go on and do certain things, they will get their pay, but not otherwise.

The question was stated to be on recommitting the bill and amendments.

Mr. CURTIS ineffectually endeavored to obtain power for the Committee to report at any time.

The bill end amendments were recommitted to the Pacific Railroad Select Committee, 100 against 87.

The following were the Yeas and Nays:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams of Kentucky, Aldrich, Anderson of Kentucky, Avery, Barksdale, Barr, Brooks, Bonham, Boteler, Bouligny, Boyce, Branson, Branch, Bryton, Bristow, Burnham, Caskey, Horace F. Clark, Clayton, Cobb, John Cochrane, Corwin, Cox, Craige of North Carolina, Crawford, Curry, Davis of Maryland, De Jarnette, Florence, Foulke, Garnett, Gartrell, Gilmer, Graham, Hall, Hardeman, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Virginia, Haskin, Hatton, Hoard, Holman, Houston, Howard of Ohio, Hughes, Hutchins, Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, Kunkel, Landrum, Leach of North Carolina, Logan, Lamar, Love, Maclay, Maynard, McQueen, McRae, Millen, Millson, Millward, Montgomery, Moore of Kentucky, Moore of Alabama, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Illinois, Nelson, Noell, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Pugh, Quarles, Reagan, Riggs, Robinson of Illinois, Ruffin, Schwartz, Simms, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Smith of North Carolina, Spinner, Stanton, Stevens, Stewart of Maryland, Stokes, Taylor, Trippe, Underwood, Vallandigham, Vance, Walton, Webster, Windom, Wood, Wright—100.

NAYS.—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Adrain, Alley, Ande son of Missouri Ashley, Babbitt, Barrett, Bingham Blair, Blake, Briggs, Buffington, Burch, Burlingame, Butterfield, Campbell, Carter, Case, Clark of Missouri, Clark B. Cochrane, Colfax, Covode, Craig of Missouri, Curtis, Davis of Indiana, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Elliot, Ely, Eustis, Fenton, Ferry, Foster, Frank, Gooch, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Helmick, Hickman, Howard of Michigan, Humphrey, Irvins, Junkin, Kellogg of Illinois, Kellinger, Leach of Michigan, Lees, Loomis, Lovejoy, Mallory, Marston, Martin of Ohio, McKean, McPherson, Morehead, Pelton, Nixon, Perry, Pettit, Potter, Pottle, Rice, Robinson of Rhode Island, Royce, Sherman, Spaulding, Stratton, Tappan, Thacher, Tompkins

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

ROOM OF THE DEBATE ON SLAVERY—AN EFFORT TO FIX A DAY FOR FINAL ACTION DEFEATED—SPEECHES OF REV. DR. B. F. CRARY AND REV. P. S. BENNETT—ELECTION OF BOOK-AGENTS, EDITORS AND CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY—PROBABLE TIME OF ADJOURNMENT—THE VOTE ON THE ERIE RULE —THE CONSERVATIVES TRIUMPHANT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

BUFFALO, Monday, May 28, 1860.

The General Conference has held two meetings to-day, and has transacted some important business. The last hour of the morning's session was devoted to the debate on Slavery, but brought forth no novel sentiments. The two speeches were "progressive" in sentiment, but not progressive in action. They carried the Conference no further towards the settlement of the point in issue. In the effort to provide for final action on Wednesday,—which, though instituted by a Conservative, was supported mainly by Progressives,—there was evidence that some of the majority were greatly inclined to have done with talking, whether the minority liked it or not. The measure was defeated, however, partly by Progressive votes, after a significant interchange of sentiment. Most of the delegates are becoming fatigued with their protracted sitting, and there are predictions of an early adjournment. Some name next Friday for it; most of them say the Tuesday or Wednesday of next week will be the last day.

At the meeting this morning, over which Bishop SIMPSON presided, the Committee appointed to consider whether the Centenary of Methodism should be celebrated this year, reported that the testimony concerning the epoch of the beginning of American Methodism was not as conclusive as was desirable, and submitted a resolution inviting the Annual Conferences and Methodist Societies in the United States and Canada to unite in preparing for a celebration, requesting the Bishops to appoint a Committee of seven to determine when and how the celebration shall take place, and constitute, with the Bishops, an Executive Committee to make all the arrangements. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Law Questions reported that a probationer could prefer charges against a member of the church.

The same Committee was requested to decide whether an appellant who joins the church again on probation, pending his appeal, thereby renounces his right of appeal; and whether a Society can, against the wishes of a minority, compel the men and women to sit apart in church.

A resolution providing that the vote on the report of the Committee on Slavery be taken on Wednesday next, at 10 A. M., was offered by Rev. C. A. HOLMES, of Pittsburgh.

Rev. H. SLICER, of East Baltimore, moved that Thursday be substituted for Wednesday.

Rev. J. S. SMART, of Detroit, was for taking the vote to-morrow.

Rev. P. COOMBS, of Philadelphia, claimed that the minority would be treated unkindly if the resolution was adopted.

Mr. HOLMES thought the minority would not be oppressed thereby. His side (the minority) had had the most speeches thus far, and if those to come were to be like those speeches, he wanted no more of them.

Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, of New-York East, wanted to make a speech, but should not feel aggrieved if he did not have the opportunity.

Mr. COOMBS declared that he was ready for the vote on the rule, but an opportunity should be given for the discussion of the chapter.

Mr. SMART raised the point that the resolution, in effect, was calling for the previous question, and could not be adopted without a two-thirds vote.

Bishop MORRIS ruled that the point was well taken.

Mr. SMART believed that two-thirds would vote for the resolution. They had had too much agitation from the other (the minority) side. From that side had the inflammatory speeches come. But if the minority desired further debate they could have it. They (the majority) had plenty of grape and canister in store, if it was needed.

Rev. T. HOBESON, of Philadelphia, said that was a very ingenious speech. So they of the Border were the great Anti-Slavery agitators! Then they should get down on their knees—

A VOICE.—That's so! [Laughter.]

Mr. HOBESON—If that was so, he had said, they should get down on their knees. It was they of the other side who had disturbed the Church for four years. And now, in order to get advantage of the minority they ran up their (the minority's) flag. Why did they not stand up manfully to their assertion that Slavery was essentially sinful? They were very bold when they had no one to contend with, but when they found men ready to stand up and meet them, they were very fearful that the Church would be injured by "agitation."

Rev. C. B. DAVIDSON, (Ind.,) moved that the whole subject be indefinitely postponed. It was carried—Ayes, 97; nays, 85.

In the consideration of a resolution arranging the order in which the officers to be elected in the afternoon should be voted for, a debate arose.

Rev. F. COOMBS objected to the election of editors of local papers in the first instance. He wanted the editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, who was of this category, elected after the book agents, who were General Officers of the Church. He claimed that they of the Border would not be properly treated if the usual order of things was thus reversed.

Rev. G. MOONEY, (Cincinnati,) denied that the *Advocate* was local.

Rev. H. SLICER, of East Baltimore, did not care who was made editor of that paper, so that he stood by the Discipline as it is. It had been settled by the common sense of mankind that the editor of a government or church organ must stand by the constituted order of things until they were changed. The East Baltimore Conference had refused to have anything to do with the Baltimore *Christian Advocate*, a paper avowedly opposed to assaults upon the Border Conferences on this Slavery question, because it (the Conference) desired no mere agitation.

The proposed order was adopted.

In the midst of personal explanations between members of Border Conferences, with regard to the sentiments of the Baltimore *Christian Advocate* on Slavery,

Rev. G. MOONEY, of Cincinnati, said it was impossible to do anything without bringing in the Slavery question. He moved, therefore, that the debate on that subject be resumed. The motion was carried, and

Rev. Dr. B. F. CRARY (Minn.) arose. It was difficult, he said, after a delay of several days, to enter fully upon the question at issue. Sentiment seemed principally concerned in the subject,—more so than law. What were majorities and minorities compared with Truth and Right? God did not ask extraneous strength in order to help forward the cause of the Church. He was for the majority report first, because its adoption would secure peace to the Church. He repelled the idea that its supporters were ignorant on this Slavery question. Did they not know right from wrong? It was the principle, and not the accidents and incidents of the system that they objected to. Whether men whipped their slaves or treated them well, separated families or provided for their happiness, they (the majority) opposed the vile system. This was not an agitation gotten up for the occasion. It was part of the incessant strife between Right and Wrong. Liberty and Slavery, and it must go on as long as wrong existed. The agitation would cease when the Truth was established—nothing short of its establishment and the expulsion of mercenary slaveholders from the Church would satisfy the North. They were told that if the principles of the majority were asserted the Border preachers would be expelled from their fields of labor. Why should they be expelled? For preaching on behalf of the Church that mercenary slaveholding was wrong. There must be war, they were told, if this report was adopted. But who was going away from the Church? Where would they go? The Durbins, the Sheers tha Griffiths and the Coombes go to the South? Who believed it?

Mr. COOMBS—Nobody.

Mr. CRARY—Thank you.

Mr. DURBIN—Let me stay with you!

Mr. CRARY—Stay, and God bless you.

Mr. CRARY said the fear of the slave power had strangely influenced the State: but men who stood in the Church in the fear of God should do nothing from so unworthy a motive as that. In the second place, for the sake of the Fathers, to vindicate their names, he was for the majority report. Who were the Fathers? There were the octogenarian, Dr. CARTWRIGHT, strong as an oak in right principles. The sentiments of the Fathers he wished reasserted; he wished men like them in their pulpits again. The Baltimore *Advocate* he must bring forward here as an exponent of the Border sentiment, to some extent at least.

Mr. COOMBS objected to this declaration.

Mr. CRARY would read from it for information. He quoted paragraphs asserting that the motives of the slaveholders should not be inquired into, and that by the Discipline there was a different standard for official station and membership merely. It was declared that they should always support the laws. Would this doctrine be held to in Utah, or in a heathen land? A man should obey the laws except so far as his conscience is violated by obedience to them. It was acknowledged that sometimes church members sold slaves. Where was the morality of that? What became of the children of slaves inherited? Was there morality in enslaving them? They were told that men were compelled, in some instances, to be slaveholders. He would like to see the law by which he could be compelled to be a slaveholder. Brethren on the Border should rather point slaves to the North Star, give them $5, and place them on the Underground Railroad.

Mr. CRARY's remarks were cut short by the scythe of Father Time.

Rev. P. S. BENNETT, of Wisconsin, was in favor of the majority report, because it expressed the sentiment of the Church on Slavery. It was self-evident that if it was wrong to buy and sell, it was wrong to hold slaves. If it was wrong to buy and sell merchandise, it was wrong to hold it. He held that it was wrong to "propertyize" fellow-beings. Again, he was for the report, because it agreed with the expressed belief of the brethren of the Border. Was it true or not true that the brethren of the Border administered the Discipline in accordance with Anti-Slavery principles? If it was true was it not supposable that they were unwilling to have those principles clearly defined in the Discipline? He doubted whether the Discipline was administered on the Border as it used to be. Those brethren when they heard of cruelty to slaves interfered in specific cases, as at the North men interfered where beasts were treated badly. But those brethren made no inquiries based upon the rights of slaves as human beings. If the Border brethren did as they professed to, there was no reason why the declaration against Slavery should not be in the Discipline. If they did not, it was high time it was there. Again, on account of the aggressive character of Slavery, the proposed definite action should be had. The Georgia Annual Conference, in 1835, had declared that Slavery, as it exists in the United States, was not a moral evil. Was that the position which WESLEY had held? He had rather declared that it was the vilest evil that had ever seen the sun. In 1844 the General Conference, fearing that one of the Bishops was connected with Slavery by marriage, had not inquired whether Slavery was wrong, had not condemned it, but had morely declared that it was inexpedient for the Bishop to exercise the episcopal function under the circumstances. Would WESLEY have let such an opportunity for a declaration against the sin of Slavery slip by? He feared the results of slaveholding. How long was it to take to extirpate Slavery from the Church? There was, to his mind, no probability that slaveholding was decreasing on the Border. It was increasing there. A member of a Border Conference had declared that he was in favor of the institutions of Virginia. Slavery was one of those institutions. It had been declared that the present movement was similar to that of SCOTT & Co. There was at least one difference between the two. They (the majority) would not go into a Secession movement. Would the minority say as much? The majority would stand by the Church and fight against the evil that was in it. And their movements were termed "fanaticism," Nazaritism," and——

Here the Conference was declared adjourned "by time."

At 2 P. M. the Conference was again called to order by Bishop JANES.

The special business of the morning was the election of Book Agents, Editors of Methodist Journals, and Corresponding Secretary and Assistant of the Missionary Society. The result is given below; the first named in every case is the successful candidate:

Editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal:

	Votes.
Edward Thomson, Northern Ohio, Progressive	142
Abel Stevens, Providence, Conservative	73
Scattering	3

Editor of the *Quarterly Review*, D. D. WARDEN, East New-York, Progressive, reelected by acclamation.

Editor of Sunday School Books and Papers:

	Votes.
D. Wise, Providence, Progressive	120
E. Cooke, Wisconsin, Conservative	94
Scattering	2

Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society, J. P. DURBIN, Philadelphia, Conservative, reelected by acclamation.

Assistant Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society, to reside in the West:

	Votes.
W. L. Harris, Western Ohio, Progressive	141
J. M. Trimble, Ohio, Progressive	39
W. H. Goode, Kansas, Conservative	38

This is a new office created by the present General Conference.

Editor of the Western *Christian Advocate*, C. KINGSLEY, of Erie, Progressive, reelected by acclamation.

Editor of the *Ladies' Repository*, D. W. CLARK, of New-York, Progressive, reelected by acclamation.

Editor of the German *Apologist*, WM. NAST, of Cincinnati, Progressive, reelected.

Editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*—T. M. DEAN, Rock River, Progressive, reelected by acclamation.

Editor of the *Central Christian Advocate*:

	Votes.
Charles Elliott, Iowa, Conservative	131
Joseph Brooks, Arkansas, Progressive	83
Scattering	3

Editor of the *Northern Christian Advocate*—I. S. BINGHAM, Black Rock, Progressive, elected by acclamation.

Editor of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, S. H. NESBITT, Pittsburgh, Progressive, elected by acclamation.

Editor of the *California Christian Advocate*, E. THOMAS, California, Conservative, reelected by acclamation.

Editor of the *Pacific Christian Advocate*, T. H. PEARNE, California, Conservative, reelected by acclamation.

New-York Book Agents—T. CARLTON, Genesee, Conservative; J. POSTER, New-England, Progressive, both reelected by acclamation.

Book Agents, A. POE, Cincinnati, Progr.,—reelected by acclamation, and D. HITCHCOCK, Rock River, Progressive, over J. T. MITCHELL, Cincinnati, Progr., by ballot.

The reelection of the New-York Book Agents was effected by a harmonious arrangement between the Progressives and Conservatives. Before it took place Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD, New-York, presented a series of resolutions, complimentary to Messrs. CARLTON and POSTER, and the latter declared that they were pleased with each other, and with the proposed action of the Conference. It had been expected that there would be a close contest between the two parties for these important posts. The turn matters took seemed to please everybody. The deposition of Dr. STEVENS from the position of editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal* was owing to his conservative views. It was decided by a test vote. After the transaction of some miscellaneous business the Conference adjourned.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 29.

The Conference this morning proceeded to the transaction of miscellaneous business. It was announced that there existed a deficit of $2,200 in the amount required for the expenses of the General Conference; and a draft for that amount was authorized on the Book Concern.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to inaugurate afternoon and evening sessions. The Slavery report was taken up and speeches were made by Messrs. BERRETT, HATFIELD and SCHAEFFER in favor of the report, and by Messrs. SATTELL and MONROE against it. The speeches by Messrs. BATTELL, MONROE and HATFIELD were able efforts, and were listened to with attention, but the subject is losing its interest and the spectators are daily decreasing in numbers.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. MUNSON's speech, Mr. CRAWFORD unexpectedly moved the previous question, which was on the adoption of the first resolution in the majority report. This caused a fluttering and a general marshaling of opposing forces. The temporary absentees were allowed to record their votes upon their return to the hall. The vote was taken by Ayes and Noes, and resulted as follows: For the resolution, 138; against it, 74; absentees, 8.

The vote remains open yet for the absentees, but the result will not be materially altered from the above figures. This is considered a test vote, and the majority report will probably fail of adoption by four or five votes. The third resolution was then taken up, and discussed till the adjournment.

OLD SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

EIGHTH DAY—THE BOOK OF DISCIPLINE—REORGANIZATION OF THE BOARDS—NEW PRESBYTERIES AND SYNODS—THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES—THE ASSEMBLY AT NIAGARA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, Friday, May 25, 1860.

The special order for the evening was the report of the Committee on the Revised Book of Discipline. This Committee was appointed by the Assembly at New-Orleans to prepare a revision of the Book of Discipline, and the motion now was to adopt the report, and to send it to the Presbyteries for their adoption or rejection. It was decided to take up the considerations of the Revision, chapter by chapter. A discussion arose on the first chapter, where the question of the discipline of baptized persons who have not made a profession of their faith was involved. The Revision had added this clause: "Only those, however, who have made a profession of faith in Christ are proper subjects of judicial discipline."

Dr. J. H. RICE moved that this clause be rejected, and deprecated this change as giving up one of the outposts of our defence of infant church membership. Although it was not customary to discipline those who had not professed their faith, still there might be cases when it would be deemed advisable to administer discipline.

Dr. BOCOCK spoke in favor of the revision, as the only way to make the theory and practice of the church consistent.

Dr. CONDIT contended for the Discipline of Baptized persons, on the ground of the right of such persons to demand a judicial investigation in case of charges affecting their character.

Dr. AGNEWSON, of Virginia, defended the revision on the ground that baptized non-professors had no right to communion in the first instance, and that to discipline such by excommunication was merely confirming them in the position they had always occupied. Excommunication could not cast them out of the church, for they were not born in the church; it could merely make them just what they were—non-communicants.

The meeting adjourned without coming to any decision.

On Saturday the Assembly held no meeting owing to the excursion to the Falls.

On the Sabbath the pulpits of several denominations were filled by members of the Assembly.

NINTH DAY.

It was quite late on Monday morning before the usual preliminary business was disposed of, and the more important business of the day was before the house. Dr. THORNWELL presented a protest against the action of the Assembly with reference to the reorganization of the Boards. It was referred to a committee of five.

Dr. W. A. SCOTT, of the Committee on Bills and Overtures, reported the following items: It was resolved that it is inexpedient to continue the present custom of appointing preachers in behalf of the Boards at the meetings of the Assembly. The appointments already made were rescinded.

Papers, with reference to the organization of the Boards, were referred to the Committee on Boards.

A new Presbytery, to be called the Presbytery of Toledo, was erected from a portion of the present Presbytery of Cedar, in Iowa.

The Synod of Illinois presented a question, whether a Presbytery had a right to dissolve a pastoral relation against the will of the pastor and a large majority, when a large minority was in favor of such action. The answer given was, that the Presbytery had such right, but it should be exercised with great regard to expediency.

A new Synod was constituted, called the "Synod of St. Paul," from Presbyteries in Minnesota and that region.

A request that the *Tune and Hymn Book* be published at the cheapest possible rate, was referred to Board of Publication.

The Synod of Philadelphia send up an overture, asking that the question be sent down to the Presbyteries, "Shall the clause in the Constitution be stricken out, forbidding marriage with a deceased wife's sister?"

This proposal excited a lively conversation, in which much diversity of sentiment was manifested, though the merits of the question were not involved, and finally the whole matter was laid on the table.

In the afternoon, the Assembly acknowledged the courtesy of the invitation of Commodore HULL, to attend the boat drill and pyrotechnic display on the Genesee River, this evening.

Vacancies in the several Boards were filled by elections.

Several items of no public interest were disposed of by being laid on the table or referred to Committees.

The report of the Committee on Theological Seminaries was read. It was decided to take up that part of the report referring to Princeton. Dr. ATWATER moved that the request for the establishment of a fifth Professorship at Princeton, be granted, and the Directors adjust the title and duties.

Secondly. That as Dr. DABNEY declines a nomination to the Professorship made vacant, and as the Directors have had no opportunity to confer as to a nomination, that the election be deferred until the next Assembly.

Thirdly, That nominations be now made to fill the fifth Professorship.

Dr. THOMPSON BAIRD remarked that if there were five Professors at Princeton, then it would be proper to have five Professors at all the other Seminaries. Although the number of students might be larger in one than another, still the instruction was much the same.

Dr. ATWATER urged that the peculiar circumstances of the institution were to be taken into consideration. He controverted the point that the number of students made no difference in the labor.

The propriety of a fifth Professorship was further questioned, when Dr. HODGE took the platform in behalf of this request of the Directors of the Seminary. The Assembly decided in favor of a fifth Professorship. The subject of the Chinaiqui Mission in Illinois comes up this evening.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, May 29.

The amount already raised by subscription for Father CHINIQUY, was reported at $2,750. Correspondence was voted to be opened with the Cumberland Presbyterians, and Dr. EDGAR and Dr. MCMULLEN were appointed principal and alternate delegate to the next General Assembly of that Body.

The report of the erection of the new Synod of Sandusky was adopted.

With regard to the subjects of temperance, slavery, etc., it was voted unanimously that no further action was necessary.

A series of resolutions were adopted abolishing the system of honorary members, and making certain other changes in the Boards.

Dr. THORNWELL withdrew his protest against the former action of the Assembly amid much applause.

Rev. Dr. PALMER, of New-Orleans, was elected to the Chair of Practical Theology, and Rev. C. WISTAR HODGE to the Chair of New Testament Literature and Biblical Greek in the Princeton Theological Seminary.

Rev. WM. M. PAXTON, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was elected to the Fifth Professorship in the Theological Seminary at Allegany City.

NEW SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, May 28.

The Assembly passed nearly the whole day in discussing the report from the Committee of fifteen on Home Missions. The speeches were all short, and while differing much in the views expressed, were, with one exception, in favor of the report. It was adopted with only one negative vote.

RAILROAD CAR FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The editor of the Hamilton (C. W.) *Spectator* has inspected the railroad car intended for the use of the Prince of Wales and suite on the Great Western Railway. He says: "In its size and outside appearance the car will be similar to an ordinary first-class car, except in its painting, a part of which will be the Prince of Wales' arms, and some beautiful panelling. The principal feature of the inside is the spacious *salon*, 26 feet long by 9 feet wide. The sides, ends and partition of the room are richly ornamented with pencetal, cornice, pilaster and entablature complete. The windows are surmounted by a silk upholstery panel and hung with drapery. Over the door at each end of the *salon* is placed the Prince of Wales' coronet and feathers, carved in wood. With this as its centre runs a fluted silk panel, in shape like an extended fan, while in place of windows two large mirrors will be suspended each side of the doorway. The furniture will be constructed of bleeter or bird's-eye maple; the sofas and chairs are of the style of Louis XIV. and XV. Next to the *salon*, on either side of the car, is the dressing-room and wash-room, which will be fitted up with every regard to comfort and convenience. At the other end of the car is the note-chamber, 14 feet long. This room will be plainer than the principal *salon*, but by no means deficient in elegance and taste.

DEAD LETTERS.—For the three quarters ending March 31, 1860, the number of dead letters which contained money, sent to the Dead Letter office at Washington was 7,448. Their aggregate contents amounted to $38,356 35. The number of letters delivered was 6,276, restoring to lawful owners $32,877 42. Number of letters uncleimed and outstanding 1,172. During the same period the number of letters sent out containing articles of value other than money was 10,075. Of these 9,298 were delivered. Number of letters returned uncleimed 624. Number of letters outstanding only 153. The contents of letters may thus be enumerated: Bills of exchange, drafts and letters of credit, bonds and notes of hand, checks, orders and treasury warrants, certificates of deposit, accounts and receipts, $2 802,539 79; deeds, mortgages, conveyances and land titles, 651; articles of agreement, power of attorneys, and policies of insurance, 281; passage certificates and certificate of stock, 97; pension papers, tend certificates, and patent papers, 156; court papers, 186; degurreotypes, 952.—*States and Union.*

GREAT FIRE IN DAYTON, OHIO.—The Dayton *Empire* reports the entire destruction by fire of the tannery of HAAS & MITCHELL, of that city, on Saturday last. All the stock was consumed. The loss is from $12,000 to $15,000. Insurance only $4,000.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 29.

$1 000 Tenn. 6s '90	91½	100	Reading R.	b60	42½
10,000 Mo. State 6s	84½	800	do		42¾
2,100 Cal. State 7s	91	100	do	b10	42½
1,000 N. York Co. 6s	93	800	do		42½
6,000 E. R. 2d M. B. '83	88½	100	do	s30	43
2 000 Hud. R. R. 1st M.	107	175	Mich. Cen. R.		51¾
1 000 H. R. R. Con. B.	86	50	do	b10	51¾
1,000 M. C. R. 8% ct. 1st M. Sink F. C. Bs.	99	150	do	s60	51¾
		125	do		51¾
3,000 T. R. & A. 2d M.	42	125	Ill. C. R. Scrip	opg	64
6,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	48	225	do	opg	63½
150 National Bank	103	15	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		11¾
20 Merchants Ex. Bk.	100	100	do		12
10 Bank of Commerce	101½	50	do	b60	12
25 Bk. of the Rep.	128	150	do		11¾
10 Continental Bank	103½	50	M. S. & N. Ie. G. S		25½
17 Marine Bank	53	100	do	b60	25½
10 Penn. Coal Co.	85½	100	do	b30	25½
25 Mil. & Mis. R.	73¾	150	do	s60	25
100 Ind. & Cin. R.	s60 42	150	Panama R.	b30	124
100 P. Mail Steam. Co.	88	250	do	b60	124
10 do	87½	175	do		123¾
550 do	87	50	Clev., Col. & Cin R.		92
100 do	s60 86¾	100	Gal & Chic. R.	opg	63¾
150 do	s30 86¾	5	do		64
90 ds	s30 86¾	50	Cleve. & Tol. R.		30
50 do	86¾	500	do		29¾
750 N. Y. Cen. R.	81¾	200	do	b30	29¾
100 do	s10 81¾	200	do	b60	29¾
56 do	82	50	do	s60	29¾
1150 do	81¾	350	Chic. & R. I. R.		69¾
150 do	b30 82	50	do	s60	69¾
50 do	b60 82	100	do		69¾
50 do	s60 81¾	450	do		69¾
250 Erie Railroad	21	100	do	b60	69¾
50 do	20¾	100	Chic. Bur. & Q. R.		76¾
50 Hud. Riv. R.	opg 48¾	10	do		76¾
250 do	opg 48	150	do	s30	76¾
200 do	b50 48¾	99	do		77
10 Harlem R. Pref	40	150	do	s30	77
267 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	11				

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Virginia State 6s	93¾	100	Hud. R. R.	s30	43¼
5,000 N. C. State 6s	97	20	do		43¾
16,000 Missouri State 6s	84	7	Chi. & R. I. R.		69¼
3,000 Erie R. 1st m. b.	100	700	do	b10	69¾
2,000 Ill. Cent. R. bds.	91	50	do	b10	70
6,000 Hud. R. R. 2d m.	102¾	500	do		70
1,100 Hud. R. R. 3d m.	91	100	Reading R.	b60	42¾
5,000 Chi & N. W. 1st m.	46	100	do	b30	43¾
4,000 Mich. So. 2d m. b.	48¾	100	do		44
1,000 Cleve & Tol. S. F. b.	73¾	25	Mich. Cen. R.		51¾
46 Am. Exchange Bk.	100¾	100	do		51¾
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	88	100	do	s10	51¾
50 do	s10 88	25	Panama R.		124
50 do	b60 88¾	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		63
25 do	b60 88	200	do		63¼
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	b30 81	200	do	b60	63¾
100 do	b2 81	150	do	b30	63¾
500 do	s60 81¾	100	Gal. & Chic. R.		64¼
200 do	81¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.		30
500 Erie Railroad	20¾	200	do		30¾
50 do	20¾	200	do	b30	30
200 Har. R. Pref.	b30 40	100	Chi., R. & Q. R.	s30	77

TUESDAY, May 29—P. M.

The dull and lower tone of the Stock Market yesterday afternoon, and the subsequent receipt of the details of the European news *via* Halifax, paved the way for a decided downward course at the Exchange this forenoon. The whole list suffered accordingly, and some eagerness was manifested for an hour or two *to run short of* Stocks for a further decline. This feeling was more particularly marked outside of the Board-room. At the same time, the inside pressure to sell was not sufficient to make an average business at the early session, and soon after the adjournment the bidding improved on the Street ¼@⅜ ₰ cent. At the Second Board the rally became pretty general, and finally, on the Street, the market left off firm, with New-York Central, which is made the standard of the speculative Share-list, at 82½ ₰ cent., the same as on Monday afternoon. The following prices reflect the fluctuations of the day, beginning with the closing figure of Monday:

New-York Central	82¾@81¾@82¾
Chicago and Rock Island	76¼@69¾@70
Galena and Chicago	64½@63¾@64½
Illinois Central	84@82¾@82¼
Michigan Central	53¾@51¾@52¾
New-York and Erie	21¾@20¾@20¾
Panama	124@123¾@124
Reading	42¾@42@42¾
Hudson River	49@48@48¼
Harlem Preferred	40¾@40

Missouri State Stock was a fraction weaker, and other descriptions steady. There was a fair activity in Railway Mortgages—Michigan Southern Seconds 1 ₰ cent. lower, Erie Thirds ¼ ₰ cent. lower, and Hudsons all firm. The early sales of Pacific Mail shares were down to 86¾ ₰ cent.; the prices recovering in the afternoon to 88@8½ cash, and 89 ₰ cent. buyer 60 days. The probable extent of the difficulty and excess in the transfers of the Company was repeatedly stated in this column, and by some of our well-advised cotemporaries at the close of last week, at 1,500 or 2,000 shares; the cost to the Company being the market value of whatever number of shares within this estimate that may ultimately be claimed *by certificate*. Since then every effort has been made by the President and Directors to hasten the presentation of certificates, and the indications to this time are that the real extent of over-issue, whether by favor or blundering or collusion with the late Secretary, will be brought within the estimate. Some of the executive officers to-day have reason to believe that 1,000 or 1,200 shares, instead of 1,500 or 2,000, will cover the deficit. The certificates actually presented to 4 o'clock this afternoon exceed by only 138 shares the authorized capital of the Company. One or two of our cotemporaries are disposed to throw around the difficulty an air of threatening mystery which we are quite sure the facts of the case do not justify, and we must again take the liberty of advising all parties interested, whether as holders, or buyers or sellers, to inquire at the office *for themselves* before giving their orders at the Stock Exchange. The probable cost of retiring the excess of stock to the Company bears at present a very small proportion to the market depreciation which has followed the various rumors and gross exaggerations which have, at various times, been current in the Street since the difficulty first transpired. As at present advised we much doubt whether the damage will prove $100,000, or 2½ ₰ cent. on the capital. The general market at 4 o'clock this afternoon closed firm. No further Western traffic receipts were reported. The returns of the second and third weeks in May, from the Michigan Southern line, are still restricted from publication, although the full month's return is promised to the Press when made up early in June. Without traversing the motive for a change of practice on this subject, we may venture to say that the Road promises about $180,000 to $190,000 for May, against $133,000 same month last year.

The Exchange market for the Boston mail closed steady. Some of the leading Bankers held out for 109¾ on London, but others of the same high class supplied the demand at 109¾ ₰ cent.—(an error of the types in our last made the figure 109¾)—and on Paris, f.5.14¾@f.5.13¾ ₰ cent. A fair business was done at these rates. In the Discount market some lists of August and September paper, indorsed, were passed at bank at 5 ₰ cent., and lists of October and November double-name bills are held by the Brokers for the same rate. Single-name bills, first-class, 4@6 months, are passed at 5½@6 ₰ cent. Temporary Loans to the Stock Brokers are quoted at 5 ₰ cent as the rule, with exceptions on very choice collateral at 4@4½ ₰ cent. The market is better supplied with Gold bars for shipment since the last California steamer, and there is a good export demand for the steamers sailing for Europe at the close of the week—the *Bavaria* on Friday, and the *Adriatic* and *Edinburgh* on Saturday.

The exports of Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from this port the present week are nearly double the clearances of the same week last season; a liberal share of the excess being in Grain and Flour. The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week	$1,224,175	$875,265	$1,717,631
Previously reported	23,397,464	24 935,579	33,227,222
Since Jan. 1	$24,621,659	$25,810,844	$32,944,853

The following was to-day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's Office:

Receipts	$267,421 11
Payments	446,018 78
Balance	9,587,153 03

The receipts included $40,000 for Customs.

The old Merchants' Bank has declared the usual half yearly Dividend of 3½ ₰ cent. for the 1st June.

The new City Six ₰ cents, $250,000, for the Central Park improvement were awarded yesterday afternoon as follows:

For Cent.	Nettings.	For Cent.	Nettings.
$7,000 184.00	$7,280 00	$12,000 102.51	$12,918 26
16,000 103 10	16,496 00	7,200 102.58	7,380 00
5 000 103.86	5,152 50	10,000 102 26	10,226 00
14.800 103.60	15,244 00	10,000 102.25	10,225 00
9 000 102.85	9,142 50	20,000 102.07	20,414 00
10,000 102 80	10,280 00	15,000 102.00	15 300 00
6 500 102 76	6,679 40	10 000 101.77	10,177 00
6 550 102 71	6 676 15	62,900 101.57	63 897 53
6 500 102.66	6,672 90		
25.000 102.55	25,637 50	$250,000 *102.34½	$255,7e6 74

*Average.

The successful bidders were:

Whitehouse, Sou & Morrison	$102 000	J. G. King's Sons.	$3,700
Meigs & Smith	33,000	J. Q. Jones	5,000
Gammoon & Co	32,000	Wolfe, Dash & Fisher	5 000
Carpenter & Vermilye	25,000	W. W. Russell	2,000
Von Hoffman & Co.	19,500	R. A. Readleg	2 000
McKim & Co., Baltimore	16,000	Isabel M. Heiser	600
N. Cantor	7,000	Total	$250,600

The earnings of the Panama Railroad for the month of April were:

From passengers	$70,762 75
From freight—Mdse	43,958 66
From freight—Treasure	9,899 64
From mail transportation	8,333 04
Total	$132,958 78

The statements of the Philadelphia banks for the past two weeks compare as follows:

	May 21.	May 28.	
Capital Stock	$11,738,130	$11,747 525	Increase... $9 395
Loans	27,401,926	27,268,973	Decrease...112,954
Specie	5,387,418	4,886,519	Decrease...480 837
Due from Bks.	1,891,595	1,651 728	Decrease... 40,987
Due other Bks.	4,085 852	3,974,369	Decrease. 111 483
Deposits	16,422 835	15,884 903	Decrease..537,932
Circulation	2,870,617	2 8 8,719	Decrease.. 51,898

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.
Rec. at P'ts	4,858 000	3,679,000	2,899 000	2 849 000	3,368 000
Ex. to G B	2,466 000	1,735 000	1,439 000	1,378,000	1,643,000
Ex. to France	551 000	383 000	344 000	384,000	447,000
Ex. other F P	449,000	495,000	312 000	365 000	461,000
Total export	3 466,000	2,613,000	2,095 000	2,008,000	2,551 000
Stk on h'd	435 000	410 000	505,000	295,000	350 000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at P'ts	52,000	21 000	37,000	18,000	30,000
Ex. to G. B.	47 000	35,000	44 000	31,000	49,000
Ex. to France	3,000	——	1,000	6 000	4 000
Ex other F P.	6 000	2,000	19,000	5,000	11,000
Total exports	56,000	38 000	64,000	45,000	64,000

Messrs. WRIGHT & Co. say, in their circular this week, that the growing crop has been refreshed, in some sections, by rain; from other parts the complaints continue of drouth; nearly everywhere the plant is represented as backward, and in many cases replanting has been found necessary. We find that planters have put a greater surface of land in corn this Spring than was the case last year.

C. SPOONER, Esq., has been elected President of the Pequonnock Bank, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

The agent of the Associated Press furnishes the following as *errata* in his commercial reports by the *Arabia*:

"The correct quotations of Cotton at Havre, per *Arabia*, are f.96 for New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, and f.88 for bas—*ex-duty*.

The closing price of Consols, on the 19th, was inadvertently omitted in the copying of the *Arabia's* report on

DRY GOODS.

MAY, 1860.
NOTICE
OF
SALE AND REMOVAL.
GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS
THIS MONTH
AT
Nos. 30 and 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO., being about to remove to their new and commodious warerooms, Nos. 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 and 25 OUANE-ST., near Broadway, and desirous of closing out their present extensive and varied stock of Dry Goods, and to effect this object they are offering
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.
In addition to their AMOSKEAG and WAMSUTTA PRINTS, in new and beautiful styles, they have now for sale the entire balance of the popular low-priced YORK STATE,
ARKWRIGHT and
KNICKERBOCKER PRINTS,
by the piece or package, FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

CLEARING-OUT SALE.
We are now offering the balance of our
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
AT COST.
Being the largest stock to be found in this market of
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
NEW STYLES NOTTINGHAM AND LENO CURTAINS.
LACE AND MUSLIN BY THE YARD.
LACE AND MUSLIN FOR VESTIBULE DOORS.
BROCATELLES, SATINS, TAPESTRIES.
REPS, WORSTED DAMASKS, CHINTZES.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
GILT CORNICES, BANDS AND PINS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES AT COST.
FINE GOLD LANDSCAPES
and FLOWER SHADES,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
BEST SCOTCH HOLLAND SHADES,
WHITE, BUFF, GREEN AND BLUE.
WE ARE CLOSING OUT, AT COST,
THE BALANCE OF THIS SEASON'S STOCK,
AND WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES FURNISHING TO THE GREAT ADVANTAGES WE NOW OFFER.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

REAL LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
THREAD LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. are now selling their entire stock of the above desirable goods at greatly reduced prices.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, May 28,
300 REAL POINT LACE COLLARS, at $3, worth $6.
GREAT BARGAINS.
Also, REAL ENGLISH THREAD COLLARS, GUIPURE PATTERNS, at 2s., worth from 5s. to 7s.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 BROADWAY.

STRIPE CLOTH CLOAKINGS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Have just received a fresh lot of
STRIPE CLOTH CLOAKINGS—NEW STYLES,
At very low prices.

FAMILY HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway,
TOWELINGS, DAMASKS, SHEETINGS and SHEETINGS, IRISH LINENS, Very Low.
SUPER ASSORTMENT OF DRAWER GOODS,
In Plain and Figured Swiss, Nainsook, Cambric, Jaconet, Brilliants &c., &c.
Also—DRAPERIES, MARSEILLES QUILTS and COUNTERPANES.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
IN ALL THE MOST FASHIONABLE SHAPES AND DESIRABLE MATERIALS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

JUST OPENED, BY
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
ANOTHER LOT OF BEAUTIFUL
ENGLISH POPLINS, SLIGHTLY IMPERFECT.
ONLY 62½ CENTS. PER YARD.

HOSIERY!
HOSIERY!
HOSIERY!
Opening this morning,
1,000 dozen ladies' Cotton Hose, very fine, 1s. a pair.
500 dozen ladies' Cotton Hose, heavy and ribbed, 1s. a pair.
500 dozen best quality English Hose, 2s a pair.
All the best make of the finer quantities of open work and silk thread in great variety.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
CHILDREN'S HOSIERY!
CHILDREN'S HOSIERY!
CHILDREN'S HOSIERY!
Opening 1,000 dozen, in every style, price and quality this morning.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
GENTS' HOSIERY!
GENTS' HOSIERY!
GENTS' HOSIERY!
Opening 500 dozen English Half Hose, 1s. 6d. a pair.
800 dozen best quality imported, 2s. a pair.
Also, a full assortment of fancy and striped Half Hose.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.
GLOVES AND MITS!
GLOVES AND MITS!
GLOVES AND MITS!
NOW OPENING.
1,500 ladies' ladies' Lisle thread Gloves,
Splendid quality, 1s. a pair.
500 dozen best English goods imported, 1s. 6d. to 3s. a pair.
Children's Gloves, Lisle thread and silk, all prices.
1,000 dozen fine silk Mits, 4s. a pair,
A great bargain.
All the better qualities of Mits at very low prices.
LADIES AND GENTS' UNDERWEAR!
LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDERWEAR!
LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDERWEAR!
All qualities of ladies', misses' and gents' merino and gauze merino Undergarments opening this day, at much less than the cost of importation.
Now in voice of
1,500 dozen ladies' best Kid Gloves, 63 cents a pair.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
WHITE GOODS!
WHITE GOODS!
WHITE GOODS!
2,000 pair, an importer's whole stock, just closed out, at much below the cost of importation,
5-4 Jenes Cambrics, from 15c. a yard to 3s.
2,000 pieces fine Jaconets, from 1s. to 3s. a yard.
1,000 pieces Book Muslin.
1,000 pieces Swiss do.
1,000 pieces Mamrick do.
1,000 pieces Striped and Checked do.
1,000 pieces Dotted Swiss.
1,000 pieces Figured Swiss.
And other White Goods much below value.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
N. B.—Our great sale of
Lace Mantillas, Lace Points, Lace Shawls Lace Bournous, Lace Centres, Flouncing Laces and French Embroidered Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c., still continues.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
2,000 DOZEN JAPANESE TOWELS,
Opening this day, $1 50 a dozen,
Very large, and just the thing for bathing; cheapest towel ever offered in New-York.
A full line of every style and quality of Damask and Huck Towels at very low prices.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

500 PIECES PLAID AND CHENE BAREGE ANGLAIS,
At 12½ cents per yard,
(Value 20c. to 25c.)
Also,
200 PIECES OF RICH EMBROIDERED BAREGE,
Extra fine quality,
At 37½ cents per yard,
Will be opened on Monday, May 28,
Received per steamer *Adriatic*,
A. T. STEWART & CO.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on Monday May 28,
FIVE FLOUNCED BLACK BAREGE ROBES,
$4 50 the Robe.
ALSO,
A full assortment of
BLACK GRENADINES,
At greatly reduced prices.

LINEN SHEETINGS
AND
SHIRTINGS,
Manufactured expressly for our
RETAIL TRADE.
Warranted superior to any in the market.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

303 CANAL-STREET, THREE DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY, 303
Open on Saturday, 14th inst.
Misses' and Children's Hats; Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes; Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
THOMAS REYNOLDS,
303 CANAL-STREET. 303

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 763 BROADWAY,
Will offer, during this week,
BLACK CHANTILLY POINTS,
BLACK CHANTILLY MANTLES,
BLACK CHANTILLY FLOUNCES,
At a great reduction. Their stock is unsurpassed, and comprises many novelties.

SILKS! SILKS!!
200 pieces extra heavy Plaid and Satin Striped Bayadere Silks, at 65 cents per yard. (Value $1.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

NOTICE.—AVIS.—NOTTICIA.—AVISO.—NOTIZ.—FOUNTAIN'S India store is the only place where India pineapple dresses, black and colored; wash silks, ⅞ wide; crapes, Intengs, satins, seersanckers, yellow nankins, novelties. China, lacquered articles: all kinds of curious American Indian feather fans, bead bark-work, &c., can be procured, wholesale and retail, at No. 643 Broadway. French fans, latest styles. This day received 20 cases Chinese matting, forming 500 rolls, elegant

DRY GOODS.

MACY'S, GREAT SALE OF RIBBONS AT MACY'S.
MACY'S, GREAT SALE OF RIBBONS AT MACY'S.
MACY'S, GREAT SALE OF RIBBONS AT MACY'S.
MACY'S, GREAT SALE OF RIBBONS AT MACY'S.
MACY'S, GREAT SALE OF RIBBONS AT MACY'S.
LADIES, for RIBBONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
BONNET SILKS,
BONNET CRAPES,
PARIS FLOWERS, ROSES, HEAD-DRESSES, &c.
GO TO R. H. MACY'S, corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.
R. H.—200 Boxes RIBBONS, 8, 10 and 12½ cents a yard.
614 Boxes RIBBONS, at 15, 18, 21 & 25 cts. a yard.
1,000 Boxes RIBBONS, from 25 to 50 cents a yard.
P. S.—PARIS
FLOWERS, ROSES and Rich Materials,
JUST received from Paris. Ladies, please examine them, you will see some pretty goods.
LADIES,
WE ASK
PARTICULAR
ATTENTION to our RIBBON and
FLOWER DEPARTMENT,
AS WE
HAVE MADE Ribbons and Flowers
A STUDY for the last SEVENTEEN years,
And can say with confidence that we understand our BUSINESS FULLY.—We endeavor to
PURCHASE EXACTLY
the Style and color that
FASHION says you must have.
NOW THEN, We PURCHASE the very best.
NOW THEN, We REJECT all poor goods.
NOW THEN, WE WILL,
NOW THEN, WE CAN!!
NOW THEN, WE DO!!!
SELL you our RIBBONS and
FLOWERS
AT
LOW
PRICES.
Store Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door from 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.
P. S.
PPP. S.
DPPP. S.—NOW THEN, Ladies, please give us a call.
R. H. MACY.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.,
Will exhibit, on MONDAY, May 28,
ENTIRELY
NEW STYLES MANTILLAS,
AFTER THE LATEST PARIS GRAPES,
Just Received per Steamers.
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR RETAIL!
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.,
Will open on MONDAY, May 28,
A LARGE VARIETY
of decided
NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,
Received per Steamers and from Auction,
BELOW USUAL PRICES!
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.,
ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR LARGE STOCK
OF
LINEN and HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
AT REDUCED PRICES!
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.,
SUMMER HOSIERY, GLOVES,
AND
UNDER-GARMENTS,
FULL ASSORTMENT, AT LOW PRICES.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
DRUGGETS, MATS, MATTING,
STAIR-CARPETING, &c.,
LARGE ASSORTMENT! LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Are now selling their superb selection of
SILKS, GRENADINES,
BAREGES, ORGANDIES,
And other styles of Paris Dress Goods,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning, at reasonable prices. Particular attention is called to our stock of Bonnets and Mantillas.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Are offering at Retail,
REAL ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS,
Small and medium patterns, designed expressly for offices, chambers, &c.,
At only $1 16 per yard, (formerly $1 25 and $1 30.)
John Cressley & Son's best quality
PATENT TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
90 cents per yard.
John Cressley & Son's best quality Velvet,
$1 25 to $1 50 per yard.
John Cressley & Son's Velvet Medallions,
Only $1 50 per yard.
Also,
Oil-cloths, Mats, Rugs, Cocoa and Canton Mattings, &c., at equally low prices.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Desiring to reduce our Spring stock of Carpetings, we will, from May 1, offer our large and well-selected stock at Retail.
Housekeepers will observe a saving of the retailer's profit as well as the advantage of selecting from a very large assortment.
Experienced upholsterers are engaged to make and put down goods.
GEORGE S. MURPHY & CO.,
P. O. 338 Broadway,
Near White st., New-York.

CARPETING.
A. JOURNEAY, Jr.,
No. 378 Broadway,
Has received, per recent arrivals, a full assortment of
VELVET AND TAPESTRY
CARPETING,
of the newest patterns. Also,
THREE-PLYS, INGRAINS, AND VENETIAN
CARPETS,
CANTON AND COCOA MATTINGS,
RUGS, MATS, &c., &c.
all of which are offered at the lowest prices.
No. 378 Broadway.

BY LAST STEAMER
We have received a few new and
elegant designs
in
BROCADE, SATIN and BROCATEL,
Worthy the first examination of those about
to purchase.
FURNITURE COVERINGS
and
CURTAINS.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER
OFFERED IN SILKS.
200 PIECES EXTRA RICH WIDE
PLAID and BROCHE POULT DE SOIES,
At 85 cents per yard,
(Value $1 25.)
Also,
LARGE ADDITIONS TO THE
$1 and $1 25 STOCKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

SUMMER BLANKETS
and
QUILTS.
We are now exhibiting to our
RETAIL TRADE
A large assortment of very fine
Qualities of these goods.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

FLOUNCED ORGANDIE ROBES,
Of the Celebrated Make of
JAMES BLACK & CO.,
IN GREAT VARIETY, at
VERY LOW PRICES.
For Sale by
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Chambers, Church and Warren sts.

A Great variety of
SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE
DRESS GOODS,
For sale cheap, by
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Chambers, Church and Warren sts.

264 BOWERY. 264
W. K. PEYTON
Will open this morning,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW MANTILLAS,
NEW CLOAKS, NEW BURNOUS,
IN RICH BLACK SILK, TAFFETAS, ZEPHYR CLOTHS, GRISAILLES, &c.,
At prices 40 per cent. less than in Broadway.
Ladies are invited to call before purchasing.
W. K. PEYTON,
Cloak and Mantilla Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

NEW CHINTZES, SHADES,
SHADE BOLLANDS,
And
FIXTURES.
Shades put up by a practical upholsterer.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

THE LARGEST AND MOST DESIRABLE stock in town of TRAVELING DRESS GOODS; some new materials in silver gray goods, very handsome and desirable for ladies cast in mourning.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN AT JACKSON'S.
400 DOUBLE-TWISTED SEWING SILKS 8-, worth $10.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a competent and trustworthy young woman, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing; has the best City reference from her last place; is willing to go to the country with a family. Call for two days at No. 3 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, just landed, a situation to do general housework, or as chambermaid and mend children and do plain sewing; is very neat and tidy in appearance; can be highly recommended. To be seen, for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th st. up-stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A LADY WISHES TO procure a situation for a girl, who has lived with her nine years, as chambermaid; understands her business perfectly. Inquire at the girl's residence, it being more convenient, at No. 195 East 13th-st., near 2d-av., for three days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid, or to assist in washing and ironing if required, or to do plain sewing. Call, for two days, at No. 69 West 26th-st., 3d floor, a few doors West of 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and will assist in washing and ironing; understands her business. Best of references. Apply for two days at No. 185 17th-st., near 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and to do sewing. Has good City reference. Has no objection to go in the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 123 33d-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent person a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or to assist with children; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and laundress; has got the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d ave. Has no objection to go in the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation; willing to go into the country for the Summer; good references given. Apply at No. 167 East 12th st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent and respectable person wishes to obtain a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take the entire charge of a baby and sew; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; best of City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 26 West 28th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a smart, tidy, young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or would travel with a lady; has the very highest testimonials as to character and capability; has lived in some of the first families in this City. Can be seen until suited at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or take care of children and do plain sewing, or to do housework in a small private family; would like to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 185 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Who perfectly understands her business in all branches; is neat and tidy in appearance; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two day at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or general housework; has no objection to the country for the Summer months. Has the best of City reference. A small respectable family preferred. Call at No. 64 Gouverneur-st., first floor, back room, Tuesday and Wednesday

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a nice, smart, capable girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children and do sewing; is a girl of genteel appearance and good manners. Apply at No. 111 Butler-st., Brooklyn, for two days. Is highly recommended.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress. Has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th ave., second floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 139 8th-st., St. Mark's-place, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very capable girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or assist in washing and ironing; she has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 161 West 25th-st., in the rear, first floor.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Call at No. 213 East 21st-st., first floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; has reference. Call for two days, at No. 443 3d-av., top floor.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid or waitress, or would take care of children. Has no objection to the country for the Summer. Satisfactory reference given. Call at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS AND NURSES.—MANNING & CO., No. 19 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, would respectfully inform the ladies of Brooklyn and the country that they have now at their agency the largest selection of experienced nurses and waiter girls they have ever had; girls of the most respectable and genteel appearance, accustomed to serve in the very best families, and whose references will bear strict investigation; will hire at moderate wages.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED A SITUAtion by a young Protestant girl as child's nurse, or would like to travel to Europe as companion to a lady; has excellent City reference; can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th av., near 12th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO obtain a situation for a respectable young woman as child's nurse, and to do plain sewing; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer months. The best of City references can be given. Apply, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 127 West 36th st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as children's nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork; has no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 131 West 30th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing, if required, or take care of the house while the family is in the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62 West 20th-st.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED FOR A hard-working, capable servant girl, as good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer; will be found economical and neat in her duties, and thoroughly efficient in housework, and for truthfulness and honesty can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; soups, game and pastry, is an excellent baker; the best of City reference; no objections to assist in the washing, if required. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 545 6th-av., between 36th and 31st sts., room No. 10.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, a situation as good plain cook; understands making all kinds of pies, and is a good baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in a private family; is thoroughly competent and understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived 7 years in one family; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Newport preferred. Apply at 21 East 21st-st., between 19th and 20th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A YOUNG GIRL A situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches and is willing to assist in the washing if required; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 223 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., fourth floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RECOMmended colored woman, a situation as first-class cook; she understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies ice-creams and fancy dishes; has lived in some of the first families in this City, to whom she can refer; wages $16. Call at or address 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-RATE COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker. No objection to the country. Testimonials satisfactory. Call at No. 234 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to do general housework in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 96 West 19th st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK WANTS A situation in a private family; she perfectly understands her business in all its branches. Reliable City references given. No objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 36 West 13th st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as professed cook; can dress all kinds of game, soups, ices jellies, desserts, pastry and baking. Best City reference. Call at No. 69 West 17th-st., in the hoop skirt store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family; has no objection to the country for the Summer months; best City reference from her last place; can be seen for three days at No. 133 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS COOK.—A LADY WANTS TO PROCURE A situation for her cook, who has been in her employ six years; she is an excellent plain cook, and a perfectly sober honest and trustworthy person. Apply at No. 44 10th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., as her present situation.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; has lived in her last place 7 years; has good City reference. Call at No. 85 West 19th-st., 3d floor, front room; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 88 East 19th-st., near Irving-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS COOK; has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 5 2d-st. No objection to go a short distance in the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A WOman as cook; has lived in last place 6 years; can give good reference. Apply at No. 83 West 15th st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, WILLing Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; baker and bread pies &c.; would do chamberwork and waiting if required; has no objection to the country; good references; no objections to the country; a home in preference to high wages; neat about her person and kitchen. Call at No. 70 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as cook; would assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to do general housework for a small family; is a first-rate baker. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

AS COOK, &c.—HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by two respectable young women, lately landed, situations in City or country; the one can cook wash and iron, and make herself useful, the other is a good chambermaid and waitress; a good home in preference to high wages. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, OBLIGing and well-recommended Scotch Protestant woman, a situation in a private family, in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a good bread and pastry cook, and first-rate washer and ironer. Apply at No. 405 Broome-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable and highly recommended young woman, a situation; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; steady and industrious, and able and willing to work; best of City references. Call at No. 276 Bowery.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant woman, as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can be seen until engaged. Inquire at No. 36 Renwick-st., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing in a private family; is a good meat and pastry cook; the best City references. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 27 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

A GERMAN COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A German Protestant young woman, as cook or laundress; is fully competent to fill either of the above situations; is willing and obliging; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; has best of reference from her last place; is an excellent cook and good baker of bread and biscuits. Apply at No. 222 East 26th-st., between 8th and 9th ave., for two days.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted by two respectable girls; one as good plain cook, and is an excellent washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, and is willing and obliging, and has four years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 69 West 16th-st., in the rear, second floor, front room.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a young woman—is an excellent cook, good baker; would assist in washing and ironing; best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 185 17th-st., near 1st-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, SITUATIONS by two respectable Protestant girls, one as cook, the other as laundress. Apply at No. 116 East 26th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wants a situation to do the general housework of a small private family. Has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 49 East 31st-st., near 4th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, THOROUGHly conversant with the English and German languages, and highly recommended in every respect, is desirous of obtaining a situation in the above-mentioned capacity, in which she has had ample experience; salary less an object than kind treatment. Address M. S., yet daily or by letter, care of Mr. Westermann, No. 440 Broadway, New-York, or No. 144 Sauermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of ability and refinement desires the situation to superintend a widower's or elderly gentleman's household; fully competent for any position where trust and confidence are required; no objection to children; the most respectable reference given. Address, for one week, M., Box No. 2,626 New-York Post-office.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY OF RESPECTability and intelligence desires a situation as above. She wishes to be where she can have entire charge, and where the family is small. Would do the work without any assistance. Would not object to go a short distance in the country. Address S. F., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

A HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman would like a situation as plain cook; is a first rate washer and ironer; or would do housework in a small family. Has no connections in this country and prefers a steady home. Has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st.

A HOUSEMAID.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation for a very respectable girl to go in the country to do chamberwork, plain sewing and would assist in the washing. Can be seen at No. 4 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, where she has lived for the last two years.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing, and willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to go in the country; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 190 East 31st-st.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant woman to do the general housework of a small private family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 191 West 26th-st., rear, between 8th and 9th ave.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, in a private family, to do general housework; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 146 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

A HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman to do general housework in a small family; understands cooking, washing and ironing. Apply at No. 342 West 38th-st., between 6th and 10th ave.

A LADY'S MAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable colored girl, as lady's maid or child's assistant nurse. Inquire at No. 619 37th-st.

A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A very respectable and intelligent girl wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; perfectly understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to travel or to wait on growing children. Call at No. 32 St. Mark's-place, 6th-st., near 2d-av.

A LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as laundress in a private family, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; would have no objections to go to the country for the Summer; can give the best of City references. Call at 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., for two days.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTEStant young woman, a situation as first-class laundress, who thoroughly understands her business, French fluting, &c.; does up fine muslins in beautiful style; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 63 6th-av., near 8th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED and trustworthy woman, a situation as nurse; would take entire charge of a boy from its birth, or would take chamberwork and sewing; has the best City reference; no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation, as infant's nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and who thoroughly understands her business; is very respectable and neat in appearance; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Apply at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st., for two days.

A NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of children and will take the whole care of a baby, and will be very useful in a respectable family. Has good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 173 Prince-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; fully qualified to take charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference, and can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 213 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

A NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN OF respectability wishes employment as monthly nurse or to attend a sick or invalid lady. Apply at No. 63 West 30th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT nurse wishes a situation; can take charge of an infant from its birth or take care of older children, and is a good sewer; has the highest testimonials as to capacity and character. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

A NURSE.—A LADY IS ANXIOUS TO PROCURE a situation for a Protestant girl who has been in her employ six years, to take care of children and do light chamberwork, where little sewing is required. Apply at her present employer's, No. 44 19th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

A NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable young girl in a first class family as nurse and to do plain sewing. Would prefer going to the country. Call at No. 60 West Washington-place, in the rear for two days.

A NURSE.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as nurse. Can be seen for two days at No. 24 East 19th-st., near Broadway. Good City reference.

A NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY AN American Protestant girl as children's nurse and plain sewing; no objection to go to the country; the best of City reference. Call at No. 155 Hammond-st.

A NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A situation as nurse and seamstress chamberwork and laundress, chambermaid and waitress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman, with the best of City references. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or would do light chamberwork and sewing; has no objection to travel with a lady. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., in the basement.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a competent young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can do embroidery neatly. Has no objection to go to the country for the Summer months. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 209 East 19th-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a competent person as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; can do up ladies' fineries if required; no objection to the country; annexed, to which are references. Can be seen at No. 69 West 15th-st., in the rear, second floor, front room, for two days, between 6th and 7th ave.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; would take charge of a baby or growing children, or would go as chambermaid and family seamstress; would have no objections to the country; good reference given. Call at No. 202 1st-av., no stairs.

A SALESWOMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable lady, a situation to attend a trimming or fancy store; reference given. Inquire or address Mrs. M. W., No. 10 King-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as seamstress; she can do all kinds of family sewing; cuts and fits children's dresses; would go as chambermaid and waitress if required; the best of reference; prefers living in the country. Also, a young woman as general housewoman; she is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; the best of reference. Call at No. 215 West 16th-st., for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as seamstress in a family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothing, and do all kinds of family sewing; would go by the week or month. Good reference given. No objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 94 20th-st., between 6th and 7th

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week; mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to one extra copy. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded upon application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the morning of *every* Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, *seventeen* for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the Publishers "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE INVISIBLE PRINCE—LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—OVERLAND ROUTE.

BOWERY THEATRE—JULIUS CÆSAR—THE [illegible] DEMON.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—AFTERNOON—WHITE BEARCH OF THE PRAIRIE—PERFECTION. Evening—PAULINE.

NIBLO'S BROADWAY—Prof. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

TOOLE'S INSTITUTE—PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.

FOURTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE THEATRE—Last Evening—CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

BRYANT'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

METROPOLITAN GALLERY OF ART, 5 CENTRAL-STREET—No. 596—WHEELOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

GOUPIL & CO.'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Homestead bill, as amended by the House, was called up in the Senate, when, on motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Ark., the amendments were not concurred with. The Pacific Telegraph bill and the Post-office Deficiency bill were successively and briefly considered, when Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, was permitted to make an explanation of his connection with the Houmas Land Claims. Mr. BENJAMIN followed with a detailed statement of the same subject, in support of Mr. SLIDELL, and was encountered by Mr. TOOMBS, who contended that the lands now claimed under the Houmas patent have been for a half-century in possession of other parties, whose rights have not hitherto been disputed. Without action, the Senate adjourned. The Pacific Railroad bill engaged the attention of the House; Southern members arguing in a blustering way for a Southern route; and the parents of the bill defending the one selected. Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, raised a legal objection to the bill, in the fact that the parties named in it constituted not a corporation, but a partnership; and that the death of any one of them would throw the whole subject into chancery. Other technical objections were made by Mr. WINSLOW, and the bill, by a vote of 100 to 87, was recommitted. In Committee of the Whole, Mr. WASHBURNE delivered a campaign document by way of a speech embodying an account of the life, public services, and private character of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the Illinois candidate of the Republican Party for the Presidency. Other members, not obtaining a hearing, obtained leave to print speeches intended for electioneering purposes.

The call for a meeting of the people in Union-square to forward the nomination of Gen. SAMUEL HOUSTON for the Presidency, was responded to by an assemblage of several thousand persons in the vicinity of the Washington statue last evening. At the main stand there were music, banners, flags, torches, gun-firing, fireworks, speeches, resolutions, and an address to the people of the United States, all intended to enforce the idea that the hero of San Jacinto should be the next President of the United States, in spite of party conventions, cliques and cancuses. Dr. STEPHEN HASBROUCK presided, and speeches were made by [illegible], and others. The address recommended the formation of Houston Clubs in every city, village and town, and the formation of a Houston electoral ticket for every State. A second meeting was organized in the vicinity of the first, at which similar sentiments were advanced. The tone of the meeting was decidedly liberal, cheers being given not only for Gen. HOUSTON, but for SEWARD, LINCOLN, DOUGLAS, and even the Benicia Boy.

The *Quaker City*, from Havana on the 25th, arrived at this port yesterday. Disastrous fires had occurred on the island, destroying large quantities of sugar-cane prepared for grinding. The losses in the vicinity of the Carojal and Magna plantations alone, to the 16th inst., were estimated at $200,000. Señor DON T. FRANCISCO PACHECO, Spanish Minister to Mexico, left Havana on the 19th, *en route* for the capital of the country, to which he is accredited. Mr. GOTTSCHALK, the distinguished pianist, has been giving concerts in Havana. There were 300,000 boxes of stock in sugar on hand, against 345,000 at the same time last year. Molasses was 3@3½ reals per keg of 5½ gallons. Freights were without decline, and Exchange on the United States, for 60 days, was ¼@1 per cent. premium.

In the Old School Assembly at Rochester yesterday the amount raised for Father CHINIQUY was reported at $2,750. Drs. EDGAR and MCMULLEN were appointed delegate and alternate to the next General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterians. It was decided that no further action in relation to Slavery or Temperance was necessary.

The auction sale of the Brooklyn Ferry leases, which has been so often postponed, took place yesterday in the City Hall. Only three persons, Mr. CYRUS P. SMITH, President of the Union Ferry Company; Mr. HAYS, President of the Dry Dock Bank, understood to be an *alter ego* of GEORGE LAW, and Mr. C. K. GARRISON, offered bids. The lease is for ten years from May, 1861, and includes all the ferries now owned by the Union Ferry Company. The price now paid is $56,000, but Mr. C. K. GARRISON, acting for the Union Ferry Company had to bid $103,000 for the new lease, before it was knocked down to him.

The application of Mr. PLATT for a *mandamus* to compel Comptroller HAWS to approve the bond offered by him as City Chamberlain came up in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice BOSWORTH. The hearing was, however, postponed on account of the engagements of Mr. EVARTS, the counsel of the Comptroller.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, but transacted no business of public importance.

The schooner *Josephine*, suspected of being engaged in the Slave-trade, was yesterday seized, and her Captain arrested and held to bail in $3,000. The Captain gave his name as WM. F. CARTER. The vessel cleared for the Coast of Africa on the 17th of May, and returned to port dismasted.

The fifty-fourth anniversary of the New-York Orphan Asylum was held yesterday, in the presence of a large concourse of its friends and patrons. Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, of the Church of the Ascension, opened the proceedings with the reading of the Scriptures and prayer. The annual report was highly satisfactory. During the past year the managers have received two legacies, $2,000 from the late Miss R. B. MILLER, and $500 from the late Mrs. ANTHON. On April 1 there were 173 orphans in the Asylum. The receipts have exceeded the expenditures, and the Treasurer has a balance of $136 in hand.

The previous dull feeling on the Stock Exchange, and the advices from Europe, which were construed politically as unpromising, caused a decline of ¼@1 ⅞ cent. yesterday forenoon on most of the Share list. At the close, there was a reaction nearly equal to the fall. Exchange left off 109½. Money continues quiet and easy.

The principal kinds of Breadstuffs were in more demand, at firmer prices. A fair business was transacted in Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Whisky, Hay, Hops, Fish Oils, Rosin, Dry Codfish, Candles and Tallow. Provisions, Metals, Teas, Fruit, Foreign Liquors and Tobacco were less active. The Freight engagements were heavier.

OUR EASTERN GUESTS.—The Japanese are evidently beginning to be bored by the attentions they receive at Washington. They came on a mission of ceremony, and are not at all pleased to find it converted into a visit of the most fatiguing labor. They show their good sense in preferring to spend their time in examining the machinery and manufacturing processes of the country,—in studying what is new and useful,—rather than in attendance upon the balls and parties and dinners which are got up for them, and where they are stared at like so many wild beasts. They are already thoroughly sick of this thing, and look forward with dismay to the amount of it still in store for them in the northern cities which they are expected to visit.

We trust their scruples and tastes in this matter will be treated with the utmost respect. If any public good is to flow from their mission, they must not go away disgusted with the country and its customs. It is not easy for us to understand how utterly unlike is everything they see here to what they are accustomed to at home. They are persons of the highest rank,—accustomed to the most rigid seclusion and the most aristocratic isolation from the mass of the people, and habitually treated by the thousands of their attendants with a degree of deference which seems to us the sheerest servility. The condition of things they encounter here is utterly incomprehensible to them,—and it is only surprising they have tolerated it so long. Their patience, it appears, has reached its limit.

The Pending Issue.

Senator HAMMOND, of South Carolina, in a letter which was published in the TIMES a few days since, insists upon the necessity of a compact union among the Slave States, and advises the sending of delegates to Richmond clothed with absolute power to take such action as the emergency may require. He represents the people of the North as bent on the destruction of the slaveholding States—ignorant of the fact that it involves their own. He adds:

"They are told and believe that we are weak, and in the face of *the fact that we have been strong enough to control this Government ever since it was established*, and to make the country all that it is, they have been made to believe that the South dare not face the North on any decisive field—in short, on the issue of disunion. And that issue is what, it seems to me, they are now pressing keenly on us, in Congress and everywhere. We must meet it, and meet it *now*."

Mr. HAMMOND here incidentally states the precise issue of the pending contest. He admits that the slaveholding States have "*controlled this Government ever since it was established*;" and he seems to understand perfectly—though he does not confess openly—that the real point to be decided next November is, whether they shall be permitted thus absolutely to control it longer. The question of Slavery is merely an incident of the real controversy. It is prominent and important because Slavery is the weapon which the South has used to compel that union of action which has enabled it to control the Government hitherto. The Southern States cling to Slavery because it affords the only basis upon which they can unite. The North denounces it partly on moral grounds, and partly because it has been so long made the instrument of their subjugation.

But the real contest is for political power. The great body of the people of the North and West have come to feel that the South has usurped control of the Government long enough—that the real power of the country rests no longer with that section, and that every consideration of justice and expediency demands that the actual control of the Government should go with the population and the natural elements of authority. For a long time after the organization of the Government, the slaveholding States were in the ascendant. They continued to hold the majority of population—they had the greater wealth, and were thus fairly entitled to the substantial control of the Government. But that period has passed away forever. They are now in a constitutional minority, and in 1864 the Free States will have 196 representative votes, and the Slave States but 104.

Upon what grounds of justice or of right can the South still claim, in the face of this steady relative decline, the prolonged and perpetual ascendancy in the councils of the Federal Government? Why should the other States of the Union be expected to concede to them, in perpetuity, this complete control over interests which they all share in common? It was understood, when this Government was established, that it was to be a government of the people, acting under prescribed constitutional forms. In such a government power must go with the people;—and the balance of power must shift as the changes of population may require. These changes are by no means confined to the Slave States:—they embrace all sections of the country. In 1790, Massachusetts was the second State in the Union in point of population and relative political weight:—now she has fallen to be the sixth. Ohio, which had no existence then, and which, in 1800, ranked as the seventeenth of the States, has now risen to be the third. The Northwest has grown twice as fast as the Southwest:—the old North has increased but slowly, while the Mississippi valley has rushed forward, with gigantic strides, towards that supreme dominion which she is soon to wield over all the States of the common Union. The sceptre of power is rapidly passing away from the Atlantic seaboard;—the great West already snatches the Presidential nomination from the Eastern States;—Western influences, interests, habits and modes of thought already begin to control the public action of the whole country, and in twenty-five years from this time we must all, North as well as South, look to the West for the laws and the policy which are to control our interests and decide our destiny. These are among the unavoidable incidents of national growth. They spring necessarily from the fact that in so large a country—one having such wide diversities of climate and of soil, and opened in successive sections to immigration and settlement, as our own has been—the centre of power must follow the course of population, and must change as that changes from one section to another. The South can have no exemption from this universal law. It cannot hope to prolong its control over the Confederacy beyond the term which this law assigns to it.

Mr. HAMMOND is quite right in saying that hitherto the supremacy of the South over the Federal Government has been complete. It is the fact of this control,—prolonged already beyond the just limits which its relative rank would prescribe, and not always exercised with a very scrupulous regard to the rights and interests of other sections,—which has roused the people of the Northern States to an effort for its overthrow. They are naturally unwilling longer to be overborne by an aggressive and arrogant minority. They cannot consent to see their interests made permanently subordinate to the interests of a section which has become inferior to them in population, in wealth, and in all the elements of political control. They assert their right, by every legitimate title, to the control of the Government;—and it is this for which they are now contending. The South is determined to resist. It holds the attitude of a resolute usurper—resolved on perpetuating his power, and menacing with violent resistance every attempt to dispossess him. The resistance will be futile, because the war is with the laws of nature—the inevitable and irresistible influences of national growth.

The South alleges that its institutions are in danger from this menaced change. It regards this endeavor of the North to seize upon the power to which it is entitled, as a crusade against Slavery, and upon this apprehension bases its stubborn resistance. The South is undoubtedly entitled to protection against any such interference with its social security. But the time for resistance will only arrive when the attempt at interference is made. Nothing increases the danger of it half so much as the means taken to ward it off. The South has no reason to fear any unconstitutional interference with Slavery on the part of the Northern States, or of the Federal Government in the hands of the majority of the people of the Union. When any such attempt is made the South will have a right to resist;—but until that time, they have no right to offer any other resistance than that which any citizen may properly make at the ballot box. A league of the Cotton States,—such an "organization of a new Republic, under our present Federal Constitution," as Mr. HAMMOND recommends,—would be in violation of the plainest provisions of the Constitution, and could only be regarded as an initial step to revolution.

Mr. HAMMOND says that the North is pressing upon the South the issue of disunion. In what sense this language is used we do not quite understand. The North has no purpose of doing anything which shall compel the South, either from self-respect or in self-defence, to secede from the Union;—but it is resolved, and it is nearly unanimous in the purpose, to assert its rightful share of authority in the affairs of the Federal Government. If the South regards this as pressing the issue of disunion upon them, we can only regret their mistake, and leave the people of the Southern States to decide for themselves what course they will pursue. According to present appearances there will be two Democratic candidates in the field,—one a National Democrat and the other a Secessionist. This will enable the people of the South to vote directly on the issue of disunion,—leaving the North entirely undisturbed by the contest. But whatever else may happen, it is quite safe to predict that the control which the South has exercised over the Government ever since it was established, must now come to an end. Senator HAMMOND is statesman enough to afford to look this fact in the face and to make the best of it,—instead of wasting his strength in contending against what is inevitable.

Mexican Affairs.

The mass of information from Mexico that has appeared in the TIMES this week, cannot fail to make apparent the peculiar and extraordinary character of the revolution and civil strife that have been in progress throughout the neighboring Republic since the latter part of 1857. We have the account that Mons. GABRIAC, who has been the official representative of France and Spain in Mexico for several years, and one of the principal supporters of the Church or monarchical faction, has been recalled; and it is stated that this high functionary, the representative of two of the European Powers in Mexico, has so outraged public opinion, so violated his duty towards his own countrymen even, in his official and private acts, that he is obliged to proceed from the city of Mexico to Vera Cruz by circuitous routes, and embark by stealth on board a French man-of-war at Sacrificios, to avoid insult, and perhaps the hanging he so richly deserves. It is also stated that the French and Spanish Minister has accumulated, during his five years' residence in Mexico, the sum of $1,000,000—having been interested in the iniquitous financial schemes of the Church Government, the importation of French goods under the seal of the Legation, &c., &c.

But this is nothing new for a foreign minister in Mexico. According to history, fortune-making, by hook or by crook, is the particular vocation of that class of officials in this rich but despised and abused country. The predecessor of GABRIAC—Mons. LAVASSEUR, we think, was his name—went into the importation of French carriages. He hired a warerocm, and to such an extent did he import vehicles from France under the seal of the Legation as to almost break up that branch of industry in the City of Mexico; till at last, the artisans in that line becoming desperate, they congregated in a mob on a certain evening, broke open Mons. LAVASSEUR'S carriage repository, dragged therefrom some sixty vehicles, and burned them on the public plaza. Mr. OTTWAY, the English Minister, was notorious for his private speculations in Mexican troubles, and the amount of Mexican dollars he carried out of the country.

We mention these little historical incidents simply to show how things are done in Mexico.

But to return to our advices from Mexico. We find that ZULOAGA has issued a decree to MIRAMON, under date of May 1, demanding the restoration of the Presidency. ZULOAGA says he deposited the office with MIRAMON temporarily, in order to "give effect to the campaign against the dissenters in Vera Cruz." MIRAMON having failed in two campaigns against that city, ZULOAGA thinks it time to come forward, and in his decree to MIRAMON holds the following language:

"Two epochs have passed in the course of fifteen months, and immense efforts and sacrifices have been made by all classes of society to aid your Excellency in the consummation of the object; and as the late events are an incontestable proof that other means must be adopted to save the country in the perilous crisis through which we are passing, I, as the only one responsible before God and my fellow-citizens, being the legitimate representative of the plan of Tacubaya, cannot be indifferent to the evils which afflict them, nor longer refrain from myself confronting the position, and by all the means in my power, promoting whatever will conduce to their well being and prosperity."

This is the language of ZULOAGA, the tool of the Church faction—a man of low instincts, no education, vile habits and ignoble pursuits. This language is the essence of humbug and hypocrisy, in which scholars in the Spanish school of intrigue are the greatest adepts on Earth, and it is astonishing that our people do not more readily comprehend this fact. MIRAMON does not obey the decree; on the contrary, he captures and imprisons ZULOAGA, and issues a forced loan decree under date of May 8, for $275,000. This decree is probably one of the most extraordinary documents that ever emanated from the President of a Republic. It states that the amount assigned to each *lender* shall be paid into the Custom-house building of each city. Thirty days are given in which to make the payment, and those who pay up within eight days from the date of the decree shall have a discount of 20 per cent., while those who do not pay the amounts against their names at the end of the thirty days shall be forced to disgorge the same as a *fine*. We copy the following articles from the decree:

ART. 5. The amount loaned shall be repaid out of the 25 per cent. that remains free to the Government of the duties of importation at all of the ports open to foreign commerce.

ART. 6. That there may be no difficulty in said repayment, the receiving office shall give to each lender a certificate of his payment, which shall be receivable from the bearer in all the maritime, frontier and interior custom houses in payment of the duties and tax spoken of in the preceding article.

When the fact is remembered that the MIRAMON Government does not hold a port in the Republic, and has no power over the import or export of wares, merchandise, specie or bullion, the impudence and coolness of the fifth and sixth articles must be evident.

The foregoing are some of the most prominent points contained in our Mexican correspondence, and they vividly portray the outrageous and murderous juggling by which dollars are coined out of the blood and sweat of the Mexican nation. We doubt whether any recent history represents such enormous crimes against humanity as are now being enacted on the part of Christian nations towards Mexico. In addition to such facts as have been mentioned in this article, we desire to refer to a communication from our Vera Cruz correspondent, which will be found in another column of the TIMES of to-day. This communication sets forth with great perspicuity the vice-like grasp with which those European Powers having pecuniary claims on Mexico hold that country. We have here the irrefragable evidence that the Central Government of Mexico, recognized by the European Powers and sustained by them, not only does not pay one cent towards the liquidation of the country's indebtedness to Europe, but deliberately violates every principle of national honor, and wages a ruinous warfare upon those citizens who look to European Ministers for protection. On the other hand, we find the Liberal or Constitutional Government, which is unrecognized by these European Ambassadors,—with which these officials are in fact at open war, using every effort to crush and annihilate it,—faithfully setting aside the greater portion of the revenue of the country in liquidation of the national debt. Here is certainly an extraordinary evidence of inhumanity and injustice on one side, and the very soul of patriotism and honor on the other. Yet, so lethargic is public opinion in the United States relative to Mexican affairs, and if the New-York *Tribune* can be taken as the exemplification, so utterly dead are we of the North to all the dictates of Christianity and humanity, as well as more worldly interests, that poor, degraded and down-trodden Mexico must be left a prey to the harpies who have for so many years been sucking at her vitals, and the present Congress must adjourn without bringing to a successful issue this long pending and dangerous question, notwithstanding our own pecuniary interests and foreign relations become seriously complicated and imperiled by such a course. Our own interests, as a commercial and manufacturing nation, are considered as naught. We are unblushingly told that we have no duty to perform in this matter as a Christian and enlightened Republic; but we must quietly look on and allow European Powers to work out their venal schemes, and a miserable, desperate and bloody heathen oligarchy continue to scourge the bleeding and nearly ruined Mexican nation. All these monstrous evils must be tolerated, simply because partisan prejudice and passion find no benefit in permitting their extinction. We hope, for the credit of the American name and character, that a speedy and sane remedy may be applied.

The Turkish Question Again.

The reappearance of the "Turkish difficulty" upon the political stage in Europe, with an aspect almost as menacing as that which it wore when MENSCHIKOFF displayed his paletot at the Porte, in 1853, is a signal illustration of the folly of trying to mend or patch up political organizations that are not founded either on justice or on the popular will. If the relations of the Turkish Government with its Christian subjects had been settled finally at the close of the Crimean war, so as to prevent the recurrence of fresh complications, instead of being settled temporarily for the mere purpose of making peace, we should not have, as at present, commerce deranged and manufactures half paralyzed, by the imminent renewal of a quarrel which has, for half a century, kept the three greatest Powers in Europe in hot water. The remonstrances made by Russia, on behalf of the Turkish Christians, were, as the world knew, perfectly well founded. The grievances she complained of were substantial and notorious. They were disregarded by the Sultan and by France and England, from a very reasonable conviction that they were put forward as a cover for schemes of territorial aggrandizement on a great scale. Russia asked the Porte for justice for her co-religionists in order that she might herself take the place of the Porte as their ruler; and the Allies aided the Sultan in resisting them through fear of seeing the Czar enthroned at Constantinople. There is nothing in the least unreasonable on the part of the Western Powers, in deprecating the addition of 30,000,000 subjects to an Empire already so powerful as that of Russia. The fear that a power which would stretch from Lapland to the Bosphorus, over some of the finest countries in Europe, and would add the command of the Mediterranean to the complete possession of the Black Sea, and support a navy manned by the maritime population of the Archipelago and Dalmatia, by an army of nearly a million and a half of regular soldiers, would prove dangerous to the liberty and independence of other European nations, is not a fear that can be fairly called chimerical. Neither France nor Italy nor England could witness the apparition of such a giant in the Levant without the gravest misgivings.

The way to have removed the danger was to have removed the excuse which Russia has had for all her wars with Turkey for a hundred years. The provision of reasonable guarantees for the rights of the Christians would have ended the "Eastern Question" at least for this century. This was what France and England pretended to set about at the Paris Conferences in 1856, but they left the matter in rather a worse position than that in which the war found it. They had wounded the pride of Russia at Sebastopol, without sensibly diminishing her strength, and they left her at the peace in possession of precisely the same reasons for menacing Constantinople, of which she had previously availed herself. They had both been fully informed, during the war, of the utterly disorganized condition of the Turkish Government—of the gross corruption and debasement amongst the official class at the capital. The allied Generals and Commissioners had had personal experience of the complete powerlessness of the central authority throughout the provinces, of the utter disregard by all local functionaries, from the mudir to the pasha, of any order, edict or decree, which did not happen to tally with their interests or convenience, or which even conflicted in the least degree with their prejudices. The Plenipotentiaries were consequently perfectly well aware that any convention made with the Sultan as to the rights of [illegible] private and personal wish to be agreeable, but nothing more. It was never alleged by Russia or anybody else that the oppression of the rayahs was the direct act of the Government at Constantinople. It was not the laws that weighed heavily on them. The Hatti-Humayoun was in existence for years before MENSCHIKOFF'S mission. Their wrongs were and are the wrongs which a conquered race usually experiences from their conquerors.

The Christians are unarmed, unwarlike, bred in habits of submission, scattered thinly through a wild country, without roads, without any means of intercommunication. Their masters are soldiers, following war as their trade, scorning Christians with more than the scorn of a negro-driver for a "free nigger," accustomed to command.—a prompt, cruel, fiery race, with the old Tartar fierceness still untamed by four centuries of a fixed agricultural life. They kick, cuff, and rob Christians because the common law of the Ottoman empire allows it. The statute law of Constantinople cannot mend matters, without either altering the nature of the Turkish population, and teaching them to forget all the traditions of their race, or else creating such a public force, and effecting such a reorganization of the administration as would enforce obedience throughout the empire to the dictates of the central power. This could only be done by taking the Government entirely out of the hands of the Mussulmans, or at least admitting the Christians to a fair share in it.

If any such change were made, the Greeks, who are the only active, energetic race of the Levant, and who now hold the finances of Turkey within bounds, would at once rise into power, and assume the reins of the administration. Their success as commercial men—a success which has no parallel in the history of any other race—as it is only forty years since they were a horde of barbarians, fighting for their lives among the rocks of the Morea, and which has placed Greek houses in the first rank at London, Liverpool, Marseilles and Genoa, proves the possession of great administrative ability. We cannot deny the possession of military courage to the soldiers of 1823, and the Greek race has never been accused of a want of diplomatic acuteness. Whether the transfer of the administration of the Ottoman Empire to Greek hands could be made to consort with the retention of the Sultan, as a constitutional monarch, time would tell; but the difficulty, if it proved a difficulty, would be far easier of solution than the one which now presents itself. Russia owes a large portion of her influence amongst the rayahs to the fact that she is the only power that has attempted to better their condition in the only practical way by overturning the power of the Turks. She will retain it till the Allies adopt her course of treatment, recognize the rights of the majority as the only firm basis for any political settlement, and give up childish attempts to convert the common domestic Turk into a copy of a French prefect of department. What has plainly to be done finally had better be done at once. The Greek Kingdom, already in existence, has failed mainly because it comprises but a tithe of the Greeks, and the poorest part of Greece. The political philosophers of Europe could hardly perform a better experiment than by uniting the whole Greek race, or giving it a chance of self-government. It is sure not to be nearly so formidable as Russia, and it can not fail more miserably than Turkey.

A CHANCE OF CABS.—It is by no means impossible that the next generation of New-Yorkers may owe to the Central Park, under its actual management, not merely "the delight of their eyes and the pride of their life" in the way of fresh air, charming promenades and refreshing scenery, but also safety in their homes and the means of moving freely about their huge metropolis. The Park Police is already established in public favor as a model of discipline, efficiency and good behavior. And the Superintendent of the Park has just issued, by order of the Commissioners, an advertisement setting forth that sealed proposals will be received at the Park Office for providing "one-horse vehicles for hire, and running the same on the roads of the Central Park."

This step is the first practical movement in the direction of an improvement, the absence of which has been a standing, or rather running disgrace to our great City for years past. So far as the Park is concerned, a supply of cheap, comfortable, easy vehicles, such as may be had in Paris or London for a half or a quarter of a dollar the hour, is absolutely essential to the general enjoyment of that beautiful pleasure-ground. Some of our wagon-owning citizens have been already greatly aggrieved at finding themselves excluded from the "people's park," by the "people's policemen," when they took their families there for a Sunday's drive in the respectable vehicles which do duty through the week in transporting legs of mutton, or cans of milk, or kegs of crackers, or boxes of candles from their shops to their customers' houses. This is natural enough; and no one can wonder that the sufferers should instantly break forth into indignant denunciations of the "aristocracy," and impassioned vindications of the "rights of labor." But a moment's reflection might satisfy even an angry pater-familias that the very design of a park would be destroyed if the liberty which might be safely extended to the decent wagon which bears bis "sign" emblazoned on its modest sides, were offered to huge advertising vans, portents in pink and scarlet, monstrous shapes flaunting hideous devices. And yet as the line must be drawn somewhere, how can it be so safely drawn, for the greatest good of the greatest number, as between "business vehicles" in general, and vehicles of pleasure? A supply of well-built, well-kept cabs will obviate all difficulties of this kind for all rational and considerate persons—which, of course, is as much as to say the whole population of New-York. But our hope is that it may do more. Successful on the Park, we shall hope to see the cab, the British "brougham," or the French "coupé," either of which is better suited to our climate than the more open "milord" or "hansom," gradually make its victorious way into the City. The disappearance of the last "hack" from Broadway will mark an era in our civilization hardly less glorious and beneficent than the epoch which shall witness the suicide in the City Hall cupola of the last Alderman.

FAREWELL SERMON OF REV. MR. KALLOCH.—Rev. I. S. KALLOCH preached his farewell sermon to his congregation at Tremont Temple, Boston, on Sunday last. The building was excessively crowded. Mr. KALLOCH will leave Boston this week, to reside in Leavenworth, Kansas. His position there will be that of chief manager and agent of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society. His friends in Boston have volunteered to contribute $75,000 to build him a church in that city at any period that he will consent to return.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The City [illegible] in Court.

[illegible] ASSIGNED FOR CONSIDERATION.

[illegible], May 29.

The case of HAMILTON [illegible] Common Pleas [illegible] and Mr. PENNY [illegible] the Common Council [illegible] that the Court [illegible] the Council [illegible], 28, of [illegible]

In the afternoon [illegible] judgment against the majority of the Common and the minority of the Select Councils.

Mr. PENNY argued that the case was in no better position now for final adjudication than before, and that more time was wanted.

Judge WOODWARD held that the Court could not make numerical distinctions in the issue of the writ of attachment. The judgment was against the City of Pittsburg as a corporation, and the writ of execution should issue against all the members of the Councils as her agents. The judgment was not executed or the writ obeyed until the Corporation had levied the tax. The course of the Court was plain: it was either to confess its inability to enforce its orders, or else to force the Council to obey. In dispensing criminal justice, it might be proper to make a distinction in favor of those minorities of the Council who expressed a willingness to obey the writ, but for the execution of its orders the Court looks to every representative of the Corporation.

Mr. HARDING, under this suggestion, moved for attachments against all members of both Councils.

Chief-Justice LOWRIE saw no necessity for this, and differed from the views of Judge WOODWARD. He would not indorse an attachment against those who expressed a willingness to obey the order of the Court. Against the others an attachment was proper.

Mr. PENNY said that the Common Council had acted in good faith in their effort to levy the tax. He then recapitulated the history of the case.

Here the Court retired, and, after consultation, ordered an attachment for contempt to issue against all the recusant members of both Councils, namely: Wm. Ward, Richard Thompson, Samuel Merrell, John Quinn, Jackson Duncan and Jacob Tomer, of the Select Council; A. G. McCandless, Wm. F. Taylor, A. R. Hayden, George Hill, John Long, Wm. Robotham and Aaron Floyd, of the Common Council.

The writ is made returnable at Lancaster on June 27, at 9 o'clock, and the Sheriff is directed to have the men there.

The former writ as to the other members of the Common Council is continued until the same time.

Important Legal Decision.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 29.

The great patent suit of JUNIUS JUDSON vs. COZ & HODGSON, for infringement of the patent for the Judson Governor Valve, which has been on trial for the last ten days in the United States Circuit Court, terminated yesterday in a verdict for the plaintiff, fully sustaining the validity of the patent. One hundred and ten witnesses from different parts of the country testified in the case. LEE and PUGSLEY for plaintiff; MEEKS, OLIVER KITTREDGE and COLLINS, for defendants.

Republican Ratification Meeting at New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, May 29.

The Republican members of the Legislature, in connection with the Republicans of the city, held a meeting at Liberty Hall this evening, to ratify the nomination at Chicago. The speakers and others were escorted to the Hall by a torch-light procession and bands of music. The meeting was a very large one.

Ex-Gov. R. S. BALDWIN presided. Speeches were made by Hon. E. K. FOSTER, on behalf of the Delegation to Chicago; by Hon. TRUMAN SMITH, who introduced the resolutions; by Gov. BUCKINGHAM, Ex-Gov. DUTTON, Hon. N. D. SPERRY, Wm. K. PECK, and many others. The resolutions were passed by acclamation.

Ratification Meeting at Trenton.

TRENTON, Tuesday, May 29.

A grand ratification meeting of the friends of LINCOLN and HAMLIN was held here this evening, at Temperance Hall. The meeting was large and enthusiastic. The Chicago Platform was read and adopted with cheers. Hon. WM. L. DAYTON and JAS. T. RUSLING, of Trenton, and GEO. A. CAPPER, of Philadelphia, made speeches, and were repeatedly and lendly applauded. Cheers were given for the nominees, and resolutions passed to elect them. One hundred guns were fired.

Douglas in Massachusetts.

STOCKBRIDGE, Tuesday, May 29.

At a meeting of the Democrats of the Eleventh Congressional District, held at Pittsfield to-day, resolutions favorable to Douglas were unanimously passed. Both delegates will now vote for him, which will be a gain of one vote.

Special Municipal Election at Newark.

NEWARK, Tuesday, May 29.

A special election of an Alderman was held in the Fourth Ward to-day. There was a hard contest, and the Opposition candidate was elected by nine majority. Last Fall the Democrats carried the Ward.

Bursting of the Boiler of the Kate McLaurin.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, May 29.

The steamer *Kate McLaurin*, for Fayetteville, burst her boiler at 4 o'clock this morning, near Elizabethtown, killing Captain EVANS and two deck hands, and scalding the fireman and others. The cargo of merchandize, which was for the interior is a total loss.

The Weymouth Tragedy.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 29.

Seven witnesses were examined at Weymouth, to-day, before the Coroner, in the poisoning case of Miss MARY THRELL. The evidence was conclusive of the death by corrosive sublimate, but there was no proof of HERSEY'S implication. The verdict is expected to-morrow.

Another Poisoning Case.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 29.

ALEXANDER MOORE was arrested in Manchester, yesterday, charged with poisoning his wife, daughter, son-in-law, and servant girl, by placing white lead in flour. All are in a critical condition, with faint hopes of their recovery.

Violent Hail-Storm at Lexington, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 29.

A violent hail-storm at Lexington, Mo., last night, did much damage to the fruit of that vicinity, and broke nearly all the glass in the city. Some of the hail stones weighed seven ounces, and split the shingles on the roofs of houses in their descent.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 29.

The special session of the Legislature will convene to-morrow to take action on the subject of the cattle disease. The distemper has appeared in various localities. In New Hampshire it is causing much excitement.

Theodore Parker's Library.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 29.

THEODORE PARKER bequeathed his private library, containing over 30,000 volumes, to the Public Library of the City of Boston.

Railroad Depot Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 28.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad depot at Bordentown was burnt at 2 o'clock this morning, with three engines and ten cars.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 29.

FLOUR firmer and in better demand, but quotations unchanged; sales 1,300 bbls, at $5 25 for Extra State; $5 25@$5 50 for Extra Illinois and Wisconsin; $5 50@$5 75 for fair to choice Extra Ohio and Indiana; $6@$6 75 for fair to favorite Double Extras. WHEAT firmer; sales 12,000 bushels No. 2. Chicago Spring, $1 07@$1 08; 5,600 bushels Canada Club, at $1 12. CORN closed firmer, but quiet; sales nearly 6,000 bush. Illinois, at 51c.; 14,000 bushels Toledo, at 50c. OATS, dull and heavy. WHISKY steady; sales 100 bbls. at 20c. CANAL FREIGHTS less firm, but unchanged. *Imports:* 3,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat; 25,000 bushels Corn. *Exports:* 100 bbls. Flour; 51,000 bushels Wheat; 82,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, May 29—6 P. M.

WHEAT in moderate demand; sales, 13,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at $1 15½; and 3,000 bushels Canada Club, at $1 14, afloat. CORN market without material change; sales, 13,000 bushels Illinois, at 56½c.; and 4,000 bushels Indiana, at the same quotation, to arrive. OATS steady; sales, 10,000 bushels Canadian, on private terms. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged; Flour, 25c.; Wheat, 7c.; Corn, 6½c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—17,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—23,000 bbls. Flour, 11,100 bushels Wheat, 9,800 bushels Corn, 9,100 bushels Oats.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 29.

COTTON—Sales to-day 5,000 bales; prices easier, but quotations unchanged; sales of three days, 8,500 bales; receipts of three days, 2,500 bales, against 1,900 last year; receipts ahead of last year, 136,000 bales; receipts at all Southern ports ahead of last

year, 740,000 bales. SUGAR firm. The rest of the market unchanged.

Mobile, Monday, May 28.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 1,300 bales. The steamer's news had no effect upon the market; Middling, 10¾c.@10¾c. Charleston, Monday, May, 28.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 900 bales. Market unchanged.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, May 29.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT steady; Red, $1 38@$1 40; White, $1 45@$1 57. CORN declined 2c.@3c.; sales 3,000 bushels Yellow, at 70c. PROVISIONS closed with an advancing tendency. BACON, Shoulders had sided, 8½c.@10¾c. WHISKY firm, at 21c @22½c.

Baltimore, Tuesday, May 29.

FLOUR steady; Howard-street Superfine, $5 50. WHEAT quiet; white, $1 40@$1 65; red, $1 30@$1 35. CORN active; white, 66c.@72c.; red, 62c.@67c. PROVISIONS firm, and generally held higher; Mess Pork, $16; Prime, $15; Rump, $14; Bacon, 10½c. WHISKY nominal.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, May 29.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives 95¼; Reading Railroad, 21¼; Morris Canal, 56½; Long Island Railroad, 12½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¾. Sight Exchange on New-York, at par.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, May 29.

Capital Stock	$36,581,706
Loans and Discounts	51,239,000
Specie	6,201,000
Due from other Banks	9,057,000
Deposits	20,320,500
Circulation	5,560,600

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

New-York Orphan Asylum.

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The celebration of the Fifty-fourth Anniversary of the New-York Orphan Asylum, yesterday, was an occasion of unusual interest, and drew together a large number of the friends and patrons of the institution. The exercises commenced at noon, at which time the rooms were crowded with spectators. The children in their neat and uniform attire, presented a pleasing spectacle, each one appearing to take a deep interest in the proceedings. They began by chanting the "Jubilate," after which Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH read the Scriptures and offered prayer, in which the children joined. After a song, entitled "Pleasant Weather," Rev. Mr. SMITH read the annual report, of which the following are extracts:

"The health of the children has been uniformly good throughout the year. While an epidemic disease has been prevailing in the neighborhood, even to the very gates of the Asylum, it has mercifully been restrained from entering the dwelling. The sick-rooms have been but seldom occupied. Yet three of the children have died during the year. It may be remembered that in a previous report, it was noticed that one of our orphans had taken charge of the boys' school. The experiment has been tested for two years, and the children have made unusual progress under his tuition, as well as great improvement under his discipline. The satisfactory result of this arrangement has led the Managers to adopt the same course in the female classes: employing some of the senior girls, and giving them, at the same time, special opportunities for pursuing their studies. The Managers are sensible how much of the prosperity of this orphan household is connected with the continuance of the estimable Superintendents, Mr. and Mrs. PEEL, who are discharging their duties with the same untiring energy and parental kindness. The shelter-don, purchased with the proceeds of the handiwork of the orphans, is an unfailing source of enjoyment. The Managers have received two legacies: $1,000 from the late Miss ROSAMOND B. MILLER, and $300 from the late Mrs. HENRY ANTHON."

The Superintendent's report shows that there were in the Asylum, April 1, 1859, 101 boys and 63 girls—total, 164. There were admitted during the year, 11 boys and 4 girls—making 172. Of these, 16 boys and 13 girls were discharged by indenture or otherwise, one was sent to the House of Refuge, and 3 had died, leaving the number on the 1st of April, 1860, 92 boys and 59 girls—total, 447.

The Treasurer's report shows that the receipts for the year have been $23,262 32, and the expenses $22,136 97, leaving a balance on hand of $125 35. After the reports, the children rose, and remained standing while Rev. Mr. SMITH made a familiar address to them upon their duties, and related several anecdotes to teach them the benefits of observation as they passed through life. He also addressed a few words to the adult portion of the assemblage upon the noble and Christian work in which they were engaged. The children sung an Anniversary hymn, and went through with the programme, consisting of recitations, dialogues, singing, &c., greatly delighting the company present. The whole was concluded by the Benediction.

Local Organizations.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION.

The Young Men's Republican Union, having [illegible] at Stuyvesant Institute, held its [illegible] regular weekly meeting last evening, the President, Mr. CHARLES F. ROGERS, in the Chair. The room was well filled, and the Lincoln and Hamlin Glee Club sang several animating songs to swell the enthusiasm. Hon. ADRIAN WAKEMAN made the principal speech of the evening, in which he ventilated the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, and demonstrated the absurdity of the assumption that the Constitution of the United States guaranteed Slavery, in the territories or anywhere else. It was the creature of municipal law only, and slave property once removed from the State where it was recognized, possessed no validity whatever, the common law and the united voice of civilization declaring that man cannot hold property in his fellow-man. He concluded by eulogizing the candidates of the Republican Party, and predicting their triumphant election. The speech elicited frequent applause.

Mr. BENJ. K. PHELPS made the closing speech; a song was sung, and the meeting adjourned to next Tuesday evening.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD CAMPAIGN CLUB.

The ratification meeting of this District was held, last evening, at No. 624 Eighth avenue, the present headquarters of the Club. The announcement was made that some friends of the good cause, had tendered lots in Fifty-second-street, on which it is the intention of the Club to erect a Wigwam; but it was referred to a Committee for future action. Some ordinary routine business was transacted, after which Mr. ADAMS addressed the assemblage in stirring and eloquent terms, and although the enthusiasm at the nomination seemed to be at its height when the names of LINCOLN and HAMLIN were mentioned, yet the name of SEWARD, when uttered by the speaker, drew forth such cheers and applause as must have convinced the most incredulous how deep a hold that statesman has upon the affections of the people.

Dr. IVES followed in a strong speech, and the proceedings of the evening were closed by a well-timed and eloquent address from Mr. BAKER, of the Twentieth Ward. All the proceedings of the evening were marked by extreme enthusiasm.

FIFTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Fifteenth Ward Republican Association met, last evening, at their rooms, No. 518 Broadway, and listened to an address from Mr. CHAS. A. DANA, in support of the following resolutions, which were offered by Mr. F. A. CONKLING:

Resolved, That the union of the East with the West, typified in the nomination of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, made with the cordial assent of delegations from the border Slave States, gives assurance that the reign of misrule and corruption draws rapidly to an end; and that a Republican administration of the Federal Government will soon restore the rule of honesty, integrity and economy in our national affairs.

Resolved, In the language of our illustrious and beloved fellow-citizen, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, that "we find in the resolutions of the Chicago Convention a platform as satisfactory to us as if it had been framed with our own hands, and in the candidates adopted by it, eminent and able Republicans with whom we have cordially cooperated in maintaining the principles embodied in that excellent creed, and that we cheerfully give them a sincere and earnest support."

Resolved, That, believing the nominations of LINCOLN and HAMLIN to afford a basis on which upright and patriotic citizens may honorably combine to rescue the country from boundless prodigality, amazing inefficiency, and wholesale robbery, we invite honest men of all parties to unite with us in their support.

Resolved, That the Empire State ought to do her utmost toward the redemption of our common country from the toils of her betrayers: and we pledge our best exertions to roll up a majority of at least 40,000 for the nominees of the Chicago Convention.

At the conclusion of Mr. DANA's remarks the resolutions were enthusiastically adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

THE LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.—This veteran association held its regular meeting at its rooms on Monday evening. It was well attended. Mr. WILLIAM COOPER, to whom were referred the teeth from the vicinity of Sing Sing, reported that they were evidently teeth belonging to a species of *Equus*, and probably of the common horse. The Secretary was requested to obtain from Dr. FOSTER, the donor, further particulars. A large number of ourals, books, papers, &c., were received from corresponding Societies and Fellows, among which may be be mentioned: The Proceedings of the Linnean Society of London; The Proceedings of the Royal Swedish Academy; those of the Society of Berlin; The Memoirs of the Natural History Society of Geneva; The Canadian Journal of Industry, Science and Art; The Californian Farmer; The Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; The American Journal of Science; The Natural History of Washington Territory. This last is the result of the combined labors of two very clever naturalists, Drs. COOPER and SUCKLEY. Dr. SUCKLEY was formerly attached to the United States Army, and while in Washington Territory was detailed on Gov. STEVENS' Overland Survey. He explored the Columbia River and adjacent region. Dr. COOPER was attached to another party, which struck land at Puget's Sound, or a point in that vicinity. Mr. MORRIS exhibited a number of new species of shells from Ceylon. Dr. BUNN a specimen of *Truncarie Modesta*, from California. Mr. SMITH called attention to the fact of gutta-percha becoming brittle by age. The specimens brought by him had lost every particle of tenacity; they would crumble on the slightest pressure. The Corresponding Secretary read letters from a number of Societies acknowledging the receipt of the Annals of the Lyceum. The Society then adjourned until next Monday evening.

"RECOLLECTIONS OF PALESTINE."—Mr. JOHN D. SHERWOOD, counselor-at-law, delivered a lecture last evening, by invitation, before the Young Men's Christian Association of the Madison-square Church, upon the subject of "Palestine"—being the personal recollections and incidents of a traveling tour in that land, performed by the lecturer, three or four years since. The historical and Biblical associations of Palestine, its geological and topographical characteristics, the manners and customs of its people, its wandering tribes of predatory Bedouins, its Valley of Jordan, its Dead Sea, its decayed and ruined cities, &c., &c., were all sketched in an off-hand, racy and unpretentious manner, without notes, but evidently to the entertainment and instruction of a numerous and fashionable audience of ladies and gentlemen, which filled the chapel of the church to overflowing. At the close of the lecture the thanks of the Association were presented to Mr. SHERWOOD, and the hope was expressed that on his return from a European tour, which he is about to make the coming season, his note-book would be found filled with materials for a series of lectures as interesting as that which chronicled his recollections of Palestine.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—The seventieth annual meeting of the Association of Baptist Churches of New-York was commenced yesterday afternoon at the Baptist Church corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets. Rev S. WHITE, Moderator, presided. After prayer, reading the Scriptures and singing, Rev. Mr. PEITZ delivered the Anniversary discourse from the text Isaiah lxi. 1f. Following the sermon, the annual election of officers took place—Dr. ARMITAGE being chosen Moderator, SAMUEL T. HILLMAN, Treasurer, and SYLVESTER PIRA, Secretary. Dr. ARMITAGE made a speech of thanks, when the usual Committees were elected. Letters were received from thirty-three different churches, recounting their number of members and contributions to missionary objects during the year. At a meeting in the evening, various reports were submitted, and an address given on Sabbath-Schools. The meeting will be resumed at 9 o'clock this morning.

PLAY-HOUSES FOR THE CHILDREN ON RANDALL'S ISLAND.—It is the intention of the Commissioners of Public Charity and Correction to erect two houses for the special use of the children of Randall's Island, wherein, in stormy weather, they may disport themselves to their heart's content. The building will be of brick, 40 feet wide by 150 feet in length, to be well lighted and ventilated. The cost of both buildings will be about $8,000—not a very large sum, considering the amount of pleasure and healthful recreation that will be afforded to the hundreds of poor foundlings. A gymnasium is to be one of the features of the play-rooms. "Inasmuch as ye have done it to one of these little ones," &c. The intention is very commendable.

CLERICAL FLIGHT TO EUROPE.—The *Adriatic* Capt. COMSTOCK, which will leave this port for England, on Saturday next, will include, among a large number of passengers, several eminent clergymen of this and other cities. We notice that Rt. Rev. Bishop POTTER, Provisional Bishop of this Diocese; Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Delegate to the Edinburgh Convention; Rev. Dr. MCGILL, of Princeton; and Drs. PARTON and GANSE, of New York, are among the number, as is also Dr. THORNWELL, of South Carolina. A prosperous voyage, infinite enjoyment, and a happy return are undoubtedly desired by many thousands of persons for these reverend gentlemen.

LECTURE ON AARON BURR.—To-morrow evening Rev. Mr. MILBURN will repeat his able lecture on the "Life and Character of AARON BURR," at the Cooper Institute. In profound interest and dramatic power, this is said to be the lecturer's finest effort. The character of the lecture is well stated by an extract from the New-York *Observer*, which will be found in the advertisement. The exhibition of "Peale's Court of Death" will close the entertainment. Mr. MILBURN's lecture on Monday evening filled the Cooper Institute.

THE RECEIPTS OF THE JONES' WOOD FESTIVAL.—The receipts of the festival at Jones' Wood, which was given on Monday by the "New-Yorker Allgemeine Saengerbund," amounted to nearly $1,800. This sum, after deducting the expenses, will be divided among the various Singing Societies forming the Saengerbund. They usually invest their shares of these profits in the purchase of pianos, music, or the payment of their musical instructors.

THE CORN EXCHANGE ROOM ENLARGED.—The addition to the Corn Exchange room was yesterday made public for the first time. It was obtained by the purchase of the house on the southwest corner of Broad and South streets. The entire area of the Exchange Rooms, by this enlargement, is 78 feet by 108. The accommodation thus afforded to the crowds of merchants assembling there is very appreciable, and gives general satisfaction.

THE QUAKERS ARE IN TOWN.—Yesterday was a fine, warm, sunny day. The thermometer stood at 63°, Fahrenheit. Not a cloud flecked the sky, so "darkly, deeply, beautifully blue;" and yet the members of the Society of Friends, who are popularly said to bring rain with them, and to pluviate extremely, were in town, and had commenced their Anniversary at the Hester-street Meeting-house. The business, so far, is of a private nature.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—Yesterday, two of the Excise Commissioners, Messrs. HOLMES and HASKIN met, as usual, for the purpose of hearing applications for licenses to sell liquor. Mr. KERR was not present, nor, indeed, has he attended any of the meetings of the Board this year. Eight licenses were granted yesterday, five to innkeepers, and three to storekeepers.

THE FAIR AT PALACE GARDEN.—The Floral Festival and Fair, for the enlargement of St. Vincent's Hospital, now being held at Palace Gerdeu, will remain open till Thursday evening.

Police Reports.

A PEDDLER IN TROUBLE.

The store of Mr. Lewis Kolb, No. 44 Vesey-street, was visited by a burglar some two weeks since, who removed about $250 worth of mantillas and silk dresses. Within a few days, Detectives Slowey and King learned that a portion of the stolen property had been taken to Topping's auction-store, in Park-place, and, on reconnoitering there, they were fortunate enough to arrest Joseph Sterns, a peddler residing at No. 585 Fourth-street, by whom the missing goods had been left at the auctioneer's for sale. Subsequently, a quantity of valuable property, which is believed to have been stolen, was found at the prisoner's house, and Justice CONNOLLY will hold him to answer a charge of burglary, should he not be able to account satisfactorily for having the goods in his possession.

A DEFAULTING TREASURER.

Mr. Wm. H. Hess, the proprietor of the Olympic Theatre, No. 338 Eighth-avenue, yesterday caused the arrest of Robert A. Murray, who has acted as treasurer of the establishment, on a charge of having embezzled $78 94 of the funds received in payment for admission tickets. When the money was demanded of the accused he stated that he had left it at his house; but as he failed to produce it after ample time had been allowed, Detective Poole arrested him, and Justice QUACKENBUSH held him to bail in $500 to answer the charge. The prisoner denies his imputed guilt.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Eugene Brassard, a Frenchmen, became involved in a fight at the corner of Howard street and Broadway, late on Monday night, and the Police subsequently found him, bruised and insensible, at the bottom of a flight of basement steps, where he had been thrown by his antagonist, who had escaped.... A man named Bowman was seriously hurt in consequence of having fallen from an embankment in Sixty-fourth-street. He was discovered and removed to Bellevue Hospital.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.

Late last evening the police of the 21st Precinct learned that an attempt would be made to put counterfeit $3 bills on the Philipsburg Bank of Philipsburg, N. J., in circulation. The information was was dispatched to the various stations by Mr. CHAPIN, the telegraph operator at Police Headquarters, that storekeepers might be notified. No arrests were reported.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE SUDDEN DEATH OF LUCIUS H. HALL.

Dr. GALLAGHER made a *post-mortem* examintion yesterday of the remains of LUCIUS H. HALL, the young man who died suddenly on Monday morning, at the office of the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, in Broadway, where he was employed as clerk. Unmistakable traces of narcotic poison were discovered. The employer of Mr. HALL and other persons testified that he was a man of regular and correct habits, but that he occasionally used laudanum as an opiate. The jury were unable to decide whether the overdose which produced his death was taken by accident or design. He was a native of New-Hampshire, and 30 years of age.

VIOLENT DEATHS.

JOHN PHILIPS, an Irishman, aged 37 years, residing at No. 42 Tenth-street, was so severely injured about two weeks since by falling from his cart that he died yesterday.... The body of an infant, that had been apparently for months in the water, was taken from the river at the foot of East Eighteenth-street. The Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest.

SUICIDE OF AN INVALID.

Mrs. CLARA GERHARDT, a married woman residing at No. 90 Avenue A, died last evening in consequence of having intentionally taken a quantity o arsenic. She had been confined to her bed a long time by severe illness, and it is supposed that she took the poison to end her sufferings. Coroner SCHIRMER will investigate the circumstances to-day.

Fire.

A fire occurred at 12 o'clock last night in the coppersmith-shop of C. REED, at the corner of Grand and Tompkins streets. It was extinguished before material damage was sustained.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

INFORMATION WANTED AS TO THE DETENTION OF WITNESSES—REPAIRS TO BOOKS IN THE REGISTER'S OFFICE—THE NEW POLICE CLERK.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, Mr. BLUNT offered a resolution, and which was adopted, calling on the keeper of the House of Detention for Witnesses to render to the Board an account of the number of persons in his charge as witnesses, with their names, the length of time they have been in his charge, and the cases in which they are held.

A bill of $853, for repairing books and maps [illegible] a long [illegible] further similar work be suspended [illegible] and until a further appropriation [illegible] in the Tax levy. The bill was ordered paid, as [illegible] bill of W. A. McIntire, for serving [illegible] registering the same, &c., amounting to [illegible] A small bill for $92, sent in by the proprietor of [illegible] Hall, for furnishing meals to jurors [illegible] gave rise to a prolonged discussion, but it [illegible] finally audited and ordered paid, with a proviso [illegible] hereafter the bills for officers shall not be paid.

Richard D. Marshall was appointed to superintend and take charge of the New City Hall, at a compensation of $1 50 per day.

A resolution to procure 500 copies of laws relative to the City, for the use of the Board, was adopted, and the Board adjourned until Tuesday next. Where a clerk to the new Police District, created by the last Legislature, will be appointed if a candidate can be agreed on. The law requires that the Superintendent shall appoint a Clerk within sixty days after the passage of the act, but at present the District has no Magistrate, nor can any be elected until November, to take office in January, 1861. It is needless to say that for this obscure clerkship there is no lack of applicants.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER.

SALE OF THE BROOKLYN FERRY LEASE.

The auction sale of the Brooklyn ferry lease, which has been advertised to come off at various times during the last six months, but has been postponed through the action of the Courts in this City and Brooklyn, finally took place yesterday, in Room No. 20, City Hall, under the hammer of W. S. Duke, Auctioneer. There were but few persons present, and only three took part in the bidding. These were Mr. Cyrus P. Smith, the President of the Union Ferry Company, Mr. Hays, President of the Dry Dock Bank, who was understood to act for Geo. Law, and Mr. C. K. Garrison. The lease is for ten years from the 1st of May, 1861, and includes all the ferries now owned by the Union Ferry Company, viz.: Fulton, Catharine, Wall, South and Hamilton-avenue. The price paid now is $56,000 per annum, and, according to the terms of the advertisement, no bid was to be received less than the present rates. The first bid—$56,000—was made by Mr. Smith, and from this point they ran up rapidly at an advance of $5,000 each bid, to $85,000. Mr. Hays here stopped bidding, and from this figure the advance was $1,000 each bid, until it reached $103,000, when it was knocked off to Cyrus P. Smith, who acted on behalf of the Union Ferry Comosany. A man named Blake, who claims to own the landing of the Hamilton-avenue Ferry on the Brooklyn side, was present, and gave formal notice that the purchaser would not be allowed to use that landing without his consent.

It will thus be seen that the Brooklyn ferries are to remain in the hands of the present Company for ten years more, and as they will have to pay nearly double the annual rent heretofore paid, there is but little prospect of a reduction of the rates of ferriage for years to come.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The only business transacted in this Board yesterday was the receipt of the usual report of the Sanitary Squad, designating a large number of filthy tenements in this City and Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

POLITICAL.—The Republicans of this City have found by practical experience that the "Wigwam" recently erected in Fulton-street, opposite the City Hall, is entirely too small for the purposes designed. To afford additional accommodations, they are making arrangements to erect a gallery, to extend around the building, which will make room for some five hundred more persons. The Ashland Club are about buying a six-pound cannon to use during the campaign. The Republicans in the Seventh Ward propose to erect two Wigwams—one on Myrtle and the other on Fulton-avenue.

INQUEST CONCLUDED.—The jury sworn to investigate the circumstances attending the death of an unknown man, found a few days since in the water at Greenpoint, yesterday rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased came to his death by falling or being thrown into the water while suffering from insensibility, the result of compression of the brain produced by injuries sustained at the hands of some person or persons to the jury unknown." This is the body supposed at first to have been that of Capt. BURR, of the sloop *E. A. Johnson*.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—While PHILLIP ROURK was walking through Main-street, near York, at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, he was accosted by a man, who asked him what time it was. He took out his watch, when the man snatched it and ran away. An alarm was given, and Officer BROWN, of the Second Precinct, succeeded in capturing the thief and recovering the watch. He gave his name as MICHAEL MANGAN, and was yesterday committed for trial by Justice CORNWELL.

FIRE.—At 9 o'clock last night a fire broke out in house No. 288 Court-street, and damaged property to the value of about $300. The building was occupied by CHAS. UHTS and A. B. RICHARDSON.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day: Nos. 19. 47, 48, 59, 67, 62, 68.

Another important accession has been made to the numismatic collection which is deposited in the library of Yale College. Mrs. Augustus R. Street has presented to the cabinet 468 (two gold, 164 silver, and 300 copper) coins and medals, being a portion of a collection unusually rare and valuable, which was made by her daughter the late Miss Serah Maria Street.

!! IRON.—Those who use it as medicine, their lives are brief, indeed, while those who use BRANDRETH'S PILLS live to a happy old age. Avoid MINERALS, and use VEGETABLE REMEDIES, like BRANDRETH'S PILLS, which are warranted PURELY VEGETABLE, and innocent in all cases whatever; PURIFYING the BLOOD, THEY CURE or MODERATE EVERY KIND OF DISEASE.

Sold at 25c. per box, at No. 294 Canal-st., No. 206 Bowery, and No. 4 Union-square, New-York.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.

ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.

HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 339, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Shirts Made to Order.

AND WARRANTED TO FIT.
Ganze Undershirts and Drawers.
Neck Ties, elegant styles, 50 cents each.
Linen Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs.
English and German Half-Hose.
Silk, Lisle Thread and Alexandre Kid Gloves.

Our Summer stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods is now on exhibition, to which we would request the attention of our friends and customers.

At Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

$40. Parker Sewing Machine. $40.
FIRST-CLASS. DOUBLE-THREAD. RAPID. NOISELESS.
Under patents of Howe, Grover, Baker & Co.
Agents wanted. Apply to VERNON & CO., 469 Broadway

Barry's Tricophorous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The New Stereoscopic Emporium
E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

$40. Parker Sewing-Machines. $340.
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD, RAPID AND NOISELESS.
Under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, &c. Office No. 469 Broadway. Agents wanted. VERNON & CO.

Ladies' Dress and Rosette Trimmings,
ROSETTES, GIMPS, BRAIDS,
At LOCKITT, SON & CO.'S,
No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
"It is a public benefaction."—*Boston Transcript.*
"Is pre-eminently adapted to family use."—*Phil. Jour.*
Price $30. No. 508 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

Something New.—A HEMMER, TUCKER, FELLER, BINDER and GAUGE combined, just patented. Simple hemming any width and thickness of cloth either side; applied to any sewing machine by any one in a few minutes.
RETAIL PRICE $5; LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
Orders by mail supplied, postage paid. Complete instructions go with every Hemmer. Send for a circular.
Also UNIVERSAL BOSOM-FOLDER AND SELF-MARKER for Quilting.
UNIVERSAL HEMMER CO., No. 429 Broadway.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Per Ship Caravan, just Received.—200 Stone China Dining, Tea, and Toilet Sets: also, per ship *City of Brooklyn*, 50 fancy English Dining, Tea and Toilet Sets. F. M. BRUNDIGE, Importer, No. 232 Bleecker-st.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st. 2d-av. and 25th-st., New-York.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 246 BROADWAY, cor. Worth-st., New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites in families.—Times.
We prefer them for family use.—Tribune.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Superior Dress Shirts to Order.
Manufactured by S. A. Hutchinson, and a perfect fit guaranteed, at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c. constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt, No. 32 Platt-st.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. Fine English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. W. HILLICK & CO., corner of Fulton and William-sts.

Hats and Caps for Gents and Children.—The largest and most elegant variety in this City. Beautiful Straw Goods for Misses and Children.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Geo. B. Sloat & Co.'s Celebrated Hillpicle Lock Stitch and Shuttle Sewing Machine.
C. H. GILLIES, No. 429 Broadway.

MARRIED.

HOBBS—POMROY.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 29, at Christ Church, by Rev. F. S. Wiley, CHARLES HOBBS to Mrs. JANE POMROY, daughter of Mr. Dennis Harris, all of this City.

FOWLER—SKINNER.—In this City, on Thursday, May 24, by Rev. Chas. Fletcher MARK FOWLER to Miss SARAH E., daughter of J. R Skinner, Esq.

PARSONS—BOWMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 29, by Rev. O. S. Robinson, EDWARD F. PARSONS, M. D., of New-York, to Miss MARY H. BOWMAN, of Brooklyn.

HARVEY—BACKUS.—At New Haven, on Monday, May 28, by Rev. Dr. Kennedy, CHARLES R. HARVEY, of New-York City, and Mrs. A. E. BACKUS, of New-Haven.

DIED.

HALL.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, May 29, of consumption, ISABELLA, wife of Thomas S. Hall, and daughter of the late Wm. Macread, aged 27 years.

The funeral will take place, from her late residence, No. 67 East 35th-st., on Thursday, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

BURR.—In this City, on Monday, May 28, ELIZABETH BURR widow of Isaac Burr, late of this City, in the 93d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 25 University-place, on Thursday afternoon at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

STORY.—In this City, on Monday evening, May 28, MARY ELIZABETH ESTER, only remaining daughter of Jacob and Maria Story, aged 5 years, 10 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 32 East 12th-st., corner University-place.

BROWN.—In this City, on Monday evening, May 28, after a lingering illness, JOHN T. BROWN, in the 42d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brother, Robert T. Brown, and brother-in-law, Allan Hay, are invited to attend his funeral without further notice, from the residence of his brother-in-law, No. 36 1st av., on Thursday afternoon, May 31, at 3 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

BRIGGS.—In this City, on Monday, May 28, EDWARD F. BRIGGS, in the 58th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and the members of Lebanon Lodge, No. 191, F. and A. M., and the Association of Exempt Firemen, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 111 Clinton-st., on Thursday afternoon, May 31, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Rahway for interment.

BYRNES.—In this City, on Monday, May 28, Mrs. ELIZABETH BYRNES.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) May 30, at 1 o'clock P. M. without further invitation.

STONE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, May 29, of erysipelas, JOHN, the youngest child of Dr. John O. and Catherine Jackson Stone, aged 8 weeks.

KORS.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, May 28, G. W. DE BRUYN KORS, aged 65 years.

The funeral will take place from the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church, this (Wednesday) afternoon, May 30, at 4 o'clock.

DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.

DELAWARE—*Extra Class, No. 265, May 29, 1860.*
6, 50, 69, 72, 71, 23, 46, 27, 16, 63, 19, 12, 43.

DELAWARE—*Class No. 266, May 29, 1860.*
10, 49, 12, 16, 2, 4, 43, 14, 55, 22, 32, 75.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, Or WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
CLASS 343, MAY 29, 1860.
60, 75, 19, 56, 30, 3, 47, 15, 64, 41, 70, 50, 18.
Prizes cashed at No. 558 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing
HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

MRS. WINSLOW,
AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND FEMALE PHYSICIAN, HAS A
SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of Teething by softening the gums and reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

THOUSANDS OF CASES OF SALT RHEUM have been permanently cured by the use of Dr. S P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Try it if you are afflicted. No. 41 Fulton-st.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.
The old and only article to exterminate Bed-Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Garden Insects, &c., without Poison.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS,
Exterminate Rats, Mice and all Vermin. Buildings Ships, &c., cleared by contract. BARNES & PARK, No. 13 Park-row, and No. 424 Broadway, and sold by all Druggists and Grocers. Beware of imitations.

FANS—PARIS FANS.
New and beautiful styles just received. Also, Porte-Monnaies, Card Cases, &c. For sale by
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DR. R. S. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA will cure the VERY WORST CASES OF SCROFULA, if used according to directions. It was never known to fail. No. 41 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO THE RETAIL HATTERS IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY.—W. C. RAVENHILL, one of the late firm of A. Leland & Co., and the only member of that firm now engaged in manufacturing Straw Hats, offers, through Messrs. W. J. ANDERSON & CO., No. 63 Broadway, New-York, a large and complete assortment of Straw Hats for men's, boys' and children's wear, together with many new and very desirable styles, among which may be mentioned the "Champion," Opera and Zouave, at prices which cannot fail to suit.
W. C. RAVENHILL,
Washington Straw Works, Newark, N. J.

SCURVY, THE CURSE OF SEAMEN, quickly disappears by the use of Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. No. 41 Fulton-st.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS—For bilious fevers and liver complaints will be found invaluable. Sold by all druggists.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
NEW GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
NEW STYLES OF TAPESTRIES.....90c. to $1 25
LOWELL and HARTFORD THREE-PLY...$1 to $1 18
LOWELL and HARTFORD SUPERFINE....76c. to 88c.
COMMON INGRAIN.....from 2s. to 4s.
OIL-CLOTHS AT 3s. PER YARD.
OIL-CLOTHS AT 2s. 6d. PER YARD.
OIL-CLOTHS AT 16c. PER YARD.
GOLD WINDOW SHADES.
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
HEARTH-RUGS, &c., &c.
B. BEATTY, No. 8 4th-av.,
Near the Cooper Institute.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $1 to $1,000. Bank open daily from 10 to 3. Also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

DYSPEPSIA.
All persons afflicted with this distressing malady should at once procure R. SWEET'S Remedy for Dyspepsia, which is a sure cure. It can be had only at OSBORN & SWAN'S, Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st. Price 37 cents per bottle.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS cures costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bow

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, JUNE, 7, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

TWENTY-EIGHT LOTS FRONTING ON BROADWAY, EIGHTH-AVENUE, FIFTY-SIXTH AND FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREETS,

on liberal terms of payment.

Plot Maps and particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

W. B. WESTCOTT & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

W. B. WESTCOTT & CO. will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) May 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant private residence No. 128 West 51st-st., near 7th-av., the entire magnificent furniture of the house, which is replete with every elegance in furniture and rare and costly works of art. All of which will be peremptorily sold, and must be removed immediately from the premises, consisting in part of superb rosewood parlor furniture, viz.: Magnificent full suites solid rosewood, comprising eighteen pieces, covered in rich brocade, with slip covers, made to order two months ago by J. Vermes; 7½-octave rosewood piano-forte, used but two months; magnificent mantel and pier mirrors, etageres, superb tables, Turkish furniture, en suite; superb marble and bronze statuary mantel vases, rich chandeliers, French work-tables, pearl inlaid; reception chairs, French, gold, and ormolu clocks, velvet carpets, lace and silk curtains, with a most complete assortment of beautiful rosewood chamber furniture, rosewood wardrobes, bedsteads, bureaus, superb hair mattresses, &c.; dining-room—extension-table, oak chairs, marble buffet, with a complete and elegant variety of rich silver-ware, French, China, ruby, and crystal cut glass, ivory cutlery, kitchen utensils, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at house. Deposits required of purchasers. N. B.—Parlor furniture will be sold at 11 o'clock precisely. House to rent low to a responsible tenant, furnished or unfurnished; possession immediately.

EUGENE THOMPSON, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.

EUGENE THOMPSON, Stock auctioneer and Broker, will sell, at his new Stock Salesroom, No. 41 Pine-st., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock, the following securities:

20 shs. River B...$25 00 | 14 shs. Howard In.....$50
25 shs. Lorillard In.. 28 00 | 10 shs. Home In.....100
20 shs. Standard In.. 50 00 | 18 shs. North River In. 25
20 shs. Rutgers Ins... 25 00 | 14 shs. Merchants' In... 50
20 shs. Excelsior In.. 50 00 | 12 shs. Firemen's In.... 10
10 shs. Resolute In... 1 00 | 18 shs. Gallatin In.... 50
20 shs. Exchange In. 30 00 | 10 shs. W'msb'g City In. 50
20 shs. Phœnix In... 50 00 | 10 shs. Gebhard In.....100
25 shs. National In.. 37 50 | 42 shs N. Amsterdam In 25
11 shs. Colam. M. In.100 00 | 50 shs. Fireman's T. In. 10
20 shs. Relief In..... 50 00 | 5 shs. Goodhue In..... 50
20 shs. St. Marks In. 25 00 | 10 shs. Metropolitan In.100

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 25 Wall-st.

STOCKS AT AUCTION.

THIS DAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

200 shares Brooklyn Gas Light Co.....$25 each.
200 shares Brooklyn Gas Light Co. 2d Scrip.
50 shares 8th-av. Railroad Co..... 100 each
200 shares Dry Dock Bank..... 33 each.
20 shares Home Fire Insurance Co..... 100 each.
20 shares Phenix Fire Insurance Co..... 50 each.
10 shares Diamond Fire Insurance Co..... 50 each.

Stock sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Real Estate sales any day required.

B. H. VAN ANTWERP Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF PLANTS.

P. H. VAN ANTWERP will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales room, No. 79 Nassau-st., the finest collection of Plants offered this season from the first Market in the country, W. A. REAN, of Broadway and 34th-st. The rarest roses, &c., will be found in this sale, and to be sold in 500 lots.

HENRY G. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF JNO. J. BOGERT, ESQ., DECEASED, AT TARRYTOWN.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 31, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, about 2½ miles above Tarrytown, the elegant country seat lately occupied by John G. Baker, Esq., deceased, formerly owned by Com. Perry, situated on the east side of the Hudson River, between Tarrytown and Sing Sing, comprising about 24 acres of land, well wooded, and diversified with meadows, lawns and gardens, having a gentleman's stone Gothic mansion, with tower, bay windows, &c., containing 16 rooms, finished in modern style, completely fitted with pipes for gas, fine pure water throughout the first and second stories, bath-rooms, water-closets and pantries, having a splendid view up and down, directly in front of the Hudson River; fine barns, sheds, milk and ice houses, coach-house with 11 stables, a new and beautiful Gothic lodge, with stone and timber roads throughout the farm, and also a beautiful stream of pure water running through the farm to the river, the whole bounded on the east by the Highland Turnpike, on the west by the Hudson River, having a fine dock belonging to the place, on the north by the property of J. S. Jones, Esq., and on the south by the elegant seat recently purchased from Edwin Bartlett, Esq., by William B. Aspinwall, Esq., being, beyond all question, one of the most desirable residences on the river, having access to the City by railroad and steamers almost every hour during the day. The whole will be sold in one parcel, as above, or, if desired, will be divided as follows:

The mansion and out-houses, together with 13 acres, having every improvement that can be desired, as described above.

Also, a beautiful tract of about 11 acres adjoining, and fronting on the Hudson River, with an unsurpassed view, having ice-house, pond, woodland, &c.

Also, the meadow-land lying on the Highland Turnpike, containing 30 60-100 acres, including the new and beautiful Gothic cottage, with barns, &c. The right of way through both entrances, and macadamized roads throughout, to be kept open for the free use of the purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent on the day of sale, 40 per cent on or before June 26, and the balance on bond and mortgage, at option of the purchaser, when possession will be given.

The elegant furniture contained in the mansion will be sold immediately after the place, as per catalogue, together with garden stock, &c., &c.

In case the weather should be stormy, the sale will take place the first fair day afterwards.

The trains leave Chambers st. at 6 o'clock, A. M., 8:30 A. M., (on the day of sale this train will stop at the place) 11 A. M., and 1:15 P. M., and from 31st st. station 20 minutes afterwards. Returning, leave Tarrytown at 1:22 P. M., 2:22 P. M., (this train will stop for passengers at the place) 4 and 8:12 P. M., making the passage in three-quarters of an hour. Boats leave foot of Jay-st. every morning at 7 o'clock, and return every afternoon at 2 o'clock. The furniture can be removed by sloop from the dock on the place, or by the trains.

For further particulars inquire of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, by order of the Executors of John G. Bowker, Esq., deceased, on THURSDAY, May 31, at 10½ o'clock, immediately after the sale of the place, 2½ miles above Tarrytown, on the premises, all the elegant furniture contained in the mansion, made to order in this country and Europe, full particulars of which is given in our auction head in the *Courier and Enquirer, Commercial and Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at our office, No. 23 Nassau-st. The furniture is all of the most elegant description, and well worthy the attention of buyers. Also, all the carriages, wagons, horses and stock on the place. The trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 o'clock A. M., 7 o'clock, 9:40 and 11 o'clock, and from 31st-st 20 minutes after the above hours. Returning, leave Tarrytown 3:32 and 6:30, and almost every hour during the day, making the passage in ¾ of an hour. Boats leave foot of Jay-st. at 7 o'clock every morning, returning at 3 o'clock every afternoon. Furniture can be removed by sloop from the dock on the place or by the trains.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 29 and 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious gallery, No. 804 Broadway, two doors above the Metropolitan Hotel, superb sale of household furniture, removed for greater convenience of sale, made by Messrs. Marcotte, Roux, Meehanga, Pottier and Stymus and others, all of the highest class, Axminster and Velvet carpets, French carved walnut library and dining-room suites, book and silver cases, French mahogany buffet extension tables, &c.; elegant ebony inlaid consoles and tables, carved rosewood parlor suites, richly covered in satin and brocatel; fancy chairs, oak suites, richly carved rosewood bedroom furniture of various descriptions, cottage suites, mattresses, rich vases, several pieces of bronzes; clocks, &c.; a valuable assortment of cut glass, colored and plain; a few pieces of statuary. The whole can be examined one day previous to the sale, as above. Four beautiful pianos, made by Ohickering and other celebrated makers, all in excellent order.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, May 31, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., the largest Black Hawk colt ever raised; 16 hands 1 inch high, 5 years old, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in all harness and under the saddle, of fine style and action, long tail and mane; also a coupé rockaway, in good order, made by Miner & Stevens, with pole and shafts; also, rebes, harness, English curb bridle, &c., making a complete establishment, and sold only for want of use. This is a rare chance for any one wanting one of the most desirable horses ever brought to this City, as the sale will be peremptory.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF REAL CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, ORNAMENTS &c., &c., BEING THE IMPORTATION OF SIGNOR MANCHINI.

THIS DAY (Wednesday) and THURSDAY, May 30 and 31, at 10½ o'clock each day, at salesroom 36 Nassau-st., An unusually rich variety of real Berdillo marble, Agate, Sienna, and Alabaster vases, of the Roman, Grecian, Pharaonian, Tuscan, Neapolitan and other classic styles (a profusion of beautifully carved card receivers, Bohemian glass vases, French cut glass ormolu and bronze clocks, elegant bronzes, silver-plated ware, and fancy goods of every description. Purchasers desiring to have their goods packed for shipping can have it done on the premises, by Signer Manchini, at a small expense.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 29, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 80 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 245 to 324 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent, (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 24, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons detached from Feb. 1, 1860; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place. Dated May 22, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 12, at the same hour and place. Dated May 29, 1860.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 29 and 30, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the Irving Buildings, No. 804 Broadway, near Houston-st., a large assortment of plain and fancy Matting of all widths, together with a valuable lot of Canton Chairs; also, several rosewood Pianos, by Ohickering and other celebrated makers.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.—WM. WITTERS will sell, TOMORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Union-place, the entire furniture of said large house, consisting of oak, rosewood, mahogany and other furniture for parlors, dining rooms, chambers, &c.; carpets, oil cloths, halls, rosewood piano-forte, gas fixtures, kitchen furniture, glass and plated ware, crockery, &c. Catalogues at sale.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 500 CASES boots, shoes and brogans, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, May 23, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising the usual variety of seasonable goods. Catalogues and samples ready on morning of sale.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, 10TH-AV., 56TH AND 57TH STS., being part of the estate of the late JOHN ADAMS, Esq.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 6th June, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 59 lots, as follows:

ON BROADWAY—8 lots, east side forming entire front between 56th and 57th sts., (including two corners.)

ON 10TH-AV.—20 lots, east and west sides, between 55th and 57th sts., including 5 corners. On these lots is a large barn or stable.

ON 56TH ST.—6 lots, north side, between Broadway and 10th-av., including valuable house of the late Mr. Adams. Lots 25x100 8.

ON 56TH-ST.—5 gore lots, south side, opposite above.

ON 56TH-ST.—5 lots, north side, east of 10th av.

ON 55TH-ST. (100 ft. Wide)—6 lots, south side, 100 feet east 10th-av., together with 4 large gores in the rear.

ON 57TH ST.—6 lots, south side, between Broadway and 10th-av.

The whole property lying on Broadway and 10th av., and mostly on 56th st., presents as fine an opportunity for investment as can be found in any street of similar extent now for sale in the XIIth and XXIst Wards. TITLE OLD AND INDISPUTABLE. Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

FRED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock by FRED & COLE, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, rosewood and oak chamber suites, four extension dining tables, bedsteads and bedding, china and glass ware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, gas fixtures, cook stove, office desk, &c.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

SUPERIOR TROTTING STOCK FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public auction, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of June next, at his residence, in the village of Clappville, Mass., on the Western Railroad, first station west from Worcester, his well-known breeding stud, consisting of thirty animals, among which are the noted mares *Pocahontas, Narmetka*, the original *Mary Taylor*, and *White Mary* with several of their progeny of both sexes by *Vermont, Black Hawk, Ethan Allen*, and stallions of the Gamsin and Cley stock. Among them are several stallions of great promise from 2 to 4 years of age. This stock has been bred with especial reference to trotting, both in the selection of sires and dams, and is confidently offered to the public as possessing properties rarely to be met with. Catalogues embracing pedigrees and descriptions can be had on application to the subscriber, or to the auctioneer, DUDLEY H. HAYLEY, No. 31 Federal-st., Boston. Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave Boston at 6 A. M. and 9. A. M. The 6 A. M. train arrives at Clappville about 8½ A. M. On the arrival of the 9 A. M. train at Worcester, a special train will leave for Clappville and remain there till the sale is concluded. Cars leave Springfield about 7 A. M., arriving at Clappville about 9¼ A. M., and return at about 3½ P. M. E. S. JENNY.

CLAPPVILLE, Mass., May 26, 1860.

BY LOCKWOOD BROS., 45 MURRAY-ST.

THIS DAY, At 11 O'CLOCK,

200 CASES MEN'S AND BOY'S STRAW HATS.
100 CASES WOMEN'S, MISSES and CHILDREN'S do.
THE TRADE IS INVITED.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer—Salesroom 141 Broadway.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No 141 Broadway, new and second-hand household furniture, consisting in part of suites of rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut parlor furniture, in brocatelle, plush, and hair-cloth; rosewood marble-top etagere, centre and pier tables; Fronch plate, pier and mantel mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved and plain rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, elegant marble top black walnut sideboard, oak and black walnut marble top buffets, extension tables and dining-room chairs, Turkish lounges and cheirs, book-cases and wardrobes, mattresses, bedding, &c.

J. H. POETER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—J. H. PORTER & CO. —$10 000 worth of splendid household furniture, WEDNESDAY, May 30, at 10½ o'clock, the entire contents of the five-story residence, No. 32 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. The most elegant assortment of rich household furniture and house-furnishing articles offered at public auction for many years, consisting of everything to be found in a first-class residence, both useful and ornamental. Descriptive catalogues are now ready, and can be had by 8 o'clock. Sale positive, for cash. Deposits required from every purchaser, as the family are removing to the country. Dealers and housekeepers will attend.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, May 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. Prime assortment of fresh, seasonable goods.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
Newport, R. I.

MESSRS. KERNER & BIRCH

Have much pleasure in announcing to their numerous friends and the public that the great success which rewarded their exertions last season, at the Ocean House, and the flattering testimonial which they received, have induced them to take it for a further term of two years. The house has been thoroughly renovated, the plazas relaid, and various internal improvements made. A new system of ventilation and drainage (at a great cost) been introduced, and the surrounding grounds beautifully ornamented with trees, shrubs, flowers, etc. Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH have determined that the house shall be kept, in every respect, as a first class house, (as a branch of the Clarendon,) and they will spare no exertions to render it such. In conclusion, they beg to tender their thanks for the liberal patronage and support which they received last season, and feel confident that the season of 1860 will prove the most brilliant that Newport has ever experienced.

Heimsmuller's celebrated Germanien Orchestra, so deservedly popular at Newport the last fourteen seasons, has been engaged exclusively for the Ocean House.

In compliance with the wish of several families, the house will be opened on the 19th instead of the 28th of June.

A plan of the building can be seen, and rooms engaged, at the Clarendon Hotel, New-York.

CLIFTON HOUSE,
NIAGARA FALLS,
Canada Side.

The proprietors would announce to their many friends and the public generally, that they have leased the above house for a term of years, and have refitted, newly furnished and made such additions and improvements as to equal in point of style and comfort any hotel at the many fashionable watering places. This, together with its location, which cannot be equaled—commanding as it does a complete view of the American and Horse Shoe Falls—and the efforts of the proprietors to keep it as a first-class hotel in every respect, will, they trust, make the CLIFTON a favorite house at Niagara Falls.

Visitors arriving by the several Railroads should have their baggage checked for and stop at "Suspension Bridge," Canada side, where omnibuses and porters will be in attendance on the arrival of every train. Those by boat from Buffalo and Toronto, will stop at Clifton House Station, on the Erie and Ontario Railway.

JOSLIN & DUNKLEE, Proprietors.

A. C. JOSLIN, formerly of Cosgress Hall and City Hotel, Albany.
J. W. DUNKLEE, Pavilion, Sharon Springs, and recently Rossin House, Toronto.
NIAGARA FALLS, Canada, May 1, 1860.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
Will be opened on Saturday, May 26.
Persons wishing to make arrangements for board, &c., will apply to WM. B. COZZENS, West Point.
N. B.—Mr. COZZENS has three furnished cottages to let.

DONEGANA HOTEL,
NOTRE DAME-ST.,
MONTREAL.
E. F. POPE.

MANCHESTER SUMMER HOTELS.—THE Equinox House is delightfully situated among the Green Mountains, in Southwestern Vermont, 551 feet north of Troy. Hudson River Railroad trains connect at Troy with trains for Manchester direct. Trains for Manchester leave Troy, on arrival of steamers which leave New-York at 6 P. M. Reference as to health and beauty of location may be had to Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President of the Hudson River Railroad; P. McMartin, Esq., No. 169 6th-av; Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, No. 3 Great Jones-st.; Robt. Squires, Esq., of Freeland, Squires & Co.

For rooms please apply to L. C. ORVIS, Agent, Manchester, Vt., or F. H. ORVIS, Box No. 1,588 New-York.

ROCKAWAY.—THE PAVILION HOTEL will be re-opened June 21, under the same management and conducted with the care and liberality which made this house so popular in the years 1856-7. Plans of the rooms and of furnished cottages may be seen and engaged of Mr. ROBERT SAINBRIDGE, No. 47 Cliff-st., or at the Hotel at Rockaway, after this date.

MOUNTAIN (HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The above Summer resort is now open for the reception of visitors. The house is finely located, beautiful grounds, baths, &c. One hour from New-York via Morris and Essex Railroad, from foot Cortlandt-st. Trains leave New-York 8:30 and 11:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:10 P. M. CHAS. STRINGER, Proprietor.

MANCHESTER HOTEL (OPPOSITE "THE EQUINOX HOUSE")—CHARLES F. ORVIS, Manager.—This house is 148 feet front, new and newly furnished, and in complete order for Summer company. Board $5 to $6 per week. Barns large and airy. Trout fishing good in this vicinity.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
WILLIAM HEERDT,
Manufacturer,
No 150 WOOSTER-ST.,
Between Prince and Bonston sts., New York.
☞ A large assortment always on hand.

HAZELTON & CO.,
No. 577 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel,
Respectfully invite attention to their stock of
FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE,
now offering
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Furniture made to order.
ALSO SPRING BEDS, PURE CURLED HAIR MATTRESSES, &c.

ENAMELED FURNITURE,
HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway,
WARREN WARD.

FIRST PREMIUM ENAMELED AND Grained Chamber Furniture, in all colors and styles; also Bedding of every description. Every article warranted as represented. E. C. WOODBRIDGE, Nos. 4 and 6 Sullivan-st., 6 doors from Canal.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 128 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE AT A REDUCED PRICE—ONE of Ericson's very best Galerio Double Engines of fourteen horse-power, only six months in use, and now in full operation in stores Nos. 26, 28, and 30 Pearl-st., recently sold to the New-York Produce and Exchange Company. Any person wishing a great labor-saving concern, or a no pins ultra offer, can see it in full operation at said stores, where three hogsheads of sugar or its equivalent in weight can be elevated seventy-five feet per minute. Inquire as above, at No. 26 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall, at Sackett, Belcher & Co.'s, for S. M. MEAD.

STEAM ENGINE—EIGHT-HORSE POWER, AND boiler, in perfect order, will be sold cheap. Inquire at No. 156 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

AT PRIVATE SALE,
HOUSES IN THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS:

17th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
16th-street, near Union-square.
16th-street, near Irving-place.
17th-street, near Irving-place.
17th-street, near Seventh avenue.
22d-street, near Sixth-avenue.
22d-street, near Seventh-avenue.
28th-street, near Sixth-avenue.
30th-street, near Fifth-avenue
30th-street, near Madison-avenue.
30th-street, near Fourth-avenue.
30th-street, near Second-avenue.
31st-street, near Sixth-avenue.
31st-street, near Third-avenue.
32d-street, near Sixth-avenue.
34th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
34th-street, near Lexington-avenue.
34th-street, near Third-avenue.
36th-street, near Seventh-avenue.
36th street, near Broadway.
37th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
37th-street, near Seventh-avenue.
37th-street, near Eighth-avenue.
38th-street, near Lexington-avenue.
42d-street, near Sixth-avenue.
42d-street, near Broadway.
46th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
4th-avenue, near Thirtieth-street.
Lexington-avenue, near Thirty-sixth-street.

For further particulars apply to
FRANKLIN BROTHERS, No. 56 Wall-st.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

5 lots north side of 125th st., near 6th-av.
4 lots south side 90th-st., near 3d-av.
2 lots north side 96th-st., (100 feet wide,) near 3d-av.
5 lots south side 97th-st.
2 lots, with gores, south side 126th-st., near 8th-av.
2 lots on 3d-av., near 81st.
3 lots on 8th-av., between 53d and 59th sts.
3 lots on Broadway, near 68th-st.
1 lot on 57th-st., near 6th-av.
3 lots on 11th av., between 59th and 60th sts.
4 lots on 32d st., near 9th-av.
50 lots in one plot, en and near 8th-av., above 145th-st.

All of which, if purchased before the 10th day of June, will be sold at very low prices. Apply to
JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,241 Broadway.
(Old No. 1,073, near 31st st.)

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN.
For Sale by MERRIAM & HUBBARD,
No. 18 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—The three-story brick dwelling-house and adjoining lot No. 35 South 9th-st, south side, between 2d and 3d sts; also, the two lots in the immediate rear on South 10th-st.; location very pleasant and convenient. Being only three minutes' walk from the ferry to Peck-slip. This property combines the advantages of a City and country residence, being stocked with choice cherry, apricot and pear trees, grape-vines, and an abundance of fine currant bushes, in addition to which it is embellished with an ornamental flower garden. For particulars apply on the premises, or to R. BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE TWO first-class 4-story brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 34 and 36 West 31st-st., south side, between 5th-av. and Broadway; the houses are each 25 by 60, lots 25 by 98.9. Also, the valuable 4 story brown-stone house and lot No. 50 West 16th-st., south side, between 6th and 6th avs.; house is 20 feet front, lot 20 by 103.3. Also, the handsome 3-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 118 West 15th st., south side, between 6th and 7th avs; house 23 feet front, lot 20 by 103 3. All these houses are in good order, and contain all the modern improvements. For further particulars apply to JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank, Broadway.

FOR SALE.—ANY PERSON WISHING A GOOD substantial three story and basement house, with gas water, range fixtures, &c., in one of the best locations in or near New-York, being on Ross-st., near Bedford-av., (Brooklyn,) will call on or address JAS. SUSBY, Builder, Lee-av., third house from Wilson st., and they shall have the same for cost if applied for immediately.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lafferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and underpinning, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 39 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LATANTE.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. B BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—The store No 273 Pearl-st. 22½ feet front by 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. If let, the store will be improved to suit a first class tenant. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO. No. 72 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x160. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 129 3d-av.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE TWO ELEGANT BROWN-STONE front buildings in 6th-av., west side, between 37th and 38th sts. The stores are 26 feet front and 80 feet deep—well calculated for the boot and shoe, carpet or dry goods business. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 278 6th-av.

TO LET—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A BRICK house, suited for a small family, with large rooms, and garden on two lots of ground. The neighborhood is perfectly unexceptionable, but five minutes' walk from either Fulton or Wall st. Ferries. The house and garden are in excellent condition. There is an unexpired lease of the premises, running two years from May 1, 1860. Rent, $600 per annum. Possession given June 15. The house is comfortably furnished, and the furniture will be sold for cash at a great bargain. Any person wanting a quiet, pleasant home, can see the premises by applying at 37 Willow-st., Brooklyn, between 12 and 3 o'clock, until let.

TO LET AT CARMANSVILLE—THE 2½ STORY cottage house, with brick basement, on the northeast corner of 10th-av. and 155th-st.; contains 10 rooms, 13 pantries, large attic and vault, with the modern improvements, just finished. Rent moderate for the season or year to a good tenant. Inquire of D. W. C. WARD, corner of 10th-av. and 153d-st., or of M. WARD at the Broadway Bank.

TO LET—RENT $450—A SMALL-SIZED HOUSE —three stories, basement and under-cellar; bath, water-closet, range, tubs, gas-fixtures—all modern improvements. Just painted, and in complete condition. Rent $450. Apply to A. P. SMITH, on the premises, east side Broadway, between 47th and 48th sts.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., in Grand st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—TWO NEW MEDIUM SIZED FIRST-class 3-story brown-stone houses in 23d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 18 East 27th-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 15 EAST WASHINGton-place, situated between Mercer and Greene sts. Inquire at No. 11 West 22d st., between the hours of and 10 A. M., or between 5 and 7 P. M.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF THE TWOstory and basement house, No. 697 Houston-st., near Sullivan, with all the modern improvements. Rent very low. Inquire of G. T. TERHUNE, No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, FORT & HARRIS, same building.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY WITHOUT children, the second floor of a three-story modern built house. Apply on the premises, No. 218 East 30th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Well-lighted rooms and 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROADWAY TO LET.—One very large and several small rooms at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, 188 Walker-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD BUSINESS LOCATION TO LET ACHEAP—On the south of Long Island, within 30 miles of New-York City by Railroad, and can sell this season $30,000 worth of goods at a good profit for cash. The store now open and doing a good business. The present stock for sale at a sacrifice. The owner has other business. For full particulars call immediately upon the proprietor, No. 307 Broadway corner Fulton-st. S. H. FOSTER.

$1,600—PARTNER WANTED IMMEDIately, in a new, very profitable business already established, without competition, which can be extended throughout the United States; such a chance as is seldom to be met with. Address, with real name, stating where an interview can be had, A. H., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF good character and industrious habits, having a cash capital of $3,000 to $5,000 is wanted to take an interest and active partner in a Blank Book and Stationery business already established. Address HARLOCK, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

THE OLD JAVA COFFEE POT.
HOTEL COFFEE BOILER—BARTLETT'S PATENT.

Is decidedly the best coffee pot in use. By its peculiar, yet simple construction, it preserves and distils the rich aroma, and thus secures the full flavor of the coffee, thereby making better coffee with one-third less.

The highest premium, a silver medal, was awarded the Old Java Coffee Pot, by the American Institute, 1859. Call and examine, or send for a circular.
BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, 436 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED—(Eleven rooms.) Ample shade and space. Located in Fishkill N. Y., one mile from River and New-Hamburgh station. Rent for Summer, $200. Table furnished at a low rate. Servants and horses supplied if desired. For reference, &c., address E. P. ACKERMAN, Hoghsonville, N. Y.

INVENTORS' DEPOT AND SALESROOMS—For the exhibition, sale and purchase on commission of valuable patented articles, for the sale of patent rights, and for all business relating to patents. Send for circulars.
BUTLER, HOSFORD & CO., No. 50 Broadway, Proprietors of the Paragon Self-Generating Gas Burner

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—RENT $600.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry seat near Dobbs' Ferry Station, Hudson River Railroad, having extensive river views, consisting of house with twelve rooms, bath, hot and cold water, carriage house, &c.; grounds well laid out, and abundantly stocked with fruit and shade trees, &c., is now offered at reduced rent. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 56 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY PLACE IN BERKSHIRE, MASS.—The subscriber offers for sale the Mansion House and farm of Judge Curtis, in Pittsfield, in the County of Berkshire, Mass. The house and farm lying within the ring fence, contains about one hundred and seventy-four acres, of which about seventy acres are finely wooded, a large part with a heavy growth, mostly of hard wood. The residue is tillage and grass land of the best quality.

The Mansion House is large and convenient, and with its accessories of stables, garden and orchard, every way suited to the wants of a family in a first-class country residence. A farm house and all suitable farm buildings are on a convenient distance from the Mansion House. The avenues to the house, one of which is through the woodland and the other over the open grounds, each half a mile in length, the beautiful slope of the land towards the south, sheltered by wood from the north and west, and the charming views of mountains and valleys from every part of the grounds, render it one of the most attractive spots in the valley of the Housatonic. Considering the natural beauties of the place, and the judicious improvements which have been made upon it, it is believed there are few places in the country more worthy of the attention of those who desire a healthful, convenient and beautiful country residence. At the entrance of the Woodland-avenue, there is a pretty cottage lodge.

The Mansion House is completely furnished and ready for occupation, and the purchaser can have such portion, or the whole of the furniture as he may desire to take at reasonable prices.

Other lands of the same proprietor, in immediate proximity to the above, will be sold therewith at the option of the purchaser.

For permission to view the premises and terms of sale, inquire of OTIS PECK, Esq., near the premises, or by mail or otherwise, of the subscriber, in the village of Pittsfield. E. H. KELLOGG.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, FOURTEEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL. A fine brick house 66x40, (exclusive of piazzas,) and 6 acres of land, commanding a fine view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spaulding, Atherton, Ferris and others,) contains twelve commodious sleeping rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry, and in the basement kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room &c., and is finished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad depôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars inquire of MOBTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 56 Park-place.

TO LET, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country-seat of Mr. F. J. Bet

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
Issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Europe, for the use of travelers, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

S. M. WOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND AUCTIONEERS
For the Purchase and Sale of
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, RAILROAD STOCKS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.
S. M. WOOD,
W. L. BOSTWICK,
T. S. BOGUE,
No. 27 Cedar-st., and
No. 78 West 40th-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 184 Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 28 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 184 NASSAU-ST.,
Buy Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,900,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1858, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name or the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1863: it is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid five per cent on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 25th day of June next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the fifth and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.

Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. CO. LAND GRANT BONDS.—NOTICE—The undersigned, a Committee of the Land Grant Bondholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, request the holders of said Bonds to attend a meeting at the office of C. DUTILH, Esq., No. 31 Wall-st., at 11 o'clock, on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., to hear a report from the Counsel of the Trustees, and from the Committee who attended at the hearing in behalf of the Bondholders at Milwaukee on the 17th inst., relative to the foreclosure proceedings and the appointment of a Receiver of said road; also, to concert such measures for the future action of the Bondholders relative to a decree of sale and transact such other business as may be necessary pertaining to their interests. It is very desirable that the Bondholders be generally present.

J. H. JACKSON, JONATHAN RANSOM,
NATH'L ROSE, GEO. S. SATTERLEE,
CHAS. H. ROBERTS, CASPER D. SMITH,
JULIUS WALSWORTH,
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1860. Committee.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company, No 16 Wall st., Jan. 12, 1860

Capital	$150 000
Surplus over	47,000

This Company have to-day declared a dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, on the 14th day of February next.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859 of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1860, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 24th May, and reopened on the 2d June.

W. K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 68 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1860.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE COMPANY.—All parties who have not avail themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the "Provisions of December 16, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 15th of June next.

C. U. JLARK, Treasurer.

AMERICAN ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SHIP CANAL COMPANY.—Office No. 26 Broadway, New-York, May 21, 1860.—A meeting of stockholders will be held at this office, on THURSDAY the 31st inst., between the hours of 12 and 2, for the election of six Directors of this Company, and on other business.

JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.
J. E. BOOT, Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 15th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich on or before the 1st day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank. JOHN T. KNOWLES,
MARCH 28, 1860. Receiver.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, May 6, 1860.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of May 11 to the 21st inst. By order of the Board.

L. MERCHANT, Sec'y pro tem.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hawley, Wayne Co., Penn., on TUESDAY, June 5 next, from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 9th of June, both inclusive.

E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-rooms on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next Election thereafter, will be held at the Banking Rooms on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. N. F. PALMER, Cashier pro tem.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, May 29, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c. bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished on application, by
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 30 Wall-st.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK, in the City of New-York, has this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on and after the 1st of June next. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of June. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

E. BUCK, Cashier.

THE INTEREST DUE JUNE 1 ON BONDS of the SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid on and after that day, upon presentation of the Coupons at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—The subscribers will purchase, at par, any past due Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad Company.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

$200,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT applicants, on real estate, in this City and Brooklyn. Also $40,000 to invest in the purchase of good first or second bonds and mortgages. Apply to E. G. PIERCE, No. 18 Pine-st.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 30 Wall-st.

P. W. GALLAUDET HAS REMOVED TO NO. 11 PINE-ST., where he will continue to buy and sell on commission, HARDWARE, METAL, and other BUSINESS PAPER.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD First Mortgage Bonds. Coupons payable Nov. 1, 1860, will be paid on presentation at the Broadway Bank. F. A. PALMER, Trustee.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 63 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

AMERICAN ZOOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

Books for subscription to the capital stock of $200,000, in shares of $100 each in the American Zoological and Botanical Society, will be opened on MONDAY, June 4, at the office of the Treasurer, William G. Hunt, No. 30 at the office of the Treasurer, William G. Hunt, No. 30 Park-place, and at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., corner Pine and Nassau sts., and continue open from seven to day until further notice. Ten per cent will be required in cash, the balance to be paid to the Treasurer on demand, when ordered by the Council.

WILSON G. HUNT,
WAYNE SHERMAN,
ROBERT L. STUART.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1860.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June next. Poll open from 12 M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 63 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE 25 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, May 28, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 8:15 P. M., from White-st. Depot: for Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at William's Bridge and station above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and station above; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and all stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 8 and 7 A. M., 3:45 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 6 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations to White Plains.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD —FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 16, 1860. Trains will leave Chambers-st., Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:30 P. M. (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing, 8:45 A. M. and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:15 and 9:30 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 8:30 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st st.—Buffalo and Western Express, 9 A. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 2:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included), and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—ARRAITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, &c. via steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 8½ A. M. and 5½ P. M., and Red Bank at 9:30 A. M., and 6½ P. M., every day except Sunday. Cars will run through to the Long Branch boarding-houses by the 15th June next, in connection with the splendid steamer RIP VAN WINKLE.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.— Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Cannandaigua. Mail, at 9 A. M. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown and Newburgh. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 6 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD—FOR Hood's Lake, Lake Hopatcong Schooley's Mountain, &c.—Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 6:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., and are met on arrival by comfortable stages for those pleasant places of Summer resort. Morristown Express at 5:40 P. M. J. S. BASSNGER, Supt.

LONG ISLAND R. R. TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Sprouset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 6:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FISHING BANKS AHOY!

The commodious, safe and quick steamer CROTON, Capt. F. S. BERRIAN, will commence her regular trips to the FISHING BANKS, weather permitting, on

Thursday, May 31, Tuesday, June 5,
Friday, June 1, Wednesday, June 6,
Sunday, June 3, Thursday, June 7,
Monday, June 4, Friday, June 8.

Leaving James-slip, F. R., 7:45 A. M.; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., 8:30; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cottillon Band on Board. Also, bait and fishing-tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion, 50 cents.

MAY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer BIGELAND LIGHT, Capt. E. B. FARRER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, May 22 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, May 22, 7½ A. M.
Wed'y, May 23, 4½ P. M.	Wed'day, May 23, 7½ A. M.
Friday, May 25, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, May 24, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, May 26, 12 M.	Friday, May 25, 11½ A. M.
Sunday, May 27, 4 P. M.	Saturday, May 26, 1½ P. M.
Monday, May 28 10½ A. M.	Monday, May 28, 9 A. M.
Wed'day, May 30, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, May 29, 2 P. M.
Thursday, May 31, 12 M.	Wednesday, May 30, 3 P. M.
Friday, June 1 3 P. M.	Thursday, May 31, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, June 2, 3 P. M.	Saturday, June 2 8½ A. M.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after May 3, 1860, the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with four water-tight compartments, and all new improvements, will run as follows: Leave Flushing—1:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M. College Point—1:30 A. M., 11 A. M., stopping at 16th-st., 2:45 P. M. Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market—9:30 A. M., stopping at 16th-st. at 9:25; 1:15 P. M., 6 P. M. Sunday-schools, Picnics, and excursion parties taken at reduced rates. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—ASTORIA, RAVENSWOOD AND NEW YORK.—The Steamer METROPOLITAN, Capt. JOHN TOWNSEND,

Will leave Astoria at 6:35, 8 and 10:5 A. M., and 2:50, 4:50 and 6:30 P. M.

Will leave Fulton Market-slip at 7:15 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4, 5:45 and 7 P. M.

Landing at Hunter's Point each way. Fare 10 cents.
H. N. GAGE, Agent.

SEA-BASS BANKS.—THE SUBSCRIBER, residing to the solicitation of many of his former patrons who frequented the Fishing Banks with him, has consented to devote the lay-over-day of the STEAMBOAT QUEEN to SATURDAYS, to a repetition of the old-time excursions, Capt. PEET, the old fisherman, being on board, leaving the usual landings as per small bills, and Pier No. 3 North River, 9 A. M. Fare, 50c. J. M. HANCOX.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD BOAT.—DAILY line for Bridgeport, running in connection with the above Road for passengers and freight. The steamer DR. KANE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave Pier No. 1, N. R., every day at 12 o'clock, noon. Passengers ticketed to stations on the above Road at reduced rates.

GEO. W. CORLISS, Agent.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—CALDwell's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (same st.)

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M.; (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No 25 East River at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1860.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all persons who require to be VACCINATED will be attended to promptly, without charge, by application at either of the Dispensaries where physicians are constantly in attendance; and it is recommended that all who have not been vaccinated should avail themselves immediately of the opportunity thus offered.

The NEW-YORK DISPENSARY is located at the corner of Centre and Walker-s.

The EASTERN DISPENSARY, in Ludlow-st., in the rear of Essex Market.

The NORTHERN DISPENSARY is located corner Waverley-place and Christopher-st.

The DEMILT DISPENSARY is located at No. 371 3d-av.

The NORTHWESTERN DISPENSARY is located at No. 511 8th-av.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating a note of E. ALLEN & CO., of Preston, drawn to their own order, dated March 14, 1860, at eight months, for eight hundred and fifty six dollars twenty-three cents ($856 23.) Said note was missed 17th May, 1860, and has not been received. Payment has been stopped. A. PERSON & HARRIMAN, Nos. 60 and 62 Murray-st.

New York, May 18, 1860.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH —Board of Aldermen—will meet on MONDAY, the 4th of June, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 2 P. M., to take into consideration the removal of the manure heap foot of 38 h-st., East River, and all other business that may come before said Committee.

TERRENCE FARLEY,
MICHAEL TUOMEY,
GEORGE STARR,
Committee on Public Health.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Aldermen, will meet on WEDNESDAY, May 30 instant, at 12 M., at Room No. 8 City Hall. Persons having business before them will please attend.

CHARLES G. DORFEEL,
GILBERT M. PLAIT,
GEORGE STARR.

INSURANCE.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., on MONDAY, June 4, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINT brushes will find a superior quality of paint brushes, sash brushes, &c., at the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

MEDICAL.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS.

These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee Co., N. Y., eight miles south of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia.

The principal Acid Springs are three in number; besides these there are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined testimonials. They contain a very large amount of Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Proto-Sulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by the waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these curative substances.

Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use.

In skin diseases—even in confirmed leprosy—the waters have been signally successful.

Opinions of medical and scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters:—Prof. EMMONS, T. ROMEYN BECK, M. D., of Albany; JAS. MCNAUGHTON, M. D., of Albany; EDWARD SPRAGUE, M. D., of New York; Dr. R. CAMPBELL, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. J. S. BEGLER, of Lockport, N. Y. They recommend the waters confidently. Dr. Spring refers to a case of chronic diarrhea of several years' standing, which was cured by the use of the waters. Dr. Beck says "I am satisfied these waters are highly valuable as medicinal agents." Dr. Campbell says: "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."

Dr. S. P. WEBB read a paper on the subject of these Waters, before the Academy of Physicians, in the City of New-York, in which he states that the Waters possess decided tonic, refrigerant, and astringent properties; and that the class of diseases to which they are more particularly adapted are: Chronic affections of the digestive and urinary organs, and some of the cutaneous diseases: chronic dyspepsia; chronic diarrhœa; chronic dysentery; chronic diuresis; chronic cystitis; diabetes; cases of passive hemorrhage, such as Purpura hemorrhagica, and the colliquative sweats of Hectic Fever. The Water may also be often used with advantage, he says, in cases of low typhoid fevers; in convalescence from protracted fevers, to excite the appetite and promote digestion; in diarrhœas, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. In calculous affections, or lithiasis of the urinary passages, Dr. Webb says: It is the suitable remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid, as being more solvent, and less act, by continued use, to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases it can be used, properly diluted, as a refrigerant to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In skin diseases—in those forms of dyspepsia connected with an alkaline condition of the stomach as in pyrosis, or water-brash, it will prove better than hydrochloric acid. In cases of Colica pictonum, and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this water will prove to be an admirable antidote. In chronic pharyngitis, laryngitis, chronic mucous catarrh, and humid asthma, chronic ophthalmia, (externally,) as a gargle in ulcerated sore throats, in cases of salivation, and in leucorrhœa and gleet; and also in piles

When taken internally, a wine-glassful of the Water, diluted, taken three times a day, is sufficient for an adult.

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IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid the case of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty st., New-York: or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,222 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vessey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

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PROPOSALS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, MT. ST. VINCENT,
CENTRAL PARK, May 26, 1860.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE- ceived at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on the 12th day of June next, for providing one-horse vehicles for him, and running the same on the roads of the Central Park.

Said vehicles to be constructed and managed in accordance with the specifications to be seen at this office after 12 o'clock, M., of May 30, where information on the subject may be obtained.

The names of two responsible persons as sureties for the proper performance of the contract must accompany each proposal.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Carriages," and addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park. FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
Architect-in-Chief and Superintendent.

4 SECOND-HAND SAFES; WILDER'S AND Herring's Patents; also two large jewelers' safes, for sale low by QUIER BROS., No. 98 Maiden-lane N. Y., AGENTS FOR FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

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POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

THE HOUSTON MASS MEETING.

Large Gathering of the People in Union-square---Washington Statue Illuminated.

The Hero of San Jacinto Nominated for the Presidency.

Speeches, Address, Resolutions, Music, Fire-works, Guns, and Fun.

In response to numerous advertisements, a gathering of several thousand citizens took place in the vicinity of the Washington equestrian statue, in Union-square, last evening, to hear the claims of Gen. SAM HOUSTON advocated, for the Presidency. A platform was erected near the statue, having the following inscriptions displayed:

"For President, Gen. SAM HOUSTON."

"The honest man no party platform needs,
He follows right, and goes where justice leads."

"I have no improvements to make on the principles of our Fathers.—HOUSTON."

"The Lone Star brightens New-York."

"HOUSTON gave us one star, we'll lend him thirty-three."

"Before the people's rolling ball
Party platforms all must fall."

"HOUSTON, the man of the people."

These insignia, together with a band of music, a bevy of boys with flaming torches, a number of lanterns, a display of fireworks, calcium light, bonfires, and the firing of cannon, attracted a promiscuous assemblage of decidedly varying political tastes—which tastes were frequently developed as the meeting progressed, in sundry hints to the speakers, interpolations and cheers for all parties.

About 8 o'clock Ex-Mayor MICKLE called the meeting to order, and after stating that Mr. ISAAC L. VARIAN sympathized with the objects of the gathering, nominated Dr. STEPHEN HASBROUCK for Chairman. The meeting unanimously approved the selection, and Dr. HASBROUCK, upon taking the chair, spoke as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for the very flattering manner in which you have responded to my nomination as the presiding officer of this meeting. I regret much that my old political associate and friend, to whom allusion has been made, was not able, from ill health, to preside over this meeting, and to fill the place now allotted to me. ISAAC L. VARIAN is known to you all as a life-long Democrat, and ever a prominent and leading member of the Democratic Party in its palmier days. He filled several public positions, with honor, both in the City and State, and earned for himself the noble appellation of "honest VARIAN." Although he is unable to preside over this meeting, I have the assurance from him that he is heartily with us in our movement, and will aid us in any way in his power. Under these circumstances, I gratefully accept the honor of being your Chairman, and will endeavor to perform its duties fairly and to the best of my ability. Never in my whole political action have I ever engaged in it with more entire satisfaction than on the present occasion. For more than forty years I have been more or less actively engaged in sustaining the prevalence of the Democratic Party. Beginning with the second election of President MONROE, I have voted for every regular Democratic nominee for the Presidency since. I have seen the old Congressional system of nominations, on account of its corruptions, succeeded by the Convention system, until now the Convention system, with its much greater corruptions, seems likely to be swept away in the resumption of their power by the people, in their primary assemblies. In the retrospect of memory, I can dwell with pleasure on the part I took, with many of you now around me, and the honor I then had of presiding at some of the meetings, attending the struggle to place in the Presidential Chair the noble, lion-hearted ANDREW JACKSON. Then, as now, it was a fearful crisis in the affairs of our country, and the perpetuity of the Union. Then, as now, the spirit of disunion was rampant in a portion of the land; and a large and overshadowing corporation, with its immense and corrupting influence, threatened the well-being of our Republican institutions. We succeeded in our efforts, and JACKSON, by his bold statesmanship and energy, and iron will, arrested and triumphed over that which threatened the public weal. Now, as then, there is a fearful crisis in our national affairs, more threatening than that over which JACKSON triumphed. Now, on the one hand, we have a reckless and sectional fanaticism, regardless of rights guaranteed by the Constitution, driving and goading those of another section into madness. And, on the other side, we see the wild spirit of disunion everywhere springing up, and threatening, unless its ultra demands are acceded to, the separation of the States and the dissolution of our glorious Union. Where shall we look for the means of arresting this fearful state of things? Can we expect it from the prevalence of the Republican Party and their professed principles? Oh, no!—sectional, reckless and fanatical as they are, taking for their guide their own wild fancies, instead of that glorious Constitution, which all who love their country love so well, their success will only add increased danger to our country. Shall we, then, seek relief from the Democratic Party, to which we have been accustomed to look, and which we have considered gennrally, with perhaps some mistakes, as the safe and conservative guardian of constitutional rights and obligations? But where shall we find the old, steady, national Democratic Party? Alas, it is dead—it is among the things that were. The late Charleston Convention has rent it in twain. Its two fragments, indeed, still exist, but how changed both from the Democratic Party that *was!* One part a sectional party South, demanding a violation of the Constitution equally as great as the sectional Republican Party of the North. The other a sectional party North, devoted to their one leader, and his pernicious dogma, Squatter Territorial Sovereignty, more dangerous and worse, if possible, than the sectional South, or the sectional Republican Party—all of them alike disregarding the solemn farewell warnings of the immortal Father of his Country—GEORGE WASHINGTON. In this crisis relief can only be obtained by a united action of the conservative and Union and Constitution-loving citizens from all former parties, in choosing for our Executive and national officers and legislators those of tried capacity, who love their country better than the spoils of office. For such an object, fellow-citizens, you have been invited here tonight, to show by your strong arms that the people of this great Metropolis of the nation see the danger and will endeavor to avert it. This meeting has been called to respond to the nomination for the Presidency, made by the people of the extreme Southern State of the Union, on the battle-field of San Jacinto, of the hero of that battle, Gen. SAM HOUSTON, the people's candidate. A statesman, surpassed by none—a Christian—a patriot, Union and Constitution-loving, knowing no North nor South, no East nor West, in what regards our common country—honest and incorrupt—the pupil and friend of ANDREW JACKSON, with the same characteristic energy and firm will, he is the man for the times. If elected, as he can be, endeared as he is to the people, he will stay the tide of disunion and sectionalism, now so threatening, and give quiet to the land.

The distinguished gentlemen who will address you will more fully and ably show you the importance of this movement for such a man, and render unnecessary any extended remarks from me. In conclusion, permit me to say, let our motives be pure, our aims high, and our motto Onward; and He who guides and governs the right, and controls the destinies of nations, will crown our efforts with success.

The list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was then read and adopted.

Mr. J. W. BRICE then read the subjoined resolutions:

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

The people of New York, assembled in mass meeting, around the Statue of Washington, in Union-square, to express their choice of a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, hereby earnestly set forth:

That whereas, In considering the question of candidates, the first inquiry of every citizen should be as to the known honesty and capacity of the man presented for our suffrages; and

Whereas, History attests, and all patriotic citizens feel, that there is one man now before the country who, tried by all public tests, has proved himself fitted for the station; that this man has a hold upon the sympathies and confidence of the people, possessed by no other statesman; that, national in his views, Democratic in his principles, too honest and too intelligent to be deceived or managed by wire-pullers or spoilsmen for their purposes, and resolute in action, he can and will guide the conflicting tides now surging over the country, and would, in effect, make a President like ANDREW JACKSON; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we declare our opinion that Gen. SAM HOUSTON, of TEXAS, is predominently the right man for the present times, when our whole country is disturbed by the schemes of agitators, corrupt Conventions, traitors and partisan demagogues; and that, responding to the sentiments of our fellow-citizens of Texas as expressed on the battle-ground of San Jacinto we hereby nominate his acclamation, for President of the United States, the veteran statesman, the tried soldier, the incorruptible citizen, Gen. SAM HOUSTON, of Texas!

Resolved, That, in an intelligent Democratic Republic, there are two powers mightier than cannons or conventions—an independent Press and a patriotic People: and that we call upon both to sustain the support of Gen. SAM HOUSTON for the Presidency.

Resolved, That the people of every State should at once elect a stood electoral ticket for Gen SAM HOUSTON, and that every honest voter should support that ticket at the polls.

Resolved, That, if every man in the Union whose first choice is Gen. SAM HOUSTON, will vote a Houston Electoral ticket in November, the people's hero must be elected by an overwhelming popular majority.

Resolved, That the planks of our political platform are the Constitution, the Union and the laws: and that the pledges of our Presidential candidates are, his integrity, his ability and his services to the country.

"An honest man no party platform needs;
He follows Right, and goes where Justice leads."

Resolved, That we call upon all friends of Gen HOUSTON, in the Empire State, to organize clubs in every town, city and village, and to elect two delegates to a State Mass meeting, which will assemble on the 15th of July, at a place to be hereafter named and made public then and there to nominate suitable persons to be voted for as Electors, and also to designate a fitting candidate for Vice-President, to be supported by this State in connection with Gen SAM HOUSTON for President.

Finally resolved, That, in agreement with the expressed wish of many in towards it be recommended to all friends of Gen. HOUSTON, that they convene in mass meeting on the Fourth Day of July next, at the Historical Rock, which was once the home of JACKSON, there to make the voice of the people in favor of the Old Hero's pupil and friend: and that on the same glorious anniversary the people, *at every patriotic gathering*, in city, town or village, *do celebrate the occasion* by an acclamative endorsement of Gen. SAM HOUSTON as the people's candidate for President.

The reading of the resolutions was received with continued applause, cheers for DOUGLAS, for HOUSTON, for the various recommendations for popular organizations to advance Mr. HOUSTON'S claims, and last, though not least, for the oldest Democrat in the State, Mr. HENRY RIELL, of the Veterans of 1812, who flourished an antiquated beaver, ornamented with a bunch of tail feather, amid continued plaudits, which somewhat interrupted the regular order of the proceedings. Mr. RIELL mounted the stand, and, after waving his hat, temporarily subsided amid the crowd of Vice-Presidents and reporters that overflowed the stand and threatened a general "pi."

Mr. CLINTON ROOSEVELT being called upon, rose to second the resolutions.

REMARKS OF CLINTON ROOSEVELT, ESQ.

Mr. ROOSEVELT said he rose to second the motion for the adoption of the resolutions, which, in his opinion, were "self-evident." How to carry them forward to a successful result was, he thought, the great point to be considered. There were others present for the purpose of comparing the claims of the various candidates, and therefore he did not propose to use more time than belonged to each of the speakers notified—[applause]—and who were anxious to give encouragement should there be any doubtful or wavering with a leader who had never yet been conquered. [Applause.] For his own part, he declared boldly that he could not see any ground of comparison between the several candidates before the people. [Applause.] He would, therefore, without referring to Messrs. BELL, EVERETT, DAVIS or DOUGLAS, who, in many respects, were worthy of high honor, and one of whom might yet be nominated for Vice-President on the ticket with Mr. HOUSTON, proceed to inquire into the principles of the men who had been nominated. Of "Honest Uncle ABE" he had not a very exalted opinion, particularly when he was spoken of in connection with Gen. HOUSTON. Gen. HOUSTON, he thought, would stand an examination with any of them, and come out of it having proven himself in point of heroism, statesmanship and patriotism, to be superior to them all. In conclusion, he said it was not so much what was seen in the Republican Platform, as what was not seen, that the people had to dread. [Applause, and cheers for the several Presidential candidates.]

FENELON HASBROUCK, M D., of Peekskill, N. Y., was next introduced, and after a brief but stirring preface, that excited considerable enthusiasm, read the following:

ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: There never was a period in the history of our American Republic since its constitutional existence, when this need of a resolute man at the helm of state, was more manifest than it is now! The elements of mere party refuse to furnish such a man. The entire system of Presidential Caucusing is known to be corrupt. The machinery of political nomination, through conventions, is unreliable for any good selection of candidates. Trimmers of party platforms are deciding for the high-minded statesman. Bargaining for prospective appointments—conflict concerning anticipated patronage—settlement of partisan and sectional jealousies, precede all other business in every convention for the nomination of a Presidential ticket. The people *know* this and are weary of it. Why should not SAM HOUSTON be, at this day, the chosen nominee of every Independent National Union association—every State Convention of the people—every assembly of the conservatives, State-sovereignty, Constitution-guarding, and Union-loving men, in all the States of our Republic? Is there any valid reason why this man—in whom there is felt such universal confidence—should not be nominated by the people, over all party hacks and ambition demagogues? There is but one reason, and no other! The people have so long abandoned their government to the manufacturing process of a National Convention, that they forget to exercise their own omnipotent political supremacy. SAM HOUSTON, of Texas, is, at this day, the choice of a majority of all the voters, in all the States of this Republic, could that choice be made manifest at the polls without party dictation. There is no need of a National Convention to demonstrate this fact. There is need only of a movement of the masses, in towns, in cities, and in States. Such a movement could and ought to proceed at once! In every State a Houston electoral ticket—strong, national, union, conservative men! In every town, a Houston Club! In every county a Houston fund, subscribed by the People, for such expenses only as are necessary, to insure the proper circulation of a Houston electoral ticket. The ballot will do the rest. No more distant ultra-partisan and sectional nominations by party National Conventions SAM HOUSTON can be elected! Should he fail to carry a majority of the States, he can carry enough to cast the ultimate choice of President upon the House of Representatives. There he must stand as the inevitable compromise candidate. The present House is so nearly balanced politically, that no ultra-Northern or Southern candidate, representing party Conventions, can hope for success. SAM HOUSTON, representing the Union, must harmonize the Union, must harmonize the contest of sections. Fellow-citizens—Delay not a single day! Organise at once a Houston Club in your town! Organize at once a reliable Houston Committee in your county, to collect funds for the printing of the Electoral Ticket, and for necessary expenses at the polls. Elect from your Houston Club two or more delegates, to meet with delegates from other Clubs, at a State Mass Meeting of the people, to be hereafter called by the Houston Executive Committee, to assemble on the 18th day of July next, at that State Mass Meeting an Electoral Ticket, composed of honest national Houston men, will be selected, and a candidate named to be supported as Vice-President. Be sure and recommend a reliable, popular citizen, to be the Houston elector from your Congressional District. In this manner the masses can select their own People's Houston Electoral Ticket without resorting to conventional machinery. Organize your Town Club first; elect your delegates next; vote the Electoral Ticket at the polls.

By order of the Executive Committee.

FENELON HASBROUCK.
A. J. H. DUGANNE,
W. F. BROOKS,
ROBERT LOWDEN,
E. BRAMHALL CHILD,
Committee on State Organization.
A. H. MICKLE,
President Houston Executive Com.

E. BRAMHALL CHILD, Secretary.

The reading of the address was somewhat marred by the continued cheers from the immediate vicinity of the statue, the cause of which was not at first apparent. It soon appeared, however, that Mr. RIELL was making an address on his own account, and monopolizing a rather large share of the applause. The venerable Democrat was finally quieted, and the reading proceeded.

SPEECH OF D. D. ATCHINSON, OF TEXAS.

Mr. D. D. ATCHINSON, of Texas, was then introduced, and received with applause. It was gratifying to him to address the citizens of New-York on such an occasion. This meeting was more important than any of the political Conventions. This was a meeting of the people, to make their own nomination, irrespective of party, of cliques, or of caucuses, or of Conventions—acting independently for themselves, and for the country. What had been accomplished by the party political Conventions? [A VOICE—"They prepared the way for DOUGLAS."] How were the delegates elected? Did the people elect them? ["No, no."] Were they chosen ex carefully as they would have been if a Constitution was to be formed? ["No, no."] Did they take steps to nominate the men whom the people most preferred? ["No, no."] The result was known to this assembly. What followed after the division? Why, an extra scene in Congress. When the delegates of the Convention could not maintain a union, Congress came to the rescue, and formed a platform. How had the nominees of the Baltimore Convention been received by the people? Had the people responded to the nominations? ["No, no."] The nominees were from a party whose funeral had been already held. [Cheers.] The Baltimore party was simply a resuscitation of the old Whig Party. [Applause.] What was the Chicago Convention? How had its nominations been received? [A voice—"With enthusiasm."—Laughter.] Who did the Texas delegates represent? [Voices—"Nobody"—"DOUGLAS" —"Niggers."] Well, there were two more Conventions to meet—in Baltimore and Richmond. DOUGLAS had to stand on his platform, and that would split the Democrat Party. [Applause.] The name of Gen. HOUSTON had been presented for the people—a name to be mentioned with WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, and JACKSON. As Governor of Tennessee, member of Congress, and twice Governor of the Republic of Texas, such was the man presented for the people. [Applause.] This meeting was the first to respond to the nomination made on the battle-field of San Jacinto. [Applause.] The platform was the Constitution, the Union, and the laws. [Applause.] If elected by the people, he would be President of the United States, and ANDREW JACKSON like, would act for himself. [Applause.] Not for one State, or for a section, but for the whole country. [Cheers.]

A VOICE—Are you an office holder? [Laughter.] He would administer the Government with justice.

A VOICE—We all know that. Will you cork up? Will you shut up? Tell us whether you are an office-holder? [The gentleman who persisted in the asking queries was discovered to be inebriated, and summarily ejected by a vigilant Metropolitan.]

The speaker continued amid much confusion, to advocate the claims of Gen. HOUSTON, being interrupted by cheers for SEWARD, DOUGLAS, the BARNUM Boy and other distinguished gentlemen. The President then introduced Mr. J. W. HARRIS, of TEXAS.

SPEECH OF J. W. HARRIS, OF TEXAS.

Mr. HARRIS said: He had come from the distant State of Texas to advocate the claims of a man who had been the architect of his own fortunes. With large experience in the Executive chair of Texas he had brought that State through one of the darkest periods that ever involved any country in the world. [Applause.] In Congress he had stood as one of the highest ornaments of that body, and his brow was crowned with the laurel of two battle-fields. [Applause.] Let caucuses and conventions put him down if they could, he had placed his name on the brightest page of his country's history. [Applause.] Their representatives usually went off as servants and came back as masters. Corruption prevailed. [Three cheers for HOUSTON.] In the primitive days of Texas there were no conventions. The people went to the polls untrammelled by conventions, and were governed only by the ruling monitor within. In the primitive days of this country there were no conventions. It took the indorsement of no convention to secure the highest honors for a man of national reputation like JEFFERSON or MADISON.

A VOICE—Three cheers for BUCHANAN. [Laughter and ironical cheers.]

It took no conventions to elevate the elder ADAMS or WASHINGTON. But at Chicago they had passed by the great and nominated the small. [A VOICE—A railsplitter. Second VOICE—Three cheers for SEWARD. Applause.]

That Convention had passed by a statesman of the first order and of national reputation, and taken up a man who was never heard of, until beaten by Judge DOUGLAS. [Cheers for DOUGLAS.]

A VOICE—Three cheers for the Benicia Boy. [Laughter.]

Where were we coming to on the next step down? For mutually blackguarding each other, DOUGLAS was to receive the nomination of the Democracy and LINCOLN of the Republicans. [Cheers.] But what they most complained of was the business manoeuvring. The TEXAS Platform had been stolen, and no living man placed upon it, but the fossil remains of the dead. [Laughter.] They presented Sam Houston (Any How-ston) for the votes of the people. [Cheers and gun-firing.] He was not only a national, but a Union man; and, like JACKSON, he would tell them that the "Union shall be preserved." They wished to stand only on the Union and the Constitution.

A VOICE—That's where BELL and EVERETT stand.

SPEECH OF J. W. BRICE.

J. W. BRICE next took the stand, and spoke in a somewhat general strain for several minutes. In alluding to the Charleston Convention, he said there was only one man of dignity, and that was FERNANDO WOOD, [cheers and laughter,] who had the good sense to wish to belong to both meetings. [Laughter.] The nomination of BELL reminded him of a story of a man who wanted to know why they didn't nominate ESTES CREATH? "Oh," replied the delegate, "don't you know CREATH is dead?" "Yes," was the reply, "but not more dead than JOHN BELL." [Laughter and cheers.] As for LINCOLN—

A VOICE—HORACE GREELEY sold him. [Laughter and cheers.]

ANOTHER VOICE—How about GREELEY?

THIRD VOICE—GREELEY is pretty greasy, I think.

FOURTH VOICE—GREELEY has gone to Oregon. [Laughter.]

Mr. BRICE thought, in the language of Mr. HOUSTON'S story, that Mr. DOUGLAS had better be "set back." The story was of a man who kept his boys waiting on the table until a certain age. One of the boys, however, beyond that age, had been "set back," because when allowed to sit at the table he had split his trowsers in the eagerness to reach across the table for some food. [Laughter.] He thought DOUGLAS had tried so hard for the Presidency that he ought to be "set back." [Roars of laughter.] In conclusion he did not think that a mere rail-splitter like LINCOLN was going to ride into the White House on a woolly horse any more than JOHN C. FREMONT did.

A VOICE—He's played out, and so is HORACE GREELEY. [Laughter.]

After a song, commencing as follows, the meeting adjourned:

Thore's a right and wrong in politics,
And right is on our side:
So we've harnessed up the wagon, boys,
To let the Nation ride!
The Union is our wagon,
And it isn't any sham;
For it's crowded with the PEOPLE,
And the driver's name is SAM!
Wait for the wagon,
Wait for the wagon,
Wait for the wagon,
For the driver's name is SAM!

MEETING AT THORP'S HOTEL.

Three doors below THORP'S Hotel, about 1,000 congregated, to listen to speeches from several gentlemen. R. W. SMITH was chosen President, and made a short speech, after which Mr. MCCHESNEY scattered his songs among the people.

JOHN C. JACOBS, of Kings County, was introduced as the first speaker, and was received with loud cheers. He said he had not come there to say a single word, much less to make a speech, but as it had been insisted that he should speak, a few words must suffice. This was a people's meeting. [Cheers for HOUSTON, BELL and SEWARD.] The people, it seemed, had arrived at the conclusion that they could manage their own affairs, and had determined to shove the politicians aside. [Cheers, and a suggestion from one the mass that the speaker would certainly go with the ostracised office-holders.] Who was the man to lead them? JOHN BELL was good enough; [cheers for BELL and HOUSTON] but if SAM HOUSTON were nominated by the people generally, he would sweep the country like a whirlwind. HOUSTON was one of the people. He had forsworn the politicians, and deserted the corruptionists. If a union could only be effected on him without the aid of cliques or Conventions, but by the people, then indeed a political revolution would commence, which would sweep the country from Maine to California. [Loud cheers.]

After this, Mr. MORTON, of North Carolina, was introduced, and made a speech. He seemed to be about 18 years of age, and his speech was interspersed with cheers for HOUSTON, BELL, SEWARD and HERNAN. Other speeches from various persons followed.

LETTER FROM GEN. HOUSTON.

Gen. SAM HOUSTON has written the following letter to JOHN H. MANLY, who announced to him that the people's mass meeting on the San Jacinto battle ground had nominated him for the Presidency:

AUSTIN, May 17.

SIR: Your letter, accompanying resolutions passed at a mass meeting held on the battle ground of San Jacinto, on the 21st ult., in which I am recommended as the People's candidate for the Presidency, is before me.

The place from which these resolutions emanate, the number of those who adopted them and the patriotic impulses which controlled their action, entitle them to my respect, and awaken in me grateful feelings toward a people, already endeared to me from past associations in trouhious times and continued evidences of favor.

At no time since my entrance into public life have I withheld my service from my fellow-citizens. Whatever I am is of my country and belongs to it.

I have never lost confidence in the masses or transferred my allegiance from them to cliques or conventions, and the spontaneous expression of the popular will, transmitted by you, is more grateful to my feelings than would be the indorsement of any convention. I can but say, in response to that expression, that if the independent masses of the country deem my name important in connection with the Presidency, they have a right to use it.

My life and record are matters of history. That my fellow citizens of Texas, to whom these are most familiar, should deem them a sufficient guarantee for my fidelity, if elected President, is a matter of pride. Unless the life I have lived and the things I have done prove me worthy of the esteem of my countrymen, no platform, however well conceived, and no party, however numerous and distinguished, would make me so.

No period could be more propitious than the present for the assertion of the rights of the masses. Party spirit, sectionalism and Slavery agitation have brought the country to a point where all can see the danger, and I believe there yet exists patriotism sufficient to meet it. I cannot believe that the nation will stop in the full tide of its glory, or that our liberties will be sacrificed amid sectional strife. It is enough that Mexico should blot the history of this continent. Providence, so far from permitting us to descend to its ignoble position, will make the age of freedom glorious by its regeneration, and carry out both for Mexico and our Union, the beneficent idea so eloquently portrayed in the resolutions of the people of San Jacinto.

I have noticed in the proceedings of the late Baltimore Convention that my name was submitted to that body and balloted for. Justice to myself compels me to say that, while I appreciate the regard manifested for me by the numerous gentlemen who voted for me on that occasion, the use of my name was entirely unauthorized by me, and opposed to my well-known opinions. In a letter written March 25, 1860, I said:

"If my name should be used in connection with the Presidency, the movement must originate with the people themselves, as well as end with them. I will not consent to have my name submitted to any Convention, nor would I accept a nomination if it were tendered me, and procured by contrivance, trick or management."

The people alone have the nominating power, as they have that of election. If they declare for me, I desire them to do so, without the aid of "contrivance, trick or management" on the part of any of my friends. Thine, truly, SAM HOUSTON.

THE NEW-YORK HARDS AND MR. DOUGLAS.

NOTE FROM HON. GIDEON J. TUCKER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the heading of "The New-York Hards," you publish to-day a telegraphic dispatch from Albany, embodying what purports to be a letter in favor of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, written by Hon. JOHN CRAMER, who is therein stated to be "delegate at large on the Wood Charleston delegation."

I wish to say that Mr. CRAMER was never a member of the delegation from this State, of which Mayor WOOD was the Chairman.

The only member of that delegation who has ever yet publicly declared himself for Mr. DOUGLAS' nomination, is Hon. J. M. MURPHY, of this City, who, however, was not present at Charleston. Had he been there, to witness the unprovoked and bitter hostility exhibited towards the "Wood delegation" by Messrs. SMALLEY, RICHARDSON, and every other leading friend of Senator DOUGLAS, probably even he would have modified his zeal.

It would indeed be strange if any of "the New-York Hards," at this day, were to follow the example of my octogenarian friend CRAMER, as your Albany dispatch says they are about to do. Twice—at Cincinnati, in 1856, and at Charleston, in 1860—every vote that STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS could control has been cast against *them*, and in favor of the exclusive recognition of the organization headed by Mr. DEAN RICHMOND; and "the New-York Hards" have suddenly and strangely changed their nature, if they have learned to lick the foot that has so contemptuously spurned them. GIDEON J. TUCKER.

NEW-YORK, May 29, 1860.

GOV. SEWARD AND THE REPUBLICANS.

HAMLIN AND LINCOLN TO BE SUPPORTED, DESPITE THE DEFEAT OF THE LEADER.

From the Albany Evening Journal, May 28.

Mr. CHAIRMAN—The past is dead; let the dead bury it, and let its mourners, if they will, go about the streets. —*Speech of Mr. Greeley before the Young Men's Republican Union.*

It is quite true that in the heat of battle the dead and wounded are left to the care of surgeons and nurses. This sentiment, therefore, uttered in a less vindictive spirit, would find ready acquiescence among the "mourners" of whom Mr. GREELEY speaks so contemptuously. These "mourners" constitute the rank and file, the bone and muscle, as well as the intelligence and patriotism of nearly every Republican State in the Union. And in the strongest and most reliable Republican States were those "mourners" most numerous. Is it then, in good temper or taste, to rebuke thus an army of Republican soldiers who have heretofore done, and who will hereafter do, their whole duty, for manifesting no unmanly emotions of regard and regret for a "dead" chieftain who had led them through so many conflicts to so many triumphs? Was it thus, in 1848, after the Philadelphia Convention, when Mr. GREELEY "mourned" a "dead" statesman, that he was scoffed at by the friends of Gen. TAYLOR?

But true men, while they pay appropriate tributes to the worth of "slaughtered" heroes, neglect no living duty. Nor is it profitable to dwell long upon details connected, with the sacrifice of a cherished leader, even when [illegible] to [illegible] of the [illegible] principles. Enough, perhaps, has already been said on the [illegible] of this question to furnish the true solution. Had we written, as did our associate, when the feeling of disappointment, if not sense of injustice, was fresh and keen, we might have given utterance to thoughts more memorably tranquillised in contemplating the mighty rivers and beautiful prairies of the beautiful and boundless West.

Though parties do not belong to men, Gov. SEWARD had a strong and peculiar claim to the confidence, the regard, and the highest reward which his party could bestow. When, twelve years ago, he went into the United States Senate, he was almost the only exponent and representative of a sentiment which has revolutionized and fraternized fifteen Sovereign States. His whole term of service there has been signalized by toils and sacrifices, amid rancor and persecution, political and social, such as no other statesman in the country has ever experienced. His fidelity to freedom in the darkest hours; his boldness in exposing and denouncing misgovernment, on all occasions; his prompt and able resistance to aggressions and usurpations; his enlightened advocacy of all right measures, with his searching expositions of misrule and outrage, have taxed to the utmost all the faculties of his great mind. In the face of excited and threatening Senators, and regardless of the power of insolent Administrations, he stood up in his place always doing and daring whatever the occasion or the crisis demanded. When JOHN QUINCY ADAMS died, he bequeathed to WILLIAM H. SEWARD the duty of carrying forward the great work he left unfinished. If that illustrious patriot was permitted to revisit "Earth," upon what part of his political heir would he look with his [illegible]?

[illegible] that Mr. WILLIAM devoted themselves to the service of their country and their party. They, however, could afford to be faithful, for fidelity cost them nothing. They were sustained by a party which disputed the supremacy of their adversaries, and were generally upheld by the votes of a majority of the Senate. But Gov. SEWARD, during his twelve years in the Senate—if the comparison may be allowed—has worn a crown of thorns and borne a cross. He has, however, by the integrity of his character, the purity of his life, the resources of his mind and the consistency of his record, compelled the respect of all just or manly opponents.

Impressed with a true sense of the value of these services, and imbued with convictions of the fitness of Gov. SEWARD for the greatest honor in their power to confer, the Republican people desired and expect his nomination for President. This expectation was general and manifest in all the Republican States. So strong, indeed, was this expectation that the *popular* feeling took that direction even in States where candidates of approved principles and distinguished character resided. But in States that have not yet organized as Republican, and in others whose Republican organizations only serve to repel the accusation of sectionalism, the nomination of Gov. SEWARD encountered opposition.

Gov. SEWARD was sacrificed, apparently, to strengthen doubtful States. We say *apparently*, because it was in part only true that his nomination would have weakened doubtful States. That, with responsible influences, was the *pretext* rather the *reason* for opposing his nomination. No man who reads and comprehends the "signs of the times," dounted the result of the Presidential Election with Gov. SEWARD as our candidate; and last and least of all, Mr. GREELEY, who knows quite well how *that* nomination would have weakened the common enemy. If Mr. G. should reply that Gov. SEWARD'S nomination would have driven votes to the John Bell ticket, we answer that Mr. G. knows where and how we should have been indemnified, three-fold, for every vote thus lost. No! Doubts of his success had nothing to do with the *Tribune*'s opposition to the nomination of Gov. SEWARD. That idea impeaches its intelligence. Besides, the *Tribune* knows that Gov. SEWARD devolves the responsibility of deciding questions of this nature upon friends who have not yet allowed him to be beaten. Perhaps the *Tribune* will say that in spite of this complacency, Gov. SEWARD *was* beaten at Chicago. True, but possibly the evil would have been averted, if we had known that the *Tribune*'s sole and single aim for two years has been to effect that object. We did not know, until informed recently by a *Tribune* editor, that Mr. GREELEY had given Gov. SEWARD notice of his "bitter end" hostility. And even when thus informed, so high was our estimate of his magnanimity, that we believed, in urging the nomination of an available candidate, Mr. GREELEY sincerely doubted the ability of our party to elect an exponent of the political sentiments and sympathies of the *Tribune*. But the ready acceptance of Mr. LINCOLN, whose Free-Soil record is as ultra, and whose principles harmonize exactly with those of Gov. SEWARD, perplexes us. It may be all consistent and right, but we cannot understand it.

We do not say that Mr. GREELEY'S hostility to Gov. SEWARD was unjust. It may, for aught we know, have had sufficient provocations to rest on. But it should, in our judgment, have been avowed. Where the feeling of hostility is so strong as to have prompted Mr. GREELEY to exclaim, "Now I am even with Gov. SEWARD," and to be followed after, "the morn and cool reflection came," with the sentiment standing at the head of this article, it ought at least to have been open.

The expectations of the Republican people have been disappointed in the refusal of their National Convention to nominate Gov. SEWARD. A majority of its delegates were chosen to respond to the popular sentiment. That majority went to Chicago intending to do so, but enough of them, misled by outside pressure, partly sincere and partly insidious, yielded their "minds to the minds of other men."

Gov. SEWARD, from his entrance into public life, nearly thirty years ago, has been the pioneer of his party, clearing up the forests, preparing the soil and planting the "good seed." He came into the Senate of this State, as he went into that of the Union, to contend, almost single-handed, against Democratic Administrations, sustained by able and experienced statesmen and overwhelming majorities. Through every trial, and in all emergencies, he has proved faithful and fearless. Though always, in his perceptions and sympathies, in advance of his party, his powerful advocacy of its vital principles educated the people up to the standard of their chief representative. But in discharging that high duty he aroused the jealousies of his colleagues and incurred the hostility of his opponents, to appease whom he has now been sacrificed.

But we have dealt longer than was intended upon the sombre side of a picture which presents higher features and brighter aspects. Neither Mr. LINCOLN nor his immediate friends are in any way responsible for the injustice of which we complain. His name was legitimately presented, and his nomination was honorably secured. It was the only name upon which all the elements of opposition to Gov. SEWARD could have been united. And this is a fortunate circumstance, for it is the name of a true man, and his nomination was one "fit to be made."

Disappointment, however severe, does not release Republicans from their obligations to the cause or the country. These obligations are superior to all merely personal considerations. We cannot afford, either by defection or inaction, to leave the Government in the hands of a party that, for eight years, outraged and violated all its principles, and now stands exposed to the world utterly and alike tyrannical, perfidious and imbecile.

We have, in LINCOLN and HAMLIN, men with clear heads and true hearts. They are capable and honest. We can support them as cheerfully, and will support them as zealously, as we should have supported the candidate whom New-York would have "delighted to honor."

LAW REPORTS.

The Chamberlain Controversy.

MANDAMUS ISSUED TO THE COMPTROLLER.

Application of Nathan C. Platt.—On Monday evening Justice BONNEY granted an alternative *mandamus* against the Comptroller, requiring him to approve Mr. Platt's bonds as City Chamberlain, or to show cause on Tuesday why he did not. The matter was now returnable before Justice MULLEN at Chambers.

Mr. Evarts, of counsel for the Comptroller, applied for a postponement until Wednesday. The papers were not served upon the Comptroller until late on Monday afternoon, and still later sent to counsel; and although they did not require any length of time or consideration in preparing an answer, still he desired to have conference and consultation, which as yet he had not had opportunity to have. Besides, he was engaged in the Omnibus suit, which would be summoned up in the course of the day; his presence would be required during the argument, as he had also to sum up his own case. He would rather the present motion would lie over until 12 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) than 10 o'clock, as he was more sure of commanding that hour than an earlier one.

Mr. D. D. Field would be very happy to accede to any request of his learned friend if it were in a case in which private personal convenience ought at all to be consulted. This was an application for a *mandamus* simply to compel the Comptroller to judge of the efficiency of certain bonds of Mr. Platt, who was the claimant to the office of the Chamberlain of the City—the custodian of the public money. A dispute had arisen between Mr. Stout and the applicant as to the legality of Mr. Stout's removal. It was of the utmost importance to the City, and to the parties, that an early decision should be rendered; for, as he was informed, no warrants could be issued nor money paid until the dispute is settled; besides, also, on the 1st of June there is a large amount of interest due on the City debt; and how that was to be paid, unless some disposition was made in this matter, counsel did not know.

There was a further reason. By the law of the State, a person appointed to an office is obliged to file his official bond within fifteen days after being informed of his appointment; and the applicant in this matter received such notice on the 15th of this month, and that time would expire on the 30th inst. His Honor would therefore see the necessity of disposing of this proceeding as soon as possible.

Mr. Evarts did not see why the moving party now desired such haste, having waited until the present time without moving in the matter.

The Court said that as application was reasonable, and as he could see nothing in the statements of counsel which should prevent it, the motion to postpone would be granted until 12 o'clock Wednesday.

D. D. Field for motion; W. M. Evarts opposed.

General Sessions.

LIQUOR DEALERS INDICTED BY THE GRAND JURY —THIRD TRIAL OF SHEPARD FOR MURDER AND ARSON—A SUPPOSED FUGITIVE SLAVE SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY AND FINED $100.

The Grand Jury yesterday brought forty indictments into this Court, including one against LAWSON, WELLS, TOTTEN, and the two THOMPSONS, for forging deeds. These parties were arrested through the agency of Mr. W. H. Allen, of the District Attorney's office, and held to bail. The Grand Inquest also indicted 53 persons, charged with having sold liquor, on Sunday. The proprietors of the German gardens are largely included; among them are the Volks Garten, Lindenmuller's and the Stadt Theatre. The penalty, on conviction, will be punishable by six months in the Penitentiary and a fine of $250.

The third trial of James Shepard was to have commenced yesterday, but his counsel, Mr. Ashmead, moved for a postponement on the implied ground of the absence of one of the most material witnesses in behalf of the defence, who had removed to New-Jersey. Consequently the City Judge postponed the trial till next term; but it is very doubtful if that "highly important and missing witness" will be produced. As Recorder Barnard occupies the bench next term, the trial will undoubtedly proceed whether the witness appears or not. On the first trial of Shepard, whose alleged crime is murder and arson, he was convicted, Ex-Recorder SMITH being then on the bench. He was sentenced to be hung, but the ingenuity of his counsel obtained him a new trial, after it was denied by the Supreme Court, by application to the Court of Appeals. The second trial, in March last, resulted in a disagreement of the jury, and now he is to be tried in the June term before Recorder BARNARD. If the Jury should a second time disagree, the District-Attorney will probably enter a *nolle prosequi*, and Shepard will be discharged. He has now been confined nearly two years and six months in the City Prison, and is regarded by the authorities as one of the most obstreperous and ill-behaved prisoners they ever had under their charge. Mary Callahan was tried yesterday for passing counterfeit bills on March 22, the indictment being for forgery in the second degree. She was acquitted.

James Johnston, a colored man, presumed to be a fugitive

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2713. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA'S MAILS.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION

TRIUMPHANT ADVANCE OF GARIBALDI.

THE STATE OF ITALY.

THE PRIZE-FIGHT ADJUSTMENT.

General and Miscellaneous News.

The mails of the steamship *Arabia*, bringing correspondence, and London files to May 19, arrived here from Boston last evening.

The *Saxonia*, from Southampton on the 16th, and the *Glasgow*, from Liverpool on the same day, reached this port yesterday.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, hence May 5, arrived at Queenstown at 5 o'clock on the evening of the 18th—the same day on which the *Vanderbilt* arrived at Southampton. The latter steamer also sailed hence on the 5th.

The American ship *Leicester*, bound from Charleston to Liverpool, went ashore in Rhoscolyn Bey, Anglesey, and became a total wreck, the Captain and crew, however, being fortunately saved. The *Leicester* was a fine ship, and up to the period of the disaster had made a good run from Charleston, she having only cleared that port on the afternoon of the 9th of April last. She had a large and valuable cargo on board, including 1,320 bales of cotton.

THOMAS KING, second mate of the American ship *Evening Star*, was on the 17th of May committed for trial at the next Liverpool Assizes for a serious assault on a man named GEORGE SANDES, one of the crew of the same ship as that to which KING belonged. The ill-used man still continues in the Northern Hospital, but his wounds are progressing favorably. The facts of the case are similar to the generality of the outrages which have of late thrown disgrace over the merchant marine of the United States.

Lord BROUGHAM was on the 18th of May installed as Chancellor of Edinburg University. There was a crowded attendance at the Music Hall, many hundreds being unable to obtain admission. Lord BROUGHAM having been formally introduced by the Solicitor General to the Principal, Sir DAVID BREWSTER, took the chair amidst great cheering. Lord BROUGHAM then delivered his inaugural address.

The Chair of Modern History at Cambridge, vacant by the death of Sir JAMES STEPHEN, has been filled by the appointment of Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

THE LANDING OF GARIBALDI.

The Malta correspondent of the London *Times*, under date of May 12, announces the arrival on that morning of Her Majesty's steamer *Intrepid*, from Marsala, with intelligence of the landing thereat on the 11th of a band of 2,000 Italians, under GARIBALDI, who immediately pushed on to Calata Fimi and Alcomo, where the insurgents are concentrated, and will, it is hoped, hold their ground.

These Italians had no sooner landed than three Neapolitan steamers of war, and another private vessel chartered by Government, proceeded, without any previous notice or warning whatsoever, to bombard the unarmed and defenceless town of Marsala, and when the *Intrepid* left to communicate the fact to the British Admiral at Malta, shot and shell were falling over the Beglios or wine factories of Messrs. WOODHOUSE, INGHAM and other British subjects, to protect whom another English steamer of war (supposed to be the *Scylla*) had just arrived.

From the Paris Patrie.

We have received the following details, which complete the accounts we have already given of the expedition to Sicily: "When GARIBALDI's volunteers had landed at Marsala, they occupied themselves with organizing the different services, and placing posts of observation on all the elevated points. In the evening, a column composed of picked men made a strong reconnoissance in the direction of Trapani, and returned to the camp after having ascertained the direction in which the royal troops were posted. The point for landing had been kept secret; it was, however, known to all the leaders of the movement in the island, and during the night the latter arrived at the camp to come to an understanding as to the plans to be adopted. On the following day the old bands who had taken part in the last revolt effected their junction with the expeditionary corps, and it was decided that at daybreak on the 13th they should commence their movement. The order of march agreed on was executed with great promptitude, and from that moment the insurrection went on increasing. The commandant of the royal troops having been informed from hour to hour of what was passing, saw that he must not divide his force; he accordingly evacuated Trapani, the chief town of the province of that name, as well as all the intermediate points, and concentrated himself at Palermo, which he now occupies. The expeditionary corps on its side arrived at Morrisle, a large village situated about three miles from Palermo, and it may be said that the expedition is master of the Island, since its partisans occupy almost the whole of it. Palermo and Messina still hold out; they have both very strong military positions, and well defended. The royal troops, however, in spite of their devotedness, are in a very difficult position, for the Island contains a population of nearly two millions, and the insurrectionary movement is directed with great vigor.

The same journal says, a telegraphic dispatch has announced that 5,000 men had embarked at Genoa for the coast of Italy. A report is current that those troops have landed in the Bay of San Stefano, near Orbitello, a small town in Tuscany, on the frontier of the Roman States.

From the London Globe.

We have been favored by Messrs. O'BYRNE, of Adelphi-terrace, the Navy Agents, with the following particulars of the landing of GARIBALDI at Marsala, extracted from a private letter:

"While on shore to-day, about 2:30 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon, we entered a *café*. In a few minutes several fellows entered—some in red, others in plain clothes, all armed with muskets and bayonets. Every one around seemed favorable to them. We at once asked what was the matter, and were told that it was a case of 'Viva Italia,' and GARIBALDI had landed. We immediately took a walk round the town, and found the soldiers (patriots) had possession. We wanted to go out towards the country, but the officer in command, a fine-looking fellow, told us we could not pass without an order from Gen. GARIBALDI. We therefore returned to the mole, for the purpose of getting on board, and met more soldiers coming in. At the mole gate we were again stopped, and there detained until a pass from the General was procured for us. On the mole we met fresh troops, who had disembarked with arms, ammunition, &c. We were informed that two thousand had been thrown into the town, and that more would soon follow—the only thing they wished for being that they might meet the Neapolitans. They all appeared fine athletic fellows—just the sort to make short work of a dish of maccaroni. They landed from two steamers, close under the nose of the Neapolitans, who, with two steamers and a sailing frigate, had been watching the coast. The smallest of these vessels could easily have prevented the landing, but she was too cautious to attempt it. After the soldiers, however, were safe on shore the Neapolitans closed in and fired on the town, or rather at a few stragglers on the mole, a mere waste of powder, for many of the shots fell short, and those that did reach *terra firma* merely plowed up the earth that the enemy had passed over. There is no doubt whatever but that one at least of GARIBALDI's vessels, particularly the rearmost, could have been cut off; but, no, they were afraid to try it on. After these had been abandoned by the Italians they were taken possession of at 6½ P. M., by the Neapolitans, who, however, displayed much hesitation, evidently deeming 'discretion the better part of valor.' At this moment, as we were in the act of leaving for Malta, a steamer and frigate are opening on the town, but the fire receives no return. Whether they have artillery or not, we are unable to state. We can only remark that we saw none. The people in the town received GARIBALDI and his followers with open arms, appearing as if they had been long expecting them. At the time of the General's arrival there were no Neapolitan troops in the town. Owing to the shallowness of the water their large ships could not approach."

FRENCH SYMPATHY WITH GARIBALDI.

The *Opinion Nationale* of Paris, evidently with the connivance of the French Government, announces the opening in France of a subscription for GARIBALDI. The editor, M. GUEROULT, writes:

"The struggle between liberty and despotism, between the champions of national independence and the instruments of foreign oppression, has recommenced in Italy. It was inevitable. There is no room in the Peninsula for two contradictory principles; one or the other must prevail. Devoted friends of the Italian cause may have wished at first to see the struggle delayed. But now the time for deliberation and regret is past. Henceforth there is but one course to be followed—to maintain by influence, arms and money the cause of Italian independence, the cause which last year triumphed by the deeds of our armies at Magenta and Solferino, as it will soon, we hope, triumph in the plains of Naples and Sicily. The manly accents of GARIBALDI, which have raised all the youth of Italy, now echo through Europe. England abounds in meetings and subscriptions. Shall France be behindhand? Will France forget what she formerly did for America, Greece, Belgium, and for Italy itself? May she not now renew the subscriptions which she made three years ago for guns for Alessandria? When governments cannot act, it behoves individuals to take the initiative. A subscription is opened at the office of the *Opinion Nationale* for the defenders of Italian independence.

The *Opinione Nationale* heads the above subscription with 500f., to which its editorial staff and printers add 305f. 30c. A. M. ROUILLE BERNARD sends 1,000f. M. PETIT, a discharged sergeant of the Zouaves, contributes 100f., with the following remarkable letter:

PARIS, Sunday, May 13, 1860.

Since the Faubourg St. Germain enlists under the banner of LAMORICIERE, it is only just and logical that the Faubourg St. Antoine should emigrate *en masse* to join GARIBALDI. Will you, then, inform me through your journal, of which I am a daily reader, whether a request to be allowed to go out to GARIBALDI would be favorably received by the Emperor's Government? In other words, may I serve under GARIBALDI, with the permission of the French Government, in like manner as others serve (with authorization) under LAMORICIERE? Your answer is awaited by upwards of 10,000 men, who are ready to start with me.

An ex-non-commissioned officer of the First Regiment of Zouaves, commanded by LAMORICIERE,

PETIT, ex-Sergeant, Rue Moreau.

The *Opinion Nationale* considers it to be certain that GARIBALDI in person was with the expedition that landed in Sicily, although the language of all the telegrams leave that point doubtful.

ENGLISH VIEWS OF THE MATTER.

A DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons on the 17th inst., Mr. MONSELL wished to know what course Government intended to take with respect to the parties raising the subscriptions. He called upon them to act fairly and repress this attempt, as they would complain if a similar attempt was made to aid a rebellion in Ireland or in the Ionian Islands. He denied that it was a violation of the law for English subjects to enlist in the service of a friendly sovereign; and, eulogising the benevolent intentions of the Pope, asserted that he was driven to raise troops to resist the illegal and unprovoked attacks of GARIBALDI, who called upon Italy to drive the Pope out of Rome.

Mr. B. OSBORNE hoped that Government would maintain a strict impartiality and not permit this country to assist either side. He wished to know if it was true that the landing of GARIBALDI had been assisted by English ships.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that a report had been received from Capt. MARINER, the officer commanding the two ships at Marsala, where there were many English residents and much English property. Capt. MARINER stated that two steamers with GARIBALDI arrived there, followed by two Neapolitan frigates, which did not fire while the landing was going on. He also stated that he declined a request on the part of the Neapolitan commander to take possession of one of the steamers which was abandoned. When requested, he at once called his officers from the town, and although he did not directly contradict the report, of which he was not aware, there was no reason to suppose that he had exceeded his duty. With respect to the other question, Lord JOHN RUSSELL said: I do not remember any case of successful prosecution in respect of persons who had been subscribing for the purpose of maintaining insurrections or wars in Poland or other countries. There is one country in regard to which I myself was concerned, together with many distinguished persons. I refer to the insurrection in Greece. We carried on our proceedings openly. I was a member of a Committee which met at Lord FITZWILLIAM's house, in Grosvenor-square, and afterwards we went to a public meeting in the city. I did not find at that time there was any great zeal for prosecuting us, [" Hear," and laughter,] and certainly I never suffered any imprisonment in consequence of my connection with those proceedings. [Hear, hear.] Therefore the question of common law does not appear to be quite solved yet, and it requires much consideration before the Government can feel warranted in interfering. But, after all, there is much difference of opinion upon these points. Some say, "What a wicked thing it is to assist in waging war against the King of the Two Sicilies, and in exciting insurrection against his power!" But, then, other gentlemen say, "That is not so very bad, but it is a dreadful thing to go and assist the Pope. That is a crime indeed." But when you consider these questions of insurrection and international law you must separate them from each other. A movement such as that which WALKER attempted in South America, when he sought to invade and to obtain possession of territory, with no higher object in view than his own selfish interests, in one case; but a patriot fighting for the independence of his country is quite another case. [Hear, hear.] We know that our sympathies and the judgment of history will distinguish between the cases of the filibuster and felon, and that of the hero and the patriot. [Hear, hear.] We had once a great filibuster who landed in England in 1688. [Hear, hear.] He not only received considerable support, but all the people of England flocked around him. ["Hear, hear," and "No."] That filibustering was successful. [Hear, Hear.] These are cases in which it is not sufficient to say that GARIBALDI is a man fighting against a sovereign whom he ought to respect, or that the Pope is endeavoring to maintain his authority by unlawful expedients. It is not enough to say these things in a glib and fluent manner. These questions, whether taken as questions of law, or politics, or morals, require much examination before you can affix either moral blame or moral praise to those who are engaged in them. I certainly would not pledge the Government to undertake a prosecution in this case. Whenever we find that the plain law is openly outraged, it is our duty, undoubtedly, to see that it is enforced. That has been done recently in cases of breach of the Foreign Enlistment act, but even as to that statute we have found considerable difficulties in the way of our carrying it into effect. I will not bind myself by a general declaration of what is the common law to prosecute those who are raising subscriptions to send money to Sicily. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. MAGUIRE defended the Government of the Pope, and denounced the policy which sought to wrest from him the temporal authority of any part of his dominions.

After some further discussion the subject dropped.

THE INTIMATIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the London Times.

GARIBALDI has, during the late events in Italy, displayed traits of character similar to those which in popular estimation belonged to the late Sir CHARLES JAMES NAPIER. Brave as his sword, dashing, adventurous, and fitted for the most difficult enterprises, he has yet in time of peace been pronounced rough and impracticable by those in authority. Since the conclusion of the war he has, it appears, not risen in the favor of the King or his Ministers. His personal popularity among the Italians is great, but this is the result merely of his military reputation. As a politician he is so little esteemed that we are told he is likely to be defeated in any election where he is opposed by a Government candidate. Between the General and Count CAVOUR an unfriendly feeling seems to have long existed. On the whole, it is not strange that GARIBALDI should seek a new field for the display of his energies, nor strange that the Sardinian Government should be glad to let him go. GARIBALDI sees in the Sicilian insurrection the chance of increased renown. Count CAVOUR, no doubt, thinks that Sicily is much more suited for his troublesome rival than Turin. If the General can free Sicily, well and good; if he cannot, he will either not come back at all, or he will come back so fallen in repute as to be no longer dangerous. So he is allowed to go on his forlorn hope with any whom he can persuade to follow his fortunes. Nothing would afford more pleasure to Englishmen than the freedom of the fine island which is now being drenched with blood. Its short connection with England, in the days of Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK, is looked back to both by Sicilians and our own countrymen as an oasis in the waste of the island's history. If we could either give a better Government to Naples, or separate the island from the mainland, we would gladly do it. But this insurrection is, we fear, not destined to any prosperous result. The worst feature about it is that, whatever happens, it affords the French and Austrian Governments another pretext for interposing. What may be the views of the former Power can hardly be yet divined; but the state of the Neapolitan Monarchy will, no doubt, increase the difficulties which threaten Europe.

THE LATEST DISPATCHES.

Rear-Admiral JURIENNE, says the *Opinion Nationale*, has left Toulon for Naples with four vessels on the demand of M. BENEDETTI, the French Ambassador, who seems to apprehend the approaching insurrection there. In the political world a decisive crisis is considered inevitable in the Kingdom of the two Sicilies.

MARSEILLES, Wednesday, May 17.

Intelligence has been received here of the complete confusion in which the Court of Naples has been thrown. A Provisional Government has been established at Marsala. On the 15th the greatest tranquillity prevailed at Messina.

THE MAZZINI PROCLAMATION SPURIOUS.

To the Editor of the London Daily News:

SIR: A proclamation, signed "GIUSEPPE MAZZINI," and urging the Sicilians to insurrection in the name of the Sardinian monarchy, appeared a few days ago in some Italian papers, and was reproduced by the English Press. It is needless to say that MAZZINI is heart and soul with the Sicilian movement and the cause of Italian unity; but any one knowing him would easily perceive that he could not have had a hand in that document. As I am now authorised to state that he has written no such proclamation, you will oblige me by inserting this statement in your valuable paper. I am, &c., AURELIO SAFFI.

OXFORD, May 17.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Expedition of Garibaldi—Irish Recruiting—The Upshot of the Prize-Fight—Varieties.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LONDON, Saturday, May 19, 1860.

There is still a doubt as to whether or not GARIBALDI has landed in Sicily or in Italy. The telegraph, as we found out during the late war, is the greatest of modern liars. Consequently we do not know whether four "filibusters" were killed or forty,—whether Messina is taken or not—whether the Neapolitan troops are disheartened or the "rebels" driven into a corner. In fact, we know nothing, or worse than nothing; because nothing that we have heard is reliable. At Turin no tidings have been had of the expedition. What comes from a Neapolitan source is, of course, despotic information. There is however, a strong impression that the revolution is going on as well as can be expected, and that if the King of Naples, the Pope of Rome, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the Duke of Modena and the rest of the family party, are left to themselves to contend with their subjects, armed as the latter are with the terrible name of GARIBALDI, the sooner the whole lot melt their plate, put on wigs, and repair in first-class carriages, covered carts, fishing boats, and other such conveyances and appliances to Leicester-square, or some such locality, the better for all parties concerned. But there's a question, when and where will France and Russia interfere? There are but two causes in Europe: Liberty and Despotism. There may be modifications; but I have yet to learn how NAPOLEON can truly aid the cause of freedom, or Russia excite an insurrection, save in accordance with the instructions of that respectable doenment, the will of PETER THE GREAT. I cannot think that it is the Napoleonic policy to favor the formation in Europe of a united, independent and constitutional Italian Empire. There is to be a great meeting shortly in London, in aid of the heroic "adventurer." Yes, I accept the term. The men who risk life, liberty, fame, everything, for a principle and patriotism, are adventurers, and success alone stamps their acts with legality. The greatest and best deeds ever done in this world have been more or less illegal, contrary to the laws of the strong, the cruel and the flagitious. In this sense, WASHINGTON was a rebel, and CROMWELL a robber and regicide. In this sense, TELL was a brigand, and HARMODIUS and ARISTOGEITON felonious assassins by law. As I wrote to you, the declaration of the Solicitor-General, that a subscription to assist GARIBALDI could not be construed into a violation of international law, has been condemned as utterly absurd. Of course it is; but what then? A debate in Parliament has taken place, and everybody has had his say on every conceivable side of this many-cornered question. The subject of Irish recruiting for the Pope has been forced upon the Government, and, now that the mischief is done, a proclamation has been issued. The very arguments that I mentioned have been addressed against overt acts of sympathy for GARIBALDI. We shall, nevertheless, continue to subscribe to a fund for Sicilian independence. A public meeting, I repeat, will shortly be held for this purpose, in spite of the authorities. I would suggest that the subscriptions be solicited in the name of the King of Naples. Every one will know what it means when they see the names appended to it. I was right—Col. TORR is with GARIBALDI, as his right-hand and chief aide-de-camp. There has been a rumor that a British Naval captain had prevented the destruction of the two steamers of the expedition at Marsala. This has been denied. I doubt if the commanders of the Neapolitan steamers were very anxious to stop the landing. It has been said that the English captain's boats were passing and repassing in the line of the fire. Be this as it may, the Neapolitan war-steamers opened their fire too late, and commenced to bombard Marsala after the expedition had landed. There is a great deal of British property at Marsala. Some years since, the firm of WOODHOUSE established a considerable wine-trade there, since when the number of inhabitants has increased from about 1,500 to 20,000. If the hogsheads and wine-vats of Marsala be knocked to immortal smash by the revengeful Neapolitan steamers, the market will be deprived of so much inferior sherry and wine for mixing. Should the King of Naples be victorious, he ought to pay us an indemnity for this valiant act of his sea-captains.

I forgot, ere I closed my last mail, to tell you that Cardinal VIALE is dead. It don't matter much, as he was of slender account; but the question is—who is to wear the hat and stockings of the defunct? Have you an American Bishop fit for the situation?

The best thing written on the other side of the Atlantic, with reference to the "Fight for the Championship," was undoubtedly your article on muscularity, copied into the London *Times*. On this side, the article in the *Saturday Review*, on TOM SAYERS' first buttering letter to the "leading" journal, is immeasurably the best thing which has appeared, and is a master-piece of good-natured ridicule. It affects to take the letter of TOM, who is a very illiterate, though a modest and well-behaved fellow, as a genuine production, emanating from TOM's own "knowledge-box," and penned by his own "brick-laying mewlers," or "bunch of fives." I am now in a position to inform you positively that the men will fight no more. Whether E. T. SMITH, or any other enterprising manager, will get hold of them, I cannot say, but they intend to go on a sparring tour together through the country, and have shaken hands warmly. Two belts are to be manufactured. SAYERS retains his three years' championship, and HEENAN has to open the requisite campaign for his by a tilt with the Staleybridge "infant," Mr. HUSBY, whom I have described in a former letter. This battle has to come off within six months. If HEENAN prove victorious during three years in all his encounters, he will be entitled to rank as Champion of England and America; and I, as an Englishman, declare for one, that should he lick all comers, I shall not feel aggrieved at the championship being held for once by a representative of the American stem of the Anglo-Saxon race.

The matter is now settled, and I presume, when the excitement has died away, that mutual good-will will resume its existence and functions on both sides.

The new novel of GEORGE ELLIOT (*Adam Bede*) has just been reviewed by the *Times* very favorably. It is, after all, most unpleasantly well written—if it be well written, which some will dispute,—I mean in choice of story, characters, and a general view of human life. As a work of art it resembles the most disagreeably clever pictures of the Pre-Raphaelite school. The models are hideous and uninteresting, and we want to know why they are selected to be painted. The *Mill on the Floss* is of the Charlotte and Emily Bronte type, a sort of specialty, however admirable in its way and in itself, which I, for one, am not ambitious to see repeated. When I read a book like the *Mill on the Floss*, I say with a sigh, putting it down with a feeling of puzzled lassitude and mental seediness—*cui bono?* I suppose the author and publisher can answer?

On the 9th of June it is expected that the *Great Eastern* steamship will leave for America, and I hope she may bear with her the giant news of successful revolution. Since the big ship has been under the new direction there is an end to trifling, and the ship is really to be got ready for sea, and you may expect this astonishing monster of the deep on the other side of the Leviathan preserve, without the certainty of being disappointed. Fat old CAMPBELL never looked like a man who could or would send a ship to sea. He wanted her in port, that he might have a continued supply of port in him. Champagne dinners at Southampton, or the marine village which he was anxious to represent in Parliament, suited his book better. The advent of Mr. CROSSEY to the Board of Direction introduces a new element altogether into its construction, and we may depend upon business and something like punctual sailing. You may now expect ere long to see the *Great Eastern* enter your waters in style, with a fair importation of the science and intellect of this country, in return for the loan of HEENAN.

Lord PALMERSTON was rich the other night when he said that it was part of the "unwritten law of England" that there should be no House on the Derby Day. I begin to think that "PAM" is part of the unwritten law himself, for he is getting old enough and dictatorial enough, and quite as much of an institution. You may remember the scandalous nomination of Col. PEPPER, Prince ALBERT's lackey, to be K. C. B. in the same batch with HAVELOCK. *Ecce iterum!* We have now "General" GREY, private secretary to Prince ALBERT, (a kind of military menial who follows the Prince about with paper) appointed to the Colonelcy of a regiment, together with Sir J. INGLIS. There is a certain Gen. ALVES, who has a Peninsular medal with eleven clasps, and who served Fighting PICTON uninterruptedly during five years, who has no regiment or anything else, while "Gen." GREY has only *served* at Buckingham Palace.

THE PRIZE FIGHT AND THE RESULT.

LETTERS OF SAYERS AND HEENAN—TERMS OF ADJUSTMENT.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: Ever since the appearance in your paper of May 7, of the letter of TOM SAYERS, I have endeavored by every means in my power to ascertain from him in an official way, guaranteed by the presence of the editor of *Bell's Life*, whether he intends to abide by the date recently fixed for us by that gentleman for the champion's belt and stakes. The editor of *Bell's Life*, in view of the sentiments of that letter, acknowledged the propriety of such inquiries on my part, and also of such proposed official response on the part of SAYERS, and did what he could by letters and telegraph dispatches to get SAYERS here to answer. Until Saturday, however, it was impossible for him to ascertain, with certainty, even in what part of England SAYERS then was, and finally, through the failure of such efforts, I received information from the editor and referee, that he could not interfere further in the matter.

Now, Sir, as I am left, as it were "all at sea," and as it was yesterday stated in *Bell's Life* that I was desirous of bringing the matter to an amicable arrangement with SAYERS, I will state what I am willing to do.

I am willing, first of all, to accept the proposition made by a writer in *Bell's Life*, that SAYERS and I should have a "belt apiece," to be gotten up by public subscription, provided that the true champion's belt remain in the hands of the editor of *Bell's Life*, to be fought for again, the best man to take it. If that be not agreed to, I will accept the proposition put forth in *Punch*, viz.: to divide the belt—I to take one-half and SAYERS to keep the other half. I will then head a subscription to provide a new half to his, and in this way I think good feeling may be preserved on both sides.

If neither of these propositions (proceeding, as they do, from English sources) are allowed me, then I shall claim that SAYERS meet me on neutral ground, where our late battle may be properly resumed. Though I am not yet quite ready to become a member of the Peace Society, I will cheerfully vary my propositions somewhat to suit him. As the belt may be said to be equally owned by both of us, I will agree to run him a foot-race from 100 yards to five miles for the stakes and belt, or I will wrestle with him for the belt, or I will row with him for the belt, I will swim a mile with him for the belt, or I will take hold of hands and jump from a housetop with him for the belt. If all these offers will not do, I will agree in two months to be ready to fight the four best men that can be produced in England, beginning with SAYERS, at intervals of 30 days apart, for the belt. I was told, if I won it, I could have it. I would rather fight for it than anything else; but I am willing, under the present state of public feeling, to accept of half of it. If that be denied me, and, through the exceptional action of the British authorities, I be denied the privilege of another meeting, I shall have no other alternative but to go home, refusing all English testimonials and subscriptions, and shall hereafter feel at liberty—nay, justified—by all the equities of the late transaction—to sign myself "The Champion of the World."

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. HEENAN.

SARACEN'S HEAD HOTEL, SNOW HILL, LONDON, May 14.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: In answer to Mr. HEENAN's letter which appeared in the *Times* of this day, I beg, first, to observe that I have not been hiding myself as he would insinuate. I called, with my backer, at the office of *Bell's Life in London* on Tuesday, the 8th of May. I told him that my backer and I were going out of town until Saturday. I visited Tunbridge on Wednesday, Maidstone on Thursday, Tunbridge and Hastings on Friday, and Brighton on Saturday. My movements were well known, and a letter or telegram addressed to "TOM SAYERS," or "The Champion of England," would have found me at either of those places, but none came to hand.

The ridiculous suggestion, put forward by Mr. HEENAN, of mutilating the belt, I laugh to scorn, and could afford to treat it with the contempt it merits, but that some good friends of mine—of the Peace Society—have, innocently enough, patronized the notion.

The belt, Sir, I have fought hard to obtain—striving for that prize I have within the last three years defeated some of the best men of my country; and, without intending to cast the slightest slur on my gallant opponent, I say that no American citizen, nor foreigner from any other land, however flowery and sunny, shall bear it, or the buckle of it, from Old England, while my arm and heart are capable of defending it. I am as ready as Mr. HEENAN to fight again, and repudiate with indignation the insinuation that I am not. In a very short time the Champion's Belt will be mine by indefeasable right; and even if Mr. HEENAN had defeated me it would not be his. He would have to do as I have done—meet every aspirant for the honor of wearing it for three years before he would become the lawful possessor of the trophy. What, then, becomes of the assertion made in Mr. HEENAN's letter, that the belt is equally owned by both of us? There is no such equality; but I will do him the justice he appears desirous of denying me, by admitting his equality in valor. To run, swim, or wrestle for the belt of the prize ring is a challenge so eminently absurd that one can hardly imagine it emanates from a sane man, and the evidence of aberration of mind is greatly strengthened by the proposal to jump off a house-top. The same proposition was once made by a lunatic, who met his medical attendant alone on the roof of the asylum. "Let us," said the mad patient, seizing the doctor with a firm grasp, "jump down;" but the medical man, with great presence of mind, replied, "Nay, anybody could jump down; let us go into the street and jump up." Like Teddy the Tiler, I know something of the roofs of houses, and their foundations also, and while I unquestionably admit that HEENAN is a "brick," I hope always to be able to say with truth, as I do now, that I am a bricklayer. The offer to fight four men, at intervals of thirty days, savors of bounce, and is unworthy of JOHN HEENAN. He should remember that it might take him the first month to vanquish TOM SAYERS.

GORDON HOTEL, Covent Garden, May 15.

THE TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

HEENAN, in a letter to PORTER'S *Spirit*, gives the following as the terms upon which he will be willing to settle the dispute as to who is entitled to the belt:

"Mr. WILKES was urged very strongly by some of his London friends not to send down my letter to *Bell's Life*, demanding SAYERS to name a place for the next fight, for they said its publication would be a signal for the arrests. But Mr. WILKES sent it down, and you will see it is out to-day. No arrests have been made yet, however. If SAYERS does not answer it right, I will take a still more decided step. He is out in town now, but Mr. W. has had him sent for through Mr. DOWLING, and he will be here on Monday. I intend then to say that I will consent that we take a new belt apiece, and leave the old one to be fought for. Or I will consent that the present belt be struck in two with an axe, and Mr. WILKES for America, shall hand me my half, and Mr. DOWLING shall hand SAYERS his. Mr. W. will then read a subscription to fill up SAYERS' other half, and I suppose Mr. D. will do the same for mine. This will probably keep up the good feeling, if it can be brought about, but if SAYERS will not do it, then I shall come out and offer to run him 100 yards, or one mile, or five miles, for the stakes and belt, or I will wrestle him for it, fight him for it, take hold of hands and jump off a house with him for it, or I will agree, in two months from to-day, to fight in succession the four best men they can produce in England, beginning with TOM SAYERS, at intervals of thirty days apart. If this does not get it for me or get me toward it, why I shall have to come home, unless they put me in prison for speaking out so bold."

LORD PALMERSTON ON THE FIGHT.

In the House of Commons, on the 17th ult., Lord LOBAINE, upon a motion for the publication of correspondence in the Home Office relative to the recent fight, indulged in some reflections on the scene, and especially upon the ruffianism and lawlessness of the spectators.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply, said: I do not intend to offer any objection to the motion, and I will only just enter a sort of protest against that exaggeration [hear, hear] in which the noble Lord has indulged. He has attacked this railway company for having brought down 2,000 or 3,000 ruffians, and launched them in a moment upon a quiet neighborhood. One would have imagined from his description that these persons were a set of banditti [laughter] robbing and plundering, and seeking to ravish the country—murdering persons, burning houses, and committing every act of atrocity. [Hear, hear.] Technically, a fight between two persons, though not fighting from any feeling of enmity, is a breach of the peace, and, being a breach of the peace, is clearly an act which is subject to prosecution. But the persons who go to those places, though they may be technically open to a charge of breach of the peace, are harmless and commit no breach of the peace; they stay looking at what passes, which are exhibitions of manly courage, characteristics of the character of the people of this country. [Hear, hear.] It was only the other day a French newspaper, speaking of this fight, described it as a type of the national character—endurance and patience under suffering, and rather holding it up as a specimen of the admirable qualities of the British race. [Hear, hear.] However, that is a matter of opinion; but setting aside the legal technicalities of the case, I do not see that any number of persons who assemble to witness a prize-fight are more guilty of a breach of the peace than persons who go to witness a balloon ascent. [Laughter.] They go to see a fight, and, that over, they return without having done harm to anybody; and as to the danger to those persons who engage in those fights, I consider the danger to those who go up in a balloon is much greater. [Hear, hear, and a laugh.] Therefore, I think there should be a medium in all things, and moderation in all opinions; and though it may be desirable to prevent those fights, yet I do not think any advantage is to be gained, or good to the morals of the people is to be promoted, by the exaggerations of the noble lord. At the same time, the motion is one to which I cannot see any objection, and I shall not, therefore, refuse to produce the correspondence. [Cheers.]

THE PAPAL ENLISTMENTS IN IRELAND.

The Irish Government has issued the following important notice with respect to the recruiting for the Papal army:

"All persons concerned are required to take notice that, by the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, 59 Geo. III., sec. 69, it is a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any subject of Her Majesty, without her license for that purpose, to obtain, to engage, or to go to any foreign place, with intent to enlist, or to enter himself to serve any foreign prince or potentate, in any military capacity, although no money, pay, or reward may have been actually paid to, or received by, such person, for his use or benefit, and, further, that if any person whatever shall hire, retain, engage, or procure any person, or shall attempt or endeavor to hire, retain, engage, or procure any person whatever to enlist, or to engage to enlist or serve, or be employed as an officer, soldier, sailor, or marine, for or under, or in aid of, any foreign prince or potentate, or agree to go or embark from any of Her Majesty's dominions, for the purpose or with the intent to be so enlisted, entered, engaged, or employed, whether any enlisting money, pay, or reward shall have been, or shall be, actually given or received or not, such person or persons are to be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment; and, further, all masters of ships or vessels knowingly and willingly stowing on board such persons as aforesaid, are liable to a penalty of £50 for every person so taken."

Death of Theodore Parker.

The following, an extract from a private letter to Professor NEWMAN, dated Florence, May 11, 1860, appears in the London papers:

"I have sad news to communicate. Our dear suffering friend, THEODORE PARKER, died yesterday evening. Yet there never was an easier end to a life but lately full of vigor. I saw him about three hours before he died, lying calmly, while life was ebbing away unconsciously to himself. He left written directions for his funeral, limiting to five persons the attending him to the grave, of whom I am one. Many Americans here are expressing their wish to appear as mourners; but it is thought right to abide by his instructions. He desired the eleven first verses of the Sermon on the Mount (the blessings of Jesus) to be read over his grave; and then a plain grey stone, with his name and age and nothing farther of inscription. Mr. CUNNINGHAM, a Boston Unitarian minister, will read the passage. He is a sincere friend and admirer of PARKER's. We hope to get a cast taken of Mr. PARKER to-day. Mrs. PARKER, his poor gentle wife, has hitherto borne up well. Miss STEVENSON, who has so long resided with them, was also with him to the last. She thinks, from the peculiar tenderness of his manner yesterday, that he knew he was dying. He had dreamy for some days, and talked dreamingly of two THEODORE PARKERS, one here, and one planted in Boston, who would finish his work; perhaps a true thought, only mystically expressed. Among his last well connected words were these: "Of course you know I am not afraid to die, though I wished to live and finish much work which I longed to do. I had great powers committed to me, and I have but half used them."

Since writing this, I have seen him lying, O, so peacefully! I have never seen death under a form so devoid of terror. The hectic color remains on his cheek, and it is hard to persuade oneself he has passed away. He ceased to breathe without the least struggle.

CENTRAL ITALY.

Italy Yearning for Unity—The Interest in Garibaldi—The Papal Army—Funeral of Theodore Parker—His last Moments.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FLORENCE, Monday, May 14, 1860.

That the populations of the different Italian Provinces are every day becoming more and more confirmed in the desire to form part and parcel of a great Italian State, is clear. Nearly one-half of Italy is already united. Many good patriots here in Tuscany, who in the beginning were reluctant to yield to the sacrifice of the separate existence of this Province, fearing that the State and the chief city would lose the prestige and the influence which they had always enjoyed, afterwards not only consented, but warmly approved of the project of fusion. When so large a portion of the Peninsula shall be united under one head as to be able to muster and maintain a national army of three or four hundred thousand men, then it is pretty certain that the rule of the stranger will come to an end. There is material enough in Italy that could be spared for a while, or permanently, for such use, to form an army of from half a million to a million of men. Organization, unity, and a perfect intelligence between the different parts of the country are wanting at present, but more and more such obstacles are in a way to be removed. The people of the country must become persuaded, and they are becoming persuaded, that there is no other way to win or maintain their liberties but to unite their forces on a large scale, and fight for themselves. Foreign aid comes not so much from sincere love of their cause as from opposition to a common enemy. France will fight Austria in Italy to-day, and perhaps coöperate with her to-morrow in another field, or use Italy only as an instrument for the accomplishment of her own ends. If the power which to-day rules France should fail, what guarantee is there that Austria may not again overrun Italy? The hope of this country is in a large, well-drilled army of native soldiers. The rising kingdom of Italy can have no foundation, except strengthened and sustained by the skillful arms as well as faithful and courageous hearts of those who wish to call it into existence. The energetic sovereign, VICTOR EMANUEL, knows this, and no one is better persuaded of it than Gen. GARIBALDI, the first of patriotic citizens. The *Nazione*, the leading journal of Florence, published a few days since the following letter from GARIBALDI to his friend BERTANI, member of the Sardinian Parliament.

MY DEAR BERTANI: Thrust once more upon the scene of patriotic events, I leave to you the following charges: To get together all the resources possible to assist us in our enterprise; to endeavor to make the Italians understand that if we are properly assisted, Italy will be established with smaller outlay and in a shorter time, but that they will not have done their duty if they limit themselves to barren subscriptions. Italy free to-day, in place of one hundred thousand soldiers must be armed with five hundred thousand—a number certainly not disproportioned to the population. Such a proportion the conjoining States have, that are not called upon to conquer their independence. With such an army, Italy will have no more need of foreign masters who, under the pretence of liberating her, consume her little by little: but in whatever place Italians are found who fight against oppressors, there it is necessary to stir up the ardent and provide them with whatever is necessary for their journey,—that it is not only necessary to assist the Sicilian insurrection in Sicily, but wherever else there are enemies to fight.

I did not advise the Sicilian movement, but our brothers stretching out to us their hands, I have believed it a duty to assist them. Our cry of war will be, "*Italia e Vittorio Emanuele*," and I hope that the Italian banner this time also will not be dishonored.

GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI.

This letter has already excited a profound sensation here, and the impression will extend more widely as it is read. Our admiration for the fidelity and courage of this noble man is every day increased. It is certain that already at the head of a few gallant patriots, caring nothing for

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

THE DEBATE ON SLAVERY CONTINUED—SPEECHES OF REV. R. M. HATFIELD, REV. S. Y. MONROE, REV. G. BATTELLE, REV. H. M. SHAFFER AND OTHERS—THE NEW GENERAL RULE REJECTED—YEAS 138, NAYS 74.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 29, 1860.

We have had a good deal of "talk" and some "elder" to-day. Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, of the New-York East Conference, made a well-defined and emphatic avowal of the principles of the Progressive Party to-day. He is an orator of acknowledged ability, and spoke to-day with a warmth and show of faith that evinced an intimate acquaintance with the subject he was discussing, and a thorough conviction that he had the right of it.

The Conservatives, too, put forward one of their most able men, Rev. S. Y. MONROE, of the New-Jersey Conference, who has the rare gift of rapid thought, and said more in half an hour than some of his colleagues would enunciate in three.

The other addresses of the day would have been listened to with more attention if they had been delivered and not read. Many of the debaters who have taken the floor on the pending question, though known to be excellent extemporaneous speakers, have deemed the subject too important to commit their thoughts upon it to the phrase of the moment. But written sermons are not in much favor with the Methodists, and unless they are uncommonly full of marrow, are heard with impatience.

The address of Mr. MONROE paved the way for the vote which was soon after taken on the first resolution of the majority report. Everybody was prepared for the result, which probably was not at all influenced by the speeches on either side. The new General Rule is rejected, but with four votes more the Progressives would have carried the day. The debate continues on the resolution amending the chapter; that that will be carried there can be no doubt, but whether the Church will split upon that rock, is yet to be determined.

In the early part of this morning's session—Bishop SCOTT presiding—Rev. P. COOMBE offered a resolution directing that during the discussion the time of the speakers be equally divided between the two parties.

Rev. Dr. D. CURRY (New York East) hoped it would not be adopted. He trusted that none of the majority would speak on the subject, and that the whole time would be given to the minority.

The resolution was declared out of order at this time, but was afterwards agreed to.

Rev. P. S. BENNETT, of Wisconsin, concluded the speech which he commenced yesterday. He did not understand the meaning of some of those naughty terms, "Fanaticism" and "Nazaritism." He had seen it stated that the real point of the "Nazarite" difficulties was the Slavery question. This he denied. It was not a contest between Slavery and Freedom. He was in favor of the majority report from the beginning to the end thereof.

Rev. G. BATTELLE, of Western Virginia, said the proposed new rule aimed professedly at the extirpation of Slavery. How would it effect it? Those who resided in the midst of Slavery were united in their testimony that its adoption would accomplish no good and do much harm. Might they not, then, call upon the majority to pay what good it could effect? It was no answer to say that Slavery was wrong; that the Church had always held. It was no answer to tell what laws there were in Maryland, and to flood them with tropes and metaphors. This was the seventh new rule that had been proposed. Six had gone to the shades; the seventh he hoped would follow. Was the real purpose of the present movement to make merely spread-eagle glorifications of Freedom,—to bind up a sentiment for distant brothers to smell at? The people of the Border, through good and evil, had adhered to the Church. And now what had they done that quadrennially their work should be interfered with and handed over to the stranger and the spoiler who were waiting to grasp it? In his Conference there were not more than 50 slaveholders attached to the Church, and there were many who were members of the political party which had first made nominations in the West. He had been sorry to hear a brother speaking of polygamy in connection with their brethren on the Border. The effect of such talk was to create a sentiment against their people among their brethren abroad, and to bring over an avalanche of petitions against Slavery from England, while crying evils at home were overlooked by the petitioners. He never would shout for Slavery and act in its behalf; on the other hand, though backed by millions, they (the majority) could not induce him to vote for the excision of brethren from Christ's fold except in accordance with His teachings. It was abundantly evident that he who had obtained the names of 60,000 petitioners against Slavery from over the water, was at the bottom of the present movement. To him, if the measure carried, should be awarded the lion's share of the spoils. He (the speaker) said to his progressive brother that the Anti-Slavery standard would be lowered on the Border if the new rule or chapter were adopted. Progress the Church wanted, but not such progress as in the present misapplication of the word was proposed. Instead of changing the rule, they should send fifty more preachers to the Border, and enlarge the sphere of the Church's influence there.

Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, of East New-York, next addressed the Conference. At the outset he wanted to notice two objections that had been urged to the majority report. The first was that the proposed action would array the Church of Christ against the civil authorities. To whom, it was asked, should the Church appeal if the State was against her? That objection might be brushed away at once. There was nothing like an antagonism with the State in the proposed change. If that objection amounted to anything, it was against the Discipline as it is. What was the law of the Southern States now? Why, that a colored man should be sold and bought and used as a chattel, as a dog, and the Discipline now was open to the objection. If this bugbear frightened them they could not go into the Slave States now with their Discipline. Had it come to this, that the Church must go mousing and digging around among dirty politicians, afraid to assert the truth unless they made laws to protect it? He yielded to none in respect for law, but, thank God, there was a higher law than human enactments—even that of the Lord Jesus Christ! Another objection was, that Slavery was not specifically prohibited by Jesus Christ, not denounced in person by the Apostles, and, therefore, it was said, it was very wrong for them to prohibit it. It was very true that the Apostles went around in places where slaves were chained like bull-dogs. It was said, that because the Apostles did not declare the slaveholding that they saw around them wrong *per se*, they (the Methodists) could not say aught against it. Where would this carry them? There were other abuses seen by the Apostles. There were the gladiatorial exhibitions. Why didn't the Apostles say, "You must not go to these exhibitions?" Because they did not, would it be asserted that now prize-fighting could not be prohibited? The Apostle borrowed some of his illustrations from these very sports. Why did he not go out of his way to say they were wrong? He (Mr. HATFIELD) could only give them the dry bones and skeleton of his argument, for he was pressed for time. What was to be done turned very much on what Slavery was. A brother had declared that they were all Anti-Slavery, and a few minutes later was floundering about in the Bible to prove that slaveholding was right. From such Anti-Slavery, exclaimed Mr. HATFIELD, good Lord deliver us!

Rev. Mr. CRANE denied that he had endeavored to prove that Slavery was right.

For himself, (Mr. HATFIELD continued,) he had the slightest possible concern as to whether the Slave-trade was in force under the phase of stealing men and women from Africa or stealing the babe from the cradle. If there was any more cruel or wicked way of perpetuating this sin than this he had not heard or dreamed of it. Every child came into the world with the same right to freedom that it had to its eyes. The slaveholder might as well sere its eyes with red hot iron as deprive it of its freedom. A necessity was upon them, and the Church must hold some position with regard to this subject. Several things she might do. Some said she should declare that Slavery was a christianizing process. The man who declared this put Christ again on the cross and his wounds bled afresh. Where were the moral questions of our day. This a political question, that the Church should let Slavery alone! There was an utter misapprehension in stating that this conflict dated a few years back. This irrepressible conflict dated back to the time when in the garden it was said, "I will put enmity between her seed and thy seed." It was the old contest between right and wrong. But it was declared every now and then that it was all ended. They might as well call in Dame Partington with her mop to wipe up the Atlantic ocean as attempt to suppress this agitation. Efforts in the direction of ameliorating the condition of the slaves, while they were permitted to remain slaves, must be futile. It was only four years ago that, in the General Conference, it was proposed that an enactment that masters should render to their slaves that which was just and equal, and it had been denounced as breaking the chains of slaves. It was true. The Scriptures could not be lived up to literally without freeing the slaves. He repelled the declaration that this agitation was useless because it was about a mere abstraction. What was it that moulded this world, built up and shook down kingdoms, but these "mere abstractions?" Who saw now a mere sitting in his room writing, and the words he wrote should stir the world for good. LUTHER'S theories nailed to a post were passed by the crowd, and they cried, "Words, words," but those words affected more than the thunders of the Vatican. Many of his (Mr. HATFIELD'S) best friends were against him in his position on this question, but he appealed to the searcher of Hearts to declare if what he uttered did not come from his heart. They must not consider the Border alone. Here was the North and Northwest. What was to become of them if Slavery was permitted to lord it over them? His heart bled when he thought of the position of the Church with regard to the abomination. He agreed with Dr. ALFRED BOND, that Slavery could not live a year if the Church spoke out its sentiments on this subject. He very much desired that the Church should speak out. He referred to a passage from MACAULAY which told of the horrors and dangers of the French Revolution. He feared the dangers that were impending over this land. Where were the young men of the day? Many of them without the pale of the Church. And why? Because they went to churches and heard some Southside preachers handle Slavery gingerly, and then went and heard others denounce it, and then young men said they did not know about this difference of doctrine, and were shaken in their faith. Dr. DURBIN said said it was doubtful who might die before the next General Conference. He (Dr. HATFIELD) would not have desired to trust himself beyond the vale till he had lifted up his voice against the sin of Slavery.

Rev. S. Y. MONROE, of New-Jersey, said that as they had floated along on the tide of this debate, he had been compelled from time to time to take soundings to ascertain where they were. From the sound at one time, it seemed as if they were in Congress; at another, as if they were in a Legislature; at another, as if they were in a mass meeting of citizens; other, as if they were in a University, listening to recitations from WAYLAND'S *Moral Philosophy*; at another, as if they had gone back for years to settle a question that had been long ago settled. Show him how he could strike a blow at Slavery, and he would strike it with all his might. But was a brother Pro-Slavery because he could not see the means of overcoming the wrong in the same light as another brother? He wanted to speak as an Anti-Slavery man to Anti-Slavery men. He objected to the majority report because it was founded on a wrong assumption. Petitions signed by thousands had come to them, assuming that slaveholding existed within their Conferences. There was no evidence before them that this was so. The conviction could not be escaped by the border brethren, if the proposed measure passed, that they were needlessly afflicted,—they who already had so much to bear. Again, he objected to it because it was Anti-Methodistical. It proposed to exclude from Christ's flock those who had done nothing that was contrary to God's law. What was to be done with those cases in which slaves were held for merciful purposes?

Mr. MONROE cited instances in which slaves were left under the law to men who unless they for merciful purposes continued for a time to hold them, must cast them into worse hands and perpetual servitude. The refusal of the Border Conferences to enact the Providence Rule was a declaration that if there was a change of rule the new rule must make unmistakeable provision for these cases. The new rule now proposed was open to the same objections as the Providence Rule. The Committee on Slavery asked whether it was a small thing that so many slaves had, through the Methodist Church, been set free. He answered that it was a great thing, and a vindication of the past policy of the Church. But these men proposed to fling to the winds that which they had testified was of so much worth. Again he opposed the majority report because it jeopardized interests too precious to be hazarded except for considerations of the profoundest necessity. If the time did come when these measures should be passed, and there should be strife and turmoil, he would pray God for wisdom to do what was right, but he hoped the brethren of the majority would retrace their steps now and leave the Church in peace. It was not a small matter that they were proposing to take action that should leave to desecration the fields in which the bones of the fathers reposed, where soon would lie the dust of the venerable Dr. GRIFFITH, who was here, and who had breasted the aggressions of the slave-power in other days with the now extinct FISHLY. Mr. MONROE closed his address by quoting, from a letter from Dr. HAVEN to *Zion's Herald*, a statement that the chapter would pass and would, for twenty-five years, be all that the Conference would want, but that the general rule would not pass. He hoped that brother would rise and move that the new rule be laid on the table, and then they would consider the chapter.

Dr. HAVEN would not move that it be laid on the table. That would be a backward act. After the rule was voted on it would be time enough to consider the chapter.

Mr. MONROE—Then the brother acknowledges that the new rule should not be passed. [Laughter.]

Rev. M. D'C. CRAWFORD, of New-York, thought matters would be simplified greatly if the vote on the rule was taken now.

Some time was spent in discussing a resolution offered by him, directing that the vote be so taken. It was carried.

The first resolution of the majority report, which provides for changing the General Rule, was read. The vote was taken by ayes and noes, and the resolution was lost for want of a constitutional (two-thirds) vote. There were 212 votes cast, of which 138 were for and 74 against it.

AYES.

Abbott, Armstrong, Ayres of Delaware, Bein, Baker of Black River, Baker of Erie, Berrons, Barth, Brace, Bennett, Bigelow, Bingham, Birt, Bixby, Blades, Blake, Bristol, Brooks of Minnesota, Brown of New-York, Brown of Providence, Bruce, Branson, Bullard, Carpenter, Chapin of Erie, Chapin of New-England, Clarke of Erie, Clark of New-York Coit, Coleazer of North Indiana, Cone, Connell, Cooke, Corkhill, Cowles, Crany, Crawford, Crews, Curry of New-York (East), Dean, Dempster, Dennis, Dunn of Troy, Dunning, Eddy, Erwin, Ferris, Fillmore, Floy, Gavitt, Gillett, Golden, Goodwin, Goss, Griffin of Troy, Griswold, Haney, Hare, Harris, Benover, Hatch, Hatfield, Haven, Hayes, Heimerhausen, Hibbard, Hill, Hitchcock, Hobart, Holliday, Howard, Hulburd, Hunter of Peoria, Jacokes, Jasper, Johnson, Keeler, Kellam, King, Kingsley, Landon, Leihy, Leslie, Locke, Magee, Manley, Matheir, McKlostry, Merrick, Merrill, Miller, Mitchell of Cincinnati, Mitchell of Pittsburgh, Monson, Moody, Minfinger, Munnell, Nash, Nash, Nelson, Nesbit, Nutt, Ohio, Pearce, Penfield, Pike, Poe, Porter of New-England, Prince, Raymond, Reddy, Reid of East Genessee, Russell Sapt, Shaffer, Smart, Smith of Cincinnati, Smith of Indiana, Sprague, Stalland, Stanton, Starke, Starks, Stoughton, Thomas of Wisconsin, Thomson of Northern Ohio, Thurston, Townsend, Trimble, Tuttle of East Genessee, Twimbly, Webster, Whedon, Whiteman, Williams, Wise, Witherspoon, Young.

NAYS.

Ayres, of Upper Iowa, Bannister, Battelle, Black, Briggs, Brown, of East Baltimore, Brown, of New Jersey, Brown, of Upper Iowa, Carlton, Cartwright, Castle, Clerk, of Pittsburgh, Cliffe, Colcazer, of Philadelphia, Combe Cooper, Corrington, Cox, Crane, of Illinois, Crane, of Newark, Day, Drummond, Durbin, Edison, Fuller, Goode, Griffin of New-York, Griffith, Guyer, Hammond, Budd, Hodgson, Holdich, Holmes, Hopkins, Hoyt, Hughes, Hunter, of Western Virginia, Jackson, Jamison, Kuhl, Martin, Mitchell, of East Baltimore, Monroe, Morgan, Murphy, Norris, Osbon, Parsons, Pearne, Peck, Petty, Porter, of Newark, Power, Prentice, Pred, of Cincinnati, Robinson, Rutledge, Sabin, Sargent, Sewall, Shumaie, Silcer, Smith, of Genessee, Street, Thomas of California, Thompson, of Philadelphia, Tippett, Travis, Tuttle, of Newark, Vanclerc, Veitch, Waller, Wilson, Wood.

Rev. H. M. SHAFFER, of Delaware, said that as both reports agreed that Slavery was evil, they were relieved of any necessity of considering its immorality. The only question was whether they should keep Slavery in the Church or exclude it. Our Saviour had laid down the law, "Cease to do evil, and learn to do good." How should they cease to do evil? By degrees? "Steal no more," Christ said, and let him who held slaves hold slaves no more from this moment. Slavery had come into the Church unbidden, and there had always been a protest against it. What had the rule and the chapter, as they were, accomplished for seventy-six years? The letter inquired what should be done for the extirpation of Slavery, but the institution had taken deeper root than ever in the country. It claimed Christian fellowship in the Church, and in the sickly rice-swamps of the South. While they enslaved their fellow-men, the slaveholders sung—

"Oh, how happy are they
Who their Saviour obey!"

The law laid down in the Bible was, that the man woman or child that worked for another was entitled to wages. This was the law of servitude. Mr. SHAFFER examined and interpreted various passages in the Bible, which, he claimed, declared the sin of Slavery. He quoted the opinions of statesmen against Slavery, and predicted that unless it was eradicated the land would be visited with heavy penalties.

Rev. C. KINOSLY, of Erie, moved an amendment to the new chapter reported by the majority, which was designed, he said, to make the chapter more explicit, but did not alter its signification at all. It was merely the insertion of the words "to be used," in the clause which with them will declare that "the buying, selling or holding of human beings *to be used* as chattels" is contrary to the laws of God, the Golden Rule and the Discipline.

Rev. F. A. BLADAS, of Detroit, obtained the floor. The whole subject was postponed till to-morrow, and after the reception of some reports of minor importance the Conference adjourned.

OLD SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THE DOMESTIC MISSIONS—THE PRINCETON SEMINARY AND ITS PROFESSORSHIPS—A FINE SPECTACLE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TENTH DAY.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Tuesday, May 29, 1860.

The session of last evening was occupied with the consideration of the Mission at the Kanhawee Colony in Illinois. The report of the Committee on the subject was read by Dr. ATWATER. Father CHINIQUY was present and addressed the meeting.

A long time was occupied this morning in discussion of several points that came up during the reading of the minutes.

Dr. W. M. SCOTT reported a minute with reference to the subscription commenced last night for the French Colony. Nearly $3,000 had been secured, and it was expected that the amount would be largely increased. The Committee on Bills and Orertures reported recommending the erection of the new Synod of Sandusky. The report was adopted.

In relation to the several memorials and overtures referred to the Committee relating to Colonization, Temperance, the Slave-trade, &c., the Committee recommended the adoption of the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That while the General Assembly on the one hand disclaim all right to interfere in secular matters, and on the other assert the right and duty of the Church, as God's witness on earth, to bear her testimony in favor of truth and holiness, and against all false doctrines and views, wherever professed and committed, yet in view of the often repeated action of the Assembly in reference to the subjects above referred to, it is inexpedient to take any further action in relation thereto.

This was adopted unanimously, without any discussion.

It was resolved to open a correspondence with the body known as Cumberland Presbyterians. Delegates to that body were then appointed—Dr. EDGAR principal, and Dr. MCMULLIN alternate.

Several matters of no public interest were disposed of without discussion.

The subject of the election of Professors to the Princeton Theological Seminary was made the order of the day. Dr. ATWATER presented a resolution, that in consequence of Mr. DARNEY'S declining a nomination, the Directors had been unable to confer on another nomination, and therefore that the election of a New Professor be deferred to the next Assembly. Dr. KERR made a statement as to Dr. DARNEY'S name in this connection, and showed why the Directors had had no opportunity of conference. He was opposed to the postponement of the election. The Assembly had no desire to thrust any one as Professor upon a reluctant Faculty or Board of Directors; but after deciding on the necessity of a fifth Professorship, it is proposed to put off filling one chair for a whole year. He thought it inconsistent with yesterday's action and with the wants of the Church to defer. He thought that the Presbyterian Church was not confined to one or two or three names in the selection of a man to train her ministry. He mentioned several that he considered able to occupy the vacancies.

Dr. BOARDMAN defended the action of the Board of Directors of Princeton in the nomination of Dr. DARNEY. The very existence of a Board of Directors implied that to it the Church looked for the direction of the Seminary's affairs, and especially in the case of a vacancy in its Faculty. The Assembly adjourned without action on the subject.

In the afternoon, the report of the Judicial Committee on a case of no public interest, after a little debate, was adopted.

SCOTT LORD, Esq., presented a resolution recommending the churches to raise funds by contributions and individual efforts for the mission in the Kankakee Colony; this resolution was unanimously adopted.

Dr. KERR submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted without debate. They have reference to the affairs of the Boards which have hitherto occasioned so much debate.

Resolved, By the General Assembly, that the Secretaries of the Boards of the Church be instructed to notify the members there of their appointment, and of all meetings of the Board, whether stated or special; and when such meetings are for special purposes the subject for discussion shall be mentioned in the notice.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the above named Boards to send up to the Assembly, with their annual reports, their books of minutes, and the books of minutes of the respective Executive Committees, for examination; and it shall be the duty or said Committees to bring to the attention of the Assembly any matters in their minutes which, in their judgment, calls for the notice of the Assembly.

Resolved, That it is not lawful for either of the above-named Boards or Committees to issue certificates of life membership to any person or any testimonial by virtue of which any person is permitted to sit, deliberate and vote with the Boards, but the Boards may devise and grant certificates, or special testimonials or special donations, to the class of persons hitherto known as honorary members, it being understood and provided that such persons can in no sense be allowed by purchase or gift, to exercise any sort of right or position to deliberate and vote with the members appointed by the General Assembly.

After the adoption of these resolutions, Dr. THORNWELL said that he would withdraw the protest that he had this morning presented. This was received with much applause, that was immediately suppressed by the Moderator.

The subject of the vacant Professorship at Princeton was resumed. Dr. ATWATER was permitted to withdraw his resolution to defer the election of a new Professor. Dr. SPRING then stated, that on conference with the few Directors here, they had been able to decide upon the name of one who they believed would be acceptable to all the Directors and friends of the Seminary. He, therefore, nominated for the vacant chair at Princeton Dr. PALMER, of New-Orleans. Dr. BOCOCK asked whether any information had been received as to the probability of acceptance if Dr. PALMER should be elected. Dr. HODGE replied that it had just been communicated that Dr. PALMER'S health was so tried by his duties and the climate, that he would probably be compelled to leave New-Orleans. It was also proposed to mention his name for this chair, even if the friends of Princeton did not do so.

Dr. BOARDMAN made some remarks and read some papers with reference to the nomination of C. WISTAR HODGE to the fifth Professorship. While the ballots were being counted, a resolution on the death of Dr. ADDISON ALEXANDER was adopted. The report of the Committee on the Allegheny Seminary, recommending the establishment of a fifth professorship, was adopted. Dr. WM. M. BAXTON, of Pittsburgh, was nominated by Dr. BOARDMAN to the chair of this professorship.

The vote for the election of Professors at Princeton was now declared. Dr. PALMER and Rev. C. WISTAR HODGE were declared elected to the respective professorships, each receiving all the votes cast for that professorship.

The Assembly adjourned to meet again this evening.

Last evening we witnessed a display that was at once the most unique and beautiful that could be well imagined. It was a pyrotecnic display on the Genesee River, given by the fleet of boats belonging to the several boat clubs of the city. There are more than one hundred and fifty young men connected with the different clubs, and under the accomplished Commodore, Mr. CHARLES HILL, the association is not only a pleasure and benefit to those connected with it, but it is an ornament and honor to the city. Early in the evening, before dark, a boat drill took place. A brass band discoursed its music from a boat anchored in the center of the river. Twelve long, arrow row-boats, some manned with six, some with eight oars, each boat containing men marked by a distinctive uniform, suddenly appeared, and in single file glided down the river. In the stern of one boat that skimmed about like a fish, stood the Commodore, with trumpet in hand, through which he was able to make his orders reach the most distant boat of the fleet. At his command the boats changed from single to double file, to four abreast, or all in line shot diagonally across the river, and in an instant were on their course as before in a long serpent-like line upon the water. We cannot begin to describe the various evolutions, which are, in fact, military tactics applied to a different sphere. After nightfall the scene was changed. The boats and crews were lost sight of, and nothing could be seen but the colored lights at the end of the boats gliding about on the water. But see, far up and down the river, a row of blazing torches, from which balls of fire shoot out by hundreds; each boat is now the centre of a blaze that shines as deep down in the river as it flames upward to the sky. Every one of those myriad balls of colored fire that course through the air is accompanied by as bright a companion making its way through the depths below. Sky-rockets are sent up from either side of the river at the same instant, at such an angle that they form an arch of wonderful beauty over the illuminated water. Changes in the disposition of the boats, the arsenals of this splendor, produced new effects for the delight of the thousands of spectators that thronged the banks of the river. We have witnessed a great many displays of fireworks before, but we have never seen the wonderful increase of effect as produced by this method of arranging their exhibition. We hope that whenever we have another opportunity to enjoy such a scene, that we may find so polite a gentleman as Mr BOGGSON to offer a *hospitable roof* from which to take our view.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, May 30.

Rev. Drs. THORNWELL and DICKSON were appointed Deputies of the Synod of the Evangelical Churches of France.

The amount subscribed for Father CHINIQUY'S Mission is $3,243 50.

The revised Book of Discipline was recommended to be reported to the next General Assembly.

Much of the afternoon session was spent in devotional exercises.

At 6 P. M. the Assembly dissolved.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

The Need of Sanitary Reform.

"Oh, for a good spirit, who would take the house-tops off, with a more potent and benignant hand than that of the lame demon in the tale, and show a Christian people what dark shapes issue forth from amid their homes, to swell the retinue of the destroying angel, as he moves forth among them; for only *one* night's view of the pale phantoms rising from the scenes of our too long neglect, from the thick and sullen air, where *vice* and *fever* propagate together; raising the tremendous social retributions which are ever pouring down, and ever coming thicker!

Bright and blessed the morning that should arise on such a night; for men delayed no more by stumbling blocks of their own making, and which are but specks of dust upon the path between them and eternity, would apply themselves, like creatures of one common origin, owing one duty to the Father of one family, and tending to one common end, to make the world a better place."

Nobody doubts, who has any knowledge of the matter, that at least *ten thousand* people die unnecessary and preventable deaths in this City every year—ten thousand more than would die were this City as healthy as it was fifty years ago, or as healthy as London now is. And this is reiterated, notwithstanding a statement to the contrary made in a report of the City Inspector some weeks ago.

The statistics produced in that report, as showing the comparative mortality of New-York and London, give an entirely erroneous impression, inasmuch as the comparison is made only for a single quarter, namely—the quarter ending with March, which every one, who knows anything about the vital statistics of the two cities, knows is in London the most unhealthy quarter in the whole year, while in this City it is one of the most healthy. If we compare the mortality for the opposite quarter, namely—that ending with September, we shall have a very different result. Thus, taking the year 1855, (and I select this because, as the census of New-York was taken in that year, there can be no dispute about the population,) and the number of deaths for the quarter ending with September will give us an annual mortality, for London, of 21 in every 1,000 inhabitants; whereas in New-York it will show an annual mortality of 44 per 1,000; being a death-rate more than double that of London. And yet this would be exactly as fair a comparison as that made in the report above referred to. The yearly death-rate of London two centuries ago was, according to the Registrar-General, 50 per 1,000. But by the various sanitary improvements which were made, it was reduced, at the beginning of the present century, to 29 per 1,000. For the last ten years it has averaged less than 24 per 1,000; and for 1857 was only 22 per 1,000. The yearly death-rate of New-York in 1810 was about 22 per 1,000; whereas for the last ten years it has averaged not less than 33 per 1,000, and probably 36. Several of the last ten years it has been more than 36. Two years it was as high as 40; and one year about 44 per 1,000.

Another grave error which has been promulgated, and is entertained by many, is that these excessive deaths are imported; that is, that they are the deaths of immigrants who arrive in the last stages of disease; or of strangers who are brought into our hospitals to die; or else of those whose bodies, from a distance, are carried through the City for burial. Now, to show the utter erroneousness of this representation, it is only necessary to state that, according to the Government statistics, only 8 per cent. of the immigrants arriving in this country are children under five years of age; whereas more than 60 per cent. of the deaths which take place in this City are those of children under that age. Sick children from the country do not crowd into our hospitals to die; neither are the bodies of children usually conveyed in great numbers from one part of the country to another for interment.

It certainly is greatly to be regretted that any misrepresentation of the true state of things should find its way into an official report upon the subject.

If the City is ever to be relieved of the terrible mortality which now ravages it, the people must be made to understand the true condition of things—must know the extent of the evil. If we cry peace, peace! when there is no peace, then sudden destruction shall come upon us, and that without remedy.

But not only are there ten thousand unnecessary deaths in this City every year, but there are at least two hundred thousand cases of preventable sickness, besides an incalculable amount of suffering, destitution, pauperism and crime, resulting from the same causes.

And who is responsible for these evils? *Every man who does not raise his voice loudly, earnestly and persistently for reform.*

Well did Lord MORPETH (now Earl of CARLISLE) say, in an address some years ago, in favor of the great sanitary movement which has done so much for many of the cities of England:

"Let my countrymen condemn me as they may, only do not let them hold *me*—do not let them hold the new *Parliament*—do not let them hold *themselves*, absolved, if they do not, either in their places as members of Parliament, or as constituents keeping their representatives to their duty, insist upon early and efficient legislation upon this subject."

But in the absence of sanitary legislation we must rely on private individual or associated effort. And much may be done in this way. And this duty rests upon every one. Every one of us, who has knowledge, influence or wealth, and is not willing to use them for the suppression or mitigation of these evils, is responsible for them. Those who suffer most from them, have less knowledge or power for their suppression. *Two thirds* of all who fall their victims are little children utterly incapable of self-defence. We are responsible. And we are conjured by all sacred end by all awful considerations to do something to save these lives; and to do it *now*, God calls upon us from above, and the dead from beneath—voices from the past and voices from the future. The *eighty or ninety thousand*, who within the past ten years have fallen victims to this criminal neglect, reproach us from their graves. Posterity will rise up and bear its testimony against us in that judgment-day which future generations always institute against the past.

And now what will we do? Will we do something for the mitigation of these evils? And will we do it *now*? Or will we wait and waste our time in the frivolities and petty rivalries of fashion and politics—matters which, compared with this, are "less than nothing and vanity"—till within the next ten years the blood of a *hundred thousand* more murdered brothers—shall cry against us from the ground, and join its voice to that of the great multitude that hath already entered into the ears of the Most High? We *are* our brother's keeper. God hath appointed society to be the keeper of these helpless and perishing children, and at our hands will He require their blood. "At the hand of every man's brother will I require the life of man."

It is in vain to say that these things cannot be helped—that nothing can be done. Let but a hundred influential citizens unite with their whole heart in this matter, and act as if they were in earnest, as if they believed what they said, as if they felt the awful weight of responsibility that rests upon them; act, in short, as they would act if five thousand of their own kindred, their own children and wives, brothers, sisters and parents were to be cruelly murdered within the next hundred days—and the work would be done. A movement would be started that would be resistless, that would grow and increase in strength till it overcame all opposition. City Councils and venal legislators would be confounded, would be paralyzed, or else galvanized into some semblance of life and humanity of men with hearts in them.

If five thousand innocent children, men and women, were condemned to be shot or strangled before the end of August, would it be permitted? But this, or a deed of no less dreadful note than this, is to be done as surely as the sun rises and sets unless something is done to prevent it. These five thousand little children, and men and women now live, most of them—and some are yet to be born—who, before the Summer is ended, will have been strangled, suffocated, killed by slow tortures, to which the brief pang and struggle of the gallows or the guillotine would be a mercy. And not only will City Councilors and legislators, but every man and woman of us who stands by and sees the work of death going on without using our talents, wealth and influence to prevent it, or to prevent some part of it, will be participators in the guilt.

E. Y. B.

LAW REPORTS.

THE CHAMBERLAIN CONTROVERSY.

Peremptory Mandamus granted by Judge Mullen obliging the Comptroller to Approve the Bonds of Mr. Platt.

Application of Nathan C. Platt.—This was the return of the *mandamus* against the Comptroller requiring him to judge of the sufficiency of Mr. Platt's bonds. The return in substance was that Mr. Platt was not entitled to the office, and for that reason his bonds were not approved.

The argument was before Justice MULLEN at Special Term.

Mr. Field, on behalf of the relator, read the Mayor's communication to the Board of Aldermen removing Mr. Stout, and the proceedings thereon by that Board.

Mr. Evarts read the affidavit of the Comptroller, setting forth that, in his belief, and as he was advised, Mr. Stout had never been removed from the office of Chamberlain. This affidavit also set forth that the removal of Mr. Stout was acted upon by the Aldermen after the Board had adjourned, upon a reorganization, moved by Alderman Genet.

Mr. Stout's affidavit showed that there was no law requiring the City Chamberlain to pay interest on the public money, and also stating the ordinances of the City in relation to that office.

Mr. Field then proceeded with his argument, citing a number of authorities to show that the Comptroller was in this matter merely a ministerial officer, whose duty it was to pass upon the sufficiency of the bonds offered by the party who had been appointed. It was no part of Mr. Haws' duty to inquire into the validity of the appointment of an officer. He was bound to accept of proper evidences of the appointment, and inspect the bonds. Thus it had been decided by the cases cited. In this case Mr. Platt had called upon the Comptroller with the certificate of his appointment, from the Clerk of the Common Council, all the evidence needed. This was a proceeding merely to compel a public officer to perform his duty. There was no question about the appointment or its validity on this application. The trial of title to office was only by *quo warranto*, and *quo warranto* could not be brought until after the bonds were approved and the oath of office administered. He would not, therefore, go into the question of title unless compelled to do so.

Mr. Evarts then read the act of April last, and stated that the Chamberlain was chief of a Bureau in the Finance Department. The Comptroller was the principal of the Department of which the Chamberlain was chief of a Bureau, and was the superior of the Chamberlain. His duty was therefore to exercise the authority which he had exercised in this case. He could not act in any other manner. He could not discriminate between duties of his office as the head of this Department. In approving bonds he was bound to act as the *responsible head of the Department*, in the same manner as in relation to any other duty. It was not merely a ministerial duty to approve bonds in this instance, the same as if that duty were devolved upon an outside party, or a Court. It was more than that, because the entire interests of the finance department devolved upon the Comptroller, and not merely that of approving the bonds of such as should be appointed.

Counsel agreed with his learned friend, in that a *quo warranto* was the proper action to try title to office; but Mr. Platt must show to the Court in this instance, that he was *in office* and therefore entitled to have his bonds approved, before he could ask the Court to compel the Comptroller to approve the bonds. Mr. Platt was confessedly not in the office of Chamberlain *de facto*, but such merely in the mouth of his counsel. A *mandamus* could not be granted unless the party invoking that prerogative action showed that he *ought* to be in the office, because, *de jure*, he was entitled to it. This was not shown by Mr. Platt. He came here stating that Mr. Stout had been removed, and claiming that, by a series of official acts, which he sets forth, himself was appointed. He had not put in his certificate from the Clerk of the Common Council as the evidence of his appointment. This was the proper evidence. But Mr. Platt had merely set forth a series of official acts which he claims resulted in his appointment. Mr. Evarts then dwelt at some length upon the fact that Mr. Haws could not take any notice of the allegation that the applicant was entitled to the office, because he was aware of the law relating to the appointment and duties of the office, and that by that law Mr. Stout was *still in the office*, being entitled to hold it. Mr. Stout was entitled to the office—the Comptroller knew the fact, and knew him as such officer—unless he was removed *for cause* according to law. The Charter gave the Mayor the power, with the consent of the Aldermen, to remove the Chamberlain; but only so for *cause*. If now the Mayor had undertaken to remove *at will*, instead of for cause, then there had been no removal. This distinction between a removal at will and for cause had been rigorously observed by the Courts. There was an intention in this phraseology which the Court respected, [and which could not be disregarded without danger to the rights of public officers, and danger to public and private interests. There was a well-defined distinction between the right to remove for cause and the right to remove at will, or at pleasure. These were prescriptive rights. The law had said that the Mayor and Aldermen could remove for cause, and when it said for cause, it meant a cause sufficient, if shown, for ground of removal in the estimation of law. If, then, it turned out that a removal arose in caprice, and not in law, or for cause, the removal was void. The facts of this case were that the Chamberlain had the care of the public funds, which he was obliged to deposit to the City's credit. He could not thereafter draw it out without the warrant of the Comptroller, and then it became a charge against the Chamberlain. He had no other duty, and could have no authority over the funds in his hands. Could he be expected to pay interest, therefore, on money he could not use? Yet this was the *cause* of removal. Did any one ever hear of interest being required of a party on funds merely held by him in trust for the benefit of another, and that the party demanding the use? The Chamberlain could not be expected to pay interest on deposits unless the ordinances of the City required it. The Government of the City was the only party that could make a contract with the bank with which the public money was to be deposited, whereby the bank should pay interest. Neither the Comptroller nor Chamberlain could make such a contract with the bank holding the public moneys. The City Government should ordain that its money should be deposited with the bank which should pay the highest interest. This case did not show a sufficient cause for a removal. Where cause is assigned as basis of removal, it should be and must be such a cause as will subject the delinquent official to public condemnation. It was no reproach or aspersion upon the character or standing of an officer to be removed because he was not liked by the Mayor. Only so when the removal is for fault in the officer; and in such cases the officer must have notice of the alleged fault, and have opportunity to be heard. (Cases were cited on this point.) When the removal is for cause, then a removal without cause, founded in caprice, should be sufficient to cause the removal of the officer guilty of the attempted usurpation. If so, then the Mayor had rendered himself liable to removal by the Governor in this case, for the same reason. Where cause is pleaded, the party removed must have notice. There must be a determination on that cause, and the subsequent action must be founded on that determination. If cause was pleaded, that cause must be fault in the officer. If otherwise—if the cause was allowed to be *fault in the Mayor*, or the party removing, then there was no distinction between *cause* and *caprice*, as reasons for removal. If this distinction was not observed, then there was no protection of the Chamberlain from the *will* or *caprice* of the Mayor, who might commit a fault and crime in the removal. The Mayor might say, that as it is a pleasant morning, I remove Andrew V. Stout; or as the Japanese Embassy is in town, I remove Andrew V. Stout; or as Mr. Stout wears a blue coat, I remove him; or as Mr. Stout has been in office six months, I remove him. And for any of these reasons, the Aldermen might say, the Mayor having assigned either of them, therefore we concur in the removal. The Mayor might say, "As Mr. Stout has refused to speculate in the public funds, when I had invited him to do so, I remove him;" and for such a reason the Aldermen might concur. Or he might assign neglect in the Chamberlain to contribute to political campaign expenses. In this reason the Aldermen might concur, and therefore concur in the removal. Any of these reasons were as valid as that of the Mayor's—that Mr. Stout had refused to pay interest on the public moneys. Mr. Evarts then cited a number of authorities to define what should be a cause of removal.

The Court observed that he should concur with counsel as to what should be cause; the question was whether on this motion the Court had a right to inquire into the cause.

Mr. Evarts answered that the Court would not comp

gentlemen: Wm. W. Corcoran, Wm. Hoge, Lewis H. Meyer, Frederick C. Gebhard, Lewis Van Hoffman, John Rose and Blakely Wilson.

The traffic of the Great Western Railroad of Canada, for the week ending the 26th inst., was as follows:

Passengers	$16,462 72½
Freight and live stock	12,351 83½
Mails and sundries	1,367 00
Total	$32,181 56
Corresponding week of last year	32,964 10
Decrease	$882 54

The following are the Currency and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. Thompson Brothers:

	For com. discount.
New-York State Currency	2-10@ —
New-England and New-Jersey	1-4@ —
Philadelphia	¼@ —
Baltimore	¼@ ¾
Interior Pennsylvania	¼@ ¾
Interior Maryland	¼@ ¾
Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky	¼@1
South Carolina and Georgia	¾@ ½
North Carolina	1 @1¼
Virginia	¼@1
Illinois and Wisconsin	2¼@ —
Michigan	1 @ —
Tennessee	1¼@1½
Free States	1½@ —
Louisiana	1 @ —
Mobile	1¼@ —
Canada	¾@ ¾
Missouri	2 @ —

Silver.	Specie.		
Mexican Dols...@1 00@	—	Old Am. Qr. Dols. @1 02@	—
Spanish Doubloons..1 16@	—	Span. ¾ & 1-16 Pcs..1 07@	—
Five-franc pieces. 90@	—	*Gold.*	
French Crowns..... 1 00@	—	Sovereigns.....@4 87@4 90	
German Crowns..1 00@	—	Twenty francs...3 86@	—
Prussian Thalers. 71@	—	Ten-thaler pieces 1 07@	—
Guilders..... 40@	—	Ten-guilder pcs..2 38@	—
English Silver....4 84@4 86		Spanish Doub'n.15 30@15 60	
Spanish.....1 00@	—	Patriot Doubl'n.15 70@15 75	
Old Am. Half Dols.1 04½@	—	Gold.—Am. Old. &c. prem.	

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 30, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been: 64 bbls. Ashes, 2,061 bbls. Flour, 442 bbls. Corn Meal, 5 074 bushels Wheat, 48,207 bushels Corn, 176 bushels Rye, 1,200 pkgs. Provisions, and 277 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made of 35 bbls., at $5 87½ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Adamantine have been in more request, chiefly at from 16c.@18c. ₱ lb. Other kinds are unaltered.

COFFEE—Sales to-day have been confined to small lots of Maracaibo and Rio, at 13c.@13½c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in good demand, mainly at from 22¾c.@23½c. ₱ lb. Other kinds have been quiet.

COTTON—Has been rather more freely offered, and prices have favored buyers slightly, though no actual decline has occurred. The demand has been moderate. The reported sales comprise 1,500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
Middling, ₱ lb	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	12¾	13	13¼	13¾

The following is a statement, prepared by NELL BROTHERS & Co., of the movements of Cotton for the past week, and since 1st September last, compared with the five preceding years:

	—Receipts.—		—Exports for past Week.—		
	Past week.	Since Sep. 1.	To Gt. Brit.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1859-60	39,000	4,461,000	44,000	5,000	8,000
1858-9..	21,000	3,879,000	35,000	——	3,000
1857-8..	27,000	3,489,000	44,000	1,000	19,000
1856-7..	18,000	2,941,000	34,000	6,000	2,000
1855-6..	30,000	3,280,000	49,000	4,000	10,000
1854-5..	48,000	2,479,000	29,000	12,000	12,000

	—Exports since Sept. 1.—			
	To Gt. Brit.	To France.	Other F. P.	Total.
1859-60	2,464,000	551,000	449,000	3,466,000
1858-9..	1,726,000	281,000	495,000	2,512,000
1857-8..	1,439,000	344,000	312 000	2,095,000
1856-7..	1,370,000	304,000	365,000	1,808,000
1855-6..	1,643,000	447,000	461,000	2,551 000
1854-5..	1,373,000	339,000	232,000	1,983,000

Thus the receipts show an increase of 757,000 over those of last year, and an increase of 1,437,000 over 1857-8, and the exports exhibit the following result:

	To Gt. Brit.	To France.	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
Exp'd this week.	44,000	5,000	8,000	57,000	421,000
Last year.	In. 129,000	In. 109,000	Dec. 11,000	In. 227,000	505,000
1857-8	In. 1,439,000	In. 207,000	In. 137 000	In. 1,871 000	298 000

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has again improved, influenced by the light arrivals and the prevalence of a good demand, mainly for home use. Sales have been reported of 17,500 bbls., including superfine State at $5 20@$5 30; extra State at $5 30@$5 50, chiefly at $5 30@$5 40; superfine Western at $5 15@$5 30; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 35@$5 15; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 40@$5 30; in favor extra Ohio at $5 75@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 05 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20	@$5 30
Extra State	5 30	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 15	@ 5 30
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 35	@ 6 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 40	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 75	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping brds	5 90	@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 10	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 6 60
Extra Genesee	5 85	@ 7 10
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 50

Southern Flour is doing better. Sales 2,650 bbls., at $5 80@$6 25 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 30@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in demand, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 40@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 1,250 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3 45@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3 40@$3 45 for Jersey; and $3 90@$3 95 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—The demand for Wheat has been good, in part for export, at higher and rising prices for desirable lots. Sales have been reported of 62,500 bushels White Canada, on private terms; including poor to choice Milwaukee Club at $1 23@$1 28, and White California, part at $1 30 ₱ bushel. Corn is steadily advancing. Sales have been made of 86,500 bushels at 62c.@66c. for poor to prime mixed Western, 62½c. for poor White Northern, 67c. for ordinary Yellow Northern, 67c.@69c. for Yellow Western, and 72c@73c. for Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 3,500 bushels at 91½c.@94c., the latter an extreme rate ₱ bushel. Barley has been quiet at from 60c.@75c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in request, including poor to choice Canada, at 40c.@42½c.; Western, 39½c.@42½c.; State, 42c.@43c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 38c.@41c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—We have heard of sales of 800 bales North River, chiefly at $1@$1 05 ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The demand has been mainly for Manilla, at 6c. ₱ lb., 6 months' credit.

HIDES—Transactions have been limited, yet prices have been sustained. Stock of all kinds on hand this morning, 257,280.

HOPS—Sales, 50 bales last year's crop, at 7c.@13c. ₱ lb.

IRON—The inquiry has been spiritless, and has been chiefly for Scotch Pig, at $22 50@$23 ₱ ton, usual credit.

LEAD—Has been inactive at former prices.

LIME—Rockland 75c., for common, and 85c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales have been made to-day of only 70 bbls. New-Orleans, at 50c., and 83 bbls. Cuba Muscovado, at 33c; also, by auction, 30 hhds. Porto Rico, at 28c.@29c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The inquiry has been moderate for the principal kinds, including Crude Turpentine, at $3 25@$3 37½ ₱ 280 lbs., Spirits do. at 44½c.@46c. ₱ gallon, and Common Resin at $1 55 ₱ 310 lbs.

OILS—The demand has been fair for Crude Whale at 41c.@42c., and Crude Sperm at $1 27@$1 30; also, for Linseed, at 66c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds have been quiet. In New-Bedford, during the week ending May 23, sales transpired of 1,662 bbls. Crude Sperm, at $1 10; 100 bbls. do. do., inferior, at $1 27; and 2,920 bbls. Crude Whale, including 1,390 bbls. good Northern at 43c.; 980 fair do., at 41c.@42c.; and 280 do., inferior, at 40½c. ₱ gallon. Also, 600 bbls. South Sea, on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to May 28, '60	24,973	89,672	846,900
Same time last year	25,350	124,753	1,282,800

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet and languid, sales having been confined to 450 bbls., in small lots, at $17 50@$17 87½ for New Mess; $17 40@$17 50 for Old Mess; $16 50@$13 62½ for New Prime; and $12 50 for Old Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request, including Hams, at 9¾c.@9½c., and Shoulders, at 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon is scarce and in demand, chiefly at from 9¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for at full rates. Sales have been reported of 350 tcs. and bbls., at from 11¾c.@11¾c., for common to prime, ₱ lb. Beef is unaltered. Sales have been made of 450 bbls., at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 12½@$12 50 for Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, extra; and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in request at 12c.@19c. for new State, and 10c.@16c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at 7c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 120 tcs., in lots, at $4 25@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been quiet, yet prices have not varied remarkably. Supplies are not extensive.

SEEDS—The principal demand is for Calcutta Linseed within a range of from $1 75@$1 80 ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Deer are in request; Goat are not much sought after; prices remain about the same.

SPELTER—Has been lightly dealt in at old quotations.

SUGARS—Sales have been rather limited, having been confined to 225 hhds. Cuba, part at 6¾c., with by auction, 463 hhds. New-Orleans at 6¾c.@7¾c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 20,000 lbs. Prime at 10¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The public sale of Green, to-day, resulted in the establishment of a slight improvement in prices of low grades. The bulk of the lots offered were disposed of.

WHALEBONE—Has been quiet, here. In New-Bedford, sales of 21,000 lbs., 10½ feet Arctic, were reported on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at 22c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 14,500 bushels Grain, in bags, at 9¾c.@9¾c.; with 40 hhds. Tallow at 22s. 6d. For Hamburg, 500 sides of Leather at ¾c. ₱ lb. For Bremen, 100 bales Cotton at ¾c. ₱ lb. For Rotterdam, 200 bales Cotton at ¾c. ₱ lb.; 200 bbls. Pot Ashes at 25s.; 100 bbls. Rosin at 3s. 3d.; 73 tcs. Honey at 3c.; and 20,000 Light Pipe Staves at 25s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: "Bark *Contest*, 576 tons, to Valparaiso, &c.; a bark, 420 tons, to Sydney, N. S. W.; a Sicilian brig to Marseilles, Staves; a brig, 150 tons to Rio Grande and back; one, 293 tons, to Montevideo and back; a schooner, 247 tons, to Portsmouth and back; from Rio to the United States; a bark, 349 tons, to Havana, one to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, or thence to Europe, on private terms; a brig, 339 tons, to Cette, heavy Staves; do. extra do., $50; heavy hhds. do. $30, extra do., $40; ship *Exchange*, 596 tons, from Leghorn to a port in the United States, at something under $2,000; a bark, 350 tons, from Trieste, &c., to New-York, $2,300; a schooner, 190 tons, to Rio Grande and back, $2,500; a brig from Bangor to Jamaica, Lumber, $8, and back to New-York, Wood, $4; one from Portland to South Side Cuba and back to New-York, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses on deck, $3; one, 250 tons, from Wilmington to Matanzas, Cardenas, 250 tons, from Wilmington to Matanzas, Cardenas, 250 tons, from Wilmington to Matanzas, Cardenas

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, rooting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded upon application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the Publishers "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Invisible Prince—Lend Me Five Shillings.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Overland Route.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Ingomar—Black-Eyed Susan.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—White Branch of the Family—Evening—Pauline.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Prof. Jacobs' Magical Entertainments.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS—Miss Gellies' Concert.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Peale's Court of Death.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Day and Evening—California Menagerie.

SIKES'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 Broadway—Exhibition of Statuary.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Hon. W. H. Seward appeared in his seat yesterday in the Senate, and was warmly received by Senators of both parties. Mr. Slidell, in the Senate, reported back the hill for the acquisition of Cuba, and gave notice that he should call it up at the next session. Mr. Latham offered an amendment to the Overland Mail bill, authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract with the contractors on the routes between St. Joseph, Mo., and Great Salt Lake, and between Salt Lake and Placerville, for a semi-weekly, the distance to be done in twenty days, at not more than $462,000 annually; also, to contract for a daily mail by coaches from April 1 to Dec. 1, and triweekly for the rest of the year, from Sacramento to Portland, Oregon, at not more than $100,000 per annum; also, to contract for a weekly mail from St. Paul, Minnesota, to the falls of Oregon, at not over $200,000. Mr. Latham referred to the great interest felt in this subject by the people of California, which was of more importance to them than the Pacific Railroad. In reply to objections as to the cost of this Overland Mail-service, he remarked that if the postal system was to be considered solely with a view to the amount of money received by it, it would be better for the Government to abrogate the entire Post-office Department, and anrrendar the carriage of the mails to private enterprise. The House bill for admitting Kansas being taken up, Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, spoke at great length in favor of the admission of that Territory; there was 100,000 inhabitants there. Was there ever before a Territory with so large a population? Oregon was admitted when she had only 50,000 inhabitants. Kansas, he was assured, would before this have been admitted, if she could have come in as a Slave State. But this question would always be a bone of contention till it was settled. On motion of Mr. Lane, the hill was postponed till Monday. The Oregon war debt was taken up, and an amendment by Mr. Hunter, authorizing a loan to pay the amount was lost. In the House, yesterday, Mr. Haskin, of New-York, called up the special order, providing that hereafter no person shall be elected Printer, either to the Senate or the House, who is not a practical printer of skill and ability; that he shall give bonds as security for $25,000; and that the present prices shall be reduced 40 per cent. He spoke of the gross abnse of the present contract system, which had proved a complete failure. Considerable debate ensued. The minority report, signed by Messrs. Hindman and Clopton, was read, declaring that the office of Printer to the House was vacant. Mr. Clopton, of Alabama, was opposed to a public printing-office, because he thought it would increase the Executive patronage, and not effect a saving of money. Millions would have been saved to the public treasury if years ago the public printing had been let to the lowest responsible bidder. He defended the President from the charge of usurpation of power and violation of law, and thought the charges of corruption against the President and Attorney-General came with bad grace from the party who supported for Printer a man who offered, if elected, to give half the profits of the printing for Republican electioncering purposes. No question was taken on the subject when the House adjourned.

The mails by the *Arabia*, reinforced by the arrivals of the *Saxonia* and *Glasgow* at this port, furnish us with interesting additions to our foreign dispatches by telegraph.

The Overland Pony Express reached St. Joseph yesterday, bringing, however, no California dispatches. It was feared the Express riders to the westward of Salt Lake City had fallen into the hands of the Indians. The news from Utah is devoid of interest.

The intelligence we receive from Pike's Peak represents the influx of immigrants as enormous. The discoveries at the head-waters of the Arkansas were attracting much attention, while the original diggings were yielding largely.

The annual Convention of the Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New-Jersey commenced its sessions at Newark yesterday. Bishop Odenheimer presiding. Over 150 delegates were present. The reports of Committees were received, and the Bishop delivered his annual address. Some discussion took place upon the subject of parochial and public schools, and the Convention adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

The Old School General Assembly closed its sessions at Rochester yesterday. Beyond the appointment of Commissioners to visit the Synod of Fraifee, the closing proceedings were without interest.

The Legislature of Massachusetts met yesterday in special session at Boston, to deliberate upon the means of arresting the cattle epidemic. A message, filled with suggestions, was received from Gov. Banks, and referred to a joint committee.

The Methodist General Conference investigated yesterday the affairs of the Book Concern, and of the educational institutions belonging to the denomination. Increased energy was deemed necessary to the promotion of the cause of ministerial education. The Committee on Lay delegations submitted conflicting reports, which were laid over. The Slavery resolutions having been taken up, were briefly discussed, without action, until the hour of adjournment.

No appropriation having been made by the Legislature for the maintenance of quarantine at this port, the Commissioners applied to the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn for appropriations from the two cities to support the Floating Hospital in the lower bay. Yesterday Mayor Woon sent a reply to the application, in which he states that in his opinion the Commissioners of Emigration, the Health Officers of the port, and physician of the Marine Hospital, are by the existing statutes vested with ample power for that purpose, without any special appropriation, and that it would be an unwarrantable assumption for the City, or any other unauthorized body, to attempted the discharge of duties so manifestly the province of others.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, Judges Nelson and Smalley overruled the motion for an arrest of judgment in the case of Albert W. Hicks, convicted of robbery on the high seas, in connection with the sloop murders. Hicks will be sentenced on Friday.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice Mullen, argument was heard on the application of Mr. Platt for a *mandamus* to compel Comptroller Haws to approve the bonds submitted by him as City Chamberlain. Mr. Field was heard for Mr. Platt, and Mr. Evarts for the Comptroller. A peremptory *mandamus* to the Comptroller was granted, at the close of the argument, by Judge Mullen.

At the Commissioners of Police, yesterday, Capt. Curry, of the Twentieth Precinct, reported the arrest and imprisonment of Policeman Jas. H. Anderson upon complaint of J. Kerr for false imprisonment, Kerr having been arrested on Sunday, 13th inst., for violating the Sunday Liquor Law.

A Republican Ratification Meeting for the Eighteenth Ward was held last night at Kirchman's Hotel, Third-avenue, at which speeches were made by Messrs. David Dudley Field, James Fairman, Charles S. Spencer, and others. The speakers were earnest, and the audience enthusiastic in support of the Republican nominations.

James W. Gillard, Esq., lectured last evening before the Teachers' Association, on Japan and the Japanese. He spoke over an hour on the manners and customs, religion, government, education, and refinement of the people of Japan, and from personal observation extensively described the Embassy at present on a visit to our country.

There was a lower Stock Market, yesterday, by ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. on most of the speculative shares. New-York Central, 81½@¾ at the close. State Stocks steady. Exchange and Money without variation in rates.

The receipts having fallen off considerably, prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn have improved. The demand has been good. The sales of Cotton were 1,500 bales, at rather languid rates. Provisions, Groceries, Hides, Iron, Lead, Spelter and Tin were quiet. A moderate business was reported in Naval Stores, Oils, Tallow, Whisky, Hay, Hops, Oak-tanned Sole Leather and Codfish. The freight engagements were somewhat lighter. There were 469 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Live Stock Markets there were offered, including the day previous, 3,238 bullocks, which were all sold at an advance of about ½c. ₱ lb., live weight, over tha previous week. The total of beeves sold at all the markets during the week was 3,709, or about 550 less than last week. Quality very good, and sales tolerably brisk.... Milch cows are unchanged, except that a few more good family cows are wanted by persons going upon their Summer estates....Veal calves are as plenty and cheap as last week....Sheep and lambs are in excess of the requirements of the market, and sell 25c.@50c. ₱ head lower ....Hogs are not plenty, but they are not worth any more than one week ago.

Fillibustering in Europe.

The fair-weather political moralists of Europe in general, and England in particular, have been put by Garibaldi into a very distressing position. They have been forced to judge the conduct of the Italian patriot, in taking by force the steamers necessary to convey his gallant companions to the rescue of Sicily, and in violating the express law of Sardinia by setting on foot within her dominions a hostile expedition against a "friendly Power;" by a very different atandard from that which they keep comfortably laid away for the hnmiliation of America whenever a Lopez sails from the Gulf for Cuba to prostrate the tyranny of Spain, or a Walker flits by night from the Misaissippi to deliver the Nicaragnans from their own incapacity.

The case against Garibalni is as clear and strong as a case can be. His legal position when he left the Sardinian shores was precisely similar to the legal position of the unfortunate soldier of Las Pozas when he landed from his rickety steamer at Cardenas. And yet English bankers, like Henry Ainslie Hoare, openly subscribe to funds in aid of the revolution, of which Garibalni has thus unlawfully proceeded to take the supreme command; English journalists of the most conservative stamp openly deride the notion of treating the hero of Varese as an offender against international law; and Lord John Russell himself, Her Majesty's Foreign Minister, openly declares in Parliament that the justice and feasibility of a fillibuster's expedition must practically determine whether he shall be considered a fillibuster or not, and as openly likens Garibalni in Sicily to William of Oranor in England. A statesman wearing the name of Russell could hardly do otherwise; and yet, when we remember the intense zeal for the maintenance of the "public law" of Europe which this same Minister displayed so recently, when it was supposed that "treaty stipulations" might be cleverly used to embarrass the action of France and Sardinia in regard to Savoy, and to thwart the pacific development of French power, we own that we are a little surprised at the cool jocularity with which Lord John pooh-poohs the pitiful appeals of Irish patriots, like Mr. Pope Hennessey, in behalf of the injured King of Naples, and of worthy believers in red tape, like Mr. Danby Seymour, in the name of official consistency.

We look with some curiosity, too, to the moment when the Envoy of Francis II. at the Court of St. James will find it incumbent upon him to demand his passports with all due solemnity. Certainly, if General Cass were to give the same public encouragement to a subscription for assembling an army about the green standard of John Mitchel on Vinegar Hill, which the English Foreign Secretary has virtually afforded to the efforts of Saffi and the Italian Committee of London in the cause of Garibaldi and Sicilian independence, we should expect to hear from Lord Lyons at a very early date, and in perfectly intelligible language. Lord John Russell even went so far as to state that he had himself once belonged to a Committee for collecting subscriptions in aid of the Greek insurrection against Turkey, and to intimate, that if it so pleased "the printer of the *Times*, the names of all the Cabinet might be found as contributors of large sums to be used in waging war against the King of the Two Sicilies." The proprieties of Parliament were plainly against the noble lord; the sense of Parliament was as plainly with him; and "international law" took no more by the motions of poor Mr. Pope Hennessey and Mr. Danby Seymour in its behalf, than municipal law had taken by the solemn proteats of Lord Lovaine against prize-fighting, Heenan and Sayers.

The Solicitor-General's published opinion, that subscriptions might be lawfully made up in England in support of a revolutionary movement in a foreign country, has been violently assailed on legal grounds, although it is certainly quite consistent in principle with the atrocious verdict bawled from a British jury by Mr. Edwin James in the Bernard case, that it is no crime to plot in London the assassination of a resident of Paris who happens also to be the Sovereign of the French. But whatever the law on the point may be, it is evidently idle to expect that Englishmen will cease subscribing to any object which they esteem noble and worthy, merely because it is technically improper for them to do so. This is the point for Americans to fix upon in the discussion of these matters by the organs of British opinion; and we commend it to the remembrance as well as to the attention of our readers. The precedent may one of these days be worth our using nearer home.

So far as the relations of Garibaldi's expedition with the general public opinion of Europe are concerned, it is perfectly clear that not a voice can be decently raised in condemnation of him and his glorious undertaking by any one of the Powers most interested in suppressing the brave chieftain. Here for months past the Governments of Austria, Naples, and the Pope, have been openly breaking the laws of Europe and violating treaties in their fanatical zeal to arrest the consolidation of Italian liberty. Austria has been illegally raising and forwarding recruits to the mongrel army which a Republican apostate has undertaken to rally around the throne of the "Prince of Peace." Government steamers have carried these men from Trieste to Ancona. The emissaries of Pope Pius have been busy in other directions also. A brigade of Irish mercenaries is expected; Belgian volunteers and French "young gentlemen of family" have arrived in the Roman States, to consecrate their thews and sinews, their bayonets and their swords, to propping up, if they can, a hateful despotism, and interfering, if they can, with the healthy growth of a great people towards liberty, justice and order. The King of Naples offers a million of dollars, which it may perhaps be difficult for him to pay down "on call," to the organization of an army in the Papal States, so ludicrously disproportionate with the financial resources of the Papal Government that it can only be rationally accounted for on the theory that Pius IX. has added the grace of falsehood to the grace of ferocity, and that he means to take the first opportunity of breaking his plighted word, and invading by force the territories of Victor Emanuel. In the face of proceedings like these, complaints of Sardinia for permitting Italian patriots to go to the rescue of their brethren organizing in Sicily, and of Garibaldi for lending his genius and his name to the overthrow of a sway maintained by brute force, and exhibited only in pillage, rapine and worse than mediæval cruelty, are too simply preposterous to be denounced as hypocritical.

Political Personalities.

We have received a great number of communications from various parts of the country, concerning the action of Mr. Greeley, as delegate from Oregon, at the Chicago Convention. We must decline their publication, partly because they can serve no useful public purpose, and partly because they involve a personal controversy, for which we have no taste.

We have no quarrel, either personal or political, with the editor of the *Tribune*. His paper just now seems to be afflicted by some malignant eruption, which covers its face every day with pustulous little paragraphs which must be as unpleasant to the sufferer as they are unseemly to spectators. But this comes, probably, from a temporary surplus of bile, and will pass away in due time. We hope it is not contagious,—but prefer not to expose ourselves needlessly to it. If we have been, in any measure, the occasion of its appearance, we can only regret it. We have made no attack upon Mr. Greeley, and have provoked none from him. We found in the *Tribune* a card signed with his name, rehearsing, for the benefit of posterity, the part which sundry distinguished persons took in defeating Gov. Seward at Chicago. We took the liberty of repairing an injustice which he had done to himself,—of adding that his own share in the work was much more conspicuous than he had represented it; that it was not the result of momentary caprice, nor of profound and disinterested political calculation, but the fulfillment of a menace made six years ago,—and that his repudiation of all further political connection with Gov. Seward, which dated back to 1854, was distinctly and openly based upon the fact that he had failed in obtaining desired and expected political promotion at his hands. We made this statement merely as a fact,—upon our own responsibility, and with no other purpose than to do public justice to Mr. Greeley's motives. His prompt confession of the substantial fact involved left no room, even if there had been any desire, for controversy. We chronicled the acknowledgment, and with such brief comments as the incident naturally suggested, dismissed the whole affair to the consideration and judgment of the public at large, and there we prefer to leave it.

Mr. Greeley had a clear and perfect right to oppose or support anybody he chose for the nomination at Chicago. We see no reason for the complaint he makes, in one of his recent cards, that there was an attempt to dragoon him into the support of Gov. Seward. Any such attempt would have been foolish and ridiculous. Some may have believed that it would have been more becoming—would have comported more closely with the decencies of political life—for a New-Yorker to have left the task of "slaughtering" Gov. Seward to other States: we know at least one distinguished Republican, in this State, who declined to go to Chicago, because he did not think it fit or proper for him, a New-Yorker, to oppose the nomination of one who was so clearly the choice of his own State, and who had so abundantly earned the confidence and esteem of his immediate constituents. But this, after all, is a matter of taste;—and Mr. Greeley did what he could to obviate the objection by appearing in the Convention as a delegate, not from New-York, but from Oregon. But it was also the right of the public to know whether this action on the part of Mr. Greeley was prompted solely by a regard for the public good, or by a desire to avenge personal and private disappointments which he had charged to the account of Gov. Seward. We stated that the latter was the fact,—that Mr. Greeley had long since declared his resentment of such alleged neglect, and abjured all further political connection with the person whom he held responsible for it. This ends the matter so far as we are concerned,—especially as the main part of the allegation is admitted, by Mr. Greeley himself, to be substantially true.

We see that Democratic papers in some quarters speak of this matter as involving dissension in the Republican Party. We see no evidence of any such effect. There is undoubtedly a good deal of discontent with the action of Mr. Greeley; but, as he is not the candidate for President, it is not likely to affect the result of the election. No one attributes any unfair dealing to Mr. Lincoln or his friends in the Convention. He obtained the nomination without even the suspicion of complicity in any proceeding to which the most fastidious could take objection. And we have no doubt that he will receive the support of the great mass of the Republicans throughout the country, whatever their original preferences may have been. It is already evident that neither Gov. Seward nor his friends cherish the slightest feeling of dissatisfaction so far as Mr. Lincoln is concerned, and that they will support the nomination with vigor and fidelity.

The Central Park.—Already the Park has become a fashionable resort. On any fine day at 5 o'clock one may see there a display of equipages quite surpassing anything of the kind elsewhere on this Continent. Horse-back riding is also coming more into vogue since a place is provided where that health and grace provoking amusement can be comfortably prosecuted. Not a few families have changed their hour of dining in order to be able to ride or drive at the time when the world is to be seen; not a few persons of means, who heretofore have not cared to keep carriages and horses merely to drive around town, have obtained them recently. Livery-stable keepers have not open vehicles enough to supply the demand of those who wish to hire. The Park is decidedly the rage; it is more frequented and more talked about than the opera; the swans are discussed more vigorously than the prima donnas; riding habits are in greater demant than opera cloaks, and a new bridge or a new road provokes more comment even than the *début* of another tenor or the announcement of another work of Verdi. For the information of those who have not yet heard the latest piece of news, we beg to say that it has been agreed upon by the leaders of the ton to make Wednesday and Saturday the fashionable days for the drive.

The Princes and the Republic.

Within a very few weeks this country will become the theatre of a Congress of Princes' almost as remarkable as that curious meeting of ex-monarchs in a Venetian coffee-house, of which Rousseau has left an quaint an account. Those who believe that the Great Republic is now, or is destined at no distant day, to become, the pivot on which the world's most important affairs must revolve, may find confirmation of their creed in the singular and simultaneous arrival upon our shores of all these royal and noble visitors from lands the most unlike to each other and to our own.

The first formal Embassy ever sent by the most exclusive and most polished of Oriental nations is coincident with the visit of the heir to the most highly civilized and powerful kingdom in Christendom. Princes from the East and from the West arrive at the same time and on the same errand; they come from opposite quarters of the globe to study the sources of our greatness, and examine the peculiarities of our character. Never before has such a compliment been paid by the proud Eastern State, not unjustly called the "England of the Pacific." Never but once before has a representative of the long line of kings who have sat on the English throne landed on a cis-Atlantic shore, or condescended to look upon the workings of a democracy. Still more striking is this concurrence, when it is considered that the Prince of Wales comes to the children of those who were subjects of his ancestors, and that the princes of Japan may possibly meet on American soil the heir of the monarch whose ministers have sought in vain to extort for their own country the honor that is accorded to ours.

But Continental as well as insular dignity will be represented among the Western Republicans in this memorable season. The cousin of the most powerful monarch of modern times, a Napoleon but two degrees removed from the imperial throne of France, is on his way to divide with the son of Victoria the attention and the good-will of the great nation, which owes at least as much of her political independence to France as she does of her social existence to England.

At the same time another prince returns to us, who once was here in the plenitude of pomp and circumstance. The man who once in America represented France, who was courted and *fêted* as the son of a King, is now come as a private gentleman, distinguished only for his talents and his misfortunes. He receives, it is true, the courtesies eminently due to those talents and misfortunes, but the official honors, of course, cannot be paid him that are extended to the representatives of existing Governments. He cannot but be reminded of his own former state, when the kinsman of another French sovereign is welcomed as he once was; and, doubtless, the nothingness of earthly grandeur and the futility of earthly expectations have taught him that even such pageantry as other princes are surrounded by may also pass away. So the great and the fallen, the barbaric and the civilized, the Europeans and the Asiatics, the Christians and the Pagans, all are coming, or are already come, hither. The great Republic of ancient times subdued all nations by the force of her armies, and brought princes as captives to her capital;—the most important of modern democracies extends her influence quite as far, and attracts potentates quite as important as Rome in her palmiest days; but our processions and ceremonials are friendly greetings, not insulting taunts; ours are the triumphs of peace, not the trophies of war.

Newspaper History.—We see it announced that the success of Frank Moore's *Diary of the Revolution* is such that a new work on the same plan is in contemplation, to be composed exclusively of extracts from Colonial newspapers. And it is not surprising that these faithful mirrors of the times should be thus eagerly sought after by the compilers and students of history. What in Shakespeare's day was true of actors, is now rather applicable to newspapers: "They are the abstracts and brief chronicles of the time; after your death you were better have a bad epitaph than their ill-report while you live." The newspaper is, indeed, eminently dramatic, and now, when the stage is merely an amusement, when the theatre no longer performs the office that in the time of Aristophanes was assigned it, of satirizing the vicious and ridiculing the foolish; now that it does not, as in the epoch of the great English dramatists, show the very age and body of the time his form and pressure, the newspaper seems especially commissioned to discharge that function. We are, therefore, not at all surprised when persons of sense and culture ransack the newspapers of other years, and recognize in them the very fountains of history; when they look to such sources for the true exponents of the many and various, but earnest feelings and opinions and judgments of a by-gone age.

So it will be hereafter: those who shall make up the annals of the present century will epitomize the files of the daily newspapers; they need study no other libraries, they need search for no private correspondences beside what the journals provide; they can get no such full or detailed or various information in regard to any subject as that which they will find in the columns of well-edited and carefully compiled newspapers. These are the annals of to-day. These chronicle all the shifting phases of public opinion; these represent the various shades of public sentiment; these relate the details of public events, and discuss the peculiarities of public characters; these illustrate nearly all the circumstances in the career of an individual or a nation so fully that but little extraneous light or information remains to be desired or obtained.

The Death of Lady Byron.

We sincerely trust that the death of Lady Byron may not be followed by a sudden revival of the odious and disgraceful controversy over her domestic relations with her illustrious husband. Whatever the secret causes may have been which dissolved the ill-starred union between one of the most passionate of English poets and one of the most "proper" of pious English ladies, almost as soon as it was formed, there can be no doubt that the conjugal misfortunes of the Byrons were scandalously seized upon at the time of their occurrence, by the enemies, both personal and political, of the reckless poet and radical peer, as an admirable opportunity for blackening his character, and making his position in England intolerable. These worthy persons hoped thus to drive him into Coventry and obscurity. It was not their fault that they drove him, instead, into Italy and immortality.

Lady Byron was never willingly a party to any of the ferocious attacks which were made in her name upon the reputation of her husband. She did nothing to discourage, but much to foster the intense admiration which was always shown for her father's genius and the filial devotion paid to his memory by their only child, Ada, the brilliant and unfortunate Countess of Lovelace; and among the most intimate friends of Lady Byron were numbered to the last some of Lord Byron's most faithful defenders. The unhappiness of their brief married life, with all its more unhappy fruits, worked more evil in the morbid and impatient and willful nature of Lord Byron than in her own prosperous and well-balanced disposition. She showed Lord Byron always a forbearance and justice more easy to her than to him, which he did not always reciprocate. But which of the pair was most to blame for all the sorrow and shame that overtook them, no human tribunal can ever decide, and it is hardly worth while to moot the question now. Doubtless, the gravest fault of both was committed when they joined their antipathetic hands at the altar.

Lady Byron was born in 1794, and was consequently but 66 years of age at the time of her death at London, on the 17th inst. She never took any special interest in that "world" of London in which, by her birth, her fortune, and her connections, she was called to move; had little to do with the Court circle, or the "fashionable" sets of the metropolis; but won for herself no little personal distinction by the quiet energy and sympathetic earnestness which she displayed in behalf of benevolent popular and philanthropic movements. Her intellectual gifts were solid, rather than striking, but her literary culture was of the highest order, and her tastes refined to a point of fastidious delicacy.

Utterly unlike in all other respects, the wife whom Lord Byron accepted and the Laura of his choice had this in common, that they both survived the poet who made their names conspicuous, and preserved beyond the confines of old age their special prominence in the very different circles in which they were formed to shine.

In Lady Byron a shining light of decorous English evangelism has now been extinguished. The Countess Guiccioli, now Madame la Marquise de Boissy, still reigns an undisputed queen of high-bred grace and unaffected fashion, in the *salons* of Paris. So singular an exemption as both these ladies enjoyed from the usual decline which old age brings upon the vivacity and intensity of the qualities which make and preserve a wide social influence, would almost seem to prove that the "Poet's gift" of inexhaustible youth is a communicable grace.

Literary Gossip.

—The demise of *Russell's Magazine*, a Southern periodical which has enjoyed but a short lease of life, affords the text of a melancholy article in the Charleston *Mercury*. The sad destiny of Southern magazines, the utter lack of Southern sympathy for home productions af a literary character, the difficulties that environ the most enterprising publishers, wring from the *Mercury* this candid confession: "We are briefly reduced to the alternative of acknowledging that we have no adequate number of writers, or no adequate number of readers, for the maintenance of such a work, or the subscribers do not pay, even if they read." The magazine in question was never very brilliant. The *Mercury*, however, finds consolation in the fact that, although dead and buried, the magazine planted good seed, and it is hoped that "that seed may fructify."

—Mr. George Ticknor, of Boston, has just performed one of those kindly acts that make the doer's name fragrant in many memories. He has given to the Public Library of that city a collection of nearly 2,000 volumes, chiefly standard works of reference, in ancient and modern languages. Mr. Ticknor's letter, announcing this donation, calls attention to a point which merits the attention of librarians elsewhere than in Boston. He dwells upon the necessity of adding to public libraries ample collections of books which do not circulate, but are kept continually upon the shelves, ready for immediate reference. Mr. Ticknor observes, with great justice: "It seems to be well that of these books, as of many others, a single copy should always be reserved in the Library, so that no person who may come there to consult and use it may be disappointed."

—Mrs. Emma Willard, author of many popular school-books, has been so seriously aggrieved by certain unfavorable comments from Southern journals, as to feel impelled to enter upon an elaborate self-justification. In a letter addressed to the New-Orleans *Delta*, she indignantly repels the insinuation that any portion of her Histories bears harshly upon Southern institutions. She avers that her writings are tinged with no sectional sentiment, declares that the garbling of extracts from her larger *American History* has had the effect of placing her in a false light, and concludes with an earnest disclaimer of all tendencies towards Abolitionism. The lady alludes to a rival series of school-books, the publishers of which are charged with having made unfair attacks upon her productions. An authors' quarrel seems to be brewing.

—The latest English announcements are the fifth volume of Ruskin's *Modern Painters*, the fifth and sixth volumes of Mr. Froude's *History of England*, a biography of Sir Robert Peel, by Sir Lawrence Peel, first cousin of the late Premier; Captain Burton's *Lake Regions of Central Africa*; a new book for the young, by the author of *John Halifax*, and the *Life and Correspondence of the First Lord Auckland*, from newly-discovered sources, besides a number of smaller works.

—Dr. Mackay's new periodical, the *London Review*, is to be a sort of medium between the *Saturday Review*, *Spectator*, *Athenæum* and *Once a Week*, partaking of the character of all these, but not exactly like any of them. Politics, it is said, are to hold a secondary rank in the conduct of the new enterprise.

—J. E. Tilton & Co., of Boston, announce for speedy publication the early history of Gov. Banks, under the title of *The Bobbin Boy and the Governor*. The author is Rev. Wm. M. Thayer, who proposes to tell the story of Gov. Banks' boyhood and early life in a popular style, making the volume an instructive book for boys.

—No less than five different publishing-houses in New-York announce forthcoming *Biographies of Abram Lincoln*—and the Boston house of Thayer & Eldridge is preparing still another. The latter is to be a "People's Edition," paper covers, and issued cheaply.

—The Leipsic house of Tauchnitz, has just added to its list of "British Classics," the new novel of *The Mill on the Floss*. Brockhaus, also of Leipsic, is commencing a *Library of British Poets*, beginning with Byron.

—The *Rainbow* is a new journal, printed in French, Russian and Armenian, in parallel columns, which has made its appearance at Theodosia, in the Crimea, under the charge of M. Aivazoffski, an Armenian Bishop.

—A new translation of the Bible into the vernacular Russian has just appeared at St. Petersburg. The first part comprises the Gospels of Matthew and Luke, translated from the original Greek.

Funeral of Hon. Wm. C. Preston.—The funeral of Hon. W. C. Preston, of South Carolina, took place at Columbia, the capital of that State. An immense concourse of people, including friends and connections of the deceased, assembled to do honor to the dead. Among them were the venerable Judge King, of Charleston, and Gen. Waddy Thompson, of Greenville, and others. The body was conveyed to Trinity Church, where the funeral services were conducted. In Charleston, on the same day, a meeting of the Bar was convened in the Equity Court-room, for the purpose of paying a tribute to the memory of the deceased. Attorney-General Hayne moved the organization of the meeting by calling Hon. H. A. De Saussure to the Chair, when appropriate addresses were made by Messrs. Hayne and James L. Petigru.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Latham, of California, on the Overland Mail.

Speech of Mr. Collamer on the Admission of Kansas.

Exposition of the Government Printing Jobs in the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, May 30.

AMERICAN CLAIMS UPON PERU.

Our Government having requested the presence of Señor Zegarra, the Peruvian Minister, informed him of the determination to make a peremptory demand for the amount of claims for the confiscated ships *Georgiana* and *Lizzie Thompson*. This demand was necessarily forwarded by a war vessel, but with no view to backing the demand by force. A New-York cotemporary says that President Buchanan should demand at once a joint commission of Peru to settle and adjust these claims. That is just what Peru has been demanding, but her demand has been denied by Mr. Buchanan. Señor Zegarra and Vicomte Treilhard are now absent in New-York.

RETENTION OF THE FRENCH MINISTER IN DENMARK.

The new French Minister has been detained in Stockholm by the important questions which have sprung up between Denmark and the Germanic Confederation, which France feels deep concern as affecting her Scandinavian interests. Besides being an old ally, she will support Denmark against Prussian encroachments. Señor Molina has notified the old Transit Company that he should require proposed contracts to be accepted by stockholders instead of directors.

MR. FISHER'S STATEMENTS TO THE COVODE COMMITTEE.

Elwood Fisher appeared before the Covode Committee again to-day, but Mr. Winslow declined to question him further. Witness then expressed desire to add something to his previous testimony, in view of the comments which had been made by official organ and other papers. The Committee desired him to submit his additional statement in writing, and they would determine its admissibility. He also desired to see Mr. Benjamin's testimony, in view of the fact that part of it had been published, but as Mr. Fisher's name had not been used, the Committee declined showing it. The witness will prepare a statement, answering all the comments on his testimony, in which he will show that Mr. Buchanan was fully informed of the facts connected with Sloo's contract, and positively knew the positions taken by his Administration were false and fraudulent. He knew that there was a secret article in said contract, never published, rendering the contract null and void, unless protected by a treaty to be negotiated with the United States. This treaty was not approved by the Senate for eighteen months, and until approved by contract was worthless. He knew the much talked-of drafts for $600,000 were drawn on Sloo at 90 days, and he refused to accept until he was certain of getting the grant. He knew that three other parties, all Mexicans, were interested in the grant, and yet the draft for the whole amount was drawn on Sloo. He knew that Sloo was trying in good faith to execute the contract, and had expended large sums of money and had run a carriage over the road. He now knows the road to be in a worse condition than when the contract was wrested from Sloo, and that the drafts have never been paid. Such will be the substance of Mr. Fisher's written statement.

THE CHIRIQUI CONTRACT.

We have rumors now on the streets that parties high in authority are directly interested in the Chiriqui Contract, and that great efforts will be made to secure its recognition by Congress.

THE SARDINIAN MISSION.

The Senate has not agreed to raise the Sardinian Mission, and very likely will not, as there are private difficulties in the way. The course pursued by Mr. Daniels would prevent his promotion, and the change proposed would lead to his recall.

THE CONGRESS PRINTING BILL.

The bill regulating the printing plunder of Congress elicited great interest to-day, and the House adjourned with the question of recommitment pending, with instructions to report a bill directing the printing to be let to the lowest bidder.

DISPOSITION OF TROOPS AT PUGET'S SOUND.

The following disposition of troops at Puget's Sound will take effect without delay: Capt. Pickett's Company, Ninth Infanty, will replace Company C, Fourth Infantry, at Camp Pickett, San Juan Island. Company C, Fourth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Steilacoom for duty. Company I, Fourth Infantry, now at Fort Townsend, will be withdrawn to Fort Steilacoom. Assistant-Surgeon Holden will return immediately to Fort Brown, and report for duty at that station. Assistant-Surgeon Swift will repair to Fort Randall, for duty at that post. Q.

From the Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesday, May 30.

The disagreeing action of the two branches of Congress on the Homestead bill is now under the consideration of a Joint Committee of Conference, consisting of Senators Johnson of Tennessee, Johnson of Arkansas, and Harlan; Representatives Grow, Thomas and Lovejoy.

Nearly 200,000 copies of Senator Benjamin's speech in reply to Senator Douglas, have already been subscribed, while the latter's friends, with unabated industry, are lavishly sending out documents in his behalf.

The colossal plaster statue of Liberty, by Crawford, was to-day removed from the old Hall of Representatives, to the premises of Clark Mills, who has a contract from the Government to produce one from this model in bronze, for the ornamentation of the Capitol dome.

SENATE.

Washington, Wednesday, May 30.

Mr. Seward, of New-York, (Rep.,) appeared in his seat, and was warmly greeted by many Senators of both parties.

The bill granting a pension to the widow of Col. Thomas L. Harris was passed.

Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, (Dem.,) called attention to the speech of Mr. Bingham, in which an extract was made from one of his (Wigfall's) speeches, in which language was attributed to him that he never used. He pronounced the quotation utterly false.

Mr. Bingham, of Michigan, (Rep.,) said he found the language in a newspaper, and supposed it to be correct. He had no intention of misrepresenting the Senator from Texas.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) rose to a personal explanation, in regard to an article in the *Constitution* attacking his vote and that of Mr. Hamlin upon one of Mr. Davis' resolutions, and said if the editor of that journal had read his remarks at the time he would not have made a false statement as to his position. He had never denied that Congress should protect constitutional rights in a Territory, but he did deny that holding slaves was a constitutional right. It fell became the editor of the official organ, and the printer of the Senate, thus to willfully to misrepresent the views of Senators.

Mr. Slidell of Louisiana, (Dem.,) reported back the bill for the acquisition of Cuba, but said he would not press it at this session. He gave notice that he should call it up at the next session.

Mr. Slidell presented a report from a majority of the Committe appointed to investigate the charges of corruption against the printer of the Senate, accompanied by resolutions, which he moved be printed.

Mr. King, of New-York, (Rep.,) rose to make an explanation, but was cut short by a motion to take up the Overland Mail bill, which prevailed. Mr. Gwin appealed to Mr. Hale to withdraw his substitute for the present, in order to perfect the original bill.

The Chair called up the special order, being the Houmas land bill.

Mr. Gwin, of California, (Dem.,) moved to postpone it in order to continue the consideration of the California Overland Railroad bill.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) objected.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, (Dem.,) hoped the motion would not prevail. If matters were left in this way and the Senate jumped from one subject to another, they would never be able to get through with business.

The motion to postpone was carried by yeas 29, nays 22.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a resolution

during the remainder of the present session, no Senator should speak more than fifteen minutes, nor more than once on the same subject.

Motion objected to.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) withdrew his substitute for the Overland Mail bill.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) offered an amendment authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract with the contractors on the routes between St. Joseph, Mo., and Great Salt Lake, and between Great Salt Lake and Placerville, for a semi-weekly mail—the distance to be done in twenty days—at not less than $462,000 annually; also, to contract for the transportation of printed matter and franked documents, by steamships, at not over $400,000 per year; also, to contract for a daily mail by coaches, from April 1 to Dec. 1, and tri-weekly for the balance of the year, from Sacramento to Portland, Oregon, at not over $100,000 per annum; also, to contract for a weekly mail from St. Paul, Minnesota, to the Falls of Oregon, at not over $200,000.

Mr. LATHAM referred to the great interest felt in this subject by the people of California, which for their immediate benefit was paramount even to the Pacific Railroad. Every conceivable proposition on this subject was before them; but for himself he had never entertained but one opinion as to the proper course of legislation, in which, in the first instance, he believed his colleague and the entire delegation from California concurred. Attempts, however, to reconcile conflicting interests had failed, and he thought his colleague would now agree upon their original policy as the one most satisfactory to California and the whole country. Mr. LATHAM then read a statement of all the contracts, and their terms and present conditions, derived from a communication from the Post-office Department, which showed the following result: From St. Louis and Memphis to San Francisco twice a week with JOHN BUTTERFIELD & Co., $600,000; from St. Joseph to Salt Lake, weekly, with Mr HOCKADAY, at $190,000, decreased afterwards to two trips per month, at $65,000, which, with the amount paid on the other routes, made the entire expense, for the Overland service, $811,276. To this was to be added the amount paid to the Steamship Company, which made the total cost of the mail service to the Pacific $1,162,276. One year ago the aggregate of these expenses was $2,237,697, showing a saving of $1,075,421. It was now proposed to bring the mail service to the Pacific and intermediate Territories back to such a system, which, while not materially increasing the present cost, would give such facilities as were demanded. The people of California were unanimous in demanding a daily overland mail, to be performed in the most expeditious manner, and were free from sectional jealousy as to the selection of the route. He wanted a great highway over which the mail should pass, and along which emigration could be protected. The Representatives, however, who inaugurated the Overland mail system had been influenced by sectional jealousies, and they had now to legislate with reference to vested rights and existing contracts. He was unwilling, for one, when parties in good faith had made a contract with the Government and incurred expenses, to step in and annul it. Such a course would be disreputable in a great Government, and unworthy of Congress. The Government, to be respected, must observe good faith and keep the contracts made with its citizens. It was nonsense to talk of compensating parties by giving them damages on their application to Congress. The delays of claimants were too well known. It was, therefore, their duty to legislate with reference to the existing contracts, and protecting them, at the same time perfect their system. He was sorry to see a disposition in Congress hurriedly to abrogate the Butterfield mail route, the history of which was one of the triumphs of the age, and solely because of sectional prejudice. When the Postmaster-General, in 1859, made the contract, Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & Co. objected to the circuitness of the route, as it increased their outlay, but the Postmaster insisted, and the contractors had to yield. Since the route has been in operation there never has been a single failure in the schedule time, the average time having not been 25 but 22 days, and this, too, in the face of seemingly insurmountable obstacles, and in one year, without a single dollar from the Government. The Post-office Appropriation bill having failed, the average time made by this line from St. Louis to San Francisco during the six months ending March 31, 1860, was 21 days 15 hours. Now it was proposed to abrogate this useful line, and give the company $100,000 as liquidated damages. He was opposed to such action as unjust and disreputable and uncalled for. The company had expended, to put the line in operation, over $500,000, and up to this time the receipts for mails and passengers had not covered the annual outlay. They had been obliged, in pursuance of the contract to build 150 stations, stock them with animals, and guard them with men. Their contract was peculiar, containing no provision for giving an excuse in case of failure, and only paying them when the service was performed. They were also to receive protection by the Government from Indians, which not being done, they had to protect themselves at their own expense, not even receiving the mail pay during the greater portion of the time. Mr. LATHAM therefore thought Congress possessed no right to terminate the contract, except by the exercise of despotic power. By the terms of the contract, the Postmaster-General could not annul or change its provisions; and here he read the letter of the Postmaster-General, dated April 18, 1859, asking the opinion of the Attorney-General, and the reply of the latter, in which he states that the Postmaster-General has no power to alter the terms of the contract, and that it would be unjust so to do, and in violation of the faith of the Government. Yet it was now proposed to do what the Attorney-General said justice and the maintenance of the laws forbid, under the plea that it is necessary to perfect their mail system. This was not true. If they gave power to the Postmaster-General and a company, by mutual consent to shorten the route and schedule, time would accomplish all that was desirable, and give a great southern overland route to the Pacific, with tri-weekly service.

He proposed three great overland routes, doing justice to all sections of the country, and with which the people of the Pacific coast would be satisfied, viz.: one tri-weekly from St. Joseph to Placerville, at $400,000 per annum; one from St. Paul to Dalles at $200,000 per annum; and the Butterfield tri-weekly at $600 000 per annum, making an aggregate expense of $1,200,000. Besides, he proposed a route from Sacramento to Portland, Oregon, at a cost of $100,000 more. As long as the franking privilege was continued it was utterly impossible to carry the entire printed matter overland, and he had therefore inserted a provision authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract for carrying printed and franked matter between the Atlantic and Pacific by steamships at a cost not to exceed $400,000, the service to be tri-monthly. On no overland mail route could any coach or wagon carry, exclusively of passengers, over 1 000 pounds, and make the time in the required twenty days, yet the mail matter from New-York to California had averaged 29,000 pounds in weight upon each trip. This was exclusive of matter by the Overland Mail. The entire mail matter to California amounted to from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds per day, an amount which could be taken by no overland route. Mr. LATHAM further advocated the continuance of the ocean service, in order to supply mail facilities with South America, the sea ports of Mexico lying upon the Pacific, and Australia, Japan and Africa. To recapitulate, he would have a daily mail to California, mails daily and weekly to Oregon, and a tri-monthly ocean service within twenty-one days, at a total cost of $1,700,000 per annum, being $537,724 less than was paid over a year ago, and $537,724 more than is now expended. If, however, it was intended to abrogate the present contracts for the Overland Mail service, we should make no exception, but include all, and then authorize the Postmaster-General to receive sealed proposals for carrying a daily Overland Mail over any route from the Mississippi River to San Francisco, and give the contract to the lowest responsible bidder.

Mr. LATHAM concluded by showing the vast importance of this Overland Mail service; and in reply to the objections as to the cost, remarked that if the postal system was to be considered solely with a view to the amount of money received by it, and to the number of persons supplied, it would be better for the Government to abrogate the entire Post-office Department, and surrender the carriage of the mails to private enterprise. If the question of receipts was to determine the extent of the postal facilities which it would give the Great West, it would be so limited that it would abrogate them entirely, and stop an expense to the Government. These overland routes would become national highways, over which emigrants in safety passed. This would be but the precursor of the Pacific Railroad, and following it close we should have a line of steamers controlling the commerce of Japan, China, Mexico and South America.

Mr. CHANDLER rose to a question of privilege. He found in the *Globe*, from yesterday, language attributed to the Senator of Indiana, in which he characterized him (CHANDLER) as Xantippe in pants, and accused him of gross ignorance. He had not heard the language, but if used, it showed the Senator was incapable of appreciating the position which by accident he held on this floor.

Mr. FITCH avowed the language and still thought it appropriate.

Mr. CHANDLER said that when the Post office bill again came up he would discuss it, and the question of ignorance would then be determined.

On motion of Mr. HALE, the Overland bill was postponed till 12 o'clock on Saturday.

The House bill for the admission of Kansas was taken up.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said that he wished simply to state the grounds on which the admission of Kansas is claimed. Another opportunity was now presented for settling this long-agitated question. The application of the Territories for admission into the Union has been generally favored by Congress, as the people of a Territory are not enabled to form their own Government, or make their own legislation without some check—and this is not the most favorable state of things for a people. We should at least be willing to deal out to this people the same measure of liberality bestowed upon others. It would seem as if this Government stood with plighted faith to these people. Though it is in the discretion of Congress to refuse or admit them into the Union, still it is not a measure of caprice. The required elements for admission are—first, have they a sufficient population, and have they a geographical extent of territory sufficient to meet the necessities of a State? The number of the people is in some measure ascertained by the vote of the people. Taking into consideration the scattered population, and the fact that several counties were not returned, and that the actual vote was about sixteen thousand, it might be calculated there were one hundred thousand inhabitants in the Territory. The amount of a census taken for taxation showed some seventy-one thousand people, but it was very imperfect. That census was referred to the Legislature, and a committee examined the subject, procured some additional returns, and they made the number ninety-seven thousand five hundred and seventy. On the vote for delegate for Congress the number was sixteen thousand nine hundred and forty-nine. Take all these facts together and it appears, fairly and reasonably, that the population at the time of the adoption of this Constitution was about one hundred thousand. What have been the conditions imposed upon other Territories? Was there ever a Territory with so large population? Never. And is it a fact that a new rule is to be applied to this people? At the last Congress Oregon was admitted, and no one believed she had anything like fifty thousand people; and now this Territory has probably double what Oregon had. Florida was also admitted with less than thirty thousand inhabitants: but here is a Territory making application for admission that has a larger number of people than some of the States already admitted, and larger than many of the Congressional Districts. He would venture to say that more than one-half these districts cast a smaller vote for Representatives than this Territory did for its Delegate. Besides, this Congress two years ago professed themselves willing to admit this Territory on a question of population. The next point is in relation to extent of territory. It is true that in voting for Delegate they did not go over all the extent of territory included in the original boundary of the Territory of Kansas. One of the provisions of the original law by which the Territory of Kansas was created was that it should be created into a temporary Government by the name of the Territory of Kansas, and, when admitted as a State, the said Territory, or any portion thereof, shall be received into the Union with or without Slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time;—that the world read, and they had a right to understand it, as an invitation to go and settle in that country, and that that Territory shall be admitted as a State with or without Slavery. And does not that also imply that they were to make a Constitution, and is not there a sort of plighted faith that then it shall be admitted as a State? And had not these inhabitants a right to believe they would be treated as all other Territories had been treated? They did understand it so, and they settled that country with that understanding. It has been ascertained since we commenced to settle that country, that there is a region of it, as it was originally formed into a Territory this side the Rocky Mountains and this side the Pike's Peak Territory, of some three hundred miles, that is ineffectual for all purpose of population—a barren waste. There never can be any intercourse practically between this part and the Great Eastern portion of Kansas. But beside this uninhabited region, they have a territory of eighty thousand square miles, which would make a State larger than Virginia, Illinois or Missouri, so that there can be no serious objection in consequence of any limited condition of territory. All these calculations of votes, &c., are within these limits. This subject has been before this body since last December, but has at last found its day, and he desired it might be acted upon now, and that not any of the science of "put off" may be exercised upon it. He would seriously ask the dominant party if they had derived any real benefit from "putting off" this admission. He could hardly see how men who desired peace and quiet would wish to put this off any further. He did not think it possible that gentlemen would like to acknowledge they opposed this admission on the mere establishment of Slavery. This admission was offered once to Kansas on certain conditions, and no objection was offered then. Oregon was admitted with not more than half the population of Kansas. He could see no difference in these cases, except that it was well known that Oregon would be a Democratic State, and it is not supposed that Kansas will be. But were gentlemen ready to stand by this as the reason for not admitting this Territory as a State? He had anticipated certain objections which appear to be upon the "circumlocution office" plan or on the principle of contriving how not to do it. Among the first of these objections, it is said that Congress passed an act commonly called the English bill, which provided that, if the people would not vote for these land-grants and take the Slavery Constitution, which the people declared they did not want; if they would do that, all very well; there were people enough, and all was right enough, and Congress would even run the risk of its being Democratic and take it as a Slave State. But if the people would not do that the only alternative was that they should never be admitted until they had a sufficient number to entitle them to a Representative, which was to be ascertained by a census taken by law. Now it is objected that this Constitution was made, and if admitted will be admitted contrary to the provisions of that act. But what is this application of the people of the Territories for admission as a State? It has long since been adjudged that it is nothing but an exercise of the right of petition. That is all there is of it. These people had decided that they wished to be admitted as a State; they called a Convention to form a Constitution, which was referred to the people, who took a vote upon it, and it was ratified; and now they send it here with their humble petition. Now, can any Congress pass an act by which they can tie up any succeeding Congress in the exercise of their constitutional duty? If not, then that act which provided that this Territory should never be admitted as a State until it had a sufficient population to entitle them to a Representative, is not binding. That part of the bill which undertook to limit the admission of this Territory by another Congress is absolutely void. The people have a Constitutional right to petition Congress, and Congress itself has decided that an application of a Territory for admission is but the exercise of this Constitutional right of petition. But if the English bill is so understood, then we undertake to trample upon and shackle this people in their right of petition. Does anybody believe, if we pass this act to admit this State, that it will not be Constitutionally admitted? Will not this law override that bill? Clearly it will. There is no objection to that Constitution. We know that a man who has made up his mind not to admit this people, may find in that, as well as in a great many other things, an excuse for himself. It is one of the modes of contriving "how not to do it." You put a provision into that bill, but you made no provision by law to carry it into effect; no statutes were passed to provide for the taking of the census at all. Can it be possible that Senators are prepared to say we put certain restrictions upon that people until certain things are done which never can be done, unless we provide for them, and we neglected to provide for their being done? With such means as we have to calculate upon, it appears that this Territory has the number of inhabitants which it was intended should be ascertained in that particular manner. That bill did at least contain a sentence to the effect that they would admit that Territory as a State with that Constitution, without any objection as to the number of people, and it did effectually say that we will not be particular as to the number hereafter, if you have the number requisite for a Representation. The Territory could not comply with the other part, of taking the census, as no provision was made, but they furnish the materials and now claim that Congress shall admit them as a State. The next point of objection which I have heard of is that this country, by a treaty made with the Cherokees, sequestrated a certain tract of land, and by this treaty provided that it should not be included within the jurisdiction of the Territory or State. But, if that provision amounted to anything, it would forbid it within the Territorial Government as it would in the State. Mr. C. then referred to, and read from, this treaty, which, he said, provided that this Indian reservation should not be included in the State or Territory, unless the tribe gave their consent thereto, and Congress made this Territory to include these boundaries, but excepted out these Indian reservations. This Indian reservation is excepted out of the State in the very same words in which it was excepted out of the Territory, and therefore the bill does not include it, and therefore is not obnoxious to the objection that this State cannot be admitted because of that provision of the Indian Treaty. It has long since been settled by the Supreme Court that Indian territory is exclusively theirs, and no Territory or State can exercise jurisdiction over it. He then referred to the amendment of the Senator from Missouri, Mr. GREEN, (Dem.,) to change the boundaries. This, he said, would carry the boundary back to the Platte River and include all the most populous part of the Territory of Nebraska. The effect of it is to say to the people of Nebraska: we propose to dismember your Territory and make it entirely new Territory. Then this boundary is run along the north side of this Indian land; this would leave out a large number of counties, some of which are quite thickly settled south of that line, and not include them in the State at all. He could conceive of but two objects in this. In the first place, it is one of the modes of contriving "how not to do it," and in the second place, it is to say that, not having succeeded as we hoped in making a slave State out of Kansas, after all our trials, we now propose to dismember it, and then we will extend it north to the Platte River, and thus dismember Nebraska, and then extend Nebraska up to Dacotah, and in this way we can prepare the way for making a slave State out of this Indian Territory, and break up the prospect of making a free State out of Nebraska, and so contrive it that there shall not be more than two free States out of all this territory instead of three. How can the State or Territory of Kansas exercise a jurisdiction up to the Platte River for the purpose of calling a Convention, or for any other purpose, in a large part of the Territory of Nebraska? It is annexing the people of Nebraska to Kansas without asking their consent at all. He said he could not look upon this as anything but one of the devices of "How not to do it," and of getting rid of the question. It is saying that we do not wish to admit you now, it has got to be an interesting time, and we hesitate. We would have admitted you had you come as a Slave State. But this subject has come back upon us, and the question is with the Senate. Settle it and remove this bone of contention.

On motion of Mr. LANE, the bill was postponed till Monday, at 12 o'clock.

The Oregon war debt bill was taken up.

Mr. LANE defended the bill as proper and just.

Mr. CRITTENDEN pointed out a number of items which he regarded as extravagant charges.

Mr. DAVIS and others discussed the bill.

Mr. HUNTER was willing to vote for any amount accurately ascertained, but the statement before them did not justify them in acting. If the bill was passed we would be obliged to provide for the payment involved by the loan. He moved an amendment authorizing a loan to pay the amount. Lost. Yees 12, Nays 35.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment that all moneys payable under the act be paid to persons who actually rendered service, and not to assignees. Agreed to.

The bill, as reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, appropriates $3,400,000 to pay the troops called out in the Indian wars of Oregon and Washington in 1855 and 1856. The bill passed by yeas 31, nays 17.

Mr. HUNTER moved to take up the Post-office Deficiency bill. Agreed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 30.

The House passed a bill for the removal of the Arsenal of St. Louis to Jefferson City.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) reported a provision providing that all invalid pensions shall commence from the date of disability, the object being to place all Army and Navy pensioners on an equality, and remove from Congress the numerous applications continually made for back pay. He said this measure would require about a million and a half of dollars for arrearages.

Several efforts were made to defeat the bill, which finally passed—98 against 80.

On motion of Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) the House insisted on its disagreement to the Senate's amendment to the Homestead bill, and asked for a Committee of Conference.

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) as Chairman of the Committee on Public Expenditures, said that a full and thorough investigation had been given to the important subject of the public printing, by the Select Committee of the Senate, presided over by Mr. KING, and by the Committee of this House, of which he was chairman. The evidence adduced before the Committee, which had already been published, had attracted the attention and had called for comment from the public Press throughout the whole country. Much of the labor which would otherwise have devolved upon him, on exposing the gross abuses which existed under the present system of having the public printing performed, had been saved to him through the publicity given to this subject by the Press. Notwithstanding this, it would be necessary for him, to a proper understanding on the part of the members who had not read the evidence, briefly to recapitulate such portions of it as had most importance, in view of the propositions now submitted to the House for its consideration. The present system of public printing was initiated in 1819, as appeared from a report made to the Senate by Senator WILSON. At the time this report was laid before the Senate, three propositions were submitted in reference to the proper mode of having the public printing executed. One of these recommended the establishment of a Government printing office; but though this plan met with favor, there was not sufficient time then to perfect it. It was then the system which existed, and which prevailed since then, with the intermission of eight years—from 1844 to 1852 inclusive—during which the contract system prevailed. It was but right to say that the evidence adduced before the committee, as well as before the committee of the Senate, proved conclusively that the contract system tried during those years had proved a complete failure. The first contractors under that system were WENDELL & VAN BENTHUYSEN, who undertook the printing at such low rates that the profits were not sufficient, and the work was done in such an unfinished and inartistic manner that many of the documents published at that time will have to be reprinted. The next contractor was RITCHIE, who assigned the work to another, and who came to Congress and claimed damages, which were awarded him to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. The next contractor, BOYD HAMILTON, broke down in the middle of his contract. The whole of this was changed after 1852, when the present system was inaugurated. Now the evidence taken before the Committee conclusively proved that the rates fixed by the law of 1852 for composition, and especially for presswork, were enormously high. The evidence proved that the present rates are at least fifty per cent. in excess of what the work could be executed at. Some of the witnesses, practical printers, favor the establishment of a Government printing office, and assert as their belief that under a system of that kind there would be from $120,000 to $140,000 per annum saved to the country. Six or seven witnesses out of the ten examined before the Committees testified to this fact—that by the Government doing its own work there would be fifty per cent. from the present rates annually saved to the country. That the House might properly understand the extraordinary increase in the cost of the public printing of late years, he had obtained from the Comptroller of the Treasury a statement, showing that the annual cost of the public printing had greatly increased upon former years. The evidence further proves most conclusively that the greatest abuses existing under the present system of doing the public printing existed in the printing of the Executive Department of the Government, and the evidence from this conclusively proved that the President of the United States himself—not only the present President, but also his immediate predecessor—rather by usurpation than right, gave out the Executive printing to political favorites and partisans for the purpose of creating public opinion, and, through infamous partisan newspapers, to sustain the present Administration. From an examination of the evidence it would be found that the first law officer of the Government had been called upon to draw up a plan for the division of this printing plunder between the various partisans and supporters of the Administration; and it would also be found that the President himself acted as umpire between them in the division of the spoil and plunder thus to be acquired. In saying this he would add, that it must have been well known to the President that the whole matter was based upon nothing else but the plunder of the public money. For three years of the present Administration the excess of Executive printing alone amounted to upwards of one hundred and seventy-one thousand dollars over three years of the Polk Administration during the Mexican war. Now, the question naturally arises as to how that great excess of money out of the public Treasury, in four years, was disposed of. He would call attention on this point to the evidence that had been adduced before the Committee.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, (Dem.)—Has the testimony been printed by order of the House?

Mr. HASKIN—Yes. The report was made on the 28th of March last. From the evidence, it would be found that the money was distributed among the partisans of the Administration and the proprietors of partisan newspapers in this way, and by this means secured to the interests of the Administration. Ten thousand dollars of the money was expended on the *Pennsylvanian* newspaper, an organ of the Administration; and when it was discovered what were the profits arising from the public printing and the Post-office blank printing, the President himself insisted that an additional five thousand dollars of this plunder should be paid to sustaining the Philadelphia *Evening Argus*, another of the Administration organs. In this business, Judge BLACK, the President's Attorney, took an active part in seeing that the plunder acquired by the Executive printing should be fairly distributed among the organs of the Administration. And as a further support to it, another ten thousand dollars a year was set apart and paid towards the support of the home organ of the Administration, the *Constitution*.

Mr. BARKSDALE—I desire to make this remark, that this very session the gentleman making these charges against the President and others, voted for the election of a Printer of the House, a man who had promised the Republican Party one half of the profit for the purpose of electioneering in the coming Presidential campaign. Is it not so?

Mr. HASKIN—I suppose I am not now on trial here. If I did vote for a candidate who had done this, I was not aware of the fact at the time.

Mr. BARKSDALE—You voted, upon this floor, for a men who had previously bargained for the support of the Republican Party, by offering them one half of the profits of printing, to be expended for electioneering purposes. Can you deny this?

Mr. HASKIN—The very fact that such a proposition could be made, shows the greater necessity that the gentleman from Mississippi should vote for retrenchment and reform.

Mr. BARKSDALE—I am not going to commit myself as to my vote in this matter. I have not determined yet what I shall do, but I want the country to understand that the gentleman himself, who is now bringing forward these charges, voted for a printer a man who made this proposition, and that when the gentleman so voted he was aware that the proposition had been made to his party, and that the public money was to be used for electioneering purposes.

Mr. HASKIN—I will not allow myself to be interrupted on immaterial points. It is immaterial how I voted.

Mr. FLORANCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.)—You have admitted that if you did so, the greater reason there was for retrenchment.

Mr. HASKIN—I am showing reasons why we should cut off the unhealthy excrescence from the body politic.

Mr. FLORENCE—I trust in God you will succeed. (Laughter.)

Mr. BARKSDALE—I want the matter cleared up. I understand that the candidate of the Republican Party for Printer (Mr. DEFREES) proposed to divide the profits of the printing with the party, giving the party one-half of the profits, to be used in supporting the party candidates in the next Presidential campaign. This DEFREES was the Republican nominee, and received, with one exception, the votes of the whole party.

Mr. HASKIN—I must correct that statement. The gentleman says that I voted for DEFREES with the knowledge that he made a proposition to divide half of the profits of the printing, in case of his election, to go towards sustaining the party in the next Presidential campaign. Now, I say that I had no knowledge of this proposition having been made at the time. The evidence of DEFREES himself upon this point appears in the report, and from this it will be seen that he had proposed, before he was nominated in caucus, to a friend, a member of Congress from Indiana, to contribute one-half of the profits—if elected printer—towards disseminating Republican documents—[a laugh from the Democratic benches]—and for the purpose of assisting in the next election.

Mr. BARKSDALE—Was not that proposition made in caucus before the nomination, and did not you hear it made?

Mr. HASKIN—No.

Mr. BARKSDALE—I recollect the gentleman admitted upon the floor that he was present when that proposition was made, not as a member of the party but as an ally.

Mr. HASKIN—The gentleman mistook the facts. It was the next day he was in the caucus. But all this was an immaterial issue; but nevertheless it showed so much the greater reason for the adoption of the resolutions proposed by the majority of the Committee.

Mr. BARKSDALE—Did not the gentleman, at all events, vote for DEFREES after he was aware of the fact that he had made this proposition as the nominee of the Republican Party?

Mr. HASKIN—I have no recollection on the subject.

Mr. BARKSDALE—Did you not state so in the House?

Mr. HASKIN—I do not see fit to be catechised in this way.

Mr. BANKSDALE—I have no idea of catechising you.

Mr. HASKIN—If I did so, it only shows the greater necessity there is for retrenchment—that is all. He was referring to the Executive printing, when interrupted, to show that a great increase had been made to it during the present Administration. The evidence incontestibly proved that this excess had been manufactured by the President, and Attorney-General BLACK, and the heads of Departments, for the purpose of sustaining the Administration. At the last session of Congress a law was passed providing the appointment of a House Printer and a printer for the Senate. Under that law G. W. BOWMAN, editor and proprietor of the *Constitution*, was appointed Printer for the Senate, and as such he has printed up to the present time documents which will cost the country $104,887. Now, according to the evidence, BOWMAN will pocket one-third of the whole amount for doing absolutely nothing, for the printing is done by RIVES at sixty-six and two-thirds per cent. of the price to be paid by the country. Now, the only substantial reform yet adopted by the House was that incorporating in the Post-office Deficiency bill a section providing for the giving out of the printing of the Post-office blanks by contract. It was true that, after the House had passed that section, the Senate, with an obtuseness no doubt owing to its increased respectability and great age, passed a joint resolution suspending that wholesome section; but the Printing Committee paid no attention to it, and the result was that the section referred to went into operation. This was a very considerable retrenchment, for the printing of the Post-Office blanks cost the country from $42,000 to $45,000 per annum—a sum which will be greatly reduced by the change of giving out the work to the lowest bidder. The excess of profit coming into the hands of the Administration from this source alone amounted $20,000 a year, which sum required the legal ability of the Attorney-General, and all the tact of the President himself, to distribute among the supporters and partisans of their Administration. This sum, as he said before, went to meet the cost of supporting the *Pennsylvanian*, the *Evening Argus*, and the home organ, the *Constitution*. He had said enough, he thought, to satisfy the House that this was a subject upon which it was important to them that they should take prompt and efficacious action, and to effect a wholesome reform with regard to the public printing.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Dem.)—Did not the act specify the amount which should be paid for the printing of Post-office blanks? Did the Department exceed that amount? If not, were they not justified in paying the rates laid down by law?

Mr. HASKIN—The rates were fixed by the act of 1852, but then the President well knew, and so did his Attorney-General know, that the profits upon this branch of the public service, which cost the country so much, amounted to $20,000 per annum; and yet neither of them, nor BOWMAN, the Superintendent of Public Printing, discovered that this was a great waste, and needed reform and retrenchment. On the contrary, they made use of it for the purpose of keeping up their particular partisan organ.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.)—Can the gentleman tell the House whether the Postmaster-General or the President had anything to do in the creation of these abuses, or was the fault with the Legislature or Executive Department growing out of the defeat of the law of 1852?

Mr. HASKIN—It grew out of both. But the Executive Department of the Government, having the disposition of the printing, must have detected the error, and ought to have corrected it, instead of which the Executive distributed the money among its favorites and supporters for the purpose of controlling the elections.

Mr. BURNETT—The gentleman says that the President has exercised the privilege of distributing this money among the favorites and supporters of his Administration; will he tell the House if he was following the example of the President of the United States when he (Mr. HASKIN) gave the contract for binding to a man from his own District?

Mr. HASKIN—Well, that is not under consideration now. (Laughter.) But I am free to confess that I like to take care of my friends, and I do not think any member of the House will find fault with me for that.

Mr. BURNETT—I do not approach the gentleman for assisting his friends, but it occurred to me that he had done the very same thing himself as that which he had charged against the President.

Mr. HASKIN—The contract given with regard to the bookbinding will be found to the interest of the country.

Mr. BURNETT—Let me ask another question.

Mr. HASKIN—Not now.

Mr. GURLEY—They had given out the binding contract at a great reduction from the price paid by the Senate for the same work.

Mr. BURNETT—It was, however, well known that the printing was let out at a higher price than they could have got it done for.

Mr. HASKIN—What the gentleman states has been proved before the Senate Committee to be untrue.

Mr. FLORENCE—I like the gentleman's candor. His philosophy is good, and it was upon the same sound philosophy that the President worked. (Laughter.) A man should never neglect his own household, and the gentleman (Mr. HASKIN) ought to remember that while the President was helping his friends, the gentleman from New-York was not unmindful of his.

Mr. HASKIN—The Executive Department had the power of preventing the printing of duplicate blanks, but this they had not done, but went on paying for these duplicates at a great cost to the country. The Committee on Public Expenditures proposed to remedy this evil. The public printing is closely and intimately blended with the law-making power, and they had, in view of the necessity of the case, proposed a joint resolution containing three propositions. The first was, that hereafter no person shall be elected Printer of either House who is not a practical printer. The last Printer of the House was not a practical printer, neither was the present, and it was a contradiction of terms to call them printers at all, or to give them such work to perform. They might as well elect a shoemaker to be the printer of this high and responsible body. The second proposition was that the person in future elected Printer should enter into bonds for the faithful performance of his duties. This was absolutely necessary, when it was remembered that the public printing amounted to millions in one or two sessions. And this course, if adopted, would keep away paupers and political loafers, who at present swarmed round the Capitol at every session, aided and assisted by small newspaper editors from the distant villages of the Confederacy. In future none but a good practical printer should be elected to this responsible post.

The third proposition was that the public printing should be reduced so as to be brought within the operation of the law of 1852, inclusive of composition and press-work, which could be done at the rate of forty cents upon the dollar as at present paid for it. The Committee have agreed to a joint resolution embracing these three propositions, and, if they are adopted, they will effect a saving of $100,000 per annum on the public printing alone. The people of the country demanded this reform, and he therefore hoped the House would adopt the resolution.

The minority report, signed by Messrs. HINDMAN and CLIFTON, was read, concluding that Mr. LORD'S contract with Messrs. LAKCOMB & ENGLISH for the execution of the printing is in violation of the act of Congress, and declaring that the office of Printer to the House is vacant.

Mr. GURLEY advocated the bill from the Printing Committee providing for the establishment of a Government Printing-office.

Mr. CLOPTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) was opposed to a Government Printing-office, because he believed it would largely increase the Executive patronage, and not effect a saving of money. As to the reduction at present proposed by the majority of the Committee, it was too large. Twenty-five per centum was sufficient. But better than either of these plans, was the letting of all the public printing to one person, the lowest responsible bidder. If this plan had been adopted years ago, millions would have been saved to the treasury, and much scandal and disgrace been prevented. This scheme would leave the political organs of every party to take care of themselves, because it would put an end to all printing plunder. Among other authorities in support of a Government office, he quoted Superintendent of Public Printing HAMMET, regarding that gentleman as an able and honest man, who takes a singular pride in his profession, and acts with a single eye to the public interest. He with pleasure bore this testimony to a political opponent. He defended the President from Mr. HASKIN's charge of usurpation of power and violation of law, and, in reply to some explanations from HASKIN, said the entire matter was simply this: The printing patronage was distributed among the President's friends, and not his enemies. As to the testimony of Mr. WENDELL, he sought to do indirectly what he had not the boldness to do directly. He thought the charges of corruption against the President, Attorney-General and others in connection with the printing of the Post-office blanks, came with bad grace from that party which, with the exception of Mr. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, nominated in caucus and supported for Printer a man who offered, if elected, to give half the profits of the printing for Republican electioneering purposes. No question taken. Adjourned.

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BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell at auction TO-MORROW, (Friday,) June 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms of Ansel Wood, No. 654 Broadway, near Bond-st., his entire stock of elegant furniture, consisting of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak parlor, library, dining and bedroom suits; also, hall stands, bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, &c., in great variety. Sale peremptory. Catalogues and goods ready early on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF JNO. J. BOKER, ESQ., DECEASED, AT TARRYTOWN.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 31, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, about 2½ miles above Tarrytown, the elegant country seat lately occupied by John G. Boker, Esq., deceased, formerly owned by Com Perry, situated on the east side of the Hudson River, between Tarrytown and Sing Sing, comprising about 24 acres of land, well wooded, and diversified with meadows, lawns and gardens, having an elegant stone Gothic mansion, with tower, hay windows, &c., containing 16 rooms, finished in modern style, completely fitted with pipes for gas, fine pure water throughout the first and second stories, bath-rooms, water-closets and pantries, having a splendid view up and down, directly in front of the Hudson River; fine barns, sheds, milk and ice houses, coach-house with 11 stables, a new and beautiful Gothic lodge, with admitted roads throughout the farm, and also a beautiful stream of pure water running through the farm to the river, the whole bounded on the east by the Highland Turnpike, on the west by the Hudson River, (having a fine dock belonging to the place,) on the north by the property of J. S. Jones, Esq., and on the south by the elegant seat recently purchased from Edwin Bartlett, Esq., by William H. Aspinwall, Esq., being, beyond all question, one of the most desirable residences on the river, having access to the City by railroad and steamers almost every hour during the day. The whole will be sold in one parcel, as above, or, if desired, will be divided as follows:

The mansion and out-houses, together with 53 acres, having every improvement that can be desired, as described above.

Also, a beautiful tract of about 11 acres adjoining, and fronting on the Hudson River, with an unsurpassed view, having ice-house, pond, woodland, &c.

Also, the meadow-land lying on the Highland Turnpike, containing 28 68-100 acres, including the new and beautiful Gothic cottage, with barns, &c. The right of way through both entrances, and macadamized roads throughout, to be kept open for the free use of the purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent on the day of sale, 40 per cent on or before June 23, and the balance on bond and mortgage, at option of the purchaser, when possession will be given.

The elegant furniture contained in the mansion will be sold immediately after the place, as per catalogue, together with garden statuary.

In case the weather should be stormy, the sale will take place the first fair day afterwards.

The trains leave Chambers st. at 6 o'clock, A. M., 9:45 A. M., (on the day of sale this train will stop at the place) 11 A. M., and 1:15 P. M., and from 31st st. station 20 minutes afterwards. Returning, leave Tarrytown at 1:31 P. M., 3:22 P. M., (this train will stop for passengers at the place) 5:04 and 6:53 P. M., making the passage in the ex-quarters of an hour. Boats leave foot of Jay-st. every morning at 7 o'clock, and return every afternoon at 2 o'clock. The furniture can be removed by sloop from the dock on the place, or by the trains.

For further particulars inquire of the auctioneers, No. 23 Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday, May 31) at 12½ o'clock at the stock salesroom No. 52 William-st.:

Shares.		Shares.		
20	Shoe & Leather Bk	$0:00	50 North River Bank..	$50
80	East River Bk.....	25	20 Bank of New-York.	200
20	Bk. of Commerce...	100	40 Farmers' & City Bk	25
20	Howard Ins.....	50	34 Gt. Western Mcrine	100
35	Home Ins.....	100	50 Rutgers Ins.....	25
20	Kings County Ins..	20	10 Neptune Marine In.	100
25	National Ins.....	37 50	40 Equitable Life Assurance of N. Y...	100
50	Lamar Ins.....	100	40 East River Ins.....	15
10	Sixth-Avenue R.....	100	40 East River Ins.....	15
1	Third-Street Co....	100	10 Fire Ins.....	50
50	B'k'n Gas-Light Co	25	200 Lyceum Ins.....	100
50	Ditto Scrip.....	4	100 Firemen's Fund....	10
60	N. Y. Corn Ex. Co..	25	35 Commerce Ins.....	25
23	Burlim'n & Miss R.	20	20 Metropolitan Ins...	100
20	Amer. Exchan'e Ins	50	50 Equitable Ins.....	35
30	Firemen's Fire Ins.	100	50 N.Y. Consol'd Stage	25

$1,860 Morrisania Water Loan, '59.
6,000 Prospect Park and Flatbush 1st mgt. 7 per cent.
5,000 Detroit and Milwaukee 1st mgt. 7 per cent.
5,000 Illinois Central Stock 6 per cent.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, June 4. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell on THURSDAY, May 31, at Auction, at No. 73 William-st., 200 lots of Cutlery, Guns and American hardware, embracing 1 gross table knives and forks, 300 gross pocket and sheath cutlery, 72 dozen Rothamm's patent hand-saws, 26-inch, all in fine order; also, sundry goods from a Jobber, together with an assortment of finishing articles, comprising basting spoons, skimmers, spoons, water-pails, japanned bread trays, funnels, graters, cash boxes, spice do., sugar do., japanned teas and coffee canisters, 1 and 2 pound; sandwich boxes, candlesticks, lamps, wooden ware, willow do. &c.; also, 33 dozen fine and plain threaded and beaded spoons and forks; also, 4 casks sheet steel, No. 27 gauge; also, long-handle shovels, hay-forks, scythe stones and rifles, &c., &c. Terms cash.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF REAL CARRARA MARBLE VASES, ORNAMENTS &c., &c., BEING THE IMPORTATION OF SIGNOR MANCHINI.

THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 31, second day's sale, At 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 36 Nassau-st.,

An unusually rich variety of real Bardilin marble, Agate, Sienna, and Alabaster vases, of the Roman, Grecian, Florentine, Tuscan, Neapolitan and other classic styles; a profusion of beautifully carved card receivers, Bohemian glass Vases, French cut glass, ormolu and bronze clocks, elegant bronzes, silver-plated ware, and fancy goods of every description. Purchasers desiring to have their goods packed for shipping can have it done on the premises, by Signor Manchini, at a small expense.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, May 31, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., the largest Black Hawk colt ever raised; 16 hands 1 inch high, 5 years old, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in all harness and under the saddle, of fine style and action, long tail and mane; also a coupé rockaway, in good order, made by Miner & Stevens, with pole and shafts; also, robes, harness, English curb bridle, &c., making a complete establishment, and sold only for want of use. This is a rare chance for any one wanting one of the most desirable horses ever brought to this City, as the sale will be peremptory.

JULIUS BROWN, Auctioneer—Office, No. 271 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF SUPERIOR parlor, chamber, dining room and library furniture, made to order by T. Brooks, Brooklyn; rosewood pianofortes, by Stodart; French plate mirrors, lace curtains, velvet tapestry, and other carpets, &c., TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No 43 Pompkins-place, near Degraw-st., Brooklyn, will be sold without reserve, the whole of the furniture, &c., in said house, being the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, comprising a general assortment of first-class furniture worthy the attention of families and the trade. Catalogues at sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 29, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, 60 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 240 to 299 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent. Funding and Sinking Fund, dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1860; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place. Dated May 22, 1860

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 12, at the same hour and place. Dated May 29, 1860.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the 1st day of June, 1860, by E. H. LUDLOW, under the direction of C. L. Monell, Esq., Referee, by order of the Supreme Court, the lots of ground and building known as the Washington Machine Works, situate on 1st-av., between 23d and 24th sts., together with the engine, boilers, machinery, &c. For further particulars, see legal advertisement in the *Evening Post*. Terms made known at sale.

WM. WESTRAS, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. 16 Colon-place, west side, near 14th-st., all the household furniture of the above 60 rooms; rosewood pianos, rosewood, black walnut, oak, mahogany and other furniture; parlor suites, large mirrors, elegant velvet, tapestry, three-ply, Ingrain and other carpets; beds, bedding, table and plate

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 63 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes, Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 144 Nassau-st.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 144 NASSAU-ST.,
Buy Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DEficiency in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An Act to provide means to support the Government, passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal redeemable on the first day of January, 1866. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 30th day of June next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILLIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. CO. LAND GRANT BONDS.—NOTICE—The undersigned, a Committee of the Land Grant Bondholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, request the holders of said Bonds to attend a meeting at the office of CLARKSON N. POTTER, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., at 3 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., to hear a report from the Counsel of the Trustees, and from the Committee who were added to the Committee in behalf of the Bondholders at Milwaukee on the 17th inst., relative to the foreclosure proceedings and the appointment of a Receiver of said Road; also, to concert such measures for the future action of the Bondholders relative to a decree of sale, and transact such other business as may be requisite pertaining to their interests. It is very desirable that the Bondholders be generally represented.

L. H. JACKSON, JONATHAN BANSOM,
NATH'L ROSS, GEO. B. SATTERLEE,
CHAS. H. ROBERTS. CASPER D. SMITH,
JULIUS WADSWORTH,
New-York, May 24, 1860. Committee.

NOTICE.—TERRE HAUTE, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, May 16, 1860.—The holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, and of the Illinoistown and Belleville Railroad, who have signed the Bondholders' Agreement for re-organization, are required to pay the amount of their subscription in full, on or before the 10th of June next; and holders of such bonds as have not signed the said agreement are required to sign the same, and pay up the instalments on their Bonds by the same date, if they wish to avail of the benefits of said agreement. Payment to be made to the subscriber, between 12 and 2.

ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., }
No. 68 Warren-st. NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860. }

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the "Proposals of December 16, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 8th of June next.

C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY, Kentucky, are requested to meet at the office of R. L. CRAWFORD, No. 229 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, at 12 o'clock, M., to make preparations for the coming sale under the foreclosure of said mortgage.

D. BANDOLPH MARTIN, }
JOHN P. YELVERTON, } Trustees.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 29, 1860.

AMERICAN ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SHIP CANAL COMPANY.—Office No. 28 Broadway, New-York, May 21, 1860.—A meeting of stockholders will be held at this office, on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., between the hours of 12 and 2, for the election of six Directors of this Company, and on other business.

JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.
J. B. BODY, Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank, East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the 1st day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank. JOHN T. KNOWLES,
MARCH 27, 1860. Receiver.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—NEW-YORK, May 2, 1860.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits, payable on and after the 19th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of May 11 to the 19th inst. By order of the Board.

L. MERCHANT, Sec'y pro tem.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hawley, Wayne Co., Penn., on TUESDAY, June 6 next, from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 8th of June, both inclusive.

E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1860.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-rooms on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1860.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next Election thereafter, will be held at the Banking Rooms on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. H. P. PALMER, Cashier pro tem.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1860.
OFFICE OF THE ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., on MONDAY, June 4, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, May 29, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1860. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, June 4, 1860. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1860.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June next. Poll open from 12 M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c. bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

MERCHANTS' BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK, in the City of New-York, has this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on and after the 1st of June next.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

THE INTEREST DUE JUNE 1 ON BONDS of the HOOSAC RAVINE RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid on and after that day, upon presentation of the Coupons at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM & JOHN ORRIES, No. 29 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—The subscribers will purchase $5 per cent. per annum Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad Company.

MEIGS & GRENELEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

BOATS! BOATS!! BOATS!!!—Ladies' row boats, sail boats, pleasure boats, fancy boats, skiffs' boats, metallic life boats, yachts, Rushton's patent boats, steam boats, barges, gigs, wherries, and every style, length and model of boats, on hand and built to order, at C. R. INGERSOLL'S largest as well as cheapest Boat and Oar Bazaar in the world, Nos. 240 and 242 Fourth-st., near Pike-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after May 1, trains will run as follows, connecting with the steamer MATANZAS:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK, FROM FOOT OF MARKET-SLIP.
At 6:30 A. M.	At 7:15 A. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)
At 7:30 A. M.	At 9 A. M.
At 10 A. M.	At 11 A. M. (Hunter's Point Ferry.)
At 1 P. M. (greening Hunter's Point Ferry.)	At 2 P. M.
At 3:45 P. M.	At 4 P. M.
At 4:45 P. M.	At 5:45 P. M.
At 6:45 P. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)	At 6:45 P. M.
	At 7 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

On Sundays trains will leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 and 11 A. M. and 2, 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Flushing at 9:30 and 10 A. M. and 1, 3 and 5:30 P. M. Excursion tickets on Sundays twenty-five cents.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE 25 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, May 28, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 2, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depot: for Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at William's Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and station above; for Albany, 12:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and all stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 3:45 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 P. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations to White Plains.

JOHN BUECHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st., Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:30 P. M., (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M. and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 12:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 3:30 P. M.; from Hst-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:30 A. M. Emigrant 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers. Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 9:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (sundays insended), and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, &c. *via* steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M., and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday. Cars will run through to the Long Branch boarding-houses by the 15th June next, in connection with the splendid steamer RIP VAN WINKLE.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua. Mail, at 9 A. M. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown and Newburg. Night Express, daily, at 6 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train at Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 8 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. for Piermont and Suffern; 9 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Suffern at 6:40 A. M. and 7 P. M., and Piermont 6:15 and 7:40 A. M., and 3:40 and 8:15 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $2; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD—FOR Bacd's Lake, Lake Hopatcong, Schooley's Mountain, &c.—Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M., and are met on arrival by comfortable stages for those pleasant places of Summer resort. Morristown Express at 5 30 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Supt.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FISHING BANKS AHOY!!

The commodious, safe and quick steamer CROTON, Capt. P. S. HOFFMIER, having been put in complete order, will commence her regular trips to the FISHING BANKS, weather permitting, on

Thursday, May 31, Tuesday, June 5,
Friday, June 1, Wednesday, June 6,
Sunday, June 3, Friday, June 8,
Monday, June 4,

Leaving James-slip, E. R., 7:45 A. M.; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Sprig-st., 8:30; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Coullion Band on Board. Also, bait and fishing-tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion, 50 cents.

MAY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, May 22, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, May 22, 7½ A. M.
Wed'y, May 23, 4½ P. M.	Wed'day, May 23, 7½ A. M.
Friday, May 25, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, May 24, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, May 26, 12 M.	Friday, May 25, 11½ A. M.
Sunday, May 27, 7 A. M.	Sunday, May 27, 1½ P. M.
Tuesday, May 29, 10½ A. M.	Monday, May 28, 8 A. M.
Wed'day, May 30, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, May 29, 2 P. M.
Thursday, May 31, 12 M.	Wednesday, May 30, 3 P. M.
Friday, June 1, 3 P. M.	Thursday, May 31, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, June 2, 3 P. M.	Saturday, June 2, 6½ A. M.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAMBOAT FERRY.—On and after May 3, 1860, the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with four water-tight compartments, and all new improvements, will run as follows: Leave Flushing—1:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M. College Point—7:55 A. M., 11:10 A. M., stopping at 10th-st., 2:40 P. M. Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market—9:30 A. M., stopping at 10th-st. at 9:35; 1:15 P. M., 5 P. M. Sunday-schools, Picnics, and excursion parties taken at reduced rates. WM. M SMITH, Superintendent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—ASTORIA, SRAVENSWOOD AND NEW-YORK.—The Steamer MATTANO, Capt. JOHN TOWNSEND,
Will leave Astoria at 6:35, 8 and 10:6 A. M., and 2:50, 4:50 and 6:30 P. M.
Will leave Fulton Market-slip at 7:15 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4, 5:45 and 7 P. M.
Landing at Hunter's Point each way. Fare 10 cents.
H. N. GAGE, Agent.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD BOAT.—DAILY line for Bridgeport, running in connection with the above Road for passengers and freight. The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave Oliver-slip, E. R., every day at 12 o'clock, noon. Passengers ticketed to stations on the above Road at reduced rates.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

NOTICE.—SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURGH, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Dey-st., (touching at Christopher,) EVERY SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock. Returning will leave Newburgh at 3 o'clock P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDwell's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.)

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENport.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. Havens, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M.; (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM City, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1860.
NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all persons who require to be VACCINATED will be attended to promptly, without charge, by application at either of the Dispensaries, where physicians are constantly in attendance; and it is recommended that all who have not been vaccinated should avail themselves immediately of the opportunity thus offered.

The NEW-YORK DISPENSARY is located at the corner of Centre and White-sts.

The EASTERN DISPENSARY, in Ludlow-st., in the rear of Essex Market.

The NORTHERN DISPENSARY is located corner Waverley-place and Christopher-st.

The DEMILT DISPENSARY is located at No. 371 2d-av.

The NORTHWESTERN DISPENSARY is located at No. 511 8th-av.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

TAKE NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUtioned not to give any credit to ROBERT ABERCROMBIE, of Irvington, Westchester County, in the name of KILPATRICK & ABERCROMBIE, as there is no such firm in existence, and said Abercrombie is not in any way connected with me in business, and has no authority to act for me in any manner; and I will not be responsible for any debts contracted, or liabilities by him incurred. ARTHUR KILPATRICK.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating a note of E. ALLEN & CO., of Boston, drawn to their own order, dated March 15, 1860, at eight months, for eight hundred and fifty-six dollars twenty-three cents, ($856 23.) Said note was mailed 17th May, 1860, and has not been received. Payment has been stopped. A. PERSON & HARRIMAN, Nos. 60 and 63 Murray-st.
New York, May 25, 1860.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH —Board of Aldermen—will meet on MONDAY, the 4th of June, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 3 P. M., to take into consideration the removal of the manure heap foot of 38th-st., East River, and all other business that may come before said Committee.

TERRENCE FARLEY,
MICHAEL TUOMEY,
GEORGE STARR,
Committee on Public Health.

THE UNDERSIGNED, IN COMPLIANCE WITH the "Act in relation to the sale of bottles used by the manufacturers and bottlers of mineral water, passed April 16, 1860, entitled "An act to amend chapter 344, of the laws of 1857," cautions all persons from using, selling or buying any of the following-named bottles—marked "Alex. Eagle—Mineral Water," and "Alex. Eagle, 1860, Mineral Water."

ALEXANDER EAGLE,
MAY 26, 1860. No. 70 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated MADAME BREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction; she feels confident that she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife and husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 22d-st. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

MEDICAL.

THE TALENT

Of the most eminent European Artists is employed in illustrating the new edition of that practical medical work,

HUMAN FRAILTY,

Or, Physiological Researches, just issued from the press. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from imprudence, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating results of chemical tests, and examination of the stomach taken by the Patentee's newly-constructed microscope, with powerful lenses. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage to any part of the country on receipt of postage stamps to the amount. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Tricsman, from Dr. HARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal st., New-York, where he may be consulted as usual from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8 in the evening. Sundays from 11 till 1. The book is also sold by F. C. WELLS & CO. No. 146 Fraukfort-st., New-York, and J. WORTHINGTON, No. 282 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HAMMOND'S
NEW MEDICAL BOOK,
Intended for popular use. Price $1, mailed.
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor-House.

DR. CHARLES ALBERT,
FROM PARIS,
No. 548 Broadway, New-York.
ALLEZ LE CONSULTER.
Celebrated TURKEY BLOOD PILLS, for ladies, $1 and $2 the box.

A GOOD THING, THAT EVERYBODY should have.—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES stand confessedly at the head of remedial means for the use of the people. They are safe, removed from the poisonous, dangerous and repulsive doses of quackery, or Old School practice; the inconvenience of Water Cure, or the intricate and perplexing obscurities of the usual Homeopathic books and medicines. Consisting of simple specifics for the various diseases to which they are related—put up in the form of simple sugar pellets—and prepared of ingredients neither dangerous nor disgusting, they are the ready aid of the parent or nurse, and the comfort of the complaining and invalid.

They possess these positive advantages: They are harmless; no injury can arise from their use. They are simple; you always know what to take, and how to take it. They are convenient; you can give the proper Specific Pills at a moment's warning, without hesitation or delay. They are efficient; in thousands of cases disease is arrested at once, and the system freed without prostration or delay.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

	Price of single boxes—Cents
1—For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite, Wetting the Bed	25
3—For Colic, Teething Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants	25
4—For Diarrhea of children or adults, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaint	25
5—For Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griping, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, and Sore Throat	25
8—For Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9—For Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10—For Dyspepsia, weak, acid or deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11—For Suppressed Menses, or scanty, or delaying, green sickness	25
12—For Leucorrhea or Whites, bearing down, too profuse Menses	25
13—For Croup, hoarse, croupy Cough, difficult and oppressed Breathing	25
14—For Salt Rheum Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15—For Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16—For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Ague	50
17—For Piles, internal or external, blind or bleeding, recent or obstinate	50
18—For Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Myelids, Failing or Weak sight	50
19—For Catarrh, acute or chronic, dry or flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20—For Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21—For Asthma, oppressed, difficult, labored breathing, cough and expectoration	50
22—For Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23—For Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings, and Old Ulcers	50
24—For General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25—For Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26—For Sea-sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27—For Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28—For Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and consequent Prostration and Debility	100
29—For Sore Mouth or Canker	50

PRICE.

The entire set, case of twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions $10 00
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions 5 00
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and Book of Directions 4 00
Case of fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions 2 00
Case of any six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions 1 00
Large case of 2-oz. vials, for Planters and Physicians 15 00

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

We send these Remedies, by the single box or full case, to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

N. B.—The boxes Nos. 1 to 15 are small size, Nos. 16 to 28 large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial case no attention is necessary on this point.

Look over the list, make up a case of what kinds you choose, and inclose the amount in current note or stamps, by mail, or one express, to HUMPHREYS' & CO., No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express.

NO FAMILY or TRAVELER should be without these invaluable curatives. Thousands use them with the most triumphant success.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at the office, No. 562 Broadway, daily, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., or by letter.

AGENTS WANTED—For the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VEnereal Hospital Practice, by M. LABMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Also, TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 7 to 9. As those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, leucorhœa, (whites,) involuntary seminal nightly losses, with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this method to inform them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into eight rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. Should be read by all persons previous to marriage. "Medical Gazette." Price, colored plates, $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Separate consulting rooms.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1, and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, near Walker's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula, and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 416 4th-av. At all other hours he is at his private hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require the more important operations, or careful dietetic treatment.

LA FLOR DEL UCAYALI—THE GREAT NEW French remedy against nervous debility, seminal losses and weakness, can only be had genuine, at $2 per bottle, at Dr. LACOSTE'S Private Medical Rooms, No. 613 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas, where the first exclusively French treatment of secret diseases and female complaints can be found. All French preparations sales, &c., for sale. Medicines, &c., by express and mail.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the said office, No. 3 Division-st. Beds for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

STEAMBOAT JOHN HART, ALIAS CONFIDENCE, FOR SALE CHEAP.

Hull 160 feet long, 23 feet beam, 8½ feet hold: Engine 36 inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke. In good condition and now running. Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

STEAM—NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The Vanderbilt European Line United States Mail Steamships sail between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

	FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE	RETURNING FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON,
VANDERBILT, Lefevre	Sat., June 16	Wed., July 4
ILLINOIS, Grima	Sat., June 30	Wed., July 18
VANDERBILT	Sat., July 28	Wed., Aug. 15
ILLINOIS	Sat., Aug 11	Wed., Aug. 29
VANDERBILT	Sat., Sept. 8	Wed., Sept. 26

These ships have water-tight compartments.
Price of passage without wines, liquors, &c., &c.
1st Cabin, $130 and $150; 2d Cabin, $80.
Certificates of passage issued from Europe to America. Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
H. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., No. 13

From the Nevada Gold Region.

[illegible] OF THE ARKANSAS—[illegible]

St. Joseph, Mo., Wednesday, May 30.

The Pony Express, due on Monday, the 28th, arrived last night at 9 P. M., but brought no California mail, which is supposed to have been intercepted by Indians. The only matter brought by this Express is from Salt Lake, at which place it arrived and left on the 24th inst. All the information we can learn in regard to this failure is the following note on the Salt Lake way bill, made by the Agent: "The rider came just in; the Indians have chased all the men from the stations between Diamond Spring and Carson Valley. The pouch in which the Express matter is carried is lost."

The Indians are reported to have killed two riders on the last trip, and it is supposed that they carried off or destroyed the mail matter belonging to this express.

The news from Salt Lake is very meagre.

On the 17th inst. two men named Myron Benwa and S. Kirz Johnson were shot at once by some unknown person.

The distance from Salt Lake to St. Joseph's, 1,200 miles, was made by this express in five days and seven hours.

The Methodist Conference.

THE BOOK CONCERN—LITERARY INSTITUTIONS—THE EDUCATIONAL CAUSE, &C.

Buffalo, Wednesday, May 30.

The Conference considered the report of the Book Committee this morning. It recommends that when an officer of the General Conference shall be found without employment by the failure of a periodical or any other enterprise, he shall be at the disposition of the appointing power. The affairs of the Book Concern are represented to be in a very prosperous condition—the sale of books, etc., increasing very rapidly, and will soon reach a million of dollars annually. A minority report was also presented, recommending the establishment of a Branch Book Concern at San Francisco, and that the book agents at New-York proceed to purchase a lot and erect buildings suitable for the purpose at San Francisco.

The Committee on Education reported that the number of Literary Institutions was little less than one hundred, employing four hundred teachers and accommodating 60,000 pupils. The property is valued at $3,000,000. The figures indicate something of the importance and extent of the work.

The report recommends that help be furnished by the Church to the young men who are anxious to obtain an education and fit themselves for the ministry' but who are in needy circumstances. It also recommends the formation of an Educational Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and that the Annual Conference be divided into seven Educational Districts, and recommends the formation of auxiliary educational societies for the collection of funds and other purposes to aid the cause. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Lay Delegation submitted a majority and minority report. Both laid over and printed.

The Slavery report was then taken up, and Rev. Mr. Dempsey proceeded to speak in favor of the third resolution. The Conference adjourned without taking action on the resolution.

Affairs at Boston.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE—MEETING OF THE NEW-ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY—THUNDER-STORM—DEPARTURE OF THE EUROPA.

Boston, Wednesday, May 30.

The Special Session of the Legislature to take into consideration the cattle distemper, convened at noon to-day, when a communication was received from the Governor on the subject, which was referred to a Joint Committee of fourteen of the House and seven of the Senate. The Governor estimates the number of neat cattle in the United States at twenty millions. He urges the importance of checking the contagion: suggests a thorough investigation of the character of the disease; thinks that the transit of cattle through the several towns may require additional legislation, and leaves to the wisdom of the Legislature the subject of enlarging the number of the Board of Commissioners and of increasing their authority.

The New-England Anti-Slavery Convention assembled in this City to-day. The attendance is quite large. Mr. Garrison presented a series of resolutions, varying very little in tone and character from those presented at previous Conventions. Among the speakers were Messrs. Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglass, (colored,) of Chicago; Remond, Garrison and others. The Convention will remain in session five days.

During a thunder-storm, this afternoon, the lightning struck the schooner *Roxbury*, of Philadelphia, at the Baltimore packet pier, shivering her mast to pieces, setting the vessel on fire, and piercing several holes through her hull. The damage by fire was considerable. One of the pieces of the mast, in its descent, broke a man's arm.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa* sailed at 9 o'clock A. M., with 67 passengers for Liverpool, and 12 passengers for Halifax, but no specie. Among the passengers were Madam Gazzaniga and Jozy Gouverneur.

Republican Ratification Meetings.

ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATION AT SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Syracuse, N. Y., Wednesday, May 30.

The Republicans are holding a grand ratification meeting here to-night, and the concourse of people is immense. Delegations several hundred strong came in from Geddes and Fayetteville, and a splendid company of "Salt-Pointers" and "Wide-Awakes" headed the immense procession, illuminating the whole city with their torches and fireworks. The City Hall is packed with a dense crowd, and enthusiastic hundreds are holding a meeting outside. The demonstration has rarely, if ever, been equaled in Syracuse.

GRAND RALLY AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Springfield, Mass., Wednesday, May 30.

The Republicans held a meeting in this city this evening, to ratify the nominations of Lincoln and Hamlin. Mayor Harris presided.

Owing to a heavy rain storm not more than 1,200 persons were present, including the delegations from the surrounding towns.

The meeting was very enthusiastic, and resolutions of a strong Republican tendency were passed.

Among the speakers were Hon. George Ashmun, President of the Chicago Convention, and Hon. Erastus Hopkins, another delegate to that Convention. Mr. Ashmun in the course of his remarks very positively denied the current statement that any party or parties controlled the action of the Chicago Convention in reference to the nomination of Lincoln.

One hundred guns were fired in honor of the candidates.

Indiana Politics.

Vincennes, Wednesday, May 30.

Hon. John Law, of Evansville, was nominated for Congress to-day by the Democrats of the First Congressional District.

Capture of a Slaver.

Augusta, Wednesday, May 30.

A special dispatch to the Savannah *Republican* from Cedar Keys, 29th, states that advices were received there that Lieut. Maffet had captured, off the Havana bark, with a cargo of 800 Africans, and that the vessel and negroes were carried to Key West on the 25th.

Vessels Burned at New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, May 30.

The Bayou Sara packet *Duncan F. Kenner*, the ferry-boat *B. Clark*, and an Opelousas clay barge, were burned this morning. Loss, $70,000.

Sudden Death.

Newburg, C. W., Wednesday, May 30.

Mrs. J. C. Smiles, a passenger on the Express train going east, to-day, died suddenly at this station by the bursting of a blood-vessel.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Wednesday, May 30—6 P. M.

Flour firm and in fair demand; sales 900 bbls., at $4 25 for fine, $5 25 for Extra State; $5 25@$5 50 for Extra Illinois and Wisconsin; $5 62½@$5 75 for Extra Ohio and Indiana; $6@$6 75 for Double Extras. Wheat firm, with a fair milling demand; sales 5,600 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $1 10; 5,500 bushels Red Wintar Indiana, at $1 23; 5,600 bushels White Winter ditto, at $1 30. Corn in good demand, and advanced 1c.@3c.; sales 60,000 bushels, at 50½c. for No. 2 Toledo; 52c.@54½c. for No. 2 Illinois. Oats in better demand; sales of 2,200 bushels Canada, at 35c. Whisky nominal, at 20c. Canal Freights unchanged. *Imports:* 7,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 196,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

Oswego, Wednesday, May 30—6 P. M.

Flour firm and unchanged in prices; salce 800 bbls. at $5@$5 25 for State from Chicago Spring Wheat; $5 75 from red Western; $6 50 from white do., and $7 for favorite double extra. Wheat in better demand, especially at the close; supply light; sales 4,300 bush. extra Milwaukee club at $1 19, and 10,500 bushels Canada club, including 2,000 bushels at $1 18. Corn also scarce and wanted; sales last evening 10,300 bushels Indiana at 56½c.; market this afternoon closing firmer. Oats steady; sales 5,000 bushels Canadian at 37c. Barley nominal. Rye dull; sales 3,000 bushels Canadian at 81c. Peas quiet. Canal Freights dull at 25c. on Flour, 7c. on Wheat, and 6½c. on Corn to New-York. *Imports*—13,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,560 bbls. Flour; 11,200 bush Wheat; 14,000 bush. Corn; 5,000 bush. Beans.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, May 30.

Flour unchanged. Wheat dull. Corn closed with a declining tendency; declined 3c. Provisions generally closed with an advancing tendency. Mess Pork—$18 50. Lard unoyant, at 11¾c.@12½c. Whisky dull at 21½c.

Mobile, Wednesday, May 30.

Cotton—Sales to-day 500 bales, at 10½c.@10¾c. for Middling; sales of three days, 3,500 bales; receipts for three days, 1,850 bales. Freights and Exchange unchanged.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, May 30.

Flour firm, business large, but prices unchanged. Whisky unchanged. Provisions firm. Mess Pork, $17 25. Lard, 11¼c. Exchange steady.

Baltimore, Wednesday, May 30.

Flour steady; Howard-street superfine, $5 50. Wheat firm, at former rates. Corn active; White, 70c.@73c.; Yellow, 65c.@67c. Provisions unchanged; Whisky better, Ohio 21½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, May 30.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 95½; Reading Railroad, 21; Morris, Canal, 56½; Long Island Railroad, 12; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38⅞. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Dogs at Half Price.—If Sir Walter Scott, Christopher North and Mr. Jassa may be relied upon, the dog is a grateful animal. In profound gratitude should all Manhattan dogs "bow-wow" to Mayor Wood and City Marshal Bunham, who have reduced their value, as captives for the dog pound, to twenty-five cents each, instead of fifty cents, which has hitherto been the bribe for canine slaughter in the dog-days. Yesterday the annual notice was issued from the Mayor's Office, to the owners of dogs, that on and after June 4 the ordinance respecting such animals found running loose in the streets, without being properly muzzled, will be strictly enforced." But only half the temptation for their capture is now held forth to the boys, and no dogs are any longer permitted to be received from boys. The former premium of fifty cents was considered too liberal, many dogs having been captured beyond the City limits, and even in New-Jersey, quite unoffending dogs they were and conveyed to the pound for the sake of the half-dollar *per canem* which the captors were to receive therefor. Twenty-five cents is a diminished inducement, and therefore let dogs be glad. We may mention, in this connection, that the "pound" is removed to a large, stationed at the foot of Twenty-sixth-street, North River, where the "water of sacrifice" can be let on easily and without stint.

Gymnastic Exhibition.—The pupils of Ottignon's Gymnasium favored Mr. W. T. C. Grower, their instructor, with a benefit, last evening. The attendance was very good indeed. Dr. Winship, of Roxbury, Mass., whose gymnastic performances have excited general wonder wherever witnessed, delivered a brief address in favor of physical culture. Although announced as a spectator merely, he favored the company with some of his famous feats, raising himself from the ground by his little finger, and shouldering a barrel of flour. The other performances were by pupils of the institution, and consisted of vaulting, acrobatic feats, and the usual gymnastic exercises. To individualize names, where the performances of all were so meritorious as to deserve more mention than the crowded state of our columns can allow, would seem invidious. To use the language of an enthusiastic lady, the thing was "as good as a circus," and the human form divine was twisted into more shapes than we had before deemed it capable of assuming. Owing to the success of this exhibition, it has been determined to give another this evening, and we understand that Dr. Winship has consented to remain, and give it the benefit of his presence.

Republican Ratification Meetings.—A Republican ratification meeting, for the Eighteenth Ward, was held last night at Kirchner's Hotel, in Third-avenue. The audience was large and enthusiastic. George Opdyke was called to the chair, and made some openig remarks. The meeting was then addressed by Mr. David Dudley Field, who highly enlogized Mr. Lincoln as a fitting candidate for the Presidency. Speeches were also made by Messrs. Jas. Fairman and Chas. S. Spencer, A. C. Hills and others. The room not being sufficiently large for the crowd assembled, an outside meeting was held; a meeting of the Eleventh Ward Campaign Club, was also held last night at Logan's Hotel, Houston-street, Hamilton Wade, Esq., in the Chair. Resolutions, endorsing the Chicago nominations, were adopted. The Sixth Ward Republicans also held a meetiog at No. 100 Elm-street, at which M. H. V. Martin was elected President for the year. Resolutions approving the Republican nominations were adopted.

An Alleged Case of Poisoning.—Sheriff Edgerton, of Rutland, Vt., has just brought to Dr. Chilton, of this City, for analysis, the stomachs of Mrs. Allen and Mr. Warden, both former residents of that town, who, it is suspected, died in consequence of taking poison which had been administered to them intentionally. Mrs. Allen died some months ago, in Rutland, and the scandal-mongers of the town at once associated the name of her husband—a physician—with that of Mrs. Weedon. This gossip took no definite form until last week, when Mr. Weedon, who had been ill for some time, became suddenly worse, and died. His remains were regularly interred on Thursday, but the stories which had been in circulation took such a shape that the authorities deemed it best to exhume them on the next Saturday. This they did, and found sufficient evidence against Dr. Allen and Mrs. Weedon to justify them in committing them both to jail. The remains of Mrs. Allen have also been exhumed, and have been placed in the possession of Dr. Chilton, as stated above.

Japan and the Japanese.—A lecture was delivered last night, in the Hall of the Board of Education, before the Teachers' Association, by James W. Gerard, Esq., on "Japan and the Japanese." He reviewed their social habits and system of government, and highly praised their artistic skill. They had the art of printing in colors on wooden blocks long before it was known in Europe. Their porcelain and china surpassed any in the world. Their system of Police *espionage* was superior to that of France, England or America. Their laws were few and simple, and promptly administered. They were not a people to be called barbarians. They had a knowledge of civil engineering, of mathematics, geometry and trigonometry. They had the compass long before it was known to Europeans. In conclusion Mr. Gerard expressed the highest esteem for the Japanese character, and trusted that the present mission would be followed by beneficial results.

Meeting of the Hicksite Quakers.—The anniversary gathering of the Hicksite Friends was fully attended yesterday at their meeting-house in Hester-street. John Hunt, of New-Jersey, and Samuel M. Janney, of Virginia, made religious addresses. The usual Convention for private business assembled at 4 o'clock P. M., the ladies, as usual, occupying the upper, and the men the lower part of the house. The business was mostly of a private nature.

At Brooklyn the Friends were addressed in the forenoon by Rachael Moore, an eminent preacher of the denomination. Her sermon occupied nearly two hours in its delivery, and was considered a very edifying discourse. The Orthodox Friends assemble next week.

The Brooklyn Ferries.—The Union Ferry Company having secured a new ten years' lease of the ferries under their charge, are about to commence an extensive series of improvements in the boats and ferry houses. Two new boats are to be built this Summer, and several others will undergo extensive repairs and improvements. The Catherine ferry, whose business has much increased during the past year, will be immediately supplied with larger boats.

[illegible] schooner *Josephine*, which was seized on Tuesday as a prize, appeared yesterday before Mr. Dwight, Assistant United States District-Attorney, and gave bail in $2,000 to appear for trial. The schooner has been ordered to the Atlantic Dock, where her cargo will be discharged and placed in the public store.

Postponement of the Republican Ratification Meeting.—The Republican Ratification Meeting, which was to have taken place on Friday, at the Cooper Institute, is postponed to Thursday, June 7, in consequence of a misunderstanding as to the time when the large hall of that Institution could be obtained.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

QUARANTINE MATTERS.

REPLY OF MAYOR WOOD TO THE QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS.

In consequence of the failure of the Legislature to make an appropriation for the maintenance of Quarantine at this Port, the Commissioners of Quarantine recently applied to the Mayors of this City and Brooklyn for appropriations in support of the Floating Hospital, now at anchor in the lower Bay. The following is Mayor Wood's reply:

To the Commissioners for the Removal of the Quarantine Station:

Gentlemen: Your communication of the 15th inst., addressed to his Honor, the Mayor, relative to funds necessary to defray the expenses of the Floating Hospital, has been received and duly considered.

In the examination of this question, we find that in 1847 the Marine Hospital, and all lands and buildings used for Quarantine purposes, were, by the Legislature of the State, vested in the Commissioners of Emigration, in trust for the people of the State, and the sole and exclusive control of the same, (except in regard to the sanitary treatment of the inmates thereof,) was given to the Commissioners of Emigration, for the purpose of receiving all persons sick with contagious infections or pestilential diseases, which should be "sent to the said Hospital by the Health Officer, or under his authority." The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint a physician of the Marine Hospital, whose powers and duties shall be to appoint, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of Emigration, all needed assistant physicians, nurses, orderlies, and other employees of the Marine Hospital, or other Hospital used for Quarantine purposes, and suspend or remove the same, but the rate of pay, (except to the assistant-physician,) shall be regulated and determined by the Commissioners of Emigration. He shall also have the general charge and control of the Marine Hospital, used for Quarantine purposes, and is required to receive in said Hospital "all persons sick with contagious, infectious or pestilential disease, which may be sent hither by the Health Officer, or under his authority, or that of the Board of Health of the City of New-York, except itch and syphilis;" to permit the Health Officer to have free access to said Hospitals, in order to learn the condition of the sick, and judge the necessity of detaining the vessel from whence they were landed. We find, also, the following statulory provisions—viz.:

1. The physician of the Marine Hospital shall have and receive an annual salary of $5,000, to be paid quarterly or monthly, as the Commissioners of Emigration may determine, and each of the assistant physicians shall have and receive a salary of $1,200 per annum, and in that ratio for any period of service of such physician or assistants; and all salaries and other compensation of such physician and assistant physicians, and of all nurses, orderlies and servants, or others necessarily employed in and about the business, care and proper management of such marine or other hospital for quarantine purposes, shall be paid by the Commissioners of Emigration, from and out of moneys collected upon the bond herein before required to be given by the owners or consignees of vessels arriving with and landing passengers at the port of New-York, or from the commutation monsya paid upon or in lieu of such bond in accordance with the provisions of this act, and all the expense of such marine or other hospital for quarantine purposes shall, as far as practicable, be defrayed by said Commissioners out of and from the moneys and securities in this act specified, but nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to authorize the payment of any salary or compensation for services rendered by said Commissioners of Emigrstion, or any of them.

2. The Physician of Marine Hospital shall present to the Legisiature annually, on or before the 1st of March, a report of the general condition of the Hospital under his charge, with the statistics of the Institution in detail, and such other information and suggestions in regard to the same as he may deem advisable, and testify the same by their affidavit. He shall also furnish to the Board of Health of the City of New-York, and to the Commissioners of Emigration whenever required by them to do so, an official return of the number and diseases of the patieots in the Marine Hospital.

3. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of the Marine, or other Hospital used for Quarantine purposes, to furnish to the Board of Health, as often as may be required, a full and correct report of all persons in the said Hospital affected with any contagious and infectious disease, of all such persons as may die or be discharged as cured; such report shall be countersigned by the Agent of the Bosrd of Health, and no persons who may be, or who have been, received as patients affected with contagious or infectious disease, or under treatment as such, shall be discharged or removed from the Marine, or other Hospitals used for Quarantine purposes, without a permit in writing from the Health Officer.

4. The Physician of Marine Hospital shall discharge the duties of Superintendent of Marine Hospital, under the Commissioners of Emigration, and without further pecuniary compensation than that allowed him as Physician.

5. The Commissioners of Emigration shall receive into the Marine, or other Hospital for Quarantine purposes, all alien passengers for whom bond shall have been given or commutation paid, under the several acts of this State relating to alien passengers arriving at the port of New-York, who shall be infected with any contagious or infectious disease, and sent to such Hospital by the authority of the Health Officer. They shall defray the expenses of such patients out of the money by them received on account of bond or commutation. They shall also receive and provide for all other patients or passengers who shall have landed from any vessel at the port of New-York, affected with any contagious or infectious disorders, who shall be directed to be so received hy the Health Officer or the Board of Health; they shall be entitled to receive for such person so admitted (other than aliens above mentioned) at the rate of three dollars per week for their support and medical care, which shall be at the expense of the owner or consignee of any vessel in which such person shall have arrived and from which they have landed; and no vessel shall be permitted to leave Quarantine until such expense shall have been paid or secured to be paid to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Emigration or the officers duly authorized by them for such purpose.

6. All officers and employes of the Marine Hospital, except Chaplains, shall be required to reside within the Quarantine inclosure, and the Commissioners of Emigration are hereby directed to provide suitable accommodation for the same.

With these statutory provisions, ample in every part for the care and maintenance of the Marine or other Hospital, and for Quarantine purposes, and a sufficient fund for carrying out the same, and officers in commission for the discharge of the several duties indicated by the law, we think it would be an unwarrantaolc assumption on our part, or that of any other unauthorized body, to attempt the discharge of duties so manifestly the province of others. That these are the duties of the Commissiooers of Emigration, the Health Officer of the port and the Physician of the Marine Hospital, respectively, is too plain to be misunderstood, and the practical interpretatioo for many years past sufficiently indicates their appreciation of their respective obligations and duties. In 1857 your commission was established for the sole purpose of effecting the removal of the Quarantine station, and the provisions of temporary accommodations for the care of the sick on land or water, and funds appropriated for that nse, and wherever such accommodations were provided the Commissioners of Emigration were to accept the same, and all laws applicable to the Quarantine in its present situation were to apply to the new site, whether temporary or permanent.

Your predecessors in office purchased Seguine's Point, and fitted up hospitals for quarantine purposes, and while the act of passing them over to the Commissiooers of Emigration they were coosmned by fire. In 1859 a new appropriation of $50,000 were made by the Legislature, if in your judgment the public health required it, to provide temporary accommodations at any locality, which they may procure for persons arriving in the port of New-York sick with yellow fever or other pestilential disease, until the present Quarantine shall be removed, and it shall be the duty of the Commissioners for the removal of Quarantine Station to make some suitable arrangements for the removing and taking proper care of such persons as may be sick at the hospital at Castleton, and when such arrangements shall have been made, and notice thereof shall have been given to the Commissioners of Emigration, they shall cease to send sick persons to said hospital, but shall send to such places as the said Commissioners shall designate, and pay the expense of their support."

If then the Floating Hospital, to which allusion is made in your communication, is intended as the "temporary accommodation," which is to substitute the Hospital at Castleton for the reception of Quarantine patients, it is only necessary that you should tender the same unequivocally to the Commissioners of Emigration, in order that it be entitled to their support, and the patients on board receive the medical care to which, by law, they are entitled. By order of the Commissioners of Health.

FERNANDO WOOD, Chairman.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

SANITARY REPORTS—A POLICEMAN IMPRISONED FOR ENFORCING THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW—ANOTHER FINED FOR OMITTING TO REPORT VIOLATIONS OF THE SAME.

At the regular meeting of the Police Commissioners, yesterday, the usual sanitary reports were received of some fifty objectionable buildings and premises. In Brooklyn hog-pens and cow-stables form the staple of complaints. The following report was submitted by Inspector Carpenter:

Precinct No. 20, May 30, 1860.

"Inspector Carpenter—*Dear Sir:* Officer James H. Hendersoo, of this Precinct, was yesterday arrested and locked up in Eldridge-street jail upon complaint of John Kerr, who was, on Sunday, 13th inst., arrested by said Anderson for selling intoxicating liquors on Sunday, in violation of Sunday law, and held to in the bail sum of $300 to answer.

T. M. CURRY, Captain.
Serg't. BRADY.

The arrest of Anderson was made upon complaint of false imprisonment, by Kina. The matter was referred to the Counsel of the Board for advice as to the proper steps to be taken. Meantime the officer remains in jail for discharging his duty under the instructions of the Department.

D. B. McCollough, who was tried for failure to report violators of the Sunday law in Jones' Wood, was fined ten days' pay.

Sergeant Lean made a special report of a number of slaughter-houses and fat-boiling establishments in Thirty-ninth-street, near Eleventh-avenue; and, also, a similar place at No. 273 West Thirty-eighth-street. They have all been declared nuisances, and will be removed.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

RESIGNATION OF MR. JOHN A. KENNEDY—THE WEEKLY STATISTICS.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their regular weekly meeting yesterday at Castle Garden. John A. Kennedy, who has recently been elected as General Superintendent of Police, submitted his resignation of the post of Superintendent of the Castle Garden Emigrant Dépôt, which was accepted. The duties of this office will hereafter be distributed among the different officers already in charge of the establishment. By the weekly statement it appears that 3,066 emigrants have arrived during the past week, and during the year 33,471, against 27,343 to the same period last year. Amount of commutation received this week, $4,658; balance in bank, $29,460 85.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Census Marshals.—The following persons have been authorized to take the census in this city:

Ward.
1—Hugh Reddy, L. Healy.
2—Daniel McLaughlin, John McConnell.
3—Archar Williams.
4—Luke Rogers, Richard Holden.
5—Wm. Furey, Michael Baxter.
6—Thos. Conway, Wm. A. Fury.
7—John McLoughlin, Samuel Bowden.
8—Alexander Galloway.
9—John Fitzsimmons, Matthias Gavin.
10—Peter Murtagh.
11—Peter Filzpatrick, Joseph Smith.
12—John Hope, John Cshtil.
13—Frederick Cox, John Tucker.
14—Daniel O'Reilly, A. Murphy.
15—John F. McCully, Michael Shields.
16—Jeremiah Foley, Louis Pfster.
17—Andrew Kilbeen, A. J. Kemble.
18—L. A. Whitehill, Thomas McDonakl.
19—A. Kraek, Luke O'Reilly.

The Courts.—City Court Calendar for this day Nos. 28, 45, 70, 27, 48, 58, 66, 71. In the Court of Sessions yesterday, Peter Vogel, indicted for larceny, in stealing a cow, in March last, from a Mr. Stevenson, was tried and found guilty. Felix McCluskey and John McKenna were convicted of assault and battery upon Deputy-Sheriff J. Q. Adams, while in the discharge of duties pertaining to his office, and sentenced each to pay a fine of $25. James McCluskey, the leader in the assault upon Mr. Adams, and who used a slung-shot, was convicted at the commencement of the present term of the Court, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing. Thomas Kelly and Valentine Roth, for selling liquor without license, were sentenced to pay a fine of $10 each. John McManon and Thomas Martin, indicted for assault and battery upon Officer Utter, of the Fonrth Precinct Police, were convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of $25 each, or be Imprisoned for 35 days. Justice Walker, on Tuesday evening, sentenced Alexander Dunbar to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for six months, for robbing the till of a lagerbier-saloon, at No. 13 Union-street.

Items.—The recent decision of Justice Cornell, in the liquor cases, was yesterday confirmed by Justice Colaban.... The City Railroad Company have got the new cars intended to be run over the new Flatbush-avenue ronte. They present a very neat appearance, and are much lighter than the cars now in use. The track will be finished on Flatbush-avenue, so that cars can be run regularly by the 1st of July, and possibly sooner... The body of a male child was found by the Police yesterday in a vacant lot off Court-street. It was examined by Police-Surgeon Ball, who says the child was born alive. The Coroner has the case in charge.... The somnambulist, Mrs. Ann Hennessey, who a few nights ago walked out of a window in the fourth story of her residence, fell to the sidewalk, and then got up and walked back to her room without assistance, apparently entirely uninjured, died yesterday from internal injuries then received.... Three new Base ball Clubs have recently been organized in this city—the Lafayette Club, H. Clay St. John, President; the Active Club, George Rucker, President; and the Nassau Club, J. N. Randolph, President.

A Boy Arrested for Using a Slung-shot.—Yesterday morning, as a boy named Scott Quimby, about ten years old, was going to school, through Willoughby-street, saw a large boy beating a small boy, and interfered to stop the fight. Upon this a boy named Martin McLoughlin, of No. 116 Prince-street, ran up and struck Quimby a severe blow on the top of the head with a slung-shot, injuring him seriously, if not fatally. McLoughlin, who is about fourteen years old, was arrested by Detective Van Wagner, and committed to await the result of the injuries to the boy Quimby.

Political.—The Republican General Committee has resolved to hold a ratification meeting some time between the 16th and 25th of June. The same Committee have under consideration a proposition to organize Assembly District Clubs "for the purpose of perfecting a more thorough organization of the Republican Party, and providing for meetings from time to time during the Presidential campaign." The next meeting of the Committee will be held Tuesday evening, June 5.

Brooklyn Concert.—Mr. Sedgwick, the well-known English musician, assisted by his son, Charles Sedgwick, whose astoolishing performance on the concertina has given him a place of his own in musical circles, give one of their English concerts to-night, at the Brooklyn Athenæum. The programme includes the names of Mrs. Mozart, Miss Hawley, and other vocalists.

Licenses.—The Excise Commissioners held their last session yesterday, having granted 459 licenses at $30 each.

The Steam Fire-Engine.

THE MACHINE OF MESSRS. LEE & LARNED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see that some one writing in your paper of the 19th inst. is greatly exercised because Engine Companies Nos. 36 and 29 have seen fit to petition, and the Common Council to grant their request, for steam fire-engines like the "Manhattan." The fact that some other "well-known builder" has not been able to indnce the Council to order for these Companies such an engine as they did not want and would not have, seems to weigh upon his mind; a failure in which he has perhaps only a patriotic interest, though his quotations from the private correspondence of the builder in question would seem to indicate something more. Disinterested or otherwise, *his* opinion is "that the most important features of Lee & Larned's engines are inferior to those of other builders;" and to support it, he very logically cites the performance, not of other steam fire-engines, but of "the best class of locomotive boilers;" a kind of boiler that is not used at all on steam fire-engines, by reason partly of the weight required for a given power, and partly of its comparative slowness in getting up steam. "The New-York engines," he says, "are reported to have been often and signally beaten." If so, it is certainly news to New-York firemen. It is not, however, my object to notice all the points of his very bitter attack on the builders of these engines, who are quite competent to defend themselves, if the occasion requires it of them, but to contrast some of its statements with the actual performance of the "Manhattan," in which engine I have some interest. It is proper for me to do this, as the charges made must be mainly predicated on the performance of that engine, which, until about the 1st of January, was the only one on regular and constant duty in this City.

It is intimated that these engines are "not reliable for regular and steady service as those of other builders." "They are jockeyed," it is said, "when they show their best results, getting up steam to a high pressure, and then running it off in a spasm of remarkable pumping." The "remarkable pumping" I readily admit, but I deny the "spasms." The *Manhattan* has been on duty a year, and what it has done in that time has not "been done in a corner." I venture to say that the Steam Fire-engine does not exist that has done in the same time an equal amount of duty, and been the means of saving from destruction so large an amount of property. It has been, indeed, its good fortune that the frequent fires of the past Winter have afforded it the opportunity of such service; but it is surely not merely good fortune that the opportunity has been so improved. The fires in Rivington-street, in Broadway near Canal-street, in Greenwich-street, at the *Ledger* Building in Fulton-street, at the tenement-house in Elm-street, and the great fire in Beekman-street, though among the most prominent before the public, are but a small part of those in which it has done signal service. Besides doing duty regularly in three Districts, it has often done special duty at serious fires in other Districts, as in the case of the Elm-street fire, and the fire at Light & Bradbury's Works in Prince-street. In repeated instances its services have been required for eight or ten consecutive hours. In other cases, where high buildings have been endangered, its best powers of "exhibition playing" with street-streams have been called into requisition for considerable time. In short, it has had its full share, at least, of every kind of fire-duty that can test the promptness, the power, the endurance or the strength of an engine. Now, it is very evident that no "jockeying" will carry an engine through such tests as these. The truth is, the superiority of these engines is shown in the large volume of water, in proportion to their weight, which they can keep up steadily a practical working distance, even more than in their extreme playing on distance for show purposes. As a quantity engine, for ordinary or for extreme fire-duty, there is certainly no engine yet brought before the public, light enough to be hauled by hand, that can be compared with Lee & Larned's light engines.

The amount of damage done to the *Manhattan's* boiler in working at the fire on the *Westervelt*, referred to in the same article, is greatly overstated. The most decisive evidence could be adduced, if I had not already exceeded the limits which I suppose must be assigned me, of the injustice of the charges that these engines are particularly fragile, and involve great expense for repairs to keep them in order. I will only say, therefore, in conclusion, that to show most decisively against these and all such misrepresentations, in what condition a year of arduous service has left the *Manhattan*, the company propose at an early day to exhibit the engine publicly in the Park, and give a trial of its present power at the same point at which "other well-known builders" have recently tried their engines.

ROBT. C. BROWN,
Foreman Engine Company No. 8.

CERTIFICATE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

New-York, May 22, 1860.

We, the undersigned officers of Fire Insurance Companies in the City of New-York, having observed in a recent number of a New-York daily journal an article reflecting upon the steam fire engines built by Messrs. Lee & Larned, and charging that they are essentially faulty in their leading features and inferior to engines by other builders, both in the principles of their construction and in their practical operation, deem it an act of *justice* to Messrs. Lee & Larned to state that in our judgment said statement is wholly incorrect; that the engines built by Messrs. L. & L. have been introduced in this City with the approbation and through the cooperation of the Fire Insurance Companies, after careful examination of their merits, in comparison with those of the principal competing engines, by Committees of said Companies, aided by competent engineers, resulting in the conviction that they were in all essential respects, and especially in reference to their safety, ability to discharge water, and comparative lightness, the best engines before the public; and we further state that the practical operations of said engines have in all respects justified our expectations and confirmed our opinion of their superiority over all others.

E. A. Stansbury, Secretary Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company.
Gilbert T. Hoyt, President Continental Insurance Company.
Milton Smith, Secretary Home Insurance Company.
Joseph Walker, President Security Fire Insurance Company.
William M. Randell, Secretary Resolute Fire Insurance Company.
Henry A. Oakley, Secretary Howard Insurance Company of New-York.
W. P. Palmer, President Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, New-York.
Jonathan D. Steele, President Niagara Fire Insurance Company, New-York.
A. J. Clinton, Secretary Eagle Fire Company, New-York.
G. C. Satterlee, President Washington Insurance Company, New-York.
Moses Tucker, President Jefferson Insurance Company, New-York.
J. M. McLean, President Citizens' Fire Insurance Company.
A. B. McDonald, Agent Royal Insurance Company.
George A. Jarvis, President Lenox Insurance Company.
Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, H. Quackenbos, Secretary.
Relief Fire Insurance Company, J. H. Pinkney, Secretary.
Astor Fire Insurance Company, Robert D. Hart, Secretary.
Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, George T. Hayes, Secretary.
Hope Fire Insurance Company, Jacob Reese, President.
Fulton Fire Insurance Company, James M. Rankin, Secretary.
Commercial Fire Insurance Company, Joseph Peter, President.

The Fourth Ward Schools—The Dismissed Teachers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: The Protestant public of this City is under great obligations to that portion of the Press which has exposed the recent iniquitous proceedings in the Fourth Ward Schools. There is, however, one point in the case which has scarcely been dwelt on with sufficient emphasis. The teachers thus cast loose upon the world have doubtless been subjected to considerable pecuniary loss, and possibly to consequent embarrassment. I propose, therefore, that a subscription be raised to indemnify them; and if you will open a list at your office, you may put me down for $100 to start it. Your obedient servant.

C. A. BRISTED.

New-York Club, May 28, 1860.

[Advertisement.]

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Just received from Washington, and on exhibition at
Brady's Gallery,
No. 643 Broadway,
the only authentic photographs of them taken in this country.

Also the different candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.

Wolfe's celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps should be in the hands of every traveler. No family should leave the City or be without a supply during the warm weather. It invariably corrects the ill effects of change of weather, and as a beverage it is the purest liquor made in the world.

Put up in pint and quart bottles. Sold by all druggists, grocers and fruit stores.

ALSO, WOLFE'S PURE COGNAC BRANDY IN BOTTLES, MADEIRA SHERRY AND PORT WINE, FOR MEDICAL USE.

Families who use wines should give the preference to the above.

They are all warranted pure and the best quality. Each bottle has the importer's certificate of its purity.

For sale by all apothecaries, fruit stores, grocers, and at the dépôt, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOUSEKEEPERS

Will find every description of English Medallion Velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpeting, rugs, mats, matting, oilcloths, window-shades, druggets, table and piano covers, at greatly reduced prices, at Hiram Annanson's great carpet establishment, No. 99 Bowery, sign of the large golden eagle.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills are a positive cure for foul breath, sour stomach and flatulency. They cleanse and strengthen the digestive organs, expel the corrupt matters from the bowels, and restore the natural tone of health.

[Advertisement.]

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer is superior to all other articles for destroying rats, mice, roaches, water bugs, and every other species of vermin. Sold at No. 612 Broadway, and by all druggists everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas!—New Gas Fixtures for the Spring trade, superior to any ever offered before, will be found at our great manufacturing dépôt, removed to No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

Warner, Price & Co.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail, *vid* Erie Railroad, 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston,

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2714. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate Committee on Printing Exonerates the President.

Mr. Pryor, of Virginia, "Kicks over the Traces," Charging the Executive with Corruption.

Final Rejection of the Mexican Treaty by the Senate.

POSSIBILITIES OF A SECOND MEXICAN WAR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 31.

REJECTION OF THE M'LANE TREATY.

The Senate to-day first rejected Mr. SIMMONS' amendment to the Mexican treaty, and then rejected the treaty, all the Republicans but Senator TRUMBULL voting against it. War is predicted with Mexico within six months.

DEATH OF JUDGE DANIEL.

Judge DANIEL, of the United States Supreme Court, died in Richmond at 2½ o'clock this afternoon.

THE ATTACK BY INDIANS ON THE PONY EXPRESS —THE ARMY TO INTERFERE.

On receiving the news of the attack by Indians on the Pony Express riders, a large number of Senators and Representatives addressed a note to the Secretary of War, asking the intervention of the army. Mr. FLOYD immediately dispatched by telegraph the following message to Col. SMITH, Commanding Camp Floyd, to send immediately a sufficient force to protect and keep open the route for mail. Immigrants between Camp Floyd and Carson Valley. This dispatch will leave St. Joseph on Saturday evening, and in eight days the troops will be on their route. Mr. RUSSELL, President of the Express Company, has no fear that the express mail-bag is lost. Two trips ago a rider was killed, and yet the mail was saved. Mr. R. has required the official report of the local agent whether the murdered rider left any family, as the Company have determined to provide for the families of those lost in their service.

LIVELY DISPUTE BETWEEN MESSRS. PRYOR AND BURNETT.

A war of roses occurred on the floor of the House to-day. Messrs. PRYOR and BURNETT measured swords, and for some moments the war of words was animated. Mr. PRYOR charged home upon Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. BURNETT parried to the best of his ability, while the liveliest interest was manifested by the floor and galleries.

HON. C. F. ADAMS ON SLAVERY.

Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, who resembles much his late distinguished father, delivered a powerful argument against Slavery, and was listened to with profound attention by members of all parties. A whisper could have been heard over the hall at any time during its delivery.

BEEBE'S NOMINATION CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

Senate confirmed the nomination of BEEBE as Secretary for Kansas. Mr. BEEBE is a Northern man, but appointed on the recommendation of Senator GREEN, who, by the by, says the fight on DOUGLAS must cease.

MR. WILSON'S EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COVODE COMMITTEE.

Hon. S. S. COX voluntarily appeared before the Covode Committee to-day, and made some explanations of WILSON'S evidence delivered yesterday. The Committee assured him that this was unnecessary, as there was nothing before them impeaching him in the slightest degree.

THE JAPANESE DISSATISFIED.

The Japanese Ministers to-day declared their purpose not to visit New-York, or to leave this city until they started for home. The fact of their acceptance of invitation was explained to them, when they replied that if they went, they desired to stay at the Navy-yard or go directly on board the *Niagara*. They have evidently become alarmed and suspicious. They do not believe the story of the accident to the *Niagara*, and the current rumor on the street is that there was no accident, but that the ship started under sealed orders, and after proceeding to a certain point, was directed to return. Such is the story of parties in authority who ought to know. The impression now is, that the Japanese will go aboard and leave for home. President BUCHANAN says that he is heartily tired of them, and desires to get them off his hands. To-day some of the Japanese officers went shopping, and purchased several gold watches, half-a-dozen Yankee clocks, and a lot of coffee mills, bringing back counterfeit money in change. The watches were returned, and the money refunded.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NEWS.

Surgeons MCDOUGAL, HAMMOND and CAMPBELL are appointed a Board to examine into the physical condition of the candidates for West Point, where they will assemble on the 11th of June. Capt. CADWALLADER RINGOLD takes the place of Capt. WILKES in the Board to examine Midshipmen at the Annapolis Naval Academy. Orders have been issued detaching the officers of the *Roanoke*, and the men are to be paid off. Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH has been assigned to the command of the Frankfort Arsenal, and Major HAGNER the Leavenworth Arsenal. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 31.

The Attorney-General, yesterday, gave an opinion in favor of allowing the State of Missouri about $400,000, being the two per cent. arising from the sale of the public lands in that State, heretofore reserved by the Federal Government on account of the construction of a national road, but which was never extended to Missouri. A draft for the amount will be issued in a few days.

The Japanese are beginning to show signs of impatience at their protracted stay here, but as yet no day has been fixed for their leaving Washington or the country. To-day the Ambassadors visit the Smithsonian Institute and the Coast Survey. The under officials, in groups and unattended, visit the places of manufacture and art. Everywhere they are courteously received. The curtosity of the populace being satisfied, they are no longer subjected to the petty annoyances so obnoxious to them on their arrival.

Pending the question to reconsider the vote by which the treaty was rejected, Senators will have an opportunity more closely to consider the effect of their action to-day. It is supposed that the rejection of the Nicaragua Treaty by the votes of nearly all the Republican Senators had not a little influence in the rejection of the Mexican Treaty by the votes of Democrats. An ineffectual effort was made to remove the injunction of secresy, and hence the exact state of the question cannot particularly be stated.

The War Department, to-day, telegraphed the Commander at Camp Floyd directing adequate protection from Salt Lake to Carson Valley, which will effectually guard emigrants, the mails, and secure the safety of the Pony Express in future.

As it is proposed that the bill which passed the House to-day, providing for the establishment of a Government Printing-office, shall go into effect on the 4th of March, 1861, the resolution reducing the rates under the present system will again be introduced.

The contested Missouri election case of BLAIR against BARRETT will be called up in the House on Tuesday next.

D. T. JENES, the signer of land-warrants, is critically ill.

Judge DANIEL, of the Supreme Court, died to-day at Richmond.

A Treasury draft was issued to-day in favor of the State of Missouri for $388,000, being the amount of the two per cent. fund.

The Senate was in Executive session four hours today on the Mexican treaty. There was an earnest debate involving the entire question. Several amendments were voted on and rejected, including those of Mr. SIMMONS, which had been previously approved by some of the Republicans, who were opposed to the treaty in its original form. The treaty was finally rejected by a large majority. This result has produced much disappointment as well as surprise, as the indications during the few weeks past were favorable to its ratification.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 31.

Several petitions and memorials were received.

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) from the Committee appointed to investigate into the payments made by the public printer to various papers, and for electioneering purposes, &c., made a majority report, giving a history of the public printing, and stating in effect that the payments made by WENDELL to various papers were made in compliance with a bargain by WENDELL. If he paid any money for political purposes it was entirely voluntary, and there appears to be no evidence that anything like a levy was made on any person connected with the public printing. Whatever money was expended by WENDELL was without the knowledge of any officer of the Government. The report condemns the present system of public printing, as the very worst that could have been adopted, comments severely on the testimony of WENDELL as to the inaccuracy of his memory and the recklessness of his assertions; entirely exonerates the President from any knowledge, or giving any direction in the matter. He gave a history of Mr. WENDELL'S bargain with Mr. BOWMAN for the transfer of the *Union*; intimated that Mr. BOWMAN'S strict supervision and justice prevented Mr. WENDELL from getting as large profits as he wished—therefore it was necessary to get Mr. BOWMAN out of the superintendency of the public printing; said that Mr. WENDELL'S testimony, especially touching any complicity of the President, was contradicted by himself and also by other witnesses, but, disappointed in the hopes of profits, he made rash assertions; referred to the offer of Mr. DARGANS to Mr. KILGORE and others, of Indiana, that, if elected Printer of the House, he would give one-half of the profits for the good of the cause, as testified to by Messrs. DARGANS and KILGORE; and closed by resolutions that the present laws of public printing require reform, and that a Committee on Printing be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the printing being done by contract or otherwise.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) made a minority report, that the practices and operations of public printing cannot be condemned too strongly. The testimony shows clearly that large sums of money have been paid by the Printer for the support of party papers and to influence elections. Mr. WENDELL, in his testimony, thinks that Attorney-General BLACK drew all the papers of the bargain of sale of the *Union* to Mr. BOWMAN. This was the sale of the official patronage simply with the condition that part of the profits were to be given for party purposes. He also testifies that the payment was made to the Philadelphia *Argus* by the direction of the President personally. The testimony seems to indicate clearly that large sums of money were drawn from the Treasury by an understanding between the Administration and Printer, and paid to the support of party newspapers. The testimony shows that the payments made by Mr. WENDELL to these papers were known and assented to by the President, and that the bargain for the sale of the *Union* was made upon the advice of Judge BLACK. The Committee think the printing could be done for one-half the present prices. The minority agreed in general terms with the resolution offered by the majority.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) spoke of the great wastefulness and extravagance in the public printing. Sometimes six times the usual price is paid for the Executive printing. He urged a complete reform in the public printing. He gave the advice to the Senate that newspapers that could not support themselves were of no use to any party. He thought that the Printer to the Senate, having violated the law by transferring the printing, the office should be declared vacant.

The subject was postponed till to-morrow.

Executive session followed.

Mr. DIXON presented the credentials of the reelection of Mr. FOSTER. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 31.

Mr. REYNOLDS, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back with an amendment the Senate bill providing for the return of the recaptured Africans. There were now 1,500 of them at Key West. It was important that this bill be passed at the earliest practicable day.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, (Dem.,) did not want to force them back in chains, but give them the privilege to stay in this country.

Mr. REYNOLDS gave notice that he would call up the bill next Monday.

The House resumed the consideration of the subject of reform in the public printing.

Mr. COBB, of Alabama, (Dem.,) said there ought to be a change of policy. Old rats had crept into the public crib, and had got so cunning as to hide themselves from public gaze.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, said that Mr. COBB might pass for an old rat himself; but certainly he (SMITH) was not after old rats. He had come to the conclusion to support the bill for a Government printing office. He was sorry that Mr. HASKIN had spoken of the President with so much passion and feeling. He would not hang a dog on such testimony as that of Mr. WENDELL. It was bad taste for him to scatter Partisan arrows at the President in the attempt to degrade him, when he, (HASKIN,) for a cause yet unexplained, gave the contract for binding to a friend at a higher price than was offered by a responsible bidder. Besides, Mr. HASKIN had voted for Mr. DEFREES for Printer, after he had proposed to the Republican caucus to give half the profits for partisan purposes. And yet the gentleman stands up with a swagger, and arraigns the President for dividing the jobs legitimately within his gift, among his own friends instead of among his political enemies.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) briefly gave his reasons why he was opposed to the contract system and in favor of a Government printing office.

Mr. PRYOR, of Virginia, (Dem.)—We have made experiments of all the various systems of printing, and the deduction to be drawn from them is so complete as to satisfy any man that neither the contract system nor the system which now exists is the one which ought to prevail. The question, then, which arises is, shall we strike out a new invention—shall we try another experiment? The gentleman from Alabama, (Mr. CLOPTON) in his speech, intimated that the plan proposed for the establishment of a Government printing office would greatly increase the Federal patronage; but I do not look upon this as likely to follow. We have already a Superintendent of Public Printing, and the only two additional officers that would be needed in a Government Printing Office would be a foreman printer, and a foreman binder, and therefore the objection on the score of an increase of patronage amounts to nothing. But it is further alleged that the establishment of a Government Printing Office would open up fresh sources of corruption; but, I answer, analogous cases showed there was no force in the supposition. The Government had already departments and workshops for the manufacture of arms and the building of ships, under its own supervision, and this was a system which had been adopted after other experiments had been tried—the experiment of having ships built and arms manufactured for the use of Government by contract to the lowest bidder. If the system of the Government doing its own work proved right in one case, why should it not in another? I know that some gentlemen on this side of the chamber are disposed to throw the veil of concealment over the exposures of fraud and corruption which have been practiced in connection with this public printing. I do not say they are not anxious to reform those grievances and abuses, which smell very bad in the nostrils of the people. With regard to this printing of Post-office blanks, it appears that the Executive Department, after doing the work, distributed the surplus among the partisans and supporters of the Administration. It has been said that the President distributed this money among his friends. That is all very well. When he distributed it at all, he had the right to distribute it among his friends. But why did not the President inform Congress that this office created an excessive amount of money for a specific service, and suggest to Congress the propriety of remedying the evil, and saving the money? That is my complaint—that, instead of the President saving this large amount of money to an exhausted treasury, he distributed this surplus money among the stipendiaries and partisans of the party. I denounce this malfeasance on the part of the President and his Cabinet, and I invoke the justice of the people against it. I invoke the arm of Justice and the judgment of the people against this act of the Administration, for which there can be found no palliation or extenuation. I want to see exhausted the whole fund and source of corruption. I have no hope that the Administration that will succeed the present one will be a more honest one. I fear, at least, that it will not be so honest as the one now in power. I want to deprive the coming Administration of the means of corruption and of fraud, and to that end I would strike the first blow at these Congressional printing houses. My deliberate judgment, after a careful examination of all the systems, is, that the one now proposed is the only one which can rescue us from the exercise of fraud and corruption, and insure a prompt and satisfactory execution of the work. At any rate, let us try the experiment, and, if it proves a failure, nothing is more easy than to revert to some other experiment.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.)—I must express my regret that the gentleman should select the subject of the public printing to find fault with the President—a subject over which the President had no control whatever.

Mr. PRYOR—The gentleman from Kentucky has alleged that the President has no control over this matter. But I submit that he had it in his power, not only to control, but absolutely to annihilate this abuse. Is it possible that there could be an appropriation of forty thousand dollars for the printing of the Post-office blanks, and the President not know anything about the matter? No! On the contrary, he knew that there was at least thirty thousand dollars more taken out of the public Treasury than was requisite for compensation for the work done. Was it not his duty, then, as Chief Executive, watching over the interests of the country, to inform the representatives of the people of this fact, so that this large sum of money should be saved to the country? Or was it his duty to have that large surplus expended and distributed among the stipendiaries and servile partisans of his Administration?

Mr. BURNETT—It affords me great pleasure to answer. I never was the defender of corruption or frauds. No man on this floor has gone further to correct abuses, not only connected with the public printing, but everything connected with the administration of the Government. But the Constitution has wisely apportioned and divided the power of the Government. There was the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. Now, I say that if there be any fault connected with the subject of the public plunder, in regard to the printing of the Post-office blanks, that belonged to Congress, and not to the President.

Mr. PRYOR—The gentleman frankly claims to be a corrector of abuses, and when I propose to remedy a particular abuse I am rebuked by the gentleman.

Mr. BURNETT—No, Sir; I am merely claiming to have the responsibility placed where it belongs. Here is a charge gravely made by the gentleman from New-York against the President.

Mr. PRYOR—It is charged that it was the duty of tha President to have corrected these abuses connected with the printing of the Post-office blanks. But the gentleman frankly denies that it was the President's duty to interfere, or that he had any control over the subject. The gentleman denies that the President was responsible, in any particular, for any of the abuses growing out of the abuse of the public printing.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.)—As I understand the subject, the abuses complained of as growing out of the printing of the Post-office blanks, and growing out of the contract system, is of modern date. The Government fixed the rate at one dollar per thousand ems. Now, by the contracts made by the Executive officers, the work is charged sometimes six times over. This is the abuse, and it is one which was never assented to by Congress. It was not known to Congress or it would have been remedied. The abuse was confined to the Executive Department.

Mr. BURNETT—That does not touch the point. But if the Executive officers have been guilty of this thing, if it is a violation of law, such violation could be easily corrected. But I deny that it is a violation of the Act of 1852, but is rather in accordance with it. The Government had fixed the price at one dollar a thousand ems, and upon the same principle the Printer of the House charged double under the same Act. This system has existed since the change in the law. The very man elected by you as Printer charged in this way.

Mr. SHERMAN—I never voted for CORNELIUS WENDELL as Printer in my life.

Mr. BURNETT—He would not have been elected without the Republican votes he received. I come back to the point I was discussing. Now, as to the duty of the President of the United States. If the House was not apprised of the fact that too much money was paid for the printing of Post-office blanks, then it was the duty of the President to call the attention of the House to the subject. But I say that the House was cognizant of the system of extravagance in vogue in connection with this printing, and last Congress a Committee was appointed to investigate the subject, and the President, therefore, knew well that the House was apprised of the fact that we were paying more for the work than it was worth. When the gentleman from Virginia was as long in Congress as he was, he would know how difficult a task it was to wrest the plunder of the public money from the hungry cormorants that infested the halls of Congress. Now, Sir, I say that the President is not to blame in this matter.

Mr. PRYOR—The President knew that Congress had appropriated a certain sum for certain purposes, which sum was ten times more than the actual amount expended on the work, and I say it was his duty, as chief of the Executive Department, in whose hands this work was, to inform Congress of the fact, and to ask it to amend the law. The gentleman from Kentucky says that Congress was aware of it, and that the President——

Mr. BURNETT—The President only knew this: that the House was investigating something in connection with it.

Mr. PRYOR—Yes; the President knew that there was a large surplus from the work, and he distributed twenty thousand dollars of it amongst his supporters.

Mr. BURNETT—The gentleman charges the President with corruption. Now I say that if the statement be true that the President took twenty thousand dollars of the public money, and told a friend in what way to distribute it for partisan purposes, he is guilty of corruption, and ought to be impeached. But where is the evidence of this?

Mr. PRYOR—This is my allegation, founded on uncontradicted testimony: That the President did say to the gentleman who does the public printing, You have twenty thousand dollars for your services, but here is a surplus of twenty thousand dollars more—I demand that this be equally distributed among the editors of the Philadelphia *Evening Argus*, the *Pennsylvanian*, to a Mr. MEDARY, the editor of a paper in Ohio, and to the *Constitution*.

Mr. BURNETT—If that testimony exists, I have not yet seen it. I do not call it in question, because I do not know.

Mr. PRYOR—I speak that which I know, for a proposition was made to me.

Mr. BURNETT—I will not be diverted.

Mr. PRYOR—I am satisfied my friend, after challenging me for testimony, will not now gag me.

Mr. BURNETT—I have not put a gag on the gentleman. Now, Sir, I do not intend to be diverted from the position I take, that the President is not censurable for any fraud in connection with the printing of the Post-office blanks, but that the whole fault and responsibility rests upon the two Houses of Congress. I am not defending the Administration, but I desire to put on solemn record my protest against the President of the United States being charged with that for which he is not responsible. It was the Legislature, not the Executive Department, that was responsible for the fraud. The gentlemen from Virginia and New-York find fault with the President because he did not give his opinion upon this subject. The position of the President is indeed an unfortunate one, for when he gave his opinion upon a great public question he was found fault with, and now he is attacked because he holds his tongue. The gentleman from New-York offers a joint resolution to reduce the public printing forty per cent.—a reduction which the evidence shows can be effected. As to the proposition of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GURLEY), he looked upon it as one calculated to greatly enlarge the federal patronage. None could deny that this would be the result of carrying out such a proposition who considered the number of employes which such a gigantic establishment, owned by the Government, would create. Taking all things into consideration, I have come to the conclusion that it is a scheme which the experience of a few years would demonstrate to be not only corrupt, but which would be so grossly corrupt as not only to smell bad in the nostrils of the people, but would make gigantic inroads upon the public Treasury. For these reasons he would vote against that proposition. But in this connection I want the evidence spoken of by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. PRYOR). I must first premise my remarks by saying that I have made no attack upon the President, but merely referred to facts which clamor for redress. The gentleman from Kentucky rose, with some exhibition of indignation, at my presumption for running a muck against the President. I tell the gentleman that, when I choose to do so, I will as readily run a muck against the President as I would against the poorest man in the community. I am, Sir, the independent representative of one hundred thousand freemen of this country—the peer of the President and of his Cabinet, and any menace or blandishments from him or them I scorn with contempt and indignation. If in nothing else but in this one respect, I am like ALEXANDER the Great, who declared that he would contend in the Olympian Games if he could but have kings for his competitors. I would rather leap to the contest with the President of the United States, in vindicating the interests of the people, than with a lesser man, if he forfeited the confidence and betrayed the interests of the country. I say, Sir, that testimony upon oath charged the Executive Department of the Government with malpractices upon the public Treasury. I will not refer, Sir, to the testimony of WENDELL, but I will take the evidence of one who was intimately connected with the President—one who certainly enjoyed his confidence, and who is at the present time Collector of the port of Philadelphia. I mean Mr. BAKER. His testimony, given, not before the Covode Committee, for which I entertain nothing but contempt and reprobation—a Committee which, I make bold to say, is not animated by the impulses or by a sense of public duty, but one which goes smelling around the country, raking up the embers of almost forgotten malice, and which goes about peering into the lonermost recesses of private affairs, to get up charges against the President of the United States—professing no regard for this Committee, having no respect or confidence in it, I would not have ventured to adduce any allegations from it to substantiate any charge I might feel it my duty to make. No, Sir; I take it from the testimony of Mr. BAKER, given here before a Democratic Committee of a Democratic Senate. And what is that testimony? Did WENDELL tell at that time to whom money had been appropriated otherwise than to the publisher of the *Pennsylvanian* (BAKER)? He said he had directions from the Administration, or from high official sources. I do do not recollect his exact words:

Q.—What did you understand by this Administration? A.—I understood the President.

Q.—You spoke of conversing with the President about this. What was that conversation? A.—I understood in the Fall of 1858—I do not know from whom or how—that the *Daily Argus* was to receive ten and three quarters per cent. from and after the 1st day of August, 1858, and I inquired of the President whether he had given any directions for a portion of Mr. RICE'S money, or what was due to RICE as printer of Post-office blanks, to be paid to the *Daily Argus*. He (the President) said he had given no directions, but report said that the net profits of the printing of these blanks amounted to $20,000 per annum, and if such was the case, he supposed that RICE could afford to pay the *Argus* out of his own profits, or out of that sum. When RICE was first appointed Printer, it was thought the net proceeds would not amount to over $10 000 or $12,000, and when it was ascertained that they amounted to $20,000, as the *Argus* was hard up, it was always given without any directions from him.

Mr. PRYOR—Now, recollect, I do not charge that the President had expressly directed that this money should be distributed as largess among the pauper presses of Pennsylvania and elsewhere. But this I say, that the President of the United States, as chief custodian of the public treasury, knew that Congress, under a mistake or misapprehension, was paying three times more than the proper price for the execution of a specific service, and he failed to call the attention of Congress to the fact, or to ask that the law might be amended so as to check this great waste and extravagance of the public funds. That is the allegation I make, and which the gentleman has extorted from me.

Mr. BURNETT—I will appeal to every fair and candid man in the House, I care not whether he be a lawyer or not, whether a particle of this testimony of BAKER'S, implicating the President by even the most indirect inference of any knowledge on his part of the existence of fraud or corruption in this matter.

Mr. PRYOR—The gentleman is taking a wrong issue. I do charge so. I beg the gentlemen to confine himself to the issue.

Mr. BURNETT—There is not a particle of that testimony which the veriest tyro in law, or the simplest justice of the peace in the country, would admit as evidence in a court of justice. All BAKER says is that he heard from WENDELL that the *Daily Argus* was to receive 10¾ per centum, and that some other papers were also to receive so much. It was not right to exclude WENDELL as a witness, and yet it is upon his words that BAKER gives his testimony. And what does this WENDELL say but that he got no directions. And is it upon such testimony as this they would rely to bring a charge against the President of the United States, which if proven would subject him to impeachment? All I ask is that a proper construction be put upon this evidence, and it will be seen how very little ground there is for such a charge. The gentleman from Virginia says that I spoke with indignation at his running a muck against the President, but any one who knew the gentleman from Virginia knows very well that he is one of those who will run a muck at anything, and when he pleases. That is all true. But in running a muck upon this occasion he charges abuses upon those who were not responsible for them, and who had not the power of correcting them, and however disposed the gentleman may be to detect frauds hereafter, I trust before he runs another muck he will be better informed with reference to the facts of the case upon which he relies. Those charges we will have to meet at every stump in every district in the country. [Laughter.]

Mr. PRYOR—the gentleman says that I have not proved my allegation, that the Executive Department, at the head of which is the President, was aware that an excessive and unnecessary surplus of the public money was appropriated for a certain purpose, and that they did not inform Congress of the fact so that it might be reformed, but that, on the contrary, the President dispensed this surplus amongst the stipendiaries and the corrupt partisans of a party Press. He says I have not produced this. I am satisfied that I have given at least *prima facie* testimony of the facts. Does any one doubt it? If the gentleman wants to try the issue, let a Committee be appointed, and I will undertake to prove it to the House. I do not mean a roving commission to expatiate through realms of infinite imagination in quest of charges against somebody, but to investigate one special charge according to the rigorous rules of special reading.

Mr. BURNETT said they had already three Committees on the subject. The gentleman from Virginia knew what the Constitution says. If the gentleman accused the President of being engaged in distributing the corruption fund, he would ask for another Committee. If the corruption exists, let the President be arraigned. Let him be impeached and disgraced. If gentlemen wish to show their zeal, let them fire their broadsides at the opposite Republican Party instead of getting up family quarrels among the Democracy. They would thus do better.

Mr. PRYOR replied that he was fighting on his own individual responsibility and in the defence of the interests of the people. He conceived it sound policy that the Democracy should wash their hands of all corruption, to lighten the ship and stand on a pure record. They should appeal to honest instincts of the people, and take cover under no party combination.

Mr. BURNETT, like the gentleman, was in favor of ferreting out corruption, but in their zeal, gentlemen should not make charges where the facts do not warrant.

Mr. PRYOR explained. He had said that the President knew there was an excessive fund.

Various gentlemen desired to express their views.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) remarked humorously that it was time the whole Democratic Party should rise to their feet.

Mr. FLORENCE resumed in defence of those who received the legitimate advantage of the printing.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) said the President needed no defence. The fact should be known that he was governed by the law, and knew nothing of extraordinary profits.

Mr. WALTON, of Vermont, (Rep.,) was ready to vote for any proposition to effect a reform, even to stopping all the public printing. In whatever shall be done, however, he expected to be cheated.

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) closed the debate by contending that the President knew of the profits of the Post-office printing, and through the Assistant-Secretary of State APPLETON, and Attorney-General BLACK, distributed them to keep up his party organs. In the course of his remarks he said that when he found that the President was treacherous to the principles on which he was elected, he (HASKIN) opposed him. The President was even repudiated at his own home. In relation to the charge against him about letting out the binding of the House, he remarked that it was given out by the Chairman of the Committee on Printing to the lowest bidder. As to his vote for Mr. DEFREES for Printer, he said he voted for whom he pleased, and would vote against all schemes of extravagance and corruption coming from either the Democratic or Republican side.

After further proceedings the House passed the bill for the establishment of a Government Printing-office—120 against 56.

Mr. PRYOR made a personal explanation. In stating that he had been approached, he should have added that in 1857 he was solicited to apply for a portion of a surplus fund, but that he indignantly repudiated the proposition.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) spoke of the Slavery question, and of the overshadowing oligarchy of what is sometimes called property. "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." This sentiment nerved the arms of the Revolutionary fathers. He combated the doctrine that the negro has no rights which the white man is bound to respect. This decision of the Supreme Court strips us, he remarked, of all rights except what we maintain by our own right arms. The old tyranny has been furnished over by modern politics and judicial Democracy. The Republican Party was organized to promote the laws of liberty and resist oppression, having in view the restoration of the true idea, and the overthrow of falsehood. The doctrine of the irrepressible conflict is as ancient as the law of Moses. Were they to be dissolved as a party because its continuance was to be considered as a menace to the Slaveholding States? Our fathers did not think so, and we are doing no more than they did. That Slavery is the highest type of civilization is a shocking idea, and it has been repudiated by the wisest and best men of the slaveholding States. There was necessity for a great organization to overthrow false doctrines. He said, not in a spirit of menace or unkindness, but under a solemn sense of duty incumbent on him as a representative pledged to the cause of freedom, there can be no compromise whatever so long as the question remains undetermined; and this is equivalent to saying so long as the Free States exist, and there is a party in favor of the inalienable rights of man. If this be a solemn menace to the Slave States, be it so. We shall seek no quarrel, but we shall value our principles more than your friendship. We, as a party, have no design against the rights of Southern States. The leading idea of the party is reform—total and fundamental reform in details, which have been suffered of late years to run into many abuses. All had a well-defined impression that for the sake of retaining power, corruption had been tolerated, if not actively encouraged, in high places. He maintained that for the honor of the country and those who may be concerned in the administration of its Government, there is a necessity for a complete change. The reform must be wide enough to restore freedom as the guide of federal policy, to set aside the tools which has usurped the throne, and deep enough to secure honesty in the conduct of all its affairs.

The Post-office Appropriation bill for the ensuing fiscal year being under consideration,

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Post-office Committee, moved the various retrenching propositions.

The maximum pay of the route agents on railroads was made $800 instead of $1,000.

Mr. COLFAX moved to further amend so as to reduce the percentage of the Postmasters whose offices yield over $400 postage per quarter, to the rates established by the act of 1851—an average reduction in those offices of about ten per centum; and also repealing the section allowing the Postmaster-General to give extra pay to Postmasters over their salary; making a saving of nearly $200,000 per year.

It was opposed by Messrs. BARKSDALE, SINGLETON, CLARK, of Missouri; and after repeated votes, the Committee rose without a quorum, and the House adjourned.

CORRECTION.—The remarks of Mr. FRENCH several days ago, in support of the Central Route Pacific Railroad bill, as reported by the Select Committee, were erroneously attributed by misprint, to Mr. FRANK.

POLITICAL.

Letters and Documents Illustrative of the Presidential Contest.

Observations and Indications from all Quarters.

HON. GEORGE ASHMUN ON THE NOMINATIONS.

There was a large gathering of Republicans at Springfield, Conn., on Wednesday evening, to respond to the Chicago nominations, not less than 2,000 persons, including many from neighboring towns, being present. The principal speakers were Hon. GEORGE ASHMUN, President of the Chicago Convention, and EBASTUS HOPKINS. On the former gentleman being introduced to the meeting, he was received with prolonged and continued hurrahs of applause. Silence being restored, he said that he had come to render an account of his stewardship. No one was more surprised than himself at his having been selected as their delegate to Chicago. So honored he had accepted the trust and went to consult for the good of their common country. However hopeful I might have been, he continued, I assure you I was not prepared for the scenes that awaited me; for although I have seen much of politics, and witnessed many public conventions, I am constrained to say that there never was a gathering like that at Chicago. It at least commands the respect of the people and the world. All were intelligent, educated, earnest, sincere men; all enlisted in one purpose, and that purpose to rescue our Government from the deep degradation into which it has fallen. And during all those days, I desire to give my testimony that in the Convention or out of it, before the assembling and after it, there was not one word of unbrotherly feeling. There was an earnest purpose to do a great work, and a determination to do it in the best manner; and in that spirit the Convention consulted and decided. And although some hearts were grieved, there was a burst of approbation and applause that gave an unmistaken verdict of the people in favor of our decision. Among the delegates, in the crowd, everywhere, whatever may have been the preferences or griefs, there was not a man left in Chicago who did not think we had nobly performed a great work.

We went there not to accomplish the purposes of any man or set of men. So far as I know, whatever may have been individual preferences, there was with each delegate one cause higher than all others, and that was his country. We first adopted a platform. That platform is before the world. It assumes the precise ground on which I think our fathers established the Government, and on which it has been conducted until within the past ten years. In that platform, prominent over all others, is the denunciation of the new demands of Slavery. We see in this question, also, the reason why the Charleston Convention broke up without performing its work. Northern Democracy, ever hearing a grievous load, could do no less than kick at this Slave Code proposition. We, therefore, went to Chicago to declare that this Government was founded to secure the rights of human happiness; not to build up one man on the ruin of another. The whole mission of Democracy has been to strengthen and extend Slavery, and it will end in the reopening of the African Slave-trade. Five years ago, said a distinguished Southern gentleman (Secretary STANTON, of Tennessee,) to me: "Depend upon it, the whole purpose of the South is to reopen the African Slave-trade." I laughed at the idea. Said he—"Sir! believe me, you will see it shamelessly avowed." We have lived to see that. And now the question is not so much whether the people of the South may own slaves at home, and be protected, nor hardly, even, whether slave property may be carried into the territories; but it is whether they may import negroes from Africa under cover of the national flag—for the demand that our flag shall protect property on the high seas amounts to this. That is the issue, and we have responded to it.

Our next work was the selection of candidates. When the platform was examined, every sensible man said that we had accomplished the work; that it was the principle, not the man, on which success was to be founded. You know the progress of that canvass. It was very easily and gently done. There was no wrangling, no quarrel. There was an excitement of enthusiasm; but after the opening of the convention on the morning of the third day the result was inevitable. The cool judgment of the convention, sitting as a jury, was unanimous for ABRAHAM LINCOLN. I know him well. I sat with him in Congress, and a truer or more loyal man never held a seat in the House of Representatives. You may say he is not the handsomest man in the world, but we did not nominate him for ball-room purposes. We wanted a man of loyal heart, and we found him in ABRAHAM LINCOLN. And another reason: He is a Western man. He lives in the midst of one of those great prairies that spread out beyond the lakes, whose wealth, value and power few of us have properly appreciated. He is a man of Western origin and growth, who has grown with the marvelous growth of that marvelous region. In the memory of most of us, these western plains were inhabited only by the buffalo and the red man; now we find there cities that rival those of the Atlantic, and a hospitality that excels anything we have ever known. There have gone our brothers and sisters, our sons and daughters; there thrift and enterprise have gone; and there is, and is to be, the centre of empire for this country. I want to strike hands with that great people; I want that we of the East should feel a proper sympathy in their interests and needs; and when that day comes, as may it never come, when the cry of "disunion" shall be forced upon us, I want these hardy sons of the West to feel that they have brothers here.

I have only to say, in conclusion, that I went to Chicago with no other purpose than to assist in placing the party on such a platform as should not only lead to success, but, after success, should place the Government on the constitutional basis of the fathers. I went to serve no man. I had no love for any man. Long ago the only love I ever had was buried down by the sea-side, where Marshfield—[the sentence was lost in an overwhelming and long-continued burst of applause.] But his spirit still lives, and, animated by that spirit, I went to perform the duty which you had imposed upon me; and I ask you, in your response, to redeem the pledges we gave in anticipation of next November.

During Mr. ASHMUN'S speech, at its several points and at the close, the speaker was applauded heartily and freely.

NOTES AND MEMORANDA.

The Mobile *Register* speaks decidedly in reply to the proposition that Judge DOUGLAS shall be withdrawn as a Presidential candidate. It says: "Is it supposed that the majority in this Convention are dolts and doughfaces, to be whipped and commanded by a handful of desperate politicians, who have already been foiled and beaten in their brag game? We tell them they are mistaken in their estimate of these men. We have seen and talked with these men. They are made of the stern and unyielding stuff which God uses to make men out of. They told the Bolters at Charleston, calmly but finally, 'Gentlemen, if you have made up your minds, so have we.' Do you think you can scare these *men* when they see you strangling in the clutches of an indignant people? They will stand firm while this Richmond Convention, born in an ecstacy of enthusiasm, and amidst showers of fiery bravados, is melting away into nonentity under the timidity of those who dare not follow the lead indicated by the seceders in the Charleston Theatre. From present indications, the *Richmond Convention will never meet*. If it does, Mississippi will be the solitary occupant of it. Even the Alabama Richmondites, who inaugurated the bolt, are in imminent peril of being overslaughed in *their own Convention* at home, and of receiving orders to *go back to the National body from which they sloped*. Our fear is that they will be mean-spirited enough to obey the command."

The Southern journals are vigorously discussing the question whether there shall be a *bona fide* Richmond Convention. The Montgomery *Weekly Mail* calls the address of the nineteen members of Congress "as insulting as it is impertinent" and "impossible in performance." "It is not only a proposition," it says, for the seceders "to eat up their words, but to swallow themselves, and to leave nothing behind them but the stench of disgrace and infamy. How honorable men could make such a proposition to others, is only possible, we suppose, in the reeking atmosphere of Washington." The Richmond *Examiner*, on the other hand, claims that the address in question "coincides with the feelings, sentiments and objects of those who wish that the Government shall be controlled by friends of the South and not by Black Republicans." In its view the Charleston Convention is not yet dissolved, and the seceders may go to Baltimore without stultifying themselves. The Richmond *Enquirer* considers the evidence almost conclusive that the Richmond Convention will adjourn over and await the final action of the Baltimore Convention. It indulges a hope that the Northern Democracy will be largely represented in the former body.

Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, in a letter replying to an invitation to attend a meeting held at Baltimore a fortnight since to ratify the nomination made by the Union Convention, indorses Messrs. BELL & EVERETT, but not very heartily. He says:

The *Chronicle & Sentinel*, of Augusta, Ga., under the caption of "A Strange Oversight," says: "It is a somewhat singular circumstance that the Charleston Convention should have entirely forgotten the John Brown raid. We believe not a word was said about Harper's Ferry in the Convention, and the Platform is silent on the invasion of States, after all the noise made about it, and even after DOUGLAS had made his celebrated speech on the subject, denouncing such invasion to prove to the South how much he hated the Republicans. But the Republicans themselves in *Chicago* have taken upon them the responsibility of denouncing John Brownism and the invasion of States.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION—PLAN FOR AN EDUCATIONAL BOARD—A "NAZARITE" ENTANGLEMENT—MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS ON LAY DELEGATION—THE SLAVERY QUESTION—RESIGNS OF REV. J. DEMPSTER.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, May 30, 1860.

The election of officers having been disposed of, some of the members of the General Conference have returned to their homes, and most of those who remain are anxious to bring the session to a close as speedily as possible. They will probably hold afternoon and evening sessions, with a view to expedite business, in the latter part of the week. Several important reports were submitted to-day. That of the minority of the Committee on Lay Delegation, opposing the proposition to admit representatives of the laity to seats in the Conferences, will probably be adopted. Most of the ministers, and most of the laity, so far as has been ascertained, are opposed to the innovation.

A substitute for both reports will probably be offered in a few days by Rev. J. Cox, of the Pittsburgh Conference, in the shape of a preamble and resolutions, adopted by that Conference, opposing lay delegation on the ground that the people have not asked for it.

The speech of Mr. DEMPSTER to-day on the Slavery question was a very thorough reply to the position of the conservatives, so far as it went, but the orator, who is very deliberate in his delivery, seemed to forget that his minutes were numbered, and his remarks were not nearly finished when his half-hour was. His line of argument was very similar to that of Prof. WM. L. HARRIS' lucid exposition of the "Powers of the General Conference," recently published. Mr. DEMPSTER is President of the Garrett Biblical Institute, at Evanston, Ill., and is a noted metaphysician. Rev. Dr. HOLDICH, of New-York, Secretary of the American Bible Society, and formerly a Professor in the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., who is also deemed an acute reasoner, will reply to him to-morrow.

A meeting in behalf of the Five Points Mission in New-York was held at Grace Church last evening, at which addresses were delivered by some of those who had been most active in instituting the charity, before an audience which quite filled the building. Rev. Dr. HERMAN BASSE, of New-York, presided, and Dom. HAVEN and REID, Bishop JAMES and Rev. Mr. SARGENT, the traveling agent of the Mission, were the speakers. They claimed that to the Methodist Church should be ascribed the honor of founding the Mission.

Immediately after the reading of the minutes this morning, Bishop SIMPSON presiding—Rev. Dr. CURRY endeavored, unsuccessfully, to exorcise the Slavery reports, about which the Conference has been so much exercised. The delegates, however, were disinclined to its consideration at this time, and turned to the transaction of miscellaneous business.

The Committee on the Book Concern presented a report in favor of procuring an act incorporating that establishment. It was adopted:

Rev. THOMAS M. EDDY, of Rock River, presented a report from the Committee on the Book Concern, in favor of establishing a Depository at San Francisco. It was laid over.

A singular question of law was presented by Rev. Dr. JESSE HOLMES, of New-York, arising out of one of the "Nazarite" cases. On an appeal of Mr. ROBERTS, of the Genesee Conference, the members of Committee to try appeals are equally divided. According to the rules governing that Committee three questions are submitted to it upon each case, in the following order, unless a decision is obtained without asking all three of them: First—Shall the decision of the Court below be affirmed? Second—Shall the case be remanded for a new trial? Third—Shall the decision of the Court below be reversed? In the present instance on each of these questions there is a tie vote, and Dr. HOLDICH asked the Bishop and the General Conference to decide in what condition, under these circumstances, the case stood.

Bishop SIMPSON gave the decision of the Bishops: the ruling of the lower Court was affirmed. The General Conference confirmed this adjudication.

Prof. MERRIN, of the Ohio Wesleyan University, from the Committee on Education, presented its report. There are nearly one hundred Methodist literary institutions in the land, with over 400 teachers and over 16,000 pupils. The value of the property devoted to their use is $3,000,000. It is less than 40 years since the first of them was established. The Committee presented a plan for an Educational Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with a Board of Education, to consist of members of the several District Boards. The Annual Conferences are to be divided into seven Educational Districts, with a Board of Education in each consisting of one traveling preacher, one layman, and a corresponding Secretary to be appointed by the General Conference, to have general supervision of educational matters. This plan the Committee did not desire acted upon at this time, but urged the appointment of a Committee, consisting of Frederick Merick, Miner Raymond, H. M. Johnson, Cyrus Nutt, Edward Cooke, Charles Elliott, and Edward Bannister, to submit a matured plan to the next General Conference, and meantime superintend educational affairs.

The Committee recommended that the number of ministers employed as teachers be not decreased, and that the Wilberforce University for colored people be supported. The report was adopted.

Rev. JOSEPH BROOKS, of Arkansas, who was absent yesterday, recorded his vote against the new rule on Slavery, saying that in matters of this kind he recognized the binding force of Annual Conference instructions.

Rev. W. H. GOODE, of Kansas, presented the majority report of the Committee on Lay Delegation. A minority report from the same Committee was submitted. Both were laid on the table. The majority report, which is signed by the smaller number, but is so called because the majority of those of the Committee present when it was agreed to promulgate it voted for it, provides a plan for the admission of Lay Representatives to the General Conferences. It proposes an amendment of the Discipline so as to direct that the Conference shall consist of an equal number of Lay and Clerical delegates, to be elected by electors chosen by the several limits or stations, and to have equal rights, except that Lay Delegates may not vote on the trials of Bishops, nor on the appeals of ministers. Every delegate must be at least 30 years old, and of five years' good standing.

The other report, signed by A. BAUNSON and 19 others, declares it inexpedient now, and of questionable policy at any time, to inaugurate a plan for the introduction of Lay Delegations.

The consideration of the Report on Slavery was resumed.

Rev. J. DEMPSTER, of Rock River, addressed the Conference. He considered, in the first place, the assertion on the part of the minority that expediency should be the test by which the action of this Conference should be governed. Expediency was always traitorous where it was in conflict with right. There was but one mind that could pervade the field of expediency and moral questions related to matters which the human mind could not entirely grasp. Therefore the question of expediency in matters of morals was irrelevant. It had been deemed expedient to crucify the Saviour. This Slavery question was a question of right, therefore he hoped that it would not be attempted to adjudicate it upon the ground of mere expediency. Again, he desired to say that all changes of the Discipline constituted a part of the existing system. There was a great deal of talk about supporting the "Discipline as it is." Every possible change which constitutionally took place was contingently now a part of the Discipline. Brethren might reason against the adoption of changes, but had no right violently to oppose them. If they did they opposed the existing organic law of the Church. Again, the changes proposed in the Discipline contemplated no alteration of the principles which the Church had always asserted. It had declared Slavery a sin against God and humanity. This being a conceded fact, it seemed to him that the rule in the Discipline that appeared to sanction mercenary Slavery only seemed to do so. The Methodist Church had regarded Slavery as great a sin as theft. Would they allow one who practiced theft to remain in the membership of the Church? He thought not. All parts of the Discipline supported this view. The requisition which the Discipline made on the system of Slavery emptied it of all its objectionable features. Was he right? If he was, then the majority report proposed nothing that was in contradiction of the expressed policy of the Church. It was the minority that departed from the spirit of the Discipline. Since the last General Conference an interpretation had been placed upon the Discipline of this Church which declared that it was Pro-Slavery; that the Discipline was for mercenary Slavery and the Church was Anti-Slavery. Therefore a position indeed. It was asserted that the Methodist Church was being rooted out by its own organic law. He trusted that the Discipline would be construed so that they should not be the laughing-stock of the world on this subject. Again, he dwelt upon the constitutory spirit in which the majority urged this matter. Aware of the embarrassment of the brethren of the Border, the majority were willing to give four years for action on the General Rule, that there might be preparation for its going into operation on the Border. This was kind, and as it should be. It was proposed to fix the Chapter now, preparatory to the adoption of the General Rule four years hence. Again, as to the power of the General Conference to take the proposed action, it could be anything it was not explicitly prohibited from doing. It was different in this respect from the General Government, which could do nothing except that which it was expressly declared that it might do. It had been asserted that the express prohibition of slavery in slaves in the Discipline, was equivalent to allowing holding slaves. This was a most absurd deduction. Certain specified acts, it was declared in the Discipline, must not be done on the Sabbath; would it thence be inferred that other wrong acts not expressly prohibited might be done on the Sabbath? He defied them to conceive of a greater absurdity. "Now," said he, "mark the fallacy"—

Here the hammer fell.

"Is my time out?" said Mr. DEMPSTER; "why, I'm not half through!"

Rev. JOSEPH HOLDICH, New-York, (Conservative,) obtained the floor, and the subject was postponed.

A memorial asking for a new trial of Rev. ALVA WRIGHT, on the ground that the Court by which his case was tried was not legally constituted, was laid on the table.

Mr. WRIGHT, who was expelled by the Northern Ohio Conference and reinstated by the Committee of Appeals, it is alleged, is sought to be persecuted by his enemies who sent in this memorial.

The Conference, after unsuccessful motions for an afternoon and evening session, adjourned.

OLD SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES—THE REVISED BOOK OF DISCIPLINE—DEPUTIES TO THE FRENCH SYNOD—FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TENTH DAY.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, May 30, 1860.

The subject of Theological Seminaries was continued last evening. Dr. WM. M. PAXTON, of Pittsburgh, was elected to the Fifth Professorship at Allegany Seminary, receiving all the votes cast.

The report of the Committee on the Danville Seminary was adopted, and Dr. JOSEPH P. SMITH was nominated and elected to the Chair of Pastoral Theology, in that institution.

Rev. Dr. PECK'S election to the Professorship at Union Seminary, Virginia, was confirmed.

Dr. BOARDMAN presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

1. That the salaries of the newly-elected Professors at Princeton be the same, in all respects, as the salaries of the other Professors.

2. That a Committee be appointed to wait on Dr. PALMER and Rev. C. W. HODGE, and inform them of their election.

3. That the united and cordial thanks of the General Assembly be presented to the unknown benefactor of the Theological Seminary, at Princeton, for his munificent endowment of a Fifth Professorship. They were adopted.

The "Revised Book of Discipline" was taken up. The discussion on the first chapter, with reference to the proper subjects of Church discipline, was resumed. Dr. S. J. BAIRD presented an elaborate argument to prove that the children of professing Christians were members of the Church; and in answer to the argument that baptised non-professors could not be excommunicated because they had no right to partake of communion, he maintained that the position of such was by no means the same before and after excommunication. Before, the condition was one of probation and prospect, but after the excommunication the condition was one that cut off the offender, not only from the Lord's table, but from all participation in the blessings of the communion of saints. He hoped that the alterations in the "Book" would not be sustained.

Dr. W. M. SCOTT gave a historical statement of the reference of this whole affair to a Committee three years ago, and the publication of the result eighteen months ago. He thought that the whole matter was settled in the minds of the Assembly, and that there was no need nor desire for further debate on the various points. He concluded with presenting a resolution that after Drs. HODGE and THORNWELL had made some statements in behalf of the Committee, votes should be taken on the question without further debate.

Dr. B. M. SMITH protested against cutting off discussion in this way.

Mr. CLARKE, of Detroit, also deprecated any action which should hastily dispose of so important a matter.

No vote was taken before adjournment on this proposition.

ELEVENTH DAY.

After the preliminary business was disposed of the "Revised Book of Discipline" was taken up.

Several propositions were brought before the House with reference to the mode of action on this subject. After an hour's debate, the whole subject was referred to a Committee of Five, to report as soon as practicable some plan of action.

Drs. THORNWELL and CYRUS DICKSON were appointed to represent the General Assembly at the Synod of the Evangelical Churches of France, and were added to the deputation appointed by the last Assembly to represent our branch of the Church at the Third Centennial Anniversary of the Presbyterian Reformation in Scotland.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures reported several items of business.

A thousand dollars was voted to Dr. L. J. BAIRD, as an acknowledgment of his laborious services in preparing the Assembly's Digest.

A private letter from Mrs. Dr. VANRENSSELAER, in answer to the letter of the Assembly to her husband, was read by the Stated Clerk.

Dr. LOCKE, Chairman of the Committee on Systematic Benevolence, submitted the report.

In the afternoon the Assembly met at 2½ o'clock, and spent an hour in prayer and conference. The "Narrative of the State of Religion in the Presbyteries" was read by Dr. RICE. The venerable Dr. SPRING, of New-York, was asked to address the meeting. He bade farewell to the Assembly in a few earnest and affecting remarks, saying that this was the last meeting of this character he should ever attend. The exercises were closed with prayer.

Dr. LOCKE made some additional statements with reference to "systematic benevolence," and the report was adopted.

The unfinished business, with reference to the Board of Domestic Missions, was taken up.

It was resolved that the present location of the Board should not be changed.

A resolution recommending but one Executive Committee of the Board was referred to the next Assembly.

The resolution respecting the appointment of a traveling Secretary was laid on the table.

The "Revised Book of Discipline" was recommitted for alterations, and the subject deferred until the next Assembly.

The items of business on the docket were taken up. They were mostly disposed of by being laid on the table, or adopted without debate.

Resolutions of thanks to the people of Rochester and others, to whom the Assembly were indebted, were adopted. Dr. MCILVAINE, of the First Presbyterian Church, expressed most happily the feelings of the people of Rochester at parting with the Assembly. After singing and prayer, the Assembly was dissolved by the Moderator. The next meeting will be in Philadelphia, in May, 1861.

This has been one of the most harmonious and delightful sessions of the General Assembly. Its measures have been adopted after full and free discussion, with great unanimity, and their power will be felt for good over the whole Church and country.

The people of Rochester have been abundant in their hospitalities and kindnesses, making the stay of two weeks a visit of unmingled enjoyment. The closing exercises were tender and interesting, and the scene memorable in the affections of the whole Assembly.

G. W. P.

THE NEW SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

ACTION OF THE ASSEMBLY ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The Slavery question came before the New School General Assembly at the Presbyterian Church, which has been in session at Pittsburgh during the early part of this week. Dr. WILLIAMSON, who is a South Carolinian by birth, presented the following resolution which was suggested by a memorial from the Dacotah Mission:

Resolved, That the Committee on Church Extension be and they are hereby instructed to extend aid to no Church which has among its members one or more communicants who are slaveholders, and that they instruct those whom they may send out as evangelists, to receive to the communion of the Churches which they may form no person who is known to be a slaveholder.

This was referred to the Standing Committee on Church Extension, of which Dr. R. W. PATTERSON is Chairman, who on Monday read the report as follows:

The Standing Committee on Church Extension, to whom was referred the above resolution, report thereon as follows:

1. The Permanent Committee on Church Extension is appointed to act for the whole Church, being an organ of the General Assembly which represents the whole Church, and we can see no defensible principle on which such a committee could make discriminations on moral grounds between churches that are recognized as having the same ecclesiastical standing under our common constitution.

2. The position of our Church is well understood to be one of opposition to the spirit and system of Slavery, and we have no reason to believe that any churches connected with us are using their influence to sustain or fortify that institution.

3. If it be true that any members of churches in our connection hold slaves, under mistaken views of their duty towards them, we do not see that this affords sufficient reason for withholding from them the Bread of Life and such enlightened teachings as we believe our ministry are qualified and disposed to impart in relation to all the great principles of Christian duty. We sympathize with all Christian endeavors to remove imperfection and sin from the Church of Christ, but we think this end is to be accomplished, not by withdrawing the Gospel from those who need it, but by affectionate and prayerful efforts to apply the principles of our holy religion to the heart and conscience of every Christian who is willing to receive instruction.

4. The Permanent Committee on Church Extension are fully aware of the ground which our church occupies with reference to this subject, and we have confidence that they will conscientiously discharge their duty with an enlightened regard to the promotion of righteousness and holiness in the church and in the world.

This report, after a good deal of discussion, was adopted by a large majority.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

FORTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 31.

The forty-sixth anniversary of the American Tract Society was largely attended last evening at Tremont Temple, Ex-Governor BADGER, President, in the chair.

Expenditures of the year.....$66,600
Receipts.....67,600

The Society is free of debt, with a cash surplus of about $1,000.

The meeting was harmonious, and the prospect of the Society is very flattering.

Gov. BADGER was reëlected President. Among the Vice-Presidents are: Hon. Erastus Fairbanks, of Vermont; Rev. Francis Wayland, of Rhode Island; Rev. Joel Hawes, of Connecticut; Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Rev. Asa. D. Smith, of New-York; Rev. Albert Barnes, Rev. S. S. Smucker and Hon. Wm. Jessup, of Pennsylvania; Rev. Messrs. Aiken of Ohio, Fairfield of Michigan, Sturtevant of Illinois, and T. M. Post of Wisconsin.

FROM CANADA.

The Canadians Preparing a Reception for the Prince of Wales—Correspondence Between the Americans and Colonial Governments Relative to the Reciprocity Treaty—The Abolition of Tolls on the Canadian Canals.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Friday, May 25, 1860.

The session of the Provincial Parliament was brought to a close on Saturday last, and already the workmen here commenced to clear away the desks and chairs and tables from the Parliament House, which is to be converted into a temporary residence for the Prince of Wales on his arrival in Quebec. One wing is to be set apart for His Royal Highness, and another for the Duke of NEWCASTLE, who, as Colonial Secretary, will accompany him. Our people, throughout the Province, are making arrangements for the anticipated Royal visit. The Quebecers are talking of chartering forty or fifty river and lake steamers, and going down the St. Lawrence, *en masse*, to meet the Prince. In Quebec, too, the Parliament will again assemble when he comes, present addresses, and escort him to Montreal, where the great Victoria Bridge is to be inaugurated by him. The Montrealers, having received $20,000 from Government for the purpose of holding a Provincial Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures at the time, are putting up a handsome "Crystal Palace," and subscribing a good many thousand dollars, to be spent in champegne and jollity. The Hamiltonians are erecting a statue of Her Majesty in their principal square, to be unveiled, they hope, by His Royal Highness, her son; and have also laid the foundation-stone of a fine Palace of Industry, in which the Upper Canada Agricultural Exhibition will be held this Fall, and to which ALBERT of Wales is to be invited. The other cities—London, Kingston, Toronto, Ottawa—have as yet done nothing but talk. As, however, it is pretty well understood that £1,000 apiece is to be given to every city in the Province, wherewith to make a display, there will be a nice time, from one end of the country to the other, for those Americans and Canadians who choose to travel for the sake of "celebrations" and of seeing the lion generally. We cannot yet make up our minds to realize the fact that the Prince can possibly go to the States; we persist in believing that, if he goes, he will go *incog.*, for we want all the glory and honor of King to ourselves—if glory and honor there be.

An interesting Parliamentary paper has just been published, containing the correspondence that has passed between the Cabinet of Mr. BUCHANAN and the Governments of Great Britain and the colonies relative to the working or repealing of the Reciprocity Treaty. It consists, properly speaking, of two parts—one relating to a complaint made by Canadian Railway and Steamship Companies that the Consular fees, first imposed in the beginning of 1858, under the regulations issued by WYMAN B. S. MOOR, Esq., U. S. Consul-General for British North America, embarass the working of the Treaty; the other referring to a far more important subject, viz.: a proposition made by the British Government, and sustained by the California and Minnesota people, for the revision of that Treaty, and the extension of it over the Hudson's Bay Company's territory and Vancouver's Island. The former of these subjects was settled long ago, Mr. HOWELL COBB and Gen. CASS having refused to make any change in the system under which Consular fees are exacted on shipments to or from Canada. The latter is yet "under consideration." Sir EDMUND HEAD, speaking for Canada, says of it that "the course now pursued," in imposing these Consular fees, and stringently interpreting the provisions of the Reciprocity act, "has a direct tendency to make the people of Canada doubt the benefit of the Reciprocity Treaty, and question the policy of opening our canals and fisheries to the citizens of the United States." Nevertheless, he admits that the "interchange of the productions of this Province for those of the United States has increased very largely, and the sudden interruption of this foreign trade would undoubtedly be fraught with very serious consequences to important agricultural and commercial interests of Canada." The Earl of MULGRAVE, writing for Nova Scotia, says: "As changes in the Reciprocity Treaty could not fail, I think, to be detrimental to the interests of all parties;" but his Ministers add: "In the event, however, of any alteration being designed in the present treaty, the Council are of the opinion that no proposition for the rearrangement of the provisions of the treaty will be wholly acceptable to the Government and people of this Province which shall fail to include the admission of Colonial-built ships to the privilege of registry in American ports, and the extension to the Colonies of the right of participation in the coasting trade of the United States." Hon. AMOS CADOGWELL, Speaker of the Minnesota House of Representatives, and Hon. IGNATIUS DONNELLY, President of the Senate, memorialize the President of the United States, and set forth "that the commercial interests of the United States would be promoted by extending to the Hudson's Bay Territory the provisions of the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded on the 5th June, 1854, between the United States and Great Britain." This last communication is dated in January of the current year. The others quoted from are also recent. Thus the matter, for the present, rests.

The order for the abolition of all the tolls on the St. Lawrence canals; also, of all light and lake dues whetever on the St. Lawrence route to the ocean; also, of tolls on vessels—whether Canadian or American—passing through the Welland Canal *en route* for Canadian ports, has been already given. It is thought—and, need I say, it is hoped?—on this side of the line that this measure, though entailing a heavy charge on our revenue, will secure to us much of the trade that has hitherto gone down the Erie Canal to New-York. It is also considered as being a premium on the direct trade with Europe of our own and the American Upper Lake ports.

The Cession of Savoy and Nice to France.

ADDRESS OF COUNT CAVOUR ON SUBMITTING THE TREATY, WITH THE BILL AUTHORIZING THE RATIFICATION, TO THE SARDINIAN CHAMBERS.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to present to the Chamber the law project, which authorizes the Government of the King to execute the treaty, concluded at Turin on the 24th March, 1860, for the reunion of Savoy and the District of Nice with France.

The memorable events, accomplished a very short time ago, are the reasons of this political act.

Within a few months, thanks to the generous aid of the Emperor of the French, a kingdom of eleven million Italian citizens, capable henceforth of defending their own independence, has been added to Piedmont, who has seen her provinces invaded by Austrian troops, because she had assumed the defence of the cause of Italy.

This magnificent result could not but exercise a great influence on the foreign policy of the King. France, who had taken so great a part in our battles, has informed the Government of the King that it would not be practicable to let the Kingdom of Sardinia, thus aggrandized in her territorial possessions and the number of her subjects, keep possession of that boundary line drawn by Europe between the two countries in the treaties of 1815. The French Government demanded, therefore, as a rectification of frontiers, tha cession of our provinces on the other side of the Alps.

However painful the sacrifice demanded of us, the King and his Ministers never thought that the demand could be refused. Convinced, after recent experience, that ingratitude is the worst of political systems, we do not wish to give France cause to hold up to us as a reproach the aid which she has accorded us, or to believe herself less secure because she has as a neighbor, not the divided Italy, but the Italy of the Italians. However, while consenting to the cession of these two provinces, which, although separated from the balance of the State by high mountain chains, have given so many proofs of their fidelity and affection for our august dynasty, the Government of the King has insisted upon very important conditions. He has stipulated for the first part that France should oblige herself to observe towards the neutralized provinces of Savoy all the agreements existing on this subject between Sardinia and the Helvetian Confederation.

He has also demanded that the people of Savoy and of the district of Nice should be consulted on their reunion with France, and express their vote on this subject in the same manner as the inhabitants of Central Italy have manifested their wish to form only one people with the old subjects of King VICTOR EMANUEL.

It has likewise been expressly stipulated that a mixed commission should fix the new frontiers of both countries, in considering the reciprocal necessities of defence and the configuration of the mountains. This Commission, which is to visit the points in question, has not yet terminated the labors confided to it. I am, however, happy to be enabled at present to acquaint the Chamber with the fact that, according to the agreement existing already with the French Government, our country will remain in possession of the upper course of the Rota, Tinea and the Venubia, as also of the plains of the greet and the small Canis, which to-day form part of the province of Maurienne.

Other mixed Commissions have been charged to fix the questions relative to the respective portions of the public debts of the ceded provinces, as also of the tunnel of Mount Cenis, of the railroads, &c. The solution of these questions, although not to be effected in a short time, and demanding careful studies and minute investigations, offers, nevertheless, no difficulties, which might leave the road open to prolonged controversies. The Government of the King believes, therefore, that it is sufficient for the moment to have agreed to have these questions resolved by common accord of the two Governments in the mode most conformable to the general maxims of public right and their reciprocal convenience.

He has also guaranteed the public functionaries against losing their title, grade and treatment, having reserved to all the inhabitants of the provinces reunited to France the liberty to rest Sardinian subjects.

The urgent necessity to put an end to a state of incertitude, which was not without dangers for public order, was the cause of proceeding with the election in Savoy and the district of Nice, before the treaty was submitted to Parliament, but under the express reservation of its approbation. After the adoption of this large form of suffrage, employed but a short time in Emilia and Toscana, it has not been deemed inopportune to have this solemn manifestation of the will of the people precede the act of Parliament. To-day it rests with Parliament to affirm or to repudiate this important stipulation. In submitting this grave document to your deliberation, I content myself with observing that if any cession of territory is always painful and disagreeable, it is far less so when it is not the consequence of a humiliating defeats, but the consequence of a glorious war. It is not a concession to a victorious enemy, but a solemn attestation of the gratitude of a resuscitated people towards its generous ally.

A French Official View of Garibaldi's Expedition.

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

The expedition of GARIBALDI excites throughout Europe an emotion which is becoming more intense every day. We have expressed our opinion upon this act of the celebrated partisan, and we still maintain all that we have said. It is an act contrary to the principle of the laws of nations, and to the real interests of Italy; and if there is in its audacity something which must strike and captivate the imagination, reason and conscience ought no less to reprove so great a violation of all international rights and duties.

In Europe there is but one opinion about this attempt, and we are not astonished to learn, that most all the Cabinets here been painfully affected by it.

The policy of France, always so frank and loyal, has not hesitated on this occasion to demand a categorical explanation from Sardinia; and it is perfectly true, as it was announced to be, that M. THOUVENEL has made known to Count CAVOUR the very determined view taken of this matter by the Government of the Emperor.

It is assuredly to be regretted that the Government of King VICTOR EMANUEL has been unable to prevent GARIBALDI'S expedition. Count CAVOUR'S reply to M. THOUVENEL proves at least that in Turin, as well as in Paris, that this bold attempt is energetically condemned. For when a statesman, occupying the high position of the Prime Minister of Sardinia, declares his repudiation of all solidarity with an enterprise contrary to the law of nations, his word must be accepted by all, and doubt would in such a case be only the injustice of party spirit.

Besides, let us say it frankly, we comprehend the real difficulties which must have beset the action of the Piedmontese Government in the moment when the old chief of the Italian volunteers embarked at Genoa to go and liberate Sicily. GARIBALDI has acquired a great popularity in Italy; he has rendered real services to the cause of independence; he is, above all, not one of those vulgar figures, who, after having excited and infatuated the masses, find almost at the same time indifference and disdain.

In parting for the two Sicilies at the head of his volunteers, he undoubtedly thwarted and even betrayed the interests and the policy of Piedmont; but in reality he was not logically pursuing his individual rôle, and at the same time responding to the sentiments of that portion of the people whose hero he is.

It was therefore difficult for the Piedmontese Government to employ force against a man who now represents so great a popular power. We do not know whether it has been in the power of M. the Count DE CAVOUR, to put his hand upon GARIBALDI, but we think such an act of extreme energy would have been more disastrous than useful; it might have called forth throughout Italy a dangerous reaction, which it was better policy not to provoke.

Italy is just emerging from a grand crisis. The nationalities, reunited under the sceptre of Piedmont, are yet badly joined together. The assimilation of all these distinct interests is a delicate work, demanding both time and security. There are passions which lay in wait, always to be ready to profit of faults and misfortunes. In such cases the prudence of governments knows how to remove the danger of new revolutions by opportune transactions. Let it, therefore, be understood, in the adventure which he has undertaken, GARIBALDI has engaged all alone. He is the man of his initiative; Piedmont has disavowed him; and he goes not to plant upon the shore of the Two Sicilies the standard of a government, but that of a party.

Our opinion, however, must not be misunderstood. If the enterprise of GARIBALDI is condemned and reproved by the political sentiment of Europe, it is not because public opinion or governments conceal themselves the real situation of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

This situation is very critical—so critical, that no person would be surprised at the success of this enterprise. The actual Sovereign of Naples has unfortunately followed in the errors of his predecessor. At the death of his father, FRANCIS II. had a magnificent opportunity to reconcile himself with the Italian spirit; he has thrown it away. We deplore it from our hearts, for we should regard the downfall of his throne as a dangerous complication for Italy and for Europe.

The policy of France does not seek to overthrow dynasties; and when its influence is exercised upon foreign relations, it is in order to reconcile kings with their people. This is, what it sought to do in Parma, in Modena, in Tuscany, in the Romegna, and if it has failed, history has already told whose the fault was.

We cannot, therefore, conceal to ourselves, how full of trouble the situation of the Neapolitan Government is at present.

But, without attempting to foresee what the result of GARIBALDI'S expedition will be, we do not admit that in the eventualities of this situation there are elements for a European conflagration.

It is said that the hand of England is extended towards Sicily. All great nations have without doubt their ambitions; but, ardent as they may be, they are generally kept in check by the nation's own and the general interest. *It is no easier for England to seize Sicily than for Russia to occupy Constantinople.*

England has, besides, in the Neapolitan question, always acted in concert with France. The two Cabinets of St. James and the Tuileries have transmitted in common representations to the Court of Naples. Later, they have both simultaneously broken off diplomatic relations, and not resumed them again but in common. Why than suppose them to have conflicting designs?

We hope yet that the Neapolitan question will not result in the triumph of revolution. We repeat it—such a result would be a misfortune for Italy, which, after having been so gloriously liberated, stands above all in need of peace. But if this should be the *dénouement*, it is by the union, and not by the antagonism and the rivalry of the great Powers, and particularly of France and England, that the dangers must be conjured.

"Our Public Schools."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Fourth Ward School officers are held up to censure, because they choose to have teachers according with their views—or, in other words, a majority of the officers being Roman Catholics, endeavor to have teachers like-minded.

If such administration is wrong in a "Catholic" community, (as that Ward appears,) why would the same principle be right among Protestants? It is professed that "Catholics" are less enlightened and less liberal; and yet, at least one Ward in this City, prominent in educational enterprise, has, possibly not one Roman Catholic teacher in its schools, and none such can have appointment, however excellent the qualifications.

These are the legitimate results of the School Law, and it is not worth while to belabor the Board of Education for what they cannot help. The present School Law is the result of a controversy, or claim made by the "Catholics" for a share of the School moneys of this State. It was the intention of the framers of the law that the community of a school district should, through its elective officers, have the control and management of its schools, subject to certain reservations—as, not teaching sectarian doctrines or using sectarian books, &c. Hence, a "Catholic" or Protestant people will have such schools as accord with its sense of propriety.

The Wards of our City are School Districts. In some respects sovereign and independent, and, in accordance with the spirit and intention of the law, have the right to read or not read the Bible, and appoint teachers—not wantonly, but possessing the legal qualifications, as certified upon examination by the county officer. If incompetent teachers are employed, it is not entirely the fault of the Ward officers, because they can only engage such teachers as come with certificate of competency. If "Catholics" choose teachers of their own affinity, who can blame? "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone."

The remedy for mismanagement is, to elect better school officers. But if the people of a Ward are so debased or indifferent that they cannot or will not govern themselves well, it may be desirable for others to reign over them—as is now the case with our City by the rural districts.

Such are the views of a Bible-reading school officer not of the FOURTH WARD.

MAY 26, 1860.

The Death of Mr. Hall.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday May 26, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is no reason for believing that the young man, Mr. L. H. HALL, who died at my office yesterday, committed suicide. On the contrary, I believe he was in the habit of using opiates on account of a painful sore on his leg, and on this occasion he took a dose which proved fatal, hnt through ignorance.

He was of a very religious turn of mind, and of literary tastes, and there was nothing in his circumstances, within my knowledge, which should have driven him to despair.

Yours, respectfully, J. E. BODY.

The Fourth Ward Teachers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 31, 1860.

The note which appeared in your paper this morning does honor to the kindly heart that prompted its generous offer, but I am certain that the teachers lately dismissed from the Fourth Ward could not be prevailed upon to accept of any subscriptions raised for their benefit. Though dependent on their profession, they are not suffering, and while it must be a great gratification to receive such a proof of the attention and sympathy which your readers have given to your fearless and first statements of their unkind treatment at the hands of the Fourth Ward Board, they would be unwilling to avail themselves of any contributions from the public.

From what I know of some of them I have ventured to speak for all. To the kind Mr. BRISTED, and to you, Sir, the unwearying friend of the oppressed of all grades, the grateful acknowledgments of the teachers are due.

P.

SHOCKING MURDER OF A WOMAN AND HER DAUGHTER IN CANADA.—A fearful outrage was committed at St. Athanase, near St. John's, Canada, sometime towards the end of the last month, which was not, however, discovered till about ten days after, when it caused the wildest excitement among the population of that district. ADELAIDE BRASSLOW, with her daughter MARIE, aged 13 years, living at a place called Le Soixante, went to St. Athanase, a distance of seven miles, to make some purchases, and, failing to return, a search was instituted for them. After the lapse of ten days their bodies were discovered in a field by some laborers. The heads of both were horribly mangled, the skulls being broken in. The instruments used for this purpose were sticks and a fence picket. Further examination showed that the girl had been violated. Three men, of very bad character, are in custody on suspicion of having committed the crime.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—BEFORE JUDGE BETTS—JURISDICTION—TWELFTH RULE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Enoch Hidden vs. *The Steamship Ocean Bird.*—This was an action for supplies, the question being one simply as to the jurisdiction of the Court. The ship was a domestic vessel, her owner residing here. The supplies were proper and necessary for a foreign voyage, on which she was destined, but there was no necessity for a bottomry upon her at the time. The libel was filed Sept. 20, 1858.

Held by the Court—That the Supreme Court, in 21st Howard's Reports, 249, seems to regard their 12th Admiralty Rule, during its existence, as a competent authorization of the jurisdiction.

That without undertaking the responsibility of determining the competency of a mere rule of Court to impart jurisdiction *de novo*, or to rescind it where it has legal existence, the Court accepts the qualification of the repealing order of 1858 to be of equal force and efficiency with the original 12th rule.

That as this action was commenced in 1855 it is within the qualification of the repealing order.

That the Court, therefore, has jurisdiction.

Decree for libelant with costs.

The United States vs. *Five cases marked O. B. & Co., containing silk laces.*—This was an application on the part of the Collector for a certificate of probable cause for the seizure of the goods in question, after a verdict in favor of the claimant on the trial.

Held by the Court—That the question of probable cause is not to be tested by the state of the proofs disclosed on the termination of the trial.

That in this case there was abundant evidence before the Collector when the action was instituted, conducing to prove an undervaluation by the claimant so large as to justify a violent presumption that the invoice was made up falsely. This was so by the reports of the Custom-house Appraisers and the evidence of merchants taken before them. The testimony which satisfied the jury that these were erroneous were not presented to the Collector.

Application granted.

For the United States, Mr. Hunt. For claimant, Mr. Stevens.

The United States vs. *Two cases containing porcelain figures.*—This was an action for forfeiture and came up on a case made, the only point in it being whether the question on trial before the Jury was one of law or fact.

The two cases, numbered 2,404 and 2,406 were imported as parts of one invoice and entry; No. 2,406 contained some obscene articles, and the Acts of Congress declare forfeited "all invoices and packages whereof such articles shall form a part." There was but one invoice for both cases, and at the foot of it were the words "samples, of no value."

The Court charged that if the evidence was credited, No. 2,406 was forfeited as containing the articles, and No. 2,404 must also be if the jury found that the words "samples of no value" was intended to refer to the articles in question. The jury found for the Government.

Held by the Court—That this was a question of fact for the jury, and not one of the construction and exposition of the legal sense of the expression in question.

Judgment for the plaintiff on the verdict.

For the United States, Mr. Hunt; for claimant, Mr. McCulloh.

The United States vs. *The Ship Julia Lawrence.*—This case came up on a question of the jurisdiction of the Court. The action was brought to forfeit the ship for a violation of the revenue laws, and alleged a seizure of the ship by the Collector within this District. It was admitted that the ship, when seized, was attached to a pier on the New Jersey side of the North River, and upon waters of the Bay.

Held by the Court—That the *locus in quo* of the seizure will be within the cognizance of this Court irrespective of the territorial boundaries of the State, if the surface of the waters on which she was seized was within the jurisdiction of the Southern District of New-York.

That the actual boundary line of this District was coterminous with that of the State at the time the District was erected and defined.

That the agreement entered into between New-York and New-Jersey respecting their boundary line in no way impairs or conflicts with any jurisdiction or power previously possessed by the United States, or framed in approval or confirmation of it. On the contrary, Congress expressly provided, in assenting to that agreement, "that nothing therein contained shall be construed to impair, or in any way affect, any right of jurisdiction of the United States in and over the islands or waters which form the subject of said agreement.

That the United States therefore retain the same jurisdiction over the waters of the Bay as they originally possessed on the organization of their courts.

That a seizure, being made on waters of the Bay, and below low-water mark on the Jersey shore, the Court has full jurisdiction over the case.

Exception to the jurisdiction therefore overruled.

For the United States, Judge Roosevelt; for cla

fornia Mail Steamers. The new schedule to three times a month does *not* go into operation in June but will begin with July, from both sides. The days of sailing will be the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month from New-York and San Francisco. When these days fall on Sunday, the steamers will sail on the succeeding Monday. Thus, the first departure, under the new arrangement, will be on Monday, July 2.

We understand that the new City passenger road in Brooklyn, the Brooklyn Central, is now extended to all three of the prominent ferries—Fulton, Wall and South—where passengers are taken up every five minutes. The rapidly increasing success of the old Brooklyn City Road for the past few years, renders the profitable operation of the new line, under fair management, almost a certainty from the start, and without much, if any, injury to the other road. Competition, indeed, is more likely to increase the use of both than to decrease the profits of either.

We stated the other day that the Michigan Southern management had discontinued their weekly reports of traffic, bnt would, as usual, and in a more complete shape, continue to report to the Press the monthly returns of the earnings of their line when accurately made up. This is no more nor less than is done by the New-York lines. We resolution on the subject has been entered on the minutes of the Company, as the practice of weekly returns heretofore was one simply of courtesy, and not by any official order.

At a meeting of the Land Grant Bondholders of the La Crosse Road, at the office of CLARKSON N. POTTER, Esq., a statement was made by Mr. POTTER of the recent legal proceedings in Wisconsin, and these were approved by resolution of the meeting. It was also resolved that measures be taken, through the Trustees or otherwise, to purchase the western section of the road, upon which this Land Grand Mortgage is a first lion, for amount of the bondholders. A proposition to lease this section was reported, informally, at the rate of $75,000 per year, equal to 6 ℔ cent. on $1,200,000, for about which sum in cash the $4,000,000 Land Grant Bonds were sold, say an average of 30 cents on the dollar.

The following is the official statement of the business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United Sntes, New-York, during the month of May:

May 1, 1860. By balance		$4,135,462 65
Receipts during the month:		
Customs	$2,480,189 46	
Patent Fees	7,258 98	
Post-office Department	113,464 13	
Miscellaneous	2,524 85—	2,603,377 43
Total		$6,738,840 08
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	$2,641,028 90	
Post-office Drafts	357,963 96—	2,998,992 86
May 31, 1860, Balance		$3,739,847 22
By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts	$2,894,041 93	
By Receipts during the Month	1,113,583 32—	4,007,625 25
To payments		1,546,348 31
Balance		$2,461,316 94
By Balance, Cr., Interest Accounts		$14,340 28
To Payments		4,900 00
Balance		$9,440 28
By receipts for Customs in May, 1860		$2,480,189 46
By receipts for Customs in May, 1859		2,967,468 13
Decrease in May, 1860		$487,278 67
By Balance, Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$791,729 87
By Coin received during the month	$109,831 65	
By Fine Bars received during the Month	288,148 79—	397,980 64
Total		$1,189,110 51
To payments in Coin	$51,807 19	
To payments in Fine Bars	733,994 36—	784,901 55
Balance		$404,208 96
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$6,210,604 44	
By Coin in hand, in Assay Office	197,566 40—	6,404 170 84
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	213,052 90	
By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office	312,656 01—	525,706 91
Total		$6,929,879 75
Less due depositors		264,565 83
Balance		$6,665,313 92

Statement of Business at the United States Assay Office at New-York for the month ending May 31, 1860:

Deposits of Gold.

Foreign Coins	$12,200	
Foreign Bullion	20,800	
United States Bullion	176 000—	$208,000 80

Deposits of Silver, including Purchases.

Foreign Coins	25,500	
Foreign Bullion	18 000	
U.S.Bullion (contained in gold)	2 000	
U. S. Bullion, (old coins)	7,000	
Lake Superior	3,100	
Washoe District	11.000—	67,000 00
Total deposits, payable in bars	230,000	
Total deposits, payable in coins	45,000—	275,000 00
Gold Bars stamped		218 166 81
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		$48,563 00

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 31, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been: 30 bbls. Ashes, 15,183 bbls. Flour, 320 bbls. Corn Meal, 29,625 bushels Wheat, 78,469 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Rye, 11,200 bushels Oats, 2,489 pkgs. Provisions, and 722 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made of 42 bbls., at $5 31½ @$5 37½ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 300 bags Maracaibo, at 13¾c. @13¾c.; 1,425 bags Rio, at 12¾c.@13¼c.; 3,129 bags do. (by auction) at 12¾c.@13¾c., averaging 13¾c; 200 pkgs. Java, at 15½c.: 700 packets Singapore, at 13¾c.; and 55 bags stained St. Domingo, at a price not ascertained, ℔ lb. Stock of Coffee in first hands this evening, 39,354 pkgs., including 15,944 mats and 1,558 oags Java, 1,522 mats and 354 bags Singapore, 14,468 bags Rio, 2,285 bags Costa Rica, 1,595 bags Ceylon, 700 bags Laguayra, 678 bags Maracaibo, and 250 bags Jamaica.

COTTON—Has been depressed, and prices have declined slightly. The inquiry has been restricted, Sales were made of 1,500 bales, including Middling Uplands, at 11¼c.@11¾c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been less freely supplied with desirable lots of State and Western Flour. The demand for such has been fair, chiefly for home use. Prices of low grades are a shade firmer, and closed in favor of sellers. The inquiry from shippers is checked by the high rates of freight. The reported sales add up 12,150 bbls., including superfine State at $5 20@$5 30, chiefly at $5 25; extra State at $5 35@$5 50, chiefly at $5 35@$5 40; superfine Western at $5 20@$5 30; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 40@$6 20; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 45@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 80@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 95@$6 05 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20 @$5 30
Extra State	$ 35 @ $ 50
Superfine Western	$ 20 @ $ 30
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	$ 40 @ $ 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	$ 45 @ $ 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	$ 80 @ $ 90
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping brds	$ 95 @ $ 05
Extra Ohio, trade brand	$ 10 @ $ 00
Fancy Genesee	$ 50 @ $ 60
Extra Genesee	$ 85 @ $ 10
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	$ 00 @ $ 50

Southern Flour is in fair request at rising prices. Sales have been made of 2,000 bbls., in lots, at $5 85 @$6 25 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 30@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is in more demand, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 50@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; 1,450 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is salable and steady at $3 45@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey; and $3 90@$3 95 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales to-day 500 boxes Layer Raisins, at $2 50; 300 boxes Bunch do., at $2 45; 2,150 boxes Palermo Oranges, by auction, at $6 75@$6 40, and 1,500 boxes do. Lemons, by do., at $3 80@$3 80 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less freely offered, and has been in pretty active demand at somewhat better rates. The reported transactions add up 80,000 bushels, including Milwaukee Club, in store, at $1 20; Chicago Spring at $1 22@$1 25; White Southern at $1 35, and Red do. at $1 38 ℔ bushel. Corn is more abundant, and being loss sought after, it is lower. We have heard of sales of 75,000 bushels at 60c.@63c., chiefly 60c.@62c. for unsound and heated mixed Western; and 65c.@66c. for sound do. do., ℔ bushel. Other kinds are inactive and nominal. Rye is in demand, and is held at 92c.@94½c. ℔ bushel. Sales light. Barley is inactive and languid at from 60c.@75c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in prolty fair request, including poor to choice Canada, at 40c.@42½c.; Western, 30½c.@42½c.; State, 42c.@43c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 38c.@41c., ℔ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Milwaukie:

	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	95,904	57,864
Wheat, bushels	1,434,364	873,639
Oats, bushels	81,396	187,484
Corn, bushels	63,012	83,675
Barley, bushels	48,535	44,867
Rye, bushels	7,109	6,142

HAY—We have heard of sales of 1,250 bales North River, chiefly at $1@$1 05 ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Continues inactive at former quotations. Estimated stock on hand, 38,415 bales, including 810 bales American, 34,800 bales Manila, and 1,700 bales Jute, with 1,105 bales of other foreign.

IRON—Sales of 60 tons Scotch Pig were reported at $22 75@$23 ℔ ton, usual terms.

LUMBER—The business displays no new features. Desirable lots are in request, and are held firmly; the supply of such is not heavy. In Albany, according to the *Albany Evening Journal*, "the demand during the week has been moderately active, and the sales have been to a fair extent. The shipments have been principally to the river towns, New-York, New-Jersey and the Eastern States. Lumber continues to come forward slowly, but as freights from Oswego are down again to a moderate figure, the receipts will be larger hereafter from that quarter. The raise of the past week, which have been copious here and West, did not reach the upper waters of the Hudson, and there has been no freshet as yet to start the hemlock and spruce logs. This is the case also with the pine logs in some parts of Canada and Michigan, though generally enough have got through to give the mills a fair start. All kinds of lumber are in fair supply, the greatest deficiency being in pine tally-boards and black walnut."

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to June 1, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1856	20,725,550	4,998	——	1,215,200
1857	18,137,419	7,494	——	1,150,800
1858	62,932,761	7,377	34,035	11,414,300
1859	48,771,100	14,316	34,607	26,535,700
1860	35,719,400	6 299	3,000	10,651,527

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls. New-Orleans at 50c.; with small lots of Porto Rico at 38c.@40c.; and Cuba Muscovado at 32c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has attracted more attention, especially Common, which is now quoted up to $1 85@$1 87½ ℔ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine have been quiet. Sales have been reported of 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 44½c.@46c., chiefly within the range, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 1,150 bbls., in lots, at $17 75 for New Mess; $13 50@$13 56½ for New Prime; $17 37½@$17 40 for Old Mess; $12 87½@$12 50 for Old Prime; $17 @$17 25 for thin Mess; and $10 for Clear, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and firm, including Hams, at 9c.@9¾c., and Shoulders, at 7¼c.@7½c. ℔ lb. Bacon is scarce and wanted, chiefly at from 9¾c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Lard is unaltered. Sales have been reported of 475 tcs. and bbls., at from 11¾c.@11¾c. for common to prime, ℔ lb. Beef is in demand. Sales have been made of 300 bbls., at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 12½@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $14@$18 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in request, at 12c.@19c. for new State, and 10c.@16c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling at 7c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 125 tcs., in lots, at $4 25@$4 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SPICES—All the Cassia available under 20c. ℔ lb. found buyers to-day. The total sales were represented as having amounted to 40,000 mats. At the close holders were very firm at 20c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Sales have been made of 450 hhds., including Cuba at 6¾c.@7⅞c.; and Porto Rico at 7c.@7¾c., with 109 hhds. Melado on terms not ascertained.

TALLOW—Sales 20,000 lbs. at 10½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—There were 550 bbls. sold, at 22c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 100 bales Cotton, at ½d.; 16,000 oushels Corn, in bulk, at 8¾d.; 700 bbls. Resin, at 1s. 9d.; 60 bbls. Pork, by steamer, at 4s. 6d.; 100 tcs. Beef, by steamer, at 6s.; 20 tons Oil, at 25s.; and 30 tons Whale foots, at 24s. For Glasgow, 600 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 7½d.; 10,000 bushels Wheat, on private terms; with 15 tons Whale foots, at 25s. For Retterdam, 100 bbls. Aehos, at 25s.; and 100 bales Cotton, at ⅝c.

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LOST—ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, BEtween the hours of 6 and 7, in the Wall-st. ferry house, in Brooklyn, a brown morocco, lady's bag, containing black lace veil, a gold breast pin, marked "Nettie," and other small articles; any one returning the above to BUCKLEY, SHALDON & CO., No. 31 Vesey-st., N. Y., or at No. 64 Montague-st., Brooklyn, will be liberally rewarded.

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CLOSING SALE FOR JUNE, 1860.

LACE MANTILLA GOODS.

Closing all our Lace Mantillas from $5 to $15.
Closing all our Lace Shawls, from $5 to $20.
Closing all our Lace Bournons, from $5 to $10.
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Closing all our Mantilla Centres from $1 50 to $8
Closing all our Pusher Flouoing Laces from 5s. to $5 a yard.

All bought at less than cost of importation, and I am closing them at much below value.

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Closing all our Pointe Appliqne Collars less than cost.
Closing all our Honiton Collars less than cost.
Closing all our Pointe Appliqne Laces less than cost.
Closing all our wide Guipure Laces less than cost.
Closing 10,000 yards narrow Black Thread Edgings at 4 cents a yard.
Closing 2,000 yards English Thread Lace, finger-wide, at 3s. a yard.
Closing Valenciennes Laces from 1s a yard up.

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Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

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8-4 Black Pusher Laces, $1 25 to $1 50 a yard.
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These goods cost three times the money to import, and are much under value.

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Capes, &c., at very low prices.
1,000 pairs fine lace sleeves from 4s. to 10s.

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Real Thread VEILS, closing from $5 to $20, much under price.
Closing real thread-bordered Veils from $2 to $5.
Closing real Pusher Veils from 7s. to $2 50.
1,000 Grenadine Veils closing at 7s.
1,000 Tissue Veils closing at 3s., 4s. and 5s.
100 pieces all colors Grenadines, Tissues and Barèges, closing at very low prices.

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2,000 dozen Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, closing at 12s. per dozen, worth $2 50.
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100 dozen Gents' Linen hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, closing at 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 8s. each.
100 dozen Gents' colored bordered hem-stitched Linen handkerchiefs, closing from 8s. to 8s. each.
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500 French Embroidered Sets, 6s., 8s., 10s., 12s. to $10.
150 Cambric Breakfast Sets, 6s. to $3.
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2,000 Yards Cambric Flouncing, from 1s. a yard to $2.
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All our Embroideries marked way down to clear them out.

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All made in the best manner, and closing much less than you can make it up.
1,000 pairs French Corsets, 20 bones, closing at 6s.
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300 Ladies' Muslin Chemises, from 3s. up.
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150 Children's and Misses' Draws and Chemise, 2s.
400 Tucked Muslin and Cambric Skirts.
Very best makes Hoop Skirts, all sizes, and made to order.

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Closing 200 pieces White Marseilles from 1s. 6d. to 5s. a yard.
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Closing 100 pieces Splendid Quality Brilliants at 2s. a yard.
Closing 150 pieces Jones' 5-4 English Cambrics 15c. to 4s a yard.
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Closing Victoria Lawns, Bishop Lawns, &c., below value.
Closing Linen Lawns and Cambrics,
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1,000 pieces Swiss Muslins, closing from 10 cts. to 3s. a yard.
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1,000 pieces Plaid and Plain Nainsook Muslin, closing from 1s. a yard up.
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Musquito Nettings, B. E. Diapers.
Linen Diapers, &c., closing cheap.

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Anction lot of 1,000 pieces,
Closing at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d. a yard.
Much below value.

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CURTAIN MUSLIN AND LACES.

Closing 1,000 pieces embroidered Curtain Muslin, 1s., worth 1s. 6d.
Closing 500 pieces embroidered Curtain Muslin, 2s., worth 4s.
2,000 yards embroidered Curtain Lace, 4s. a yard, much under value.
100 pairs Lace Curtains, $8 a pair—could not be imported for $12.

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LINEN DAMASKS LESS THAN COST.

All our Linen Damasks closing less than cost.
All our Linen Table Covers closing less than cost.
All our 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4 Sheetings closing less than cost, as we are declining the trade.

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TARLATANS.

2,000 pieces 8-4 TARLATANS,
White, Black, Pink, Blue, Green, Buff,
Closing at 1s. per yard,
About half the cost of importation.

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PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

Closing the whole stock of a manufacturer.
2,000 Silk Moire Antique Parasols, 6s.
Usual price, $1.
1,000 Silk Umbrellas, closing cheap.
2,000 Double-fringed, lined, and best-style Parasols, closing less than Manufacturer's prices.

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1,000 dozen Ladies' Cotton Hose, very fine, 1s. a pair.
500 dozen Ladies' Cotton Hose, heavy and ribbed, 1s. a pair.
500 dozen best quality English Hose, 2s. a pair.
All the best makes of the finer qualities open-work and Lisle Thread in great variety.
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' HOSIERY.
1,000 dozen, in every style, price and quality, closing very low.
CLOSING GENTS' HOSIERY.
800 dozen English Half-hose, 1s. 6d. a pair.
500 dozen best quality imported, 2s. a pair.
Also, a full assortment of fancy and striped Half-hose At very low prices.
CLOSING ALL OUR LADIES' LISLE THREAD GLOVES, MITTS, CHILD'S Do., &c.
1,500 dozen Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves, splendid quality, 1s. a pair.
500 dozen best English goods imported, 1s. 6d. to 3s. a pair.
Children's Gloves, Lisle Thread and Silk, all prices.
100 dozen fine Silk Mitts, 4s. a pair.
A great bargain.
CLOSING.
LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDERWEAR!
All qualities of Ladies', Misses' and Gent's Merino and Ganze Merino Undergarments, at much less than the cost of importation.
CLOSING.
2,000 DOZEN JAPANESE TOWELS.
$1 50 A DOZEN.
Very large and just the thing for bathing; cheapest Towel ever offered in New-York.
A full line of every style and quality of Damask and Huck Towels at very low prices.

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OPENING
New invoice of
1,500 dozen best Kid Gloves, 63 cents a pair.

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

N. B.—LADIES, THIS GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE will continue through the following week.

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FLOURCED ORGANDIE ROBES,
Of the Celebrated Make of
JAMES BLACK & CO.,
IN GREAT VARIETY, at
VERY LOW PRICES—
For Saleby
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Chambers, Church and Warren sts.

A Great variety of
SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE
DRESS GOODS,
For sale cheap, by
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Chambers, Church and Warren sts.

JUNE, 1860.
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GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS
THIS MONTH
AT
Nos. 80 and 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Being about to remove to their new and commodious warerooms, Nos. 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 and 85 DUANE-ST., near Broadway, and desirous of closing out their present extensive and varied stock of Dry Goods, and to effect this object they are offering
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.
In addition to their AMOSKEAG and WAMSUTTA PRINTS, in new and beautiful styles, they have now for sale the entire balance of the popular low-priced
YORK STATE,
ARKWRIGHT and
KNICKERBOCKER PRINTS,
by the piece or package. FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning, at reasonable prices. Particular attention is called to our stock of Bonnets and Mantillas.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
BUY YOUR CURTAIN GOODS IN BROOKLYN.

NEW-YORK PRICES.		BROOKLYN PRICES.	
Heavy Lace Curtains, per pair	$5 50	Heavy Lace Curtains, per pair	$4 50
Heavy Lace Curtains, per pair	6 00	Heavy Lace Curtains, per pair	5 00
Heavy Lace Curtains, per pair	8 00	Heavy Lace Curtains, per pair	7 00
Heavy Lace Curtains, per pair	10 00	Heavy Lace Curtains, per pair	8 00

A. OSBURN, No. 309 Fulton-st., Opposite Pierrepont.

803 CANAL-STREET, 303
THREE DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY,
Open on Saturday, 14th inst.
Misses' and Children's Hats; Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes; Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, Gloves, &c. THOMAS REYNOLDS,
303 CANAL-STREET. 303

NOTICE.—AVIS.—NOTTICIA.—AVISO.—NOTIZ.—FOUNTAIN'S India store is the only place where India pineapple dresses, black and colored; wash silks, ¾ wide; grapes, lutongs, satins, scersuckers, yellow nankins, novelties. China, lacquered articles: all kinds of curious American Indian feather fans, bead bark-work, &c. can be procured, wholesale and retail, at No. 683 Broadway. French fans, latest styles. This day received 20 styles Chinese feather folding fans, elegant.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a most reliable, willing and obliging young woman, a situation as good cook, baker, pastry and laundress, or general housework, or chamberwork, waiting or nurse; would take charge of a dairy; best of references; no objections to any part of country. Call at No. 76 Bleecker-st., near Broadway. A small girl wants a place to mind children.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook and is willing to assist in washing and ironing in a small family. Best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 343 7th av., near 36th-st., New York, second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; can come well recommended. Apply at No. 175 East 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A superior Protestant servant as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; is civil, clean, capable and well recommended. Apply at 434 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, situations for a cook and chambermaid, by their present employer, who is about to go to the country, and can give them the very best recommendation. Inquire at No. 18 West 39th-st. this week.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A SCOTCH Protestant cook and laundress wants to get a situation in City or country; is a very good cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer; has best of references from her former employers; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 376 6th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECtable girl wants a situation as cook and laundress; wages $8 per month. Call at No. 243 West 38th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a neat, respectable servant girl as cook, washer and ironer, or would not object to do housework in a small family; will be found a most desirable and faithful servant, and highly recommended. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation; is a good plain cook, a first-rate washer and ironer; also a baker. Has good City reference. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at Murray Hill-place, 4th-av., corner of 39th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COMPANION.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT lady is desirous to obtain a situation as companion and attendant to an elderly or invalid lady; would assist in housekeeping, besides making herself generally useful; has no objection to the country. Good references. Address for two days Z., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, THOROUGHly conversant with the English and German languages, and highly recommended in every respect, is desirous of obtaining a situation in the above-mentioned capacity, in which she has had ample experience; salary less an object than kind treatment. Address M. S., verbally or by letter, care of Mr. Westermann, No. 440 Broadway, New-York, or No. 144 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPERS.—TO FAMILIES GOING to the country: a Protestant man and woman, who can give the highest testimonials as to character, &c., wish to rent with a situation to take charge of a gentleman's house during the Summer months, or would not object to the charge of a tenement house. Apply at St. Paul's Mission, No. 34 Vesey-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WOman, whom we can unhesitatingly recommend, desires a situation as housekeeper, either in the country or City. Inquire of B. R. BARLOW, Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper to a single gentleman or widower by a middle-aged English woman; no objection to the country. Address B. A., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant young woman, a situation to do general housework, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; or to do plain sewing; understands her business perfectly; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen this day and Saturday, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

AS HOUSEMAID.

The New-York Times.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1860.

THE TIMES.

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... ASSEMBLY—WHITE BRANCH OF ... —EVENING—FAIRIES.

... BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTER...

... INSTITUTE—PAUL'S COURT OF DEATH.

... STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE ... Evening—CARPENTER MELODEON.

... SALOON—CHARLES CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

... GALLERY—No. 536—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY ...

... OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

... GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBI... OF STATUARY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Senate, yesterday, in Executive session, spent four hours in deliberation over the Mexican treaty, and eventually rejected it by a large majority. The Republican members, with the exception of Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, voted against the ratification.

In the Senate yesterday MR. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, from the Printing Investigation Committee, made a majority report, stating that the payments made were without the knowledge of the Government. The report further severely commented on WENDELL's testimony, exonerated the President from any *complicity* in the matter, intimated that the careful supervision of Mr. BOWMAN prevented Wendell from making the large profits he expected, and closed by the resolution that the present laws of public printing require reform, and that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the printing being done by contract or otherwise. A minority report was presented by MR. KING, of New-York, condemning in the strongest terms the practices and operations of public printing. Large sums, it stated, had been paid by the printer for party purposes. The subject was postponed till to-day. The House Committee on the Judiciary, to whom the Africans bill relative to the recaptured Africans was referred, reported the bill back, but obtained no action. The Printing bill was taken up and discussed at much length. Mr. PAYNE, of Virginia, was desirous to support any measure that should extinguish the actual facilities for Executive corruption; and, in that connection, expressed his conviction of culpability of the present Administration, and denounced the President for criminal connivance. The Democratic leaders, Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, especially, endeavored to silence the candid Virginian, urging all manner of partisan considerations, but in vain. The bill, which establishes a Department of Public Printing, with defined rules, was finally passed—120 to 78. In Committee of the Whole, Mr. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, made a speech upon Slavery; after which the Post-office Appropriation bill was taksn up and briefly discussed, without action.

A new Arctic Expedition sailed from New-London, Conn., on Tuesday last, on board of the bark *George Henry*. The expedition is not very numerous, for it consists only of Mr. E. F. HALL, of Cincinnati, and his Esquimaux guide, CUP-LA-JA-AH. Mr. HALL, who lately resided in Cincinnati, designs to leave the vessel in which he sailed at Sussex Island, taking with him a large boat, which has been constructed expressly for him, and with which he designs to make explorations in the region lying between Cape Willoughby and the entrance to Fury and Hecla Strait. A crew of five Esquimaux, which he will select at Sussex Island, will assist him in his researches. Mr. HALL hopes to obtain further traces of the party which went with Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. Mr. CORNELIUS GRINNELL, of this City, Mayor HARRIS, of New-London, and some of the prominent citizens of that place, went down the harbor with Mr. HALL, and returned on the tug which towed the vessel to sea.

The Annual Convention of the Episcopal Church of New-Jersey closed its sessions at Newark yesterday. The Standing Committee of the Diocese was elected, and is the same as last year. The act of the Legislature incorporating seven Trustees of the Episcopal Fund to be raised for the permanent support of the Bishop, was accepted, and the Treasurer of the Convention ordered to pay over the funds in his possession to the Trustees. The Bishop recommended an amendment of the 4th article of the Constitution regulating the qualifications of voters in the Convention, so as to avoid the difficulty heretofore experienced by the Bishop in making up the list of Presbyters, and which has been the cause of much ill-feeling between the High and Low Church party in times past. The suggestion was adopted, and a Committee of Eight was appointed to draft amendments and submit them to the next Convention. The election of deputies to the General Convention to be held in New-York in 1860, resulted in the choice of the same men that attended the Richmond Convention last year. The Bishop's salary was raised from $3,000 to $3,600, to take effect today. At a late hour last evening the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The proceedings of the Methodist Episcopal Conference yesterday, at Buffalo, were ... Bishop BAKER presided. The Slavery report having been taken up, Mr. SLICER, of Baltimore, and Dr. HOLDICH spoke against the majority report. Mr. SEWALL, of Baltimore, made a very impressive speech. He was followed by Messrs. COOMBS and HILL in favor of the report. A motion was adopted that the vote should be taken on the resolution in the majority report when all the members had spoken, without debate. After recess at noon, Messrs. HUNTER and KINGSLEY addressed the Conference on the minority. Mr. DURBIN's substitute was taken from the table and rejected. An amendment directing the Bishops to submit the new Chapter proposed to the Annual Conferences and the Presiding Elders, to the Quarterly Conferences, was lost. The new Chapter was at length adopted by a vote of 154 to 57.

Controller HAWS yesterday complied with the peremptory *mandamus* issued by Judge MULLEN, and signed the bonds of Mr. PLATT, Mayor WOOD's candidate for Chamberlain. This does not settle the case however; a *quo warranto* will be issued ... Mr. SROUT to establish his title to the ... in dispute, and then the legal struggle will ...

The Inspectors of Buildings, appointed under the law lately passed by the Legislature, having ... with their examinations and been ... the Commission, were yesterday ... by the Mayor.

The Police Commissioners, yesterday, appointed ... for the Central Park police, swore ... Superintendent, and dismissed one man ... insubordination.

The Board of Aldermen last evening accepted an ... on behalf of the Japanese, to witness a ball ... during their intended stay in this ... Reconstruction, the Board renewed its ad... existent to the removal of Mr. A. V. ... from the office of City Chamberlain, and ... appointment of Mr. NATHAN C. PLATT to fill the ...

Yesterday, the business of the Court of General Sessions, for May, came to a termination by the discharge of the Grand Jury, who presented a number of indictments against prisoners and others not in custody, who will be tried before Recorder BARNARD in the June term to commence on Monday. During the nineteen days that the Court has been in session 41 prisoners have been sentenced to the State Prison, 25 to the Penitentiary, 4 to the House of Refugs, 7 to the City Prison, while 15 have been convicted hnt discharged under suspension of judgment, and 21 have been tried and acquitted, making a total of 113 cases disposed of. The next term before the December will be a very heavy one, as it is the last previous to the Summer months, when only allgbt prison cases are disposed of.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Punishment yesterday a report was received from Dr. RANNEY, to the effect that there are a number of demented persons on Blackwell's Island for whom there is no room in the Lunatic Asylum, as it is ever crowded now; and, also, that there is no suitable place for a large number of demented persons, of unclean habits, now on the Island. A report was received from the Committee of the Whole in relation to the disgraceful condition of the Hospitals and many other buildings, and recommending improvements. The report was adopted.

MONS. DE LAVE yesterday afternoon performed the feat of crossing the deep gorge below the Falls at Paterson, N. J., on a tight rope. The distance across was nearly seven hundred feet, and the height of the rope about two hundred from the bed of the stream. Sevsral thousand persons witnessed the performance.

The steamship *St. Louis*, from Havana on the 27th ult., arrived here last evening. She brings no intelligence of interest.

The demand for Stocks improved yestsrday afternoon, and the market closed steady through the general list. Exchange steady. Money cheaper on long paper, and abundant on temporary loan.

Cotton was depressed and prices were a shade assler. Flonr was in fair dsmand, and desirabls lots were firmer. Wheat was less abundant and was dearer, with a good inquiry. Corn was plenty and closed heavily at reduced rates. Coffee was more freely purchased. Provisions were moderately dealt in. Sngars and Molasses, Rice, Metals, Hops and Seeds, were quiet. Cassia, Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine, attracted more attention. A fair business was reported in Whisky, Hay, Tallow and Adamantine Candles. The Freight engagements were less extensive.

Mexico and the Senate.

The Senate of the United States once enjoyed the reputation of filling in the Government of this country the practical and conservative part which is theoretically performed by the House of Lords in the Parliament of England. It is a tradition still cherished in certain remote sections of the country that a Senator sits and speaks and acts for the permanent and national side of onr politics, while a Representative, elected directly by the people, and for a brief term of two years, utters the current and changeful opinions of the moment. A good deal of new and strange, and not altogether pleasant light, has been thrown of late years upon the actual working of various departments of our model system; bnt we doubt whether, on the whole, any one branch of the Federal power has suffered so much in the general esteem of Americans, from its recent developments, as this particular body of the Senate. All our preconcelved ideas of its dignity, its capacity, its value to the commonwealth, have of late been sadly shaken. The intellectual reputation of the Chamber has flagrantly fallen away. Tbe nation no longer looks to it for those displays of sagacious patriotism and thoughtful statesmanship which made it a light in the land, when the permanent policy of the North, the South, the East and the West used to be uttered in clear and commanding accents from that floor by a CALHOUN and a WEBSTER, a MANGUM and a CLAY. Under the influences of the Administration, which at present controls a majority of the Senatorial voices, the Senate has gradually come to be regarded as a sort of Executive Council, the mouth-piece of the White House, recording the wishes and echoing the prejudices of the President. Here, for instance, within a few weeks, the whole country has been scandalized by the conversion of the Senate into a kind of passionate and vulgar caucus, in which one after another of the supposed leaders of the Democracy has aired his personal spite or his sectional indignation against one particular statesman of the Democratic Party. Of what possible importance is it to the people of the United States whether Mr. SLIDELL or Mr. GREEN, or Mr. BENJAMIN approves or disapproves of the political doctrines of Mr. DOUGLAS? These are matters to be settled by the parties interested in the proper assemblies of thsir own factions. To introduce them to the National Senate, to embody them in resolutions, to consume the time sacred to public business of no partisan character, in these contemptible squabbles, is such a dereliction from the lofty uses to which the Senatorial office wss set apart by the founders of our institutions, as cannot fail to cousign its abettors to general contempt.

And now we are favored by the Republican Senators with a burst on their own side of eqnally paltry passions and unstatesmanlike intrigue. The Mexican Treaty—the most important diplomatic document drawn up by any American envoy within the last decade; a treaty promising peace and order to seven millions of Americans, our near neighbors on the Continent whom we are clearly called upon by our power and our pretensions to control, for good and not for evil; a treaty offering vast and immediate opportunities of progress to great domestic interests of our own; a treaty aettling, by the masterly simplicity of its provisions, some of the gravest and most threatening problems of our foreign relations, has now been rejected hy ths Senate, after months of incnbation, and by an almost unanimous vote of the Republican Senators.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, has earned an honorable distinction by standing ont alone for the ratification of this wise and practical treaty against the pressure of supposed party policy from his colleagues of the same political faith. The motives which have led to this most lamentable action of the Republicans in the Senate it is hardly necessary here and now to review. Those of our readers who have followed the progress of onr Mexican relations with the attention which the importance of the subject demands, will not need to hear these motives recapitulated. And we own that, in the interest of our national repntation, we do not care to go over the weary record. A treaty, the fundamental merit of which was the solid basis it offered for the establishment of independent Liberalism in Mexico, has been attacked, on the pretext that it was opening the way to new annexations of territory, which annexations, in their turn, would sednce the South into new extensions of Slavery! A treaty which held ont to Mexico her best hope of shaking off all European influences, has been assailed as an insidious contrivance for embroiling us with the Powers of the Old World. A treaty, commercial in its radical conception, full of the most judicious provisions for the encouragement of liberal and honorable intercourse between Mexico and the United States, has been denounced as a foul imagination in behalf of the agricultural and "patriarchal" interests of the South alone. Thanks to these misrepresentations, in some cases perhaps honestly, in most cases ignorantly made, and thanks too, it may be, to the sordid and secret aversion of a few manœuverers against the achievement by Mr. BUCHANAN's Government of any really important national and national act, Mr. MCLANE's brilliant and faithful labors have now been brought to nothing.

The burden of responsibility for this rests mainly upon the Republican Senators. Yet their Democratic colleagues cannot be wholly exonerated from the general reproach which must sooner or later overtake the whole body. When the treaty was first brought before the Senate, the Democratic Senators, including even those representatives of the Gulf States and of "Secession," whose prospects, as they very well knew, of using Mexico hereafter as a lever in their disorderly designs must be dashed by its ratification, came forward to its support. The Republicans saw fit to identify themselves at once with opposition to this ratification. It is their own fault if now the Democratic extremists, having fastened the responsibility of the act upon their political antagonists, are found ready to profit by the bad tactics of their foes, and to retire from the defence of an arrangement which they never sincerely approved. For the effects in Mexico upon the rising fortunes of Liberalism, of this blow struck "in the house of its friends," we must wait yet a little. Of one thing we may, however, be certain—that if the monarchists and clerical oppressors of Mexico have not been utterly prostrated, this action of the American Senate will infuse new hope into their hearts, and plunge their unhappy country back into the gulf from which it had so nearly emerged.

A Rooted Sorrow.

The weeping philosopher of the *Tribune* refuses to he comforted. He is obstinately and incurably unhappy. His mood is that of the Frenchman who declared that he "*would* drown—nobody should help him." GREELEY's grief, however, is as fantastic as it is profound. It springs from a hallucination, which has already lasted six or seven years, and which bids fair to attend him to his grave. He nurses it, as women nurse pet sorrows;—and derives a sad hnt solid satisfaction from seeing it thrive and grow under his affectionate care. There are many men who go through life under the conviction that somebody is trying to poison them—that there is a secret conspiracy dogging their footsteps—that Providence himself is against them, and that they are doomed to eternal perdition. As a general thing, such people find their proper place inside the walls of an asylum; hut now and then, their delusion proving wholly innocent, they are left at large to vent their woes upon their personal friends, or sometimes upon the public, through the colnmns of tolerant newspapers. Nothing offends them like an attempt to dispel the illusion which so pleasantly torments them; and any disavowal on the part of suspected parties, of the diabolical designs laid to their charge, is regarded as only an immense aggravation of the imputed offence.

We must say our neighbor's case seems very much of this sort. The symptoms are of the same general type. He is haunted by the idea that the Editor of the TIMES is in pursuit of certain political offices, which he himself wants and can't get. Nothing can rid him of the hallucination, which rides him like a nightmare. He invents history, and deals in prophecy, to strengthen his conviction of its truth. Here is one of the props by which he sustains his grief—from yesterday's *Tribune*:

"All persons familiar with the interior history of New-York politics *know* that Mr. RAYMOND *coveted and claimed* one of two prominent positions, namely, either the Republican nomination for Governor in 1856, or the sest in ths United States Senate, vacated by Gov. FISH in March, 1857. He prsferred the latter."

Did he! What an extraordinary circumstance! We are delighted to know on good authority that he did not get either of the two offices which he "coveted and claimed,"—for, according to our observation, those persons who *claim* office are precisely the ones who ought not to have it. The very fact of claiming such places affords the best possible proof of unfitness for them; and, as Mr. GREELEY has good reason to know, it is generally the surest possible way *not* to get them. If we could only feel sure that the audacious aspirant referred to had actually "claimed" either of the positions named, we should most heartily rejoice at his discomfiture. He would have been "served just right,"—and we should hold up his fate by the side of GREELEY's, as an awful and deserved warning to all importunate hunters after political office, and as a fresh illustration of the established fact that, in political life, they who seek are precisely the persons who shall not find. We could read the world some very edifying ethical lectures on this subject, if we only felt sure of the main fact. *Did* Mr. RAYMOND actually "covet and *claim*" one of the two places referred to? The *Tribune* says he did,—and says, moreover, that "all persons familiar with the interior history of New-York politics, *know*" that he did. This is tangible. Who are those persons? Let them present themselves and produce their evidence. Let them bring forth the documents,—*copies* will answer, we will not insist on the originals,—in which the claim in question was preferred; or in default of writing, let them breathe into the ears of the pensive public the verbal petitions which were put forth for the coveted distinctions. All the world is fully and freely absolved from all obligations of secrecy, expressed or implied, on this subject. Let evsrybody tell everything that he, she or it may know on this important topic. We don't wish to seem nnduly importunate,—but we want light. We want some evidence of the very positive averments of the *Tribune*. We remember that previous to the nomination for Governor in 1856 one of his old Senatorial associates and friends wrote to Mr. RAYMOND and asked his permission to use his name as a candidate for that post,—which permission Mr. R. declined to give;—and we remember, also, that the Albany *Evening Journal* announced, by his authority, that he was not a candidate for the United States Senate, and that he regarded the use of his name in that connection as an impertinence. These things don't confirm the *Tribune's* assertions;—and until those assertions are sustained by something like proof,—especially when snch an abundance of evidence in support of them is said to be in existence,—we must be excused for regarding and denouncing them as pure inventions.

So much for the *Tribune's* historical basis for its pet hobgoblin. Its prophetic support is less tangible, but equally absurd. It is quite certain that Mr. RAYMOND "will appear at Albany, next Winter, as a suppliant fer the seat which Gov. SEWARD will vacate." The supposition does almost as much credit to Mr. R.'s political skill as to Mr. GREELEY's sagacity. Tbe course of the TIMES for the last two years—its rigid devotion to party interests—the special care it has taken to conciliate the men whose votes will designate Mr. SEWARD's successor—its industrious screening of them from public censure for alleged misconduct—and its general subserviency to the interests and the projects of the Republican Party—have been admirably calculated to beget the suspicion which has grown into solid conviction in the *Tribune's* mind. Even the *Tribune* itself is constrained to confess that the conrse of the TIMES towards Gov. SEWARD and the Repnblican Party has not indicated any expectation or wish for office at their hands. We have never hesitated to ... what we thought just and timely concerning either of them. We have not always agreed with Gov. SEWARD upon public affairs, nor have we ever had any personal or political aspirations which prevented us from expressing those differences whenever our dnty as a journalist seemed to require it. From the sin of hypocrisy, at all events, towards him and all other leading men, our skirts are clear. We have never professed to agree with him in everything, while we were stealthily stabbing him in the house of his friends. His position has been that of a public man,—clothed with the honors, the duties and the responsibilities of political office. Ours has been that of a journalist,—bound to no party, free to express our own convictions, and responsible only to the public for the conscientious exercise of the freedom which belongs to the profession. Any man who professes to trace, in the manner in which we have performed those duties, an eager aspiration for political office, must either be an arrant hypocrite, or the victim of a delusion as pitiable as it is ridiculous.

Now, we beg brother GREELEY to set his heart at rest on both these points. Let him dismiss his ghost and sleep o' nights. We are not in his way for any political office he may desire. We have never applied for any such promotion, and don't intend to begin the trade of office-hunting at this late day. We are quite content with our present post. Let the philosopher cultivate resignation, "purge and live cleanly," banish all thought of unfair competition, and he will find himself a happier and a wiser man. If he scorns our advice, he will die in the Lunatic Asylum or in Congress—and will leave none to mourn his fate.

Our Criminal Trials.

The rapidity with which HICKS has been tried and convicted in the United States Court, furnishes an instructive contrast to the dilatoriness of criminal proceedings in those of the State. If this man had been brought before the Court of Sessions, he would have had at least three trials before being finally convicted, and the proceedings between his capture and final sentence would have lasted from a year and a half to two years, and have cost the State about twenty thousand dollars. The clearness of the proof against him, and the complete absence of any testimony for the defence, would not have hastened matters in the least. In the State Courts the usual course of the prisoner's counsel is to object to every question put to every witness, and to except to every one of the Judge's rulings against him. A ponderous bill of exceptions is thus made up, and, owing to the confused state of our criminal law, the number and intricacy and disorder of the statutes fixing the jurisdiction of the Courts—actually leading, amongst other absurdities, to doubts as to where a prisoner, who has been capitally convicted, should receive sentence—the contradictory nature of the reported decisions, due to the freqnent changes in the Judiciary, both in the Snpreme Court and Conrt of Appeals—the chances are twenty to one that amongst them will be found one of sufficient moment to obtain a new trial. This process may be repeated almost *ad libitum*, and it has become so common that the public has got into the way of considering a criminal, who does not get more than two trials, hardly dealt with.

What makes the State procedure the more absurd is, that new trials are constantly granted because of the erroneous ruling of the judge upon some trifling point which did not in the least affect the merits of the case. The verdict of the jury on the facts is unceremoniously set aside, because the judge erred in allowing a question to be put to which the jurors attached no importance, and the answer to which in no degree affected their general conclusion—or because he refused to allow a question to bs put, which would have elicited a reply of equally small moment. Brown, for instance, is asked if, when he met Smith, Smith's shirt was clean or dirty. The prisoner's counsel objects. The Judge allows the question. An exception is taken. The answer is that he does not remember—that his attention was wholly directed to Smith's hat on the occasion in question. A new trial is moved for, and the case goes up to the Court of Appeals, who decide that the question was inadmissible, and a nsw trial is ordered. A fresh jury is accordingly impanneled with great labor, and the whole evidence taken once more, merely to obtain a verdict of twelve men who shall not hear that Brown paid no attention to the purity of Smith's linen, but gave his whole mind to his hat.

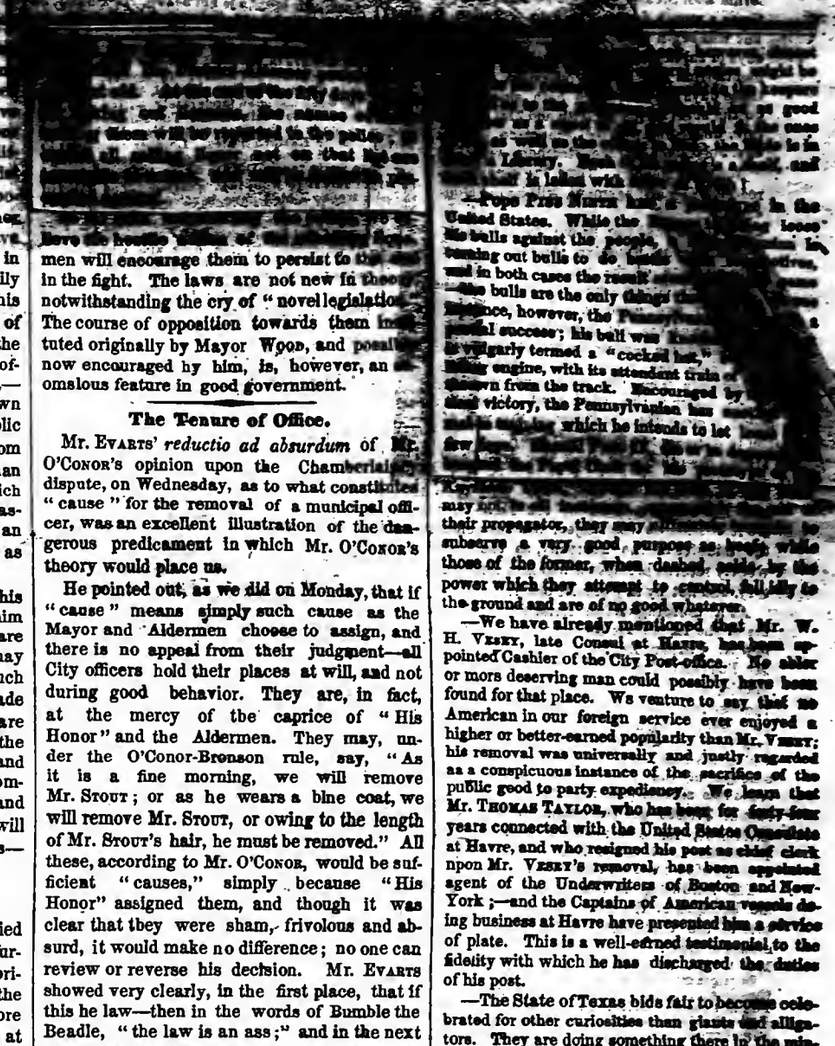
This may seem an extreme case, but there have been many new trials ordered in criminal cases in this State within the last few years upon grounds fully as frivolous and as trivial as regarded their bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. If we cannot devise a code of procedure simpler and more expeditious than the one we now labor under, an act might at least be passed providing that when a new trial is ordered, the cause should be snbmitted to the jury upon a report of the old evidence, minus that portion of it which the Court above had held to be inadmssible. The prisoner cannot be injured by evidence being read against him to which he made no objection.

Some amendment is at all events rendered all the more necessary by the recent change in the law with regard to the infliction of capital punishment. For the severity which we have taken away from the penalty, we must substitute increased certainty in its infliction.

THWARTING THE POLICE.—A very interesting conflict exists between the authorities and the Police on one slde, and the liquor dealers and managers of Sunday theatres, on the otber; and this time it is a conflict provoked by the hostile action of offenders. In the face of the Police act, which forbids the arrest on civil process of policemen on duty; in the teeth of stringent provisions of the Police act, authorizing arrests without warrant when the offence is committed "within view;" and in defiance of recent decisions of the Court of Appeals, the parties complained of criminally, turn around with civil process in retaliation. There is actually a policeman now in civil custody for doing his duty.

If the Judges will be as prompt and as zealous to punish offenders as they seem to be to thwart policemen doing good service to law and order, then there need be no fear of the ultimate result. We understand that the Board of Police and the new Superintendent are determined to stand behind their subordinates at all hazards. And now that the offenders, growing bold, invoke "law," all friends of order must hope that, according to law, the Police will proceed vigoronsly and effectively.

The Board of Police are preparing also to ...



... men will encourage them to persist to the ... in the fight. The laws are not new in theory ... notwithstanding the cry of "novel legislation." The course of opposition towards them inaugurated originally by Mayor WOOD, and possibly now encouraged hy him, is, however, an ominous feature in good government.

The Tenure of Office.

Mr. EVARTS' *reductio ad absurdum* of Mr. O'CONOR's opinion upon the Chamberlainship dispute, on Wednesday, as to what constitutes "cause" for the removal of a municipal officer, was an excellent illustration of the dangerous predicament in which Mr. O'CONOR's theory would place us.

He pointed out, as we did on Monday, that if "cause" means simply such cause as the Mayor and Aldermen choose to assign, and there is no appeal from their judgment—all City officers hold their places at will, and not during good behavior. They are, in fact, at the mercy of the caprice of "His Honor" and the Aldermen. They may, under the O'Conor-Bronson rule, say, "As it is a fine morning, we will remove Mr. STOUT; or as he wears a blue coat, we will remove Mr. STOUT, or owing to the length of Mr. STOUT's hair, he must be removed." All these, according to Mr. O'CONOR, would be sufficient "causes," simply because "His Honor" assigned them, and though it was clear that they were sham, frivolous and absurd, it would make no difference; no one can review or reverse his decision. Mr. EVARTS showed very clearly, in the first place, that if this he law—then in the words of Bumble the Beadle, "the law is an ass;" and in the next place, that this is not the law; that cause assigned for the removal of any officer must he good, reasonable, substantial cause; that whether it is sufficient cause or not, it does not rest entirely with the removing power to decide; that the Courts will always review "His Honor's" decrees, and ascertain whether his "canse" be really cause, or only sham and caprice,—and upon all these points Judge MULLEN concurred with him. As it was held, however, that they could only come before the Court upon a *quo warranto*, and as the motion on Wednesday was simply to compel the Comptroller to accept the bonds of a person *prima facie* entitled to an office, there could then be no judicial ruling of them. They will come np in the action about to be commenced to try the title to the office, and we trust the judgment of the Court of Appeals will then enlighten "His Honor" as effectually upon "cause," as it did two years ago upon the constitutionality of the Police Law.

If "His Honor" were likely to occnpy the Mayoral Chair for even one more term, we should decidedly recommend the establishment of a Court of Casuistry, with a "Devil's Advocate," as at the canonization of a saint at Rome, charged with the dnty of imagining every possible trick, and dodge, and misconduct, of which an unscrupulous and hardened politician occupying the Mayoral Chair is likely to be guilty, and making up cases out of them for decision. It is only in this way that we can ever hope to have a body of laws that will keep "His Honor" in check. All the devices for his personal benefit, to which a man of his aims and abilities, in his position, is likely to resort, must be thought of beforehand, and made the subject of a judicial decision, and accurately reported. He is very much *too* "smart" for either the Revised Statutes or the Session laws.

Minor Topics.

—It appears that the unsophisticated strangers from Niphou have allowed themselves to be swindled by the very institutions of whose existence we affectionately advised them. Little TOMMY, the wag of the Embassy, and the especial pet of Washington ladiss, has been invsigled into a mock-auction shop, whsre some Peter Funk, not having the fear of the Mikado before his eyes, sold him a pinchbeck watch for $120, the intrinsic value of which might be sxpressed by a single numeral. It seems a little singular that of all our loose-trowsered guests, this TOMMY should have allowed himself to be victimized. He was the astute Pagan who first mistrusted that the amplitude of the drssses worn by our ladies was not based upon necessity, and demonstrated this fact by actual sxpsriment, collapsing the hoops of a Washington bells with his irreversnt Pagan hands, greatly to the discomfiture of the wearer. Had TOMMY displayed half of this warinsss in his dealings with the Peter Funks, he would not have been made the victim of misplaced confidencs. This occurrence at this particular moment is doubly to be regretted. It was rumored that TOMMY had formed an attachment for one of the chambermaids at Willard's, and a matrimonial alliance would certainly have been no nnimportant strand in the friendly ligatures by which we are endeavoring to bind our country to Japan. Now, howsvsr, all hope of this happy consummation must vanish—American watches and American women will be viewed with like distrust. And again, our Government had just concluded an arrangement with the Embassy for recoining their money. The unwieldy, shingle-shaped coins with which their trunks are lumbered, were to pass through the Philadelphia Mint, and emerge in the more symmetrical shape of eaglets and three-cent pieces. But now this arrangemsnt is undoubtsdly knocked in the head. It is not at all likely that the Niphonsse will trust thsir monsy in the hands sveu of the "American Tycoon." When our officials call upon the Japaness for their "cash" they will receive nothing but polite bows. It is not at all improbable that TOMMY will be appointsd spokesman of the Embassy, in which case he will put his thumb to his nose, and say "No you don't," for he has already picked up many slang phrases. And in refusing to intrust ths native coin in the hands of s Democratic Administration, TOMMY will display snfficient shrewdness to atone for his late unfortunate fatuity.

—The visitor to the Tombs cannot fail to have his attention arrested by ths "Library" which philanthropic pnblishers have furnished for the benefit of prisoners. The "Library" is in the corridor containing the cells of those under condemnation to death. First and foremost in its shelves stand several volumss of HORACE GREELEY's *Life of William H. Seward!* Imagine the trembling souls of the nnfortunates who are soon to enter into the one great "irreprssible conflict," from which thsrs is no appeal, and of whose inevitability there can be no dispute, pnzzling their brains in a vain endeavor to grasp the dogmss relative to the paltry political conflicts of the day! In close juxtaposition to the *Life of Seward* stand the sbstruse works of DICK—*Sidereal Heavens, Practical Astronomy, Solar Systems and Atmospheres, Celestial Scenery*, and all that. It is rather incongruous to expect men to weary ever astronomical conjectures the eyes which are so soon to open to a full knowledge of the great truths at which all the philosophsrs who have written since ths world began only guessed. Sandwiched between DICK and GREELEY is a volums of DUMAS; that is jostled hy *Dymond's Essays*, and this in turn by *Canter-*

... may not be out ... their propagator, they may ... subserve a very good purpose as beds, while those of the former, when dashed ... by the power which they attempt to control, fall idly to the ground and are of no good whatever.

—We have already mentioned that Mr. W. H. VERBY, late Consul at HAVRE, has been appointed Cashier of the City Post-office. No abler or mors deserving man could possibly have been found for that place. We venture to say that no American in our foreign service ever enjoyed a higher or better-earned popularity than Mr. VERBY; his removal was universally and justly regarded as a conspicuous instance of the sacrifice of the public good to party expediency. We learn that Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR, who has been for forty-four years connected with the United States Consulate at Havre, and who resigned his post as chief clerk upon Mr. VERBY's removal, has been appointed agent of the Underwriters of Boston and New-York;—and the Captains of American vessels doing business at Havre have presented him a service of plate. This is a well-earned testimonial to the fidelity with which he has discharged the duties of his post.

—The State of TEXAS bids fair to become celebrated for other curiosities than giants and alligators. They are doing something there in the ministerial line which merits the attention of "Conferences," to say nothing of the public. The divines of that prolific region have buckled on their armor and seem to be preparing themselves for conflict with original sin with a zeal which is worthy of all commendation. A reverend gentleman whose surname is THOMPSON—he spells it with a "p"—has gone into a course of training, and at last accounts is reported to be progressing favorably, inasmuch as he is "breaking himself of the habit of swearing, and reads the Scriptures quite fluently." The project of sending missionaries to Texas had better be abandoned. There is no necessity for introducing exotic divines when those indigenons to the soil give promise of such luxuriant growth.

—Away ont West a negro called SHARP has given evidence that his name is a *lucus a non lucendo* hy cohabiting with a white woman. But the people of ths prairie land, however they may be in favor of blending the lily with the rose, are constitntionally prejudiced against blending the lily with the nightshade, and the offending African was condemned to undergo a bleaching process in jail. SHARP was very dall to attempt anything of the kind at the West; it is only at the South these things ars tolerated.

—Not long since we chronicled the elopement of Miss QUEEN ROSE, of Philadelphia, with a young Dr. BOGART, her recapture by her guardian, and a subsequent settlement of the difficulty, by which the parties were made one with the full consent of all interested. The Philadelphia papers say that a letter has been received from Dr. BOGART, announcing the dsath of his young wife.

Obituary.

DEATH OF JUDGE DANIEL, OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The telegraph brings us tidings of the death of Hon. Judge DANIEL, of the United States Supreme Court, which event took place yesterday, at Richmond, Va., after a long illness.

Judge PETER V. DANIEL was born in Stafford County, Va., in 1785. His ancesters had long resided in that State, and were noted, at the time of the Revolution, for the zeal with which they advocated resistance to the British Government. After receiving the rudiments of his education from a private tutor, he entered Princeton College, where he graduated in 1805. He chose ths law as a profession, and studied at Richmond under EDMUND RANDOLPH, to whose daughter he was subsequently married. In 1808 he was admitted to the bar, and in the following year was elected a Delegate to the Virginia Legislature from Stafford County. He was re-elected to that office in 1810. Two years afterwards he was elected a member of the Privy Council, and was successively reelected until the sdoption of the new Constitution in 1830. During a considerable portion of this time he was Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and President of the Council *ex officio*. On the adoption of the amended Constitution in 1830, when the number of members of the Council had been reduced from eight to three, he was again elected; but in 1839, when the Whigs obtained a majority in the Legislature, he was dismissed from office, together with his Democratic *confrres*. But ths Whigs retained their ascendancy only for a short period, and the next session, when the Democrats were victorious, he was restored. Chief-Justice TANEY having been transferred, in 1834, from the office of Attorney-General to the Treasury Department, Judge DANIEL was pressed by President JACKSON to accept the vacant post, but he declined. In 1836, PHILIP P. BARBOUR was transferred from the Bench of the United States District Court to the Supreme Bench, and President JACKSON appointed Judge DANIEL to the vacancy. Judge RANDOLPH dying in 1840, President VAN BUREN made Judge DANIEL his successor. He has held the office from that period to the present time. He was strongly Democratic in politics, and fully approved of the Dred Scott decision of his friend Chief Justice TANEY.

THE WINTER GARDEN.—The long-promised and, by the musical public, eagerly-expected performance of VERDI's brilliant opera of "I Masnadieri," was to have taken place last evening at the Winter Garden, but in consequence of the sudden and severe illness of Mr. MAERTZER, who had conducted the rehearsals, and was alone competent to lead the orchestra, the representation was unavoidably postponed ... at the "eleventh hour."

It is to Mr. MAERTZER's credit that he should have preferred a point-blank and positive disappointment of the public to an unsatisfactory first presentation of the Maestro's composition. To-night, "La Juive" will be once more sung, with the full force of its remarkable cast; and at the *Matinée* of to-morrow, we may confidently anticipate the new sensation of "I Mamadieri," which has never before been sung in this country.

TRIBUTE TO THEODORE PARKER.—At the Twentieth Unitarian Festival, held in the Music Hall, Boston, on Tuesday, at which the principal speakers were E. P. WHIPPLE, Esq., Rev. HENRY GILES, Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, of New-York, Geo. B. EMERSON, Esq., and Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, the latter gentleman pronounced a high eulogium on the late Rev. THEODORE PARKER, speaking of him as follows: "The news came to us this morning, from the other side of the Atlantic, of the departure of our brother, THEODORE PARKER, who for so many years in this hall has manfully stood up for what to him was the highest and truest idea of truth, and right, and religion; and I think now that he is gone, and we shall never see his Socratic head in the streets of Boston any more, and shall never hear his voice again, and never read those burning, vivid words which came from his pen, fresh with the hot blood of a manly heart, I think we can all of us unite and say, in the words which our brother KING has addressed to us, 'Peace be to thee, our brother.' In many things he differed from us; in many things we differed from him; but, after all, he was the fruit of our body. If he went further, and if in going further he went away from us, still he was in the line of our tradition, and he believed himself faithful to the principles which he had been taught while he was in this home. He was a thorough specimen of a New-England man—of a manly New-England man; a man not only with a manly heart and manly intellect, ready to grapple with all the great problems of life, and to utter freely and openly his word, as God gave it to him; but he was, beside this, (what all do not know so well,) a man with a tender heart—with a feminine tenderness of heart—with a heart which overflowed with affection towards those he loved. We shall see him no more; we shall hear him no more; but I think there are many hours to come, in the great crisis of our history, when we shall miss his manliness, his freedom, his energetic devotion to the truth, to God and the right. I could not, Sir, rise in this place, where he has stood so long, without doing great injustice to my own feelings, and I think great injustice to the feelings of many of you here, if not all, if I had sat down without as much as these few words." The Chairman, Mr. GAFFIELD, and Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, also alluded to the death of Mr. PARKER in feeling and eloquent terms.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

M. E. General Conference.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 31.

The proceedings of the General Conference to-day have possessed more of general interest than those of any previous.

[illegible] business the Slavery Report was [illegible], and Mr. Stone, of Baltimore, proceeded to [illegible] the report of the majority. He was [illegible] on the same side.

[illegible] of Baltimore, then took the stand, and [illegible] under a fit of indisposition, occupied [illegible] to him. His speech is conceded [illegible] most eloquent and impressive of the [illegible] the entire audience was moved to [illegible]

[illegible] of the minority, and [illegible] followed. At this point Mr. [illegible] moved a resolution that after [illegible] of the minority, and [illegible] of the majority, shall have spoken, [illegible] on the third resolution in the [illegible] without further debate. This resolution [illegible] exclude motions or amendments, if [illegible] to 5 o'clock. The resolution was [illegible] to 55, and the Conference adjourned [illegible]

Upon reassembling, Mr. HUNTER proceeded to sum up [illegible] minority, succeeded by Mr. KINGSLEY, who made the closing argument for the majority report. Both gentlemen made able speeches. Mr. DURBIN then moved to take from the table the substitute offered by him some days ago. It was taken from the table and rejected. Numerous amendments were offered and rejected. One directing the Bishops to submit the new chapter proposed to the Annual Conferences and the presiding elders, to the quarterly Conference was lost, 148 to 61. Another, that the old chapter in the Discipline stand as it is, and the chapter now before the Conference be put into the pastoral address in the journal of the General Conference, was lost, 131 to 82. An amendment declaring the chapter simply advisory was also lost. At 5 o'clock, the main question on the adoption of the new chapter in the Discipline, in the place of the old one, was ordered, and the new chapter was adopted—154 to 57.

Political.

MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

JACKSON, Miss., Wednesday, May 30.

The largest Democratic State Convention that ever assembled together in this State met here to-day. The greatest enthusiasm was displayed, and resolutions were adopted unanimously in favor of the course of the Mississippi delegates at Charleston. The delegates will be fully accredited to Richmond and Baltimore.

BELL AND EVERETT RATIFICATION MEETING AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 31.

The Bell and Everett ratification meeting at Odd Fellow's Hall was largely attended, and resolved to adopt no platform but the Constitution.

SOUTH CAROLINA FOR SECESSION.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, May 31.

The South Carolina Democratic Convention met yesterday. Gov. MEANS presided, and everything was decidedly in favor of the Richmond Convention.

Casualties.

ACCIDENT ON THE NEW ROUTE TO HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Thursday, May 31.

The Harrisburgh express train, that left New-York at 6 o'clock this morning, *via* the Great Middle Route, ran over a horse, killing the horse and Mr. JOHN ROUMEL, the driver. The train, consisting of three crowded passenger cars, had a narrow escape. No one else was injured except the messenger of the Hope Express Company, and his injuries are slight. The train arrived here in time to make its western and southern connections.

EXPLOSION IN A COAL MINE.

SCRANTON, Pa., Thursday, May 31.

An explosion of fire-damp took place at Stanton's colliery, near Wilkesbarre, this afternoon. A son of Mr. BOSENBURK, and HARRY and MILES EDWARDS, were ascending the shaft at the time. The force of the explosion broke the carriages, and they were precipitated to the bottom, killing them instantly. One man was also injured.

A WOMAN FATALLY INJURED AT WASHINGTON, N. J.

WASHINGTON, N. J., Thursday, May 31.

A Mrs. NOLAN was run over by a switching engine, at this place, and so injured that she cannot survive.

Severe Tornado.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY IN WESTERN NEW-YORK.

CATTARAUGUS, N. Y., Thursday, May 31.

A tornado passed over this place at 4½ o'clock, yesterday afternoon, sweeping everything before it, entirely destroying six dwellings, unroofing part of the railroad depôt, and blowing the wood-shed of the railroad entirely down. Four persons were dangerously injured, and several slightly. The amount of damage is not known, but it will probably reach $25,000. The storm passed northeast, through the village of Waverley, about three miles from here, killing a man by the name of BURROWS, dangerously injuring two other persons, and several others slightly. Almost every building within reach of the storm was injured.

From Boston.

UNION RATIFICATION MEETING—FIRES—ROBBERY.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 31.

At the Union Ratification Meeting to be held in Faneuil Hall to-morrow night, a letter will be read from Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, accepting the nomination of Vice-President.

W. F. FREEMAN & CO.'s dyewood works, at Newton, were destroyed by fire this morning, together with the valuable machinery and a large stock of logwood. Loss $20,000.

Three dwellings and two stables were burnt at Haverhill this morning.

The silk store of JACKSON & KIMBALL, at Manchester, New-Hampshire, was robbed of $3,000 worth of goods last night.

Illinois Supreme Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., Thursday, May 31.

The Supreme Court of this State adjourned to-day, having disposed of 421 cases. In the case of JAMESON *vs.* Stark County, the judgment of the lower Court was reversed, the Supreme Court holding that the law authorizing Counties to subscribe for railroad stock, and issue County bonds therefor, was constitutional, and that the bonds in this case were regularly issued. Although the County had no authority to make them payable in New-York, they were not for that reason void.

The Lawrence County, Pa., Railroad Bonds.

PITTSBURGH, Thursday, May 31.

In the United States Circuit Court, to-day, Judge MCCANDLESS delivered an elaborate opinion in the case of DAVID POLLOCK, a citizen of Ohio, against the County of Lawrence, directing an attachment to be issued against the County Commissioners for refusing the execution upon a judgment obtained for bonds upon railroad bonds. As this is the first proceeding of this kind in the United States Coort, it excites much interest.

Cattle Disease in New-Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, May 31.

The cattle disease has appeared in this neighborhood. Out of seven cattle attacked on the farm of ABRAHAM JOHNSON, near Newark, four have died. Examinations show the disease to be the same as that in Massachusetts. The Agricultural Society hold a special meeting at Elizabeth, on the 6th of June, to consider the subject. The disease is supposed to have been introduced here by an animal from Massachusetts.

Burglaries at Easton, Penn.

THE POST-OFFICE AND STORES PLUNDERED.

EASTON, Penn., Thursday, May 31.

The Post-office in this place was broken into last night. Many letters were opened and their contents scattered over the floor. No money was found. The mail bags were not touched. The robbers ransacked all the drawers, but only found about three dollars in coppers, which they took. Several stores were also entered the same night.

Steamboat Burned.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 31.

A private dispatch says the steamer *Peerless* was burned at the levee, New-Orleans, on the 27th, and is a total loss. She cost $42,000 a year ago, and was insured for $20,000 in Pittsburgh.

The Steam Sloop Dakotah.

NORFOLK, Thursday, May 31.

The steam sloop of war *Dakotah* has returned from her second trial trip. Her performances were very satisfactory.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 31—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady; sales 1,600 bbls. WHEAT dull, parties apart, nothing doing beyond the sale of small lots to millers for immediate use. CORN dull and lower at the close; sales 25,000 bushels at 54c.@55c. for No. 1 Illinois, and 52c.@53c. for Toledo. OATS quiet, with small sales at 35c. WHISKY steady; sales 100 bbls. at 20c. CANAL FREIGHTS easier, at 4c. on Flour, 11½c. on Wheat, 10½c. on Corn to New York.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 31.

FLOUR firm and advancing. Howard-street Superfine, $5 62. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 30@$1 37; White, $1 50@$1 60. CORN steady; sales of 16,000 bush. White, 70c.@73c.; yellow, 64c @66c. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. WHISKY steady at 21½c. @22c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 31.

FLOUR firm; sales 6,500 bbls., at $5 50 for superfine. WHEAT firm; sales 7,000 bushels Red, $1 30@$1 35; White, $1 37@$1 45. CORN quiet; sales 7,000 bushels Yellow, 66c.@66c. WHISKY dull, 21c.@21½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 30.

COTTON firm; sales, to-day, 2,500 bales at unchanged prices. FLOUR dull at $5 87½. CORN quiet at 75c.@80c. Freights and Exchange both unaltered.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 31.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 3,000 bales, at 10½c.@11c. for middling. MOLASSES, 30c.@32c. CORN, 65c.@66c. PORK firm; Mess, $19. WHISKY, 20c.@21c. Exchange on London, 9@9⅝ premium; do., with bills of lading, 8¼@8½ premium. Sight Exchange on New-York, ¾ premium. FREIGHTS slightly higher.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 31.

FLOUR in moderate demand, at $5 40 for superfine. WHISKY firm, at 18c. MESS PORK in fair demand, at $17 75, but it is difficult to buy below $18. BACON, at 8c.@10c. Sight Exchange on New-York dull, at ½ @ cent.

MOBILE, Wednesday, May 30.

COTTON quiet; sales to-day 500 bales at 10½c.@10¾c. for middling.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 31.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Sixes 95½; Reading Railroad, 20¾; Morris Canal, 56¼; Long Island Railroad, 12; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38⅞.

NEW-JERSEY EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

FIRST DAY.

INTRODUCTORY SERVICES—REPORTS OF COMMITTEES—ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE BISHOP—PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS, &C.

The Seventy-seventh Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New-Jersey assembled in Newark, on Wednesday. The opening religious services of the Convention were held in Grace Church, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. A large congregation was present, including many clergymen from New-York. The annual sermon was preached by Rev. NATHANIEL PETTIT, of Newton, Sussex County, from the following text:

"Yet now be strong, O Zerubbabel, saith the Lord; and be strong, O Joshua, son of Josedech the high priest; and be strong all ye people of the land, saith the Lord, and work; for I am with you, saith the Lord of Hosts."—Haggai, ii 4.

After the sermon the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered by Bishop ODENHEIMER. At the conclusion of the religious services, the Convention was duly organized, the Bishop presiding. On calling the roll 126 delegates answered to their names, of whom 57 were clergymen and 59 laymen. After electing Rev. W. C. DOANE Secretary, the Convention adjourned to meet at 4½ P. M., at Trinity Church.

The afternoon session commenced at a somewhat later hour than that specified in the adjournment, and was called to order by Bishop ODENHEIMER, who opened the proceedings with the reading of prayer. The house was well filled, the galleries being occupied mostly by ladies. Forty new delegates appeared and registered their names.

Rev. Mr. JAQUES, Chairman of the Committee on the application of new parishes, reported in favor of the following, which were duly admitted: St. Paul's Church, Rancocas; Trinity Church, Mount Holly; Holy Communion, South Orange; St. Luke's, West Bloomfield; Trinity, Elizabeth; and St. Stephen's, Florence. The application of St. John's Church, Passaic, was referred back on account of informality.

Rev. Mr. HOFFMAN, of Elizabeth, read the annual report of the Standing Committee of the Diocese, containing, among other things, the reply of Bishop ODENHEIMER to the letter of the Committee announcing his election, which has already been published. The same gentleman also read the report of the "Trustees of the Offerings of the Church for Missionary Purposes," which showed the contributions during the past year to be only $1,456 22—an amount declared to be insufficient to cover the expenses incurred, and the report accordingly recommends that some means be devised to increase the interest felt by the Churches in Missionary labors.

Bishop ODENHEIMER then read his annual address as Bishop of the diocese. He commenced with an allusion to the circumstances attending his election, one year ago, paid an affectionate and glowing tribute to the memory of his predecessor, Bishop DOANE, and proceeded with a lengthy and minute detail of his labors in the diocese since his consecration in October last. This record of his labors, which was in the form of a daily journal, showed the new Bishop to be an incessant worker, whatever else may be his qualifications to succeed Bishop DOANE. Since the 13th of October he has confirmed 1,015 persons, delivered 303 sermons and addresses, ordained five persons, laid the corner-stone of one church, consecrated two churches, received into the diocese 12 clergymen, transferred to other dioceses 15 clergymen, baptized 95 persons, (33 adults and 62 infants,) married 8 persons and buried 10. The address closed with a grateful acknowledgment of the kindness and hospitality which the Bishop had every where experienced in his travels through the Diocese, and his thankfulness to God that his lot had fallen in such pleasant places.

Propositions for amendments to canons being next in order, several unimportant amendments were offered and referred to Committees to report to-day.

The report of the Committee on Christian Education was then read by Rev. Dr. MAHAN. Its principal feature was in reference to the establishment of Parochial Schools, and the inexpediency of adopting any measures tending to interfere with the Public School system of the State. The report closed with the following resolution:

Resolved, That while it is the duty of Christian parents, sponsors, and of every member of the Church, in every way within their power, to this forward education in the principles and practice of the Gospel of Christ, as taught in and by this Church, it is not expedient for this Convention to adopt or recommend any measure which shall interfere with the existence of Public Common School education as carried on in this State.

Two members of the Committee, Rev. Messrs MAHAN and HAYS, dissented from the resolution appended to the report; in other respects the report was unanimous. The report was accepted, and the Committee discharged. On the question of the adoption of the resolution, considerable discussion ensued. Rev. Messrs. MAHON and STUBBS, and Mr. CORTLAND PARKER also participated.

At the close of Mr. PARKER'S remarks, Rev. Mr. SMITH, of Burlington, moved to lay the resolution on the table. The yeas and nays were called for, and the resolution was tabled by the following vote: *Clergymen*, 28 yeas and 21 nays; *Laymen*, 32 yeas and 25 nays. The Convent on then adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

SECOND DAY.

ELECTION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—THE TRUSTEES OF THE EPISCOPAL FUND—AMENDMENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED—THE BISHOP'S SALARY RAISED TO $3,600, ETC.

The Convention assembled, yesterday, at 9 A. M., in Trinity Church, and opened its proceedings with morning prayer. At the close of this service the body was called to order by the Bishop, who stated the first business in order to be the election of the Standing Committee of the Diocese for the ensuing year. Rev. J. BRINTON SMITH was appointed teller on behalf of the clergy, and Mr. DUPONT for the laity. The election was by ballot, and resulted in the success of the following members, all of whom belong to what is termed the High Church party, and were on last year's Committee:

CLERGYMEN—Rev. J. A. Williams, Rev. A. Stubbs, D. D., Rev. E. A. Hoffman, Rev. R. N. Merritt.

LAYMEN—J. C. Garthwaite, D. Babbitt, E. B. D. Ogden and A. Browning.

The result of the election of the Standing Committee having been announced, Thos. H. WHITNEY presented the report of the Committee appointed at the last Convention to procure a charter from the Legislature, incorporating seven trustees of the Episcopal fund about being raised for the permanent support of the Bishop. Accompanying the report was a charter obtained from the Legislature in February last, incorporating the trustees as aforesaid, and providing that any vacancies that might occur in their number should be filled by the Convention of the Diocese at its next sitting after the happening of such vacancy.

Rev. Mr. STUBBS, D. D., (Low Church,) opened the discussion upon the resolution, and argued against the acceptance of the charter because it did not make the Trustees a close corporation, with power to fill its own vacancies. He said that the understanding among the members of the last Convention, when the Committee was appointed to procure the charter, was that the Trustees should be a close Corporation, over which the Convention should have no control. No one at that time suggested that it should be anything else, and besides, as a matter of principle, he thought that the permanent fund for the support of the Bishop, of which the Trustees were to be the custodians, and for which alone they were created, should be entirely beyond the control of a Convention which changed its character annually, and might possibly, at some future time, through its influence in the appointment of Trustees to fill vacancies, divert it to improper purposes. In addition to this, he had moneys in his hands which were contributed to this permanent fund by his parishioners, under the supposition that the Trustees were to be a close corporation, and which never would have been contributed except with this understanding.

The opening speech of Mr. STUBBS was followed by a long discussion, *pro* and *con*, which was participated in by Rev. Mr. Sherman, Judges Ogden, Carpenter and Dickerson, Messrs. F. S. Chetwood, [illegible] Livingston, Miller, Browning, and Hon. James Parker.

Hon. JAS. PARKER, of Amboy, took strong ground in favor of the charter, and the propriety of filling vacancies by the Convention. On taking the final vote, the resolution accepting the charter was adopted with only one dissenting voice. The following are the names of the Trustees, the three first being high churchmen, and the rest low:

Thomas B. Carpenter, Anthony Q. Keasby, James Kean, William N. Wood, Charles S. Olden, Daniel Dodd, Denning Duer.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of deputies to the General Convention, to be held in New-York in 1862. The same ticket was elected that represented the Diocese in the General Convention held at Richmond last year.

The body then took a recess until 4½ P. M.

The afternoon session commenced with a spicy and somewhat acrimonious discussion arising upon the following resolution, offered by Rev. Mr. DUANE, of Trenton.

Resolved, As the sense of this Convention, that the substitution in the religious services of this Convention of words adopted to music which are not contained in the Prayer Book, in place of the regular Psalms and hymns of the Prayer Book, is not only inexpedient but highly improper.

Mr. DUANE went on to say that, at the opening services of the Convention, in Grace Church, on Wednesday morning, he, together with many others, were unable to join in the singing, on account of their want of familiarity with the words and the music. Instead of singing the usual psalms of the Church, they had been favored with an anthem, which, however delightful to those who understood it, was distasteful to those who did not, and who were thus prevented from participating in that portion of the service.

Mr. HARRIS replied at length, and in a somewhat contemptuous tone, advising the reverend gentleman, and others who, like him, were not satisfied with the religious services of the Convention, to go elsewhere, and worship where they could find things to their taste.

The Bishop also took part in the discussion, and assumed the entire responsibility of the service adopted on the opening of the Convention. He said that the words of the anthem were taken from the Bible, and he thought it very strange that a minister of the Gospel should get up here and object to the singing of God's word. For his part, he wished people would sing it everywhere, and preach it and pray it as well as read it. The Bishop's remarks were very pointed, and contained what was deemed by many a rather harsh rebuke. Several gentlemen joined in the discussion for and against the resolution, which was finally rejected by the following vote: Clergy—Yeas 8, Nays 35. Laity—Yeas 9, Nays 25.

The subject of amending the canons in reference to the qualifications of members of the Convention was then brought up, and a lengthy debate ensued. Bishop ODENHEIMER said that the troubles that had arisen in times past in reference to the list of members made out by the Bishop, and which had caused so much ill-feeling in the Church, and had been the source of so many imputations upon the motives of his predecessor, were all caused by the ambiguous phraseology of the 4th Article of the Constitution, which rendered it impossible to tell what was and was not intended. He could only rely on his best judgment as to the true construction of the language, and make up his list accordingly. And he did not think it just in the Convention, after imposing upon the Bishop the duty of construing their own imperfect Constitution, the meaning of which they themselves did not understand, to review his list and criticise his decisions. In the course of his remarks he warmly defended the late Bishop DOANE from the imputation of being actuated by party motives in making up his list, and took occasion to say that he would resign his seat before he would allow the Convention to strike a name from the list that he had inserted there. He suggested in conclusion, as a remedy for the whole difficulty, that the Convention should amend that article of the Constitution, so as to make it clear who were and who were not entitled to be placed on the list of Presbyters, and thus avoid all trouble in future.

The suggestion of the Bishop was adopted, and a Committee of eight was appointed to draft amendments to submit to the next Convention.

The report of the Treasurer was then read and accepted.

Senator MILLER offered a resolution to increase the salary of the Bishop from $3,000 to $3,600 per annum, to take effect from the 1st of October next. An amendment, that the resolution take effect from the 1st of June, (to-day,) was accepted, and the resolution passed unanimously—the Bishop having meantime resigned the Chair to Dr. MAHAN.

A motion was then made that the last year's salary of the Bishop be paid from the 1st of June, 1859, the date of the Bishop's election, instead of the 1st of October, the time when he was consecrated, as had been ordered by the Standing Committee. This motion excited a long and fruitless discussion, which was not concluded at 10 o'clock last evening. The prospect, when our reporter left, was that the motion would be rejected, and that as no other business of importance was before the Convention, it would adjourn *sine die*.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS—NAVAL MEMORANDA—EXECUTION OF MURDERERS—THE MARKETS.

The steamship *St. Louis*, Capt. CAVENDY, from New-Orleans on the 24th, stopping at Havana on the 27th, arrived here last evening. She brings nothing of interest.

The last advices from Key West state that the *Crusader* was still at that port. The United States war-ship *Mohawk* we have heard from at Remedios and Sagua la Grande, and the United States war-steamer *Wyandotte* off Trinidad. All well on the various vessels.

The murderers of Aguaico, Political Secretary, are to suffer the extreme penalty of the law this week, on the spot where their crime was committed, in front of the city gates, between the Montserrate and the Tacon Theatre.

The business in the markets in sugars and freights was very active this past week. The basis of No. 12 was at 8 to 8⅛ reals per arrobe. The stock on hand in Havana and Matanzas was 290,000 boxes, against 380,000 last year at the same date. Shipped last week 54,000 boxes. Freights advanced both per European carriers and coasting vessels, and will continue up.

Exchange on London 12¼ to 12⅜ premium; on New-York 1 to 1⅛ premium. Short sight on New-Orleans 2½ to 2¾ premium.

The health of Havana was good.

No American vessels of war were in port.

GOLD IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—The Manchester *Daily American* states that on Monday two men from Epsom, N. H., brought to that city a nugget of gold found that morning on the hill in the south part of Epsom, which, upon examination, proved to be pure gold. It was worth $12. In 1846 Dr. JACKSON made a discovery of gold in Danbury and Grafton, but this is the first yet discovered east of the Merrimac River.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, for this week, contains the following:

MISCELLANY—Poetry; A Breach of Promise; A Business to be disposed of; Trifles in Life; Female Devotion; The First Whalemen.

AGRICULTURAL—Farm and Garden Work.

THE JAPANESE—The Lost Sketch-book found.

ECHOES FROM THE LONDON CLUBS—Literary and Art Gossip.

EDITORIALS—Articles on Current Topics.

POLITICAL—The Chicago Convention—Mr. GREELEY and Gov. SEWARD; How the Country Receives the Nominations; Speeches of Mr. BLAIR, Senator CAMERON, Gov. CHASE and Mr. SHERMAN; Letter from Mr. SEWARD; Letters from Senator HAMMOND and SAM HOUSTON; Indications of Public Sentiment; Investigations of the Covode Committee.

RELIGIOUS—The Old School General Assembly; The Methodist General Conference; Religious Movements.

CONGRESS—Proceedings of the Senate and House.

SUMMARY OF NEWS—Weekly Record of Foreign, Domestic and City News.

OBITUARY—Death of THEODORE PARKER and Prof. WILSON.

MARKETS—Wholesale Produce Markets; Cattle Sales; Horse Market; Monetary Affairs, &c.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price 4 cents. Subscription price, $2 per year. Ten copies to one address, $10.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st. 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 335 BROADWAY, cor. Worth-st., New-York.

The New Stereoscopic Emporium
E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
"Is a public benefaction."—[*Boston Transcript.*
"Is preeminently adapted to family use."—[*Phil. Jour.*
Price $30. No. 508 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees, have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Hats and Caps for Gents and Children.—The largest and most elegant variety in this City. Beautiful Straw Goods, for misses and children.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Whisky.—S. T. SUTTON'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.
FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.
The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.
ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Superior Dress Skirts to Order.
Manufactured by S. A. Hutchinson, and a perfect fit guaranteed, at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress and Rosette Trimmings,
ROSETTES, GIMPS, BRAIDS,
At LOCKITT, SON & CO.'S,
No. 261 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
Depôt, No. 32 Platt-st.

John B. Dunham,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Medical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Every Lady Should Call at Miller's in Canal-st., and obtain a pair of those Gaiter Boots at 12s., or a pair of Slippers and Ties at 6s. and 7s. per pair. Also, Misses', Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices. MILLER & CO., No. 367 Canal-st.

Every Young Man would be Essentially Benefited by securing a Phrenological Examination of FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, before entering upon a business career, to learn his weaknesses, faults, talents, and how to use his powers to the best advantage.

Bridgewater Paint, forming a complete metallic coating for roofs, railroad bridges, dépôts, villas, hulls and decks of vessels, or anything requiring a cheap and durable coating. HICKS & BETTIS, 72 Maiden-lane.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Geo. B. Sloat & Co.'s Celebrated Elliptic Lock Stitch and Shuttle Sewing Machine.
G. B. COLLINS, No. 499 Broadway.

MARRIED.

KNAPP—ELLIS.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, May 30, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, ABRAM B. KNAPP to SARAH E., daughter of Nathaniel Ellis, Esq., of this City.

TOWNSEND—MASSA.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 30, at St. Paul's Church, Carroll-st., by Rev. J. H. H. Brown, CHARLES E. TOWNSEND to LOUISA S., eldest daughter of Ferdinand Massa, all of Brooklyn.

BONNAR—GAUFFREAU.—In Brooklyn, at St. John's Church, on Wednesday, May 30, by Rev. Thos. Guion, LIONEL T. BONNAR, of New-York, to CELESTINA L., eldest daughter of the late Marcellin Gauffreau, Esq.

HAMILTON—CONGER.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, May 30, by Rev. Mr. Tompkins, Mr. RICHARD HAMILTON to Miss SUSAN, daughter of H. E. Conger, Esq., of Orange County.

DOBLEY—HUNTINGTON.—At Pine Meadow, New-Hartford, Conn., by Rev. Enoch Huntington, Rev. JAMES EDWARD COLBY, of Westville, Coun., and MARY GRAY HUNTINGTON, of Pine Meadow, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DAVIS—TUTHILL.—At Outchoque, L. I., on Monday, May 28, by Rev. EZRA YOUNG, Mr. SAMUEL H. DAVIS, of New-York City, to Miss SARAH L. TUTHILL, of Outchoque.

DIED.

STEWART.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, May 30, after a lingering illness, DANIEL STEWART, in the 46th year of his age.

The funeral will take place, from the Stevens House, on Saturday, June 2, at 10 o'clock A. M. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

☞ County Donegal and Dublin, Ireland, papers please copy.

BROWN.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 30, WM. B. BROWN, eldest son of John H. and Abbis M. Brown, aged 8 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his parents' residence, No. 214 West 19th-st.

HAGAN.—In this City, on Thursday, May 31, AUGUSTUS JOHN, the only son of John J. and Dorothea Hager, aged 1 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 915 Broadway, at 1 o'clock.

HUAN.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, May 31, Mrs. CATHARINE M. HUAN, wife of John R. Hurd, in the 67th year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 813 Greenwich st., at 2½ o'clock on Saturday afternoon, without further invitation.

LITTLE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, May 30, JAMES LITTLE, eldest son of Charles and Eliza Little, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 48 Norfolk-st., this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

☞ Hamilton, Canada, papers please copy.

KIRBY.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 30, EDWARD MORTIMER, infant son of John W. and Annie L. Kirby.

The funeral will take place, from his parents' residence, No. 216 West 20th-st., at 2 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon.

SANGER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, May 31, LIZZIE RAYMOND, daughter of Henry D. and Sarah Marshall Sanger, aged 1 year, 6 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 7 East Baltic-st., on Saturday, June 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

SCOTT.—In Brooklyn on Wednesday, May 30, HENRIETTA MARIA, wife of James H. Scott, late of Buffalo, N. Y., in the 27th year of her age.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 99 2d-place, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further notice.

DEARING.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 31, ANNY, youngest daughter of J. W. and Rebecca Dearing, age 2 years, 1 month and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the child's parents, No. 26 Bergen-st., at 3 o'clock this day, (Friday.) June 1, without further invitation.

HOLMES.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, May 30, CATHARINE, widow of the late Adrian B. Holmes, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, A. B. Holmes, No. 104 Willow-st., on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MESSERVE.—At Hoboken, on Thursday, May 31, after a short illness, ABRAM C. MESSERVE, in the 35th year of his age.

The funeral will take place, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of 4th and Garden sts., Hoboken, on Saturday, June 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

GARRISON.—At Garrisons, on Wednesday, May 30, MARTHA, wife of John Garrison, and daughter of the late James W. Dominick, in her 61st year.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, at Garrisons, on Friday, June 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Trains leave Chambers-st. at 7 and 11 A. M., and return at 4 and 7:23 P. M.

JACOB.—At Matteawan, N. Y., on Thursday, May 3, of consumption, MARY, second daughter of Benjamin and Elisa Jacob, late of Fermoy, Ireland, aged 26 years and 4 months.

Her remains were interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens, vicinity of Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ London and Cork papers please copy.

CARNOCHAN.—At her residence, Gatehouse, Galloway-shire, Scotland, on Monday, April 30, Miss MARY CARNOCHAN, in the 75th year of her age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH.
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 269, May 31, 1860.
20, 31, 72, 59, 44, 12, 58, 52, 45, 26, 27, 13, 34, 69,
Class No. 260, May 31, 1860.
63, 68, 45, 73, 16, 32, 37, 24, 30, 75, 3, 2.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., May 31, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNOAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MORGES, DAVIS & CO.'S
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
CLASS 343, MAY 29, 1860.
60, 75, 19, 56, 30, 3, 47, 15, 64, 41, 70, 50, 18.
Prizes cashed at No. 538 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing
MORGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS—For billous fevers and liver complaints will be found invaluable. Sold by all druggists.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.
On the 1st day of May, 1860, the Graefenberg Company's Saleerooms, Depôts for the sale of their remedies, were removed from No. 24 Park-row to No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK (first door from Broadway), in the new building erected by the Company for their own use.
Testimonials from all quarters of the United States, from members of CONGRESS, from members of BOARDS OF HEALTH, OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY, and others, are abundant evidences of the extreme beauty of its theory and the value of its remedies.
The public will notice that NOT one particle of CALOMEL or Mercury in any form, NOR ANY MINERAL drug whatever enters into the Graefenberg Family Medicines. They consist of eleven remedies, among which may be found one suited to every class of disease. As they do NOT profess to cure all diseases with one remedy, as many of the nostrums are advertised to do, but are designed and adapted to the various diseases of the human system, and other writers, which, by the blessing of Divine Providence, have been crowned with success in the cure of thousands.
Pamphlets containing full directions for obtaining MARSHALL'S Ormental Compound. This will positively, invariably cure those distressing and painful maladies known as *female weaknesses, irregularities* and uterine complaints. Fifteen years of ample and varied experience has proved this beyond the shadow of a doubt. It restores functional and general health, freshness of complexion, and builds up the female system at ALL ages of life; its effects in this respect are utterly indescribable.
Price $1 50 *per bottle.* ☞ FOR SIX DOLLARS FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PREPAID TO END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW-YORK. ☜
Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Secretary and Resident Physician, Graefenberg Company*, No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.
THE GRAEFENBERG INSTITUTE is not a hospital in any sense of the word, nor can it receive charity patients, but it will receive all those suffering from the graver and more complicated forms of female disease—those requiring great care and attention at times of confinement—and they will enjoy the greatest care, comfort and skill.
☞ *Particulars as to terms, &c., can be obtained by addressing the Resident Physician,*
JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D.,
who is in constant attendance at the Buildings of the

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

TWENTY-EIGHT LOTS FRONTING ON BROADWAY, EIGHTH-AVENUE, FIFTY-SIXTH AND FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREETS,

on liberal terms of payment.

The Maps and particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 26 Wall-st.

W. B. WESTCOTT & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE CITY.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

W. B. WESTCOTT & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, June 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant private residence No. 128 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., the entire magnificent furniture of the house, which is replete with every elegance in furniture and rare and costly works of art, all of which will be peremptorily sold, and must be removed immediately from the premises, consisting in part of: Solid rosewood parlor furniture, viz.: Marquise of 7 pieces, 9 solid rosewood, comprising eighteen pieces, covered in rich brocade, with slip covers, made to order two months ago by J. Terhune; 7½-octave rosewood piano-forte, used but two months; magnificent pair of cut plate mirrors, etageres, superb tables, Turkish furniture, en suite; superb marble and bronze mantel clocks, rich chandeliers, French work-tables, pearl inlaid; reception chairs, French, gold, and bronze clocks, velvet carpets, lace and silk curtains, rich chamber furniture, rosewood wardrobes, bedsteads, bureaus, superb hair mattresses, &c.; dining-room extension-table, oak chairs, marble buffet, with set complete and elegant variety of rich silver-ware, French China, ruby, and original cut glass, ivory handled knives, kitchen utensils, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at house. Deposits required of parties unknown. House to rent low to a responsible tenant, furnished or unfurnished; possession immediately.

RICHARD KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

MANUFACTURERS' AND IMPORTERS' TRADE SALE OF HARDWARE, ON EIGHT MONTHS' CREDIT.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 11 and succeeding days, until the whole is sold, sale to commence each day at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 188 Broadway,

upwards of $400,000 worth of ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,

Catalogues are now ready and can be had at the office of the Auctioneer.

Goods will be ready for examination on Monday, June 11, or a supplementary catalogue will be issued three days before the sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SPAN OF HORSES, OPEN CARRIAGE AND HARNESS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, an elegant span of long-tail brown horses, 16 hands high, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle—a very stylish span; also, an elegant open barouche, built to order by Wood Bros., and but very little used; also, a fine double harness; also, an elegant lady's saddle and bridle. The whole the property of a private gentleman leaving the city, and positively to be sold without reserve.

BROWER & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2,

At 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom No. 38 Nassau-st., Large sale of second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel, reps and mason satin; mahogany sofas and chairs, lace and brocatel window curtains, pier mirrors, centre-tables, rocks, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands and chairs, oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, dining-room and bedroom crockery, together with an assortment of kitchen ware.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.

FINE CABINET FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Friday,) June 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms of Amzi Cook, No. 654 Broadway, near Bond-st., his entire stock of elegant furniture, consisting of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak parlor, library, dining and bedroom suites; also, hall stands, bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, &c., in great variety. Sale peremptory. Catalogues and goods ready early on morning of sale.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

SUPERIOR TROTTING STOCK FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public auction, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of June next, at his residence, in the village of Clappville, Mass., on the Western Railroad, first station west from Worcester, his well-known breeding stud, consisting of thirty animals, among which are the noted mares *Pocahontas*, *Marmaduke*, the original *Mary Taylor*, and *White Mary* with several of their progeny of both sexes by *Vermont*, *Black Hawk*, *Ethan Allen*, and stallions of the Cassius M. Clay stock. Among them are several stallions of great promise, from 2 to 4 years of age. This stock has been bred with especial reference to trotting, both in the selection of sires and dams, and is confidently offered to the public as possessing properties rarely to be met with. Catalogues embracing pedigrees and descriptions can be had on application to the subscriber, or to the auctioneer, DUDLEY H. BAYLEY, No. 91 Federal-st., Boston. Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave Boston at 6 A. M. and 3 A. M. The 6 A. M. train arrives at Clappville about 8½ A. M. On the arrival of the 9 A. M. train at Worcester, a special train will leave for Clappville and remain there till the sale is concluded. Cars leave Springfield about 7 A. M., arriving at Clappville about 9¼ A. M., and return at about 3¾ P. M.

R. S. DENNY.

CLAPPVILLE, Mass., May 26, 1860.

BY LOCKWOOD BROTHERS,

No. 45 Murray st.

THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock,

300 Cases seasonable STRAW GOODS.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 28 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on SATURDAY, June 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st, household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, Brussels rugs, carved rosewood suites in brocatel and hair cloth mahogany and rosewood chairs in brocatel, rosewood marble-top dressing and centre sofas, mahogany and rosewood extension tables, mahogany and rosewood marble top washstands, Chinese chairs, oak and mahogany extension tables, lace window curtains, gilt marble-top pier bases, office desks, rosewood cane seat chairs, together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Also, several rosewood and mahogany pianos in good order.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer—Salesroom 141 Broadway.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON SATURDAY, June 2, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, new and second-hand household furniture consisting in part of suites of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor furniture, in brocatelle, plush and hair cloth; rosewood marble-top etageres, centre and pier tables; French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved and plain rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, elegant marble-top black walnut sideboard, oak and black walnut marble top buffets, extension tables and dining-room chairs, Turkish lounges and chairs, book-cases and wardrobes, mattresses, bedding, &c.

JULIUS BROWN, Auctioneer—Office, No. 271 Clinton-st. Brooklyn.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF SUPERIOR parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture, made to order by T. Brooks, Brooklyn; rosewood piano-forte, by Stodart; French plate mirrors, lace curtains, velvet tapestry, and other carpets, &c. TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 43 Tompkins-place, near Dagraw-st., Brooklyn, will be sold without reserve, the whole of the furniture, &c., in said house, being the property of a gentleman leaving New-Orleans, comprising a general assortment of first-class furniture worthy the attention of families and the trade. Catalogues at sale.

P. H VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF HOT-HOUSE and other Plants from the celebrated nursery of Mr. C. Dehar, Florist, of 5th-av. and 31st-st. P. H. VAN ANTWERP will sell, THIS MORNING, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., the finest collection of plants in pots, baskets, &c., offered any season, being every kind, imported and cultivated with great taste and care.

N. B.—Purchasers will find the arrangement for the sale so complete, that it will be an agreeable pastime for either sex. Porters ready to carry, while the gardeners pack them up to avoid any breakage or injury.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a large assortment of fine gold jewelry, shirt studs, sleeve buttons, breastpins, diamond finger-rings, diamond ear-rings, diamond brooches, patent lever watches, enameled-cased watches, set with diamonds all of which were manufactured by the most celebrated makers; guard and vest chains, 18-carat gold, &c., &c., the whole of which are fully warranted to be first-class goods, and every article will be warranted as represented; the whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 29, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 246 to 295 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent, (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 20, 1859, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1860; interest payable in New-York, February 1 and August; hypothecated.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place. Dated May 22, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 12, at the same hour and place. Dated May 29, 1860.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the 1st day of June, 1860, by E. H. LUDLOW, under the direction of C. L. Mosell, Esq., Referee, by order of the Supreme Court, the lots of ground and buildings known as the Orlando Ingoldsby Machine Works, situate on 1st-av., between 23d and 24th sts., together with the engines, boilers, machinery, &c. For further particulars, see legal advertisement in the *Evening Post*. Terms made known at sale.

J. WILSON TAYLOR, Auctioneer—Office 5 Great Jones-st.

AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, AT NO. 58 WEST 13th-st., rich household furniture, elegant pianoforte, oil paintings, looking-glasses, velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets, crockery, silver and glass ware, sofas and sofa-beds, bedding, &c., &c.; all being the contents of dwelling as above. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock precisely. Sold to pay advances.

N. B.—6th and 8th av. cars and stages pass near the house.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HARLEM PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ON MONDAY next, June 4, by A. H. MULLER, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 15 desirable lots on 113th and 114th sts., east and west of 1st-av., immediately adjoining fine improvements; street graded, curbed and flagged; mostly covered with fruit trees of full growth; fine river prospect. Maps at 35 Wall-st.

WM. WITHERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., the entire furniture of a three-story house—carpets, beds, bureaus, tables, parlor suites, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c.; also, 2 cabinets carpenters' tools.

HORTICULTURAL.

FOR SALE—ONE CASE DUTCH SPRING BULBS, PRIME QUALITY.

BUNGE, BURLAGE & CO., Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange-place.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AT PRIVATE SALE,

HOUSES IN THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS:

12th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
24th-street, near Union-square.
25th-street, near Irving-place.
26th-street, near Irving-place.
17th-street, near Seventh avenue.
22d-street, near Sixth-avenue.
22d-street, near Seventh-avenue.
28th-street, near Sixth-avenue.
38th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
34th-street, near Lexington-avenue.
34th-street, near Third-avenue.
26th-street, near Seventh-avenue.
26th-street, near Broadway.
27th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
27th-street, near Seventh-avenue.
27th-street, near Eighth-avenue.
28th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
43d-street, near Sixth-avenue.
43d-street, near Broadway.
44th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
4th-avenue, near Thirtieth-street.
Lexington-avenue, near Thirty-sixth-street.

For further particulars apply to FRANKLIN BROTHERS, No. 56 Wall-st.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

5 lots north side of 125th-st., near 8th-av.
4 lots south side 90th-st., near 3d-av.
2 lots north side 86th-st., (100 feet wide,) near 3d-av.
6 lots south side 87th-st.
2 lots, with gores, south side 126th-st., near 8th-av.
2 lots on 3d-av., near 81st.
3 lots on 8th-av, between 53d and 58th sts.
3 lots on Broadway, near 56th-st.
1 lot on 57th-st., near 6th-av.
3 lots on 11th-av., between 59th and 60th sts.
4 lots on 32d-st., near 9th-av.
16 lots in one plot, on and near 8th-av., above 145th-st.

All of which, if purchased before the 16th day of June, will be sold at very low prices. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,241 Broadway. (Old No. 1,073, near 31st st.)

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN. For Sale by MERSIAM & HUBBARD, No. 12 William-st., New York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot adjoining lot No. 35 South 9th-st., south side, between 2d and 3d sts; also, the two lots in the immediate rear in south 10th-st.; location very pleasant and convenient, being only three minutes' walk from the ferry to Peck-slip. This property combines the advantages of a city and country residence, being stocked with choice cherry, apricot and pear trees, grape-vines, and an abundance of fine currant bushes, in addition to which it is embellished with an ornamental flower garden. For particulars apply on the premises, or to B. BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE TWO first-class 4-story brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 34 and 36 West 31st-st., south side, between 5th-av. and Broadway; the houses are each 25 by 60, lots 25 by 98.9. Also, the valuable 4-story brown-stone house and lot No. 39 West 16th-st., south side, between 6th and 6th avs.; house is 20 feet front, lot 20 by 103.3. Also, the handsome 3-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 114 West 19th st., south side, between 6th and 7th avs; house 20 feet front, lot 20 by 103 3. All these houses are in good order, and contain all the modern improvements. For further particulars apply to JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank, Broadway.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon-avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE ON 120TH, 121ST, 122d, 123d, 125th, 126th, 128th and 129th sts., between Avenue A and 6th-av.; they are all ready for immediate improvement. The streets are graded, curbed, flagged, guttered; gas and Croton; several are sewered. Terms easy. A. WARNER PLATT No. 51 Liberty-st., near corner Nassau-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and underceller, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 189 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LATANTE.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE BEST PROPERty in Brooklyn, located on 3d-av. and 55th-st., Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. Cars pass the grounds every 10 minutes. This property must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE 2-STORY AND attic brick building No. 148 Madison-st., with unexpired lease of lot, having about 9 years to run, with all the usual covenants of renewal. Ground rent, $140 per annum. Size of lot, 25x100; house, 26x44. Terms easy. Inquire of S. F. R. CODDINGTON, No. 67 Broad-st.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—A The store No. 373 Pearl-st. 22½ feet front by 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. If let, the store will be improved to suit a first-class tenant. Inquire of HARMER, HAYES & CO. No. 72 Beekman-st.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—A PLOT OF ground wanted, 100 feet square, between Grand-st., Broadway, Bowery, Chatham and Chambers sts. Apply to THOMAS LITTLE, Architect, No. 48 East 11th-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY BROWN-STONE front house, high basement, under cellar, with the modern improvements, just painted and papered, in complete condition. No. 101 West 36th-st., between Broadway and 7th av. Apply at No. 421 7th-av. corner of 36th-st., drug store of Dr. Yard, or of SAMUEL HISCOX, No. 28 Grove-st.

TO LET—RENT $450—A SMALL-SIZED HOUSE —three stories, basement and under-cellar; bath, water-closet, range, tubs, gas-fixtures—all modern improvements. Just painted, and in complete condition. Rent $450. Apply to A. P. SMITH, on the premises, east side Broadway, between 47th and 48th sts.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 38 Hamilton-place, (Clymer-st.) Brooklyn, E. D., containing six rooms, with gas and water; location desirable and good neighborhood; will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house, with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., in Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—TWO NEW MEDIUM-SIZED FIRST-class 2 story brown stone houses in 82d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 15 EAST WASHINGton-place, situated between Mercer and Greene sts. Inquire at No. 11 West 22d st., between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M., or between 5 and 7 P. M.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

TO LET—THE NEW FIVE-STORY BUILDING, No. 165 Meade-st. The cellar is well lighted and perfectly dry. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET IN HOBOKEN—HALF OF A MODERN built three-story brick house, consisting of 7 rooms. Rent $175. Inquire at No. 13 Washington-terrace.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY WITHOUT children, the second floor of a three-story modern built house. Apply on the premises, No. 218 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

VALUABLE LEASE FOR SALE.—No. 412 Broadway, with an L on Canal-st. Lot 200 feet deep; location cannot be surpassed. Inquire at No. 514 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Well-lighted rooms and 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROADway, TO LET.—One very large and several small rooms, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, 104 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED—(Eleven rooms.) Ample shade and space. Located in Fishkill, N. Y., one mile from River and New-Hamburgh station. Rent for Summer, $200. To be furnished at a low rate. Servants and horses supplied if desired. For reference, &c., address E. P. ACKERMAN, Hughsonville, N. Y.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE AT Glen Cove, L. I., for the Summer; pleasant location, fine grounds, handsome situation and good conveniences. Terms reasonable. Apply to W. F. REID, No. 166 Fulton-st., or Room No. 4, at No. 218 Fulton-st., after 12 o'clock.

TO LET—A FURNISHED RESIDENCE IN RYE, with stables, garden, fruit, &c. Apply to J. PENFIELD, No. 21 south-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
WILLIAM BEERDT,
Manufacturer
No 159 WOOSTER-ST.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New York.
A large assortment always on hand.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.
HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 377 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

FIRST PREMIUM ENAMELED AND Gilded Chamber Furniture, in all colors and styles; also Bedding of every description. Every article warranted as represented. E. C. WOODBRIDGE, Nos. 4 and 6 Sullivan-st., 3 doors from Canal.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

THE OLD JAVA COFFEE POT.

HOTEL COFFEE BOILER—BARTLETT'S Patent—is decidedly the best coffee pot in use. By its peculiar, yet simple construction, it preserves and distils the rich aroma, and thus secures the full flavor of the coffee, thereby making better coffee with one-third less.

The highest premium, a silver medal, was awarded the Old Java Coffee Pot, by the American Institute, 1859. Call and examine, or send for a circular.

BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, 426 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—RENT $600.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry seat near Dobbs' Ferry Station, Hudson River Railroad, having extensive river views, consisting of house with twelve rooms, bath, hot and cold water, carriage house, &c.; grounds well laid out, and abundantly stocked with fruit and shade trees, &c., is now offered at reduced rent. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 52 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, FOURTEEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL. A fine brick house, 65x40, (exclusive of piazzas) and 6 acres of land, commanding a fine view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spaulding, Atherton, Ferris and others) contains twelve commodious sleeping-rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry; and in the basement, kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace room, &c.; and is finished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad depôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars, inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR LEASE—A BEAUtiful country seat on the banks of the Hudson River, at Riverdale, five minutes' walk from the depot, fourteen miles from Chambers-st; time 55 minutes; six-teen trains daily.—The house is brick, hollow walls, two stories and attic, contains 20 rooms, including billiard and bath rooms, supplied with three wells; water from an failing springs (higher than the house) supply every part, together with all the modern improvements appertaining to a first-class residence; five or eight acres of land are attached to the premises; river and landscape view unsurpassed, neighborhood unexceptionable, perfectly healthy, and believed to be as desirable as any place on the river, being adapted for occupation in Winter as well as Summer. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 3 American Exchange Bank, Cedar-st., corner of Broadway.

TO LET OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well known country seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The house, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style; is large and commodious, containing eight bedrooms and three attic rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit-trees, and about three acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

SOUTH ORANGE PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, four plots of ground, beautifully located on Orange Mountain, within ten minutes' walk of the railroad depôt—under good cultivation, with fruit and other trees; well watered by living springs; containing, severally, 8, 10, 14, and 15 acres, each plot capable of being subdivided to suit the purchaser. The well-known healthfulness of this section, together with its easy access to the City, its beautiful scenery and fine roads, render it one of the most desirable residences for families that can be selected. They will be sold on reasonable terms, on application to H. FENNER, Esq., South Orange, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT at Northampton, Mass., furnished or unfurnished; premises comprising from 40 to 50 acres of land beautifully diversified by groves, lawns, orchard, garden and forest; commanding a view of the Connecticut River and valley, Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke, etc. Mansion gothic in style and built in the best manner; barn one of the largest and best in Hampshire county. All the buildings less than five years old and in fine order. Gardener's cottage in connection with the premises. Much less than cost asked for the place and terms made easy. For particulars inquire of H. KIRKLAND, Esq., Northampton Court-house.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A DWELLing-house, gardener's house, carriage and green houses, together with 26 acres of good land, under a high state of cultivation, and will stocked with choice fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. This property is situated on Prospect-st., between the thriving villages of Orange and Bloomfield, and is within three or four minutes' walk of the passing station of the New-York and Bloomfield Railroad and one mile from the Brick Church station of the Morris and Essex Railroad. Possession given immediately. Apply to J. B. CORNELL, No. 139 Centre-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing house at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the depôt and steamboat landing. The house and out buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to THOS. B. CODDINGTON, No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—THREE BEAUTIful villa sites in Llewellyn Park, an Tulip-avenue, adjoining "Castlewood;" also five very fine tracts of land near West Bloomfield, about 5 acres each—all on the slope of Orange Mountain, in an excellent neighborhood, within an hour's ride of New-York. For sale on easy terms. Apply to JOSEPH HOWARD, Boonton, N. J., or to H. B. BLAKEWELL, No. 5 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., and No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, A BUILDING site, with 36 acres of choice land; also, one of 10 acres, fine view; also, one of 9 acres, with abundance of choice fruit; also, one of 75 acres, near the depôt. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 79 Nassau-st., New-York.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT ON Long Island, about 18 miles from New-York, and 2 miles from Sand's Point light-house, directly on the water. The house is partially furnished; daily communication by steamboat. Inquire of CUYLER & CO., No. 61 Warren-st.

TO LET—A SUMMER RESIDENCE AT CORNwall, Orange County, New-York, one mile from the landing—a cottage of eight rooms; with vegetables, fruit and ice; also stable-room, &c. For particulars inquire of Mrs. SIDCLAIR, No. 324 4th-st., New-York, or on the premises, of R. L. RING.

TO LET—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER, CO., N. Y.—A handsome country residence, barn and carriage-house, and 3¼ acres of land, ¼ of a mile from the depôt. Inquire of JOHN H. MINUER, at Rye, or of WASHINGTON HILLS, 19 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A NEW HOUSE, 40 by 40, with 83 feet of piazza; lot 76 by 200 feet, delightfully located in Elizabeth, N. J., fifty minutes from New-York; price $6,500.

GEORGE WEBB, No. 8 Pine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE.—A RARE chance occurs to obtain a first-rate business on the east side of the City and a leading thoroughfare; the present proprietor will sell the stock, fixtures and lease on fair terms. Sales, which are exclusively for cash amount to about $4,000 per month. It will require about $2,500 to conduct the business. Application may be made to CHAS. W. SHELWOOD, Bulls Head Bass Building, corner 25th-st. and 3d-av.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—A NEWSPAPER, published in a thriving village, near this City, with office fixtures, press, &c., will be sold, to a cash customer, extremely cheap. It has been published over 14 years, and has a good paying subscription list. Its politics are Democratic, and it is the most prominent paper of the county in which it is located. For terms, &c., address, for one week, EDITOR, Box No. 166 *Times* Office, inclosing stamp for reply.

A GOOD BUSINESS LOCATION TO LET CHEAP—On the south of Long Island, within 30 miles of New-York City by railroad, and can sell this season $30,000 worth of goods at a good profit for cash the store now open and doing a good business. The present stock for sale at a sacrifice. The owner has other business. For full particulars call immediately upon the proprietor. JAS. H. PORTER, No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

AS AGENT.—A YOUNG MAN HAVING TRAVelled for mercantile houses in this country during the last three years being about to visit England for three months, would be glad to take charge of any business there for a moderate commission. Most satisfactory references can be furnished. Address ENGLISHMAN, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF good character and industrious habits, having a cash capital of $3,000 to $5,000 is wanted to take an interest as active partner in a Blank Book and Stationery business already established. Address HARLOCK, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR special, with a capital from $10,000 to $40,000, in the Leather business. An old house, well established; pays well. Address, with real name, T. WATSON & CO., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

A PARTY WISHING TO INVEST A FEW Hundred dollars in a safe business, where he can double his money, in addition to a good salary every year, may have an opportunity, and be satisfied of the result, by addressing W. L., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

$3,000 TO $5,000.—WANTED, A MAN with either of the above sums to invest in a safe and profitable business protected by patent; high est testimonials given by applying to S. H. HEATH & CO., No. 102 William-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen of the first respectability would be accommodated with board in a strictly private family, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Locality more than gain is the object of the advertiser. Location west of Broadway, below 23d-st. Address BLACK, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS ON second and third floors, furnished, suitable for single or married parties, may be had, with or without board, in a private family, at No. 224 Thompson-st., near Washington-square. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of rooms may be obtained, with board for the Summer, or may be engaged by parties desiring to take possession of them in the Fall; references exchanged. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT ROOM WITH PARlor board can be obtained by one or two single gentlemen in a private family where there will be no other boarders, at 227 West 13th-st., near Abingdon-square.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, OR two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms in a genteel family, by applying at 146 4th-st. The best of reference required.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARDING.—MISS BAXTER, NO. 83, LATE NO. 43 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., has rooms on second and third floors to let.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ACcommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe place. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO LARGE FURnished rooms with large pantries on second floor, also one on third floor, may be had, with or without board, at No. 64 West Warren-st. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS ON THE first or second floor of an English basement house, will be let, with partial board, to a person having good reference. Inquire at No. 25 Concord-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A Gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen, of social habits, can find pleasant rooms and home-like table at No. 26 Willow-st., three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Terms moderate. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

BROOKLYN—BOARDING.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms (one single) to be had, in a first-class house, beautifully located for Sonthernere; 3 minutes' walk from the ferries; dinner at 6 o'clock; only application necessary. No. 114 Pineapple-st., corner Fulton.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain first-class board in a social family residing within a few minutes of either Wall st. or Fulton Ferries, by addressing K., Box No. 990 New-York Post-office. House contains all modern improvements. Reference required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 34TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, will let, with board, a large front room, (with smaller room connecting,) and a large back room on same floor. Also, a good-sized bedroom on floor above. House is first-class and handsomely furnished, and has water, gas, &c., throughout. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A LARGE FRONT room on second floor (furnished if desired) of house No. 43 Morton-st., to a gentleman and wife; quiet neighborhood; can be obtained by one or two single gentlemen; convenient to 8th-av. cars and Bleecker-st. stages; house contains all the modern improvements. Family small. References exchanged.

A NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT AND back parlor, with a pleasant veranda on the first floor, (either together or separately,) to let to single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, in a private house with all the modern improvements. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 25 Bayard-st., between Bowery and Chrystie-st.;

A ROOM AND BEDROOM ON THE THIRD floor to let, either separate or together, with board, to single gentlemen; also, a handsomely furnished back parlor on the first floor, to a gentleman and wife; references given and required. Apply at No. 53 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms on the second floor to let, with partial board to gentlemen and their wives, or in party of single gentlemen; also, two rooms on third floor. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 81 Cottage-place, between Bleecker and Houston sts.

A SMALL FAMILY HAVING MORE ROOM than they require, would let a furnished front sitting room and bedroom to one or two gentlemen, without board. Rent $18 per month, including gas and use of bath. Apply at No. 143 Grand-st., near Broadway. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A brawn-stone house, with all modern improvements, can accommodate two or three gentlemen with first-class board. Dinner at 6. Reference required. Call at No. 127 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

HOBOKEN, NEAR THE FERRY.—FURnished rooms, with board, for married or single persons, at No. 13 Washington Terrace, all the modern conveniences being attached, and the situation very pleasant. Apply as above.

FURNISHED ROOMS CAN BE HAD IN A private family, where the comforts of a home may be realized, with or without board. House contains all the modern improvements. References required. Apply at No. 36 Great Jones-st.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM, or a furnished front room with gas, bath, &c., to let to single gentlemen, in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

WANTED.—SEVENTH WARD.—BOARD FOR A young married couple in a quiet private family. Terms must be moderate. Address F. K. T. Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO LET—EN SUITE OR SINGLE—IN a first-class private house in Clinton-place, west of and near Broadway; breakfast served in room if desired. Address H. Z. B., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A SMALL

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.
Circular Letters of Credit for mercantile purposes.
Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c.
Exchange, Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

[illegible] GEOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL SPECIMENS.
[illegible] to the capital stock of $300,000, [illegible] the American Geological and [illegible] be opened on MONDAY, June 4, [illegible] Wilson G. Hunt, No. 30 [illegible] office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., [illegible] etc., and continue open from [illegible] further notice. Ten per cent. will be [illegible] the balance to be paid to the Treasurer [illegible] when ordered by the Council.
WILSON G. HUNT,
WM. H. HERMAN,
ROBERT L. STUART.

S. M. WOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND AUCTIONEERS
For the Purchase and Sale of
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, RAILROAD STOCKS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.
S. M. WOOD,
W. L. BOSTWICK,
F. S. BOGUE,
No. 77 Cedar-st., and
No. 78 West 40th-st., New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 7 Wall-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other Stocks at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Broker's Board. Price current issued [illegible].

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
[illegible] COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 144 Nassau-st.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 144 NASSAU-ST.,
Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An Act to provide means to support the credit," passed April 13, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the account of the Sinking Fund, under section three, article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1877. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $1,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.
The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the first day of June next.
Stock will be issued by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks [illegible] quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.
Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILLIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., }
No. 60 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860. }
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All holders who have not availed themselves of the privilege of exchanging their bonds under the "Proposals of December 18, 1858," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 25th of June next.
C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 8th day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 30th day of May inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., and will be opened on the 9th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the 1st day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank.
JOHN T. KNOWLES,
Receiver.
Mason M., 1860.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 13 AVENUE A, near 1st-st., will open June 2, at 9 A. M., and continue open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. The highest rate of interest will be paid. Deposits received from 50 cents to $5 000.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
ANDREAS WILLMANN, }
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, } Vice Presidents.
EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Attorney.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons from the first mortgage bonds, due May 1 and Nov. 1, 1858, will be paid by the Receiver on the 30th inst., with Exchange and Interest to, but not beyond that date. Holders will please send their coupons as early as practicable for collection, to the office of
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 52 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—New-York, May 2, 1860.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits, payable on and after the 19th inst. The transfer Book will be closed from the evening of May 11 to the 19th inst. By order of the Board.
L. MERCHANT, Sec'y pro tem.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hawley, Wayne Co., Penn., on SATURDAY, June 9 next, from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 9th of June, both inclusive.
E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, }
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1860. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1860. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next Election thereafter, will be held at the Banking Rooms on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
E. F. PALMER, Cashier pro tem.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1860.
OFFICE OF THE ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., on MONDAY, June 4, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, May 29, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1860. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, June 4, 1860. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1860.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June next. Poll open from 12 M. to 2 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c. Bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Master Spring Book on application, by
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 30 Wall-st.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK, in the City of New-York, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent, payable on and after the 1st of June next.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

THE INTEREST DUE JUNE 1 ON BONDS of the ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation of the coupons at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM & JOHN CURTIS, No. 39 Wall-st.

EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of June. Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
E. BUCK, Cashier.

$200,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT purchasers, on real estate, in this City and [illegible]. Also $50,000 to invest in the purchase of [illegible] unpaid bonds and mortgages. Apply to
[illegible], No. 16 Pine-st.

[illegible] WATERTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will purchase, at par, any [illegible] Mortgage Bonds of the Company.
[illegible], No. 59 Exchange-place.

P. W. GALLAUDET
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 11 FINE-ST.,
where he will continue to buy and sell on commission, HARDWARE, METAL, and other BUSINESS PAPER.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 30 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE LAND GRANT BONDS.—At a meeting of the Land Grant Bondholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, held at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., Counsel for the Trustees, No. 68 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, May 31, 1860, a large majority of the bondholders being represented, David M. Hughes, Esq., of Brooklyn, appointed Secretary. After the objects of the meeting had been stated by the Chairman of the Committee, the Counsel for the Trustees and Dr. O. H. Roberts, who attended the hearing at Milwaukee on the 17th of May, made very interesting reports in relation to the foreclosure proceedings and the appointment of a Receiver. The following resolutions, offered by N. A. Cowdrey, Esq., were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the proceedings which have been instituted with a view to securing a sale of the mortgaged property for the benefit of all the Bondholders; that it is alike their interest and their duty to make common cause for their common benefit to the end not only that the claims of SYLAN CHAMBERLIN, and of all others adverse to those of the Bondholders, may be defeated, but that the road and its appurtenances may be sold as shall best promote the interests of all who are secured by the trust deed now in process of foreclosure.

Resolved, That if the Committee having the matter in charge shall not be able to make any arrangement that will secure the purchase of the road by the trustees, for the benefit of all the bondholders, under the law of Wisconsin, that they take such measures as they may deem necessary to secure the purchase through persons designated by them for that purpose, for the benefit of such of the bondholders as are willing, and will sign an obligation to unite in the purchase, and bear their proportion of the necessary expenses.

Resolved, That we recognize no distinction among the bondholders, and regard any agitation of the question of priority among them at this time as calculated to create discord, and prevent the attainment of our common purpose.

Resolved, That the Committee be, and they are hereby requested, to call a meeting of the bondholders, to be held after the decree of sale shall have been obtained, and before the day of sale at such place as they may deem advisable, and that they there report, if necessary, a plan for the purchase of the road, if none shall have been arranged with the Trustees, and for the reorganization of the Company.

Resolved, That we earnestly request all bondholders, who have not already done so, and who are willing to unite with us, to send without delay their names, Post-office address, and number of bonds held by them, to the Chairman or Secretary of said Committee, to the end that by circular or otherwise, they may be kept advised of matters touching their interests during the progress of legal proceedings.

Resolved, That the subscribers hereto, holders of the number of La Crosse and Milwaukee Land Grant Bonds set opposite their names, are opposed to making any distinction in value or priority of lien in the $4,000,000 of Bonds known as Land Grant Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company.

Resolved, That the Secretary cause the above resolution to be presented, by mail or otherwise, to each known bondholder, with the request that if he approve of it he will sign the same and return it to the Secretary. We also request our Trustees to buy the road under the statute of Wisconsin known as the 75 per cent. act.

At the request of the Committee, who expressed a desire to have every interest represented, Messrs. David M. Hughes, Charles Coagdon and N. A. Cowdrey were appointed to fill the vacancies in the Committee, and the Committee as thus enlarged were authorized to add two more to their number.

A paper purporting to provide for an arrangement between the Eastern and Land Grant portions of the road was introduced, and that, together with all other matters affecting the interests of the bondholders, were referred to the Committee.

DAVID M. HUGHES, Chairman.
NATH'L ROSS, Secretary.

Pursuant to the fifth of the above resolutions, bondholders are requested to address JOSEPH H. JACKSON, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, Poughkeepsie, or NATH'L ROSS, Secretary, care of Messrs. Satterlee & Co., No 49 Exchange-place, New-York.

$1.000.—FOR SALE—$1,000 FIRST MORTgage Bond of the New-York and Flushing Railroad Company.
$5,000—A mortgage on Dock Property on the Hudson River. Property worth $12,000 to $15,000; 7 per cent. interest, and a small discount will be made. Inquire of J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The semi-annual Interest Coupons on the 1st mortgage bonds, due June 1st, will be paid on and after that date, at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK.—On and after June 1 the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with water-tight compartments, will run in connexion with the favorite steamer ENOCH DEAN, daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Flushing.	College Point.
6 30 A. M.	6 40 A. M.
7 45 A. M.	7 55 A. M.
10 00 A. M., direct through to New-York.	
11 00 A. M.	11 10 A. M., stopping at 10th-st.
2 15 P. M., direct through to new-York.	
3 00 P. M.	3 10 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.
5 15 P. M.	5 25 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.

Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market wharf
8 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point.
9 30 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
12 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
1 00 P. M., direct through to Flushing.
4 00 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
5 15 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
6 45 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
Fare 15 cents. Sunday school pic-nics and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FISHING BANKS AHOY!
The commodious, safe and quick steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, having been put in complete order, will commence her regular trips to the FISHING BANKS, weather permitting, on

Thursday, May 31,	Tuesday, June 5,
Friday, June 1,	Wednesday, June 6,
Sunday, June 3,	Friday, June 8.
Monday, June 4,	

Leaving James-slip, E. R., 7:45 A. M.; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., 8:30; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillion Band on Board. Also, bait and fishing-tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion, 50 cents.

MAY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOONT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, May 22, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, May 22, 7½ A. M.
Wedn'y, May 23, 4½ P. M.	Wed'day, May 23, 7½ A. M.
Friday, May 25, 1½ A. M.	Thursday, May 24, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, May 26, 12 M.	Friday, May 25, 11½ A. M.
Sunday, May 27, 7 A. M.	Sunday, May 27, 1½ P. M.
Tuesday, May 29, 10½ A. M.	Monday, May 28, 2 P. M.
Wed'day, May 30, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, May 29, 2 P. M.
Thursday, May 31, 12 M.	Wednesday, May 30, 3 P. M.
Friday, June 1 3 P. M.	Thursday, May 31, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, June 2, 3 P. M.	Saturday, June 2, 6½ A. M.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK FERRY COMPANY.—On and after May 9, 1860, the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with four water-tight compartments, and all new improvements, will run as follows: Leave Flushing—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., College Point—7:55 A. M., 11:10 A. M., stopping at 19th-st., 2:40 P. M. Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market—9:30 A. M., stopping at 18th-st. at 9:35; 1:15 P. M., 5 P. M. Sunday-schools, Picnics, and excursion parties taken at reduced rates. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—ASTORIA, RAVENSWOOD AND NEW-YORK.—The Steamer MATTANO, Capt. JOHN TOWNSEND, Will leave Astoria at 6:35, 8 and 10:5 A. M., and 2:55, 4:50 and 6:20 P. M.
Will leave Fulton Market-slip at 7:15 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4, 5:5 and 7 P. M.
Landing at Hunter's Point each way. Fare 10 cents.
H. N. GAGE, Agent.

NOTICE.—SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURGH, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher,) EVERY SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock. Returning will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD BOAT.—DAILY Line for Bridgeport, running in connection with the above Road, for passengers and freight. The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave Clinton-slip, E. R., every day at 12 o'clock, noon. Passengers ticketed to stations on the above Road at reduced rates.
GEO. W. CURLIES, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, OALDwell's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos st.)

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M.; (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

SPORTING.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.
THURSDAY, JUNE 7.
The Committee's steamer, for the accommodation of the reporters for the Press, &c., &c., will leave the foot of Morton-st. at 10 minutes past 10 A. M. precisely.
Tickets $1, to be obtained of CHAS. H. HASWELL, No. 6 Bowling-green.

BOATS! BOATS!! BOATS!!!
Ladies' row boats, sail boats, pleasure boats, fancy boats, ships' boats, metallic life boats, yawls, lighters, shell boats, club boats, barges, gigs, whale-ps, and every style, length and model of boats, on hand and built to order. at C. R. INGERSOLL'S largest as well as cheapest Boat and Oar Bazaar in the world, Nos. 245 and 247 South-st., near Pike-st.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE New-York Yacht Club will come off on THURSDAY MORNING, the 7th day of June, at 10½ o'clock. The steamboat Josephine, furnished by the Club for the exclusive use of the members, will leave the foot of Morton-st at 10 o'clock precisely. Members who have not received their tickets can obtain the same from the Treasurer, Robert S. Hone, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st.
H. MORTON, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS.
These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee Co., N. Y., eight miles south of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia.
The principal Acid springs are three in number; besides these there are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined testimonials. They contain a very large amount of Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphuret of Lime, and Protio sulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by the waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these curative substances.
Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use.
In skin diseases—even in confirmed leprosy—the waters have been signally successful.
Opinions of medical and scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters:—Prof. EMMONS, T. ROMEYN BECK, M. D., of Albany; Dr. VANDERVEER, M. D., of Albany; EDWARD SPARKS, M. D., of New-York; Dr. R. CHAPMAN, of Lenox, Mass.; Dr. J. B. STURTE, of Lockport, N. Y. They recommend the waters confidently. Dr. Spring refers to a case of chronic diarrhœa of several years' standing, which was cured by the use of the water. Dr. Beck says: "I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as medicinal agents." Dr. Campbell says: "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."
Dr. B. P. WARREN read a paper on the subject of these Waters, before the Academy of Physicians, in the City of New-York, in which he states that the Waters possess decidedly tonic, refrigerant, and astringent properties; and that the class of diseases to which they are more particularly adapted are: Chronic affections of the digestive and urinary organs, and some of the cutaneous diseases; chronic dyspepsia; chronic diarrhœa, chronic dysentery; chronic diuresis; chronic cystitis; diabetes; cases of passive hemorrhage, such as Purpura hemorrhagica, and the colliquative sweats of Hectic Fever. The Water may also be often used with advantage, he says, in cases of low typhoid fevers; in convalescence from protracted fevers, to excite the appetite and promote digestion; in diarrhœa, particularly when are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. In calculous affections, or lithiasis, attended with phosphatic sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid, as being more solvent, and less apt, by continued use, to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases it can be used, properly diluted, as a refrigerant to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In skin diseases—in those forms of dyspepsia connected with an alkaline condition of the stomach and bowels, or water-brash, it will prove better than hydrochloric acid. In cases of Calica pictonum, and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this water will prove to be an admirable antidote. In chronic pharyngitis laryngitis, chronic mucous catarrh, and humid asthma, chronic ophthalmia, (externally,) as a gargle in ulcerated sore throat, in cases of salivation, and in leucorrhœa and fleet; and also in piles.
When taken internally, a wine-glassful of the Water, diluted, taken three times a day, is sufficient for an adult.
Other testimonials from physicians, and other respectable individuals, may be seen on application to the Agent.
Dealers supplied on liberal terms.
No Water genuine unless procured from
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Sold also by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 309, 511, and 756 Broadway, and by THOS. T. GREEN, corner 14th-st. and Broadway.

NEW BOOK.
A practical work, just published, from the pen of Dr. M. BOERHAVE, on the treatment of youthful practices, with hints before marriage.
"This is a most useful book, and on a subject of vital importance to the young before marriage, and should be in the hands of every youth, parents and guardians."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
For sale at the Publishers', ROGERS & COMPANY, No. 837 Broadway, and at the author's office, No. 35 East 12th-st. Price for the small edition, 50 cents; large, $1. All letters must contain two letter stamps.

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NEW MEDICAL BOOK.
Intended for popular use. Price $1, mailed.
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ALLEZ LE CONSULTER.
Celebrated TURKEY BLOOD PILLS, for ladies, $1 and $2 the box.

TRIESEMAR.
COUNTERFEITS OF THE PATENT IMPERIAL, EUROPEAN and COLLEGIATE SEALS are upon each wrapper around TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and every package is accompanied by a book of 124 pages, replete with things most invaluable information. To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening; on Sundays from 11 till 2. Triesemar No. 1 effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life, its invigorating powers are astonishing. Triesemar No. 2 has superior properties in those cases where copaiva and cubebs have been administered. Triesemar No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury or other deleterious mineral. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2, and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Single case, $3; 4 cases in 1, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9. Forwarded by DR. BARROW, on receiving a remittance, from No. 194 Bleecker-st., N. Y. Consultations from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sunday, 11 to 2. Sold by F. O. Wells & Co., No. 118 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr WATSON'S Work—"THE CAUSE AND CURE"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Separate consulting rooms.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE UPON MENTAL AND NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF MEMORY, INCAPACITY, GENITO-URINARY DISEASES, PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES, &c. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold and mailed also, free of postage, by H. G. LAWRENCE, No 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y.
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DR. R. COBBETT MAY BE CONSULTED, confidentially, at his office, No. 19 Duane-st. 26 years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic and mercurial diseases, enables Dr. C. to make permanent cures, no matter how desperate the case may appear; strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, impotency, and, in fact, all diseases affecting the urinary organs, treated on an entirely new plan. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have suffered from the mistreatment of medical impostors, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office as member of the New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at office, No. 129 Mulberry-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1 and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. Dr. Monday Pills, per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City established in 1836, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary plans adopted for the cure of blood as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

THE EYE AND EAR.
JOHANNES JONES, M. D., No. 137 4th-av., New-York, a graduate of the *old and new school Medical Colleges* has had the advantages of the *Eye and Ear Institutions of America and Europe*, is the *only* scientific Oculist and Aurist now practicing. His diplomas and documents hang in his office.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
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DR. WAIT & SON, CORNER FOURTH-AVENUE and 20th-st., will insert beautiful sets of teeth from $15 to $40; gold fillings from $1 to $3; silver, bone and destine, 50 c. to $1. Extracting, 25 cts. Chloroform administered. References first-class. Calls solicited.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between WINHAM & FERNBACH, Architects, having expired on the 1st day of April, 1860, all business of the late firm will be settled by A. WINHAM, Jr., at his office, on the southwest corner of 14th-st. and 4th-av., New-York.

SHIPPING.

STEAM—NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The Vanderbilt European Line United States Mail Steamships sail between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.		ARRIVING FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON.	
VANDERBILT, Lefevre.	Sat., June 16	Wed.,	July 4
ILLINOIS, Griffin	Sat., June 30	Wed.,	July 18
VANDERBILT	Sat., July 28	Wed.,	Aug. 15
ILLINOIS	Sat., Aug. 11	Wed.,	Aug. 29
VANDERBILT	Sat., Sept. 8	Wed.,	Sept. 26

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Price of passage either way the same.
1st Cabin, $120 and $150; 2d Cabin, $60.
Certificates of passage issued from Europe to America.
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FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP "ADRIATIC,"
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the passengers and mails, on SATURDAY, June 2, at a'clock, from Pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock, P. M.
All baggage not required for the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
Bills of lading will be signed at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., (Room No. 4,) up to noon, on the 1st of June. Parcels will be received at the office, on the wharf, up to 1 o'clock on sailing day.
For passage, some choice rooms being still unsold, apply to WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
N. B.—The "ADRIATIC" will sail again on her third voyage, on the 14th of July.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LEWIS, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No.

A NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The Kane-Franklin Research Expedition on its way to the Arctic Region—Its Purpose—Description of the Vessels and their Outfit.

On Tuesday last an Arctic Expedition, under the guidance of Mr. C. F. HALL, set sail from New London, Conn. Intimations of this project have come to us from time to time, but the expedition of which DR. KANE is the head seems absorbed the attention of those interested in these matters that this announcement will [illegible] take them by surprise, and exceedingly few know more of the adventurer who has so unexpectedly taken his departure for the mysterious regions of the North, and of the prospects which he has for achieving success.

Mr. C. F. [illegible] was born in Vermont. For [illegible] resided in the West, and [illegible] newspaper in Cincinnati. [illegible] the first Grinnell expedition excited [illegible] his mind, which proved irrepressible, and over [illegible] book which furnished additional information was [illegible] up by Mr. HALL and eagerly studied. The information thus acquired rendered him [illegible] highly conversant with the geography of the latitudes which he wished to penetrate. But the hardships of which he read did not daunt him, or conquer his desire to follow in the footsteps of FRANKLIN and of KANE. Finally he determined to relinquish his business and devote his fortune to a personal effort to [illegible]

[illegible] his plans, Mr. HALL visited London, Cleve., in the early part of February, with the intention of purchasing the vessel—the *Rescue* of the [illegible] Expedition. As he was unable to procure a person to take charge of the vessel, he abandoned this plan and was about going home disappointed, but not discouraged, when accidentally he met Capt. SIDNEY O. BUDDINGTON, an experienced New England whaler and Arctic navigator, who proposed to him to undertake a "Boat Expedition." At this time Messrs. WILLIAMS and HAVENS, who own a large fleet of ships employed in the Northern whale fishery, offered Mr. HALL a free passage for himself, his boat, and the outfits necessary for such an expedition. Encouraged at the prospect now before him, Mr. HALL at once authorized Capt. BUDDINGTON to undertake the construction of [illegible] boat, and left for the [illegible] to procure the necessary outfit. Capt. BUDDINGTON selected a contract with Mr. G. W. RODGERS, the [illegible] gentleman who built the boats for the expeditions of D'HAVEN, KANE, and HARTSTEIN, to construct a four-oared boat of the following dimensions: Length 28 feet; beam 7 feet; depth 29½ inches; thickness of planking, which is cedar, ⅞ths of an inch. Mr. ROGERS immediately proceeded with the work intrusted to him, and soon turned out a vessel both light and strong. She will draw about eight inches of water when loaded with stores and a crew of six persons, and differs in appearance from a large whale boat only in having her stern post straight. At each end is built a commodious store room, or locker, and an awning made of heavy canvas is provided to shelter the crew at night, or while at rest. The boat is provided with one mast, on which are set a jib and mainsail. When traveling over the ice she will be set in chocks on the sledge. In this position she will be drawn by the crew; should the breeze be favorable the sails will be set to aid them in tracking their boat. For provisions Mr. HALL will rely on pemican and other food of like character, prepared expressly for use in Arctic regions. He also expects to identify himself in a measure with the Esquimaux, and seldom himself cheerfully to eating blubber and seal meat and drinking whale oil with them.

The *George Henry*, which carries Mr. HALL to the North, while under the command of Capt. BUDDINGTON, (uncle of the present Captain,) picked up in Baffin's Bay, in 1855, the British exploring ship *Resolute*. The incidents of the arrival of the *Resolute* at New-London, the abandonment to the American sailors of all claim upon her by the British Government, of her purchase by the United States Congress from her owners, her re-equipment at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and her restoration to the English Navy by Capt. HARTSTEIN, U. S. N., are still fresh in the minds of all. The *George Henry* now sails under the command of Capt. S. O. BUDDINGTON, who has made seven voyages to the Arctic regions, occupying a term of over ten years. He speaks the Esquimaux language fluently, is well informed in the geography of those high latitudes, and has a large number of charts compiled from his own researches and explorations. He expects to be absent on this voyage about nineteen months, and will leave Mr. HALL about the 1st of August somewhere in Fox Channel, possibly at Sussex Island, where there is a large Esquimaux population. Capt. BUDDINGTON will then return to Northumberland Inlet, or that vicinity, to cruise for whales till about the 1st of November, when he will seek his Winter quarters in the latitude of 63° North.

Mr. HALL will remain near FOX Channel long enough to get partially acclimated and accustomed to the peculiar habits of the people. He also expects to organize there a *bear's crew* of five from the Esquimaux population, trusting chiefly to CUD-LA-JA-AH, who is at present in New-London, and goes with him as guide. CUD-LA-JA-AH is a full blooded Esquimaux from the west side of Baffin's Bay, about 35 years old, a fine, intelligent-looking fellow, rather taller than the majority of his countrymen. He speaks but little English, although he has been employed for the last eight years by American whalemen. As a whaleman, Capt. BUDDINGTON says he has but few superiors. He has an excellent disposition, and will no doubt prove a very valuable assistant to Mr. HALL.

After Mr. HALL has completed his arrangements, he will leave Sussex Island and go towards the Pole, exploring, as he advances, the unknown region lying between Cape Willoughby and the entrance to Fury and Hecla Strait. From thence, he will go westward through the Straits to Boothia and King William's land, where the relics of FRANKLIN's expedition were discovered by Capt. MCCLINTOCK. At this point, Mr. HALL hopes to get information in regard to portions of that expedition.

It will be seen that five hundred miles at least of this route will afford opportunity for new geographical discoveries. Extended observations on the dip of the needle and on the intensity and variation of the magnetic current, will be made.

Such are the plans and objects of the Hall-Franklin Research Expedition. Although it has not yet claimed a large share of public attention, it has received encouragement from those who are accustomed to sympathize with such undertakings. The Library Associations in and near Cincinnati have given Mr. HALL numerous volumes bearing upon Arctic researches, and these, with the provisions for the expedition, have been forwarded from the West to New-London by the Adams and American Express Companies, free of charge.

When the expedition set sail, Mr. CORNELIUS GRINNELL of this City; Hon. J. N. HARRIS, Mayor of New-London, and several prominent citizens accompanied it down the New-London harbor, returning in the tug *G. W. Geer*, which towed the vessels to sea. Mr. HALL bade his friends good-bye, not expecting to see them again for three or four years.

The Rope-walking Mania.

DE LAVE CROSSES THE PATERSON FALLS ON A TIGHT ROPE.

MONS. DE LAVE, who, following in the wake of BLONDIN at Niagara, achieved some notoriety by his feats at Rochester in crossing Genesee Falls on a tight rope, yesterday gave a similar exhibition at Paterson, N. J., which was witnessed by many thousand persons. The place selected for the "Grand Ascension" was below the Falls where the river passes through a gorge at least six hundred feet in width, and nearly two hundred feet deep. The rope, which was of manilla, and of the size of an ordinary hawser, was stretched across this chasm from near "The Cottage on the Cliff" to the top of "Morris' Mountain." On the cliff side it was sove through a stout block near the top of a tree, to give it the required height or level, and was then sove taught and firmly secured. Lateral and perpendicular stays of small rope were also attached to the large one to render it firm and prevent it from swaying under the feet of the performer. In order to turn the affair to the best account, a high board fence protected the entrance to the grounds; but while hundreds paid their quarter, thousands who did not pay witnessed the feat from prominent points in the neighborhood. Morris' Mountain was covered with spectators, a large portion of them being ladies. The "Island," the windows and top of the gun-mill, the print works and machine-shop, commanding a view of the scene, were alive with people. It was estimated that nearly ten thousand persons witnessed the sight.

Everything being in readiness, DE LAVE made his appearance shortly after 4 o'clock, and mounted the ladder which led to the starting-point on the rope. He was greeted with cheers, which he acknowledged by the waving of his cap and waving it to the multitude below. He paused a few moments to survey the rope, and by the aid of [illegible] that two of the stays, which were rather slack, should be tightened, he poised himself upon the rope, with a pole in hand, and began the walk, keeping time with the band, which played "Hail Columbia." The cheers of the multitude were now hushed, and each one held his breath as the little Frenchman walked rapidly forward over the dizzy height. The rope slightly swayed under his step, but there was no interruption in his progress, and in about four minutes he reached the opposite side at the top of Morris' Mountain. Prolonged cheers now greeted him from both sides of the fearful chasm over which he had passed. Here DE LAVE passed among the crowd, receiving what each one would throw into his cap, by which it is said he realized a handsome sum. In about 15 minutes he again made his appearance, having exchanged his jaunty little cap and feather for a drab KOSSUTH hat. After waving a signal to the band, which struck up the "Marseillaise," he began his return. In the middle of the rope he stopped, laid down upon his back, rose, sat astride of the rope, then on one side, and repeated these feats several times, the spectators cheering from both sides of the river. He concluded his walk, appearing considerably "winded" and in a profuse perspiration. The performance was now concluded. DE LAVE gave notice of a repetition of the feat on Monday next, when he would walk with peach baskets tied to his feet, stand on his head, and perform other "terrific feats." A large number of pickpockets were on the ground, and one man, ISAAC MOSES, a butcher doing business in Main-street, lost his pocket-book containing the avails of his week's business—about $115.

The corner stone of a "Home for the Friendless" was laid in Baltimore on the 26th.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

EXPERIMENTS WITH A LONDON FIRE ESCAPE.—Last evening some initiatory and very successful experiments were made with a fire escape just brought here from London. The fire escape is the invention of a Mr. WEVILL, and has been for years in use in the English capital, where it forms, in fact, a part of the fire apparatus. The experiments took place in East Thirteenth-street, under the direction of Mr. A. J. GARVEY, foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 12. Mr. DECKER, Chief Engineer, several assistant engineers, two or three Presidents of Insurance Companies and foremen of various fire companies were present. In a state of repose the apparatus has much the appearance of a Hook and Ladder apparatus, excepting that the wheels are at one end instead of in the centre. On wheeling it into the street for use, the main body, or ladder part, is placed in a vertical position, the height of the present apparatus being thirty-five feet. If introduced in this City, however, an additional set of wheels will have to be added to prevent its coming in contact with the telegraph wires. The ladder part is got up on the extension table principle, being capable of elongation to any extent. Underneath the ladder is attached a canvas bag with a wire gauze covering, the latter serving to protect the canvas from taking fire. Through the canvas invalids and children are slid to the pavement. At the end are two small wheels to facilitate adjusting the ladder. By ropes and iron braces the machine is in a moment brought into play. The weight of the present machine is 950 pounds, and its cost about $1,000. The first experiment was made upon the Thirteenth-street Medical College. The apparatus was adjusted in its place in less than a minute. Men leaped out of the upper-story windows, and came down the ladder lengthened to 64 feet with perfect ease and safety. Sundry boys were slid down the canvas, and came securely and joyously bouncing upon the pavement. Similar experiments, with like satisfactory results, were made upon different dwellings in the neighborhood. Further experiments will be made in a few days in the City Hall Park.

THE SUSPECTED SLAVE-STEAMER.—The screw-steamer *City of Norfolk*, which had cleared for St. Thomas, W. I., with a cargo of dry goods and some passengers, and was seized on Wednesday upon suspicion that she was intended for a slaver, has been partially overhauled at her Pier No. 37 North River, and found to have on board 500 bbls. of flour, 200 kegs of nails, a quantity of navy bread, about 260 tons of coal, and two extra water tanks, holding 700 gallons each. The quantity of coal and water found on board led to the suspicion that she might be destined for the Slave-trade. She is rigged as a three-masted schooner, draws about 15 feet of water, and is of 572 tons register. She was built in Baltimore, in 1852, and rates A. 2. Her owner is ALBERT HORN who already has a steamer plying between St. Thomas and Porto Rico.

CENTRAL REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CLUB.—The Central Republican Campaign Club held its regular weekly meeting last evening, Mr. DRAPER in the Chair. Mr. FRANCIS G. YOUNG, the Secretary, addressed the Club, urging the necessity of holding a grand ratification meeting. His recent visit among the interior counties of the State had satisfied him that the Chicago nominations were entirely acceptable, and they were everywhere confident of victory. Messrs. OPDYKE, FAY and FIELD made brief addresses, but united in leaving the arrangements of the meeting with the Central Committee, who already have it in hand. Mr. YOUNG read an original poem dedicated to the Club, after which they adjourned.

DEPARTURE OF REV. MR. CORBITT FOR EUROPE.—Rev. WM. P. CORBITT, formerly Pastor of the Greene-street Church, and one of the most popular divines connected with the Methodist persuasion, will leave in the steamer *Adriatic* on Saturday next, on a protracted European tour. He will be accompanied as far as Sandy Hook by his numerous friends, who have chartered the steamboat *Croton* for that purpose. Rev. Mr. J. O. ROGERS, Mr. DOANE, of the Greene-street Church, and others, will deliver addresses, and three distinct choirs will accompany the excursion. The *Croton* leaves the foot of Gouverneur-street at 10½ o'clock.

COMMISSIONERS OF UNSAFE BUILDINGS.—The new Commissioners for the inspection of unsafe buildings, under the new law, were sworn in before the Mayor yesterday morning. Peter Fosteveri, Walter W. Adams, Charles R. Hyde, George A. Harriott, Andrew Owens, Robert Taylor, J. Milton Smith and John Ware have been added to the list since the last announcement.

A CHANCE FOR POOR CHILDREN.—The Children's Aid Society is making up a company of boys and girls for homes in the West, and we are requested to state that any poor children who are so unhappy as to be unprovided may hear of good homes in that section by making application at the Newsboys' Lodging-House, No. 128 Fulton-street, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

MORE PRIZE FIGHTING.—It is said that the pugilists, WOODS and KING, are to fight again, within three months, for $1,000 a side. The locality is not yet determined on, but if they "mean fighting," it will doubtless leak out, although every effort will be made to keep it secret. Let the Police make a note of it.

ARRIVAL OF FAST HORSES.—The celebrated horses *Trovatore*, *Nicholas I.*, *Ironna*, and *Red Earle*, arrived this morning from Norfolk, in steamship *Yorktown*.

PERSONAL.—Governor MORGAN and lady have arrived in the City, and are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Police Reports.

DETECTION OF ROBBERS BY A DAGUERREOTYPE—$200 WORTH OF STOLEN PROPERTY FOUND BURIED IN THE GROUND.

Wm. H. Markoe and Wm. H. Rodgers were convicted in Kings County, some weeks since, on a charge of stealing a quantity of belts, caps and coats from the rooms of the Brooklyn Base Ball Club. Their arrest was effected by Officer RODA, of the Fourth Precinct, New-York, who found in possession of the prisoners a superb cloak and a daguerreotype likeness of two children, which were supposed to be a portion of the proceeds of another burglary. The likenesses were placed conspicuously in the doorway of a prominent photographist's gallery, and a day or two since they were recognized as those of the children of Mr. Smith De Voe, of High Bridge, whose house had been visited about the time of the robbery of the Club House, and stripped of almost its entire contents. The residence of Mr. McGown, at Harlem, was also robbed about the same period, and he likewise identified a part of the property found in the sack as belonging to him. In company with Capt. Steemen, who has displayed much adroitness in the management of the case, these gentlemen on Tuesday visited the prisoners in the Kings County Penitentiary, and the interview resulted in their confessing their participation in the burglaries and revealing the spot where they had concealed their booty. The property (valued at $2,000) was yesterday dug out of the sand at Berrean's Island, in the East River, and restored to its owners. About 50 pawn tickets, representing various other articles, found buried with it, indicate that the rogues had successfully committed other burglaries. A boat, stolen from Mr. Anderson, of Harlem, to convey the plunder to its place of deposit, has also been restored to its owner by the Police.

ODIOUS CONDUCT IN AN OMNIBUS.

A well dressed man, who announced his name as Thomas Perkins, and declared himself to be a Southerner, doing business in the basement of the Union Bank, Wall-street, behaved very indecorously, yesterday forenoon, in one of the Sixth-avenue stages, as it passed up Broadway. A little girl named Jane Hill, residing at No. 232 Tenth-avenue, was the special object of Perkins' attention, and she became so alarmed at his ungentlemanly demonstrations that another of the passengers, Mr. Lambert S. Beck, Jr., of No. 156 East Broadway, interposed to protect her. Perkins was much incensed at his interference, and drawing a sword-cane, would doubtless have enforced with it a permanent reticence, both upon Mr. Beck and the child, had he not been overpowered by several gentlemen who fortunately were in the stage at the time. The occurrence attracted an excited crowd, who were loud in their expressions of indignation toward Perkins, following him to Jefferson Market Police Court, whither he was conveyed by Officer Cleyton, of the Broadway Squad. After hearing the case, Justice KELLY committed the prisoner, on two complaints, for felonious assault.

A PECULATING CLERK.

Several hundred dollars' worth of property, consisting of crape shawls, gold bracelets and various other articles, which had been pledged at the pawnbroker's, No. 194 Grand-street, have recently been missed from the shelves by the proprietor, Mr. Jacob Pecare. Fritz Stoc c, a young man who has acted as clerk in the establishment for some months past, was suspected of having stolen the pledges, and, having been arrested by Detectives McDougall and Bennett, he gave information which led to the recovery of about $250 worth of the property, from the proprietors of lager-bier saloons in Canal, Pearl, Oliver, William, Greenwich and other streets, to whom he had disposed of it for a trifling sum. Many other articles are still missing, but the officers entertain hopes of recovering them all. Meantime Stoce has been committed for examination by Justice CONNOLLY.

STILL ANOTHER NEW COUNTERFEIT.

Worthless two dollar bills on the Central Bank, Cherry Valley, New-York, were circulated to some extent on Wednesday evening. Bridget Barret, said to be a well-known operator with this sort of paper, was apprehended for attempting to pass one of the counterfeits at Alexander Kuh's dry goods store in Madison-street, while Margaret Lannagan and Catharine Ward, for essaying a similar act at another store in Second-avenue, likewise fell into the hands of the Police. Justice KELLY, before whom they were taken, remanded them for examination.

Coroners' Inquests.

A MURDER WITHOUT PROVOCATION.

On Monday evening last THOMAS MCLAUGHLIN, a boatshoreman, was passing down Murray-street, near Greenwich, with THOMAS DAILY and MARTIN MURRAY, two of his friends, when the attention of the three was attracted by an angry disturbance in the liquor-store No. 21 Morris-street, kept by one FITZGERALD. Stopping to inquire the cause of it, PATRICK HOGAN, one of the disputants, struck MURRAY a severe blow in the face, for which he was remonstrated with by Mr. LAFFERTY, who called his friends assay, and went with them in the direction of West-street. Later in the evening he was found by Morris street, and [illegible] pavement, and, without a word being [illegible] with a dirk-knife into McLAUGHLIN's throat, inflicting a mortal wound. The sufferer was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he died yesterday in consequence of the injury. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body, and has returned a verdict charging HOGAN with having inflicted the death-wound. The accused, who was apprehended soon after the commission of the crime, stated that he had "nothing to say" with reference to the matter. He is an Irishman, 24 years of age, and a member of the Notorious First Ward ruffian. The Coroner committed him to the Tombs. Deceased is said to have been a man of good character. He was 38 years of age, and has left a large family.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN CHATHAM-SQUARE.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Car No. 64 of the Third-avenue Railroad came into collision with a wagon in which ADAM BOHR, a German, residing at No. 154 West Thirty-second-street, was riding through Chatham-square, and overturned the vehicle, throwing Mr. BOHR upon the track. The car-wheel passed over his neck, and he died in a few moments afterwards. The body was removed to the New-York Hospital, where an inquest will be held upon it today. JAMES SMITH, the car-driver, was locked up by Justice CONNOLLY to answer a charge of reckless driving.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A BALLOON ASCENSION FOR THE JAPANESE—FREE DRINKING FOUNTAINS—WHO IS CHAMBERLAIN?

The Board of Aldermen received a communication from the Mayor last evening, transmitting a proposition from Messrs. LEAVER & STARKWEATHER, to give an exhibition of a balloon ascension in presence of the Japanese Ambassadors, during their stay in this City. It was accepted.

A resolution was adopted, inquiring of the Street Commissioner by whose authority the telegraph wires have been removed from the various fire engine houses.

A resolution to have one hundred additional free drinking hydrants erected in the most prominent places was laid over.

A number of resolutions were adopted, allowing merchants to keep up signs which the police had reported as obstructions in the public highway.

Alderman STARR presented a preamble and resolution to the effect that inasmuch as a doubt had been expressed respecting the legality of the confirmation of the Mayor's removal of Mr. Stout and nomination of Mr. Platt in his place as Chamberlain, therefore, in order to remove all doubt respecting the validity of the said removal and appointment, it is resolved that the Board do now ratify and renew its advice and consent to the removal of the said Andrew V. Stout from the office of Chamberlain, as recommended by the Mayor, and to the appointment of Nathan C. Platt to the said office.

A motion of Alderman OWENS to lay the resolution on the table was lost by a vote of 5 to 11.

Alderman Starr then moved the previous question, and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 11 to 5, as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE—Aldermen Berry, Henry, Bagley, Tuemey, Starr, Russell, Darragh, Cornell, Seagrist, Farley and Genet—11.

NEGATIVE—Aldermen Smith, Brady, Peck, Boole and Owens—5.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL THIS EVENING.

The Board of Councilmen, owing to repairs in their Chamber, did not meet last evening. They meet tonight in the Aldermen's room.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

THE CHAMBERLAIN QUESTION—NEITHER PARTY YIELDS.

The great question, in doors and out of doors, among office-holders of all grades, is the *émeute* in the matter of City Chamberlain. The readers of the TIMES are aware that, a few days since, Mr. STOUT offered to enter into a stipulation with the Mayor to pay all warrants, &c., without prejudice to the question at issue, but it was declined, and on the following day revenue bonds (for which parties had lodged money with the Comptroller, and which is the only security lenders have for their money, except a receipt) were sent to the Mayor, who just inserted the word "late" before "Chamberlain," and having signed them, sent them back to the Comptroller, who, as well as Mr. STOUT, refuses to recognize the title, and of course will not deliver them. To day others will be sent, which will of course meet the same attention from the Mayor, and thus the credit of the City may suffer. To avoid this, however, Mr. STOUT expresses his perfect willingness to take an assignment of all the bonds, and pay them off, in order to save the City's honor; and he is, further, willing to pay all warrants drawn on him as "late" Chamberlain, provided the Mayor will enter into a stipulation that this action shall not prejudice his rights.

There is much feeling manifested by parties interested in this question, and in the course of a day or two, when warrants for heads of bureaus, clerks, contractors, inspectors, foremen, laborers, &c., are refused, there will be a such howl throughout this array of disappointed ones as may possibly hasten a termination of the quarrel. Some of the contractors insist that if they do not receive their money when due, they will stop all work, and the consequences of such a step may be well imagined. Already the whispering of the brewing storm is heard, for the Comptroller's office was crowded yesterday with officials who are entitled to their salaries for May, but they went away without warrants, and with very gloomy looks.

The Comptroller, in obedience to the writ of *mandamus* served on him, yesterday approved the bonds of Mr. PLATT, which had previously been presented and refused. This action of the Comptroller does not, however, affect the final issue of the case, as the law requires that the Chamberlain's bonds *shall* be presented and approved within fifteen days after his appointment. A *quo warranto* will be issued at once, compelling Mr. STOUT to establish his title to the office, or yield it to Mr. PLATT.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND PUNISHMENT.

DECREASE IN THE INSTITUTIONS—BAD CONDITION OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUM—WHAT THE NEW COMMISSIONERS INTEND TO DO.

The Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Punishment met yesterday afternoon, when the usual weekly report was received, showing that the number of inmates in the several Institutions on the 26th inst. was 9,028—a decrease of 63 compared with the previous report.

Some time ago the Warden of the Workhouse informed the President that he had four females in his department very crazy, and liable at any time to do injury to themselves. Mr. DRAPER wrote to Dr. RANNEY, Resident Physician, upon the subject. In a reply, which was received yesterday, Dr. RANNEY states that the parties referred to are, without doubt, insane. One has been insane about a year, and might be benefited by proper treatment; but the other three, he says, are old cases of insanity, and are, in many respects, similar to some 150 others now in the Almshouse and Workhouse. The great question to be taken into consideration is, as to their safety. The rooms are stronger at the Workhouse than at the Asylum, and, with proper care, he sees no reason why patients could not be kept as safely in the Workhouse as in the Lunatic Asylum. The class of insane in the Almshouse and Workhouse are mostly demented, filthy in their habits, and require constant care to keep them clean and comfortable. If they were collected together in wards by themselves, where proper arrangements for washing and bathing were supplied, their condition might be considerably improved.

They must be taken care of somewhere, but he does not deem them proper subjects for a well regulated Lunatic Asylum. Insane persons are proper subjects for a Lunatic Asylum, he says, only when they are susceptible to treatment, when they are dangerous to others, or when they are likely to injure themselves. He suggested that the Commissioners take some immediate action in extending the accommodations in the Lunatic Asylum. There is not a spare room in the whole building, single rooms being occupied by two and double rooms by four and five patients, while the passageways and corridors are filled at night, more than one half of the whole number of patients sleeping on the floor. There is danger of an epidemic being engendered by this crowded state of the Institution, and should one occur from any cause, the risk to both officers and patients would be very great. He awaits the decision of the Commissioners respecting the cases in the Workhouse.

The communication was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Committee of the Whole submitted a lengthy report in relation to their intended action upon all matters coming under their observation, to meet the requirements for a strict administration of affairs intrusted to their management and jurisdiction. The tower connected with the south side of the Almshouse building, occupied by females, was found to have been poorly built, with little, if any, substantial material, and liable to accident on account of its insecurity. The difficulty is caused by the settling of the foundation. Measures are being taken to obviate any difficulty by pulling down the whole tower, and making other arrangements so as to secure protection to life and property. A full and complete examination of all the steam engines and boilers in the various institutions has been made in connection with the services of an experienced engineer. The engines and boilers at Bellevue Hospital are insufficient to do the work required in very cold weather, not being able to get above 56 degrees of heat in the fever ward on the male side of the building. Sundry improvements in regard to heating were suggested.

The outrageous condition in which Bellevue Hospital was found by the Commissioners on their assuming charge of the Department, excited their immediate attention. It was found to be wholly without discipline, filthy in condition, overrun with vermin, and in every particular without the common attention which ordinarily claims the service of dereliect official administration. Gangs of men and women have been sent from other institutions to Bellevue Hospital for whitewashing, cleaning, and the performance of other labor absolutely requisite to be done for the welfare of that institution. Interviews have been had with the contractors for putting up the new Island Hospital, and a perfect understanding has been arrived at, that the building shall be ready for occupation within the period of four months. Plans for the erection of suitable houses of recreation for the children on Randall's Island, in which they [illegible] when the weather is not suitable for out-door exercise, have been ordered.

[illegible] recurrence of scurvy at the Island Hospital is [illegible] provided against by the liberal supply of fresh [illegible] from Randall's Island, and by other means [illegible] for its extinction. Estimates for furnishing the [illegible] and machinery for warming and ventilating [illegible] Island Hospital have been invited, and proposals [illegible] be received until the 10th of June. Directions [illegible] been given to the supply clerk and baker for the [illegible] of a quality of flour superior to that in general use, for the manufacture of a better description of bread, and the substitution of fresh mutton instead of salt pork at stated periods has been directed as being more beneficial for the patients, and instructions have been given as to supply pure and wholesome articles of tea and coffee to those patients. Directions have been given to have every article of clothing and every description of property belonging to the various institutions marked as the property of the Department in the manner fixed by the Commissioners.

The resignations of Christiana Avis and C. F. Cregg, Matron and Assistant Matron of the Workhouse, have been accepted. Drs. Pilgrim, Towne, and Whitney have been appointed assistant physicians at the Island Hospital, in places of Drs. Christie, Tenney, and Page, whose terms have expired, and Dr. J. N. Himes at Randall's Island, in place of Dr. Wm. G. Fogge, whose term has expired. A number of transfers of keepers were made. The application of C. Jost for compensation for injury received while employed at the Island Hospital, and of C. C. Tracy to take children from Randall's Island to Illinois, were denied. The supplying of the various institutions with milk has been ordered to be advertised for early in June, to commence on the 1st of July. A number of other matters of minor importance, but necessary to the proper administration of the affairs of the Department, were acted on by the Committee.

In order to afford proper accommodations and facilities for the transaction of the duties derolving upon them, the Commissioners have leased the premises No. 1 Bond-street for the term of five years from the 1st of June, (to-day,) at a rent of $2,250 per annum for three years, and $2,500 per annum for the other two years, and which will be properly arranged for that object. In the meantime, and until further orders, of which notice will be given, applications for out-door relief, admission to the institutions, and all business pertaining to the Department of Out-door Poor, will be conducted at the present location, the Rotunda, in the City Hall Park.

The report was adopted.

It was stated that a Chinaman, who was afflicted with the leprosy, had been properly cared for.

The Commissioners then adjourned till next Thursday.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

DIRTY BUILDINGS—INTOXICATED PERSONS—THE NEW SUPERINTENDENT SWORN IN.

At the meeting of the Police Board, yesterday, the usual complaints of dirty premises were received and disposed of. Ten special policemen were appointed to serve in the Central Park. A communication was received from the Police Justices, transmitting resolutions which they had passed, requiring officers to take a specified course with intoxicated prisoners. A section requiring the temporary lodgment of inebriates in the station-houses nearest the Police Courts was referred to the chief clerk, to ascertain what additional room would be required in such station-houses.

The new Superintendent of Police, Mr. JOHN A. KENNEDY, was sworn in, and will forthwith assume the duties of his office.

A number of officers were examined before Mr. BOWEN, on charges of neglecting to report street nuisances. It appeared, however, that those in charge of the station-houses had been guilty of neglect in not sending to head-quarters the patrolmen's reports on the subject.

The dismissal of Michael Sullivan, for drinking in a liquor-store, was confirmed. Samuel McCracken was dismissed for intoxication.

The Board has contracted with Frederick Guyon for cleaning tenement houses, at $1 25 per man.

THE BUILDING LAW.

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES—APPOINTMENT OF INSPECTORS—SWEARING THEM IN.

Under the new building law, passed at the last session of the Legislature, the following-named gentlemen were appointed to act as a commission to examine candidates for inspectorships.

President of the Fire Department—W. A. Woodhull.
President of the Board of Trustees—H. A. Burr; Treasurer, John S. Giles.
From the Board of Architects—John W. Ritch, R. M. Hunt, and James Renwick, Jr.
From the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen—Wm. Tucker, George F. Nesbit and John M. Dodd.

These gentlemen met in Convention at the office of JNO. W. RITCH, Esq., a few days since, to carry into effect the provisions of the law. Mr. RITCH was called to the Chair, and Mr. GILES appointed Secretary, when the applicants, forty in number, were subjected to an examination so thorough that only twenty could pass. The Board then proceeded to ballot for the appointees, when the following were elected:

Peter Tostein, Walter W. Adams, Charles R. Hyde, Geo. A. Harrick, Andrew Oliver, Robert Taylor, J. Milton Smith and John More.

These gentlemen appeared at the Mayor's Office yesterday, under the leadership of Mr. JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer of the Fire Department, and, having subscribed to the oath of office, were duly sworn in by the Mayor.

OFFICE OF THE TAX RECEIVER.

CLOSING DAY OF TAX PAYMENTS.

Yesterday was the last day for receiving taxes assessed to make up the tax levy for 1860. The taxes remaining unpaid will to-day be sent to the Bureau of Arrears for collection, where three years' time is given for payment, at the end of which time, if unpaid, the assessed property is sold at auction. On the 1st of last September the taxes fell due, and the monthly payments have been as follows:

September	$1,118,872 72	February	147,996 79
October	2 767,175 38	March	90,801 84
November	3,697,010 96	April	75,273 67
December	529,420 41	May	82 101 77
January	126,030 08	Total	$8,934,683 69

From this amount about $11,000 is to be deducted for Croton water arrearages, and as much more for interest, leaving nearly $800,000 still due on the tax levy for the current year.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

OBTAINING LICENSES AT THE CITY HALL.

Pawnbrokers, junk dealers, intelligence-office proprietors, drivers of stages and junk-carts, yesterday thronged the City Hall to take out licenses for the ensuing year, this year commencing on the 1st of June. The receipts from the classes of license takers named amount to $3,899, which is nearly a quarter more than was paid a year ago. The money is paid into the City Treasury, and goes to the Sinking Fund. During this month and the next the owners of carts, hacks and omnibuses take out their licenses.

THE HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.

A SECRET SESSION.

The Health Commissioners held a secret session yesterday in the Mayor's office. Nothing transpired regarding the business on which they took action.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ITEMS.—A man was arrested yesterday for attempting to pass counterfeit half-dollars....Several parties were fined in the Police Courts, on complaint of the Sanitary Police, for keeping pigs in their dwellings....The Rocky Mountain and Ashland Clubs propose to unite and form an organization....The Republican wigwam recently erected at Greenpoint (Seventeenth Ward) will be dedicated this evening with appropriate exercises....During the last two months the receipts of the Hack Inspectors for licenses has reached the unprecedented sum of $2,760 25....House No. 53 South Sixth-street, (E. D.,) was robbed on Wednesday of $17, and jewelry valued at $75 more....The Directors of the Mercantile Library Association have made arrangements to provide row-boats for the use of members the present season.

A RIVER PIRATE CONVICTED.—JAMES MENTZ, *alias* "Buffalo Jack," indicted for stealing grain belonging to the Western Transportation Company, from a vessel in the Atlantic Basin, was tried and found guilty in the Court of Sessions, before Judge GARRISON, yesterday. His partner in the robbery will be tried in the same Court to-day.

THE COURTS.—The Circuit Court will be opened on Tuesday, June 5, when the first twenty causes on the Calendar will be called. In the City Court the following Calendar will be called to-day: Nos. 45, 70, 27, 48, 58, 71, 66.

Jersey City.

REGIMENTAL PARADE—PRESENTATION OF COLORS.—Yesterday was the field day of the Hudson Brigade. At the hour appointed for forming, Col. D. S. GREGORY received an order from Brigadier-Gen. HATFIELD countermanding the order for a regimental drill parade, in consequence of the threatening aspect of the weather. Notwithstanding, the Second Regiment proceeded to South Bergen and thence to the grounds selected for the parade, where they devoted the day to field movements. The Regiment consisted of six companies, as follows:

Washington Guard—Capt. Speer, 19 muskets.
Independence Guard—Capt. Graig, 21 muskets.
Greenville Guard—Capt. Lilliendahl, 13 muskets.
Montgomery Guard—Capt. Tonnello, 17 muskets.
Gregory Guard—Capt. Ropper, 12 muskets.
Chase Light Guard—Capt. Van Buskirk, 28 muskets.

Upon forming in regimental line the ceremony of presenting an American ensign was enacted. The ensign was presented to the Second Regiment by Col. GREGORY, and was received in behalf of the command by Major GRINNELL.

CITY MARSHALL'S REPORT.—The following is Marshal ELLIS' report for the month ending May 31: There have been committed to the City Prison, during the month of May, 1860, 151 persons—for drunkenness 98, malicious mischief 1, assault and battery 7, assault 2, vagrancy 20, stealing 3, suspicion of stealing 2, destroying property 1, abusing his wife 1, threatening violence 1, violating city ordinance 1, fighting 2, grand larceny 1, burglary 3, insane 1, petit larceny 8. Nativity—Ireland 105, United States 24, England 13, Germany 3, Scotland 5, France 1; total 151.

INSTALLATION.—Rev. GEO. C. LUCAS, formerly of New-York, was, last evening, installed pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, South Sixth-street, Jersey City. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. BURGHARD, of New-York; the charge to the pastor by CHARLES HOOVER, of Jersey City; the charge to the people by Rev. Dr. CLARK, of New-York.

The Fight for the Championship.

THE FINAL TRIUMPH OF PEACE AND CONCORD.

From the London Times, May 19.

Yesterday afternoon TOM SAYERS and J. C. HEENAN, the Benicia Boy, accompanied by their respective backers, met at the office of the referee, (*Bell's Life*,) in the Strand, with a view of determining whether or not some definite arrangement could be come to, so as to settle the long-vexed question caused by the unsatisfactory termination of the fight between these two men for the Championship, on the 17th ult., who was entitled to hold the belt. Both SAYERS and HEENAN have expressed their opinion that they were entitled to the honor, HEENAN declaring that he fought for it and won it, and TOM averring that he fought to retain possession of it, and did not lose it. However, it is admitted on all sides that both men showed indomitable spirit and pluck, and that each did his best to become the victor. Shortly after 12 o'clock TOM SAYERS arrived at the *Bell's Life* office, accompanied by his friend Mr. REYNERS, and others. TOM was followed soon after by his gallant opponent, the "Boy" having also a number of friends with him, including MACDONALD. Preliminaries having been arranged, a long discussion ensued, though in the most friendly spirit, during which both men defended the course they had pursued since the memorable contest with regard to the claims the one had to continue to hold the belt, and the other to demand possession of it. Various proposals were made, discussed, amended, and rejected, but ultimately an arrangement was come to which apparently gave satisfaction to the chief parties concerned, and it is to be hoped, will be equally satisfactory to all other persons who have an interest in the affair. The following are the heads of the arrangement, and which were signed by the principals: In the first, both TOM SAYERS and the Benicia Boy are each to have a belt. These belts, we understand, are to be equal in every point of value and magnificence to "the belt" itself, and the cost of their manufacture will

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2715. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS—WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Post-office Deficiency Bill Passed in the Senate.

THE COVODE INVESTIGATIONS.

The House of Representatives Vindicates its Dignity.

An Apology from Mr. Houston, of Alabama.

MOVEMENTS OF THE JAPANESE.

By Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 1.

REV. HORACE F. CLARKE BEFORE THE COVODE COMMITTEE.

Rev. HORACE F. CLARKE, whose name has been mentioned by several of the witnesses called before the Covode Committee, in connection with the arrangement between the California Steamship Companies and Commodore VANDERBILT, was summoned, this morning, and examined at length;—first, as to the subsidy of $40,000 per month to Mr. VANDERBILT. On his expressing an opinion to the Committee, that the whole subject was a private transaction, and not one properly within the cognizance of the Committee or the House, Gov. WINSLOW insisted that inferences prejudicial to the Administration had been sought to be drawn from the transaction, and that justice required that the real facts should appear. Mr. CLARKE stated that neither Mr. BUCHANAN nor the Administration was at all responsible, as the whole arrangement was completed before the nomination of Mr. BUCHANAN as President. It was elicited from Mr. CLARKE that the paymant of the subsidy to Commodore VANDERBILT commenced in the Spring of 1856, and continued, with occasional intermissions, until February, 1859; that Mr. BUCHANAN, on learning the facts from the newspapers, or otherwise, had expressed himself apprehensive that the arrangement might be prejudicial to the public interest, but it was one with which it was not in the power of the Administration or of Congress to interfere. It was further elicited that Secretary CASS had in 1858 addressed a letter to the Trustees of the United States Mail Steamship Company, inquiring as to the circumstances attending the payment of the subsidy, and that such letter was not replied to, on the ground that the inquiry was unwarrantable, Mr. CLARKE himself, as one of the Trustees, advising such course. Mr. CLARKE expressed his opinion to the Committee, that this arrangement, while it might possibly be prejudicial to the public interests, by preventing competition, was not so to the postal service, as the subsidy ceased before the expiration of the mail contract than in existence, and which expired in October, 1859. Mr. CLARKE submitted that it was no business of the Administration or the Government, whether private citizens did or did not enter into competition with others, the enterprise being free from Governmental restrictions. The subsidy was paid to induce Commodore VANDERBILT from running in competition *vid* Panama; the Nicaraguan Isthmus being closed, and it being impossible for any connection to be made by that line. In relation to the Nicaraguan Isthmus, Mr. CLARKE stated that the Administration was not at all at fault for the route being kept closed, as Mr. BUCHANAN had on several occasions recommended to Congress to be clothed with power to protect the rights of American citizens to the navigation of the waters of that Isthmus. The fault was wholly with Congress, and not with the President. Mr. CLARKE being asked what amount of capital was necessary to support the steamship lines, semi-monthly, between New-York and California, stated that the capital of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. was four millions, and that of the connecting line on this side about two millions. He was asked if an individual with a capital of half a million could safely enter into that business, and replied that it would be an act of insanity to attempt it with such amount of capital. He thought three millions, with unquestioned credit, was the least sum that the enterprise could be prudently attempted with. In reply to other questions, Mr. CLARK said that he knew Mr. BARNEY and esteemed him as a man of great enterprise, but of small capital. Regarding the power of ELLWOOD FISHER to arrange for the employment of the United States Mail Steamship Company's steamers, Mr. CLARKE stated that Mr. FISHER could not have done that without consent of M. O. ROBERTS, the agent of the Trustees; and Mr. CLARKE was not aware that Mr. ROBERTS had ever given such consent. On the subject of the use of money in elections, witness said he thought it could not be controverted that money was used in elections by all parties, each party taking care of its own interests with about equal zeal, and each party getting all the money it could. Witness declined to attempt a discrimination between the proper and improper use of money in such cases, but he thought there were large legitimate expenses attending elections, and the evils were beyond the reach of Congress, as the vice was inherent in our system of Government. On the Lecompton question witness was asked if he had had a conversation with the President, or any member of the Cabinet, or officer of Government, on the subject. He replied that he had had interviews with the President, the late Postmaster-General BROWN, Mr. SCHELL, Collector of New-York, and many others; but no attempt was ever made to improperly influence him. The President expressed to him his opinion that the settlement of the Kansas question, on the basis of the Lecompton bill, would give repose to the country on the Slavery question, and possibly prevent the disruption of the Union, of which the President seemed apprehensive. He addressed to witness no argument which was not entirely proper and legitimate; nevertheless, witness deemed the policy of the Administration to be injudicious, and dissented therefrom. Witness was asked if his influence with the Administration had not been impaired by the course he pursued. He thought it not unlikely, as such would be the natural result, but witness had felt indifferent to it, if such was the case.

THE HOUMAS LAND GRANT.

Mr. TOOMBS endeavored to get up the Houmas Land Grant, to-day, but the Democrats had agreed in caucus to dispose first of the appropriation bills.

HOPES FOR THE MEXICAN TREATY.

Señor MATA is now here, and is much disappointed at the vote of the Senate, rejecting the Mexican Treaty. It is understood that the Democratic Senators did not believe that Mr. SLIDELL could carry any strength, and as the President desired the Treaty to be approved, without alteration, they determined to vote down the amendments, and force the treaty through as it stood. Satisfied now that this cannot be done, and that seven Republicans will vote for the treaty if amended, its friends have strong hopes that all are not yet lost. The vote rejecting the treaty, was reconsidered, and the subject will be again taken up at an early day. Mr. SLIDELL will have a conference with his friends to-morrow, to ascertain if they will stand by him if his amendments are adopted. The TIMES' article of to-day is creating quite a stir among Republican Senators.

HOW WILL THE NEW-YORK DELEGATION GO AT BALTIMORE?

GEORGE N. SANDERS was on the floor of the House to-day. He reports the New-York Delegation now for DOUGLAS, and when DOUGLAS reaches one hundred and seventy-four votes it is understood that the Virginia Delegation are to wheel into his line. JOAN STRYKER while here assured various persons that New-York would vote for SEYMOUR at Baltimore, provided the South would support him. The Breckinridge interest promised this with the understanding that, failing to get SEYMOUR, New-York should go for BRECKINRIDGE. STRYKER announced himself commissioned to make arrangements for the New-York Delegation.

MR. HOUSTON USES INDECOROUS LANGUAGE.

The time of the House was shamefully wasted to-day over a resolution to censure Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, for indecorous language in debate, and after spending the whole day in filibustering to prevent the vote, this gentleman did what he should have promptly done immediately on being led into the impropriety—apologized to the House. So far as Messrs. HOUSTON and TRAIN are concerned, the matter will stand just where it is.

POST-OFFICE AFFAIRS—THE ISABEL ROUTE.

The Senate rejected the House amendment to the Post office bill, restoring the service cut down by the Postmaster, Gen. HOLT. The House will no doubt adhere, and a Committee of Conference will have to adjust the difference. The *Isabel* route to Havana fell with the amendment, though the Finance Committee have reported in favor of advertising for proposals for this particular service.

CONFIRMATION OF MR DAY AS PURSER.

The Senate confirmed to-day, the nomination of Mr. DAY, of Iowa, as Purser of the United States Navy. Several unimportant nominations were received from the President and referred.

SENATOR COBB AND THE NEW-YORK WAREHOUSE.

Mr. BARR's Investigating Committee will meet to-morrow to consider Secretary COBB's reply, which came in to-day, concerning the New-York warehouse.

THE RUMORED DEFEAT OF GARIBALDI.

Señor BERTINATTI receives nothing concerning the late news from Italy, and he doubts its reliability. Q

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 1.

The programme of the movements of the Japanese is as follows: They leave Washington for Baltimore on the 5th of June, and the latter city the 6th, arriving at Philadelphia on the 7th. They leave Philadelphia on the 11th, arrive at Niagara on the 12th, and at Albany the 14th. They will arrive at Boston on the 15th, and leave on the 19th. They will remain in New York from the 20th to the 30th. At Buffalo they will make a trip on Lake Erie. As there is no probability that the steamship *Niagara* will be ready before the 7th of July, they will arrive at New-York with time to spare, should there be a change in the above programme. Some of the Japanese are learning the Daguerreotype business at BRADY's gallery, and are apt scholars.

The President has recognized G. E. SANNSAMAN as Consul of Belgium at Philadelphia.

Gen. FOSTER, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania; JAMES MAGEE, Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and other citizens of that State, are here on business connected with the passage of the Tariff bill by the Senate. The number will be increased next week by the arrival of Messrs. ROBBINS, CADWALLADER, PHILLIPS, ROBERT and WM. C. PATTERSON, and other prominent Democrats of Pennsylvania, on the same business.

The Senate Committee on Printing will report in favor of the House bill for the establishment of a Government Printing-office, and the prospect is that it will pass the Senate. This means of executing the public printing has been repeatedly before Congress since 1819. Whatever may be its merits, its success in a great measure is owing to the industry and perseverance of Mr. GUALEY.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 1.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Naval Committee to make inquiries concerning the Government purchase of the naval dépôt at Brunswick, Ga. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) the bill to amend the act for the settlement of private land claims in California was taken up and passed.

The resolutions reported yesterday by Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) relative to the reformation of abuses in public printing, came up as the special order.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.,) moved to postpone in order to take up the Houmas grant bill. Lost.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved to postpone former orders and take up the Post-office Deficiency bill.

The bill was debated.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, providing against the restoration of certain mail routes, and further providing that nothing in the bill should prevent the Postmaster General from making such curtailment in the mail service as the public interests might require.

Mr. PEASCE, of Maryland, (Dem.,) read a letter from the Postmaster General, in which he expresses a disposition to restore the discontinued mail routes whenever the public interests demand it. He thought, therefore, the proper course was to leave the latter to the discretion of the Department.

A long and uninteresting debate followed.

Mr. COLLAMER'S emendment was lost by yeas 23, nays 26.

An amendment of the Finance Committee, to strike out so much of the House bill as provided for the restoration of discontinued post routes, was agreed to by yeas 28, nays 24.

The amendment to restore the mail service on the route from Charleston to Key West and Havana, the contract to be given to the lowest bidder, was discussed.

Mr. HAMMOND, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) offered a substitute to restore the service to the *Isabel* at $50,000, instead of inviting competition.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) advocated the amendment at length, pointing out the great services rendered by the *Isabel*, and the advantages resulting from her employment.

Mr. MALLORY, of Florida, (Dem.,) offered an amendment that the service shall be performed in a steamship of not less than 1,000 tons. Rejected.

Mr. HAMMOND'S substitute was lost.

The amendment of the Finance Committee was then adopted, after the adoption of an inconsiderable amendment.

On motion of Mr. YULEE, of Florida, (Dem.,) a section was added relieving the contractors from penalties, in case of failure resulting from the neglect of Congress to pass an appropriation.

The bill was then passed.

Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 1.

Mr. REYNOLDS, of New-York, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill providing that any United States Marshal, Deputy Marshal, or other ministerial officer, who shall permit the escape of criminals in their custody, whether charged with offences under the laws of the United States, or those of a foreign Government with whom we have treaties of extradition, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined and imprisoned according to the discretion of the Court, having respect to the nature of the crimes with which the prisoners are charged. Bill passed.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) rising to a question of privilege, caused to be read extracts from the journal of the Covode Committee, of which he is a member, by which it appears he desired to subpœna certain citizens of Luzerne County, Penn.

To this Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) interposed that he had in his possession the names of 200 persons as witnesses, but as in every instance they had no direct connection with the Government, he declined to summon them. It appeared further from the record that Mr. WINSLOW applied for those witnesses in April, but they had never been summoned. He had been informed on authority, said to be reliable, not by anonymous letters, that large sums of money had been used to secure the election of Mr. SCRANTON to this House. Mr. COVODE to this replied that he would vote to subpœna Mr. WINSLOW'S witnesses, if that gentleman could trace back the use of the money to the Government and as Mr. SCRANTON was here he would summon him Mr. WINSLOW'S request was refused—Messrs. WINSLOW and ROBINSON (of Illinois) voting in the affirmative, and Messrs. COVODE and TRAIN in the negative,—as was also Mr. WINSLOW'S request that this matter be submitted to the House. At a subsequent period Mr. WINSLOW wished to subpœna Mr. MCMULLEN and several others of Philadelphia. By them he desired to prove bribery on the part of the officers of the election in that city in the Fall of 1856. But Mr. COVODE said he had no objection to subpœna a portion of them, not being willing to subject the Government to the expense of summoning them. Mr. WINSLOW'S request was denied by a tie vote. Mr. WINSLOW then moved to subpœna witnesses from Greenboro' and Pittsburgh, Penn., understanding that they could prove corruption in Westmoreland County. To which Mr. COVODE objected that these gentlemen had no connection with the Government. This request was also refused. The record further states that when FREDERICK INGE was called to the stand Mr. WINSLOW asked whether there was any minute of his having been summoned, and the Clerk of the Committee reported that there was no minute of it. Mr. WINSLOW then asked that a copy of so much of the Journal as related to the summoning of witnesses be furnished him, which was agreed to.

The above is a summary of the record.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) asked, as Mr. WINSLOW desired to have the witnesses summoned to prove corruption and fraud in the Westmoreland district, who represents it.

Mr. WINSLOW—I believe the Chairman of the Committee. [Laughter.]

Mr. COVODE—I am ready to give the gentleman full information.

Mr. HOUSTON—I do not thank the gentleman for the information. I can get it from a better source.

Mr. WINSLOW submitted a resolution directing the Speaker to issue his subpœna for certain witnesses. In the course of his remarks he related an anecdote. A friend of his, recently from Alabama, met an acquaintance, who having heard much from the newspapers about the Covode Committee, asked what kind of a committee that was, and, on being informed, said he had supposed it was like one to exercise a Dahlgran gun or something else. [Laughter.] He (WINSLOW) knew of no other name than COVODE by which to call it. Mr. WINSLOW then caused to be read one of the resolutions under which the Committee was appointed, to show that the inquiry he proposed was legitimate—adding that when he thought an outrage had been perpetrated against the Administration, he felt it his duty to show the *quo animo*. His impression was that the Committee had examined witnesses in no way connected with the Government.

Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said it was proper that he should give an explanation of this matter, and how it was that he had determined to confine the testimony to officers and employes of the Government. In the early investigation of the case of Collector SCHELL, the subject of the New-York Hotel contributions was brought before the Committee, and the witness declined to answer some questions, because that some of the contributors to the fund were private citizens, and had no connection with the Government. The matter was reported to the House, and the House sent it back to the Committee, and the Committee took no further action in the matter. From that time I gave up the right to examine any witness, except such as were or had been connected with the Government. My colleague in the Committee (Mr. WINSLOW) asked me to subpœna certain witnesses, of which he gave me a list, amounting to twenty or thirty, all living in one little neighborhood. I stated that I was always ready to send for two or three witnesses, to see if there was anything in it, but that I was opposed to putting the Government to an enormous expense, of which I was to carry the load, without some reasonable ground for believing that they had some connection with the Government. I asked my colleague whether any of these witnesses had any connection with the Government, and he never said whether there were or not. This was the reason why I did not subpœna these witnesses. The Committee was raised on the 5th of March last, and up to yesterday we had never been able to get a dollar from he Government, notwithstanding that the House did its duty in passing a resolution to give us money to enable us to investigate this case of fraud and corruption. The power of the Government has been brought, some way or other, to bear upon us and defeat us. We have met up to yesterday, and we never got a dollar to send for witnesses but what I took out of my own pocket. [Laughter.] I said over and over again that I was ready to send for a reasonable number of witnesses, but I did not want to swell the expenses to an enormous amount for no good. I told the gentleman that if he would shell out the money I would subpœna the witnesses. [Laughter.] There were quite a number of cases of importance in connection with this Committee, which I might have brought before the House, but after consultation with my friends I declined doing so. There have been means tried to take away witnesses whom we have subpœnaed, and a great desire manifested by some to get away from this Covode Committee. I was informed by letter that Mr. HAAS, the Surveyor of the Port of New-York, had left the country after the Committee was raised, some said on a mission for the Government, others to get a fortune left him by a Dutch girl. [Loud laughter.]

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.)—Mr. Speaker, it is time to arrest the gentleman. He is now off to Europe. Will you permit me?

Mr. COVODE—Here he is back again. [Laughter.] After HAAS left, a letter was written to him by a Mr. DUNHAM, which, as I did not call the attention of the House to the matter before, I will now send to the Clerk to be read, as the foundation of some future remarks.

The following is the letter referred to:

BROOKLYN, 11 A. M., 18th.

DEAR HART: Your favor is at hand. Your determination to sail by the *Fulton* astonishes me. The step will excite suspicion; but better endure than "face the music." I will follow by the 26th proximo. Go to MORLEY'S, Trafalgar-square. Bear my love to SANDERS and CABBERY. Give yourself no uneasiness on account of the letters; they will be taken care of. The part I have played has been seemingly so humble and insignificant that no one would think of calling me before the Reformer. [Laughter.] Should there be any danger, DAN. will post me in time to enable me to take a short trip for my health. Shall I write you at MORLEY'S, or where? A pleasant voyage to you, and confusion to COVODE & Co., is the wish of your friend.

DUNHAM & BISHOP, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, No. 163 Nassau-street.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, (Dem.,)—How did the gentleman come by that letter?

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE—By robbing the mail. [Loud Laughter.]

Mr. COVODE—I will show you just how, if you only keep quiet. This letter came into the hands of a gentleman who inclosed it to me, with a description of where I would find the writer. DUNHAM was prepared to sail for Europe, and I sent an officer from here with a subpœna for him to New-York, to bring him before the Committee, to examine him as to this letter; The officer has since returned, and is now here. He stated that DUNHAM expressed himself perfectly willing and ready to come immediately back with him, but he had some business in the courts, but that he would have no difficulty in getting off, and that he would meet him (the officer) at the train, and come on to Washington with him. My ambassador returned with this information, [laughter] and was astonished to find that DUNHAM was not here. [Continued laughter.] Since then I have been trying to get him here, but fearing of a trick in this letter, for they won't catch this old fellow easy, [loud laughter] I managed to get a letter from DUNHAM, and compared the handwriting, which is exactly alike.

Cries of "Read it." The letter was read. It was from Mr. DUNHAM, the writer of the other letter, stating his readiness to attend and be examined before the Committee, if they thought his testimony necessary.

Mr. COVODE—Now, Mr. Speaker, after I received that letter I made two or three more efforts to get the witness here; but he never came, and I would have brought the matter before the attention of the House long ago but that I did not want to occupy the time of the House with matters belonging to this committee. Now the gentleman from North Carolina, my colleague in the committee, refers to some corruptions in Pennsylvania, and says I refused to send there for witnesses. I never refused to send for a few witnesses, but I did not want to send for twenty or thirty of them, knowing that if I ran up the expense too high I would have the load to carry. [Laughter.] The gentleman said something with reference to the District which I represent. Now, if it was proper to refer to the testimony, I would state that we have it already in evidence that money was sent from Washington to support the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania—the very man who ran against me two years ago. [Laughter.] But there was no occasion to bring the matter before the House. I told the gentleman that I was willing to send for witnesses if they could establish anything; but the first thing I was always asked was, if they belonged or had belonged to the Government. If they did not, I did not question them.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) rising, said that as Mr. SCRANTON had left Washington seriously indisposed, he would, in his absence, state that his honor had never been and could not be called in question—neither his honor or his integrity. If he were here he would court the fullest and broadest investigation into his conduct.

Mr. WINSLOW would not have mentioned Mr. SCRANTON'S name, but that he was compelled to go over the whole record.

Mr. CAMPBELL—The gentleman required no exculpation; but if the House thought there was anything in the investigation, let it go ahead.

Mr. COVODE—I will state that I offered to my colleague, and to the Committee, to send and bring Mr. SCRANTON before the Committee. He did not know what was the object of bringing this matter before the House, to compel the attendance of witnesses when required by his colleague. The proceedings are entirely new; I never heard of the like; I do not understand it. The only thing in it is to show that everything has been done to prevent us getting witnesses to testify before the Committee, and why? It is because the testimony is enough to damn any Administration, and my colleague knows it. And now I think the House understands it.

Here great confusion and uproar followed the attempt of several members to get the floor.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) claimed the floor.

Several members called him to order.

Mr. HOUSTON—I am in order. I am for investigating the whole subject.

Cries of "Order, order," and general appeals to the Chair.

Mr. TRAIN, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said he had a personal explanation to make, and the floor was by courtesy yielded to him for the purpose by Mr. TAPPAN, of New-Hampshire.

Mr. HOUSTON again addressed the Chair, and was again called to order by various members shouting out "Order at the top of their voices.

Great confusion prevailed. The Speaker was appealed to on all sides to preserve order. This being partially restored,

Mr. TRAIN said: Mr. Speaker, I am not in the habit of troubling the House much. I never insist when I am clearly out of order. I should consider myself guilty of gross impropriety, as a member of this House, and as a gentleman, if I insisted in addressing the Chair and interpolating my remarks when I had no right to the floor, taking up the time of those who had.

Mr. HOUSTON rose, but was met with a perfect volley of cries of "Order," "Order," but he maintained his stand, in an excited manner, and as the uproar around him subsided, he said, addressing the member from Massachusetts, (Mr. TRAIN,) I would like to know whether the gentleman applies his remarks to me?

Mr. TRAIN (quietly, but emphatically:) Yes; I mean exactly what I say, and what I did say I stand by.

Mr. HOUSTON, who remained standing, no sooner attempted to speak than he was again vociferously called to order, but he, in loud tones, made himself heard above the din, as in an excited and menacing manner he shouted out—Then I saw you are a disgraceful liar and a scoundrel,

Mr. TRAIN—I cannot be intimidated by you, Sir.

Mr. HOUSTON—No, Sir.

The confusion and uproar was here renewed and redoubled.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) rose to call the gentleman from Alabama to order. He called the attention of the Speaker to the use of the epithets "liar" and "scoundrel." Such language was not to be permitted. He asked that the reporter be directed to reduce the words of the members from Alabama to writing, as preliminary to a motion he would then make.

Great confusion prevailed, several members speaking all together, and claiming the recognition of the Speaker.

Mr. SHERMAN—I desire to have the words used by the member from Alabama read to the House from the Clerk's desk.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Dem.) rose to a point of order. He contended that to sustain the motion made by the gentleman from Ohio, that gentleman should have, in the first place, called the member from Alabama to order, and in the next he should himself repeat to the House the words complained of as unparliamentary. The gentleman from Ohio had not done this, and his motion was therefore out of order.

Mr. SHERMAN—I rose to a point of order at the moment, but in the uproar around me I could not make myself heard. I will endeavor to repeat the words of the gentleman from Alabama; I did not do it before simply because I desired to have the words exactly recorded. I heard them distinctly, and can no doubt repeat them correctly.

Mr. PHELPS asked the member from Ohio if he had called the gentleman from Alabama to order immediately after he uttered the words?

Mr. SHERMAN—I rose to call him to order.

Mr. PHELPS—I desire to know if you did call him to order? The rule is when a man is called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall do so on the moment, and shall repeat the words before he can make any motion. I submit, then, that the member from Ohio did not call the member from Alabama to order, and, therefore, the gentleman is himself out of order.

Mr. SHERMAN—I rose to call the gentleman to order on the instant. I will now repeat his words.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.)—It is too late.

Chorus of voices from the Democratic benches, "It is too late," and from the Republican benches cries of "No," "No," and great uproar.

Mr. SHERMAN called upon the Speaker to restore order.

The Speaker in vain essayed the task.

Mr. SHERMAN—I will now comply with the rules of the House on this point, and repeat the words as correctly as I can remember them. I heard the gentleman from Alabama, in reply to the member from Massachusetts——

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) rose to a point of order, which was lost in the din.

Mr. PHELPS—My suggestion pointed out the proper procedure in this matter. The rule was positive, in regard to words spoken in debate, devolving the duty on the member calling another to order for words used in debate to repeat them.

Mr. SHERMAN insisted on his point of order. His point of order was, a violation of the rules of the House by the member from Alabama addressing the words "liar" and "scoundrel" to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MOORE, of Alabama, (Dem.)—The point of order would be right, if the member from Ohio had called the member from Alabama to order at the time.

Mr. PHELPS—Yes, if he had called him to order.

Mr. SHERMAN—I rose to call him to order. I heard the call of order run around the House. I don't know now whether I repeated the words, but the very moment that I could be heard, I arose and made the point of order. I now move, Mr. Speaker, that the gentleman from Alabama be censured by the House for the language used by him.

Mr. MOORE—The gentleman from Ohio says he did not call the gentleman to order, therefore his motion is not in order.

So many members were speaking together at this time that it was impossible for any one to proceed, and the only length they could get was "Mr. Speaker." From this time throughout the remainder of the debate, Mr. HOUSTON was in constant conversation with his friends on the Democratic benches, who were evidently sustaining him in the course he had adopted, as suggesting the propriety of making a proper apology to the House. Mr. TRAIN sat quietly in his seat all the time.

Mr. SHERMAN, in a loud, again pressed his motion, that the gentleman from Alabama be censured for the words used by him. He said: I have no personal feeling in this matter, nor would I have made the motion at all, but a few days ago, when a similar scene took place, I declared that, should it again occur, I would feel myself bound to insist upon the enforcement of the rules of order common to this as well as to all other deliberative bodies, otherwise it would be impossible to carry on our proceedings. It is clear to me that the gentleman deserves the censure of the House, because he is an old and experienced member, familiar with the orders and rules of the House. An observation was made by the member from Massachusetts in the ordinary course of debate, but not discourteously, and then the gentleman from Alabama arose, and in violation of the rules of order, amid cries of "Order," and amid the confusion of the House—confusion incident upon such remarks that the gentleman made—remarks which, if allowed to go unchecked and uncensured, will lead to one of two things:—that gentlemen cannot be expected to allow such epithets to be applied to them, and the result will be to renew on the floor of this hall all the old habits and customs of the *duello*, so as to compel men to resort to personal collision in defence of personal honor; or we must, to guard against this, enforce the rules and orders of the House. In other words, no other result can follow unless we control this spirit, and put down these scenes of collisions and brawls, ending in personal strife, upon this floor; and this can only be done by enforcing the rules of the House, and when gentlemen violate them passing on them the just censure of the House.

Mr. BOCOCK had no sympathy with violators of the rules. He desired to see them strictly enforced. He thought they had been violated by gentlemen on both sides, and the House had not heretofore been very strict in enforcing them. They were all frail, and had their passions. The gentleman from Massachusetts made remarks which the gentleman from Alabama thought an impeachment of his honor. The latter's language was applied conditionally, and he thought if an opportunity was allowed, his friend would put himself all right.

Mr. SHERMAN replied if the gentleman from Alabama desired to make an explanation he would not now press his resolution.

Mr. MOORE said the words of Mr. TRAIN were harsher and more insulting than the language used by his colleague. The former's words were an inferential charge that his colleague was not a gentleman. Those who insult should always be prepared to meet the consequences. He could not give the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. SHERMAN) credit for impartiality when he did not include in his resolutions the name who gave the first insult.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) was satisfied no good could come of this matter. He was sure Mr. HOUSTON'S remark was hypothetical. If Mr. TRAIN would say he did not mean to charge that Mr. HOUSTON was not a gentleman, the latter would withdraw his remark. He wanted the whole matter laid on the table.

Mr. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) wanted the words repeated, that he might understand them.

Mr. CLARK, of New-York, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) heard all the language. It fell on his ear harshly. It was such as no gentleman could justify. The fault was mutual. He moved to lay Mr. SHERMAN'S resolution on the table.

Mr. CRAWFORD said if this was voted down he would move to insert the name of Mr. TRAIN in the censure.

Mr. CLARK'S motion was disagreed to, 63 against 120.

Mr. COBB, of Alabama, (Dem.,) characterized the language of both as improper. He knew his colleague (Mr. HOUSTON) was magnanimous, and would not have used the language but for the provocation. He believed his colleague would withdraw the language if Mr. TRAIN would say he did wrong. He moved to include the name of Mr. TRAIN in the censure.

Mr. GARTRELL, of Georgia, (Dem.)—As gentlemen were somewhat excited, he thought it would be better to postpone the consideration of the subject.

The proceedings were frequently interrupted by points of order, accompanied by scenes of excitement.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) commented on the remark of his colleague. What his colleague said was true. He did not see a gentleman, but a member from Alabama (meaning Mr. COBB,) to whose remarks he was replying, who did not think it ungentlemanly to violate the rules of the House.

Mr. COBB made a remark not audible at the Reporter's gallery.

Mr. JACKSON, of Georgia, (Dem.,) rose to a point of order. The gentleman from Massachusetts had instructed that Mr. COBB was not a gentleman.

Mr. DAWES, adopting Mr. TRAIN'S language, said he would not consider it gentlemanly to insist on willfully violating the rules of the House. I stand by those words; and if any member wants to know whether I apply them to him, I say, in the language of my colleague, "I mean what I say, and am ready to stand by my words."

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, (Dem.,) called him to order, and wished to move a censure against him, and asked that Mr. DAWES' objectionable words be written down.

After some sharp firing on points of order, the Speaker decided that Mr. DAWES was entitled to the floor, and in order.

Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) said the word "member" was a parliamentary term. The word "gentleman" does not occur in the Manual. He remembered that Mr. CALHOUN said when he was presiding officer, he never recognized any one except as a "member."

Order was partially restored.

Mr. DAWES said no man had his personal regard more than Mr. COBB, and proceeded further to justify Mr. TRAIN'S language. Was it not a coat he asked, that fitted the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. HOUSTON)? I want to see the record of the names of those who will censure my colleague for saying he would consider himself ungentlemanly if he violated the rules of order.

Points of order were again raised, with a repetition of the previous scenes and excitement.

Mr. HATTON, of Tennessee, (Am.,) said much harm and no good would result from these proceedings. He moved to lay the subject on the table.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, (Dem.,) in voting yea, said there had been a great many scenes of this kind. He saw no reason for making this an exception.

Mr. HATTON'S motion was disagreed to—70 against 100.

Mr. WINSLOW asked common consent to let this subject go over.

Objected to.

Mr. WINSLOW then moved to table it.

Disagreed to—70 against 100.

Mr. CRAWFORD asked to postpone till Monday, when the temper of the House would be better than now.

Mr. DAWES objected. He wanted to see the names of those who would vote to censure his colleague for saying he would be ungentlemanly to violate the rules of order.

Mr. BOTELER, of Virginia, (Am.,) viewed these proceedings as unprofitable. They should be brought to a speedy conclusion.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) said he been vindictively assailed by several persons, and wanted to make a personal explanation. (Cries of "Order.") He gave notice that on the first opportunity he would subject the question to the highest privilege.

An ineffectual motion from the Democratic side was made to adjourn.

Mr. MILSON, of Virginia. (Dem.) rising, said there was none in that house whom the occurrences of the morning, after mature reflection, would be a cause of greater regret than to the gentleman from Alabama, for the breach of order which he had that day committed. I have known the gentleman from Alabama long enough to be satisfied that he must now feel assured that it is done, not only to this House but to himself, that he should say to the House that he regretted having committed any violation of its rules; and I fear, Mr. Speaker, that false pride may have had more to do with having delayed him in making his acknowledgments to the House than any other consideration. I feel assured—nay, I will speak more positively, and say I have no doubt, that if the gentleman from Ohio withdraws his resolution, for the purpose of allowing the gentleman from Alabama to address the House, I think that the solution of this question will be compatible with the honor and dignity of the House, and consistent with the honor of the gentleman himself.

Mr. SHERMAN—I certainly would not vote for a resolution to censure on the face of an explanation or apology to be made by the gentleman from Alabama, nor do I feel disposed to hold it over as a check or bar to prevent that gentleman from making any explanation he desired. Therefore, on the declaration made by the gentleman from Virginia, I am perfectly willing to withdraw the resolution temporarily, to enable the gentleman to say whatever he desires to say. I have, Sir, no personal feeling in the matter, beyond taking such steps as I thought would endnce the gentleman to be more cautious. If I have succeeded in this, I have accomplished the object of my resolution.

Mr. HOUSTON—Mr. Speakar, there has been no moment of the day since the occurrence of the morning, as my friends know, when I was not prepared to rise, as I do now, if I had been permitted to enjoy the rights which I thought I was entitled to under the rules of the House, and to offer any reparation to the House for any violation I may have committed of its rules. But at once and instantly the proposition of censure was presented to the consideration of the House, and under its operation I did not feel that I was at liberty to make any statement in reference to the transaction at all. I would have preferred to have submitted to a vote of censure rather than have endeavored to make that sort of explanation or apology which, under other circumstances, I would have done instantly, than have done so under circumstances in the least derogatory to my own sense of honor. I am, sir, free to say that the remarks made by me this morning were made under circumstances of momentary excitement, and now, in the language of the gentleman from Virginia, I am quite free to say that so far as I landed to show or did show a want of respect towards the House, I regretit, and regret on my part any violation of its rules. I did not, sir, intentionally violate the rules of the House, and no false pride would have prevented me from making reparation at once to the House, or to an individual, if I had committed wrong. And, sir, in that view of the case, I desire to make this explanation to the House. I acknowledge that I have violated the rule of the House, and I express my regret for having so violated them.

Mr. SHERMAN thought the explanation amply sufficient, and, with consent of the House, withdrew the resolution. Adjourned.

Wendell Phillips on Theodore Parker.

REMARKS BEFORE THE NEW-ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVE BY SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society, held in Boston, in regard to the death of THEODORE PARKER, resolutions were introduced and adopted, and the following eloquent remarks were made by WENDELL PHILLIPS:

Another friend is gone. Not gone! No, with us, only standing one step higher than he did. To such spirits there is no death. In the old times, when man fought with spears, the warrior buried his weapon into the thickest of the opposite host, and struggled bravely until he stood over it and reclaimed it. In the bloom of his youth THEODORE PARKER flung his heart forward at the feet of the Eternal; he has only struggled onward and reached it to-day. [Profound sensation.] Only one step higher!

"Weep you may full well for Scotland,
Let none dare to mourn for him."

How shall we group his qualities? The first that occurs to me is the tireless industry of that unresting brain, which never seemed to need leisure. I have been borne many and many a time in the small hours of the morning (my own window commands those of his study,) and as I was about to prepare for rest, I looked out and saw that unquenched light burning, that unresting student ever at work, and, half ashamed, I said to myself, "The trophies of Miltiades will not let me sleep." He seemed to rebuke me even by the light that flashed from the window of his study. I have met him on the cars in the far West;—he was preparing an argument in behalf of the perishing classes of his own city. Neither on the journey nor at home did his spirit need to rest.

Why is he dead? Because he took up the burden of three men. A faithful pulpit is enough for one man. He filled it until the pregnancy of his ideas overflowed into other channels. It was not enough. His diocese extended to the prairies. On every night of the week those lips smothered bigotry, conquered prejudice, and melted true hearts into his own on the banks of the Mississippi. That was enough for two men. But he said, "I will bring to this altar of Reform a costlier offering yet;" and he gathered the sheaf of all literature into his bosom, and came with another man's work, almost all the thoughts of all ages and all tongues, as the background of his influence in behalf of the slave. He said, "Let no superficial scholarship presume to arraign Reform as arrogant and empty fanaticism. I will overtop your canoidates with language and law, and show you, by the spoils of all tongues, the rightfulness and inevitable necessity of justice and liberty." [Hearty applause.] Enough work for three men to do, and he sunk under the burden!

Lord BACON says, "Studies teach not their use; that comes from a wisdom without them and above them." The fault of New-England scholarship is that it knows not its own use; that, as BACON says, "It settles in its fixed ways, and does not seek reformation." The praise of this scholar is, that like the great master of English philosophy, he was content to light his torch at every man's candle. He was not ashamed to learn. When he started in the pulpit, he came a Unitarian, with the blessing of Cambridge. Men say he is a Unitarian no longer; but the manna, when it was kept two days, bred maggots; and the little worms that run about on the surface of corruption chill themselves the children and representatives of CHANNING. They are only the worms of the manna, and the pulpit of Federal-street found its child at the Music Hall. [Loud applause.] God's lineage is not of blood. BREWSTER, of Plymouth, if stood alone

THEODORE PARKER.

Private Life and Opinions of Mr. Parker—Reminiscences.

The private life of THEODORE PARKER was a study, no less entertaining and instructive than his public career. A man of profound learning, unfailing geniality and warm affections, he added to the charms of a brilliant conversationalist the stronger attraction of a large human sympathy. Troops of friends surrounded him. He never denied them access. His house was public property; his ample stores of literary wealth were at the service of all comers; his table had always a vacant place for the transient guest. He loved the companionship of men, and luxuriated in the study of nature; found pleasure in a tiny leaf and the essence of poetry in the perfume of a flower. When he preached, a bouquet lay beside him in the Music Hall; when he retired to his study, the cackling of fowls beneath his window made music in his ear; when persons intruded upon his privacy, he subjected them to a chemical process of intellectual distillation, and drew from them the good that was in their natures.

It was especially to the young, and more particularly towards students, that Mr. PARKER's attention was directed. He had a theory that young men are like the leaven which leavens the lump; that they are the embryo greatness of the nation, needing development and culture. Nothing so much delighted him as to win their regard; nothing gave him such solid satisfaction as to gather them around his table, make them free of his library, cause them to give him their confidence. It is not at all extravagant to say that hundreds of young men, in College and out of it, have gone away from their repeated interviews with "THEODORE"—for so they learned to speak of him, with mingled familiarity and affection—strengthened and helped, knowing better the depths of their own natures, filled with higher hopes and imbued with a loftier purpose. To see Mr. PARKER at the head of his own table, on some sunny afternoon, his wife opposite him, and the company composed of two, three or four young gentlemen, students fresh from Harvard, the notable preacher drawing out the intellects of his guests, leading them into animated discussions, arguing with them for the sake of encouraging their controversial powers—to see all this, as many persons resident in Boston have seen it, was to witness an exceedingly pleasant spectacle. When the young gentleman left the house, he usually went with a book from Mr. PARKER's library under his arm, and an assortment of Mr. PARKER's enlarged ideas in his brain. This process Mr. PARKER was wont to call "seed-sowing." It is safe to assume that but little of that seed fell upon stony ground.

In his own department, Mr. PARKER was the model of a cheerful man. He went to his library with a jovial whistle, and through the world in a pleasant humor, finding good things in unseemly objects, and picking plums from barren-looking trees by the wayside. He has himself expressed this trait in his character, in that charming little autobiography, which was published last year, under the title of *Theodore Parker's Experience as a Minister*,—a touching letter addressed to his congregation from his retreat at Santa Cruz. "Illustrations I have drawn," he writes, "from most familiar things which are before all men's eyes, in the fields, the streets, the shop, the kitchen, parlor, nursery or school; and from the literature best known to all,—the Bible, the newspapers, the transient speech of eminent men, the talk of common people in the streets, from popular stories, school-books and nursery-rhymes. For this, I must plead the necessity of my nature, delighting in common things, trees, grass, oxen and stars, moonlight on the water, the falling rain, the ducks and hens at this moment noisy under my window, the gambols and prattle of children, and the common work of blacksmiths, carpenters, wheelwrights, painters, hucksters and traders of all sorts....Besides, to me common life is full of poetry and pictorial loveliness; spontaneously portrayed, its events will fill my mind as one by one the stars come out upon the evening sky, like them each one a 'beauty and a mystery.'" It was this bringing home of nature to the affections of men that gave him much of his wonderful power over an audience. Folding his arms and resting upon the desk before him, he drew pictures upon the brains of his hearers. His apt illustrations of great truths by common examples, his finished rhetoric and measured style, his freedom from affectation of superiority, gilded his discourses with a lustre so brilliant that hours became minutes, and no hearer tired of listening. He talked, rather than preached. The matter was all so solid, plain, and natural, that men could not help understanding it: they drank in the waters from a refreshing fountain, conscious that they flowed from a pure source and carried no taint with them; they knew that great truths were being spoken, and that an earnest man was speaking them.

MR. PARKER was in the habit, when speaking of himself to the friends whom he admitted to his confidence, of saying that he always *felt* he was to be a minister; that he had looked forward to that work from boyhood with an eager longing; that he regarded his nature as in itself an "effectual call." His early education at home helped him to the cultivation of three powers of the mind, which afterwards stood him in excellent service—the faculties of close observation, of fixed attention and of tenacious memory. He always spoke with affection of his parents, dwelling upon the pains which were taken with his moral and religious culture, and declaring that his home education, "though not costly, as men count dollars, was exceeding precious." For a time, his choice of a profession wavered between law and theology. He made preliminary studies in the law, but reflection led him to the conclusion that the perils of that pursuit were "greater than he cared to rush upon," and then he entered on his theological education. By gradual steps, he discarded what he considered the fundamental errors of the orthodox faith, building up for himself a belief founded upon certain incontrovertible principles of truth, and banishing sectarian dogmas as unworthy of the civilization of the age. As summed up by himself, he preached these three doctrines—*first*, the infinite perfection of God; *second*, the adequacy of Man for all his functions; *third*, absolute or natural religion. "For these three great doctrines—of God, of Man, of Religion—(he writes)—I have depended on no Church and no Scripture; yet have I found things to serve me in all Scriptures and every Church. I have sought my authority in the Nature of Man—in facts of consciousness within me, and facts of observation in the human world without. To me the Material World and the outward History of Man do not supply a sufficient revelation of God, nor warrant me to speak of Infinite Perfection. It is only from the Nature of Man, from facts of intuition, that I can gather this greatest of all truths, as I find it in my consciousness reflected back from Deity itself."

In all his preaching, social problems bore a prominent relation to his discourse. He inveighed against intemperance, against covetousness; labored for education and for the elevation of woman; preached against war, and denounced Slavery as a concrete wrong; argued against the errors of ecclesiastic theology; bore testimony against men high in office, and did not hesitate to apply the sharpest caustic to sins national or sins personal. However much men may have derided his arguments or have sneered at his fanaticism, none will deny him the praise due to outspoken honesty and unquestionable sincerity of purpose. It was not until consumption attacked his frame with a power that was not to be resisted, that he relinquished the hope of a quiet ending of his life in the preparation of works which should embody the results of his research and the working of his thought. He had set himself the task of practical every-day work until he had reached the age of sixty; after which, he said, he pictured to himself the enjoyment of "a long quiet Autumn of twenty years or so, in which to store up as provender for future time what he had first raised as green grass, and then had mowed down to make into sound hay." The rapid progress of his disease, however, caused him to relinquish these hopes, and so long since as April of last year, he wrote of himself: "I know that I stand up to my shoulders in my grave, whose uncertain sides at any moment may cave in and bury me with their resistless weight." The prediction of his death is sadly realized.

MR. PARKER has left a large collection of unpublished manuscripts and unfinished works, to the completion of which he was looking forward with no inconsiderable anxiety. The rich treasures of his library are given to the public by his will, and the whole thirty thousand volumes will be added to the collection in the Public Library of Boston. It is probable that a complete edition of Mr. PARKER's works will soon be issued. He needs no better monument.

ANOTHER JAPANESE LETTER BROUGHT TO LIGHT BY A FORTUNATE MISTAKE.

PRINCE MOORAGAKE WRITES AGAIN TO THE EMPEROR'S ARMOR-BEARER AND DISCOURSETH ON POLITICS—MOORAGAKE IS PUZZLED TO UNDERSTAND THE INSTITUTIONS OF THIS COUNTRY—ON THE WHOLE HE THINKS THAT THEY DO THINGS BETTER IN JEDDO.

For the possession of this letter we are indebted to a mistake which occurred at the Washington Post-office. In making up the foreign mails, this letter, by an inadvertence of the distributor, was sent to Virginia instead of to Japan. As there was something very mysterious about the exterior of the document, it was forwarded by the Richmond Postmaster to Gov. WISE. Gov. WISE could not read the letter, but with that astuteness for which he is so justly celebrated, he instantly divined that anything beyond his comprehension must be well worth knowing and of importance to the State. A special session of the Legislature was immediately ordered, and this document was laid before the body. The Speaker of the Assembly, who had lately been carrying on a correspondence with the *Tribune* as to the best and speediest way of dissolving the Union, after a careful examination of the handwriting, declared it to be that of HORACE GREELEY. Gov. WISE at once surmised that there was an Ethiopian in the woodpile; and that this letter had something to do with another invasion of that State which he has sworn to protect, and will die to defend. But as no one was able to decipher the caballistic characters, the document was forwarded to the foreman of the TIMES establishment; it being well known throughout the country that this gentleman, from a long experience in the *Tribune* office, can read GREELEY's manuscript quite fluently. Our foreman, however, after a careful examination of the writing, decided that it was too bad even for GREELEY, or that, if emanating from him, it could only have been written during the excitement of the Chicago Convention. From a casual word here and there, he rather inferred that the latter was the case, and that the mysterious document contained a detail of the way in which he defeated SEWARD. But PERRY, who happened just then to come into the composing-rooms to sell a box of his Japan blacking, instantly set the matter at rest by declaring that it was simply a letter from Prince MOORAGAKE to his cousin, the armor-bearer, and to ease the anxiety of Gov. WISE and the Virginia Legislature, he translated the contents, which translation we publish for the edification of our readers.

MOORAGAKE'S LETTER.

To Moonski, the Son of Frum:

Though distant from the shores of Niphou, oh, thou loved one of the Planets, my soul goes across the waters, and all its thoughts are with thee. Not even the smiles, which the lavish maidens of this land shower on every stranger as the sun does his beams, can win my heart from Jeddo. Again do I pour out the sentiments of my soul upon paper, that the swift ships of this people may bear them to the bosom of the armor bearer whom MOORAGAKE loves.

It were not well, oh son of FRUM, to institute a comparison between the institutions of this country and those of Niphon, for the reason that this country is yet young. Civilization, as thou can'st well divine, is not attained in a day. The march of refinement is like that of the sun. When the night of Barbarism beginneth first to break, we see a faint glow upon the hill-tops; gradually the light increaseth until the earth is bathed in a glory, and we say, Behold! it is day. Thus, the sun is now high above Niphon, but with this people it is yet dawn. It is not probable that in another century the young men of this country will spit in the presence of a Prince, or seize upon the folds of his *foiski* with unwashed hands. Nor is it probable that the maidens will wear garments which trail upon the ground in luxuriant length, and yet expose bosoms like full-orbed moons to the gaze of Ambassadors who come from a strange land. They will cut the superfluous silk from the bottom of their dresses and place it upon the neck, where it cannot be trod upon. Nor will it be necessary, when the light of civilization is perfect, that they inclose themselves in these curiously-wrought cages of steel, without which, in this day, no woman has assurance of safety.

But the Government of this country, oh son of FRUM, is that which has most filled the soul of thy cousin with wonder. The people choose a Tycoon from among themselves once in four years. In making choice they do not say: Has this man wisdom? Have the Planets rained their treasures upon him? But they say: Can he run? Thus, one party has chosen a man whose legs are longer than the mandates of the Mikado; for they say: Behold! he can run like the bird of the desert. And they say of him, He is used to the splitting of rails. In the wonder of my soul I said to Gen. SCOTT-KAMI, Is rail-splitting one of the qualifications of thy Tycoons? And he made answer that this people designed to fence their country in, and that Hon-est-ABE will do it! Oh son of FRUM, lord of the moon and kissed of the stars, over the province which NIU RAI has given to thy cherge thou reignest well, and yet none of thy fervent admirers assert that thou excellest in rail-splitting! *Namoo Amadi.* Another party desire to have a Tycoon whom they call DUG-A-LAS; but the people say he cannot run well; which must be true, as his legs are exceedingly short and his stomach is round. Another party say that for Tycoon they wish a great scribe whose name is EV-ER-AT-IT. He delineates the sentiments of his soul upon a paper called the *Led-ger*, and he signs himself BON-NER. It was this great scribe who wrote that book called *The Gun-ma-ker-of-Mos-cow*, which, as thou wilt remember, is translated into the language of Niphon, and which the Grand Lama reads with joy. Should EV-ER-AT-IT be made Tycoon, his friend, whose surname is COB, will sit at his right hand, and their united wisdom will be published to the land in the *Led-ger*. Truly, oh son of FRUM, this is a singular people.

They have here what they call the "popular vote." We have nothing like it in Niphon. This "vote" is a thing which as yet the soul of MOORAGAKE does not understand. Many people get rich by it; and ships bring barbarians from a distant island, called Ireland, to do nothing else. The man that gets the most "votes" is generally made Tycoon, but he is an unhappy coon, for this singular people do not honor their rulers.

The laws are made by mandarins, whom they call Con-gress-men. But the Con-gress-man is of very low *caste*: there is only one lower, and that is said to be the Com-mon-Coun-cil-man of New-York. (We have met the former, but not the latter, and our souls tremble to think this affliction must come upon us. But it is written that the beneficent NIU RAI, who tempereth the wind to the shorn lamb, will also adjust his wrath to sit lightly upon the submissive neck. *Namoo Amadi.* And we await the coming of the Com-mon-Coun-cil-men with resignation.) The Con-gress-man is obliged to write M. C. after his name, that every one may know his character. It is a sad disgrace to be mistaken for a Cou-gress-man. There is none greater, unless it be to be called an Alms-house-Gov-er-nor. Gen. SCOTT-KAMI related me a story of a man of distinction, entitled to wear a red flannel shirt, and write hose-cart after his name, (which is a great honor,) who, happening to stand near the Sen-ate-house, was pointed out by an ignorant I-rish-man—whom may DZIZO confound—as being a great Con-gress-man. Thereupon the good Fire-man knew that nothing in life could wipe the stain from his coat, and putting his trumpet to his mouth, he committed *Harri Karri* by blowing out his bowels. His wife said he had done well; mothers called their children after him, and his name is now honored in the land. It is good to be virtuous.

There is great strife among this people, and in only one thing do they agree; this is in despising their present Tycoon, whose name is BUCH-AN-AN; and when a man plucks *him* by the beard all mouths are loud in his praise. The Dem-o-crats and another body of Christians called Re-pub-li-cans, wage bitter war with each other. The Dem-o-crats come from that land of which thou hast read in that book of which mention has been made—*Gun-ma-ker-of-Mos-cow*—it is called Ireland; and the people are brought to this country chiefly to assist in the building of rail-roads, and to "vote." This latter duty they do well. The native shores of the Re-pub-li-cans are not certainly known, but it is the opinion of an illustrious scribe, whose name is BEN-NETT, that they came from a "happy land" called U-tah, which is only inhabited by Re-pub-li-cans and Go-ril-las. The Dem-o-crats are that kind of people of whom I have made mention in a former letter, who bring the beautiful Nig-ger from Ethi-o-pia, and teach him the art of cultivating cotton, which is so honorable an employment that those engaged in it are allowed to carry a "hoe" upon their shoulders, and sometimes two shov-els. While the nig-gers are thus allowed to distinguish themselves, the natives of that part of the Kingdom known as "Down-South" are obliged to abase themselves by sitting ignobly upon the seat of their *toiskis*, thus doing silent homage to the cot-tou-pick-ers. The Re-pub-li-cans wish to abolish this pleasant system, for which they are sometimes called Ab-o-li-tion-ists; but the Dem-o-crats will not how, and threaten to go back to Ire-land, in which event there will be no one left in the country to "vote," or to act as Con-gress-men and Com-mon-Coun-cil-men, which would be a great pity. Gen. SCOTT-KAMI says it is only a little difference as to the comparative merits of wool and cotton, and that if the man of rails is made Tycoon he will settle it by sending the Dem-o-crats to South-kar-o-li-na, while the Re-pub-li-cans will be exiled to Rhode-Island, where they will soon die. And then the country will have peace, and the new Tycoon will have nothing to do but split rails and sing *Namoo Amadi!*

This people have also a Mikado; his name is BEECH-ER, and his throne is called a pul-pit. The Mikado is much honored because of his skill with a Sharpe's rifle. They have built him a large prayer-mill in Brook-lyn, and thousands go there to worship at his feet. When the Mikado has made a prayer the people have a singular custom of coughing and blowing their noses, which, I am told, signifies assent to what the Mikado has said, and is equivalent to our *Namoo Amadi.*

Next to the Mikado in rank is a man of wonderful "muscle," called HEE-MAN; he is not now in the country, having been invited to the Court of the Queen of England, that he may smile at the birth of the "next heir." Gen. SCOTT-KAMI says there is one "due," but MOORAGAKE understands not. If a terrible filibuster, whose name is GREELEY, who is represented as riding upon a black horse, and who lately slew the great Kami of the Re-pub-li-cans in a single combat, at Chi-ca-go, should also kill Hon-est-ABE, HEE-MAN will be made Tycoon, and a She-nan will reign Queen.

It were not well, oh, son of FRUM, to speak at greater length of the institutions of this people. They are easily moved to anger, and already have they put our souls to torture. SIMME-BU-ZEN-NO-KAMI, for treading upon the toe of the Tycoon, was obliged to stend bareheaded in the sun while the chief of torturers, called SPECI-AL AR-TIST, distorted his features upon paper. And now they threaten to deliver us up to the Com-moa-Council-men of New-York, whose faces are unwashed, and whose beards smell of tobacco. May NIU RAI preserve his servants in this strange land. Give my love unto the maidens of Niphou; say that my heart is with them, and the rest of my anatomy will soon follow. As for thee, may the skies drop their dews upon thee, and the love of NIU RAI deck thy temples with precious pearls.

MOORAGAKE AWAZI.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, 25th day of the 5th month.

P. S.—Embrace the little Moonskis for me. M. A.

THE CATTLE EPIDEMIC.

DISEASE IN MASSACHUSETTS—EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 30, 1860.

That the people of Massachusetts are in dire distress about their cattle is well known throughout the country. The farmers are stricken with a panic, and the panic is spreading to other States. A disease has appeared among their herds which proves to be contagious, and which veterinary men pronounce to be incurable. Near the close of the last session of the Legislature a Commission was appointed to investigate the subject, and to adopt measures to stay the contagion. Ten thousand dollars were appropriated to their use. They immediately set themselves to the work assigned them, taking with them two experts in diseases of neat stock. The herd of Mr. CHENERY, of Belmont, where the disease first appeared, was visited and put under sanitary restrictions. Pursuing their inquiries the Commissioners found that a calf sold from this stock had been taken to North Brookfield, and had proved to be diseased. From this miserable calf the contagion spread. Working oxen were infected, and soon there was scarcely a farm in town on which were not diseased animals.

Acting upon the theory that the disease was incurable the Commissioners promptly ordered the destruction not only of those animals which presented unmistakable evidence of infection, but passed sentence of death upon those which had been exposed. Under this sanguinary order upwards of one thousand head have been doomed to death. But this has neither stayed the disease nor circumscribed its bounds. It has appeared in other localities hundreds of miles apart. Alarms have arisen in New-Hampshire. In Connecticut the exportation of cattle from Massachusetts has been peremptorily forbidden, albeit this measure has not, it would seem, been effectual in preventing the appearance of the disease in that State. The border of New-York adjoining Massachusetts is vigilantly watched, the Connecticut River is made the utmost limit westward to which cattle from infected districts shall be permitted, and a *cordon sanitaire* has been drawn around many towns to prevent the improper introduction of cattle.

The Commissioners proceeded to the work assigned them with great zeal; but, we sadly fear, it was a zeal without knowledge. We very much fear, too—indeed, it is beginning to be apparent—that the Commissioners have taken counsel from their preconceived prejudices, the professional man from the traditions of an old practice and the speculations of theorizers, and the farmers of their fears. Meanwhile, owners of poor and unprofitable cattle look with complacency upon the ideas propagated by the Commissioners, and are preparing to have their cattle infected according to circumstances. So long as the public purse is open, and good prices are paid for poor stock, just so long will the disease be perpetuated and the contagion spread. One of the agricultural papers boldly declares that even now cattle have been purposely exposed to contagion. Neither the Commissioners nor the professional *attachés* have as yet made one practical suggestion. They insist upon the contagious nature of the disease, in which they are undoubtedly correct; but they insist, also, that the only remedial measure that can be effectual is to slay and destroy. Now for a few facts, which have not before been alluded to by the Commissioners or the public Press:

It has been ascertained, on inquiry, that the Chenery herd, to which the origin of the disease has been distinctly traced, has been affected for more than eighteen months, and his cattle have been dying. This has been known to all his neighbors. The thing has not been kept a secret. Yet have they not been alarmed, nor have paragraphs in the papers warned the public of the pestilence until the panic had broken out at North Brookfield. Beyond a question the disease has been proved to be contagious, for the people in Belmont, warned, have kept their cattle from contact with the Chenery stock, and the disease in that town is confined to that one farm.

Again, it has been ascertained that almost the entire stock of cattle in North Brookfield, and the region round about, were scantily fed throughout the Winter. The stock of hay there was very small and the market price of it was so high that farmers would not buy to meet the full necessities of their animals. Accordingly, when the cattle were turned out in the Spring, they were thin and in a miserable condition. Since, however, the late rains have brought forward the rich and succulent food in great abundance, the stock has rapidly improved, and the disease is either assuming a milder type or is disappearing altogether. From this it appears that the physical system of these Brookfield cattle was predisposed to disease. The moment they began to receive full and nutritious food, that moment they began to mend and to resist contagion effectually.

The action of the Commissioners and the summoning an extra session of the Legislature have tended rather to increase than to allay the excitement. This has had a marked and distinct effect upon the consumption of beef. Butchers estimate that the demand has fallen off in the market full one-tenth. Yet it should be known that when the distemper broke out, the butchers had about finished off New-England cattle and were, as they are now, selling Western and New-York beef. The complement for the Brighton and Cambridge markets, at this season of the year, is about 1,600 head a week. Last week the supply being short, the price of beef, notwithstanding the diminished consumption, has gone up from one-quarter to one-half cent per pound. There is no better beef in any part of the country than is furnished for our markets.

The Legislature convened to-day at 12 o'clock, when Gov. BANKS communicated to the two houses in convention, personally, his views of the exigency which had called them together—views that are evidently based upon those of the Commissioners. He recommends a liberal and patriotic course on the part of the Legislature. He states that the number of cattle slaughtered up to this time is eight hundred and forty-two, while a very large number of herds have been isolated. The ten thousand dollar appropriation was early exhausted, although no money has yet been drawn from the treasury, and likewise the guarantee fund of $20,000 which was voluntarily subscribed by various public spirited citizens. As soon as the Governor retires, remonstrances were presented from some towns against any further appropriations of the public money to extirpate the so-called cattle disease. It was believed by the remonstrants that the disease had better be left with intelligent individuals. They say, without circumlocution, that the Commissioners are incompetent, and to-wit, dogmatic, and that their action has been mischievous. They claim that it is better to give cattle a chance for life rather than to kill them, inasmuch as it has been shown that the mortality of diseased cattle which have been suffered to live, has been very small. A committee of seven, on the part of the Senate, and of fourteen on the part of the House, has been appointed to report the measures for the Legislature to act upon.

C.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 31, 1860.

At the opening of the session this morning, a memorial was presented, and referred, from Dr. HUNTOON, in Lowell, setting forth that he has been several years engaged in dealing in cattle and treating their diseases in California; that he has seen the *pleuro* there, which raged at one time quite extensively; that the drovers at last found a treatment that proved to be quite effectual; that he sent a package of this medicine to a farmer in North Brookfield, whose herd was much affected, giving directions for its use, furnishing it gratis, with the simple request that the medicine should be used and its effects reported. Strange to say, the package was returned unopened, indorsed, "We will not take it." The memorialist proceeded to North Brookfield, and found a dislocation on all sides to attempt to cure the disease, and yet, he adds, "I have the best reason to believe that all, or nearly all, of the cattle slaughtered might have been saved, and that the hundreds now doomed to slaughter may yet be saved.

The coming together of the members, the remonstrances against the action of the Commissioners which have been presented, the opportunities to compare notes and to learn the sentiments of farmers in every part of the State, have come much towards allaying the panic which has been injudiciously raised. The subject will receive the closest and best attention it is possible to give it. What is now most wanted is some practical, tangible suggestion with regard to the disease; something to base action upon. The Commissioners have failed to supply any practical information. They have not even told us how many cattle have died of this disease. These omissions strike members unfavorably. If it shall be proved beyond a question that the malady is contagious, merely, and not an epidemic, then it is evident that there is no need of a large appropriation to pay for slaughtered cattle, but that it will be necessary to pass such legislation as shall put towns under restrictions concerning cattle, and provide for the peremptory and strict isolation of infected and suspected herds. This would, of course, put an end to the trade in, and transportation of, cattle on our borders, but it is the only effectual method of dealing with a contagious disease. If, on the other hand, it shall prove epidemic, neither isolation, nor any measures the Legislature may adopt, will prove effectual in staying the ravages of the disease; the utmost that can be done is to ameliorate it as much as science and care can do.

The large Committee that has been raised to present the whole matter in proper form to the Legislature, will hold public meetings in the Representatives' Chamber. They are empowered to send for persons. The Committee is able and practical, and will, doubtless, present something upon which the Legislature can act intelligently and to the satisfaction of the public.

The sessions of the Legislature are largely attended by farmers from various parts of New-England, showing the lively interest that is manifested in regard to the action of the Legislature. With these practical men have come persons who know the disease which is now afflicting Massachusetts, and who have had experience, successful experience, in treating it. One of these gentlemen has furnished me with the following simple recipe, which, he affirms, has proved in his practice, to be a specific:

Take 15 grs. of calomel and 15 grs. of opium mixed in one quart of oatmeal gruel, with ¼ of a pound of fresh butter—that is, butter that has not been salted. The mixture to be given in one dose. One hour after administering the dose bleed freely.

To treat the animal, give it from the contents of the churn, just before the butter comes, about two quarts at a dose. Alternate this one the next day with oatmeal gruel, in the same quantity. Give as little water as possible. Treatment to be continued three weeks.

C.

THE CATTLE DISEASE IN NEW-JERSEY.

We learn that the Massachusetts cattle disease, known as "Pleura Pneumonia," has made its appearance in this part of our State, exciting well-founded alarm among the farmers and owners of cattle, who are threatened with great loss in consequence. The New-Jersey Agricultural Society are taking prompt measures to investigate the subject, with a view to the adoption of some means of relief from the terrible scourge, and a report from their Committee may be looked for in a few days. We understand that several cattle have perished in the vicinity of Morristown, and four out of seven that are affected with it on the farm of Mr. ABRAHAM JOHNSON, just below the southern boundary of this city, have died. One of those affected was killed yesterday morning, and a *post mortem* examination made in the presence of Gov. OLDEN and a number of leading men, connected with the Agricultural Society. One lung was found to be perfect, but the other was very badly diseased with the same affection as that which appeared in Massachusetts—from which State it has been brought by cattle raised there, and purchased in the New-York market by Jerseymen. It is only known among horned cattle, and is believed to be contagious, but not epidemic. The President of the State Agricultural Society has decided to call a meeting, to be held on the 6th of June, at Elizabeth, when it is expected that they will recommend preventive and remedial measures.—*Newark Mercury, June 1.*

CURE FOR THE DISEASE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now when pluero-pneumonia or typhoid fever is so prevalent among cattle, it might be useful to publish the following cure. It is a certain cure if properly adopted when the disease first manifests itself: Give four grains of arsenic three or four times a day, and cover the animal with a blanket dipped in hot water; cover also with other cloths, and keep in a state of perspiration 12 or 24 hours. This has been successfully adopted by many farmers and owners of cattle.

HENRY MAXWELL, No. 342 Third-avenue.

GENEROSITY OF MR. SEWARD.—MARTIN LAUGHLIN, who dislocated his shoulder in falling from Senator SEWARD's house at the time of the fire, received on Saturday the following letter, accompanied by a check for $100. The recipient had previously received the kindest care from Mr. SEWARD, Jr., and by him his physician's bills were duly paid. The letter is as follows:

AUBURN, May 26, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I have been expecting that you would be able to call upon me during my present stay here; but I learn with regret that you are yet unable to go abroad. Being obliged to leave home immediately for some weeks, I pray your acceptance of the within, together with the expression of my entire sympathy with you in the suffering you have undergone, in consequence of your brave and generous efforts to save my property and home from fire during my absence from the city. I will not attempt to express my gratitude, for it would be impossible.

Very truly your friend,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

MARTIN LAUGHLIN, Esq.

MELANCHOLY CASE OF SUICIDE.—Miss MARTHA WORK, of East Granby, Conn., committed suicide on the 27th, by taking prussic acid. She had been engaged for some time to Mr. WALKER LEONES, of Windsor, and was to have been married on the 29th. Sunday morning she ate two pieces of custard pie, and remarked to her sister afterwards that she might go to church, as it was her intention to stay home. She retired to her room, and her sister following her soon after found that she was suffering intensely. Every means were used to revive her, but without success. A *post mortem* examination revealed the fact that prussic acid was the poison which she had taken. It is not known what could have induced her to commit suicide.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION DECIDED—THE NEW CHAPTER INSERTED IN THE DISCIPLINE—SPEECHES OF REV. H. SLICER, REV. DR. J. HOLDICH, REV. THOS. SEWELL, REV. P. COOMBS, REV. WM. HUNTER AND REV. CALVIN KINGSLEY—AMENDMENTS AND SUBSTITUTES REJECTED—THE FINAL VOTE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 31, 1860.

The long agony is over. The new chapter proposed by the majority of the Committee on Slavery is inserted in the Discipline. The conservatives fought it with substitutes and amendments, motions to adjourn and calls for the ayes and noes, long and well, but all without avail.

The Progressives last evening held a meeting and resolved that final action should be had to-day, and to-day they had it. It was the most interesting day of the session, not only on account of what was done, but also on account of what was said. The most celebrated debaters of the Conference, for the most part, had the floor, and each occupied it to the advantage—as far as gaining a victory of words in a combat, the issue of which could not be affected thereby, can be termed an advantage—of his own party.

Rev. C. KINGSLEY, (Erie,) in moving that the report on Slavery be taken up, said, as he was informed, it was desirable on all sides that they come to an understanding concerning the time when the vote should be taken. Some of the other side had told him that they were willing to come to a vote to-day. It was well understood now, he believed, that there was no desire to oppress the minority. It was mutually desired, he believed, that two sessions should be held, and the question taken to day.

Rev. P. COOMBS (Philadelphia) said he was opposed to any such arrangement. The brethren who resided in slave territory had had no opportunity to speak, and they should have a chance before the vote was taken. He had spoken with regard to the new rule, and had said nothing as yet concerning the chapter.

Rev. S. Y. MONROE (New-Jersey) said the minority appointed a Committee, last evening, to consider their future action, and that the conclusion that they had arrived at was as he had stated it to Mr. KINGSLEY. He had told Mr. KINGSLEY of the objections now urged by Mr. COOMBS.

The matter dropped here; but it was resolved subsequently that an afternoon session should be held.

Rev. Dr. HOLDICH, who obtained the floor yesterday, was not present, and

Rev. H. SLICER, (East Baltimore,) addressed the Conference on the Slavery question. He had been asked at home what the General Conference would do, and he had answered that as the Annual Conference had refused by a large vote to take action in favor of a new rule and chapter, the General Conference, for the present at least, would not urge any. He had little expected that the measures here proposed would be pressed. He spoke not to-day for slaveholders or for Slavery. Their interest was for the slave and the free population in the Slave States. His family had had no connection with Slavery except when his father had bought a slave-boy at an enormous price and set him free. But since the unfortunate demonstration of JOHN BROWN on the soil of a Southern State—unfortunate for the country, for the slave, for the people of the North and South, and for those who took part in it—it had been as much as the Border brethren could do to sustain themselves. But for his intercession and that of others with the Legislature, the free people of Maryland would have been packed up to-day on their way out of the State. The free people of color and white men had met in caucus, and remonstrated against the harsh measures proposed by the Legislature, and defeated all but one of them. He had been surprised that two questions had not been met and answered by the majority. He had a problem that they could work out at their leisure. The Apostles had efficiently exercised their ministry unobstructed in the midst of Slavery, and also converted thousands. How was it, then, that the ministry could not do likewise in the Southern States? It was patent that they could not.

A remark that he had asked the Chairman of the Committee on Slavery to preach in his pulpit led to a spicy passage at words between the speaker and Mr. KINGSLEY.

Mr. SLICER continued. He had said to a Free-soiler: "How is it that you have never answered Mr. JEFFERSON's views on the Missouri line?" and the answer was that he had, but he could not show him the answer then. It was in the same spirit that Dr. CURRY claimed to have preached thus. He would like to see the sermons referred to.

Dr. CURRY said he had spoken, not read them.

Mr. SLICER said they would be found to be "Hamlet" with the part of *Hamlet* left out. He called upon him to produce a single sermon in which Anti-Slavery sentiments had been preached by Dr. CURRY at the South. He had read Mr. HATFIELD's speech in the official paper of the Conference. He found there an account of the sensation which passages had produced, but lo! when he read the speech, the words that had produced the sensation were not there.

Mr HATFIELD explained that it was through no fault of his that he was incorrectly reported, and that no one regretted it more deeply than he.

Mr. SLICER said that Dr. HAVEN was made to say in his printed speech in the same paper, that ministers held slaves.

Dr. HAVEN explained that it was a typographical error, which had since been corrected.

Mr. SLICER said it had gone to all the world "and the rest of mankind" through that paper that the ministers held slaves.

Rev. WM. F. COWLES, of Iowa, asked if local preachers did not own slaves?

Mr. SLICER—Well, this Conference don't govern the local preachers.

Mr. COWLES—But they are governed by the Discipline.

If slaveholding, Mr. SLICER continued, was on a par with thieving, polygamy and idolatry, let them put it in the Book. They dared not do it!

Dr. CURRY—We will do it!

CHORUS OF THE MAJORITY—We *will* do it!

Mr. SLICER—Very well. Let the Border take notice. Dr. CURRY spoke for the majority. Let it be noted.

Mr. KINGSLY protested. He would not allow such work if he could help it. Dr. CURRY did not speak for the majority.

Mr. SLICER—It was responded to all around.

CHORUS OF THE MINORITY—Responded to all around!

At this point there was a great deal of confusion, some claiming that Dr. CURRY's words had been responded to, and others denying it.

Rev. WM. H. GOODE, (Kansas)—Those around here say they did, and they are not ashamed of it.

Dr. CURRY said he had spoken simply for himself. Brother SLICER had looked at him, and he had nodded, and afterwards he had spoken out.

Dr. CURRY was called to order.

Mr. SLICER said it was all legitimate for brethren to explain when he referred to them. He averred, in the first place, that Jesus Christ and his Apostles had not made non-slaveholding a test of church membership. His brother MOODY, for whom he had great respect, had said that St. Paul, presiding at the *Areopagus* in Athens, advanced the doctrine of the Brotherhood of Man,—yes, and of the unity of God, too; but he had not uttered one word on slaveholding.

Mr. MOODY said he held that the doctrine of St. Paul threw the dark craft of Slavery out of the water, keel up!

Mr. SLICER—You said that before.

Mr. MOODY—No, I didn't.

Mr. SLICER—Well, not in those words, but the same thing expressed differently.

Mr. MOODY—If the brother wants an altercation with me, he can have it all day.

Mr. SLICER repeated what he had said concerning St. Paul's omission to speak of Slavery. Dr. HAVEN had got up and read an old Maryland law. Why, he could go into his (Dr. HAVEN's) part of the country and give him some good specimens of legal enactments,—some of the Blue Laws of New-England,—in which it was provided that when a poor man was sent away from a town he should be whipped if he came back again. Whatever Dr. HAVEN might say, St. Paul had never made any such declarations as that in the Maryland law, that one who had been baptised ought not to be enslaved.

Dr. HAVEN said he had quoted a law which was in the last statute-book of Maryland, and he considered it an honor to that State.

The Apostle, Mr. SLICER said, had declared to the Corinthians, that every man should abide in the same calling in which he is called. If called to serve, let him abide; if free, let him abide. When the Apostle said this there was the place to enter a caveat against slaveholding; but there was not a word said. Christianity had dissolved the bonds of many slaves, but not in the manner proposed by the majority.

The speaker then proceeded to sketch WESLEY's views regarding the slave traffic, as he understood them. JEFFERSON and WESLEY, he said, had both termed the Slave-trade an execrable commerce. In all the hard words of WESLEY against Slavery, though, he had never recommended a rule making slaveholding a test of membership. What was the use of talking about it? WESLEY was only a man. He had said hard things against the Revolutionary War.

Rev. Dr. J. HOLDICH, of New-York, designed to reply to his erudite, metaphysical friend from Rochester (Dr. DEMPSTER). That brother had spoken against the rule, but his speech was delivered after the rule was dead. It was like firing a heavily-loaded gun at nothing. Upon the right of the thing there was no dispute here. All acknowledged that Slavery was wrong, but the manner of removing it must be a matter of expediency. They must judge of the proper method of removing the evil. It had been asserted that on this ground of right and not of expediency, this question must be met. He claimed that expediency must be their guide in determining it. Dr. HAVEN created a grand sophism when he asserted that by gradualism nothing in morals should be done. He admitted the principle when applied to individuals, but when applied generally—applied to the Government—he denied it. For instance: If those who endeavored to overcome the evil of Sabbath-breaking in cities adopted this principle they could accomplish nothing. Now, in New-York the news-crying on Sundays was stopped, and drinking-places closed, little by little, point by point: by measures of expediency it had been accomplished. Whereas, if they had endeavored all at once to elevate everything to their own standard, they would have failed. God had some bright jewels in this world done up in ebony caskets. One was FREDERICK DOUGLASS, who had said that WENDELL PHILLIPS was more of a declaimer than of a philosopher. If WENDELL PHILLIPS that succeeded in dissolving this Union, what would he have effected? Here the diamond of Massach to a foreigner who should prosecute another for a crime committed against a native, or even bear witness against him for wrong done the latter. No witness against him for wrong done the latter. No witness against any foreigner in his own courts for native can arraign any foreigner in his own courts for crime; for not only is the principle of exterritoriality claimed by those who have, but by those who have no treaties, and even no consuls at the open ports; and he feels his helplessness when attempting to lay a criminal case before a consul.

A case in point may be cited. In July, 1856, the foreign community at Fuhchau was highly excited at the homicide of an American, who was killed in a street brawl among some of the towns

the Secretary, Rev. A. A. Miles, showing what had been done during the year, and urging the necessity of a readjustment of the existing plan, in order to give greater harmony and efficiency to its working. This report was committed to a special Committee, consisting of Revs. Allen and Hutchinson, and Revs. J. M. Sherwood and G. Burnet, who subsequently reported a series of resolutions, recommending various changes, not essential to the plan, but deemed necessary to adapt it to the existing state of things and insure its success. This report was earnestly and thoroughly discussed for several days, Drs. Brainard, Allen, Walter Clarke, Mills and Huntington, and Rev. Messrs. Dowling, Sherwood and Seely being the leading speakers. It was finally resolved to recommit the whole subject to a special Committee to report, if possible, existing difficulties, and report to the next Assembly. Just before the adjournment of the Assembly this vote was reconsidered, and a part of the report of the special Committee adopted, together with a resolution urging the Churches in the meanwhile to contribute to sustain the Assembly's Committee's operations.

Boston has passed through the excitement peculiar to Anniversary week. Many of the religious Societies which have held sessions there presented reports to the Boston public, identical with those which were presented here a month ago. The Secretary of the Massachusetts Bible Society, at a meeting held in its behalf on Monday, reported that the organization has distributed during the year 14,100 Bibles, 16,000 Testaments, 3,500 Testaments and Psalms, and 706 volumes of the Psalms—making a total of over 35,000 books. Of these 31,847 were in English, and 1,630 in various foreign languages. 6,400 Bibles, 3,950 Testaments, and 450 Testaments and Psalms, had been gratuitously distributed; 2,980 had been given to seamen, 1,776 to Sabbath and other schools, 800 to public institutions and houses, 875 to the city mission, 2,570 to destitute families, and the balance had been distributed through various States. Massachusetts is now doing more for this cause than any other State except New-York, more than Southern States with three times her population, more than all the rest of New-England, and more than Pennsylvania, with all her mineral wealth.

The *Independent* reiterates the charge made some weeks ago, that the "Nassau-street Tract Society shamefully mutilated Legh Richmond's negro servant, in their tract edition of that interesting narrative," and asks of the Executive Committee, who erased certain sentences, what it regulate. The same journal asks, and answers in the affirmative, the following questions concerning Mr. Abraham Lincoln, the Republican candidate for the Presidency: Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful to the Constitution? Of the other weekly religious papers the *Freeman's Journal* is the only one which has a leader bearing directly on the political issues of the day. It expresses its opinion without reserve regarding the nomination and election of Mr. Douglas, who is its candidate for the Presidency.

The *Metropolitan Record* states that some members of the Sacred College have proposed to the Pope the subject of the assemblage in Rome of distinguished delegates, administrative or deputized, from every Catholic Power in the world. This body, when organized, is to constitute a commission of inquiry into the actual conditions of temporal affairs in the States of the Church, and, having collected a calm and unprejudiced statement on every topic, draw up a report suggesting to His Holiness what amount of popular reform is really required and should be granted, as well as what portion or portions of the demands of his subjects should be refused. The proposition has met with the sanction of the Pope, and will, doubtless, be carried into effect.

Our columns have borne satisfactory evidence during the past week, to the busy state in which the religious world has been. The Methodists have had their attention absorbed by the transactions of their representatives in Conference assembled at Buffalo. Old and New School Presbyterians have looked with interest for the reports from Rochester and Pittsburgh respectively. The Conventions assembled at these different places have nearly or quite run their course, and the adjustments which they have effected of disputed points in ecclesiastic polity will, it is hoped, enable the Churches to progress harmoniously for another twelve month. The religious papers for the current week are becauded with the record of these proceedings almost to the exclusion of every other topic.

The *Lutheran Messenger* of May 17, announces that the entire Scandinavian portion of the Synod of Northern Illinois, consisting of twenty-four Swedish and Norwegian pastors, and not far from sixty churches, have unanimously withdrawn from the Synod. "Decided doctrinal differences," which have long agitated the body, are the grounds assigned for this action. The unexpected resignation of Prof. Esbjorn, of the Springfield, Ill., University, hastened this result. Nearly all the Scandinavian students returned forthwith to their homes. A Convention is called to meet in Rock County, Wis., on June 5, to organize a Scandinavian Synod.

Rev. Prof. Gibson, of the Presbyterian College in Belfast, is to become the historian of the recent extensive revival in Ireland. The work is to be thoroughly exhaustive in its character, and will be based upon data furnished the author by those who have been careful observers of the movement in its rise and progress. The Belfast correspondent of the *Observer* states that the view which Prof. Gibson will take of the phenomena he records will be similar to that of Dr. Hodge, of Princeton, in some of his publications in regard to the concomitants of the recent revival in this country.

Mr. John E. Watkins, a graduate of the New-Brunswick Theological Seminary, was ordained as missionary to the heathen by the Classis of Bergen, on the 29th inst., in the First Reformed Dutch Church of Newark, N. J. The usual sermon was delivered by Rev Gustavus Abeel, D. D., the ordination prayer was offered by Rev B. C. Taylor, D. D., and the charge by Rev. E. P. Terhune. Rev. Mr. Watkins' destination is Amoy, China.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Boston numbers 1,300 members, and has enrolled over 4,000 since its organization. It has found situations for 60 young men during the past year, circulated 10,500 tracts and hymns among seamen, and last Summer distributed 6,200 tracts and 3,000 hymns to the attendants upon the meetings on the Common.

The twenty-eighth anniversary of Lane Seminary, which is at Cincinnati, Ohio, has just occurred. Eight young gentlemen were graduated. This institution is under the control of the New School Presbyterian Church. An effort which has been making lately to raise an endowment of $50,000, has been so far successful that $47,000 have been raised.

The forthcoming report of the American Sunday-school Union will show that the present year's income for benevolent purposes is larger by $22 758 34 than the average of the ten preceding years. This increase is regarded as peculiarly significant, from the fact that the Union has just discarded collecting agencies.

Rev. Dr. W. L. Breckinridge, the Moderator of the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, (O. S.,) declined to act as Commissioner to the General Assembly, which has just closed, because the Presbytery to which he belonged approved of certain measures which he could not support.

Prof. Schem's *Ecclesiastical Year-Book* states that there are in Africa 1,051,200 Catholics, 712,000 Protestants, and 4,966,000 Christians. What entitles the last class to the appellation the Professor gives them is not stated.

The Second Baptist Society of Rochester have contracted for a new Church and chapel, to cost $21,000, the Church to hold over 1,000, and to be of Albion stone.

Rev. W. S. Southgate, late rector of St. Michaels' Church, at Brattleboro, Vt., has received an appointment as missionary to New-Mexico.

A new Presbyterian church edifice has been dedicated in Meoga, formerly Long Point, Illinois.

The New-Brunswick Theological Seminary has just graduated a class of sixteen members.

The M. E. Church at Theresa, Jefferson County, was lately destroyed by fire.

It is proposed to erect a new Dutch Reformed Church in Buffalo.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-MORROW.

Rev. Charles C. Goss will preach at the French Theatre at 4 P. M.; subject, "Evidences of the Love of God." In the evening Rev. Dr. M. S. Hutton will, by request, repeat the sermon which he delivered last Winter in the Academy of Music.

Rev. Jos. R. Thompson, of Mt. Pleasant, Penn., will preach morning, afternoon and evening in the United Presbyterian Church in West Twenty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

Rev. Matthew Hale Smith preaches regularly in the chapel of North Trinity Church, in Trenor Hall, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street.

The Christian Congregation worships regularly in Lamartine Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty ninth-street. Rev. M. Cummings, Editor of the *Christian Advocate*, and Rev. Dr. T. H. Rickaby will preach.

Rev. A. A. Willetts commences his pastoral services in the Reformed Dutch Church, Joralemon-street, Brooklyn. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

Rev. Dr. Cressy, of Staten Island, will officiate in the Memorial Church, Hammond-street, corner of Waverley-place.

Mrs. Ostrander, trance medium, will lecture at Clinton Hall, corner of Atlantic and Clinton streets, Brooklyn, at 3½ and 7½ P. M. Spiritualists and skeptics have a special invitation to attend.

Rev. W. A. Bartlett officiates in the Brooklyn Tabernacle on Fulton-avenue, near Hoyt-street. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

United States District Court—Before Judge Betts.

PRACTICE—PROCESS—SETTLEMENT OF CLAIM BY A SEAMAN.

David McLaughlin, William Lockwood and Charles B. Sherman vs. The Bark Conroy.—This was an action for wages earned by the libellants as seamen onboard the bark on a voyage from New-York to Galveston and back, in 1858 and 1859.

McLaeghlin filed a libel for his own wages ($69 93) on the 9th of April, 1859, on which process was issued and the vessel seized by the Marshal. On the 18th April a bond to the Marshal, in $130, under the act, was executed by the claimant, but it was not approved, nor the vessel discharged from arrest till May 21.

On the 19th of April Lockwood filed a separate bill to recover his wages, setting up that the vessel was in custody, and praying process against her. No process, however, was issued. On the 21st of April his proctor obtained a msedate of the Judge that he be made a co-libellant with McLaughlin; and on the 23d he gave notice that he would move for an order directing the claimant, before the vessel was discharged in McLaughlin's case, to file a bond for his (Lockwood's) claim. This motion was once adjourned, and nothing further was done on it.

Sherman filed his libel on the 23d of May, and on the 27th, by order of Court, was made co-libellant with McLaughlin, but no process was issued in his favor, nor did the claimant, in appearing, execute any bond or stipulation to pay his claim.

The answers of the claimant set up that McLaughlin, on May 10, was paid his wages in full, and gave a release under his hand and seal of all claims against the vessel and the owner; that Lockwood, on May 9, gave a similar release, and a consent to discontinue the action, signed by himself and his proctor; and that Sherman had forfeited all wages by embezzlement and desertion. No denial of the release by McLaughlin was set up by pleading; but on the trial its effects were sought to be annulled by parol evidence that it was an unlawful settlement of a suit for wages by a seaman out of Court, when his counsel was absent and not consulted, and that it was intended to defraud the libellant or his proctor of his costs, and was obtained by paying less than the amount of the debt; and that the debt had been previously transferred to the libellants' proctor, and the settlement was therefore without authority.

Held by the Court—That as to the claims of Lockwood and Sherman, neither the vessel nor her owners was ever brought within the jurisdiction of the Court. The answer interposed by the claimant was not supported by a warrant previously signed and served; so that no foundation was laid for the action, (the Merino, 9 Wheat, 391,) and no decree can be rendered in their favor upon their libels.

That the issue as to McLaughlin stands upon the fact of the release, which is proved. Technically, therefore, he has nothing to say in the cause. He has not qualified himself by any after allegations to go beyond that plea, especially to prove that the suit was not his at the time.

That if the suit was not his, that fact should have been stated, as in Admiralty the real party in interest should bring the suit.

That the libellant, though a seaman, is competent where no mistake, fraud or deceit is practiced against him to discontinue his action for wages and receive less than the sum actually due.

That the libellant's counsel cannot claim to disregard that release as made out of Court, without his knowledge and with a view to prevent the recovery of costs by him, because the act of May 3, 1857, provides that no proctor's costs shall be paid in such cases. Moreover it does not appear that the claimant had such notice not to settle with the libellant, as is required by the practice of the Court.

That the Court does not favor assignments by seamen of their entire claims to their proctors. Seamen are wards of the Admiralty Court as much in their dealings with their lawyers as with their owners and masters.

Decree for claimants, therefore against all three libellants.

For McLoughlin & Sherman, Mr. Cooper. For Lockwood, Mr. McMahon. For claimants, Mr. Shannon.

COLLISION—PRIVILEGED TRACK.

The Merchants' Transportation Company, of Norwich, vs. The Schooner New-York and her Master.—This was an action of collision to recover the damages occasioned to the propeller *Charles Osgood*, by being run into by the schooner upon Long Island Sound. The collision was in the night time and the two vessels running in opposite directions. The wind was fresh and the schooner was close hauled on her starboard tack.

Held by the Court—That as both vessels knew of their approach at a sufficient distance to have avoided the collision if proper precautions had been taken, and as the schooner held her course unchanged till the propeller was so near that she could not escape a collision, the propeller should have taken suitable precautions on her part, to keep out of the way, and not having done so she is in fault, and the libellants cannot recover.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libellants, Messrs. Man & Parsons; for claimants, Messrs. Scudder & Carter.

LIEN—SUPPLIES—SUBSTITUTION—USAGE.

Magin Pinz et al. vs. The ship James Guthrie.—On the 19th of October, 1854, the ship *James Guthrie* was chartered in New-York by Chase, her master, who owned 1-32d of her, to Stewart & Merrell, of Mobile, for two voyages from Mobile to France or Spain, to carry cargoes of naval timber to be supplied by the charterers. She was to be furnished and manned by her owners, and was consigned to the charterers in Mobile. She performed the first voyage, and returned to Mobile in January, 1856. The disbursements in Mobile for this first voyage were defrayed by the master, by his draft on his consignees against the freight money payable at that port.

The charterers loaded her for the second voyage, this time to Cadiz, and the master refitted her for the voyage, and had her ready for sea on March 22, 1856. She cleared on the 23d and 24th, and set sail a day or two after. Her freight bill for the voyage was about £2,520. It was stipulated in the charter-party that the master should be paid at the port of discharge such part of his freight as he might want for his disbursements.

On the completion of the lading of the ship for the second voyage the master applied to his consignees for means to meet his expenses in fitting out the ship for the voyage, informing them that he could not resort to her owners, and had no means himself except by a loan or a recourse to the freight to be earned. His consignees could not make the loan, and told him that it could not be obtained in Mobile, but that his bill of exchange upon the consignees of the cargo at Cadiz, against the freight, could be negotiated in market at New-Orleans, and they would loan him $4,000 temporarily, to be repaid out of the proceeds of the bill of exchange. They accordingly loaned him the $4,000, with which the expenses incurred by the ship were discharged by the master. On receiving the loan he drew a bill of exchange dated March 22, 1856, on his consignees at Cadiz, for that amount at sixty days in favor of the libellants against the freight, informing the libellants in his letter of application that the freight would be insured by his consignees at Cadiz to cover their acceptance of this draft. This letter, with the bill of exchange, the master gave to his charterers, informing them that the bill carried with it a lien upon the ship. The charterers sent the bill and letter to the libellants, giving them the same information, and they accordingly discounted the bill and remitted the proceeds to the charterers, who applied it in satisfaction of the loan of $4,000 which they had made to the master. The ship encountered disasters at sea within a few hours after she set sail, by reason of which she was prevented from delivering her cargo to the consignees at Cadiz and the freight was never collected or received by them. The bill of exchange was accordingly protested for non-payment but was paid *supra protest* for the honor of the indorsers, the libellants, and transmitted to them and they now brought this action against the ship to recover the amount, claiming a lien upon her by reason of the general maritime law, and also by reason of a special usage of the port of Mobile. The claimant acquitted title to the ship, except Capt. Chase's share, without notice of any claim of the libellant against her.

Held by the Court—That a ship obtaining necessary supplies in a foreign port on credit, at the instance of her master, becomes subject to a lien therefor under the maritime law, if the master or owner had no funds or credit there. Such charge upon the ship is special and specific in character, and only arises in favor of parties who furnish the supplies directly to the vessel, or advance money or credit, as means of procuring them, before delivery to the use of the vessel, and in contemplation of a right to resort to her liability as a security for their advances.

That this privilege can only be enforced in favor of a party who proves that his funds or credit were the promoting cause of the advances or services bestowed upon the ship.

That in this case the vessel was in a state of full repair ready to go upon her voyage, before any application was made by the master for funds or credit.

That when the bill against the freight was offered for discount, and purchased by the libellants, there was no outstanding liability of the ship for repairs or supplies subsisting, which could within the maritime law be made to ensure as a lien *per se* upon the ship. The original debt had been satisfied and extinguished by means of the loan of $4,000 to the master by the charterers.

That the charterers would have had no lien for their advance unless by express hypothecation, or unless they held the debt as assignees and substitutes of those in whose hands it had been clothed with a privilege against the ship.

That the alleged usage in Mobile has not been sustained by that degree and order of evidence required to fix and legalize a custom which contravenes or extends beyond established principles of general law.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libellants—Mr. Tracy and Mr. Maening. For claimant—Messrs. Evarts, Southmayd and Choate.

WHAT IS A FERRY-BOAT?

The United States vs. The Steamboat Water-Witch.—This was an action against the vessel to recover penalties by reason of a non-compliance on her part with the provisions of the Acts of Congress of July 7, 1838, and August 30, 1852. The claimants set up that the vessel is a ferry-boat, and therefore exempt from the provisions of the Act by §42. The facts admitted were, that the boat had been regularly licensed as a coasting vessel and for several years had been used by an incorporated Ferry Company in carrying freight and passengers between New-York and Elizabethport, N. J., stopping each way at Mariners' Harbor, on Staten Island, and Bergen Point, on the Jersey shore, and making each trip in about fifty minutes.

Held by the Court—That the term "ferryboat" in the forty-second section does not apply to the construction of the vessel, but to the place of her employment.

That a ferry is a legal franchise, impossible under our powers of government, local and Federal, only by the municipal and local authority of the particular States, and within the purview of their respective territorial jurisdictions. Neither New-York nor New-Jersey can by incorporation or special legislation confer a ferry franchise which will be operative beyond their particular boundaries, nor can such right or property be acquired by any course of usage or custom, or grant from the national authority, which will carry with it the legal properties and privileges of a franchise.

That a vessel commissioned by a coasting license would not be recognized as a ferryboat any more in going from Elizabethport to New-York, than if she protracted her voyage to Albany.

Judgment for the United States therefore.

For the United States, Judge Roosevelt; for claimant, Mr. Labau.

PLEADING—GENERAL ISSUE.

The United States vs. R. B. Minturn et al.—This was an action to recover $36,000 for violation of the Revenue Laws. The declaration charged the offence in the words of the acts of Congress. The defendant interposed the plea of the general issue and two special pleas, to which the plaintiffs demurred.

Held by the Court.—That the mode of pleading in the declaration is not faulty.

That the special pleas are bad in substance as amounting to no more than the general issue.

Judgment for the plaintiffs on the demurrer with leave to the defendants to answer over.

For the United States, Judge Roosevelt; for defendant, Mr. Lord.

United States Circuit Court—June 1.—Before Judge Smalley.

THE CRIMINAL CALENDAR—NOTICE TO THE BAR.

The Judge then announced that he was going to be absent till Thursday next, when he should take up the rest of the criminal cases; that in these cases there were witnesses in custody, who must remain so through the hot weather unless the cases were then disposed of, and no postponement of them would be allowed except on the most urgent grounds.

He further stated that he should be here till about the 16th of June, when he should go to Cooperstown, to sit with Judge Nelson in the sewing-machine cases.

REVENUE CASE—CAUSTIC SODA.

Benjamin H. Field vs. Augustus Schell.—This was an action to recover back duties exacted by the defendant as Collector, upon several importations of caustic soda. The defendant imposed a duty of fifteen per cent., which was paid under protest, the plaintiff claiming that it was liable only to a duty of four per cent. Caustic soda was not enumerated in the Tariff Acts of 1842, 1846 or 1857, and the defendant treated it as a non-enumerated article. The plaintiff proved that it was similar in material, quality and use to soda ash, which, by the act of 1857, paid a duty of four per cent., and the Court charged the Jury that if they were satisfied that it so resembled soda ash more than any other enumerated article, the plaintiff was entitled to recover. The plaintiff had a verdict, and the defendant moved for a new trial on the ground of error of law in that charge.

Held by the Court—That whether there was error depended on the question whether the 20th section of the Act of 1842, which provides that non-enumerated articles bearing such similitude to enumerated articles shall pay duty at the same rate as they do, has been repealed by the Act of 1846 or 1857.

That the Supreme Court have decided (Smart *vs.* Maxwell, 16 How. 150) that this 20th section of the Act of 1842 was not repealed by the Act of 1846. A similar decision is Ross *vs.* Peaslee, 2 Curtis, 499.

That there is much less reason for saying that that section has been repealed by the Act of 1857 than by that of 1816. Congress can hardly be supposed to have been ignorant of those decisions above referred to, at the time of the passage of that act, and it cannot be presumed that, with such knowledge, they intended to alter that provision, without some definite expression of that intention. The same point has been decided in the same way by Judge Giles, in the case of Gamble *vs.* Mason, (Law Register for January, 1859.)

Judgment therefore for the plaintiff on the verdict.

For plaintiff, Mr. McKeon; for defendant, Judge Roosevelt.

Before Judge Nelson and Smalley and a jury.

IMPORTANT PATENT CASE—BRAN-DUSTERS.

Henry A. Burr et al. vs. Francis E. Smith et al.—This was an action to recover damages for the alleged infringement of a patent issued to Issacher Frost and James Monroe for improvements in machinery for separating flour from bran. The patent was first issued in February, 1849. This patent was surrendered, and a reissued patent obtained in March, 1855. The plaintiffs thereupon, filed a bill in equity against the defendants, who were using bran-dusting machines like their business in Brooklyn, and moved for an injunction to prevent their use, but this motion was denied in September, 1857, by Judge Nelson, and in May, 1858, the plaintiffs surrendered their reissued patent and took out another reissue, and on this second reissue brought this action against the defendants. The defendants' machines were known as Bradfield's machines, a patent having been issued to him in 1845, with which they nearly agreed. Their general structure is as follows: there is an outside case, surrounding a vertical bolt, made of wire gauze, through whose meshes the flour passes, as it is separated from the bran, into the outside case, whence it is discharged by the proper aperture. Within the bolt is placed a cylinder, armed with brushes, so placed as to touch the inside of the wire gauze. The cylinder is put in revolution at some 350 turns a minute, and the ground grain being admitted into the cylinder, is driven by centrifugal force against the inside of the bolt, where the brushes operate to force the flour through the meshes of the gauze.

In the plaintiffs' machine the cylinder, in place of the brushes, was armed with teeth and wings of iron, the former of which were intended to beat the material and separate the flour from the bran as it passed through the machine, while the wings were designed to generate currents of air which should blow the flour through the meshes of the gauze.

The defence set up was, first, That there was no infringement of the plaintiffs' patent; and second, That if the plaintiffs' patent did cover the defendants' machine, it was void on the ground that the plaintiffs' assignors were not the original inventors of it. To establish this they gave evidence that one William Ashley patented a machine in England as early as 1846, substantially like the defendant's machine, and that Bradfield in 1839 made a machine for separating smut from wheat, and made several experiments on it for the purpose of separating flour from bran, and that in the Winter of 1844 5 he made a working model, embodying his ideas, which he used from time to time for about a year and a half, and after that more than 500 machines were made, with some variations, many of them being placed in an inclined instead of a vertical position. The plaintiffs gave evidence to show that the defendants' machines were not like either the Bradfield or the Ashley machine.

The Judge charged the jury that the plaintiffs' patent was a patent for a combination of several parts, among which was the cylinder of coils and fans, and that the plaintiffs, in order to recover, must show that the defendants used every part of the combination; that if the jury believed that the defendants' cylinder of brushes was substantially unlike the cylinder of the plaintiffs, they could not recover.

That if the cylinders were substantially alike, yet if the jury should find that the machines used by the defendants had been before the invention of Frost & Monroe, described by Ashby, or constructed by Bradfield, then the plaintiffs' patent was void and they could not recover; and that if they believed Bradfield's testimony, his construction and use of a working model substantially like the defendants' machine, was a sufficient prior use of the invention to defeat the plaintiffs' right to recover.

The jury found a verdict for the defeedeets.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Keller and Mr. Pennington; for defendants, Mr. Stoughton.

Another Motion in the Forrest Case.

Catharine N. Forrest vs. Edwin Forrest.—This was an appeal upon the part of the defendant from an allowance of interest made by the Clerk in adjusting the costs in this action. In making this adjustment, the Clerk, it appears, allowed $1,194 90 as interest upon the arrears of alimony from the date of the Referee's report to the time of the adjustment.

In support of the appeal, counsel for defendant insisted that the Clerk only allowed interest in such cases on a report for money demand.

On the other hand, counsel for the plaintiff contended that that provision of the Code applied to all reports in which a pecuniary amount was awarded.

The appeal was taken to the Special Term of the Superior Court, before Justice Mazcherp, who, after argument, said he had already decided that no interest could be recovered upon the allowance for alimony until it was fixed by the Court. The decision of the Clerk was reversed, so far as only to allow interest on the alimony due, from the date of the Referees' report up to the time of the confirmation of that report, (March 14, 1860.) Thus no interest is allowed between the dates of the confirmation of the Referee's report and the adjustment by the Clerk.

Mr. Chase for plaintiff; James T. Brady and John Van Buren for defendant.

The Omnibus Suit.

THE CASE SUBMITTED.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company vs. Robert Schuyler et al.—This consolidated suit, involving the interest of nearly 400 defendants, is at last concluded, and submitted to Justice Ingraham for decision. The last three days have been employed in the summing up, the arguments necessarily being elaborate, as not less than 25 or 30 counsel appeared in the case.

The Athens School Case.

Putnam vs. Morton et al.—This was an action by the plaintiff as assignee of a former Trustee of School No. 2 in Athens, Greene County, to recover an alleged indebtedness claimed to have accrued to the Trustee by reason of certain disbursements made by him for and on behalf of the School District. The action was against the Board of Trustees, and was reported in full in the Times of yesterday. It came up at Chambers before Justice Bonney on a motion to change place of *venue*. Motion was now granted, the place of trial to be Greene County.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Macfarlan ve. *Wright.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 1.

$1 000 U. S. 5s, 1865	102½	300 Erie Railroad	20¼
3,000 U. S. 5s, 1874	103¾	50 do	20⅝
1,000 N. C. State 6s	97¾	90 do	20⅝
2,000 Ohio State 6s, '86	110	150 do	20⅝
1 000 Tenn 6s, '90	91½	20 do	20⅝
11,000 do	91½	400 do	20⅝
11,000 Missouri 8. 6s	84½	150 do	20⅝
2 500 California S. 7s	91¾	30 Hudson River R.	48
500 E. C. W. Loan	103½	100 do	48
5,000 Chic. C. T & E. Sewerage Loan	99	150 Harlem R.	12¾
500 New-York C. 6s	93	100 Harlem R. Pref	40
1,000 E. R. 1st M. B.	100	100 do	39¾
8,000 E.R.4th M. B.	60	6 Second-av. R.	94
2,000 Erie R. 8th m. b.	59½	400 Reading R.	41¾
500 Mich. Cen. R. 8 ₱ c mt S. F. ext h.99	62¾	300 Ill. Cen. R. scrip	83
4,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d m.	18	50 do	62¾
10 Bank Commerce	103	15 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	92
6 Metropolitan Bank	118	10 do	91¾
20 Am Ex. Bank	100	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	31
14 Manhattan Gas Co	180	50 do	63¾
16 Mer. Mut Ins. Co.	115	200 do	63¾
80 Penn. Coal Co	95¾	60 Mich. Cen R.	62
250 Pacific M. S. Co	69¾	100 do	62¾
200 N. Y. Central R.	8 ¾	250 do	62¼
250 do	81¾	100 do	62¾
200 do	81¾	50 do	64¾
13.2 do	81¾	15 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	25
250 do	81¾	50 do	24¾
100 do	81¾	305 Panama Railroad	133¾
100 Chic. & R. I. R.	69¾	175 do	133¾
200 do	69¾	50 Clev. & Tol. R	29¼
50 Milw. & Miss. R.	43	10 N. J. Central R.	118
200 Del. L. & W. R.	90		

STOCKS BOARD.

$3 000 Virginia St. 6s	82¾	50 Harlem R. Pfd	39¾
26,000 Missouri S. 6s	84¾	200 Reading Railroad	41¾
1 000 N. C. State 6s	98	30 Mich. Central R. b10	92¾
6 000 R. C. W. Loan	14¾	200 do	62
4 000 E R 1st M B	100	93 M. So. & N. Ia. R.	11¾
1,000 Hud R R 2d M.	102¾	100 do	11¾
4 000 do	103	100 M. So. & N. Ia. G. S.	24¾
1,000 Hud R. R. 3d M.	91	200 do	25
41 Mechanics Bank	118	300 Gal. & Chic. R.	60
50 Pacific Mail S. Co.	99	100 do	63¾
300 N. Y. Cen. R.	81¾	100 do	64
700 do	81¾	40 do	64
500 do	81¾	150 Chic. & R. I. R.	69¾
500 do	82	200 do	69¾
300 do	81½	50 N. J. Railroad	133
100 Hud. R. R.	48	118 Dub., L. & W R.	90
300 do	48¾	100 Chic. B. & Q. R.	75¼

FRIDAY, June 1—P. M.

The Stock Market opened this forenoon with some appearance of a fair amount of orders in New-York Central, Erie, and one or two other Road stocks, and also for Tennessee and Missouri State sixes, and through the first call of the list the market was steady, with some inclination to firmness in prices. But on the return to the list, the Sellers predominated, and the feeling at the close of the session and subsequently on the Street was tame and rather weaker. At the Second Board in the afternoon, the orders to buy again came to a fair extent, while the offerings were less free; prices advancing ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. on Central, sales as high as 82 ₱ cent., and ¼@½ on Hudeon, Rock Island and Galena. Michigan Central was steady, and Toledo ⅛ ₱ cent. better then yesterday, while Michigan Southern is ⅛ ₱ cent. weaker, and much neglected by active speculation, although a few hundred shares (guaranteed) were taken at 24, seller's option, 60 days. The cash quotation at the close, 24¼@½ for the guaranteed, and 11½@¾ for the common shares. The demand for Pacific continues at 89. In Panama only a small business. Reading still neglected, and the quotation at the close 41¾@½. At the very close, New-York Central left off 81¾@82; Erie, 20¼@½, and a general firmness in the market reported by the Brokers. The Railway Bonds in moderate demand. Hudson Seconds brought 103 ₱ cent., and the Thirds 91 ₱ cent.

There was some anxiety expressed on the Stock Exchange to hear the expected news from Europe by the *Vanderbilt;* and although this steamer is not, at this hour, quite nine days out from Southampton, a rumor obtained some currency, about 2 o'clock, that she had been telegraphed. The disposition to await the news undoubtedly checked the demand for Stocks with some parties disposed to buy for the rise. But in spite of this influence, the buying for a day or two past has been apparently from good sources, and quite equal to the eagerness of the speculators for the fall to put out contracts.

In the Discount Market to-day, we hear of some prime lists of indorsed paper, running to December, being done at 5 ₱ cent. per annum, and single name, choice of course, December, January and February, averaging 7 months, at 6 ₱ cent. Demand Loans are in moderate employment among the Stock Brokers, at 5 ₱ cent. Most of the heavy Money lenders complain of the scarcity of choice paper, and the absence of demand on Stock Security.

In reference to Exchange, the rates are unvaried. Messrs. A. Belmont & Co. continued to meet the demand on London, to the close of 'Change hour, at 109⅝, and some Bank of Commerce and Canada Bank bills have been done at the same figure. Other prominent drawers hold out for 109¾ ₱ cent. On Paris, the 60-day rate is f. 5.14⅜@f. 5.13¾. We hear of no new engagements of Bullion for the steamers to-morrow, to make the aggregate over $1,400,000@$1,500,000. The *Adriatic* will not sail until 2 o'clock in the afternoon; the *Edinburgh* at 12, noon. The former will take the largest complement of first-class passengers for Southampton and Havre, we believe, that has ever gone in a single steamer to Europe. The general movement of pleasure and business travel to Europe this Summer promises to be unusually heavy. The *Bavaria*, screw steamer, of Messrs. Kuhnhardt & Co.'s line, took out to-day 209 passengers for Southampton and Hamburg.

Among the passengers who go out in the *Adriatic* to-morrow is Mr. John Ward, of Wall-street, the senior member of the Stock Exchange and Discount firm of Messrs. Ward & Co., on a trip of recreation to England and the Continent. The Stock Exchange, this afternoon, adopted the following complimentery resolution:

Whereas, The members of this Board, entertaining for their venerable and highly-esteemed colleague, Mr. Ward, the most affectionate regard and appreciation of his high sense of honor and courteous deportment in all business relations; therefore

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed by the Chair to wait on Mr. John Ward, (who intends leaving for Europe to-morrow,) to present to him the best wishes of this Board for his good health and enjoyment, and their sincere hopes of his safe return among us.

The Committee consists of Edward Whitehouse, John Warren and Jacob Little.

The steamship *Cahawba*, due at this port to-morrow or next day, has on freight $225,000 in Specie.

We regret to notice the resignation of Mr. Parker Handy, Cashier of the Ocean Bank, on account of ill health.

The following was to-day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's Office:

Receipts	$282 195
Payments	329,272
Balance	6,681,236

The receipts for Customs, $128,000.

We understand that the Hudson River Railway line will show an increase of about $15,000 over last season, on the traffic of the month of May.

The Baltimore Stock Market has of late manifested considerable interest in the Mining Stocks of the State of North Carolina, where new developements are taking place in Copper and Silver, as well as Gold. The *Baltimore American* remarks:

"The accounts given of the operations and working of these mines by scientific men, practical geologists and miners in this country, are of such a character as to attract the attention of capitalists on the other side of the water, and we learn, from what we deem reliable authority, that a Cornish, practical and scientific mining engineer is now on his way to this country for the purpose of making a thorough investigation and examination into the merits and capabilities of the mines situated in the mineral region of North Carolina, with the view of reporting their condition and prospects to some large English capitalists, whose attention have been attracted. What the issue of such an investigation will be, of course is now difficult to imagine, but from results already given in the practical operations at the Gardner and Guilford mines, which have been more extensively worked than the rest on the list, we are led to hope that a large amount may be added to the capital for the purpose of developing the mineral wealth of this particular region."

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the port	$497,753	$1,292,637	$820,123
Thrown on Market	871,901	1,184,332	795,096
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$19,769,641	$47,799,856	$45,120,432
Thrown on Market	24,986,006	48,376 460	45,570,010

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT. WAREHOUSED. WITHDRAWN.

	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	969	$402,074	152	$56,415	76	$22 053
Mf. of Cotton.	397	103 349	53	13 913	69	14,731
Mf. of Silk	162	147,176	26	15,428	23	9 479
Mf. of Flax	308	54,240	3	1,016	35	6,666
Miscellan's	50	21,782	36	9 840	604	9,539
Total	1,686	$733,621	270	$96,572	807	$62,469
		96,572				733,821
Total Entered		$830,193	Total Marketed			$796,090

The rulings of the Federal Courts continue to be in favor of the validity and imperative obligation upon the people of Municipal and County Bonds, issued for Railway subscriptions. In a recent case *vs.* the City of Racine, Judge Miller set aside the plea which had obtained in the local Courts of Wisconsin, of informality in the publication of the act of the Legislature authorizing the subscription and issue of Bonds. The act in question was not in the nature of a general law, such as the Constitution of Wisconsin required should be published before taking effect. But as the Legislature did provide for the publication of this and other local or private acts, and the nature of the authority is particularly stated on the face of the Bonds, the Court cannot entertain the plea. Under the authority of the case of the Board of Commissioners of the County of Knox *vs.* Aspinwall, (21 Howard, 539,) the Court pronounces that the city is included by its representations on the face of the Bonds, in regard to its authority for issuing them *and cannot go behind them, to show irregularities in the preliminary proceedings, required by the act.* The Court on other points of defence adds:

The City authorities put their own construction upon the act, and carried it out by issuing bonds as they did; and approved their acts by paying the annual interest on the bonds for several years after the publication of the act, and receiving certificates of stock in the Railroad Company as consideration for the bonds.

And the people of the city approved of all this, by electing Commissioners, under the act, to represent the stock thus received for the bonds, at the annual elections of the Company, while the bonds were in circulation as promissory notes payable to bearer.

I think they should not now be permitted to object to the validity of their own acts

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1860.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, rooting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning (Sunday excepted)—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents per week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the Publishers "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Invisible Prince—Love Me Five Shillings.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Overland Route.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—William Tell—Jealous Wife—El Hijar.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—White Branch of the Rhine—Evening—Pauline.

NO. 596 BROADWAY—Prof. Jacobs' Magical Entertainments.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Fessle's Court of Death.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Day and Evening—California Menagerie.

MINLOW SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings.

EVERETT'S GALLERY—No. 707 Broadway—Exhibition of Statuary.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr Hale procured the adoption of a resolution instructing the Naval Committee to inquire into the disposition made of the land purchased for a Naval Dépôt at Brunswick, Georgia. The bill amending the act relative to private land claims in California was taken up and passed. The Post-office Deficiency bill being under discussion, Mr. Collamer moved an amendment, leaving the Postmaster-General discretion to judge of the propriety of restoring suspended routes. Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, read a letter from Mr. Holt urging the necessity of this policy. The amendment was, however, rejected. The amendment of the Finance Committee striking out the clause which restores suspended routes was agreed to. A lively conversation ensued in consequence of the South Carolina Senators urging that the Charleston and Havana mail contract should be given to the *Isabel*, instead of being submitted to competition. The latter course was adopted, and the bill passed. After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned. The bill, adjudging penalties to Marshals and their Deputies, for permitting prisoners to escape, was passed by the House. Mr. Winslow, from the Covode Investigating Committee, upon a question of privilege, made a statement in regard to certain witnesses, which the majority of the Committee refused to have called. He believed that with the aid of the Speaker's subpœna he could prove that large sums of money had been spent in securing the election of Col. Scranton, a member from Pennsylvania. Mr. Covode, for the majority, explained that the House, in refusing to compel Mr. Schell to testify in regard to the disposition of a private electioneering fund, had established a precedent which the Committee could not disregard. Hence the refusal to act on the Pennsylvania case. Mr. Train, of Massachusetts, rising to speak on the subject, was interrupted by Mr. Houston, of Alabama, who persisted in speaking, notwithstanding a universal cell to order; whereupon Mr. Train remarked that he should consider himself guilty of gross impropriety, both as a member and as a gentleman, were he to continue speaking when he bed no right to the floor." Mr. Houston inquired whether the remark was intended to apply to him. Mr. Train replied that it did, and then Mr. Houston pronounced him a "disgreceful liar and scoundrel." A scene of great violence ensued, in the midst of which Mr. Sherman demanded that Mr. Houston should be censured for this language. After a sharp contest, in which the Republicans sustained the demand of Mr. Sherman, Mr. Houston made an apology, and the scene and session ended.

Our Valparaiso correspondent writes that great excitement had been created in Chili by the discovery of rich veins of silver and copper in the province of Aconcagna, and that a tide of emigration had turned in the direction of the mines. The Chilian Government had decided to take up a part of its three per cent. bonds. The railway to Santiago was to be completed, an appropriation of $100,000 having been made for that purpose. The Indians in the mountain districts had been severely beaten by the Government troops, and the restoration of quiet was believed to have been accomplished. It is announced that the Pacific Mail steamers, plying between Panama and the South Pacific ports, will hereafter change their days of sailing, in order to accommodate the Isthmus travel under the new arrangement for tri-monthly steamers between New-York and San Francisco.

From Rio de Janeiro we have dates to April 24, and from Buenos Ayres to April 9. There was nothing new at the former point. From the latter we learn that the new Constitution has been published, and that the probabilities of a conflict with the Argentine Government gain strength daily.

In the Methodist Episcopal Conference yesterday, at Buffalo, the preamble of the majority report on the Slavery question was adopted, with that part struck out which relates to the proposed restrictive rule. This vexed question was thereby considered settled. The report of the Committee on Boundaries was taken up, and the Old Delaware Conference was changed to the Central Ohio Conference. The Bishops were authorized to establish a Rocky Mountain Conference, to compriss Jefferson Territory and the mining regions. An attempt was made to establish a German Conference, without effect. The Conference, it is anticipated, will finally adjourn to day.

The trial of Albert W. Hicks, charged with the crime of robbery on board of the sloop *E. A. Johnson*, was finally disposed of yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court. Judge Smalley sentenced the prisoner to be hung on the 13th of July next, upon Ellis' or Bedlow's Island, whichever may be selected by the United States Marshal for that purpose. Hicks received his sentence with that stolidity which has characterized his conduct throughout the trial. Later in the day, Hicks had an interview with Mr. Sayles, one of his counsel, in the Tombs, when he became quite communicative touching his former life, and, in some impromptu verses, hinted at a bloody crime in which he was previously engaged. A letter from one of Hicks' brothers, published in another column, will be read with interest.

The Board of Councilmen, last evening, directed the Corporation Attorney to suspend prosecution under the ordinances with reference to awning-posts, signs, &c., until further directions from the Board. A committee was appointed with power to investigate the course of the Corporation Attorney in the matter, the President charging directly that that officer had received from $50 to $100 for fines, and returned only $2 50 to the City. A resolution of condolence with the family of James Little, first Assistant Clerk of the Board (lately deceased,) was passed, and a resolution appropriating $250 for funeral expenses was laid over. The Board concurred with the Aldermen in declaring Chambers-street open from Chatham-street to James-slip, from June 1, (yesterday.) The Board concurred in the appropriation of $250, for the Church for Deaf Mutes, and in bestowing $100 upon the Baptist Church, Harlem.

The Overland Express packages which left San Francisco on the 18th ult., and which should have come by a previous rider, reached St. Joseph's yesterday. No reason is given for the delay. The news is interesting. Among the most important announcements is that of a disastrous reverse which befell the expedition of Major Ormsby, who, at the head of 105 men, had gone to seek and punish certain Indian marauders in the vicinity of Carson's Valley. The party fell into an ambush of the savages, and was nearly annihilated. Fears were entertained that, flushed with success, the Indians would make a descent upon the Washoe District and endesvor to exterminate the busy miners.

Hon. Horace F. Clark appeared yesterday before the Covode Committee at Washington, and was examined relative to the subsidy of $40,000 per month to Mr. Vanderbilt. He stated that neither Mr. Buchanan nor the Administration was at all responsible, as the arrangement was completed before Mr. B. was President. Mr. Clark submitted that it was no business of the Administration or Government whether private citizens did or did not enter into competition with others. He also made a statement as to the closing of the Nicaraguan Isthmus, and laid the fault at the door of Congress. On being asked what amount of capital was necessary to support the steamship lines semi-monthly between New-York and California, he said that $3,000,000 was the least that the enterprise could be prudently attempted with. He replied on several other topics, including the use of money in elections, and his interview with the President on the Lecompton question.

The market was quiet for Cotton, prices of which were heavy. A fair business was reported in Flour at previous quotations. Wheat was freely purchased at steady rates. Corn was more active, but was cheaper. Provisions attracted more attention. Groceries were rather inactive. Common Rosin and Spirits Turpentine were in demand. Tobacco was brisker, holders having made some concessions to buyers. The movements in other branches of trade were productive of no remarkable changes.

There was a fair demand for Stocks yesterday, although restrained by the anxiety felt by some of the speculators to hear further news from Europe. At the close prices were firm. New-York Central 81½@82 per cent. The export demand for Specie for the steamers to-morrow is about the same as anticipated yesterday—$1,400,000@$1,500,000. The Exchanges steady. Money continues abundant; and Discounts, outside of Bank, from 5 to 6 per cent. per annum.

The Boston friends of the Bell and Everett Union Ticket held a meeting last night at Faneuil Hall, which was very largely attended. Among the speakers were Messrs. George Hilliard and Elliot, of Boston, and Mr. Henry, of Tennessee, son of Patrick Henry. A letter of acceptance from Mr. Everett was received and read. The enthusiasm of the audience was not very great.

Reports reech us from Washington thet ths Senate is not indisposed to reconsider its action upon the Mexican Treety, and to ratify it, with the Simmons amendments.

The "Wide-Awakes" at Hartford, et enthusiastic meeting last night, ratified the Chicago nominations, and perfected a complete organization for the Fall campaign.

Prospects of the Democracy.

The Presidential campaign will not be fairly opened until the Democratic Party marshals its forces in fully the field. The canvass awaits the proceedings at Richmond and Baltimore. Until the Democratic candidates have been named, nothing can be done. The question of commanding interest in political circles, therefore, is what will the Democrats do?

The first thing they will try to do will be to effect a reunion of their two wings. The secession at Charleston is now very generally felt to have been a blunder. There is a strong and nearly unanimous desire among their own constituents, that the seceding delegates should either resume their seats, or that they should take no action at Richmond which will prevent them from adopting and indorsing the proceedings at Baltimore, if they should prove to be of such a character as will render acquiescence possible. But it will not be easy for the seceders to resume their seats. They have gone too far, and are too thoroughly committed, to render each a retreat feasible. The mass of the Northern delegates, moreover, do not desire their return. The Douglas men expect new delegates from several of the Southern States to take the seats of the seceders, and they look upon their votes as certain to be cast for Douglas. In this way the more sanguine among them are confident that they can effect his nomination by a two-thirds vote:—and the more reckless of their number are prepared, and determined, if they fail in this, to nominate him by a simple majority. If they can thus force him upon the party as its candidate, they say the party—especially the Southern wing of it—dare not permit him to be defeated. They assert, moreover, that the mass of the people in the Southern States do not share the hatred of Douglas which is expressed by their political leaders,—and that, if he were a candidate, they would give him their votes in spite of anything the latter could do against him. Their hostility would greatly strengthen him at the North, by showing the people of the free States that he was not deemed reliable for their purposes by the Southern ultraists,—and the warfare waged upon him by the President would relieve him of all responsibility for the obnoxious acts of the Administration. These are the considerations which lead the most confident of his friends to assert that, if his nomination can be extorted from the Baltimore Convention, he will carry the whole South—except, perhaps, South Carolina—and several of the largest of the Northern States.

We do not think that the mass of the Northern delegates share this confidence. They appreciate more highly, and we think more justly, the intense dislike felt for Douglas in the Southern States;—and they do not believe that he could carry any considerable number of those States, even if he were to be fairly nominated by a two-thirds vote. An ultra Pro-Slavery candidate would carry the cotton States, and Bell, as against him, would have a good chance in Kentucky, Tennessee and Maryland. They question, therefore, the wisdom of his nomination against the wishes of the South. The first endeavor of the New-York delegates, as well as of others, will probably be to purchase support for Douglas from the South, by large concessions on the platform:—when this fails, as it undoubtedly will, they will then present Guthrie or Seymour, and do every thing in their power to secure the nomination of one of them. In this also we incline to think they will fail. The South has very little confidence in the ability of the Democracy to elect a President under any circumstances. It is very easy to see, from the tenor of all their public journals, that they consider the success of the Republican ticket as the most probable result of the campaign. They prefer defeat upon their own ground, if they are to be defeated at all, rather than defeat after they shall have conceded everything peculiar to their own position.

We think the Democrats are almost certain to have two candidates in the field—not only as a matter of necessity, in consequence of the "irrepressible conflict" which prevails in their own ranks, but as offering the only feasible method of defeating the election of the Republican candidate. After all attempts at compromise and concord shall have failed, each section will be left to take care of itself. The Northern Democrats will nominate Douglas, in order to preserve their party organization at home, and to carry enough of the Northern States to defeat Lincoln. And the Southern Democrats will nominate some Southern men for kindred purposes in the Southern States. This is the only way in which the full strength of the party vote can be brought to bear against the Republicans. They cannot unite upon any man who will not be greatly weakened in the North by the very fact of such a union. But if the strongest men in each section be run in that section, some concessions may be made from the territory of the common foe.

All that the Democrats can attempt to accomplish, with any hope of success, will be to defeat Lincoln, and throw the election into the House of Representatives. Their chances [illegible] will be quite as good as their opponents', [illegible] House fail to elect, the Senate will still have the power to elect the Democratic Vice-President, who, upon the Douglas ticket, will undoubtedly be a Southern man. By such a process it is by no means impossible for the South to retain the Government for four years longer in the hands of a Pro-Slavery Democrat; and it is about the only chance of doing it which they have left.

The Congressional Gentleman.

The Republicans in the House of Representatives, headed by Mr. Sherman of Ohio, yesterday did themselves infinite credit, and the whole country a serious service, by forcing the House to take the first step towards suppressing that brutal licentiousness of speech which has grown so fast upon our Parliamentary debates, which has led to the most disgraceful of the many disgraceful scenes we have of late years been compelled to record as incidents of a Congressional session, which has degraded the Representative office in the eyes of all respectable Americans, and damaged the general reputation of our institutions throughout the world.

In the course of yesterday's debate, Mr. Houston of Alabama irritated Mr. Train of Massachusetts, who then held the floor, by persistent interruptions. Mr. Train finally said that no gentleman would violate the rules of order. "You are a lying scoundrel," cried Mr. Houston. The House at once fell into the customary clamor; and we should have doubtless had simply another chapter of the ordinary passionate vulgarities to commemorate, had not Mr. Sherman at once insisted that the House should censure Mr. Houston for so gross a breach of decorum, and so flagrant an insult to its own dignity as this language involved.

Mr. Houston did not lack defenders and apologists. No one, however, ventured any direct justification of the language used. Excuses for it were sought in the provocation, in the excitement and heat of debate, and in the habit of the House to tolerate great latitude of personal remark. It was urged that Mr. Houston's language had been provoked,—that it was hypothetical, and that it ought to be excused, unless Mr. Train was also to be included in the censure proposed. Appeals were made to the good nature of the House, and every possible effort was exhausted to induce that body to dispose of this affair, as so many similar occurrences have been disposed of heretofore, by permitting it to pass without any action whatever.

Thanks, however, to the firmness of Mr. Sherman and his associates, the attempt failed. The House refused steadily and resolutely to permit the matter to be thrust aside, or to allow itself to be diverted by side issues from the main point. The result was that Mr. Houston finally apologized to the House for the language he had used, and made all the amends in his power for his breach of decorum and of Parliamentary rules. Thus the matter ended, so far as the immediate parties were concerned, but the influence of the action taken, we are confident, will have a wider and a deeper range. A few such examples would effectully check that insolence of debate which has increased so rapidly of late, and restore something of their old dignity and decorum to our Halls of Legislation.

There is only one point upon which a certain class of our public men ever manifest any considerable sensitiveness, and that is upon being called *gentlemen*. What particular meaning they attach to the word, it is not easy to say:—certainly they do not consider it as implying either any specific moral excellencies, or freedom from any class of vices. There are many public characters who are gamblers, profligates, vulgar and profane in conversation, ignorant and boorish in their manners, venal in their public relations, and without any pretensions to private respectability; yet these are the very men who insist, with the most feverish fury, upon their pretensions to the title of "gentlemen." They are commonly neither "gentle" in blood, nor "gentle" in temperament; and the only rational explanation which can be given of the passion with which they cling to a heraldic designation to which they have no more defensible claims than a Choctaw has to a coronet, must be sought in a vague notion which clings about their sordid and "seedy" brains that the word is a thing, and that the man who can extort its application to himself by force of shouts or blows, thereby rises to the higher ranks of society.

Now, it is no easy thing for any man, amid the contentions and tribulations of public life, to preserve the reality of gentlemanliness. No matter how well-bred a man be, how conscientiously considerate of other people's rights, how temperately thoughtful of his own character, how observant of the proprieties of his station in its relations with the public welfare, it is only by a steady and constant self-control that he can prevent the casual vexations and excitements of a hot and angry political discussion from hurrying him into hasty and violent outbursts of action or of language. It is on the recognition of this fact that all Parliamentary rules fundamentally rest. An absolute adherence to them is necessary to the most evenly-balanced and honorable of men. When they are even slightly disregarded by such men, it is the most natural thing in the world that men of a lower grade, associated with these, should disregard them far more grossly; and as it is one of the first instincts of a "gentleman" not to trample on decorum, or invade the privileges of others, men like Mr. Houston ought in their rational moments to be able to see for themselves that "gentlemen do *not* violate rules of order," even in trivial matters. To go beyond trivial violations, even to the use of such language as "liar" and "scoundrel," becomes a mere question of degree of exoltement, when once the barrier has been overleaped. While, therefore, our Legislative Halls are exposed to the occupation of men whose only conception of dignity consists in clutching at the appellation of "gentleman," it is plain that the only chance left us of maintaining anything like order or propriety in the National Congress lies in the infliction by the House of the severest and most humiliating censure within its power upon every offender against its rules who has character enough to wince under the chastisement. When those who have some idea of what a "gentleman" is, are brought to public shame for "ungentlemanly" conduct, the lower and larger class who worship the name alone may be gradually reduced to something like order and decorum.

The Chamberlain.—Our indefatigable Mayor is doing everything in his power to create the belief that the public funds, or the public credit, are in danger in consequence of Mr. Stout's declining to surrender the office of Chamberlain upon his demands. His latest device is the publication of the letter from the Corporation Counsel, in which that officer expresses the opinion that, "Assuming Mr. Stout has been *removed*, the sureties in his official bond, given prior to the removal, cannot be made responsible for any funds of the Corporation deposited with him since the removal."

Probably nobody will be found disposed to question the soundness of this opinion. It is as undeniable and as profound as any of Bailey's judgments:—but it leaves the real question at issue,—whether Mr. Stout has been removed,—quite as undecided as it was before.

We understand, however, that Mr. Stout has taken steps to meet any such complaint on the part of the Mayor, and has tendered to the Comptroller a new bond, with fresh sureties, to cover the contingency in question. Whatever, moreover, may become of Mr. Stout or his sureties, the Bank is responsible for every dollar of the public money which is deposited therein, and neither the Chamberlain nor anybody else can draw or use a dollar of it, any more than they can the money of an individual depositor.

Too Fastidious by Half.

The Honorable Roger A. Pryor has emerged from the temporary retirement consequent upon his recent attempt to fight Mr. Potter, but still in the character of an ardent and indefatigable combatant. This time the object of his attack is the President of the United States—a personage whose exalted position makes him, it appears, a peculiarly tempting object for Mr. Pryor's assaults.

The corruption of the Administration in distributing the surplus over and above the expenses of the printing of blanks, amongst the hungry newspapers of the Democratic Party, is what in a special degree excites Mr. Pryor's ire. On this he takes his stand, and is resolved to do or die—will make no compromise and accept no apology. The President, he says, on finding that there was a large sum on hand, over and above the cost of the blanks ought to have apprised Congress of the fact, and requested it to cut down the estimates, instead of saying nothing about it and presenting the money to his hangers-on of the Press.

This is all very well, and we think Mr. Pryor's new-born zeal in this new field is in the highest degree commendable. If he only sticks to the work he will reap far more laurels in it than can possibly be gathered at the mouth of the pistol, or the point of the bowie knife. But here again he evinces a fastidiousness about his weapons which will, we fear, greatly interfere with his usefulness. Any accounts of corruption, let them be ever so well authenticated, which come from the Covode Committee, he will neither notice nor use in any way whatever—the reason being that, as he says, "it is not animated by the impulses, or by a sense of public duty, but one which goes smelling round the country, raking up the embers of almost forgotten malice, and which goes about peering into the innermost recesses of private affairs to get up charges against the President of the United States." The only charges he will, in short, treat with any attention, are those "brought out by the Democratic Committee of a Democratic Senate."

Now, if Mr. Pryor really intends to commence the career of a financial reformer, he must make up his mind not to be too particular. If he cannot find a pistol at hand, he must take hold of a common bowie-knife. "Villainous saltpetre," he must remember, was as vulgar once as cold steel seems to be now. So if he wants to expose corruption, he must not be too dainty about touching unimpeachable proof, because it happens to be furnished by a Republican Committee of the House instead of a Democratic Committee of the Senate. Malfeasance in office is not a whit less reprehensible when exposed by "smelling round" or "raking up embers," or "peering into innermost recesses," than when it leaks out in a gentlemanly manner before "high-toned Democrats," who do not in the least want to hear of it. If a man means to accomplish anything great in this wicked world, he must take it as he finds it and make the most of it. All callings have their drawbacks. When prosecuting criminals, we must now and then prove their guilt by the aid of a common informer, who betrays his associates for filthy lucre. The duelist even has peculiar embarrasements to meet. If he means to inspire universal terror, he must be ready to engage with any weapon, and if necessary, even descend to a running fight in the open street. If we want to purify the public service, we must not promptly upon any reliable information, no matter who furnishes it. If Mr. Pryor really wishes to resemble Alexander the Great in his conflicts with Mr. Buchanan, as he says he does, he must not stick at trifles, or persist in keeping his gloves on.

A Sportive Monster.

The new directors of the *Great Eastern* have made the Portland people the victims of "a sell," almost as gigantic as the great ship herself. The last Board positively announced that when the ship came to this country, she would come to Portland, and the Portlanders accordingly expended over $100,000 in building a pier and making other preparations for her advent. A new dynasty having ascended the throne, her destination has wisely, perhaps, but unfairly, been changed to New-York, and Portland is left to pocket the loss and stomach the affront as best she can.

It must be confessed that, so far, the big ship has been a most deceitful and inhuman monster. She refused to be launched for nearly three months; killed her projector with anxiety and annoyance; blew up her passengers the minute she got any of them on board; upset her Captain out of his gig end drowned him; got the City of Portland to make a pier for her, and then refused to come to it; and finally, as if in a fit of ferocious mirth, addressed herself to the New-York Common Council for information as to whether she could pass the Bar at high water.

But if she only had retained those unhappy "water jackets," she might still render us a service which would efface the memory of all her misfortunes and shortcomings. There will be a moment after her arrival when "His Honor" and the Common Council will be huddled together in the main saloon, offering the well-known "hospitalities" to the Captain and officers. If the "jackets" were at that instant only in operation—the evaporation as great, the supply of water as short, the pressure of steam as immense, and the iron as feeble as when she was off Hastings last Summer, on her first trip,—what visions of a beneficent explosion dawn upon eyes weary with waiting for the dawn of a civic millennium! In an instant—in the twinkling of an eye—we might see His Honor and the Aldermen, all in one batch, "removed *for cause!*" The City could well afford to celebrate the event by a new edition of the Atlantic Telegraph festival, enlarged and improved. The *Great Eastern* would be blessed as the most beneficent monster that had ever visited the western world, and pieces of the "water jacket" would be treasured up as charms and relics with holy care, by countless generations of the descendants of those whom

[illegible]

The John Brown Inquiry.

The Harper's Ferry investigation is said to have come to an ignoble close. There are no more witnesses ready, and it is said the Committee do not intend to issue any fresh summonses. It is even doubtful if they will make a report, as it is confessed on all hands that not one iota of proof has been adduced, or can be adduced, to show the complicity of any Northerners in the plot, beyond those already known. Considering the awful hints and surmises which were thrown out when the inquiry was commenced, and the dreadful nature of the revelations in which it was expected to result, it must be confessed that it would be hard to conceive of a lamer or more impotent conclusion than that to which the whole affair has come. Senator Mason, who has had special charge of the investigation from the commencement, has our sincerest sympathy. His zeal and industry deserved very much more startling discoveries than any that have so far come to light. The conflict between the Deputy Sergeant-at Arms and Mr. Sanborn and Miss Sanborn and the ladies at Concord, was sufficiently desperate to be the harbinger of awful disclosures, and that nothing more should have come of it is almost distressing.

Next to Mr. Mason, the person who has most claim on our condolence is our old friend Gov. Wise. That the John Brown affair should, in three or four months, dwindle into such insignificance that even a Committee of the Senate can make nothing out of it, is a calamity which all patriots must wish that a statesman of Mr. Wise's age and standing had mercifully been spared. The "old man eloquent," careering through Virginia on his war-horse, and calling the State to arms, was a sublime and imposing spectacle as long as it was currently believed that Old Brown and his seventeen men were but the advanced guard of a huge Northern force, thirsting for slaveholders' blood. But when the eighteen prove to be the whole force of the enemy, the ex-Governor's glory, of course, becomes correspondingly dim.

We cannot pass from the subject without saying a word in behalf of the martyr St. Thaddeus, who has magnanimously sacrificed his liberty on a point of law. Doubts as to the Senate's power to summon witnesses have consigned him to a gloomy dungeon, in which he now pines. He will answer any questions that may be put to him cheerfully, but he will never change his mind on the constitutional question. Dr. Cheever says "the people" ought to march on Washington and take him out of jail by force. "The people" have, so far, given no indication of an intention to follow Dr. Cheever's advice. As the investigation has now been brought to a close, however, and there is nothing left to hope or fear, we respectfully recommend that Mr. Hyatt be allowed to depart. He has displayed a good deal of pluck and endurance, and has taken his "punishment" well, and the Senate might as well be magnanimous and let him go. He may be consoled by the reflection that in all future law digests and reports, and in all notices of the subpœna and *habeas corpus* in elementary works, his name will certainly receive an honorable mention. The next edition of *Greenleaf on Evidence* certainly owes him a long foot-note.

Minor Topics.

—Even the London *Times* will sometimes blunder egregiously. It permitted its Paris correspondent, not long since, to announce that the Emperor Napoleon had interested himself in a hot-air invention for the propulsion of gun-boats; whereby it was calculated a yearly saving in the cost of fuel for the French navy would be effected to the extent of about 80,000,000 of francs. The calculator of this marvelous result would beat the mathematical gentlemen at Barnum's. Now, let us sift the calculation. Two hundred war-steamers, each of 3,000 tons burden, running night and day without interruption for 300 days in the year, furnished with steam-engines consuming three tons of coal every hour, would consume in that time 4,320,000 tons of coal. We dare say that many fortunes might be made by supplying such a customer with coal at $5 a ton—say 19 francs—and at this rate his annual coal bill would be only about 80,000,000 francs. But the Emperor Napoleon and all the naval powers of the earth together do not perform one-half the amount of work above indicated. How shockingly, then, poor Napoleon must be cheated by his coalmen, if, by merely employing more economical engines in his twenty ships-of-war in commission, he can save yearly eighty millions of francs! We do not wonder that he has ordered such a marvel of an engine into the *Reine Hortense*; and, if what the *Times* correspondent says should turn out to be true, the new invention will probably pave the way for some device that will abolish the use of coal altogether, when the Bears can have it their own way with the Reading Railroad.

—Two criminal trials have recently taken place in England, arising out of the same facts, which have excited an extraordinary degree of interest, and are singular enough to entitle them to rank amongst the *causes celèbres*. The chaplain of Wandsworth Jail, an Episcopal married clergyman, wishing to increase his income, advertised for female pupils. Two girls, of the ages of 8 and 11 respectively, were placed under his care, and two days afterwards their mother came to visit them, and removed them without assigning any reason. It then turned out that both girls accused him of having feloniously assaulted them, on the day of their arrival, and in the presence of his wife. The unfortunate man was overwhelmed by the charge, denied it strenuously, but to prevent further exposure resigned his situation. He was nevertheless arrested and tried, and in spite of the incredible nature of the story, of great discrepencies and contradictions in the children's evidence, and some revelations as to their previous training and the character of their mother, who is quite wealthy, he was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and hard labor. In England there is no criminal appeal, and no new trial to be had in criminal cases. The sole remedy for a misfortune of this sort is the pardoning power in the hands of the Secretary of State. From his cell in Newgate, the unhappy clergymen availed himself of the only resource left him, and had the elder girl indicted for perjury. She has just been tried, and been convicted, the Jury recommending her to mercy on the ground of defective education. She has been sentenced to a short term of imprisonment, and then to be placed for a term of years in a reformatory institute. So extraordinary a calamity befalling an innocent man, has probably never been averted by means so extraordinary. He will now, no doubt, be at once pardoned, but the pardon will, unhappily, not restore him to his situation and his unsullied name.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

POLITICAL.

Union Meeting at Faneuil Hall, Boston—Speeches by Messrs. Hilliard, Henry of Tennessee, Elliot, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Boston, Friday, June 1.

An immense congregation of old and young fogies met in and around Faneuil Hall, this evening, to ratify the nomination of Messrs. Bell and Everett. Every inducement which could draw forth a crowd was afforded, and the result was that the spacious building was thronged to its utmost capacity. Delegations from neighboring towns swelled the vast procession, each bearing banners, mottoes [illegible] and carrying transparencies. One of the latter, [illegible] ed by a bell, created the greatest enthusiasm, and the device, as follows, was received with great applause —"Let our Bell toll the death knell of sectionalism where Everett goes." Samuel A. Eliot presided, and the list of Vice-Presidents included the names of eminent respectabilities throughout the State. Amongst them were Messrs. Wilder, Lawrence, Appleton, Silsbee, Aspinwall and Hillard. The addresses of Elliot and Stevenson were very [illegible] ous—Hilliard was very long but amusing. Henry, of Tennessee, a grandson of Patrick Henry, was the great gun of the evening, and delivered a very interesting and patriotic address. He was frequently interrupted by wild applause, and greeted at his close by nine cheers and a tiger.

The meeting was a great success in numbers, but not in enthusiastic demonstration. Hilliard's description of Everett's extreme reluctance to leave private life, and his eulogy of his most intimate friend, were fairly sickening.

Seward's name was received with irrepressible applause. A letter from Washington Hunt was received with great coolness. Everett's letter of acceptance is a document of great length. It reviews his course while endeavoring to free Mount Vernon, deprecates the sectional position of the two great parties, and asserts that each will be supported by a purely geographical vote. Fearing a dissolution of the Union, he agrees to sacrifice himself and become the savior thereof. HOWARD.

The Connecticut Republicans.

The "Wide Awakes" at Hartford—Indorsement of the Chicago Nominations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Hartford, Friday, June 1.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Hartford "Wide Awakes," held this evening, the Chicago nominations were heartily indorsed, and a complete reorganization perfected for the Fall Campaign. The Hartford "Wide Awakes" are originators of the movement, and all Republicans wishing information with regard to organizing can obtain such by addressing H. T. Sperry, Corresponding Secretary, Hartford, Conn.

From the Associated Press.

Boston, Friday, June 1.

The Union Ratification meeting for Bell and Everett, at Faneuil Hall to-night, was a great demonstration, notwithstanding a pouring rain. Several out-of-town delegations were present, and the hall was densely packed. Hon. S. A. Eliot presided. Among the speakers were J. Thomas Stevenson, George S. Hilliard, Mr. Henry, of Tennessee, and Mr. Saltonstall. Hon. Edward Everett's letter of acceptance was read, and it was enthusiastically received.

Republican Meeting in Kentucky.

Louisville, (Ky.,) Friday, June 1.

Yesterday a small but spirited Republican meeting was held here. Bland Ballard, Esq., presided. The meeting ratified the Chicago nominations and formed a Campaign Club. A Committee was appointed to invite Cassius M. Clay to come here and deliver an address.

Congressional Nomination in Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ia., Friday, May 31.

The Sixth Congressional District Republican Convention met here to-day, and nominated Albert G. Porter for reelection to Congress by acclamation.

South Carolina Democratic Convention.

Augusta, Friday, June 1.

The South Carolina Democratic Convention adjourned on Thursday night, having nominated a delegation to Richmond, headed by R. Barnwell Rhett. A strict test vote was made on Rhett's election, and the majority was seventeen in his favor. Much excitement resulted, and although Rhett's friends seemed subsequently anxious to send a mixed delegation to Richmond, the opposition seemed determined to throw all the responsibility on the Rhettites, and the entire delegation to Richmond was so composed.

The National Union Party in Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Friday, June 1.

The famous "Young Men's Club," known as the "Minute Men of 1856," reorganized this evening for the Fall campaign, after declaring for Bell and Everett. There is a considerable accession of strength to the Union movement in this city and State.

Missouri "Union and Constitution" State Convention.

St. Louis, Friday, June 1.

A special dispatch to the *Republican* says that the "Union and Constitution" State Convention which met at Jefferson City yesterday was a failure, only about two dozen people being in attendance. The Executive Committee appointed in the Spring met in a private room and nominated Robert Wilson for Governor, Robert Holmes for Lieutenant-Governor, and a full State ticket.

Republican Mass Meeting at Buffalo.

Buffalo, Friday, June 1.

The Republicans held a mass meeting here last evening to ratify the nominations of Lincoln and Hamlin. The meeting was addressed by Hon. A. H. Clapp, Hon. S. C. Fessenden, of Maine, and other speakers of note. A good degree of enthusiasm was manifested.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND EXPRESS.

A Fearful Indian Massacre—The Savages Threaten to Drive the Whites from the Washoe Region—General News—Commercial and Marine Intelligence.

St. Joseph, Friday, June 1.

The Pony Express, with the dispatches and mail missing from the Pony Express which arrived Tuesday evening last, arrived here at 2:20 P. M. to-day. No explanation is given as to the cause of its detention. The mail was all safe. The dates from San Francisco are to 4 P. M. on the 16th inst.

The last Pony Express took the intelligence that several Americans had been murdered by the Indians, while asleep at Miller's Station, on Carson River, some thirty miles from the settlements of Carson Valley, and also that various companies had organized at Virginia City, Gold Hill, and other settlements in the Washoe Mines, and gone in pursuit of the Indians supposed to have committed the murders. It subsequently appeared that these Volunteers united in one body, and under the command of Major Ormsby they were mounted and numbered 105 men. This force, on the 12th inst., at 4 P. M., came upon Indian at the head of the Quichie River, about 65 miles northward, towards Pyramid Lake, from Virginia City. The Indians were in ambush at a narrow pass through which Major Ormsby's party were proceeding, and numbered, it is supposed, not less than 500, all having fire-arms, plenty of ammunition, and 1,500 horses within a convenient distance. They opened a fire upon the troops from their safe hiding-place; Major Ormsby ordered a charge, but the Indians continued to skulk, firing occasionally from behind the rocks and sage bushes, and doing damage without suffering much in return. This condition of things continued for some two hours, when the ammunition of Ormsby's party gave out. The Indians seeing this, closed upon our men, pouring in volley after volley, killing many on the spot, and the balance retreated, scattering in all directions over the hills and among the sage bushes. They were pursued 25 or 30 miles by the mounted Indians, and many detached parties cut off. The survivors came straggling into Virginia City during the two subsequent days. The exact number of killed is not yet ascertained, but it probably exceeds fifty. Among the killed are Major Ormsby, Henry Meredith, a distinguished California lawyer; Mr. S. Speer, Richard Lionden, Mr. Assington, Dr. Jader, Chas. Derzus, Jas. Lee, T. Johnson, Charles McLeod, John Fleming, J. Anderson, Andrew Schaalid, Mr. Kuezornitch, John Garmbo, A. K. Elliott, W. Hawkins, George Jones, Wm. Mcintosh, O. McNaughton. Total known to be killed, 91; wounded, 3; fate unknown, 43; returned alive, 33. Wagons have been sent out to pick

up say: wounded that may be found, and, also an armed force to protect parties burying the dead, but no account is yet received from the battle-ground. Very exaggerated accounts of this battle were taken up by to California on the 15th. It was first reported that all Quinby's men were killed except six, that the victorious Indians numbering 2,000, were marching upon Nigara City, determined to kill all the Americans in the Washoe mines, that all the Indians from Walker River south to Humboldt River on the north, were in full war paint, and had sent away their women and children, and that while thus threatens with destruction the Americans in the Washoe mines had no arms or ammunition for defence. These exaggerated reports caused powerful exertions throughout California to send relief. At Placerville and Sacramento the people assembled and raised about $3,000, and fitted out a company of well-armed volunteers, who started from Placerville on their way over the mountains on the 16th. On the 18th one hundred and fifty volunteers started out from Downieville, and another company from Nevada. All the principal military companies in the State expressed their readiness to embark on the same day. The State authorities promptly dispatched 2,000 stand of arms, with a good supply of ammunition. Gen. CLARK, commanding the Pacific Division of the United States Army, dispatched from San Francisco, on the 14th, 150 United States troops, which were all the available men in Central California, together with 500 stand of arms and 100,000 rounds of ammunition. He also sent orders for the 160 United States soldiers stationed at Haney Lake, 100 miles north of Carson Valley, to proceed to the Pyramid Lake region and aid in suppressing hostilities. These movements warrant the belief that there are now not less than 300 well-armed volunteers from California, and 360 U. S. soldiers, ready for duty on the eastern slope of the mountains—an ample force to protect the people, as long as unpaid volunteers can afford to remain in the field. At last accounts all hostile Indians were to the north of the Pony expresses and Salt Lake Mail and Emigrant route, and the troops will be so posted as to keep that route open. The Indians on the eastern side of the mountains extending north into Oregon, and westward into the interior of Utah, number probably 2,000, and from their contiguity to the Mormons and other unavoidable causes, are all liable to become hostile to the Americans unless permanent means are taken by the Government to restrain them. At least 500 United States soldiers should be stationed in different exposed points between Humboldt and Walker rivers.

There is little other news.

The ships *Isabella*, *Robert*, *Passenger*, *Black Warrior* and *Ella and Eliza* brought 1,427 Chinese passengers to this port during the past week.

Col. LANDER'S Wagou-road Expedition left San Francisco for Carson Valley on the 16th.

The Pony Express, of St. Joseph dates of May 6, arrived at Carson Valley on the 14th, and San Francisco on the 15th.

After the 1st of July three steamers, with passengers and mails for New-York, will leave each month.

One of the ships arrived yesterday brought S. W. WILLIAMS, Secretary of the American Legation in China, the bearer of a copy of the recently ratified treaty with that Empire. He leaves for Washington by the steamer of the 20th.

The steamer has booked over 200 passengers. It will probably take 400—among them are BENJAMIN HAYDAY, Capt. J. F. WARNER and Major WOODS.

News from Oregon is received to the 13th. Col. BAKER was stumping the State for the Republicans, and Dragoon SMITH for the Democrats. Considerable political excitement prevailed.

Reports of silver discoveries in the North Ninphua country continued favorable, and silver and lead mines at the head of Santain River attracted attention.

News from British Columbia is very meagre. The Chinese emigration continued very large, and 10,000 were expected before the 1st of August.

A large number of miners were reported on their way from the Semilkameen mines to Alexander in search of better diggings.

The mines on the Upper and Lower Frazer River were doing well.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

The demand for goods from the country has been steady all through the week, yet the tendency of the market has been unfavorable, and prices are lower. Goods have been crowded into auction-rooms, and the renewal of jobbers' supplies has been easily accomplished. The course pursued by holders has destroyed all confidence, and speculators are among the most anxious to realize. Stocks are still so heavy as to cause a serious decline when urged, and nearly every article is pressed for sale. Uncolas rule quiet at 18¾c.; 2,000 boxes Proctor & Ganoble's, at auction, 18 36-100c. In Coffee there has been nothing doing since the last report, but an auction sale of Costa Rica at 17¾c. A decline in Rio is looked for upon fresh receipts; at present no sales. Cumberland Coal, $20 in vaaks; Sydney, $12; Anthracite and English are unchanged. Cordage was dull at 9c. @9¾c. Cement has improved; sales at $3 2@3 25. Dry Goods were dull; Sheetings, 10½c —the latter very scarce. Fish dull and inactive at last quotations Dried Apples move freely at 9c @9½c. There is but little doing in Raisins; large auction sales often, and also of glass-preserved Fruits, at very low prices. Sales of Hoop, (croo of 1859,) at 2¾c. Pig Iron declined again to $33, and closed dull. Molasses and Syrups are dearer, with a downward tendency. Nails slow at $3 75. Naval Stores, little doing. Oils were inactive; Linseed lower, 80c @ 85c.; in the other kinds nothing sold of consequence. Provisions are rendered very heavy by accounts from New-York, and there is almost a total absence of any demand here; holders are anxious to sell but find no buyers.

We quote nominally, Mess Beef at $14 50; Extra Clear Pork at $20 in bbls., and in half bbls. $10. Mess. $11; bacon at 14c @15c., and brined Hams at 11½c. None of the foregoing prices, however, can be realized if the articles are urged. Best Butter, 25c. @27½c. Lard—J. H. & Co.'s, 14½c. Foreign and domestic Spirits all dull, without quotable change. Sugars lower; No. 1 China selling slowly at 7¾c. New-Orleans declined ¼c. Sales at auction of 6½ bbls. Hops at 10½c.—cost speculator 12½c.; 10 hhds do. that cost 10c sold at 8¾c.; Refined inactive and Crushed nominal at 12c. Teas moving in fair quantity of desirable styles; other kinds unsalable. Wines unchanged and dull. Wool coming in freely. Wheat—Large purchasers for New-York at $1 40@$1 85.

The ship *Mary L. Sutton* is chartered in the new line for New-York. Tonnage is in demand at higher rates. The news from China will prepare a considerable improvement in freights for the allied transports. Money easy and gold bars scarcest $8 80.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Since the Pony Express of the 11th left the following vessels have arrived: On the 11th, ship Lotus, from Hong Kong, 12th, Mary L. Sutton, from New-York; 13th, steamer Golden Age, from Panama; ship Isabella, from Hong Kong, bark Robert Passenger, from Hong Kong, bark Emeliance, from Satavia; 15th, bark Camilla, from Melbourne; 17th, ships Midnight, from Boston, Black Warrior, from Hong Kong; barks Ella and Eliza, from Hong Kong, Alfred Hill, from Hong Kong. Sailed 11th, ships Flying Mist, for Baker's Island; 17th, Neptune's Car, for Callao; Sea Nymph, for Manzatlan; bark Aurifria, for Hong Kong.

Pike's Peak Express.

THREATENED ATTACK OF INDIANS ON DENVER CITY—CITIZENS ARMING FOR DEFENCE.

St. JOSEPH, Friday, June 1.

The Pike's Peak Express arrived this evening, with advices to the 24th, and Denver City to the 26th ult.

A meeting of citizens was held at Denver City last evening, 25th, for the purpose of taking precautionary measures for defence, in case they were attacked by Indians. The city was divided into four wards, and places of rendezvous appointed in each, in case of surprise.

It was reported by French traders that an attack on the whites was threatened. There are now large numbers of Kiowas, Apaches, Comanches, Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoes encamped within a few miles of the city, and some depredations have been committed on the ranches in the vicinity, but nothing serious. No fears are entertained of serious trouble by old settlers. The meeting passed a resolution to inflict fifty lashes in public, and compel to leave the country, any person found guilty of selling or giving intoxicating liquors, arms or ammunition, to the Indians.

The reports from the mines are favorable. The weather is warm.

From New-Mexico.

INDIAN MOVEMENTS ON THE PLAINS—PURSUIT OF THE KIOWA BRAVES.

St. Louis, Friday, June 1.

The mail from New-Mexico arrived at Independence to-day, having left Santa Fé on the 15th ult. The mail party overtook an escort of soldiers coming in with officers' wives and soldiers, traveled with them four days and then came on alone.

Some Kiowa Indians came to one of the mail stations near Pawnee Fork, but did not molest the men there. They seemed disposed for peace. At Pawnee Fork some Delaware spies were sent out, and discovered the encampment of some 40 Kiawa braves, and on last Saturday Lieut. ARMSTRONG and 40 dragoons left in pursuit of them. By the next mail we shall get the result of their attack on the Indians.

Another company had left Fort Union in pursuit of Indians that were prowling in the road beyond the Arkansas River. No doubt the Indians will now get their just deserts, and will be willing to obtain peace on any terms.

Business in Santa Fé is very dull.

The England and Honduras Treaty.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 1.

The schooner *John A. Taylor*, from Ruatan on the 26th ult., brings the news that the ratification of the treaty between England and Honduras was announced on the 21st. The Bay Islands are to be transferred to Honduras. The people on the island had held an indignation meeting and declared themselves independent

In Dyspepsia, are invaluable.
Headache, for Rheumatism, both extensive and chronic.
And for Constipation,
they are superior, and stand far in advance of all the Pills of the day.
Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., No. 206 Bowery, and No. 2 Union-square, New-York. 25 cents per box, with full directions.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales.
[illegible] BRANCH OF BUSINESS.
Warehouse, No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Methodist Episcopal [illegible]

MAJORITY REPORT ON SLAVERY [illegible]
OF BOUNDARIES—PROPOSITION [illegible]
CONFERENCE.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 1.

In the M. E. General Conference Mr. BLADES, of Michigan, offered a resolution [illegible] new chapter on Slavery for the Discipline, which was adopted yesterday, was meant only as advisory in its nature, not statutory; that the chapter is in fact clearly declaratory of principle and advisory of practice, that it requires no explanatory clause. The resolution was adopted, 155 against 6.

The preamble of the majority report was then adopted, with that part stricken out which in any way relates to the proposed restrictive rule which has been rendered unnecessary by the rejection of the rule. This exciting question was then declared settled as far as this Conference is concerned, Bishop MORRIS, who was in the Chair, piously ejaculating, "So let it remain world without end—Amen."

A resolution was adopted that the Bishops select such business from the mass on the table as in their judgment they consider the most important.

They selected the report of the Committee on Boundaries, which was taken up and considered by items. This consumed the remainder of the morning session.

The Conference reassembled at 2 o'clock. Bishop SMITH, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada, was introduced to the Conference, and invited to a seat on the platform. He made a few remarks, after which the consideration of the Boundary Committee's report was resumed. The name of the old Delaware Conference, which was changed some days ago to the West Ohio Conference, was again changed to the Central Ohio Conference. The Bishops were authorized, if they deem it advisable, to establish an annual conference, to be called the Rocky Mountain Conference, to comprise the Territory known as Jefferson and all the mining regions. The boundary, as a whole report, was then adopted. The report on the German work was then taken up, and Dr. NAST made an interesting speech in relation to that work, pleading for the establishment of an Annual Conference to be called the Cincinnati German Conference.

Mr. TAEBLE, of Ohio, offered a resolution that the existing circumstances do not warrant, at the time, the formation of a German Conference. The resolution was adopted.

The Committee on Revivals was instructed to strike out from the Discipline the provision relating to the ordination of slaveholding local preachers.

The Conference adjourned then till 7½ o'clock.

A final adjournment will probably be reached to-morrow night.

In the evening session, Bishop SCOTT announced the order of business agreed upon by the Bishops, as follows: First, the Mission Conference in India; second, the Lay Delegation; third, temporal economy, and fourth, the Book Concern.

A resolution was adopted that the Bishops be authorized to establish a Mission Conference in India, subject to the same conditions as the Mission Conference in Africa and Germany.

The majority report of the Committee on Lay Delegation was then taken up.

The Chairman, Mr. GOODS, believed that nothing could be done with the subject at this late hour of the Conference, and moved to postpone the whole subject till the next General Conference.

The motion was tabled;

A resolution to submit the subject to the Annual and quarterly conferences for their action was offered, and discussed during the remainder of the session.

Dr. DURBIN and Mr. MOODY spoke ably in favor of lay delegations.

Adjourned till morning.

From Norfolk.

FAILURE OF COMMISSION MERCHANTS—DEATH OF AN OLD MERCHANT.

NORFOLK, Thursday, May 31.

S. CHERRY & Co., Commission Merchants, have failed, with liabilities to the amount of over one hundred thousand dollars.

HENRY B. REARSON, an old respected citizen, and formerly an extensive merchant, is dead.

The Key West Slavers.

KEY WEST, Monday, May 28.

The captain of the slaver *Wildfire*, was, to-day, released from imprisonment on his own recognizance.

The French bark, captured as a slaver by the United States steamer *Crusader*, has arrived at this port.

Movements of the Prince de Joinville.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, June 1.

Prince DE JOINVILLE arrived here last night, *en route* for Lake Simcoe, on a fishing excursion.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 1.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT closed with a declining tendency; White, at $1 40@$1 50; Red, $1 23 @$1 35. CORN steady, PROVISIONS firm; Bacon hams, at 10¾c.; sides, 8½c. WHISKY dull at 22c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 1.

FLOUR very dull and heavy; Howard-street, extra brand, $6; Ohio and city, $5 50. WHEAT quiet and steady; Red, $1 33@$1 39; White, $1 50@$1 60. CORN firm; White, 65c.@70c.; Yellow, 71c.@74c. PROVISIONS firm. WHISKY dull.

MOBILE, Thursday, May 31.

COTTON easier; sales to-day 500 bales.

SPORTING.

The Turf—Matches Decided and Projected

Union Course, L. I.—Trotting, June 1—Match $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

H. WOONAUPP, g. m. *Shepherdess*.....1 1
N. HOLCOMB, c. g. *Charter Oak*.....2 dis.
Time—2:47½—2:49.

Centreville Course, L. I.—Trotting, Thursday, May 31—Match $1,000, two-mile heats, to harness.

P. VOORHEES, br. s. *Abdallah, Jr.*, by *Abdallah*.1 2 0 2
J. D. MCMANN, b. s. *Burlington*, by *Patchen*.2 1 0 2
Time—5:30¼—5:44—5:28¾—5:28

Flora Temple vs. *Geo. M. Patchen*.—This le the great trot for the championship of the turf, and comes off on Tuesday, June 5, over the Union Course, Long Island, for $1,000. An immense sum is already bet outside, and if no accident befalls it will be the most interesting event of the season. *Patchen* having defeated *Ethan Allen* in two races, that victory places him at the top of the list as the fastest trotting stallion at present on the turf. It is expected that *Flora* will have to beat the fastest time she ever made to win the race.

Centreville Course, Long Island, trotting May Match $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in five, in harness.

J. D. MCMANN, b. s. *Burlington*, 5 years, hy *Geo. M. Patchen*.....2 1
P. VOORHIES, br. s. *Abdallah*, 5 yeare, hy *Abdallah Jr.*.....1 dist.
Time: 2:47¼; 2:42.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st. 3d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.

ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 335 BROADWAY, cor. Worth-st., New-York.

Silk Hats,
Unequaled in style, quality and beauty of finish.
TOTHILL, Hatter,
No. 366 Broadway.

Geo. B. Sloat & Co.'s Celebrated Elliptic Lock Stitch and Shuttle Sewing Machine.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway

Dress Black Frock Coats, $4 to $18.
SPRING BUSINESS SUITS, $7 TO $16.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Mammoth Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Something New.—A HEMMER, TUCKER, FELLER, BINDER and GAUGE combined, just patented Simple hemming any width and thickness of cloth either side; applied to any sewing machine by any one in a few minutes.
RETAIL PRICE $5; LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
Orders by mail supplied, postage paid. Complete instructions go with every Hemmer. Send for a circular. Also UNIVERSAL BOSOM-FOLDER AND SELF-MARKER for Quilting.
UNIVERSAL HEMMER CO., No. 429 Broadway.

Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.—At the dinner table, every dish of roast meat should have one or more table spoonfuls of this Sance in the gravy; and for game, a moderate quantity should be mixed with the Sauce, and the bottle placed upon the table for the use of those who require an additional quantity. For sale by all respectable grocers everywhere.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Sole Agents for the United States.

Leary & Co.'s Successors.—HART & DUSENBURY call the attention of their customers and the public to their present beautiful style of Summer Hats, Nos. 3, 4 and 6 Astor House.

In Saturday, June 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.
San Francisco papers please copy.
DAVIDSON.—In the City of Bogota, New-Granada, on Thursday, April 12, JAMES DAVIDSON, of this City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH.
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers.
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 261, June 1, 1860.
59, 57, 2, 10, 42, 72, 56, 1, 24, 30, 41, 19, 16.
Class No. 262, June 1, 1860.
61, 77, 22, 35, 39, 66, 32, 41, 31, 54, 34, 51, 9, 29, 65.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., May 31, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE NEW-YORK LOOKING-GLASS
AND
ORNAMENTAL FRAME MANUFACTORY,
NO. 434 BROOME-ST.,
A few doors east of Broadway,
ARE CLOSING OUT their extensive stock at immense reductions from customary rates.
Elegant and desirable styles of
PIER, MANTEL AND OVAL MIRRORS,
PICTURE FRAMES, CORNICES, BASES, &c.,
at prices greatly below the cost of production.
Any article in the line made to order at a small advance on the manufacturing cost. A large assortment of Framed Paintings and Engravings at less than half price.

AN IMMENSE EXTRA EDITION
OF
THE SUNDAY MERCURY
will be issued TO-MORROW MORNING, containing Mrs. Hall's startling original tale entitled
IANTHA CLARK,
OR THE
LONG LOST CHILD,
A ROMANCE OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
The story of IANTHA CLARK touchingly exhibits the trials of a sensitive girl, laboring under the stigma of a fatal error of her parents—her persecution by an avaricious banker—her search for her parents in a foreign land, and her ultimate restoration to home and happiness. It also throws a flood of light upon the manner in which rich villains confine and imprison their wives, in order to carry out their infamous ends.

IANTHA CLARK will be read by all with the DEEPEST INTEREST!
Be sure to secure the SUNDAY MERCURY early, before the supply is exhausted.
The SUNDAY MERCURY of to-morrow will also contain a new feature, entitled
RIFLE SHOTS—By an old Campaigner.
Together with
SIX COMPLETE ORIGINAL STORIES,
From the pens of the most celebrated authors; together with a greater amount of choice family reading matter than can be found in any other journal in the world.
Particular attention is also paid to
THE FIREMEN,
THE MILITARY,
OUT-DOOR SPORTS,
&c., &c., &c.,
Including a full report of all the
BASE BALL MATCHES FOR THE WEEK.

JOHN SMITH, Jr., of Arkansas,
still continues to enrich the editorial columns of the SUNDAY MERCURY with his sparkling and racy reminiscences, and
ALL OUR GREAT LOCAL INTERESTS
are fully represented in its columns.
THE SUNDAY MERCURY
has a larger circulation than any other Sunday paper in America. Advertisements (to appear in the whole edition) must be handed in BEFORE SEVEN O'CLOCK THIS EVENING, as we shall be compelled to commence printing at that hour. Office No. 45 Ann-st.

TERRIFIC FEATS
AT
NIAGARA FALLS.
MONS. BLONDIN
Will make a series of
ASCENSIONS AT NIAGARA FALLS,
COMMENCING
JUNE 6, 1860,
Continuing at intervals of two weeks during the Summer, with an entire change of programme from last year's performances. MONS. BLONDIN has been at great expense in fitting up comfortable seats to accommodate
100,000 SPECTATORS!
Above the Whirlpool. This is the most frightful position that could possibly have been selected for these
UNPARALLELED FEATS
Of rope-walking, and will add much to the sublimity of the occasion during the Summer, which will be repeated on each alternate WEDNESDAY of the month. Among the extraordinary feats which
MONS. BLONDIN
Proposes to perform this Summer, will be the daring and most difficult feat to accomplish and never attempted by any other artist, that of walking the entire length over the steam mounted
ON STILTS!
One notice will be given when this wonderful feat will be performed. HARRY COLCORD, Agent.

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For offices, banks, steamboats, hotels and private houses. Water Coolers, both plain and ornamental, of superior quality—will not rust or corrode. Prices less than heretofore. At wholesale and retail by
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

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SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.;
Invite attention to their SPRING STYLES, ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETING, also 3 Ply and Ingrain of every variety of style and grade. English and American Oil Cloths, &c., &c.
Best styles English Velvets, 125 to 160 cents per yard.
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GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
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DIRECT FROM BOHEMIA,
An elegant assortment of Bohemia Glass Flower Tubes.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.

FRENCH GOLD AND PLATED BRACELETS, guard-chains, vest-chains, sleeve-buttons and studs, which look as well as gold, and will wear for years, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

BARTLETT'S BURNISHED HELIX-EYED NEEDLES.
FOR WHEELER & WILSON'S
GROVER & BAKER'S,
HOWE'S, SINGER'S,
AND ALL SEWING MACHINES.
Reduced prices. Wholesale and retail.
No. 421 BROADWAY, CORNER OF CHNAL-ST.

DYSPEPSIA.
All persons afflicted with this distressing malady should at once procure R. SWEET'S REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA, which is a sure cure. It can be had only at OSSORN & SWAN'S, Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st. Price 37 cents per bottle.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS for general debility, loss of appetite and diseases of females. These medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description. King's evil and scrofula in its worst forms yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable medicines. Night sweats, nervous debility, nervous complaints of all kinds, palpitation of the heart, psiatica and colic are speedily cured.
Sold by all druggists.

SILVER SOAP—A PERFECT PREPARATION for cleaning Silver Plate, Jewelry, Mirrors, Marble, &c., far more convenient and effective than any other. Read the following:
BOSTON, May 2, 1859.
MESSRS. SAFFORD & BURDITT:
Gentlemen: After repeated trials of your Silver Soap, we can recommend it as *the best article we have ever seen* for cleaning Plated and Silver Ware. It must soon be used by every family. Yours respectfully,
SHREVE, BROWN & CO.,
(Late Jones, Sail & Co.)
Manufactured only by the SOSTON INODICAL SOAP CO.
Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and others.

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CLUB AND INVERTED NAILS,
SUCCESSFULLY TREATED
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We promise no more than we perform, and give the Highest Testimonials
from physicians and private families who have employed us for the last twenty years.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—NO. 183 CHATham-st., corner of New Bowery. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Twenty-five cents to $5 000 received on deposit. Six Per Cent. interest paid on sums under $500, and Five per Cent. on larger sums.
MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
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STEPHEN PHILBIN, 707 BROADWAY,
Between Washington-place and 4th-st.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER WILL deliver his lecture, *Politics and Religion*, in the Third Reformed Dutch Church, Jersey City, on MONDAY EVENING, June 4, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, at the door only.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE via SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE, per United States steamer ADRIATIC, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 2d day of June, at 12½ o'clock P. M.
JOHN A. DIX, Postmaster.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS cures costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Sold by all druggists.

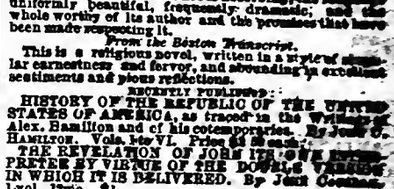
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS cures worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere. Sold by all druggists.

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BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
UP STAIRS.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
Made to Measure at $18 per doz., or Six for $9.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, AT $2 EACH.

P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $16 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50 cents per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50 cents	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

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For the most fashionable, most tasty, best fitting, best made, newest stock, largest assortment of CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS ready-made, and at less prices than at any other establishment in this City, go to
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Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest store in the City. The children's department and custom room not surpassed in this country.

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE
PRICE $80.
REMARKABLE FOR ITS SIMPLICITY.
"Has evident points of superiority as a FAMILY MACHINE over all others."—*Phila. Press.*
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SCROFULA,
SALT-RHEUM,
EFFECTS OF MERCURY,
SCURVY,
SKIN DISEASES,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
FEVER SORES,
NERVOUS DEBILITY,
Or ANY DISEASE arising from an impure state of the Blood, can be permanently eradicated from the system by the use of DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Thousands can vouch for its efficacy in those complaints.
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MERCURIAL DISEASES.
Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla. A single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. Sold by all druggists.

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For medical and private use, distilled in Bourbon County, Ky., expressly for us. Recommended by all physicians.
SARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 PARK ROW.
F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 FRANKLIN ST.
Have made arrangements with the undersigned to supply the trade with
MILLS' BOURBONIA MILLS' BOURBONIA
At their prices, and take pleasure in stating that it can be relied on as being pure and of the best quality of Whisky.
It is an excellent remedial agent for all pulmonary complaints, and will cure asthma, bronchitis, &c.
MILLS' BOURBONIA MILLS' BOURBONIA
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F——A——C——T——S,
In this paper we present to the public unimpeachable testimony establishing the facts that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, REGULATING PILLS and RENOVATING RESOLVENT, are not only positive curatives of the sick afflicted with disease, but that they have in many cases proved to be infallible, and have restored the dying patient to robust health after all other means of medication failed.
TWENTY-FOURTH WITNESS.
TWELVE BLACK MEN RESCUED FROM DEATH.—E. A. KNAPP, Esq., BRASHEAR'S CITY, ST. MARY'S PARISH, LA.
"LOCUST ROADWAY & Co.: I have had twelve black men during the past Summer, in the Swamp near Lake Natchez, La., hewing timber. At the commencement of the work some were afflicted with the bowel complaint, and some, ague and fever. I procured some of your Relief from Plaquemine, and in a short time the men were all well, and so remain. My own cure you will probably recollect; it must have been Inflammatory Rheumatism or Lumbago. One application of the Relief cured it, and I have felt no pain since.
I am, very respectfully yours,
E. A. KNAPP."
R. R. Relief, 25c., 50c., and $1 per bottle.
Regulating Pills, 25c per box.
Resolvent, $1 per bottle.
RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., N. Y.
Sold by E. S. Hutchings, No. 22 Exchange-place, Jersey City, N. J. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS cures dyspepsia, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure, healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; flatulency, loss of appetite, heartburn, headache, restlessness, ill temper, anxiety, languor and melancholy, which are the general symptoms of dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.
Sold by all druggists.

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NOVEL.
"A gem when light burns with a steady brilliancy."
SECOND EDITION NOW READY
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From the Boston Advertiser.
It is one of the best and most interesting novels which has appeared for a long time on this or the other side of the water.
IF CHARLOTTE BRONTE WERE LIVING
the first thought of the reader would be that she had written the story, and had chosen to send it out without her name, by way of whim, to try the discernment of the world.
From the New-York Evening Post.
The book, as we have hinted, is eminently strong. * * * An autobiography, almost faultless in point of style, full of sudden felicities of thought and eloquence, strong, healthy and dramatic.
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The best American novel we have read for a long time is
RUTLEDGE.
It is written with great vigor, and the strong, passionate character of the heroine is portrayed with wonderful skill. There is discrimination and delicate painting in the other characters, each one being far above the common-place sketches that pass for original creations with most of our story tellers.
We assure our readers that "Rutledge" will delight them.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
No. 498 Broadway, New-York.
Copies sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the price by the publishers.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:
BERTHA PERCY, OR LE REPERDANCE.
By MARGARET FIELD. 1 Vol., 12mo., cloth. Price $1 25.
From the Philadelphia Press.
This is a story of heart experiences, thrown into the form of a diary, and in familiar style combining the narrative of action. The romance is absorbing, the scenery uniformly beautiful, frequently dramatic; and the whole worthy of its author and the promises that have been made respecting it.
From the Boston Transcript.
This is a religious novel, written in a style of singular earnestness and fervor, and abounding in excellent sentiments and pious reflections.
RECENTLY PUBLISHED:
HISTORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, as traced in the Writings of Alex. Hamilton and of his contemporaries. By JOHN C. HAMILTON. Vols. I to VI. Price $3 75 each.
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A MANUAL OF CHURCH MUSIC. Containing a choice selection of Chants and Metrical Tunes. Prepared for use in Public and Private Worship. Compiled by WM. H. WALTER. 1 vol., 4to. $3.
A COURSE OF EXERCISES IN ALL PARTS OF FRENCH SYNTAX. By FREDERICK WINKELMANN. 1 vol., 12mo. $1.

JUST PUBLISHED:
HOME TRUTH—No. 1.
A WEEKLY JOURNAL
Religious, political, literary, general. Published for the promotion of individual liberty and independence in all things, subject only to law, human and divine. Contents: The Sunday Question; Error a Lie; A Religion for the People; Close Communion, Singular Institution; "Republicanism" is Crime; Parties—Their Conventions—their Positions with regard to Slavery; The United States a Constitutional Democratic Republic; The Dissolution of the Union; No Public Law of Religion; The Style of our Publication. Price 5 cents. For sale at the Book and Periodical Stores.
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1 Vol., 8vo., illustrated with numerous Steel-plate and Wood-cut Illustrations.
Price—Cloth, $6; Half Calf, $8; Full Calf, $8.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED:
THE HAND-BOOK OF ARTILLERY,
For the service of the United States. (Army and Militia.)
By Capt.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE THIRD STONE HAVE BEEN TURNED out of the church on the plea of being an insane man. I have been nailed to the Magistrates; I have been committed to the Brooklyn City Prison; I have been committed to the Lunatic Asylum; and although I was discharged from each, still, in January, 1856, I have opened in New-York over $10,000, on credit while in England, to search out the authority of the proceedings against me, I had to walk the streets of the city of London all night, with not a penny in my pocket, and nowhere to lay my head, and now owing some 15 debt. I cannot say I own the clothes on my body; and yet for all this I still hold fast mine integrity in the law of God.
DANIEL MILTON.
NOTICE.

Public notice is that beautiful piece of nature, called [illegible] Green Point, about seven minutes [illegible] at ferry, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Whosoever will, let him take of the water freely.
DANIEL MILTON.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF [illegible] and Fulton sts. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and a Prayer Meeting EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lectures on TUESDAY EVENING at 7½ P. M. FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ P. M. FRIDAY EVENING, Prayer meeting at 7½ o'clock. Daily Prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

BROOME-STREET REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.—Now worshiping in the Chapel on the northeast corner of 32d-st. and 8th-av., entrance in 32d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., TO-MORROW MORNING, the pastor, Rev. Perry Shaffer, will preach his fourth Anniversary Sermon. Communion the third Sabbath in June, in the morning.

NOTICE.—BY SPECIAL REQUEST, REV. DR. Newton, of Philadelphia, will repeat, in Christ Church, corner of 20th-st. and 5th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, June 3, the sermon lately preached at the anniversary of the P. E. Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New-York. A collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Mission. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ST. JAMES CHURCH.—REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, pastor, 16th-st., near 6th-av.—Service TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M. At the latter Rev. Dr. Mason will preach. The Anniversary of the Sunday School will be held in the Church at 3½ P. M., at which Rev. C. C. Hoffman, of the African Mission, will deliver an address, to be interpreted by signs to the deaf-mutes of the parish.

JEWISH REASONS FOR FAITH IN THE Messiah "true, proper and propitiatory sacrifice for the living and the dead" will be submitted to the test of scripture and truth by Rev. Dr. McNeil Amy and other friends of a free Bible, in Tilford Hall, 7th-st, between 1st and 2d avs. (near Tompkins Market), TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

FAMILY GATHERING AT 3 P. M. ON SABBATH next, in the Duane-st. M. E. Church. All former pastors and members of this church are cordially invited to be present and take part in the meeting which is to be in the form of a Love-feast. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Seats free for all.

THE SULLIVAN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Being about to remove to their new church, (Washington-square, which will be dedicated on the 10th) will hold final services in the old church throughout the day. SABBATH, the 3d. Preaching, MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Foster. Love Feast at 2 o'clock.

URIAH C. BREWER, PASTOR OF THE Church, will preach in the Christian Chapel, No. [illegible], immediately west of 6th-av., on SUNDAY, June 3, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject A. M. morning—*How can a Man become a Citizen of the Kingdom of Christ?* In the evening—*The Capitol of the Kingdom of Christ.*

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, PASTOR, will preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. In the evening the second doctrinal discourse. Subject—*The Hell of the New Testament.* The public are cordially invited to attend.

IN DODWORTH HALL—PROF. PAYTON Spence, M. D., will lecture. Subject in the morning—*The Soul, its Form, Organization and Relations*; in the evening—*The New Birth Considered as an Evidence of Soul Growth and an Assurance of Immortality.* Afternoon Conference at the same place, at 3 o'clock.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH and baptize in the Chapel of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner 6th-av. and 41st-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and preach again in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The hand of fellowship to new members, and the Lord's Supper; at 3 o'clock P. M.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH, STATE ST., NEAR HOYT-ST., BROOKLYN.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING by Rev. Washington Gladden, of Owego, N. Y. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

A MISSIONARY MEETING WILL BE held in the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av. and 11th-st., on SABBATH EVENING, June 3, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Mr. Rymerson, of the Choctaw Mission, and Rev. Messrs. Mattoon, McDonald and McFarlann, about to sail for the Mission in Siam, are expected to be present.

NORFOLK-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Stanton.—The Pastor, Rev. Wm. Lawrence, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A.M., on *Personal Responsibility*, and at 7½ P.M. on *The Deceitfulness of the Angelic and Human Salvation*. Preaching also in the AFTERNOON, at 3½. Seats free. All are invited to attend.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church.—Between 6th and 7th avs. Sermon on SABBATH EVENING, 3d inst., at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Joseph R. Thompson, of Mount Pleasant, Ohio. In the MORNING at 10½, and in the AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

SPIRITUALISM.—BROOKLYN.—MRS. Sostrander, Trance Medium, will lecture at Clinton Hall, corner Atlantic and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, June 3, at 3½ P. M. and 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Spiritualists, and skeptics particularly, are invited to hear this gifted speaker. Seats free.

NORTH TRINITY CHURCH.—(CHAPEL IN Trenor Hall,) corner of Broadway, entrance to 34th-st. Regular services every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M. Rev. Matthew Hale Smith minister. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. The Bible Class will meet hereafter at 9½ A. M.

THE FOURTH ASSOCIATE REFORMED Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts.—Rev. David Paul, of Mansfield, Ohio, will preach TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING and AFTERNOON, services commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M.

LAWRENCE-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of Lawrence and Tillary sts., Brooklyn.—Rev. A. McClelland, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. on the coming Sabbath. (D. V.) Seats free to strangers, who are cordially invited. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

PILGRIM CHURCH OF NEW-YORK.—Rev. S. A. Barr, Pastor, will preach at Friendship Hall, West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., SABBATH, the 3d inst., at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Cordial invitation extended to all interested.

FOR SALE—A PEW IN THE BRICK CHURCH, on 5th-av., corner 37th-st., (Drs. Spring and Hoge, Pastors,) No. 79 Middle Aisle; valuation $300, price $250, and immediate possession given. Apply to the Sexton, or E. C. SULLEVAN, No. 37 Wall-st., or No. 57 West 37th-st.

CHRISTIAN CONGREGATION—LAMartine Hall, corner of 6th-av. and 29th-st. Services every SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Rev. J. Cummings, editor of the *Christian Messenger* of this City, minister. Rev. Dr. J. H. Rickets, will preach TO-MORROW, June 3.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 4 South 6th-st., corner of Jersey-av., Jersey City. Rev. Geo. C. Lucas, Pastor.—Services TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

THIRD REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 224-st., east of 8th-av., TO-MORROW, Sabbath School exercises at 9 o'clock P. M.; addresses will be made by several distinguished friends of Sabbath Schools. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH—CORner of Grand and Crosby sts.—In the basement of the Church Edwards. Rev. M. Lamanna, Switzerland, will preach in French, in the above church, TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10 o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH, CLINTON HALL, ASTOR PLACE.—Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats all free; in charge of Rev. Reamer G. Dimmick. Residence No. 126 East 21st-st.

REV. ROBINSON SCOTT, DELEGATE from the Irish Wesleyan Conference, will preach in St. Paul's M. E. Church, 44th-st., corner 22d-st., TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the 7th-st. M. E. Church at 7½ o'clock P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—Two or three persons can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board in New-Jersey, on the Central Railroad, near depôt, and one hour's ride from the City. Address JOHN ROYCE, Box No. 60 Post-office.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING TOMORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Geo. Waterbury, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. Geo. L. Taylor. The Lord's Supper will be administered after the morning sermon. Union Prayer Meeting daily from 12 to 1 o'clock.

REV. A. A. WILLETS, (LATE OF PHILADELphia,) having accepted the call from the First Reformed Dutch Church, Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, will preach in that above named Church TO MORROW, (Sunday,) June 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NEW METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 7th-st., between Grand and Broome sts. Rev. James Longking will preach TO MORROW MORNING, 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of 9th-st. and Avenue B. Rev. J. S. Inskip will preach at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sacramental services at 3 in the afternoon. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st., between Delancy and Rivington. Rev. E. Weyert will preach TO MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Mr. Pearne at 3 P. M. Rev. E. Weyert at 7½ P. M. Seats free The public invited.

FRENCH THEATRE—OPEN BROADWAY.—REV. Chas. C. Coes will preach at this place at 4 P. M. Subject—*Evidences of the Love of God.* At 6 P. M. Rev. Dr. Newton will repeat (by request) the sermon delivered at the Academy of Music last Winter. Come early.

REV. J. A. WILLETTS COMMENCES HIS Pastoral services in the First Reformed Dutch Church, Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, TO MORROW. Services in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH MISsion CHURCH—Corner Madison and Gouverneur sts. Services every SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Preachior by Rev. Chas. Whitehead. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, BLEECKER Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts.—There will be no public service in the morning. Bible Class at 2 o'clock and conference meeting at 3 P. M.

THE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN Praying Association will hold their meetings TO MORROW, in the Congregational Methodist Church, in Spring-st., Yonkers. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, (P. E.)—Rev. A. Bloomer Barr, northwest corner of 42d-st. and Broadway. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GOLDBECK'S MUSIC HALL—NO. 765 Broadway. Rev. Milton J. Cook, M. A., a Protestant of the Protestants, will preach at the above place on FAGRATH, June 3 at 3 and 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Heroism of a True Christian Life.*

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, CORNER OF 220 ST. AND 4TH-AV.—Rev. James B. Dunn will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. The evening discourse will be the next in the series on Bible characters. Seats free.

REPENTANCE—THE CASE OF A MURDERER—Will be considered by Rev. Moses Ballou, at the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, corner of Downing, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Morning services at 10½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. Cassey, of Staten Island, will preach TO MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 4, and 8 o'clock. Seats free.

THE FIRST INDEPENDENT SOCIETY, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th st., will meet here after, (commencing TO-DAY,) at 10½ o'clock A. M. Seats free.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE—ON FULTON-Av., near Hoyt-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. William Alvin Bartley, on SUNDAY, June 3. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

REV. FRANK REMINGTON, PASTOR OF the North Baptist Church, will preach at Palace Garden Music Hall 14th-st., near 6th-av., TO-MORROW, at 3½ o'clock P. M

LECTURES.

A. P. I.—MR. RICHARD GROGAN WILL DELIVER this Lecture on *The Irish Orange Institution and its Calumniators*, in Tilford Hall, 7th st., between 2d and 3d avs., (near Tompkins Market,) before the American and Foreign Protestant Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, the 4th June inst. Admission: Gentlemen, 25 cents; Ladies, 12½ cents. Doors open at 7; Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE WAR OF 1812.—A monthly meeting of the Corps will be held at No. 62 Lispenard-st. on MONDAY EVENING, June 4, 1860, at 8 o'clock, to take final action on a reunion of the two Corps. All Veterans honestly disposed to a union are invited to attend.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
Abm. Coleman, Secretary.
A. W. Jones, Colonel.

TO THE ALUMNI MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN WHIG SOCIETY.—Notice is hereby given to the Graduate members of Whig Hall, at Princeton College, that their annual meeting will be held in their Hall on TUESDAY MORNING, June 26, 1860.

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A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to assist in the washing, or would do sewing; understands her business thoroughly; is neat and tidy in her habits; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 445 3d-av., near 32d-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and waiking and assist in washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small family; best City reference. Apply at No. 556 2d av., between 34th and 35th s.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very capable girl, as chamber maid and waitress, or to assist in and ironing wash ing; has an excellent reference; would distance a short n in the country for the Summer. Call 7th-sat No. 212 v -top floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing in a small family; has the best City reference. Address 94 Perry-st.

A CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—AN ENGLISH girl wishes a situation as child's nurse and seamstress, or waitress in a private family. Call for two days at No. 96 Emary-st., in the basement.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A German woman as first-class French cook, in a private family; she understands English and American cooking, all kinds of bread, cake, puddings, paste and cream, desserts, jellies, ices and confectionery. The best of City references as to character and ability. Address No. 116 Wooster st., in the basement.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IS DEsirous to obtain a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, French, English and American cooking; is a first class pastry cook, and understands dessert of all kinds. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 710 Broadway.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups, and game. No objection to a first-class boarding-house, or to go a short distance in the country. Best of City references. Apply at No. 30 5th-st., near Mercer, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as first-class cook; can dress all kinds of game, jellies, ices, soups and desserts, pastry, baking, &c. Best City references. Call at No. 63 East 16th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook; thoroughly understands her business; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required. Call for two days at No. 461 6th-av., between 29th and 29th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 554 2d-av., near 34th st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PLAIN, HUMble, hard-working young woman a situation, in City or country, as good cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, or chamberwork and washing, or laundress. Good reference for each capacity. A home in preference to high wages. Call at No 70 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, this day and Monday. A small girl wants a place to mind children.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook and is willing to assist in washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 213 7th av., near 20th-st.. New York, second floor, back room.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; can come well recommended. Apply at No. 178 East 12th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A inexperior Protestant servant as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; is civil, clean, capable and well recommended. Apply at 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID —WANTED, Situations for a cook and chambermaid, by their present employer, who is about to go to the country, and can give them the very best recommendation. Inquire at No. 18 West 20th-st. this week.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID &c.—WANTed, situations, by two respectable young girls, sisters; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other one as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or nurse and plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 137 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECtable girl wants a situation as cook and laundress; wages $8 per month. Call at No. 242 West 38th-st., between 8th and 10th ave.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a neat, respectable servant girl as cook, washer and ironer, or would not object to do housework in a small family; will be found a most desirable and faithful servant, and highly recommended. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation; is a good plain cook, a first-rate washer and ironer; also a baker. Has good City reference. No objection to a first-class boarding-house, or to go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 30 5th-st., near Mercer, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

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A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation; is a good plain cook, a first-rate washer and ironer; also a baker. Has good City reference. No objection to a first-class boarding-house, or to go a short distance in the country. Call at Murray Hill-place, 4th-av., corner of 30th-st., second floor, front room.

A COMPANION.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT lady is desirous to obtain a situation as companion and attendant to an elderly or invalid lady; would assist in housekeeping, besides making herself generally useful; has no objection to the country. Good references. Address for two days Z., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, THOROUGHly conversant with the English and German languages, and highly recommended in every respect, is desirous of obtaining a situation in the above-mentioned capacity, in which she has had ample experience; salary less an object than kind treatment. Address M. S., verbally or by letter, care of Mr. Westermann No. 416 Broadway, New-York, or No. 144 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

A HOUSEKEEPER—OR AS COMPANION TO An elderly or invalid lady, by a respectable person, well adapted for either, having kept house for her own family a number of years, and having more recently taken care of an invalid lady. Can give good reference, and would not object to the country. Address S. P., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

A HOUSEKEEPERS.—TO FAMILIES GOING to the country: a Protestant man and woman, who can give the highest testimonials as to character, &c., wish to meet with a situation to take charge of a gentleman's house during the Summer months, or would not object to the charge of a tenement house. Apply at St. Paul's Mission, No. 21 Vesey-st.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WOman, whom we can unhesitatingly recommend, desires a situation as housekeeper, either in the country or City. Inquire of B. R. SARLOW, Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper to a single gentleman or widower by a middle-aged English woman; no objection to the country. Address B. A., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Situation wanted, by a smart capable girl, who understands all kinds of housework thoroughly; is neat, industrious and obliging; has two years' references from her last place. Also, a situation wanted for a nice respectable girl, lately landed, who has lived out at service in the old country; will take moderate wages. Apply to MANNING & CO., No. 18 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED BY A SMART and clean middle-aged woman, a situation in a private family. In City or country, as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and is an excellent bread and pastry cook. Apply at No. 486 Broome-st.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a very respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; upright and honest; good reference. Apply at No. 157 Court-st., Brooklyn, first floor.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION to go into the country by a respectable English woman of the housework in a small family. Best of country reference given. Address, from the country only, F. P., Box No. 249 *Times* Office.

A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Wanted, a situation for a respectable young girl as lady's maid and seamstress, to go into the country for the Summer months. She can have the best recommendation from her present employer, No. 394 6th-av., where she can be seen for two days.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman, as first-class laundress, in a first-class family; no objection to go into the country for the Summer months; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 609 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., third floor, back room.

A NURSE.—AN ENGLISH NURSE OF MUCH experience in the care of infants and young children, wants a situation; is accustomed to take the entire charge; can cut and make their clothes; has first-class City reference. Apply at No. 148 East 32d-st., basement, between 2d and 3d ave.

A NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young American girl as child's nurse, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Call at No. 113 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th ave., for two days,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as nurse; will take charge of a baby from its birth, or go out to stress; has no objection to travel with a family this Summer. Call at her present place, No. 9 Clinton-place, one block from Broadway. Can be seen for two days.

A NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY AN American Protestant girl as children's nurse and plain sewing; no objection to go to the country; the best of City reference. Call at No. 155 Hammond-st.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT person, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 11th st., between 1st and 2d ave., room No. 2, second floor.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable girl, as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; is very kind to children; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived nearly 5 years. Can be seen for 2 days, if not engaged, at No. 115 East 16th-st., corner of 1st-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 East 23d st., near 3d-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, By a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and plain seamstress; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its infancy; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 232 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, back room.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or would do light chamberwork and sewing; has no objection to travel with a lady; six years' City reference. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; must be capable and neat. Apply at No. 44 West 17th-st.

A NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by an English Protestant girl, with good City reference; wages $6 to $8 per month. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, EMPLOYMENT by a first-class seamstress, by the day or week; perfectly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and is also a perfect tailoress; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 14 Norfolk-st., corner of Hester. In the candy-store, or a note sent to A. B. E., will be attended to for one week.

A SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED AND competent woman wishes to obtain a situation as seamstress and to take charge of grown children; can cut and fit their clothes; can give the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 137 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, back room.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing; would be willing to assist in the chamber work; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 65½ Clinton-st., near Delancey.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-RATE SEAMstress wants a situation in consequence of the family where she is at present employed going into the country. Apply at No 6 Remsen st., Brooklyn.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a young woman; would assist in chamberwork and waiting if desired. Apply at No. 61 West 12th-st. Would like to go to the country.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady, a situation as seamstress in the country; understands all kinds of sewing. Address, by note, M. M. O'DONELL, No. 264 Delancy-st.

A WET NURSE.—A YOUNG MARRIED WOman wants a situation as wet nurse; her babe is between three and four months old. Apply at No 114 7th-av., corner of 18th-st., third floor, back room; can be seen for two days.

A WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman wants a situation as wet nurse; can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 201 East 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, as waitress; is competents to take charge of dining-room and parlors; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 710 Broadway.

MALES.

A BUTLER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS Butler, by a steady, respectable man—(English;) thoroughly understands his business; has the very best City reference. Address BUTLER, Box 194 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION Wanted by a respectable man who thoroughly understands his business; has the highest recommendation as to character and capability, and the very best of City reference from his last employer; has lived several years with one family, has no objection to go to the country. Address C. A., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION is wanted by a young man in a private family; has lived with the first families in this City; he thoroughly understands his business; is a good and careful driver, and is willing to go to the country for the Summer: has the best City reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Address, for two days, J. S., Box No 250 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION is wanted by a Protestant young man, in a private family; has lived with the first families in this City; he thoroughly understands his business, is a good and careful driver, and is willing to go to the country for the Summer; has the best City reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Call or address, for two days, at No. 479 East 4th-st., near 1st-av., in the store.

A COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman, who understands his business thoroughly, in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the garden, &c.; would take care of a cow and make himself generally useful; would prefer the country; has satisfactory reference. Address M. C., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation as coachman; understands his business perfectly well and plain gardening; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference for the last three years from his last employer. Address E. P., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of references from his last place, where he lived 4 years; has no objection to go to the country. Apply at Wilson's livery stable, corner of Bleecker and Crosby sts.

A COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN GOING Abroad wishes to procure a situation for an experienced coachman; the man is a capital groom, attentive, obedient and neat. Apply at the stable, No. 113 East 21st.

A COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A RELIable competent young man, a situation as good coachman, or coachman and gardener; is a first-class careful driver, and a good vegetable gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; best references for honesty, sobriety, and capability; no objection to any part of the country. Call, or address J. S., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation, by a Scotchman who perfectly understands his business; has good reference; has no objection to going to the country, and would be willing to make himself useful to his employer. Address A. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable married man, as coachman or gardener; having much experience, is fully competent. Refers to last employers. Address W. BEHAN, Box No. 2,573 Post-office, New-York.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; is of agreeable disposition; has no objections to the country, and can produce the best of City reference from his last employer, with whom he has lived for two years. Address M. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a Protestant man; understands his business well; has no objections to the country; has the best of City reference; is a good gardener, and willing to make himself generally useful in every respect. Address G., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED A situation as coachman and groom, is willing to go to any part of the country; will make himself obliging; can give good City reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTestant man and wife; both are first-class; will be found willing and obliging, can be highly recommended in every respect; City or country no object. Apply, for two days, at No. 87 7th-st., or address J. M. D., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

A FARMER, &c.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, willing to make himself useful, wishes a situation in the country; can drive; understands the care of horses and cattle, farming, &c; is also willing to make himself useful about the house. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A FARMER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man, 19 years of age; understands farming and the care of horses, and would make himself generally useful. Address J. W, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a sober, industrious, single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and cow if required, and can keep a gentleman's place in good order; has had many years' experience both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

A GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man to take care of horses; is willing to make himself generally useful; country preferred. Address G. A., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

A GROOM OR COACHMAN.—A YOUNG man, aged 21 years, and with a good character of 2½ years' standing, wishes for immediate employment as groom or coachman; is thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful in the garden or house. Apply at St. Paul's Mission, No. 29 Vesey-st., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., for two days.

A PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man as light porter in a wholesale store or at some mechanical business; can be seen any evening this week from 7 to 9 o'clock, or address JOHN CLEVERLEY, No. 427 West 26th-st.

A WRAPPER WRITER.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young man as wrapper writer in a publication office; has been in that capacity for the last five years; or as light porter in a wholesale or retail store; can write a good hand and keep accounts, if required, and would make himself useful in any establishment where his services might be required. Best references can be given. Address J. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a young man of steady habits and long experience in London and New-York, in any private family; he has the best of reference of long services in the City. He can be seen, for two days, at No. 811 Broadway, or at No. 196 Bowery, from 10 to 4 o'clock. Inquire for J. D.

A WAITER OR LIGHT PORTER.—Wanted, a situation as waiter, by a young man 23 years of age, in a watering-place in the country, or would like a light porter's place; is well acquainted with his duties in either situation. Address J. M. H., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young man desires a situation as waiter in a private family; has very good City reference, and no objection to going to the country. Address C. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS attended one course of medical lectures in the New-York University, and has had five years experience in the retail drug business, is desirous of studying medicine with some physician where he can take charge of a drug store, or be otherwise useful; is willing to go to the country. Address J. B., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

TO PUBLISHING HOUSES AND OTHERS.—A young man who has been engaged for the past three years as mail writer in one of the leading storypapers, would like to get a like situation, or as collector or copyist in some law office; the best of references given as to honesty, &c. Address L. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

PROFESSIONAL OR MERCANTILE EMployment wanted for a youth as reporter, collector and amanuensis; writes neatly and rapidly. Address SHORT-HAND, Box No. 130 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

COOK WANTED TO GO TO YONKERS.—She must thoroughly understand cooking and be a good laundress. Good references required. Apply at No. 18 Exchange-place, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

A BOY.—WANTED, A COLORED BOY, ABOUT 14 years of age, to attend door, run of errands, and make himself useful; neat of appearance, and of respectable parents. Inquire of D. M. DAVIDSON, No. 341 East 18th st., between 8 and 9 o'clock A. M.

BOY WANTED—IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE. Apply, between 9 and 10 o'clock, A. M., this day, at No. 120 Nassau-st., to E. B. SHAFER.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A STEADY, CApable woman, to do general housework in a small private family in Brooklyn, or a housekeeper who is willing to do the work. To a competent person a good home and liberal wages will be offered. Washing put out if required. Apply in Quincy-st., first house east of Bedford-av.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT NURSE and seamstress. Inquire at No. 16 Lexington-av., between 9 and 11 A. M.

A CHILD'S NURSE AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a Protestant woman as child's nurse and waitress; one with good recommendations can apply at No. 25 Washington-square, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS laundress by a private family a short distance from the City. State who lived with, and if willing to remain the year round. Address A. M. C., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A WAITRESS IN A FIRST-class ice cream saloon and ladies' restaurant. A person of steady habits, good references, and who understands the business; none others need apply at HALL'S Steam Ice Cream Saloon, No. 188 Chatham-st.

WANTED—A TRUSTWORTHY YOUNG MAN, OF good habits, and a good penman, to take charge of a large business; liberal wages will be given to any person suitable. For further particulars address, inclosing stamp, to PORTER & COOLEY, Box No. 267 Clinton, N. Y.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD FOREMAN track-layers and one station superintendent. Apply at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 56 Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

LIGHTE & BRADSBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
These Instruments have taken sixteen first premiums, gold and silver medals, within the *last four years*. In competition with pianos of the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Among the judges were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. A. Wollenhaupt, and other musical celebrities.
ST. & SONS do not refer to artists who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as all will know full well the much important improvements have been made in pianos *quite recently*, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same position at the present time.
We subjoin the following certificate, given within the last six months, by nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians now residing in this country:
"The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvements in Grand Pianos invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:
1. That, as the result of the said improvement, the voice of the piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.
2. The sound by STEINWAY'S improvement is much more even, less harsh stronger and much better prolonged than that realized in any other piano with which we are acquainted.
3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. STEINWAY as a most novel, ingenious and important. No piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe.

GUSTAV SATTER,	WILLIAM MASON,
B. B. MILLS,	JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM SAAR,	ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL,	GEO. W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING,	CARL SERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW,	HENRY C. TIMM,
And many others."	

Each instrument warranted for the term of five years. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 652 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

1862 T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS. 1862
Justly celebrated for their intrinsic merits and excellence.
WAREROOMS IN THE BIBLE HOUSE,
Corner of 9th-st. and 4th-av.
N. B.—Send for a circular with description of styles, prices, and list of references.

STEINWAY & SON'S GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 361 and 543 Broadway, New-York.
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments.

LINDEMAN & SONS, No. 436 BROADWAY.—Who have been established for twenty-five years as manufacturers, take pleasure in offering their new scale over-strung, full iron-framed PIANOS, which combine beauty with equality, power of tone, and elasticity of touch. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following eminent artists: Max Maretzek, Wm. G. Dietrich, John N. Pattison, Gus. Stoeckel, Charles B. Williams, Wm. K. Bassford.

TILLMAN'S MUSICAL TREATISE AND TONOMETER.—A new exposition of the Philosophy of Sound, adapted to the wants of all classes of musicians. Pianists will find in it novel illustrations applicable to their favorite instrument.
It has already been indorsed and recommended by the most prominent composers and artists.
For sale at all the principal music stores, and wholesale at No. 7 Spruce-st., New-York.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 488 Broadway,
Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

MUSIC.—A LADY HIGHLY QUALIFIED TO teach the piano and singing, will receive a few pupils at her residence, for $2 per month, with privilege of practice; at the residence of pupils $12 per quarter. No. 2 West 41st-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 427 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $150.
Call and see them.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTES, for the Violin Piano, for sale at the music-store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, between Prince and Spring sts.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 497 East 13th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

STATIONERS.

DAVID WALKER, STATIONER, PRINTER, and Blank-Book Manufacturer, No. 2 Park-place, under the Broadway Bank. EACH and Commission Rooms NOTICES in good variety.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ITALIAN OPERA.
CORTESI—MUSIANI. GRAND COMBINATION.
Mme CORTESI has the honor of announcing that she has rented from the Directors the Academy of Music, for A LIMITED NUMBER OF PERFORMANCES, Commencing MONDAY, June 4, for the purpose of introducing to the American public the great Tenor,
SIGNOR MUSIANI,
who has made an immense sensation during the late opera season in Havana.
MME. CORTESI,
In returning her sincere thanks for the great favor with which she has been received at her two former visits in New-York, at the Academy of Music, trusts that she will meet with a liberal patronage, which she will endeavor to deserve through the perfection and completeness of the Operas to be produced, and the merit of the artists engaged.
Mme. CORTESI has much pleasure in being able to state that in addition to the artists forming her own company, she has engaged the favorite contralto,
MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
The great basso,
SIGNOR SUSINI,
The favorite baritone
SIGNOR AMODIO,
The celebrated bassa profunda,
SIGNOR MANNI,
SIGNOR SBRIGLIA, SIGNOR TAMARO,
BAGILI, BELLINI, &c., &c.
Musical Director and Conductor.....SIG. MUZIO
Manager and Musical Director.....SIG. SEEVADIO
MONDAY, June 4, 1860,
Will be presented Donizetti's grand opera, in three acts, of
IL POLIUTO.
THE MARTYRS.
Characters:

Paulino	Mme. Cortesi
Poiputus	Sig. Musiani
Severus	Sig. Amodio
Selix	Sig. Heaster
Nearcus	Sig. Mapis
Callisthenes	Sig Naani
People, Christians, Priests, Lictors.	
Condnctor	Big. MUZIO

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra.
Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
The Sale of Tickets commences this morning, at Sibell's, No. 13 Wall-st.; C. Breosing's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Box-office of the Academy of Music.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; the opera commences at 8.
NO FREE LIST EXCEPT THE PRESS.

WINTER GARDEN.
MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA.
SATURDAY, June 2, at 1 o'clock,
Last Grand Gala
MATINEE,
MOST POSITIVELY,
1 MANNADIERI.
(The libretto founded on Schiller's celebrated Drama, "The Robbers")

Signora Oliviera	as	Amel a
Signor Ressi Guerra	as	Carlo di Moor
Signor Luisia	as	Francesco di Moor
Signor Marandola	as	Conte di Moor
CONDUCTOR		CARL ANSCHUTZ

Doors open at 12; to commence at 1 o'clock
Tickets of admission to all parts of the house $1
No reserved seats.
Tickets can be procured at the usual ticket offices.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
NOTICE
Change of time in commencing during the rest of the Season.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT,
AND
EVERY NIGHT
The new and original Comic Drama, called the
OVERLAND ROUTE,
By TOM TAYLOR.
Scenery by J. R. Isherwood, and S. L. Culbert.

Tom Dexter, an adventurer	Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir Solomon Fraser, K. C. B., ex-resident at several Courts	Mr. Blake
Major McTurk	Mr. Brougham
Mr. Lovibond, a Singapore merchant	Mr. Walcot
Mr. Colepepper, Commissioner of the Budgerpore District	Mr. Dyott
Capt. Clavering, of the Commander in Chief's fleet	Mr. Floyd
Melaskin, a detective	Mr. Sloan
Capt. Smart, of the P and O. steamer Simoom	Mr. Lorraine
Limpet, Sir Solomon's man	Mr. Young
Mr. Hardisty, first officer of the Simoom	Mr. Bernard
Tottle, head steward	Mr. Baker
Stewards, mates, lascars, passengers, &c., &c.	
Mrs. Sabright	Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Lovibond	Miss Mary Gannon
Miss Colepepper	Mrs. Sloan
Mrs. Rabbits	Mrs. Young
Mrs Grimwood	Miss Tree
First Ayah	Miss Carman
Second Ayah	Miss Pine

Female passengers, &c., &c.
ACT I.
THE SALOON OF THE SIMOOM.
UNDER THE POOP DECK.
ACT II.
THE POOP-DECK OF THE SIMOOM.
Towards Evening.
A TROPICAL SUNSET SKY.
Evening in the Red Sea.
ACT III.
CORAL REEF IN THE RED SEA.
Morning.
STRIKING TABLEAU AND FINALE.
OBSERVE!!!
Seats may be secured at the Box-office
TWELVE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
NOTICE.—With the exception of the Press, the Free List is entirely suspended.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
Stage Manager.....JAMES SIMMONS.
Musical Director.....T. BAKER.
Scenic Artist.....MR. HAYES.
Positively the Last Night.
SATURDAY, June 2,
Of Planche's brilliant burlesque of
THE INVISIBLE PRINCE,
Or, The Island of Tranquil Delights; in which
Mrs. JOHN WOOD and
Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
Will appear, supported by
A TALENTED COMPANY.
The performances will commence with Morton's eccentric farce of
LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS.
Mr. Golighty.....Mr. Jefferson.
Doors open at 7½, commencing at 8 o'clock *precisely*.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors, Messrs. G. L.

THE SLOOP MURDERS.

ALBERT W. HICKS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Receives from His Brother and the Mother of his Wife—Verses by the Prisoner, Indicating a Previous Crime.

Yesterday being the time appointed for the sentence of ALBERT W. HICKS, the master of the schooner H. A. Johnson, convicted of robbery on the high seas, in connection with the murders of Capt. BUNN and his mate WATTS, in March last, the United States Circuit Court-room, and the lobby adjoining, was crowded with spectators, hundreds being unable to obtain admission, though they contrived to obtain a hasty glance of the prisoner as he was brought into and led forth from the Court.

Judge SMALLEY having taken his seat upon the bench, Judge ROOSEVELT, United States District Attorney, rose and said:

If it please the Court, it is now my duty, and my painful duty as an officer of the United States, to make for the judgment which the law has affixed as a punishment to the crime of piracy upon the high seas in the case of Albert W. Hicks. The prisoner has been found guilty of the crime, and to that the law assigned the punishment of death, and no other punishment. It has left no discretion to the Court, as there is none with the jury or the District-Attorney. Were it an ordinary case I should make this application with great pain. Capital punishments are not familiar with me, nor with the community; and for the crime of robbery on the high seas, dangerous though it may be, if it stood by itself, the feeling of the community would be against inflicting the punishment of death, and would be in this case were it not for the surrounding circumstances. In making this application I do it with the knowledge, for with this verdict before us we have the legal knowledge, as we have also the moral knowledge, that though the charge is one of piracy, it involves also a charge of the murder of three men in cold blood, for the mare, I had almost said paltry, consideration of $150, some old clothes, and an old watch. Three men have been deprived of their lives, unwarned, probably in the dead of night, when the perpetrator incurred no seeming risk of detection, men who had been his comrades, with whom he had broken bread for days and days—these men were ruthlessly, cruelly and surreptitiously deprived of their lives, and one of them when this enough remained, not to defend himself, but to struggle for life, and while clinging to the side of the vessel and pleading for mercy, had his hand chopped off by the man who had previously murdered his companions. In such a case I should feel authorized to ask for the highest punishment of the law, if the law had provided for any degrees in the punishment of the offence.

The Clerk then asked Hicks if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him?

Hicks rose when his name was called, and answered in a voice in which not the slightest tremor was perceptible: "No! I have nothing to say."

Judge SMALLEY then pronounced sentence as follows:

You, Albert W. Hicks, otherwise Wm. Johnson, have been indicted by the Grand Jury for this District for robbery and piracy on the high seas. You have had a patient and fair trial before an honest jury of your country. You have been defended by able counsel with zeal and fidelity, but found guilty.

The evidence against you was so strong, clear and conclusive that no one who heard it could doubt as to the correctness of the verdict. The evidence also established beyond a moral or rational doubt that, in order to accomplish the robbery, you were guilty of a triple murder; that to enable you to possess yourself of the paltry sum of $150 in money and some articles of clothing not your own, you, the first officer of the sloop in which you sailed, as she was proceeding to sea, in the stillness of the night, and under its cover, in cold blood and without provocation, murdered three innocent, unoffensive persons, and threw them into the sea; and the next morning attempted escape with your blood-stained pinnder. But the finger of Providence seems to have followed you, and pointed you out to the guardians of the law. You were pursued, arrested and most of your ill gotten gains found upon you, and identified by the most unmistakable evidence as the property and clothing of the missing, and as it appeared on the trial, murdered men. The annals of crime present few cases of greater atrocity and horror.

For this most inhuman and revolting violation of the laws of your country and of the great Ruler of the universe, you must soon and justly pay the forfeit of your life. The crime is of such an aggravated character and your guilt is so certain and incontestible, that you must not hope anything from Executive clemency. The Court, therefore, would urge you to earnestly and sincerely devote the little time that may yet remain to you of life, to repentance and preparing to meet your last and final Judge.

The sentence of the law and the Court is that you be taken from this place to the prison from whence you came, there kept in close confinement until Friday, the 13th day of July next, and on that day taken from thence to Ellis' Island or to Bedloe's Island, in the Bay of New-York, as the Marshal for this District may elect, and there, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, be hung by the neck until you are dead.

Hicks preserved the same unmoved demeanor throughout the sentence, and was removed without any change in his appearance or action.

In connection with the history of this great criminal, and the murders of which he is guilty, the following letter, written to his counsel, Messrs. GRAVES and SAYLES, by his brother ARNOLD, will be found interesting:

EAST KILLINGLY, Thursday, April 26, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: I received your letter of the 24th, in regard to my brother's present circumstances and future prospects; and in reply would say that no one can feel more keenly in regard to his condition than I do—but justice must, in my case at least, triumph over brotherly love. The chain of circumstances against him is conclusive proof, yea, more than that, that he is guilty of the crimes preferred against him. You speak of his case as looking more favorable than it did; but I do not understand that anything has come to light to make an impression on the public mind that he is innocent. The only way for him to evade the arm of justice is in regard to the point of jurisdiction, and every one must be aware, if that point can be settled so as to bring him to trial, there is no escape. Believe me, gentlemen, if I had a princely fortune, and believed, or had the least reason to believe, that my brother was innocent, I would willingly sacrifice it all in his behalf; but when a man so far forgets his duty to God and man as to stain his hands with human blood, though he were my own brother, I would sign his death-warrant.

You may think these are unnatural feelings for one brother to have toward another, but in reply, I would say, unnatural deeds produce unnatural feelings; and though it pains me to tha very heart when I reflect on his condition, yet when, in my imagination, I see the ghosts of Capt. BUNN and the two WATTS boys arise from their watery beds, and point to him as the unmistakable cause—and when I contemplate the anguish and suffering of the friends of these murdered men, all my finer feelings vanish, and I sincerely hope that he will never escape through the weakness of the law.

In regard to our circumstances you have been misinformed. There is not one of his brothers that is in a situation to help defend him, even if he were innocent. As to his wife and child, though strangers to us, they have our warmest sympathies in this trying affair, and I would afford them substantial aid, if I were in circumstances to admit of it. For proof of our circumstances, and that myself and brothers are not such as you have been led to believe, I refer you to ALONZO M. PAINE, Judge of Probate, and Dr. E. A. BILL, Postmaster at East Killingly, Conn.

After having thus written my honest feelings in regard to my unnatural brother's affairs, allow me to subscribe myself,

Gentleman,
Your obedient servant,
Signed, ARNOLD HICKS.

P. S. In the absence of other counsel, I suppose the Court will assign him able counsel to defend him.
A. H."

Notwithstanding the tenor of this letter, Messrs. GRAVES and SAYLES conducted the case, going to Fall River and other places to procure testimony to prove an *alibi*, which HICKS assured them could be obtained, but which they utterly failed to find. Mr. SAYLES expresses great commiseration for the truly unfortunate wife and child of HICKS, who, as if to add to the last crushing blow to her misfortunes, received from her mother the following letter in reply to one asking for assistance and sympathy in her trouble:

ALBANY, April 18, 1860.

From your broken-hearted mother I understand that your husband is charged of a very serious crime, and as you want me to direct you how to act, I cannot advise you, under such circumstances, how to act. You have always been wanting something since you got married to him. You were at one time over one hundred dollars, and you would take all SAYLES has and would do no good. I have got nothing for you, nor for myself, and has to depend on a strange man for my own support, as none of my children would support me; and as you want to be advised, I cannot say what is best for you to do, unless you adopt your child and live out. I cannot do nothing for you, and as for your sister and SAYLES, they do not want to hear any more from you and JOHNSON, for he got tired keeping you and him, and done no good, and as besides SAYLES does not want you to come near him. He thinks a great disgrace of such a thing; he has a very large family to support, and you cannot expect anything from him. You would not take his advice, he told you not to marry JOHNSON, as you knew nothing about him; so as you made your bed, you must lie. You are young, and go to work; you will be better without JOHNSON, anyways; and if you think you cannot work, there is a place, for you can go to the Shakers, and have a good home there. But I think there is no chance for him to escape, so I have no more to say, but remain your mother to death,

REBECCA BUNTING.

I tell you not to expect anything from SAYLES, for he is very angry, indeed.

As an appropriate conclusion to this extraordinary case, we append some stanzas of a song composed by HICKS, and dictated to our reporter during his interview with him yesterday in the Tombs.

"My own, my dear loved mother!
If I could see thy face,
I'd kiss thy lips in tenderness,
And take my last embrace.

I'd bathe thee in my awful grief,
Before my fatal hour,
I'd then submit myself to God—
His holy will and power.

Near the town of Foster,
Is the place where I was born,
But here in New-York City
I'll end my days in scorn.

I shipped on board the *Saladin*,
As you may understand,
Bound to South America,
Captain KENRIN in command.

We arrived in that country
Without undue delay,
When FREDRIX came on board.
Ah! cursed be that day!

He first persuaded us
To do that horrid crime;
We could then have prevented it,
If we'd begun in time.

I stained my hands in human blood,
Which I do not deny;
I shed the blood of innocence,
For which I have to die."

On being questioned by Mr. SAYLES as to what this meant, HICKS became very much confused, and without any explanation dictated the following:

"They led them up the plank,
Unto the fatal stand,
And there they viewed the ocean,
Also the pleasant land.

A cord adjusted through the ring
Then stopped their mortal breath;
Forthwith the whole were launched
Into the jaws of death."

The foregoing lines evidently allude to some dark and mysterious event in the career of HICKS, which hereafter will, probably, be fully explained in a confession to his counsel. The lines, as well as the foregoing letters, have been made public by permission of HICKS himself. He assures his counsel that he will not commit suicide, but that he will die like a man.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SALE AT TARRYTOWN OF THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE JOHN G. BOKER.—The country seat of the late JOHN G. BOKER—prominently known to the public by his ownership of the Art Union Gallery, and disowning his daughter MARY ANN, who married JOHN DEAN, his coachman—situated a short distance above Tarrytown, on the Hudson River, was yesterday sold at auction. From Commodore PERRY, who formerly resided there, Mr. BOKER purchased the place. It comprises 94 acres of land, well wooded and diversified with meadows, lawns, gardens and fishing ponds. The mansion is built of stone, in the gothic style, with tower, porticoes, and bay-windows. The Hudson River Railroad cars were loaded with leading Metropolitan merchants and capitalists, who attended the sale, the former anxious to secure a splendid rural residence for their families, and the latter moved thither by the spirit of speculation. A good number of metropolitan MIS. Toodles were likewise on the ground, the seductive fascinations of a possible good bargain drawing them as surely there as the needle is attracted to the magnet. The magnet by their case was the Cataloguing for sale of the entire household furniture, from the carpets, statuettes and carved rosewood sofas of the parlor to the straw mattress in the "coachman's room." The house and land were sold first, Mr. HENRY H. LEEDS being the auctioneer. The bidding was spirited, jumping at first several thousand dollars a bid, and gradually lessening, till the two were knocked down for $91,000. For the furniture there prevailed strong competition, many articles selling for twice their value. Altogether the sale resulted much better than was anticipated, and, with the jokes of Mr. LEEDS and a collation given to purchasers, afforded a pleasant visit to the hosts who went there.

A SUCCESSFUL CASE OF TRACHEOTOMY—AN INTERESTING OPERATION.—DR. WM. H. VAN BUREN has recently performed a successful operation upon a child of Mr. FOLEY, the gold pen manufacturer, at his residence in Lexington-avenue. The child, a fine little boy three and a half years old, for two or three days seemed to have, as the parents thought, a slight cold and cough. No alarm was felt for his safety until Wednesday, May 9, when the disease evidently assuming a serious character, Dr. VAN BUREN was sent for and immediately pronounced it a most dangerous case of membraneous croup. Everything possible was done to remove the obstruction, but without success. On Friday night, May 11, at 10 o'clock, the child began to sink rapidly, and without relief would undoubtedly have been choked to death within five or six hours. At this time Dr. VAN BUREN and Dr. GEO. T. ELLIOTT held a consultation, and soon after 12 o'clock, they, assisted by Doctors FOSTER, SWIFT and HAWTHORNE, commenced the operation called "Tracheotomy," placing the little fellow under the influence of chloroform. He made an incision in the throat and introduced a silver tube about three inches long and one half an inch in diameter, into the wind pipe below the obstruction. This being accomplished the child began to breathe freely through the tube, and soon revived and became quite comfortable. The membraneous matter now began to give way above the tube, and dropping down was coughed up through the tube. This continued several days, until Friday, 18th, when the tube was removed, the incision commenced healing rapidly, and now, two weeks after the operation, the little fellow is almost as well and chatty as if nothing had happened to him.

SAVE YOUR HALF-DOLLARS.—Under the Presidency of Mr. GEORGE FOLSOM, with Messrs. ANDREAS WILLMAN and DANIEL BUTTERFIELD for Vice-Presidents, and SEYMOUR A. BUNCE for Cashier, a new Savings Bank, to be called "The Citizens'" will be opened this morning, at No. 13 Avenue A. Deposits will be received in any amount from fifty cents, which everybody has, to five thousand dollars, which everybody has not. But the saving of fifty cents, commenced in time, has led to the accumulation of much larger sums than five thousand dollars. Our young readers may take note of this. Under the charter of the Bank the trustees are neither allowed to borrow the money themselves, nor lend it on any securities except Federal, State, or City Government, and on bond and mortgages on improved real estate in the City of New-York, worth double the amount loaned. Some of our most respectable citizens are among the trustees.

THE VIOLATORS OF THE LIQUOR LAW.—Yesterday, the parties who were indicted at the early part of the late term of the Court of General Sessions, by the Grand Jury, and arraigned before City Judge RUSSELL, for violation of the Sunday law by the sale of intoxicating liquors, were to have been heard, through their counsel, *on a writ of habeas corpus* before that magistrate, in Chambers, but there being no traverse to the return of Officer MINER, upon whom a writ was served for their arrest, the Judge discharged them. Mr. ANTHON, the Assistant District Attorney, gave notice that he would bring them before Recorder BARNARD on Friday next, in the Court of Sessions. If a conviction should then take place, LINDENMULLER, HOTH and HAMAN, of the Volks' Garten, and other places of Sunday amusement in the Bowery, with the other defendants, will possibly plead guilty.

VACCINATIONS AT THE CITY DISPENSARIES.—There are five Dispensaries in the City—the New-York, corner of Centre and White streets; the Northern, corner of Christopher-street and Waverley-place; the Eastern, corner of Lndlow and Essex street; the Demilt, corner of Twenty-third-street and Second-avenne, and the Northwestern, in Eighth-avenue, near Thirty-ninth-street. On the 23d of last month the annual free vaccinations commenced, a notice to which effect was issued by Mayor WOOD. Thus far there have been vaccinated, at the New-York Dispensary, 901; at the Northern, 1,106; at the Eastern, 931; at the Demilt, 211, and at the Northwestern, 200—making the total thus far vaccinated since the Mayor's notice, 3,349. The free vaccinations, which has been the practice ever since the foundation of the institutions—the New-York Dispensary having been founded in 1791—are continued during the year. Last year the total vaccinations were 12,667.

NO MORE BOTTLE-STEALING.—The dealers in root beer, sarsaparilla, cider, porter, and other articles requiring the use of large numbers of bottles have been greatly annoyed in years past by the loss of bottles, either by exchange or the efforts of junk-dealers, who would purchase them and impudently demand that the owners should purchase their own property back. Heretofore, owing to the defects in the law, there has been no available remedy, but the last Legislature enacted a statute, providing summary punishment for all junk-dealers or others found in possession of bottles whose marks indicate other owners. The bottle-owners, to the number of thirty-four, have formed an association far mutual protection, agreeing to exchange such bottles as may come in possession of either in the course of business. The offending junk-dealers and others outside the association, who steal bottles, are to be summarily punished.

THE CITY OFFICIALS AND SCHOOL TEACHERS TO BE PAID.—The wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster, and the feuds of the Capulets and the Montaguee, are known to history and the drama; but the controversy, originated and fomented by Mayor WOOD, between Messrs. STOUT and PLATT, concerning the City Chamberlaincy, is of our own time, and threatened, yesterday, (which was the City pay day,) to make itself too familiar with the hearths and homes of the clerks of City offices and the teachers of the Public Schools. Let all such crack their eggs and eat their bread and butter, this morning, with lightness of heart. They will be paid on Monday next, by special arrangement between the Mayor and Comptroller.

FIGHT BETWEEN KING AND WOODS.—GEORGE KING and JAKE WOODS left this City, last evening, for East New-York, where they will fight, if the Police do not interfere, for $500 aside. It will be remembered that these pugilists were to have had their "mill" on Monday last, in New-Jersey, but were disappointed by police interference. Since then mutual friends arranged this match, and, although Inspector CARPENTER promptly notified Inspector FOLK, of Brooklyn, it is more than probable that the disgraceful exhibition will come off.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS.—The Unsafe Building Commission, of which Mr. JONAS M. PHILLIPS is the President, held their first meeting yesterday, in Room No. 25 Cooper Institute, but transacted no business. Three applications were transmitted for them to commence their investigations upon when they become organized. Under certain restrictions and penalties, the law requires that all plans for new buildings, or alterations of old buildings, shall be submitted to them.

RAILROAD IN STATEN ISLAND.—The Staten Island Company celebrate the completion of their road to-day by an excursion. The train will start at 11 A. M., on the arrival of the ferry-boat at Vanderbilt's Landing, and return at 4 P. M. Music, of course, and refreshments, and, if a fair day, a pleasant trip. The railroad intersects the "backwoods" and hitherto "unexplored portions" of the island.

ORDINATIONS BY THE PROVISIONAL BISHOP.—Yesterday the Right Rev. Bishop POTTER held an ordination at St. John's Chapel, and conferred the order of Deacon on Revs. SAMUEL J. CORNELLIS, ALVISE WISWALL and THEODORE F. COMPTON. Several of the Episcopal clergy of the City took part in the introductory services.

NATIONAL MEDICAL GATHERING.—The American Medical Association will convene at New-Haven on Tuesday, June 5. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company have issued tickets for all physicians attending the Convention at $1 65 each, including return ticket—good until the 9th inst.

FIELD-DAY OF THE SECOND BRIGADE.—On Monday, the Fourth (Artillery) Regiment, and the Fifth and Sixth Regiments, (Infantry,) comprising the Second Brigade New-York State Militia, will turn out in full dress for parade and evolutions of the line. Hamilton-square will be the scene of their exploits.

OPENING OF A SAVINGS BANK.—The Citizens' Svaings Bank, which has been established a short time for the benefit of the German population, at No. 13 Avenue A, will be opened for business transactions this morning.

"WHAT A BLIND MAN SAW."—This amusing lecture will be repeated by Rev. Mr. MELBURN on Monday evening, at the Cooper Institute, with the "Court of Death" as an additional attraction.

Police Reports.

AN INCORRIGIBLE YOUTH.

Some months since William H. Little, a young man employed in the banking-house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., was apprehended for stealing $3,000, which he had been instructed to deposit in one of the City Banks. In the trial of the case at the Court of General Sessions, Little was used as a witness for the State, and his testimony resulted in the conviction of another party who had been his confederate in the robbery, while he, upon a promise of reformation and with good advice from the Court, was restored to liberty. On Thursday, however, he was again arrested by Detective Young, at the instance of his uncle, Mr. Miller, of Goshen, Orange County, who charges him with having broken open a trunk and stolen therefrom $100, with which he fled to this City. He is now in prison awaiting an examination, and it is probable that in this case he will pay the penalty for his dishonesty.

ENCOUNTER WITH KNIVES.

A number of ruffians engaged in a general fight early yesterday morning at the foot of Leroy-street, which finally narrowed down to a combat with pocket knives between James Kane and Robert Scott, two of the gang. The encounter for a time was desperate, but Scott was the first to cry "enough," having received several terrible gashes upon his face and body. The victor and spectators then left him, and he was found some time afterwards by Officer Van Orden, of the Ninth Precinct, sitting on doorstep, bleeding profusely and perfectly insensible. A surgeon rendered him some relief, after which he was removed to the New-York Hospital. Kane was subsequently arrested and committed pending an examination, and the Police are searching for the witnesses of the affray.

ANOTHER PRIZE FIGHT SPOILED.

It was rumored about town on Thursday evening, that William Holland and John O'Connell, both First Ward fighting-men, had entered into an agreement to appear in the prize-ring at some point in New-Jersey, but Capt. Silvey, of the First Precinct, disappointed the aspirants for pugilistic fame, by putting his officers on their track. Policeman Bunt took both of them into custody, and Justice OSBORN required each of them to furnish bail in the sum of $300 to keep the peace. Holland found a friend in John Stacom, proprietor of the Ivy Green, a drinking place in Elm-street, and an officer of the Court of General Sessions, while O'Connell was saved from imprisonment by Patrick Kerrin, of No. 137 Liberty-street.

AN UNDUTIFUL DAUGHTER.

A purse containing $430 was stolen a few days since from Mrs. Ellen Donnelly, residing at No. 260 East Eighteenth-street, by her daughter Rebecca, a child 14 years of age, who took refuge with her booty in the house of a laundress named Ellen Hamilton, living at No. 187 East Thirty-fifth-street. During the night the money was taken away from the girl, who, however, continued in the washerwoman's house, until she was yesterday discovered by her mother. The erring child confessed her delinquency, and told what had become of the money, whereupon Mrs. Donnelly caused the arrest of the laundress, and Justice KELLY committed her, pending an examination on a charge of grand larceny.

A RUFFIANLY NEGRO.

Alexander Zabriskie, a colored man, took offence at the conduct of Miss Dinah Dubois, a female of his own race, and meeting her late on Thursday night, at the corner of West-Broadway and Worth-street, he unceremoniously drew a knife and stabbed her in the side. He was committed to prison for his brutality, and his victim was removed to the New York Hospital. Her wound is said to be a dangerous one.

Coroners' Inquests.

DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTAL CAUSES.

PATRICK MONAHAN, aged 42 years, one of the workmen who was injured on the 25th ult., by the falling of the front wall of the building No. 565 Broadway, which was in process of demolition, died on Thursday night at the New-York Hospital. The rumor, current at the time, that the accident was the result of gross carelessness, was not verified by the evidence taken at the inquest.... In the case of ADAM BOCK, the German who was run over on Thursday afternoon by a Third-avenue Railroad car in Chatham-square, several witnesses of the occurrence testify that the driver did all he could to avert it. The jury, therefore, exonerated him from blame and he was discharged from arrest.... An unknown man, apparently between 25 and 30 years of age, was instantly killed at a late hour on Thursday night on board the steamboat *South America*, lying at the foot of Robinson street. Deceased was intoxicated, and while looking down into the engine-room fell among the machinery and was crushed. The body was removed to Bellevue Hospital dead-house to await identification.... On Monday last the platform of the hoisting apparatus in the Iron manufactory of ALTHAUS & Co., at the corner of Greene and Houston streets, fell from the fifth story to the ground, instantly killing THOMAS GARRIGAN, a laborer, who was at work with it, and so seriously injuring DANIEL CLARK, another laborer, that his death resulted yesterday..... MARY LARKIN, an Irish woman, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday, from the effects of injuries received last Sunday evening by falling down stairs at her residence, No. 575 First-avenue. Coroner JACKMAN investigated the circumstances attending each of the above cases..... A man named WARD, who had been engaged in the erection of the new hospital at Blackwell's Island, died yesterday in consequence of injuries received by falling from the building about two weeks ago. An inquest will be held to-day.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE AWNING POST WAR—CHARGES AGAINST THE CORPORATION ATTORNEY—THE DECEASED CLERK.

The Board of Councilmen last evening had under consideration a resolution directing the Attorney to the Corporation to suspend all prosecution of suits for violation of the ordinances relating to signs, awning posts, and awnings, until further instruction from the Board.

Mr. PINCKNEY wanted to amend by limiting the time to the 15th of July, so as to avoid the position of having the law a dead letter during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Counoilman SHAW favored immediate action, as nearly every member of the Board was, directly or indirectly, affected by the spontaneous vigilance of the City Attorney with reference to signs, &c. He objected to the amendment.

The amendment was lost, and the resolution adopted—20 to 3. A large number of resolutions, permitting the continued use of various awnings and awning-posts, were referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

A resolution was adopted directing a Special Committee to inquire into the course of the Corporation Attorney, with reference to awning-posts, signs, &c., with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. PINCKNEY wanted to know if the President meant to convey a direct charge against the Corporation Attorney?

Mr. JONES—Yes; I mean to say that he has been fining men from $100 to $50, and has returned but $2 50 to the City.

A resolution of condolence with the family of James Little, First Assistant Clerk of the Board, (lately deceased,) was presented by Councilman BURNS, together with a resolution appropriating the sum of $150 to defray the funeral expenses. A communication relating to the deceased was received from C. T. McClenahan, Clerk of the Board. The appropriation was laid over under the rule, the resolution adopted unanimously, and the communication ordered on the minutes.

A strong effort was made to secure permission for Mr. Fredricks to exhibit his photographs in the Bowery, where they have been for some time. After considerable discussion, the Board, by a vote of 13 to 10, concurred with the Aldermen, and Mr. Fredricks was granted the desired permission.

The Board concurred in the appropriation of $250 for the Church for Deaf Mutes; also $198 to Baptist Church, Harlem, to pay assessments.

The Board adjourned to Tuesday evening next.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN CONTROVERSY.

AN ARMISTICE DECLARED—THE CREDIT OF THE CITY TO BE SAVED—RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. STOUT'S SURETIES.

An arrangement was yesterday perfected between the Mayor and Comptroller, by which the credit of the City will be saved, and the thousands of employés be made happy in the receipt of their salaries. The Mayor consented to sign all the warrants necessary to the payment of revenue bonds and interests—all salaries of the Board of Education, Police, and employés generally, erasing, however, from the warrants which are headed "to the City Chamberlain, at the Shoe and Leather Bank," the name of the Bank. As Mr. STOUT has the largest amount of funds on hand, he will probably receive the greatest number of calls, but Mr. PLATT will also pay warrants similarly addressed, as a considerable amount has been deposited with him.

The faces of the clerks and others interested on learning of this arrangement presented an aspect vastly different from that which they wore on the previous day.

In pursuance of this arrangement the Comptroller, immediately after closing his duties at the Street Commissioner's office, closed his door upon all outsiders, and passed the remainder of the day in signing warrants.

Mr. DICKMAN, the Stock Clerk, paid out yesterday $375,000 of Revenue bonds which with the accruing interests fell due yesterday. The payments for these however were drawn in the regular way and so signed by the Mayor, who preferred not to assume the responsibility of tarnishing the credit of the City, by permitting its bonds to lie over, when there are abundant means in the Treasury to meet them. The following correspondence which passed on the 31st ult., sufficiently explains itself:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 31, 1860.

HON. GEORGE C. BRONSON—*Sir:* Assuming that Mr. STOUT was removed from office on the 15th inst., please reply at your earliest convenience whether the sureties on the bond, given by him previous to that period, can be made responsible for any funds belonging to the Corporation, which have been deposited with him since his removal.

Very respectfully,
FERNANDO WOOD,
Mayor.

LAW DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION, May 31, 1860.

To the Mayor:

SIR: In answer to your letter of to-day I have to state, that assuming Mr. STOUT has been removed from the office of Chamberlain of the City, the sureties in his official bond given prior to the removal cannot be made responsible for any funds of the Corporation which have been deposited with him since the removal.

Respectfully, yours,
GREENE C. BRONSON.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, No. 32 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW-YORK, May 31, 1860.

J. B. AULD, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Your favor of this date, requesting me, on behalf of his Honor the Mayor, to be informed where I am now depositing the monies received daily, and since the 15th inst., is at hand, and contents carefully noted. I would most respectfully answer that I have continued to deposit as usual with the Chamberlain, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, as directed by the Comptroller.

Very respectfully, yours, JAMES KELLY,
Receiver of Taxes.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

OPENING OF BIDS AND AWARDING OF CONTRACTS.

The Comptroller and Street Commissioner met yesterday at the office of the latter, and opened bids for nine different works, which were awarded as follows:

Flagging Reade-street, between Broadway and Washington-street, awarded to James Cunninghem—surety $1,000. Regulating and grading Sixty-Second-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues, to J. & Z. Clough—surety $1,500. Regulating and grading Fifty-fifth, from Sixth to Seventh-avenues, to Daniel Gallagher—surety $,8000. Repairs to Pier No. 39, North River, to Bernard Kelly, at $3,800. Repairs to Pier No. 31 East River, to Bernard Kelly, at $2,900. Repairs to Pier No. 50 North River, to William A. Wilson, at $4,200. Repairs to Pier No. 25 East River, to the same, at $1,479. Repairs to Pier foot of Forty seventh-street, North River, to Jacob Sharp, at $4,916. Flagging Forty-Ninth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway, and Fiftieth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avennes, to Jeremiah D. Moore, with surety in $1,600.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday and received the Report of the Sanitary Squad, which was placed on file, and the Board adjourned.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BROOKLYN SHIPPING.—The following cargoes were landed in Brooklyn during the month of May:

Sugar and molasses	113	Assorted	4
Naval stores	46	Linseed	1
Iron	3	Cotton	2
Wood and lumber	9	Coffee	5
Dyewood	5	Salt	1
Hides, wool, &c.	16	Tobacco	1
Coal	4		
Gnano	1	Total	210

ITEMS.—On Thursday evening, Mrs. JOSEPHINE MICHAELS, residing on Montrose-avenne, near Morrill-street, was seriously burnt by the explosion of a fluid lamp.... A. R. DAVISON was yesterday elected President of the new base-ball club, "Wyoming." The "Excelsior" Club propose to visit Niagara Falls this Summer, and will, during their absence, play a match game with a Buffalo club.... A Fourteenth Ward Republican Club was organized on Thursday evening. JOSHUA HEATH was elected President. The Club will erect a "wigwam" forthwith.... PETER VOGEL, convicted of stealing a cow, was sentenced in the Court of Sessions yesterday to two years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing.... A German named HEMAR BARRY, who had been arrested in the Fifth Precinct for intoxication, while being taken to the Police Court yesterday morning, attempted to kill Officer LATHWILLS with a shoemaker's beveling-iron. The instrument passed through the officer's cap, and received such direction that it glanced off his head, otherwise the blow would have killed him instantly. .... The Seventh Ward Republican Club, on Thursday night, elected SAMUEL H. TURNER as President.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for Monday next, Nos. 1 to 20, inclusive.

Jersey City.

MEETING OF THE BAR OF HUDSON COUNTY.—An adjourned meeting of the bar of Hudson County was held yesterday morning in the Court-house, previous to the opening of the Court of Common Pleas, for the purpose of paying a tribute to the late ASA WHITEHEAD, Esq. Hon. Judge OGDEN presided, and ROBERT GILCHRIST acted as Secretary. Mr. J. D. MILLER pronounced an eulogy on the life and character of the deceased, after which District-Attorney SCUDDER submitted the usual resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and a copy forwarded to the family of the deceased.

BAPTIST ANNIVERSARY.—The East New-Jersey Baptist Association will convene for its anniversary at the Union Beptist Church, in Jersey City, on Tuesday next, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Rev. F. A. SLAYBA will officiate as preacher; Rev. C. J. PAGE as alternate.

Note from Dr. Mott.

We have been requested to publish the following note from Dr. V. MOTT, concerning the use made of his name, in our columns, by Dr. HARTLEY, who advertises himself as ready to attend upon all persons suffering from affections of the ear, and who publishes a letter from Dr. MOTT certifying that "from his interconrse with Mr. H. he has found his deportment to be correct and gentlemanly:"

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 25, 1860.
No. 1 Gramercy-park.

DEAR SIR: The HARTLEY to whom you refer has given me a great deal of trouble. Scores of letters from various parts of the country have been addressed to me, inquiring his character, and as many have been answered, not in his favor I assure you.

I have written to him long since, requesting that he would discontinue my name from his advertisements.

I do not know Dr. HARTLEY professionally. I never gave him permission to use my name in any way. I cannot look upon him favorably in any way. I do not know that he has any academic or legal right to practice any branch of our profession.

The above answers you are at liberty to use in any way you may see fit.

Dr. WILLARD PARKER is Professor of Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this City. There is no W. H. PARKER Professor of Surgery in this City. V. MOTT.

DR. JOHNSTON.

We have also a note from Dr. WILLARD PARKER, saying that HARTLEY had no right whatever to use his name in such a connection.

The Africans at Key West.

AFFECTING SCENES AMONG THE NEGROES—THE DEPOT—TRIAL OF THE SLAVERS.

The *Key of the Gulf*, of the 19th instant, gives some interesting particulars of the Africans lately landed at Key West. It says it is really a gratifying sight to observe the happy countenances and changed appearances of the cargoes of the *Wildfire* and *Williams*, brought into our port by the *Mohawk* and *Wyandotte*. At every disadvantage they are comfortably housed, and fed and clothed—and the unfortunate sick, if not rescued from death, have at least the dark abyss bridged over by comforts and care, to which they have been strangers. Every means of enjoyment is afforded them; and it is gratifying to see so many happy faces in the pursuit of pleasure. Among the *Wildfire's* cargo there is a young mother, with a babe about six weeks old. She soon became an object of interest among visitors, and in a very short time both mother and child were suitably and comfortably clad. The babe soon sickened and died—and as we saw the mother bending and weeping, and kissing its inanimate form—wailing in plaintive song, and responded to by numerous mourners around the corpse—we felt that love was beyond all conditions of pride or place, and that many might rejoice and be flattered in their self-love, if they would be missed as much as the dead babe was by its mother. It was laid in a handsome coffin, and a procession of seventeen went with it to its last abode. Low chauntings and lond wails of grief would break forth, and when at last the spot was reached, they became as silent as the narrow house which would contain all the heart prized so much. The little coffin was placed in the grave, each threw in its handful of earth, and amid the deepest sorrow they returned in silence back.

The same paper gives the following incident: Among the rescued from the bark *Wildfire*, is a middle-aged woman and three children. She seemed quiet and subdued in manner, and excited no special attention, other than that she had a part of her family with her. Her great hope was to meet the others from whom fate had separated her. On the landing of the *Wildcats'* cargo she, with others of the first arrival, peeped at the faces which separated the new comers from the old. Quick maternal instinct discovered one, two, three and four among the crowd, whom she claimed as her daughters. She gave vent to her joy, in the loud language of song, and the children hearing the familiar air of home, caught sight of the singer, in whom they found their long-lost mother. The meeting was one of tumultuous joy; shouts rose from three hundred voices, in the gladness of a simple mother, and with her four daughters entwined in each others' arms, the mother took them with her to meet the long-separated, of whose fate each party was in utter ignorance.

The dépôt is thus described:

The buildings erected on Whitehead Point for the accommodation of the negroes brought in by the *Mohawk* and *Wyandotte*, gave to that part of the island quite a town-like appearance. Fronting the shore, and distant about one hundred and fifty feet from high water-mark, they go down each day to bathe therein. This in itself is a means of great personal comfort, besides being a healthful exercise. The dépôt is two hundred and fifteen feet long, forty-four wide, divided into nine large rooms, so that the sexes are separated, as well as children from those of larger growth. In these spacious and well-ventilated rooms they can eat and sleep, and during the heat of the day repose from a vertical sun. They are fed in squads of ten, seated around a large buck filled with rice and meat, each one armed with a spoon to feed with. Thirty-gallon tubs stand in the centre of each room, and they are permitted to help themselves freely to water. This for the wall.

The Hospital is 107 feet long by 25 wide, and contains at the present time 160 patients. There are afflicted with ophthalmia, some 50—many totally blind; with dysenteric, dropsical and rheumatic affliations, as well as diseased lungs. Some 23 have died, principally from those so attenuated and worn out that it was a marvel they lived as long as they did. The ophthalmia cases of the *Williams* are numerous; but those in which the eye is whole are improving under the active treatment which their case demands. The Hospital is under the charge of Drs. WHITEHURST, BRAINE and WEBBER.

TRIAL OF THE SLAVERS.

On the 16th inst., Miguel Macias, Leonardo Castillo, Salbadore Ajbarer, Ignecio Silva, Manuel Barceiro, Juan Lopez, Jose Vila, Juan Fuentis, Silvestre Moreira, Antonio Covas, and Jose Blanco, of the bark *Wildfire*, were brought before Judge MARVIN, under a writ of *habeas corpus*, and a motion made for their discharge, which, upon thorough investigation, lengthy argument and deliberation, was refused, the Judge deciding that should no further evidence be adduced against them than has already been brought out, they might be bailed—the two first-named in the sum of $1,000 each, the others in the sum of $400 each.

In common with many others, we have been of the opinion that it was possible, as it is very desirable, in consequence of the smallness of the jail and the heat of the weather, for these prisoners to be tried immediately; but on inquiry of the District-Attorney, we are fully satisfied that time is necessary for him to obtain testimony for a proper prosecution, which the law requires.

The Judge declined construing the law of 1820, making the Slave-trade piracy, but intimating that he should dissent from the recent opinion of Judge MAGRATH, of South Carolina, and that he was now of the opinion that, when the

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1860.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

MATTERS AT PARIS.

The Rage for Extravagance—Fashion on Wheels—Chantilly Races—Notabilities There—British Relief Association—American Art on Canvass and in the Ring—Mr. W. R. Lawrence on Slavery.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, May 10, 1860.

The luxury displayed in Paris this Spring is more frightful than ever. If any one douhted heretofore that Paris was the centre of the fashionable world, a few walks on our public promenades would soon convince him of his error. Snch a parade of elegant carriages, high-bred horses and smart liveries, of superb toilets and costly jewels, is without parallel in any modern city. But the magnificence of these equipages is no more a wonder than their number; it seems as if all Paris rolled on wheels. In one feature of this extravagance, however, there is a progress; the gaudy and the extraordinary have given place to the useful, the handsome, and the coquettish; there are fewer ten thousand dollar equipages and more three and five thousand dollar ones. The great cumbersome carriage of olden times, covered with gold inside and out, and whose appearance in public was an event, is no longer to be seen. It belonged to thet period when European communities still huilt cathedrals, (which are new the wonder of the world) in little filthy towns, surrounded hy hovels, poverty and dirt; when titheless and ragged kings sat upon thrones built of pure gold and rubies. These remnants of barbarous ages have disappeared; the proprieties, like everything else, have entered a period of civilization; there is now a greater harmony between things, and the general public are the gainers hy this tendency toward an agrarianism of the proprieties. It is no longer necessary for a nobleman to make a greater show than his neighbor, the dry-goods man; and thue equipages, and comfort, beauty and elegance in equipages, have become general, while the gaudy, the exceptional and the barbarous have disappeared.

We are indebted for most of this progress toward complete democracy to that greatest of modern levelers, the Bourse. It is the Bourse which takes the starch out of big men, and puts it into little ones, and which thus sets up a sort of social equilibrium. Then, again, a certain amount of influence is due to the foreign population. More than a hundred thousand etrangers are now in the city, and these are exactly the wealthy man and women of all nations, who seek Paris as the piece at which to melt their gold most rapidly and most agreeably. Men go to London on business, and to Rome and Naples to see the sights, but it is only at Paris that the nabobs of the earth seek their pleasure and an outlet for their fortunes.

The Spring races at the Bois de Bologne, in the suburbs of the city, was an excellent occasion for passing in review all the elegances of this monster city of fashion. Horse-racing—an amusement, in Europe, confined till lately almost exclusively to England—has entered fairly into the habits of the French, who make of it, however, lese an occasion for betting money, and ameliorating the condition of the equine race, than for parading thsir finery before the public. Nothing could be more curious, indeed, than these Sunday assemblages of the wealth and fashion of Paris on the turf of Longchamps. No notability of either sex dare allow his or her absence to be noted at these reviews of fashion, and one here meets all the eccentricities and all the absurdities of the Parisian world, as well as ite elegances. Every form of vehicle—and there were eighteen thousand of them last Sunday!—passed in review before the crowds of people who lined every avenue of the Bois de Bologne, and hemmed in the field of Longchamps. There were magnificant coaches-end-four, *calèches*, breaks, Victorias, *Americaines*, hronghams, dogcarts—*chefs d'œuvres* of BENDER and of EHRLHER; here were tandems, and cavaliers, and *cavalières*.

The elegant equipages occupy the inside of the opes. They number several thousand, and attract more attention from a certain part of the assemblage than the races. For example: There goes the magnificent open coach-and-four of the Count and Countess DE MORNY, resembling the Imperial equipages, which stand on the outside; then we see pass the costliest coach-and-four in Paris, thet of the ERRAZU family, the well-known Mexican millionaires; then that of the Baron HAUSSEMAN, Prefect of the Seine, and another of the same, containing the Count AGUADO and family; then two other coaches-and-four, belonging to the Court, and containing the reigning Duke of Oldenburg and suite; and still another, belonging to the Princess CLOTILDE. But the coachee-and-four are not all monopolized by people of this respectable class; the *demi-monde* also ehine in this category of brilliancy, and we see here the famous Madame DE PAIVA, the owner of the porphyry and malachite palace on the Champs Elysées, which lately progresses very slowly towards a terminetion, because, perhaps, there are no more titled "pigeons" beyond the Rhine to plnck; and there elso is the no less famous ADELE COURTOIS, accompanied hy two lovely children, which give her superb caleche an air of respectability that makes one look twice to be assured of the identity of its owner. But there is no mistaking those four hrown bay horses, and the outriders, dressed in white huckskin breeches, maroon velvet jackets and gold-tasseled caps.

It would not he eafe to attempt to class the thousands of beautiful equipages in the order of their respectability. It would be difficult to indicate how many were there at the expenee of starvation at home, the supreme effort of an overstrained poverty; how many represented haronial estates, and how many a flourishing trade in dry and wet goods; nor how many descended from Mount Bréda, the classic quarter of Lorette-dom. It is a little singuler that in the elegant caleches and coupés of this letter class, one never sees a man—the heppy individnal who peye for the machine does not dere to show himself in it.

If the friction of e piece of Chantilly lace, or the rustling of a moire antique dress, can provoke flashes of jealousy from femele eyes, how much more so ought the prencing of proud, pure-blooded horses, the easy rolling of a luxurious carriage! And you ought to see the jealons eyes of this gay assemblage of the fair sex. It was of no use for a high-hred horse to champ his bit and spread out his handsome proportions before the crowd; he only reaped envy for his paine. A woman no more forgives a rival a handsome equipage than she does a handsome face.

In the Jockey Club's stand, and within the limits of the weighing enclosure, were collected the beanties of the official world. Esch beauty had her separate court of admirers. Here was the Countess DE MORNY, (Princess TROUBETSKOI,) a slight, pale hlende from the banks of the Neva; the Marchioness DE GALLIFET, (Mlle. LAFFITTE,) with a toilet thet would have been an event anywhere else than in a city and in a circle where superb toilets are common; Madame and Mlle. ERRAZU; the youthful Austrian Princess METTERNICH, dark brown hair, dark eyes and skin, and red cheeks; the yeuthful and magnificent hlonde, the Viscountess DE DREUZE; several Russian and Polish beauties with names ending in *off* and *ski*, and here and there an English or an American beanty, who was either a Catholic or did not fear a violation of the Sunday commandment.

The Emperor and Empress, with Gen. FLEURY and the Count DE MONTEBELLO, and Mme. FLEURY and Mme. DE MONTEBELLO, occupied the imperial stand. The Emperor wore the grey overcoat to which he hee taken such a passion for the last yeer; but no one who sees it and him would ever suspect it was an imitation of the famoue grey of the "Little Corporal." His Majesty takes off his hat, bows to the right end left, and then moves about the stand with that slow, measured walk, which is peculiar to him, taking off his het now and then to gentlemen and ledies he recognizes. The Empress, looking pale, bnt charming es she always does, seats herself after a bow to the crowd, and looks wishfully and mournfully to the gay groups of aristocratic ladies in front of the Jockey Clnh's stand, and no doubt wishes she were a girl again, or a woman of lower degree. It was hard to be obliged to sit there ell alone to be gazed at, while all her friends, seated around in groups below, were chatting with esch other, shsking hands with their acquaintances, betting a few louis d'or, "just to make it interesting," and smusing themselves generally.

The Princess CLOTILDE and the Princess MATHILE were in the diplomstic stand, which, on this occesion, wes nearly empty; the Jockey Club stsnd monopolized ell the beanty and fsshion of the aristocratic world. There were to-day no fest American trotters on the field to excite the wonder of the French; nevertheless, the "lion," or rather the "lioness" of the occasion wss American—a young New-York girl, only 9 years old—who, in compeny with her fether, and dressed in amazon, with a mass of sunny ringlets flying in the wind, galloped round and round the field, managing her horse with all the dexterity and the coolness of an adult and an experienced rider.

The return to town of this Immense egglomeration of carrieges ie curioue to see. There is no swearing, no yelling, no rowdies, no confusion, as at the Derby; there are no certs or commercial wegons, for these ars not allowed in the Bois de Bologne; hut every road is crowded for miles with lines of handsome carriages, three or four ebreast, filled with well dressed people, and as they wind through the beautiful alleye of the Bois, along the horders of the Lakes, and finelly crowd into the Avenue de l'Imperatrice, to ettain the Chemps Elysées, lt becomes a moving panorame worth e good deel to see.

The British Relief Associetion of Paris have just held their Annual Charity Fair et the residence of Lord COWLEY, and it proved this year not only a charming *fête*, but a lucrative source of profit for the treasury of the Aesocietion. The extensive and beautiful garden of the Embassy, opening on the Avenue Gabrielle and the Champs Elysées, was thrown open, the grass plate were covered with cheirs, the founteins were set to playing, and a military band furnished the music. Lsdy COWLEY meneges, by the selection of saleswomen she is enahled to make, to give to this annuel fair the character of an event in the fashionable world. Whet, for example, would you think of dickering for a pin-cushion or e peper-cutter with the Berorness ROTHSCHILD, or with the lovely young Princess DE METTERNICH, or with the Countess DE MORNY, or of buying lemonede and cekee of the beautiful and eristocratic Misses WELLESLEY? Mrs. MOORE, en American ledy, well known in the feshioneble circles of Paris for her personal charms, held one of the hooths for the sale of small objects of art. When is the American colony in Paris to organize an association of their own for the relief of suffering countrymen?

At London, where the Americans are much fewer in number then in Paris, there is a Relief Associstion which has alreedy accomplished a good deel of good. It is true thet it pertakss somewhat of the character of a club, but charity was the foundation of it. The Associetion heve a hall for their meetings, constantly open, at which are received the leading American and English papers, and which has thus become the rendezvous of Americans in London. Mr. MINOR K. KELLOGG, ths well known American artist, who hes been loceted for the last two years in London, has been engsged by the Association to peint a portrsit of the Queen for the hall of the Associetion. An interesting correspondence took plece in regerd to tbis portreit between the American Minister and Sir C. B. PHIPPS, her Mejesty's officer of the Privy Purse, which I have been permitted to see. Her Mejeety, it is well known, hss rsfused for several years past to sit for a new portrait, preferring that artists should copy from those in the Palace, made during the first years of her reign. The following ie one of the letters which passed on the occasion:

"BUCKINGHAM PALACE, March 28, 1860.

SIR: I have received the commands of her Majesty, the Queeo, to request that you will have the goodness to assure the members of the American Association of her Majesty's high appreciation of the sentiments which dictated the wish for a portrait of her Majesty, which is expressed in the papers which you forwarded to Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

Of these kind sentiments on the part of the citizens of the United States her Majesty has received frequent assurances, and they have always afforded her ine liveliest satisfaction. Her Majesty fears that the full occupation of her time would not admit of her giving sittings for an original portrait, but the Queen will be happy to give every facility for a copy being taken of any portrait thet might be considered the most eligible. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient, bumble servant, C. B. PHIPPS.

GEO. M. DALLAS, Esq.

It wes at length decided that Mr. KELLOGG should go to the Pelace, and there select, with the aid of Hon. Mr. PHIPPS, the portrait which should be found most suitable to the object.

Several of the leading French journals, after three weeks of reflection, have at length ventured to say something about the late international prize-fight in England. The occasion was certainly a good one for the display of that fund of French wit end sarcasm which is always ready when anything Eoglish is the subject; and it is yet a mystery how the fight passed off with so little notice in France. It was necessary for the grave and respectable *Journal des Debats*, in the person of M. JOHN LEMOINNE, (whose mother was en English woman,) to set the exemple. M. LEMOINNE'S article, three or four columns long, wae more an essay than a criticism, and altogether he treated the subject so kindly, one might easily imagine his father, as well as his mother, to be English. Then followed the republican *Siècle*, in a lengthy article on the brutality of Anglo-Saxon manners and the superior civilizetion of France. Lastly, we have had a leader in the ministerial *Constitutionnel*, which let loose all the thunders and the indignation of one of the new editors, M. GEORGE ZIMMER. But some allowance must hc made for the zeal of a new recruit, and this time-honored British institution, brutal and heathenish as it is, will he apt to outlive the denunciations of M. ZIMMER.

An Americen politicel economist, Hon. W. B. LAWRENCE, of Providence, Rhode Island, hes just published in Paris, in the French languege, e pamphlet in defence of the South on the Slavery question, entitled, "French Industry and Negro Slevery in the United States. A Letter to the Chief Editor of the *Journal des Débats*. By WILLIAM BEACH LAWRENCE, of Rhode Island, United States." The pemphlet is ebly written, and I commend it to yon as worthy of a review.

Among other American curiosities now et Paris ere a company of fine gymnasts, named ROCHEFFE, NICE, MACGILTON—and I have forgotten the two others. These gentlemen, who are certainly the most wonderful performers in their line the public of Paris have ever seen, heve heen two yeers in Europe, and have attained a wonderful reputation. They are now performing at the Hippodrome, in this city, where they are the principal card of the housc. But the advertisemsnt of these gentlemen, pasted over the walls of Paris, is something stronger still than their feats of strength, and quite out-Barnums BARNUM. It reads as follows:

"The prodigies accomplished up to the present time by the most renowned gymnasts are infinitely surpassed by those of the Anglo-Amsrican Company. [They are all Bowery Boys.] Some young men grown up in the virgin forests of the New World, habituated to the temiog of wild horses, and to struggles with the ferocious animals of their native forests, joined company at San Francisco, and after having astonished the population of the *placers*, so habituated to exciting scenes, eod so difficult to move, directed themselves toward Old Europe, and have come to have consecrated in the first city in the world the immense success obtained in America, in executing their incomparable exercises—prodigies of their kind—the last word, in fine, of human audacity!"

Oh, you good Parisians! *Pr-r-r-enez vos billets!*

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

Suicide of Count Szechenyi—The Austrian Government and Hungary—Field-Marshal Eynatten and his Accomplices—The New Austrian Loan—European Financial Affairs and American Securities—Suicide of Baron von Bruck—The Emperor's Journey, and the Helplessness of the Austrian Government—Archduke Stephen, the New Palatine of Hungary—The Hessian Question.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MUNICH, Tuesday, April 17, 1860.

The suicide of the Hungarian patriot and hero, Count SZECHENYI, is the most important and striking among the many sad events which characterize the decey of the Austrian Empire. Count STEPHEN SZECHENYI was born Sept. 21, 1791, in Vienna, end was educated as a soldier. He served in the wars against NAPOLEON I., and was awarded greet honor by the allies for the part which he took in the battle of Leipsig, (1813,) since it was owing to his efforts that Marshal BERNADOTTE with his army wss enebled to reach the field end take part in the fight. While quite young he twice eccompenied the allied army to Paris. After the Congress of Vienne (1815) his mind apersntly received a sober turn, and to gratify the pession which he felt for ecquiring universal knowledge, he traveled through Germeny, France, England,—in which country he was et least sixteen times,—Italy, Spsin, Turkey, Greece, and Asia Minor. After his father's death, towerd the close of the year 1820, anxiety for the fete of Hungery beceme ths leading motive of his life, end so earnestly did he lebor for the welfere of his country, thst he was honored with the title of "the greetest Hungsrien," at the time of the first revolution, among thet peopls. He embodied his ideas of reformetion in the three works, *Hitel*, *Világ*, end *Keletnépe*, in which he combatted the system of edncation then in vogue, the laws for debts, and the *soccage* service. From words the Count proceeded to deeds, end by his wonderful energy accomplished a great many important results. The principal fruits of his labore were the Hungarian Acsdemy for Sciences, the Netionel Casino, horse-races, the regulation of the Danube and Thise, the great chain-bridge over the Danube, connecting the two towns of Pesth and Ofen; the great street neer Orsave hewn out of the solid rock, and the line of steamers on the Danube.

In 1848 SZECHENYI wes mede Secretary of State in the Hungarian Cabinet, the public wolks being pleced under his immediats eupervision. Bnt in September of the same year, he mentioned to a friend of his the feare which he felt for his fatherland in the bloody revolution then impending; for his desires wers alwaye for peaceful reform, and he regerded revolution as the last resort. Afterheving spent en evening with the "Palatin" of Hungeris, he returned home about midnight, laboring under the greatest excitement. Some hours leter he set out for Vienna. When he errived there he was insane, and was at once taken to the mad-house in the neighboring town of Dobling. A constant inclinetion to suicide heunted him, and in his lucid intervels he complained of "his incepacity to eave his country."

After SZECHENYI'S health had been apparently wholly restored, he was not willing to leave Dohling, but lived there, receiving calle at his own house and visiting his friends, until on the 3d of Msrch lset, there came a number of policemen from Vienna to search his apartments for politicel papers of an exciting neture. Although they discovered no documents of importence, the visit of the officers caused the mind of the Count to lose its balence. This time his insanity proved incurable, end it ended in SZECHENYI'S killing himself by a pistol-shot at 10 o'clock in the morning of Easter Sunday.

The Austrian Government hetrays a conscious guilt at this cetastrophe. First, it tried to conceel the matter altogether—but, since this was impossible, and es the newe, despite all precautions, spread through the town in a short time, it ordered an immediate burial of the remains, even hefore the friends of the deceased could be summoned to attend the funsral.

But the Government hes failed of its design. The whole Hungerian nation is effended hy the treatment which SZECHENYI, whom it venerates as a political martyr, hes heen obliged to suffer. In Pesth, medals have been issued in honor of this great petriot, end monuments will be erected to him, not only in a public square in Pesth, but also in the building of the Academy. Besides these dsmonstrations of respect, the whole netion has resolved on six weeke of puhlic mourning for its deceased father. Solemn funeral ceremonies are to he performed in Gross-Zinkendorf, the burial-place of the Count's family.

Field-Marshal Lieut. EYNATTEN, who was imprisoned for the numerous thefts committed hy him when in charge of the Commissery Depertment of the Italien ermy, has been compelled to commit suicide to escepe from the dilemma in which he found himeelf. RICHTER, the Director of the Austrian *credit fancier*, was entangled in the same offeir. He is still imprisoned, awaiting the judgment yet to he given by a speciel court-martiel, summoned by the Emperor expressly for this investigation, end consisting of 13 high officere. Imprisonment for complicity with EYNATTEN have been mede in Pesth, Triests, Venice and other towns. In Trieste the heade of the three first firme there, the Messrs. REVOLTELLA, BRAMBILLA end MANDOLFI, have been errested. REVOLTELLA wes formerly a partner of the late Austrian Financial Secretary VON BRUCK. It is said that Minister BRUCK, who, from a simple merchant, had attained the important post which he lately held, and who hed, morcover, ecquirsd a very lerge fortune, chiefly in lands, wes not wholly unacqueinted with the wey in which his former pertner managed his affairs.

The President of the Austrian Mercentile Chembers, L. VON ROBERTS, also committed suicide on the 11th of this month. The question is yet to be decided whether a feeling of guilt induced this act, or whether he wes drawn to it by misfortune. But the pnhlic is cast into euch coneternation by the tragical events of the lest few weeks that it is taken for granted that any act of this character is connected with them which have gone before until the contrsry is clearly proved. But I gladly turn to other topics, which, although not very pleasing, do not possess such painful interest.

Austria's credit is so totally destroyed, that ef the new loen of 200 millions of florins which the Government tried to meke some weeks ago, only 38 millions heve been taken, of which only 55,000 florins esme from foreign States, while ell the rest was given under compulsion by Austrian subjects. The question, whether Austria can stand the dsngers threstening her, must, therefore, be answered in the negative, even looking et it from a hnancial point of view. An absolute monarchy, particularly when consisting of so many different nationalities as the Austrian empire, slways needs enormous sums for the support of the lerge ermies neceseery to keep the people in subjection. Now Austria has during the last fifty years mede one loan after enother in a most reckless way. None was guaranteed by the people, since Austria, as an absolute monarchy, hes no Chambers of Deputies. People on the European Continent do not generally teke great interest in political finenclering, hut give their money where their fathers and grandfathers gave theirs, unconscious of the great changes which have come over Austria during the last twenty yeers. But the occurrences of lete years have startled the people from their ignorance. When the Austrien honds eusk to 38 per cent., during the Italian war, and the interest was psid only in Austrian paper money, exchanged here at 70 per cent. of its nominal value, there were hard times for a large number of familiss. At the slighteet riee in these bonds, after the peace of Villafranca, cautious people sold their securities, preferring a loss of a part of their fortune to the prospect of total ruin hy the approaching bankruptcy of Austria, which only needs to hs declared, as, in fect, it already is completed.

Thie distrnst of Austrian bonds, the precarious finances of France, and the dangerous situation of Europe in general, made the European, and particularly the German capitalists, look for sure investments in other countries; hence, the increased demand for American securities. This branch of business is quite new in Germany, but is rapidly expanding, and will, doubtless, increase on a still larger scale. Of course, those ignorant people, who buy what is offered them, if it be only from America, will sometimes be cheated, end then they complein of the unjust Government of the United States.

MUNICH, Monday, April 30, 1860.

My forebodings of a fortnight since have been already fulfilled. All the world hes now heard that the Austrian Finance Minister, VON BRUCK killed himself on the 23d inst., hy opening the velns of both wriets. The Vienna police were so frightened by this celemity that the telegrams announcing the Minister's suicide were not accepted et the Government telegraph-office; so thst no other news reached ne here in Munich the fire dey, than that of Mr. VON BRUCK'S sudden death ceused hy a fit of epoplexy. Of course many suspicions wers arensed respecting the real neture of this deeth, end to-dey, it is well known, thst this dread ful event forms bnt one of the many scenes of the long Vienne tragedy. Mr. VON BRUCK'S mind was terribly shsken by the imprisonment of his Trieste friends on account of the Eynetten trial. The examinetlone made into his own affairs, in relation to theee prisoners, put him into great trouble; and when he wes dismissed from his office hy a short note from the Emperor's own hand, his last hope faded. The Emperor's note was brief enough: "*Ish finde Sic Thres Postens zu entheben*—FRANZ JOSEPH." "I deem it proper to dismiss you from your office—FRANCIS JOSEPH." This line was neturally the death-stroke for a man who hsd nothing left to rely on but his master's personal favor.

The Vienna gezettee first kept dark about all these evente; but so much is known,—that on Friday, the 20th inst., Baron BRUCK was called on to testify in the Richter Eynatten trial. He first declined to fulfill the request, but at lsst he was, by an express Imperial command, obliged ro stand a three hours' examination. At the seme time, the Minister's hill, at the office of the Credit Mobilier, wss exemined by another Court of Justice, and the consequence of all these proceedinge wae the ehove note of the Emperor.

CHARLES LEWIS, Beron VON BRUCK wes born on the 18th of October, 1798, in the Prussian town of Elberfeld. He wes the son of a citizen of that plece, and adopted the career of a merchant, in which capacity he lived some time at Baun, where he elso frequented the lectures on politicel economy held et thet famous University. In 1821 he went to Trieste on his way to Greece, ee he intended to help the Greeks in their war of liberation. But his letters of introduction made him in such a pleesent wey ecquainted with the first families of Trieste, thet he resolved to etey there and take up his trade egain. In 1828 he married the daughter of one of the first merchants of Trieste, BUSCHEK. He greeted the Austrian Lloyds Steam-Navigetion Company, end contributed by his cleverness end ensrgy very much to the present flourishing condition of this great and influential enterpiise. He soon acquired a high standing as a merchant, and his great wealth gave him a rank as one of the first citizens of Trieste. The Emperor, in ecknowledgment of his public services, made him a Beron. In 1848 VON BRUCK took in Trieste the pert of the Austriane against Italy, and was then elected by his fellow-citizens as their Deputy to the German-National Parliament in Frankfort. After the Vienne revolution of '48, he went into office as Secretary of Stete for Commerce and Public Works. In this copacity hs did much good, by using his influence in arranging new mails, establishing telegraph-lines and railroede, opening river-chennels, end generally facilitsting trade and commerce. Bnt in 1851 he was dismissed from his office, and lived as a private citizen till 1854, when he wee again called into public service. He was mede "internuclo" at the Ottoman Porte, which place he occupied till he was, in 1855, made Minister of Finence, in the Austrian cabinet. The state of the Austrian finances was then nearly ae bad ae it is now; all minds were despairing, but BRUCK'S nomination was hailed with immeass joy, for—his capecity as an economist heing koown—the greater part of the people were really so foolish as to believe in his power to set all things to righte agein. But they have been ssdly disappointed. All their hopes are destroyed. Austria hss, during the six years of Baron VON BRUCK'S service, gone her sure way to hankruptcy and decay; everybody hse heen losing money, with the exception of the Minister, whose fortune gradually grew up to an smount of 17,000,000 florins, nearly $7,000,000.

Thus Austria's last hope and Minister VON BRUCK'S brilliant cereer heve come to an end together. The hurial of Vienna's once great man took plsce on the 26th inst. The chapel of the Protestant Reformed commuelty, to which the deceased helongsd, was crowded with people. The funeral was followed hy many officials employed at the Board of Finance, many of the notahle men of the commercial world, naval officers, and other well-known persone. But there was neither any of the Secretariss of State present, nor any member of the imperial army. The Protestant pastor made a speech, in which he meationed in warm words the good qualities of the deceased man's character as affected his private life, but passed lightly ever the public and political part of Baron VON BRUCK'S career.

RICHTER, the imprisoned Director of the Austrian Credit Mobilisr, of whom I wrote in my last letter, has also made an attempt at eulcide, but wes prevented from executing it. It may be seen by tlis fact that the list of suicides and sudden desths in Vienna is not yet closed; still derker things are apprehended, threatening the total destruction of the Empire. It is, indesd, a drama very like those ancient Greek tragedise, in which Fate sweeps away, stroke by stroke, first the power and then the life of great royal houses.

FRANCIS JOSEPH, among all these misfortuaes, is quite at a loss what to do. There are rumors of his intention to set out on a long journey to revive his spirits. A regency is said to he nominated, with the Archduke FERDINAND MAX as the heed. This plan is not new; it was formed some time ago, but at present thc signs of its execution are augmenting.

The Austrien Governmsnt, in its utter want of self-reliance, adopts the strangest and most imprudent means for keeping its position. So, for instance, instead of trying everything to make themselves as populer as possible in Hungary, thsy now forhid nearly all ovations in honor of the decessed Count SZECHENYI. Public collections for the raising of a monument to the deed hero have been forbidden; snd the extra steamer which, on the 26th inst., was ordered to convey 400 studente from the University at Pesth to Vienna, to attend a solemn funeral sermon held in memory of the Count, was, at the very moment of her departure, prevented from sailing hy the interference of the Pesth police. But the police heve not yet been eble to hinder the wearing of the mourning dress adopted by a great many communities in Hungary.

The Archduke STEPHEN, uncle to the present Emperor, is said to he destined to succeed the Archduke ALBRECHT in his place as Pelatine of Hungary. The Archduke STEPHEN occupied this post in 1848, but he was dismissed from it, his views heing too free and liberal. He retired to his beautiful castle of Schaumburg, ehout 15 miles from Weisbeden, the capital of the Duchy of Nassau. Thie castle he had inherited from his mother, a Protestent princess, and a member of the Nassau family. Twelve yeers he hss thus spent in seclusion, and something like banishment from the Viennese Court; and now, in its utmost need, this Court is not too proud to ask for help from the man who was sent away when considered superfluous, or perheps even an adversery to their proceedings. About the Archduke's enewer, whether or not he will eccept the offer, nothing is yet known.

Austrian affsirs have now absorbed all my thoughts, and consequently my whole letter. They sre in fect the most important and the most striking of European continental affeirs in relation to Germeny. But, if in the meantime nothing extraordinery happens, my next letter shall be dedidated to describing the present political condition of Prussia and the smaller German States, particularly as they are related to the Hessian and tbe general German question. The proceedings of the Prussian Chambers in this Hessian affair have caused such an extreordinary sensation throughout Europe that they were published in a pamphlet, of which thousands and thousands of copies have been sold.

E. N.

How Count Szechenyi's Death was Received in Hungary.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The inclosed translation from a Hungarian paper (*Vasárnajs Ujeág,*) is curious, as illustrating the manner in which the Press, under its present oppression in Pesth, contrives to speak of SZECHENYI, the glorious Hungarian patriot and martyr who, last April, was driven to suicide by Austrian despotism.

G. ASBOTH.

From the Pesth Newspaper.

SZECHENYI *has ceased to live.* With this fact we must become more familiar before we can realize it. It is as though blindness had stricken the expectant watcher for the rising sun. He dies at a moment when the humblest blade of grass feels that the earth into which its roots penetrate is *the Fatherland.* At a time when every elevated thought is resuscitated from the grave, he sinks into it. At a moment when every Hungarian who pronounces the name of SZECHENYI, adds from the depths of his heart, "Long may he live on earth," he departs into life everlasting. Eager hope resigns his name to mournful memory.

Since HUNYADY'S and ZRINYI'S, no brighter star has glittered on the Hungarian horizon, and no deeper sorrow has bowed down the Hungarian people. Books and writings speak, the rocks and the gray Danube, the hearts of his people, speak and tell *who he was.* The noble mourns in the lofty towers of his ancestral sastle—the peasant in his lowly cot; the Hungarian, the stranger, the friend, the opponent, deplore in him a common loss. All who reflect ask in consternation, "What meanest thou, Fate, by taking from us the wisest of our leaders?"—and all bow before the oppressive thought *that a burden could have been imposed too great for such a mind to bear.*

No one can realize it. The common measure of human comprehension is too small to compass a judgment on such a man. So high in life he towered that his fall in death made his whole country bewail the afflicting shock. Living, he had reached a point of appreciation accorded only to the dead, towards whom calumny is dumb and praise only eloquent. To his immortality death alone was wanting, and this, instead of avoiding, he anticipated.

How long shall we remain to sorrow for him? The extent of our loss each day recalls; each monument and every void he left reminds us of it. Yet, with all the child-like, brother-like grief we feel for him, he has left us a great inheritance—the everlasting memory of his lofty spirit, and his exalted example *how to love one's country.* This inheritance let us never lose, never sell, never barter—never!

A monument is already raised for SZECHENYI, east imperishable in the deep feelings of his people, which neither file can tonch nor rust corrode. This monument will never crumble, and Immortality will inscribe upon it:

"STEPHEN SZECHENYI.

May God give peace to his spirit, rest to his ashes, *by blessing his country with an auspicious future.*"

MORITZ JOKAI.

THROUGH SWITZERLAND TO GERMANY

Close of an Italian Trip—Political Impressions—The recent Tour of Victor Emanuel—The Weather and the Crops.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MUNICH, Saturday, May 12, 1860.

Eight daye ago I left Naples, and since that time I have traversed Piedmont, Lombardy, Southeastern Switzerland and Bavaria. In this rapid progress it has been very interesting to remark how the tone of popular conversation varies, in the rail-cars, on the steamboats, in the country inns, and by the wayside.

In the Kingdom of Northern Italy there were several grand topics of general interest. First, the expedition of GARIBALDI to Sicily. The Press and the people are unanimous in their expressions of sympathy and hope. Contributions are freely poured into the coffers of the Committee, in aid of the Revolution. It is said that GARIBALDI sailed in an American vessel, although, according to another account, the expedition was conducted under the English flag. He took with him only volunteers, and went against the ostensible remonstrance of the Sardinian Government. Be that as it may, the people are certainly ardent in favor of the enterprise. Thousands of volunteers are ready to follow the General; but it is said that he requires but few. It is not at all unlikely that he will recruit his ranks from the Neapolitan troops, who are all Italians and much disaffected.

I had the good fortune to come northward with the very mail which brought the news of the first ship's undoubted departure from Genoa, with the General himself, his officers, and 300 men. Wherever we came, in Italy, the tidings caused great rejoicing. The inhabitants seem to occupy themselves with praising alternately *Il nostro Re, Vittorio Emanuele*—which name they pronounce with an unction, an emphatic rolling of the *r's*, and elongation of the vowels, which shows that it is yet new to them, and they are not yet weary of its repetition—and *Garibaldi.*

"He is a great man," said an old mountaineer to me; "he makes soldiers wherever he goes."

Crossing the Splügeo, which is still partly covered with snow, I found the atmosphere, figuratively no less than literally, cooler. The Swiss are influenced, I think, in the formation of their opinions, by their ancient and long-continued practice of hiring themselves out as soldiers to foreign despots. The very people who have so nobly striven for freedom at home, become the tools of tyranny abroad. And, so many of them having served in the legions of Naples, and the Pope, they seem to have no fixed sympathies outside of their own country, and to hold themselves ready to espouse any cause which may purchese their aid. I do not mean that they are literally ready to be bought; but that they heve been so often bought thet their very style of thought, regarding foreign relations, is come to be impartial, non-committal and expectant, rather than decisive.

I asked an old man of Granbünden what his canton thought of Italian affairs. He said, "We don't know, but we don't trust NAPOLEON." Another told *me* thet they talked very little about it.

But when it concerns Switzerland more directly, this indifference ceases at once. There has been a regular tempest in this little teapot, about Savoy and Nice. The Governments, it is true, are now recovering from their first phrensy, and assuming a more moderate position; but the zeal of the people, manifested at such gatherings as the great musical festival at Basle, threatens sometimes to overleap all bounds. There is a great deal of wild talk about revolvers and 'morning stars," with which it is said ten or fifteen thousand men could be equipped, in case of war, to foray in the lowlands of France, and retire again into their mountain fastnesses. The "morning-star" is nothing more I believe than the old Swiss bludgeon revived, and hardly promises to eclipse the rifled cannon of France in efficiency. Great indignation is felt in Switzerland because all along the Jura frontier of France the Pope and King of Naples heve numerous recruiting offices, and are enticing, by promises of high wages, the young men of the cantons to enter the Italian service. In spite of the remonstrance of the Bund, France does nothing to prevent these transactions, which, if they concerned her own citizens, she would suppress in a day. It is one of the anomalies of this country and people that neither the prohibition of Government nor the entreaty of patriotism can prevent Swiss citizens from thus soliding, so long as the offices remain open.

Thue much must be conceded to them, however:—the people of the southeastern cantons cordially hate Austria, and are glad to see her humbled, even while they fear that the Freedom of Italy is a delusion. It is amusing, but true, that the opinion prevails there quite generally, that NAPOLEON, some fine day, will either abandon Lombardy again to the tender mercies of FRANZ JOSEPH, or take possession of it himself.

To return to Sardinia. Another subject of general conversation was the progress of the King though Tuscany and the Emilia. The newly emancipated press of that region has sprung et once to a completeness of power and freedom disproportionate to its age; the penny-a-liners handle their quills as though the parent goose had been plucked a century ego, instead of yesterdey. The glowing accounts of His Majesty's brilliant receptions sometimes transcend the sublime. For instance, when one enthusiastic eulogist writes that "*Il nostro Re* has something magnetic in his countenance, which irresistibly attracts all who look on him"—one can but laugh at the thonght of the magnetism of that countenance, whose princely ugliness not even the Court painters can suppress, and *Punch* himself has failed to exaggerate. A little Bantam rooster would be the fittest rival, in persooal eppearance, for the "*galant uomo.*" It is a pity that mistaken eulogy, having so many better things in the King to praise, can't let so weak a point as his face pass by unnoticed.

Another eloqnent writer describes, as a special feature of the illumination at Bologna, the remarkable contrast between the mysterious light of the moon and the rays of the lamps in the windows.

The Piedmontese papers seem to be pretty bold in their positions upon the Savoy question. I think it is not too much to say that the popular feeling is very strong against the cession; but, even while men express themselves warmly against it, they are weighed down by a sense that they are in the power of the Emperor, and that his proposal is a demand which it were dangerous to refuse.

In Bavaria I came again upon strong Catholic feeling. The kingdom is divided, as you know, between Protestants and Catholics, but the capital is strongly Ultra-Montane. While both parties differ so decidedly as to the questions of the day, they seem mutually to distrust the King, who is suspected of underhand dealings with France. His recent journey, ostensibly for purposes of pleasure, into French Switzerland, where he met the Bavarian Minister from Paris, is regarded as ominous.

From Munich to Naples the Winter has been a severe one; and the Spring late. Indeed, in Northern Italy, there has been hardly any Spring, but a leap from Winter to Summer. The valley of the Hinterrhein is doubly beautiful now; for the fruit trees, which are so abundant there, have all flowered at once, instead of straggling along one sort after the other; so that the fields are white and fragrant with the blossoms of cherries, pears and apples. Of matters and things at Munich in my next.

R. W. R.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

THE INTUITIONS OF THE MIND, INDUCTIVELY INVESTIGATED. By Rev. JAMES MCCOSH, LL.D. New-York: ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS. 1860.

LECTURES ON METAPHYSICS AND LOGIC. By Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON, Bart. Vol. I., Metaphysics. GOULD & LINCOLN. Boston: 1860.

THE LIMITS OF RELIGIOUS THOUGHT, in Five Lectures. By HENRY LONGUEVILLE MANSEL, B.D. GOULD & LINCOLN. Boston: 1860.

THE ORIGIN AND PRESERVATION OF SPECIES BY MEANS OF NATURAL SELECTION; OR, THE PRESERVATION OF THE MOST FAVORED RACES IN THE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE. By CHARLES DARWIN, M.A. APPLETONS. New-York: 1860.

We think we can show that the combination of the above books in the present article is not an arbitrary proceeding. The writer first named has acquired a deservedly high reputation from his great work on the Moral Government of God. In the present, we regard him as having rendered a still greater service to philosophy and theology. What is called the Scotch School of Metaphysicians is sufficiently known to the literary world. It may be defined, however, as an attempt to get above the sheer sensationalism of LOCKE and BERKELEY, without actually doing it. The "primary laws of belief," as held by STEWART and BROWN, and carried a little further, perhaps, by HAMILTON, fall back, after all, upon LOCKE'S "powers of reflection," even as they, when fully examined, are found to be but *habits of feeling*—self-regulating associations of the sense. McCOSH truly gets out of this. In his doctrine of "Intuitions" he attains a higher platform. He has really something which may be called an *à priori* knowledge, although "inductively"—that is, empirically—"investigated." There is a knowledge of the soul that does not come from experience, and yet may be studied by experience. Such is this writer's position, and in this he has made a real advance.

In the other school, the Scotch School so called, the great difficulties still remain. We do not really get out of nature. The whole region of thought and thinking lies still embraced in that old

...ith by a transparent eye-witness ...
...has no idea of the infinite, impossible ...
...ever, have ever come within the ken ...
...it, with ...
...in the ...
...ntellect in the sense, ...
...of the reader. But this comes ...
...them out of their sphere. There ...
...more sure than those that re... ...geometrical infinities; but take, as the ...
...the representing sense diagrams, ...
...upon the paper or the conceiving ...
...every one, defective, im... ...and false. A curious question arises. If ...
...no true idea of the infinite, no faculty by ...
...can entertain it; how came the human ...
...to be under this strange hallucination? ...
...the ever restless attempt to *think* that of ...
...it could have no thought, and which, there... ...would never intelligently propose to it... ...and object of thought? How came it to commence it so closely with all that is purest in ...
...and highest in the idea of God? Above ...
...all, how is it that Revelation so frequently employs ...
...ideas which, without such ideas in man, has ...
...no meaning? These are certainly pertinent ques... ...which these writers have not deemed it ...
...sufficiently important, or sufficiently easy to ex...

The Scottish School, with its denial of anything to exist but blank "faculties," or "capacities," wherewith to receive and hold the things of sense, had for some time exercised a despotic sway in certain portions of the modern Church. We, therefore, hail this book of McCosh on Intuitions as announcing a better and a higher tendency. He cannot be satisfied with mere "laws of belief" which the sharpest mentalist would accept, but is prepared to satisfy the soul with a true knowledge, a true science of light. "Intuitions" is his word; Plato calls them "ideas." It comes to the same thing. It is a returning, if not a full return, to the better and more ancient philosophy,—the philosophy that for many centuries was held in harmony with the purest religion by the purest as well as the profoundest minds in the Christian Church.

The secret of Hamilton's popularity with the religious world may be easily traced. Paradox as it would have seemed to Anselm, Wickliffe, and other noble metaphysicians of the Church in past ages, it lies in this very denial of man's having any idea, or any power to have an idea, of the infinite, the absolute, the eternal. Without such ideas, these other metaphysicians would say, there could be no true faith in "*the things unseen*," for these are in their very being "eternal"—II. Corinthians, iv:18. Without them, all religion is but idolatry, a worship of the finite. Be it whence this strange reversal of the more ancient faith? We answer: In the decay of a true philosophy, religious men became hard pressed with certain difficulties on their own side, and this method of Hamilton's, furnished them, as against their infidel antagonists with that low, yet readily available and silencing argument—*tu quoque*. It is not the weapon which those great schoolmen would have put into their hands; although, perhaps, it is the only one that can be effectively employed without greatly changing our current philosophy. But this simply shows that our current philosophy is somehow miserably defective in the most important service that can be asked of it. The infidel charges upon belief, absurdity, mystery, apparent contradiction. *Tu quoque*—you, too—is the reply! Philosophy also runs into darkness. It cannot give an idea of the infinite, and, by putting in place of it [a finite conception, is ever involving itself in contradictions. You are as bad off as we are. Now if we can employ nothing better than this poor *argumentum ad hominem*, we had better stop reasoning altogether. It is easy, to be sure, and perhaps that is one great cause of its present popularity; it silences, sometimes—it does actually shut up the infidel; it makes a drawn battle, and if that were all that was required we might want no better; but does it satisfy the believing soul, or the soul that longs only to believe? Does it not make a greater isolation within the limits of the faith so strangely defended, than it creates without in the ranks of the adversary?

If this method were employed to show the littleness of physical science compared with the great problems of destiny with which it ventures to meddle, it might, perhaps, be an aid to faith and edification. But such is not its course nor aim. It is that the Baconian science is unduly magnified, its great effect is to make us doubt or set aside those *very à priori* convictions which, sooner than all scientific inductions, bring us face to face with the deep mysteries of our being—those very *à priori* convictions on which faith rests, and to which revelation everywhere appeals.

But we must preserve room for something on the fourth book which we have placed at the head of this article. What has it to do with these metaphysical ramblings? We will endeavor briefly to explain. Such works as this of Darwin in the physical, show, as nothing else can show, the need of some higher philosophy in the region of the spiritual. We have neither the time nor the knowledge to give a scientific exposition of the work; and, besides, that has already been done in the columns of this paper. It is sufficient that we think we see and can state plainly its great moral bearing. The book is atheistical. Its first cause, out of which are developed all effects, is no God. Still we must say, that the theory of the book shows plainly the favorite tendency of modern science. This theory is not proved inductively. Transition facts necessarily fail it, because of the immense periods required for observation; but there is so much in some general aspects of nature that looks like it—there is so much in the favorite scientific doctrine of "types," that seems to countenance such a continual superbuilding of the higher *upon*, if not out of the lower species in nature, that we wonder not that it has such a charm for the mere naturalist, or the more ignorant science-worshipping vulgar. This book is a revival of *The Vestiges*, which was thought to have been slain, and which some of our more religious scientific men have so loudly claimed the credit of slaying; but the ghost will not be laid. Men "do not like to retain God in their knowledge," even a scientific God, unless they can some way get rid of the idea of the personal and the supernatural. We might show how that is, and quote some old texts of Scripture to that purpose, but it is sufficient here to note the tendency, and state the undeniable fact. The highest scientific minds, in circumstances where there is no religious bias the other way, are certainly drawing more and more to some such theory of unbroken physical development; the unbelieving tendency is to that sheer naturalism which finds its completest exponent in a godless Humboldt.

But why should the religious world be afraid of it? This alarm is discreditable to its faith. It is very true, a man may hold to this continuous development and be an atheist, because Nature is his "one end all." He has nothing beside it, unless we except something he calls a god but which is, in fact, only a mathematical abstraction—the first term of an infinite series, containing the law of all the rest, and this first term only assumed as a logical convenience. But we, too, may believe in a development, if nothing in revelation forbids it; but in those high and ancient matters we can have no sure guide. There may be a continuity in Nature, an unbroken continuity (we are somewhat inclined to think there is) and yet a supernatural, not making leaps or breaks, but from time to time dropping into the unbroken stream a new power, when and where it pleases it. It may have made all of Nature a coming out of the first nature, or with a few occasional aids to her deliverances over and above the original store of forces given her; or it may have made in this way all but man, or have made even man's *physical* proceed from the common womb, and yet along with this have given to him another element that lifts him, from his spiritual or responsible nature, into a true supernatural—a theistic though finite, in the current, the immediate, the uncreated.

While [illegible] shall deny, say it cannot and, if so, [illegible] not be guilty of [illegible] about the [illegible] God [illegible] personally, or how much of one out of him, or how far it is the full force, or how far it is assisted, or whether it embraces in nature below man's natural, or whether, in] some of the ranks below, there may not be also more or less of supernatural intervention, opposing or concurrent, continuous or by leaps.

In respect to man, it becomes no longer a physical but a metaphysical question. There are certain axioms that transcend all flowing physics. We know that there are such, as surely as we know anything. They belong to the higher world of immutable truth. One of these, although it may seem a very plain one, is, that that which is not in cannot come out. What is not in nature, no power or development can get out of nature. *Ex nihlo nihil*—Nothing can come from nothing. Physically, we mean, of course; and we say the same thing when we say that *more cannot come out of less*. But here is the point. Science can never successfully resist this development theory, because nature being a system of forces quantities, motions, relations, patent and concealed, we can never be certain that any one thing in nature may not be in any other thing,—yea, that any one thing, however great apparently, as quantity force, motion, &c., may not be in any other thing however small. We can never be certain of this scientifically or inductively. The highest force, as force, the highest organization regarded as varied motions of ever-varied forces, may lie latent in the lowest. The least matter may be developed into a universe. Rest is not inertia, but an equilibrium of forces, be they of the smallest or the mightiest strength. They can only be known or measured in their effects when this equilibrium is disturbed, and the resistless energy thereby unchained. There may be quiescent in a lump of earth, power enough to set in motion a system of worlds. Our science knows just enough here to show the infinity of its ignorance. There are suggestive facts lying very near us that reveal awful chasms of the unknown, descending, as it were, right beneath our feet—immeasurable powers that press us on, in their analogies, to the utmost conceivable bounds of any conceivable nature. From such analogies there is, scientifically, no escape. Induction starts them, but can assign no limit. We see quiescent in a few gallons of water, a force which, when its equilibrium has been disturbed by being placed in the proper conditions for such unchaining, carries along in rapid motion the railroad train with its hundreds and thousands of tons. The power was all in the *seemingly* powerless water. So is there in a few grains of dust that which may rend the rocks; and if it had no other vent, might cleave the globe; the power was all in that handful of inert earth. The same analogy pervades all life, as far as life is physical organization; that is, an arrangement of latent or patent forces. Thus regarded, the highest vegetation may be in the lowest; the highest animality may be in the lowest. Yea, so far as it is purely physical, the highest of the latter may be in the lowest of the former. Give nature latent forces enough, and time enough, and sequences enough and anything natural may be brought out of any other thing natural. If, therefore, man has no supernatural, as even some othodox theologians have lately said; that is, if man is wholly physical, then is it perfectly conceivable that the physical forces which constitute him, the germ of the physical motions which go to make up his chemical, animal, sensitive—in a word, all that enters into his physical life, may have been once dormant in the fungus. Newton, all that is physical in Newton, all that is sentient in him, all there is of thought in him thet may be referred to physical organization,—in other words, Newton regarded as having nothing of the supernatural and divine, may have once been in the toad-stool. What is in may come *out*. Give it time enough, it may reach its maximum development of *outness*, and then return again in a cycle to its lowest state.

But is it *in?* That is the question. Is there *more* in the man than there was or can be in the monkey; more in the man, than there is or can be in the fungus? Then he could not have come out of the monkey, or the fungus. Science cannot settle this, because, as we have said, it is not a physical but a metaphysical question. Revelation, if we may trust it, may tell us something about it, and does so tell us. It says we were "made in the image of God," and must have, therefore, something above nature, something uncreated and eternal, something that could neither be developed out of nature, nor perish, nor disappear in any mutations of nature. A higher philosophy than the Baconian assures us of the same thing, and if our religious world will be philosophical et all, to that higher philosophy must it resort to escape the deinge of naturalism that seems so threatening. With this, and the revelation to which it forms so harmonious an accompaniment, the Church may bid defiance to the flood. They solve the problem which science and the inductive philosophy could never solve. They give to man that plus quantity, that higher something, which never was in nature, which never can be in nature, and which, therefore, never could come out of nature. They bring into their higher calculus that transcending element, which links the human to the supernatural, the uncreated, the eternal, the divine.

Let, then, this scientific tendency have its full work. Let it develop the natural humanity, if it pleases, out of the lower physical, the monkey, the reptile, the vegetable, the fungus, as low down as it chooses to go. All is safe if we only hold that man, along with the physical, has something more than the physical. Baconianism, if it would be truthful, must deny this. The philosophy which ignores intuitions, and ideas, and everything *à priori* in man, can make no real difference, no separation that may not be physically bridged, between him and the animals that seem to be below. He is only a higher *nature;* that is, there is more that is *out* in his development, but nothing that may not now lie latent in theirs; there is nothing in his understanding, his sensations, his perceptions, his generalizations of phenomena, his laws of pleasurable utility, that may not, by the release arising from some change of physical organization, come out of theirs.

But the Church has its revelation; it may, if it chooses, have the better philosophy, the higher, the more religious, the more ancient—yes, we will say it, notwithstanding the clamor about Pantheism and Germanism and Transcendentalism that some are ever making—the more orthodox philosophy. God may have built in any way he pleased the human physical, the human animal, out of the lower animal. He might have taken for this purpose from nature the lower life as well as the dead material. The Scripture represents it as having been made from the earth. We may interpret this as meaning a sudden or special making, separate from the flow of nature—and that would seem to be the fairest view of the passage—but we need have no bitter charge of heresy against the man who, firmly believing in the human spiritual, the human supernatural, the human divine, should interpret the words, *out of the earth*, as denoting a process, a causality, rather than the more material *ex quo*, and thus take it in that broad sense which seems warranted by other declarations of these wondrous chapters. In obedience to that Divine Word, "whose outgoings are of old, from the days of eternity," the water, it is said, brought forth the animal races, and this looks very much like a scheme or *cursus* of development. It is quite clear that the creation, even of men's physical, is represented as an agency special and separate from the others; but whether the words be *from the earth* or *from the waters*, why should there not be a similar latitude of interpretation? God *breathed* into him and he became a living soul," or "*breath* of life." In this account of his higher or divine birth, shall we take the words *breath* and *breathing* merely as denoting the atmosphere? If we cannot do this, why, in interpreting the other language of his material or physical origin, should we be confined to the soil of Eden as the mere matter of an outward plastic [illegible] formation? The Scriptures are our only guide in the great question of human origin. Where they say nothing, we know nothing—where they say little we know but little—where they speak generally or obscurely, we only know obscurely. But let us remember that the subject is, of all others, ineffable and mysterious. Whilst, therefore, we attempt to interpret these ancient records honestly and reverently, let us avoid that narrowness so inconsistent with their acknowledged grandeur, both of thought and language. After the first great fiat, by which *all* matter, with all its properties of matter, (for we cannot conceive of matter without them,) was brought into being, all subsequent creations of every kind were but the organizing of existing materials. Every creationist, whether Biblical or scientific, supposes this. No one holds that the *matter* of the human body was a direct creation out of nothing, any more than that of the million varied animalcule. If preëxistent matter, why then may not the broad expressions include also preëxistent properties, preëxistent forces; in a word, preëxistent physical organizations, more or less new, or more or less connected with the previous general stream of Nature, just as Divine wisdom willed or saw fit. In some way, as it pleased God, there was brought out of the earth—out of nature—that in which humanity proper had its earthly beginning, the *first man*, as the natural and spiritual representative of all his posterity. Whether *out of the earth* means working *with* a nature or *through* a nature, the process is equally consistent with a Divine, and even a supernatural agency.

But we need lay no great stress on this. Man is "of the earth earthy." So the Bible abundantly teaches. But he is something more. He is truly supernatural; he is truly Divine. Believing this, we need not be much concerned about the process or sources of his physical origin. It is the Divine image in the human which the current philosophy ignores, when it denies to this human any ideas of the infinite, the absolute, the uncaused, the unconditioned, and so, of the uncreated—when it denies to it, in short, any "intuitions," any *à priori* truth, any Eternal knowledge. On his earthly side, man is, indeed, akin to all below him. He cannot be too humble here. He may truly say to corruption, "thou art my father;" to the worm, "thou art my mother and my sister." But he is also higher than nature—he has a supernatural being, he partakes of the immutable Reason, he shares in the Eternal Light, he has a vision of the immortal ideas. "Being in honor he abode not." Though "made a little lower than the angels, and crowned with glory and honor," he "became like the beasts that perish." But even in his fall the image is not destroyed. Had he become wholly nature, he had been wholly lost; there would have been nothing in him that could be saved. But Heaven stoops to raise him; the Eternal Word took our humanity into himself; he hath thereby raised to a higher sphere even our physical, and now may he who was divine by creation become, in a still nearer sense, divine by faith in a divine Redeemer.

While we hold to these glorious revelations, and the philosophy of the soul that is in such harmony with them, we need not be alarmed at any physical scheme of development. The trepidation produced by such works as the *Vestiges*, and this of Darwin on the *Origin of Species*, is a sad evidence of something low and unspiritual in our philosophy. The work of McCosh shows how urgent, in some minds, has been the necessity of something higher. Let the Church only hold truly to the human supernatural, and then let naturalism take its way, and do its best with its dim eyes in exploring the origin of man's physical and material organization.

T. L.

CRITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS: Collected and Republished by Thomas Carlyle. 4 vols, 12mo. Boston: Brown & Taggard, 1860.

This fine edition of the Essays of Thomas Carlyle will be be welcome to his numerous American readers, the unsightly double-colnmn octavo hitherto in circulation being a most unworthy dress for this master of Criticism. Bibliograph could not desire a more elegant product of the typographic art than these sumptnous yet simple volumes from the Riverside press; and we might invoke for the publishers ample returns, not merely of moral credit, but of material cash.

It is certainly a notable circumstance thet these fugitive review-articles, published many of them thirty-three years ago—statistically a whole generation—should find repeated republishment up to date, and a wide and widening circle of sympathetic readers.

It is simply a matter of specific gravity: they address no mere temporary interest, but our deepest apprehension, and so abide perennially with us, while many a "britliant" leading article—cotemporary in the *Edinburgh* or *Fraser* with these papers, and for more bletant and brave'd, no doubt—has returned hy specific levity to its native vapor and vacuity.

At the advent of Carlyle, fellows in buckram held possession of the British Reviews. A base meterialism, stifling all spirituality, had introduced the lowest standards of judgment and thought. Amid the universal cent of criticism broke forth the noble, neturel voice of the Scotch seer—a cell to sincerity, to a genuine and freer insight.

The direction his early essays took is noteworthy. In the process of his silent and solitary interior development, he hed—by some elective affinity, we may figure it—heen led to drink from the newly-opened Germen wells of poetry end philosophy. German men end German models, accordingly, were the themes of his first inspirations. Too much, however, must not be set by this circumstance—as if he were in eny way servilely indebted to his Teutonic mesters. Doubtless bis thought would have come to equelly fine issues, even had some other theme then German writers occupied his pen. But it was certainly an edmirable conjunction that, in the uttsrance of his deepest convictions, he was at the same time enahled to bestow on the English mind the rich boon of an introduction to Germen genius, then unknown, or, what is worse, utterly *mis*-known. Contrast Jeffrey's imbecilities, in the *Edinburgh*, on the "Wilhelm Meister," with the tone of criticism now nniversal towards Goethe, and you may form en estimete of *one* of our indebtsdnesses to Thomas Carlyle.

We read it all over in these volumes—his loving and leudatory introductiou of Richter, and Novalis, and Schiller, and Goethe to Englisb acceptence end emity! It was certelnly a new and nohle style of judgment on litereture which Carlyle inaugurated—Criticism become crestive, and seeking to reproduce, under new forms, the spirituel individuality of works and lives.

There is, one may surmise, mncb in these Essays thet has quite lost its personel significance to Carlyle—much wblch would now receive far other tisetment et his hands. In the course of his spiritual growth he has long ego left far behind him the strongly pronounced metephyalcal mood prominent in the earlier esseys, end we ventura to say he would now give a very different estimate of the vaporous lucrubrations of Novalis. But it is none the less desirable that these continue to be printed: for, if they heve lost tbsir personal import, they have a perennial popular import.

To us the most interesting feature in these Essays is tha illustration they afford of the development of Carlyle's individnal intellect. They are, in fact, studies on that method of biographic composition which he has since carried to such illustrious perfections in his *French Revolution, Frederick*, &c.

It is as a writer of Lives thet Carlyle is supreme master and artist—without pattern and without peer. None but he has the gift of Biography. As the portreying of the human fece is the highest use of the graphic art, so has Carlyle shown the delineation of human life eligible to become the highest literery ert. Where he learned the secret Heeven knows: there ie nothing in all that we inherit of the antique, nothing that the modern has produced, thet gives any hint of this prodigione faculty. He has certainly contributed new methods to the writing of Lives and Histories, and for generations to come no composition in this line can escape the influence of his wondrous revelations of epic reconstruction.

The source and spring of all this, of course, is his profound human sympathy, and deep insight into all the moods and manifestations of life. The faculty of love, of admiration, is the sign and measure of high souls. All great dramatic poets have it; and in Carlyle that admirable Shakespearian sympathy—unsectarian and indulgent—is carried to its highest philosophic expression.

There is one aspect of Carlyle's biographic method which of itself must ever powerfully influence this kind of composition. He first taught the significance of seizing individnal traits—especially all such as are spontaneous, uncolored by whims or the will—as typical of the man. Through these suggestions and sallies of the spirit he enters to pluck out the heart of the mystery of purpose and passion. The mode in which he thus creates a life under the ribs of death is analogous to that divining power hy which the philosophic anatomist reconstructs extinct and unknown types of organic life with no other aid than a fragment of bone—a faculty which opens np new spaces in man.

To his great art of charecter-painting he brings a style the most magnificently picturesque. Master of the subtle secrets of color, he has endowed literature with a series of characterizations colossal as the figures which, under the hand of Angelo, started from the frescoes of the Vatican What a Rembrandt-like figure is that of the Abbot Samson! What a Dantesque gallery has he evoked in the *History of the French Revolution*—titanic shapes on e background of gloom and splendor!

"The last perfection of our faculties," says Schiller, "is that their activity, without ceasing to be sure and earnest, become *sport*." Through all Carlyle's purposes runs this sportive disguise. *Sartor* is full of it, carrying the masquerade at times up to the wildest *bizarrerie* and hurlesque. The masters of the expressive art have all understood how (as in "Hamlet," for example) the deepest purports of life can often best be painted on a background of mockery or of mirth.

This irony, edging every sentence, deepens et times to the richest vein of humor—witness the marvelous picture, painted on smoke-canves, of the "Tahagle," in the second volume of the *Life of Frederick!*

In the *Sartor* he gives one the impression of hewing bis way tbrongh a thicket of tbought and imegery: there is here little definite painting—it is rether life in its *elements*, poured forth with royal opulence, in torrent and tempest.

The *French Revolution* is a play of Æschylus, where lower Fate end shapes of avenging gods—he the tragic chorus, meanwhile.

But amid all this ironic mockery of poor human nature, the deepest and purest love of humanity underlies it all. He despises much, but with placidity, and even a sort of celestial pity and love. A great tender nature reposes beneath his barbed and scornful speech: as in his native Scotland, amid the northern hills, where, in the bosom of volcanic rocks, rifted up from the nether fires, sleep mountain lochs, whose placid deeps reflect the serene and silent stars.

These volumes of Essays form the natural introduction to Carlyle's works. All the qnalities which distinguish him in his snbseqnent writings appear here, but subordinated—end, as some will say, without his later extravagances and affectations. And to that large class who can master neither the time nor attention required for an adequete appreciation of his great master-works, the Miscellanies will always present e superior valne.

We defy the most careless or prejudiced reeder to peruse these volumes without an impression of something splendid, wonderful and daring. It is impossible to help feeling the presence of this great, rich, luxurient nature. The pages breatne an atmosphere warm and odorous as a tropic night. And there are floods of npper light and ether, too!

Like the physiognomy of the author, which precedes them, these Essays give an impression of a prodigious intellectual strength. Perhaps Carlyle is characterized by the most absolutely *intense* intellectual end imaginative nature literature anywhere shows. What e study is that powerful style! What a robust discipline to all young men—shaming shams end imbecilities out of them!

Drawn near to him, as we look on his portrait presentment that fronts these volumes, we feel no disposition to repress a rising of tender affection when we think of all that he has done to cover modern life with beauty end majesty. Assuredly it is a mission full of sacredness and solemnity that has been given him—so deeply to touch all erdent and aspiring young men. How many have felt in their own experience what the dying Sterling penned, in lines writ as in ster-fira and immortal tears: "Towards me it is still more true than towards England, that no man hes been and done like You!"

MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES.

—Rev. Henry A. Rowland, late the pastor of the Park Presbyterian Church in Newark, N. J., was a marked example of that class of clergymen who have a quiet vein of humor in their composition, and who win their way to the affections of their people by a happy union of talent end large-heertedness. A brief memorial of his life and services, with the sermon preached et his funeral by Rev. Dr. Fairchild, hes just been published by M. W. Dodd. It will be welcome to very meny persons. An excellent portrait of Dr. Rowland is prefixed to the volume.

—Dickens' *Short Stories*, thirty-one in number, have been publsbed in one volume by T. B. Peterson, Philedelphia, uniform with the editions of the works of the seme author previously published. Mr. Peterson announces twenty-nine different editions of Dickens, ranging from the cheap pamphlet copy to the illustrated octavo. It will be the public's own fault if it feils to become intimately ecquainted with the greet novelist.

—Shelbon & Co. publish a new religious novel, entitled *Mary Bunyan, the Dreamer's Blind Daughter;* a fiction founded on the history of John Bunyan's femily, and intended to portray the effects of religious persecution. As e general rule, the novel of the religious school is not lively. The euthor, Sallie Rochester Ford, has made the most of her subject in this volume.

—The first volume of *The Pulpit and Rostrum*, comprising full reports of the speeches delivered at the Humboldt Commemoration, the addresses at the Inauguration of the Stetue of Washington, Mr. Everett's Eulogy on Washington Irving, Sermons hy Dr. Wm. Adams, Mr. Milburn, Mr. Nott, and others, is published hy H. H. Lloyd & Co., No. 25 Howard-street.

—D. & J. Sadlier issue a *History of the Missions in Japan and Paraguay*, by Cecilia Mary Caddell. The book is a record of Catholic missionary enterprise, very well compiled. The larger pert of the volume, reletiug to the history of the Jesuit missions in Japan, is a comprehensive summary of early efforts to penetrate that isolated region.

—A series of stereoscopic views of California scenery is issued by E. Anthony, Broadway. The Yo-Semite Falls, the greet trees, the towns, public buildings, private residences, and scenes in the mountains, are included in this collection; the variety and beauty of the pictures being very noticeable.

— The Appletons have just published the fourteenth volume of Benton's *Abridgement of the Debates of Congress*. This volnme comprises the period between 1839 and 1843.

—The last monthly part of Chambers' *Edinburgh Journal*, original edition, has been sent us hy C. S. Francis & Co.

—*Stories of Rainbow and Lucky*, by Jacob Abbott, a cheerful little book for children, is published by the Harpers.

POLITICAL.

THE CANVASS IN KENTUCKY.

"Honest Old Abe" in His Native Books.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Bloomfield, Nelson County, Monday, May [illegible], 1860.

Abraham Lincoln, personally, is spoken well of by all. As an individual, he is liked for his honesty and sincerity, his democratic habits and manners, and his Henry Clay type of character. A Kentuckian from Nelson County tells me that Lincoln stock in his vicinity is first-rate, and that the old farmers who knew and loved Abe's father, and remember Abe when an infant and a poor orphan boy, talk as if they have half a notion to vote for the worthy and now so distinguished man. Though biographers say he was born in Hardin, the Nelson folks, whose county adjoins Hardin and Washington, insist he first saw the light of day from the top of "Possum Ridge," in Washington, near the Washington and Nelson border line; and Washingtonians confirm it. I don't know who is correct. It may be the honor of Abe Lincoln's birth-place will, after a while, be as much disputed by some counties of Kentucky as is that of Gen. Jackson's by some States of our Union.

Politically, the Republican nominee finds more favor here than would have Gov. Seward. Mr. Lincoln has no such Southern prejudice to encounter, and the Southern mind can be more easily reconciled to his election. He is comparatively new and unheard of. His prominent public record of two or three months is all they catch up, and as "Anti-Squatter-sovereign" is it, that many Southerners are, or have been in this respect, rather pleased with it. They have often asserted that the Douglas doctrine which he fought in the Summer of 1858 is more hostile to Slavery than his own; and they manifestly would have rejoiced over Mr. Douglas' defeat. Besides, on State Rights and the Fugitive Slave Law, they have considered him as sound as even Gov. Cobwin.

Still, all our party leaders, though they concede Mr. Lincoln's nomination to be a "triumph of Republican conservatism," and know this is the popular impression South, are trying to make our people believe that, after all, he is as much of an "irrepressible radical" as the devoted Wm. H. Seward. The Republican Party has just seemingly stooped a little, only this sooner to conquer and the more to aggress.

Our "Bell-wethers," while they call Lincoln a most genial and estimable man, vow he is, politically, "the Abolition demon masked," "Seward in disguise;" in truth, a more downright and thorough-going Republican, who in power would wield, with remorseless hate and eseergy, "the flaming brand of the Wilmot proviso." He and Hamlin are far more obnoxious than Fremont and Dayton. Their sectional aggression would be most determined, devilish and deadly. They are the representatives of a party whose life and breath and being is Slavery agitation. The Republicans' "overdose of Slavery" in 1856 is as nauseous and poisonous as in 1856. Their candidates' success would probably destroy the nation's repose for all time. The Chicago ticket is, anyhow, available and hard to beat. Douglas and Stephens, too, are likely to be in the field. If Bell and Everett are to carry Kentucky by ten thousand majority, and Tennessee and Maryland by the same, and to overcome the like majorities predicted by Trumbull and Lane for Illinois and Indiana, the slumbering conservative strength in those States must come forth, shake off its lethargy, and show to the world its resources and its might.

The "Bucks" are "taken back" at so "formidable" a nomination. The "unterrified" shiver in their shoes. They are almost dumb. They see the handwriting on the wall. Their days and nights of feasting and preying on the public treasure are numbered. In their trepidation they appear slightly demented. At one breath, they mumble it that the Chicago Platform is most clearly Abolition—as outspoken against Slavery as can be. At another, that it carefully ignores the distinctive principles of the party, is wonderfully deficient in the enunciation of the known and time-honored principles of the Radical Abolitionists, and is designed to deceive and mislead the people. As for Abe Lincoln, why he's nobody—no statesman, no party leader, with no political experience or intelligence, and no strength et all in the Middle and Northeastern States. Put up Mr. Guthrie, and he will defeat Lincoln by an overwhelming majority in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and New-York. The Sewarditес' embodiment has been sacrificed and slaughtered—their hearts are and will remain in the grave with Cæsar. The Ex-Secretary will now stride over the Empire State like a Colossus. But yet, Mr. Lincoln may be somebody—it is best to look out and not be too confident. His doctrines are as intensely Abolition as Seward's, as subtle and dangerous as Douglas'. His nomination is the strongest possible. It will unite the forces of Seward and Bates. If the Democracy put up Douglas, Lincoln will swell the 4,000 popular majority in Illinois which he got in 1858, and will in all probability be elected President—though his success will dissolve the Union and inaugurate civil war. To avert this, a judicious nomination must be made at Baltimore—the right man must be selected, and he is James Guthrie.

"The Little Rebel's Gang," too, have their doubts and fears. They keep their eyes open to the breakers and the whirlpools. They don't agree with the Washington *States* that the Chicago ticket is so weak that the Baltimore Democratic nominees will have little to contend with, and in fact their election may be regarded as certain; nor with the over-zealous Cincinnati *Enquirer*, that Mr. Douglas could carry every Free State save Massachusetts, Vermont and Maine. But they do coincide with Forney's *Press*, that if Douglas be rejected at Baltimore, Lincoln will sweep Illinois, Indiana and the whole Northwest, and his election will be a foregone conclusion. Like their leader, they avow that Mr. Lincoln will carry Illinois, against any other candidate, by 20,000. He is Mr. Seward's superior in ability, as well as availability, and has the qualities which take with the masses. Moreover, many North look on him as more conservative, and less objectionable to the South on account of his Kentucky blood and his antecedents—or his lack of them. But he has, indeed, already shown himself as radical as Seward, and, as President, would be more dangerous, for he would be less politic, and more ardent and venturesome. The conservative feeling in the North can be enlisted for the Democratic Party if they nominate Douglas—not otherwise. He is their only hope—and, even under his banner, they will have to struggle.

My Republican friends declare there is no doubt of Lincoln's and Hamlin's success. They are the rising suns. Every omen is auspicious, and the gods smile upon them. The "National Democracy" are hopelessly split up—their fate is sealed, their account closed, their career ended. As for the Southern Opposition, all they can do is to win several Southern States, to damn the foul Administration and its fire-eating leaders, and prepare the Southern mind for that inevitable event:—the election of a Republican President and Vice-President on the 5th of November next.

PONTIAC.

WESTERN NEW-YORK.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN CHATAUQUE COUNTY—SPEECH OF EX-SENATOR PUTNAM.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Fredonia, Thursday, May 31.

Last night the Republicans of this town held a meeting to ratify the Chicago nominations. Several hundred persons were in attendance, a number quite unusually large for evening meetings in this locality. Hon. Emery F. Warren, President of the Pomfret Republican Club, presided; and addresses were made by Hon. James O. Putnam, Geoaon Barker, Esq., W. McKinstry, Esq., and others of this village and Dunkirk.

A deputation from the Dunkirk Wide-Awake Club, numbering about three hundred, was in attendance, whose fine eppearance in the uniform of the Club, and with their lamps "trimmed and burning," added no little interest to the occasion.

Mr. Putnam, at the commencement of his address, announced that he was fresh from the ranks of the American Party, where, with the many able and patriotic men it contained, he had battled for the past six years against the corrupt administrations of Pierce and Buchanan, ardently desiring, with the many true men of that party, North and South, that modern Democracy should be driven from power, and the administration of the Government restored to the true democratic basis established by the fathers of the Republic. He had anxiously desired, since the last Presidential election, a consolidation of the American and Republican Parties in this State, as they were consolidated in New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, believing that they were battling mainly for the same measures and governmental policy, and for that end he had labored, at Syracuse and other places; but other counsels had prevailed, and he had continued to act with that organization until the present time. This was the first time he had ever participated in a Republican meeting. In cutting loose from the American Party, he wished to cast no insinuations upon those who still adhered to it. He believed that they were still men of noble impulses, and actuated by high and patriotic considerations. For the nominees of the late Baltimore Convention he entertained the highest respect. He believed they were true and noble men, and worthy of the high places for which they were nominated. But he saw no chance for them to carry the Northern States, and his only hope [illegible] The speaker regarded "here recently" as a worthy trait of [illegible] character, that there was with those who were [illegible] failure of the Chicago Convention to put in operation their cherished statesmanship for the preservation of the Union when the [illegible] party [illegible] Lee, and when, by wise counsels [illegible] Republican party [illegible] respects with other parties [illegible]

He believed [illegible] Jeffersonian qualities [illegible] strong confidence [illegible] the platform of principles [illegible] should labor till the close of the [illegible] all others of the American party would [illegible]

Mr. Putnam, on closing [illegible] As was [illegible] "a live Hindoo" [illegible] time in the Republican [illegible] the American party [illegible] there could be a [illegible] the highest respect for [illegible] yet thought the only way to overthrow the party now in power at the National Capital, which every patriot desired, was by a union of Americans with Republicans upon the Chicago Platform and nominees; and henceforth, till the close of the [illegible] 6th day of November next, he pledged his [illegible] for the election of Lincoln and Hamlin.

The meeting was quite enthusiastic. Two Glee Bands in attendance discoursed alternately, at intervals, excellent music. A Committee [illegible] a series of resolutions, indorsing the platform of principles enunciated at Chicago, and the nominees of [illegible] Lincoln and Hamlin, which were unanimously adopted.

One speaker, at the close of his remarks, proposed in substance the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we utterly and totally disavow and condemn the despicable and unmanly efforts pursued in the last session of our State Legislature by Walter L. Bagley, Senator from this district, and [illegible] to betray the Republican Party.

In this vicinity great disappointment prevails, in consequence of the defeat of Gov. Seward. But all are disposed to bow to the decision of the Convention, believing that the great mass of the delegates who opposed Mr. Seward's nomination did so honestly, fearing that he could not carry certain States, no matter what damnable motives may have controlled Horace Greeley.

WHERE SHALL THE SECEDERS GO?

OPINION OF HON. W. L. YANCEY.

Hon. W. L. Yancey is stumping Alabama, endeavoring to keep up the courage of those disposed to support the seceders from the Charleston Convention. A few days ago he made a speech at Mobile, of which the following is the report:

"I have seen an address put forth by the Southern Congressmen, holding forth a hope that the Baltimore Convention may reconsider its action on the Platform, and yield to the demands of the Minority on a correct Platform, and advising the seceding delegates to return to Baltimore. I greatly respect the gentlemen who signed this call. But if to these terms the plan cannot be accepted by Alabama. The delegates to Charleston were instructed to retire from that Convention, in the event the principle of non-intervention by all the departments of the General Government was voted down, and in that event a Confederation of the Democracy was to be called "to consider what is best to be done;" consequently, the trust ceased to exist to the delegates to represent the party has reverted back to the Democracy. They have no authority to reënter the Baltimore Convention. The State Convention has been called, and will assemble, and will "consider what is best to be done." It is a question, then, for that body to consider, ought it to send another delegation to Baltimore? Let us consider the state of things there. A Squatter Sovereignty platform has been adopted. Mr. Douglas in his late speech, claims it to be all he has asked, and all that he wants, and has proven that, in the adoption, the demands of Alabama were conceded. New Alabama has declared that this principle, thus rejected, was a "sectional principle," was "a violation of constitutional principle," that those in the National Democracy who refused to acknowledge it, were not good Democrats—and that it was our unalterable determination neither to recognize as Democrats, or to hold fellowship or communion with those who attempt to denationalize the South, and its institutions, by restrictions upon its citizens and those institutions, calculated to array one section in feeling and sentiment against the other; and that we held the same to be treason to party faith, and to the perpetuity of the Union of these States." Unless the Baltimore Convention shall first reconsider its platform, or, propose to do it, and then open its doors to readmission again for deliberation and consultation, or unless good assurances are given, by some who can speak with some degree of authority that this will be done, I cannot well see how the Alabama Democracy can send to it another set of delegates.

If the Democracy has been right on these principles for thirteen years past, then consistency in truth and dignity requires it to remain right now. To return to that Convention, and to participate in a discreditable scramble of attempting to nominate a candidate upon that Squatter Sovereignty platform—or, if you will, even to nominate upon it an anti-Squatter Sovereignty man—will be, indeed, lowering the position of the gallant Alabama Democracy. For one I cannot advise it. But should the olive branch be extended to us, by a rescinding of the whole platform proceedings, or by some reasonable authoritative offering again to open up the consideration of that question, out of respect to the opinions of our Congressional friends, and of some delegates of the Cotton States, and as evincing a sincere desire to harmonize the South on every step to be now taken, I think it might be well for the Convention to give its delegates to Richmond full power to attend any Convention whose action, in their judgment, would be most likely to promote the interests and the harmony of the South on the great principle of protection to our rights. If, then, the Richmond Convention should deem it advisable to suspend action for a week or more, and the Baltimore Convention shall reactnd its platform, or if it shall be proposed to reopen that matter in that body, your delegation might see in such proposal sufficient reason to induce them to attend at Baltimore, under direction of the State Convention; and, if admitted, to participate in framing a better platform and making a fit nomination. If, however, the Baltimore Convention should refuse to do this, then the safety, as well as honor of the South, will demand that the Richmond Convention shall place before the country such a ticket as will enable the friends of the Convention every where to rally to its support.

In such a contest, with Abolitionism and Squatter Sovereignty, I have no doubt that there would be a failure to elect by the people, and the Richmond nominee would be presented in the House of Representatives in Congress as the second highest candidate—and that he would be chosen as President by that body; or, in event of failure to do this, that under the provisions of the

sentiment with efforts to obtain the co-action of the Southern States to maintain their rights. I am in the old path, it seems to me, and I mean to continue to tread it.

But you say, "Have we not heretofore opposed National Party Conventions, and will not the Richmond Convention a National Party Convention?" I answer, No! A National Party Convention is the Convention of a party which is based on *national principles*; that is, *principles common to all portions of the United States*. The Richmond Convention is not such a Convention. Its declared principles are not *national*, for not a single Northern State has dared to avow them. It is a sectional Convention, called by one section of the Union, to support rights and interests belonging to one section of Union, and acknowledged but by one section of the Union. It arises out of the *debris* of the one great National Party in the Union—the Democratic Party—and is intended to counteract its policy. It is true, that all those of the Democratic Party in the United States, who agree with the Platform the eight Southern States lay down, as their criterion of party affiliation, are invited to attend the Richmond Convention. This is certainly an objectionable feature in the Convention; but it does not alter its character as a Southern Convention, to support Southern rights and interests. The Black Republicans invite all in the United States who agree with them in their abolition designs, to join with them in their Convention at Chicago. Suppose delegates should go into that Convention (as they will) from Southern States, would that disrobe it of its sectional character? Certainly not. Nor will the fact that from a few or many States in the North delegates may attend the Richmond Convention, change its character as a sectional Convention. Nor does that other fact, that we claim that our rights are supported by the Constitution alone the matter, for this is denied by a sectionalized North.

But again you say, that "We of the South might be overwhelmed by our Northern associates in the Richmond Convention, who may paralyze our action, or dictate a course injurious to our rights and principles." This may be done; but it will be fraudulently done. Northern delegates will come into the Richmond Convention to support the rights of the South, previously laid down. If, instead of doing this, they use their power to thrust them aside, or to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency who do not represent them, they act a part of dishonesty—they perpetrate a fraud. Such apprehensions might be a good cause for caution in selecting proper men to represent us at Richmond, but they afford no good cause for not going into the Convention. The fear of being cheated does not deter man from endeavoring to enforce their rights. Because there is a never-ending proneness to evil, that is no reason we should not strive to promote good.

Again, you say, that "it will be useless—it will come to nothing." Here again you may be right. The Nashville Convention failed in the object it contemplated; but were we not right in going into it? I think we were. I would have gone into it, if I had foreseen the whole sequel of its termination. And so now, I support the Richmond Convention, having no spirit of prophecy to foretell its issues, but being prepared to meet them, whatever they may be. You should remember, that out of failures arise that final success which crowns nations with deliverance and liberty.

Whether you will agree with me in the conclusions to which I have arrived, I do not know, but I trust you will do me the justice to acknowledge that, wise or unwise, I am not wandering from the path of consistency, and

Remain, my dear Sir, yours most truly,
R. B. RHETT.

LETTER FROM EX-GOV. JOHNSON, OF GEORGIA.

Ex-Gov. JOHNSON, of Georgia, has written a letter reviewing at great length the Slavery question. He thinks that there is no existing cause to justify a dissolution of the Union; that Congress has done nothing of which the South should complain, and that the Northern Democracy show every disposition to be faithful to their Southern allies. As regards the secession at Charleston, Gov. JOHNSON says:

"I have no words of censure for those who differ from me—nor sentence of condemnation to pronounce upon those of the Georgia delegation who seceded from the Charleston Convention—nor malediction against any who felt it to be their duty to follow the lead of Alabama. They were animated by patriotism and a burning zeal for the rights of the South. I think they erred in their conception of our true position and the policy which it indicates, but their error challenges my respect, because it was on the side of our own hearthstone.

There is no difference of sentiment in the South, as to the object we wish to accomplish: *we desire safety in the Union, if possible.* Our divisions are in relation to the best means to effect our object. If we can harmonize upon such as are reasonable and conservative, we may succeed—without it we cannot. Let us, then, as a point of primary importance, cultivate the spirit of tolerance, and eschew everything which tends to divide the South. Hence I am animated by no feeling of discord, when I venture the opinion that we should have a Democratic State Convention immediately, to settle the policy of the party, in the existing emergency—not to condemn nor censure anybody, but to consider the Presidential question calmly and dispassionately, and decide whether or not we will adhere to the National Democracy and upon what terms. That Convention may return the same delegates, or appoint others, with definite instructions, or ratify the action of the seceders. But as it is important to preserve the integrity of the National Democratic Party, we ought to be represented in the adjourned meeting at Baltimore. The political elements are in confusion; the country is in peril; all our surroundings call for calmness and wisdom in council, prudence and firmness in action—the guidance of high, comprehensive and disinterested statesmanship. The defeat of the National Democracy will be the triumph of SEWARD and his myrmidons. Let us save the former, if we can, as the best means to destroy the other. The experiment is worthy to be made—and if made in a fraternal spirit I cherish an abiding hope that the storm will subside and the old ship of National Democracy, gliding upon quiet waters and under flowing sails, will ride proudly into port, with the flag of victory streaming from her mast-head. Respectfully, your obedient

Servant and fellow-citizen,
HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.

Messrs. ROBERT COLLINS and others, Macon, Ga.

THE SOUTHERN SECESSION.

HON. C. C. CLAY SUSTAINS THE SECEDERS.

Hon. C. C. CLAY, of Alabama, has written a long letter reviewing the political life of Judge DOUGLAS, and his fitness for the Presidency. He concludes as follows:

Shall the Democracy of Alabama accept a Squatter-Sovereignty or Free-Soil (for they are synonomous) platform and candidate, such as Michigan and Vermont may dictate? If not, they should present true anti-sectional, irregular, and heterogeneous Convention at Selma or Montgomery from unsurping the power to misrepresent them, by directing the Delegates of the Democratic Party assembled in Convention at Montgomery, according to usage, and by authority, to send the same Delegates to both Richmond and Baltimore, with instructions to suspend action, at the former place, until the Convention at the latter shall have adjourned, and to assert, at both places, the principles of the platform of the Southern and Pacific States at Charleston. If the Baltimore Convention reject the regular and real Democratic delegates from Montgomery, and admit the disorganizing and spurious delegates from the Selma or Montgomery Convention, it will plainly indicate the purpose of the Northern majority to subdue the South to its will, regardless of her rights, will demoralize tha body, and drive from it all the true friends of the South. It it admit the regular delegates, chosen according to our party usage, I think they will be able to obtain a recognition of our rights, in both the platform and the candidate. If the Northern majority persist in refusing both, the delegates of the Southern States may then at last be brought to stand together in defence of their constitutional rights, and will be sustained by the Pacific States, and, I think, by both Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

I would make no concession of principle, but I would mutify my pride, if necessary, by making another appeal to "the sober second thought" of our Northern allies, to accord us that universal right of the citizens of all, even partially free Governments, now enjoyed by our Northern brethren without stint or denial—protection of our property by our common Government.

Were I a member of the Montgomery Convention, I would show my confidence in the integrity, patriotism, and ability of such of the late delegates to Charleston as still stand by the State, the South, and the Democratic Party and its usages in Alabama, by renewing their commissions as delegates to the Richmond and Baltimore Conventions. Such a course would not only defeat the efforts to misrepresent the party at the latter place, but would go far towards disbosuing the public mind of the false impression which Mr. DOUGLAS and his supporters are striving to make, that the seceding delegates at Charleston and those who sustain them are disunionists, and their withdrawal made for the purpose of effecing a dissolution of the Union. His followers have borrowed this battle-cry of Union, and denunciation as disunionists of those who love not the Union less but the Constitution and State rights more than they do, from the Black Republicans, who have made it a plank in their platform, and who pronounce all Southern men disunionists who stand upon even the Georgia Platform of 1850, and would resist the abolition of Slavery in this District, or the Territories, the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, &c., &c. If the Southern people can be terrified and driven by this false and delusive cry—like irrational beasts to the slaughter—to forswear their faith, yield their rights and abandon their own delegates in Convention, their own Senators and Representatives in Congress, who have dared to claim what no just Government would refuse, then is the South doomed to worse shame, subjugation and vassalage than Ireland or Hungary now endures.

In conclusion, I hope the degates to Charleston from Alabama will be sustained, that the principles of the Southern and Pacific States' platform will be maintained, and that the rights and honor of the State will be preserved by tha Democracy of the State, both in their primary meetings and in the Convention to be assembled at Montgomery.

To save tha time and labor necessary to reply severally to many such letters as yours, I shall publish this answer. I am, respectfully, your friend,
C. C. CLAY, Jr.

E. A. O'NEAL, Esq., Florence, Ala.

HON. ROBERT TOOMBS ADVISES THE SENDING OF DELEGATES TO BALTIMORE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1860.

GENTLEMAN: Your letter of the 5th inst. was duly received, and would have been before replied to but for tha fact that I have signed an address containing my opinions somewhat at large upon the questions which you have submitted to me, and which address I expected would have been published before this time; that having been denied, in the mean time I thought it best to give you a brief reply.

I have looked with interest, but without apprehension, upon the proceedings as unmistakable evidence of the steady advance of sound constitutional principles. Perhaps the time may not have come for the attainment of the full measure of our constitutional rights; it may not have been prudent on the part of the representatives of seventeen States to have sanctioned and presented as much truth on the Slavery issue as is contained in what is commonly called the Cincinnati platform, but when it was thus sanctioned, approved and presented to the Convention, it was well to stand by and defend it, especially against the platform of the minority. The seceding delegates did this with manly firmness, and I approve their action. From the best information I have been able to obtain, I believe the majority platform was not only acceptable to a majority of the States, but also to a majority of the delegates, if their votes could have been taken *per capita*. If this be so, it ought not to have been defeated, either by accident, want of foresight or contrivance.

It is asserted that the Democratic Party hitherto have affirmed the principle of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery, both in the States and Territories; but none pretend that it has ever asserted the right of intervention *against Slavery* by the settlers upon the public domain either before or after a Territorial Government has been granted to them by Congress. But this is in truth the real doctrine held by the minority. They desire to interpolate the party creed with it—to make it its rule of action. We cannot hide this great fact by simply shutting our own eyes. The friends of this political opinion have defended it with ability and zeal, have tendered us the issue and demand its acceptance; it can no longer be avoided, either with safety or honor. *I accept it, and will give it the same determined opposition with which I have ever met it, whenever and wherever presented.*

After the seceding delegates left the Conveotion, it is understood a proposition was made by the delegates from New-York to the delegetes from some of the Southern States who did not secede which might lead to a satisfactory adjustment of these differences. Under this new state of facts, occurring after the secession, and perhaps in consequence thereof, in my opinion the seceding delegates ought to meet with the Convention at Baltimore, and endeavor to obtain such an adjustment. This is due to the altered state of tecis, to the magnitude of the consequences involved in the struggle; due to their confederates who agreed with them in principle, but who did not secede. If they should then fail, they at least may expect to secure the cooperation of the delegates of other Democratic States in such further measures as they may deem necessary for the maintenance of the just and constitutional rights of their constituents.

This course requires no sacrifice of principle. The proposed Richmond Convention, if it shall be found necessary to hold it, can be held after, as well as before the Baltimore Convention, and, I think, with greater lights for its guidance. If this policy shall meet with any considerable opposition in Georgia, I would suggest that a Convention of the party be called by the proper authority, that they may take immediate action on the subject. *For myself, no party or other necessity can ever induce me to give my assent to any declaration of principles which affirms or admits, directly or by necessary implication, that there is any rightful power* ANYWHERE *to exclude slave property from any portion of the public domain,* (open for settlement to others,) *except within the limits of the sovereign State, and by her authority.* This plain principle of equality and even-handed justice should not be bartered away, or even put in jeopardy, for the sake of party harmony or party success. *I will be no party to such a compact.* It is always true wisdom and statesmanship to adopt the best attainable measure, under all the circumstances of each case, tending to protect, to strengthen, or to advance the policy sought to be established. Truth is often slaughtered in the house, and by the hands of its own friends, by a struggle for that which is impossible to-day, but which may easily be accomplished to-morrow. It is sometimes wise to accept a part of our just rights, if we can have the residue unimpaired and uncompromitted by the partial instalment; but nothing can justify a voluntary surrender of principles indispensable to the safety and honor of the State. It is true, we are surrounded with danger; but I do not concur in the opion that the danger to the Union is even one of our greatest perils. *Our greatest danger to-day is that the Union will survive the Constitution.* The great body of your enemies in the North, who hate the Constitution, end daily trample it under their feet, profess an ardent attachment to the Union; and, I doubt not, feel such attachment for a Union unrestrained by the Constitution. Do not mistake your real danger—it is great. Look to the preservation of your rights. The Union has more friends than you have, and will last at least as long as its continuance will be compatible with your safety.

I am, very truly, your friend and fellow-citizen,
R. TOOMBS.

To Messrs. ROBERT COLLINS, JOHN J. GRESHAM, and others.

The State Republican Commitiee of Michigan has issued an address. It alludes to the substitution of LINCOLN for SEWARD, who was the first choice of the Republicans of the State. "For once," it says, "the Republican masses hoped that the success of a great party, and of the great man of the party and the nation, were to be mutually consistant with each other. But it was not so to be. The man of the age has been compelled to forbear, for a time, his persocal triumph so nobly earned, that his country may surely be saved from the corrupt Administration that now disgraces her at home and abroad." Organization is called for, to redeem tha pledge of 25,000 Republican majority given for Michigan by tha Delegates at Chicago.

Improvements in Central Park.

INTERESTING RECOMMENDATIONS OF MR. OLMSTEAD.

Mr. FREDERICK LAW OLMSTEAD, on his return from his late European tour, prepared the following interesting report for tha use of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park. His recommendations are rapidly being carried out:

REPORT OF MR. OLMSTEAD.

During the last Summer, from the first of June to the time at which I left the Park, on proceeding to Europe, there were ordinarily about 1,000 visitors a day upon the Ramble. But on Saturdays there were generally 5,000, and on Sundays 12,000. A similar variation has occurred during the Winter, except that the number of visitors on Saturdays has been larger. On Christmas and New-Years holidays there were, probably, 100,000; at other times, when ice and weather were unusually inviting, twenty to thirty thousand. Of the ordinary Summer visitors, I believe that one-half have been from out of town; fully that proportion, on an average, both ordinarily and on holidays, come to the Park, not merely for a walk or a drive, but to remain several hours, as to a spectacle or entertainment; many come to spend a half day, and, even before any accommodations or conveniences for resting had been provided, families and parties of visitors from the South or West came supplied with baskets of food and drink to spend the day. This custom is a growing one. The usages of foreign parks and gardens confirm the judgment to which a short experience upon the Central Park led. In the Bois de Boulogne there are six restaurants, or cafes, and a cafe restaurant, besides excessive provision for refreshments within the Park Enclosure. There are several on the Champs Elysées, and one in the garden of the Tuileries, within 200 feet of the Palace. There is one or more in the Luxembourgh gardens. I found one newly erected in the Bois de Vincennes, and a large restaurant and several booths for the sale of cakes and confectionery, in the grand Allée of the Park of St. Cloud. There is a large restaurant opening upon the Park of Versailles, and cakes and lemonade are sold on the terrace before the Palace. There are, probably, fifty publicans licensed to provide refreshments at the Prater, of Vienna, and there are numerous excellent cafés on the interior promenade of the city. There are houses of entertainment on the public grounds of Dresden, Leipsic, Berlin, and of every large town I have visited in Germany. There is a large restaurant on the Royal Park, and one within the Botanic Garden of Brussels. BAYARD TAYLOR noticed the cafes of the rural promenades of St. Petersburg. The English are hearty and regular eaters and drinkers, and incline less than any other people to light refreshments, or to meals *al fresco*. Hyde Park has, nevertheless, a café, which is rented by GUNTHER, the famous confectioner, and is more in the Parisian style than anything else in London. There is a cottage for the sale of refreshments in the middle of Regent's Park, two in the Zoological Garden, and one in the Botanic Garden of the same park. Refreshments are also sold on Primrose Hill, and at each of the gate-lodges of both Regent's and Hyde Park. The half completed park of Battersea is already provided with a large iron portable house, which supplies refreshments to visitors. Tea, coffee, and cakes are sold in tents on the Victoria Park, and I presume here are permanent establishments for refreshments, but if so, they escaped my notice. The arrangements for refreshments at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, were by far the most complete that I saw, being adapted to meet the wants of a great variety of people, and of crowds varying from a few hundred to two hundred thousand, which number visited the grounds on the 24th of June, 1859, nearly all of these taking refreshments; wines and liquors not being prohibited. Nevertheless, tha Secretary informed me, so little was tha disorder, that not a pound's damage was done either by accident or maliciously. I believe Americans are naturally inclined to light and irregular meals, to unattiating refreshments, not only more than the English, but more than any continental European people, except perhaps the Italian, while a much greater proportion of the population is able to indulge their inclination in the use of ices and cold drinks than that of Italy. There are now many more places at which refreshments may be obtained in New-York, than in any European city of its size. The difference in this respect with London, and the corresponding difference in the habits of the people, has been noticed as the most obvious contrast in the eyes of a new comer, by one of the most observant of recent English travelers.

A plan for the building proposed for Central Park accompanies his report. In a building of this sort there may be several departments, which, although distinct from each other, can be carried on advantageously and economically under one management. The plan submitted includes—

First—An extended platform or veranda space, unobstructed by posts or columns, but shielded from the sun and rain by a boldly projecting roof. This is intended for *al fresco* entertainment, when the weather is not entirely suitable for the service of refreshments on the tables that are proposed to be spread about on the lawns, and under the trees, at all convenient situations in the vicinity of the building.

Second—A lunch-room for the numerous class of visitors who will require substantial refreshments at a moment's notice. This is proposed to contain a counter, as has been stated, behind which a space is provided for the waiters and carvers, that has ready communication with the kitchen.

Third—A dining room for the visitors who have ample leisure, and desire to be furnished with a complete, well served meal.

Fourth—A smoking room entirely detached from the other visitor's rooms, and having a distinctly separate entrance on the side of the building farthest removed from the entrances to refreshment rooms.

Fifth—Dressing and bathing rooms for each sex, with entrances on opposite sides of the building.

Sixth—A small room, in a convenient situation, for the sale of newspapers and magazines.

Seventh—A similar room for the sale of soda-water and Summer drinks only.

In a retired spot, in the southeastern part of the park, at the head of a glen formed by two large branches of rock, and [illegible] the house [illegible] It is proposed to place [illegible] of a rural or rustic character, and which may be called the dairy. In front of it would be a hill of about five acres, which is nearly surrounded by water, and which can conveniently be fenced off as a pasture. Here it is proposed that several Aldernay cows shall be kept, for the purpose of supplying, at certain hours in the morning and evening, milk fresh from the cow, as is done near the entrance of St. James' Park, London. At the dairy-house, light refreshments, especially such as are composed mainly of milk and cream, would be provided, and this establishment would be intended especially to afford a quiet place to which ladies and invalids might at any time resort with satisfaction. In the southwest quarter of the park a small building will be required, in connection with the cricket-ground, where more substantial refreshments may be provided.

I recommend that proposals for providing boats upon the central lake be advertised for; the boats to be of a prescribed model and material, four of them to be put upon the lake, immediately, and as many more within two months after an order shall be given by the Superintendent, or shall be thought necessary to meet the public damands. Three oarsmen to be provided to every four boats, each to be, in all respects, a good boatman, a good swimmer, and of sober habits. The boats to be kept clean and in good order, some of them to ply from point to point on the lake, taking passengers in the manner of omnibusses; and others to be on call, like hackney-coaches, with established rates of fare. I also recommend that advisement be made for proposals for putting upon the Park not less than ten velocipedes, which shall answer to the following description: The floor to stand not more than twelve inches above the road, the interior adapted to contain not less than two or more than four persons, and to be provided with a cover which may be opened or closed in front at the option of those within, and with an outside seat for the driver. To be neat, strong and convenient; each to be drawn by one horse. The horses to be sound, without vice; drivers to be men of good moral character, and required to be sober and courteous to all persons when on the Park; to be dismissed when reported for fault or want of skill and attention to their duties, by the Superintendant of the Park; the vehicles and harnesses to be kept neat and in good repair; the drivers to be neatly dressed, and to wear a badge and number; the horses to appear well grooman whenever on the Park.

The Late Shower of Toads at Port Jervis.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent from Port Jervis, in your issue of the 26th inst, relates, with some interest, an account of a shower of toads which recently descended in that vicinity, and records his previous skepticism in common with hundreds of thousands of others upon similar authenticated statements of the same phenomenon.

These showers are not rare. I have myself witnessed more than one shower of frogs and small fish, but the instance I am about to relate, also witnessed by myself and my late father, a naturalist of high reputation at Cambridge, England, and another one equally famed, may not be uninteresting, connected as it is with some highly curious physiological facts. In August, 1846, being on a geological visit with my father to the estate of Rev. NEVILLE ROLFE, at Heecham, near Lynn, coast of Norfolk, England, who was a naturalist and conchologist of the highest order, we encountered, during a thunder storm, a heavy shower of rain accompanied by countless myriads of young frogs, which, in the course of ten minutes completely covered nearly half an acre of ground. The church roof, the glass roofs of the green-houses, and the gravel walks were black with them, and they were swept up by bushels and given to the ducks and other poultry. They were all dead, but fresh, with their mouths open and tongues protruding as if dying of suffocation. Many pints of them were preserved in spirits and sent to Natural History Societies, and I, myself, on my arrival here ten years since, had some which were exhibited to many, but an accident destroyed the vessel in which they were kept on a voyage to the West Indies, and they dried up. Now for some curious physiological facts on this case, as to their origin. The frogs were a distinct species from the English frog; none averaged over half an inch in length; most were smaller; they had one finger less on the front limb than English frogs, which are never so small, and which, as the larvæ of frogs are developed in Spring, are at that period of the year when these fell at least two inches over, and until frogs are nearly an inch long, in May, they have the tadpole caudal termination. These were perfectly developed frogs. Now for their source and origin. A specimen of them, sent to the Royal Museum at Copenhagen, revealed the fact that they were *Danish frogs*, exceedingly abundant in that country, not known in England, but that they, unlike other frogs, were hatched at all seasons of the year—that the Danish rivers and marshes swarmed with them, and it is to be presumed that they were taken up as fishes are sometimes in tha vicinity of the lakes, in Styria and Dalmatia, (and I have witnessed their fall,) by whirlwinds or waterspouts, and so deposited on land.

But there is another still more curious fact known to few naturalists, but which is easy of practical proof, and I first introduced it to the notice of the mysterious author of the "Vestiges of Creation." It is this, that if the tadpole, or that which rejoices in the more or less euphonious name of "pollywog" in this country, and which is the larva from the spawn of the frog, be kept in an aquarium or in a dark place, it continues to be a tadpole and grows to a great size as long as the light is kept from it; if the light is now suffered for a time to fall upon its habitation the head gradually changes to a frog's head; if the light be again withheld, it remains a frog's head and tadpole's body and terminus. When the light is suffered again to penetrate, the legs and forepaws become further developed, and it can be arrested in its change or not as before. Last, comes the caudal termination and its issues, a perfect frog. Now, if the abstraction of light retards thus the development of the frog, why is it not a feasible theory that the excess of light hastens the development, and that the spawn or germinus sucked up by a waterspout or tornado becomes forced into the true formed frog, and so deposited in the course of the tornado? I leave this a question for naturalists.

The theory or principle of light developing and causing certain organisms is well known.

The *proteus anguinus*, a lizard species of reptile found in the deep, dark lakes of the subterranean grottos of Laybach and Carniola, is well known to naturalists. I was fortunate enough, in 1847, to capture several live specimens in the lakes. It has, when existing in its native element, the characteristics of the fish and lizard combined; is shaped like the latter, is of a pale fawn color, and has protruding gills like a fish; is web-footed, and has a broad tail. It has no developed eyes, (tho' it would be useless in those dark caverns,) but black specks the size of the head of a large pin, coverad with an opaque membrane. When these animals are brought up to the open air, and kept in damp grass and weeds, and not in water, the color changes to a dark olive, the gills are absorbed and become lungs, the web foot divides and becomes a claw for climbing, and the membrane over the eye splits open, and a beautiful black eye, like the well-known eye of the lizard, becomes visible; the teeth, also, instead of a hard gum, begin to be developed in those I had. These are positive facts, and the shower of frogs, which hes brought up this thesis, can be authenticated by reference to the transactions of the Cambridge Natural History Society, where the whole matter was discussed.

The peculiar vitality of toads and frogs noticed after being long embedded in limestone and clay deposits, may have some bearing on this matter. I am not prepared to say whether the hull frog, considered such a delicacy among the American *Crapenuphagi*, would give a tadpole, which would show the influence of light, as the French and English *rana esculenta* and *rana testudinis* put the experiment might easily be tried in an aquarium. Respectfully, yours,

ISAIAH DECK, M. D.,
No. 18 Exchange-place.

MAY 28, 1860.

THE NEXT CENSUS.—Mr. Jos. C. G. KENNEDY has written a letter describing the tables which he has arranged for the use of the census-takers. The questions which will be asked of manufacturers are set forth as follows:

The schedule which, in conformity of law, has been prepared as a record of the operations of productive industry for the entire country for the year ending on the last day of June, 1860, embraces fourteen columns, with headings so arranged as to include the details of every variety of manufacture. The first column is designed to include the name of the corporation, company or individual producing articles to the value of $500 per annum. In the second column is to be recorded the name of the business, manufacture or product. The third column embraces the amount of "capital invested in real and personal estate in the business." The various raw materials used in each manufactura, by quantity, kind and value, are represented in column four, five and six. The seventh column describes the kind of motive power, machinary, structure or resource. If the motive power be steam, the quantity of power used is to be inserted; in furnaces the number of fires; and for fabrics tha number of looms, spindles and card machines. In columns eight and nine are recorded tha number of male and female hands employed; while their monthly wages respectively are set down in columns ten and eleven; while in columns twelve, thirteen and fourteen are entered tha quantities, kinds, and values of all kinds of manufactured articles.

ANOTHER BLOODLESS DUEL.—We learn that a duel was fought yesterday, at Screven's Ferry, between Commodore E. W. Moore, formerly of the Texan Navy, and Mr. CHARLES A. LAMAR, of this city. Com. MOORE is a witness on tha part of the Government in the trial of J. EGBERT FARNHAM, for piracy, and it is understood that the difficulty arose from some strictures of Mr. LAMAR on his testimony given in a few days ago. The challenge was peremptory and the parties met on the ground with their respective friends, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon. Shots were exchanged with pistols without effect, when JOHN OWENS, Esq., second of Mr. LAMAR, approached HAMILTON COUPER, Esq., the second of Com. MOORE, and stated that in behalf of his friend, he felt it his duty now to say that the offense was given under excitement and misapprehension, and that Mr. LAMAR regretted and withdrew the language that had given rise to the meeting. Tha retraction was accepted as satisfactory; whereupon the parties exchanged friendly salutations and returned to the city.—*Savannah Republican, 25th.*

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE BY MERRIAM & HUBBARD,
No. 19 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURGH—Tha three-story brick dwelling-house and adjoining lot No. 20 South 9th-st., south side, between 2d and 3d sts; also, the two lots in the immediate rear on South 10th-st.; location very pleasant and convenient, being only three minutes' walk from the ferry to Peck-slip. This property combines the advantages of a City and country residence, being stocked with choice cherry, apricot and pear trees, grape-vines, and an abundance of fine currant bushes, in addition to which it is embellished with an ornamental flower garden and invalids might at any time resort with satisfaction. For particulars apply on the premises, or to E. BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-st.

PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The Second Reformed Presbyterian Church in Mulberry-st., near Grand-st., having an opportunity to purchase a property better suited to their wants, will dispose of that they now hold at much below its value, if applied for immediately. Three lots, (15x100,) with a substantial brick church edifice thereon. Proposals for the purchase of the above, or exchange for a smaller and less expensive property, will be received up to the 13th of June, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 49 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington ave., reptete with the modern improvements; hard wood doors in parlor and hall-doors, and trimmings and stairs, and mahogany bliedes, and in all respects first class; size 21x55 feet. Inquire on the premises.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra lined attached to each; location—1st between Franklin and Classon-ave. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT. Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and nedercellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 189 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LATANTE.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE BEST PROPERTY in Brooklyn, located on 3d-av. and 55th-st., Greenwood, Bay ridge and Hamilton-av. Cars pass the grounds every 10 minutes. This property must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 21 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE 2-STORY AND attic brick building No. 148 Madison-st., with unexpired lease of lot, having about 9 years to run, with all the usual covenants of renewal. Ground rent, $140 per annum. Size of lot, 25x100; house, 25x24. Terms easy. Inquire of S. F. R. CODDINGTON, No. 67 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF A VALUABLE store on Broadway, (west side,) near the St. Nicholas Hotel, with the fixtures and stock of gold and silver ware. The owner intends to leave the City, and this offers a rare opportunity for business men with a capital of some $10,000. Address A. G., Box 176 *Times* office.

FOR SALE.—THE ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house, replete with the modern improvements, marble hall stairs, tiled hall, &c., &c. Size, 24x60 feet; beautiful site, and in every way a desirable residence. Terms accommodating. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME cottage with four lots of ground, on 141st-st., near Bloomingdale-road, with a view of the Hudson River. Also, to let a brick house and store on 10th-av., near 152d-st. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, 1,088 Broadway.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—The store No 279 Pearl-st. 22½ feet front by 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. If let, the store will be improved to suit a first-class tenant. inquire of HARMER, HAYES & CO. No. 73 Beekman-st.

MURRAY-HILL LOTS FOR SALE—EXtra size, on 100 feet street, opposite a park, about half way between 5th and 6th avs., on 42d-st., with stable-lots connecting on 43d-st. Apply to H. G. LAW, Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

STORE TO LET—NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET, also workshops in the rear. Inquire in the office of the Type Foundry of P. C. COBTELYOU.

TO LET—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A BRICK house, suited for a small family, with large rooms and halls, and two lots of land. The neighborhood is perfectly unexceptionable, but five minutes walk to either Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. The house and garden are in excellent condition. There is an unexpired lease running two years from May 1, 1860, of the premises. Rent $600 per year. Possession can be given by June 15. The house is comfortably furnished and the furniture will be sold at a great bargain for cash. Any person wanting a quiet, pleasant home, can see the premises by calling at No. 82 Willow-st., Brooklyn, between 12 and 3 o'clock, until let.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, high basement, under cellar, with the modern improvements, just painted and papered, in complete condition, No. 101 West 36th-st., between Broadway and 7th av. Apply at No. 471 7th-av., corner of 36th-st., drug store of Dr. Yard, or of SAMUEL HISCOX, No. 28 Grove-st.

TO LET.—THE SECOND AND THIRD STORIES of the Gymnasium Building Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., opposite 8th-st., each room being 45x90 feet, suitable for lectures, drills, or billiard rooms. Also, the adjoining lot and sheds, 30x90 feet, for three months. Rent low. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th av.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 38 Hamilton-place, (Clymer-st.,) Brooklyn, E. D., containing six rooms, with gas and water; location desirable and good neighborhood; will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house, with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., in Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—TWO NEW MEDIUM-SIZED FIRST-class 2 story brown stone houses in 32d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and 4-story building, corner of 4th and Green sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter Office, No. 226 4th-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

TO LET—THE NEW FIVE-STORY BUILDING, No. 165 Reade-st. The cellar is well lighted and perfectly dry. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE IN CLERMONT-AV., BROOKLYN, TO LET—Three stories, brown-stone front, English basement, gas, water, baths, &c., lot 16½x103; house 16½x44 feet deep; in good order, handsomely finished. Also, a pleasant two-story cottage, with two lots of ground, in Hamilton-st., near Myrtle av. Cars pass near the door. Apply at No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York, or to JOHN GOULD, No. 44 State-st. Brooklyn.

TO LET IN HOBOKEN—HALF OF A MODERN built three-story brick house, consisting of 7 rooms. Rent $175. Inquire at No. 13 Washington-terrace.

VALUABLE LEASE FOR SALE.—No. 413 Broadway with a Lot on Canal-st. Lot 200 feet deep; location cannot be surpassed. Inquire at No. 514 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, frontlog on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE AT Glen Cove, L. I., for tha Summer; pleasant location, fine grounds, handsome situation and good conveniences. Terms reasonable. Apply to W. F. REID, No. 166 Fulton-st., or Room No. 4, at No. 218 Fulton-st., after 12 o'clock.

TO LET—A FURNISHED RESIDENCE IN RYE, with stables, garden, fruit, &c. Apply to J. PENFIELD, No. 21 South-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

AN ELDERLY LADY AND SON DESIRE the second floor of a high-stoop house; must have modern conveniences; location west side of town from 15th-st to 50th st. Address, stating terms, amount of room, &c., M. A. L. Y., Broadway Post-office.

REMOVALS.

ATHERTON, FAURE & CO.,
Have removed
to
LOFTS NOS. 105 AND 107 READE-ST.,
near West Broadway.

WOOD BROTHERS
Have removed to
No. 396 BROADWAY.

In directing notice to their removal,
WOOD BROTHERS
Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs, made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.

This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.

Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by let

REMOVAL.—BULKLEY BROTHER & CO. HAVE removed from No. 67 Beekman-st. to their new store, Nos 55 Beekman and 65 Ann-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE AT A REDUCED PRICE—ONE of Ericsson's very best Caloric Donbla Engines of fourteen horse-power, only six months in use, and now in full operation in stores Nos 26, 28, and 30 Pearl-st., recently sold to the New-York Produce and Exchange Company. Any person wishing a great labor-saving concern, or a engine ultra affair, can see it in full operation at said stores, where three hogsheads of sugar or its equivalent in weight can be elevated sev enty-five feet per minute. Inquire as above, at No. 26 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall, at Sackett, Bisbee & Co.'s, for S. M. MEAD.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, annonly by hand—Broadway, corner of Duane-st

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE
FOR SALE AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

The grounds, comprising about six acres and fronting on three streets, are tastefully laid out in lawn and garden, ornamented with an abundance of shade trees and shrubbery, and supplied with the choicest fruits of the climate. The house is a large two-story rural Gothic, 56 feet by 45, built within the last five years in the most thorough manner, containing all the modern improvements, such as furnace, range, hot and cold water, gas, &c.; and being on elevated ground, commands one of the finest landscapes in the country, embracing a view of

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK

ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, bankers, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER, No. 21 Nassau-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other Securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

CALIFORNIA BONDS. INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by

L. H. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

L. H. LAWRENCE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 164 NASSAU-ST., Buy Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An Act to provide means to support the Government, passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 19th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1883. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if therefrom are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 30th day of June next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.

Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.

ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller-General.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILLIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

NOTICE.—TERRE HAUTE, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS Railroad, May 16, 1860.—The holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, and of the Illinois and Belleville Railroad, who have signed the Bondholders' Agreement for re-organization, are required to pay the amount of their subscription in full, on or before the 20th of June next; and holders of such bonds as have not signed the said agreement are required to sign the same, and pay up the instalment on their Bonds by the same date, if they wish to avail of the benefits of said agreement. Payment to be made to the subscriber, between 10 and 2.

ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDholders of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1857, creating a sinking fund, proposals will be received at the office of said Company, in New-Orleans, La., up to the 1st day of June next, inclusive, for the purchase of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of Twenty thousand dollars. On the day above named, the bids in the form of sealed proposals will be opened by the Board of Directors and purchases made to the largest amount, (payable in dollars at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,) from those whose bids are most favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the right to reject all bids over par if they deem proper.

RICHARD S. CHARLES, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK, NO. 183 FULTON-STREET, CORNER OF NEW-BOWERY.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M.; 25 cents to $5,000 received on deposit; 6 per cent. interest paid on sums under $500, and 6 per cent on larger sums.

MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
Edmund Lichtenstadter, Vice-President; James O. Green, Vice-President; Charles D. Bailey, Treasurer; Joseph F. Cooper, Secretary; Solomon L. Hull, Attorney and Counsel.

NOTICE.—THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE BROOKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY, Kentucky, are requested to meet at the office of E. L. FANCHER, No. 229 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 4th day of June, at 12 o'clock, M., to make preparations for the coming sale under the foreclosure of said mortgage.

D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, JOHN F. DELVERTON, } Trustees.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 22, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., No. 68 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY are notified who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the "Proposals of December 16, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 20th of June next.

O. O. CLARK, Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the 1st day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

March 27, 1860.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 13 AVENUE A, near 2d-st., will open June 2, at 9 A. M., and continue open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. The highest rate of interest will be paid. Deposits received from 50 cents to $5,000.

GEO. FOLSOM, President.

ANDREAS WILLMANN, DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, } Vice-Presidents.
EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Attorney.
SYLVANUS A. BUNCE, Cashier.

SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons from the first mortgage bonds, due May 1 and Nov. 1, 1859, will be paid by the Receiver on the 10th inst., with exchange and Interest to, but not beyond that date. Holders will please send their coupons as early as practicable for collection, to the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hawley, Wayne Co., Penn., on TUESDAY, June 5 next, from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 9th of June, both inclusive.

E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

$1.000.—FOR SALE—$1,000 FIRST MORTgage Bond of the New-York and Flushing Railroad Company.

$5,000.—A mortgage on Dock Property on the Hudson River. Property worth $12 000 to $15,000; 7 per cent. interest, and a small discount will be made. Inquire of J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, May 19, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next Election thereafter, will be held at the Banking Rooms on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock P. M. N. F. PALMER, Cashier pro tem.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., on MONDAY, June 4, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. ALEXANDER M. LIVINGSTON BATTERLEE, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, May 29, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 30, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, June 4, 1860. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1860.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June next. Poll open from 12 M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c. bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by

THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election of Directors of the Chemung Railroad Company and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held on TUESDAY, June 12, at No. 30 Dey-st., New-York. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. WM. S. BROWN, Treasurer and Secretary.

MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—The subscribers will purchase at par, any part due Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad Company.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The semi-annual Interest Coupons on the 1st mortgage bonds, due June 1st, will be paid on and after that date, at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, Newport, R. I.

MESSRS. KERNER & BIRCH

Have much pleasure in announcing to their numerous friends and the public that the great success which rewarded their exertions last season, at the Ocean House, and the flattering testimonial which they received, have induced them to take it for a further term of years. The house has been thoroughly renovated, plazzas relaid, and various internal improvements made. A new system of ventilation and drainage has (at great cost) been introduced, and the surrounding grounds beautifully ornamented with trees, shrubs, flowers, etc. Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH have determined that the house shall be kept, in every respect, as a first-class house, (as a branch of the Clarendon,) and they will spare no exertions to render it such. In conclusion, they beg to render their thanks for the liberal patronage and support which they received last season, and feel confident that the season of 1860 will prove the most brilliant that Newport has ever experienced.

Helmsmuller's celebrated Germanian Orchestra, so deservedly popular at Newport the last fourteen seasons, has been engaged exclusively for the Ocean House.

In compliance with the wish of several families, the house will be opened on the 19th instead of the 28th of June.

A plan of the building can be seen, and rooms engaged, at the Clarendon Hotel, New-York.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, Canada Side.

The proprietors would announce to their many friends and the public generally, that they have leased the above house for a term of years, and have refitted, newly furnished and made such additions and improvements as to equal in point of style and comfort any hotel at the many fashionable watering places. This, together with its location, which cannot be equaled—commanding as it does a complete view of the American and Horse Shoe Falls—and the efforts of the proprietors to keep it as a first-class hotel in every respect, will, they trust, make the CLIFTON a favorite house at Niagara Falls.

Visitors arriving by the several Railroads should have their baggage checked for and step at "Suspension Bridge," Canada side, where omnibuses and porters will be in attendance on the arrival of every train. Those by boat from Buffalo and Toronto, will stop at Clifton House Station, on the Erie and Ontario Railway.

JOSLIN & DUNKLEE, Proprietors.

A. C. JOSLIN, formerly of Congress Hall and City Hotel: Albany.
J. W. DUNKLEE, Pavilion, Sharon Springs, and recently Rossin House, Toronto.
NIAGARA FALLS, Canada, May 1, 1860.

BRIGHTON HOUSE, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

THIS POPULAR AND WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT is now opened. The location is such as to make it one of the most desirable of Summer resorts. The house is situated on an eminence, in the centre of an extensive shaded lawn, overlooking Sandy Hook, Prince's Bay, the Highlands, &c. A mineral spring within a short distance, good fishing and bathing, billiards and bowling attached. The Staten Island Railroad, being now finished, will, with the steamboats, make almost hourly communication with New-York. For further information, reference is made to Scott, Wisner & Co., No. 12 Pearl-st.

JAMES L. COMPTON, Proprietor.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL, LAKE GEORGE,

Will open for the reception of guests on the 4th day of June.

DANIEL GALE, Proprietor, Caldwell, N. Y.

The steamer Minerva, Captain Gale, will commence her regular trips, in connection with the steamers on Lake Champlain and railroad to Saratoga, on June 4.

DONEGANA HOTEL, NOTRE DAME-ST., MONTREAL.

F. F. POPE.

MANCHESTER SUMMER HOTELS.—THE Equinox House is delightfully situated among the Green Mountains in Southwestern Vermont, 30 miles north of Troy. Hudson River Railroad trains connect at Troy with trains for Manchester direct. Trains for Manchester leave Troy, on arrival of steamers which leave New-York at 6 P. M. Reference as to health and beauty of location may be had to Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President of the Hudson River Railroad; P. McMartin, Esq., No. 168 5th-av.; Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, No. 3 Great Jones-st.; Rohl. Squires, Esq., of Freeland, Squires & Co.

For rooms please apply to L. C. ORVIS, Agent, Manchester, Vt., or F. H. ORVIS, Box No. 1,588 New-York.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The above Summer resort is now open for the reception of visitors. The house is finely located, beautiful grounds, baths, &c. One hour from New-York via Morris and Essex Railroad, from foot Cortlandt-st. Trains leave New-York 9:30 and 11:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:10 P. M. CHAS. STRINGER, Proprietor.

MANCHESTER HOTEL.—(OPPOSITE "THE EQUINOX HOUSE")—CHARLES F. ORVIS, Manager.—This house is 116 feet front, new and newly furnished, and in complete order for Summer company. Board $5 to $6 per week. Barns large and airy. Trout fishing good in this vicinity.

THE PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., is now open. The proprietor will be happy to receive calls from parties wishing to engage apartments for the season. F. BLANCARD, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

ST. DENIS HOTEL, CORNER OF ELEVENTH-ST. AND BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, (OPPOSITE GRACE CHURCH.)

Mr. E. E. BALCOM has the pleasure to announce that he has leased the above named Hotel for a term of years. It has been completely renovated and put in order, and is now ready for the accommodation of transient and permanent guests.

Parties visiting New-York wishing to adopt the European plan of living will find all the necessary accommodations at this Hotel.

Mr. BALCOM having been for five years connected with the management of the St. Nicholas, and more recently with the Fifth-avenue Hotels of this City, feels that he is competent to give entire satisfaction to all who may become his guests during their stay in New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SUPERIOR TROTTING STOCK FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public auction, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of June next, at his residence, in the village of Clappville, Mass., on the Western Railroad, first station west from Worcester, his well-known breeding stud, consisting of thirty animals, among which are the noted mares *Pocahontas, Nameoke*, the original *Mary Taylor* and *White Mary*, with several of their progeny of both sexes by *Vermont, Black Hawk, Ethan Allen*, and stallions of the Cassina M. Clay stock. Among them are several stallions of great promise, from two to four years of age. This stock has been bred with especial reference to trotting, both in the selection of sires and dams, and is confidently offered to the public as possessing qualities rarely to be met with. Catalogues embracing pedigrees and description can be had on application to the subscriber, or to the auctioneer, DUDLEY B. BAYLEY, No. 91 Federal-st., Boston. Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave Boston at 6 A. M. and 9 A. M. The 6 A. M. train arrives at Clappville about 8¼ A. M. On the arrival of the 9 A. M. train at Worcester, a special train will leave for Clappville, and remain there till the sale is concluded. Leave Springfield about 7 A. M., arriving at Clappville about ¾ A. M., and return at about 3½ P. M. B. S. DENNY.

CLAPPVILLE, Mass., May 26, 1860.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE PIONEER MILLS, in Alexandria, Va.—an establishment of the very first class, with a capacity of 800 barrels flour per diem, motive power steam, and fully furnished with modern improvements—desire to employ a practical man, perfectly acquainted with milling, to take charge of its interests during the coming season. He must have some means, and be willing to invest them in the business. None others need apply. Application to be made to W. B. NEWMAN & CO., No. 78 Pearl-st., New-York, or to W. H. FOWLE & SON, Alexandria, Va.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO PAIR OF SLACK Sick Hawke, 15¾ hands high, 8 and 7 years old, very stylish; one pair of bay Morgan horses, 15¾ hands high, 8 and 6 years old, very stylish; one sorrel horse, 15¾ hands high, that can trot in three minutes; one bay horse, 15¾ hands high—can trot in 2:40 and one gray mare, 6 years old, 15¾ hands high, can trot in 2:45. All will be sold cheap. To be seen at Stevens & Nevens' Livery Stable, Nos. 35 and 37 West 29th-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BROWN MARE, 14¾ hands high; can trot a mile in 3 minutes to road wagon; warranted in every respect. Also, City built shifting-top wagon and harness; sold for want of time to use it. Can be seen at WM. ROBERTSON'S stable, No. 67 State-st., near Henry-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—A HORSE, BUGGY WAGON, AND HARNESS.—The horse is a bay, six years old, sound and kind, and can trot fast. The wagon is nearly new, (made by a good maker,) and but little used. Harness in good order. Inquire of Mr. BROWN, at the stable corner of University-place and 13th-st.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF VERY FINE BAY Horses, over 16 hands high; sound and kind, light steppers and fine roadsters. To be seen at Wilson's stable, corner of Bleecker and Crosby sts. Inquire for EDWARD, private horses.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SADDLE-horse, about 14 or 14½ hands high; must be kind and sound in every respect, and trained to harness; one with fair speed and good form required. Address J. C. W., Box No. 260 *Times* Office.

VALUABLE FAST HORSE FOR SALE.—Can trot now between 2:30 and 2:34. The property of a gentleman who has not the time to use him; sound and kind. Address F. P. E., care Box No. 166 General Post-office.

FOR SALE LOW—A HANDSOME AND GOOD chestnut sorrel saddle horse, with saddle, bridle, &c. complete. Price $125. Apply at No. 228 Mercer-st., near 4th-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD HORSE, wagon and harness; a genteel establishment required. Address stating price and full particulars, Box No. 729 Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$15 REWARD.—STRAYED OR STOLEN from the owner, two horses; one is a large black with a white stripe in his face, the other is gray, middle size; the black has a little white on one of his hind feet. Whoever will return said horses to the owner, or give information that will find them, will receive the above. SAMUEL GORDON, corner of Gates-av. and Lott's-lane, East Brooklyn.

LOST.—FIVE PER CENT. BONDS OF THE STATE of Tennessee, for $1,000 each—Nos. 1,966, 80, 778 736, 775. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above Bonds. HOPKINS & CO., No. 53 Merchants' Exchange.

SHIPPING.

SHIPMENTS TO JAPAN. IMPORTATIONS FROM JAPAN.

The attention of merchants, manufacturers and others is respectfully called to the advantages the undersigned is prepared to offer in making shipments to JAPAN, and in importations from that country, as he is about to put on a CLIPPER BARK, which will be the pioneer of a regular line proposed to be established, to open commercial intercourse between the United States and Japan, under the new treaty. It is scarcely necessary to allude to the very great importance of the trade which is likely to spring up between the two countries, as he presumes the acknowledged sagacity of our business men has already caused them to have an eye to the New Empire of wealth which has, until now, been a "sealed book" to the outside commercial world. When it is remembered that intercourse has been opened with Japan, with her forty millions of intelligent and prosperous people, it is not difficult to surmise that the enterprise and energy of America will be turned to good account in that direction.

The undersigned represents the commercial house of JNO. ALLMAND, Jr., & CO., Kanagawa, Japan.

Which has just been established by a member of the firm who has resided among the Japanese for the last two years, and has made himself thoroughly acquainted with their mode of doing business. The house has already established a line of vessels between San Francisco, Cal., and Japan, which vessels are engaged in carrying many of the staple products of the two countries to and fro.

Specimens of Rape Seed Oil, one of the important staples of Japan, a part of a recent cargo from the house of Allmand, Jr., & Co., can be seen at the subscriber's office. This oil, by a practical test on board of the United States steamship *Powhatan*, has been found superior to the best Sperm Oil, and it can be put on our markets at a cost of one-third less than the Sperm, affording too a handsome profit. Specimens of Tea, Silk and Lacquer Ware can also be seen.

Parties who do not know the undersigned personally can be satisfied as to the reliability of the concern by an interview.

For further information, address or call upon

HO. B. GALLAGHER, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

STEAM—NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The Vanderbilt European Line United States Mail Steamships sail between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.		RETURNING FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON.	
VANDERBILT, Lefevre	Sat., June 16	Wed.,	July 4
ILLINOIS, Griffin	Sat., June 30	Wed.,	July 18
VANDERBILT	Sat., July 28	Wed.,	Aug. 15
ILLINOIS	Sat., Aug. 11	Wed.,	Aug. 29
VANDERBILT	Sat., Sept. 8	Wed.,	Sept. 26

These ships have water-tight compartments.

Price of passage either way the same.

1st Cabin, $130 and $100; 2d Cabin, $60.

Certificates of passage issued from Europe to America. Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, Agent, 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., No. 13 Rue Fanbourg, Montmatre, Paris.

JOSLIN & DUNKLEE, Proprietors.

OAKFORD & CO., Agents, No. 67 Grace-Church-st., London.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP "ADRIATIC," JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the passengers and mails, on SATURDAY, June 2, at 9 o'clock, from Pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.

Passengers are regnested to be on board at 1 o'clock, P. M.

All baggage not required for the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Bills of lading will be signed at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., (Room No. 4,) up to noon, on the 1st of June. Parcels will be received at the office, on the wharf, up to 1 o'clock on sailing day.

For passage, some choice rooms being still unsold, apply to WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

N. B.—The "ADRIATIC" will sail again on her third voyage, on the 14th of July.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander.

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the malls and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail July 21.

FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST.

VIA CHARLESTON, S. C. UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP ISABEL, WM. ROLLINS, Commander,

Will be dispatched for the above ports from Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, June 2, at 12 o'clock.

Letter-bags close at our office at 11½ o'clock day of sailing.

For rates of freight and passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE, Leaving every 10 days from each port.

STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.

This well known and splendid steamship will leave for the above port on TUESDAY, June 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45, North River. Bill of lading furnished and signed on board on presentation of clearance.

Freight received on the 1st of June. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 63 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, May 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York Wednesday, June 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, June 20.
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ADRIATIC, Capt. JOS. J. COMSTOCK.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS, On the following days:

From New-York.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, April 14.	TUESDAY, May 6.
SATURDAY, June 2.	TUESDAY, June 19.
SATURDAY, July 14.	TUESDAY, July 31.
SATURDAY, Aug. 25.	TUESDAY, Sept. 11.
SATURAY, Oct. 8.	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and Southampton the day after leaving Havre.

The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world for comfort, safety and speed. She has three water-tight compartments.

Cabin Passage.....$130

For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st.; for passage to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.

Agents at Havre, Messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.

Agents at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 18 Fanbourg Montmarte.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.

The steamship JAMES TOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every SATURDAY, at 12 M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.

Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included), $6; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburg and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.

LUCLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 116 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, June 2, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charleston, S. C., $15. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The JAMES ADGER, Capt. R. ADAMS, on WEDNESDAY, June 6.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLEES, will sail from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, for the above ports on SATURDAY, 23d April. SATURDAY, 26th May. SATURDAY, 23d June.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SORENSON, will leave on SATURDAY, June 2, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R, Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Colnmbus, $21; Albany, 23; Atlanta 21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75, Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $16

For freight and passage apply at No. 13 Broadway. SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. JOHN A. FOAT, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., on THURSDAY, June 7, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; tickets sold to the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; and places in Florida at lowest rates.

Freight, 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, O. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock A. M. The AFRICA will sail on the 20th of June.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK. On and after June 1 the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with water-tight compartments, will run in connexion with the favorite steamer ENOCH DEAN, daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Flushing.	College Point.
6 30 A. M.	6 40 A. M.
7 45 A. M.	7 55 A. M.
10 00 A. M., direct through to New-York.	
11 00 A. M.	11 10 A. M., stopping at 10th-st.
2 10 P. M., direct through to New-York.	
3 00 P. M.	3 10 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.
5 15 P. M.	5 25 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.

Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market wharf

8 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point.
9 30 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
12 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
1 00 P. M., direct through to Flushing.
4 00 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
6 10 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
9 45 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.

Fare 15 cents. Sunday school pic-nics and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.

STEAMER THOMAS POWELL Leaves foot of Jay-st. every AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

MAY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS OF NEWTOWN, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, May 22, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, May 22, 7¾ A. M.
Wednesday, May 23, 4½ P. M.	Wednesday, May 23, 7¾ A. M.
Friday, May 25, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, May 24, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, May 26, 12 M.	Friday, May 25, 11½ A. M.
Sunday, May 27, 7 A. M.	Sunday, May 27, 1¼ P. M.
Tuesday, May 29, 10¼ A. M.	Monday, May 28, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, May 30, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, May 29, 2 P. M.
Thursday, May 31, 12 M.	Wednesday, May 30, 3 P. M.
Friday, June 1, 3 P. M.	Thursday, May 31, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, June 2, 3 P. M.	Saturday, June 2, 6½ A. M.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after May 3, 1860, the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with four water-tight compartments, and all new improvements, will run as follows: Leave Flushing—1:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M. College Point—7:55 A. M., 11:10 A. M., stopping at 10th-st., 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market—9:30 A. M., stopping at 10th-st. at 9:25; 1:15 P. M., 5 P. M. Sunday-schools, Picnics, and excursion parties taken at reduced rates. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—ASTORIA, RAVENSWOOD AND NEW-YORK.—The Steamer MATTANO, Capt. JOHN TOWNSEND,

Will leave Astoria at 6:35, 8 and 10:5 A. M., and 2:50, 4:55 and 6:30 P. M.

Will leave Fulton Market-slip at 7:15 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4, 5:45 and 7 P. M.

Landing at Hunter's

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2716. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

The City of Baltimore off Cape Race.

ADVICES FOUR DAYS LATER.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF GARIBALDI.

THE INSURGENTS SURROUND PALERMO.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH QUESTION.

Rival Interests of the British Lords and Commons.

Defeat of the American Contestant for the Derby.

Death of Albert Smith.

[illegible] arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, May 20, [illegible], from Alexandria, [illegible], bound for [illegible], proceeded to Gibraltar Bay May 21, but [illegible] on.

The news by these arrivals is of interest.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

PROGRESS OF GARIBALDI.

NEAPOLITAN TROOPS DEFEATED—ADVANCE OF [illegible]—A SECOND VICTORY REPORTED AS [illegible] AT MORREALE—DECLARATIONS OF THE NEAPOLITAN GOVERNMENT.

Correspondence of the London Times.

TURIN, Saturday, May 19.

We have authentic accounts from Palermo, [illegible] the 16th. GARIBALDI was on the night of the [illegible] at Calata Fimi; on the 14th at Calata Fimi; on the [illegible] at Alcamo. He is said to have repulsed the royal troops at Ploppo—a place I cannot find in the excellent map before me, in which otherwise the line of march is distinctly traceable. From Alcamo to Marreale is rather more than a day's journey, and about half-way, on the mountain near Valquarnera and Partinico, is a place marked "Gioppo," not unlikely the scene of the encounter. This encounter, however, could only have taken place on the 16th, the day on which the steamer left Palermo. On that day, we hear from the same quarter, the royal troops had received a reinforcement of 3,000 men and two batteries. The state of siege was strictly enforced, but the agitation was great, and desertion began to [illegible] ranks, not only of the soldiers, but even of [illegible]. Palermo was quiet on the 14th.

These particulars incline us here to believe that the French news of the triumphs of the patriots both at Palermo and Messina must, to say the least, have been premature. Their ultimate success is more than probable, but fortune has not yet definitively declared in their favor.

DISPATCHES FROM NAPLES.

NAPLES, Sunday, May 20—P. M.

On the 16th instant GARIBALDI put to flight the Neapolitan troops at Calata Fimi. GARIBALDI was expected to be at Partenico yesterday. His troops are entrenched in a semicircle round Palermo. The Neapolitan troops and functionaries are discouraged. Great popular enthusiasm prevails.

A rumor is current that part of the city of Palermo is in the hands of the populace.

SUNDAY EVENING.

The Neapolitan troops were repulsed in the combats of the 15th and 16th inst. The position of Morreale, which commands Palermo, has been invested by the troops of GARIBALDI. Bands of insurgents are marching on Palermo. The proclamation of Gen. LANZA, concerning an armesty and a Viceroyalty, has had no effect. Popular manifestations take place repeatedly. It is believed that Palermo will shortly be evacuated by the Royal troops.

PARIS, Monday, May 21—2 P. M.

A telegram from Naples, dated last night, and received here this morning, announces that the Neapolitan army has been totally defeated, near Palermo, by the soldiers of GARIBALDI.

DISPATCHES FROM PALERMO.

PALERMO, May 16.

GARIBALDI was at Alcamo on the 15th inst. A fight had taken place at Ltoppo, in which the Royal troops were repulsed. Palermo is again in a state of siege. Fresh troops have arrived. More emigrants have disembarked in Sicily.

PALERMO, May 20—Evening.

The Royal troops have entrenched themselves in a semi-circle round this city; the greatest discouragement prevails among them, as well as among the Government functionaries. The people, on the contrary, are most enthusiastic. Prince DE CASTELCICALA has been recalled.

PALERMO, Sunday, May 20—P. M.

A rumor is current that GARIBALDI has obtained a decided victory at Morreala.

FROM OTHER SOURCES.

The *Patrie* of 1o day, in speaking of the affair at Calata Fimi, says:

"The volunteers having been attacked with great vigor energetically defended themselves, and effected a retreat in good order, leaving behind a certain number of killed. According to the last advices the insurrection was being extended and organized in a great many directions. The same journal adds that when the detachments which are being organized will have joined the volunteers who disembarked at Marsala, the whole body will number about 12,000 men, well armed and well provisioned."

We extract the following from the *Patrie*, as giving some few additional details relative to the affairs of Sicily:

"According to information of the 17th, the volunteers were being joined by numerous adherents, and were completing their organization. These adherents come to them principally from the province of Messina and from the southern part of the province of Palermo. On a great number of other points native columns are being formed, and the inhabitants show a very threatening attitude. In some localities the revolt does appear to make much progress, particularly in the towns of Alicata and Regalmutio, where a large trade in sulphur is carried on. The above facts show that the state of Sicily is most serious."

The *Patrie* also contains the following:

"According to the declarations of the prisoners taken at Calata Fimi, GARIBALDI was not in Sicily."

The Sicilian National Committee have distributed an energetic proclamation, calling on all Sicilians to join in the present struggle against the King of Naples. This document concludes as follows:

"Let us applaud the noble efforts of the youthful combatants; the country will cherish their names, and hold them up as models of heroic virtues and sublime self-sacrifice. We will remain staunch at our post, even though it should lead us to prison or the scaffold. We will stand firm, repeating the words of an illustrious General, 'Brethren, if we advance, follow us; if we fall, pass over us, and march on!' Italy for ever! VICTOR EMANUEL for ever!"

COLLATERAL MOVEMENTS.

The French Government has sent three ships of war to Naples, that being, it is said, the number of English vessels in the same waters. No news to be relied upon transpires here as to the exact whereabouts and doings of GARIBALDI. We only infer that the revolution is advancing morally and materially from the silence of the Neapolitan officials.

GENOA, Friday, May 18.

News from Messina to the 14th inst. state that the commander of the Piedmontese frigate *Governolo* had landed there, and was received with applause.

Marshal RUFFINA had commanded reinforcements of Marshal RUPPO, who, being unable to diminish the garrison of Messina, had refused.

SATURDAY, May 19.

Advices from Naples to the 16th inst., state that the Sixth Regiment refused to fire on the people on the occasion of the demonstration of the 12th inst.

Government intends to appoint Count TRAPANI Viceroy of Sicily, and to grant a general amnesty when the insurrection is suppressed.

DIPLOMATIC MEASURES.

The following is a protest sent by the Government of the Two Sicilies to each member of the diplomatic body:

NAPLES, May 12, 1860.

A deed of the most savage piracy has been perpetrated by a horde of brigands, publicly enrolled, organized and armed in a State not hostile, under the eyes of that Government, and notwithstanding the promises received from the same Government to prevent it. The Royal Government, having been informed of the perpetrations which were being made, with the most shameless effrontery, in Genoa, in Turin, in Milan, in Leghorn and in Sienna, for an expedition destined against the Royal States, lost no time in calling the attention of the Piedmontese Government to such an [illegible] against the law of [illegible] its answers [illegible] to the Royal [illegible] denying the [illegible] which arrived, confirming the [illegible] of a good understanding, [illegible] from interference [illegible] of maintaining. [illegible] notwithstanding. [illegible] of the sections [illegible] for the ob- [illegible] proceedings [illegible] inclosed with [illegible]

[illegible] the Royal [illegible] arrived yesterday, without showing [illegible] prepared to land the bands which they [illegible], when the two Royal vessels cruising in the neighborhood opened on the aggressors the fire of artillery. The firing, however, was necessarily suspended, to give time to two English steamers directed there a few hours before to take their officers, who were, ashore, on board. On the embarkation of these persons the steamers gave a wide berth, and then only could the firing be recommenced on those pirates, without, however, being able to prevent their disembarkation in Marsala, a city of the Province of Trapani. With the announcement of the scandalous attempt, of which the short interval of time does not permit us to foresee the results in the insular parts of the Royal States where the insurrection was nearly repressed, the undersigned, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has the honor of communicating to him the history of the events, in order that he may inform his Government of them, and in order that, whatever may be the consequences of an attempt made against every right, in violation of international law, and through which Italy may find herself thrown into the most bloody anarchy, comprising, too, the whole of Europe, the responsibility may rest only on the authors, promoters, and accomplices of this barbarous invasion. The undersigned meantime repeats the assurances of his distinguished consideration. CARAFA.

A narrative of events communicated by the Government of the Two Sicilies to the Diplomatic Body, in connection with the above, is as follows:

MAY 9, 1860.

From the 28th of April the concentration became evident of Italian emigrants in Genoa, (especially Sicilians,) of Lombards, Piedmontese, Romagnoli and Tuscans, of notorious political "exaltation," and, more remarkably still, of that crowd of volunteers of whom, in the last war, GARIBALDI formed the corps of the Chasseurs of the Alps, who were afterwards distributed among the regular forces, and who, as we are assured, were recently and expressly dismissed the service.

This multitude ponred onwards by sea and by railway, where, according to a report which np to the present time has not been contested, they had absolute liberty of traveling and absolute exemption from payment. GARIBALDI, who was known to be in Genoa, and who at times became invisible and impossible to be found, at last fixed his residence in the Palazzo Passano, at Quarto, and here in nnmerous bodies came together and were concentrated continually, not only the new arrivals, but those numerous Genoese whom antecedent facts, the shooting societies, and other circumstances pointed ont as ultra-Liberals. This concourse awakened general attention and spprahension, except on the part af the Government, which did not show itself in the slightest degree affected. While the intention af effecting an armed landing in Sicily to foment the revolution was notoriously declared by public placards, by public subscriptions, theatrical representations, and other means, open to all, in broad daylight, and without any concealment, arms and ammunition were taken to the Palazzo Passano, which was thus converted into an arsenal. Arms and munitions of war freely circulated afterwards through the city, not belonging to any military department; nor to the ordnance; in this way and others giving publicity to the preparations against Sicily. The departure of the expedition wes frequently put off; it was announced thet it would be concentrated in Malta on the arrival of the 5th of May. On the afternoon of that dey 100 armed persons leaving in two barks the interior of the west arm of the port (every access to which is guarded by sentinels) went on board the commercial Sardinian steamers *Piedmonte* and *Lombardo* (ol the Company of Rubattini—that is, the sama to whom the *Cagliari* belonged.) The first of these steamers had arrived the day before from Tunis; the other was not to leave until the 9th for the Italian line. Notwithstanding, both were found full of combustibles, and probably amply provided with eatables. The captains were absent, and certainly the machinist of one, perhaps the *Piedmonte*. GIUSEPPE ORLANDO, an emigrant from Pelermo, took his place, part proprietor of a foundry in Genoa. Without being impeded either by the guardianship of the port, or by the Sardinian vessels ot war, or by a Spanish ship-of-war, or hy two French steamers which were there, or by the maritime arsenal, or, in fine, by the land battery, the aggressors lighted the fires in tha stoves of one of the two vessels, waited patiently till the steam rose and had strength sufficient to give motion to the wheels, (operations, which, at the least, require an hour.) and, taking the other in tow, left the port and anchored at scercely a gunshot from the military harracks of the Foce. Here they waited for numerons marine stores, and a considerable crowd of volunteers, enlarged by the addition of the curious. The embarkation began under the direction and presidency of GARIBALDI, those who were leaving following one another for the most part in cerriages, and accompanied hy friends, who cheered them. The embarkation, which was in part effected from the port, was not completed before sunset, and this circumstance, affecting a seizure of the steamers, proves beyond doubt that it was done by daylight.

It is reported that in moving awsy from the Foce, which happened about 8 o'clock, one of the steamers took in tow a Greek sailing vessel, made, like the steamers, an arsenal for the service of those inhabitants of Sicily who should follow the impulse. In the course of the night of the 4th GARIBALDI embarked in a launch, and passed with others on board the steamer to make an inspection. Considerable and numerous packages, cootaining arms certainly and ammunition, followed the same direction. It is asserted, moreover, that in the same way were embarked six rifled cannon, got together from the banks of Nervi. By daylight the steamers were seen towards the east coast, and it is believed that they stopped at various places to communicate with the land. Io his statement the captain of the *Amalfi*, bearing the Royal flag, declared that he had seen them leave the Gulf of Spezia distinctly between 6 and 7 o'clock, full of people. Among the persons on board are pilots of three merchant vessels, Palermitans, who deserted on the 5th for Genoa. All the inhabitanls of Genoa might heve been eye witnesses."

The Marquis DE VILLAMARINA has, in the name of Sardinia, protested against this accusation, which he says is false andsinjurious.

DISCLAIMER OF THE SARDINIAN GOVERNMENT.

The official *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes an article refuting the accusation of Ministerial connivanca in the affair of GARIBALDI. The article says:

The Government has disapproved the expedition, and attempted to prevent its departure by sochmeans es prudence and the laws would permit. The Sardinian ships of war had orders to prevent a landing, but could do no mora than the Neapolitan vessels which wera cruising in the Sicilian waters. Europe knows that the Government of the King does not conceal its solicitude for the common country, but, at the sama time, it understands and respects the principles of international law, and believes its duty to be to make that principle respected in the State for the safety of which it is responsible."

GARIBALDI'S OFFICERS.

The *Siecle* publishes a lettar from M. RICCIARDI containing some interesting details of the seven officers who, under GARIBALDI, command the *Cacciatori delle Alpi*.

LA MASA is known through the brilliant part he took in the insurrection witnessed by the City of Palermo on the 12th of January, 1848, and also through his having taken part in the war of independence as a chief over soma Sicilian volunteers. He contributed also to tha defence of Messina against the royal troops, in the month of September, 1848. During his exila he published a few political and historical works, one of which was an account of tha events of which Sicily was the theatre in 1846 and 1849.

CURINI, who is also a Sicilian, got np a regiment of cavalry at Palermo during tha revolutionary period of 1848 and 1849, and when the revolution broke down he tried to serve in exile not only tha causa of Sicily, but also that of Italy, by his *French and Italian Review*, which appeered at Paris natil the commencement of 1859.

STOCCO, a native of Calabria, is wall known and very popular in that part of the Neapolitan kingdom. In 1848 he was one of my trustiest and bravest lieutenants in tha insurrection of the Calabrias, and he especially gave proof of his bravery and skill on the 27th of June, during that combat at long odds between Angtiola and Maida, that lasted nearly twelve hours, and in which from four to five hundred Calabrians were seen fighting advantageously against nearly all the troops commanded by Gen. NUNZIANTE, which troops would have been utterly defeated had the other Calabrian chiefs come up to the aid of Stocco.

CARIOLI is the brother of one of those glorious volunteers who were killed last year in the war against Austria. As soon as he heard of GARIBALDI's plans he came here in haste from Pavia, and it was his own mother who, still in mourning for her valiant son, presented him to the General, and, as if she had done nothing yet, presented to him the sum of thirty thousand francs! I can tell yon that traits of this kind are by no means rare with us, especially of late; and truly such a case does not furnish the least plain proof of the complete moral change that has been effected in Italy, and of the heppy destiny that awaits it.

NINO BIXIO, a native of Genoa, is much liked here, and most popnlar in Italy. Wounded at Rome in 1849, by the side of his compatriot and friend, GOFFREDO MAMELY, he formed part in 1849 of the legion commanded by GARIBALDI, ona of whose brilliant lieutenants he was. Used to the sea like GARIBALDI, having served as a ship-captain on a long voyage, he has just rendered eminent services to the expedition, in which he commands the Lombards.

ORSINI contributed greatly to the insurrection at Palermo in the January of 1848, and was one of the principal defendars of Messina in the September of the same year. In 1849 he defended the rest of Sicily against the Royal troops, commanded by PILLETSAU. Compelled to flee, he took service in Turkey, with the rank of a Colonel of Artillery; but at the very first cry from Sicily he did not fail to come, and will no doubt render great services to the cause of his country by his special knowledge.

ARPESA is a distinguished officer of the old Sardinian army, and has, also, expiated by a long exile his love for liberty.

THE PROMISE OF THE EXPEDITION.

From the London Times.

GARIBALDI is a hero or a brigand; all men af his stamp divide tha world in admiration or execration. If she should be tied to a tree and shot to death wherever in the neighborhood of Palermo, history will describe him as a rash adventurer, like [illegible] other nameless victims, who had zeal without judgment and courage without conduct. If he should drive the Neapolitane out of Sicily, and hold possession there until he had raised Naples and placed the Bourbons from the Peninsula, he will be the [illegible] the WASHINGTON af renovated Italy. How is this to be? Our British public has been for the last week impatient to know. It is only a very few days since it heard that the idea of this invasion had been conceived. We can nnmber the hours since GARIBALDI sailed from Genoa, and succeeded in effecting his descent upon Sicily. Ever since that telegram arrived our British public has considered itself ill-used that the next expected news loitered. Unfortunately, however, Sicily is an island. Unhappily, the roads are few and very bad, the mountains are very numerous, the telegraphs in the hands of the Government, and the railways yet to be made. Add to this that GARIBALDI has been so very thoughtless as to land upon that part of the Island which is furthest away from the Straits of Messina and the coast of Italy, and which, although it may possibly be best adapted for his own immediate object, as being furthest from Naples, yet is ill situated for the early gratification of the landable curiosity felt by his well-wishers here in England.

When therefore GARIBALDI, on the 11th of this month, sprang ashore at Marsala, leaving his two steamers to be taken as trophies by his prudent pursuers, he disappeared from the civilized world. For a while we heard nothing at all. Etna smoked no higher than nsual, and the ships of commerce and transit that passed the inland had heard no more wonderful sounds than in all ages hava been supposed to reach the ears of those who passed through these terrible Straits. In these days, when we hava been spoilt by telegrams, we naturally grow first indignant and then disgusted li a hero should take more than three days in overturning a dynasty or conquering a continent. The more fickle portion of the puolic were beginning to doubt in GARIBALDI. Some went so far as to think him altogether a myth, and, as HORACE WALPOLE has disproved all the accusation against RICHARD III., and as Archbishop WHATELY has demonstrated the non-existance of NAPOLEON I., so it became quite likely that the Neapolitan Government would succeed in persoading Enrope that there was in Sicily no snch person as GARIBALDI. Gradnally, howaver, thare came vague sounds from this island of classical echoes. The power of tha King of Naples aver this wild mountainous piece of earth is concentrated chiefly in Palermo aod Messina. Sicily is the great shapeless stone which, as we see in the map, the toe of the Italian boot, is always kicking before it. Palermo is at the outer side of this stone. It became known at last that GARIBALDI had landed about 50 miles from Palermo, at a seaport town called Marsala, of ill-renown for its wine, but now partially redeemed by its connexion with this desperate enterprise in favor of liberty. Soon after it was certain that GARIBALDI had landed, news came that he had held the town of Marsala under a bombarment, that he had sent forth his outposts to reconnoitre the positions of the Royal forces, that he had received the insurgent chiefs of the island, and that the Neapolitan General had thought it prudent to call in all his forces from the outlying posts, end to conceotrate them in Palermo. Then came doubtful and inconsistent rumors, how GARIBALDI had advanced to Morreale, which is within twenty miles of Palermo; that he was at Alcamo, which is twenty-five miles from Palermo; that he had been utterly routed at a place called Calata Fimi, which is still further away from Palermo, and that the whole expedition had been dispersed, chiefs killed, and flags and prisoners taken. All this was inconsistent, and impossible in its sequence, but hyno means improbable in its general purport. All the places mentioned are in the direct route from Marsala to Palermo. In following that route, the insurgents would have to traverse a broken, mountainous country, new to them, and well-known to the Neapolitan soldiery. It is highly probable that they might be attacked at a disadvantage, and it was certain that the regular army of the King of Naples would be better supplied with military stores than the adventurers who had just come ashore. Private letters from Palermo were received reciting rumors of successes of the bands of liberators at places not to be found in the map, but these seemed hardly sufficient to outweigh the two steady official announcements from Naples and Rome, which declared a regular victory, spoke of flags and prisoners and slain, all in the hands of the royal army, and told how the enthusiastic soldiery were driving the passes of the mountains, and dispersing the rebellious bands that lurked in the defiles. This was the first flight of telegrams which came to us from the scene of conflict.

To-day the tida has turned, and it is the friends of GARIBALDI who have the ear of Europe. From Turin we have an announcement contradicting the official account of the Battle of Calata Fimi. A telegram from Palermo, coming down to the 18th, describes Palermo as in a state of siege, the surrounding country as in full insurrection, 3,000 insurgents in arms to join GARIBALDI, the city in agitation, and the populace eagerly sympathizing with the country people outside. Close upon each other the telegrams now crowd, and it becomes evident that, whatever may be the true history of the affair at Calata Fimi, that contest was not of a nature to delay GARIBALDI's advance upon Palermo. On the 15th and 16th there was a fight, and the Neapolitan troops were driven back. The result of this was that GARIBALDI seems to have occupied in force the village of Morreala, which, as the map shows, is situate upon a hill commanding Palermo. If GARIBALDI has any guns with him, this position must render the condition of the Neapolitan garrison desperate. The commander seems to have been of this opinion, and to have sallied forth to dislodge his beslegers; for now comes our crowning telegram, which brings down news to last Sunday night, and tells us that the Neapolitan army had been entirely defeeted close to Palermo.

The details of this victorious strung together seems to be quite consistent. If the news holds true, Sicily is lost to the House of Bourbon. The object of GARIBALDI has evidsntly been to get possession of the more distant of the two great military posts of the island. By this time he must he in possession of Palermo, or of such portion of it as he can hold without command of the sea. His friends do not claim for him that thera has yet been any important defection of the Neapolitan army, but neither Palermo nor Messina is fortified with a view to defence from an enemy coming from tha interior. If the King has lost Palermo, Messina must follow, and there is not much chanca of re-conquest by the present King of Naples. The impulse here is to rejoice. As the news passes from man to man, even among the most Conservative of English societies or assemblies, every face lights up with joy. No one cares to wait and ask himself to what this success can lead. He exults in tha simple fact that a detestable tyranny is crumbling into dust. In thase days, when a nation must go as a strong man armed, and when no one can know what the morrow may bring forth, wa must judge facts as they rise. Thus far, the removal of tha tyranny of this King of Naples is in itself a good. What it may lead to we cannot tell. That we may soon see the French eagles circling and swooping in this part of the world is very probable; that new difficulties and new combinations may be produced by this great gain to the interests of humanity is very possible. GARIBALDI may be mixing up tha elements of that great European war which even Lord GRANVILLE last night showed us in a shadowy prospective, but, while he is fighting against such a tyranny as that of Naples, we cannot refuse him our sympathies, and cannot but rejoice at his success.

THE QUESTION OF TURKEY.

RECEPTION OF THE RUSSIAN DEMANDS.

A letter from Berlin of the 19th, in the *Débats* says:

"The communications mada to tha Prussian Government, and to the Prince-Regent in particular, by Count D'ADLERBERG, Atde-de-camp of the Emperor of Russia, as to the manner in which that Court regards the positions of the Christians in Turkey, have just been completed by a note which Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has sent to Prussia, as well as to the other Powers which signed the Treaty of Paris. Russia in that document explains the reason of her proposition for submitting to the common examination of the Powers tha situation of the Christians, which has for some years past become rather worse than better. Baron SCHLEINITZ has not yet given any reply to these communications, and, if we may judge from the opinion expressed by influential persons, the probability is that Prussia will raise no objection to an inquiry into the matter, but that she will protest beforehand against any modification of the territorial state of Turkey."

BERLIN, Monday, May 21.

England has not yet given her consent to the assembling of a Conference of the Great Powers for the settlement of the Eastern question. The *Kreuz Zeitung* says: "We have reason to doubt the correctness of the news that England would not oppose an eventual inquiry into the situation of the Christians in Turkey." The same paper, however, published, on Saturday last, intelligence concerning the attitude of England, which was contrary to the above statement.

VIENNA, Saturday, May 19.

Austria, Prussia and England are said to agree to tha following: 1. As to the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. 2. Should an inquiry into the situation of the European Christians in Turkey take place, it is by no means to be instituted exclusively upon the basis of the facts given hy Russia but in an independent manner, and upon the facts reported by the different Ambassadors and Consuls in the East.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, May 21.

The Marquis DE LAVALETTE has received to-day at a private audience by the Sultan. The Marquis has addressed the principal French residents in Constantinople in a speech which has produced a favorable effect in the Bourse, and caused a considerable rise in the quotations of foreign exchange. Instructions have been forwarded to the Turkish diplomatic agents abroad informing them that the Sultan questions the competency of the Powers to institute the inquiry proposed by Russia. The Sultan invokes Article 9 of the Treaty of Paris, dated the 30th of March, 1856.

VIENNA, Tuesday, May 22.

The Ottoman Government having sent orders by telegraph to its agents in the Dannbian Principalities [illegible] the fact whether Russian troops were [illegible] trated on tha Pruth, has arrived at the [illegible] there is no concentration of Russian [illegible] river.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The day upon which the *Vanderbilt* sailed is the great [illegible] known as the Derby Day, when the several prizes [illegible] for at the Epsom races are awarded. For the Derby Cup this year the leadisg favorites were Mr. R. TEN BROECK's American horse *Umpire* and Mr. NICHOLL's *Wizard*. It was current in the London papers that Lord PALMERSTON had ventured upon the American horse; while on the morning of the race the betting stood 9 to 4 against *Wizard*, 4 to 1 against *Umpire*, and 5 to 1 against *Thormanby*, owned by Mr. R. MERRY. A telegram received by DR. OWEN, the purser of the *Vanderbilt*, previous to the sailing of the steamer, dated at Epsom, 3:45 P. M., announces that the race was won by *Thormanby*, *Wizard* coming in second, and *Horror*, (owned by Capt. CHESHIRE,) third; while *Umpire* was the *eleventh* on the list.

In regard to the championship, a correspondent of the London *Morning Post* says:

If SAYERS were equal to maintaining the position of Champion he onght to have upheld it, as he has led the public to expect he would. If, however, he finds that his arm is permanently injured, or that from any other cause it is desirable he should give up the belt, he should have done so at once, and openly—stating his reasons—and he might have retired with honor to himself and satisfaction to his countrymen.

As it is at this moment, HEENAN is Champion of England. SAYERS has retired, and HEENAN defends the belt against all comers. This is tantamount to an acknowledgment of defeat by SAYERS. If he had made it a little earlier the people of England—lords and ladies, tinkers and tailors—would not have subscribed £5,000 for the petted hero of the Prize Ring.

HEENAN and SAYERS were to give a *séance* at Cremorne Gardens on Wednesday, 30th. The tickets were half a guinea each, and it was expected the an audience of ten thonsand would be present.

The outside of the *Great Eastern* has been repainted and a number of men are employed in scraping off barnacles, her bottom having become somswhat foul. When ready for sea the ship will not draw more than 26 feet.

The *Bank Journal* says: Lord ABERDEEN has raised the [illegible] at about 100 per cent. of a number of his farms in Aberdeenshire.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Monday, May 21.

Earl GRANVILLE moved the second reading of the Paper Duty Repeal bill.

Lord LYNDHURST confined himself to the practical point—the privileges of that House contrasted with those of the House of Commons.

Lord MONTEAGLE warned their lordships thet the question they were called upon to determine was, not whether they should adopt the bill for the repeal of a million and a half of taxation, but whether they would diminish the security for the payment of the charges on the Consolidated Fund, which would strike at the whole credit of the country, and deteriorate the value of pnblic securities. This bill, moreover, would establish a precedent which no honest man would imitate in dealing with his creditors. He moved to defer the second reading for six months.

Lord DUFFERIN supported the bill.

The Duke of RUTLAND hoped their lordships wonld not assent to the bill.

Lord CRANWORTH said the constitutional question was one which involved the House in great difficulty.

Lord CHELMSFORD said, if the House hed the power and the right to reject this bill there devolved npon their lordships a corresponding duty, and if they believed that the taking off this tax, at the same time that the tea and sugar duties were retained, was inexpedient, they were bound to reject it.

The Duke of ARGYLE insisted that its repeal was in strict consistency with the principles of finance adopted by Parliament.

The Earl of DERBY said the main question was the abolition of the paper dnty and the objection to its repeal, and in supporting the amendment he performed only what he deemed a solemn duty, with no desire to embarrass the Government, still less to overthrow it.

After a reply by Lord GRANVILLE, their lordships divided, when the numbers were as follows:

Content—Present	90
Content—Proxies	14—104
Not Content—Present	161
Not Content—Proxies	32—193
Majority against the second reading	89

In the House of Commons, May 21, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in reply to a question from Mr. KINGLAKE, said there was no intention on the part of tha Austrian or Spanish Government of interfering in the affairs of Sicily.

The Consolideled Fund (£9,500,000) bill was read a third time and passed.

The amount already snbscribed for the Humboldt memoriel is more than 30,000 thalers.

The secretary of Stele has advised Her Majesty to grant a free pardon to Mr. HATCH, which will be immediately prepared. In the meantime an order for the immediate release of the prisoner was dispatched from the Home Office on Saturday afternoon.

On Saturday Lord DERBY received the deputation appointed by the late meeting in St. Martin's Hall to wait on him, for the purpose of attempting to dissuade him from opposing the repeel of the duty on paper.

The *Times* City article of Mondey says: "The fact that Lord DERBY had notified, in answer to the deputation, his intention to persist in opposing the surrender of the £1,300,000 a year derived from the paper duty, produced, perhaps, some effect upon the funds; not so much from the possibility that it may necessitate modifications in the Cabinet, as from the belief that the discussion on the point will lead to a recognition of the serious character of our revenue prospects for 1861."

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* announces that, in the last sitting of the *Corps Législatif*, the project of a law relative to sugar and coffee was agreed to by 233 against 3 votes.

The *Moniteur* also states that tha Emperor, having returned from Motte Beuvron, presided, on the 19th, at a Council of Ministers.

The *Patrie* says the statement that the Division Baraine had received counter-orders is incorrect. Tais division was to enter Paris on the 26th nlt.

The *Opinion Nationale* publishes an article, signed "Gneroult," protesting against tha underhand intervention of Aostria in tha States of the Church.

The health of M. VILLEMAIN causes some uneasiness to his friends. It is said that he is threatened with the loss of his right aye.

The effectiva force of tha French army will be increased, naxt month, by 100,000 man.

SPAIN.

A dispetch dated at Madrid, May 22, saya:

The Associalton for tha reform of the tariffs yesterday held a very long sitting, dnring which an animated discussion on the subject of free trade took place.

The Absolutist journals assert that ELIO has refused to take the oath of allagiance to the Queen.

ELIO embarked for France May 19.

The *Correspondencia Autografa* says: It is not true that Government will propose, and the Senate vote the abrogation of the law excluding Count DE MONTEMOLIN from the throne of Spain.

ITALY.

TUSCANY AND THE LEGATIONS.

THE PRIESTS AND THE PEOPLE—THE POPULAR INDIGNATION AT THE HIERARCHY—THE EXPEDITION OF GARIBALDI.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

FLORENCE, Thursday, May 17, 1860.

The time is drawing near when the question is to be decided whether the priests or the people are to be masters of this reawakened Italy. No one expects that the Pope will abate one jot of his pretension to rule with the most absolute authority both on the bodies and souls of those who are so unfortunate as to be his subjects by hereditary right. The affections of his people wholly alienated, his States torn by internal commotions, and his power weakened hy the dismemberment of important provinces, one would think that His Holiness would ponder seriously upon the best means of winning onte more the respect and confidence of those who surround the immediate seat and centre of his authority. But no, the Pope must continue to interneddle with the affairs of his neighbors. After he has put everything wrong at home, he must needs invoke the demon of confusion to mar the order and harmony happily existing in adjoining States. On Sunday, the 13th of the present month, occurred the twelfth anniversary of the existence of Piedmont as a free constitutional State, nndar tha instrument of government granted by King CHARLES ALBERT, father of the present sovereign. For a dozen years, under that charter of popular rights, the State has prospered in an extraordinary measure, and recently greatly extended its power. Its benevolent influence was spreading, and during the past year province after province in Central Italy chose it as their fundamental law hy uniting themselves to tha Kingdom of Piedmont. On the first recurrence of the anniversary, after the union, it was thought not less in accordance with duty than propriety, that in these provinces, also, the day should be observed hy religious ceremonies in the Cathedral churches, after a manner common to similar occasions. Arrangements were mada hy the Government here in Tuscany, accordingly. But it was soon understood that an order had been received from Rome directing the clergy of all classes to abstain from participating in any mannsr in the celebration. They were menaced with spiritual penalties if they dared to disobey the mandate, no matter what impulses of patriotism, or sentiment of duty, might influence some of them to act differently. Many doubted whether the Primates would have boldness enough to go contrary to the order of the Govsrnment here, snd the general sentiment of the community, by refnsing to serve at the sacred function. Bnt it was soon evident what master they had determined to obey. The confidence of tha larger part of the ecclesiastics is in the ultimate triumph of tha cause of the Pope snd despotism. The Bishops and Archbishops in all Tuscany flatly refused to assist themselves, or allow the inferior clergy to take part in the commemoration. A very decided admonition from the Government, and articles in the journals, in which lessons of dnty were read to them in no very gentle terms, had not the slightest effect. Let what would happen, they would not act. In the Cathedral of Florence, by order of the Bishop, LIMBERTI, the candles and other furniture of the altar, and even the bell under the dome, which gives the signal for tha elevation of the Host, were all removed. According to the accounts that have come in, it was the same with one or two exceptions, throughout Tuscany. But in spite of this clerical obstinacy, a way was found to conduct the ceremony. The people attended in large numbers, and joined with more than usual fervor in singing the Ambrosian hymn.

In Florence the Chapter of the Church of San Lorenzo sent a detachment of priests to the Cathedral, who in the best way they were able, filled the places of those who had shamefully deserted their posts. Bnt these champions of the Pope seem destined to have their reward. The feeling of indignation in the community is so strong against them that the Government, to satisfy it, may be obliged to seek out some punishment which will serve as a warning for the future. The Archbishop of Florence is in the receipt annually of some $6,000 of the people's money, and the Bishop of Pisa considerably more than twice that amount; besides luxurious palaces in which to pass their bachelor lives, made up of one does not know what indulgences. The clergy are very slow to discover whet a mistake is made by conduct so entirely in opposition to the public opinion of a community in which they themselves, with the rest, are but simple citizens. They can make no complaint that their order has not always been treated with respect here in Tuscany. The rights of the priests and of the Church have in no cass been violated. On the contrary, if there has been exhibited bad passion, with a disposition to break out into violence, it has been on the part of the ecclesiastics. Dictates of prudence, as well as right, ought to teach this class how much better it would be to reneunce a too intimate alliance with the nnjost, and every dey more forlorn, cause of Rome, and embrece sympathies more in harmony with the aspirations of true Italians.

After the ceremonies in the Cathedral, at which the Prince Lieutenant CARIGNANO assisted, that functionary with his staff of officers, attended a review of several battalions of the National Guard in the square before the church. The troops defiled briskly before the terrace on which the Prince stood, and shared with him the loud shouts of satisfaction which rose on every side from the crowd. This body of soldiers is soon to be reorganized and placed on a footing, hy which, in case of necessity, instead of being little more than a corps of police, it may be called into the field.

Interest in the expedition of GARIBALDI, solicitude for its success, and speculations and anxieties as to what present and final influence it may have upon Europe, touching the fortunes of Italy, engross all minds. As to the legitimacy and morality of the career in which the conrageous General is now embarked, there seems to be here bnt one opinion; and in its heppy issue, if it encounters no foreign intervention, confidence is quite as universal. The General has already landed on the island with little or no loss of life among his gallant band. The Sicilians have a fair prospect of once more gaining their independence. There cannot be a doubt that there will be a general rising of the inhabitants of the Island as soon as it is known that GARIBALDI has landed and obtained a foothold on their shores. As near as can be ascertained for some days the whole interior of the Island has been under the control of the revolutionists, whose number has been stated to be already as many as fifteen thousand. If the Sicilians succeed to separeting their fertile province from the dominion of tha King of Naples, what disposition will they make of their valuable possession? To whom will the sovereignty of the Island be offered, and what alliances sought, with strong enough guarantees to protect it against the possibility of again falling into the hands of the enemy? Will the Prince of SYRACUSE, as the representative in Southern Italy of the Sardinian Alliance and the principle of nationality, receive the offer of the Lieutenancy, subject to the control of the Northern Kingdom; or will Gen. GARIBALDI himself have a share in the Government of the province which he will have conqnered? Even England, with characteristic greed, is watching with interest tha progress of events, reluctant to give up her old hope of turning to account any new Sicilian vicissitudes. A monopoly of the Sulphur trade, and that of the famous Mersala mine, does not content her, as long as the Island is so rich in other resources out of which great profits can be made. Sha has for a long while covated tha jewal of the Mediterranean, and now stands ready, at a favorable opportunity, to offer her ganarons "Protectorate," and might succeed in her purpose if France, and Austria, and Russia, would allow it. The aim of GARIBALDI is the only disinterested one to free the Sicilians from their cruel Bourbon servitude, and unite them to the great Italian nation which is and is to be. Thera are now only two enemies of Italy to be driven out, the King of Naples and the Pope. When these, tha allies of Austria, are gone, to conquer that Power, also, as an enemy within the borders of Italy, will be a comparatively easy work.

AP.

GENERAL NEWS.

MILITARY ENCOUNTERS ON THE PAPAL FRONTIER.

A telegram dated Rome, May 20, has been received, announcing that 60 Pontifical *Gendarmes* had encountered 250 Garibaldians on the evening of the 19th inst. in a grotto near Montefiascone. A severe contest ensued, in which the Garibaldians had six killed—among whom was the brother of ORSINI—and about 25 wounded. The *Gendarmes* had 3 killed. The band had been dispersed and driven back into Tuscany.

The *Patrie* of this evening contains a dispatch announcing that Col. PINONAN had obtained a decided success against the volunteers who had entered the Roman territory. The brother of ORSINI is said to have been killed.

The *Pays* states that in this affair the Pontifical *Gendarmes* were 60 in number, and the revolutionists 300.

THE FRENCH TROOPS.

It is said that tha departure of the French troops had been decided on, but the belief was that it would be postponed.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE FRENCH A

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Rest of the Slavery Question—The Chapter declared Advisory and not Mandatory—Action of the Conservatives—The Majority Report Adopted.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

BUFFALO, FRIDAY, June 1, 1860.

Although the proposed change of the General Rule on Slavery has not been effected, and greatly as the friends of the new chapter has been urged and [illegible] rights of the emollient resolutions of to-[illegible]

[illegible] that that chapter is merely declara-[illegible] of Christianity, and not mandatory, it is plain that the Conservatives have, in effect, gained all that they contended for. They have prevented the insertion in the proposition which is the hump by which all Slavery [illegible] of a distinct avowal that slave-holding is contrary to the laws of God and Nature, the Golden Rule and the *existing* [illegible] of the Discipline. No exception whatever [illegible] the cases in which slaveholding for mercantile purposes has been held, by the minority, to be justifiable to make it this movement. What matters it that this is declaration only and not a command? If members of the Church stand honestly by the asserted principles of the Church, are they not just as much bound to carry them out as if they were directed to do it by express statute? If they do not honestly do it by their votes, do they not *ipso facto* forfeit their membership in the court of conscience, and, if convicted, to the Discovery of the Church?

The [illegible] inquiry, in view of what has been done, is What will come of it? After all, as the Progressives have repeatedly asserted, there is nothing new in the new avowal of principles except the phraseology. There is nothing in it that any follower of Wesley and Fletcher cannot endorse or unjust. By the rules of law and [illegible] least of reason it is admitted that all general rules may have exceptions; *exceptio probat regulam*. In the [illegible] case a Methodist in Virginia [illegible] held slaves, which, transmitted by state [illegible] her capital not emancipate immediately, and evidently designed to set them free as speedily as arrangements for providing them to a distance, or otherwise securing them from the clutches of less conscientious masters, could be made, no certainly would not be expelled from the Church under the Discipline as it now is. Those in the Border Conferences, therefore, need have no fear. Their cases cannot be prejudiced, for they must be passed upon by their own Conferences. Those, on the contrary who make religion a cloak for sin are warned off the premises by the action of the General Conference. [illegible] seems to be no reason to believe that the Church [illegible] many members. Some, doubtless, [illegible] but although a delegate from a Southern [illegible] said me to-day that the Baltimore Conference would probably establish a separate Church, the Baltimores are that none will secede, in a body, from the unfalsified Methodist Society. Rev. [illegible] Tyng, of the East Baltimore Conference, [illegible] abatement to-day which, and the reception [illegible] gave fair support this view. After the adjournment, had adjourned, he read from a Buffalo paper in which [illegible] that the Conservatives had met to consider the [illegible] of seceding, and pronounced it [illegible] and contrary to fact,—" and [illegible] Rev. WM. COOPER, of the Philadelphia Conference, (which extends into Southern [illegible]) made [illegible] expressed the announcement. [illegible] in the corrected vote by which the [illegible] adopted. Some of the delegates did [illegible] names till to-day:

[illegible] Armstrong, Ayres of Delaware, [illegible] Iowa, Bahl, Baker of Black [illegible] Erie, Bannister, Barrows, Barth, [illegible] Bigelow, Bingham, Birt, Bixby, [illegible] Bristol, Brooks of Arkan-[illegible] of Minnesota, Brown of New-York, [illegible] Iowa, Brown of Providence, Bruce, [illegible] Carpenter, Chapin of Erie, Chapin [illegible] Clark of [illegible] Clark of Pittsburgh Cal, Colclazer of North In-[illegible] Cooke, Corkhill, Cowles, Cox, [illegible] Crowe, Curry of New-York east, [illegible] Dunn of Troy, Dunning, Eddy, [illegible] Fillmore, Foy, Gavitt, Gillett, Golden, [illegible] Griffin of Troy, Griswold, Hammond, [illegible] Harris, Harrower, Hatch, Hatfield, Ha-[illegible] Hibbard, Hill, Hitch-[illegible] Howard, Howe, Hulburd, Hunter, [illegible] Jasper, Johnson, Keeler, Kellam, [illegible] Kingsley, Landon, Lathy, Leslie, Locke, [illegible] McKinstry, Merrick, Merrill, [illegible] of Cincinnati, Mitchell of Pittsburgh, [illegible] Mainsinger, Mansell, Nash, Nasl, Nel-[illegible] Nutt, Olin, Parsons, Pearne, Peck, [illegible] Peet, Porter of New-England, [illegible] Reddy, Reed of Cincinnati, Reed of [illegible] Reed of Upper Iowa, Russell, Sapp, [illegible] Smith of Genesee, Smith of [illegible] Stanford, Stanton, H. L. Starks, D. [illegible] Thomas of California, Thomas of [illegible] of North Ohio, Thurston, Town-[illegible] Tuttle of East Genesee, Twombly, Web-[illegible] Whiteman, Wise, Witherspoon, Young—[illegible]

Nays—Messrs. Battelle, Black, Brown of East Baltimore, Brown of New-Jersey, Carlton, Cartwright, Cas-[illegible] Chandler of Philadelphia, Connell, Coombe, [illegible] Carrington, Crane of Illinois, Crane of Newark, [illegible] Curry of Kentucky, Day, Drummond, Durbin, Ellison, [illegible] Gosse, Griffin of New-York, Griffith, Guyer, [illegible] Hodgson, Hodsdon, Hopkins, Hughes, Hunter of [illegible] Virginia, Jamison, Kuhl, Martin, Mitchell of East Baltimore, Monroe, Morgan, Murphy, Osbon, Por-[illegible] of Newark, Porter, Prettyman, Robinson, Rutledge, [illegible] Sargent, Sewall, Shumate, Slicer, Street, Thompson of Philadelphia, Tippett, Travis, Tuttle of Newark, Van Cleve, Veitch, Waller, Wilson, Wood—Total 57. Absent 9.

The eccentric Dr. PETER CARTWRIGHT, when about to vote to-day, asked how the majority had voted. "In the affirmative," was the answer. "They're either wrong," said Mr. CARTWRIGHT; "I vote No!"

Bishop MORRIS presided to-day.

Immediately after the reading of the minutes, Rev. CALVIN KINGSLEY, of Erie, moved that the rules be suspended, in order that they might finish the consideration of the report on Slavery. The motion was carried.

Rev. J. PORTER (New-England) inquired whether the previous question taken yesterday was upon the whole report on Slavery, or on the Chapter only.

Bishop AMES declared that it was taken upon the Chapter only.

Rev. F. A. BLADES (Detroit,) offered the following substitute for the resolution pending when the Conference adjourned yesterday:

Whereas, During the pendency of the Chapter on Slavery, the following amendment was offered as explanatory of the Chapter; "provided that the section is understood to be only advisory."

Resolved, That said amendment was rejected by this body because we regard the chapter in itself so clearly declaratory and advisory as not to require any such explanation.

Mr. BLADES called for the previous question, and the call was sustained, 130 voting in the affirmative.

Mr. DURBIN requested an opportunity to amend the substitute, but it was denied him.

The minority declined to vote on the substitute because it was explanatory of the vote of the majority by which the amendment in question had been rejected.

Members of the minority expressed their willingness,—as soon as the majority was placed on the record as voting for that resolution,—to vote for a similar one.

Immediately that it was announced that 144 had voted for the resolution and 5 against it,—only members of the majority, for the most part, having voted, Rev. S. Y. MONROE (N. J.) asked that the names of those who had not voted be again called. It was done.

Rev. Mr. COOKE (Philada.) voted in the affirmative, stating that now that the majority had voted for the resolution, his reason for declining to vote was removed. Many of the minority did likewise, but

Rev. P. HODGSON (Philada.) said that while he gave the majority all credit for sincerity, he believed they were putting a violent construction on their own words, and therefore he voted "No!"

A minority of the minority trod in his footsteps.

After the voting under this call was completed,

Rev. C. KINSLEY, of New-Jersey, who had said when first called that he could not vote "now nor ever," observed that as the minority had now sustained the majority he would vote "Aye." [Laughter.]

Several followed his lead, and the Secretary's final announcement was as follows: Ayes, 145; Nays, 6. Those who voted in the negative were: COIL, of Pittsburgh; CONNELL, of Iowa; COWLES, of Iowa; HAIR, of Iowa; HODGSON, of Philadelphia; and OLIN, of Genesee.

Rev. HORACE J. CLARK, of Pittsburgh, offered [illegible] series of resolutions declaring that with the present [illegible] chapter in the Discipline no change in the General Rule is needed, and directing the editors of Church papers to discourage, as far as possible, all agitation or controversy in behalf of a future change of the rule.

Rev. C. KINGSLY, of Erie, declared that if they desired peace, such resolutions as this should not be offered.

The resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. KINGSLEY moved that, before the report of the Committee on Slavery was adopted, all those parts of it relating to a change of the rule be stricken from the report.

That was opposed on all sides, and was withdrawn.

That portion of the report relating to the suspension of the fourth restrictive rule in the Discipline, that the change of rule might be effected, was expunged, and the report as amended was adopted as a whole.

Bishop MORRIS—I want to know if this thing is done with?

VOICES—Yes!

Bishop MORRIS—May it stay so, world without end!

Reports [illegible]

Majority and minority reports from the Committee on Boundaries were presented. They were at variance in regard to the propriety of dividing the Troy Conference, which the first proposed. The report of the majority, after a long discussion, was sustained, and the Conference adjourned to 2 P. M.

At the afternoon session, Bishop MORRIS presiding, Bishop SIMPSON and Rev. Mr. GARDNER, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada. The former addressed the Conference, giving an account of his own connection with Methodism, and of the present prosperity of the Church in Canada.

A resolution from the Committee on the German Work, creating a committee to prepare a German Hymn Book, was adopted.

Rev. Dr. WM. NAST delivered a long address, detailing the condition of the German Work, and urging the establishment of a German Conference in the West.

A resolution directing that the subject of forming a German Conference be referred to the Annual Conferences, that they may make their wishes known in regard to the next General Conference, was adopted.

The following passage was stricken from the Discipline, in order that the book might be made to conform in all its parts to the new chapter: "Provided, nevertheless, no slaveholder shall be eligible to the office of an Elder or Deacon, when the laws will admit of emancipation and permit the liberated slave to enjoy freedom."

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

CLOSING SCENES OF THE SESSION—LAY REPRESENTATION—THE SUBJECT REFERRED TO THE LAITY WITH A FAVORABLE EXPRESSION IN ITS BEHALF.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 2, 1860.

The last days of a General Conference, I find, are like the last days of a Legislature. Important measures are hurried through with unwonted rapidity; each delegate sits on wires, and a dozen pop up to each new motion and scramble for the floor; all speak at once; there is "confusion worse confounded;" calls to order and rappings, by NO means spiritual, by the presiding officer, obtain comparative silence for a moment, and the next instant disorder reigns again. The moral lies at the surface: Ministers are but men. The most important action had, to-day, was that by which the question of admitting lay delegates to the General Conference was for the present settled. None can sit in the next General Conference, and it is left to the laity, to all intents and purposes, to decide whether they shall be admitted to its councils thereafter.

At its meeting last evening the Conference considered the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Lay Delegation, the substance of which you have already published.

Rev. W. H. GOODE, of Kansas, moved that the whole subject be laid over until the next General Conference. [Cries of "No," "No."]

Rev. F. C. HOLLIDAY, of S. E. Indiana, doubted whether the laity desired the proposed change, and yet would vote for the majority report with the understanding that the whole subject should be submitted to the people for their approval.

Mr. GOODE's motion was laid on the table.

Rev. Dr. J. P. DURBIN, of Philadelphia, urged the adoption of the majority report. All Protestant Churches except their own admitted the laity to their councils. They were told to wait until the people asked for it; but he believed that if a right had been taken away from the laity it should be restored to them without their asking. The time had fully arrived for recognizing the rights of the laity in this regard.

Rev. G. MOODY, of Cincinnati, spoke in its behalf, and

Rev. Dr. CURRY, of New-York, East, offered a resolution in favor of commending the matter to the favorable consideration of the Annual Conference, with a view to obtain an expression from them and from the people that the next General Conference might act understandingly with regard to it. After a lengthy debate an amendment offered by Rev. Dr. W. L. HARRIS, of W. Ohio, was adopted. It provides that after the plan has received the approval of the Annual and Quarterly Conference, it shall be submitted to the General Conference for ratification.

Many substitutes and amendments were offered and rejected amid a great deal of confusion, and at 11 o'clock the Conference adjourned, having effected just nothing.

At 8½ o'clock this morning again Bishop SIMPSON called the Conference to order. The consideration of the reports on Lay Delegation was resumed, and under a rule limiting each speaker to five minutes the delegates submitted their views.

Rev. J. H. BROWN, of East Baltimore, said that the 40,000 petitions in behalf of the measure had been pronounced "the scum of the laity."

Rev. Dr. W. L. HARRIS, of West Ohio, desired that such a statement should not go forth uncontradicted. Nothing of that kind had been said in the General Conference.

Mr. BROWN said he had heard it privately; when the rudeness of the laity was wanted they were glorified to the skies, and when it was not they were decried.

Rev. Dr. D. W. CLARK (New-York) submitted a substitute, declaring that the General Conference approves of lay delegation, and providing for the appointment, by the Bishops, of six clerical and six lay members, to prepare a plan for introducing lay delegation, which, if it receive a majority of the votes in the Annual and Quarterly Conferences, should be submitted to the next General Conference.

Rev. J. PORTER (New-England) offered a substitute, declaring that the General Conference was in favor of lay delegation, as soon as the people expressed their desire for it, calling on the male members of the Church to give an expression on the subject, and providing that they should vote, with regard to it, before the next General Conference members.

Rev. H. SLICER, (East Baltimore,) objected that in this plan the female members were deprived of their rights, a large and important part of the laity. He was opposed to Dr. CLARK's substitute, because it committed the Church to the principle of lay delegation. Out of 1,000,000 of members only 1,600 had petitioned for and 1,900 had remonstrated against lay delegation. Mr. PORTER's resolution came nearest to his idea, but it disfranchised two-thirds of the members—the women. Had women no rights? In Christ Jesus, St. Paul said, there was neither male nor female, bond nor free. When the voice of the whole people went up in behalf of the change both his hands should go up for it.

A resolution cutting off debate was adopted.

Mr. SLICER moved that the clause in Dr. CLARK's substitute declaring that the Conference approves of the admission of lay delegates be stricken out. It was lost by a test vote; ayes 77, nays 110.

Rev. C. KINGSLEY (Erie) moved the [illegible]mendment of that clause by the addition of the words "when it shall be ascertained that the Church desires it." The amendment was accepted, and the clause so amended was adopted as a resolution.

Rev. J. S. SMART (Detroit) moved that the word "made" be stricken from Mr. PORTER's substitute. He was in favor of the ladies, and wanted that they should have a right to vote. The motion was laid on the table.

Floods of amendments and substitutes were presented—among them, a motion to allow only white members of the Church to vote on the subject of lay delegations, offered by Rev. Mr. SLICER.

Finally, the whole subject was referred to a Committee, to report in the afternoon. Other business of no general interest was transacted, and the Conference adjourned.

At 2 P. M. the Conference resumed its session at Grace Church. An hour was spent in the consideration of the report of the committee on Temporal Economy, making provision for various future church expenditures, which was finally adopted. During all this time there was so much confusion that

Rev. MINER RAYMOND (New-England) called on presiding Bishop BAKER to administer a rebuke to the delegates. For forty men to be talking at once, and to have such disorder, he said, was a desecration of the house of God, and highly disreputable.

Bishop BAKER acted upon the suggestion, and for the time being the desired effect was produced.

Rev. Dr. D. W. CLARK, (New-York,) from the special committee appointed in the morning, presented resolutions, in addition to that already adopted, directing all the preachers in charge in the United States and Territories to submit the subject of Lay Delegation in the General Conference to all the male members of the Church over 21 years of age, in full connexion, at meetings, of which due notice shall be given—to be held during the interim between the meetings of the annual Conferences of 1861 and 1862,—the results to be certified to the annual Conferences; further, that the Bishops submit the question to the annual Conferences in 1862, and thet they inform the next General Conference of the result. The resolutions were adopted.

The Committee on the Chartered Fund reported in favor of establishing a depository at San Francisco, California, and directing that a suitable building be erected there as soon as may be.

Votes of thanks to the Bishops and other officers of the Conference, were unanimously adopted.

It was resolved, that the next General Conference should meet at Philadelphia.

At this time—5 P. M.—the Conference is considering the propriety of establishing a depository at San Francisco. The measure will probably be carried.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 2.

The Conference assembled at the usual hour, Bishop SIMPSON in the Chair.

The report of the Committee on Lay Delegation was taken up.

Drs. PECK and CLARK offered a substitute for the majority report—first, that we, the delegates of the several Annual Conferences in General Conference assembled, hereby approve of the introduction of lay representation into the General Conference, when it is ascertained that the Church desires it; second, that the Bishops appoint a Committee of six of the clergy and six of the laity to prepare a plan, to be submitted by the Bishops to the Annual Conferences, and by the Presiding Elders to the Quarterly Conferences; and, if receiving a majority of votes, to be brought before the next General Conference for approbation without debate.

Several substitutes and plans were presented, all substantially agreeing that the whole enbject be referred back to the people of the Church first, and then if a majority is in favor of a lay representation, the subject may be brought before the next General Conference.

A resolution was adopted that the vote on the various amendments, substitutes, motions, &c., be taken.

Dr. SLICER, of Baltimore, moved to strike out the first resolution in the substitute of Drs. CLARK and PECK. Lost by 111 to 77.

The first resolution was adopted by 168 to 78.

Dr. PORTER, of New-England, moved to amend the substitute by striking ont the second resolution, which is the plan, and providing that the preachers be required to lay the subject before the male members in their charges, and report the result to the Annual Conference in 1862.

The matter was finally referred to Messrs. PORTER, CLARK and DEAN, to decide upon some plan, and report to the Conference at 2½ o'clock.

The report on Temporal Economy was then taken up, and considered till the adjournment.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon reassembling the Conference proceeded to the transaction of some general business in relation to the salaries of editors, &c.

The report of the Committee on Temporal Economy was again taken up, and after considerable debate was adopted as a whole without important amendments.

Mr. CLARK, from the select Committee to whom was referred the various plans for lay delegation, reported that they had agreed upon the following resolutions, to follow the one adopted at the morning session:

Resolved, That the preachers in the various charges be, and are hereby, required to lay the subject of lay delegation before the members of the Quarterly Conferences who are in full connection between the years 1860 and 1862, and the results to be certified to the next succeeding Annual Conference with the number voting for and against it; the voting to be by ballot.

Resolved, That the Bishops be instructed to lay the question, in the same form, before the Annual Conference in 1864, at each Annual Conference shall furnish the presiding Bishop a copy of the result, and the Bishops are to report the results to the next General Conference.

The report of the Committee, as a whole, was then adopted.

The remainder of the Book Concern Committee report was then taken up and adopted.

A vote of thanks to the bishops for the able and impartial manner in which they have presided over the delegations of the Conference was passed.

Invitations were received from the following places to the General Conference to be selected as the next place for holding its session: Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco and Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

Philadelphia was selected, she receiving 130 votes. The choice was then made unanimous.

The minority report of the Missionary Committee, relating to the establishment of a book depository in San Francisco, was taken from the table and elicited a earnest debate, the friends of the enterprise sustaining their cause with great ability.

The report was finally adopted. It authorises, but does not instruct the book agents at New-York to open a depository in San Francisco; also to purchase a lot and erect suitable buildings for the purpose.

The Conference then adjourned till 7 o'clock.

LAW REPORTS

Superior Court—Special Term.

WOODRUFF, J.—*Mott* vs. *Mayor, &c.—Agate* vs. *Richards—Duncan et al.* vs. *Geesche et al.*—Cases settled.

Woodruff et al. vs. *New-York & New-Haven Railway Company.*—Findings settled.

PIERREPONT, J.—*Shaw* vs. *Stone.*—Proceedings stayed 20 days.

De Bow vs. *Appleton.*—Case settled.

Nott vs. *Thayer.*—Decree settled and filed in Clerk's office.

Common Pleas—Special Term.

BRADY, J.—*Hillyer* vs. *Dean.*—Case settled.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BONNEY, J.—*Cataract City Bank* vs. *Kitchell.*—Inquest set aside and cause put on special calendar for June 9, with $10 costs to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Horspool vs. *Davis—Robbins* vs. *Hudson River Railroad Company—Aster* vs. *Lent.*—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered. Costs in former trials to be costs to abide event.

Richards vs. *Wescott, et al.—Wright* vs. *Storrs, et al.—Donnell et al* vs. *Welsh, et al.*—Judgment affirmed withcosts.

St. John vs. *Lay et al.*—Complaint dismissed and verdict set aside.

McDonnell vs. *The Second-avenue Railroad Company.*—Order reversed and judgment vacated without costs to either party.

Notice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The motion calendar for the first Monday in June will be printed in full on Monday, June 4, in the *Daily Transcript.*

Court Calendar.....MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 801, 959, 1069, 813, 405, 121, 41, 891, 889, 989, 29, 809, 565, 1001, 59, 719, 315, 1025, 1061, 1067. *Part II.*—Nos. 738, 839, 648, 1014, 1130, 179, 800, 570, 610, 1008, 332, 714, 858, 962, 1000, 1032, 1048, 1116, 1134, 1138.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Demurrers.—Nos. 1 to 20, inclusive.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 477, 479, 475, 233, 423, 497, 481, 499, 505, 507, 509, 461, 462, 457, 413, 513, 227, 501. *Part II.*—Nos. 102, 166, 344, 434, 478, 544, 582, 120, 436, 588, 592, 594, 596, 600, 601, 602, 604, 606, 20.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1782, 134, 1830, 1763, 2003, 2007, 266, 2022, 1873, 2029, 2032, 2033, 2036, 2999, 2381. *Part II.*—Nos. 1906, 1879, 1860, 1642, 1541, 311, 1646, 1882, 327, 1710, 1996, 295, 325, 42, 7, 1926, 1765, 3091, 379, 380, 381.

AN INFANT'S SHOE TWO HUNDRED YEARS OLD.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "A relic, in the shape of an infant's shoe, that is now two hundred years old, is in the possession of a lady residing in our city. The lady is about sixty years of age, and the shoe was worn by the grandfather of her great-grandfather, in crossing the ocean when an infant, in the year 1660. There is a piece of parchment attached to the shoe, giving its complete history, which is very explicit and authentic. The wearer of this shoe was the progenitor of some of the most daring, as well as most noted patriots of the Revolution, of whom DANIEL MORGAN, the hero of the Cowpens, stands foremost. This relic should be put in some public receptacle for preservation."

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....JUNE 2.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, 65.....	102	
3,000	Tennessee 6s, '90.	91½	
8,000	Virginia 5. 6s...	93½	
7,000	Missouri 5. 6s...	84½	
1,000	California 5. 7s.	91½	
1,000	Indiana S. 5s..	91	
500	Indiana S. 2½s..	60	
2,000	D. City 7 ₩ c. B.		
	Sewerage Loan...	99	
1,000	Erie R. 1st m.h.	100	
3,000	E. R. 4th M. Bds.	66	
1,000	H. R. 1st M. B..	98½	
3,000	do.....	99	
2,000	M. C. R. 8 ₩ c. 1st M. S. F. C. B....	98	
5,000	L. C. M. L. G. B.	21	
3,000	C. & N. W. S. F. B.	76	
3,000	D. L. & W. 2d M.	96	
5,000	C. B & Q. R. 8 ₩ c. B.	98	
5	Am. Exch. Bank...	100½	
8	Metropolitan Bank.	115	
250	D. & H. C. Co..	110.101	
20	Penn. Coal Co.....	85¾	
100	Pacific M. S. Co....	89½	
100	do.....	89¾	
50	do.....b30	90	
100	do.....b18	90	
100	do.....	89⅞	
160	Am. Guano Co....	5	
13	N. Y. Central R....	82	
100	do.....	82½	
150	N. J. R.....	133	
50	do.....	133½	
50	Mill. & Miss. R....	1	

400	Erie Railroad..	s30	20½
100	do.....	b30	20½
125	do.....		20¾
22	do.....		20½
100	do.....	s30	20½
128	Har. R. Preferred.		40
28	Nor. & Worces. R..		37
200	Read. Railroad....		41⅜
100	Ill. C. R. Scrip.	b30	63
400	do.....		63¼
150	do.....		63
50	do.....	b10	63
200	Mich. So. & N. I. R.		11½
100	do.....	b60	11½
100	do.....		11¾
100	do.....		11¾
25	do.....		11¾
300	Mi. S. & N. Ia. G.S..		23½
50	do.....		23½
100	do.....	s30	23½
100	do.....	s60	23½
10	Panama Railroad..		134
100	Cle. & Pittsb'g R..		10½
200	Gal. & Chi. R....		84
100	Clev. & Tol. R....		29¼
200	do.....		29¾
100	do.....	s30	29¾
50	Chic. & Rk. Isl. R.		70
700	do.....	s60	70
300	do.....	b30	10¼
150	Ch. Burl. & Q'y. R.		77
200	Del. L. & W. R....		90

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	N. C. State 6s...	98	
5,000	Mich. So. & N. I. R.		10¾
4,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.		70½
4,000	La. C. & M. L. G. B.		26
280	Pacific Mail S. Co..	90	
100	Chic. B. & Q. R..	s30	76¼
50	do.....		76¾
5	N. Y. Central R....		82¾
100	Mich. Cent. R....	b60	52⅞
100	do.....	b30	52¾
100	do.....		52½
50	do.....	s30	52⅝
250	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		10¾
400	Chicago & R'k I. R.		76
500	Mich. So. & N. Ind.		
	Guarant'd Stock.		23
100	do.....	s30	23¼
50	do.....		23¾
100	do.....	s60	23½
50	do.....		23¾
25	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip.		63
150	Galena & Chic. R..		64

MONDAY, June 4—A. M.

The news from Europe by telegraph from the *City of Baltimore*, off Cape Race, and the arrival at this port of the *Vanderbilt* yesterday morning, is to the 23d ult. from Southampton and Liverpool. And the chances ere thet before this peper goes to press a later dispetch from Queenstown to the 24th will come to haud. The political accounts ere not important in their bearing upon business, while the financial advices are altogether better than by the previoue arrival. The advance in the French funds is confirmed, and the English funds are firm at 94¼@⅜ for Money, and 95 for account. Discounts in the open market in London had fallen to 4⅛ ₩ cent, end the probability of a further eerly reduction et the Bank to 4 ₩ cent. is discussed by the latest papers, owing to the light demand for Discounts, the fevorable etate of the Continental Exchanges, and the continued accumulation of Gold in the Bank. The Cotton market at Liverpool holds firm on the better descriptions, although the trade at Manchester has reacted against the manufacturers on the less favorable edvices from Indie and the prospect of an active war with China. The Grain trade again comes firmer from all the English and French markets, notwithstanding good growing weather for the new crop on both sidee the Channel. A confession of short supplies in France has been no secret for some time past. A similar deficiency in the last year's growth, as compared with the actuel consumptive wauts of the Kingdom is now generally suspected, if not admitted, in England. And we muet regerd the present news as the moet decidedly encouraging for the export of Grain from this side, if kept within moderate yet remunerative quotations, we heve yet had; removing as it does the opinion thet the English markets were influenced merely by the bad weether for farmers at the close of April and early in May. A report from one of the English provincial markets, now before us, eaye:

The weather is all that can be desired at this season of the year, in spite of which the trade is remarkably strong. Our stocks of new Wheat are all but gone into consumption, and very little is on the way; this, combined with the withdrawal ef continental offers, tends to the belief that unless our supplies increase to meet the demand, (and at present there is no such prospect,) a further improvement is inevitable, *and our millers will be compelled to fall in with the general opinion entertained as to the late crop, which is, that it was one of the worst in yield that has been known for many years.* To-day we experienced a fair demand for Wheat at an advance of 1s. over the rates of Friday, being 2s. above those of last Tuesday.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, in noticing the return of fine weather and the attempts made in the French market to check the advance in Wheat, says that the farmers show great tenecity, and it was with difficulty that buyere could obtain the slightest concession. "*It has become quite evident* (the writer adde) *that there is not near the quantity of Wheat on hand at present that there was at this time last year.*" The advance in the London markets is called 1s.@2s. the quarter for the week. In American Securities a further edvence in New-York and Erie Shares is reported from London, and a demand, at better prices, for the Bonds and Shares of the New-York Central. No change in the quotations for Illinois Central Scrip shares, and few transactions. The following is the latest list:

American Railways, &c., ₩ Shy'd.	Closing Prices.	Business.
Maryland 5 ₩ cent. red.....	89 to 90	
United States 6 p. c. red. '76.	93½ to 94¾	94¼
Virginia State, 6 ₩ cent....	93 to 94	
Do. 6 ₩ cent.....	93 to 95	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₩ ct. red. 1875	77 to 79	
Do., 7 ₩ cent. red. 1875.	90 to 92	
Do., do., Fr. Land red. 1860	91 to 93	
Do., $100 shares, $78 paid	65 to 68	disc.
Do., $100 shares, all paid.	84 to 88	
Mic. Cen. 8 ₩ cent. con. '60.	88 to 90	
Do. 8 ₩ cent. bon., 1860...	94 to 96	
Do. 8 ₩ cent. 1st mortgage (sink. f.) '72.....	84 to 86	
Do., $100 shares.....	43 to 45	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ₩ c't. (sinking fund) 1885.	61 to 62¼ c.	
Do., $100 shares.....	10 to 15	
Naw-York Central, 6 ₩ ct., (sinking fund) 1883.....	83 to 84	
Do., 7 ₩ cent. 1864.....	89 to 90	94½
Do., 7 ₩ ct. (sink. f.) 1876	94 to 95	
Do., $100 shares.....	71 to 73	
New-York and Erie 1st Mort. 7 ₩ cent. 1867.....	93 to 95	96 c.
Do., 2d mort., 1859.....	85 to 87	
Do., 3d mort., '53, assented	75 to 77	
Do., Bonds, 1862, '71, '75, assented.....	45 to 48	
Do., shares, assented.....	18¾ to 19½	19¼
Panama Trans. Con. Bonds— 1st mortgage, com., 6 ₩ c't.	20 to 22	
Do., 2d mort. 6 ₩ ct. Ster.	23 to 24	
Do., $50 shares.....	26 to 30	
Philadelphia & Reading bds. 6 ₩ cent., 1860.....	76 to 80	
Do., 6 ₩ cent. 1870.....	70 to 75	
Do., $50 shares.....	18 to 22	

The Foreign Trade movement at this port was comparatively light in the Import entries, the total, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, being $2,982,306, as against $4,838,951 same week last season. The Export of Bullion was on a fair scale, amounting to $1,719,138, as follows:

Steamsr Karnak, Nassau—Sovereigns.....	$3,850
Steamer Karnak, Nassau—American gold coin...	350
Brig Mary Wilkins, Buenos Ayres—Doubloons..	5,000
Schoonsr. Bronles, Rio Grande—Doubloons.....	5,668
Steamer Bavaria, Hamburg—American gold.....	5,000
Steamer Bavaria, London—Gold bars.....	30,656
Steamer Bavaria, London—Mexican dollars.....	73,540
Steamer Adriatic, Havre—Gold coin.....	159,700
Steamer Adriatic, Southampton—Gold coin.....	100,036
Steamer Adriatic, Havre—Gold bars.....	306,340
Steamer Adriatic, Paris—Gold bars.....	352,860
Steamer Adriatic, London—Gold bars.....	300,830
Steamer Adriatic, London—Mexican dollars....	50,000
Steamer Edinburgh, Liverpool—Gold bars.....	320,519
Total.....	$1 719,138

This sum, by comperison with the same week last year, shows relatively a more decided reduction than the Import entries of Foreign Goods, as we then shipped direct, and by way of Boston, $3,176,972. The Sub-Treasury balance is reduced, for the week, $361,000, (the present total in the office being $6,621,183,) and as some other accessions to Benk were made by express from the interior, besides $1,519,000 early in the week from California, we look for rather an improved Specie Average on the shipments to be made up this afternoon. It atood, last Monday, $23,431,773, and will probably be nearly twenty-four millions on the pending Average. The Exchanges on Europe rule very steady, at 109⅜ on London, and £5.14⅜ on Paris; Messrs. A. BELMONT & Co., on London, and Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD on Paris, both exporters of Bullion, being the predominant drawers et these rates, some other leading drawers being disposed to hold for 109⅜ and £5.13¾. A fair amount of Southern and Canada Bank-bills have been taken at 109⅛ on London, and the Bank of Commerce also drew for the last mail at the same rate. The export demand for Bullion continues steady under the above operations, though not excesive, and eome engagements have already been made by the parties referred to for the *Persia*, sailing early on Wednesday morning. The Export of Domestic Produce—embracing e liberal shere of Grain and Flour—for the week, was $1,717,631, against $875,265 same week last season. The market for Money continues to rule cheap both for Discounts and on temporary Loan, and lower figuree for the former have been accepted outside of Bank than previously quoted for a long time past, say 5 ₩ cent. at 60 days to 5 months, and 6 ₩ cent. for 6@8 months' bills. Money is abundant on Stock collateral, at 5 ₩ cent.

We omit this morning our usual comparative eummary of the Import and Export movement at this port, as we expect to be able in a few days to present the official Custom-house figures for the month of Mey and for the eleven months of the fiscal yeer.

OOURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States.....	103¼@103⅝
New-York Central.....	82⅛@81¾@82¼@81¾@82
New-York and Erie.....	22¼@19¾@20@20¼
Reading.....	42¾@41¾
Rock Island.....	70⅝@69⅛@70¼@70
Michigan Guaranteed.....	26@23¼@23⅛
Michigan Southern, old.....	12¼@10¾@11
Michigan Central.....	53⅛@51⅞@52⅜
Toledo.....	30¾@28⅝@29⅜
Galena.....	64¾@63¼@64
Illinois Central.....	64⅜@65@62¾@63
Panama.....	135@134
Pacific Mail.....	90@87⅛@90
Missouris.....	84⅝@84@84¼
Virginias.....	93⅞@93¾
Tennessees.....	91¾@91½
Illinois Central Bonds.....	91@90¾
Hudson River.....	49¾@47⅜@48¼
Harlem Preferred.....	41¾@39@40
Delaware and Hndson.....	101¾@101
Burlington and Quincey.....	77⅛@75⅞@76¾@76¼

Early in the week the Stock Market was disturbed by the political and financial news from Europe to the 19th ult. The temper of the speculative dealinge became somewhat *Bearish* before the latest dispatch by this arrival was made public. Even this did not check the sales at declining figures, until Thursday or Friday, when new buyers, epperently attracted by a decline which they believed to be very temporary, gave considerable orders at the Boerd for New-York Central, New-York and Erie and some of the Western shares. On Saturday the market was again firm, but rendered comparatively cautious or inactive by the non-arrivel of the *Vanderbilt

DRY GOODS.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Have opened more of those extraordinary cheap
LAWN ROBES AT $3, USUAL PRICE, $4.
Lawn Robes at $3 50, usual price, $5.
Lawn Robes at $5, usual price, $6.
Lawn Robes at $4, usual price, $7.
Organdie Robes at $2 50, $3 and $4.
ALSO, GREAT BARGAINS IN
FRENCH LAWNS AND ORGANDIES, AT 1s. 6d. AND 2s. PER YARD.
NO. 305 CANAL-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY, June 4,
A large lot of
ORGANDIE,
JACONET and
BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES, at $3,
Beautiful Colors,
DECIDED BARGAINS.
Also,
500 PIECES
GREY BAREGE ANGLAIS,
At 18 cents per yard.
The best goods in the market for this price.
AT THE NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

EMBROIDERIES!
JUST RECEIVED,
AN INVOICE OF
COLORED TAPESTRY.
EMBROIDERED SETS AND H'DKFS TO MATCH.
Quite new,
Also,
A large lot of
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS,
At $1 25 per set.
Greatly below their value.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT,
INCLUDING NEW GOODS
Just received,
VERY DESIRABLE.
4-4 PLAIN BLACK FOULARDS,
BLACK and WHITE CHECK SILKS,
BLACK MARQUISE,
BLACK and WHITE CHECK POPLINS,
GRENADINE BAREGES, &c., &c., &c.
Will be opened on MONDAY, June 4,
At No. 581 Broadway.
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
SILKS!
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
Will offer on MONDAY, June 4,
Their Stock of
FANCY AND SUMMER SILKS,
At a great reduction.
Also,
YARD-WIDE MANTILLA SILKS,
At $1 50 per yard and upwards.
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

NEW MANTLES
AND ZOUAVE JACKETS.
On MONDAY, June 4,
AT THE NEW RETAIL STORE,
At No. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO BUYERS OF MANTILLAS.
Ladies will bear in mind that the great wholesale stock of
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
No. 361 Broadway,
Will be on sale at Retail for the balance of this month only, and at prices never equaled, as the whole must be disposed of without any regard to cost.
Forty-five Cartons of additional LACE MANTILLAS will be opened for this week's sales.
—EMBRACING—
385 Six-gle-flounced Lace Mantillas, at $3.
1,666 Black Lace Points, from $5 to $10.
Attention is also called to rich Black Silk Mantillas, at $10, $12 and $14.
SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING EVER YET OFFERED AT THAT PRICE.

LACE MANTILLAS, POINTS AND BURNOUS.
FRENCH,
PUSHER
AND REAL LACE MANTILLAS.
Will be offered by us
IN WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.
At No. 475 Broadway, for the balance of the season,
AT HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
CHARLES STREET, No. 475 Broadway.

SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWS.
NEW STYLES.
Bought at recent auction sales.
$3 shawls for $2 50, and $10 shawls for $3 50 and $4.
Together with an immense variety of
NEW SHAWLS AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
JUNE 4.
CHARLES STREET,
No. 475 Broadway.

MANTILLAS!!!
CHARLES STREET, No. 475 Broadway.
WILL OPEN on MONDAY, 4th inst.,
NEW STYLES
In white, black and drab BAREGE MANTILLAS and ARABS,
FOR SUMMER WEAR,
AT LOW PRICES.
CHARLES STREET,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

SPRING CLOAKS.
CHARLES STREET HAS REDUCED IN PRICE his ENTIRE STOCK
Of SPRING, CLOTH and SILK MANTILLAS and CLOAKS,
An EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT, and for the balance of the season, at VERY LOW PRICES.
CHARLES STREET,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

AT KINZEY'S,
COMMENCING ON MONDAY.
GREAT SALE OF STRAW GOODS.
GREAT SALE OF BONNET RIBBONS.
GREAT SALE OF MANTILLA LACES.
GREAT SALE OF SILK MITTS.
GREAT SALE OF PARASOLS.
All bought at recent auction sales and closing out cheap.
10,000 STRAW BONNETS.
Rough and Ready, 12c.; Straw Bonnets, 12c.
Canton Braid, 25c.; 20 styles Bonnets, 25c.
Hair and Straw, 25c.; Split Straws, 31c.
Leghorn Bloomers, 25c. and 91c.
75 different styles—Straw, Fancy, Lace, Tape, Braid, Pedal, Tuscan and Chip Bonnets, 37c. to $5.
150 styles—China Pearl, Split Straw, Coburg, Tuscan, Neapolitan and Fancy Mixed Straw, 75c. to $2.
5,000 Misses Bloomers and Boys' Hats, all styles and qualities, from 25c. to $2 50.
Fancy Trimmed Bloomers, 37c.
1,500 Fine Straws, in all varieties, cheap
AT KINZEY'S.
GREAT SALE OF RIBBONS.
1 lot Gauze Cap Ribbons, 25c. piece.
3 lots Fancy Trimmings, 37c. and 50c. piece.
10,000 yards assorted Ribbons, closing out 3c. a yard.
9,000 yards rich wide Gauze and Crepe, black, white and colored, 6c. yard.
White Bonnet Ribbons, 6c.
Black Bonnet Ribbons, 6c.
Colored Bonnet Ribbons, 6c. yard.
6,000 yards assorted Bonnet Ribbons, 9c. yard.
12,000 yards rich (all silk) Bonnet Ribbons, 12½c. yard.
8,000 yards striped, plaid and figured Bonnet Ribbons, 15½c. yard.
5,000 yards heavy corded edges Bonnet Ribbons, 12½c. yard.
1,500 yards white and Black Bonnet Ribbons, 12½c. yard.
All the better classes of Ribbons at reduced prices.
Rich heavy Ribbons, in all styles, 15c., 18c., 20c., 22c., and 25c. yard.
French and American Flowers in every style.
PARASOLS.
500 Silk Parasols, 50c., 75c. and $1.
250 Silk Flounced and Ivory handles, $1 50.
1,000 rich brocade, fancy lined, double fringe, ivory and French handles, at about half the cost of making
SILK MITTS—CHEAPEST IN NEW-YORK.
Long Silk Mitts, 9c.; long Silk Mitts, 12c.; long Silk Mitts, 25c
2,000 pair heavy Silk twist Mitts, 25c., 31c. and 38c.
2,500 pair splendid quality, 44c. and 50c.
300 pair Gauntlet Mitts, 75c.
100 pair misses Lisle thread Mitts, 3c. to 6c.
2,000 pair fine Lisle Gloves, fancy tops, 12½c. pair.
1,000 pairs Misses Gloves, fancy tops, 10c. pair.
1,500 pairs fine White and Brown Hose, 11c.
1,000 pairs Gents' Fancy Half Hose, 5c.
2,000 pairs Heavy Brown Half Hose, 6c.
MANTILLA LACES.
2,000 yards Silk Finish Net, 18c. and 25c. per yard.
15,000 yards Trimming Laces, 6c., 9c. and 12½c. per yard.
7,000 yards Trimming Lace, 25c. to $4.
MANTILLA TRIMMINGS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
1,000 N. W. Handkerchiefs, 25c.
500 dozen Fine French Handkerchiefs, $1 37 per dozen.
Closing out, a lot of Collars, 6c., 12½c. and 25c.
1,000 Needlework Chemisettes, 12½c.
800 Fine French Chemisettes, 31c.
5,000 Gents' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, 6c.
7,500 Gents' Linen Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, 15c.
SHOW ROOMS OPEN WITH RICH CREPE, SILK and STRAW BONNETS OF ALL KINDS.
Best STEEL HOOP SKIRTS closing out low.
Goods of all kinds at Wholesale, LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
At KINZEY'S,
At KINZEY'S,
No. 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

NOTICE.—AVIS.—NOTTICIA.—AVISO.—NOTIZ.—FOUNTAIN'S India store is the only place where India pine-apple dresses, black and colored; wash silks, ¾ wide; crapes, lutongs, satins, seersuckers, yellow nankins, novelties, China, laquered articles; all kinds of curious American Indian feather fans, bead hark-work, &c. can be procured, wholesale and retail, at No. 699 Broadway. French fans, latest styles. This day received 25 styles Canton colored satin fans, elegant.

DRY GOODS.

BAREGE ROBES
GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICE.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS HAVE MARKED DOWN THEIR BAREGE ROBES TO LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
BAREGE ROBES WITH FIVE FLOUNCES.
BAREGE ROBES WITH SEVEN FLOUNCES.
BAREGE ROBES WITH NINE FLOUNCES.
BAREGE ROBES DOUBLE SKIRT.
All the above in a great variety
OF DESIGNS, PLAIN COLORS AND CHINTZ ODLORS.
ALSO,
BAREGES BY THE YARD AT JUST HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
No. 305 CANAL-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

GREAT CLEARING SALE
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
At No. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY,
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE ON COST OF IMPORTATION, viz.:
1,500 BAREGE and BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES, from $3 50 to $10: Cost of Importation, from $8 to $20.
300 GRENADINE ROBES, in Black and Colored, from $12 to $25, worth $25 to $50, per Robe.
300 ORGANDIE and LAWN ROBES, from $2 to $3 50, worth $4 to $10.
600 CHINTZ FRENCH ORGANDIE ROBES, (best quality,) from $4 to $6—usual price, from $10 to $14.
PRINTED FRENCH ORGANDIES, in Chintz and Plain Colors, from 25c. to 37½c. per Yard; usual price, 40c. to 65c.
FRENCH BAREGE,
BAREGE ANGLAIS,
FRENCH and JAPANESE GRENADINES,
CHALLIES, TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, &c.,
BY THE YARD,
IN GREAT VARIETY, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Also,
BARGAINS IN
SILK ROBES,
SILKS BY THE YARD,
SHAWLS.
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
MOURNING GOODS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
DRILLINGS, &c.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

AN ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITION
Of Rich and Stylish Mantillas,
WILL BE MADE THIS WEEK BY
W. D. ELLIOTT & CO.,
Nos. 294 and 296 CANAL-ST.,
BRANDRETH BUILDINGS,
COMPRISING
BLACK TAFFETA SILK SHAWLETTES, at $12.
BLACK TAFFETA PLAITED BACK MANTILLAS, at $12.
ALSO,
A LARGE VARIETY OF RICHER GOODS, IN HEAVY BLACK SILK MANTILLAS AND SHAWLETTES,
From $14 to $25 each.
And an immense assortment of
LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS,
From $3 to $30 each.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, June 4,
500 REAL POINT LACE COLLARS, at $3, worth $5.
GREAT BARGAINS.
Also, REAL ENGLISH THREAD COLLARS, GUIPURE PATTERNS, at 3s., worth from 5s. to 7s.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 BROADWAY.

STRIPE CLOTH CLOAKINGS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Have just received a fresh lot of
STRIPE CLOTH CLOAKINGS—NEW STYLES,
At very low prices.

FAMILY HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
TOWELINGS, DAMASKS, SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, IRISH LINENS. Very Low.
SUPER ASSORTMENT OF DRAWER GOODS,
In Plain and Figured Swiss, Nainsook, Cambric, Jaconet, Brilliants, &c., &c.
Also, DRAPERIES, MARSEILLES QUILTS and COUNTERPANES.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
IN ALL THE MOST FASHIONABLE SHAPES AND DESIRABLE MATERIALS.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

JUST OPENED, BY
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
ANOTHER LOT OF BEAUTIFUL
ENGLISH POPLINS, SLIGHTLY IMPERFECT.
ONLY 62½ CENTS PER YARD.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 581 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning, at reasonable prices. Particular attention is called to our stock of Bonnets and Mantillas.

301 GREAT REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS. 301
SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
CHARLES HEARD & CO. No. 301 Grand-st.,
Will offer, on MONDAY, June 4,
A full assortment of
ELEGANT SILKS
And other rich Dress Goods,
At a great sacrifice
On the original cost.
Seasonable Spring Silks,
At 30, 40, 50 and 60 cents per yard.
Elegant Spring Silks,
At 70, 80, 90, and 100 cents per yard,
Being an actual reduction of 40 per cent.
Five Cases Superb Grisselles,
For traveling dresses,
At 2s. per yard, actual cost 40 cents per yard,
500 Rich Barege Robes, new styles,
From late auction sales,
AT AUCTION PRICES.
Also, a splendid assortment of
Mantillas, Burnous and Chesterfield,
The proceeds of an auction sale
OF A BANKRUPT STOCK,
Entirely new and latest styles,
At half the original cost.
Housekeepers and upholsterers
Are offered splendid bargains in
Rich Lace and Muslin Drapery,
By the yard or in sets,
From 1s. per yard to $3 50 per set.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.
No. 301 Grand-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer, for one week only,
500 SEVEN-FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
Just received, in handsome Spring colors,
$16 50 EACH, (Value $25.)
500 DOUBLE-FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES,
At $5 each.
300 DOUBLE-FLOUNCED GRENADINE ROBES,
At $10 and $12 each,
(Value $20 to $25.)
250 pieces PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIES,
Only 25c. per yard.

1,000 FIVE-FLOUNCED ORGANDIE ROBES.
Purchased at Auction, fresh and handsome.
ONLY $2 EACH; VALUE, $5.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT A LARGE REDUCTION.
FOR THIRTY DAYS.
RICH LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES
Of every description.
Black Lace Flounceings,
Mantillas, Points, Shawls, and Veils.
N. B.—Some extraordinary inducements will be offered for this month.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will offer (apart from their regular stock), Monday, June 4, an attractive selection of
PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
consisting of
RICH EMBROIDERED SETS COLLAR AND SLEEVES,
FROM $1 50 TO $5 THE SET.
Also,
500 RICHLY EMBROIDERED SWISS ROBES,
FROM $4 UPWARDS.
These goods are greatly below their value, and well worthy the attention of purchasers.

PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, &c.
A. HEADDEN,
No. 391 Grand-st., corner Suffolk.
Has now his assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles of the above articles which he offers at the lowest possible prices. He is prepared to DECORATE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS with Paper Hangings in every style and finish now in vogue, with dispatch and ability unsurpassed by any house in the trade. Also, ordinary work of
LANDLORDS, AGENTS, &c.,
attended to with the usual economy of the establishment.

BY LAST STEAMER
We have received a few new and elegant designs
in
BROCADE, SATIN and BROCATEL,
Worthy the first examination of those about to purchase
FURNITURE COVERINGS
and
CURTAINS.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
EMBROIDERED LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
In every variety, at POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

DAMAGED GOODS—CONSISTING OF WET black and colored silks, de laines, calico, hosiery, shirtings, check muslin, cloths, cassimeres, satinets, linen handkerchiefs, napkins table-cloths, diapers, &c., &c., for sale cheap, for cash, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 51 Chatham-st.

DRY GOODS.

MACY'S GREAT
CLEARING SALE CONTINUES
DURING THIS WEEK,
$140,000 WORTH LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,
To be sold,
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
Two doors below 14th-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will exhibit on Monday, June 4,
A superb assortment of
REAL LACES AND LACE GOODS,
of all kinds, received per late steamers—viz:
REAL POINT D'ALENCON,
DE GAZE D'ANGLETERRE,
VENISE, and
D'APPLIQUE LACES,
In Collars, Sleeves, Sets, Coiffures, Barbes, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.
ALSO,
REAL BLACK CHANTILLY AND BRUSSELS THREAD LACE SHAWLS, FLOUNCES, TRIMMING LACES, &c., &c.
ALSO,
A large invoice of fine French Embroideries.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at retail their entire stock of
FANCY BAREGE SHAWLS,
At half the cost of importation.
ALSO,
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
At Great Bargains.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BAREGE ROBES.
8,000 at $4, $5 and $6, worth $8, $10 and $12. These goods will be sold
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE!
For the purpose of clearing out our Spring Importations.
Grenadine Robes Proportionally Low.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering their entire stock of
FRENCH ORGANDIES AND JACONETS,
at very reduced prices.
ALSO,
A large lot of Scotch Lawns, at 12½ cts.; worth 20 cts.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL BLACK POINT LACE
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS
A splendid assortment, in new designs, received per *Arabia*, for sale at low prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

CLEARING-OUT SALE.
We are now offering the balance of our
SPRING IMBORMATIONS
AT COST.
Being the largest stock to be found in this market of
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
NEW STYLES NOTTINGHAM AND LENO CURTAINS.
LACE AND MUSLIN BY THE YARD.
LACE AND MUSLIN FOR VESTIBULE DOORS.
BROCATELLES, SATINS, TAPESTRIES.
REPS, WORSTED DAMASKS CHINTZES.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
GILT CORNICES, BANDS AND PINS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES AT COST.
FINE GOLD LANDSCAPES
and FLOWER SHADES,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
BEST SCOTCH HOLLAND SHADES,
WHITE, BUFF, GREEN AND BLUE.
WE ARE CLOSING OUT, AT COST,
THE BALANCE OF THIS SEASON'S STOCK,
AND WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES FURNISHING TO THE GREAT ADVANTAGES WE NOW OFFER.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

AT NOS. 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AVENUE.
DRY GOODS AT LESS THAN THE COST OF PRODUCTION,
From recent Auction Sales,
In Dress Goods of the most desirable seasonable fabrics.
Housekeeping Goods of all descriptions.
Straw Bonnets of the new shapes.
Canton Mattings of all Widths.
The above goods are as represented, and worthy the attention of purchasers.
C. G. HOOK,
6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY,
500 Pieces
NEW STYLES OF SPRING DRESS GOODS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.

G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JUNE 4,
1,000 PIECES SPRING SILKS,
FROM 75 CENTS TO $1 25 PER YARD,
REDUCED 50 PER CENT.

G. M. BODINE,
NO. 481 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, June 4,
500 ORGANDIE ROBES,
At $5,
Worth $10.

303 CANAL-STREET, THREE DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY, 303
Open on Saturday, 14th inst.
Misses' and Children's Hats; Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes; Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
THOMAS REYNOLDS,
303 CANAL-STREET. 303

LINEN SHEETINGS
AND
SHIRTINGS,
Manufactured expressly for our
RETAIL TRADE.
Warranted superior to any in the market.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

NEW CHINTZES, SHADES,
SHADE HOLLANDS,
And
FIXTURES.
Shades put up by a practical upholsterer.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

WANTED—$10,000 WORTH OF GOODS IN EXchange for cash and lands in Western Virginia. Address Box No. 156 Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$15 REWARD.—STRAYED, OR STOLEN from the owner, two horses; are is a large black with a white stripe in his face, the other is gray, middle size; the black has a little white on one of his hind feet. Whoever will return said horses to the owner, or give information that will find them, will receive the above. SAMUEL GORDON, corner of Gates-av. and Lott's-lane, East Brooklyn.

LOST.—FIVE PER CENT. BONDS OF THE STATE of Tennessee, for $1,000 each—Nos. 1,966, 80, 778, 736, 755. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above Bonds. HOPKINS & CO., No. 53 Merchants' Exchange.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CARPENTERS' MEETING.—AN ADJOURNED meeting of the journeymen house carpenters will be held at Convention Hall, No. 179 Wooster st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, 4th inst., for the purpose of advancing the present rate of wages, and to take into consideration the expediency of forming a Carpenters' Protective Association.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB Meets at the rooms of the Institute, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., on MONDAY, June 4, at noon. Subjects—*Corn Crop, Fruits and Insects.* Ladies and strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

STEAMBOAT JOHN HART, ALIAS CONFIDENCE,
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Hull 160 feet long, 23 feet beam, 8½ feet hold: Engine 36 inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke. In good condition and now running. Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
These instruments have taken sixteen first premiums, gold and silver medals, within the *last four years*, in competition with pianos of the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Among the judges were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. A. Wollenhaupt, and other musical celebrities.
ST. & SONS do not refer to artists who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in pianos *quite recently*, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same position at the present time.
We subjoin the following certificate, given within the last six months, by nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians now residing in this country:
"The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvements in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:
1. That, as the result of the said improvement, the voice of the piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.
2. The sound by STEINWAY'S improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger and much better prolonged than that realized in any other piano with which we are acquainted.
3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. STEINWAY as most novel, ingenious and important. No piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe."

GUSTAV SATTER,	WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS,	JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM. SAAR,	ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL,	GEO. W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING,	CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW,	HENRY C. TIMM,

And many others."
Each instrument warranted for the term of five years. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN,
for churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
NO. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.
This magnificent instrument (patented in the United States May 3, 1859) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered so popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISTZ, BOSSINI MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depôt: $45, $60, $100, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Buffon
Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
OVERSTRUNG PIANOS.
We are now offering a full assortment of piano-fortes, all of which are of our own manufacture, and warranted in every respect. By permission, we refer to the undersigned parties, who, from personal experience for many years, can recommend our instruments, both as to their quality and durability:

Winslow, Lanier & Co.	E. D. Morgan & Co.
Cary, Howard, Sanger & Co.	Colgate & Co.
Bowen, Bolmes & Co.	J. H. Ransom & Co.
Brokaw, Butler & Co.	Betts, Nichols & Co.
Hasleburst & Smith,	Shalden, Hoyt & Co.
Thomas Owen & Son.	Joseph Foulkes' Sons.
Merrick & Bull.	Ivison & Phinney.

And others.
Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 268 *Times* Office.

STEINWAY & SON'S GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

LINDEMAN & SONS, No. 636 BROADWAY,
—Who have been established for twenty-five years as manufacturers, take pleasure in offering their new scale over-strung, full iron-framed PIANOS, which combine beauty, with equality, power of tone, and elasticity of touch. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following eminent artists: Max Maretzek, Wm. G. Dietrich, John N. Pattison, Gus. Stoeckel, Charles B. Williams, Wm. K. Bassford.

TILLMAN'S MUSICAL TREATISE AND TONOMETER.—A new exposition of the Philosophy of Sound, adapted to the wants of all classes of musicians. Pianists will find in it novel illustrations applicable to their favorite instrument.
It has already been indorsed and recommended by the most prominent composers and artists.
For sale at all the principal music stores, and wholesale at No. 7 Spruce-st., New-York.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
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Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

$190.—THE GREATEST BARGAIN IN NEW-YORK.—A superbly-finished, full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, nearly new, of the best City makers, fully warranted, having rich, powerful tone; is without spot or blemish; beautiful round corners, fluted legs, and scalloped keys, for $190, if applied for in two days, at No. 678 8th av., near 40th-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 29 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

MUSIC.—A LADY HIGHLY QUALIFIED TO teach the piano and singing, will receive a few pupils at her residence, for $2 per month, with privilege of practice; at the residence of pupils $12 per quarter. No. 3 West 41st-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

MUSIC.—MR. A. LANCKEN, A GERMAN GENtleman, who has been two years tutor of the Pianoforte in England, begs to inform the gentry of New-York that he is now open for lessons on the same instrument. No. 27 Bayard-st.

A LADY HAVING TIME FOR A FEW MORE pupils on the pianoforte, will give lessons for $12 a quarter, and engage to give good satisfaction; having an engagement in Brooklyn, would teach there. Call or address No. 284 East Houston-st., for five days.

ALBERT WEBER'S OVERSTRUNG grand-action iron-frame Piano-fortes, unsurpassed in sweetness and power, beauty and durability. Warranted for 3 years. 156 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

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PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT
FIREWORKS.
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Having made extensive arrangements with both of the above celebrated makers for the sale of their Fireworks, we are prepared to offer to storekeepers and the public generally an unequaled stock, both in quality and variety, at reduced prices, consisting in part of
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COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The concluding examinations of the Free Night Classes will be held as follows, in the Lecture-room in the upper part of the building:
On TUESDAY, June 5, at 7½ P. M.—Examination of the Class in Chemistry, under Prof. DRAPER.
On WEDNESDAY, at 7½ P. M.—Examination of the Class in Mechanical Philosophy, under Prof. KNUBEN.
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 7½ P. M.—Examination of the Class in Mathematics, under Prof. HADRICK.
On SATURDAY, at 7½ P. M.—Examination of the Class in Music, under Dr. GUILMETTE.
The friends of the Institution and those of free instruction for the working classes, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.
The anniversary exercises at the close of the session will take place in the Great Hall, on the evenings of Wednesday, the 27th, and Thursday, the 28th of June.
Tickets to be had on application at the office, one week in advance.
By order of the Trustees.
JAMES T. HODGE, Chairman.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an experienced girl in a private family as chambermaid; is a good seamstress and lady's maid; can do ladies' fine washing in the nicest style; is willing to go in the country with a family that lives in the City in Winter; the very best of City references from first-class families. Can be seen at the Ladies' Depository, No. 22 12th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress, or would take the entire charge of a baby and sew; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; best City reference; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 236 Sullivan-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and do plain sewing, or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business perfectly as City testimonials will show; has no objections to the country. Apply for two days at No. 63 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing or as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; would be willing to go to the country for the Summer; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 221 1st-av., one door from 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; is a good plain sewer; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; is willing to go to the country. Call for two days, at No. 115 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IS DEsirous to obtain a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, French, English and American cooking; is a first class pastry cook, and understands dessertsof all kinds. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 710 Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook, in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups, ice creams and fancy dishes; City or country; wages, $10. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days at No. 737 5th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at her present employer's.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first class cook in a private or public boarding-house, or would be willing to go in the country for the Summer; good City reference. Call at No. 66 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A woman who is an excellent cook: the best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 101 10th-st., near University-place.

COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS COOK, washer and ironer, by a woman who lived four years in her last situation; is an excellent cook, good washer and ironer, cleanly, sober, honest, has a good disposition, and every way competent. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A WILLING, hard-working young woman, a situation as good cook, washer and laundress; would do general housework or chamberwork and waiting if required; understands milk and butter. Good reference. No objections to any part of the country. Call at No. 70 Bleecker-st., near Broadway. A home in preference to high wages.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN INDUSTrious and neat young Scot

The New-York Times.

[illegible] Tuesday, June 4, 1860.

Terms [illegible] Single Numbers.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every [illegible] Single Copies—Three Cents, served at 12½ [illegible] Subscription, mailed for Dollars a year.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a [illegible]; five copies to one address for Five Dollars.

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[illegible] to be addressed to the Publishers "New-York Times, New-York City."

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, [illegible] containing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued on TUESDAY MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Northern Light*, which sails [illegible] at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 10½ A. M. Price of the paper, in a [illegible] wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

[illegible] Mr. Acton is our regular carrier, and will serve [illegible] from Twenty-sixth-street to Forty-fifth-street, and from Fifth-avenue to the East River.

[illegible] W. Conkling & Co., Danville, Pa., have THE NEW-YORK TIMES for sale on the arrival of the early train.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—IL PELIUTO.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR JAPANESE EMBASSY—JENNY LIND.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—OVERLAND ROUTE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—GENERAL JACKSON—TWO [illegible].

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—CHARLOTTE TEMPLE. Evening—LIGHTNING.

NO. 596 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Day and Evening—CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

METROPOLITAN MALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

BROADWAY-STREET—No. 596—WENTWORTH'S FREE GALLERY of Old Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The United States Mail steamer *Vanderbilt* arrived at this port, yesterday morning, bringing three days' later intelligence from Europe, which is of considerable importance. The Neapolitan troops had been defeated by GARIBALDI, on the 16th ult. The position of Monreale, which commands Palermo, had been invested by his troops, and a rumor was current that Palermo, or, at least, a portion of it, was in the hands of the populace. The royalists everywhere were much discouraged; the people were universally jubilant. A band of 500 volunteers had re-entered Tuscany. On the 19th ult. sixty Pontifical gendarmes and said to have encountered three hundred and fifty Garibaldians in a grotto near Montefiascone. A contest ensued, in which the latter were defeated, the brother of ORSINI being killed, but owing to the darkness of the night the Papal troops fired upon each other in error, killing five of the soldiers and two officers. Papal troops, with a supply of artillery, were leaving Rome for the frontier. England had not yet given her consent to the assembling of a Conference for the settlement of the Eastern question, but she is understood to agree with Austria and Prussia as to the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. The House of Lords had rejected the bill for the repeal of the paper duty, by a majority of 89, Lord LYNDHURST asserting the constitutional right of the House to reject it. In the Commons Lord PALMERSTON moved for a Committee to examine precedents for such a course. In the race for the Derby, *Umpire* was badly beaten. ALBERT SMITH, the popular author and lecturer, died on the 23d ult.

We have news from Havana to the 30th ult. On the previous day the United States steamer *Crusader*, Lieut. JOHN N. MAFFIT, Commander, arrived at that port from Key West. On the 23d ult. she captured, off Cape Verde, a bark having over 500 negroes, from the coast of Africa, on board. The prize was placed in charge of Lieut. DUNCAN, of the *Crusader*, and under convoy of that steamship was taken to Key West, where the negroes were landed, to join those previously captured by the *Wyandotte* and *Mohawk*. There are now 1,700 Africans at Key West, awaiting the action of Government.

In the Senate on Saturday nothing of importance was done. In the House Mr. WINSLOW's resolution, directing the Speaker to issue his subpœna for certain witnesses to appear before the Covode Committee, was again brought forward, and occasioned considerable debate, in which Mr. HART's voyage to Europe occupied some attention. Mr. WINSLOW said he had gone abroad to "inquire into frauds," and not to avoid being summoned before the Committee. Mr. JOHN COCHRANE warmly defended his friend, Mr. HART, who, he said was above suspicion, and laughed at the notion that the Covode Committee were the reformers of the political abuses of the Government. The resolution to summon the witnesses from Luzerne County, Penn., New-Jersey and Philadelphia, was finally passed by a vote of 165 against 4.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference disposed of nearly all their remaining business on Saturday, but adjourned till this morning for its completion. On Saturday, after resolving that the next General Conference should be held at Philadelphia, the report on Lay Delegation was considered, and after some debate, a resolution from the Committee—directing all preachers in charge in the United States and Territories to submit the subject to all adult male members of their churches, between the meetings of the Annual Conferences of 1861 and 1862, the result to be submitted by the Bishops to the next General Conference—was adopted.

No less than seven steamers left this port on Saturday for various destinations. Among these were two for Europe—the *Adriatic* and *Edinburgh*—which carried over a dozen ministers of the Gospel on tours of pleasure or of business. The *Adriatic* was accompanied down the bay by the steamer *Croton*, having on board several hundred friends of Rev. W. P. CORBIT, who bid him a cordial farewell.

The June term of the Court of General Sessions will commence to-day, before Recorder BARNARD. There are no less than 135 cases to be tried, of which 17 are for murder in the first or second degree, according to the new act. Arson, grand larceny, forgery, burglary and crimes of lesser importance and interest complete the balance of the calendar. The Recorder will also dispose of the liquor cases which Judge RUSSELL could not attend to.

The case of HICKS, and his connection with the piracy and murders committed on board of the [illegible] several years since, to which mysterious [illegible] was made by HICKS himself, on Thursday last, in [illegible] rhymes dictated in his cell, receive additional light by a full report of the particulars of that event which are published in the TIMES of to-day.

The prize fight that was to have taken place at Centreville, L. I., on Saturday morning, did not come off, owing to the intervention of the police. An attempt at resistance was made by the crowd who had assembled to witness the fight, but the Police drew their revolvers, and a general stampede was the result. It is charged against the Police that they pursued the fugitives, and beat them severely with their clubs. The principals, WOODS and KING, were arrested, as were six other persons, for aiding and abetting. WOODS and KING were held to bail in $500 each; APPLETON SMITH, for exciting to riot, was held to bail in $250, and the rest were fined small sums and discharged.

Cotton was dull and heavy. Flour was less active, though prices favored buyers. Wheat was in good demand at buoyant rates for desirable lots. Large transactions were reported in Corn at, however, reduced figures. Provisions were in request, and Pork was dearer. Coffee was brisk and firm. Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Teas, Metals, Hops, Oils and Tallow were quiet. Whisky was plenty and cheaper. Other branches of business presented no really new feature. There were 474 vessels of all classes in port.

The Rejected Mexican Treaty.

The Executive Session of the Senate in which the Mexican Treaty was rejected, having been a secret session, and the Senate not having seen fit to remove the injunction of secrecy, we must be content with what little has leaked out relative to proceedings in the aforesaid secret session. If that little which we have is correct, the performances over the Mexican Treaty were nothing more than a stupid farce, and in rejecting the instrument, the United States Senate has committed a stupendous, egregious blunder. We cannot wonder that it holds to the ancient and absurd custom of enjoining the members not to report their own folly abroad. But in this case, we very much doubt whether those legislators have any very definite idea of what they intended to do, what they have actually done, and how they stand in the matter. They undoubtedly think they have killed something, but whether it is a Mexican Liberal or Priest, an Abolitionist, a Negro, a Fillibuster, a Free-trade ghost, or a bloody war, that lies dead under the dead Mexican treaty, we do not believe even those who killed it can determine.

We have perseveringly advocated the McLane Treaty as the basis upon which our vexatious and dangerous relations with that country could be permanently and amicably adjusted, and a new era of prosperity opened to our people in the amazing stimulus that would be given to commerce, manufactures, trade, and in fact every branch of industry in our common country. But we confess that latterly there has been but little heart or hope in this advocacy, since, after the flood of light that has been shed upon the great question, we find leading Republican journals and orators, and some among our legislators who are called the leading statesmen of our country, persistently denouncing struggling liberty in Mexico, nourishing in their hearts secret hopes for the success of a despotic, blood-thirsty, heathen oligarchy, and in their acts affording a hearty support to a remorseless and savage, yet weak and dying faction, whose system of government is based on the infamous *plan of Tacubaya*, a plan opposed to everything that is virtuous and ennobling, opposed to freedom and the progressive tendencies of the day, and the spread of our free institutions on this continent; a plan which calls the concentrated power of bigoted and despotic Europe to its support, and which, if supported, would eventually force upon us a conflict with Mexico, and perhaps with other nations. Though this contingency appears remote, it is by no means improbable that rich and beautiful Mexico, the land of romance, sorrow and crime, in which for three centuries the worst of human passions have held their course without let or hindrance, may, ere it is redeemed, cause such a conflict between happier nations as the world has rarely seen.

The most direct and immediate contingency resulting from the rejection of the Mexican Treaty is that which will grow out of our contiguity of location. We have it from a source entitled to credit, that Mr. SEWARD said in the secret Executive Session that he "was not willing to commit the Government to an important treaty with a faction which might be immediately deposed by another that would repudiate the action of its predecessor, and be compelled either to surrender what had been acquired, or probably to resort to war for its enforcement." Suppose that "other" faction gains the victory over the "faction" with which we have made a treaty, and acting up to its declarations and policy, continues to murder and outrage American citizens, destroy their interests, insult our nationality, forbid American emigration into or passage through the country, and throw all its material interests into the hands of European Powers. Suppose that faction continues to outrage Christianity and humanity, and by the anarchy, confusion and ruin it creates, breeds mischief in the brains of the enemies of the American Union, and incites bordes of American fillibusters to enter Mexico, what course would Senator SEWARD then advise? It was placed before the Senate to choose between friendship, tranquillity and prosperity on the one hand with the Liberals of Mexico, and rapine, war and confusion with the Church faction on the other. So far as the United States Senate has any voice in the matter, it has decidedly and distinctly chosen the latter. Senator SEWARD and his coadjutors have clasped hands across the negro question with the secessionists of the South, and in this unnatural, unholy alliance there is deep and dangerous mischief to the country at large.

From the same source that gives the remarks of Mr. SEWARD in Executive Session, we learn that Senator HAMMOND, of South Carolina, "took a broad and statesmanlike view of the subject, contending that the ultimate acquisition of Mexico, which the treaty was intended to initiate, would be the forbidden fruit which Mr. CALHOUN had described when speaking of Cuba; and while it might tend to the dissolution of the Union, he could not see how the South was to be benefited by the addition of that mongrel population. Hence he was opposed to it." We believe it was TALLEYRAND who remarked that language was invented to conceal our thoughts. We are very certain that in this instance Senator HAMMOND affords a clear illustration of the fact that language is an invention by which our thoughts *may* be concealed. We have the shrewdness, the impoliteness, the presumption, or the audacity, whichever it may be considered, to believe that Senator HAMMOND's words were exactly contrary to his thoughts. We believe that class of Southern Senators to which Mr. HAMMOND belongs fully comprehend the merits of the McLane treaty, and what would be its practical results. We believe Senators HAMMOND, WIGFALL, and others of that class, are the only ones who comprehend how thoroughly Republican interests and measures are embodied in this treaty. This class of politicians well know their only hope of retaining anything like a balance of political power in the country lies in the rejection of all treaties with Mexico such as the Senate killed, and in keeping open the door for mischief to the Union and the North by maintaining our relations with the neighboring Republic in their present unsettled and dangerous condition. We believe it is with the full comprehension of these facts that certain Southern Senators have artfully thrown fuel upon the blinded and heated partisan prejudices and passions of Northern politicians, and drawn them into one of the most egregious, unfortunate errors that could have been made in national legislation. There is great significance in WIGFALL's proposed amendment "for the reclamation of fugitives from service or labor." This proposition of WIGFALL ought of itself to have opened the eyes of Northern Senators to the real merits of the treaty. Would WIGFALL have made any such proposition if there were any doubts about the working of the treaty—the *line* it would have effectually drawn between slave and free territory? No; WIGFALL would have done no such thing.

We probably know all we ever shall know relative to that secret Executive Session in which the Mexican treaty was killed. And if the truth could be known, we have no doubt it would prove that what we feared at the outset was true, and that Southern craft, based on Southern instinct and superior knowledge, was too much for our Northern politicians, and did in fact cause the rejection of the treaty.

While hoping for the best, we confess to heavy misgivings. If Gen. URAGA meets MIRAMON and defeats him in the expected battle, the Liberals may immediately establish their power, but if any disaster happens to them at this moment, and it is followed up by news of the rejection of the treaty, we fear they will not be able to breast the current of adversity. But whatever may be the course of events in Mexico, there is every reason to believe that the Republicans, whether in or out of power, will yet be on their knees begging for something like the McLane treaty, which they attacked so violently and which they have so foolishly rejected.

Land-swindling Extraordinary.

The report of Attorney-General BLACK upon the California land claims is one of the most astounding chapters in the history of fraud. After the acquisition of the territory by the United States, eight hundred and three claims, covering 19,148 square miles of territory, were made by private individuals, under Mexican grants. What first raised auspicions of their genuineness was that they included all the best mineral and agricultural regions of California, and all the places best suited for light houses, fortifications, ports, military stations, and, in fact, every spot in the State which was likely to prove indispensable either to the State or Federal Government. There was not a place to be found for a public building which was not held by some private individual, under a grant from the Mexican Government, or a conveyance from the original grantee, at an enormous price. When the parties were finally put to their proofs before the United States District Court, documents were produced bearing every appearance of authenticity; they were sworn to by hosts of witnesses; and even Mexicans in a high political and social position, members of the Government, and others, came on to San Francisco, to vouch for them under oath. The result was, that the larger portion of them passed muster before the District Court, and were duly confirmed.

The conviction of their falsity was, however, so strong at Washington that honest Old JAMES was induced to move in the matter, and sent special counsel out to California in February, 1858, to give the proofs a thorough overhauling. The archives of the former Government were then for the first time carefully collected and examined and classified, and they furnished ample evidence that the vast majority of the deeds and grants presented to the Land Commissioners and the United States District Court were barefaced but ingenious forgeries. It was ascertained that claims to the value of $150,000,000 were supported by the most deliberate and systematic fraud and perjury, and they were all carried up to the Supreme Court, where two-thirds of them have been already annulled, and the others will share the same fate in due course. The cost of the exposure will be $80,000, for which an appropriation has been made by Congress. We wish all the expenditures of the Administration had been half as judicious and profitable.

Pugilism and the Police.

The Metropolitan Police once more covered themselves with glory on Saturday morning by a second time frustrating a "mill" that has been long pending between two noted ruffians of the pugilistic persuasion, and which was to have come off on the Centreville Course, Long Island, on that day. This time it was the Brooklyn division, under Deputy Superintendent FOLK, who appeared in the field and reaped the laurels. They administered, we are glad to say, a tolerable number of broken heads to the amateurs present,—they arrested both the principals, and they gave one of them a severe clubbing, and broke up the ring, and postponed the fight *sine die*,—for all of which exploits they are entitled to the heartiest thanks, not only of the Metropolitan District, but of the entire country.

The thing was skilfully and efficiently done, and we hope will impress all parties with the immense superiority which a few disciplined and plucky men, acting in concert, always possess over a loose herd of blackguards and bullies. The pugilistic fraternity furnish no exception to the rule. In spite of all the trash that has been written about the influence of pugilism in developing the fighting qualities, it will invariably be found that a crowd of bruisers is just as easily disposed of by a small disciplined and organized force as a crowd of riotous shoemakers or tailors. Morale has not yet yielded its place to muscle, and it is less likely to do so now than ever. Those patriots who fancy "the ring" is calculated to develop military qualities, and regret its extinction under the clubs of the Metropolitan Police, may comfort themselves with the reflection that some of the finest armies in the world are composed entirely of men whom either HEENAN or SAYERS would dispose of in three rounds, and who never "struck from the shoulder" or saw a "mill" in their lives.

Pugilism in England was consigned to the shades of vulgar obscurity by the establishment of the London police. If the country police had done their duty as well as the Metropolitans, it would long ago have disappeared entirely, and the late "great fight" would never have come off. We venture to prophesy that if our own City force follow up the profession in this country with the zeal they have already displayed, we, too, shall soon see the last of it. The great mass of "the fancy" have not the means of going to the borders of Canada to see the sport, and if they cannot enjoy it in the neighborhood of the City, they will speedily turn their attention to less conspicuous modes of amusement. Most of these matches are got up by grog-shop keepers, in order to draw a crowd to their bars, and sell plenty of "liquor" before the event, or by sporting newspapers, in order to dispose of "magnificent illustrations" and "full accounts." The love of muscular development has about as much to do with them as the love of art, or a taste for music. Every one of them is a miserable speculation, set on foot by men still more worthless than the pair of brutes whose disfigurement helps to fill their tills.

Secresy about the fight is therefore the last thing they desire. Publicity draws a crowd to the porter-house for weeks beforehand, and creates a demand for the "illustrations" the day after, and sells the tickets for the "exclusion," and publicity of course serves the purposes of the police, just as much as those of the "backers." There need therefore be no difficulty in having the arrangements for every match laid before every Inspector the day before the encounter, and if the information be as honestly and vigorously acted upon as on the last two occasions, there is no reason why the officers should not "come up smiling," in the first round of every "mill," engage in a "wild rally," and if necessary, "send both men to grass" with ease and dexterity. Having forced England to throw up her national "sponge," let us show the Old World that we can do as much in the suppression of a brutal and barbarous amusement as in winning its laurels.

German Logic and American Laws.

A venerable New-England divine carried on a controversy on some metaphysical question with an unknown, but exceedingly clever, antagonist in the columns of a magazine. He was afterwards informed that his opponent was of the softer sex, when he exclaimed: "How awkward it is to have a tussle for two years with a woman, and *not know it was a woman!*" It is even more awkward to conduct a debate in which the disputants are not certain that they understand each other's language or modes of thought, and where it is perfectly certain that not one of a thousand of the readers on either side can possibly decipher the strange syllables in which the thought of the other is expressed. The TIMES and the *Staats Zeitung* address two different nationalities, even when discussing the Constitution and laws which secure the rights of both; nevertheless, it is well to elicit and examine the views propagated among three or four millions of Americo-German citizens, for the information of our own population; and it is not amiss that German readers should learn as much, at least, of the views cherished in this country as are necessarily communicated in the attempt of the German papers to invalidate those views.

In our article on "Sunday Laws and the German Press," of the 28th ult., we seized upon the only two points that seemed to be of vital moment in the *Zeitung's* attack on the constitutionality of the Sunday laws. One related to the question whether our laws had respect to Sunday as a *civil* institution. This had been denied by the *Zeitung* in express terms: "*The Sabbath is not a political nor civil, but a religious institution.*" Its whole argument hinged on this false premise. We demonstrated, as we thought, that it was false. But, in doing this, we were careful to discriminate as to the religious observance voluntarily accorded to the Sabbath by the Christian population, and the civil protection accorded to the Sunday which society needs for its rest from toil, and as a means of conserving the morality and religion without which free governments are impossible.

It is hardly competent for the *Staats Zeitung* to retire from the discussion, by misstating our position or ignoring its own. We have not assumed that "Sunday was no *religious* institution, but a civil one." What we claimed was that our *laws* had to do with it solely as a *civil* institution—"its *religious* obligation and observance being left solely to the domain of conscience." It is because our German friends will not discriminate here, but insist that, inasmuch as the Sabbath has religious relations, it therefore cannot and shall not have a civil *status*, that they involve themselves in constitutional blunders and practical difficulties. It is for this reason, connected with the dilemma in which it finds itself, that the *Zeitung* exclaims:

"We have always given up the attempt to convince anybody of the wrong that exists in the restraining of Sunday pleasures, who considers the Christian rest-day as a civil institution, and Christianity as a kind of State Religion, (*Staats Religion.*")

We are not surprised at the despair of a German writer whose brain is full of old-world memories of the abuses growing out of the connection of Church and State, when he finds himself dealing with a public perfectly familiar with principles of religious freedom, whose alphabet he has yet to learn. His habits of thought compel the association of anything religious with tithes and titles, and the paraphernalia of an established Church. Christianity, with him, is synonymous with a "State religion." Sunday, if considered as the Christian rest day, must, therefore, involve the idea of the tyranny with which religious institutions are enforced under a continental despotism. It seems a part of the "*Staats Religion*," for which the only definition of the German Dictionary is "Established Church." It was to escape this oppressive creation that multitudes emigrated; and to find laws "restraining Sunday pleasures" fills the imagination with chimeras dire of old-world oppressions.

Such seems to be the philosophy of the otherwise unaccountable perversity of German writers when dealing with this question. An American mind of ordinary capacity and observation can understand how Christianity may be the prevailing religion of a nation, without being the "Staats-Religion," or established Church; for he understands the history of the United States, and knows the existing fact that the great body of the people accept the Christian faith, as distinguished from Buddhism, Mohammedanism or Mormonism. He may understand, what is doubtless true, that Christianity is accepted far more generally than it would be were any formal and unconstitutional "establishment" of religion attempted—as it never has been, and never can be. He understands Justice DUNCAN when asserting that "Christianity—general Christianity—is, and always has been, a part of the common law of Pennsylvania; Christianity without the spiritual artillery of European countries—not Christianity founded on any particular religious tenets; not Christianity with an established church, and tithes, and spiritual courts, but Christianity with liberty of conscience to all men." He does not mistake the Supreme Court of New-York as affirming the lawfulness of a "Staats-Religion," when it "solemnly determined that Christianity was a part of the law of the land." When DANIEL WEBSTER says, "Christianity is a part of the law of the land. Everything declares it. The generations that have gone before speak to it, and pronounce it from the tomb. We feel it. All proclaim that Christianity, general, tolerant Christianity, Christianity independent of sects and parties, that Christianity to which the sword and the fagot are unknown, general, tolerant Christianity is the law of the land"—an American—all Americans—accord intelligently with the declaration, whatever may be the implications as to imported prejudices, based on Old World experiences.

But we will not yield to the temptation to discuss anew the subject of religious liberty. Our readers understand it by heart, we doubt not. The whole problem has had its practical solution in this country. No Cabinet minister of the United States dare say what Baron STAEL, then a minister of the Court of Berlin, said, in 1859, in the presence of three thousand clergymen and others: "It is not a settled principle with us that the State may not employ civil penalties for religious opinions." Every well instructed child here knows that our institutions forbid any such coercion. But the difference is as wide as liberty from despotism, between an unconstrained faith and immoral acts; between general Christianity popularly recognized and the rights of its professors guarded by law, and an "Established Church;" between a civil Sabbath, protected from disturbance or temptation to vice, and a roystering, dissipated, sensual, beer-garden Sunday, with "sacred concerts," raree shows, and belittling and debasing sports. The attempt to smuggle these disgusting pastimes into this country from the Old World—somewhat the worse, too, for the passage—with a "sacred" label, and under the plea of *religious* liberty, is too bold a piece of hypocisy and sham to claim respect for the motive or the act. And to tamper with our Constitution, or to evade and defy our laws in such an interest, shows little regard for the cherished rights and feelings of American citizens, and less manly self-respect on the part of European immigrants. If permitted, we would counsel the voluntary abandonment of ground which neither the laws nor the public sentiment of this country will sanction, and thus render unnecessary what must be the certain action of judicial and executive authorities—a reluctant but an unavoidable restraint by all the terrors of law of practices subversive of morals and religion, and thus hostile to true liberty.

Garibaldi in Sicily.

While the Government of FRANCIS II. of Naples has been amusing itself and putting off the evil day in the capital of the Two Sicilies with pretended telegrams from Palermo and Messina, each more sweeping than the other in announcing the annihilation of the Sicilian insurrection, the hero of Varese has been steadily pushing his victorious way from the provinces to the chief towns of the island which he has risked his life and his fair renown to deliver. It now appears that on the 15th and 16th of May the volunteers under command of GARIBALDI met and defeated the royal Neapolitan army in two successive combats, drove them back upon Palermo, followed them in their retreat, and succeeded in seizing upon and occupying the position of Morreale, a lofty semi-circle of heights which completely commands the City of Palermo itself. Terrified, as they well might be, by this rapid and decisive advance of their enemy, the royal commanders were making their preparations for abandoning an untenable attitude. Gen. LANZA had issued proclamations offering an "amnesty" to the people whose homes have been so infamously invaded, and whose rights have been so insolently trampled upon by the agents of his King; and establishing a vice-royalty in the island in favor of the Count DE TRANI, the son of a sovereign who never kept his word, and the brother of a sovereign whose brief reign has already taken its place in history with the most disgraceful despotisms of ancient or of modern times. Meanwhile, as if foreseeing the angry scorn with which the Sicilians must receive these concessions wrung from a falling tyranny, the Governor of Palermo was hastily throwing up intrenchments between the city and the seaport, in order that the troops might be able to retreat to their vessels, and escape from the island without being overtaken by the rising and indignant populace.

This being the position of affairs in Sicily, the Ministers of FRANCIS II. are insulting the common sense of mankind, in strict conformity with diplomatic usages, by solemn proteste, denouncing the descent of GARIBALDI as a "barbarous invasion." So far as the United States are concerned, we trust that there may be no doubt left on the mind of the Neapolitan Government as to the sincere satisfaction with which the news of this "barbarous invasion" has been hailed by every respectable and well-informed person in the country, or as to the earnest hopes for its entire and perfect success with which the movements of the Italian chieftain will be followed by all Americans. It deserves, we think, to be made a graver question than it yet has been, whether in this nineteenth century civilized Governments have no direct duties to perform in the case of dynasties so confessedly brutal and degraded as that of the Two Sicilies has of late years become. It is certainly worth considering whether the extension of common diplomatic courtesies to such dynasties be not a kind of condonation of their crimes against public law and Christian civilization. England and France raised this point, in fact, when they broke off public relations with the predecessor of FRANCIS II. We devoutly trust that the strategy of GARIBALDI, and the patriotism of the people rallying to his standard, will save both those Powers and others from the necessity of urging the point to a solution, in their dealings with the Administration of the sanguinary little idiot to whom FERDINAND bequeathed his dishonored Crown.

SLAVES AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.—Still another American slaver has been captured off our coasts by an American man-of-war, and her unhappy human freight discharged at the Government station of Key West. More than *seventeen hundred* native Africans are now assembled at this point, awaiting the action of the authorities at Washington in their behalf. Disease is busy, we are assured, among these wretched beings; and the rapid increase of their numbers testifies not more eloquently to the activity with which the infernal traffic in human flesh is carried on under the protecting flag of our Republic, than does the suffering and unhealthy condition of the victims to the unchanged brutality with which this atrocious commerce is still accompanied. It is to be hoped that for the honor of the nation, if for no higher and more Christian motive, there will be no time lost at Washington, first, in providing for the restoration of these captives to their own country; and then in acting with emphasis upon the President's recommendations and Mr. WILSON's bill, for the immediate employment of the national power in the most efficient directions for suppressing the abuse of our national flag and the dishonor of our national name by the scoundrels who are daily prostituting the one and the other in the reckless pursuit of their cruel and cowardly trade.

A TRANSFER OF POLICE JUSTICES.—The Board of Police Magistrates, consisting of the eight Police Justices of the City, held a meeting on Friday evening, at which it was decided to transfer Justice KELLY from the Jefferson Market Court and Justice WELSH from the Yorkville Court to the Court at the Tombs, while Justice CONNOLLY takes the place of Justice KELLY, and Justice OSBORN that of Justice WELSH. This arrangement is said to have been in consequence of the illness of Justice OSBORN, by whose frequent absence the business at the Tombs for a long time past has been greatly impeded. The changes will be put in operation to-day.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Military Appropriation Bill.

More Witnesses to be Summoned Before the Covode Committee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 3.

ALTERATION IN THE PAYMENT OF TROOPS—LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO OFFICERS.

Instead of paying the troops in districts, as has been done heretofore, the Paymaster in the Department of Texas will pay on the respective Rivers. Paymaster CUMMINGHAM will pay the troops on Camp Cooper line; Paymaster CHILTON will pay those on the Rio Grande line, except Fort Duncan, and Paymaster MCCLURE on Fort Davis line, including Fort Duncan. A leave of absence for six months is granted Col. RAINS, Captains WHARTON, CLEVELAND, NELSON, WILSON and SANDERSON, for the benefit of their health. Six months' leave of absence is also granted to Capt. WESSELS. Capt. MACOMB is detailed for Lighthouse duties, and will report in person to the Secretary of the Treasury for instructions.

THE COAL PURCHASES IN CHINCHA.

It is officially stated that the Government will save a million of dollars by the purchase made of coal privileges in Chiriqui from ARMOUR W. THOMPSON. The contract was made by the Navy Department, and only needs confirmation by Congress. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 3.

There has been no determination as to the successor of Mr. DANIEL on the bench of the Supreme Court. The names which have been mentioned in that connection are the result of mere speculations. The President will exercise his best discrimination in the selection.

It is said that several of the Senators are hopeful that something may yet be done to procure favorable action on the Mexican Treaty in an amended form, the vote by which it was rejected having been reconsidered.

A blind negro boy, 10 years of age, from Georgia, astonished and delighted a fashionable audience last night at WILLARD's Saloon with his wonderful performance on the piano. The Japanese were present in full force. Their artists took sketches of the scene.

It is probable that the Japanese will not leave before Thursday, and that their visit to Buffalo will be omitted from the programme.

They are somewhat changeable as to their future movements, and become every day more anxious to return home.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 2.

The bill to settle the private land claims of California was taken up and discussed, but without arriving at a vote upon it the subject was postponed.

The Military Appropriation bill was then taken up.

Amendments from the Military Committee to erect an arsenal on the Red River of the North, to erect barracks at Fort Cobb, in the Indian Territory, appropriating for the support of one regiment of mounted volunteers in Texas, $788,000, and for repairs and continuation of the work on various fortifications, $1,155,000; and a number of others of less moment were offered and adopted. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 2.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. WINSLOW's resolution offered yesterday, directing the speaker to issue his subpœna for certain witnesses to appear before the Covode Committee.

Mr. TRAIN, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said with his sense of duty he could never allow the minority to dictate the direction of business. He would, however, listen to any suggestion from his colleague on the Committee, (Mr. WINSLOW,) as he had always done with deference, but he repeated he could not allow him or the minority to dictate to the majority how it shall pursue the investigation. We are held responsible, and therefore should pursue our own way.

Mr. CLARKE, of Missouri, (Dem.,) inquired—Did I understand the gentleman to say that the Republicans are in a majority in this House?

Mr. TRAIN—I don't include the gentleman, and that's enough.

Mr. BOTELER, of Virginia, (Am.)—Does the gentleman include any member of the Southern Opposition? It is an imputation upon the party to which I have the honor to belong.

Mr. TRAIN—Perhaps I ought to qualify my language, that the Republican Party is responsible for the legislation of this House. We shall be held responsible, to some extent, for the conduct of this Committee. The resolution of Mr. WINSLOW is out of order.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) thought his friend from Massachusetts, whose gentlemanly bearing he appreciated, had fallen into an error with regard to the testimony he sought to bring out relative to the Congressional election in Westmoreland County, Penn. Instead of assisting in the investigation, the Chairman (Mr. COVODE) said he had some personal knowledge of that district and therefore declined to subpœna the witnesses. It was a gross outrage and blot on the Republican Party, which all the waters of the ocean could not wash out. The refusal was unjust and iniquitous. He had been informed that greater frauds had been committed by the Republicans in Pennsylvania than those charged on the Democrats.

Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said he never yet refused to summon witnesses, but objected to summoning thirty or forty who know nothing, which would entail an expense of $5,000 or $10,000. The gentleman from North Carolina had brought witnesses before the Committee, without their being summoned, and the majority of the Committee did not object.

Mr. WINSLOW was glad the gentleman had reminded him of this.

Mr. HUGHES, of Maryland, (Dem.)—Give it to him.

Mr. WINSLOW said he had asked that only eight of thirty witnesses be summoned, and stated on his individual responsibility that it had been the practice of Mr. COVODE to summon witnesses without consulting the Committee.

Mr. COVODE replied it was only this morning an order had been passed by the Committee relative to the summoning of witnesses.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said the charges of the fraudulent election of Mr. SCRANTON came assassin like from an anonymous source, which Mr. WINSLOW refused to give to the public.

Mr. COVODE said he told Mr. WINSLOW that he was willing to send for several witnesses, and Mr. WINSLOW informed him that those witnesses have nothing to do with the Government.

Mr. WINSLOW asked for no favor. He stood on his right to have witnesses summoned.

Mr. [ROBINSON, of Illinois, (Dem.,) remarked that from the time of the organization of the Committee to the present time, Mr. WINSLOW has insisted that no witnesses ought to be examined, unless the subject of subpœnaing them was first brought before the Committee.

Mr. COVODE—My course has not only been protested against by a minority of the Committee, but by the President. [Laughter.]

Mr. ROBINSON—I was only stating a fact, Sir.

Mr. WINSLOW trusted that the Speaker would not hereafter issue his subpœna for witnesses until the list had first been certified to by the Committee. Mr. WINSLOW alluded to the fact that testimony against the Administration had been improperly published. He (WINSLOW) did not think it proper for him to have any agency in publishing refuting testimony, coming as he did from North Carolina, where the duty of gentlemen is known and the proprieties of life are regarded.

Mr. COVODE replied that he had particular reasons sometimes, for not communicating the names of witnesses he intended to examine, one of which was, that if they should hear of it, they would get out of the way.

Mr. WINSLOW spoke of the impropriety of Mr. COVODE, having given an opinion as to the testimony of witnesses on the part of the Government, to question their veracity. In reply to Mr. COVODE's remarks of yesterday in respect to Mr. HART, Surveyor of the Port of New-York, he said Mr. HART, according to information from the Treasury Department, went to Europe to inquire into frauds, and the Treasury indorsed him as an able and honest officer. He did not go abroad to avoid being summoned before the Committee. There was no testimony whatever before it to impeach the President.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.)—With reference to Mr. EMANUEL B. HART, referred to in this matter, I beg leave to say a few words. This gentleman, Sir, whom I have known for many years, has a reputation commensurate with the City in which he lives and the public position which he holds. Sir,

...in is above exception, especially of that nature which ... to the individual whom here ... and to gather that ... matter may be properly placed before the House ... the country. I may be allowed to comment upon ... the character of the evidence which this letter ... Sir, the gentleman (Mr. COVODE) should ... have allowed himself to be deceived by such ... as this. Here is a person who professes, under ... signature of DUNHAM, to send a message of ... in SANDERS and CORBETT across the broad Atlan... To whom? SANDERS. Is it SANDERS of London, ... the celebrated GEO. N. SANDERS of America. And to ... Cousins! Sir!—(loud laughter)—Is it to Consuls of the ... English Government, with whom, forsooth, DUNHAM ... on such terms of intimacy that he sends him by his ... Harry his love, to be given to him over ... at Cadiz to St. James? [General laughter.] Again, ... DUNHAM, "I have been on my part seem... ... humble and insignificant that none would ... of calling me before the reformers." Sir, the ... Covode and Company! [Laughter.] Does ... the world see, Sir, that it is a "sell"—that nobody ... believe for an instant that the Covode Commit... are the reformers of political abuses in this Gov... ...? Again, the writer goes on to say: "Should ... be any danger, DAN will post me in time to take ... trip for the good of my health." What! is this ... going to see? Will he travel so far for health, ... to Beersheba? [Continued laughter.] And ... the Gentile who is to keep him posted, ... for any hurry after his brother Judean to ... Sir, there is one evidence of ... of the letter—all the rest is cov... ...perstitiousness and darkness. Here we ... the sign manual of this great literary ... "A pleasant voyage to you, and confusion to ... and Company, is the wish of your friend." ... laughter.] Friend! [General laughter.] Sir, ... in nature—all the rest is doubt. To my mind it ... be a spurious hoax were it not for this one ... touch of nature," which, Sir, "makes all the world ... kin." [Laughter.] Even DUNHAM invokes confusion ... Covode and Company. But though this personage ... himself "C. A. DUNHAM," with all respect for ... friend from Pennsylvania, (Mr. COVODE,) I will ... to the country his name is—"done 'im Brown." ... laughter.]

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) demanded the yeas and nays. He wanted to see who would shrink from investigation.

Mr. SHERMAN said that he and his friends were willing there should be an investigation of the election of any on the Republican side, if any gentleman would rise in his place and say that any one of them was elected by fraud. In reply to Mr. HOUSTON, he denied that the Republicans want to avoid investigation.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, (Dem.)—The Committees of the House, Sir, are the creatures of the House, and the House has the right at any time to interpose and supervise the action of its Committees, and correct them if they do wrong. As to the manner in which the House shall get its information, with reference to the conduct of Committees, that is another matter, about which I need not speak. This information comes before us, and we have no right to inquire how, but to act upon it as it is before us. What is the proposition of the gentleman from Ohio? But first let me say that this Covode Committee has been engaged some three or four weeks in taking testimony which is designed to criminate the President and the Executive Administration of the country. Now, as I understand it, not a single witness has been examined to explain away or rebut this testimony, although we are now within two weeks of the close of the session. The Committee has been engaged weeks and months in collecting evidence to criminate the head of the Executive Department of the Government and his Cabinet, and a gentleman of that Committee, who wishes fair play, has been compelled to come here and to ask the House to compel the Chairman of that Committee to bring forward rebutting testimony. Look at this matter, and see what is presented on the face of it. We are within two weeks of the adjournment, and just before the session closes this testimony will be brought in and sent abroad about the country. In the Fall we are to have a Presidential election, and then this garbled testimony, without anything having been introduced on behalf of the accused, is to go before the country to poison and prejudice the public mind. I appeal to the honest verdict of the people with reference to this matter. I ask, Sir, what reliance, what faith, what weight, is to be attached to an investigation conducted on such principles as this? And, Sir, when the minority has been compelled to come before the House to ask its interposition to enable them to get some testimony on the behalf of those who sought to be criminated, the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. SHERMAN,) rises and moves to lay the whole subject upon the table—all for the dispatch of business.

Mr. COVODE rose, when several members on the Republican side cried out, "Sit down," "Sit down."

Mr. BOCOCK—I understand from the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. WINSLOW,) that all the witnesses have been summoned by you with a view to find out something against the Administration—prying into the private affairs of the Cabinet Council and conversations with the President; and all that was left to him (Mr. WINSLOW) was to cross-examine your witnesses.

Mr. COVODE explained that Judge BLACK and Mr. MARVIN were examined.

Mr. WINSLOW—Judge BLACK was summoned by the Committee—Mr. MARVIN I summoned.

Mr. BOCOCK—Yes, Sir, the gentleman from Ohio moves to lay the whole subject on the table, on the ground that it is necessary for the dispatch of public business. But, Sir, we are paid by the year, and we have the year before us; and are we to be told that they shall criminate the highest public functionary in the land and his Cabinet, and carry the next Presidential election by *ex parte* and garbled testimony, and we be cut off from explanation or defence, because, forsooth, the public business presses? Look first at the gentleman from Pennsylvania himself. He has, Sir, introduced a resolution to inquire into the use of money at the Pennsylvania elections; and what does he say now is his reason for not examining witnesses? Because, he says, they were not connected with the Government. What does this imply but that he wanted no testimony but such as would criminate the Government? You (Mr. COVODE) have come before the House, and gone before the country, declaring that you wished to investigate into the whole subject, and discover if money was spent, and who spent or gave it out, in connection with the late elections. Now you say you want no witnesses but such as can prove something against the Government. And, Sir, here comes some information involving a member of this House, against whom I am not here to impute anything, and insinuating that perhaps he (Mr. SCRANTON) owes his election to an improper use of money. The gentleman (Mr. COVODE) will have nothing to do with that. It did not apply to the Government. He wants only to find out some wrong which he can charge to his adversaries.

Mr. COVODE—I made no charge against any member.

Mr. BOCOCK—But we are kindly and generously told by the gentleman from Ohio—told by him in a most patronizing, kind and liberal manner—that if we have any reason to believe that Mr. SCRANTON was improperly elected he would give us a committee to investigate it. Then you cry peccavi! You admit you did wrong, when the member from Ohio comes up and makes this proposition; but when the gentleman from North Carolina asked to have witnesses in connection with the matter before this Committee, he was dumb and said nothing. The Chairman of that Committee says that the President had spoken something about money, and he wants to know who used that money. He wanted to find out if it was the Democrats who used that money, and if he could not prove that, he didn't want to prove anything. Yes, Sir, they pass this sweeping resolution, this Covode resolution, to inquire into everything—sweeping over the whole face of the land with drag nets, examining every witness brought before it, the disappointed and the chagrined, everybody that could tell or insinuate anything against the administration—anything or anybody would do to prove this; but they must have some responsible man to prefer a charge against the other side, and they call upon us to make such declarations, and they will give us a new committee, when this committee has a right to examine into every charge. Their object, however, is to examine only into the use of money by the Administration, and to see that that money was expended among the Democrats. They confine themselves to this, while the resolution gives them the right to examine into the use of money by any and everybody, by members of Congress as well as by the Executive Department. This is the fairness with which we are met. Let this matter go before the country. This Covode Committee will be up again and again. We may expect to meet it at every turn. When it comes we will be ready for it, come in what guise it may, for it is certain to come in "most questionable shape." We will propound questions to it, and insist upon answers. I think myself the very best thing the gentleman could do would be to get up and ask the House to discharge himself and his committee. He has a difficult path to pursue, and has yet to run the gauntlet—for one engaged in such a crusade as he has entered upon must run the gauntlet. Without claiming to belong to any particular party, we stand here, in the name of the country, to see equal and exact justice done, and if justice is not done—for in this case the gentleman may have the power to withhold justice. It is a glorious thing to have a giant's strength, but it is a virtue not to use it as a giant. But if he should be disposed to use it the people of the country shall undoubtedly hear of it.

Mr. WINSLOW's resolution was read. It was that the Speaker direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to summon forthwith certain witnesses from Luzerne county, Pa., New-Jersey and Philadelphia.

Mr. SHERMAN withdrew the motion to lay on the table.

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, (Amer.,) wanted to know whether these witnesses Mr. WINSLOW proposed to examine were pertinent to the inquiry?

Mr. WINSLOW thought they were material witnesses to matters already before the Committee under the resolution by which the Committee was appointed.

The resolution was adopted—165 against 4. The nays were MARTIN of Ohio, MILLSON, REYNOLDS and STANTON.

Private bills were then considered.

A number of private bills were passed.

The House voted to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Nearly all the members then left, a few remaining for general debate.

Mr. STEWART, of Maryland, (Dem.,) made a speech in reply to his colleague, Mr. DAVIS, who several months ago attacked the House of Delegates of that State for censuring him for voting for a Republican Speaker (Mr. PENNINGTON).

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Am.,) said the House of Delegates' expression of opinion was a sheer piece of impertinence.

Mr. STEWART asked whether his colleague thought the people of Maryland would sustain him?

Mr. DAVIS had no mode of ascertaining this till the Fall election, and perhaps not then, for he did not suppose his personal conduct would be at issue; but he had no doubt that when the time came he would find enough to sustain him in and out of his District.

Mr. STEWART replied it was a libel on Maryland to say she would sustain him. She was perfectly sound on the Slavery question. If the issue to be made between himself and his colleague were submitted to the people, the latter would not get more than a corporal's guard, or about as many as FREMONT received there. His colleague's course animated and strengthened the Republican Party.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Am.,) in reply to a remark of Mr. STEWART, said, on reliable authority, that Mr. FILLMORE does not, and will not, support the Chicago nominees.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) took the floor, when Mr. CRAIGE, of North Carolina, raised the point of order that there was no quorum. He was tired of making the House a debating society, and of the printing of speeches never delivered. The very men who voted to go into Committee in order that gas might be let off, had left.

He resisted all appeals to withdraw his objection and the Committee rose.

Adjourned.

Methodist General Conference.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 2.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. SWORMSTEDT, book agent at Cincinnati, for his faithful services, and directed that his salary be continued till the close of the fiscal year. It was resolved that the annual conferences, except California and Oregon, be required hereafter to bear the expenses of their respective delegates to the general conferences. The basis of representation in the next General Conference was fixed in the ratio of one delegate to thirty members of the annual conferences.

The total expenses of the Conference were reported to be $10,392; receipts from annual conferences $6,665, leaving a deficit of $3,717, for which amount a draft on the Book Concern was authorized.

The Committee on Correspondence reported that they had prepared addresses to the following ecclesiastical bodies: To the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Great Britain; to the Irish Wesleyan Conference; to the Annual Conference and Pastors of the Methodist Church of France and Switzerland; to the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Canada; to the Bishops of the M. E. Church in the United States. No deputation was sent to the Conference of Wesleyan Methodists of Great Britain or Ireland.

Dr. S. W. BANGS, F. G. HIBBARD and S. HODGSON were selected as a deputation to the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Canada. Bishop SIMPSON gave a very interesting account of his embassy to Europe, showing the position he took before the British Conference on the subject of Slavery.

A resolution was adopted unanimously, heartily approving the course of Bishop SIMPSON and Dr. MCCLINTOCK as representatives to the British and Irish Conferences. The second week in January next was advised to be observed by the Church as a season of prayer for the conversion of the world.

The thanks of the General Conference were passed to the Secretary, W. L. HARRIS, and his associates.

Dr. DURBIN then read the pastoral address for 1860, which was adopted.

A vote of thanks was passed to the citizens of Buffalo and the city papers, and the Conference adjourned till 8 o'clock Monday morning to finish up a little business remaining to be done. Before the adjournment Dr. CARTER, in behalf of the Conference, presented to Br. W. L. HARRIS, Secretary, and Dr. GRIFFIN, Assistant Secretary, each a beautiful tea service in appreciation of official services.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

WESTCHESTER, Penn., Saturday, June 2.

A collision occurred on the Baltimore Central Railroad, at 4:20 o'clock this afternoon, near Fairville Station.

Two passenger trains met on a curve where the grade was heavy, and rushing into each other, both engines and four cars became a total wreck. The firemen and engineers escaped by jumping off the train. Conductor WILLIS TAYLOR and a newsboy were seriously injured. LEE MICHENER, a farmer of Chester County, who was standing on a platform, was instantly killed. Mr. FENNEY, an employe, was injured. Conductor A. B. BURTON, who was standing on one of the engines, but jumped off, escaped with but slight bruises.

Every assistance was rendered to the passengers, a number of whom were more or less injured. They were taken to MENDENHALL's farm-house.

The Weymouth Tragedy.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 2.

The Coroner's inquest at South Weymouth closed yesterday. The fact that BETSEY FRANCES TIRRILL died by poison was established, but no direct evidence implicated Geo. C. HERSEY. The circumstances, however, were deemed sufficient to demand his committal to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Arrest of an Illinois Mail Contractor.

OLNEY, Sunday, June 3.

JAMES THREAD, the mail contractor between Olney and Granville, was arrested to-day at the instance of W. D. GILMORE, Special Agent of the Post-office Department, charged with robbing the mail. The extent is not known, but supposed to be large.

Accident at Albany.

ALBANY, Sunday, June 3.

About noon to-day a small boat containing five boys was upset by coming in contact with the hawser of the steamer *Baltic*, and two brothers named ANDREW and PETER SMITH were drowned. The others were rescued with difficulty.

The Quebec Steamer.

MONTREAL, Sunday, June 3—9 P. M.

We have had no tidings from Father Point since 8 o'clock this morning. At that time there were no signs of the *Anglo Saxon*. Weather thick.

The Steamer Scioto Burned.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, June 2.

The steamer *Scioto*, while laid up at the lower Louisville wharf, caught fire and burned. Loss $5,000.

Sailing of the Brazil from St. Johns.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, June 1.

The steamship *Brazil* sailed hence for Galway at four o'clock this afternoon.

Death of a Reporter.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 2.

Mr. DUNN, a reporter on the Philadelphia *Ledger*, died this morning from injuries received by falling out of a window during the night.

Trade of Mobile.

MOBILE, Friday, June 1.

Amount of the Exports this week, $583,063.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 2—1 P. M.

FLOUR steady: demand moderate; sales 800 bbls. WHEAT held firmly; parties apart. CORN dull, and 1c. lower, closing heavy; sales 12,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois, at 52c. WHISKY steady; sales 150 bbls. at 20c. CANAL FREIGHTS firmer. *Lake Imports*—To-day, 3,000 bbls. Flour; 41,000 bush. Wheat; 8,700 bush. Corn. Shipments of Corn understood to be fair, but not large.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 2.

FLOUR firm: sales 2,500 bbls., at $5 50 for superfine. WHEAT advancing; Red, $1 25@$1 35; White, $1 45. CORN firm; sales 5,000 bushels Yellow, at 68c. WHISKY dull, 21c.@22c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 2.

FLOUR quiet and firmer. WHEAT firmer at $1 36@$1 40 for Red, and $1 50@$1 65 for White. CORN quiet and steady. PROVISIONS very firm, but unchanged in prices. WHISKY dull at 21½c.

MOBILE, Friday, June 1.

COTTON: sales to-day, 300 bales, at 10¼c.@10¾c. for middling. Sales of the week, 4,600 bales; receipts of the week, 3,000 bales, against 830 bales same time last year. Receipts ahead of last year, 18,250 bales. Stock in port, 75,600 bales. Freights of Cotton to Liverpool, 5-16d.@⅜d. The rest of the market unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 2.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives 95½; Reading Railroad, 20¾; Morris Canal, 56¾; Long Island Railroad, 12; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

The Covode Committee.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 2, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report to-day of the debate in the House of Representatives yesterday, I observe a copy of a letter said by Mr. COVODE to have been written by me to Surveyor HART, just previous to his departure for Europe. Justice to Mr. HART and myself demands from me a denial that I ever wrote the letter referred to. I therefore pronounce it a forgery.

I desire to say further, that I never had any correspondence with Mr. HART of any nature whatever, and do not even enjoy his acquaintance.

The reasons of my not appearing before the Investigating Committee were, first, that I was not legally summoned; secondly, that I had professional engagements which I could not well forego; and, thirdly, that my health at the time would not admit of my absence from home.

Under these circumstances, I thought it better, as I possessed no knowledge on the subject of the matters under investigation, to save the Committee the expense, and myself the trouble, of a journey to Washington.

CHARLES A. DUNHAM.

Hudson was disturbed a few days ago by the attempted abduction of a young lady by her father, Mr. C. F. Johnson. The young lady, at the request of her mother, who died in 1850, had been placed in the care of her grand-parents residing in Hudson. Her father had become impatient to resume his authority over her, and meeting her at Judge Newkirk's office, attempted to carry her to a carriage which he had provided, that he might convey her to parts unknown; but the hour of the day, 5½ o'clock in the afternoon, proved unpropitious to the undertaking; and Mr. Johnson was compelled to leave his child with her grand-parents.

POLITICAL.

THE NATIONAL UNION CANDIDATES.

MR. EVERETT ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION AS VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. Hunt to Hon. Edward Everett.

BALTIMORE, May 11, 1860.

DEAR SIR: It has become my agreeable duty, as the presiding officer of the National Union Convention, which terminated its session in this city last evening, to inform you that you have received the nomination of that body as its candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States.

It would be far beyond my power to convey to you an adequate impression of the intense ardor and enthusiasm with which the nomination was made. Without the formality of a ballot, your name was on every lip, and was adopted with loud acclamations, coming from grateful and patriotic hearts.

State after State vied with each other for the privilege of rendering to you its tribute of affectionate homage and admiration.

The high estimate of your valuable public services entertained by the whole country, and the universal gratitude excited by your voluntary efforts as a private citizen to imbue the minds of your countrymen with feelings of love and veneration for the character of WASHINGTON, and respect for his example and teachings, were reflected by the Convention in a manner at once impressive, appropriate and gratifying.

It was believed, moreover, that the association of your name with that of JOHN BELL, as candidates for the highest offices in the gift of the nation, would of itself constitute an irresistible appeal to the patriotism, loyalty and national spirit of the whole American people.

In this season of discord and distraction, we feel it to be a paramount duty to make an earnest effort to revive sentiments of harmony and brotherhood between the different States and sections of our Union.

We were not ignorant of your cherished purpose to decline in future the cares and honors of official station; yet we do not permit ourselves to doubt that the same sentiment of patriotism which your voice and example have inspired in the hearts of others will prompt you to yield to the call now made upon you by a large and respectable portion of your countrymen.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant.

WASHINGTON HUNT.

To Hon. EDWARD EVERETT.

MR. EVERETT TO HON. WASHINGTON HUNT.

MR. DEAR SIR: I have duly received your letter of the 11th, in which you inform me officially that the National Union Convention, recently in session at Baltimore, had done the honor to nominate me as its candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States.

I am deeply impressed with this manifestation of the favorable opinion of the Convention, comprising as it did among its members so many persons distinguished for public service, patriotism and intelligence, and fairly representing a considerable portion of the conservative feeling of the country. For the great cordiality with which, as you inform me, my name was proposed and received, my warmest thanks are due.

The grateful acceptance of such a nomination would, under ordinary circumstances, be a matter of course; but it has unavoidably been with me the subject of long and anxious hesitation. The grounds of this hesitation I owe it to the Convention, which has honored me with this mark of its confidence, and to myself, to explain, both as I am to well on matters of personal interest of no importance to the public.

It is generally known that I have, for some years past, retired from active participation in political life, not, as I hope I have shown, from indolence or want of sympathy with my fellow citizens in the pursuit of the great objects of social life. The reasons of my retirement have been more than once publicly stated, and I beg to repeat them here from my speech at the Union meeting in Faneuil Hall, last December:

"I did not suppose that anything could occur which would make me think it my duty to appear again on this platform, on any occasion of a political character; and had this meeting been of a party nature or designed to promote party purposes, I should not have been here. When compelled by the prostration of my health, five years ago, to resign the distinguished place which I then filled in the public service it was with no expectation, no wish and no intention of ever again mingling in the scenes of public life. I have, accordingly, with the partial restoration of my health, abstained from all participation in political action of any kind; partly because I have found a more congenial, and, as I venture to think, a more useful occupation in seeking to rally the affections of my countrymen, North and South, to that great name and precious memory which are left almost alone of all the numerous kindly associations which once bound the different sections of this country together; and also because between the extremes of opinions that have long distracted and now threaten to convulse this country, I find no middle ground of practical usefulness on which a friend of moderate counsels can stand."

Having been suggested to me, notwithstanding these avowals, that I might be thought of at the Union Convention as a candidate for the Presidency, I requested, by telegraphic message and by letter, that my name, if brought forward, might be withdrawn. It is true that in these communications I had only in view a nomination to the Presidency, none other having been suggested to me; but all the reasons above indicated, which led me in advance to decline such a nomination, apply with equal force to the Vice-Presidency. These reasons, of course, still exist in an impaired force, and I cannot now take an active part in politics without abandoning a deliberately formed purpose, and even exposing myself to the suspicion of insincerity in its persistent avowal.

Without dwelling upon these considerations, of which, however, I am sure the weight will be admitted, I beg to advert for a moment to my connection with the movement for the purchase of Mount Vernon, to which your letter alludes in such obliging terms. The favor which has attended my exertions in that cause (if I may without indelicacy say anything on that subject) has been mainly the result of my known and recognized disconnection from party politics. If it could have been even plausibly insinuated that I was, or intended to become, a candidate for high political honors, I should, in my various excursions in aid of that fund, have laid myself open to the imputation of speaking one word for Mount Vernon and two for myself. As it is, the people throughout the Union have generously given me credit for having a single eye to that meritorious object. As far as the purchase of Mount Vernon is concerned, that object has been effected, under the judicious and efficient management of the Regent and Vice Regents of the Association, with the aid of their active and intelligent assistants throughout the Union. But a sum of money equal to that already raised is still wanting for the repair of the mansion, the enclosure of the land purchased, the restoration of the house and grounds, as far as practicable, to their condition in 1800, and the establishment of a permanent fund for their preservation. I own that I am desirous still to enjoy the privilege of cooperating in this noble work, which, however, it will be impossible for me to do to any advantage, whatever may be the result of the present canvass, if I am now drawn into the vortex of a strenuously contested election. There are many parts of the country which I have not yet visited. I had promised myself a rich harvest from the patriotic liberality of the States on the Gulf of Mexico, and of those on the Mississippi river, (which I have not yet been able to visit, with the exception of Missouri, though often kindly invited,) and I confess that it is very painful to me to withdraw from that broad field of congenial labor to tread the thorny and thankless paths of politics.

Apart from the pecuniary aspects of the case, which, however, are of considerable importance, I will candidly say, that in holding up to the admiring veneration of the American people the peerless name of WASHINGTON, (almost the only bond of fraternal sentiment which the bitterness of our sectional controversies has left us) I feel as if I was doing more good, as far as I am able to do any good, and contributing more to revive the kindly feeling which once existed between North and South, and which is now, I grieve to say, nearly extinct, than I could possibly do by engaging in the wretched scramble for office, which is one great source of the dangers that threaten the country.

These considerations, and others of a still more personal nature, have necessarily occasioned me to reflect long and anxiously, before accepting the nomination with which the Union Convention has honored me. In yielding at length to the earnest solicitations which have been addressed to me from the most respectable sources in almost every part of the Union, I make a painful sacrifice of inclination, to what I am led to believe a public duty. It has been urged upon me, and I cannot deny that such is my own feeling, that we have fallen upon times which call upon all good citizens, at whatever cost of personal convenience, to contribute their share, however humble, to the public service.

I suppose it to be the almost universal impression—it is certainly mine—that the existing state of affairs is extremely critical. Our political controversies have substantially assumed almost purely sectional character—that of a fearful struggle between the North and the South. It would not be difficult to show at length the perilous nature and tendency of this struggle, but I can only say, on this occasion, that, in my opinion, it cannot be much longer kept up without rending the Union. I do not mean that either of the great parties in the country desires or aims at a separation of the States as a final object, although there are extremists in considerable numbers who have that object in view. While a potent and a baleful influence is exercised by men of this class in both sections of the Union, a portion of the conservative masses are insensibly and gradually goaded into concurrence with opinions and sentiments with which, in the outset, they had no sympathy. Meantime, almost wholly neglecting the main public interests, our political controversies turn more and more on questions in reference to which, as abstract formula, the great sections of the country differ irreconcilably, though there is nothing practically important at stake which requires the discussion to be kept up. These controversies are carried on with steadily increasing bitterness and exasperation. The passions thus kindled have already led to acts of violence and bloodshed, approaching to civil war in the Territories and attempted servile insurrection in the States. The great religious and philanthropic associations of the country are sundered, and the kindly social relations of North and South seriously impaired. The national House of Representatives, hovering on the verge of anarchy, requires weeks to effect the organization, which ought to be the work of an hour, and it holds its sessions (many of its members, I am told, armed with concealed weapons,) on the crust of a volcano. The candidates for the Presidency, representing respectively the dominant sectional ideas, will, at the ensuing election, in all probability, be supported by a purely geographical vote. In other words, we are already brought to a pass at which North and South cannot and will not cooperate in the periodical reorganization of the government.

Can such a state of things long continue, especially with the ever-present risk of new causes of exasperation? I own that it seems to me impossible, unless some healing course is adopted, that the catastrophe which the mass of good citizens so much deprecate should be much longer delayed. A spirit of patriotic moderation must be asserted throughout the Union or it will assuredly be broken up. Unless the warfare of inflammatory speeches and incendiary publications is abandoned, which violence, as in 1798 and 1799, North and South, will agree to deal with the same elements of discord (for they existed then as now) as our fathers dealt with them, we shall but for a very few years longer be given nominally brethren of one family. The suggestion that the Union can be maintained by the numerical predominance and military prowess of one section, exerted to coerce the other into submission, is, in my judgment, as self-contradictory as it is dangerous. It comes loaded with the death smell from fields wet with brothers' blood. If the vital principle of all republican government is "the consent of the governed," much more does a union of coequal sovereign States require, as its basis, the harmony of its members and their voluntary cooperation in its organic functions.

Believing, for these reasons, that healing counsels must be listened to if we are much longer to remain one people, I regard the late National Union Convention as a movement in the right direction. I could wish that it had been earlier assembled, with less exclusive reference to official nominations, and with a more comprehensive representation, if possible, of the conflicting opinions of the country. On general principles and in ordinary times I admit that third parties are objectionable; but in the existing state of affairs, if there is to be any escape from the present ill-omened conflict, it would seem that a commencement must be made with such a meeting as that of the 9th and 10th at Baltimore. It was a fair representation of the conservative opinion of the country, and the calmness, gravity and good feeling with which its proceedings were conducted, cannot be too highly praised.

In adopting as its platform the Constitution, without note or comment, the Convention, as it seems to me, pursued a wise and patriotic course. No other course was thought of in the earlier days of the Republic. Electioneering platforms are almost, without exception, equivocal and delusive. It is objected that men differ as to the meaning of the fundamental law, but they differ not less as to any gloss or commentary. The Constitution, in fair and natural interpretation, is the only basis on which good citizens, in every part of the country, can now unite; and any attempt to go further will usually have no other effect than to cause those who agree on great practical principles to differ on metaphysical subtleties, or to bring together, by artfully constructed phrases and from selfish motives, those who have nothing else in common.

The candidate for the Presidency presented by the Union Convention is every way worthy of confidence and support. I speak from personal knowledge and long association with him in the public service. His distinguished talents, large experience in affairs, proved integrity and sterling patriotism, furnish the amplest pledge for an honest and efficient administration of the government at home and abroad. A citizen of the South, and loyal to her constitutional rights, his impartial and conciliatory course as a public man affords a ground on which he can be supported in either section of the country, without disrelinction of principle, and by men of all parties, without a painful sacrifice of former preferences.

Deeply regretting that the Convention has not put it in my power to pay as an equally cordial and emphatic tribute to some worthy candidate for the Vice-Presidency, but feeling it a duty to give the desired proof of sympathy with their patriotic efforts to restore the happy days of brotherly concord between the different sections of our beloved country,

I remain, dear Sir, sincerely yours,

EDWARD EVERETT.

The Easterly Current.

SAILING OF THE *ADRIATIC* AND *EDINBURGH*—STRONG MINISTERIAL DELEGATION—ADIEU TO REV. W. P. CORBIT—SAILING OF A FLEET OF STEAMSHIPS.

Among the passengers by the steamer *Adriatic* for Southampton and Havre on Saturday, were no less than a dozen ministers of the Gospel of various denominations, who visit Europe on tours of business or pleasure, accompanied—most of them—by members of their families. Among these were Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. Patton, Rev. Dr. McGill, Rev. Dr. Thornwell, Rev. J. Douglas, Rev. R. B. Anderson, Rev. Mr. Thompson, Rev. H. D. Ganse, Rev. F. W. Williams, Rev. G. F. Merrison, Rev. R. R. Sertron, Rev. Mr. Corbit. Besides these, there were among the passengers numbers of gentlemen distinguished in the army, navy, the law, the world of letters, and in commercial life, the congregation of whose friends occasioned a brilliant scene at the foot of Canal-street for hours previous to the sailing of the *Adriatic*. The numbers of private carriages, and the crush of crinoline, of silk, of broadcloth, of lace, of satin and of barège; the fluttering of ribbons, and the variety of female perfumes, might easily have led to the delusion that the occasion was the production of a new opera, or the appearance of a new *prima donna*. Seldom has the pier and its vicinity presented so brilliant a scene, even in the palmiest days of the Collins line.

Probably the largest number present to bid adieu to any one passenger consisted of the friends of Rev. W. P. CORBIT, late of the Green-street Methodist Church, and transferred by the last Conference to Trinity Church, Jersey City. Mr. CORBIT's health having been for some time failing, he was presented by his last charge with the sum of $2,000, with which, in company with his estimable lady, he proposes to recuperate his energies by a brief European tour.

In order to accommodate the large number of Mr. CORBIT's admirers who wished to bid him adieu, the steamer *Croton* was chartered under the auspices of Messrs. DOANE, BAKER and RANDOLPH, for the purpose of accompanying Mr. CORBIT down the Bay as far as Sandy Hook, and about four hundred availed themselves of the opportunity. The number would doubtless have been larger had it not been for the bungling manner in which the excursion was advertised.

It was at first designed to have Mr. CORBIT go down on board the *Croton*, and board the *Adriatic* at the Hook. But to this Capt. COMSTOCK would not consent, justly remarking that there were so many distinguished gentlemen constantly departing, since all could not be accorded the privilege, all must be alike denied. Mr. CORBIT and lady, who had boarded the *Croton* at Jersey City, were therefore obliged to leave at Canal-street for the *Adriatic*. The scene of the parting at this point was interesting. The brethren crowded near the Pastor to give him a cordial parting grasp of the hand, and the sisters flocked to the spot for a like purpose, often adding the affectionate bestowal of kisses. The reverend gentleman was obliged to run a gauntlet of these attentions in order to reach his destination.

At length the last trunk was on board the steamer, the last express wagon had deposited its load, the last orange woman had been bought out for fragrant missiles with which to pelt departing friends, the last lingering lover had left his loyal lady, and the last late passenger had leaped the yawning chasm to avoid being left, and the *Adriatic* was on her way down the bay.

Gun after gun boomed from the steamers in the harbor and from the deck of the *Adriatic*; cheer upon cheer resounded from the densely crowded wharves—flags were dipped, and the calm waters, the gentle breeze and the beneficent sunshine, seemed like a special providence on behalf of the departing minsters—promising a peaceful and happy voyage.

On the passage down the bay the *Croton* was kept in close proximity to the *Adriatic*, so that Mr. CORBIT and his friends were enabled to exchange greetings and farewells. The reverend gentleman was wished God speed in divers ways, and returned his acknowledgments by shouting, and waving his hat and handkerchief. Cheers were given for Mr. CORBIT, for Mrs. CORBIT, for Capt. COMSTOCK, and for the noble *Adriatic* (a tiger for this by an enthusiastic young man.) Prominent among the passengers of the *Croton* was Mr. OAKLEY GARDNER, who shouted to Mr. CORBIT to bring back HANNAH with him, and wanted to know "How long will you stay?" Mr. CORBIT replied, "Until I come back," which occasioned much laughter.

The trip was further enlivened by more cheers, singing various hymns, "Hail Columbia" and "We're on the ocean sailing," until the arrival off Sandy Hook. Here the *Croton* ran close to the *Adriatic*, final adieus were passed, and with cheers and the Doxology the vessels separated—"Three cheers for the wagon-boy of Pennsylvania" not having been forgotten. Anxious eyes were kept in the direction of the seabound steamer, by earnest friends, until the last vestige of the smoke from her pipes had disappeared from unassisted vision. And even then a number of glasses, savoring of the theatre and the opera, were brought into requisition.

The *Croton* returned to the City about 6 P. M., after a delightful excursion of four hours.

SAILING OF A FLEET OF STEAMSHIPS.

No less than seven steamships, besides the *Adriatic*, left the port on Saturday, viz.: *Edinburgh*, for Liverpool; *Isabel*, for Havana; *Alabama*, for Savannah; *Parkersburgh*, for Wilmington; *Yorktown*, for Norfolk; *Monticello*, Washington; *Mount Vernon*, Baltimore; *Patapsco*, for Portland.

Among other distinguished gentlemen who left for Europe besides those named above, were Right Rev. Bishop KNAPP and Hon. JOSEPH BARBIERE, the Commissioner from Tennessee to secure direct European trade with the South. Seldom has there been so simultaneous an exodus of noted persons from the Metropolitan port.

Death of Albert Smith.

There is always something peculiarly sad in the sudden death of any man whose name has been identified with the amusement and entertainment of the public. The most indifferent reader then feels with Hamlet when he held in his hand the skull of poor Yorick, the King's jester. The associations which belong to the humor of a LISTON, to the fantastical genius of a GRIMALDI, to the social extravagance of a THEODORE HOOK, have so little in common with the stern realities of the grave, that the fatal word which links the two together, administers a more than common shock to the careless glancer over the columns of the morning journal. That word to-day carries beyond all human criticism the career of ALBERT SMITH, the most lively and successful of facetious lecturers, and one of the most "popular" of contemporary English popular writers. ALBERT SMITH, born at Chertsey, in England, May 24, 1816, died May 23, 1860, in the flower of his years, and in the very springtime of a happy domestic life. His father was a physician, and ALBERT SMITH was bred to the same profession. He studied at the Middlesex Hospital and at the Hotel Dieu in Paris, and in 1838 was admitted a member of the College of Surgeons; but he soon found that his vocation was rather to "medicine men's minds" than to heal their bodies, and, after trying his pen successfully on some papers in the *Medical Times*, entitled "Paper Bullets, or Confessions of a Disappointed Young Fogey," he made his *début* in London in 1841 as a magazine writer. He led for several years the life of a popular and prosperous "man of letters" in the English metropolis; but first attracted general attention in 1852 by his original entertainment, the "Ascent of Mont Blanc," which was first produced March 15th that year, and rapidly won upon the public. In July, 1854, Queen VICTORIA visited the Egyptian Hall in Piccadilly, and confirmed by her royal approbation the vogue which Mr. SMITH had won for his novel "picture-lecture" by the humor, liveliness and descriptive force which he gave to it. From that time the "ascent of Mont Blanc" became one of the "lions" of the British Metropolis, recorded in guide-books, and necessarily to be seen by all foreigners on their way through London. May 3, 1855, Mr. SMITH for the *thousandth time* went up the "monarch of mountains;" and shortly afterwards conceived the project of a "trip to China," which he executed in the Spring of 1858. He was married early in the year 1850 to Miss KELLY, a daughter of the well-known actor; and having realized a handsome property by his various literary and dramatic enterprises, was just entering upon the tranquil enjoyment of his income and his reputation. As a writer, ALBERT SMITH had few claims to a permanent place even in the literature of his day; but his name will be inseparably associated with the London life of the Nineteenth Century.

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WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, June 7, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

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THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE CITY.

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W. B. WESTCOTT & CO. will sell MONDAY, June 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant private residence No. 128 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., the entire magnificent furniture of the house, which is replete with every elegance in furniture and rare and costly works of art, all of which will be peremptorily sold, and must be removed immediately from the premises, consisting in part of superb rosewood parlor furniture, viz.: Hagnificent full suites of solid rosewood, comprising eighteen pieces, covered in rich brocade, with slip covers, made to order two months ago by J. Yerfass; 7½-octave rosewood pianoforte, used but two months; magnificent mantel and pier mirrors, etageres, superb tables, Turkish furniture, en suite; superb marble and bronze ink furniture, en suite; superb marble and bronze centre-table, mantel vases, rich chandeliers, French workmarble, mantel vases, rich chandeliers, French workmanship, marble and bronze clocks, rich chandeliers, French workmanship, marble and bronze clocks, velvet carpets, lace and silk curtains, gilt cornices, rich reception chairs, French, gold, velvet, pearl and ebonized chamber furniture, rosewood and gilt mantel clocks, velvet carpets, lace and silk curtains, &c., with a most complete assortment of beautiful things, &c., with a most complete assortment of beautiful things, &c., with a most complete assortment of beautiful things

FINANCIAL.

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CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

ANGLO-AMERICAN BANK & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 48 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE
LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 11 WALL-ST.
The Board of Directors has appointed by the ... of the LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, and with the equitable amount ... hereby gives that the sub- ... Capital Stock of said ... Thousand Dol- ... MONDAY, the 2d ... Dec. 31 ... the 18th day of ... Stockholders may sub- ... proportion of said ... the rate of THREE shares of stock standing ... time of such subscription. Stock- ... assign the privilege of ... be necessary for parties to ... assigned to appear at the ... Stockholders may sub- ... in person or by attorney to sign ... assignment in the name of the ... All shares not subscribed for ... day of July next, and all fractional rights ... merged into full shares at the same date, ... of under the direction of the Board of ... The full amount of the stock so subscribed ... payable at the time of subscription, and shares ... paid for by that date will be considered as relin- ... and will be disposed of as the Board of Direc- ... further determine.
The transfer books will be closed from the 26th day of June to the 2d day of July, inclusive.
Dated May 21, 1860.
EZRA P. DAVIS,
LAWRENCE LEFEVRE,
MARUM SULLIVAN,
NORMAN BOARDMAN,
WYLLIS BLACKSTONE,
CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.
Committee.
Gilbert D. Cabot, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
WANTED COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 144 Nassau-st.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 144 NASSAU-ST.,
Buy Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

I CAN FOR $1,000,000 FOR THE DEfficiency in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.
"Out of the surplus of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the fact as stated "An Act to provide means to support the Government, passed April 19, 1858, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which certificates of indebtedness will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent., per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1887. It is to be understood that the terms are to be at liberty to offer a less sum, if the officers are not satisfied, in their opinion, as to the expense to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $10,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.
The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on or before the 1st day of June next.
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.
Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILLIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDholders of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1857, providing a sinking fund, proposals will be received at the office of said Company, in New Orleans, up to the last day of June next, inclusive, for the purchase of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. On the day above named, the bids in the form of sealed proposals will be opened by the Board of Directors and purchases made to the above-named extent, (payable in dollars as the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,) from those whose bids are most favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the right to reject all bids over par if they deem proper.
RICHARD S. CHARLES, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLders of the BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY, Kentucky, are requested to meet at the office of E. L. FANCHER, No. 229 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 4th day of June, at 12 o'clock, M., to make preparations for the coming sale under the foreclosure of said mortgage.
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,
Trustees.
Dated New-York, May 29, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 60 Warren-st., New-York, May 9, 1860.
THE HOLDERS OF FIRST SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the "Proposals of December 16, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 15th of June next.
C. O. CLARK, Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 10th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the 1st day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank.
JOHN T. KNOWLES,
Receiver.
Mayor 27, 1860.

SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons from the first mortgage bonds, due May 1 and Nov. 1, 1859, will be paid by the Receiver on the 10th inst., with Exchange and Interest to, but not beyond that date. Holders will please send their coupons as early as practicable for collection, to the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 52 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hawley, Wayne Co., Penn., on TUESDAY, June 5 next, from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 9th of June, both inclusive.
E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

$1,000.—FOR SALE—$1,000 FIRST MORTgage Bond of the New-York and Flushing Railroad Company.
$5,000—A mortgage on Dock Property on the Hudson River. Property worth $12,000 to $15,000; 7 per cent. interest, and a small discount will be made. Inquire of J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1860.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-rooms on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1860.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next Election thereafter, will be held at the Banking Rooms on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier pro tem.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—The annual election of Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, at the office of the Company, in 36th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.
New-York, June 1, 1860.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, May 29, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
New-York, May 30, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, June 4, 1860.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, May 26, 1860.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June next. Poll open from 12 M. to 2 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c. bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Broker's Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—The subscribers will purchase, at par, any part due Coupons and the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad Company.
MILES & GREENLEAF, No. 59 Exchange-place.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The semi-annual Interest Coupons on the 1st mortgage Bonds, due June 1st, will be paid on and after that date, at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

$200,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT applicants, on real estate, in the City and Brooklyn. Also $50,000 to invest in the purchase of good bonds and mortgages. Apply to
E. C. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

P. W. GALLAUDET
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 11 PINE-ST., where he will continue to buy and sell on commission, HARDWARE, METAL, and other BUSINESS PAPER.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AMERICAN ZOOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL SOCIETY.
Books for subscription to the capital stock of $500,000, in shares of $100 each, in the American Zoological and Botanical Society, will be opened on MONDAY, June 4, at the office of the Treasurer, Wilson G. Hunt, No. 30 at the office of the Treasurer, Wilson G. Hunt, No. 30 Pine-st., and at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st., and continue open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. each day until further notice. Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscription, and the balance to be paid to the Treasurer on demand, when ordered by the Common Council.
WILSON G. HUNT,
WATTS SHERMAN,
ROBERT L. STUART.

S. M. WOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND AUCTIONEERS
For the Purchase and Sale of
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, RAILROAD STOCKS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.
S. M. WOOD,
W. L. BOSTOUK,
F. S. BOGUE,
No. 77 Cedar-st., and
No. 78 West 46th-st., New-York.

$500,000 EIGHT PER CENT LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TEXAS AND NEW-ORLEANS RAILROAD COMPANY,
(Texas Division,)
Secured by a mortgage upon one hundred and six (106) miles of railroad and its appurtenances, of the estimated cost of $3,392,000, and upon seven hundred and sixty-eight thousand (768,000) acres of valuable land, are now offered to the public as one of the most desirable and reliable securities at present upon the market.
THIS ROAD
Is the Texas Division of the great trunk line which, within twelve to eighteen months, will connect Houston, Galveston, and every important point in Texas, with New-Orleans, and, in communication with the lines running North, and already completed, place New-York within 90 hours of Houston.
THE BONDS
Will be redeemable on 1st November, 1878, bear 8 per cent. interest; coupons payable semi annually, on 1st May and 1st November, in the City of New-York.
As additional security for prompt payment of the coupons, pending the completion of the entire Road, are mortgaged by special trust-deed 76,800 acres of land, together with town lots and individually donated lands, at present valued at $640,000.
Maps, prospectuses, copies of charter, trust deeds, land grants, and every information may be had upon application to O. CONGREVE & SON,
No. 6 Pine-st., or
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON,
No. 36 William-st., Merchant's Exchange.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK.
On and after June 1 the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with water tight compartments, will run in connexion with the favorite steamer ENOCH DEAN, daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Flushing.	College Point.
6 30 A. M.	6 40 A. M.
7 45 A. M.	7 55 A. M.
10 00 A. M., direct through to New-York.	
11 00 A. M.	11 10 A. M., stopping at 10th-st.
2 15 P. M., direct through to New-York.	
3 00 P. M.	3 10 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.
5 15 P. M.	5 25 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.

Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market wharf
8 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point.
9 30 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
12 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
1 00 P. M., direct through to Flushing.
4 00 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
5 15 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
6 45 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
Fare 15 cents. Sunday school pic-nics and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.
STEAMER THOMAS POWELL
Leaves foot of Jay-st. every AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—ASTORIA, RAVENSWOOD AND NEW-YORK.—The Steamer MATTANO, Capt. JOHN TOWNSEND,
Will leave Astoria at 6:35, 8 and 10:5 A. M., and 2:50, 4:50 and 5:20 P. M.
Will leave Fulton Market-slip at 7:15 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4, 5:45 and 7 P. M.
Landing at Hunter's Point each way. Fare 10 cents.
H. N. GAGE, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Passage 50 cts. Freight taken for the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at the lowest rates.
T. LOOKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDwell's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception,) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Tonohes at West 10th (Amos-st.)

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY, COMMENCING TUESDAY, June 5, 1860. The new steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. pier for Albany on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st., after June 6.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M.; (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, May 28, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 2, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 5:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt: for Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at William's Bridge and Station above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and station above; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and all stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 8:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 3:45 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations to White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, AND CONNECTING WITH RAILROADS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 5 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Ponghkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning Express Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 5:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Okristopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays incinded) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays incinded), and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, &c., *via* steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 6¾ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M., and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday. Cars will run through to the Long Branch boarding-houses by the 15th June next, in connection with the splendid steamer RIP VAN WINKLE.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua. Mail, at 9 A. M. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown and Newburgh. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD—FOR Budd's Lake, Lake Hopatcong, Schooley's Mountain, &c.—Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M., and are met on arrival by comfortable stages for these pleasant places of Summer resort. Morristown Express at 5 10 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Supt.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:00 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:35 and 6:45 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Mr. ST. VINCENT,
CENTRAL PARK, May 26, 1860.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RESceived at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on the 13th day of June next, for providing one-horse vehicles for hire, and running the same on the roads of the Central Park.
Said vehicles to be constructed and managed in accordance with the specifications to be seen at this office after 12 o'clock, M., of May 29, where information on the subject may be obtained.
The names of two responsible persons as sureties for the proper performance of the contract must accompany each proposal.
The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.
Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Carriages," and addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
Architect-in-Chief and Superintendent.

ASTROLOGY.

NB.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated MADAME BREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction; she feels confident that she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife and husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth give her a call at No. 261 3d-av., above 23d-st. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

SHIPPING.

SHIPPING TO JAPAN.
IMPORTATIONS FROM JAPAN.
The attention of merchants, manufacturers and others is respectfully called to the advantages the undersigned is prepared to offer in making shipments to JAPAN, and in importations from that country, as he is about to put on a CLIPPER BARK which will be the pioneer of a regular line proposed to be established, to open commercial intercourse between the United States and Japan, under the new treaty. It is scarcely necessary to allude to the very great importance of the trade which is likely to spring up between the two countries, as he presumes the acknowledged capacity of our business men has already caused them to have an eye to the New Empire of wealth which has until now, been a "sealed book" to the outside commercial world. When it is remembered that intercourse has been opened with Japan, with her forty millions of intelligent and prosperous people, it is not difficult to surmise that the enterprise and energy of American will be turned to good account in that direction.
The undersigned represents the commercial house of
JNO. ALLMAND, Jr., & CO.,
Kanagawa, Japan.
Which has just been established by a member of the firm who has resided among the Japanese for the last two years, and has made himself thoroughly acquainted with their mode of doing business. The house has already established a line of vessels between San Francisco, Cal., and Japan, which vessels are engaged in carrying many of the staple products of the two countries to and fro.
Specimens of Rape Seed Oil, one of the important staples of Japan, a part of a recent cargo from the house of Allmand, Jr., & Co., can be seen at the subscriber's office. This oil, by a practical test on board of the United States steamship Powhatan, has been found superior to the best Sperm Oil, and it can be put on our markets at a cost of one-third less than the Sperm, affording too a handsome profit. Specimens of Tea, Silk and Lacquer Ware can also be seen.
Parties who do not know the undersigned personally can be satisfied as to the reliability of the concern by an interview.
For further information, address or call upon
RO. H. GALLAGHER,
No. 51 Liberty-st.,
New-York.

STEAM—NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The Vanderbilt European Line United States Mail Steamships sail between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

	FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	RETURNING FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON.
VANDERBILT, Lefevre	Sat., June 16	Wed., July 4
ILLINOIS, Griffin	Sat., June 30	Wed., July 18
VANDERBILT	Sat., July 28	Wed., Aug. 15
ILLINOIS	Sat., Aug 11	Wed., Aug. 29
VANDERBILT	Sat., Sept. 8	Wed., Sept. 26

These ships have water-tight compartments.
Price of passage either way the same.
1st Cabin, $120 and $100; 2d Cabin, $60.
Certificates of passage issued from Europe to America.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, Agent 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., No. 13 Rue Faubourg, Montmatre, Paris.
OAKFORD & CO., Agents, No. 67 Grace-Church-st., London.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander.
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, inclusive the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail July 21.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Leaving every 20 days from each port.
STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.
This well known and splendid steamship will leave for the above port on TUESDAY, June 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45, North River. Bill lading furnished and signed on board on presentation of clearance.
Freight received on the 1st of June. For freight or passage apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$118
Second Cabin Passage	66

The ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, May 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York Wednesday, June 6.
ARABIA, Stone leave Boston Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, June 20.
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New York Wednesday July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ARABIA,
Capt. JOS. J. COMSTOCK,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, April 14.	TUESDAY, May 8.
SATURDAY, June 2.	TUESDAY, June 19.
SATURDAY, July 14.	TUESDAY, July 31.
SATURDAY, Aug. 25.	TUESDAY, Sept 11.
SATURDAY, Oct. 6.	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and Southampton the day after leaving Havre.

The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.
Cabin Passage.....$130
For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 86 Wall-st.; for passage to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.
Agents at Havre, Messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.
Agents at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 19 Feubourg Montmarte.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY A. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included), $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburg and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $11.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODRULL, will leave on SATURDAY, June 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3, N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:
To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, 23; Atlanta, 21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75, Auguste, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15
For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship BUNTSVILLE, Capt. JOHN A. POST, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., on THURSDAY, June 7, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; tickets sold to the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $30; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $23; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; and places in Florida at lowest rates.
Freight, 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH DIRECT.—The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock, taking freight for Norfolk and Portsmouth at 6 cents per foot. Freight for North Carolina &c., will be forwarded by railroad from Portsmouth free of commission. Passage and fare, stateroom included, $8; steerage passage, $4. Excursion tickets to Norfolk and back, $13. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN,
No. 115 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock A. M. The AFRICA will sail on the 20th of June.
E. CUNARD No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through. J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHING BANKS AHOY!
The commodious, safe and quick steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. BOTTRILL, having been put in complete order, will commence her regular trips to the FISHING BANKS, weather permitting, on

Thursday, May 31,	Tuesday, June 5,
Friday, June 1,	Wednesday, June 6,
Sunday, June 3,	Friday, June 8,
Monday, June 4,	

Leaving James-slip, E. R., 7:45 A. M.; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., 8:30; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillion Band on Board. Also, bait and fishing-tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion, 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS.—TO LET—DAVIDS' ISLAND, to Sunday Schools, Churches, Select, Private and Pic-nic Parties, &c., situated in Long Island Sound, 12 miles from New-York; the portion to be let consists of a 10-acre Grove, with the large saloons, &c., to be solely under charge of the Committee of the party hiring for the day. Engagements can now be made for any day in advance for the season. A commodious Summer boarding hotel has been erected for the reception of permanent visitors. Extensive improvements have been made. For particulars, apply to GEORGE W. DAVIDS, No. 197 William-st., New-York City.

EXCURSION DOWN THE BAY—TO WITness the ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB. The favorite steamer THOMAS HUNT, Capt. E. H. HALL, will accompany the New-York Yacht Club down the Bay and back, on THURSDAY, June 7, 1860, leaving Pier No. 26, between Barclay and Robinson sts., North River, at 10:15 A. M. Tickets $1.

EXCURSIONS.—THE STEAMBOAT CHICOPEE, with finely furnished saloons, with or without barges. Also, the HILLSIDE GROVE and OLIFFWOOD GROVE, are now open for excursion engagements to Sunday Schools, Societies, &c., on reasonable terms. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S.
MIDSUMMER ENTERTAINMENTS.
Encouraged by the generous support accorded to the exertions during the Winter and Spring season, in catering for the highest taste in Equestrian Entertainments, the Lessee and Manager of Niblo's Garden takes great pleasure in announcing his
SUMMER PROGRAMME
at this fashionable and highly popular establishment.
The Theatre is now closed to give time for the decoration and refitting of the extensive premises prior to the GRAND REOPENING, which will take place
On MONDAY, 4th of JUNE,
with the most attractive features ever offered to the people of the Metropolis.
ORDER OF ENTERTAINMENTS.
They will be classed in four departments, viz.:
OPERATIC—DRAMATIC—BALLET,
and the interesting and beautiful BOTANICAL DISPLAY.

THE FLORAL DEPARTMENT.
This department will be under the superintendence of the well-known and distinguished florist, Mr. Fitzpatrick corner of Broadway and 29th st., who has furnished the requisite material for transforming this popular resort into a vast conservatory, filled with every variety of native and exotic Flowers, Tropical Plants and Fruit Trees, together with all accessories necessary for a unique and beautiful Garden.
The Gardens are in six different department. The main vestibule or entrance from Broadway presents a
FLORAL AVENUE,
surrounded on all sides with every variety of Plants and Flowers,
A FOUNTAIN IN FULL PLAY,
ornamented with Dolphins and Mermaids, occupying the centre; tendrils of Woodbine and other climbing plants overrunning the walls and ceiling in natural festoons; while the light from a thousand jets illuminates the scene.
The left of the main entrance leads to a spacious and
MAGNIFICENT PARTERRE in the OPEN AIR,
containing thousands of the most choice plants, in bud and bloom. This Garden has a double Promenade, a large Fountain, tastefully decorated Arbors, classic Statuary, &c., and is arranged for the convenience of serving
REFRESHMENTS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
during the intervals of the stage performances.
On the right of the main entrance—in the open air, also—is another splendid Garden, surrounded with the richest horticultural embellishments, Playing Fountains, Settees, Arbor-Tables, &c. This Garden is for gentlemen, to be used as a smoking recess and conversation promenade.
The Front Lobby of the Theatre presents a
SPACIOUS and MAGNIFICENT ARBOR,
inclosed on both sides with vines and runners of various kinds, and a profusion of the rarest plants and flowers. The passages from this Arbor lead directly into the boxes of the Theatre.
On the right of the Arbor is the entrance to the "Grand Floral Saloon," or
PALACE OF FLOWERS,
which is literally filled with the most costly flowers and shrubbery, Exotics, Orange, Lime, and other tropical trees, in full fruit.
In the centre of this Hall is erected the
LARGEST BOTANICAL AQUARIUM IN THE WORLD,
filled with a rare collection of Aquatic Plants. Also, several
ANIMAL AQUARIA.
containing numberless specimens of the finny tribe, exhibiting their natural

THE PRIZE RING.

Another Unsuccessful Attempt at Woods and King to "have it out"—Police Interruption—Revolvers Drawn, and no Money Won.

At 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon, it was agreed by the representatives of Woods and King, that the fight, should positively come off next morning, between the hours of 5 and 7, "no postponement on account of the weather." To keep the matter as quiet as possible only fifteen carriage loads of "friends" were to be informed of these suddenly arranged details. How somehow or other, at least four hundred persons must have been let into the secret, and by ten o'clock in the evening the matter was canvassed in the detective's office, and the information had already been telegraphed to Inspector Folk, of Brooklyn. In ignorance of this fact, however, the friends and backers of the principals, with a large crowd of amateur "sports," and one or two carriage-loads of reporters, made their way a little after midnight toward East New-York. Here the initiated were first informed that the rendezvous was at Centreville Course. The track was reached a little after dawn. Here it was rumored that the police were on the alert, or, indeed, they were—for in the sequel it was ascertained that some forty were present in citizens' clothes, prepared for any emergency, each armed with mace and revolver. On account of rumors, it was judged best to go a few fields further on. This was done, a ring was made, and then the fact became very evident that the field was full of police. Inspector Folk was present himself, and avowed his determination to put a stop to the fight. Woods and King were near at hand, but not on the ground. Many of the crowd thought that the police were either too few to interfere or were beyond the limits of their authority, and so arranged a little "fist fight" between "feather weights" for the purpose of seeing what the police would do. Two young sports made themselves conspicuous in collecting a subscription for the best man. They collected about forty dollars from the crowd, and the feather weights, after some discussion, agreed to fight for that sum. They entered the ring—their names, Billy Dennehy and Tommy Thompson. They were about peeling, when the police exhibited their staves, made a rush, secured the ring rope and ended the "test fight" in a quiet and summary manner. The collector of the purse disappeared with marvellous rapidity when the Police made their appearance and has not since been heard from.

In the meantime Woods and King, and a few in the secret, had proceeded about a mile further on, by the side of the railroad. Here a "good spot for a fight" was found, and preliminaries were entered upon. King had not brought his fighting shoes, and demanded that Woods should knock out the spikes in his, to make the thing "square." Woods objected. Nearly an hour was thus spent, when the cry of "Police!" was again heard. A stampede ensued. Hasty orders were given by some one to go to Willett's Point, the property not long since bought by Uncle Sam, as it was presumed the Police force were not empowered to make any arrest on the territories of the General Government. A little before 9 o'clock the party reached the Point, much reduced in numbers, the pedestrians having given out through sheer fatigue, so that all on the ground were carriage company. There were probably seventy or seventy-five in all. The ring was hastily made, in a field in front of Willett's Point Hotel, and at 9 o'clock Woods entered it, not "shying his castor" after the traditional manner, but getting over the ropes slowly and sitting down on a stool. King was called for, when there arose another dispute as to the spikes in the shoes. When Woods finally agreed to have them knocked out, the cry of police was again heard, and in a few moments a body of thirty Metropolitans in citizens' clothes, and with shields and batons displayed, and headed by Inspector Folk, marched in the direction of the ring. There was some talk among the hackmen and a few others of resisting the policemen, and one or two stones were thrown, a small one hitting Inspector Folk in the back. At the same moment Officer Taggart received a blow on the forehead from some unknown quarter, and dropped. The Inspector drew his revolver with an oath. The men also drew their revolvers. The crowd thereupon dispersed with most marvellous rapidity. But it was at this moment that the police lost their coolness, and commenced an indiscriminate clubbing of all within their reach, in at least four instances beating men against whom no charge was subsequently made. In two cases men most severely beaten were not even arrested.

On the drawing of the revolvers there was a general rush for the carriages—some hackmen, through fear of arrest, driving off without their fares, and in one case a hackman rode his horses off without his vehicle, from which they had been detached to rest after the long drive of the night. Woods was arrested in his carriage, and received a much severer beating than he would ever receive in the ring, for attempting to escape. T. Burns was arrested in the same carriage. John Cleaveland, while sitting in the hotel, had a finger broken, and received a severe contusion of the head, before arrest. He was making no resistance. Jno. White, subsequently discharged, was badly beaten on the arms. Anderson Smith, who was arrested for inciting the mob to resist the officers was badly beaten over the head and in the forehead. King was arrested in the hotel. When found he begged not to be clubbed. In his case the petition was listened to and he was the only unwounded man taken. There were eight arrests. All the prisoners were conveyed to Flushing, to Edwards' Hotel, and as a preliminary, after the hearing of the charges, were consigned to the custody of Sheriff Curtis. The wounds of the prisoners were dressed by the Police Surgeon.

After recess a further examination of the prisoners was held, which resulted as follows:

Woods and King were each held to bail in $500 to keep the peace, Mat Goodenson and a friend being security for both.

Addison Smith, aiding and abetting, and exciting to riot, held in $250 to answer.

Thomas Burns, aiding and abetting. Fined $15, Paid.

Jno. Cleaveland, (keeper of Ten Pin Saloon, Lafayette Hall,) aiding and abetting. Fined $10.

Patrick Kirkman, fined $15.

Wm. Clark and M. Warren, discharged.

Jno. White had been discharged, on the preliminary examination.

For his energy and perseverance in his pursuit of the prize fighters and balking them in their purpose, Inspector Folk deserves high commendation; but the very free use of the club upon unresisting men cannot be too severely censured, and ends in creating sympathy for those whose acts all good citizens condemn.

The pistols were not drawn too soon, perhaps, but the handlers of them were altogether too nervous to be entrusted with such dangerous implements. Our reporter had two pointed at his head for merely asking the names of a couple of prisoners. Two pistols went off during the *melée*, the bullet from one striking a boy in the fleshy part of the leg. The other did no damage. It was impossible to ascertain from which party the shots came.

Thus ended the last attempt at a prize-fight, in the vicinity of New-York, for probably a long time.

A CARD FROM MR. CONNELL.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York.—John Connell, being duly sworn before me, a Commissioner of Deeds, did depose and say that he has read in several of the morning papers of this day, June 2, an account of the arrest of deponent and another person, on the charge of an attempt to leave the City of New-York to engage in a prize-fight in New-Jersey; and, in relation to said matter, deponent makes solemn oath that he has not, in any way or shape, been engaged or interested in such prize-fight, and had no knowledge of any such matter until arrested on this trumped-up charge. JOHN CONNELL.

Sworn to before me the 2d day of June, 1860.

James G. Coopsa, Commissioner of Deeds.

Dr. Hartley and Dr. Valentine Mott.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In order to sharpen the memory of my learned and venerated friend, Dr. Valentine Mott, I take the liberty of publishing his letter to me *in extenso*. Since the date of this letter I have paid him the compliment of an almost weekly use of his name, appended to a modest extract, in some one or more of our public journals; and although my residence was publicly known, and has for years been in close proximity to his, yet nothing has ever come to my knowledge he has ever, by letter or in person, requested its discontinuance. In calling upon the Doctor to-day, however, he assures me he did send a note, containing such a request, but his memory does not serve him as to its date or address.

I also have to request the publication of Dr. Willard Parker's letter to me, and from which I took the liberty of conferring the honor of using his name as a reference. They are in *my possession in their own handwriting*—and speak for themselves. At another time, and it may be in another manner, I shall take the liberty of impressing these gentlemen with a more favorable acquaintance than their somewhat treacherous memory seems now to admit.

F. W. HARTLEY, M. D., Artist,
No. 763 Broadway.

I have had the pleasure to meet Dr. Francis W. Hartley in practice, and have been led to form a favorable opinion of his character, both in the profession and as a gentleman.

He proposes to plant himself in the West, and he has my sincere wishes for his success.

W. PARKER, M. D., Prof. Surgery, &c.
New-York, Oct. 12, 1849.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

This may inform that Dr. Francis W. Hartley has been a medical practitioner in this City for about three years past. From my intercourse with him, I have found his department correct and gentlemanly. He is a graduate in medicine of King's College in London. From the knowledge I have of this institution, its standing is equal to that of any in the British Metropolis. VALENTINE MOTT.

New-York, Oct. 16, 1849.

THE SYBTEM BLOOD MURDERS.

Further Developments in the Life of Hicks—The Tragedy of the Saladin—Interesting Details of a Past Tragedy.

The statements touching the case of Hicks, the pirate, which were published in the Times of Friday last, and the mysterious allusions by the criminal to his agency in the piracy and murders on board of the *Saladin*, contained in some doggerel rhyme which he dictated to a gentleman in his cell, have led to a discovery of all the facts concerning those events, which have been volunteered by several persons who were cognizant of the circumstances of the case, and who have called at our office, or sent us communications on the subject.

Among these is a gentleman who was a magistrate of the County of Guysboro, Nova Scotia, in the year 1844, and who was one of the persons who boarded the wreck of the *Saladin*, as she lay bilged among the rocks, some twenty-five miles east of Halifax, her piratical crew being at the time carousing on shore with their ill-gotten plunder. He states that, as near as he can recollect, the vessel was run on shore in a clear day in the month of June; that the crew had the day before thrown overboard Capt. Fielding, who was the instigator of the mutiny; and, after sinking all the boats but one, by loading them with copper bars, they escaped to the shore, carrying with them some $30,000, mostly in Mexican silver, which had been divided amongst themselves, and which they had in bags, kegs, &c. It was two or three days before anybody, except the fishermen, had any knowledge of the wreck, and it was wholly owing to the extraordinary conduct of the pirates on shore that they came to be suspected, and were finally arrested and conveyed to Halifax for trial. On boarding the bark, her decks, cabin and railings presented every appearance of a recent and sanguinary struggle. Everything was in disorder; fragments of clothing and other articles bestrewed the decks, indicating that the crew had plundered the cargo before taking to the boats. A Government vessel carried the crew to Halifax, where they were arraigned, convicted, and several of them hung.

We are indebted to a correspondent for the following communication, accompanied with a volume of the *Albion* of 1844, containing full particulars of the case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: My attention being attracted to the report in this day's issue of the New-York Times of the sentence of Albert Hicks for piracy and murder, and especially to that part of the report in which the following verses dictated by Hicks were written down by the reporter:

"'I shipped on board the *Saladin*,
As you may understand,
Bound to South America,
Capt. Kenzie in command.

We arrived in that country
Without undue delay,
When Fielding came on board.
Ah! cursed be that day!

He first persuaded us
To do that horrid crime;
We could then have prevented it,
If we'd begun in time.

I stained my hands in human blood,
Which I do not deny:
I shed the blood of innocence,
For which I have to die.'

The foregoing lines evidently allude to some dark and mysterious event in the career of Hicks, which hereafter will, probably, be fully explained in a confession to his counsel."

I am enabled at once to solve, in part, the mystery, by acquainting you that in the month of June, 1844, a barque called the *Saladim*, laden with guano, and having on board a quantity of gold in bars, was stranded on the Southern coast of Nova Scotia, near the Gut of Canso. After some days, the small number of the crew (seven,) and other circumstances, excited suspicions of foul play in reference to the wreck, and all the hands being arrested by the authorities were brought to Halifax, where they were subsequently tried before a special commission, when four of the men were convicted of one of the most atrocious deeds of murder and piracy ever recorded in the annals of crime. A sketch of the facts, confirmed by the confessions of the convicts, will be found in the accompanying number of the New-York *Albion*, of Aug. 10, 1844, copied from a Canadian newspaper.

I cannot now recollect whether or not the four convicts were all executed. I rather think one, if not two of them, was respited and subsequently pardoned. That Hicks was one of the guilty crew of this ill-fated ship seems more than probable, from his statement to your Reporter; but, whether one of the respited convicts, or one of the men who became witnesses for the Crown, he alone can explain. It will be seen by the narrative thet the monster Fielding, who incited the mutiny, was, with his innocent son, himself destroyed by the guilty men whom he had seduced into the commission of the earlier murders. The horrid narrative will doubtless now be read with interest, in reference to the history of the frightful crime for which Hicks is about to suffer death, A.

Saturday, June 2, 1860.

When the *Saladin* was about leaving Valparaiso, Capt. Fielding, whose vessel had been confiscated for a breach of the revenue laws of the country, applied to Capt. McKenzie for a passage to England for himself and his son; and they were taken on board as cabin passengers. Shortly after getting to sea, Fielding occasionally spoke to the men unfavorably of Capt. McKenzie, told them of the valuable cargo there was on board, and questioned them as to their courage and resolution, if they were called upon to act in desperate circumstances. All this disclosure with them was separately, he never speaking to more than one of them at a time.

He finelly told them, still speaking in the same cautious manner to only one at a time, that the crew were about to destroy the officers and take the ship out of their hands; that the one whom be so addressed had better join them, or his own life would be in danger. In this diabolical manner he succeeded in seducing them, one after another, into a mutiny, before they were aware of the true state of the case; and, in an incredibly short time after he first mentioned his fiendish plen, he succeeded in obtaining the engagement to take part with him of a sufficient number to carry them into effect. The whole of this was effected in fourteen days, and those who were in the plot, being the prisoners, with the exception of Carr and Galloway, were of the one watch, and consequently, all being on deck together, they had no difficulty in putting their plans into execution.

The night of the 13th of April was first proposed for the tragedy, but one of the mutineers not being in his place on deck, and perhaps the whole of them not being sufficient in their hardihood which alone prepares the beert of man for such dreadful deeds, the thing was delayed. Previous to the next night, Fielding had got opportunity to further infuse his devilish spirit into them, excited their feare, inflamed their cupidity, and got them fully prepared for the deed of blood.

The mate's watch, including all the mutineers, was then on deck; and Fielding pretending that he was irritated by an argument which he had with Capt. McKenzie, remained on deck in conversation with the unsuspecting mate, who repeatedly asked him why he did not go down into the cabin to his rest. This he evaded, and still remained on deck. Finally, it now being near 12 o'clock at night, the mate went to the man at the helm and told him to steer as well as he could, and, as he was unwell, he would lie down a spell on the hen coop. Here there was a favorable opportunity for them, and their victims in their full power—the captain asleep and in fancied security in cabin, that half of the crew who were not in the plot reposing below in their hammocks, and the only object that was in their way had now laid himself down, and sank into a slumber amongst them.

This opportunity they but too well improved. The work of death was commensed by Johnson taking an axe, end, in darkness and silence, approaching the sleeping man, hurled the edge of it in his head. Sensation was immediately suspended, and, without the least noise, they threw the lifeless body into the sea.

Their plan was next to kill the Captain, and Jones and Anderson were sent down into the cabin for that purpose; but the sleeping man's dog was keeping watch for his safety, while his brother man was plotting his death. This dumb animal made them too fearful to proceed, and they returned on deck. Their plan was then temporarily altered; they proceeded aft, and called up the carpenter, and as soon as his head was above the companion he received a blow with a hammer which stunned him; one of the conspirators then placed his hands over his mouth, and two others threw him overboard. The contact with the sea probably restored animation, and he called out, "Murder!" This became the accidental cause of calling Capt. McKenzie on deck. On the drowning man crying "Murder," Fielding, then near the entrance to the cabin, called out with a loud voice, "A man overboard!" When Capt. McKenzie, with the benevolent desire of saving some of his crew, rushed up on the deck; and no sooner had he got there than he was attacked with an axe by Anderson. The blow, however, did not take effect, and the assaulted man grappled with the murderer, who, it would appeer, retreated, for he was some distance from the cabin stairs when he was seized by, I think it was Haselton, and Johnston who was commanded from the helm by Fielding to assist, running to the scene of action, took hold of one of the Captain's hands. In this situation, with three of the murderers holding him, Fielding gave him repeated blows on the back part of the head with an axe; the whole intention then appearing evident, he cried out, "Oh, Captain Fielding!" As soon as the fatal blow suspended animation, the body was cast into the sea.

After a short consultation they again assembled aft, and by way of amusing the watch below, they lowered the jib; the noise which this made, together with the calls of Fielding and others, soon brought the poor wretches on deck; and, with perfect security to themselves, in the darkness of midnight, and with weapons of destruction in their hands, they silently dispatched them, one after another, as they came on deck; and in the short space of an hour after the work of destruction had begun, six unsuspecting mortals were thus hurried into eicrality, and their bodies buried under the waves of the ocean.

They then had the vessel, with all the costly freight, entirely at their command, and Fielding proposed that they should run her to the coast of North America, and land at some secinded spot in or about the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and secure their booty on shore; after which they would go to the States and return with some small vessel to bring it away. This well laid scheme was, however, rendered abortive by his own cupidity and reckless inhumanity.

Carr and Galloway, the cook and steward, who were not in the plot, and whose duties did not call them on deck, were then the only ones that remained, and it became a matter of inquiry what should be done with them. Fielding proposed that they should be slain also. This was objected to, and some of them said there should be no more blood spilt. When they were called up in the morning and informed what had been done, Galloway, we understood had said that he was sorry he had not been killed with his messmate; and Carr was crying all the next day. They were then all called together by Fielding, and an oath was administered to them on the Bible that they would all be true to each other like a band of brothers. It would appear, however, that Fielding was suspicious of them, notwithstanding their unholy oath, for, at his suggestion, all the arms and ammunition, together with all the axes, adzes, and all offensive weapons on board were thrown into the sea.

In a conversation the next day with Johnson, Fielding said he would get rid of Carr and Galloway when they got near the land, by giving them a dose of poison, and alleged that they must have the crew still further redneed. This Johnson did not approve of, and mentioned it to his comrades, which occasioned them all to feel suspicious of Fielding. These suspicions were increased by their accidentally discovering that he had secreted two horse pistols, some ammunition and a large carving knife. This they immediately taxed him with, but he denied knowing anything about them, and in a controversy that ensued, he said that he would throw himself overboard, and was leaving the cabin professedly with that intent. They, however, took hold of him to stop him, and having got hold of him they kept him; and on some one of them saying he ought to be secured, they momentarily came to the determination to do it, and tied him hand and foot, and, melancholy to say, the young boy who had taken no part in the transaction, was tied also. In this state they were confined to the cabin floor all night.

The next morning the son, it would appear, was liberated, for he was afterward found on the forward part of the deck. As for the monster Fielding himself, he had his feet untied, and was brought on deck, and made to hear the consultation respecting what was to be done with him, the result of which consultation was that they should throw him overboard, and this was accordingly done; and Carr and Galloway were made to assist in doing it. The poor little boy was forward at the time, and notwithstanding his piteous prayers for mercy, and his screams of affright, he was thrown over also.

We have had to omit many incidents in these hurried details, but we believe the foregoing will be found a faithful and accurate outline.

At the close of the prosecution the jury, after an abscoce of fifteen minutes, returned a verdict of guilty against the four prisoners—Jones, Anderson, Hazleton and Johnson.—*Kingston Whig.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Commencement of Sales for Unpaid Taxes.—Parties who own real estate in this City, who have been so neglectful as to fail to call "at the captain's office" and settle for taxes during the year 1855, are reminded that the annual sale of property for unpaid taxes commences at the City Hall to-day, under the direction of the Comptroller, and will be continued from day to day until completed. The same warning applies to house-owners, whose water rents for 1854 remain unpaid, as both are included in the same sale. To the uninitiated it may not be amiss to state, that at such sales the fee of property is no sold, but it is bid off to the party who will take it for the *shortest term of years*, the owner having, however, the equity of redemption within twelve months, by paying the arrears and all expenses, with 14 per cent. added. Many fortunes have been made at these sales in old times, when books were kept in such a blundering manner that it was not uncommon for a party to have his house sold over his head, without his knowledge, as no notice of sale or of arrears is given, except such as is published in the papers selected for the job, and these are generally such as have the smallest circulation. Another feature, eminently deserving attention, is that a house or lot is not sold by its *Street* number, but by the number designated on the *Ward Map*, so that an owner who does not know the Ward number of his house or lot, is in danger of being incontinently sold out, his only relief, in case he has paid his taxes, &c., being the tedious process of appeal to the Supervisors.

The Japanese Embassy—The Military and the Fire Department.—The First Division of the New York State Militia have received preliminary orders to parade in honor of the Japanese Ambassadors. The Eighth Regiment will act as special escort. It is understood that the division will form on the Battery, thence march up Broadway to Bond-street, through Bond-street to the Bowery, up the Bowery and Fourth-avenue to Union-square, and down Broadway to the Metropolitan Hotel. A movement is on foot to secure a turn-out of the Fire Department in torchlight procession in honor of the Embassy. The members of the Department, it is said, express a readiness to turn out, but refuse to subject themselves to the expense of torches, insisting that the same should be paid out of the $30,000 appropriation made by the City.

The Irish Delegate to the M. E. Conference.—Rev. Robinson Scott, D. D., the delegate from Ireland to the Methodist General Conference, now in session at Buffalo, preached in this city yesterday morning at St. Paul's Church, in Fourth-avenue. He took for his text the following passage, from 29th verse of the first chapter of John: "Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world." The discourse, which was delivered without notes, treated of the Divinity of Christ, his identity with the Godhead, and contained an able exposition of the doctrine of the atonement. Dr. Scott returns to Ireland by the steamer which sails from this port on Wednesday next.

Death of a New-York Volunteer.—Peter Burns one of the small remnant of surviving New York Volunteers was buried yesterday. He has been sick several months, and died at the City Hospital. He was buried from the house of a friend and fellow soldier in Orchard-street. Most of his former comrades in arms living in this City attended his funeral. He was a member of Company A, New-York Volunteers, and was 35 years of age. He leaves two orphan children.

Bids for Boiler Plate Iron for the High Bridge.—Bids were opened on Saturday for the necessary quantity of boiler plate iron, intended to be used in the construction of the seven foot main which is to be laid across the High Bridge, for the purpose of furnishing an additional supply of water to meet the wants of the City, the two pipes now laid being inadequate.

Police Commissioners.—At the session of this Board on Saturday Albert Hearne and A. S. Boyd were appointed patrolmen on the Brooklyn force, and the usual report of the Sanitary squad was received.

Weekly Report of the New-York Hospital to June 1, 1860.—Remaining on May 25, 231; admitted to June 1, 62; discharged, cured or relieved, 32; died, 12; remaining at date, 249. Males, 205; Females, 44.

Police Reports.

ANOTHER SHARP TRANSACTION IN REAL ESTATE.

Mr. George Robinson, of Hudson, N. Y., has preferred complaints against Ruggles W. Clapp and Richard M. Robbins, of this City, charging them with having defrauded him of $9,976 62 by false representations. The complainant alleged that he had bargained with Clapp for the purchase of a number of bonds, and a farm of 1,260 acres in the State of Illinois, which he was informed belonged to Robbins and his wife, who conveyed to him a deed of the property in question, upon his delivery to Clapp of a note for $2,825, drawn on the 5th of February, 1859, by Cornelius Wendell, of Washington, D. C., and payable four months after date, with his individual notes for $7,151 in addition. The transection is alleged to have occurred a year ago, but subsequently Robinson ascertained that neither Robbins or his wife owned the Illinois property, and that the deeds and bonds were of no value. The accused were yesterday arrested by Officers Smith and McCord, of the Lower Police Court, and Justice Osborn required Clapp to give bail for his appearance to answer, but discharged Robbins on his own recognizances, as it was not shown that his part in the transaction was taken with a guilty knowledge.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUICIDE OF AN UNFORTUNATE MAN.

Francis Latz, a middle-aged German, who for some time past has been unemployed, having become greatly dispirited at his ill-fortune, on Saturday evening procured a dose of strychnine, and with it terminated his existence. Coroner Jackman held an inquest upon the body at the saloon No. 134 Canal-street, where deceased was temporarily stopping.

DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTAL CAUSES.

On Saturday afternoon Joseph N. Babeness, a lad 10 years of age, residing at No. 420 West Sixteenth-street, was drowned in the basin at the foot of Twelfth-street, North River. The body was recovered fifteen minutes after the boy fell into the water, but life was extinct.... William McCaffee, a man 27 years of age, died at Blackwell's Island on Friday in consequence of injuries received in falling from a scaffold upon which he was employed in the erection of the new Island Hospital.... Charles Rivers, a lunatic, died at the Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, on Saturday, from suffocation, a piece of meat having lodged in his throat while at the dinner-table. Deceased was a German, 39 years of age. Coroners Gamble and Jackman held the inquests.

Fires.

IN A CRACKER BAKERY.

The upper part of the building No. 262 Front-street, corner of Dover, was destroyed at 12½ o'clock yesterday morning. The premises were occupied by Davison, Young & Co., as a ship bread and cracker bakery, and the loss is fully covered by insurance.

IN A FANCY GOODS STORE.

Some valuable dry goods in the show window of John Manole's fancy goods store, No. 335 Eighth-avenue, took fire on Saturday eveoing by coming in contact with a gas light, and $500 damage was done. The loss is covered by an insurance in the Greenwich Insurance Company.

In a Dwelling House.—Early yesterday morning the roof of the dwelling-house No. 176 Grand-street was accidentally set on fire, and injury to the extent of $500 was suffered. The premises were fully insured.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Mortality.—There were 102 deaths in this city last week, classified as follows: Men, 18; women, 13; boys, 42; girls, 29. Adults, 31; children, 71. Males, 60; femeles, 42; colored persons, 1. There were 12 deaths by consumption and 20 by fevers.

A Republican Dedication.—Hon. Truman Smith, of Connecticut, will address the Republicans of Greenpoint, on Monday evening, June 4, on the occasion of the dedication of their new wigwam.

Burglary.—The office of Henry Hartman, on Flushing-avenue, was entered by thieves, Friday night. They blew open a safe with powder, and got $15 for their trouble.

Suicide.—Henry Hall, a sailor, 50 years old, residing at No. 220 Front-street, committed suicide, Saturday, by cutting his throat with a razor. Intemperance was the cause of the act.

Staten Island.

Completion of the Staten Island Raiload—Opening Celebration.—This road, which has been in process of construction over a year, was last week finally completed and thrown open to travel. The event was celebrated on Saturday by an excursion of the officers of the road, together with a large number of invited guests, who embarked at 11 o'clock A. M. on board a special train, at Vanderbilt's Landing, proceeding the entire distance of the route to its western terminus, at Tottenville, at which point it is designed to connect by ferries with South Amboy, thus affording a connecting line with the Camden and Amboy road to Philadelphia.

The road is twelve miles in length, and intersects a portion of the island abounding in delightful scenery, affording one of the most desirable locations for residence near the city.

Republican Demonstration.—The Republicans of Richmond County held a grand mass meeting at Richmond on Saturday evening, and were addressed by Geo. W. Curtis, Esq., and other able speakers. The occasion was the largest Republican demonstration ever witnessed on the Island, and the enthusiasm manifested marked a decided increase of interest for that party.

Late from Havana.

ANOTHER SLAVER CAPTURED BY THE UNITED STATES STEAMER CRUSADER—SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AFRICAN SLAVES AT KEY WEST.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. W. Smith, Commander, from New-Orleans at 8 A. M. on the 27th ult., arrived at Havana at 2 P. M. on the 29th ult., and took her departure for this port at 1 P. M. on the 30th, arriving here yesterday evening, four days and four hours from Havana.

The *Cahawba* has had delightful weather the entire passage.

The city and harbor of Havana continue perfectly healthy.

The United States steamer *Crusader*, Lieut. Commandant John N. Maffit, came into Havana on the 29th from Key West. The *Crusader*, on the afternoon of the 23d ult., off Cay Verde, in the mouth of the old Bahama channel, captured a bark having on board over five hundred negroes from the coast of Africa. The prize was placed in charge of Lieut. J. M. Dunoan, (First Lieutenant of the *C.*,) and under convoy of the steamer proceeded to Key West, where the slaves were landed, to join those previously captured by the *Wyandotte* and *Mohawk*. There are now over seventeen hundred Africans at that place in charge of the United States Marshal, awaiting the action of our Government in the matter.

The captain and crew of the slaver bark were prisoners on board the *Crusader*. Although the name of the vessel was obliterated, it was stated in Havana that she was the *Bogota*, belonging to New-York.

The courtesy and commisseration manifested by Capt. Maffit and the officers of the *Crusader* towards the captured Africaos were the theme of particular commendation at Key West and Havana.

Capt. M. forwarded his dispatches and mail by the *Cahawba*, and proceeded the same day to his cruising ground. The machinery of the *Crusader* is in bad order.

The local news at Havana was unimportant.

The Havana *Price Current*, of the 29th, states that the Sugar market of the past week had been quite active in shipments of previous purchases. Buyers were coming forward more freely. No. 12 quoted at 8½@8¾ reals. Stock on hand at Havana and Matanzas 295,000 boxes, which makes it about 87,000 less than last year same date. Freights have been more active without attaining the high rates previously given. Exchanges on London, 60 days sight, 12¾@13 premium; New-York, 60 days sight, ¾@½ prem.; New-York, 3 days sight, 2½@3 prem.; New-Orleens, 60 days sight, ½@1 prem.; New-Orleans, 3 to 8 days sight, 2½@3 prem.

The *Cahawba* has on freight $224,000 in Mexican silver.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, June 2, 1860—6 P.M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been: 73 bbls. Ashes, 12,599 bbls. Flour, 53,396 bushels Wheat, 168,987 bushels Corn, 39,929 bushels Oats, 2,114 pkgs. Provisions, and 750 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 80 bbls., at $5 31¼ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100, ns. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning 867 bbls., including 616 bbls. Pots, and 251 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 3,800 bags Rio, part at 13¼c.@13½c.; 300 bags Laguayra at 14c.; and 82 bags Jamaica on terms not made public.

COTTON—Only 800 bales have been reported sold to-day, including Middling Uplands at 11¼c.@11¾c. ℔ lb., and other grades at proportionate quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quiet to-day for State and Western Flour, though prices of the low grades have favored buyers. Sales have been reported of only 10,500 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 20@$5 30, chiefly within the range; extra State at $5 32½@$5 50, chiefly at $5 32½@$5 40; superfine Western at $5 20@$5 30; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 40@$6 20; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 45@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 80@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20	@$5 30
Extra State	5 32½	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 40	@ 6 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 45	@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 80	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping brds	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 05	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Geneseo	5 85	@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 50

Southern Flour rules quiet, at former rates. Sales have been made of 1,750 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 30@$7 60 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is in request, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 40@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; 800 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is saleable and steady at $3 45@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey; and $3 90@$3 95 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, and prices of desirable lots, especially of Spring, are quoted a shade firmer. Sales have been reported of 47,000 bushels, including White Michigan, (in barrels,) at $1 58; White Ohio, at $1 50; Amber Western, on terms not ascertained; Milwaukee Club, at $1 28@$1 29; Chicago Spring, part at $1 25; and White Kentucky, at $1 65 ℔ bushel. Corn is quite plenty, to-day, the receipts since our last having been unusually heavy. The demand, though animated, has not been sufficiently brisk to absorb the available supplies. Prices declined a shade, and closed languidly. We have heard of sales of 135,000 bushels, at 60c.@62c. for heated and damp mixed Western; 63@64c. for sound do. do.; 70c.@71c. for yellow Western, and 78c.@80 for small lots of white Southern ℔ bushel. Other kinds are entirely nominal. Rye continues quiet, yet is stiffly held at 92c.@94c. ℔ bushel. Sales light. Barley is dull and heavy at from 60c.@75c. ℔ bushel; 7,000 bushels Western were sold on private terms. Oats moderately sought after, including very poor to very good Canada, at 38c.@42c.; Western, 38c.@42c.; State, 42c.@43c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 37c.@40c., ℔ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork has improved. Sales, 3,500 bbls., in lots, including new Mess, here, at $17 87½@$17 93¾; do., deliverable, at the option of the buyer, within the current month, $18 12½@$18 25; Old Mess, here, at $17 37½@$17 40; New Prime, at $13 50@$13 55; and Old do at $12 50 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in limited request, including Hams at 9c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 7¼c.@7¾c. ℔ lb. Bacon is quiet, chiefly at from 9¾c.@11¼c. ℔ lb. Lard is unchanged. Sales have been reported of 375 tcs. and hhls., at from 11¼c.@11¾c. for common to prime, ℔ lb. Beef continues in demand. Sales have been made of 285 bbls., at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 12½@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $14@$18 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter is in moderate request, at 12c.@19c. for new State, and 10c.@16c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling at 7c.@11c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., in lots, mainly at 21½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been restricted to-day, though, with increased accommodation, rates have favored shippers. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A bark, 340 tons, from Leghorn, &c., to an Atlantic port, with privilege of from Charleston to Boston, $4,250; one, 282 tons, from Smyrna to New-York, $2,500; a brig, 300 tons, from a Southern port to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $24; a schooner, 158 tons, to Para and back, $1,600; a brig, 188 tons, to Rio Grande and back, $2 ℔ bbl. a bark, 391 tons, from Laguna to New-York, Logwood, about $5 25; a brig from Sombrero to New-York, Guano, $4; a bark, 270 tons, from Ellzabethport to Aspinwall, Coal, $5; a brig, 230 tons, to a Windward Island, 60c., and back from Sombrero to Baltimore, on private terms; a schooner, 140 tons, to Jacmel and back, $1,250; two, each 150 tons, to St. Domiogo and back, $1,350 each; a brig, 190 tons, from Machias to Montego Bay, Lumber, $8, and back to New-York, Logwood, $4; one, 260 tons, from St. Marys, Geo., to Porto Rico, Lumber, $10; a Br. schooner, 167 tons, to South side Cuba and back, $1,200; a bark, 284 tons, to St. Jago and back, Sugar, 40c.; a brig, 270 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, 40c.; one, 300 tons, to Sagua and back, 37½c. and $3; one, 307 tons, same voyage, 37½c. and $2 50; a bark, 396 tons, to Havana and back, Sugar, $5, cargo out free; one, 491 tons, to Havana, $2,600; a brig, 342 tons, to Nnevitas and back, 37c., 34c., and $3@$3 50.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are superior to Sarsaparilla for purifying the blood, more active than calomel for cleansing the liver, more searching than quinine as a febrifuge, and more invigorating than preparations of iron in debility. Forty-eight Pills for 25 cts.; 144 for 62 cts.; and 288 for $1.

[Advertisement.]

PROFESSIONAL.

Joshua F. Bridge, M. D., offers his professional services, at his residence in the Greefenburg Medical Institute Buildings, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York. *Irregularities and diseases of women of every description, consumption and chronic difficulties* are made a specialty, and are skillfully and successfully treated. ☞ Invalids suffering from these complaints, or who may require skillful treatment and comfortable rooms at time of confinement, can be received in the Institution, at reasonable charges. For terms, &c., address Dr. Joshua F. Bridge, *Resident Physician Greefenberg Company*, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Just received from Washington, and on exhibition at
Beaty's Gallery,
No. 643 Broadway,
the only authentic photographs of them taken in this country.

Also the different candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.

Wolfe's celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps should be in the hands of every traveler. No family should leave the City or be without a supply during the warm weather. It invariably corrects the ill effects of change of weather, and as a beverage it is the purest liquor made in the world.

Put up in pint and quart bottles. Sold by all druggists, grocers and fruit stores.

ALSO, WOLFE'S PURE COGNAC
BRANDY IN BOTTLES.
MADEIRA, SHERRY AND
PORT WINE,
FOR MEDICAL USE.

Families who use wines should give the preference to the above.

They are all warranted pure and the best quality. Each bottle has the importer's certificate of its purity.

For sale by all apothecaries, fruit stores, grocers, and at the depôt, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

ORGAN EXHIBITION AND CONCERT.

The large organ just completed by Messrs. Stuart & Br

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2717. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Charles Sumner on the Barbarism of Slavery.

The Social Tendencies of the Institution Argued.

Bitter Reply of a South Carolina Senator.

The House on Post-office Business and Public Printing.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 4.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

The impression this afternoon, among the Democratic Senators, is that the Mexican Treaty is dead. Before the treaty was rejected the eighth article was stricken out by a large vote. Instructions are being prepared to be forwarded by express to Mr. McLANE, which will direct him to remain at his post and render what assistance he can to American citizens, but to hold out no hope to the Mexican Government for diplomatic relations with us, as it is evident that party policy here will prevent it.

THE PRESIDENT TO BE INDICTED BY ELLWOOD FISHER.

Mr. ELLWOOD FISHER, it is understood, will file his indictment of Mr. BUCHANAN with the Covode Committee to-morrow. A witness from Philadelphia was examined before that Committee to-day, but no new facts were elicited. The Committee hope to report next week.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE.

The Senate have determined to confine their action to appropriation bills, with a view to their adjournment on the 16th inst., if possible. The Republicans having voted on the Tariff and Homestead bills, will agree to the Senate's rejection of them, and leave the responsibility of the defeat of these measures where it properly belongs. This will avoid the necessity for a called session of Congress.

OPINION OF MEMBERS ON MR. SUMNER'S SPEECH.

Mr. SUMNER's speech to-day was listened to attentively by the Senate and most of the members of the House, who crowded in to hear him. It is pronounced the most ultra violent and offensive speech ever delivered in either branch of Congress. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 4.

It will be recollected that the Pacific Railroad bill was recommitted by the House to the Select Committee on the subject, in order to remove the difficulty growing out of the powers proposed to be bestowed on the grantees, and to render the franchises more secure. This morning, in the Committee, Mr. FENTON offered an amendment, which was unanimously agreed to, providing that the grantees and their associates shall not be or become vested with any grant, right or interest secured by the bill, otherwise than in a corporate character and capacity, to be first acquired by them, or such of them as shall accept the terms and conditions of this act, within the Territorial and State jurisdictions into and through which the contemplated railroad shall be constructed.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 4.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a resolution that the Secretary of State be directed to communicate to the Senate copies of any correspondence or other papers on file in his Department, in relation to the arrest, on board of an American vessel at Palermo, of Father LANZA, an Italian patriot, by the intervention or agency of HENRY H. BARSTOW, the Consul of the United States at that place. Adopted.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Amer.,) moved to take up the bill to give the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, through the District, to connect with the Virginia roads.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) hoped not. He proceeded to show that the Baltimore and Ohio Road in its rates on coal discriminated against Pennsylvania.

Mr. KENNEDY said he would take occasion to reply to the remarks of the Senator from Pennsylvania, and would show that his opposition to the bill was based on personal interest.

The motion to take up was lost.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.,) moved to take up the bill relative to the Houmas grant. Agreed to.

Mr. POLK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) moved to strike out the second and third sections of the bill compelling claimants to sue in two years or forfeit their lands.

The question was divided, and the second section stricken out, and the third section retained.

The subject was postponed till 11½ o'clock to-morrow.

The Kansas bill was taken up.

SPEECH OF MR. SUMNER.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said: Mr. President—Undertaking now, after a silence of more than four years, to address the Senate on this important subject, I should suppress the emotions natural to one on occasion if I did not declare on the threshold my gratitude, to that Supreme Being through whose benign care I am enabled, after much suffering and many changes, once again to resume my duties here and to speak for the cause which is so near my heart. To the honored Commonwealth, whose representative I am, and also to my immediate associates in this body, with whom I enjoy the fellowship which is found in thinking alike concerning the Republic, I owe thanks which I seize this moment to express for the indulgence shown me throughout the protracted seclusion enjoined by medical skill; and I trust that it will not be thought unbecoming in me to put on record here, as an apology for leaving my seat so long vacant, without making way, by resignation, for a successor, that I acted under the illusion of an invalid, whose hopes for restoration to his natural health constantly triumphed over his disappointments.

When last I entered into this debate, it became my duty to expose the crime against Kansas, and to insist upon the immediate admission of that Territory as a State of this Union, with a Constitution forbidding Slavery. Time has passed; but the question remains. Resuming the discussion precisely where I left it, I am happy to avow that rule of moderation which, it is said, may venture even to fix the boundaries of wisdom itself. I have no personal griefs to utter; only a barbarous egotism could intrude these into this chamber. I have no personal wrongs to avenge; only a barbarous nature could attempt to wield that vengeance which belongs to the Lord. The years that have intervened, and the tombs that have been opened since I spoke, have their voices too which I cannot fail to hear. Besides, what am I—what is any man among the living or among the dead compared with the question before us? It is this alone which I shall discuss, and I open the argument with that easy victory which is found in charity. The crime against Kansas stands forth in painful light. Search history, and you cannot find its parallel. The Slave-trade is bad; but even this enormity is petty compared with that elaborate contrivance by which, in a Christian age, and within the limits of a Republic, all forms of constitutional liberty were perverted; by which all the rights of human nature were violated, and the whole country was held trembling on the edge of civil war; while all this large exuberance of wickedness, detestable in itself, becomes tenfold more detestable when its origin is traced to the madness for Slavery. The fatal partition between Freedom and Slavery, known as the Missouri Compromise; the subsequent overthrow of this partition, and the seizure of all by Slavery; the violation of plighted faith; the conspiracy to force Slavery at all hazards into Kansas; successive invasions by which all security there was destroyed, and the electoral franchise itself was trodden down; the sacrilegious seizure of the very polls, and, through pretended forms of law, the imposition of a foreign Legislature upon this Territory; the acts of this Legislature, for ratifying the usurpation, and, among other things, establishing the test oaths, calculated to disfranchise actual settlers, friendly to Freedom, and securing the privileges of the citizen to actual strangers friendly to Slavery; the whole crowned by a statute, "the be-all and the end all" of the whole usurpation—through which Slavery was not only recognised on this beautiful soil, but made to bristle organised with the array of death such as the world has rarely seen; all these I have exposed on a former occasion. And yet the most important part of the argument was at that time left untouched; I mean that which is found in the character of Slavery. This natural sequel, with the permission of the Senate, I propose now to supply. Motive is to crime as soul is to body; and it is only when we comprehend the motive that we can truly comprehend the crime. Here the motive is found in Slavery and the rage for its extension. Therefore, by logical necessity, must Slavery be discussed—not indirectly, timidly and sparingly, but directly, openly and thoroughly. It must be exhibited as it is; alike in its infinence and in its animating character, so that not only its outside but its inside may be seen.

This is no time for soft words or excuses. All such are out of place. They may turn away wrath; but what is the wrath of man? This is no time to abandon any advantage in the argument. Senators sometimes announce that they resist Slavery on political grounds only, and remind us that they say nothing of the moral question. This is wrong. Slavery must be resisted not only on political grounds, but on all other grounds, whether social, economical or moral. Ours is no holiday contest, nor is it any strife of rival factions—of white and red roses—of theatric Nerl and Bianchi: but it is a solemn battle between right and wrong—between good and evil. Such a battle cannot be fought with excuses or with rosewater. There is austere work to be done, and Freedom cannot consent to fling awey any of her weapons. If I were disposed to shrink from this discussion, the boundless assumptions now made by Senators on the other side would not allow me. The whole character of Slavery as a pretended form of civilization is put directly in issne, with a pertinacity and a hardihood which banish all reserve on this side. In these assumptions, Senators from South Carolina naturally take the lead. Following Mr. CALHOUN, who pronounced "Slavery the most safe and stable basis for free institutions in the world," and Mr. MCDUFFIE, who did not shrink from calling it "the corner-stone of the Republican edifice," the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HAMMOND) insists that "its forms of society are the best in the world;" and his colleague (Mr. CHESNUT) takes up the strain. One Senator from Mississippi (Mr. DAVIS) adds that Slavery "is but a form of civil government for those who are not fit to govern themselves;" and his colleague (Mr. BROWN) openly vannis that it "is a great moral, social, and political blessing—a blessing to the slave and a blessing to the master." One Senetor from Virginia, (Mr. HUNTER,) in a studied vindication of what he is pleased to call "the social system of the slaveholding States," exalts Slavery as "the normal condition of human society"—"beneficial to the non-slave owner as it is to the slave owner"—best for the happiness of both races;" and, in enthusiastic advocacy, declares "that the very keystone of the mighty arch, which by its concentrated strength is able to sustain our social superstructure, consists in the black marble block of African Slavery. Knock that out," he says, "and the mighty fabric, with all that it upholds, topples and tumbles to its fall." These were his very words, uttered in debate here; and his colleague, (Mr. MASON,) who has never hesitated where Slavery was in question, has proclaimed that it is "ennobling to both master and slave"—a word which, so far as the slave was concerned, he changed, on a subsequent day, to "elevating," assuming still that it is "ennobling" to the master—which is simply a new version of an old assumption, by Mr. MCDUFFIE, of South Carolina, that "Slavery supersedes the necessity of an order of nobility."

Thus, by various voices, is the claim made for Slavery, which is put forward defiantly as a form of civilization—as if its existence were not plainly inconsistent with the first principles of anything that can be called civilization—except by that figure of speech in classical literature, where a thing takes its name from something which it has not, as the dreadful fates were called merciful because they were without mercy. And pardon the allusion, if I add, that, listening to these sounding words for Slavery, I am reminded of the kindred extravagance related by that remarkable traveler in China, the late ABAR HOO, of a gloomy hole in which he was lodged, pestered by mosquitoes and exhaling noisome vapors, where light and air entered only by a single narrow aperture, but styled by Chinese pride the Hotel of the Beatitudes. It is natural that Senators, thus insensible to the true character of Slavery, should evince an equal insensibility to the true character of the Constitution. This is shown in the claim now made, and pressed with unprecedented energy, degrading the work of our fathers, that by virtue of the Constitution, the pretended property in man is placed beyond the reach of Congressional prohibition even within Congressional jurisdiction, so that the slave-master may at all times enter the broad outlying Territories of the Union with the victims of his oppression, and there continue to hold them by lash and chain.

Such are the two assumptions—the first an assumption of fact, and the second an assumption of constitutional law, which are now made without apology or hesitation. I doubt them both. *To the first I oppose the essential barbarism of Slavery in all its influences, whether high or low, as Satan in Satan still, whether towering in the sky or squatting in the toad. To the second I oppose the unanswerable, irresistible truth, that the Constitution of the United States nowhere recognises property in man.* These two assumptions naturally go together. They are "twins" suckled by the same wolf. They are the "couple" in the present slave hunt. And the latter cannot be answered without exposing the former. It is only when Slavery is exhibited in its truly hateful character that we can fully appreciate the absurdity of the assumption, which, in defiance of the express letter of the Constitution, and without a single sentence, phrase or word upholding human bondage, yet foists into this blameless text the barbarous idea that man can hold property in man.

On former occasions I have discussed Slavery only incidentally; as, in unfolding the principle that Slavery is sectional and Freedom national; in exposing the unconstitutionality of the Fugitive Slave bill; in vindicating the prohibition of Slavery in the Missouri Territory; in exhibiting the imbecility throughout the Revolution of the Slave States, and especially of South Carolina; and lastly, in unmasking the crime against Kansas. On all these occasions, where I have spoken at length, I have said too little of the character of Slavery, partly because other topics were presented, and partly from a strong disinclination which I have always felt to press the argument against those whom I knew to have all the sensitiveness of a sick man. But, God be praised, this time has passed, and the debate is now lifted from details to principles. Grander debate has not occurred in our history; rarely in any history; nor can this debate close or subside except with the triumph of Freedom.

FIRST ASSUMPTION.—Of course I begin with the assumption of fact. It was the often quoted remark of JOHN WESLEY, who knew well how to use words, as also how to touch hearts, that Slavery was "the sum of all villainies." The phrase is pungent; but it would be rash in any of us to criticise the testimony of that illustrious founder of Methodism, whose ample experience of Slavery in Georgia and the Carolinas, seems to have been all condensed in this sententious judgment. Language is feeble to express all the enormity of this institution, which is now vaunted as in itself a form of civilization, "ennobling" at least to the master, if not the slave. Look at it in whatever light you will, and it is always the scab, the canker, the "bare bones," and the shame of the country; wrong, not merely in the abstract, as is often admitted by its apologists, but wrong in the concrete also, and possessing no single element of right. Look at it in the light of principles, and it is nothing less than a huge insurrection against the eternal law of God, involving in its pretensions the denial of all human rights, and also the denial of the divine law which God himself is manifest, thus being practically the grossest lie and the grossest Atheism. Founded in violence, sustained only by violence, such a wrong must by a sure law of compensation blast the master as well as the slave; blast the lands on which they live; blast the community of which they are a part; blast the Government which does not forbid the outrage; and the longer it exists, and the more completely it prevails, must its blasting influences penetrate the whole social system. Barbarous in origin; barbarous in its law; barbarous in all its pretensions; barbarous in the instruments it employs; barbarous in consequences; barbarous in spirit: barbarous wherever it shows itself, Slavery must breed barbarians, while it develops everywhere alike in the individual, and in the society of which he forms a part, the essential elements of barbarism. In this character it is now conspicuous before the world. In undertaking now to expose the barbarism of Slavery, the whole broad field is open before me. There is nothing in its character, its manifold wrong, its wretched results, and especially in its influence on the class who claim to be "ennobled" by it, that will not fall naturally under consideration.

I know well the difficulty of this discussion involved in the humiliating truth with which I begin. Senators on former occasions revealing their sensibility, have even protested against any comparison between what were called the "two civilizations," meaning the two social systems produced respectively by Freedom and Slavery. The sensibility and the protest are not unnatural, though mistaken. "Two civilizations!" Sir, in this Nineteenth Century of Christian light, there can be but one civilization, and this is where Freedom prevails. Between Slavery and civilization there is an essential incompatibility. If you are for the one, you cannot be for the other, and just in proportion to the embrace of Slavery is the divorce from civilization. That slave-masters should be disturbed when this is exposed, might be expected. But the assumptions now so boastfully made, while they may not prevent the sensibility, yet surely exclude all ground of protest when these assumptions are exposed. Nor is this the only difficulty. Slavery is a bloody touch-me-not, and everywhere in sight now blooms the bloody flower. It is on the wayside as we approach the national Capitol; it is on the marble steps which we mount; it flaunts on this floor. I stand now in the house of its friends. About me, while I speak, are its most sensitive guardians, who have shown in the past how much they are ready either to do or not to do where Slavery is in question. Menaces to deter me have not been spared. But I could ill observe this high post of duty here, with which I have been honored by a generous and enlightened people, if I could hesitate. Idolatry has been often exposed in the presence of idolators, and hypocrisy has been chastised in the presence of Scribes and Pharisees. Such examples may give encouragement to a Senator who undertakes in this presence to expose Slavery; nor can any language, directly responsive to the assumptions now made for this barbarism, be open to question. Slavery can only be painted in its sternest colors; but I cannot forget that nature's sternest painter has been called the best.

The barbarism of Slavery appears first, in the character of Slavery, and secondly, in the character of slave masters. Under the first head we shall naturally consider (1) the law of Slavery and its origin, and (2) the practical results of Slavery, as shown in a comparison between the free States and the slave States. Under the second head we shall naturally consider (1) slave masters as shown in the law of Slavery; (2) slave masters in their relations with slaves, here glancing at their three brutal instruments; and (3) slave masters in their relations with each other, with society, and with government; and (4) slave masters in their unconsciousness. The way will then be prepared for the consideration of the assumption of constitutional law.

1. In presenting the character of Slavery, there is little for me to do, except to allow Slavery to paint itself. When this is done, the picture will need no explanatory words.

(I.) I begin with the Law of Slavery and its Origin, and here this barbarism paints itself in its own chosen definition. It is simply this: Man, created in the image of God, is divested of his human character and declared to be a "chattel"—that is, a beast, a thing or article of property. That this statement may not seem to be put forward without precise authority, I quote the statutes of three different States, beginning with South Carolina, whose voice for Slavery always has an unerring distinctiveness. Here is the definition supplied by this State:

> Slaves shall be deemed, held, taken, reputed and adjudged in law to be *chattels personal* in the hands of their owners and possessors, and their executors, administrators and assigns, to all intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever.—*2 Brev. Dig.*, 229.

And here is the definition supplied by the Civil Code of Louisiana:

> A slave is one who is in the power of a master to whom he belongs. The master may sell him, dispose of his person, his industry and his labor. He can do nothing, possess nothing, nor acquire anything but what must belong to his master.—*Civil Code, Art.* 36.

In similar spirit, the law of Maryland thus indirectly defines a slave as an article:

> In case personal property of a Ward shall consist of specific articles, such as slaves, working beasts, animals of any kind, the court, if it deem it advantageous for the Ward, may at any time pass an order for the sale thereof.—*Statutes of Maryland.*

Not to occupy time unnecessarily, I present a summary of the pretended law defining Slavery in all the Slave States, as made by a careful writer, Judge STROUD, in a work of juridical as well as philanthropic merit:

> The cardinal principle of Slavery—that the slave is not to be ranked among sentient beings, but among things—is an article of property—a chattel personal—obtains as undoubted law in all of these [Slave] States.—*Stroud's Law of Slavery, p.* 22.

Out of this definition, as from a solitary germ, which in its pettiness might be crushed by the hand, towers our Upas tree and all its gigantic poison. Study it, and you will comprehend the whole monstrous growth.

Sir, look at its plain import, and see the relation which it establishes. The slave is held simply for the use of his master, to whose behests his life, liberty and happiness are devoted, and by whom he may be bartered, lessed, mortgaged, bequeathed, invoiced, shipped as cargo, stored as goods, sold on execution, knocked off at public auction, and even staked at the gaming table, on the hazard of a card or die—all according to law. Nor is there anything within the limit of life inflicted on a beast which may not be inflicted on a slave. He may be marked like a hog, branded like a mule, yoked like an ox, hobbled like a horse, driven like an ass, sheared like a sheep, maimed like a cur, and constantly beaten like a brute; all according to law. And should life itself be taken, what is the remedy? The law of Slavery, imitating that rule of evidence which in barbarous days and barbarous countries prevented a Christian from testifying against a Mohamedan, openly pronounces the incompetency of the whole African race, whether bond or free, to testify in any case against a white man; and thus having already surrendered the slave to all possible outrage, crowns its tyranny by excluding the very testimony through which the bloody cruelty of the slave-master might be exposed. Thus in its law does Slavery paint itself; but it is only when we look at details, and detect its essential elements—five in number—all inspired by a single motive, that its character becomes completely manifest.

Foremost, of course, in these elements, is the impossible pretension, where barbarism is lost in impiety, by which man claims property in man. Against such arrogance the argument is brief. According to the law of Nature, written by the same hand that placed the planets in their orbits, and, like them, constituting a part of the eternal system of the universe, every human being has a complete title to himself direct from the Almighty. Naked he is born, but this birthright is inseparable from the human form. A man may be poor in this world's goods, but he owns himself. No war or robbery, ancient or recent, no middle passage, no change of clime, no capture, no purchase-money, no transmission from hand to hand, no matter how many times, and no matter at what price, can defeat this indefeasible, God-given franchise. And a divine mandate, strong as that which guards life, guards liberty also. Even at the very morning of creation, when God said let there be light—earlier than the malediction against murder—He set en everlasting difference between man and a chattel, giving to man dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth.

> ——That right we hald
> By his donation; but man over men
> He made not lord, such title to himself
> Reserving, human left from human free.

Slavery tyrannically assumes a power which Heaven denied, while under its barbarous necromancy, borrowed from the sources of evil, a man is changed into a chattel—a person is withered into a thing—a soul is shrunk into merchandise. Say, Sir, in your madness, that you own the sun, the stars, the moon; but do not say that you own a man, endowed with a soul that shall live immortal, when sun, and moon, and stars have passed away.

Secondly—Slavery paints itself again in its complete abrogation of marriage, recognized as a sacrament by the Church, and recognized as a contract wherever civilization prevails. Under the law of Slavery no such sacrament is respected, and no such contract can exist. The ties that may be formed between slaves are all subject to the selfish interests or more selfish lust of the master, whose license knows no check. Natural affections which have come together are rudely torn asunder; nor is this all. Stripped of every defence, the chastity of a whole race is exposed to violence, while the result is recorded in the telltale faces of the children, glowing with their master's blood, but doomed for their mother's skin to Slavery, through all descending generations. The Senator from Mississippi (Mr. BROWN) is galled by the comparison between Slavery and polygamy, and winces. I hail this sensibility as the sign of virtue. Let him reflect, and he will confess that there are many disgusting elements in Slavery which are not present in polygamy, while the single disgusting element of polygamy is more than present in Slavery. By the license of polygamy one man may have many wives, all bound to him by the marriage tie, and in other respects protected by law. By the license of Slavery, a whole race is delivered over to prostitution and concubinage, without the protection of any law. Sir, is not Slavery barbarous?

Thirdly—Slavery paints itself again in its complete abrogation of the parental relation, which God in his benevolence has provided for the nurture and education of the human family, and which constitutes an essential part of civilization itself. And yet, by the law of Slavery—happily beginning to be modified in some places—this relation is set at naught, and in its place is substituted the arbitrary control of the master, at whose mere command little children, such as the Saviour called unto him, though clasped by a mother's arms, may be swept under the hammer of the auctioneer. I do not dwell on this exhibition. Sir, is not Slavery barbarous?

Fourthly—Slavery paints itself again in closing the gates of knowledge, which are also the shining gates of civilization. Under its plain, unequivocal law, the bondman may, at the unrestrained will of his master, be shut out from all instruction, while in many places, incredible to relate, the law itself, by cumulative provisions, positively forbids that he shall be taught to read. Of course, the slave cannot be allowed to read, for his soul would then expand in larger air, while he saw the glory of the North Star, and also the helping truth that God, who made iron, never made a slave; for he would then become familiar with the Scriptures, with the Decalogue still speaking in the thunders of Sinai; with that ancient text, "He that stealeth a man and selleth him, or if he be found in his hands, he shall surely be put to death;" with that other text, "Masters, give unto your servants that which is just and equal;" with that great story of redemption, when the Lord raised the slave-born Moses to deliver his chosen people from the house of bondage; and with that sublime story, where the Saviour died a cruel death, that all men, without distinction of race, might be saved, leaving to mankind commandments which, even without his example, make Slavery impossible. Thus, in order to fasten your manacles upon your slaves, you fasten other manacles upon his soul. Sir, is not Slavery barbarous?

Fifthly—Slavery paints itself again in the appropriation of all the toil of its victims, excluding them from that property in their own earnings which the law of nature allows and civilization secures. The painful injustice of this pretension is lost in its meanness. It is robbery and petty larceny under the garb of law; and even its meanness is lost in the absurdity of its associate pretension that the African, thus despoiled of all his earnings, is saved from poverty, and that for his own good he must work for his master, and not for himself. Alas! by such a fallacy is a whole race pauperized. And yet this transaction is not without illustrative example. A solemn poet, whose verse has found wide favor, pictures a creature who

> ——With one hand put
> A penny in the arm of poverty,
> And with the other took a shilling out.
> *Pollock's Course of Time. Book VIII.*, 632.

And a celebrated traveler through Russia, more than a generation ago, describes a kindred spirit, who, while on his knees before an altar of the Greek Church, devoutly told his beads with one hand, and with the other deliberately picked the pocket of a fellow-sinner by his side. Not admiring these instances, I cannot cease to deplore a system which has much of both, while, under an affectation of charity, it sordidly takes from the slave all the fruits of his bitter sweat, and thus takes from him the mainspring to exertion. Tell me, Sir, is not Slavery barbarous?

Such is Slavery in its five special elements of barbarism, as recognised by law; first, assuming that man can hold property in man; secondly, abrogating the relation of husband and wife; thirdly, abrogating the parental tie; fourthly, closing the gates of knowledge; and fifthly appropriating the unpaid labor of another. Take away these elements, sometimes called "abuses," and Slavery will cease to exist, for it is these very "abuses" which constitute Slavery. Take away any one of them, and the abolition of Slavery begins. And when I present Slavery for judgment, I mean no slight evil, with regard to which there may be a reasonable difference of opinion, but I mean this five-fold embodiment of "abuse"—this ghastly quincunx of barbarism—each particular of which, if considered separately, must be denounced at once with all the ardor of an honest soul, while the whole five-fold combination must awake a five-fold denunciation. But this five-fold combination becomes still more hateful when its single motive is considered. The Senator from Mississippi (Mr. DAVIS) says that it is "but a form of civil government for those who are not fit to govern themselves." The Senator is mistaken. It is an outrage where five different pretensions all concur in one single object, looking only to the profit of the master, and constituting its ever-present motive power, which is simply to compel the labor of fellow men without wages! If the offence of Slavery were less extended; if it were confined to some narrow region; if it had less of grandeur in its proportions; if its victims were counted by tens and hundreds, instead of millions, the five-headed enormity would find little indulgence. All would rise against it, while religion and civilization would lavish their choicest efforts in the general warfare. But what is wrong when done to one man, cannot be right when done to many. If it is wrong thus to degrade a single soul—if it is wrong thus to degrade you, Mr. President—it cannot be right to degrade a whole race. And yet this is denied by the barbarous logic of Slavery, which, taking advantage of its own wrong, claims immunity because its usurpation has assumed a front of audacity that cannot be safely attacked. Unhappily, there is barbarism elsewhere in the world; but American Slavery, as defined by existing law, stands forth as the greatest organized barbarism on which the sun now shines. It is without a single peer. Its author, after making it, broke the die.

If curiosity carries us to the origin of this law—and here I approach a topic often considered in this chamber—we shall confess again its barbarism. It is not derived from the common law, that fountain of liberty; for this law, while unhappily recognizing a system of servitude, known as villenage, secured to the bondman privileges unknown to the American slave; protected his person against mayhem; protected his wife against rape; gave to his marriage equal validity with the marriage of his master, and surrounded his offspring with generous preumptions of Freedom, unlike that rule of honrs by which the servitude of the mother is necessarily stamped upon the child. It is not derived from the Roman law, that fountain of tyranny, for two reasons—first, because this law, in its better days, when its early rigors were spent—like the common law itself—secured to the bondman privileges unknown to the American slave—in certain cases of cruelty rescued him from his master—prevented the separation of parents and children, also of brothers and sisters—and even protected him in the marriage relation; and secondly because the thirteen colonies were not derived from any of those countries which recognized the Roman law, while this law even before the discovery of this continent had lost all living efficacy. It is not derived from the Mahomedan law; for under the mild injunctions of the Koran, a benignant servitude, unlike yours, has prevailed—where the lash is not allowed to lacerate the back of a female; where no knife or branding-iron is employed upon any human being to mark him as the property of his fellow men; where the master is expressly enjoined to listen to the desires of his slave for emancipation; and where the blood of the master, mingling with his bond-woman, takes from her the transferable character of a chattel, and confers complete freedom upon their offspring. It is not derived from the Spanish law; for this law contains human elements, unknown to your system, borrowed, perhaps, from the Mohammedan Moors who so long occupied Spain; and, besides, our thirteen colonies had no umbilical connection with Spain. Nor is it derived from English statutes or American statutes; for we have the positive and repeated averment of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. MASON) and also of other Senators, that in not a single State of the Union can any such statutes authorizing Slavery be found. From none of these does it come.

No, Sir, not from any land of civilization is this barbarism derived. It comes from Africa; ancient nurse of monsters; from Guinea, Dahomey and Congo. There is its origin and fountain. This benighted region, we are told by Chief Justice MARSHALL, in a memorable judgment, (the *Antelope*, 10 Wheaton R., 66,) still asserts a right, discarded by Christendom, to enslave captives taken in war; and this African barbarism is the beginning of American Slavery; and the Supreme Court of Georgia—a Slave State—has not shrunk from this conclusion. "Licensed to hold slave property," says the Court, "the Georgia planter held the slave as a chattel, either directly from the Slave-trader, or from those who held under him, and he from the slave-captor in Africa. The property in the slave in the planter became thus the property of the original captor." (Neal *vs.* Farmer, 9 Georgia Reports, page 555.) It is natural that a right thus derived in defiance of Christendom should be exercised without any mitigating influence from Christianity that the master's authority over the person of his slave, over his conjugal relations, over his parental relations, over the employment of his time, over all the acquisitions, should be recognized, while no generous presumption inclines to freedom, and the womb of the bond-woman can deliver only a slave. From its home in Africa, where it is sustained by immemorial usage, this barbarism, thus derived and thus developed, traversed the ocean to American soil. It entered on board that fatal slave ship, "built in the eclipse and rigged with curses dark," which in 1620 landed its cruel cargo at Jamestown in Virginia, and it has boldly taken its place in every succeeding slave ship from that early day till now—helping to pack the human freight, regardless of human agony; its countless victims plunged beneath the waves; and it has left the slave ship only to travel inseparable from the slave in its various doom, sanctioning by its barbarous code every outrage, whether of mayhem or robbery, of lash or lust, and fastening itself upon his offspring to the remotest generation. Thus are the barbarous prerogatives of barbarous African chiefs perpetuated in American slave masters, while the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. MASON,) perhaps unconscious of their origin—perhaps desirous to secure for them the appearance of a less barbarous pedigree—tricks them out with a phrase of the Roman law, discarded by the common law, *partus sequitur ventrem*, which simply renders into ancient Latin an existing rule of African barbarism, recognised as an existing rule of American Slavery. Such is the plain judicial origin of the American slave code, which is now vaunted as a badge of civilization. But all law, whatever may be its judicial origin, whether English or Mahomedan, Roman or African, may be traced to other and ampler influences in nature, sometimes of right and sometimes of wrong. Surely the law which blasted the Slave-trade as piracy, punishable with death, had a different inspiration from that other law, which secured immunity for the Slave-trade throughout an immense territory, and invested its supporters with political power. As there is a higher law above, so there is a lower law below, and each is felt in human affairs.

Thus far, we have seen Slavery only in its pretended law, and in the origin of that law. And here I might stop, without proceeding in this argument; for, on the letter of the law alone Slavery must be condemned. But the tree is known by its fruits, and these I now shall exhibit; and this brings me to the second stage of the argument.

2. In considering the practical results of Slavery, the materials are so obvious and diversified, that my chief care will be to abridge and reject; and here I shall put the Slave States and Free States face to face, showing at each point the blasting influence of Slavery.

The States where this barbarism now exists excel the free States in all natural advantages. Their territory is more extensive, stretching over 851,448 square miles, while the free States, including California, embraces only 612,597 square miles. Here is a difference of more than 238,000 square miles in favor of the Slave States, showing that freedom starts in this great controversy with a field more than a quarter less than that of Slavery. In happiness of climate, adapted to productions of special value; in exhaustless motive power distributed throughout its space; in natural highways, by more than fifty navigable rivers, never closed by the rigors of Winter, and in a stretch of coast along ocean and gulf, indented by hospitable harbors—the whole presenting incomparable advantages for that true civilization where agriculture, manufactures and commerce, both domestic and foreign, blend—in all these respects the slave States excel the free States, whose climate is often churlish, whose motive power is less various, whose navigable rivers are fewer and often sealed by ice, and whose coast, while less in extent and with fewer harbors, is often perilous from storm and cold. But Slavery plays the part of a harpy, and defiles the choicest banquet. See what it does with this territory, thus spacious and fair.

An important indication of prosperity is to be found in the growth of population. In this respect the two regions started equal. In 1790, at the first census under the Constitution, the population of the present Slave States was 1,968,372, of the present Free States 1,968,455, showing a difference of only 7,083 in favor of the Free States. This difference, at first merely nominal, has been constantly increasing since, showing itself more strongly in each decennial census, until, in 1850, the population of the Slave States, swollen by the annexation of three foreign territories—Louisiana, Florida and Texas—was only 9,612,769, while that of the Free States, without any such annexations, reached 13,434,922, showing a difference of 3,822,153 in favor of freedom. But this difference becomes still more remarkable, if we confine our inquiries to the white population, which, at this period, was only 6,184,477 in the Slave States, while it was 13,238,670 in the Free States, showing a difference of more than 7,054,193 in favor of freedom, and showing that the white population of the Free States had not only doubled, but commenced to triple that of the Slave States, although occupying a smaller territory. The comparative sparseness of the two populations furnishes another illustration. In the Slave States the average number of inhabitants to the square mile was 11.28, while in the Free States it was 21.93, or almost two to one in favor of freedom. These results are general; but if we take any particular Slave State and compare it with a Free State, we shall find the same constant evidence for freedom. Take Virginia, with a territory of 61,352 miles, and New-York, with a territory of 47,000, or over 14,000 square miles less than her sister State. New-York has one seaport, Virginia has several; New-York has one noble river, Virginia has several; New-York for four hundred miles runs along the frozen line of Canada; Virginia basks in a climate of constant felicity. But freedom is better than climate, rivers or seaport. In 1790 the population of Virginia was 748,308, and in 1850 it was 1,421,661. In 1790 the population of New-York was 340,120, and in 1850 it was 3,097,394; that of Virginia has not doubled in sixty years, while that of New-York had multiplied more than nine fold. A similar comparison may be made between Kentucky, with 37,680 square miles, admitted into the Union as long ago as 1790; and Ohio, with 39,964 square miles, admitted into the Union in 1802. In 1850 the Slave State had a population of only 982,405, while Ohio had a population of 1,980,329—showing a difference of nearly a million in favor of freedom.

As in population, so also in the value of property real and personal, do the Free States exceed the Slave States. According to the census of 1850, the value of property in the Free States was $4,107,102,198, while in the Slave States it was $2,036,090,737; or, if we deduct the asserted property in human flesh, only $1,655,945,137—showing an enormous difference of billions in favor of freedom. In the Free States the valuation per acre was $10 47; in the Slave States only $3 04. This disproportion was still greater in 1855, according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, when the valuation of the Free States was $5,770,194,686, or $14 72 per acre; and of the Slave States, $3,977,353,946; or, if we deduct the asserted property in human flesh, $2,505,184,346, or $4 59 per acre. Thus, in five years from 1850, the valuation of property in the Free States received an increase of more than the whole accumulated valuation of the Slave States at that time. Looking at details, we find the same disproportions. Arkansas and Michigan, equal in territory, were admitted into the Union in the same year; and yet, in 1855, the whole valuation of Arkansas, including the asserted property in human flesh, was only $64,240,726; while that of Michigan, without a single slave, was $116 593,580. The whole accumulated valuation of all the Slave States, deducting the asserted property in human flesh, in 1850, was only $1,655,945,137; but the valuation of New-York alone, in 1855, reached the nearly equal sum of $1,401,285,279. The valuation of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Texas, altogether, in 1850, deducting human flesh, was $573,332,860, or simply $1 81 per acre—being less than that of Massachusetts alone, which was $573,342,266, or $114 85 per acre.

The Slave States boast of agriculture; but here again, notwithstanding their superior natural advantages, they must yield to the Free States at every point, in the number of farms and plantations, in the number of acres of improved lands, in the cash value of farms, in the average value per acre, and in the value of farming implements and machinery. Here is a short table:

	Free States.	Slave States.
Number of farms	877,736	564 203
Acres of improved land	57,668,040	54,970,427
Cash value of farms	$2,143,344,437	1,117,649,649
Average value per acre	$19 83	6 18
Value of farm'g implem'ts	$85,736,658	65,345,625

Such is the mighty contrast. But it does not stop here. Careful tables place the agriculturel products of the Free States, for the year ending June, 1850, at $658,634,334, while those of the Slave States were $631,277,417; the product per acre in the Free States at $7 94, and the product per acre in the Slave States at $3 49; and the average product of each agriculturist in the Free States at $342, and in the Slave States at $171. Thus the Free States, with a smaller population engaged in agriculture than the Slave States, with smaller territory, show an annual sum total of agricultural products surpassing those of the Slave States by two hundred and twenty-seven millions of dollars, while twice as much is produced on an acre, and more than twice as much is produced by each agriculturist. The monopoly of cotton, rice and sugar cane, with a climate granting two, and sometimes three crops in a year, are thus impotent in the competition with Freedom.

In manufactures the failure of the Slave States is greater still. It appears at all points—in the capital employed, in the value of the raw material, in the annual wages, and in the annual product. A short table will show the contrast:

	Free States.	Slave States.
Capital	$430,240,051	$95,029,879
Value of raw material	465 844,092	86,190,639
Annual wages	195,976,453	33 257,360
Annual product	842.586,658	165,413,027

This might be illustrated by details with regard to different manufactures—whether of shoes, cotton, woolen, pig-iron, wrought iron and iron castings—all showing the contrast. It might also be illustrated by a comparison between different States—showing, for instance, that the manufactures of Massachusetts, during the last year, exceeded those of all the Slave States combined.

In commerce, the failure of the Slave States is on yet a larger scale. Under this head the census does not supply proper statistics, and we are left, therefore, to approximations from other quarters; but these are enough for our purpose. It appears that, of the products which enter into commerce, the Free States had an amount valued at $1,377,199,968; the Slave States an amount valued only at $410,754,992; that of the persons engaged in trade, the Free States had 136,856, and the Slave States 52,622; and that of the tonnage employed, the Free States had 2,790,195 tons, and the Slave States only 726,285. This was in 1850. But in 1855 the disproportion was still greater, the Free States having 5,252,615 tons, and the Slave States 855 517 tons, being a difference of five to one; and the tonnage of Massachusetts alone being 970,727 tons, an amount larger than that of all the Slave States. The tonnage built during this year by the Free States was 528,844 tons; by the Slave States, 52,959 tons. Maine alone built 215,

POISONING CASE AT WEYMOUTH.

The Further Testimony in the Case—The Revolting Mystery of the Strong-minded Phenomenon—Speeches by Mrs. Dall, Rev. Mr. May, the Celebrated Bruce Twinsand Wm. Lloyd Garrison—Description of the Audience and the Speakers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, Saturday, June 2, 1860.

[illegible] will be a medley, deriving data from [illegible] the scene of the Tirrell-Hersey tragedy, [illegible] Malodeon, where yesterday the strong-[illegible] women and long-haired men held a solemn [illegible] powwow.

[illegible] Weymouth is studded some dozen miles from this city, and thither, by rail and wagon, [illegible] and pigeon yesterday proceeded. The [illegible] hour, the road was rough, the cars [illegible] were hard, the fire was out, and [illegible] formed cheerless and cold. [illegible] reached Weymouth depot my [illegible] in fit state to and properly prepared for my [illegible] the examination of Geonen C. Hersey [illegible] charged with

POISONING HIS FEMALE FRIENDS.

[illegible] is not ill-looking. He is young, but old [illegible] letter. It seems that being apparently a young man of steady habits and good morals, added to a thorough religious training, he obtained [illegible] to the family of Mr. Tirrell, who is a very [illegible] gentleman, with several children and [illegible] property. With the two young ladies of the family he became exceedingly intimate. Rides, [illegible] evenings, singing schools and pic-nics, were enjoyed by them together, and all went pleasantly so far as the eye of man could notice. After some time he became engaged to one of the daughters—Miss [illegible]—and the engagement continued up to her death, which occurred very suddenly some time ago. He then devoted himself to Miss Frances; with her he went to church, to ride, to walk, and to various places of entertainment; he occupied a room in her father's house, and in every way made himself at home. This went on for a long time, all parties [illegible] apparently contented and happy. One night the inmates of the house were alarmed by Hersey, who called out that something was the matter with Frances. Her mother, on going to the room, found her in a fit, foaming at the mouth. After [illegible] in this state a few hours, she died. Up to this time no suspicion of any kind had entered the minds of any as to the naturalness of the deaths. At the suggestion of the physician, a *post mortem* examination was had, which showed that Frances had taken large quantities of strychnine, and also that she was pregnant. Hersey acted so strangely during the examination that he was arrested, and his arrest has resulted in this examination. There is no doubt at all but that he seduced the girl, and finding he had gotten into trouble, endeavored by murder to avoid exposure. The Justice has remanded him to prison to wait the action of the civil authorities. The body of

THE OTHER SISTER WAS EXHUMED,

and she, too, had died of poison. As yet the Jury have not given their verdict, though there is no doubt as to what it will be.

Great excitement naturally pervades the whole community, as the family was an eminently respectable one, and all the parties were well-known.

The way of the transgressor is hard, and every day's experience goes to prove it.

Returning from Weymouth, I found myself in time to hear a few of the speakers at

THE FREEMAIL MEETING,

and after brushing up a little, I went to the Melodeon to see and to hear.

As usual, I obtained a desirable seat on the platform, and having secured my hat and umbrella, I buttoned up my pantaloons pockets and scanned the assembly.

On the platform were about forty women. The majority of them had their hair parted on the left side, wore black silk dresses, held cotton umbrellas and a [illegible] bag, were mits, and chewed spruce gum. The only man on it were Rev. Mr. May; Rowan Hinton of Kansas, with his hair down to his middle and his nose in the air; and Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the designer of the united Bell & Everett Corps.

In the pit were all kinds and rich to behold. White and black; young and old; short-drawered woman with no skirts; green spectacled, flat-hatted, straw-shingled women with all-colored hair; long, thin, spare-toned, miserable-looking thirty-five-year-olders; and occasionally a beauty. The apologies for men, who followed the sister in, were numerous—poor, seedy-faced chaps; they will never know what it is to feel the responsibility of a family. Why shouldn't they be bright and pearl-looking? It looks to a man up a tree as though something was out of order in the system; but it's none of my business,—so I'll to my work.

When I entered,

HUNTER DALL WAS SPEAKING.

This sister is a leader in the strong-minded Israel, and, in many respects, may be considered a fair representative of the tribe, so I will describe her. Mrs. Caroline A. Dall (Dall himself was not there) is a short woman, say four feet six in height. Her head sits on a long neck, and is very peculiar in its shape. Her nose is long and pointed, indicating penetration, and her mouth is enormously large, indicating her power of speaking for a long time without [illegible] herself. She is very thin, wears eye-glasses, (gold,) dresses in gingham shorts, has a lace thing on her head, has very tight sleeves, like Bologna sausages, to her dress, and incloses her wrists in pretty point lace cuffs. Her finger nails are very long, and she has a singular habit of rubbing them against each other, producing sounds such as a small boy would make with George Cummy's castenets, and which make a nervous man like myself squirm at each rub.

She is a steamboat and a half. Her speech was very long, and consequently rambling. She had some capital ideas as to the fitness of women for the performance of certain kinds of labor, such as type-setting, telegraphic manipulation, painting, watch-making, house service, and nursing. She thought that the change was not a beneficial one which had taken place in the minds of the ladies, concerning house service and the dignity thereof. For her part, she thought there was no place so deserving of an American woman's notice as her kitchen. Our mothers and grand-mothers placed no bar between the parlor and the kitchen, but there was free intercourse between them; and no woman was fit to be called a lady who did not thoroughly understand the duties of her servants. Long applause greeted these sentiments. Let us hope they will be acted on.

A speech was then made by

REV. SAMUEL J. MAY,

which was principally a relation of what "I saw in Europe," where it seems that women are much better off than here. He told of the female prison at Rome, managed entirely by nuns, where kindly discipline, backed by solitary confinement, is showing what women can do. He paid a glowing tribute to Miss Dix, which was received with hearty applause, and then gave way to

ROWAN J. HINTON, OF KANSAS,

who, in a very doleful strain, told about the women of his Territory. He pledged his word that women should vote and do everything else that man can do in his country, before those privileges should be given them by any other State. He also appealed for pecuniary aid, that his Kansas sisters might have this, that and the other; but beyond applause no notice was taken of his request. The audience grew weary; a black woman appeared upon the stage, and in the frantic applause which greeted her Hinton noticed a gentle hint for him to say good-bye, which he immediately did, and his farewell bow seemed to please the audience more than anything he had said.

The colored woman who was spoken of above is a noted individual, she having escaped from bondage herself, and returning *eight times* into the "dark and bloody ground," has brought off *fifty* of her kindred and friends. Her real name is not known, but she is called

MOSES TUBMAN.

Moses is black as the ace of spades,
Her hair rejoices in wavy braids,
She wears on her back a gingham dress,
And round her neck two wai e handkerchiefs,
A hard hair-peg, on the top of her head,
A high fore-head curls is lovingly wed,
Right by the turn of her nose and the cock of her eye,
To all the world shows, that dat nigga's sly.

Moses, or Harry, as she pre'ers being called, made a speech, or rather she talked for about half an hour, during which time she related her experience in the South, her running away, her various slave stealing expeditions, and her great love for John Brown, Rev. Mr. May, and her self-sacrifice. She is too smart, knows too much, is being flattered too constantly, and will run against trouble, some time, in the shape of a mortifying rebuff, which she won't understand, and from which her friends will be unable to extricate her.

When she had said all she could say, and had repeated it in varied language half a dozen times, she yielded the floor to

WM. L. GARRISON,

who was received with loud applause. The first sentence was received with applause, which applause was drowned in hisses. "I have this cursed Union," said he, and such a storm of mingled applause and demonstrations of disgust I never saw in all my life. At all events it was so strong that Mr. Garrison qualified his sentence by a long and labored argument, showing that this Union allowed such a person as this glorious wench to be sold into and held in bondage, and so on *ad libitum*. His speech was bitter all the way through, but seemed in the main to suit his hearers, particularly the female portion. At a late hour in the afternoon he closed, and I hastened to the Bell and Everett meeting, hoping to get as strong a dose on the old togy side as I had at the abolitionized meeting, that the one might offset the other.

HOWARD.

Charles Beard, a bogus operator in grain, was lately arrested in Albany. One of his victims was a miller in Aberdeen, Wayne County, to whom he sold [illegible] bushels of wheat at $1 21. He stated that it was in Toledo, O., and contracted for its delivery in [illegible] weeks, but it did not make its appearance. Par-[illegible] Mohawk and Roms suffered to a [illegible] extent.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Meeting to Ratify the Nomination of Messrs. Bell and Everett—Faneuil Hall in a Tumult—Speeches of Messrs. Elliott, Stevenson, Hilliard and Henry.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Boston, Friday, June 1, 1860.

Faneuil Hall is again politically alive. The papers of the day announced that on this evening the grand Ratification meeting of the Conservative Union Party would be held in this old Cradle of Liberty. A huge bell had been standing in State-street all day long, and occasionally would send forth a dismal note, advising one and all that we ought to be on hand at the great meeting. So here we are, compelled to make a readable report while speaking is going on, while music, cheering, shouting and confusion are the order of the day.

Dr. Warden, of Boston, called the meeting to order, and in a brief speech announced the object to be, to ratify the nominations made at the Baltimore Convention. He read the list of officers, which comprised a vast array of respectability and of venerable patriotism. The President was Samuel A. Elliott, the only member of Congress in the Massachusetts delegation who voted for the Fugitive Slave law. Since then, till now, his diminished head has not politically been seen. The gentleman, having been introduced, proceeded in a very nervous manner to read his written speech. He congratulated the audience that we were now about to emerge from the darkness which has, for the past four years, so troubled us; that the light was about to appear; that both parties were halting, and were not certain as to their course. We are satisfied with the principles of our fathers. This is our platform, and anything more would be superfinous; and as for the men, whom can we find more fit to lead us than Bell and Everett? Who would dare accuse either of these men with selfishness? Who can help feeling confidence in them? I know Bell to be a high-minded gentleman. We all know these men to be eminent statesmen; what can we more? Our candidate for Vice-President I think you all know. He was my tutor in college when I was a freshman. He has become our spokesman lately, holding up to the admiration of the world the Father of our country. What can be desired of any statesman that he cannot furnish. I would not be surprised if the angry minorities of the other two parties should unite on our candidates, and if so, the good common sense of the country would then put our candidates in the position they so well deserve.

Faint applause was interspersed at intervals, but if a bucket of ice-water had been thrown on every man, the audience could not have been cooler.

The Chairman then introduced Mr. Stevenson, of Boston. He commenced by deprecating all addresses to the people of Boston or of Massachusetts, preferring to speak to the citizens of the United States. Detailing for awhile, the low state of political morals, he asked who can drew us from this foul quagmire so certainly and so speedily as John Bell and Edward Everett? He promised his eager listeners that a path *should* certainly be cut out, in which these worthy men should march triumphantly to the White House at Washington. There is, said he, no Territory in the United States in which there is any probability of the establishment of human Slavery. Climate and soil, God's great agents, prohibit it. How wicked, and worse than wicked, it is then for us to quarrel over an abstraction. He then pitched into the Republican Party, which was continually interfering with a social evil which troubled it not, and for which it proposed no remedy—and into the Democratic Party, who foolishly laid its head into the lap of its Pro-Slavery mistress, and gave all its mighty power to aid her in her despotism. He thought that very few people thoroughly understood the principles of the Union as of old, and suggested that they attempt no longer to tinker with the Constitution of the United States, (which, being enshrined in our hearts, ought to be lying next the Family Bible on every altar,) but to hear such men as Bell and Everett to carry the bark, now so tossed, safely into the harbor of quiet and peace. He ridiculed the idea of secession. If South Carolina wants to secede, the only way in which it can be done is for her inhabitants to shovel every inch of her soil into the Gulf and then jump in after it. (Great applause.) Ah, my friends, do we not see in the glorious nominations which we to-night indorse, men who will represent the commerce, the agriculture and arts in which white men are interested in the government of the country. Ah! my friends, these men have a clean balance sheet; they owe no debt to be paid in spoils; they would govern honestly, soberly, quietly, and in a dignified and patriotic manner. The shafts of slander fall harmless at their feet, and their points will not penetrate their bones: hearts. We have no platform, say our enemies. Sir, we stand on the Constitution; there we can all meet; there we can shake hands with all lovers of the Union, and there we can pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honors to its support. He continued eulogizing George Washington, E. Everett, D. Webster, A. Hamilton and J. Bell. The mention of each name was received with tumultuous applause. Why can't we elect these men? [A Voice—"Because you can't get votes enough."] This seemed to be a mockdologer, and, after a few moments' speaking, describing Bell as he will appear on the 4th of March next, taking the oath of office, &c., and picturing Everett, as with modest blush he takes his seat in the Senate, he retired from the stand in a state of great nervous excitability, and the band tooted horribly. Two delegations came in, each man wet through by the pouring rain, and the Chairman introduced

Hon. Geo. S. Hilliard, who said:

Mr. President and Friends: I was one of the delegates at your Convention in Baltimore, and take great pleasure in accounting to you for the part of the work which I did. As we went there to do the work of sensible men, and not of wild Indians, we went to a decent city, not to a wigwam, a fit emblem of evanescent patriotism, but we met in a holy place, in a church dedicated to the service of the living God. We prayed to the Lord for wisdom, and He heard and answered our prayers. Conventions generally make platforms, and then put candidates on them. We adopted the Constitution, the Union and laws, believing that platforms deceive and mislead the people.

He then described the way in which platforms are constructed, showing how little and how much they may be made to mean. After this, he related the manner in which the nominations were made, showing that much feeling was still rankling in his breast that Everett did not get the first position on the ticket. His description of Everett's unanimous nomination for the Vice-Presidency was peculiarly interesting and very Bostonish. But his description of Everett's disinclination to leave private life was the height of namby-pambyism. He closed with a fervent appeal to the people that they should ratify indeed the nominations by that vote which it was in their power to cast.

Mr. Hilliard is evidently not a favorite in Boston.

After he sat down certain resolutions, affirming the doctrines of the party were read. While this was going on, a half-drunken chap said that he had understood that this party was not in favor of resolutions, and indicated his determination to retire in disgust.

Hon. Washington Hunt's letter to Everett was then read, after which followed Everett's acceptance.

It was received favorably, though its length made it tedious.

THE SPEECH OF MR. HENRY OF TENNESSEE,

was the speech of the evening.

He reviewed the two past Administrations, comparing them with that of Fillmore. He ridiculed the idea of elevating a man to the Presidency because he split rails; saying he could find a hundred men who have split ten thousand to his one. He assured the audience that the dissolution of the Union was inevitable in case a Republican was elected. In this style he went on for an hour and a half, telling agreeable anecdotes, and making a good impression generally. It is so late that I am compelled to close, and cut Mr. Henry short.

The foregoing is, however, a correct synopsis of his line of remark. He was greeted with blue rousing cheers, and when he closed, for five minutes no one could speak for the confusion and disorder.

Thus ended the great meeting, this first gun from the East fired in honor of Bell and Everett, the eminently respectable and particularly safe nominees of the Conservative Union Party.

HOWARD.

Later from Tampico.

THE BATTLE NEAR THE SAN LUIS—NAMES OF THE PERSONS CAPTURED.

The schooner *Suffolk*, which arrived at New-Orleans on the 28th, from Tampico on the 22d, brought more definite intelligence regarding the late action at San Luis Potosi.

The following are the names of the officers captured by Gen. Urrea. They were sent on to Zacatecas: Gen. D. Romulo Diaz de la Vega, wounded slightly; Gen. D. Manuel Maria Calvo, wounded and left behind at Pinos; Col. Antonio Andrade, Lieut.-Cols. Ignacio Lomas, Domingo Vitao, Luis Pastor; Majors Eligio Perez, Augustin Vazques, Miguel Correra; Captains Jen Noriega, Jose Rios, Augustine Lopez, Laureano Real, Francisco Flores, Pedro Llanas; Lieuts. Juan Rivera, Nepomuceno Sanchez, Poncinano. Manuel Lopez; Ensigns Jean Rosalio, Pedro Rodrigaez, Teodora Clemenli, Agepito Hiteiso; Sub-Lieuts. Juan Rodriguez, Serapio Garcia, Luis Bilchis, Felix Medina, Marcos Errazu.

The prisoners, in all, numbered upwards of 1,000, and were sent on to Zacatecas under the escort of Major Sanchez Roman. They were to be set at liberty as soon as permission was obtained from Vera Crez and the usual forms could be gone through with.

From Zacatecas, Gen. Urrea moved on towards the capital, but nothing further had been heard from him.

When the *Suffolk* sailed the schooner *Red Fox*, Capt. Oliphant, was waiting for a *conducta* which was expected in at Tampico. And still another was expected to follow the first in eight days. It was reported that the *Red Fox* would probably wait for this also.

The sale of the Thorndike Library has been commenced in Boston. Audubon's Birds, 4 vols. folio, brought $600. Hon. Samuel Hooper was the purchaser. The following are the prices at which some of the principal works sold: Baloix' Anecdotes, 6 vols., $9 75; Antiquarian Itinerary, 7 vols., $10 50; Chalmers' British Poets, 21 vols., $36 75; Costumes of China, $9; Costumes of Russia, $9; Costumes of Turkey, $8; Costumes of Hindostan, $11; Culloden Papers, $5 12. The sale stopped at lot 147, and will be resumed to-morrow.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

The Postmaster-General's Reply to Mr. W. C. Barney's Testimony before the Covode Committee.

Post-Office Department,
Washington, May 28, 1860.

Sir: I transmit herewith, agreeably to the request made in your letter of the 23d inst., copies of the correspondence with William C. Barney, referred to in his testimony before your Committee, a copy of which you have forwarded to the Department.

With respect to the temporary mail service engaged by this Department between the Atlantic and Pacific States, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, which is the subject of Mr. Barney's testimony before your Committee, it is proper, perhaps, that I should submit for your information some observations by way of explanation of the action taken by the Department in the premises.

It is important to observe that this service was not let under a regular advertisement, as in the case of ordinary mail contracts, but under the authority conferred by the proviso in the twenty-third section of the act of July 2, 1836, which authorizes the making of *temporary* contracts by the Postmaster-General, without advertisement.

The previous contracts for the Atlantic and Pacific Mail service, both "*viâ* Panama" and "*viâ* Tehuantepec," were to expire, by express limitation, on the 30th of September, 1859. Congress had failed to legislate for the continuance of the service, on either route, beyond that date, and in view of the vast and important interests involved, both commercial and social, it devolved on this Department, as a matter of absolute necessity, to make temporary arrangements to continue the semi-monthly mail service between New-York and San Francisco, and New-Orleans and San Francisco, until legislative action could be had on the subject. Acting under this pressing necessity, I addressed a letter of inquiry to the old contractors, as well as to all other parties known to the Department at the time as applicants for mail contracts by either of the Isthmus routes, requesting propositions from each, "for transporting the mails of the United States between New York and San Francisco, and between New-Orleans and San Francisco, for a period of nine months from the 1st of October, 1859, to the 30th of June, 1860, inclusive." To secure the fullest competition, no particular route or routes of transmission were designated, but each of the parties proposing was directed to "state the number of trips per month, the time to be occupied each way, the intermediate points embraced in the route or routes, the amount of compensation," &c.; and they were also notified that their proposals "must be accompanied *with a full and satisfactory guarantee* that the party or parties proposing are prepared to perform the designated service, and will, if their proposal is accepted by the Postmaster-General, enter into contract with the Department, with good and sufficient sureties, for the faithful performance of the same, during the period named."

It was not obligatory on the Postmaster-General to accept the *lowest* proposition, without reference to other considerations, as in the case of ordinary mail proposals, duly guaranteed, at the regular listings; but propositions were invited for the purpose of obtaining full information as to what arrangements could be made for the temporary service designated, it being discretionary with the Postmaster General to make the best arrangements that he could, not only with regard to cost, but also with reference to the character of the service proposed and the ability of the parties proposing to perform it.

Propositions were received from the following parties, viz:

The Panama Railroad and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The Louisiana Tehuantepec Company.

Daniel H. Johnson and William C. Barney.

The proposal of Daniel H. Johnson, of New-York, for semi-monthly service, "*via* Nicaragua," at the sum of $162,000, was the lowest received, and being guaranteed in due form, it was accepted, after inquiry into the responsibility of the guarantors, on the 9th of May, 1859. A contract in accordance therewith, containing all the usual stipulations for the faithful performance of the service, was signed on the 31st of May, by Mr. Johnson, with sureties approved by the Postmaster of New-York, who had been especially instructed "to see that the sureties offered by Mr. Johnson are persons of undoubted means and responsibility, that the Department and the public may have an ample guaranty that the mails will be faithfully carried according to contract."

Notwithstanding the representations made to the Department, by respectable and responsible parties in New-York, at the time the contract was made, of the ability of Johnson to perform the service, the Department was wholly unable to obtain, after its execution, any reliable information from him in regard to his arrangements for transporting the mails, and it became very doubtful, in fact, almost certain, before the period for commencing the service arrived, that no arrangements whatever had been completed by him for that purpose, either by providing the necessary steamships for the ocean service, or steamboats and land carriages for the service across the Isthmus of Nicaragua. It was apparent, therefore, that unless a conditional arrangement, contingent upon his failure to carry out his contract, was made with some other party, known to the Department to have at disposal the means for transporting the mails, the first of October would find the Government without a carrier upon this, the most important of all domestic routes, and unable to obtain a contractor for the service, except upon such exorbitant terms as the respective steamship lines between New-York and San Francisco, and the Panama Railroad Company, might choose to demand.

To guard against any such a contingency, it was considered necessary to conclude, in advance if possible, a provisional arrangement with one of the two parties, known at the time to have at command the means of transporting the mails. Those parties were, Cornelius Vanderbilt and the Panama Railroad and Steamship Companies, both of whom had proposed for service by the Panama route, and were then running rival lines, *viâ* Panama.

The proposition originally submitted by Mr. Vanderbilt being at a lower sum than that of the Panama Railroad and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies, and for service either *viâ* Panama or *viâ* Nicaragua, an offer was made to contract conditionally with him on the terms of his proposition, contingent on the failure of Johnson to carry out his contract, which offer was accepted by Mr. Vanderbilt, and a provisional contract drawn up by him on the 30th of August, 1859. This Department, however, studiously avoided giving any information respecting this contract until a telegraphic dispatch, under date of 7th September, appeared in one of the New-York papers, announcing the fact; and this was some three weeks after Mr. Johnson, as stated to me in his letter of 20th August, had completed all his arrangements for the performance of the service.

The several propositions made by William C. Barney, were for service by way of the Isthmus of Nicaragua. They were not considered at the time the provisional arrangement was made with Mr. Vanderbilt, for the following obvious reasons:

First—The opening of a new route for the mails, across the Isthmus of Nicaragua, necessarily involved a very large expenditure of money, and could not be effected, even if practicable, a considerable period of time being necessary to complete arrangements to that end.

Second—The Department had no satisfactory information as to the means or ability of Mr. Barney or his associates to convey the mails in question *by any route*, and particularly *viâ* Nicaragua, a route generally considered impracticable for mail purposes.

Third—The object of the conditional arrangement referred to was to provide *immediate* means for the transportation of the mails from New-York, New Orleans and San Francisco, respectively, on the 5th of October, 1859, in the event of Johnson's failure. Mr. Barney, so far as the Department was informed, had no steamships or other necessary means of transportation at command; and it is manifest that no person or Company would or could enter into such a provisional contract, unless he or they had steamships *at command, and in actual service at the time*, upon the route in question.

The copies of Mr. Barney's testimony, submitted by you, are herewith returned.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT.

Hon. John Covode, Chairman Special Committee, &c., House of Representatives.

The Germans in Philadelphia were not allowed to celebrate Whitsuntide in peace. As they were returning from Peter's Farms, rowdies chased them over Columbia Bridge, but they obtained reinforcements and administered severe punishment to their assailants. Rifles were discharged by the Turners, but they allege that they only contained blank cartridges. The presence of the police alone prevented a serious disturbance when the Germans returned to Philadelphia.

The late Clarke Gayton Pickman, Esq., of Boston, bequeathed his large and valuable library to Harvard College. He was graduated at Harvard College in the distinguished class of 1811.

LAW REPORTS.

Fifth-avenue versus Livery Stables—What is a "House."

William J. Schenck vs. *Robert Campbell.*—The plaintiff is the owner of a valuable house and lot fronting on the easterly side of Fifth-avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, in this City. The lot was, in 1835, purchased of the defendant, who then owned half the front between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, and extending 150 feet in depth. In the negotiation for the purchase it was agreed that the whole front should be so divided as to be occupied by only three first-class dwelling-houses of equal width. The deed from defendant to the plaintiff contained a covenant that the plaintiff should not erect on the premises "any *livery, stage, or omnibus stable*, slaughter-house, &c.," or any structure "in which any kind of business *noxious or disagreeable to the neighboring inhabitants should be carried on*," and also a warrant by the defendant that "*no more than two houses*" should be erected on the residue of the front between the plaintiff's purchase and Thirty-second street. The plaintiff thereupon erected his house at an expense of over $50,000. Shortly after, the defendant sold a part of the remaining land to Mrs. Cadwallader, who erected thereon a very expensive dwelling-house, leaving the corner lot, about 25 feet in width, unoccupied. In March last the defendant applied to the plaintiff to waive the restriction against erecting more than one house on the corner lot, who manifested a willingness to permit him to erect two houses to correspond in character with the architecture of the neighboring buildings, if he would submit to him his architect's plans. The defendant declined to be controlled in this way, and at once commenced the erection of a livery-stable on the corner, informing plaintiff that if the neighborhood did not want a livery-stable there, they would negotiate with him for the property. This action was thereupon brought, and an injunction allowed, restraining the erection of the livery-stable.

The defendant thereupon moved for a dissolution of the injunction, and the motion was now argued before Justice Robertson, at Special Term, in the Superior Court.

Robertson, J.—After holding first that a livery stable, even in a city, is not *per se* a nuisance, although it may be so used as to become one, the Court sustained the injunction on the single ground that the covenant "that no more than *two houses*" should be erected on the remaining lands was to be interpreted as forbidding the erection of any thing but dwelling houses. Upon that branch of the case his opinion is as follows:

The erection of a livery stable is a violation of the grant or covenant that no more than two houses shall be erected on the residue of the lot remaining after the conveyance to the plaintiff. "House," in both its ordinary and legal meaning, implies a dwelling. Its equivalent in every European language expresses more the purpose of the structure than its materials or form, except so far as they contribute to such purpose; for to the Nomad even a tent is a house. Its root in language is said to be a word indicating shelter and protection. In Latin the same word expresses a house.

The first definition given of it by Dr. Johnson is "a place where a man lives, a place of human abode." citing Bacon and Shakespeare as authorities; in this he is followed by the most recent work of Worcester. It is used throughout that "great well of English undefiled," the Bible, to express the same idea. This secondary meanings attributed to it, such as by, race, mode of living, bodies of persons habitually meeting together, commercial firms and the like, abandon all idea of the edifice, and retain that of those for whose shelter it is intended. The same result is produced in other languages. *Dwelling* is never added to it except to distinguish it from outhouses, warehouses and the like. Legal authority also sanctions this use. *Aldred's case* (9 Rep. 59 a.) Crabbe on Real Property; 2 Russell on Crimes, 352 3d ed.; 4 Rawle R. 399, 4 Penn. State R. 93; Surman *vs* Derley; 14 Mees & W. R. 181.

As, therefore, the defendant have no right to erect a building except for the habitation of men, the motion to dissolve must be denied with $7 costs.

J. T. Williams for motion to dissolve: B. D. Silliman and Wm. Curtis Noyes opposed.

General Sessions.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE JUNE TERM—PLEAS OF GUILTY.

The June Term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday, before Recorder Barnard. A Grand Jury will be impannsled to-day.

Thomas Newell, indicted for forgery in the second degree, having been detected in passing counterfait $3 bills on the Exchange Bank, pleaded guilty, and was remanded till Friday for sentence.

Thomas Bridget, charged with an assault and battery on Evan Nightingale on April 13, pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

John Hurd, Jr., charged with arson in the second degree, in setting fire, as was alleged, to the dwelling-house of John Riley, No. 12 Sullivan-street, was placed on trial. The principal witness against him was his own son. He was acquitted, the evidence being very slight.

John Cronin, charged with burglary in the second degree, pleaded guilty and was sent for two years to the State Prison. On April 29 he broke into the store of Robert Connolly, No. 134 White-street, and stole clothing worth $24.

Henry Regan, charged with burglary in the first degree, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree. On May 9 he broke into the store of Tragoth Dietrich, and stole four bales of tobacco, worth $160. Remanded for sentence till Friday. The Court adjourned.

Action against a Railroad—A Swearing Witness.

Stephen Meyer by Sigmond Lang, guardian, &c., vs. The Second avenue Railroad Company.—This was an action against the Second-avenue Railroad Company to recover damages for alleged injuries to Stephen Meyer, a lad of 9 years.

The plaintiff claimed that on the 22d of May, 1858, he was on board the cars of defendants coming down town, and that at the point of junction of Twenty-first-street and the avenue, the driver of the car pushed him off, and in falling from the cars his foot was caught on the rail and cut off. In consequence of which it is alleged his leg had to be amputated, and he remains to life a cripple.

The defendants deny everything alleged, and aver that the plaintiff was injured by his own negligence and carelessness.

The case was now brought on for trial, before Justice Bosworth, in the Superior Court, and is still on.

One Kloger was re-called for plaintiff, and, upon being examined by defendant's counsel, was asked if he had not told some one that, if he would testify on the trial as he (witness) did, it would be worth $200 to him, (the third party.) Kloger "boiled over," responding that it was a——d lie.

Justice Bosworth spoke of committing the witness, who then said he was never before in Court, and had been insulted.

The physician to the boy testified that the injuries were as set forth in the complaint.

Wm. H. Brown for plaintiff; John Slosson for Company.

Action Against the City.

Robert Owens vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—The plaintiff alleges that on the 14th of July, 1858, about 9 o'clock in the evening, he was riding on the cart of one Rainey, and that as they were passing the corner of Twenty-first-street and Second-avenue, one wheel of the cart fell into a "Corporation hole," throwing him from the cart upon his head and shoulders, greatly and permanently injuring him.

He now sues to recover damages for the negligence of the City, by which he claims to have been injured. The defence denies all allegations of the complaint. The cause is still on before Judge Beady in the Common Pleas.

N. Millard for plaintiff. John Graham opposed.

The Forrest Divorce Case Forever.

Catharine N. Forrest vs. *Edwin Forrest.*—This case was again before Justice Moncrief in the Superior Court at Special Term, upon a second attempt to agree upon a final order. There were certain objectionable words that counsel wished should be expunged, and others equally desirable they wished interpolated.

After considerable discussion, however, counsel agreed upon terms satisfactory to both parties without the interposition of the Court.

Mr. Chase and Charles O'Conor for plaintiff; Jas. T. Brady and John Van Buren for defendant.

Will of Mrs. Whitney.

The will of Mrs. Harriet Whitney, widow of the late Stephen Whitney, has been admitted to probate by the Surrogate, Hon. Edward C. Ward.

The testatrix leaves to her niece, Jane M. Hyer, $1,000; to another niece, Harriet Rowland, $2,000, and to a third niece, Mary Wood, $2,000. All the residue of her property she gives to Emeline Dore, wife of John Dore. Mrs. Dore, it will be remembered, is a daughter to whom Mr. Stephen Whitney bequeathed the use only of $125,000.

The Record Commission Case.

McSpedon & Baker vs. *The Board of Supervisors.*—This case was to have been taken up by Justice Sutherland, of Special Term, but as J. W. Edmonds, plaintiffs' counsel, was absent, it was postponed until Wednesday.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Pierrepont J.—*Morton* vs. *Pinckney.*—Case settled.

Court Calendar.....Tuesday.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 106, 9, 989, 565, 591, 719, 1061, 101, 1103, 711, 1111, 1137, 1119, 1137½, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1181, 15, 1183, 1185. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Wednesday.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 20, 21, 25, 26, 15, 29 to 43, inclusive.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Thursday. *Part II.*—Same as Monday.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 134, 1873, 2381, 1650, 2135, 1612, 2041, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2059, 2060, 2062, 2066, 1826, 363. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Wednesday.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jons 4.

$24,000 Penn. 6s '90	92	200	Reading R	bnwk	41⅞
2,000 Va. State 6s	93½	100	do		41⅝
2,000 Mo State 6s	84½	100	do	s60	41⅝
13 000 do	84¾	100	do		41⅝
10,000 do	b30 84½	50	Mich. Cen. R		53
5,000 do	bt0 84½	200	do	s60	53
5,000 do	s60 84½	50	do	b7	53¼
2 000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	93¼	400	do	b30	53¼
1 000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	104½	200	do		53¼
2,000 Erie R 8th M. Bs	59¾	150	Mich. So. & N. I. R.		12
5,000 Erie R. 3d M. Bs	1683 s60	89	50	do	s30	12
4 000 do	59½	50	Mil. & Miss. R.		7
3,000 Mich So. 2d M. Bs	47	100	Le C. & Mil R.		½
1 000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	91	25	Little Miami R.		86
4.000 L. C. & M. L. G. Bs	20	50	Mich. So. & N. Ind.		
2,000 Clev & T. S. F. Bs	73¼		Guar'd St'k	s30	24½
40 National Bank	113	250	oo	s30	24½
10 Eagle Bank	94	100	do		24½
15 Market Bank	102½	100	do	b30	24½
10 Ocean Bank	98	167	Panama Railroad		134
15 Artisans' Bank	86	50	do	b30	134
850 New-York Cen. R.	82½	100	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip.		63¾
25 Oe	82⅝	350	do		63⅝
200 do	s60 82⅝	100	do	b60	63⅝
100 do	b3 82⅝	100	do	b60	63⅝
100 do	b60 82⅝	100	do	s10	63⅝
50 do	b10 82⅝	20	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.		79¾
15 Pacific Mail S. Co.	91	450	Jal. & Chic. R.		64
50 do	s60 91	50	do	s10	64
100 do	91⅜	200	do	s30	64
50 do	91⅜	40	do		64½
150 do	b30 91⅝	100	do	b60	64¾
50 do	b30 9.⅜	100	do		64¾
50 do	s60 91⅝	100	Clev. & Toledo R.		79¾
100 do	91⅜	300	do	b60	30
50 do	b30 92	100	do		29⅞
23 Erie Railroad	20⅜	200	do	b10	30
100 do	20⅜	950	do		30
50 do	b30 20⅜	10	Chic. & R. Island R		70¾
100 do	21	600	do		70⅞
100 do	s60 21	100	do	b30	70⅞
50 do	21¼	250	do	b10	71⅛
10 do	21⅜	50	do		71⅛
20 Erie R. 2d. Stock	20⅜	10	do		71¼
100 Hudson R. R	49	100	do	s60	71
100 do	b60 49	50	do		71
50 Clev. & Pitts. R	10	50	do	s30	77

$10 000 Tenn. 6s '90	92	150	Mich. Central R	b30	85¾
2,000 Missouri 6s	84¾	100	do		85
5,000 M. S. & N. R. Bs	71¾	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	b30	13¾
1,000 R. & St. J. R. Bs	72	200	do		13¾
2 000 L. C. & M. L. G. B	19¾	100	Del. L. & W. R.		91
100 Pac. M. S. Co.	b60 92¾	100	M. So. & N. Ia. R.	s3	24¾
200 do	92	200	do	s30	24¾
50 do	91¾	100	Panama R.	b60	134½
50 do	s30 91¾	50	do		134½
50 Erie Railroad	21¾	200	Ill. C. Scrip	b60	63¾
50 do	21½	100	do	b60	63¾
483 N. Y. Cen. R.	93¾	200	do		63¾
300 do	b60 93¾	125	Clev. & Pitts. R.		9¾
100 do	b30 93¾	50

mouth of May Messrs. TALLMADGE & KNOWLTON notice thus: "We have to report a better demand for nearly all descriptions of wool during the month of May. Prices, however, have not improved; holders have become more disposed to meet the views of buyers. The week of Fleece Wool in this market is almost exhausted, but there is a fair supply in neighboring markets, and we may find more old Wool carried over into the new clip this year than for several years past. The stock of Pulled Wools is ample, and presents a good selection. The season for pulling being over now, we can expect to see a steady sale, and the stock quietly disappearing. The attention of both manufacturers and dealers at present is principally directed to the new clip, the prices of which are thought to rule from 5c. to 8c. at least below those of last year; and since the operations of the past year resulted a loss instead of a profit, buyers should be cautious, the more so when they consider the great increase of the importations of woolen goods, which have depressed our markets for woolen fabrics, and are still exercising this influence. In the foreign Wool, especially of Cape, there has been more doing at reduced prices, and fine Mestizo has also sold moderately at a similar reduction. Prices of both kinds are considered low at present. Medium and low clothing foreign Wools have met with a better demand, and the stock is decreasing. The heavy Spanish and Lisbon Wools, however, remain neglected, although the prices are materially reduced. Low foreign Wools have continued in good demand at firm prices, and good kinds for worsted have even advanced a little, and are scarce. From the European markets we learn that there is no more of the former sanguine feeling, as the late transactions in woolen fabrics with this country have not proved satisfactory, and the political affairs have not a favorable influence. The auction sales of about 60,000 bales in London are progressing much better than anticipated. The decline is only 1d @1½d. ₰ lb. in Australian and Cape. The competition of the French buyers has become much greater since France has reduced the duty to a nominal one, and by means of this liberal measure the prices in that country have improved."

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 400 bbls. Flour, to fill up, on private terms; 13,000 bushels Corn, part at 7¾d.; 20 tons Oil, at 25s.; and 100 boxes Bacon at 22s. For Glasgow, 20 tons Oil, at 30s. For Hamburgh, 1,200 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 6d.; 100 bales Tobacco, on terms not ascertained; with some Heavy Goods, at 30s.

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AT A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF the House Staff of Bellevue Hospital, held June 4, 1860, to take into consideration the death of Dr. JOSEPH B. RICHARDS, Senior Assistant Physician to the 4th Medical Division, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the All-Wise to remove from our midst by death our beloved associate Dr. JOSEPH S. RICHARDS, we recognize in this the hand of an overruling Power, and bow in humble submission to His dispensation. Nevertheless we feel that in this we have lost one for whom our love was deep, and our respect unqualified; and it is at once gratifying to us, and due to his memory, that we express our appreciation of his worth and manly integrity, as manifested in the relations of a professional brother, associate and friend; be it therefore

Resolved, That we feel most deeply the void that has been created by his untimely removal from among us; the more especially from a full recognition of that combination of qualities which had so closely endeared him to us, and which predicted for him a successful professional career.

Resolved, That while we deeply sympathize with his bereaved family in the loss of one who at this period of his maturing manhood is thus cut off from a future full of promise and a life of well-directed usefulness, our feeling of regret is softened by the conviction that he has not been taken from us unprepared.

Resolved, That we, the House Staff, wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That we extend our thanks to the Attending Physicians for their timely counsels, and to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, and the Officers of the Hospital, for affording every assistance in their power which his critical condition demanded.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to his family; and be also published in the *New-York Times*, *Herald*, *Tribune*, and the Utica *Morning Herald*.

Signed, ALEXANDER HADDEN, M. D., Chairman. JOHN HOWE, Jr., M. D., Secretary.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The concluding examinations of the Free Night Classes will be held as follows, in the Lecture-room in the upper part of the building:

On TUESDAY, June 5, at 7½ P. M.—Examination of the Class in Chemistry, under Prof. DRAPER.]

On WEDNESDAY, at 7½ P. M.—Examination of the Class in Mechanical Philosophy, under Prof. RENSEN.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 7½ P. M.—Examination of the Class in Mathematics, under Prof. HENRICI.

On SATURDAY, at 7½ P. M.—Examination of the Class in Music, under Dr. GUILMETTE.

The friends of the Institution and those of free instruction for the working classes, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

The anniversary exercises at the close of the session will take place in the Great Hall, on the evenings of Wednesday, the 27th, and Thursday, the 28th of June.

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ALSO SPRING BEDS, PURE CURLED HAIR MATTRESSES, &c.

ENAMELED FURNITURE, HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 377 Canal-st., Four doors east of Broadway. WARREN WARD.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

DRY GOODS.

JUNE 1860.

NOTICE OF SALE AND REMOVAL.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS THIS MONTH

Nos. 80 and 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,

Being about to remove to their new and commodious warerooms, Nos. 76, 77, 79, 81, 83 and 85 DUANE-ST., near Broadway, and desirous of closing out their present extensive and varied stock of Dry Goods, and to effect this object they are offering

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

In addition to their AMOSKEAG and WAMSUTTA PRINTS, in new and beautiful styles, they have now for sale the entire balance of the popular low-priced YORK STATE,

ARKWRIGHT and KNICKERBOCKER PRINTS, by the piece or package, FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

R. H. MACY'S CLEARING SALE!!!!

MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF MANTILLAS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF LACE POINTS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF FLOUNCING LACES.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF REAL LACES.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF LACE COLLARS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF SHAWL LACES.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF THREAD VEILS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF PUSHER VEILS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF GRENADINE VEILS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF CRAPE GOODS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF SCOTCH COLLARS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF HEM-STITCH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF FRENCH EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF WHITE GOODS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF CURTAIN LACES.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF CURTAIN MUSLIN.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF LACE CURTAINS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF LINEN GOODS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF HOSIERY.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF GLOVES.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF MITTS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF LADIES' UNDERLINEN.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF GENTS' UNDERWEAR.

EVERY DAY THIS WEEK.
R. H. MACY, NOS. 204 AND 206 6TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.

BAREGE ROBES GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICE.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS HAVE MARKED DOWN THEIR SABEGE ROBES TO LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
BAREGE ROSES WITH FIVE FLOUNCES.
BAREGE ROBES WITH SEVEN FLOUNCES.
BAREGE ROBES WITH NINE FLOUNCES.
BABEGE ROBES DOUBLE SKIRT.

All the above in a great variety OF DESIGNS, PLAIN COLORS AND CHINTZ COLORS.

ALSO, BAREGES BY THE YARD AT JUST HALF THE USUAL PRICES.

No. 365 CANAL-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS

Have opened more of those extraordinary cheap LAWN ROBES AT $2, USUAL PRICE, $4.
Lawn Robes at $2 50, usual price, $5.
Lawn Robes at $3, usual price, $6.
Lawn Robes at $4, usual price, $7.
Organdis Robes at $2 50, $3 and $4.

ALSO, GREAT BARGAINS IN FRENCH LAWNS AND ORGANDIES, AT 1s. 6d. AND 2s. PER YARD.

NO. 305 CANAL-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

AN ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITION Of Rich and Stylish Mantillas, WILL BE MADE THIS WEEK BY W. D. ELLIOTT & CO., Nos. 294 and 296 CANAL-ST., BRANDRETH BUILDINGS, COMPRISING

BLACK TAFFETA SILK SHAWLETTES, at $12.
BLACK TAFFETA PLAITED BACK MANTILLAS, at $12

ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF RICHER GOODS, IN HEAVY BLACK SILK MANTILLAS AND SHAWLETTES, From $14 to $25 each.

And an immense assortment of LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS, From $3 to $30 each.

BEEKMAN & CO., NO. 473 BROADWAY, Will offer on MONDAY, June 4, 500 REAL POINT LACE COLLARS, at $3, worth $5. GREAT BARGAINS.

Also, REAL ENGLISH THREAD COLLARS, GUIPURE PATTERNS, at 3s, worth from 5s. to 7s. BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 BROADWAY.

STRIPE CLOTH CLOAKINGS. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, Have just received a fresh lot of STRIPE CLOTH CLOAKINGS—NEW STYLES, At very low prices.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! IN ALL THE MOST FASHIONABLE SHAPES AND DESIRABLE MATERIALS, CONSTANTLY ON HAND, At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

THE LARGEST AND MOST DESIRABLE stock in town of TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, some new materials in silver gray goods, very handsome and desirable for ladies not in mourning.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN AT JACKSON'S. 400 DOUBLE-TWISTED SEWING SILK SHAWLS, $3, worth $10.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

301 GREAT REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS. 301

SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., Will offer, on MONDAY, June 4, A full assortment of ELEGANT SILKS And other rich Dress Goods, At a great sacrifice On the original cost.

Seasonable Spring Silks, At 30, 40, 50 and 60 cents per yard.
Elegant Spring Silks, At 70, 80, 90, and 100 cents per yard, Being an actual reduction of 40 per cent. On the invoice cost.
Five Cases Superb Grenadines, For traveling dresses. At 2s. 6d. per yard, actual cost 40 cents per yard.
500 Rich Barege Robes, new styles, From late auction sales, AT AUCTION PRICES.
Also, a splendid assortment of Mantillas, Barèges and Chenilles, The proceeds of an auction sale OF A BANKRUPT STOCK, Entirely new and latest styles, At half the original cost.

Housekeepers and upholsterers Are offered splendid bargains in Rich Lace and Muslin Draperies, By the yard or in sets, From 1s. per yard to $3 50 per set. CHARLES HEARD & CO. No. 301 Grand-st.

AT A LARGE REDUCTION. FOR THIRTY DAYS.

RICH LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES Of every description. Black Lace Flouncings, Mantillas, Points, Shawls, and Veils.

N. B.—Some extraordinary inducements will be offered for this month by WILLIAMS & CO., Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

BY LAST STEAMER We have received a few new and elegant designs in BROCADE, SATIN and BROCATEL, Worthy the first examination of those about to purchase FURNITURE COVERINGS and CURTAINS. PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

NEW CHINTZES, SHADES, SHADE HOLLANDS, And FIXTURES. Shades put up by a practical upholsterer. PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

DRY GOODS STORE. For sale by the Assignee, the stock of goods, fixtures and lease of store, corner Bleecker and Christopher sts. A good stock and an excellent stand Apply on the premises.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S, CORSETS AND SKIRTS EXCLUSIVELY. Just received French, German and English Corsets, for Summer wear, from $1 to $5—elegant shapes. Mrs GAYNOR being her own manufacturer, makes Skirts a specialty. Skeletons, hair-cloth, brilliant and traveling Skirts on hand and made to order, including the much admired new shape La Gabrielle. N. B.—Skirts altered and made over. No. 843 Broadway, two doors from Union-square.

NOTICE.—AVIS.—NOTTICIA.—AVISO.—NOTIZ.—FOUNTAIN'S India store is the only place where India pineapple dresses, black and colored; wash silks, ⅝ wide; chairs, lutongs, satins, scrunchers, yellow sankins, novelties China, laqueed articles; all kinds of curious American Indian feather fans, bead bark-work, &c. can be procured, wholesale and retail, at No. 853 Broadway. French fans, latest styles. This day received 25 styles Chinese feather folding fans, elegant.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Will exhibit on Monday, June 4, A superb assortment of REAL LACES AND LACE GOODS, of all kinds, received per late steamers—viz: REAL POINT D'ALENCON, DE GAZE D'ANGLETERRE, VENISE, and D'APPLIQUE LACES, In Collars, Sleeves, Sets, Coiffures, Barbes, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

ALSO, REAL BLACK CHANTILLY AND BRUSSELS THREAD LACE SHAWLS, FLOUNCES, TRIMMING LACES, &c., &c.

ALSO, A large invoice of fine French Embroideries. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Are now offering at retail their entire stock of FANCY BAREGE SHAWLS, At half the cost of importation.

ALSO, REAL IND A CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, At Great Bargains. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BAREGE ROBES. 8,000 at $4. $8 and $6, worth $8, $10 and $12. These goods will be sold AT A GREAT SACRIFICE! For the purpose of clearing out our Spring Importations. Grenadine Robes Proportionally Low. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Are now offering their entire stock of FRENCH ORGANDIES AND JACONETS, at very reduced prices. ALSO, A large lot of Scotch Lawns, at 12½ cts.; worth 20 cts. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL BLACK POINT LACE SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS A splendid assortment, in new designs, received per *Arabia*, for sale at low prices. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner Mercer.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE TO BUYERS OF MANTILLAS. Ladies will bear in mind that the great wholesale stock of BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT, No. 361 Broadway, Will be on sale at Retail for the balance of this month only, and at prices never equaled, as the whole must be disposed of without any regard to cost Forty-five Carton's of additional LACE MANTILLAS will be opened for this week's sales.

—EMBRAOING— 325 Single-flounced Lace Mantillas, at $3. 1,680 Black Lace Points, from $5 to $10. Attention is also called to rich Black Silk Mantillas, at $10, $12 and $14. SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING EVER YET OFFERED AT THAT PRICE.

CLEARING-OUT SALE. We are now offering the balance of our SPRING IMPORTATIONS AT COST. Being the largest stock to be found in this market of LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS. NEW STYLES NOTTINGHAM AND LENO CURTAINS. LACE AND MUSLIN BY THE YARD. LACE AND MUSLIN FOR VESTIBULE DOORS. BROCATELLES, SATINS, TAPESTRIES. REPS, WORSTED DAMASKS CHINTZES. PIANO AND TABLE COVERS. GILT CORNICES, BANDS AND PINS. SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES AT COST. FINE GOLD LANDSCAPES and FLOWER SHADES, OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE. BEST SCOTCH HOLLAND SHADES, WHITE, BUFF, GREEN AND BLUE.

WE ARE CLOSING OUT, AT COST, THE BALANCE OF THIS SEASON'S STOCK, AND WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES FURNISHING TO THE GREAT ADVANTAGES WE NOW OFFER. SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

AT NOS. 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AVENUE. DRY GOODS AT LESS THAN THE COST OF PRODUCTION, From recent Auction Sales, in Dress Goods of the most desirable seasonable fabrics. Housekeeping Goods of all descriptions. Straw Bonnets of the new shapes. Canton Mattings of all Widths. The above goods are as represented, and worthy the attention of purchasers. C. G. HOOK, 6th-av., between 8th and 9th s's.

LINEN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, Manufactured expressly for our RETAIL TRADE. Warranted superior to any in the market. PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

ONLY A FEW DAYS MORE—UNPARALLELED SACRIFICE OF RICH RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS AND LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.—M. B. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 359 Canal-st., corner of Wooster st., retiring from retail business about the end of this month, is compelled to sell his rich stock of Paris Ribbons, Silks, Crapes, and ladies' dress trimmings at a great loss from cost.

Also, just opened for $10 000—new goods from late auctions, which are offered the same way, at slaughtering prices, at No. 359 Canal-st., first floor up stairs.

DAMAGED GOODS—CONSISTING OF WET black and colored silks, de laines, calico, hosiery, shirtings, check muslin cloths, cassimeres, satinets, linen handkerchiefs, napkins, table-cloths, diapers, &c., &c., for sale cheap, for cash, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catherine-st.

INSTRUCTION.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHLAND Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL, NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT POUGHKEEPSIE, DUTCHESS CO.—The second term of Mrs. C. K. REMINGTON'S School will commence Wednesday, June 20. Pupils received at any time. Charge only made from time of entering. Terms, $50 per quarter, in advance, including board and tuition. By permission, reference is made to the following gentlemen:

Rev. S. I. PRIME, D. D., New-York.
Prof. HIRAM MATTISON, New-York.
Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D., Newburgh.
Rev. E. H. CANFIELD, D. D., Brooklyn.
Rev. MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER, St Louis, Mo.
Rev. J. L. CORDING, Milwaukee, Wis.

ELM-PARK FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Litchfield, Conn.—Rev. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal, assisted by J. A. Shaw, late of Harvard University, and Mr Lewis Munger, of the State Normal School. A Primary Department for small boys, under charge of Mrs. Richards. Telegraphic and railroad communication. Terms moderate and no extras. This is one of the healthiest and most delightful places in New England. For circulars, address Dr. R., or E. A. WATKINSON, law office, No. 20 Nassau-st.

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS FOR Practice and Instruction in Book keeping and Business Affairs, No. 596 Broadway, Irving Building. Circulars on application. MARSH'S complete and beautiful works on Book-keeping, new edition, printed in colors, for sale. Private lessons.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE SUMMER term commences May 1. Circulars, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained at E. Goodenough's book store, No. 122 Nassau-st., or by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—THOSE WISHing to join an evening class in the English branches, or Latin, Greek, French and music can have an opportunity by addressing Z. M. C., Station D, Bible House. Terms within the reach of all.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, males or females, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—VACANCIES for two young ladies, who will enjoy the highest social and academic advantages. Cards at No. 845 Broadway.

WHERE TO EDUCATE A SON OR DAUGHTER.—Send for new catalogue of Fort Edward Institute to JAMES E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y. $36 per term of 14 weeks. Fall term begins Aug. 23.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 460 Hudson st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail or otherwise.

INVENTORS' DEPOT AND SALESROOMS.—For the exhibition, sale and purchase on commission of valuable patented articles, for the sale of patent rights, and for all business relating to patents. Send for circulars. BUTLER, HOSFORD & CO., No. 30 Broadway. Proprietors of the Paragon Self-Generating Gas Burner

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an experienced girl in a private family as chamber maid; is a good seamstress and lady's maid; can do fine muslin in the nicest style; is willing to go in the country with a family that lives in the City. In Worster; the very best of City references from first class families; can be seen at No. 85 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A RESpectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress, or would take the entire charge of a baby and sew; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; best City reference; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 228 Sullivan-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman to do chamber work and fine washing; understands waiting on table; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go into the country. Apply at No. 61 West 29th-st., third floor, back room, next 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, lately from the old country, to do up stairs work; will take low wages for a while; can be well recommended. Call at No. 118 East 15th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation as chambermaid or waitress; has no objection to go in the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 224 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman; if tidy habits, to do chamber work and to assist in washing and ironing or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has no objections to going into the country with a family; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 121 20th-st., betwe. n 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing or as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; would be willing to go to the country for the Summer; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 221 1st-av., one door from 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A VERY NEAT, active girl wishes a situation as chambermaid, or waitress, or nurse; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; likes the country; would assist in washing and ironing; has the best of reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent, genteel girl with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing, or will act as waitress and parlor-maid; wages $7; City or country. Call at or address No. 218 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; is a good plain sewer; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; is willing to go to the country. Call for two days, at No. 116 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and washing, or to assist at washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 7, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation to do chamberwork, washing and ironing, or chamberwork and take care of children. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 20 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS, nurse and seamstress, professed cook, and a large number of Protestant and other girls, respectable, experienced, and well recommended, want situations in the City, and at Summer resorts, watering places, hotels, &c. Apply at the first-class Female Office, No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st. Wanted, a Protestant French nurse and seamstress; also, a lady's maid.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a neat, tidy young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and sewing, or assist in care of children; no objection to go to the country; has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing, or to take care of children, in a private family. Has good City reference. Call at No. 380 West 35th-st., southeast corner 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, waitress only, cook, or to do general housework, by a young woman who lived four years in her last situation. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived five years. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 63 West 20th-st., corner 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as chamberm aid and waitress, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; best of City reference. Call at No. 250 Fulton-st., corner of Clinton-st., Brooklyn, in the baker's shop.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a respectable English Protestant woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or would take the care of children. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 405 Broome-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable American girl, 16 years old, as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to go to the country. Apply for two days at No. 556 2d-av., in the coffin store.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a private family to do the cooking and assist with the washing; is a first-rate cook, and understands all kinds of baking; has the very best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 109 11th st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 2, second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook, in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups, ice creams and fancy dishes; City or country; wages, $10. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days at No. 737 6th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., at her present employer's.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first class cook in a private or public boarding-house, or would be willing to go in the country for the Summer; good City reference. Call at No. 66 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, LONG known to Mr. Bookham as a most trustworthy, economical and excellent servant, wishes a situation. Also, an American woman as cook and an English coachman. Inquire at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a highly respectable family, by a woman who perfectly understands her business both in French and English cooking; can give the best of reference. Can be seen for two days, at 69 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first rate cook; understands meats, soups, jellies, baking and pastry, also English and French dishes. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 122 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; capable of taking charge of a kitchen; has lived in the best families in the City; best of reference required. Call for two days at No. 98 East 12th-st., near 3d av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST CLASS cook, a situation in a private family; would have no objection to the country; Newport preferred; unexceptionable reference given as to character and capability. Apply at No. 61 25th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN OF UNEXCEPtionable character wants a situation in a respectable private family, as good cook, washer and ironer; can produce the very best of City references. Can be seen at No. 16 Hubert st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; has lived for five years in her last place, and can give good reference. Call at No. 63 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A woman who is an excellent cook; the best of City refsrence. Call at her present employer's, No. 101 10th-st., near University-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A VERY RESpectable young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron for a private family; is an excellent baker of bread and bisenit, and a first class tanndress; no objections to the country. Has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st., up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST OBLIGing young woman, a situation in City or country, as good cook, baker of bread, pies, &c., washing and ironing; is an excellent laundress; or would do general housework; understands milk and butter. Best references. A home in preference to high wages. Call at No. 70 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, by a respectable young woman who thoroughly understands her business; will assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 464 6th-av., between 29th and 29th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable woman, as good cook; would assist with the washing; can produce the best of reference from her last place. Apply at No. 63 16th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant woman, as first-rate cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 West 39th-st., second floor, in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman to cook and assist in the washing and ironing; has City reference. Apply at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—TWO RESpectable girls, sisters; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid, and will make herself generally useful. Good City reference if required. Call at No. 215 West 31st-st. for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant woman, as dressmaker and seamstress, or lady's maid and seamstress; the country preferred; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at the house of her employer, No. 27 Waverley-place, for two days.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, in the country or City, by a German Protestant cook and baker; is a first-class pastry cook; would have no objection to help in washing and ironing; no objections to hotel or boarding-house; has the best of references. Call at No. 316 6th av.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Intelligence and Home, No. 66 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A GERMAN LADY IS desirous of obtaining a situation as housekeeper or companion in a respectable, German family; is also willing to take care of children, and can speak the first English education. Address F. F., Box No. 2,742 New-York Post office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, a situation as housemaid and waitress, or would take a nurse and seamstress' place; would be willing to go in the country for the Summer season. Good City reference can be obtained. Call for two days, at No. 144 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; rear house, first floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION for a most experienced servant, as good plain cook and washer and ironer, or to do general housework; references unexceptionable for neatness, truthfulness and honesty; is accomplished and competent. Call at No. 18 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion; is a good washer and ironer; a plain cook; a first-rate bread baker; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 23 State-st., between Furman and Columbia, Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION to go into the country by a respectable English woman to do housework in a small family. Best of country reference given. Address, from the country only, F. F., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

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..., JUNE 5, 1859.

... TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

BELMONT GARDEN—Lucrezia—The Race Course of Life.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our Japanese Embassy ... Lions.

WOOD'S THEATRE—Overland Route.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Love Chase—Guy ...—There's No Such Word as Fail.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Charlotte Temple. ... Evening.

... BROADWAY—Prof. Jacobs' Magical Enter...

... STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE ... and Evening—California Menagerie.

... SALOON—Christy's Minstrels.

... STREET—No. 562—Whitlock's Free Gallery ... Paintings.

... OF SCIENCE—Exhibition of Paintings.

... GALLERY—No. 707 Broadway—Exhibi... of Statuary.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the Senate, Mr. Wilson procured the adoption of a resolution of inquiry into the circumstances of the arrest of Father Lanza, an Italian priest, on board an American vessel at Palermo. The Hayden Claim bill was taken up, discussed briefly, slightly amended, and postponed. The Kansas bill being the order of the day, Mr. Sumner delivered an oration on the "Barbarism of Slavery." As an overdrum, he referred to the four years which had elapsed since the utterance of his famous speech on the subject; and disclaimed any sentiment of hostility or desire for vengeance, as the result of occurrences at that time. He had the sentiment of the crime against Kansas. He had come to counter the doctrine recently asserted that slavery is a form of civilization, by pointing out its essential barbarism and antagonism to all active forms of social development. He proceeded to prove the barbarity of slavery in itself, and the barbarism of the masters, citing freely from the speeches and writings of prominent Southern statesmen, and conspicuously from those of distinguished South Carolinians. The remarks of Mr. Sumner were full of acerbity, abounding in unqualified invective, and well calculated to offend grossly the sensibilities of Southern members. He was replied to by Mr. Chesnut, of South Carolina, in a few bitter remarks, to which Mr. Sumner rejoined by characterizing them as an apt illustration of the text of his discourse. In the House, a bill appropriating $150,000 for a post-office in Brooklyn was favorably reported from the Senate, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. A bill authorizing a daily mail service inland, between San Francisco and Washington Territory, at a sum not exceeding $100,000 a year, was also reported and referred. Mr. Haskin reported back the joint resolution reducing the prices of the public printing, and gave notice that he should call it up on Wednesday. A bill making various minor consulates salaried offices was passed.

The *Nova Scotian*, which arrived yesterday in the St. Lawrence, brought a day's later news from Europe. The most important item is that the Bank of England had reduced its rate of interest to four per cent. From the Continent it is intimated that the Emperor Napoleon is dissatisfied with the Sardinian Government for disposing of all the Crown lands in Nice and Savoy previous to the treaty of cession. From Sicily we have dispatches, *via* Naples, referring to a defeat said to have been experienced by the insurgents, but they are undeserving of credit. The Papal army, owing to embarrassments surrounding Gen. Lamoriciere, remained inactive.

The views of the Mormons, as shadowed forth in a sermon lately delivered by Orson Pratt, at Salt Lake City, do not seem favorable to a ready recognition of Federal authority when it goes contrary to the peculiar tenets of the Latter-Day Saints. Elder Pratt declares that sooner than submit to the Anti-Polygamy bill which the House of Representatives lately passed, he would sacrifice his life; and the hearty response which the sentiment elicited from the audience which listened to his discourse, is sufficient proof that his followers were of the same mind. The charges preferred against Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, were in process of investigation. There seemed to be a prospect that his guilt would be established. News of the claims lately advanced by young Joe Smith to the position held in the Church by Brigham Young had been received in the Territory. They attracted little attention.

One of the most fearful and destructive tornadoes on record, on Sunday evening at 7½ o'clock, swept over the eastern part of Iowa, and the northwest portion of Illinois. It lasted only two minutes and a half, but in that short time was productive of truly harrowing consequences. The towns of Camanche, Iowa, and Albany, Ill., were entirely demolished, the inhabitants being mostly buried in the ruins of the fallen buildings. In the former place 32 dead bodies had been recovered, while others remained, which it was impossible to extricate. In Albany, on the other side of the river, six persons were killed and about forty seriously wounded. In all the towns along the path of the tornado, equal destruction of life and property is reported. As the telegraph wires are down, full particulars of this fearful calamity cannot be obtained, but it is almost certain that more than sixty lives are lost, and a very large number of persons wounded.

The Quadrennial Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church closed its sessions at Buffalo yesterday. Upon assembling at the usual hour, a quorum was found to be lacking, and an adjournment without day followed.

The annual meeting and election of the Board of Directors of the West Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, took place yesterday at New-Brunswick. A special train conveyed the stockholders thither from Jersey City. After transacting the usual business of the Company, the party was entertained at a collation, where speeches were made by individual directors, stockholders and guests. Upon the conclusion of the day's business and pleasure, the stockholders returned to the City, where they arrived about 7 o'clock P. M.

An affray took place yesterday afternoon at Weehawken, between a set of rowdies from this City, who had gone thither to witness a "match dance." The parties contrived to disagree, and a violent quarrel soon ensued, during which three men were shot, their wounds being of a serious, if not fatal nature. Others were more or less injured by stones and clubs.

The June term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday before Recorder Barnard. The Grand Inquest will not be impanneled until today. The cases disposed of yesterday, mostly on the prisoners' pleas of guilty, were of minor importance; but some important trials will take place during the term.

There were 367 deaths in the City last week. This is a decrease of 55 as compared with the number reported during the week preceding.

The Stock Market was firmer and ½@1 per cent. higher yesterday on the less disturbing news from Europe. New-York Central Rail-road sales, closing 92½@93. The Bank return shows a gain of $1,193,000 on the Specie account, and a decrease of $318,000 in Discounts. The attraction yesterday in Money or Foreign Exchange.

There were 1,000 bales of Cotton disposed of at previous prices. A moderate business was reported in Flour at steady rates. Wheat and Corn were advancing. Provisions, Coffee, Molasses, Oils, and Tallow were quiet. Rice, Sugars and Whisky attracted more attention. The transactions in Naval Stores and other commodities indicated no remarkable alterations.

The Policy of Inaction.

No one who reads Mr. Everett's letter of acceptance, which we published yesterday, will doubt the excellence of his intentions or the sincerity of his desire to promote the welfare of the country. But unfortunately good intentions are not all that is required in an active statesman, filling a position of high responsibility, at a critical period of a nation's history. A clear perception of the evil to be encountered and of the remedy to be applied, a firm will in breasting opposition, and hopeful courage and confidence in the people upon whom in the end the result must rest, are quite as important as purity of personal character and fervent aspirations for the welfare of the Republic. We do not find in Mr. Everett's letter any evidence of the possession of such high and indispensable qualities. On the contrary, he deals with great questions in a small way;—he meets bold and resolute enemies with a timid and deprecatory mien;—and commits the fatal mistake of supposing that a great contest of opposing principles and contending interests can be most safely decided by pretending not to recognize its existence.

Yet Mr. Everett himself does not ignore it. He admits it,—states its existence in the strongest terms, and even exaggerates the dangers which it involves. The existing state of affairs he declares to be extremely critical. The struggle between the North and South cannot, in his judgment, go on much longer without rending the Union. Admit all this to be true;—what is the remedy? We must drop all the subjects of dissension,—abandon the warfare of inflammatory speeches and incendiary publications,—deal with the elements of discord as our fathers dealt with them,—save Mr. Everett,—and all will be well. The only objection to this advice is that it is utterly impracticable. So well-read a student of history and so experienced a statesman as Mr. Everett, must know that he might as well advise the tempest to be calm, as attempt to mollify an aroused community into abandoning claims which it believes to be just and essential to its welfare. He must know, too, that such contentions never arise without some adequate cause,—and that they can never be allayed except by some adequate remedy. A public man, who would render service in conducting them to a just and safe issue, must carefully explore their causes and adapt his action to their nature and necessity.

The existing contest grows out of conflicting claims on the part of two great sections of the country. Both are unquestionably selfish and exacting, possibly unreasonable, in pressing these pretensions,—for great communities are always selfish in their public action. We do not expect magnanimity or disinterested benevolence on the part of States and nations. But each presents a tangible demand, in reference to matters of common concern, and sustains it by arguments more or less convincing. What is to be done with it? What part can an intelligent and patriotic citizen take in the controversy,—except to weigh the whole case as calmly and dispassionately as possible, and support that side which seems to him the side of justice and of right?

Mr. Everett thus indicates his remedy:

"In adopting as its platform the Constitution without note or comment, the Convention, as it seems to me, pursued a wise and patriotic course. No other course was thought of in the earlier days of the Republic. Electioneering platforms are almost without exception equivocal and delusive. It is objected that men differ as to the meaning of the fundamental law; but they differ not less as to any gloss or commentary. The Constitution, *in its fair and natural interpretation*, is the only basis on which good citizens in every part of the country can now unite; and any attempt to go further will usually have no other effect than to cause those who agree on great practical principles to differ on metaphysical subtleties, or to bring together, by artfully constructed phrases and from selfish motives, those who have nothing else in common."

Suppose every citizen should adopt this basis,—and elect Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Senators and Congressmen upon the platform of "the Constitution in its fair and natural interpretation"—what would be practically gained thereby? Their election might possibly be secured by thus bringing together men who have nothing but good intentions in common,—but by what common rule would they be guided when they came to act? *Who* is to decide what a *fair* and *natural* interpretation of the Constitution is? One man may hold one view,—another may hold one exactly opposite;—this is precisely the cause of the existing controversy, and if the whole country were to take Mr. Everett's advice, and ignore all these differences now, they would reappear and give rise to precisely the same controversy the moment the new Administration should take the first step towards any practical action. Suppose Mr. Bell and Mr. Everett should be elected:—setting aside their previous committals on the points involved, and assuming that they go into office solely on the basis of the Constitution without note or comment, how do we know that they would agree for an hour upon any one of the important issues which now divide the country? One of them might favor Slavery in the Territories, and the other oppose it. One might claim for the South prolonged supremacy over the Federal Government—the other resist the claim. One might urge the reopening of the Slave Trade—the other denounce it. Mr. Everett may ask us, to be sure, to trust the men themselves—their character, patriotism and just judgments upon all these matters. But he must be aware that this is a Government of the people, and that the people prefer to decide this question for themselves, rather than trust implicitly and blindly to any individuals.

Mr. Everett's policy is sadly inadequate to the emergency. It will neither avert the crisis nor aid its solution. It has strong attractions for calm, peace-loving, reflective natures, and will withdraw some men of such tempers from the pending strife. But it will only thus leave its decision still more completely in the hands of the rash and vehement, and increase the perils which it dreads, and which it seeks to evade.

An Expensive and Useless Toy for Turkey.—There is a report abroad that the Turkish Government is about to order two new ships-of-war, to be built in this country. This may be pleasant news for our builders, but it is anything but pleasant for Turkish bondholders. Turkish war-vessels will cost as much to make and keep afloat as those of any other Power, and they are absolutely useless to the Turkish Government. No efforts will ever make the Turks sailors. In their palmiest days the Greeks worked their ships, and in spite of an English Admiral, and English engineers in the steamers, it is owing rather to the mercy of Providence than skill in seamanship that one of them remains afloat. They, consequently, have no terrors, whatever, for smugglers or pirates, and these aside, there is nobody else against whom they can be used. The "Great Powers" can any of them sink the Turkish navy in a single hour, and they will not allow her to fight anybody but one of themselves. If she attempts to pick a quarrel with a rebellious pasha in a small State, they impose peace on both parties at once. Under these circumstances a navy is to Turkey very much what the elephant was to the gentleman who drew it in the lottery, while to her creditors the punctual payment of their interest is a matter of the last importance. There cannot be grosser inconsistency on the part of her protectors than is shown in allowing her to purchase expensive weapons which she does not know how to use, and which, if she did know how, they would not let her use.

Private Claims in Congress.

There is, perhaps, little difference of opinion among intelligent men as to the necessity of a judicial tribunal for the determination of claims of citizens of the United States against their Government. Serious objection exist to the adjudication of such claims by legislative committees;—still greater to their determination by legislative bodies in Committee of the Whole. Much of the corruption that has pervaded our State Legislatures, and even the Federal Congress, may be traced to this fruitful source. With the best intention on the part of legislators, they cannot fairly and intelligently sit in judgment on private cases, and discharge their duty profitably and wisely upon public questions. It was never contemplated by the framers of the Constitution that Congress should be invested with judicial functions, and consequently it is no disparagement to Congress to say that it is a body in all respects ill-adapted and ill-contrived for their exercise.

We are led to these remarks by examining the policy of Congress in relation to the Court of Claims, which has resulted in rendering that tribunal a lamentable and ridiculous failure. Cases from the Court are now pending which have been for years before the Senate, have been repeatedly recommended by its Committees, and have actually passed that body by almost unanimous votes at previous sessions, after the amplest discussion. At the suggestion of some new member, perhaps, they have been hung up between heaven and earth, and will remain suspended just long enough to render it impossible under the rules to effect their passage by the present Congress. With the next Congress, the claimants will commence their Sisyphæan task anew. They will roll their stone to the top of the hill, to see it quiver there in glorious uncertainty for a while and then roll back to the bottom. What is true of the Senate is equally true of the House, and claimants are now exposed to all the evils which existed before the passage of the act creating the Court of Claims, and to the new evils which attend the expenses and the delays of a judicial suit, and the disappointment of hopes excited by the promises of an ineffectual and delusive judgment.

But not only does Congress disregard the judgments of the Court of Claims. It has established a state of things which renders a judgment of the Court worse than a nullity—an obstruction and a nuisance. Hence it is that cases which belong appropriately to that tribunal are taken under the especial charge of members of Congress, who undertake to engineer them through without the sanction of a judicial sentence. Of this nature is a claim of very considerable magnitude that has been withheld from the jurisdiction of the Court, and is now pressed upon Congress from the jurisdiction of committees and newspapers. We find it indorsed apparently by the very grave and potent authority of the *National Intelligencer*, and by the somewhat more questionable commendation of the New-York *Herald*. Of the merits of this claim we know nothing but what we derive from an article in the columns of our Washington contemporary, and we shall speak of it therefore with reference mainly to the manner in which it is presented for legislative action. We refer to it as a type—an unknown quantity in working out a formula.

It seems that Gen. Shields, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims in the Senate, made a report, in January last, recommending the passage of a bill providing for the payment to the descendants of Mr. Haym Salomon of the somewhat large amount of $353,729, on the ground of the financial revolutionary services of their ancestor, a liberal and patriotic Pole, resident in Philadelphia. This recommendation of the Committee is based upon the fact that there *seem to have been* evidences of debt issued to Haym Salomon, at the close of the war, to the above-named amount; but of these evidences nothing is known to enable the Committee to trace the disposition of them, or their payment by the Government. The fact, however, appears, that these securities were taken possession of by a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, and a Treasurer of that State; and it is alleged that not one dollar of the proceeds was at any time received by the widow or children of Salomon, the original and rightful possessors of the Government paper. Abundance of evidence is exhibited to show that Salomon was a man of means, that he was on the side of the patriots, and that he lent money to many of our public men for their personal expenditures during the Revolution. On this showing, the *Intelligencer* assumes that the accuracy and research of the distinguished Senator who presented the report give a sanction and weight to it which will no doubt be duly acknowledged by Congress; and less prudent, perhaps less disinterested, journalists call incontinently and vociferously for the immediate passage of a bill appropriating nearly half a million of dollars for the benefit of the Salomon family.

Now, we will admit all that his best friends say of the accuracy and research of Gen. Shields and of his associates on the Committee of Revolutionary Claims; we will assume that all and each of them are entirely superior to any imputations of venality or corruption, or of yielding to lobby influence and outside pressure. But with all this, we submit that the report, so far from establishing a just claim against the United States for $350,000, establishes nothing that would justify an intelligent legislator in voting away a single dollar of the public money. And wherefore? Because the case rests entirely on the *ex parte* allegations, and statement of facts, made up by the memorialist who seeks to extract this large sum of money from the Treasury. All the objections to the case, of law and of fact, are suppressed and are ignored, except so far as they may reluctantly suggest themselves to the kind and genial temperament of the distinguished Senator from Minnesota, whose heart is large enough to lean kindly to a bill for giving away everything to everybody. He has *examined* the papers, in the interval between the hour of adjournment and the dining hour of the President or the French Ambassador—or while smoking his cigar in the small hours, after returning from an assembly or a ball at Mr. Corcoran's—he has examined the papers at some hour of impatience or good-nature, perhaps, and he is satisfied that it would be about right to report a bill for the payment to the claimants of exactly 353,729 dollars and no cents. He communicates this result to his brethren of the Committee, and, without any examination, they say ditto to Gen. Shields.

Now, it was for this class of cases that the Court of Claims was established, and it is precisely in such cases that its capacity for great usefulness has been demonstrated. It has sifted and rejected claims against the United States to the amount of millions on millions of dollars. It has reported bills on behalf of claimants calling in the whole for less than a million of dollars; and yet Congress pertinaciously neglects to pass those bills, to the great wrong and injury of the claimants, who have recovered their judgments in a Court expressly established by the Government itself to *hear and determine* all cases of pecuniary claim of citizens against the Government, on strict judicial proof, and on the application of well-established principles of law. To such a Court every such case as this of Mr. Haym Salomon may be appropriately and safely referred. If there is anything in it, his advocates will bring it out; if there are well-founded objections to it in point of law, or if the facts alleged are not sufficiently established, the solicitors for the United States will exhibit the weakness of the case to patient and intelligent judges, acting on a sense of the gravest responsibility.

We cannot, therefore, too deeply regret that the policy of Congress towards the Court of Claims has been such as to induce distinguished Senators like Gen. Shields to take judicial cognizance of a case like this of Mr. Haym Salomon. It would so much alleviate public apprehension in regard to legislative purity, (assailed of late by such grievous temptations,) if these cases could be *uniformly* referred to the Court, that we marvel somewhat that any Senator is willing to dispose of a case involving so large an amount of money, without the benefit of an examination by the solicitors of the Court. Our judgment in this respect we believe to be the judgment of the public; and we hope that Congress will pay sufficient deference to the Court to pass its bills for the relief of individuals, as well as to take the benefit of its findings for the Government, and to disclaim and abnegate all such jurisdiction in private cases of claims for moneys or services as may tend to create a suspicion of its entire disinterestedness and purity. Let them all go to the Court, and let all the judgments of the Court be made effectual, whether they are favorable or adverse to the Government.

A Good Example.

In the United States Court on Friday last, Judge Smalley gave notice that the criminal calendar would be taken up this week and disposed of, without postponing any of the cases, except for most urgent reasons, in order that witnesses in detention might not be kept in confinement during the hot weather. We commented a day or two ago on the contrast between the promptness of criminal trials in this Court and the tardy and draggling gait of justice in our State tribunals; and we cannot but deem this new instance of regard for the interests of innocent witnesses, as well as of the public, an example of consideration for the rights of others, well worthy the imitation of those judges and prosecuting officers in our State Courts, who, finding ample time for political pilgrimages hundreds of miles away, plead the press of business in excuse for neglect of official duties.

It may have been a "sickly sentimentality" on the part of Judge Smalley that led him to doubt whether he might enjoy Summer recreation in the country or by the sea, with the thought on his mind of the panting victims of the law detained for no crime, shut up in City Prison-houses, from which a little extra labor on his part might free them. But the weakness which induced him to sacrifice to the rights of others his present personal comfort, and to compel the lawyers practicing in his Court to do the same, was a very pardonable one. Our State Court officials, however, are troubled with no tenderness of this sort. They are made of sterner stuff. As they travel about the country for private pleasure, or on private business, their eye falls on a newspaper item containing the information that a prisoner, not yet pronounced guilty, has wearied of his long waiting for trial before an earthly tribunal, and hurried himself into the presence of the Infinite Judge; or that the children of witnesses detained have been driven to the alternative of starvation or theft; and their nerves are not shocked nor their consciences pricked into more active zeal in the discharge of their duties.

It is certainly a sufficient hardship for a witness, or a person arrested upon a criminal charge, to await the trial in confinement. But it is an aggravation of the evil when the time of detention is needlessly prolonged by the neglect or delay of the proper officers to bring the matter to trial. We believe the various evils that attend the administration of criminal justice in our State Courts are due principally to the system of an Elective Judiciary. An office which may be obtained by popular votes is sure to be sought after by men who care more for their personal interests than for the welfare of the public. We commend the example of the United States Court, in the matter of which we have spoken, to the imitation of those on whose industry or idleness depends the confinement of witnesses, and, perhaps, innocent prisoners, during the hot months of the coming season.

How Not to Fight Indians.—The last Indian battle seems to have been a very remarkable piece of strategy. A hundred white men sallied out from the mining district to chastise the Indians, and came upon five hundred of them ensconced behind rocks and brushwood in the mountains. A scattering fire was forthwith opened, and continued at long range for two or three hours without much damage on either side. The whites finally used up the whole of their ammunition while still in the presence of the enemy, not leaving themselves a single round to protect their retreat. The Indians, of course, speedily perceived the state of affairs, came out from their hiding places and shot down the "Pale faces" at their leisure. About thirty of the hundred came out of the fray unscathed, and the whole Californian frontier is now up in arms to avenge their fate and continue the war. The "Rangers" and "Bush-fighters" of those regions are wonderfully shooting at the regular troops for their want of skill in Indian warfare—but if this be a fair specimen of what the irregulars can do, we think the "mercenaries" are not likely to suffer from the comparison. To continue skirmishing with a hidden foe for several hours, without doing him any serious damage, until all the powder was gone, and without any cover for retreat, was an exploit worthy of Braddock. That famous, but unfortunate warrior, must have looked down on the fray with grim satisfaction.

The Police and the Prize Fighters.—The "innocent parties" who had their heads broken by the Police at Willett's Point on Saturday, are trying to excite public sympathy for their bruises. We predict a signal failure in any such attempt. The presence of any man in such a crowd as was assembled on Saturday morning, is presumptive evidence that he deserves to have his head broken. If he dislikes such treatment, let him stay away from such scenes, and if the Police break his head while in any respectable locality, or in any decent company, we can promise him tears of condolence from the entire community.

The position of spectators at "a mill" is much worse than that of spectators at an ordinary street riot. When the military are called out to disperse the latter, it is the duty of every good citizen to go home. If he persists in remaining, and a volley is fired, he has no one but himself to blame if he receives a wound. The bystander at a prize fight is, however, never a casual spectator. He is always on the ground purposely, and is, therefore, an aider and abettor, and when the officers make their appearance and begin to club, it is too late to put in special pleas. He must take his chance on the general issue. Thirty policemen cannot be expected to disperse a large crowd of New-York rowdies in a remote corner of Long Island by moral suasion. They know, and we all know, what manner of men they are of which such crowds are made up; we have daily proofs of their treachery, ferocity, and brutality—of the cowardly malignity with which half a dozen of them are always ready to assail a single victim. When such blackguards are summoned to disperse by a smaller force, it must always be club in hand, and *au pas de charge*. If they had stood their ground, and overpowered the officers by weight and numbers, and separated them, we know what mercy they would have shown them.

All this does not, however, in the least excuse the language attributed to Mr. Folk in heading the onset. Profanity and indecency are always disgusting, and they are doubly disgusting in the mouth of a superior officer of police, performing a praiseworthy duty at the head of his men.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM EUROPE.

The Nova Scotian off Father Point.

The Bank of England Reduces the Rate of Interest.

POLITICAL NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

Father Point, Monday, June 4.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool 23d, *viâ* Queenstown 24th ult., passed Father Point at 4 o'clock this morning *en route* to Quebec.

The news is one day later.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 24th.

The Bank of England on Thursday reduced the rate of interest to 4 ₱ cent.

The Derby was easily won by *Thormanby*. *Umpire* was about *sixth*. The American party are reported to have been greatly discouraged. *Umpire* ran under protest as to age.

TELEGRAMS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Naples, Wednesday, May 23—6 P. M.

The rebels encamped at San Martino have been beaten twice, and driven to Partenico, with considerable loss, including one leader. The heights occupied by the rebels have been taken by the royal troops.

St. Petersburg, Thursday, May 24.

Prince Gortchakoff has sent instructions to the Russian Ministers at the Courts of the great Powers, explaining why the Turkish Ambassador is not invited to the Conference on the condition of the Christians in Turkey. He says Turkey is not one of the five great Powers, and if she were admitted it would be necessary to admit Sardinia and other minor States.

Rome, Wednesday, May 23.

An official dispatch from Naples, 22d, says the Sicilian insurgents were attacked and dispersed on the 21st, by the Ninth Battalion of Royal Chasseurs. 128 rebels were killed. The insurrection is making no progress.

London, Thursday, May 24.

George Seward, Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph, has addressed a communication to the morning papers, refuting certain statements of the Greenland Cable deputation to Lord Palmerston. Seward shows that greater facilities than is generally believed exist for the safe establishment of a line between Ireland and America.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent writing Wednesday night, says no fresh intelligence from Naples favorable to the Government has been received.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says the prevalent opinion there is that Sicily is lost to the Bourbons.

The Emperor of the French is said to be dissatisfied with Sardinia, and complains that she has taken advantage of the period previous to the ratification of the treaty, and sold crown lands which should revert to France.

A Florence letter states that the party of the Grand Duke is employed agitating the city. Seditious writings were placarded every night. Many noble families don't disguise the fact of conspiring to accomplish revolution.

It was reported that Lamoriciere finding out that his hands were completely tied by the French authorities at Rome, the French commander will not allow him to attack the Piedmontese or assist the King of Naples.

The Papal Government has received important documents containing instructions for raising the insurrection in the States of the Church, Abruzzi and Calabria.

Commercial Intelligence.

London, Thursday, May 24.

Cotton—Sales yesterday and to-day, 10,000 bales, including 1,500 for export. The market closed dull and nominally unchanged.

Breadstuffs dull; Wheat firm.

Provisions dull.

Consols, 95⅛@95⅜ for money, and 95⅛@95⅜ for account.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO IN IOWA.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

Two Towns Entirely Destroyed—More than Sixty Persons Killed, and a Great Number Injured.

Chicago, Monday, June 4.

A terrible tornado passed over the eastern part of Iowa and the northwest part of Illinois last night. The telegraph lines west of the Mississippi being down, we are unable to ascertain how far West the tornado reached, and what is the real amount of loss of life and property.

The tornado commenced at Clinton, Iowa, at 7½ o'clock last evening, and although lasting but two and a half minutes, caused more destruction of life and property than any similar storm that has ever visited this portion of the country.

The towns of Camanche, Iowa, and Albany, Ill., on opposite sides of the river, and five miles south of Clinton, were completely demolished. In the former place some thirty dead bodies have been found, with others fatally wounded. [illegible] dead bodies have been found, and [illegible] wounded.

We have not yet been able to obtain a complete list of the victims.

The citizens of Fulton, Illinois, and Clinton, Iowa, are doing everything in their power to relieve the sufferers.

From other towns on the route of the tornado that can be reached by telegraph, we learn that the destruction of life and property was equally great.

At Morrison, Illinois, the following are killed, so far as we have been able to learn: Mr. Bonnell, Mr. and Mrs. Dean, Gannet Remington, boy named Barrow.

The seriously wounded are: Thomas Sykes, Rev. James Lakin and wife, Mr. Hampton and Robert Mann.

At Lyndon, three miles south of Morrison, several persons were killed and fifteen persons in that vicinity were badly injured by having arms and legs broken. The storm passed two miles north of Albany. Report says that over ten lives were lost there and a number badly injured. The names of the killed, so far as known, are Mrs. Moss and a child named Sprague. The injured are Mr. Moss and daughter, Mr. Sprague, a boy named Brownell and Mr. Wyman.

The tornado appears to have visited a number of small towns west from the Mississippi to Delaware. Scarcely a house or a barn on the direct route, which was about half a mile in width, was left standing. From all accounts yet received from those points the extent of damage to property, which is very large, cannot be fully ascertained for some time.

Later.—The names of those killed by the tornado at Albany, Ill., last night, are D. Bates, E. Miner, Mr. Sweat, two children of Mr. Riley, and Miss Ryder, missing. The fatally wounded are Mr. Riley, Miss Mary Stagg, Mrs. Slocum. The badly hurt are Mr. Perkins, Mrs. Sweat, Mrs. Cooper and child, Mrs. McMann, Moses Bishop, wife and child, Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Whitcomb, leg broken; Mrs. Knox, Fred. Miller and Mr. Ostrander.

Several others were more or less injured.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Fulton it was resolved to furnish the sufferers with houses and all the assistance required.

Political.

DOUGLAS MEETING AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Monday, June 4.

A large and enthusiastic Douglas meeting was held to-night at Concert Hall. Ex-Mayor Vaux presided, assisted by numerous Vice-Presidents, including Edwd Forney. Resolutions were adopted, declaring Mr. Douglas their choice for the Presidency; denouncing his shameless persecution; expressing devotion to the Union; declaring the great doctrine of non-intervention; heartily approving of the Charleston platform; pledging their support to the Baltimore nominees; reprobating all sectional parties, Republicans and Yanceyites; declaring it the duty of the Baltimore Convention, before proceeding to ballot, to adopt a rule requiring each delegate to pledge his support of the nominees as the only condition on which they can be admitted to participate; returning sincere thanks to that portion of the Pennsylvania delegation at Charleston who faithfully represent the sentiments of the Democracy of the State, as clearly indicated at the Reading Convention.

Despite the rain the attendance was large.

The meeting was local in character, with speakers mainly from the city and State, it being designed to make it a pure offering of the good will of the Democracy of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania to Mr. Douglas, and to show his personal and political popularity here.

Ex-Mayor Vaux, on taking the Chair, spoke strongly in favor of Douglas, and the name of the "Little Giant" was greeted with loud and prolonged applause, cheer after cheer being given.

Judge Marshall, of Illinois, was greeted with immense enthusiasm. He spoke strongly in favor of the claims of Mr. Douglas on the National Democratic Party, and combated the doctrines of the interventionists North and South.

This intelligence from the Douglas Convention held at Montgomery, Ala., was hailed with every manifestation of delight, and the following resolution was ordered to be telegraphed to the President Elect:

Resolved, That the Democratic friends of Stephen A. Douglas in Philadelphia, in mass meeting assembled, send greetings to his Democratic friends in Alabama and elsewhere in the South, with the pledge that they will give them hearty support in their determined effort to maintain the time-honored principles of the Democratic Party, the rights of the South and the perpetuity of the Union.

Danl. Dougherty, in a speech, referred to a remark made by Mr. Yancey in this city, last September, on a social occasion when he obtruded his political opinions in violation of propriety, openly proclaiming himself a disunionist, and on leaving said, "We have met to-night as friends; when next we meet, may let it be as Heaven wills."

MOVEMENTS OF THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.

CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION IN GEORGIA.

Milledgeville, Monday, June 4.

A caucus of National Democrats, determined to coöperate with the general Convention assembled here so long as there is a hope that the national organization will be preserved, is in session. In the event that delegates are sent to Richmond, or a platform is adopted by the general Convention different from that adopted at Charleston, the National men will quietly organize a separate Convention. In the latter event, the Charleston platform will be adopted, and delegates will be sent to Baltimore. The general impression is that a majority of the delegates to the regular Convention favor sending delegates to both Richmond and Baltimore. Those in favor of Richmond alone are regarded as in a minority, and those in favor of Baltimore alone are in a similar fix. A harmonious result in any way is very uncertain, but perhaps there may be an adjustment by the sending of delegates to Baltimore with authority to consult with the Richmond Convention.

CONVENTIONS OF BOTH FACTIONS IN ALABAMA.

Montgomery, Monday, June 4.

There was a large attendance at the regular Democratic Convention, which met at the Capitol at noon to-day. William Acklen was chosen temporary Chairman, and the delegates proceeded to the enrollment of their names.

The Douglas Convention meets at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

MR. DOUGLAS DETAINED AT WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia, Monday, June 4.

Judge Douglas telegraphs to the *Press* that in consequence of the sickness of his child he will be unable to meet his friends in Philadelphia and New-York to-day.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

RATIFICATION MEETING AT UTICA.

Utica, Monday, June 4.

The Republicans held a ratification meeting here this evening. It was the largest local political meeting of either party ever held in Utica. Messrs. Kellogg and Fish, delegates to Chicago, made their report; C. H. Doolittle reported the resolutions, and Hon. Roscoe Conkling was the principal speaker.

Indian Outrages in Arizona.

TRAINS INTERCEPTED—MULES STOLEN—THE COUNTRY UNPROTECTED.

St. Louis, Monday, June 4.

The correspondent of the *Republican*, at Mesilla, Arizona, reports Indian outrages in various parts of the Territory. A train of twenty-four mules, with sugar, from Sonora, was attacked by the Apaches near the Hanover Copper Mines, and captured. Five persons were killed. All the mules at Ewell and Dragoon Springs stations on the overland mail route have been stolen, and the route being without protection is liable to be interrupted. Fort Fillmore is its only reliance, and that is said to be garrisoned by ten sick men. Commanding officer, Whipple, had been applied to for rations for volunteers who had gone out, but had refused them.

Washington Municipal Election.

Washington, Monday, June 4.

The entire official vote for Mayor will probably not be announced before midnight, but a comparison of the returns thus far with those of two years ago show that Wallach (Independent) is elected over the present incumbent, Berret, the regular Democratic and Anti-Know-Nothing candidate. There were disturbances at several polls, and pistols were fired and several wounded and beaten. A number of Baltimore rowdies participated in the disturbances.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery.

Boston, Monday, June 4.

The annual parade of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery took place to-day, with the usual exercises, embracing a sermon by Rev. Mr. Huntington, a dinner at Faneuil Hall and the commission of officers. John S. Tyler was elected Captain, and M. T. Bailey, Editor of the *Herald*, First Lieutenant. The Ancients turned out 130 men.

Removal of the Remains of John McDonough.

Baltimore, Monday, June 4.

The schooner *Peter Clinton* arrived here this morning from New-Orleans, with the remains of John McDonough.

Adjournment of the Methodist General Conference.

Buffalo, Monday, June 4.

The Conference met at 8 o'clock. Upon calling the roll no quorum was found present.

Adjourned *sine die*.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Concluded from Eighth Page.]

whom founded on the assertion of property in man, the denial of the conjugal relation, the infraction of the parental relation, the emolument from knawledge, and the robbery of the fruits of another's labors all these having the single object of compelling men to work without wages, while its barbarism was still further attested by tracing the law in its origin to barbarious affrica; like, secondly, it has been exposed in a careful comparison of the social and economical results of Slavery, illustrated by a contrast between the Free States and the Slave States, sustained by official figures. From this experimental Slavery i proceed to consider its influences on slave matters; whose true character which contended, first, in the law of Slavery, which is their work; next, in the relations between them and their slaves, maintained by three inhuman instruments namely, in their relations with each other, and with society, and here we have seen them at home under the immediate influence of Slavery—also in the communities of which they are a part—practicing violence, and pushing it everywhere, in street fight or duel; especially raging against all who question the pretensions of Slavery; entering even into the Free States, but not in lawless out breaks only; also, in settled acts, as of Georgia and of South Carolina, with regard to two Massachusetts citizens; and then, descending in audacity, entering the halls of Congress, where they have raged, as at home, against all free utterances against their assumptions; while the whole gloomy array of unquestionable facts has been closed by portraying the melancholy unconsciousness which constitutes one of the distinctive features of the institution.

Such is my answer to the assumption of fact in behalf of Slavery by Senators on the other side But I proceed to that other assumption of constitutional law, which constitutes the second branch of this discussion. I add testimony to the influence of Slavery on slave masters in other countries, which is too important to be neglected, and may properly find a place here. Among those who have done most to press forward in Russia that sublime act of emancipation by which the present Emperor is winning lustre, not only for his own country, but our age, is M. TOURGUENEFF. Originally a slave master himself, with numerous serfs, and residing where Slavery prevailed, he saw, with the instincts of a noble character, the essential barbarism of that relation, and in an elaborate work on Russia, which is now before me, he exposed it with rare ability and courage. Thus he speaks of its influence on slave masters:

"But if Slavery degrades the slave, it degrades more the master. This is an old adage, and long observation has proved to me that this adage is not a paradox. In fact, how can that man respect his own dignity, his own rights, who has learned not to respect either the rights or the dignity of his fellow man? What control can the moral and religious sentiments have over a man who sees himself invested with a power so eminently contrary to morals and to religion? The perpetual exercise of an unjust claim, even when it is moderated, finishes by corrupting the character of the man and spoiling his judgment. * * * The possession of a slave being the result of injustice, the relations of the master with the slave cannot be otherwise than a succession of injustices. Among good masters—and it is agreed to set aside those who do not abuse their power as much as they might—these relations are clothed with forms less repugnant than among others, but here the difference stops. Who could remain always pure, when carried away by his disposition, excited by his temper, drawn by caprice, he can with impunity oppress, insult, humiliate his fellows? And let it be carefully remarked that intelligence, civilization, do not avail. The enlightened man, the civilized, is none the more a man; that he should not oppress, is necessary that it should be impossible for him to oppress. All men cannot, like Louis XV., throw their stick from the window when they feel a desire to strike.—*Le Russie et les Russes, vol. II., pages 167-8.*"

Another authority, unimpeachable in all points, whose fortune it has been, from extensive travels, to see Slavery in the most various forms, and slave masters under the most various conditions—I refer to the great African traveler, Dr. LIVINGSTONE—thus touches the character of slave masters:

"I can never cease to be unfeignedly thankful that I was born in a land of slaves. No one can understand the unutterable meanness of the slave system on the minds of those who, but for the strange obliquity which prevents them from feeling the degradation of not being gentlemen enough to pay for services rendered, would be equal in virtue to ourselves. Fraud becomes as natural to them as 'paying one's way' is to the rest of mankind."—*Livingstone's Travels, chapter II., page 33.*

Thus does the experience of Slavery in other countries confirm the sad experience among us.

Instructed, thus far, by discarding now all the preumptuous boasts for Slavery, and bearing in mind its essential barbarism, I come to consider that second assumption of Senators on the other side, which is, of course, inspired by the first event, if not its immediate consequence, that, under the Constitution, slave-masters may take their slaves into the national Territories, and there continue to hold them, as at home in the Slave States; and that this would be the case in any Territory newly acquired, by purchase or by war, as of Mexico on the south, or Canada on the north. And here I begin by the remark, that as the assumption of constitutional law is inspired by the assumption of fact with regard to the "ennobling" character of Slavery, so it must lose much if not all of its force when the latter assumption is shown to be false, as has been done to-day. When Slavery is seen to be the barbarism which it is, there are few who would not cover it from sight rather than insist upon sending it abroad with the flag of the Republic. It is only because people have been insensible to its true character, that they have tolerated for a moment its exorbitant pretensions. Therefore this long exposition, where Slavery has been made to stand forth in its five-fold barbarism, with the single object of compelling men to work without wages, naturally prepares the way to consider the assumption of constitutional law.

This assumption may be described as an attempt to Africanize the Constitution, by introducing into it the barbarous law of Slavery, derived as we have seen originally from barbarous Africa; and, then, through some Africanization of the Constitution, to Africanize the Territories. In using this language to express the obvious effect of this assumption, borrow a suggestive term, first employed by a Portuguese writer as the beginning of this century, when protesting against the *spread* of Slavery in Brazil. (See *Koster's Travels in Brazil*, vol. ii., p. 348.) Analyze the assumption, and it will be found to stand on two pretensions, either of which failing, the assumption fails also. These two are—first, the *African* pretension of property in man; and, secondly, the pretension that such property is recognized in the Constitution. With regard to the first of these pretensions, I might simply refer to what I have already said in an earlier part of this argument. But I should do injustice to the part it has been made to play in this controversy, if I did not again expose it? Then I sought particularly to show its barbarism; now I shall show something more.

Property implies an owner and a thing owned. On the one side is a human being, end on the other side a thing. But the very idea of a human being necessarily excludes the idea of property in that being, just as the very idea of a thing necessarily excludes the idea of a human being. It is clear that a thing cannot be a human being, and it is equally clear that a human being cannot be a thing. And the law itself, when it adopts the phrase, "relation of master and slave," confesses its reluctance to sanction the claim of property. It shrinks from the pretension of Senators, and satisfies itself with a formula which does not openly degrade human nature. If this property does not exist, out of what title is it derived? Under what ordinance of Nature or of God is one human being stamped an owner and another stamped a thing? It has no respecter of persons. Where is the sanction for this respect of certain persons to a degree which becomes outrage to other persons? God is the father of the human family, and we are all his children. Where then is the sanction of this pretension by which a brother has violent hands upon a brother? No answer to these questions is humiliating; but it is clear there can be but one response. There is no sanction for such preiension; no ordinance for it, or title. On all grounds of reason, and waving all questions of "positive" statute, the Vermont Judge was nobly right when, in rejecting the claim of a slave master, he said: "No; not until you show a bill of sale from the Almighty." Nothing short of this is the possible link in the chain of title would do. I know something of the great judgments by which the jurisprudence of our country has been illustrated; but I donbt if there is anything in the wisdom of MARSHALL, the learning of STORY, or the completeness of KENT, which will brighten with time like this honest decree.

The lotrinsic feebleness of this pretenelon is apparent in the intrinsic feebleness of the arguments by which it is maintained. These are two fold, and both have been put forth in recent debate by the senator from Mississippi. (Mr. DAVIS.) The first is the alleged inferiority of the african race; an argument which, while surrendering to Slavery a whole race, leaves it uncertain whether the same principle may not be applied to other races, as to the polished Japanese, who are now the guests of the nation, and even to persons of obvious indebtedness to the white race. In the latter pretension is openly made in other quarters. The richmond *Enquirer*, a leading journal of slave masters, declares, "The principle of Slavery is in itself right, and does not depend on difference of complexion." And a leading writer among slave masters, GEORGE FITZHUGH, of Virginia, in his Sociology for the South, declares, "Slavery, black or white, is right and necessary. Nature has made the weak in mind or body for Slaves." And in the same vein, a Democratic paper of south Carolina has said: "Slavery is the natural and normal condition of the laboring man, white or black." These more extravagant pretensions reveal still further the feebleness of the pretension put forth by the Senator; while instances, accumulating constantly, attest the difficulty of discriminating between the two races. A person of Virginia, tells us that "the best blood in Virginia flows in the veins of the Sleves;" and fugitive Slaves have been latterly advertised as possessing "a round nose," "blue eyes," "flaxen hair," and as "escaping under the pretence of being a white man."

This is not the time to enter upon the great question of race, in the various lights of religion, history and science. Sure I am that they who understand it best will be least disposed to the pretension which, on the assumed ground of inferiority, would condemn one race to be the property of another. If the African race be inferior, as is alleged, then is it the unquestionable duty of a Christian civilization to lift it from its degradation, not by the bindgeon and the chain—not by the barbarous pretension of ownership—but by a generous charity, which shall be measured precisely by the extent of its inferiority. The second argument put forward for this pretension, and twice repeated by the Senator from Mississippi, is that the Africans are the posterity of Ham, the son of Noah, through Canaan, who was cursed by Noah, to be the "servant"—that is the word employed—of his brethren, and that this malediction has fallen upon all this descendan s, who are accordingly devoted by God to perpetual bondage not only in the third and fourth generations, but throughout all succeeding time. Surely when the Senator quoted Scripture to enforce the claim of slave masters, he did not intend a jest, and yet it is hard to suppose him in earnest. The Senator is Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, in which he is doubtless experienced. He may, perhaps, seek a sanction in the field, but he has evidently considered very little the text of Scripture on which he relies. The Senator assumes that it has fixed the doom of the colored race, leaving untouched the white race. Perhaps he does not know that in the worst days of the Polish aristocracy this same argument was adopted as the excuse for holding white serfs in bondage, and that even to this day the angry Polish noble addresses his white peasant as the "son of Ham."

It hardly comports with the gravity of this debate to dwell on such an argument, and yet I cannot go wrong if, for the sake of a much injured race, I brush it away. To justify the Senator in his application of this ancient curse, he must maintain at least five different propositions, as essential links in the chain of the Afric-American slave: First, that, by this malediction, Canaan himself was actually changed into a "chattel," whereas he is simply made the "servant" of his brethren; secondly, that not merely Canaan but all his posterity, to the remotest generation was so changed, whereas the language has no such extent; thirdly, that the Afric-American actually belongs to the posterity of Canaan—an ethnological assumption absurdly difficult to establish; fourthly, that each of the descendants of Shem and Jacheth has a right to hold an Afric-American fellow man as a "chattel"—a proposition which finds no semblance of support; and fifthly, that every slave master is fully descended from Shem or Japheth—a pedigree which no anxiety can establish! This plain analysis, which may fitly excite a smile, shows the five-fold absurdity of an attempt to found this pretension on

> Any cemented clay-bing and dark,
> Drawn from the muddy rolls of Noah's ark.

From the character of these two arguments for property in man, I am brought again to its denial.

It is natural that Senators who pretend that, by the law of nature, man may hold property in man, should find this pretension in the Constitution. But the pretension is as much without foundation in the Constitution as it is without foundation in nature. It is not too much to say that there is not one sentence, phrase or word—not a single suggestion, hint or equivocation, even—out of which any such pretension can be implied; while great national acts and important contemporaneous declarations in the Convention which framed the Constitution, in different forms of language, and also controlling rules of interpretation, render this pretension impossible. Partisans, taking counsel of their desires, find in the Constitution, as in the Scriptures, what they incline to find; and never was this more apparent than when slave masters deceive themselves so far as to find in the Constitution a pretension which exists only in their own souls. Looking juridically for one moment at this question, we shall be brought to the conclusion according to the admission of Courts and jurists first in Europe, and then in our own country, that Slavery can be derived from no doubtful word or mere pretension, but only from clear and special recognition. "The state of Slavery," said Lord MANSFIELD, pronouncing judgment in the great case of SOMERSETT, "is of such a nature that it is incapable of being introduced on any reasons, moral or political, but only by positive law. It is odious that nothing can be suffered to support it but positive law"—that is, express words of a written text; and this principle, which commends itself to the enlightened reason, has been adopted by several Courts in the Slave States. Of course, every leaning must be against Slavery. A pretension so peculiar and offensive—so hostile in reason—so repugnant to the laws of nature and the inborn rights of man, which in all its fivefold wrong has no other object than to compel fellow-men to work without wages; such a pretension, so tyrannical, so unjust, so mean, so barbarous, can find no place in any system of government, unless by virtue of positive sanction. It can spring from no doubtful phrases. It must be declared by unambiguous words, incapable of a double sense. At the adoption of the Constitution, this rule, promulgated in the Court of King's Bench, by the voice of the most finished magistrate in English history, was as well known in our country as any principle of the common law; especially was it known to the eminent lawyers in the Convention; nor is it too much to say that the Constitution was framed with this rule on Slavery as a guide. And the Supreme Court of the United States, at a later day, in the case of the United States *vs.* Fisher, 2 Cranch, 390, by the voice of Chief Justice MARSHALL, promulgated this same rule, in words stronger even than those of Lord MANSFIELD, saying:

"Where rights are infringed, where fundamental principles are overthrown, where the general system of the laws is departed from, the legislative intention must be expressed with irresistible clearness, to induce a court of justice to suppose a design to effect such objects."

It is well known, however, that these two declarations are little more than new forms for the ancient rules of the common law, as expressed by FORTESCUE: *Imprius et crudelis judicandus est Liberate non favet.* The court is always ready to catch at anything in favor of liberty." But, as no prescription runs against the King, so no prescription is allowed to run against Slavery, while all the early victories of freedom are set aside by the slave masters of to-day. The prohibition of Slavery in the Missouri Territory, in all the precedents, legislative and judicial, for the exercise of this power, admitted from the beginning until now, have been overturned; but at last, bolder grown slave masters do not hesitate to assail that principle of jurisprudence which makes Slavery the creature of "positive law" alone, to be upheld only by words af "irresistible clearness." The case of SOMERSETT, in which this great rule was declared, has been impeached on this floor, as the Declaration of Independence has been impeached also. And here the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BENJAMIN) has taken the lead. He has dwelt on the assertion that, in the history of English law there were earlier cases where a contrary principle was declared. But permit me to say that no such cases, even if they exist in authentic reports, can impair the influence of this well considered authority. The Senator knows well that an old and barbarous case is a poor answer to a principle which is brought into activity by the illumination of an advancing civilization, and which, once recognized, can never be denied; that jurisprudence is not a dark lantern, shining in a narrow circle, and never changing, but a gladsome light, which, slowly emerging from original darkness, grows and spreads with human improvement, until at last it becomes as broad and general as the light of day. When the Senator in this age, leaguing all his forces, undertakes to drag down that immortal principle which made Slavery impossible in England, so, thank God, it makes Slavery impossible under the Constitution, he vainly tugs to drag down a luminary from the sky.

The enormity of the pretension that Slavery is sanctioned by the Constitution becomes still more apparent when we read the Constitution in the light of great national acts and contemporaneous declarations, first comes the Declaration of Independence, the illuminated initial letter of our history, which, in familiar words, announces that "all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among them are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happines; that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." Nor does this declaration hloding the conscience of all who enjoy the privileges it secured, stand alone. There is another national act less known, but in itself a key to the first, when, at the successful close of the Revolution, the Continental Congress, in a solemn address to the people, fully announced: "Let it be remembered that it has ever been the pride and the boast of America that the rights for which she has contended were the rights of human nature. By the blessings of the Author of these rights, they have prevailed over all opposition, and form the basis of thirteen independent states." Now, whatever may be the privileges of States in their individual capacities, within their several local jurisdictions, no power can be attributed to the nation, in the absence of positive unequivocal grant, inconsistent with these two national declarations. Here is the national heart, the national soul, the national will, the national voice, which must inspire our interpretation of the Constitution, and enter into and diffuse itself through all the national legislation. Such are the commanding authorities which constitute "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and in more general words, "the rights of human nature," without distinction of race, or recognition of the curse of Ham, as the basis of our national institutions. They need no additional support. But, in strict harmony with these are the many utterances in the Convention which framed the Constitution: of GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, who announced that "he would never concur in upholding domestic Slavery: it was a nefarious institution;" of ELBRIDGE GERRY, of Massachusetts, who said "that we had nothing to do with the conduct of the States as to Slavery, but we ought to be careful not to give any sanction to it;" of ROGER SHERMAN and OLIVER ELLSWORTH, of Connecticut, and Mr. GORHAM, of Massachusetts, who all concurred with Mr. GERRY; and especially of Mr. MADISON, of Virginia, who, in mild juridical phrase, "thought it wrong to admit in the Constitution the idea that there could be property in man." And, lastly, as if to complete the elaborate work of freedom, and to give expression to all these utterances, the word "servitude," which had been allowed in the clause on the apportionment of representatives, was struck out, and the word "service" substituted instead. This final exclusion from the Constitution of the idea of property in man was on the motion of Mr. RANDOLPH, of Virginia, and the reason assigned for the substitution, according to Mr. MADISON, in his authentic report of the debate, was that "the former was thought to express the condition of the slaves, and the latter the obligations of free persons." Thus, at every point, by great national decorations, by frank utterances in the Convention, and by a positive act in adjusting the text of the Constitution was the idea of property in man unequivocally rejected. This proposition, which may be dismissed as utterly baseless, becomes absurd when it is considered to what result it necessarily conducts. If the barbarism of Slavery, in all its five-fold wrong, is really embodied in the Constitution, so as to be beyond the reach of prohibition, either Congressional or local, in the Territories, then, for the same reason, it must be beyond the reach of prohibition or abolition, even by local authority in the States themselves; and, just so long as the Constitution remains unchanged, Territories and States alike must be open to all its blasting influences. And yet this pretension, which, in its natural consequences, overturns State rights, is put forward by Senators who profess to be the special guardians of State rights.

I disdain to dwell on that other argument, brought forward by Senators, who, denying the equality of man, spectically assert the equality of the States; and from this principle, true in many respects, jump to the conclusion that slave masters are entitled, in the name of equality, to take their slaves into the national Territories under the solemn safeguards of the Constitution. But this argument comes back to the first pretension, that slaves are recognized as "property" in the Constitution. To that pretension, already amply exposed, we are always brought, nor can any sounding allegations of State equality avoid it. And yet the very argument betrays the inconsistency of its authors. If persons held to service in the Slave States are "property" under the Constitution, then, under the provision—known as the "three-fifths" rule—which founds representation in the other House on such persons, there is a property representation from the Slave States, with voice and vote, while there is no such property representation from the Free States. With glaring inequality, the representation of Slave States is founded first on "persons," and secondly on a large part of their pretended property, while the representation of the States is founded simply on "persons," leaving all their boundless millions of property unrepresented. Thus, which ever way we approach it, the absurdity of this pretension becomes manifest. Assuming the pretension of property in man under the Constitution, you slap in the face the whole theory of State equality, for you disclose a gigantic inequality between the slave States and the Free States; and assuming the equality of States in the House of Representatives as elsewhere, you slap in the face the whole pretension of property in man under the Constitution.

I disdain to dwell also on that other argument, which, in the name of Popular Sovereignty, undertakes to secure to the people in the Territories the wicked power—sometimes called, by confusion of terms, right—to enslave their fellow men: as if this pretension was not blasted at once by the Declaration of Independence, when it announced that "all Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and as if anywhere within the jurisdiction of the Constitution, which contains no sentence, phrase or word sanctioning this outrage, and which carefully excludes the idea of property in man, while it surrounds all persons with the highest safeguards of freedom, such pretensions could exist. Whatever it may be elsewhere, popular sovereignty within the sphere of the Constitution has its limitations. Claiming for all the largest liberty of a true civilization, it compresses all within the constraints of justice; nor does it allow any man to assert a right to do what he pleases, except when he pleases to do right. As will within the Territories attempt to make a king as attempt to make a slave. But this pretension,

> "Where freedom's a factious bond agree
> To call it freedom where themselves are free."

proceeding obviously from a vain effort to avoid the impending question between freedom and slavery—assuming a debasing phrase of freedom as a cloak for slavery—speaking with the voice of Jacob while its hands are the hands of Esau—may be dismissed with the other kindred pretensions for Slavery, while the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. DOUGLAS,) who has wandered so far in its support may

> "——— remember Milo's end,
> Wedged in that timber which he strove to rend."

And here I close this branch of the argument, which I have treated less fully than the first, partly because strength and time fail me, but chiefly because the barbarism of Slavery, when fully established, supersedes all other inquiry. But enough has been done on this head. At the risk of repetition, I now gather it together. The assumption that slave masters, under the Constitution, may take their slaves into the Territories and continue to hold them as in the States, stands on two pretensions—first, that man may hold property in man, and secondly, that this property is recognized in the Constitution. But we have seen that the pretended property in man stands on no reason, while the two special arguments by which it has been asserted—first, an alleged inferiority of race, and secondly, the ancient curse of Ham—are grossly insufficient to uphold such a pretension. And we have next been that the pretension has as little support in the Constitution as in reason; that Slavery, of such an offensive character, that it can find support only in "positive" sanction, and words of "irresistible clearness;" that this benign rule, sanctioned in the Senate, is consistent with the principles of an advanced civilization; that no such "positive" sanction, in words of "irresistible clearness," can be found in the Constitution, while, in harmony with the Declaration of Independence, and the Address of the Continental Congress, the cotemporaneous declarations in the Convention, and especially the act of the Convention in substituting "service" for "servitude," on the ground that the latter expressed "the condition of slaves," *all attest that the pretension that man can hold property in man was carefully, scrupulously and completely excluded from the Constitution, so that it has no semblance of support in that sacred text;* nor in this pretension, which is unsupported in the Constitution, helped by the two arguments, one in the name of State Equality, and the other in the name of Popular Sovereignty, both of which are properly put aside.

Sir, the true principles, which, reversing the assumption of slave masters, makes Freedom national and Slavery sectional, while every just claim of the Slave States is harmonized with formal conditions of all the territory of the United States, and has explicitly denied "the authority of a Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to Slavery in any Territory of the United States." Such is the triumphant response, by the aroused millions of the North, alike to the assumption of slave-masters that the Constitution, of its own force, carries Slavery into the Territories, and also to the device of politicians, that the people of the Territories, in the exercise of a dishonest Popular Sovereignty, may plant Slavery there. This response is complete at all points, whether the Constitution acts upon the Territories before their organization, or only afterward; for in the absence of a Territorial Government, there can be no "positive" law in words of "irresistible clearness" for Slavery, as there can be no such law when a Territorial Government is organized under the Constitution. Thus the normal condition of the Territories is confirmed by the Constitution, which, when extended over them, renders Slavery impossible, while it writes upon the soil and engraves upon the rock everywhere the law of impartial Freedom, without distinction of color or race.

Mr. President, this argument is now closed. Pardon me for the time I have occupied. It is long since I have made any such claim upon your attention. Pardon me, also, if I have said anything which I ought not to have said. I have spoken frankly, and from the heart; if severely, yet only with the severity of a sorrowful candor, calling things by their right names, and letting historic facts tell their unimpeachable story. I have spoken in the patriotic hope of contributing to the welfare of my country, and also in the assured conviction that what I have said will find a response in generous souls. I believe that I have said nothing which is not sustained by well founded argument or well founded testimony, nothing which can be controverted without a direct assault upon reason or upon truth. The two assumptions of slave-masters have been answered. But this is not enough. Let the answer become a legislative act by the admission of Kansas as a Free State. Then will the barbarism of Slavery be repelled, and the pretension of property in man be rebuked. Such an act, ending this long struggle by the assurance of peace to the Territory, if not of tranquillity to the whole country, will be more grateful still as the herald of that better day near at hand, when freedom shall be installed everywhere under the national government; when the national flag, wherever it floats, on sea or land, within the national jurisdiction, will not cover a single slave, and when the Declaration of Independence, now reviled in the name of Slavery, will once again be reverenced as the American Magna Charta of Human Rights. Nor is this all. Such an act will be the first stage in those triumph by which the Republic—lifted in character so as to become an example to mankind—will enter at last upon its noble "prerogative of teaching the nations how to live." Thus, Sir, speaking for Freedom in Kansas, I have spoken for Freedom everywhere, and for civilization; and, as the less is contained in the greater, all the arts, all sciences, all economies, all refinements, all charities, all delights of life embodied in this cause. You may reject it, but it will be only for to-day. The sacred animosity between Freedom and Slavery can end only with the triumph of Freedom. This same question will be soon carried before that high tribunal, supreme over Senate and Court, where the judges will be counted by millions, and where the judgment rendered will be the solemn charge of an aroused people, instructing a new President, in the name of Freedom, to see that civilization receives no detriment.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of South Carolina, (Dem.)—After the extraordinary, though characteristic, speech which has just been made in the hearing of the Senate, it is necessary that we should explain the reasons which we are here invited to assume. After ranging over Europe, sneaking through back doors, and fawning at the feet of British aristocracy, seeking for pity, but reaping the rich and just reward of contempt, the slanderer of States and men reappears in the Seneto. We had hoped that we should be relieved from the miserable outpourings of his vulgar malice. We had hoped that from what he had felt, though ignominiously failed to meet, as the consequence of former insolence, he would become wiser, if not better, by experience. In this we are disappointed; and we regret it. Sir, in the heroic ages of the world, men were often deified—but they were deified for the possession and exercise of some virtue, wisdom, justice, magnanimity and courage. Yes, Sir, in Egypt they deified beasts and reptiles, but even that bestial people worshiped their idol on account of some supposed virtue. It has been left for this age, for this country, and for the Abolitionists of Massachusetts, to deify the incarnation of malice, mendacity and cowardice. Sir, we do not here intend to be guilty of any such apotheosis of malignity and meanness. We do not intend to contribute, by any conduct on our part, to swell the Pseans at the shrine of this new idol. No, Sir; and though with no expectation but the hope of improvement, we are not inclined by any punishment again to send the recipient of punishment hallooing through the world, yelping forth increased volumes of slander and malice, these are the reasons why we have remained quiet, and shall endeavor to remain quiet, under that which we have heerd.

Mr. SUMNER—Before this question passes away I think I ought to make some reply to the Senator from South Carolina. I exposed to-day the barbarism of Slavery, and I believe that what the Senator has said I might well print in the appendix to my speech as an illustration. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 4.

The House acted on the Senate's amendments to the Post-office Deficiency bill, and non-concurred in that striking out the proviso for the restoration of the suspended Inland mail service, and requirlog proposals from the lowest bidder for carrying the mail between Charleston and Havana.

Among other bills reported from the Committee were the following:

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the same Committee, reported a bill appropriating $150,000 for a Post-office in Brooklyn, N. Y. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. LEE, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the same Committee, reported a bill for the erection of a Post-office in Philadelphia. Similarly referred.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) the House took up and passed the bill making the Consulates at Swatow, Assuncion, Malta, Barcelona, Florence, Gibraltar and Hanover salaried offices. Adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.—Our readers will please notice that HIRAM ANDERSON, the great Carpet Dealer, No. 99 Bowery, has greatly reduced the prices of JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS English Velvet and Brussels Carpeting, and is also selling Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Druggets, Mats, Matting, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, at prices far below any quoted in this City.

[Advertisement.]

PROFESSIONAL.

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., offers his professional services, at his residence in the Graefenburg Medical Institute Buildings, No. 2 BOND-STREET, New-York. *Irregularities and diseases of women of every description, consumption and chronic difficulties* are made a speciality, and are skillfully and successfully treated. ☞ Invalids suffering from these complaints, or who may require skillful treatment and comfortable rooms at time of confinement, can be received in the Institution, et reasonable charges. For terms, &c., address Dr. JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, *Resident Physician Graefenberg Company*, No. 2 BOND STREET, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Just received from Washington, and on exhibition at

BRADY'S GALLERY,
No. 643 Broadway,

the only authentic photographs of them taken in this country.

Also the different candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.

WOLFE'S celebrated SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS should be in the hands of every traveler. No family should leave the City or be without it supply during the warm weather. It invariably corrects the ill effects of change of weather, and as a beverage it is the purest liquor made in the world.

Put up in pint and quart bottles. Sold by all druggists, grocers and fruit stores.

ALSO, WOLFE'S PURE COGNAC BRANDY IN BOTTLES, MADEIRA, SHERRY AND PORT WINE, FOR MEDICAL USE.

Families who use wines should give the preference to the above.

They are all warranted pure and the best quality. Each bottle has the importer's certificate of its purity.

For sale by all apothecaries, fruit stores, grocers, and at the depot, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS.

For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
Every size and quality,
At
RANKIN'S.
No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Dropsy arises from various causes—a morbid state of the system, sluggish circulation or impoverished blood. By correcting the depraved humors of the blood and secretions, and giving tone to the stomach, with these irresistible remedies, we shall insure a speedy cure.

[Advertisement.]

OUT.—KNOX introduced a new hat to the young men, yesterday, and they are delighted with it. He will be "at home," No. 212 Broadway, during the week, to supply all who call upon him with this elegant fabric, which he has named the "Sensation."

[Advertisement.]

AT HOME.—Prof. FOWLER, practical Phrenologist, is now at his Rooms, No. 308 Broadway, where he will make private examinations, give charts and full written descriptions of character of ladies and gentlemen, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Ladies always in attendance.

A careful examination will indicate the particular calling or pursuit to which each person is best adapted and in which they may be most successful.

A Summer Garment or Summer Suit will be very desirable this month. MEN who have not already purchased their supply of clothing, and are in want of GOOD CLOTHING, will find in our assortment lines, thin woolen and other Summer fabrics, manufactured in the best manner and most approved shapes.

BOYS' CLOTHING of all kinds, for boys of all ages, from three years to manhood.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 597 Broadway,
Under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 20th-st. M-av. and 20th-st., New-York.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales.
ADAPTED TO EVERY BRANCH OF BUSINESS.
Warehouse No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Purgative.
TO THOSE WHO MAY REQUIRE.
The best, surest and safest purgative known is
BRANDRETH'S PILLS,
which are
ALWAYS RELIABLE,
and by timely use, have saved thousands of valuable lives. Established 1751. Warranted purely vegetable. Sold at No. 294 Canal st., No. 206 Bowery, and No. 4 Union-square, New-York, at 25 cents per box.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.
FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.
The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.
ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 335 BROADWAY, cor. Worth-st., New-York.

Milward's Needles
for
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.
These needles are made by hand, and of the best double-refined English cast-steel, and *warranted superior to all others.*
J. FRED. MILWARD,
No. 31 Warren-st., New-York.

The New Stereoscopic Emporium
E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
"Is a public benefaction."—*Boston Transcript.*
"Is preëminently adapted to family use."—*Phil. Jour.*
Price $50. No. 505 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Superior Dress Shirts to Order.
Manufactured by S. A. Hutchinson, and a perfect fit guaranteed, at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

John B Dunham,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best in extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements ever all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Every Young Man would be Essentially Benefited by receiving a Phrenological Examination of FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, before entering upon a business career, to learn his weaknesses, faolie, talents, and how to use his powers to the best advantage.

For Bilious Affections, Headache, and many unpleasant symptoms, occasioned by a disordered stomach, irregularity or other causes, BROWN'S LAXATIVE TROCHES, or Cathartic Lozenges, will be found a mild, efficacious and palatable remedy. Sold by all Druggists.

Bridgewater Paint, forming a complete metallic coating for roofs, railroad bridges, depots, villas, hulls and decks of vessels, or anything requiring a cheap and durable coating. HICKS & BETTS, 72 Maiden-lane.

Grandjean's Hair Composition.—40 years' experiment on the human hair, for its embellishment and treatment.
Astor-place, near Broadway.

Hats and Caps for Gents and Children.—The largest and most elegant variety in this City. Beautiful Straw Goods for Misses and Children.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order, of first measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William-sts.

Leary & Co.'s Successors.—HUNT & DUSENBURY call the attention of their customers and the public to their present beautiful style of Summer Hats, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Geo. B. Sleat & Co.'s Celebrated Elliptic Lock Stitch and Shuttle Sewing Machine.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 490 Broadway

BIRTHS.

PEPPER.—In this City, on Friday, June 1, Mrs. EDWD. D. PEPPER, of a daughter.
☞ California papers please copy.

MARRIED.

VONDERSMITH—BIRDSALL.—In this City, on Monday June 4, by His Honor Fernando Wood, Mayor, at the residence of the bride's parents, Wm. B. VONDERSMITH to CARRIE, the eldest daughter of Samuel Birdsall, Esq., all of this City.

GREGORY—LAWRA.—In this City, on Monday, June 4, in Pilgrim Church, by Rev. S. A. Baker, President of New-York Conference, Rev. JOHN GREGORY, of Pittsburgh, Penn., and Miss MARY PAGE LAWRA, of London, Eng.

BRANNAN—STEWART.—At Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday, May 28, at the residence of John P. Tweed, Esq., by Rev. M. L. P. Thompson, D. D., Mr. B. F. BRANNAN to Miss. ELLEN V. STEWART, all of that city.

DIED.

PECK.—In this City, on Monday morning, June 4, at his late residence, No. 104 East 22th-st., Dr. CHARLES A. PECK, aged 38 years.

His friends, the friends and relatives of his family, also the members of Arcana Lodge, and of Kane Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and members of the Fraternity generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Rev. Dr. Montgomery's Church of the Incarnation, corner 28th-st. and Madison av., likewise the Masonic burial services, at Cypress Hills Cemetery, on Wednesday, June 6, at 11 o'clock A. M.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Saturday, June 2, JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, also those of his sons, William H. and Edward C., his brothers, George G. and Edward S., his brothers-in-law, Frederick R. Lee, J. W. S. Howe and John Burling, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Tuesday, June 5, at 4 o'clock P. M., from St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie sts. The remains will be interred in the Marble Cemetery in 2d-st.

PLUMLEY.—In this City, on Sunday, June 3, RICHARD HATORF, son of Rev. Gardiner Spring Plumley, in the

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

TWENTY-EIGHT LOTS FRONTING ON BROADWAY, EIGHTH-AVENUE, FIFTY-SIXTH A ND FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREETS,

on liberal terms of payment.

For Maps and particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, 10TH-AV., 56TH AND 57TH STS.

Being part of the estate of the late JOHN ADAMS, Esq.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 6th June, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 20 lots, as follows:

On Broadway.—8 lots, each side fronting entire front between 56th and 57th sts., (including two corners.)

On 10TH-AV.—20 lots, east and west side, between 56th and 57th sts., including 5 corners. On these lots is a large barn or stable.

On 56TH ST.—6 lots, north side, between Broadway and 10th-av., including valuable house of the late Mr. Adams. Lots 25 and 26.

On 57TH ST.—8 prime lots, south side, opposite above.

On 57TH ST.—2 lots, north side, east of 10th av.

On 57TH ST. (200 ft. Wide)—5 lots, south side, 100 feet east 10th-av., together with 4 large gores in the rear.

On 57TH ST.—6 lots, south side, between Broadway and 10th-av.

The whole property lying on Broadway and 10th av., and mostly on 56th st., presents as fine an opportunity and investment as can be found in any tract of similar size for sale in the XIIth and XXth Wards. TITLE OLD AND INDISPUTABLE. Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer—Office No. 130 Broadway.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, 1-4 ICE MIRRORS, PIANOS, &c.

THE PROPERTY OF A FAMILY GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock, at 187 WEST 32D-ST., the furniture in the above house, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, etageres, piano, music cabinet, secretary and book-case, large mantel and pier mirrors, paintings, tapestry and ingrain carpets, lace and brocade curtains, oil-cloths, oak buffet, extension table, and chairs, hall stand, rosewood bedsteads and bureaus, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, crockery and glassware, mantel ornaments, &c. Terms cash, and a deposit required from all purchasers unknown.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF PELHAM-VILLE VILLA SITES.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, M., on the premises, 130 acres of land, divided into parcels of from 5 to 10 acres each, lying between the Boston Post Road, and the New-Haven Railroad near the Pelham ville Station. Sale positive. Terms easy.

Particulars at No. 7 Pine-st., or of LYON & PORTER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. By order of

S. E. LYON and
W. S. POPHAM,
Administrators of the Estate of Jas. Hay, deceased.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, June 6, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway, at 11 o'clock, a collection of elegant modern oil-ositings comprising works of rare merit by eminent and well-known art sts, viz: fine marine, by the celebrated Van Beest; one superb interior, by H. Morgan; several choice landscapes, by Hobbing, Dan. Bess, Wilsare, Richard, Doorny, and other distinguished living artists. The above are a beautiful collection, and will be positively sold without reserve. They will be on exhibition in our salesroom on Monday and Tuesday previous to the sale, and the public are respectfully invited to examine them.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB SADDLE HORSE,

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 6th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, an elegant long tail chestnut sorrel mare, five years old, 15¾ hands high, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in every way; is a very fine saddle horse, perfect in single or double harness and warranted to trot a mile in 3:15. To any gentleman wanting a really fine horse, this is an opportunity seldom met with, as the horse is really a fine one, and exactly as represented.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE BROWN WAGON OR SADDLE HORSE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 6th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a very fine brown horse, 15¾ hands high, eight years old, warranted perfectly kind and gentle, and believed to be sound; is a fine horse in every way. Also, an elegant single harness and road wagon.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

SUPERIOR TROTTING STOCK FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public auction, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of June next, at his residence, in the village of Clappville, Mass., on the Western Railroad, first station west from Worcester, his well-known breeding stud, consisting of thirty animals, among which are the noted mares *Pocahontas*, *Nameoke*, the original *Mary Taylor*, and *White Mary*, with several of their progeny of both sexes by *Vermont*, *Black Hawk*, *Ethon Allen*, and stallions of the Cassius M. Clay stock. Among them are several stallions of great promise, from 2 to 4 years of age. This stock has been bred with especial reference to trotting, both in the selection of sires and dams, and is confidently offered to the public as possessing properties rarely to be met with. Catalogues embracing pedigrees and descriptions can be had on application to the subscriber, or to the auctioneer, DUDLEY H. BAYLEY, No. 91 Federal-st., Boston. Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave Boston at 6 A. M. and 2 A. M. The 6 A. M. train arrives at Clappville about 8¾ A. M. On the arrival of the 2 A. M. train at Worcester, a special train will leave for Clappville and remain there till the sale is concluded. Cars leave Springfield about 7 A. M., arriving at Clappville about 9¼ A. M., and return at about 3¾ P. M.

R. S. DENNY.

CLAPPVILLE, Mass., May 28, 1860.

BY LOCKWOOD BROS.,

No. 45 Murray-st.

THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK,

300 CASES SEASONABLE STRAW GOODS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 6 and 7, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the Salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., the elegant sale of Carara Marble Statuary, &c., consisting of Hebe, Grecian and Neapolitan; beautiful urns and taszas, marble fruit-dishes, elegant marble footstains with serpent handles, card receivers supported by swans, elegant carved figures under glass shades, dancing girls, Venus after Canova, three Graces, Innocence, marble fruit, large vases, varying from 2 to 8 feet high; carved Roman Bardiglio vase; also, about 40 pieces of real Carara busts and groups, all being the importation of Signor G. B. Pandolfini. Persons purchasing at this sale can have their goods packed at a trifling expense to go to any part of the world. THURSDAY, 7th, and FRIDAY, 8th June, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the large gallery of the living building, No. 658 Broadway, extraordinary sale of Paintings, the property of J. P. Beaumont, Esq., comprising his entire collection of costly pictures, (as he is about leaving for Europe.) We can say with entire confidence to the people of New-York, as well as those of the neighboring cities, that we have never since we have been engaged in the business, presented for their inspection such a valuable and beautiful collection of pictures. Residents in the neighboring cities can attend the sale with entire confidence in what we state. Among them are "A Night Market at the Hague," an extraordinary work by P. Van Schendel; "Sheep with Poultry," one of the finest of Eugene Verboekhoven's recent productions; "The Story of the Year," being a series of twelve paintings, representing twelve months, by A. Rousseau, having occupied the artist three years in their production, painted with an almost miraculous delicacy of execution, entirely from nature, and believed to be unique in the history of modern art. A pair of Landscapes by Geo. Cole, size 4 feet by 3, selected from last year's exhibition in London, and of extraordinary richness and beauty. The celebrated "Stepping Stones," by H. J. Boddington, brilliant in the extreme. "View in North Wales," by Sidney E. Percy. The most celebrated flower piece ever brought to this country, painted by Madame Van Marcke, of Liege; about 4 feet; a superb picture for a dining-room. This painting occupied two years in its production, and is acknowledged to be the *chef d'œuvre* of this celebrated lady. Also, specimens of the first class by J. C. Lewis, Herring, Selser, Shayer, W. Thayer, Leigh, Brownley, Cruikshank, Armfield, T. Earle, Chapman, Kearney, Williams, Vickers, Henderson, and other celebrated English artists. Also, by C. Leyckert, Kierhoff, Klombeck, Vrolyck, Kiers, &c., of Holland. Also, by Dillens, Verhayden, De Henvel, Henrietta Rouner, Van Senerdonck, Robo, Monpesot, Cornet, Wm. Angus, Tesson, Covrens, Tiellemann, Moet, Wm. Bree, Crabiels, Tesson, and other distinguished modern artists of various continental schools. The paintings will be sold with certificate and guarantee of originality, to be made satisfactory to the purchaser. The collection is probably the finest and most extensive of high class works of art ever offered in this country, and will form quite an epoch in the history of fine arts, and we may reasonably hope that the sale will be largely attended by connoisseurs from our neighboring cities. They will be on exhibition one week, as above, with catalogues.

A. M. CRIMMINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. M. CRIMMINS will sell, on TUESDAY, 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 169 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., the entire superb furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of a magnificent 7 octave rosewood piano-forte, celebrated maker; velvet, Brussels and 3-ply carpets through the house; French plate pier mirrors, slab and brackets; Egyptian marble-top centre tables; fine card tables, gas chandeliers and gas fixtures, sofas, tête-à-tête-s, parlor and reception chairs, window curtains, fine oil-paintings, English and French engravings, mantel ornaments, marble-top bureaus, tables and washstands; French bedsteads, bedding, oil-cloth and stair carpet, extension dining-table, marble slab; hat rack, kitchen utensils, &c., also, brandies, wines, champagne, &c; sales, 36 English sterling silver tea-table and dessert spoons, and 36 forks. Deposits required.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 29, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 40 Bonds of $1,000 each, (exclusive) of the City of Milwaukee 7 per cent. (Municipal Sinking Fund.) dated July 20, 1859, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from No. 1, 1860; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place. Dated May 22, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 12, at the same hour and place. Dated May 29, 1860.

A. VAN WINKLE, Auctioneer.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, June 5, all the furniture contained in the two five-story brown-stone houses Nos. 163 and 165 East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. The furniture consists of velvet, Brussels, and other carpets; mahogany, rosewood, oak, and enamelled suites in hair-cl. pluish, brocatel, and hair-cloth; mirrors, dining-t tables, curtains, piano, and everything necessary for housekeeping, together with a large lot of kitchen utensils. Sale positive, by order of the mortgagees. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, June 6, at 10½ o'clock, at 378 No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a general variety of desirable goods; also, about 3 000 pairs of women's coarse nailed boots. Catalogues and samples on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a coupe rockaway, belting top, with pole and shafts, in good running order, made by Wood & Tomlinson.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday, June 5,) at 12½ o'clock, at his stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

Shares.		Shares.	
10	Am. Ex. Bk.	$100	25 Firemen's Fire Ins. $17
50	Can City Bk	50	20 Marine Bank	50
10	Shoe & Leather Bk.	100	40 Farmers' & Cit. Bk.	20
20	Nan. & Mer Bk.	100	75 East River Bk.	25
50	Peter Cooper Ins Co.	20	20 Gelatine Ins.	50
20	Stuyvesant Ins.	25	50 Columbia Ins.	50
70	People's Ins.	25	25 Howard Ins	50
462	S. Pacific R.	100	20 Metropolitan Ins	100
100	Am. Guano Co.	100	32 St. Western Marine	100
40	Rutgers Ins.	25	30 Home Ins.	100
10	Neptune Marine In.	100	25 Kings County Ins.	20
38	Equitable Ins.	25	50 Commerce Ins.	140
60	N.Y. Consol'd Stage	25	25 Amer. Exchan'e Ins	100

$7,000 Milwaukee City 5 per cent. Bonds.
2 000 Virginia State 6 per cent Bonds.
3 000 San Francisco 6 per cent. Bonds.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, June 7. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William st., or Merchants' Exchange as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 6 and 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant sale of Carrara marble statuary, &c., consisting of Hebe, Grecian and Neapolitan beautiful urns and tazzas, marble fruit dishes, elegant marble fountains, with serpent handles; card receivers, supported by swans; elegant carved figures, under glass shades; dancing girls, Venus, after Canova; the three Graces, Innocence, marble fruit, large vases, varying from 2 to 8 feet high; carved Roman Bardiglio vases; also, about 40 pieces of real Carrara busts and groups, all being the importation of Signor G. B. Pandolfini. Persons purchasing at this sale can have their goods packed at a trifling expense, to go to any part of the world.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, kitchen furniture, &c. By order of RICHARD GILBERT.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS AND fancy toilet ware, by J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, June 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 231 Pearl-st., a large catalogue sale of choice goods, in lots for dealers. Sales positive and free.

WM. MYNAE, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, &c.—HENRY G. EVANS WILL sell on TUESDAY, June 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 85 Malden-lane a general assortment of all kinds of crockery, glass and china ware, knives and forks, spoons, &c. Sale positive and without reserve.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOOK-BUSINESS TO BE DISPOSED OF.—For sale the stock, fixtures and good-will of an extensive bookstore on Broadway. The business has been established many years, and has an excellent connection of first-class City retail trade. The stock is fresh and well selected, and does not need much increase at present. Any house already engaged in publishing would find this a favorable means for largely extending their business, or any one wishing to enter into the publishing and bookselling business would find this an excellent opportunity. Apply to LEMUEL BANGS, Assignee, No. 554 Broadway.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE PIONEER MILLS, in Alexandria, Va.—an establishment of the very first class, with a capacity of 500 barrels flour per diem, motive power steam, and fully furnished with modern improvements—desire to employ a practical man, perfectly acquainted with milling, to take charge of its interests during the coming season. He must have some means, and be willing to invest them in the business. None others need apply. Application to be made to W. H. NEWMAN & CO., No. 78 Pearl-st., New-York, or to W. H. FOWLE & SON, Alexandria, Va.

A GOOD BUSINESS LOCATION IN FULL VIEW OF THE OCEAN TO LET CHEAP—In the south of Long Island, within thirty miles of New-York City by Railroad, and can sell this season $30,000 worth of goods at a good profit for cash. The store now open and doing a good business. The present stock for sale at a sacrifice. The owner has other business. For full particulars call immediately upon the proprietor. JAS. H. PORTER,
No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—A NEWSPAPER, published in a thriving village, near this City, with office fixtures, press, &c., will be sold, to a cash customer, extremely cheap. It has been published over 14 years, and has a good paying subscription list. Its politics are Democratic, and it is the most prominent paper of the county in which it is located. For terms, &c., address, for one week, EDITOR, Box No. 166 *Times* Office, inclosing stamp for reply.

AN AGENT.—A YOUNG MAN HAVING TRAVELED for mercantile houses in this country during the last three years being about to visit England for three months, would be glad to take charge of any business there for a moderate commission. Most satisfactory references can be furnished. Address ENGLISHMAN, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

$300.—A YOUNG MAN POSSESSED OF the small amount of $300, can buy a horse, wagon, harness, and an established business route, which alone is worth double the amount. A rare chance for a man to get into a handsome trade. Address A, box No. 142 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD THE management of the business and financial departments of a popular literary paper in this City for the past thirteen years, is desirous of an engagement of a similar nature in a newspaper or other establishment. Address T. H., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

FIREWORKS.

EDGES' & HADFIELD'S
PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT
FIREWORKS,
W. J. WYNS & BRO.,
Dépôt, No. 300 Broadway,

Having made extensive arrangements with both of the above celebrated makers for the sale of their Fireworks, we are prepared to offer to storekeepers and the public generally on unequaled stock, both in quality and variety, at reduced prices, consisting in part of

Fire-Crackers, Torpedoes, Wheels, Triangles, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Pidgeons, Comets, &c., &c.

CITY AND TOWN COMMITTEES supplied with public displays at short notice.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S DEPOT

FOR THE EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.

Neatest in appearance, and best in quality.

FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EXHIBITION.

FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
No. 62 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st., one door from corner Fulton.

FIRE-CRACKERS, TORPEDOES JOSS-STICKS, and a full assortment of FIREWORKS, plain and colored fires, warranted of the first quality.

Committees for exhibitions and the trade supplied on the most liberal terms. M. BENNETT.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD & SON'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call.

R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Plain and Colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

228. PROVISIONS! FISH! GROCERIES! 228.

AT WHOLESALE.

For sale at low prices, sugar-cured hams, shoulders, beef, pork, lard, prime mild cheese, fresh butter, large No. 1 mackerel, pickled herrings, haddock, white-fish, blue-fish, salmon, large white codfish, smoked herrings. Also, white and yellow sugars, all grades, green and black teas, syrups, molasses, spices, and all kinds of first-class

PROVISIONS, FISH AND GROCERIES.

Grocers and dealers generally are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices at No. 228 Washington-st., N. Y., between Barclay and Vesey-sts. Same place twelve years.

ANDREW W. ROSE.

260. HOW TO LIVE CHEAP. 260.

In order to effect a great saving in your household expenses purchase your stock of TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, GROCERIES, FLOUR and PROVISIONS

AT AGNEW'S, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.,

and thus secure the popular low prices for which this establishment has such a world-wide renown. Call and see for yourselves.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, importer and wholesale and retail grocer, No. 260 Greenwich, corner of Murray-st.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH

PURE MILK.

Address T. W. DECKER, No 155 East 27th-st.

REMOVALS.

WOOD BROTHERS
Have removed to
No. 396 BROADWAY.

In directing notice to their removal,
WOOD BROTHERS
Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs, made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.

This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.

Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by let

ATHERTON, FAURE & CO.,
Have removed
to
LOFTS NOS. 105 AND 107 READE-ST.,
near West Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, cannot be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st

PUBLIC SALE OF UNITED STATES ARMS.—Will be sold at Mount Vernon Arsenals, Alabama, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of June, 1860, by order of the President of the United States;

350 Hall's brown flint lock rifles.
567 Hall's bright flint-lock rifles.
11 percussion muskets.
331 flint-lock pistols.
147 Hall's carbines.
25 artillery swords.
18 field-artillery carriages.
57,676 assorted flints.
316 Hall's rifle-cartridge boxes.
166 pistol holsters, and other equipments too numerous to mention. Terms cash.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A CARD.

To property holders in the 19th Ward.—J. J. Smith & Co. having opened an office at No. 760 3d-av. for the sale, exchange, renting and insuring property, loaning money on bond and mortgage, and collecting rents and interest, solicit the patronage of property holders of the above ward, and others requiring their services.

References—HON. JAS. W. BEEKMAN,
A. M. BURR, Esq., No. 18 Wall-st.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN.
For Sale by MERRIAM & HUSSARD,
No. 18 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—The three-story brick dwelling-house and adjoining lot No. 36 South 9th-st, south side, between 2d and 3d sts; also, the two lots in the immediate rear on South 10th-st.; location very pleasant and convenient, being only three minutes' walk from the ferry to Peck-slip. This property combines the advantages of a City and country residence, being stocked with choice cherry, apricot and pear trees, grape-vines, and an abundance of fine currant bushes, in addition to which it is embellished with an ornamental flower garden. For particulars apply on the premises, or to R. BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-st.

PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The Second Reformed Presbyterian Church in Mulberry-st., near Grand-st., having an opportunity to purchase a property better suited to their wants, will dispose of that they now hold at much below its value, if applied for immediately. Three fine lots, (75x100,) with a substantial brick church edifice thereon. Proposals for the purchase of the above, or exchange for a smaller and less expensive property, will be received up to the 13th of June, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with modern improvements of the day; extra land attached to each. Location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon-avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT. Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and underceiliar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 189 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LATANTE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY and basement stone front house No. 175 East 14th-st. House, 24x66; lot, 103 feet deep.

ALSO,

For sale, the property No. 550 Pearl-st., 25x100.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE BEST PROPERTY in Brooklyn, located on 3d-av. and 55th st., Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. Cars pass the grounds every 10 minutes. This property must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPTIONS of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE 2-STORY AND attic brick building No 148 Madison-st., with unexpired lease of lot, having about 9 years to run, with all the usual covenants of renewal. Ground rent $140 per annum. Size 20x100; house, 35x44. Terms easy. Inquire of S. F. R. CODDINGTON, No. 87 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE NEW BROWN-STONE houses Nos. 29 and 31 West 34th-st., with extension for library, finished in the most complete and thorough manner, with rosewood doors, walnut stairs, and all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, of LUPER & DAVIS.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—The store No. 275 Pearl-st., 23½ feet front by 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. If let, the store will be improved to suit a first class tenant. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO. No. 72 Beekman-st.

HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS TO EXCHANGE. A first class three-story new house, in the beautiful village of East New-York, adjoining Brooklyn, for a house in the City. Apply at JARVIS' Information Exchange, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 37.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME cottage with four lots of ground, on 141st-st., near Bloomingdale-road, with a view of the Hudson River. Also, to let a brick house and store on 126th-av., near 152d-st. Inquire of B. F. CARMAN, 1,088 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 39TH-st. between 4th and Lexington avs., one fine stoe-front house, replete with all the improvements, and built in the most substantial manner. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises of JOHN W. MOWBRAY.

FOR SALE—NEAR CENTRAL PARK, ON 92d-st., between 4th and 5th avs., four lots together. 105 feet front on the grade, which is very high and free from rock. W. A. COLLINS, No. 4 Malden-lane.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

STORE TO LET—NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET also workshops in the rear. Inquire in the office of the Type Foundry of P. C. CORTELYOU.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house, with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., in Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET.—NEWS DEPOT—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY. The store No. 4 Peck-slip, near Pearl-st., is well adapted for newspapers books and stationery business. Apply to WM. KEVAN, No. 118 Water-st., near to corner of Wall-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 158 West 24th-st., consisting of second floor, front basement, and one room on third floor; all the modern improvements; rent low to a desirable small family. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—PART OF A GENTEEL HOUSE, CONTAINING bath, gas water-closets, &c., occupied by a family of only two persons. Rent low to a responsible tenant. Inquire in 31st-st., second door east of 2d-av., north side (no hill up).

TO LET—TWO NEW MEDIUM-SIZED FIRST-class 2 story brown stone houses in 82d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and 4-story building, corner of 4th and Green sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter Office, No. 326 4th-st.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 792 SIXTH-AV., between 46th and 47th sts. Apply to G. W. CORNING, No 792 6th-av., or No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

HOUSE IN CLERMONT-AV., BROOKLYN, TO LET—Three stories, brown-stone front English basement, gas, water, baths, &c.; lot 16½x100; house 16½x34 feet deep; in good order, handsomely finished. Also, a pleasant two-story cottage, with two lots of ground, in Hamilton-st., near Myrtle av. Cars pass near the door. Apply at No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York, or to JOHN GOULD, No. 44 State-st. Brooklyn.

OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two front offices on floor 3 floor at No. 113 Nassau-st.; two workshops, 30 by 80 feet, with ten windows in each, in rear building, No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. OILHOLLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

TO LET IN HOBOKEN—HALF OF A MODERN built three-story brick house, consisting of 7 rooms. Rent $175. Inquire at No. 13 Washington-terrace.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

SEA-SHORE COTTAGE AT ROCKAWAY, TO LET, FURNISHED—Contains 11 rooms; water and range in the kitchen. Attached to the place is stable, ice-house, (filled) bath-house, &c. The cottage is beautifully situated, with an unobstructed view of the ocean. For particulars apply to CLARK, WILSON & CO., No. 81 Beekman-st., or to W. H. BOLTON, on the premises.

FURNISHED COTTAGE AT SOUTH OYSTER BAY, L. I.—To let, a two-story cottage, neatly furnished, with garden spot, barn, stables, &c., beautifully situated near the South Bay. Rent $300. For further particulars, inquire of BRYCE & CO., No 29 Chambers-st., or of the subscriber, at South Oyster Bay.

D. R. FLOYD JONES.

TO RENT FURNISHED IN FOURTEENTH-ST.—To rent, elegantly furnished, for five years, to a private family, the house and lot No. 15 East 14th-st., between Union-place and 6th-av. For permit, &c., apply to E. H LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE AT TARRYTOWN TO LET (10 rooms) with two acres in lawn, garden, orchard and forest; plenty of fruit and shade. Summer kitchen, stable, good water, and a river view.

D. A. WOODWORTH, No. 96 Warren-st.

HOTELS.

ST. DENIS HOTEL,
CORNER OF ELEVENTH-ST. AND BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.
(OPPOSITE GRACE CHURCH.)

Mr. E. E. BALCOM has the pleasure to announce that he has leased the above named Hotel for a term of years. It has been completely renovated and put in order, and is now ready for the accommodation of transient and permanent guests.

Parties visiting New-York wishing to adopt the European plan of living will find all the necessary accommodations at this Hotel.

Mr. BALCOM having been for five years connected with the management of the St. Nicholas, and more recently with the Fifth-avenue Hotels of this City, feels that he is competent to give entire satisfaction to all who may become his guests during their stay in New-York.

DONEGANA HOTEL,
NOTRE DAME-ST.,
MONTREAL.
E. F. POPE.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MUSICAL BOXES,

Of all styles and sizes, for sale by the undersigned, who have now on hand a very large assortment of that article, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 18, 24 and 36 tunes.

THE MUSIQUE A JEU DE FLUTES
AND THE
MUSIQUE A VARIATIONS

are two beautiful new styles.

THE TOY MUSICAL BOX,

playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes, is a durable article for children.

MANDOLINES, EXPRESSIVES, OUVERTURES, FORTE-PIANOS, &c. Bells, drums, castagnettes, flute and organ accompaniments. Popular American Melodies, Gems from Operas, dances, &c., &c.

PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers,
No. 21 Maiden lane, (up-stairs,) New-York.
MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE
FOR SALE AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

The grounds, comprising about six acres and fronting on three streets, are tastefully laid out in lawn and garden, ornamented with an abundance of shade trees and shrubbery, and supplied with the choicest fruits of the climate. The house is a large two-story rural Gothic, 56 feet by 45, built within the last five years in the most thorough manner, containing all the modern improvements, such as furnace, range, hot and cold water gas, &c.; and being on elevated ground, commands one of the finest landscapes in the country, embracing a view of the Connecticut River and Valley, Amherst College, Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, &c.

The place is easy of access, being within five minutes' walk of the railroad station (three trains daily to and from New-York and Boston,) is complete in all its arrangements for comfort and convenience, and on every account is considered one of the most desirable residences in the State of Massachusetts.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York; or to CHARLES FAIRBANKS, Northampton, Mass.

SOUTH ORANGE PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, four plots of ground, beautifully located on Orange Mountain, within ten minutes' walk of the railroad depôt—under good cultivation, with fruit and other trees; well watered by living springs; containing, severally, 8, 10, 14, and 15 acres, each plot capable of being subdivided to suit the purchaser. The well-known healthfulness of this section, together with its easy access to the City, its beautiful scenery and fine roads, render it one of the most desirable residences for families that can be selected. They will be sold on reasonable terms, on application to H. FENNER, Esq., South Orange, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The house, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style; is large and commodious, containing eight bedrooms and three attic rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The wines, of the choicest varieties or foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT OF SIX ACRES, at Blooming View, Staten Island, 20 minutes from Vandorbilt's Landing by S. I. Railroad, three minutes' walk from Annadale station; house 2 stories, 32x36 feet, contains 8 rooms, rear wing 3, stable, carriage-house, &c; fine shade trees; view from piazza and cupola of lower bay and ocean; ten minutes' walk from the beach. Garden made and to be cared for through the Summer, family about leaving, will rent very low to a private family only. Terms, $250 to May 1, 1861, payable quarterly in advance. Apply to W. A. COLE, firm of H. H. Scudder & Co., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT ASTORIA, house 44 by 46 feet, with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water throughout; salt water bath and boat-house; grounds ornamented with shade and fruit trees; is convenient to steamboat and ferry; in every respect a desirable place and terms easy. Also, to let, a country seat on Sunwick terrace, near steamboat; house large, convenient and just put in complete order. Apply to Dr J. W. SCOTT, Astoria, or to W. A. THOMSON, No. 65 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE OF THE MOST delightful homes in the village of Nyack, being one of the most beautiful and healthful situations on the Hudson River, only 28 miles from the City, with the conveniences of access to and from the City by boats and Railroad. For particulars inquire of J. W. SHEDDEN, in the drug store corner of 4th st. and Bowery, New-York, or of J. A. LYDECKER, No. 100 President-st., Brooklyn, or SYLVESTER GESNER on the premises.

HOUSE TO

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 63 Wall-st.
Issue Letters of credit to travellers, available in all parts of the world, through the House of ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and Bank of CALIFORNIA City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 144 Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 58 Wall-st., INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 144 NASSAU-ST.,
Issue Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DEficiency in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government, passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1862. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $1,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 25th day of June next.

Payments may be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILLIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

$500,000 EIGHT PER CENT LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TEXAS AND NEW-ORLEANS RAILROAD COMPANY,
(Texas Division,)
Secured by a mortgage upon one hundred and six (106) miles of railroad and its appurtenances, of the estimated cost of $3,920,000, and upon seven hundred and sixty-eight thousand (768,000) acres of valuable land, are now offered to the public as one of the most desirable and reliable securities at present upon the market.

THIS ROAD
Is the Texas Division of the great trunk line which, within twelve to eighteen months, will connect Houston, the present terminus point in Texas, with New-Orleans, and, in communication with the lines running North, and already completed, place New-York within 80 hours of Houston

THE BONDS
Will be redeemable on 1st November, 1878, bear 8 per cent. interest; coupons payable semi annually, on 1st May and 1st November, in the City of New-York.

An additional security for prompt payment of the coupons, pending the completion of the entire Road, are mortgaged by special instrument 76,800 acres of land, together with town-lots and individually donated lands, at present valued at $640,000.

Maps, prospectuses, copies of charter, trust deeds, land grants, and every information may be had upon application to C. CONGREVE, Jr.,
No. 6 Pine-st., or
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON,
No. 38 William-st., Merchant's Exchange.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDholders of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.—Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1857, creating a sinking fund, proposals will be received at the office of said Company, in New Orleans, La., up to the last day of June next, inclusive, for the purchase of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of $22,000, at such price as may be named. The bids in the form of sealed proposals will be opened by the Board of Directors and purchases made to the above-named extent, payable in dollars at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,) from those whose bids are most favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the right to reject all bids over par if they deem proper.
RICHARD S. CHARLES, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—TERRE HAUTE, ALTON, AND ST. Louis Railroad, May 15, 1860.—The holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, and of the Illinoistown and Belleville Railroad, who have signed the Bondholders' Agreement for re-organization, are required to pay the second of their subscriptions in full, on or before the 15th of June next; and holders of such bonds as have not signed the said agreement are required to sign the same, and pay up the instalment on their Bonds by the same date, if they wish to avail of the benefits of said agreement. Payment to be made to the subscriber, between 12 and 2.
ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 26 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the "Proposals of December 15, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 15th of June next.
C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 8th day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of Wednesday the 30th day of May inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., and will be opened on the 9th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 15th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the 1st day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank.
JOHN T. KNOWLES,
March 27, 1860. Receiver.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—The annual election of Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, at the office of the Company, in 20th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1860.

BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN AT THIS BANK for subscription to $100,000 of the Capital Stock of "Union Bank of Missouri," which, with amount already subscribed, will make paid up Capital on 1st January, 1861, $1,000,000. A statement of the condition of the Union Bank can be seen at the Bank of the State of New-York.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, May 29, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
E. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY }
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1860 }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, June 4, 1860.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1860
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Bank-house, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June next. Poll open from 12 M. to 2 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c. Bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—The subscribers will purchase, at par, any past due Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad Company.
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 60 Exchange-place.

CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Semi annual dividend of four (4) per cent has been declared on the stock of the Company, payable on demand.
WM. S BOWN, Treasurer.
No. 30 Dey-st., New-York.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS ISSUED for Railroad purposes, and the over-due coupons of the same, purchased by
GEO. W. HODGES, No. 42 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS Bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS Bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

BILLIARDS.

W. J. SHARP'S CELEBRATED BILLIARD Tables, with his new patent cushions, well known to be superior to any now in use. Manufactory No. 118 Fulton-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

THE TALENT
Of the most eminent European Artists is employed in illustrating the new edition of that practical medical work,

HUMAN FRAILTY,
Or, Physiological Researches, just issued from the press. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from imprudence, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also professional dissertations, illustrating results of chemical tests, and examinations of the spermatozoa by the Polascope's newly-constructed microscope, with powerful lenses. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage to any part of the country on receipt of postage stamps to the amount. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Tricosmar, from Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York, where he may be consulted as usual from 11 till 2 and from 6 till 8 in the evening. Sundays from 11 till 2. The Tricosmar is also sold by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 118 Fraukfort-st., New-York, and J. WORTHINGTON, No. 266 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HAMMOND'S
NEW MEDICAL BOOK,
Intended for popular use. Price $1, mailed.
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor-House.

DR. CHARLES ALBERT,
FROM PARIS,
No. 549 Broadway, New-York.
ALLEZ LE CONSULTER.
Celebrated TURKEY BLOOD PILLS, for ladies, $1 and $2 the box.

A GOOD THING, THAT EVERYBODY should have: HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES stand confessedly at the head of remedial means for the use of the people. They are alike removed from the poisonous, dangerous and repulsive doses of quackery, or Old School practice; the inconvenience of Water Cure, or the intricate and perplexing obscurities of the usual Homœopathic books and medicines, consisting of simple specifics for the various diseases to which they are treated—put up in the form of simple sugar pellets—and prepared of ingredients neither dangerous nor disgusting, they are the ready aid of the parent or nurse, and the comfort of the complaining and invalid.

They possess these positive advantages: They are harmless; no injury can arise from their use. They are simple; you always know what to take, and how to take it. They are convenient; you can give the proper Sugar Pills at a moment's warning, without hesitation or delay. They are efficient; in thousands of cases disease is arrested at once, and the system freed without prostration or delay.

List of
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.
Price of single boxes—Cents
1—For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness. 25
2—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite, Wetting the Bed. 25
3—For Colic, Teething (Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants. 25
4—For Diarrhea of children or adults. Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaint. 25
5—For Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery. 25
6—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing. 25
7—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, and Sore Throat. 25
8—For Toothache, Facesache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux. 25
9—For Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head. 25
10—For Dyspepsia, weak, acid or deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint. 25
11—For Suppressed Menses, or scanty, or delaying, green sickness. 25
12—For Leucorrhea or Whites, bearing down, too profuse Menses. 25
13—For Croup, hoarse, croupy Cough, difficult and oppressed Breathing. 25
14—For Salt Rheum Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch. 25
15—For Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs. 25
16—For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Ague. 50
17—For Piles, internal or external, blind or bleeding, recent or obstinate. 50
18—For Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Falling or Weak sight. 50
19—For Catarrh, acute or chronic, dry or flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza. 50
20—For Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough. 50
21—For Asthma, oppressed, difficult, labored breathing, cough and expectoration. 50
22—For Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache. 50
23—For Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings, and Old Ulcers. 50
24—For General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness. 50
25—For Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with scanty Secretions. 50
26—For Sea-sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. 50
27—For Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination. 50
28—For Seminal Emissions, involuntary Discharges, and consequent Prostration and Debility. 100
29—For Sore Mouth or Canker. 50
PRICE.
The entire set, case of twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions. $7 00
Case twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions. 5 00
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and Book of Directions. 4 00
Case of fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions. 2 00
Case of any six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions. 1 00
Large case of 2-oz vials, for Planters and Physicians. 15 00
OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.
We send these Remedies, by the single box or full case, to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

N. B.—The boxes Nos. 1 to 16 are small size, Nos. 15 to 28 large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial case no attention is necessary on this point.

Look over the list, make up a case of what kinds you choose, and inclose the amount in current note or stamps, by mail, to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express.

NO FAMILY or TRAVELER should be without these invaluable curatives. Thousands use them with the most triumphant success.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office, No. 562 Broadway, daily, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., by letter.

AGENTS WANTED—For the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VEnereal Hospital Practice, by M. LERMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Also, TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 7 to 9. As those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, incontinence, (whites,) involuntary loss of semen nights, with the urine, or its stool incontinency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, primary and constitutional &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this method to inform them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into eight rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR Elixir of the Human System is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR MAGNIN.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from occupation. Dr WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome st, second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Separate consulting rooms.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF *The Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula, and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 428 8th-av. At all other hours he is at his private hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require the more important operations, or careful dietetic treatment.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM.—Designed for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., as a consequence of early errors, supplying the means of self-cure, by one who cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, No. 7, DANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., East Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. Parvara Consultation.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies: cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL.

NEW BOOK.
A practical work, just published, from the pen of Dr. M. BOERHAVE, on the treatment of youthful practices, with hints before marriage.

"This is a most useful book, and on a subject of vital importance to the young before marriage, and should be in the hands of every youth, parents and guardians."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

For sale at the Publishers', RODGERS & COMPANY, No. 627 Broadway, and at the author's office, No. 26 East 12th-st. Price for this small edition; 50 cents; large, $1. All letters must contain two letter stamps.

DR. WARD, NO. 436 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1, and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 436 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

LA FLOR DEL UCAYALI—THE GREAT NEW French remedy against nervous debility, seminal losses and weakness, can only be had genuine, at $5 per bottle, at Dr. LACOSTE'S Private Medical House, No. 513 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas, where the best exclusively French treatment of secret diseases and female complaints can be found. All French preparations sales &c., for sale. Medicines, &c., by express and mail

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

THE EYE AND EAR.
JOHANNES JONES, M. D., No. 197 4th-av., New-York, a graduate of the *old and new school Medical Colleges* has had the advantages of the *Eye and Ear Institutions of America and Europe*, is the *only* scientific Oculist and Aurist now practicing. His diplomas and documents hang in his office.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK. On and after June 1 the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with water tight compartments, will run in connexion with the favorite steamer ENOCH DEAN, daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Flushing.	College Point.
6 30 A. M.	6 40 A. M.
7 45 A. M.	7 55 A. M.
10 00 A. M., direct through to New-York.	
11 00 A. M.	11 10 A. M., stopping at 10th-st.
2 10 P. M., direct through to New-York.	
3 00 P. M.	3 10 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.
5 15 P. M.	6 25 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.

Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market wharf at 8 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point.
9 30 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
12 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
1 00 P. M., direct through to Flushing.
4 00 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
5 15 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
6 45 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
Fare 15 cents. Sunday school pic-nics and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND ROUNDOUT.
STEAMER THOMAS POWELL
Leaves foot of Jay-st. every AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

MAY, 1860—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, June 5, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, June 5, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, June 6, 4½ P. M.	Wednesday, June 6, 7 A. M.
Thursday, June 7, 4½ P. M., connecting with the LAURA.	Thursday, June 7, 7½ A. M., connecting with the LAURA.
Friday, June 8, 7 A. M.	Friday, June 8, 11 A. M.
Saturday, June 9, 11½ A. M.	Sunday, June 10, 1 P. M.
Sunday, June 10, 7 A. M.	Monday, June 11, 6 A. M., connecting with the LAURA at 3 P. M.
Monday, June 11, 3 P. M., connecting with the LAURA.	Tuesday, June 12, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, June 12, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, June 13, 2½ P. M.
Wednesday, June 13, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, June 14, 3 P. M.;
Thursday, June 14, 10½ A. M.	

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—ASTORIA, RAVENSWOOD AND NEW-YORK.—The Steamer MATTANO, Capt. JESSE TOWNSEND,
Will leave Astoria at 6:35, 8 and 10:5 A. M., and 2:50, 4:50 and 6:30 P. M.
Will leave Fulton Market-slip at 7:15 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4, 5:45 and 7 P. M.
Landing at Hunter's Point each way. Fare 10 cents.
H. N. GAGE, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDwell's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobbs Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.,) and 30th-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Passage 50 cts. Freight taken for the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY, COMMENCING TUESDAY, June 5, 1860. The new steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. pier for Albany on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st., after June 6.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENport.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M.; (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 26 East River at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD —SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after May 1, trains will run as follows, connecting with the steamer MATTANO:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK, FROM FULTON MARKET-SLIP.
At 5 30 A. M.	
At 7:55 A. M.	At 7:15 A. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)
At 10 A. M.	At 9 A. M.
At 1 P. M., (crossing Hunter's Point Ferry.)	At 11 A. M. (Hunter's Point Ferry.)
At 2:45 P. M.	At 1 P. M.
At 4:30 P. M.	At 3 P. M.
At 6:45 P. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)	At 4 P. M.
	At 6:45 P. M.
	At 7 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.
On Sundays trains will leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 and 11 A. M. and 2, 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Flushing at 8:30 and 10 A. M. and 1, 3 and 5:30 P. M. Excursion tickets on Sundays twenty-five cents.
J. S. BUTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE 12½ TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, May 28, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 7, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt: for Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at William's Bridge and station above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and station above; for Albany, 10:15 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and all stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 3:45 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations to White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From and after MONDAY, April 30, 1860. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail, 5 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:25 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning Mail Train, 8:30 A. M. Emigrant Train, 6 A. M. Passenger Train, Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 32d sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:40 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 6:05 (Sundays included), and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, &c. *via* steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Red Bank at 6 A. M., and 5½ P. M. every day except Sunday. Cars will run through to the Long Branch boarding-house by the 10½ A. M. train, in connection with the splendid steamer RIP VAN WINKLE.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua. Mail, at 9 A. M. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown and Newburgh. Night Express, daily, at 6 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 8 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. for Piermont and Sufferns; 9 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Sufferns at 6:50 A. M. and 7 P. M., and Piermont 5:15 and 7:40 A. M., and 3:40 and 6:15 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD—FOR Budd's Lake, Lake Hopatcong, Schooley's Mountain, &c. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 9 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M., and are met on arrival by comfortable stages for these pleasant places of Summer resort. Morristown Express at 5 40 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Supt.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 7:0 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:36 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:36 and 5:46 P. M.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated MADAME BREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction; she feels confident that she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife and husband, also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 23d-st. Ladies 50 cents gentlemen $1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM—NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The Vanderbilt European Line United States Mail Steamships sail between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

	FROM NEW YORK VIA SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE	RETURNING FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON,
VANDERBILT, Lefevre	Sat., June 16	Wed., July 4
ILLINOIS, Griffin	Sat., June 30	Wed., July 18
VANDERBILT	Sat., July 28	Wed., Aug. 15
ILLINOIS	Sat., Aug. 11	Wed., Aug. 29
VANDERBILT	Sat., Sept. 8	Wed., Sept. 26

These ships have water-tight compartments.
Price of passage either way the same.
1st Cabin, $150 and $100; 2d Cabin, $60.
Certificates of passage issued from Europe to America.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, Agent 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
E. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., No. 15 Rue Faubourg, Montmartre, Paris.
OAKFORD & CO., Agents, No. 67 Grace-Church-st., London.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander.
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. BLACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail July 21.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Continued from First Page.]

shown to be for the interest of the Slave States to be surrounded by a cordon of Free States.

That at every point in the character of Slavery more and more manifest, rising and dilating into an overwhelming barbarism, darkening the whole land. Through its influence populations, values of all kinds, cities, commerce, railroads, canals, charities, churches, colleges, professional schools, academies, public schools, newspapers, periodicals, books, inventions, are all strained, and, under the Government which professes to be founded on the intelligence of the people, one in twelve of the white adults in the region of Slavery is officially reported unable to read and write. Never was the saying of Montesquieu more triumphantly verified, that the people are not cultivated by reason of their fertility, but by reason of their liberty. To this truth, history reason of their liberty. To this truth, history reason of their liberty. To this truth, history

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2718. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

PROGRESS OF THE COVODE INQUIRY.

Passage of the Bill Providing for the Return of the Recaptured Africans.

The Kansas and Army Bills Before the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 5.

THE PENSION ACT.

A resolution has been introduced making the Pension act of 1853 retrospective and extending its operation to March, 1848. This resolution, if adopted by the Senate, would take from the Treasury two millions dollars. The Senate has already ignored a similar proposition.

MAJOR HENSLEY RELIEVED.

The bill for the relief of Major HENSLEY has become law, allowing $90,000 for beef cattle furnished the Indian reservations in California several years ago.

A LARGE CLAIM.

Major KIBBIN, Quartermaster-General of the California militia, arrived here on Monday with vouchers to establish the War claim of California for suppressing Indian hostilities, amounting to $600,000.

EDITORS BEFORE THE COVODE COMMITTEE.

Several gentlemen, connected with a distant press, were examined to-day before the Committee with a view to convict an individual, who had testified previously, of perjury. It is understood this witness will be handed over to the District Attorney.

MR. FISHER AND THE TEHUANTEPEC JOB.

The following letter has been handed to the Chairman of the Covode Committee:

Hon. JOHN COVODE, Chairman Committee of Investigation of House of Representatives:

SIR: In pursuance of the permission of your Committee that I might present my further testimony in writing, I here with submit it.

I was not connected with SLOO or with his Tehuantepec Contract at the time it was made, nor for a long time afterwards. I was appointed by him a Trustee of the U. S. Mail line of steamers from New-York to New-Orleans, and from both, *viâ* Cuba, to Aspinwall, in April, 1856. I was not connected with the Tehuantepec Contract until 1857, four years after it was made, and then only with the line of connecting steamers required by the Contract. I never held any stock in the Tehuantepec Company organized in New-Orleans for constructing the roads across the Isthmus. I did not seek to testify in this investigation. I did not know that I would be called before this Committee until the day before it was done; for although I had been deeply wronged by the conduct of the administration, I had been avenged; it had fallen. I had merely stated in casual conversations what had occurred in the Tehuantepec business, and my remark had, I suppose, been mentioned, but not by me, or at my instance, to some members of the Committee. I was about to leave town on urgent business, and was prevented by notice of the summons. I did not volunteer the publication of my testimony. When I was appointed Trustee of the Mail line I considered SLOO's interest in that worth at least a million and a half of dollars. During the period of about four years and a half, that I was one of the Trustees, the earnings of the line were very large, but the greater part of the money was wrongfully appropriated to VANDERBILT for black mail, and to others on various pretexts. SLOO received during that time only about half a million. Much, perhaps the most of what he received was appropriated to his Tehuantepec Company. I was frequently called on to provide the means out of his interest in the line to pay large amounts of this kind, and was satisfied that his fortune was seriously involved in that enterprise. But all operations on it had ceased on the retirement of SYKES & Co., the first contractors for the road, about a year before.

At the desire of SLOO I cooperated in the effort at a reconstruction of the work by the Winter of 1858-7 had succeeded in providing for over half a million of means for the enterprise, including seventy thousand dollars cash, two steamers for the river, two steamships for the Atlantic, and all the engines for the Pacific steamers. I had cooperated in making a contract a year before, but the contractor had not complied with his engagements, and the work had to be relet, and was again standing two years after it had been successfully let by providing all that was necessary to ensure the opening of the route. And then commenced my connection with the contract, for I was unwilling to be concerned in it until its success was assured.

But when this was done it was announced in the papers that the Administration had taken up the subject. So I called on the President. He stated some of the views contained in his dispatch to our Minister in Mexico. He referred particularly to the non acceptance by SLOO and the non payment of the drafts drawn on him for the $650 000 for which those drafts were cashed by FALCONET & Co., to pay the Government of Mexico for the grant. I stated to him the accounts I had received from various parties and from the documents relative to that transaction. By one of the secret articles attached to the contract, its validity, its very existence was made dependant on the assent of our Government. And the only mode by which that sanction could be given was by treaty—and the grant arrived too late to be acted on in that Congress, and was not, in fact, acted on and sanctioned by the Senate in the Gadsden treaty until about seventeen months afterwards. SLOO, therefore finding himself called upon to become individually liable for six hundred thousand dollars for a grant not then valid, and which might never become valid, and which could not become so for a long period, was right in refusing to accept, unless he had authorized his agent to draw in such a contingency, which SLOO denied, and which, from the papers relied on that I had seen, I believed he had not done.

Besides, the grant when it came to him, was to three Mexican parties besides himself, and on the face of it he was entitled to one fourth only of its benefits, and yet he was drawn on for the whole of the money. He would have been a fool to accept. If the contract had been complete, so that it could be negotiated or hypothecated in this country, there was a class of speculating capitalists from whom I would have been easy to obtain $500,000 or more for SLOO in United States Six per Cents. The mistake was in making any advance to the Mexican Government until the contract was complete. He always denied that he had authorized it, and refused to become the victim of it. And if he undertook to make something out of it, that was necessary to save himself, and he did not undertake to save himself without saving FALCONET. He was not in Mexico when the grant was made, nor had he been for nine months. His agent was there to make it for himself. He was now in a critical position. The grant had been mortgaged in Mexico to secure the payment of these bills. In its invalid condition it might be sold under the mortgage at a nominal sum, and then himself subjected to vexatious litigation for the balance of the money, on the question of his liability for the acts of his agent, not only as to these bills, but as to engagements with the other co-grantees. And the grant as it stood, afforded no adequate security to FALCONET, if he permitted so to stand without prosecuting the work, the probabilities of obtaining the sanction of the Senate at the next session would be diminished. SLOO took, perhaps, the wisest course, and for all parties the most equitable. He made a vigorous effort to go on with the work. He arranged with the two parties to their several interests and his own. He then sought one of the largest railroad contracting parties in the world, SYKES & Co., of Sheffield, England, then carrying on a work in Canada. He offered them liberal terms, and expressed the conviction that if the work were vigorously prosecuted prior to the meeting of Congress, the contract would be confirmed by treaty. And he offered, if they would do this, to obtain from the Mexican Government to pledge them the security of the whole contract. Their partner or agent in Canada accepted the offer and contracted for the house; and SLOO, after making the contract, after allotting to the Mexican parties their stock, after incurring the expense of a journey to Mexico and to Canada, and paying the drafts of agents, engineers, counsel, &c., and after himself buying and fitting out a steamer at Louisville, in aid of the work, had nothing left for himself but stock representing about two-fifths of the residuary interest in the grant, after it had paid all the costs of making the two roads, plank and rail, and their equipment, and the Falconet debt, reserving to himself also the right of establishing the connecting lines of steamers, for which, as a large owner in the United States mail steamship line, he had peculiar facilities.

The contract being made, the agent or partner in this country of SYKES & Co., drew on them for the principal and interest of the Falconet debt, and these drafts were given to the holders of that debt; but in England that house took the same exception that SLOO had taken—that there was as yet no treaty with the United States, and, therefore, no valid grant from Mexico; and, as SLOO had done, refused to accept. Meanwhile, operations had been commenced on the Isthmus, and at length the Senate and President ratified, in June, 1854, the grant. But the Crimean war had begun; it had produced a financial revulsion fatal to the great railroad undertaking, and before the news of the ratification reached England the house of SYKES & Co had suspended. Afterwards their affairs were retrieved, and thinking well of the Tehuantepec contract, one of the partners started over to this country to resume operations. He was lost in the *Arctic*, and the partnership being thereby dissolved the house ceased to exist.

The President said the grant had been transferred to FALCONET with the approbation of the Mexican Government. I denied it, and said that a former Minister *ad interim* of the Foreign Office there had attempted it, but the act had never been ratified by the Mexican Government; that the SLOO Company now had possession of the route, and had recently and within the time fixed, opened the road from the head of navigation of the Coatzacoalcos River to the Pacific. That they had not made a plank road, for it was found that plank roads would not answer in hilly regions; but that they intended where it was necessary, to use a sort of volcanic rock found there. That I, myself, had recently received official information that a steamer I had just fitted out for SLOO & Co., at Baltimore, for the route, would be duly received and recognised under the contract.

The President asked how FALCONET was to be paid? I replied, that as soon as the route was opened and in operation it would have revenues that could be hypothecated to pay him. It would have to be done, otherwise he could not master the revenue and pay himself. It was impossible for the parties now to save the contract and pay him first—to comply with all the engagements at once after so many disasters. But the prompt prosecution of the work was the complete security of FALCONET.

The President spoke of the rights of the Garay Company. I told him the Mexican Congress had unanimously voted them extinct, and, surely, if the SLOO grant could be questioned, which in four years had done and was doing so much, the Garay grant could not be countenanced, which in ten or eleven years, from 1842 to 1852, had done almost nothing at all.

The President said the present Company in New-Orleans was organized adversely to Mr. SLOO. Yes, I told him, I had been informed that two days before the recent election of Directors, a sudden and unlawful emission for a million and a third of stock had occurred, which had been used in voting down the SLOO ticket. But the transaction was impotent. The parties had not the means to carry on the work. SLOO had; and had already sent a vessel himself from New-Orleans with men and provisions, to be followed by the materials for bridging, &c.

Yet the President of the United States took these two parties, invested their chiefs, Mr. BENJAMIN, President of the Garay defunct Company, and M. LE SERE, President, by virtue of that remarkable emission of Stock, invested them with diplomatic powers, and sent them to Mexico to get the SLOO grant "*modified*." It was modified! The SLOO grant was *annulled* by an Executive decree; another grant by another decree, given to the coalesced LE SERE and BENJAMIN party. The SLOO grant expressly provided that controversies between the Government and grantees should be settled by arbitration or adjudication. Our Executive instructs our Minister to have that grant so modified by the Executive of Mexico, without even the sanction of their Congress, as to cut out the principal grantee, shall be turned out, and all those who held in harmony with him, and who voted about two-thirds of the legal stock, and his favored parties substituted.

The President objected that the means and resources of the SLOO party were inadequate, and preferred the Garay Company, which put in a defunct grant! NO, they did not do that. They ceded it to the coalesced company for two millions of the new stock. The Garay Company, instead of contributing to the means of the new company, contributed a burden on it of two millions! The Le Sere Company, after renouncing its organization and its claims to the Contract, put in the work that had been done by the SLOO Company, much of it by the sale of stock at a sacrifice, and of that thus sold the most of it belonged to SLOO and his friends, and the whole of it was taken from the five millions of reserved stock, of which the President complains so much in his dispatch to our Minister. I am, perhaps, mistaken. The two millions of reserved paid on stock, under the new coalesced company, was, probably, to indemnify both the allies—the Garay Company for their defunct charter, the Le Sere Company for the work already done, as I have described. I believe, however, that among the secret articles of the SLOO grant there was one that bound the grantees to indemnify the Garay Company for some work actually done by the ten or eleven years of their pretended ownership of the route. It was understood to be about $60,000, but I think the Garay party claimed that it was much more. At all events, all that had been done under the Garay Company in ten years, under the SLOO Company in four years, by SYKES & Co. at first, and by the sale of SLOO stock afterwards, had not made a road a hundred miles long, that could be conveniently traveled by a stage—and for this, two millions of the new, prime, *bona fide* paid up stock was to be appropriated, and I have heard some of it was to be offered to SLOO to obtain a resignation of his rights. And Mr FALCONET, instead of being paid the cash, and for whom the President was so much concerned, received, I understand, eight per cent. Bonds of the Company, for which it was provided that a million should be created. Thus the same arrangement was made for him that the SLOO Company had made.

The new Company had yet eight millions of stock to be taken, and I find by the New-York *Herald*, of Aug. 17, 1857, that the following subscriptions of stock were made on its organization, or when the books were opened in New-Orleans, July 30, 1857:

	Shares		Shares.
Emile La Sers	50	John Sildeil per E. Le Sere	50
John M. Bell	50	P. A. Hargous per J. P. Benjamin	100
J. W. Burbridge	50	J. P. Benjamin	50
J. L. Waroer	50	J. D. Denegre	50
Lionel C. Levy	50	P. O Herbert	50
W. E. Starks	50		
Duncan F. Keaner	50		
Alfred Pean per E. La Sere	50	Total	700

Or $70,000, of which ten per cent, or $7,000, was by the terms of the Charter to be paid in cash when the subscriptions were made. This was on the 30th July, 1857. The instructions of the President to our Minister in Mexico are dated the 17th July, 1857, and they contain the plan of the new Company. And this, with these instructions in their pockets, and seven thousand dollars in their treasury and subscriptions for sixty-three thousand more, and with the defunct Garay grant as additional assets, and claiming to own the road made by the SLOO party, and with admitted obligations to the amount of three millions, Messrs BENJAMIN and LE SERE set out to Mexico to get SLOO's contract taken from him on account of his want of means, and given to them on account of their abundance of means! And the President backed this nefarious plan with the diplomatic influence of this Government.

It is true that the SLOO Company had reserved five millions of stock, but that was for parties who had personally bound themselves to Mexico to perform the whole contract—and a large part of this very stock had already been devoted to the work. But the new Company had only seventy thousand dollars of assets in one hand, and claim in the other, to encumber the enterprise of two millions! The subscribers to the new Company might, in the aggregate, be worth more than SLOO, but they had bound themselves to pay only seventy thousand dollars to perform this contract. SLOO and his associates were bound personally to perform it all, and had already contributed thrice as much as the new parties had subscribed—and SLOO himself had provided means to the extent of some half a million more.

But the thing was done. SLOO was sacrificed. The new Company got a contract from the Mexican Executive, and before doing any work of consequence on the road, got a contract with the Post office Department to carry the mails for $250,000 a year, and at the end of that contract the operations of the Company ended and their assets have been sold to pay their creditors.

Thus the President interfered to get a valuable contract with a foreign Government wrested from one set of American citizens and given to another, and for this purpose used the diplomatic power of this Government to induce that to violate its engagements, and to do by Executive decree what it had stipulated could be done only by a decision of Court. Then the Post-office Department of this Government was used to the extent of $250,000 to sustain the scheme, the postages realized being only $5,000—and thus a few only of the subscribers of the new Company, holding some thirty-five or forty thousand dollars of its stock, on which had been paid some four thousand dollars, were invested with the control (and as circumstances might indicate could maintain it,) of all the benefits of the American and Post-office contracts—for they had only to issue bonds for the money yet required, and reserve the profits to themselves.

The President's pretexts were:

1. That he wanted to open the route speedily. It is now desolate and abandoned.
2. That he wanted FALCONET paid. FALCONET is not paid.
3. He wanted even a better treaty and stronger guarantee than before to protect the Isthmus. There is now no treaty, recognized by Mexico.
4. He wanted the mails carried by that route. I offered to have it done in 60 days—although I was not aware that any law existed to authorize any contract, unless a contingent one.

I have thus stated the circumstances of this case as I know them from personal observation whilst I was concerned and where I was located. As to all else, where I was not present and when I was not interested, I have stated them from the best information I could get from the parties. For their statements or transactions I am not responsible, but as I have related them I believe them, and have since seen nothing to change that belief.

It is my impression that I gave the President a statement, in writing, of the means and preparations of SLOO to carry on the contract, but am not certain. Every preparation had been secretly made to put the whole route into operation, from New-York to California, except that for the Pacific side there would have been required some $200,000 more to aid in the construction of three steamers. The total means, altogether, necessary to commence operations, did not exceed $1,000,000, with the incidental credits the employment of that capital involves, or easily secures. Bridges would have been required on the approach of the rainy season. I do not pretend to recollect fully the conversation with the President as it occurred. In some cases it was more, and in some probably less, detailed than I have given it; and I have interspersed some statements, referring to subsequent events, which of course were not then made. But the main features of the conference are given, for I thought it important that he should be fully advised as to the fallacy of the positions he had assumed towards the SLOO Grant, and which were set forth.

(Signed,) ELLWOOD FISHER.

THE RESTORATION OF THE MAIL SERVICE.

Committees of Conference on the disagreement of the two Houses of Congress on the restoration of the Mail Service meet at noon to-morrow. The House Committee will not yield. The President of the Senate has appointed the three members of the Committee from those who are opposed to the bill. This is evidently a mistake on the part of that officer, though it is singular that the Republican who voted against the restoration of service is also on that Committee.

THE TEXAS REGIMENT BILL.

The Senate has tacked the Texas Regiment bill to the Army Appropriation bill, it being germain to that, if not to the West Point Academy bill, as contended for by the House. The amendment, it is believed, will now pass the House.

THE MISSOURI CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The vote will likely be taken to-morrow on the contested election case between BARRETT and BLAIR, of Missouri, and will be very close, with chances in BARRETT's favor, if the House be full. The speech of Mr. GILMER on the law of the case was very able.

THE QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. SHERMAN made an effort to get in the resolution recalling the joint resolution for an adjournment, but was ruled out of order. The House is now disposed to rescind it, as it is evident that public business cannot be finished on the 18th instant.

THE CAPTURED AFRICANS TO BE SENT BACK.

The House passed the bill appropriating $220,000 for sending home and supporting the captured Africans.

KANSAS NOT ADMITTED THIS SESSION.

The friends of Kansas have despaired of her admission into the Union this session, and some of them now desire an enabling act, with a liberal grant of land for railroad and school purposes, and paying claims for indemnity for losses during political troubles.

SEÑOR MATA TO LEAVE FOR MEXICO.

Mayor BARRETT is confident that any contest relative to his election yesterday will result in an increased majority for him.

Señor MATA is in Baltimore awaiting instructions from his Government, and expects to leave about the first of July for Mexico. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 5.

The Japanese Princes, accompanied by their principal officers and the Naval Commission, proceeded to the Executive mansion to-day noon, the Japanese to take leave of the President. The latter received them in the Blue Room, in company with General CASS and several other gentlemen. The intercourse was cordial, and of comparatively long continuance.

The President, among other things, informed them that he selected for the commission several of the most gallant officers in our Navy, who, in peace, were most kind, but in war we depend upon them for our defence. He trusted, however, that they would never be required to operate against Japan.

The distinguished visitors, through the interpreter, expressed their high appreciation of the President's address, and, as on a former occasion, alluded to the handsome reception with which they have met, and of the many kind attentions bestowed on them. The President presented to each of the princes a large gold medal, bearing his likeness and a suitable inscription, struck at the Philadelphia Mint, and a number of beautifully bound illustrated American books. These were received with evident delight.

At parting the handshaking was mutually cordial, and the interview throughout of a gratifying and pleasing character.

There seems to be little, if any, doubt that the House bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union will pass the Senate—whether with or without the amendments is uncertain. Senator BRIGHT, to-day, declared he would vote for the measure without qualification.

The two Houses disagree on the question of restoring the mail service, a Committee of Conference has been appointed, consisting of Senators Pearce, Yulee, and Cameron, and Representatives COLFAX, Washburn of Maine, and Crawford.

The President has signed the bill which increases the pay of the navy officers about 25 per cent.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 5.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented the petition of LEWIS TAPPAN and others of New-York against the imprisonment of THADDEUS HYATT; also, a memorial of the citizens of Massachusetts of African descent to the same effect. Referred to the Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) presented a letter and documents from Comptroller MEDILL relative to charges made against him, which were referred to the Select Committee.

The bill fixing the time for holding the United States Courts in Florida was taken up and passed.

The Post-office Deficiency bill was received from the House with non-concurrence in the Senate amendment striking out the proviso for the restoration of discontinued mail routes.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) asked for a Committee of Conference. Agreed to.

The Houmas lend grant was taken up.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) addressed the Senate in opposition.

Without action the bill was laid aside and the Kansas bill taken up.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said he would vote upon the bill without any reference to the question of Slavery. He would vote for the admission of Kansas, but not with a Constitution as it now stood. He objected to it on the ground that the boundaries proposed conflicted with the treaties with the Indian tribes. He reviewed the history of Kansas, and attributed the disorders which occurred to the efforts of Emigrant Aid Societies to colonize and abolitionize Kansas. In the course of his remarks, Mr. GREEN said, never before had the scum of earth been raked up to go into a Territory to vote, and it was a fit subject of inquiry whether the character of the people of Kansas was law-abiding. He argued to show that she had not now the requisite population, which was less than when the Lecompton Constitution was presented. The Pike's Peak emigration has carried off a great many of her people, and the representation that the population of Kansas is 100,000, is entirely fallacious. Kansas has no right to take different boundaries from those proposed by Congress. He cited numerous instances where applications for admission had been rejected by Congress, because of boundaries. He charged that Kansas and the Republican Party had predetermined the nullity of the English bill, which was the will of Congress and the Federal Government. Kansas had made herself into a State in defiance of the action of Congress, and had not so demeaned herself as to justify them in making at her course. He also wished the Wyandotte Constitution referred to a vote of the people. The objection to the Lecompton Constitution was that it had not been submitted to a vote of the people. He proposed to change the boundaries, and submit the question to a vote of the people.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) replied that he thought there was no ground for the sweeping remarks of the Senator against the people of Kansas, and that his history of the actions of Kansas was fallacious. He contended that the facts show that Kansas has about one hundred thousand people. He thought this attempt to change the boundaries and present an entirely new issue, was a mere way to get rid of the question.

Mr. GREEN was understood to say that the Senator misrepresented his position, and that he did so knowingly.

Mr. COLLAMER said that was a parliamentary way of charging falsehood. Such an accusation had never before been made against him, and he was mortified that, having lived to this age, it should now be made.

Mr. GREEN was under the impression that the Senator designed intentionally to misrepresent him. In regard to the charge of falsehood, he endeavored to treat it with jocularity.

Mr. COLLAMER said it was no laughing matter. It was a serious matter to him to be charged with intentional misrepresentation.

Mr. GREEN was understood to explain by saying that perhaps the Senator might have misunderstood him.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.,) explained his views. He declared he would not vote for the admission of this so-called State, under any circumstances. He objected to their moral character, and was not willing Texas should associate with such a State.

Mr. GREEN's amendment to change the boundary was discussed by Mr. WADE, who said the effect of the amendment would be to defeat the bill. This matter about boundaries was no new thing.

Mr. HUNTER moved to postpone the subject, and take up the Army bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) opposed the motion. He should keep the Kansas bill before the Senate till it was finally disposed of. It was more important than the Appropriation bills, which appeared to be kept back in order to interrupt other important business.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) hoped the friends of Kansas would let a vote be taken, so that the responsibility might lie where it belonged.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas 33, nays 27. It was a strict party vote, except that Messrs. PUGH and LATHAM voted with the Republicans not to postpone. Mr. KENNEDY voted with the Democrats. Messrs. CRITTENDEN, DOUGLAS, CLAY, and NICHOLSON were absent. Messrs. DOUGLAS and CLAY were paired. So the motion to postpone and take up the Army bill prevailed.

Mr. TRUMBULL called attention to the fact that the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. BIGLER) desired to postpone the Kansas bill because the Senate was not full. The vote showed that sixty votes had been cast, with two paired off, showing the fullest vote this session.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) was willing to take up the Kansas bill to-morrow, and keep it up till a disposition was made of it.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the effect of the vote just taken was equivalent to the defeat of the Kansas bill, and the Senator from Pennsylvania must have known the effect of his vote. He moved to postpone the Army bill, and take up the Kansas bill.

Mr. WIGFALL desired to call attention to the fact that the House had once defeated the Army bill, before it did not went the Army used against the Black Republican tolerers and murderers in Kansas.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said the defeat of the Post-office bill last session was because the Senate had wasted time upon the bill for the acquisition of Cuba.

Mr. PUGH could not see why the Appropriation bills were pushed in when the Senate was discussing an important subject and approximating a vote.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) called the Senator to order.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) gave notice that he should call up the Army bill at 1 P. M. to-morrow.

Mr. TRUMBULL's motion was lost, by Yeas, 28; Nays, 29.

The Army bill was then proceeded with.

An emendment to pay $1,600,000 interest to States on money advanced during the war of 1812, was debated at some length.

Mr. SEWARD explained that in 1812 the credit of the States, cities, and individuals was better than that of the Federal Government, and that it was used to aid the latter. The claim was therefore a just one. The Government had never even paid the principal in full. To some States payment had been made in full; to others nothing had been paid. Justice demanded that this inequality should not be continued. The longer they delayed payment, the greater the amount would become.

Mr. POLK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) opposed the amendment on the ground that it should not be placed on this bill. He would not vote against it if it came up as a separate bill.

Mr. BAYARD said that Maryland had been settled with on the principle embraced in the amendment, and would, therefore, sustain it.

Mr. BIGLER, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) opposed the amendment, and Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.,) advocated it.

After further discussion the amendment was rejected by Yeas 25, Nays 29.

Several amendments were then offered, but were ruled out of order, being private land claims.

The bill was then reported to the Senate.

The amendment making an appropriation for a Regiment of Mounted Texas Volunteers was concurred in.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered an amendment that no Army officer, except the Lieutenant-General, shall hereafter receive more than $5,000 per annum. Rejected by Yeas, 19; Nays, 21.

Without finishing the bill the Senate, at 7 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 5.

Mr. REYNOLDS, of New-York, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) called up the Senate bill making provision for the return and support for a limited period of the recaptured Africans.

The Committee on Judiciary proposed to amend by increasing the sum from $100 to $150 for their comfortable clothing, shelter and provision for a period not exceeding a year from the date of landing in Africa, and also increasing the aggregate amount from $200,000 to $250,000.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) offered an amendment, that no contract entered into by the President shall be renewed by him until a Convention shall be entered into between the United States and Great Britain, making a joint proposition for the return of all recaptured Africans. Mr. TAYLOR advocated his amendment by saying that while we return such negroes, Great Britain does not. He wanted to leave the whole matter open for the consideration of Congress.

Mr. REYNOLDS replied that this bill proposed only to carry out the existing law for the prohibiting of the Slave-trade and the recommendation of the President in his recent special message.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) wished to move to strike out so much of the bill as provides for the maintenance of negroes one year, desiring to test the sense of the House on that subject. He maintained that there was not a word in the Act of 1819 which requires, justifies, or permits the United States to support one year these returned to Africa. These wild Africans should not be supported from the Treasury, a boon not granted to any white man.

Mr. REYNOLDS showed that the provision in the bill carried out the interpretation of President MONROE of the act of 1819, which had been followed from that time to this, and the gentleman from Georgia would find that Congress in 1859 appropriated $75,000 for the Africans of the *Echo*, in accordance with the request of President BUCHANAN.

Mr. CRAWFORD said the House in 1859 actually denied that any such use was to be made of the $75,000.

Mr. REYNOLDS replied that one thing was certain, the President advised Congress that he had made a contract for the maintenance and clothing of the *Echo* Africans for one year. He asked for the appropriation and Congress granted it.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, (Dem.,) asked Mr. REYNOLDS to accept the amendment, providing that no African or negro found on any vessel engaged in the Slave-trade, which may be captured by an American vessel, shall be returned to Africa against his consent.

Mr. REYNOLDS could not consent to that. Under the operation of the previous question the amendment of the Committee on Judiciary was adopted.

Mr. TAYLOR's amendment was rejected by 77 against 99.

The bill was passed, 121 against 56.

The following were the yeas and nays:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Adams of Kentucky, Adrain, Alcrich, Allen, Bingham, Blake, Boteler, Branch, Brayton, Briggs, Bristow, Buffinton, Burch, Burlingame, Barnham, Carey, Carter, Chase, C. B. Cochrane, John Cochrane, Colfax, Corwin, Covode, Curtis, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Indiana, Dewes, Dnell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, English, Etheridge, Fenton, Ferry, Fisher, Frank, Gilmer, Gooch, Graham, Hall, Hamilton, Hanken, Hatton, Helmick, Hickman, Hoard, Holman, Horard of Ohio, Howard of Michigan, Humphries, Irvine, Jenkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Kilgare, Killinger, Leach of Michigan, Lee, Logan, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Maclay, Mallory, Martin of Ohio, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Millson, Montgomery, Morehead, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Illinois, Olson, Pelton, Noell, Perry, Pettit, Porter, Potter, Reagan, Reynolds, Rice, Robinson of Rhode Island, Robinson of Illinois, Royce, Rust, Scwartz, Smith of North Carolina, Spaulding, Skinner, Stenton, Stevens, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Stokes, Stratton, Tappan, Thayer, Theaker, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vandaadigam, Van Dever, Vanwyck, Verree, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Wells, Wiadow, Wood, and Woodruff—121.

NAYS—Messrs. Ashmore, Avery, Barksdale, Barr, Beock, Benhum, Bonligny, Boyce, Burnett, Clark of Missouri, Clopton, Cobb, Craige of North Carolina, Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Edmundson, Gartrell, Hamilton, Hardeman, Harris of Virginia, Hill, Hindman, Houston, Hughes, Jackson, Jones, Lamar, Leach of North Caroline, Leake, Love, Maynard, McGowan, Moore of Kentucky, Moore of Alabama, Peyton, Phelps, Pryor, Pugh, Quaries, Raffa, Scott, Sickles, Simms, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Stallworth, Stephsoson, Stewart of Maryland, Thomas, Underwood, Vance, Whitely, Winslow, Woodson, Wright—56.

Mr. CURRY, of Alabama, (Dem.,) moved to amend the title, by making it read "An act to protect and support the American Colonization Society in Liberia, and to attach that society permanently to this Government."

Mr. PAYOR, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said he was not one of those who deny that the Federal Government has power to suppress the Slave-trade, but this bill was an unwarrantable usurpation of power. It proposed to levy on this Government on a grave policy of missionary improvidence. It was a great humanitarian enterprise in behalf of the inhabitants of Ethiopia. If Congress may appropriate money for one year, why not for twelve years? If we may support an agent to reside in Africa, why may we not appoint missionaries to look after their religious and moral instruction? Did not gentlemen know that the amount in the bill was for Africans captured in a single month? Here was opened a source of illimitable expense. He alluded to the degradation and pauperism in Liberia, saying the residents there would release into barbarism were it not for the accession of occasional civilization from this country.

Mr. RUST, of Arkansas, (Dem.)—You say you are in favor of suppressing the African Slave-trade?

Mr. PAYOR—I am.

Mr. RUST—What disposition would you make of these recaptured Africans?

Mr. PAYOR thought he was ready to give a satisfactory response. He held up the illustrious example of British philanthropy, and proposed to reduce these Africans to a *quasi* or modified condition of Slavery—to the apprentice system. To the Republican side he said, take them, and we will give you a bonus. Show your humanity by rescuing them from a calamity under which they now labor.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) remarked he had never heard before of any connection between this Government and the American Colonization Society. He suggested to Mr. CURRY that there was not one clause or sentence in this bill which related to the Colonization Society at all. It is not mentioned or referred to in the law. He maintained that we have as much power to punish the African Slave-traders from the time they leave Africa till they arrive off our coast as to punish murder committed on shipboard. What will become of these recaptured Africans? Were they to be landed on some inhospitable shore or thrown into the sea? His colleague (Mr. PAYOR) would reduce them to *quasi* servitude, but actual Slavery. The Kansas-Nebraska bill provides that Slavery shall not be legislated into or excluded from the territories, and those who supported this doctrine seemed to be terror-stricken that any power was claimed under the Constitution to make a slave out of a freeman or a freeman out of a slave. But his colleague seemed to have discovered that it is now altogether within the policy of the Constitution to affect the condition of freemen and reduce them to quasi slavery.

Mr. LEAKE, of Virginia, (Dem.,) wanted to know whether these Africans are not now confined within the walls of slave dungeons in Florida.

Mr. MILLSON replied, they were subject to the restraints which humanity required. No Southern State would allow them to remain within its limits as free negroes. He knew Virginia would not. If they could not remain here as free negroes, by what authority could the Government enslave them? They must be sent to Africa because we can do nothing else with them. We cannot help ourselves.

Mr. LEAKE said he would not throw them into the sea, and he thought the Government had discharged all its obligations when it liberated the negroes from Slavery on shipboard, and landed them on the shores of a free country.

Mr. MILLSON concluded by speaking of the humane and judicious policy embodied in the bill.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved the previous question, which was seconded, thus cutting off Mr. CRAWFORD, who was anxious to address the House.

The House rejected his proposed motion to amend the title of the bill.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) called up the resolution reported from the Committee on Elections, declaring that Mr. BARRETT is not entitled to the seat from the First Congressional District of Missouri, and that Mr. BLAIR is.

Mr. DAWES stated that the printed evidence covers a thousand pages, and it was agreed that Messrs. BARRETT and BLAIR should each be allowed two hours to debate this question.

Mr. DAWES argued in favor of the resolution, and Mr. GILMER, of North Carolina, (American,) on the other side. Adjourned.

It is stated that Senator SUMNER, who has not spoken in the Senate since he was assaulted, except briefly on presenting two or three memorials, has prepared a long and elaborate speech, the delivery of which he will commence on Monday next.

ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY.

Two Hundred and Twenty-second Anniversary—The Day—Its Observance—The Parade—The Church—The Sermon—The Dinner and What was Said at it by Governor Banks and Others—The Uniform—Banks and his Aids—High Sheriff—The Common—The State House and Uneasy Officials—The Governor's Chair on the Common—Retiring of Past and Commissioning of New Officers, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Monday, June 4, 1860.

The Hub of the Universe has been shaken violently to-day, and ere this hour the Union has been informed by telegraph that the annual parade of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery has taken place, and that its Two Hundred and Twenty-second Anniversary has been celebrated. As I have seen the parade, heard the sermon, and eat my share of the dinner, and as I have been greatly pleased with the whole affair from beginning to end, I will give you a brief account thereof, promising to exaggerate nothing, but to tell the simple truth.

THE DAY

Was beautiful, the sun shone brightly, and the clouds kindly saved us the necessity of carrying sun-umbrellas. Everybody seemed happy, and Nature evidently had "laid herself out" to do honor to the occasion. A great day is this in Boston—the schools are closed, and all the children, in best bib and tucker, start out to see the soldiers, as proudly they escort the Governor from his room at the State House to his seat in the church. The Custom-house will take monlee only till 12 o'clock, and its hordes of Democratic office-holders are only too glad of a holiday, even if it is in honor of a Republican Governor and his companions. The Postmaster appoints special hours, and all trade is suspended after a certain time. Thus, you see, this is truly a great day.

THE PARADE

Is a custom of long standing. The Company elects its officers yearly, and those selected receive their commissions from the Governor's hand, as he sits in his chair of state on the beautiful Boston Common.

At 9 o'clock the various companies who turned out, in honor of the anniversary, met at the State House, and Gov. BANKS was notified that his escort was waiting for him. The Governor, with his staff, took his place in the midst of the escort, and with martial music, followed by the grand procession, followed by all the children of the city who are able to walk alone, followed by all the nurses in the city who are "out walking with the baby," and followed by thousands of Johns, Roberts, Jones and Susans from Welthem, Somerville, and other adjacent country towns, they marched and marched all around the Common, then back again, and around the other way, bringing up finally in front of the First Church, in Chauncey-place, where the anniversary exercises were performed.

Obtaining a favorable post of observation, I waited the arrival of the host. Soon they came, gorgeous to behold,

GOV. BANKS,

followed by his Staff, was "got up" in grand style. The "little iron man," or, according to last authority, "the bobbin boy," wore a blue, military coat, with gilt epaulettes, embroidered collar and cuffs, and a broad blue ribbon over his well-developed chest and right shoulder.

HIS AIDS

wore blue coats, white flannel tights, top boots, broad buff bend end gilt epaulettes.

THE UNIFORM

Of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company is not regulated by rule. Each member wears such dress as he may deem best. If, as is frequently the case, a member of this company is a member of any other company, he can wear the uniform of the other company at all parades and on all occasions when the Ancient and Honorable Artillery makes its appearance in public. So while looking at the grand entree, I noticed the uniform of every Boston company, of the New-York City Guard and of Postley's Cavalry troupe. Filing through the aisle the troops took seats on either side of the broad aisle. The

HIGH SHERIFF

With his official coat, his official hat, his official staff and his official top boots, walked gravely up the aisle, as he could do no where else, bowed low before the Govern

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

The Complaint of I. H. Burch and the Answer of his Wife.

From the Chicago Times.

In April, 1860, the complainant, Isaac H. Burch, filed the following "amended" or new bill of complaint:

I. H. BURCH'S COMPLAINT.

To Hon. George Manierre, Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County in Chancery, sitting:

Humbly complaining showeth unto your Honor, your orator, Isaac H. Burch, of the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and now the husband of Mary W. Burch, that on about the 26th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-[illegible], A. D. 1848, your orator intermarried and [illegible] Mary W. Birch in the city and County [illegible], in the State of New-York, and has cohabited and lived with the said Mary W. Burch, from [illegible] until shortly before the present time, as husband.

That immediately after such intermarriage, the said Mary W. removed to Chicago; and that from [illegible] of such removal your orator and the said Mary W. have been, and at the time and times of the commission of the adultery hereinafter set forth, they were and now are inhabitants of and residents in this State. And your orator further shows that during his [illegible] with the said Mary W., she has had [illegible] by your orator, both of whom are now living, viz: Mary W. Burch, who is of the age of ten years and ten months, and Harriet Corning Burch, who is of the age of one year and eight months. And your orator further shows that he is informed and believes and charges the truth to be that the said Mary W., disregarding the solemnity of the marriage vows, and since the marriage of your orator with the said Mary W., she has committed adultery at divers places; and especially that the said Mary W., on or about the fourteenth day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, (A. D., 1857,) in the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, did commit adultery, and have carnal connection with one David Stuart; and your orator by way of amendment further shows that he is informed and believes, and charges the truth to be that the said Mary W., on some day or days during the months of February, March, April, May and June, in the year last aforesaid, but on what day or days in particular your orator is ignorant, did commit adultery and have carnal connection with the said David Stuart, at the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook aforesaid.

And your orator, by way of further amendment, charges that he is informed and believes, and charges the truth to be, that about the twenty-fourth day of December, in the year last aforesaid, at the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook aforesaid, the said Mary W. did commit adultery and have carnal connection with the said David Stuart, and that the said Mary W. did at various other times during the months of September, October, November and December, in said year, commit adultery and have carnal connection with the said David Stuart, at the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook aforesaid.

And your orator, by way of further amendment, says that he is informed and believes, and charges the truth to be, that the said Mary W., on some day or days during the months of [illegible], in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, at the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook aforesaid, did commit adultery and have carnal connection with the said David Stuart, and that the said Mary W. did at various other times during the years eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and since that time, commit adultery and have carnal connection with the said David Stuart, at the said City of Chicago, in the County of Cook aforesaid.

And your orator further shows that during his [illegible] with the said Mary W., she has had [illegible] by your orator, both of whom are now living, viz: Mary W. Burch, who is of the age of ten years and ten months, and Harriet Corning Burch, who is of the age of one year and eight months. And your orator further shows that he is informed and believes and charges the truth to be that the said Mary W., disregarding the solemnity of the marriage vows, and since the marriage of your orator with the said Mary W., she has committed adultery at divers places; and especially that the said Mary W., on or about the fourteenth day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, (A. D., 1857,) in the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, did commit adultery, and have carnal connection with one David Stuart; and your orator by way of amendment further shows that he is informed and believes, and charges the truth to be that the said Mary W., on some day or days during the months of February, March, April, May and June, in the year last aforesaid, but on what day or days in particular your orator is ignorant, did commit adultery and have carnal connection with the said David Stuart, at the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook aforesaid.

And your orator, by way of further amendment, says that he is informed and believes, and charges the truth to be, that the said Mary W., on some day or days during the months of [illegible], in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, at the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook aforesaid, did commit adultery and have carnal connection with the said David Stuart, and that the said Mary W. did at various other times during the years eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and since that time, commit adultery and have carnal connection with the said David Stuart, at the said City of Chicago, in the County of Cook aforesaid.

And your orator, upon his belief, further charges that the said Mary W., between the 14th day of October, A. D. 1857, and the 17th day of January, A. D. 1860, did commit adultery and have carnal connection with divers other persons, whose names are unknown to your orator.

And your orator, by way of further amendment and upon his belief, further charges that the said Mary W., on some day or days during the month of August, in the year 1859, but on what day or days in particular your orator is unable to state, in the town of Guilford, in the county of New-Haven, in the State of Connecticut, committed adultery and had carnal connection with a person or with persons whose names are unknown to your orator.

And your orator further shows that he has been ignorant of the commission of the aforesaid acts of adultery, or either of them, or any other acts of adultery, of said Mary W., until the 17th day of January, A. D. 1860, and that he has not voluntarily cohabited with the said Mary W. since the discovery thereof, and that such adultery was committed without the consent, connivance, privity or procurement of your orator.

In consideration whereof, and to the end that the said Mary W. may full, true and perfect answer make to all and singular the premises; and that the marriage between your orator and the said Mary W. may be dissolved and a divorce decreed according to the statute in such case provided, and that your orator may have such further relief in the premises as shall be equitable, may it please your Honor to grant unto your orator the People's Writ of Summons, issuing out of and under the seal of this honorable Court directed to the said Mary W. Burch, thereby commanding her, at a certain day and under a certain penalty therein to be expressed, to be and appear before your Honor in this honorable Court, then and there to answer the premises, and to stand to abide such order and decree therein, as to your Honor shall seem meet and agreeable to equity, and your orator will pray, etc. ISAAC H. BURCH.

A. Hiram L. Lewis, complainant's solicitor.
Hoyne & Miller and Walker & Van Arman, counsel.

On the 31st of May 1860, the following answer to the complainant's bill was filed:

DEFENDANT'S ANSWER.

ISAAC H. BURCH vs. MARY W. BURCH—*In the Circuit Court of Cook County, in the State of Illinois. In Chancery.*

The answer of Mary W. Burch, the defendant, to the amended bill of complaint of Issac H. Burch, the complainant:

This defendant now and at all times hereafter, saving and reserving unto herself all benefit and advantage of exception that can or may be had or taken to the many errors, uncertainties, and imperfections in the said amended bill of complaint contained, for answer thereunto or unto so much and to such parts thereof as this defendant is advised is, or are material or necessary for her to make answer unto, answering says, That she admits that she was lowfully married to the complainant at Albany, New-York, on the 25th day of May, 1848, and that she and her said husband have lived together from that time until toe 18th day of January, A. D. 1860. This defendant also admits that immediately after the said marriage she removed to Chicago, where her husband then resided, and that they have ever since been, and were at the time of the filing of said complainant's bill of complaint, both inhabitants of the State of Illinois.

The defendant further answering, says: That since her marriage with the complainant aforesaid, she has had two children by him—oos named Mary W. Burch, who was born on the 6th day of March, 1859, and the other named Horriet Corning Burch, who was born on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1858,—and that both of said children are now living. And this defendant further answering says, that the several allegations in the said amended bill of complaint contained, charging this defendant with having committed adultery with persons uoknown to the complainant, and at times and places unknown, are so vague, general and uncertain that this defendant can not on trial be as fully prepared to meet and disprove the same as she would be had the said allegations been made with greater certainty as to the time or times when, place or places where, and the person or persons with whom the adultery therein alleged is claimed to have been committed; and she does and will insist that she is entitled to have, before trial, a more particular specification in regard to said allegations, to enable her to disprove or explain any statement or circumstance which the complainant may claim has a tendency to establish the same.

And this defendant further answering says, that she distinctly, positively, and unequivocally denies that she has ever committed adultery, or had criminal intercourse with David Stuart or with any other person at the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois or at Guilford, in the State of Connecticut, or any other place whatever, at any of the times mentioned in the said complainant's amended bill of complaint or at any other time whatever. And this defendant further says, that the several allegations in the said complainant's amended bill of complain contained, charging this defendant with having committed adultery, and having had criminal connection with David Stuart and with other persons to the complainant unknown, are not only on each and every one of them entirely and absolutely untrue, but the same are, as this deponent has good reason to believe and does believe, wickedly, cruelly, and maliciously made and fabricated by toe complainant for the purpose of obtaining, without just cause therefor, a decree of divorce from this defendant; and for a more particular and circumstantial answer to, and denial of this said allegations, and in explanation of the causes toot have led to and induced the complainant to make the charges in the said allegations contained, and of the circumstances under which they were made, this defendant states, that she first became acquainted with the complainant about the year 1842, at Alosny, in the State of New-York, where he was then residing and employed as a clerk in a banking-house. This complainant was at that time living in the family of her uncle, Erastus Corning, of said place, where she had resided as one of the family after the death of her father, and from the time she was about fifteen years of age. That the complainant subsequently and prior to the time of his late marriage with this defendant, removed to Chicago, and there, with very limited means, engaged in and thereafter continued to transact a banking business. That this defendant has, since the filing of the said complainant's amended bill of complaint, for the first time been informed, and she now believes it to be true, that the complainant, previous to his marriage with her, made repeated and particular inquiries in regard to the relation that she sustained to her uncle, the said Erastus Corning, with whom she was then residing, and in regard to the probable amount of pecuniary benefit and advantage that would accrue to him, the complainant, by marrying this defendant; which circumstance, together with the complainant's subsequent conduct, fully developes to the mind of this defendant the motives and feelings by which the complainant was at that time and has since been governed and actuated. This defendant further states that at the time of her marriage with the complainant, her uncle, the said Erastus Corning, did, by a large outlay and expenditure of money, make such provision for this defendant as then appeared to be entirely satisfactory to the complainant; and also did then and thereafterwards, for several years, by himself and by those with whom he was connected in business, extend to the complainant large and extensive pecuniary aid, accommodation, influence and credit, by means of which and the efforts of the said Corning to promote the interest and welfare of the complainant, large and substantial benefits and profits accrued to the complainant in his business. And this defendant further states, that while such aid, accommodations, influence and credit were thus extended to the complainant, as he desired, and while the said Corning was unceasing in his efforts on his behalf, the complainant treated this defendant and her family and friends kindly and with respect; but that about the year 1855 a misunderstanding arose between the complainant and some of the persons connected with the said Corning in reference to the pecuniary accommodations that should thereafter be extended to them by the complainant; and that from time to time thereafter other misunderstandings occurred of similar and of a pecuniary nature, so that the said Corning's aid and accommodations nearly ceased from and after the year 1857. That immediately after the said misunderstanding in the year 1855, the complainant began to treat this defendant unkindly, and to speak of her and of her friends and family in her presence in harsh and unkind terms; and that as the said other misunderstandings from time to time occurred, the complainant treated this defendant more unkindly, and was more and more harsh and severe in speaking to her and of her family friends in her presence, until this defendant was by his neglect, ill-treatment and cruelty deprived of all happiness and domestic comfort, and was often afraid to express a wish in matters whetein he had expressed a different wish of his own, or even to ask him for money to defray the ordinary and necessary expenses of her household, fearing that she might thereby displease him and bring upon herself further neglect, ill-treatment and cruelty. And as explanatory of the manner in which the complainant has treated this defendant, this defendant says, that not knowing why the complainant disliked her, and feeling almost broken-hearted on account of his ill-treatment, she has often been to the complainant and begged and implored of him to love her as he did when they were first married, and has received from him as the sole and only reply to such appeals, "*Shut up, and stop your crying—I'll break you of that.*"

And in further explanation of the manner in which the complainant has treated this defendant, this defendant says, that she has often with the knowledge of the complainant been for days without one penny of money for the ordinary and necessary expenses of her household, and has frequently with the knowledge of the complainant been obliged, in order to defray such expenses, to borrow one or two dollars at a time from a young lady guest of her family, whom the complainant uniformly kept supplied with money. That this defendant has frequently asked the complainant for ten or twenty dollars in money for the purpose of defraying her household expenses, and he has given her one-half of the sum for which she asked, well knowing that she could not defray such expenses with the sum thus given her; and at the same time, and in this defendant's presence, the said complainant has given the said young lady staying in the family at his request, as pocket money, more than the sum desired by this defendant.

And in further explanation of the manner in which the complainant has treated this defendant, this defendant says that the complainant has from time to time directed this defendant what ladies she should visit or call upon, and to whom she should extend the ordinary civilities of life, and by such directions has compelled this defendant, in many instances, to relinquish the acquaintance of persons who were friends of herself and of her family, and has also by such directions obliged this defendant to cultivate the friendship of persons who were not agreeable to her, in order to promote and subserve the complainant's business and other interests and views.

And in further explanation of the manner in which the complainant has treated this defendant, this defendant says that the complainant has at times made use of the most gross and insulting language in speaking to her; and that he has also from time to time taken occasion to speak of her family friends in such harsh and severe terms as he knew would deeply wound and injure the feelings of this defendant.

And in further explanation of the manner in which the complainant has treated this defendant, the defendant says that the complainant has repeatedly, when they were invited to the houses of their friends and acquaintances, and after they had accepted such invitations, insisted that she should go, but refused to accompany her himself, and left her to go with a servant, or with such other escort as might be offered her, and to return in like manner; and at other times, when he has accompanied her, he has returned at an early hour, leaving her to come home without him.

And this defendant further says, that the complainant has sought to conceal his cruelty and ill-treatment of this defendant from the public, and for that purpose has often shown himself very attentive and kind to this defendant when others were present, and ill-treated and abused her as soon as they were out of sight and hearing, and that this defendant has submitted in silence to the said neglect, ill-treatment and cruelty, and endeavored to conceal the same, as far as she could, from the public and her own family and friends, and whenever the same has been noticed by any of them, has endeavored to make some satisfactory excuse or apology for the conduct of the complainant.

And this defendant, in explanation of every act and circumstance relative to her acquaintance with David Stuart, and especially in regard to any acts tending to show intimate or friendly relations with him, says she first became acquainted with said Stuart in the month of January, 1856, at a party given by Mr. and Mrs. M. O. WALKER at the Tremont House, in Chicago, upon which occasion the said Stuart was introduced to her by the complainant, who at that time expressed great satisfaction in making her acquainted with the son of the complainant's old friend, the late Robert Stuart, of Detroit, and from that time until the said complainant became dissatisfied with said David Stuart in regard to some business matters, as hereinafter mentioned, the complainant always expressed to this defendant the highest regard and esteem for the said Stuart and his family, and this defendant particularly recollects one occasion, when some reports relative and injurious to the said Stuart's conduct and character were mentioned between the said complainant and this defendant, and the said complainant assured this defendant that the said Stuart was a gentleman, and all such scandalous reports were without any foundation whatever.

And this defendant, in further explanation of her acquaintance with the said David Stuart, says that the next time she now recollects of meeting the said Stuart, after being introduced to him as aforesaid, was about the month of July, 1856, on board of a steamboat between Detroit and Buffalo, when this defendant was on her way from Chicago to Albany, accompanied by her child, nurse, and Mrs. Henry Farnam; at which time the said Stuart introduced to this defendant his, said Stuart's wife and family, who were with him; and when they arrived at Buffalo the said Stuart politely looked after the baggage of Mrs. Farnam and this defendant, and escorted them from the steamboat to the cars, where he left them. As Mrs. Farnam and this defendant were without an escort upon that occasion, they felt obliged to the said Stuart for his civility, and they both expressed their obligations to him therefor. This defendant cannot recollect anything further that transpired between the said Stuart and herself on that occasion.

This defendant further says, that the next time she now remembers of meeting the said Stuart was at a dinner party given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Farnam, on Thanksgiving day of the year 1856, at which the said Stuart, the complainant, this defendant and others were present, and upon which occasion this defendant has no recollection that anything transpired between the said Stuart and herself beyond the formal recognition of each other as acquaintances, and that general conversation took place in which all persons present participated.

This defendant further says, that her house was open on New-Year's day of the year 1857 for the purpose of receiving calls, and she thinks among the gentlemen who called on that day the said Stuart was one, and that she had not seen him after the said dinner at Mr. and Mrs. Farnam's before that time.

This defendant further says, that the next time she now recollects of seeing the said Stuart, was at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Hook T. Dickey, in the month of January, 1857, at which the said Stuart, Mrs. Farnam, this defendant and others were present, and upon which occasion it was mentioned between the said Stuart, Mrs. Farnam and this defendant, that a lady friend of Mrs. Farnam and this defendant, living upon the north side of the river, at Chicago, was to have a masquerade party the evening of the second day thereafter, and either Mrs. Farnam or this defendant asked the said Stuart if he was going; to which inquiry he replied that he had no invitation; whereupon Mrs. Farnam said to this defendant, "ask him to go with us," and thereupon this defendant did, at the suggestion of Mrs. Farnam, ask the said Stuart to accompany them to the said party.

This defendant further says: that in pursuance of said invitation, the said Stuart did accompany Mr. Farnam, Mrs. Farnam, this defendant and her brother Joseph, to and from the entertainment mentioned, whither they all went and returned together in one sleigh.

This defendant further says, that the next time she saw the said Stuart was at Mrs. Farnam's parlor at the Tremont House, in Chicago, in the month of February, 1857. This defendant, her brother, daughter, and a young lady then staying with her, went to spend the evening of that day with Mr. and Mrs. Farnam, and while there, the said Stuart called and spent the evening with them. Upon that occasion the said Stuart mentioned to this defendant that, before calling upon Mrs. Farnam that evening, he had been down to this defendant's house to call and had left his card. This defendant recollects that the said Stuart had never before that time called at the complainant's house, excepting the call made on New-Year's day before mentioned.

This defendant was accompanied to her home on the evening of her said visit to Mr. and Mrs. Farnam, by her brother, daughter, and the said young lady, and by two other persons, and from that evening she did not see the said Stuart until the 29th day of April, 1857, as hereinafter mentioned.

This defendant further says, that in the Winter or Spring of 1857, and after the evening above-mentioned, the said Stuart was quite sick at the Tremont House, where he then boarded, during which sickness the said Stuart's wife came from Detroit, where she then resided, to see him; and while Mrs. Stuart was in Chicago at that time, this defendant went to the Tremont House for the purpose of making a formal call upon her, but, not finding her at home, she left her card. This defendant further says, that she left Chicago for the East about the 25th day of March, 1857, and returned to Chicago on the 25th of April, 1857. That on the 29th day of April, 1857, the complainant invited the said Stuart to dine at his house with Hon. Edward Everett, and in the afternoon of that day, the said Stuart called at the complainant's house, and said to this defendant that he, the said Stuart, regretted he had an engagement which required him to leave town that afternoon, and which would prevent his acceptance of the complainant's invitation.

This defendant further says, that the next time she now recollects of seeing the said Stuart was about the first day of May, 1857, upon which occasion the complainant invited the said Stuart to call with him and this defendant upon Mrs. Hon. S. A. Douglas, and introduce the complainant and this defendant to her. After making said call, the said Stuart returned with the complainant and this defendant to their house, and dined with them at the complainant's request.

This defendant further says that the next time she now recollects of meeting the said Stuart was at an evening party given by the complainant and herself, in the month of May, 1857, for this defendant's sister, then lately married and on a visit to Chicago. Before the guests on that occasion were invited, the complainant made out a list of the persons whom he desired to be invited, and the name of the said Stuart was included therein.

Within a short time after the occasion last above mentioned, this defendant saw the said Stuart at a similar entertainment, given for this defendant's sister by friends of the complainant and herself, whither she was accompanied by the complainant and with him returned home.

That upon the next evening after the occasion last above mentioned this defendant saw the said Stuart at an evening party given by Mr. and Mrs. Farnam for this defendant's sister, to which she was accompanied by the complainant and with whom she returned home.

This defendant recollects that the said Stuart did not make the usual customary formal call at her house, after the entertainment given by her as aforesaid, and she has now no recollection of seeing the said Stuart at any time, other than the times hereinbefore mentioned, until the month of August or September, 1857, when the said Stuart drank tea with the complainant, and this defendant, at their house, and upon the invitation and request of the complainant.

The defendant further says that she supposed that the complainant desired to be on the most friendly terms with the said Stuart, and among other reasons that led this defendant to that conclusion, she says that about this time the complainant transferred his professional business to said Stuart, from those who had theretofore transacted the same, and earnestly solicited others to do the same, and in various other ways used his influence and position to secure professional business for the said Stuart. This defendant further says, that during the Fall of 1857 the said Stuart's family visited Chicago, and upon their arrival the complainant requested this defendant to be civil and polite to them; and thereupon this defendant did, at the complainent's request, invite Mrs. Stuart to this defendant's house, and at the like request of the complainant did with him call upon Mrs. Stuart.

This defendant further says, that after their civilities to the said Stuart and his family, the said Stuart did call at the house of the complainant frequently, although not more frequently than other persons, until the month of January or February, 1858, when he nearly or entirely ceased his visits.

And this defendant says, that although she frequently saw said Stuart between the months of September, 1857, and February, 1858, she has no distinct recollection of the particular times when she saw him or the circumstances attending the several interviews, which were for the most part casual meetings, excepting as follows:

This defendant recollects that said Stuart was at complainant's house one evening to the month of December, 1857, or in January, 1858; that while there the servant girl, in passing through the hall to answer the door-bell, stopped at the door of the parlor, where she was sitting with said Stuart, for directions, as was her custom; that she told the girl to say that she was engaged. Upon the return of the servant, this defendant inquired of her who it was at the door, and was informed that it was Mr. Farnam. This defendant asked her why she did not admit him, adding, "You know I always see Mr. Farnam." The servant replied, "You told me to say you were engaged, and I told him so, and that you was up stairs."

This defendant says that she recollects the circumstance, for the reason that she learned from a member of her family, who had seen Mr. and Mrs. Farnam on the next day, that Mr. Farnam felt injured in consequence of the servant's refusal to admit him, and, on meeting him soon after, she apologized to him therefor, truly stating to him that she supposed he was out of town, and that she most certainly would have seen him had she known that he was at the door, although she did not desire to see general company, adding: "You know, Mr. Farnam, I am always glad to see you." It was mentioned between them that Mr. Stuart was there, and Mr. Farnam said that he noticed his hat and shawl in the hall when he was at the door.

The said Farnam then expressed himself satisfied, but this defendant then thought that he felt injured in his feelings, and she regretted the circumstance, for fear that it might interfere with her husband's business relations with Mr. Farnam—as this defendant had before that time expressed to the complainant a dislike to so close an intimacy between themselves and Mr. and Mrs. Farnam, when the complainant informed her that he owed Mr. Farnam too much money to have any break with them, and for that reason he desired this defendant to cultivate their acquaintance.

The defendant further says, that the circumstance aforesaid made an impression on her mind from the fact that the said Farnam had before that time been particularly attentive and partial to her, and had from time to time, with the knowledge and assent of her husband, made her valuable and costly presents, as tokens of his regard and esteem, and that his partiality and presents entirely ceased from and after that time.

The defendant further says that soon after said conversation with said Farnam, she met said Stuart on the street, having justleft Mr. Farnam, and he walked home with her, meeting the complainant and her daughter on the way, who turned about and returned with them. While on her way home on that occasion, this defendant mentioned to said Stuart that she thought Mr. Farnam felt injured by the servant's refusal to admit him when he was at the house a few evenings before, and related the conversation between Mr. and Mrs. Farnam and herself upon the subject.

And this defendant further says that upon Christmas day in the year 1856, the said Stuart again called at this defendant's house, when he presented her with a book, which she laid upon the parlor table, where it remained for several months, and that the complainant at the time knew that said Stuart had given her said book, and made no objection to its.

This defendant further says that in the Fall of the year 1857 the said Stuart called at the complainant's house in the afternoon, just before tea time, and she came down to the parlor to see him, requesting the young ladies to come down as soon as they were ready; that before they came down the said Stuart and herself became earnestly engaged in conversation relative to some trivial matter which she had heard in regard to other persons, and he related that she should tell what it was, and she persistently declined doing so; she arose to go to another part of the room for something that she wished, when he caught hold of her arm and insisted that she should tell him. As he caught hold of her arm, one of the young ladies entered the room, and he released his hold upon her arm. The young lady looked surprised, and when said Stuart had gone, she explained to her the circumstances.

This defendant recollects the circumstance, for the reason that it was the only time when said Stuart ever took any familiar liberty with her, and because she afterwards heard that what had transpired on that occasion had been grossly misrepresented.

This defendant further says, that about the last of January or first of February, 1858, the said Stuart ceased to visit the house of the complainant, and with the exception of the time when he took care of her brother Joseph, during his last sickness in the month of February in that year, two or three formal calls immediately after his death, at one of which he accompanied complainant to church, and once after his return from Washington in March of that year, this defendant has no recollection of his calling at los house until the month of September, 1859, not from the seeming studied neglect on his part to call at the house, the defendant frequently expressed her surprise to the complainant and others.

That for months after toe said Stuart ceased to visit the complainant's house in 1858 the complainant expressed the highest regard and esteem for him and his family, and among other occasions to which his regard was manifested, the complainant directed grapes from his grapery to be sent said Stuart's family, and that the complainant continued to express the same regard for him, until the fall of the year 1858, when some matter of business created no unkind feeling on the part of the complainant, and after that time the complainant frequently complained that said Stuart neglected his, the complainant's business; and in connection with such complaints, spoke in disparaging terms of him and his reputation.

And this defendant says that the only occasions when she recollects seeing said Stuart at complainant's house, which she has not herein mentioned, were in September, 1859, when he called two or three times, when her husband was present—in October of the same year, when he called about noon, and she went to show him their grapery—once thereafter, during the same year—on New Year's Day, 1860, when, in company with other persons, he made a formal call, and on the evening of the next day, or the next day but one thereafter, when, with several other friends and acquaintances, he was at her house.

And this defendant in further explanation of the causes that have led to and induced the complainant to make the charges contained in the allegations of the said complainant's amended bill of complaint and of the circumstances under which they were made, says that the complainant desired this defendant to show some civilities and attention to the members of the family of Mrs. Boyd, for the reason that the young ladies of said family were teachers in a Sunday school of which the complainant was Superintendent, and thereupon this defendant did soon after that time and in the Fall of the year 1859, invite the members of said family to her house, and did also at the complainant's request, call upon the lady members of the same. That soon after that time, Carlisle Boyd, one of the members of said family, began to visit the complainant's house frequently, with the knowledge of the complainant, and afterwards, with the knowledge of the complainant, frequently joined this defendant and the young ladies of her family on the street, and walked with her when she was on her way to said Sunday-school, and when she was about the City on her necessary errands, sometimes when said young ladies were with her, and sometimes when she was without them. That while the said Carlisle Boyd was thus attentive to her, she gave him a smoking-cap and a ring. That during the time the said Boyd was visiting the house of the complainant, he once or twice expressed a dislike of the said Carlisle Boyd and his brother's visiting the house so frequently, for the reason that they were not men of sufficient wealth and position in society to be suitable husbands for his nieces, then living in the family; but the complainant never until the time hereinafter mentioned, expressed any dislike to having this defendant see the said Carlisle Boyd as she had been in the habit of doing.

And this defendant in further explanation of the causes that have led to the making of the said charges against her, says that in the month of December, 1856, a young lady from Little Falls, in the State of New-York, came to the city of Chicago on a visit, and returned to Little Falls in the month of September, 1857, of which time she passed a considerable portion in the family of this defendant. That the said young lady came to Chicago upon a second visit in the month of December, 1857, and there remained until the month of February, 1858, when she returned to Little Falls. That the said young lady came to Chicago upon a third visit in the month of December, 1858, and there remained until about the 4th day of July, 1859, when she returned to Little Falls, hereinafter mentioned. That from and after about the month of June, 1857, the said young lady was an inmate of the family of this defendant, while she was at Chicago, at the complainant's request.

This defendant further says that prior to the said young lady's last visit to Chicago, this defendant had noticed with much pain the marked attentions of the complainant to her, and when the subject of her return to Chicago was mentioned by the complainant, this defendant suggested that she would prefer to live one Winter without company, but the said complainant insisted upon the said young lady's returning to Chicago, and this defendant very reluctantly submitted thereto.

This defendant further says, that after the return of the said young lady to Chicago, in the month of December, 1858, the complainant continued his marked attention to her, to the annoyance of this defendant, and by numerous acts exhibited more partiality and affection for said young lady than for this defendant, among which was the kissing her whenever he left her, or returned to the house from his ordinary, everyday business, when such marks of affection were not as uniformly bestowed upon this defendant.

This defendant further says, that with her nurse and children she left Chicago for the East on the 3d day of June, 1859, leaving the said young lady and the complainant at Chicago; and that prior to that time said attentions had become so marked that they were noticed by others, and that it was then a matter of regret on the part of a friend of this defendant, as she has since been informed and believes, that the said young lady and the complainant were left together in the absence of this defendant.

This defendant further says, that on or about the 4th day of July, 1859, the complainant left Chicago with said young lady for Little Falls, where he remained for several days, and afterwards joined this defendant, her children and mother at the City of New-York, and accompanied them on the 19th day of July, 1859, to Sachem's Head, in the town of Guilford, in the State of Connecticut. This defendant has been informed, and believes, that the complainant, while at Little Falls, in July, 1859, continued his attentions to said young lady, and that they were, during that time, frequently observed sitting in close proximity to each other, in earnest conversation; that such conversations were uniformly suspended whenever any other person entered the room where they were sitting, and thereupon one of them would leave the room and the other follow soon after—sometimes the one and sometimes the other leaving first. That upon the arrival of the complainant and family at Sachem's Head, as aforesaid, the youngest child of the complainant, then only about fourteen months of age, was very ill, and so continued for a long time thereafter. That after the complainant had been at Sachem's Head about ten days or two weeks, he said to this defendant that he thought the sea air did not agree with him, and that he would go to Saratoga, and thereupon he left this defendant, while her said child was very unwell, for that place. This defendant has since learned, and believes that she will be able to prove, that the said young lady met the complainant, by agreement, at Saratoga, or on his way thither, where they remained for several days, and that while there the complainant was particularly attentive to her; and among other things which were at that time observed as indicating the nature of the said attentions and the intimacy between them, the complainant was seen kissing her and exhibiting other marked evidences of fondness. This defendant further says, that about the 1st day of September, 1859, the complainant joined this defendant at Sachem's Head and accompanied her to Chicago, by the way of Albany and Little Falls, at each of which places they stopped for several days.

That after this defendant's return to Chicago she was surprised that she did not receive letters from said young lady as frequently as she had been before that time accustomed to receive them, and soon after discovered that the complainant was writing letters *to* her, and as this defendant now believes was receiving letters *from* her in reply. That about this time this defendant was informed that the complainant had proposed to said young lady to make his house at Chicago her permanent home. Not long after this time this defendant was informed that the said young lady had in January, 1858, while at this defendant's house, made a statement to Mr. Burrill, of Chicago, relative to the said Stuart and this defendant, and thereupon she wrote to the said young lady inquiring whether she had made the remarks attributed to her, to which letter she replied, denying that she had ever made the statement that was attributed to her, and professed to state what she really had said, and imputed dishonorable motives and conduct to the said Stuart, and the said Burrill; whereupon this defendant, acting under an impulse, caused by belief in the truth of said letter, and of the imputations therein made, on the 26th day of November, 1859, addressed a note to the said Stuart, charging him therewith, which she handed him on the day and year last aforesaid. This defendant further says, that within a few days thereafter she met the said Stuart upon the street, who joined her and walked with her to her home; and she then learned from him that he was very much offended at this defendant's letter; upon which occasion he denounced the imputation therein contained as utterly false in unmeasured terms; and so emphatic was he in his manner and language, that this defendant said to him, that her letter was written under the impulse of the moment, and she hoped that he would think no more of it; but the said Stuart replied, that while he would make no further mention of the matter, yet he desired that their acquaintance thereafter should be of the most formal character.

This defendant has, since the filing of the complainant's bill of complaint, been informed that said young lady did make the statement to said Burrill first hereinbefore referred to, and that he immediately thereafter communicated the same to said Stuart, who then denounced it as false, and as having been maliciously made with some sinister end in view, and who, in consequence of such information, ceased his visits to this defendant's house after that time, until the month of September, 1859.

This defendant further says, that after her return to Chicago, in the Fall of 1859, the complainant's dislike to his defendant seemed to be increasing, and she became very much distressed on account of the same.

This defendant further says, that she has been informed and believes, that about the 8th day of January, 1860, the said complainant was indebted to the Albany City Bank, of which the said Cornlog was, and for a long time previous had been, President, and largely interested therein, in a large amount for money loaned many years previous to that time; that about the date last mentioned the cashier of said Bank wrote to the complainant, or to his banking-house at Chicago, requiring payment of such indebtedness.

This defendant further says, that about the 7th day of January, 1860, the complainant commenced finding fault with her about various trifling matters, and on Tuesday, the 10th day of January, 1860, this defendant having been up town with the complainant's niece, upon a necessary household errand, and the said Carlisle Boyd having joined them, and walked to this defendant's house with her, when the complainant came home to dinner he asked this defendant where she had been, and whom she had seen during the morning. This defendant then related to the complainant where she had been, and for what purpose, and whom she had seen, not mentioning the name of said Boyd, by accident and not by design. The complainant then asked her if she had not seen Carlisle Boyd, to which she replied, "Yes, he walked home with me." This defendant then inquired of the complainant the reason why he had made his inquiry relative to the said Boyd, to which he replied, "I was told so." From the manner of the complainant this defendant discovered that he was displeased, and thinking that such displeasure might be in consequence of said Boyd's attentions to her, and being afraid to speak to him on the subject, on Wednesday, the 11th day of January, 1860, she wrote to the complainant a note, and sent the same to him, therein stating, as near as she now recollects, that she feared she had received more attention from Mr. Boyd than the complainant approved of, and which she regretted, and she hoped he would forgive her. In the evening of that day toe complainant, in a very harsh and severe manner, inquired of this defendant what attentions she had received from the said Boyd, and she thereupon truthfully related to the complainant the whole of such attentions, and every act and circumstance connected therewith, which are then recollected. The complainant then asked this defendant if she had ever been criminal with said Boyd, to which this complainant truthfully replied, "No! never!" and added, "Father, [the appellation by which she usually addressed him,] how *can* you ask me such a question? You *know* I never have." The complainant thereupon reproached this defendant in the most harsh and severe language for what she had done, and represented to her that by receiving toe said attentions, she had brought reproach, shame and dishonor upon him as well as herself, for the reason that such attentions had been observed by others, and would be commented upon to the injury and disgrace of the complainant this defendant and the church and society of which they were members. The complainant upon that occasion further said to this defendant, that he would drive the said Boyd from the city, and would ruin him and his business, and mentioned the manner in which he proposed to accomplish those ends. And the complainant upon that occasion further said to this defendant that she should not live with him any longer, and that he should send her away. This defendant expostulated with the complainant, and endeavored to appease his anger, by begging and imploring to be forgiven, and by representing to him that no such scandal as he had mentioned could possibly arise; but her efforts so increased his determination, violence and denunciation, that she thought it wiser to submit, and did submit to the same in silence.

After the scene mentioned, nothing further transpired upon the subject on that day.

This defendant further says, that on Thursday, the 12th day of January, 1860, the complainant presented her with a draft of a note which he desired her to write to said Boyd, therein stating to him that the complainant was cognizant of all that had transpired between the said Boyd and herself, and requesting him to return to her, to the care of the complainant, any articles that she had given, and any notes that she had written to him, and further stating that the complainant said that he, the said Boyd, should leave the city. This defendant on that day copied the said draft of a letter, and gave the copy made by her to the complainant; and nothing further transpired between the complainant and this defendant on that day, beyond general remarks reproaching this defendant, of the nature of those hereinbefore mentioned.

This defendant further says that on Friday, Jan. 13, 1860, nothing was said relative to said unpleasant matter until they went out to drive in the afternoon, when this defendant asked the complainant if he had received a package from Mr. Boyd, to which the complainant simply replied in the affirmative. After their arrival home from said drive, the complainant showed this defendant a book and a pocket handkerchief that he had received from Mr. Boyd, and asked her if there was anything else which she had given him, to which she replied, "Yes, the ring and a smoking cap." The complainant then inquired why she had not told him of the smoking cap, book and pocket handkerchief before; and this defendant truthfully told him that he knew she was knitting the cap for some gentleman, but that she did not knit it for any one in particular, and whom she had finished it she gave it to Mr. Boyd; and that the circumstance was so trivial she forgot to mention it. She also truthfully told the complainant that she never gave the said book to Boyd, but only allowed him to take it to be read, and that she did not know how he came by the handkerchief. That upon the complainant returning much pain the marked attentions of the language he had before that time made use of to her, and thinking the handkerchief one given to this defendant by her deceased sister, lighted a match and set fire to and burned it over his wash-bowl, and then tauntingly informed her why he had done so. This defendant thereupon unfortunately informed him that he was mistaken, and that the handkerchief was a common one, and that she did not care anything about it, at which he became very much enraged, and after some more reproachful language from him the scene ended. Nothing more relative to the matter transpired on that day. The complainant and this defendant dined on that day at Mr. and Mrs. Farnam's, with other company.

This defendant further says that on Saturday, Jan. 14, 1860, at about 2 o'clock of said day, the complainant presented to this defendant the draft of another letter which he desired her to write to the said Boyd, therein stating among other things, as near as this defendant can now recollect, that the said Boyd had enticed this defendant from the path of virtue to that of shame and dishonor. This defendant begged of the complainant not to compel her to write such a letter, and said to him that the language implied terrible and gross improprieties of which she had never been guilty, and would not only injure her when there was no reason for so doing, but would be grossly insulting on her part to Mr. Boyd. The complainant did not at that time pretend to believe that this defendant had been guilty of any criminal act with said Boyd, but that this defendant had disgraced the complainant by receiving Boyd's attentions, and for that reason he would ruin Boyd and drive him from the city. After expostulating with the complainant against writing the letter for a few moments, he would listen no further, and peremptorily ordered her to copy the said draft of a letter. This defendant was so much afraid of the complainant that she dared not do otherwise than obey his command, for fear of the consequences that might follow to her by a refusal; such fear having been greatly enhanced by the threats, language and manner hereinbefore stated; and, under such circum

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

		Chicago....June 5.			
		100	N. Y. Central R.		89¾
		100	do	s30	89
		100	do	s30	89
		100	do		88
		400	Erie Railroad		20
		100	do	b30	20
		100	do	at 30	20
		100	do	s30	20
		100	do	b15	20
		100	do	b60	20
		100	do	s30	19¾
		100	do		19¾
		100	Ind. & Cin. R.	s60	43
		150	Hudson Riv. R.		48¾
		300	do	b30	49¾
		100	do	s30	49¾
		50	Mich. Cent. R.	s60	52¾
		100	do		52¾
		75	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		12¾
		100	do	b60	12¾
		50	Mich. S. & N. I. R. C. S.	s60	24
		50	do		24¾
		50	do	s30	24¾
		50	do	s10	24
		50	Panama R.		134
		20	do		134¾
		50	Gal. & Chic. R.		63¾
		400	do		63¾
		10	Clev. & Toledo R.		30
		200	do		30¾
		100	do	b10	30¾
		100	do	s30	30¾
		10	Chic., B. & Q'cy R.		78¾
		70	do		78
		50	do		75¾
		200	do		76¼
		150	do		75¼

BOARD.

$15,000 Missouri 8. 6s..	84¾	70 Hudson River R....	48¾
2,000 N. Y. S. 6s, '73..111		100 do.....b30	48
1,000 L.&G.& M.L.G.B.	18	50 do.....	48
3,000 do	18¾	100 Reading R.....	41¾
2,000 Mar. & Hast M....	60	50 Mich. Cen. R.....	51¾
1,000 Hud. R. 2d M....	100	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	12¾
15 Mech. Bank.....	100	100 M. S. & N. I. C. Stk	10
100 Peoples' S. Co....	32	35 Panama Railroad..	134
100 Harlem R. Pref....	30¾	100 Ill. Cen. R. s...b60	63¾
250 N. Y. Central R....	81¾	600 do.....b60	63¾
100 do.....b10	81¾	101 Del. L. & W. R....	91¾
200 do.....b60	82	15 do.....	91¾
200 Erie Railroad.....	19¾	100 Chicago, B. & Q. R.	78
200 do.....	19¾	60 do.....snwk	75
400 do.....s30	19¾	25 do.....	76¼
100 do.....	19¾		

TUESDAY, June 5—P. M.

The official returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the calendar month of May, were completed at the Custom-house this afternoon. The Import entries for the month were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct....	$10 515,411
Dutiable Goods, warehoused.....	4,436,660
Free Goods.....	1,845,020
Total entries.....	$16,797,091
Against May, 1859.....	23,430,210
Decrease this season.....	$6,633,119

There was also entered, during the month, Foreign Specie to the value of $96,060. The value of Merchandise, of the previous importation, withdrawn from Public Warehouse during the month, is $2,475,067, or $1,961,593 less than the amount which went into Warehouse, so that the value of Imported Merchandise actually marketed during the month is $14,835,498, against $20,211,030 marketed in April of last year.

The Exports from the port of New-York for the month of May were:

In Domestic Produce.....	$5,812,190
Foreign Goods Reexported.....	558,191
Specie.....	5,529 936
Total allowances.....	$11,900,317
Against April, 1859:	
In Domestic Produce.....	$5,180,652
Foreign Reexports.....	734,098
Specie.....	11,421,032—$17,335,782
Decrease in May this season.....	$5,435,465

We subjoin our usual comparison by months of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements at the port of New-York, beginning with the current Treasury, or fiscal year, July 1, 1859:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1859-'60. From July 1, '59.	vs.	1858-'59. From July 1, '58.
July	27,111,000		18,469,000
August	24,301,000		19,556,000
September	16,459,000		15,335,000
October	12,987,000		13,454,000
November	14,728,000		10,501,000
December	18,724,000		13,282,000
January	21,528,000		19,377,000
February	19,166,000		18,756,000
March	23,495,000		20,739,000
April	16,922,000		22,153,000
May	16,797,000		23,430,000
Total 11 Months	$212,218,000		$195,051,006
Foreign Specie	2,338,000		1,105,000
Together	$214,556,000		$196,166,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1859-'60. From July, '59.	vs.	1858-'59. From July, '58
July	$4,938,000		$4,772,000
August	5,151,000		4,660,000
September	4,947,000		3,522,000
October	4,753,000		5,233,000
November	5,323,000		3,482,000
December	6,382,000		3,700,000
January	5,299,000		3,762,000
February	5,699,000		3,284,000
March	6,999,000		5,378,000
April	6,639,000		5,951,000
May	5,812,000		5,181,000
Total 11 months	$61,942,000		$48,925,000
Foreign reexported	9,102,000		5,456,000
Together	$71,044,000		$54,381,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1859-'60 From July 1, '59.	vs.	1858-'59. From July 1, '58.
July	10,051,000		2,801,000
August	6,410,000		2,202,000
September	8,268,000		3,240,000
October	5,344,000		3,028,000
November	4,383,000		472,000
December	2,082,000		1,898,000
January	854,000		2,306,000
February	977,000		2,371,000
March	2,382,000		3,344,000
April	2,996,000		6,269,000
May	5,530,000		11,421,000
Total 11 months	$49,257,000		$39,343,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—ELEVEN MONTHS.

	1859-'60. From July 1, '59.	vs.	1858-'59. From July 1, '58.
Domestic Produce	$61,942,000		$48,925,000
Foreign Reexported	9,102,000		5,456,000
Specie	49,257,000		39,343,000
Total	$120,301,000		$93,724,000
Increase this year			$26,577,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1859-'60. From July, '59.	vs.	1858-'59. From July, '58.
July	4,851,246		3,387,305
August	4,243,010		3,546,118
September	2,908,569		2,672,935
October	2,318,760		2,054,834
November	2,157,154		1,706,520
December	2,843,388		2,020,895
January	3,899,106		3,478,471
February	3,378,043		3,328,696
March	3,477,545		3,164,011
April	2,444,267		3,212,060
May	2,466,462		3,014,520
Total 11 months	$35,087,730		$31,585,366

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1859-'60. From July 1.		1858-'59. From July 1.	
July 12	$1,741,879	July 14	$1,401,713
July 27	2,145,000	July 27	1,603,817
Aug. 11	1,863,691	Aug. 12	1,527,286
Aug. 27	2,126,333	Aug. 27	1,434,674
Sept. 13	2,046,002	Sept. 11	1,696,639
Sept. 26	2,043,363	Sept. 28	1,570,000
Oct. 17	1,866,670	Oct. 15	1,322,005
Oct. 25	1,871,540	Oct. 28	1,472,979
Nov. 10	1,568,167	Nov. 12	1,672,676
Nov. 28	1,721,543	Nov. 28	1,816,632
Dec. 12	1,865,428	Dec. 13	1,643,202
Dec. 24	1,408,234	Dec. 30	1,494,379
Jan. 10	1,786,666	Jan. 12	1,384,664
Jan. 24	1,760,582	Jan. 28	1,210,713
Feb. 10	1,476,625	Feb. 12	1,319,924
Feb. 26	1,393,579	Feb. 27	1,287,967
Feb. 29	382,503	March 13	920,177
March 11	1,198,711	March 29	1,062,314
March 14	147,000	April 13	1,404,029
March 26	896,730	April 25	1,723,352
March 29	155,110	May 14	1,483,426
April 10	1,146,211	May 26	1,938,699
April 27	1,455,337	Total, 11 mos.	$32,361,167
May 13	1,251,177		
May 28	1,519,703		
Total, 11 mos.	$36,857,435		

The general results of the foregoing returns for the eleven months of the fiscal year now drawing to its close, are, at the port of New-York:

An increased Import movement of.....	$18,490,008
An increased Export movement of.....	26,577,000
Increased Gold receipts from California..	4,496,000

The shipments of Cotton to Foreign States from the Southern ports, of the present season, to last week in May, are:

2,408,000 bales, averaging $50	$173,300,000
Against 2,612,000 last year, aver'g $53 75.	139,495,000
Increased Export to date this year.....	$33,805,000

The total Export of Cotton this last year was 2,886,000 bales, of the value of..... $161,434,923

—giving an average value of about $53 75 to the bale, while we take $50 as the average of the present season, for the convenience of comparison. The early average run of prices for both years was much the same, but the immediate currency, say for Orleans Middling, is lower than at this time last season.

The Stock Market to-day lost the buoyancy noticed in the early dealings of yesterday, and the temper of the Railroad Share list especially appeared to be completely reversed. Prices for the most part returned to about the figures current on Saturday before the receipt of the last foreign news. The cause assigned, in part, for this change was the disposition evinced by several strong Brokers at the Board to run short of New-York Central, Hudson River, New-York and Erie and some of the Western stocks, but on what special calculation, if any, is not understood. Advantage is taken, of course, of the lighter volume of outside orders, which the Commission Brokers report this week, and also of the temporary absence from the Street of one or more prominent outside speculators for the rise, whose movements in New-York Central, Rock Island, &c., frequently impart additional spirit to the general Railway list. Only a moderate amount of business was done in the shares referred to, except in Erie, which the sellers offered with some freedom at the reduction. The largest Share transactions of the day were perhaps in Pacific Mail, at a further advance of 1@1¼ ₱ cent.; cash sales at 93, and on buyers' option at 93½ ₱ cent. The State Stocks were steady and rather firm at the close, influenced as the 1st July dividend approaches, by the ease in money and the comparatively low figure at which they will stand, ex coupon of 3 ₱ cent. now almost due. The Federal securities were also firm, except Texas Indemnity 5 ₱ cents, which are offered at 102 ₱ cent. The following are the closing quotations on the active speculative list, as compared with the highest on Mon. day:

	Tues.	Mon.		Tues.	Mon.
Central	81⅞	82¾	Galena	63⅞	64¼
Pacific	93	92	Toledo	29¼	30
Panama	124	134	Quincy	75¼	77¼
Rock Island	69⅞	70¾	Hudson	47¾	49
Erie	19¼	21¾	M. Southern	24¾	24¾
Illinois Cent.	63¼	63¼	M. Central	52¾	53¼

The market finally closed with a steadier feeling, with some demand at the quotations. The May returns from the Western Roads, with the single exception of the Galena line, come in encouragingly, several of the lines, like the Illinois Central and Burlington and Chicago, showing a very large increase over last season. But, on a market like to-day's, these returns have little or no influence, for the moment.

On inquiry through the Money Market, today, we find that a revision of our last quotation is called for by the actual transactions in paper. The rate on prime 30@60 day bills is 4½ ₱ cent. and the rate on loans at call varies from 5 down to 4 ₱ cent., according to the classification of the securities and the anxiety of private lenders to give temporary employment to their balances. The lowest figure has been accepted to-day on United States and State Stocks, and 4½@5 ₱ cent. charged on miscellaneous collateral to borrowers of good standing on the Stock Exchange. The terms of discount in paper running 90 days to 6 months are also lower on prime indorsed lists, say 5@5½ ₱ cent., and on select single names 5½@6 ₱ cent. Several of the heaviest Banks in the Street hold out against these cheap rates for Money, preferring to have their discount lines run down and their Specie lines run up. Others, again, fill up on the best terms they can make with the Bill Brokers.

The Exchanges for the *Persia* were better distributed among the Bankers at 109¾ than last week, several parties coming in as drawers, who then held out for 109¾. Others, while asking 109¾ at their counters, settled maturing credits with dealers at 109¾ ₱ cent. On Paris there is no change; f.5.14½@f.5.13¾. There was quite a competition for the Mexican Silver, recently received from the South, for export by this steamer, and sales are reported from 109@109¾ ₱ cent. The export demand for Gold was not increased to any extent to-day. The shipment of Gold and Silver by the *Persia* is reported from the office of the steamer this afternoon at $1,031,676. The mail closes early in the morning, quarter to 8 o'clock. The Exports of Domestic Produce from this port the last week reach $2,094,000, and have created, of course, a considerable amount of merchant bills on England and the Continent. The following is a comparative statement of the Exports, (exclusive of specie,) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since January 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week	$1,338,152	$1,690,592	$2,094,025
Previously reported	24 621,659	25,810,844	33,941,853
Since Jan. 1	$25,959,811	$27,501,436	$36,038,879

The following was to-day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's Office:

Receipts	$317,871 02
Payments	287,579 11
Balance	6,637,155 82

The receipts include $114,000 for Customs.

The May traffic on the Cleveland and Toledo Road is reported:

May, 1860	$66,601
May, 1859	55,112
Increase	$11,489

The Wabash Valley Road earned the last week in May $22,806, against $18,209 same time last year. The month's traffic is:

May, 1860	$67,945
May, 1859	60,071
Increase	$7,874

The Michigan Central Road earned in

May, 1860	$158,509
May, 1859	127,145
Increase	$31,364

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line earnings in May were:

	1859.	1860.	Increase.	Decrease.
Freight	$69,252 60	$174,124 04	$92,869 44	.....
Passengers	45,473 74	53,115 25	7,641 51	.....
Mails & Misc.	2,989 94	2,843 66	.....	146 28
Total (310 m.)	$128,716 28	$229,080 95	$100,364 67	.....

From the financial exhibit of the New-Jersey Transportation Company, made to the annual meeting of the shareholders at Newark yesterday, we compile the following figures for the year 1859, comparing with the previous three years:

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Gross receipts	$910,637	$911,617	$903,458	$1,045,982
Expenses	499,715	376,866	347,370	382,072
Net earnings	509,921	534,751	554,087	640,614
Ratio Ex.	44 per ct	41½ per ct.	38½ per ct.	37½ do.
Dividends	348,470	348,490	363,450	376,000
Surplus	85,257	107,471	113,983	191,390
No. passengers	2,278,918¾	2,238,130	2,100,993	2,501,124
Tons of freight	66,838	80 912¾	85,460¾	98,007
Miles run	407,632	396,032	398,784	447,671

The remarkable fact was stated at the meeting that, of *thirty-three millions* people transported over the line in the last twenty-five years, dating from its opening, *not a single life has been lost*. The following is the division of the gross income between through and way traffic for the past eight years:

	Total.	Way.	Through.
1852	$603,942 33	$393,000 26	$210,942 07
1853	810,634 81	527,446 45	283,188 30
1854	824,032 93	532,718 90	241,314 03
1855	861,514 36	639,376 70	222,137 66
1856	910,637 81	681,575 62	229,661 99
1857	911,617 25	679,068 62	232,548 43
1858	903,458 45	679,876 14	226,582 31
1859	1,025,682 65	780,520 45	245,162 20
Totals	$6,851,520 39	$4,463,583 39	$1,887,937 05

The Directors report that the income from the Philadelphia trains is so comparatively small *that if the whole should cease, and with it the expense of maintaining them, the way-travel alone would pay a dividend of 12 ₱ cent.*

The following persons were chosen Directors of the Company: H. R. Remsen, Hamilton Fish, William Whitney, J. S. Darcy, J. P. Jackson, D. S. Gregory, A. O. Zabriskie, J. J. Chetwood, J. Acken.

The reaction in the La Crosse Land Grant Bonds from the sudden rise to 20@21 last week, down to 16½, is attributed to a counter movement of a legal nature on the part of some of the bondholders. A meeting is said to have been called, by private circular, for the 8th of this month. An afternoon paper suggests that

"This movement is on the part of the principal holders of the $2,500,000, first issued at 80 ₱ cent., at which they were largely used in payment for iron. The last $1,500,000 was issued at 30 ₱ cent., with the full consent of the holders of the $2,500,000, who now propose to obtain possession of the road for such of their members as may determine to act together, and to throw out as invalid the last $1,500,000. As the proceeds of these last bonds were used to put in running order forty miles of road, which, in turn, secured the lands, their holders are not quite ready to be turned out of court so summarily. If, under a decree of sale by the United States Courts, the road is not bought for the benefit of all the bonds, the whole affair may become a source of litigation, of which the end is very remote. As the holders of the $2,500,000 of good bonds fully approved of and profited by the issue of $1,500,000, the present movement is well calculated to attract attention."

The death of Col. WILLIAM R. HALLET, for many years President of the Bank of Mobile, is announced to-day. He died at his Summer residence in this City, after returning from the South in the *Cahawba* on Sunday last in very feeble health. He was well and favorably known to many of our merchants and bankers as an old and successful business man, connected with the trade and finances of the South.

The *increase* in the receipts of the New-York Central Railroad for the month of May has been $124,701 31.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad, (Buffalo to Corning,) for the month of May, 1860, compared with the same month of last year:

	May, 1859.	May, 1860.
Passengers	$11,423 05	$12,626 40
Freight	24,274 68	32,705 43
Other sources	1,686 86	1,686 86
Total	$37,384 59	$47,018 69

There have been between 230 and 240 passengers, with $1,031,676 in specie, engaged for the steamship *Persia*, which is to leave this port early this forenoon for Liverpool.

Marshal Kane, of Baltimore, has issued an order putting houses suspected of being gambling dens under the strictest surveillance. The reason given for this action is "the bold and defiant attitude assumed towards members of the Police Department by a class of common gamblers and disorderly persons, many of whom it is supposed are in communication with thieves and pickpockets."

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A BOY.—BOY WANTED IN AN INSURANCE office; one whose parents reside in the City, writes a good hand and is accurate in figures. Address INSURANCE OFFICE, Box No. 2,655 Post-office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN TO go to the country; the best of City references required. Call at house No. 310 5th-av., corner of 33d-st., at 8 o'clock, A. M., or from 4½ to 5 P. M.

A FARMER.—WANTED A FARMER TO TAKE charge of a small farm on Staten Island; a single man that understands farming, kitchen gardening, also care of horses and cows; steady, sober and industrious. References required. Apply to R. PELTON, No. 506 9th-av., between 8 and 10 o'clock.

A GERMAN COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-class German cook, who understands baking. A competent woman may secure a very desirable situation by applying, to-day, at No. 55 Lexington-av., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO general housework, on Staten Island, who understands milking cows, making butter, plain cooking, &c. Apply to RICHARD PELTON, No. 506 9th-av., between 8 and 10 o'clock.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE servant, to cook and iron and do general housework for two persons. Apply before 1 o'clock to-day, at No. 286 West 33d-st.

A HOUSEMAID—WANTED, IN A SMALL FAMily to do general housework, a capable, willing and obliging girl. Apply at No. 172 West 39th-st.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A LADY'S waiting maid; one who is willing to do the lady's washing; must be a Protestant, and able to give good references. Apply at No. 134 th-st., Williamsburgh, near Peck-slip Ferry landing.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A LAUNDRESS; she must be an excellent washer and ironer of fine clothes; good references required. Apply at No. 67 West Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts. Brooklyn.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a respectable girl, as nurse and assistant chambermaid. Apply at No. 94 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A CENTEEL WAITress in a confectionery store. None need apply without unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 760 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts., before 11 A. M.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY CITY AND Town in the United States and Canada, to sell a handsome colored illustration of the eclipse of the sun, July 18, 1860, visible in all parts of the country. Inclose 12 cents in stamps and receive a copy, with terms. ASA SMITH, Post-office Station E, 8th av., New-York.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN WOman, without incumbrance, to take charge of a gentleman's house in this City for the Summer months. None but those having good testimonials as to honesty and good character need apply at No. 78 Warren-st.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A PATENT portable copying press, with book attached; will take a perfect copy in five seconds. This press costs but a trifle, although new in mode and very durable, and of the highest possible utility. Address J. E COOLEY & CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL, NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—SUPplies schools and families with competent teachers; also, with school merchandize, &c. References: Dr. Lowell Mason, Wm. Hall & Son, Faculty Rutgers College, *et al.* Wanted immediately, two superior teachers (ladies) of music, drawing and painting; salary, $500 to $600 and board. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 596 Broadway.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—THOSE WISHing to join an evening class in the English branches, or Latin, Greek, French and music, can have an opportunity by addressing Z. M. C., Station D, Bible House. Terms within the reach of all.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, males or females, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—VACANcies for two young ladies, who will enjoy the highest social and academic advantages. Cards at No. 818 Broadway.

WHERE TO EDUCATE A SON OR DAUGHter.—Send for new catalogue of Fort Edward Institute to JAMES E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y. $36 per term of 14 weeks. Fall term begins Aug. 28.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 499 Hudson st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail or otherwise.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.
Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Springs is situated.
To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus
CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.
Any not having those words and letters on the Corks, are Counterfeit; and the Purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.
Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.
CLARK & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.
Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W

CONSTIPATION (COSTIVENESS) AND dyspepsia completely cured without medicine, injection or bathe, by Dary's Hygeian Graehamea, an agreeable and nutritious vegetable food, manufactured from Wharton's original genuine ervalenta. Eminent chemists affirm that the ervalenta contains more nutriment than the best wheaten flour, in the ratio of 14 to 8. Certificates of their mild and beneficial influence on the stomach and bowels can be seen at the bakery. Manufactured and sold only by the subscriber, at his wholesale and retail variety cracker bakery. Price 50 cents per pound. ISAAC McGAY, No. 219 Forsyth-st.

INVENTORS' DEPOT AND SALESROOMS—For the exhibition, sale and purchase on commission of valuable patented articles, for the sale of patent rights, and for all business relating to patents. Send for circulars.
BUTLER, HOSFORD & CO., No. 80 Broadway,
Proprietors of the Paragon Self-Generating Gas-Burner

FOR SALE—A LOT OF SECOND-HAND BUILDing materials, window sash and trimmings, &c., &c., about being removed from No. 169 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Apply at No. 144 Atlantic-st.

4 SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S AND Herring's Patents; also two large jewelers' safes, for sale low by QUIRK BROS., No. 86 Maiden-lane N. Y., AGENTS FOR FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

DRY GOODS.

JUNE, 1860.
NOTICE
OF
SALE AND REMOVAL.
GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS
THIS MONTH
Nos. 80 and 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Being about to remove to their new and commodious warerooms, Nos. 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 and 85 DUANE-ST., near Broadway, and desirous of closing out their present extensive and varied stock of Dry Goods, and to effect this object they are offering
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.
In addition to their AMOSKEAG and WAMSUTTA PRINTS, in new and beautiful styles, they have now for sale the entire balance of the popular low-priced YORK STATE,
ARKWRIGHT and
KNICKERBOCKER PRINTS.
by the piece or package, FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

R. H. MACY'S CLEARING SALE!!!!
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF MANTILLAS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF LACE POINTS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF FLOUNCING LACES.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF REAL LACES.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF LACE COLLARS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF SHAWL LACES.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF THREAD VEILS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF PUSHER VEILS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF GRENADINE VEILS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF CRAPE GOODS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF SCOTCH COLLARS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF HEM-STITCHED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF FRENCH EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF WHITE GOODS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF CURTAIN LACES.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF CURTAIN MUSLIN.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF LACE CURTAINS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF LINEN GOODS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF HOSIERY.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF GLOVES.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF MITTS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF LADIES' UNDERLINEN.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF GENTS' UNDERWEAR.
EVERY DAY THIS WEEK.
R. H. MACY, NOS. 204 AND 206 6TH-AV.,
CORNER OF 14TH-ST.

AN ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITION
Of Rich and Stylish Mantillas,
WILL BE MADE THIS WEEK BY
W. D. ELLIOTT & CO.,
Nos. 294 and 296 CANAL-ST.,
BRANDRETH BUILDINGS,
COMPRISING
BLACK TAFFETA SILK SHAWLETTES, at $12.
BLACK TAFFETA PLAITED BACK MANTILLAS, at $12.
ALSO,
A LARGE VARIETY OF RICHER GOODS,
IN HEAVY BLACK SILK MANTILLAS AND SHAWLETTES,
From $14 to $26 each.
And an immense assortment of
LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS,
From $3 to $30 each.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO BUYERS OF MANTILLAS.
Ladies will bear in mind that the great wholesale stock of
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
No. 361 Broadway,
Will be on sale at Retail for the balance of this month only, and at prices never equaled, as the whole must be disposed of without any regard to cost.
Forty-five Carton's of additional LACE MANTILLAS will be opened for this week's sales.
—EMBRACING—
225 Single-flounced Lace Mantillas, at $3.
1,000 Black Lace Points, from $5 to $10.
Attention is also called to rich Black Silk Mantillas, at $10, $12 and $14.
SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING EVER YET OFFERED AT THAT PRICE.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning, at reasonable prices. Particular attention is called to our stock of Bonnets and Mantillas.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer, for one week only,
500 SEVEN-FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
Just received, in handsome Spring colors,
at $15 50 EACH, (Value $25.)
500 DOUBLE-FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES,
At $5 each.
300 DOUBLE-FLOUNCED GRENADINE ROBES,
At $10 and $13 each,
(Value $20 to $25.)
250 pieces PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIES,
Only 25c. per yard.

1,000 FIVE-FLOUNCED ORGANDIE ROBES.
Purchased at Auction, fresh and handsome,
ONLY $2 EACH: VALUE, $5.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will offer (apart from their regular stock), Monday, June 4, an attractive selection of
PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
consisting of
RICH EMBROIDERED SETS COLLAR AND SLEEVES,
FROM $1 50 TO $5 THE SET.
Also,
600 RICHLY EMBROIDERED SWISS ROBES,
FROM $4 UPWARDS.
These goods are greatly below their value, and well worthy the attention of purchasers.

303 CANAL-STREET, 303
THREE DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY,
Open on Saturday, 14th inst.
Misses' and Children's Hats; Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes; Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, Gloves, &c. THOMAS REYNOLDS,
303 CANAL-STREET. 303

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
EMBROIDERED LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
In every variety, at POPULAR PRICES
A. T. STEWART & CO.

DRY GOODS STORE.
For sale by the Assignee, the stock of goods, fixtures and lease of store, corner Bleecker and Christopher sts. A good stock and an excellent stand
Apply on the premises.

NOTICE.—AVIS.—NOTTICIA.—AVISO.—NOTIZ.—FOUNTAIN'S India store is the only place where india pineapple dresses, black and colored; wash silks, ⅞ wide; grapes, lutongs, satins, seersuckers, yellow nankins, novelties, China, lacquered articles: all kinds of curious American Indian feather fans, bead bark-work, &c., can be procured, wholesale and retail, at No. 893 Broadway. French fans, latest styles. This day received 25 styles Chinese feather folding fans, elegant.

SKIRTS.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RECently procured a license of the patentees for the manufacturing of the celebrated Woven Skirt, they are now prepared to receive propositions from wholesale dealers upon more favorable terms than any other establishment in the City.
BROOKLYN SKIRT CO., Musical Hall,
Nos. 172 and 174 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WORSTED—WORSTED—WORSTED.—LAdies going to the country, or coming to the City, would do well to call at the importer's and supply themselves, in small or large quantities, at the reduced prices. N. B.—An immense stock of gloves, all kinds; also, Alexandre's kid and silk at ALGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., next to Curtis' jewelry store.

DAMAGED GOODS—CONSISTING OF WET black and colored silks, de laines, calico, hosiery, shirtings, check muslins, cloths, cassimeres, satinets, linen handkerchiefs, napkins, table-cloths, diapers, &c., &c., for sale cheap, for cash, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catherine-st.

CLOTHING.

$150.000!!!
BOYS'! BOYS'! BOYS' CLOTHING!
NEW STO

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1860.

[illegible]—A Tragedy.

[illegible]—Lucrezia—Operatic Concerts—The Queen of Love.

[illegible] Theatre—Our Japanese Embassy.

[illegible]—Overland Route.

[illegible] Theatre—General Jackson—Harper's Ferry.

[illegible]—Afternoon—Charlotte Temple.

[illegible]—Prof. Jacobs' Magical Entertainments.

[illegible] and Fourth-avenue Opera and Dramatic—California Minstrels.

[illegible]—Christy Clarke's Minstrels.

[illegible]—No. 597—Wenzler's Free Gallery of Art, &c.

Academy of Design—Exhibition of Paintings.

Sweeny's Gallery—No. 707 Broadway—Exhibition of Statuary.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from LEWIS TAPPAN and others, of this City, asking for the release of THADDEUS HYATT. The Kansas bill was taken up. Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, moved to change the boundary of that Territory, and then submit the Lecompton Constitution to a vote of the people. The subject was postponed, and the consideration of the Army bill was resumed, when the amendment reimbursing the several States for advances made to the General Government in the war of 1812 was discussed at length. Without further action, the Senate adjourned. In the House, the Senate bill making provision for the return and support of the captured Africans was taken up. After much debate and opposition from Southern members it was carried by a vote of 121 against 56. A motion to amend the title of the bill, connecting it with the Colonization Society in Liberia, was lost. The resolution from the Committee on Elections, relative to the contest between Messrs. BLAIR and BARNES for the seat from the First Congressional District of Missouri was called up, but no action was taken thereon when the House adjourned.

The City of *Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 23d, arrived here yesterday morning. Hsr advices have been anticipated.

Ex-Gov. HORATIO SEYMOUR has addressed a letter to the Utica *Daily Observer*, in which he declines to allow himself to be spoken of in connection with a nomination for the Presidency. He wishes to be left free "to do battle against the spirit of sectional fanaticism, which has been so hurtful to the honor of our country, and so baneful in its effects upon public morality."

The Chamberlain troubles are drawing to a head. The counsel of both parties met yesterday, and agreed that Mr. EVARTS, counsel for the Comptroller, should prepare a case to be submitted to the Supreme Court; the case so made to be binding on both parties.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday received and accepted the resignation of JOHN A. KENNEDY, and elected S. B. DUTCHER in his stead. A communication was received from the Keeper of the House of Detention of Witnesses, showing that some witnesses have been detained 188 days in a case of "receiving stolen goods." A communication was received from the Harlem Bridge Commissioners, stating that they had appointed W. J. MCALPINE Engineer, and asking the Board to appropriate $100,000 for building the bridge.

The Board of Councilmen met last night, and directed Broadway to be cleared of all obstructions prior to the 13th inst. They also directed the flooring of Essex Market to be made watertight at an expense of $2,500, without a contract—to which it is quite probable the Mayor or Comptroller will interpose a veto, as it is clearly against the provisions of the Charter.

At a regular meeting of the Historical Society last evening it was announced that the Abbott collection of Egyptian Antiquities had been purchased by the Society. An interesting paper on the United States War with Tripoli, by Hon. JOHN A. DIX, was listened to with pleasure by a much larger audience than usually gathers in the Historical Society's Rooms.

Another chapter in the diabolical murders of Capt. BURR and the brothers OLIVER and SMITH WATTS, on the oyster-sloop *E. A. Johnson*, was opened yesterday by the disclosures of HICKS to a gentleman who has taken much interest in his welfare since his imprisonment. He not only admitted having perpetrated the murders, but detailed the circumstances attending the tragedy. It is stated that, under the auspices of Marshal RYNDERS, the prisoner is engaged in preparing for publication a minute account not only of the murders on the sloop, but also of other crimes in which he has participated, to be issued for his wife's benefit after his execution.

The liquor-dealers charged with violation of the Sunday Law, to whom Judge RUSSELL could afford to pay no attention on Friday last, were yesterday brought before Recorder BARNARD in the Court of Sessions. At the earnest application of their counsel, Ex-Recorder SMITH, the hearing of thsir cases was postponed till Friday, when they will positively be taken up. The defendants are nine in number, but they represent seventy-fivs alleged recusants. One case will probably be made the test question, and in the event of a conviction the others will plead guilty.

The will of the late DANIEL FANSHAW came before the Surrogate yesterday, on application for probate. After providing liberally for his wifs, with reversions to his grandchildren, he essigns, on his wife's death, shares of his property to the American and Foreign Christian Union, the New-York Tract Society, the American Seamen's Friend Society, the Reformed Low Dutch Church; between Fifth-avenue, Seventy-ninth-street and East River to the New-York Juvenile Asylum, to Mr. PEABE's establishment on the Five Points, and to the Women's Hospital Association. A curious codicil gives his son an additional legacy of five lots of land, providing he does not use tobacco. Should he indulge in the use of that stimulant, the property is to be taken from him and devoted to building "A Home for Superannuated Sober Printers." The will is already contested hy the heirs.

The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of New-York opened yesterday. Representatives frem nearly all the lodges of the Union were in attendance. The reading of the Worshipful Grand Master's Annual Report was the principal featnre of the occasion. The meeting will be continued to-day.

The Stock market was heavy, and lower on the Railway Shares yesterday. New-York Central sold at 96¼. State Stocks and Pacific Mail shares were firm. Money cheaper on short Discounts and at call. Exchange steady, 109¾ on London. The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port for May appear under our financial head. They show a diminished Import of Foreign Goods in the sum of $2,683,000 compared with May of last year, and the Import of Specie for the month is reduced in the sum of $5,892,000.

Cotton was inactive at languid prices. Flour was quiet, and the market favored purchasers. Wheat was in good demand at full rates. Corn was depressed and lower. Provisions were lightly dealt in. Rio Coffee was more active. Sugars, Molasses, Hay, Hops, Resin and Whisky more moderately inquired for. Othsr branches of business presented no really new features.

THE LATEST POLITICAL DISCOVERY.—Mr. EVERETT's idea that the "Constitution without note or comment" is a sufficient platform for the Union Party, somewhat resembles the theory of a Western philosopher, who still flourishes, that the only way to avoid the strife and bitterness of contested elections is for all parties to agree upon the best man for the Presidency and then elect him. The same gentleman has a plan for growing rich, en which he dwells with great satisfaction. It consists in buying goods when the market is at its lowest, and when the prices reach the highest point, selling out without reserve. Now we think the "Union Party" might take a hint from these little suggestions. It is just as easy, as Mr. EVERETT will find, to get the American people to agree upon the best man for the Presidency as upon the true meaning of the Constitution. In fact, there is no limit to the application of this valuable discovery. While he is about it, he might as well get the public also to agree upon the true construction of every portion of the Bible, and all go to the same church; and induce the lawyers to concur in their interpretation of all statutes, charters, deeds, wills and contracts, and bring all the diplomatists into concord upon all points of the law of nations. All that is to be done is what the Union Party are now doing—ask them to be good enough to be of one mind, and have done with wrangling.

Mr. Sumner's Speech.

Kansas is certainly entitled to universal sympathy. She is the child of misfortune, and it is sometimes hard to say whether she suffers most at the hands of her friends or her foes. She has been struggling for a recognized existence now for four or five years. Her people have at last conquered a peace. They have defeated the worst designs of her enemies,—have succeeded in throwing off the heavy yoke which the slave-holding interest, aided by the Federal Government, struggled long and laboriously to fasten npon them, and have applied, with a Constitution of their own making, for admission to the Federal Union. The House of Representatives, with commendable alacrity, has granted the application; and the appeal now,—at the very heel of the session,—awaits the action of the Senate. Every consideration of expediency, as well as of justice, favors the admission. The Democratic majority has much to lose, and nothing of substantial value to gain, by refusing it,—and it was becoming a matter of some curiosity to know in what direction they could find motives for rejecting so just an application.

This is the moment selected by Mr. SUMNER for making a speech, ostensibly in support of the application, but scarcely intended, and certainly not in the elightest degree calculated, to promote it. We printed that speech in all its fearful length,—fourteen columns of the closest type,—in the TIMES of yesterday morning. Those of our readers who have perused it will sustain us when we say, that it did not contain a single argument in support of the admission of Kansas,—that it did not even consider the merits of the application, or answer one of the objections by which it may be resisted. From beginning to end it was a vehement denunciation of Slavery. The labor of four leisure years seems to have been devoted by Mr. SUMNER to collecting every instance of cruelty, violence, passion, coarseness and vulgarity recorded as having happened within the Slave States, or as having been committed by a slaveholder. Congressional debates, State codes, public meetings, newspaper files, and police reports, have been studied and collated with painful industry;—statistical tables have been ransacked for evidence of relative decay and inferiority on the part of the Slave States;—and the whole has been wrought into a speech, argumentative in form bnt purely denunclatory in fact and intention,—and apparently designed merely to sting and exasperate the elaveholding portion of his audience and of the country to the highest pitch of human endurance.

Now we would not underrate, and we certainly do not overrate, thie sort of eloquence. A vigorous use of language—familiarity with sharp and corroding epithets—the ability to marshal offensive facts in the most offensive manner, are among the most common attributes of popular oratory. Mr. SUMNER adds to them certain graces of style and expression, indicative of extended reading and considerable intellectual culture; though these are greatly weakened in effect by the pervading egotism and the painfully evident elaboration, which mark every sentence of his ambitious performances. But *what is the use* of all this denunclation? This is a very prosaic question—one which will doubtless provoke the scoffs of that class of politicians who suppose that they monopolize all there is extant of high principle. But it is one by which every practical statesman should be prepared to see his conduct tested. A Senator of the United States bolds his seat for practical purposes. Legislation is a practical matter,—seeking practical ends by adequate and practicable means. Legislators are not preachers, nor essayists, nor prosecuting attorneys. Tbere are certain things to be done,—certain measures to be accomplished, for the promotion of the public good:—and members of Congrese are bound to do them. They abuse their station and betray their trust, when they sacrifice great objects of public utility to the gratification of personal passion, or the indulgence of private hatreds. If their speeches tend to no useful public end, they are worse than idle:—they involve a gross abuse of a bigh public station,—a serious betrayal of a grave public trust.

What had Mr. SUMNER's fierce diatribe against Slavery to do with the question of admitting Kansas? The Constitution of that State excludes Slavery, and there is no proposition from any quarter to force it upon her people. Four years ago snch an attempt was made,—and there was then a valid excuse for examining the character of the institution which it was proposed to incorporate with her social system. But that day has gone by, though Mr. SUMNER does not seem to be aware of the fact. He talks to-day precisely as he talked in 1856. He ignoree entirely all that has transpired since that time. He speaks as if the Federal Government were still endeavoring to force Slavery upon Kansas,—as if ATCHISON and Col. TITUS, and the Federal Governors, Marshals and Judges were still distorting law, forging election returns and wielding the fagot and the sword, for the extermination of Freedom and the planting of Slavery upon the soil of Kansas. All these things have passed away. All these machinations have been thwarted and brought to naught. The settlers of Kansas have conquered their Freedom and secured their rights. They have prohibited Slavery forever from their limits, and there is not a Sonthern Senator bold enough to urge the rejection of Kansas on the ground that ebe will come in as a Free State. No one dreams that Kansas ever will become a Slave State. Whatever it may have been four years ago, the subject of Slavery is as foreign to Kansas to-day as it is to Massachusetts or Vermont. What possible service, then, could Mr. SUMNER hope to render Kansas by his four bours' harangue on the abominations of Slavery and slaveholders? He certainly did not expect to secure a single additional vote for ber admission. He could not hope to swell the general welcome which will greet her accession to the Confederacy. He might expect to drive still deeper the sting of disappointment and defeat into the hearts of those who find themselves beaten and humiliated in their endeavor to plant Slavery in Kansas;—but this is not a motive which any man holding the position of United States Senator would care to avow for his public action. It is a paltry motive always and everywhere;—it becomes disgraceful when it governs the conduct of a high public functionary.

But, aside from its utter irrelevancy to the Kansas question, what general good can be hoped for from such envenomed attaaks upon the Slave States? Do they tend, in any way, to promote the public welfare? Do they aid in the least the solution of what every sensible man acknowledges to be the most delicate and difficult problem of this age? What useful end is served, on the one hand, by lashing the North into a paroxysm of hatred and indignation against an institution which is, by the confession of all parties, entirely beyond their control,—and, on the other, by goading the Sonth into a settled and not unnatural resentment and contempt for advice thus insolently and offensively thrust upon them? We can understand perfectly that these outpourings of passionate vituperation gratify a certain class of minds, and are received in some quarters as manly and courageous tributes to sincere convictions of moral principle. But this is no fair test of their value. *What good do they do?* In what way do they tend to promote the public welfare? If the Government of a great country were merely a perpetual duel between contending passions,—if tbe wisdom, and justice, and prudent provision for the future which are essential to the government of States, were to be sought in the hot wrangling of intemperate factions, we could see the utility of such performances as tbose of Mr. LOVEJOY and Mr. SUMNER. But every one must know that passion always clonds judgment,—that a man is never so unsafe a guide as when he seeks to gratify private hatreds or give vent to personal resentments. Theee are the very things against which it is the duty of public men to be on their guard.

Mr. SUMNER, we are quite aware, has personal reasons for special detestation and hatred of Slavery as an element of political influence. He has suffered grievous wrong and outrage at its hands, and it would be asking too mnch of human nature to expect that this should be forgotten or forgiven. But as Mr. SUMNER himself takes pains to scorn this plea, we have no right to urge it on his behalf; nor can it justify any snbordination of the public interest to the gratification of personal revenge. Mr. SUMNER has been silenced for four years by a cowardly and infamous personal assault; it was natural enough that he should take occasion to show those by whom it was inflicted, that it bad neither changed his convictions nor influenced him to suppress them. We do not think the demonstration was necessary, and we are quite certain it cannot produce any good result.

We have already far too much passion—too much violence—too much intemperance of feeling and expression, in our public councils. We greatly need more coolness and calmness of judgment—greater self-control, and a wiser consideration of the grave questions whicb demand the practical action of our public men.

A Skeleton Out of the Closet.

We publish to-day the most important papers relating to a grave case of domestic scandal which bas for months past been disturbing tbe surface of society in a leading Western city. Upon the merits of this case we, of course, do net now propose to pronounce any opinion. The matter has been forced into the courts of law, and will there receive quite as thorough a veutilation as the interests of justice can demand, or as comports with the good of the community at large. But the story, as it now appears in the showing alike of tbe respondent and the complainant, must arrest the attention of the most thoughtless. It is not the common etory of fashionable frivolity and reckless dissipation, which is so constantly invoked to point a moral and adorn a tale against the wicked people wbo wear Parisian silks, give balls, keep Lent, and build cottages at Newport or Saratoga. The parties in thls affair have been living for years in the extremest decorums of one of the straitest of all religious communions. Theirs was like Mr. THACKERAY's *Newcomes*, a highly respectable family; not given to worldliness, pomps and vanities, but discreet and sober in all its ways. A model family, of that quiet and proeperous middle class in whicb we are so constantly bidden to look for all the graces of a Christian life, and all the certainties of a tranquil and impregnable propriety.

Mr. BURCH, the husband, was a banker, well-to-do in the world; a member of his Church; a teacher in Sunday-schools; a man bound by all his professions to an especial practice of all the higher virtues; bound to rule his own household—to be merciful, considerate, reasonable and jnst. His wife, of like ostensible tastes and habits witb bis own, had little to do with that gay Maelstrom in wbicb cbeap moralizere assure us that the virtue of the nation is fast and fatally being swallowed up. Her earthly estate is briefly, if not very elegantly, summed up in the following remarkable passage from a gushing letter, addreseed to her by a pathetic and emotional clerk of her husband, in reply to ber request to be permitted to know what was become of her children:

"Surrounded with every comfort and luxury this world could give—kind and most exemplary husband—affectionate and loving children—host of friends—a position second to none—the envy I may say of Chicago."

Such were the persons who are now become the "scandal" instead of the "envy" of Chicago. And what has their life been for years past while they were occupying this "position second to none?" If we are to believe the story of the husband, his wife has been living for years in the violation of her conjugal vows. Under his roof, within the constant reach of his affectionate and religious snpervision, a woman, whose extreme weakness of character is apparent from the very "Confessions" which he compelled her to sign, and on which he now relies for her ruin, has been behaving with as little restraint upon her passions as if her husband had not been a member of the church, and a Christian father, but on the other hand a mere worldly banker, plunged in worldly pursuits, neglecting his domestic duties in the absorbing thirst of gold; keeping all the wakefulness of his mind and his eyes for the counting-house and the Exchange, reserving for his home only the fatigues of his spirit and the heaviness of his lids. If Mrs. BURCH had been a French Countess, could she have found more liberty in the "gilded saloons of an effete aristocracy," than, on ber husband's showing, sbe found in the decent parlors of a republican financier? Surely, if such things can be, in such places, it is not superfluous for us to inquire whether, after all, our Republican financiers invariably fulfill the whole range of their domestic duties; whether a man's obligations to his family and to society, assumed in the very act of organizing a family, are adequately discharged when be pays their bills, carries them to church, and insists on their eating their meals decently and in order.

If we accept Mrs. BURCH's statement of the eecret history of this unhappy household, darker questions rise upon the mind. Mrs. BURCH's story reveals to us a long vista of secret brutalities, tyrannies and insults, veiled under a smiling snrface of pious politeness to the world at large. We have the broomstick morally laid over the wife's shoulders in the morning, and the cards to a dinner-party issued in the afternoon. At home recriminations, abuse, sometimes positive physical violence, always moral intimidation of that slow and stealthy kind which tells so surely upon the sensitive organization of a nervous and irresolute woman. Abroad, all the signs of a perfect conjugal peace, and a truly "exemplary" domestic life. Years of this cruel hypocrisy culminate, at last, as Mrs. BURCH avers, in a systematic attempt to pnt her out of her place as a wife, a mother and a member of society; and this attempt is carried into execution with all the circumstances of a conspiracy. If Mrs. BURCH's assertions shall be sustained, we shall be gratified with the knowledge that an American banker, without a touch of noble blood in his veins, or the excuse of aristocratic license bewildering his moral conceptions, can build np for himself in the privacy of his "exemplary" home, a character combining all the attribntes which have made the names of DE PRASLIN and CLANRICARDE immortally notorious. If, on the other hand, Mr. BURCH's complaint shall be favorably listened to by the Court, we sball be startled by a fresb lesson upon the impotence of respectability, wealth, pious professions and a "position second to none" to guarantee the honor of women, the rights of husbands and the peace of a home. In either case, with sueh a skeleton suddenly walking out of a highly respectable banker's doorway in a perfectly democratic city, onght we not to pause for a moment from our agreeable self-adulations, to ask ourselves whether there are not facts and tendencies in the current domestic life of the great Republic, which deserve a rather more serious consideration tban they commonly receive from our bustling and prosperous generation?

Mexico and Mining.

The *Tribune* rejoices that the Mexican Treaty is dead, which is reasonable enough, inasmnch as the *Tribune* bas been laboring for months in the van of the small partisan phalanx which has been bent on doing the deed. But the reasons which our contemporary gives for the joy that is in him curiously illustrate the profound ignorance in which all this zeal against Mexican Liberalism has been founded. The *Tribune* is glad that we are to give Mexico over to continued anarchy, because, among other things, "Mexico is a poor country." This proposition is at least refreshingly novel. To consider it for a moment, is to illustrate the importance of the commercial resources which we have sacrificed by throwing Mexico back into that gulf of anarchy, from which, with our belping hand, ehe might now have emerged. The valuation of the real estate of the United States after eighty years of prosperous national development, is only two and a half times greater in the average than that of simlar property in Mexico, distracted by a lifetime of revolutions. The interior commerce of the Republic, in spite of no railways, poor highways, civil war and brigandage, amounts to $400,000,000 per year. The infant manufactures of Mexico produce nearly $100,000,000 per year. Her foreign commerce, so cavalierly contemned by our magnificent contemporary, amounts to nearly $60,000,000 per year; of which England has gradually monopolized nearly five-sevenths. With peace at home this commerce would be indefinitely increased, and under the provisions of the now rejected treaty, the greater part of that increase might be expected to be diverted to our own ports.

But the most important element to be considered in estimating the value to Americans of a stable order in Mexico and of friendly relations between that Republic and ourselves, is the prospect which would thus be opened to American enterprise and investment in the development of the natural wealth of New Spain. This "poor country," from her mines alone, sent into the circulation of the world, from the conquest down to 1856, no less than $2,686,745,951 of the precious metals, and principally of silver, a sum which the imagination fails to grasp, but which our opulent philosophers of the *Tribune* probably regard as a mere song of sixpence, not equal in value to a single "pocket full of rye." The produce of the silver mines of Mexico has fallen off since the war of independence; and awaits the touch of assured industry to regain its place in the trade of the world. The financial perturbations to which the vast efflux of gold from California and Australia has given rise, make the silver-mining countries of the world especially important at this particular stage of the world's commerce. The Director of the French Mint, in commenting upon the recent discoveries at Washoe, has recently expressed this idea in the strongest terms to his Government, and it is very certain that bowever "poor" a country may be, the possession of ench argentiferous mines as literally honeycomb the soil of Central Mexico will invite thither, if order and security be guaranteed, an influx of capital and enterprise which must afford tbe best guarantee against its falling into absolute bankruptcy. Wherever the mining engineer arrests his divining-rod, there the capitalist is found at once on his traces. The London *Mining Journal* of May 5 chronicles the present season as unexampled for the vivacity and earnestness with which English capital has moved in this direction. In a single morning, certain important mining stocks have risen at the London Board from 10 to 20 per cent. And where has the mining interest fixed itself as in Mexico?

On our own Atlantic slope, mines of argentiferoue galene, surrendered for years to the idle scratching of a few laborers, are now being organized under the impulse of the world's new demand. In a striking and interesting report on the great Silver Hill mine of Nortb Carolina, Mr. PETHERICK, the mining engineer, denounces the "unminerlike and inefficient" manner in which the mine has for years been worked; and shows that, with all its indications of wealth, it has only been opened, after twenty years of occupancy, to the depth of 300 feet. The great mines of Mexico, at Zacatecas, at Guanajnato, at Gnadalajara, at San Luis, are opened now to depths of between 2,000 and 3,000 feet. The mining system in vogue, the result of years of Spanish labor and thought, is so perfect that nothing but the introduction of steam machinery is needed to develop all its capacities, and to increase almost beyond computation the yield of the veins.

We suppose the *Tribune* would counsel us to dig for silver only in our own dominions. But dig wherever and as hard as we may, we shall not out-dig the swift growth of the increasing markets of the world. That alike on our Atlantic and our Pacific slopes, in California and in Carolina, we possess treasures of silver as well as of gold, is surely the poorest reason that can be given for refusing to make the silver of Mexico also more accessible to mankind. The stimulus of the Californian placers has given us Australia; and a new era of mining in Mexico would infallibly quicken the same industry throughout the United States with a power exactly proportionate to its brilliancy and its success.

THE MANIA FOR POISONING.—The Borgian era seems to have been revived. Although the secret of the *Aqua Tofana* slumbers in the grave of the beautiful but pitiless LUCREZIA, ratsbane, strychnine and hellebore may be readily obtained at the druggist's. And if a man is wearied of his mistress or his mother, if a son wishes by hastening his progenitor from the world to quicken his own succession to property, or if a woman desires to exchange the shackled condition of wifedom for the unfettered liberty of widowhood, they have but to step around the corner to the convenient apothecary. Poisons are sold as unrestrictedly as provisions; and if the mania for their use continues unabated, it is probable that ere another decade Toxicology will be taught as a necessary branch of education in our Common Schools.

Of all the many methods by which an individual may rid himself of obnoxious relatives or neighbors, poison is the favorite, and for many reasons. In the first place it seems to promise immunity from detection. Blundering physicians lay the sudden death occasioned at the door of some disease with an outlandish name, the morbid feeling of friends interferes to prevent an autopsy, and the body of the victim, in nine cases out of ten, is bundled into the earth, and buried with the crime. Again, there are many delicate souls that would shrink from the actual shedding of blood, perhaps faint at its sight, that can yet insinuate the poisonous sublimate into a pudding or a pie without doing the least violence to their refined sensibilities. And while it requires a strong hand to drive home the knife, or a cool determination to manipulate the trigger of a pistol, death, with the aid of poison, may be launched by the weakest arm and by the veriest coward.

The result of these fatal facilities, facilities which murderers seem very suddenly to have become conscious of, is found in every newspaper which we open. Here a wife has been poisoned, there a husband; now it is a single individual, and anon intelligence of the poisoning of a whole family comes to swell the horrid catalogue.

The rapid increase of this most dangerous and detestable of crimes demands that some means be adopted to check its further growth and spread. In the first place, let us suggest that the facility with which poisons are at present obtained should be materially lessened. Let it be made penal for a druggist to sell poison under any circumstances to a stranger, or even to a townsman, without some guarantee as to his intentions, and in no case let it be sold without the name of the buyer being registered and the date of the sale. At present our druggists are so accommodating that they would deal out a dozen pounds of strychnine at the reqnest of a child or a lnnatic, pocket the money therefor, and "ask no questions." Indeed, so ready are they to swell the mortuary list, that they not unfreqnently give out a deadly poison when an innocuous medicine is asked for.

THE REVOLVER IN DOMESTIC CIRCLES.—"Sonthern life" was curiously illustrated the other day near Vicksburg, in Mississippi. Mr. LEE and Mrs. LEE are on a visit with Mr. FLOWERS, and do not agree very well. Mrs. LEE is playing chess with Mr. FLOWERS, and Mr. LEE is sitting behind him looking on. He suddenly comes to the determination to shoot Mrs. LEE, and draws a revolver and fires. Mr. FLOWERS rushes to the fallen lady, supports her with his left arm, and with the other, instead of staunching the wound, or administering stimulants, as a cold-blooded Yankee might have done, draws another revolver, and opens fire over his left shoulder upon the guilty husband, lodging five balls in that gentleman's face. The bodies were then removed, the blood washed up, and we presume Mr. FLOWERS reloaded his weapon to be ready for fresb accidents. The beauty of the story lies in the manner in wbicb it illustrates the place which the revolver has taken in Mississippian families as a domestic utensil. Hosts and guests carry it in their bosoms at all hours of the day and night, just as beaux of the olden time used to carry the gold snuff-box, or as a modern belle carries her smelling-bottle. If anything goes wrong, out it comes, and a few bangs remove differences, quench animosities, put an end to strife and heart-burnings, and restore calm to everybody. Dining at a friend's table, with the full knowledge that he carries a "six-shooter" in his pocket, and that a number of circumstances may occur which would lead to his lodging all the balls in your body, and having your remains removed by the colored waiter, must be a curious and thrilling sensation.

A WORD OF ADVICE.—Mr. WATERBURY has obtained from Governor MORGAN an order for another term of the Oyer and Terminer, in order to do something towards clearing off the criminal calendar. If Mr. WATERBURY had been in this City for the last three months, minding his legitimate business instead of electioneering at Charleston and elsewhere, this might not have been necessary. No man can take charge of the prosecution of criminal affairs in a City of the size of New-York and find time for anything else, if he does his duty honestly; and any such officer who felt as he ought to feel abont the mass of untried indictments, whicb are now cumbering the shelves of the District-Attorney's office, would be ashamed to show himself in a political conventiou a thousand miles away. At the last Oyer and Terminer there was hardly anything done, owing to Mr. WATERBURY's absence, and the General Sessions adjourned for the same reason. He will greatly oblige the public if he will in future leave President-making and the reformation of juvenile offenders to others, and confine himself rigidly to the prosecution of those persons whom the Grand Jury indicts, without reference to his own views npon the possibility of their reclamation.

Minor Topics.

—If a stranger, in endeavoring to delineate the idiosyncrasies of the Anglo-Saxon race, asserted, among other singular facts, that, next to the pleasure of seeing a man hung, they delighted in hearing him sentenced to death, the statement would excite universal execration, and yet he would state nothing more than the truth. Tbe morbid desire to snp upon horrors, and indnlge in that titillation of the nerves and curdling of ths blood prodnced by contact with anything savoring of the gallows, appears to pervade all classes, high and low. From an æsthetical point of view there seems nothing especially attractive in the struggles of a man clutching at thin air for life, and yet men will go much further to see a criminal hung than to see a sinner baptised. Ons would imagine that there would be little music in the words which fall npon a man's life like the executioner's axe, and make him virtually dead while he yet moves and breathes; yet more crowd to hear the sentence of death drop from the Judge's lips than go to receive a benediction from heaven. Hanging is a fine thing, and very edifying to a silver corporation. Art does better by exhibiting those features yielding, until he receives it, submitting from the sheriff which he cannot very well disregard.

—Rev. BAPTIST NOEL, of England, is out with a pamphlet on the Prize Fight. He denounces the whole thing in most unmeasured terms, but describes it so technically, and with such vividness of coloring, that the *Morning Chronicle* thinks the reverend gentleman must himself have been an eye witness of the "mill." It is his opinion that unless all who were present repent of that particular sin they will be inevitably "condemned," to give the objurgation a milder form than that generally employed by divines. Between the impulse given to subterranean immigration by Mr. NOEL and the Pope, PLUTO will soon be under the necessity of enlarging his accommodations.

—An engraver in Chicago advertises "a large supply of letter-paper, ornamented with a well-executed head of LINCOLN." Without meaning to disparage the Republican nominee, we must dispute the assertion that his head can be used for purposes of ornamentation—it belongs to the great list of things more useful than ornamental. And however "well executed" it may be, the head of SEWARD has certainly been executed much better.

—A Georgia paper defends Slavery upon biblical grounds, pronouncing it a divine as well as a peculiar institution. This proposition is suggestive of the reply made by Dr. JOHNSON, when, while violently denouncing Scotland, a gentleman interrupted him with, "But, you forget that God made Scotland." "True," rejoined the Doctor "but he made it for Scotchmen, Sir!" If God made Slavery, he assuredly made it for Georgia.

—The Philadelphia *Evening Journal* has "tried" some "Ambrosia whisky," and "can conscientiously pronounce it a very superior article," possessing a "rich mellowness." Its "rich mellowness" is well exhibited in a preceding paragraph, which announces BELL and EVERETT as the probable chiefs of the next Administration.

—The editor of the Detroit *Tribune* informs his readers that he has received a letter from a high source, which "places Mr. BLAIR's right to his seat beyond the shadow of doubt." Allow us to indulge in the hope that though Mr. BLAIR should be juggled out of his seat he will still preserve his honor.

Amusements.

If the Jepanese are really coming to New-York, we beg them to come at once. Not for our own sakes particularly, nor yet for their's. They have been bored to death at Washington is tolerably clear, and not at all surprising, and we think it very likely that they have repaid their persecutors in kind. At least two fashionable *matinées* are already planned for their discomfiture in New-York—one a *fête champêtre* at a lovely country-seat less than a hundred miles from town; but as we are sure that those who entertain these orange-colored princes in petticoats will have their labor for their pains, it is not of them that we think in praying for the advent of the envoys of Niphon. For the *éclat* which their presence will, no doubt, administer to public amusements in general, and the Opera in particular, by swamping the City with strangers, who must have something to see and hear besides the bare legs of "Tommy" and the embroidered trowsers of Tommy's masters, we imprecate their coming.

The actual state of our audiences is indeed such as might well move a heart of stone. Orpheus himself could make no impression on them. Three *débuts* at once—three suns in one sky, and the sky itself a novelty, failed to fill the Winter Garden on Saturday. To be sure, the "suns" proved to be farthing rushlights, but how could the public know that such would be the case? "I Masnadieri" was murdered certainly, but a "master-piece" by Verdi deserved to be murdered in the presence of a sympathizing crowd. It was, in fact, done to death, so to speak, in a corner, and with hardly witnesses enough to prove the fact on the perpetrators. The Academy of Music, on Monday night, also offered a *début*, and with the *débût a reatrés*, each worthy of a reception which neither received.

Madame COTTRELLY's *Paolina* in "Il Poliuto" was one of the real acquisitions of the last season. It is no metaphor to speak of the "splendor" of this lady's execution. She has a genuine musical enthusiasm and an unaffected dramatic power, which bring out all the finest effects of her *rôles* into the relief which belongs to them, apparently without an effort on her part. In the *Cavatina* of the first act, and in the *due* of the third, Madame COTTRELLY renewed, on Monday night, her former triumphs. Such as the audience was, it comprised not a few of the persons most "fit and proper" to welcome a really gifted artist to the stage, and Madame COTTRELLY won more applause than bouquets; the inflexible sign, be it observed, of a genuine success.

As much, perhaps, ought to be said for Signor MUSIANI, who really proved himself a tenor, in the first place, moving us thereby alike to gratitude and astonishment, and, in the second place, a singer. His voice is clear, pure and powerful, without the full sweetness indispensable to the ideal perfection of the register to which it belongs: but neither shrill nor uncertain. He "sings with the spirit," too, and in the great *due* of Monday night fairly swept the house before him by the vigor and fire of his delivery. For the "Trovatore," which is to be performed to-night, Signor MUSIANI has reserved his C in alt., a bit of musical gymnastics always effective enough, but really not at all necessary to the perfection of an artist's genuine fame, when introduced, *per fas aut nefas*, just for its own sweet sake.

Madame COTTRELLY has brought back with her AMORE, never in finer voice, not often so careful in execution as now; and Miss PHILLIPS, who is rapidly advancing to the front rank of contralto singers. The steady improvement of this lady is not merely pleasant in itself, but a great encouragement to those who dream of an American *Conservatoire*. SUSINI's magnificent *basso* makes up, with the artists already named, a company strong enough to compel the good fortune which we heartily desire for them.

Meanwhile, in the Provinces, PATTI, BRIGNOLI and the rest are "recruiting" rather by their profits than by their repose. They are at this moment scattering pearls in Cincinnati. Miss PATTI's sister, Miss CARLOTTA PATTI, highly esteemed by all the connoisseur-world of New-York as a pianist and a vocalist of the first force, has been invited to atone, to her sister's admirers, for her sister's absence by a concert, with which request she will shortly comply. The best operatic artists in the City will lend their talents to the setting of this new gem; and the musical public may therefore prepare itself for an exceptional "sensation."

The Theatres exhibit signs of life. Mr. NIBLO has converted Niblo's from a garden by name into a garden by nature. He has hit upon the singular idea of making the audience actors for the moment, and throws open the stage for a kind of promenade. All "the men and women" who visit Niblo's therefore, may realize how truly they are "merely players," and see themselves also as the actors nightly see them. However, the study of the boxes from the stage, novel as it may be, is not likely to be earnestly prosecuted, while the attractions of Miss POLLY MARSHALL, the NELSON Sisters, a pretty ballet, and the "Racecourse of Love" make the stage so much better worth studying from the boxes. The new Niblo's is a success, and deserves to be. Of the "Japanese Embassy," a farce by Mr. PEMBERTON, produced at Miss LAURA KEENE'S on Monday night, so much can hardly be said. The thread of the piece is a bare thread enough;—the old story of a bogus Ambassador imposing upon a silly old lionizer of the female sex. The leading parts are simply opportunities for Mrs. WOOD and Mr. JEFFERSON, who make the most of them by antics of a sufficiently laughable, if not very artistic kind, and the only attempt even at a dramatic caricature in the play is the performance by Mr. BURNETT of the travesty of a certain well-known religious and fashionable functionary in this City, whose praise is in Grace Church, and his name in all the ball-rooms. The thing was well received by a very good-natured audience.

Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE made her *rentrée* on the New-York stage at the Winter Garden last night, in the character of *Pauline*. Despite the rainy April which lingers in the lap of June, a cordial and handsome audience greeted this accomplished lady. The "Lady of Lyons" is one of the crucial plays. Nothing is easier than to exaggerate its sentiment into sentimentality; nothing more difficult than to make *Pauline* human without making her contemptible. Mrs. HAYNE conquers the difficulty gracefully, by force of a simple, innate tact, which is one of the rarest and most agreeable of artistic gifts. Mr. JORDAN, whose *Claude Melnotte* is a kind of tradition, succumbs to the facility, and almost excuses the behavior of those wicked *Deschapelles* by the decided bad *ton* of his passion. The play was fairly cast, in the main, and was received with abundant favor. To-night Mrs. HAYNE revives the love of *Juliet*.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE GREAT TORNADO.

Frightful Devastation of the Hurricane in Iowa—Nine Hundred and Fifty Lives Lost—Damage to Property Incalculable.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 5.

From telegraphic messages received here last night and this morning, we learn the following particulars in regard to the tornado of Sunday night:

The first that was heard of it was between Marion and Cedar Rapids, in Linn County, Iowa, going northwest and southeast in three different currents, crossing the track of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad several times.

At Lisbon Station, the dépôt buildings and all the warehouses in the village were completely demolished.

A train of ten freight cars, heavily loaded, was lifted from the track badly and dashed to pieces.

Before the tornado reached Lisbon it had killed sixteen persons. From there, one current of the storm passed north through Mechanicsville, demolishing everything in its course, and killing sixteen persons more.

Another current took in its course Osion Grove, killing in that vicinity seventeen persons. It then passed south of the railroad near De Witt, killing twenty-seven persons, sixteen of whom belonged to the family of THOMAS HATFIELD. The current then passed south of Rowmersa and Low-Moor, destroying the house of DAVID MILLARD, killing him and a portion of his family.

It then struck the town of Camanche, on the Mississippi River, at which point the loss of life is much greater than was at first stated. From all accounts there cannot be less than fifty-five killed at this place. Some reports state even a larger number, but the bodies cannot be found. There are also 125 wounded, some fatally, and 10 missing.

A large lumber raft from the Chippewa River, manned by a crew of twenty-four men, with two women on board, which was tied up opposite Camanche at the time of the tornado, was completely scattered, and twenty-one of the men and both women were lost.

The names of the dead at Camanche, as far as we have been able to obtain them, are as follows:

MRS. AMELIA DAVIS, and son.
G. C. WESTFALL.
ELIZABETH WESTFALL, and child.
HANNAH CUMAN.
MARY GRESSLIAF.
ELIZABETH RATHBONE.
D. WAGGONER.
D. SARGUNBURY.
PHILIP PEPPER.
MARGARET FOSS.
MARY FOSS.
ELI MURDOW,
MRS. GEORGE BARNHALL.
MRS. JAMES STALLENBURG.
GEO. ARP.
H. MCKENDRICK.
JACOB MEYLE.
AUGUSTA MEYLE and child.
A child of G. W. CHASE.
A child of W. WHITE.
HANNAH WHITMAN.

And many others not yet identified.

Six persons in the family of H. SESSIONS, proprietor of the Millard House, were badly injured.

The tornado is known to have traversed a distance of ninety miles in Iowa, and seventy miles in Illinois, doing incalculable damage to property. The loss of life cannot be less than 150. During the entire day yesterday two trains were run every hour from Clinton to the scene of destruction, and through the aid of efficient Committees much relief has been rendered.

THE STORM IN MISSOURI AND ILLINOIS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 5.

The storm of Saturday evening was very severe at Alton, Ill. The total loss will probably exceed $100,000. The German Catholic Church is almost a complete wreck. The Episcopal Church lost its steeple, and is said to be almost a total loss, in consequence of the walls being cracked. The organ is also ruined.

The steeple of the Methodist Church fell through the roof, damaging the building to the amount of $3,000.

About the heaviest loss falls on Mr. FITCH, of the *Democrat* Office, whose loss is about $8,000.

The damage by the hail was considerable in all parts of the city, and there were many narrow escapes but no lives lost.

Northern Missouri also suffered extensively.

THE STORM IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, June 4.

A violent but brief wind-storm, accompanied with some rain, this afternoon did some damage here and on the Lebanon branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, destroying buildings, the crops of wheat and corn, uprooting forests, &c., in Bullitt and Marion Counties.

GALE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, June 4.

There was a terrible blow from southwest to northeast this morning, which unroofed a few houses, prostrated fences and chimneys, and damaged river steamers and sailing craft. No lives were lost.

POLITICAL.

LETTER FROM HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

UTICA, Tuesday, June 5.

The following letter from Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, in relation to the use of his name in connection with the Baltimore nominations, is published in the Utica *Daily Observer* of this afternoon:

To the Editor of the Utica Daily Observer:

Although I have at all times objected to the use of my name in connection with the nominations to be made by the National Democratic Convention, and you have also repeatedly, in the course of the past year, with my approval, contradicted in your journal the rumors that I was willing to take a place upon the National ticket, I find that I am still spoken of by the Press and individuals for the office of President and Vice-President. While I am gratified with the expressions of confidence and regard which I receive from the State and from other sections of our country, I deem it due to myself and others to state publicly that I do not wish a nomination for either office, and I have requested the Delegates from this Congressional District to withdraw my name in case it is presented to the Convention which will meet at Baltimore on the 18th inst.

In common with the mass of the Democratic party, I look forward with confident hope to the results of that Convention. I feel assured that if any fit and patriotic man shall be presented with unanimity, a certain triumph awaits us. The coming contest involves the highest interests of our people and the stability of our institutions, and I wish to be left free to do battle against the spirit of meddling fanaticism, which has been so hurtful to the honor of our country, and so baneful in its effects upon public morality.

(Signed,) HORATIO SEYMOUR.

ALABAMA POLITICS.

THE RIVAL CONVENTIONS AT MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, June 5.

The Regular Democratic State Convention assembled here to-day. The Committee on Resolutions reported a series that were soundly Southern, declaring "That we will take no step backward."

The DOUGLAS Convention also assembled here to-day. The attendance was large, and the excitement great. During the first part of the proceedings there was considerable yelling, whistling, hisses, &c. Mr. COOPER, of Cherokee, made an angry speech, severely denouncing such scenes of disorder and annoyance.

ROBERT M. PATTON, of Lauderdale, was the temporary Chairman.

Hon. J. E. SAUNDERS is the permanent President of the Regular Democratic Convention.

LOUISIANA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

BATON ROUGE, LA., Tuesday, June 5.

The Regular Democratic State Convention adjourned to-day. It was resolved that in case of a withdrawal from the Baltimore Convention, the Louisiana delegates are authorized to unite with the Richmond Convention.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION IN MICHIGAN.

FLINT, Mich., Tuesday, June 5.

The Fourth District Republican Convention was held here to-day, and ROWLAND E. TROWBRIDGE was nominated for Representative to Congress.

LOCAL ELECTIONS.

AT WASHINGTON D. C.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 5.

The friends of Mayor BERRET claim his re-election to the Mayoralty by a small majority, but Mr. WALLACH contests it on the ground of illegal votes. There is much excitement on the subject.

AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Monday, June 4.

The city election took place to-day, and resulted in the choice of H. M. WILSON, the Democratic candidate for Mayor.

The city is in busy preparation for the great Medical Conventions, which begins to-morrow. No pains or expense have been spared to give to strangers a hospitable reception.

AT LEXINGTON, MO.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Tuesday, June 5.

The municipal elections yesterday passed off quietly. Major BOW A. VIRTUE, Independent, was re-elected Mayor by 96 majority. VIRTUE was elected as the Democratic candidate last year, over SYLVATUS, Opposition, by about 75 majority.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 5.

The municipal elections yesterday passed off quietly. JOHN F. MONROE, the American candidate, was elected Mayor by 1,000 majority.

Later from Havana.

THE DE SOTO AT NEW-ORLEANS—EXECUTIONS—MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 5.

The steamer *De Soto*, from Havana on the 2d inst., has arrived.

On the morning of the 2d inst. four men convicted of murder were garroted, in the presence of 20,000 persons.

Sugar was unchanged, with a moderate demand. The stock was 300,000 boxes, against 390,000 boxes at the same time last year.

Exchange on London 12¾@13 per cent. premium.

New-Hampshire Legislation.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE MEETING TO-DAY.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, June 5.

The Legislative Republican caucus, to-night, nominated CHAS. H. BELL for Speaker of the House; EDWARD SAWYER, Clerk; for President of the Senate, GEORGE TOWLE; G. CUMMINGS, Clerk.

The Democratic caucus nominated PAUL J. WHEELER for Speaker of the House, and T. J. SMITH for Clerk.

At the latter caucus speeches favorable to union and harmony at Baltimore were made.

GOV. GOODWIN delivers his message Thursday next.

The Legislature assembles to-morrow. The Senatorial election takes place next week. Hon. DANIEL CLARK will probably be reelected. The session will probably be short.

The Case of Rev. Mr. Harden.

MOVEMENT BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW-JERSEY FOR A WRIT OF ERROR.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, June 5.

The June Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-Jersey convened this morning at 10½ o'clock in Trenton, with Associate Judges HAINES, VAN DYKE and WHELPLEY. In the case of Rev. J. R. HARDEN, now under sentence of death for the murder of his wife last year, is counsel, Mr. J. G. SHIPMAN, will make application to the Court to-morrow morning for a writ of error. At the present time a great deal of sympathy is manifested in Warren County, N. J., in behalf of the condemned, more particularly by the Methodists. HARDEN appears cheerful and converses freely with all who visit him.

The Knight Templars of New-Jersey.

TRENTON, Tuesday, June 5.

At the annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knight Templars of the State of New-Jersey, held at Trenton on Tuesday, the 5th day of June, 1860, the following officers were elected and installed: Theophilus Fiske, R. E. Grand Commander; John Hilton, V. E. Deputy G. Commander; W. W. Goodwin, E. G. Generalissimo; G. B. Edwards, E. G. Captain General; E. P. R. Applegate, E. G. Senior Warden; S. J. Corson, E. G. Junior Warden; A. G. Girkson, E. G. Treasurer; C. G. Milnor, E. G. Recorder; T. Garnett, E. G. Standard-bearer; S. Fort, E. G. Sword-bearer; Amos Horrell, E. G. Captain of Guards.

Fires.

OIL FACTORY IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 5.

GRAHAM'S oil factory on Filbert, near Twenty-first-street, was destroyed by fire this morning, and the adjoining houses were considerably damaged. The loss is heavy.

Mr. GRAHAM'S establishment included a meat packery, lard oil factory, lard refinery, stahlee, cooper shops, salting and smoke houses. Loss $40,000—covered by insurance.

Death of Hon. S. D. Ingham.

TRENTON, Tuesday, June 5.

Hon. SAMUEL D. INGHAM, one of our most esteemed citizens, died this morning, aged 81 years. Mr. INGHAM was a native of Pennsylvania, and Representative from that State in Congress, afterwards Secretary of the Treasury under Gen. JACKSON. A truer patriot or purer statesman has rarely passed from among us. His funeral will take place on Friday, at 9 A. M.

Departure of the Pony Express.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Tuesday, June 5.

The Pony Express left here on Saturday night for San Francisco at the usual hour, taking out a fair number of dispatches and a full mail. Among the dispatches was one of instructions from the War Department, ordering all sufficient force to be sent immediately from Camp Floyd to protect and keep open the route.

The Moses Taylor for New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday June 5.

The steamship *Moses Taylor* left here to-day for Havana and New-York with $100,000 in specie.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 5.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$36,581,700
Loans and Discounts	51,585,700
Specie	5,192,500
Amount due from other Banks	8,356,500
Amount due to other Banks	9,173,000
Deposits	20,656,000
Circulation	6,890,700

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, June 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady; demand moderate for the home, interior and Eastern trade; sales at $5 25 for extra State, and $5 75@$7 for favorite double extra Oswego brands. WHEAT firm; sales last night, 6,000 bush. No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 10; and to-day, 3,000 bush. Chicago Spring at $1 10, and 1,200 bush. white Canadian at $1 45. CORN unchanged; sales 7,000 bush. yellow Western at 57½c.; 8,000 bush. Indiana at 57c. OATS nominally 37c. for Canadian. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS steady at 26c. on Flour, 7c. on Wheat, and 5½c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports to-day*—14,600 bush. Corn; 1,700 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*—4,000 bbls. Flour; 19,000 bush. Wheat.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR in moderate demand and steady; sales 700 bbls., at $4 80 for superfine; $5 25 for Extra State and Canada; $5 25@$5 50 for extra Illinois and Wisconsin; $5 50@$5 75 for extra Ohio and Indiana; $6@$6 50 for double extras. WHEAT dull and nominal. CORN dull and drooping; sales 15,000 bushels at 50c.@53c. for sound to prime Illinois. WHISKY nominal, at 20c. CANAL FREIGHTS—40c. on Flour, 11c. on Wheat, and 10c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—5,000 bbls. Flour; 3,000 bushels Wheat; 60,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR heavy. A rain storm prevailed nearly all day, checking outside operations. Transactions in Flour only retail lots. WHEAT, in light home milling demand; sales 800 bushels nice white Indiana at $1 48; 1,050 bushels do., and 1,000 bushels white Michigan on private terms. Very little CORN is offering afloat; sales are in car lots at 61½c.@62c. OATS—Sales 15,000 bushels at 39c.@39½c. for Canada East, and 41½c. for Canada West and State. WHISKY—Sales 185 bbls. at 21½c.@21¾c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 5.

COTTON dull; sales to-day, 2,000 bales; prices irregular; sales of the three days, 6,500 bales; receipts of three days, 20,000 bales, against 700 bales the same time last year. Receipts ahead of last year, 400,000; receipts of all Southern ports ahead of last year, 792,000 bales. SUGAR buoyant at 7¼c.@8c. for fair to fully fair. FLOUR steady at $5 75@$5 87½. COFFEE firm at 13½. Freights and Exchange unaltered.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 5.

FLOUR very dull; market unsettled. WHISKY 17¾c. MESS PORK, $17 75; sales 150.000 lbs. bulk SHOULDERS, 5¾c. LARD, 11c.@11¼c. Money in fair demand. Sight Exchange on New-York, ½ ⅝ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 5.

FLOUR quiet, but firm; no sales. Howard-street held at $5 62½; Ohio and City Mills, $5 50. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 36@$1 40; White, $1 55@$1 65. CORN firm; Yellow, 70c.@72c.; White, 73c.@75c. PROVISIONS firm. WHISKY dull, at 21c.@21¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 5.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm. Sales 2,000 bushels; Red, $1 34@$1 40; White, $1 50. CORN dull; Yellow, 57c.@60c. PROVISIONS dull; MESS PORK, $18 50@$18 75. LARD firm, in barrels, at 12¼c. WHISKY dull at 20½c.@21½o.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 5.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 95½; Reading Railroad, 20¾; Morris Canal, 55¾; Long Island Railroad, 12½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38½. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Nine persons in the Leavenworth, K. T., jail lately made an unsuccessful effort to escape. They had sawed their manacles, provided themselves with ropes twisted from their bed-clothes, and made an excavation through the prison wall, which they had concealed with a piece of brown paper. The jailor, however, anticipated their movements and frustrated their attempts to escape.

New-Jersey.

JERSEY CITY COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.—A regular meeting of the Jersey City Common Council was held last evening at the Lyceum, the President, Alderman HARRINGTON, in the Chair, and a quorum. The Committee on Public Grounds reported a programme for the celebration of the Fourth of July, which was adopted, viz.: A national salute at sunrise, 12 o'clock M., and at sundown; fire-works and music in the evening. The whole at a cost not to exceed $500. An ordinance amendatory to the Police Ordinance was adopted, providing for the appointment of an additional aid and four policemen. The Tax Ordinance was taken from the table, read, and again laid upon the table until the Salary Ordinance is adopted. The Salary Ordinance was taken up, and after being partially considered, the Board adjourned.

A LAUNCH BY MOONLIGHT.—Capt. DEGROOT'S two new steam-propellers, *Resolute* and *Defiance*, were successfully launched from the ship-yard of B. C. TERRY, at Keyport, N. J., on Monday evening, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock. On account of the shallowness of the water, and the unusual sharpness and depth of the boats, a large number of empty hogsheads were fastened to the bottom of each boat, and were fully successful in floating them into deeper water. The launch was witnessed by a large concourse of citizens of Keyport and the surrounding country.

Obituary.

DEATH OF HON. SAMUEL D. INGHAM.

Hon. SAMUEL D. INGHAM died yesterday at Trentou, at the advanced age of 81 years. Few persons, either in public or private life, have been more esteemed than was this gentleman. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1779, and was a representative from that State in Congress from 1813 to 1818, and from 1822 to 1829, when he was appointed by President JACKSON, Secretary of the Treasury. He was largely interested in the removal of deposits from the United States Bank. Originally an uncompromising Democrat, he joined the Republican Party on its formation in 1855, and was an ardent supporter of FREMONT in the last campaign.

Note from Police Inspector Folk.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF POLICE,
No. 6, Basement of City Hall, Brooklyn, June 5.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper I am accused of using profane and indecent language at the time of the conflict between the Police and the parties assembled at Willett's Point to witness the prize-fight between WOODS and KING; this I deny and pronounce false.

As an act of justice I request your insertion of this denial. Yours, &c.,

JOHN S. FOLK, Inspector of Police.

The following Letter, relative to BRANDRETH'S PILLS, demands attention from INVALIDS:

HAMMONTON, N. J., May 7, 1860.

DR. BRANDRETH—*Dear Sir:* I have long wanted to write to you, and express my gratitude for the beneficial effects that have been experienced in my own family, and in hundreds, aye, thousands of others, by the use of Brandreth's Pills. The first year my lamented friend Brockway sold your Pills in Boston, 1833, I called at his office. I was then in a declining state of health, and my friends, as well as myself, supposed that my earthly voyage would soon terminate. Mr. Brockway urged me to take the Brandreth Pills, but having used so much medicine, with no good effect, I was more inclined to let nature take its course, and calmly submit to my fate. Mr. B. offered to give me one dozen boxes, if I would take them as prescribed. By this I saw he had great faith in them, and I finally consented to take them, but not as a gift. I went home, and went at it most hopelessly. After taking one box I began to feel better. Well, Sir, when I had used up my twelve boxes I was, apparently, a well, healthy man—my weight having gone from 131 pounds up to 152 pounds. I then ordered a supply, and between that time and the present, I have retailed three thousand dollars worth of these invaluable Pills, and am quite sure that I have thereby been instrumental in saving not hundreds, but thousands of lives.

Yours, truly, C. J. FAY.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold at No. 294 Canal-st., and No. 4 Union-square, and by respectable dealers generally. Price 25 cents.

The Lactenah

is composed of the quintessence of Camphor, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Myrrh and Asiatic Herbs, of singular efficacy in all cases where a stimulus is required.

It warms from centre to surface. In bowel affections, whether from excitement or other causes, the LACTONAH imparts immediate relief, and is invaluable for both children and adults.

It is pleasant to take, and warranted to be as recommended. No family should travel without this most indispensable protection.

Sold at 50 cents per Bottle,
at No. 4 Union-square, No. 294 Canal-st., No. 296 Bowery, and by all dealers.

Moffat's Life Pills.—IN COSTIVENESS, BILLIOUS and liver affections, piles, rheumatism, acute and chronic; bilious fever and fever and ague, and obstinate headaches, these pills have proved a certain and speedy remedy. Dr. MOFFAT'S Phœnix Bitters will be found equally efficacious in all cases of nervous debility, dyspepsia, nervous complaints of all kinds, organic affections, palpitation of the heart, and every kind of weakness of the digestive organs.

Sold by all druggists.

WM. B. MOFFAT, Proprietor,
No 335 Broadway, New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Coinmns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vanits, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st. 3d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.

ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.

HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 390, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 335 BROADWAY, cor. Worth-st., New-York.

$40. Parker Sewing-Machines. $40. FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD, RAPID AND NOISELESS.

Under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, &c. Office No. 469 Broadway. Agents wanted. VERNON & CO.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
"Is a public benefaction."—*Boston Transcript.*
"Is preëminently adapted to family use."—*Phil. Jour.*
Price $30. No. 508 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Superior Dress Shirts to Order.
Manufactured by S. A. Hutchinson, and a perfect fit guaranteed, at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

John B Dunham,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Ladies' Dress and Rosetta Trimmings,
ROSETTES, GIMPS, BRAIDS,
At LOCKITT, SON & CO.'S,
No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 13 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Youths' and Misses' Shoes.—It is a mistake to suppose that CANTRELL, of No. 813 Broadway, sells only ladies' gaiters, boots, slippers, shoes, &c., of superior quality. He also sells misses' and youths' shoes, boots, &c., of every description.

Rupture Radically Cured by Dr. Riggs' Water-proof Multipedal Truss. Also, a new Truss for Varicocele, superseding suspensory bandage, and retaining in permanent relief. Astor House. Barclay-st.

Grandjean's Hair Composition.—40 years' experiment on the human hair, for its embellishment and treatment.

Astor-place, near Broadway.

Hats and Caps for Gents and Children.—The largest and most elegant variety in this City. Beautiful Straw Goods for Misses and Children.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Leary & Co.'s Successors.—HUNT & DUSENBURY call the attention of their customers and the public to their present beautiful style of Summer Hats. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Geo. B. Sloat & Co.'s Celebrated Elliptic Lock Stitch and Shuttle Sewing Machine.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 499 Broadway

MARRIED.

FOLWELL—WARD.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 5, by Rev. Edward ANTHON, HENRY WILLIAM Folwell and EMILY LOUISA WARD, daughter of Augustus Henry Ward, Esq., all of this City.

LEE—ABERAUER.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 5, by Rev. Dr. HUTTON, WILLIAM F. LEE to HELENE LOUISA, daughter of S. B. Abrauer, Esq.

SHAVER—WECKERSREL.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, June 5, at the Second Presbyterian Church by Rev. Jos. Few Smith, D. D. J. ALFRED SHAVER, of New-York, to MARY E., daughter of G. Haulenbeek, of the former place.

LIVINGSTON—DIBBLEE.—At Clermont, N. Y., on Thursday May 31, in St. Luke's Church, by Rev. Henry De Koven, MONORIEF LIVINGSTON, of Crestline, Ohio, to ESTHER HARVEY, daughter of Richard H. Dibblee, of Clermont.

DIED.

FOLWELL.—In this City, on Monday, June 4, LAURA, infant daughter of Rev. J. T. and T. Folwell, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of the parents, No. 96 East 31st-st.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

PECK.—In this City, on Monday morning, June 4, at his late residence, No. 104 East 26th-st., Dr. CHARLES A. PECK, aged 38 years.

His friends, the friends and relatives of his family, also the members of Arcana Lodge, and of Kane Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and members of the Fraternity generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Rev Dr. Montgomery's Church of the Incarnation, corner 28th-st. and Madison av., likewise the Masonic burial services, at Cypress Hills Cemetery, on Wednesday, June 6, at 11 o'clock A. M.

WILLMOTT.—In this City, on Monday, June 4, JAMES WILLMOTT, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, June 6, at 3 o'clock A. M., without further notice, from his late residence, No. 48 Essex-st. His remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

RUSHTON.—In this City, on Monday, June 4, ELLEN, wife of Joseph Rushton, in the 39th year of her age.

Their friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 312 Spring st., on Wednesday, June 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HALLETT.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, June 5, WM. B. HALLETT, in the 53th year of his age.

The funeral will take place, at St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Thursday morning, at 10½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BRADY.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, June 5, of disease of the heart, ROBERT BRADY, aged 30 years.

Funeral service will take place, at his late residence, No. 51 West 10th-st., corner Waverly-place, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

FEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 5 CLARENCE D., youngest son of ASA W. and AMANDA M. FEY, aged 6 years, 9 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 91 St. Mark's-place, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

GRAY.—In this City, on Monday, June 4, very suddenly, STEPHEN FRANCIS, only son of Stephen H. and Georgie M. Gray, and grandson of Capt. F. B. French.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from their residence, No 166 East 19th-st.

HUSTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 5, MARY GAGGERINA, daughter of James and Mary Huston, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 199 East 26th-st., to the Cemetery at 11th-st.

WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, June 5, CHARLIE PLAGA only child of George S. and Susan R. Williams, aged 4 years, 10 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HARING.—in this City, on Tuesday morning, June 5, of disease of the heart, JOHN S. HARING, of the firm of J. S. Haring & Co.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 108 East 38th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, June 6, at 5½ o'clock, without further invitation.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, June 4, ALICA BROWN FAY, daughter of Rev. O. H. Fay, and adopted daughter of J. C. and H. Brown, aged 12 years, 9 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family, and those of her father, are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, June 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of J. O. Brown, No. 41 Smith-st., without further invitation.

BROWN.—At Yorkville, on Tuesday, June 5, SUSAN P., wife of James R. Brown, of disease of the heart, aged 44 years and 10 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Yorkville Baptist Church, 83d-st., this day, (Wednesday,) June 6, at 10 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

BURNETT.—At Jersey City, on Monday, June 4, LEWIS M. BURNETT, aged 64 years, formerly of Newark, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, June 6, at No. 57 Montgomery st., Jersey City, at 12 o'clock M., and at the Bridge-st. Church, in Newark, N. J., at 2 o'clock P. M.

PLYMPTON.—At Stapleton, Staten Island, on Tuesday, June 5, JOSEPH PLYMPTON, Colonel of the 1st Regiment of U. S. Infantry, in the 74th year of his age.

His funeral will take place, at Governor's Island, at 3 o'clock P. M. this day, (Wednesday.) His friends are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

ADAMS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, June 5, at the residence of his father in-law, C. Beatty, Esq., BENJAMIN ADAMS, late of Brooklyn, L. I.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at Mr. Beatty's residence, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery, on the following day, by the boat leaving Elizabeth at 9:15 A. M.

WOODBRIDGE.—At Little Falls, Herkimer County, N. Y., on Thursday morning, May 31, most peacefully, in Christian hope, MRS. JANE E. WOODBRIDGE, wife of Wm. E. Woodbridge, and daughter of the late Rev. John Rogers, aged 35 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 267, June 5, 1860.
26, 58, 30, 53, 34, 31, 25, 3, 27, 36, 33, 37.
Class No. 268, June 5, 1860.
57, 18, 37, 26, 35, 8, 74, 22, 61, 51, 16, 25, 54.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., June 5, 1860.
GEO. O. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

SCROFULA,
SALT-RHEUM,
EFFECTS OF MERCURY,
SCURVY,
SKIN DISEASES,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
FEVER SORES,
NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Or ANY DISEASE arising from an impure state of the Blood, can be permanently eradicated from the system by the use of Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Thousands can vouch for its efficacy in those complaints.

No. 41 FULTON-ST.

A BEAUTIFUL NEW STORY,
THE BEAUFORTS,
By L. AUGUSTUS JONES,
"Anthor of "The Scout of the Mohawk."
Will be commenced
IN THE NEW-YORK SUN,
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY.
ONE CENT PER COPY.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 506 Broadway.

MY FRIEND, WHY DO YOU ALLOW those UNSIGHTLY BLOTCHES, PIMPLES, SORES and ERUPTIONS to remain on your face and skin? They are only caused by the impure state of your blood, and can be speedily removed by the use of two or three bottles of Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. It is the only really GENUINE BLOOD PURIFIER in the world. TRY IT.
No. 41 FULTON-ST.

A PURE ARTICLE OF WHISKY.

For medical and private use, distilled in Bourbon County, Ky., expressly for us. Recommended by all physicians.

BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 PARK ROW.
F. O. WELLS & CO., No. 115 FRANKLIN ST.

Have made arrangements with the undersigned to supply the trade with

MILLS' BOURBONIA MILLS' BOURBONIA

At their prices, and take pleasure in stating that it can be relied on as being pure and of the best quality of Whisky.

It is an excellent remedial agent for all pulmonary complaints, and will cure asthma, bronchitis, &c.

MILLS' BOURBONIA MILLS' BOURBONIA

Is sold by every druggist at seventy-five cents per bottle.

JOHN MILLS & CO., Proprietors, No. 14 Broadway.

WATER COOLERS! WATER COOLERS!! WATER COOLERS!!!

For offices, banks, steamboats, hotels and private houses. Water Coolers, both plain and ornamental, of superior quality—will not rust or corrode. Prices less than heretofore. At wholesale and retail by
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES,
AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Sole Manufacturers, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st., New-York

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,000. No. 62 Cedar-st.

THE GRAEFENBERG PILLS AND GREEN MOUNTAIN OINTMENT, will cure Scrofula, Erysipelas, Eruptions, Burns, Scalds and all Old Sores, Bruises and everything with inflammation.
Sold by all druggists.

A BRILLIANT AND READABLE NUMBER.

HARPER'S WEEKLY

For this Week contains a

SUPERB PORTRAIT OF GARIBALDI.

A FINE MAP OF THE KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES.

ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS OF THE CITY OF NAPLES AND MESSINA.

A SPIRITED DRAWING OF A MILITARY ENCAMPMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

And many other

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS.

Besides

THE WOMAN IN WHITE. (Continued.)

CAPTAIN BRAND. (Continued.)

TENANTS AT NO. TWENTY-SEVEN. A Charming Tale, Illustrated.

UNFORGOTTEN WORDS. A Touching Story.

LAMBDA HERCULIS.

WHAT IS A SALAMANDER?

THE LOUNGER.

HUMORS OF THE DAY.

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF NEWS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

EDITORIALS, &c., &c.

COMICALITIES.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, Price Five Cents.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.
NO. 469 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

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AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

EIGHT EIGHT LOTS FRONTING ON BROADWAY, EIGHTH-AVENUE, FIFTY-SIXTH AND FIFTY-SEVENTH STREETS,

on liberal terms of payment.

Maps, plans and particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, 150 FEET ON 56TH AND 57TH STS., ADJOINING THE RESIDENCE OF WM. H. ASPINWALL, ESQ.

By order of the trustees of the late JOHN ADAMS, Esq.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at the Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, 6th June, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 49 lots, as follows:

BROADWAY.—3 lots, east side fronting entire front between 56th and 57th sts., (including two corners).

57TH-ST.—30 lots, east and west sides, between Broadway and 8th-av., including 6 corners. On these lots are two large brown stone dwellings.

56TH-ST.—6 lots, north side, between Broadway and 8th-av., including valuable house of the late Mr. Adams, Lot fronting 6.

57TH-ST.—6 more lots, south side, opposite above.

56TH-ST.—3 lots, north side, east of 10th av.

57TH-ST. (100 ft. Wide)—6 lots, south side, 100 feet each, all fronting together with 4 large gores in the rear.

56TH-ST.—3 lots, south side, between Broadway and 8th-av.

The above property lying on Broadway and 10th av., and nearly on 58th st., presents as fine an opportunity for investment as can be found in any tract of similar magnitude on this side of the Park in the XIIth and XXIId Wards. TITLES GOOD AND INDISPUTABLE. Terms liberal. Maps, Circulars &c. 7 Pine-st.

RICHARD KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

MANUFACTURERS' AND IMPORTERS' TRADE SALE OF HARDWARE, ON EIGHT MONTHS' CREDIT.

RICHARD KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 13 and succeeding days, until the whole is sold, for cash to commence each day at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 156 Broadway,

upwards of $400,000 worth of ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.

Catalogues are now ready and can be had at the office of the Auctioneers.

Goods will be ready for examination on Monday, June 11, when a descriptive catalogue will be issued three days before the sale.

A. G. TUTTLE, Auctioneer—Office No. 130 Broadway.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LARGE MIRRORS, PIANOS, &c.

THE PROPERTY OF A FAMILY GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING.

A. G. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock, at HOWLETT HOUSE, in the furniture in the above house, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, etageres, piano, music cabinet, secretary and book-case, large mantel and pier mirrors, paintings, tapestry and ingrain carpets, lace and brocatel curtains, oil-cloths, oak-bullet extension table and chairs, hall stand, rosewood bedsteads and bureaus, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, crockery and glassware, mantel ornaments, &c. Terms cash, and a deposit required from all purchasers unknown.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

THE MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS.

By order of F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, June 6, at the salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, at 11 o'clock, a collection of elegant modern oil-paintings, comprising works of high merit by eminent and well-known artists, viz.: Landscapes, by the celebrated Van Beest; one small, by H. Morgan; several choice landscapes, by Hart, Cole, R. Dees, Willeard, Richard, Sonrny, Hennessy, and other rising artists. The above are a most desirable collection, and will be positively sold without reserve. They will be on exhibition in our salesroom on Sunday and Monday previous to the sale, and the public are respectfully invited to examine them.

By Lockwood Bros., No. 45 Murray-st.

THIS DAY AT 11 O'CLOCK,

2000 CASES MEN'S AND BOYS' STRAW HATS.

100 CASES WOMEN'S, MISSES' and CHILDREN'S do. THE TRADE IS INVITED.

HENRY H. LYONS & Co., Auctioneers.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 6 and 7, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant sale of Carrara Marble Statuary, &c., consisting of Hebe, Greeks and Hospodtar; beautiful urns and vases, marble busts, elegant marble fountains with serpent handles, and receivers supported by swans, elegant carved figures under glass shades, dancing girls, Venus after Canova, three Graces, Innocence, marble fruit, large vases, varying from 2 to 6 feet high; carved Roman Bardigilios vases; also, about 40 pieces of real Carara busts and groups, all being the importation of Sig G. B. Pandolini. Persons purchasing at this sale can have their goods packed at a trifling expense for any part of the world. THURSDAY, 7th, and FRIDAY, 8th June, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the large gallery of the Irving Building, No. 594 Broadway, extraordinary sale of Paintings, the property of J. P. Beaumont, Esq., comprising his entire collection of costly pictures, (as he is about leaving for Europe) We can say with entire confidence to the people of New-York, as well as those of the neighboring cities, that we have never since we have been engaged in the business, presented for their inspection such a valuable and beautiful collection of pictures. Residents in the neighboring cities can attend the sale with entire confidence in what we state. Among them are "A Night Market at the Hague," an extraordinary work by P. Van Schendel; "Sheep with Pottery," one of his finest of Eugene Verboekhoven's recent productions; "The Story of the Year," being a series of twelve paintings, representing twelve months, by A. Bonneman, having occupied the artist three years in their production, painted with an almost miraculous delicacy of execution, entirely from nature, and are believed to be unique in the history of modern art. A pair of Landscapes by Geo. Cole, size 4 feet by 3, selected from last year's exhibition in London, and of extraordinary richness and beauty. The celebrated "Stepping Stones," by H. J. Boddington, brilliant in the extreme. "Cattle in North Wales," by Sidney R. Percy. The most celebrated flower piece ever brought to this country, painted by Madame Van Marcke, of Liege; about 4 feet; a superb picture for a dining-room. This painting occupied two years in its production, and is acknowledged to be the *chef d'œuvre* of this celebrated lady. Also, specimens of the first class by E. C. Lewis, Herring, Seiger, Shayer, W. Thayer, Seigny, Brossley, Cruikshank, Armfield, T. Hicken, Kapan, Kearney, Williams, Vickers, Henderson, and other celebrated English artists. Also, by C. Leyckert, Kierhoff, Klombeck, Vrolyck, Kiers, &c., of Holland. Also, by Dillens, Verheyden, De Henvel, Henrietta Ronner, Van Severdonck, Robo, Monpeset, Cornet, Wm. Angus, Tesson, Covrens, Tiellemann, Noel, Van Rees, Crabiels, Tesson, and other distinguished modern artists of various continental schools. The paintings will be sold with certificate and guarantee of originality, to be made satisfactory to the purchaser. The collection is probably the finest and most extensive of high class works of art ever offered in this country, and will form quite an epoch in the history of fine arts, and we may reasonably hope that the sale will be largely attended by connoisseurs from our neighboring cities. They will be on exhibition one week, as above, with catalogues.

HENRY H. LYONS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 6 and 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant sale of Carrara marble statuary, &c., consisting of Hebe, Greeks and Neapolitan beautiful urns and vases, marble fruit dishes, elegant marble fountains, with serpent handles; card receivers, supported by swans; elegant carved figures, under glass shades; dancing girls, Venus, after Canova; the three Graces, Innocence, marble fruit, large vases, varying from 2 to 8 feet high; carved Roman Bardiglio vases; also, about 40 pieces of real Carrara busts and groups, all being the importation of Signor G. B. Pandolini. Persons purchasing at this sale can have their goods packed at a trifling expense, to go to any part of the world.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, June 12, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for the City of New-York, for account of $1,000 each, Nos. 248 to 264 inclusive, City of Milwaukie 7 per cent. (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 20, 1857, payable June 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from 1 July, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February 1 and August; bypondented

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 19th inst., at precisely the same hour and place. Dated May 22, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 26, at the same hour and place. Dated May 30, 1860.

J. CALVIN, Auctioneer.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, OFFICE DESKS, SEWING MACHINES, SAFES, CHINA, &c.—P. CALTON will sell THIS DAY (Wednesday,) June 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 196 Fulton-st., near Nassau, a large assortment of good office furniture, of various kinds, office tables, &c. Also, rosewood and mahogany furniture, centre and other tables, hair mattresses, carpets, cribs, cradles, mirrors, oil paintings, richly gilt China dinner sets, marble-top centre tables, in rosewood and mahogany, oak and curled-maple chairs, &c., &c. Also, one very fine sewing machine. Also, 10,000 segars, various brands. Also, one druggist's case of drawers. Sale peremptory.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer, Salesroom 141 Broadway.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—F. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 7th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, new and second-hand furniture, consisting in part of elegant rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites in brocatel, hair-cloth or plush; rosewood, marble-top side or corner etageres, secretary and library bookcases, centre and pier tables French plate pier and mantel glasses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved and plain rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, black walnut and oak sideboard, dining-room and office chairs, oak and black walnut extension tables, lounges and easy-chairs, mattresses, bedding, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 14 MULBERRY-STREET.—E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, June 8, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

MULBERRY-ST.—The valuable lot, together with the three-story brick stone thereon, No. 14 Mulberry-st., west side, near Chatham-st. Lot is 20 feet 5 inches in width in front, 24 feet 7 in the rear, 92 feet 9 inches in depth on the north side, and 91 feet 8 inches in depth on the south side. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For maps of the property and further particulars, apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine st.

A. J. MEWIN, Auctioneer.

BY A. J. MEWIN & CO.—IRVING BUILDING, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.—WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 6, at 7½ o'clock. Theological and miscellaneous library, consisting of valuable books in Theology, Divinity, Biblical Literature, &c., also, choice works in miscellaneous literature, including expensively illustrated books; among them are Finden's Royal Gallery, proof impressions of the plates, folio, ½ morocco; Darley's Illustrations of Margaret, oblong 4to, full morocco; beautifully illustrated and richly bound copies of the Poets, &c., &c.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, June 6, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 41 Cortlandt-st., comprising a general variety of desirable goods; also, about 3,000 pairs of women's copper nailed boots. Catalogues and samples on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LYONS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a coupe rockaway, shifting top, with pole and shafts, in good running order, made by Wood & Tomlinson.

WM. WHITNEY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT No. 454 Canal-st., all the genteel furniture of a family going to the country, fine carpets, beds, bedding, mattresses, China dinner sets, marble-top centre tables, in rosewood and mahogany, oak and curled-maple chairs, &c., &c. Also, one very fine sewing machine. Also, 10,000 segars, various brands. Also, one druggist's case of drawers. Sale peremptory.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer—Salesroom 141 Broadway.

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 7th inst., at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, three rosewood piano-fortes, made by Gelb & Jackson, to be peremptorily sold without reserve.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, June 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & CO., No. 16 Courtlandt-st., prime fresh goods, adapted to City or country trade.

POSTPONEMENT.—THE SALE OF THE property on Broadway, 10th-av., 56th and 57th sts., being part of the estate of John Adams, deceased, advertised by us for sale this day, is postponed until the 20th inst., at the same time and place.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
WILLIAM HEERDT,
Manufacturer,
No 150 WOOSTER-ST.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New York.
☞ A large assortment always on hand.

HAZLETON & CO.,
No. 577 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel,
Respectfully invite attention to their stock of
FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE,
now offering
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Furniture made to order.
ALSO SPRING BEDS, PURE CURLED HAIR MATTRESSES, &c.

ENAMELED FURNITURE,
HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 317 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

FIRST PREMIUM ENAMELED AND Grained Chamber Furniture, in all colors and styles; also Bedding of every description. Every article warranted as represented. E. C. WOODBRIDGE, Nos. 4 and 6 Sullivan-st., 3 doors from Canal.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS AND CRIBS, Cottage bedsteads, Spring hair, and other mattresses; invalid beds and tounges, recommended by the faculty, cheap for cash, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, in the basement.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND PRIVATEERING AGAIN.—At the meeting to-morrow there will be submitted a majority report on the subject of the answer to be given to the letter of the President of the United States in relation to the question of immunity of the Ocean and Privateering.

A MEMBER OF THE CHAMBER.

WEDNESDAY, June 6, 1860.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED monthly meeting of this Institute will be held at its rooms in the Cooper Union on THURSDAY, June 7, at 8 o'clock P. M. A resolution will be offered authorizing the sale and purchase of Real Estate for the permanent location of the Institute.

HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—A SPECIAL meeting of the Teachers' Association will be held on WEDNESDAY, June 6, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. All teachers are cordially invited to attend.

HENRY W. DUNSHEE, President.
GEO. F. WICKES, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION—Meets at the rooms of the Institute, Cooper Union, on WEDNESDAY, June 6, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*Gas Burning*, continued. All who take an interest in this important subject are especially invited. Admission free.

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the Junk and Bottle Dealers of New-York and Brooklyn will be held at Hibernian Hall, No. 42 Prince-st., on THURSDAY, 7th inst., at 8 P. M. All those interested are invited to attend.

POLITICAL.

GRND REPUBLICAN RALLY.
RATIFICATION MEETING.

The Republicans of the City of New-York and its vicinity are invited to meet at

THE COOPER INSTITUTE,

on THURSDAY EVENING, June 7, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of expressing their approbation of the nomination of

ABRAHAM LINCOLN
AND
HANNIBAL HAMLIN

for President and Vice-President of the United States.

The meeting will be addressed by

Judge TRACY of California, Gen. BENJ. F. BRUCE,
GEO. W. CURTIS, WM. M. EVARTS,
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Gen. JAMES W. NYE,
WILLIAM H. FRY, S. L. WOODFORD,
SIGISMUND KAUFFMANN, JAMES FAIRMAN,
and other distinguished speakers.

JAMES DAVIS, Chairman.

J. L. TAYLOR, Secretary of Committee of Arrangements appointed by the Republican Central Committee.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE SUBscribers having this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes, and the Act amending the same, hereby certify under our signatures as follows:

1. The name or firm under which such limited partnership is to be conducted is

JENKINS & HUNTINGTON,

2. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the dealing in DOMESTIC DRY GOODS and other merchandise, upon Commission or otherwise, in the City of New-York.

3. The names of all the partners interested in such partnership are HENRY T. JENKINS, of Yonkers, Westchester County, and FRANK C. HUNTINGTON, of the City of New-York, who are the general partners, and ISAAC P. HAZARD, of Pence-Dale, Rhode-Island, who is the only special partner.

4. The amount of capital which the said special partner has contributed to the common stock is One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

5. The period at which the partnership is to commence is the 1st day of June, 1860, and it is to terminate on the 1st day of January, 1865.

Dated, New-York, June 1, 1860.

HENRY T. JENKINS,
FRANK C. HUNTINGTON,
ISAAC P. HAZARD.

JENKINS & HUNTINGTON will temporarily occupy the store, No. 191 FULTON-ST., corner of Church-st., and on the 1st of July will take possession of their store, No. 46 PARK-PLACE and No. 41 BARCLAY-ST.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—A NEWSPAPER, published in a thriving village, near this City, with office fixtures, press, &c., will be sold, to a cash customer, extremely cheap. It has been published over 14 years, and has a good paying subscription list. Its politics are Democratic, and it is the most prominent paper of the county in which it is located. For terms, &c., address, for one week, EDITOR, Box No. 186 *Times* Office, inclosing stamp for reply.

AS AGENT.—A YOUNG MAN HAVING TRAVelled for mercantile houses in this country during the last three years, being about to visit England for three months, would be glad to take charge of any business there for a moderate commission. Most satisfactory references can be furnished. Address ENGLISHMAN, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $5,000 In a safe and profitable mechanical business in Brooklyn, established in a good location and entirely free from risk, as the sales are exclusively for cash, and with the above amount of capital may be increased to a large amount. Address A. B., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CASH CAPITAL of $4,000 to $6,000, in a well-established business in this City. Address, with real name, C. H. R., Box No. 165 *Times* Office. Reference given and required.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBItion, at our Warerooms, Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin, and No. 77 White-st. first door east of Broadway, a fine assortment of first-class carriages and road wagons, manufactured on the premises, under our immediate supervision, from the best selected materials and workmanship, to which we invite the attention of the public.

MINER & STEVENS.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME TWO-SEATed top wagon, nearly new, the property of a gentleman who has no further use for it. Apply at Peters' stable, West 37th-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE—ONE BAY PONY, 14½ HANDS high, sound and kind. Apply to the Novelty Iron Works stable.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

THE OLD JAVA COFFEE POT.

HOTEL COFFEE BOILER—BARTLETT'S Patent—is decidedly the best coffee pot in use. By its peculiar, yet simple construction, it preserves and distils the rich aroma, and thus secures the full flavor of the coffee thereby making better coffee with one-third less.

The highest premium, a silver medal, was awarded the Old Java Coffee Pot, by the American Institute, 1859. Call and examine, or send for a circular.

BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, 436 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A NEAT THREE-story and attic house, with modern improvements, between Bleecker and 30th sts., and 2d and 6th or 7th avs.; rent not to exceed $700 per annum. Address CONKLIN, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

LOFTS WANTED—FOR STORAGE OF DRY goods, in the vicinity of the Park, either side. Address Box No. 2 598 Post-office, stating dimensions, location and lowest price.

HOTELS.

DONEGANA HOTEL,
NOTRE DAME-ST.,
MONTREAL.
E. F. POPE.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 98 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AT PRIVATE SALE,

HOUSES IN THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS:

19th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
34th-street, near Union-square.
20th-street, near Irving-place.
17th-street, near Irving-place.
17th-street, near Seventh avenue.
22d-street, near Sixth-avenue.
22d-street, near Seventh-avenue.
20th-street, near Sixth-avenue.
38th-street, near Fifth-avenue
20th-street, near Madison-avenue.
20th-street, near Fourth-avenue.
20th-street, near Second-avenue.
31st-street, near Sixth-avenue.
31st-street, near Third-avenue.
32d-street, near Sixth-avenue.
34th-street, near Lexington-avenue.
34th-street, near Third-avenue.
36th-street, near Seventh-avenue.
36th-street, near Broadway.
37th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
37th-street, near Seventh-avenue.
37th-street, near Eighth-avenue.
39th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
42d-street, near Sixth-avenue.
42d-street, near Broadway.
46th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
4th-avenue, near Thirtieth-street.
Lexington-avenue, near Thirty-sixth-street.

For further particulars apply to

FRANKLIN BROTHERS, No. 50 Wall-st.

A CARD.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS IN THE 19TH WARD. J. J. SMATH & CO. having opened an office at No. 760 3d-av. for the sale, exchange, renting and insuring property, loaning money on bond and mortgage, and collecting rents and interest, solicit the patronage of property holders of the above ward, and others requiring their services.

References—HON. JAS. W. BEEKMAN,
A. M. BURR, Esq., No. 18 Wall-st.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN. For Sale by MERRIAM & HUBBARD, No. 18 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE TWO first-class 4-story brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 34 and 36 West 31st-st., south side, between 5th-av. and Broadway; the houses are each 26 by 60, lots 25 by 99.9. Also, the valuable 4 story brown-stone house and lot No. 50 West 16th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.; house is 20 feet front, lot 25 by 103.3. Also, the handsome 3-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 118 West 15th st., south side, between 5th and 7th avs; house 20 feet front, lot 20 by 103 3. All these houses are in good order, and contain all the modern improvements. For further particulars apply to JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank, Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and adjoining lot No. 35 South 9th-st., south side, between 2d and 3d sts; also, the two lots in the immediate rear on South 10th-st.; location very pleasant and convenient, being only three minutes' walk from the ferry to Peck-slip. This property combines the advantages of a City and country residence, being stocked with choice cherry, apricot and pear trees, grape-vines, and an abundance of fine current bushes, in addition to which it is embellished with an ornamental flower garden. For particulars apply on the premises, or to R. BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-st.

WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE.—A never-failing water-power and stone factory for sale, 33x50 feet, 4 stories, with 1-story building adjoining, 25x35 feet, all in perfect order, on the Bronx River, 12 miles from New-York, at Tuckahoe depôt, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A FINE PLOT OF GROUND, CONtaining about 25 lots, situated on Fulton and Classon avs., and Clifton Bridge, together with large frame house, well built and in perfect order. Good stable, &c. The grounds are handsomely laid out, well shaded, and surrounded by a good stone wall. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon-avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STOBY brown-stone front house, with basement and underceller, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 189 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LATANTE.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE BEST PROPERty in Brooklyn, located on 3d-av. and 55th-st., Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. Cars pass the grounds every 10 minutes This property must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIptions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE 2-STOBY AND attic brick building No. 118 Madison-st., with unexpired lease of lot, having about 9 years to run, with all the usual covenants of renewal. Ground rent, $140 per annum. Size of lot, 25x100; house, 26x44. Terms easy. Inquire of S. F. R. CODDINGTON, No. 47 Broad-st.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—The store No. 273 Pearl-st 22½ feet front by 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. If let, the store will be improved to suit a first-class tenant. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS TO EXCHANGE.—A first-class three-story new house, in the beautiful village of East New-York, adjoining Brooklyn, for a house in the City. Apply at JERVIS' Information Exchange, No. 229 Broadway, Room No 37.

MURRAY-HILL LOTS FOR SALE.—EXtra size, on 100 feet street, opposite a park, about half way between 5th and 6th avs., on 42d-st., with stable lots connecting on 43d-st. Apply to H. G. LAW, Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 20 EAST 32D-ST., between Madison and 5th avs., complete with every convenience. The chandeliers, pier mirrors, cornices and carpets (all expensive fine goods) will be left at tenant's option, to hire or not. For terms, and orders to see the house, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or to WM. HENRY ARNOUX, No. 150 Nassau-st.

STORE TO LET—NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET; also workshops in the rear. Inquire in the office of the Type Foundry of P. C. CORTELYOU.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, A two-story house; a full sized dwelling and a snug cottage; in perfect order, near ferry and cars, in Brooklyn; with gas and water. Apply to JOHN BRAINARD, Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, or at No. 92 Broadway, basement, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house, with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., in Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 158 West 24th-st., consisting of second floor, front basement, and one room on third floor; all the modern improvements; rent low to a desirable small family. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

TO RENT CHEAP FOR THE REMAINDER of the year, the four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house and lot, No. 140 Lexington-av.; the house is 25 by 70 feet; in good order and first-class in every respect. Lot 100 feet deep. For further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No 3 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

TO LET IN HOBOKEN—HALF OF A MODERN built three-story brick house, consisting of 7 rooms. Rent $175. Inquire at No. 13 Washington-terrace.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANCHESTER SUMMER HOTELS.—THE Equinox House is delightfully situated among the Green Mountains in Southwestern Vermont, 50 miles north of Troy. Hudson River Railroad trains connect at Troy with trains for Manchester direct. Trains for Manchester leave Troy, on arrival of steamers which leave New-York at 6 P. M. Reference as to health and beauty of location may be had to Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President of the Hudson River Railroad; P. McMartin, Esq., No. 168 5th-av; Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, No. 3 Great Jones-st.; Robt. Squires, Esq., of Freeland, Squires & Co.

For rooms please apply to L. C ORVIS, Agent, Manchester, Vt. or F. H. ORVIS, Box No. 1,586 New-York.

ROCKAWAY.—THE PAVILION HOTEL will be reopened June 21, under the same management, and conducted with the care and liberality that made this house so popular in the years 1856-7. Plans of the rooms and of furnished cottages may be seen and engaged of Mr. ROBERT BAINBRIDGE, No. 47 Cliff-st., or at the Hotel at Rockaway, after this date.

SEA-BATHING.—THE MANSION HOUSE, LONG Branch, N. J., has been thoroughly renovated and enlarged, and will now accommodate 600 guests. Open to the public June 15. The R. & D. B. Railroad lands passengers within a few yards of the premises, and run four daily trains. Conveyance also by boats foot of Robinson-st. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

MANCHESTER HOTEL—(OPPOSITE "THE EQUINOX HOUSE")—CHARLES F. ORVIS, Manager.—This house is 115 feet front, new and newly furnished, and in complete order for Summer company. Board $5 to $8 per week. Barns large and airy. Trout fishing good in this vicinity.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

260. HOW TO LIVE CHEAP. 260.

In order to effect a great saving in your household expenses purchase your stock of TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, GROCERIES, FLOUR and PROVISIONS AT AGNEW'S, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST., and thus secure the popular low prices for which this establishment has such a world-wide renown. Call and see for yourselves.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, importer and wholesale and retail grocer, No. 260 Greenwich, corner of Murray-st.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER,
DANDELION COFFEE.

A sovereign remedy for general debility, dyspepsia and bilious affections; strongly recommended by the Faculty. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of Coffee find this an excellent substitute, to say nothing of medicinal qualities; is also much cheaper, requiring but half the quantity of ordinary coffee. City Mills, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
PURE MILK.
Address T. W. DECKER, No. 155 East 27th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE
FOR SALE AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

The grounds, comprising about six acres and fronting on three streets, are tastefully laid out in lawn and garden, ornamented with an abundance of shade trees and shrubbery, and supplied with the choicest fruits of the climate. The house is a large two-story rural Gothic, 56 feet by 45, built within the last five years in the most thorough manner, contains all the modern improvements, such as furnace, range, hot and cold water, gas, &c.; and being on elevated ground, commands one of the finest landscapes in the country, embracing a view of the Connecticut River and Valley, Amherst College, Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, &c.

The place is easy of access, being within five minutes' walk of the railroad station (three trains daily to and from New-York and Boston,) is complete in all its arrangements for comfort and convenience, and on every account is considered one of the most desirable residences in the State of Massachusetts.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York; or to CHARLES FAIRBANKS, Northampton, Mass.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—A country residence at Fishkill, ten minutes' walk to the depôt at New-Hamburgh, and about two hours from New-York. The house is commodious and convenient, situated in the centre of an undulating lawn of forty acres, and commanding a beautiful view of the river and surrounding country. It is replete with every modern convenience, including bath, water fixtures on three floors, gas and gas fixtures and furnace. The out-buildings consist of a large barn, with cellar, &c., carriage-house and stables, ice-house, well filled gas-house and gate-lodge, all in fine order. The house is neatly furnished, and the whole will be sold, or the house, &c., let, with or without the grounds, for one or more years, on favorable terms, including horses, carriages, &c., if preferred, and possession given immediately. Apply to the subscriber, at the Lennox Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN.

HIGHLAND PARK, AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—In a tract of about one hundred acres, now being arranged for suburban residences, in a Park-like manner. It lies on the western slope of Hillhouse Hill, and within fifteen minutes' walk of the Green, Churches, etc.; and while free of musketoes, it is cooled by the sea breezes through the Summer. A portion of the grounds is wooded, and many fine trees are growing singly and in groups. The views are extensive, the soil is good, the location excellent, and the air entirely free from fever and ague and all miasaria. The neighborhood is unexceptionable, and no town within reach of New-York offers so many advantages to families. These grounds will be open for use this Summer, and a part of the lots, of various sizes, will be sold upon favorable terms.

ELEAZER T. FITCH.
CHARLES W. ELLIOTT.
HENRY A. MUNSON.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR LEASE—A BEAUtiful country seat on the banks of the Hudson River, at Riverdale, five minutes' walk from the depot, fourteen miles from Chambers-st; time 55 minutes; six-teen trains daily. The house is brick, hollow walls, two stories and attic, contains 20 rooms, including billiard and bath rooms, piazzas on three sides; water from unfailing springs (higher than the house) supply every part, together with all the modern improvements appertaining to a first-class residence; five or eight acres of land are attached to the premises; river and landscape view unsurpassed, neighborhood unexceptionable, perfectly healthy, and believed to be as desirable as any place on the river, being adapted for occupation in Winter as well as Summer. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 3 American Exchange Bank, Cedar-st., corner of Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT at Northampton, Mass., furnished or unfurnished; premises comprising from 40 to 50 acres of land beautifully diversified by groves, lawns, orchard, garden and forest; commanding a view of the Connecticut River and valley, Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke, etc. Mansion gothic in style and built in the best manner; barn one of the largest and best in Hamosbire County. All the buildings less than five years old and in fine order. Gardener's cottage in connection with the premises. Much less than cost asked for the place and terms made easy. For particulars inquire of H. KIRKLAND, Esq., Northampton Court-house.

TO LET OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The house, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style; is large and commodious, containing eight bedrooms and three attic rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties or foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE—TWO RESIDENCES BEAUTIFULLY situated on the west bank of the Passaic River, in the township of Belleville, Essex County, N. J., each with about 40 acres of land with 600 and 800 feet front; distant 3 miles from depôt of the Erie Railroad, five from Newark and 10 from Jersey City. Terms easy. Ap

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PIER AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
HAVE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the World.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes.
Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 104 Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 23 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Prize current issued semi-monthly.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 104 NASSAU-ST.,
Buy and sell Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DEficiency in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An Act to provide means to support the Government, passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1875. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 10th day of June next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.

Canal Department, Albany, May 2, 1860.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILLIP BORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

$500.000 EIGHT PER CENT LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TEXAS AND NEW-ORLEANS RAILROAD COMPANY,
(Texas Division,)
Secured by a mortgage upon one hundred and six (106) miles of railroad and its appurtenances, of the estimated cost of $8,000,000, and upon seven hundred and sixty eight thousand (768,000) acres of valuable land, now offered to the public as one of the most desirable and reliable securities at present upon the market.

THIS ROAD
Is the Texas Division of the great trunk line which, within twelve to eighteen months, will connect Houston, Galveston, and every important point in Texas, with New-Orleans, and, in communication with the lines running North, and already completed, place New-York within 50 hours of Houston.

THE BONDS
Will be redeemable on 1st November, 1878, bear 8 per cent. interest; coupons payable semi-annually, on 1st May and 1st November, in the City of New-York.

As additional security for prompt payment of the coupons, pending the completion of the entire road, are mortgaged by special trust-deed 76,800 acres of land, together with town lots and individually donated lands, at present valued at $600,000.

Maps, prospectuses, copies of charter, trust deeds, land grants, and every information may be had upon application to O. CONGREVE & SON,
No. 6 Pine-st., or
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON,
No. 38 William-st., Merchant's Exchange.

LEATHER MANUFACTURER'S BANK—New-York, June 5, 1860.—At the annual election held on the 4th inst., the following named persons were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

WILLIAM H MACY,	WM. DEPEW,
JAMES MEINELL,	M. AUGUST WITTHAUS,
JONATHAN TOOKE,	R. S. SANDS TUCKER,
JNO. P. RESMIH,	THOS. J. OAKLEY,
G. WINTHROP GRAY,	SIDNEY MASON,
WM. H. RUSSELL,	JOSEPH V. ONATIVIA,
	RICHARD P. BRUFF.

And as Inspectors of the next election:
OLIVER B. TWAIFLY, SAMUEL BARSTOW,
RICHARD STOUT

At a meeting of the Board this day, WILLIAM H. MACY was unanimously reelected President, and RICHD. F. PALMER appointed Cashier.
By order of the Board,
WM H. MACY, President.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDholders of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1857, creating a sinking fund, proposals will be received at the office of said Company, in New-Orleans, La., up to the last day of June next, inclusive, for the purchase of Five Mortgage Bonds of the Company, to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. On the day above named, the bids in the form of sealed proposals will be opened by the Board of Directors and purchases made to the above-named extent (payable in dollars at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,) from those whose bids are most favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the right to reject all bids over par if they deem proper.
RICHARD S. CHARLES, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company, No 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	147,000

This Company have to-day declared a dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, on the 14th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 68 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the Proposals of December 16, 1859, the time allowed to them to sell, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 15th of June next.

C. O. CLARK, Treasurer.

WINIFREDE MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Holders of the Bonds of this Company, issued under the mortgage held by the undersigned, are requested to forward them without delay to the subscriber, in order that they may be produced before the Master in Chancery in the proceedings now pending in the Court of Chancery in Virginia.

JOHN P. CROSBY, Trustee for Bondholders,
No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1860.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the 1st day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank.

JOHN T. KNOWLES,
MARCH 27, 1860. Receiver.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—The annual election of Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, at the office of the Company, in 38th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1860.

BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN AT THIS BANK for subscription to $100,000 of the Capital Stock of the Union Bank of Missouri," which, with sum not already subscribed, will make paid up Capital on 1st January, 1861, $1,000,000. A statement of the condition of the Union Bank can be seen at the Bank of the State of New-York.

G. W DUER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, May 26, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

R. W. DUBECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, June 4, 1860. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1860.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR 13 Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June next. Poll open from 12 M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c. Bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 30 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—The subscribers will purchase, at par, any past due Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad Company.
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 60 Exchange-place.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS ISSUED for Railroad purposes, and the over-due coupons of the same, purchased by
GEO. W. HODGES, No. 42 Exchange-place.

P. W. GALLAUDET HAS REMOVED TO NO. 11 PINE-ST., where he will continue to buy and sell on commission, HARDWARE, METAL, and other BUSINESS PAPER.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 63 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the World, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

AMERICAN ZOOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

Books for subscription to the capital stock of $500,000 in shares of $100 each, in the American Zoological and Botanical Society, will be opened on MONDAY, June 4, at the office of the Treasurer, Wilson G. Hunt, No. 39 Park-place, and at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., corner Pine and Nassau sts., and continue open from day to day until further notice. Ten per cent. will be required in cash, the balance to be paid to the Treasurer on demand, when ordered by the Council.

WILSON G. HUNT,
WATTS SHERMAN,
ROBERT L. STUART.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 56 Wall-st. New-York, June 5, 1860.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON MONDAY June 4, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Jacob Brouwer,	John D. Ward,
Russell Stebbins,	James Thompson,
M. L. Marsh,	Chas. H. Olayton,
P. L. Foulke,	F. A. Thompson,
G. O. Satterlee,	Theo Anthony,
Joseph Jamieson,	G. B. Satterlee,
Wm. Whitewright,	T. G. Chardavoyne,
Nehemiah Knight,	Nelson Runyon,
Daniel Butterfield,	F. W. Hutchins,
John H. Talmon,	Edward Gothart,
John A. Lamon.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board held this day, Jacob Brouwer was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK.—COR. 3D-AV. and 26th-st.—Chartered 1854—Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $1 to $1,000. Bank open daily from 10 to 3. Also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres't.
S. S. CURTIS, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 63 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 63 Wall-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK. On and after June 1 the new and elegant fron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with water tight compartments, will run in connexion with the favorite steamer ENOCH DEAN, daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Flushing.	College Point.
8 30 A. M.	8 40 A. M.
7 45 A. M.	7 55 A. M.
10 00 A. M., direct through to New-York.	
11 00 A. M.	11 10 A. M., stopping at 19th-st.
2 15 P. M., direct through to New-York.	
3 00 P. M.	3 10 P. M., stopping at 19th-st.
5 15 P. M.	5 25 P. M., stopping at 19th-st.

Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market wharf
8 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point.
9 30 A. M for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 19th-st.
12 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 19th-st.
1 00 P. M., direct through to Flushing.
4 00 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
5 15 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
8 45 P. M for Flushing and College Point.
Fare 15 cents. Sunday school pic-nics and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.
STEAMER THOMAS POWELL
Leaves foot of Jay-st. every AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

MAY, 1860—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, June 5, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, June 5, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, June 6, 7½ P.M.	Wednesday, June 6, 7 A. M.
Thursday, June 7, 4½ P.M., connecting with the LAURA.	Thursday, June 7, 7½ A.M., connecting with the LAURA.
Friday, June 8, 7 A. M.	Friday, June 8, 11 A. M.
Saturday, June 9, 11½ A.M.	Sunday, June 10, 1 P. M.
Sunday, June 10, 7 A. M.	Monday, June 11, 8 A. M., connecting with the LAURA at 3 P. M.
Monday, June 11, 3 P. M., connecting with the LAURA.	Tuesday, June 12, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, June 12, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, June 13, 2½ P. M.
Wednesday, June 13, 9½ A.M.	Thursday, June 14, 3 P. M.
Thursday, June 14, 10½ A.M.	

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—ASTORIA, RAVENSWOOD AND NEW-YORK.—The Steamer MATTANO, Capt. JESS TOWNSEND.

Will leave Astoria at 6:35, 8 and 10:5 A. M., and 2:56, 4:50 and 6:30 P. M.

Will leave Fulton Market-slip at 7:15 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4 5:46 and 7 P. M.

Landing at Hunter's Point each way. Fare 10 cents.
H. N. SAGE, Agent.

SEA BASS BANKS.—THE SUBSCRIBER, pleading to the solicitation of his former customers, will run the HERO to the Fishing Banks every SATURDAY, leaving Robinson st. 8½ o'clock; Spring-st. 8½; Peck-slip 8¾, and Pier No. 2, North River 9 A. M. Returning and landing at Rockaway at 5 P. M. Bait, fishing-tackle and refreshments on board. Fare 50 cents.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDwell's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 18th (Ames-st.,) and 30th-st.

PEEKSKILL AND BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER JOHN P. BROOKS, leaves Peck slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 P. M. Passage 50 cts. Freight taken for the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at the lowest rates.

T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY, COMMENCING TUESDAY, June 5, 1860. The new steamer DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. pier for Albany on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st., after June 6.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M.; (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

RAILROADS.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after THURSDAY, the 7th inst., the cars of the Staten Island Railroad company will leave Tottenville daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Tottenville at 7 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M.; connecting with the 8 and 10 A. M., and 2, 5 and 7 P. M. boats for New-York.

Leave Vanderbilt Landing at 7:50 and 9:50 A. M., and 1:50, 4:50 and 6:50 P. M.; connecting with the 7 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M. boats from New-York.

Stopping at Garrettson's, New-Dorp, Club House, Giffo d's Lane, Eltingville, Armadale, Huguenot Station, Prince's Bay, Pleasant Plains and Richmond Valley.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Leave Tottenville at 8 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.; connecting with the 9 A. M., and 2 and 6 P. M. boats for New-York.

Leave Vanderbilt Landing at 9:50 A. M., and 1:50 and 5:50 P. M.; connecting with the 9 A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. boats from New-York.

Stopping at all intermediate stations.

N. B.—Parties desirous of arranging for excursions can do so by applying at office of the Company, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE 25 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, May 28, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, and all way stations, 7:45 and 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 8 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depot; for Oroton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at William's Bridge and station above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and station above; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and all stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6 40 and 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 6 and 7 A. M., 3:45 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Oroton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations to White Plains.

JOHN BURNHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860. Trains will leave Chambers-st., Station as follows: Through Express Trains 7 and 11 A. M. and 6 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M. (Sundays excepted); Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:45 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:30 P. M., for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M., for Peekskill, 6:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:00 A. M.; Emigrant 6:15 A. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 6:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 9:45 and 5:35 (unless misunded), and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, &c., and steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 6¾ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M., and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday. Cars will run through to the Long Branch boarding-houses by the 10th June next, in connexion with the splendid steamer RIP VAN WINKLE.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Cleveland. Mail, at 9 A. M. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown and Newburgh. Night Express, daily, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves Cedar-st., New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD—FOR Budd's Lake, Lake Hopatcong, Schooley's Mountain, &c.—Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M., and are met on arrival by comfortable stages for these pleasant places of Summer resort. Morristown express at 5 30 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Supt.

LONG ISLAND R. R. TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M. Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 6:30, and 8:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 6:35 and 6:46 P. M.

MEDICAL.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS.
These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee Co., N. Y., eight miles south of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal and fourteen miles from Batavia.

The principal Acid springs are three in number; besides these there are six others, they are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined testimonials. They contain a very large amount of Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Proto-Sulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by the waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these curative substances.

Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use.

In skin diseases—even in confirmed leprosy—the waters have been signally successful.

Opinions of medical and scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters:—Prof. EMMONS, T. ROMEYN BECK, M. D., of Albany; JAS. MCNAUGHTON, M. D., of Albany; EDWARD STRONG, M. D., of New York; Dr. DARNELL, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. J. S. SWEET, of Lockport, N. Y. They recommend the waters confidently. Dr. Spring refers to a case of chronic diarrhœa of several years' standing, which was cured by the use of the water. Dr. Beck says: "I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as medicinal agents." Dr. Campbell says: "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."

Dr. S. P. WEBB read a paper on the subject of these Waters, before the Academy of Physicians, in the City of New-York, in which he states that the Waters possess decidedly tonic, refrigerant, and astringent properties; and that the class of diseases to which they are more particularly adapted are: Chronic affections of the digestive and urinary organs, and those of the cutaneous diseases; chronic dyspepsia; chronic diarrhœa; chronic dysentery; chronic diuresis; chronic cystitis; diabetes; cases of passive hemorrhage, such as Purpura hemorrhagica, and the colliquative sweats of Hectic Fever. The Water may also be often used with advantage, he says, in cases of low typhoid fevers; in convalescence from protracted fevers, to excite the appetite and promote digestion; in diarrhœas, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. In calculous affections or lithiasis, attended with phosphatic sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid, as being more solvent, and less apt, by continued use, to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases it can be used, properly diluted, as a refrigerant to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In skin diseases—in these forms of dyspepsia connected with an alkaline condition of the stomach as in pyrosis, or water-brash, it will prove better than hydrochloric acid. In cases of Colica pictonem, and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this water will prove to be an admirable antidote. In chronic pharyngitis, laryngitis, chronic mucous catarrh, and humid asthma chronic ophthalmia, (externally,) as a gargle in ulcerated sore throats, in cases of salivation, and in leucorrhœa and gleet; and also in piles.

When taken internally, a wine-glassful of the Water, diluted, taken three times a day, is sufficient for an adult.

Other testimonials from physicians, and other respectable individuals, may be seen on application to the Agent.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

No Water genuine unless procured from
H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent.
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NEW BOOK.

A practical work, just published, from the pen of Dr. M. BOSTWICK, on the treatment of youthful practices, with hints before marriage.

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COUNTERPARTS OF THE PATENT IMPERIAL, EUROPEAN and COLLEGIATE SEALS are upon each wrapper around TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and every package is accompanied by a book of 124 pages, replete with the most invaluable information. To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 184 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening; on Sundays from 11 till 2. Triesemar No 1 effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess, all personal impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life, its invigorating powers are delightful. Triesemar No. 2 has superior properties in those cases where copaiva and cubebs have been administered. Triesemar No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury or other deleterious mineral. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2, and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Single case $3; 4 cases in 1, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9. Forwarded by Dr. BARROW, on receiving a remittance, from No. 194 Bleecker-st., N. Y. Directions from it till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sunday, 11 to 2. Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 266 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE UNRIVALLED AND INVALUABLE DEBILITY, LOSS OF MEMORY, INCAPACITY, DISEASES URINARY DISEASES, PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES, &c. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., olotb, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold and mailed also, free of postage, by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey st., Astor House, N. Y.

And to avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase the Doctor's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7 to 9.

DR. E. CORBETT MAY BE CONSULTED, confidentially, at his office, No. 13 Dey-st. 26 years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic and mercurial diseases, enables Dr. C. to make permanent cures no matter how desperate the case may appear; strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, impotency, and in fact, all diseases affecting the urinary organs, treated on an entirely new plan. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have suffered from the mal treatment of medical impostors, are particularly invited to call. Dr. B.—See Dr. Corbett's diploma in his office as member of the New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

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IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,322 New-York City. For sale at No 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No 3 Divinity-st., New-York City established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultation.—Dr Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP sures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Divinity-st. Beas for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with a moral colored engraving, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and gums ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
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UP-TOWN DENTISTRY AT POPULAR PRICES.—Persons in want of whole or partial sets of teeth, or teeth filled, cleaned, extracted, &c., will do well to call on Dr. WAIT & SON, corner 4th-av. and 20th-st., and examine their very moderate charges and style of work.

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D. TORRANCE,

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Close of the Session at San Francisco—Action of the Delegates—The Slavery Question Again—Is it Settled?—Lay Delegation and Plenary Elections—Celebration of Centenaries—The Final Adjournment.

From our Own Correspondent.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 4, 1860.

The Methodist General Conference, after a session of two months, adjourned finally to-day, for want of business. There was very little more business to be transacted, but the conduct of those who left before it was completed, and compelled those who remained to separate without clearing the docket, is severely censured.

At a meeting on Saturday evening, the smouldering embers of the Anti-Slavery agitation blazed up for a moment and then expired. Whether they will be rekindled before the next General Conference meets, will depend a good deal upon the temper of public affairs. In the Pastoral Address—an important document issued by each General Conference to the ministers and members of the Church, extracts of which I send you—special attention is directed to the effect of agitations from without upon the action of the Church. It was a passage in this address concerning Slavery that drew forth a response from one of the Conservative Party, and which earlier in the session might have precipitated a fiery debate. As it was, Methodists who are wont to speak "trippingly on the tongue" when Slavery is the theme, struggled for the floor, but the subject was disposed of by the substitution of a phrase before they could obtain it. The author of the address is a leading Conservative.

At the close of the afternoon session Saturday, a resolution authorizing the book agents, at their discretion, to establish a Depository at San Francisco, was adopted.

At 5½ P. M. the members of the Conference came together again—Bishop ANDS presiding.

The Committee on the expenses of delegates in attending the General Conference, reported that the amount was $10,382 53; to meet which $6,665 34 had been received from the Annual Conferences, and a draft on the Book Concern of $3,717 19 had been made.

The Committee on Law Questions reported, among other things, that a Bishop's decision of a question of law in an Annual Conference cannot be set aside by the Conference in which it arises, and can only be reversed by the General Conference.

Rev. Dr. HENRY J. CLARK, of Pittsburgh, from the Committee on Correspondence, read the responses proposed to be sent to the members of the British Wesleyan Connection.

Bishop SIMPSON stated that he had intended to make a communication to the Conference concerning his visit to the Wesleyans of Great Britain, and to the Continent. Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, of New-York, who had accompanied him, was unwell, and he had desired that that brother should be present when he made his statement. He told how well he and Dr. MCCLINTOCK had been received in Cork, although it had been represented that they came from a Pro-Slavery Church. He had stated to the brethren there that the position of the Church, from its foundation, had always been Anti-Slavery; that the question was asked in the Discipline, "What shall be done for the extirpation of the evil of Slavery?" that although they (the American Methodists) might not always have been able to ascertain what it was best to do in that regard, they had always kept in view that inquiry; further, in order to show that he did not say these things merely because he was addressing British Wesleyans, he had read to them an extract from the pastoral address issued by the last General Conference, and had left the matter there. He would not now have referred to this subject, were it not that a New-York paper had charged him with stating what was false to the members of the Church in Ireland. The Bishop gave a brief sketch of his visit to the Wesleyans in England and the brethren of the Scandinavian Mission.

Dr. CLARK read letters to be sent to the Irish Wesleyans, to the Methodists of France and Switzerland, and to the Wesleyans of Canada. They were approved.

Rev. Dr. NATHAN BANGS, Rev. F. G. HIBBARD, and Rev. F. HODGSON were appointed delegates to the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, and Rev. GARDNER ANDS, Rev. F. A. BLADES, and Rev. Dr. PETER CARTWRIGHT were appointed delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada.

A resolution recommending that the second week in January be observed as a season of prayer in the Church was adopted.

A resolution commending the course pursued by Bishop SIMPSON and Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK during their visit to the European Methodists, drew forth some debate.

Rev. Dr. CURRY heartily approved their course, but would not vote for the resolution. Were they under charges?

Rev. H. SLICER (East Baltimore) said as they had been arraigned, such a resolution would set them right before the world. Had not the Bishop told them that a paper in New-York had charged him with making misrepresentations abroad?

Rev. Dr. A. M. OSBON (New-York) said the resolution was too abrupt. If any resolution was to be adopted, it should advert to the only subject which made the passage of such a resolution necessary. The resolution was adopted, *nem con.*

Rev. Dr. J. P. DURBIN (Philadelphia,) read the pastoral address of the General Conference to the ministers and members of the Church. It exhorts them to personal piety; to inculcate family religion. In relation to the authority of the Church and the respect due to it, after speaking of the discretion allowed her by Christ, her King, the address holds the following significant language: "For the conclusions which the Church has reached in her experience under the exercise of this discretion, and which have grown into authority in whatever department it is manifested and settled, and thus become incorporated with the ecclesiastical arrangements of the Church, we earnestly ask due and considerate respect. Let us not be in haste to unsettle anything which experience has settled as profitable to the Church. Let us entertain the idea of change only when the Church feels within herself an irritation which will not let her rest; or the want of something without which she cannot accomplish her mission. These two conditions, we judge, are the only ones which justify an abatement of the reverence and respect for the long tried offices and arrangements of a prosperous Church. We are the more earnest in our exhortation to you to defer to the authorities of the Church because the age we live in invites to change without due consideration, and much from sympathy with movements from without. We, therefore, earnestly advise and exhort both ministers and members to cultivate and promote reverence and respect for the authorities of the Church." The address urges that all should have a proper regard for the forms of the Church. The views which it expresses concerning politics and the Church are as follows:

"The political influence of the Church cannot be profitably exerted by the Church as a body, but only by individuals as citizens. But in using their rights and influence as citizens we have occasion to admonish all to let their *manner* of using be marked with moderation, preserving constantly the dignity and sobriety of the Christian. And let your influence as individual Christians be exerted with wisdom; and we cannot refrain from saying that one of the wisest ways of exerting your influence is to attend the primary political meetings, and give your voice for good and true citizens to hold the places of public interest and trust. We add that as the pastors of the churches are 'separated into the Gospel of God,' as says St. Paul, while they ought to exercise their individual rights as citizens in voting, it is not meet or profitable to the pastor, or the church in which he serves, to stand forth in a political canvass so as to make the impression that he has given himself unduly to worldly affairs, and to this extent failed to devote himself to the holy ministry unto which God has separated and consecrated him."

Young clergymen are advised to avoid controversy, and devote themselves sedulously to study. With regard to the Slavery question, the Address says:

"The subject of Slavery, as related to the Church, has occupied her earnest attention for a hundred years, and her history on this question shows the difficulty and delicacy of the matter. Her testimony has been uniformly against it as a system; and yet she has tolerated the legal relation where circumstances have justified toleration. In the course of half a century some doubts have arisen as to the true extent and meaning of the Discipline on this subject; and, to set this matter at rest, this General Conference has judged it proper to reconstruct the seventh chapter of the Discipline on the subject of Slavery, and to it shall be a clear declaration of the principles and rules of the Church touching this matter; and to add an explanation and admonition to all our 'preachers and people' to keep themselves pure from this great evil, and to seek its extirpation by all lawful and Christian means." Thus the General Conference has expressed its judgment by a declaration of principles, and given its godly advice as to the application of these principles by those who may in any way be implicated in this matter, whether as pastors or people; pointing out, in its advice, that in the application of the principles due regard be had to the laws of the States, and our duty founded in Christian morals. We sincerely trust that this well-considered action on this vexed question will be accepted by the Church, and that peace and quiet may hereafter reign throughout all our border."

[The word "action," italicized in the last sentence, was substituted, after the address was read, for the word "settlement," which was in the address as first reported.]

The address recites what the General Conference has done with regard to Lay Delegation, exhorts the people to be temperate in all that they may do concerning it, and closes with the expression of hopes for their increased prosperity.

Rev. J. H. TWOMBLEY (New-England) objected to the admonition in the address that due regard be had to the laws of the States in carrying out the Anti-Slavery principles of the Discipline. It looked as if they were in the habit of breaking laws. Again, he objected to the expression of a hope that the Slavery question was at rest forever. He did not believe that the matter was at rest. Four years hence they would be held to the language of the address if they adopted it as theirs.

Rev. F. G. HIBBARD said there was nothing in the expression of a hope that committed anybody.

Rev. Dr. D. CURRY said he was entirely in the dark if just what he had been working for, in relation to Slavery, had not been adopted. His hope was, that it would produce rest and peace, and he was entirely satisfied with the language of the address.

Rev. P. CROSS (Philadelphia) wanted to understand whether Brother TWOMBLEY spoke for himself or for the majority.

Voices—"For himself!"

Rev. Dr. W. L. HARRIS (Western Ohio) suggested that the word "action" be inserted in place of "settlement." This was agreed to, and the address was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Revisals, proposing numerous amendments to the Discipline, was presented and adopted.

The report of the Committee on the Revision of the Ritual was laid over.

A vote of thanks to sister churches in the city which have opened their pulpits to members of the Conference was passed, and a vote was taken on a motion to adjourn to Monday, at 8½ A. M., by which it was made apparent that a quorum would probably be present on Monday, which, before the vote, there was great reason to doubt.

Rev. Dr. THOMAS CARLTON, (Genesee,) on behalf of the Conference, presented to the Secretary, Rev. Dr. W. L. HARRIS, (Western Ohio,) and his first assistant, Rev. BENJ. GRIFFITH, (New-York,) elegant silver sets of tea-service, and to the other assistants, Rev. Messrs. COX, FILLMORE, COOKE and CRANE, silver cake-baskets. Each made his acknowledgements briefly, and the Conference adjourned.

At 8½ o'clock this morning the delegates came together for the last time.

Pending the consideration of the report of the Committee on Colored Membership, a call of the house was ordered.

Before it was taken, Rev. S. Y. MONROE, of New-Jersey, by consent, presented the report of the Committee on Colored Membership, to which certain memorials from colored local preachers had been referred. The memorialists asked the General Conference to extend the bounds of the Conference of Colored Local Preachers, called in accordance with the provisions introduced into the Discipline at the last General Conference; to grant them power to try and expel their own members; to confer upon the Conference of Colored Local Preachers power to elect to Deacons' and Elders' orders; to invest said Conference with all the powers of a regular Annual Conference; to admit colored preachers to membership in our Annual Conferences. The report sets forth that the first two objects asked for are covered by provisions already in the Discipline; that the third and fourth cannot be granted without doing violence to the usages and disciplinary regulations of the Church; and that the fifth item was withdrawn by the representative of the petitioners. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the matter be dismissed. The report was accepted, and on a call of the house it was ascertained that there was not a quorum present.

Bishop JANES declared the General Conference adjourned *sine die*, and then briefly addressed the delegates. His colleagues, he said, had requested him to express their thanks for the resolution complimentary to them, passed by the Conference. Their approval of the administration of the General Superintendents for the last four years was exceedingly grateful to their (the Bishops') feelings. They knew it was approved because the brethren thought it had been correct—that they would not make the avowal unless they felt assured of its truth. There were many things in their administration, necessarily, concerning which the members of the Church generally could not judge, but he assured them that they exercised their best judgment with carefulness and prayerfulness. They who were all parents, would as much think of favoring one child more than another, as of treating brethren otherwise than impartially. Their pastoral love did not move to the points of the compass, but to the call of duty. Its centre was everywhere, and its circumference nowhere. They now entered upon the administration for four years more, full of peril and trouble, with the earnest prayer that they might well perform their duties. They hoped to see much of their brethren who were present, but if they did not meet again below, he trusted that they would meet in heaven. Bishop JANES was listened to with a respectful attention which was in marked contrast to the confusion which had prevailed during the last moments of the session. When he had concluded, prayer was offered, the Doxology sung, a benediction pronounced, and the General Conference of 1860 became the property of the chroniclers.

The following is the plan of Episcopal Visitation for the remainder of the present year:

Conference.	Place	Time.	Bishop.
Erie	Erie, Pa.	July 11	Janes.
East Genesee	Lima, N. Y.	Aug. 22	Morris.
Western Iowa	Iowa City	Aug. 22	Janes.
Minnesota	Red Wing, Min.	Aug. 22	Scott.
Oregon	Portland	Aug. 22	Ames.
Michigan	Ionia	Aug. 29	Simpson.
Iowa	Oskaloosa	Aug. 29	Janes.
Upper Iowa	Dubuque	Aug. 29	Baker.
Nor. Western Wis.	Sparta	Sept. 5	Scott.
Cincinnati	Oxford	Sept. 12	Simpson.
North Ohio	Ashland	Sept. 12	Morris.
Central Illinois	Mt. Combe, McDonough County	Sept. 12	Baker.
West Wisconsin	Baraboo	Sept. 12	Scott.
California	Santa Clara	Sept. 12	Ames.
Central Ohio	Bucyrus	Sept. 20	Janes.
Ohio	Gallipolie	Sept. 26	Simpson.
Detroit	Dexter, Washtenaw County	Sept. 26	Morris.
Indiana	Sullivan, Sullivan County	Sept. 26	Baker.
Wisconsie	Janesville	Sept. 26	Scott.
Rock River	Chicago, Clark-st.	Oct. 8	Janes.
Geneseo	Lockport	Oct. 10	Scott.
N. W. Indiana	Terre Haute	Oct. 10	Simpson.
Illinois	Jacksonville	Oct. 10	Baker.
Southern Illinois	Bonker Hill, Macoupin County	Oct. 17	Simpson.
S. E. Indiana	Lawrenceburgh	Oct. 18	Beker.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ANNUAL MASONIC COMMUNICATION.

General Meeting of Lodges—Report of the Worshipful Grand Master.

The annual meeting of "The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York" was opened yesterday afternoon, in their Grand Lodge-room, at the Apollo Rooms, No. 410 Broadway.

The following Grand Officers were present: Fifteen District Deputy Grand Masters, and the representatives from the following Grand Lodges and Grand Orients: South Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Vermont, New-Jersey, California, Wisconsin, Ohio, Minnesota, Oregon, Brazil, Saxony, and the Grand Orients of France, Peru, Venezuela and New-Grenada; and about 900 representatives from the Grand Lodges in the State were present.

At 2:30 the Grand Lodge was opened in *Ample Form*, with prayer by R. W. and Rev. SALEM TOWN, LL. D., of Aurora.

The Most Worshipful Grand Master then proceeded to deliver his annual address. After greeting the brethren, he stated that the delivery of the annual address before the Grand Lodge was of recent origin. The custom seemed to have been derived from the political institutions of the country. The prospects of the Fraternity were cheering. While Masonry is not, in the popular sense of the term, progressive, yet, it is a science, and was not content to repose in the dusty sepulchres and dim twilight of the past. At the commencement of the present century there were 91 Lodges, with a membership of about 5,000, in a population of 588,603. This was the era of LIVINGSTON, MORTON, HOFFMAN, ASTOR, JAY, and VAN WYCK. In 1810 the Lodges had increased to 172, with a membership of 8,600, in a population of 961,888. In 1820 there were 295 Lodges, (numbered to 328,) and a membership of 15,000, in a population of 1,372,812. This decade witnessed the tornado which swept over the States, so that in 1830 the number of Lodges, which in 1825 had run up to 480, with a membership of over 20,000, was but 82, and a reliable membership scarcely exceeding 3,000, in a population of 1,913,131. In 1840 the institution began to exhibit symptoms of resuscitation, and brethren awakened from the blight and persecution of the ten preceding years as from a terrible dream. The number of Lodges then was 79—22 in New-York and 27 in 14 counties west of the Hudson River, with but about 5,000 members, in a population of 2,428,921. The increase was slow, but steady, to the year 1850, when there were 172 Lodges, in the three Grand Lodges then existing, with about 12,000 members, and the population of the State then was 3,097,394. At the present time (1860) there are 432 working Lodges, (numbered to 477,) and a membership of over 30,000, and the population is computed at about 4,000,000. It will thus be seen that the ratio was in 1800 one to every 117 inhabitants; in 1810, one to 111; in 1820, one to 91; 1825, one to 80; 1830, one to 637; 1840, one to 485; 1850, one to 258; and in 1860, one to 133—and it should be borne in mind that there are computed to be in the State 5,000 unaffiliated Masons, who are recognized as such, making the ratio now to be one to every 114 inhabitants.—a state of prosperity fully equaling that of the best days of the fraternity. The speaker proceeded to state that in the past ten years the fraternity had adopted a new Constitution, an uniform system of Masonic trials and proceedings in cases of discipline; they had also doubled that noble charity, the Hall and Asylum Fund; had participated in the successful operations of the several Boards of Relief, and laid the foundation of a library; had undertaken the project of a Masonic History of Jurisdiction, (of which the Grand Master proposes to lay a plan before the Grand Lodge.) We have, continued the speaker, gained a world-wide fame for our admirable reports on Foreign correspondence; we have fostered a taste for Masonic literature, and we have conducted our financial and business affairs with such system and success that, year by year, we have added to our strength. And especially to this true of the business of the Grand Lodge, when the legislative labors of a year are crowded into the compass of four days; and yet hasty action is seldom seen, and the accusation of non-action is never brought.

The M. W. Grand Master then alluded to the report of the D. G. Master and the St. John's brethren. The discharge of the duties of the several officers were highly commended, and the zeel of the craft referred to in the highest terms of respect. In regard to the discharge of his own official duties, the Grand Master said: The last public duty in which I participated, was the laying of the corner-stone of the Orphan Asylum at Utica, on 30th of last month. I spoke of the deep and abiding interest I had in that noble cause, providing as it did a home for the children of a worthy brother, who had gone to join the Grand Lodge on high. Briefly referring to the several reports which had been submitted to him, he (the Grand Master) closed with a touching eulogy on the life and character of the late Postmaster GILES F. YATES, of St. George's Lodge No. 5, who had been summoned by the Great Architect to labor in the lodge of love forever. On motion of G. A. SCHOLES, Grand Marshal, the address of the Grand Master was ordered to be placed in full upon the minutes, and referred to a special committee of three, for the purpose of referring its several subjects to appropriate committees. The Most Worshipful Grand Master of Massachusetts, WILSON LEWIS, and R. W. D. G. M., WM. SEXTON, were then introduced amid the customary honors. The Grand Secretary then read his annual report, after which M. M. G. Master STARK, of Canada, was presented to the Lodge, and received the usual Masonic honors. The Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund read their report, when the Lodge adjourned to meet this morning at 9 o'clock.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—The following schooners and sloops of first, second and third class are entered for the different prizes to be sailed for on Thursday next at the annual regatta of the New-York Yacht Club:

Schooners of First Class, measuring over 1,500 feet.

Names.	Owners.	Area Sq. Ft.	Tons.
Favorita	A. C. Kingsland	1,865	138
Zinga	W. H. Thomae	1,857.77	118

Schooners of Second Class, measuring over 1,500 feet.

Names.	Owners.	Area Sq. Ft.	Tons.
Restless	G. W. Thatcher	1,478.8	95 5
Haze	W. B. Duncan	1,386.43	72
Stella	L. W. Tappan	1,366 6	63.2
Dawn	M. L. Fassett and others	911.2	41.8
Bonita	S. W. Dawson	709	32.22

Sloops of First Class, measuring over 1 900 feet.

Names.	Owners.	Area Sq. Ft.	Tons.
Rebecca	J. W. Bennett, Jr.	1,306.5	77.6

Sloops of Second Class, measuring over 800 feet and under 1 300 feet.

Names.	Owners.	Area Sq. Ft.	Tons.
Mallory	J. T. Beche	933 7	44.2
Rowena	R. H. Winslow	985	40.5
Mannersing	C. T. Cromwell	960	42.8
Nanny	E. H. White	889 6	35.2

Sloops of Third Class, measuring 800 feet and under.

Names.	Owners.	Area Sq. Ft.	Tons.
Narragansett	H. Bedlew	740 6	29
Gleegarry	C. Macalester, Jr.	641.2	25
Alpha	R. R. Morris	663	23.5
Ray	L. M. Rutherford	706	30

Steamers *Thos. Hunt, Naushau*, and *Alice Price* will accompany the Club down the Bay and back. The last-mentioned favorite boat, chartered by Mr. PERRIS, of the Jones House, Broadway, will start from the foot of Robinson-street, at 10 A. M.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY—THE WAR WITH TRIPOLI.—A regular meeting of the Historical Society was held at the Society's rooms last evening, and the number present was much larger than usual. When the preliminary business had been concluded, the announcement was made that the Abbott collection of Egyptian Antiquities had been purchased by the Society. The principal cause of so large a gathering was the announcement that Hon. JOHN A. DIX would read a paper on the War with Tripoli. After a rapid glance at the earlier history of Tripoli and adjacent States, he came to consider and speak somewhat in detail of the custom of the authorities on the Mediterranean to exact what they termed liberal presents, as payment for treaties of promise not to allow their pirates to interfere with the commerce of Christian nations. Previous to the refusal of the United States to pay tribute to these pirates, England, France and Spain, and even the United States had paid large sums for treaties, and had given valuable presents yearly, to induce them to observe the treaties they had been paid to make. In December, 1798, the sum of $992,463 25 was paid for a continuation of peace, and the reclamation of sailors who had been seized and made slaves. For the latter the sum of $525,000 was paid. As soon as our Government was in a condition to refuse to longer submit to such terms, they were no longer agreed to, and as a consequence, war was declared by Algiers and Tripoli, and after a series of brilliant achievements, and two unfortunate accidents, the American Navy was triumphant, and tribute was no longer paid. After a vote of thanks to Mr. DIX, who was listened to with unwonted attention, the meeting adjourned to the "marble room" below.

COOPER INSTITUTE EXAMINATION.—The examination of the Chemical Class of the Cooper Institute took place in the lecture-room of the Institute last evening, in presence of a large audience, including several physicians, professors and men of science. Upon the platform we noticed PETER COOPER, Esq., the founder of the Institute; JNO. E. PARSONS, one of the Trustees; Dr. TORREY, Dr. GUILMETTE, Dr. GIBBS and Profs. JOY and EATON. Previous to the examination, Mr. HEWITT, the Secretary of the Institute, explained to the audience that the class in chemistry had received instruction in a course of 59 lectures, commencing six months ago. At the opening of the course the class numbered 280; its present number was about 200, and the attendance on the course had been at times as high as 480. The candidates for diplomas, who presented themselves for examination, numbered thirty-three, five of whom were ladies. The examination was entirely voluntary, those only presenting themselves who desired to be candidates for diplomas. The examination was then entered upon, and conducted throughout by Prof. DRAPER, who has been the instructor of the class from the commencement. The answers to the questions were generally very prompt, and exhibited a commendable degree of proficiency in the science. The diplomas will be awarded at the General Commencement of the Institute, to be held on the 27th and 28th inst.

PARADE OF THE NEW HIGHLAND REGIMENT.—An impromptu parade of the new Highland Regiment, Col. MCLAY, was ordered for last evening, with the expectation of a review by Gov. MORGAN at the Metropolitan Hotel. Unfortunately, however, Governor MORGAN was called suddenly to Albany on pressing public business, end at 8 P. M., the hour named for the review, a disagreeable rain-storm commenced. But the hardy Highlanders were not to be deterred. In spite of these obstacles, Major-Gen. SANDFORD was sent for to inspect the troops, and notwithstanding the rain, about 150 men, headed by a band of thirty pieces, turned out on the occasion. They mustered at Washington Parade Ground, and reached the front of the Metropolitan about 9 P. M. Here, in the presence of Gen. SANDFORD and a large crowd of spectators, they went through the review and paid the General the compliment of a marching salute. The crowd evinced the utmost satisfaction at the excellent manner in which the exercises of the manual were performed, and the General expressed his admiration of the martial bearing and perfection in drill of the new regiment. When the entire regiment is uniformed, and thoroughly drilled, as it will be ere long, it bids fair to assume an enviable position among our "crack corps."

TROTTING-MATCH POSTPONED.—The trotting-match between *Flora Temple* and *George M. Patchen*, which was advertised to come off at the Union Course yesterday afternoon, was postponed at the last moment on account of the unfavorable weather. As this was to be the first appearance of the "Queen of the Turf" this season, unusual interest was manifested in the trot; and the fact of her being pitted against *George M. Patchen*, a horse which has recently won some laurels, and made pretty fast time in two contests with *Ethan Allen*, added to the curiosity, and increased the throng of those who were desirous of seeing how the favorite *Flora* would maintain herself against her new rival. All through the forenoon of yesterday, carriages might be seen rolling their way through the various avenues of Brooklyn leading to the Union Track, and the 12 o'clock train of the Long Island Railroad carried out a large number who were anxious to be early on the ground. The 2 o'clock train, consisting of ten cars loaded with passengers, was about starting, when the news arrived that the trot was postponed, and the disappointed admirers of horse flesh, after receiving their money back for their tickets, returned to New-York. By 3 o'clock, P. M., the time the trot was to have taken place, the rain had entirely ceased, but the constant drizzle of the fore part of the day, together with the copious showers of the previous night, had rendered the track unfit for use. The trot is advertised to take place to-day.

MASS MEETING OF THE OPPONENTS TO THE SUNDAY LAW.—A well-attended mass meeting of Anti-Sabbatarians, mostly of German descent, took place yesterday afternoon at the New-Yorker Stadt Theatre, in the Bowery, for the purpose of completing an organization. Mr. A. LUTZ, the President, occupied the Chair. Mr. LINDENMULLER and Mr. ESCHWEG, the Secretary of the Association, were the principal speakers. After stating what had been done towards their object, they said that everything which was considered lawful on so-called week days should also be permitted on Sundays. Mr. ESCHWEG then moved to admit into the Association everybody whose business would be injured by the rigid enforcement of the recent Sunday laws. Carried. After transacting some routine business, and electing a number of gentlemen present to be members of the Society, the Board adjourned. The meeting consisted mostly of proprietors of lager-bier saloons and cigar stores.

THE NEW TOMPKINS MARKET.—Mr. PURDY, Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, is hastening with all convenient speed the completion of this much needed market, and hopes to be enabled to admit the butchers next week. The drill rooms and armories for the Ninth Regiment are not so far advanced as the lower portion of the building, but will undoubtedly be completed during the Summer. It is not unlikely that some trouble may arise with regard to the leasing and location of stalls, for as the market laws now read no party is sure of possession for more than a year. That matter, however, is within the jurisdiction of the City Inspector, through the Superintendent of Markets, and will doubtless be amicably arranged, and the removal of the unsightly nuisance now occupied as a market will be hailed with delight by every citizen.

YOUNG MENS' REPUBLICAN UNION.—The weekly meeting of the Young Mens' Republican Union was held last evening at Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway. The attendance was quite large, and an increase of enthusiasm was apparent. JOHN G. SHERWOOD, JOSEPH HOXIE, and E. DELAFIELD SMITH made the speeches of the evening, which were interspersed with songs by GEO. A. COOK. The Vice-President read a letter addressed to Mrs. CASSIUS M. CLAY, accompanied by a photographic likeness of her husband, as a gift from the Club, and also a letter from Mrs. CLAY, acknowledging the civility in appropriate terms. A song by Mr. Cook,

"Here's to you, Harry Clay,"

closed the meeting.

DESTRUCTION OF THE GLASS DIAL-PLATES FOR THE CITY HALL CLOCK.—The glass dial-plates for the new City Hall clock, which it was said could not be made in this country, and which in consequence were ordered through a Liverpool firm, arrived in the *Persia*, and yesterday they were passed through the Custom-house. Expecting a very superior article, there was great curiosity on the part of those who knew of their arrival to see them, and therefore they were opened almost immediately, when, to the great regret of all, they were found broken in pieces and utterly useless. An order has been made for another set, which will be taken by the *Persia* on her return. What parties are responsible for the loss has not yet been ascertained. It is expected, however, that the Liverpool firm will have to sustain it, on the ground that the plates were not carefully packed.

THIRTEENTH-WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Onderdonk Hall, in Grand-street, was filled last evening, by members of the Thirteenth-Ward Republican Association, Mr. THOMAS C. TAYLOR, the President, in the Chair. Some twenty new members were enrolled, making over 650 members altogether. The evening was mainly occupied in discussing the subject of hiring a permanent hall and establishing a reading room. A Committee was appointed to look up a suitable place and ascertain the terms, said Committee to report at the next meeting. After a resolution to attend in a body the ratification meeting on Thursday evening at Cooper Institute, the meeting adjourned for one week.

DETERMINED ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—MATHEW WALSH, an employe in the picture-frame manufactory, No. 166 William-street, after drinking all yesterday afternoon became delirious, and having procured a derringer pistol, loaded it with buck-shot and announced his intention to blow out his brains. An unsuccessful attempt was made to thwart him, but he threatened to shoot the first who approached, and finally discharged the contents of the weapon into his head, shattering his skull to such an extent that he cannot recover. The occurrence happened at 6 o'clock, when the street was crowded with persons returning from work, and of course quickly attracted a crowd, numbering several thousands. The Second Ward Police conveyed him to the Hospital.

THE LATEST CONCERNING THE CHAMPIONSHIP.—From WILKES' *Spirit of the Times* we learn that SAYERS and HEENAN will give pugilistic encounters, all in a friendly way, in this country, after they have concluded their engagement with the proprietors of the Cremorne Gardens, London, where they have engaged for $6,250 each for a month's sparring. Meanwhile, HEENAN has challenged MORRISSEY for any sum from twenty thousand dollars down to ten cents, to suit MORRISSEY's pocket. From the latest letters of Mr. WILKES, we learn that HEENAN and SAYERS are now fast and fixed friends.

ANOTHER BALLOON ASCENSION.—Last evening, in accordance with a previous announcement, Prof. WISE ascended in his balloon, "Ganymede," from Palace Garden, in the presence of a very large number of spectators. The ascension, which was made for the benefit of the family of his late pupil, Mr. O'CONNOR—who was killed at the same place while attempting an ascension a short time ago—was quite successful. He rose gently, and moved slowly in a southwesterly direction, until darkness came on, and he could no longer be seen.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE VICTIM OF A PRACTICAL JOKE.

Coroner GAMBLE, yesterday, investigated the circumstances attending the death of JOSEPH GARRUFF, a boy 10 years of age, residing at No. 420 West Sixteenth-street. Deceased was sitting on some floating logs, at the foot of Twelfth-street, North River, when one of his companions threw his cap into the water. In his attempt to regain it, he fell from the logs, and was drowned before assistance reached him.

FELL FROM A WINDOW.

On Saturday, MARY O'BRIEN, a child 3 years of age, fell from a fourth-story window, in the house No. 309 West Nineteenth-street, and died yesterday. An inquest was held by Coroner GAMBLE.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

BROADWAY TO BE CLEARED FOR THE JAPANESE—THE BOARD WISH TO KNOW WHO STARTED THE FORAY AGAINST SIGNS AND AWNING POSTS—TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS TO BE PAID FOR MAKING THE ESSEX MARKET FLOORING WATER-TIGHT, WITHOUT A CONTRACT.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen yesterday, the Street Commissioner was directed to clear all obstructions from Broadway prior to the 13th inst.

A resolution, offered by Councilman HALL, was adopted inquiring of the Commissioners of Police at whose instigation the recent foray upon signs and awning-posts has been so vigorously carried on. Also, one of inquiry of the Comptroller as to the number of public lamps lighted by the Harlem Gas Company—how they are located—how many hours each lamp is lighted—the size of the burners—the cost per lamp, &c., &c. Permission was granted to Edward Phillips, Jr., to exhibit his patent refrigerating apparatus in front of No. 37 Wall-street, the same not to occupy more than *eighteen feet* square, in compensation for which he proposes to give to each passer by a glass of iced water. The Board concurred with the other Board to pay $2,500 for making the floor of Essex Market water tight, "the same to be done without contracting." Also to pave Washington-street with Belgian pavement from Battery-place to Liberty-street. Also to open Sixty-fourth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River. Also One Hundreth and Twelfth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue. Mr. SHAW sought to be excused from serving as Chairman of the Committee to investigate the charges against the Corporation Attorney, but the Board refused his request, and pending a reconsideration of the motion to excuse, an adjournment until Friday, at 5 P. M., was carried.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

RESIGNATION OF JOHN A. KENNEDY AND ELECTION OF S. B. DUTCHER—DETENTION OF WITNESSES—ERECTION OF THE NEW HARLEM BRIDGE.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, the resignation of JOHN A. KENNEDY was received and accepted. A series of complimentary resolutions was adopted by the Board, after which, SILAS B. DUTCHER, (Republican,) was elected unanimously to fill the vacancy.

Judge Clerke sent in the name of Edward B. Hasnett to the position of ae officer in his court, in place of William Hasnett, deceased. The appointment was confirmed.

A communication was received from the keeper of the House of Detention of Witnesses, giving the names of persons therein confined, the length of their confinement, and the cases in which they are interested. The number of persons at present detained is 25. Among these, one has been detained 188 days, in a case of "receiving stolen goods;" another has been confined 139 days, in a case of arson; two, 106 days, in a case of murder; and one 93 days, also in a case of murder. The others have been confined on an average of 25 days each.

A communication was received from the Mayor, transmitting a communication from the Harlem Bridge Commissioners, to the effect that they had appointed W. J. McAlpine, Engineer, and that he had advised "a superstructure of iron, resting on three stone piers, and a draw supported on ten cast-iron cylinders, arranged in a circle; iron trusses to stretch from the abutments, and from pier to pier, presenting three arches and two draw-spans, each of 88 feet, surmounted by a cornice and balostrade; the draw to be formed of tubular girders of 218 feet in length, turning on the iron cylinders which form its support, and afford complete accommodation for the wants of navigation, and so arranged as to oppose the least possible delay to the passage of vessels; a carriage-way of 28 feet in width in the clear, amply sufficient for the large travel and transit seeking a thoroughfare, and affording room for a railwork, if desired, and a footpath of 8 feet in width." The amount required from the City of New-York, for the Bridge, is $150,000, which the Commissioners asked the Board to appropriate. The communication was referred to the Committee on Taxes, and then the Board adjourned.

QUARANTINE COMMISSION.

The Commissioners appointed by the last Legislature to ascertain and adjust the value of buildings and other property destroyed during the riot and arson at Quarantine, held a meeting yesterday at No. 47 Wall-street. The Commissioners present were P. B. GUNNELL and SAMUEL F. BERGEN of New-York, and G. W. LEAVENWORTH, of Syracuse. JOHN G. DEVLIN, Esq., counsel for the Commissioners of Emigration and other parties; LOT C. CLARKE, Esq., for the Supervisors of Richmond County, and Mr. JOHNSON for Dr. THOMPSON, and others, attended the sitting. The claimants for damages, other than the Commissioners of Emigration, were directed to furnish specifications of their losses, and to prepare the proofs. The Board adjourned till to-day at noon.

THE CHAMBERLAIN QUESTION.

DAY DAWNING.

The Comptroller, who has labored assiduously and incessantly to reconcile if possible the conflicting interests in this vexed question, has at length effected something like a compromise. The counsel of the respective claimants to the office, Messrs. Stout and Platt, had an amicable meeting yesterday, the Comptroller being present, and it is finally mutually agreed that it should be referred to Mr. Evarts, the counsel for Mr. HAWS, to make up a case to be submitted to the General Term of the Supreme Court, at its next session—the case so made by him to be conclusive on both sides. Meantime the payment of salaries continues, as before noticed, warrants being drawn on "The Chamberlain of the City of New-York."

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The only business of importance transacted by the Board yesterday was the reception of the reports of the Sanitary Squad, relative to filthy premises. The usual notices to the proprietors were ordered to be served.

LAW REPORTS.

General Sessions.

ARRAIGNMENT OF VIOLATORS OF THE SUNDAY LAW.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday morning, Recorder BARNARD presiding, nine test cases, selected from the seventy-five indictments, which the District-Attorney has procured from the Grand Jury, against parties charged with selling liquor on Sundays, in violation of the new law, were brought before the Court. The "representative" parties were Michael Devine, Patrick Hughes, John Healy, Patrick Gleeson, William Heller and Stephen Ryan, of the Fourth Ward; Samuel Gardner and James Turpy of the Sixth Ward, with Patrick Degraw of the Fourteenth Ward. Ex-Recorder SMITH appeared as their joint counsel, but owing to the pressure of his engagements, Recorder BARNARD consented to postpone the investigation of the cases till Friday. The Court-room was crowded with friends of the defendants and with the other culprits, who are declared as such under the recent statute. One case will probably be taken up as a test case, and the result of the remainder will hinge upon that decision.

Elizabeth Wilson pleaded guilty to a charge of keeping a disorderly house, at No. 76 Centre-street. Sentence deferred till Saturday.

Peter Cohen was tried for grand larceny, in stealing wearing apparel, in August last, from Henry Schneider. Acquitted.

Franklin Waters was tried for forgery in the third degree. He was specially charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit one dollar bill on the Norfolk Bank of Connecticut at a lager bier saloon kept by George Zuckschwerdt, at No. 205 Fifth-street. A number of counterfeit bills of a similar denomination, and other bills on the Warren Bank of Rhode Island, were found in his possession. He accounted for them, through his counsel, by saying they had been given him by a friend. The jury acquitted him. An alleged confederate, Charles Van Keuran, was

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2719. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE HOUMAS LAND BILL PASSED.

Further Debate on the Missouri Contested Election Case.

The House Fillibustering for Want of a Quorum.

MR. MORRILL ON "NATIONAL DEMOCRACY."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 6.

STATISTICS OF MORTALITY IN THE ARMY.

The Senate has received to-day from the Secretary of War some interesting statistics of sickness and mortality in the United States army for the past five years, which was ordered to be printed for circulation. They will form a good-sized volume.

PITTSBURGH AND THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. BIGLER presented a petition from the Board of Trade af Pittsburgh, urging the passage of the Tariff bill now before the Senate, and reiterating the old cry of languishing workshops and factories, which need protection to revive them.

THE LANDER WAGON-ROAD ENTERPRISE—THREATENED OPPOSITION FROM THE INDIANS.

Letters from Col. LANDAR, of the 16th May, report him as being in Sacramento, organizing his wagon-road party, and state that he will push forward with his work, Indians or no Indians. A trader from among the Shoshones came to him and reported that the Indians had determined to continne war for "ten moons," (years,) or until the white men quit coming there, and that they had grass seed and other provender laid in for that time.

CLERK APPOINTED TO HOUSE COMMITTEE.

The President of the Republican Association in this city was appointed to-day Clerk to the House Committee of Claims.

Mr. BARR hopes to get a favorable action on the petitions asking for a law anthorizing the exchange of copper coin at the Mint.

MILITARY CHANGES—GENERAL MILITARY NEWS.

The dispatches received by Quarter-Master General JESSUP this morning, from Lieutenant-Colonel SWORDS, dated May 18, confirms the reports of the breaking out of hostilities on the part of the Sho shones and other Indians in Carson Valley. Col. SWORDS says that on the night of May 7, the inmates of the house at Williams Station, on Carson River, 35 miles from Virginia City, were all murdered. On the following day a party of 105 whites started in pursuit, but on coming up with about 500 Indians, near Pyramid Lake, immediately fled, and were pursued by the Indians. About 25 were killed and others are missing. The result was telegraphed to San Francisco, and two companies, under the command of Capt. STEWART, left for the scene of hostilities. An express was also sent for a company of the First Dragoons, at Fort Crook, to cross to Carson Valley. On the 15th ten men, with two howitzers, under Lieut. GIBSON, left to join Capt. STEWART. The company of the Sixth Infantry, which went from Benicia Barracks to Fort Humboldt, in March last, has been ordered to San Francisco to be in readiness should more troops be called for. The Adjntant-General expects fuller details to-morrow. The War Department has determined to set on foot immediately a military campaign to meet the emergency. Lieut. TERRY, with Mounted Riflemen, will proceed to Fort Craig and relieve Brevet-Capt. HATCH, now in command of the detachment at that post. The latter will proceed to Albuqnsrque and relieve Lient. Woon, of the Third Infantry, in the duties of the Dépôt Commissary. Detachment Company H of the Third Infantry will leave Albuquerque and join their proper station at Fort Marcy without delay. Companies D. and H, Third Infantry, have left New-Mexico for Texas, Col. BONNEVILLE in command; also Companies F D and K, Major SIBLEY in command. Lieut. WILKINS, of the Third Infantry; Lieut. COGSWELL, of the Eighth Infantry, and Lient. JONES, of the Mounted Rifismen, have been detailed for the recruiting service. Lieut. JACKSON, of the Third Infantry, will proceed to join his station at Fort Union. Six months teave of absence is granted to Lieut. SAWTELLE, of the Sixth Infantry. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 6.

The apportionment under the census now being taken will be reported at the next session of Congress, in order to afford ample time to the Legislatures which meet only biennially, as well as others, to district their several States. The new apportionment will not go into effect until the Thirty-eighth Congress, the term of which commences the 4th of March, 1863.

The Postmaster-General, in a communication to the House to-day, says the true explanation of the ignorance of the Department of the existence and progress of the fraud of Mr. FOWLER, late Postmaster at New-York, must be sought in the failure of Dr. TATE, Sixth Auditor, to report the constantly-recurring delinquencies to the Postmaster-General.

Mr. TATE, in reply to the Postmaster-General's request for an explanation, maintains that his official course has been in strict conformity with law and long-established usage and practice, and further declares that he is not conscious of having neglected the faithful performance. He says it was the duty of Mr. ZAVELAY, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, who is the head of the Finance office, to make the discovery, but ZAVELAY replies: "No examination has been made since the reorganization of the Department in 1836, with a view to fix the accountability of Postmasters, that duty being clearly and exclusively devolved on the Sixth Auditor." The Postmaster-General coincides with this exposition of duty, saying the Third Assistant "might conjecture a defalcation, but could not know it with certainty."

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 6.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) presented the petitions of merchants from Philadelphia and Boston for an overland mail. Laid on the table.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to regulate the mileage of members of Congress.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the citizens of Pittsburgh in favor of a change in the tariff.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Amer.,) moved to take up the Houmas Land bill. Carried by 27 to 23.

Mr. BAYARD resumed his remarks in opposition to the bill.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem..) followed in opposition to the bill.

Mr. CRITTENDEN advocated it.

Messrs. BRAGG, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.) and others, discussed the measure.

The second section, compelling the suit to be brought within five years, was stricken out.

An amendment by Mr. TOOMBS, that Congress refuse to confirm the grants under this Houmas claim, was adopted.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

The Army Appropriation will was taken up. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 6.

The House, after a brief discussion, tabled the Senate bill providing for the settlement of private land claims in Florida, Arkansas, Louisiana and Missouri.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the House postponed till tha 2d Tuesday of December next Mr. FENTON'S bill for tha relief of the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary Army, and the widows and children of those who died in the service.

Mr. RUST, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) called up the joint resolution giving the assent of Congress to such acts as the Legislatures of Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas have or may pass for the removal of the Red River raft, by levying tolls on the boats which may navigate said river to defray the expense.

The resolution was passed—84 against 77.

The House resumed the consideration of the Missouri Contested Election case. Nearly an hour was consumed in a lively debate as to the order in which Mr. BLAIR, contestant, and Mr. BARRETT, sitting member, respectively, shall consume the two hours yesterday accorded to each on this subject.

Mr. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) thought the debate would not change any man's mind, believing that the House is as well prepared to vote now as at any future time.

JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) said that as they were not women it was not important who should have the last word. [Laughter.]

Finally, Mr. BLAIR proceeded to advocate his claims to a seat, on the ground of fraudulent votes counted for Mr. BARRETT, corruption and illegal conduct on the part of certain officers and judges, and corruption and bribery, in which the sitting member personally participated.

Mr. BARRETT, of Missouri, (Dem.,) in the course of his reply, said that Mr. BLAIR had spent an hour in making sweeping declarations, many of which were wholly untrue, and made for the purpose of deceiving the House. The thousand pages of manufactured testimony presented no case at all. It was a mere mass of stuff, the proper title of which ought to be "Blair's Lame Excuse and Apology for Unexpected Defeat."

Mr. BLAIR replied, justifying his charge of fraud, and saying it was hard to tell to which wing of the Democracy Mr. BARRETT belonged.

Mr. BARRETT wanted to know whether Mr. BLAIR was in favor of Mr. BATES or Mr. SEWARD for the Presidency.

Mr. BLAIR replied, Mr. BATES decidedly, but that gentleman failing to receive the nomination at Chicago, he was in favor of ABE LINCOLN.

Without disposing of the question, the House at 6¼ o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union for the purpose of general debate.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep..) began a speech against "Modern Democracy," when

Mr. CRAIGE, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) interrupting him, raised a point of order, that no business could be done or speeches made, there being no quorum present.

Cries from the Republican side, "Too late."

Mr. CRAIGE said he knew his rights, and would not be put down in that style.

The Chairman overruled the point.

Mr. CRAIGE appealed from the decision.

No quorum voted, and the roll was called to note the absentees.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) made an appeal to let the gentlemen proceed with their speeches.

Mr. WHITELEY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) would stay here for legitimate business, but not for the mere delivery of political essays.

Mr. NELSON, of Tennessee, (Am.,) suggested that Mr. MORRILL be permitted to print his speech.

After further consideration, a motion to adjourn was negatived.

Mr. HUGHES, of Maryland, (Dem.,) urged the necessity of remaining here till a later hour daily than heretofore, as he understood it was likely the Senate would concur in the House resolution to adjourn on the 18th.

Mr. CRAIGE did not wish to obstruct the public business, but if gentlemen want to deliver lectures let them go to the Smithsonian Institute.

Mr. HUGHES moved a call of the House.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) said since he had been here, such calls had been nothing but farces.

Cries of "Order" from the Republican side.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) called attention to the fact that ever since Mr. MORRILL was interrupted an hour and a half ago, debate had been indulged in by unanimous consent.

Mr. CRAIGE denied this, saying that various objections had been made.

Several motions to adjourn were voted down.

At 8 o'clock there was a call of the House. No quorum answered.

Mr. MORRILL said that his speech would appear in the *Globe*.

Mr. SHERMAN asked, but failed to obtain unanimous consent, that after to-day it shall be in order to take a recess from 4 till 7 o'clock.

The absentees were called and excuses for them heard, some of an amusing character, others on account of sickness of members or their families.

Mr. HUGHES suggested that a surgeon might be appointed to attend to the sick. [Laughter.]

On motion of Mr. BOUTIENY, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) an order was directed to be issued to the Sergeant-at-Arms for the arrest of those absentees, for whom sufficient excuses had not been ordered.

Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, (Dem.,) ineffectually moved that all further proceedings in the call should be dispensed with.

Mr. VERREE, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) asked for unanimous consent that Mr. MORRILL should have leave to make his speech.

Mr. CRAIGE objected.

Mr. BOULIGNY moved to take up the Post-office Appropriation bill.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) raised the point, that while the Sergeat-at-Arms had gone out to take up members, it was out of order for the House to take up anything else. [Laughter.]

Mr. HUGHES believed that the House, under all the circumstances, ought to remain here certainly at a later hour than this. They ought not to call the yeas and nays capriciously, and object to the claims which came before them from widows, orphans and old soldiers who are limping on crutches.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) thought that this miserable farce ought to be brought to a close, and made a motion accordingly, but without success.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said he had never seen such calls gone through with.

Mr. BOULIGNY—It will be this time. [Laughter.]

Mr. BURNETT—We cannot get through for a week.

Mr. BOULIGNY—I don't care if it takes six weeks. [Laughter.]

During an incidental debate Mr. SPINNER, of New-York, (Rep.,) said that the practice had been, where men are excused the fees to the Sergeant-at-Arms have been paid by the Government.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) thought that this amusement ought not to be charged to the Public Treasury.

The appearance of Mr. JUNKIN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) before the Bar of the House, occasioned a debate as to whether he was under legal arrest for having absented himself.

Mr. BARKSDALE hoped he would not be fined, and thought it would be for the interest of the country if two or three dozen other Republicans would absent themselves. [Laughter.]

The Sergeant-at-Arms brought in his prisoners from time to time, who were excused or fined, according to circumstances.

At 10 o'clock a quorum was ascertained to be in attendance.

Mr. BARKSDALE appealed to the candor of gentlemen whether, if they submit to such needless proceedings longer, they will not disqualify themselves for business to-morrow.

The motion to suspend further proceedings was negativsd.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, (Dem.,) said this scene was a sheme to the House and the country, and for this he was called to order.

Mr. BOULIGNY—If members are not here, fine, and if necessary, imprison them. (Laughter.)

At 10½ o'clock all further proceedings under the call were suspended.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the House go into Committee on the state of the Union. Agreed.

Mr. MORRILL resumed the floor after this four hours' intermission, and it was understood that he had power to print his speech in the *Globe*.

OUTRAGES BY THE INDIANS IN ARIZONA TERRITORY.—The correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writes from Mesilla, A. T., under date of May 22, as follows:

"An express, just in from the Rio Mimbres, reports that a pack train of twenty-four mules, heavily loaded with 'panocha,' or Mexicen sugar, from Sonora, was attacked by the Apaches, near tha Hanover Copper Mines, worked by Messrs. HINKLE & THIBAULT, on the morning of the 20th—five persons killed and the whole train captured. The same Indians have also succeeded in stealing all the mules from Ewell Station, Overland Mail Company, as well as from Dregoon Springs Station. Information was conveyed to the station-keeper of the Apache Pass Station by a friendly Indian, that it was the intention of the Indians to 'clean out' that station. A party of six Apaches came into the little town of 'La Picateho,' five miles from this place, upon the Overland Mail route, last night, and succeeded in stealing several horses and mules, in all some sixteen head. A party of twenty-five persons started on the 19th, to the assistance of the families residing on the Rio Mimbres. A much larger force would have gone, but it is utterly impossible to obtain horses, as the Apaches have completely *cleaned* our rancheros of this stock. Our whole country is alive with Indians. Outrage upon outrage is committed with perfect impunity, and at a time when our citizens cannot get stock to follow the rascals, and besides are busily engeged in planting. Fort Fillmore is garrisoned, I am informed, by *ten sick men*—not a horse for service in the post. Application was made for rations for the volunteers who have gone out, to Lieut. WHISTLER, commanding officer, *which was refused*. The nearest post in the Territory is some two hundred and fifty miles distant, and Fort Fillmore, our only refuge, is ordered to be broken up. This state of things will, in a short time, completely break up our settlements here."

THE AUBURN PRISON.—The report of the earnings of this Prison for May shows an increase over every previous month except ons. The statement is as follows:

Contract earnings	$7,789 73
Miscellaneous earnings	277 73
Total earnings	$8,067 46
Expenses for ordinary support	5,846 83
Earnings over ordinary support	$2,220 63

Agent KIRKPATRICK is so far recovered from his recent severe illness as to be able to resume his ordinary duties.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE ALBERT.

ENTRANCE OF GARIBALDI INTO PALERMO.

The Emperor of Russia to Visit Paris.

The English Reform Bill to be Abandoned.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, June 6.

The steamship *Prince Albert* arrived at the Bay of Briton at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 5th inst. She brings Galway dates of the 23d of May, and Liverpool dates, by telegraph, of the 25th of May.

The Sicilian accounts are conflicting.

GARIBARDI had entered Palermo and assumed the dictatorship.

Sicilian official dispatches claim a victory over GARIBALDI.

The procesdings in the House of Commons indicate that the Government will be unable to carry the Reform bill through this season, and that they will virtually determine to abandon it.

The result of the great Derby race was sent in the telegraph news by the last steamer. *Umpire* ran forward throughout the race, but came in at the end the sixth horse, being long distanced by the winner, *Thormanby*.

ALBERT SMITH died suddenly, of bronchitis.

It was rumored that the Emperor of Russia contemplated visiting Paris.

It wes rumored, also, that the *Moniteur* was about to publish a speech by the French Ambassador to the Sultan of Turkey, of an alarming nature.

Affairs at Boston.

DR. HAYE' ARCTIC EXPEDITION—WEYMOUTH POISONING CASE—UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 6.

The schooner *Spring Hill*, one hundred tons burden, at this port, has been purchased for the Arctic Expedition of Dr. HAYES, and will be fitted out forthwith. The necessary funds have been subscribed in Philadelphia, New-York and Boston.

The coroner's jury at South Weymouth have returned a verdict that MARY TIRRELL was poisoned by corrosive sublimate, administered by some person unknown.

AMOS A. LAWRENCE has been chosen President of the Union Steamship Company. This Company are establishing a new line of steamships between New-York and Boston.

Douglas Meeting at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, June 6.

An immense Democratic mass meeting was held in this city last evening, at which resolutions were adopted unanimously in favor of Senator DOUGLAS, and denunciatory of Senator BIGLER and other Democrats of a like stripe. During the evening Gov. TOOD, of Ohio, gave an account of the proceedings at the Charleston Convention, and Gen. STOKES, of Western Maryland, made a furious onslaught upon President BUCHANAN, disdaining to accept BIGLER as an antagonist. Col. M. COOK, of Ohio, and Messrs. GIBSON and LINN, of this State, severally spoke in a similar strain. The enthusiasm of the masses and the applause manifested at each repetition of the name of Mr. DOUGLAS was at times overpowering.

Wreck of the Steamer Arctic.

PORT SARNIA, C. W., Wednesday, June 6.

The steamer *Arctic*, of the Cleveland, Detroit and Lake Superior line, was wrecked during a fog on the night of the 29th ult., on Huron Island, in Lake Superior. The vessel and cargo will prove a total loss. The crew and passengers were saved.

The Case of Rev. J. S. Harden.

TRENTON, Tuesday, June 6.

The application for a writ of error in the case of Rev. J. S. HARDEN, which was set down for this morning, will not be made before to-morrow, when the matter will come before Chancellor GREEN, in this city.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

ORGANIZATION—REPUBLICAN OFFICERS CHOSEN.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, June 6.

The House organized to-day by the election of the Republican nominess made in caucus last night.

Resolutions were adopted in the House authorizing the appointment of a Committee to consider what legislation is necessary to prevent the spread of the cattle disease.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, June 6—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged, with good demand for home, interior and Eastern trads. Sales 800 bales at $5 25 for Extra State; $6@$6 37½ for Extra Canadian, and $6 75@$7 for favorite Double Extra city brands. WHEAT held at yesterday's quotations, with light stocks on the market, but millers generally not very anxious to operate. Sales 1,800 bush. White Canadien at $1 45, and 5,300 bush. Canada Club et $1 48. CORN in light supply and market quiet. Sales 1,700 bush. Indiana at 56½c. OATS, BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominally unchanged. Canal Freights dull at 26c. on Flour, 7c. on Wheat, 6½c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—450 bbls. Flour; 12,500 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,600 bbls. Flour; 10,000 bush. Wheat, 16,500 bush. Corn; 4,800 bush. Rye; 1,900 bush. Oats.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 6—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet and easier, but without quotable change; sales 700 bbls., at $5 12½@$5 25 for extra State; $5 25@$5 50 for extra Illinois and Wisconsin; $5 62½ for extra Michigan; $5 62½@$5 75 for extra Ohio and Indiana; $6@$6 75 for double extras. WHEAT dull—no sales. CORN in fair demand, at a decline of ½c. from yesterday's prices; sales 54,000 bushels, at 50c.@51c. for Toledo; 52c.@52½c. for Illinois. OATS steady at 35c. WHISKY in good demand and steady; sales 250 bbls. at 20c. CANAL FREIGHTS—Boats scarce, and rates advanced to 40c. on Flour, 11½c. on wheat, 10½c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 53,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 82,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 6—6 P. M.

FLOUR in fair demand and firm, at $5@$5 40 for Common to Extra State; $5 25@$5 75 for Common to good Western; $6@$7 25 for Extra Ohio and Canadian; $6 50@$7 50 for Extra Kentucky and Genessee. WHEAT offering freely, but market quiet and no sales. OATS in good demand; sales 19,000 bushels Canada East, at 39c.; 6,600 bushels State, at 41½c.; 12,000 bushels Canada West, on private terms. CORN in light demand; sales 17,000 bushels Western Mixed, at 62½c., afloat. WHISKY orlsk; sales 400 bbls. at 21½c. WOOL—There was a sale of 300 lbs. heavy unwashed fleece, at 25c.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 6.

FLOUR firm; sales 1,000 bbls., at unchanged prices. WHEAT advanced 2c.; sales 6,000 bushels; Red, $1 33@$1 42; White, $1 45@$1 55. CORN firm; sales 6,000 bushels Yellow, at 69c. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK, $18 75. HEMS, 11¾c.; Sides, 10¾c. WHISKY steady, at 21c.@21½c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 6.

FLOUR firm and quiet, Howard-street $5 75. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 35@$1 40; White, $1 55@$1 65. CORN, a shade better; Yellow, 70c @72c.; White, 73c.@76c. PROVISIONS higher. WHISKY at 21c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 6.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 96; Reading Railroad, 20¾; Morris Canal, 55¾; Long Island Railroad, 12½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38½. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

THE CAPTURED AFRICANS.—The Washington *Intelligencer* states that the Navy Department has received official accounts of the recent capture on the coast. The writer of one of these accounts, after relating the manner of running the vessels down, and the various subterfuges attempted by the slavers to escape, says:

"The *Wildfire* is a new vessel and very handsome. The *William* is ten or twelve years old, very fast and roomy. She could carry comfortably five hundred negroes back to Africa. The negroes are dying so fast now that there will not be more than seven or eight hundred to send back out of all that have been captured." He further says: "There are but two signs that I can discover or hear of by which a vessel can be known without boarding her: First, the sieve galley, and this may be neatly covered, but not entirely hid; second, all slavers slip one anchor and chain as soon as they get their cargo, and consequently have but one anchor on the bow. The captured vessels were all arranged so as to sacrifice the ship in case she should be left alone. On examination I found two holes with plugs ready to be taken out."

The Terrible Tornado.

THE TOWNS OF CAMANCHE, IOWA, AND ALBANY, ILL., ENTIRELY DESTROYED—FROM THIRTY TO FIFTY PERSONS KILLED, AND ONE HUNDRED WOUNDED.

From the Lyons City Advocate—Extra.

MONDAY MORNING, June 4, 1860.

It becomes our painful duty to record the most distressing calamity that it has ever fallen to us to witness—the effects of the tornado, and the consequent loss of life and property.

Last evening, about 9 o'clock a man came from Camanche, about nine miles below this city, on the Mississippi, with the heart rending intelligence that the town had been visited by a tornado, and that many of its citizens were buried in its ruins. The alarm spread from house to house, and in a very short time hundreds of our citizens were on their way to the scene of the disaster, both by land and on the steamer *Queen City*, which Capt. BRISTOL immediately put in sailing order.

We were among the first to arrive at the scene of the disaster, and our pen fails entirely to depict the sight that met our view. We found the town, as the messenger had reported, literally blown to pieces, and destruction and death scattered everywhere within the sweep of the devastation. The first pile that met our eye was the ruins of the Millard House, occupied by H. G. SESSIONS, formerly from Erie, Penn. This was a three-story brick hotel, and it could not have been more effectually destroyed had a barrel of gunpowder been exploded within its walls. The inmates were all more or less hurt. Mrs. DAVIS and her child, a little boy four or five years old, were taken out of the ruins dead. Mr. SESSIONS and his son, ANSON, are both very badly hurt inwardly. A younger son has his left arm broken, and several severe cuts about the head and neck. A daughter of Mr. S. was the only one that escaped without serious injuries. One man was taken out with both legs broken, and otherwise hurt. From this we proceeded to look about the town, and we found that hardly a house was left uninjured, and many of them swept entirely away. Every business building in the place is destroyed, including the large brick block recently erected. About 60 feet of this, including the cupola, is demolished, and the remainder is nearly all unroofed. Front-street presents a scene of ruin seldom witnessed; every building on it is either unroofed or entirely destroyed. The dwelling and store of Mr. WALDOAR, a three-story brick, is entirely demolished, and the family buried in the ruins. Mrs. WALDOAR and one child were taken out dead and two children rescued alive, and, strange to say, unhurt. Mr. WALDOAR had not been found when we left, at 2 o'clock, A. M.

Soon after arriving at Camanche, we learned that the town of Albany, on the opposite side of the river, and about one mile above Camanche, had been visited by the tornado, and was about as badly riddled as Camanche. Upon the arrival of the *Queen City* at Camanche, she immediately put back to Albany, to learn the truth of the rumor, and found that scarcely a building in that town was left uninjured; but from what we could learn, the loss of life was not great as at the former place. Those who returned reported 12 killed. Two churches were blown down entirely. We did not visit Albany, and consequently can speak only from report with reference to it. Amid the great confusion that prevailed, it was almost impossible to obtain any correct information. We could not learn the names of those who were killed, but shall gather the full particulars for our regular issue this week. The house of O. MCMAHON, banker, of this city, was entirely demolished, but the family escaped without injury.

The gale commenced about 7 o'clock P. M. Its course was from the southwest to the northeast, and we may hear of further ravages in Illinois. It is rumored at Camanche that the farmers had suffered severely, southwest from there, by having their buildings and fences destroyed, and stock killed. It was also stated that a large raft was passing Camanche at the time, and that every man, numbering apparently about twenty, were swept off into the river.

The condition of the survivors of these two towns is such as demands the warmest sympathy and aid of every one in this community as well as elsewhere. Many of them are left without a house above them, and scarcely a garment to wear. Their dead are to be buried, and their wounded cared for, and it is the duty of every one, so far as is in his power, to minister to their relief, for who can tell how soon we may need like service. We hope that all who possibly can, will go there to-day and assist in attending their wants. Every man who will, can find work there to do, in helping to restore order, and to erect temporary buildings for the hundreds that are destitute of a place wherein to lay their heads. Clothing of all kinds will undoubtedly be required, and many other necessaries for the benefit of those who are badly wounded.

We were glad to see the physicians of Lyons and Clinton all here, and working with a right good will, as well as other citizens of the two places. We hope also that the towns round about us that have escaped the terrible disaster, will at once take active measures to do something toward relieving the distressed of Camanche and Albany. The loss of property in Camanche alone cannot fall short of $250,000 or $300,000—in fact, whatever the town was worth, less the real estate, is gone, and it will be seen at once that aid must come from some source to prevent those that are left alive from suffering.

Liberia and the Slave-Trade.

LETTER FROM MR. GERARD RALSTON TO LORD BROUGHAM.

The following letter, written by Mr. RALSTON to Lord BROUGHAM, has just been published:

LONDON, Friday, May 18, 1860.

MY LORD—When I had the honor of some conversation with your lordship, a few days ago, I promised that I would give the particulars of my efforts to have the "Slave-trade" denounced as piracy in the treaties I was negotiating in behalf of the Republic of Liberia. Since my interview with your lordship, I have signed a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation with the Marquis D'AZEGLIO, the Minister Plenipotentiary of Sardinia, and having settled all the articles, I have arranged to sign a similar treaty with Mr. DE BILLE, the Minister Plenipotentiary of Denmark, on the 21st inst., Monday next. I was lately instructed by the President of Liberia to endeavor to get an article, denouncing the Slave-trade *as piracy*, inserted in all the treaties I might negotiate with foreign Powers, and accordingly I proposed to both these ministers that the articles should be in the following words, viz:

"The Slave-trade is piracy, and shall be so treated by the two contracting parties." These gentlemen having referred to their respective Governments, at Turin and Copenhagen, declined sanctioning the phraseology proposed by me, but Sardinia offered a substitute, as follows: "La traite des Noirs est regardée comme un attentat contre le droit des gens, qui se livrera dorénavant à cet infame trafic, seront jugés et punis, d'après les lois en vigueur dans leur pays respectifs;" and Denmark presented the following, viz.:

"The Slave trade is prohibited, and declared criminal by the two contracting parties."

Both Sardinia and Denmark have the most stringent and severe laws against the Slave-trade, but neither country was willing to consider it in the light of piracy; and although both these substitutes are very mild, compared with my proposition, I was glad to get them, rather than to obtain no denunciation of this infamous traffic, which, if proscribed and treated by all the maritime Powers of the world as piracy, would be the best means of eradicating this crime against civilization and humanity.

Both the Republics—the United States of America and Liberia—have declared the trade to be piracy, and I wish all the commercial nations of the world would imitate this good example. Although the American flag is most lamentably prostituted to protect Slave-trade, I am happy to say that Liberia, during its existence as an independent State, has manifested the strongest hostility to this accursed trade, and has been eminently successful, by the destruction of baracoons and slave vessels, to destroy it upon its seven bordered miles of coast, where, previously to the foundation of this youthful State, this abominable traffic abounded. Now, the cultivation of sugar, coffee, cotton, &c., and the collection of palm oil, camwood, and other articles of legitimate commerce, have taken the place of the greatest of all evils—Slave-trade. Knowing the kind interest which your lordship takes in our youthful Republic, as well as in all efforts to ameliorate the unhappy condition of the African race, I hope I may be excused for writing so long a letter, and that I may be allowed to subscribe myself, with great respect and consideration, your lordship's most obedient servant, GERARD RALSTON.

To Right Honorable Lord BROUGHAM.

The translation of the French article is as follows:

"The Slave-trade is rigorously prohibited; the vessels of the two States which may be engaged in this infamous traffic shall be judged and punished according to the laws in force in their respective countries."

LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—The *Austin*, arrived at New-Orleans on the 1st, announces that it was stated from Monterey that a million and a half of specie, the product of the Zecatecas mines, which had been seeking shipment by the Rio Grande, had gone on to Tampico, whence it would be shipped at the earliest possible moment. A portion of it would come to New-Orleans, but the greater portion was destined for England, and would probably be taken out by the next steamer for Southampton. Passengers by the diligence, which left Matamoros on the 26th, report having met COBTINA with a body of armed men a short distance from the city. It was feared that he would yet cross the river and commit depredations on the American side.

The mysterious bell-ringing at Providence, R I, still continues. At one house, during the course of the evening, the servant was called to the door sixteen times, to find that no one was there, and that the same invisible cause or agency was at work. The same day, while the family were at the table, distinct and successive raps were heard on the walls of the room where they were assembled. Sundays are the only days that these mysterious noises are not heard.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Sermon by Orson Pratt—His Denunciation of the Anti-Polygamy Bill—Investigation of Dr. Forney's Affairs—Probability of Proving his Peculations—How the Mormons Regard Young Joe Smith's Pretensions—Trifling Depredations by the Indians.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Wednesday, May 9, 1860.

On Sunday last I attended Mormon service at the Tabernacle, and heard ORSON PRATT preach, perhaps his sermon, or rather speech, for he did not pretend to take a Scriptural text, and its reception by the audience will furnish as good an index to the Mormon disposition towards our Government as can be found elsewhere. He commenced by rejoicing at the religious liberty enjoyed by the American people; he talked long and eloquently about ours being a land wherein God decreed that all mankind should worship according to the dictates of their own consciences; but that recently certain American Congressmen, moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, had attempted to overrule the divine decree by introducing a bill in Congress to punish polygamy as a criminal offence, thereby seeking to debar the Mormons from the enjoyment of a religious right. He then argued the unconstitutionality of the measure, and maintained that it came within the meaning of the clause guaranteeing to every man the right to worship God, &c. He denied that it was a crime in the sight of God, but, on the contrary, the holiest men of ancient times had practiced it, and that, too, with the sanction of God himself. He said the bill had already passed the House, and that the President and Congressmen, as well as people in the States, sought to oppress and persecute the Mormons, and therefore it had probably already passed the Senate, and received the sanction of the President, and was now a law of the land. And in view of these facts he asked the Mormons what they should do. He said they might have the constitutionality of the law examined and passed upon by the Supreme Court, but the Judges were as much interested in persecuting them as Congressmen were, and it would have no further effect than to add insult to injury. He said that he knew of nothing that the Mormons could do *but to stand by the Constitution and maintain the rights that their forefathers had secured to them by their life's blood.* He said he spoke as an individual, and *that for himself, rather than to submit to such an unheard of proceeding he would lay his body in the cold grave.* And the audience gave one loud unanimous "Amen." He then went on to say that JOSEPH SMITH had prophesied that the day was not far distant when the "Latter Day Saints" would be the only supporters of the American Constitution; that the layminites (meaning the Indians) would become an enlightened race, and would unite with them in upholding the Constitution, and that the great mission that the Mormons now have to perform is to elevate and enlighten these Indians, and induce them to become members of their Church; and that everything tends to show that these things will soon come to pass, that the American Union would soon be dissolved, and the North and South would wage against each other a war of extermination, and women and children would be seen flying from city to city, pursued by the relentless mob; there would be no peace or safety in the land. At this fearful picture I saw upon every countenance a deep settled smile of malignity and savage delight, as the traitorous fiends glutted their imaginations upon the blood of my countrymen. The speaker continued, "*You all now think that you would like to see this state of things*, because of your many persecutions, but I say that when the time comes you will be sorry to see it, because let your feelings be ever so bitter, you will then remember that it is the land of your birth, and these are your kindred."

This is sufficient to show the disposition of these people toward our Government, and justifies the statement made on the floor of the House by Capt. HOOPER, the delegate from Utah, that if such a law is passed the Mormons will again rise in rebellion; and also, perhaps, his intimation, that our Government has just sneaked out of one difficulty with this formidable people, and another such one is to be avoided as a contagion is.

The intimation in regard to the Indians simply means that they will form an alliance with the mountain tribes, and will prosecute a kind of guerrilla warfare against the United States, by cutting off all supplies from troops, and murdering all emigrants, and all other persons whomsoever that come within their reach. Whether they can succeed in this is a question not now to be considered, for, whether they can or not, the history of the past teaches us that they can, unaided, murder large numbers of American citizens. No brave man fears to die, but when it comes to violating and then murdering innocent and defenceless women, the heart of every honest man thrills with horror.

Knowing what I do of Mormon atrocity and Mormon vengeance, it requires no great effort of imagination to see in the future hundreds of unoffending and unprotected women and children murdered in cold blood, if this rebellious spirit is not at once crushed out. We well know their disposition, and why tarry for some overt act at the expense of perhaps a thousand human lives?

You will remember that in a former letter I said that if the Polygamy bill became a law, it would require at least two regiments of United States troops actively employed to enforce it; and beside them, the General Government would have to furnish money to maintain the Courts. I think that you will agree with me in saying that recent events have justified this opinion.

The investigation concerning the official transactions of Dr. FORNEY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, is now going on at this place, under the direction of Gen STANBAUGH and Major MONTGOMERY, Commissioners. I am informed that the probability is strongly in favor of his being proven guilty of all that he is charged with—namely, taking false vouchers, &c. It will be remembered that Dr. FORNEY is one of the few Federal officers who coalesced with the Mormons, and that when the troops lay at Fort Bridger in almost a starving condition, he had a *special weakness* for writing scandalous and scurrilous reports concerning both military and civil brother officers, and for these delectable performances he received the highest encomiums from the Mormon Press; he, even then, had credit for being able to stand fire, but now the public are in a fair way to discover that he can both stand fire and *steel*.

The Utah correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, as I am informed, "pitched into" your correspondent "Richard" a few weeks since in most gallant style. I am obliged to him for it, for considering that he is a Mormon Elder, it was the highest compliment he could pay me. His connection with the *Herald* is an argument of suspicion on both sides, and is, perhaps, as creditable to the one as the other.

RICHARD.

From Another Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, May 11, 1860.

The last mail from the East brought intelligence of a new organization of Latterday Saints, or Mormons, at Amboy, Illinois, on the 6th ult.; of the assumption of the headship or Presidency of the organization by young JOE SMITH; and of his reception as such by the Mormons assembled. It also appears that the Mormons of Amboy, with their prophet, the son of the mightier and original prophet, are in deadly opposition to BRIGHAM YOUNG and his adherents, and some of the doctrines and practices they inculcate and follow. And the idea seems to prevail that the claims of young JOSEPH to the prophetship and seership, and I-don't-know-what-other-ship, will be hailed and seconded by many of the Salt Lake Mormons, and that the destruction of BRIGHAM'S influence and the cessation of the peculiar practices of Salt Lake, will be its speedy and final results.

I am not quite so sanguine. I am afraid that such a re

POLITICAL.

THE WESTCHESTER REPUBLICANS.

RATIFICATION MEETING AT WHITE PLAINS—RESOLUTIONS—ADDRESSES FROM MESSRS. GREELEY, FOSTER AND OTHERS.

The ratification meeting advertised to come off in the Old Court House in White Plains yesterday, owing to some defect in the manner of giving the notice, was not large. Few persons, even in the village, had heard of the meeting. The agents of the New-York publishers of the campaign life of LINCOLN and HAMLIN were on hand, however, and had plastered the whole town with their notices of *The* ..., which would be for sale at the ... on the part of the Committee. At ... (the hour appointed for the meeting) only a ... number had dropped in, and after consultation ... adjournment took place to 2 o'clock P. M. At this ... meeting, respectable in numbers and character ... the Hall, when JAMES A. HAMILTON, the ... of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, called the meeting ... order, and introduced Hon. HORACE GREELEY. Mr. ... was cordially greeted on coming forward, ... the meeting in a speech of about half an ... the struggling character of the present meet... as the best proof of the necessity of meeting; ... had held a great many meetings in Westchester, ... never a large one—a general turn out; it was the ... possible to get the people together; it ... circumference and no centre; they had ... fought in a straggling, half-organized ..., and never had any notion of the character ... they were going to poll until after election. ... years ago they cast eight thousand votes in this ..., and by proper effort that number could be ... this Fall. Of that large num... Democratic voters at that election, not one in ... now approve of the manner in which the admin... of this Government has been conducted. ... it was the attempt to force Slavery upon ... the wasteful, extravagant and dishonest ... of the public money—or any other of the ... measures which have distinguished ... On the contrary, many men who then voted for the ... Party are dissatisfied with the course af... have taken, and are ready to cooperate with the ... in placing the Government on a new track. ... declared he went to Congress to do all ... and honestly could to bring in Kansas as a ... State. He had done worthily and well, because ... had done what he promised to do. He could not ... for Mr. BUCHANAN. He came into power ... majority of the electoral votes of the South... and little could be expected of him. The ... knew his master, and he knew him. ... an old resident, and well-known hero, ... around the country four years ago, saying this ... of Kansas was very bad, but Mr. BUCHANAN, ... came into power, would give us a very dif... of things. Mr. PIERCE was charged with ... badly; but we were now to see all these ... right. But what had been the sequel? ... to have another JOHN A. DIX this ... firmly believed that this County, if fairly ... would give a handsome Republican ma... Fall. In this large, prosperous and ..., there ought to be found no man to ... present profligate Administration. It ... all these things are settled now." ... settled, though, and there was no ... them settled. They do not mean ... as long as they can prevent it; ... electoral votes to cast against them. ... at the White House. There never ... with the same number of population ... or anything like it, which has ap... and has been denied. He ... were one hundred thousand peo... on a cold and wintry day last Fall, ... people were tired out by one election after ... only cast 15,000 votes. Even Oregon, with ... like the fitness which Kansas has, came into ... and the new terms round and votes to ... Kansas out. The Republicans were compelled ... themselves against unreasoning and un... prejudices as to what they wish to do. If ... in the country could have the Republican ... placed fairly before him, or pick it up in the ... without knowing whether one or another party ... it, he would say, "I do not see what is ... here," and would be ready to indorse it ... Mr. GREELEY urged the importance of a thor... organization of the county, in which every Republi... would have some work to do. One vote lost in ... district was twelve thousand votes lost in the ... In referring to the Chicago nomination, he ... believed they could not have selected two ... who would have received so many votes outside ... Republican ranks; so that if they were defeat... it would be on account of their own apathy and ... After referring to the demands of the ... for protection to slave property in the Terri... to the project of annex InCuba in order to ... the slave power; to the probable acquiescence ... demands by the Baltimore Convention, and ... position of Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. GREELEY closed ... remarks.

Mr. GEO. A. COOKE, of the Rocky Mountain Glee Club, was called on, and gave a song—"Cheer boys, cheer!"—which was well received.

EDWARD J. PERRY, Esq., then addressed the meeting, and read the platform of principles adopted at Chicago, expounding and enforcing their doctrines as "the only ones that could save the country, and preserve to us this beautiful heritage left us by our Fathers." The meeting, after applause for the speakers, the candidates and the platform, then adjourned.

THE SECEDERS SUSTAINED.

MEETING AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE—LETTERS FROM SECRETARY THOMPSON AND HON. W. L. YANCEY.

On the evening of Wednesday, the 23d ult., a meeting was held at Memphis, Tenn., to sustain those who seceded from the Charleston Convention. Letters were read from Hon. JACOB THOMPSON, Secretary of the Interior, and Hon. W. L. YANCEY.

LETTER OF HON. JACOB THOMPSON.

Secretary THOMPSON's letter is dated at Washington, May 5. He declares it as his opinion that the delegates who seceded at Charleston acted wisely, and that as soon as the Democratic Party ceases to be the party of the Constitution and the Union it should be dissolved. Mr. THOMPSON claims that the principles for which the seceders separated from their friends has been distinctly laid down and approved by the Supreme Court, and that it is maintained and advocated, with but few exceptions, by the entire body of Democratic Representatives in Congress. That it was not adopted by the Convention was due to the "unreasonable and unjust device by which some of the States were required to vote as a unit." Mr. THOMPSON regrets that the whole South did not secede together. He thinks that those who did leave might have remained had Mr. HOWARD's resolution been adopted, and if it should not be adopted at Charleston he thinks Tennessee, Virginia, and Kentucky dishonored if they did not join the seceding delegates. He then proceeds as follows:

"The course most advisable, in my judgment, for your meeting to pursue, is to: *Approve the Cincinnati platform*, as it has been interpreted by the President of the United States, in his inaugural address, and in his annual messages; as it has been confirmed by the Supreme Court; as it has been expounded in the last resolutions of the Senate and as it was recommended by the Charleston Convention by every certain Democratic State; express sympathy in the movement of those who, at Charleston, showed a willingness to sacrifice their party affinities, and, if need be, themselves, in defiance of a great truth, and encourage them not to despair of a sound national organization, but to return to Baltimore; throw your entire confidence in the Tennessee delegation, and support and sustain them in the advocacy of the right, and, if possible, *secure the union of the South, and the success of the Democratic Party.* With a proper spirit of forbearance, and patriotic devotion to principle, a platform may be obtained on which all Democrats may stand, and candidates will be selected who will command the cordial support of the lovers of constitutional liberty in every part of the Union.

"I, however, blind devotion to the fortunes of a favorite, or fear to join the general issue with the Black Republican Party of the North, shall rule the hour, the day is lost before the battle is begun, and thick gloom will shroud the hopes of the patriot. But, on the other hand, if we re-unite with a hearty good will, defeat is impossible. The family jar will be succeeded by increased love and devotion, and the confident expectations of the enemies of Democracy, based on our internal dissensions, will eventuate in sickening disappointment."

Mr. THOMPSON declares his devotion to the Constitution and the Democratic Party, and asserts that the sentiment that in agreeing to non-intervention with Slavery in the States, the Territories, or the District of Columbia, the South agreed to surrender rights guaranteed by the Constitution, is ... by ... refutation. He says:

"The whole point in controversy is this: Have you the right, under the ægis of the Constitution, to remove to a Territory with your slaves, and there enjoy ... unimpaired right of property? The Republicans deny this right. They assert that Slavery exists only by virtue of local law; and that, as soon as you pass the boundary of the local municipal jurisdiction, and enter a common Territory with your property, he becomes free, because, as they contend, the Constitution of the United States does not recognize property in slaves. The Democracy, on the other hand, deny the power in Congress to establish or prohibit Slavery in the Territories. It was agreed, on all hands, that when the people of a Territory met in Convention to form a Constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union, they had the indefeasible right to adopt or reject Slavery, and to claim admission under their Constitution, as framed. But a difference existed whether the Constitution *proprio vigore*, recognized and protected the right of property in slaves in the Territory. This question was left to be settled by the Supreme Court, to whose decision all Democrats agreed, in good faith, to submit. Until this decision was rendered, the Democratic Party could not have interfered with propriety."

Secretary THOMPSON then quotes the decision of the Supreme Court upon this point, and concludes as follows:

"Good faith now requires the Democratic Party unhesitatingly to march up to this authoritative exposition of the Constitution. A triumph over the Republicans without this avowal is an unmeaning victory. The agitation of this question of Slavery will never cease till this end is attained; and I am firmly persuaded that the Democratic Party of the North will be stronger with the people with this sound, conservative, manly avowal, than they would be by shrinking and skulking from the issue.

"With the earnest hope that your deliberations will strengthen the hands of faithful Democrats, conduce to harmony and the securement of a truly National Platform, and a National candidates as the standard bearers in the coming Presidential contest, I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON.

LETTER FROM HON. W. L. YANCEY.

Mr. YANCEY writes to the same meeting, under date of Montgomery, Alabama, May 26. His allusion to the action of the Charleston Convention, and alleges that, so far as it could do so, it has committed the Democracy to the support of the doctrine of squatter sovereignty, and further by the denial of the right of a southern citizen to protection of his property in the territories, even "when necessary." He claims that the Democracy is not responsible for this action, since a minority representing States all opposed to the Democratic organization has succeeded under the name of Democracy in defeating the real will of the party. Mr. YANCEY then compares the votes cast at the late Convention, with the politics of the different States, and says:

"This suffices to illustrate the injustice and absurdity of the fact that sixteen Black Republican States have voted down in a Democratic Convention, supposed to represent the voice of the party, seventeen Democratic States! The great principle of Democracy—the equality of States and of persons—though voted for by every Democratic State, was voted down by representatives from States that cannot cast a single Democratic Electoral vote.

From these premises, it is clear that *the real Democracy did not consummate this outrage at Charleston*, and are therefore not responsible for it; but that it has been perpetrated by those who are in principle a species of bastard Democracy—representing Anti-Slavery States, and, like the chameleon, partaking somewhat of the political complexion of those States. In fact, this was indeed fully acknowledged by those gentlemen when they met us in discussion with the assertion (their chief and strong point) that upon our Platform they could not carry one of the States they represented.

From these same premises the conclusion is also drawn, that *the Richmond Convention will be purely Democratic.* Its creed is founded in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and 1799, and its principles will be represented by Democrats from Democratic States. *It will be freed from all Anti-Slavery elements.*"

Mr. YANCEY asserts that the Baltimore Convention will in its leading idea,—that of Squatter Sovereignty—be as sentional as was the late Republican Convention. He proceeds:

"The enemies of the Richmond Convention also make the charge that it is a disunion movement. Upon what fact connected with the events which gave it birth—or with its nail—or upon declaration of those who advised it, their charge is based, it will be difficult for its accusers to state. For myself, I deny the charge. That Convention has been forced upon the Democracy as a necessity by the determined purpose of the Bastard Democracy to override and defeat the legitimate National Democracy, both as to principles and the nominees. The States that retired, refusing to submit to their successful rebellion against all party principle, are no longer Democratic States as any in the Union. They advised the holding of a Democratic Convention at Richmond, for the purpose of purifying the great Democratic Party of its Anti-Slavery element, and of rallying at the ballot-box upon a pure Democratic Platform, in favor of sound Democratic nominees—to be chosen from the two great sections.

Unless the friends of the Constitution, who yet remain in the Baltimore Convention, can succeed in reopening the platform question, or can give reasonable assurances that a proposition to reopen that question will be entertained, and unless this move can be consummated by the adoption at Baltimore of a platform not only ignoring Squatter Sovereignty, but guaranteeing to slave property protection by the Government 'when necessary,' I believe it to be the purpose, as it will necessarily be the duty, of the Richmond Convention to make a nomination of the character indicated.

Such a ticket will have reasonable hopes of success in all the Southern States, in California and in Oregon, and perhaps in Pennsylvania. If, however, it shall fail of success at the ballot-box, I believe that it will go into the House of Representatives, the second highest of three tickets, and *in that body the South has far better reasons for success than elsewhere.*

These plans and designs and hopes all show that the friends of the Democratic Convention to be held at Richmond are not disunionists—but are working a strong and hopeful struggle to solve the difficulties surrounding the Government and the Union at the ballot box, and under the forms of law.

How unfair, then, to characterize the action of so many Democratic States by the supposed opinions of any single individual! Yet such is the course of our enemies. I know, then, that I shall be pardoned in alluding to my own sentiments, as from Maine to Texas the Douglas papers, following Mr. DOUGLAS' lead in the Senate, have made my supposed opinions the chief ground for charging disunion designs upon the Richmond Convention. I deny that I am a disunionist *per se*—that is, that my aim is to bring about disunion in the course I have advised and pursued. I deny that this charge can be supported by my letter to Mr. SLAUGHTER, written in 1848. That was a private letter, written hastily, in the midst of professional engagements, and published without my authority by Mr. SLAUGHTER, accompanied by comments disapproving as I construed them, not of any disunion sentiment therein, but of my conservatism.

* * * * * * *

W. L. YANCEY.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Reviving Interest in the Fortunes of the "Big Ship"—Alterations and Improvements in Her Machinery and Decorations—A Speedy Voyage to New-York Anticipated.

Correspondence of the London Morning Post.

SOUTHAMPTON, Friday, May 18, 1860.

The comparative indifference recently displayed by the public to the "big ship," since her arrival here, is likely, as the time for her departure for New-York approaches, soon to give place to something like the interest felt in her fortunes last year. The result of her first trip across the Atlantic and back will be something like a test of the correctness of the calculations of her designers. Satisfactory as her performances have hitherto been, it was not sufficient in amount to give that perfect certainty as to her fitness for ocean navigation which we venture to predict her approaching voyage will realize. Since the announcement of the *Great Eastern's* departure for New-York, on the 9th June next, the interest in her, among the people of Southampton, has largely increased. Steamers leave tha town pier at frequent intervals, and within the last three weeks or a month the receipts from the admission-fee charged to visitors have been more than sufficient to defray the whole victualing charges of the ship. The number of passengers is to be limited to 300, and the Directors have decided to take a limited amount of fine goods, on freight, at £3 per ton. Parcels 5s. each, and other merchandise in proportion. The passage out will be £25 for an adult, or £40 including the return voyage, which it is expected will be made after a stay of about six weeks in New-York. All the necessary works connected with the preparations of the ship for sea have been prosecuted with great energy. The requirements insisted on by the Board of Trade, though apparently very large, have not really involved any such alarming expense as was stated some weeks since. The whole expenditure connected with the alteration of the machinery, the cabins, and everything necessary to secure the comfort and convenience of the passengers, and to satisfy the officers of the Board of Trade previous to granting a certificate, will not exceed £25,000. The ladies' cabin, so conspicuous for its magnificent decorations, still remains as on the first trip. The dining saloons are in course of decoration, and that dead, white wall-like appearance which the sides presented is in process of conversion into a beautiful imitation of maple wood. The rivet heads, which mark the junction of the plates, will be painted to imitate the knots of the wood; so that the whole, when completed, will produce a very agreeable effect. One great convenience for the passengers has been provided by cutting through the bulkheads, thus forming a communication between the different dining saloons without the necessity of going upon deck. This alteration does not affect the safety which tha ship possesses, in consequence of having been built in water-tight compartments, as the dining saloons are considerably out of water. The bulkheads below the water-line are intact, with the exception of some tunnels cut through the coal bunkers for the convenience of the stokers, but which can be closed at any time by water-tight doors. Naw store-rooms have been built, and new stanchions supplied for the support of the cargo deck. Boat-davits have been thoroughly overhauled. Additional supports have been made to the coal-bunkers. The iron masts have been fixed in such a way by sufficient wedges as to put a stop to the "play" which was found to exist in them. In the machinery department considerable alterations have been made, more especially in the case of the paddle-engines. Some improvements made by Mr. MCLENNAN in the slide-valves will, he confidently expects, give an increase of 500 horse-power without any additional consumption of fuel, and he hopes to get at least a knot an hour out of these magnificent engines over their previous performance. The nature of this alteration will be best understood when it is stated that the cylinders did not allow the steam to escape with sufficient rapidity, and it thus impeded the next stroke of the piston. The engine suffered, in fact, from what may be termed congestion of the cylinder. The rods of the air-pumps have been much strengthened by the addition of braces. In the screw engine the only alteration of any consequence is the substitution of lignum vitæ bearings for the screw-shaft for those of white metal, which were originally employed. This white metal, however satisfactorily it may be found to answer when it is not exposed to the action of salt water, is found to fail in cases when so exposed. With respect to the supply of water to the boilers of the paddle engines, the public, we are glad to say, will hear nothing more of those never-to-be-sufficiently ...stomised donkey-engines, which attracted to themselves so much attention on the previous trips. Their services will be dispensed with in future, and the water supplied to the boilers by a very simple and effective arrangement of what are called injectors, the invention of M. GIFFARD, a French engineer. The action of this apparatus is exceedingly simple. The boilers being below the water-line, a supply of water is obtained in the stoke-hole, by means of a pipe kept constantly filled from the sea. This water is introduced by a stop-cock into the enlargement of a pipe communicating with the boilar to be supplied. From the upper side of this globular enlargement steam is led through a male cone, placed within half an inch of a corresponding female cone on the lower side. Water being introduced above the level of the lower cone, the steam is turned on from the boiler through the male cone, and, rushing with full pressura into the opening, forces the water directly into the boiler. The water thus forced into the boiler is, of course, heated considerably by the condensation of the steam upon its surface. This apparatus has now been at work for some weeks on the auxiliary engines, and has been found to answer admirably. It is self acting, and, unlike such inventions generally, appears to have nothing about it likely to become deranged. The boilers for the screw engines are fitted with feed pumps, and have never had any occasion for the services of the donkey-engines. Mr. MCLELLAN anticipates that he shall make the run out to New-York at an average rate of over 14 knots; but, as the engines will, in all probability, work somewhat stiffly, the speed then obtained must not be regarded as the maximum which may be got when everything is in good running order. The run home, he thinks, he can make in considerably less time, and seems content to rest the merits of the noble ship on her performance in recrossing the Atlantic. It must be borne in mind in estimating the forthcoming voyage of the *Great Eastern* that, if she makes an average speed of even 14 knots an hour, she will surpass anything yet accomplished by the *Persia*, or by any other ocean steamer afloat. The outside of the ship has been repainted, and a more lively appearance given to her by a white ribbon being painted round the sides as a sort of relief to the vast black area which the upper part of her hull before presented to the eye. A number of men are employed in scraping off barnacles, her bottom having become somewhat foul since her arrival in Southampton water. When ready for sea the ship will not draw more than 26 feet, and will therefore pass the bar at Sandy Hook without any difficulty. Mr. BOLD, the general manager, is exercising an active supervision over the whole of the details of preparation, and the new commander, Capt. J. VINE HALL, appears, from his intimate knowledge of steam and his great experience in the command of steam-vessels, to be in every way fitted for the position which he holds.

An Exemplary Clergyman.

EXPLOITS OF REV. GEORGE NUGENT MONRO—HE ELOPES WITH THE WIFE OF A NEW-YORK LAWYER—THE OFFENDER TO BE EXPELLED FROM THE CHURCH.

From the Philadelphia Press, June 6.

An account of the recent elopement of a New-York preacher with another man's wife has been extensively copied from the Cincinnati press. As the husband has reclaimed his wife and child, and, with them, lately passed through this city, and as the parties are extensively known, we have taken particular pains to ascertain the facts of the case, and a history of the elopement. We are personally acquainted with the husband and wife, and met the reverend Lothario in New-York more than once. The husband is a promising young member of the bar of New-York, known somewhat in *Belle-lettre*, and most respectably connected there, as also is his wife. He was, *formerly*, (as the papers represent) connected with the District Attorney's office, under Hon. JOHN MCKEON, of New York. They are both young, and were married in April, 1857. The result of the union is a bright, intelligent little girl, now two years old. About two years ago they were residing in Fortieth street, New York, opposite the General Theological Seminary, where this MONRO was then a student of theology. He there made the acquaintance of the lady by seeing her at her window from his own, and, by writing flattering and anonymous letters to her from time to time, finally obtained an introduction to her, and was soon after formally introduced to the husband.

MONRO being a man of some intellect, occupying a respectable position in society, and looked upon as a man of morality, the husband deemed the cultivation of his acquaintance quite desirable. An intimacy began and continued between them until this unfortunate affair. MONRO enjoyed the husband's perfect confidence and hospitality, being at all times welcome as a guest and friend, even to the extent of standing as sponsor to the infant when it was baptized. About this time one of those occasional incidents in young married life, incompatibility, sprang up between the young couple, and the wife, looking upon MONRO as one capable of advising and consoling her in her domestic affliction, made him her confidant. How that confidence was used for his own purposes the sequel has shown. MONRO graduated in June, 1859, and went to Lake Providence, La., to teach school and act as an assistant in that parish; and it now appears that he invited a correspondence with the lady, which was maintained up to the time she left New-York. Occasionally his letters were shown to the husband as models of piety and morality. Several friends of the husband had hinted, while MONRO was in town, that his intimacy was not proper; but the husband, having the most implicit confidence in his wife, indignantly repelled any allusion to the subject. About the first of last April MONRO came unexpectedly to New-York and remained there two days, not visiting, as is usual for the graduates of the Seminary, his old professors and friends, and then mysteriously disappeared, representing that he was disgusted with the South, and was going somewhere North. On the 10th of May the lady told her husband that as their child had been ill she thought she would go to the country with it for a few weeks, to which the husband cheerfully acquiesced. She took the 7 o'clock A. M. New-Haven train for Norwalk, Conn., for which place her husband purchased her ticket and checked her trunk, as she said she could make up her mind on her way, whether she would take a branch road at Norwalk for Danbury, where her brother lives, or continue on to Boston. This proposition the husband considered perfectly rational, and they then parted in the most affectionate manner. The 14th came, and the husband, not hearing from his wife, though he had written to her, immediately telegraphed to Boston and Danbury, and answers came back that his wife and baby had not been seen. This, in connection with some trifling circumstances, which soon amounted to stubborn facts, gave rise to horrible suspicions, among them, that she had proceed no further than Norwalk, and had returned by the 3:25 P. M. train to New-York, and taken the 5 P. M train on the same afternoon to Albany. A consultation was had and telegrams sent to all parts of the country, and to Halifax, to stop the steamer, in case the parties had sailed for Europe. Nothing, however, was heard of them until the 23d, when a telegram was received by the husband stating that the parties had been recognized on Sunday, the 20th May, at Cincinnati. The husband immediately telegraphed to a friend in that city connected with the Press, and the message was placed by him in the hands of Detective J. L. RUFFIN, who soon decoyed the reverend seducer by a letter to the Post-office, and after tracking him to a house on Fourth street, arrested and locked him up. The lady, with her child, was immediately conducted, by the husband's friends, to one of the principal hotels, where she was kept until her husband arrived. The scene that ensued between them can better be imagined than described—the husband, on his part, almost frantic, tha heart-broken and repentant wife almost overwhelmed by grief.

The friends of the husband, anticipating a tragical conclusion to the affair, took every precaution, and have succeeded in preventing it. The reverend prisoner, MONRO, was kept in close confinement, and the husband was not permitted to see him until he was brought into Court, where a charge was made against him by the detective and the husband's friends, and he was immediately remanded to prison in default of giving $500 bail. The husband's friends, in consideration of the wife's lamentable condition, and for the little child's sake, demanded that he should rescue her from her terrible fate and take her back to New-York, and, probably from the best and most humane impulsive and motives, they were hurried from Cincinnati the same night for New-York. What will be the termination of this sad affair it is difficult to predict. We trust for the best.

The husband and wife have a large circle of warm friends in New-York, and their influence and advice will, in all probability, produce some wholesome result. That the wife has been basely betrayed by this clerical scoundrel, and her weakness taken advantage of, there can be no doubt. The very man who should have reconciled their difficulty, being a minister of the Gospel, (if no other motive should have dictated it,) has used those very difficulties for his own dishonorable purposes, and invaded the most sacred rights of civilized society. He has used "the livery of the Court of Heaven to serve the devil in." Verily, the way of the transgressor will be hard.

There is nothing known of this man, except that he comes from England, and represents himself as the nephew of Sir GEORGE NUGENT. He taught school in Wales, and came to this country without friends or means; was located, at one time, at Cohoes, near Albany, and then at West Point, as school teacher. The seminary at which he graduated has already repudiated him; and we are informed that Rev. Bishop POTTER, of the New-York Diocese, has taken the matter in hand, and when the evidence against MONRO is received from Cincinnati, will immediately take steps to expel him from the Church and the Ministry.

THE SLAVER WILDFIRE.—The bark *Wildfire*, recently captured while on the voyage from Africa to Cuba, with a cargo of slaves on board, and taken into Key West, it is currently rumored was owned and fitted out by a mercantile house in Boston. She had nearly completed her voyage when taken, and out for this mishap to the calculations of her owner, the proceeds of the cargo would have netted over $200,000.—*Boston Traveller, June 5.*

Under the influence of the steam and horse car, says the Boston *Traveller*, towns in the vicinity of Boston are increasing in population at a rapid rate. The town of Newton, the largest in Middlesex County, has now in the neighborhood of eight thousand inhabitants, while Brookline, Brighton and other towns are making a rapid advance. Often an afternoon train of the Boston and Worcestar Railroad is composed of five or six long cars, chiefly filled with Boston business men, whose families live in the country.

Since the depth of the Erie Canal has been increased, many more horses are lost by drowning than there were formerly. During the present season, Capt. MYERS, a member of tha Assembly, who is engaged in the towing business, has lost twenty-seven horses—an average of two a day.

LAW REPORTS.

General Sessions.

A GRAND JURY IMPANNELED—THE RECORDER'S CHARGE ON THE TICKET SWINDLERS.

Yesterday, in thie Court, the following gentlemen were impanneled as a Grand Inquest:

HOMER FRANKLIN, Foreman.

David Beach,	Isaac C. Kendall,	Lansing C. Moore,
John S. Martin,	Charles Smithson	David Tappan,
T. S. Van Orden,	Chas. G. Aborn.	Chas. Dellinger,
Elias Dexter,	Charles Davis.	A. L. Eastman,
Wm. H. Baight,	Wes D. Parsons,	Jas. M. Raymond,
Benj. D. Brush,	Rd. H. Fletcher,	Richard J. Smith,
	Lonie Soudder,	John O. Tsoker.

Recorder BARNARD, in his charge to the Grand Jury, after touching on the several points required by statute, said, in relation to certain cases which will be brought before that body for action: "I will call your attention to a law recently passed to prevent the sale of fraudulent passage tickets. For a number of years an infamous system has prevailed in New-York, by which emigrants, and others, ignorant of our usages—people from the country, unacquainted with city life, and the various impositions which foster upon it, have been deluded into the purchase of tickets for a distant sea passage, which are ostensibly good for some particular steamer, but for which the price paid, even if the ticket were genuine, was largely in advance of the sum charged by the Company, while it too generally happened that the ticket, as regarded the designated steamer, was worthless, and the passenger found that he had paid an enormous price for a passage by some sailing vessel. The Recorder added, very justly, that these defrauding parties were worse than ordinary burglars or thieves, and he promised that in the event of the Grand Jury indicting any of them, if they were brought before him for trial, he would sentence them to the State Prison for the longest possible period.

After the Grand Jury had retired, Thomas Herrison, indicted with John Driscoll and David Typhan, for grand larceny, was placed on trial. Driscoll and Typhen pleaded guilty to the same charge last term. The complainant was Mr. Frederic A. Yeuni, residing and doing business at No. 319 Hicks-street, Brooklyn. On the 12th April, the above parties broke into his store and stole coal oil and alcohol to the value of $47. They were caught in this City, with the property in their possession. The Jury found Harrison guilty, and the Recorder ordered him a residence, with good exercise, in the State Prison for the term of four years.

Frederic Kohn pleaded guilty of obtaining the sum of $50, under false pretences, from John Sattig, on Dec. 28. Sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

Patrick McGree pleaded guilty to an assault on Thomas Dwyer, on April 7. He was remanded for sentence.

Peter Daly was convicted of an assault and battery on Jacob Gross, in an Eighth-avenue car, at the corner of Canal-street and Broadway. The assault arose ont of a dispute concerning the ownership of a seat. Fined $5—a dear ride on that avenue.

James F. Hassen, a very young man, was convicted of an assault on Jane Burns, in the house No. 88 White-street, on May 17. The girl's reputation was by means unsullied; the house was of bad character, and the young Hassen had no business there. The jury convicted him of the assault, but recommended him to mercy. Sentenced to 30 days in the City Prison and fined $50—not to emerge from prison till the money is paid.

All About Brandy—The Buyer Sold.

Edward Rowe vs. *William C. Burdick.*—This was an action to recover for a quantity of brandy alleged to have been purchased of plaintiff by defendant, but not paid for. The plaintiff claims that in April, 1858, he sold to the defendant a large quantity of brandy, amounting in all to nearly $3,000 worth, which liquor was delivered, but has not been paid for, although the defendant still has it in his possession. The defence was that the plaintiff requested the defendant to purchase brandy, and showed him a sample, which defendant tasted, and thinks he *tested*. Supposing that the brandy which he was to take was all like the sample, he took a large quantity of it, but soon found that the bulk of the purchase was not the same as the sample. He refused to retain it, and has since kept it subject to the order of plaintiff, the latter having been notified that the defendant would not take it, and for what reason he refused.

The case now came on for trial before Justice Bosworth in the Superior Court, and is still on.

The whole question is, whether or not the brandy is indeed *brandy* or "made liquor." On this point a great number of liquor dealers in this City were called, some for the plaintiff and others for the defendant, those for each party differing wholly with those of the other. Some testified that the brandy was the "pure juice of the grape," and others that it was a chemical composition. One witness for the plaintiff was willing to set down a half dozen for the defence—all of whom were dealers—as no judges of liquor because they did not think the samples in Court genuine.

Counsel for the defence created great amusement in Court by his facetious remarks upon the cross-examination, and by the peculiar character of his interrogatories. He could not understand how gentlemen became such good judges of the article, and consequently asked many singular questions to inform himself. He found out finally that they were originally salesmen of the ardent, and by long practice with the palate had become proficients in nicety of taste. They had "sold and studied—studied and sold."

Nash for plaintiff; Joseph L. White for defendant

Will of Michael Anthony.

This will, which has been before the Surrogate for eight months past, was now admitted to probate. The testator left about $40,000 worth of property, most of which is in real estate. He leaves a widow, but no children. He gives one sister, a widow, the lot known as No. 111 Sullivan-street, with the buildings thereon; to the New-York Catholic Orphan Asylum five hundred dollars; to an uncle two hundred dollars; and to his widow the two houses and lots Nos. 107 and 109 Sullivan-street. The will was contested by a sister who is not named in the will, on the ground of incompetency.

A. W. Bradford and John C. Perry for contestant; Minor & Jequea for Special Guardian; T. Jas. Glover and others for proponent.

Another Verdict Against the City.

Owens vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—The particulars of this case were stated in the TIMES of the 5th inst. The trial was before Judge BRADY in the Common Pleas. It will be remembered that tha plaintiff sued to recover damages for injuries received in being thrown from a cart on Second-avenue, near Twenty-first-street, in consequence of what is termed a "Corporation hole." The jury now gave the plaintiff a verdict for $1,500. An allowance of 5 per cent. was made.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Cozzens* vs. *Higgins.*—$100 allowance.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

MONCRIEF, J.—*Wainwright* vs. *Nix.*—Judgment for plaintiff with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

HILTON, J.—*Carll* vs. *Low & Burgess.*—Referred to B. O'Connor to appoint Receiver, &c.

Court Calendar....THURSDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 12 to 21, inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Same as Wednesday, with Nos. 1295, 1021, 799, 361 added. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Friday, when the Railroad Calendar will be called.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Noe. 45, 46, 47, 50, 51, 53, 55, 56, 58, 4, 10, 23, 66, 68, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 15.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos 477, 479, 475, 233, 423, 497, 481, 499 505, 1507, 509, 461. 462, 457, 413, 513, 501, 33, 287, 39, 467, 463. *Part II.*—Unchenged.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1873, 2381, 2678, 2041, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2059, 2060, 2062, 1856, 363, 2087, 2028, 2591, 1788, 2064, 2061, 2001, 1730, 2073, 1935, 405, 1785, 1867, 1763, 373. *Part II.*—Nos. 1541, 327, 1956, 295, 325, 42, 1926, 1785, 379, 380, 381, 324, 325, 1863, 1972, 300 1.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 6.

$25,000 U. S. 5s, '74	104⅛	50 Erie Railroad	19⅛
1,000 Ohio S. 6s, '60	102⅜	150 do	s30 19⅛
8,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	92¾	200 do	19⅜
2,000 N. C. State 6s	97½	100 do	19⅜
1,000 California S. 7s	91⅜	500 do	19⅛
2,000 Virginia S. 6s	93½	100 do	b30 19⅜
500 N. Y. C. R. 7s	104⅜	100 do	b30 19⅜
8,000 E. R. 1st M. B	100	150 do	b60 19⅝
3,000 E. R. 4th M. B	66	200 do	b30 19½
1,000 H. R. R. 3d M.	91¾	450 do	s60 19
1,000 M. C. R. 8 ₩ c.		250 do	s30 19
1st M. S F C B	98⅜	300 do	19⅛
10,000 M. S 2d M. B	b60 48	100 do	b10 19⅛
1,000 do	47⅜	150 Reading R	41⅜
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bonds	90⅞	50 Mich. Central R	52⅜
5 Bank of Commerce	102⅜	100 do	s30 52⅜
10 Amer. Ex. Bank	100	50 do	b3 53
10 Del. & H. C. Co. ex d	98	100 do	b60 53½
50 do	s60 ex div. 97	100 Panama R	s60 134
6 Sixth Avenue R	134	50 do	134⅛
50 Penn. Coal Co	85⅛	25 do	134⅜
20 do	85⅝	50 do	s10 134⅜
10 do	85⅜	200 do	twk 135
165 Pacific Mail S. Co	93	100 Ill. Cen. R. S	s60 63⅛
50 do	s60 93	100 do	63⅛
150 do	93⅛	50 do	s10 63⅛
200 do	b60 94	100 do	s30 63⅛
210 do	93⅛	100 do	b60 63⅜
100 do	b10 93¾	5 Gal & Chic. R	63⅛
50 do	s30 93⅜	50 Chic. & R. I. R	opg 89⅛
723 N. Y. Centrsl R	82⅛	100 do	s10 89⅛
950 do	b60 82⅛	200 do	s10 89⅜
350 do	b30 82¼	100 do	opg 89⅜
15 do	82¼	400 do	opg 89⅜
150 do	b30 82⅛	50 Chic. Brl & Quin. R	75⅛
500 do	s60 82	50 do	75⅛
25 Hud. Riv. R	opg 48	165 do	75
50 do	s60 48	50 do	b30 75
10 Clev. & Tol. R	29⅜	25 do	b60 75¼
200 do	s30 29⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Mo. State 6s	84⅜	10 Hudson River R	49⅜
3,000 N. Car State 6s	98	7 do	49
3,000 R. R. 3 l M. B. '83	88⅜	100 Mich. Cen R	b30 53
2,000 M. So. 2d M. B	49	100 Panama R	b10 135
100 Merchants' Bk	104	300 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63½
5 Pacific M. St. Co	93¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R	s15 63⅞
200 do	b60 94	100 do	64
100 N. Y. Cen. R	b4 82⅛	200 Clev. & T. R	29⅜
800 do	b60 82⅛	200 do	b30 29⅜
100 do	s60 83	85 Del., L. & W. R	91⅛
100 Erie Railroad	19⅜	15 do	92
200 Reading Rail'd	b60 41⅞	100 Chic., B. & Q. R.	s30 75

WEDNESDAY, June 6—P. M.

There was a firmer tone to the Stock dealings to-day. The impression obtained early in the day that the singular or sudden decline on the speculative list yesterday was without either special or general cause, and sellers who were running short of Stocks on Tuesday were rather inclined to let other parties *Bear* the market today if so disposed. The consequence is that the closing prices this afternoon are up ⅜@½ ₩ cent. on most of the Railways on a very moderate offering of each description at the Second Board. On the other hand, some of the Commission Brokers continue to report the absence of anything like liberal orders to buy. New-York Central was first done at 82 ₩ cent., and finally at 82¼ ₩ cent. There were heavy sales of Erie at the early Board principally by a Broker whose relations to the Erie management was construed to mean something adverse to the practical working or financial reorganization of the Road. But as no hitch has occurred, or is likely to occur, in the reorganization under

...to a house in Bay-Sedford, at a price ...ated.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs Bone
From Jan. 1 to June 6, 1860.....	37,344	92,500	863,900
Same time last year.....	31,433	136,800	1,626,900

PRINTING CLOTHS—In Providence, during the week, sales were made of 69,600 pieces; including, according to the Providence *Journal*, 4,000 pieces, 64 by 64, on private terms; 15 000 do., 64 by 64, 3¾c.; 5,000 do., 60 by 64, 3¾c.; 8 000 do., 60 by 64, 3¾c.; 5,000 do., 60 by 64, 3¾c.; 8,000 do., 60 by 60, 3¼c.; 3,000 do., 56 by 60, 3¼c.; 2 000 do., 56 by 56, 3c.; 3 000 do., 48 by 56, 2¾c.; 5,000 do., 52 by 52, 2¾c.; 5,000 do., 48 by 48, 2½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, mainly on speculation, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 4,500 bbls., in lots, at $17 86@$18 for Mess; 200 bbls. of which have been purchased at $18 ₱ bbl., on Western account; ($17 45@$17 50 for Old Mess; $17 50@$18 00 for New Prime, and $13 50 for Old Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are more inquired for, including Hams at 9c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 7¾c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Bacon is in demand, chiefly at from 9¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is brisker. Sales have been reported of 1,100 tcs. and bbls., at from 11¼c.@11¾c. for common to prime, ₱ lb. Beef continues in request at former rates. Sales have been made of 300 bbls., at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 12½@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $10@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess $13@$13 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair request, at 12c.@19c. for new State, and 9c. @16c for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand at 7c.@ 11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 460 tcs., chiefly at $4 25@$4 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in fair demand, including Liverpool Fine at $1 52½@$1 72½; do. Ground at 95c. ₱ sack; and Turk's Island at 18½@19c. ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Have been inactive at old quotations.

SPICES—Have been quiet, to-day, yet are held firmly

SUGARS—A pretty active business has been reported, to day—sales having transpired of 2,100 hhds., including Cuba at 6½@7¾c., and Porto Rico at 7 @7¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of 25 000 lbs. at 9¾ cts. per lb.

TEAS—Holders ask full prices. The inquiry, however, is restricted.

TOBACCO—Sales have been light, since our last, having been confined to 31 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville at 5½c.@8c.; 52 cases Seed-Leaf at 5c.@20c., and 110 bales Sarsaparilla at 27c.@32c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Is plenty and heavy at 21½c.@21¾c. ₱ gallon, with sales of 400 bbls.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 4,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d.; 50,000 bush. Corn and Wheat, in bags, at 7d.@7¾d., chiefly Corn at 7d.; 500 bbls. Resin at 1s. 9d.; 10 tons Oil at 24s. For London, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s.; 170 tcs. Beef at 5s. 6d., 100 boxes Bacon at 28s.; and 10 tons Oil at 30s. For Hamburg, 400 cases Seed Leaf Tobacco, by steamer, on private terms. For Bremen, 300 bbls. Cotton at ¼c., and 590 bbls. Resin on private terms. For Rotterdam, 800 bbls. Resin at 3s. 1½d.; 600 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 3½c.; 100 bags Pimento at ½c.; and 50 bales Sarsaparilla at 1c. For Glasgow, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Tsar*, 470 tons, to Shanghai, at about $6,000; ship *Samuel Fales*, 751 tons, to Melbourne, something under $12,000; a brig, 240 tons, from Bangor to Denia, with privilege of Malaga, and back to a port north of Hatteras, $3,100; a bark, 340 tons, hence to River Plate, Lumber, $17; a schooner, 275 tons, to Point Petre, Guad., $1,250; one, 600 bhls., to Port-au-Prince and back, $900; a brig, 240 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to Porto Rico and back to New-York, Sugar 50c. and Molasses $3 50, on deck; a schooner, 150 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,200; one, 142 tons, from Brandywine to St. Croix and back to New-York, $1,300; a brig, 500 hhds, to south side Cuba and back, 38c.; a bark, 260 tons, same voyage, 38c. and $3; a brig, 247 tons, to Marseilles, Staves, and back from a port in Spain to the United States, two brigs to Rio Grande and back to Hampton Roads for orders; a bark and a schooner from south side Cuba to New-York, two barks to north side Cuba and back, on private terms.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, June 6, 1860.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending May 16, 1860, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PERRY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

The breakdown in the Western markets has caused the tide of Ohio Butter to set this way in full force, and the largely increased receipts have forced a concession in price of 1c. to 2c. ₱ lb. on firkins not up to the standard for shipping purposes. There is a large amount of white, light-colored and streaked Butter in market, that will have to be sold at low prices, and at a decided loss to the shipper. A great portion of the Western Reserve is quite equal to the State now arriving, and prices are nearly equal, except for Gretna Fine Dairy. Welsh Butter from this State suffers more from this competition than any other. With no special outlet, Butter bids fair to be very plenty this summer, and prices low, and merchants in Ohio should get prices down to 10c.@12c., to save themselves from loss.

Orange County, pails.....	18	@	22
Fine State Dairy, firkins, yellow.....	17	@	19
Fine State Dairy, half firkin tubs, do....	16	@	18
Fair State Dairy, firkins.....	14	@	15
Fair State Dairy, half firkin tubs.....	12	@	14
Welsh tubs, Fine State.....	15	@	17
Welsh tubs, Fair State.....	12	@	14
Western Reserve, Fine Yellow.....	14	@	16
Western Reserve, Fair.....	12	@	14
Store packed, streaked.....	12	@	15

CHEESE.

Of common to fair quality, are plenty, but fine Cheese are scarce, and fully command our highest quotations. The export demand is unabated, and bids fair to continue heavy throughout the year.

New State, fine, ₱ lb.....	10½	@	11
New State, common to fair, ₱ lb.....	5	@	8
New Ohio, fine, ₱ lb.....	10	@	10½
New Ohio, common to fair, ₱ lb.....	5	@	9
Fine English Dairy, ₱ lb.....	13½	@	14
Fine Pineapple, ₱ lb.....	14	@	16

EGGS.

Are without material change. We quote:

State and Pennsylvania, ₱ dozen	12	@	12½
Jersey and Long Island, ₱ dozen.....	12½	@	13½
Ohio, ₱ dozen.....	11½	@	12½

FRUITS.

Dried Apples are in good demand at 6c. for good State and Ohio, in barrels. Other Fruits are unchanged. Strawberries are very plenty, selling at 2c. @3c.

Dried Apples, State, ₱ lb.....		@	6
Dried Apples, New Southern, ₱ lb....	4	@	5
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ₱ lb..	6	@	14
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled..	8	@	9
Dried Blackberries, ₱ lb.....	—	@	12
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₱ lb.....	20	@	22
Dried Plums, ₱ lb.....	—	@	22
Dried Raspberries, ₱ lb.....	18	@	—
Strawberries, Jersey, ₱ basket.....	2	@	3

BEANS.

Beans are dull, and have declined considerably. We quote:

Small Pea, new, ₱ bushel.....	$1 00	@	—
Medium, new, ₱ bushel.....	75	@	90
Kidney, ₱ bushel.....	1 50	@	—
Marrowfat, ₱ bushel.....	1 25	@	1 75
Red, ₱ bushel.....	1 25	@	—
China, ₱ bushel.....	1 75	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Wild Squabs, ₱ dozen.....	50	@	75
Turkeys, dressed, ₱ lb.....	12	@	13
Fowls, dressed, ₱ lb.....	11	@	11
Chickens, Spring, ₱ pair.....	50	@	75
Ducks, ₱ pair.....	1 00	@	1 25
Geese, a piece.....	1 00	@	2 25
Geese, ₱ lb.....	10	@	12
Rabbits, ₱ dozen.....	1 00	@	2 50
Wild Pigeons, ₱ dozen.....	1 00	@	1 25
Wild Duck, ₱ pair.....	50	@	—
Wood Ducks, ₱ pair.....	37½	@	50
English Snipe, ₱ doz.....	2 00	@	2 50
Teal, per pair.....	37	@	50
Widgeon.....	37	@	50
Black Ducks.....	62	@	75

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ pair.....	75	@	87½
Geese, ₱ pair.....	1 50	@	2 75
Ducks, ₱ pair.....	87½	@	1 00
Turkeys, ₱ lb.....	14	@	—

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Bermuda, ₱ bbl.....	4 50	@	5 —
Potatoes, Nova Scotias.....	50	@	60
Potatoes, Sweet Delaware, ₱ bbl.....		@	3 25
Dykeman, ₱ bbl.....	1 25	@	—
Mercers, ₱ bbl.....	1 60	@	1 75
Peach Blows, ₱ bbl.....	1 75	@	1 87½
Junes, ₱ bbl.....	1 00	@	1 25
Western Reds, ₱ bbl.....	1 00	@	1 25
Jersey Whites, ₱ bbl.....	1 60	@	1 25
Pink Eyes, ₱ bbl.....	1 00	@	1 25
Carters, ₱ bbl.....	1 75	@	—
Buck Eyes, ₱ bbl.....	1 00	@	1 25
Spinach, ₱ bbl.....	—	@	37½
Radishes, ₱ 100.....	—	@	25
Lettuce, ₱ 100.....	75	@	1 00
Asparagus, ₱ bunch.....	6	@	10
Rhubarb, ₱ 100.....	2 00	@	2 50
Tomatoes, ₱ box.....	—	@	25
Cucumbers, ₱ 100.....	3 00	@	5 00
String Beans, ₱ hbl.....	3 00	@	5 00
Cauliflower, ₱ doz.....	2 25	@	2 50
Red Onions, New-Orleans.....	5 00	@	5 50
Green Peas, Jersey, ₱ bbl.....	3 00	@	4 00
New Squash, white, ₱ bbl.....	3 00	@	—
New Squash, yellow, ₱ bbl.....	4 00	@	—

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 6, 1860.

With the tabering in of the strawberry season meats are expected to decline unless there is a scant supply. There has been no scarcity during the past week, as will be seen by referring to the figures below. Beeves have come in more freely than during any previous week since the 1st of February, and even they only exceeded in numbers, not in weight. We have not had as much *beef* since the middle of December. Such being the case it is easy to see why the present was a hard market, and the decline of ¾c. ₱ lb. is no more than might be expected. The cattle could not all be used by butchers. Graziers finally cleared out the yards at low prices....Milch cows are lower and sell slowly. There is a surplus on hand....Veal calves are largely in excess of the wants of butchers. The best sold at 5½c.@ 6c. ₱ lb, live weight at the opening of the market, but prices dwindled during the day. Nice fat calves were sold at night for 4c.@4½c., and the pens were emptied with difficulty.....Sheep and lambs are in good supply, and sell 25c.@50c. ₱ head lower than last week. There were a few lots unsold at night. ....Hogs are plenty, and a little lower than one week ago. Trade is slow.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 5.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week.....	4,666	169	1,402	8,239	5,605
Previous week....	3,709	184	1,297	7,291	3,962
Same w'k last year	3,641	252	1,180	6,452	6,119
Weekly average of beeves for 1859.....					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858.....					3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857.....					3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 26 081. Total number received the previous week, 16,443, being an increase of 3,538 beeves, calves, sheep and hogs.

Of the 4 666 fresh bullocks received during this week, 2,980 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street: 624 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 16 were yarded at BROWNING'S; 13 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; and 33 at CHAMBERLAIN'S yards, on Robinson-street. Bergen sales have been larger than for several weeks previous.

Of the 2,980 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin from owners and salesmen, and from the yard-books, 171 head came from New-York, 198 from Indiana, 2,074 from Illinois, 171 from Pennsylvania, 326 from Iowa, 359 from Kentucky, 414 from Ohio, 26 from Michigan, 37 from Canada, and 120 from Missouri. As was the case last week, nearly three-fifths of the cattle came from the prairie pastures of Illinois.

The 4,604 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street and at Bergen Hill came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 1,632; Hudson River Railroad, 1,508; Harlem Railroad, —; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 277; Hudson River Boats, 539; and New-Jersey Central Railroad, 558.

The present week gives quite a change of cattle trains on the Erie road. From bringing little more than half as many as the Hudson River road for a few weeks past, it now exceeds it.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

The weather was all that could have been desired for a good cattle market at this season. Cool during the first day, with a serene atmosphere, which imparted health and vigor to those who inclined to inhale largely in comparative purity, as may be done by visiting the up-town cattle yards at Forty-fourth-street. But neither the serenity of the atmosphere nor the mild rays of the sun found an answering chord nor a reflecting medium in the persons of those selling cattle this week, especially if they were the unfortunate owners of the stock they were selling. No, rather "cloud instead, and ever during dark surrounded them," as they strove with zeal worthy of a better compensation to ulsoose of their stock upon the best terms they could make with offish buyers. The real unvarnished facts are that the present was one of the hardest markets of the season, and felt the more as one or two of the late markets gave indications of an improvement. We do not mean to say that cattle sold really lower than at any former time, but considering their good qualities, and the fact that many of them cost as much, or even more, at the West than they sold for here, we unite with the sellers in prooouncing it one of the hardest markets of the season. A glance at the table of numbers will show. In part, why this is so, and a reminder that strawberries are now quite plenty, and that they are largely eaten during the early part of the season, indicates the rest. It may also be remarked that other meats are plenty and cheap, and that new vegetables are coming to quite freely.....The best sales were made yesterday, although very few animals reached over 9¾c. Prime steers and fat oxen sold to day at 9c., and lots of quite decent steers were taken by graziers at 8c. Tempted by the low rates, several feeders bought small lots, and took them to Westchester, Putnam, Orange and Dutchess Counties, and also into Connecticut, to eat up, or, as one of them remarked, "trample down" the luxuriant grass. Several hundred were taken by such buyers, and this was the only thing which prevented lots of cattle from remaining over until; as it was, the yards were barely emptied at nightfall.

Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, yesterday's sales being included in those of to-day, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle.....	None.	None.
First quality.....	9½c.@10c.	10c. @10¾c.
Medium quality.....	8½c.@ 9c.	9c. @ 9¾c.
Poor quality.....	7½c.@ 8c.	8c. @ 8½c.
Poorest quality.....	6c. @ 7c.	7½c.@ 8c.
General selling prices..	8c. @ 9¾c.	8½c.@10c.
Average of all sales....	— @ 8½c.	— @ 9c.

Even at the above quotations the buyers had the advantage of weights. We estimate the real decline, as openly confessed, at ½c. ₱ lb., and an equivalent of near ¾c. more on account of weights—at least this was the case with the closing sales.

The following extracts from our copious notes made of transactions during the day, will give the distant reader some idea of the character of the sales:

VALENTINE & MARTIN sold one lot of 82 fair Pennsylvania cattle, for several owners, at 8½c.@9c. They were of uneven weights; also, on their own account, (unfortunately, as they say,) 100 heavy, still fed Illinois oxen and steers, which cost $75 ₱ head in Chicago. They would dress 7¾ cwt., were fat, and brought here $98 each. As it cost about $10 ₱ head to bring them from Illinois, it will be seen that they sunk the owners near $1,400.

WOONSOCKET & DUDLEY sold, for R. M. Wood, 64 fair Illinois steers, of say 7 cwt., at 8c.@9c., or $60 each.

J. C. HOAG sold 92 common Illinois steers, with a few oxen, which weighed 1,250 lbs. at home. They were for PHELPS & ROLLINGSWORTH, and run out at 8c.@9c., or fully ½c. less than such cattle would have brought last week.

GURNEY, BARKER & WALLACE sold at Bergen, 36 common Illinois cattle for Mr. TILDEN at 8½c. on Chicago weight. Also, here, 79 Illinois still cattle, in fair flesh, for Mr. NORINGHAM, at 8½c.@9c. They were rated 7½ cwt. And for HALL 98 Illinois cattle, ranging from very good down to quite common, at 7½c.@9c. They were of very uneven weights.

D. G. CULVER sold 56 fine Kentucky steers, bought of WARE at Albany. They would dress 8½ cwt., and run out at 9c. Also, for GOFF, 60 head of good Kentucky cattle at 9½c., on 8 cwt.

D. BARNES, on his own account, 29 pretty good Ohio steers, of, say, 8 cwt., at 9c.

J. A. MERRITT for ALEXANDER & FITCH, 125 just fair-ish Illinois steers and oxen of about 7½ cwt. at 8c.@ 9c.

C. G. TRED for J. GOFF, 43 head of coarse Kentucky cattle, of 8½ cwt. at 9c.@9½c. Also with T. WHEELER, 25 Illinois cattle belonging to E. WILLIAMS. Rated 7½ cwt., and brought 9c.

HURD & CARR, on their own account, 32 good Kentucky steers, a little coarse, fed in Ohio by BUSHING. They would dress 8½ cwt.; and brought $72 each. Also, 26 Kentucky steers, bought at the yards, of 8½ cwt. at, and brought $76 each, or just about 9c.

T. WHEELER sold 78 pretty good Illinois cattle for GEO. REED. Rated 7½ cwt., and run out at $72 each.

MURRAY & GLOVER, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 105 well-fed Illinois steers of 7½ cwt. @7¾ cwt., at 9c.

B. BARNUM, for self and brother, 96 head of good fair Indiana and Kentucky steers, of strong 7¾ cwt., at $67, or 9c.

C. W. CONGER sold 29 Illinois cattle, rough and heavy, rated at 7¾ cwt., for EMERY, at 8c.@8½c.; and 30 better cattle from Pennsylvania, brought in by SNYDER, which ran out at 9c.@9½c. They were in good flesh, and would dress 8¼ cwt.

WHITE & SON, for H. R. SMITH, 166 Iowa steers and oxen, in fair to good flesh, rated 7½c.wt., at 8c.@9c. They were averaging a trifle over $66 each.

MILCH COWS.

Cows are not selling as well. There is a falling off in price of $3@$5 ₱ head from last week. The 169 fresh cows brought in during the week were yarded, 63 at O'BRIEN'S and 46 at BROWNING'S, both in Sixth-street; 38 at CHAMBERLIN'S, in Robinson-street; and 20 at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street. There is a surplus at all of these places, and in Sixth-street some of the cows have been kept several weeks awaiting purchasers. Dealers complain of general dullness, saying that the only way to dispose of their cows is to send them out among the farmers and milkmen of the country. The demand from private individuals is much lighter than usual at this season. We noticed a few sales of fair cows at $35 each.

VEAL CALVES.

We have reported several hard veal markets of late, but this one caps all of them in point of cheapness and difficulty in getting rid of the stock. The receipts have been large, (over 1,400,) and at the principal selling place in Forty-fourth-street, with near 900 live calves brought in in a single day, it is no wonder that some of them had to be sold very low—given away, as the dealers called it. Not only is the number large, but the calves themselves are large, giving fully 25 ₱ cent. more veal than a similar number in the early part of the season. Veal sells slowly on market, in consequence of other meat being plenty, and strawberries and fresh vegetables usurping the place of meats during the warm weather. This creates little demand for live calves, and they literally went begging (for purchasers) to-day, if we take their bleating for begging. We saw prime, large fat calves sold at 5c. ₱ lb., live weight, while it is likely that a few were turned out to regular customers at 6c., but it is not likely that they averaged over 4½c. Buyers only take half as many as they have been purchasing. The market may be quoted ½c. ₱ ₱ lower than last week. To close up at night, good calves were sold late in the day at 4c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Owing to large receipts of live sheep, they do not sell as well as last week by 25c. ₱ head for sheep, and 50c ₱ head for lambs. A few lots of extra sheep brought 5c., but most of them sell at 4½c.@4¾c. ₱ lb., live weight. We noticed one lot of pretty good wethers, which would probably dress 46 to 48 lbs., sold at $4 25 ₱ head. Another lot of heavier, fat sheep, brought $5 each.

BROWNING'S sheep pens contained sufficient stock for the wants of buyers, and trade was rather dull. The receipts were as follows, viz.: From Ohio—sold by W. Myers; 381 T. Hasstierry; 89 S. H. Budlong; 401 H. Downing; 221 Harris & Loveland, and 156 by J. M. Melvin, making 1,536 from Ohio. From New Jersey, 25 by W. Weller; 25 by D. C. Cramer; 137 by Mayberry & Craig; 187 by A. Robbins; 250 by G. B. Holcombe; 86 P. Voorheese; 79 T. S. Cathers; 27 J. W. Bellis; 22 P. Brewer; 63 R. Bellis; 83 L. Bellis; 45 P. A. Bloom; 63 O. Kline; 7 C. Wills; 35 J. Bellis, 29 M. A. Apgar.

Total from New Jersey 1,132. From Pennsylvania 199 by J. McElroy. From New York 3 by G. Barnes; 106 by D. Poucher and 37 by J. J. Platner.—From Michigan, 102 by R. McGraw. Total at Brownings 3,116.

BELLIS & KENT, sheep brokers at BROWNING'S, report the following sales made during the week, viz.

Sheep & Lambs.	Owners.	Prices.
25	W. Weller	100 00
79	T. S. Cathers	237 38
83	G. B. Holcombe	343 50
78	W. Myers	318 00
165	G. B. Holcombe	734 87
83	L. Bellis	392 50
45	P. A. Bloom	185 00
37	R. Bellis	151 00
62	J. W. Bellis	240 25
23	P. Brewer	88 99
28	M. A. Apgar	104 25
710—Total		$5,003 74

Which was an average of $4 23½ ₱ head. They were mostly Jersey lambs.

R. H. HUME sold 194 sheep and lambs for $793 56; 174 do., for $968 47; 106 do., for $374 28; 207 do., for $872 87; 89 do., for $374 28. Total, 775, for $3,383 45, or an average of $4 36 each.

JAS. MCCARRY quotes sales of 403 sheep and lambs at an average of $4 12 each.

HART & WEST sold sold 205 head for $4 25 each; 222 very poor stores, at $3, and 203 head for $3 75 each.

O'BRIEN & MCGRAW have been having a good trade during the past week, and the stock was all sold up to this morning, when 411 came in for to-day's sales, but will be reported next week. Receipts were as follows: From New-York—749 by Sbiner & Co., 178 by L. S. Hill, 40 by R. Vunk, 30 by E. Sleight, 210 by R. Williams 50 by Tracy & Co., 51 by E Frost 57 by Capt. Schoonmaker, and 211 by H. Hemobill. From Michigan—117 by H. J. Howland. From New Jersey—27 by R. White, 44 by D. McCarty & Co., 93 by T. Brutton, 22 by D. Allaire, and 27 by T Coleman. Total, 1,897.

Sales were made as follows:

583 sheep.....	$1,997 25	100 sheep.....	$500 00
166 sheep.....	464 00	161 sheep.....	633 00
178 sheep.....	686 00	15 lambs.....	91 75
434 sheep.....	1,602 87	44 lambs.....	187 60
45 sheep.....	222 50	21 lambs.....	104 25
50 sheep.....	181 25	12 lambs.....	64 00
117 sheep.....	438 25	61 lambs.....	269 00
101 sheep.....	489 50		
Total.....	2 088		$8 132 62

Among the above was a lot of 50, sold to DAVENPORT for the Bermuda market at $6 50 each, which was probably over 5c. ₱ lb., live weight. They were very fine sheep.

ALLERTON had 745, and CHAMBERLIN 2,481 sheep and lambs.

SWINE.

Hogs have come in more freely, and trade has been a little livelier. A few hundred hogs have been taken for special packing, and some lots are still upon the markets unsold.

G. W. DOSMAN, commission broker at the Forty-fourth-street yards, reports as follows:

	Live Weight.	Dead Weight.
Heavy prime corn hogs....	6c. @	7¾c @7¾c.
Light prime corn hogs....	6¾c. @6¾c.	7¾c.@7¾c.
Fair to good corn hogs....	5¾c. @6¾c.	7¼c.@7¾c
Heavy prime still hogs....	5¾c.@—	6¾c.@6¾c.
Light prime still hogs.....	5¾c. @5¾c.	6¾c @7¼c.

Market slow, with as many hogs arriving as can be used at the above prices.

The Horse Market.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 6, 1860.

There remained unsold 719 horses at the Twenty-fourth-street stables. The business has been mostly limited this week to work horses. One pair of coach horses brought $1,200; another pair, $1,000; a third pair, $850. Several roadsters have been sold at $450 to $600 each. Good business and family horses command $250 to $400 each. Cart horses are held firmly at last week's prices, namely: $160 and $175 each. A few stage and railroad horses were purchased at $125 and $140 each. The arrivals have been less this week than during the previous week. The total number sold was 183, of which there were sold at Chamberlin's, 55; Post & Nichols', 38; Wetson & Oakley's, 30; Carpenter's, 20. The total number on hand at the close is 663. Several lots are expected to-morrow.

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AND HAVE NO CONNECTION.
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NOR HAVE THEY HAD,
AS AGENTS
AS AGENTS
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SAMUEL INGERSOLL,
SAMUEL INGERSOLL,
THOMAS H. WAGSTAFF,
THOMAS H. WAGSTAFF,
WILLIAM S. DUNHAM.
WILLIAM S. DUNHAM.
THE ARTICLE HAS BEEN FOR YEARS
THE ARTICLE HAS BEEN FOR YEARS
AND IS NOW PUT UP
AND IS NOW PUT UP
IN SQUARE BOTTLES.
IN SQUARE BOTTLES.
REMEMBER THAT—REMEMBER THAT
REMEMBER THAT—REMEMBER THAT
FULL DIRECTIONS FOR ITS USE
FULL DIRECTIONS FOR ITS USE
ACCOMPANY EVERY BOTTLE,
ACCOMPANY EVERY BOTTLE,
AND AN OUTSIDE WRAPPER
AND AN OUTSIDE WRAPPER
INCLOSES ALL—INCLOSES ALL
WITH A BEAUTIFUL YELLOW COVER,
WITH A BEAUTIFUL YELLOW COVER,
TO WHICH IS ATTACHED
TO WHICH IS ATTACHED
THE SIGNATURE OF THE PROPRIETOR,
THE SIGNATURE OF THE PROPRIETOR,
DEWITT C. KELLINGER, YONKERS, N. Y.,
DEWITT C. KELLINGER, YONKERS, N. Y.,
WRITTEN IN INK.
WRITTEN IN INK.
ALL WHO SELL THE GENUINE
ALL WHO SELL THE GENUINE
HAVE ACCURATE FAC SIMILES.
HAVE ACCURATE FAC SIMILES.

STEAMBOAT JOHN HART, ALIAS CONFIDENCE,
FOR SALE CHEAP.

Hull 160 feet long, 23 feet beam, 8½ feet hold: Engine 26 inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke. In good condition and now running. Apply to

CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

JUNE, 1860.
NOTICE
OF
SALE AND REMOVAL.
GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS
THIS MONTH
Nos. 80 and 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,

Being about to remove to their new and commodious warerooms, Nos. 76, 77, 79, 81, 83 and 86 DUANE-ST., near Broadway, and desirous of closing out their present extensive and varied stock of Dry Goods, and to effect this object they are offering

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

In addition to their AMOSKEAG and WAMSUTTA PRINTS, in new and beautiful styles, they have now for sale the entire balance of the popular low-priced YORK STATE,

ARKWRIGHT and
KNICKERBOCKER PRINTS.

by the piece or package, FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

THE LARGEST AND MOST DESIRABLE stock in town of TRAVELING DRESS GOODS; some new materials in silver gray goods, very handsome and desirable for ladies not in mourning.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN AT JACKSON'S.
400 DOUBLE-TWISTED SEWING SILK SHAWLS, $3, worth $10.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

R. H. MACY'S CLEARING SALE!!!!
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF MANTILLAS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF LACE POINTS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF FLOUNCING LACES.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF REAL LACES.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF LACE COLLARS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF SHAWL LACES.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF THREAD VEILS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF PUSHER VEILS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF GRENADINE VEILS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF CRAPE GOODS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF SCOTCH GOODS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF HEM-STITCH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF FRENCH EMBROIDERED HEMSTICHED HANDKERCHIEFS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF WHITE GOODS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF CURTAIN LACES.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF CURTAIN MUSLIN.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF LACE CURTAINS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF LINEN GOODS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF HOSIERY.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF GLOVES.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF MITTS.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF LADIES' UNDERLINEN.
MACY'S CLEARING SALE OF GENTS' UNDERWEAR.
EVERY DAY THIS WEEK.
R. H. MACY, NOS. 204 AND 206 6TH-AV.,
CORNER OF 14TH-ST.

264 BOWERY. 264
W. K. PEYTON
Will open this morning,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW MANTILLAS,
NEW CLOAKS,
NEW BURNOUS,
IN RICH BLACK SILK, TAFFETA

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, rosting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the arrival of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents per single copy.

Subscriptions invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the Publishers "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Mr. ROSE is our regular carrier, and will serve the Times from Twenty-sixth-street to Forty-fifth-street, and from Fifth-avenue to the East River.

M. W. CONKLING & Co., Danville, Pa., have THE NEW-YORK TIMES for sale on the arrival of the early trains.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LUCRETIA—OPERATIC CONCERTS—THE RAKE COURSE OF LOVE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR JAPANESE EMBASSY—SWEET LAND.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—OVERLAND ROUTE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—GENERAL JACKSON—HARE HAIR.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—CHARLOTTE TEMPLE. Evening—LUCRETIA.

NO. 596 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Day and Evening—CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

KNIGHT'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

CASTLE GARDEN—No. 206—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF ART OPENED.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

SCHAUS'S GALLERY—No. 797 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the Senate yesterday the Houmas Land bill was read a third time and passed. The Army Appropriation bill was taken up, but no action was had thereon before adjournment. In the House the consideration of the Missouri Contested Election case was resumed, but no action was taken on the subject. A resolution was passed, giving the assent of Congress to such acts as the Legislatures of Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas may pass for the removal of the Red River raft, by levying tolls on boats navigating that river. Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, commenced a speech on "Modern Democracy," but was kept for four hours waiting for a quorum, while a ridiculous scene was enacted in the House. At length he was allowed to proceed, with the understanding that his speech should be printed in the *Globe*.

The subject of the cattle epidemic is alarming our New-Jersey neighbors. Yesterday, they held a special meeting at Elizabeth, to adopt protective measures against its further increase. A report was received from Mr. GUNN, of this City, detailing the symptoms of the disease, and the sum of $1,000 was pledged for the expenses of preparing and printing a work in which the origin, progress, and means of cure, if any, of the disease shall be fully treated.

At the meeting of the Quarantine Commissioners, yesterday, claims amounting to over $200,000 were submitted for losses alleged to have been sustained by the burning of the Quarantine buildings in September, 1858. Counsel, appearing on behalf of the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, entered a formal protest against the action of the Commissioners, claiming that the statute, under which they assume to act, is unconstitutional. The taking of testimony, preliminary to the adjusting of claims for losses, was entered upon, and a resolution passed to hold daily sessions, to bring the work of investigation to as speedy an issue as possible.

The Republicans of Westchester met yesterday at White Plains, to ratify the Chicago nominations. JAMES A. HAMILTON, son of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, and President of the Republican Association, presided. Messrs. HORACE GREELEY and EDMUND J. PORTER made addresses.

The trotting-match between *Flora Temple* and *Geo. M. Patchen*, for $1,000, best three in five, took place at the Union track yesterday, and resulted in favor of *Flora Temple*, who won the three first heats—time, 2:21; 2:24, and 2:21½, being the fastest time on record. Ten thousand spectators were present. The track was in fine order, and everything passed off in the most satisfactory manner.

A Grand Jury was impanelled, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. The principal feature of Recorder BARNARD'S charge was his reference to the ticket swindlers, several of whom it is probable will be indicted this term. The Recorder, rightly considering this class of vagabonds worse than ordinary robbers, declared his intention, if any of them were convicted before him, to send them to the State Prison for the longest period that the law would allow. Several stereotyped cases of larceny and assault and battery were tried yesterday. JAMES HARRISON, convicted of grand larceny, was sent to the State Prison for four years. The other cases, being those of minor offences, subjected the culprits to various terms in the Penitentiary and City Prison.

The City Superintendent of Schools sent a communication to the Board of Education last evening, recommending that the home study system be entirely abandoned in the Primary Departments and considerably modified in the Upper Departments, which was referred to the Committee on Classes of Studies. The resolution censuring the School Officers of the Fourth Ward, for their recent discharge of school teachers, came up, but the hour for adjournment arrived before any action was taken upon it.

The Stock Exchange was higher by ½@½ ₱ cent. yesterday, than on Tuesday, on a moderate amount of business. New-York Central closed 82½@83. Federal and State Stocks were firmer. No alterations in Money or Exchange—a dull day in both departments.

The sales of Cotton were more extensive, yet prices were unaltered. Flour was in fair demand at essentially unchanged rates. Wheat and Corn were saleable and steady. Provisions were more sought after, and Pork was dearer. Sugars were freely purchased. Rice was in better request. The movements in other branches of business were moderate. There were 466 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets were abundantly supplied yesterday—some of them even to overflowing—with animals for sale, and prices have generally declined.... Beeves were offered in larger numbers than at any time since the first week of February, and even then there was not as much meat, the cattle being much heavier now. The demand for beef was moderate, and sales dragged heavily before night at a decline of fully ½c. ₱ lb. The cattle may be quoted: Prime 9c.@9½c.; medium, 8c.@8¾c.; poor, 7c.@7½c. Had not feeders bought several hundred, the cattle would not have all been sold.... Milch cows are $3@$5 ₱ head lower than last week, and sell slowly at this decline.... Veal calves are a drug in the market. It was scarcely possible to clear the pens of the large numbers offered, at ½c. decline from last week. Good calves sold at 4c.@5c. ₱ lb., live weight. Sheep and lambs are plenty, and 25c.@ 50c. ₱ head lower than last week. A few of the best sheep still bring 5c. ₱ lb., live weight.... Hogs are also rather in excess of the wants of buyers, and prime corn-fed at 6c.@6¼c. ₱ lb., live weight.

A PLEA FOR INNOCENCE.—Mr. WIGFALL objects to the admission of Kansas to the Union on account of "its bad moral character." He says he is unwilling that "Texas should associate with such a State." We must say that this is an objection worth considering. If Mr. WIGFALL can show that the morality of Kansas is at so low an ebb that Texas would be corrupted by merely remaining in the same federation with her, Kansas ought to be kept out at any cost. The purity of such an innocent as Texas must be preserved from contamination, particularly as, by all accounts, it is daily making hopeful progress. It was only last week that we recorded the gratifying fact that a Texan clergyman was astonishing a region which profits by his ministrations, by "leaving off profane swearing, and beginning to read the Scriptures quite fluently." There is no knowing how many other clergymen this gentleman's example may influence; and in the process of time, if the State be kept out of bad company, every minister in it may come to eschew bad language, and read the gospels and epistles off-hand, without spelling.

To retard so good a work, for the mere purpose of introducing two Republicans into the Senate, would be in the highest degree improper. Texas has already suffered severely from Yankee immigration, such as has peopled Kansas. The austere settlers from Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, and other Southern States have been shocked and scandalized by the freedom and license of New-England manners. Pious and God-fearing Mississippians are intimidated and disgusted by the profane language, the fierce passions and the ready use of the knife and revolver, on the part of their neighbors from Connecticut and Massachusetts, and have returned in great numbers to the quiet and security of their old homes. Under these circumstances Mr. WIGFALL'S protest is not unnatural. We believe he has himself had his feelings hurt and his fears aroused, on more than one occasion, by the brutal and boisterous bullying of Mr. SEWARD and other Republican Senators of the same school. A sensitive, scholarly man, of studious habits, retiring and fastidious temperament, such as Mr. WIGFALL is known to be, can hardly be blamed for dreading a fresh influx of swaggering, blaspheming, drinking, cock-fighting Yankees, into the body which he adorns.

The Rejection of Kansas.

If anything can convince the entire mass of the people of the North of the absolute necessity of displacing the oligarchy which bears sway at Washington, it will be the relentless tyranny with which it wields whatever remnant of power is suffered to remain in its hands. No consideration of justice or of public policy is ever allowed to turn it from its settled purpose, of fortifying its own power and promoting its own specific and selfish ends, at whatever expense to the general good.

The rejection of the bill for the admission of Kansas by the Senate affords a striking instance of this abuse of power. For four years now the people of Kansas have been struggling for the recognition of their rights. The resistance they have encountered has cast a lasting reproach upon our institutions. The slaveholding interest determined at the outset to force Slavery upon them, regardless of existing law as well as of the will of the people themselves. The whole country has been convulsed with the struggle to which this attempt gave rise. It was prosecuted with ceaseless industry, so long as there was a possibility of its success. No means were left untried to accomplish it. Fraud, violence, perjury, forgery—every conceivable crime found ready agents, so long as there remained the faintest hope that by their lavish use Slavery might be planted upon Kansas soil. The Lecompton Constitution seemed to have done the work. Notoriously the product of the basest and most barbarous crimes,—in open and shameless disregard of the public will,—it had, nevertheless, the saving virtue of recognizing Slavery as a social institution, and a political power, in the new State. This single fact hushed all murmurs, and quenched every impulse of remorse. It rendered the immediate admission of the State not only desirable, but a matter of the highest necessity. Mr. BUCHANAN recommended it in a special message. The Senate voted for it,—every Pro-Slavery Senator being eager to record his suffrage in its behalf. The public welfare would brook no delay. The measure was needed to quiet agitation, to calm the aroused sensibilities of the nation,—to remove this dangerous question from the domain of political strife. The effort failed,—not from any misgiving on the part of the Pro-Slavery party, by which it was sustained,—but because there were a few Democrats not quite ready or willing to be dragooned into so flagrant an outrage upon democratic principles and the will of the people most directly concerned.

Two years have passed, and the scene has changed. Kansas has been growing, steadily and rapidly, in population and in power. Her political institutions have acquired more form and consistency,—her social life has become more settled and established,—internal commotion has ceased to disturb her peace. The people have framed a Constitution, through delegates chosen by themselves in strict accordance with the forms of law;—it has been ratified by an immense majority of the inhabitants, and has been sent to Congress as the basis of their application for admission into the Union. The desire is universal among the people of the Union, that this application should be granted. Not a word of opposition to it has been heard from any quarter. Men of all parties and of all sections concede its essential justice, and look forward to the admission of Kansas as the end of a long and violent struggle of contending sections, fruitful only of danger and disaster to the whole country. The Democratic Party in the Senate interposes and forbids it! It repudiates its own sentiments and arguments of two years ago. It turns a deaf ear to the reasons of State which demand the passage of the bill,—and, true only to the instinct of selfish domination which controls all its action, it excludes the new State because Slavery is *not* among its institutions, and because its vote will be added to the list of Republican States.

The admission of Kansas would undoubtedly add *three* to the electoral votes which will be given for the Republican candidate. But its rejection will be equally certain to weigh heavily in the scale against the Democratic Party, in every Northern and Western State where they have been hoping for success. The end will show that, for the sake of excluding three votes, they have encountered the hazard of throwing away ten, yes, twenty times as many more. There is no issue which at the present moment the South could make more likely than this to arouse the distrust and enlist the hostility of every Western State. The people of Illinois, of Indiana, of Ohio and of Pennsylvania have been told repeatedly that the Kansas question was a thing of the past,—that Slavery was forever excluded from its borders,—that the rights of the people were secure, and their prompt admission into the Union absolutely certain. This vote of the Senate will teach them a different lesson.

IMPRISONED WITNESSES—INFORMATION WANTED.—The Keeper of the House of Detention for witnesses has made a return to the Board of Supervisors of the number of persons detained therein, and the length of time their imprisonment has lasted. Amongst them is one person who has been in custody over six months, as witness in a case of "receiving stolen goods;" another five months, in a case of arson; two, four months, in cases of murder, and one for three months.

Now we are aware, from Mr. WATERBURY'S own declaration, that he considers himself District-Attorney by divine right, and that whether he brings indictments to trial in one month or in twelve, or not at all, he is responsible to nobody but God and his own conscience. The public, however, does not by any means take this view of the case, and if we are not greatly mistaken, will, before long, insist on having that Augean Stable, the office of the public prosecutor, cleared of its mouldy indictments and hushed-up crimes. It thinks itself, therefore, clearly entitled to be informed by Mr. WATERBURY why this case of "receiving stolen goods," in which an innocent witness has for six months been held in custody, was not brought to trial five months ago! The case of arson is, we presume, that of SHEPHERD, for the delay in which Mr. WATERBURY is not responsible; but why have these two murder cases been left untried for four months?

We base no charges on these returns. We simply ask for an explanation. We ask to have the District-Attorney's share in bringing criminals to justice, subjected to the ordinary and proper guarantee of publicity. These delays would be monstrous abuses, even if no one but the criminal awaiting trial were inconvenienced by them; but when they involve the imprisonment of innocent witnesses while the accused is often at large on bail—it is high time that light were let in upon them. We hope the Board of Supervisors will not let this matter drop. They have made one ineffectual attempt to make Mr. WATERBURY give an account of his stewardship, but they must not be discouraged by one failure.

Our Temples of Justice.

In the northeast corner of the Park, overtopped by surrounding buildings, stands a modest edifice, the second story of which is reached by stairs on the outside in the manner of tenement houses—for one of which it might be mistaken, but for the close resemblance its exterior bears to the well-appointed stable of a brown-stone house. In spite of its appearance, however, it serves neither of these purposes, but does the twofold duty of a temple of justice and an engine-house. The first floor is occupied by "the masheen" and the "boys" that "run" therewith; while the rooms above are set apart "to the use and behoof" of the Superior Court of "the Capital of a Hemisphere." Firemen are not usually the most quiet race of men to be found. It is not surprising, therefore, that in this temple the yells of the athletes below sometimes rise and mingle with the notes of forensic conflict above, to the utter confusion of judge and jury, who for the time forget law, and become absorbed in the fact of the hubbub that rages below them.

For preserving the leather of the engine hose from the impairing effect of alternate soaking and drying, resort is had to the application of animal fats, a huge cauldron of which is often heated below, that sends up a cloud of vapor to the throne of justice in the rooms above, whose fragrance differs somewhat in character from that of the myrrh and incense which smoked on the altars of the goddess in ancient time. The disagreeable and noxious vapors that pervade the entire building have long been the subject of comment by those whose business has required their attendance at the Superior Court. The Judges have frequently remonstrated against holding Court in the midst of such disturbing and unwholesome surroundings, but until recently without effect. At length several jurymen, and others attending the Court, having been taken sick in the progress of trials, under such circumstances as to leave but little doubt that the unwholesome atmosphere of the place was at least partially the cause, the Judges have refused to submit to the nuisance longer, and issued a mandate to the Sheriff to provide them with reasonable quarters. For the present they occupy the second floor of Tammany Hall, at a monthly rent of $500.

However desirable may be the effect upon Tammany of having law and justice in its vicinity, it certainly seems a hardship for an important Court, in a tax-paying community like ours, to go begging for a shelter. The temples of justice in Athens, whose very ruins were ancient a thousand years ago, were the noblest models of architecture for every succeeding age. It is certainly disgraceful in an age like the present, to be so far behind antiquity itself in this respect, as to hold the Courts of a national metropolis in woodsheds, engine-houses or the chambers of a tavern. If a tithe of the public money that finds its way into the private purses of the reception committees and other municipal sponges of the Common Council could be employed in the erection of public buildings, the City might be as rich in architectural beauty as it is now in unseemly piles of building materials.

AN AMBITIOUS DESPERADO.—HICKS is evidently desirous of ending his days in a blaze of notoriety, and of making his forthcoming biography a work of thrilling interest. He, it appears, withholds the confession of his doings on board the sloop, with motive view of increasing the demand for his memoirs, and it is not impossible that it may be from the same view he is throwing out dark hints of his connection with several other cases of murder and piracy. He is not content with assigning himself a share in the *Saladin* tragedy, but insinuates a still less probable participation in the affair of the *Eudora Imogen*, for which the negro WILSON was executed some years ago, at White Plains. To this latter story no credence is attached, even by those who place most faith in him; and his falsehood in one confession raises a fair presumption of his falsehood in others. Until he furnishes further proofs of his having been on board the *Saladin* at the time of the mutiny, and explains how he escaped being hanged therefor, it is safest to ascribe this portion of his narrative to a desire to clothe himself with "mysterious interest." Of his guilt in the *E. A. Johnson* affair we did not need any confession. The proof was clear as noonday.

Why he should thus set about blackening his own memory, nobody who is at all familiar with the closing scenes in the lives of distinguished criminals will think it necessary to try to explain. The craving of great scoundrels for great notoriety at the foot of the gallows is one of those psychological phenomena which the greatest philosophers have to content themselves with recording. HICKS is not only a great scoundrel but a stupid one. That his cunning is of the lowest order is proved by the clumsiness of his attempts to conceal his latest crime. A monkey or a dog would in similar circumstances have displayed almost as much sagacity and forethought. His attempts to make himself out now as black a villain as possible are thoroughly characteristic. So is the following advertisement of his forthcoming "little work:"

"HICKS—Well, I have been mixed up in a great many scrapes. You will hear all about it when my life comes out in pamphlet form. The pamphlet is to be published for the benefit of my widow, and will be issued in a few days."

The Coming Monster.

The sweet uses of adversity have found a fortunate illustration in the history of the *Great Eastern*. There is very little reason to doubt that had the great ship visited America last Autumn, the visitation would have resulted in a very serious popular disappointment. On no topic had sensation-writing so exhausted itself. The dimensions of the monster, its ponderous machinery, its stupendous shafts and wheels and screws, its vast vistas of saloons, its steadiness, its speed, its manageability, had all been the subject of exaggerated statement, and of pictorial effort, which far exceeded all possibility of realization; and which actual experiment and inspection could only have put to shame. The mishaps which providentially postponed the trans-Atlantic voyage, added to the demonstration that no such results in speed as had been anticipated by the projectors were to be further counted upon, have had the salutary effect of reducing the popular expectation; so that the *Great Eastern* of 1860 will be likely to bring with it the raciness of a fresh sensation, and the pleasure of a satisfactory disappointment. Nor is the substitution of New-York for Portland, as its cis-Atlantic destination, the least of the advantages flowing from the protracted delay.

Elsewhere in this paper is republished a highly interesting account of the various changes which have been wrought within the Leviathan since last Autumn. Costing an outlay of $125,000, they have, it appears, fulfilled abundantly the exacting requirements of the Board of Trade. The majority of the defects thus remedied were very distinctly indicated by the scientific gentleman, whose correspondence with the TIMES last year supplied the only judicious technical criticism of the vessel presented by the Press on either side of the ocean. Of course those mischievous steam jackets, whose unhappy misbehavior brought sorrow upon the younger days of the ship, are dispensed with. The openings in the bulkheads below the water-line have been supplied with water-tight doors. Improvements in the engines have added greatly to their power, without an increase of fuel. The donkey-engines, which proved, it will be remembered, as balky and intractable as the most vicious of living donkeys, have been banished altogether—a pipe communicating directly with the salt water outside, and extending to an enlarged pipe connected by a stop-cock with the boilers, furnishing the requisite material for the creation of steam. These, with other minor changes, complete the requirements exacted by security and speed; and justify the belief on the part of the engineers who have effected them that the earlier promise of the enterprise, so dependent upon the rapidity of the monster's movements, is not to be wholly unrealized. If a rate of fourteen knots be obtained, as the experts seem confidently to anticipate, there is every reason to expect the arrival of the ship at this harbor within eight days and a half after her departure from England—an event now definitely fixed for Thursday of next week. The morning of the 23d inst. may, therefore, witness the stranger at anchor in our waters. And should the employée of the Associated Press way-lay the ship off Cape Race, there is no reason why, with telegraphic aids, we should not present the readers of the TIMES of June 19 with news in five days from London. These results, it is true, fall very far short of the sanguine reckoning of last year; but they will, nevertheless, mark a very important and memorable era in the history of oceanic travel and communication, and confirm the growing partiality for big ships.

Another not uninteresting question will also be solved by this remarkable voyage. The Commissioners of Pilots have declared the bar at Sandy Hook practicable for craft drawing the deep-water of this maritime giant. The opinions of other authorities, usually regarded as trustworthy upon such questions, have long since been pronounced adversely to this dictum; and various skillful pilots have declared their reluctance to attempt the passage. It is true, one condition upon which these adverse opinions rested has since been decided in favor of the vessel: it obeys the wheel with as entire submission as a ferry boat or a skiff. But the windings of the ship-channel at the entrance of this harbor are unpleasantly abrupt, and the water, at the highest stage, barely deeper than the most modest demands of the great visitor; and should the attempt at the last moment be abandoned, the approach from Long Island Sound will be the only alternative. It is a matter worthy of grave consideration how far this development may affect the present location of our shipping business. Will the fashion of these commercial mammoths compel the foreign shipping interest to follow the up-town movement, and settle down to the eastward of the Central Park?

A CASE OF GROSS CONTEMPT.—In the Court of Sessions yesterday, during the trial of a prosecution for assault and battery, the complaining witness, a Mr. GROSS, having given his own testimony in the case, manifested decided objections to allowing a witness on the other side to proceed, by shouting with an emphasis indicative of healthy lungs, "Take that witness away! He pounded me too." The Recorder called the noisy offender to the bar, and vindicated the insulted dignity of the Court by imposing a fine of $15, or in default of payment, imprisonment for two days. The most earnest protestations on the part of the victim that he didn't design to be guilty of any impropriety, but supposed that in "speaking out in meeting" he was only exercising the prerogative of a "sovereign," failed to mollify the Judge, who insisted on punishing such Gross contempt. An officer put in execution the sentence of the Court, by "extending the hospitalities" of the prison to the man, who had arrived, with very little calculation, to the conclusion that he couldn't earn the $15 easier than by consenting to become the "guest of the City" for two days. He departed under escort, a sadder and wiser man, inwardly resolving, no doubt, to endure injuries patiently in future, or else redress them with his own hand, rather than seek revenge at law. His was not the first instance in the history of lawsuits of a man "going for wool and coming home shorn."

If some of our Civil Courts would adopt equally energetic measures for the suppression of disturbances in their presence, created by members of the Bar, who could not plead ignorance of the respect they owe to the Bench and to others before it, Judicial dignity would be much enhanced, and the public would learn to respect tribunals that respected themselves.

Minor Topics.

—The Committee appointed to receive our Mikadonese guests have been sweating their poor brains through all this sultry weather in regard to the ornamentation of the City Hall Park for the occasion. Although advising the Committee on Reception in anything which savors of aestheticism may seem as much a work of supererogation as though we attempted to teach them to chew tobacco, we have a plan of ornamentation to offer which would astonish and please the natives as well as the foreigners. Let several of the Aldermen be suspended by the neck from each of the larger trees in the vicinity of the City Hall, with a large weight attached to their heels, and we venture to say that this exhibition would be pleasant to all, dissatisfactory to none. It is true that the Japanese might think that the trees of this country bore interior fruit to those of Niphon, but this fact could be accounted for by the sterility of the soil of the Park, and the little cultivation that is deemed necessary in raising Aldermen. If any one can devise a better plan for ornamenting the City Hall grounds, or a better use to which our Aldermen can be put, we should like to hear from him before the arrival of the strangers.

—A few weeks since the throbbing heart of England beat within the limits of a twenty-four foot ring, the fingers of Britannia bound the battered brows of her Champion with laurel and court-plaster in about equal proportions, while the tail of the Lion was employed in the delicate duty of brushing from the national reputation for fair play the dust thrown upon it by the late "mill." But a blessed change has suddenly come over the scene. GARIBALDI has pitched his cap into the Sicilian arena, and the plaudits which go up from ten thousand and thousand English throats drown the echoes of Farnborough. Earl GREY interrupts himself in a diatribe against Republics in general, and that of America in particular, to wish GARIBALDI success in overthrowing the monarchy of old BOMBA, and even the English Press for the moment muzzle their cynical columns, to indulge for once in the luxury of praise. It is pleasant to know that our cousins over the water have at last waked to a consciousness that the arena for noble deeds is not the Prize Ring, and that there are dearer things in life to be striven for than the pugilist's belt.

—The editor of the Chicago *Record* has been lecturing at Marengo. In taking a view one fine dewy morning of the surrounding "country," he discovered a phenomenon. Hear him: "The rain which had fallen during the previous night had freshened the foliage and grass, and made everything look gorgeously green except the blue sky above us and the neighboring houses nestled among the trees." Now we can readily divine how the neighboring houses escaped the prevailing verdigris tint—they were nestled among the trees and protected from the rain—but how the skies above, which were open and exposed, managed to preserve their pristine blue, puzzles us to determine. This is a question for philosophical minds. The editor of the Chicago *Record* can discuss it in his next lecture, and the audience will be enabled to judge whether he stood among the things which looked "gorgeously green" or transcendantly "blue," on that fine, dewy morning.

—Among the private claims pending in Congress is one from W. H. VESEY, Esq., late Consul at Havre, for the reimbursement of money lost through the failure of Messrs. GREENE & Co., bankers, of Paris, in 1857. Mr. VESEY, like Mr. MASON, deposited the funds accruing from his office and belonging to the Government with this house, for safe-keeping, and at the time of their failure the amount thus deposited was 7,624 francs. He paid this whole sum out of his own funds to the Government, which thus sustained no loss; and he has since received a dividend amounting to 10 per cent. of the sum due him. The Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate has reported in favor of reimbursing him the residue, as it is scarcely fair to throw upon him a loss sustained without any fault of his own.

—The Vice-President of the United States and Mr. FLOYD, the Secretary of War, are to fight a main of cocks at Washington next week, in the presence of a large and fashionable throng. We are not without hopes that this interesting occurrence will be followed up by a match between a pair of bull terriers, provided by the President and Gen. CASS, for the entertainment of the diplomatic corps. If we continue to progress at our present rate, who knows but the year 1900 may see an amphitheatre at Washington for the exhibition of conflicts between incorrigible "niggers," bloodhounds and "b'ars."

—An exchange says that hydrophobia in dogs may be guarded against by amputation of the tip of the tail. This theory is excellent, but the practice is too limited; it errs on the score of caudal economy. We advocate going a greater length in the curtailing operation—the dog's tail should be cut off immediately behind his ears; he will never miss it, and thus all the horrors of hydrophobia may be prevented. As Sirius is now in the ascendant, this prescription is worth serious consideration.

—The *Great Eastern* is still advertised to leave for this port on the 9th of June—next Saturday. We have heard, however, from a source entitled to credit, that she will probably not leave until the 14th. We understand that Messrs. LANSING & BALDWIN are the Paris agents for this vessel.

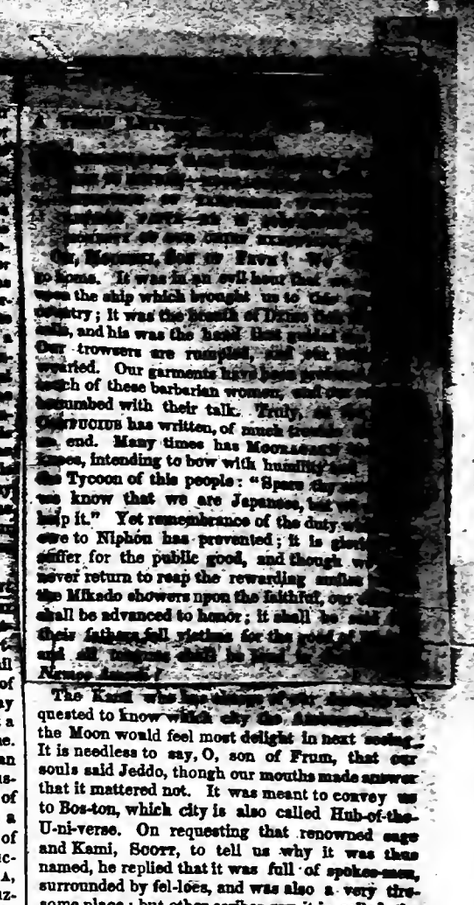
Mr. Church's Last Picture.

Whether the rule holds good in Art, that "evil communications corrupt good manners," we shall be able, perhaps, next year to decide, when the few artists, who, having any manner of their own, have exposed that manner to the contagion of this year's Academy exhibition, shall once more come before us with a twelve-month's work. Mr. CHURCH wisely evaded the trial;—how wisely, his latest picture, yesterday privately exhibited to a discerning few at GOUPIL'S rooms in Broadway, may satisfy the observer. This picture is as little like the "Heart of the Andes," as twilight is like morning and the North like the South. Yet, the veriest tyro in connoisseurship could not hesitate a moment as to the authorship, were he to stumble on it in the palace of some Hyperborean Prince. This is one of Mr. CHURCH'S permanently great qualities,—that his pencil is his own, and speaks his own language in his own way. You can no more mistake Mr. CHURCH'S treatment of sunlight, in whatever phase, than Lord BYRON'S allusions to the sea.

But fine as this quality is, it is only one of the qualities that go to the making up of a painter; and Mr. CHURCH'S "Twilight" bears witness to a much larger circle of gifts.

This picture, to borrow the language of a sister art, may be described as a composition upon a theme drawn from Northern New-England. Those who know the rivers of Maine, know how peculiar their deeply-channeled beauty is—their massive banks, pine-clothed and steep, lending them a special solemnity of character. This Kennebec, for example, through much of its course, is a very river of twilight, hardly less impressive, though certainly less imposing, than the Saguenay itself. Mr. CHURCH has given us—or rather he has given Mr. WALTERS, of Baltimore, who kindly allows us to share for awhile his ownership of this new picture—a most true and touching version of this Northern river life, flowing silently and grandly on under a gorgeous twilight sky. The same astonishing power of perspective, which did such wonders in the "Heart of the Andes," reappears in the "Twilight," lifting the visible heavens high overhead, and leading the eye through miles of luminous atmosphere to a horizon quivering with light, and alive with that "peculiar tint of yellow-green" whereof COLERIDGE discourses in such sweetly philosophic fashion. The treatment of the atmosphere in this picture is one of Mr. CHURCH'S finest triumphs, and confirms afresh his title to the primacy he has reached in our native art.

About one hundred feet of the wall of the New-Orleans gas-works fell on the 1st inst., bringing down with them the iron roof and braces on that section of the building. Two white men and two negroes were injured, two of them quite seriously.



The Kami who has charge of our destinies requested to know which city the Abbotsmen of the Moon would feel most delight in next seeing. It is needless to say, O, son of Frum, that our souls said Jeddo, though our mouths made answer that it mattered not. It was meant to convey us to Bos-ton, which city is also called Hub-of-the-U-ni-verse. On requesting that renowned sage and Kami, SCOTT, to tell us why it was thus named, he replied that it was full of spoke-men, surrounded by fel-loes, and was also a very tiresome place; but other scribes say it is called the Hub from having been the centre of the Revolution. It is the capital of New-Eng-land, and contains Mas-sa-chu-setts within its bosom.

The philosophers of Boston are celebrated throughout the land, and especially are they loved in the southern part of the kingdom, where Gen. SCOTT-KAMI says they are often raised upon posts of high honor. To be made a mar-tyr is a mark of consideration, and one much coveted by the mandarins of Boston, but as the distinction is conferred with a rope, it cannot be pleasant. There is a mar-tyr now in Wash-ing-ton; his name is HIGH-AT-IT; but he says it is not good to be a mar-tyr in warm weather, and that he is ready to sell out. It is very singular that no one wishes to buy: SCOTT-KAMI says mar-tyrs are at a dis-count now.

I have said that it was the intention of our captors to take us to Bos-ton, but it is not probable that our eyes will behold the Hub-of-the-U-niverse, nor that the young men of that city will have an opportunity of grasping us by the seat of our *toiskis*, which I am told is the customary manner in which they salute strangers. It is said that a large body of water called the Pond, in which the mothers of Boston are wont to baptise their children, is now dry, which thing is not Common! As this is the principal feature of the city, our visit is deferred until the rains of Heaven shall have replenished it, and we have prayed of Niu Rai that he will make the skies dry until we have departed for Niphon. So shall the bitter waters escape us. It is necessary that we go to Bal-ti-more, which is the home of Flug-Ug-lies, and also to Phil-a-del-phia, which is only inhabited by Qua-kers and Fire-men. Then we shall refresh our souls by looking upon the Island of New-York, which, as thou knowest, is the property of GEORGE-LAW-KAMI; from thence, if the beneficent Niu Rai delivers us from the hands of the Common-Council-men, we shall sail for Jeddo. *Namoo Amadi!*

It may surprise thee, O Son of Frum! that in addressing thee, MOORAGAKE has omitted the terms of endearment which are common with Orientals. But our souls are vexed. We have learned that this people brought us among them that they might plunder our strong boxes. They have sold us a time-bug which will not go. SCOTT-KAMI says the hands have struck, and that it is not *worth-a-dam*, which means that it is a "very bad *tokay*." And the Tycoon wishes to borrow our "cash," saying that he will recoin it in the fashion of this people. But we have learned that he is a bad man, and not to be trusted. He already owes a man called CO-YO-NE much money, and says, he hopes that CO-YO-NE may get it. For this reason SIM-ME-BU-JEN did not think it well to intrust the Tycoon with our cash; but bowed as an Ambassador should, and thanked him for his offer, saying that our coin, though cast in the moulds of Niphon, was better than none, and that it was not well to be without money in a strange land. BU-CHAN-AN said nothing, but soon after bathed his throat with whis-ky, and in this pleasant and courteous ceremony the Princes joined.

Of the religion of this people, O son of Frum, I have said nothing. This silence has arisen not from the unimportance of the subject, but from the impossibility of determining if they have any. It will gratify thee to know that they have many. The difference between the two principal sects is only a question of water, one sprinkling the brow of the convert with a few drops, while the other seizes the believer by the seat of his *toiski* and plunges him into a running stream. For the purposes of purification, the latter is undoubtedly the best, and were a little soap added to the ceremony it would be indeed worthy of praise. Several deputations have waited upon us from the different religions, but as they all seemed to believe that they possessed the true light, and were happy in the thought, we did not endeavor to convert them to the truths of Buddha. For, behold, are there not many roads in Niphon, each of which leads to Jeddo, and may not each man choose that which he pleases? And the arms of Niu Rai are wide spread; to his feet there are many paths: shall we not let this people travel theirs in peace? *Namoo Amadi!* Unintentionally we did violence to the feelings of a female devotee. She presented us with slips of paper like unto the handkerchiefs which our people use, save that words were delineated upon them; this we thought was done in our honor. But, behold, O Son of Frum, when we applied them to our nose, and thanked the giver, the woman was in wrath, and called us un-con-ver-ted-Jews! We have since learned that the papers were "tracts," which are commandments published by order of the Mikado, and given to all strangers that they may be warned against endeavoring to lead this people from the faith of their fathers. This we had no intention of doing, but they were good as handkerchiefs.

It is dark, and the eyes of MOORAGAKE are weary. Commending thee to the care of the Father of the Merciful, I subscribe myself, with renewed assurances of my most distinguished consideration, yours, very truly,

MOORAGAKE AWAGI.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—The United States brig *Perry*, Lieut.-Commanding R. L. TILGHMAN, arrived at this port yesterday morning, in 56 days from Montevideo and 44 days from St. Catherines (Brazil.) The *Perry* sailed from Montevideo April 7, and left in that port the United States frigate *Congress*, Flag-Officer SANDS; United States brig *Bainbridge*, Lieut.-Com. WOODHULL, and United States steamer *Pulaski*, Lieut.-Com. MACOMB. The officers and men of the squadron were all well. The United States brig *Dolphin*, Com. STRIBLING, was daily expected at Montevideo from a cruise on the coast of Brazil. The *Perry* sailed from St. Catherines (Brazil) April 21, and brought from that place four of the crew of the American whaling bark *Tybee*, charged with mutiny and a murderous assault upon their captain. She also brought home four invalids from the Brazil Squadron.

PROTECTION FOR THE PONY EXPRESS.—Senators LANE, GWIN, LATHAM, GREEN, SEBASTIAN and others, lately addressed a note to Secretary FLOYD calling his attention to the depredations which have been committed by the Indians on the emigrant, mail and pony express route between Salt Lake and Carson Valley, and asking for protection. Under date of June, Secretary FLOYD states that he has already issued orders for the protection of the route.

LONDON TOPICS.

The House of Lords and the Paper Duty—The Reform Bill—East India Questions—The British Post-Office—Literary Matters—The Volunteers—Two Late Lady Byrons—The Fight.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 19, 1860.

There is not the smallest doubt that the British Government is in a fix of which no one can at present see the result. Into this they have been placed by the stillness of Lord MALMESBURY and the astuteness of Lord DERBY. Lord MONTEAGLE, formerly Mr. SPRING RICE, is a Liberal, was once Secretary of State for the Colonies, was Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord MELBOURNE'S Government, and is now permanent Comptroller-General of the Exchequer, a sinecure with a very large salary. This old gentleman has given notice that when the Bill for the repeal of the paper duty is brought on in the House of Lords for its second reading, on Monday next, he shall move its rejection. No one can tell what could have possibly induced him to take this step. It may have been to show his knowledge of finance, and to pick holes in Mr. GLADSTONE'S budget; it may have been out of pure debility; but at all events it is done, and obviously, the wily old Lord DERBY immediately announced his intention of backing up the rejection with all the force of his command. The Conservatives have a clear, distinct and undoubted majority in the Upper House, so that if they hold to their decision the fate of the bill is decided. But various new circumstances have arisen since the night when white-headed old MONTEAGLE threw his bombshell into the Ministerial Party, and frightened the proprietors of the cheap papers into fits by his motion. In the first place, the dignity of the people—by which I mean a very large assemblage, the real *profanum vulgus*, and their representatives in the House of Commons—has been aroused, and the question has been mooted as to whether it will be a constitutional proceeding on the part of the Lords to reject the bill. Mooted in various ways has this question been, in public meetings in provincial towns, in a grand gathering at St. Martin's Hall, London,—where big, blustering, good-natured Sergeant PARRY took the chair, and while professing the most intense mildness, hinted broadly that the House of Lords was a humbug, and that we should do better without it;—and where Mr. BRIGHT made one of his effective clap-trap speeches. This meeting was a "screamer;" it was convened by large blue placards, in which the public were invited to attend and discuss the "USURPATION" (the word thrown up in enormous capitals) of the people's privileges by the House of Lords, and it was a very spirited, not to say noisy affair; but, after all, it was quite a mild *soirée* compared to one which came off at the same place last night, the subject being the Reform Bill, where language was used by some of the intelligent working-classes which would have made some of the bewigged old gentlemen in the House of Lords stare with astonishment and wince with fear.

To return, however, to the Paper Duties Repeal bill, it is said that the wording of a resolution passed by the Commons in 1678 clearly specifies "that all aids and supplies to his Majesty in Parliament are the sole gift of the Commons, and all bills for the granting of all such aids and supplies ought to begin with the Commons; and that it is the undoubted right of the Commons to direct, limit and appoint in such bills the ends, purposes, considerations, conditions and limitations of such grants, *which ought not to be changed or altered by the House of Lords.*" Upon this rule all proceedings between the two Houses in matters of supply are founded, and it is said that since this knowledge has been arrived at a great change has come over the intentions of the noble Peers in opposition, and that very likely DERBY has counseled MONTEAGLE not to press matters to a division—from, perhaps, to withdraw his motion. At all events the silvery head of old Lord MONTEAGLE, and the shining spectacles of rampant Lord DERBY have been sufficiently rubbing together during the last week, but whether these conferences bode good or ill to the Ministry, whether a compromise or a *guerra a fourrance*, this deponent sayeth not.

That wretched Reform bill too, that miserable little abortion of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S, which no one wants and which every one detests—that horrid little measure which PALMERSTON curses in the grand drawing-rooms of Cambridge House, and which MILNER GIBSON objurgates in Hyde Park-square! (Mrs. M. G., fairest patroness of hungry Hungarian exiles, has made him move up there from the pleasant sanctuary of Wilton Crescent.) An amendment is about to be moved to the Johnian bantling—an amendment to the effect that the qualification for counties shall be a rental of £20 a year, and that of boroughs £8. This is to be moved by Sir WILLIAM HAYNES, late whipper-in for the Whigs and PALMERSTON'S henchman, his little foot page, his doer of dirty jobs, so that you may depend upon it old PAM himself has a finger in the pie. What the deuce is the old bottle-holder about? he cannot be growing senile? no!—depend upon it he has a very deep game which he intends to play. He does not want the repeal of the paper duty—that must be plain to all intelligent minds—for the *Times* has been working against it tooth and nail, day after day, leader after leader, and the *Times* is PAM'S organ, repeating exactly his ideas. If the Lords throw out the bill for the repeal of the paper duty it will be a hard slap in the face for GLADSTONE, who introduced it, and for MILNER GIBSON, who is the President of the Repeal Association, and it will be a question whether one or both of them will not resign office. In any way to touch the Reform bill will be to stamp heavily on Lord JOHN'S corns! So that there will be a hornet's nest about the head of the "old 'un;" but he will pull through, doubtless, as he has a thousand times before, and then *vel sictis*, let those who are beaten look out, for all jaunty and jolly and smiling as he is, PAM never forgives an enemy!

"When rogues fall out, honest men come by their own." The truth of this proverb is just now being exhibited in the row which has taken place between Wrisley, the Indian Finance Minister, and Sir CHARLES TREVELYAN, the Governor of Madras, which has ended in the death of the latter. WILSON was a hatter, bankrupt twice, the editor of the *Economist*, member for Westbury, and Financial Secretary to the Treasury, one of the ugliest men ever seen, with a huge protruding forehead and bovine head. TREVELYAN was the permanent Secretary to the Treasury, and both were hated with an undying hatred by the clerks; but Sir CHARLES came in for the largest share of opprobrium. He interfered in all petty matters, established a regular tariff for the price of luncheons to be served to the men in the office, and set his face strongly against their reading the newspapers in office hours. I recollect a good story which went the rounds when he first joined the Treasury. He found young D——, son of the Earl of D——, and a great swell, who had been recently appointed to Downing-street, leaning back in his chair and enjoying his *Times*. TREVELYAN stole quietly in, and placed his hand on his shoulder. "My good lad," said he, "if you can find time to read the newspaper, we can spare a clerk." There is no doubt that the views laid down in TREVELYAN'S published Minutes on Indian affairs are perfectly correct. They are supported by Sir PATRICK GRANT, by Hon. E. MALTBY, and Hon. H. T. PRINSEP, and all men conversant with the present of Indian natives. There is no doubt that WILSON'S scheme of direct taxation may lead to active or passive resistance and insubordination; at all events, to the greatest discontent. But TREVELYAN was a subordinate, and had no right to publish ideas directly in antagonism to those of his official chief. The Government are extremely sorry at being compelled to recall him, and will doubtless find Miss a berth on his return—perhaps, if it has been mooted, the Secretaryship to the Post-office, where all things are in a fearful mess—thus:

Sir ROWLAND HILL is one of the cleverest men of the day; shrewd, clear-headed and far-seeing. He has worked his way step by step, watching the opportunity to thrust in the thin end of his lever, then obtaining the requisite fulcrum and overturning his opponents, stepping into their berths. He ousted easy-going old Col. MABERLY, and became Secretary to the Post-office, with a salary of £2,000 a year. Years previously he had carried his penny-postage scheme, which he had further improved, and all seemed going well with him; he stood highly with the Government, and was a chief favorite with the public. But the HILLS are a large, end by no means a rich family. They hold together, too, on the principle of the bunch of sticks, and ROWLAND thought it necessary to do something for his relatives. He accordingly created the berth of Second Assistant Secretary for his brother FREDERICK HILL, who at that time held the office of Prison Inspector in Scotland, but who had been recently severely snubbed by the Secretary of State for his inquisitorial and arbitrary conduct. This FREDERICK HILL, a silly, shallow, pig-headed man, imbued with absurd ideas of his own importance and position, has been his brother's *bête noire*, and it has frequently required all ROWLAND'S shrewdness and tact to pull himself out of scrapes in which FREDERICK'S folly had involved him. These were mere departmental troubles, of little moment; but just now a much more serious matter has come to light. The revelations made by the *Times* as to the bad state of the office, and the overworked condition of the letter-carriers, induced Mr. TILLEY, the Chief Assistant Secretary, (in the absence, through illness, of Sir ROWLAND HILL,) to appoint a Committee, consisting of certain principal officers of the Department, to inquire into the truth or falsehood of the *Times'* allegations. Directly the *Times* heard of this Committee, it sneered defiantly, calling it a mere Committee of placemen, who, of course, would back up their own establishment. But the all-wise Thunderer was wrong. The Committee, one of whose principal members was Anthony TROLLOPE, the novelist, determined to do their duty, and when FREDERICK HILL heard this, in an evil hour he commanded them to take such a course only as they knew would be approved by the authorities. The Committee, like honest men, refused to act on such conditions, and two of their number, TROLLOPE and another, at once resigned. Then came the fun of war. The Chancellor of the Exchequer looked into the row, and determined to adjudicate on it; so, sifted the matter to the bottom, and then completely crushed FREDERICK HILL, begging the two recalcitrant Committee-men to resume their positions, and declaring that no gentleman could have acted otherwise than they had done. It is a painful thing for Hon. Sir ROWLAND HILL, as, in addition to this vexation, he is very ill with something like approaching *softening* of the brain, and is much mentally distressed at the conduct of one of his daughters, who has recently eloped with her riding master.

There is not very much literary news this week. TOM TAYLOR, the Briarean-handed, who is Secretary to the Board of Health, captain in the volunteers, and the most prolific dramatic author of the day, does not seem to have quite enough to do, so he has just been filling up his leisure by putting together the personal memoranda and correspondence of that recently deceased painter LESLIE. TOM, if you recollect, touched up the autobiography of that head-genius, poor B. R. HAYDON, and he is the art-critic of the *Times*, so that we may define him now as art-necrologist in general. ANTONY TROLLOPE'S novel, delayed a week longer than was expected, has appeared and excited great admiration in the critics, though the general opinion is not so very strong in favor of it. The author accounts for this in his opening chapter. The English people don't care about Irish matters seriously put; they are accustomed to funny Irishmen in farces, and to funny Irishmen in LEVER'S books, and they won't have them in any other phase. GEORGE SALA'S *Baddington Peerage*, originally published in the columns of the *Illustrated Times*, has been republished by STARRS, after having been touched up by the author. It is very smartly written, and shows a great knowledge of life, but the story is improbable and the action inconsequent. WILKIE COLLINS' serial story of *The Woman in White* has created a greater sensation than I can recollect, especially among the ladies, who are all dying to know the mystery which he manages to keep up so splendidly. It will dramatize finely, and one or two of our stage-scissors and paste-pliers are already at work on it.

The volunteer movement continues to be in the greatest force, and succeeds, despite the absurd jealousy with which it is met in all military circles, and especially at the Horse Guards. To your enlightened citizens it would be impossible to describe the little-mindedness of the regulars in this matter, and unless you saw it you could not believe how they go out of their way to throw obstacles in the progress of the volunteers. As the different corps get on in their drill a very laudable rivalry for excellence arises among them. Perhaps the most perfect in discipline are the Inns of Court, a regiment composed entirely of barristers, who have been nicknamed "The Devil's Own," and whose motto, it is suggested, should be "Retained for the Defence." Next to them I shall place the Civil Service Brigade, which is very strong and very efficient, and which has just been honored by the Prince of Wales accepting its honorary Colonelcy. The Artists' Corps, in which J. E. MILLAIS, A. R. A., is an Ensign, though small, is very efficient; its nickname among the boys is the "Stand-at-Easels." There was to have been a grand inspection yesterday—the day on which we celebrated the Queen's birthday—but luckily it was postponed. The day was thoroughly wet, and the illuminations, which were less numerous than usual, were shorn of much of their splendor by the rain.

Yesterday's obituary contained the name of Lady BYRON, the widow of the great poet—the Miss MILBANKE with whom the young man BYRON solaced himself after the rejection of the boy BYRON by Miss CHAWORTH—and whose matrimonial distresses have been the talk of thousands. What the cause of their separation was everybody has surmised, but only one man in England can say positively, and that man is old Dr. LUSHINGTON, the proctor, who acted as Lady BYRON'S adviser in the matter. She is gone, and she was the last of the family. Lady LOVELACE, "ADA, sole daughter of my house and home," died some two years ago; and though there is a feeble Lord BYRON now, who is an equerry, or a gold stick, or a backstairs page, or some other flunkey about the Court, he would hardly be owned as kinsman by the gloomy misanthrope of Newstead Abbey. That gloomy misanthrope's poetry is Mr. MURRAY'S finest copyright, and still sells mere largely than that of any of his contemporaries or successors. The story of the man's life, his follies and his wrongs, runs through it all, and there is scarcely a youth in England or America, who, when he hears of Lady BYRON'S death, will not recognize her as the person to whom these lovely lines—"Fare thee well! and if forever," were addressed. A quiet, good, retiring, charitable lady has passed away, and from what is known of the tenor of her life, we may well imagine that she had long since forgiven her husband all his conjugal delinquencies, and prayed earnestly to be united to him hereafter.

You will be glad to hear that the great Heenan and Sayers quarrel is decided. Yesterday both men met at *Bell's Life* office, and Mr. DOWLING, the editor and referee, finally induced them to accede to the terms—that each should have a new belt, and that the old belt should be kept to be fought for by any anxious for the honor—of whom, *entre nous*, J. C. HEENAN will be the first. SAYERS, under any circumstances, will not fight again. B. T. SMITH has engaged them both for sparring at the Alhambra. After they left *Bell's*, they went across the way, arm-in-arm, and had lunch together.

THE CATTLE EPIDEMIC.

Special Meeting at Elizabeth, N. J.

A meeting was held yesterday at the City Hotel, Elizabeth, N. J., which was principally attended by farmers of the vicinity interested in the Cattle epidemic, which, commencing in Massachusetts, has spread through several Eastern States, and has now reached our neighbors across the North River. A report on the subject was received from Mr. C. C. GUNN, of this City, and resolutians in relation thereto, and to the precautions necessary to prevent the spread of the disease, were read and adopted.

Mr. GUNN stated in his report that he had been called to examine a bull which had died after a sickness of three weeks. The right lung was solidified, with firm adhesions of the pleura to the ribs, with pseudomembranous exudations, and extensive effusion in the cavity of the chest. A cow was slaughtered for examination, which had been sick for one week. Auscultation was resorted to, and the right lung was found to be highly diseased. A *post-mortem* proved such to be the case. Hepatization, with echymosed spots on the surface of the lungs, was also found. Every precaution, the report continues, ought to be used in confining the infected cattle to the locality where the disease exists, and the bodies of the deceased cattle, when buried, should be well covered up with lime. The cattle should be carefully watched every day by their respective owners, and the first symptom, the dry, husky cough, should be the sign for their removal from the herd.

A resolution was adopted pledging the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society to raise $1,000, or other sum that may be required, for the purpose of paying the expenses of an inquiry into "the origin, progress, and present state of the disease in cattle, known as pneumonia—what means are best adapted to prevent its spreading, and what remedies are most successful in case of attack;—also for the dissemination of such information as may be obtained on the subject, by publication in newspeper, and in pamphlet form, for the benefit of society at large; the treatise, so prepared and published, to embrace the following topics and considerations:

1. When and under what circumstances the disease first appeared in Europe.
2. The time and manner of its introdnction into Massachusetts, and its progress in that State.
3. All that is known of its introduction and progrss in New-Jersey.
4. Symptome of the disease and its contagious character.
5. The difficulty of ascertaining the length of time that elepses between the inception and full development of the disease.
6. The importance of averting its ravages by promptly inclosing herds that are infected in lots where it is impossible they can come in contact with other cattle, and that in districts where the disease is known to exist, they be kept in lots inclosed in the middle of the farm, or in places secure from communication with other cattle.
7. The enforcement of the prohibition of cattle running at large in the roads.
8. Refraining from the purchase of cattle from other States which have had, for six months previous, any opportunity of contracting the disease, or whose previous location for six months is unknown.
9. That mode of treatment has been found most efficacious after animals have been attacked.
10. What the Society appoint a committee to attend and have charge of the enumerated duties, and of the printing and publishing the information deemed necessary, and of the circulation of pamphlets generally throughout the State, and by calling together Township Committees or Township meetings, (if deemed necesary,) recommending that they adopt such precautionary measures as are required to avert and eradicate the disease.

II. That the Society assume the expense incurred by the Committee, of which an accurate account shall be kept, and that application be made to the Legislature, at its next session, for remuneration to the Society for the expense so incurred.

A Committee, consisting of N. N. Halstead, Esq., President of the Association; Benjamin Haynes, Esq., Vice-President; B. W. Cooper, A. M. Treadwell and Daniel Haltsman was appointed to carry the above resolntions into effect.

The meeting will reassemble at the call of the President.

THE DISEASE IN NEW-ENGLAND.

A stringent bill has passed the Legislature of Rhode Island to prevent the importation of cattle from Massachusetts during the pendency of the cattle disease. Gov. HALL, of Vermont, is visiting the infected district in this State, for an investigation of the cattle disease.

In consequence of the appearance of the cattle disease in Holden, the Mayor of Worcester has issued a proclamation recommending the complete isolation of individual herds in that city, at whatever cost or inconvenience to the owners. He also advises the erection of fences to separate contiguous pastures by the space of twenty-five or thirty feet, and that cattle be driven upon the highways only in cases of absolnte necessity, and then that contact with others be carefully avoided. Policemen are stationed upon the streets leading from the infected districts, with peremptory instructions to prevent all ingress of cattle upon any pretext whatever. It is supposed that 75 or 100 head of cattle in Holden have been exposed to the disease. JOHN E. CHAFFEE, of Holden, was examined before the Legislative Committee on Tuesday in reference to the disease in that town. He stated that two cows had been killed, one of which showed marked signs of the disease and the other not. One man let his cattle run in the road after exposure, saying that he believed the disease was a humbug. The witness donbted the practicability of isolation. The authorities would not know where to commence.

A drover from Manchester, N. H., purchased for a low price of Bowring, newly arrived, that had been exposed to the disease, and attempted to drive them to Manchester in the night. They were discovered while passing through Weare, and ordered to stop. The drover refused peremptorily, and pushed ahead. Before he had gone a mile the South Weare vigilants were out in full force, took the cattle, drove them back to Deering Centre about sunrise, and gave warning that no more attempts of this kind must be undertaken. The Weare men made quite a military display of clubs, spades and guns.

THE AGITATION GROUNDLESS.

The *Spirit of the Times* treats with great contempt the proceedings of the Legislature and sowers of Massachusetts concerning the cattle disease. It says:

"What is pleura-pneumonia? It is bad enough, but it need not frighten a whole country from their propriety; it is only a disease, which can be handled as well as many other diseases; *it is neither contagious nor infectious*, and is brought on generally by colds, produced by low, ill-ventilated, heated stables, with sudden exposure to cold, blighting, easterly winds, getting wet on their backs, and standing out behind hedges, and then again placed in those abominable, low, close, confined, heated, and ill-ventilated dens, unfitted to sustain animal life. Instead of killing them, turn them out, and let them live or die; they will pick a little grass, and most of them will recover. We are surprised at a man like Mr. DADD ordering suspected animals to be destroyed, and paying the parties for their loss.

We have a friend here who has had considerable experience with pleura-pneumonia; he had, about twenty years ago, some sixty head of valuable milch cows affected, and many of them were a total loss. He called together a number of his friends, medical men, (not farriers,) and, with the assistance of an able veterinary surgeon, had them properly treated, the same as if they had been human beings, and, as soon as the climax was over, he pulled down his cowhouses and built one twenty-two feet high, with four feet before and four feet behind the cows, so that they stood at an even temperature Winter and Summer, and he had no more of pleura-pneumonia. We recommend the people in Massachusetts to adopt this common-sense maxim, and they will soon be rid of this cattle disease; but if they rely upon Commissioners and a public fund, they will have but a broken reed for their support.

We recommend that the fund subscribed for wilfully murdering cattle be applied to the more legitimate purpose of paying talent for the recovery and prevention of disease.

Interesting from Ruatan.

RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND HONDURAS—ENGLAND SURRENDERS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE BAY ISLANDS.

The New-Orleans papers of the 2d contain late advices from Ruatan. The fact of the ratification of the treaty between Great Britain and Hondnras, recognizing the sovereignty of the latter over the Bay Islands, and of the exchange of the ratifications at Comayagna on the 21st nlt., was announced to the people of Rnatan in a public meeting held at Port McDonald on the same day. The acting-Lieutenant-Governor, THOMAS PAICA, read the following proclamation from the Queen:

Whereas, we have found ourselves constrained by paramount motives of State policy to separate the Islanas of Rnatan, Utilla, Benacca, Barbarat, Helena and Morat, commonly known as the colony of Bay Islands, from their connection with our Crown, and, whereas, we have in furtherance thereof entered into a treaty with the Government of Honduras, by virtne of which the said islands are to be ceded to the said Republic; now therefore having received information that the ratifications of the said treaty have been exchanged at Comayagna, know ye that we shall at an early day, of which further notice will be given, proceed to cede the said islands to such commissioners as may be appointed by the President of the said Republic to receive them. Upon which cession our sovereignty in and over the said colony will cease and determine. And our loving subjects, and other inhabitants of the Bay Islands, will now take notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

Witness, His Excellency THOMAS PAICA, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of the said Colony of Bay Islands, this the twenty first day of May, in twenty-third year of our reign, Annoqne Domini, one thousand eight hnndred and sixty. [L. S.] Signed, T. PRICE.

Gov. PRICE then made a brief address, assuring the people that every protection would be afforded to those who might desire to continue under the protection of the British Crown. Such persons would be provided with a free passage for themselves and their movable property to any part of the British Islands that they might select, where Crown lands would be reserved for them. All those desiring to avail themselves of this offer were requested to make known their will to the Presiding Magistrate within one month. Those who preferred to remain need not fear that their interests would be prejndiced.

On the adjournment of this meeting, another was held by the people of the Island, and, amid considerable enthusiasm, they voted a demand of the following guarantees from Honduras:

Guarantees required from the Government of Hondnras, for the pnrpose of perpetuating the civil and religious liberty of the inhabitants of the Bay Islands, and for the purpose of transmitting the same, unimpaired, to their posterity:

ARTICLE I. The ratification of all the titles to lands we now possess.

ART. II. The right to acquire more lands by purchase or other legal method.

ART. III. The form of grants and transfer to be preserved as at present, snbstitnting instead of the present style, the name or style of ths existing authority.

ART. IV. The price of land and mode of assignment to remain as at present, until altered by an Assembly, chosen by the inhabitants of the Islands.

ART. V. The right to choose representatives to regulate the local laws of the Islands.

ART. VI. That no tax or loan shall be levied on the Islands or the harbors thereof, without the consent of the inhabitants.

ART. VII. That no troops shall be quartered on the Island without the consent of the inhabitants.

ART. VIII. Freedom from forced military service for onrselves and the laborers in our employ.

ART. IX. The nse of the English language in the courts and public records of the Islands.

ART. X. Freedom of ingress and egress without a system of passports.

ART. XI. The free enjoyment of religious worship, according to the dictates of our consciences.

ART. XII That the laws and customs prevailing in the Islands, while nnder British jurisdiction, shall remain in force until altered by the inhabitants.

ART. XIII. That we shall be governed by resident officers of our own choosing, and have the right of holding public mass meetings to discuss our real or supposed grievances.

Capture of the French Slave Bark.

ACCOUNT OF THE CHASE BY AN OFFICER OF THE CRUSADER.

ON BOARD U. S. STEAMER CRUSADER, Off Key West, May 25, 1860.

* * * The *Seminole* and *Crusader* parted company off Key Sal, and the *Crusader* dashed off with a flowing sheet towards the north coast of Cuba. After falling in with land she proceeded eastward, overhauling everything like sail as far as Loboe Key Light. You are aware that the old Bahama Channel, just at this point, is extremely narrow, only some eleven miles wide, and here Capt. MAFFITT determined to remain for the present, well knowing that nothing could pass to the westward without being detected. In ten days over sixty vessels had been chased, and all those showing American colors visited. The sound judgment of our commander was at last verified. On the 23d of May, while cruising near the coast of Cuba, Lobos Light bearing about N. N. W., a sail was reported to the southward and eastward, and we gave chase. The singular movement of the vessel in sight aroused auspicion. When she saw the steamer heading for her her course was altered, sud she stood in for the land, under every available stitch of canvas. Orders were passed at once on the *Crusader* to make sail. The shrill pipe of the boatswain's mates had scarcely ceased, when the crew were on deck at their stations, with the alacrity which at once indicates the state of discipline of a ship. Sheet after sheet of canvas was quickly spread; and the *Crusader*, dashing the water from her bows, bore down npon the chase. The rapidity with which we came np must have shown those in charge of the ehase that it was impossible to escape, and she hanled up again on her original course. As we came down she hoisted the French flag, in answer to the British ensign, which at that time we wore. After reaching the desired position, "red cross" was hanld down, and the "stars and stripes" substituted. At the same time one of our boats was lowered. The hark (for such she was) likewise hauled down her flag, without snbstituting any in its place, and she was boarded without any colors flying; this was accounted for afterwards. In a moment after Lieut. DUNCAN reached the side and got on board. He waved his handerchief, and we were at once pnt in possession of the desirable knowledge that the bark was a slaver and our prize. If we had required confirmation, it would have been given in the shape of three or four hundred woolly heads, which at that moment were stuck over the vessel's side. The American flag was soon after hoisted at the slaver's peak, amidst every demonstration of joy from the negroes. They yelled, clapped their hands, and, as the Englishmen would say, "*went on like mad.*"

In a short time after the capture, the captain, supercargo and crew of the slaver ware transferred to the *Crusader*. You can scarcely imagine a more filthy, ragged set of ontcasts, than these sailors appeared to be. Several were sick with the coast fever. They all seemed, however, to take their capture as a matter of course. One came over the side eating a box of "sardines."

When Capt. MAFFITT demanded of the captain of the slaver, under what nationality he surreadered, his reply was, "*None, Sair*—I sunk my papers and my colors to the bottom of the sea. I surrender myself and vessel to tha laws affecting the Slave-trade. I ask for nothing."

The hark *was* French, and *he* is a Frenchman by birth. The captain appears to be rather a clever fellow, after all. He takes his misfortune with the best hnmor possible, and says, "To-day cloudy—to-morrow the sun shine again. Clouds come and go, bnt the sun shines the same. It was my fate." The bark is a vessel of aboat 400 tons, well built, and, at this time, tolerably well found. She has on board about 500 negroes, and, considering the long passage of 44 days which they have had, they are remarkably healthy and in good condition. The amusing part of this capture is, that the day before the *Mohawk* (from the captain's description) bore down on him, bnt upon his hoisting French colors, she went off about her business. We are all very much delighted at our good luck, and intend trying it again.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held last evening. A communication was received from the Superintendents of the Poor calling attention to the fact that they had received no money from fines imposed for intoxication in Police Courts, as required by the Metropolitan Police act. The matter was referred to a special Committee, with authority to examine the law and report what action, if any, is necessary in the premises. Considerable routine business was transected, when the Board adjourned.

EXPENSES OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT.—A meeting of the Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors was held on Monday evening, when the Mayor submitted the following estimates of amounts absolutely to be raised by tax to satisfy on the City Government another year:

Amount to be raised by tax of 1860 for interest on City bonds	$84,313 88
Amount for principal of City bonds	144,412 99
Amount for principal and interest on certificates—	
Principal	71,506 85
Interest	5,646 29
Salaries	91,150 00
For Police purposes	217,450 00
For School purposes	178,100 00
General purposes	126,400 00
Lighting streets	101,400 00
Fire Department, W. D	35,025 00
Fire Department, E. D	43 310 00
Total	$1,099,104 88
Estimated City Revenue	$117,400 00

In addition, over $50,000 are to be raised for street cleaning and repairing wells and pumps.

The statement was referred to a joint committee of five from each Board, when the Board adjaurned for two weeks.

A FEMALE BURGLAR.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a woman, named MARY BROWN, forcibly entered the house of A. MULLIGAN, corner of Fourth-avenue and Eighth-street, when her presence was discovered, and a policeman was called. As the officer approached her she ran up stairs, and attempted to escape by jumping from a window in the second story, but she was severely injured by the fall, and was captured without difficulty.

A STRIKE.—Some misunderstanding occurred yesterday between the contractor and workmen employed on the Union-street sewer, which resulted in a strike for higher wages. The laborers then left with a determination to make the strike general on the different sections in the city, but after endeavoring to coerce several gangs of men to join them and failing, and the Police interfering to prevent a disturbance, the strikers dispersed.

ENCUMBERED STREETS.—The streets in South Brooklyn are not the most attractive in the world at present. Sewers have been completed in some of them, and the workmen have left such streets covered with piles of stones, rubbish, &c. It would be a great benefit to the community to have all nuisances of this kind promptly removed.

THE COURTS.—City Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42. Circuit Court Calendar—Nos. 18, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45.

Trees and Foliage.

Those intending to plant their grounds should visit the nurseries now, when each variety can be seen in its beauty.

They will thus know easily what they are purchasing.

RHODODENDRONS

are now in full bloom and in great beauty.

PARSONS & CO, Flushing, L. I.

Brandreth's Pills,

In Bilious Diseases, In Jaundice, In Liver Affections, In Pains of the Side, In Dyspepsia, are invaluable. For Headache, For Rheumatism, both acnte and chronic, And for Costiveness, They are superior, and stand far in advance of all the Pills of the day.

Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., No. 206 Bowery, and No. 4 Union-square, New-York, AT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BOX.

Moffat's Life Pills.—IN COSTIVENESS, BILIous and liver affections, piles, rheumatism, acute and chronic; hilious fever and fever and ague, and obstinate headaches, these pills have proved a certain and speedy remedy. Dr. MOFFAT'S Phœnix Bitters will be found equally efficacious in all cases of nervous debility, dyspepsia, nervous complaints of all kinds, organic affections, palpitation of the heart, and every kind of weakness of the digestive organs.

Sold by all druggists.

WM. B. MOFFAT, Proprietor, No 335 Broadway, New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st. 3d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales.
ADAPTED TO EVERY BRANCH OF BUSINESS.
Warehouse No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.

ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists,

HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 335 BROADWAY, cor. Worth-st., New-York.

Milward's Needles
for
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.
These needles are made by hand, and of the best double-refined English cast-steel, and *warranted superior to all others.*
J. FRED. MILWARD,
No. 31 Warren-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
"Is a public benefaction."—*Boston Transcript.*
"Is preeminently adapted to family use."—*Phil. Jour.*
Price $30. No. 508 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Superior Dress Shirts to Order.
Manufactured by S. A. Hutchinson, and a perfect fit guaranteed, at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

John B Dunham,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited npon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

For Bilious Affections, Headache, and many unpleasant symptoms, occasioned by a disordered stomach, irregularity or other causes, BROWN'S LAXATIVE TROCHES, or Cathartic Lozenges, will be found a mild, efficacious and palatable remedy. Sold by all Druggists.

The Metropolitan Bank Note Reporter, corrected by the Metropolitan Bank and Gwynne & Day, will be issued this afternoon, describing several new counterfeits.

For sale by the news-dealers.

Youths' and Misses' Shoes.—It is a mistake to suppose that CANTRELL, of No. 813 Broadway, sells only ladies' gaiters, boots, slippers, shoes, &c., of superior quality. He also sells misses' and youths' shoes, boots, &c., of every description.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William-sts.

S. Kakeles' Patent Double Reflecting Signal Light.—For City railroad cars, stages, canal and steamboats, docks and piers. Manufactured at No. 68½ 1st-st., New-York. Patent right for sale.

Leary & Co.'s Successors.—HUNT & DUSENBURY call the attention of their customers and the public to their present beautiful style of Summer Hats. Nos. 4 and 5 Astor House.

The Young Men's Hat for the Season is the "Jeddo Hat," of woven straw, to be had only at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Geo. B. Sloat & Co.'s Celebrated Elliptic Lock Stitch and Shuttle Sewing Machine.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Bloom Beaver—Gentleman's dress hat, the leading style for Summer, introduced by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

HALL—GREENFIELD.—In this City, on Monday, June 4, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg, Mr. CRAIG HALL, of Newark, to Miss SARAH V. B. GREENFIELD, of this City.

HUNTER—FANNING.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 5, by Rev. Dr. Gillette, Mr. STEVEN V. A. HUNTER to Miss FRANCIS AMELIA, daughter of Wm. Fanning, Esq.

SLOANE—PYNE.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 5, by Rev. Mr. Bannard, DOUGLAS SLOANE to CATHERINE, daughter of James S. Patrie, all of this City.

COLLIN-WOOD—BONNEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 5, by Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D., Thomas Collin-wood, of Mexico, N. Y., to ELIZA M., daughter of Daniel Bonney.

CORTELL—STEVENS.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 5, by Rev. Dr. Potts, ALFRED CORTELL, to CORNELIA WYCKOFF, eldest daughter of Mr. John A. Stevens, all of this City.

BARNES—BARNES.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 5, by Rev. Chas. S. Harris, of the Greene-st. M. E. Church, Mr. JOSEPH BARNES to Miss ADELE BARNES, both of this City.

CARMAN—WOOLSEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 5, by Rev. Theodore D. Woolsey, President of Yale College, SAMUEL FRENCH CARMAN, of Susquehanna County, Penn., to ANNA ELIZA, daughter of the late William Cecil Woolsey, of this City.

CRAWFORD—PALMER.—In this City, on Monday, June 4, by Rev. J. L. G. McKown, EBENEZER CRAWFORD to RACHAEL ANN PALMER, both of Westchester County.

SALMON—MULLANY.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 5, at St Stephen's Church, by Rev. J. Cummings, D. D., JAMES SALMON to CATHARINE ANN MARIA, eldest daughter of the late Hugh Mullany, all of this City.

WALKER—WATSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 5, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, EVAN T. WALKER to MARY J., daughter of John Watson, Esq., all of this City.

BROOKS—SILL.—On Wednesday, June 6, at the Berean Baptist Church, by Rev. Dr. Dowling, Mr. CHARLES H. BROOKS, of New-York, to Miss MARY E., daughter of Mr. Horace Sill, of Brooklyn.

VAN MEST—WESTERVELT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 3, by Rev. Marcius S. Hutton, JOHN E. VAN MEST, of New-York, to JOSE

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

THREE ELEGANT LOTS FRONTING ON BROADWAY, EIGHTH-AVENUE, FIFTY-SIXTH AND FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREETS,

on liberal terms of payment.

Maps and particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 56 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.

Will sell by auction on

FRIDAY, June 8,

at the sale-room No. 23 Nassau-st., a large assortment of laces, batists, ladies and gentlemen's linen handkerchiefs, velvet binding, fancy silks, kid gloves, hosiery, &c., &c.

Also, 10 fine gold watches to be sold without reserve, together with about 100 medallions and bas-reliefs of various subjects.

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

Musical birds, embracing a beautiful collection, arranged tastefully, in groups, under glass shades; all of which have been prepared by the well-known taxidermist, W. Galbraith, Esq.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

MANUFACTURERS' AND IMPORTERS'

TRADE SALE OF HARDWARE,

OF EIGHT MONTHS' CREDIT.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.

will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 13, and succeeding days, until the whole is sold, sale to commence each day at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 156 Broadway,

Upwards of $400,000 worth of

ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.

Catalogues are now ready and can be had at the office of the Auctioneers.

Goods will be ready for examination on Monday, June 11.

N. B. A supplementary catalogue will be issued three days before the sale.

A. C. TURPIN, Auctioneer—Office No. 130 Broadway.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

LARGE MIRRORS, PIANOS, &c.,

THE PROPERTY OF A FAMILY GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING.

A. C. TURPIN will sell on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock, at 130 BROADWAY-ST., the furniture in the above house, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, etageres, piano, centre table, secretary and book-case, large mantel and pier mirrors, gilt cornices, tapestry and Brussels carpets, lace and brocatel curtains, oil-cloths, oak-buffet extension table and chairs, hall stand, rosewood bedsteads and bureaus, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, crockery and glassware, mantel ornaments, &c. Terms cash, and a deposit required from all purchasers unknown.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer—Salesroom 141 Broadway.

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 7th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway. Three rosewood pianofortes, made by Gleib & Jackson, to be peremptorily sold without reserve.

HENRY G. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY HENRY G. LEEDS & CO., ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 6 and 7, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the Sales-room No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant sale of Carara Marble Statuary, &c., consisting of Hebe Grecian and Neapolitan; beautiful urns and tazzas, marble fruit-dishes, elegant marble fountains with serpent handles, card receivers supported by swans, elegantly carved figures under glass shades, dancing girls, Venus, after Canova, the three Graces, Innocence, marble fruit, large vases, varying from 2 to 8 feet high; carved Roman Bardiglio vases; also, about 40 pieces of real Carrara busts and groups, all being the importation of Signor G. B. Pandolfini. Persons purchasing at this sale can have their goods packed at a trifling expense to go to any part of the world. THURSDAY, 7th, and FRIDAY, 8th June, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the large gallery of the Irving Building, No. 804 Broadway, the choice collection of Paintings, the property of J. F. Sargent, Esq., comprising the entire collection of small pictures (as he is about leaving for Europe) which he has never since we have been engaged in the business, presented for their inspection such a valuable and beautiful collection of pictures as is now in the neighboring cities can attend the sale with entire confidence in what we state. Among the rare "A Night Market in the Hague," an exterior cabinet work by P. Van Schendel; "Sheep with Pottery," one of the finest of Eugene Verboekhoven's recent productions; "The Story of the Year," being a series of twelve paintings, representing twelve months, by A. Hunt, Esq., having occupied the artist three years in their production, painted with such most miraculous delicacy of execution, entirely from nature, and are believed to be unique in the history of modern art. A pair of landscapes by Gen. Cole, size 4 feet by 3, selected from last year's exhibition in London, and of extraordinary richness and beauty. The celebrated "Stepping Stones," by H. J. Boddington, brilliant in the extreme. "View in North Wales," by Sidney R. Percy. The most celebrated flower piece ever brought to this country, painted by Madame Van Marcke, of Liege; about 6 feet; a superb picture for a dining-room. This painting occupied the two years in its production, and is acknowledged to be the chef d'œuvre of this celebrated lady. Also, specimens of the first class by E. C. Lewis, Herring, Seiger, Shayer, W. Thayer, Seigar, Bromley, Cruickshank, Armfield, A. Earle, Chapman, Kearney, Williams, Vickers, Henderson, and other celebrated English artists. Also, by Leyckert, Kierhoff, Klombeck, Vrolyck, Klaus, &c., of Holland. Also, by Dillens, Varheyden, De Henvef, Henriette Reuser, van Speeckbeck, Robbo, Monpeset, Charnet, Wm. Angus, Tesson, Couvens, Theilemann, Koek, Van Bree, Grabisia, Tesson, and other distinguished modern artists of various continental schools. The paintings will be sold with certificate and guarantee of originality, to be made satisfactory to the purchaser. The collection is probably the finest and most extensive of high class works of art ever offered in this country, and will form quite an epoch in the history of fine arts, and we may reasonably hope that the sale will be largely attended by connoisseurs from our neighboring cities. They will be on exhibition one week, as above, with catalogues.

S. & G. BOGART, Auctioneers.

VALUABLE SALE OF REAL ESTATE—S. & G. BOGART, by order of the Supreme Court, will sell on the premises, June 11, 1860, at 12 o'clock M., the Bowers farm, containing about 28 acres of arable land, located upon the White Plains Road in the village of East Chester, Westchester County, New-York, and fronting East Chester Cove, about one mile south of the Mount Vernon station on the New-York and New-Haven Railway. The farm is beautifully situated, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, apple, pear, and quince orchards, garden, barns, stables, out-houses and comfortable dwelling, 60 by 30 feet containing parlors, bedrooms, kitchen, dairy, and a never-failing spring near the dwelling. Also, at the Merchants' Exchange June 12, 1860, at 12 M., the valuable plot of land on Fox Island, containing two acres, located on the Kings Bridge Road, between 181st and 182d sts., upon which are four dwellings, barns, &c., &c. One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 1 North William st. Cars leave 27th-st. and 4th av. at 7 and 9 A. M.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell on THURSDAY, June 7, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., a large and varied assortment of English, German and American hardware, &c., comprising 90 gross Jackson's and Wm. Sanderson's table cutlery, of various styles; also, 30 000 percussion caps, of G. D.'s U. S. and Starkie's waterproof, all in fine order; also, 10 pairs single and double pistols; also, 4 casks (96 dozen) axe-helves; also, 73 dozen Rothenham's cast-steel 26-inch hand-saws; also, 174 M. rivets, ⅜ and ¾-lb. papers; also, 15 gross hooks and staples 60 dozen cut tacks, 4 ounces; 100 dozen fine cut brads, 48 great gross steel shoe tacks, 175 lbs. broom twine, 300 papers glaziers' points, &c., &c. Also, 280 dozen cast steel files, assorted sizes, all in fine order and magnificently done up together with part of the stock of a retailer, embracing japanned and tin ware, great variety; wood and willow ware, britannia and tinned iron spoons, spice boxes, cake do., plated goods, &c., &c. Terms cash, cancelable money.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, by auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 6 and 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant sale of Carrara marble statuary, &c., consisting of Hebe, Grecian and Neapolitan beautiful urns and tazzas, marble fruit dishes, elegant marble fountains, with serpent handles; card receivers, supported by swans; elegant carved figures, under glass shades; dancing girls, Venus, after Canova; the three Graces, Innocence, marble fruit, large vases, varying from 2 to 8 feet high; carved Roman Bardiglio vases; also, about 40 pieces of real Carrara busts and groups, all being the importation of Signor G. B. Pandolfini. Persons purchasing at this sale can have their goods packed at a trifling expense, to go to any part of the world.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, June 12, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, $5 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 245 to 284 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent. (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 20, 1857, due Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1860; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 19th inst., at same hour and place. Dated May 22, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 12, at the same hour and place. Dated May 29, 1860.

J. T. HUNGERFORD, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD furniture at public auction THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at the known-stone residence, No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., sale commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely, consisting of drawing-room suites, piano-forte, fully guaranteed, pier and mantel mirrors, bronzes, statuary, Brussels and tapestry and ingrain carpets, oil-paintings, elegant walnut and mahogany chamber furniture, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hair and spring mattresses, bedding, &c. Also, a good assortment of basement and kitchen furniture. Sale peremptory.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer, Salesroom 141 Broadway.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 7th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, new and second-hand furniture, consisting in part of elegant rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites in brocatel, hair-cloth or plush; rosewood, marble-top side or corner etageres, secretary and library bookcases, centre and pier tables, French plate pier and mantel glasses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved and plain rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, black walnut and oak sideboard, dining-room and office chairs, oak and black walnut extension tables, lounges and easy chairs, mattresses, bedding, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

WAGONS AND HARNESS, BY E. & F. A. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 8th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, one elegant box wagon, for four persons, built to order by Youngs of 29th st., and has been used but three weeks; one four-seat wagon, built to order in the best manner, and warranted for one year, has never been used; one three-seat wagon, and several light top and road wagons; also, double and single harness.

A. M. MCALPIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—IRVING Buildings, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel, FRIDAY EVENING, June 8 at 7½ o'clock—Valuable library, being the entire miscellaneous portion of the private collection of the late John O. Halstead, Esq., (recently deceased,) comprising fine various subjects, including many that are scarce, and a variety of recent publications, &c.

J. MILNER TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, AT NO. 58 WEST 28th-st., all the contents of the house, viz: furniture, carpets, oil paintings, looking-glasses, crockery, silver and plate ware, elegant piano-forte, &c. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock precisely.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday, June 7,) at 12½ o'clock, at his stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

Shares.		Shares.	
50	Chatham Bk hyp	$28	50 Bank of Sing Sing	$100
50	Cat. City Bk	50	40 Homestead Ins Co	100
40	Marine Bank	50	20 Harmony Ins. Co	80
40	Brevoort Ins. Co	50	10 Firemen's Ins. Co	17
23	Lorillard Ins. Co	25	20 Home Ins	100
20	Howard Ins	50	15 East River Ins. Co	15
30	Metropolitan Ins	100	20 Columbia Mar. Ins	35
30	Kings County Ins	20	30 Equitable Ins	25
40	Amer. Exchange Ins	100	40 N. Y. Consol'd Stage	25
20	Resolute Ins. Co	100	35 Equitable L. As. Soc.	100
10	Pa. Blt. C. & F'n Co.	50	40 Adriatic Ins. Co	25
20	Art zane' Ins. Co	100	20 Phœnix Ins. Co	50
40	Irving Ins. Co	25	33 Jefferson Ins. Co	20
60	N. Y. Corn Ex. Co	25	10 Commonwealth Ins.	100
25	Peter Cooper Ins. Co	20	20 Grocers' Ins. Co	50
55	Goodhue Ins. Co	100	20 Corn Exch. Ins. Co.	50

$6 000 Treverton Coal and Railroad 1st M. 6 per ct. Bds.
3 of 5 Missouri state 5 per cent Bonds.
6 000 Sacramento City 6 per cent. Bonds.
4,000 Brooklyn City 6 per cent. Water Loan Bonds.
1,000 Penn. Bituminous Coal and Iron Co. 6 per ct. Bds.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, June 11. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

W. B. WESCOTT & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THE PROPERTY OF THEODORE H. HILTON, ESQ. AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

W. B. WESTCOTT & CO. will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) June 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant private residence No. 152 West 31st-st., near 7th-av., the entire magnificent furniture of the house, which is replete with every elegance in furniture and rare and costly works of art, all of which will be peremptorily sold, and must be removed immediately from the premises, consisting in part of superb rosewood parlor furniture, in rich Maginificent full suites solid rosewood, comprising eighteen pieces, covered in rich brocade, with slip covers, made to order two months ago by J. Terfass; 7½-octave rosewood pianoforte, used but two months; magnificent mantel and pier mirrors, etageres, superb tables, Turkish furniture, en suite, superb marble and bronze statuary, parlor vases, rich chandeliers, French work-tables, pearl inlaid; reception chairs, French, gold, and ormolu clocks, velvet carpets, face and silk curtains, &c., with a most complete assortment of beautiful rosewood chamber furniture, rosewood wardrobe bedsteads, bureaus, superb hair mattresses, &c.; dining-room—extension-table, oak chairs, marble buffet, with a complete and elegant variety of rich silver-ware, French, China, and cut glass, ivory cutlery, kitchen utensils, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at house. Deposits required of purchasers. House to rent low to a responsible tenant, furnished or unfurnished; possession immediately.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB LADIES' SADDLE PONY.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway, an elegant long-tail dapple chestnut pony, 14½ hands high, six years old, warranted in every way, perfectly sound, kind and gentle, and without fault or blemish; has been used by a lady, and is, without exception, the handsomest lady's horse in this City; unsurpassed for beauty and action. He may be seen at Messrs. WHITE & CORNING'S stable, in Irving-place, between 17th and 18th sts., until 12 o'clock on Friday. To persons wishing a fine lady's horse, an examination of him will repay them.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8.—AT TEN O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st. Regular weekly sale—3 pianos, 2 hook cases, mahogany wardrobe, together with a general assortment of household furniture, books, carpets, &c.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK at 444 Canal-st., Bureaus, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Sofa-beds, Mattresses, Feather Beds, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets; Cutlery, Kitchenware, Pianos, &c.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, June 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & CO., No. 16 Courtlandt-st., prime fresh goods, adapted to City or country trade.

POLITICAL.

BELL AND EVERETT.

GRAND

RATIFICATION RALLY!

All lovers of the Union, the Constitution and the laws; all friends of Commerce, Manufactures and Agriculture; all who would rebuke Sectionalism and Fanaticism; and all friendly to the elevation to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States of the peerless Statesmen, Patriots and Orators,

JOHN BELL,

OF TENNESSEE,

And

EDWARD EVERETT,

OF MASSACHUSETTS,

Will assemble en masse at the

COOPER INSTITUTE,

ON

FRIDAY EVENING, June 8,

At 8 o'clock.

The unrivalled orator,

Hon. GUSTAVUS A. HENRY, of Tennessee, grandson of PATRICK HENRY.

Hon. JOSHUA HILL, of Georgia.

Hon. JAMES M. QUARLES, of Tennessee.

Hon. JOS. R. INGERSOLL, of Pennsylvania.

Hon. R. W. THOMPSON, of Indiana.

Hon. ZEBULON B. VANCE, of North Carolina.

Hon. JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Connecticut.

Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER, of Massachusetts.

Hon. GEO. S. HILLIARD, of Massachusetts.

Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT, of New-York.

Hon. WILLIAM DUER, of New-York.

AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS,

Are invited to address the meeting.

The new Band of the Seventh Regiment (National Guard) are engaged, and will perform some of their choicest music.

By order,

JAS. DE PEYSTER OGDEN,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements
of Central Committee.
WM. E. FROST,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements
Of Young Men's National Union Club.

GRND REPUBLICAN RALLY.

RATIFICATION MEETING.

The Republicans of the City of New-York and its vicinity are invited to meet at

THE COOPER INSTITUTE,

on THURSDAY EVENING, June 7, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of expressing their approbation of the nomination of

ABRAHAM LINCOLN
AND
HANNIBAL HAMLIN

for President and Vice-President of the United States.

The meeting will be addressed by

Judge TRACY of California, Gen. BENJ. F. BRUCE,
GEO. W. CURTIS, WM. M. EVARTS,
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Gen. JAMES C. NYE,
WILLIAM D. FEY, S. S. WOODFORD,
SIGISMUND KAUFFMANN, JAMES FAIRMAN,
and other distinguished speakers.

JAMES DAVIS, Chairman.

J. L. TAYLOR, Secretary of Committee of Arrangements appointed by the Republican Central Committee.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COTTAGE AT SOUTH OYSTER BAY, L. I.—To let, a two-story cottage, neatly furnished with garden spot, barn, stables, &c., beautifully situated near the South Bay. Rent $300. For further particulars, inquire of BRYCE & CO., No. 29 Chambers-st., or of the subscriber, at South Oyster Bay.

D. R. FLOYD JONES.

TO LET—A FURNISHED RESIDENCE IN RYE, with stables, garden, fruit, &c. Apply to J. PENFIELD, No. 21 South-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

HOTELS.

DONEGANA HOTEL,
NOTRE DAME-ST.,
MONTREAL.
E. F. POPE.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

260. HOW TO LIVE CHEAP. 260.

In order to effect a great saving in your household expenses purchase your stock of TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, and PROVISIONS.

AT AGNEW'S, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.,

and thus secure the popular low prices for which this establishment has such a world-wide renown. Call and see for yourselves.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, importer and wholesale and retail grocer, No. 260 Greenwich, corner of Murray-st.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH

PURE MILK.

Address T. W. DECKER, No. 155 East 27th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, IN COMPLIANCE WITH the "Act in relation to the sale of bottles used by the manufacturers and bottlers of mineral water, porter, ale, &c., as amended March 24th, 1860," caution all persons from using, filling or buying any of the following-named bottles—marked "Alex. Eagle—Mineral Water," and "Alex. Eagle, Mineral Water."

ALEXANDER EAGLE,
May 16, 1860. No. 70 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims against the late firm of PALMER & MILLER, or MICHAEL MILLER, are requested to present the same to the undersigned at No. 22 Pine-st., New-York, at the office of J. A. Van Saun & Son, for adjustment.

M. MILLER.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

LOFTS WANTED FOR STORAGE OF DRY goods in the vicinity of the Park, either side. Address Box No. 2 688 Post-office, stating dimensions, location and lowest price.

NOTICE.—THE CORNER-STONE OF THE BETHany Baptist Church edifice, now erecting on 55th-st., near Lexington-av., will be laid with appropriate services on THURSDAY of this week, (June 7,) at 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. Drs. LATHROP, WESTON, and HAGUE will deliver interesting addresses on the occasion. The Baptist friends and public in general are cordially invited to attend.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A. CARD.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS IN THE 19TH WARD.

J. J. SMITH & CO. having opened an office at No. 786 3d-av. for the sale exchange, renting and insuring property, loaning money on bond and mortgage, and collecting rents and interest, solicit the patronage of property holders of the above ward, and others requiring their services.

References—HON. JAS. W. BEEKMAN,
A. M. BUBR, Esq., No. 18 Wall-st.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN.

For Sale by MERRIAM & HUBBARD,
No. 18 William-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Clinton avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 2¾ ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information, and permits to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and adjoining lot No. 35 South 9th-st., south side, between 2d and 3d sts; also, the two lots in the immediate rear on South 10th-st.; location very pleasant and convenient, being only three minutes' walk from the ferry to Peck-slip. This property combines the advantages of a City and country residence, being stocked with choice cherry, apricot and pear trees, grape-vines, and an abundance of fine currant bushes, in addition to which it is embellished with an ornamental flower garden. For particulars apply on the premises, or to R. BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION—By order of Executor's Referee, &c.:

WALL AND BROAD STS.—The large and valuable plot of ground, with the buildings thereon, Nos. 23, 25 and 26½ Wall and Nos. 3, 5 and 7 Broad-st.

CHAMBERS ST.—Nos. 164 and 166, 2 valuable lots.

WASHINGTON AND CHARLTON STS.—Northeast corner, 3 houses and lots, together with 1 lot in the rear.

LEWIS ST.—No. 189, 1 lot. For maps and further particulars, apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon-avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and underceller, now being finished in days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av., would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 189 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LATANTE.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE BEST PROPERTY in Brooklyn, located on 3d-av. and 55th st., Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. Cars pass the ground every 10 minutes. This property must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY and basement stone front house No. 175 East 11th-st. House, 24x66; lot, 103 feet deep.

ALSO,

For sale, the property No. 850 Pearl-st., 25x100. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—The store No. 273 Pearl-st. 22½ feet front by 90 feet deep, located between Jackson and Beekman sts. The store will be improved to suit a first-class tenant. Inquire of HAMMER, HAYS & CO. No. 72 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 39TH-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., one fine stone-front house, replete with all the improvements, and built in the most substantial manner. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises of JOHN W. MOWBRAY.

FOR SALE CHEAP, NEAR CENTRAL PARK—Four lots on 92d-st., between 4th and 5th avs., together 105 feet front, very high grade and free from rock. W. A. COLLINS, No. 4 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CORNER LOT south of Canal-st., east of and near Broadway. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 26x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 20 EAST 32D-ST., between Madison and 5th ave., complete with every convenience. The chandeliers, pier mirrors, cornices and carpets (all expensive fine goods) will be left at tenant's option, to hire or not. For terms, and orders to see the house, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or to WM. HENRY ARNOUX, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET,

And possession given immediately,
22 and 3d lofts of No. 6 College place.
Apply to
ATHERTON, FAURE & CO.,
Nos. 105 and 107 Reade-street.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, A two-story house, finished dwelling and a large cottage; in perfect order, near ferry and cars, in Brooklyn; with gas and water. Apply to JOHN BRANARD, Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, or at No. 92 Broadway, basement, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and 4-story building, corner of 4th and Green sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Morgan sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter Office, No. 206 4th-st.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house, with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., in Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 163 West 24th-st., consisting of second floor, front basement, and one room on third floor; all the modern improvements; rent low to a desirable small family. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

A LARGE OFFICE TO LET—ON SECOND floor, No. 90 Fulton-st. Also, all of second floor, No. 88 Fulton st.; fourth floor, No. 45 Gold-st., and a large light basement, No. 45 Gold-st., with or without steam power. Inquire of JOSEPH H. WHITE, No. 88 Fulton-st.

OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two front offices on fourth floor at No. 113 Nassau st.; two workshops, 30 by 50 feet, with ten windows in each, in rear building, No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILCOOLY, No. 76 Nassau-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 8d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

FIREWORKS.

EDGES' & HADFIELD'S
PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT
FIREWORKS.
W. J. SYMS & BRO.,
Depot, No. 399 Broadway.

Having made extensive arrangements with both of the above celebrated makers for the sale of their Fireworks, we are prepared to offer to storekeepers and the public generally an unequaled stock, both in quality and variety, at reduced prices, consisting in part of

Fire-Crackers, Torpedoes, Wheels, Triangles, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Pidgeons, Comets, &c., &c.

CITY AND TOWN COMMITTEES supplied with public display at short notice.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S DEPOT

FOR THE EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS,

Neatest in appearance, and best in quality.

FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EXHIBITION.

FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
No. 62 John st.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 81 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y. Fire-crackers, Torpedoes, Jose-sticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and public exhibitions, of superior quality, at less than usual prices. Address orders by mail or telegraph to GEO. B. COLEY, No. 37 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 198 Front-st., one door from corner of Fulton. FIRE-CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, JOSS-STICKS, and a full assortment of FIREWORKS, plain and colored fires, warranted of the first quality.

Committees for exhibitions and the trade supplied on the most liberal terms. M. BENNETT.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD & SON'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call.

R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Plain and Colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. BALL, Dentist,
No. 585 Broadway, corner of 128h-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, still continue to insert full or partial sets of teeth, on their improved atmospheric plates, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on silver, $8; Amber or Rubber, from $10 to $15; on Gold, $25; Contours Gum, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1; teeth filled with gold, $1; Quartz, Bone, Silver and Tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE,
HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 128 6th-av., between 8th and 20th sts.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE
FOR SALE AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

The grounds, comprising about six acres and fronting on three streets, are tastefully laid out in lawn and garden, ornamented with an abundance of shade trees and shrubbery, and supplied with the choicest fruits of the climate. The house is a large two-story rural Gothic, 54 feet by 45, built within the last five years in the most thorough manner, contains all the modern improvements, such as furnace, range, hot and cold water gas, &c.; and being on elevated ground, commands one of the finest landscapes in the country, embracing a view of the Connecticut River and Valley, Amherst College, Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, &c.

The place is easy of access, being within five minutes' walk of the railroad station (three trains daily to and from New-York and Boston,) is complete in all its arrangements for comfort and convenience, and on every account is considered one of the most desirable residences in the State of Massachusetts.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York; or to CHARLES FAIRBANKS, Northampton, Mass.

TO LET OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well known country seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The house, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style; is large and commodious, containing eight bedrooms and three attic rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT OF SIX ACRES, at Blooming View, Staten Island, 20 minutes from Vanderbilt's Landing by S. I. Railroad three minutes' walk from Annadale station; house 2 stories, 32x36 feet, contains 8 rooms, rear wing 3, stable, carriage-house, &c; fine shade trees; view from piazza and cupola of lower bay and ocean; ten minutes' walk from the beach. Garden made and to be cared for through the Summer. Family about leaving, will rent very low to a private family only. Terms, $250 to May 1, 1861, payable quarterly in advance. Apply to W. A. COLE, firm of H. H. Sendder & Co., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A MODerate-sized house, in good condition; a barn and garden, (now planted), various kinds of fruit, good yard, &c., situated one-fourth of a mile from the village of Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y. The location is healthy and desirable, being but a few minutes' walk from Carmel Lake, and but an hour's ride from Lake Mahopac. Some furniture may be had, if required. Rent low. Address MORGAN & RAYMOND, Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—TO LET—IN Orange, an hour's ride from Cortlandt-st., New-York, 38 desirable residences, at the following annual rent, at $120, $150, $165, $200, $250, $300, 2 at $350, 3 at $400, 3 at $450, 3 at $500, 2 at $600, 2 at $650, 3 at $800, 1 at $900, 1 at $1,000, 1 at $1,500, 1 at $2,500. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., and No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—THREE BEAUTIful villa sites in Llewellyn-Park, on Tulip-avenue, adjoining "Castlewood:" also five very fine tracts of land near West Bloomfield, about 5 acres each—all on the slope of Orange Mountain, in an excellent neighborhood, within an hour's ride of New-York. For sale on easy terms. Apply to JOSEPH HOWARD, Boonton, N. J., or to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., and No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COUNTRY RESIDENCE in Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., within one

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
REGULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 63 WALL-ST.
Have facilities of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

AETNA FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF N. Y.
OFFICE No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1860.
At an election held on MONDAY, June 4, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:
DIRECTORS.
Jacob Brewer, John D. Ward, Nehemiah Knight,
Russell Sturgis, James Thompson, Nelson Runyon,
F. C. Eberle, Chas. H. Clayton, Daniel Satterfield,
F. L. Feathes, P. A. Thompson, Thos. W. Hutchins,
G. C. Satterlee, Theo. Anthony, John H. Talman,
Joseph Jamison, G. B. Satterlee, Edward Gothont,
Wm. Whitewright, T. C. Ohardavoyne, John J. McLaren.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board held this day,
JACOB BROUWER was unanimously reelected
President for the ensuing year.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes.
Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Seyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 144 Nassau-st.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 144 NASSAU-ST.,
Buy Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

I CAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DEficiency in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of an Act entitled "An Act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a sum of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, to the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1863. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if their offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $50,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.
The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 20th day of June next.
Payment may be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany, from which the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York, and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.
Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILLIP SCHUYLER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

$500.000 EIGHT PER CENT LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TEXAS AND NEW-ORLEANS RAILROAD COMPANY,
(Texas Division,)
Secured by a mortgage upon one hundred and six (106) miles of railroad and its appurtenances, of the estimated cost of $2,920,000, and upon seven hundred and sixty-eight (768,000) acres of valuable land, now offered to the public as one of the most desirable and realable securities at present upon the market.
THIS ROAD
Is the Texas Division of the great trunk line which, within twelve to eighteen months, will connect Houston, Galveston, and every important point in Texas, with New-Orleans, and in communication with the lines running North, and already completed, place New-York within 96 hours of Houston.
THE BONDS
Will be redeemable on 1st November, 1878, bear 8 per cent. interest; coupons payable semi annually, on 1st May and 1st November, in the City of New York.
As additional security for prompt payment of the coupons, pending the completion of the entire Road, are mortgaged by special trust-deed 76,800 acres of land, together with town lots and individually donated lands, at present valued at $640,000.
Maps, prospectuses, copies of charter, trust deeds, land grants, and every information, may be had upon application to
C. CONGREVE & SON,
No. 6 Pine-st., or
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON,
No. 38 William-st., Merchant's Exchange.

LEATHER MANUFACTURER'S BANK—NEW-YORK June 5, 1860.—At the annual election held on the 4th inst., the following named persons were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:
WILLIAM H. MACY, WM. DEPEW,
JAMES MEINELL, R. AUGUST WITTHAUS,
JONATHAN THORNE, E. SANDS TUCKER,
JNO. P. NESMITH, THOS. FRASER,
G. WINTHROP GRAY, SIDNEY MASON,
WM. H. RUSSELL, JOSEPH V. ONATIVIA,
RICHARD P. BRUFF.
And as inspectors of the next election:
OLIVER B. TWEEDY, SAMUEL BARSTOW,
RICHARD STOUT.
At a meeting of the Board this day, WILLIAM H. MACY was unanimously reelected President, and NICHS. F. PALMER appointed Cashier.
By order of the Board,
WM. H. MACY, President.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDholders of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1857, creating a sinking fund, proposals will be received at the office of said Company, in New-Orleans, La., up to the last day of June next, inclusive, for the purchase of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of fifty thousand Dollars. On the day above named, the bids in the form of sealed proposals will be opened by the Board of Directors, and the highest bids for the above-named extent (payable in dollars at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,) from those whose bids are most favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the right to reject all bids over par if they deem proper.
RICHARD S. CHARLES, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 68 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the "Proposals of December 18, 1858," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 15th of June next.
C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 15th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the 1st day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank. JOHN T. KNOWLES,
EAST GREENWICH, March 27, 1860. Receiver.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—The annual election of Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th inst., between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, at the office of the Company, in 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1860.

BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN AT THIS BANK for subscription to $100,000 of the Capital Stock of "Union Bank of Missouri," which, when amount already subscribed, will make paid up Capital on 1st January, 1861, $1,000,000. A statement of the condition of the Union Bank can be seen at the Bank of the State of New-York. G. W DUER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, May 29, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, June 4, 1860. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1860
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-House, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June next. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c. Bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—The subscribers will purchase, at par, any past due Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad Company.
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 59 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 63 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 63 Wall-st.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.—NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY splendid tables, with everything complete, for $250 and upwards. Call and examine. Private houses furnished.
W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

J. SHARP'S CELEBRATED BILLIARD Tables, with his new patent cushions, well known to be superior to any now in use. Manufactory No. 148 Fulton-st., New-York.

HUMAN FRAILTY.
A Medical Essay, just issued from the press, on the causes and effects of all diseases of a private nature; containing copious instructions for self-cure, with observations on those who are prevented by ignorance entering into the marriage state, and a treatise on all diseases arising from impure connections on the dreadful results of early and improper sexual indulgences, illustrating the same by professional dissertation, illustrating remedial tests, and examination of the Spermatic Animalcule's newly-constructed microscope, with engravings. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage to any part of the country on receipt of postage stamps to that amount. This invaluable work may be obtained, as above, from Dr. HARROW, No. 24 Chamber-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York, where he may be consulted as usual from 11 till 3 and from 6 till 8 in the evening. Sundays from 11 till 3. Also, for sale by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Nassau-st., and J. WORTHINGTON, No. 44 Bond-st.

NEW BOOK.
A practical work, just published, from the pen of Dr. M. Boscowitz, on the treatment of venereal practices, with hints before marriage.
"This is a most useful book, and on a subject of vital importance to the young before marriage, and should be in the hands of every youth, parents and guardians."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
For sale at the Publishers', RODGERS & COMPANY, No. 827 Broadway. Price for the small edition, 50 cents; large, $1. All letters must contain two letter stamps.

HAMMOND'S
NEW MEDICAL BOOK,
Intended for popular use. Price $1, mailed.
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor-House.

DR. CHARLES ALBERT,
FROM PARIS,
No. 549 Broadway, New-York.
ALLEZ LE CONSULTER.
Celebrated TURKEY BLOOD PILLS, for ladies, $4 and $3 the box.

A GOOD THING THAT EVERYBODY should have.—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES stand unobtrusively at the head of remedial means for the use of the people. They are safe; removed from the poisonous, dangerous and repulsive doses of quackery, or Old School practice; the inconveniences of Water Cure, or the intricate and perplexing obscurities of the usual Homœopathic books and medicines. Consisting of simple specifics for the various diseases to which they are related—put up in the form of simple sugar pellets—and prepared of ingredients neither dangerous nor disgusting, they are the ready aid of the parent or nurse, and the comfort of the compiaining and invalid.
They possess these positive advantages: They are harmless; no injury can arise from their use. They are simple; you always know what to take, and how to take it. They are convenient; you can give the proper Sugar Pills at a moment's warning, without hesitation or delay. They are efficient; in thousands of cases disease is arrested at once, and the system freed without prostration or delay.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.
Price of single boxes—Cents
1—For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness..... 25
2—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite, Wetting the Bed..... 25
3—For Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants..... 25
4—For Diarrhea of children or adults, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaint..... 25
5—For Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griping, Bilious Colic, Fatal Dysentery..... 25
6—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing..... 25
7—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, and Sore Throat..... 25
8—For Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux..... 25
9—For Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head..... 25
10—For Dyspepsia, weak, acid or deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint..... 25
11—For Suppressed Menses, or scanty, or delaying, green sickness..... 25
12—For Leucorrhea or Whites, bearing down, too profuse Menses..... 25
13—For Croup, hoarse, croupy Cough, difficult and oppressed Breathing..... 25
14—For Salt Rheum Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Ringworm, Tetter, Itch..... 25
15—For Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs..... 25
16—For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Ague..... 50
17—For Piles, internal or external, blind or bleeding, recent or obstinate..... 50
18—For Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak sight..... 50
19—For Catarrh, Acute or chronic, dry or flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza..... 50
20—For Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough..... 50
21—For Asthma, oppressed, difficult, labored breathing, cough and expectoration..... 50
22—For Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache..... 50
23—For Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings, and Old Ulcers..... 50
24—For General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness..... 50
25—For Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions..... 50
26—For Sea-sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting..... 50
27—For Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination..... 50
28—For Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and consequent Prostration and Debility..... 100
29—For Sore Mouth or Canker..... 50
PRICE.
The entire set, case of twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions..... $7 00
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions..... 5 00
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and Book of Directions..... 4 00
Case of fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions..... 2 00
Case of any six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions..... 1 00
Large case of 2-oz. vials, for Planters and Physicians..... 15 00
OUR REMEDIES SY MAIL OR EXPRESS.
We send these Remedies, by the single box or full case, to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
N. B.—The boxes Nos. 1 to 15 are small size, Nos. 16 to 28 large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial case no attention is necessary on this point.
Look over the list, make up a case of what kinds you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps, by mail, to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express.
NO FAMILY or TRAVELER should be without these invaluable curatives. Thousands use them with the most triumphant success.
Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office, No. 562 Broadway, daily, from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M., by letter.
AGENTS WANTED—For the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VEnereal Hospital Practice, by M. LEMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Also, TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 7 to 9. As those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, leucorrhœa, (whites,) involuntary loss of semen nights, with the urine, or at stool impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c., are not aware of the fact, he takes this method to inform them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into eight rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Five colored plates. Price 50 cents. To be had of DEARBORN MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Separate consulting rooms.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula, and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 6th-av. At all other hours he is at his private hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require the more important operations, or careful dietetic treatment.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM—Designed for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., as a consequence of early errors, supplying the means of Self-Cure by one who cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical impositions and quackery. *Single* copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., East Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope.

LA FLOR DEL UCAYALI—THE GREAT NEW French remedy against nervous debility, seminal losses and weakness, can only be had genuine, at $6 per bottle, at Dr. LACOSTE'S Private Medical Rooms, No. 615 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas, where the are exclusively French treatment of secret diseases and female complaints can be found. All French preparations safes, &c., for sale. Medicines, &c., by express and mail

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK.
On and after June 1 the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with water tight compartments, will run in connexion with the favorite steamer ENOCH CRAIN, daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Flushing.	College Point.
6 30 A. M.	6 40 A. M.
7 15 A. M.	7 55 A. M.
10 00 A. M., direct through to New-York.	
11 00 A. M.	11 10 A. M., stopping at 10th-st.
2 15 P. M., direct through to New-York	
3 00 P. M.	3 10 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.
5 15 P. M.	5 25 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.

Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market wharf
8 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point.
9 30 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
12 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
1 00 P. M., direct through to Flushing.
4 00 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
5 15 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
6 45 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
Fare 15 cents. Sunday school pic-nics and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.
STEAMER THOMAS POWELL
Leaves foot of Jay-st. every AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

MAY, 1860—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, June 5, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, June 5, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, June 6 4½ P. M., connecting with the LAURA.	Wednesday, June 6, 7 A. M. Thursday, June 7, 7½ A. M., connecting with the LAURA.
Friday, June 8, 7 A. M.	Friday June 8, 11 A. M.
Saturday, June 9, 11½ A. M.	Sunday, June 10, 1 P. M.
Sunday, June 10, 7 A. M.	Monday, June 11, 8 A. M., connecting with the LAURA at 3 P. M.
Monday, June 11, 3 P. M., connecting with the LAURA.	Tuesday, June 12, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, June 12, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, June 13, 2½ P. M.
Wed'day, June 13, 9½ A. M.	
Th'day, June 14, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, June 14, 3 P. M.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NAUSHON will run daily to this popular place of Summer resort for the season, commencing on SATURDAY, June 9, as follows:
Leave West 10th (Amos) st, 9½ A. M., 12½ P. M., 3½ P. M.; leave Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ P. M., 3½ P. M.; leave Pier No. 4, N. R., 10 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M. Touching at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents, including a return ticket to the City.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—ASTORIA, HAVERSTRAW AND NEW-YORK.—The Steamer MATTANSCONK, Capt. JOHN TOWNSEND,
Will leave Astoria at 6:35, 8 and 10:5 A. M., and 3:50, 4:50 and 5:20 P. M.
Will leave Fulton Market-slip at 7:15 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4, 5:45 and 7 P. M.
Landing at Hunter's Point each way. Fare 10 cents.
H. N. GAGE, Agent.

SEA BASS BANKS.—THE SUSSORISEE, yielding to the solicitation of his former customers, will run the HERO to the Fishing Banks every SATURDAY, leaving Robinson-st. 8¾ o'clock; Spring-st. 8½; Peck-slip 8¾; and Pier No. 3 North River 9 A. M., returning and landing at Robinson-st. by 4 P. M. Bait, fishing-tackle and refreshments on board. Fare 50 cents.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDwell's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier 2 A. M., EVERY DAY (without exception,) returning, leave Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.,) and 30th-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Passage 50 cts. Freight taken for the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY, COMMENCING TUESDAY June 7, 1860. The new steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. pier for Albany on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st., after June 6.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENport.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. BAYNES, will leave Pier No. 32 Rome-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M.; (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

RAILROADS.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.
On and after THURSDAY, the 7th inst., the cars of the Staten Island Railroad Company will leave Tottenville daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:
Leave Tottenville at 7 and 9 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; connecting with the boats leaving New-York at 8 and 10 A. M., and 2, 5 and 7 P. M. boats for New-York.
Leave Vend-ruhit Landing at 7:50 and 9:50 A. M., and 1:50, 4:50 and 6:50 P. M.; connecting with the 8 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4 and 8 P. M. boats from New-York.
Stopping at Garrettson's, New-Dork, Club House, Giffold's Lane, Eltingville, Armadale, Huguenot Station, Prince's Bay, Pleasant Plains and Richmond Valley.
SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.
Leave Tottenville at 8 A. M., and 1 and 6 P. M.; connecting with the 9 A. M., and 2 and 6 P. M. boats for New-York.
Leave Vanderhilt Landing at 9:50 A. M., and 1:50 and 5:50 P. M.; connecting with the 9 A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. boats from New-York.
Stopping at all intermediate stations.
N. B.—Parties desirous of arranging for excursions can do so by applying at office of the Company, No. 2 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after May 1, trains will run as follows, connecting with the steamer MATTANO:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK, FROM FULTON MARKET-SLIP.
At 6.30 A. M.	At 7:15 A. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)
At 7:55 A. M.	At 9 A. M.
At 10 A. M.	At 11 A. M. (Hunter's Point Ferry.)
At 1 P. M., (crossing Hunter's Point Ferry.)	At 2 P. M.
At 2:45 P. M.	At 4 P. M.
At 4:45 P. M.	At 5:45 P. M.
At 6:45 P. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)	At 7 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.
On Sundays trains will leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 and 11 A. M. and 2, 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Flushing at 9:30 and 10 A. M. and 1, 3 and 5:38 P. M. Excursion tickets on Sundays twenty-five cents.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, May 28, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 2, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt; for Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at William's Bridge and station above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and station above; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Crotoo Falls, and all stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 3:45 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations to White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st., Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:30 P. M., (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing, 8:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:30 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included), and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH &c., and steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson-st., New-York, Pier No. 1, New-York at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M., and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday. Cars will run through to the Long Branch boarding-houses by the 15th June next, in connection with the splendid steamer RIP VAN WINKLE.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua. Mail, at 9 A. M. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown and Newburgh. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train at Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. for Piermont and Sufferns; 9 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Sufferns at 6:50 A. M. and 7 P. M., and Piermont 6:15 and 7:40 A. M., and 3:40 and 8:15 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New-City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD—FOR Budd's Lake, Lake Hopatcong, Schooley's Mountain, &c.—Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M., and are met on arrival by comfortable stages for these pleasant places of Summer resort. Morristown Express at 5 40 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Supt.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 6:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 6:05 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 6:05 and 6:40 P. M.

SHIPPING.

STEAM—NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The Vanderbilt European Line United States Mail Steamships sail between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.		FROM SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE FOR NEW-YORK.	
ARAGO, Lebrun, Sat., June 16	Wed., June 20	ARAGO, Lebrun, Sat., July 14	Wed., July 18
ILLINOIS, Grinn	Sat., June 23	ILLINOIS	Wed., July 25
FONTAINE BLEAU	Sat., July 28	FONTAINE BLEAU	Wed., Aug 1
ARAGO	Sat., Aug 11	ARAGO	Wed., Aug 15
HERMANN	Sat., Sept. 8	HERMANN	Wed., Sept. 12

Steamships have water-tight compartments.
Price of passage either way, the same.
Cabin, $120 and $100; 2d Cabin, $60.
Certificates of passage issued from Europe to America.
Tickets delivered in London and Paris.
For FREIGHT, Agent, 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
F. B. WAINWRIGHT & CO., No. 12 Rue Faubourg, Montmartre, Paris.
CLIFFORD & CO., Agents, No. 67 Gracechurch-st., London.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LEWIS, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 16, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, if water could not reach them, and the pumps better than to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Annual Masonic Communication.

GRAND DAY—STANDING COMMITTEES—RECEPTION OF REPORTS—PROGRESS OF THE ORDER.

At 9½ o'clock the Grand Lodge assembled. Present, M. W. JOHN L. LEWIS, Grand Master. Officers and members as before.

A large increase of delegates, making over 1,000 present, and numbers of visiting brethren, were present this morning.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, and with prayer, by R. W. and Rev. R. S. EDMONDS-MARKS. The Standing Committees were then appointed by the Grand Master.

On motion of R. W. Bro. PHILIPS, that when the G. L. adjourns to-day, it shall stand adjourned until to-morrow (Thursday) morning at 9 o'clock.

R. W. Bro. KING then read the report of the delegates to the National Masonic Congress, for the purpose of establishing a National Congress, clothed with limited and well-defined powers. R. W. Bro. HOLMES hoped that the resolution appended to the report be laid upon the table, indefinitely. It was unmasonic, and unprecedented in Masonic history. He should like to have any one of the brethren, who justly stood so high in communities, and who had signed the report now presented, to place his hand on a single precedent in Masonic history, whether remote, mediæval or modern, which sanctioned, even by implication, this great anomaly of a general grand governing body. He declared it to be his firm belief that a thirst for power had dictated the attempt to establish this most dangerous governing element in the name of Masonry.

Its advocates declared that it did not seek power. This was incompatible with its existence, which the Grand Lodge foreshadowed. Like the rolling ball of snow, it would gather volumes as time rolled it along, until at last it would become a tyranny, and an absolute power. No tyrants ever usurped place and power at a single stride; but their approaches towards sovereignty were slow and cautious, like the miner to the tower which he sought to make a crumbling ruin. The brethren should beware that they did not, by their action now, assist to bring into being such a tyranny as might exert a baneful influence on the Fraternity of this land. Let them act so as to not stain the pages of their Masonic history with the record of their sanction by the State of New-York, of such an indefensible proposition. Brother HOLMES concluded by saying, if this move was sanctioned, in less than ten years an oligarchy would be erected which would be at once useless, unnecessary and impolitic. Marked attention was given to the speaker throughout his address.

The business was then suspended, to receive, with appropriate honors, M. W. Grand Master WILSON, of Canada, who made a brief address, and presented to the Library of the Grand Lodge a copy, very handsomely bound, of the Grand Lodge of Canada's proceedings. After an appropriate reply of W. G. M. LEWIS, the Lodge resumed its business.

Brother HOLMES' motion was then voted upon, and prevailed by over a two-third vote.

P. G. Master EWING, representative of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, read a lengthy communication from that Grand Lodge, asking that no candidates be received in the Lodges of this State, who do not live within their jurisdiction, and especially referring to the state of Connecticut.

Referred to Committee on Masonry.

A large number of memorials and petitions were then presented, and were referred to the appropriate Committees.

The report of the Trustees of the Auxiliary Hall and Asylum Fund of City Lodge No. 408 was then presented. They report $145 23 in the bank, drawing interest.

On motion of Deputy Grand Master SIMONS, the rule of order was suspended to enable the M. W. G. Master to enlarge the Committee on Appeals.

The Grand Lecturer, R. W. Brother DREW, read his report, which spoke well of his labors and the progress made by the lodges which he has visited during the past year. The reading of this report occupied over an hour, and was referred to a Special Committee.

A petition from several members of Eastern Star Lodge No. 227, in relation to their suspension, on the ground of illegally conferring the second and third degrees upon a gentleman of this City. (Meyor WOOD) was read and referred to the Committee on Grievances.

The Special Committee on the Grand Master's Address then presented their report.

The case of the Newburgh Lodges was referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence; the remaining divisions were referred to appropriate Committees, which was accepted and adopted.

Brother MACOY moved that the special order of to-morrow morning be the election of the Grand Officers, to take place at 10 o'clock, which motion prevailed.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence presented a lengthy printed report of 75 pages and the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are due to Brother VON MENSCH, our representative near the Grand Lodge of SAXONY, for the determined and fearless manner he has advocated our rights of jurisdiction before that Grand Lodge, and through it, before the Grand Lodges of Europe, as well as for the faithful manner in which he has incessantly kept us supplied with the earliest intelligence of what was transpiring in Germany relating to our interests.

As a number of Grand Lodges are now agitating the question of the effect of a sentence of a subordinate Lodge by the action of its Grand Body—

Resolved, That when a brother has been suspended or expelled by his Lodge, and the decisions of such Lodge on appeal to the Grand Lodge has been reversed, on the ground of his innocence, the action of the Grand Lodge shall restore the brother to membership in his Lodge, as well as the general rights of Masonry.

The Grand Lodge then adjourned to meet this morning at 9 o'clock.

The following is a recapitulation of the receipts and expenditures of the Grand Lodge:

Balance, May 31, 1859	$1,311 21
Receipts	19,400 88
Total	$20,721 07
Expenditures	21,708 83
Balance due Grand Treasurer	$987 64

The Turf.

GREAT TROT BETWEEN FLORA TEMPLE AND GEO. M. PATCHEN—FLORA STILL QUEEN OF THE TURF—QUICKEST TIME ON RECORD.

The grand trotting match between *Flora Temple* and *Geo. M. Patchen* for $1,000, best three in five, which was postponed from Tuesday on account of the rain, came off yesterday afternoon at the Union Course, and resulted in favor of *Flora Temple*, who is still entitled to be called the "Queen of the Turf"—having not only beaten her opponent, but even herself, and made the quickest time on record. In the long succession of triumphs achieved by this mare last season, which was the season of her glory, the fastest time made by her was 2:22¾, excepting one heat at Kalamazoo, Mich., where, upon a short track, she is claimed to have made 2:19¾. Yesterday she trotted the first heat in 2:21, the second in 2:24, and the third in 2:21½—thus excelling everything in the way of fast trotting ever before seen in the world. Although the match was made only a few days ago, yet the announcement that *Flora Temple* was to make her first appearance for the season drew together an immense crowd of spectators. There were from ten to twelve thousand persons inside the track, and not less than five hundred carriages of all descriptions, from the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotel coaches to a one-horse buggy. The fair sex were represented in the number of about two hundred. There were the usual number of shoulder-hitters, fighting-men and gamblers present, but, on the whole, it was a very respectable assemblage. All of the ladies and nine-tenths of the gentlemen were partisans of *Flora Temple*, and were not a little surprised to find her new rival almost the winner of the first heat.

The betting, on Tuesday, was in favor of *Flora* at 100 to 80, but yesterday it had turned entirely the other way, and was 100 to 80 on *Patchen*. Just previous to the race, the betting was more in favor of the horse, and 100 to 75, and down to 100 to 70, was freely offered on him, and as freely taken by the friends of the mare. $500 to $400 was offered by Mr. BYRNES on the horse, and taken. The enthusiasm of *Flora's* admirers knew no bounds as the animals came in front of the judges' stand. After Mr. MCMANN, who drove *Flora*, and Mr. TAPMAN, who drove *Patchen*, had chatted for positions, they went over the course a few times, to warm up and prepare for the start.

FIRST HEAT.—*Patchen* had the track, and, after two false starts, both got off, side and side, *Patchen* having a little the advantage. At the first turn *Flora* made one of her brushes, and gradually left *Patchen*, who at the quarter pole, headed her by a length. *Flora* lapped *Patchen* in going on the back stretch, but dropped behind again by a length at the half-mile pole; the greatest excitement attended the ruening round the upper turn, where both ran side and side, and as they passed into the home stretch it was evident that *Flora* led by a length, and the excitement became more intense as the same position was maintained to the gete. Here the excitement became uncontrollable, and the applause of *Flora's* friends was perfectly deafening as the horses came past the judges' stand, *Flora* leading by a head in the unprecedented time of 2 minutes 21 seconds.

The betting now went at 100 to 70 on *Flora*, and the latter on time began to settle up, as the only time bet on previous to the first heat was 2:22½, and even at that.

SECOND HEAT.—*Flora* now had the track, and after a false start an even start was effected, and *Flora* left *Patchen* in going round the first turn; at the quarter pole she led him by a length, which she reduced in going over the back stretch. As he approached the half-mile pole he broke up, but did not lose any thing, and the horses ran round the upper turn, *Flora* opening into the home stretch just after *Patchen*. The approach of the horses was the signal for the usual tumultuous demonstrations, *Flora* crowding *Patchen* towards the outside of the track, as they came towards the gate, *Patchen* trying in vain to pass her, and coming in a third of a length behind. *Flora* winning the heat in 2 minutes and 24 seconds. A protest was entered by *Patchen's* driver against being forced out of the direct track on coming down the home stretch, but it was not allowed by a majority of the judges, and the heat was given to *Flora* amidst tumultuous cheers.

THIRD HEAT.—The horses made two false starts before they got away. *Flora* had the track, and led in going round the turn; in going along the back stretch *Patchen* lapped *Flora* and passed her at the half-mile pole; he increased the distance in going round the turn, and was fully two lengths ahead at one time, but it was speedily reduced on entering upon the home stretch, and a great struggle took place in coming to the gate, where *Flora* had the advantage, and maintained it, as, amid the usual noisy yells and demonstrations of approbation for *Flora*, *Patchen* broke up as he passed the distance-post, and *Flora* won the heat and the race in 2 minutes 21½ seconds.

The scene at this time was most exciting, and cheer upon cheer was sent up for *Flora*.

The same horses will trot at the Union Coorse on Tuesday, June 12, 2 mile heats, best 2 in 3, for $1,000 a side.

RECAPITULATION.

	1st Heat.	2d Heat.	3d Ht.
Flora Temple	1	1	1
George M. Patchen	2	2	2

Time of Running.	¼ mile.	½ mile.	¾ mile.	1 mile.
	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.
First heat	—:35	1:11	1:45	2:21
Second heat	—:36½	1:11½	—:—	2:24
Third heat	—:36	1:10	—:—	2:21½

Cricket.

PHILADELPHIA VS. ST. GEORGE.

On Wednesday morning play was resumed, with the St. George still at the bat. The weather was fine for Cricket, and everything was favorable for good play, the ground not being so dead as on the previous day. The remaining three wickets added but 17 to the score, of which BURNETT obtained 8 by excellent play, the others not troubling the scorers. Considering the remarkably fine fielding of the Philadelphians, the total of the innings, 141, was highly creditable to the St. George. In the second innings of the Philadelphians, WALTER NEWBALL and BARCLAY were the only ones who made a stand, obtaining respectively 29 and 27, and not ont. Both of these numbers were well deserved, and were made up of sixes, threes, twos and singles. Some of the finest of the Philadelphia batsmen were got rid of for little or nothing, when large scores were expected, and needed to wipe off the large total of the St. George's first innings.

The Philadelphians then took the field, TINSON and WALKER being at the wickets to the bowling of SENIOR and VERNON. Both of these bowlers were delivering overs that gave the batsmen work enough to keep up their wickets, and runs were got slowly. Three wickets fell to the credit of VERNON, when but eleven runs had been scored. SADLER, a splendid bat who had scored 50 in the first innings, was caught by BARCLAY when he had made but three, which sensibly lessened the confidence of St. George; but WRIGHT'S excellent play by which he placed 18 to his credit, and GIBBS' steady scoring gained the victory for St. George with six wickets to spare.

The following is the score:

PHILADELPHIA.

Vernon, run out	3	o. H. Wright, b. Gibbes	0
Johnson, run out	21	c. Waller, b. Gibbes	4
Stevens, b. Gibbes	1	b. Sadler	0
Senior, run ant	10	c. H. Wright, b. Sadler	0
W. Newhall, c. & h. H. Wright	39	o. Walker, b. Sadler	29
Barclay, c. Waller, b. Brett	6	Not out	27
Sharratt, c. Brett, b. H. Wright	1	b. Gibbes	2
Collis, run out	5	b. Sadler	2
Howe, run out	12	c. Gibbes, b. Sadler	4
Waterman, b. Gibbes	5	l. h. w., h. Sadler	1
Kuhn, not ont	2	h. Gibbes	7
Wides, 8, byes 3, l. byes, 4	15	Wides, 4, leg byes, 1	5
Total	111	Total	81

ST. OEOROE'S CLUB.

Gibbes, run out	2	Not out	16
Waller, b. Vernon	7		
H. Wright, c. Johnson, b. Senior	8	b. Senior	18
Sadler, run ont	50	c. Barclay b. Vernon	3
Brett, c. W. Newhall, b. Senior	5	Not out	3
Tinson, b. Waterman	4	c. W. Newhall b. Ver non	8
Walker, b. Waterman	0		
B. Robieson, c. W. Newhall, b. Senior	28		
Burnett, not out	8		
Page, b. Senior	1		
Ford, c. & h. Vernon	0		
Wides, 22, byes, 8	28	Wides, 4, no ball, 1	5
Total	141	Total	52

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

Philadelphia—First Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
Gibbes	71	35	6	2	1
Brett	108	36	9	1	4
Wright	84	25	6	2	3
Second Innings.					
Gibbes	129	38	18	4	1
Brett	64	37	2	0	2
Sadler	84	11	6	8	1
St. George—First Innings.					
Senior	136	44	16	4	5
Vernon	43	19	4	2	5
Waterman	92	27	11	2	11
Barclay	9	8	0	0	1
Johnson	24	15	0	0	0
Second Innings.					
Senior	63	17	4	1	1
Vernon	52	22	3	3	3
Collis	8	8	0	0	8

The Philadelphians play the New-York Club today, (Thursday,) at 10 A. M., on the New-York ground at Hoboken.

Canine Matters.

THE NEW DOG POUND—EFFECT OF THE TWENTY-FIVE CENT PREMIUM—HOW THE DOGS ARE DROWNED, &C.

Since every dog will have his day, and the dog-days are upon us, and the old dog pound has mysteriously disappeared, the City has been to the expense of purchasing and fitting up a floating dog-pound, which cost about $300, and is now lying at the foot of Twenty-sixth-street. The old dog-pound, after being laid up for the season last year, was much coveted for fire-wood, and, not having the fear of the Metropolitan Police before their eyes, the upper works, the deck, and finally the hulk itself, disappeared, no doubt to gladden the firesides of many who appreciated that economical method of obtaining fire-wood at the public expense.

This year the City purchased a new boat, or rather an old barge, for $175. The fitting up cost $125—making a total of $300, as stated above, and the establishment has been in operation since Monday last. The beneficent hand of private philanthropy has, however, been required to furnish the dog-pound thus early, for the Mayor's Comptroller was without the "needful" to pay, and the work was done "on tick."

The hold of the barge is devoted to the purpose of securing such dogs as are brought in, until a specified time, after which such dogs as have not been reclaimed are drowned and handed over to the offal contractor, who chops them up for manure. On Monday there were 96 dogs drowned, on Tuesday 80, on Wednesday 80, and yesterday about 70. The tank in which the dogs are drowned will hold about 250. It is 16 feet long by 11 feet wide. After the victims are brought up from the hold and placed in the tank, the refractory ones being quieted by a few taps of the club, a cover is secured to the tank, and enough Croton let on to drown the lot. The offal-carts are then backed up to the pier, the sluices opened, and the dead bodies of the slain are carted off to fertilize the surrounding country, and probably return to us ere long as component parts of strawberries, lettuce, potatoes, and other excellent vegetables.

A fee of $2 is charged the owners of dogs that are reclaimed, and so great was the number of valuable dogs captured last year, that the institution, which then cost about $4,500 for capturing 9,000 dogs, almost paid for itself. The dog season lasts from June to September, and owing to the 50 cents paid heretofore for each dog brought to the pound, the trade was always brisker then than it has been this year, when only 25 cents is paid per caput. There is less temptation for the boys to steal dogs, or to import them from adjecent places. Some of the boys have been known to bring in as many as a *dozen* dogs in a day, which, at fifty, or even twenty-five cents a dog makes a lucrative return for the labor—and often the risk of arrest—for pet poodles, pretty greyhounds, amiable mastiffs, valuable ratters, black and tan terriers, settere and pointers, Newfoundlands, spaniels, and even bull dogs are alike sacrificed to the coveteousness of the dog hunter. The poundkeeper, however, takes the liberty of keeping for a length of time such dogs as are likely to be reclaimed, and often receives the heartfelt thanks of disconsolate owners. Two or three fine dogs are now awaiting owners in this way.

Mr. THOMAS A. GLOVER, Superintendent of Public Pounds, has charge of the one in question. His deputies, however, live on the premises, and after the repairs are complete, will transact most of the business. Two policemen are likewise detailed to preserve order in the neighborhood. Altogether the dog pound is quite an institution, and any one disposed to examine a variety of the canina species, will doubtless be gratified by the courteous Superintendent.

UNSAFE BUILDING.—Some time ago Sergeant LOUD, of the Sanitary Squad, reported the building No. 231 Broadway unsafe and in a dangerous condition. Upon a subsequent examination by the Sergeant and Fire Marshal BAKER the report was confirmed and the matter prosecuted before Justice KELLY. Here great delay was made by the lawyers who appeared on both sides, and no calculation could have been made as to the time when the case would have terminated. Yesterday JONAS N. PHILLIPS, Superintendent of the Unsafe Building Law, ordered his Deputy to make a survey. Messrs. RICE & THOMAS, Architects, were appointed by the owner of the property, in accordance with the requirements of the law, and after examination they presented the following report: "We find that the said wall has been lined on the southerly side, or upon the premises No. 231 Broadway, and that said wall is defective, it not having been properly tied into the old wall. We therefore decide that the said wall or lining shall be taken down to the second floor to the extent of 58 feet from east to west, and also a portion or eight feet in length from the front line on the second story, opposite the hoistway and the said wall shall be rebuilt in a proper and substantial manner to eight inches thickness, and be tied into the old wall by a sufficiency of iron anchor-binders; also, a portion of the cellar way, which is now defective, shall be taken down and made secure."

In accordance with this report, the owner will be notified to take down or strengthen the building, and should he fail to do so within a period of ten days, the Sheriff will demolish the structure, and thus put an end to the matter. *This is the first case* under the new law, and the prompt action on the part of Mr. PHILLIPS is worthy of commendation.

DYING SWANS.—Seven of the twelve graceful, arch-necked swans, presented by the City of Hamburg to the City of New-York, died suddenly on Tuesday afternoon, in the pond at the Central Park, of whose waters, it was anticipated, they would constitute the chief ornament during the Summer and the Fall. Death, that strikes kings in their palaces and peasants in their huts, does not spare swans in their ornamental inclosures. Without singing their death hymn, as the popular fable assures us dying swans always do, these seven swans departed this life. Their sudden demise led to the supposition that poison had been employed, and Dr. DERBENUS, with a view to assert or contradict that theory, has undertaken a chemical analysis of their intestinal organs. It is believed, anticipatory of such analysis, that they died of cake. Young and old children, and old ladies of both sexes, who should have known better, since the swans have been presented to the public, have been feeding them on cake. Swans will eat cake, as, from contrary, they will eat anything that is politely offered them. But cake is objectionable to the digestive apparatus of swans—and consequently death ensued in these seven instances. Let no visitor to the Park, under the guise of friendship, give the survivors more than a cordial verbal salutation.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.—This organization, composed principally of mechanics, assembled last evening, by order of the Secretary, at No. 175 Bowery, Col. ROSE in the chair. After hearing the report of the retiring officers, it was, upon motion of FRANCIS J. TUCKER, Esq.,

Resolved, That the members of this organization unite for the purpose of advocating and advancing the claims of such candidate for the Presidency whose record shows him to be an advocate for the rights of the people, to be hereafter ledorsed by this party and that Committees and Ward Associations be established for that purpose in the various divisions of the Metropolitan District.

After some discussion it was moved by Mr. JOHN GOODRICH that Gen. SAM HOUSTON, of Texas, be declared the choice of this organization. To which was added the amendment that ABRAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, be declared the choice of the meeting. The motion and amendment provoked considerable discussion, and was, after some debate, laid on the table. An Executive Committee of twenty-two, one from each Ward, was then selected, with power to add to their numbers, and FRANCIS JOHN TUCKER, Esq., selected as Permanent Chairman, and JOHN GOODRICH, Esq., as Secretary. A general meeting, of which due notice will be published, is to be held next week.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICATION ASSOCIATION.—A grand rally of the Twelfth Ward Republican Association was held last evening at Harlem. About 500 voters were present. Robertson's Band furnished the music. Mr. J. F. WILLIAMS was chosen Chairman, and Mr. W. E. PABOR, Secretary. R. F. ANDREWS, Esq., Hon. DANIEL ULLMANN and Mr. JAS. E. WHARTON, formerly editor of the *Wheeling Times*, addressed the assemblage; the several speeches were listened to with attention and loudly applauded. Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN read the resolutions adopted by the Associaiton, embodying the usual matter in those of similar organizations, that in the name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and HANNIBAL HAMLIN they had a sure guarantee of a wise, prudent, economical, honest and constitutional administration, laying aside all former preferences, pledging themselves to heartily and earnestly support them. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the orderly assemblage dispersed to their homes.

RAIL SPLITTERS' BATTALION.—There is now in the course of organization among the Republicans of this City a battalion called "Rail Splitters," somewhat similar to the "Wide Awakes," so celebrated in the recent New-England campaigns. The "Rail Splitters" number about two hundred and fifty, and are rapidly increasing. They will wear a uniform consisting of glazed cap and cape and each will carry on parade a long round staff Whether this is to support the weak-limbed, or to make sonorous applause at the meetings, or to tap the sconces of the Opposition, or is emblemetical of the celebrated rails split by Mr. LINCOLN does not appear. The Battalion created quite a sensation last night on Broadway *en route* for Washington Parade-ground, where they were drilled thoroughly. They will be present at the Republican ratification meeting tonight, and no doubt will prove an interesting feature of the evening. Permanent officers have yet to be elected. Councilman BRUCE is one of their temporary Captains.

THE SECOND ANNUAL TARGET EXCURSION of the Original Brewers' and Coopers' Guard took place yesterday, at LANNMANN'S, Hamilton Park. At about 8 o'clock the line was formed in front of KRESS & SCHARPER'S, Lagerbier Saloon in Avenue A, betwaen Tenth and Eleventh streets, the head querters of the company. The procession consisted of about twenty elegantly trimmed wagons containing the members of the company and two bands of music, one of which was stationed in front of the procession, and the other towards the end. A mounted guard headed the whole. Most of the wagons had a team of four horses—two or three, however, had six horses. The company, after passing through several of the principal thoroughfares of the City, proceeded to the festival grounds, where the time was spent in the usual sports. The weather favored the excursionists, and their festival was largely attended.

OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE HARBOR.—The attention of the Harbor Commissioners is called to the dangerous position of a sunken schooner in the North River, near Governor's Island. The tops of her masts are in sight at low water, and there is a probability that she will be the cause of damage to some of the many vessels daily passing. This schooner was sunk during last Winter, and has been drifting about the harbor ever since. In drawing the shad-poles, the past Spring, the Harbor Police did their work in a very imperfect manner. In a large majority of cases they parted the splicings of the poles, thus leaving their butts in the bottom, and their tops near enough the surface of the water to do damage to any vessel coming in contact with them. It is hoped the Commission will give their attention to this evil.

THE SUPERIOR COURT REMOVED TO TAMMANY HALL.—Yesterday, through an arrangement made with Mr. BROWN, the proprietor of Tammany Hall, the large room of that building was rented for one month, at a cost of $500, for the use of the Superior Court, the furniture of the Court-room being moved there for the accommodation of judges, lawyers, jurors and spectators. Part 2 of the Court was held there yesterday, and to-day Part 1 will take its turn. The Supervisors deny that they are responsible for this state of things, and throw the blame upon the Legislature.

NEW-YORK MILITARY ABROAD.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "Company A, of the Eleventh Regiment, of New-York, paid a visit to Independence Hall at noon on Tuesday, and was received and welcomed on behalf of the city by Gen. SMALL, to which the Captain of Company A fittingly responded. Cheers were then given for the Hall of Independence and for the citizens of Philadelphia, after which the band performed 'Hail Columbia.' The Company was then dismissed for a brief period, to inspect the paintings and relics in the Hall."

THE CAPTURED AFRICANS.—Preparations are progressing, under the direction of the American Colonization Society, for the conveyance of the Africans, captured on board the *Wildfire*, and now at Key West, to Liberia. The ship *Castilian*, of about 1,000 tons burden, and now lying at Pier No. 17 East River, has been chartered for the outward trip at $12,000; and another ship was reported as having been engaged for the same purpose, on terms not disclosed.

REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—The annual Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club takes place to-day, and should the weather be favorable, a pleasant and exciting time may be anticipated. The *Rebecca*, of Plum-Gut notoriety, is the only first-class sloop entered. Of the second and third classes there are four each. These, with two first-class schooners, the *Zinga* and *Favorita*, and five second-class, comprise the vessels which are to sail.

FOR EUROPE.—The Royal Mail steamer *Persia* left yesterday for Liverpool with a large number of passengers, among others Capt. JOHN PALLISER, who for the last three years has had charge of the Hudson Bay Company's territory surveying party; Capt. SCOTT and lady, (late Madame BODISCO) and Rt. Rev. Bishop POTTER.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, apparently a seaman, was on Tuesday morning found floating in the East River off Governor's Island, and has the appearance of having been foully dealt with. He was taken to the foot of Whitehall-street and the Coroner notified.

EXCISE LICENSES.—Messrs. HOLMES and HASKETT met yesterday at noon, in the Common Pleas Room, City Hall, and granted nine licenses at thirty dollars each.

Fires.

IN CHATHAM-STREET.

Last night a fire broke ont in the bedding factory of MELLEN, BANKS & WILCOX, on the second floor of No. 152 Chatham-street, dameging their stock to the amount of $100. Insured. The stock of HYMES & Bro., clothiers, on the first floor, was dameged to the amount of $50 by water. Insured for $6,500 in the Excelsior, United States, Importers and Traders, Exchange and Kings County Insurance Companies. The building, owned by Mr. WILCOX, was damaged to the amount of $50. Origin of the fire unknown.

IN A BOARDING-HOUSE.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the boarding-house kept by Mrs. RANNEY, at No. 767 Broadway, corner of Ninth street, in consequence of the carelessness of a colored man-servant in retiring and leaving a candle burning near his bed. The fire was soon extinguished, and the damage sustained will not exceed $50.

IN A PIANOFORTE MANUFACTORY.

At 12½ o'clock this morning a fire occurred in CHICKERING'S pianoforte manufactory, corner of Fourth-street and Broadway, but being discovered at an early moment it was extinguished before any material damage was done to the establishment.

IN A SHANTY.

A shanty corner of Sixty-first-street and Broadway was destroyed yesterday morning by fire, occasioning a loss to the owner of $75.

Police Reports.

A VICTIM OF WINNING WAYS.

Mrs. Traiter, a milliner at No. 9 Division-street, complained at the Detective Police-office a few days since, that she had received a $5 counterfeit bill on the Central Bank of New-York, and a $1 on the Central Bank of Tennessee, from a good-looking young woman who had purchased a bonnet, and said that she was Miss Emily Mestayer, an actress at Barnum's Museum, fortifying her assertion by presenting what purported to be passes of admission to that place of amusement. Subsequently additional complaints were made against the same young woman for attempting to pass other worthless bills, and Detective Roach apprehended her yesterday morning at her boarding-house, corner of Fortieth-street and Second-avenue. The accused is named Anna Keese; she was formerly a governess in this City, but it is said has recently adopted a disreputable life. She is held for examination.

DIVERS DELINQUENCIES.

Mr. David J. Nevin, a coal dealer, residing at No. 669 Greenwich-street, was required, yesterday, by Justice KELLY, to furnish $500 bail, to answer a charge of false pretences, preferred by Mr. John H. McKinley. The complainant alleges that he was induced to purchase a note for $472 76 from Nevin, upon his assertion that it had been given by J. V. C. Buckhout, its maker, for value received. When the note became due, it was not paid, and Mr. McKinley believes that it belongs to that class known as "accommodation notes."....A young man named Charles Mitchell, who was running along Nassau-street, yesterday afternoon, with a chest of tea upon his shoulder, was arrested by Detectives Macdougal and Bennett, on suspicion of having stolen the property. He was locked up at head-quarters for examination.

Coroners' Inquests.

DEATH FROM ACCIDENTAL CAUSES.

Mrs. HARRIET HARITAGE, a lady 41 years of age, residing at No. 31 West Thirteenth-street, died on Tuesday night in consequence of dreadful burns received on Sunday last by the bursting of a fluid lamp. ....The body of a man, apparently 30 years of age, wearing the dress of a roughshoreman, was found in the harbor between Governor's island and the Battery. No marks of violence were visible, so a verdict of death by drowning was rendered.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS.

PROTEST AGAINST THE MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS—PRESENTATION OF CLAIMS FOR LOSSES AND COMMENCEMENT OF TAKING TESTIMONY.

The Quarantine Commissioners met at noon yesterday at No. 42 Wall-street, pursuant to adjournment of the previous day, Mr. LEAVENWORTH, the Chairman, presiding. A lithograph of the Quarantine buildings, as they appeared previous to being burned, was laid before the Commissioners as a guide in their proposed investigation touching the destruction of property at Quarantine.

Mr. A. C. Bladly, counsel for the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, entered a formal protest against the proceedings of the Commissioners, claiming the illegality of the statute under which they assumed to act.

Mr. JOHNSON stated that he appeared for several Quarantine boatmen and others. He presented the claims of his clients for damages as follows:

Joseph Jonrneenx.	$224 50	John Waters	$162 00
Capt. J. Nelson	220 00	G. M. F. Randolph	105 00
Louis Hensen	126 00	David McLyman	75 00
Edw. Cunningham	169 20	James Doyle	66 00

Mr. LOT C. CLARKE, on behalf of the Richmond County Board of Supervisors, urged that each claimant for damages should submit a bill of particulars, setting forth each item of loss. He also wished to know whether the Commissioners could compel the attendance of witnesses, and punish for contempt, as the law gave them no such power.

Mr. LEAVENWORTH claimed that they were by law invested with all the powers of a preliminary court of inquiry. Touching the bill of particulars, he stated that it was the intention of the Commissioners to insist upon a detailed account of each person's loss.

Mr. John E. Develin presented the names of the claimants for whom he appeared, and the amounts of their claims, as follows:

Commissioners of Emigration for State property held in trust	$260,700 00
Commissioners of Emigretion	23,442 25
Dr. Bissell, Physician of the Marina Hospital	6,565 55
Dr. Welser, Assistant Physician in the Marine Hospital	6,225 00

In presenting these claims, Mr. DEVELIN urged that they were just ones in each case, and he hoped for a thorough investigation, without the interposition of technical objections by parties opposing. As the Attorney-General, Mr. MYERS, could not be in the City until next Tuesday, he asked a postponement of the investigation regarding the claims of the Commissioners of Emigration until the next Wednesday.

Mr. CLARKE opposed the postponement, insisting that as the expenses of the Commission—about $50 a day—was to come out of the pockets of the Richmond County people, they ought to hurry the business through.

Mr. LEAVENWORTH said that for himself and the other members of the Commission, he was willing to bring their work to a speedy completion. The request of Mr. DAVELIN was thought reasonable, and the same was granted.

Evidence was now taken at some length regarding the losses alleged to have been sustained by the Quarantine boatmen, whose claims were submitted by Mr. JOHNSON, as stated above. DAVIS MCLYMAN, whose case was first taken up, was shown to have been compelled to hire part of a house outside the Quarantine walls after the burning of the buildings. There were six boatmen under the orders of the Health Officer at the time of the fire, all of whom had house accommodations free of rent within the Quarantine inclosure. JOHN WATERS, it was testified, in addition to the loss of his furniture, had $125 worth of hens burned up. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM sustained an extra loss of several barrels of lime.

Dr. R. H. THOMPSON, former Health Officer, corroborated the statements of the boatmen, as to their having free dwelling places within the Quarantine grounds previous to the burning of the Quarantine buildings, and the necessity of their subsequently paying for house-room elsewhere. He paid the men $40 a month each, and made no increase after the conflagration. The men were at liberty to leave when they chose, and it was his privilege to discharge any one or all of them at any moment.

The Commissioners, after a session of nearly four hours, adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

LETTER FROM DR. JEROME.

QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND, MARINE HOSPITAL, Wednesday, June 6, 1860.

Hon. WILSON G. HUNT:

SIR: I have read with much pleasure the preamble and resolution offered by you at a meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, held on Monday last, and adopted by that body, embracing your views, and of course the views of the Commissioners of Emigration, as to the protection of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and the State at large, from the introduction of yellow fever, and other pestilential diseases, and to enable the present Quarantine Commissioners to use an appropriation made for the establishment and maintenance of a temporary Quarantine.

The Legislature, in its wisdom, has provided all the necessary safeguards to protect the people against the ravages of pestilence in every form, and have appointed the Commissioners of Emigration as their agents to carry out the wise and beneficent intentions so necessary for the preservation of the health of the inhabitants of the Cities of New York and Brooklyn, the former being justly known as the commercial metropolis of the whole United States, communicating by roads, railways, steamers, and other public conveyances, with every part of the State, and of the adjoining States, from whence disease could be spread almost as rapidly as by the winds or by the waves.

As the public functionary having the charge of the public buildings devoted to the protection of health, and to carry out the sanitary regulations of the Legislature, whether in the remaining buildings on Staten Island, or in the floating hospital known as the "Falcon," I feel it incumbent upon me to offer my advice to your Board, to make all the necessary arrangements to provide against the fearful calamity so graphically sketched in the preamble and the resolution offered by you, and adopted by your Board on Monday last, and I shall take great pleasure in meeting either the whole Board of Commissioners of Emigration, or a Committee thereof, either in connection with the Boards of Health of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, or Committees representing either or both of such last-named bodies.

It is hardly necessary for me, as Physician of Marine Hospital, to remind you that a great commercial city is at all times liable to the attacks of yellow fever or other pestilential diseases. Your resolution foreshadows an intelligence upon that subject worthy of emulation by your colleagues as a Board, and also by the several Boards having charge of the sanitary condition of the several cities washed by the waters of the Bay of New-York, the East and Hudson Rivers, and incidentally the whole State of New-York.

The people look particularly to your Board as the custodians of the means to provide for the protection of the health of the whole people.

When pestilence is stalking in our midst, there will be no time to make a provision against its fearful effects.

It will be my greatest pleasure, as far as lies in my power, to second the Board of Commissioners of Emigration in protecting the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and the State at large, against the introduction of yellow fever and other pestilential diseases.

Your funds are ample, and you have the means at your command so to do, and the people will hold you, and all members of your Board, to a strict accountability if pestilence should reach us unprepared. Recollect, however, that strict accountability will not restore the precious lives which may be lost by pestilential disease, and particularly by yellow fever.

Very respectfully, I am your ob't servant,

J. H. JEROME,
Physician of Marine Hospital.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

WEEKLY STATEMENT—PROVISION FOR YELLOW FEVER PATIENTS—THEIR AFFAIRS WITH THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The regular weekly meeting of the Boerd took place yesterday afternoon at Castle Garden—President VERPLANCK in the Chair.

According to the weekly statement, the number of emigrants arrived at this port up to this date amounted to 38,817, against 28,906 arrived during the same time last year. The balance of the commutation fund in the Bank amounts to $29,162 50.

A communication was received of the Quarantine Commissioners asking for a loan of $3,000 to defray the first expenses for the reception of yellow fever patients, in antiepation of the funds to be raised by mortgage on the Seguine's Point property. The communication also contained a statement that two patients had arrived lately in a vessel from Rio Janeiro, on board of which two cases of yellow fever had occurred at that port; and that they had to be brought to the Seamen's Retreat in want of other accommodation. On motion of Commissioner LOW the loan was granted, under the condition that the money should be retained out of the moneys raised on the Seguine's Point property. It was then resolved to appoint a Committee to settle the affairs pending between the Commissioners of Emigration, and the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. Messrs. VERPLANCK, CARBEAN and CUMMINGS were appointed.

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2720. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

The Nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin Ratified.

Speeches by R. W. Blatchford, William M. Evarts, Judge Tracy of California, Mr. Rusch of Iowa, Gen. B. F. Bruce, Gen. Nye, G. W. Curtis, Hon. Horace Greeley, and Wm. H. Fry.

Resolutions and Songs, Bonfires, Cannon Firing and Considerable Enthusiasm.

In response to a call to meet and ratify the nomination of LINCOLN and HAMLIN for the office of President and Vice-President of the United States, an exceedingly large number of Republicans congregated in and around Cooper Institute last evening. Nearly an hour before the time for organizing the meeting in the main hall, a cannon, placed in front of the Institute, and an excellent band of musicians on the balcony, kept the attention of those who had gathered outside until the doors were opened. At 7¾ o'clock the hall was two-thirds full, and at 8 o'clock, when the inside meeting was organized, the hall contained as many men as could be accommodated with sitting or standing room. The platform was filled by those who were named to address the meeting, by some of those who were named to act as officers, and by a number of gentlemen well known to the Republicans of the City. The rear of the platform was decorated with American flags, and a number of transparencies, on which were such inscriptions as the following:

"Tall ABE—give him room to stretch."
"Poor J. B.—let him rest."
"Long, lank, lean ABE."
"Tammany on its last legs."
"ABE, the giant-killer."
"SEWARD declines running."
"All the way from Illinois."
"Long ABE."
"Honest ABE."

And many others of like import. And soon after the organization the Ninth Ward Republican Association arrived, bearing a "Lincoln Rail," presented to the Republican General Committee by Col. A. L. CHETLAIN, of Galena, Ill., and a hooner on which was a likeness of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in the act of splitting a rail. The entrance of the rail created great enthusiasm.

At the time appointed, Mr. JAMES DAVIS went forward upon the platform and nominated for President of the meeting R. M. BLATCHFORD, Esq., and he was elected unanimously. On taking the chair he spoke as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

FELLOW-REPUBLICANS: I should be alike insensible and ungrateful, if I failed to appreciate and acknowledge the distinguished honor conferred upon me by selecting me to preside on this occasion over this immense assembly. But for an accident, which detains him at home, the place which I now occupy by your suffrage, would be filled by one whom we all delight to honor, and whose name and whose influence is a tower of strength to any cause in which he lends his efforts and his influence, and I am authorized by him to say that those efforts, and his influence, and his hearty concurrence, are here with us to-night. I allude to MORRIS H. GRINNELL. [Cheers.] Fellow-citizens: We have assembled often in this hall on important occasions, but never on one so important and involving such deep and such interesting results. We have met heretofore to ratify State nominations, and Municipal nominations, but so vast an assembly as this has never met anywhere in this City to ratify, at any time previous, a great national nomination; and we may congratulate ourselves, fellow-citizens, that we can meet, and that we can approve of, and that we can ratify such a nominee as has been presented to us by the Convention at Chicago. We can congratulate ourselves and pledge ourselves to the success of the nominees of that Convention. [Applause.] In ABRAHAM LINCOLN as our standard-bearer—[great applause and twice three cheers for LINCOLN, during which the band struck up "Hail to the Chief,"]—in ABRAHAM LINCOLN as our standard-bearer we have an approved, faithful, tried and honest Republican, imbued with our principles, and one who, if elevated to the Presidential chair, will be an honor to our party and an honor to our country, and who will carry into the national capital and into the national Cabinet, a stern integrity, and principles of honesty and uprightness, which will put to shame the corruption which has so long usurped and abused the Presidential chair and the Cabinet. [Applause.] Fellow citizens, let us then to-night resolve and determine that success shall attend our efforts. It requires nothing but efforts and our strenuous exertions to insure the success of our candidates. We can enter on that determination with every prospect of success. The great, harmonious Democratic Party [laughter] are now agreed on nothing but to differ. They are demoralized—they are broken to pieces, probably never to be reunited. The late irrepressible prize fight at Charleston (laughter) is soon to be followed by the double "mill" at Baltimore and Richmond. [Laughter and applause.] What may be the result of those Conventions we don't know, but we shall soon know. It may be that a peace will be patched up, but it will be but a temporary one—only made for the purpose of securing the plunder and the spoils, which the Democratic Party have so long enjoyed, and which they are now so reluctant to part with. But I believe, fellow-citizens, that Mr. DOUGLAS and his adherents will surrender to the domineering will of the slave-power. I believe that the task masters of the South will compel the Northern and the Western delegates, who have thus far stood by him, to surrender their principles, and to give way to them. But, fellow-citizens, it matters not to us Republicans who may be nominated at Baltimore or at Richmond, or how many candidates they may have in the field. Our course is equally onward, and our success is equally sure. [Great applause.] We go into the contest for principle, not for plunder. [Applause.] Our principles are founded on eternal truth, and justice, and right and freedom; and truth is mighty, and must prevail. [Loud cheers.] Fellow-citizens, although we have a candidate who is to lead us into this contest, and to lead us as I believe to victory, (applause,) yet I cannot conceal from myself, and you cannot disguise the fact, that if we had had the choice of a candidate we should have preferred another—the great statesman of New-York, [Tremendous applause, and three cheers for WILLIAM H. SEWARD, which were followed by three more for HORACE GREELEY.] Fellow-citizens, we have known him long, and we have loved him well. You have all been well and familiarly acquainted with his public life. Some of us have known him personally and intimately. I, for one, have known him around his domestic hearth; he has been the friend of my early youth—the friend of my manhood and of my riper years. But, gentlemen, he and I, and all of his personal friends, submit with cheerfulness to the nomination that has been made, and will yield to it our hearty, our cheerful, our unflinching, and our untiring support. [Applause, and three cheers for MR. BLATCHFORD.] Fellow-citizens, we must not only carry the State of New-York, but Pennsylvania, for if we succeed in carrying New-York without the State of Pennsylvania, our triumph will give us a barren sceptre. The State of Pennsylvania, I believe, also can be carried for Mr. LINCOLN; and although the delegation at Chicago from that State drove the dagger home to our hearts, yet if Pennsylvania should require aid of New-York, I pledge myself that the personal friends of Gov. SEWARD will be found foremost in extending to them the helping hand. [Loud applause.] Fellow-citizens, I had the pleasure of being at Chicago as a witness of what was done there. I cannot fail to speak of the generous, of the noble, of the patriotic bearing of our delegation from the whole State, both inside of the Convention and outside of the Convention. Nor can I omit to allude to the closing act of the distinguished Chairman of the Convention, when he mounted, amid the breathless silence of 15,000 people, the Secretary's table and made that motion, preceded by the beautiful speech, that the nomination should be made unanimous. Fellow-citizens, when WM. M. EVARTS mounted that table, cheers, I with a convulsive heaving of his chest, with sorrow in his heart, and tears in his eyes, and made that beautiful speech, I would rather have made it, fellow-citizens, than have been the author of ANTONY's speech over the dead body of CÆSAR. [Applause.] I conclude with one single remark. I hope, if there is any heart-burning left in any Republican—I hope if there are any griefs, any disappointments, they will from this night be buried and forgotten; and I hope that we will, one and all, let the limpid stream of Lethe flow over our memories, and forever blot out the recollections of it.

When the President had concluded his remarks, a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were elected, and the organization stood as follows:

PRESIDENT:

Hon. R. M. BLATCHFORD.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Hon. Moses H. Grinnell,	Hon. Hamilton Fish,
Hon. Horace Greeley,	Hon. George Opdyke,
Hon. Henry J. Raymond,	Hon. Alex. W. Bradford,
Hon. James Watson Webb,	Hon. Charles A. Peabody,
Hon. Geo. Folsom,	Hon. Wm. Mitchell,
Hon. Wm. V. Brady,	Hon. Fred. A. Cookling,
Hon. John W. Edmonds,	Hon. Robert Lamat,
Hon. Truman Smith,	Francis G. Hall,
Hon. Jos. Blunt,	D. Randolph Martin,
Hon. E. F. Purroy,	David Dudley Field,
Hon. David B. Jhoques,	Wm. E. Crosby,
Robert T. Haws, Esq.,	Charles Kinz, LL. D.,
Charles H. Marshall,	T. A. Tellkampf, M. D.,
Wm. C. Bryant,	Robert H. McCurdy,
Wolcott Gibbs, M. D.,	John J. Phelps,
A. W. Griswold,	Cyrus Curtiss,
Augustus Wittemann,	Otto Loeschigk,
Geo. W. Blunt	John F. Crosby,
Henry A Hurlburt,	James A Roosevelt,
Gen. Wm. Hall,	Hermann Raster,
Wm. Wood,	Simeon Draper,
Fred. Schwedler,	Charles Lamb,
Thos. B. Stillman,	A. Oakey Hall,
Hiram Barney,	James Onthell,
Chas. A. Stetson,	Isaac Sherman,
Robert S. Gould,	Louis Naumann,
John A C. Gray,	Horatio N. Warren,
John Kress,	James Owens,
Daniel Drew,	Geo Haggerty,
E. C. Benedict,	Christian Schwarz,
Wm. D. Murphy,	Geo. Denison,
Isaac J. Oliver,	Thos. Christy,
S. N. Phelps,	Wm. A Darling,
Julius Brill,	Henry Beeny,
S. S. Wyckoff,	Charles Sutton,
Wm. Adams,	Henry Smith,
John Paine,	Sextus L. Kapff,
S. Griswold, M. D.,	Charles T. Rodgers.
Wm. C Russell,	Philip Waldan,
Severn D. Mcculton,	Dan. T. Ross,
John Delamater,	Arthur Boyce,
A. F. Dow,	Geo. J. Gregory,
Charles R. Wood,	Rob. A. Adams,
Mordecai L. Marsh,	Cummings H. Tucker,
George Manchot,	E. Farrene,
Sinclair Tousey,	Isaac Dayton,
Charles Seabury,	Geo. S. Lavings,
John P. Cummings,	Lewis Hoops,
James E. Andrews,	Daniel Ullman,
Abraham T. Riker,	Dennis McCabe,
Thomas H. Smith,	Washington Smith,
Henry V. Martin,	Valentine Koon,
Alex. McLeod,	Benj. Sherwood,
Peter Contant,	John L. Hanson,
P Wight	John Wachtar,
Edw. P. Breed,	John Gilfillan.
Lemuel Palmer.	

SECRETARIES.

Wards.	Wards.
1..J. Clitz Morrison, Jacob Heffenbacher,	12..Alex. P. Ketchum, Hsinrich Funk.
2..John Ashton, Peter Holm,	13..Wm. A. Walker, David H. Gildersleve.
3..Sam Leconte, John M Costa.	14..Thomas G. Baker, August Knukel.
4..Gervais Prince, Herrman Oelze.	15..Thurber Bailey, D W. Leeds.
5..Edward H. Spooner, Thomas Ontwater.	16..John Sedgwick, Horatio N. Sherwood,
6..James Ryan, Ferdinand Warnke.	17..John Lalor, Wm. Stietzmann.
7..J. Bancroft Stevens, Charles H. Hall.	18..J. Austin Stevens, Wm. S. Opdyke.
8..Isaac D. Garmo, Henry N Morgan,	19..Hamlin Babcock, Wm. A. Dooley,
9..F. J. Tucker, James R. Brant.	20..John V. Gridley, Bernhard Hamann.
10..Charles E. Kengler, John H. Bull.	21..Wm. G. Esterbrook, John B. Bryan.
11..George Sparrow, Wm. E. Bunyea.	22..James Warriner, Frederick Kapp.
Young Men's Republican Union.....	Erasmus Sterling, E. A. Mann.
Campaign Club.....	C. H. Sworas, A. C. Hills.
Rail-Splitters' Club Battalion.....	Seymour A. Bunce, George F. Hopper.

JOHN H. WHITE, Esq., then read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

The Republicans of the City of New-York, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby resolve, as follows: That, while we preferred our own statesman, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, as our standard-bearer in the coming contest, we heartily and hopefully accept, and hereby ratify the action of the Republican National Convention in nominating for President and Vice President of the United States, Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, and Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine.

Resolved, That we can with confidence challenge the closest investigation and scrutiny into the whole public and private life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Born in poverty and obscurity, he has by his own efforts raised himself from humble life to an eminence that may justly command the admiration of friend and foe. With ability that no one can gainsay or deny, with a firmness and decision of character that nothing can sway, with integrity that has never been questioned, with a record for freedom that bears no taint, and with a broad and comprehensive nationality that will guard over and protect the whole Union, we will rally around him, support him, and triumphantly elect him to the high position the people have designated him to fill.

Resolved, That the name of HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, is a fit second for that of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois; and in his spotless life and character, his solid abilities, his long public service, his familiarity with legislation, his great executive talent, his uniformly dignified, modest and conciliatory course on all public questions, and his devotion to freedom, are a sufficient guarantee of his ample fitness to fill with honor the high position for which he has been nominated.

Resolved, That we approve and adopt the declaration of principles laid down by the Chicago Convention; and we recognize in the great truths therein so boldly and comprehensively enunciated, the foundation of our Republican Government, and the only basis upon which this country can find enduring peace and prosperity.

Resolved, That the corruption, extravagance, imbecility and sectionalism of the present Administration have retarded the progress of the country, shorn labor of its just reward, paralyzed industry, and trampled upon justice and liberty, and we will not only wipe out and utterly exterminate it, but we will place the General Government in the hands of those who will give strength to the State, harmony to the Union, and even-handed justice to all.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to each other, and our fellow-citizens of the Union, to give the vote of the Empire State to LINCOLN and HAMLIN.

In the language of our own great statesman, "no truer or firmer defenders of the Republican faith could have been found in the Union than the distinguished and esteemed citizens on whom the honors of the nomination have fallen." Their election will restore the Government of the United States to its constitutional and onetent course. Let the watchword of the Republican Party then be, Union and Liberty, and onward to Victory.

WM. M. EVARTS, Esq., was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

MR. EVARTS' SPEECH.

MR. WILLIAM M. EVARTS then presented himself, and was received with enthusiastic and vociferous cheers. When silence was restored, he addressed the meeting as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS, REPUBLICANS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK: I appear before you to join with you in the congratulations of our party and of the country upon the nomination made at Chicago. [Loud cheers.] By the favor of the State Convention, it happened me to be one of the delegation sent from this City to represent it—its wishes, its ideas, its wisdom and its choice—as it was able to contribute them all to the common councils that were there to prevail; but not less did we consider ourselves entrusted with the duty of hearing, of weighing, of understanding and of conferring in the general judgments of the great Republican Party—[cheers]—as they should be presented from the different sections of the country. And, gentlemen, we knew that our duty in representing you there committed you and us—committed the Republican Party of this State, to a duty, and made it a pleasure to respond to whatever should be the result after consultation, after liberal and judicious conferences of the different views of the different parts of the country. And, gentlemen, allow me to say, as the first point in the report—the simple report which I shall take leave to present to you—of the proceedings of that Convention, that from the beginning of it to the close, there never was an impression on my mind—there never was an impression on the mind of a member of the New-York delegation that there was anything but a public spirit and a devotion to the good of the party and the good of the country to be secured through the triumph of the party that animated the congregated masses of that Convention. [Cheers.] There was not one unkind word uttered. There was not one unkind sentiment felt. There was not an unfair advantage taken or was there anything—

A VOICE—Mr. Chairman, there are fifteen thousand people in the street, and no one to speak to them, can't you spare us a speaker? [Laughter.]

THE CHAIRMAN—Is there any gentleman that will volunteer in obedience to an earnest call like that? [Cries of "Hear, hear," and cheers.]

MR. EVARTS—Now, gentlemen, unless a little silence will be preserved, neither the fifteen thousand outside, nor the five thousand inside, will hear any speaker. [Cheers.]

A VOICE—Good, Sir.

MR. EVARTS—Well, as I was saying, from the beginning to the close of the proceedings of that Convention, there was never an impression or a supposition that anything but public views and public considerations, looking to the good of the party and the good of the country, and the success of the party actuated the advocacy—and the zealous advocacy of the different names that were presented to the Convention. [Cheers.] I need not say to you, gentlemen, that expressing and representing the opinions of the Republican Party of New-York, as we understood it, your delegation was wholly, entirely, unanimously, throughout all the ballots, in favor of WILLIAM H. SEWARD as the candidate. [Loud cheers.] I need not say to you that our preference and our opinions rested wholly on public grounds, of which we then and now were not and are not ashamed. [Loud cheers.] I need not say to you that we expected to find, and that we did find, the advocates and the friends of other candidates as zealous, as earnest, as sincere, and, let me add, as honest and as publicly supported, as we, in your behalf, claimed we were. [Cheers.] Now, gentlemen, traversing this part of the country between our great Metropolis and the Queen City of the Prairie West, we met at every stage of our flying career, when a moment's time was offered us, evidences that the country was wide awake on the subject of the Republican nomination. [Cheers.] And wherever we went, whatever the preferences of the people may be, you may rely upon it, that they knew that the New-York delegation was for Governor SEWARD, [loud and continued cheering,] and, gentlemen, they cheered and applauded them for being so. [Cheers.] We met by appointment—your delegation did—at 10 o'clock on the 15th of May, in Chicago, the day preceding the assembling of the Convention, and let me say to you that then it was quite obvious and as it continued to be throughout the entire session of the Convention, until the nomination had been made, that the great question was, whether Gov. SEWARD would be nominated, or whether he would not be nominated; and the great inquiry upon the solution of which this question was to be determined, was understood to be a public, an open, an honest and a sincere inquiry. But whether he was fit to be nominated was not the question; for everybody knew that he was. [Cheers.] It was not whether he deserved well of the party, as far as personal deserts should ever affect the public actions of a great party, for upon the point that he deserved the nomination, there was no doubt. But, Sir, the great public and pertinent inquiry urged in private conversation, urged by the different delegates, urged by all the men of influence, and urged by all the indications that every honest man felt at liberty to exert, was whether the party was large enough, was comprehensive enough, strong enough, secure enough, to put its fortunes in the prominent candidate and the famous leader that had carried them through many fights. [Loud cheers.] And, gentlemen, there was but little questioning and but little feeling as to who the nominee should be, until this first question was determined. Whether it was to be SEWARD or not; and that depended, as I said to you before, upon the great party question to be decided by the wisdom, the intelligence and patience, and the forbearance on all sides of this preliminary question. The calculation, gentlemen of your Delegation, and of those who acted in your interest in favoring the nomination of our own was not misdirected, nor was there any fault in their opinion as to his strength upon the ballots to be taken, or upon the fact that he would combine a larger number of States and a larger number of votes than any one else; and on the first ballot 173 votes drawn from fourteen different States of the Union, placed your favorite far ahead on the list. [Cheers.] Then, indeed, was noticeable that the special strength and the local spirit that was claimed, and that was urged on behalf of various other candidates, such as Gov. CHASE such as BATES, such as Gen. CAMERON, was insignificant really in comparison with the mighty evidence of a general support of the present nominee. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Enthusiastic cheers.] There was the evidence upon the first ballot, it was more distinctly pronounced upon the second, and it was finally ascertained upon the third. ABRAHAM LINCOLN had seventy votes beyond SEWARD on the first ballot, yet he came much nearer to him in that other element that I have noticed of the support which was given to him, for of the 102 votes that he collected on the first ballot they were drawn from 11 different States, showing a general a party and public preference and support to him, against which fifty votes all from Pennsylvania to Gen. CAMERON; the forty-nine votes almost all from Ohio for Gov. CHASE, and the forty-eight votes for Mr. BATES, almost exclusively from States that by no possibility could throw a larger vote in his favor, indicated that it was between LINCOLN and SEWARD; and it was upon public grounds that the party in this solemn Council was to deliberate. The second ballot, although Gov. SEWARD still preserved his preeminence, and had increased his vote to 184, brought MR. LINCOLN up to 180, and showed—

[Here the speaker was interrupted by the entrance into the Hall of the Seventeenth Ward Republican Association, preceded by a band playing the enlivening air of "Garryowen." They were enthusiastically received.]

MR. EVARTS continued—Upon the close, gentlemen, of the second ballot, as I have said, though SEWARD still preserved the lead, yet the acquisition to MR. LINCOLN, which had brought him up to within four votes of Gov. SEWARD, showed that the question which had actuated the delegation, as to whether SEWARD could safely and wisely be nominated, was approaching its solution to the minds of the Convention. Then the second question was, "If SEWARD cannot safely and wisely be nominated, who can?" And it was plain that men's minds were concentrating as the conviction that ABRAHAM LINCOLN could. [Loud cheers.] The third ballot, gentlemen, extinguished the hopes and the plans of your delegation, and the particular affections and preferences which were felt in this State, and in other States, for the nomination of Gov. SEWARD. And yet, gentlemen, we bring back his name to you from that Convention, more honored, more beloved, with more power in it to conjure up those principles, and with more light and splendor to attract and to diffuse political power, than it ever had before. [Loud cheers.] If MR. SEWARD was not the Nestor of the votes of these delegates, he was the Nestor of their judgments and of their hearts. [Loud cheers.] There was not a speech made there at that Convention, of which his name and fame was not the burden. [Cheers.] There was not a voice there but felt that it was a sacrifice that had been made in the sense and the feeling of duty, and yet that it was a sacrifice which the party could recover from in its triumph, and that SEWARD would feel for the country and for the party more than ever. [Cheers.] Now, gentlemen, it is not my purpose to make more than a single observation upon the causes that had produced this state of distrust in the minds of the Convention, as to the expediency of nominating SEWARD. There were, of course, two considerations in the Republican Party—a young, a growing, and a bold party—that there was nothing like discouragement in its history hitherto, and that that history had shown that, without flinching, it had acted in accordance with its principles; and, also, that in every State, if there was a vacancy to be filled in the Senate, there was but one spirit, one purpose, and one act, and that was the act of the Republican Party in each State, to explore the ranks of the party, and find who was the ablest, who was the fairest, and who was the most reliable man to place in the post of honor, of danger and of duty in the Senate of the United States. Yes, Sir, they had seen that party, growing in the short space of six years, under this guidance, bringing up 24 Senators to stand by Gov. SEWARD as a Republican. They felt that the duty and services of this Republican Party to this country was a duty and a service that required principle, courage, nerve and fidelity—[hear, hear]—and they saw that it commenced in the laying out of a new platform, and the marking out of a new path. And they felt that when, from a feeble beginning, in four years it had grown to comprehend thirteen thousand voters, and had carried twenty-five Senators into the Senate, that no man could say that the platform upon which they stood was not popular with the masses. The delegation, therefore, felt that recognizing services and abilities, and the organization of the party, they should put forward the leader for weal or for woe; but, of course, with the same honesty, the same zeal, the same rectitude of purpose and the same intelligence, they felt that at this stage of our progress, to insure success in the campaign, they should nominate a man likely to meet with the popular vote in all the States. It was because of the preponderance of feeling and judgment in that Convention of 446 delegates from twenty-four States of this Union and three Territories, that it came to the conclusion that it was not expedient and wise to trust the standard in Gov. SEWARD's hands, fearful only of success. The learned gentlemen has referred at length to the prospects of Gov. SEWARD's election if nominated, and proceeded. The reason that LINCOLN was nominated was that SEWARD could not be elected; but yet the principles of SEWARD are the principles of LINCOLN, and the courage of SEWARD was the courage of LINCOLN. [Loud cheers.] That honest fidelity to Republicanism which was SEWARD's was also LINCOLN's—[cheers.]—and from the time the party had birth LINCOLN has been in it; he has come into it willingly, and let me tell you he will stay in it as long as SEWARD or any other claim. Now, gentlemen, it was for these reasons that LINCOLN was nominated, and I submit to you that they are excellent reasons.

MR. EVARTS then alluded to the nomination of Vice-President. They had nominated a man who was honest, able, competent, and one who was an earnest Republican. [Cheers.] He then continued:

And now, gentlemen, the platform has favored you all. If there is anything wanting in it of earnestness, distinctness, and completeness of statement of Republican principles,—if there is anything deficient, or falling short of a complete, general, comprehensive, perfect set of principles and measures for all subjects which divide our countrymen, and which is satisfactory to the one who was entitled, at all events, to the nomination, I have nothing to say; and I say to you now, that on that Platform, with these candidates, there is to be a conflict with the Democracy, which will either sustain or defeat our views and principles; and I will say to you that in my judgment, with the issues that divide this people and with the candidates before them, the Republican success is neither doubtful nor insecure. [Cheers.] Now, the question is asked, what New-York is going to do, and what Gov. SEWARD's friends are going to do? [Voice—"Vote for LINCOLN."] These two questions, gentlemen, are one and the same, for the friends of New-York are the friends of Gov. SEWARD, and the friends of Gov. SEWARD are the friends of New-York; and they are both going to do what New-York and his friends have always done, and in the Republican Party what he has done, and that is our duty, and our whole duty. [Cheers.] By every obligation of duty, by every sense of honor, by every feeling of zeal and interest that belongs to us as party men and citizens, we are impelled to so act that the Republican strength of '56 and '58 is going to be exhibited in a more vehement and triumphant victory in the vote of 1860. Nor are we going to get over this. We have more reason for zeal than belongs to mere party warfare. The great stirring principles which animated the party in '56, and animate it now, are the same. Kansas stands the same now as in '56, not having advanced one inch in the enjoyment of its rights, except so far as your Republican Party have succeeded, and so advanced it. [Cheers.] Where you have ruled in the Republican branch of Congress, Kansas is victorious, but where Democracy rules, Kansas stands with all the shackles against it that were perpetrated four years ago, unredressed and unrepented of. So the two great questions before us then, as to whether this is a Slave-holding nation—whether there is a provision in the Constitution which encourages the growth of chattel Slavery—this is still the dogma of Democracy, while we deny it. I ask you if the issues growing out of Slavery are not still vital, when the Slave-trade flourishes, and when the centre of its support is in the City of New York, and where it has grown up so monstrously of late?

There is but one sentiment that divides with the love of liberty the affections of the American people, and that is the love of Union—I never care to weigh which of these I prefer, for it is our liberty that preserves our Union, and our Union that preserves our liberty. [Cheers.]

[Here a procession bearing a Lincoln rail marched in, and was received with prolonged cheers.]

SPEECH OF JUDGE TRACY, OF CALIFORNIA.

Judge TRACY, Chairman of the California delegation at Chicago, was the next speaker. He said he had come a long way to attend to this ratification of the nomination of the next President of the United States. [Cheers.] His whole heart, and the whole heart of the delegation with him from California, was with the New-York delegation for Mr. SEWARD. They failed to bestow the nomination upon the man who stood head and shoulders above his fellows, and than they felt that Mr. LINCOLN would be a leader that they could follow wherever his white plumes would be shown amidst the ranks of war. [Cheers.] We gave our hearts, purposes, and hopes to him, and as earnestly and truly as it was possible for us to be, and as disciples of the true faith, we follow "Honest Old ABE" in this fight. [Cheers.] I have hardly a word to say in addition to what has been uttered by Mr. EVARTS; but I say to you, gentlemen, that we have now before us a great work to be done. Let us not imagine that it is to be done lightly or carelessly—that our victory is to be won without an effort. We can do the work. It wants "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," and we can do it. It is true the 18th has not yet passed; Baltimore and Richmond are yet to be heard from. There was an old man in my town, in Connecticut, by the name of BEN MANNING, and BEN walked along a road where there was not a tree or any water. His son LEVI was with him. "LEVI," says he, "this is a good place to fish." "Why, father, there is no water here." "True; but it's a capital place to twitch." [Laughter and cheers.] Now, it seems to me Mr. DONGLAS at Baltimore, may find it a capital place to twitch, but that the place may be lacking in all the essential qualities of that exercise. [Cheers.] If Richmond joins him at Baltimore, we will have a fair stand-up fight with him. If Richmond does come in the South yields every point for which she has been contending for many months and years. It cannot be done, and Mr. DOUGLAS, nominated at Baltimore without the consent of Richmond, stands terrified before the people. It's an excellent place for him to twitch. Now, I only wish further to say, that in this contest the same spirit that 240 years ago, one cold December day planted itself upon Plymouth Rock, is the spirit that animates our masses to-day. We are not to blame for having been born; not to blame that our mothers taught us the principles of liberty; not to blame that our fathers shed blood upon the fields of the Revolution. We were born to be free when God made us men and gave us the principles belonging to the human heart. God taught that this country was to be the country of free men. [Cheers.] It is not with us the question of the negro, but of the white man—it is a question whether we are to live for our homesteads, for our cottages, with our wives and children, and for the enjoyments clustering around our own hearthstones, or whether this blighting curse of Negro Slavery shall be extended over us, and crush out the hopes of white men forever. We wage no war on the South—we harbor no malice against the South; we mean simply to fence them in (pointing to the rail.) [Cheers.] It is all we propose to do.

SPEECH OF GEN. BRUCE, OF MADISON COUNTY.

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEN OF NEW-YORK CITY: Although I possess my full quota of vanity, yet I am not blind enough to believe that this kind and cordial reception that you have given to me and to the other speakers this evening is solely given on personal account. I see beyond that a determination in the breast of every individual here to do his whole duty in this emergency; and it is because we talk to you of free speech, free men, free labor and a free country that you receive us with this enthusiasm. [Applause.] My countrymen, what is the question at issue before the American people now? It is a question of Freedom against Slavery. And that issue has been made so plain by the so-called Democratic Party, that he who runs may read, and the wayfaring man, though he be a Know-Nothing, need not err therein. [Laughter and cheers.] Gentlemen, how comes this issue before the people? Where is that proud Democratic Party that once stood in this nation the wonder and admiration of the world, and had a prowess that commanded the respect of the Nestor of the votes of these delegates, he was the Nestor of their judgments and of their hearts. [Loud cheers.] There was not a speech made there at that Convention, of which his name and fame was not the burden. [Cheers.] There was not a voice there but felt that it was a sacrifice that had been made in the sense and the feeling of duty, and yet that it was a sacrifice which the party could recover from in its triumph, and that SEWARD would feel for the country and for the party more than ever. [Cheers.] Now, gentlemen, it is not my purpose to make more than a single observation upon the causes that had produced this state of distrust in the minds of the Convention, as to the expediency of nominating SEWARD. There were, of course, two considerations in the Republican Party—a young, a growing, and a bold party—that there was nothing like discouragement in its history hitherto, and that that history had shown that, without flinching, it had acted in accordance with its principles; and, also, that in every State, if there was a vacancy to be filled in the Senate, there was but one spirit, one purpose, and one act, and that was the act of the Republican Party in each State, to explore the ranks of the party, and find who was the ablest, who was the fairest, and who was the most reliable man to place in the post of honor, of danger and of duty in the Senate of the United States. Yes, Sir, they had seen that party, growing in the short space of six years, under this guidance, bringing up 24 Senators to stand by Gov. SEWARD as a Republican. They felt that the duty and services of this Republican Party to this country was a duty and a service that required principle, courage, nerve and fidelity—[hear, hear]—and they saw that it commenced in the laying out of a new platform, and the marking out of a new path. And they felt that when, from a feeble beginning, in four years it had grown to comprehend thirteen thousand voters, and had carried twenty-five Senators into the Senate, that no man could say that the platform upon which they stood was not popular with the masses. The delegation, therefore, felt that recognizing services and abilities, and the organization of the party, they should put forward the leader for weal or for woe; but, of course, with the same honesty, the same zeal, the same rectitude of purpose and the same intelligence, they felt that at this stage of our progress, to insure success in the campaign, they should nominate a man likely to meet with the popular vote in all the States. It was because of the preponderance of feeling and judgment in that Convention of 446 delegates from twenty-four States of this Union and three Territories, that it came to the conclusion that it was not expedient and wise to trust the standard in Gov. SEWARD's hands, fearful only of success. The learned gentlemen has referred at length to the prospects of Gov. SEWARD's election if nominated, and proceeded. The reason that LINCOLN was nominated was that SEWARD could not be elected; but yet the principles of SEWARD are the principles of LINCOLN, and the courage of SEWARD was the courage of LINCOLN. [Loud cheers.] That honest fidelity to Republicanism which was SEWARD's was also LINCOLN's—[cheers.]—and from the time the party had birth LINCOLN has been in it; he has come into it willingly, and let me tell you he will stay in it as long as SEWARD or any other claim. Now, gentlemen, it was for these reasons that LINCOLN was nominated, and I submit to you that they are excellent reasons.

MR. EVARTS then alluded to the nomination of Vice-President. They had nominated a man who was honest, able, competent, and one who was an earnest Republican. [Cheers.] He then continued:

And now, gentlemen, the platform has favored you all. If there is anything wanting in it of earnestness, distinctness, and completeness of statement of Republican principles,—if there is anything deficient, or falling short of a complete, general, comprehensive, perfect set of principles and measures for all subjects which divide our countrymen, and which is satisfactory to the one who was entitled, at all events, to the nomination, I have nothing to say; and I say to you now, that on that Platform, with these candidates, there is to be a conflict with the Democracy, which will either sustain or defeat our views and principles; and I will say to you that in my judgment, with the issues that divide this people and with the candidates before them, the Republican success is neither doubtful nor insecure. [Cheers.] Now, the question is asked, what New-York is going to do, and what Gov. SEWARD's friends are going to do? [Voice—"Vote for LINCOLN."] These two questions, gentlemen, are one and the same, for the friends of New-York are the friends of Gov. SEWARD, and the friends of Gov. SEWARD are the friends of New-York; and they are both going to do what New-York and his friends have always done, and in the Republican Party what he has done, and that is our duty, and our whole duty. [Cheers.] By every obligation of duty, by every sense of honor, by every feeling of zeal and interest that belongs to us as party men and citizens, we are impelled to so act that the Republican strength of '56 and '58 is going to be exhibited in a more vehement and triumphant victory in the vote of 1860. Nor are we going to get over this. We have more reason for zeal than belongs to mere party warfare. The great stirring principles which animated the party in '56, and animate it now, are the same. Kansas stands the same now as in '56, not having advanced one inch in the enjoyment of its rights, except so far as your Republican Party have succeeded, and so advanced it. [Cheers.] Where you have ruled in the Republican branch of Congress, Kansas is victorious, but where Democracy rules, Kansas stands with all the shackles against it that were perpetrated four years ago, unredressed and unrepented of. So the two great questions before us then, as to whether this is a Slave-holding nation—whether there is a provision in the Constitution which encourages the growth of chattel Slavery—this is still the dogma of Democracy, while we deny it. I ask you if the issues growing out of Slavery are not still vital, when the Slave-trade flourishes, and when the centre of its support is in the City of New York, and where it has grown up so monstrously of late?

There is but one sentiment that divides with the love of liberty the affections of the American people, and that is the love of Union—I never care to weigh which of these I prefer, for it is our liberty that preserves our Union, and our Union that preserves our liberty. [Cheers.]

[Here a procession bearing a Lincoln rail marched in, and was received with prolonged cheers.]

SPEECH OF JUDGE TRACY, OF CALIFORNIA.

Judge TRACY, Chairman of the California delegation at Chicago, was the next speaker. He said he had come a long way to attend to this ratification of the nomination of the next President of the United States. [Cheers.] His whole heart, and the whole heart of the delegation with him from California, was with the New-York delegation for Mr. SEWARD. They failed to bestow the nomination upon the man who stood head and shoulders above his fellows, and than they felt that Mr. LINCOLN would be a leader that they could follow wherever his white plumes would be shown amidst the ranks of war. [Cheers.] We gave our hearts, purposes, and hopes to him, and as earnestly and truly as it was possible for us to be, and as disciples of the true faith, we follow "Honest Old ABE" in this fight. [Cheers.] I have hardly a word to say in addition to what has been uttered by Mr. EVARTS; but I say to you, gentlemen, that we have now before us a great work to be done. Let us not imagine that it is to be done lightly or carelessly—that our victory is to be won without an effort. We can do the work. It wants "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," and we can do it. It is true the 18th has not yet passed; Baltimore and Richmond are yet to be heard from. There was an old man in my town, in Connecticut, by the name of BEN MANNING, and BEN walked along a road where there was not a tree or any water. His son LEVI was with him. "LEVI," says he, "this is a good place to fish." "Why, father, there is no water here." "True; but it's a capital place to twitch." [Laughter and cheers.] Now, it seems to me Mr. DONGLAS at Baltimore, may find it a capital place to twitch, but that the place may be lacking in all the essential qualities of that exercise. [Cheers.] If Richmond joins him at Baltimore, we will have a fair stand-up fight with him. If Richmond does come in the South yields every point for which she has been contending for many months and years. It cannot be done, and Mr. DOUGLAS, nominated at Baltimore without the consent of Richmond, stands terrified before the people. It's an excellent place for him to twitch. Now, I only wish further to say, that in this contest the same spirit that 240 years ago, one cold December day planted itself upon Plymouth Rock, is the spirit that animates our masses to-day. We are not to blame for having been born; not to blame that our mothers taught us the principles of liberty; not to blame that our fathers shed blood upon the fields of the Revolution. We were born to be free when God made us men and gave us the principles belonging to the human heart. God taught that this country was to be the country of free men. [Cheers.] It is not with us the question of the negro, but of the white man—it is a question whether we are to live for our homesteads, for our cottages, with our wives and children, and for the enjoyments clustering around our own hearthstones, or whether this blighting curse of Negro Slavery shall be extended over us, and crush out the hopes of white men forever

THE YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

A Fair Day and Fine Breeze—A Bit of a Squall—Exciting Race between the Haze and Favorita—The Haze, Favorita, Rebecca, Manersing and Glengarry take Prizes in their Respective Classes.

Rarely has the New-York Yacht Club enjoyed a more exciting regatta than their sixteenth contest yesterday, for the unpropitious forebodings of the morning headed rather to heighten the pleasure. From an almost dead calm and a drizzling rain, the day emerged into fresh breezes and clear sunshine, and all agreed that the occasion has seldom, if ever, been equalled.

The North River shores were lined with spectators at all available points, and the waters of the Bay were dotted thickly by all manner of craft, propelled by steam, by wind, or oars. No less than thirty-four steamers of various sizes conveyed loads of spectators to witness the race throughout. The *Jessie Price*, *Tiger*, *F. Way*, *J. L. Lockwood*, *O. H. Ruth*, *Tycoon*, *Tom Hood*, *Edwin*, *R. Birdsall*, *Magnolia*, *Josephine*, *Tonawanda*, *Deer*, *J. L. Stevens* and other steamers kept the waters of the Bay in a continued foam, while the spudding of innumerable sail-boats, and the exertions of the carsmen, added animation to the scene. Among the yachts outside the line, the *Mystic*, *Gertrude*, *Dear*, *Restless*, *Norma*, *Scud* and *Midge* and a host of others were under sail.

The scene was rendered rather spiritless by the lack of wind, and the presence of ominous clouds. The appearance of all manner of craft off the Elysian Fields, and the presence of so many spectators on the shores, were, however, of interest, in the scene. At precisely 10:30, ten minutes past the time announced, a signal was given for the third-class sloops to start, and they were entered—the *Narragansett*, *Glengarry*, *Alpha* and *Roy*. The *Alpha* got her jib up first, and shot furthest to the eastward, had a slight start on her mark. The *Roy* followed soon, the *Glengarry* next, and the *Narragansett* last. The *Glengarry*, however, immediately took the lead, tacked first, and kept ahead in her class throughout the race.

At 10:42, seven minutes later, the signal was given for the second-class sloops. The *Mallory*, *Rowena*, *Manersing* and *Fanny* were entered, but the *Fanny* did not sail. The *Mallory* took the lead, the *Manersing* next, and the *Rowena* brought up the rear.

But the start of the second-class schooners, at 10:50, was the prettiest sight. The *Restless*, under foresail, mainsail, foregaff and jib; the *Haze*, under foresail, mainsail, foregaff, jib and flying-jib; the *Dawn*, under foresail, mainsail, maingaff, jib and flying-jib; the *Beetle*, with foresail, mainsail, foregaff, maingaff, jib, flying-jib and jib-foresail—a perfect cloud of canvas. The *Rebecca*, of the first-class sloops, having no competitor, sailed with them, and at 10:45 o'clock the *Favorita* and *Zinga*, the only first-class schooners entered, and the last of the squadron, got off in as fine style as the light breeze would permit. The sailing for the first hour and a half was a mere drift, the boats gaining but a short distance on each tack, so light was the breeze. The cloud of threatening storm seemed likely to spoil the day's sport. But the breeze soon freshened, and a general rush among the steamboats was made for the Robbin's Reef stake boat. This was turned by the yachts in each class as follows:

ROBBINS' REEF STAKE BOAT.

THIRD CLASS SLOOPS.

	H.	M.	S.
Glengarry	12	39	00
Alpha	12	49	30
Narragansett	12	54	05
Roy	1	07	00

SECOND-CLASS SLOOPS.

Manersing	12	45	00
Mallory	12	47	30
Rowena	12	55	30

FIRST-CLASS SLOOP.

Rebecca	12	53	50

SECOND-CLASS SCHOONERS.

Restless	12	51	30
Haze	12	51	45
Dawn	1	00	33
Beetle	1	05	30

FIRST-CLASS SCHOONERS.

Favorita	12	57	00

The scene at Robbin's Reef was quite exciting. The appearance of the *Glengarry* leading the squadron called forth rounds of cheers, and as she rounded flags were dipped, guns fired, steam whistles blown, and great excitement prevailed. The other boats were complimented in turn, especially the *Favorita*, which, by a timely luff, avoided a tack, and perhaps going about, which might have lost her the race. The progress of the fleet from this point to the Southwest Spit was quite slow, with a light breeze from the S. S. W. Those on board the *John L. Stephens*, including the members of the Press, beguiled the weary hours with a collation, served by the inevitably courteous DOWNING, to which the freshest of salt-water appetites were brought and mated. The scene at the Southwest Spit was quite picturesque. The distant landscape, the bright sunshine, the gayly-decorated steamers, the blowing of whistles, guns and applause as the favorite yachts rounded the buoy, all combined to render the occasion exciting. First came the *Manersing*, which now led the fleet. In one minute came the *Glengarry*, and in five minutes more the *Haze*, *Mallory*, *Favorita* and *Rebecca*, all together, and all turning the buoy within a minute—almost grazing each other. The beautiful manner in which these vessels rounded the Spit was one of the features of the day. The following was the time of rounding Southwest Spit:

ROUNDING SOUTHWEST SPIT.

THIRD-CLASS SLOOPS.

	H.	M.	S.
Glengarry	2	31	00
Narragansett	2	41	00

SECOND-CLASS SLOOPS.

Manersing	2	30	00
Mallory	2	35	30
Rowena	2	39	30

FIRST-CLASS SLOOP.

Rebecca	2	36	00

SECOND-CLASS SCHOONERS.

Haze	2	35	00
Restless	2	38	30
Dawn	2	41	15

FIRST-CLASS SCHOONERS.

Favorita	2	35	35
Zinga	2	42	00

The breeze had by this time become quite fresh, blowing nine knots from almost due west, and the fleet, which had kept pretty well together all day, presented a beautiful sight on the home stretch, as the seemingly frail craft bent under the weight of their filled sails. The *Glengarry*, which had up to this time led well, was now obliged to reef her mainsail. The *Mallory*, less prudent, carried away her topmast and gaff, and also her boat carried away her jib-boom. All the yachts carried all they could bear, and struggled manfully under loads of canvas that, to landsmen at least, seemed likely to overset them at any moment. At the Narrows, the *Haze* led the squadron, the *Favorita* followed closely, and the *Manersing*, *Rebecca*, *Restless* and *Zinga*, were close behind. Meanwhile, the tug *John L. Stevens* had been getting up a race on her own account, and hoisted a broom on her flag-staff—emblematical of her having swept the course ahead of the tugs O. *M. Petit* and others. The great feature of the day, however, was a spirited race between the *Favorita* and *Haze*, from Robbin's Reef to the Home stake-boat—running the entire distance but a few yards apart, carrying nearly every available rag of canvas, careering over nearly on their beam ends, ploughing through the water and dashing up the foam like a dense snow-drift, every rope taut, and scudding with a speed that would almost baffle the steamboats to overtake them. All eyes are fastened on the two schooners; bets are made on the result; now one luffs, straightens up a little, and then careens again, dashing up the spray over her bows, and almost burying herself in the gurgling waters. Now the other follows suit, and the race is most enlivening. The *Haze* reaches Castle Point, and close under the land, seems almost becalmed. It seems as if the whole lead she has had is about to be lost. But the *Favorita*, too, slacks up; no, she is passing the *Haze*—stay, she slacks her speed again. The breeze freshens, both vessels catch it, and in a few moments are past the stake boat—the *Haze* only three-quarters of a minute ahead of the *Favorita*! The following is the time of passing the stake boat on the return home:

THIRD-CLASS SLOOPS.

	H.	M.	S.
Glengarry	5	18	37
Narragansett	5	23	12
Roy	5	25	57
Alpha	5	36	18

SECOND-CLASS SLOOPS.

Manersing	4	47	10
Mallory	4	56	04
Rowena	5	08	40

FIRST-CLASS SLOOP.

Rebecca	4	41	34

SECOND-CLASS SCHOONERS.

Haze	4	36	31
Restless	4	42	28
Dawn	5	13	24

FIRST-CLASS SCHOONERS.

Favorita	4	37	15
Zinga	4	40	10

The *Favorita* takes the first-class schooner prize, $150; the *Haze* the second-class schooner prize, $150; the *Rebecca* the first-class sloop prize, $150, without having any competitor; the *Manersing* the second-class sloop prize, $150; and the *Glengarry* the third-class sloop prize, $150. The official decision has not yet been made, but, barring protests, that will be the result. The prizes have already been described. The course sailed is about forty miles, and was run by the quickest yacht—the *Haze*—in six hours, less about eight minutes; there being at no time an opportunity of sailing before the wind.

The reporters are under many obligations to Commodore KING, Esq., whose timely courtesies amply compensated for the lack of proper attention from the Regatta Committee.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that the law authorizing counties to subscribe for railroad stock and to issue their bonds therefor is constitutional. Nor does the fact that they are made payable elsewhere, as, for instance, in New-York, render them void. The county is obliged to pay them at the same just as if no place of payment were specified in the bonds.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN AID FOR GARIBALDI.—The Committee of Italians appointed by their countrymen in this City, to collect funds in aid of GARIBALDI and the revolutionary cause in Italy, have already collected about $800, nearly all of which has been contributed within the last two days. From other sources, outside of the Committee, it is estimated that a larger sum has been collected, but the precise amount is not known. There are a number of wealthy persons in this City, Italians and others, who knew GARIBALDI when a candle-maker on Staten Island, and they stand ready to contribute liberally of their means should assistance be required. They are in hopes, however, of soon hearing that all Southern Italy, as well as Sicily, has been revolutionized without foreign aid, but should BOMBA, Jr., be able to protract the struggle for any length of time, not only money, but probably men and arms would be sent from this City. The Committee who have the matter in charge hold a meeting on Tuesday evening last, and will hold another shortly, to take measures to call a public meeting in aid of Italy, and to express American sympathy for the patriot cause. A Committee of prominent Americans will also be appointed to receive subscriptions. Mr. O. FARNOCCHIA, a wealthy Italian merchant in this City, sailed in the *Persia* on Wednesday, for Europe. He is a member of the Committee in this City, and although he has private business in Northern Italy, it is understood that he conveys some substantial expressions of good-will from the Italians in this country to the patriots at home. The following are the gentlemen to whom has been intrusted the collection of funds for the Italian cause, viz.: E. P. FABBRI, No. 66 Broadway; M. PASTACALDI, No. 67 Pearl-street; and J. VALAIRE, No. 40 Beaver-street.

EUROPE COMING TO THE UNITED STATES.—A great deal, to the purpose, and not to the purpose, is said about the coming of the Prince of Wales. He will be received as becomes his elevated position undoubtedly, and when he returns to England, let us trust that he will not carry back a worse opinion of our Aldermen and Councilmen than we entertain of them ourselves. Meanwhile, scores of thousands of individuals, with no more title to notice than the force of their sinews, are landing weekly at this port. Mr. EHALT, Agent of the German Emigration Society, assures us that 23,440 emigrants landed here from foreign countries during the last month. Of these 12,823 were from the Verdant Island—the "first flower of the sea and the gem of the earth,"—which is fast being depopulated, if may believe our Anglican cousins, of "the finest plantry in the world." Of the other emigrants, 5,570 are Teutons, addicted to lager-bier and Schwettzer kase. JohnBull sends 2,340 of his children, the males bluff and burly, the females ruddy and ready. "The land o' cakes and brither Scots" sends 265 of the countrymen of ROBERT BURNS. The French number 252, the Swiss 315, and the Welsh 157. The whole number of German emigrants alone, since Jan. 1, is 10,647—an increase of 2,000 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The Germans go at once to the West. The Irish, unfortunately, stay in the City. The German Relief Committee have expended $191 for the relief of destitute emigrants. The Irish have cost the City thus estimated $2,350 in the same space of time.

THE JAPANESE AND MAYOR WOOD—PRESENTS FOR THE MAYOR.—The Mayor was the recipient yesterday of some handsome presents from the Japanese Ambassadors, accompanied by the following letter from Capt. PORTER, U. S. N., through whom they were forwarded:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 1860.

SIR: I have this day forwarded to you by express two boxes, containing Japanese articles, a small present from the Ambassadors to shew the high esteem in which they hold you. Yours respectfully,

DAVID D. PORTER.

Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of New-York.

The presents consist of a miniature bureau or jewel case, with six drawers, each elaborately finished, lacquered, and inlaid, and of the most exquisite workmanship—the entire affair measuring only 11½ inches in length by 13 in width, and 7 in height. There were also five other boxes of Japanese workmanship, ornamented with flowers so exquisitely painted as to seem as if nature had been robbed of them to place upon the boxes. Of course they will be duly prized as tokens of esteem from such a source.

THE ZION METHODISTS.—The General Conference of the American Methodist Episcopal Zion Church met yesterday, in Zion Church, corner Church and Leonard streets, and was opened by Rev. Superintendent SCOTT. Superintendent W. H. BISHOP, S. SCOTT, and J. J. CLINTON, presided, and a large number of preachers were present and several laymen. A committee of one from each Annual Conference was appointed to take into consideration the organization of the Conference on the basis of the "union plan," as previously proposed. Remarks were made by several delegates. In the afternoon session, a committee was appointed, and rules for the government of the body; also, on credentials of lay delegates; and also on religious services during the Conference. Reports on organization, rules and lay delegation, were discussed by Rev. Drs. GRAY, THOMPSON, TOUSEY, and many other ministers. All were finally adopted. The Discipline of 1858 was adopted unanimously for the government of the Connection, subject to a revision.

A FEASIBLE FIRE ESCAPE.—Messrs. BAKER & MCGILL, of this City, have on exhibition at the office of the Superintendent of Urban Buildings, room No. 25 Cooper Institute, a working model of a fire-escape. It consists of a series of balconies, connecting each floor by stairs, which ordinarily are folded up beneath the balcony, but in case of fire can quickly be lowered to the proper position by simply raising a trap-door in the floor of the balcony. An arrangement of chains opens a guard as the stairs descend, providing safe egress for the tenants, while the speed of the descent is regulated by a brake upon the reel to which the feet of the stairs is secured when fastened up. The whole seems to be so arranged that a child might operate it, and in compliance with the 25th section of the law relative to house buildings, which requires tenement houses to be furnished with proper means of escape, several applications have already been made by landlords to have it affixed to their premises.

A CALL FOR POLICE INTERFERENCE.—Mr. NATHANIEL MORGAN, an English gentleman, was seriously hurt, a day or two since, in consequence of having been knocked down by omnibus No. 477, which came at a very high speed down Broadway, opposite the Stevens House. Not long since a woman was killed at the same point under similar circumstances. It is customary with omnibus drivers on their down trips, after having reached the descending grade at the place in question, to urge their horses to an unlawful speed, there being no further chance to obtain "fares," and the police should put a check on them for it. In Mr. MORGAN'S case the driver was arrested, but the charge was not pressed against him, as he professed contrition, and represented that his family would be rendered destitute by his imprisonment.

RETURN OF THE WASHINGTON RIFLES.—Company A, Eleventh Regiment, (Washington Rifles,) returned yesterday from Philadelphia, in which city they have been the guests of the militia for nearly a week. On their landing they were met by Companies F and I, Eleventh Regiment. They give golden reports of the Brotherly Love they received in the excellent city of PENN.

UNION MEETING.—Hon. GUSTAVUS A. HENRY, of Tennessee, a grandson of PATRICK HENRY, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and will address the Union men at the Cooper Institute this evening. The National Gvard Band will furnish the music.

Police Reports.

A VINDICTIVE YOUNG WOMAN.

A bedroom in the house No. 145 Greenwich-street, was set on fire on Wednesday evening, evidently with the intention of destroying the building. The property was recently purchased by Mr. George Brown, of No. 140 Greenwich-street, who had notified several of the tenants to quit. Much ill-feeling was excited by his course, and Honora Garn, one of the dissatisfied occupants, having been suspected of the incendiarism, was arrested by Officer Thompson, of the First Precinct. Upon the testimony taken by the Fire Marshal, she was committed for trial by Justice KELLY.

Coroners' Inquests.

A SUICIDE AND DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTAL CAUSES.

Late on Wednesday night, a man was observed to run rapidly down the pier at the foot of Tenth-street, East River, divest himself of his coat and hat, tie a handkerchief about his head, and plunge into the water. An attempt to rescue him or recover his body alike proved unsuccessful.... HENRY ELLIS, a laborer, about 50 years of age, residing at No. 218 East Twenty-third-street, was suffocated by a piece of meat lodging in his throat, as he was at dinner on Wednesday.... The body of a man, some 50 years of age, and dressed in the clothes of a laborer or seaman, was taken from the water at the foot of Twelfth-street, East River. Coroners SCHIRMER and JACKMAN held the inquests.

Fire.

IN THE INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTE.

Soon after 12 o'clock, on Wednesday night, a muslin window curtain, in the rooms of the International Art Institute, No. 694 Broadway, came in contact with a gas light and set the building on fire. Mr. WM. AUFFERMANN, the Director, was with some friends in an adjoining room when the flames broke out, but they were unable to subdue them until several large paintings had been destroyed and others badly injured. The loss is estimated at $3,000, but is covered by an insurance of $40,000 in various companies.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

CONDITION OF THE CITY FINANCES—RECOMMENDATIONS, ETC.

The Annual Statement of Mr. A. V. STOUT, City Chamberlain, to the Comptroller, after presenting in detail the manner in which the business of his office is transacted, and how the accounts are kept, refers to the fact that several of the Trust Funds are largely overdrawn, and explains how the overdraft occurred. He says the accounts in the Comptroller's office were in such a confused state at the beginning of the year, that it was impossible to learn the condition of the various funds without much time and labor. Meanwhile, it being indispensable that payments should be made, there was no alternative but to go on and make them, while the investigations in the Comptroller's office were progressing, and as soon as the actual state of affairs should be ascertained, to make the proper adjustment. Accordingly a new set of books were opened. On completing the investigation of the old books in the Comptroller's Office, it was found that the "Assessment Fund" and "Street Improvement Fund" were each overdrawn for a large amount at the beginning of the year, and measures were immediately taken to replenish and supply the deficiencies. In relation to payments he says, it frequently happens that persons whose names are on the rolls are not found by the paying clerk, and do not call for their money, which prevents an early return of the rolls to the Comptroller's Office. As an improvement upon the present method, he recommends a return of the rolls with the names unpaid to the Comptroller's Office, and that the amounts due be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of "Unclaimed Warrants;" or, if preferred, the names unpaid to be transferred to new rolls for "back pay," and the amount left in the hands of the Paymasters, to be paid when called for. He complains that owing to the want of sufficient help and office-room, the present plan of making payments is very expensive to the Corporation. The laborers employed by the Croton Aqueduct Department are assembled every fortnight in the Park to receive their pay, an arrangement which results in the loss of from a quarter to a half a day's labor from each man to the City, as their pay goes on while they are waiting; and the same is true of the laborers employed in the City Inspector's Department. As there is a very large number of men employed, as named, the loss is considerable. He recommends that a suitable office be provided for the purpose, and authority given for the employment of a sufficient number of clerks, with proper sureties for the faithful performance of their duties. The cashier of the Shoe and Leather Bank certifies that there was on deposit in that Bank, Dec. 31, 1859, the sum of $4,030,504 15, belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York; and that by order of the Chamberlain and County Treasurer, there was transferred from the account of the "County Treasury" to the credit of the "City Treasury," as on Dec. 31, 1859, the further sum of $272,863 72, making the total amount $4,304,367 87, which amount was standing to the credit of the following accounts, viz.:

City Treasury	$2,499,070 98
Commissioners of Sinking Fund for redemption of City Debt	1,646,567 87
Commissioners of Sinking Fund for the payment of Interest on City Debt	125,827 52
The Board of Education	32,901 50
Total	$4,304,367 87

A CASE MADE.

Mr. EVARTS concluded his case as between the rival Chamberlains on Wednesday night, and it having been accepted by the respective counsel, will be argued to-day before the General Term of the Supreme Court. A prompt decision by this tribunal will enable the contestants to submit their claims to the Court of Appeals at the session commencing next week, where, by statute, it has the precedence over all other causes. The end of this vexed question is therefore not far off.

QUARANTINE DAMAGES.

ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL—FURTHER EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES—NEW CLAIMS.

The Board for determining the damages accruing on account of the riots and arson at Quarantine, met yesterday according to adjournment. The four Commissioners were all present, Mr. LEAVENWORTH in the Chair. On the point of consequential damages, which had been previously mooted between the counsel for Richmond County and the counsel for the claimants, the latter said he would prefer to leave that point to the Chairman for future consideration. The examination of witnesses was then resumed, Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM being the first one called. He stated that he occupied one of the houses destroyed, which was partly within the Quarantine enclosure, and gave a list of the articles lost at the time, consisting of household furniture, clothing, provisions, and a small amount of money. He was cross-examined by Mr. BRADLEY as to the wages he received in the employment of the Health Officer. He had often received $40 a month. In Winter his pay was necessarily less than during the Summer, though he did not see what that had to do with the amount of his damages. Mr. BRADLEY insisted on a specific mention of every article destroyed.

The claim of JAMES JOURNEAY was next taken up, and he was duly sworn and examined. His loss consisted of some cords of hickory and oak wood, worth $8 and $6 a cord; brandy, worth $20; looking-glass and set of tools, worth $25, and other articles broken or rendered worthless, total, $224. He was in Dr. THOMPSON'S employment, at $40 per month.

The claim of JAMES DOYLE, the gate-keeper at Quarantine, was next taken up. He was in the employment of the Commissioners of Emigration. His loss was $70, occasioned by the destruction of his house.

CORNELIUS COLE, a boatman, was sworn, and testified to having suffered damages to the extent of $150. He afterwards added the price of a clock worth $2 to that sum. He was not cross-examined.

JOSEPH NELSON, who was engaged in towing vessels at Quarantine, claimed $220 damages. Mr. JOHNSON claimed that Mr. NELSON had suffered an actual loss, and that the claim was proper. The claim embraced the amount of money paid for the charter of a boat, and the profits anticipated for its use. Mr. BRADLEY objected to a claim for the loss of anticipated profits, as it was unusual. Mr. JOHNSON would leave the question to the Chairman, who remarked that there was a wide difference between the items presented by Mr. NELSON. One was for loss occasioned by the prevention of the use of a chartered steamboat, and the other for profits anticipated from its use.

Mr. JOHNSON was proceeding to read a statute to sustain the claim for anticipated profits, when Mr. BRADLEY said he should enter a general demurrer against it, which he argued at some length, insisting that the law authorized a claimant to recover only "for damages sustained at the burning" of the hospitals.

The Commissioners then adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

REPORT ON THE RECENT ATTEMPT AT A PRIZE FIGHT.

At a meeting of the Board, yesterday, the report of Inspector FOLK, of Brooklyn, was received, giving the details of his contest with and capture of the prize-fighters and roughs on the 1st inst. It was ordered on file. A resolution was passed designating the Summer uniform of the police, to consist of blue coat, drill pants and vest, and Panama hat. Patrolman H. B. SING, Tenth Precinct, was fined one month's pay for intoxication. The daily report of the Sanitary squad was received, and the Board adjourned.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Indian War in Carson Valley—Seventy-five Men Killed near Pyramid Lake—Great Excitement—Gen. Clark Sends 150 United States Troops to Protect the Emigrant Route—Gov. Downey Sends Arms and Ammunition—How the News from Charleston was Received—Suspense About the Heenan-Sayres Affair—Gaiety About Town, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Monday, April 16, 1860.

We are suddenly plunged into another Indian war. The savages have risen in the Carson Valley; the whole region from Walker's Lake to Pyramid Lake is said to be alive with them. They have daubed on the full war-paint, and taken their women and children to Ragtown, on the Carson River, a little west of where it sinks into Carson Lake. This is directly on the track of the Pony Express, and about fifty miles east of the Washoe Silver district. The first intimations of this uprising were received here on the evening of the 8th, and they were accepted with great allowance for exaggerations. The story was that the Pony which left here on the 4th, after reaching the Big Bend, 45 miles northeast of Virginia City, had been obliged to put back; that a large band of Shoshones, Pitt Rivers and Pah-Utes had on the night of Monday, the 7th, attacked Miller's Station, killing seven men, a woman and child, and burning down the house; that the Indians, five hundred strong, well armed and mounted, were pushing southwest toward Carson City.

Wednesday, the 9th, we heard that a company of seventy men was raised on Tuesday evening at Carson City, to leave by sunrise the next morning for the purpose of meeting and putting the savages to flight; that at Virginia City also a company was organizing to follow up the marauders. A dispatch, dated Carson City, 7½ P. M., May 11, says no cause for a general alarm exists; that three persons were killed at Williams' Station, and that some stock had been stolen; that nobody believed the Mormons had anything to do with the disturbances, and that all the settlers needed was arms and ammunition to make all quiet.

A day later we heard that on the 10th, a company of whites, 30 strong, arrived at Miller's station, and found three bodies, burned. One of them was recognized as that of JAMES SULLIVAN, a wagoner. Traces of blood were found half a mile distant from the house. In the evening, at peace, some 400 warriors, commanded by white men, were reported at Smith's ranch, on Walker's River. They threatened to drive out the whites and then clear out Carson Valley. Notice was also given that they were about to descend upon the valley and were gathering for that purpose. The Pah-Utes, hitherto friendly, in the vicinity of Mono Lake, had taken to the mountains. Mr. G. CLARK arrived in the afternoon at Carson City, having left the Sink of the Humboldt at 7 o'clock the previous night, and met one company of rangers, composed of 30 men, at Miller's station; one company of 25 men, three miles this side; Judge CRADLEBAUGH with 12 men, and Major ORMSBY with 30. Three in addition were reported. Total rifles on the ground, over 200, with provisions for four days. The Indians engaged in the massacre were the Shoshones, Smoke Creek, Honey Lake and Pah-Utes.

Yesterday, (Sunday,) great excitement was caused in town by the receipt of the following dispatch:

VIRGINIA CITY, May 10—6 A. M.

MR. C. T. LAKE, belonging to the company that left Silver City, has just arrived here. The forces, one hundred strong, struck camp on the head of the Truckee yesterday morning, and advanced on the trail toward Pyramid Lake between 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M. The Indians, judged to be about 2,000 strong, came upon the forces, and opened fire on the line in ambush. By order of Maj. ORMSBY, the troops charged. The Indians then filed to the right and left, surrounding the troops and firing occasionally. The ammunition of the forces soon gave out. The Indians on seeing this closed in upon them, pouring in volley after volley. LAKE was ordered to guard the pass to the east to secure retreat. He succeeded in this, followed by six men. He thinks a few escaped across the river, but no others came through the pass. Maj. ORMSBY is shot. Mr. LAKE thinks the greater part of the forces are dead on the field.

This morning dispatches from Virginia City, dated 12:45 A. M., say that at Carson City picket guards are out, and the greatest excitement was prevailing. At Virginia City every stone house was being put in defense for the protection of the women and children. Martial law had been declared, Capt. T. D. JOHNS having been appointed to the supreme command.

Among the slain at the battle near Pyramid Lake the following names are given: A. Kellot, F. Gathouse, W. Hawkins, A. Haven, Geo. Jones, Col. McVance, H. Meredith, McIntosh, Patrick McCount, HENRY Newton, John Noyes, A. J. Peck, R. Snowden, and Wm. Arrington mortally wounded. These belonged to Capt. MCDONALD'S volunteers. Jos. BALDWIN (son of Judge BALDWIN, of the Supreme Court of California,) was at first reported dead, but afterwards his probable escape was telegraphed. W. S. SPEAR, (brother of EDWARD S. SPEAR, auctioneer in this city,) JOHN PERRY, PETER LARKIN, and ANDY SLIGER, of this city, are among the slain.

The news created a deep sensation, as almost every family in town has some friend who may be in imminent danger. At Placerville, Mayor SWAN called a meeting of the citizens in the theatre, on Sunday, and money and men were raised at once to go to the rescue. At Sacramento, there was a meeting last evening to concert measures for furnishing aid.

Gov. DOWNEY and Gen. CLARK had a consultation last evening; the result was that Gov. DOWNEY pledged himself for the safe return of the arms that Gen. CLARK should furnish at his requisition; whereupon the General issued a requisition by telegraph upon Capt. CALLENDAR, of the Ordnance Department, for 500 Minié rifle muskets and accoutrements, and 100,000 rounds of ball cartridge.

At 2 o'clock this morning, the steamer *Columbia* was put at the service of Gen. HAVEN, who, acting as the agent of Gov. DOWNEY, has by this time taken the arms and ammunition on board at Benicia and probably arrived at Sacramento. Gov. DOWNEY, who assumes the responsibility of sending out of his State, has been notified that the Sutter Rifles and City Guards of Sacramento, the Marysville Rifles, the Nevada Rifles, a Placerville Company and the Coloma Greys are awaiting his order to march,—and the order will probably be issued to-day. Gen. CLARK will send up 150 United States troops to Carson Valley, to protect the emigrant and pony routes.

The last item received this morning says that, without a doubt, the Mormons are at the bottom of this trouble,—that 1,500 Indians from the Salt Lake Country, near the Sink of the Humboldt, have come on to help the Pah-Utes clear out the Carson Valley. I inclose Evans' map of Washoe, which is the best I can find of the scene of the outbreak.

However much these stories of massacre and battles may have grown in descending the Sierras, and however much should be allowed for the chronic anxiety to get up a war of extermination upon the Indians, the effects must be disastrous upon Washoe. The weather there is still very unfavorable. They told us that the daffodil and lilly used to bloom there in January, but in May the mud was frozen stiff enough to bear a horse; icicles a foot long hung from the eaves of the shanties, and snow was still falling in the valleys. The population was increasing at the rate of 150 a day, and every day a few were turning back disgusted towards California. Just at this juncture serious Indian difficulties will be very likely to depopulate the valley almost as fast as it has been filled.

This Indian war has burned out an old fire that had for a week been raging in our bones. For seven days we have been cruelly suspended. A week ago this Monday morning the hoofs of the Pikepostiff clattered along the outskirts of Carson city. Ten minutes after he had crossed the meridian which the telegraph reaches from the West, it was known that the Pony had news of the Charleston Convention and of the international fisticuff. We left the iron hot on the anvil, tore off our aprons, dashed down our pens, clapped the dimes down on the counter, left the shaving emerging unbroken from the jack-plane, threw down our shovels, stopped slicing at the middle of the column, leaped from the saddle and left the horse unhitched, whatever business was in hand left it on a —— and rushed into Montgomery-street to ask who's nominated and who's licked? Some said HEENAN; some said DOUGLAS; all said the Pony was at Carson City and we should have the news directly. Some of us are foolish and fees to betting; some of us are wise, and nodded and winked knowingly. The morning papers were all out and had not hinted the Pony's coming, so the sole repositors of the grand secrets must be the *Bulletin* fellows. We rushed down Merchant-street and took their editorial rooms by storm, but everybody there looked innocent and ignorant; they were surprised to hear the Pony was telegraphed. Eleven, twelve, one o'clock came, and nobody had the news. Some smart politicians told us they had telegraphed to Sacramento, and got word back that DOUGLAS was nominated. Then didn't we, persecuted Anti-Lecompton men, damage our hats! Didn't we cheer, hurrah, and bet two to one on the Little Giant, whom at last we were free to proclaim, as we had always believed, the best Democrat in the country! All this while the telegraph operators are hurrying the particulars, not out to the public, but into the *Bulletin* messenger's hands. Why didn't they get out an Extra? The most solid lawyer in town assures us on his conscience that no set of men have a right to keep back the news in this way,—they should post it and let us go about our business. It is evident that we shall have to wait till 3 o'clock, before we get a reliable word. At 2 o'clock, a perfectly sober man goes telling about town, that after the 39th ballot word came into Convention that HEENAN had punished SAYERS so severely that his physicians despaired of his life, and himself only had one ear carried away, and one eye put out;—that then the Convention rising as one man, and by acclamation, nominated HEENAN! The story found a score or two of believers, and then was voted a piece of waggery. Meanwhile, the *Herald* office posts the notice that the Pony brings no news at all from Charleston. Upon this we rush to our offices, shops, and stores again to wind up business hurriedly, and prepare to bear the truth when those monopolists of the Press get ready to let it out.

By 3 o'clock the male side of Mcuigomery-street is densely packed again with men. The uncertainty is intolerable—they must work their papers on a hand-press, and all our watches are slow. Here she comes at last; we swoop down upon the *Bulletin*, and exhaust the first edition in ten minutes. Three mortal columns, and nobody nominated at the end! A shave—a sell—an infamous swindle. The paper is a humbug—the Pony a nuisance; DOUGLAS within twenty votes of a nomination, and if he should not get that score we have our own words to eat, and very possibly our heads to lose for our folly in opening our mouths too early.

But as there is no help for it, we must wait to parleous for Tuesday's *Alta*. We are all early risers, but the milkman, the waterman, breakfast has come, and no carrier. The *Alta* has the monopoly this morning, and will not issue a sheet till 9 o'clock, which obliges its morning rivals to postpone their issue till noon. The *Alta* has a long story additional of the Convention, but no nomination yet. Here is the great international Fight, however, with all the rounds detailed. The report as furnished by the London *News* and ——, brought by the *Vanderbilt* to New-York on the 25th, and thence telegraphed to overtake the Pony when twelve hours out of St. Joseph, flying West. So all Tuesday the Convention is scarcely spoken of, and all interest centres in the fight.

But the evening papers incline to the opinion that the report of the fight is a hoax, and a very poor one at that.

The great question of Wednesday was whether the fight was a hoax or not—the majority, and toward night the almost unanimous conclusion is that we have been hoaxed by some New-York wag or gambler, who, either from pure mischief or to enable his sporting friends to hedge, has imposed upon the correspondents of the San Francisco Press at St. Louis. By Saturday the reaction has come on again, and betting men—it is astounding how omnipresent the betting men are—find men to take their offers which ever way they incline, whether to implicit belief or utter repudiation of the story as it was first told.

Conceive our position. We would have welcomed an earthquake, a wreck, an Indian massacre, a new mining excitement—anything to divert our thoughts, while suspended. But even the weather presented no feature remarkable enough to justify a comment. The greatest crime of the week was an unsuccessful attempt to steal a bundle of wash clothes. The Courts were closed. The only absconding debtor turned up two days after we had agreed that he left by the *Golden Gate*, sick with a colic in Sonora County, and his creditors by card announced their belief that all will be made square the day he emerges from the physician's hands. Fer office holders and sporting men the suspense was awkward, and parents saw that it was demoralizing. They found their boys learning all the particulars of the Heenan-Sayers preparation, and betting pea-nuts and gingerbread as the issue. If the disgusting story could have been told and over with, it would have been forgotten by this time; but the mystery and the discussion it breeds are making its impressions indelible. Muscular Christianity grows ashamed of its teachings, and for a while at least returns to preaching the old-fashioned doctrine of "the cultivation of the head."

If wind and tide were not both dead ahead we should expect to have these great deeds about the several victories of DOUGLAS and HEENAN settled to-day. We ought, by 9 o'clock this morning, to have heard of the Pony again at Carson City. But it is the era of ill-luck, and the last news from Carson Valley has, by filling our minds with a grave personal trouble, made us careless of Presidents and Bullies, and only anxious to know the fate of our friends on the border.

Senator LATHAM'S speech was read by everybody, and complimented on all hands as a pleasant essay. Those who had hoped that he would not make haste to commit himself to the doctrine that negroes and mules are all property alike, and only entitled to equal consideration and good treatment for precisely the same reasons, muttered their disappointment and dropped the subject.

T. STARR KING delivered on Friday night his brilliant lecture on "Substance and Show" to an admiring audience. I remember seeing a brief report of it in the TIMES of Jan. 6, 1853. In the dearth of first-class lectures in our town, it delighted everybody.

They had a fire in Oroville last week, when some $6,000 damage was done,—viz.: to SMITH & SPARKS, $2,000, insured for $1,000;) to HEADLEY & KENNEY, $2,500; to Mr. CAGE, $1,500.

The books taken out of the Mercantile Library last month numbered 2,773. Judge by the following our literary tastes: 1,075 were romances, 141 belles lettres, 192 were travels, 234 biographies, 83 poems, 147 histories, and 116 books on the arts and sciences.

Only two libel suits were started in town last week. One was against the proprietors of the French paper, *Le Phare*, a criminal suit for a version of a matter of mayhem, reflecting injuriously on JULIEN CAMPON; the other against the *Bulletin* people, by GEORGE HOSKINSON, Justice of the Peace, for alleged libels written May 19 and 24, 1

LAW REPORTS.

Salvage by Tug—Agreement—Usage—Rate of Compensation.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUNE 6.—BEFORE JUDGE BETTS.

Russell Sturgis vs. *The Steamboat Joseph Johnson.*—This was an action brought by the libelant, as the owner of the steam tug *Achilles*, to recover salvage for services rendered to the *Joseph Johnson*. On the 9th of March, 1855, the *Joseph Johnson*, a tug employed in towing vessels in and out of New-York, and the schooner *Henrico* came in collision off the Jersey shore below Sandy Hook, by which collision the smoke pipe of the steamboat was carried away, as well as some of the wheel arms and buckets, and part of the wheel-house, and one end of her main shaft was thrown out of its bed. Her bowsprit was broken off and her upper joiner work injured. She was disabled from using her steam power, and was left in an unmanageable condition. Her master and one of her firemen remained on board the schooner when the vessels separated after the collision. Both vessels, thereupon, anchored for the night from half a mile to a mile from the shore. The wind was blowing fresh off shore all night, during which both vessels commenced drifting out to sea, and by nine or ten o'clock on the morning of the 10th the *Johnson* had got nearly into deep water and out of the control of her anchor. The schooner's cable had parted, and she had drifted four or five miles further out to sea.

At this time the *Achilles*, a vessel of great strength and power, built, at a cost of about $46,000, for and employed in the same business as the *Johnson*, approached her, and asked if she required assistance. The answer was given that she did; that her master was on board the schooner, and the *Achilles* was requested to go to the schooner and take him off. This was done in about an hour, and on the return of the *Achilles* with the master, a hawser was passed from the tug to the *Johnson*, by which she was taken in tow, and carried to New-York in four or five hours from the time the *Achilles* returned to her, without further loss or damage of consequence to either vessel. There was great conflict of testimony among the twenty-one witnesses examined, as to the state of the wind and weather, the peril of the *Johnson* and the difficulties and dangers of the service. The value of the *Joseph Johnson* was variously estimated at from $7,000 to $14,000. The defence claimed, 1. That the service rendered by the *Achilles* was one of towage merely; 2. That the reward was limited to $150 or $200, by agreement with the officers of the *Achilles*, provided her owner, when consulted, should require any pay at all; and, 3. That, by the usage and custom of the port, steam-tugs render gratuitously aid and assistance in towing each other, in case of being disabled or injured in pursuing their business in the port.

Held by the Court—That according to the clear doctrine of the maritime law, the services rendered in this case were of a salvage character, and that the libelant is entitled to compensation for them upon that principle. (The *Charles Adolph*, 1 Swabey Ad. R. 153; The ship *Raikes*, 1 Haggard, 246; The *Meg Merrifes*, 3d Hagg., 346; The *Versailles*, 1st Curtis, R. 383; The *Independence*, 2 lb. 350; The *Reward*, 1 W. Rob. 174.)

That on the testimony the evidence of the agreement to perform the service for $150 to $200 is met and repelled by a superior weight of testimony on the part of the libelant.

That there is no satisfactory foundation in the proofs for the alleged custom in this port that tugs are bound to relieve each other gratuitously when disabled and requiring assistance. Very probably individual instances exist where the service has been rendered without charge, but no obligation of law is shown which exacts it as a right due to one strange vessel from another. If it assumes in any contingency the aspect of a right or privilege, it is one of imperfect obligation and out of the cognizance of courts of justice.

That the position of the *Johnson* in sight of the shore, in full daylight, off the mouth of her home port, and in the path of numerous vessels passing in and out of the harbor, many of them devoted to the business of searching for, and aiding others requiring assistance, withdrew her from a condition of hopeless destitution. Her hull was sound, and she was in no immediate peril of foundering because of any inability to withstand the ordinary action of the waves. She was only deprived of self-moving power. That the action of the *Achilles* in going first for the master of the *Johnson*, without any exhibition on her part of any apprehension of immediate peril to the *Johnson*, indicates that there was nothing in the case beyond a prompt and skillful application of her capacity to the service. The state of the *Johnson* was unquestionably one of danger, and 'constituted the interposition and recovery by the *Achilles* an act of salvage, but no way attended with circumstances of extraordinary merit in personal efforts, or exposure of life or property by the salvors.

That the consideration of the value of a tug constructed for and actually pursuing this very business, cannot justly be made a controlling element in estimating the value of her services, when she has not been sent for because of that particular quality, nor is that quality shown to have been indispensable to enable her to render the relief she afforded. She is rather to be considered in market, seeking for that class of business with other competitors, upon the recommendation of her superior qualities. When then, in her ordinary routine of seeking business, she undertakes the aid of a crippled vessel, there is no principle of law which entitles her to a *quantum meruit* for the particular service greater than would have been earned by her if worth less than half her cost, provided she would have been, notwithstanding such value, able to perform the work. Had the steamship *Vanderbilt*, or *Persia*, or *Adriatic*, chanced to have fallen in with the *Johnson*, and rendered the same assistance as was afforded by the *Achilles*, no Court would measure the amount of compensation to either of those liners beyond what would be a competent reward to the *Achilles* for the same service, it being within the scope of her ability to perform that service equally well, and they not having been required to go out specially to render the aid, or sought for to give it because of their extraordinary power and capacity.

That on the facts, $1,000 is an adequate reward for the service as rendered.

Decree in favor of libelant for $1,000 with costs.

For libelant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict. For claimant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Dooohne.

General Sessions.

ASSAULTS WITH INTENT TO KILL, AND HIGHWAY ROBBERY—HEAVY CASES BEFORE THE COURT.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Barnard disposed of some very serious cases, which, owing to neglect, either in the District-Attorney's office or elsewhere, ought to have been tried before.

William H. Riley, a gambler by repute, was charged with an assault with intent to kill a man named Christopher Luman. On the 13th of November, 1859, Christopher Luman was walking up Broadway in one of the still hours of the night, or rather in the early morning, accompanied by a friend. When they reached the east corner of Grand-street Riley and other rowdies were standing on the opposite corner, and shouted after them, applying insulting epithets relative to the slowness of their pace, and their wavering, zig-zag gait. Luman crossed the street, and inquired of the crowd if they "meant him." He had probably been reading the first scene of the first act of "Romeo and Juliet"—"Do you mean us, Sir? Do we carry coals?" He added, what is not in *Shakespeare*, "If I thought you meant me, I would punch you in the nose." The other side, having been taking punches through the lips, objected to the expression, and a disturbance was the sad consequence. Riley got into a scuffle and a passion. Ha discharged one barrel of his revolver; the ball struck Luman on the tempia, ran around the side of his head and disappeared at the back of his neck. He then discharged another barrel, the ball making a flesh wound on the right side of Luman's neck. It was really a marvel that Luman escaped being killed. The case was called for trial during the May term, but the defendant, who has been liberated on bail, was not forthcoming. He appeared in Court yesterday, and pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangarous weapon, with intent to do bodily harm. He was remanded for sentence.

Thomas Flynn, indicted for robbery in the first degree, pleaded guilty to that charge. On the 15th of April, near midnight, Albert Sully was in Howard-street, when the accused and two others attacked him, Flynn taking him by the throat, and throwing him down on the pavement. While an attempt was made to rifle him of his watch and money, Policeman Crosby, of the Eighth Precinct, made his footsteps resound upon the sidewalk. The accused with his co-adjutors fled, but Crosby starting in pursuit, caught Flynn in full chase, and lodged him in the Station-house. The charge against him, to which he pleaded guilty, is most serious. He will be sentenced, possibly, to-day.

Peter Schmidt was tried on a charge of stealing some cloth from Brooks & Brothers, and acquitted.

John Watts pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary in the third degree. On the 3d May he stole from the store of John Moffatt, No. 128 Baxter-street, clothing valued at $15, to obtain which he had to obtain forcible entrance into the store of Catharine O'Rourke. Remanded for sentence.

Henry Landreth pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. He was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Action for Brokerage.

James Richards vs. *G. N. Quintard et al.*—This was an action to recover brokerage alleged to be due the plaintiff. The following are the facts:

The plaintiff, as he claims, entered into an agreement with the defendants, by which, if he introduced to them one Raymond Montero, of Lima, Peru, he (the plaintiff) was to have ten per cent. on the purchase-money of whatever purchases were made by Montero. Montero did purchase mills and boilers of defendants, as alleged, having been introduced by the plaintiff, to the amount of $40,000, but the defendants refused to pay the commission of ten per cent.

The defence was a denial of the agreement, and an allegation that the plaintiff was in the employ of Montero, and had agreed with the defendants that Montero should pay ten per cent. over the market prices for purchases, which surplus should be divided between the defendants and himself. Montero bought at lowest prices, and nothing was, therefore, due the plaintiff. The case involves merely a question of fact.

The trial was before Judge Beady in the Common Pleas, and a sealed verdict was ordered.

D. D. Field for plaintiff; Benedict, Burr & Benedict for defendant.

Brandy Good in Tammany Hall.

Edward Rowe vs. *Wm. C. Burdick.*—This action was reported in the Times of yesterday, at which time it was on trial before Justice Bosworth, of the Superior Court, sitting at Tammany Hall. It is the suit brought to recover for brandy sold, and alleged to have been of bad quality. The trial now resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed—about $3,000—the jury finding, under the instructions of the Court, that if the defendant purchased by sample, it was his duty to examine the quality delivered at an early day, to see if it corresponded with the samples.

It was matter of a good deal of humorous comment among practitioners at both the bars—the legal and the liquor selling—now in session in Tammany Hall, that almost the first verdict recovered in that edifice should have been for brandy sold.

Divorce Suit.

Elizabeth N. Johnson vs. *William S. Johnson.*—This is a suit by a wife against her husband, to procure a separation from bed and board, on the ground of alleged cruel and inhuman treatment. The parties are residents of this City, though married in Connecticut; and have three children. The complaint charges cruel and inhuman treatment of plaintiff in a great variety of instances. The answer denies these charges, and alleges improper conduct of the wife. The case is now on trial before Justice Woodruff, of the Superior Court.

J. W. Bell for the plaintiff; Busted & Ely for defendant.

Court Calendar....Friday.

U. S. District Court.—Same as Thursday.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Short causes.—Nos. 4317, 4581, 4615, 1485, 561, 4201, 4481, 2471, 4523, 4221, 4441, 4543, 4637, 4195, 2667, 4219, 3951, 4115, 4269, 2365, 1935, 4531, 2067, 4577, 2673, 4135, 4183, 255, 2801, 2723, 5083, 4605, 4599, 2485, 5027, 4853, 4541, 2337, 2429, 4829½, 1081, 4601, 1659, 4805, 2591, 2471. *Part I.*—Nos. 1552, 4268, 4430, 4424, 4532, 3400, 4210, 3052, 4514, 1742, 3988, 4720, 2188, 1946, 2336, 4526, 4650, 4829, 1488, 2160, 2086, 5016, 4636, 3374, 4596, 4534, 4600, 4854, 4586, 2424, 3940, 2350, 2500, 4200, 4556½, 4696, 2592, 1676, 4603, 4766.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 45, 46, 47, 50, 51, 53, 55, 56, 58, 4, 10, 23, 66, 68, 73, 74, 76, 15, 77, 78.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Monday.

Common Pleas.—Both parts same as Tuesday.

Collision on the Baltimore Central Railroad.—The Westchester, (Penn.,) *Village Record* of the 5th, gives the following account of the collision which accurred on the Baltimore Central Railroad on the 2d, between Chaddsford and Fairville stations. The eastern and western trains, going at a speed of 15 or 20 miles an hour, met near a curve. The train going west consisted of a locomotive and tender, a freight car laden, and a passenger cargin the rear. The passenger car was nearly filled with men, women and children—57 in number. The body of the freight car crushed in the end of the passenger car, and, inclining upwards, passed through the roof, grazing the heads of the passengers, crushing everything in its way. The train going east was composed of a locomotive, tender, a freight car and a passenger car behind. Tha baggage or freight car had six or eight persons in it, and the passenger car carried 15 to 20 persons. The truck of the freight car slid under the passenger car—the body entered the passenger car and passed upward through the roof, the persons inside escaping fatal injuries almost miraculously. Mr. Lee Michener, of New-Gerden, a farmer, was instantly killed. Among those more or less bruised were Mr. John Craig, of Pennsbrugh; Edward A. Benton, Superintendent of the Road; Reese Royer, a carpenter; Joseph Delawan, a young man of 18, from Philadelphia; Wm. Forney, a laborer; Francis Green, a contractor, and Wm. Jones and Elias Thompson, brakemen. The loss to the Comoany from tha damaga done their engines and cars will reach $10,000 to $15,000.

Mr. Joseph Hall, of Rochester, the owner of the famous stallion *George M. Patchen*, has recently refused $25,000 for him. He considars him worth $35,000.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 7.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90....	92¾	10 N. H. & Hart. R....	130
101,000 do....	92½	100 Reading R.....b60	41¾
2,000 Virginia 6s..	93¾	100 do.....b60	41½
15,000 N. C. State 6s .	98¾	100 do.....st0	41½
77,000 Missouri S. 6s..	84½	50 Mich. Central R...	53¾
30,000 do.....b60	84½	50 do.....	53
16,000 Louisiana S. 6s.	93	19 M. So. & N. Ind. R.	12½
2,000 E.R 3d M.S.'83..	88	100 M. S. & N.I.G'd'st.	24½
1,000 H. R. R. 2d M...103		20 do.....	24¾
9,000 Illinois C. R. B..	91	50 Ill. C. R. Scrip.b60	64
500 do.....	91½	50 do.....	63¾
3,000 H. & St. J. R. B.	72½	15 Clev. Col. & Cin R.	92
1,000 C. & T. S. F. B..	74½	100 Gal. & Chic. R...s60	64
39 Am. Ex. Bank....100½		150 do.....	64½
5 Bank of N. A.....108½		100 do.....	64¾
30 Merchants' Bank..104		300 do.....b60	64¾
80 Bank of Com.....103		500 do.....	64¾
7 Continental Bk....103		50 do.....nwk	64¾
100 Am. Coal Co..... 20		120 Clev. & Toledo R...	29¾
250 Pac. Mail S. Co....	93¾	100 do.....s60	29¾
50 do.....s60	93½	100 do.....	29¾
150 N. Y. Cen. R....s10	82½	500 do.....	29¾
100 do.....s3	82½	50 Chic. & R. I. R..b30	69½
50 do.....b60	82½	50 do.....	69¾
250 do.....	82¾	50 Chic., B. & Q. R...	75½
50 Erie Railroad..s30	19¾	50 Del., L. & W. R...	92
50 do.....	19¾	100 La C. & Mil. R....	⅝
200 Harlem Railroad...	12¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Missouri S. 6s..	84½	200 Harlem R. Pfd....	39½
150 Tenn. 6s, '90 b10	92½	200 Chic. & R. I. R s60	68½
3,000 do.....	92⅝	50 do.....s60	69¼
17 000 do.....	92⅝	50 Mich. Cen. R....	53½
42,000 N. C. State 6s 99		50 do.....b60	53¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. 8s..	81¾	50 do.....s60	53
2 000 L. C. & M. L. G. 8s. 18		50 Mich. So. & N. Ind.	
6,000 H. & St. J. R. B.	72½	Guar't'd s'k.....	24¾
150 Pacific Mail S. Co..	93¾	40 Ill. Cent. R. Scrip.	64
10 do.....	93¼	100 do.....	63¾
100 New-York Cen. R..	82½	100 do.....b30	63¾
350 Erie Railroad.....	19¾	250 Gal. & Chic. R.....	64½
100 do.....b30	18¾	100 do.....bnwk	64¾
100 do.....	19¼		

Thursday, June 7—P. M.

The Stock Exchange to-day was generally strong in prices without much movement in the speculative shares. The activity at the Board was mainly confined to the State Stocks, which are advancing in price on the state of the Money market here and the steady wants of the Western free benkers. The largest seles were in Missouris and Tennessees, about $250,000, at 84½ for the former, and 92½@⅝ for the latter. As money now goes on mercantile paper these investments in 6 ₩ cent. State securities considerably below par on the eve of a 3 ₩ cent. dividend, are deemed both cheapar and safer than six or eight months bills at 5½@6 ₩ cent. They pay, exclusive of July dividend, at present currency about 7 ₩ cent. ₩ annum with the additional consideration of a further rise in the market—such as took place last June end July—nearly or quite equal to the pending dividend. North Carolinas advanced to 99 ₩ cent. on larga sales this afternoon, and other descriptiona were firm. United States Stocks sold by private contract et 102½ for the Texas Indemnity, and 104¾ for the coupon fives of 1874. Illinois Centrel 7 ₩ cents advenced to 91½ ₩ cent., and other Reilway mortgages generelly steady in price.

There was less business in New-York Central to-day than customary. The price remeined steady through the dealings at the Board, 82½@¾ ₩ cent. The transactions in New-York and Erie were also reduced from yesteriey, and the price improved a fraction, closing at 19¾@¾ egainst 19¾ @¼ on Wednesday afternoon, and 19¼ on Wednesday morning. The Western Stocks were held with increased firmness, and Galena brought ¼@⅝ ₩ cent. advance on the opening of the transfers. As noticed yesterday the new plan of making but one transfer a day on the same certificete, and delivering the new certificele the day following, will go into operation to-morrow at tbe opening of the Galena Company, at the American Exchange Bank. A few hundred shares Chicago and Rock Island were sold on, seller 60 days at 69½@69¾, the cash price 69¾ ₩ cent. Illinois Central mainteined yesterday's rise, end Toledo improved ¼@⅝ ₩ cent. Pacific Mail was less active. Panama quiet at 134½@135. Tha general feature of the Share market at the close this afternoon is one of inactivity. While there is no decided or concerted *Bull* movement apparent on the market, the *Bear* sales are less free than earlier in the week, although the line of contracts in this direction for ten deys past has been on the increase, and the speculative sentiment of the reguler Board is, perhaps, more evenly belanced than usual.

Some of the oldest financial heads of the Street, private Bankers as well as Bill Brokers, appear to be at fault in regard to the current price of Money. Its present cheepness, unlike the experience of 1858, when trade was peralyzed, is not ascribed to the advance of business as after a fair, early Spring trade in Dry Goods, we have rather an active demand in the leading staples of the Grocery line, such as Sugars, Teas and Coffee, and a degree of animation end volume of movement in Domestic Prodnce to tidewater from the West, which may be deemed unprecedented since tha yeer 1856. Whatever mercantile paper hae been made, or is now making, in support of all this trade seems to find ready buyers outside of Bank, as well as at Bank, at rates from 1 to 2 ₩ cent. cheeper than the authorized legal interest of New-York. And from actual transactions reported last week and this—including sales of 4 to 8 months bills to-day, at 5 @5½ ₩ cent.—our ablest financial authorities are led to believe that this eese end cheapness may continue through the Summer. There is not much relief, meanwhile, for the money balances lying idle at Bank and in privete hands, in the employment of the Stock Exchange, even at 4½@5 ₩ cent. We hear of nothing new in Foreign Exchange to-day. Tha export demand for specie continues light.

The Montreal *Transcript* remarks on the Bank of Montreal:

"The raport read at the annual meeting of the shareholders of tha Bank of Montreal is a very satisfactory document, testifying londly to the prudence and skill with which that large monetary institution has been conducted during a period when those qualities are largely put into requisition. Whilst not indulging in over sanguine anticipations of the future, it is pleasing to find persons with the information the Directors possess, indulging the expectation of a steady recovery from that financial depression which has weighed for tha last few years so heavily on the commerce and industry of the country."

We hear that Mr. A. Hoffman, Treasurer of the Panama Company, has tendered his resignation, and that the Board of Directors will probably accept it to take affect on the 1st of July.

The following is the Bank return from New-Orleans to Saturday last:

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE BANKS OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Banks.	Loans. June 2.	Loans. May 26.	Specie. June 2.	Specie. May 26.
Citizens' Bank	$4,351,744	$4,394,909	$3,147,728	$3,281,988
Canal Bank...	1 078,858	1,091,546	1,063 022	1,350 848
Lonisiana.....	2,186,870	2 227,283	1,744 673	1,607,643
Lonis'na State	8 966 181	3,804,115	2,481,833	2,782,826
Mec. & Traders	1,220,251	1,303,153	368,768	366,895
Bank of N. O..	1,340,014	1,338,869	664,806	561,010
Southern Bk...	283 208	839 232	177,430	184 215
Union Bank...	1,042 720	1,081,947	406,472	435,124
Merchants' Bk	776 488	799,940	209 506	263 990
Oreseoet City.	917,687	928 164	208,072	191.751
Bk. of America	1,250,028	1,230,732	406,213	552,255
Total.....	18 282,810	18,588,395	11,179,225	11,562,719
	Decrease....$305,585		Decrease...	$383 494

Banks.	Circulation. June 2.	Circulation. May 26.	Deposits. June 2.	Deposits. May 26.
Citizens' Bank	$4 671 646	$4,718,810	$4,153,040	$4,254,830
Canal Bank...	1,224,656	1,239,870	973,749	1,154,153
Lonisiana.....	912 299	930,664	3,383,659	3,187,590
Lonis'na State.	2,272 980	2 335 270	4,690,035	4,594 681
Mec. & Traders	360 620	372,455	863,652	889,802
Bank of N. O..	584,110	570 570	1,114,369	1,188,934
Southern Bk...	237,335	237,105	315,563	293,543
Union Bank...	500,650	502,150	844,904	834,042
Merchants' Bk.	490,980	490,160	491 921	507,843
Crescent City.	271,930	270 645	318 864	389,487
Bk. of America	244,680	243,185	1,236,169	1,256,401
Total.....	11,791,800	11,900,834	18,442,914	18 631,086
	Decrease...$109,064		Decrease...	$188,172

Banks.	Exchange. June 2.	Exchange. May 26.	Due Dis. Banks. June 2.	Due Dis. Banks. May 26.
Citizens' Bank	$2 283 871	$2,469,171	$565,580	$464,310
Canal Bank...	1,018,656	1,006 799	150,391	200 602
Lonisiana.....	556 409	692,900	192,756	203.353
Louis'na State	604 410	714,171	189,710	214.983
Mec. & Traders	234 072	260,910	27 423	42.005
Bank of N. O..	346,812	405 372	147,937	167,591
Southern Bk...	717,164	633,628		
Union Bank...	193 961	246 394	137,690	202,936
Merchants' Bk	38 114	5,771	71.093	55 386
Crescent City.	134 730	131,460	29,741	29,036
Bk. of America	5 580	3,000	6,782	8,658
Total.....	$6,173,783.	$6 569,576	$1,459,047	$1,596,210
	Decrease....	$395,783.	Decrease...	$137,163

The Milwaukee and Mississippl Railroad earnings for May, 1860, were on

Freight	$41,620
Passengers	14,851
Mails	2.937
Total	$59,408
Same month 1859	59,312
Increase	$96

The earnings of the Chicago and North Western Railway for the fourth week of May were as follows:

Passengers, mails and express	$7,512 12
Freight	14,267 39
Total	$21,779 51
Same week in 1859	8,848 32
Increase	$12,931 19

In the fraight earnings of the week is incinded the receipts of lumber trains for eighteen daye amounting to $4,608 93. This properly distributed, would make the increase for the week $10,300.

The earnings for the month of May, 1860, were as follows:

Passengers, mails and express	$25,451 63
Freight	36,676 95
Total	$62,127 98
Same month, 1859	27,882 28
Increase	$34,245 70

The following is the Illinois Central Railroad Company's statement for May, 1860:

LAND DEPARTMENT.

2,994.57 acres sold for....	$44,790 03
12,320.23 acres sold since 1st January for.....	$193,805 91
1,237.260.55 acres sold previously for...	15,735,837 02
1,249,580.78 acres. Total..	$15,929,642 93
Bonds cancelled in May.....	$38,000
Bonds cancelled previously.....	1,615,000
Totel bonds cancelled.....	$1,653,000
Cash receipts in May.....	$54,066 21
Total cash and bonds to May 31, 1860...	3,529,000 25

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Receipts for May, 1860.....	$217.202 52
Receipts for May, 1859.....	141,680,35
Increase.....	$75,522 17
Total receipts since 1st January.....	$996,027 57
Corresponding period, 1859....	711,600 03
Increase.....	$284,427 54

The day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's Office was as follows:

Receipts.....	$289.054 40
Payments.....	335,943 94
Balanca.....	6,588,920 88

The receipts include $114,000 for Customs.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, June 7, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principel kinds of produce since our last have been: 107 bbls. Ashes, 17,363 bbls. Flour, 512 bbls. Corn-meal, 20,858 busbels Wheat, 94,176 bushels Corn, 720 bushals Rye, 18,463 bushels Oats, 589 pkgs. Provisions, and 728 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported to-day of 54 bbls. at $5 31½ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 1,325 bags Laguayre, part at 14c.; 50 bags Maracaibo at 13½c.; and 1,200 bags Rio, on terms not ascertained.

COTTON—Sales have been limited, to-dey, thongh prices have not varied much.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb...	7½	7½	7⅝	7¾
Middling.....	11¼	11¾	11½	11⅝
Middling Fair...	12¾	13	13¼	13⅛

FRUIT—Sales by anction: 3,700 boxes Palermo Oranges, at $1 50@$4 50; and 1,400 boxes Palarmo Lemons, at $1 75@$2 40 ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been somewhat unsettled, to-day, for State and Western Flour. Desirable lots of State have been in fair demand, partly for export, at uniform prices. Most kinds of Western have been in limited request, though some holders have been disposed to sell on terms decidedly more favorable to buyers. Sales 14,500 bbls, including superfine State at $5 15@$5 25, chiefly within the range; extra State at $5 30@$5 45, mainly at $5 30@$5 37½; superfine Western at $5 15@$5 25; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 30@$6 15; extra Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, $5 35@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio et $5 70@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 90 ₩ bbl. Superfine State..... $5 15@$5 25

Extra State.....	5 30@	5 45
Superfina Western.....	5 15@	5 25
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin.....	5 30@	6 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan..	5 35@	6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio.....	5 70@	5 75
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd..	5 80@	5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brand.....	6 00@	7 00
Fancy Genesee.....	5 50@	5 60
Extra Genesee.....	5 75@	7 50
Inferior to choice, Extra Missouri.....	5 90@	7 50

Southern Flour has been quiet et drooping prices. Sales have been made of 990 bbls., in lots, at $5 70@$6 10 for poor to fair superfine Alaxandria, Baltimora, &c., and $6 15@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl.; 570 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is salable and firm, at $3 45@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues inactive at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 90 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less request, and prices have favored buyers slightly. Sales have been reported of only 31,000 bushels, including white Michigan at $1 20; white Indiana at $1 48; and Milwaukee Club, part at $1 30 ₩ bushal. Corn is in good demand and is quoted firmar. Sales 90,000 bushels. at 60c.@63½c. for hasted and damp, and 63c.@64c., mainly 64c., for sound mixed Western, and 68c. for Yellow Western and Southern, ₩ bushel. Other kinds are entirely nominal. Rye is dull and heavy at 34c. @86c. ₩ bush. Sales 2,000 bushels. Barley continues inactiva, at from 60c.@70c., ₩ bushel. Oats are in reqnest, incinding vary poor to very good Canada, at 38c.@42½c.; Western, 38c.@42c.; State, 42c.@43c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 37c.@40c., ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day, 750 bales North Rivar, at 90c. @$1 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales have been made to-day of 40 bales last yaar's crop at 7c.@12c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Small sales of Scotch Pig were effected at $22 50@$23 ₩ ton, usual credit.

LUMBER—The demand has been pretty active, chiafly for Eastern Pine and Spruce, at uniform prices. In Albany, the receipts since tha 30th of May hava been light, but the stock of Pine, Walnut, White Wood, Ash, &c., has been fair. The Albany *Evening Journal* says: "The salae of the week have been to a fair extent and the shipments large. These have been somawhat restricted by tha scarcity of vessels, which are much wanted for Eastern ports. There is still a scarcity of Pine Tally Boards, one and a quarter inch Pine and Black Walnut." The receipts by tha Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Juna 1, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1856.....	20,725,550	4,998	——	1,215,200
1857.....	16,137,419	7,494	——	1,150,800
1858.....	52,932,761	7,377	34,035	11,414,300
1859.....	48,771,100	14,316	34,607	26,535,700
1860.....	42,935,600	6,430	3,000	11,152,527

MOLASSES—Light transactions have been reported to-day at unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, to-day, sales having been confined to 650 bbls., in lots, at $18@$18 06¼ for Naw Mess; $13 50@$13 56¼ for do. Prime, $17 45@$17 50 for Old Mess; and $12 50 for Old Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are moderately inquired for, including Hams at 9c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 7¾c.@7½c. ₩ lb. Bacon continues in demand, chiefly at from 9¾c.@11¾c. ₩ lb. Lard is less active. Sales have been reported of 320 tcs. and bbls., at from 11¼c.@11¾c. for common to prime, ₩ lb. Beef is in demand at former rates. Sales have been made of 270 bbls., at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 12½@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $12@$15 50 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in fair request, at 12c.@19c. for new State, and 9c.@16c. for Ohio, ₩ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 7c.@11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 160 tcs., chiefly at $4 25@$4 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been decidedly brisker and a shade firmer. Sales have been reported to-day of 4,400 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at from 6¾c.@7½c., but including some Porto Rico, at 7½c.@7¾c., and Melado at 4½c.; with 100 boxes Havana, at 8c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 350 bbls. have been reported at 21¾c.@21¾c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 6,000 bushels Grain, in steamer, on private terms; 6,000 bushels Corn, in sailing vessel, in ship's bags, at 7d.; 200 bbls. Resin, at 1s. 9d.; 500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 50s. For Glasgow, 200 pkgs. Measurement Goods, at 20s. For Bremen, 500 bbls. Resin, on private terms; and 50 cases Tobacco, at 12s. 6d. For Rotterdam, 2,300 bbls. Resin, at 3s. 1½d.

Sales of Real Estate....June 7.

BY R. H. LUDLOW & CO.

House and lot, No. 166 Chambers-st., 19 and 22x74 and 75.....	$15,000
House and lot, Nos. 23 and 25 Wall-st., 45 feet on Wall, and 16 on Broad-st.....	88,750
House and lot, No. 119 Charlton, corner Washington-st., 23x47.....	7,700
House and lot, No. 117 Charlton, adjoining, 20x47	4,100
House and lot, No. 115 Charlton, adjoining, 20x47	4,450
House and lot, No. 159 Lewis-st., near 3d-st., 22x73	1,855

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JUNE, 1860.

NOTICE

OF

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1860.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCREZIA BORGIA.

ADELPHI GARDEN—LORETTA—OPERATIC CONCERTS—FOUR PHILOSOPHY.

BURTON'S THEATRE—OUR JAPANESE EMBASSY Evening—LIMB.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—OVERLAND ROUTE.

BOWERY THEATRE—PO-CA-HON-TAS—FOUR Evening—BITH'S OAK.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—CHARLOTTE TEMPLE. Evening—LECIRE.

BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Afternoon and Evening—CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

MELODEON SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

METROPOLITAN GALLERY—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY of Oil Paintings.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF ENGRAVINGS.

CHILD'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There was a very large gathering of Republicans at Cooper Institute last evening, for the purpose of indorsing the action of the National Convention, which met at Chicago. The main hall of the Institute was well filled, and there were several thousand persons anxious to listen to the proceedings, who, as they could not get near the platform, organized a meeting outside. Mr. R. M. BLATCHFORD presided over the principal meeting, and speeches were made by Messrs. Wm. M. Evarts [illegible] of Iowa, G. W. Curtis, H. Greeley, Wm. H. FAY, Judge Tracy, of California, Gen. B. F. Bruce and Gen. James W. Nye. The speeches were all applauded; nearly all acknowledged to having been previously disappointed because Senator SEWARD had not received the nomination, but all of them expressed a determination to give to the nominations a hearty support. Resolutions indorsing LINCOLN and HAMLIN, were passed unanimously, and at 11 o'clock, after a glee from a Glee Club present, the meeting separated.

In the Senate yesterday the effort to pass the bill approving the claim of ARTHUR EDWARDS over the Executive veto was renewed, and finally defeated. Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, moved a resolution, which provoked much discussion, that the Senate adjourn at noon on the 18th inst. The Senators from Pennsylvania objected, because they desired action on the tariff, and the Senators from California objected because they wanted action on the Pacific Railroad bill. Mr. BIGLER moved to substitute June 27 for June 18. The resolution was adopted without amendment—29 to 17. Mr. WADE desired to take up the bill for the admission of Kansas. By a close party vote, 27 yeas and 32 nays, the Senate refused to consider the bill, which may therefore be regarded as extinguished for the session. The Army bill was then discussed and amended; the amendment with regard to reimbursing the States for interest upon advances made during the war of 1812 occupying the rest of the day, without action being had. The House continued the proceedings, a report of which was left incomplete in our latest edition of yesterday morning. The Democrats insisted upon the point taken by Mr. CRAIGE, with a view to prevent one or two Republicans from speaking, that it was not in order to address the House in the absence of a quorum. The Republicans were equally resolute that their men should have a hearing, and eventually Mr. MCKEAN, of New-York, succeeded in addressing the House. A fruitless effort was then made to consider the Missouri contested seat, but, after a short discussion between Messrs. SHERMAN and VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, on Mr. CRAIGE's point of order, the House adjourned at 11½ o'clock, until to-day.

The Mexican news to the 30th ult. is of unimportance. The diplomatic corps had suspended all relations with MIRAMON's Government. MIRAMON himself was near Gueretsno, surrounded by URAGA's troops, without prospect of escape. There was a rumor that his vanguard had been overthrown. In case of the rejection of the Mexican Treaty, Minister MCLANE would return home. Messrs. JECKER & Co., Bankers at the City of Mexico, had failed, causing much distress throughout the country. The late French Minister had lost all he possessed. Their liabilities are stated at $4,400,000, and their assets at $7,000,000. They ask an extension of five years.

Our Pernambnco correspondent, writing under date of April 20, mentions the death of the American Consul, Col. W. W. STAPP. He was attacked with yellow fever on the 8th of April, and was buried on the 12th. Great excitement was created by the reception of a list of titles and orders conferred by the Brazilian Emperor on certain of the citizens of Pernambuco—among others, President PEREIRA received a baronetcy. Work was progressing favorably on the Dom Pedro II. Railway. Dr. RAMEY had effected an arrangement with the Brazilian Government, by which he was to establish a line of ferry-boats in the harbor of Rio Janeiro. The crop of sugar was very light, and prices ruled high.

To the Baltimore Convention of the 18th inst., the National Democratic Convention of Alabama will send a full delegation. The seceders of that State, also, will send delegates to Richmond and Baltimore. The National Democratic Convention of Georgia has reaffirmed the Cincinnati Platform, declaring that property exists in slaves, and favoring the Dred Scott decision. They also nominated a full delegation to Baltimore.

The ceremony of inaugurating the Governor of New-Hampshire took place at Concord yesterday, with suitable military and civic display. The Gubernatorial message was eminently conservative. The Granite State, he says, is opposed to disorganizers and disunionists, and will stand by the Union and Constitution, irrespective of any new lights, sectional cliques, or party platforms.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder BERNARD, WM. H. RILEY pleaded guilty to an assault on CHRISTOPHER LUMAN, with a dangerous weapon, with intent to do bodily harm. RILEY fired at LUMAN without provocation, twice with a revolver, the ball on each occasion making a flesh wound. The assault took place on Nov. 13, 1859, and was bronght to trial yesterday, District-Attorney WATERBURY being in town. Sentence was reserved till to-day. THOS. FLYNN pleaded guilty to an attempt at highway robbery, and was also remanded for sentence. Several other cases of minor importance were disposed of.

At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, the project of levying tonnage dues upon vessels passing Hell-gate for private account was denounced; the subject of the immunity of private property from capture on the high seas was discussed, and a Committee of Reception for the Japanese was appointed.

The sixteenth annual Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club came off yesterday, and in spite of the inauspicious morning proved a success. It was viewed by many thousands of persons, both afloat and ashore. The yachts *Favorita*, *Haze*, *Rebecca*, *Maneraing* and *Glengarry* were the winners in their respective classes, taking prizes of $150 each. No less than thirty yachts competed.

The Annual Election of the Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York was finished at a late hour last evening, occupying the entire day. It will be seen in our report that several of the officers of last year were reëlected. The proceedings of to-day will be both interesting and important.

The Stock Market was active and higher on State Stocks yesterday, with very large sales of Tennessees and Missouris. The Railway shares were firm in price, but speculation rather dragged, and the actual business was light. New-York Central 82¼@82¾.

The transactions in Cotton were limited at former rates. Flour was moderately inquired for. State brands were in most favor. Prices of such were supported. Wheat was less active. Corn was salable and firm. A limited business was reported in Provisions, Oils, Naval Stores, Hides, Tallow, Metals and Whisky. Sugars were brisk and buoyant. No important changes occurred in other branches of trade.

State Tonnage Duties on National Commerce.

The various projects of private gain at national expense, disguised under the name of State tonnage duties, are beginning to manifest their true characteristics. The project of handing over the commerce of the Red River to the impositions of a private company, yesterday received the assent, *in advance*, of the House of Representatives, and will hardly meet any effectual resistance in the Senate. It will be closely followed up by Senator SLIDELL's proposition, now pending in that body, consenting to the virtual grant for twenty-five years to a private company of the Pass à l'Outre, the most important outlet of the Mississippi.

This is to be succeeded by a further grant of tribnte to be levied upon the commerce of Mobile, and will probably be the precursor of a similar consent, permitting another association of favored individuals to impose local duties on all the vessels passing Hell-Gate. The consummation of these schemes requires the conjoint action of Congress and of the separate State Legislatures. The only question now seems to be the order of proceeding.

The Consitution of the United States prohibits any State from imposing tonnage dnties *without the assent* of Congress—from which *è converso* it is claimed, that such duties may properly be imposed *with* that assent.

The interesting question then for the lobby, State and national, to decide, is, whether this assent shall be procured before or after the passage of the bills by the State Legislatures. Heretofore, it has been thought decent and proper first to pass the proposed scheme by the State government, and then to submit its terms and details to the consideration of Congress, for it either to grant or withhold its assent. But this is now seen to be troublesome, and particularly inconvenient to projectors, in prematurely exposing to the public the details of their plans and affording some opportunity to interpose objections in Congress.

To relieve the snbject of this difficulty a bill has recently been introduced at Washington, giving the assent of Congress blindfold, and in advance, and without any limitation, conditlon or qnalification as to rate, duration or any other particular, to any bill which any State Legislature may pass for imposing local tonnage duties, for the purpose, real or pretended, of improving the navigable waters of the United States within their limits. Snch a measure, if adopted, will prostrate at once every safeguard which the Constitution has thrown around the national commerce, and abandon it, without protection, to the cupidity or caprice of the several States.

It was to avoid this very consequence, that the National Constitution was adopted, and it may safely be asserted that no one act could do more to denationalize the Government, and, so to speak, to disintegrate the Union, than the sweeping abandonment of national duty now proposed.

The snbject yesterday assumed a definite form in the Chamber of Commerce of this City, acting in unison with similar movements by the Chambers of Commerce of New-Orleans and St. Louis. A Committee of the New-York Chamber was raised in April to remonstrate against the Hell-Gate project, then pending at Albany, and also to consider generally the proposed scheme of State tonnage dutics. They have proceeded diligently and accurately to collect the necessary statistics as to the commerce to be affected by the Hell-Gate bill.

At the meeting of the Chamber yesterday, Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, from that Committee, reported that the number of vessels passing Hell Gate dnring the month of May last was 5,523, which, at an average of 150 tons each—a low estimate—would show a monthly movement exceeding 820,000 tons. At the rate proposed by the Hell-Gate bill, of one cent. per ton, this would have yielded $8,200 per month, or $98,400 yearly. As the proposed expenditure for deepening Hell Gate would hardly have exceeded half a million, the plan if carried out would have yielded the projectors a yearly surplus over legal interest of at least sixty thousand dollars to begin with, not to mention its constant increase by the incessant growth of the vast commerce of New-England, the principal subject of this scheme of National spoliation. These facts were brought very distinctly to the notice of the Chamber of Commerce, and it is not therefore surprising that they passed, with great unanimity, the following resolution, offered by Mr. RUGGLES:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of New-York earnestly remonstrates against any action by Congress giving its assent in advance, and without previous examination or proper limitation, to any laws thereafter to be passed by any of the States, imposing local tonnage-dnties on the navigable waters of the United States.

This resolution was followed by another, offered by Mr. NELSON, a member of the body largely interested in shipping, and whose attention had been called to another project equally audacious of granting to a private company—the right to levy ten cents per ton on vessels passing through the mouth of the Mississippi—a monopoly which the Chamber of Commerce of New-Orleans characterize, in their printed remonstrance, as worth $250,000 per annum.

In answer to their circular, asking the cooperation of the Northern cities in resisting this nefarious scheme of plunder, our Chamber of Commerce passed unanimously the resolution offered by Mr. NELSON:

"*Resolved*, That the Chamber of Commerce of New-York regard the bill pending in the Senate of the United States, giving the assent of Congress to the act of Louisiana for levying tonnage duties on shipping for the improvement of the Pass à l'Ontre of the Mississippi, as unconstitutional in spirit, and deeply injurious to the commerce of the United States.

How far the present Congress of the United States will pay heed to these legitimate expressions of the opinions of our Commercial bodies, remains to be seen. The recent passage by the House of Representatives of the joint resolntion assenting to *any local duties* which may be imposed, either by Louisiana, Arkansas or Texas, for improving the Red River, affords but slender hope of their retaining anything like a controlling authority over the national commerce on our widespread waters.

A CALL FOR INFORMATION.—The *Evening Post* has at last waked up to the astounding fact that Com. VANDERBILT isnot a disinterested public benefactor—that he sends his ships to sea crowded far beyond the limits of comfort and the law, scantily provided with provisions, and quite destitute of the means of rescue in case of accident. "How it happens," says the *Post*, "that some attempt is not made to compel him to be amenable to the law of the land, and to public opinion, we do not exactly understand." Perhaps we can enlighten our cotemporary a little upon this point.

Some months ago the TIMES made a very full and explicit exposure of the manner in which Mr. VANDERBILT habitually dealt with the public, and of the general principles on which he had condncted his business from the day of its small beginnings to the present time. The *Post* very promptly announced that Mr. V. had commenced a libel suit against the TIMES for these unwarrantable imputations upon his mode of condncting his private business, and went on at some length to chastise us for our temerity in thus assailing a man of enterprise, who was conferring such enormous benefits upon the conntry at large. The *Post* was followed at once by the *Herald* and *Tribune*, which sung the same strain and were equally horror-stricken at the thought of attacking the private business of a man of Mr. VANDERBILT's acknowledged wealth and energy of character.

This is one of the methods by which Mr. VANDERBILT has evaded all responsibility to public opinion, for the manner in which he has conducted those great enterprises in which he has looked to the public for support. He has always been able to control some of the leading organs of that public opinion, and to induce them to speak on his behalf instead of that of the public, whose interests and rights they are supposed to represent. Perhaps this will prove, for the present, a sufficient reply to the *Post's* inquiry.

The Congressional Common Pleas.

If the Committees of the Common Council of New-York City were invested with a jurisdiction to examine and decide all claims that shonld be made against its Treasury, on the showing and the testimony of the parties, produced in writing, not exposed to the sifting of a cross-examination nor the analysis of an opposing counsel, we apprehend that the City would be even more extensively robbed and plundered than it is at present. That a jurisdiction of this nature can be more honestly and intelligently exercised by Committees of the House of Representatives and of the Senate of the United States, under the supervision of the House and the Senate, than by the Committees of our Common Conncil, we see no reason to suppose. In the case of the Federal Legislature there is only a more dilnted responsibility—as it is diffused among a larger number of individuals. We have no donbt that Congress should repndiate entirely all jnrisdiction of private claims, and all appeals to its generosity or liberality. It has exhausted its constitutional functions when it has passed general laws for administering the relations between the Government and its citizens. Whether or not a given case comes within those laws, so as to entitle a citizen to their benefit, is purely a judicial qnestion, with which Congress ought to have nothing to do.

In illustration of our views on this snbject we allnded the other day to the case of Mr. HAYM SALOMON, and the report of the Senate Committee in favor of bestowing upon his heirs the sum of $353,729, in the liquidation of an alleged debt contracted by our Government, and paid in deteriorated paper to parties not entitled to receive the payment. The material questions in this case were purely judicial, and it should have been referred to a judicial tilbunal to determine them. We cited this case without regard to its merits, but with reference to the mode of its presentation, and the tribunal which had undertaken its adjndication. We suggested some considerations tending to show the utter unfitness of this tribunal for the disposition of such cases; and we have since examined the documentary and legislative history of another case which is equally fruitful of instruction with that of Mr. HAYM SALOMON, and to this case we now propose briefly to refer.

On the 5th of February, 1857, the Court of Claims reported to Congress a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to JOHN ERICSSON the sum of $13,930, in full for the balance due him for "his services in planning the United States war-steamer *Princcton*, and planning and superintending the construction of the machinery of the said steamer." In the Senate it was referred to the Committee of Claims, and on the 13th of February Mr. BRODHEAD, of that Committee, reported it back with a recommendation that it should pass. It was not reached during the life of that Congress. At the first session of the Thirty-fifth Congress, on the 26th of January, 1858, Mr. POLK, from the Committee of Claims, again reported the bill of the Court without amendment, indorsing Mr. BRONHEAD's report in the following words: "The Court is unanimous in opinion that the sum of $13,930 is due to Capt. ERICSSON, for the payment of which they resubmit a bill in which the Committee concur." On the 19th of February the bill was read a second time, and considered as in Committee of the Whole, when Mr. PUGH called for the *first* reading of the report in the case. Mr. STUART, of Michigan, made some remarks in opposition, and action was postponed. The bill was not reached again till the 15th of April, when Mr. SLIDELL disposed of it for the nonce with "Let it go over." It went over to the 14th of May, when the opinion of the Court was read for the *second* time, at the reqnest of Mr. STUART. When the reading was finished, Mr. POLK, who had himself made the report, stating that the opinion of the Court was *unanimous*, suggested that "it would add to the better understanding of the case if the *dissentient* opinion of Judge BLACKFORD were also read." Mr. POLK being set right by a reference to his own report, Mr. SLIDELL rose in a flurry, and stated that it was impossible for him to understand these cases from the Court of Claims—that "one's attention is not called to them until they are brought up in the Senate; and then there is but one copy of the opinion of the Court here, and it is utterly out of the question that any Senator can act understandingly upon simply hearing that opinion read at the desk." Mr. SLIDELL was informed that the reports of the Court were all bronght to the Senate and printed, and that he might acquaint himself with the merits of each case by perusing a printed docnment to which every Senator was entitled. With this new light on the subject, the Senator from Louisiana subsided, and a long discussion of the case on its merits took place between Mr. STUART and Mr. MALLORY, the result of which was that the bill was read a third time and passed. Snbseqnently Mr. GREEN entered a motion for reconsideration. This hung up the bill for the residne of the session. Some time during the second session, Mr. GREEN stated that he had reëxamined the bill, and was satisfied that it ought to pass. The bill, therefore, received the final favorable action of the Senate, and was sent to the House—too late, of conrse, to be acted upon by that body.

It was again reported to the Senate at its present session. It had once passed the Senate, and in the spirit of the law establishing the Court of Claims, that passage, in justice to the claimant and Court, as well as to the Senate itself, ought to have been regarded as final. Any further action of the Senate should have been a mere formal re-affirmance of its final judgment. The case was reached on the 6th of April, when it was treated by Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, as a case of first impression, and he again called for the reading of the report. For the *third* time the reading of that report was ordered. Twice read, and twice printed in the *Globe*, besides being printed among the public documents once, certainly, and we presume thrice—the precious time of the Senate was to be consumed in this preliminary step towards the attainment of a judgment which they had already entered and published to the world. Before it was half read, Mr. HALE suggested that he had heard enough to convince him that the bill ought not to pass—it was postponed to the 13th of April. Then Mr. HALE stated that he had reëxamined the case, and was confirmed in his opinion that it ought not to pass—and that his friend Mr. YULEE had investigated the case when he was on the Naval Committee, and had reported against it—and that "now it has come up again, and has, *by some means or other, got through the Court of Claims.*" Not only had it got through the Court of Claims—it had "got through" three Committees of the Senate, and the Senate itself; and there was just as much reason to impute improper weakness to the Senate, and Mr. HALE's remark was quite as insulting to the Senate as to the Court of Claims. Mr. SLIDELL pitched in again generally, and said that Mr. HALE had failed to state what he thought was the chief objection. "It has been before the Naval Committee since I have been a member of the Senate, *but it now comes from the Court of Claims.*" Great comfort this for the suitors before that tribunal! Mr. SLIDELL then went on to give what he called "the *real* truth of the case in a very few words;" with regard to which we have only to say that if there is any truth in the judgment of the Court, there is not one syllable of truth in Mr. SLIDELL's *real* statement of it. Mr. IVERSON then stated that he was not very familiar with the case, and suggested that it should stand over until the return of Mr. MALLORY, who, he believed, took some interest in it; and again it went over to the 4th of May. Then, for the *fourth* time, Mr. GRIMES asked for the reading of the report! "I nnderstand," he said, "this bill was laid over to enable Mr. MALLORY or Mr. HALE or both to look into it. I think they were opposed to it;"—and the bill was passed over. Mr. HALE had already made his speech against it, and Mr. MALLORY's long and able speech in favor of it was to be found in the *Congressional Globe*. But in all these repeated discussions there was no Senator present who knew, or who took sufficient interest in the subject to say, that as far as the Senate was concerned, the case of Capt. ERICSSON was *res judicata*, for they had deliberately approved the judgment of the Court, and if they could reconsider the Conrt's jndgment, they could not consistently reconsider their own jndgment once pronounced in confirmation of it.

We have only room to add, that the simple history of this case, and the remarks of Senators npon it during its several stages, demonstrate that the Court of Claims, in the opinion of the Senate, is a tribunal not entitled to be treated with the ordinary decencies, and that the Senate, by its own confirmation of it, cannot give to one of their decisions the force or dignity of a judgment even among its own members!

Stump Oratory in Congress.

It is almost to be deplored as a misfortune for Congress to manifest, as it occasionally does, stray gleams of common sense and public spirit, so unhappy is its way of exhibiting them. Yesterday and the day before the House of Representatives afforded a striking example of this fact. Commencing its deliberations on Wednesday at 11 o'clock, it remained in continuous session until Thnrsday at 11½ o'clock,—vindicating the doctrine that the time of the House should not be wasted, by wasting two days of its time. It has grown, as the world too thoroughly knows, into a habit for members, who have no conceivable hope of influencing the action of others by what they say, and who have no thought of promoting the public good by sound or practicable suggestions, to speak for hours upon questions wholly irrelevant to the topic under consideration. These speeches, which seldom have a larger audience than a score of persevering representatives who lack other means of killing the hour, the reporters, and a few spectators straggling in or out of the gallery, appear next day in the *Globe*, and next week in a pamphlet, with which the country at large, and especially that portion of it represented by the drowsy orator, is presently deluged. Very frequently, we are assured, gentlemen are prompted by political committees ontside to make and utter set speeches, that may serve for dissemination as partisan campaign documents, and that invaluable commodity, the time of the House, is drawn npon to initiate the circulation of these missives. So transparent, indeed, is the absurdity, that some of the more wise and modest refuse to visit the vacant House with their wisdom, contenting themselves with obtaining an *imprimatur*, authorizing the printing of the unuttered speech in the official record.

On Wednesday Mr. CRAIGE of North Carolina, proposed to interpose a dam to this torrent of superfluous eloquence, by establishing as a rule, that speech-making in the absence of a quorum is out of order. The Republicans, who had a brace of orators charged to the muzzle with fact and argument, ready to be unlimbered at a moment's notice and discharged at their disheartened adversaries, resisted the innovation, and insisted stoutly on their right to be heard even in the absence of hearers. The contest that ensued is likely to be memorable rather for its length than its merits. On the one hand, the Democrats declared that the Constitution had fixed the principle that no business can be transacted without a qnorum. On the other, the Republicans declared for free speech and a very free indulgence in it; arguing that precedent had superseded the constitutional dictate, by which, if enforced, the Democrats might at any time silence a Republican battery, by simply vacating their seats. So as the one party would not dispense with its speech, and the other would not abandon its principle, twenty-two hours were spent in the endeavor to reconstruct a qnorum. When it was obtained, one of the two overcharged Republicans relieved himself, and the difficulty was solved.

The subject, as a general question, offers really very little embarrassment. The framers of the Constitution, it is safe to assume, did not reckon speech-giving as the business of a deliberative body; at least not such untimely oratory as is vented in that busily-idle invention of the adversary, the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Debate within the rules of order, and strictly confined to the pending business, was, perhaps, covered by the rule urged by Col. CRAIGE, and such was the extreme limit of the restriction. But whether the unhappy dogma, that talk rather than action is the business of the House, prevail or not, we are amply authorized to so interpret the rule as to economize as far as practicable the "time of the House," and such economy can take no more practical shape than when it consigns the weary platitudes of political oratory and Congressional stump speaking to those intervals when the House is, by constitutional barriers, stayed from doing anything else than listen. We are not without hope, therefore, that the latitudinarianism of the Republicans may prevail. If this tide of talk cannot be dammed, let it at least pour into empty reservoirs at idle moments, and not interfere with the movement of public business; least of all, at a period like the present, when there are bnt ten days left for the treatment of as many measures of the highest public concern.

The Convict Hicks.

We have been requested by the gentleman to whom HICKS yesterday made the following statement, to give it a place in our columns:

"I, ALBERT W. HICKS, do solemnly and truly swear that the so called "confession" which appeared in the *Herald*, *Tribune*, and TIMES of Wednesday, is a fabrication from beginning to end. I having had no communication or conversation with any human being upon the charges for which I expect shortly to suffer death. And that although I have been offered money repeatedly—one man saying that he'd give me $50 if I would give him the particulars of my life—*there is only one person who will know all*, and who is authorized by me to publish the account for the benefit of my wife, when I die—there it will be seen how entirely different are the facts from those published in the papers of Wednesday. His

ALBERT W. HICKS.

CITY PRISON, Wednesday. mark.

We publish the above, although it is false from beginning to end. HICKS made the statements we have printed mainly to the officer of the prison, in the conrse of several different conversations, without any injunction of secrecy, and wholly of his own accord. The verses which we printed, in which he confessed that he was one of the murderous crew of the *Saladin*, were given by him to his counsel. It can scarcely be expected that a person of HICKS' antecedents should be especially scrupulous on the point of veracity; bnt it seems rather hard that his advisers in this matter should aid or countenance him in adding the guilt of needless perjury to his other offences.

Marshal RYNDERS is pushing the speculation on his confession rather too far. We do not doubt the entire disinterestedness of his motives, and we trust with him that the convict's wife may derive something handsome from the sale of the forthcoming document. Although HICKS does not seem to have been fastidiously mindful of the dnties and responsibilities of a husband and father during his life, we should be very sorry to quench any rising solicitudes of that sort at its close. We hope his pamphlet may sell well. But its value will not be enhanced by the complicated and contradictory falsehoods by which he seems to be preparing the way for its advent.

We quite agree with the Marshal in the policy of excinding Reporters from the cell of a condemned convict. But the exclusion should be made general. We do not understand that Mr. RYNDERS has by law a special monopoly of Mr. HICKS, or that he can properly farm out the privilege of visiting him, and making a market of his confessions. At all events it is scarcely worth while for HICKS to contradict himself more than twice a day: such a habit may beget in the public mind something like a distrust of his veracity; and this may be carried so far as to render his confession utterly worthless when it does appear.

THE FOURTH WARD SCHOOLS.—The Board of Education seems inclined to shirk all inquiry into the recent wholesale dismissal of teachers by the Trustees of the Fourth Ward Schools. The subject was presented at the meeting of the Board on Wednesday, bnt the members took good care not to act upon it in any shape. An adjournment was planned and carried for the special purpose of precluding all discussion and action upon the subject. Several members of the Board, while compelled to avow their disapproval of the removal of teachers on religious grounds, evaded the issue by affecting to believe that some other cause must have operated on the minds of the Trustees, and by treating it as a purely local and comparatively unimportant question.

This action of the Fourth Ward Trustees is the direct result of the action of the Board of Education, and that body has no business to evade the responsibility for it. They first directed that every teacher should open the school by reading the Bible. The Fourth Ward Trustees directed their teachers not to do so. Each body wielded the formidable power in its possession for the enforcement of its decree. The Board would not pay those teachers who refused obedience to its orders, and the Trustees dismissed those who did obey. The teachers were thus made the innocent victims of this contest of passion struggling for power.

The Trustees have now carried the matter to its natural result. They have swept the Ward of those teachers whose religious faith is not to their liking. The Board of Education looks timidly on, not daring even to remonstrate against so unjust and outrageous a proceeding. Some of the Trustees have appointed their own relatives to positions as teachers, in direct violation of the regulations of the Department:—and even of this flagrant disregard of law the Board does not venture to take the slightest notice. It is very easy to see what must be the fate of our School system nnder such an administration of its affairs.

THE CUBAN MESSENGER.—A paper thoroughly American in its appearance comes to us from Havana. It is the only journal on the island printed in the English language, and although but a few numbers have been issued, it seems to have every characteristic necessary to make it a permanent and invaluable medium of communication with the West Indies. Its market reports are already quite full, and arrangements are making to extend them. The undertaking is one which deserves encouragement and success.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Yesterday afternoon, as the Staten Island steamboat *Sylph* was on her 6 o'clock trip from this City, a Polish woman, (name unknown,) about 40 years of age, after divesting herself of her bat and mantilla, jumped overboard. The steamboat *Richard Stockton* was passing at the time, and the Captain immediately stopped the boat and rescued the woman. No cause assigned for the act.

A young musical prodigy is attracting a good deal of attention in the vicinity of Salem, Mass. She is a child aged only 3 years and 7 months, and yet plays upon the piano more than fifty separate airs, having composed two or three herself. She learns very readily; can play in the dark or blindfolded. Her name is Martha S. F. Story, and she is the youngest daughter of Andrew Story, Jr., of Essex, Mass.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate Resolves to Adjourn a Week from next Monday.

THE KANSAS ADMISSION BILL KILLED.

The House Closes a Profitless Session of Twenty-four Hours.

Is it Constitutional to Debate Without a Quorum?

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 7, 1860.

THE QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

The House resolution for adjournment on the 18th was adopted in the Senate to-day by Democratic votes, only two Republicans voting for it. The impression is that it will be again rescinded, as the business cannot be disposed of. If this is not done the President will immediately call an extra session.

REPORT OF THE APPROPRIATION BILLS RESUMED.

Mr. BRIGHAM threatens to refuse to report the Appropriation bills, unless time be given to his party and friends to exercise the constitutional right to discuss general topics. This discussion may be necessary to counteract the damaging effects of Mr. SEWARD's late speech, which it is believed will estrange the Republican Party in several of the Free States.

JUDGE WAYROUS TO BE IMPEACHED.

Several Committees are now pushing their labors with the view to reporting before adjournment. The Judiciary Committee are in almost constant session in consideration of WAYROUS' case, and witnesses are being rapidly disposed of. The testimony taken is already voluminous, and impeachment is certain. Judge WAYROUS anticipates it, and is already preparing for the trial, which must consume most of the next session of Congress.

COVODE COMMITTEE READY TO REPORT.

The Covode Committee will be ready to report next week, should the resolution to adjourn not be rescinded; otherwise the investigation is to be kept open as long as possible.

ARRIVAL OF HON. CAVE JOHNSON.

Hon. CAVE JOHNSON, ex-Postmaster-General, has arrived here and has accepted the invitation of Mr. BUCHANAN to make the Executive Mansion his headquarters during his sojourn. It is rumored that Mr JOHNSON is looking after some contingent interests at Baltimore.

GARIBALDI AND ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

The State Department is in receipt of heavy European mails. Most of the dispatches refer principally to affairs in Italy, with European opinions thereon. Mr. FAULKNER intimates that GARIBALDI is backed in all his movements by French intrigue, while Mr. DALLAS says that the great filibuster possesses the sympathy of the English Government.

PROSPECTS OF THE NOMINATION OF DOUGLAS.

The friends of Senator DOUGLAS are sanguine of his nomination on the first ballot, in Baltimore. The Douglasites carried every precinct of that city in the election of the Committee, and have selected the Maryland Institute in which to hold a Convention. The State Committee (Anti-Douglas) tried to control the arrangements, and select a small room in order to exclude all outside influence. In this they failed.

NO INTELLIGENCE OF INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

The Indian Office has received no information touching Indian hostilities in Carson Valley. Agent DODGE, who has lately been here arranging his accounts, is now on his way to his post. He was anticipating trouble in consequence of the Government failing to make good his promises of presents to the Indians.

A COTTON CONSUL TO COLOGNE.

C. G. BAYLOR has been nominated for new Consul to Cologne through the cotton influence of the South, the cotton trade being his specialty. Mr. BAYLOR is a gentleman of indomitable energy, and will doubtless make an efficient officer. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 7.

The report made by Senator BAYARD, from the Judiciary Committee, to-day accompanying the bill for the execution of the process of the Senate for arrests, assumes the ground that serving a warrant for such purpose is the execution of process, and on the authorities cited, is a purely ministerial act, and therefore both on principal and authority, may be lawfully executed by any person authorized by the officer to perform the particular act. It is not contended that a Sergeant-at-Arms can appoint a General Deputy vesting all his own functions in him, bnt that he may on general principles of law, deplete the authority to perform a merely ministerial act to a third person, who may be only as to that act his special deputy. The legal intendment must be that the Senate intended that the process issued by the Sergeant-at-Arms by its President, should be served by deputy. The bill is based on this principle, and grows out of the unsuccessful effort to arrest Mr. SANBORN and JOHN BROWN, Jr.

The recently published statements relative to Mr. Cox. of Ohio, in connection with the Lecompton and Kansas bills, and which insinuated corrupt advances to Mr. Cox, were thoroughly refuted by the sworn statements of that gentleman. The Covode Committee fully exculpated him from any shadow of improper influences. The statement that the Postmaster at Columbus was immediately appointed, on Mr. COX's voting for the English bill, is a mistake. It was eight months afterward, and had no connection with that measure. The vacancy was not created till the Autumn of 1858.

Notwithing that the Senate has concurred in the House resolution to adjourn Congress on the 18th, it is the opinion of various members of both branches that the time will have to be extended at least till the 25th, in order to dispose of all the pending public business.

A private dispatch states that the Democrats of the Second Congressional District of Indiana have nominated JAMES A. CRAVENS as their Congressional candidate. The district is at present represented by Hon. WM. H. ENGLISH, who declines being a candidate for renomination.

CHARLES Y. BAYLOR has been nominated by the President to the Senate as Consul to Cologne. This appointment in connection with the development of direct trade between Germany and the tobacco and cotton States of this country, Mr. BAYLOR being prominently identified with this commercial enterprise.

Sundry persons here, having interested themselves in the spiritual welfare of the Japanese, they have formally declined all religious communications, on the ground that but one religion is known and recognized by the laws of Japan; that they are forbidden in any manner to take part or be present at the celebration of any other. They, however, express their acknowledgments for the interest and kind intentions of their American friends. After this expression of their views, they were assured that, while it was the duty of the officer in charge to communicate to them the fact of offers of religious books and invitations to attend places of worship, it was not the desire of the Government in any way to force their inclinations, and that their wishes would be respected, at which assurance they expressed their gratification.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 7.

A large number of House bills were reported upon.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) made a report on the petition of F. B. SANBORN, asking to be relieved from the obligation to appear before the Harper's Ferry Committee, and asked that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of said petition, which was agreed to.

Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved to take up the resolution fixing the day of adjournment, but withdrew it subsequently.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Michigan, (Rep.,) moved to take up the veto message of the President in the case of ARTHUR EDWARDS and his associates.

[The bill was to allow EDWARDS & Co. for mail service on the Northern Lakes, and was vetoed by the President because the charges allowed were exorbitant.]

Mr. YULEE, of Florida, (Dem.,) opposed and Mr. BINGHAM advocated the bill.

The question being taken, shall the bill pass not-

withstanding the President's objections, it was lost by yeas 18, nays 26.

Mr. Bigler renewed his motion to take up the resolution fixing the day of adjournment. The resolution provides for an adjournment on the 16th, at 12 M.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) hoped no Republicans would vote for an adjournment until the Tariff bill was acted on.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) took the same view.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) opposed the resolution. The Senate was not in a condition to adjourn. It could not do so in justice to the public interests.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) thought it their duty to stay and attend to business. He was ready to meet the Tariff question as all others.

Mr. Gwin, of California, (Dem.,) thought neither House prepared to adjourn. He had hope of getting up the Pacific Railroad bill, and disposing of it this session.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, (Rep.,) advocated the resolution.

Mr. Seward, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved to lay it on the table. Lost—Yeas 23, Nays 26.

Mr. Bigler moved as an amendment to adjourn on the 27th.

The subject was further debated by Messrs. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.) Cameron and others.

Mr. Cameron moved to postpone the subject till to-morrow. He said it had been promised by the Democrats of Pennsylvania that we should have a tariff bill this session. He believed his colleague honestly made this promise.

Mr. Bigler thought they could get through by the 16th.

Mr. Butler's amendment was rejected.

The resolution was then adopted, by yeas 29, nays 17, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bragg, Bright, Chesnut, Clark, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Hale, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson, Toombs, Wigfall.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bigler, Brown, Cameron, Chandler, Collamer, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Greene, Grimes, Gwin, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Latham, Nicholson, Polk, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to take up the Kansas bill. Lost—Yeas 27, Nays 31—a strict party vote, except that Messrs. Broderick and Pugh voted with the Republicans. Mr. Douglas was paired with Mr. Clay, and Mr. Crittenden with Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas. Messrs. Kennedy and Saulsbury were absent or not voting. With these exceptions all the Republicans voted Yea, and the Democrats Nay.

The Army bill was proceeded with.

Various amendments were offered and discussed at length.

Mr. Brown offered an amendment that the course of instruction for cadets now at West Point Military Academy shall be that prescribed at the time of their entrance, but cadets entering this year, or hereafter, shall be divided into two classes, the lower class to go through a course of study of five years, and the higher class four years, the Academic Staff to fix the standard of merit for admission upon approval of the Secretary of War.

Messrs. Davis, Lane, Fessenden, Grimes and others debated the subject.

Mr. Fessenden offered an amendment to the amendment, that the term of instruction shall not exceed four years, and this provision shall be carried into effect by the academic class as soon as practicable, compatible with existing arrangements. Rejected.

Mr. Brown's amendment was modified and adopted.

Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, (Dem.,) renewed the amendment made in Committee of the Whole, and there rejected, that where States have made advances for military purposes, and have lost or paid the interest on the same, the amount of said interest shall be allowed in the settlement of their accounts, as has been done in the cases of Maryland and Alabama, and it was adopted, Yeas 26, Nays 17.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) moved to reconsider in order that the vote may taken in a full Senate, so that this large amount, $1,600,000, may not be taken out of the general Treasury and given to States which are able to take care of themselves. In a full Senate this amendment was rejected by yeas 25, nays 29, and it was unfair that so small a number should now adopt it.

Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) said the other day there were only fifty-four votes cast, and it received to-day more than half that number, so that it would have passed with the Senate as full as it was then.

Mr. Iverson replied to Mr. Johnson's remarks, defending and justifying the claim. He was not afraid to take the question in full Senate. It don't require a thimble full of sense to understand the subject. It is a plain question. Strict justice requires that whatever the States have expended for the public defence should be refunded to them.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said Virginia was deeply interested, and claimed this amount as a just debt, and not at all on account of the expenses of the John Brown raid. That was her matter. She presents no new account, but asks that her account, as already stated, may be paid on principles of justice.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, (Rep.,) opposed the amendment.

Without taking the question, at 5½ o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 7.

Last night's report was up to 2 o'clock. The time afterwards was spent in hearing the excuses of absent members brought in from time to time by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

At 4½ o'clock he reported that he had called on forty or fifty members locked in their houses or rooms. He rapped as loud as he could, but members either failed to respond or refused to come.

Mr. Hughes, of Maryland, (Dem.,) said it was a ridiculous farce to stay here all night while members were comfortable in bed. He moved to suspend further proceedings. Lost.

Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) offered a resolution that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to bring all gentlemen named in his warrant before the bar of the House, and take the necessary means to do so.

After an exciting running debate, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Hickman offered another resolution, which was agreed to, that the Doorkeeper be called before the bar of the House to answer for the escape of Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, from the floor of the House after his being called before the House for response.

The Doorkeeper responded orally. He had upon the order of the House caused the doors to be carefully closed, and the messengor at the west door stated that Mr. Stanton had passed out in some way or other by him; he thought in company with other members, who went out on parol. He had censured the messenger for permitting it, although he stated he supposed Mr. Stanton was also on parol.

Mr. Hickman offered a resolution that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to arrest Mr. Stanton and bring him before the House.

Mr. Underwood, of Georgia, (Dem.,) raised a question of order that this course could not be taken under the present call, which was sustained.

At 6¼ o'clock the Speaker resumed the chair.

On motion of Mr. Hughes, the thanks of the House were tendered to Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, (Rep.,) who had been acting as Speaker *pro tempore*, for the able, impartial and dignified manner in which he had presided during the scenes of the night.

Only two or three more of the absentees were brought in before about 8 o'clock, when a large number arrived.

The first gentleman arraigned was Mr. Craige, (Dem.,) of North Carolina, who presented no valid excuse for his absence.

Mr. Spinner, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved that he be kept in custody until he should pay a fine of $25.

Mr. Goode, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) opposed the motion, contending that by the rules the House could impose no penalty beyond the fees of the Sergeant-at-Arms and the expenses of the messenger.

Mr. Quitman said the Constitution gave the House authority to enforce attendance without any necessity for a rule.

Mr. Clemens said he had no objection to being made an exception to the general rule, if the House saw proper, but he hoped the gentleman would give him time and take the fine in installments, for he had not got all the money. [Laughter.]

Mr. Underwood said if the construction of the gentleman from Massachusetts was correct, the rules were useless.

Mr. Spinner modified his resolution so as simply to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to retain Mr. Craige in custody until the further order of the House.

The resolution was disagreed to.

Mr. Coaxe and the others were then discharged, upon the payment of the usual fees.

Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) having been arraigned, Mr. Bocock moved that he be fined ten dollars.

The question of order was raised that the House had no power to impose such a penalty, which was overruled.

The motion to fine Mr. Montgomery ten dollars was disagreed to; 15 against 59.

During the voting the question arose as to the right of a member who had not paid his fees to vote.

The Speaker decided that the payment of the fees was a matter entirely between the member and the Sergeant-at-Arms, and that no member could be excused or restrained from voting on account of the imposition of a fine, thus reversing the decision of the Speaker *pro tempore*, made during the night.

After the vote was declared, Mr. Pettit, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said he rose to a question of order.

Messrs. Hickman and Lovejoy, of Indiana, (Rep.,) objected to the gentleman addressing the Chair for any purpose, as he was under arrest.

The Speaker said he must decide, if their rules were good for anything, that the member while under arrest had no right to vote, speak or act in any way in the capacity of a member.

Mr. Pettit respectfully appealed from the decision of the Chair amid cries of "Order."

The Speaker said he was unwilling to entertain the appeal, but it would have to be taken by some friend of the gentleman from Indiana, or other member not under arrest.

Mr. Montgomery and others who could not give satisfactory reasons for their absence were fined the costs of arrest.

Motions to adjourn and to suspend the proceedings were negatived in rapid succession.

Numerous questions of order were decided, appealed from, and discussed amid great confusion.

Mr. Underwood appealed to the House to put an end to these proceedings, and moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, (Rep.,) gave notice that he and his friends would not consent to an adjournment until the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. McKean,) had made his speech.

A motion to adjourn was disagreed to.

After further proceedings, John Cochrane, of New-York, (Dem.,) said it was evident that a quorum was present, and moved that further proceedings be dispensed with. The question was decided in the affirmative, 82 against 35.

Mr. Colfax moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Fortification bill.

Mr. Ashmore, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) moved to adjourn. Negatived, 44 against 86.

Mr. Colfax appealed to the House, because there must necessarily be an end to these proceedings. The gentleman (Mr. McKean) was deprived of the floor last night by the Democratic side, upon the ground that there was no quorum present, and if they now refused to go into Committee, it would show that the objection was not the want of a quorum.

After further proceedings the House went into Committee.

Mr. McKean, of New-York, (Rep.,) resumed his speech, in the course of which he expressed regret that Jackson was not now alive to take hold of the Southern disunionists with his hickory hand. The policy of the Democratic Party, as represented by the Southern leaders, was opposed to the encouragement of free labor—opposed to the Pacific Railroad, located to promote the interests of the whole country, and opposed to the measure of giving homes to freemen. They demand that Slavery shall be extended and perpetuated. The occurrence at Harper's Ferry was the offspring of Slavery. Then why take it into Free States to prove a prolific source of future evils? Why worship Slavery as divine?

Mr. Leake, of Virginia, (Dem.,) wished to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. McKean refused to yield the floor, saying after struggling twelve hours he would not surrender. He warned Southerners that the North was not to be intimidated. The Republicans will take control of the ship of State, and throw the corsairs overboard. If that be mutiny make the most of it.

At 11½ o'clock the Committee rose.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, (Dom.,) called up the Missouri contested election case.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to postpone its consideration till to-morrow. They had been in session twenty-five hours without transacting any business, but on a constitutional point; that is, Mr. Craig had raised a point, that no speeches could be made in the absence of a quorum. While the gentleman had a right to make his point, yet he desired to say emphatically that the Republicans have a constitutional right to be heard. There were gentlemen on that side who wish to discuss political questions. That right must be protected, and they will enjoy it. If the Democrats say this shall not be done without a quorum, then gentlemen must meet from day to day, and enforce attendance instead of following the usual practice to make or print speeches in the absence of a quorum. It was necessary to postpone the special order because they were all weary and worn out. They were not in condition to act on the question to day. He was willing to stay here, but other gentlemen were not.

Mr. Stokes, of Tennessee, (Amer.,) said he had not slept at all throughout the night, but was willing to remain here six hours longer to transact the business of the country.

Mr. Sherman was glad to hear that. All he desired was that gentlemen on the Democratic side must not expect Republicans to give up their constitutional rights. If they could deliver their speeches only in the presence of a quorum the session would be protracted beyond the time set apart by the House for final adjournment. He would bring no appropriation bills before the House until these gentlemen could express their views. He withdrew his motion to postpone.

Mr. Leake called attention to the fact that an eighteen column speech, never delivered in the House, appeared in the *Globe*.

Mr. Hickman said that the report of the Judiciary Committee on the President's protest was the special order for the day.

Mr. John Cochrane remarked that this was a continuation of yesterday's session.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, (Dem.,) replied to Mr. Sherman, saying that it was not a constitutional right for any one to address the House when a quorum was not present. The Constitution expressly says that no business shall be transacted unless a quorum be present. He then referred to the fact that yesterday's *Globe* contained a speech of sixteen columns never delivered in the House, although it might have been published by consent. Objection was made to Mr. McKean's proceeding last night, because there was no quorum present, but when one was obtained no objection was made to the gentleman's resuming and concluding his speech, and permission was given him to make additions to it. The Chair, however, during the night had undertaken to deprive Democrats of their constitutional rights. The gentleman from Ohio (Sherman) retired last night at 11 o'clock, and doubtless quietly enjoyed his slumbers.

The House, at 11¾ o'clock, adjourned until noon to-morrow.

Alleged Corruption in High Places.

HOW THE CANALS HAVE BEEN REPAIRED.

The Syracuse *Journal* reports a suit before the Circuit Court, brought by Myron Banos (a canal contractor,) against the administrator of the late Samuel S. Whallon, Canal Commissioner, for money loaned by said Banos to Whallon—$1,600, about the 4th of January, 1858, and $1,000 about 6th of June, 1858. It was alleged that Whallon agreed to pay these amounts, with interest, when called for—and that neither of them have been paid, nor any part of them, though payment has been frequently demanded. The answer of the defence was a denial of each and every part of the causes of action.

The only witness for the plaintiff was Eli T. Banos, brother of the plaintiff, and he testified that he paid the amounts loaned to Whallon, at his brother's request, and to conversations with Whallon in reference to the payment of the several amounts back to his brother; also that he had never, to his recollection, stated that Whallon had an interest in either of these contracts, or that he had made $5,000 by the death of Whallon.

B. Davis Noxon, Esq., in opening for the defence, stated as another ground of defence, that the said Samuel S. Whallon was a partner in the contract for repairing Section 2, of the Geneseo Valley Canal, in company with Banos & Co., and that the money received as aforesaid, at the times aforesaid, was but his share of the profits.

The first witness for the defendant was Theodore D. Barton, of Buffalo, who testified that in a conversation with E. T. Banos, at Albany, about Whallon's death, Banos said that Whallon's death was a loss of not less than $30,000 to him; that no had an agreement with Whallon for extraordinary repairs on the Genesee Valley Canal, which Whallon would have executed had he lived; he said Sessalll had executed the contract, but it required two Commissioners, and Rugoles refused. Witness said he thought the character of Banos to be had, and that he would not believe him under oath.

Gideon Seabl testified to a conversation with E. T. Banos, at Rochester, in 1858, in relation to the payment of money to Whallon, in which B. said: "I have given him $1,600." He did not tell what it was for.

Hugh Sweeney testified that when he was Resident Engineer on the Genesee Canal he had a conversation with Banos as to who were the parties to the contract for repairs on Section 2 of that Canal, and he said himself, Whallon and Isaac Mead. This conversation took place about the latter part of January, 1857, at Albany. Banos said he was to have a third, Whallon a third, and Mead a third. He stated that he had paid W. his share of the profits, in a conversation in the Winter of 1858. He also told witness, at Albany, that the death of Whallon saved him $5,000. Witness went to Mayville in company with Banos, and on the way he took out a roll of bills from his pocket, saying there was a thousand dollars he was going to give to Whallon if he would sign his drafts. On the way back to Westfield, B. said he had paid W. the $1,600, and that he had signed the drafts.

On the cross-examination of this witness, he testified that he was suspended as resident engineer on the ground that he had taken a bribe of $400: the fact was he took the money for another man, and in a suit for the money, the jury rendered a verdict of no cause of action.

William Whallon, son of the late Commissioner, testified that in June, 1858, Banos said his father had a third interest in the contract on the canals; that he had $1,000 to pay witness' father, and that was a good contract and helped him much.

Evidence was introduced to impeach the character of Banos, and after rebutting testimony, plaintiff's counsel here asked leave to withdraw the suit, for the reason that the additional ground of defence mentioned in the opening of the defendant's counsel, was unexpected, and that they were not then prepared to meet it on account of the absence of a witness.

After considerable discussion on the question, the Court ordered that the motion be granted, and that plaintiff pay all the costs of the defendants in the action, in the same manner as if nonsuit had been granted, within ten days after taxation; and it said costs are not paid within that time, then and in that case judgment of nonsuit is to be granted.

Peart & Mitchell and N. R. Chapman for the plaintiff; James Noxon and B. D. Noxon for defendant.

The Assistant Secretary from Sierra Sierra.—Rev. Mr. Seward, who has resided in Liberia for the last ten years, but who is now on a visit to this country, writes as follows to the Secretary of the American Colonization Society regarding the negroes lately returned to Africa by that organization:

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1860.

My Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiries in reference to the condition of the negroes landed in Loberia from the *Niagara* last year, I would state that they were divided among the settlements under the general direction of Rev. Mr. Sars, the Agent.

Those at Cape Palmas, from their arrival up to the time of my departure in September last, were comfortably housed, well clad, and well fed. They were living together at the receptacle. A Congo man who had been living many years in Monrovia had charge of them, and were living with them; they had also a Colonial teacher, appointed by Mr. J. T. Gibson, the Government Superintendent, who daily instructed them in school. On Sunday they all attended church and Sunday school, and some of them gave contributions at the Missionary meetings. They were enabled to do this, as after the regular hours appointed for them to work, they were allowed to work for themselves, which they often did.

They were all in the enjoyment of good health, and well pleased with their situation. Similar arrangements, I think, were made by Mr. Sars for those who were placed at other settlements.

Those arrangements were to be enforced for a year, after which they were to be apprenticed to the Liberians for a term of years. I am, &c., &c.,

Rev. S. E. Seward. C. C. HOFFMAN.

Terrific Thunderstorm in St. Louis.—The St. Louis *Republican* gives an account of a terrific thunderstorm, which burst over that city about 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 2d inst. In the city houses were unroofed, and in one instance the walls of a building which was struck by lightning were left standing, while the floors of all three stories were thrown into the cellar. On the upper rivers steamboats had their smoke-pipes blown down, and their cabins demolished. In the country near by fruit-trees were uprooted, fields of young corn were demolished, and large quantities of earth were washed down from the hillsides. Hail-stones fell at intervals, and did some damage.

Trees and Foliage.

Those intending to plant their grounds should visit the nurseries NOW, when each variety can be seen in its beauty.

They will thus know certainly what they are purchasing.

RHODODENDRONS

are now in full bloom and in great beauty.

PARSONS & CO, Flushing, L. I.

Moffat's Life Pills.—IN COSTIVENESS, BILLIONS and liver affections, piles, rheumatism, acute and chronic; bilious fever and fever and ague, and obstinate headaches, these pills have proved a certain and speedy remedy. Dr. MOFFAT'S Phœnix Bitters will be found equally efficacious in all cases of nervous debility, dyspepsia, nervous complaints of all kinds, organic affections, palpitation of the heart, and every kind of weakness of the digestive organs.

Sold by all druggists.

WM. B. MOFFAT, Proprietor,
No 335 Broadway, New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st. 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.

ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.

HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Edge's Firework Depot,
No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane,
is now open. Persons wishing exhibitions or for retail, are invited to inspect the brilliant assortment now offered.

Portuguese Pills! Portuguese Pills!—MME. NOYELL'S PORTUGUESE PILLS, for Ladies. Sold at No. 158 Bowery.

Scrofula, or King's Evil—Is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this everywhere-prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as eruptive and skin diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Blains and Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility, and, indeed, all complaints arising from vitiated or impoverished blood. The popular belief in "impurity of the Blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists everywhere.

Barry's Tricopherous is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
"It is public benefaction."—*Boston Transcript.*
"Is preeminently adapted to family use."—*Phil. Jour.*
Price $30. No. 508 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Superior Dress Shirts to Order.
Manufactured by S. A. Hutchinson, and a perfect fit guaranteed, at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

John B Dunham,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 76 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
Depôt, No. 32 Platt-st.

Mr. Beaumont's Collection of Paintings.—The sale of the above collection will be concluded THIS EVENING, by R. H. LEEDS & CO., at No. 594 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock, and comprises the larger portion of the more valuable pictures. Among them are the superb Van Schendel, the Verboeckhoven, the series representing the Twelve Months of the Year, by Kruseman, and other works of equal merit.

If any one should ask us what, in our opinion, arrived at by an impartial test, was the best and most honest compound remedy for preserving and beautifying the hair, and restoring gray hair to its original color, and the locks to the bald-headed, we should, without hesitation say Prof. O. J. Woon's Hair Restorative. See advertisement in another column.—*Louisville Journal.* Sold by all Druggists, Depôt No. 444 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Youths' and Misses' Shoes.—It is a mistake to suppose that CANTRELL, of No. 613 Broadway, sells only ladies' gaiters, boots, slippers, shoes, &c., of superior quality. He also sells misses' and youths' shoes, boots, &c., of every description.

S. Makeles' Patent Double Reflecting Signal Light.—For City railroad cars, stages, canal and steamboats docks and piers. Manufactured at No. 69½ 1st-st., New-York. Patent right for sale.

Ladies' Dress Gimps, New and Beautiful styles at
LOCKITT, SON & CO'S,
No 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Trimmings made to match.

Bridgewater Paint—Forming a complete metallic coating for roofs railroad bridges, depôts, villas, hulls and decks of vessels, or anything requiring a cheap and durable coating. HICKS & BETTS, No. 74 Maiden-lane.

Rupture Radically Cured by Dr. Riggs' Water-proof Multipedal Truss. Also, a new Truss for Varicocele, superseding suspensory bandage, and insuring a permanent relief. Astor House, Barclay-st.

Grandjean's Hair Composition.—40 years' experiment on the human hair, for its embellishment and treatment.
Astor-place, near Broadway.

Summer Styles of Hats and Caps for Gents. and children, the largest variety in this City.
Beautiful straw goods for Misses and children.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Brandreth's Pills.
They do not unduly excite any organ—only what is necessary to enable it to throw off those matters or humors which are impeding the blood in its circulation, and which, in fact, occasion the pain or disease.
They are applicable to all ages and both sexes; agree with all, and sure to do their work well—that is, they cleanse the system of all impurities, taking out of the way of nature all impediments to her supply of health.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS
are sold at No. 294 Canal-st., No. 293 Bowery, and No. 4 Union-square, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BOX, with full directions.

June Roses.—Ladies, if you wish to promenade, and wish handsome gaiter boots and shoes for yourselves and children, step into MILLER & CO.S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Geo. B. Sloat & Co.'s Celebrated Elliptic Lock Stitch and Shuttle Sewing Machine.
G. B. GOLLNER, No. 495 Broadway.

MARRIED.

White—Hart.—In this City, on Thursday, June 7, by Rev. T. G. Osborn, Dr. Francis V. White to Miss Augusta Hart, all of this City.

Brown—Walton.—In this City, on Thursday, June 7, by Rev. Edward O. Flagg, Timothy Y. Brown to Miss C., eldest daughter of Elisha L. Walton, Esq., all of this City.

Watmough—Wendover.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, June 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Thos. C. Strang, Mr. Richard B. Watmough to Miss Abby C. Wendover, both of this City.

Syracuse and Oswego, N. Y., Hackensack, N. J., Liverpool, Eng., and Chillicothe papers please copy.

Fuermer—Knight.—In this City, on Thursday, June 7, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Mr. Samuel W. Fuermer to Miss Lizzie Knight, only daughter of Wm. W. and Margaret C. Davis, (formerly Knight,) all of New-York City.

Detroit papers please copy.

Newkirk—Brennan.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 5, by Rev. Dr. Wiggins, Benjamin A. Newkirk, of Hawley, Ulster County, to Sophia A. Brennan, of New-York.

Rapelye—Purdy.—In this City, on Thursday, June 7, by Rev. Wm. Webb, David F. Rapelye, of Newtown, L. I., to Mary Ellis, daughter of the late Cornelius Purdy, of this City.

Bogart—De Angelis.—In this City, on Thursday, June 7, by Rev. Dr. Chambers, Richard W. Bogart to Mary, daughter of Gideon De Angelis, all of this City.

Vance—Hart.—At Yorkville, on Wednesday, June 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Cox, John Vance to Lizzie T., third daughter of Col. L. Hart.

Burritt—Woodward.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 7, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., assisted by Rev. A. B. Carter, D. D., of Yonkers, N. Y., George H. Burritt and Anna, daughter of J. M. Woodward, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

Berryman—Whitney.—At New Haven, on Tuesday, June 5, by Rt. Rev. Dr. Kip, Bishop of California, Chas. H. Berryman, of New-York City, to Harriette, daughter of the late Henry Whitney, Esq.

DIED.

Ferris.—In this City, on Thursday, June 7, Walter Ryder Ferris, only son of Walter M. and Sarah R. Ferris, aged 2 years, 2 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his father, No. 266 West 43d-st., this day, (Friday,) June 8, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Niles.—In this City, on Thursday, June 7, Walcom David Niles, aged 44 years, 2 months and 20 days.

His friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 263 7th-st., on Saturday, June 9, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

Brown.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, June 5, Robert I. Brown, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 248 Madison-av., on Friday, June 8, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

Riley.—In this City, on Thursday, June 7, Louisa Alsop Riley, daughter of the late Isaac Riley, formerly of this City, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Joseph Greenleaf, No. 15 Bank-st., without further invitation, on Saturday afternoon, the 9th instant, at 2 o'clock.

Myers.—In this City, on Thursday, June 7, Mary Ann, wife of Casper Myers, aged 37 years, 4 months and 24 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, June 9, at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 344 7th-av.

Fielding.—In this City, on Thursday morning, June 7, Thomas Fielding, in the 61st year of his age.

Gregory.—In Harlem, on Wednesday, June 6, of consumption, Cordelia S. Gregory, daughter of John H. and Catharine Gregory, aged 19 years and 9 months.

Funeral services at the house of Spencer Gregory, on 125th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Friday, the 8th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Fickett.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 7, of scarlet fever, Frank Fickett, son of the late Francis Fickett, Esq., aged 21 years.

His funeral will take place at the residence of his mother, No. 314 Henry-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

Boyd.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, June 6, Mary Jane, daughter of Samuel W. and Mary E. Boyd, aged 4 years, 3 months and 6 days.

Townsend.—In Palmyra, N. Y., on Friday, May 27, of disease of heart, Mrs. Ruth Townsend, aged 69 years.

"In early life she professed her faith in the Saviour. Through all her pilgrimage she has been sustained by this even inward power. Her children and friends weep, but another believer has received the end of her faith; another pilgrim is at home."

Whitwell.—In Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, June 2, Augusta Newton, wife of John C. Whitwell.

Her funeral will take place, from the residence of Mr. Samuel W. Parsons, No. 47 Sydney-place, Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, June 9, at 3½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Ulrick.—In London, Eng., on Monday, April 30, Williams T. Ulrick, late of New-York, aged 35 years.

One dearer than those we love we snatch'd away
By death's resistless hand,
Our hearts the mournful tribute pay
That friendship must demand.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 271, June 7, 1860.
59, 36, 70, 13, 18, 54, 29, 24, 20, 60, 42, 57, 53.
Class No. 272, June 7, 1860.
11, 53, 23, 48, 32, 5, 17, 56, 37, 16, 41, 65, 54, 46.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., June 7, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN,

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.
The old and only article to exterminate Bed-Bugs Roaches, Ants, Garden Insects, &c., without Poison.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS,
Exterminate Rats, Mice and all Vermin. Building Ships, &c., cleared by contract. BARNES & PARK, No. 13 Park-row, and No. 424 Broadway, and sold by all Druggists and Grocers. Beware of imitations.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 506 Broadway.

New Irving House, Broadway and 12th-st., entrance second door on 12th-st.—JOHN L. TUCKER, formerly of the Tremont House, Boston, having become the proprietor of this House, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he intends to conduct it upon the European plan, and hopes, by strict attention to the comfort of his guests, to receive a liberal patronage.

"Useful and Economical."—HEGEMAN & CO.'S BENZINE, for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

J. R. BURDSALL'S
ARNICA LINIMENT
is prepared by combining
ARNICA FLOWERS
with a most healing and penetrating vegetable oil, camphor, &c. For all of the
ACHES AND PAINS
that flesh is heir to, it is without equal.
RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, BRUISES,
Pains in the Side or Breast,
Sore Throat, &c., yield to a few applications.
For sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES,
AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Sole Manufacturers, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st., New-York

The Graefenberg Pills and Green Mountain Ointment will cure Scrofula, Erysipelas, Eruptions, Burns, Scalds and all Old Sores, Bruises and everything with inflammation.
Sold by all druggists.

A beautiful beard or moustache is not only a great ornament to any face, but in our variable climate is absolutely necessary to protect the throat and lungs. Now, on some faces beards won't grow naturally, and the only thing that will force it to grow is my Onguent, which will do it in six weeks, and won't stain or injure the skin. Its price is $1, and it can be had of nearly every druggist in City or country.
E. G. GRAHAM, No. 169 Nassau-st., N. Y.

Bryant's Unrivaled Stomach Bitters. In Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, have no equal. A single trial will establish its virtues. Price $1 a bottle. Depot No. 8 South William-st.

The Graefenberg Family Medicines give a healthful temperature and tone to the system, and eradicate disease in the gentlest and safest manner which no other medicines will.
Sold at No. 2 Bond-st., and by all druggists.

Ice Pitchers! Ice Pitchers! Ice Pitchers!—The place to get them of superior workmanship, the newest patterns, and at low prices, retail or wholesale, is at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, of LUCIUS HART.

The Celebrated Graefenberg Medicines are recommended by the best physicians all over the world as the best in the world for families. Descriptive pamphlets, &c., furnished gratuitously at No. 2 Bond-st. Sold by all druggists.

Pure Bourbon.

We have now on hand 1,000 boxes of this celebrated Whisky, perfectly pure, direct from the distillers, which we offer to the drug trade.

All Physicians recommend it for its superior medicinal properties.

HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

S. T. SUIT,
JEFFERSON COUNTY,
KENTUCKY.
PREMIUM SALT RIVER
BOURBON
WHISKY.

NO 3/4 CHEMIST CERTIFICATE OR BOGUS ANALYSIS.

I, S. T. SUIT, Proprietor of the Salt River Bourbon Whisky Distilleries, Jefferson County, Ky., will pay $500 to any Chemist of high standing in the United States, who can find any thing in my make of Whisky other than is found in pure, genuine, unadulterated Bourbon.

S. T. SUIT, Distiller,
Salt River Distilleries,
Jefferson County, Ky.

THE WHISKY IN THIS BOTTLE WAS DISTILLED 1850

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. Westcott & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
THE PROPERTY OF THEODORE H. HILTON, ESQ.
AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

W. B. WESTCOTT & CO. will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) June 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant private residence No. 188 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., the entire magnificent furniture of the house, which is replete with every appliance in furniture and rare and costly works of art, which will be peremptorily sold, and must be removed immediately from the premises, consisting in part of superb rosewood parlor furniture, viz.: Magnificent fall suites solid rosewood, comprising eighteen pieces, covered in rich brocade, with slip covers, made to order two months ago by J. Terfass; 7¾-octave rosewood pianoforte, used but two months; magnificent mantel and pier mirrors, etageres, superb tables, Turkish furniture, en suite; superb marble and bronze statuary mantel vases, rich chandeliers, French worktables, pearl inlaid; reception chairs, French, gold, and ormolu clocks, velvet carpets, lace and silk curtains, &c., with a most complete assortment of beautiful rosewood chamber furniture, rosewood wardrobes, bedsteads, bureaus, superb hair mattresses, &c.; dining-room furniture, extension table, oak chairs, marble buffet, with a complete and elegant variety of rich silver-ware, French, China, ruby, and crystal cut glass, ivory cutlery, kitchen utensils, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at house. Deposits required of purchasers. House to rent low to a responsible tenant, furnished or unfurnished; possession immediately. Sale 10½ sharp.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.
Will sell by auction on FRIDAY, June 8,
at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a large assortment of laces, buttons, ladies and gentlemen's linen handkerchiefs, velvet binding, fancy silks, kid gloves, beniton laces, children's mitts, bonnet wire, hosiery, chenealle; embracing every style of goods found in a first-class fancy millinery store.

Also, 12 fine gold watches to be sold without reserve, together with about 100 medallions and bas-reliefs of various subjects.

AT 12 O'CLOCK,
Stuffed birds, embracing a beautiful collection, arranged singly, in groups, under glass shades; all of which have been prepared by the well-known taxidermist, W. Galbraith, Esq.

Richarde Kingsland, Auctioneer.
MANUFACTURERS' AND IMPORTERS'
TRADE SALE OF HARDWARE,
ON EIGHT MONTHS' CREDIT.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.
will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 13 and succeeding days, until the whole is sold, sale to commence each day at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 158 Broadway,
upwards of $400,000 worth of
ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.
Catalogues are now ready and can be had at the office of the Auctioneers.
Goods will be ready for examination on Monday, June 11. A supplementary catalogue will be issued three days before the sale.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL SALE OF IMPORTED CHAMPAGNES.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at their salesroom, No 141 Broadway, a large special sale of first-grade champagnes, all of which will be guaranteed genuine and perfectly sound or the money refunded. They consist in part of Mumm's, Piper Heidsick, quarts and pints, Heidsick & Co., Green Seal, Ivroy, (very fine,) Gordon Royal, of Messrs. Krugler & Rivers' importation, Vin des Dames, Jesquemen and Fils, Dumeraic, and several other brands. The whole of the above will be positively guaranteed first quality, and will be sold in lots to suit buyers without reserve. Samples may be seen at our office any time before the sale.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.
SUPERB LADIES' SADDLE PONY.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway, an elegant long-tail dapple chestnut pony, 14½ hands high, six years old, warranted in every way, perfectly sound, kind and gentle, and without fault or blemish; has been used by a lady, and is, without exception, the handsomest lady's horse in this City; unsurpassed for beauty and action. He may be seen at Messrs. WHITE & CORNING'S stable, in Irving-place, between 17th and 18th sts., until 12 o'clock on Friday. To persons wishing a fine lady's horse, an examination of him will repay them.

By Lockwood Bros., No. 45 Murray-st.
THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) AT 11 O'CLOCK,
300 CASES SEASONABLE STRAW GOODS.

S. & G. Bogart, Auctioneers.
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—S. & G. BOGART, by order of the Supreme Court, will sell on the premises, June 11, 1860, at 12 o'clock M., the Bowers farm, containing about 25 acres of arable land, located upon the White Plains Road in the village of East Chester, Westchester County, New-York, and fronting East Chester Creek, about one mile south of the Mount Vernon station on the New-York and New-Haven Railway. The farm is beautifully situated, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, apple, pear, and quince orchards, garden, barns, stables, out-houses and comfortable dwelling, 60 by 30 feet, containing parlors, bedrooms, kitchen, dairy, and a never-failing spring near the dwelling. Also, at the Merchants' Exchange June 12, 1860, at 12 M., the valuable plot of land as Fort Washington, containing about two acres, located on the King's Bridge Road, between 181st and 182d sts., upon which are four dwellings, barns, &c., &c. One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 1 North William-st. Cars leave 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 7 and 9 A. M.

M. Doughty, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., a large assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, carpets, rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in reps and brocatel, extension dining tables, pier and mantle mirrors, centre tables, rosewood piano-forte, extension dining tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, enamelled chamber suites, oak do., mattresses, wardrobes, lounges, &c. The whole to be sold to pay cash advances.

ALSO,
At 12 o'clock, a general assortment of fine diamond jewelry, watches, diamond finger-rings, ear rings, brooches, hunting-cased and open-faced watches, chronometers, gold guard and vest chains, &c., together with a large assortment of other jewelry, which can be fully relied upon.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at anction, on SATURDAY, June 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites covered in brocatel, mahogany, do., in hair cloth, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, gilt-frame pier glasses, lace window curtains, gilt pier bases, mahogany washstands, mahogany rockers in hair cloth, mahogany parlor chairs in hair cloth, rosewood easy chairs in brocatel, sofas, lounges, tête-a-têtes, mahogany and rosewood marble-top, centre, side and card tables, together with a large lot of office furniture, hook-racks, drawers, cases, shelves, &c. Also, a lot of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer, Salesroom 141 Broadway.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, new and second-hand furniture, consisting in part of elegant rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites in brocatel, hair-cloth or plush; rosewood, marble-top side or corner etageres, secretary and library bookcases, centre and pier tables, French plate pier and mantel glasses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved and plain rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, black walnut and oak sideboard, dining-room and office chairs, oak and black walnut extension tables, lounges and easy chairs, mattresses, bedding, &c.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of very stylish bay carriage-horses, about 16 hands high, a handsome span, the property of a private gentleman, sold for no fault whatever, but simply because the owner has no further use for them. This affords a good chance to those who desire a good family team.

Sorrell horse, 9 years old, 15 hands high, kind and gentle in all harness, is a very stylish driver. Also, a light wagon, in good running order, to be sold without reserve, as the owner has no further use for them.

Abram H. Muller, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 22, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 60 Bonds of $1,000 each, No. 324 to 384, inclusive, City of Brooklyn 7 per cent, (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 30, 1859, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1860; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place. Dated May 22, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 12, at the same hour and place. Dated May 29, 1860.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.
WAGONS AND HARNESS, BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, one elegant box wagon, for four persons, built to order by Youngs of 20th-st, and has been used but three weeks; one four-seat wagon, built to order in the best manner, and warranted for one year, has never been used; one three-seat wagon, and several light top and road wagons; also, double and single harness.

A. M. Merwin, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—IRVING Buildings, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel, FRIDAY EVENING, June 8 at 7½ o'clock—Valuable library, being the entire miscellaneous portion of the private collection of the late John O. Halstead, Esq., (recently deceased,) comprising fine library copies of the best editions of standard books on various subjects, including many that are scarce, and a variety of recent publications, &c.

M. Griffin, Auctioneer.
AT AUCTION.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD furniture at public auction. THIS DAY, (Friday,) at the private residence No. 48 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., commencing at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rose wood parlor suite, piano-forte, oil-paintings, lace curtains, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, bedding.

P. H. Van Antwerp, Auctioneer.
THE CHOICEST COLLECTION OF HOUSE and garden plants offered this season will be sold by P. H. VAN ANTWERP, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st. They come with the boat this morning. This will be about the last sale of the season.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
AT EVERDELL'S,
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

STATIONERY.
SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 98 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

BILLIARDS.
BILLIARDS.—NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY splendid tables, with everything complete, for $250 and $300. Call and examine. Private houses furnished. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 145 Fulton-st.

POLITICAL.
BELL AND EVERETT.

GRAND
RATIFICATION RALLY!

All lovers of the Union, the Constitution and the laws; all friends of Commerce, Manufactures and Agriculture; all who would rebuke Sectionalism and Fanaticism; and all friendly to the elevation to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States of the peerless Statesmen, Patriots and Orators,

JOHN BELL,
OF TENNESSEE,
And
EDWARD EVERETT,
OF MASSACHUSETTS,
Will assemble en masse at the
COOPER INSTITUTE,
ON
FRIDAY EVENING, June 8,
At 8 o'clock.

The unrivalled orator,
Hon. GUSTAVUS A. HENRY, of Tennessee, grandson of Patrick Henry,
Hon. JOSHUA HILL, of Georgia.
Hon. JAMES M. QUARLES, of Tennessee.
Hon. JOS. R. INGERSOLL, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. R. W. THOMPSON, of Indiana.
Hon. ZEBULON B. VANCE, of North Carolina.
Hon. JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Connecticut.
Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER, of Massachusetts.
Hon. GEO. S. HILLARD, of Massachusetts.
Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT, of New-York.
Hon. WILLIAM DUER, of New-York.
AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS,
Are invited to address the meeting.

Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS will make a report to the meeting in behalf of the Delegates to the Baltimore National Convention.

The new Band of the Seventh Regiment (National Guard) are engaged, and will perform some of their choicest music.

By order,
JAS. DE PEYSTER OGDEN,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements
of Central Committee.
WM. E. FROST,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements
Of Young Men's National Union Club.

FIREWORKS.
EDGES' & HADFIELD'S
PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.
W. J. SYMS & BRO.,
Dépôt, No. 300 Broadway.
Having made extensive arrangements with both of the above celebrated makers for the sale of their Fireworks, we are prepared to offer to storekeepers and the public generally an unequaled stock, both in quality and variety, at reduced prices, consisting in part of
Fire-Crackers, Torpedoes, Wheels, Triangles, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Pidgeons, Comets, &c., &c.
CITY AND TOWN COMMITTEES supplied with public displays at short notice.

I TOO.
S. D. ROBERTS.
N. B.—Many parties having hired parties formerly employed by Messrs. J. G. & I. Edge, are advertising themselves as agents of J. G. & I. Edge. The public should beware of such charlatans as they may find upon being blown up that the goods sold as Edge's are from the laboratory of some obscure manufactrer.
S. D. ROBERTS,
No. 172 Broadway, cor. Malden-lane and Broadway.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S DEPOT
FOR THE EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.
Neatest in appearance, and best in quality.
FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EXHIBITION.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
No. 62 John-st.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 87 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y.
Fire-crackers, Torpedoes, Joss-sticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and public exhibitions, of superior quality, at less than usual prices. Address orders by mail or telegraph to GEO. R. COLBY, No. 87 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st., one door from corner Fulton.
FIRE-CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, JOSS-STICKS, and a full assortment of FIREWORKS, plain and colored fires, warranted of the first quality.
Committees for exhibitions and the trade supplied on the most liberal terms. M. BENNETT.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD & SON'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call.
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Plain and Colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

INSTRUCTION.
$36.—THIRTY-SIX DOLLARS.—$36.
Defrays expenses for term of 14 weeks. Send for new catalogue to JOS. E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. **CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.**—ASHland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.)
Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—Supplies schools and families with competent teachers; also, with school merchandise, &c. References: Dr Lowell Mason, Wm. Hall & Son, Faculty Rutgers College, *et al.* Wanted immediately, two superior teachers (ladies) of music, drawing and painting; salary $500 to $600 and board. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 596 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information, apply to F. MARTINELLI.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, males or females, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—VACANcies for two young ladies, who will enjoy the highest social and academic advantages. Cards at No. 635 Broadway.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.
SUMMER TUITION.
A gentleman, highly qualified as a teacher, desires an engagement as private tutor during the months of August and September. Reference may be had to Marlborough Churchill, Sing Sing, N. Y., and many others. Address S. R., Sing Sing, N. Y.

A FRENCH LADY WISHES TO MAKE arrangements for the Summer months to reside with a family in the country and give lessons in French and music. Address MADEMOISELLE, Box No. 2,535 New-York Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.
EMPORIUM OF LIGHT.
The undersigned respectfully invites strangers and the public generally to examine the various novelties of the day connected with the subject of artificial illumination, before making their purchases or contracts elsewhere.

At the establishment of the undersigned will be found all the recent improvements in lighting, heating and cooking by gas; all the varieties of oils and burning fluids in market, with the lamps best adapted to their several uses, as also all the approved brands of candles, &c., &c.

Estimates and working plans furnished for resin and coal-gas apparatus, from the smallest size made up to a scale suitable for village gas-works.

Full particulars furnished by mail to correspondents throughout the United States, Canada, Cuba and South America, on application to HORATIO EAGLE.
Rooms of the *American Gas-Light Journal*,
No. 564 Canal-st., near Broadway, New-York.

PRESENTS FOR THE JAPANESE.
Manufacturers and others who contemplate making presents of machinery and manufactured articles, as specimens to the Japanese Government through the Embassy now in this country, can have facilities afforded them for carrying out their wishes by calling on the undersigned, who has already quite a number of articles promised by enterprising artisans and manufacturers. The undersigned is now completing his arrangements for putting up the first vessel out of New York direct to Japan. Shipments have been offered from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Newark, N. J. R. H. GALLAHER, No. 61 Liberty-st., New-York, representative of JNO. ALLMAND, Jr., & CO., Kanagawa, Japan.

FIRE PROOF SAFES,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
FITCH & REYNOLDS,
No. 71 Maiden Lane.

DEDICATION OF THE WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH.—The dedicatory services of the new Washington-square M. E. Church, corner of Macdougal and 4th sts., will take place on SABBATH, June 10. Sermon at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Bev. Bishop Simpson, D.D.; at 3 P. M., by Rev. J. P. Durbin, D.D., and at 7½ P. M. by the pastor, Rev. R. S. Foster, D.D. The regular services of this Church will be preaching on the Sabbath, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sessions of the Sabbath School—9 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M. Weekly lecture—Wednesday evenings, at 8 o'clock Prayer meeting, Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock Tuesday and Thursday evenings, at 8 o'clock. Classes.

WANTED.—FAMILIES WISHING TO REMOVE to the country, which are composed of two or more grown-up daughters, may hear of an opportunity to better their circumstance with permanent employment in a manufacturing village, in the State of Connecticut five hours' ride from the City. Apply to No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

BASS POLE AND REEL WANTED.—ANY one having a first-rate Pole, suitable for salt water fishing, and a large Multiplying Reel, either brass or German silver, in good order, and willing to sell for a low figure, may address Box No. 1,028 New-York Post-Office, stating condition and lowest price.

TO COOPERS.—A FACTORY IN THE VICINITY of New-York, using a large quantity of kegs, wish to make arrangements with a keg maker for their supply during the year. Address Box No. 4,536 Post-office, New-York, when an interview will be given.

WANTED—A HOUSE TO CARE FOR THE SUMmer months, by a young man with a small family. Unexceptionable references can be given as to sobriety and honesty by first-class citizens. Address D., Box No. 144 *Times* office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
A CARD.
TO PROPERTY HOLDERS IN THE 19TH WARD.
J. J. SMITH & CO. having opened an office at No. 789 3d-av. for the sale, exchange, renting and insuring property, loaning money on bond and mortgage, and collecting rents and interest, solicit the patronage of property holders of the above ward, and others requiring their services
References—HON. JAS. W. BEEKMAN,
A. M. BURR, Esq., No. 18 Wall-st.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN.
For Sale by MERRIAM & HUBBARD,
No. 18 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—The three-story brick dwelling-house and adjoining lot No. 26 South 9th-st., south side, between 2d and 3d sts; also, the two lots in the immediate rear on South 10th-st.; location very pleasant and convenient, being only three minutes' walk from the ferry to Peck-slip. This property combines the advantages of a City and country residence, being stocked with choice cherry, apricot and pear trees, grape-vines, and an abundance of fine currant bushes, in addition to which it is embellished with an ornamental flower garden. For particulars apply on the premises, or to E. BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE TWO first-class 4-story brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 34 and 36 West 31st-st., south side, between 5th-av. and Broadway; the houses are each 25 by 60, lot 25 by 98.9. Also, the valuable 4 story brown-stone house and lot No. 56 West 16th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.; house is 20 feet front, lot 20 by 103.3. Also, the handsome 3-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 116 West 15th st., south side, between 6th and 7th avs; house 20 feet front, lot 20 by 103 3. All these houses are in good order, and contain all the modern improvements. For further particulars apply to JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank, Broadway.

PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The Second Reformed Presbyterian Church in Mulberry-st., near Grand-st., having an opportunity to purchase a property better suited to their wants, will dispose of that they now hold at much below its value, if applied for immediately. Three full lots, (75x100,) with a substantial brick church edifice thereon. Proposals for the purchase of the above, or exchange for a small and less expensive property, will be received up to the 13th of June, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon-avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE.—A never-failing water-power and stone factory for sale, 35x50 feet, 4 stories, with 1-story building adjoining, 25x35 feet, all in perfect order, on the Bronx River, 19 miles from New-York, at Tuckahoe dépôt, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and undercellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 189 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LATANTE.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE BEST PROPERty in Brooklyn, located on 3d-av. and 55th-st., Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. Cars pass the grounds every 10 minutes. This property must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST CORNERS ON 2d-av.; is five stories high; all the modern improvements; no agent need apply; terms easy. Also, six four-story and basement houses on 2d-av.; are all new, with stores, and rented at 12 per cent. on price. Inquire of WM. FETTRETCH, No. 155 East 32d st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—The store No. 273 Pearl-st., 22½ feet front by 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. If let, the store will be improved to suit a first-class tenant. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO. No. 72 Beekman-st.

MURRAY-HILL LOTS FOR SALE.—EXtra size, on 100 feet street, opposite a park, about half way between 6th and 6th avs., on 42d-st., with stable lots connecting on 43d-st. Apply to H. G. LAW, Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.
TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 20 EAST 32D-ST., between Madison and 5th avs., complete with every convenience. The chendeliers, pier mirrors, cornices and carpets (all expensive fine goods) will be left at tenant's option, to hire or not. For terms, and orders to see the house, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or to WM. HENRY ARNOUX, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET,
And possession given immediately,
24 and 34 lofts of No. 6 College place.
Apply to
ATHERTON, FAURE & CO.,
Nos. 105 and 107 Reade-street.

TO LET, ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—THE elegant three-story house No. 92 Columbia st., midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries: in superior order, having gas and Nassau water, and recently painted, tent, $700. Furniture for sale, if wanted. Possession immediately. Apply to JAMES RICHARDS, Office of Cutler, Tidball & Welch, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house, with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., in Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 128 West 39th-st., near 7th-av.; gas fixtures rented with the house. Inquire of D. PORTER LORD, No. 46 Murray-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

A LARGE OFFICE TO LET—ON SECOND floor, No. 60 Fulton-st. Also, all of second floor, No. 68 Fulton-st., and floor, No. 45 Gold-st., with a large light basement, No. 45 Gold-st., with or without steam power. Inquire of JOSEPH H. WHITE, No. 34 Fulton-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.
FURNISHED COTTAGE AT SOUTH OYSTER BAY, L. I.—To let, a two-story cottage, neatly furnished, with garden spot, barn, stables, &c., beautifully situated near the South Bay. Rent $200. For further particulars, inquire of BRYCE & CO., No. 29 Chambers-st., or of the subscriber, at South Oyster Bay.
D. R. FLOYD JONES.

SEA-SHORE COTTAGE AT ROCKAWAY, L. I., to let, furnished, containing 11 rooms, water and range in kitchen, stable, ice-house, (filled,) bathhouse, &c. The cottage is beautifully situated, with an unobstructed view of the ocean. Apply to JAMES C. WILSON, No. 81 Beekman-st., or to W. H. BOLTON, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN TWENTY-second-st., near 4th av., to a private family, for one year or more; twelve rooms, in perfect order. Apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 12 to 1 o'clock.

FARMS.
FARM FOR SALE—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, June 13, 1860, at 12 o'clock, M., at the late residence of Moses Taylor, deceased, in the town of Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, about four miles from Tarrytown, and one mile from Kensico dépôt, on the Harlem Railroad; said farm containing about 62 acres of land; is in a high state of cultivation; about 6 acres in wood, and the remainder in grass. The situation is high, dry and healthy, having a commanding view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country. On the farm is a house, barn, and other outbuildings; also, an apple-orchard and other fruit. Terms easy, and made known on the day of sale.
ANDREW TAYLOR, } Executors.
WM. H. COOPER, }

FRUIT AND DAIRY FARMS, ALSO COTTAGES and country seats, for sale and exchange in Westchester, Rockland and Orange Counties, and New-Jersey, near dépôts, churches, and schools—several beautifully situated on the Hudson, with immediate possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. R. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.
SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 WILL meet at the Mercer House on THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 8, at 8 o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee on a union to celebrate the 4th of July, and to prepare for our pic-nic excursion to take place this month. The time and place will be made known to the public through the Press and handbills. By order.
H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
Isaac M. Peyre, Adjutant.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The members of the Vocal Class of the above Institution are requested to meet their Professor (Dr. Guilmette) in the Chemical Room, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is particularly requested.
J. T. HODGE, Curator.

BUSINESS CHANCES.
FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR A farm near the City, the lease, stock and fixtures (which are new) of a first-class family grocery-store, on one of the leading avennes up town, in a splendid location. Sold only in consequence of the owner having another business to attend to. Apply by letter to P. P., Post-office, New-York.

A AGENT.—A YOUNG MAN HAVING TRAVeled for mercantile houses in this country during the last three years being about to visit England for three months, would be glad to take charge of any business there for a moderate commission. Most satisfactory references can be furnished. Address ENGLISHMAN, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.
LOFTS WANTED—FOR STORAGE OF DRY goods, in the vicinity of the Park, either side. Address Box No. 2,598 Post-office, stating dimensions, location and lowest price.

4 SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S AND Herring's Patents; also two large jewelers' safes, for sale low by QUIRK BROS., No. 98 Maiden-lane N. Y., AGENTS FOR FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.
ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT
FOR SALE AT
NEW-HAMBURGH, ON THE HUDSON.
This beautiful country residence is located about 66 miles from this City, nine miles from Poughkeepsie, half a mile from the steamboat landing, and about the same distance from the dépôt of the Hudson River Railroad.

The house is a substantially built building of two stories, to which, at but small expense, one or more stories can be added. The grounds surrounding the house exhibit great taste, in the well arranged evergreen and other trees, with vines and shrubbery, and with the beautiful lawn in front, and the well-stocked orchard in the rear, present a graceful picture—this portion of the estate comprising 29 acres.

North of the mansion house grounds are 17 acres of most excellent land.

South of the house are 36 acres of land, on the most elevated site in the neighborhood, commanding one of the most extensive and delightful views of the Hudson and of the surrounding country—six acres of this tract being well wooded, with fine growing trees, and watered by a never-failing spring.

The whole of this property, comprising in all 82 acres, will be sold together or separate, on favorable terms of purchase.

For further information in regard to the property, apply to E. B. DYER, agent for A. J. Bloecker, Son & Co., No. 267 Broadway, corner 23d st.

GLENWOOD CASTLE FOR SALE.—A VERY desirable situation for any gentleman doing business in the City of New-York. This is a stone castle all covered with ivy, in a secluded vale close by a gurgling brook meandering over its pebbly bottom; there is a never-failing spring 20 feet from the kitchen door, one in the barn-yard, and 24 that supply the fish-pond, all of the best water in the county; also, a garden not surpassed, with a variety of fruits, viz.: Currants, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, cherries, quinces, plums, apricots, peaches, pears, apples, &c., with some of the most beautiful shade trees, elms, oaks, maples, ash, chestnuts, &c. The property, about 2 acres, is situated in Westchester County, a little east of the old Boston Road, above the stone Church, adjoining the property of Col. Lewis Morris, about 10 minutes' walk from the Old Harlem Bridge.

N. B.—The garden is all planted with a variety of the choicest vegetables, sufficient for a large family the whole year. For further information apply to
CHARLES LEACH, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance;) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and Jamaica railroads, or one drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON THE RUDSON RIVER.—A country residence at Fishkill, ten minutes' walk to the dépôt at New-Hamburgh, and about two hours from New-York. The house is commodious and convenient, situated in the centre of an undulating lawn of forty acres, and commanding a beautiful view of the river and surrounding country. It is repaired with every modern convenience, including bath, water fixtures on three floors, gas and gas fixtures and furnace. The out-buildings consist of a large barn, with cellar, &c., carriage-house and stables, ice-house, well filled gas-house and gate-lodge, all in fine order. The house is neatly furnished, and the whole will be sold, or the house, &c., let, with or without the grounds, for one or more years, on favorable terms, including horses, carriages, &c., if preferred, and possession given immediately. Apply to the subscriber, at the Lennox Fire Insurance Office, No. 31 Wall-st.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR LEASE—A BEAUtiful country seat on the banks of the Hudson River, at Riverdale, five minutes' walk from the depot, fourteen miles from Chambers-st.; time 35 minutes; six trains daily. The house is brick, hollow walls, two stories and attic, contains 20 rooms, including billiard and bath rooms, piazzas on three sides; water from unfailing springs (higher than the house) supply every part, together with all the modern improvements appertaining to a first-class residence; five or eight acres of land are attached to the premises; river and landscape view unsurpassed, neighborhood unexceptionable, perfectly healthy, and believed to be as desirable as any place on the river, being adapted for occupation in Winter as well as Summer. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 3 American Exchange Bank, Cedar-st., corner of Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT at Northampton, Mass., furnished or unfurnished; premises comprising from 40 to 50 acres of land beautifully diversified by groves, lawns, orchard, garden and forest; commanding a view of the Connecticut River and valley, Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke, etc. Mansion gothic in style and built in the best manner; barn one of the largest and best in Hampshire County. All the buildings less than five years old and in fine order. Gardener's cottage in connection with the premises. Much less than cost asked for the place and terms made easy. For particulars inquire of H. KIRKLAND, Esq., Northampton Court-house.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—In Westchester County, 20 miles from the City, one hour by railroad, convenient to cars and steamboats, churches, &c.; handsome and convenient house, 40x46; good out-buildings, choice fruit, excellent garden; location unsurpassed for health or scenery. There is on the place a farmer's cottage, barn, &c. Will be sold at a bargain to a cash purchaser; or would exchange for a house in the City. Inquire of HAMMOND & ROMA

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 4 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for the mercantile purposes.
REGULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the
[illegible] towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Egypt, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c.
[illegible] on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
ACCOUNTANT AND STOCK BROKER,
[illegible]-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other [illegible] at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued [illegible].

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
[illegible] COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and [illegible] County Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. B. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 154 Nassau-st.

L. B. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 154 NASSAU-ST.,
Buy Exchange on San Francisco in large or small [illegible], on liberal terms.

A LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.—
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An Act to provide means to support the Government, passed April 12, 1858, and in accordance with section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1883. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of the loan, but not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.
The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 25th day of June next.
Payment to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York, and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.
Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILLIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

$500.000 EIGHT PER CENT LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TEXAS AND NEW-ORLEANS RAILROAD COMPANY,
(Texas Division,)
Secured by a mortgage upon one hundred and six (106) miles of railroad and its appurtenances, of the estimated cost of $2,920,000, and upon seven hundred and sixty-eight thousand (768,000) acres of valuable land, are now offered to the public as one of the most desirable and reliable securities at present upon the market.
THE ROAD
Is the Texas Division of the great trunk line which, within twelve to eighteen months, will connect Houston, Galveston, and every important point in Texas, with New-Orleans, and, in communication with the lines running North, and already completed, place New-York within 36 hours of Houston.
THE BONDS
Will be redeemable on 1st November, 1878, bear 8 per cent. interest; coupons payable semi annually, on 1st May and 1st November, in the City of New-York.
As additional security for prompt payment of the coupons, pending the completion of the entire Road, are mortgaged by special trust-deed 76,800 acres of land, together with town lots and individually donated lands, at present valued at $600,000.
Maps, prospectuses, copies of charter, trust deeds, land grants, and every information may be had upon application to
C. CONGREVE & SON,
No. 6 Pine-st., or
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON,
No. 38 William-st., Merchant's Exchange.

LEATHER MANUFACTURER'S BANK— NEW-YORK, June 5, 1860.—At the annual election held on the 4th inst., the following named persons were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year viz:
WILLIAM H. MACY, JAMES MEINELL, JONATHAN THORNE, JNO. P. HASMITH, C. WINTHROP GRAY, WM. H. RUSSELL, WE. DEPEW, R. AUGUST WITTHAUS, R. SANDS TUCKER, THOS. FRASER, SIDNEY MASON, JOSEPH V. ONATIVIA, RICHARD S. BRUFF.
And as inspectors of the next election,
OLIVER B. TWEEDY, SAMUEL BARSTOW, RICHARD STOUT.
At a meeting of the Board this day, WILLIAM H. MACY was unanimously reelected President, and NICHS. F. PALMER appointed Cashier.
By order of the Board.
WM. H. MACY, President
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDholders of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company. Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1860; creating a sinking fund, proposals will be received at the office of said Company, in New Orleans, La., up to the last day of June next, inclusive, for the purchase of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. On the day above named, the bids in the form of sealed proposals will be opened by the Board of Directors and purchases made to the above-named extent (unpaid for dollars at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,) from those whose bids are most favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the right to reject all bids over par if they deem proper.
RICHARD S. CHARLES, Treasurer.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—At an election for nine Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, held on the 4th inst., the following persons were unanimously elected:
ROBERT H. McCURDY, JOHN H. SWIFT, JOHN P. YELVERTON, SAMUEL M. CORNELL, LUCIUS ROBINSON, WILLIAM J. BUNKER, JOSEPH BLUNT, WILLIAM E. DODGE, and WILLIAM SMITH BROWN.
At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the above Company, on the 6th inst., FREDERICK S. WINSTON was unanimously elected President.
ISAAC ABBOTT, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 6th day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 30th day of May inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., and will re opened on the 8th day of June prox., at 10 o'clock, A. M.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 68 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the "Proposition of December 16, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 15th of June next.
C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the 1st day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank.
JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.
March 27, 1860.

WINIFREDE MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Holders of the Bonds of this Company, issued under the mortgage held by the undersigned, are requested to forward them without delay to the subscriber, in order that they may be produced before the Master in Chancery in the proceedings now pending in the Court of Chancery in Virginia.
JOHN P. CROSBY, Trustee for Bondholders,
No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1860.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—The annual election of Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, at the office of the Company, in 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1860.

BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN AT THIS BANK for subscription to $100,000 of the Capital Stock of the "Union Bank of Missouri," which, with amount already subscribed, will make paid up Capital on 1st January, 1861, $1,000,000. A sufficient portion of the condition of the Union Bank can be seen at the Bank of the State of New-York.
C. W DUER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, May 29, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, June 4, 1860.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1860.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June next. Poll open from 11 M. to 2 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c. Bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

P. W. GALLAUDET
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 11 PINE-ST.,
where he will continue to buy and sell on commission, HARDWARE, METAL, and other BUSINESS PAPER.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF N. Y.
OFFICE No. 26 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1860.
At an election held on MONDAY, June 4, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Jacob Brouwer,	John D. Ward, Nehemiah Knight,
Russell Stebbins,	James Thompson, Nelson Bunyon,
M. L. Marsh,	Chas. H. Clayton, Daniel Butterfield,
P. L. Foulke,	F. A. Thompson, Thos. W. Hutchins,
C. C. Satterlee,	Theo. Anthony, John H. Tuomas,
Joseph Jenkins,	C. B. Satterlee, Edward Gothaut,
Wm. Whitewright,	T. C. Chardavoyne, John J. Motarou.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board held this day, JACOB BROUWER was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

AMERICAN ZOOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL SOCIETY.
Books for subscription to the capital stock of $200,000, in shares of $100 each, in the American Zoological and Botanical Society, will be opened on MONDAY, June 4, at the office of the Treasurer, Wilson G. Hunt, No. 99 Park-place, and at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., corner Pine and Nassau sts.; and continue open from day to day until further notice. Ten per cent. will be required in cash, the balance to be paid to the Treasurer on demand, when ordered by the Council.
WILSON G. HUNT,
WATTS SHERMAN,
ROBERT L. STUART.

MILWAUKIE & WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—The subscribers will purchase, at par, any past due Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukie & Watertown Railroad Company.
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK.
On and after June 1 the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with water-tight compartments, will run in connexion with the favorite steamer ENOCH DEAN, daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Flushing.	College Point.
6 30 A. M.	6 45 A. M.
7 45 A. M.	7 55 A. M.
10 00 A. M., direct through to New-York.	
11 00 A. M.	11 10 A. M., stopping at 125th-st.
2 15 P. M., direct through to New-York.	
3 00 P. M.	3 10 P. M., stopping at 125th-st.
5 15 P. M.	5 25 P. M., stopping at 125th-st.

Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market wharf
8 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point.
9 30 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 125th-st.
12 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 125th-st.
1 00 P. M., direct through to Flushing.
4 00 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
5 15 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
6 45 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
Fare 15 cents. Sunday school pic-nics and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.
STEAMER THOMAS POWELL
Leaves foot of Jay-st. every AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

MAY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. M. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, June 5, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, June 5, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, June 6 4½ P. M., connecting with the LAURA.	Wednesday, June 6, 7 A. M., connecting with the LAURA.
Thursday, June 7, 4½ P. M., connecting with the LAURA.	Thursday, June 7, 7½ A. M., connecting with the LAURA.
Friday, June 8, 7 A. M.	Friday, June 8, 11 A. M.
Saturday, June 9, 11½ A. M.	Sunday, June 10, 1 P. M.
Sunday, June 10, 7 A. M.	Monday, June 11, 8 A. M., connecting with the LAURA at 3 P. M.
Monday, June 11, 3 P. M., connecting with the LAURA.	Tuesday, June 12, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, June 12, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, June 13, 2½ P. M.
Wednesday, June 13, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, June 14, 3 P. M.
Thursday, June 14, 10½ A. M.	

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NASHON will run daily to this popular place of Summer resort, for the season, commencing on SATURDAY, June 9, as follows:
Leave West 10th (Amos) st., 9¼ A. M., 12½ P. M., 3¼ P. M.; Leave Spring-st. at 5½ A. M., 12½ P. M., 3¼ P. M.; leave Pier No. 4, N. R., 10 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M. Touching at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the island, 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents, including a return ticket to the City.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—ASTORIA, RAVENSWOOD AND NEW-YORK.—The Steamer MATTANO, Capt. JOHN TOWNSEND,
Will leave Astoria at 6:35, 8 and 10:5 A. M., and 2:00, 4:50 and 6:30 P. M.
Will leave Fulton Market-slip at 7:15 and 8 A. M., and 1, 4, 5:45 and 7 P. M.
Landing at Hunter's Point each way. Fare 10 cents.
H. N. GAGE, Agent.

SEA BASS BANKS.—THE SUBSCRIBER, yielding to the solicitation of his former customers, will run the HERO to the Fishing Banks every SATURDAY, leaving Robinson st. Pier, foot of Spring-st., 8½; Peck slip 8¾, and Pier No. 3 North River 9 A. M., returning and landing at Robinson-st. by 6 P. M. Bait, fishing-tackle and refreshments on board. Fare 50 cents.

MORNING LINE FOR FREE SKILL, Caldwell's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception,) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.,) and Fifth-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Passage 50 cts. Freight taken for the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

SUNDAY BOAT TO KEYPORT.—LANDING at Chelsea, Union, Rossville, Woodbridge, Tottenville, and Perth Amboy. The fast steamer CHICOPEE will leave Spring-st. SUNDAY, June 10, at 8 o'clock; Robinson-st., 8¼, and Peck-slip at 8¾ o'clock. Returning leave Keyport at 3 o'clock. Fare, 25 cents.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY, COMMENCING TUESDAY, June 5, 1860. The new steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. pier for Albany on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st., after June 8.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven trains.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, and GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 31 James-slip, East River, THURSDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M.; (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE SUBscribers having this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes, and the Act amending the same, hereby certify under our signatures as follows:
1. The name or firm under which such limited partnership is to be conducted is
JENKINS & HUNTINGTON,
2. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the dealing in DOMESTIC DRY GOODS and other merchandize, upon Commission or otherwise, in the City of New-York.
3. The names of all the partners interested in such partnership are HENRY T. JENKINS, of Yonkers, Westchester County, and FRANK C. HUNTINGTON, of the City of New-York, who are the general partners, and ISAAC P. HAZARD of Peace-Dale, Rhode-Island, who is the only special partner.
4. The amount of capital which the said special partner has contributed to the common stock is One Hundred Thousand Dollars.
5. The period at which the partnership is to commence is the 1st day of June, 1860, and it is to terminate on the 1st day of January, 1866.
Dated, New-York, June 1, 1860.
HENRY T. JENKINS,
FRANK C. HUNTINGTON,
ISAAC P. HAZARD.

JENKINS & HUNTINGTON will temporarily occupy the store, No. 191 FULTON-ST., corner of Church-st., and on the 1st of July will take possession of their store, No. 46 PARK-PLACE and No. 41 BARCLAY-ST.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of T. B. BYNNER & CO., which expired by its own limitation on the 1st day of May, 1860, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. T. B. BYNNER having purchased the interest of H. HOWARD, is alone authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation.
T. B. BYNNER,
H. HOWARD.
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1860.

The undersigned will continue business at the same location, and respectfully solicits from his old friends and customers a continuance of past favors. H. HOWARD will continue in my employ.
T. B. BYNNER,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, No. 175 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Mt. ST. VINCENT,
CENTRAL PARK, May 26, 1860.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 12th day of June next, for providing one-horse vehicles for hire, and running the same on the roads of the Central Park.
Said vehicles to be constructed and managed in accordance with the specifications to be seen at this office after 12 o'clock M. of May 29, where information on the subject may be obtained.
The names of two responsible persons, as sureties for the proper performance of the contract, must accompany each proposal.
The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.
Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Carriages," and addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
Architect-in-Chief and Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS.
These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee Co., N. Y., eight miles south of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia.
The principal Acid Springs are three in number; besides these there are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined testimonials. They contain a very large amount of Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Proto-Sulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by the waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these curative substances.
Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use.
In skin diseases—even in confirmed leprosy—the waters have been signally successful.
Opinions of medical and scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters:—Prof. EMMONS, T. ROMEYN BECK, M. D., of Albany; JAS. McNAUGHTON, M. D., of Albany; EDWARD DARROW, M. D., of New York; Dr. R. CAMPBELL, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. J. S. HAWLEY, of Lockport, N. Y. They recommend the waters confidently. Dr. Herbert refers to a case of chronic diarrhœa of several years' standing, which was cured by the use of the water. Dr. Peck says: "I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as medicinal agents." Dr. Campbell says: "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."
Dr. S. P. WARE read a paper on the subject of these Waters, before the Academy of Physicians, in the City of New-York, in which he states that the Waters possess decidedly tonic, refrigerant, and astringent properties; and that the class of diseases to which they are more particularly adapted are: Chronic affections of the digestive and urinary organs, and some of the cutaneous diseases; chronic dyspepsia; chronic diarrhœa; chronic dysentery; chronic diarrhœa; chronic cystitis; diabetes; and, as of passive hemorrhage, such as Purpura hemorrhagica, and the colliquative sweats of Hectic Fever. The Water may also be often used with advantage, he says, in cases of low typhoid fevers; in convalescence from protracted fevers, to excite the appetite and promote digestion; in diarrhœa, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. In calculous affections, or lithiasis, attended with the deposition of sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid, as being more solvent, and less apt, by continued use, to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases it can be used, properly diluted, as a refrigerant to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In skin diseases—in these forms of dyspepsia connected with an alkaline condition of the stomach, as in pyrosis, or water-brash, it will prove better than hydrochloric acid. In cases of Colica pictonum, and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this will prove to be an admirable antidote. In chronic pharyngitis, laryngitis, chronic mucous catarrh, and humid asthma, chronic ophthalmia, (externally,) as a gargle in ulcerated sore throats, in cases of salivation, and in leucorrhœa and gleet; and also in piles.
When taken internally, a wine-glassful of the Water, diluted, taken three times a day, is sufficient for an adult.
Other testimonials from physicians, and other respectable individuals, may be seen on application to the Agent.
Dealers supplied on liberal terms.
No Water genuine unless procured from
H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent,
Metropolitan Hotel Buildings,
No. 574 Broadway, New-York.
Sold also by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511, and 756 Broadway, and by THOS. T. GREEN, corner 36th-st. and Broadway.

NEW BOOK.
A practical work, just published, from the pen of Dr. M. BOSTWICK, on the treatment of youthful practices, with hints before marriage.
"This is a most useful book, and on a subject of vital importance to the young before marriage, and should be in the hands of every youth, parents and guardians."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
For sale at the Publishers', RODGERS & COMPANY, No. 837 Broadway. Price for the small edition, 50 cents; large, $1. All letters must contain two letter stamps.

HAMMOND'S
NEW MEDICAL BOOK,
Intended for popular use. Price $1, mailed.
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor-House.

DR. CHARLES ALBERT,
FROM PARIS,
No. 540 Broadway, New-York.
ALLEE LE CONSULTER.
Celebrated TURKEY BLOOD PILLS, for ladies, $1 and $2 the box.

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VANDERBILT	Sat., July 28	Wed., Aug. 15
ILLINOIS	Sat., Aug. 11	Wed., Aug. 29
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Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
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ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Woodie, leave Boston Wednesday, May 30.
PERSIA, Judkins,

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

POLITICAL.

THE RIVAL CONVENTIONS IN ALABAMA.

SELECTION OF DELEGATES TO BALTIMORE AND RICHMOND.

MONTGOMERY, Wednesday, June 6.

The National Democratic Convention sent a full delegation to Baltimore, and nominated an electoral ticket. The delegates at large are D. C. Humphrey, S. C. Pasley, W. O. Winston, A. J. Skelton, R. A. Baker, John Forsyth, A. W. Hilliard and W. Garnett. There are also twenty District delegates.

The Regular (or Seceders) Convention send delegates to Richmond and Baltimore. Those at large are F. S. Lyons, A. B. Meek, D. W. Paine, W. L. Yancey, W. M. Brooks, P. D. Smith, L. P. Walker, L. W. Lawler, and there are twenty delegates from the districts.

Mr. YANCEY had the floor this morning, and spoke in favor of the minority Platform.

Mr. GARDNER, of Richmond, followed, in favor of the minority Platform, and Mr. COBB, of Washington City, closed the debate.

All the speeches were able, and many of them eloquent.

C. W. STILES called the previous question, and the main question was ordered.

The vote was then taken on the minority platform, and resulted yeas 77, nays 305.

The vote was then taken on the majority report; yeas 296, nays 41.

Mr. GARDNER, of Richmond, entered a protest against the action of the Convention.

Some other minor matters were transacted.

Adjourned *sine die*.

The supporters of the minority report hold a meeting to-night to consult on the course to pursue.

DOUGLAS MEETING IN BOSTON.

ADDRESSES BY HON. REVERDY JOHNSON, HON. S. S. COX, AND OTHERS.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 7.

The friends of Mr. DOUGLAS for the Presidency rallied in great force to-night, packing Faunel Hall, with large crowds outside, where speeches were also made, Ex-Governor WELLES, of Maine, presided in the HALL, assisted by E. C. BAILEY and about 100 other Vice-Presidents.

Addresses were made by Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON J. C. KNAVANAGH, of Minnesota, Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, and others. The meeting was very enthusiastic.

Resolutions were adopted, asserting that the Democracy of Massachusetts favor DOUGLAS for the Presidency, indorsing the Charleston Platform, and the non-intervention doctrine; that the Massachusetts delegation are bound by every honorable consideration to cast their votes at Baltimore for DOUGLAS, urging harmony to insure victory, and after alluding to the fact of DOUGLAS receiving a majority of the votes at Charleston, urges the ignoring of prejudices, and unity of action North and South; pointing to the great fidelity of the Northern Democracy as a guaranty for the future.

DOUGLAS CONVENTION IN GEORGIA.

ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS AND CHOICE OF DELEGATES.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Wednesday, June 6.

The National Democrats met in Convention last night, Judge WARREN, President.

Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the Cincinnati Platform, declaring that property exists in slaves, and favoring the Dred Scott decision.

The Convention also nominated a full delegation to Baltimore.

The following are the delegates from the State at large: Judge WARNER, Gov. JOHNSON, JAMES GARDNER and A. H. CHAPPELL.

Thirty Counties were represented, by one hundred delegates.

The Convention was harmonious.

Adjourned.

MICHIGAN REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

DETROIT, Mich., Thursday, June 7.

The Republican State Convention met in this city to-day and made the following nominations: For Governor—AUSTIN BLAIR, of Jackson County. Treasurer—John Owen, of Wayne. Auditor-General—L. G. Berry, of Lenawee. Attorney-General—Chas. Upson, of Branch. Superintendent of Public Instruction—John M. Gregory, of Washenaw. Secretary of State—James B. Porter, of Allegan. Commissioner of Land Office—Samuel L. Lacey, of Calhoun. Member of Board of Education—Edwin Willeits, of Monroe. Presidential Electors at Large—H. G. Wells, of Kalamazoo; Rufus Hosmer, of Ingham. The Convention was entirely harmonious.

A large and enthusiastic ratification meeting is being held this evening to ratify the National State nominations.

MAINE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

BANGOR, Me., Thursday, June 7.

At the Maine Republican State Covention, held here to-day, three hundred and twenty-one towns were represented by 781 delegates. FREDERICK A. PIKE, of Calais, presided. ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr., of Orono, was nominated for Governor on the first ballot, receiving 429 votes against 306. The nomination was then made unanimous.

ASHER COBURN, of Broomfield, and WM. MILLER, of Portland, were selected as candidates for Presidential Electors at large.

A series of resolutions were adopted, indorsing the Chicago nominations, approving the Reoublican Platform, and strongly recommending Mr. WASHBURN to the people of Maine for Governor.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tbursday, Jnne 7.

The Democratic Convention at Donaldsonville has adjourned. The secession (rom the Charleston Convention was condemned, and it was resolved that the Louisiana delegates pledge themselves to support the nominees of the Baltimore Convention.

The Japanese.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THEIR RECEPTION AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 7.

The most extensive arrangements are being made for the reception of the Japanese. It is the great topic of the people. The Japanese will arrive at about 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and will be received by a large body of the military. The Committee of the Councils are holding daily meetings. They intend giving the public every opportunity of observing the strangers. Open baronches will be employed for the Ambassadors. First City Troop and Black Hussars will act as a special guard. Places will be assigned in the procession for the Governor, Commodores STEWART and READ, and the Judges of the several Courts. A torchlight procession of the firemen, and a trial of the steam fire engines, is contemplated. The Ambassadors have accepted an invitation to a *matinée* at the Academy of Music, to be given on Tuesday, under the auspices of WHEATLEY & CLARK, of the Arch-street Theatre. The entertainment will comprise popular selections from the opera, drama and ballet.

Inauguration of the Governor of New-Hampshire.

THE CEREMONY AND THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, June 7.

Governor GOODWIN was inaugurated to-day. There was an unusual military and civic display on the occasion.

The Governor's Horse Guards, a new cavalry corps, were deservedly admired, comprising as they did the *élite* and chivalry of the State.

The Governor's message is brief. It is mainly devoted to local affairs, of which he speaks encouragingly.

In conclusion, he says that New-Hampshire declares to all disorganizers and disunionists, wherever found, that she stands by the Union and Constitution, as interpreted, not by any new lights, sectional cliques or party platforms, but by itself, its framers, and the precedents of all departments of the Federal Government.

A grand inauguration banquet was given by the Governor's Horse Guards this afternoon, at which patriotic speeches were made by Governor GOODWIN, Ex-Governors COLBY, HAYLE, and others.

The Case of Rev. Jacob S. Harden.

APPLICATION FOR A WRIT OF ERROR BEFORE THE CHANCELLOR OF NEW-JERSEY.

At Trenton, yesterday, the counsel of Rev. JACOB S. HARDEN, under sentence of death for the murder of his wife, by poison, appeared before the Chancellor, to make an application for a writ of error, to take the case before the Court of Error and Appeals. Hon. W. L. DAYTON appeared on the part of the State. The objection was to the indictment, which charged the offence to have been committed on divers days, authorities being cited to show that there must be a definite time fixed for the offence. Another objection was that the Court had omitted to appoint triers in the case of a juror where the challenge was to the favor. There were eight objections in all—one relating to the diagram of RAMSEY'S house, and the other to the testimony of various witnesses as being irrelevant. Mr. DAYTON replied at length, and the Court stated that an opinion would be rendered on Saturday or Monday next.

From Mexico.

EXTENSIVE BANK FAILURES—MIRAMON SURROUNDED BY URAGA'S TROOPS—RUMORED OVERTHROW OF THE VANGUARD—MCLANE TO RETURN HOME.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 6.

The schooner *Potomac* has arrived here with advices from Vera Cruz to the 30th ult.

Messrs. JECKER & Co., bankers at the City of Mexico, had failed, entailing immense losses throughout the country. Their liabilities are reported to be $4,400,000, and their assets $7,000,000. They ask an extension of five years, promising to surrender twenty per cent. of their capital each year, together with six per cent. interest. Their creditors had refused the proposition, but were to meet again on the 28th ultimo.

Monsieur GABRIAC, the late French Minister, is in great distress, having lost all he possessed by JECKER & Co.'s failure.

The Diplomatic corps had suspended all relations with MIRAMON's Government.

MIRAMON was near Queretaro, surrounded by Gen. URAGA with 12,000 men, and unable to escape. It was reported that an engagement had taken place, and that MIRAMON's vanguard was overthrown.

Minister MCLANE is sick, and will return home if the Mexican Treaty is not ratified.

Signor PACHECO, the new Spanish Minister, had arrived.

The depositions of Capt. TURNER and others, in reference to the captured steamers had been received.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 7.

The steamer *Pocahontas* sailed for Vera Cruz to-day, with a large mail.

The New Mexican Mail.

HOSTILE INDIANS ON THE PLAINS—MINING NEWS—THE WEATHER.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Thursday, June 7.

The new Mexican Mail with dates to the 31st ult., arrived here to-day.

The Navago Indians made an attack upon Fort Defiance a few days before the mail left, and came very near capturing it as the garrison were not expecting anything of the sort. Fortunately by some mismanagement on the part of the Indians, their presence was discovered, and after some fighting they were routed.

Trains of wagons were arriving at various points in the Territory almost daily, and business, although reviving to some extent, was still somewhat depressed.

Six companies of soldiers are on the Red River on the look out for Indians.

A passenger, who came to Fort Union with the mail, stated that he had orders from Col. FAUNT GREY to the not troops to attack the Indians if it could be possibly avoided.

Six Companies left Pawnee Fork on the 1st inst., on a scout, and if they do not receive countermanding orders they will, no donbt, drive the Indians from the road or whip them into submission.

The forty dragoons that left Pawnee Fork some two weeks ago to attack a band of Kiowas, returned without finding them.

The mail came through without an escort, there not being an Indian on the road, and would have made schedule time had they not traveled five days with an ox team.

A train of nineteen wagons left here to-day for Denver City, and others are making preparations for leaving in a few days.

The news here from the gold mines is very flattering, and has created quite a stir amongst the friends of those ont here.

The weather is still dry, and there is no prospect of any rain.

The Prince Albert's News.

CORRECTION OF TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The following is a correct version of some portion of the news by the *Prince Albert*, which was wrongly printed, owing to the blunder of the telegraphers:

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, June 6.

The steamship *Prince Albert* arrived at this port at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, but, owing to the wires being down, we have been unable to transmit her news until this evening.

The *Prince Albert* left Galway on the evening of the 26th of May, and brings advices of that date by telegraph from both London and Liverpool.

The steamer *North Briton*, from Quebec May 12, arrived at Liverpool on the 24th, and the *New-York*, hence for Bremen, touched at Southampton on the 25th.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased since the last weekly returns to the extent of £416,000.

The National Medical Convention.

FESTIVAL AND CELEBRATION IN HONOR OF ÆSCULAPIUS.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Thursday, June 7.

The hospitalities of our citizens and the courtesy of the Legislature have made the National Medical Convention a subject of absorbing interest to all classes. Last night five large parties were given to various members of the Convention. Prof. SILLIMAN's grounds were magnificently illuminated with colored lights. To-night there is a general festival at the State House, the Legislature having adjourned early to give time for preparations. The building is brilliantly illuminated. Over the portico is an arch of lights. To-morrow morning there is to be a grand excursion to East Rock.

From New-Orleans.

GEN. WALKER'S MOVEMENTS—ARRIVAL OF THE ARIZONA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 6.

Gen. WALKER and a few officers have gone to Central America.

The steamship *Arizona*, from Brazos 3d inst., has arrived. She brings $81,500 in specie. News unimportant.

Murder in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 7.

HENRY CRAWLEY, a teacher in the Mount Auburn Female Seminary, while escorting two ladies home from the Opera-house last night, was attacked by rowdies at the corner of Main and Hunt streets, and stabbed in the breast, causing instant death. The murderers are not yet arrested.

From Albany.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF JOHN L. SCHOOLCRAFT.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 7.

Dispatches were received here this evening from St. Catharine, C. W., stating that JOHN L. SCHOOLCRAFT, President of the Commercial Bank of this city would not survive until morning.

Assignment in Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., Thursday, June 7.

A. F. WELLS, an extensive dry goods dealer, made an assignment. His liabilities are $250,000, and assets $300,000.

Canal Tells.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 7.

The aggregate increase of Canal tolls up to the last day of May, over last year, is over $136,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 7—1 P. M.

FLOUR steady and in moderate demand; sales 800 bbls. WHEAT—Holders firm and demand moderate; sales 9,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at $1 15½. CORN—Several orders from Albany awaiting fulfillment, and market ½c. higher; demand moderate; sales, last evening, 27,000 bnshels Illinois, at 53c. OATS steady; sales 20,000 bushels Canadian, on private terms. BARLEY and RYE nominal. WHISKY nominal, at 20c. CANAL FREIGHTS—Boats scarce and rates unchanged. *Lake Imports*—7,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 91,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 61,000 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 7.

FLOUR dull, but steady; Ohio and Howard-street, $5 75. WHEAT dull and flat; red, $1 30@$1 36; white, $1 57@$1 60. CORN steady; yellow, 69c.@72c; white, 71c.@75c. PROVISIONS firm and buoyant; Mess Pork, $18 25; Rump, $14; Lard, 11½c. WHISKY quiet.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 7.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 15,000 bales; quotations are nominal. SUGAR firm at 7½c.@8c. for fair to fully fair. FLOUR dull at $5 75@$5 87 for superfine. PROVISIONS closing quiet but steady. The rest of the market unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 7.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm; white, $1 40@$1 44; Red, $1 30@$1 35. CORN firm; yellow, 66c.@69c. WHISKY, 21c.

MOBILE, Wednesday, June 6.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,500 bales at 10½c. for middling. Market dull and tending downwards. Sales of the three days, 2,600 bales. Receipts of three days, 1,800 bales. The rest of the market unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 7.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 96½; Reading Railroad, 20¾; Morris Canal, 55¾; Long Island Railroad, 12½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38½. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Great feeling has been excited in St. Louis by the discovery that a member of a prominent mercantile house in that city, which lately failed, was a Director of the State Bank of Missouri, and that he was indebted to that institution to the amount of $104,000.

Chamber of Commerce.

TOLLING HELLGATE—CODIFYING THE REVENUE LAWS—PRIVATEERING—THE JAPANESE COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION—SANITARY CONVENTION.

The Chamber of Commerce held its monthly meeting yesterday—PELATIAH PERIT, the President, in the Chair.

IRVING GRISWELL, CHARLES D. MATTHEWS, and ROBERT B. MINTURN, Jr., were added to the members of the Chamber.

SHEPHERD GRANDY was elected to the vacancy in the Committee of Arbitration. MERRITT TRIMAIN, ABRAM COZZENS and OLIVER S. STRONG were elected to be Trustees of the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, in place of Messrs. CONKLIN and BABCOCK, who had resigned. The Committee to audit the accounts of the Chamber made report, showing the receipts to have been $5,860 60; the disbursements, $4,328, and the balance in the Treasurer's hands, $1,531 60.

Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, from the Committee on the subject of the local tonnage duties proposed to be levied on vessels passing through Hellgate, for the purpose, real or pretended, of deepening its channel reported that although the project had been temporarily defeated at Albany, Congress now had before them a general act, which would include it, a measure of most mischievous, alarming and denationalizing character. A bill had been recently introduced into the Senate at Washington, broadly giving the consent of Congress *in advance to any local tonnage duty which any State may hereafter impose*, for improving any of the navigable waters of the United States within its limits; and that, too, without any previous examination, limitation or condition.

Under an act thus sweeping, every national safeguard provided by the Constitution will be swept away at once, and the whole commerce of the nation will be left to the mercy of the separate States, often discordant in interest or jealous of each other. It was to remedy these very evils that the National Constitution and Union were formed.

The practical operation of this widespread abandonment of national authority—this blind surrender of all essiutary national check—would be to transfer to the powers at Albany the whole control of the national waters within this State, including, of course, the Hell Gate grant, which could and would then be bestowed as a rich monopoly on some favored company, to the eternal annoyance of our national commerce.

From the vote of yesterday in the House of Representatives, surrendering the Red River to the States on its borders, there was imminent danger that this general bill was to pass. He earnestly assured the Chamber that immediate action would be necessary to arrest this most destructive legislation. The local duties to be levied at Hell Gate would be a most vexatious and burdensome tax upon our national commerce for private benefit alone. The Committee had just ascertained, by a record kept at Sands' Point and other places, that 5,532 vessels passed through the gate monthly. Allowing 150 tons for each vessel, would give an aggregate of over 800,000 tons a month, which, at one cent per ton—the proposed rate of duty—would give an income of $96,000 per year. This enormous tax was to be levied upon our commerce without any just or adequate equivalent. Mr. BACHE, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, had given it as his opinion that the proposed work could be done at a maximum of five to six hundred thousand dollars. If the work is to be undertaken at all, it should be by the Government, and for the benefit of all the commerce of the country, and they alone should regulate the imposition of tonnage dues, if any were found necessary. But the mere idea of any duty whatever on this artery of trade, the mere attempt to compel the vast and ever-increasing commercial fleets of New-England to stop and render local tribute, the bare profosal to erect a toll-house within the limits of this great commercial City, was so monstrous, so utterly abominable that it could need only to be stated. Can it be possible, asked Mr. R., that these United States, after enjoying for eighty years their free national existence, bringing in its glorious train as its peculiar characteristics, FREE WATERS and FREE LIGHTHOUSES, could now wilfully revert to the barbarous system of local tribute, which so long disgraced the waters of Europe? For one, he should regard the passage of the bill now before Congress so wilfully and suicidally abandoning all national authority over the national waters, as an utter scandal to American history and American civilization. He trusted that the members of the Chamber would unanimously express their remonstrance at once, and send it on without delay to our representatives at Washington.

After some spirited and interesting remarks by Mr. NELSON, an extensive ship-owner, in respect to a similar project now before the Senate of the United States for granting to a private association the right of levying local duties on the principal mouth of the Mississippi—a privilege asserted by the New-Orleans Chamber of Commerce to be worth $250,000 yearly—the following resolutions were adopted as the sense of the Chamber:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of New-York earnestly remonstrates against any action by Congress, giving its assent in advance to any measure, and without previous examination or proper limitation, to any laws thereafter to be passed by any of the separate States, imposing local tonnage duties on the navigable waters of the United States.

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of New-York regard the bill pending in the Senate of the United States giving the assent of Congress to the act of Louisiana for levying tonnage duties on shipping for the improvement of the Pass a l'Outre of the Mississippi River as unconstitutional in spirit, and deeply and directly injurious to the commerce of the United States.

Resolved, That the Secretary forward copies of this resolution to the Senators in Coogress from this State, and their Representatives from this City.

Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE submitted the form of a memorial to Congress against the passage of the bill for codifying the Revenue laws, which was adopted.

A lengthy discussion followed upon the subject of Privateering.

Mr. LEOPOLD BIERWITH submitted a report in answer to Mr. BUCHANAN's letter in relation to the immunity of private property from capture on the high seas.

A minority report from Mr. PEREIRE was presented, advising the postponement of the whole subject. He was not in favor of declaring privateering only one form of legalized piracy. It was not any worse than captures by men-of-war, which, in some cases, robbed hen-roosts, &c., during the last war. The majority report did not express the sentiments of the New-York merchants.

Mr. LOW advocated the Majority report, and Mr. WETMORE replied in favor of the Minority report. He eulogized the gallant conduct of our privateers, and said in case of war with England a fleet of privateers would sally out and astonish the world by its achievements.

Mr. J. DE PEYSTER OGDEN spoke on behalf of a number of foreign merchants, merely on the score of humanity, and hoped the majority report would prevail.

On motion of Capt. MARSHALL, the subject was postponed until October.

On motion of Mr. LOW, a Committee of fifteen were appointed to meet the Japanese Embassy on their arrival in this City; the following gentlemen were appointed: John C. Green, W. F. Carey, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robt. B. Minturn, Joseph Peabody, Charles H. Marshall, J. G. King, A. Neilson, John A. Stevens, Richd. Lathers, David Olyphant, Geo. Opdyke, F. A. Conkling, E. E. Morgan, J. De Peyster Ogden.

Mr. Schwab stated that Bremen papers had announced that bills of health were to be required of vessels leaving that port for New-York. He moved a resolution asking for information as to why this distinction was made towards Bremen vessels, which was adopted.

A communicallon was received inviting the Chamber to attend the Quarantine and Sanitary Convention to be held in Boston on the 14th inst. A Committee of five, with power to fill vacancies, was appointed. Adjourned.

Dr. Cheever's Church.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual meeting for the election of officers of the Church of the Puritans was held in the Lecture-room of the Church last evening, the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Chair. The meeting was opened by a prayer from Mr. BARRY. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read, after which the reports of the Prudential Committee and of the Treasurer were called for, but as neither of them were ready, it was voted that they be presented at a meeting to be held on Tuesday evening, the 19th inst. The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers by ballot, members of the Church only voting. The following officers were elected, all of whom are supporters of Dr. CHEEVER, and received about two-thirds of the whole number of votes cast:

Deacons—Edwin West, Wm. E. Whiting, Joseph S. Holt, A. C. Semple.

Prudential Committee—Dexter Fairbanks, Henry A. Hatti, C. J. Warren, Samuel R. Davis, Alonzo S. Ball.

Clerk—Edward Gilbert.

Treasurer—T. S. Berry.

A majority of last year's officers were Anti-Cheever in the late controversy. At the close of the election the report of the Committee appointed to consider the protest of the Prudential Committee against the regularity of the admission of Mr. T. J. HALL as a member of the Church, was read. It was a lengthy document, reviewing in detail all the objections contained in the protest, and justifying the action of the Church in the admission of Mr. HALL. The report was accepted, and the Committee discharged. The meeting then adjourned.

Mozart Hall General Committee.

CONCERTED ACTION OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE—APPOINTMENT OF ANNUAL COMMITTEES.

The regular monthly meeting of the Mozart Hall General Committee was held last evening. Judge SCHERMERHORN was in the Chair, and the attendance was very large.

A communication was received from the German General Committee, stating that they agreed with the views of the Mozart Hall people, and desired to act in concert with them in the coming campaign. The document elicited loud applause, and was placed on file, when CHAS. A. MAY made a congratulatory speech, which was responded to by the Chairman of the German Committee.

The Standing Committees for the year were then appointed as follows:

On Finance—Messrs. Francis, Williams, Bogart, Boardman and Gallagher.

On Printing—Messrs. Parsons, Dalton, Brady, Fitzgerald and Kelly.

On Naturalization—Messrs. Hughes, Levineis and Connolly.

Executive Committee—Messrs. Gerrick, McKnight, Ray and Timpson.

The Committee then adjourned.

Annual Masonic Communication.

THIRD DAY—ELECTION OF GRAND MASTER AND DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

Yesterday morning, at 9½ o'clock, the Grand Lodge resumed its session. Present—M. W. J. L. LEWIS, Jr., Grand Master, officers, and members as before.

The attendance at the opening was not as large as that of the day previous, owing, no doubt, to the Regatta, which came of yesterday, attracting numbers of visiting brethren. The Grand Lodge was opened in Ample Form, and with prayer by R. W. and Rev. H. C. VOGEL, Grand Chaplain. After the reading of the minutes of yesterday, R. W. F. M. KING stated to the Lodge that he had received from Mrs. CHANCELLOR WADSWORTH a letter, asking of the representatives from the different counties of the State to present the name of some lady in said county to act as Treasurer of the Ladies' Washington National Monnment Society, of which Mrs. WADSWORTH is the Vice-President of this State. It is to be hoped that this request will be complied with, in order that the Society may go into active operation in this State as it has in others.

Resolutions being in order, Brother CHAMBERLAIN presented one requesting the Grand Lodge to donate $500 to the Board of Relief at Albany. Referred to the Committee on Charity. A large number of petitions and memorials were then presented, and referred to the appropriate Committees.

The hour having arrived for the election of Grand Officers, the Committee on Credentials made their report, and the representatives proceeded to ballot for officers for the ensuing year. Visitors and the reporters were then obliged to leave the Grand Lodge-room until the ballots were declared. By this time the representatives mustered in full force, there being 1,262 present; the balloting was quite spirited, and in strict keeping with the characteristics of the order.

At twenty minutes past 1 o'clock the result of the ballot for Grand Master was announced, as follows: whole number of votes cast, 1,202; necessary to a choice, 600; R. W. Brother JOHN W. SIMONS received 607; R. W. F. M. KING received 514; R. W. P. P. MURPHY, 69. R. W. Brother SIMONS was then declared elected, having received a majority of 7 of the votes cast.

The Grand Lodge then adjourned to 3 o'clock P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 3 o'clock the Grand Lodge resumed the election of Grand officers. The election of the late Deputy Grand Master is well received, and meets, as far as we can learn, with universal satisfaction.

On the ballot for the election of Deputy Grand Master, the whole number of votes cast was 1,055, of which R. W. F. M. KING received 610, and was declared duly elected.

The Lodge then proceeded to ballot for Senior Grand Warden, and at 5¾ o'clock R. W. CLINTON P. PAIGE having received 660 votes was declared elected.

The Lodge then adjourned to 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

At 7½ o'clock the Grand Lodge resumed its session, and the reading and correction of the minutes occupied the time till 9 o'clock, when the Grand Lodge proceeded to ballot for Junior Grand Warden, which resulted in the election of R. W. STEPHEN H. JOHNSON.

Petitions asking for a donation of $500 to the Board of Relief at Buffalo; $500 to the Brooklyn Board of Relief, and $200 to the Williamsburgh Board of Relief, were then presented, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The election for Grand Secretary was then proceeded with and resulted in the election of R. W. J. M. AUSTIN. The Grand Treasurer, R. W. CHARLES L. CHUACH, was then elected by acclamation, and the Grand Lodge adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

The business of the Grand Lodge will be heavy today.

The reports of the Standing Committees will be acted upon, and several very important cases will be brought up—among them the cases of Eastern Star Lodge No. 227, La Union Francaise No. 17, Syracuse No. 102.

There will be an increase of visitors, while there will be a decrease of the representatives, some of whom desire to return home before the Sabbath. The Lodge will continue its sittings in the evening, until the business is finished, which will be by Saturday afternoon, and this great body dispersed over the State, to rest from labor until June of next year.

Cricket.

THE NEW-YORKERS VS. THE PHILADELPHIANS.

Yesterday, after delaying the match until afternoon on account of the rain, play was at last begun, and the ball went to all parts of the field. As the fielding became sharper runs were made with greater difficulty. The first wickets fell for heavy scores, making things look very bright for New-York; but a change of bowlers, and a splendid catch at long leg by KUHN, which got rid of SAMS, changed the state of things. SHARP's eleven comprised a three and eight singles: BEACH's nineteen consisted of two two's and fifteen singles, while SAMS' twenty contained six twos and eight ones, made by dashing play. SENIOR's next ball was a ripper, and made WILBY's further stay unnecessary. CROSSLEY and HIGHAM both lost their wicket to BARCLAY, who bowled beautifully. The other two added little to the score, and the innings closed for 97—a very fair score.

The fielding of the Philadelphians in this innings was very fine after the first two overs, especially that of WALTER NEWHALL, KUHN, JOHNSON and BARCLAY. JOHNSON was good at long stop, and BARCLAY and SENIOR were effective at the bowling.

After an intermission of ten minutes, the New-Yorkers took the field—JOHNSON and VERNON facing the bowling of SAMS and CAOSSLEY. RUSE were steadily made until WILBY was substituted for CAOSSLEY. The result was, that VERNON shortly was given out, leg before wicket, and JOHNSON soon followed. NEWHALL, who usually marked very fine scores, was caught after making eight by very fine play.

The score of the Philadelphians would have been increased about twenty, had it not been for the lack of courtesy on the part of the captain and wicket-keeper of the New-York Eleven, or rather the eleven of the New-York Club, STEVENS was hurt on the preceding day, and in accordance with the usual custom, a substitute was employed to do his running. Although not a legal right, it still is invariably conceded in friendly contests, and was granted at first, but was recalled by the wicket-keeper, HIGHAM, who apparently was of the opinion that the chances of his side were none too good. As it was, the bystanders were indignant at this treatment of the Philadelphians, and especially so in the case of COLLIS, who was so much damaged that full half the opportunities for runs were lost. As the game stands, the chances of the Philadelphians are very fair for success, and their victory will be well deserved by their determination and activity.

Play will be resumed this morning at 10½ o'clock. The following is the score:

NEW-YORK.		PHILADELPHIA.	
Sherp, b. Waterman	11	Vernon, l. b. w. b. Wilby	9
Beach, c. Bowe. b Vernon	19	Johnson, b. Wilby	4
Jose, b. Waterman	8	Sharratt, b Sams	6
Sams, c. Kuhn, b. Senior	2	Senior, c. Crossley, b. Wilby	6
Wilby, b. Senior	6	W. Newhall, c Crossley, b. Wilby	0
Hampshire, run out	2	Barclay, not out	9
Higham, b Barclay	17	Stevens, b. Crossley	15
Brsy, c. Vernon, b. Senior	1	Howe, c. and b. Crossley	8
Crossley, b. Barclay	2	Collis, not out	4
Harvey, not out	1	Wides 13, byes 10, leg byes 3	2
Upton b. Senior	1	Total	25
Wides 4, byes 8, leg byes 4	16		82
Total	97		

Funeral of an Officer of the Army.

The funeral of Col. JOSEPH PLYMPTON, of the United States Army, took place on Wednesday afternoon, at Governor's Island, with solemn and impressive military honors. The body, inclosed in a handsome coffin draped with the United States flag, was taken in a small steamer to the Island, accompanied by the relatives and friends of the deceased and a number of his late military associates. On arriving at the wharf it was received with the appropriate military salute, by a battalion of troops drawn up under arms, attended by a full band. The flag on the fort was at half mast during the day. The procession was formed immediately, the coffin being borne by eight soldiers in full uniform, and attended by Majors Holmes and Eeton, Surgeon Lamb, Capt. Wirder, and Cols. Scott and Keyes, of Gen. Scott's Staff, as pall bearers. The escort, with reversed arms, was in advance, and the friends of the deceased veteran in the rear of the body. The band struck up a solemn dirge as the procession wound its way to the beautiful little chapel embowered in trees which stands near the grave-yard. Here the impressive funeral service of the Episcopal Church was read by Rev. Dr. MCVICKAR, and the coffin was borne to the grave, where the last rites were closed by firing three volleys in honor of the deceased.

Col. PLYMPTON was a veteran officer of nearly fifty years' service, having taken a distinguished part in no less than four wars—that of 1812, the Black Hawk and Florida wars, and the glorious campaign under SCOTT in Mexico. He was brevetted for his "gallant and meritorious conduct" at the battle of Cerro Gordo, and highly distinguished himself at Contreras. Alike remarkable for his high qualities as a gallant soldier and an accomplished gentleman, his loss will be severely felt in the service, to which he was so great an ornament.

Mrs. Jane Manahan, residing in Bridge-street, East Cambridge, while awaiting her husband's return one evening, fell into a doze, from which she was aronsed to find that a burglar was making free with such articles as he could conveniently dispose of. Without screaming or manifesting the least alarm, she sprang for him, but he took to his legs, and ran down stairs. She pursued him, caught him, and on his attempting to knock her down, gave him a severe whipping, "punishing" him severely about the face. She then made him sit down in a chair, and kept him there half an hour, till her husband's return, when Officer Kinsley was called in, and he was arrested. He was a stout-looking young fellow, and gave the name of James McCuillon.

The Providence *Journal* gives an account of a case of mysterious bell-ringing in that city. The ringing commenced on Thursday evening and continued at intervals for three hours. So annoying did the ringing become that the wire of one bell was detached, and the other bell was muffled by being completely enveloped in a napkin. The phenomenon was witnessed by several persons, who thoroughly examined every part of the bell apparatus, but could discover no cause which tended to throw any light upon the occurrence.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ITEMS.—A man named CAMEY was arrested on Wednesday night, while in the act of breaking into a carpenter's shop on Rose-street.... Several parties were arrested yesterday for passing counterfeit $5 bills on the Oriental Bank of New-York.... THOMAS EDGE, corner of Gold and Tillary streets, was arrested yesterday, by Sergeant REMBS, of the Second Precinct, for selling lottery policies.... ADRIAN MARTENSE, a resident of Flatbush, was a few days since fined $25 by Justice OAKEY, for disturbing a meeting in the Reformed Dutch Church in that place.... The house of JOHN B. WELSH, corner of South Eighth and Second streets, was entered by burglars Wednesday night, who carried away a lot of lead pipe and a quantity of clothing.... R. H. HARDING has been reelected President of the Eastern District Fire Commission.... A colored man, named JOHN JACKSON, was ejected from a Fulton-avenue car Wednesday night, and severely beaten by a man named ANDREW SMITH. SMITH was yesterday arrested and committed to answer. He was provoked to the assault by the colored man saying that he had as much right to ride in the car as a white man, so long as he paid fare.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A boy named KEEGAN, whose father keeps the Bay View House on Third-avenue, opposite Thirty-sixth-street, (Gowanus,) was run over by a railroad car on Third avenue, yesterday afternoon, and almost instantly killed. The driver of the car was arrested.

THE COURTS.—City Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 40, 41, 7, 47, 48 44. Circuit Court Calendar—Nos. 21, 23, 25, 28, 29, 32, 33, 36, 37, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52. In the Court of Sessions yesterday, Henry Gascoyne was found guilty of committing an assault and battery upon Mrs. Sarah E. Lawrence, a colored woman. The prisoner will be sentenced to-day.

Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Bill.

The following is Senator GWIN'S Overland Telegraph bill in the shape in which it passed the Senate, on the 26th of last month, by a vote of 28 to 15:

A bill to facilitate communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by Electric Telegraph.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President of the United States, is hereby authorized and directed to contract with ZENAS BARNUM, Thomas R. Walker, John H. Berrybill, Hiram Sibley, Norman Green, John D. Catow, Frederic A. Bee and Charles M. Stebbins, or their assignees, or a majority of said contractors or assignees, for the use by the Government of a line or lines of magnetic telegraph, to be constructed within two years from the 31st day of July, 1860, from some point or points west of the Mississippi River (connecting at such point or points by telegraph with the cities of Washington, New-Orleans, New-York, Charleston, Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities in the Atlantic, Southern and Western States) to the City of San Francisco, in the State of California, for a period of ten years, at an annual rate of compensation not exceeding fifty thousand dollars; and permission is hereby granted to the said parties, or a majority of them and their assigns, to use until the end of the said term, any unoccupied lands on the route of said line or lines which may be necessary for the same; provided, that the Government shall, at all times, be entitled to priority in the use of the line or lines, and that the Secretary of War, when authorized by law, shall have the privilege of connecting said line or lines by telegraph with any military posts of the United States, and to use the same for Government purposes: And, provided also, that said line or lines, except such as may be constructed by the Government to connect said line or lines with the military posts of the United States, shall be open to the use of all citizens of the United States during the term of said contract, on payment of the regular charges for transmission of dispatches: Provided, also, such charges shall not exceed $4 for a single dispatch of ten words, and a deduction be made for messages of greater length.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said contractors or their assigns, shall have the right to construct and maintain, through any of the Territories of the United States, a branch line, so as to connect these said line or lines with Oregon; and that they shall have the permanent right of way for said line or lines, under, or over, any unappropriated public lands and waters in the said Territories, with the free use during the said term of such lands, as may be necessary for the purpose of establishing stations for repairs along said line or lines,

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2721. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

MASS MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Ratification of the Baltimore Nominations.

Speeches from the Baltimore Conventions.

Speeches by J. R. Charlee and G. A. Henry, of Tennessee, and E. B. Vance, of North Carolina.

Resolutions—A Cannonade, Fireworks, Music, and Great Enthusiasm.

Notwithstanding the stormy and lowering weather last evening, there was a very large gathering of citizens in response to a call from all parts of the Union, the Constitution and the laws, commerce, manufactures and agricultural interests, who would rebuke factionalism, fanaticism, &c., to meet and ratify the nomination of BELL and EVERETT. The room was filled long before the hour for the commencement of the proceedings, and while the audience was awaiting the organization, a band of musicians discoursed national airs, while cannon and fireworks outside reminded all in the vicinity that the nomination of BELL and EVERETT was about to be ratified. During the intervals between the performances of the band, the appearance of various well-known local politicians was greeted with applause. At 8 o'clock, on motion of J. DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Esq., Gen. F. A. TALLMADGE was elected unanimously to preside over the meeting.

On taking the Chair, he returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and expressed great pleasure in duly upon himself the duties of the position assigned to him. He was also delighted to see so large a number of friends of the entire country present, which he thought was an indication that they would have the pleasure of heading down to their posterity an unsectured Union. When he had concluded a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was read, and elected unanimously, and the organization was as follows:

PRESIDENT—F. A. TALLMADGE.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Gen. Winfield Scott,	James Brown,
[illegible]	Henry Grinnell,
[illegible]	W. E. Dodge,
[illegible]	A. C. Kingsland,
[illegible]	Jehial Reed,
[illegible]	Col. Marshall Lefferts,
[illegible]	F. A. Tallmadge,
[illegible]	Abram Duryea,
[illegible]	Richard F. Bruff,
[illegible]	William F. Furniss,
[illegible] Jr.,	Col. Daniel Butterfield,
[illegible]	Horatio Wood,
[illegible]	William Allen,
[illegible]	Col. Abram S. Vosburgh,
[illegible]	C. P. Baldwin,
[illegible]	Charles Peck,
[illegible]	Benj. M. Hancock,
[illegible]	David Valentine,
[illegible]	E. S. Mills,
[illegible]	Wm. Chauncey,
[illegible]	Nathaniel Hayden,
[illegible]	Joseph Verplanck,
[illegible]	James W. Hale,
[illegible]	James Van Nerden,
[illegible]	Geo. W. Wheeler,
[illegible]	David Coleman,
[illegible]	George L. Cannon,
[illegible]	Wm. J. Bance,
[illegible]	Philo Hard,
[illegible]	James Webb,
Benjamin Leber,	James P. Haight.

SECRETARIES.

[illegible]	John M. Ramsay,
[illegible]	[illegible] Scudder,
[illegible]	[illegible] Silvernail,
[illegible]	Wm. W. O'Neil,
[illegible]	Geo. W. Carrington,
[illegible]	E. Haviland,
[illegible]	Joseph Forbes,
[illegible]	Geo. B. Osborne,
[illegible]	Thomas Cody,
[illegible]	Smith Hamilton,
[illegible]	Jno. T. Phillips,
Wm. H. Draper,	Henry B. Bennett,
Daniel S. Riddle,	James A. Simpson,
Benj. F. Beck,	James S. Seofield,
John L. Stingerland,	Geo. W. Freeborn,
Geo. H. Bittencock,	Chas. D. Amerman,
J. Mansfield Davis,	Geo. W. Smith.

When the name of Gen. SCOTT, as one of the Vice-Presidents, was announced the entire audience arose and cheered vociferously. When order had been restored, Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS was introduced, and read a report on behalf of the delegates to Baltimore, of which the following is an abstract:

It is nearly one month since a National Convention, called by American citizens, representing all parts of the country, convened in the City of Baltimore. Their object was the organization of a CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY, and in this call, were invited those who were unity in favor of the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws. It was intended to exclude all others, and at the same time to include all those who were in good faith opposed to the Sectional parties of the country, and willing to unite for the future upon the broad political basis of justice, fraternity and constitutional right between all sections of the land, and all classes of our fellow-citizens. The early teachings of the Fathers of his Country-virtue of the people of the dangers of sectional agitation, and of the evils of geographical parties—had ceased to make their due impression upon the public mind. Representatives of fraternal States, in the same Senate and House of Representatives, were and are arrayed against each other, rather as men of two contending armies, and of two hostile nations, than as brethren and friends of the same united country. The South was denounced for giving countenance to the African Slave-trade, when in fact, a man, a capital and ships, are engaged daily and directly in the profitable prosecution of an unlawful and infamous traffic. An institution as old as the Colonies, incorporated into fifteen States, and recognized in the Constitution, with which we have nearly tripled the original number of States, and ten times increased the original population of the country, is characterized by all the opprobrious epithets which evil imaginations and unbridled passion could devise. Though this spirit of hostility has not yet intruded among us, and we are in no way responsible for its continuance, there are those so forgetful of social and personal sins at home as to be entirely absorbed with the personal errors and social wrongs of their neighbors in other States. Our agitation, so far from promoting benefit to the white man, the negro, or the country, has resulted in positive injury to all three.

The members of the Constitutional Union Convention saw and felt all this, and desired to arrest the sectional, revolutionary and ruinous spirit of the times. North and South united in sending many of their most intelligent and patriotic citizens. They came, animated by a single desire,—the good of the nation. A large majority of the delegates from this State gave their preferences to the Union loving and distinguished citizen of the South, one who had won imperishable laurels in the Republic of Texas, when it was an independent nation, and in the service of the United States as one of its most distinguished Senators. The majority of the Convention, however, manifested a preference for one who had been distinguished as a civilian far more than thirty years,—a Southern man by birth,—a National man by reputation,—a Statesman from habit, experience and education. Upon the second ballot were cheered the names JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, as the candidate of the Constitutional Union Party of the country for the highest office in the gift of the people. We, therefore, present you his name, and with it the claims of one who has been tried and found honest, and of one who has dared to do right at the whole country at the sacrifice of place and power, for a season, in his own immediate section. His courage and virtue, then and there, the United States ought to be the best pledge of his capacity and integrity for the highest position to which thousands of the true friends of the country desire to see him placed. The services of Mr. BELL are found in these qualifications established by Mr. JEFFERSON when he submitted as the best test for public office the inquiry, "Is he honest—*is he capable*,—WILL HE BE FAITHFUL to the Constitution?"

We need but name your candidate for Vice-President, EDWARD EVERETT, the confidential friend and adviser of DANIEL WEBSTER—the protector of the grave of the Father of his Country—the orator of Mount Vernon—the more than friend and brother of the women of America in their labors of love to redeem and preserve the tomb of WASHINGTON from all private ownership and public neglect.

With the Constitution and the laws for our guide, under God, we can trust our country and its future. We can agree to differ as men upon the uses and errors of any institution with which we are in no way connected; even where our differences are vital, we can and do agree to submit them to the decisions of the tribunals established in the Constitution for the final adjustment of all disputes. We are citizens of the whole country, devoted to the peace and prosperity of the whole Union, disciples of the whole Constitution, and obedient to all the laws of the land.

While reading the report, Mr. BROOKS was frequently interrupted by hearty applause and sometimes with cheers. When the report had been read the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted, the manner in which they were read having created great laughter.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Electors of the City of New-York, assembled, en masse, in and around the Cooper Institute, to take into consideration the nomination of JOHN BELL and EDWARD EVERETT for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States:

I. *Resolved*, That entertaining a deep sense of the importance of upholding the Union, the Constitution, and the laws of the United States, against the attacks of the leaders and votaries of Abolition and Secession—of maintaining the rights of the respective States intended by resisting all attempts to interfere with their respective institutions and policy, and in favor of elevating to office men of national principles, opposed to sectionalism, and who will administer the Government in a spirit of conciliation and forbearance, but of firmness and independence, this meeting now respectfully appeals to the people of the United States in favor of the candidates of the Baltimore Convention.

II. *Resolved*, That in the honorable JOHN BELL, we behold a man, standing in the front rank of Statesmen, who has devoted thirty years of his life to the services of his country, mostly in the Halls of National Legislation, and who has braved the clamor of the hour regardless of personal consequences, and afterwards reaping his reward in the patriotism of the country, undiminished by the credit of wisdom and an intelligent patriotism for his course. No man ever charged him with dishonesty or venality, but all admit that he is above suspicion—the patriot, the statesman and the sage.

III. *Resolved*, That in EDWARD EVERETT we behold second to no considerable experience, as a statesman, a ripe scholar, and an unsurpassed writer; a man above reproach, and whose self-sacrificing efforts to restore the dilapidated sepulchre of the Father of his Country, and to deposit it with the sacred ashes and consecrated home and soil, to the gratification of the nation, awakened a thrill of thankful patriotism through true American hearts.

IV. *Resolved*, That in the nomination of BELL and EVERETT we discover evidence of the return of a healthier tone and the substitution of a more exalted standard in American politics, and we believe that their election would fail to quiet the tempest that now rages around the temple of the Union.

V. *Resolved*, That to the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the Laws, as it declares to-day, we will cling as the ark of our political salvation, which [illegible] until the full spirit of [illegible] shall [illegible] and the Union, the Constitution and the Laws, as it declares to-day, we will cling as the ark of our political salvation, which [illegible] until the full spirit of [illegible] shall [illegible]

VI. *Resolved*, That the Union, as the basis on which alone the Constitution and the Laws can rest, is dearer to us than life itself; and that in regard to the publisher of murder and slave, the propagation of the Constitution remains as a guide, while justice to the one is no less than humanity to the other naturally suggests that these relations will exist in Territories adapted to their condition, and agreed upon by the people when presenting their State Constitution to Congress for admission into the Union.

VII. *Resolved*, That the City of New-York, in behalf of her million of people, sends greeting to Union men everywhere, that we have put on our armor and embarked in the conflict with an ardor and determination worthy of the noble cause, in the patriotic hope that when the Ides of November shall come millions of grateful freemen through the whole length and breadth of the Confederacy will joyfully exclaim, "Sectionalism and fanaticism are overthrown forever again," and the precious legacy of the Union will be transmitted to posterity with augmented lustre.

When the laughter that accompanied and followed the reading of the resolutions had subsided, the President introduced Hon. JAMES M. QUARLES, of Tennessee, who spoke in substance as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. JAS. A. QUARLES, OF TENNESSEE.

Mr. QUARLES was received with great applause. He said he appeared with pride before the people of the City of New-York. He claimed a share in their magnificent City. Every rill of commerce that trickled from the far off West dropped into their lap. He did not come to preach to them the disunion doctrine of a party which was in the South, nor the doctrine of the party in the North which ignored the rights of fifteen States. He had no doubt they expected him to tell them something of the man at the head of the ticket—JOHN BELL. [Applause.] He had stood against the clamor of his own section. He had been the supporter of JACKSON, but he did not yield to his popularity when he thought he had exceeded the bounds of his power. He had supported HARRISON, who, he said, soared to the sun but to die. He had opposed the repeal of the Compromise of 1850, and had voted against the Kansas and Nebraska bill, although by so doing he had laid his head to the block. The South was agitated; demagogues on both sides had agitated that thing until they must take it in hand. [Applause.] The question could not be settled by platforms—they had tried that; nor by speeches in Congress—they had tried that; neither could it be settled by compromises—they had tried that. They proposed now to take the Constitution and laws of the country and abide by them. That was exactly like the Yankee's suspenders; long enough for a man, short enough for a boy, and strong enough for a buffalo. [Laughter and applause.] He said the South produced the raw materials, and the North the manufactories, and one could not get along without the other. He would give his support to no man who did not love the whole country. But demagogues had brought the country into a straight, and how should they get out? The Democratic Party advocated extremo notions on the one hand, and the Republican Party on the other. Mr. LINCOLN had declared that the Government could not exist part free and part slave. [Applause and hisses.] Three cheers were then given for LINCOLN, three for BELL, and three for the Speaker.

The speaker closed by saying:

Can the South sell out her share in Bunker's boary height?

Or can the North give up its boasts in Yorktown's closing fight?

Can they divide with equal hand a heritage in our sires?

Or rend in twain the starry flag that o'er them proudly waves?

Mr. TALLMADGE then introduced to the audience "Hon. GUSTAVUS A. HENRY, of Tennessee, in whose veins flows the blood of the great orator and patriot PATRICK HENRY."

SPEECH OF HON. G. A. HENRY, OF TENNESSEE.

Mr. HENRY commenced by saying that he had never before been called upon to address an audience like the one before him; it was the first time he ever made his bow to an audience of the people of New-York. He had been traveling through the country with his family on a trip of pleasure, and in his tour he had stopped at this great mart of the Union to look upon its present greatness and its future prospects. He had been to Bunker Hill to see the ground where the first great battle of the Revolution was fought, and had cast his eyes towards Lexington where the first drop of blood was spilt in that glorious cause. And he thought it would be better for both sections of the country if the people would mingle more freely together and become better acquainted with each other's condition. We were all bound together by a common bond of patriotism, and by common memories of a glorious past. In recent events he saw cause of alarm. The Democratic and Republican parties had struggled together for weeks to elect a Speaker in Congress, and now that a Speaker was elected, discord still reigned in Warsaw. Each party was striving for power, for office, for emolument, and neglecting the interests of the country. It was a contest between office-holders and office-seekers, for the common spoils of office. Supposing ABRAHAM LINCOLN were elected President; it would be impossible for him to act an honest and conscientious part. All over the country were scattered his supporters, the palms of whose hands were itching for the public moneys—who were looking for power and place—who, like the children of Israel, were waiting for the manna to fall upon them. Supposing DOUGLAS were elected; he could not conduct the Government as it ought to be conducted on account of the pressure of office-seekers around him. Between them both, he put it to the audience whether the public interest would not be neglected for the sake of party. And now, at this period of gloom, when patriots were holding their breath in suspense, comes this the Union Party, of which he was proud to be a member, and holds up the olive branch of peace before those contending parties, calling upon them to rally under one common banner—the banner of the country. It says to the seceders of the South "Hold," and to the Republicans of the North "Stand off," do no violence to that flag of our common country, to that Union which gives us all our prosperity at home, and all our consequence abroad. It implores them both to desist from their fratricidal warfare; it says belong to no party whose banner is not the Constitution—whose shield is not the law, and whose buckler is not the Union.

The choice of the Republican Party was WM. H. SEWARD. Mr. SEWARD was a man of talent, a great statesman and a gentleman; he was more than that—he was a Christian. Now, why was it that such a man did not get the nomination? [A Voice—"Greeley rode him on a rail." Great laughter.] It was because he was thought to be too sectional in his views, and no man who was sectional could ever be elected President of the United States. They dropped him and nominated LINCOLN, thinking that by doing so they were getting a national man; but they have found themselves mistaken. He has shown himself more sectional than SEWARD. And what are the qualifications of this new candidate? Where is his record of greatness? [A Voice—"He splits rails."] He has been in Congress, and while there he voted against granting 160 acres of land to the soldiers who fought for their country in Mexico. No Western man can be popular who does not stand by the soldiers who fight his country's battles. But they tell me he splits rails. A rail fence, then, is his coat-of-arms. [Laughter and applause.] But in the West and South a rail is not the vehicle on which a man is borne to power. [Great laughter and applause.] In that country they generally ride him upon a rail who has done something wrong. Such, then, is the candidate of the Republican Party. Now let us look at our candidate, Mr. BELL. He has never split any rails that I know of, yet his record of patriotism will stand as a wall of fire around the country in the hour of danger.

The speaker dwelt at length upon the record of Mr. BELL's services in the Senate of the United States and elsewhere, and his disinterested patriotism everywhere manifest, particularly in his course upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, when he followed the path of duty and right, although he well knew that it would be his political death.

He also spoke of his principles upon the subject of the protection of home industry, and took occasion to state, by way of contrast, that the Republican candidate for Vice-President was notoriously a free trade man. He then spoke of the Platform of the Republican Party, which, he said, was composed of a rotten plank here, and a piece of slippery elm there, and would inevitably be stranded upon the sands of "irrepressible conflict," and that of the Democrats had been upon the shoals of "Squatter Sovereignty." He then spoke of the Anti-Slavery sentiments of the Republican Party, and claimed that there was no live issue upon the Slavery question, unless it was the intention of the party, as had indeed been foreshadowed in the late speech of Mr. SUMNER, to wage a war of extermination against the institutions and people of the Southern States. He characterized the Abolitionists as hypocritical in their pretensions to philanthropy and love for the down trodden, and said that they would overlook suffering humanity under their own windows, to rail at the shortcomings of their brethren in distant States. Passing to a consideration of what had been said of the nominations of the Union Party, he remarked that he had seen that Mr. GREELEY had said they had gone upon an antiquarian research and found a pair of fossils for candidates. Well, if his memory served him, Mr. GREELEY was fond of antiquarian research, and during an exploring expedition he came upon a Rusty old sword in Washington, that should have made him more sensible. At any rate he would say to Mr. GREELEY, that if the Union Party resuscitated its great names, he (Mr. GREELEY) killed his tried friends. [Great applause.] And while they were lying stark and cold before him, exclaimed, jocularly, "Let the dead bury their dead." [Great applause.] In conclusion he referred to the Republican party as an Abolition party, the success of which would be the destruction of the Confederacy; and considered the Union party the only one in the field that could give peace, and insure a continuance of the prosperity of the country.

When he had concluded, (at 11 A. M.,) Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS was introduced, and read the following

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM HON. MILLARD FILLMORE.

"I regard the use of my name by the Republican Press as fraudulent and mischievous, and shall vote for BELL and EVERETT, whether any one else in the State does so or not."

The extract was received with tumultuous applause; after which Mr. VANCE, of North Carolina, was introduced.

SPEECH OF HON. NEBULON B. VANCE, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. VANCE, upon being introduced, was received with applause, although it was now 11 o'clock. He felt almost unable to speak, and would prefer to retire. The audience, however, pressed him to proceed. He was proud of being a citizen of a land that had so magnificent a capital as New-York, and that there were here so many who were devoted to the Union. [Applause.] He lived in the shadow of the tallest mountain in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, and in the land of the forefathers of Revolutionary fame, who drove the British from King's Mountain. They had one sensible habit—they invariably vote for VANCE for Congress. [Laughter.] He was free to say that the best interests of this country could only be advanced by the support of the National ticket for the Presidency. The two great political parties could not be trusted. The attempts of the Republicans to conceal their principles reminded him of Jenkins, who, when he got to bed, tried to keep the knowledge of his condition from his wife by turning his back to her, but she said he was drunk clear through, and smelt as bad on one side as another. [Laughter.] It was nothing but negro all the time. He knew it was the wish of every good citizen in the United States to let the question rest. The Democratic Party ought to be turned out, because we need a change. He did not wish to offend that party in its troubles, [laughter,] but look how they treated Mayor WOOD. [Hisses and cheers.] They had refused to admit Mayor WOOD, the representative of the National Democrats. He compared the Democracy to the left-handed man who had turned the handle of the fish-eating machine the wrong way, and thrown all the bones down his throat, and the fish into the street. [Laughter.] The South was driven into sectionalism by the extreme measures of Northern men. He opposed the fire eaters of both sections, and favored the more moderate counsels of the safe and middle-ground—steering between Scylla and Charybdis—the Bell and Everett ticket. [Applause.]

When Mr. VANCE had concluded, the meeting adjourned, it being then 12 o'clock.

During the evening, a large concourse of people gathered at a stand outside, where a meeting was organized, and speeches were made by Hon. Z. B. VANCE, of North Carolina, and others.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Letters of Acceptance of Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin.

The following is the correspondence between the officers of the Republican National Convention and the candidates thereof for President and Vice-President:

CHICAGO, May 18, 1860.

To the Hon. Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois:

SIR: The representatives of the Republican Party of the United States, assembled in convention at Chicago, have this day, by an unanimous vote, selected you as the Republican candidate for the office of President of the United States, to be supported at the next election; and the undersigned were appointed a Committee of the Convention to apprize you of this nomination, and respectfully to request that you will accept it. A declaration of the principles and sentiments adopted by the Convention accompanies this communication.

In performing this agreeable duty we take leave to add our confident assurances that the nomination of the Chicago Convention will be ratified by the suffrages of the people.

We have the honor to be, with great respect and regard, your friends and fellow-citizens,

GEO. ASHMUN, of Massachusetts,
President of the Convention.
WM. M. EVARTS, of New-York.
JOEL BURLINGAME, of Oregon.
EPHRAIM MARSH, of New-Jersey.
GIDEON WELLS, of Connecticut.
D. K. CARTER, of Ohio.
CARL SCHURZ, of Wisconsin.
JAMES F. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island.
JOHN W. NORTH, of Minnesota.
GEO. D. BLAKEY, of Kentucky.
PETER T. WASHBURN, of Vermont.
A. C. WILDER, of Kansas.
EDWARD H. ROLLINS, of New-Hampshire.
FRANCIS S. CORKRAN, of Maryland.
NORMAN B. JUDD of Illinois.
N. B. SMITHERS, of Delaware.
WM. H. McCRILLIS, of Maine.
ALFRED CALDWELL, of Virginia.
CALEB B. SMITH, of Indiana.
AUSTIN BLAIR, of Michigan.
WM. P. CLARKE, of Iowa.
B. GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri.
F. P. TRACY, of California.
E. D. WEBSTER, of Nebraska.
G. A. HALL, of District of Columbia.
JOHN A. ANDREW, of Massachusetts.
A. H. REEDER, of Pennsylvania.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 23, 1860.

Hon. George Ashmun, President of the Republican National Convention:

SIR: I accept the nomination tendered me by the Convention over which you presided, and of which I am formally apprized in the letter of yourself and others, acting as a Committee of the Convention, for that purpose.

The declaration of principles and sentiments, which accompanies your letter, meets my approval; and it shall be my care not to violate, or disregard it, in any part.

Imploring the assistance of Divine Providence: and with due regard to the views and feelings of all who were represented in the Convention; to the rights of all the States, and Territories, and people of the nation; to the inviolability of the Constitution, and the perpetual union, harmony and prosperity of all, I am most happy to co-operate for the practical success of the principles declared by the Convention.

Your obliged friend and fellow-citizen,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A similar letter was sent to the nominee for the Vice-Presidency, to which the following is the reply:

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: Your official communication of the 18th inst., informing me that the representatives of the Republican Party of the United States, assembled at Chicago on that day, had, by a unanimous vote, selected me as their candidate for the office of Vice-President has been received, together with the resolutions adopted by the Convention as its declaration of principles.

Those resolutions enunciate clearly and forcibly the principles which unite us and the objects proposed to be accomplished. They address themselves to all, and there is neither necessity nor propriety in my entering upon a discussion of any of them. They have the approval of my judgment, and in any action of mine will be faithfully and cordially sustained.

I am profoundly grateful to those with whom it is my pride and pleasure politically to co-operate, for the nomination so unexpectedly conferred; and I desire to tender through you, to the members of the Convention, my sincere thanks for the confidence thus reposed in me. Should the nomination, which I now accept, be ratified by the people, and the duties devolve upon me of presiding over the Senate of the United States, it will be my earnest endeavor faithfully to discharge them with a just regard for the rights of all.

It is to be observed, in connection with the doings of the Republican Convention, that a paramount object with us, is, to preserve the normal condition of our territorial domain as homes for free men. The able advocate and defender of Republican principles, whom you have nominated for the highest place that can gratify the ambition of man, comes from a State which has been made what it is, by special action in that respect, of the wise and good men who founded our institutions. The rights of free labor have there been vindicated and maintained. The thrift and enterprise which so distinguished Illinois, one of the most flourishing States of the glorious West, we would see secured to all the Territories of the Union, and restore peace and harmony to the whole country by bringing back the Government to what it was under the wise and patriotic men who created it. If the Republicans shall succeed in that object, as they hope to, they will be held in grateful remembrance by the busy and teeming millions of future ages. I am, very truly, yours, H. HAMLIN.

Hon. GEORGE ASHMUN, President of the Convention, and others of the Committee.

A colored man, by the name of Wagoner, was kidnapped about six months ago and carried from Cincinnati into Kentucky. He managed finally to escape from his kidnappers and had them locked up in jail. He was himself thrown into confinement as a fugitive from labor, and although the men who seized him have since been released, he still lies in jail. His parents, who reside in Clermont County, Ohio, have sworn to his identity, but their testimony is worthless since they are persons of color. Two or three hundred dollars will be necessary to free him from the clutches of the Kentucky officials. The case excites much sympathy in Cincinnati.

The Bastrop (Texas) *Advertiser* tells of four men who caught a boy about 14 years old, on a charge of theft, and whipped him by turns all day long, to make him confess. They diversified their punishment by occasionally hanging him to the joists. The men were bound over on a charge of assault.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE SENATE DEVOTED TO PRIVATE BILLS.

The Missouri Contested Election Case.

Frank Blair Sworn in and Takes his Seat.

The Resolutions in Regard to Executive Privilege Carried.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 8.

CHARGES AGAINST DRAGOMAN BROWN.

JOHN REEVES, Naval Architect, and late Chief Constructor at the Naval Arsenal, Constantinople, filed, to-day, before the House Committee of Foreign Affairs, charges of a severe character against JOHN P. BROWN, Dragoman and Secretary of Legation at Constantinople. The charges are of robbery, attempted assassination, false imprisonment, conniving with others to deprive REEVES of his office under the Turkish Government, and to secure it for an Englishman; and several others of equally serious character. Mr. REEVES asks, in his petition, that investigation be made into these charges, as they are susceptible of the clearest proof. Mr. BROWN was acting as *Chargé d'Affairs* at the time the offences were committed against REEVES.

THE MISSOURI CONTESTED SEAT.

The House, to-day, by unseating Mr. BARRETT and admitting Mr. BLAIR, inaugurated a new era in the working of our political system. Much surprise is felt at the result. Messrs. DAVIS, of Maryland, and ANDERSON, of Kentucky, were the only two Americans who voted with the Republicans.

THE MINORITY OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Messrs. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, and HOUSTON, of Alabama, having been refused permission to be heard as the Minority Judiciary Committee on the resolution relative to the President's protest, will refuse to meet again with that Committee, whether excused from serving as requested or not. It is the first time in the history of the Government that the minority has been denied the right to be heard.

DRIVING THE APPROPRIATIONS THROUGH.

The Republican members of the House held a caucus this morning, and after full consultation decided not to allow the rules to be suspended for any purpose until the Appropriation bills had all been disposed of. By this means they hope to be ready to adjourn at the appointed time.

RULED ENVELOPES.

A petition signed by several thousand citizens of New-York, asking that the Post-office Department be required to adopt ruled envelopes to the exclusion of those now in use, was presented this morning by Mr. BARR, and referred to the Post-office Committee.

THE COVODE INVESTIGATION.

The Covode Committee met this morning and examined a large number of witnesses, but the testimony is not regarded as of the slightest interest. Warrants were issued for the arrest of DUNHAM, of New-York, and several others who have refused to testify.

CHANCES OF THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

The Homestead bill is still before the Conference Committee, but with little hope of success.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The House will persistently adhere to its bill restoring mail service.

It is now understood that the Republicans will refuse any appropriation for the public works in this District.

Mr. CARTER, of New-York, is preparing a bill for reorganizing the Police force of Washington, and taking appointments from the Mayor.

The city seems quite deserted since the Japanese menagerie left us. Several days before their departure they caught the Yankee fever for traffic, and opened a regular trade in notions, asking exorbitant prices for every article.

Quartermaster-General JESSUP was attacked with paralysis to-day, and is not expected to survive. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 8.

Major-Gen. JESSUP was struck with paralysis this morning, and to-night there is no prospect of his recovery.

The practice ship *Plymouth*, with the second and fourth classes of acting midshipmen, will leave Annapolis early next week for Cadiz, Fayal, Gibraltar, Madeira, &c. It will return in about three months. Capt. CRAVEN will command.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 8.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Territories, reported adversely on the petition from Utah, to form a Constitution and asking admission as a State.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented the memorial of a citizen of Michigan against an increased duty on steel.

A number of reports and petitions were then presented.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to carry into effect the treaties with Japan, Siam, China, &c. Passed.

There is a great desire manifested to get business through.

The private calendar was taken up, and several House bills of a private nature considered.

Nearly forty bills of a private nature were passed.

After an Executive Session the doors were reopened, and several other private bills were considered.

Without other proceedings of importance, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 8.

The House resolved, on end after Monday, to take a recess from 4½ to 7 o'clock.

Resumed the consideration of the Missouri contested election case.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) sustained the views of the minority of the Committee on Elections on the Barrett and Blair contested seat.

Mr. MADDOX, of New-Hampshire, (Dem.,) advocated Mr. BLAIR's claim.

Mr. PHELPS, of Maryland, (Dem.,) defended Mr. BARRETT's retention of the seat.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) closed the debate in support of the majority of the Committee on Elections.

The first resolution of the Committee, that Mr. BARRETT is not entitled to the seat as a member from the First Congressional District of Missouri, was agreed to by a vote of 94 against 92. The negative vote was composed of all the Democrats and Southern Oppositionists present, with the exception of Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (American,) and Mr. ANDERSON, of Kentucky, (American,) who voted with the Republicans in the affirmative.

The second resolution, declaring Mr. BLAIR entitled to the seat, was read, when Mr. GARTRELL, of Georgia, (Dem.,) moved to table it. Disagreed to by two majority.

The resolution was then adopted, 93 against 90, the vote being about the same as on the adoption of the first one.

Mr. BLAIR was sworn in, and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. TRAIN, it was resolved that the Speaker be directed to issue a process for the arrest of CHARLES A. DUNHAM and ALEXANDER HAY, of New-York; GIDEON G. WESTCOTT and ALBERT SCHOFIELD, of Philadelphia, and WILLIAM KERNS, of Reading, Pa.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) called up the resolution heretofore reported by him from the Committee on Judiciary, declaring "that the House dissents from the doctrine of the Special Message of the President of the United States, of March 28, 1860; that the extent of power contemplated in the adoption of the resolutions of inquiry of March 5, is necessary to the proper discharge of the constitutional duties devolved upon Congress; that judicial determinations, the opinions of former Presidents, and uniform usage, sanction its exercise, and that to abandon it would leave the Executive Department of the Government without supervision or responsibility, and would be likely to lead to a concentration of power in the hands of the President dangerous to the rights of a free people."

Mr. LEAKE, of Virginia, (Dem.,) presented the report came from the Committee on Judiciary.

THE SPEAKER—It does.

Mr. LEAKE—Then it ought to come from gentlemen who are acquainted with law.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) called him to order.

Mr. LEAKE wanted to know in what respect the doctrines of the President are dangerous to liberty?

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) offered a substitute from the minority of the Committee on Judiciary, declaring that it is within the power of the House to institute an inquiry in relation to any alleged abuses existing in the administration of the Government with a view to remedial legislation; that the House is also invested with power to make inquiry into official misconduct on the part of the President confining itself to the clause of the Constitution in relation to impeachment; that the inquiry should be founded on a substantive charge made by some person whose responsibility should be vouched for, and an investigation in the absence of such a charge would be a want of the respect and comity due, and a violation of the principles of common justice; that the indefiniteness of a part of the resolution under which the Covode Committee was appointed is liable to be perverted to partisan ends; and therefore the prosecution of said inquiry is derogatory to the dignity of the House.

Mr. HICKMAN refused to entertain the subject.

Mr. HOUSTON said it was understood he should have an opportunity of offering it.

Mr. HICKMAN was of a different opinion, and demanded the previous question.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) said if Mr. HICKMAN persisted in his refusal he would withdraw from the Committee on Judiciary, never again to enter it.

Mr. HOUSTON, from self-conviction, asked to be excused from further service on that Committee.

The resolution of the Committee on Judiciary was adopted—Yeas 87, Nays 42.

YEAS—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Adrain, Aldrich, Ashley, Beale, Bingham, Blair of Pennsylvania, Blake, Braboen, Brayton, Bristow, Buffington, Burlingame, Burnham, Butterfield, Covode, Curtis, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Indiana, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Edgerton, Elliot, Ely, Etheridge, Fenton, Foster, Foulke, Frank, French, Gilmer, Gooch, Gurley, Hall, Hardeman, Harris, of Maryland, Haston, Helmick, Hickman, Howard of Michigan, Humphrey, Irvine, Junkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Kilgore, Leach of Michigan, Leach of North Carolina, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Maynard, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Morehead, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Illinois, Nelson, Pettit, Porter, Potter, Robinson of Rhode Island, Royce, Sewards, Sherman, Smith of North Carolina, Spaulding, Stanton, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Stokes, Stratton, Tappan, Thayer, Tompkins, Vandever, Wade, Waldron, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Wells, Wilson, Windom, Wood—97.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Avery, Barksdale, Boeock, Branch, Bureb, Burnett, Clark of Missouri, Clopton, John Cochrane, Craige of North Carolina, English, Florence, Gartrell, Harris of Virginia, Hatton, Houston, Howard of Ohio, Hughes, Jenkins, Kunkel, Leake, Mihlack, Nelson, Pendleton, Pugh, Reagan, Ruffin, Scott, Sickles, Singleton, Stallworth, Stewart of Maryland, Stout, Taylor, Thomas, Vallandigham, Whiteley Winslow, Wright—40.

Mr. HOUSTON again asked to be excused from service on the Judiciary Committee. He was astonished to hear a denial of his statement that it was the understanding of the Committee that he and Mr. TAYLOR should offer a substitute for the resolution just adopted. It was extraordinary that the courtesy had been denied.

Mr. TAYLOR took a similar view and was also compelled by self-respect to ask to be excused from service as a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HICKMAN said this matter which had just been disposed of by the House had never excited any feelings in his breast, and indeed but very little interest. He had no malignity of feeling to gratify; he acted simply in the performance of a plain duty. This protest of the President was referred to a Committee of which he was Chairman, with instructions from the House. It was the desire of gentlemen at that time to have an early report from the Committee. That report was prepared in great haste for the purpose of meeting and gratifying the disposition generally manifested, but notwithstanding the desire of the Committee to submit their report to the House, it was delayed for eight weeks at the request of a member of the House, for they had no desire to pass the matter against the pleasure of the Board. When the matter was first submitted to the Judiciary Committee, it was expected that their report would be made in the course of two or three days, but time was subsequently allowed to the minority to see the report of the majority. There was nothing further demanded, and when called upon here to state his recollection he would state it as he understood the matter at the time. He did not mean to say that the conversation spoken of by the gentlemen from Alabama and Louisiana did not take place, but he had not the slightest recollection of it. He would appeal to the other members of the Committee who had the same recollection of the matter as he had. With reference to the charge of discourtesy he must say that he did not recognize a minority report at all. Such action on the part of minorities was an invasion of the proper, legitimate, parliamentary practice. It had of late years grown up in the American Congress, but by right it had no existence there. Now that the report was before the House, and action taken on it, he would say that he did not care one farthing whether the minority accepted the report or not. Throughout he had been influenced by a desire of forwarding the business intrusted to him, which he had done to the best of his ability, without having a single feeling of his own to gratify.

Pending the question of excusing of Messrs. HOUSTON and TAYLOR, the House adjourned.

The Garibaldi Muskets.

BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE FUNDS FOR ONE MILLION GARIBALDI GUNS, MILAN, May 18, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will perform a work eminently patriotic by publishing in your well-appreciated newspaper the following note.

Sure of your kind compliance, the Board of Administration think it superfluous to add either solicitations or many thanks: GIUSEPPE FINZA,
ENRICO BESANI,
The Board of Administration.

CIRCULAR.

The Board of Administration of the funds for the million Garibaldi guns have several times invited all those who may have in deposit some sums offered to the National fund for the purchase of one million of guns proposed by

Admiral FARNHAWE, having received from England a telegraphic message stating that, according to Neapolitan reports, a British ship-of-war hindered the Neapolitan frigate from firing upon the invaders, forwarded the following second letter from Capt. MANLEY:

COMMANDER MANLEY TO VICE-ADMIRAL SIR A. FARNHAWE.

INTREPID, MALTA, Monday, May 14, 1860.

In compliance with your directions to me to report fully upon the landing of an armed force at Marsala [illegible] I have the honor to lay before you [illegible] information:

[illegible] to account for two English [illegible] of war being at Marsala at the time of the occurrence, [illegible] attention to the measures [illegible] the Government, the Derby Day, and the death of poor ALBERT SMITH—all these coming upon one another's heels have kept London in the greatest state of excitement. Last Saturday, while I was writing to you, the upper selvage, the finest fringe, of the great meeting at St. Martin's Hall on the Paper Duty question, were being ushered into Lord DERBY'S town mansion in St. James'-square. The cheap press and periodical literature was well represented, so far as proprietorship was concerned; foremost in the throng, elbowing and pushing his way, as he has done through life, was HENRY INGRAM in his seedy blue coat, waistcoat like an old-fashioned country petticoat, check trowsers, and the roughest of long-napped hats. Manufacturing Parr's Life Pills and investing the *Illustrated London News* has made INGRAM a wealthy man, and as member for Boston he really does his duty—attending the House regularly, and always voting in support of those principles which his friends professed for him on the hustings. When he goes down to his station, he always takes MARK LEMON, the editor of *Punch*, SHIRLEY BROOKS, and some more of his clique, to do the talking part of the business, for INGRAM knows no more of grammar than a sow does of ethics, and his accent is provincial and rough to a degree; but he had not to talk before Lord DERBY, and being a well-known man and an M. P. he stood in the front rank. Close by him were L. LAWSON, a large proprietor of, and EDWARD LEVY, the moving spirit in the *Daily Telegraph*; old EVANS, of the firm of BRADBURY & EVANS, a little, round stout old gentleman, looking like a Welsh farmer; LUCAS, manager of the *Morning Star*; HOLYOAKE, the infidel publisher, and others to the number of a hundred. My Lord's face, when he opened the door and saw the crowd, was expressive alike of astonishment and vexation, but he got through his part very well, and without evincing much boredom. Serjeant PARRY spoke with that *ers rotundo* and breadth of expression usual in gentlemen of his profession, and behaved like a gentleman, wishing to withdraw so soon as Lord DERBY had replied to the deputation; but LUCAS, of the *Star*, is rather a truculent man; with a notion that he possesses great argumentative powers, and he wanted to draw Lord DERBY into the *pros and cons* of the question. Lord DERBY seemed beginning to grow angry at this, and Mr. LUCAS' friends hurried him out of the room.

On Sunday afternoon it was said at the Carlton Club that the Conservatives would have a majority of at least twenty, as the young Marquis of Bath, who is the "whipper-in" of the party, had been extensively active and very lucky. The *Times*, of Monday, announced the anticipated majority at thirty, but no one had the least idea that it would be so large as nearly treble that number. I went down to Westminster at 4½ o'clock on Monday, and found the "fourth estate" handsomely and efficiently represented. The proprietors and one or two of the writers of the cheap daily papers were there, and there was also a good sprinkling of the contributors to the periodical literature of the day. Inside the house was a grand show, the Peeresses' Gallery was crammed with ladies in their fresh Spring toilets, all the space in front of the throne was crowded, the Ambassadors' gallery was chock full, and there were fourteen Bishops present, looking like imposing old dowagers, in their lawn sleeves and robes. The debate, was nothing very much, though Lord GRANVILLE lost his temper in the middle of his speech and gave that sneering, sarcastic, ill-blooded cripple, Lord GREY, a sharp setting down. Old LYNDHURST, who that day had attained his eighty-eighth year, spoke rather feebly, but he pronounced decidedly as to the legality of the Lords to do what they liked with the bill, and he greatly disappointed the cheap press people, who looked for a different verdict from him. At the conclusion of Lord LYNDHURST'S speech, and while the house yet rang with cheers, Lord ROSSDALE rose, and on his motion strangers had to withdraw. However, the excitement was too great for anybody to think of going home, so they hung about the lobbies, while others went up to their club or newspaper office or to the theatres, all to reunite at St. Stephen's at midnight. The defeat of the bill delighted the Conservatives, as they thought GLADSTONE would be driven from office, and they hate GLADSTONE like poison; but he won't go, nor will MILNER GIBSON, though they are said both to have offered their resignations to old PAM, who wouldn't hear of accepting them. This search for precedents, which is now being made, is merely a sham, and will have no tangible result. The two Houses of Parliament have taken different views of the question and are at issue about it—but they won't come to any serious rupture.

The Derby Day, Wednesday last, rose heavily, but soon cleared up and turned out lovely. The morning's rain had laid the dust, and it was not until the return from the Course that we were inconvenienced by it. There were never so many people there—it beat the Exhibition of 1857 far. The stand, the Course, the hill were all lined. The road was not so well attended as usual—there were a good many four-in-hand drags, too, filled with heavy Guardsmen with solemn faces and tawny moustaches, like bell-ropes hanging down on either side of their mouths, true types of the British swell, and there was the usual miscellaneous assemblage of gigs, carts, costermonger's, "flying bedsteads," and four-wheeled chaises. But the railroad is now so admirably arranged and comparatively so cheap (7s. 6d. first-class, there and back,) that it is very largely patronized. To be sure, you don't get first-class accommodation—you generally go down in the third-class carriage, and coming back a horse-box is not to be despised; but still you get there easily and without trouble. All the usual games carried on during the intervals between the races were in full force. There seemed to be sold more lobster salad than usual, and the air rang with the popping of the champagne corks. The black dolly with the pipe in her mouth, called "Aunt Sally," was in great demand, but the Duke of BEAUFORT did not get into trouble for playing at her this year as he did last. The pea and thimble eva have dis appeared, but there was still prick-in-the-garter and the three cards for those who liked a little bit of illicit gambling. The greatest attraction this year, however, lay in the sparring. Wherever two men with square faces and flattened noses were to be found inviting the public to witness the "noble art of self-defence," illustrating it by punching each other about with boxing-gloves, here the largest crowd were to be seen gathered. Indeed, the princes of the day, much more thought of, followed and cheered than any on the ground, were JOHN C. HEENAN and TOM SAYERS, who went and cracked a bottle of champagne together at NICHOLSON'S booth with great apparent affection. It is said that they were presented to the Princess MARY of Cambridge, but you must receive this *cum grano salis*. It is, however, certain that they seemed the most popular characters on the Course. The race itself was very good, and the winner, *Thormanby*, is a splendid fellow. I was immensely struck by the look of Mr. TOM BROWN'S horse *Umpire* when he first came out of the paddock. He was in grand condition, and looked like going; but I suppose the distance was too much for him. MERRY, the owner of *Thormanby*, is a Scotchman—"Maaar of Belladrum" they call him. He himself wins upwards of £70,000 in bets alone, and his friends are also very fortunate: they believed in the horse from the first, and got on him when long odds were being laid against him.

That morning, when the jollity was beginning, and people were getting up, looking forward to a happy day, ALBERT SMITH, who for years had been the cause of so much fun and entertainment to thousands, passed to his account! His death was very sudden and unexpected, and he himself was unconscious of its approach. All sorts of preposterous stories of his illness have appeared in the newspapers, but you may depend on the particulars I now send you as correct. This day fortnight he walked from the Egyptian Hall to the Garrick Club in a pouring rain, without umbrella or great-coat. On his arrival at the Club he was wet to the skin, but instead of at once going home and changing his clothes, he actually sat down before a fire and dried his shirt on his body. He remained in his damp clothes and wet boots until a late hour in the evening, and the next day of course found himself with a severe cold. Bronchitis set in, increasing day by day, until on the Saturday he was scarcely able to get through his entertainment. Then he returned home and took to his bed, and on Monday he was so ill that the surgeon attending him said it would be as much as his life were worth if he attempted to "show" that night. He was told this, and gave a reluctant and grumbling acquiescence; but, when he found that the time arrived, that he was not to be permitted to go to the Egyptian Hall, and that his friends had prepared bills announcing his illness, he grew furious, and vowed he would not be treated like a child. On Tuesday he was so ill that the services of an eminent physician were deemed requisite, and Dr. BURROUGHS was sent for. On his arrival he gave very little hope. That evening his breathing became dreadfully oppressed, the bronchial tubes were full of phlegm, the lungs were rapidly congesting, and he could not inflate them. At eleven he became unconscious, and remained so until eight the next morning, when he died very calmly, and without the smallest struggle. He was prostrated, weak and helpless. Originally his constitution was iron like, wonderfully strong, and capable of endurance; but he never recovered the attack of epilepsy which he had five months since, and he had not strength to resist the bronchitis. There were present with him his poor little wife, to whom he had been only nine months married, and his brother ARTHUR, to whom he was tenderly attached. For years he had lived a very hard life, never drinking to excess, for it seemed impossible for him to exceed, but eating and drinking heavily, sitting up late, taking no exercise, and doing everything unhealthy. He had just begun to grow domesticated, to take pleasure in his sweetly pretty house and grounds at Fulham, and to look forward to a long enjoyment of prosperous and happy middle age, when he was cut off in the prime of his life, for he died the day before his forty-fourth birthday. I have just returned from his funeral, which took place to-day at the Brompton Cemetery, at 1½ o'clock. It was conducted in the quietest and most private manner, for poor ALBERT had such a horror of funeral show that he left an express direction in his will that the sum should not exceed £20. There were present only his brother ARTHUR, his father-in-law ROBERT KELLY, his executor ARTHUR PRATT BARLOW, and two old friends, EDMUND YATES and R. I. LANE, A. R. A. It was a very showery morning, but the sun shone out as they laid the poor fellow in the ground.

THE DERBY DAY.

From the London News, May 26.

There was probably never a finer or more successful Derby Day than that from which a quarter of a million of people returned, tired, but pleased, to the metropolis yesterday evening. Some said that there had been as great a concourse on the Downs at the Derby of the Exhibition year, but the police authorities, who are the best judges, gave yesterday the palm, and pronounced it to be the fullest Derby Day within their official remembrance. It seemed as if all the modern means of transit, added to all the old traditional modes of conveyance, and these latter further assisted by the pedestrian powers of all the racing amateurs of limited pecuniary resources, had conspired to pour out upon Epsom Downs such an ocean of human life—happy, muscular, variously clad, hungry, thirsty, orderly and disorderly, human life—as could only be spared from the greatest city in the world without a complete drying up of its ordinary current of population. It may be trite, but one hundred years hence it will be historical, and deeply interesting to note, that on May 23, 1860, the great movement of the Isthmian pilgrims commenced at about 4 o'clock in the morning, at which early hour all the pathways leading out of town were marked by black moving lines of pedestrians laden with the most extraordinary variety of burdens, and that the roadways were equally populous with patient donkeys, who only required a little more time to get over as much ground as the most agile of the Derby racers—the moving hoes and the donkeys and the carriers, and the moveables, all belonging to the great costermongering population, who were determined to absorb the floating traffic of the Downs and to secure those admirable places at the ropes, which, at a later period of the day, made them the envy of the guinea ticket-holders of the grand stand.

The road yesterday was much too same as heretofore—that is to say as indescribable as ever. On it might be seen everything that would go upon wheels, and not a few which, as it eventually turned out, would not go at all. There was everything in the way of vehicular contrivance—grand, moderate, seedy, and used-up—from the very fast drag-down to the humble costermonger's cart, or the not much better pole-barse which had been a pigeon roost any time these months past in the worst inn's worst yard. The quadrupeds, as a matter of course, were as numerous and not less varied, comprising a liberal percentage of those that wouldn't go and those that couldn't, and never should have been tried at all. All through Clapham and Cheam the road was lively, and the turnpike as annoying and obstructive as ever. Passing Merton, the evidences of misheps became more numerous, and now and then was met a party looking wrathfully at the ill-conditioned brute they had brought them to grief, and which was still contemplating his hoofs with unswerving obstinacy, or else, as near the course, it was a bony animal who had died outright, and reduced the blue-veiled clerks to the unpleasant necessity of passing the night under a hedge or resting into the shafts themselves. Of course, for these last there was no want of consolation in the way of liberal offers from the passers-by to let their friends know where they were, that the servant might be sent for them at bedtime, with friendly intimations now and then that the lamented decease of the quadruped would necessitate their calling for "orders" next day on foot. At last, however, mingling with the crowd of pedestrians from both the railways, the whole stream pours on to the course, and settles down for the time, if we may so term it, into a vast metropolis, to all save the houses. Yesterday the Hill, the Stand, the Corner were black with one dense mass of human beings of every grade, from peers to pickpockets; and all numerous "Aunt Sally's" were this time too many for their admirers, and their battered countenances were left monolized by the crowd who thronged in little groups all over the course to gaze upon the real battering of countenances afforded by a glove repetition of the contest between HEENAN and SAYERS. There is no disguising the fact that the "noble art of self-defence," as exemplified yesterday by the minor lumonaries of the ring, all over the ground, was the attraction of the day. Even the light of science paled before the excitement of "stopping," "fibbing," or "hitting with the left," and the men with voltaic batteries, hitherto so patronized, in vain besought the passers-by to take the most astounding shocks for "only one ha'penny." Punch and Judy, performing monkies and precocious children; dogs, wearied and footsore, but still on their hind-legs, staggering through a weak performance, in spite of tempting morsels thrown them by the mischievous, were all disregarded when a ring was formed for fistic science. The crowd at once gathered round the scene of the mimic combat, where the usual formalities of the ring were observed with droll precision, and where, somewhat moved by applause, but greatly animated by subscriptions, the men proceeded to hit at each other with a skill and vigor that drew blood freely from both mouth and nose. Acrobats, organ boys, gaily dressed Italian peasants from Whitechapel, gipsies dispensing shilling fortunes (chequered, however, with large families and law-suits,) nigger melodists and German bands, prick-the-garter and conjurors, painted clowns, performing birds, and even the red-haired villain with the the three cards, who laughs at the police and reaps a rich harvest on these days, becomes as things of no account when two "big ones" set to. In some encounters there was a fair amount of skill shown, and, considering that the day was hot, the hitting hard, and that the sallow vagabonds had been at it all day, the exhibition of endurance was not the least astonishing part of it.

The first rain on the Derby Day is very much akin to the first dull piece on a boxing night. It enables people to take their places, and nothing more. Yesterday it seemed scarcely to answer even this slight purpose, for the course was again thronged as soon as the horses passed. It was not till the clamor of the bell warned people that the event was near at hand that the multitude fairly settled down for that great race, on which, one way or the other throughout the country, more than a million is annually staked.

Perhaps there is not in the whole circle of human feelings a more exciting moment than that which elapses between the final announcement of the start for the Derby and the dropping of the numbers at the winning-post. At first there is a distant murmur, which seems to run along the air, thus the straining eyes see a mountain of distant objects flitting along the edge of the hill, then there is a tramp, tramp—the ground begins to quiver, the shouting grows louder and nearer, every one calls frantically to everybody else to take off his hat, the horses sweep by like a tornado, the jockies are seen plying their whips with desperation, the "ruck" breaks, the failing horses drop off in despair, and at last with one wild bound the winner springs away, and shoots past the post amid the universal shout with which strained expectation at length relieves itself. Then the horses are all brought down to the Grand Stand, the crowd breaks into tearing, and if all the crowned heads in Europe were suddenly to appear upon the scene, they would not obtain one tithe of the admiration of which *Thormanby* was the object at that particular moment.

The defeat of *Umpire* was a great discouragement to the American party, who had calculated with much confidence upon being established to carry the champion's belt and the blue riband of the turf to America. Prior to the race the owner of *Nutbourne* lodged an objection against *Umpire*, on the ground that the horse was not of the age described. Mr. MERRY was warmly congratulated on the success of his horse, and it is said that he wins, on bets alone, upwards of £70,000. *Nutbourne* broke down when running very prominently.

The Derby Stakes of 50 sovs each, h. ft., for 3 yr. olds; colts. 8st 7lb.; fillies, 8st 3lb., the second to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes. Last mile and a half. 28 subs.

Mr. Merry's Thormanby by Melbourne or Windhound out of Alice Hawthorn, 8st 7lb—Custance..... 1
Mr. Nicholson's The Wizard, by West Australian, dam by Ithe Cure out of Elphin, 8st 7lb—A. French..... 2
Capt. Christie's Horror, by Wild Dayrell out of Sally, 8st 7lb—Chaloner..... 3
Count F. de Lagrange's Dangu, by Fitz Gladiator, 8st 7lb. (carried 8st 9lb)—Quinlan..... 4

The following also ran: Misletoe, Gramond, The Drone Nutbourne, Sutton, Bentinck, Leprechaun, Sir William, Restes, Cape Flyaway, The Rap, Wallace, The Tiger, Man-at-Arms, Buccaneer, Tom Bowline, Lanchester, Vesta, Umpire, bro. to Rainbow, Loiterer, Largesse, Winton, The Rising Sun, Ebony, High Treason.

At exactly 25 minutes prior to the time of starting the numbers of the 30 competitors were displayed on the telegraph board. The horses assembled at the post with the utmost punctuality, and the ringing of the bell announced the start, even before a large majority of the spectators were prepared for it. *Bentinck* was the first to show prominently in the race, and he took a clear lead as the horses ascended the hill; following directly in his track were *Man-at-Arms*, *Nutbourne*, *Rising Sun* and *Restes*. In the extreme rear were *Sutton*, *Largesse* and *Loiterer*. *Bentinck*, increased his lead half a dozen lengths on going up the hill, but before reaching the mile-post he disappeared from the front, and *Restes*, who had been heading the ruck, took up the running, with *Nutbourne*, *Horror*, *Rising Sun*, *Man-at-Arms*, *Buccaneer*, brother to *Rainbow*, *Thormanby*, *The Wizard*, *Dangu* and *Umpire* taking their places at the head of the ruck. On coming round Tattenham Corner the front lot were in close company, *Nutbourne* next the rails, having, perhaps, a slight lead with *Restes*, *The Wizard*, *Umpire*, *Buccaneer*, *Thormanby*, *Brother to Rainbow*, and *Horror* well up in his stride. On crossing the road *Nutbourne* broke down, and was pulled up, and soon after *Restes* was beaten. The *Wizard* then came to the front, and running in the middle of the course took a clear lead, followed by *Thormanby*, *Dangu*, and *Horror*. At the distance, *Thormanby* passed the *Wizard* without an effort, and *Horror* took third place half way up. From the moment that *Thormanby's* colors were seen in advance, however, the issue of the race was not in doubt; he ran home an easy winner by a length and a half, four lengths separated the second from the third, and four lengths the third from the fourth. The "running up" horses were *Sir William*, *Umpire*, *Buccaneer*, *Man-at-Arms*, *Cape Flyaway*, and *Restes*, who passed the post nearly in the order named. *Loiterer* and *Wallace* were the last two. *Thormanby* was twice nearly knocked on his head, and *Wallace* had a narrow escape of falling the instant the flag was dropped.

The value of the stakes, deducting the money to be paid to the second horse, the judge, and towards expenses is £6,050.

MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH NEWS.

In the House of Commons on the 24th, on the motion of Lord PALMERSTON, a Committee of Ten was appointed to inspect the journals of the House of Lords for any proceedings upon the rejection of the bill repealing the paper duty. The Committee subsequently reported, *pro forma*, that they found the Lords had rejected the bill in question, and Lord PALMERSTON then gave notice that he would move for the appointment of a Committee to search for precedents.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated, in reply to an inquiry of Mr. KINGLAKE, that Government had throughout supported the demand of the Swiss Government for a Conference of the Great Powers, and would continue to do so until Switzerland withdrew the demand.

Mr. LAING moved for a vote of credit on account of civil service estimates, which, after some strong opposition, was agreed to. The Opposition members pressed upon Government the necessity of proceeding in a regular way with the estimates, and it is supposed that their intention is to stave off the further consideration of the Reform bill, until the estimates are passed, and thereby kill the measure for this session. The *Times* says that the above proceedings have virtually decided the abandonment of the Reform bill, although some time may elapse before the measure is finally given up.

On the 25th, in the House of Commons, the action of the Lords on the bill repealing the paper duty was debated, and a Committee of Twenty-one was appointed to search for prededents.

The conduct of the Neapolitan Government was debated, and Lord PALMERSTON denounced it in the strongest terms, as entirely a Government of the Police.

The work of getting the *Great Eastern* ready for sea was proceeding vigorously and it was confidently asserted that she would be ready by the day named for her departure for New-York, the 9th June. Many improvements had been made in the details of the great ship.

Mr. SAWARD, Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, writes a letter to the newspapers, contradicting certain statements relative to the condition of that undertaking, as put forth by the promoters of the Danish route, and pointing out the disadvantages under which the latter enterprise must labor. Mr. SAWARD asserts that there is no intention to abandon the undertaking with which he is connected, and looks hopefully on the efforts now pending to restore the existing cable to working order.

The telegraph cable to be laid between Rangoon and Singapore, 1,200 miles long, was being tested.

The British Channel fleet, consisting of eight ships, had sailed on a cruise.

Great meetings in aid of Missions to Central Africa had been held in Manchester and Liverpool. Lord BROUGHAM was the principal speaker at both places, and urged that a vigorous support of the Missions, which would indirectly encourage the production of cotton, would tend to suppress the slave-trade and Slavery.

The London *Morning Chronicle* raises a warning voice against overtrading in the glut of cotton and predicts heavy losses through irresponsible traders.

The mysterious hark *Charles Truitt*, which had been lying at Queenstown for several months with a cargo of rifles from America, had left Queenstown for Liverpool. She was freighted by the Garibaldi Committee in New-York, but having arrived after the war was over she remained at Queenstown awaiting orders from the States. It was considered likely that GARIBALDI'S new movement had led to her departure.

FRANCE.

Absolutism and History—Neapolitan Falsehoods—Policy of Bombs, the Less—Matters at Rome—Parisian Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, May 24, 1860.

The wonder of the moment is how the Anti-Garibaldi journals manage to get up so many defeats for the hero of Varese and Como. Singular march that, from Marsala to Palermo, which was but a continuation of defeats! It seems to be the privilege of absolutist Governments to falsify history in the most bare-faced manner, without regard to the derision of the world. Thus when the war commenced on the Danube in 1854, and Russia had the monopoly of the telegraph, what a system of outrageous falsehood came to us from St. Petersburgh! And during the campaign in Italy, last year, what stupendous lies the Vienna telegraph lines were forced to bear to the different capitals of Europe! Even now, three-fourths of the people of the Austrian Empire and one-half of the people of Southern Germany, believe that the French were defeated at Solferino, and that NAPOLEON demanded an armistice and a peace because he had been defeated and his cause was hopeless.

We have now some superb specimens af this official lying from the Neapolitan Government. First, the Naples telegraph told us that had it not been for the two English frigates, GARIBALDI would never have effected a landing. Then, that a large number of the Chasseurs of the Alps were killed at Marsala by the Neapolitan frigates. Then, that GARIBALDI was not on the island at all. Then, that he had been defeated and totally routed at Calatifimi, and still later again defeated nearer Palermo, at Monreale. And now, to put a proper capital to this column of falsehood, an officer of the Government walks bravely into the Merchants' Exchange at Naples and officially proclaims that GARIBALDI, disheartened by his defeat at Monreale, has cut his throat with a razor!

These stories, invented at Naples, and as many more invented no one knows where, find a place and credence in the columns of the Legitimist and Catholic papers at Paris. The King of Naples, who has had the discretion to pack his trunks, and is really frightened out of his senses, changes his mind every hour; and unfortunately for him and his Government, insists upon an execution of his personal orders. Moreover, he is but a boy of 23, has a mind of very mediocre calibre, and is in the habit of fortifying his courage, in moments of danger, with something stronger than his native *lachryma cryste*.

In the frame of mind the young King could invent no better retreat for his wounded pride than that of trying to keep Europe ignorant of the events in Sicily by means of false telegraphic dispatches. Fortunately, however, there are other sources of intelligence than the Naples telegraph, and among others, on which we can rely, the French Embassy at Naples has established a line of communication under its own flag between Naples and the island, and thus this small and short-sighted attempt to keep Europe ignorant of the progress of the revolution will only react with ridicule on its inventors.

So, too, of the forced afterthought of the King in sending a messenger, with promises of reform, after he saw that this was the only chance left. But the people of the island did not bite at this gilded bait, charged with a general amnesty, a Liberal Constitution, railroads and other roads, gas, and an extension, for the Palermians, of their Rue de Rivoli, the whole terminating with a "*mais cuipa! mais cuipa!*" They knew that promises drawn out under a menace of violence were neither binding in law nor honor, more especially as the promises came from a Bourbon King and an admirer of absolutism on the throne. So they did well to reject them, and to resolve to give themselves an amnesty, a constitution, railroads, gas and the rest.

During the campaign of Italy, last year, the Lombards followed up the Austrians with a national air which the latter had prohibited as long as they had possession of the country, called the Milanaise. So, too, the brave followers of GARIBALDI have got their patriotic air for the occasion, which they call the Marsala-lee. The King of the Two Sicilies will hear it one of these days under his windows, if he has the courage to stop so long.

The Parisans are as rejoiced and as contented over the success of GARIBALDI as if France instead of Sicily were undergoing emancipation. It is so comfortable to know that a war for independence is going on *somewhere*, without blockading the Paris promenades or deranging the daily round of Paris pleasures! The affair does, indeed, excite an immense sympathy, and whatever may be the feeling of the Government, a great majority of the people rejoice in the success of the revolution. But for a vague feeling that, somehow or other, England is to draw political profit from the affair, I believe that the popular demonstrations of sympathy would be powerful enough in France to draw the Government more decidedly after them, and then we could see clearer to the end. At present no one is willing to admit that Sicily is to be annexed unceremoniously to Piedmont, even in presence of the popular vote of the island to that effect, and the great concern is now to know what is to be done with it. A Provisional Government, under a Dictatorship, will be established, but what then?

If there were no other indication of the popular feeling at Paris in favor of the Italian cause, a curious circumstance which has just taken place in regard to GEN. LAMORICIERE, would prove it. The police permit in the streets of Paris the sale, and the singing during the sale, of popular songs that have first been examined at the Censorship Bureau, and stamped with the colportage stamp. Several popular poets, aspirants for the maniere of Beranger, are constantly employed in this kind of composition, and every few days the street hawkers appear with a new collection, which are sold generally at from two to four sous each. Occasionally a song makes an immense hit, on account generally of some political allusion, sufficiantly covered up to brave the rigors of the law. We have now an example of this immense success, attending a song which hits off LAMORICIERE. The song is entitled "*Maurice et Jeannette, ou le Rupture Amoureuse.*" It goes to the air "*Maman, le mal que j'ai,*" and was written by M. ALEXIS DALES. It is a love song, in which Jeannette is made to reproach her lover, Maurice, for certain infidelities in which she detected him the day before. The chorus runs thus:

"Ah! quel déboire amer!
Ton injustice
Fait mon supplice;
J'te croyais l'cœur plus fier,
Qu'aa-tu fait là, Maurice, (*Bis.*)
Hier?"

I need hardly tell you that the word "Lamoricière" is reproduced exactly, in sound, in the last three words of the chorus, and is thus sung, to the great joy of all who hear it. The fact is, you who live in a country where there is no censorship over printed matter, cannot appreciate the effect such an ingenious dodge of the law produces on the public of Paris. Whenever the hawkers appear in the street every window and door is immediately garnished with the smiling faces of men and women, and the song, whether well or badly sung, always excites an explosion of laughter along the whole line when the singer comes to the lines "*Qu'as-tu fait là, Maurice, hier?*" They sell, too, like hot cakes, at four sous a-piece. Such has been the excitement about this apparently insignificant *jeu d'esprit*, that the Catholic and Legitimist journals, supporters of the Pope and LAMORICIERE, have made a combined attack on the Republican journal, the *Siècle*, as the author and instigator of it. A lively discussion has grown up on the subject, and this, you may well conceive, does not tend to diminish the reputation of the famous song and its *jeu de mot*.

The *Siècle* and the *Opinion Nationale*, republican journals, continue to receive subscriptions in their offices, in aid of GARIBALDI, notwithstanding the order of the authorities to the contrary. The public announcement in these journals of the subscription, however, is suppressed, and thus the authorities have no right to interfere. There is reason to know that all that was demanded was a regard for appearances, so as not to compromise the French Government with that of Naples. What is curious, however, is the fact that the majority of the subscribers are workmen in *blouses*.

Mrs. FAULKNER, the wife of the American Minister at Paris, has arrived, and their first reception takes place this eveoing, at their residence, No. 4 Rue Circulaire, Place de l'Etoile.

MALAKOFF.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Emperor NAPOLEON is said to be more and more dissatisfied with the Piedmontese Government, and complains that the period previous to the ratification of the annexation of Savoy to France has been taken advantage of to sell the crown lands which should revert to France.

The new law concerning sugars and coffees had been promulgated in the *Moniteur*.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Chronicle* gives currency to a report that the Emperor of Russia would shortly visit Paris.

The Bourse had been firm and animated, but on the 25th it was dull and Rentes declined to 69.10.

ITALY.

It is stated that the partisans of the Ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany were busily employed in agitating Florence. Seditious writings were posted up every night, and many of the noblest families in Tuscany did not disguise the fact that they were conspiring to accomplish a restoration.

The Papal Government had seized important documents containing instructions for bastenlag an insurrection in the States of the Church, in the Abruzzi and in Calabria.

It is stated that Gen. LAMORICIERE was finding out that under the French protectorate his hands were tightly bound. The French Commander-in-Chief would not allow him to attack the Piedmontese or to assist the King of Naples. There were rumors that LAMORICIERE intended to resign.

The Sardinian Chambers had commenced the discussion on the treaty ceding Savoy to France.

ROME, Wednesday, May 23.

Prince WAULOUSKI, the new Russian Plenipotentiary, left to-day for Naples. It is asserted that he is the bearer of very precise instructions in reference to Sicily.

In the official report of the affair at the Grotto, near Montefiscone, the *gen d'armes* are much commended. The brother of ORSINI, author of the attempt, is dead. The Governor of the town, ARA PACIENTE, being alarmed, took to flight with the Police. He has been removed from office by the Minister.

It is asserted that Gen. LAMORICIERE left to-day for Ancona. He dined yesterday with Gen. GUYON.

RUSSIA.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF had sent instructions to the Russian representatives at the Courts of the Great Powers explaining why the Turkish Ambassador was not invited, with the Ambassadors of Austria, France, Great Britain and Prussia, to receive the proposals of Russia relative to an inquiry into the condition of the Christians in Turkey.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF says:

"The condition of the Christians in the Turkish Empire is a question of general interest, reserved for the consideration of a European Conference, which, for nearly fifty years, has consisted of the five great Powers exclusively, among which Turkey is not included.

"If it had been necessary to call the representative of the Porte to this Assembly of Ambassadors because she signed the treaty of March 30, 1856, the same claim could have been made by Sardinia, whose participation in the negotiations in question would have been opposed by Austria. It was, therefore, necessary to exclude the Porte in order to avoid the admission of Piedmont, and to confine the deliberations to the Great Powers only."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The dates from the Cape of Good Hope are to the 21st April.

The news is quite unimportant.

Public business was deferred until the arrival of the Governor, Sir GEORGE GREY, who was expected daily.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

It was telegraphed via Queenstown that on the 24th the Bank of England reduced their discount rate of discount from 4½ to 4 ₱ cent. The measure was considered certain, and therefore occasioned no appreciable influence on the funds.

There was a fair demand for discount at the Bank at the reduced rate.

The discount houses and the joint stocks banks had reduced their allowances on deposits in sympathy with the movement of the Bank.

Consols were first [illegible] on the 24th, when they began to work easier, and closed at ¼ per cent. closing at 90 @ 90 ex dividend and accrued.

The rate for discounts in the open market was 3⅞ @4 ₱ cent.

The returns of the Bank of England showed an increase of bullion of £246,948.

Mr. JOHN T. EDWARDS, of Birmingham, hardware merchant, had absconded with assets amounting to £200,000.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 26.

Cotton—The Brokers' Circular says: "There has been a very moderate demand this week, and an increased desire to sell on the part of holders; but notwithstanding the very large stock of American, the quantity of Middling and finer qualities at a good price is so limited that for those descriptions prices are notably steady, whilst the lower qualities are again ⅛d. @¼d. lower, and the inferior grades are much irregular." Sales of the week, 47,850 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and 2,000 to exporters. The sales yesterday (Friday) were about 6,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing quiet at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans..... 6d. Middling Mobiles, 6¾d.
Middling Orleans... 6¾d. Fair Uplands... 7¼d.
Fair Mobiles..... 7¼d. Middling Uplands 6¾d.

Stock on hand, 1,206,790 bales, of which 899,000 are American.

At MANCHESTER there is rather less, depression than at the commencement of the week, but there is not much doing either in cloth or yarns.

BREADSTUFFS.—RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report: Flour slow at 26s. 6d.@30s. Wheat in limited retail request at 10s. 5d.@10s. 9d. for red Western, and 11s. @12s. 6d. for white. Corn scarcely inquired for. Mixed yellow 34s. 6d.@35s.; white 36s. 6d.@37s. The weather continues very favorable for the crops.

PROVISIONS.—WAKEFIELD, MARR & Co., BRIGHAM, ATKINS & Co. and others, report Beef in limited demand, and prices rather lower. Pork quiet at about last week's rates. Bacon quiet but prices firm. Lard dull and prices barely maintained. Retail sales at 57s.@58s. Tallow very dull and all qualities rather lower. Sales of fine North American at 54s. Hunters' Association nominal at 52s.

Provisions.—Ashes quiet, at 29s.@29s. 6d. for old Pots, and 29s.@29s. 6d. for new, and 30s. @ 30s. for Pearls. Sugars quiet, and low descriptions rather easier. Coffee dull, and rather cheaper. Rice dull; sales of Carolina at 24s. 6d.@26s. Rosin—Sales of Baltimore at 8s. 6d. Fish Oils quiet and unchanged. Linseed Oil in good request, at 28s. 6d.@29s. Rosin steady, at 4s. 3d.@4s. 9d. for common. Turpentine opened firm, at 30s. 6d., but closed quietly, at 34s. 6d.@35s. Tea fully ¼d. dearer, but stocks generally withdrawn to await letters by the next mail from China.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. RABBITS, BROS. & Co. report: Wheat quiet at last week's advance. White American, 40s.@44s. Red, 36s.@36s. Flour, 30s.@32s. Corn dull; Mixed and Bare, 35 5s.; Scotch Fine, 35s.; Scotch dull, and 6d. lower. German dull, and 1s.@1s. 6d. cheaper for lower sorts. Rice unchanged. Tallow dull; Y. C. 52s.@52s. 6d. Tea buoyant, and rather dearer; Congou, 1s. 5d. Spirits of Turpentine dear of sale, at 35s. 6d.@36s. Linseed Cake unchanged. Grass Oil declined to 28s. Linseed quiet; 28s. 3d., subject Havre Market Circular not received.

LAW REPORTS.

Important to Tenants in Common.

DAMAGES BY GROTON WATER.

Taylor et al. vs. *Keegan et al.*—This was an action against the defendant to recover damages for alleged negligence in the use of Croton water.

The plaintiffs claim, in the declaration, that as occupants of the entire second story No. 2 Warren-street, in this City, by the negligent use of water, damaged their stock of goods on the floor below, and otherwise interrupted their business, causing them great loss.

The defendants denied all the allegations of the complaint, and contended that they had not the exclusive use of the water-closet on the second floor, whence the water proceeded. They also claimed to hold their premises under a written lease, which expressly excepted the whole use of the water-closet. It was further claimed by the defendants that the plaintiffs had the sole use of the stop-cock in the basement of the building, and that they should have shut off the water nightly, by which means all accidents of the kind would have been prevented.

The case was tried before Justice BOSWORTH, in the Superior Court, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs for $164, with interest from the time of the occurrence.

The Court charged that, as the water obviously came from the water-closet of the second story, the entrance to which was through the defendant's premises, notwithstanding the exceptions in the lease, the defendants were responsible for any negligent use thereof. In regard to shutting off the water in the basement, the Court charged that in the absence of any express agreement between the parties that the stop-cock should be closed at night; the plaintiffs were not bound to close it, and that their not doing so would not operate to discharge the defendants from liability in the action.

John B. Taylor for plaintiffs; N. J. Wyeth *for* defendants.

Chicago Eggs—A Question of Quality.

Joseph M. Duke and H. Fuerst vs. *David Radley.*—This action was brought to recover the purchase money for a quantity of eggs delivered at this port, and shipped from Chicago.

The plaintiffs claimed to have sold to the defendant in July last ten barrels of eggs, and to have delivered them to him upon contract at his place in Washington-street. He had refused to pay for them, and the action was to collect the bill.

The defendant answered that he purchased by sample, and that except two or three layers upon the top of each barrel, the eggs were not good. His particular defence, however, was that upon informing the plaintiffs that he would not take the eggs, they desired him to retain them and sell them out, stating that he should lose nothing by the transaction. The case was tried before Judge DALY, in the Common Pleas. The Court charged the jury to the effect that the "buyer must beware," and a verdict was returned for the plaintiffs for $62.

Stillwell and Swain for plaintiffs; Sandler and Carter for defendants.

An Ex-Judge's Salary.

The People ex rel. William Mitchell vs. *Robert T. Hance.*—In this case, the relator set forth that, by virtue of the act of 1853, the salaries of the Judges of Supreme Court were increased from the former compensation allowed them. The plaintiff, in April, 1859, sent in a communication to the Board of Supervisors, which body, on the 16th day of August, 1859, passed a resolution directing the Comptroller to pay the plaintiff the sum of $8,350. This sum was to be paid on the tax levy

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, June 8.

$11,000 Va. 6s	93½	11	Hudson River Rf'd.		48⅛
16,000 Missouri 6s. 6s	84½	50	Harlem R. Pref.		39⅝
5,000 do	b60	81½	200	Reading Railroad	41⅜
2,000 N.Y. Central 6s	93½	82	do		42⅛
2,000 R. R. 4th M. Bds	85	100	do		41⅞
2,000 Erie R. Bs., 1876	68	25	Mich. Central R.		52⅞
1,000 Hud. R.R. 1st m.	107	150	do		52⅜
2,000 R. R.s. Conv. Bds	94½	100	do		52⅝
2,000 T. H. & A. 2d M.	42⅜	30	N. J. Central Rl'd		120
1,000 La C. & M. L. G. B.	18¾	300	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	b30	12¾
2,000 do	18	100	do	b60	12¾
2,000 Chi. & W. S. F. R.	80	10	do		12¾
5,000 Gal. & C. 2d M. B.	92	150	do		12¾
11 Merchants' Bank	104	50	M. S. & N. Ia. G. B.		24
20 Nat. Exchange Bank	100	100	do	s30	24
20 Nat. Ex. Bank	100¾	50	do		24½
6 Commercial Bank	102⅞	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		64
200 Del., L. & W. R.	92⅜	500	do	b60	64
30 Ocean Bank	96¾	550	do		63¾
70 do	97	10	Clev., C. & C. R.		93
200 Pacific M. S. Co.	93⅝	300	Clev. & Pitts. R.		10
10 do	93¾	200	Gal. & Chicago R.		64⅞
50 do	s10	93¾	50	do	s10 64¼
50 do	s10	93⅞	50	do	s10 64⅜
50 do	s10	94	100	do	s60 64⅝
50 do	s10	93¾	100	do	64¾
400 N. Y. C. R.	92	50	do	s10	64⅝
100 do	s30	91¾	300	Clev. & Tol. R.	b60 30
300 do	b60	92	75	Chicago & R. I. R.	69⅝
200 do	s10	92	100	do	s10 69⅜
200 do	s10	92	100	do	b60 69¼
5 do	s10	91¾	25	Chicago R. & Q. R.	78⅛
300 Erie Railroad		19¾	50	do	b30 75⅜
100 do		19¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, 1865	102⅜	400	Chi. & R. I. R.		69⅜
10,000 Missouri 6s. 6s	84⅜	300	do	b60	69⅜
10,000 N. C. State 6s	99	50	La Crosse & Mil. R		⅞
2,000 R. R. Con. bs	48	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		63⅝
1,000 Har. R. 2d m. bs	86	300	do	b60	63⅝
200 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	91	400	do		63¾
200 New-York Cen. R.	92	100	do	b60	63⅛
50 do	s30	92¼	200	Gal. & Chicago R.	64⅜
200 do	s30	91½	50	do	s10 64⅛
200 do	b60	92	100	do	s60 64
100 Erie Railroad		19⅝	100	do	s10 64⅜
6 Hudson R. Railr'd		49¾	50	do	s10 64
20 Harlem Railroad		12⅝	50	do	s30 63¾
200 do		12⅝	300	Clev. & Tol. R.	b60 30
200 Harlem R. Pref.		23½	200	do	30
200 Mich. Cen. R.	b60	82	100	do	29⅞
100 M. S. & N. I. R.	s60	12	100	do	29⅝
4.5 Panama Railroad		134½			

FRIDAY, June 8—P. M.

With the exception of State and Federal securities, which hold firm and in demand, the Market for stocks to-day was dull through the early Board, and lower on most of the shares in the afternoon. The business was comparatively moderate at both sessions, but the feeling of the majority of the speculators at the Board was rather in favor of selling for a further decline, so far as the New-York and Western Railway shares are concerned. And yet the progress made thus far in getting prices down is scarcely equal to a similar movement last week, when the same parties were running short on the chances of less favorable advices from Europe. New-York Central closed 81½@82, as against 82½ yesterday afternoon; New-York and Erie 19½@⅝, the same as yesterday; Hudson 48½@49, same bid as yesterday; Harlem Preferred 39½ sales, and then offered at 39½; Galena 64@64½, against 64½@⅝ yesterday; Rock Island 69½, which is ⅛@¼ down; Cleveland and Toledo steady at yesterday's price. Illinois Central was pressed by one or two buyers in competition this afternoon, and the sales ran down to 63½ ₱ cent. The supposition is that some of the English purchases at 57@58 in London have come to this market for a profit. At the latest date by the *Africa* the quotation stood 57@59, with sales at 58½ ₱ cent. Michigan Southern fell off ⅜ ₱ cent. on the Guaranteed shares, Michigan Central ⅛@¼ lower than yesterday. Pacific Mail was especially weak this afternoon, offered at 92 at the close. Panama ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. lower than yesterday. The general Share market at the close was reported weak on the closing prices, but inactive both in the demand and in the offers to sell.

In United States Stocks a small sale of Texas Indemnity 5 ₱ cents was made at 102½ ₱ cent. There was no supply of United States 5s of 1874 coupon stock under 104½ ₱ cent., and nothing done in the 6 ₱ cents. of 1867–68. The registered 5s of 1874 are withheld from market. The transfers are closed until 1st July, the interest being passed to the credit of present holders on 31st May. In Railway Bonds there is not much activity; prices steady. We learn that $940,000 of the two millions second mortgage of the Hudson River, due 16th December, have already been extended, and the process of renewal now promises to make the negotiation so far complete in a few months that outside parties will be found to take whatever sum of the new bonds may then remain over, and pay cash to the holders of the old. In State Stocks, Missouri 6s advanced to 84½, sales. Tennessees were not offered under 92½ ₱ cent., 92½ bid; North Carolinas again sold at 99 ₱ cent. The demand on this department of the Stock list is very materially influenced by the cheapness of money, and the difficulty of placing it on marcantile security to anything like the advantage offered in State Stocks on the eve of their July dividend. At the same time, the number of sellers at the Board rather diminishes than otherwise as prices go up.

In the Money Market the day has been unusually dull. Some of the Stock firms are paying off their demand loans at low rates for the want of business to employ them. The few new quotations in this way range from 4 to 5 ₱ cent. The Bill Brokers make still louder complaints of want of material in the shape of first-class mercantile paper, and when strictly prime lists are offered, the rates are made cheap to the borrower, the range 4½ to 5½ ₱ cent. for indorsed or double-name bills, 60 days to 6 months, and 5@6 ₱ cent. for choice single names. The private advices per *Africa* to-day are calculated to make even these low terms easier, as in London the discount market had already fallen below the 4 ₱ cent. to which the Bank had reduced its rate. Private letters quote as low as 3½ ₱ cent.

The Exchanges for the *Glasgow* to-morrow are being done at 109¾@109¾ on London, principally at the inside figure, and 5.14¾@5.13¾ on Paris. The export demand for Bullion for this steamer is reported this afternoon at $300,000.

The newspaper files by the *Africa* this morning report a little more business in London in American Stocks. The London *Times* of May 26 quotes as follows:

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.		Exchange.
Maryland 5 ₱ cent. red.	96 to 97		
United States 6 p. c. red. '74.	94 to 95		94⅝
Virginia State, 5 ₱ cent.	83 to 84		
Do., 6 ₱ cent.	83 to 85		
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ ct. red. 1875	78 to 80		
Do., 7 ₱ cent. red. 1875	81 to 82		
Do., do., Fr. Land red. 1880	91 to 92		91¾
Do., $100 shares, $70 paid	42 to 41	dis.	42 dis.
Do., $100 shares, all paid	84 to 85		85
Mic. Cen. 8 ₱ cent. con. '90.	85 to 90		
Do. 8 ₱ cent. con., 1880	84 to 89		
Do., 8 ₱ cent. 1st mortgage (sink. f.) '82	86 to 87		
Do., $100 shares	45 to 50		
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ₱ ct. (sinking fund) 1885.	61 to 62x. c.		
Do., $100 shares	19 to 25		
New-York Central, 6 ₱ ct., (sinking fund) 1883	82 to 84		
Do., 7 ₱ cent. 1864	94 to 96		
Do., 7 ₱ ct., (sink. f.) 1876	94 to 96		
Do., $100 shares	71 to 76		
New-York and Erie 1st Mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1867	96 to 99x. a.		
Do., 2d mort., 1859	87 to 89		
Do., 2d mort., '83, assented	77 to 78		78
Do., Bonds, 1863, '71, '75, assented	45 to 50		
Do., shares, assented	19 to 20		19¾ ⅝
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds—1st mortgage, con., 6 ₱ c't	90 to 92		
Do., 2d mort. 6 ₱ ct. Ster.	88 to 91		
Do., $50 shares	26 to 28		
Philadelphia & Reading bds. 6 ₱ cent., 1860	78 to 80		
Do., 6 ₱ cent. 1870	70 to 75		
Do., $50 shares	18 to 22		

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 23d of May gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£7,666,533	Increase £91,190
Other deposits	12,569,848	Increase 244,166
Rest	3,278,026	Increase 6,604
Government securities	£9,728,913	Unchanged.
Other securities	19,926,674	Decrease. £329,366
Notes unemployed	6,346,100	Increase. 723,510

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,223,-290; being a decrease of £381,775; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £15,844,195, showing an increase of £316,845, when compared with the preceding return.

The May traffic on the Southern Michigan line we understand to be, in round numbers, $180,-000, against $137,000 same month last season—an increase of $43,000.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Ohio and Mississippi Road, at the annual meeting on Monday:

Cincinnati.—Larz Anderson, James Hall, Wm. W. Scarborough, Charles D. Coffin, Edward Flint, Henry C. Lord, Wm. H. Clement, Jos. Torrence, Samuel W. Pomeroy, James D. Lehmer, James C. Hall. *St. Louis.*—Lewis B. Parsons, Henry D. Bacon. *Lawrenceburg.*—Thos. Gaslay. *New-York.*—Wm. H. Aspinwall, Edwin Bartlett, Samuel W. Comstock, Joseph W. Alsop, Fred. Schuchhardt, Edward Delafield, William Whitewright, Jr.

The whole line is now financially incumbered as follows:

Capital stock		$7,534,681—
Less pledged to the City of Cincinnati to secure a loan of $600,000	1,000,000—	6,584,681 00
Loan of City of Cincinnati		600,000 00
Loan on 1st mortgage bonds, redeemable Oct. 1, 1872		2,000,000 00
Loan on 2d mortgage bonds, redeemable Oct. 1, 1889		268,000 00
Loan on construction bonds, redeemable March 1, 1865		4,242,000 00
Loan on income bonds, redeemable May 1, 1881		3,320,000 00
Bills payable on settlement of account with W. H. Aspinwall and associates		360,000 00
Bill payable on temporary loans to pay 1st m. coupons		15,000 00
Rent of rolling power		90,878 89
Charges due to other roads	15,930 89	
Pay rolls and bills unsettled prior to May 1, 1860	71,975 21	
Open account unsettled	568 46—	88,478 56
Open float debt and interest	134,963 06	
Unpaid interest coupons	2,613,375 00—	1,750,358 06
Total		$19,368,392 51

Tolls received on all the Canals of this State in April, 1859 $59 879 46
Do de do 1860 49 763 10
Decrease in April, 1860 20,116 32
Tolls received on all the Canals of the State in May, 1860 539,806 19
Do do do 1859 203,536 78
Increase in May, 1860, over May, 1859. 156,269 41
Whole amount of tolls received from the opening of navigation, April 25, to the end of May, 1860 409,569 33
Do April 15, do 1859 273,416 24
Net increase during the season 136,153 09

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week.			
Entered at the port	$407,685	$724,205	$1,132,251
Thrown on Market	476,751	661,135	1,137,043
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$20,177,496	$48,524 061	$46,352,693
Threwn on Market	25,462 757	49,037,595	46,507,053

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	811	$369,805	280	$85,152	90	$21,306
Mf. of Cotton.	832	177 321	256	34,536	41	8,983
Mf. of Silk	370	369 114	24	7,688	19	13,8.8
Mf. of Flax	270	72,990	35	4,173	28	3,955
Miscellan's	145	100,940	58	10,281	51	813
Total	2,428	$1,090,170 142 091	653	$142,091	229	$46,873 1,090,170

Total Entered...$1,332,261 Total Marketed..$1,137,043

The receipts of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, for the month of May, are as follows:

1859	$91,868 62
1860	89 577 81
Decrease	$2,290 81

This apparent decrease results from the change for two months of connecting roads being dednet-ed at this time, instead of one. The business of the month itself shows a gain over last year of $827 69. The receipts and expenses for the first eight months of the fiscal year (Oetober to June) stand as follows:

	8mos end'g May 31, '59.	8 mos. end'g May 31, '60.
Receipts	$698,556 66	$739,517 44
Expenses	481,006 71	461,783 18
Net Profit	$218,549 95	$277,734 26

Showing an increase in receipts of $40,960 78, and a decrease of expenses of $18,223 53, making a net improvement in eight months of $59,184 31. Extensive repairs have at the same time been made in the track and rolling stock, both of which are now in good order. Every train upon the road is now run with coal-burning engines. The saving in fuel in consequence of the reduction of the mileage and the use of coal, has been very great. In 1854–5 the item of fuel amounted to $129,349. In 1855–6 to $130,961; in 1859 $61,155, and for the present year it will not exceed $55,000, showing a saving in this item alone of $75,000 over previous years.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 8, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 41 bbls. Ashes, 11,-293 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. Corn Meal, 43,126 bushels Wheat, 60,018 bushels Corn, 13,646 bushels Oats, 4,955 bushels Rye, 168 bbls. Provisions, and 330 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day: 60 bbls., at $5 31 for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 500 bags Costa Rica at 14c.; 70 bags Rio, at 13½c.; and 300 bags St. Domingo, at 12¾c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Transactions have been limited again to-day, though no important changes have occurred in prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7⅜	7⅜	7¾	7¾
Middling	11¾	11½	11⅜	11⅜
Middling Fair	12¾	13	13¼	13⅜

FISH—Most kinds have been in very moderate request at previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits no remarkable changes today. The demand has been moderate, chiefly from the home trade. Prices are generally quoted steady. Sales 11,250 bbls, including superfine State at $5 15@$5 25, chiefly at $5 15@$5 20; extra State at $5 30@$5 45, mainly at $5 30@$5 35; superfine Western at $5 15@$5 25; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 30@$6 15; extra Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, $5 35@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 70@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 90 ₱ bbl. Superfine State $5 15@$5 25
Extra State 5 30@ 5 45
Superfine Western 5 15@ 5 25
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin 5 30@ 6 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan 5 35@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio 5 70@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd. 5 80@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brand 6 00@ 6 90
Fancy Genesee 5 45@ 5 55
Extra Genesee 5 75@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri 5 85@ 7 50

Southern Flour continues quiet at drooping prices. Sales have been made of 1,150 bbls., in lots, at $5 65@$6 00 for poor to fair superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 65@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in moderate request, to-day, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 30@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 700 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is inquired for, at $3 45@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal sells slowly, at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 80@$3 90 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, 2 660 boxes Palermo Oranges at $3 05@$4 80, and 1,000 boxes Palermo Lemons at $2 55@$3 25, ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, and prices have been supported. The reported sales amounted to 43,000 bushels, including amber Western, part at $1 41; Milwaukee Club (which constituted the bulk of the sales) at $1 29@$1 30, and White California on private terms, ₱ bushel. Corn has been less abundant, and it has been in good request at advanced rates. Sales 68,500 bushels, at 61c.@64c. for heated and damp, and 64¾c.@65¾c., chiefly 65c., for sound mixed Western, and 67c. @68c. for Yellow Western and Southern, and 70c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Other kinds are entirely nominal. Rye continues dull and heavy at 84c.@86c. ₱ bush. Sales 5,000 bushels. Barley is neglected. Oats are in request, including very poor to very good Canada, at 38c.@42c.; Western, 39c.@42c.; State, 45c.@45c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania 37c.@40c., ₱ bushel. Mr. Wm. G. Irving notices the week's business in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs thus: "The market has been only moderately active during the past week for State and Western Flour. The home trade have been the principal buyer. These have purchased rather sparingly. They have been claiming concessions, which holders generally refused to yield, though the latter have been disposed to accept some what lower prices. The demand from shippers have been mainly for State brands. The decline in rates of freight has been favorable to export movements. The inquiry for high grades has been decidedly less activa, and considerable irregularity has been apparent in the market for such descriptions. Southern Flour has been in limited request, though purchasers have had any existing advantage. Canadian Flour has attracted less attention, and has tended downward. Low and medium brands have been in fair supply; the better grades have been scarce. The total sales of Wheat Flour during the week have been 87,750 bbls., against 110,000 bbls. the previous week. Wheat improved early in the week. The demand was mainly for Spring, which was wanted by shippers. The receipts did not equal the sales, and this circumstance tended to increase the confidence of sellers. Winter Wheat was not in much request. Millers were not disposed to buy freely. The heaviness in Flour had the effect of discouraging such purchasers. Within a few days the transactions have been somewhat restricted, as holders of Milwaukee Club have been reluctant to make any important concessions to buyers. Winter Wheat could be obtained at reduced rates, but it was not actively sought after, and at the close holders complained of the difficulty of inducing purchasers to even offer any price for cargoes of white. Corn opened heavily, the receipts having been large, and receivers having exhibited much eagerness to sell. During the past two days the demand has been good, and the market has favored holders."

HAY—Sales to-day 850 bales North River at 90c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

LEAD—Has been in request within our former range.

MOLASSES—The sales include 250 bbls. New Orleans, at 48c.@50c.; 362 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 29c.@34c., chiefly at 29c@31c.; and 150 hhds. Clayed Cuba, at 24c.@25c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been inquired for at from 44c.@45c. ₱ gallon. Resin has been in request, including Common, at $1 55@$1 57½ ₱ 310 lbs.

OILS—The inquiry has been less animated for the principal varieties, which, however, are quoted steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been somewhat unsettled, to-day, sales having been reported of 900 bbls., including New Mess, at $18@$18 12½; New Prime at $13 40; Old Mess at $17 45, and Old Prime at $12 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, including Hams, at 9c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon is scarce and wanted, chiefly at from 9¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is inactive. Sales have been reported of 250 tcs. and bbls., at from 11¼c.@11¾c. for common to prime, ₱ lb. Beef is in good demand at former rates. Sales have been made of 270 bbls., at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 12½@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess $14@$18 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $12@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in fair request, at 12c.@19c. for new State, and 9c.@16c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 7c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 250 tcs., chiefly at $4 25@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in active demand, to-day, and sales have been reported of 4,100 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at from 6¾c.@7¾c., with some Porto Rico at 7c.@7¾c.; 708 bbds. Melado, part at 5c., and 165 boxes Havana on private terms.

TOBACCO—Spanish has been more freely offered and purchased. The transactions in Domestic have been limited. We have heard of sales of 26 hhds. Kentucky at 5¾c @8¼c.; 74 cases Seedleaf at 4½c. @18c.; 636 bales Havana at 27c.@42c., and 190 bales Yara on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 750 bbls., at 21½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 900 bbls. Flour, to fill up, 6,000 bushels Wheat, and 100 tons Linseed Cake, on private terms; also 6 tons Oil, at 24s. For London, 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d. For Glasgow, 2,100 bushels Peas, in ship's bags, at 7¾d.

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NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1860.

CONTENTS.—I. The Baltimore Convention—The Nomination of Mr. Douglas Impossible—No New-York Candidate can Unite the State of New-York—The North Owes to the South in the Day of her Emergency and her Democratic Supremacy a Southern Nominee. II. The Republican Party toe True Dissolon Parte. III. Sunday Laws—The Wortara Case—The Inquisition—Martyrdom—All Exhibitions of Human Intolerance. IV. The Success of Republicanism is the Dissolution of the Union. V. The Unity of Christ—Christ Divided—The Guilt of Sectarianism. VI. Miscellany.

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Rooms of the *American Gas-Light Journal*,
No. 264 Canal-st., near Broadway, New-York.

ENGLISH HAUNCH OF MUTTON FOR DINNER TO-DAY, AND MUTTON, YARMOUTH BLOATERS, just received per steamer. English Mushroom Ketchup, $2 per gallon. English Malt Vinegar, $1 60. RICHARDSON & McLEOD.
No. 106 Maiden-lane, corner Pearl.

PUBLIC SALE OF UNITED STATES ARMS.—Will be sold at Mount Vernon Arsenal, Alabama, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of June, 1860, by order of the President of the United States:
1,000 Hall's breech-loading rifles.
667 Hall's bright flint-lock rifles.
11 percussion muskets.
821 flint-lock pistols.
147 Hall's carbines.
25 artillery swords.
18 field-artillery carriages.
$7,620 assorted flints.
120 Hall's rifle-cartridge boxes.
126 pistol holsters, and other equipments too numerous to mention. Terms cash.

CONSTIPATION (COSTIVENESS) AND dyspepsia completely cured without medicines, injections or baths, by Davy's Revalenta Crackers, an agreeable and nutritious vegetable food, manufactured from Wharton's original genuine revalenta. Eminent chemists affirm that the revalenta contains more nutriment than the best wheaten flour, in the ratio of 14 to 8. Certificates of their mild and beneficial influence on the stomach and bowels can be seen at the bakery. Manufactured and sold only by the subscriber, as his wholesale and retail variety cracker bakery. Price 30 cents per pound. ISAAC McGAY, No. 219 Forsyth-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DEDICATION OF THE WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH.—The dedicatory services of the new Washington-square M. E. Church, corner of Macdougal and 4th sts., will take place on SABBATH, June 10. Sermon at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. Bishop Simpson, D.D.; at 3 P. M., by Rev. J. P. Durbin, D.D., and at 7½ P. M., by the pastor, Rev. E. S. Foster, D.D. The regular services of this Church will be preaching on the Sabbath, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sessions of the Sabbath School—9 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M. Weekly lecture—Wednesday evenings, at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting, Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock. Classes, Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

A HEAD OF ALL!!—THE FIRST STRAWBERRY and Ice Cream Festival of the season will be held in the Trinity M. E. Church on 34th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, June 12. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. B. S. Foster, D. D., Rev. J. O. Rogers, Rev. M. Dix, Chairwoman. Little Martha Davis, the celebrated juvenile vocalist, has been engaged, and will sing. Tickets 25 cents each. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sabbath-school. Tickets may be procured of J. W. Collins, No. 1,163 Broadway, or at the door on the evening. Exercises to commence at 8 o'clock.

REV. DR. McDENAMY, REV. THOMAS WALSH, and the friends of an open Bible in the Public Schools, will meet in public conference the supporters of a Romish Education without the Bible, and with such absurdities as Transubstantiation, in Tilford Hall 7th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., (near Tompkins Market) TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. Charles E. Harris, the Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock and Rev. Bishop Janes, D. D. in the EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. Weekly lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING, and prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Seats free.

THIRD REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 23d-st., east of 8th-av. TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, a discourse on *Temperance*, by the Pastor, J. R. W. Sloane. On MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, a lecture by S. D. L. Southerland, Esq., on *The Customs and Religion of the Chinese*. The lecture will be illustrated with specimens of idols, &c.

THE FIRST MISSION SUNDAY-SCHOOL of the Strong-place Baptist Church, of South Brooklyn, having just completed expressly for their school a very large and substantial brick building, on the corner of Hicks and Rapelyea sts., will dedicate the same with appropriate services on SUNDAY EVENING, June 10.

NEW METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, in Norfolk-st., between Grand and Broome sts., Rev. James O. Bogans will preach TO MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AT THE ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 13, 1860.—The exercises will consist of addresses and singing. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sabbath School. Tickets 25 cents, to be obtained at the door. Doors open at 7½ o'clock.

BROOME-STREET REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, now worshiping on the northwest corner of 33d-st. and 8th av., (entrance in 33d-st.) Preaching TO-MORROW by the pastor, Rev. Peter Stryker, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Communion Sabbath morning, June 17. Preparitory sermon THURSDAY, June 14, at 8 P. M.

THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW Lee-avenue Reformed Dutch Church will (D. V.) be laid by Rev. S. A. Van Vranken, D. D., of New-Brunswick, N. J., next MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. Addresses will also be delivered by Rev. James Eells and Rev. N. E. Smith, of Brooklyn.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, MINISTER to the North Trinity Church, will preach TO-MORROW in the Chapel (Trenor Hall,) corner Broadway, entrance in 34th st, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M., and Bible Class at 9½ A. M.

ANNIVERSARY SERMON.—REV. H. MATTISON will preach at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. The evening discourse will be appropriate to the Second Anniversary of the opening of Union Chapel. Seats free, and strangers and the public made welcome.

REV. DR. KREBS, HAVING RETURNED from the General assembly, will preach in Rutgers-st. Church on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. Anora, of the Theological Seminary at Columbia, South Carolina, will preach in the same place at 4 o'clock in the AFTERNOON.

URBAN C. BREWER, PASTOR OF THE Church, will preach in the Christian Chapel, in 17th-st., immediately west of 6th-av., on SUNDAY, June 10, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning—*The New Life*. In the evening—*Philip's Sermon*.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector, 18th-st, near 6th-av. Service for Deaf mutes at 3½ P. M. For others, willing to promote their welfare, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. J. S. Purdy, Pastor of the Church of St. James the Less, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, South 6th st., corner of Jersey-av., Jersey City. Rev. Geo. C. Lucas, Pastor.—Services TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MOR

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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H. W. CORNELIUS & Co., Danville, Pa., have THE NEW-YORK TIMES for sale on the arrival of the early train.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinée—IL TROVATORE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—LORETTA—GYMNASTIC CONCERTS—NORMA—FOUR PELLICOSSY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR JAPANESE EMBASSY—JENNY LIND.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—OVERLAND ROUTE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—PO-CA-HON-TAS—GEN. JACKSON—DEVIL'S OAK.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—CHARLOTTE TEMPLE. Evening—LIBELLED.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Afternoon and Evening—CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

MELODEON SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

CASTLE GARDEN—No. 205—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF ART, Fifteenth-st.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

[illegible] GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

An invitation to "All lovers of the Union, the Constitution, and the laws; and to all friends of commerce, manufactures and agriculture," to meet at Cooper Institute last evening, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Mr. BELL and Mr. EVERETT, drew together several thousand persons, who ratified the nominations unanimously, and applauded the speakers without stint. Hon F. A. TALLMADGE presided, and the report of the doings of the Baltimore Convention was read by Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS. Speeches were made by Hon. JAMES M. QUARLES and Hon. GUSTAVUS A. HENRY, of Tennessee, and Hon. KINSLER B. VANCE, of North Carolina. The principal speech of the evening was made by Mr. HENRY, who spoke for two hours and a half, revicwing the positions of the Democratic and Republican parties, and arguing that the Union Party is the only party that can restore peace to the entire country. During the meeting an extract was read from Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, to the effect that he would vote for BELL and EVERETT, even if his should be the only vote cast for them in this state.

The Cunard steamship *Africa*, which left Liverpool on the 26th ult., calling at Queenstown on the following day, arrived here yesterday morning. The news embodies various matters of interest. There is no longer room to doubt tha success of the Garibaldi movement in Sicily. His entire march upon the capital from Marsala appears to have encountered no serious resistance; and our latest advices leave his forces surrounding Palermo, and on the eve of attempting the capture of that city by assault. That the attempt would be triumphant there was no reason to doubt, as disaffection was universal in the city, and the royal troops could make no available resistance. At Messina a new outbreak had occurred, which had been temporarily suppressed. Throughout the island the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. The military were shut up in the forts, leaving the country in the hands of the insurgants. This representation of affairs is, of course, denied by the official bulletins of the Neapolitan Government, which report the overthrow of the rebels and the entire loyalty of the peasantry. On the other hand a Geneva paper states, what the London *News* confirms upon what it declares to be unquestionable authority, that GARIBALDI had already gained possession of Palermo, and had proclaimed himself Dictator of Sicily. This presentation of the case is doubtless a sanguine anticipation of the sure march of events. In the meantime the general aspect of events in Europe was becoming formidable. The dissatisfaction of the Emperor of the French with the course of VICTOR EMANUEL was no longer disguised; and the belief that he had concluded a secret alliance with the Emperor of Russia, in regard not only to the Italian but to the Turkish question, gained ground. It was also intimated that the *Moniteur*, in a few days, would contain a speech of M. DE LAVALETTE, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, on the Eastern question, which would startle Europe with the disclosure of the allied plans. The reports from Central Italy are of dissatisfaction in the army, and discontent with the Administration of Gen. FANTI, the Minister of War. It was hinted that Papal money had not been idle in producing this state of things. The story of a misunderstanding between Gen. LAMORICIERE and Marshal GUYON is contradicted. The English news has been anticipated by the telegrams of the *Prince Albert*.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. GREENE, of Missouri, reported adversely to the admission of the Territory of Utah. The bill reported to carry into effect the Asiatic treaties, was passed. The remainder of the session was occupied with private bills. In the House, the Missouri contested election case was disposed of, by a vota of 94 against 92 against the claim of Mr. BARRETT. Mr. BLAIR was sworn in, and took his seat. Mr. HICKMAN called up his resolution from the Judiciary Committee, reporting against the claim of the President, in his special message of March 28, to be exempted from any inquiry. After some debate, the resolution was adopted, on vote—Yeas 87, Nays 40.

The Japanese Embassy left Washington yesterday morning and arrived at Baltimore at noon, where they were received by the Mayor and city authorities, with whom they subsequently dined at the Gilmor House. The display on the part of the Fire Department very much gratified and astonished them. The whole proceedings connected with the entertainment of the Embassy were of a most enthusiastic nature.

The pyrotechnic establishment of the Messrs. HADFIELD, situated in East Williamsburgh, Newtown, Queens County, L. I., was blown up yesterday afternoon. Two men, Mr. CHARLES HADFIELD, one of the proprietors, and an employe named JACOB CREIG, were instantly killed. Mr. HENRY HADFIELD, another of the proprietors, and a man named JOHN HUNTER were severely wounded, and about a dozen others received slight injuries. The establishment consisted of twelve one-story buildings, seven of which were destroyed by fire communicated by the explosion. The value of the property destroyed is estimated at $2,000. It is supposed that while Mr. HADFIELD was filling a "star rocket," he accidentally set fire to tha composition. The roof of the building was blown fifty feet into the air. Fifty kegs of powder in an adjoining building fortunately did not explode.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge yesterday were very burdensome, and over thirteen hours were used in its deliberations. In the morning the election of the remaining grand officers was completed, and the imposing ceremony of installation took place. The reports of the Standing Committees were subjected to lengthy and able debates, continued througbout the afternoon and evening. Among the principal ones was the resolutions rescinding the resolution providing tbat the Annual Balls in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund be under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, which was carried. The interest of the evening session was the action in the case of Eastern Star Lodge No. 228. The room was densely crowded by visitors.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, several convicted prisoners were remanded by the Recorder for sentence. Judge RUSSELL, who is assisting the Recorder for this term, sentenced WM. H. REILEY, a noted gambler and rowdy, to two years in the State Prison. The offence which Reiley committed was an assault with intent to kill. In view of his bad antecedents, Judge RUSSELL let him off very lightly. It was anticipated that he would have been sentenced to the State Prison for ten years.

The recent raid against awnings on Broadway brought out a savage letter from a leading mercantile firm, doing business on Broadway, which last evening was read to the Board of Councilmen. The letter stated that they had been compelled to pay a fine of $5 for retaining an awning over their store door, and after applying various denunciatory epithets to the Corporation Attorney, asked a remittance of the fine. After a spirited debate the communication was referred. No business of importance was transacted, and an adjournment took place till next Tuesday evening.

The Quarantine Commissioners continued their session yesterday, examined some new witnesses, and considered some new claims. They took dinner and adjourned till Wednesday next.

The Stock Market closed dull yesterday afternoon on the Railway shares and Pacific Mail, and steady on State Stocks. The day was also a dull one in Money and Exchange; no change in rates.

A very limited demand prevailed for Cotton at former figures. Flour was in moderate request at about previous quotations. Milwaukee Club Wheat was pretty actively sought after at full prices. Corn advanced a shade, having been less abundant. Provisions were quiet, as were likewise Fish, Fruit, Foreign Liquors, Metals, Oils, Tallow, Teas, Hemp and Seeds. Sugars and Molasses were in good demand. A livelier business was reported in Spanish Tobacco. Whisky was depressed and lower. The Freight engagements were limited.

The Sorrows of a Candidate.

The moment a man becomes a candidate for the Presidency he is open to persecution in varied forms. Not only do his opponents feel justified in overwhelming him with abuse, but his friends err in the opposite extreme by fairly smothering him with ill-judged praise. The early incidents of his boy-life are dug from oblivion. Everything that he did after emerging from pinafores to trousers becomes known to the discriminating public, and nothing but the difficulty of gathering data prevents zealous inquirers from going back to his cradle-days, and learning from his nurse if he took kindly to Godfrey's Cordial. In that chaotic period when boyhood ends, while it would be unfair to say that manhood begins, his doings are made the subject of vigilant scrutiny; and Heaven help him if he has ever been led astray by the warm passions of youth, and indulged in worse dissipation than sermons and soda-water. The journals of the day make mirrors of their columns, and in the reflection one is puzzled to know whether he should worship a saint, or give his vote in the coming election to defeat a devil.

To say nothing of the pictorial papers, which at once set a special artist at work to boil down the probable and possible ugliness of all preceding Presidents, and resolve it into a "faithful likeness" of the nominee, he is made the mangled victim of the poets, and done to death in rhyme in a fashion which wholly transcends the cruelty of prose. For instance, not a month has elapsed since the nomination of Mr. LINCOLN at Chicago, and yet that unfortunate individual has already been made the theme of more odes than celebrate the prowess of ACHILLES or the doings of HECTOR. Unrequited love and unrewarded virtue are at a discount, and poor LINCOLN in their stead is dragged through lanes of tortuous verses, and over the roughest rhythm. Although a man of quiet and inoffensive habits, unaddicted to equestrian exercise, he is represented as a warrior mounted on an irrepressible steed, leading an army on to victory, and bearing in his hand a banner covered with various nonsensical inscriptions. He is represented in various picturesque attitudes as a rail-splitter and as a guider of oxen. All this is very silly, and we cannot help thinking very useless. It is true that in the days of his youth Mr. LINCOLN was guilty of splitting rails, but as he did it simply with the intent of obtaining an honest livelihood, it is neither to his disadvantage or otherwise. We believe that Mr. LINCOLN himself does not view that particular period of his life with any peculiar pride or gratification, although there is nothing in it of which he has the slightest reason to be ashamed. But he certainly does not claim that his manual dexterity with the maul and the wedge give him any special title to the Presidency of the Republic. There is nothing in the employment peculiarly conducive to the development of intellect, or to the acquisition of the knowledge of the principles of government and political economy, for which the incumbent of that office will have special need.

The campaign of 1840, in which the cry of "log cabin and hard cider" played so conspicuous a part, is very likely to mislead enthusiastic politicians into the belief that similar results can now be produced by similar devices. It must be remembered, however, that the cry was then started as a taunt by the enemy. The Baltimore *Republican*, the organ of the Democracy, sneered at Gen. HARRISON as a candidate, and attempted to ridicule him as living in a log cabin, and drinking hard cider: "Give him these," said the *Republican*, "and he will never ask to be President." His friends took up the sneer, and turned the tables upon his assailants, by making a merit of what they had cited as a reproach. It was the intended taunt that made the cry so popular. No such reason for it exists in this case. The Democrats have learned something from experience. They will not again venture upon the experiment of citing the humble life and homely occupation of any candidate as a reason against electing him to any office in the people's gift. It is chief among the glories of our institutions that men may rise from the lowest to the highest position in the nation.

But it is not worth while to make the mistake of supposing that the fact of splitting rails, or of living in a log cabin in early life, constitute reasons for electing any man President. Mr. LINCOLN had brains, energy, perseverance and virtue enough to escape from the necessity of splitting rails and devote himself to higher objects and more widely useful pursuits;—and in this fact, and in the success with which he has pursued these higher aims, lies his fitness for the high office for which he has been made a candidate. If he were *still* a mere splitter-of-rails no one would dream of making him President.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S STEAMERS.—The *Evening Post* has the following:

The TIMES of this morning, in trying to account for the fact that "no attempt has been made to compel Commodore VANDERBILT to be amenable to the law of the land and to public opinion," in the matter of overcrowding his steamers which take passengers to California, recurs to the circumstance that he commenced a suit against the TIMES "some months ago" for what it published on the subject. That seems to have silenced the TIMES pretty effectually, and certainly accounts in part for what excited our surprise.

All very well;—only it happens that Commodore VANDERBILT did *not* "commence a suit against the TIMES," nor anything of the kind. He only caused the *Post* to announce that he had done so, and to protest vehemently and editorially against the horrible injustice of throwing out any aspersions against his mode of conducting his own private business. The *Post* was thus not only "silenced effectually," so far as casting any censure upon his steamboat operations was concerned, but was also actively enlisted in protecting his impositions from that very public opinion to which it now appeals.

We are very glad, however, that the *Post* seems now inclined to take a more independent view of the duties and obligations of a man who controls the commerce between this City and the Pacific, towards those whom he has so completely in his power. If it will continue to press the matter on public attention, instead of permitting its columns to be used to defame others who may attempt the task, something may be accomplished towards remedying the evils, which all persons going by sea to California are now compelled to encounter.

Affairs in Mexico.

The intelligence which we published yesterday, of the failure of the mercantile house of JECKER & Co. in Mexico, has a good deal of importance in its bearing upon public affairs in that country. This house has played a very conspicuous part in sustaining the rotten fabric of priestcraft and tyranny which has so long oppressed the energies of the Mexican people. Its members are among the last of that long line of adventurers who have come from Europe for the purpose of preying upon the ignorance and necessities of the Mexicans;—and their failure affords good reason to hope that the race of mercenary plunderers has at last come to an end. The fact that GABRIAC, the French Minister, who has made his diplomatic character the cloak for his mercenary and unprincipled projects, shares the misfortunes of his accomplices, will afford very general satisfaction in the community which has suffered so deeply from his schemes. And the lesson will not be lost upon those partisans of the Miramon misrule in this country, whose faith has been sustained by drafts upon the establishment which has now been ruined by its reliance upon this base and fraudulent Government.

It is reported that JECKER & Co. have failed for $4,400,000, and that their assets amount to $7,000,000. They ask an extension of five years, promising to anrrender 25 per cent. of their capital each year, together with 6 per cent. interest. Their creditors refused this proposition. It is quite probable that the assets of JECKER & Co. will prove for the most part worthless, and that the creditors will receive little or nothing. This house has been in the habit of supplying its customers with large drafts on Europe at a high rate of exchange, receiving the funds therefor at their banking-house in the City of Mexico. For instance, Mone. GABRIAC, about to leave for France, has doubtless recently paid into the bands of JECKER hundreds of thousands of dollars, and taken drafts on Paris or London. JECKER & Co. also receive deposits, and their vaults have been the principal depository of the coin of business men in the City of Mexico. For two years past a large portion of the coin thus received has been paid out by them to the Miramon Government, they receiving from the latter millions of scrip or bonds at a small percentage, and from the priests mortgages on church property. The firm have had no opportunity to send the coin to Europe to meet their drafts, even if they had it on hand; and the probability is, that since the failure of MIRAMON'S expedition to Vera Cruz, large drafts from Europe have come back upon them protested. It is also quite probable that the continued successes of the Liberals in the interior caused depositors to have less confidence in the stability of JECKER & Co., (who must stand or fall with the Church Party,) and simultaneously with the return of protested drafts from Europe, they may have made a run on the house and caused its failure. While JECKER & Co., as the financial agents and supporters of the Church Party, are lost to that cause their obligations, scattered as they must be in large sums and among many, will raise a small army of creditors, every one of whom will sustain the Miramon Government, or at least advocate some compromise which binds the Liberals to acknowledge the bogus stock issued by that Government, and which forms so large a portion of the assets from which alone they can hope to realize their demands. But all this will avail but little. The house of JECKER & Co., and all of those who have rested upon it, will go by the board. The concern has doubtless considerable coin on hand which may be seized upon, and with which the first and last payment of their indebtedness can be made.

In addition to this important failure, it is stated that the diplomatic corps has suspended all relations with the Miramon Government. The extent and meaning of this information we cannot at present determine. If the "diplomatic corps," which has sustained the Miramon Government with such pertinacity, has withdrawn, they have doubtless left a ship which they know is sinking.

It is also stated that Gen. URAGA, with 12,000 men, has surrounded MIRAMON near Queretaro, after having overthrown his vanguard. It looks as though URAGA had decidedly the advantage. If he overcomes MIRAMON, and disperses his army, the road to the City of Mexico will be open to the Liberals, and they cannot fail to secure a complete triumph by investing the capital of the Republic, and capturing the national archives, the possessors of which, in the opinion of several United States Senators, must constitute at once the *de jure* and *de facto* Government of the nation, an should be regarded as such by other Powers.

Contested Seats.

Reports of Congressional proceedings for the last two or three days repreeent the House of Representatives as dealing with the question of the Missouri contested election, as if it were a matter of quite as little moment as any private lobby scheme for plunder. After half the term for which Representatives are elected has passed, the question of a sitting member's right to his place so nearly reachee a settlement as to have had the testimony all taken, and permission to sum up granted to the rival claimants, when the House wastes its time in a dispute concerning the order in which the speeches shall be made, until the day's session nearly dies a natural death, and is at length adjourned over. Meantime the matter remains undecided, whether a great constituency shall be represented in the National Legislature by a man whom the majority of a District have elected, or by one whose claims to the post are supported only by the wishes of a minority. A question like this is one of too grave importance to be treated with careless neglect. The delay of judicial tribunals in awarding justice between private citizens in matters of merely personal interest, is often the subject of most just complaint. How much greater and more to be avoided is that delay of justice which affects the interests, not of one, but of thousands.

If the tardy action of Congress in the Blair and Barrett contest is worthy of censure, how much more so is its inactivity in bringing to settlement the contested election case from this District. The subject of Mr. SICKLES' contested election has been bandied about from Congress to Court, and from Court to Congress, without any arrangement having been made until recently for the taking of testimony concerning the merits of the case. At length, however, a Commission has been appointed to examine witnesses, and unless the evidence given shall exceed in amount the thousand pages of the Missouri case, the public may reasonably expect a report of the result by the time that Congress expires, when the subject will naturally have lost somewhat the interest that now pertains to it. Mr. WILLIAMSON would then doubtless derive quite as little satisfaction from the decision that he ought to have been allowed the seat, as Mr. SICKLES would experience grief at the same result. The tardy action of Congress in determining the right of this man or that to represent a district of commercial importance like New-York, cannot be excused on the ground that little doubt may exist as to the right of Mr. SICKLES to the seat. For if there is doubt enough to warrant any inquiry into the facts of the case, there is certainly reasonable ground for demanding its earliest possible settlement. If the majority is rightly represented, let all doubts of the fact be removed at once. But if a pretender occupies the disputed seat, let it be known, and have the intruder ousted immediately.

The Laws of War.

The Chamber of Commerce seems to have put itself out of temper very unnecessarily on Thursday, upon the subject of privateering. A majority of the Committee of the Chamber recommended the opening by the President of negotiations with European powers, for the purpose of securing the immunity of private property at sea in time of war. This the President has declared would be of no use, unless at the same time the practice of blockading commercial ports were also abolished. To this the Committee reply that even if ports were blockaded, any merchant vessels that happened to be outside would be safe, and be enabled to continne their business between neutral, and even enemy's ports. The minority of the Committee, however, Messrs. ROYAL PHELPS and JOHN D. JONES, are so impreseed with the importance of privateering to the United States that they refuse to consider any proposal for its abolition, and recommended that the whole subject be laid on the table. A good deal of wrangling between the two parties attended the reading of the reports, which seems to us to have been a very unnecessary expenditure of warmth, in view of the fact that there is not the slightest probability that the European Powers will agree, either at the approaching Congress, or any other Congress that will be held in our day, either to respect private property at sea in time of war, or to abandon the blockade of commercial ports.

The Great Powers concurred in abolishing privateering in 1856, simply because privateering was never again likely to be of any valne to them. Their navies are now of a size and power such as was never dreamed of in the beginning of the century, and the armament and speed of the ships is such that a protracted conflict at sea, in which privateers could rove about and pick up stragglers, is all but impossible. When France and England next go to war, the fleet of one or the other will disappear from the ocean in three months. Powers in possession of such forces as now muster at Cherbourg and Portsmouth, display about as much magnanimity and disinterestedness in agreeing to dispense with the aid of privateers as LOUIS NAPOLEON would display at the head of three hundred thousand men, in agreeing not to employ guerrillas. There was no sacrifice in the matter. It is almost impossible, strange as the assertion may seem, to point to a single rule of what is called "international law," which is based on anything better than the convenience of the parties who abide by it. Many of those rules which declaimers on "progress" are in the habit of ascribing to the advance of civilization and the influence of Christianity, are largely due to motives purely selfish. Prisoners are not killed as they once were, partly from humanity, no doubt; but mainly because the other side can kill also. The proof of this is to be found in the treatment dealt out to vanquished rebels taken in arms, as in Hungary and in Italy in 1849. There was no pretense that they did not fight in accordance with the rules of war; but inasmuch as there was no fear of retaliation, they were strung up and shot by the dozen when the fighting was over.

In like manner the immunity given to private property on land of which there is so much talk, far from being a settled rule, is a mere matter of convenience. It will be time enough for the Chamber of Commerce to ask for the extension of the rule to property at sea, when it is proved that there is such a rule. The European powers have never either formally acknowledged it, nor have they generally acted on it. On the contrary, the "levying of contributions" upon the enemy's towns and villages, which is one of the recognized usages of war—to which the elder NAPOLEON resorted in all parts of Europe to an extent that relieved France from almost all the cost of his campaigns, and which Austria practiced in Piedmont last year—is simply taking private property by wholesale, instead of going round and robbing the population man by man. The Mayor, or constable, or any officer who happens to turn up, is ordered within a certain time to provide so much money, such a quantity of provisions, and so much forage, under pain of armed force. He collects them from his neighbors accordingly, and save the invaders the trouble. This, we repeat, is by the laws of war, as at present established, as legitimate and well recognized a practice as the capture of enemy's ships at sea; and it is constantly resorted to, unless leaders are afraid of driving the inhabitants to despair, and so cutting off their supplies altogether, or unless there are political reasons for conciliating them. Even the written promises to pay which commanding officers occasionally give in exchange for what they appropriate on the march are notoriously a sham and delusion. Not thirty per cent. of them in any war are ever redeemed, unless they fall into the hands of a great banking-house, whom it is not considered desirable to offend by repudiating them.

Under these circumstances, we think we are not offering unnecessary advice, when we recommend those who desire to bring the European Powers to reason on the subject of private property at sea in time of war, and of privateering, to begin at the beginning. Privateering was abandoned by the Congress of Parie, because in the present state of European navies privateers would be of little service; and private property on land is not respected during hostilities, either in theory or practice. So that we have not yet, by any means, reached the point where immunity for merchant ships, and the abolition of blockades, come up first for discussion.

Minor Topics.

—The political devotees of the No-Platform Party in this City, with a seeming prescience of the fate that awaits them,—a foresight all the more striking by contrast with their previous exhibitions of blindness concerning probable future events—yesterday afternoon mounted a large bell on one of "HERRING'S Patent Safe" transporters, which was drawn through Broadway and other streets by a long train of horses decked with funeral plumes, while the bell (where Everitt went) tolled an anticipatory knell of the party's death. The sides of the vehicle were draped in huge posters announcing the delivery of eulogies at Cooper Institute in the evening, and numerous mourners with saddened faces occupied places on the bier. Many were the jeers, among the unthinking crowd through which the pageant passed, at the "long tongue and empty head" that so well typified the party organization. And one unfeeling wretch vantured the prediction, that the Bell would be wrung in despair before Everett was raised to a position at Washington. An erroneous opinion very generally prevailed among the spectators, that the spectacle was only designed as an advertisement of the Bell and Everett meeting; we charitably pronounce this view erroneous, for we are unwilling to believe that that five so noble-looking horses, and a company of so fine-appearing men as those engaged in this display would consent to become mere migratory bulletin boards, like those men of humbler aspiration, whom merchants hire to promenade the streets, tattooed as extensively as a New-Zealander, with business advertisements. If, however, we are wrong, and the members of the party really did resort to the clap-trap of escorting a bell through the City, for the purpose of ringing changes on their candidate's name, we shall next expect to see rival politicians of a different school indulging in the pleasing amusement of riding a rail through Broadway, and the disciples of DOUGLAS typifying the *nomme de gloire* of that statesman by contracting with BARNUM for his little giant, and bearing him through the City on their shoulders.

—Some five weeks since the TIMES chronicled the passage of a resolution through both branches of the Common Council, directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant for *twenty thousand* dollars in favor of Messrs. MICKLE & CARVILLE, for the *right to use* tha fire escape which they claim as their joint invention, in the City of New-York. In view of the fact that the machine had never been practically tested, but that its claims for approbation and merit depended on the working of a two-feet model, the hasty action of the Common Conncil excited surprise among those who did not know of what material the Council are composed. The resolution was sent to the Mayor only authenticated, and he at once resolved to place his veto upon it, but possibly an inkling of his intentions must have leaked out, for on the evening when the veto was to have been sent to the Board of Councilmen, they adjourned so suddenly as to prevent the message from reaching them, and in consequence (tha ten days allowed by law for the consideration of papers having expired) it became a law. The money, however, has not been paid, nor yet is the warrant drawn, as the Mayor still retains the resolution, in the hope of finding some legal means of thwarting this schema for plundering the City. Since the passage of the resolution adverted to, an escape-ladder and apparatus, such as are used in London, have arrived, and have been tested with eminent success; but it is yet to be ascertained how far this privilege of using an untried machine is likely to avail, as no steps have been taken to put it into practical operation.

—"When music, heavenly maid, was young" it is not at all likely that she ever found herself in so unpleasant a predicament as that which letely befell Mme. GAZZANIGA, in Boston. It seems that this pretty prima donna, who has so often tickled our tympanums with the silvery plumes of her voice, was on the eve of her departure for Europe. Her trunks were packed, and the steamer was waiting at the wharf impatient to be freighted with Madame and her fortunes, when an unmusical Sheriff attached the baggage. This attachment was different from any with which the fair prima donna, in all her operatic experience, had ever before been troubled. The Sheriff did not sue nor sigh; he was peremptory, and exhibited a bill for photographs to the amount of $60, which he desired to have liquidated. There was little time for controversy, the steamer was waiting and the poor little GAZZANIGA compromised for the release of her baggage by peying $20, bestowing the photograph of herself, for which payment was demanded, upon the gentleman who effected the compromise. If tha heavenly maid to whom allusion has before been made, had been treated in so scandalous a fashion, having her lyres, her lutes and wardrobe profaned by the touch of a Sheriff who never sang a note in his life, it is probable that never again would her mouth have given utterance to sweet sounds; the tenor of her life would thenceforth have been discordant. We trust that GAZZANIGA will not be thus affected by this Athenian outrage. It were too bad were her "sweet bells sadly jengled out of tune" for the balance of her natural life.

—Fair play is a jewel in the conduct of a newspaper as well as elsewhere, and we have now and then some striking illustrations of it. The *Tribune* publishes two letters from Chicago concerning the Burch divorce case, in which the writer pronounces the supposition of the wife's innocence "almost incredible," indorses the husband's name as the "synonym of mercantile honor and probity, and of domestic and social virtue," commends Mrs. B.'s answer to the complaint as an ingenious legal document "worked up to produce an effect upon the public mind," and says, on "reliable authority," that there are other and still stronger proofs of Mrs. B.'s guilt than any yet submitted. Upon this admirable basis, and with the editorial eddition thet efforts are making by a very liberal expenditure of money to create impressions favorable to Mrs. B., the *Tribune* advises its readers to "keep their judgments in suspense until the truth shall be established by the evidence produced on the trial." If there is any more hypocritical and cold-blooded style of moral assassination than this, we shall probably see it developed in the *Tribune's* columns in due season.

—Now that seven of the Central Park swans are dead, it is very gratifying to know that the guerdians of the Park have taken measures to prevent their being poisoned again. They have decided that hereafter everybody shall not be permitted to feed them with everything. This is an excellent precantion. Probably it would have been better in some respects if it had suggested itself somewhat sooner, but it is a matter of congratulation that it should have been thought of at all. We hope it will not be considered necessary to await the results of the pending chemical analysis before putting this new and excellent regulation in force. A correspondent states that a day or two before the calamity, a group of boys were seen to amuse themselves by tearing up and throwing to the birds enameled visiting cards; and thinks the poison of these playthings may have wrought the mischief. In that case it may be advisable for the Superintendent to request visitors paying their respects to the survivors not to leave their cards.

—Iowa has the credit of having added a new religious sect to the many already in existence. They are known as soul sleepers. Their "belief" consists in a total unbelief; as they are opposed to churches, deny the divinity of Christ, teach that the soul is a material substance and sleeps with the body until the resurrection. As there are many sleepy souls in our City congregations this sultry weather, the new sect might receive material accessions to their ranks from this quarter, could they slightly modify their peculiar tenets.

Lizzie Martin, a sprightly Shaker of 17 years, has plunged the community at Warrensville, Ohio, into consternation by eloping with a young man, named Murray. She could not persuade him to adopt long waistcoats, so she did the next best thing, and abjured the drab herself.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Japanese Embassy.

DEPARTURE FROM WASHINGTON—RECEPTION AT BALTIMORE, &c., &c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 8, 1860.

The Japanese Embassy left Washington this morning, at 8½ o'clock, in a special train for Baltimore. No escort attended them, nor was there any display.

On Thursday evening, two of the officers of the Treasury Department spent several hours with the Ambassadors, conversing with them on the subject of international currency, their object being to obtain all possible information with a view to the regulation of commercial transactions, but nothing definite was accomplished, owing to the complexity of the subject. An estimate of the standard value of our coins has been prepared for the use of the embassy. It would appear that they have much knowledge of the relative ing of silver and the baser metals, but are somewhat ignorant as to gold. Their denominational value of this metal are not of uniform standard, changes having been made even within the last eighteen months.

During their visit to the Philadelphia Mint it is intended that they shall view the process of refining gold. The main difficulty between the two countries, however, has reference to the relative value of that precious metal, and it is thought that a long time must elapse before an intelligent and satisfactory understanding can take place between the two countries on this subject.

On the arrival of the Embassy at Baltimore, a salute of seventeen guns was fired, under the direction of Major-Gen. STRIKER, at the Camden-street Station. The order of the procession was as follows: The First Light Brigade of Maryland Volunteers; the Governor of the State of Maryland, the Mayor and Aids; the Presidents of the first and second Branches of the City Councils, and the members of the two Branches; Foreign Consuls; the Japanese Embassy, in three barouches; the officers and attendants of the Embassy, flanked by two Infantry Companies, and followed by the Second Light Brigade; after these came the Battalion of Baltimore City Guards, commanded by Major WARNER, the Artillery Company of St. Timothy's Hall Institute, and the Paid Fire Department.

The route of the procession was as follows: Down Baltimore-street to the Maryland Institute, where the Embassy was formally received by Mayor SWANN and the authorities of the City, Major KEYSER, W. MCKIM, Gen. J. P. STRIKER, and Gen. C. O'DONNELL, acting as aids. The gallery of the Institute was exclusively occupied by ladies. The main floor was reserved for the military and invited guests. The entire building was crowded to the utmost, and thousands remained outside, many of whom had admission tickets, unable to obtain an entrance.

From the Institute the procession moved down Baltimore-street to Asquith, thence to Madison and Charles, up Charles to Mount Vernon-place, thence to and around the Washington Monument, along Monument-street to Park, thence to Franklin, and on to Calvert, to the Gilmor House, where the Embassy was quartered. On their arrival at the Gilmor House the Ambassadors and their attendants proceeded to the balcony of the Hotel, while the whole procession passed in review before them. While at the Gilmor House the Embassy are in charge of the Government officers, and it was understood that they would not receive any visitors, and that all persons would be prohibited from intruding upon them. A Guard of Honor was detailed by the Major-General to attend them during their stay, by whom they will be escorted to the cars for Philadelphia to-morrow morning.

This afternoon the Embassy dined with the Mayor and members of the City Council at the Gilmor House. Afterwards they took their station on the portico to witness the operations of the Paid Fire Department, and the fire-alarm telegraph and alarm box was placed on the portico, and after being explained to the Ambassadors an alarm was communicated through the City, and in a few moments the entire Department with their steam fire-engines and hook and ladder companies were on the ground ready for operation. Numerous streams of water were thrown to a great height, which seemed greatly to astonish and interest the visitors, who made many inquiries concerning the novel exhibition. MASUDA GENNOJO, the Vice-Governor of the Embassy, expressed officially the high gratification of the Ambassadors.

Their reception thus far seems to have given them the greatest satisfaction, all the arrangements having been carried out in a manner reflecting much credit on the judgment and good taste of those having it in charge. To-night there was a grand display of fireworks in front of the hotel, and the throng of people was immense. The visitors leave to-morrow at 10½ A. M., in a special train for Philadelphia.

Political.

REPUBLICANS IN NEW-YORK.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT AUBURN.

AUBURN, Friday, June 8.

The Republicans of Cayuga County held a large ratification meeting at the Court-House in this city last evening. The speakers were Hon. THEODORE M. PEARSON, delegate from this district to the Chicago Convention, and Hon. JAMES C. SMITH of Canandaigua. The meeting was the largest and most enthusiastic that has been held in this city since the campaign of 1856. The home of Senator SEWARD heartily responds to the nomination.

NATIONAL DEMOCRACY OF DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Friday, June 8.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democrats of Newcastle County was held to-night. ARRAM P. SHARON was chosen Chairman. The meeting was addressed by JAMES MONTGOMERY and SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Esqrs. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the seceders, and appointing JAMES MONTGOMERY and SAMUEL TOWNSEND Delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

MOVEMENTS IN LOUISIANA.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE BALTIMORE DELEGATES.

BATON ROUGE, Thursday, June 7.

The Bolting Democratic Convention adjourned yesterday, after providing that in the case of their withdrawal from the Baltimore Convention, the Louisiana delegates be authorized to act with the Richmond Convention.

Death of John L. Schoolcraft.

ALBANY, Friday, June 8.

Hon. J. L. SCHOOLCRAFT died at 12 o'clock last night. The intelligence has cast an unusual gloom over this city, where his many good qualities as a citizen and virtues as a man endeared him to all classes.

Senator SEWARD started from Washington in hopes to meet his friend again in life. He will remain at the funeral.

The Republican General Committee and Republican Club met to-night and passed resolutions expressive of deep regret at his death, and condoling with his bereaved family. His remains will be brought on a special train, which will arrive here between this and to-morrow morning. The funeral will take place at about 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 8.

The programme for the Fifth Annual Fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association is ready for distribution. The leading premium is a sweepstake prize of $1,500 for the best roadster stallion to harness. Three premiums of $500 each for the best thorough-bred bull, thorough-bred stallion and roadster stallion to harness; $300 for the second best and $100 for the third best of each description of animals offered. All the other prizes are in keeping with the former fame of the Association, and cover almost everything connected with the agricultural and mechanical world, embracing the fine arts, the floral kingdom, &c. The premium list amounts to upwards of $24,000. The next Fair commences on the last Monday in September.

Found Guilty of Murder.

WATERTOWN, Friday, June 8.

ENOS SPRAGUE, Jr., on trial for the murder of JAMES HENRY on the 15th of January last, at Depeyville, Jefferson County, was to-day found guilty of murder in the first degree.

The Eastern Telegraph Lines and the Foreign News.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, June 6.

The line through Cape Breton Island has been greatly damaged by fires in the woods, which has caused some unavoidable delay in the transmission of European news. It will be all right in a few days.

Movements of the Japanese.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 8.

A train left here at 8½ o'clock this morning for Baltimore, with the Japanese on board. No escort attended them, nor was there any display.

Trade of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 8.

Value of the exports of the week.....$204,503
Value of the imports of the week..... 228,500

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 8.

FLOUR quiet; Howard-street at $5 62½. WHEAT steady; white, $1 45@$1 65; red, $1 38@$1 36. CORN dull; white, 73c.@75c.; yellow, 70c.@72c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY steady, at 21c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 8.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull; white, $1 50@$1 56; red, $1 31@$1 44. CORN closed with a declining tendency; yellow, 67c. WHISKY dull, at 20½c.@21½c.

Jersey City.

Hon. [illegible] Morton, were departed yesterday for sailing Governor [illegible] Mr. Morton. In this was an allusion to the [illegible] of the Governor, who was committed to prison in default of [illegible]. On Wednesday her case will come up for hearing.

ADDITIONAL POLICEMEN.—Seven additional policemen have been appointed to night and day duty by the authorities of Hudson City.

Washington Grays.

HEAD-QUARTERS BUTTS REGIMENT N. Y. S. TROOPS, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1860.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 6.

The Committee of the Common Council, appointed to make arrangements for the reception of the Japanese Embassy in our City, having selected this Regiment to do duty on the occasion of the arrival in Special Escort and Guard of Honor and the same having been approved by Major-Gen. Sandford, you are hereby notified that, in compliance with such appointment, the Regiment will parade in full uniform, white [illegible], on the day designated by the Committee for the Reception.

Immediately upon the receipt of the necessary information further orders will be issued, naming the day of parade, and the full place of Rendezvous.

A special Meeting of the Board of Officers will be held at the Regimental Rooms on MONDAY EVENING, 11th inst., at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

By order of
GEORGE LYONS, Colonel.

C. L. BEARDSLEE, Adjutant.

Opening of the Straw Hat Season.

ESPENSCHEID opens the Straw Hat Season for 1860 with a block which, in extent, variety and beauty, cannot be surpassed in New-York. Besides the Windsor Hat, the assortment includes the Savoy, Panamas Canada, English Dunstable, Mixed and white Sennette, and many other Braids. The Savoy Straw Hats for Young Men are particularly becoming, and will be popular both for town and country wear this Summer.

Also, a new variety of the BEAVER CASTOR HAT, for full dress, of a very short nap, and exceedingly rich and beautiful color, has just been brought out at ESPENSCHEID'S. The first drab Castor Hats which obtained any popularity in this country were introduced by ESPENSCHEID, and each successive issue has been an improvement upon the preceding, until in the one now offered, perfection may be said to have been obtained.

ESPENSCHEID,
Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Trees and Foliage.

Those intending to plant their grounds should visit the nurseries now, when each variety can be seen in its beauty.

They will thus know certainly what they are purchasing.

RHODODENDRONS

are now in full bloom and in great beauty.

PARSONS & CO, Flushing, L. I.

Holloway's Life Pills.—IN COSTIVENESS, BILIOUSNESS, liver affections, piles, rheumatism, acute and chronic [illegible], these pills have proved a certain and speedy remedy. Dr. HOLLOWAY'S Phœnix Bitters will be found equally efficacious in all cases of nervous debility, dyspepsia, nervous complaints of all kinds, chronic affections, palpitation of the heart, and every kind of weakness of the digestive organs.

Sold by all druggists.

WM. B. MOFFAT, Proprietor,
No 335 Broadway, New-York.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales.

ADAPTED TO EVERY BRANCH OF BUSINESS.
Warehouse No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Fireworks.

J. G. & I. EDGE,

Pyrotechnists of Jersey City, have opened their dépôt with E. D. ROBERTS, No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane, where customers are invited to inspect this great brilliant display.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Sashes, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 29th-st. 1st-av. and 30th-st., New-York.

Asboth's Low Water Detector.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.

ASBCROFT & CO., No. 80 John-st., New-York.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.

HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 209, 511 and 758 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Hiltward's Needles for WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

These needles are made by hand, and of the best double-refined English cast-steel, and *warranted superior to all others.*

J. FRED. HILTWARD,
No. 31 Warren-st., New-York.

$40. Parker Sewing-Machines. $40. FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD, RAPID AND NOISELESS.

Under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, &c. Office No. 469 Broadway. Agents wanted. VERNON & CO.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Dress Black Frock Coats, $4 to $18.
SPRING BUSINESS SUITS, $7 TO $18.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Mammoth Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 260 and 262 Bowery.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.

"Is a public benefaction."—*Boston Transcript.*
"Is predominantly adapted to family use."—*Phil. Jour.*
Price $30. No. 505 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Shirts, Hosiery, &c.

Best goods and lowest prices are found at No. 61 Nassau-st. A large stock at Retail

PEREGO'S Popular Store.

Superior Dress Shirts to Order.

Manufactured by S. A. Hutchinson, and a perfect fit guaranteed, at

UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

John B. Dunham,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!

GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c.; constantly on hand and made to order.

Dépôt, No. 32 Platt-st.

If any one should ask us what, in our opinion, arrived at by an impartial test, was the best and most economical compound remedy for preserving and beautifying the hair, and restoring gray hair to its original color, and imparting to the bald-headed, we should, without hesitation, say Prof. O. J. Woon's Hair Restorative. See advertisement in another column.—*Louisville Journal.* Sold by all Druggists. Dépôt No. 444 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of this Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Dr. March continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

The Flexible Wig and Toupee is an entire novelty. The partings are unstainable, the fit perfect, beautiful beyond the lightest and most natural Wig ever produced. Call at CLIREBUGH'S, No. 290 Broadway, opposite A. T. Stewart's.

Youths' and Misses' Shoes.—It is a mistake to suppose that CANTRELL, of No. 813 Broadway, sells only ladies' gaiters, boots, slippers, shoes, &c., of superior quality. He also sells misses' and youths' shoes, boots, &c., of every description.

At Everdell's, Wedding Cards, Notes, &c., all the new styles, at the old Card Dépôt, No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st. See the new Envelope, and other novelties.

Grandjean's Hair Composition.—40 years' experiment on the human hair, for its embellishment and treatment.

Astor-place, near Broadway.

McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts, ready made of all sizes, or made to measure in the best manner. Store corner of Greenwich and Murray sts. Six shirts for $9.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. U. SILLEW & CO., corner of Fulton and William-sts.

Bloom Beaver—Gentleman's dress hat, the leading style for Summer, introduced by

GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Brandreth's Pills.

Their efficacy is so generally known that often parts which were decaying and putrifying are restored to healthy vigorous life, proving how much the removal of impurities has to do in the curing of disease. BRANDRETH'S PILLS, by thus simply purifying the system, cures like [illegible].

Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., Brandreth's Building, and No. 288 Bowery, and No. 4 Union-square, New-York. Price 25 cents per box.

Boys' Summer Clothing!

BOYS' SUMMER CLOTHING! BOYS' SUMMER CLOTHING! BOYS' SUMMER CLOTHING!

AT
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S
NEW
BRANCH STORE,
No 214 Broadway,
Under Barnum's Museum.

Another Novelty by Dunlap & Co., "Hatters."

"THE DERBY HAT" will be introduced to-day. A new and unique Straw Hat for Young Men.
5th-av. Hotel, and No. 667 Broadway.

"THE SAVOY HAT," introduced by DUNLAP & CO. last week, is all the rage.
No. 667 Broadway, and 5th-av. Hotel.

"THE PRINCE OF WALES HAT," by DUNLAP & CO., is a new and favorite Summer Style for gentlemen.
5th-av. Hotel, and No. 667 Broadway.

DUNLAP & CO., "Hatters," have all the Summer Styles ready.
5th-av. Hotel, and No. 667 Broadway.

Summer, 1860.

The first quarterly issue of fashionable Hats for gentlemen's wear, is this day announced. Unsurpassed in variety, unequalled in quality and artistic in its proportions, it cannot fail to commend itself to the taste of the most discriminating and fastidious. Panamas of high and low cost, English Dunstables, Sennets and Cantons form a portion of the varieties displayed in the Straw Hat Department, while the assortment of Caps and Cloth Hats is unequaled.

TUTHILL, Hatter, No. 305 Broadway,
Opposite International Hotel.

"Brown's Laxative Troches."—There is no taint of quackery in their composition. Very many of the first physicians, where the Troches are manufactured, know their ingredients, and freely recommend their use. Where habitual or occasional constipation exists, they will infallibly remove it, and will in due time restore a natural and healthy action. Sold by all Druggists.

Leary & Co.'s Successors, HUNT & DUSENBURY, call the attention of their customers and the public to their present beautiful style of Summer Hats. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Summer Styles of Hats and Caps for Gents. and children, the largest variety in this City. Beautiful straw goods for Misses and children.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Geo. B. Sloat & Co.'s Celebrated Elliptic Lock Stitch and Shuttle Sewing Machine.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadwa

The Young Men's Hat for the Season is the "Jeddo Hat," of woven straw, to be had only at
GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED

HARVEY—OSBORN.—In this City, on Thursday, June 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Charles M. Jamison, WILLIAM HARVEY to ANNA, daughter of John Osborn, Esq., all of this City.

SMITH—MCDONALD.—In this City, on Thursday, June 7, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, WILLIAM ELLIOTT SMITH to MARY I., daughter of the late James McDonald, all of this City.

OSGOOD—NEWELL.—In this City, on Thursday, June 7, by Rev. W. W. Newell, D. D., his eldest daughter, HANNAH PARKMAN NEWELL, and EDWARD S. OSGOOD, of San Francisco, son of Rev. Dr. Osgood, of Springfield, Mass.

MOLAREN—FERELAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 6, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., JAMES M. MOLAREN and ELIZA H. FERELAN, daughter of the late James Freelan.

WEBSTER—FISH.—In this City, on Thursday, June 7, by Rev. Henry Anstice, D. D., STEPHEN WEBSTER to SARAH MORRIS, daughter of Hamilton Fish.

PALMER—VANDERBILT.—At Flatbush, L. I., on Thursday, June 7, at the Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. Dr. Strong, ROBERT N. PALMER, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to SARAH L., daughter of the late John Vanderbilt, of Flatbush.

ADAMS—FRANKLIN.—In Hoboken, on Wednesday, June 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. S. Nichols, WM. MENZIES ADAMS, of New-York, to ELLEN H., daughter of George W. Franklin, Esq.

WARD—CONDIT.—At Marystown, on Wednesday, June 6, by Rev. H. B. Sherman, GEORGE H. WARD, of Bellevilla, and MARY A., daughter of the late Dr. John S. Condit, of Harrison, Hudson County, N. J.

MANDELL—SMITH.—At Paterson, N. J., on Thursday, June 7, in the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Wm. H. Hornblower, T. S. MANDELL, of Boston, Mass., to JENNIE, daughter of the late Joseph Smith, Esq., of Paterson.

CONDELL—DANFORTH.—At Paterson, N. J., on Thursday, June 7, by Rev. W. H. Hornblower, Mr. THOMAS H. CONDELL, of New-York, to Miss KATE DANFORTH, of Paterson.

BIRDSMAN—WHITNEY.—At New-Haven, on Tuesday, June 5, by Rt. Rev. Dr. Kip, Bishop of California, CHAS. H. BIRDSMAN, of New-York City, to HARRIETTE, daughter of the late Henry Whitney, Esq.

SHELEY—HOYT.—At Danbury, Conn., on Thursday, June 7, by Rev. S. G. Coe, AUGUSTUS SHELEY, of this City, to SARAH E., daughter of Lucius P. Hoyt, Esq., of the former place.

GARNER—AMORY.—At Jamaica Plain, near Boston, June 6, at the residence of her father, by Rev. W. R. Babcock, THOMAS GARNER, Jr., of New-York, to Miss HARRIET H., daughter of Jonathan Amory.

DIED.

MYERS.—In this City, on Thursday, June 7, MARY ANN, wife of Casper Myers, aged 27 years, 4 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence. No. 344 7th-av., this (Saturday) morning, June 9, at 11 o'clock.

FULLER.—In this City, on Friday, June 8, RACHEL N., daughter of Jane and the late Ephraim Fuller.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 107 Christopher-st., on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

NORRIS.—In this City, on Friday morning, June 8, after a lingering illness, ALEXANDER NORRIS, aged 27 years, 9 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Company C, 71st Regiment, in citizens' dress, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 311 West 19th-st., on Monday afternoon, June 11, at 1 o'clock.

NILES.—In this City, on Thursday, June 7, WELCOM DAVID NILES, aged 44 years, 2 months and 20 days.

His friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 263 7th-st., on Saturday, June 9, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

ATWATER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, June 8, B. LEONARD, son of John H. and Jane B. Atwater, aged 1 year, 9 months and 27 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, Van Buren-st., near Nostrand-av., Brooklyn, to-morrow. (Sunday,) at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

OLIVER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, June 7, CAROLINE A., wife of Richard Oliver.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 139 Fulton st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

LYNDE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 7, CHARLES W. LYNDE, in the 71st year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 37 Powers-st., this day, (Saturday,) the 9th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 8, HENRIETTA LEAVITT, only child of Dr. W. Owen Pell Smith, of Bermuda, aged 18 months and 24 days.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) morning, from No 119 Montague-st., at 11 o'clock.

CRANE.—At South-East New-York, on Thursday morning, June 8, ANSON CRANE, aged 77 years.

Funeral, at the family residence, on Saturday, June 9, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BILLIN.—On Friday, June 8, Mr. HENRY BILLIN, in the 33d year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, June 10, from St. Ann's Church, Wilton, East Morrisania, between the morning and afternoon services. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WHITWELL.—In Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, June 2, AUGUSTA NEWTON, wife of John C. Whitwell.

Her funeral will take place, from the residence of Mr. Samuel W. Parsons, No. 47 Sydney-place, Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, June 9, at 3½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CAMP.—At Bristol, R. I., on Thursday, June 8, HARRY N., infant son of Hugh N. and Elizabeth D. Camp, aged 1 year and 7 months.

Funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, the 9th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 93 West 21st-st. The relatives and friends of the parents, also of the grandfather, John McKesson, Esq., are respectfully invited to be present, without further notice.

BYRN.—In Rutherford County, Tenn., on Monday, May 21, Mrs. REBECCA BYRN, mother of Dr. M. L. Byrn, of this City, aged 76 years, 3 months and 5 days.

Thy toils are ended, thy sufferings o'er,
In death thou art sleeping thy last, long sleep;
Sickness nor sorrow, nor pain no more
Shall make my mother weep.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 273, June 8, 1860.
7, 59, 74, 19, 26, 17, 36, 73, 39, 68, 29, 71, 24, 11
Class No. 274, June 8, 1860.
6, 59, 18, 41, 14, 71, 17, 5, 37, 50, 11, 60.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., June 8, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

HOT WEATHER!—PREPARE FOR IT!

ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS!

A new and beautiful style. Also, a general assortment of elegant Plated Goods for sale.
RETAILED AT WHOLSALE PRICES.
WM. S. MURRAY.
No. 22 JOHN-ST., (near Nassau,) New-York.

"USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL."—HEGEMAN & CO.'S BENZINE, for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

ON THURSDAY, THE 14TH DAY OF JUNE, WILL BE PUBLISHED THE FIRST NUMBER OF

THE WORLD,

AN INDEPENDENT MORNING NEWSPAPER,

IN WHICH WILL BE FOUND THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE UPON MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST FROM EVERY QUARTER OF THE GLOBE.

This intelligence is furnished, in some good measure at least, by newspapers already established and ably conducted; but THE WORLD has originated in the widely-prevalent feeling that the time has come for living Christianity to assert itself in secular journalism more positively than it has yet done, and will adapt itself to that acknowledged want. Neither assuming nor seeking to be a preacher of religious doctrine, it will yet recognize, in all its judgments upon the practical affairs of life, the authority and efficacy of Christian principles. Its capital has been supplied by members of various religious denominations, and it will do its work without bias, on the common ground of the great primal Christian truths.

THE WORLD will aim to be the first newspaper in the land in respect to all objects which truly belong to the province of a secular journal. The name it bears will be its true index—taking the word in no dead physical sense, but applying it to all the religious, moral, social, political, literary and industrial workings that make up the mighty life of this Nineteenth Century. It will spare no pains or expense to obtain and publish, *at the earliest moment*, AUTHENTIC news in every department of human activity; and it will employ the best ability procurable to give such intelligence its right interpretation and application. Its Correspondence, both Foreign and Domestic, will be on an unusually ample scale, and will come from *residents* of the highest intelligence and entirely responsible character. Determined thus to excel in the breadth and variety of its early information, it will nevertheless refuse to pander to corrupt tastes, and will rigorously exclude everything unfit to be read in a pure household.

Its COMMERCIAL and FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT will be conducted by men of large experience and ability, and it will aim, by fullness of marine and commercial intelligence, as well as by strict impartiality and honesty in dealing with financial questions, to be an adequate and trustworthy source of information for the Merchant, the Banker, the Tradesman, and the Manufacturer. AGRICULTURE and all the great branches of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY will receive due attention.

In LITERATURE, SCIENCE and ART, and *all* that concerns mental progress and culture, this journal will specially endeavor to excel. It will aim constantly to promote the interests of Education in all its grades, and will give early and close attention to New Publications, Inventions, Discoveries and Works of Art. Its criticisms will be prepared with particular care, and it will faithfully expose infidelity and immorality, wherever lurking in the current publications of the day.

In politics, THE WORLD will afford early and full information. It will discuss all political topics with freedom, and will never lend itself to party service. Every party has its good and bad points, commits its good and bad acts, makes its good and bad nominations; —this paper will discriminate between these with the strictest impartiality, measuring by no other standard than that of virtue and the public good, without distinction of parties or persons. It will keep true to the doctrine of the Fathers of the Republic, that Slavery is a moral, social and political evil; yet, withal, one that can be safely and effectually treated only by those who have a legislative and legal jurisdiction over it. Recognizing the duty of both the Federal Government and of the States to keep strictly to their own respective constitutional spheres, this paper will oppose, on the one hand, any action by the Federal Government towards planting Slavery where it does not exist; and, on the other hand, any action by the Federal Government, or by the non-slaveholding States, towards uprooting the institution where it does exist. While it will entertain no fear for, and listen to no threats against, the Union, it will ever be thoroughly national in its tone, ever on the side of the Constitution and the laws, and, by just statement and calm appeal, will seek to allay the sectional discord which designing and hot-headed partisans labor to excite. In its treatment of all subjects of every nature, it will avoid bitterness. While earnest for right, and unshrinking in rebuke, it will be courteous and genial, always mindful that violence is almost sure to work more harm than good to truth.

THE DAILY WORLD,

Morning and Afternoon Editions, will be printed on an imperial quarto sheet, larger than that of any of the present New-York two-cent dailies. It will give the latest telegraphic and other News up to the very point of going to press, and will completely exhibit the last phase of all the Markets that concern either the Capitalist, the Merchant, the Mechanic, or the Farmer. In quality of paper, clearness of type, and general attractiveness of appearance, it will surpass any journal ever yet issued from an American press. Its price will be ONE CENT per copy; or, when sent by mail, FOUR DOLLARS a year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD

will be published every Tuesday and Friday, and will embrace all the more important matter of the daily editions, with the latest markets. No semi-weekly in this country will compare with it in range of topic and variety of information; and, being perfectly free from everything offensive to a pure taste, it will be preeminently valuable as a family newspaper.

TERMS—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address, FIVE DOLLARS; five copies ditto, ELEVEN DOLLARS; ten copies ditto, TWENTY DOLLARS.

THE WEEKLY WORLD

will contain all of the matter of the Daily of most interest in the country. Like the Semi-Weekly, it will give special attention to its Agricultural, and Horticultural, and Mechanical Departments. Its Provision Market and other Market Reports will be prepared with the greatest care. There is not a farm in the country to which it would not prove a profitable visitor.

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In No. 5, for this week, "The Recollections" embrace

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200 CASES MEN'S AND BOYS' STRAW HATS.

100 CASES WOMEN'S, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS.

THE TRADE IS INVITED.

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GREAT SALE OF VILLA PLOTS AND BUILDING LOTS IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 14, at 3 o'clock, on the premises of Mr. Lynch:

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Maps at No. 7 Pine-st., New-York, at the depôt, Flushing, and on the premises.

S. & G. BOGART, Auctioneers.

VALUABLE SALE OF REAL ESTATE—S. & G. BOGART, by order of the Supreme Court, will sell on the premises, June 11, 1860, at 12 o'clock M., the Bowers farm, containing about 30 acres of arable land, located upon the White Plains Road in the village of East Chester, Westchester County, New-York, and fronting East Chester Creek, about one mile south of the Mount Vernon station on the New-York and New-Haven Railway. The farm is beautifully situated, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, apple, pear, and quince orchards, garden, barns, stables, out-houses and comfortable dwelling, 60 by 30 feet, containing parlors, bedrooms, kitchen, dairy, and a never-failing spring near the dwelling. Also, at the Merchants' Exchange June 12, 1860, at 12 M., the valuable plot of land at Fort Washington, containing about two acres, located on the Kings Bridge Road, between 181st and 182d sts., upon which are four dwellings, barns, &c., &c. One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 1 North William-st. Cars leave 27th-st. and 4th av. at 7 and 9 A. M.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites covered in brocatel, mahogany, do., in hair cloth, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, gilt-frame pier glasses, lace window curtains, gilt pier bases, mahogany washstands, mahogany rockers in beir cloth, mahogany parlor chairs in hair cloth, rosewood easy chairs in brocatel, sofas, lounges, tete-a-tetes, mahogany and rosewood marble-top centre, side and card tables, together with a large lot of office furniture, book-racks, drawers, cases, shelves, &c. Also, a lot of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer, Salesroom 141 Broadway.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, new and second-hand furniture, consisting in part of elegant rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites in brocatel, hair-cloth or plush; rosewood, marble-top side or corner etageres, secretary and library bookcases, centre and pier tables, French plate pier and mantel glasses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved and plain rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, black walnut and other sideboard, dining-room and office chairs, oak and black walnut extension tables, lounges and easy chairs, mattresses, bedding, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of very stylish bay carriage-horses, about 16 hands high, a handsome span, the property of a private gentleman, sold for no fault whatever, but simply because the owner has no further use for them. This affords a good chance to those who desire a good family team.

Sorrell horse, 7 years old, 15 hands high, kind and gentle in all harness, is a very stylish driver. Also, a light wagon, in good running order, to be sold without reserve, as the owner has no further use for them.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF CLOTHING.—A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, No. 23 Bowery, will sell, on MONDAY, 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock, a large stock, as above, comprising a large assortment of cloth, cassimere, linen, Marseilles, alpacca and farmer's satin, frock, sack and dress coats; doeskin, cloth, linen, satinet and Summer pants; silk, satin, Valencia, velvet, linen and Marseilles vests; cravats, ties, shirts, collars, under shirts, drawers, cloths, cassimeres, &c., &c.

By order of S. D. Moss, Assignee. This sale is well worthy the attention of the trade, as there are over 3,000 garments.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 22, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, $9 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 295 to 304 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent. (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 29, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Aug. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place. Dated May 22, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 12, at the same hour and place. Dated May 29, 1860.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, at our salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st. Large sale of second-hand furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, reps and maroon satin; mahogany sofas and chairs, lace and brocatel window curtains, pier mirrors, centre-tables, rockers, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and chairs, oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, dining-room and bedroom crockery, together with an assortment of kitchen ware. Also, a superb 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, Olty made.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, at 12½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, parlor suites, chairs, tête à têtes sofas, mirrors, paintings, bookcases, centre-tables, extension dining-tables, buffets, dining chairs, silver-plated ware, cutlery, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, wardrobes, lounges, sofa chairs, &c., &c.; the whole to be peremptorily sold.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—IRVING Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel, MONDAY EVENING, June 11, at 7½ o'clock—Bookseller's Stock—A large collection of standard and miscellaneous books, including scientific, classical and school books; also, a variety of staple and fancy stationery, blank books, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay saddle horse, about 15 hands high, six years old this month. A very stylish saddle horse, perfectly kind and free from tricks. Warranted sound, and only sold for want of use.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a chestnut mare over 15 hands high, 7 years old, warranted to trot in 3 minutes, fine, sound, kind and true in single and double harness, and very showy.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK at 444 Canal-st., Bureaus, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Sofa-beds, Mattresses, Feather Beds, Brussels, 3-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Cutlery, Kitchenware, Pianos, &c.

HOTELS.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL, LAKE GEORGE,

Will open for the reception of guests on the 4th day of June.

DANIEL GALE, Proprietor, Caldwell, N. Y.

The steamer Minehaha, Captain Gale, will commence her regular trips, in connection with the steamer on Lake Champlain and railroad to Saratoga, on June 4.

DONEGANA HOTEL, NOTRE DAME-ST., MONTREAL.

E. F. POPE.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A. CARD.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS IN THE 19TH WARD.

J. J. SMITH & CO. having opened an office at No. 760 3d-av. for the sale, exchange, renting and insuring property, loaning money on bond and mortgage, and collecting rents and interest, solicit the patronage of property holders of the above ward, and others requiring their services.

References—HON. JAS. W. BEEKMAN, A. M. BURR, Esq., No. 18 Wall-st.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN. For Sale by MERRIAM & HUBBARD, No. 18 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and adjoining lot No. 36 South 9th-st., south side, between 2d and 3d sts; also, the two lots in the immediate rear on South 10th-st.; location very pleasant and convenient, being only three minutes' walk from the ferry to Peck-slip. This property combines the advantages of a City and country residence, being stocked with choice cherry, apricot and pear trees, grape-vines, and an abundance of fine currant bushes, in addition to which it is embellished with an ornamental flower garden. For particulars apply on the premises, or to E. BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON 17th-st., Brooklyn, consisting of 10 lots of ground, with garden, lawn and abundance of fruit, carriage-house and stable; the dwelling house and commodious, having 12 rooms well arranged, &c. Will be sold low if applied for soon. If not sold before the 20th of June, will be rented, furnished or unfurnished, to a desirable tenant. For terms, &c., apply to J. T. ROCKWELL, No. 175 Chambers-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon-avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and undercellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 189 3d-av., or to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LATANTE.

FOR SALE—A FINE PLOT OF GROUND, containing about 25 lots, situate on Fulton and Classon avs., and Lefferts, Brooklyn, together with large frame-house, well built and in perfect order, good stable, &c. The grounds are handsomely laid out, well shaded, and surrounded by a good stone wall. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—60 ACRES OF THE BEST PROPERty in Brooklyn, located on 3d-av. and 55th-st., Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. Cars pass the grounds every 10 minutes. This property must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE PLOT OF GROUND LOCATed on Rutherford-place, fronting Stuyvesant-square, being 206 feet 6 inches on Rutherford-place, 118 feet 10 inches on 16th-st., and 124 feet on 15th-st. For terms, apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 19th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SEPERATELY or together, five first class, new, brown-stone houses on 50th-st., with modern improvements; neighborhood high, respectable, and all property in the vicinity restricted. Would exchange for building materials or lots. Apply to J. J. SMITH & CO., No. 760 3d-av.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 39TH-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., one fine stone-front house, replete with all the improvements, and built in the most substantial manner. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises of JOHN W. MOWBRAY.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR TO LET—The store No. 273 Pearl-st. 22½ feet front by 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. If let, the store will be improved to suit a first-class tenant. Inquire at HABMER, HAYS & CO. No. 72 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CORNER LOT south of Canal-st., east of and near Broadway. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR CITY AND COUNTRY HOUSES.—Architectural plans designed and made to order; grounds laid out; building and other improvements faithfully superintended, by J. P. GAYNOR & CO., Architect's Office No. 182 Broadway, and No. 2 John-st.; established thirte n years. References numerous and unexceptionable. Terms very moderate. Complete working plans with perspective view as low as $5!

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR CITY and country houses designed and made to order, grounds laid out, building and other improvements faithfully superintended, by J. P. GAYNOR & CO., Architects office No. 182 Broadway and No. 2 John-st. Established 13 years. References numerous and unexceptionable Terms very moderate. Complete working plans with perspective view as low as $5.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 20 EAST 32D-ST., between Madison and 5th avs., complete with every convenience. The chandeliers, pier mirrors, cornices and carpets (all expensive fine goods) will be left at tenant's option, to hire or not. For terms, and orders to see the house, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or to WM. HENRY ARNOUX, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET,

And possession given immediately, 2d and 3d lofts of No. 6 College place.

Apply to

ATHERTON, FAURE & CO., Nos. 105 and 107 Reade-street.

TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—TWO THREE-STORY brick dwelling houses pleasantly situated about five minutes' walk from the ferry. Have gas, water, &c.; in first-rate order for immediate occupation. Rent very low. Apply at No. 7 Battery-place, Hoboken, or at the corner of 4th and Washington sts., Hoboken, of H. SANFORD.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house, with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c.; in Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and 4-story building, corner of 4th and Green sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter Office, No. 226 4th-st.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY high-stoop house No. 116 East 18th st; to a small family it will be rented on favorable terms. Apply to CHAS WALKER, No. 114 East 18th-st., or at No. 113 Chambers-st.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 128 West 39th-st., near 7th-av.; gas fixtures rented with the house. Inquire of D. POSTER LEED, No. 46 Murray-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

TO LET—A ROOM 25 BY 60 FEET REAR OF store; entrance on Broadway. For particulars, address Box No. 1,277 Post-office.

OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two front offices on fourth floor at No. 113 Nassau-st.; two workshops, 30 by 50 feet, with ten windows in each, in rear building, No. 303 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms large, and vacant lots adjoining for saw or rolling mills, &c.; engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists tools for sale.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—A SMALL stone cottage on the Jay Farm, at Bedford, near Katonah's Wood, occupied last season by Mr. T. Butler Wright, and this Summer by Mr. Smith Clift. It will be plainly furnished, vegetables supplied until November, and pasture for a horse and cow, at $400 for the season or the year. Distance from town two hours by the Harlem Railroad, and from the Katonah telegraph and Bedford stations two miles. Apply to FIELD & MOLEAN, No. 9 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE AT SOUTH OYSTER BAY, L. I.—To let, a two-story cottage, neatly furnished, with garden spot, barn, stables, &c., beautifully situated near the South Bay. Rent $300. For further particulars, inquire of BRYCE & CO., No. 20 Chambers-st., or of the subscriber, at South Oyster Bay. D. R. FLOYD JONES.

SEA-SHORE COTTAGE AT ROCKAWAY, L. I., to let, furnished, containing 11 rooms, water and range in kitchen, stable, ice-house, (filled,) bathhouse, &c. The cottage is beautifully situated, with an unobstructed view of the ocean. Apply to JAMES C. WILSON, No. 81 Beekman-st., or to W. H. BOLTON, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NEAR Union-park; in complete order, with all the modern improvements; billiard-room on the fourth story; to a small family would be rented reasonable. For particulars, apply to P. F. RANDOLPH, No. 36 Park-place.

TO LET—A FURNISHED RESIDENCE IN RYE, with stables, garden, fruit, &c. Apply to J. PENFIELD, No. 21 South-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN TWENTY-second-st., near 4th av., to a private family, for one year or more; twelve rooms, in perfect order. Apply at No. 88 East 22d-st., from 12 to 1 o'clock.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is the strongest letter of recommendation.—Many new method of filling teeth entirely prevented. Teeth and gums ingeniously removed without pain. Old sets exchanged, altered or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, No. 385 Broadway, corner of 126th-st.

DR. HOYT, NO. 392 BOWERY, OPPOSITE 6th-st., inserts sets of teeth on fine silver, $8; do. gold, $23; platina, $30. Artificial bone filling inserted without pain, 50 cents; gold (small cavities) 50 cents; amalgam do., 40 cents. All work warranted.

STATIONERY.

DAVID WALKER, STATIONER, PRINTER, and Blank-Book Manufacturer, No. 3 Park-place, under the Broadway Bank. TAGS and Counting-Room NOTIONS in great variety.

FIRE PROOF SAFES, AT REDUCED PRICES. FITCH & REYNOLDS No. 71 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

The grounds, comprising about six acres and fronting on three streets, are tastefully laid out in lawn and garden, ornamented with an abundance of shade trees and shrubbery, and supplied with the choicest fruits of the climate. The house is a large two-story rural Gothic, 56 feet by 46, built within the last five years in the most thorough manner, contains all the modern improvements, such as furnace, range, hot and cold water, gas, &c.; and being on elevated ground, commands one of the finest landscapes in the country, embracing a view of the Connecticut River and Valley, Amherst College, Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, &c.

The place is easy of access, being within five minutes' walk of the railroad station, (three trains daily to and from New-York and Boston,) is complete in all its arrangements for comfort and convenience, and on every account is considered one of the most desirable residences in the State of Massachusetts.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York; or to CHARLES FAIRBANKS, Northampton, Mass.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance;) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

TO LET OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The house, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style; is large and commodious, containing eight bedrooms and three attic rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT OF SIX ACRES, at Blooming View, Staten Island, 20 minutes from Vanderbilt's Landing by S. I. Railroad, three minutes' walk from Annadale station; house 2 stories, 32x36 feet, contains 8 rooms, rear wing 3, stable, carriage-house, &c.; fine shade trees; view from piazza and cupola of lower bay and ocean; ten minutes' walk from the beach. Garden made and to be cared for through the Summer. Family about leaving, will rent very low to a private family only. Terms, $250 to May 1, 1861, payable quarterly in advance. Apply to W. A. COLE, firm of H. H. Scudder & Co., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT RYE, WESTCHESter County, N. Y., near the depôt, a neat 2-story cottage house, 32x22, with kitchen extension 14x22 feet; has been built about six years; is well built and in good order, together with about half an acre of ground, well stocked with apple, currants, &c., &c. There is a good barn, and a never-failing well of soft water. Inquire of NOAH STILES, on the premises, or of P. C. BULKLEY, (Jauneycourt,) No. 43 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A MODerate-sized house, in good condition; a barn and garden, (now planted), various kinds of fruit, good yard, &c., situated one-fourth of a mile from the village of Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y. The location is healthy and desirable, being but a few minutes' walk from Carmel Lake, and half an hour's ride from Lake Mahopac. Some furniture may be had, if required. Rent low. Address MORGAN & RAYMOND, Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y.

TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—A STONE cottage, furnished or unfurnished, and will be put in good order, with carriage-house, stable and garden, the latter stocked with fruit and vegetables for the coming season; also, a small wooden cottage and carriage house, suitable for a small family; both cottages distant about 10 minutes' ride from Quarantine and Vanderbilt's Landing on the south side, and Factoryville, on the north shore. Address A., Box No. 3,016 New-York Post-Office.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—TO LET—IN Orange, an hour's ride from Cortlandt-st., New-York, 28 desirable residences, at the following annual rent: 1 at $125, 1 at $165, 2 at $200, 2 at $300, 2 at $350, 3 at $400, 3 at $450, 3 at $500, 2 at $600, 2 at $650, 3 at $800, 1 at $900, 1 at $1,000, 1 at $1,600, 1 at $2,500. Apply at No. 5 BLACKWELL'S, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., and No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COUNTRY RESIDENCE in Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., within one hour's ride by railroad of the City of New-York. The house and lot is situated near the Presbyterian Church, and has eleven finished rooms, with gas, five minutes' walk of the depôt. Terms liberal. For further particulars inquire of ROWE, WOODRUFF & CARTER, No. 173 Washington-st., New-

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER FIRE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 63 WALL-st.
Issue letters of credit in sterling, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

ETNA FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF N. Y.
Capital, $200,000. No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1860.
At an election held on MONDAY, June 4, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:
DIRECTORS.
Joseph Browne, John D. Ward, Mehemiah Knight,
Daniel Smith, James Thompson, Nelson Runyon,
E. L. Ferris, Chas. H. Clayton, Daniel Butterfield,
E. D. Tomlin, V. A. Thompson, Thos. W. Hutchins,
Wm. C. Gaskins, Thos. Hathaway, John H. Talman,
Wm. Chauncey, O. B. Satterlee, Edward Ockhout,
Wm. Whitewright, T. C. Chardavoyne, John J. McLaren.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board held this day,
JACOB BROUWER was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes.
Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 59 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
THE COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 144 Nassau-st.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 144 NASSAU-ST.,
Issue Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,000,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.
Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An Act to provide means to support the Government, passed April 12, 1860, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 20th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund; under section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1887. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take as many of the offers as they may deem proper, or any part of said loan not less than $100,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.
The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on or before the 1st day of July next.
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stock paid by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.
Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILLIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

$500.000 EIGHT PER CENT LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TEXAS AND NEW-ORLEANS RAILROAD COMPANY,
(Texas Division,)
Secured by a mortgage upon one hundred and six (106) miles of railroad and its appurtenances, of the estimated cost of $2,320,000, and upon seven hundred and sixty-eight thousand (768,000) acres of valuable land, are now offered to the public as one of the most desirable and reliable securities at present upon the market.
THIS ROAD
Is the Texas Division of the great trunk line which, within twelve to eighteen months will connect Houston, Galveston, and every important point in Texas, with New-Orleans, and in connection with the lines running North, and already completed, place New-York within 36 hours of Houston.
THE BONDS
Will be redeemable on 1st November, 1878, bear 8 per cent. interest; coupons payable semi annually on 1st May and 1st November, in the City of New-York.
An additional security for prompt payment of the coupons, pending the completion of the entire Road, are mortgaged by special trust deed 76,800 acres of land, together with town lots and individually donated lands, at present valued at $600,000.
Maps, prospectuses, copies of charter, trust deeds, land grants, and every information may be had upon application to
C. CONGREVE & SON,
No. 6 Pine-st., or
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON,
No. 39 William-st., Merchant's Exchange.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDholders of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1857, inviting a sinking fund, proposals will be received at the office of said Company, in New-Orleans, La., up to the first day of June next, inclusive, for the purchase of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. On the day above named, the bids in the forms of sealed proposals will be opened by the Board of Directors and purchases made to the above-named extent, (payable in dollars at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,) from those whose bids are most favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the right to reject all bids over par if they deem proper.
RICHARD S. CHARLES, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 68 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the "Act of December 16, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 15th of June next.
C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 24th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the 1st day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank. JOHN T. KNOWLES,
March 27, 1860. Receiver.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-avenue. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits of $400 and under, and at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will be entitled to interest from the 1st of July.
THOMAS S. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, NO. 183 Chatham-st., corner of New-Bowery, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M.—35 cents to $4,000 received on deposit. Six per cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
SINCLAIR TOUSEY, of firm of Ross & Tousey.
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY, of firm of W. H. & O. Gedney.
WILLIAM J. HOYT, of firm of Sheldon & Hoyt.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—The annual election of Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, at the office of the Company, in 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.
New-York, June 1, 1860.

BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN AT THIS BANK for subscription to $100,000 of the Capital Stock of "Union Bank of Missouri," which, with amount already subscribed, will make paid up Capital on 1st January, 1861, $1,000,000. A statement of the condition of the Union Bank can be seen at the Bank of the State of New-York. G. W DUER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 9 Wall-st., New-York, May 29, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
E. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, June 4, 1860. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1860.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-House, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June next. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c. bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 20 Wall-st.

MILWAUKIE & WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—The subscribers will purchase, at par, any past due Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukie & Watertown Railroad Company.
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 60 Exchange-place.

$25,000 WANTED, AT SIX PER CENT., on the most desirable property in this City, more than double the amount, and bond undoubted. Address BOND AND MORTGAGE, Box No. 112 Times Office.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS Bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS Bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 63 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

THE TALENT
Of the most eminent European artists is employed in illustrating the new edition of that practical medical work,
HUMAN FRAILTY,
Or, Physiological Researches, just issued from the press. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by ungodly secrets from entering into the marriage state, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from imprudence, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating results of chemical tests, and examination of the spermatozoa by the Patentee's newly-constructed microscope, with powerful lenses. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage to any part of the country on receipt of postage stamps to the amount. This invaluable work may be obtained as well as the Triesman, from Dr. HARROW, No. 164 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York, where he may be consulted as usual from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 6 in the evening. Sundays from 11 till 2. The book is also sold by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 155 Fraukfort-st., New-York, and J. WORTHINGTON, No. 265 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. CHARLES ALBERT,
FROM PARIS,
No. 659 Broadway, New-York.
ALLES LE COSTE SULTER.
Celebrated TURKEY BLOOD PILLS, for ladies, $1 and $2 the box.

GOOD THING THAT EVERYBODY should have; HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES stand confessedly at the head of remedial means for the use of the people. They are alike removed from the poisonous, dangerous and repulsive doses of quackery, or Old School practice; the inconvenience of Water Cure, or the intricate and perplexing obscurities of the usual Homeopathic books and medicines. Consisting of simple specifics for the various diseases to which they are related—put up in the form of simple sugar pellets—and prepared of ingredients neither dangerous nor disgusting, they are the ready aid of the parent or nurse, and the comfort of the complaining and invalid.
They possess these positive advantages: They are harmless; no injury can arise from their use. They are simple, you always know what to take, and how to take it. They are convenient; you can give the proper Sugar Pills at a moment's warning, without hesitation or delay. They are efficient; in thousands of cases disease is arrested at once, and the system freed without prostration or delay.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

	Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1—For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite, Wetting the Bed	25
3—For Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4—For Diarrhœa of children or adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint	25
5—For Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8—For Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9—For Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10—For Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11—For Suppressed Menses, or scanty, or delaying, green sickness	25
12—For Leucorrhœa or Whites, bearing down, too profuse Menses	25
13—For Croup, hoarse, croupy Cough, difficult and oppressed Breathing	25
14—For Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15—For Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16—For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Chronic Ague	50
17—For Piles, internal or external, blind or bleeding, recent or obstinate	50
18—For Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19—For Catarrh, acute or chronic, dry or flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20—For Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Coughs	50
21—For Asthma, oppressed, difficult, labored breathing, cough and expectoration	50
23—For Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
25—For Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tensils, Swellings, and Old Ulcers	50
26—For General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
27—For Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
28—For Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27—For Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28—For Seminal Emissions, involuntary Discharges, and consequent Prostration and Debility	100
29—For Sore Mouth or Canker	50

The entire set, case of twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions $7 00
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions 5 00
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and Book of Directions 4 00
Case of fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions 2 00
Case of any six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions 1 00
Large case of 3 oz. vials, for Planters and Physicians 15 00

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.
We send these Remedies, by the single box or full case, to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
Nos. 1 to 15 are small size, Nos. 15 to 28 large size, and in making up a $5 or $1 case this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and to send one for a vial case no attention is necessary on this point.
Look over the list, make up a case of what kinds you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps, by mail, to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express.
NO FAMILY or TRAVELER should be without these invaluable curatives. Thousands use them with the most triumphant success.
Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office, No. 562 Broadway, daily, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., or by letter.
AGENTS WANTED.—For the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States.
Address Dr. S. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorator of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact where its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetiser it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; when the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VENereal Hospital Practice, by M. LAMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Also, TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 7 to 9. As those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, leucorrhœa, (whites,) involuntary loss of semen nights, with the urine, or at stool (gleet), pain, or affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, hemorrhoids, syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this method to inform them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into eight rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, in consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies vanquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1 and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre. Consultation hours 10 A. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURILEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,324 New-York City. For sale at No 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM.—Designed for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., as a consequence of early errors, supplying the means of Self-Cure by one who cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, No. 1, THANE L. MAYFAIR, Esq., East Brooklyn Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope.

LA FLOR DEL UCAYALI—THE GREAT NEW French remedy against nervous debility, seminal losses and weakness, can only be had genuine, at $3 per bottle, at Dr. LACOSTE'S Private Medical Rooms, No. 613 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas, where the most exclusively French treatment of secret diseases and female complaints can be found. All French preparations sales, &c., for sale. Medicines, &c., by express and mail

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hemorrhoids, fistula, and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 43 6th-av. At all other hours he is at his private hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require the more important operations, or careful dietetic treatment.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL.

NEW BOOK.
A practical work just published, from the pen of Dr. M. BOSWORTH, on the treatment of youthful practices, with hints before marriage.
This is a most useful book, and on a subject of vital importance to the young before marriage, and should be in the hands of every youth, parents and guardians."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*.
For sale at the Publishers', RODGERS & COMPANY, No. 127 Broadway. Price for the small edition, 50 cents; large $1. All letters must contain two letter stamps.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S
FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause, $1 per box.
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Ayer's Liverwort and Tar. Each $1.
Rheumatism, Acute or Chronic, use Hyatt's Balsam or Kennedy's Discovery. Always at
GULON'S, No. 197 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

HAMMOND'S
NEW MEDICAL BOOK,
Intended for popular use. Price $1, mailed.
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor-House.

DR. Z. C. JOHNSON, LATELY RETURNED to this City, having for the last two years devoted all his time and energies in visiting hospitals and the most skillful physicians and surgeons in Europe, takes this method of informing his old friends of his address, and also those who may favor him with their patronage. Invalids placing themselves under his care will receive the full benefit of the many new and efficient remedies which he is now enabled to introduce, and the public may be assured of the same confidence which has distinguished him as a physician of honor heretofore in all cases requiring secrecy. Office No. 26 Greene-st., New-York.
N. B.—TO THE LADIES.—Dr. J. would have it distinctly understood that he has no rival in this City in treating all diseases of females—special irregularities and all obstructions removed without pain or danger, and a perfect cure warranted in every case. Office No. 26 Greene-st., N. Y. Z. C. JOHNSON, M. D.

A CARD.—DRS. PHELPS, NO. 68 WEST 13TH-st., near 6th-av., refer, by permission, to hundreds, of both sexes, who have been cured of aggravated cases of chronic, constitutional, nervous, orgasic and contracted diseases; female complaints, indiscretions and excesses, pronounced incurable by ordinary means. Charges moderate; consultations free.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK.
On and after June 1 the new and elegant iron steamer PLUBBIG, fitted up with water tight compartments, will run in connection with the steamer ENOCH DEAN, daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Flushing.	College Point.
6 30 A. M.	6 40 A. M.
7 45 A. M.	7 55 A. M.
10 00 A. M., direct through to New-York.	
11 00 A. M.	11 10 A. M., stopping at 19th-st.
2 15 P. M., direct through to New-York.	
3 00 P. M.	3 10 P. M., stopping at 19th-st.
5 15 P. M.	5 25 P. M., stopping at 19th-st.

Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market wharf
8 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point.
9 30 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 19th-st.
12 00 M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 19th-st.
1 00 P. M., direct through to Flushing.
4 00 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
5 15 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
6 45 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
Fare 15 cents. Sunday school pic-nics and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND BOND'OUT.
STEAMER THOMAS POWELL
Leaves foot of Jay-st. every AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

MAY, 1860—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, FORT MONMOUTH, MONTAUK and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. FARRIS, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Tuesday, June 5, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, June 6, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, June 6, 6½ P. M.	Wednesday, June 6, 7 A. M.
Thursday, June 7, 4½ P. M., connecting with the LAURA.	Thursday, June 7, 7½ A. M., connecting with the LAURA.
Friday, June 8, 7 A. M.	Friday, June 8, 11 A. M.
Saturday, June 9, 11½ A. M.	Saturday, June 9, 11 A. M.
Sunday, June 10, 7 A. M.	Sunday, June 10, 8 A. M.
Monday, June 11, 3 P. M., connecting with the LAURA.	Monday, June 11, 8 A. M., connecting with the LAURA at 3 P. M.
Tuesday, June 12, 6 A. M.	Tuesday, June 12, 1 P. M.
Wed'day, June 13, 2½ A. M.	Wednesday, June 13, 2½ P. M.
Th'day, June 14, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, June 14, 3 P. M.

HARLEM RIVER AND S. D. NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The steamers EMILY and TIGER leave their wharf, at the north or upper side of the 3d-av. bridge, Harlem, for High Bridge and Century House, near King's Bridge every hour during the day, touching at the foot of Macomb's Dam, Tomlinson's Woods, Morris' Dock and Fordham Landing, and connecting at Harlem with the steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE, to and from Peck slip and 10th-st. First trip from Harlem at 6:30 A. M. Last trip down from Century House at 7 P. M. The 3d-av. cars arrive at and leave the steamboat landing every five minutes.
SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.—The steamers EMILY and TIGER leave the wharf at Harlem for High Bridge and Tomlinson's Woods every half hour during the day. First trip from Harlem at 8 A. M. Last trip down from Tomlinson's Woods at 7 P. M.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NAUSHON will run daily to this popular place of Summer resort for the season, commencing on SATURDAY, June 9, as follows:
Leave West 10th (Almost at) 9¼ A. M., 12¼ P. M., 3¼ P. M.; leave Spring-st at 9½ A. M., 12½ P. M., 3½ P. M.; leave Pier No. 4 N. R., 10 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M. Touching at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6¼ P. M. Fare, 25 cents, including a return ticket to the City.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—ASTORIA, RAVENSWOOD AND NEW-YORK.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. JOHN TOWNSEND,
Will leave Astoria at 6:25, 8 and 10:3 A. M., and 2:50, 4:50 and 6:20 P. M.
Will leave Fulton Market-slip at 7:15 and 9 A. M., and 1, 3, 5:45 and 7 P. M.
Landing at Hunter's Point each way. Fare 10 cents.
H. N. GAGE, Agent.

SEA BASS BANKS.—THE SUBSCRIBER, solicitous to the solicitation of his former customers, will run the HERO to the Fishing Banks every SATURDAY, leaving Robinson-st. 8¾ o'clock; Spring-st. 8¾; Peck-slip 8¾; and Pier No. 3 North River 9 A. M., returning and landing at Robinson-st. by 4 P. M. Bait, fishing-tackle and refreshments on board. Fare 50 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT—FARE FIFTEEN CENTS TO YONKERS.—Steamer BROADWAY leaves Pier foot Jay-st., touching at Christopher, every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at Yookers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, (Peck's Dock,) Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwell and Newburgh. Fare 50 cents to Newburgh. Returning leave Newburgh at 2 P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDwell's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yookers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 9 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Ames-st.,) and 30th-st.

SUNDAY BOAT TO KEYPORT AND CLIFFwood.—Landing at Chelsea, Union, Rossville, Woodbridge, Tottenville, and Perth Amboy. The fast steamer CHLOPEE will leave Spring-st. SUNDAY, June 10, at 6 o'clock; Robinson-st., 8¾, and Peck-slip at 8½ o'clock. Returning, leave Keyport at 3 o'clock. Fare, 25 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER JOHN F. BROOKS leaves Peck-slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 11 M. Passage 50 cts. Freight taken for the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY, COMMENCING TUESDAY, June 5, 1860. The new steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. pier for Albany on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 8 A. M., landing at 30th-st., after June 6.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENport.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. RAYNOR, will leave Pier No. 37 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer MEMAMORA, at 4 P. M.; (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1.50. Deck, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 26 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHING BANKS AHOY!
The commodious, safe and quick steamer CROTON, Capt. F. S. HOFFMAN, having been put in complete order, will commence her regular trips to the FISHING BANKS, weather permitting, as
Saturday, June 16, Wednesday, June 13,
Monday, June 18, Thursday, June 14,
Tuesday, June 12, Friday, June 15.
Leaving James-slip, E. R., 7:45 A. M.; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., 8:30; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillion Band on Board. Also, bait and fishing-tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion, 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS.—THE STEAMBOAT CHICOPEE with finely furnished saloons, with or without barges. Also, the HILLSIDE GROVE and CLIFFWOOD GROVE, are now open for excursion engagements to Sunday Schools, Societies, &c., on reasonable terms. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 136 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

PROPOSALS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, MT. ST. VINCENT, CENTRAL PARK, May 26, 1860.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 12th day of June next, for providing one-horse vehicles for hire, and sunning the same on the roads of the Central Park.
Said vehicles to be constructed and managed in accordance with the specifications to be seen at this office after 12 o'clock of May 29, where information on the subject may be obtained.
The names of two responsible persons, as sureties for the proper performance of the contract, must accompany each proposal.
The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.
Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Carriages," and addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
Architect-in-Chief and Superintendent.

MAGNIFICENT YACHT FOR SALE LOW.—Eighteen tons, keel boat, draws some 4 feet of water, very fast and safe; large cabin, gilded and decorated in finest manner, and furnished complete; has berths, closets, water-closets, &c., and is ready for immediate use; will be sold for less than half her value. Apply at O. E. INGERSOLL'S largest and cheapest Wooden and Metallic Boat Bazaar in the world, No. 343 South-st., near Pike-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAM—NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The Vanderbilt European Line United States Mail Steamships sail between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

From New York.	Southampton.	Connecting for Southampton and Havre.	Connecting from Havre.
VANDERBILT, Leaves	Sat., June 16	Wed.,	July 4
ILLINOIS, Griffin	Sat., June 30	Wed.,	July 18
VANDERBILT	Sat., July 28	Wed.,	Aug. 15
ILLINOIS	Sat., Aug. 11	Wed.,	Aug. 29
VANDERBILT	Sat., Sept. 8	Wed.,	Sept. 26

These ships have water-tight compartments.
Price of passage, either way: first cabin, $150; second cabin, $100; steerage, $60.
Certificates of passage issued from Europe to America. Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., No. 15 Rue Faubourg, Montmartre, Paris.
OAKFORD & CO., Agents, No. 67 Gracechurch-st., London.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LUDLUM, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $80.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail July 21.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $120
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt Judkins. CANADA, Capt Lang.
ARABIA, Capt J. Stone. A

BLONDIN AT NIAGARA.

He Crosses the River Twice on a Tight Rope —The Scene of the Exploit—The Preparations and the Achievement.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, Wednesday, June 6, 1860.

The Monarch Muscle, whom British and American Monarchs have recently enthroned, held his Court to-day on the boundary-line of the two nations. Subjects from both his peoples flocked to do him homage. On a high throne, "in awful state," he stood erect, seeming to defy nature in her very lair, and nature's laws. Niagara foamed and fretted beneath him, thrust her foaming tongues far up and coiled herself in her whirlpool like a glistening green serpent wreathed in many a fold; but fearless mastered or bestrode his Manilla as a horseman would his barb, and poised his long sceptre and gazed upon her contortions, like another St. George watching the death throes of the monster of Fable.

Preparations for the day had been long in progress. Midway between the Suspension Bridge and the Monopole Hotel, the narrow carpet which none but the sovereign might tread had been stretched,—1,300 feet long,—across the gulf whose steep banks at this point are a thousand feet high, and near the brink on either side the ground for a long distance had been inclosed and tiers of benches had been constructed. That portion of the river which had been selected for the present experiment seems more aptly chosen than that nearer the Falls, across which the cable was stretched last Summer. The feat of the daring performer seems more terrible at this point, for here the waters are more turbid and swift and noisy,—it is further to the foot of the cliff, and the whirlpool is not far off. Here no craft ever crosses, while above the *Maid of the Mist* and row-boats ply freqeently and with perfect safety; the little steamer, last Summer, at times was directly beneath BLONDIN while he was crossing, and though it is declared she could have rendered him no earthly aid if he had fallen, for the rapids would have swept him away in an instant, yet a certain idea of security associated itself in the minds of spectators with her presence. All this is changed, and the *Maid of the Mist* to-day remained at her moorings at a safe distance from the waters into which she could not venture. Among those who for days past have labored in the building of fences and splicing of ropes at the scene of to-day's achievement, was a man clad in common laborer's garb, of fitted stature, stoutly built, with a neck that seemed rooted far down between his broad shoulders, and welts of muscle and tendon on his bared arms. The lower part of his somewhat sun-burnt face projected and bristled with very light-colored but very stout mustachios and imperiale, cut in the style of LOUIS NAPOLEON. Equally light hair, without kink or wave, lay on his rather receding forehead, his eyes were blue, his complexion florid, and on his cheek was the ruddy hue of rugged health. It was BLONDIN. More industriously than any of his hired men, he has planted benches and fastened guys and suspended canvas from the bottom of the Suspension Bridge, contrived for this day a triple debt to pay,—to obstruct, by these means, the view of those who might endeavor to see the exhibition without paying the admission fee—accommodate 1,000 spectators permitted to stand there for the nonce, and to serve as commonly, for the transportation of vehicles, beasts, and men. To-day the hero of it—as far as there is any heroism in tight-rope walking—was engaged from 5 A. M. till 5 P. M., in similar labors. Only a few minutes before the hour at which the performance commenced did he desist from them, and proceed to doff his working clothes. A shout greeted him on the American side of the river as he came forth from the apartment in which he had metamorphosed himself into an Indian chief and stepped towards the rope. BLONDIN'S suspension bridge was fastened by thirty-six guys on each side to the adjacent banks. It was, of course, by no means straight; its deflection was sixty feet. It is an entirely new fabric of Manilla, on which the gymbal set foot for the first time to-day. Its cost was $1,500, and that of all the preparations was little less than $2,000. BLONDIN wore buff hose and white upper garments, with a collar and short tunic of Indian bead-work, and a hat crested with varie-colored plumes. After conversing for a few moments with those around him he seized his balancing pole, which weighs 45 pounds, and stepping lightly on to the rope began to descend rapidly towards the centre of it. Seen from the Canadian shore another figure on another cable seemed dancing behind him and going downward with him. It was his shadow—for the sun, bright and clear, was shining directly in his face. Presently BLONDIN stopped, stood on one foot, touched the rope with his pole, and then proceeded again. Again he stood still, sat down, took off his hat and waved it. When he reached the middle of the river he laid down on his back, and the *Maid of the Mist* gave him a shrill salute. The crowd on the two shores made no noisy demonstration. There were those there who scarcely breathed. Among them was Mme. BLONDIN, who today, for the first time, saw her husband cross Niagara River. She steadily refused to be a witness of his performances last Summer. He did not rest long in his reclining posture. Step after step, not slowly but surely, he ascended the rope to the Canadian bank, stopping only once on the way, and was soon shaking hands with his friends. I endeavored in vain to detect the slightest degree of the tremor, which usually succeeds an exciting and difficult effort, in his movements or manner of speaking when he stepped on to firm land again. He came off from the rope laughing and talked with his friends with as much *nonchalance* as if he had not just accomplished something which made him the marvel of the moment. He had crossed in eight minutes. After a brief respite, occupied meantime in conversation, and not sitting down for a moment, he took a glass of lemonade and started backwards for America again. As soon as he had descended so far that the shadow of the bank no longer rested on him, in accordance with a preconcerted plan, a pistol was fired—a signal for him to stand still—and his daguerrectype was taken, and another pistol was fired and he sat down, turned around, and continued his promenade, without a false step or an incident, to the American bank; and there the exhibition ended. The assemblages gathered to witness his feats were not enormous; the visitors at the Falls at this early day are few, and most of those who live in this vicinity have already seen BLONDIN cross the river. And what of all this? you ask. What good has BLONDIN effected by risking his life thus fearfully? Is the world wiser or better for it? Perhaps neither the one nor the other. But is it fair to expect him to make the world's interests, and not his own, his first object, when so many besides are seen working solely for their own advancement? BLONDIN was born with a peculiar faculty, and he is turning it to his own advantage. He reaped substantial rewards from his tight-rope dancing, last Summer—has been enabled to purchase a pretty dwelling in the village of the Falls, keeps a stylish pair of horses, and lives comfortably. Is there a clod-hopper or a rail-splitter in the country, endowed with mere physical strength, who, if he had the requisite boldness and skill, would not become a politician or a tight-rope dancer, without delay, if he thought he could "better his condition" by the change? The merchant, the lawyer, alas! even the minister, seldom adopts his profession in the first instance from a consideration of the advantage that from his choice will accrue to the world. As for the risk of losing life that is connected with the idea of walking over the chasm on such a narrow bridge, one almost forgets that there is any after seeing BLONDIN, with perfect confidence and unerring certainty, pass back and forth on the rope, with scarcely more effort than another would put forth in going across the Suspension Bridge. He is as much at home on his single string as OLE BOLL on his half-dozen; and glides over it almost as speedily and harmoniously. Praised be Allah! There is no Blondin but BLONDIN, and Mascia is his prot!

I am enabled to send you this many hours in advance of the mail. Uncle Sam would facilitate business and oblige all letter-writers if he would render it impossible thus to get ahead of him by taking the first train himself.

The Rumor of Yellow Fever.

LETTER FROM THE HEALTH OFFICER OF THE PORT.

QUARANTINE, S. I., June 6, 1860.

To the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser:

Much unnecessary alarm having been created on Staten Island and in New-York City, by a misapprehension of the application of the Quarantine Commission to the Commissioners of Emigration, for funds with which to defray the immediate expenses of the Floating Hospital, I deem it my duty to state that no cases of *yellow fever*, and no vessel believed to be infected with that or any other pestilential disease whatever, has arrived at this port, during the present season.

All infected vessels will, as directed by law, be detained below the Narrows; and the most rigid scrutiny will be exercised in all cases, and every precaution observed, to prevent the approach to the City, of any vessel, without a clean bill of health, and whose sanitary condition is not perfectly unexceptionable.

It is also untrue, as stated in the *Commercial Advertiser* and other papers of last evening, "that the Emigration Board have placed the Health Officer in care of the ground" at Quarantine. They still remain under the jurisdiction of the proper officer.

ALEXANDER N. GUNN, Health Officer.

DE LAVE was unfortunate at his last ascension at Passaic Falls. Two willing friends offered to sell tickets for him, and kindly marched off with the proceeds, amounting to about $80. They were intercepted at the cars, and disgorged $30 by way of compromise. A pickpocket, who was detected in the act of practicing his art, narrowly escaped being thrown over the Falls.

EXPLOSION OF A PYROTECHNIC FACTORY.

Hadfield's Establishment Blown Up.

Two Men Instantly Killed—A Large Number of Persons Injured—Property Valued at $20,000 Destroyed.

At about 2½ o'clock, yesterday afternoon, an explosion took place in the packing and finishing department of Messrs. J. W. HADFIELD & Son's pyrotechnic establishment, situated near the Williamsburgh and Jamaica Turnpike, at a place known as East Williamsburgh, in Newtown, Queens County, by which two men—CHARLES HADFIELD, one of the owners, and JACOB CRAIG, an employe, were instantly killed. JOHN HULSE was mortally injured and HENRY HADFIELD, a brother of deceased, ROBERT BAINDER and about a dozen other persons were slightly injured.

This establishment consists of about a dozen one-story, small brick buildings, fire-proof, all located on a plot of ground about 200 feet square, adjoining the residence of J. W. HADFIELD. The finishing and packing-room, where the first explosion occurred—for there were three—was in one of the outside buildings. The deceased were both at work in this place, and it is supposed that Mr. HADFIELD accidentally set fire to some of the compound with which rockets are filled while filling a star-rocket. The roof of this building was blown to a height of fifty feet; passing over a large tree it fell at a distance of thirty feet from where it started. The explosion caused the balance of the workmen, some fifty in all, to seek safety in flight but before they could get away there were three distinct explosions heard, and bricks and timbers were scattered in every direction. The flying rockets soon set fire to the nearest building, and the fire rapidly spread from one to another, until seven buildings in all were destroyed. Within a few rods of the fire were two powder magazines, containing about 60 kegs of powder, but fortunately these were both closed, and therefore did not explode.

The explosion was heard at a great distance, and but a few minutes elapsed before a large crowd of people from the neighborhood were on the spot to render assistance. A posse of the Sixth Precinct Police, Brooklyn, were early on the ground, and all rendered efficient assistance. SAMUEL SMITH, of Queens County, and FREDERICK SAUDT, of the brewery near the place, were among the first to render aid. Mr. SMITH got the bodies out of the ruins and succeeded in saving a wagon-load of material which had just been brought into the grounds, among which were two boxes of money. In doing this he had all the clothing he had on destroyed by fire.

There is one person—a girl—still missing. Diligent search was made in the ruins until dark last night, but no remains were found. Coroner STEPHEN HIGGINS, of Astoria, was sent for to hold an inquest on the bodies, but had not arrived at a late hour yesterday afternoon. The bodies recovered from the ruins presented a shocking appearance, the heads and arms having been burned so as to defy identification.

This factory has been in operation about nine years without an accident of a serious nature before now. Mr. HADFIELD'S loss in property is estimated at $20,000.

CHAS. HADFIELD was 26 years old and leaves a widow and child.

JACOB CRAIG was a German, 36 years old, and leaves a widow and five or six children.

JOHN HULSE, mortally injured, is 52 years old, a German, single man, and has been in this country only three weeks. He was taken to his residence on Remsen-street, near Boshwick-avenue, Brooklyn.

HENRY HADFIELD has a deep scalp wound on the head and one arm is badly burned. The other parties injured will be able to attend to business within a few days. All the circumstances considered, it seems almost a miracle that no more lives were lost.

RELIGIOUS.

Notice of Religious Movements.

Presbyterians and Congregationalists, the two denominations whose contributions support the Home Missionary Society in its operations, are seriously at variance, and a withdrawal of the former of these bodies from the organization seems inevitable. The subject occupied much of the time of the New School General Assembly, at its late session in Pittsburg, and resulted in the adoption of resolutions to the following effect. Regret was expressed at the embarrassed position regarding the Society which the denomination occupied, as well as at the determined opposition made by the leading Congregational associations of New-England to the course which the Assembly has deemed it its duty to pursue. This policy is reaffirmed, although a desire is expressed to effect a good understanding with Congregationalists, and all disposition to take advantage of them in the cooperation, or to assent to any right which is not freely accorded to them, is deprecated. It is also made the duty of the Assembly's Committee to endeavor to secure such an understandiog as will lead to an equitable and final settlement of the whole question, and to recommend to the next General Assembly such plans and measures pertaining to the Home Missionary work as they may deem necessary for its future prosperity. Finally, all intention of directing the contributions of the churches in any particular channel is disclaimed. The *Evangelist* for the present week reviews the present position of this question at much length. It, of course, sustains the action of the Assembly, and declares its opinion that the separation of the two denominations in the Home Missionary work, so far as the main body of the churches is concerned, is near at hand, notwithstanding these attempts at reconciliation. This result, it thinks, will be advantageous in the end to both parties, as it will stimulate each to greater exertions. Under the heading of the "Self-excision of the New School Presbyterians," the *Independent* discusses the same topic. It thinks that the present state of affairs has grown not from a decline of Christian charity, but from the growth of an ecclesiastical polity. The scheme of conference proposed by the Assembly it pronounces wholly impracticable, as the General Associations which are expected to appoint delegates for conference do not represent the churches at all. Nor, if they did represent the 1,200 Congregational Churches in New-England, would those out of that section consent to their adjudication in the matter. The *Independent* agrees with the *Evangelist* that an end of cooperation by the two Societies in the Home Mission work is inevitable.

The death of Rev. THEODORE PARKER furnishes the religious journals of the week with a topic of more of less extended comment. The *Independent* acknowledges that Mr. PARKER had great talents, and while it would not say that he misused them, since this would imply an intentional perversion of his gifts, things that he only half used them. Mr. PARKER'S strength, says the *Independent*, lay in the clearness and force with which he uttered convictions that he had formed; in his pure, nervous English, and in his fresh, pithy, home-like illustrations; and in the earnestness and sincerity with which he applied the principles of morality and of abstract right to the men and affairs around him. His character is acknowledged to have been above reproach. He has left no system that will survive him. There is no force of cohesion in his theological views. They are of melancholy interest only as a legitimate outgrowth of 'Liberal Christianity.'" The *Observer* copies, without comment, the criticism of a contemporary, which asserts that Mr. PARKER "was a man of vigorous intellect, and that was all. He was not a great teacher or architect; he could build nothing. His peculiar religious notions were so near to non-belief that he could scarcely, with propriety, have been ranked as a religious man. He was an unrelenting opponent; and the grave was no protection to those who differed with him during life. His assaults on DANIEL WEBSTER, which were printed in the *Tribune*, were among the most ferocious of his many ferocious productions."

The following paragraph appears in the Washington *Intelligencer* and *Constitution*: "We are authorized to state that sundry persons interested in the spiritual welfare of the Japanese Embassy, having tendered to them copies of the Bible and other books of a religious character, and also an invitation to attend public worship at the Capitol, it became the duty of the United States Commissioner in charge of the Embassy to ascertain their views on the subject. The offer of these books and the invitation to attend public worship was communicated to the Envoys. In reply they stated that but one religion is known and acknowledged by the laws of Japan; that they are forbidden in any manner to take part in or be present at the celebration of any other; and, while expressing their acknowledgements for the interest and kind intentions of their American friends, they respectfully decline entering into any conversation or receiving any books of a religious character, or being present at any of the religious solemnities to which they have been or may be invited. After this expression of their views they were assured that, while it was the duty of the officer in charge to communicate to them these offers and invitations, it was not the desire of the Government in any way to force their inclinations, and that their wishes would be respected; at which they expressed their gratification. It will thus be seen that all religious communications have been formally declined."

To members of the Dutch Reformed Church, as well as to German Lutheran, Philadelphia has been a point of special interest during the week. But little business of general interest has been accomplished by either body as yet. Thursday the Board of Foreign Missions presented its report to the Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church. There has been an increase in the number of missionaries sent out during the year, and the churches generally have shown greater unanimity and quickness in responding to applications for donations. During eleven months $30,181 58 expenditures of the Board, and $45,000, it is stated, will be required for next year. The German Lutheran Synod has had under consideration the feasibility of reodering the Catechism of the Church, known as LUTHER'S *Shorter Catechism*, uniform in the German and English languages. A resolution was also adopted declaring that baptism could only be administered by others than regularly organized ministers, except in cases of great necessity, when a member of the Church might perform the ceremony. In such cases, however, ministerial notification must be given.

A correspondent of one of the religious papers, writing from Dublin, finds evidence of the beneficent results of the late revival in Ireland, not only in the diminution of crime, as evinced by the Assizes, Police Reports and the trials in the courts, but also in the impulse given religious education. The Queen's Colleges, the writer states, which afford a common education, with full liberty and ample opportunity of separate religious instruction and attention to religious observances, are, conquering difficulties and making efficient progress. Thus the returns for the Queen's University in Ireland show that there are resident and in attendance the present session at this institution 546 students, of whom 422 are matriculated. Of these students, 377 are Protestants, of various denominations, and 169 are Roman Catholics. 307 students have entered the colleges for the first time this session. The relative denominational proportions are 138 Protestants and 69 Roman Catholics.

The following statistics, presented at a recent meeting of the New-York City Tract Missionary Society, show what the organization is accomplishing here: 951 visitors have circulated 101,679 tracts, and have supplied to the destitute 78 Bibles. Children and others have received 63 Testaments. From the Ward libraries there have been lent 519 volumes; 284 children have been gathered into Sabbath Schools and 50 into day schools. There have been 29 persons gathered into Bible classes, and 269 have been induced to attend church. Temperance pledges have been obtained from 392 individuals. There have been 271 religious meetings held; 5 backsliders have been reclaimed; 96 persons have been hopefully converted and 90 converts have united with evangelical churches.

The *Observer* says, with reference to the discussion of the two General Assemblies on the proper method of conducting missionary and benevolent operations, that the impression is becoming more and more deep in the Presbyterian mind that the wisest and most scriptural way of managing the benevolent movements of the day is, for each denomination, through its recognized courts or judicatories, to take the subject into its own hands. These views, it says, have rapidly been gaining ground; and, as the disruption between Old and New School Presbyterians had its exciting cause in the diversity of sentiment that prevailed on this point a quarter of a century ago, the *Observer* is inclined to believe "that another period of 25 years will not elapse before the two Assemblies, now working in the same direction, will be reunited, one in name, one in fact, and one in action."

The work of distributing the Bible in New-Jersey is accomplished mainly under the auspices of 21 County Bible Associations. Bibles are kept on deposit at convenient points, where they are sold at cost. At a recent meeting of the Mercer County Bible Society it appeared that the entire contributions from the State for the year ending March 31, were $16,305 87, and the number of volumes brought from the Bible House, in New-York, 13,670—both being somewhat in advance of any previous year. During the last seven years the receipts from New-Jersey have been $104,890 05, and the volumes put in circulation in the State, 88,465. The entire receipts from Mercer County during the past year were $1,130 78.

During the past year the sales of the Massachusetts Sunday School Society were $53,337 24, being $2,170 93 more than those of the previous year. Of new publications 34 have been added to the list, embracing 4,018 pages of new matter, and leaving the present number of the Society's publications 1,134, of which 877 are bound volumes. The number of question books 9, and cards and Sabbath School requisites 30. The Society has 11 selected libraries. It has made 600 donations of books during the year. Sixty-eight new schools have been established, 77 have been aided and revived—the former embracing 487 teachers and 3,202 scholars, and the latter 424 teachers and 3,102 scholars.

"Kirwan" (Rev. Dr. MURRAY) writes of his experience of the May meetings in London. While he was speaking at the anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, as the delegate of the American Bible Society, "some rude person," he says, proposed a question on the subject of Slavery, which he did not hear, "and of course did not notice; but he was hushed into quietness by those around him. Every allusion to America by the speakers was of the kindest character, as they were all courteous, educated men, and nearly all English gentlemen, who understand the proprieties of life."

Some persons may be curious to know how the expenses of poor clergymen who attend general assemblies are borne. The Mileage Committee of the New School General Assembly received upwards of $2,500 to defray such expenses, and after reimbursing the delegates, over $1,000 still remained in the hands of the stated clerk as a contingent fund.

In the Zion Methodist General Conference yesterday, Dr. W. H. BISHOP presided. On motion of Dr. THOMPSON, the Conference proceeded to elect Superintendents. Much debate ensued without any illfeeling. The election will probably take place today.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-MORROW.

Bishop JANES, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach at the Greene-street Church, between Broome and Spring streets, to-morrow evening. In the new Methodist Episcopal Church in Norfolk-street, Rev. J. C. ROGERS will preach in the morning and evening.

At the Reformed Protestant Dutch Mission Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur streets, Rev. CHARLES WHITEHEAD will preach to-morrow morning and evening.

A discourse on Temperance will be delivered at the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-street and 8th-avenue, to-morrow evening, by Rev. J. R. W SLOANE.

The last sermons of Rev. Dr. DOWLING, previous to his departure for Europe, will be delivered to-morrow morning and evening, at the Bedford-street Baptist Church.

Rev. F. S. WILEY, Rector of Christ Church, will preach at the Memorial Church, Hammond-street, corner of Waverley Place, to-morrow evening.

Rev. Dr. HAWKS will preach to-morrow evening in St. Mark's Chapel, Sixth-avenue and Forty-fourth-street.

Ballooning.

THE AERIAL VOYAGE TO EUROPE—LETTER FROM MR. T. S. C. LOWE.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 8, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Last Fall, in announcing the postponement of my projected voyage to Europe with the air-ship *City of New-York*, I did not give any explicit statement of the causes which led to that determination; simply stating that the season of the year was too far advanced for undertaking that important experiment. Now, however, as the time is near when favorable circumstances will render the execution of my project not only feasible but actual, I deem it no more than an act of justice to myself to lay the history of the case fairly before the public.

When I first conceived the idea of building an airship to cross the ocean, I possessed no means adequate to the accomplishment of that design. For nearly a year I failed to meet any encouragement among men of capital; but finally made a proposition to certain enterprising gentlemen, to the effect that if they would furnish the necessary means for building the ship I would bind myself by *a contract* to allow them to exhibit the machine in my name, previous to starting on the voyage. This proposal was accepted. The *City of New-York* was built under my personal direction. It was intended to be ready for the voyage in the month of October, but unavoidable delays having occurred, in consequence of bad weather and insufficient assistance, it was not finished until November. The season being then so far advanced, I intimated my preference for a postponement of the enterprise till the following Spring, but my associates were anxious to realize upon their investment, and I was overruled. The exhibition was opened, and I began a series of experiments in the inflation of the balloon; ascertaining that the time required for the introduction of the gas was three days, and hoping that a cessation of the heavy winds would enable me to fulfill my promises to the public. At the end of a fortnight (Thursday, Nov. 17,) everything had been prepared for the voyage, and I commenced the inflation, with the firm determination to sail on Saturday, 19. On Friday, Nov. 18, the balloon contained 153,000 cubic feet of gas, and possessed an ascending power of nearly four tons. The wind then commenced blowing, and increased in fury until nightfall, compelling me to shut off the gas. During the evening, a chilling rain fell, and the ground was flooded. I stayed by till midnight, and then retired, after having attached thirty-five tons weight to the partially inflated balloon, in order to secure it from the tempest. Nevertheless, I was called at 3 o'clock in the morning, and found that with all this weight attached, in addition to the efforts of some twenty men, the balloon was jumping and pitching in a dangerous manner. To save it, I had to discharge the gas. The storm continued until December, so fierce in its effects that I was unable to resume operations. During this interval many vessels were lost at sea, and many lives were sacrificed. What could I have done with a great balloon in circumstances like these? Had I persevered in the experiment in the face of these dangers, I should have simply risked all and gained nothing. My troubles had come from the effort to please others, in direct antagonism to my own convictions, and I then resolved to save my balloon and postpone my voyage until the proper season of the year arrived. This is the simple explanation of the causes which led to the apparent failure of my experiment. I claim that I was justified in stopping where I did; further progress last Fall would have plunged me still deeper into embarrassment.

Many persons suppose that I made a fortune out of the exhibition of last Fall, but so far is this supposition from the fact of the case, that I really received nothing, besides the waste of a year's time and no inconsiderable amount of money, expended in preliminary preparations and experiments. The comparatively small sum which was received at the exhibition, went to pay those who had invested money in the enterprise; my contract with those parties having bound me to receive no compensation until they were repaid for their outlay. I am confident that I should have received from the public abundant patronage on the day of the ascension, had I been able to prosecute my design; but that remains among future probabilities, and I do not yet despair of appreciation and ample reward.

I find that I am now left alone, to accomplish what I intended to do last Fall. I had the promise from the parties with whom I was formerly associated, that they would at least furnish the amount necessary to provide for the inflation of the balloon this Spring, thus enabling me to make good my promise to the public; but that promise having failed of fulfillment, I have been thrown wholly upon my own resources. By diligent perseverance, I have found the chance whereby I can realise the requisite means for my undertaking, and have only to assure the public, in conclusion, that the voyage will be undertaken at a very early period of the present Summer, and that my aerial trip to Europe will be soon reduced to the test of actual experiment.

T. S. C. LOWE.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SHOCKING CASUALTY—A MAN KILLED.—Just before 6 o'clock last evening CORNELIUS BRESNEHAN, a young man, residing at the corner of Whitehall and Pearl streets, had his brains crushed out by the fall of the gable-end of the two-story brick building No. 23 Washington-street. The premises were in process of demolition, and deceased, who was the driver of a dirt-cart, had stopped with quite a large number of men, women and children, living in the neighborhood, to gather fire-wood in the ruins. The only part of the building which remained at the time of the accident was the gable-end, and in endeavoring to pull a heevy beam from beneath a mass of bricks, the wall was shaken so violently that it suddenly fell—the bricks apparently covering the whole of the wood-gatherers, and it seems wonderful that a dozen lives were not lost instead of one. Several persons, however, received severe bruises, and one man had his leg broken. Officer HEALEY and other Policemen were soon at the scene, rendering assistance to the wounded, and the body of BRESNEHAN, who must have been instantly killed, was removed to the Trinity-place Station-house, where an inquest will be held upon it to-day.

DRUNKARDS TO BE MADE USEFUL—WORK WITHOUT WHISKY.—It has long been the custom to detain at the Tombs all prisoners committed for drunkenness, and the frequent appearance in the prison yard of "old familiar faces," has afforded the best evidence that the treatment received during the ten days' incarceration was relished by the captured inebriates. With nothing to do but sun themselves in the yard, smoke their pipes, and eat their mush and hominy, the sentence was looked upon rather as a premium than a punishment for their offences. A recent order of the Board of Public Charities and Corrections, however, has worked a disagreeable change in their condition, and they are hereafter to be sent to Blackwell's Island, where those ten days of confinement will be spent in wholesome and profitable occupation. Yesterday, Mr. SUTTON, the Warden of the City Prison, sent off a gang, numbering about 30, and as they marched handcuffed in pairs, between a double file of policemen, to the boat at the foot of Grand-street, their ingubrious remarks and absconden appearance, showed how nearly they resembled their reverse. The crowded state of the City Prison led the Commissioners to pursue this course, which it is believed will have a better effect than any other plan that can be devised for decreasing the number of committals for intoxication.

THE STEUBEN MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—Our German population, with a commendeble pride, are bent on the erection of a monument to the memory of their renowned countryman, Gen. STEUBEN, whose career and exploits as one of the heroes of the Revolution have passed into history. For three years they have celebrated his memory by an extensive "picnic," the profits of which have been devoted to a fund for the expenses of the anticipated monument. On the 11th inst., at Conrad's Elm Park, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, on Ninety-sixth-street, the fourth annual pic-nic, as they modestly term it—festival as it really is—will take place. Great things are promised, and the Teutonic element will be revelled in all its glory. As it drinks nothing but lager-bier, and takes its wife and children under escort, no danger to the commonweal is apprehended.

ANOTHER SWAN DEAD.—Yesterday morning, the overseer of the pond in the Central Park found another swan floating on the water, exhibiting no sign of life. A boat was put forth, and he was brought to shore, but the vital spark had departed. The body was sent to Professor DORENUS, who will report as soon as possible. It is said that bread, impregnated with arsenic, has been strewed around the water-line of the pond for the purpose of killing rats. If that is the case, the mystery of this swan-mortality is very easily solved, and the Park Commissioners are alone to blame. It is not to be believed that from wanton motives, even the greatest vagabond in the City would poison these birds. Carelessness and thoughtlessness often commit more sins than willfulness.

LADIES UNION AID SOCIETY OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—A large number of the friends of this Society, and of its "Home" on Forty-second-street, assembled yesterday at Niblo's Garden, where a Floral *Fête* was held for the benefit of that Institution. The house was tastefully decorated, as on former occasions, and a handsome sum of money was realised from the sale of tickets at the door. Besides these avails, several valuable donations were made to swell the receipts, among which were a sewing machine from the manufactory of WHEELER & WILSON, a quantity of books from various publishing houses, and one of FRENCH'S conical washing machines, which was highly praised by the ladies present. Mrs. E. FARE superintended the exhibition, which has been very successful.

VENUS BY DAYLIGHT.—The telescope man in the Park drove a thriving business yesterday, in showing up "Venus" at six cents a sight, and hundreds of curious persons surrounded his apparatus, not willing to invest sixpence for the sight of a goddess, who exhibits herself gratuitously every evening. It is, however, a rare phenomenon for this beautiful and brilliant planet to be visible by day at this season of the year, especially when running so near the sun as it now is. It was plainly visible to the naked eye, requiring only a shade to ward off the rays of the sun, and presented a spectacle as strange as it was interesting.

CRICKET.—THE NEW-YORKERS VS. THE PHILADELPHIANS.—This match terminated yesterday in a drawn game, the total score being: New-York Club, First innings 97, Second Innings 101; Philadelphia Club, First Innings 104, Second Innings 41, with VERNON not out, 11, and BARCLAY not out, and both well in to the bat, with five of the strongest wickets to go down. A newly-imported English cricketer, and fine bowler and batter, made great havoc with the Philadelphia wickets, and made 30 runs and was not out, while NEWBALL, COLLIS, VERNON, JOHNSON, BARCLAY and STEVENS, batted remarkably well for Philadelphia.

OUR JAPANESE VISITORS.—The military display on the occasion of the reception of the Japanese Embassy will undoubtedly be one of the finest ever seen in our city. The Eighth Regiment, Washington Greys, Col. GEO. LYONS, has been appointed as special escort. Our militia, among which the Eighth Regiment holds a desirable rank, undoubtedly surpass, in discipline and drill, any in the country.

A HANDSOME RESULT.—Little MARTHA DAVIES received, at her benefit concert on the 21st ult., over and above all expenses, the sum of $242 44, which has been deposited to her credit in the Broadway Savings Bank. This is a very good beginning.

Fires.

IN A TENEMENT-HOUSE.

About 12 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the basement of the two-story and attic brick dwelling in the rear of No. 27 William-street, owned by Mr JACKSON, and occupied by numerous French and German families.

The flames had attained much headway before the firemen could get to work, access to the premises being exceedingly difficult, and the building and contents were almost entirely destroyed. Through the efforts of the Fourth Precinct Police, twelve horses in a stable contiguous to the tenement house, were saved from destruction. It was impossible on account of the lateness of the hour to ascertain the amount of damage, but it must sum up several thousand dollars.

IN AN INK FACTORY.

A fire occurred at 11½ last night in the ink factory of Mr. MCREADY, Nos. 331 and 333 Stanton-street. It was soon extinguished. A man named MURTAH GALLAGHER was arrested on suspicion of having set it on fire.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE WAR AGAINST AWNINGS ON BROADWAY—A SAVAGE LETTER AND A SAVAGE SPEECH, REFLECTING UPON THE CORPORATION ATTORNEY.

A letter of unusually enliveniug cheracter was last evening sent in to the Board of Councilmen, by A. SPIES & Co., of Broadway. The communication referred to the payment of a fine of $5 for allowing their awning to remain in front of their premises after a notice to remove it; and designated the Corporation Attorney as a "shyster," and his mode of enforcing payment of the fine as a "skinning game." It wound up with asking a remittance of the fine. A lively debate ensued upon the reading of the letter; some urging that it be laid on the table as disrespectful to the Board and insulting to the executors of the law, and others insisting that the language was respectful, and warranied by the circumstances of the case.

Mr. JONES, President of the Board, (Mr. SHAW being temperarily called to the Chair,) made the letter the text of a savage speech, reflecting upon the official integrity of the Corporation Attorney. He said the term "skinner" was not misapplied. He had made grave charges against the Corporation Attorney, and he stood ready at the proper time and place to substantiate them. If any members of the Board had been skinned out of $5, he did not believe they would think the term "skinner" too harsh or disrespectful. A sworn statement had been sent to this Board by the Corporation Attorney, that he had received $500 in fines for violating corporation ordinances, when the real sum collected was between $4,000 and $5,000. He would not say this money all went into the Corporation-Attorney's pocket, but it did not go where it ought; the Corporation-Attorney was responsible for it. He had stated out of the Board that this public functionary received from $100 to $250 on a certain occasion, and returned to the City as collected but $2 50, and he should stand by his statement, both in and out of the Board.

The letter was referred to the special committee appointed some time since to investigate charges of corruption preferred against the Corporation-Attorney.

Some unimportant routine business was transacted, and the Board edjourned till next Tuesday evening.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

APPOINTMENTS—NEW REGULATIONS—REPORT OF THE SANITARY SQUAD.

At the meeting of the Board, yesterday, George B. Moore and James A. Birdsall were appointed patrolmen on the Brooklyn force.

A resolution was passed making it the duty of the Property Clerk to make weekly returns of the property received by him and the disposition made of the same. Also, a resolution requiring patrolmen in uniform, off duty, to conform to the rules and regulations the same as upon duty, and subjecting them to the same punishment for a violation thereof. Also, a resolution requiring sergeants to enter on the blotter of the station-houses a record of the daily visits of surgeons required by law to be made, and that such record be reported in the daily returns of the Captains of Police.

The usual report of the Sanitery Squad was received and ordered on file.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BODY FOUND.—The body of an unknown man was taken out of the water at Fort Hamilton yesterday, and an inquest held by Coroner BENNET. As there were no indications of violence about the body, the jury rendered the usual verdict of "found drowned." The deceased had on brown pants, black black coat, coarse boots and white shirt. On the bosom of the shirt was marked "J. D, Butman."

Lewis Clark, a negro, who has been for several years connected with the Windsor (C. W.) Post-office, was, on the 3d inst., detected in the act of purloining letters. It is suspected that his depredations have been very extensive. Clark was a leader in the African Baptist Church in Detroit, and had acted as agent of the Underground Railroad in Windsor. Lately he had launched out in business as a speculator in town lots.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.

Our readers will please notice that HIRAM ANDERSON, the celebrated Carpet dealer, No. 99 Bowery, has greatly reduced the prices of JOHN CROSSLEY & SON'S English Velvet and Brussels Carpeting. He is also selling Three ply and Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Window-Shades, Druggets, Table and Piano Covers and Oil-cloths at prices far below any quoted in this City.

[Advertisement.]

PROFESSIONAL.

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., offers his professional services, at his residence in the Graefenberg Medical Institute Buildings, No. 2 BOND-STREET, New-York. *Irregularities and diseases of women of every description, consumption and chronic difficulties* are made a speciality, and are skillfully and successfully treated. Invalids suffering from these complaints, or who may require skillful treatment and comfortable rooms at time of confinement, can be received in the Institute, at reasonable charges. For terms, &c., address Dr. JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, *Resident Physician*, No. 2 BOND-STREET, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

COUNSELORS AT LAW who "rise in the world" are found to have good heads, good bodies, and such developments as best fit them for their places. Can it be supposed that any one man is equally adapted to the profession of Law, Medicine and Taeology? A practical Phrenologist will classify and place a thousand men, each in his appropriate sphere, be it in the learned professions, in mechanism, science, art, agriculture, trade, commerce, in the Army or Navy, school or seminary. Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, gives written charts, with advice daily, pointing out faults, virtues and capabilities.

[Advertisement.]

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Just received from Washington, and on exhibition at BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 643 Broadway, the only authentic photographs of them taken in this country.

Also the different candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

[Advertisement.]

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS.

For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. Every size and quality, At RANKIN'S, No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER

Is the only sure remedy for the destruction of Rats, Mice, Roaches, Water Bugs, Insects on Plants, &c. Procure the above article, and thus avoid imposition. Sold at No. 612 Broadway, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA CURED IN A FEW DAYS, By Dr. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP. $1 PER BOTTLE. Sold by the Druggists. Depot, No. 56 Cortland-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FINE FRENCH SOFT HATS, New Styles, just received per steamer *Vanderbilt*. BIGGS & Co., No. 156 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ORIENTAL BATHS, No. 8 Fourth-avenue, near the Cooper Institute. As a luxury, unequalled as a remedial agent, invaluable, especially in Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Kidney and Liver Affections, Cutaneous Eruptions, Female Weaknesses &c. Elegant suites of rooms for ladies. Open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Sundays 7 to 12 M.

[Advertisement.]

A REMARKABLE POEM.—A perfect mechanical poem is to be seen at No. 212 Broadway. It is KNOX'S new "sensation" hat for gents, which is so exquisitely beautiful in shape, symmetry and manufacture, that it is an embodied poem, and is bound to make itself felt. Go see it—and purchase it.

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2722. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS OF THE AGE.

A few words of explanation to the constant readers of this paper are advisable in order to remove the perhaps natural belief that the widely-extended notices published regarding the Graefenberg Medical Institution of New-York relate only to what are ordinarily denominated patent or quack medicines.

The Graefenberg Medical Institution, though making the preparation and sale of reliable Family Medicines the leading feature of its establishment, differs from all others in the fact that it is organized under special Legislative authority from the State of New-York, thus rendering it a responsible and trustworthy institution, varying widely from the general catchpenny things so pleasantly offered to the public as cure-alls in the form of medicine. Though only about fifteen years has elapsed from its commencement, the Graefenberg Medical Institution has become one of the most widely known and firmly established in the country, and with its reputation for skill, integrity and confidence, may safely challenge comparison with any other medical organization in the world.

Being aware that all advertised articles are liable to the suspicion of interested motives, and knowing that most medical advertisements are more or less colored by the wishes and advantage of the advertisers, it seeks, by a plain and candid style of publication, to gain the confidence and esteem of reflecting and intelligent men and women, but makes no appeal to those who would promote private ends at the expense of the public good.

To use the words of a leading American journalist and foreign correspondent, "scientific as well as practical observation convinces us that an all-wise Providence has supplied in the vegetable kingdom and in simple forms, remedies for every disease incident to humanity." The celebrated English reformer, Graham, says, "Man endeavors to effect his ends by multiplied and complicated measures, forgetting that God accomplishes the most mighty ends by simple means, most of which He has placed at the disposal of inquiring men." "It is because of their complicated prescriptions and ponderous machinery that people have lost so much faith in medical schools, and it is precisely because of their simple and natural methods of cure that the Graefenberg theory and practice has become so universally popular with the people, and is so rapidly gaining the entire confidence of the greatest medical intellects throughout the civilized world. The Graefenberg medical preparations guided by true science, have achieved the most eminent success, and must ere long revolutionize the entire present system of treating disease. For a sixth of a century these medicines have been in practical use, and now there is no portion of the Christian world but what is familiar with these simple but effective remedies, the discovery of which may well throw ordinary scientific and philanthropic advantages far into the shade."

THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES comprise VEGETABLE PILLS for general family use, and for Fevers, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, &c. SALVES for Piles, Burns, Bruises, and all Inflammations. Syrups, invaluable in all cases of Bowel Complaints. SARSAPARILLAS and BITTERS for Scrofulas Eruptions, Humors, Debility, &c. REMEDIES FOR CONSUMPTION, the most certain ever known. A PANACEA FOR CHILDREN, which is universally esteemed as superior to any other medical preparation in all the ailments of infancy, &c. The series consists of eleven valuable family medicines, and they do NOT CONTAIN ONE PARTICLE OF CALOMEL NOR ANY MINERAL DRUG WHATEVER, but are prepared from purely vegetable substances by the most skillful physicians in the various departments of healing for which they are designed.

THE LEADING GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES ARE VEGATABLE PILLS—UTERINE CATHOLICON.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.

are the best in the world for family use, and for

INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Grafenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

☞ PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX. ON THE RECEIPT OF ONE DOLLAR FOUR BOXES WILL BE SENT BY MAIL FREE OF POSTAGE TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY.

THE GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

This will infallibly, positively, invariably cure all those torturing, perplexing and debilitating symptoms commonly known as female disease, weaknesss, irregularities, &c., which weary and render unhappy so many women between the ages of 15 and 50, for which the medical profession seeks in vain for a remedy, and from which wealth, position, delicacy and refinement afford no exemption.

Fifteen years of ample and varied experience has proven beyond the shadow of a doubt that this Catholicon will restore functional and general health, freshness of complexion, and it will do this at all ages of female life, from the young girl languidly budding into womanhood, to when the "turn of life" leaves the system established and unable to meet the demands of the change upon the system. *It should be used in all cases attended with* ANY *of the following symptoms* AS THEY SPRING MAINLY FROM THE SAME CAUSE.

Deranged Monthly Periods—

Irregularities—Weakness—Paleness—
Deranged Appetite—Sallow Complexion—
Pain in the Back and Kidneys—Coldness—
Cold Hands and Feet—Blotches—Feverishness—
Neuralgia—Palpitation of the Heart,
Dizziness—Nervousness—Headache—Restlessness—
Disturbed Sleep—Flushes of Heat—General Pain—
Crawling and Pain in the Spine and between the Shoulders—Acid Stomach—Nausea—Indigestion—
Difficult passing of Urine, with heat or smarting—
Itching—Burning or Irritation of the Uterine Organs—
Nightmare—Despair—Hysterics—Anxiety—Red Face—Nervous Twitching—Starting—
Constipation—
Irritable Temper—Sadness—Depraved Appetite—
Flatulency—Bloated and Irregular Bowels—
Unpleasant Dreams—Pains in the Uterine Organs—
Loss of Memory—Bewilderment—Soreness in the Feet—Pain in the Back.

Price $1 50 *per bottle.* ☞ FOR SIX DOLLARS FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PREPAID TO END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW-YORK. ☜ Address

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D.,
Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute,
No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

"THE GRAEFENBERG INSTITUTE is located in one of the finest portions of New-York City. It is a large four-story edifice, handsomely furnished, airy, commodious and admirably adapted, in every respect, for the accommodation of those suffering from the above, or from chronic disease, or from those desiring great care and skill at time of confinement, and who may wish to avail themselves of its quiet and secluded quarters. The Institute is under the charge of Dr. J. F. BRIDGE, Resident Physician, a gentleman of thorough medical knowledge and great practical experience." *Particulars regarding terms, &c., may be had by addressing him at*

No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON.

The Sicilian Insurrection---Bombardment of Palermo---The Foreign Residents Flying from Sicily.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS.

Furious Gale in England—Damage to American Vessels.

SETTLEMENT OF THE CHINESE DIFFICULTY.

FARTHER POINT, Sunday, June 10.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool May 30, *via* Londonderry 31st, passed Farther Point at 5 P. M. to-day, *en route* to Quebec.

The steamship *Canada*, from Boston, and *City of Manchester*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from New-York for Hamburg, arrived at Queenstown on the 28th, with her machinery disabled.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Quebec, and *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 31st.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

The dispatches repeat the assertion that GARIBALDI had defeated the Royal troops, and entered Palermo, but they were not confirmed.

Several Neapolitan vessels of war had arrived before Palermo.

The Paris *Patrie* says the insurrection is being organized to such an extent that its definitive results are no longer doubtful. The fall of Palermo was inevitable, being only a question of time. As soon as the insurgents become masters of Palermo, GARIBALDI will declare Sicily annexed to Italy.

The dispatches from Sicily are contradictory. They announce a popular rising in Palermo, and that the bombardment was progressing; that GARIBALDI had entered the place, or was expected to do so; while the Neapolitan dispatches claim the defeat and flight of the insurgent.

Late dispatches assert that everything was going on well for GARIBALDI.

The English and French residents of Palermo had embarked on board the steamers of their respective nations. An attack by the insurgents was expected at any moment. The Neapolitan General would defend the town.

An official Neapolitan telegram of the 26th, says: This morning the insurgents were attacked by our troops beaten and driven from their strong position at Parco, now occupied by our columns.

The insurgents sustained great losses. Another column is pursuing them in the direction of Nuinimalta.

Accounts by mail state that at Messina, on the 22d, order was maintained, but every thing was ripe for an outbreak in case GARIBALDI succeeds in entering Palermo, of which there was little doubt. This force was then estimated at 15,000, but is said to have been subsequently swelled to forty thousand. Intercepted.

The insurgents still occupied the heights surrounding Palermo.

According to a dispatch from the General of the commanding royal forces at Alcamo, out of 5,000 men there were lost 2,800 in killed. Of the wounded no mention is made, for as the insurgents have "No quarter" for their war-cry, this column in the return is unnecessary.

Many of the royal troops who retreated to Palermo after the action with GARIBALDI's forces died of fatigue.

A later official dispatch dated Naples, May 28, says the Sicilian bands are leaving the troops of GARIBALDI, who have again been beaten at Piani, having had many killed and taken prisoners.

The insurgents lost one cannon and are in full flight, pursued by the Royal troops beyond Corleone. The provinces are tranquil, and the revolutionists discouraged.

The official *Danan Zeitung* publishes the following dated, Naples, 27th ult.: "The bands of GARIBALDI have been totally routed. GARIBALDI is endeavoring himself to embark. The rebels accuse each other of treachery.

In contradiction of the above, is the following:

TURIN, Tuesday, May 29.

The *Official Gazette* publishes an official dispatch from Naples, announcing the arrival there of an English steamer with the following news;

"The insurgents have entered Palermo. A considerable part of the population have risen. The city has been bombarded by sea and land. The bombardment commenced on Sunday morning, and the firing continued when the steamer left.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 29.

The *Patrie* publishes, under reserve, the following dispatch:

NAPLES, Monday, May 28.

GARIBALDI, having collected all his forces and military material, attacked Palermo on the morning of the 26th, made himself master of all the outworks, and succeeded in entering the town.

The London *Times* places no reliance on official telegraphs from Naples, as sufficient time had elapsed to show they are sheer fabrications. The following is the latest intelligence received by the *Times* from an authentic source:

PARIS, Tuesday, May 29.

A telegram from Naples announces a popular rising at Palermo, and an attempted bombardment by sea and land by the Neapolitan troops. The entrance of GARIBALDI into Palermo was expected.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There is no political news of importance.

The Parliamentary session owing to Whitsun holidays.

A furious gale had prevailed all around the English coast. It was severely felt at Liverpool, where it inflicted considerable damage on the shipping, but nothing of a very serious nature. The following American ships, lying in the Mersey, suffered more or less from the effect of the gale:

The *Young Sun*, for Boston, was driven from her moorings and went ashore, but floated at the next tide. The *Rockaway*, for New-York, had carried away part of her starboard lower cat and cat-head. The *West Point* and the *J. M. Wood* from New Orleans, were both considerably damaged from being driven against the sea wall.

The ship *Ashland*, from New-York, was run afoul of by a bark; slipped her anchor and ran on a mud bank. The bark was cut down to the water's edge, and sunk. The *Emily Gardner*, from Savannah, was driven ashore up the Mersey on Garston Point, and remained. The *Houston*, from Galveston, went ashore near Bromborough, in the Mersey, but came off at the next tide.

The *J. L. Hall*, from St. John's, N. B., was driven again the pier, and sustained some damage. The *Maria Mathilda Gottenberg*, for Boston, put into Cowles, on the 27th ult., with loss of bowsprit from a collision. The storm was very severe on the Eastern coast. Eight vessels went down at Great Yarmouth, and forty or fifty lives were lost.

The presentation of the two belts to HEENAN and SAYERS was to take place at Alhambra Palace, London, on the evening of the 30th. Tickets of admission range from one guinea to half-a-crown. The men were advertised to appear for several succeeding days at the Alhambra in a classical entertainment, and will afterwards visit the principal provincial towns, and give sparring exhibitions.

PHILANDER HART, second mate, and DANIEL DAVENPORT, third mate, American ship *Ocean Monarch*, had been found guilty of manslaughter at Liverpool, in having, through ill usage, caused the death of a seaman named MARTIN MORAN.

☞ MR. WYATT, who objected to *Umpire* in the race for the Derby on account of his age, had withdrawn his objection and offered the fullest apology to Mr. THOROUGH, at the same time declaring his conviction that his objection was entirely groundless.

There was a rumor of a matrimonial alliance between the Prince of Wales and and a Prussian princess.

Ten men charged with ribbonism were under arrest at Dundalk.

On her return from New-York the *Great Eastern* goes to Milford Haven.

A company was being formed in London to construct air tubes for the conveyance of dispatches and parcels to and from various parts of the metropolis. An influential direction had been formed, with the Marquis of CHARLES AS Chairman.

There were strong indications of a probable renewal of the strike in the building trades at London.

FRANCE.

The London *Herald*, in its City Article, gives currency to the report from China that the French had concluded an arrangement with the Chinese authorities by which France accepts $2,000,000 indemnity for the insult to the French flag, and would therefore withdraw her forces.

There is no other authority for this questionable statement.

The French Minister has issued a circular, stating that recruits are not to be exempted from service with the same facility as has been the case since the First Empire.

A deputation of the Honduras Interoceanic Railway, in which was Dr. HOLLAND of New-York, had an audience of the Emperor on the 27th. The advantages of the enterprise were expressed, and the Emperor expressed his satisfaction at the route being thoroughly international, and promised his best protection to the enterprise.

The Paris Flour market was active and rather dearer. Wheat had slightly advanced, and sales were difficult.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 30.

The sale of cotton for three days has been 13,000 bales, including 3,500 to speculators and exporters. The market has been very dull, and inferior qualities show a slight decline, quotations being very irregular.

TRADE REPORT.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market being firm for goods and yarns, but quiet on account of the holiday.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFF MARKET.

BREADSTUFFS are generally dull. WAKEFIELD, NASH, & Co. report FLOUR dull but steady; WHEAT, dull and steady; Red, 9s. 3d.@10s. 9d.; White, 11s.@12s. 4d.; CORN steady and in more demand.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

PROVISIONS quiet; BEEF dull, and quotations barely maintained; PORK, dull; BACON, quiet and steady; LARD, dull and nominal, at 37s. for good; TALLOW, quiet at 54s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ROSIN firm; common 4s 6d.; SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 34s. 6d.@34s. 9d. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE steady. RICE quiet. FISH OILS—sales unimportant. ASHES dull.

LONDON, 30th—BREADSTUFFS firm and steady. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE steady. TEA very firm. RICE steady. TALLOW 52s. 3d.@52s. 6d. LINSEED OIL 28s 3d. IRON—Scotch Pig dull at 50s. 9d.@51s. The WOOL sales progress briskly and prices are firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, 30th—Consols closed on the 30th at 95¼@95¾ for money, and 95⅝@95⅞ for account.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The market for American Securities was steady. Illinois Central Railroad Shares, 41@43 discount; do. Central Sevens of '60 (Freeland), 92; Erie, 19¾@20; New-York Central Railroad, 71@73.

[*Latest by Telegraph to Londonderry.*]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 31—P. M.

COTTON—Sales yesterday and to-day, 16,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closes dull, but prices are unaltered.

BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady. CORN steady, with an increased demand.

PROVISIONS dull.

Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, May 31—P. M.

Consols closed to-day at 94¾@95 for money and account.

The Murder of Prof. Crawley, of Mount Auburn Female Seminary, Cincinnati.

On the night of Wednesday last, as has already been reported by telegraph, Mr. HENRY T. CRAWLEY, Professor of Mathematics in Mount Auburn Female Seminary, Cincinnati, was suddenly and mysteriously murdered, between 11 and 12 o'clock, in Main-street, near the corner of Canal-street, in that city. He had accompanied two young ladies to Pike's Opera House, and was escorting them home, when the assassination took place. The Cincinnati *Daily Commercial* thus relates the circumstances:

Prof HENRY T. CRAWLEY escorted Miss CARRIE MENZIES and Miss SARAH VALLETTE—daughters of old and respected citizens—from the Mt. Auburn Seminary to the concert at Pike's Opera House, Wednesday evening. Afterwards they stopped at Mrs JONES'S ice-cream saloon for refreshments. At five minutes to 11 o'clock, deceased, accompanied by the ladies, met the writer of this in the door of the office, and stated their desire to see the press in operation. They were escorted through the several departments of the establishment, and a little after half past eleven o'clock accompanied by one of the editors and his wife, they proceeded up Fourth-street, intending to visit Mrs. LOUDENBACK'S saloon, but at the corner of Fourth and Sycamore they perceived that establishment was closed, and the two parties separated, deceased, with Misses MENZIES and VALLETTE, going up Sycamore, en route for Mt. Auburn. Several minutes previous to the tragedy, a police officer saw them cross the canal bridge on Main-street. On the east side of Main, when about to cross over Hunt-street, the young ladies walking arm in arm in advance of their attendant, saw four men standing at the corner, near Squire ROWKAMP'S office. Prof. CRAWLEY told them not to be afraid. When near opposite the rowdies, the latter insulted them by noises with their lips, when Prof. CRAWLEY, a step or two in the rear, smoking a cigar, turned, and confronted them. The ladies proceeding. Miss VALLETTE thought she heard a suppressed laugh sneeringly, but a moment or two afterwards he staggered toward them, and fell headlong into the street. The terrified ladies supposed he had fallen in a fit, produced by partaking of the beer—a diagnose with which he had been afflicted. Some other, Mr. A. H. KASTNER, who had been at a barroom opposite Twelfth-street, arrived at the scene and discovered the appalling state of the case. Others to the number of twenty or thirty soon after collected around the body, and after something several police officers, assisted by citizens, placed the body in an express wagon, and conveyed it to the Eleventh-street station-house. It need not be said that the young ladies were for no children. Their lonely and unprotected position at that hour of the night, under such fearful circumstances, will suggest to the mind of the reader the agonizing shock they felt. And strange as it appears, no one offered them assistance, and they braved the perils of a midnight walk alone, through all that solitary part of the city up the foot of the hill leading to Mt. Auburn, when they found friends, and sent them to put out the body of their dead friend. This is surely the history of the awful tragedy; but it is enveloped in fearful mystery. The total ignorance of the ladies of the nature of the brief and fatal controversy—no word audible to them having been spoken—and their supposition that he had fallen in a fit, mask the tragedy in almost hopeless obscurity.

There are sundry theories suggested in explanation of this murder. The most obstinate, that deceased was assassinated on account of his private resentment of the insult to his charge. A second is, that he might have been murdered by some enemy unknown to his friends—a more speculative and a third, which appears to us the most improbable, to-wit: that it was intended to rob him. There are some facts on this point which, although interesting to the premises, shroud the bloody homicide in still more impenetrable mystery. A friend to deceased states that when he left Mr. Auburn he had $50 in his pocket. When he was taken dead from the street, *not a cent* was found upon him. Nothing but cigars, the sketch for his scars in the Opera House, a handkerchief, and a reel belonging to one of the ladies, were found in his possession.

The dagger with which it is supposed the murder was perpetrated was found by BARBARA SAUER, a German girl, lying in the yard abutting on Fortman-alley. It appeared to have been thrown from the alley over the wall with such force that it made an indentation on the weather boarding of the kitchen. It is a common dirk, with a six-inch blade, and is evidently a weapon that has been much used.

Prof CRAWLEY was a native of Nova Scotia, aged about 30 years. The City Council held a special meeting on Friday night to authorize a reward for the apprehension of his murderer.

LARGE SALE OF HORSES.—Mr. R. S. DENNY, of Clappville, Mass., sold his large and valuable stock of horses on Thursday last. The following are some of the prices which were paid: *Miles Standish*, by *Mary Taylor*, sired by *Black Hawk*, $2,400; *John Alden*, full brother to *Miles Standish*, $1,050; *Garibaldi*, by *Ethan Allen*, out of *Mary Taylor*, $1,000; *Uncas*, by *Black Hawk*, out of *Lady of the Lake*, $775. All of the above were stallions. Among the mares sold were: *Pocahontas* and her three weeks old filly, by *Ethan Allen*, which sold for $3,450; *Nimon*, *Pocahontas'* yearling colt, sired by *Ethan Allen* $2,300. The other mares sold ranged from $140 to $475. The geldings and pairs ranged from $250 to $675.

The Methodist Church in Waltham, Mass., was destroyed by fire on the night of the 26th. The entire loss of the Society was $13,500; insured, $5,300 on the building, and $700 on the organ.

THE JAPANESE AT PHILADELPHIA.

Imposing Military, Civic and Popular Reception.

The Procession from a Novel Point of View.

Future Programme of the Embassy—Incidents on the Route from Baltimore, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, June 10, 1860.

Philadelphia was thoroughly Japanned to-day on the occasion of the reception of SIMMA BUSAN-NO-KAMI and his seventy-five countrymen from the land of the Rising Sun. The city put on a Japanese polish for the occasion, brightened its boots, glossed its tile, smoothed its Sunday clothes, swept its streets, and brushed up generally. The uniforms of the soldiery glittered and glistened, the gay decorations of half a million females fluttered in dazzling convulsions, and the Celestials had to run a gauntlet of two miles and a half of bright eyes, whose sparkling scintillations must have aroused memories of the almond orbs of the fair Niphonese. The entire city population seemed to have congregated on the line of the procession—and, if numbers can impress the princes, this was the occasion to effect it. Every street was a carnival scene; varied flags, prominent among which were the Japanese colors on flag staffs, awnings, house-tops, and horse-heads, saluted the eye, while the clash of two dozen brass bands tickled the tympanum alike of the Philadelphians and the representatives of the Tycoon.

Armed and equipped with credentials, obligingly furnished through the interposition of the Mayor by Mr. THEO. CUYLER, President of the Council, and Mr. W. P. HACKER, Chairman of the Reception Committee, I found myself, about 2 P. M., occupying a carriage, and on this way to the depôt, forming part of the procession of Common and select Councilmen and invited guests who were to receive the Japanese visitors. At the depôt we wait about an hour, during which a number of outsiders are ejected, a few pickpockets are arrested, a New-York artist is roughly put out by a policeman, and politely brought back by Mr. HACKER, and everybody gets tired waiting. Meanwhile the crowd around the depôt increases rapidly, and all points of observation are densely crowded with the expectant population, among which the colored race, the females and small boys largely predominate. There is, however, admission to the depôt only by authority of the Committee of Arrangements—who seemed determined to avoid the disgraceful crush that characterized the Washington reception, and almost entirely succeeded.

At length the whistle of the locomotive is heard, and in another moment the gaily decorated train arrives. Curiosity is on tiptoe; everybody rushes to get a sight, except the Councils, who most commendably maintain their places in a long double row, through which the guests are to pass. At length the ponderous treaty box is got ready, the inexplicable delay is over, and the princes emerge from the car, in charge of the Naval Commission. All eyes are bent on them, but they walk sedately on. They are introduced to the Mayor on reaching the end of the line. Mayor HENRY welcomes them in a brief address, which is translated, sentence by sentence, from English to Dutch, and from Dutch to Japanese. The princes bow, seem to grunt an acquiescence to every sentence which is whispered in their ears, and reply that they are gratified at the reception, and expect much pleasure at their visit. The Mayor replies that the people will do all they can to fulfill such expectations. The Japanese bow, look down, grunt, and that part of the reception is over. The Embassy and members of the Council, with invited guests, are then located in carriages, and the procession starts.

First come the Guard of Honor, First City Troop Black Hussars and Pennsylvania Dragoons. In the first barouche are the first two Ambassadors, SIMMA BUSEN-NO KAMI and MURAKAMI-AWAGI-NO-KAMI, accompanied by Mayor HENRY and Capt. DUPONT, and the other members of the Embassy; members of Select and Common Council follow, with the invited guests, to the number of at least a hundred carriages.

The military were drawn up in line with presented arms, occupying a distance of nearly half a mile on one side of the street. There were the Washington, Philadelphia, West Philadelphia, Cadwallader, National and Independent Grays; the National, Emmett, Patterson, Jackson, Shields, Meagher, Hibernia, Continental, Warren, Steuben and Philadelphia Life Guards; the Manayunk, Jackson, Lafayette, Philadelphia and Washington Rifles; the National, Richmond, Montgomery and Roxborough Artillery; State Fencibles, Delaware Cadets of Wilmington, Washington Blues, Garde Lafayette, Zouaves, Irish Volunteers, and five companies Commodan Rifles from Wilmington. The total military display, amounting to nearly 2,000 men, all told, comprising the First and Second Brigades, all under command of Gen. PATTERSON.

The route extended through Broad, Walnut, Nineteenth, Arch, Third, and Chestnut streets to the Continental Hotel—a distance of about two miles and a half—the traversing of which, and alighting of the guests occupied about three hours. The anxiety all along the route to obtain a close inspection of the distinguished strangers would certainly have occasioned another such scene as disgraced the nation at Washington, had it not been for the excellent arrangements of the Committee by supplying a police force competent to keep back the crowd. But, at the best the affair was but making a show of the princes who were the subject of staring, jeering, jesting, gloating, joking, and general jollity—hardly comporting with their official station.

The reporters were in a position to obtain in part a realizing sense of the inflation which the princes and suite have to undergo. By some mismanagement, the reporters' carriages got misplaced, and followed immediately one of those containing the Japanese. During the two hours and a half, and the two miles and a half, the members of the Press had an unenviable experience in the honors of a Philadelphia crowd. Whether from the sudden transition from Japanese to ordinary looking Americans, or from any peculiarities of our personal appearance, we were saluted as "Japanese," "Japanesers," "white niggers," "Japan-nuts," "Japs," "Jappers," "Jabbers," "servants," "underlings," "miserable cusses," "small potatoes," "good-looking boys," and various other expressions, complimentary alike to our personal appearance and intelligent bearings. We were asked to "take a chaw," to "look getting in," to "give's a shake o' your hand," in "fair Japanese," and do sundry other things for the edification of the crowd that commenced on the edge of the sidewalk with negroes, rowdies, boys and dirty women. We could form some idea of how the princes must have enjoyed the ride, heightened in interest by an hundredfold intensified curiosity, and of what an ovation a stranger would be likely to form of an American populace. The great mystery to us was how so many ragged clothes and old hats could have escaped the clutch of the paper mills.

Our trials were, however, in a measure compensated for by the brilliant scene beyond the mob, in the windows, on the stoops, fences, branches of trees, tree boxes, wagons, awning posts, and, in fact, every available viewing spot along the route. Men, women and children of every age and appearance, crowded all points. The display of ladies was particularly charming. At the La Pierre House, the Academy of Music, the banks, the churches, the Girard, the Continental, and in numbers of private dwellings, there were arrays of female loveliness that must have startled the indifference of a stoic. No wonder TOMMY thought that Philadelphia was a city of ladies. Crinoline and calico, silk, muslin, lace, ribbons, tulle, ruche, linen, velvet, *moire antique*, delaine, cotton, feathers, flowers, and other finery combined, to render the feat *ensemble* of the background one of brilliant fascination. No doubt, the Prince thought of Mrs. SIMMA-BUSEN-NO-KAMI, and sighed. Whether he did or not history cannot record, for CAPT. DUPONT is dumb as an oyster as to Japanese impressions. He thinks, however, they evince more interest than in Washington, and age in a belle condition to be pleased.

The carriages containing the subordinate Japanese not being guarded, were subjected to pretty much the same ordeal as our own. The crowd in mobs jostled, pushed, scrambled and fought to get a sight and a shake hands, and at many points where there were no police men, the crowd became so dense that it was next to impossible for the driver to proceed. In one case the Zouaves charged upon the intruders.

There were few decorations on the route, and these were mainly Japanese flags—which by the WAY, may be made easily by taking a piece of white muslin of the shape of an American flag, and putting a red ball in the centre. Two or three of the engine companies had their apparatus out, streams playing, and bells ringing. On their arrival at the Continental, the Prince-Ambassadors amused themselves for an hour watching the dismounting of the rest of the procession and the passage of the military. By order of Capt. DUPONT they were, however, soon left comparatively undisturbed to obtain much-needed rest.

Little TOMMY created the usual fund of merriment by the use of his stock of Englies and his quaint manners. He shook hands wherever he could, talked, laughed, nodded, shook his fan to the ladies, and made himself generally agreeable. The other officers and subordinates also evinced the liveliest interest in the scene, their demeanor strongly contrasting with the placid features, quiet manners and imperturbable gravity of the Princes and higher officers, who throughout the ceremonies preserved a stolid stoicism, but their intelligent countenances indicated that they were silent and reserved from choice, and not from lack of appreciation of the scene. They gazed with unmoved features upon the wild confusion that characterized the sea of human beings in front of the Continental at the close of the procession.

The anxiety of the Japanese to procure useful information was illustrated this morning by a little occurrence. One of the artists, who had formed the acquaintance of Mr. JEWETT, of *Frank Leslie's Paper*, dragged him to his room, and, through an interpreter, insisted that Mr. JEWETT should bring him some one to teach him the art of photography, and pertinaciously pressed the acceptance of gold and silver coin as a token of regard.

A curious fact was discovered on the passage here from Baltimore—no less than that there were seventy-six of the Japanese instead of seventy-two; four of the cooks having, it seems, been, from some peculiar reason, left out in the Japanese counting. This was not discovered until after they had paid their hotel bill in Washington.

One little fact illustrates that the Japanese have passions like most men. I have seen a collection of pictures—barely fitted for eyes polite—the product of Japanese artists, in the expedition. Judging from them, I should think there would be little difficulty in what some of the young men about town suggest as to a possible unity of the races.

The quarters of the Japanese at the Continental comprise eighty rooms, all on the first and second floors, fronting on Chestnut-street. The Prince-Ambassadors and the Naval Commission have separate suites, with reception parlors. Their quarters are kept secluded from intrusion by a strong guard of policemen at the various entrances, and not even members of the City Council are admitted except on special business. The halls and passage ways are lined with orange, lemon and magnolia trees, and all the rooms are fitted up with every desirable convenience. Accommodations are provided for such cooking as the Embassy choose to have done by their own servants.

The impertinent and indefatigable curiosity that has characterized the people wherever the Japanese have been, is amply represented here. All day the street in front of their rooms is lined with a gaping crowd, and if the officers or servants appear out of their quarters, they are immediately surrounded by an inquisitive crowd. The conversation—if the Japanese understands any English—is something after this fashion: "You like America?" "Yes, America fine country." "You like Philadelphia?" "Yes, fine city." "Pretty ladies?" "Yes, very pretty ladies." Then the women, who, in the upper halls, are sure to be in the group, giggle, stare and wonder, and perhaps somebody handles the Japanese sword, examines his gown, or inspects the cut of his trousers. There were no less than three hundred applications to the Committee of Arrangements for reporters' badges—though the Philadelphia fraternity does not number thirty. These badges are an excellent contrivance to keep out outsiders. They consist of the flags of America and Japan, crossed over a banner on which is represented a pair of clasped hands, and the word "Welcome" in Japanese characters.

A delegation from the New-York Common Council is here, consisting of Aldermen BARNEY and Councilmen LENT and SHAW. They had a long interview with the Naval Commission to-day, and a free interchange of opinion as to the programme of the New-York reception. It has been decided that the Embassy shall leave here the latter part of the week—Friday or Saturday—by a special train on the Amboy route; that they shall be met at Amboy by a steamboat chartered for the purpose of conveying them to the City, on board of which the New-York Common Council will receive them. They will land at Pier No. 4, and the route of the procession will be up Broadway to Grand-street, up Grand to Bowery, up Bowery to Fourteenth-street, round Union-square and down Broadway to the Metropolitan Hotel. This comparatively short route has been determined upon because the Princes have a decided objection to being shown up any more than is necessary. They do not care for popular demonstrations so much as for the official courtesies with which they are treated. They are, however, too gentlemanly to complain even when the official programme exposes them to fatigue, or deprives them of their habitual rice and fish at 12 o'clock. It may be well for our New-York citizens to remember that they understand our language slightly, and that loose expressions in their presence may be better understood than most of us suppose. They have in various ways expressed their pleasure and interest in the official receptions, and evidences of ingenuity and skill, but, as yet they have expressed no opinion concerning the popular demonstrations,—it is well known, however, that they prefer seclusion. Our newspapers, too, might take heed, for NA-MON-BA GOMA-GER-NO, the interpreter, reads the papers, and an unbecoming remark about the Tycoon might endanger the commercial interests of the country—for the loss of which a joke could hardly compensate. The presents which they have thus far received already begin to assume considerable bulk, and will no doubt create a great sensation in Japan. They seem to have a passion for machinery. Two of them were very anxious, to-day, to see the "steam," as they expressed it, of the boat.

There is some talk of postponing the departure from here until Monday, but that will depend much upon the length of time required to transact their business with the Mint—and some, I believe, with the Custom House. The arrangements for their entertainment here are not yet completed—that is, they have not fixed the disposition of the time. Among other matters they will witness a display of the Fire Department; a *matinée* at the Academy of Music; and the celebrated Phœnixville Iron Works. But, when anything will occur, or what will occur, seems to be a subject of great uncertainty. I have given you what I believe will be the official programme in New-York. I trust that our excellent Common Council Committee will equal the arrangements of this City of Brotherly Love firemen's fights and perpetually washed marble door-steps.

C., JR.

From the Associated Press.

DEPARTURE OF THE EMBASSY FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 9.

The Japanese passed down Baltimore-street to the depôt at 10 o'clock this morning, en route to Philadelphia. They rode in open barouches, and were escorted by two military companies and a large police force. The streets were thronged with spectators. The Japanese gracefully and smilingly waved their adieus in response to the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies. Subsequently the Ambassadors expressed to Mayor SWANN and the Committee of Arrangements the delight and gratification they had experienced at their splendid reception. The special train, handsomely decorated, left at 10¾ A. M. amidst the most tremendous cheering from the vast concourse of people, who blockaded up all the avenues and streets in the vicinity. Baltimore has given them an idea of what they may expect in Philadelphia and New-York, though it will be difficult to exceed their reception and welcome here, or to do as much to please and interest the distinguished visitors as the Baltimoreans have crowded into twenty-four hours.

ITS ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 9.

From an early hour this morning the town has been astir with preparations for the reception of the Japanese. Unusual activity prevails among all classes of citizens to give the distinguished visitors a magnificent welcome. The military, Councilmen and citizens generally are all alive to the occasion. Even the loiterers have found occupation in conveying the tidings to those interested, of the progress of the strangers through the inland towns. All the public and many private buildings along the route through which the procession is to pass are gaily festooned with the flags of Nipbon and America, which are folded gracefully together by the playings of a brazing wind, and present the social appearance of old friends met again, not of strangers just introduced. The day wears every aspect of a gala time. The streets along the route have been well swept, and all passengers are will be prevented from running while the procession is passing along. In fact, every measure has been taken by the Committee of Arrangements for the comfort and pleasure of the visitors. From the depôt to the hotel, and at the "Continental," where the Japanese will stop, the arrangements are such as may entice the strangers to defer their departure from the well-known hospitality of the Quaker City. In place of the stranger's modern beds, which doubtless tended somewhat to make them hasten from Washington, they will be furnished with most luxurious divans, and with pillows of such exquisite softness that when they lay their heads upon them all sense of weariness will pass away, and they will soon be lost in pleasant dreams. They will be kept entirely private, in eating, resting, walking, and in entering and leaving the hotel. Visitors at the "Continental" will be no more favored in obtaining interviews with the various members of the Embassy than the outsiders. Every wish of the distinguished visitors will be respected, every whim humored. The rooms which they will occupy have been decorated with the finest paintings, all representing some incident connected with the history of America. Many of the paintings have been obtained from private galleries, and include the very finest specimens of art. Mayor HENRY has already received a present from the Embassy, consisting of a miniature bureau case and boxes, the workmanship of which is of the most beautiful description. Philadelphia intends to eclipse New-York with but a third of the capital.

At 3½ o'clock, this afternoon, the special train bearing the Japanese to this city arrived into the depôt. The train was drawn by the locomotive *Daniel Webster*, which was gaily dressed with flags and flowers, and bore a portrait of WEBSTER.

The renowned TOMMY—otherwise TYCOON OWARINO—surprised the spectators by a leap from the engine. He had ridden from Baltimore on the locomotive, and he expressed himself highly delighted and exhilarated with his ride. At Wilmington it was proposed to him that he should retire from his exposed position, but he replied: "No; very good—more." He watched the movements of the engineer very attentively.

During the ride the Japanese seemed to pay but little attention to the surrounding scenery. They were accompanied by a Delegation of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Councilmen, and the Naval Commission.

After some ceremony regarding the programme, they were introduced to Mayor HENRY, who tendered them the hospitalities of the City in a neat speech.

The Ambassadors expressed themselves highly gratified with their visit, and said they looked forward to making the acquaintance of our citizens with much pleasure. They were then conducted to open barouches, each high officer occupying one, and being accompanied by the Naval Commission, the Mayor and the Committee of the Councils. The members of the Councils, the Judges of the Courts, and the reporters of the Press, occupied carriages. The party drove from the depôt through a file of the military, who performed the customary salute. Two companies of cavalry, the Black Hussars and the First City Troop, acted as a guard of honor. The military then closed line, making an

FROM BERMUDA.

Return of the Admiral from a Successful Cruise Among the West-Indies—Opening of the Bermuda Legislature—The Governor's Speech—Flourishing State of the Colonial Revenue—Public Exhibitions—Sale of an American Brig—American Whalers, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, May 28, 1860.

Since I last wrote you, several interesting local events have occurred, which cannot fail to be interesting to newspaper readers in general.

The Admiral, Sir ALEXANDER MILNE, K. C. B., returned to these Islands on the 22d inst., in the steam-frigate *Emerald*, his temporary flag-ship;—the *Nile*, screw two-decker, (his actual flag-ship,) not yet having arrived from England, although hourly expected. The Admiral, you are already aware, proceeded, in the latter part of March last, on an official tour through the West Indies. The cruise has been both pleasant and satisfactory. The ports visited were—Antigua, Barbadoes, St. Domingo, Port Royal, Jamaica, Aspinwall, Greytown and Havana. All these places were found to be perfectly healthy. While the *Emerald* lay at Aspinwall, the Admiral, together with his staff, and several other officers of the Royal Navy, decided upon a visit to Panama. The Railway Company afforded the distinguished party every facility for their pleasure-jaunt across the Isthmus, and courteously declined receiving any compensation whatever for conveying Her Majesty's officers to and from Panama. The Admiral learned at Havana that the Slave-trade continued in great activity. On the day the *Emerald* arrived at that port, a cargo of 500 Africans was landed within a few miles of Havana. The Admiral awaits here the arrival of Lady MILNE and family, in the *Nile*, and will leave in a day or two after for Halifax, to be in readiness to join the party accompanying His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales.

The session of the Bermuda Legislature was opened with great ceremony on the 22d inst., by his Excellency Governor MURRAY. The speech, however, fell far short of the expectations which the display of vicetegal pomp awakened in the public mind. The Governor adverted to the late war in Europe—the aggrandizement of Sardinia—and the difficulty between the United States and England relating to the possession of the Island of San Juan. Of course, these allusions to the concerns of great nations were thrown in by way of making up an address of suitable length. The contemplated visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada was the next topic; and the Governor hoped his Royal Highness would find it compatible with his arrangements to visit the "Still vext Bermoothes." After this exordium topics were introduced bearing upon our own internal affairs. The Revenue was stated to be "in a sound and satisfactory state," which is, certainly, a gratifying fact. The Home Government invites the Legislature to make the pre-payment of postage rates compulsory; at present it is optional; and also desires that a census of the population should be taken next year, when one will be taken in England and the Colonies generally. The Governor urges the erection of markets in the two towns of the Island—at present garden and farm productions are huckstered about the country,—recommends a consolidation of the laws relating to the Revenue, and closes his speech by congratulating the community that the measures taken to prevent the spreading of the small pox (a case having been introduced recently into the Islands) were quite successful.

The Revenue of the colony, according to the returns laid before the House of Assembly, since the Governor made his speech, is certainly in a satisfactory condition. The net balance in the Treasury on the 31st March last was upwards of $5,000; which, considering that our whole yearly revenue averages only $200,000, is a good surplus. The revenue for the fiscal year, ending 31st March, 1860, exceeded by more than $4,000 that for the corresponding period in 1859. So you will see that, financially, the little colony of the Bermudas is decidedly prosperous.

Up to this date, only routine business has been transacted in our House of Representatives; the active work of the session will probably be entered upon in a few days.

The Mechanics' Association has just held an Industrial Fair, from which they realized upwards of $500. The money is to be expended in roofing a splendid Hall for their use, which has been in course of building for some time past. The next public gathering, combining pleasure with profit, will be a Floral Exhibition, (the first of the kind ever held in Bermuda,) to take place on the 30th instant, under the patronage of the Governor.

The hull of the abandoned American brig *Globe*, which put in here in distress, from Philadelphia for Buenos Ayres, was sold at public auction, on the 25th instant, for £99 sterling.

The American whaling brig *Euchol*, Capt. HOXIE, out ten months, with only 12 barrels of sperm oil, called off these Islands on the 25th instant, for vegetables, which she obtained, and left the same evening, for the eastward. The captain stated he had not seen the spout of a whale for six months, although he had been prosecuting a very active cruise.

The American whaling schooner *James*, of Sippican, Capt. HANDY, out three weeks—cisco—also called off the south side of these islands, on the 25th, for vegetables, and left next morning on her fishing expedition.

Our export of potatoes has reached to date 20,500 barrels, and of onions to half a million of pounds weight. Two of our trading vessels have just returned from Porto Rico, laden with sugar and molasses, in exchange for potatoes and onions, having sold the former at $5 a barrel and the latter at $6 a hundred pounds. Such success is very encouraging.

Yours, truly, ***

MARYLAND AFFAIRS.

Important Judicial Decision—Prince de Joinville—Baltimore Coming Back to Law and Order—Preparations for the Coming Convention—The Union Party—The Republicans—The Democratic Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 5, 1860.

I learn that the Supreme Court of Maryland, or as it is more properly termed, the Court of Appeals, at Annapolis, has recently decided an appeal case, which is likely to cause some difficulty in the way of financiering. The decision in full has not yet been made public. Its substance, however, which I have from good authority, annuls the intrinsic value of certain stock certificates, issued by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which have heretofore been hypothecated by parties holding them, as collaterals on which to raise money or procure loans. Large loans, it is said, have been procured on these certificates. The decision revokes not only certificates of the Company above-named, but similar issues of any other company or corporation throughout Maryland. The same legal principle may likewise extend to other States, as regards elementary law. The full opinion of the Court is in preparation for publication in a few days.

A gentleman from Annapolis, whose information is perfectly reliable, states that Prince DE JOINVILLE was highly gratified with his visit to the Military or Naval School at that place. He examined it thoroughly in every department, and positively arranged to enter his son as a student of that Institution. This is a high honor, in my judgment, justly bestowed. I have visited this school on several occasions. It certainly merits especial approbation, ranking next, if not almost equal to West Point.

Baltimore in her municipal Government and Police regulations is verging almost from one extreme to another. There was a time when lawlessness and rowdyism ran riot; when human life was luscerare when the elective franchise had become a mockery and immorality of every kind stalked abroad. Idleness, drunkenness, vagrancy, coupled with blood shed, murder, rapine and a thousand other evils were common place. Now, thank Providence, the scene is changed. We have sobriety, with most of its blessed concomitants. No murders are recorded robberies seldom occur. Groceries and hotels, without distinction, are closed on Sundays. Those who would madden their brains with liquor on the Sabbath, cannot find places wherefrom to procure it. Lager-bier resorts are all closed, and the consequence is our sacred day of rest passes off decously, soberly and free from violence. All places of business, excepting barber shops and printing offices, to gether with such other pursuits as may be deemed indispensable, are compelled to suspend operations. A regular crusade is being waged by Col. KANE, Chief Marshal, against gambling-houses. The law and its penalties are very severe against those who follow the profession in our State; but bribery, "winking," &c., prevented its being put into force. Now parties who frequent gambling houses are watched, identified and made to appear as witnesses before the Grand Jury. This tends to make such customers both shy and scarce. The gamblers complain bitterly. They say their business is nearly broken up—that it won't pay; hence many of them are preparing to "pull up stakes" and leave town for other parts where there is less legal restraint.

Baltimore may now be put down as amongst the most orderly cities in America. Mobocracy, hereby, has been tre reformation; and for its continuance thereof we are indebted, first to the deposing of Judge SHAW from the City Criminal Court; next to the inflexible integrity and energy of Judge BOND, who fills his place; and finally to the inauguration of our new Metropolitan Police system, and its admirable management under Marshal KANE. I may say with perfect truthfulness, that Baltimore is now in a most healthful condition as regards her moral government. The only thing we have to apprehend is an unnecessary extreme, bordering somewhat upon ridiculousness. A happy medium, however, may be the final result.

Extensive preparations are making for the June Convention. Over four hundred rooms have been engaged in Barnum's Hotel. The Gilmor and Eutaw Houses are also similarly circumstanced. It is supposed fifty thousand strangers will be here while the Convention is in session. Abundant accommodations however will be offered for all. We have quite a number of second-class (very good) hotels, and many fine boarding-houses. Private residences will also be opened to a liberal extent.

There is some disagreement between the Douglas and Anti-Douglas factions of the Democratic Party in reference to which shall manage the business affairs of the Convention. Heretofore it has been the long-sanctioned custom for the City Business Committee to arrange all these matters. The State Central Democratic Committee, which is Anti-Douglas, has taken upon itself the right to make all necessary arrangements for the approaching Convention. This ignoring of the City Committee's rights or usage—it being friendly to DOUGLAS—has produced a bitter warfare and much ill-feeling. The difficulty still remains unadjusted; hence no hall has yet been procured wherein to hold the Convention. I have no doubt, however, that the Maryland Institute or the Front-street Theatre will be finally selected—most likely the former. It will hold from five to six thousand persons.

The Bell and Everett movement partakes of no special animation here at present. A strong feeling exists, however, in favor of the Union Party. It will unquestionably carry Maryland, no matter whom the Democrats may nominate. The party is to have a grand mass meeting near Baltimore on the 4th of July. This will begin the campaign.

The Republicans will run a regular Lincoln and Hamlin ticket, though they only expect to make a moderate demonstration. Many of our Germans will vote with them. If so, it will be just so much taken from the Democrats.

Maryland will send no delegation to the Seceders' Convention at Richmond. There is no sympathy with secessionism or disunionism in this State. Our people are not prepared to dissolve their confederate bond under any circumstances. XENOPHON.

LAW REPORTS.

The City Chamberlainey.

ARGUMENT BEFORE THE GENERAL TERM.

The People of the State of New-York and Nathan C. Platt vs. *Andrew V. Stout*—The counsel engaged in the prosecution of the controversy relative to the office of City Chamberlain, have used such praiseworthy diligence that this case, which involves the very merits of the dispute, is already before the General Term on appeal, and was argued on Saturday.

The action is in the nature of a *quo warranto*, and is brought on behalf of Mr. Platt, to establish his title to the office, and procure a judgment ousting Mr. Stout. The complaint states the facts, already familiar to all, on which the claim of Mr. Platt is based. Mr. Stout's alleged refusal to pay interest on the City deposits; the removal of Mr. Stout by the Mayor, and subsequent appointment of Mr. Platt; the action of the Board of Aldermen thereon, &c.

The answer of Mr. Stout sets up—

1. That since December, 1859, he has held the office of City Chamberlain, and has faithfully discharged its duties according to the ordinances of the City relating to that office. These ordinances are set forth in a schedule annexed to the answer. Among other things they require the City Chamberlain to deposit the moneys of the City in some bank, after which they cannot be drawn out except on a warrant drawn by the Comptroller, and countersigned by the Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council. The answer avers that neither law nor usage requires the Chamberlain to pay interest.

2. That the defendant never received notice of the charges against him on which his removal was predicated.

3. That the meeting at the Board of Aldermen at which the appointment of Mr. Platt was made, was informally held.

To this answer defendants demurred for insufficiency. Justice SUTHERLAND at special term rendered judgment in favor of Mr. Stout; that he was the person rightfully entitled to the office and Mr. Platt had no legal appointment to it. From this judgment the present appeal was taken.

Mr. D. D. Field addressed the Court on behalf of the appellants. He urged that the Mayor and Alderman had power to remove Mr. Stout "for cause;" and they were sole judges of what was adequate cause. The cause indicated in this case was, moreover, fully sufficient. The Chamberlain often had to deposit large sums for long periods, which were sources of great profit to the bank in which he deposited them. Sometimes the City deposits reached as high a sum as *four millions*. The annual interest on $6 000,000 at 4 per cent. was $120,000; at 6 per cent. $140,000. There was no reason why the Chamberlain should enjoy a perquisite like that. The City ought to have the benefit of it. Counsel also argued that the objection taken to the regularity of the meeting of the Board of Aldermen was untenable.

Mr. W. C. NOYES, for the respondent, contended that Mr. Stout was confessedly in office by virtue of a valid appointment, and could not be removed without cause. The cause must be stated. The mere will of Mayor or Aldermen could not be deemed cause, and no cause was reasonable unless it be just and legal. The reason assigned by the Mayor in the present instance was a mere pretext and not a cause, as there was no law, ordinance or custom requiring the Chamberlain to pay interest on moneys in his official custody. Interest is charged as a compensation for the use of money, or damages for withholding it, and if Mr. Stout had used the money for private purposes he would have violated his duty and been amenable to removal, if not indictment. In keeping the money unemployed, he did precisely what the law and his duty required. If the Mayor had assigned as cause that the Chamberlain had refused to loan him the public moneys to be invested in a private speculation, this would have been quite as rational and just as the cause he has alleged. Mr. Stout was entitled to notice of the accusation against him, and an opportunity to defend. The appointment of Mr. Platt was, moreover, invalid, because the Board of Aldermen had adjourned when it was made, and consequently if Mr. Platt was not legally appointed he had no title, and this proceeding could not be maintained.

Up to a late hour in the afternoon the argument was not concluded.

Important Decisions in the Supreme Court.

Pursuant to a previous announcement, the General Term of the Supreme Court met on Saturday to render decisions in causes lately argued before them. Besides a number of cases affecting private interests only, and which are mentioned in our column of Decisions below, a number of causes of considerable public interest were disposed of.

GIFT ENTERPRISE FRAUDS.

The People vs. *Adolphus Ranney*—The defendant in this case was convicted under the act of 1853 for gross fraud, in defrauding a German of $100 by means of the gift-book plan. The Court affirmed the judgment, and held that any gross fraud was indictable under that act.

THE WALL-STREET FERRY CASE.

Jacob Sharp vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover damages for erroneous representations made to the plaintiff relative to the title of the City to the ground leased by plaintiff from the City for the uses of the Wall-street ferry. A part of the premises were claimed by one NUMAOY, to whom Sharp alleges he has been compelled to pay some $4,000 per annum to extinguish his claim.

The case was tried before a referee and a judgment for some $40,000 was rendered on his report against the City. Comptroller HAWS lately moved to open this judgment and allow the City to defend again. This motion was granted by Justice CLERKE, at Special Term, and from his order the plaintiff appealed.

The General Term decided that the order of this Special Term be affirmed on defendants' paying the costs of the referee and subsequent proceedings, including $10 costs of motion at Special Term. No costs of appeal to either party.

THE COLONELCY OF THE FIRST REGIMENT.

The People and Walter W. Price vs. *Spencer H. Smith.*—This was an action in the nature of a *quo warranto* brought to oust the defendant from the office of Colonel of the First Regiment and establish that title of Major Price to that office. The judgment of Justice JAMES, at the special term, was that the defendant was ineligible to the office by reason of his residence in Queens County, and must therefore be ousted, but that Major Price had not received the requisite number of votes, and therefore could not be declared elected.

The general term affirmed the judgment below, without costs.

CROTON WATER IN THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

John P. Treadwell vs. *Myndert Van Schaick*—This is the injunction suit which the proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel brought against the Croton Aqueduct Board, to restrain them from cutting off the supply of Croton water for non-payment of dues.

Motion to amend order and to dissolve injunction granted, unless the plaintiffs, within ten days after service of copy of this order, execute and deliver to the defendants such undertaking or bond, in such sum, with such sureties, and in such form, as shall be approved by a Justice of this Court, to secure the payment of all water rents or taxes as have accrued and shall accrue during the pendency of this action, with costs and damages, in case this judgment shall be affirmed in whole or in part by the Court of Appeals.

THE QUARREL OF THE GAS COMPANIES.

The People vs. *James Bowen et al.*—This was the suit brought by the Attorney-General, restraining the Metropolitan Gas Light Company from going into existence, on the ground that the act creating the Company had been signed by the Governor after the adjournment of the Legislature, and was, therefore, invalid. At the Special Term the defendants demurred to the complaint, and their demurrer was sustained. The plaintiffs appealed to the General Term, who decided that the judgment of the Special Term must be reversed with costs. Justice SUTHERLAND dissented. The Court decided that the Governor had no power to sign bills after the adjournment of the Legislature.

TAXING FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.

The People ex rel. The Parker Mills vs. *The Tax Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the City and County of New-York.*—In this case the plaintiffs, manufacturing in Connecticut, but doing business here, and having an agent, were taxed by the defendants. The plaintiffs brought a *certiorari* to review this act. The Court decided that the plaintiffs were properly taxed, and made an order that the proceedings of the Commissioners of Taxes be affirmed, and *certiorari* dismissed. LEONARD, J., dissented.

The Post-Office Defalcation.

THE SURETIES APPLY FOR AN INJUNCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN EQUITY—JUNE 9, BEFORE JUDGE BETTS.

George Law and Gustavus A. Conover vs. *The United States.*—This is a matter arising out of the defalcation of the late Postmaster Fowler. The bill alleges that Fowler was appointed Deputy Postmaster at the City of New-York by President Pierce during the recess of the Senate, on May 4, 1857, and thereupon the complainants and Oliver Charlick executed an official bond for him in the penalty of $50,000; that afterwards, on the 17th of May, 1858, he was nominated to the Senate for the post, and his nomination being confirmed, it became necessary for him to file a new bond. That on or about Sept. 20, 1858, he applied to the complainants to become such sureties, exhibiting to them a bond for $75,000 signed by himself alone, having the names of the obligors in blank, but with four seals affixed to it, and stating to them that he was going to get Charlick to execute the bond with them; they at his request, and on that understanding, severally executed the bond and delivered it to Fowler in escrow merely. That Fowler was at that time a defaulter to the amount of $90,000, which they knew nothing of, and they would not have signed his bond at all if they had known of it; that Fowler being importuned by the officers of the Government to file his bond, and not being able to find Charlick, to have him execute the bond, filled the bond executed only by the complainants; that Charlick never executed the bond, but they were unaware of that fact.

The bill goes on to set forth the facts of the defalcation, and the issuing of the warrant to the Marshal to collect the amount of it out of the property of Fowler, and the complainants; then prays for an injunction to restrain all officers of the United States from taking any steps under the warrant, or otherwise to collect the amount out of the property of the complainants.

The matter was argued by Judge BRONSON and Mr. ROBINSON, for the complainants; and by Judge ROOSEVELT, for the United States.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Mott vs. *Board of Supervisors.*—Motion for new trial denied with costs.

Campbell, Receiver, vs. *Foster.*—Order of Special Term modifying injunction affirmed with $10 costs.

Sams vs. *Same.*—Judgments for defendants at Special Term on demurrer affirmed with costs.

Campbell vs. *Ferris*—Order of Special Term overruling demurrer affirmed with $10 costs.

Tinkham vs. *Borst.*—Order of Special Term, so far as it sustains the demurrer to the second cause of action, must be reversed and affirmed so far as it sustains the demurrer to the third cause of action. Costs to abide the event.

Dougherty vs. *Mavin.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Wilkes vs. *Hughes*—Judgment must be reversed and the issues sent back for trial before another referee. Costs to abide the event.

Dodge vs. *Dodge.*—Judgment of the Special Term reversed.

Bank of the State of New-York vs. *the Muskingum Bank of the State of Ohio.*—No. 1.—Judgment affirmed with costs, Judge LEONARD dissenting. Three other cases same order.

Brady vs. *Bulknap.*—Order of Special Term affirmed, with $10 costs.

Moncrief vs. *Moncrief.*—Order of Special Term affirmed, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Dubois vs. *Ray.*—Re-argument ordered.

Sackett and wife vs. *Hulden*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Berry, Receiver, vs. *Brett.*—Judgment for defendant

Spurious Champagne.

Frederic Dietz vs. *Hermann & Schloss.*—This was an action on a warranty of twenty-five baskets of champagne, sold by the defendants to the plaintiff, who is the proprietor of the Prescott House.

The sale was made in September, 1858, by one Lauber, the agent of the defendants, who exhibited a sample to Mr. Dietz, labelled "Heidsick, imported by Reynauld & François," and warranted the wine to be of that brand. When the twenty-five baskets were delivered, plaintiff gave his note for the price, which he was compelled to pay. On examination the wine proved to be a spurious article, not Heidsick's champagne, and not imported by Reynauld & François. Lauber denied that he warranted anything.

The case was tried before Justice MAYNARD, of the Mayor's Court, and resulted in a verdict for plaintiff for $250.

Christopher Fine and James Eschwege for plaintiff; Solomon L. Hull for defendants.

Sentences.

Edward Riley, who was convicted of an endeavor to make a revolt on board of the ship *Southampton*, was sentenced to be imprisoned for six months.

Henry M. Hempstead, a seaman, and Franklin Nichols, mate of the brig *C. F. O'Brien*, having a fight with each other on board the brig, the seaman used a knife and the mate a hatchet. Being indicted for assaults with dangerous weapons, they severally pleaded guilty, and, being brought up for sentence, the mate was sentenced to be imprisoned six months and pay a fine of one dollar, and the seaman to be imprisoned twelve months and pay the same fine.

The United States vs. *Theodore Rynders and Henry Munn*—A motion to quash the indictment against these parties for obstructing justice, was brought on, but the argument, without being concluded, was adjourned to next Wednesday.

Action for Brokerage.

James Richards vs. *G. N. Quintard et al.*—This was an action for brokerage, and was reported in the TIMES of Friday last. The jury failed to agree, and were discharged.

Instead of stating in our report on Friday that defendants alleged that the surplus to be paid by Moulero should be divided between plaintiff and defendants, we should have said that it was to be divided between plaintiffs and certain third persons, not defendants.

Found Guilty of Revolt.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—BEFORE JUDGE SMALLEY.

The United States vs. *George Beecher and seventeen others.*—The Jury found the defendants, the crew of the *W. F. Glover*, guilty of a revolt, with a recommendation to mercy to the defendants James Brown and Joseph McDonald.

Court Calendar....MONDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 12 to 21 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 711, 1111, 1119 1153 1155 405, 1206, 953, 1245, 1253, 1295, 1021, 799 361, 41, 569 973, 911, 1311 1315. *Part II*—Nos. 738, 839, 648, 1014, 1130, 170, 800, 570, 610, 1008 332, 714, 962, 1060, 1032, 1048, 1118, 1138, 944, 1040, 1074, 891, 889.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 79, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 89, 91, 91¾, 93 to 99, 26, 49, 57, 75.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I*—Nos. 477, 479, 475, 233, 423, 497 491, 499, 505, 507, 509 461, 462, 457, 413, 513, 511, 133, 287, 39, 467, 463 513 349. *Part II*—Nos. 435, 120, 592, 594, 596, 604 606, 550, 372 418 512 240 18.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I*—Nos. 1673 2381, 2055, 2054, 2059 2060, 2062 1856, 363 2591, 2061, 2001, 1730, 1935, 405, 1763, 373. *Part II*—Nos. 1541, 327, 295, 325, 42, 324, 345, 1563, 1972, 3001, 1968, 2077, 7, 1735, 1875.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 9.

$2,000 Indiana 5s	101¾	50 Panama	133
7,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	92¾	do	133½
14,000 do	92¾	200 Gal. & Chi. R	64
14,000 Missouri St. 6s	84½	250 do	64¼
10,000 do	84¾	100 Cle. & Toledo R	23⅝
50,000 do	84¾	100 do	24
5 000 Va. State 6s	93¾	100 do	24
1,000 Brook. C. W. L.	103¾	300 Chicago & R. I. R.	69¾
1,000 do	103¾	50 do	69⅝
500 N. Y. Cen. R.	104¾	100 do	69⅝
10 000 E. P. 5th M. Bds	59¾	100 do	69⅝
5 000 do	59	200 La Crosse & M. R.	25
1,000 do	60	400 Chicago B. & Q.	75¾
2,000 E. R. R. 1st 1876	46	50 do	75¾
1 000 H. & S. F. Bds	103½	100 Mich. Cen. R.	42¾
1 000 Harlem R. 1st M.	93¾	100 do	54¾
4 000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	50	100 do	54⅝
45 Amer. Ex Bank	110	100 do	54¾
12 Metropolitan Bank	115¾	100 do	54¾
25 Bank of Commerce	97¾	150 Hud. River R.	48¾
25 do	103	100 do	48¾
120 Pacific M. S. Co	91	100 do	48¾
25 do	90¾	50 Har. R. Pref	30¾
20 do	87 91	100 do	39½
150 do	90 9⅜	250 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	6⅜
100 do	90¾	350 do	6⅜
500 N. Y. C. R.	82¾	200 Clev. & Pitts R.	10
100 do	83 8⅜	220 Erie R.	19
100 do	83 8⅜	150 do	19½
550 do	83 8⅜	500 do	19¾
100 do	83 8⅜	100 do	19¾
400 Reading Railroad	46¾	100 do	19¾
100 do	46¾	100 do	19¾
200 do	47	100 do	19¾
100 do	47½	100 do	19¾
100 do	47½	100 do	19¾
30 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	24¾	50 do	19¾

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S 6s, 1865	102¾	250 New-York Cen. R.	81⅞
1 000 do	102½	100 do	80 81⅜
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	93	85 Mich Cen. R.	93
1 000 Va. State 6s	104¾	100 do	51 52⅜
1,000 Missouri 6s	84¾	50 M. S. & N. I. g. a.	80 24⅝
6,500 N. Y. Cen. 6s	93¾	50 do	24¾
5,000 E. R. 2d M.	83 86¾	200 do	24⅝
1,000 T. S. & A. 2d M.	43	20 Panama Railroad	134
7,000 E. R. 5th M. bds	60	50 do	130 134
5.000 do	60¾	50 do	130 131½
14 Merchants' Bank	104¾	100 La Grosse & Mil. R.	⅝
75 Pacific M. S. Co	91	80 Chi., B. & Q. R.	75¾
10 Erie Railroad	19	220 Del., L. & W. R.	94

MONDAY, June 11—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the past week, shows rather a larger Import movement than the same week last season, and also an improved Export of Domestic Produce. The Export of Specie is comparatively moderate. The Import entries of Foreign merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $4,262,449 against $3,252,527 same week last season. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce $2,094,026, against $1,690,592 same week last year. The Export of Specie, including $414,800 by the *Glasgow* on Saturday, is $1,642,466, against $1,877,294 same week last June. The Sub-Treasury balance stands $6,620,622 against $6,621,183 at the close of the previous week. The income of Specie during the week, into the City, with the exception of $224,000 by Southern coast steamers, was confined to the daily parcels of gold and Mexican dollars by express, the aggregate of which continues quite considerable, though not sufficient, of course, in the absence of another California arrival, to balance the outgo to Europe on Saturday week and Wednesday last—together about $2,621,000—which will count against the Bank Average to be made up this afternoon. But as the last return showed a gain of $1,103,000, and placed the total Average at the high figure of $24,535,000, or full 30 ℔ cent. in Specie to the Deposit line, the Money Market has even cheapened on the present movement, and the rates of discount, outside of Bank, have fairly fallen below 5 ℔ cent. on prime short paper, and to 5 ℔ cent. on indorsed lists, 90 days to six months. On demand loans to Brokers, business has been at 5 ℔ cent. on pledge of Bills Receivable and Miscellaneous Stock collateral, and at 4½ ℔ cent. on pledge of State and Federal Security. The transactions in Exchange for the last two mails were done at 109¼@109⅜, chiefly at the inside figure, and the market on Saturday closed very quiet. The easy condition of both Money and Exchange affairs continues to excite much remark on the Street, but while general trade is fairly active, and in most departments, particularly that of freighte and tonnage, much better than last Summer, the cheapness of Money fails to stimulate any considerable measure of speculation. Attention has been directed on the Stock Exchange to the relatively low price of the United States and State Securities, the half-yearly dividends on which are near at hand, and to some few of the reliable Railway mortgages and dividend shares. But on the general speculative list of Stocks, the week past was characterized rather by a predominant disposition on the Street to sell the market down. The following table shows the

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	103¾@104¼
New-York Central	82@81⅞@82¾@81⅞
New-York and Erie	20¼@19@19¾@19⅛
Reading	41⅜@41⅞@41⅝
Rock Island	70@69¾
Michigan Guaranteed	23⅜@24¾@24¾
Michigan Southern, old	11@12¾@12
Michigan Central	52⅜@53@52⅞
Toledo	29¾@30@29¾
Galena	64@63¾@64¾@64
Illinois Central	61@64¼@62¾@63
Panama	134@134
Pacific Mail	90@94@90¾@91¾
Missouris	84¾@84¾
Virginias	93¾@93¼
Tennessees	91¾@93
Illinois Central Bonds	90¾@91
Hudson River	48¾@49@48¾
Harlem Preferred	40@39
Delaware and Hudson	99@97@97¼
Burlington and Quincy	76¼@75@75¾

While, as remarked above, the disposition to run short on the speculative list was more decided then the *Bull* movement, the impression made on prices it will be noticed is somewhat unimportant, and at the very close on Saturday the market was quoted dull, rather than heavy, on shares, and firm for State Stocks and United States five ℔ cents, the last being quite scarce at the Board. The shares of the Pacific Mail after rising to 94 and then reacting on the near approach of the termination of the mail contract and the uncertainty of its renewal, rallied at the close to 91⅛ ℔ cent. The late transfer difficulty is not yet wholly determined, but the estimated loss of $100,000 has not been reached by the presentation extra shares of their value, and when reached will be subject to certain corrections and the application of certain securities held for account by the late Secretary, in favor of the Company. The Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Company improved on Saturday on the decree of foreclosure of the old Corporation granted by the Supreme Court, under the late act of the Legislature for the reorganization of the Company for the mutual benefit and fully preservative of the interests of all the original bond and shareholders. As a very considerable line of *short* sales had been put out at the Stock Board on the recent rapid and liberal rise in the common shares of the Company, some advantage was expected to be gained to the sellers through the circumstance that the overdue second mortgage was liable to be interposed to an early and satisfactory reorganization. But this matter would seem to be now settled by the facts, first, that the whole mortgage, from its high character as a lien upon the road, second only to $3,000,000 first mortgage, is worth so near par in the market that the Bonds may be extended for 25 or 30 years, at a cost not to exceed 5 ℔ cent., and, perhaps, by a bonus to the present holders of even less than this rate, if accompanied by a pledge of a Sinking Fund for the extended Bonds; and, secondly, that the law firm who assume to represent this mortgage were present in the Court on Saturday assenting to an amicable decree of reorganization under the junior mortgage. The *Commercial*, of Saturday, remarks:

In reference to a paragraph in this morning's *Tribune*, to the purport that the condition of the Erie Company "is less satisfactory" on account of some pending difficulty with the second mortgage, over-due since 1859, we have authority for stating that no such difficulty is pending, and none likely to grow out of the extension or disposition of this mortgage. The Company will be reorganized under the late act of the Legislature mutually satisfactory to and amply preservative of all the interests involved, from the first mortgage down to the common shares, inclusive. The decree of foreclosure of the old corporation will be entered in a short time, [since done,] under the fifth or junior mortgage, subject to all prior liens. And whenever any or all the second-mortgage holders demand payment, in lieu of the voluntary extension of their bonds, provision will be made for it without assessing any one or more of the other interests, or encumbering the road, franchise or completed reorganization of the Company. The very ready facility with which this can be done may be judged from the fact that the second-mortgage bonds are now selling within a few per cent. of par in the market, and that over one-half in amount of the bondholders have heretofore signified their willingness to an extension of the mortgage, to suit the views of the Trustees to the plan of reorganization.

It will be remembered that last Fall some eagerness was evinced to make a round *share* on the renewal or exchange of the overdue Second Bonds, not by the holders or any considerable part of them, (as more then half had already taken new coupon sheets for five years,) but by other parties, without waiting for the recovery, which was sure to come in the market value of the Mortgages of the Company on the act of general reorganization, since granted by the Legislature, and now decreed by the Courts. The *bonus* then talked of was as high as 20 ℔ cent. But while the necessity for some such *fat job* was threatened to be brought about through the Courts, the public scandal of the thing, and the glaring injustice to the junior interests, some of whom had just been invited to capitalize their Bonds, under promise of a fixed limit to the future Mortgage incumbrance on the property, proved too strong for the experiment, and it was given over. We are not aware that it is to be tried on again on a reduced scale of salvage, though, we dare say, the same wreckers are still about the City Hall and the Stock Exchange.

According to the Foreign Trade returns at this port, which we published some days ago, for the month of May, and for the eleven months of the current fiscal year, the Imports of Foreign Merchandise, from July, 1859, to May 31, ult., were.....$212,218,000

Add one week in June..... 4 262,449

Total to date..... $21n 480,449

To same time last year..... 203.142 478

Increase since July, 1859..... $13,337,971

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign articles reexported)—

To May 31, ultimo.....$71,044,000

Add one week in June..... 2,094,026

Total to date..... $73.138,026

Against same time last year..... 56.946,857

Increase since July 1, 1859..... $16,191,169

The same tables make the Export of Specie through the fiscal year to

May 31.....$49,257,000

Add since June 1..... 3,261 594

Total to date..... $52 518,594

Against same time last year..... 43,546,266

Increase since July 1..... $8,972,328

We are requested to notify the bondholders of the City of Milwaukee that a meeting will be held at the Brevoort House, on 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to hear the report of progress made by the Committee appointed at their late meeting to confer with the Milwaukee authorities.

The holders of the overdue coupons of Auburn, 1860, on the first mortgage of the Wabash Valley Road, will receive payment on presentation to the Treasurer, Mr. B. WILSON, of CAMMANN & Co., No. 56 Wall-street.

The following quotations of Land Warrants are from the office of TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 76 Wall-street:

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acre warrants, per acre	72	80
120 acre warrants, per acre	72	80
80 acre warrants, per acre	85	95
40 acre warrants, per acre	100	110

The following are the latest bids for the various City Bank shares at the Stock Exchange, reported by HUNTINGTON & PORTLON, No. 48 Exchange-place:

Am. Exchange	100¼	Marine	85
America	114	Market	102½
Commerce	102⅝	Mechanics'	119
New-York	103¾	Mech Association	107
North America	109	Mech and Traders'	105½
Commonwealth	97½	Mercantile	124
Republic	120	Merchants', ex. div.	104
State of New-York	96½	Mer. Exchange	100
Broadway	141	Metropolitan	115½
Butchers and Drovers'	126	Nassau	100
Chatham	99¾	National	103½
Citizens'	100	New-York County	105½
City	122	Ocean	94½
Continental	103	Pacific	117
Corn. Exchange	100	Park	115
Fulton	126	People's	104
Grocers'	98	Phenix	109
Hanover	93	Seventh Ward	133
Imp. and Traders'	115¼	Shoe and Leather	107½
Manhattan Co.	140	Tradesmen's	111

WEEKLY DELIVERIES OF GRAIN AT CHICAGO.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
January 9	199,550	61,393	156,237
January 16	176,240	79 291	231,852
January 23	177,680	72 350	333,095
January 30	147,623	84,971	321,288
February 6	96,864	136,778	241,886
February 13	16 .054	125,298	288,130
February 20

MACY'S JUNE SALE.

MACY'S CLEARING SALE FOR JUNE, 1860.
R. H. MACY.
GOODS CLOSING LESS THAN COST!
ALL OUR POINTE APPLIQUE LACES.
ALL OUR POINTE APPLIQUE COLLARS.
ALL OUR HONITON COLLARS.
ALL OUR WIDE BLACK GUIPURE LACES.
ALL OUR 6-4 AND 8-4 PUSHER SHAWL LACES.
ALL THE LINEN DAMASKS IN STOCK.
ALL OUR LINEN DAMASK TABLE COVERS.
ALL OUR 6-4, 8-4, 10-4 AND 12-4 SHEETINGS.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.

TARLATANS.
2,000 pieces 5-4 TARLATANS.
White, Black, Pink, Blue, Green, Buff,
Closing at 1s. per yard,
About half the cost of importation.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
Closing the whole stock of a manufacturer.
2,000 Silk Moire Antique Parasols, &c.,
Usual price, $1.
1,000 Silk Umbrellas, closing cheap.
2,000 Double-fringed, lined, and best style Parasols closing less than Manufacturer's prices.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.

HOSIERY CLOSING.
1,000 dozen Ladies' Cotton Hose, very fine, 1s. a pair.
500 dozen Ladies' Cotton Hose, heavy and ribbed, 1s a pair.
600 dozen best quality English Hose, 2s. a pair.
All the best makes of the finer qualities open-work and Lisle Thread in great variety.
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' HOSIERY.
1,000 dozen in every style, price, and quality, closing very low.
CLOSING GENTS' HOSIERY.
500 dozen English Half-hose, 1s. 6d. a pair.
300 dozen best quality imported, 2s. a pair.
Also, a full assortment of fancy and striped Half-hose At very low prices.
CLOSING ALL OUR LADIES' LISLE THREAD GLOVES, MITTS, CHILD'S DO., &c.
1,500 dozen Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves, splendid quality, 1s. a pair.
500 dozen best English goods imported, 1s. 6d. to 3s. a pair.
Children's Lisle Thread and Silk Gloves, all prices.
Closing, 200 dozen Ladies' Fine Silk Mitts, from 3s. to $2 50.
Closing, 200 dozen Child's and Misses' Fine Silk Mitts, from 2s. to 10s.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.

GREAT SALE OF WHITE GOODS.
200 pieces fine White Marseilles, from 1s. to 6s. a yard.
300 pieces splendid quality Brilliant, at 1s. and 2s. a yard.
200 pieces Jones' 5-4 English Cambrics, at 15 cents a yard.
200 pieces 4-4 Jaconets, (fine,) 11 cents a yard.
Closing Victoria Lawns, Bishop Lawns, Linen Lawns and Cambrics, Bosom and Shirting Linens, much below value.
6,000 pieces Swiss Book Plaid, Plain and Striped Muslins and Plaid and Striped Swiss Muslins, closing from 6 cents a yard up.
Scotch Diapers, Bird's Eye Linen Diapers, very low.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.

CURTAIN MUSLINS AND LACES!
1,000 pieces Embroidered Curtain Muslins, 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., 6s., and 8s.
2,000 yards Embroidered Curtain Laces, 4s.
100 pairs Splendid Lace Curtains, 4 yards long, $8 a pair, cost $12 to import.
1,000 pieces fine Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslin, for 11c., 1s, 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d, and 3s. a yard.
Cheapest Curtain Goods in New-York, without exception.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE LINEN HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.
2,000 dozen Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, closing at 12s per dozen, worth $2 50.
1,000 dozen Ladies' H. Stitched Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, closing at 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s., 4s. each.
1,000 dozen Ladies' Embroidered and H. Stitched Linen Cambric, (French,) 3s., 4s, 5s. each.
500 dozen Ladies' Embroidered and H. Stitched Linen Cambric, (French,) 6s, 7s., 8s each.
50 dozen Ladies' Embroidered and H. Stitched Linen Cambric, (French,) 12s., 16s., $3, $4 to $10 each, full 30 per cent lower than their cost of importation.
50 dozen broad hem Shear Linen Handkerchiefs, closing at 4s., 6s., 8s. each.
100 dozen hem-stitched Mourning Linen Handkerchiefs, closing from 3s. to 10s each.
25 dozen Misses' hem-stitched Linen Handkerchiefs, closing at 12s. a dozen.
500 dozen Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, closing at 1s., 1s. 6d., 20c. 2s., 3s, 4s. each.
100 dozen Gents' Linen hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, closing at 3s., 4s., 5s., 8s. each.
100 dozen Gents' colored bordered hem-stitched Linen Handkerchiefs, closing from 3s. to 8s each.
200 dozen Gents' colored border, from 1s. 6d. 4s.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.

CLEARING OUT SALE IN THE EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.
1,000 Embroidered Scotch Collars, from 6d. to 20s.
1,000 Embroidered French Collars, 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s, 6s.
1,000 Embroidered French Collars, 10s., 12s., 20s. to $16.
500 Scotch Embroidered Sets, 4s., 8s., 10s., 12s, $2 to $3.
500 French Embroidered Sets, 6s., 8s., 10s., 12s. to $10.
150 Cambric Breakfast Sets, 6s. to $3.
150 Linen Breakfast Sets, 6s. to $3.
200 Plain Linen Sets, 2s. to 6s.
500 Plain Linen Collars, 10c. to 2s.
200 Infants' Embroidered Frock Bodies, 2s., 3s., 6s., 8s. to $5.
200 Infants' Embroidered Dresses, 20s. to $15.
1,000 Embroidered Dimity Bands, 6c. to 4s.
2,000 Yards Cambric Flouncing, from 1s. a yard to $2.
2,000 Cambric Bands, (double) from 2s. to $5.
2,000 Yards Cambric Edgings, from 1s. to $1 50.
2,000 Yards Cambric Inserting, from 1s. to $1 50.
All our Embroideries marked way down to clear them out.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.

LADIES' AND MISSES' UNDER-CLOTHING.
All made in the best manner, and closing much less than you can make it up.
1,000 pairs French Corsets, 20 bones, closing at 8s.
1,500 pairs Clasp-in-front Corsets 20 bones, closing at 8s.
300 Ladies' Muslin Chemises, from 3s. up.
150 Ladies' Linen Chemises, 14s
200 pairs Ladies Muslin Drawe, 8s.
200 pairs Ladies' Linen Draws, (Embroidered,) 12s.
150 Children's and Misses' Draws and Chemises, 2s.
400 Tucked Muslin and Cambric Skirts.
Very best makes Hoop Skirts, all sizes, and made to order.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.,
Corner 14th-st.
THIS SALE CONTINUED THROUGH THE WEEK

CLOTHING.

WILLIAM WALSH, CLOTHING STORE, No. 41 CENTRE-STREET, NEW YORK.—The highest price given in cash for Ladies' and Gentlemen's left off clothing. Also, Jewelry, Furniture, Fire arms, &c. Gentlemen's clothing cleaned and repaired in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All orders promptly attended to.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR LADIES AND gentlemen to dispose of their left off wearing apparel to a good advantage. Fifty per cent. will be paid more than anywhere else by calling or addressing to B. MINTZ, No. 262 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts. Ladies attended to by Mrs. MINTZ.

A GREAT DEMAND FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, FURNITURE AND CARPETS.—As I opened a new establishment, I will pay the highest prices in cash for the above-named articles. Call or address C. MISH, No. 216 8th av., between 24th and 27th sts. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mish.

TEACHERS.

SUMMER TUITION.
A gentleman, highly qualified as a teacher, desires an engagement as private tutor during the months of August and September. Reference may be had to Marlborough Churchill, Sing Sing, N. Y., and many others. Address S. E., Sing Sing, N. Y.

TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF ACCOMplished University studies, 33½ years of age, a Protestant, single, with great success and experience as a teacher in first-class schools, requires an engagement as tutor in a family or school. Besides the French and German languages, (grammatically and conversationally,) he is thoroughly qualified to impart the English branches, and also classics, mathematics, a sound religious instruction, etc; distinguished testimonials, University certificates, etc Address TUTOR, No. 53 West 12th-st.

A FRENCH LADY WISHES TO MAKE arrangements for the Summer months to reside with a family in the country and give lessons in French and music. Address MADEMOISELLE, Box No. 2,535 New-York Post office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL EXHIBIT ON MONDAY, June 11,
A superb assortment of
REAL LACES AND LACE GOODS
Of all kinds, received per late steamer, viz.:
REAL POINT D'ALENCON,
REAL POINT GAGE,
REAL POINT ANGLATERRE,
REAL POINT VENICE,
and
APPLIQUE LACE,
In Collars, Sleeves, Sets, Coiffures, Barbes, Handkerchiefs, &c.
ALSO,
REAL BLACK CHANTILLY AND RUSSELS
THREAD LACE SHAWLS, FLOUNCES,
TRIMMING LACES, &c., &c.
ALSO,
A large invoice of FINE FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering
Their entire stock of
FRENCH ORGANDIES AND JACONETS
At very reduced prices.
Also, a large lot of
SCOTCH LAWNS,
At 12½ cents; worth 20 cents.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BAREGE ROBES.
8,000 at $4, $5, and $6, worth $8, $10, and $12.
These goods will be sold at
A GREAT SACRIFICE!
For the purpose of clearing entire our Spring Importations.
GRENADINE ROBES PROPORTIONABLY LOW.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FAMILY DRY GOODS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now selling, at retail, the remainder of their stock of housekeeping and family goods at
REDUCED PRICES,
Consisting, in part, of Table Linen, Napkins and Towelling, Sheeting Linen, Quilts, Jaconets, Swiss and Mull Muslin, plaid, plain and striped Brilliants, Dimities, &c. Also,
1,000 dresses of embroidered Swiss Muslins at $3 50 per dress.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
FANCY BAREGE SHAWLS,
AT HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
Canal-st, corner of Mercer.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Invite especial attention to
The greatest bargains ever offered in
ORGANDIE ROBES, AT $3.
ORGANDIE ROBES, 5 AND 7 FLOUNCES, AT $3.
BAREGE ROBES, WITH SATIN FLOUNCES at $5.
BAREGE ROBES, 8 FLOUNCES, AT $4.
BLACK BAREGE ROBES, $3 TO $4 50.
CHINTZ BAREGE, PLAID GROUND,
Only 3s. per yard, usual price 6s. per yard
MOUSELINE DE CHINE, FINE QUALITY,
Double width, only 4s. a yard.
ALSO:
LACE POINTS, LACE SHAWLS,
LACE MANTILLAS, LACE BORNOUS,
LACE SULTANAS, &c.
AT HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
No. 305 CANAL-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

351 CLOSING OUT SALE. 351
LACE CURTAINS, MUSLIN CURTAINS, NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, NEW STYLES GILT CORNICES, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, REPS, DAMASKS AND ALL UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &c. ALSO, GOLD BORDER WINDOW SHADES OF EVERY KIND, BUFF AND WHITE HOLLAND DO. Fitted and put up. We are now closing out these goods at a large reduction, and invite examination.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
FERGUSON BROTHERS,
351 BROADWAY. 351

SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Viz.: LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS, DAMASKS, TOWELINGS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, &c., &c.
Also, DRAWER GOODS, in great variety.
Viz.: Plain and figured Swiss JACONETS, CAMBRICS, BRILLIANTS, NAINSOOKS, LAWNS, &c.,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS,
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 BROADWAY.
Lace Mantillas at.....$8
Lace Mantillas at.....$10
Lace Mantillas from.....$15 to $50
Lace Points.....$5 to $35
A small invoice of REAL LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS.
ALL AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

BEEKMAN & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, June 11, a full assortment of French Worked Sets and Collars, of all styles and qualities.
We have a few more Point Collars left at $3.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
IN ALL THE MOST FASHIONABLE SHAPES AND DESIRABLE MATERIALS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

264 BOWERY. 264
W. K. PEYTON
Have now in store
A magnificent stock of NEW MANTILLAS,
NEW CLOAKS, NEW BURNOUS,
In rich Black Silks, Taffetas
Zephyr Cloths, Grisailles, &c., &c.,
At prices 40 per cent. less than in Broadway.
Ladies please call before purchasing.
W. K. PEYTON,
Cloak and Mantilla Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

FLOUNCED ORGANDIE ROBES.
THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES,
Also,
By the Yard.
Just received per steamer *Africa*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BROCHE BAREGE ANGLAIS.
GREY MOZAMBIQUES.
A Novelty for Street Dresses, &c., &c.
Just received per steamer *Vanderbilt*
A. T. STEWART & CO.

SILKS! SILKS!
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
Monday, June 11.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
Large and stylish assortment of Dress and Mantillas—French trimming and ornaments. The best place of the City. T. DARTOIS, No. 54 Bleecker-st.

WORSTED—WORSTED—WORSTED.—Ladies going to the country, or coming to the City, would do well to call at the importer's and supply themselves, in small or large quantities, at the reduced prices. N. B.—An immense stock of gloves, all kinds; also, Alexandre's kid and silk at LOEB'S, No. 512 Broadway, near 19th-st., next to Curtis' jewelry store.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
Consisting of
DAMASKS,
LINENS,
NAPKINS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS, &c.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Also,
A CHOICE SELECTION OF
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
MARSEILLES,
and LINEN DRILLINGS,
FOR BOYS' CLOTHING.
Also,
A CHOICE LOT OF
SUMMER QUILTS.
Also,
ANGOLA AND SUMMER FLANNELS,
On MONDAY, JUNE 11,
AT THE NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

GREAT ATTRACTION.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Will offer at Retail,
On MONDAY, JUNE 11,
The balance of their
SPRING IMPORTATION.
RICH SILK,
GRENADINE,
BAREGE,
ORGANDIE, and
JACONET FLOUNCED ROBES
And by the Yard,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
INCLUDING THE LATEST STYLES.
ALSO,
BABEGE ANGLAIS,
CHALLIES,
ENGLISH POPLINS,
BROCHE, PLAIN, PLAID, AND STRIPED,
FRENCH VALENCIAS,
PARIS PAFFETAS, and
A large assortment of all kinds of
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
No. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

6-4 ENGLISH TWEED SACKINGS,
WATER-PROOF,
FOR LADIES' WEAR,
In BLACK and WHITE,
And BROWN and WHITE,
At $1 25 per Yard,
Very desirable,
Just landed per
VANDERBILT.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

REDUCTION.
1,000 PIECES FIRST QUALITY
FRENCH JACONETS,
Of beautiful and excinsive styles,
At 25 cents per yard,
On MONDAY, JUNE 11,
At
No. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
This is an unusual opportunity.

NEW GREY GOODS
FOR TRAVELING PURPOSES,
JUST RECEIVED,
AT THE
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

LADIES' & INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF MANUFACTURED GARMENTS.
ALSO, ORDERS TAKEN
FOR BRIDAL TROUSSEAUS, INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER GARMENTS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, TRAVELING DRESSES, &c.
MOURNING GOODS MADE TO ORDER,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

POPLINS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BEAUTIFUL STYLES,
GRAY NORWICH POPLINS,
RETAILED AT 75 CENTS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

500 PIECES
BAREGE AGLAIS,
JUST RECEIVED,
RETAILED AT 12½ CENTS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

RICH
ORGANDY ROBES, $3.
RICH PRINTED JACONETS, 12½ TO 25 CENTS.
BRILLIANTS, ORGANDIES, BAREGES, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

EXTRA
RICH FRENCH PARASOLS.
1,500 RETAILED AT $3.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

CLEARING-OUT SALE.
We are now offering the balance of our SPRING IMPORTATIONS
AT COST.
Being the largest stock to be found in this market of LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
NEW STYLES NOTTINGHAM & LENO CURTAINS.
LACE AND MUSLIN BY THE YARD.
LACE AND MUSLIN FOR VESTIBULE DOORS.
BROCATELS, SATINS, TAPESTRIES.
REPS, WORSTED-DAMASK CHINTZES.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
GILT CORNICES, BANDS AND PINS.
SOLOMON & HART.
No. 369 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES AT COST.
FINE GOLD LANDSCAPES
and FLOWER SHADES
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
BEST SCOTCH HOLLAND SHADES,
WHITE, BUFF, GREEN & BLUE.
WE ARE CLOSING OUT, AT COST,
THE BALANCE OF THIS SEASON'S STOCK,
AND WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES FURNISHING TO THE GREAT ADVANTAGES WE NOW OFFER.
SOLOMON & HART.
No. 369 Broadway.

AT NOS. 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AVENUE.
DRY GOODS AT LESS THAN THE COST OF PRODUCTION.
From recent Auction Sales.
In Dress Goods of the most desirable seasonable fabrics.
Housekeeping Goods of all descriptions.
Straw Bonnets of the new shapes.
Canton Mattings in all Widths.
The above goods are as represented, and worthy the attention of purchasers.
C. G. HOOK,
6th av., between 6th and 9th sts.

A NOTICE TO LADIES.
THE JAPANESE MANTILLAS
Will be opened this week,
By BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
(Late GEORGE BULPIN,)
No. 361 Broadway.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning, at reasonable prices. Particular attention is called to our stock of Bonnets and Mantillas.

TRAVELING GOODS,
TRAVELING GOODS,
TRAVELING GOODS,
MANTILLAS AND LAWNS,
Just received, a large stock of the above goods,
OF THE NEWEST STYLES,
FROM AUCTION,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Also,
An Invoice of
NEW SILKS,
at 5s. 6d. per yard,
A GREAT BARGAIN.
M. C. DEBEVOISE,
No. 239 Grand-st.

NOTICE.—AVIS.—NOTTICIA.—AVISO.—NOTIZ—FOUNTAIN'S India store is the only place where India pine apple dresses, black and colored; wash silks ¾ wide; crapes, lisleones, satins, scarnackers, yellow nankins, novelties, China, lacquered articles; all kinds of curious American Indian feather fans, bead bark-work, &c., can be procured, wholesale and retail, at No. 588 Broadway. French fans, latest styles. This day received 25 styles Chinese feather folding fans, elegant.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY'S
GREAT SALE OF
FRENCH LACE SHAWLS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
SHAWL AND FLOUNCING LACES,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
Owing to the continued depressing weather in May, many of the importers of these goods were induced to make great sacrifices at the large auction sales. In fact there was quite a panic in these goods, and in many cases the importers sold them at less than half the cost of importation.
We were large buyers at these sales, and are enabled to offer, (as the result:)
2,000 yards REAL PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES, 24 inches wide, for 8s.,
Which cost to import $1 75.
2,000 yards REAL PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES, 24 inches wide, 8s.,
Which cost to import $1 75.
2,000 yards REAL PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES, 32 inches wide, 10s.,
Which cost to import $2 25.
2,000 yards FINEST IMPORTED FLOUNCING LACES, 20 inches wide, 20s.,
Which cost to import $4.
1,000 yards FINEST IMPORTED FLOUNCING LACES, 32 inches wide, $3 to $5,
Which cost to import $5 to $7.
500 FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, (3 flounces,) $5,
Cost to import $10.
500 FRENCH LACE BURNOUS, $5.
500 REAL PUSHER LACE SHAWLS. $5, $7 50, $10, $15,
Which cost to import, $10, $15, $20, $30.
500 REAL PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS, $6, $8, $10, $12, $18,
Which cost to import, $10 $16, $20, $25, $36.
This is without doubt the CHEAPEST STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS FRENCH AND ENGLISH PUSHER LACE GOODS EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY
N. B.—Do not be induced to purchase before looking through our Stock.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206, 6th-av.

GREAT CLOSING SALE
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
At No. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY,
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE ON COST OF IMPORTATION, viz.:
1,500 BAREGE and BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES, from $3 50 to $10. Cost of Importation, from $5 to $20.
300 GRENADINE ROBES, in black and colored, from $12 to $25, worth $25 to $50 per robe.
300 ORGANDIE and LAWN ROBES, from $2 to $2 50, worth $4 to $10.
600 CHINTZ FRENCH ORGANDIE ROBES, (best quality,) from $4 to $6; usual price, from $10 to $14.
PRINTED FRENCH ORGANDIES, in chints and plain colors, from 25c. to 37½c. per yard: usual price, 40c. to 65c.
FRENCH BAREGE,
BAREGE ANGLAIS,
FRENCH and JAPANESE GRENADINES,
CHALLIES, TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, &c.,
BY THE YARD,
IN GREAT VARIETY, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Also,
BARGAINS IN
SILK ROBES,
SILKS BY THE YARD,
SHAWLS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
MOURNING GOODS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
DRILLINGS, &c.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

CHARLES STREET,
No. 475 BROADWAY.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
OF
OUR ENTIRE STOCK
OF
SUMMER SHAWLS,
SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS,
WILL TAKE PLACE ON MONDAY, the 11th inst.
MANY NOVELTIES in SILK MANTILLAS, and NOVELTIES in CLOTH, BAREGE, and CHALLY CLOAKS and MANTILLAS, RECEIVED PER LAST STEAMER, will be OFFERED AT THE REDUCED PRICES.
OUR ENTIRE LACE STOCK
WILL BE OFFERED IN OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,
INCLUDING
REAL LACE AND PUSHER CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS AND POINTS
AT 30 PER CENT LESS THAN MAY PRICES.
CHARLES STREET,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Between Broome and Grand-sts.

A CARD!!!
W. D. ELLIOTT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF MANTILLAS,
Nos. 294 and 296 CANAL-ST.,
(Brandreth Buildings,)
WILL OPEN THIS WEEK,
EXPRESSLY FOR FIRST CLASS TRADE.
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
At $12 and $14 each.
BLACK SILK SHAWLETTES,
At $8 and $10 each.
BLACK LACE MANTILLAS AND BURNOUS,
From $3 to $30 each.
NEW ARABIAN AND JAPANESE CLOAKS,
AND MANY OTHER NOVELTIES,
ALL AT MODERATE PRICES.

A VOICE FROM JAPAN.
The "Origin of Fashion" was never so
Clearly exemplified as in the Exhibition
of New and Beautiful Garments made this week
by
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
No. 361 Broadway.
N. B.—ARABIAN and JAPANESE Wrappers in every variety of material.

AT KINZEY'S
GREAT CLEARING SALE,
COMMENCING ON MONDAY.
CLEARING SALE OF STRAW BONNETS,
CLEARING SALE OF SLOPMERS,
CLEARING SALE OF BOYS' HATS,
CLEARING SALE OF RIBBONS,
CLEARING SALE OF PARASOLS,
CLEARING SALE OF MANTILLAS LACES,
CLEARING SALE OF SILK MITTS,
All bought at auction and closing out cheap.
5,000 straw Neapolitan, Rough and Ready, colored, white and black Bonnets, last season's shape, 12c.
Shaker Bonnets, 25c.
5,000 assorted styles, Cantons, tape, braids, hair and straw and fancy mixed straws closing at 25c.
White Leghorn Bloomers, 25c.
40 or 50 styles of Bonnets at 31c., 38c., 50c.
75 styles and qualities, at 62c., 75c.
1,000 white Bough and Ready, new shapes, 50c.
Colored Leghorn Bloomers, 31c.
7,500 fine Bonnets, split straw, Neapolitans, hair, China, pearls, Coburg, Tuscans, with a variety of mixed and fancy straws closing out low.
1,500 Boys' Willow Hats, 10c
1,000 Dark Mixed Neapolitans, $1.
1,000 Fancy Bloomers 25c., 31c., 38c.
1,500 Fancy Bloomers 50c. to $3.
2,500 Boys' Hats, 22c to $1.
2,000 Chip and Willow Frames for Silk Fronts, 18c.
GREAT SALE OF RIBBONS.
500 pieces Fancy Trimming Ribbons, 37c, 50c.
10,000 yards White, Black and Colors, wide Crape and Gauze Ribbons, 6c. per yard.
8,000 yards Black, White and Colored Bonnet Ribbons, 6c.
12,000 yards assorted Bonnet Ribbons, 9c.
A fine line of rich Ribbons 12½c., 15c.
20,000 yards new styles at 18c., 20c., 25c.
LARGE SALE OF MITTS.
5,000 pairs Misses' Lisle Long Arm Mitts, 3c. 6c.
1,500 pairs Ladies' and Misses' Long Silk Mitts, 9c., 12c.
2,500 pairs Heavy Twist Mitts, with and without fingers, 25c
5,000 pairs finer qualities, 31c., 38c., 50c.
1,500 pairs Rich Gauntlet Mitts, 63c., 75c.
BARGAINS IN PARASOLS.
1,000 Silk Parasols, 50c., 63c., 75c., $1
500 Rich Flounced, Ivory Handles $1 50.
1,500 Rich Double Fringe Lined Brocade, three fancy styles, closing out at about half the cost of making.
MANTILLAS.
Closing out, a lot of Mantillas, 75c. to $1 50.
150 fine French lace Mantillas, $2.
200 rich, large sizes, worth $10, for $3 50.
100 splendid French extra flounced, worth $15, for $6.
Mantilla Laces closing out wide, at 6c., 9c. and 12c.
Wide Flouncing Laces all styles, 25c. to $1.
MANTILLA TRIMMINGS.
Dress Trimmings closing cheap.
5,000 pieces cotton Trimmings and Fringes, 12½c. to 25c per piece.
A full line of Collars, Sleeve sets, Handkerchiefs, Needlework and Lace Goods closing out cheap.
BEST STEEL HOOP SKIRTS CLOSING LOW.
10,000 pairs misses' colored Gloves closing at 3c. a pair.
2,500 pairs misses' heavy Silk Gloves 12½c.
8,000 pairs ladies' and misses' fine Hose, 9c. and 12c.
1,000 dozen white drop Buttons, 6c.
White and colored Kid Gloves, 25c., 44c.
Best Kid gloves, 88c.
Splendid assortment of rich French Flowers.
Goods at wholesale less than jobber's prices.
In show rooms a fine assortment of Bonnets.
WM KINZEY, No 223 8th-av., Between 21st and 22d sts.

AT A LARGE REDUCTION.
FOR THIRTY DAYS.
RICH LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES
Of every description.
Black Lace Flouncings:
Mantillas, Points, Shawls, and Veils;
Infants' Caps, Frocks, Robes, Waists, and Cloaks.
N. B.—Some extraordinary inducements will be offered for this month. E. WILLIAMS & CO.
Late Peter Roberts, No. 449 Broadway.

303 THREE DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY. 303
CANAL-STREET.
Open on Saturday, 16th inst.
Misses' and Children's Hats; Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes; Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, Gloves, &c. THOMAS REYNOLDS.
303 CANAL-STREET. 303

DRY GOODS.

A GREAT NOVELTY!
THE JAPANESE WRAPPER,
SUITED FOR PRESENT WEAR,
WILL BE ON SALE THIS WEEK
IN SILK CHALLIE AND BAREGE ANGLAIS,
BY
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
(late George Bulpin,)
NO. 361 BROADWAY.
N. B.—The entire wholesale stock of this establishment will be on sale until the 4th of July at retail, and at prices never before heard of.
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
BLACK LACE MANTILLAS,
BLACK LACE BOURNOUS,
From 30 to 40 per cent. below cost.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl in a private family, as chambermaid. Is a good seamstress and ladies' maid. Does up ladies' fine muslins, and would take charge of grown children. Is willing to go to any part of the country with a family that lives in the City in the Winter. Can be highly recommended by first-class families. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 159 2d-av., between 8th and 9th ave., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a young woman, to do chamberwork or take care of children, or do plain sewing; is willing to make herself useful; wages not so much of an object as a good home. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter in a small family, or as nurse and seamstress; understands working and sewing on a machine. Call at No 12 Amity-place, in the store. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTED, a situation by an English Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or to do general housework; good references given, and no objection to a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st, near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A very respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and mind children; is neat and tidy in appearance, and fond of children: is competent in either capacity; has five years' City reference from her last place, no objections to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 624h-av., near 10th-st., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted a situation by an English Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; good references given, and no objection to a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st, near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to mind children; has no objections to go to the country; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 77 West 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go in the country; good City reference given. Call at No. 118 West 27th-st, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A MIDDLE AGED WOman wants a situation as child's nurse; has had experience, and can give good references. Apply during to-day at her present employer's, No. 65 Remsen-st, Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation in a private family as professed cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; would have no objections to take the entire charge of a first-class hotel at a watering-place, (Newport or Saratoga Springs preferred;) has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IS DEsirous to obtain a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; soups, game, boiling and larding, bread, pastry and desserts of all kinds. Has no objection to the country. Has good City reference Apply at No 145 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first rate cook; understands meats, soups, jellies, baking and pastry; also, English and French dishes; has no objection to the country for the Summer; the best of City refereece given. To be seen, for two days, at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH WOMAN WISHES A SItuation. Has three years' reference. Understands all kinds of meats soups, game, poultry, gravies, &c.; is also an excellent baker of bread and cakes. Has no objection to the country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; is willing to assist in the washing if required. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 84 West 18th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A FRENCH COOK, RECENTLY ARrived from France, near Paris, speaking the English language, with good City references, wants a situation in a private family. Apply at No. 51 East 12th st., one door east of Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl to do plain cooking for a small family, and washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small family; good City reference. Call at 96 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room.

AS COOK &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation to cook, wash and iron; has no objection to housework in a small family; the best of City reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 239 West 16th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A STEADY, obliging Protestant young woman, a situation in City or country, in a private family, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family. Is a good plain cook and thorough laundress. Good City references. Apply at No. 405 Broome st.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS, WAITRESS.—Wanted, by two Protestant girls, situations together, one as first rate cook and would assist with the washing; the other as laundress or waitress; they have excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood.

AS EXPERIENCED COOKS, NURSES AND WAITER GIRLS.—Situations wanted for several excellent and reliable servants in the above capacities, who have served in some of the first families in Brooklyn. Also situations wanted for some neat servant girls lately landed, who have lived out at service in the old country. Apply to MANNING & CO

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published at the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park; on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LUCRETIA—OPERATIC CONCERTS—NORMA—DAY AT RICHMOND.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR JAPANESE EMBASSY—JENNY LIND.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—OVERLAND ROUTE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—KENILWORTH—MAGIC HAND—MUSIC, AMERICA.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—THE VILLAGERS. Evening—SCHOOL OF REFORM.

NO. 596 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

METROPOLITAN SALOON—GODDEN CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 308—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF ART PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

BIERSTADT'S STUDIO GALLERY—CORNER BROADWAY AND BOND-STREET—PAGE'S VENUS.

SUMNER'S GALLERY—No. 709 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF DAGUERREOTYPES.

CHURCH'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—CHURCH'S PICTURE IN THE WILDERNESS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the *Coatzacoalcos*, from Havana, we are placed in possession of our City of Mexico correspondence, brought from Vera Cruz by the English steamer in the unprecedented time of eleven days. The particulars of the failure of the house of J. B. JECKER & Co., the Government bankers, are thus received. The event, it appears, was not wholly unexpected, as it was understood that the Liberal Government would, upon its advent to power, repudiate all the transactions of JECKER with the Miramon usurpation. The recent advantages obtained by the Liberals had precipitated the result; the impression that the actual status must shortly terminate gaining ground, and on the 17th of May, the run upon the banker commenced. One million dollars were paid that day; but as six hundred thousand dollars would necessary to meet the requirements of the ensuing day, and were not on hand or procurable, the Bank failed to open on the 18th. A meeting of creditors was at once held, where it was declared that the foreign obligations of the house amounted to $1,300,000, while its home debt was $2,500,000, a total of $4,500,000. The assets were represented by mining property, $1,100,000; Government loans, $2,300,000; miscellaneous credits $1,200,000. JECKER desired four years' extension within which to pay principal and interest, which his creditors are disposed to concede. The political news is of further disasters sustained by the Church Party in Durango, the leaders, RAMIREZ and CAJEN, having been utterly routed. URAGA continues to retain his superiority over the Reactionists. Should no reverse obstruct his advance, the reestablishment of the Liberal Government in the capital is looked for during the current month. By telegraph from New-Orleans we have advices to the 4th from Tampico, stating that URAGA had captured Guadalajara, but it had been regained by Gen. WOLL. The improbability of this story is sufficiently shown in the letter of our correspondent.

From Havana we have advices to June 5. They contain nothing noteworthy.

The Senate commenced its labors on Saturday by passing the bill to settle private land claims in California. The bill providing penalties for marshals and deputies, who permit the escape of prisoners, was also passed. The army appropriation bill having been taken up, the amendment for paying interests to several States for money advanced in 1812, was rejected, as was also that for the distribution of arms to the several States. The bill was then passed. A message from the House announcing the death of Hon. S. M. BURROUGHS, was received, and after an eulogy by Mr. SEWARD had been read, the Senate adjourned. The House refused the demand of Messrs. TAYLOR and HOUSTON to be relieved from service on the Judiciary Committee. A number of bills relative to the District of Columbia was passed, and with eulogies upon the late Mr. BURROUGHS, the House adjourned.

The Japanese Envoys, with their suite, left Baltimore on Saturday morning, and in the afternoon reached Philadelphia, where they were met with an address of welcome from Mayor HENRY. A civil and military procession, imposing in numbers and grandeur, escorted the strangers, through thronging thousands of spectators, from the depot to the Continental Hotel, where apartments had been provided. In their preparations and arrangements for the entertainment of their visitors, the people of Philadelphia seem resolute to repair some of the ill-taste and negligence which previously offended the polite islanders.

WILLIAM MCINTYRE and JOSEPH C. TUCKER, charged with an attempt to bribe Alderman BRADY "to vote for the confirmation of the nomination" of GIDEON J. TUCKER as President of the Croton Aqueduct Department, were brought before Recorder BARNARD on Saturday, in the Court of General Sessions. Their counsel, ex-Judge WHITING, moved to have the indictment quashed on several grounds, of which some were by no means complimentary to Mayor WOOD. The Assistant District Attorney, Mr. SEDGWICK, replied, and the Recorder reserved his decision till Saturday next.

The General Term of the Supreme Court, on Saturday, rendered judgments affirming the decision of the Special Term opening Mr. SHARP'S judgment against the City in the Wall-street Ferry case; also the judgment in the First Regiment Colonelcy. They also heard argument in the *quo warranto* suit brought to test the right to the City Chamberlaincy.

The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons, which has been in session in this City during the past week, adjourned Saturday afternoon until the first Tuesday in June of next year. Over one thousand representatives from Grand Lodges and Grand Orients of foreign countries, with the representatives of this body and a large number of visiting brethren, have been in conference, and the business, which has been necessarily very heavy, has been conducted with commendable dispatch.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, of Baltimore, was serenaded at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on Saturday evening by the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS in this City, and responded in a speech indorsing the policy of Mr. DOUGLAS on the Slavery question and favoring his nomination for the Presidency.

The Stock Market was dull on the Share-list on Saturday, though closing at steadier prices. The State Stocks of Tennessee and Missouri were again in demand, Tennessees advancing to 93 ⅌ cent. Nothing new in Money or Exchange.

Cotton was dull and heavy. Flour declined a shade and was rather brisker at the reduced prices. Wheat was in demand and was steady. Corn attracted considerable attention at firmer rates. Provisions were in request, and Pork was quoted somewhat dearer. Coffee was more sought after. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Sugars, Hay, Hops, Adamantine Candles, Tallow and Spirits of Turpentine. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.—Capt. HARDEE, of Rural Home, Florida, proposes to raise "a volunteer cavalry corps of one hundred men," to be placed at the disposal of "the first Southern State that shall secede from a Union which exists only in name, and which stands repudiated upon the statute books of many of the Northern States." In view of the portentous enterprise in which this individual is about to embark, we think it high time for the Muse of History to replenish her ink-horn and mend her pen. Here, at last, we have Gen. CUSHING'S "man on horseback," all ready to inaugurate a military despotism, so soon as his rustic hundred shall have saddled their donkeys. CERVANTES, the great recorder of knightly feats, is gone, and G. P. R. JAMES' equestrian portraits are only of "*solitary* horsemen" who happen to be detected in the act of "wending their way at sunset." History furnishes no parallel to the hardihood of this valiant hero, who proposes to forsake his rural home for the bloody scenes of a war between enemies mutually desirous of avoiding each other;—between "the first Southern State that shall secede," and "the Northern States on whose statute-books the Union stands repudiated." There may be those who will ignorantly wonder what can be the motive of war between two parties who agree in a mutual desire to "repudiate the Union." But this question is no concern of ours. We only know that the "cavalry corps" is to be raised. With a view of rendering a service to the gallant commander, we venture to suggest the classic fields of Bladensburgh, as an appropriate camping-ground and muster-field for the drill of the company in the peculiar tactics for which that region has obtained historic renown. The cultivation of the peaceful art of running away may be of great advantage to the Rural Hundred.

The Japanese Embassy.

The Japanese Envoys are at last on their way to New-York. They have seen the last of the American Tycoon, "His Majesty the President;" the last of Washington hotels and Washington hacks, of affectionate little negroes making advances of friendship to them through carriage windows, and of inquisitive young ladies inspecting them at the table and at the toilet with a thirst for knowledge and an innocence of evil perhaps unrivalled since the days before the fall. They are still undergoing a good deal of complimenting and parading, however, at Philadelphia, the Fathers of that friendly city having resolved, as the faithful telegraph assures us, to "outdo the metropolis with a third of the capital;" and they are probably destined to "pay with their persons," as the French express it, for the determination with which BOOLE and VAN TINE will resent this insolent pretension of the rectangular Quakers, when their Excellencies and suite shall be fairly caged in the Metropolitan.

Dim rumors precede the progress of the princes of Niphon, hinting that all these splendid rivalries in the way of receptions and hospitalities have begun to pall upon their feeble palates; that the shaking of Occidental hands has begun to lose its charm for them; that they no longer devote themselves with exuberant assiduity to the delightful taste of emulating the Yankee card-writer in the chirography of Japan. In a word, if the princes of Niphon were simply so many French or English gentlemen of rank visiting America on a mission of public importance, and not merely princes of Niphon, those who have seen the most of them within the last few days would not hesitate to say they are evidently "bored to death," and that they want nothing so much as to be allowed to go home at the earliest possible day.

Now, it cannot be denied that if there was ever any reason for our bringing these illustrious strangers so far to see us, that reason is not to be vindicated by sending them back to Japan in such a frame of mind as this. We certainly did not fit out expeditions to the land of the Tycoon, and establish an accomplished envoy near the court of that mysterious potentate, and put our men-of-war at the service of his representatives, and vote dollars for their entertainment, simply to make three Japanese nobles agree with Mr. CARLYLE that America has given the world only twenty odd millions of the greatest hores that ever existed.

Neither, we presume, did our Government take all these pains and expend all these public moneys simply to gratify the sovereign people with a show of singular beings in calico trowsers. We are fond of fancying ourselves the modern Romans; but we have'nt quite yet got to recognizing the *panem et circenses* to purveying fun for the million all the way from beyond the Pacific. The ancient masters of the world went to much expense for this object alone; and thought great wars well-waged that a goodly supply of captive Dacians might be provided and "butchered to make a Roman holiday." We do not think "His Majesty, the President," imported the three Kamis of Japan merely to make a Yankee raree-show.

As the time, therefore, of the Japanese visit to America draws to an end, may it not be worth while to pause for a moment in the career of banqueting, junketing, sketch-making and parading, just long enough to reflect upon the rational objects of the aforesaid visit, and the degree in which we are actually forwarding them?

To our own judgment it appears in the highest measure probable that the unfortunate Envoys of the Tycoon must be enjoying themselves very much after the fashion of Shedrech, Meschech and Abednego in the fiery furnace of the Babylonitish tyrant. All authentic accounts of Japan and the Japanese agree in representing that people as singular among Orientals for their intellectual activity, their practical good sense, their zeal in the acquisition of knowledge, their capacity and desire for information. To the stolid self-satisfaction and supercilious mental apathy of the Chinese, the Japanese oppose a ready and receptive appreciation of all that is good in foreign customs, and profitable in foreign science. They are not content to believe themselves the brothers of the sun, or the children of the moon. They recognize the humanity of the race at large; and when they contrast a Japanese junk with an American steamer, they not only perceive that the steamer is practically the better vessel of the two, but are forthwith moved to try and build steamers themselves. The very fact that a Japanese Embassy has been sent to America proves that the people from whom it comes are a people eager for light, perfectly competent to know light from darkness when they see it—fit, in a word, to be dealt with as intelligent adults; and not as mere infant phenomena.

The members of this Embassy may be fairly presumed to have come on a mission of comparison, criticism and inquiry. They certainly have not come like so many Camanches or Blackfeet, to stare at a civilization which they cannot comprehend, and to be stared at in return. In many features of their private and public life, their daily experience at home has been such as to fit them to judge severely and truly many of the superficial imperfections of our own way of living and behavior. In landscape gardening, for instance, the Japanese excel the world. There is little doubt that the art itself came to Europe from them, through the Dutch, not three centuries ago; and as nothing is stereotyped in Japan, the shabby grounds of the White House, and the indescribable morass which surrounds our own City Hall, will hardly impress the Japanese of 1860 with a very profound feeling of American superiority in this particular. Again, the police of the Japanese cities is confessedly exemplary; and their chief municipal officers resemble Mayor WOOD in nothing but in the circumstance that they are elected by the people. Plug-Uglies, shoulder-hitters, drunkards and beggars, are blossoms of the Tree of Liberty which may surprise, but will hardly fascinate these observant travelers.

If we had any good reason for going to Japan, or the Japanese for coming to us, it was that we, on our part, might convince the Japanese that we are a people of importance to them commercially, and that they, on their part, might acquire this conviction clearly, and in its details. When the Japanese Envoys arrived in the United States, therefore, they should have been received as rational beings, with business of their own to attend to.

Thanks to Mr. TOWNSEND HARRIS, we knew perfectly well what that business was. We knew that these men, persons of judgment and intelligence, wished to study our agriculture, our manufactures, our industry and science; to ascertain for themselves the solid bases on which intercourse with Christendom might be recommended to their countrymen. It is still a grave question whether the party which favors or the party which frowns upon that intercourse shall triumph in the Japanese policy. The story which reaches us, to-day, of the assassination of the Tycoon, if it shall be confirmed, will painfully illustrate the intensity of the opposition which exists in Japan to the great step which we hoped to make irrevocable by the results of the Embassy now with us. The Japanese statesmen who head that Embassy doubtless feel that they are engaged in collecting arguments for and against the mightiest revolutionary movement in their nation's history. They may well be bored, vexed, discouraged, therefore, when day after day adds to their archives only new records of banquets which they detest; speech-makings which they cannot understand, and familiarities which revolt all their instincts. It may amuse the officers who have them in charge, to parade them like so many tame bears; it may gratify the boarding schools and the kitchen areas to keep up flying flirtations all the way from Washington to New-York, with "TOMMY" and other bare-legged menials of the more inaccessible princes; but we really feel bound to protest, with emphasis, against the frivolous and senseless style in which our authorities appear to be trifling with an event which, if it have any significance at all, involves consequences the most momentous to the civilization and the commerce of the world for ages to come.

The Presidential Contest.

The Democratic cauldron is beginning to boil again. The time for another attempt at nominating a Presidential candidate is close at hand. The Southern wing of the party meets this week at Richmond,—the Northern wing next week at Baltimore. The Richmond convocation will be merely preliminary. It will do nothing of any consequence, but will await the action of the Baltimoreans. Possibly it may pass some resolutions,—declare the unalterable determination of the Southern Democrats never to surrender the ground they took at Charleston, and make a tender of renewed harmony on these conditions. But they will make no nominations, and take no decisive action in advance of the other Convention.

The Douglas men are mustering all their forces for Baltimore. They are determined to make him the candidate, by a two-thirds vote if they can get it, and by a majority vote if they can do no better. They have been busy since the adjournment at Charleston in electing Douglas delegates from Southern States, to take the places of the seceders, whom they are determined to exclude. In this way they hope to secure a two-thirds vote, and they stand a fair chance of succeeding. The fact is, the nomination of DOUGLAS has become a matter of necessity to his friends in the Northern and Western States. They have pushed the war upon his opponents to such an extent that his defeat involves their complete destruction. Besides this, it is undoubtedly true that, with any other candidate, the party would have the greatest possible difficulty in maintaining its organization in most of the Northern States. If he were the regular candidate of the whole party, supported by the Southern as well as by Northern Democrats, he would stand a very good chance of carrying several of the most important of the Free States. He is the only Democrat who has any positive personal strength at the North:—and he owes that strength to the fact that he is openly and defiantly at war with the Administration upon its Lecompton policy, and with the Southern Democrats on their peremptory demand for Congressional protection for slave property in the Territories. Virtually, there is no difference of opinion at the North upon these points. Men of all parties agree in hostility to both positions. They may, or may not agree, upon the abstract right of Congress to legislate concerning Slavery, or upon the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty: but they do agree in resisting the demand of the Pro-Slavery ultraists of the South. DOUGLAS is regarded as the man who has made the boldest protest against it, who has risked the most in resisting it: and this it is which gives him strength in the Northern States even beyond the lines of his own party.

But precisely the same thing weakens and destroys him at the South. His friends insist that when once in the field he will receive the votes of every Southern State. We doubt it. If he were the regular nominee of the party, perhaps he would; but he cannot, as the nominee of its Northern wing, put up in open defiance of the South, and on the express ground of flat hostility to the Southern claim upon the question of Slavery. It is quite common to represent the opposition to DOUGLAS and his doctrines as confined to the politicians of the South. The people, it is said, do not share it. We see no evidence of this,—nothing even to make it plausible. With the exception of special efforts made in a few localities, there is complete unanimity of sentiment on this point among the politicians, public men and newspapers of the South. We think, from the best information we can gather, that Senator BENJAMIN, in his speech, represented the general sentiment of the Southern States towards Mr. DOUGLAS when he said, that he was "a fallen star,"—that he had "lost the confidence and support of the Democratic party," and that it was utterly impossible that this confidence should ever be restored. If Mr. DOUGLAS should be nominated at Baltimore,—especially if he should be nominated by a majority vote, we believe he would lose several of the Southern States,—enough to prevent his election.

It is natural, we are aware, to presume that the South would rather see him President than a Republican. But they are not driven to this alternative. Indeed, many Democrats, South as well as North, believe that their only chance in defeating LINCOLN lies in running two candidates,—one of whom may be able to break the phalanx of Northern States that are likely to vote the Republican ticket. DOUGLAS, they think, might possibly carry enough free States to defeat LINCOLN, even if he should lose so many Slave States as to prevent his own election;—whereas, any other candidate would inevitably be beaten throughout the North and West. And, in this way, the election might be carried into the House of Representatives, where the Democrats would, at least, stand an equal chance.

We are quite prepared, therefore, to see two Democratic candidates in the field, Mr. DOUGLAS being one of them; and the result aimed at will be—not the election of either—but the defeat of LINCOLN and the transfer of the contest to the Halls of Congress. If the House elects, they are, at least, quite as likely to choose a Democrat as a Republican. If they fail, the Senate will choose a Vice-President who will be the acting President;—and as a matter of course they will choose a Democrat. The plot is a good one, but is quite likely to be spoiled by the election of LINCOLN.

The Value of the Globe.

We sympathized to some extent with Mr. PRYOR of the House of Representatives in his attack upon the *Congressional Globe*, in view of its being a warfare waged in the spirit, and not with such fleshly weapons as bowie-knives and revolvers. But we are not sure that it would please us to see the *Globe* extirpated. We find it so useful, occasionally, in tracing the progress of a hill,—so valuable as a record of everything that is done and said in the two great Houses at Washington,—that if it could be confined to what actually transpires there, we should wish that Mr. RIVES and his work might be immortal. It is a grievous abuse and nuisance, however, that this record should be made the medium of fraud as well as folly. Silly speeches will continue to be delivered as long as the Capitol stands, and we are willing that the people should pay for printing them; but why they should pay for printing silly speeches that are *not* delivered we have never been able to understand. Unless the official reporter there can be made to confine himself to the record of all the business of Congress, and to the speeches that are actually made in Congress, we shall be disposed to join Mr. PRYOR in his efforts to abate a nuisance.

To illustrate the utility of this minute reporting practice in the *Globe*, we shall no doubt find there the means of tracing the history of the bill for the relief of ARTHUR EDWARDS and his associates, which was vetoed by the President a while ago, and came before the Senate again on Thursday last. We should like to study the means and the men by which this act was "got through" the two Houses of Congress. It has been pretty promptly engineered. It must have been reported upon in both branches, placed early upon the calendars, and forced or slipped through by gentlemen thoroughly versed in the arts and appliances of the lobby. "Got through by some means" in the space of some three or four months, while other claims have been diligently pressed for a score of sessions, without being even reached in both Houses by the same Congress! And this bill, thus marvelously commending itself to our legislators—thus hurried through the initial stages of law-making—was so objectionable that the President felt justified in resorting to the unusual step of vetoing a private bill. As we read in the telegraphic statement of Thursday's proceedings in the Senate, Mr. BINGHAM, of Michigan, then moved to take up the veto message of the President in the case of ARTHUR EDWARDS and his associates. The bill was to compensate its beneficiaries for mail services on the Northern lakes, and was *vetoed because the charges were exorbitant*. The question in the Senate was whether the bill should pass over the President's Veto—and on this question there were but 18 Yeas to 38 Nays in the body which had passed the bill but a few weeks previously.

On such a bill as this there could be no speaking for Buncombe, and no anxiety to print speeches not actually delivered. The report will show only the facts, and probably all the facts that may be necessary to exhibit the nature of this bill, and to mark the agencies by which it was "got through" Congress with such unexampled facility. We shall look to find Mr. HALE opposing it, and for the reasons that he has assigned in other cases; or we shall at least look to Mr. HALE for an exposition of the means by which it was "got through." "I think the bill ought not to pass," said the Senator from New-Hampshire on another occasion; "I think it ought not to pass, but I have no particular interest in it. I know the Treasury is open, and people go in with pretty liberal hands and help themselves, and that perseverance and patience in besieging the Treasury pretty generally succeed, and, somehow or other, they find out a way of getting in." We do not infer from this that the Senator thinks that those private bills alone ought to pass, in which he has a "particular interest;" but it is evident that the knowledge he possesses in regard to the "openness" of the Treasury has been acquired by an experience which warrants him to "speak by the card."

It is really pleasant to find something in the acts of President BUCHANAN which one can consistently approve; and we can approve his veto of the Edwards bill without examination of it. If Mr. EDWARDS and his associates had any valid claim against the Government for mail services which the Executive Government disavowed, it should have been referred to the Court established by law for the express purpose of hearing and determining all such cases. It is very certain, from the manner in which this claim has been pushed through Congress, that it has not rested upon any judgment of the Court of Claims. If it had been a judgment of the only appropriate tribunal, it would have been condemned to that Congressional overslaughing which has been the fate of all the judgments of that Court for the last four or five years. Mr. SLIDELL would have considered the approval of the Court the greatest objection to it; and all the jobbers and lobbymen in and out of Congress would have thought the same of it as Mr. SLIDELL, without having the hardihood to make such a declaration.

We shall studiously examine this case in the light of the official history of it as it is written in the *Congressional Globe*. It is a secret worth knowing—the process by which a claim on the Treasury may be run through the two Houses in four months' time—even when it is of a character so grossly objectionable as to extract a veto from so timid and nervous an old gentleman as Mr. BUCHANAN.

A VERY GREAT DESCENT INDEED.—The descendant of a great man labors under a great disadvantage. For it is a common error to imagine that brains are transmitted through generations with blood, and people often expect to see the descendant of a man of mind standing intellectually above his fellows:—though quite up to the average height of humanity, this comparison with his ancestors makes him seem below mediocrity. We forget that the mantle of Elijah did not descend in his own family, but fell upon an outsider in the person of Elisha.

Attracted by an intimation that a grand-nephew of PATRICK HENRY would address the Union meeting on Friday evening, many people attended who otherwise would not have felt disposed to waste their time. There was a curiosity to hear what the descendant of the patriotic and eloquent HENRY would think of the agitations of the day. This curiosity was very fully satisfied. They heard a very common man in a very common way chant the praises of Slavery. They heard him describe with very diluted figures of speech the patriarchal connection which existed between himself and his slaves, expatiate upon the clothes with which he clothed them, the food wherewith he fed them, and the oil which he poured upon their backs when his overseer, in momentary ebullitions of feeling, dusted their jackets more violently than usual. They heard the descendant of the man who proudly demanded "Liberty or death," telling them that Slavery was a good thing, and even painting the lily which he thus commended.

If the spirit of the immortal PATRICK HENRY, impelled by a curiosity to hear his nephew speak, did so absurd a thing as attend the Union meeting on Friday evening, it must have retired very early and in disgust. The present Mr. HENRY may be a descendant from the illustrious orator of the Revolution, but he has descended a great way, and will never find his way back.

Our Politicians and our Judges.

The force of impudence has rarely, if ever, gone further than it went in the Court of General Sessions on Friday. A gambler and politician, named RILEY, combined about a month ago with a number of other rowdies in hooting and insulting a man named LUMAN, who was peaceably passing along Broadway at about 12 o'clock at night. LUMAN was naturally irritated, and threatened, if they were hooting at him, to "punch them." RILEY thereupon struck at him, and immediately afterwards, without any further provocation, drew a revolver and fired at him twice. The first shot only grazed the side of his head, and, as if determined to murder him, the assailant thereupon fired another, which passed through his neck, luckily only inflicting a flesh wound. To this charge the fellow pleaded guilty, relying, doubtless, upon his standing as a Ward politician to come off harmless.

It was shown by the District-Attorney, who it appears is now in town, that RILEY was for some time a "roper in" of gambling-houses; that he then set up a gambling-house for himself, and in that capacity swindled a stranger at the Metropolitan Hotel out of his watch, pin, and $800 or $900 in money. He then shot a police officer; next drew a pistol on a Common Councilman, which was more excusable; and finally assaulted a young girl and destroyed her clothing, for which he was simply fined fifty dollars. In fact he is one of the most notorious of the well-dressed blackguards and hullies in New-York;—and in any other city of the Union, except Baltimore or New-Orleans, would have spent the last five years of his life in the penitentiary.

In spite of all these facts, with which everybody who knew anything about the fellow at all must have been perfectly familiar, the following petitions were presented to Judge RUSSELL, to induce him to go through the old farce of "suspending sentence" on a man who had pleaded guilty to a deliberate attempt at murder in the public streets. They are choice specimens of English composition, as well as of unblushing impudence, and we should therefore be sorry to have them remain buried in the obscurity of a law report. We commend the names of the signers to the attention of the public:

To the Hon. A. D. Russell, City Judge:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the City of New-York, would most respectfully petition to have suspension of judgment rendered in the case of WILLIAM RILEY, who stands charged with assault and battery to do bodily harm, and would state that we have known Mr. RILEY for several years past, and have always found him to be peaceable and of good character; and we earnestly pray that you will favorably consider this petition, and your petitioners will ever pray.

BERNARD KELLY,	ROBERT EARLE,
HENRY C. WOOLLEY,	AUGUSTUS RUELL,
MORGAN JONES, President Board of Councilmen.	JOHN NESBITT,
	GEO. MOUNTJOY,
EDWARD H. FERRIS,	JOHN MURPHY.

TO THE HON. JUDGE RUSSELL: We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we have, for the past three years been personally acquainted with WM. H. RILEY, all of which time we have known him to be a quiet and peaceable person: that we have never known of his arrest on any criminal charge whatever, until the present one now pending in the Court of General Sessions; and we also verily believe that if he has committed any crime whatever, he has done it in the heat of passion, and to protect himself from an attempted assault. We, therefore, respectfully ask that your Honor will dispose of the case according to mercy and justice.

WILLIAM MINER,	JAMES IRVING,
JOHN R. BRIGGS,	JOHN HOFFMAN.
WILLIAM B. DRAKE.	ALEX. WARD,
WM. GOODHEART,	CHARLES N. DOANE,
MICHAEL TOOMEY,	JOHN RICHARDSON,
Ald. 6th Dist.	ISAIAH RYNDERS,
JOHN S. AUSTIN,	THOMAS BYRNES.

For most of the persons whose names are affixed to this document, a public exposure of their participation in a barefaced attempt at imposition with a view of defeating the ends of justice, will have no terrors. Nor will the public at large probably be very much surprised to see Mr. BUCHANAN'S Marshal, the President of the Board of Councilmen, Alderman TOOMEY, and two or three other City officials, engaged in this laudable endeavor. There are some among the signers, however, who would prefer that their share in this little transaction should have remained a secret. We take pleasure in holding them to their full responsibility to the public, because it may teach them a useful lesson which otherwise they would not have learned.

We take still greater pleasure in adding that Judge RUSSELL turned a deaf ear to these sympathetic entreaties. Indeed, he seems to have been somewhat astonished at the audacity which prompted them, for he not only paid no heed to them, but gave the convict a sound moral lecture and then sent him to the State Prison for two years. We have so often had occasion to censure the City Judge for the lenity he generally extends to culprits of RILEY'S stamp and surroundings, that we are the more eager to award him full praise for his conduct in the present case. The *Herald* pays him the doubtful compliment of thinking that he must have abandoned all hope or desire of a reëlection, else he would not have ventured upon so flagrant a defiance of the "ruling classes" at our primary meetings and Ward Conventions. We trust this is not the reason for his action. We hope, rather, that Judge RUSSELL has come to feel the irksomeness of a position held at the will, and for the benefit, of the worst class of the community. He has, at all events, given their political hackers a hint, which we hope will not be lost, that they must not presume too far upon the subserviency of the Court to the men who make and unmake our Judges.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Indignities to Mr. Sumner Threatened.

PROGRESS OF THE COVODE INVESTIGATION.

Examination of Hon. John B. Haskin.

Passage of the Army Bill in the Senate.

Tribute to the Memory of Hon. Silas M. Burroughs.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 9.

MR. SUMNER THREATENED WITH AN ASSAULT.

Many rumors, some of an extraordinary character, prevail as to Mr. SUMNER. It appears that early last night, an individual representing himself from Virginia called at his room, and imperiously demanded an explanation of certain parts of his recent speech. Mr. SUMNER gave him no satisfaction, and ordered him to depart, which he did, with threats. At a subsequent hour, three others called, halting in the passage-way, and sent up word that they wished to see him alone. They refused the invitation to enter his room, where Mr. SUMNER was surrounded by friends, and left, sending a threatening message by the servant that they would come with a force to execute him at 10 o'clock this morning, when Mr. SUMNER'S friends were again present. In view of these occurrences, some of them accompanied him from his residence to the Senate to-day, apprehensive of personal violence. They are determined to exercise watchfulness and precaution. The attention of the Chief of Police has been called to the subject.

To-day information was lodged with Mayor BARRETT, without the knowledge of Mr. SUMNER, that the latter's room was improperly invaded, and that threats had been made against his life. The Mayor promptly investigated the matter, and procured an affidavit as to who the principal party was, and the substance of the language he employed towards Mr. SUMNER.

Upon ascertaining the fact that the offender committed the act while in a state of intoxication, and did not intend any injury to Mr. SUMNER, and regretted having done so, and was gentleman enough to apologize to Mr. SUMNER for his conduct, the Mayor called upon Mr. SUMNER and informed him of the fact, and assured him that if an apology was not satisfactory, he would promptly arrest the party charged and hold him to bail for trial. Mr. SUMNER, being assured by some of his friends that the offender occupied a responsible position under the Government, and in their opinion did not intend to insult him, said he was quite willing to receive the apology of the person, and did not care to have him put under bonds, considering his word as good as his bond.

Accordingly Mayor BARRETT accompanied the gentleman, who gave his name as Capt. HAMER, to Mr. SUMNER'S room, about 9 o'clock to-night, and he duly apologized to Mr. SUMNER, which was accepted as satisfactory by the latter.

THE EDITORS OF THE OHIO STATESMAN BEFORE THE COVODE COMMITTEE.

Messrs. SMITH and MILLER, editors of the Ohio *Statesman*, were before the Covode Committee to-day, and were examined as to their reasons for supporting the English bill, it having been alleged that they were bought by promises of the printing of the Post-office blanks, &c. MILLER stated that he was Postmaster at Columbus; appointed the last of November, 1858; I was removed in March, and restored on the 1st of December, 1858; was appointed first and removed on Cox's account; there was no understanding between Cox and myself, directly or indirectly, or in any other way, as to my appointment; I know of no bias on Cox's mind by reason of my appointment; was here in November, 1858, and heard I was to be appointed; I wrote to Postmaster-General BROWN, and said I would not take the office, but I had no more knowledge of being appointed then than you has; the first intimation I got of an intention to appoint me was when DENVER had resigned and MEDARY was to be Governor of Kansas, and that there would be a vacancy, which I was to fill; Cox insisted that I should accept the office; I did it without pledge; he denied that he had avoided the subpœna of the committee; he was anxious to testify, as he told GALLOWAY, of Columbus; Col. MEDARY was also willing; his testimony would corroborate his (MILLER'S) and SMITH'S; neither MEDARY nor SMITH, nor himself, ever got a dollar of patronage. In reference to certain Post-office blanks, MILLER said he heard of them from Col. MEDARY, and said he would like to get a share of them to print, but that was the last of it, as they did not get any of it. In answer to a question of COVODE'S, he said that at the election of Cox, in 1858, there was no pecuniary consideration given him from the Government—not a dollar, directly or indirectly, or in any other way, unless fifty dollars or so for advertisements from the departments.

After this testimony was taken, the Committee, considering that it inculpated no one, thought of striking it all out, but left it to Cox to say whether it should not be retained for his benefit, as it was a complete refutation of certain charges.

EXAMINATION OF HON. JOHN B. HASKIN.

Mr. HASKIN'S testimony before the Committee to-day was as follows:

Question.—Do you know SAMUEL P. BUTTERWORTH, the Superintendent of the Assay Office, New-York? Answer.—Yes, Sir, very well.

Q.—I want to inquire if you know, of your own knowledge, anything in reference to his sending men into your district to defeat your election to Congress? A.—I have good reason to believe that he sent men into my district who were in the employ of the Government under him, as I have good reason to know that Mr. SCHELL, the Collector of the Port of New-York, did the same thing.

Q.—How do you know that? A.—I know it from having seen the men in the district at work, before the election, at the primary elections, and at the general election.

Q.—Do you know they were men in the employ of the government in his office? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How many men were sent there? A.—I know of three that Mr. BUTTERWORTH sent, all of whom, I think, were expressly appointed for the purpose of traveling over my district and doing what they could to defeat my reelection.

Q.—Was Mr. BROWNE, of the *Constitution*, sent into your district? A.—Mr. BROWNE, of the *Constitution*, addressed a public meeting at Morrisania, and his speech on the occasion was mainly devoted to denunciations of me. That speech was reported in the New-York Administration paper.

Q.—Were you the candidate of the Republican Party in your District in 1856? A.—No, Sir, I was not the candidate of the Republican Party. After the adjournment of the Thirty-fifth Congress I went home and announced myself as an independent Democratic candidate; but I was not nominated by the Republicans nor by the Americans. I ran as an independent Democrat, and at every meeting at which I addressed the people I announced myself as such, and antagonized the Republican Party upon their doctrine in favor of Congressional intervention in the Territories to prohibit Slavery. I desire to remark here to the Committee, that a statement was made by Mr. BUTTERWORTH, that upon my request he had paid money towards my election in 1856, and that he had paid it to me personally. That is not so. I never requested Mr. BUTTERWORTH to contribute a dollar towards my election, nor did he ever give me a dollar. He gave a financial agent of mine one hundred dollars, under peculiar circumstances.

Q.—Did you ever have any correspondence with Mr. BROWNE, of the *Constitution*, in reference to supporting the Lecompton policy of the President? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you have any correspondence with Mr. BUTTERWORTH, Superintendent of the Assay Office in New-York, in reference to that matter? A.—I corresponded with Mr. BUTTERWORTH from the time I was elected member of Congress, in 1856, down to the 17th of April, 1858, when I wrote him a letter closing our correspondence and terminating our acquaintance.

Q.—Have you any objection to leaving that correspondence with the Committee? A.—As to this letter of my own, closing our correspondence, I have no objection to leaving that, and having it incorporated as a part of my testimony; I had not intended to have made any use of Mr. BUTTERWORTH'S letters to me; but having read in the NEW-YORK TIMES, of the date of the 5th of April last, a statement which was designed to charge me with having at one time been in favor of the Lecompton Constitution, which statement I know was superinduced to be published by Mr. BUTTERWORTH, and reference having been made in that statement to some of my private letters to Mr. BUTTERWORTH, with what purported to be a quotation from one of my letters, I now propose, therefore, as Mr. BUTTERWORTH in a letter to me consented to the publication of his letters, provided I would consent to the publication of my letters, to leave these letters of Mr. BUTTERWORTH to me with Mr. COVODE, the Chairman of this Committee, the letters to be in a sealed envelope, with the understanding that if Mr. BUTTERWORTH agrees to the publication of the whole of my letters, these shall be published also. I do this because I desire that the onus of publishing these letters shall be put upon Mr. BUTTERWORTH, he having, in his communication here, consented to the publication of his letters to me, provided that I would consent to the publication of my letters to him. The statement contained in the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 5th of April last, more than any other consideration, has induced me to testify before this Committee. That statement sought to charge me with having acted at least with duplicity upon the Kansas question. Hence it is that I am willing to leave with this Committee Mr. BUTTERWORTH'S letters to me, many of which were written in friendly confidence, just as mine were written to him. There are expressions upon both sides of a very friendly character.

Q.—Without stating the contents of Mr. BUTTERWORTH'S letter, can you state if you know what his views were upon the Lecompton question after the 19th of December, 1857? A.—After the 19th of December, 1857, Mr. BUTTERWORTH did not indorse the President's course upon the Lecompton question as they accorded, as I understood them, with my views

...July. And if anything more be stated, as you have suggested, that the 19th of December, that Mr. Buchanan's Administration would have turned over to the Administration of the President up to the 19th of December, and that he also said that the Lecompton Message of the President and Death transmitted to Congress before that period. Now, for the truth of history, and to vindicate myself, I desire to state that the Annual Message of the President of the United States was sent to Congress on the 5th of December. I approved that Annual Message, and on the 21st of December, 1857, I wrote a letter to a meeting called at Tammany Hall, in New-York, to approve of the Message. There was nothing in the Annual Message upon the subject of Kansas which I did not approve, because Lecompton had not then been made an issue. The first election in Kansas took place on the 21st of December, 1857, and the second election on the 4th of January, 1858. The special Message relating to Lecompton was not transmitted to Congress until the 2d February, 1858.

Q. How many Democratic members of Congress opposed the Lecompton policy. A. Well, Sir, a suspicion has been sought to be thrown upon my course upon the Lecompton question, perhaps it would be well for me to state that the Anti-Lecompton Democrats always met at my house. At the first meeting of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, which was after the 1st of January, 1858, there were some twenty-five or twenty-five present. I was appointed Secretary. Those who met there were Mr. M. ... of California, John G. Davis, Mr. Ere... Mr. Pendleton, (the only one with us once,) Mr. ... of Indiana, Thomas L. Harris, Mr. Shaw, Mr. ... Mr. Marshall, Mr. Mansur, of Indiana, Wilson ..., Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Hickman, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Bowman and Owen Jones, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Cox, Mr. Groesbeck, Mr. Cockerill, Mr. Lawrence and Judge Hall, of Ohio, Mr. Adrian, of New-Jersey, and Mr. Clark and myself, of New-York—twenty-four or twenty-five altogether.

Q. How many adhered to that position upon the passage of the Englith bill. A. There were only twelve of the Apostolic number—who voted against the English bill, and one was away, Mr. Montgomery, who was paired with Mr. Warner, of Arkansas.

Q. Did you ever have an interview with the President in relation to the Lecompton question? A.—Yes, Sir. It was an official interview.

Q.—If there is no impropriety in telling us about it, will you please to do so? A.—I had an interview with the President after the first or second meeting of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, whom I have named as meeting at my house. As I had a great deal of solicitude at the time to have Mr. Buchanan's Administration a successful one, especially upon the Kansas subject, I called upon him. My little daughter was with me. This was long before he sent in his special message upon Kansas. I told him that there was this number of Northern Democrats who would not support what was understood to be the Kansas programme—the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. We had a general talk upon the subject at that time. He asked me what I proposed should be done about it. I told him very frankly that I trusted he would not make any administration test of Lecompton, but would let the Lecompton Constitution go to Congress from the hands of John Calhoun, who had been directed by the Convention, which was alleged to have framed it, to transmit it to Congress, and Congress would dispose of it, we trusted, without his making it an Administration measure. The President said that he had determined upon his policy upon this question, and as Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia were about seceding unless Kansas was admitted under that constitution, he had determined to send the message to Congress and make it an Administration measure. Subsequently to that a committee was appointed, at a meeting of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats at my house, consisting of Mr. James B. Clay, Dewart and myself, to wait upon the President and beg him not to make this an Administration measure and test. Mr. Bowman did not go, owing to his peculiar relations theretofore with the President, and Mr. Cox went in his place. That interview was a short time before the President sent in his Lecompton message. Mr. Clay was the chairman of the committee, but each of us made our argument, in as forcible a manner as possible, to avoid the difficulty which subsequently grew out of the subject of Lecompton in the House.

Q.—Do you know any other matters or things pertinent to this investigation, or useful to the country? If so, you will please state it. A.—All I can say is that I felt anxious, as it had been insinuated that I was at one time crooked upon the subject of Lecompton, to put myself right here. I supposed that if there was any man in the Thirty-fifth Congress who had been particularly active in opposition to Lecompton it was myself. I took ground in the House early against it. I think I made a speech against it early in March. And when I read in the New-York papers what purported to be the evidence given by Mr. Butterworth before the Committee, which insinuated that I had been in favor of the Lecompton policy of the President, I felt very indignant, and had a desire to vindicate myself, and to make the statement upon the whole subject which I have made here. I do it with an assurance to the Committee that the letters which I wrote to Mr. Butterworth, and which he said, with my consent, he would publish, will prove that I was always against Lecompton, and his letters to me will prove that he coincided with me.

Q.—There is one question which I omitted to ask you, and that is, whether in these interviews with the President, or with any officer of the Government, there were any inducements held out to you to get you to change your course upon the Lecompton question? A.—None by the President, except in the way of argument. The President expressed a great deal of regret that I should take ground against him, saying that from forty years' political experience he was satisfied that any man who went against the Administration of his party would be without the pale of his party, and that would be an end of him. He said he appreciated my frankness, but no inducements were held out by the President, except those of friendly argument.

Question by Mr. Winslow.—You have stated in your testimony that the interview you had with the President was before the sending in of his special message? A.—Yes, Sir. I had two interviews with him, and both of them were before that time. One was early in January, and the other, I think, was about the latter part of January. His special message on Lecompton came into Congress on the 2d of February. The second interview was a short time before the message.

Q.—Do you mean that those letters which you have left here with the Chairman of this Committee are to be published now, or only in case the others are published? A.—Mr. Butterworth having said in his testimony that he would consent to the publication of his letters if I would consent to the publication of mine. I leave these with the Chairman of the Committee to meet the challenge of Mr. Butterworth, to be published if he furnishes the others for publication.

Q.—You express your willingness to have your's published? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—But you do not want that done unless the others are published? A.—No, Sir; I mean this to meet the challenge of Mr. Butterworth. In the first part of his testimony he says he is willing to have his letters published, in which case I am willing to have these published.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 9.

The bill to settle the private Land Claims of California was taken up, and passed.

The bill providing for the punishment of Marshals and Deputy Marshals of the United States, for allowing prisoners to escape, was taken up, and passed.

A bill amending the act to extend the laws and judiciary system of the United States to Oregon also passed.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented the petition of Washington Goff, praying that the Postmaster-General be authorized to contract with him and associates for carrying the mails between San Francisco and Japan in first-class sailing vessels and steamers.

Mr. Seibell, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) made an unsuccessful effort to call up the report of the Select Committee on Printing Abuses.

The Army Appropriation bill was taken up. A long debate ensued on the amendment for paying interest to the States for money advanced to the General Government for military purposes, which was finally rejected, Yeas, 22; Nays, 29.

Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, (Dem.,) moved to amend by adding an additional section, increasing the amount now allowed by law for distributing arms and military equipments among the militia of the United States to $400,000 per annum.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to amend the amendment as follows: That arms may be distributed according to the number of free white citizens in the different States as shown by the census of 1860. Rejected.

Mr. Wilson moved to amend the amendment by providing that one-half of the arms now on hand be distributed. Rejected.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) moved to add to the amendment, "Provided that the arms so distributed shall be manufactured by the United States." Agreed to.

The amendment as amended was then voted down, and the bill passed.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was taken up.

A message was received from the House announcing the death of Mr. Burroughs.

Mr. King, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered the customary resolutions, and stated that Mr. Seward, who had been called away, had prepared an eulogy.

The eulogy was sent to the Clerk's desk and read.

Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, and Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, spoke in an appropriate and feeling manner of the high public character and private virtues of the deceased, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 9.

The House tabled by five majority the request of Messrs. Taylor and Houston to be relieved from further service as members of the Committee on Judiciary.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, namely, business relating to the District of Columbia.

Among the bills passed were the following: To incorporate the National Gallery and School of Arts in the District of Columbia; and to authorize divorces, both final and modified, to be prosecuted before the Circuit Court of the District, and for the protection of deserted wives from the rapacity of their husbands. The Senate has not to act on the latter.

Mr. Ely, of New-York, (Rep.,) announced the death of Mr. Burroughs, his late colleague. He, Mr. Fenton and Mr. Etheridge eulogized the public and private character of the deceased member.

The usual resolutions of respect were passed, and the House adjourned.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.
FOUR DAYS LATER NEWS.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

Settlement of the Chinese Difficulty with France and England.

Assassination of the Tycoon of Japan.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Sunday, June 10.

The Overland Mail coach, with six passengers and San Francisco dates to the 21st May, three days later than by the Pony Express, arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning. The San Francisco papers furnish the following highly important news from Japan and China.

The schooner *Page*, which left for the Bay of Jeddo April 23, and the steamer *Zagtze*, with news from China to April 10, reports that the Chinese have concluded to pay the English and French Governments their expenses and accede to all their demands as the ports and the navigation of the rivers are to be free.

The Americans are charged by the China *Chronicle* with having been engaged in the Coolie trade, and a proclamation has been issued by a distinguished Chinese official, warning them against the practice of kidnapping.

ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

The Prince Goitairo, who was at the head of the present Japanese Government, was assassinated on the 15th of March. He was going from his house to the palace with his train, when he was attacked by fourteen Japanese, dressed as travelers.

Political.

THE RICHMOND CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Sunday, June 10.

Robert G. Scott, of Alabama, addressed the citizens of Richmond last night, defending the Southern movement at Charleston, and denying that it was a disunion movement, but one to save the Union by maintaining equal protection to all. He denounced Douglas and squatter sovereignty in unmeasured terms. If the Richmond Convention adjourned to Baltimore, he would there insist upon the same Platform as at Charleston. If it was refused he would come back to Richmond.

Mr. Fisher, of Virginia, also spoke, vindicating his course at Charleston.

Nearly all the delegates from Louisiana, Texas, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina and Florida, have arrived.

There is a diversity of opinion as to the course to pursue, though nearly all are agreed on going to Baltimore to contest the seats of the Douglas claimants before taking final action. The difficulty is whether they should resume their seats if granted them unless the platform is rescinded. The Louisiana delegates demand of Virginia that the delegates should pledge themselves to withdraw if the seceders are not admitted to seats, it being contended that if Virginia will pursue this course. North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, and a part of Maryland will follow suit and that Caleb Cushing will resign and leave the Chair.

The position of the New-York delegates is anxiously discussed. It is contended by some who have been to New-York sounding the delegates that they are ready to abandon Douglas, while others claim to be equally well assured that they are more firmly wedded to Douglas than ever, since the withdrawal of Mr. Seymour, and that some of them expressed a determination to oppose the admission of any delegate who are accredited to the Richmond Convention on the ground that they are disorganizers and not national Democrats.

Mr. Yancey will not arrive before the afternoon of to-morrow—his object being to take no part in the organization of the Convention. What course he will urge on the Convention to meet the views of the majority is not known yet. Both Rhett and Yancey have been in favor of nominating, and having nothing to do with Baltimore. South Carolina is not accredited to Baltimore, and will urge independent action.

The people of Richmond seem to take little interest in the Convention. There are no Committees of Reception or Arrangements, and no hall was engaged until yesterday. But few if any outside visitors are attracted here by the Convention from any of the States.

Great effort is made for harmony and united sentiment. The Convention will ajourn to await the action of the Baltimore Convention, and the delegates will immediately repair to Washington to consult as to the course at Baltimore.

Great feeling is expressed against the Douglas delegates from the South, who will claim seats at Baltimore.

THE DOUGLAS CONVENTION IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 9.

The Douglas Convention at Donaldsonville has adjourned. It was represented by one hundred delegates from twenty-one parishes. Resolutions were adopted condemning the Charleston seceders, and expressing a determination to abide by the Baltimore nominations. The delegates appointed to attend the Baltimore Convention go uninstructed. Ex-Senator Soule, Governor Wickliffe and Isaac Morse were the ruling spirits of the Convention.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT AUBURN.

AUBURN, Saturday, June 9.

The Republicans of Cayuga County held a large ratification meeting at the Court House in this city last evening. The speakers were Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy, delegate from this district to the Chicago Convention, and Hon. James C. Smith, of Canandaigua. The meeting was the largest and most enthusiastic that has been held in this city since the campaign of 1856. The home of Senator Seward heartily responds to the nomination.

National Division of the Sons of Temperance.

PORTLAND, Sunday, June 10.

Saturday the Standing Committees were appointed, to whom reports and appeals will be referred. The following officers were elected for the ensuing two years: Most Worthy Patriarch, Dr. Silas L. Condit, of New-Jersey; Associate, Thomas J. Evans; Scribe, Dr. F. A. Fickardt, of Pennsylvania; Treasurer, Robert M. Foust, of Pennsylvania; Chaplain, Peter G. McGregor, of Nova Scotia; Conductor, Nathaniel Constable, of Missouri; Sentinel, John H. Batty, of Indiana.

Nashville, Tenn., was unanimously chosen as the locality for the Annual Session of 1861.

The National Division of the Sons of Temperance.

PORTLAND, Saturday, June 9.

The National Division of the Sons of Temperance are now in session in this city. Twenty-three divisions are represented, including several Southern States. The Worthy Patriarch of Great Britain is a Delegate. The attendance is large and the session the most earnest ever held. It will continue for a week.

The Funeral of Mr. Schoolcraft.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 9.

The funeral of Hon. John L. Schoolcraft took place this afternoon, and was attended by a large concourse of citizens. The stores in the city were generally closed. Senator Seward attended the funeral.

Reported Death of Gen. Jessup.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, June 10.

It is reported that Gen. Jessup died at Washington this morning.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Saturday, June 9—6 P. M.

Flour unchanged and in moderate demand for home, interior and eastern trade; sales at $5@$5 25 for common to extra State, $6@$6 37½ for extra Canada, and $6 75@$7 for favorite double extra city brands. Wheat firm, but without material change; sales last evening, 10,500 bushels Milwaukee Club No. 1, at $1 20. Corn advanced 1c.; sales last evening, 15,000 bushels Illinois, at 57c.; this morning, 12,400 bushels Indiana, at the same quotation. Oats and Barley quiet and nominal. Rye lower; sales 2,800 bushels Canadian, at 79½c. Canal Freights steady at 26c. on Flour, 7c. on Wheat, 6¾c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—600 bbls. Flour, 20,300 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Peas. *Canal Exports*—500 bbls. Flour, 6,300 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 100 bushels Peas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 8.

Cotton dull, and the steamer's news caused less firmness; sales, to-day, 500 bales at 10¼c. Sales of the week, 9,500 bales; Receipts of the week, 3,850 bales against 2,850 bales the same time last year. Reports, 49,500 bales. Total exports, 2,131,000. Receipts ahead of last year, 460,500 bales. Receipts at all Southern ports, 791,500. Stock at New-Orleans, 97,000 bales. Molasses 33¼c.@34c. Copper firm and advanced ¼c., at 13¾c.@14c.; sales of the week, 10,000 bags. Stock at New-Orleans, 16,000 bags against 3,000 bags the same time last year. Exchange on London 109¼@109¾, and 5th bills of Indemnity 108¾@108¾. Sight Exchange on New-York, ¼@¾ cent. premium. Freights unchanged.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 9—6 P. M.

Flour unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls. Stock light. Wheat—The only sale reported, 200 bushels White Michigan, at $1 30. Days continue in brisk demand; sales 29,600 bushels Canada East, at 36c., and 6,500 bushels Canada West, at 40c.@41c. Corn—Considerable inquiry, and more buoyant; sales 6,200 bushels sound Western Mixed, at 62¾c.; 6,100 bushels do., at 63c.; 6,200 bushels yellow, at 65¾c.; 1,200 bushels flat yellow, at 64c. Whisky—Sales 40 bbls., at 21¼c.

MORRIS, Saturday, June 9.

Cotton—Sales to-day 1,000 bales, at 10¼c.@10¾c. for Middling; sales of the week, 4,700 bales; receipts of the week, 1,950 bales, against 1,200 bales the same time last year; receipts ahead of last year, 106,400 bales; stock at Mobile, 64,750 bales. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, 11-32d.@⅜d.; and to Havre, ⅝c. Sight Exchange on New-York, ⅜@½ ₱ cent. premium. Exchange on London, 9¼@9½ ₱ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 9.

Flour dull; no sales; Howard-street superfine held at $5 62@$5 75, and Ohio and City Mills at $5 ... Wheat dull; Red, $1 30@$1 35; White, $1 50 @$1 60. Corn steady; Yellow, 70c.@72c.; White, 73c.@76c. Provisions firm. Mess Pork, $18@$18 25; Rump, $14. Lard, 11½c.@11¾c., in bbls. and tcs. Whisky dull, at 21c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 9.

Flour very dull, at $4 99@$5. Whisky dull, at 17¾c. Provisions quiet and slow of sale, but prices unaltered. Money market slightly easier. Sight Exchange on New-York ⅜ ₱ cent. premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 9.

Flour dull. Wheat firm, at $1 48@$1 50 for White; $1 35@$1 44 for Red. Corn unchanged. Provisions firm. Whisky dull, at 20½c.@21½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 9.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, [illegible] Reading Railroad, [illegible] Morris Canal, 55¾; [illegible] Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 9.

Value of the exports of this week, $612,655.

VERY LATE FROM MEXICO.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

The Failure of Jecker and Company—Statement of their Affairs—Political and Military News—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Tuesday, May 29, 1860.

I wrote you last on the 16th inst., and now take advantage of the departure of the English express to inform you of the last fortnight's events.

The most important of all is the failure—or suspension of payments, as his friends call it—of the house of J. B. Jecker & Co., formerly Jecker, Torre & Co., the Government bankers, and really the only large banking house in this city. There had been rumors in town for more than a month past that the house of Jecker would be obliged to suspend payments as soon as the Liberals came in power, in consequence of the determination of the Liberal Government not to recognize as legal the bond transactions and other nefarious operations of Jecker with the Miramon and Zuloaga Governments; but nobody had any serious fears of difficulty for the present, it seems, however, that since the defeat of Miramon at Vera Cruz and the late important successes of the Liberals, all his depositors have been quietly withdrawing their money, and those who had money with him on time refused to renew it; so that in the first half of this month he paid out nearly a million of dollars, and on the 18th there became due about six hundred thousand dollars, which he could have paid by accepting half a million of dollars which Barroud offered him, but he refused to take it because it was not enough to carry him through the panic. And on the 18th, in the morning, he ordered his cashier to suspend all payments.

The impression here has been a terrible one, and I believe an earthquake which would have destroyed half the city would not have caused such sensation. Hundreds of families had everything they possess in that house, and are for the moment in the greatest misery.

On the 25th the first meeting of his creditors was held, and he presented a statement of his affairs. His liabilities are four and a half millions of dollars, and he shows assets of nearly seven millions.

His principal creditors are:

Gregorio Mier y Teran, City of Mexico	$700,000
N. Bristegui, City of Mexico	500,000
J. M. Pacheco, City of Mexico	200,000
F. I. Iturba, City of Mexico	200,000
Finlay Hoogson & Co., London	600,000
Hottinger & Co., Paris	300,000
Other parties in Europe and the U. States	400,000
And general liabilities in Mexico	1,600,000
Total	4,500,000

The last amount is divided between private parties here in sums ranging from one hundred to ten thousand dollars.

The seven millions of assets he presents consist of the following items:

In mines, including his outlays for surveys in Sonora	$1,100,000
The last Government loan, about $14,000,000 at 15 per cent., (cost)	2,000,000
Investment in Tehuantepec	400,000
Debt of the Government	300,000
Bills to collect, accounts current and real estate	3,200,000
Total	$7,000,000

He demands of his creditors an extension of five years, to pay every year twenty per cent., with six per cent. interest, and it is very probable that the extension will be given to him. The creditors named a Committee of Three to examine the statement, and report about it in a fortnight. It is the general opinion that if the affairs of the house should be liquidated by the courts, the creditors would not receive twenty-five cents on the dollar; he alone is able to liquidate them to some advantage, but it is very doubtful if he will be able to pay in full to everybody.

The political news of the last fortnight has been without much interest, and only to-day the public has been startled by the publication of some telegraphic dispatches from Queretaro. It is easy to be seen, however, that the whole or the greater portion of these dispatches has been fabricated in Queretaro, where Miramon has now his head-quarters.

The report of Uraga's defeat by Woll is simply ridiculous, for private letters from Guadalajara of the 19th inst. state that Woll was closely besieged in that place by Ogazon and Valle, and that he would not be able to hold out much longer. Uraga had over 6,000 men, with thirty pieces of artillery, and Ogazon and Valle have over 3,000; so that it is not likely that Woll has sallied out of Guadalajara, and with 2,000 men beaten even the force that was besieging that place.

The general impression here is that these telegraphic dispatches have been manufactured expressly to go by the present English packet, and to aid in persuading the new Spanish Minister, who is at Jalapa, to come to this city.

We have news here from the State of Durango that Ramirez and Cajen (Church party) have been completely defeated by the Liberal forces, and the reports from Tepic are also very favorable for the Liberal cause. All depends now upon the result of the battle between Miramon and Uraga. Should Miramon be routed, or be obliged to retreat, then we will have well-founded hopes that the Liberal Government will be established in the Capital in the course of a month or two more. But should Uraga be defeated, then another year may pass without any other change except the total ruin of foreign commerce.

We have given up all hopes of assistance from the United States, and it would not surprise me if the European Powers should interfere openly in Mexican affairs within the next six months, seeing that the United States talk a great deal, but do nothing.

At San Blas, on the Pacific coast, the English men-of-war have already landed 400 men to protect the interests of English merchants, and nobody says a word about it.

If Mr. McLane should do the same thing, there would be a general outcry in the United States against him and against the Administration.

We hope, however, to receive better news from the United States ere long.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 9.

The schooner *Red Fox* has arrived here from Tampico. She brings advices to the 4th inst. Gen Uraga, with nine thousand men, had captured Guadalajara, but it was afterwards retaken by Gen. Woll, who completely routed the Liberals. During the engagement a cannon ball took off Gen. Uraga's legs. Zuloaga had escaped from Gen. Miramon and declared himself President.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE COATZACOALCOS—RAPID PASSAGE—DEATH OF A PASSENGER.

The steamship *Coatzacoalcos*, Thomas W. Wilson, commander, from New-Orleans *via* Havana, arrived at this port on Saturday morning.

She left New-Orleans on the morning of June 2, at 8 o'clock, and arrived at her anchorage at Havana on the morning of the 4th, making the run from anchorage to anchorage in the quick time of 46 hours; remained at Havana seven hours, and left at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 4th.

During the passage from Havana, a passenger named V. H. Molet, of New-York, who was brought on board at New-Orleans, in the last stage of consumption, died on the morning of the 6th, at 6 o'clock, and was buried the same day at 10 A. M., with the usual ceremonies of such occasions, Capt. Wilson reading the service of the Episcopal Church, in the presence of the officers, crew and passengers. His effects are in the hands of the purser, Mr. John A. Diamond.

Mr. Holley's Speech on Thursday Evening.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your reporter of the proceedings of the Republican Ratification Meeting seems, unintentionally doubtless, to have conveyed an incorrect impression as to the character and effect of the remarks made by Mr. Holley at the outside meeting over which Hon. Abram Wakeman presided.

Mr. Holley, after recalling to the recollection of his hearers Sir Walter Scott's story of *Old Mortality*, and the fact that he received this sobriquet because of his traveling about, with his aged white poney, from one burial ground to another for the purpose of removing the moss from, and scratching the dirt out of, the inscriptions on the tombstones of dead Covenanters, stated that "Mr. Everett seemed to be the Old Mortality of the Union Party; that perhaps this was natural, since he had been so long engaged with the ladies, aiding them to rescue Mount Vernon from its unfortunate condition; so long scratching round the tomb of Washington, that he had lost sight of the great political questions of the day and fallen behind in its political progress."

This was received by those around the stand with mirthful applause, as an apt illustration of Mr. Everett's position.

Certainly, there is nothing in this allusion to the tomb of Washington—and there was no other—that can be tortured into "an insult to the Father of his Country," as your reporter states it. You, Mr. Editor, and others who know Mr. Holley, must believe that he is entirely incapable of uttering any language that could be so interpreted. The appellation which Mr. Holley proposed for the new party was, of course, drawn from the tombstones of the old Covenanters and not from the tomb of Washington.

X.

The Lozenges
is rapidly moving into favor: OVER 2,000 PERSONS can be referred to who have obtained great relief and benefit from its use, among whom are 490 cases of NERVOUS DEBILITY, 645 of DYSPEPSIA, which disease FROM WEAKNESS OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS, 1,200 cases of flying pains and disorders of the Nerves, and over 400 cases cured of INORDINATE LOVE OF STIMULANTS.

This wonderful SIROP is composed of the quintessence of Camphor, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Myrrh, and Asiatic Herbs, of singular efficacy in all cases where a stimulant is required.

It warms from centre to surface. In bowel affections, whether from excitement or other causes, the LACTATE MASH imparts immediate relief, and is invaluable for both children and adults.

It is pleasant to take, and warranted to be no vegetable. No family should travel without this most indispensable protection.

Sold at 50 cents per bottle,
at No. 4 Union Square, No. 294 Canal-st., No. 206 Bowery, S. Campbell, 8th avenue and 26th street, and by all dealers.

Opening of the Straw Hat Season.

ESPENSCHEID opens the Straw Hat Season for 1860 with a stock which, in extent, variety and beauty, cannot be surpassed in New-York. Besides the Windsor Hat, the assortment includes the Savoy, Panamas, Canton, English Dunstable, Mixed and white Senuettes and many other Braids. The Savoy Straw Hats for Young Men are particularly becoming, and will be popular both for town and country wear this Summer.

Also, a new variety of the Bravda Castor Hat, for full dress, of a very short nap, and exceedingly rich and becoming color, has just been brought out at ESPENSCHEID'S. The first drab Castor Hats which obtained any popularity in this country were introduced by ESPENSCHEID, and each successive issue has been an improvement upon the preceding, until in the one now offered, perfection may be said to have been obtained. ESPENSCHEID,
Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Moffat's Life Pills.—IN COSTIVENESS, BILLIONS and liver affections, piles, rheumatism, acute and chronic: bilious fever and fever and ague, and obstinate headaches, these pills have proved a certain and speedy remedy. Dr. MOFFAT'S Phœnix Bitters will be found equally efficacious in all cases of nervous debility, dyspepsia, nervous complaints of all kinds, organic affections, palpitation of the heart, and every kind of weakness of the digestive organs.
Sold by all druggists.
WM. B. MOFFAT, Proprietor,
No 335 Broadway, New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st. 3d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.
The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.
ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

George B. Slaat & Co.'s
CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STICH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
G. B. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway,

Boys' Summer Clothing!
BOYS' SUMMER CLOTHING! BOYS' SUMMER CLOTHING!
BOYS' SUMMER CLOTHING!
AT
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S
NEW
BRANCH STORE,
No. 214 Broadway,
Under Barnum's Museum.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Superior Dress Shirts to Order.
Manufactured by S. A. Hutchinson, and a perfect fit guaranteed, at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

John B Dunham,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
Depot, No. 32 Platt-st.

If any one should ask me what, in our opinion, arrived at by an impartial test, was the best and most honest compound remedy for preserving and beautifying the hair, and restoring gray hair to its original color, and the locks to the bald-headed, we should, without hesitation say Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative. See advertisement in another column.—*Louisville Journal.* Sold by all Druggists, Depot No. 444 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

The Illusive Wig and Toupee is an entire novelty. The partings are unstainable, the fit perfect, besides being the lightest and most natural Wig ever produced. Call at CLIREHUGH'S, No. 29C Broadway, opposite A. T. Stewart's.

Ladies' Dress Gimps, New and Beautiful styles at LOCKITT, SON & CO.'S,
No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Trimmings made to match.

Rupture Radically Cured by Dr. Riggs' Water-proof Multipedal Truss. Also, a new Truss for Varicocele, superseding suspensory bandage, and resulting in permanent relief. Astor House, Barclay-st.

E. T. Babbitt's Concentrated Soft Soap.—One box makes 40 gallons of the best soft soap, by simply adding hot water. Price $1 per box
Liberal discount to grocers. 76 Washington-st., N.Y.

MARRIED.

Eastmond—Barker.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 6, at the Disciples' Church, by Uriah C. Brewer, pastor, Oscar Eastmond to Miss Sarah Barker, only daughter of Thomas Barker, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Nottingham, Eng., papers please copy.

King—Bishop.—In this City, on Sunday, June 3, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. S. Purdy, Mr. Jacob King, of Niagara, to Miss Henrietta S. Bishop, only daughter of Henry Bishop, Esq., of New-York.

Delancy—Peshine.—In this City, on Thursday, June 7, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, by Rev. J. B. Hagany, John A. Delancy, Jr., of New-York, to Emma, daughter of John Peshine, Esq., of Brooklyn, E. D.

Blount—Culbert.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 5, at Macdougal-st. Baptist Church, by Rev. Duncan Dunbar, David T. Blount to Louisa L., daughter of the late Alex. J. Culbert, all of this City.

Garner—Amoril.—At Jamaica Plain, near Boston, June 6, at the residence of her father, by Rev. W. R. Babcock, Thomas Garner, Jr., of New-York, to Miss Harriet H., daughter of Jonathan Amory.

Littell—Brush.—At Crawford, Orange County, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 6, by Rev. A. Johnston, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. Moses Littell, of Walden, to Miss Hannah P. Brush.

Walden—Tefft.—At Savannah, Ga., on Monday, June 4, at St. John's Church, by Rev. G. H. Cloak, Rector, Charles O. Walden to Sarah Francis, daughter-in-law of I. K. Tefft, Esq., of that city.

Wilbraham—Flash.—At Albany, on Thursday, May 3, by Rev. Mr. Huntington, Edward Wilbraham, Esq., nephew of the Lord Bishop of Oxford, to Fanny, second daughter of Mr. Alex. Flash, late of New Orleans, United States of America.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

DIED.

Winterbottom.—In this City, on Friday, June 8, Anne Minerva, daughter of James and Maria Ann Winterbottom, aged 3 years, 6 months and 28 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the different Orders, Military and other associations to which Mr. Winterbottom is attached, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, this (Monday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 196 Spring-st. The remains will be taken, on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, to New-York Bay Cemetery for interment.

Usborne.—In this City, on Sunday, June 10, Annie, only daughter of Orlando C. and Amelia Osborne, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No 180 Thompson-st.

Acheson.—In this City, on Sabbath morning, June 10, Mary, relict of the late Wm. Acheson, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 89 Ludlow-st., on Tuesday, June 12, at 12 o'clock.

Knapp.—In this City, on Saturday, June 9, Henry B. Knapp, aged 68 years.

His friends, and those of his brother-in-law, are most respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at No. 104 East 17th-st.

Norris.—In this City, on Friday morning, June 8, after a lingering illness, Alexander Norris, aged 27 years, 9 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Company Q, 71st Regiment, in citizens' dress, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 311 West 19th-st., on Monday afternoon, June 11, at 2 o'clock.

Hackett.—In this City, on Sunday, June 10, of paralysis, William Hackett, Sen., in the 63d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Flatbush, L. I., for interment.

Dean.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday evening, June 9, Margaret Logan, widow of the late Adam Logan, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, June 12, at 3 o'clock, from St. Paul's Church, corner of Hudson and 2d sts., Hoboken.

Calcott.—At Millstone, N. J., on Friday, June 8, Mrs. Sarah Calcott, aged 73 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) June 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son, Dr. [illegible], No. 188 Grove-st., Jersey City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 275, June 9, 1860.
64, 51, 37, 24, 62, 23, 10, 1, 33, 64, 6, 12.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, JUNE 26,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT SEACAUCUS, TOWNSHIP OF NORTH BERGEN, HUDSON COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY.

(If not previously disposed of at private sale.)

The large and valuable farms known as the Philip De Peyster farms, containing, altogether, 610 acres of land situate at Seacaucus, township of North Bergen, Hudson County, New-Jersey. This property lies along the Bacharach River and is intersected by the New-York and Paterson Railroad—is near the line of the Northern Railroad, and distant about four miles from Bergen.

The farms will be offered in lots of suitable size, or sold altogether, as may appear most desirable. Maps of the property can be had of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st. For terms and other particulars, reference can be had to GEORGE S. PUFFER, Executor, &c., of P. De Peyster, deceased, Furman-st., near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, or ANDREW MOONEY, at Hudson County Clerk's Office, Hudson City, N. J.; or ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—COST OVER $9,000—BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF CHARLES H. HILTON, Esq.

W. B. WESTCOTT & CO. will sell, on MONDAY, June 11, at 10½ o'clock, the above elegant furniture, contained in the residence No. 162 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., comprising the entire contents of the house, in rosewood, oak, mahogany and black walnut, of the most elegant and recherche styles, and of the best manufacture, viz.: Elegant parlor suites, upholstered in hair cloth, rich brocade and reps; rosewood pier and mantel mirrors, with splendid plate glass; elegant marble and plain centre tables; rosewood and mahogany extension dining tables; sideboard, chairs and settees; handsome Brussels, three-ply, ingrain and other carpets; fine oil paintings, statuettes, bronzes, &c.; elegant bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, mattresses, feather beds, bedding, &c.; handsome chamber suites, in oak, ash, cherry, rosewood and mahogany; fine Wilton, Brussels and other carpets; oil cloths, mattings, &c.; kitchen furniture, &c.

The above sale will take place at the residence, on MONDAY, June 11, at 10½ o'clock, and will be continued on the following day, Tuesday, June 12, at the same hour.

Catalogues will be ready on Saturday, June 9, at the auction rooms, No. 59 Liberty-st., and at the residence, No. 162 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., on Monday morning, June 11, at 9 o'clock.

The entire contents of the house, including the above sale, will be sold at public auction, without reserve, on THURSDAY, June 14, at 10 o'clock, at the residence, No. 162 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., comprising the entire contents of the house, in rosewood, oak, mahogany and black walnut, of the most elegant and recherche styles, and of the best manufacture, viz.: Elegant parlor suites, upholstered in hair cloth, rich brocade and reps; rosewood and mahogany pier and mantel mirrors, with splendid plate glass; elegant marble and plain centre tables; rosewood and mahogany extension dining tables; sideboard, chairs and settees; handsome Brussels, three-ply, ingrain and other carpets; fine oil paintings, statuettes, bronzes, &c.; elegant bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, mattresses, feather beds, bedding, &c.; handsome chamber suites, in oak, ash, cherry, rosewood and mahogany; fine Wilton, Brussels and other carpets; oil cloths, mattings, &c.; kitchen furniture, &c.

Sale will be positive and peremptory, rain or shine.

ROSARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
MANUFACTURERS' AND IMPORTERS' TRADE SALE OF HARDWARE, ON EIGHT MONTHS' CREDIT.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.

will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 13 and succeeding days, until the whole is sold, sale to commence each day at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 168 Broadway,

upwards of $400,000 worth of ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.

Catalogues are now ready and can be had at the office of the Auctioneers.

Goods will be ready for examination on Monday, June 11. A supplementary catalogue will be issued three days before the sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on MONDAY, June 11, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, at 11 o'clock, a collection of elegant modern oil-paintings, comprising works of rare merit by eminent and well-known artists, viz.: Rosa Bonheur, by the celebrated Van Beest; one superb picture by H. Morgan; several choice landscapes, by Hoking, Dix, B. Foss, Willcars, Richards, Gourny, and other distinguished living artists. The above are a beautiful collection, and will be positively sold without reserve. They will be on exhibition in our salesroom on Monday and Tuesday previous to the sale and the public are respectfully invited to examine them.

RENAY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE AND EFFECTS,
FROM THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
On MONDAY, June 11, at 11 o'clock,
At the Salesrooms, No. 5½ Pine st.,

Comprising a large lot of trunks, valises, carpet bags, boxes, &c., together with their contents, to be sold on account of whom it may concern, through non-payment of other items—the same having been left for one year and over. By order of Messrs. TREADWELL, WHITCOMB & CO., proprietors St. Nicholas Hotel.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, JUNE 12,
At 1 o'clock, P. M., at No. 11 Poplar, between Columbia and Hicks sts.

Furniture in good order: Rosewood parlor suits, in maroon and crimson etagere, velvet and ingrain carpets, lace curtains, Parian statuettes, extension easy chair, full ridged miniature ship, walnut chamber and oak dining-room furniture. Washington refrigerator, china, glass and kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE OF VILLA PLOTS AND BUILDING LOTS IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 14, at 3 o'clock, on the premises of Mr. Lent, Flushing,

About 300 LOTS, 1,200 feet from depôt, lying between the estate of Jehiel Jaggar and land of Dr. McDonald, extending from Jamaica av. to Lawrence-st. A portion is in village lots, and the residue in plots of from 5 to 10 lots each, in the most attractive part of the village with a view of Flushing Bay. The grade is perfect and fit for immediate use. So good an opportunity for investment in this delightful village cannot be found, nearly all the valuable property being controlled by large capitalists. The facilities to and from Flushing by railroad and steamboat are unrivaled. Time from Fulton Market-slip, 45 minutes. Terms liberal and large privileges will be allowed. Trains leave New-York at 7.15, 9, 11, 1, 4, 5.45 and 7. Leave Flushing at 6.30, 7.35, 10, 1, 2.45, 4.45 and 6.45 P. M. Passengers going by the ferry, leave New-York at 8, 9.30, 12, 1.15, 4, 5.45 and 6.30, and leave Flushing at 6.30, 7.45, 10, 11, 2.30, 3, 5.15.

Maps at No. 7 Pine-st., New-York, at the depôt, Flushing, and on the premises.

S. & G. ROGART, Auctioneers.
VALUABLE SALE OF REAL ESTATE—S. & G. ROGART, by order of the Supreme Court, will sell on the premises, June 11, 1860, at 12 o'clock M., the Bowers farm, containing about 20 acres of arable land located upon the White Plains Road in the village of East Chester, Westchester County, New-York, and fronting East Chester Creek, about one mile south of the Mount Vernon station on the New-York and New-Haven Railway. The farm is beautifully situated, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, apple, pear, and quince orchards, garden, barns, stables, out-houses and comfortable dwelling, 60 by 30 feet, containing parlors, bedrooms, kitchen, dairy, and a never-failing spring near the dwelling. Also, at the Merchants' Exchange June 12, 1860, at 12 M., the valuable plot of land at Fort Washington, containing about two acres, located on the Kings Bridge Road, between 181st and 182d sts., upon which are four dwellings, barns, &c., &c. One-third of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 1 North William-st. Cars leave 27th-st. and 4th av. at 7 and 9 A. M.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, June 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suite in brocatel, mahogany suite in hair-cloth, mahogany parlor chairs and rockers in hair-cloth, rosewood easy chairs rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, ottoman washstands, mahogany tête-à-tête, sofas and lounges in hair-cloth, mahogany and oak extension dining tables, sliding-room chairs, rosewood hat stand, gilt frames, oval and pier mirrors, with splendid window curtains, book racks, office furniture, railing, &c., with a large assortment of kitchen furniture. Also, an 11 octave, two elegant rosewood seven octave pianos, by the best City makers, together with nine patent refrigerators, all new and in good order, to be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auct'oueers—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, June 12, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant horse, carriage, harness, &c. A very stylish sorrel horse, 15½ hands high 7 years old, long tail, splendid action, warranted sound and kind in all harness; also, a very fine French style coupe, built to order by Wood & Tomlinson, very nearly new, and in fine order; also, a silver-plated mounted coupe harness, nearly new, and built by Gibson & Co.; also, a steel sorrel pony, 14½ hands high, 5 years old, warranted sound, kind in all harness and under saddle, very stylish and can trot in 3½ minutes; also, blankets, whips, rugs, sheets, &c., all of which being the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe must be sold without reserve.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF CLOTHING—A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, No. 23 Bowery, will sell, on MONDAY, 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock a large stock, as above, comprising a large assortment of cloth, cassimere, linen, Marseilles, alpaca and farmer's satin, frock, sack and business coats; doeskin, cloth, linen, satinet and Summer pants; silk, satin, Valencia, velvet, linen and Marseilles vests; cravats, ties, shirts, collars, under shirts, drawers, cloths, cassimeres, &c., &c.

By order of S. D. Moss, Assignee. This sale is well worthy the attention of the trade, as there are over 3,000 garments.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 22, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 245 to 294 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent, (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from No. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February 1st and August; hypothecated.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place. Dated May 22, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 12, at the same hour and place. Dated May 29, 1860.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 27 STUYVESANT-STREET.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on Tuesday, June 12, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, Stuyvesant-st.—The desirable 4-story brick house and lot, No. 27 Stuyvesant st., on the north side, between 9th and 10th sts.; the house is nearly new built in the best manner, and in perfect order; it is well and handsomely furnished throughout, and if desired, the furniture will be sold with the house. For maps, &c., apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. H. WILSON & Co., Auctioneers.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A. H. WILSON & CO. will offer for positive and unreserved sale, to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, June 12, at 10½ o'clock, over $18,000 worth of every description of household furniture, contained in the large five-story residence, No. 220 West 14th-st., the whole being of the very best description, and containing everything useful and ornamental to be found in a first-class residence. Descriptive catalogues now ready. Sale positive. Terms cash.

A. M. MAWSON, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—IRVING Buildings, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel, MONDAY EVENING, June 11, at 7½ o'clock—Stockseller's Stock—A large collection of standard and miscellaneous books, including scientific, classical and school books; also, a variety of staple and fancy stationery, blank books, &c.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASSware, &c., by J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, June 12, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st. Large catalogue sale, in lots, for dealers, well packed for shipping. Free goods—free sales. Call and see.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal st., all the genteel parlor, chamber furniture, carpets, beds, bedding, piano, &c., of a large house all in good order for family use.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 82 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD board can be had for two or three single gentlemen, by making immediate application; house has all the modern improvements, and is on a stage route (Fulton ferry) and near the 9th-av cars. Inquire at No. 45 Greenwich-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—THE GENTLEMAN AND LADY who applied in 129th-st., Harlem, for board, on Monday last, can be accommodated if they wish also, a few others can find pleasant rooms with board, three doors west of 3d-av., Harlem.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished, with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ACCOMMODATIONS for gentlemen and their wives or for single gentleman may be had in a pleasant location, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall st. Ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS ON THE first or second floor of an English basement house will be let, with partial board, to a person having good reference. Inquire at No. 25 Concord-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen who would be willing to room together, can be accommodated with handsomely furnished rooms and board in a private family, by applying at No. 1 Middagh-st., corner of Columbia. References exchanged.

BOARD IN HENRY-STREET, SEVENTH WARD.—A nicely-furnished room to let, with board, to one or two single gentlemen, in a private American family, where they can enjoy the use of gas, bath, and every comfort of a home, in a first-class house. Apply at No. 72 Henry-st., first high stoop east of Market-st.

TO LET WITH BOARD.—A HANDSOMELY furnished back parlor, on the first floor, to let with board to a gentleman and wife; also, a room and bedroom on the third floor either separate or together, to single gentlemen. References given and required. Apply at No. 53 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

JUST OPENED—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE, No. 137 8th-st., three doors from Broadway, thoroughly refitted and newly and most elegantly furnished, for the accommodation of a few single gentlemen and first-class families. Good references given and required.

A SMALL FAMILY HAVING A NEW AND very cool house, would like to rent a parlor and two bedrooms to gentlemen, with or without meals. Apply at No. 45 Bleecker-st., first new house east of 3d-av., and between 9th and 10th sts.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDroom, or a single furnished room, with gas, bath &c., to let, to a single gentleman, to 13th st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family. References required. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN A private family to let, in an elegant location; gas, baths &c. Apply at No. 6 West 13th st., three doors from 5th-av.

NO. 114 SECOND-AVENUE, CORNER OF SEVENTH-STREET.—Families and single gentlemen can be supplied with handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board, at moderate terms.

TO LET.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, SINGLE rooms or in suites, handsomely furnished, especially suited to gentlemen. Apply at No. 12 Clinton place. References required.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED ROOM ON SECOND floor, to one or two single gentlemen, in a private family; bath and gas; terms moderate. Apply at No. 149 Wooster st., near Houston. References exchanged.

BOARD IN ROBOKEN.—TO LET, IN RIVERterrace, two front rooms on second floor, with or without board. Address R., Box No. 913 Post-office.

A LARGE ROOM, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with board, to let at No. 171 East Broadway.

ROOMS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED for families or single gentlemen, with full or partial board, at No. 160 East 14th-st.

NO. 83 CLINTON-PLACE, NEAR FIFTH-av. Several pleasant and handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A WIDOW LADY RESiding in Cormansville, 8 miles up the Hudson, accessible by omnibus, cars and steamer 45 minutes from City Hall, having the second floor, consisting of three rooms, would like to meet with a family of three or four adults. Those wishing a quiet home and where there are no other boarders, can address Box No. 7 Carmansville, New-York. Permanency preferred. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD ON A farm, in a pleasant and healthy location, one hour by rail, or part boat, leaving New-York until 6 P. M., and first train in morning arrives at 8 A. M. Plenty of fresh milk, berries and vegetables. Also, accommodations for horses, &c. Terms reasonable. For particulars inquire of J. H. NILGES, No. 9 Astor House; or address J. A. MANVILLE, Westfield, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A GENTLEMAN'S residence on the Sound; one of the most delightful and elegant places in Westchester County; boating, bathing and fishing, saddle and carriage horses, beautifully laid out grounds, &c., &c. A few parties will be taken who can enjoy the advantages and liberty of an elegant country seat. For particulars apply to M. CARROLL, No. 190 William st.

SEVERAL FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD, at E. W. BEURWITH'S, on Prospect Hill, Cromwell near Middletown, Conn., four hours from New-York, can be secured for the season by a select party of gentlemen and ladies at reasonable prices. Good reference given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD AT HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON.—CROWEN HOUSE, recently put in perfect order and newly furnished. Persons wishing to board would do well to apply immediately to WM. GRAY, on the premises. Reference—T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family by applying soon, two miles out of the beautiful village of Litchfield, Conn. A fine and healthy location for children. A few hours from New-York. Address H. S., Box 90, Post-office, Litchfield, Conn.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS CAN be obtained in the pleasant and healthy village of Fishkill—a place for many years the favorite resort of citizens. Beautiful rides and fine mountain air. For further particulars address Mrs. M. V. W. LISTON, Fishkill village.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen can have good board with a private family, near the East River, within one hour of Peck slip by boat or cars. For further information inquire of C. N. H., No. 8 Gold st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD TO BE HAD FOR A small family, for the Summer months, three miles south of Newburgh. Good city reference given. Address J. C. MOODNA, Orange County.

SUMMER BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—A few desirable rooms for families or single gentlemen can still be had at Miss DISCOWAY'S, Port Richmond, five minutes' walk from the ferry landing.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, June 13, 1860, at 12 o'clock M., at the late residence of Moses Taylor, deceased, in the town of Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, about four miles from Tarrytown, and one mile from Kenaico depot, on the Harlem Railroad; said farm containing about 62 acres of land; is in a high state of cultivation, about 4 acres in wood, and the remainder in grass. The situation is high, dry and healthy, having a commanding view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country. On the farm is a house, barn, and other outbuildings; also, an apple-orchard and other fruit. Terms easy, and made known on the day of sale.

ANDREW TAYLOR, } Executors.
WM. H. COOPER, }

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE acres, situated near the Manalapan Station, on the Freehold and Jamesburgh Railroad, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The land is finely cultivated, and is strictly a first-class farm; fine house and out buildings. Terms easy. A map of the premises can be seen, inquire of J. & W. DENHAM, House Agents, 8th-av., corner 16th-st. Office open from morning until 9 o'clock in the evening.

A FARM OF 50 ACRES AT WESTFIELD, N. J.—One hour's ride from Cortlandt-st., good house and outbuildings, variety of fruit, &c.; price $4,000, wagons, implements, &c., included. Call in the evening or address JAS. F. WARNER, No. 61 West 32d-st.

FRUIT AND DAIRY FARMS, ALSO COTTAGES and country seats, for sale and exchange in Westchester, Rockland and Orange Counties, and New-Jersey, near depôts, churches and schools—several beautifully situated on the Hudson, with immediate possession. S EODY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOTELS.

ST. DENIS HOTEL,
CORNER OF ELEVENTH-ST. AND BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
(OPPOSITE GRACE CHURCH.)

Mr. E. E. BALCOM has the pleasure to announce that he has leased the above named Hotel for a term of years. It has been completely renovated and put in order, and is now ready for the accommodation of transient and permanent guests.

Parties visiting New-York wishing to adopt the European plan of living will find all the necessary accommodations at this Hotel.

Mr. BALCOM having been for five years connected with the management of the St. Nicholas, and more recently with the Fifth-avenue Hotels of this City, feels that he is competent to give entire satisfaction to all who may become his guests during their stay in New-York.

DONEGANA HOTEL,
NOTRE DAME-ST.,
MONTREAL.
E. F. POPE.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, BROADWAY AND EIGHTH-ST., NEW-YORK—Conducted on the European plan. Great reduction in prices during the Summer; single rooms, 50 cents per day, or $2 to $5 per week. Elegant suites, $5 to $15. Persons visiting the City for a long or short time will consult their interests by giving us a call.

REMOVALS.

WOOD BROTHERS
Have removed to
No. 396 BROADWAY.

In directing notice to their removal,
WOOD BROTHERS
Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs, made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.

This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.

Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by let

4 SECOND-HAND SAFES; WILDER'S AND Herring's Patents; also two large jewelers' safes, for sale low by QUICK BROS., No. 88 Maiden-lane, N. Y.
AGENTS FOR FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A. CARD.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS IN THE 19TH WARD.—J. J. SMITH & CO. having opened an office at No. 96 3d-av. for the sale, exchange, renting and insuring property, loaning money on bond and mortgage, and collecting rents and interest, solicit the patronage of property holders of the above ward, and others requiring their services.

References—HON. JAS. W. BEEKMAN, A. M. RUBE, Esq., No. 18 Wall-st.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN. For Sale by MERRIAM & HUSBARD, No. 38 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE TWO first-class 4-story brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 34 and 36 West 31st-st., south side, between 5th-av. and Broadway, the houses are each 25 by 69, lots 25 by 98 9. Also, the valuable 4-story brown-stone house and lot No. 50 West 15th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.; house is 20 feet front, lot 20 by 103 3. Also, the handsome 3-story high stoop brick house and lot No. 113 West 15th st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.; house 20 feet front, lot 20 by 103 3. All these houses are in good order, and contain all the modern improvements. For further particulars apply to JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank, Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and adjoining lot No. 36 South 9th-st., south side, between 2d and 3d sts; also, the two lots in the immediate rear on South 10th-st.; location very pleasant and convenient, being only three minutes' walk from the ferry to Peck-slip. This property combines the advantages of a City and country residence, being stocked with choice cherry, apricot and pear trees, grape-vines, and an abundance of fine currant bushes, in addition to which it is embellished with an ornamental flower garden. For particulars apply on the premises, or to R. HERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-st.

PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The Second Reformed Presbyterian Church in Mulberry-st., near Grand-st., having an opportunity to purchase property better suited to their wants, will dispose of that they now hold at much below its value, if applied for immediately. Three full lots, (75x100,) with a substantial brick church edifice thereon. Proposals for the purchase of the above, or exchange for a smaller and less expensive property, will be received up to the 13th of June, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO NEW BROWNstone houses in 45th st., west of 6th av., three stories, high stoop and under-cellar; 21 feet 8 inches front and nearly 48 feet deep; built in the very best possible manner; solid walnut stairs; halls filled; cedar inside blinds; plate glass, &c., &c. Price $11,000 each. Also, one adjoining, 22 feet front with an extension or tea-room 9 by 18 feet. Price $12,000. Inquire of the owner, on the premises. JOHN C. SARES.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon-avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and undercellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 189 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LATANTE.

WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE.—A never-failing water-power and stone factory for sale, 35x60 feet, 4 stories, with 1-story building adjoining, 25x35 feet, all in perfect order, on the Bronx River, 16 miles from New-York, at Tuckahoe depôt, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A FINE PLOT OF GROUND, CONtaining about 25 lots, situate on Fulton and Classon avs., and Lefferts, Brooklyn, together with large frame-house, well built and in perfect order, wood stable, &c. The grounds are handsomely laid out, well shaded, and surrounded by a good stone wall. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES OF THE BEST PROPERTY in Brooklyn, located on 3d-av. and 55th st., Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. Cars pass the grounds every 10 minutes. This property must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites out of town, residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SEPERATELY or together, five first class, new, brown-stone houses on 50th-st., with modern improvements; neighborhood highly respectable, and all property in the vicinity restricted. Would exchange for building materials or lots. Apply to J. J. SMITH & CO., No. 780 3d-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST CORNERS ON 2d-av.; is five stories high; all the modern improvements; to agent need apply; terms easy. Also, six four-story and basement houses on 2d-av.; are all new, with stores, and rented at 12 per cent. on price. Inquire of WM. FETTRETCH, No. 155 East 32d st.

MURRAY-HILL LOTS FOR SALE.—EXtensive, on 100 feet street, opposite a park, about half way between 5th and 6th avs., on 42d-st., with stable lots connecting on 43d-st. Apply to H. G. LAW, Fulton-st.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—The store No. 273 Pearl-st. 22½ feet front by 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. If let, the store will be improved to suit a first class tenant. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A NEW-JERSEY farm, two good paying houses in Brooklyn, near ferries, all in good order; also other property to exchange. No Brokers need apply. J. O. HOYT, corner Court and Montague sts., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 20 EAST 32D-ST., between Madison and 5th avs., complete with every convenience. The chandeliers, pier mirrors, cornices and carpets (all expensive fine goods) will be left at tenant's option, to hire or not. For terms, and orders to see the house, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or to WM. HENRY ARNOUX, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET,
And possession given immediately,
2d and 3d lofts of No. 6 College place.
Apply to
ATHERTON FAURE & CO.,
Nos. 105 and 107 Reade-street.

TO LET—THE 3-STORY GOOD BRICK HOUSE modern improvements, No. 117 9th-st., rent 0 now until next May, $525. A neat 2-story brick cottage house, with gas, No. 157 West 17th st., between 7th and 8th avs.; rent, $260 per year. Large 4-story, fine house all modern improvements, No. 171 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; rent, $550 per year. Large 4-story, fine house all modern improvements, No. 258 West 23d-st.; rent furnished, $2,000, unfurnished, $1,400. Lower part 2-story house No. 32 Hudson-place, West 33d-st.; rent, $250. Also, a Yonkers, a fine large house, corner Prospect and Grinnell sts.; house, 40x44 feet, with ground and carriage-house and stable attached; rent, furnished, $100 per month; unfurnished, $500 per year. J. & W. DENHAM, House Agents, 8th av., corner 16th-st. Office open from morning until 9 in the evening.

TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—TWO THREE-STORY brick dwelling houses pleasantly situated about five minutes' walk from the ferry. Have gas, water, &c.; in first-rate order for immediate occupation. Rent very low. Apply at No. 7 Battery-place, up stairs, or at the corner of 4th and Washington sts., Hoboken, of H. SANFORD.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house, with an acre of land a fine garden, &c., in Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY high-stoop house No. 116 East 18th st; to a small family it will be rented on favorable terms. Apply to CHAS WALKER, No. 114 East 18th-st., or at No. 113 Chambers-st.

TO LET—A FINE LARGE BASEMENT, SUITAble for a restaurant and billiard saloon, at No. 59 Murray-st., near College-place. Inquire at No. 41 Murray-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the Times Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

TO LET—A ROOM 25 BY 60 FEET REAR OF Store; entrance on Broadway. For particulars, address Box No. 1,277 Post-office.

OFFICES TO RENT IN THE SOCIETY LIBRARY.—Two large and well-lighted rooms, on the 2d floor of the Society Library building on University-place, near Union-square. To let until 1st May next. For price and further information inquire of ROMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works foot of East 24th-st.; rooms large, and various lots adjoining for saw or rolling mills, &c.; engines 100 horse power. Lot of machinists tools for sale.

TO LEASE—A PLOT OF GROUND OF ABOUT 1 acre on the 8th-av. and 125th-st., for a term of years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-pl.; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 8d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

SEA-SHORE COTTAGE AT ROCKAWAY, L. I., to let furnished, containing 11 rooms, water and range in kitchen, stable, ice-house, (filled,) bath-house, &c. The cottage is beautifully situated, with an unobstructed view of the ocean. Apply to JAMES C. WILSON, No. 81 Beekman-st., or to W. H. BOLTON, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NEAR Union-park; in complete order, with all the modern improvements; billiard room on the fourth story; to a small family would be rented reasonable. For particulars, apply to P. F. RANDOLPH, No. 36 Park-place.

TO LET—A FURNISHED RESIDENCE IN RYE, with stables, garden, fruit, &c. Apply to J. PENFIELD, No. 21 South-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

THE OLD JAVA COFFEE POT.

HOTEL COFFEE BOILER—BARTLETT'S Patent—is decidedly the best coffee pot in use. By its peculiar, yet simple construction, it preserves and distils the rich aroma, and thus secures the full flavor of the coffee thereby making better coffee with one-third less. The highest premium, a silver medal, was awarded the Old Java Coffee Pot, by the American Institute, 1859. Call and examine, or send for a circular. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, 826 Broadway.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR, With FILTER and WATER-COOLER combined, is the best self ventilating Provision Preserver in the world. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Sole Manufacturers, No. 826 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE AT NEW HAMBURGH, ON THE HUDSON.

This beautiful country residence is located about 60 miles from this City, three miles from Poughkeepsie, half a mile from the steamboat landing, and about the same distance from the depôt of the Hudson River Railroad.

The house is a substantially built building of two stories, to which, at but small expense, one or more stories can be added. The grounds surrounding the house exhibit great taste in the well arranged evergreen and other trees, with vines and shrubbery, and with the beautiful lawn in front, and the well-stocked orchard in the rear, present a practical picture—this portion of the estate comprising 29 acres.

North of the mansion house grounds are 17 acres of most excellent land.

South of the house are 36 acres of land, on the most elevated site in the neighborhood, commanding one of the most extensive and delightful views of the Hudson and of the surrounding country—six acres of this tract being well wooded, with fine growing trees and watered by a never-failing spring.

The whole of this property, comprising in all 83 acres, will be sold together or separate, on favorable terms of purchase.

For further information in regard to the property apply to B. B DYER, agent for A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., No. 957 Broadway, corner 23d st.

FOR SALE.

A FRONT OF OVER 5,000 FEET ON THE EAST BANK OF THE HUDSON RIVER,

Within one and a half hours of the City, containing about 300 acres of superior land, with a very fine, large and commodious mansion, 50x54, and all the usual outbuildings, in fine order. The land is capable of division into a number of beautiful villa plots, all of which command splendid and extensive views of river and inland scenery, being just at the entrance of the Highlands; needs only to be seen to be appreciated. It will be sold on very reasonable terms, and presents to capitalists an opportunity which cannot be equalled of obtaining one of the largest and finest fronts on the Hudson.

For full particulars apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stabling and coach house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance;) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 28 tons of hay. The place is accessible to and from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries at 9 horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office with free of charge. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—A country residence at Fishkill, ten minutes' walk to the depôt at New-Hamburgh, and

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE
LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
NO. 31 WALL-ST.

Pursuant to a resolution unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors of the LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, and with the requisite assent of the Stockholders, notice is hereby given that the subscriptions for the increase of the Capital Stock of said Company by the sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 31 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of July next, and remain open until the 16th day of the same month, inclusive. Stockholders may subscribe at par for their respective proportion of said new and additional Capital, at the rate of THREE shares of the new stock for every Two shares of stock standing in their names at the time of such subscription. Stockholders will have the right to assign the privilege of subscribing, and it will be necessary for parties to whom rights may have been assigned to appear at the office of the Company in person or by attorney to sign the subscription, presenting at the same time the assignment of such rights. All shares not subscribed for by the 16th day of July next, and all fractional rights of shares not merged into full shares at the same date, will be disposed of under the direction of the Board of Directors. The full amount of the stock so subscribed will be payable at the time of subscription, and shares not paid for by that date will be considered as relinquished, and will be disposed of as the Board of Directors may hereafter determine.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th day of June to the 30th day of July, inclusive.

Dated May 11, 1860.

EZRA P. DAVIS,
LAWRENCE TURNURE,
NAHUM SULLIVAN,
NORMAN BOARDMAN,
WYLLIS BLACKSTONE.
} Committee.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &a., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 144 Nassau-st.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 144 NASSAU-ST.,
Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DEBENTURE in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An Act to provide means to support the Government, passed April 12, 1856, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1887. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the amount of the proposal, and the balance on the fifth day of June next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the States, will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILIP HORSMANDEN, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

$500,000 EIGHT PER CENT LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TEXAS AND NEW-ORLEANS RAILROAD COMPANY,
(Texas Division,)

Secured by a mortgage upon one hundred and six (106) miles of railroad and its appurtenances, of the estimated cost of $2,920,000, and upon seven hundred and sixty eight thousand (768,000) acres of valuable land, are now offered to the public as one of the most desirable and reliable securities at present upon the market.

THIS ROAD

Is the Texas Division of the great trunk line which, within twelve to eighteen months will connect Houston, Galveston, and every important point in Texas, with New-Orleans and its communication with the lines running North, and already completed, place New-York within 90 hours of Houston.

THE BONDS

Will be redeemable on 1st November, 1878, bear 8 per cent. interest, coupons on the 1st of January and 1st of May and be payable principally on 1st May and 1st November in the City of New-York.

As additional security for prompt payment of the coupons, pending the completion of the entire Road, are mortgaged by special trust deed 76,800 acres of land, together with town lots and individually donated lands, at present valued at $600,000.

Maps, prospectuses, copies of charter, trust deeds, land grants, and every information may be had upon application to

C. CONGDEN & SON,
No. 6 Pine-st., or
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORAISON,
No. 38 William-st., Merchant's Exchange.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDholders of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1857, creating a sinking fund, proposals will be received at the office of said Company, in New Orleans, La., up to the last day of June next, inclusive, for the purchase of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. On the day above named, the bids in the forms of sealed proposals will be opened by the Board of Directors and purchases made to the above-named extent (payable in dollars as the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana), from those whose bids are most favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the right to reject all bids over par if they deem proper.

RICHARD S. CHARLES, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.
No. 68 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the "Proposals of December 16, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 15th of June next.

C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich on or before the 1st day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank. JOHN T. KNOWLES,
March 27, 1860. Receiver.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK— NO. 1 THIRD Avenue, Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits of $200 and under, and at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from the 1st of July.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

WINIFREDE MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Holders of the Bonds of this Company, issued under the mortgage held by the undersigned, are requested to forward them without delay to the subscriber, in order that they may be produced before the Master in Chancery in the proceedings now pending in the Court of Chancery in Virginia.

JOHN P. CROSBY, Trustee for Bondholders,
No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York.
New-York, June 4, 1860.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—The annual election of Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the fifth inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, at the office of the Company, in 39th-st., between 8th Sandway and 7th-av.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.
New-York, June 1, 1860.

BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN AT THIS BANK for subscription to $10,000 of the Capital Stock of the Union Bank of Missouri. Stock to the amount of $5,000 already subscribed, will make paid-up Capital on 1st January, 1861, $1,000,000. A statement of the condition of the Union Bank can be seen at the Bank of the State of New-York.

H. W. DUER, Cashier.
BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1860.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June next. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, May 29, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c. bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or at private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished on application, by
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—The subscribers will purchase at par, any part of the Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad Company.
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

P. W. GALLAUDET
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 11 PINE-ST.,
where he will continue to buy and sell on commission, HARDWARE, METAL, and other BUSINESS PAPER.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF N. Y.
OFFICE No. 46 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1860.

At an election held on MONDAY, June 4, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Jacob Brouwer,	John D. Ward, Nehemiah Knight,
Russell Stebbins,	James Thompson, Nelson Ennyes,
M. L. Marsh,	Chas. H. Clapton, Daniel Sutterfield,
F. L. Foulke,	F. A. Thompson, Thos. W. Hintobins,
G. C. Satterlee,	Theo Anthony, John H. Tamau,
Joseph Jamison,	G. B. Satterlee, Edward Gothout,
Wm. Whitewright,	T. C. Chardavoyne, John J. McLaren.

At a subsequent meeting of the board held this day, JACOB BROUWER was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

AMERICAN ZOOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

Books for subscription to the capital stock of $500,000, in shares of $100 each, in the American Zoological and Botanical Society, will be opened on MONDAY, June 4 at the office of the Treasurer, Wilson G. Hunt, No. 39 Park-place, and at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., corner Pine and Nassau sts., and continue open from day to day until further notice. Ten per cent. will be required in cash, the balance to be paid to the Treasurer on demand, when ordered by the Council

WILSON G. HUNT,
WATTS SHERMAN,
ROBERT L. STUART.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Tuesday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.

N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and mortgage.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE—The coupons due Aug 1 1859, on the first mortgage bonds of the Toledo and Illinois and Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Companies will be paid on presentation at the office of CAMMANN & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., with interest to this date, June 11, 1860. B. WILSON, Treasurer

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, June 4, 1860, HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1860.

PROPOSALS FOR MILK.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction at their office, Rotunda, Park, until 12 o'clock, M., of the 20th inst., for supplying Blackwell's and Randall's Island, and Bellevue Hospital, foot of 26th-st., East River, with pure, sweet, unskimmed Country Milk of the best quality, from the 1st July, 1860, to the 31st March, 1861. All information relative to the above will be furnished on application at their office.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, NO. 6 STATE-STREET, NEW-YORK, JUNE 1, 1860.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 15th inst., for furnishing at Governor's Island and Fort Hamilton, Harbor of New-York, thirteen hundred tons gross weight, best quality red ash anthracite coal, of such sizes as may be required, to be well screened and piled in the coal yards at the expense of the contractor, at the respective places of delivery.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same place, and until the same time, for furnishing at Governor's Island one hundred cords best quality merchantable oak wood, to be piled on the wharf at the expense of the contractor.

The delivery of each of the above-mentioned articles to commence on or before the 1st day of July next, and to be continued in such quantities of each as may be required, until the whole shall have been delivered, which shall be on or before the 31st day of October next.

Bonds, with two sureties, will be required for the faithful execution of any contract which may be made.

Payments will be made at this office upon the delivery of one fourth the quantity of coal or one half the quantity of wood above mentioned, upon the certificate of the officers whose duty it may be to receive it.

Persons offering proposals will please indorse them "Proposals for coal," or "Proposals for wood," as the case may be.

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Colonel and Assistant Quarter-Master General U. S. Army.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE MT. ST. VINCENT,
CENTRAL PARK, May 26, 1860.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 12th day of June next, for providing one-horse vehicles for hire, and running the same on the roads of the Central Park.

Said vehicles to be constructed and managed in accordance with the specifications to be seen at this office after 12 o'clock M. of May 26, where information on the subject may be obtained.

The names of two responsible persons, as sureties for the proper performance of the contract, must accompany each proposal.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Carriages," and addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park. FRED'K. LAW OLMSTED,
Architect In-Chief and Superintendent.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
MANY, SALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner of Dutch New-York,
Importers and manufacturers of all kinds of Builders' Hardware and Locksmith Materials.

Locks of the best quality.
Heavy Silver plated Door Knobs.
Plated name and number Plates.
Safe Night latches for Front Doors.
And every variety of articles adapted for first-class dwellings.
Improved Wire Door-springs.
Green and gas house Tile, Gas Retorts, Fire-brick, &c., at the lowest cash price.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.
PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 20 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Barclay-st.

CITY RAILROADS.
RAILROAD IRON FOR CITY ROADS, of superior quality manufactured on short notice, of any pattern, and for sale by
THE LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL CO.,
Scranton, Penn.
Office in New-York,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

PIPES, PIPES, PIPES, PIPES, PIPES, PIPES.—PRICES REDUCED.—We are now selling cast iron pipe, for drainage and steam, 7 feet long, of good thickness, much lower than any other manufacturers. Bends and branches, &c., &c. Call and examine. A. & L. B. BRADY, No. 39 Greene-st.

SHEET-IRON.—30 CASES BEST QUALITY Scbercoal-polished Belgian sheet-iron, imitation Russia; also, Russia sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NOAH T. CONKLING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 110 Roance-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of July next.—Dated New York Jan. 7, 1860.

SAML. D. ADDISON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM Y. FRENCH, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 553 Grand-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York the 5th day of March, 1860. JANE A. FRANCH, Administratrix.

m8-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BEESE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Leander Ross No. 84 Pearl-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of August next.—Dated New-York Feb. 18, 1860.

LEANDER ROSS, Executor.
JANE BEESE, Executrix.
29t-law6m*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against the estate of JANE WILLIAMS, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, to present the same at the residence of either of the subscribers on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1860.

VINCENT W. BATE, No. 81 Broadway,
THOMAS UTTER, No. 81 Barrow-st,
Executors.
ja9-law6m*

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE RACES COMMENCE June 14, with three races. C. S. LLOYDS' *Slasher*, THOS PERYAM'S *Congaree*, for the Post Stake, two mile heats for $1,500, *Prophet*, *Starbram*, *Pauline*, *Provatore*, *Cyclone*, *Iora*, and *Aurora*, mile heats for $600

The first race each day will start at 2 o'clock P. M., allowing ample time for the arrival of the cars that leave Hunter's Point at 1.15, and the passengers by the steamer *Mottano*, from Fulton Market Slip at 1 P. M. Over the 10th and 23d st. ferries to Greenpoint, is a short and pleasant drive to the Course—good roads over all the Ferries

Subscription tickets admitting one Gentleman and Ladies to all the privileges of the Meeting.....$10
Can be had at the New-York Hotel, and of the Proprietors at the Course

Strangers, Badges for the meeting, to be had at the Course.....$5
Day Badges for the meeting to be had at the Course.....$3
Grand Stand and Field Ticket each day.....$1

HENRY COLTON, Proprietor.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—ON TUESDAY, June 12, at 3 o'clock, P. M.; a match for $1,000; two miles and repeat in harness. James D. McLean names b. m. *Flora Temple*. D. Tallman names br. s. *George M. Patchen*. Good day and good track. Cars will leave foot South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 1½ o'clock, and return as soon as the trot is over. Fare to go and return 50 cents.

SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

MEDICAL.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS.

These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee Co., N. Y., eight miles south of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal and fourteen miles from Batavia.

The principal Acid Springs are three in number; besides these there are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about forty rods. The medicinal quantities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined testimonials. They contain a very large amount of Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Proto-Sulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by the waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these curative substances.

Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use.

In skin diseases—even in confirmed leprosy—the waters have been signally successful.

Opinions of medical and scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters:—Prof. EMMONS T. BENETT, DECK, M. D., of Albany; Jas. McNAUGHTON, M. D., of Albany; EDWIN SPRING, M. D., of New York; Dr. E. CAMPBELL, of Pittsfield Mass.; Dr. J. S. SHELDS, of Lockport, N. Y. They recommend the waters confidently. Dr. Spring refers to a case of chronic diarrhea of several years' standing, which was cured by the use of the water. Dr. Beck says: "I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as medicinal agents." Dr. Campbell says: "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."

Dr. S. P. WEBB read a paper on the subject of these Waters, before the Academy of Physicians in the City of New-York, in which he states that the Waters possess decided tonic, refrigerant and astringent properties; and that the class of diseases to which they are more particularly adapted are: Chronic affections of the digestive and urinary organs, and some of the cutaneous diseases, chronic dyspepsia; chronic diarrhœa; cholic dysentery, chronic diuresis, chronic cystitis; diabetes, cases of passive hemorrhage, such as Purpura hemorrhagica and the colliquative sweats of Hectic Fever. The Water may also be often used with advantage, he says in cases of low typhoid fevers; in convalescence from protracted fevers, to excite the appetite and promote digestion; in diarrhœa, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines; in calculous affections of the bladder, attended with phosphatic sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid, as being more solvent, and less apt by continued use, to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases it can be used, properly diluted, as a refrigerant to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In skin diseases—in these forms of dyspepsia consisting with an alkaline condition of the stomach as in pyrosis, or water brash, it will prove better than hydrocblo ric acid. In cases of Colica pictonum, and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this water will prove to be an admirable antidote. In chronic pharyngitis laryngitis, chronic mucous catarrh, and humid asthma chronic ophthalmia, (externally,) as a gargle in ulcerated sore throats, in cases of salivation, also in leucorrhœa and gleet, it has also been found useful.

When taken internally, a wine-glassful of the Water, diluted, taken three times a day, is sufficient for an adult.

Other testimonials from physicians, and other respectable individuals, may be seen on application to the Agent.

Boilers supplied on liberal terms.

No Water genuine unless procured from
H. W. SOSTWICK, Sole agent,
Metropolitan Hotel Buildings,
No. 574 Broadway, New-York.

Sold also by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161 390, 511, and 756 Broadway, and by THOS. T. GREEN, corner Main-st. and Broadway.

NEW BOOK.

A practical work just published, from the pen of Dr. M. Boerwicz, on the treatment of youthful practices, with hints before marriage.

"This is a most useful book, and on a subject of vital importance to the young before marriage, and should be in the hands of every youth, parents and guardians"—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

For sale at the Publishers', RUDGERS & COMPANY, No. 627 Broadway. Price for the small edition, 50 cents; large, $1. All letters must contain two letter stamps.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S
FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause, $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Catarrh, Pain's Cherry Pectoral, Roger's Liverwort and Tar. Each $1.

RHEUMATISM, Acute or Chronic, use Hyatt's Galvanic or Kennedy's Discovery. Always at
GUION'S, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

DR. CHARLES ALBERT,
FROM PARIS,
No. 540 Broadway, New-York.
ALLEZ LE CONSULTER.
Celebrated TURKEY BLOOD PILLS, for ladies, $2 and $3 the box.

TRIESEMAR.

COUNTERPARTS OF THE PATENT IMPERIAL, EUROPEAN and COLLEGIATE Seals are upon each wrapper around TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and every package is accompanied by a book of 124 pages, replete with the most invaluable information. To be had, wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. SHARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening. On days from 11 till 2 Triesemar may be had gratis. Sold by druggists generally.

Triesemar No. 1 is a powerful aperient and blood purifier, a certain remedy for Boils, Blotches, Pimples, Ringworm, Scurvy, Scrofula, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Piles, Fistula, Female Irregularities, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Sick Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Prostration of Mind and Body, Hypochondria, Blues, Mercurial Disease, Sore Throat, Mouth and Eyes, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Barrenness, Sterility, Abuse or Exposure, Decay and Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Hysteria, Pain in the Back, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Affections, Spasms, Tremblings, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Dizziness, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Wasting of the Frame, Blotches on the Face, Diseases of the Skin, Nervous Prostration, Inability to Perform Labor or Business, Lassitude, Coldness of the Extremities, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Trembling, Dreamfulness, Mercurial Eruptions, Smallpox, Pimples on the Face, Lassitude, Painful Sensations, Weakness of the Limbs, Indigestion, Constipation, Costiveness, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose, Skin, Limbs, Joints, Bones, Flatulency, Disease of the Bowels, Stomach, Worms, Colic, Pains in the Region of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from the Use of Mercury, Minerals, Poisons, Impure Blood, &c.

Triesemar No. 2 is a certain remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Pain in the Side, Chest, Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Wasting of the Flesh, Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, Scrofulous Affections, Tumors, Ulcers, Consumption in its first stages, Indigestion, Inward Weakness, Debility, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hysterics, Female Complaints, Irregularities, Suppressions, Whites, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder, Stone and Gravel, Pain in the Back, Disease of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Gout, Rheumatism, Pain in the Joints, Scurvy, Diseases arising from the Use of Mercury, Minerals, Poisons, Impure Blood, &c.

Triesemar No. 3 is a certain remedy for Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Genitourinary Diseases, Pains in the Back, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Affections, Spasms, Tremblings, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Dizziness, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Wasting of the Frame, Nervous Irritability, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, Inability to Perform Labor or Business, Lassitude, Coldness of the Extremities, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Trembling, Dreamfulness, Mercurial Eruptions, Smallpox, Pimples on the Face, Lassitude, Painful Sensations, Weakness of the Limbs, Indigestion, Constipation, Costiveness, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose, Skin, Limbs, Joints, Bones, Flatulency, Disease of the Bowels, Stomach, Worms, Colic, Pains in the Region of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from the Use of Mercury, Minerals, Poisons, Impure Blood, &c.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember afflicted, that by consulting DR. WARD, you will have the only experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Universal Female Pills $1 and book gratis. Female diseases successfully cured. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next wall cb's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent, by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,324 New-York Post-Office. For sale also at 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Divinity-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private consultation.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without the least fear of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures with no dietetic or restrictive to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poison as natural as it is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is one. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indiscretion in connection with elaborate colored engravings, or other overdrawn and false phase of disease exposes the fallacy of the ordinary quacks adopted for the cure of locals as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, still continue to insert full or partial sets of teeth, on their improved atmospheric plates, with or without extracting the roots. Will sell on silver $8; Amber or Rubber, from $10 to $15; on Gold, $25; Continuous Gum $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; Silver, $1; teeth filled with gold, $1. Quartz, Sone, Silver and Tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. SAFE, Dentist,
No. 385 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

UP-TOWN DENTISTRY AT POPULAR PRICES.—Persons in want of whole or partial sets of teeth, or teeth filled, cleaned, extracted, &c., will do well to call on Dr. WAIT & SON, corner 4th-av. and 30th-st., and examine their very moderate charges and style of work.

DR. HOYT, NO. 392 BOWERY, OPPOSITE 6th-st., inserts sets of teeth on fine silver, $8; do. gold, $25; plating, $30. Artificial bone filling inserted without pain 50 cents; gold (small cavities) 50 cents; amalgam do., 40 cents. All work warranted.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK On and after June 1 the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with water tight compartments, will run in connection with the favorite steamer ENOCH DEAN, daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Flushing. College Point.
6 30 A. M. 6 40 A. M.
7 45 A. M. 7 55 A. M.
10 00 A. M., direct through to New-York.
11 00 A. M. 11 10 A. M., stopping at 19th-st.
2 15 P. M., direct through to New-York
3 00 P. M. 3 10 P. M., stopping at 19th-st.
5 15 P. M. 5 25 P. M., stopping at 19th-st

Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market wharf
6 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point
9 30 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 19th-st.
12 00 a. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 19th-st
1 00 P. M., direct through to Flushing.
4 00 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
5 15 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
6 45 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.

Fare 15 cents. Sunday school pic-nics and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

STEAMBOAT JOHN HART, ALIAS CONFIDENCE.
FOR SALE CHEAP.

Hull 160 feet long, 23 feet beam, 8½ feet hold. Engine 36 inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke. In good condition and now running. Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broad way, New-York.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT,
STEAMER THOMAS POWELL
Leaves foot of Jay-st. every AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

MAY, 1860—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS OF NAVESINK, MOUNT WASHINGTON and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, June 11, 3 P. M., connecting with the LAURA.	Monday, June 11 8 A. M., connecting with the LAURA at 3 P. M.
Tuesday June 12, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, June 12, 1 P. M.
Wednesday, June 13, 9½ A. M.	Wednesday, June 13, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, June 14, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, June 14, 3 P. M.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NAUSHON will run daily to this popular place of Summer resort for the season, commencing on SATURDAY, June 9, as follows:

Leave West 10-b (most at), 9½ A. M., 12½ P. M., 3½ P. M.; leave spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ P. M., 3½ P. M.; leave Pier No. 4 N. R., 10 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M. Touching at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents, including a return ticket to the City.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—ASTORIA, BRAVESWOOD AND NEW-YORK.—The Steamer MATTANO, Capt. JOHN TOWNSEND,

Will leave Astoria at 6:35, 8 and 10:5 A. M., and 2:50, 4:50 and 6:20 P. M.

Will leave Fulton Market-slip at 7:15 and 9 A. M., and

FOURTH DAY.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES, REPORTS OF STANDING [illegible] &c.

Grand Lodge assembled on Friday morning, in pursuance of adjournment. As was anticipated, the number of representatives had fallen off, while the list of visitors has been swelled to a large figure, many of whom are directly interested in the reports to come before the body at this session.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form and, [illegible] by R. W. and Rev. R. L. Schoonmaker, Grand Chaplain.

The minutes of yesterday's session were then read, and the Grand Lodge proceeded to elect the remainder of its officers for the ensuing year, resulting in the reelection of the following officers: R. W. Salem Town, LL. D., and Rev. R. L. Schoonmaker and H. C. Vogel, Grand Chaplains; W. Orek Brow, Grand Pursuivant; and Oswall Fisk, Grand Tiler.

A motion limiting the time of speeches to three minutes prevailed.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence called [illegible] appended to their report, [illegible] the report of the second day's proceedings.

The Committee then authorized the presentation of a Past Grand Regalia to Brother Van Manen.

The representatives of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, Right Worthy Brother J. W. Simons, and of Arkansas, Right Worthy Brother Finlay M. King, were then presented, and received the appropriate Masonic honors.

The officers elect were then prepared for the Installation ceremonies.

On the Lodge being called to order, the utmost silence prevailed throughout the entire body, and after the imposing ceremonies were performed, the Most Worthy Grand Master, John W. Simons, made the following address:

M. W. Grand Master: It is a custom, rendered honorable from long continuance, that those who have been honored by the choice of the brethren with the exalted station upon the duties of which I am about to enter, should in fitting terms acknowledge the kindness which has been exercised in their behalf. I regret, most worshipful, that my command of our mother tongue will not enable me to set forth the grateful appreciation which I feel for the preference the Grand Lodge has been pleased to express for me. I accept the evidence of your favor, and will endeavor to make my official acts the best response.

An active Masonic career of sixteen years has enabled me to appreciate the great responsibilities of the office you have conferred upon me; and I trust that the experience of the long service will enable me to discharge the duties incumbent on me for your best interest. I am also aware that it is no light matter to stand in the place which my immediate predecessor has so acceptably filled and which his talents and application have, indeed, rendered him illustrious. Though I am to supplant him officially, I know that the place he has in your warmest and best affections, must ever be his own. I can only hope, by conducting the affairs of my administration on the same business plan, to approximate to the enviable position he now and ever must hold in the Masonic heart of the Empire State.

In conclusion, permit me to say that, depending on a continuance of the warm friendship that has ever existed between the retiring Grand Master and myself, and whichhas especially distinguished our official relations during the past two years, I shall bring to the discharge of my duties all the zeal and ability of which I am master, if nothing, as I do, that I may be enabled to protect your interests and preserve your well earned fame.

To which the M. W. Brother Lewis made a very appropriate reply, in which he stated his great satisfaction in the choice of his successor. Although leaving them as Grand Master, he would never leave them as a worthy brother, remaining with them till the race of life was run, and extending to the new Grand Master the right hand of fellowship and fraternal love, he ordered Brother Simons proclaimed the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, and vacated the Chair in his favor.

In justice to the retiring M. W. Grand Master, John L. Lewis, Jr., we would state that the nomination was tendered to him, but that he *most peremptorily* declined that honor. All sincerely regret that the worthy and highly-esteemed brother should deem it necessary to take this step.

The R. W. Deputy Grand Master, F. M. King, was then installed, followed by the installation of the S. G. W., C. F. Paine, and J. G. W., S. H. Johnson. The ceremonies, which were of an imposing character, were then closed.

His Excellency R. W. Brother Seaone, Minister of Peru to Brazil, was then introduced, and received the appropriate honors,—followed by the representatives from the Grand bodies of Cuba and St. Domingo, New-Jersey and Vermont.

A number of resolutions in favor of amending portions of the Constitution,—specifying the No. of the Article,—were referred to the Committee on the Constitution and By-Laws.

The Report of the Committee on the Grand Lecturer's Report was presented. One of its peculiar features was, urging the *brevity* of the future reports of this officer.

The question of the Grand Lecturer's salary was then in order, and after the voting on several amendments and some discussion, it was fixed at $2,000 per annum, including his expenses.

R. W. Brother W. H. Darw was elected the Grand Lecturer for the ensuing year.

On motion of Brother Taylor, asking for the appointment of a Committee to confer with the "Kane Monument Association" in relation to the proposed visit of a distinguished personage, who is expected to arrive in the *Great Eastern*—

On the motion of Brother D. Stewart, it was laid upon the table.

The Committee upon Warrants reported in favor of granting charters to 25 Lodges now under dispensation, and request that the charters of Syracuse 102, L'Union Francaise 17, and Chemung 350 be cancelled, and new charters be granted to the regular members of said Lodges, and recommend that the Grand Lodge refund the sum of $50 to the Lodges (nine in number) who came over from the St. John's Grand Lodge, and were healed.

The Lodge then took a recess till 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The business was resumed, taking up the order of the morning session, which was the reading of the report of the Committee on Warrants.

The petition of De Molay Lodge at Buffalo, asking for a Charter. After the calling for a full statement of facts and a lengthy discussion, on motion it was referred to the vote of the whole, and resulted in, by vote, the granting of the said Lodge a Charter.

It now being in order, the resolution of this morning in regard to adjournment of the Grand Lodge was brought before the Lodge and, resulted in laying upon the table all the resolutions until 9 o'clock this morning. The Board of Relief then presented their report, which was accepted, and referred to the Standing Committee on Charity.

From a review of the records of the Board from its organization to the 7th of May, 1860, the following statistical facts are derived: Total number of applicants, 514; total amount of persons depending upon them, 804; grand total, 1,318. Of the 514 applicants, 313 were found worthy.

The total disbursements for the same period have been $13,224 06. Of this sum, the whole amount paid to persons under the jurisdiction of this G. L. is about $3,000.

The receipts of the present year are $5,172 64.

A classification of the nativity of the applicants, showing that Ireland stands prominent in numbers—132; England, 51; New-York State, 41; Germany, 31, and all the rest of States being so long, we forbear to report them.

On motion of Brother Stewart, the vote to *not* appoint a special committee in connection with the Kane Monument Association—to pay suitable respect to a distinguished person who is to arrive from abroad—was reconsidered, and a Committee of five was appointed so to confer with the Kane Monument Association.

The Committee of Appeals made their report, followed by the Finance Committee, who recommended the payment to the Boards of Relief of this City, $2,000; Buffalo, $500; Brooklyn, $300; Eastern District, $100. Pending the adoption an extended discussion, both as to time and the representation of the question at issue, was had, adducing many reasons why *their* Boards should have larger appropriations than had been made by the Committee.

The hour having arrived for adjournment, the Lodge took a recess to 7 o'clock P. M.

FIFTH DAY.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES—VOTE OF THANKS—ADJOURNMENT—CLOSING SCENES, &C.

Present: D. C. M. Finlay M. King, officers and members as before.

The Grand Lodge resumed its work on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock. The Lodge was opened in ample form, and with prayer, by R. W. and Rev. C. C. Vogal, Grand Chaplain.

The Committee on Grievances reported, and it was adopted, that the case of L'Union Francaise Lodge No. 17 be referred to the M. W. Grand Master, with power.

On motion of P. G. M. J. L. Lewis, Jr., the following resolution was rescinded:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge shall hereafter appropriate all the receipts for Grand Lodge registry fees, and Grand Lodge certificates, to the Hall and Asylum Fund, and that it is expedient and proper that this Grand Lodge should, from year to year, appropriate such sums from the surplus of the treasury as in the judgment of a majority, and in view of its fiscal condition, may be warranted for the purpose of increasing said fund.

The reports of the Committees on the Condition of Masonry, and on the Constitution and By-Laws, were also received.

The Committee on Charity reported thirteen cases for appropriations, which were, as amended, adopted.

The report of the Hall and Asylum Fund was read, and ordered spread upon the minutes.

The resolution was unanimously adopted that the practice of embazoning *Masonic Emblems* upon signs, cards and posters, for business purposes, was unfitting and un-Masonic.

The report of the Committee to confer with the Kane Monument Association was as follows:

We have, in accordance with our appointment, had a conference with some of the corporators of the said Kane Monument Association, and find that a majority of the corporators, being Masons, are desirous that the erection of the monument designed to honor the memory of our late distinguished brother, should, so far as practicable, be regarded as a Masonic enterprise, although liberal donations are expected from many citizens of New-York and other portions of our country. We are informed that a draft, supplied by a distinguished artist, has been selected, the cost of executing which will, with proper economy, not exceed the sum of $15,000.

We also find that the aggregate sum received by said association at the present time, under the resolution of the Grand Lodge, adopted at the last annual communication, and found on page 101 of the printed proceedings, does not exceed $1,000.

Your Committee, being entirely satisfied of the practicability of carrying out, as soon as practicable, the objects of said Association, and feeling that this Grand Lodge will best testify honor for the memory of our distinguished brother named, do earnestly recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge reaffirm its action of the last annual communication, and earnestly recommend that the several subordinate Lodges under its jurisdiction contribute to the funds of said Association such sums as their judgment may approve and the state of their funds warrant, and transmit such contributions as early a day as practicable, to the G. and Treasurer, to be by him paid over to the Treasurer of the said Association. Respectfully submitted.

J. B. TAYLOR, P. P. MURPHY,
T. J. SOMMERS, N. D. HOLMES,
J. D. STEWART.

The report and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

A long and exciting debate was entered into with regard to the sum to be allowed to the Clerk of the Grand Secretary. Amendment followed amendment, and after over an hour's discussion it was fixed at $1,000 per annum, and the office created, so that the Grand Secretary's Clerk is one of the Grand Officers.

R. W. G. A. Schoegs offered a resolution recommending the purchase of a P. Master's Jewel (in gold,) having an appropriate device, in commemoration of the Grand Union which took place last year, to be presented to Past Grand Master J. L. Lewis, Jr., as a lasting token of the appreciation of this Grand Lodge towards their beloved retiring Grand Master.

R. W. P. G. M. Lewis immediately rose, and said he hoped his brethren would not vote on this resolution. He would rather have a resting place in their warm and kind hearts than a token which would tarnish and could not speak as the gushing out of a kindred spirit. Others were entitled to an equal if not greater share than he. Again, he hoped that the brethren would not entertain this, although a kind expression of their feelings, yet he asked only a place in their hearts and memories.

The resolution was then withdrawn, and, on motion, a vote of thanks was directed to be properly engraved, framed, and presented to G. M. John L. Lewis, Jr., associating with it the name of P. G. M. James Jenkinson, to be presented to said brothers as a token of respect to them for their untiring efforts in establishing the glorious union which we are now enjoying.

As it was nearly 2 o'clock, the business was dispatched with remarkable celerity, and at the hour, on motion of Gustavus A. Schoegs, Grand Marshal, the Lodge adjourned. The M. W. Grand Master, J. W. Simons, made a few parting remarks, and the R. W. and Rev. H. S. Schoonmaker, Grand Chaplain, made the closing prayer, the *gavel* resounded through the Lodge room, and the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of New York adjourned till the first Tuesday in June, 1861.

Serenade to Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

HE RESPONDS IN FAVOR OF SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY AND STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS FOR PRESIDENT.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, the distinguished Baltimore lawyer, Ex-Attorney-General of the United States, *quondam* Henry Clay Whig, but more recently Douglas Democrat, arrived in this City Saturday afternoon, and took rooms at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where, at a late hour in the evening, he received the compliment of a serenade, given by the Douglas Committee of this City, representing, among other prominent citizens, the names of Wm. F. Havemeyer, Francis B. Cutting, A. V. Stout, Auguste Belmont, Moses Taylor, Edward C. West, John E Devlin and John Clancy. Dodworth's Band was engaged for the occasion, and at about 10 o'clock it appeared in front of the Hotel, and commenced playing some of its favorite airs. A crowd of five hundred or more persons soon collected about the Hotel, the balconies and windows of which were filled with ladies, and the band had scarcely finished the first air before calls began to be made for "Johnson." These constantly increased in frequency and force, until at length Mr. Johnson made his appearance on the balcony, and was introduced to the audience by Mr. Andrew V. Stout. He began by expressing his indebtedness to his visitors for the honor of their call—an honor which he prized the more highly, as it conveyed an assurance to his mind that the views he entertained of the political condition of the country, and the policy best adapted to restore it to peace and harmony, met with the concurrence of his fellow-citizens. There was no concealing the fact that sectional strife was fast endangering the peace and security, if not the very existence, of the Republic, and unless this strife could be adjusted upon some fair and permanent basis, there was reason to apprehend the worst results. Was there no such basis? He believed there was. It was to leave the subject of that strife to be disposed of by each politically organized community as it might think best. Slavery in the States was universally admitted, except by a few fanatics, to be exclusively within the control of the people of each State, and entirely beyond the jurisdiction of other States, or of the General Government. The results of this policy had been good; under it, no State had been agitated by its own management of the Slavery question. Why should not this right of managing their own concerns, and directing their own policy, be entrusted to every people having governmental power legally obtained? It was a matter that concerned themselves alone: their infancy as a Territory would soon ripen into manhood as a State, and then, it was conceded on all hands, this power would rest with them. Why deny the power while the people are preparing for manhood? Whatever disposition they might make of the question, they were the better and the sooner prepared for entire State sovereignty. At any rate no harm was done. Unlike Congressional interference, which had always been obnoxious to the South, and as they believed contrary to their Constitutional rights, this principle of non-intervention made it an affair of their own. Slavery was defended as a local State institution. It was claimed, and properly claimed, to be a domestic concern, over which the people of other States had no control, and with which they had no right to meddle. This was the ground which the South had always occupied, and it was the true ground. It was the ground held by Judge Douglas, whose policy upon this whole subject was the true policy. He was in favor of the nomination of Mr. Douglas for the Presidency, because he was confident of his ability to maintain it, and of his firmness and honesty to stand by it; because not only in this had he been just to the South, but he believed that in the future, as in the past, he would be faithful to all our rights. [Applause.] Because he had a truly national heart, and a mind to comprehend the interests of all sections of the Confederacy; because, not being insane with one idea, and imbued with the sham philanthropy or religious fanaticism, he was true to the rights of all, as guaranteed by the Constitution. [Great cheering.]

The speaker then adverted to the power and greatness of the Empire City and State, and the course which she would take in the coming contest. He felt confident that her voice would be found in the future, as it had been in the past, in favor of the Union and the Constitution, and opposed to sectionalism in every form. This question of Slavery, he said, was the cause of disturbance with our ancestors in the foundation of the Republic, and threatened at one time to defeat at their hopes and prevent the formation of the Constitution; but they yielded their individual feelings to the general good, and in a spirit of compromise adopted that glorious compact which is little more than half a century has made us one of the first nations of the earth. Let the Government continue to be administered in the spirit of its founders, and its future greatness and honor of this nation could scarcely be conceived. Was it worth the while that so glorious a past and so hopeful a future should be hazarded on a mere disputed legal proposition, of no practical consequence, however it might be settled? No. Duty to our ancestors, duty to our posterity, duty to our freedom, duty to God, alike forbid such an insane course. The State of New-York could do much to avert it. Her judgment could not but be right, and her patriotism none could disdain. He trusted that that judgment would be announced, in the coming contest, in terms that would satisfy all who might be plotting against the Union, that they could not effect their object without overthrowing the power of New-York. [Great cheering.]

Renewing his thanks for the compliment paid him by this unexpected visit, the speaker bid the audience good night and retired, amid a round of nine hearty cheers.

Hon. Edmond Marshall, of Kentucky, and Mr. Halbernan, of Pennsylvania, subsequently addressed the audience, and during the speech of the first named gentleman a stone was thrown by some person in the crowd, which nearly escaped hitting the speaker, and struck a reporter standing near by. The Republicans present, like those who attended the Bell and Everett ratification meeting at the Cooper Institute, appeared to get unduly excited at any unfavorable allusion to their candidates, and exhibited their ill temper in a manner which neither indicated that confidence in their own opinions nor that tolerance of the opinions of others which are the favorite boast of their party.

Quarantine Damages.

ADDITIONAL CLAIMS CONSIDERED—ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL.

The Commissioners met at 10 o'clock on Saturday, when the claims of Lewis Hansen and Mr. Henry O'Rourke were considered.

Mr. Hanson testified that he was an orderly in the hospital at Quarantine at the time of the setting fire to the buildings in September. He was a nurse of Capt. Brown, and lost a cap valued at $2, four suits worth $3, and other small articles valued at $35. These, with missing articles and various other losses, increased his claim to $121. On the cross examination nothing material was elicited, except that he said he saw one of his lost hats "walking around" on the head of one of the rioters after the fire.

Mr. O'Rourke deposed that he was unmarried at the time of the fire, but had been married since; his losses consisted of a black sack coat worth $3 50, a hat worth $2, a chain, looking glass, some mahogany and cedar boards, and with $10 due for board, in consequence of the destruction of the house in which he [illegible] their distressed parents amid sobs and tears and vows of penitence, and were gladly forgiven. On Friday they managed to elude the vigilance of their custodians, and the officers had a chase of twenty-four hours before they could be found again. On this occasion tears and sobs were dispensed with, and the young reprobates were compelled, much against their will, to return to the homes they had disgraced. The same officer on Saturday, succeeded, with the aid of detectives, in restoring to the arms of a disconsolate husband from the same city, a truant and erring wife, who had found an affinity who suited her better than her husband, and a reconciliation having been effected, the reunited pair started homeward, leaving the Lothario to digest his loss at his leisure.

The Garibaldi League—National Aid to be Furnished.—A meeting of citizens who sympathise with the revolutionary movements of Gen. Garibaldi, in Sicily, was held, on Saturday evening, at the hotel on Fourth-avenue, corner of Twenty-seventh-street, for the purpose of forming a "Garibaldi League," to act in concert with the "Italian League," in collecting and forwarding funds to the illustrious patriot. The present meeting was simply for the purpose of organizing, which was effected by the selection of William H. Mountfort as Chairman, and William P. Patten as Secretary. Messrs. O. S Baker, W. W. Mountfort, F. C. Rennington, A. M. Lowry and W. P. Patten, were appointed a Committee to confer with the "Italian League," and Messrs. Gaspar Betancourt and Anson Blake were appointed Finance Committee, with authority to collect funds in the name of the League. They meet again on Friday, at the same place.

Inspectors of Buildings.—The Board of Inspectors of Buildings, appointed under the new law of the last Legislature, have just arranged the districts over which they are to have inspective supervision. There are eight districts, corresponding in number with the fire districts, but having entirely different boundaries, and each under the supervision of a single Inspector. The names of the Inspectors, their names being given in the order of the districts over which they have control, are: J. Milton Smith, Robert Taylor, John Moore, George A. Harriott, Andrew Owens, Peter Tostevin, Charles K. Hyde and Walter W. Adams. Their business is to examine all buildings in course of construction, as well as to see that buildings already erected are not insecure. It is believed that to insure the work being faithfully done there should be double the force of Inspectors appointed. The work of inspection is progressing with hearty earnestness.

Boston Common and the Central Park.—Our friends of the "Athens of America," and the "hub of the universe," are not satisfied with the extent of their Common. It would be uncharitable to say that our Central Park has made them envious, but it certainly has made them ambitious. Ambition is a laudable virtue, being the basis of all success. We chronicle, therefore, with pleasure, the arrival and, with regret, the departure, of Messrs. Willis, Crane, Amory and Clapp, the Committee on Public Grounds of the Common Council of Boston, who, with Mr. James Slade, the City Engineer and Superintendent of Water Works, have been several days in New-York examining the Central Park, with a view to hints and suggestions. Whether they have profited thereby or not, time and the altered condition of Boston Common will determine, but they are decided on one point.—they will not allow their swans, when they get them, to be poisoned.

The Bible in our Public Schools.—An exciting discussion took place last evening in Tilford Hall, Seventh-street, upon the subject of allowing the Bible to be read in the public schools of the City. The recent dismissal of teachers from the Fourth Ward school formed the principal text of the speeches on both sides. The leading speakers were Rev. Dr. McMenamy and Rev. Thomas Walsh, who supported the reading of the Bible, and Wm. Connolly and a Mr. Bronson, who took the adverse side. At the close of the discussion Rev. Peter Wilson, Rev. Thomas Walsh, J. Gilmore, J. B. Miller and H. H. Rowan were appointed a Committee to arrange for a meeting to be held at the same place on next Thursday evening, preliminary to the holding at an early day of a mass meeting of the friends of the Bible at the Cooper Institute or the Academy of Music.

The Fire-Bell Ringers and the Mayor.—It will be remembered what a storm of indignation Mayor Wood brought upon himself some time since by discharging several fire-bell ringers and appointing new men in their places. There are eight fire alarm bells and three ringers for each station. A petition is now being circulated among the different fire companies to be laid before the Common Council, asking a change of the ordinance in relation to bell ringers. That change asked for is taking the appointing power from the Mayor and giving it to the Chief and Assistant Engineers. Already about two thirds of the firemen have signed the petition, and it is believed they nearly all will sign it, from which it is argued that the alteration asked for in the ordinance will doubtless be made.

Deaths by Drowning—Recovery of the Bodies.—Last evening, as the Williamsburg ferryboat *California* was on the way to her dock, at the foot of Houston-street, one of the passengers, a woman apparently 30 years of age, attired in black cloth basque, black silk skirt, morocco boots, and wearing small gold loops in her ears, jumped overboard and was drowned. The body was recovered and taken to the Thirteenth Ward Station-house.... Yesterday afternoon a laboring man named John McGinnis accidentally fell into the water at pier No. 9 North River, and although he was speedily rescued he did not long survive. The remains await the Coroner's disposition at the Trinity-place Station-house.

Parade of the Highland Regiment.—This Regiment will muster to-day in full uniform, (kilts,) at Washington Square, where the line will be formed precisely at 2 P. M. It is hoped that Commandants of Companies will have their commands present on the parade ground at the precise time designated in orders, so that no delay may take place. The Regiment will be escorted by the 11th Regiment, Col. Bostwick and the French Regiment, 55th, Col. Lagal. No member of this Regiment will be allowed to parade in any uniform but kilts, except the officers of the Staff, who will be in State dress and dismounted.

The City Directory for 1860.—The seventy-fourth annual volume of the *New-York City Directory* has just been published by Mr. John F. Trow. It contains rather over 1,000 pages, and more names than anybody would like to reckon in a week—viz.: 150,303. It is altogether the most perfect *Directory* yet issued; and by way of showing the increase of population, we may mention that it contains 2,978 names more than the volume of last year. The preface is interesting, giving the history of the *City Directories* since 1786, the year when the first was published.

Dedication of the M. E. Church—Washington Square.—The new M. E. Church, on Washington Square, was dedicated yesterday, in the presence of a very large congregation. The dedication sermon was preached by Bishop Simpson, D. D., in the morning; Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., preached in the afternoon and the pastor, Rev. R. S. Foster, D. D., in the evening. Hereafter the regular services of the church will be held on Sundays, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School sessions will be held at 9 A. M., and 2 P. M.

The Printers' Holiday.—The New-York Typographical Society contemplate celebrating the Fifty-first Anniversary of their organization on the Fourth of July next by an excursion and social picnic. They have chosen a spot accessible by steamboat and the Staten Island railroad, and should the day prove favorable a good time generally may be expected. A competent Committee has been appointed to carry out the arrangements, and a full report will be made at their next meeting.

The Chamberlain Controversy.—One step in the progress of this question was made on Friday and Saturday, the case made up by Mr. Evarts, having been argued before the General Term of the Supreme Court by the counsel for the respective claimants. Mr. Platt was represented by Messrs. D. D. Field, Martin, and D. D. Field, Jr.; Mr. Stout, by Mr. Curtis Noyes, Jas. T. Brady and A. R. Lawrence, Esq.

Another Engagement for the Recaptured Nacaone.—Another vessel (the ship *Marmion*, of 903 tons burden, now lying at the foot of Eighteenth-street, North River,) has been chartered to convey the captured African from Key Weston Liberia, as a race not ascertained. This charter makes the third engagement for the service reported.

"The Sea."—We understand that Rev. C. W. Denison has commenced a Union Seamen's Mission in this City, on the Hudson River side, and will remove his paper, *The Sea*, from Boston. It will be enlarged, and sent to subscribers by mail.

For Europe.—The steamship *Glasgow*, (Br.) Capt. Thompson, left the port at noon on Saturday for Liverpool *via* Queenstown, with 217 passengers, and $414 800 in specie on freight.

Weekly Report of the New-York Hospital.—Remaining on June 3, 249; Admitted to June 8, 53; Discharged, (cured or relieved,) 51; Died, 6; Remaining at date, 245. Males, 207; Females, 38.

Police Reports.

CARVING HIMSELF INTO NOTORIETY.

On Saturday evening, at a late hour, three young men, John B. Johnson, Albert Price and James Tompkins, were passing through Stanton-street, near Norfolk, when they were accosted, it is said, by Emanoel Gershwind, a carver in an eating house, and a member of the drum corps of the Fifty-fifth Regiment. His manner being somewhat insulting, he was told to leave, but instead of complying he drew a knife and stabbed young Johnson in the shoulder, inflicting a wound which penetrated the lung, and which Dr. A. B. Martin, his attending physician, considers to be dangerous. In the *mêlée* Gerschwind also made a thrust at Price, and cut him badly on the arm. Johnson was conveyed to the residence of his father, No. 25 Clinton-street, who failed to inform the police of the matter until yesterday, when Sergeant McKelver, of the Seventeenth Precinct, went to search of Gerschwind and found him. At the time of his arrest he was engaged in whetting the knife, probably for a fresh assault.

NOT GOOD ENOUGH FOR HIS POSITION.

On Saturday it was found that $300 had been stolen from the safe in the office of Drs. Sayres and Jones, No. 795 Broadway, and Rollin A. Goodenough, a young man who has been for some time past studying medicine with the physicians in question, was suspected of having appropriated it. He was arrested, and in his possession the officer found a key which fitted the safe, the existence of which was not known to either Drs. Sayres or Jones. Other circumstances in the conduct of the prisoner seemed to mark him as the delinquent, and Justice Connolly held him in $1,000 bail for trial.

AN UNFRIENDLY TRANSACTION.

Yesterday morning two intimate friends named Mathew Flood and Patrick Herbert, who carry the hod together and dwell in contiguous apartments at No. 262 East Thirteenth-street, returned home from a night's carousal and commenced to fatigue themselves by fighting. Finally Mathew seized a hatchet and cleft the skull of his friend, also giving him an ugly chop on the shoulder. A physician did all in his power to relieve the injured man, but his wounds are likely to result in his death. Flood is in prison.

PROBABLY A FATAL ENCOUNTER BETWEEN BOYS.

On Saturday night Michael Cantwell and John Tennis, each about 16 years of age, engaged in a fight near the residence of the latter in Christopher-street, and finally Cantwell thrust a knife into the side of his antagonist. The wounded lad was taken home, but the physician who attends him entertains little hope of his recovery. Cantwell was apprehended and committed by Justice Connolly, pending the result of the injuries to his victim.

ANOTHER MIDNIGHT STABBING AFFRAY.

A number of drunken men became involved in a quarrel at a late hour on Saturday night as they were passing through Roosevelt-street. Knives were drawn, and one of the disputants, Philip Ryan, was dangerously stabbed in several places. He was removed to the City Hospital, and Officer Templeton, of the Fourth Precinct, subsequently arrested Robert Fallon and Robert Bell, who are charged with having inflicted the wounds. Justice Kelly detained them for trial.

DIVERS DELINQUENCIES.

Mr. Hiram Hitchcock, of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, made a complaint for embezzlement against Joel H. Simmonds, one of his employes. It is said that he has abstracted $200 of the funds that passed through his hands during a month or two past. Justice Kelly committed him for trial in default of $500 bail.... Three burglars were surprised on Friday night in the grocery of Edward Lyons, at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-sixth street. They were found concealed behind some barrels, and had entered the store with false keys. Justice Connolly sent them to prison.... Some nights since the dwelling of Mr. Morton Smith, No. 358 Tenth-avenue, was visited by burglars, who carried off $125 worth of property. The Eleventh Precinct Police arrested one John Hopkins on suspicion, and he confessed his guilt, implicating Brian Denny as his confederate. Denny was subsequently apprehended, and both prisoners were locked up by the order of Justice Steers.

Coroners' Inquests.

A PRIVATE WATCHMAN BEATEN TO DEATH.

On the night of the 4th inst., a man named Thomas Cox, residing at No. 90 Mulberry-street, and employed as a night watchman by a store-keeper in Chatham street, was found by the Sixth Ward Police insensible from injuries he had received in an encounter with some unknown persons at the corner of Mulberry and Chatham streets. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where his death resulted on Friday, from compression of the brain. Coroner Schirmer has commenced an investigation of the circumstances, and John Sullivan, a lad 14 years of age, is in custody on suspicion of having given the fatal blow, another lad having sworn that he saw Cox fall, and Sullivan run from the spot, with a club in his hand, which he afterwards threw away. Information has been received by the Police that a man named Hogan instigated the assault upon Cox, because he failed to obtain the situation of night watchman, which the deceased filled at the time he was beaten, but the evidence so far taken by the Coroner does not support the statement.

KILLED BY A FALL FROM A SCAFFOLD.

John Vogel, a German, 18 years of age, in endeavoring to alter the position of a swinging platform upon which he was engaged in painting the outside of the building at the corner of Avenue D and Seventh-street, allowed the rope to slip from his grasp and was precipitated in consequence to the pavement. He was immediately removed to the City Hospital, when his skull was found to have been fractured, and he died in a very short time. Coroner Schirmer investigated the case.

A LABORER SCALDED TO DEATH.

On Thursday afternoon John Van Steveneren, a man 33 years of age, while at work in Wass's distillery, West-street near Beach, fell from a plank upon which he was walking into a tank of boiling water. His injuries in consequence were so severe that death resulted on Friday night. Coroner O'Keeffe held an inquest at the late residence of the deceased, No. 311 Houston-street.

On the 29th, the packet *D. F. Kenner*, the ferryboat *B. E. Clark*, and a freight barge, were destroyed by fire at the lower steamboat landing in New-Orleans. The entire loss amounts to about $70,000 less than half of which was covered by insurance.

The Fairbanks Scales.—Two brothers, sons of a miller in the northern part of Vermont, having occasion for a more convenient method of weighing a bulky article than the old-fashioned hay scales, contrived a more simple plan for the mechanism, for which they took out a patent in 1830. The result was so satisfactory that they applied the principle, with progressive improvements, to other descriptions of scales, until they now furnish upwards of one hundred varieties of scales, the largest of which will weigh a loaded canal-boat of a hundred tons, and so down to the nicest bank or jewel scales.

The world-wide renuta ion of the Fairbanks scales is owing, first, to the ingenious but simple mechanical arrangement, and next, to the persistent determination of the proprietors always to sell a *first-rate article* and at a first-rate but reasonable price. Hence their scales are an *acknowledged standard*, and at the same time are sought for the commonest uses. By this means they have built up a model town around their father's old mill, its character an honor to the State, and a desirable home for the families of three hundred workmen. The success of such an establishment, for which all the materials have to be carried three hundred miles from the seaboard, and the food mostly brought a thousand miles from the West, is a curious commentary on the plough, loom and anvil theory, formerly so popular.—*N. Y. Independent.*

[Advertisement.]
The Japanese Embassy,
At
GURNEY'S GALLERY.
The first photograph taken in the United States of the distinguished visitors from Japan, by OUR ARTIST in San Francisco has just been received, and is now on exhibition at
J. Gurney & Sons', No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
JAPANESE EMBASSY.
Just received from Washington, and on exhibition at
Brady's Gallery,
No. 643 Broadway,
the only authentic photographs of them taken in this country.
Also the different candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

[Advertisement.]
Love Between the Sexes.—Did young men and young women understand each other on phrenological principles there would be fewer unequal and unhappy matches to be endured, deplored and atoned for, sometimes even at the cost of life itself. But "love is blind" to those who cannot see phrenologically, and hence the numerous blunders which are made every day. Then it is "a way to Indiana" to obtain a picture. Better have your heads examined by Prof. Fowler No. 308 Broadway, at the start, by which you may know in advance whether or not you can live happily together.

[Advertisement.]
Meyer's Miraculous
Vermin Destroyer
Is the only sure remedy for the destruction of Rats, Mice, Roaches, Water Bugs, Insects on Plants, &c. Procure the above article, and thus avoid imposition. Sold at No. 612 Broadway, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]
DYSPEPSIA CURED IN A FEW DAYS,
By Dr. Tobias' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP.
$1 per bottle. Sold by the Druggists.
Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
Fine French Soft Hats,
New Styles,
just received per steamer *Vanderbilt*.
Bruns & Co,
No. 156 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
Holloway's Ointment.—Thousands of old ulcers and cancerous sores, which had defied all other treatment, have been safely and quickly healed by this balsamic ointment, which pacifies to the root of the disease and neutralizes the virus that sustain it.

[Advertisement.]
Gas! Gas!—Gas-Fixtures will be found at the great manufacturing depot of Warren, Pack & Co., No. 379 Broadway. Large orders have just been filled for China. Call and see our new styles.

Passengers Sailed.

June 9.—In steamship Glasgow, for Liverpool—W. D. Tenoyson, W. S. Irwin Mrs. T. Beehan and 2 children, Mrs. Reid, D. Paret and wife, Miss T. Clark, Patrick Duffy, Alex Cook wife and family; A. Fletcher, Eliza Dunfee, Miss Herring R. Laird, C. B. Moore, J. Emanuel, Miss Muiser, W. S Peterkins, H. Poisonzier, Francis Joint and wife, B. S. Gilmour, John Crawford, Robt. Brophy, A. Gerard, James Ray and wife, Wm. Shanlis, Mrs. Burre and servant, Mrs Arnaudie, Robt. Dewar, Jacob Catlin, T. T. Wehrmo, Hampden Leeden, J. G. Raywood Candace Avicena, Agenate Avisnac C Kenyon, C. Wahl, E. A. Prenss, wife and child, Louisville; P. Gibbons, and 170 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Costzacoalcos, from New-Orleans and Havana—Mrs Van Ostero, 2 children and servant; Mrs. Fleet, Miss Clara Slater, Miss Rose Marie Miss Pauline Mead, Don Jose de Mora and lady, Diego Pulido and servant; Miss Eva Hart, Miss J. McNeil, Miss Ada Stephens, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Lunt, Miss C. Simmons, Mrs. Schumacher and servant, Mr. C. Andrey, Mr. Gonsler, 3 children and [illegible] Mrs. Lee and 2 servants, Mary and servant; Mrs. Lee and 4 children, Mrs. A [illegible], Mrs. Caroline Halsey, Miss Lena de Jesus, Mrs. C. D. Walker, John M. Gabrielle and lady, Mrs. Randall Bell, Mr. Mullen, Mr. Mimay, Andrea [illegible], Owen, Daniel Walker, Thos. Cowen, Geo [illegible], Mitchell, Joachin Depollado, Emilio T [illegible], Blara, W. H. Brown, Carlos Gu[illegible], Geo. L. W. Brown, C. F. Read, Fran[illegible], Fowes, Edwards Moyano, Diego Pulido, J. [illegible], Ante Beltrana, Domingo le Schneider, Frederic [illegible], Joseph le Fitzen, John Cornelius, Fra Lorenzo [illegible], Fesien and lady, Senora Consolado [illegible], Archibald Campbell, Capt. G. F. Emerson, D. G. Cole, J. L. Beasle, Jules Collet, J. M. Caballos, J. L. Acsparee, Alfred Moses and servant, Joseph Moses, Vaencio Pasquale, Belen Pasquale, B. C. Quesie, Rose, Gerbase Guiseppe Pasquale, C. Flazmore, D. Leonard, Don Mercedante, Rafael Mercedante, Dennis Shanley, Nicholas Grice, Hugh McGuire, John F. Rogers, Peter [illegible], Archibald Campbell, Capt. G. F. Emerson, D. G. Cole, Gavin, W. Cascver, W. Flood, Frederick Wolf, Frederick Herbergar, Ant. Hauf, F. Jacob, Joseph Hoffer, Vincent Darrna, Joseph Francisco, Anthony Francisco, J. [illegible], Jas. Grafton, Patrick Callahan, John Gallagher, Dec. Perry Anderson, Daniel Delany, John [illegible], Peter McCann, John C. Conroy, H. [illegible], Midler, G. Clawson, William Nichol, Dan Donovan, Jas [illegible], dy, John Coffey, F. Platner, S. F. Hopeins, Joseph Whitten George G. Merrill, W. Lawler Manuel Perdo, M. F. Martinez, Antonio Frules, Anne Rodriguez, C. Brown, John Fitzgerald, Antonio Perpetua, H. Levy, Chas Bahn, John Heneggar, Patrick Brady, Andrew Ferguson, Chas. Chapotel, Wm Bastian, Mrs. Bastian, Jacob Vice J. Barin, Mrs McWight, Victor Haley P. Rullana, J. Brokleman, Edward Murphy, James Murphy, S J Brimin, B Flotte, T. Flotte, Del Flotte, Maurice Beehan, Mrs. Sarah Beehan, Master Beehan and [illegible].

June 10.—In steamship Prince Albert from Galway—A. Harrison, Thos Slevin, Mary Slevin, M. A. Mawer, M. A. Duggan, Mr. Wetmans, J. Quigley C. Sanford, A. L. Archer, Elizabeth Dugan,

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2723. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE JAPANESE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Where they Went and What they Saw Yesterday.

Report of the Tycoon's Death Discredited.

The Japanese Game of Chess.

THE JAPANESE AT PHILADELPHIA.

EFFECT OF THE NEWS FROM JAPAN—IS IT TRUE?—THE JAPANESE AT PHILADELPHIA STORES.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 11, 1860.

The great point of interest concerning the Japanese Embassy to-day, has been the reception of the news, per Pony Express, announcing the alleged assassination of the Tycoon. Considerable doubt as to the authenticity of the dispatch has been evinced by the officers of the Naval Commission, and others, but as to what the Prince Ambassadors think on the subject it is difficult to say. The news has been kept from them, almost entirely, and perhaps properly. This course was deemed advisable on account of two particularities of the dispatch, which seemed reasonably to justify suspicion. The first is, the ambiguity as to whether it is the spiritual or temporal Emperor of Japan who is assassinated; the second is, the remarkable statement that two of the Princes of high rank were actually engaged in the assassination. It would seem remarkable that gentlemen of such high rank could be found among their thousand retainers to perform the deed of blood. Another peculiarity is, the statement that 20 people interested in the affair were beheaded, and yet that the Government had been overthrown. Of course, the news, if true, is but an announcement of the utter uselessness of the present Embassy. If the dynasty in the ascendant is opposed to foreign intercourse the Embassy would doubtless transfer command from trust themselves to the tender mercies.' So there may be a speedy end to the Embassy, Treaty, commercial intercourse with Japan, and last, but not least the great celebration in New-York. Roused to indignation by popular inquisitiveness, and the sudden knowledge of the low state of affairs in Japan, who can tell that we shall not have a general abdominal outpouring, and the most novel chronic's inquest of the age!

But, might not the Embassy, under the influence of Republican atmosphere, make up their minds to colonize, declare their intentions, take unto themselves partners from the fair sex, (there are lots of them with teeth black enough already,) and form another feature of our cosmopolitan population? Why should it be more strange to see a son of Nipbon parading the streets of New-York, sunning himself on Broadway, than it is to see, as we have almost daily, the representatives of almost every other nation on the face of the earth?

Who knows but they might get elected Aldermen, and allow the people of New-York to luxuriate in clean streets, honest officials, and a rigid enforcement of the laws, just as they have had for thousands of years in Japan? Perhaps there has been a revolution in Japan as a special Providence to insure this result for our benighted population. And then their *Meiske Dreamtgers* would mingle with our knights of the quill, and report Japanese speeches for the TIMES.

But suppose the Embassy should fail to visit New-York? There will be one very disappointed man—no less than J. G. B., of Washington Heights, who, I understand, has made strenuous efforts to have the princes pay a visit to that famed locality. Who knows that they would not have sailed in the Rebecca and enjoyed the delicious breeze from that celebrated elevation of revolutionary memory with which the readers of the *Herald* are so familiar, and through which, to the great annoyance of "Jeemes," the new streets are threatening to pass?

The crowds continue to block the street in front of, and the halls in this hotel. Each unfortunate "Jap" who ventures within sight, is treated to the humors of the Philadelphia mob, in something the style that I spoke of yesterday. This morning the Ambassadors have been examining, and I believe purchasing some watches and jewelry, and NAKUSE. GENSHIO, SHAKKARA, JIUGOAO, HITAKA KASSABURO, and OSAKARE TETSTARO,—the vice-Governor and officers of the Ambassadors and advisers,—have been on a tour of inspection of the different stores of interest in Philadelphia, a description of which I presume you would prefer to see in your advertising columns. They made a number of purchases and evinced great interest in the various specimens of art and manufactures presented for their inspection. Their intended visit was kept a great secret from the crowd, but through the politeness of Capt. DUPONT, Lieut. PORTER, and Mr. W. P. HACKER, I was enabled to be present. The occasion of their presence in the street was, however, the signal for a popular rush, and had it not been for the strenuous efforts of the Police, they would have been quite run down. The shop windows on Chestnut street are filled with various articles which are marked "to be presented to the Japanese Embassy," &c. To be presented to his majesty the Tycoon," which attract crowds of the curious. Whether they will ever reach their pretended destination or not, they serve as excellent advertisements, and cheap. Indeed, the visit of the Embassy to Philadelphia seems to take a practical turn—a number of purchases have already been made, and private establishments visited, which affords an enviable prominence to some of the Quaker City merchants. The attractions of most of the jewelry are however wasted on all but the inferior Japanese. The nigher classes dress in the plainest manner, and, if perchance they carry gold watches, they keep them out of sight. The exhibition of trinkets and ornamental jewelry about the person is considered vulgar in Japan.

"TOMMY" continues to attract much attention whenever he appears outside the Japanese quarters, but has been observed to be quite secluded of late. This is explained by the fact that he has with him a daguerreotype of a young leoy in Washington, to whom he is much attached. It is rumored to-day that he has been discovered arranging a plan to elope with her! Wouldn't that create a sensation? It would be no JOHN DEAN and his MARY ANN, or Spingler Institute bogus Major affair, but a regular *bona fide* Prince from Japan slipping with an American damsel! For TOMMY is a Prince, and understands English enough to say "love," "pretty," "sweet," "nice," "good," "fine," "beautiful lady," "like American lady;" and what more extended vocabulary does a lover need? Could he not fasten his soft diamond eyes upon her, press her hand, or encircle her waist as well as if he was a walking dictionary? Even as I write I hear the commingled laughter of the Japanese servants of the Embassy and the chambermaids of the hotel. Through the screens, as we go up stairs, we can hear them having all sorts of fun, and occasionally a rumbling noise on the floor as if they were having a game of romps.

It has been arranged that this afternoon the Embassy and suite shall visit Fairmount, and everybody is anxious to go. There being at least two hundred persons who deem themselves specially privileged to have better facilities than anybody else, it has been found necessary to keep the time of starting as quiet as possible. For this course Capt. DUPONT and the Naval Commission have been somewhat unjustly censured. They have been obliged to consult the often expressed wishes of the Princes to be left as secluded as possible, and they have done so at the risk of offending some of the members of the City Councils. It would be utterly impossible to accommodate all who think they are entitled to these special privileges, and the time of starting is judiciously kept from the reporters up to the latest moment, at the risk of having some of the papers unrepresented. Nothing is left for us, therefore, but to keep our eyes open and be on hand. The curiosity of the Philadelphia ladies seems to surpass, if possible, that of their Baltimore and Washington sisters. They do not scruple to stand in groups immediately in front of the curtain that hangs at the entrance to the Japanese quarters, and peer in at all who come within the range of their vision. The attendant policeman seems to be in imminent danger of being lost in clouds of crinoline.

What with TOMMY'S Washington love-scrape, the pressure of the Baltimore ladies on the princes, and the rough-and-tumble amusements of the Philadelphia chambermaids with the servants, the Japanese seem to be becoming more familiar with our crinoline as they progress. If our New-York damsels eclipse their predecessors, who can predict the result? Who can say that the charms of the fair may not do more to unite us with Japan than all Commodore PERRY'S Expedition, there spite of the present Embassy, or even the invitation to Washington Heights?

The stoppage of the fast newspaper express, which brought the New-York papers here at 7 A. M., instead of 11 A. M., has created considerable discontent among those who prefer to read a live New-York daily, rather than a stale Philadelphia sheet, behind the age. I am informed by a newsdealer that, during the few days that the fast express ran, the sale of New-York dailies trebled, and bid fair to hurt the sale of the Philadelphia papers much. Besides, the early train carried many passengers past Philadelphia. These, I am informed, are the influences that triumphed over the enterprising news-dealers. Old Fogyism is jubilant. O., Jr.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday Evening.

The rumor received and published in the TIMES yesterday morning, of the assassination of the Tycoon of Japan, has not yet been communicated to the Ambassadors. The Naval Commissioners say they believe it is without foundation, and that it has been put in circulation by the same parties who announced, a few weeks since, the death of TOWNSEND HARRIS. They think there must be, at the bottom of it, some design to interfere with the successful progress of the Japanese Embassy, though it is not easy to see what interest any parties could have in such a proceeding. The death of Mr. HARRIS, it will be remembered, purported to have come in a letter from an American house in Shanghae to Boston, but it could not be traced to any such source.

We shall know more about this matter when we receive the San Francisco papers in which it is said to have been published. If it proves to be true, it will very probably break up the Embassy, and put a stop to all further proceedings for the present under the Treaty. Indeed there is some reason to apprehend that it may be the beginning of a general crusade against foreigners, and that Mr. HARRIS himself will be placed in a position of some peril. The Princes now here would incur a good deal of risk in returning to Japan, if the news of the Tycoon's assassination and the ascendancy of the Tory Party should be confirmed.

SIMME-BAZON-NO-KAMI, one of the Ambassadors, with fifteen of his suite, were taken by the members of the City Councils this afternoon, to visit the Fairmount Water-works, the City Park, and the Foundry, Locomotive Factory and Machine Shops. The whole operation of forging, moulding, planing, turning, triphammering and boring, (in a double sense,) were fully illustrated. Huge masses of hot iron were subjected to all sorts of mechanical operations, the rolling machines were set at work, and full explanations were made of each step in the process.

All except the chief officer evinced the greatest interest,—listening to the remarks made with profound attention, expressing their admiration in every successive step, and carrying away from turnings, chips, and other objects of curiosity. The chief dignitary, however, seemed rather indifferent to the whole thing. He soon got tired and requested to be allowed to go home.

To-morrow they visit the Academy of Music and attend the grand *matinée* which has been arranged especially for them, although the performances do not seem to be very remarkably adapted to their tastes or comprehension. Signor BLITZ is to give them specimens of his sleight of hand,—but as their country produces the most remarkable specimens of this sort of thing in the whole world, I do not imagine that they will be very profoundly astonished.

The Embassy will leave for New-York on Saturday—arriving in the evening and hoping to have another day of rest on Sunday. I think your Sabbath Committee will find it a very easy matter to convince them of the propriety of resting one day in seven, especially from such labors as they have been compelled to undergo since their arrival here.

They are very much annoyed by the crowd, and leave the Hotel, whenever they go out, by a back door—sending their subordinates to the balcony to attract the attention and absorb the questionable congratulations of the admiring crowd.

If your City authorities wish to commend themselves to the good graces of these people, I advise them to shut off the block on Broadway from all general access, and to give them something like the decent degree of seclusion which they covet so much, but which they find it so difficult to command.

O., Jr.

From the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 11.

The Japanese are keeping quiet. TOMMY and others have paid visits to the principal stores in the neighborhood of the hotel. The reported assassination of the Tycoon was communicated to Capt. DUPONT early this morning, but he having doubts of the authenticity of the intelligence has deemed it proper not to divulge it to the Princes, preferring to await instructions from Washington and the arrival of more definite information. The present programme would doubtless be broken up if the intelligence should be communicated to the members of the Embassy, and they believed in its truth. The Naval Commission supposes, if the report is not entirely unfounded, that it is the Regent who is killed and not the Tycoon, who is a lad of seventeen.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 11—P. M.

The intelligence from Japan was indiscreetly referred to, to-day, by a visitor. Fortunately it only reached the ears of one of the Secretaries, who was wise enough not to communicate such indefinite intelligence to his companions. None of the chief officers have yet heard of it, and the Naval Commission take special pains to keep it from them, having received orders from Washington not to divulge it until the official intelligence is received.

The Japanese this afternoon visited Fairmount, being indisposed for the exertion of investigating the Mint and Custom-house. They were highly delighted with the view. During the day a number of them visited the jewelry establishment of BAILEY & Co., opposite the hotel.

They are very anxious to procure watches. Some four or five Yankee clocks are in the room, which they wind up as often as possible. Messrs. BAILEY & Co. presented each of their visitors with medals bearing the head of WASHINGTON in bold relief, and appropriate inscriptions. Twenty of these medals are to be presented—one gold one of five ounces weight, designed for the Chief Ambassador, the rest silver and copper. The visitors viewed the machinery with evident delight and marked attention.

This evening they receive visitors. The saloons are crowded with ladies.

The Japanese Game of Chess.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 7, 1860.

One of the principal amusements and pastimes of our distinguished Eastern visitors is the Japanese game of chess, called *sho-ho-gi*. The game is very extensively practiced in Japan, as in all other Eastern countries, and the Ambassadors are extremely fond of it. I had the pleasure of looking at a game played by two of them, and although myself a pretty good chess-player, the game is so intricate that I could follow it with difficulty. A description of it may, therefore, not be uninteresting to the thousands of CAISSA'S worshipers throughout the Union, (ladies as well as gentlemen, for the number of the former is by no means inconsiderable,) who engage in these mimic battles, either for recreation, instruction or amusement.

The origin of the game of chess is as much shrouded in mystery as the origin of Freemasonry or the sources of the Nile. Some ascribe it to the fertile brain of an Indian sage, named SISSA, and connect therewith the famous story of the grains of corn, which, commencing with one for the first square, and increasing through the whole sixty-four squares of the chequered board in geometrical ratio, were asked as a reward by the inventor, when it was ascertained that all the corn which had ever been produced would not make up the amount.

Other writers claim the invention of the game for a Greek philosopher by the name of XERXES, whose object was to convince a despot that the interests of the monarch were inseparably connected with those of his people. All that is positively known, however, is that a game, possessing all the essential features of chess, was in common use in Southern Asia some three thousand years before the commencement of our era, and that the oldest authentic books of India speak of it as a pastime which amused soldiers and delighted generals and princes. This game, which was called *chaturunga*, soon spread to the east ward to China, Siam and Japan, where, in the course of time, it took a shape somewhat different from that which it afterwards assumed in Western Asia and in Europe. In the Celestial Empire the chief changes are a division of the board into two equal parts by an imaginary river, and the addition of three pieces. The Siamese game very closely resembles the Chinese.

The Japanese game is played by two persons, with forty pieces, (twenty on either side,) upon a chequered board of eighty-one squares—nine upon each side. The board, as formerly with us, is of one uniform color; but what will surprise American or European chess-players, the pieces are also of one uniform color; for after being captured, they are used by the adversary like his own. The men are of various sizes, are long and wedge-shaped, being, at the same time, sharpened from side to side, in front, and the name of each piece is inscribed upon it, (both the original and the one assumed upon its being reversed, as will be shown.) Each player distinguishes his men by always having the pointed and thin end forward. They are laid flat upon the board, (front forward,) and thus their names are plainly visible. They capture, as we do, by occupying the places of the captured pieces, and the game is won when the adversary's king is checkmated.

The following are the names of the pieces, and the manner in which they are placed on the board, together with their movements:

1. *Oke-shio*, (King,) occupies the centre square of the first row, and moves exactly like our king.

2. *Kin-shio*, (Chief Councillor,) one on either side of the *Oke-saio*. They move like the king, excepting that they cannot be played diagonally backward.

These are the only pieces which are never reversed or acquire different powers. All the other pieces may be reversed, (at the option of the player,) when they move *to* and *from* any square, in any of the adversary's three first rows, and they do thereby acquire different powers, as well as different names.

3. *Gin-shio*, (Sub-Councillor,) one on either side of *Kin-shio*. They move like the King, excepting that they cannot be played directly to either side, or directly backward. When they are reversed they become a *Gin-nari-kin* possessing the powers (and those only) of the *Kin-shio*.

4. *Kiema*, (Flying Horse,) one on either side of *Gin-shio*. They have the move of our Knight, but are strictly confined to two squares forward and one laterally, and can in no case make more than four moves. When reversed they become a *Kiema-nari-kin* possessing the powers (and those only) of the *Kin-shio*.

5. *Kioshia*, (Fragrant Chariot,) one upon each corner square of the first row. They move like our Rook, but *only forward*. When reversed they become a *Kioshia-nari-kin* possessing the powers (and those only) of the *Kin-shio*.

6. *Hishia*, (Flying Chariot,) occupies the second square of the second row, right side of the board, and is the most valuable piece, having the powers of our Rook, and when reversed assumes the name of *Rioko*, (the Dragon,) and acquires, in addition to his former moves, all those of the King.

7. *Kakako*, (Horn,) occupies the second square of the second row, left side of the board, and moves like our Bishop, having, like the former piece, when reversed, in addition to his former moves, all those of the King. It is then named *Rieme*, (the Dragoness.)

8. *Ho-hei*, (The soldiers,) on the nine squares of the third row. They move and capture one square forward, and when arriving upon either of the three first rows of the adversary, they become a *Ho-nari-kin* and acquire all the powers of the *Kin-shio*.

Any piece which has been captured may be replaced upon the board, at the discretion of the player, as follows, viz: When it is his move, instead of moving one of his men, he can replace any one of the captured pieces upon any of the unoccupied squares, observing to keep that side up to which it was entitled originally; but it may be reversed at any move thereafter, if *to* or *from* any square in the before mentioned three first rows of the adversary; and observing further, that he cannot replace a *Ho* on any column upon which there is already one of his own, *Double Pawns* never occurring in their game. I have made myself somewhat familiar with this rather intricate variation of this intricate game, and have been promised an opportunity of breaking a lance with one of these Eastern warriors, of which I shall avail myself either in Philadelphia or in your City.

ROBBERY OF A JAPANESE OFFICER

The only unpleasant incident, thus far, which has attended the visit of the Japanese, was the robbery of one of them in Baltimore of his two swords. During the exhibition of fireworks on Friday night, these weapons were placed upon the bed while the owner went to the parlor, situated on the fourth floor, for the purpose of witnessing the display in the square.—When he returned to his room the swords were gone, and have not become visible yet. They were both encased, and the hilts were beautifully enameled and carved. A reward of fifty dollars has been offered by the authorities for the recovery of the swords. In addition to the disgrace reflected upon our own nation by this act of vandalism, the loser will be subject to severe censure at home if he should not regain his insignia of office.

The Turf.

TROTTING—RACING AND PEDESTRIANISM.

There was a trotting match over the Centreville Course, yesterday, for $2,000, mile heats; the best 3 in 5, to wagons, between the b. g. *Rattlesnake*, entered by D. PFIFER, and the b. g. *Red Jacket*, entered by F. J. NODINE. The race was won by *Rattlesnake* in three straight heats. The time being 2:35; 2:35½; 2:38. The attendance was large but there was no much betting. *Rattlesnake* was the favorite from the start at $100 to $60.

Flora Temple's second match with *George M. Patchen* is advertised for to-day, over the Union Course. The race is to be two mile heats in harness, and turf-men anticipate some exciting sport. The time of the fastest heat is marked as low as 4:46. The fastest time on record was made by *Flora Temple* when she trotted against *Princess*. She then accomplished a two mile heat in 4 minutes and 50½ seconds.

The Spring meeting on Fashion Course commences June 14, with three races. The first race will be between *Slasher* and *Congaree*, two mile heats, for $1,500. The second race will be between *Prophet*, *Storbeam*, *Pauline* and *Trovatore*, two mile heats, for $600, and the third between *Candura*, *Peg Tom*, *Cora* and *Aurora*, for $600.

On the Union Course, yesterday, there was a race between J. McMANUS' black mare (trotter) and W. M. BOLTON'S black mare, (pacer,) mile heats, the best 3 in 5, in harness. The trotter won the race. Time—3:03, 2:56½, 2:57, 2:47.

There was to have been a pedestrian exhibition on Union Course yesterday, between JOHN GRINDELL of New-York, and an unknown from New-Jersey, for $500 and the Championship. The unknown did not appear, and GRINDELL received forfeit.

From Buenos Ayres.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. MITRE—THE ADDRESS—SUBJUGATION OF THE INDIANS.

By the arrival of the bark *Dawn*, in thirty-six days from Buenos Ayres, we are put in possession of papers to May 5.

On the 3d of May Gen. BARTOLOME MITRE, the Governor elect, was installed into office with imposing ceremonies, and amid the rejoicings of the populace. After taking the oath he delivered an address, in which he indicated the policy by which he would be governed during his administration. His speech was exceedingly progressive, recognizing the need of the consideration of the several States into the Argentine Republic, for the more rapid developement of the country, and for greater attention to the internal and commercial wants of the State.

In reply to this address, the President of the Assembly assures the Governor of the disposition of the Representatives to aid him in his efforts to promote the welfare of the State, and expresses his satisfaction that the popular voice has resulted in the election of Gen. MITRE.

The usual official documents to the Governmental Departments, notifying them of the accession of the new Governor, were at once forwarded, and his Excellency immediately thereafter published a decree appointing Don VALENTIN ALSINA Secretary of State, Don ROBERTO DE LA RIESTA Secretary of Hacienda, and Col. JOAN A. GELBY Y OBES Minister of War and Marine. On the 4th of May the two former declined the respective portfolios offered them, and the Governor immediately made the following appointments: Don DOMINGO F. SARMIENTO, Secretary of State; Don REFINO ELIZALDE, Minister of Hacienda.

The new Government has been initiated with great unanimity of feeling, and the universal opinion looks to a future of industry, prosperity, and happiness for the people of Buenos Ayres.

The various provinces of the Republic were furnishing each a quota of troops and ammunition, for the subjugation of the Chaco Indians, who were becoming very troublesome on the frontiers.

From Montevideo we learn that the amnesty law had not yet passed, the House of Representatives differing with the Senate as to some of its details.

Dates from Parana are to May 1. Very extensive reforms were being made in the Department of War, and a new system of administration had been inaugurated.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Abuses in the Public Printing Department.

Passage of the Post-office Appropriation Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 11.

THE POST-OFFICE AT LOUISVILLE.

The Louisville *Courier* having denied the correctness of my dispatch concerning Postmaster RONALD, I would call the attention of the *Courier*, whose editor, I understand, is in the same boat with Mr. RONALD to the statement filed with the Covode Committee by Mr. W. E. CULLEN, the banker with whom the deposits were made. The statement says:

Mr. F. S. J. RONALD, the Postmaster of Louisville, commenced depositing the Post-office money with me, in May, 1856, and continued up to the 3d October, 1857, as per contract, and that I agreed to pay him six per cent. per annum and interest, amounting to over $1,100, and that I also paid him one per cent. on all Government drafts which he took in advance and put in his pockets. The time when these gentlemen, Messrs. SWAGER, GREEN, SANDS and RONALD, were depositing the Government funds with me, JAMES GUTHRIE was borrowing it from us and was hard run all the time, and writing to me whilst he was Secretary, that unless I could procure him more money he would be compelled to leave the Treasury Department."

The following extract from a letter of Mr. GUTHRIE to Mr. CULLEN, dated "Washington, June 12, 1858," explains itself, in connection with Mr. CULLEN'S statement:

"I also wish you would make the acquaintance of Dr. GREEN, who will be Commissioner and Disbursing Agent of the Custom-house, and will have the money to deposit, which he may place in your hands."

Did Mr. GUTHRIE not know that such deposits would be in violation of the Sub-Treasury law, and subject the party to punishment by imprisonment? Is not Secretary COBB aware that such deposits were made? Have not the facts been brought to the attention of the President and Postmaster-General, and is not Mr. RONALD still in office? Mr. COVODE'S Committee have not had time to inquire, will the *Courier* answer? When these are answered, I may have a few more questions to put.

ASSASSINATION OF THE TYCOON—WILL THE JAPANESE DISEMBOWEL THEMSELVES?

The rumored assassination of the Tycoon of Japan, has produced considerable excitement in official circles here, as it is not known what effect the news will have on our guests. Should they apprehend any serious difficulty at home, they too, might apply the knife to themselves, and subject us to suspicion in Japan, of having been guilty of foul play. It is possible their trip to New-York will be abandoned.

MAJOR BOWMAN AND THE NEW-ORLEANS CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Major BOWMAN writes to the Senate, correcting some typographical errors in his annual report touching the New-Orleans Custom-house. The whole linkage, since 1850, has been twenty-two inches, and during the last year one inch and a half, which is less, says Major BOWMAN, than is common with ordinary buildings similarly situated. The expenditures on the building thus far, have been $2,600,000, and there are still needed $1,400,000.

THE RAILROAD THROUGH WASHINGTON.

Mr. FELTON, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, is here, energetically urging the passage of the bill, allowing railroad connection through this city. There will be but little opposition to it, as it is a matter of national importance, forming as it does a connecting link between the North and South.

THE INSULT TO MR. SUMNER.

I do not hear of any purpose to remove Capt. HENRY from his position as Examiner of Patents, in consequence of his gross insult to Senator SUMNER. It seems scarcely possible that such an affair can be suffered to pass without notice. His apology to Mr. SUMNER is all that could be asked on personal grounds; but it is not creditable for the General Government to continue in office a person capable of such misconduct.

COL. FORNEY BEFORE THE COVODE COMMITTEE.

The Covode Committee were in session six hours to-day, and a vast amount of trash was elicited. The evidence of Col. FORNEY was interesting as a matter of history, but this, at the request of the witness, will be withheld from the Press until it is revised and corrected. It details Col. FORNEY'S connection with the Administration, and the causes of his subsequent disaffection. He was not questioned as to the disbursement of the New-York Hotel Fund, to which other witnesses had alluded. Mr. COX was again before the Committee, as were a dozen other parties, but their evidence contains nothing of public interest.

PROBABLE SPEEDY ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The House, to-day, disposed of all the appropriation bills, and is ready for adjournment. The Senate, it is understood, will close its labors during the week. A contest will be had over the Loan bill, as the Senate will reject the tariff clause. Mr. BUCHANAN threatens to veto the bill, unless provision be made by an increased tariff to meet the debt. The Democratic side of the Senate is opposed to any change of tariff. Friday next will be set apart for private bills, and each House will give preference to bills which have already passed the other House. Several hundred private bills will never be touched.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE INDIANS.

Secretary FLOYD has summoned Gen. HARNEY to Washington, with a view to the arranging for the campaign against the Shoshones and other Indians. It is to be planned on a large scale, as Government is satisfied that we are to have war, and at the expense of many millions of money.

DEATH OF GEN. JESSUP.

Gen. THOS. S. JESSUP, Quartermaster-General of the United States Army, died at his residence yesterday morning of paralysis, caused, it is said, by the use of electrical baths, and the absorption of lead into his system. He entered the service in 1808, as Second Lieut of the Seventh Infantry. Col CHARLES THOMAS, now Assistant Quartermaster, will be promoted to the head of the Quartermaster's Department.

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Lord LYONS leaves for Canada in time to meet the Prince of Wales about the 1st of July. His Lordship has no information as to the Prince's movements, but thinks it possible he may visit Washington, as he expects to remain on the Continent six weeks.

THE FRENCH MINISTER.

Vicomte TREILLIARD has returned here and is expecting M. MERCIER by the last of the month.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

Several leading members of the Diplomatic Corps now express the opinion that prompt ratification of the Mexican treaty by the Senate would have settled the difficulty in Mexico and established religious toleration, the great principle in dispute between the parties there.

MR. FAULKNER HOMESICK.

Private letters from Paris represent Mr. FAULKNER and family as much dissatisfied with their new position. His family are already anxious to return.

AFFAIRS IN THE LAND OFFICE.

The accounts of every receiver and disbursing agent attached to the general land office have been settled up to date, with the single exception of one account not received.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL AND THE BUTTERFIELD MAIL COMPANY.

A scheme is on foot between the Postmaster-General and Mr. BUTTERFIELD, of the Overland Mail Company, by which the latter shall contract to move the eastern section of their route down upon the San Antonio and El Paso route. Should the contract be signed, there will be a jolly row in both Houses over the subject, and the opponents of the Butterfielders will claim with success that this change is a violation of the law under which the Butterfield service was originally let, and that it abrogates their contract altogether, leaving Congress at liberty to legislate for a new and improved overland service. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 11.

As there are two captains HENRY in this city, it is proper to state that the one identified with the Sumner affair is JAMES L. HENRY, of Kentucky, an Examiner in the Patent-office, and not PATRICK M HENRY, Attorney, late of Virginia.

The Pacific Railroad Committee had a meeting this morning, and the majority determined to report the bill embracing the Central and Southern routes.

Messrs. Fenton, Farnsworth, Rice and French opposed it.

SENATE,

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 11.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Am.,) presented the credentials of Mr. PEARCE as Senator from Maryland from the 4th of March next.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution changing the day of adjournment from the 18th to the 28th. Laid over under the rules.

On motion of Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Rep.,) the Florida Claims bill was made the special order for the second Monday in December next.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) reported a resolution changing the order of business in the Senate, which was laid over.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved to take up the report of the Senate Printing Investigating Committee, and postpone all prior orders. After some discussion it was agreed to.

The resolutions were read. They recommend a change in the mode of executing the public printing.

Mr. KING contended that the abuses growing out of the execution of the public printing were not necessary.

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) thought these abuses were incidental, and would result under any Administration. He did not believe Mr. WENDELL'S testimony under oath unless corroborated by other witnesses. He reviewed Mr. WENDELL'S testimony as to the money spent for electioneering purposes, and contended that it was thus spent against the advice of the Administration. As to the Post-office blanks, nothing was said which the law did not allow. He admitted that something was wrong, but neither the Post-office Department nor the Senate Committee was able to ascertain how it was done until very recently. There was no violation of law on the part of the Executive officers and Post-office Department.

Mr. KING controverted this last statement.

Mr. SLIDELL admitted that some of the subordinate officers of the Post-office Department must have known of these abuses, but neither the President nor the Postmaster General knew anything of them.

Mr. KING contended that these abuses resulted from gross misconduct on the part of the officers of the Government, and that his amendment to strike out the word "necessary" should be adopted, because he did not believe the abuses would necessarily grow up under an honest Administration.

Mr. KING'S amendment was lost by yeas 24, nays 25.

The first resolution was agreed to.

Before the final disposition of the subject,

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.,) insisted upon the order of the day, it being the Civil Appropriation bill, which was taken up and discussed at length.

Numerous amendments were submitted, which led to a long debate.

Appropriations were added to the bill of $150,000 for the Charleston Custom-house, $300,000 for the New-Orleans Custom-house, $500,000 for the extension of the Treasury building, $500,000 for the Washington Aqueduct, and $500,000 for the Capital extension.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved an amendment modifying the contract with GALES & SEATON for the publication of the American State Papers, which, after considerable discussion, was adopted.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) submitted an amendment of $250,000 for the erection of a new jail in Washington City. Agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) reported from the Committee of Conference on the Homestead bill that, after a full conference, they had separated without being able to come to an agreement.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, appropriating $200,000 for the reconstruction of the Senate Chamber, so as to bring in the windows on the north and west sides of the building. Rejected.

Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered an amendment, appropriating $45,000 for converting the old Senate Chamber into a Court-room, and the old Court-room into a Law Library for the Supreme Court.

Mr. HALE moved to make it $5,000.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (South American,) was in hopes the Senate would go back and occupy the old chamber themselves.

Mr. HALE—So am I. This new one has been a total failure.

Mr. HALE'S amendment was rejected.

Mr. BRIGHT modified his amendment by reducing the amount to $25,000.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said we were in the situation of the man who had built a new house and did not know what to do with the old one. He thought the present room good enough for the Supreme Court. The Bar could hear the Court and the Court could hear the Bar, and there was abundant room to transact business.

Mr. BAYARD, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) said the old room was not suitable for a Court-room, but would make an excellent Library.

The amendment was adopted.

Other amendments were discussed until 7 o'clock, when, without disposing of the bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 11.

Mr. BEALE, of New-York, (Rep.,) was appointed a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. BURROUGHS, and Mr. HALL on Roads and Canals.

Mr. BLAIR, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) was appointed a member of the Public Lands Committee, in the place of Mr. BARRETT.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a resolution regulating the calling for reports, and giving the general appropriation bills the preference.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) opposed it, on the ground that it would enable the Pacific Railroad bill again to be brought forward, involving the consumption of additional time.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Patents, reported the Senate bill with an amendment, for the amendment of the Patent laws.

On motion of Mr. HOARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) its consideration was postponed until the second Wednesday of December next.

Mr. ARMORE, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) from the Mileage Committee, made an adverse report on the bill referred to it, repealing the act regulating the compensation of members of Congress.

Mr. HATTON, of Tennessee, (Am.,) from the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department, reported back the resolutions referred to the Committee in February last, and recommended their passage.

The resolutions declare that the Secretary of the Navy has, with the sanction of the President, abused his discretionary power in the selection of a coal agent, and for the purchase of fuel for the Government; that the contract with SWIFT for live oak timber was in violation of law; that the distribution of the patronage of the Navy-yards among members of Congress is destructive of discipline, and injurious to the public service; that the President and Secretary of the Navy, in considering the party relations of bidders, and the effect of awarding contracts pending elections, are deserving of the reprobation of this House; that DANIEL D. NORRIS, a member of the Board of Engineers to report on proposals for coal, is personally interested therein, is hereby removed by this House.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said these resolutions were reported last Congress by the minority of a select Committee, since which time no additional testimony has been taken, and he was sure but few members of this House had read the evidence then taken, covering a thousand pages, and submitted whether in such a matter of this importance should thus be hastily acted upon, as it involved high constitutional principles, and besides the Secretary of the Navy wishes to make a communication to the Committee or the House.

Mr. HASKIN said he was directed the 21st inst. by the Committee to make this report, but did not proceed in consequence of the hour till this morning. He certainly did not desire to act on the subject improperly, and professed himself that there was scarcely a member who had not formed his opinions to a considerable extent the proof on which the resolutions were based. He was willing to adopt Mr. BOCOCK on the facts made in that report, feeling that he would be tautology in his advocacy of the resolutions.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) would not acquiesce in the course of either gentleman who had spoken, and objected to the resolutions, as they were founded on nothing elicited during the present, but a former Congress.

The consideration of the resolutions was postponed till Wednesday.

The House went into Committee on the Post-office Appropriation bill.

The amendment pending from a former day, proposing to reduce the compensation of certain class of Postmasters, was debated and rejected.

Mr. BLAIR offered an amendment to make the Overland Mail Route conform to the provisions of the law. Rejected.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, an amendment was agreed to authorize the Postmaster-General to authorize the mails to be transported between the United States and any foreign port or ports, or between any port of the United States to another, touching at a foreign port, by steamship, allowing and paying for the same, if by an American vessel, the sea and inland postage; and if by a foreign vessel, the sea postage only, provided that preference be always given to American over foreign steamships, when departing from the same port for the same destination, within three days of each other.

Among other amendments adopted on motion of Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Post-office Committee, were the following: Reducing the appropriation for clerks at the various Post-offices from $950,000 to $800,000; reducing the special Agent in California from $5,000 to $1,600 per annum; requiring Postmasters to distribute to their owners all newspapers for clubs sent to one address, and reducing the charge for carrying letters in the cities from two cents to one cent. If the revenue of the Post-office Department should be insufficient to support it for the year ending June, 1861, then $5,750,000 shall be appropriated to supply deficiencies. The bill then passed.

The House went into Committee on the Fortification bill.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Dem.,) said the system of fortifications was a humbug. If they were sunk to-day, it would be better for the country. In the event of war, we must rely on our militia.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) replying said without the fortifications at New-York, for instance, enemies' ships might destroy the City, or levy contributions to an enormous extent on its commerce. Hence the importance of such works.

The bill was passed as originally reported without amendment.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Homestead bill, reported that after a full and free conference they separated without coming to an agreement.

On motion of Mr. GROW the House instructed, and asked for another Committee of Conference.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) asked leave to introduce a bill appropriating $125,000, the interest of which shall be spent by the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association for the preservation and repair of the home and tomb of WASHINGTON. Objection was made.

Mr. COCHRANE moved a suspension of the rules. Decided in the negative.

Recess from 4¼ to 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House reassembled at 7 o'clock this evening, and took up the Navy Appropriation bill.

An amendment was adopted providing $472,000 to meet the requirements of the bill recently passed, increasing the pay of the officers about 25 per centum.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) wanted the vessels in the Navy to rot. If they were sunk, commerce would receive no injury. It was time that appropriations for them should cease.

A running debate now took place on the clause appropriating two millions and a half for the repair and equipment of vessels,

AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS.

Lord Macaulay's Letter to the Biographer of Jefferson.

LETTER FROM HON. HENRY S. RANDALL.

COURTLAND VILLAGE, N. Y., June 3, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am informed that among the comments of the English press on Lord MACAULAY'S recently published letter to me—all of which escaped my notice amidst my engagements at the Charleston Convention—are some which intimate doubts whether that letter contained a fair expression of his author's opinions in regard to the institutions of the United States. A slip has recently been forwarded to me, cut from the NEW-YORK TIMES, I believe, which gives a letter copied from some unnamed English newspaper, the writer of which a Mr. WILLIAM PARKER SNOW, avers that in conversations with himself in 1850, Lord MACAULAY uttered "sentiments somewhat different" from those written to me, and that conversations held seven years later with him disclosed no change in his views. But the portion of Mr. SNOW'S communication to which I more particularly wish to call attention is as follows:

"The style of the letter to MR. RANDALL is partly such as belongs to Lord MACAULAY and partly not. Hence I infer that it may have been written hastily, or under that illness from which he was recovering just about the time it is dated."

The above remarks will probably derive a degree of importance in the public eye, from the fact that in the editorial preface to the letter Mr. SNOW is stated to have been a former secretary of Lord MACAULAY. And I am told that another "former secretary" of the deceased historian has very confidently assumed that he never could have uttered such views and in such a form, if he had supposed there was the least chance of their being made public.

Both of these assumptions imply that I have intentionally or unintentionally done an injustice to Lord MACAULAY in permitting the publication of his letter. The letter itself exhibits no marks of haste or illness. The penmanship indicates unusual care. The punctuation is complete. Two or three slight verbal corrections are interlined, which are shown by the different hue of the ink to have been made after the body of the letter was written. The sentiments expressed are, in spite of Mr. SNOW'S recollections, the deliberate ones of the writer, as I have the means to show, and will show before closing this letter.

The intimation that I must have violated his confidence, not being founded on any known fact, is simply impudent. When Lord MACAULAY poured out his flowing strictures on American Institutions he was addressing an entire personal stranger, and one whom he knew to be an American citizen. His letter contained no injunction of secrecy, expressed or implied. There had been nothing in the previous correspondence to render such an injunction unnecessary, if he considered secrecy desirable. I had not even asked his opinions of our institutions; he threw them out argumentatively, doubtless to fortify or explain an adverse position taken in a previous letter to me.*

Several eminent literary gentlemen urged the publication of his letter soon after it was received by me. They believed that it contained an expression of its author's political opinions not to be found in his published writings, which would deeply interest his world-wide circle of readers; and they argued that all the circumstances went to show that Lord MACAULAY himself could feel no aversion to its publication. Indeed, one well-known literary gentleman—a not unfamilier acquaintance of His Lordship—entertained no doubt that the letter was intended for that express purpose. I did not feel certain that either of these conclusions was correct. I knew that immediate publication would subject the author to attacks which he might regard as annoyances. I thought that a proper delicacy required me, if I erred in the matter, to err on the safe side. I therefore positively declined to allow the letter to be read beyond a limited circle of friends, who were distinctly apprised that no allusions to it must go before the public.

After Lord MACAULAY'S death, the suggestions in regard to publication were renewed. No petty annoyances could now reach him who "sleeps well" in Westminster Abbey. I asked myself if it was probable or possible that this singularly bold and frank man had, in the full maturity of his powers and his fame, uttered deliberate opinions on topics of public concern, which he would be unwilling to have submitted to the inspection and the judgment of posterity; and my conclusion was that the adoption of such a hypothesis would be an insult to his memory. On this conclusion I acted. And I am willing to submit the propriety of my conduct not alone to "triers of the vicinage," but to the countrymen of Lord MACAULAY.

I will now place beyond cavil the fact that the opinions in regard to the institutions of the United States, expressed in his letter to me of May 23, 1857, were *deliberate* ones.

On the 18th of January, 1857, Lord MACAULAY wrote to me:

"I shall look forward with curiosity to the appearance of your *Life of Jefferson*. I cannot say that he is one of my heroes; but it is very probable that you may convince me that I have formed an erroneous estimate of his character. * * * There can, I apprehend, be no doubt that your institutions have, during the whole of the nineteenth century, been constantly becoming more Jeffersonian and less Washingtonian."

In my reply to this letter I said, in substance that while I well understood the difference between a British Whig and an American Democrat, I was surprised to find that a heart large enough to feel sympathy for CLIVE and HASTINGS had no warm corner in it for THOMAS JEFFERSON. His answer was his letter of May 23, 1857. It will be remembered that in this he closes his formidable array of objections to our institutions, and his gloomy prophecies in regard to their future, by saying: "Thinking thus, *of course* I cannot reckon JEFFERSON among the benefactors of mankind." In the beginning of the same letter the idea is as distinctly thrown out, by implication, that the attack on American institutions to follow, is made for the purpose of sustaining or showing the reasonableness of his previously expressed unfavorable estimate of JEFFERSON. It clearly appears, then, that the views he entertained of our institutions when his last letter was written were entertained by him when his preceding one was written, or else that in the intervening four or five months he had entirely changed his grounds for not classing JEFFERSON as "one of his heroes"—for not reckoning him "among the benefactors of mankind."

More than a year elapsed before I answered the last in date of the above-named letters. His reply was immediate, and it was dated Oct. 9, 1858. In this he said:

"In that letter you expressed, without the smallest discourtesy, a very decided dissent from some *opinions which I have long held firmly*. * * * * I am perfectly aware of the immense progress which your country has made and is making in population and wealth. I know that the laborer with you has large wages, abundant food, and the means of giving some education to his children. But I see no reason for attributing those things to the policy of JEFFERSON. I see no reason to believe that your progress would have been less rapid, that your laboring people would have been worse fed, or taught, if your Government had been conducted on the principles of WASHINGTON and HAMILTON. Nay, you will, I am sure, acknowledge that the progress you are now making is only a continuation of the progress which you have been making ever since the middle of the seventeenth century, and that the blessings which you now enjoy were enjoyed by your forefathers, who were loyal subjects of the kings of England. The contrast between the laborers of New-York and the laborers of Europe is not stronger now than it was when New-York was governed by noblemen and gentlemen commissioned under the English great seal. And there are at this moment dependencies of the English crown in which all the phenomena which you attribute to purely democratic institutions, may be seen in the highest perfection. The Colony of Victoria in Australia was

* It is proper to say, however, that at a subsequent stage of the correspondence, he appeared to think that I had asked his opinions, forgetting, for the moment, that he had at the time of expressing those opinions assigned a wholly different, and the real reason for so doing.

planted only twenty years ago. Its population is now, I suppose, near a million. The revenue is enormous, nearly five millions sterling, and raised without any murmuring. The wages of labor are higher than they are even with you. Immense sums are expended on education. And this is a province governed by the delegate of a hereditary sovereign. It, therefore, seems to me quite clear that the facts which you cite to prove the excellence of purely democratic institutions ought to be ascribed, not to those institutions, but to causes which operated in America long before your Declaration of Independence, and which are still operating in many parts of the British Empire. You will perceive, therefore, that I do not propose, as you thought, to sacrifice the interests of the present generation to those of remote generations. It would, indeed, be absurd in a nation to part with institutions to which it is indebted for immense present prosperity, from an apprehension that, after the lapse of a century, those institutions may be found to produce mischief. But I do not admit that the prosperity which your country enjoys arises from those parts of your polity which may be called in an especial manner Jeffersonian. Those parts of your polity already produce bad effects, and will, unless I am greatly mistaken, produce fatal effects if they shall last till North America has two hundred inhabitants to the square mile."

As Lord MACAULAY, in his letter heretofore published, made allusion to "odious stories" about Mr. JEFFERSON'S "private life," it is perhaps no more than just to him to say that in a letter to me dated January 8, 1859, he substantially avows that he reposes no further confidence in those "stories;" but his remarks on the subject are so blended with expressions in regard to my Life of JEFFERSON, which was then published and in his possession, that I do not choose to quote them.

I have now given extracts from all the letters I ever received from him, which touch on the subject under discussion. That of May 23, 1857, was published entire and verbatim, with the exception of an introductory portion, which pertains to wholly different matters. From the other two, from which extracts are now made, I have excluded some passages at the places indicated by asterisks, which pertain to the same subjects with the portions which are quoted, but they more particularly refer to my positions and views, and would, therefore, less interest the public; and in neither instance does their omission change or qualify the general tenor or spirit of the published context.

As this publication may meet other than American eyes, I do not blush to add, in conclusion, that the *entire* letters from which the preceding extracts are made will be most willingly submitted to the inspection of any gentleman in the wide world who will call upon me for that purpose.

Your obedient servant,

HENRY S. RANDALL.

CENTRAL ITALY.

The Sardinian Government and the Priests—Movements of the Pope—His Army—Condition of Affairs in Tuscany—Character and Habits of the People.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, May 22, 1860.

The Government at Turin has just given an example of the energy it can exercise when occasion require, by calling to account one of the chief actors in the recent clerical opposition to the law of the State. In the celebration of the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution, which occurred on the 13th of May, the Archbishop of Pisa, Cardinal CORSI, who is in the receipt of a salary of about $20,000 a year—the largest paid to any ecclesiastic in Tuscany—thought it worth while to receive his law from Gen. LAMORICIERE and the Pope, and use all his power in opposition to a ceremony which has been ordered by the civil authority, and received the approbation of the larger part of the community. The object of the Archbishop, with the help of his subordinates, was evidently to create disorder. He was more disposed to play the part of a soldier than a priest. By his order, churches were stripped of their candles and altar-cloths, under the pretence of saving them from a profanation which the celebration of a mass in honor of a liberal Constitution would be sure to cause. His act, considered in any light, must be regarded as one of great imprudence. But such conduct does not stand alone among the ill-judged proceedings of which the Sacerdotal Party is charged.

As soon as intelligence was communicated to Turin of the position of insubordination assumed by Cardinal CORSI, a dispatch was received from Count CAVOUR ordering the Archbishop to make his appearance in the capital within twenty-four hours, to give a reason for his conduct. The ecclesiastic decidedly refused to obey the summons. As there remained no other way but to compel him, under the conduct of a captain of Carbineers, he was two days since conveyed to Piedmont, every regard being paid to him demanded by the dignity of his office. So far as I can learn, the proceeding on the part of the Government is warmly approved, and whatever action is taken—which will undoubtedly be considerate and suited to the condition of the times—will receive the approbation of the people and have a salutary effect upon the rebellious portion of the clergy. It must not be supposed that all the priests are in sympathy with the party of the opposition, or raise their voices against a more hopeful political condition of things. Many of the superior, as well as the inferior clergy, embrace with sincerity and warmth the new situation, having sufficient faith in the triumph of a principle to overcome their fears of possible injury to some petty and selfish interest of their order. It seems hard for the Church here to convince itself that it cannot suffer, but must gain in legitimate influence by any and all real progress of the people.

The new friends of the Pope are persuading him that bayonets and balls can be made more useful to him than bulls; that he can hold what he has, or win back what he has lost, better by the help of cannon than canons. Volunteers, supplied by foreign States, are coming forward in hundreds, our correspondents at Ancona and Perugia give a sad account of the *morale* and *personnel* of this vagabond crew. The Pope has before this received into his service some pretty rough specimens of the race called human, but the recent contributions from among the subjects of Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA exceed all that has been offered before. They are ragged and dirty, are sadly given to the use of liquor, and some of them will steal. It is really a very great pity that the Pope, who should always be respected as the representative of a large part of Christendom, should be reduced to depend upon such shabby champions. It is said that some odd fish of a German, as a quiz upon Gen. LAMORICIERE, has sent him a box containing two thousand leaden soldiers. When the box was opened and the men fell out, the laughter on the one side and the rage on the other is said to have been a sight to see.

Gen. LAMORICIERE is scattering his recruits, (his troops and not his tin men,) along the Tuscan frontier, from Pisano to Vitarbo. The Piedmontese soldiers recently sent into that part of the kingdom are concentrated at corresponding points on this side of the line. At Perugia the coming and going is constant. In spite of the resistance of the municipality of the town, the University buildings have been taken for barracks. The regrets of the citizens were great, because the buildings had lately undergone repairs and been put in complete order, and the extensive and most interesting museum of antiquities on the ground floor had received an addition of over four hundred Etruscan inscriptions—a present to the institution. The University has never before been thus desecrated, although at one time, many years since, not less than seventeen thousand Austrian troops passed through Perugia, and in 1849 more than six thousand were stationed there at one time. But the Bishop, who is a Chancellor of the University, gave his consent that the sanctuary of learning should be put to the use of those engaged in the Holy Crusade which the modern Peter the Hermit, the French General, is organizing.

Some new brigades of Piedmontese soldiers have arrived in Florence within a few days, to take the place of those that have gone to the frontiers of the Papal States. These troops are the finest looking body of men we have yet had here. The Tuscans look at them with admiration, and no doubt feel proud, not only that they are Italians, but that they are united to them under the same constitutional law—pledged and glad to help fight their battles whenever threatened by the common enemy. The most admirable tranquillity continues to prevail here, and so far as one would be able to judge by any outward sign, there is not a single individual left who is not wholly content with things as they are. But one would judge on evidence too superficial if he came to such a conclusion; for there are still elements of disorder and reaction left.

Yet VICTOR EMANUEL will not find Tuscany the most difficult part to govern, or to keep, of his newly-acquired dominions. The Tuscans are a really gentle and highly-civilized people. Their gentleness is indeed almost juvenile, and has even been called feminine; but it is something, on the whole, agreeable, and altogether much to be preferred to the savage rudeness which is sometimes found in other countries. It may be objected that the Florentines are too easily satisfied, and that their pastimes and aspirations have not enough of a manly character; but if it be true, these qualities and tendencies are in a good way to be acted upon by stemer influences, now beginning to prevail more and more in all Italy. The military spirit is getting as fast hold of the young Tuscans as of the inhabitants of the Romagna or the northern portions of Italy. The National Guard, which was organized less than a year ago, and is not yet what it will be, gives sufficient evidence of what good material it is possible to find here when there is a call for men to serve the State. Certain habits peculiar to this people probably will not greatly change. Café life will still have its thousands of lounging, languid devotees, who will find their chief pleasure in sipping their weak drinks, and gossiping and dawdling their idle hours away. But these will never be likely to fall into a worse habit—that of the coarse intemperance which is the curse of our race.

Speaking of café life reminds me that public attention here at the moment seems to be about equally divided between a new café, just opened, and the expedition of GARIBALDI. The pleasure with which the populace look into the saloons of the *Café d'Italia*, and the interest with which they listen to accounts of the other, are apparently nearly the same. Perhaps the pleasure is increased by the recollection that the café is made out of the *Casino dei Nobili*, the palace in which Grand Dukes and Duchesses danced when Tuscany was favored with that sort of rule. AP.

FROM UTAH.

Heavy Snow Storm—Prospects of Crops and Fruit—Crimes and Misdemeanors—The Forney Investigation.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, May 18, 1860.

The snow-storm of the 6th and 7th inst., was but a foretaste of that sort of thing. On the morning of the 12th, after rising, I went to my window, and beheld one clear foot of snow, and the air full of more falling. By 10 o'clock A. M., from eighteen to twenty-four inches had fallen, or the equal to that, for in this instance the snow was compact and heavy, and the ground being warm, a good deal melted as it fell. Drifts, in places, were two and three feet deep. By night, what was in the streets had resolved itself into a few inches depth of slush. The next morning presented the same wintry spectacle of a driving storm, which cleared up by 9 A. M., perhaps six inches falling that morning in the city, though a depth of thirteen inches was reported eight miles south.

The landscape presented the same singular appearance as after the first storm, all the trees bending like weeping willows, and many branches being broken; and again, the same lively green foliage set in a vast plain of virgin snow. Gradually the snow fell away until Tuesday night, when the whole of the valley was bare. We have had fine clear weather since, but several frosty nights. On Tuesday morning, ice was found half an inch thick. Of course, tender vegetation suffered. Beans were killed outright, while potatoes, corn, beets, peach and apricot trees, and some said plum and apple trees, showed the damage by the crimping up of their leaves and blades. Last night the sky was again overcast as though another storm was brewing. The general desire is for no more snow, but rain, if anything.

I expect the detachments of the army then *en route* for the East were caught by the storm in Timpanogos Kanyon, which would no doubt increase their joy at quitting this desert and inhospitable territory.

Much has been said and prophesied about the fruit failure in this valley and vicinity the present season. More definite guessing is now safe. The peach and apricot trees, then, have received a serious shock. Many are killed down or nearly down to the Winter snow line, whilst all are slow in putting forth their leaves, and many of those which have put forth, have been rudely nipped by the frosts following the last snow. I have heard of but one peach branch in blossom the present season, and that one was so near the ground as to have been protected by the snow. Plum and apple trees seem not nearly so much injured as was anticipated. Indeed, the prospects are that there will be an average crop of apples and plums, the apples rather the slimmest. Of currants, there promises to be no lack. The budding grape-vines shrank at the touch of Jack Frost, but it is believed they are not materially injured. Aridity and Summer frosts are amongst the beauties of this altitude. I have seen butter hard as could be wished the first thing in the morning, and before noon that same butter would be of the consistence of thick oil, and both simply by the natural temperature of the country.

A week ago, at MOORE & GARRER'S store in this city, Mr. M. L. YOUNG attacked M. T. B. LEWIN with a club and a bottle, injuring him severely. The case was heard before Justice CLINTON, and YOUNG was fined $50, and LEWIN $20 and costs.

Several days ago it was noticed that a band of about forty gentlemen, reputed to be slightly given to appropriating other people's cattle, came into the city professedly on a half repentant spirit for their past misdeeds. It was supposed that another foray on some unsuspecting citizen's herd or stable was in view. I have not heard, however, that such has yet been the case. But a little rowdy affair occurred on Monday, which has resulted in serious wounds and in fines. It appears that CHARLES WOODWARDER, JOHN PAUL, JOHN HENDERSON, a man named MILLER, and others, had been drinking whisky, bought at the house of JAMES BROWN, Sen. Late at night they repaired again to BROWN'S, under pretence of having lost some pocket-books, which they supposed might have been left at BROWN'S. The gang were told that they had better come in the morning, and if the books were there they might be found and returned. The party, however, were not satisfied, and demanded whisky, which was refused, whereupon they burst in the door, and on the son of Mr. BROWN remonstrating, MILLER struck him in the face with a revolver, injuring him severely. The revolver went off at the moment, but took no other effect. The party afterward amused themselves by parading various of the city streets firing off revolvers.

WOODWARDER, PAUL and HENDERSON were arrested and tried before Justice CLINTON, and fined; WOODWARDER $50, and the other two $10 each and costs. MILLER contrived to escape till Wednesday morning, when he was caught by Messrs. ALLEN and CUNNINGHAM, twelve miles west of this; not, however, until he had raised his revolver to take aim at CUNNINGHAM, though he was prevented from doing execution by a prompt bullet from ALLEN'S gun, which struck him in the breast, not killing, but thoroughly disabling him.

Small parties of Gentiles and disaffected Mormons are quietly sliding off to the East or to Carson, the Salt Lake country promising not to be so good a money making region as it has been for the past two or three years.

The rush from many parts of this Territory for Cache Valley, the present Spring, has been something unprecedented in Utah. Sturdy farmers, with their families and effects in their wagons, and their flocks and herds alongside, have been straining their way through this city for week after week. A few, it is said, took the wrong road on arriving at the junction of the Cache Valley and California roads, and do not find it out till they fetched up in Carson Valley, when they concluded they had gone too far to ever turn back. They would rather dig the precious ore at Washoe.

The tattle of the grasshopper and the chirping of the cricket are getting quite familiar in our lots this Spring.

As fuel is so scarce in this section, any circumstance which promises favorably for the supply of this indispensable article is hailed with delight by this community, and is considered of more worth than the discovery of mines of silver and gold. Nothing but a sufficient capital seems to be necessary just now to retort the coal bed on Chalk Creek, a tributary of the Weber, quickly available to the inhabitants of this city and valley. Recently excellent specimens of coal have been found in a mountain creek about fifteen miles north of this city, but the mine has not yet been discovered, though parties are busy prospecting for it. A sufficiency of coal and the manufacture of iron would be vast aids to the prosperity of this Territory. The former seems much surer than the latter.

The Forney Investigation Committee commenced its sittings at the Farnham House, in this city, on the 2d, and has been in session every day since, Sundays excepted. Not much made out though. On Monday FORNEY and his attorney refused to produce books and vouchers for examination, as had been done previously, on the plea that it was incumbent on no man to furnish evidence that might criminate himself. The persons making the charges must, therefore, prove those charges in the best way they could. This caused the session to break up in a row. Maj. MARCELLUS, one of the Commissioners, has attended but little. It may be that he has no relish for the job; and again, it may be that his presence is required at Camp Floyd, in connection with the preparations for the moving of the troops.

This investigation excites very little interest here, except among parties immediately interested in the result. It is considered rather a result of party spleen than anything else. Papers in the States would no doubt publish particulars of such transactions, but Mormon newspapers have ways of their own, and have published nothing about the investigation on Judge ECKELS' late Court at Camp Floyd, except the first introductory notice. There seems a disposition, on the part of some, to bring FORNEY within the meshes, or rather to prove that he is there; and of course he is very anxious to out-general them, and go scot free.

Judge ECKELS is in the city, and, it is said, will take his departure this morning for the East.

FROM MISSOURI.

Republicanism in Missouri—Lincoln and Hamlin Enthusiasm—Frank Blair's Chances—The Bell and Everett Ticket, and its Effect upon the Canvass—$55,000 Suit—Has Congress the Power to Declare What shall be a Legal Tender?

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 6, 1860.

Republicanism is no sham in Missouri. Whatever may be its guise in other Slave States, here it stands out boldly and defiantly, in its true colors. The party which dominates our city, and which in the last four years has passed under the various names of the Benton Democracy, the Free Democracy, and the Emancipationists, sent its delegate to Chicago, and now unfurls the standard of LINCOLN and HAMLIN. The canvass has commenced with considerable energy, despite the disadvantage of there being no Democratic candidate in the field. Like good soldiers and true sons of the venerated sires of Bunker Hill, the Republicans like to see the faces of their enemies before they commence firing. A Lincoln and Hamlin Club has been formed by the young men of the party, and will do efficient service in the campaign. EDWARD BATES would have so concentrated the Opposition vote in this State, if he had been the chosen candidate at Chicago, that Missouri's electoral vote would have been cast for a Republican President. LINCOLN will not be able to obtain any larger vote here than Mr. SEWARD would have received; he will get probably this city and a few hundred votes from Saint Joseph and the German settlements in the interior, but not enough perceptibly to affect the Democratic majority.

It will require great energy and both tact and talent in FRANK BLAIR to carry his district in August, and should an American ticket play the same part in 1860 as in 1858, the result will be either a democratic Representative from St. Louis, or another contested election case. If BLAIR could command the same vote as the present Mayor did in 1850, he would have a clean majority of over two thousand votes; but if that vote is resolved back into into its components by a BELL and EVERETT candidate complicating the canvass, Mr. BLAIR will have, if successful, but a bare majority. What part the Bell and Everett ticket will have in Missouri as yet remains dubious. The old Whig and American element is potential in the State if properly managed, and the Baltimore nominations command a very hearty support. There is some talk of an agreement with the Americans to secure the election of BLAIR and the Republican county nominees, provided the Republicans will vote for the Bell and Everett Presidential electors. In 1856 the Germans and friends of FREMONT voted the FILLMORE ticket under protest in preference to BUCHANAN; and should the BELL and EVERETT ticket continue in the field they may pursue the same policy this Fall. The nomination at Baltimore of a Democratic candidate will be of so great influence upon all political movements that no calculations can be safely made while that essential element is so varying and uncertain.

A nice question of constitutional law and bank practice is now pending in our Circuit Court, and is of sufficient general interest to deserve mention. The Boatman's Savings Bank, of St. Louis, presented at the counter of the State Bank, $53,000 in ten-dollar notes and upwards for redemption, and at the same time $1,200 in five-dollar notes. The teller of the State Bank offered to pay the $1,200 in silver half-dollars of the coinage issued under the act of Congress of 1853, and to pay $5 in the same coin upon each of the notes in the $53,000 package, and the remainder in gold, which proposition the Boatman's Savings Bank refused. The question now is, Was a legal tender made and refused? The Banking Law of this State provides that if any bank shall refuse to redeem its issue in gold and silver, it shall forfeit its charter and incur a penalty of twenty per cent. upon the amount offered for redemption. This suit is brought upon the notes to recover their amount and the twenty per cent. damages. The act of Congress of 1853 provides, first, what number of grams of silver shall constitute a half-dollar, making them some ten or fifteen grams less than the former coinage of the United States, and then declares that the silver coin issued in conformity to that act shall be legal tender in payment of all sums not exceeding $5.

The counsel for the State Bank contend that Congress exceeded its constitutional powers in making such a law.

At common law gold and silver were legal tenders, and the Constitution declares that Congress shall have power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, and that no State shall make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts. Does the power to coin money and regulate the value include the power to declare what shall be a tender? To "coin" money means to issue and stamp money, and to "regulate the value" means to declare how much the coin so issued is worth, taking the dollar as the standard of value, but neither of these acts can be construed into a declaration of what is a legal tender. They contend this power is reserved by the States with only the Constitutional limitation that they shall not make anything but gold and silver coin a tender. In every other respect they may and do regulate the subject of tender. They may say that unless money is offered in payment of rent within certain hours on a certain day, it shall not be a good tender. Congress has in the act in question gone beyond what it ever before has done in its laws upon the subject, and has not only coined money and regulated its value, but has undertaken to follow the omnipotent English Parliament in declaring what shall constitute a tender. If this view be correct, then silver is now, in Missouri, by virtue of the common law, a good tender for sums of all amounts. But even if this be wrong, they say that the offer to pay the $1,200 worth of $5 notes was a good tender because each note was a separate deal, and there was a separate demand upon each; and to treat as if only one note had been presented, they would have had the undoubted right to pay it in silver, the holder could not, by presenting his several demands in an aggregate, effect their legal right to treat each note as a separate promise to pay five dollars. Besides, the State law gives the twenty per cent. damages sued for only when the bank refuse to pay its issue in gold and silver. The bank has not refused to pay in silver, and so has not incurred the penalty.

The counsel for the savings bank contend for the power of Congress to fix what shall be a legal tender, and declare the argument on the other side to be mere sophistry, and an attempt on the part of the bank to pay its debts in a currency depreciated two per cent. below par. The case will go to the Supreme Court. The only adjudication case upon the question is in Fourth Michigan Reports, and there the Judges find for the defendant that the tender was good, without giving any reason for their faith in them. Q.

NEW-YORK.

Murder Trial and Other Matters at Troy.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TROY, Saturday, June 9, 1860.

Since the wisdom of Legislators abolished the death penalty, in effect, if not absolutely, murder trials seem to have lost their interest, if one that has been in progress for a day or two in this city may be taken as a criterion. It must have been the prospective hanging conclusion that has filled Court Rooms in days gone by, whenever a murderer or a murderess was to be tried; for now, the abolishment of black-cap, the dock and death-sentence, have ameliorated the old order of things, and the public have lost their interest in what has become a mere State Prison offence.

A Circuit and Court of Oyer and Terminer has been in session in this city for two weeks. Judge HOGEBOOM, of Hudson, presides. A crowded calendar has been partially cleared, and a week more will probably conclude all the business on the docket. The murder trial is the only criminal cause taken up thus far. The accused is FRANCIS PARISH, an Irishman, about 48 years of age, who is charged with beating and otherwise abusing his wife in January or February last, so that she died from her injuries. The deceased was a drunken woman, and undoubtedly a terrible source of vexation to her husband, whose counsel claim for him an acquittal on the ground that the beating he administered was merely a little gentle chastisement, and that the woman died from other causes. A *post mortem* by physicians showed the body to be in a terrible state when disinterred. Wounds were on the head sufficient to have caused death, and one of the arms was broken. The District-Attorney, GEO. VAN SANTVOORD, assisted by J. M. LANDON, represents the people. MARTIN J. TOWNSEND and IRVING BROWN defend PARISH. The testimony has all been taken, and counsel will sum up on Monday morning. When a verdict is rendered, let wife-beaters take notice.

Among the civil suits tried, a very heavy one was that of JOHN ROTH against WILLIAM WELLS, late Sheriff, involving about $10,000. Few law points were settled, and the questions of fact were decided by the jury in a verdict for defendant. The array of counsel was somewhat startling. The principal members of the Troy bar were retained, and ex-Judge IRA HARRIS, of Albany, was the great gun for the plaintiff. It is a singular instance of the uncertainty of judicial tenure, that in June, 1860, Mr. IRA HARRIS should be trying a case before Judge HENRY HOGEBOOM, while in the same month, 1854, Mr. HENRY HOGEBOOM was counsel in the famous Mrs. ROBINSON murder case, where Judge HARRIS presided. Fortunate is the lawyer who is equally at home in bench or bar.

A railroad case against the Hudson River Railroad Company, was among those tried, but although it is to be carried up to the higher courts, as a matter of course, it will not contribute much towards unravelling the great chaotic Railroad Law of the State. The widow and executrix of TIMOTHY WILDS, of Grafton, in this county, sued for damages sustained by his having been run over and killed by the defendant's cars on the track of the Union Railroad, in this City, during the year 1855. The evidence showed that the deceased insisted on driving across the track in front of the approaching train. The flagman endeavored to detain him, and while engaged in a sort of struggle with WILDS, the latter was fatally injured by the locomotive. The recent decisions in the General Term probably had nothing to do with Judge HOGEBOOM'S charge, although but for them there are some Judges who would have non-suited the plaintiff. The jury were left to decide whether the carelessness of the deceased caused his death. If so, the plaintiff could not prevail. If the employees of the railroad were to blame, the jury was to decide whether the deceased was also culpable; if he was, the defendants were entitled to a verdict; if not, it only remained to measure damages. The jury awarded the sum of $5,000 to the plaintiff.

Another rather interesting case was that of EBENEZER STEVENS, Executor, against JOHN A. MILLARD. Although the amount was small, the questions involved shed some new light upon the subject of ratification by a principal of an agent's act. The case also showed that the charge against Judges that they never reconsider their opinions when sitting in a Court of Review, are not true in every instance. The suit was tried before Judge HOGEBOOM about two years ago. The note upon which the suit was based was signed "HENRY A. BENTON, for JOHN A. MILLARD"—the latter having been at the time BENTON'S assignee. As no authority for using defendant's name could be proved, the plaintiff relied upon subsequent ratification, and introduced the man to whom the note was given, who testified to a conversation which he had with Mr. MILLARD on the subject. The latter neither affirmed nor denied BENTON'S authority to sign his name, but said he would see what could be done in the matter, and went over with witness to BENTON'S shop, where the latter paid $25 on the note.

Upon this testimony on the first trial, Judge HOGEBOOM non-suited the plaintiff—not deeming the maxim that "silence gives assent" to apply. The General Term to which Mr. PARKINSON, counsel for plaintiff, carried the case, reversed this decision. Upon the second trial, before the same Judge, it was thought by many that the same result would be in some manner reached, especially as Mr. MILLARD swore that no such conversation as that above recited ever took place; but Judge HOGEBOOM admitted evidence that an account upon which this note was based once existed, as corroborative testimony going to show that ratification was probable; and the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff.

The Trojans are exercised about a shower of agates that fell a few days since in the upper part of the city, very similar to the shower of toads recounted in the TIMES some time ago. Some persons treat the matter as false; others declare they saw the stones fall. In the absence of more important matters this has been the prevailing topic of discussion for a few days. The agates are pronounced to be from Lake Superior, and there is nothing like them in this section of the country. How they got here, whether by means natural or supernatural, is the question.

We have had three fires within the past week, and ten horses here been burned to death. There seems to be a decided wish on the part of the citizens to do away with the present volunteer hand Fire Department, and substitute paid firemen with steam engines. Our only steamer is better used the longer it is used.

The Fourth of July promises to be celebrated in a patriotic manner this year. The Common Council have done the handsome thing by appropriating $500 in aid of the cause. T.

LAW REPORTS.

Action for Assault and Battery against Ex-Alderman McSpedon.

John Foster vs. Thomas McSpedon—This was an action to recover damages for an alleged assault and battery by the defendant upon the plaintiff.

The plaintiff alleges that on or about the 3rd day of January, 1859, the defendant assaulted him without cause or provocation, and libelled in consequence of the assault he was for a long time disabled and prevented from following his business of driver on the Third Avenue railroad. The defendant in the late President of the Board of Aldermen. The complaint set forth in detail the particular injury done the plaintiff and averred that a fine tooth was "severed from his head" by the grievous blows of the chief Alderman.

It appeared from the answer of the defendant that on the night in question he was driving home up Third-avenue, and as he was approaching the intersection of Seventieth-street, it being dark and the street being in a bad condition, his carriage-wheel was locked with a coal-cart, he thrown from the carriage upon the track, much injured. It was alleged that it was only by the greatest exertion that the defendant escaped from being run over by the car, of which plaintiff was driver, and that as he escaped, the plaintiff addressed him thus: "You ——, can't you manage your horse better than that?"

The plaintiff was put upon the stand in his own behalf, and testified to the assault which he said was made, the Alderman stepping upon the car to do it. This was admitted by the defendant, and further testimony on that point was ruled to be useless.

Mr. McSpedon was then put upon the stand for the defence. He testified that he and his brother were riding home together, and that by the collision his brother was thrown out upon the pavement, and his horse becoming disengaged from the carriage he himself was dragged over the dash-board by the horse. He fell upon the track of the railroad, and by a dexterous effort escaped without being run over. The demeanor of the driver excited him; he thinking it a sufficient cause for arrest, stepped upon the car and seized the driver. He denied that any injury was inflicted upon the driver, or that he beat and kicked him as alleged.

Upon the cross examination, it appeared that the day of the accident and assault was just upon which the defendant was elected President of the Board of Aldermen, and that the members of the Board had on that evening been indulging in a cold collation at Mataranis. It was of course sought by the plaintiff's counsel to show that Mr. McSpedon was intoxicated or under the influence of liquor. To this effect, he was asked if they had anything to drink. The Alderman said they had. He also stopped at the house of another Alderman, on his way home, to apologize for not visiting there on Saturday before, that being New Year's Day; this was in Second street; they had liquor there, but do believe he did not drink any. He was not in the least under the influence of liquor, but on the contrary was perfectly sober. Here the defence rested. Mr. CASEY, the conductor of the car, was then put upon the stand for the plaintiff. He did not hear the defendant cry out to the driver to stop, nor did he hear the driver use the language ascribed to him. They were walking their horses at the time. [Alderman McSpedon testified that the horses were on a trot.] He heard the driver ask the Alderman why he was there upon the track, and soon after saw Mr. McSpedon step on the car.

The trial of the action was before Judge DALY, in the Common Pleas. Sealed verdict ordered.

J. C. Van Loon for plaintiff; Busteed and Ely for defendant.

United States Circuit Court—June 11.

Before Judge Smalley.

The Grand Jury brought in indictments in the following cases:

The United States vs. Joseph C. Lawrence—Two indictments for forging land warrants.

The United States vs. Selden Braynard—Three indictments for similar offences.

The United States vs. Wm. Wood & John W. Ward—An indictment for passing counterfeit coin.

MANSLAUGHTER—SENTENCES.

George Ellis, a seaman on board the ship *Henry Warren*, was put on trial, charged with the murder of John A. Peterson, the second mate of the ship. The evidence showed an altercation between Ellis and Peterson, in which Peterson struck Ellis with a mallet over the head, and was himself stabbed with a sheath knife.

The jury found him guilty of manslaughter, and the Judge sentenced him to be imprisoned for four months in Klog's County Jail and pay $1 fine.

Robert Craig and Albert Rider, of the crew of the *W. F. Storer*, convicted of revolt, were sentenced to imprisonment for seven years at hard labor and $1 fine.

Three others, Beecher, Cross and Smith, were sentenced to four years' imprisonment and $1 fine; and two others, Brown and McDonald, to one year's imprisonment and $1 fine.

General Sessions.

A BUSY DAY'S WORK.

Recorder BARNARD disposed of several cases yesterday. The first was that of Stephen Chase, *alias* Chapin, who pleaded guilty to a charge of perjury. On April 21, James Burns was arrested for arson, and held to bail in the sum of $1,000 by Justice Quackenbush. Chase testified under oath that he owned a house and lot at No. 134 Second-street, which statement and oath were subsequently proved to be false. He was also charged on a second indictment for perjury, for giving false bail before the Recorder. The accused was remanded until Friday for sentence.

William Francis pleaded guilty of an assault on David R. Shanahan, on May 6, with intent to rob. Remanded for sentence.

John Brannan and James L. Silvie pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, in uttering a check on the Market Bank. They were remanded.

Thomas Smith also pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was remanded.

Lewis H. Lawson was placed on trial for bigamy. Rev. T. H. Skinner, of Stapleton, S. I., it was alleged, married the defendant in 1852, to Anne Wilmot. On the 15th of February last, the defendant married Elizabeth Stewart, so the prosecution insisted, but the evidence of the Rev. Mr. Skinner left the matter in doubt, and the accused was acquitted. A friend commenced to applaud, but was soon silenced by the Recorder, who ordered him to be brought to the bar, and committed him for one day to the city prison for contempt of Court.

Lumas Hawes, a counterfeiter, was convicted of forgery in the fourth degree, and sent to the State Prison for two years.

Francis Stanley pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Samuel Hosmer was convicted of an attempt to commit burglary, and was sentenced to the State Prison for one year.

Catherine Veitble was tried, and convicted of burglary in the third degree, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Sunday Amusements.

INJUNCTION AGAINST BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The People vs. *Otto Hoym, et al.*—This was the return to an order to the defendants to show cause why they should not be permanently enjoined from further performance at their Theatre, at No. 37 Bow

the close. Georgia sixes rose to 106 ₱ cent. The United States Texas Indemnity 5 ₱ cents. rose to 103¾ sales, and the coupons of 1874 were held for 105 at the close, and 104½ bid. Among the Railway mortgages, Erie thirds advanced to 89¼ ₱ cent. and Illinois Central Construction Bonds to 91½ sales.

In Money and Exchange the week opens on steady rates. There is not much doing in mercantile paper outside of Bank, owing to the very moderate offering of prime lists. Exchange for the Boston mail is 109¼@109¾ on London, as per last mail; most of the business being done at the lower figure.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL—EIGHT MONTHS.

	1860-60.	1859-59.
October	$720,020	$637,727
November	652,406	595,213
December	820,796	590,406
January	397,128	382,516
February	402,530	372 224
March	564,339	512 009
April	580,131	466,607
May	534,399	412,585
Total eight months	$4,351,461	$3 926.147
Increase two-thirds fiscal year		$425,314

The Illinois Central earned the first week in June, $42,076 against $34,164 same week last year.

The Galena and Chicago road earned the first week in June:

1860	$32,937	1859	$32,250
Decrease			$10,313

The second week in June, 1859, the Galena road earned $28,556, the third $22,437, and the fourth $26,411.

The quotations of Uncurrent Money from the office of GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-street, are as follows:

Banks.	Discount.	Banks.	Discount.
New-England	1-4@—	N. Carolina	1¼ @1½
New-York State	3-10@—	S. Carolina & Ga.	¾ @ ⅞
New-Jersey (except Free Banks)	1-4@—	Illinois, Wis. & Iowa	2¼ @ —
Philadelphia	1-5@ —	Louisiana	1 @ —
Baltimore	⅜@ ½	Michigan	1 @ —
Interior Penn	⅜@ ½	Missouri	2 @ —
Delaware, 4 and up	1-5@ —	Ohio, Ken. & Ind	1 @ —
Interior Maryland	⅜@ ½	Mobile, Ala	1¼@ —
Virginia	¾@1	Tennessee	1½ @1½
		Canada	⅜ @ ½

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acre warrants, per acre	72	80
120 acre warrants, per acre	72	80
80 acre warrants, per acre	85	95
40 acre warrants, per acre	100	110

The following was to-day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's office:

Total receipts	$32,569 00
Payments	97,542 53
Balance	6,615,649 04

Included in receipts were $84,000 for Customs.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* reports of the May traffic on the Railway lines in that vicinity as follows:

The earnings of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad for the month of May last, will show an increase of upwards of $5,000 over the corresponding month of last year. The total earnings for May, 1859, were $42,066 22.

The following are the official earnings of the Dayton and Michigan road:

Passengers	$10,478 70
Freights	19,047 39
Mail and express	2,602 22
Total	$32,128 31

The earnings of the Little Miami for the month of May will show an increase of $5,000 over the corresponding month last year.

The following is the official statement of the earnings of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad for May, 1859 and 1860:

	1859.	1860.
Passengers	$12 806	$14,100
Freight	15,285	19,816
Mail	925	925
Express	520	540
Totals	$29,538	$35,381
Last year		29 538
Increase		$5,843

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company during the month of May, in each of the last two years:

	1860.	1859.
From Freight	$98,560 66	$51,371 96
From Passengers	71,448 67	67,370 16
From Express	2,700 00	3,300 06
From Mails	7,825 00	7,825 00
From Rent of Road	7,083 33	5,500 00
From Miscellaneous		197 67
Total	$187,617 66	$135.567 85
Bal'ce Jan. 1 to June 1	$855,603 48	$695,747 97

At an election held this date for Directors of the Hudson River Railroad Company the following were unanimously elected: Samuel Sloan, James Boorman, John Devid Wolfe, Edward Jones, William Kelly, D. Thomas Vail, Erastus Corning, Wm. H. Hays, Robert P. Getty, Henry A. Smythe, J. B. Johnston, E. H. Miller, Moses H. Grinnell. For Inspectors of Election—Thomas Suffern, A. R. Wetmore, Wm. Chamberlain. At a subsequent meeting SAMUEL SLOAN was reelected President, and D. THOMAS VAIL, Vice-President

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. June 9.	Loans. June 2.	Specie. June 9.	Specie. June 2.
Bk. of New-York	4,796,411	4,718,906	720,471	737 887
Manhattan Co	4,266,614	3,874,268	1,059,295	1,168 917
Merchants' Bank	5,539,601	5,279,982	1,077,935	1,058,045
Mechanics' Bank	4,011,492	4,107,177	608,152	605,850
Union Bank	2,675,541	2,675 949	348 531	560,333
Bk. of America	6,114,323	6,205,257	1,856,247	1,789.749
Phenix Bank	3,274,288	3,143,399	421,325	498,701
City Bank	2,289,508	2,173,209	443,171	452,141
Tradesmen's Bk	1,501,344	1,483,501	196 903	227,911
Fulton Bank	1,462,084	1,508,822	252,084	253,443
Chemical Bank	2,013,722	1,969 923	590,530	626 388
Merch. Exch. Bk	2,149 792	2,178,253	365,791	262 333
National Bank	2,185,283	2,177,980	252,659	247,133
Butc. & Drov. Bk	1,784,980	1,784,160	301,914	323,447
Mech. & Trad. Bk	978,467	1,004 461	188,968	173,287
Greenwich Bank	804,086	802,512	42 948	51,729
Leather Man. Bk	1,936,448	1,894,699	334,682	39?,931
Seventh Ward Bk	1,341 849	1,363,876	163,850	192,497
Bk. St. New-York	3,170,807	3,263,883	843,099	818,440
Am. Exchange Bk	7,109 439	7,094,701	1,119 358	1,127,426
Bk. of Commerce	11,376,316	11,579,420	3,436,030	3,666,434
Broadway Bank	2 671,935	2,630,489	456,944	368,357
Ocean Bank	1,894,084	1,858 823	365,673	363,086
Mercantile Bank	2,697 838	2,762,447	336,331	400 916
Pacific Bank	1,063,784	1,081,288	167 060	165,435
Bank of Republic	3,748,611	3,938,463	681,977	839,997
Chatham Bank	734,054	721,726	43,859	105 065
People's Bank	703,471	701,765	128,157	114,751
Bank of N. Am	1,628,256	1,619,903	315,988	318,359
Hanover Bank	1,555,476	1,547,956	175,376	156,438
Irving Bank	835,853	881,354	192 982	130,684
Metropolitan Bk	6,986,970	6,975,786	921,845	1,058,370
Citizens' Bank	632,434	621,719	168,744	163,059
Nassau Bank	1,697,545	1,723,581	177,896	169,335
Market Bank	1,734,601	1,738,657	252,941	222,737
St. Nicholas Bk	1,078,995	1,098,073	186,879	209,008
Shoe & Leath Bk	2,614,949	2,689,514	727,919	781,352
Corn Exch. Bank	1,645,648	1,621,097	268,196	280,416
Continental Bank	2,200,207	2,244,861	550,619	572,838
Bk. of Commerce	1,301,995	1,118,990	186,904	242,373
Oriental Bank	553,351	542,396	104,476	99,825
Marine Bank	986 105	1,019,992	125,433	128,610
Atlantic Bank	597,793	599,990	58,220	60,669
Imp. & Trad's Bk	2,799,461	2,754,076	393,686	417,879
Park Bank	5,441,969	5,563,120	1,160,963	1,240 257
Artisans' Bank	966 659	964,780	204,099	168,656
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	782,648	764,699	79 857	83,344
Grocers' Bank	649,317	663,295	118,338	111,136
Fourth Ward Bank	514,341	499,843	117,351	89,453
East River Bank	396,615	398,456	53,362	53 464
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	433,966	436,831	59,925	58,075
N. Y. Exch. Bank	843,812	841,894	20,331	20,816
Bull's Head Bank	479,825	479,840	65,943	49,919
N. Y. County Bk	464,188	462,606	38,423	33,090
Mech'ks & Mer. Bk	693,894	696,464	109 202	113,262
Total	125,481,969	125,118,769	28,126,551	28,481,775
Increase		$363,200	Decrease	$719,876

Banks.	Circulation. June 9.	Circulation. June 2.	Deposits—Net. June 9.	Deposits—Net. June 2.
Bk. of New-York	434,605	417,773	2,796,697	2,855,972
Manhattan Co	323 788	337,480	2,651,456	2,669,140
Merchants' Bank	2,322,890	2,296,178	3 459,506	3,201,810
Mechanics' Bank	301,927	301,171	2,691,884	2,679,323
Union Bank	226,043	262,356	1,734,049	1,978,828
Bk. of America	141,688	126,377	1,782,749	1,764,012
Phenix Bank	126,516	126,377	1,662 930	1,626,124
City Bank			791,899	819,415
Tradesmen's Bk	220,684	211,757	1,097,572	1,101,157
Fulton Bank	220,072	220,220	2,231,972	2,213,700
Chemical Bank	366,976	346,366	1,131,988	1,137,634
Merch. Exch. Bk	133,572	131,367	1,124,241	1,124,456
National Bank	183,312	188,217	945,341	961,975
Butc. & Drov. Bk	193,157	193,723	1,321,209	1,319,949
Mech. & Trad Bk	134,777	139,899	776,852	772,131
Greenwich Bank	158,598	159,827	537,412	550,542
Leather Man. Bk	228,555	228,405	1,146,185	1,140,642
Seventh Ward Bk	236,646	226,920	702,450	755,958
Bk. St. New-York	369,042	363,355	1,824,459	1,751,825
Am. Exchange Bk	515,796	506,744	4,230,563	4,290 215
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	6,107,902	6,135,810
Broadway Bank	278 349	271,349	1,957,760	1,924,998
Ocean Bank	109,836	108,052	1,100,564	1,111,919
Mercantile Bank	31,480	29,836	1,938,346	2,075,860
Pacific Bank	136,669	134,245	616,41s	630 194
Bk. of Republic	212,511	219,885	2,606 156	2,947,375
Chatham Bank	133,089	126,631	472,414	446,519
People's Bank	114,573	107,908	437,518	514,701
Bank of N. Am	99,719	79,506	837,940	854,093
Hanover Bank	86,112	88,471	794,015	779,931
Irving Bank	120,679	123,648	649,548	619 943
Metropolitan Bk	237,368	243,935	4,040,471	4,119,696
Citizens' Bank	165,263	160,742	677,911	667,786
Nassau Bank	121,261	120,906	911,188	903,623
Market Bank	203,209	205,332	1 080,851	1,090,135
St. Nicholas Bank	69,555	69,555	642,151	642,151
Shoe & Leath Bk	316,625	317,867	2,127 960	2,138,791
Corn Exch. Bank	127,698	124,719	793,694	834,107
Continental Bank	194,184	180,486	1,949,204	1,868,715
Bk. of Commerce	238,173	222,567	738,331	799,849
Oriental Bank	106,674	105,741	390,261	364,694
Marine Bank	127,226	123,186	626,124	575,590
Atlantic Bank	81,661	81,086	256,287	253,593
Imp. & Trad's Bk	191,620	192,228	1,576,160	1,738,791
Park Bank	1,185,131	1,177,313	4,626,883	4,742,620
Artisans' Bank	92,776	91,947	585,052	538,860
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	115,091	108,336	398,546	425,633
Grocers' Bank	54,468	55,347	480,943	412,045
North River Bank	74 836	72,178	423,841	420,734
East River Bank	86,130	86,893	279,335	279,224
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	150,943	147,781	229,180	231,868
N. Y. Exch. Bk	101,863	100,909	328,468	308,878
Bull's Head Bank	111,671	113,147	455,726	439,339
N. Y. County Bk	91,194	92,509	339,311	321,886
Mech'ks & Mer. Bk	132,823	126,306	664 624	432,908
Total	8,999,948	8,898,478	80,628 943	80,123,640
Increase		$236,960	Decrease	$176,695

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 11, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 66 bbls. Ashes, 11,422 bbls. Flour, 900 bbls. Corn Meal, 2?,218 bushels Wheat, 42,460 bushels Corn, 25,?30 bushels Oats, 218 bushels Rye, 1,683 bushels Malt, 112 bois. Provisions, and 240 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to day, 80 bbls. at $5 31 for Pots and $5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been confined to 792 bags Rio at 13¾c.; 100 bags Lagnayra at 14c.; 200 bags Maracaibo at 13¼c.; and 100 bags St. Domingo at 13¾c., ₱ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Has been inactive, sales having been made of only 500 bales at nominal quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been moderately active, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The demand has been chiefly for home use, though, in part, for export. Extra State is in most favor with shippers. Prices have not varied remarkably, though buyers appear to have any existing advantage. Sales 12,500 bbls, including superfine State at $5 12½@$5 20, chiefly within the range; extra State at $5 25@$5 45, mainly at $5 25@$5 35; superfine Western at $5 10@$5 20; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 25@$6 10; extra Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, $5 30@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 65@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 90 ₱ bbl. Superfine State $5 12½@$5 20

Extra State	5 25	@	5 45
Superfine Western	5 10	@	5 20
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 25	@	6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 30	@	6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 65	@	5 70
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 75	@	5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 95	@	6 90
Fancy Genesee	5 45	@	5 55
Extra Genesee	5 75	@	7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 85	@	7 50

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand, at former figures. Sales have been made of 1,850 bbls., in lots, at $5 65@$6 00 for poor to fair superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in request, to-day, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 30@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 670 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 40@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 80@$3 90 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, but at easier prices. Some holders manifest more eagerness to realize, and this circumstance tends to depress the market. Sales have been reported of 51,500 bushels,—including White Canada, at $1 50; White Indiana, at $1 48@$1 50; Red Western on private terms; Milwaukee Club, at $1 27@$1 29; Racine Spring, at $1 25@$1 26; and Chicago Spring on terms not ascertained, ₱ bushel. Corn has been less freely offered, and has been in good request at former rates. Sales have been reported of 65 000 bushels at 63c.@65c. for heated and damp, and 65½c.@66c., for sound mixed Western, and 69c.@70c. for Yellow Western, Jersey, and Southern, and 77c. for pure White Southern, ₱ bushel. Other kinds are quite nominal. Rye continues in request at 85c.@86c. ₱ bushel. Sales 1,500 bushels. Barley has not varied. Oats are moderately inquired for, including very poor to very good Canada, at 38c.@42c., Western, 38c.@41¾c.; State, 42c.@42½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 37c.@ 40c., ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING.—In Boston, sales have been reported of 2,100 bales Bags, chiefly at 10¾@11c. ₱ bag; and 2,900 bales Bagging, mainly for future delivery, at from 15½@16¾c. ₱ yard. The Boston *Shipping List* remarks that: "The excitement in relation to Gunny Cloth continues without abatement, and prices are almost daily advancing. A short time ago, when the remark was made that the article was likely to touch 20c. before a reaction took place, it was generally considered an extravagant price, but from present appearances it bids fair soon to reach that figure. The movement is based on the comparatively small supplies on the way—the advance in and the high rates of freight—the scarcity of Kentucky Bagging, and the prospective large crop of Cotton. The bulk of the supplies of Cloth, both in the country and on the way, are also in few hands, and will not be placed on the market, except at prices fully up to the anticipation of the holders.

HEMP—Sales in Boston, 5,200 bales Manilla, part to arrive, at 6c. ₱ lb.

HAY—Sales 800 bales North River, at 85c.@95c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Sales have been reported of 50 bales last year's crop, at 7c.@13c. ₱ lb.

IRON—There were 100 tons Scotch pig disposed of at $22 50@$23 ₱ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Has been lightly dealt in, at drooping prices.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are in moderate demand at steady prices. Linseed is inactive and depressed, at 59c.@61c., ₱ gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in lively request, partly on speculation, but the increased firmness of holders has tended to check operations. Sales have been reported of 900 bbls., including New Mess, at $18 37½@$18 50; New Prime, at $13 50@$13 75; Old Mess at $17 40@$17 50, and Old Prime at $12 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, including Hams, at 9c.@9½c., and Shoulders at 7¼c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon continues scarce and quiet, chiefly at from 9¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is in moderate request at former rates. Sales have been reported of 250 tcs. and bbls., at from 11¼c.@11¾c. for common to prime, ₱ lb. Beef is inquired for and is steady. Sales have been made of 325 bbls., at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 12½@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess $14@$18 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $12@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter continues plenty and heavy, at 12c.@18c. for new State, and 9c.@16c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at 7c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 400 tcs., in lots, at $4 31¼@$4 62½, chiefly within the range, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales were made to-day of 1,000 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6⅜c.@7⅜c., with some Porto Rico, at 7¼c.@7¾c.; also, 150 hhds. Melado, and 231 boxes Havana, on terms not ascertained.

TALLOW—Sales 18,000 lbs., at 9¾c.@9⅞c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 550 hhls., in lots, part at 21½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements comprised 290 bales Cotton, at ⅜d.; 800 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 6d.; 41,000 bushels Grain, at 6d.@6¾d.; 10 tuns Oil, at 25s.; and, by steamer, 1,000 boxes Cheese, at 50s. For London, 20 tons Cedar Wood, at 20s. For Bremen, 500 hhls. Spirits Turpentine, at 2c. ₱ gallon.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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BY GEORGE BANCROFT.
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PERSONAL.

F. A. STEELE, WHO REMOVED FROM Harlem about the 21st of May, I wish to ascertain where he now resides. Have been informed that it is in some part of Jersey City. Any person furnishing such information will confer a favor on J. N. WATSON, Real Estate Agent, Harlem.

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REAL BLACK CHANTILLY AND BRUSSELS

THREAD LACE SHAWLS, FLOUNCES,

TRIMMING LACES, &c., &c.

ALSO,

A large invoice of FINE FRENCH EMBROIDERIES

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Are now offering

Their entire stock of

FRENCH ORGANDIES AND JACONETS

At very reduced prices.

Also, a large lot of

SCOTCH LAWNS,

At 12½ cents; worth 20 cents.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BAREGE ROBES.

8,000 at $4, $5, and $6, worth $8, $10, and $12.

These goods will be sold at

A GREAT SACRIFICE!

For the purpose of clearing out our Spring Importations.

GRENADINE ROBES PROPORTIONABLY LOW.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FAMILY DRY GOODS
AT REDUCED PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now selling, at retail, the remainder of their stock of housekeeping and family goods at

REDUCED PRICES,

Consisting, in part, of Table Linen, Napkins and Towelling, Sheeting Linen, Quilts, Jacouets, Swiss and Mull Muslin, plaid, plain and striped Brilliants, Dimities, &c. Also,

1,000 dresses of embroidered Swiss Muslins at $3 50 per dress.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

ARE NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

FANCY BAREGE SHAWLS,

AT HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LADIES' & INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF MANUFACTURED GARMENTS.
ALSO, ORDERS TAKEN
FOR BRIDAL TROUSSEAUS, INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER GARMENTS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, TRAVELING DRESSES, &c.
MOURNING GOODS MADE TO ORDER.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

FOR LINS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BEAUTIFUL STYLES.
GBAY NOBWICH POPLINS,
RETAILED AT 75 CENTS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

500 PIECES

BAREGE AGLAIS,

JUST RECEIVED,
RETAILED AT 12½ CENTS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

RICH

ORGANDY ROBES, $3.

RICH PRINTED JACONETS, 12½ TO 25 CENTS.
BRILLIANTS, ORGANDIES, BAREGES, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

EXTRA

RICH FRENCH PARASOLS.

1,500 RETAILED AT $3.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

CLEARING-OUT SALE.

We are now offering the balance of our SPRING IMPORTATIONS

AT COST.

Being the largest stock to be found in this market of LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.

NEW STYLES NOTTINGHAM & LENO CURTAINS.

LACE AND MUSLIN BY THE YARD.

LACE AND MUSLIN FOR VESTIBULE DOORS.

BROCATELS, SATINS, TAPESTRIES.

REPS, WORSTED-DAMASK CHINTZES.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

GILT CORNICES, BANDS AND PINS.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES AT COST.

FINE GOLD LANDSCAPES
and FLOWER SHADES
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

BEST SCOTCH HOLLAND SHADES,
WHITE, BUFF, GREEN & BLUE.

WE ARE CLOSING OUT, AT COST,
THE BALANCE OF THIS SEASON'S STOCK,
AND WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES FURNISHING TO THE GREAT ADVANTAGES WE NOW OFFER.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

264 BOWERY. 264
W. K. PEYTON
Have now in store
A magnificent stock of NEW MANTILLAS,
NEW CLOAKS, NEW BURNOUS,
In rich Black Silks, Taffetas,
Zephyr Cloths, Grisailles, &c., &c.,
At prices 40 per cent. less than in Broadway.
Ladies please call before purchasing.
W. K. PEYTON,
Cloak and Mantilla Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

NOTICE.—AVIS.—NOTTICIA.—AVISO.—NOTIZ.—FOUNTAIN'S India store is the only place where India pineapple dresses, black and colored; wash silks, ¾ wide; crapes, bareges, satins, mecrackers, rubber mantillas, novelties, China, lacquered articles; all kinds of curious American Indian feather fans, bead bark-work, &c., can be procured, wholesale and retail, at No. 673 Broadway. French fans, latest styles. This day received 25 styles Chinese feather folding fans, elegant.

DRY GOODS.

MARYE'S CLEARING SALE FOR JUNE, 1860.
GOODS CLOSING LESS THAN COST!
ALL OUR POINTE APPLIQUE LACES.
ALL OUR POINTE APPLIQUE COLLARS.
ALL OUR HONITON COLLARS.
ALL OUR WIDE BLACK GUIPURE LACES.
ALL OUR 6-4 AND 8-4 PUSHER SHAWL LACES.
ALL THE LINEN DAMASKS IN STOCK.
ALL OUR LINEN DAMASK TABLE COVERS.
ALL OUR 6-4 8-4, 10-4 AND 12-4 SHEETINGS.
CLEARING ALL OUR WHITE GOODS.
CLEARING ALL OUR CURTAIN MUSLIN AND LACES.
CLEARING ALL OUR LACE CURTAINS.
CLEARING ALL OUR FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
CLEARING ALL OUR SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES.
CLEARING ALL OUR LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
CLEARING ALL OUR HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
CLEARING ALL OUR MITTS.
CLEARING ALL OUR LADIES' AND MISSES UNDER WEAR.
CLEARING ALL OUR GENT'S UNDERWEAR.
GREAT SALE OF
FRENCH LACE SHAWLS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
SHAWL AND FLOUNCING LACES,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

Owing to the continued depressing weather in May, many of the importers of these goods were induced to make great sacrifices at the large auction sales. In fact there was quite a panic in these goods, and in many cases the importers sold them at less than half the cost of importation.

We were large buyers at these sales, and are enabled to offer, (as the result:)

2,000 yards REAL PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES, 24 inches wide, for 5s.,
Which cost to import $1 25.

2,000 yards REAL PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES, 24 inches wide, 8s.,
Which cost to import $1 75.

2,000 yards REAL PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES, 32 inches wide, 10s.,
Which cost to import $2 25.

2,000 yards FINEST IMPORTED FLOUNCING LACES, 36 inches wide, 20s.,
Which cost to import $4.

1,000 yards FINEST IMPORTED FLOUNCING LACES, 32 inches wide, $3 to $5,
Which cost to import $5 to $7.

500 FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, (8 flounces,) $5,
Cost to import $10.

800 FRENCH LACE BURNOUS, $5
Cost to import, $10.

500 REAL PUSHER LACE SHAWLS, $5, $7 50, $10, $15,
Which cost to import, $10, $15, $20, $30.

500 REAL PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS, $6, $8, $10, $12, $18,
Which cost to import, $10 $16, $20, $25, $36.

This is without doubt the CHEAPEST STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS FRENCH AND ENGLISH PUSHER LACE GOODS EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY.

N. B.—Do not be indnoed to purchase before looking through our Stock. R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206, SIXTH-AV.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Invite especial attention to
The greatest bargains ever offered in
ORGANDIE ROBES, 5 AND 7 FLOUNCES, AT $3.
BAREGE ROBES, WITH SATIN FLOUNCES, at $5.
BAREGE ROBES, 8 FLOUNCES, AT $4.
BLACK BAREGE ROBES, $3 TO $4 50.
CHINTZ BAREGE, PLAID GROUND,
Only 3s. per yard, usual price 6s. per yard.
MOUSELINE DE CHINE, FINE QUALITY,
Double width, only 4s. a yard.
ALSO:
LACE POINTS, LACE SHAWLS,
LACE MANTILLAS, LACE BORNOUS,
LACE SULTANAS, &c.
AT HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
No. 305 CANAL-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

A CARD!!!
W. D. ELLIOTT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF MANTILLAS,
Nos. 294 and 296 CANAL-ST.,
(Brandreth Buildings,)
WILL OPEN THIS WEEK,
EXPRESSLY FOR FIRST CLASS TRADE,
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
At $12 and $14 each.
BLACK SILK SHAWLETTES,
At $8 and $10 each.
BLACK LACE MANTILLAS AND BURNOUS,
From $3 to $30 each.
NEW ARABIAN AND JAPANESE CLOAKS,
AND MANY OTHER NOVELTIES,
ALL AT MODERATE PRICES.

A GREAT NOVELTY.
THE JAPANESE WRAPPER,
SUITED FOR PRESENT WEAR,
WILL BE ON SALE THIS WEEK,
IN SILK CHALLIE AND BAREGE ANGLAIS,
BY
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
(late George Bulpin,)
NO. 361 BROADWAY.

N. B.—The entire wholesale stock of this establishment will be on sale until the 4th of July at retail, and at prices never before heard of.
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
BLACK LACE MANTILLAS,
BLACK LACE BOURNOUS,
From 30 to 40 per cent. below cost.

SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Viz.: LINE

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, One Dollar for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LORETTA—OPERATIC CONCERTS—WORLD—A TRIP TO RICHMOND.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR JAPANESE EMBASSY—JEMMY LEE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—OVERLAND ROUTE.

WINTER GARDEN—YOUNG NEW-YORK.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—GOLD FIELD—COOL AS A CUCUMBER—MAGIC HAND—SAILORS ASHORE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—FRENCH SPY—ETON BOY—BOOTS AT THE SWAN. Evening—SCHOOL OF REFORM.

PALACE GARDEN—GRAND CONCERT.

FIFTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

KELLY'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 365—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

HARTMANN'S STUDIO GALLERY—CORNER BROADWAY AND BOND-STREET—PAGE'S VENUS.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—CHURCH'S TEMPLE IN THE WILDERNESS.

No. 765 BROADWAY—HUGHES' FREE PICTURE GALLERY.

☞ Mr. ADAMS is our regular carrier, and will serve the TIMES from Twenty-sixth-street to Forty-fifth-street, and from Fifth-avenue to the East River.

R. W. CORNELIUS & Co., Danville, Pa., have THE NEW-YORK TIMES for sale on the arrival of the early trains.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The arrival of the *Arago* puts us in possession of our European mails two days later than had been previously received, although the news is of the same date as that published yesterday by telegraph from Father Point. There is nothing reliable concerning GARIBALDI'S progress, though the latest intelligence announced that he was actually in possession of Palermo. Everything indicates that he is certainly meeting with popular sympathy and success. A very spirited debate had taken place in the Sardinian Parliament concerning the cession of Savoy and Nice, but the vote had not been taken, though there was no doubt of the ratification of the treaty. The general European news is of no special interest.

In the Senate, yesterday, on motion of Mr. KING, of New-York, the report of the Printing Investigating Committee was taken up. The alleged abuses growing out of the public printing were discussed. Resolutions recommending a change in the mode of executing the public printing were adopted. The Civil Appropriation bill was taken up and discussed. In the House, the Post-office Appropriation bill was taken up, and several amendments were agreed to, one authorizing the Postmaster-General to cause the mails to be transported between the United States and any foreign port, or between one port of the United States and another, by steamship, allowing and paying for the same, if by an American vessel, the sea and inland postage, and if by a foreign vessel, the sea postage only, preference to be always given to American steamships. Amendments were also adopted, reducing the appropriation for clerks, and providing that if the revenue of the Post-office Department should be insufficient to support it for the year ending June, 1861, the sum of $5,750,000 shall be appropriated to supply deficiencies. The bill was then passed. Considerable debate ensued on the Navy Appropriation bill, and without arriving at any conclusion thereon, the House adjourned.

The Democratic Seceders' Convention met again in Richmond yesterday, when all the seceding States were represented, with the exception of Delaware. The credentials of twelve delegates from New-York were received with great applause. The credentials were presented by T. P. MOTT, as the alternate of GIDEON J. TUCKER. They were appointed by the Trustees of the National Democratic Hall, of the State of New-York, and their credentials were certified to by SAMUEL B. WILLIAMS. Mayor WOOD, however, sent word that the delegates do not represent anybody, and it was thought they would ultimately be repudiated.

The police having notified the milkmen to cease the sale of milk on Sundays, the milkmen complained, and, last evening, the Board of Aldermen passed a resolution allowing them to continue the sale of milk as heretofore. The Board received a communication from the Central Park Commissioners, stating that they will require the sum of $833,000 for operations on the Park during the current year; and that the operations can only be conducted with regularity and system when the expenses can be counted on with certainty. They express unwillingness to contract obligations with laborers, unless they can be provided with the means to meet them. A communication was received from the Mayor, vetoing the resolution to lay out Mount Morris-square, at an expense of $20,000, on the ground that the work was not advertised to be done by contract.

The Board of Councilmen had a regular meeting last evening, in the course of which they cleared their table of a mass of unimportant general orders, which had accumulated for several months. $1,000 was donated to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, and $3,000 to the Children's Aid Society. A great number of streets were ordered to be paved with trap block; but a report to pave 9th-street in the same manner, from 6th-avenue to Broadway, was laid over. The Battery enlargement was passed by a vote of 15 to 7, as was also a resolution appended to the report, granting to the Staten Island and New-York Ferry Company a perpetual ferry privilege, without compensation.

A trial of some interest took place yesterday, before Judge DALY, of the Common Pleas. The writ was brought by a car-driver against Ex-Alderman MCSPEDON, to recover for an assault and battery. The case involved an unusual conflict of testimony. The jury were ordered to bring in a sealed verdict. In the Johnson divorce case, Justice WOODRUFF dismissed the complaint, on the ground that the plaintiff had not made out her case in the allegations of cruel treatment.

The Steuben Monument Association held a festival yesterday at Elm Park, which was attended by a large company of Germans, who enjoyed the occasion in the usual way, by dancing, music, listening to addresses, and imbibing their favorite beverage. Mayor WOOD visited the grounds towards evening, and made a speech in approval of the design of erecting the monument to Baron STEUBEN, pledging his personal and official support to the undertaking.

There were 335 deaths in this City during the week ending June 7—men, 79; women, 67; boys, 107; girls, 82. The greatest mortality was from consumption, of which 51 persons died; 44 died of scarlet fever, and 34 of disease of the lungs and throat. 210 were natives of the United States, 70 of Ireland, 36 of Germany, and the rest of various countries.

The Stock Market again showed an indifferent speculation on the Share list, while Federal and State Securities continue to be favorably influenced by the cheapness of Money and the near approach of the July dividends. The Bank return is $749,000 less than last week on the Specie Average, and $639,000 higher on the Discount line. Exchange for the Boston steamer steady.

Flour was in good supply and fair demand at, however, drooping prices. Wheat was freely offered at reduced rates. The inquiry was moderate. Corn attracted more attention and was firmer. The transactions in Provisions, Coffee, Iron, Metals, Naval Stores, and Tallow were restricted. Hay, Hops, Rice and Whisky were in request. A fair business was reported in Sugars. Cotton was very quiet at former figures. Other branches of trade exhibited no very important changes.

The Presidency.

The great points of interest for a few days will be Richmond and Baltimore; and we may look for all manner of rumors and opinions, and alleged facts, got up by the great men's little men, who will have the public ear or the use of the electric telegraph for the next fortnight. Speculation is rife as to the happy man who is to unite the Democratic Party, if the Richmond Convention should adjourn their nomination to Baltimore, and it should turn out at Baltimore that the nomination of Judge DOUGLAS would create an inevitable fissure in the Democratic Party. As it is hardly fair that the spokesmen of cliques and the customers of the telegraph should have all this speculation to themselves, we are disposed to give currency to a suggestion that has been largely mooted for some two or three months among persons with Democratic or Conservative tendencies, and that has met with very considerable favor. We allude to the possible nomination of Mr. Justice NELSON, of the Supreme Court, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

Independently of party interests, we should be disposed to regard with favor any nomination that might keep the election out of Congress. We have seen how the public business, year after year, has been made to yield to the election of Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the excitement which the election of that officer has created throughout the country. Any state of things which should protract the Presidential contest, and send it from the people to the House, and from the House to the Senate, would be most disastrous to all the financial and commercial interests of the country. During the spasms and convulsions of an ordinary Presidential contest, there is a temporary cessation of trade, and a trying period for all the forms of useful industry. Let us have the contest over then as soon as may be. Let us avert, if possible, the calamity of a Presidential canvass extending from June to March. It will cost millions on millions of dollars to men who are the least able to afford it, and will lead to scenes of excitement and disorder beyond anything hitherto recorded in our annals.

The desire, therefore, is very general among conservative men of all parties, that a candidate may be found by the Democracy who will so unite the party that the canvass must terminate in an election by the people, of either the Republican or the Democratic candidate. It would be difficult in that case to frame any theory on which a third party could reasonably hope to disturb the popular election. The result would be a battle between contending principles, one or the other of which must win; and when the battle is fought and won, there will be an end of it. There will be no need of fighting it over again in the turmoil and perils of Congressional agitation—amidst firearms and general pyrotechnics in the House, bowie-knives and similar cutlery in the Senate, and diurnal assassinations in the streets—by telegraph.

The practical difficulty of uniting the Democrats results from the hostility of all the other Presidential aspirants to the winning man. Without the aid of the friends of Judge DOUGLAS, no Democrat can be elected. No man who has been instrumental in destroying Judge DOUGLAS can receive their support. No man whom Judge DOUGLAS might select to receive the nomination in his place, could receive the transfer of the affections and enthusiasm of his own supporters. It may well be doubted if Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, identified as he is with Judge DOUGLAS, could command Southern support. It is certain that no Southerner of the same principles, nominated over the head of DOUGLAS, could receive the support of the North. It would be indispensable to run another Democratic candidate, under these circumstances, to carry a single Northern State—and the result would be the calamity so much to be deprecated, the failure of an election by the people.

With these general views, very many persons have turned their eyes to Mr. Justice NELSON, in the belief that if the South are bent upon the sacrifice of Judge DOUGLAS, there is no other man who possesses so many qualifications to render him a possible candidate for both sections of the party. They say that there is no other man who has been in a position to keep himself entirely *au courant* with public men and measures, and at the same time so utterly uncommitted to cliques and partisans, and to partial or peculiar doctrines. They say that he is quite aloof from all questions of Hards and Softs, and from all irritating and bitter topics of party controversy. It is only known of him that he is a Democrat—with the conciliating manners, the general knowledge, the integrity, the long experience in affairs that contribute largely to qualify any man for the Presidential office. All the public men who have been in Washington for the last fifteen years are familiar with the qualities that he would bring to the discharge of its duties; and there is not one of these men, probably, who can say that Mr. Justice NELSON has ever turned his eyes or his thoughts in that direction. As a general thing, it may be unwise to take a candidate from the Bench, but it may be done at extraordinary junctures in public affairs, and to avert great public calamities, such as the failure of an election by the people would unquestionably prove in the present state of public feeling. If such a name should be tendered to the Convention, and rejected by the South, even that fact would go far to relieve the country from the apprehension, that the settlement of the Presidential question may be ultimately referred to one or the other House of Congress.

Such are the ideas that have been expressed with more or less emphasis, in independent and uncommitted circles of voters in this State and in New-England, for the last two or three months. We give currency to them as the expressions of men who have at least as good a right to be heard in public affairs as the ordinary manufacturers of public sentiment, who congregate in bar-rooms and Ward meetings, or are active Secretaries of Congressional Committees, with grog-money and telegraph-money for giving tongue to the merits of their respective aspirants.

GARIBALDI IN SICILY.—The Neapolitan Bourbons, if men of their race could be supposed capable of instruction, might be pronounced to be in a fair way of learning the value of a character. Ever since the outbreak of the revolution which brought down GARIBALDI and his volunteers like a thunderbolt upon Sicily, the Government of FRANCIS II. has been dividing its energies between the manufacture of news at home, and petitions for help abroad. Thanks to the reputation which forty years of treachery and tyranny have built up, the "official" telegrams from Caserta are ranked by all the world with the proclamations of Chinese conquerors; and the nearest blood-relations of FERDINAND decline to lift a finger in defence of his throne. Spain, which gave Naples to the Bourbons, laughs at the notion of lending Spanish soldiers to preserve it for them; and the only intelligence from Sicily via the Court which finds credence even in Vienna, is the statement that many of the royal soldiers who had retreated before the insurgents, "died of fatigue" on reaching their own lines. Everybody sees it to be the most natural thing in the world that the *Chasseurs des Alpes* should have put their Neapolitan antagonists to a rate of speed which their luxurious and lazy life in the guard-houses of King BOMBA had ill fitted them to endure.

Conflicting as the latest accounts from Sicily are, it appears to be altogether probable that, by the end of May, GARIBALDI had made himself master of Palermo. Once firmly fixed in this position, the hero of Varese becomes practically master of Sicily; and the reaction upon the Continental dominions of FRANCIS of this fresh triumph of popular rights and Italian independence cannot long be delayed.

The Kingdom of Italy is crystallizing with a rapidity which may well astonish even the potent political chemist whose wand set the process at work a short eighteen months ago.

The Tycoon and his Envoys.

It appears that the news which comes to us from California, of the assassination of the Tycoon of Japan, is received with reserve by the Naval Commissioners in charge of the Japanese Embassy, now at Philadelphia. We alluded to it yesterday in the same spirit; for, although it is not in itself at all impossible that a prince, comparatively new to the throne, and representing a policy absolutely revolutionary in the history of his country, should have been violently put out of the way by the proud and powerful aristocracy of the only great existing oligarchy of the world, still such events as the murder of a sovereign are far more unusual in Japan than in any other Oriental country, or than they were but a century or two ago in Christendom itself.

There is nothing in the relation which the Tycoon of Japan sustains to the governing classes of his Empire which should drive the disaffected of those classes to the startling and sanguinary expedient of a street-murder as a measure of State policy. The Tycoon is neither a Czar nor a Sultan, and his differences with his feudal conselors can be settled, in ordinary circumstances, without recourse to the severe discipline which was used to medicine the diseased mind of a PAUL or an AMURATH. He is virtually as much of a royal puppet as the old kings of France under their *Maires du Palais*. As Mr. OLIPHANT strongly puts it, "the Tycoon lives the life of a State prisoner; and it was as much of a cruel satire to present him with a yacht, as it would be to offer the Pope a wife." The realm is ruled by an oligarchy, each of whom is in his turn controlled by an ubiquitous public opinion of his class, represented in a system of espionage. The Council of State, composed of five nobles of the highest rank, and the minor Council of eight titular *Kamis*, or princes, govern the Empire, appoint its administrative officers, and direct its general policy. When the Tycoon and his Councilors find themselves irreconcilably at loggerheads on any point, they bring the matter to an issue, somewhat as an English Cabinet does when it finds itself at odds on a really great question with the Parliament. They go, not "to the country" exactly, but to the "princes of the blood." If these personages agree with the Council, the Tycoon abdicates on the spot. If they agree, on the other hand, with the Tycoon, the Council at once accept the "happy dispatch," make incisions in their several abdomens, and are forthwith decapitated, every man by his nearest friend. Things must have advanced more rapidly towards a European development in Japanese politics than we are prepared to believe they have, if the question of the Empire's foreign relations has been suddenly brought to the arbitrament of civil war by an open assassination of the Sovereign.

Moreover, had the Tycoon fallen a victim to the patriotic conservatism of the "Know-Nothing" Party in Japan, the organization of society in that singular empire is so perfect; all possible accidents and chances are so carefully provided for in the system of public affairs, and it is so radically inconsistent with the manners of the people to risk the general peace of the State by a "sensation," that it is very questionable whether the tidings of the catastrophe could have found their way to the general ear in the interval between the 15th of March, the reported date of the assassination, and the date at which the alleged information was dispatched from Japan to California. In the West, where the Press and the telegraph have gradually educated us to enjoy electrical shocks of all kinds, we manage these things, as well as some others, very differently. But it will be remembered that when the predecessor of the actual Tycoon died during the negotiation of Lord ELGIN'S treaty, many weeks elapsed from the date at which his decease was approximatively fixed by the best informed authorities, and the promulgation of the fact throughout the Empire. The Japanese public and the British Commissioners were equally ignorant of the departure of his Majesty for the "realm of the Kamis," while the representatives of the Japanese Government were conducting in his name the solemn preliminaries of the diplomatic arrangement consummated on the 26th of August, 1858. His Majesty's health was drunk at grand banquets, provided by his order, long after he had ceased to vex his august spirit with the things of this life; and Lord ELGIN, on learning the truth two months afterwards, had the consolation of learning, also, that it was an "established custom of the country, that for six weeks after the death of a Tycoon it shall be kept profoundly secret, until his successor is firmly seated on the vacant throne, and all possibility of any disputes with reference to it is removed." This particular Tycoon was declared to have put an end to himself in consequence of the same political difficulties which are now alleged to have provoked the murder of his successor. The Dutch in Japan, naturally mortified at seeing the annihilation in a single day of a monopoly which they had won by two centuries of incredible humiliation and meanness, made themselves responsible for this statement; but Mr. TOWNSEND HARRIS, who had an audience of His Majesty before his death, utterly discredits it, and attributes his death to an epileptic disorder under which he had been long laboring. We repeat, then, that the story now before us may very fairly be set down as at least uncertain in point of authenticity. It may well, however, be improved to impress afresh upon our people, who are seriously compromising the natural reputation for common sense and decorum by their vulgar antics around the progress of the Japanese envoys, that the spectacle at which they are giggling and staring will stand in history as one of the gravest and most pregnant events of this marvellous nineteenth century. Whether the Tycoon be living or dead, the most intelligent of all the hitherto inaccessible Empires of the East has been fairly brought into contact with that one of all the nations in Christendom which is least Oriental in habits, customs, modes and manners of thought. It is out of the question that the vast and unpredictable results of good to mankind which are hidden in such a collision as this can be wrought out to the day without trying the old fabric of Japanese institutions to the uttermost. The envoys of the Tycoon in America represent, in fact, the future for good or ill of forty millions of human beings. Let us, then, for our own sake, if not for theirs, endeavor, in our intercourse with them, to show that we appreciate the serious importance of their mission at least almost as well as themselves, who have broken down the barriers of centuries in undertaking it; and send them back, if we can, with tolerably just ideas of the nature of that civilization which has so urgently summoned them to enter its circle, and join their fortunes with its own.

Hair-splitting on Rail-splitting.

The *Tribune*, with a promptness which does credit to its benevolence, solves our doubts on the subject of rail-splitting as a qualification for the Presidency. We beg to acknowledge its courteous attentions. It adds another to the many instances in which we have experienced the advantages of having neighbors willing and able to resolve all difficulties that may perplex the mind or encompass the path of mere ordinary mortals.

We ventured to suggest that some of our over-zealous Republican friends seemed inclined to rest their advocacy of Mr. LINCOLN somewhat too exclusively on the fact that he had been, in early life, a Rail-splitter. We hinted that splitting rails was no part of the duties of the Presidency, as those duties are defined in the Constitution; and that it was not worth while, therefore, to lay too much stress upon Mr. LINCOLN'S capacity in this special department. The *Tribune*, after a very proper and dignified rebuke of our utter ignorance of the "American fashion of looking at things," condescends to enlighten us by setting forth three distinct philosophical dogmas, applicable to the three branches into which the subject naturally divides itself.

First comes the theoretical exposition of the meaning of the term:

"The title of 'Rail-splitter,' given to Mr. LINCOLN, is merely an emphatic way of stating that he rose from the class of men stigmatized by slave-holding Senators as the 'mud-sills' of society, and the introduction of *such* into public meetings and political processions is but an emblematical reminder of the same fact."

Next, for its application to the specific case of the Republican candidate:

"So far as concerns Mr. LINCOLN personally, the point intended to be made is, that having risen from rail-splitting to be a prominent citizen of Illinois, and a candidate for the Presidency, there *must be* talent and capacity enough in him to qualify him for the discharge of the duties of that office."

We fear sharp logicians might find a flaw in this argument. Granting the premise, major and minor, we doubt whether the conclusion necessarily follows. Suppose Mr. LINCOLN were a candidate for the Professorship of Surgery in a University, or for a position as chief-engineer on an ocean steamer, the same train of reasoning would be quite as applicable; but we doubt whether, on the strength of it, our neighbor of the *Tribune* would call Dr. LINCOLN in to perform an operation for the stone, or whether Commodore VANDERBILT would give him a place on one of his steamers, even at rail-splitting wages. There are, doubtless, many men in Illinois, as well as in other States, who have risen from even lower positions than this, to be prominent and useful citizens: yet the fact of their rise, though honorable and creditable to them, scarcely proves their fitness for the Presidency.

Thirdly and lastly, the *Tribune* states the main object of these rail-splitting demonstrations:

"The *main object*, however, is an appeal, and, as it seems to us, a perfectly fair one, to the *sympathy* and the self-respect of that great body of voters who split rails or follow similar laborious employments. * * * * It is simply saying to the mass of the voters, here is a man who can be trusted to uphold the great interests of free labor. He must know and understand those interests; he must sympathize with them, for he once was a laborer himself."

We fear this appeal underrates the intelligence of the great mass of American voters. We do not think they are likely to elect a President upon any such grounds of "sympathy," or upon any such presumption of knowledge derived from experience. We do not believe that Mr. LINCOLN'S opinions on the subject of free labor, or on political economy in general, were formed while he was splitting rails, or that they are due in any degree to the fact of his ever having been engaged in that employment. We presume he studied this subject much more thoroughly after he had abandoned rail-splitting than he ever did before. Indeed, if he had adhered to the business which is now made his chief distinction, we take it for granted he would never have known very much about anything else.

Prize Essays Wanted.

Mr. THADDEUS HYATT, finding that "the people" will not rescue him, and that there is imminent danger of his being liberated by the Senate, has, as a last resource, offered prizes for the best essays on its power to summon him as a witness, and commit him for contempt on refusing to answer. It may be of use to persons who propose to expend their wits in adding to Mr. HYATT'S notoriety, to suggest the propriety of their obtaining additional explanations as to what is to be the standard by which the merit of the various compositions is to be tested; whether, for instance, the prize would be awarded to a writer who happened to come to the conclusion that the Senate had served Mr. HYATT right, or if competition is only open to those who consider him a foully abused martyr and confessor. This is a most important question, and Mr. HYATT will, we trust, enlighten the public still further upon it before the essays are sent in. If he intends to reward only those who make a good statement of his view of the case, he should, in common honesty, prevent persons from competing who would only undertake to prove his folly.

One of the prizes is, we are astonished to see, offered for the best essay on the purely legal aspect of the case. This is a side from which we should never have supposed a person of Mr. HYATT'S largeness of view would condescend to look at it. We were under the impression that the opinions of "mankind" were the only ones to which he attached any value, and that he looked upon those of the Courts of justice with sovereign contempt. Since, however, he seems disposed to pay for a good exposition of the law of the case, we would respectfully remind him that there is no way in which he can get it half so effectually, as by bringing an action against the Sergeant-at-Arms for assault and false imprisonment. The argument on the demurrer which would follow will procure from the Supreme Court of the United States, upon payment of costs, a full and luminous essay on the power of the Senate, and it will possess the advantage over the "prize essays" of being *the* law itself, instead of guesses at it, or declamation about it. We suppose Mr. HYATT is a sincere man, but the pains he takes to avoid all proper methods of finding out whether he is really making a fool of himself or not, sometimes excite painful suspicions about him.

The Mexican News.

The very late advices direct from the City of Mexico, which appeared exclusively in the TIMES of yesterday morning, are highly interesting and suggestive, especially that portion relating to the failure of JECKER & Co. It will also be perceived that our correspondent, who dates from the City of Mexico the 29th ult., places no confidence in the reported defeat and capture of URAGA by WOLL, at Guadalajara. This report, it is thought, was manufactured expressly for the British packet leaving Vera Cruz June 1. The reliance we place on our correspondent, certain discrepancies that appear in dates, and the improbabilities that attend the matter, lead us to believe that nothing serious has as yet occurred to retard the triumphant progress of the Liberals, or cause any change in their programme. On the other hand, the failure of JECKER & Co is the severest blow that has fallen upon the Church faction and Government during the present revolution. The *pocket nerve* is at last touched, and the eyes of interested parties in Europe and the United States will be opened. This failure is but the beginning of an exhibit which will enlighten the public as to the enormity of the evils that have been inflicted upon Mexico by those European bankers, capitalists and diplomats who have held the destinies of the country in their hands since it became independent of Spain.

The firm of JECKER & Co. is represented to have failed for the sum of $4,500,000, and of this amount $1,300,000, or about 30 per cent., is due to parties in Europe and the United States. One firm in London, FINLAY, HODGSON & Co., is down for $600,000; and another in Paris, HOTTINGUER & Co., $300,000. One individual in the City of Mexico, G. MIER Y TERAN, appears as a creditor for $700,000; another, N. BEISTEGUI, $500,000. It is stated that $1,600,000 are divided between parties in Mexico, in sums ranging from $100 to $10,000. This failure must inevitably bring down many parties in Mexico whose financial relations are in Europe, and where they are doubtless largely indebted. Therefore, when we have the grand result, it must prove that Europeans are losers to the amount of several millions. The result, in fact, will be the entire disruption of existing financial relations between England and Mexico. It must be borne in mind that the Constitutional Government of Mexico, represented by President JUAREZ, has never established diplomatic or financial relations with any European Power, while the opposing faction has not only its Ministers and agents, but its active partisans in all the principal Courts of Europe. Discredited financially, and not acknowledged politically, the Liberal Government of Mexico and its supporters have not been able to command any portion of the money power of Europe, which has, in fact, sustained the opposing faction. That faction has for its Minister an active partisan in England, one MURPHY, a sort of Irish Mexican. CHARLES LOFTUS OTTWAY, Esq., English Minister to Mexico, returned home rich in Mexican dollars as well as Mexican curses, and he appeared in England as the supporter of the Miramon Government. The English holders of Mexican bonds presented him with a stupendous silver vase, upon which were cunningly-devised engravings, designed to illustrate the faithful manner in which he had managed their interests in Mexico. The English Government, not to be behind the bondholders in magnificent satire, placed him in a high diplomatic position on the Continent. During the sway of ZULOAGA, the interest on a part of the English convention debt was raised from three to five per cent. A subscription is now on foot in England for the purpose of presenting CASTILLO Y LANZAS, Minister of Finance under ZULOAGA, with some fitting testimonial, doubtless in consideration of his rare qualities as a Mexican official and financier.

In the *exposé* of the affairs of JECKER & Co., we find how largely such old and powerful banking houses as FINLAY, HONGSON & Co., of London, and HOTTINGUER & Co., of Paris have been and still are interested in sustaining the Miramon or Church Government of Mexico. Among the assets of JECKER & Co. is one item of Miramon Government bonds taken at 15 ₱ cent. About $80,000,000 of these bonds have been issued, the greater portion of which are doubtless in the hands of Europeans. When we reflect on the foregoing facts and upon the amount of obligations that must exist between parties in Mexico whose pecuniary interests are identified with the Miramon Government, and capitalists in England, France, Germany and Spain, we cannot wonder at the pertinacity with which the governments of those countries have adhered to MIRAMON and his fortunes.

The house of JECKER & Co. has been the keystone of the arch upon which the great financial transactions in Mexico, and between Mexico and Europe, have rested. That firm and its confederates, with all their shrewdness and business tact—with unsurpassed advantages in estimating the relative position, strength and resources of the two parties contending for power in Mexico; with the European Powers, the United States, the Mexican Church and vast resources to sustain them—these money-kings have fallen, and in their fall they show to the world how completely they and their powerful coadjutors have mistaken the character of the revolution now in progress in Mexico. The lesson this event teaches us is of great significance, and it ought not to be disregarded.

Minor Topics.

—A stroll through BARNUM'S is good in warm weather. If a man is disposed to complain of his own superfluous flesh, and lament that he cannot scrape it off and enjoy the luxury of sitting in his bones, a sight of the "fat boy" does much to remove his discontent. This interesting individual is seven years of age, and weighs 250 pounds. He is about 2 feet 3 inches tall one way, and 3 feet 2 inches tall the other. In his more extreme youth he must have been what Solomon has laid to the charge of the foolish son, "the heaviness of his mother." His face looks very much like the full moon rising from a flesh-colored mountain, while for purposes of locomotion his legs seem about as useful to him as they would be to a wagon-wheel. It is good to be fat, but not too fat! And then there is the Angel-fish. This is not, as one at first thought would imagine, a mere-maid, but a mere fish,—yet most beautifully colored withal. Imagine to yourself a rainbow with fins, and you have already seen the Angel-fish. Of the boa-constrictors, with their interesting family, it is not necessary to speak; they must be seen to be appreciated. In regard to the "What is it," we have a shrewd suspicion that BARNUM has at length discovered the connecting link between humanity and Common Councilmen, although, as old nurses say, "it favors" the latter more than the former. Sometime BARNUM intends to tell his patrons what it is!

—The Governor of Missouri bids fair to occupy a prominent position when the biographies of eminent drunkards shall be compiled. Owing to his unfortunate tendencies to inhibition, the people of Missouri were obliged to go without a Thanksgiving; he kept himself *so* outrageously drunk last Fall as to forget to appoint one. It is not improbable, however, that he thought that for Missourians to give thanks under his administration was too paradoxical a proceeding to be proposed. The last report of his Excellency's movements chronicles his doings in St. Louis. He commenced operations at an early hour in the morning, and succeeded in getting so gloriously drunk by 3 o'clock in the afternoon, as to stumble over the fist of a Teuton whom he had insulted, to the detriment of his nose. Such doings would disgrace even an Alderman; they do not redound materially to the credit of the Governor of a sovereign State.

—Alas! alas! eight hundred and eleven individuals are *en route* from Liverpool to swell the ranks of BRIGHAM YOUNG at Salt Lake. Of these 811 souls 354 are English, 22 Scotch, 35 Irish, and nearly all of the balance Germans. Will there not be rejoicing among the Saints when this "goodly companie" come to swell the list of the faithful, and contribute their wealth to the common good?

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Richmond Convention.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—ALL SECEDING STATES REPRESENTED BUT DELAWARE—NEW YORK REPRESENTED BY TWELVE DELEGATES.

RICHMOND, Monday, June 11.

The Convention assembled at noon.

GOV. LUBBUCK, of TEXAS, was called to the Chair, and returned thanks. He deemed his selection a compliment to his State. He trusted they had assembled for a triumph of principles and not for plunder, and that if their principles are repudiated, they will go before the country as the true Democratic Party, with their principles emblazoned on their banners.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. BURROUGHS.

The States were called.

New-York responded amidst immense applause.

A list of delegates, appointed by the Trustees of the National Democratic Hall of the State of New-York, was handed in, as follows: Col. Baldwin of Syracuse, Isaac Lawrence, James B. Bensel, James Villiers, W. Drake Parsons, James S. Selby, M. Dudley Bean, Alfred W. Gilbert, John Lorimer Graham and John E. Borst.

The delegate who presented the credentials is THADDEUS P. MOTT, who is here as the alternate of Hon. GIDEON J. TUCKER, who is detained by serious illness. He said that time did not permit the calling of a State Convention together, but he was assured by the President that fifteen of the sixteen members of the Committee approved of the delegation, and desired that they should represent the State in the Richmond Convention.

The credentials are certified to by SAMUEL B. WILLIAMS, Chairman of the Trustees of National Hall; WM. BASIL LAWRENCE, for the Chairman of the Executive Committee; THADDEUS P. MOTT, Chairman of the Association; WM. DUDLEY BEAN, Secretary of the Trustees; JAS. B. BENSEL, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and J. LAWRENCE, Secretary of the Association.

The presentation created quite a stir and much surprise. It is supposed to be a move in favor of DICKINSON.

New-York members of the Press do not understand the movement.

One Delegate is MEYERS FISHER from Virginia.

All the seceding States are represented but Delaware.

Mr. BARRY, of Mississippi, moved the appointment of a Committee of one from each State on Permanent Organization, and at 1 o'clock the Convention adjourned till 10 to-morrow.

Mayor WOOD has sent word here that the delegation from New-York represents nobody, and the impression is that they will be repudiated by the Convention.

There will be little or no discussion in public. Everything will be settled in Committee, and all differences of opinion accommodated.

There is no doubt that the Convention will close to-morrow to await the action at Baltimore.

Further by Overland Mail.

WHALING INTELLIGENCE—INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Monday, June 11.

The following additional items of news were furnished by the San Francisco papers of May 19 and 21:

Sandwich Island dates are to the 2d of May. The following whalers had arrived at Honolulu from the California Coast: *Victoria*, with 550 bbls. of oil; *Autella*, 550 bbls.; *Kania*, 440 bbls.; *Aloha*, 700 bbls.; *Harmony*, 800 bbls.; *Oahu*, 600 bbls. The *Cynthia* when last heard from had 600 bbls., but she would cruise during the Summer for sperm whales and return to Honolulu in November.

But few whalers remained in Honolulu, all having left for cruising grounds. The *Isabella* and *Abram Baker*, of the New-Zealand fleet, had arrived and report that vessels had done poorly. The ship *Washington Allston*, 305 days from Boston, arrived at Honolulu April 25. The *Allston* left at Port Stanley the bark *Florence*, of New-York for San Francisco. The repairing clipper *Charles Phelps* arrived from New-London April 16.

The ship *Syren* sailed for New-Bedford and Boston, April 24, with 8,417 gallons sperm oil, 121,437 gallons whale oil, and 39,595 lbs. bone.

Capt. E. B. HOOPER, of Salem, Mass., died at Honolulu on the 28th of April.

Exchange on the United States at Honolulu was ½ per cent. premium.

Dispatches from Virginia City state that 600 stand of arms had reached that city, to be used in the war with the Indians.

A volunteer force of 500 men had been organized under the command of Capt. THOMAS D. JONES, who, at the suggestion of Judge CRADLEBAUGH, had issued a notice requesting the citizens of Virginia City, Genoa, Carson City, and other points, to assemble to consider the propriety of appointing delegates to meet at Carson City, to form a Provisional Government for the Western portion of Utah Territory.

The Harden Case—Writ of Error Denied.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, June 11, 1860.

The Chancellor this morning gave a decision in the case of HARDEN, denying the application for a writ of error to the Court of Errors and Appeals. No formal opinion was given, the Chancellor, by arrangement, informing the counsel in the case of the decision by letter. The next application will be made to the Court of Pardons, next week, for a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life.

Sale of the Lake Ontario and Hudson River Railroad.

SARATOGA, Monday, June 11.

The Lake Ontario and Hudson River Railroad was sold here, to-day, by a decree of the Court, on foreclosure. Ex-State Senator RUSSELL, of Utica, was the purchaser, for $5,000. This purchase includes the road bed from Greenfield, in this county, to Sackett's Harbor, with the franchise and charter.

Stabbing Affair.

BOSTON, Monday, June 11.

HENRY J. MUSON, seaman on board the bark *Lillias*, is in custody here, charged with stabbing Mr. CUNNINGHAM, the mate of the *Lillias*, on the passage of the vessel from New-Orleans to Calcutta. MUSON was sent home by the American Consul, CUNNINGHAM being then in a dying condition.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 11—1 P. M.

FLOUR dull and unchanged, and nothing beyond a retail trade doing. WHEAT—firm, with fair milling inquiry, but no sales. CORN—In good demand at the prices of Saturday, the market closing firm at an advance of 1c. from quotations. Sales Saturday afternoon, 64,000 bushels; for Illinois, 55c.@56½c. This morning, 97,000 bushels; for 54c. for Toledo; 53c., unsound, for Illinois; 55c.@55½c. for sound, do. OATS—nominal, 34½c. WHISKY—quiet, and no sales. Canal Freights firm: 40c. Flour, 11½c. Wheat, 10½c. Corn. *Imports*—15,000 bbls. Flour; 30,000 bush. Wheat, 91,000 bush. Corn, 33,000 bush. Oats. *Exports*—20,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bush. Wheat, 128,500 bush. Corn, 9,000 bush. Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 11.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT steady; White, $1 45@$1 55; Red, $1 34@$1 40. CORN firm; sales, 5,000 bush. MESS PORK, $18 75; Prime, $15. BACON firm: 8½c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, and 10½c.@12½c. for Sides. WHISKY, 20½c.@21½c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 11.

FLOUR dull; no sales. WHEAT dull; Red at $1 30@$1 35; White, $1 45@$1 50. CORN dull; Yellow, 70c.@72c.; White, 72c.@74c. PROVISIONS firm, and unchanged in prices. WHISKY 21c.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

Progress of Garibaldi—Rumored Occupation of Palermo.

Miscellaneous European News.

The United States Mail steamer *Arago*, Capt. Lines, arrived at this port last evening, having left Havre on the 29th, and Southampton on the 30th of May. Her intelligence is of the same date as that published in the Times of yesterday, received by telegraph from the *North Briton*, at Father Point. She brings us papers and correspondence two days later than had previously reached us.

Among the *Arago's* passengers we notice JOHN BIGELOW, Esq., of the New-York *Evening Post*; Capt. WM. D. SMITH, United States Army; Dr. THOS. W. EVANS, of Paris; Marquis PIO DEL BUFALO, of Rome, and several well-known American families.

The *Canada*, as already announced, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th of May. She reports that, on the 21st, while off the banks of Newfoundland, in a dense fog, the brig *River's Bride* sustained a collision. She was abandoned by her crew, who were taken on board the *Canada*.

The Swedish brig *Minnar*, of Gottenburg, from Sabia for New-York, foundered April 29. Crew arrived at Falmouth.

The *Emily Gardner*, from Savannah, is ashore near Genoa.

The brig *Matrona*, of Sunderland, from Havana for Falmouth, foundered. Crew saved.

The brig *Raymond*, from Apalachicola for Liverpool, was spoken off Cape Cod; rudder-head gone, and intended making nearest port.

The *Young Sam*, from Boston, drove from her moorings, and is on shore in the River Mersey.

The *Rochambeau*, for New-York, carried away part of her quarter by collision with the *North Stage*.

The *J. L. Hale*, from St. Johns, N. B., drove against Prince's Pier, and slightly damaged herself.

The *West Point*, for New-Orleans, drove against Victoria Wall, and damaged herself.

The *J. M. Wood*, from New-Orleans, drove against Waterloo Wall and damaged herself.

The *Adelaide*, from New-York, at anchor in the Sloyne, had her windlass broken in a collision with a brig, and was run on the mud.

The Canadian mail packets will in future call, on the westward passages, to embark and land mails at Londonderry, instead of at Queenstown.

Mr. SMEDLEY, proprietor of the Cremorne Gardens, in writing to the *Morning Post*, says: "A proposal was made to me to allow the presentation of the belt to take place here, but after giving the matter some consideration, I deemed it right to decline the offer."

On Saturday morning, May 26, Mr. RAREY gave his final "grand fashionable demonstration," at the Alhambra. The house was very crowded, and the performance admirable.

The Queen has ordered a *Congé d'Elire* for the election of the present Bishop of Carlisle (Dr. VILLIERS) to the See of Durham, vacant by the translation of Dr. LONGLEY to the Archbishopric of York.

The Times' Paris correspondent says: "I cannot omit noticing an interesting article in the *Constitutionnel* of Saturday, May 26, relating to passports. If there be any meaning in words, it indicates that the days of this odious system are well-nigh numbered."

THE SICILIAN REVOLUTION.

GARIBALDI'S EXPEDITION.

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

From the London Times, May 30.

We have received various telegrams from Naples and other places, headed "Official." They all announce the defeat and retreat of GARIBALDI. We do not place any reliance on them, as sufficient time has now elapsed to show that these "official" dispatches are sheer fabrications. The following is the latest intelligence which we have received from an authentic source:

PARIS, Tuesday, May 29.

A second telegram from Naples announces a popular rising at Palermo, and an attempted bombardment by sea and land by the Neapolitan troops.

The entrance of GARIBALDI into Palermo was expected.

The news of his defeat by the "official dispatches" is false.

The above is confirmed by the following dispatch from Turin:

TURIN, Tuesday, May 29.

The *Official Gazette* of to-day publishes a dispatch from Naples announcing the arrival of an English steamer at that place, which brings the following news:

"*The insurgents have entered Palermo.* A considerable part of the population have risen against the Royal troops. The city is bombarded by sea and land. The bombardment commenced on Sunday morning, and it appeared that the firing continued at the time of the steamer's departure."

PARIS, Tuesday, May 29.

The *Patrie* of this evening proclaims, under reserve, the following dispatch:

NAPLES, Monday, May 28.

GARIBALDI, having collected all his forces and military *matériel*, attacked Palermo on the morning of the 27th inst., made himself master of all the outer works, and succeeded in entering the town.

News of a later date announces that firing continued in the town. The fire of the forts and the frigates which encircled the port well supported the Royal troops, who were actively engaged.

The *Patrie* also states that letters from Genoa announce the departure of a steamer for Sicily with 55 volunteers, besides muskets, sabres, and powder.

GARIBALDI'S EXPEDITION.

From the London Daily News.

GENOA, Sunday, May 27.

Dispatches have been received from Palermo by the Sardinian Government, which fully confirm not only the victory obtained by GARIBALDI at Calatafimi over the 4,000 Neapolitans led by LANZA, but the more important one, which placed the heights surrounding Palermo in the hands of the Sicilian patriots. The first of these victories is further confirmed in a letter addressed by GARIBALDI himself to ROSALINO PILO, Count of Capace, from Calatafimi, under date of the 16th:

"Yesterday we fought and won. The enemy is flying towards Palermo. The populations are in high spirits, and join my camp by thousands. To-morrow I shall march on Alcamo. Tell the Sicilians that the hour is come to put an end to their slavery, and that we shall do it soon. Every arm is good for the brave—musket, scythe, ratchet, a nail at the top of a stick. Unite with me. Thwart the enemy's plans as much as possible. Light bonfires upon all the heights which surround the Neapolitan troops. During the night kill as many of the sleepy sentries as you can. Intercept the communications. In a word, harass the enemy as much as you are able. I hope to see you soon.

Yours, GARIBALDI"

As you see, this laconic letter contains all the necessary instructions for a war to the knife, and war to the knife it will be. To understand how, after the loss sustained by the Neapolitan troops at Calatafimi, the insurgents were able to push their army to the very gate of Palermo, it is necessary to bear in mind that the remains of LANZA's column were incessantly attacked by the bands of Baron SANT ANNA and Marquis FERRATURA from Montelepre to the Ploppo. The defeat of the Neapolitans was so thorough that only 1,500 out of 4,000 could reach the capital, and even these entered it only by groups of ten or twenty at a time. The cavalry was almost annihilated, field-pieces were abandoned, together with ammunition carts. The routed column as soon as it entered the barracks declared it would never go to meet GARIBALDI again, and the dread under which it was laboring soon spread among the garrison. Works of defence were erected all round the city, but the threatening attitude of the population will render them useless when Palermo is attacked by the patriots. According to an official dispatch received an hour ago, to-day is the day in which GARIBALDI will attack the intrenched camp of the Neapolitan army. Besides those summary pieces of intelligence, partly derived from private telegrams, partly from those sent by Marquis PERSANO, the Sardinian Admiral in the Mediterranean, to his government, the mail steam-packet has brought us letters from Palermo, dated May 18, and those of Messina dated May 21, together with the official bulletins of the insurgents.

I had written so far when I heard that the Neapolitan Consul of this city had received a telegram from Count CARAFA, in which it is stated that GARIBALDI was completely routed whilst attempting to get possession of the Neapolitan entrenched camp near Palermo. The Government of his Neapolitan Majesty has always proved so mendacious that I cannot place any faith in the truth of its official information sent to its agent. Let us, therefore, wait for the confirmation of this report from more trustworthy quarters. Till then we have a right to believe that the Sicilians are triumphant, and that the island is almost freed from the galling yoke of FRANCIS II.

THE LATEST DISPATCHES

NAPLES, Friday, May 25.

GARIBALDI'S troops are six miles distant from Palermo, and occupy the heights surrounding it. An engagement has taken place, but without a definite result. The insurgents have maintained their positions, and the royal troops have re-entered Palermo. Several Neapolitan vessels of war have arrived before Palermo, and a bombardment was feared, should a rising take place in the city.

[OFFICIAL.]

NAPLES, Saturday, May 26.

This morning the insurgent hands were attacked by our troops, beaten, and driven from a strong position at Parco, now occupied by our columns. The insurgents have sustained great losses. Another column is pursuing them in the direction of Piana.

PALERMO, Tuesday, May 22.

The English and French residents have embarked on board the steamers of their respective nations. An attack by the insurgents is imminent. The Neapolitan General will defend the town. The insurgents occupy the heights surrounding Palermo.

MARSEILLES, Saturday, May 26.

The packet which left Naples on the 22d has arrived, and brings letters from Palermo dated the 21st, which state that the anxiety was increasing, and that the popular passions were inflamed. On the evening of the 20th several shots were fired from the balconies in the Rue Toledo. The police returned the fire, and wounded several persons. Strangers had taken refuge under the national flags.

The authorities had ordered the doors of the public buildings to be built up to half their height.

There was a panic among the public functionaries, and the director of the official journal had taken to flight.

Yesterday the fire of an insurgent bivouac was seen on the heights surrounding Palermo, and it was asserted that a battle had taken place.

The greater part of the bankers and Neapolitan merchants have sent their money and valuables out of the kingdom.

Advices from Messina to the 23d state that a gloomy tranquillity prevailed. Emigration continued.

TURIN, May 27.

The insurgents have entered Palermo. A considerable part of the population have risen against the royal troops. The city is bombarded by sea and land.

NAPLES, May 28.

GARIBALDI, having collected all his forces and military material, *attacked Palermo on the 27th, made himself master of all the outer works, and succeeded in entering the town.*

France and Southern Italy.

From the London Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 29.

It is hard to say whether the success of the Garibaldi Expedition would be viewed with satisfaction or not at the Court of the Tuileries. The independence of Sicily would, doubtless, involve the overthrow of the Bourbon throne in Naples, and perhaps that of the Papal Government; but if any doubt exists as to the real wishes of the Court of the Tuileries, apparently there is none at the Court of the Palais Royal. The many persons who have the honor to share the confidence of his Imperial Highness Prince NAPOLEON, and who profess to speak his sentiments very frankly, *point to Rome as the future capital of the vast Italian Kingdom of his father-in-law.* Whether the Pope is to remain in the Eternal City as spiritual chief, while VICTOR EMANUEL rules all Italy as temporal sovereign, on the plan of the Japanese Government, or whether he follows the Abbé MICHON'S suggestion, and retires to Jerusalem, is not stated.

Austrian Politics

VIENNA, Monday, May 28.

The first session of the enlarged Council of the Empire will, according to the programme of the Cabinet, only be of a preparatory character, and will merely deliberate upon the organic bases of the future governmental edifice.

The Emperor will not, therefore, open the session of the 31st inst. by a speech, nor will the present President be replaced.

The Archduke RAINIER will continue to preside over the Council of the Empire.

After this preparatory sitting, the Council will be formally constituted by the Deputies of the Provincial Diets, and by those Archdukes who may take their seats in the Council by order of the Emperor.

It is supposed that the Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN will then be definitively appointed President of the Council of the Empire.

A telegram from the Austrian Embassy at Naples has been received here, which asserts that GARIBALDI and his volunteers had been completely routed.

The French Emperor and the Honduras Interoceanic Route.

From the Paris Correspondent of the London Times.

A deputation of the Honduras Interoceanic Railway Company had the honor of being received this day at the Palace of the Tuileries by the Emperor. The deputation consisted of Mr. F. MOULTON, of Paris; Mr. JOSEPH ROBINSON, of London; Mr. SANDON KIRKPATRICK, of London; Dr. HOLLAND, M.D., New-York, physician to the Surveying Expedition, and Mr. ROBT. ROWAN MOORE, Secretary to the Company. The deputation was introduced by Señor HERRAN, Minister Plenipotentiary for the States of Honduras and San Salvador. The interview lasted over forty minutes. The spokesman of the deputation stated that various routes had been from time to time projected, and in 1854 the Panama Railway had been opened. Over this line there passed a large and increasing traffic. It carried about 80,000 passengers and £16,000,000 sterling of treasure per annum, besides a large quantity of French and English light goods. Since the date of the opening of the Panama road it has paid in dividends 12 per cent. per annum upon its capital. Last year its surplus, after dividend, exceeded £190,000, and its sinking and reserve fund amounted to £242 000. In one day in December, 1859, 2,300 passengers were carried over the line at £5 per head. The search for a more favorable route has led to the discovery of that across the State of Honduras. This route has been carefully surveyed under English direction, and the survey has been reviewed by Lieut.-Col. STANTON, R. E., an officer appointed by Her Majesty's Government for that purpose. The survey has established the following facts—that Port Cortez on the Atlantic (lat. 15.49 N.) and Fonseca, on the Pacific (lat. 31.21 N.) are both first-class harbors; that across Hooduras is a perfectly practicable route for a railway of 220 miles in length to connect these harbors. Mr. TRAUTWINE, the superintending engineer, reports that the result of the survey is the establishment of the interesting and important fact that there exists through Honduras a perfectly feasible route for a railway, with natural harbors at its ocean termini, the existence of which must be regarded as a controlling feature in an enterprise like that proposed, and which derives peculiar importance from the fact, that throughout the entire extent of Central America there occurs no similar instance in combination with a route so favorable as that developed in the survey. Col. STANTON reports that the harbors are unexceptionable, and that the road can be constructed without any sharper curves or heavier grades than are to be found on existing lines over which locomotives work without difficulty. The security and neutrality of the route and the freedom of the ports are guaranteed in perpetuity, under all circumstances, by special articles in treaties with the Governments of Great Britain and the United States.

This road, therefore, is based upon the principle that should rule in every commercial route. It knows no national distinctions in peace or war. It must be open upon equal terms to all the world, and its ports free to all the world. The distance of this route between New-York and California is about 1,100 miles, or more than one-fifth the entire distance of 5,224 miles shorter than that by Panama. Of forty recorded hurricanes but two crossed the ocean route between New-York and Port Cortez. The saving of time between New-York and California, and British Columbia, from the safety of the voyage and convenience of ports, &c., would be no less than five days. The harbors of tha line have in their immediate neighborhood ample means of supplying provisions, water, timber and other materials for the provision, repair and building of ships. The climate on the coast is not unhealthy, and that of the interior all authorities concur in describing as most salubrious, and in every respect suited for settlement by Europeans. The Railway has, besides its right of way, a grant in perpetuity of 1,400,000 acres. The lands are fertile, and abound in valuable woods and minerals.

The Emperor then inspected the maps of the line and ports. He asked at what gradients the summit was surmounted, and expressed himself satisfied with the reply that the ascent from both the Atlantic and Pacific was to a great extent gradual; that the steepest gradients upon the line were for five miles on the Atlantic side, rising from the plain of Comayagua, 85 feet to the mile; and for 22 miles rising from the Pacific at a gradient of 95 to the mile, but that these gradients, Col. STANTON states, admit of being very much improved.

His Majesty stated his satisfaction at the route being thoroughly international—English, French and American. He inquired as to the estimated cost. It was stated that the Directors had received a tender for the construction of the line for £2,500,000, and that it could be made for that amount, seeing that for about forty miles on the Atlantic side the river Humaya was navigable.

In conclusion, the *Emperor assured the deputation that the enterprise should have his best protection.* Having presented to His Majesty copies of the maps, plans, reports, and other documents, the deputation withdrew.

HONG KONG, April 14.

The French steamer *Saigon*, which left Shanghai on the 9th of April, brings the important intelligence, in confirmation of the telegram, of the receipt at Shanghai, on the 7th of April, of the reply to the ultimatum forwarded to Pekin by the Ministers of the Allied Powers.

Although the exact tenor of the reply has not been made public, it is quite understood that *it is most unsatisfactory.* [This throws doubt on the news of peace which comes by way of San Francisco.]

Transports from India arrive daily.

The rebels have been driven out of Hangchow by the Imperialists, who now hold it.

In the neighborhood of Canton and Swatow they have become very formidable.

In addition to these evils, the Southern provinces are threatened with a dearth of the people's chief article of food—rice. Prices have advanced greatly since the departure of the last mail, both in Canton, and here.

The fine clipper ship *Fiery Cross*, from London, was totally lost in the Palawan passage, on the 4th ult.

Major-General Sir CHARLES STRAUBENZEE leaves China to-morrow by the mail steamer.

Financial and Commercial.

From the Times, May 30.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 29, 1860.

The course of exchange at New-York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 109⅝@109¾ ₰ cent., which, when compared with the Mint par between the two countries, shows that the exchange is slightly in favor of England; but, after making allowance for charges of transport and difference of interest, the present rate leaves scarcely any profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

The improvement on the Paris Bourse caused the English funds to open this morning at an advance of an eighth, which has been steadily maintained, the only quotations of Consols throughout the day having been 95⅛@⅜ for money, and 95⅛@⅜ for the account.

In the Stock Exchange, to-day, money was in request at 3½ per cent. In the discount market there was a moderate demand, but it was met at a fraction below the Bank rate, and the applications at that establishment were unimportant.

The transactions in foreign stocks have been few, and prices were generally the same as yesterday. Mexican, however, improved to 21¾@22.

The results of the reduction in the wine duties thus far show that such increase of consumption as has taken place has been mainly in French qualities. These present an augmentation of about 87 per cent., while in Portuguese descriptions there has been a falling off of 11 per cent. Spanish wines, however, the consumption of which is nearly equal to that of the aggregate of all other wines, still figure for an increase of about 7 per cent., while the German descriptions, hitherto limited, show an increase of more than 100 per cent.—namely, from 30,468 gallons during the four months to 61,539 gallons.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MAY 28 AND 29.

The business transacted in Cotton has again been small, and the sales for the two days do not exceed 9 000 bales—3,000 on speculation and for export. Prices without change.

LONDON CORN MARKET, MAY 28.

The Market was firm at the rates of last Monday.

LONDON PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKET, MAY 29.

The public markets have been closed to-day on account of the holidays.

TALLOW MARKET, MAY 29.

The Market is steady at 52s. 3d.@52s. 6d.

New-Jersey.

JERSEY CITY YACHT CLUB.—This fine Club have their yachting harbor on the bay which makes in at the southwesterly point of Jersey City. Two years ago the Club built a fine two-story Club-house, and sunk a number of canal boats to the south and west of it. This forms a secure basin and breakwater against the southerly or westerly swell which used occasionally to roll in to the beach from the extensive bay at the back of the point. The Club-house is fitted up very nicely, the upper part for the accommodation of the ladies of the members and other lady friends, and the lower part for the members. There is at all times of tide a fine opportunity for the members to take out their families on little excursions—which frequently occurs—and the upper part is also surrounded by a verandah, from which a fine view is obtained of the little yachts. There are about sixty members of the Club, who are generally men of business, and who pursue yachting as a means of health whilst enjoying themselves.

The following is a list of the yachts:

Names.	Length. feet.	Beam. feet.	Owners.
Sloop Jos. Colgate (new)	34	13.6	B. F. Grinnell.
Sloop Daniel Lockwood.	33	11	Chas. Jenkins.
Sloop Quickstep	33	12	
D. P. Smith	31	10	R. S. Smith.
W. J. Van Duser	30	9 6	Richard Sherman.
Foam	29	9 6	J. Shipley.
Eagenie	27	9	Mr. Huested.
Dreadnought	26	9 6	J. Bann.
Blackbird	23	9	Wm. Gottinger.
John Bradish	23	8.6	Fowler & Bradish.
Sylvie	22	8.4	Hill & Jardine.
Wave	22	8	A. J. Shipley.
Howadjie	22	8	S. E. Pearson.
Petrel	22	8	P. Miller.
R. Elkins	21	8	W. Laight.
Cora	20	8	Mr. Ketchum.
Mary	19	7	J. Savers.
Barney Fowler	18.6	7	P. Van Wart.
Gazelle	18.6	7	A. Clark.
Gertrude	18.4	7	Ward & Gardner.
Zephyr	17	6.10	P. McGeihan.

The annual Regatta takes place on Wednesday, 13th inst., from off the Club-house.

DEDICATION OF PICTURES AT THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AT HOBOKEN.—The Roman Catholic Church at Hoboken—the Church of Our Lady of Grace, was on Sunday the scene of highly interesting exercises. Forty old paintings, recently brought from Italy and placed in the interior of the church, were dedicated with solemn services, Bishop BAYLEY, of Newark, conducting the ceremonies. The church was densely crowded. Preliminary to the services, the children attached to the Catholic school belonging to the church formed in procession and marched into the church. The girls were all dressed in white, with wreaths of flowers on their heads. The boys wore red cossacks and white surplices, and each bore a palm in his hand of different colors, emblematical of the victory of the Saints. Various Latin inscriptions were placed upon the altar and the sides of the church.

The opening services, including celebration of high mass, were conducted by Rev. Mr. CAUVER, Pastor of the Church; Rev. Mr. DUBOIS, of the Fordham Catholic College; Rev. Mr. SANONETTI, Rev. Mr. SALLENS, and Rev. Mr. DECONCILIO. Bishop BAYLEY delivered the address. After eloquently vindicating the doctrines of the Catholic Church, he portrayed the appropriateness of the paintings newly hung on the walls. Each, he urged, conveyed a high moral lesson, calculated to raise the heart to the contemplation of holy and Divine truths. He illustrated his argument by describing the various paintings and their teachings. The paintings are over forty in number. The largest one is a copy of RAPHAEL'S Madonna, which is suspended in the rear of the main altar. Over the altar at the right is a life-size painting of the crucifixion of Christ, and over the altar on the left is a copy of the Five Martyrs, by RAPHAEL. There are three rows of paintings on the side walls. The upper row comprises oval portraits of the old saints. The middle row is made of miscellaneous paintings, the chief being the Resurrection of LAZARUS, an original by ANTONY MARSO, said to be over 150 years old. St. ANTHONY with the Virgin and Child, two paintings of the Prodigal Son,—one showing when he goes away from home, and the other his return,—and a copy of RAPHAEL'S Logic. The paintings cost over $10,000, and were procured expressly for this church.

FIRE—LIST OF THE LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

About 8½ o'clock on Saturday morning a fire broke out in a small stable situated in the rear of No. 314 South Fourth-street, Jersey City, owned by Mr. KENNEY, and occupied by Mr. KNOOKS. A strong westerly wind prevailed at the time, and before the flames were subdued, seven buildings in all were more or less damaged. The following are the losses: On the stable, $125. On the two-story and basement brick bakery and dwelling owned by EDWARD COLES, and occupied by HENRY CARROLL, about $150; insured in the Fire Marine of New-York. Nos. 316 and 320 South Fourth-street, owned by HARMON GORCHEWS, $2,000; insured for $1,200 in the Hudson Mutual. No. 322, two-story frame, owned by Mrs. ELIZABETH PHILLIPS; loss $1,300; insured in the Fire Marine of New-York for $900. No. 324 frame dwelling, owned by JOHN SMITH; damage $1,000; insured in the Fire Marine. No. 326, frame dwelling, owned by THOMAS CONNERS; damaged about $700; insured in the Jersey City Insurance Company for $500. The firemen labored at a disadvantage, in consequence of an insufficient supply of water from the main-pipe.

LAUNCH OF A PROPELLER.—Messrs. J. & M. SNELLGROVE, builders, at the foot of Wayne-street, have just completed, and will launch from their yard, on Wednesday next, a fine propeller, called the *General Scott*, which is intended to run as a passenger boat between New-York and Governor's Island. It is 45 feet long, 11 feet beam, and five feet deep. She is owned by Messrs. RANDALL & KELLY, and cost $2,000, and if she answers the purpose, is intended to supersede the use of the Government barges now in use in the harbor.

FIRE.—About three o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the rear of a house, between Third and Fourth streets. A stable belonging to Mr. SYMINGTON, of New-York, and occupied by BREESE, the Expressman, was destroyed, with one of the horses. Loss, $600 or $800.

How Petitions are Signed.

CARD FROM MR. MURPHY.

No. 209 LEXINGTON-AVENUE, Monday, June 11, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Observing that my name has been associated in various papers as that of one holding the relations of friend and associate with one W. H. RILEY, who has been sentenced to the State Prison for a felonious assault on a citizens named LOMAN, I beg that you will do me the justice to insert this card.

On last Thursday I was approached while in the street by two friends, who asked me to sign a paper petitioning for suspension of sentence in the case of a young man whom they described as having "got into a scrape, but without meaning any harm." They told me none of the particulars, but handed me a paper, which I signed on the faith of their representations. This paper, it now appears, was a petition to City Judge RUSSELL for suspension of judgment in the case of RILEY.

Previous to that moment I had never heard of RILEY, had never seen him, and have never exchanged words with him in my life. At the time of signing, the friends who asked my signature pointed out to me a well-dressed young man, of respectable appearance, who was standing a few paces off, as the party who had "got into the scrape." I unfortunately signed without further question, being in a great hurry, and having to take the case on the faith of the men, who said that they "knew RILEY well, and knew him to mean no harm."

This has been my sole connection with the matter, and it will be useful to me as a lesson against signing petitions of any kind in future without due inquiry. Very obediently, JOHN MURPHY.

MORRISSEY GOING INTO TRAINING.—We understand that JOHN MORRISSEY, the pugilist, is going into training at the "Abbey," with a view of fighting HEENAN in August. He has left New-York, and expresses his determination to vanquish the champion of the world, notwithstanding the dire disease of consumption that is now upon him. We may now look forward to lively times among the sporting men, of which our city is so fruitful.—*Troy Budget, June 8.*

THE BROWN TESTIMONIAL FROM HAYTI.—We understand the wife of JOHN BROWN was recently in Boston, to receive the subscription made up in her behalf and her family, and sent by the people of Hayti as a testimonial of their respect and gratitude for one who perished on the scaffold to maintain their rights against those who held them in bondage; that is, the rights of the colored people. This expression of gratitude amounted to about $30,000.—*New-Bedford Mercury, June 6.*

ARREST FOR CIRCULATING INCENDIARY DOCUMENTS.—J. B. BROWN, a resident of Alexandria, was arrested yesterday at the Long Bridge, on a warrant issued by Justice NOAH DESMOND, on a charge of circulating the Helper book and other incendiary documents. He was taken to Alexandria by a police officer specially dispatched for the purpose, assisted by a citizen of the county, and carried before Justice PRICE, who committed him to jail in default of $2,000 bail. BROWN was a delegate to the Wheeling and Chicago "Republican" Conventions, and voted for FREMONT in 1856. He has been suspected for some time of entertaining sentiments inimical to the South, and of circulating incendiary documents, and when arrested had about his person several copies of the Helper book, and other publications of a similar character.—*Washington States and Union, June 7.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the following:

ON BOARD A SLAVER—By One who Served.

LITERARY ITEMS—Selections from Current Publications.

AGRICULTURAL—The Seventeen Year Locust. &c.

EDITORIALS—The Presidential Contest—Sorrows of a Candidate—Affairs in Mexico—The Japanese Embassy—Minor Topics.

POLITICAL—Union Meeting—Letters of Acceptance of the Republican Candidates, &c., &c.

RELIGIOUS—Notices of Religious Movements.

BLONDIN AT NIAGARA—Extraordinary Feat.

EUROPE—Details of Garibaldi's Operations in Sicily, &c.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY—Account of the Reception in Philadelphia.

Reports of Congressional Proceedings, Law Reports, News Items, Markets, Lists of European Passengers, &c.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price 4 cents. Subscription price $3 per annum.

To Dealers in India Rubber Goods.

Notice is hereby given, that the GOODYEAR ELASTIC FABRICS COMPANY have purchased all the rights for the Manufacture and sale of ELASTIC INDIA RUBBER GOODS of all descriptions heretofore owned or claimed by CHAS. GOODYEAR, HORACE H. DAY or WILLIAM JUDSON, and thereby have concentrated all the titles under the GOODYEAR and other patents under one control, and that they are now prepared to make arrangements upon favorable terms with Merchants for the sale of such goods.

All goods having VULCANIZED RUBBER in them must be stamped with the Company's marks before they are sold, or they will be treated as infringements; and the Company will prosecute at once any person proved selling any of such goods without due license.

No 37 Park-Row, and No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

WM. B. BENNETT, Sec'y.

New-York, June 9, 1860.

To the Public.

The new Company known as the "Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company" have purchased from me my factory in New Brunswick, my nineteen patents, and all my titles under Goodyear's Patents, with all claims for past infringements; and by arrangements settled and receipts passed, all goods hitherto manufactured by me or supplied to others under my authority, may be sold, and are exempt from such transfer, and no claim can be made, or question raised, touching any such hitherto sold or authorised by me. HORACE H. DAY.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1860.

To the Public.

The undersigned, having sold all his right, title and interest in the manufacture and sale of Elastic Rubber Goods, under the Goodyear patent, to the "Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company," hereby gives notice to the public that all settlements for past infringements of his rights must be made with that Company, and all future licences to vend such goods as his licenses included, must be derived from them.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1860.

WILLIAM JUDSON, No. 37 Park-row.

The Public Blessing which is now Universally admitted to exist in Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, is every day demonstrated by their astonishing efficacy in the cases which they are announced to cure. All the complaints of the stomach and bowels, weakness of the digestive organs, bilious and liver affections, night fevers, headaches, piles, costiveness, rheumatism, sourvy, impurity of the blood, or blotched and sallow complexions, soon yield to their properties. For sale by WM. B. MOFFAT, No. 335 Broadway, and by druggists generally.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st. 3d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detecter.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.

ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.

HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

George B. Sloat & Co.'s CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STICH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

G. B. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Skin.

I have employed the Peruvian Syrup successfully in cases of Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Nervous Debility, Neuralgia, Erysipelas Boils, and Diseases of the Skin: also Chlorosis, Leucorrhœa, Prolapsus Uteri, and in Female Complaints generally. As an alterative tonic, the Syrup ought to be used by clergymen, editors, cash officers, clerks, lawyers, and others who use their brains more than their muscles; as well as operatives, printers, tailors, shoemakers, seamstresses, and all those whose occupation confines them in ill-ventilated and over-heated rooms, who are liable to suffer more or less from Nervous Debility.

W. R. CHISHOLM, M. D.
N. L. CLARK & CO., Proprietors, No. 429 Broadway.

Boys' Summer Clothing!

BOYS' SUMMER CLOTHING! BOYS' SUMMER CLOTHING! BOYS' SUMMER CLOTHING!

AT ROGERS & RAYMOND'S NEW BRANCH STORE, No. 214 Broadway, Under Barnum's Museum.

Milward's Needles for WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

These needles are made by hand, and of the best double-refined English cast-steel, and *warranted superior to all others.* J. FRED. MILWARD, No. 31 Warren-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Superior Dress Shirts to Order.

Manufactured by S. A. Hutchinson, and a perfect fit guaranteed, at UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

John E Dunham, CVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS. Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st., New-York.

"Brown's Laxative Troches."—There is no taint of quackery in their composition. Very many of the first physicians, where the Troches are manufactured, know their ingredients, and freely recommend their use. Where habitual or occasional constipation exists, they will infallibly remove it, and will in due time restore a natural and healthy action. Sold by all Druggists.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Saratoga, Newport and Cantrell.—Misses', masters' and children's shoes, gaiters and slippers for ladies; patent leather French calf-skin and substantial boots for country wear for gentlemen, at CANTRELL'S, No. 513 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Broadway Enquiled.—Every style and quality of hat or cap for gents and children found on Broadway, can be obtained at a less price—corresponding with the difference of expenses there and at KELLOGG'S, No. 381 Canal-st.

B. T. Babbitt's Concentrated Soft Soap.—One box makes 40 gallons of the best soft soap, by simply adding hot water. Price $1 per box. Liberal discount to grocers. 70 Washington-st., N.Y.

The Illusive Wig.—PARTINGS unattainable, no shrinking or turning up behind. The lightest ever known. A perfect fit guaranteed. Made only by O'LIBERUGH, No. 260 Broadway.

Green, the Inevitable Fitter, has removed his shirt establishment to No. 1 Astor House, Barclay-st.

To the Reflecting.

1. BEARDSLEE'S PILLS MAKE THE STOMACH HEALTHY.
2. They remove from the body, from its cavities, and the ways of the circulation, those dead matters, worn out body, whose retention cause wind, and that heavy, weight like feeling in the bowels, always more or less experienced in Colds, Headaches, Rheumatism, &c.

These Purely Vegetable Pills do not act upon healthy parts except to cleanse and purify.

THEIR TIMELY USE has saved many a VALUABLE LIFE, and therefore should be in every house ready.

Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., No. 226 Bowery, No. 4 Union square, CAMPBELL'S, corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st., and by all druggists.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BOX.

St. Vincent's Hospital.

The friends of this Institution should remember that to the generosity of the Messrs EDGE, of Jersey City, they are indebted for the brilliant display of Fireworks at their late Fair, and show their appreciation of his good will by purchasing their Fourth of July Fireworks at his Dépôt, No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Bridgewater Paint.—Forming a complete metallic coating for roofs railroad bridges, depots, villas, halls and decks of vessels or anything requiring a cheap and durable coating. HICKS & BETTS, No. 72 Maiden-lane.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. U. BILLICK & CO., corner of Fulton and William-sts.

Hair, its Diseases, Change of Color, their embellishment, treated carefully by GRANDJEAN, Astor-place, near Broadway. Forty years' experience.

MARRIED.

BENSEL—CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 6, by Rev. Edwd. Lathrop, JAMES B. BENSEL, Jr., of Brooklyn, to Miss M. LOUISE CAMPBELL, of Fairmount, Westchester county, N. Y.

SERJEANT—THOMPSON.—In this City, on Friday, May 25, by Rev. W. W. Newell, EDWARD M. SERJEANT to Miss EMILY M. THOMPSON, both of this City.

CADOGAN—REYNOLDS.—At Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, June 7, by Rev. L. M. Vincent, LEWIS CROOKE to SARAH E., daughter of James Reynolds, Esq.

GIBBS—HOSMER.—At Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, June 6, in St. James' Church, by Rev. Dr. Clarkson, FRANK S. GIBBS to ELISA G., daughter of O. E. Hosmer, Esq.

DIED.

MCCLURE.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, June 11 ANNA CRESMAN, youngest daughter of George and Maria M. McClure, aged 4 years, 2 months and 13 days, of scarlet fever.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at No. 195 East 10th-st., at 2 o'clock on W

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES B. WOLSEY, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS

SOLD BY ORDER OF ALBERT R. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday, June 12) at 12½ o'clock, at his stock salesroom No. 28 William-st., near Wall:

Shares.		Shares.	
20	Bank of Commerce	$100	8 St. Nicholas Bank.. 100
30	Oak City Ba.....	50	50 North River Bank. 50
30	Marine Bank.....	50	40 Phœnix Ins. Co..... 50
20	Hartford Ins. Co....	25	19 Imp. & Traders' Ins. 100
20	N. Y. & Va. SS. Co.	100	49 Home Ins..... 100
25	Brooklyn Com. R....	50	25 Peter Cooper Ins. Co. 20
25	Grocers' Ins. Co....	50	40 Metropolitan Ins... 100
46	N. J. and Erie R....	100	35 National Ins..... 87½
20	Jefferson Ins. Co....	20	10 Gebhard Ins..... 100
40	Saw-Mills Ins. Co..	25	56 Washington Ins.... 50
10	Nep Manhattan Co..	100	17 Resolute Ins. Co.... 100
20	Amer. Exchan'e Ins	100	25 Howard Ins..... 50
20	Hudson River R....	100	10 Firemen's Ins. Co.... 17
60	Equitable Ins.....	25	

$3 000 Sacramento City 6 per cent Bonds.
3 000 Virginia State 6 per cent Bonds.
4,000 Pottsville and Waterstown Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.
2 000 North Carolina State 6 per cent. Bonds.

Great regular sale on THURSDAY, June 14. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 22 William st., or Merchants' Exchange, if desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William st., near Wall

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer

SUPERB FIRST-CLASS OIL PAINTINGS.

NEARLY 200 FINE OIL PAINTINGS,
MANY OF WHICH ARE GUARANTEED ORIGINALS,

To be sold without reserve, as the owner is leaving for Europe by N. G. S. SCHENCK, at the Picture rooms, No. 141 Broadway, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY, the 12th and 15th inst., at 11 o'clock each day. The pictures are all first-class, and comprise the works of

VANDERVANDONCK,	TENEATE,
BOTERMANN,	SUGAAP,
SMITS	BIDDAERT,
BEADE'LUWIG,	VAN OS,
GWYBARDY,	REDIG,
JEAN FIT,	WOUVERMANS,

And many others, of the best schools. Most of the above have just arrived per steamer, and have therefore never been exhibited. Many of them bear the written certificate of the artists. We would call especial attention of our friends and connoisseurs to this large and beautiful collection which I now on exhibition at the saleroom, and will state they will be most positively sold, without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HORSE AND BUCKAWAY.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway, an elegant black horse, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, warranted perfectly kind and gentle, and believed to be sound in every way. Also, a rockaway carriage, built by Wood Bros., and in perfect order; also, single harness.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

CARRIAGES, TOP AND ROAD WAGONS AND HARNESS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway, one elegant three-seat open carriage, one two-seat do., several sleighs, light road-wagons; also, trotting and road wagons, double and single harness.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

MANUFACTURERS' AND IMPORTERS'
TRADE SALE OF HARDWARE,
ON EIGHT MONTHS' CREDIT.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.

will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 13 and succeeding days, until the whole is sold, sale to commence each day at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 118 Broadway,

Stewart's of $400,000 worth of
ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS,
HARDWARE, MANILLA, LETTER, and MAP PAPER,
COTTON, HEMP and FLAX TWINE,
SILVER-PLATED and GERMAN SILVER WARE, &c., &c.

Catalogue, supplementary catalogue, and samples now ready.

S. & G. SOGART, Auctioneers.

VALUABLE SALE OF REAL ESTATE—S. & G. SOGART, by order of the Supreme Court, will sell on the premises, June 11, 1860 at 12 o'clock M., the Devers farm, containing about 20 acres of arable land located upon the White Plains Road in the village of East Chester, Westchester County New-York, and fronting East Chester Creek, about one mile south of the Mount Vernon station on the New-York and New-Haven Railway. The farm is beautifully situated, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, apple, pear, and quince orchards, garden, barns, stables, out-houses and cottage, 140 feet front by 30 feet deep, containing parlors, bedrooms, kitchen, dairy, and a never-failing spring near the dwelling. Also, at the Merchants' Exchange June 13, 1860, at 12 M., the valuable plot of land at Fort Washington, containing about two acres, located on the Kings Bridge Road, between 181st and 183d sts., upon which are four dwellings, barns, &c., &c. One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and particulars, apply at the offices of the auctioneers, No. 1 North William-st. Cars leave 27th-st. and 4th av. at 7 and 9 A. M.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on TUESDAY, June 12, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and Ingrain carpets, rosewood suite in brocatel, mahogany suite in hair-cloth, mahogany parlor chairs and rockers in hair-cloth, rosewood easy chairs, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, ditto washstands, mahogany tête-à-tête s. sofas and lounges in hair-cloth, mahogany and oak extension dining tables, dining-room chairs, rosewood hat stand, gilt-frame oval and pier mirrors, lace window curtains, book racks, office furniture, railing, &c., with a large assortment of kitchen furniture. Also, at 2½ o'clock, two elegant rosewood seven octave pianos, by the best City makers, together with nine patent refrigerators, all new and in good order, to be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on TUESDAY, June 12, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant horse, coupe, harness, &c. A very stylish sorrel horse, 16½ hands high, 7 years old, long tail, splendid action, warranted sound and kind in all harness; also, a very fine French style coupe, built to order by Wood & Tomlinson, very nearly new, and in fine order; also, a silver-plated mounted coupe harness, nearly new and built by Gibson & Co.; also, a steel sorrel pony, 14½ hands high 5 years old, warranted sound, kind in all harness and under saddle, very fine in harness; also, sundries; also, blankets, whips, rugs, sheets, &c., all of which being the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, must be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st. By order of the receiver of the late firm of Laira & Bryde, a large assortment of jewelry, bracelets, fob chains, rings, necklaces, designs in pairs, rolling mills, polishing lathe, hair braids, and hair braiding stands, anvils, jeweler's tools, hair braiding, crosses, and other articles as per catalogue.

Also, a line of twenty-three 18-carat gold double hunting cases, and open ladies' and gentlemen's watches, 12 do., all fine French movements; a number of 14 carat gold chains. Catalogues on the morning of sale, when the goods will be ready for exhibition.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 13, at 12 o'clock. In front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a span of black horses, well matched, 7 years old this Spring, about 15 hands high, warranted sound and kind in single or double harness.

Light wagon, shifting top, in good order, made in this City.

Set double harness, whips, blankets, &c.

Also a bay Black Hawk mare, trained expressly for the saddle, and ridden by a lady for over two years; 15 hands high, 6 years old; will trot or canter and warranted sound. Sold only for want of use.

ARMAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 22, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 286 to 336 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cents, (Municipal Sinking Fund.) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place. Dated May 26, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 12, at the same hour and place. Dated May 30, 1860.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FOUR SUPERB FANCY CHAIRS, AND elegant chandelier, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 16th inst., at the salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, at 1 o'clock. The above beautiful articles are made of deer and elk horns, and elegantly mounted in the richest carved ivory. They were made for and exhibited at the World's Fair in Paris. They are now on exhibition at the salesroom, and will be positively sold on Saturday, if not previously disposed of at private sale.

A. H. WILSON & Co., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A. H. WILSON & CO. will offer for positive and unreserved sale, to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, June 12, at 10½ o'clock, over $18,000 worth of every description of household furniture, contained in the large five-story residence, No. 220 West 14th-st., the whole being of the very best description, and contains everything useful and ornamental to be found in a first-class residence. Descriptive catalogues now ready. Sale positive. Terms cash.

A. M. MEAWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MEAWIN & CO., IRVING Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel — WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, June 13, 4 o'clock. Private Library, of choice American and Imported Books; comprising a variety of choice standard works, in morocco and calf bindings, many of them of the best London and Paris editions, including superbly illustrated books, &c. Also, (to be sold for account of whom it may concern,) a valuable collection of English books, &c., slightly damaged by water, on a recent voyage of importation.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CENTRE AND STUYVESANT STREETS AT AUCTION.—We would call attention to the sale to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW, & Co., this day, (Friday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange.

CENTRE STREET.—Nos. 243 and 245, 21.1 x 64 feet each, near Grand-street.

STUYVESANT STREET.—Desirable house No. 27. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-street, near Broadway.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY TUESDAY, June 12, at 10½ o'clock, at Salesroom No. 56 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, mahogany and rosewood parlor suites, covered in hair-cloth, brocatelle and plush; mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, centre-tables, gas chandeliers, damask window curtains, paintings, extension dining-tables, silver-plated ware, cutlery, dining-chairs, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, ingrain and Brussels carpets, &c., &c.

JOHN H. FRALEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK at 444 Canal-st., Bureaus, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Sofa-beds, Mattresses, Feather Beds; Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets; Cutlery, Kitchenware, Pianos, &c.

A. S. BIDDLE, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, June 13, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of prime goods, direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

AUCTION SALES.

LOCKWOOD BROTHERS, Auctioneers.
BY LOCKWOOD BROTHERS,
NO. 45 MURRAY-ST.
THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,) JUNE 13,
AT 10 O'CLOCK,
300 CASES SEASONABLE STRAW GOODS,

J. S. H. SARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c., by J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, June 12, at 10 o'clock, at No. 231 Pearl-st. Large to-large sale, in lots, for dealers, well packed for shipping. Free goods—free sales. Call and see.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST."

Supplies schools and families with competent teachers: agents with circulars of the best schools, (gratis to agents,) and teachers with positions. Refer to Faculty of Amherst Col. Mason, Bros *et al.* Wanted, a gentleman music-teacher to go to Tenn., salary $600. Also a (French) lady teacher of music and French salary $500 and board. CHAS. WOODMAN & CO., No. 696 Broadway (Metropolitan block.)

$36.—THIRTY-SIX DOLLARS.—$36.

Defrays expenses for term of 14 weeks. Send for new catalogue to JOS. E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT POUGHKEEPSIE, DUTCHESS CO.—The second term of Mrs. O. K. REMINGTON'S School will commence Wednesday, June 20. Pupils received at any time. Charge only made from time of entering. Terms, $50 per quarter, in advance, including board and tuition. By permission, reference is made to the following gentlemen:

Rev. S. I. PRIME, D.D., New-York.
Prof. HIRAM ORVISON, New-York.
Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D., Newburgh.
Rev. E. H. CANFIELD, D. D., Brooklyn.
Rev. MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER, St. Louis, Mo.
Rev. J. L. CORNING, Milwaukee, Wis.

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS FOR Practice and Instruction in Book-keeping and Business Affairs, No. 500 Broadway, Irving Building. Circulars on application. MARSH'S complete and beautiful works on Book-keeping, new edition, printed in colors, for sale. Private lessons.

AT PAINE'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE NO. 62 Bowery or No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn students acquire a style of writing which combines neatness of form, rapidity and legibility and book-keeping as used in the best houses. As a splendid penman and skillful teacher, Col. Paine has no superior.—*Newport News.*

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE SUMMER term commences May 1. Circulars, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained at E. Goodenough's book store, No. 122 Nassau-st., or by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils males or females, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TUTOR.

Wanted, a gentleman to take entire charge of the education of four children. Must be qualified to teach Latin, French and English. To a competent teacher liberal terms will be offered. Address B. S. & Co., No. 64 Cedar-st., or Box No. 625 Post office, New-York.

TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF ACCOMplished University studies, 33 years of age, a Protestant, sleglo, with great success and experience as a teacher in first-class schools, requires an engagement as tutor in a family or school. Besides the French and German languages, (grammatically and conversationally,) he is thoroughly qualified to impart the English branches, and also classics, mathematics, a sound religious instruction, etc.; distinguished testimonials, University certificates, etc. Address TUTOR, No. 53 West 12th-st.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY—NO. 124 BIBLE-HOUSE, NEW-YORK.—Wanted, ladies of superior qualifications to teach music, French and painting, separately and combined; no charge till a place is secured. Address Rev. G. G. SAXE, Box No. 2 371 New York.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A GOVERNESS fully qualified to teach the English branches; also, French and music. May hear of a desirable situation and pleasant home, by addressing Box No. 2,333 New-York Post office.

A FRENCH LADY WISHES TO MAKE arrangements for the summer months to reside with a family in the country and give lessons in French and music. Address MADEMOISELLE, Box No. 2,535 New-York Post office.

AN EDUCATED ITALIAN, WHO HAS the best references, desires to give lessons in his native language. Terms moderate. Apply to Signor MAGRE, No 134 West 40th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.

DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters who when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus

CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.

Any not having those words and letters on the Corks, are Counterfeit; and the Purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

MAGNIFICENT YACHT FOR SALE LOW.—Eighteen tons, keel boat, draws some 4 feet of water, very fast and safe; large cabin, gilded and decorated in finest manner, and furnished complete: has berths, closets, water-closets, &c., and is ready for immediate use; will be sold for less than half her value. Apply at O. B. INGERSOLL'S largest and cheapest Wooden and Metallic Boat Bazaar in the world, No. 243 South-st., near Pike-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; understands fine washing and finting; has the best of City reference as to character and capability, from families that she has worked for during the last eight years. Call at No. 141 East 34th-st., two doors from 3d-av., Room No. 1.

WANTED.—FAMILIES WISHING TO REMOVE to the country, which are composed of two or more grown-up daughters, may hear of an opportunity to better their circumstances with permanent employment in a manufacturing village, in the State of Connecticut, five hours' ride from the City. Apply to No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

TO THOSE WHO CAN UNDERSTAND IT.—SIR E. L. BULWER LYTTON.—*Zanoni.* Dr. REYNOLDSON, who conducted the Liverpool Medical Mesmeric Society, 1845-6-7 and '48, is a "Far Worker;" may be consulted all June at No. 63 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, especially by those who wish to be under his care this Summer at Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

TO THE READERS OF THE TIMES.—SIX cents per copy will be paid for Supplement to the *Times*, date of June 2, 1860. Apply to L. H. CHANDLEE, with L. W. Shear, *Times* Building, 41 Park-row.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE MORNING OF the 11th June, between the Hoboken City Bank, in Hoboken, and Vesey-st., New-York, by the Barclay-st. ferry, a package of bank bills amounting to $224. The above reward will be paid by the undersigned to any person who will return the same to JOHN WHITE, Jr., Hoboken Post-office.

LOST—ON THE 7TH OF JUNE, INST., A PROMISsory note, dated June 5, 1860, for $200, payable in 30 days, drawn by Wm. Slyman, No. 73 Columbia-st., New-York, to the order of Jos. Carman. All persons are forbid negotiating said note, as payment thereof has been stopped.

JOSEPH CARMAN, No. 368 8th-st., New-York.

LOST CHILD.—LEFT HER PLACE ON 8TH inst., Sarah Henry, 7 years old, black hair, dark blue eyes, green and red woolen dress, calico apron; a very bright child. Send her or word to No. 36 West 45th st.

CLOTHING.

WILLIAM WALSH, CLOTHING STORE, NO. 41 CENTER-STREET, NEW-YORK.—The highest price given in cash for Ladies' and Gentlemen's left-off clothing. Also, Jewelry, Furniture, Fire arms, &c. Gentlemen's clothing cleaned and repaired in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All orders promptly attended to.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR LADIES AND gentlemen to dispose of their left-off wearing apparel to a good advantage. Fifty per cent. will be paid more than anywhere else by calling or addressing to B. MINTZ, No. 262 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts. Ladies attended to by Mrs. MINTZ.

GREAT DEMAND FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, FURNITURE AND CARPETS.—As I opened a new establishment, I will pay the highest prices in cash for the above-named articles. Call on or address C. MISH, No. 216 8th-av., between 24th and 27th sts. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mish.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will be held in the rooms, TUESDAY EVENING, 12th inst. Essay by Prof. ALFRED GREENLEAF. Subject—*Elements of Success in Life.*

L. H. HOLMES, Chairman, L. and M. C.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

STATIONERY.

DAVID WALKER, STATIONER, PRINTER and Blank-Book Manufacturer, No. 2 Park-place, under the Broadway Bank. TAGS and Counting-Room NOTIONS in great variety.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

READE-STREET.

FOR SALE—Two valuable plots on the north and south sides of Reade-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts., the one 100 feet front, and the other 75 feet front.

Also, a large property between Church-st. and West Broadway, apply to

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
No. 35 Wall-st.

A. CAMP.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS IN THE 19TH WARD.

J. J. SMITH & CO. having opened an office at No. 780 3d-av. for the sale, exchange, renting and insuring property, loaning money on bond and mortgage, and collecting rents and interest, solicit the patronage of property holders of the above ward, and others requiring their services.

References—SON. JAS. W. BEEKMAN, A. M. BURR, Esq., No. 18 Wall-st.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN.
For Sale by MERRIAM & HUBBARD,
No. 18 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—The three-story brick dwelling-house and adjoining lot No. 35 South 9th-st, south side, between 2d and 3d sts; also, the two lots in the immediate rear on South 10th-st; location very pleasant and convenient, being only three minutes' walk from the ferry to Peck-slip. This property combines the advantages of a City and country residence, being stocked with choice cherry, apricot and pear trees, grape-vines, and an abundance of fine currant bushes, in addition to which it is embellished with an ornamental flower garden. For particulars apply on the premises, or to R. BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO NEW BROWN-stone houses in 45th st., west of 6th av., three stories, high stoop and under-cellar; 21 feet 6 inches front and rear by 48 feet deep; built in the very best possible manner; solid walnut stairs; halls tiled; cedar inside blinds; plate glass, &c., &c. Price $11,000 each. Also, one adjoining 22 feet front with an extension or two-room 9 by 18 feet. Price $12,000. Inquire of the owner, on the premises. JOHN C. SARES.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon-avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STUART, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and undercellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 159 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LATANTE.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE BEST PROPERty in Brooklyn, located on 3d-av. and 55th st., Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. Cars pass the grounds every 10 minutes. This property must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 21 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE LARGE, NEW BROWN-stone houses, Nos. 29 and 35 West 34th-st., with extension for library; finished in the most complete and thorough manner, with rosewood doors, walnut stairs, and all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, of LOPER & DAVIS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SEPERATELY or together, five first class, new, brown-stone houses on 50th-st., with modern improvements; neighborhood highly respectable, and all property in the vicinity restricted. Would exchange for building materials or lots. Apply to J. J. SMITH & CO., No. 780 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND LOCATed on Rutherford-place, fronting Stuyvesant-square, being 266 feet 6 inches on Rutherford-place, 158 feet 10 inches on 16th-st., and 124 feet on 16th-st. For terms, apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 39TH st., between 4th and Lexington avs., one fine stone-front house, replete with all the improvements, and built in the most substantial manner. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises of JOHN W. MOWBRAY.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—The store No. 273 Pearl-st. 22½ feet front by 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. If let, the store will be improved to suit a first class tenant. Inquire of HALMER, HAYS & CO. No. 72 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CORNER LOT south of Canal-st., east of and near Broadway. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Plate-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 199 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

TO LET,
And possession given immediately,
2d and 3d lofts of No. 6 College place.
Apply to
ATHERTON, FAURE & CO.,
Nos. 105 and 107 Reade-street.

TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—TWO THREE-STORY brick dwelling houses pleasantly situated about five minutes' walk from the ferry. Have gas, water, &c.; in first-rate order for immediate occupation. Rent very low. Apply at No. 7 Battery-place, up stairs, or at the corner of 4th and Washington sts., Hoboken, of H. SANFORD.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and 4-story building, corner of 4th and Green sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter Office, No. 338 4th-st.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house, with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., in Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, a room 60x40 feet, in a new building, well lighted all around. Apply on the premises, No. 62 Cannon-st., or at No. 63 Murray-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

TO LET—A ROOM 25 BY 60 FEET REAR OF store; entrance on Broadway. For particulars, address Box No. 1,277 Post-office

HOUSES TO LET.—No. 11, SECOND PLACE South Brooklyn—three story and basement and fashionable location; rent only $400. Also a furnished country mansion and cottage at Fordham. Large shady grounds, garden, fruit, &c., &c. One hour from New York. Rent partly boarded out. Apply at 229 Pearl-street, New York.

TO RENT.—THE PLASTER AND WHITING mill, No. 12 South 3d st., Brooklyn, E. D.; advantageously situated, being within four blocks of Broad, Houston and Peck-slip ferries; in complete order with all necessary fixtures. Address F. DAVIS, Box No. 141 *Times* Office, with name and place of residence.

OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two front offices on fourth floor at No. 113 Nassau-st.; two workshops, 30 by 50 feet, with ten windows in each, in rear building, No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 34th-st.; rooms large, and vacant lots adjoining for saw or rolling mills, &c.; engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists tools for sale.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,500 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER wanted, in the manufacture and sale of an article in great demand, paying large profits, and by which money can be made very fast. Particulars at an interview, by addressing PROSPERITY, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

$1,600.—WANTED—TO FIND A PARTY with this amount to engage in an established business in this City that will pay the party at least $3,000 per annum, as will be shown upon an interview. Address R. V. S., Box No. 130 *Times* Office, with name, &c.

DRUGSTORE FOR SALE.—A RETAIL DRUG store, located in this City, doing a profitable business. The owner intends going to Europe. Inquire of HENRY BAYDOCK, No. 116 Maiden-lane.

HOTELS.

HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE,
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.

The undersigned, director of this establishment, has the honor to inform tourists that the hotel occupies one of the most beautiful positions in the City of Geneva, in full view of the Lake, of the Alps, and the Jura. The magnificent style, elegance and comfort of the house, with the care bestowed upon all departments of the service, justify the preference already accorded to him by travelers.

W. WOLSOLD,
GENEVA, May 1860.

DONEGANA HOTEL,
NOTRE DAME-ST.,
MONTREAL.
E. F. POPE.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, BROADWAY AND EIGHTH-ST., NEW-YORK—Conducted on the European plan. Great reduction in prices during the Summer; single rooms, 50 cents per day, or $2 to $5 per week. Elegant suites, $5 to $15. Persons visiting the City for a long or short time will consult their interests by giving us a call.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TREMONT.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, A COMfortable dwelling-house, with a good improved lot, on the main avenue, (not on the railroad,) in the village of Tremont, Westchester Co., N. Y. No agent need apply. Address, for one week, stating terms, W., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—No. 45 EAST 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., high stoop, three story; thoroughly furnished; rent low to a good tenant.

LECTURES.

JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE.

JAS. W. GERARD, Esq., will lecture on this interesting and instructive subject TO-MORROW EVENING, at the Cooper Institute, at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children half price.

HENRY W. DUNSHEE, President.
GEO. WICKES, Secretary.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE
FOR SALE AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

The grounds, comprising about six acres and fronting on three streets, are tastefully laid out in lawn and garden, ornamented with an abundance of shade trees and shrubbery, and supplied with the choicest fruits of the climate. The house is a large two-story rural Gothic, 56 feet by 45, built within the last five years in the most thorough manner, contains all the modern improvements, such as furnace, range, hot and cold water gas, &c.; and being on elevated ground, commands one of the finest landscapes in the country, embracing a view of the Connecticut River and Valley, Amherst College Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, &c.

The place is easy of access, being within five minutes' walk of the railroad station (three trains daily to and from New-York and Boston,) is complete in all its arrangements for comfort and convenience, and on every account is considered one of the most desirable residences in the State of Massachusetts.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York; or to CHARLES FAIRBANKS, Northampton, Mass.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.
SPRING SIDE, TARRYTOWN.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY June 20, at 1 o'clock, on the premises the above valuable property. It is situated on the elevated range of ground lying east of Broadway, about half a mile from the depôt. It contains nearly nine acres, with first-class improvements. The buildings consist of a well built and convenient dwelling-house of 16 rooms, with a very commanding aspect; also a carriage-house and gate-lodge. The ground has a frontage of between 600 and 600 feet on Broadway, bordered with an evergreen hedge resting upon a bank wall. The front lawn rises from the street, towards the dwelling, a distance of some 300 feet, and is embellished with shrubbery, shade trees, spring, fountain, &c. On the rear are a grove of forest trees, an unfailing brook, an abundance and variety of fruit trees in full bearing, with kitchen-garden, poultry-yard, &c. The garden is well stocked with small fruits, and the grounds are in every respect in complete order.

The scenery and river views are of great extent and beauty, and the property combines advantages and attractions that very rarely meet in a single place.

As there are on this place several distinct building sites, equally eligible, it can be divided to suit purchasers. If sold entire, (which the owner would prefer,) he could, if desired, give immediate possession, either with or without the furniture.

If not disposed of entire, at private sale, before the 20th day of June, it will on that day be offered at PUBLIC SALE, either entire or in the following divisions:

No. 1.—BUILDING SITE—Embracing from two to three acres with over 300 feet front on Broadway, including the entrance lodge, carriage-house, summer-house, fountain, &c.

No. 2.—BUILDING SITE, east of the above from three to four acres, including the brook, grove &c.

No. 3.—THE MANSION, with from two to four acres, embracing about half the street front. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st., or of CHAS. H. LYON, on the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE IN BERKSHIRE, MASS.—The subscriber offers for sale the Mansion House and farm of Judge Orotis, in Pittsfield, in the County of Berkshire, Mass. The hotel and Pittsfield, lying within a ring fence, contain about one hundred and seventy-four acres, of which about seventy acres are finely wooded a large part with a heavy growth mostly of hard wood. The residue is tillage and grass land of the best quality.

The Mansion House is large and convenient, and with its accessories of stables, garden and orchard, every way suited to the wants of a family in a first-class country residence. A farm house and all suitable farm buildings are at a convenient distance from the mansion House. The avenues to the house, one of which is through the woodland and the other over the open ground each half a mile in length—be beautiful slope of the land towards the south, sheltered by wood from the north and west, and the charming views of mountains and valleys from every part of the grounds, render it one of the most attractive spots in the valley of the Housatonic, considering the natural beauties of the place, and the judicious improvements which have been made upon it, it is believed there are few places in the country more worthy of the attention of those who desire a healthful, convenient and beautiful country residence. At the entrance of the Woodland avenue there is a pretty cottage lodge.

The Mansion House is completely furnished and ready for occupation, and the purchaser can have such portion, or the whole of the furniture as he may desire to take at reasonable prices.

Other lands of the same proprietor, in immediate proximity to the above, will be sold therewith at the option of the purchaser.

For permission to view the premises and terms of sale, inquire of OTIS PECK, Esq., near the premises, or by mail or otherwise, of the subscriber, in the village of Pittsfield. E. H. KELLOGG.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The groun

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for the purpose,
CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the
principal [illegible] and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alex-
andria, Egypt, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c.
Bills on [illegible] and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and
[illegible] City Bonds bought, or collected on
favorable terms, by
L. B. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 104 Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 59 Wall-st., N. INSURANCE STOCK and other
securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought
and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued
[illegible] monthly.

L. B. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 104 NASSAU-ST.,
Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small
amounts, on liberal terms.

I CAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DE-
[illegible]ficiency in the Sinking Fund, under Section three,
Article seven, of the Constitution.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of
the Act entitled "An Act to provide means to support
the Government, passed April 12, 1856, and in accord-
ance with Section three of Article seven of the Consti-
tution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be
received at the Canal Department until the 26th
day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a
loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,
for which transferable certificates of stock will be is-
sued in the name of the people of the State of New-York,
on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three,
Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at
the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly
on the first days of January, April July and October, in
each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st
day of January, 1862. It is to be understood that the
Commissioners are to be at liberty to issue a less sum, if
the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advan-
tageous to the interest of the State. The terms may
be for the whole or any part of said loan not less
than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed
"Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an en-
velope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department,
Albany.
The money will be required to be paid five per cent.
on the 1st day of June next, [illegible]
[illegible] to be made by depositing the same to the
credit of the Treasurer of the State on account of the
Canal Fund, in the Manhattan Company, New-York
City, New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany,
or the Bank of the State of New-York, in the Buffalo District, and to those receiving
[illegible] of the loans, will receive the interest on the 2d day
of July then quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in
the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at
the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.
By order of the Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
[illegible] DENNISTON, Comptroller.
[illegible] DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
[illegible] G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

$500,000 EIGHT PER CENT LAND GRANT
MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
TEXAS AND NEW-ORLEANS RAILROAD COM-
PANY,
(Texas Division,)
Secured by a mortgage upon one hundred and six (106)
miles of railroad and its appurtenances, of the estimated cost of $3,220,000, and upon seven hundred and
sixty-eight thousand (768,000) acres of valuable land,
are now offered to the public as one of the most desira-
ble and reliable securities at present upon the market.
THIS ROAD
in the Texas Division of the great trunk line which,
within twelve to eighteen months, will connect Houston,
Galveston, and every important point in Texas, with
New-Orleans, and, in communication with the lines
running North, and already completed, place New-York
within 96 hours of Houston
THE BONDS
Will be redeemable on 1st November, 1878, bear 8 per
cent. interest; coupons payable semi annually on 1st
May and 1st November, in the City of New-York.
As additional security for prompt payment of the
coupons, pending the completion of the line of Road, are
mortgaged by a special trust-deed 76,800 acres of land,
together with town lots and individually donated lands,
at present valued at $600,000.
Maps, prospectuses, copies of charter, trust deeds,
land grants, and every information may be had upon
application to
C. CONGREVE & SON,
No. 6 Pine-st., or
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON,
No. 38 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BOND-
holders of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great
Northern Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given
that in accordance with a resolution of the Board of
Directors of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great
Northern Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1857,
creating a sinking fund, proposals will be received at
the office of said Company, in New Orleans, La., up to
the last day of June next, inclusive, for the purchase of
First Mortgage Bonds of the Company in the amount
of fifty thousand dollars. On the day above named the
bids in the form of sealed proposals will be opened by
the Board of Directors and purchases made to the
above-named extent, (payable in dollars on the Bidders'
Bank of Louisiana,) from those which are most
favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the
right to reject all bids over par if they deem proper.
RICHARD S. CHACE, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO. {
No. 68 Warren-st., New-York, May 9, 1860.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND
MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All
parties who have not availed themselves of the privi-
lege of extending, in accordance with the "Proposals of
December 16, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige
the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as
soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be
completed before the 15th of June next.
C. O. DLAKE, Treasurer.

AMERICAN, ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC
SHIP CANAL COMPANY, of Nicaragua, Chartered
27th August, 1849; Incorporated 9th March, 1859.—Office
No. 28 Broadway, New-York, June 11, 1860.—A spe-
cial meeting of stockholders will be held at this office
on THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., for
the purpose of ratifying the convention made on be-
half of this Company with the Government of Nicara-
gua, and signed at Managua on the 26 of April inst.
JOHN E. BOOTY, Vice-President.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—
Pursuant to a decree of the supreme Court, entered
upon the 8th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills
of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich,
are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at
the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich on or before the
1st day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of
the assets of the Bank.
JOHN T KNOWLES,
MARCH 27, 1860. Receiver.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 1 THIRD
Avenue. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVEN-
INGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on de-
posits of $600 and under, and at the rate of 5 per cent.
on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before the 1st
of July will bear interest from the 1st of July
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DI-
RECTORS of the NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPA-
NY, held the 11th day of June, 1860, a semi annual divi-
dend of four per cent. was declared on common and pre-
ferred stock, payable on and after the 15 day of July
next, at the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 25
Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will
be closed from the 16th instant to 2d proximo
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 60, 9e
Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent.
on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over
that amount.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday,
Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.
N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and mortgage.
JOHN CASTRO, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE LAND
GRANT BONDS.—The holders of the First issue of
the Land Grant Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee
Railroad Company, are requested to call on or send
their address, with the number of bonds held by them
numbered from 1 to 2,500, to FRANCIS RANDOLF, No.
33 Wall-st., where information respecting their interest
may be obtained.

BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN AT THIS BANK
for subscription to $100,000 of the Capital Stock of
"Union Bank of Missouri," which, with amount
already subscribed, will make paid up Capital on 1st
January, 1861, $1,000,000. A statement of the condition
of the Union Bank can be seen at the Bank of the State
of New-York. G. W DUER, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1860
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR
Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the
next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-
House, on TUESDAY, the 12 day of June next. Poll
open from 12 M. to 2 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COM-
PANY'S NOTICE.—The coupons due Aug 1 1858, on
the first mortgage bonds of the Toledo and Illinois and
Lake Erie, Wabash and St Louis Railroad Companies,
will be paid on presentation at the office of CAMMANN
& CO., No. 56 Wall-st., with interest to this date, June
11, 1860. B WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY }
New-York, May 30, 1860 }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per
Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Mon-
day, June 4, 1860. HENRY A. OAKLEY Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH
AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No.
9 Wall-st., New-York, May 29, 1860.—The Board of Di-
rectors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5)
per Cent., payable on demand.
E. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c.
Bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time,
at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on
deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual
Circular furnished on application, by
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN RAIL-
ROAD.—The subscribers will purchase at par, any
[illegible] due Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the
Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad Company.
HEIGH & GREENLEAF, No. 60 Exchange-place.

$15,000 ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD
1st mortgage 10 per cent. bonds $10 each
FULTON COUNTY, Ill., 8 per cent. bonds, and other
first-class securities, for sale by
JOHN J. THOMAS, No 9 Maiden lane.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS
bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all
parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD,
of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their
correspondents.

ETNA FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF N. Y.
OFFICE No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1860.
At an election held on MONDAY, June 4, the follow-
ing gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company
for the ensuing year:
DIRECTORS.
Jacob Brouwer, John D. Ward, Hezekiah Knight,
Russell Stebbins, James Thompson, Nelson Runyon,
M. L. Marsh, Chas. H. Clayton, Daniel Satterfield,
P. L. Foulke, F. A. Thompson, Thos. W. Hutchins,
O. C. Satterlee, Theo Anthony, John H. Talman,
Joseph Jamison, G. B. Satterlee, Edward Gothelf,
Wm Whitewright, T. C. Chardavoyne, John J. McLaren.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board held this day,
JACOB BROUWER was unanimously reelected
President for the ensuing year.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS
bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK.
On and after June 1 the new and elegant iron steamer
FLUSHING, fitted up with water tight compartments,
will run in connexion with the favorite steamer ENOCH
DEAN, daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Flushing.	College Point.
6 30 A. M.	6 40 A. M.
7 05 A. M.	7 55 A. M.
10 00 A. M., direct through to New-York.	
11 00 A. M.	11 10 A. M., stopping at 10th-st.
2 15 P. M., direct through to new-York	
3 00 P. M.	3 10 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.
5 15 P. M.	5 25 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.

Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market wharf
8 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point.
9 30 A. M for Flushing and College Point, stopping
at 10th-st.
12 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping
at 10th-st
1 00 P. M., direct through to Flushing.
4 00 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
5 15 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
6 45 P. M for Flushing and College Point.
Fare 15 cents. Sunday school pic-nics and excursion
parties taken at reduced rates.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND
RONDOUT.
STEAMER THOMAS POWELL
Leaves foot of Jay-st. every AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

MAY, 1860—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS,
FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS and BROWN'S
DOCK.—FALL RIVER and RED BANK.—The new and
splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B.
PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, June 11, 3 P. M., connecting with the LAURA.	Monday, June 11 8 A. M., connecting with the LAURA at 3 P. M.
Tuesday June 12, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, June 12, 1 P. M.
Wednesday, June 13, 9½ A. M.	Wednesday, June 13, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, June 14, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, June 14, 3 P. M.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAM-
boat NAUSHON will run daily to this popular place
of Summer resort, for the season, commencing on SAT-
URDAY, June 9, as follows:
Leave West 10th-st., foot at 9¼ A. M., 12¼ P. M., 3¼
P. M.; leave Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ P. M., 3½ P. M.;
leave Pier No. 4, N. R., 10 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M.
Touching at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island,
6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents, including a return ticket to
the City.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—ASTORIA,
RAVENSWOOD AND NEW-YORK.—The Steamer
MATTANO, Capt. JOHN TOWNSEND,
Will leave Astoria at 6:35, 8 and 10:5 A. M., and 2:50,
5:56 and 6:20 P. M.
Will leave Fulton Market-slip at 7:15 and 9 A. M., and
1, 4, 5:45 and 7 P. M.
Landing at Hunter's Point each way. Fare 10 cents.
H. N. GAGE, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, OALD-
well's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing
Sing Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers,
the steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 9 A. M.,
EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning leaves
Peekskill at 4 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.,)
and 27th st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER JOHN
BROOKS leaves Peck-slip every TUESDAY,
THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Passage 50 cts.
Freight taken for the Housatonic and Naugatuck Rail-
roads at the lowest rates
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—
The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock
noon, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic,
Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford R. R. Freight
taken.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FROM
Fulton ferry slip, East River, at 12 o'clock, noon. The
steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM A. VAIL, running in
connection with the Housatonic Railroad. Freight at
contract prices. Passengers ticketed through at re-
duced prices.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY, COMMENCING
TUESDAY, June 5, 1860. The new steamboat
EL DREW leaves from Jay-st pier for Albany on
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A.
M., landing at 30th-st., after June 6.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREEN-
PORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W.
S HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East
River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AF-
TERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH
AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer
HACKAMORA, at 4 P. M.; (Sundays excepted.) from
Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE CITY OF HARLESTON
or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River,
daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $150.
Deck $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM
CITY, from pier No. 25 East River at 3 P. M., and
TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

FIREWORKS.

EDGES' & HADFIELD'S
PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT
FIREWORKS,
W. J. SYMS & SRO,
Depôt, No. 300 Broadway,
Having made extensive arrangements with both of the
above celebrated makers for the sale of their Fireworks,
we are prepared to offer to storekeepers and the public
generally an unequaled stock, both in quality and va-
riety, at reduce prices, consisting in part of
Fire-Crackers, Torpedoes, Wheels Triangles, Rock-
ets, Roman Candles, Mines, Pidgeons, Comets, &c. &c.
CITY AND TOWN COMMITTEES supplied with
public displays at short notice.

$100.
S. D. ROBERTS
N. B.—Many parties having hired parties formerly
employed by Messrs. J. G. & I. Edge, are advertising
themselves as agents of J. G. & I. Edge. The public
are to beware of such charlatans as they may find upon
being caught up that the goods sold as Edge's are from
the laboratory of some obscure manufacturer.
S. D. ROBERTS,
No. 172 Broadway, cor. Maiden-lane and Broadway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ORDERS FOR
G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S
EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS,
For jobbing and for
Public and private exhibition,
Must be sent to the Wholesale depôt,
No 43 MAIDEN-LANE,
FIRE-CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, JOSS-STICKS, AND
SALOONS,
Constantly on hand.
PETER TIERS & CO,

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S DEPOT
FOR THE EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.
Neatest in appearance, and best in quality.
FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EXHIBITION.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
No. 64 John-st.

HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM
FIREWORKS.
DEPOT, NO. 47 MAIDEN-LANE.
HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 37 MAIDEN-LANE N Y
Fire-crackers, Torpedoes, Joss-sticks, and the usual
variety of articles require for storekeepers' sales and
public exhibitions, of superior quality, at less than
usual prices. Address orders by mail or telegraph to
GEO. B. COLBY, No. 37 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY,
No 80 Front-st., one door from corner Fulton.
FIRE-CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, JOSS-STICKS,
and a full assortment of FIREWORKS, plain and col-
ored fires, warranted of the first quality.
Commissions for exhibitions and the trade supplied on
the most liberal terms. M. BENNETT.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD & SON'S
FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assort-
ment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices.
Dealers are respectfully invited to call.
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—NO. 1 FIRECRACKERS AT
lowest manufacturing price. Also, a full assortment of plain
and colored Fireworks from Edges' celebrated laboura-
tory, for sale by JONES & DUNBAR, No. 93 Murray-
st., near Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT
of Plain and Colored FIREWORKS, and of the best
quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No.
221 Washington-st.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHING BANKS AHOY!!
The commodious, safe and quick steamer CROTON,
Capt. E. S. Bornman, having been put in complete or-
der, will commence her regular trips to the FISHING
BANKS, weather permitting, on

Sunday June 10,	Wednesday, June 13,
Monday June 11,	Thursday, June 14,
Tuesday, June 12,	Friday, June 15.

Leaving James-slip, E. R., 7:45 A. M.; Fulton-st.,
Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., 8:30; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A
fine Cotillion Band on Board. Also, bait and fishing
tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion, 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS.—THE STEAMBOAT CHICOPEE,
with finely furnished saloons, with or without
barges. Also the HILLSIDE GROVE and CLIFF-
WOOD GROVE, are now open for excursion engage-
ments to Sunday Schools, Societies, &c., on reasonable
terms. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 139 Wall-st., cor-
ner of South-st.

BILLIARDS.

W. J. SHARP'S CELEBRATED BILLIARD
Tables, with his new patent cushions, will known
to be superior to any now in use. Manufactory No. 143
Fulton-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

DR. CHARLES ALBERT,
FROM PARIS,
No. 540 Broadway, New-York.
ALLEZ LE CONSULTER.
Celebrated TURKEY BLOOD PILLS, for ladies, $1
and $2 the box.

A GOOD THING THAT EVERYBODY
should have; HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOME-
OPATHIC REMEDIES stand confessedly at the head of
remedial means for the use of the people. They are alike
removed from the poisonous, dangerous and repulsive
doses of quackery, or Old School practice; the incon-
venience of Water Cure, or the intricate and perplexing
obscurities of the usual Homœopathic books and medi-
cines. Consisting of simple specifics for the various
diseases to which they are related—put up in the form of
simple sugar pellets—and prepared of ingredients nei-
ther dangerous nor disgusting, they are the ready aid
of the parent or nurse, and the comfort of the complain-
ing and invalid.
They possess these positive advantages: They are
harmless; no injury can arise from their use. They are
simple; you always know what to take, and how to take
it. They are convenient; you can give the proper Su-
gar Pills at a moment's warning, without hesitation or
delay. They are efficient; in thousands of cases disease
is arrested at once, and the system freed without pros-
tration or delay.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC
REMEDIES.
Price of Single Boxes—Cents.

1—For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite, Wetting the Bed	25
3—For Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4—For Diarrhœa of children or adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint	25
5—For Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griping, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8—For Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9—For Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10—For Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11—For Suppressed Menses, or scanty, or delaying, Green sickness	25
12—For Leucorrhœa or Whites, bearing down, too profuse Menses	25
13—For Croup, hoarse, croupy Cough, difficult and oppressed Breathing	50
14—For Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15—For Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back Side or Limbs	25
16—For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague Old Inveterate Agues	50
17—For Piles, External, Internal, blind or bleeding, recent or costinate	50
18—For Ophthalmy, Weak or inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19—For Catarrh, acute or chronic, dry or flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20—For Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Coughs	50
21—For Asthma, oppressed, difficult, labored breathing, cough and expectoration	50
22—For Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23—For Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings, sore Old Ulcers	50
24—For General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25—For Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26—For Sea sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27—For Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28—For Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and consequent Prostration and Debility	100
29—For Sore Mouth or Canker	50

PRICE.
The entire set, case of twenty eight large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions $7 00
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions 5 00
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and Book of Directions 4 00
Case of fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions 2 00
Case of any 10 boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions 1 00
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for Planters and Physicians 15 00
OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.
We send these Remedies, by the single box or full case, to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
N. B.—The boxes Nos. 1 to 15 are small size, Nos. 16 to 29 large size, and those making up with $2 or $4 case the must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial case no attention is necessary in this point.
Look over the list, make up a case of what kinds you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps, by mail, to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express.
Any one of TRAVELER should be without these invaluable curatives. Thousands also them with the most triumphant success.
Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care or to seek advice of Prof HUMPHREYS, can do so at his office, No 562 Broadway, daily, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., or by letter.
AGENTS WANTED—For the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States
Address DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

THE TALENT
Of the most eminent European Artists is employed in illustrating the new edition of that practical medical work,
HUMAN FRAILTY,
Or, Physiological Researches just issued from the press. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who have prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from indulgence, also a professional dissertation, illustrating results of chemical tests and examination of the secretions by the talented & newly constructed microscope, with other useful information. Sent free of postage to any part of the country on receipt of postage stamps to the amount. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Tri-semar, from Dr. BECKROW, at 164 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal st., New-York, where he may be consulted as usual from 11 till 3 and from 4 till 8 in the evening. Sundays from 11 till 1. The book is also sold by P. F. WELLS & CO., No. 15 Frankfin-st., New-York and J. WORTHINGTON, No. 306 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA COROLAE, OR
LOVE'S GUIDE.—This delightful and positive
invigorant of the human system is far superseding all
other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully
known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on
the nervous system and reproductive organs is most ex-
traordinary, allaying all over excitement, and infusing
into the nervous organization that degree of tonicity
which is requisite to give the human system the enjoy-
ment of its full powers, both mentally and physically.
As an aperient it is equally remarkable; assimilated
with the purest juices of the stomach, it assists them to
more readily dissolving all nutritious sustenance and
converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus
the digest on is improved, and the whole framework of
man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious man-
ner ther by. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5.
Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VE-
nereal Hospital Practice, by M. LEMONT, Phy-
sician, Surgeon, author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up
stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Also, TUES-
DAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 7 to 9, as those
suffering with nervous debility, urinary complaints, in-
continence, impotency, involuntary loss of semen, pain
with the urine, or at stool impotency, affections of the
bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhœa,
syphilis primary and constitutional &c., may not be
aware of the fact he takes this method to inform them
that his connection with the European hospitals enab-
bles him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment,
never failing in even the oldest and most severe cases
permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices
are divided into eight rooms, so that patients do not
meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home
through the Express and post-office, as the medicines
are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PRE-
mains the only female and satisfactory cure
of private diseases. Remember afflicted that by con-
sulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience
that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies
conquered by Dr. Ward's Infirmary's Friend. Price
$1 and book gratis. Female diseases successfully
treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of
effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No.
483 Broadway next Wallack's Theatre up stairs. At-
tendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor him-
self. Come, send, or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND
those about to be Married.—Dr. A. M. MAU-
RICEAU, Professor of diseases of Women, has just pub-
lished the 16th edition of his valuable book entitled
"THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL
COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health
or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family.
Price $1. Sold at his office, 9th 12th Liberty-st., New-
York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any
part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1,
and addressing Box No. 221 New-York City Post Office
at two Years-st., (astor House,) and No. 13 Aon-st.

FREE TO INVALIDS.
See advertisement thus headed under "New Publications."

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF
certain class of disease with a success which has
won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies
are safe and cause no interruption from business. Dr.
WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been
pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendi-
um on all diseases of a private nature, including sper-
matorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuses, ex-
cess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons
previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette* Fine colored
plates. Price $1 To be had of CHARLES MILLER,
No 438 Broadway New-York, and of the author, at
his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second
block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Separate consulting rooms.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET,
may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature;
28 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret
diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases un-
dertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who
have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on
Dr. C, with the certainty of being radically cured or no
charge

DR. BAMMOND HAS REMOVED FROM
Bleecker-st. to No 688 Broadway, corner of Sand-
st., first floor, up-stairs.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD
—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after May
1, trains will run as follows, connecting with the steam-
er MATTANO:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW YORK FROM FULTON MARKET SLIP.
At 6:30 A. M.	At 7 15 A. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)
At 7:54 A. M.	At 9 A. M.
At 10 A. M.	At 11 a. M. (Hunter's Point Ferry.)
At 1 P. M., (crossing Hunter's Point Ferry.)	At 2 P. M.
At 2:45 P. M.	At 4 P. M.
At 4:45 P. M.	At 5:45 P. M.
At 6:45 P. M., (Hunt's Point Ferry.)	At 7 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.
On Sundays trains will leave Hunter's Point at 9:20 and 11 A. M., and 2 and 6 P. M. Leave Flushing at 8:35 and 10 A. M., and 1 3 and 5:30 P. M. Excursion tickets on Sundays, 25 cents.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
—FARE $4TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, May 28, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st station, New York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 5 and 6 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M.; from White-st Depôt, for Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and station above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and station above; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford Croton Falls, and all stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 3:45 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Croton Falls, 8 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 a. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations to White Plains
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBA-
NY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS
NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30 1860,
Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows:
Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.,
Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:30 P. M.,
(Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A.
M. and 4.15 and 7 P. M., for Peekskill, 8:15 and 9:30
A. M., for Tarrytown, 9:45 and 10:45 A. M., for Peekskill,
5:30 P. M.; from 31st st.—Buffalo and Northern Light-
ning Express Train, 3:20 A. M., Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Pas-
sengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st
sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays
included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05
(Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about
half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD
FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGH-
LANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN,
LONG BRANCH &c., via steamboat ALICE PRICE,
from foot of Boolman st., New-York. Leave New-
York at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Eatontown at 7½ A.
M. and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday. Cars will
run through to the Long Branch boarding houses on the
Shrewsbury and Black River Railroad, which has been thoroughly
repaired and refurn

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Steuben Monument Festival at Elm Park.

SPEECHES OF MAYOR WOOD AND OTHERS—MUSIC, DANCING, FIREWORKS AND LAGER BEER.

The festival in aid of the fund of the Steuben Monument Association, which occurred yesterday at Elm Park, drew together some fifteen hundred persons, a number which would have been considerably increased but for the fact that similar festivities were going on at the same time at Yorkville. The Steuben Guard, Capt. Sharpe, of Brooklyn; Bayers', the Volk's Garten and Wannemacher's brass-bands, aided by some half a dozen Glee Clubs, furnished the music. The company was on the ground at 2 o'clock P. M., and soon afterwards scattered in groups, or strolled in couples about the grounds enjoying themselves, singing and dancing, until 3 o'clock P. M. At that hour Dr. Zeuschner, the President of the Association, called the meeting to order, and introduced Mr. Ottendorfer, one of the editors of the *Staats Zeitung*, who addressed the assemblage from the orchestra stand. The speaker proceeded to remark upon those characteristics of Baron Steuben which made him not only a fit representative of the great men who aided in the achievement of our independence, but which enabled him by his practical ideas, his indomitable energy, to take in hand the scattered and almost disorganized American forces, and bring them into the condition of well-trained soldiers. His practical genius was exhibited when, finding the Government struggling with embarrassment, and unable to complete the defences in the harbor of New York, he recommended all the German citizens to give one day's labor to finish the fortifications; which suggestion they promptly obeyed, and on the 5th of June, 1791, turned out *en masse*, and aided to finish the works on Governor's Island. The same spirit manifested among the German population of to-day, would soon secure the required amount to erect the monument to his memory.

Cheers and patriotic music greeted the close of the speech.

About 4½ o'clock P. M., Mayor Wood arrived upon the ground, and was introduced to the Committee and other citizens. The President explained the origin and purposes of the Association, and proposed the Mayor's health, to which his Honor replied. He thanked the assemblage for the courtesy shown to him. He said it would be a source of the greatest satisfaction to him if he could do of any service in contributing to the erection of the proposed monument to Gen. Steuben. His great personal sacrifices and labors in a critical period of our Revolution, entitled his memory to this tribute from his grateful countrymen. It was disgraceful that the Government had not before erected a monument to his memory; the ardor with which he devoted himself to her service, placed us under obligations scarcely inferior to those we were under to Washington, Lafayette and Kosciusco. He pledged the Committee his personal as well as his official co-operation in any plan that might be adopted for securing the erection of the tribute of admiration and gratitude to one of the noblest of men. Should the City Government hereafter be induced to set apart any park or grounds for the location of the proposed statue, he pledged his cordial approval of the act. Steuben needed no monument to perpetuate his memory, but since our Government had not erected one, it was fitting and proper that his patriotic fellow-countrymen should undertake to do justice to his memory. After the applause had subsided, the Glee Club sang one of its best songs. Col. Smith, of the 14th Regiment, and Mr. Ottendorfer also made remarks, which were again replied to by the Mayor, in explanation of a portion of his speech.

Mr. Grover Perry, from Utica, laid before the Association a request in behalf of prominent citizens of Oneida County, that they might co-operate in the erection of the monument, and suggested that the spot near that City, where the remains of Stephen are interred, would be a suitable place to locate the statue.

Fireworks were exhibited in the evening, which closed the entertainment.

The harmony of the occasion was slightly marred in the course of the afternoon, by a number of unruly Irishmen, whose unwarrantable interference with some of the excursionists resulted in several bloodless fights, but the Police finally ejected the intruders from the ground. A row, more serious in its effects, occurred, however, as the crowd were leaving for home, in which some Germans who had imbibed more freely than was proper, were the participants.

In the *mêlée* a man named Louis Meyer and his wife, residing in Avenue A, were beaten in a shocking manner about the head and face, so that it was necessary to convey them home in a carriage. Officer McNeil, of the Central Park Police, who happened to be near, arrested one of the combatants who was just about to throw a lager-bier tumbler at his opponent, and other policemen having come up the fight was soon stopped, while eight of the disorderly characters were apprehended and locked up by Capt. De Camp, although several attempts were made to rescue them from the officers. One of the prisoners, giving the name of Henry March, made three attempts to use a sheath-knife during the progress of the affray.

Political.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

There was a large attendance last evening of the members of the Fifth Ward Republican Association, at their headquarters at the Fifth Ward Hotel, Joseph B. Taylor, Esq., presiding. The principal business transacted was the enrolment of new members, and appointing Committees of three each for the eight election districts, to supervise the distribution of campaign documents, and do the general election work devolving on District Committees. The business part of the meeting ended, spirited speeches followed, by Hon. C. S. Spencer, Frank Chapman, Esq., and others. Mr. Spencer told how he lost $1,000 betting Fremont would carry Illinois, and announced his readiness to bet treble the amount that Lincoln would carry the State by a sweeping majority next November.

EIGHTEENTH WARD RAIL-SPLITTERS' ASSOCIATION.

The members of the Eighteenth Ward Rail-Splitters' Association held their second meeting last evening at Kirckner's Hall, corner of Nineteenth street and Third-avenue. After an enrollment of some fifty new members, the election of permanent officers took place, with the following result: S. B. Fowler, Captain; Joseph Mathews, First Lieutenant; Thomas Nalbar, Second Lieutenant; W. Drummond, Third Lieutenant. The meeting adjourned for one week, at which time the Captain promised to give his initiatory lesson in drill practice.

THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD LINCOLN AND HAMLIN CAMPAIGN CLUB.

The members of the Twenty-second Ward Lincoln and Hamlin Campaign Club turned out in large numbers last evening at Hithenbogen's Hall. After some unimportant routine business, spirited addresses were delivered by J. Colis Rittenband, Wm. Warner and others, and then the meeting adjourned for one week.

American Photographical Society—Photography and the Arctic Expedition.—A regular meeting of this Society was held in the Cooper Institute last evening, Prof. Joy, Vice President, in the Chair. In answer to an inquiry from the Chair as to the cause of the absence of Dr. Hayes, who was to address the Society upon the subject of his Artic Expedition, Mr. Carbanati stated that he had unexpectedly been called out of town, and would not be present. He would say, however, in his behalf, that Dr. Hayes was anxious to have a photographer accompany him on the expedition. It was very desirable for many reasons, he said, that there should be a photographer connected with he expedition. But the expedition was short of funds, having hardly enough to defray its ordinary outfit, and if a photographer was to be sent, the necessary means must be supplied. He thought that this Society owed it to themselves and to the art which they were organized to promote, to see that the requisite means were furnished. He begged leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the american Photographical Society cordially approves the addition of a photographic branch to the scientific expedition of Dr. Hayes, and presents to the wealthy patrons of science and art the great importance of furnishing sufficient funds for the purpose.

In response to a call, Mr. Washington Peale addressed the Society, and read a letter which he had just received from Dr. Hayes, regretting his inability to be present at the meeting on account of having been suddenly ordered to Boston to see to the fitting out of his vessel, and expressing the hope that sufficient funds would be raised by the Society to enable Mr. Peale to accompany him on his expedition. Mr. Peale said that he had engaged to accompany Dr. Hayes from the first, but on account of the difficulty of raising funds for the other expenses of the expedition, he had been obliged to abandon the idea until he informed Dr. Hayes of the existence of this Society, when it was agreed that this objection should be met by them. In answer to an inquiry from the Chair, Mr. Peale said he thought the expenses would not exceed $2,000, and that if the Society would only initiate the effort he would see that it was successfully carried out. Several other gentlemen spoke of the importance, in a scientific and artistic point of view, of having photographic views of the Arctic regions, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted. An additional resolution was then passed, appointing Mr. Rutherford, Peter Cooper and Henry Grinnell a Committee to carry into effect the previous resolutions. After the reading of one or two communications and the discussion of some general topics connected with photography the Society adjourned.

Auction Sale of Baggage Lying Unclaimed at the St. Nicholas Hotel.—A novel auction sale—the first of the kind occurring in this City—took place yesterday at the auction rooms of Henry B. Hayes, in Pine-street. A lot of trunks, valises and carpet-bags, comprising the residuary assets of absconding and non-bill-paying boarders at the St. Nicholas Hotel, since the opening of the establishment, were knocked off to the highest bidders. As at the recent auction sales of unclaimed packages at Adams & Co.'s Express office, the bidders "went it blind," knowledge of the contents of their purchases not being vouchsafed to them until they had passed up their names and cost. Each buyer, as soon as his purchase was passed to him, good-naturedly opened the sake, and as may be supposed some mirthful *denouements* were the result. A large, well-worn trunk, that looked as though it might have taken several continental tours and gone through the rough usages of one or two military campaigns, led off the lot. Commencing at twenty-five cents the bidding went up spiritually till it was knocked down at $1 25, when, on inspection of the contents, it revealed to the successful purchaser two pairs of old slippers and two glazed caps. A trunk of ponderous size and weight sold for $5 75, the contents of which proved to be a lot of patent medicines no decent paper would advertise, or decent man have occasion to use. The buyer threw his purchase into the street. A carpet-bag, containing a pair of pants with one leg—the former property of a man whom some mishap had deprived of one of his legs—brought $5 50. A valise sold for $3 50, the purchaser getting for his money nine cravats and nine collars. Some of the trunks proved, however, good investments, being filled with good wearing apparel. An old chest sold for $5, which contained over $200 worth of books. A trunk which sold for $3, had in it, besides a good suit of clothes, a pair of French carzel lamps worth $50. The total product of the sale was about $150, which is said to cover but a fractional part of the indebtedness of the former baggage owners.

More Trouble Brewing Among Officials—Pistols and Coffee for Two.—During the past week quite a spicy correspondence has passed between two high officials connected with the City Government, which may yet lead to a meeting under the code *duello*. It appears that Official No. 1 had imbibed the impression from outside reports that Official No. 2 had, on the pay-roll of his Department, a number of men of straw, whose pay was drawn by other parties; and, accordingly, he has been engaged during the past week in hunting up evidence on that point, but from parties outside of the Department sought to be implicated. This reached the ears of No. 2, who forthwith dispatched a note, couched in very plain Anglo-Saxon, requiring that if any charges of malfeasance were to be preferred against him and his mode of conducting the business of his Department, they should be preferred publicly, as he was ready to submit to any public official examination; but he protested vehemently against such a covert and insidious course as bed been pursued, and added that if persevered in, he should feel bound to make it a personal matter. An interview between the belligerents was the result of this letter, in the course of which, a withdrawal of the threatening and offensive letter was *demanded* and peremptorily refused. It was then *requested*, and again refused, and thus the quarrel stands at present. The occurrence may result in invoking the aid of the law to test the validity of another removal *for cause*.

The Battery and Bowling-Green.—These old favorite resorts of New-Yorkers, intimately connected with the history of the City in the times that tried men's souls, have been undergoing a process of renovation. For the first time in many years, some attention has been paid to the Battery and Bowling-green. The grass on the former spot has just been mowed, and Mr. Barnes, the Superintendent of Lands and Places, is at present engaged in grading it. The Bowling-green, too, has received his kindly care, and for the first time in some years the water played in the fountain on Sunday, and so exhilarant was the joy of the First Ward juvenliles at the sight, that they broke down a large portion of the iron railing in their anxiety to get a nearer view. The widening of State-street some sixteen feet, by removing the sidewalk on the Battery side, has added greatly to the appearance and convenience of the street, and with Whitehall-street also widened, and nearly completed, there will be no more crushing, crowding and delay among the omnibuses when gather at those points. It is now proposed to remove the sidewalk around the Bowling-green, which is perfectly useless for pedestrians, and if this is accomplished a great and much-needed improvement in that part of the City will have been effected.

Street Improvements—New Buildings in Canal-street.—Every person passing down Broadway must have noticed the work of destruction and construction going on in Canal-street. The old Catholic Church of St. Vincent de Paul has given way to the march of improvement, and its site, 100x125 feet, will be soon occupied by a magnificent marble building, now in course of erection for Messrs. Devlin, Hudson & Co., for the wholesale department of their clothing warehouse. The building will occupy the entire ground, with an addition of a store 50x100, fronting on Howard-street, the whole to cost $175,000. Messrs. D., H. & Co., will occupy only the upper tories (five in number) of this immense building, the stores on the first floor being already leased to two of the largest dry goods jobbing houses in the City. The same gentlemen will remove their retail department to the corner of Grand-street and Broadway, where Mr. Thomas Suffern is erecting for them a store 50x125, to be constructed of the yellow Dorchester stone, and which will be an ornament to Broadway. On the corner of Canal-street and Broadway workmen are preparing for the erection of a marble building 100x125, the whole of which is already leased in anticipation by parties who appreciate the value of the location for business purposes.

First Parade of the New Highland Regiment.—This new regiment, (the Seventy-ninth,) lately organized under the command of Col. McLean, and numbering upwards of 200 men, made its first appearance in public yesterday afternoon. The line was formed at 2 P. M. in Washington-square, where they were received by the Eleventh Regiment, Col. Bostwick, and the Fifty-fifth, Col. Le Gal. A large concourse of people was collected in the square, and the splendid appearance of the new regiment was the theme of universal praise. The soldiers were dressed in full Highland uniform. After a series of evolutions in the square, the regiment marched up Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street to Union-place, where they were again joined by the Eleventh and Fifty-fifth Regiments, and escorted down Broadway to the City Hall. In front of the City Hall the regiment was reviewed by the Mayor. The three regiments then returned by way of Broadway to their respective armories. This Highland Regiment is a valuable acquisition to our citizen soldiery, and will form a prominent and attractive feature in future parades.

The Dead Swans.—New-York has many sins to answer for, but she is relieved from the imputation of poisoning the swans in the Central Park. The report of Drs. Dorenus and Chilton, who have made a *post-mortem* of the deceased, specifies that no trace of poison, or any deleterious substance, was found in their "crops" or their "maws." No saline matter was found there, and, in fact, so little was found there, that it becomes a question whether the graceful, curved-neck strangers do not die of absolute starvation. The aforesaid gentlemen have their own theory of the case, and say that, "judging from the appearance of the lungs, and also the absence of poison in the body, we venture the opinion that the swans sent to us must have died from some affection of the lungs, probably pneumonia." Meanwhile we are glad to learn that the surviving swans are healthy, and that, all things proving favorable, Little Ellie may find the nest in the reeds, which it is to be trusted that rue rats will not devour the eggs.

Presentation to the Seventh Regiment.—On Friday last, after parade, the Baltimore City Guard met as usual in their armory, when Major Warner stated that the Guard had been the recipient of several testimonials from the Seventh Regiment of New-York, and he thought it was the duty of the battalion to take some measures towards reciprocating the favor. He accordingly moved that the painting then adorning the armory, of the bombardment of Fort McHenry, be presented to the Seventh Regiment, as a slight testimonial of the high appreciation in which the battalion holds that noble corps. The motion was received with cheers, which were followed by a unanimous "Yea."

Festival of St. Barnabas.—This festival, known only to the Catholic and Episcopal Churches, was duly observed yesterday, at Trinity Church and St. John's Chapel. It is the great occasion for the bestowal of gifts on the Sabbath-school children attached to Trinity Church and its Chapels, St. John's, St. Paul's and Trinity. At 3 P. M. 1,169 children assembled in St. John's Chapel School, whither they were conveyed in omnibuses. After the services by Revs. Messrs. Weston and Young, Dr. Ogilby delivered an address. As each child left the Chapel it received a present, the aggregate cost of all the gifts so bestowed being $500.

Prizes Awarded for the Late Regatta.—The Committee have awarded the prizes for the late regatta of the New-York Yacht Club as follows: Schooners—First class, *Favorita*, Vice Com. A. C. Kingsland; second class, *Hare*, W. B. Duncan, Esq. Sloops—First class, *Rebecca*, J. G. Bennett, Jr., Esq.; second class, *Hanerring*, C. T. Cromwell, Esq.; third class, *Gungarry*, C. Magalestra, Jr.

CHARLES H. HASWELL,
HOWARD WAINRIGHT,
JOHN C. JAY,
} Regatta Committee.

Complimentary Banquet to George Wilkes, Esq.—A meeting of the friends of the Editor of Wilkes' *Spirit of the Times* was held last evening at the Jones House, to take the preliminary steps toward tendering that gentleman a dinner on his arrival home. Mr. Wilkes is expected by the *Niagara*, at Boston, on Thursday or Friday. A Committee was appointed to make the proper arrangements.

Another Rapid Passage.—The clipper bark *Dawn*, Capt. Guest, from Buenos Ayres, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning after the extraordinary run of [illegible] days, bringing us files of papers to May 5. This is the shortest passage on record from Buenos Ayres to this port, a distance of 6,500 miles, thus averaging [illegible] miles per day. The last passage of the *Dawn* was made in 30 days from the same port.

Police Reports.

A FIGHT IN THE FIRST WARD—ONE MAN STABBED.

A number of longshoremen, laborers and disreputables, assembled yesterday morning at the corner of Rector and West streets, and the turbulent disposition of the crowd soon manifested itself in a general fight. Clubs, paving-stones and knives were used, but the disturbance had ended before the arrival of the police. One of the rioters, John Hayes, was left bleeding and senseless upon the ground, having received two knife-wounds in his neck. He was removed to the New-York Hospital.

A Delinquent Clerk.

A week or ten days since, Edward Winslow, a lad employed in the Stationery establishment of Wm. H. Trafton & Co., No. 85 Broad-street, absconded from the store with $54 in cash and a quantity of fancy goods belonging to the firm; and on Saturday evening he was found by Detective Poole at one of the City theatres. None of the property was recovered, however, as the youth had disposed of it in the interval, by attending the races and indulging in various immoralities. Justice Quackenbush sent him to the Juvenile Asylum.

An Unjust Accusation.

Henry Sayers, a poor colored man, was committed for trial a few days since on a charge of having stolen a $50 bill, with which he had been intrusted by his employer, Mr. John H. Fraser, of Reade-street. Sayers stated at the time that he had placed the money in his tobacco-box for safe keeping, and had lost both it and its contents. This somewhat suspicious story has been verified, as an advertisement for its recovery yesterday resulted in the restoration of both tobacco-box and money to Mr. Fraser. The circumstance was made known to Justice Kelly, who immediately released the unfortunate old negro from prison.

A Faulty Arithmetician.

John Mead, first officer of the steamboat *Cornelius Vanderbilt*, whose business it was to keep the "time" of the laborers, was arrested yesterday on the complaint of the owners, who charge him with having defrauded them of $20 00, by giving two of the employes drafts upon the cashier for payment for labor which was not performed. Justice Welsh held the accused to answer.

Coroners' Inquests.

A VERDICT IN THE SIXTH WARD HOMICIDE CASE.

Coroner Schirmer yesterday concluded his investigation of the circumstances attending the death of Thomas Cox, the private watchman who died at Bellevue Hospital on Friday last, in consequence of a severe beating received on the night of the 4th inst., in Chatham-street, near Mulberry. The jury were unable to determine from the evidence by whom the violence was inflicted, and they returned a verdict of "Death from compression of the brain, caused by a fracture of the skull at the hands of some unknown person." John Sullivan, a young man who was in custody on a charge of having made the assault, was discharged by the Coroner after the rendition of the verdict. Deceased was married and resided at No. 90 Mulberry street.

Suicide of an Unknown Man.

Last Thursday evening a private watchman on the pier at the foot of Eleventh-street, East River, observed a man run hastily down to the dock, divest himself of a portion of his clothing, and jump into the water. An attempt was made to rescue him, but it failed, and his body was not recovered until yesterday. Coroner Jackman held an inquest, but the remains were not identified. Deceased was probably 55 years of age, and wore a blue cloth coat, with bright buttons, gray vest and black pants. In his pocket was found a commitment, issued by Justice Brennan, for the body of Mary Finnegan.

Fires.

IN A RAG AND PAPER LOFT.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning flames were discovered issuing from the fourth floor of the building No. 11 Cedar-street, occupied by Timothy O'Leary, dealer in rag and paper stock. A damage of about $500 was done by fire and water, covered by an insurance of $1,000 in the New-York and Maine Insurance Company. The stock of Charles S. Kuh, on the second floor, consisting of bronze powders and soap, was slightly injured by water; uninsured. The loss upon the building is not material. The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion of a bale of rags.

IN A DOWN-TOWN WAREHOUSE.

A plan of burning brimstone was discovered just before 11 o'clock last night, by an insurance patrolman, in a fourth story window of the brick warehouse, No. 74 Pine-st. An alarm was raised, the premises broken into and the flaming mass extinguished before the building took fire. There is no doubt that it was an attempt at incendiarism, and the matter will be investigated. The occupants of the warehouse are Lorrie Lauscu, importer of flocks, gums, &c; Geo. Gopfrey, dealer in liquors, and T. B. Sands & Co., merchants.

IN THE RUINS OF A CHURCH.

A pile of rubbish in the ruins of the German Lutheran Church, Nos. 126 and 128 Sixth-avenue, was set on fire last night about 9 o'clock by some mischievous boys, and caused an alarm to be rung for the Fourth District. No damage was done.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE SALE OF MILK ON SUNDAYS—CENTRAL PARK OPERATIONS—MOUNT MORRIS-SQUARE VETOED—OWNERS OF PROPERTY LIABLE FOR REPAIRING, ETC.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, a resolution was adopted to the effect that as the Police have notified milk-venders to cease the sale of milk on Sundays, therefore be it resolved, that the milk-venders be allowed to continue the sale of milk as heretofore.

A resolution asking the City Inspector by what authority a contract had been entered into for sweeping Broadway with machinery, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

A communication was received from the Central Park Commissioners to the effect that they will require, for the operations of the current year, the sum of $833,000. On the 25th of April an ordinance was passed by the Board of Aldermen authorizing an issue of stock to the amount of $250,000, part of the sum required. The Commissioners state that the Money market has been exceedingly favorable for the disposition of the whole sum required for the entire year, and that operations at the Park can only be conducted with regularity and system when the money necessary to defray the expenses can be counted on with certainty. They are, therefore, unwilling to contract obligations with thousands of laborers unless they can be provided with the means to meet the wages when due. The communication was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The nomination by the City Inspector of William Delamater for Health Inspector of the Eighth Ward, in place of Walter W. Adams, who resigned, was confirmed.

The Mayor sent in a communication vetoing the resolution to lay out Mount Morris-square, at an expense of about $20,000, on the ground that it was not advertised to be done by contract.

A resolution was adopted to appoint a Committee to arrange for the celebration of the anniversary of the National Independence.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Board, submitting the correspondence between them and the Corporation Counsel relative to the proposed iron pavement of Maiden-lane and Cortlandt streets. The counsel considered that authority to the contractors to go on with the work would be equivalent to a new contract, which is not in the power of the Common Council. Under such circumstances, the Croton Board have concluded to submit the subject to the Common Council for further consideration and action.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel to the effect that payment for laying cobble-stone pavement old not relieve the owners of property from payment of their proportion of the expense for laying Belgian pavement.

The report in favor of authorizing the Comptroller to settle with Conklin & Co., for work on the Battery enlargement, and directing the street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for finishing the work, was received, and the resolutions adopted.

The report of the Committee, in favor of granting a donation of $500 to the Opthalmic Institute, on the application of Dr. J. F. Gardner, attendant physician, was unanimously concurred in. The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

A NEW CLERKSHIP CREATED—$1,000 DONATED TO THE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY AND $2,000 TO THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY—THE BATTERY ENLARGEMENT SWINDLE—A NEW FERRY PRIVILEGE GRANTED TO GEORGE LAW WITHOUT COMPENSATION.

The Board met, yesterday, in the basement room at present occupied by their Clerk, in consequence of their own room undergoing repairs and alterations.

A large number of petitions and reports were presented and laid over.

A report in favor of creating a new office, viz: Clerk to the Committees of the Board, at a salary of $900, was adopted; as, also, reports in favor of constructing a sewer in Market-street, in Washington-street; also, in Fourth-avenue, from Forty-seventh to Forty-sixth-street; in Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-fourth-street; in Eleventh-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street; in Fifty ninth-street, from Broadway to Hudson River; in Twenty-eighth-street, from Fourth to Madison avenue; in Cherry-street, from Montgomery to Gouverneur street; in Orchard-street, from Grand to Hester street, in favor of extending the railing on the south side of Battery place, using the old Park railing for that purpose; also, a sewer in Fifty fifth-street, from Third to Lexington-avenue; also, donating $1,000 to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, and $2,000 to the Children's Aid Society. In favor of paving Whitehall-street with trap blocks, at the expense of owners. Appropriating $4,600 for the new steam fire engines for No. 7. In favor of putting a patent bell-striker in the bell tower on Thirty-third-street. To pave Reade-street with trap stock, the owners to pay one-third of the expense. In favor of paving Eighth-street from Broadway to Sixth-avenue; also, Thirty-eight street, from Fourth to Eighth-avenue, the owners to pay one third; also, Eleventh-street, from Broadway to University-place. To build a new truck for Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, and apply thereto the patent fire-escape of Mickle & Carville.

A very long report on the subject of the Battery Enlargement was read, closing with a resolution directing the Comptroller to adjust and settle the account of the contractor, (Henry Conklin,) and to pay the sums which may appear to be due to him, and when so arranged, that he advertise for proposals to complete the unfinished work. Also, a resolution authorizing the Staten Island Ferry Company to erect a bulkhead from the outer wall of the old Battery, at a distance of two hundred feet west of Pier No. 1, East River, in consideration of which the Company is to have the right to use this space for the Ferry Landing *during the continuance of their ferry*.

Mr. Peabody denounced the whole affair as one of the most barefaced swindles ever perpetrated on the City, and the giving of a perpetual ferry privilege, without compensation, was an outrage on the community.

A motion to lay over was put and lost, without drawing a single remark from those in favor of the report, and a motion to postpone indefinitely was lost, (eyes, 6; noes, 14,) and the report and resolutions were adopted—ayes, 14; noes, 7.

A large number of general orders, flagging sidewalks, fencing vacant lots, and other unimportant matters, were disposed of, and the Board adjourned until Tuesday next.

CROTON DEPARTMENT.

SUSPENSION OF WORK ON THE HIGH BRIDGE.

Some weeks since, we announced that the work of preparing the High Bridge for the laying of a new seven-foot pipe had been commenced, and had progressed as far as removing the earth and sand preparatory to the construction of a proper foundation for this immense pipe.

The work has progressed thus far satisfactorily, under the direction of J. S. Green, Esq., the engineer in charge, but is now suspended by order of the Croton Board, the Mayor having for the present declined to sanction the bills for work done until satisfied that the Board had a right, under the ordinance passed by the Common Council, to proceed without a contract, the work thus far having been performed by the day. For the same reason the contracts for the boiler iron, of which it is intended to construct the seven-foot pipe, are withheld, until the Counsel of the Corporation shall decide as to the powers of the Board in these regards. It is to hoped that these most important and necessary works will be prosecuted at once, for any delay now, at this favorable season of the year, may result in entailing immense damage and unlimited expense upon the City.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

PROGRESS OF STREET-CLEANING.

During the past week, according to the official returns, the City Inspector has employed 341 men, at an expense of $6,807 23, and in that time they have removed 3,651 loads of manure; 9,122 loads of ashes, and 6,986 loads of dirt and rubbish, making a total of 19,759 loads removed from the streets. If the work is continued at the present rate of weekly expenditure, the total will reach nearly $350,000 for the expenses of the year.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

At the meeting of the Board yesterday, Officer Depuy, patrolman of the Twelfth Precinct, was dismissed for conduct unbecoming an officer, in going into a private house and conducting himself in a boisterous and ungentlemanly manner. The usual report of the Sanitary Squad was received and placed on file, after which the Board adjourned.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Common Council.—A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, President Kalbfleisch in the Chair. A petition was received from C. Pell and others, asking permission to lay rail tracks and run horse cars through Fulton, Front, Gold and De Kalb avenues, returning through Devoise, Willoughby, Bridge and Water streets. To Railroad Committee. By resolution the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies was directed to furnish the newly elected Aldermen with the usual badge of office. A resolution was presented to open Waterstreet in the Eastern District, and St. Felix street in the Western District. Was referred to the Committee on Opening Streets. A Special Committee of three was appointed to take charge of Washington Park, with power to employ suitable persons to keep the same in order. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Mayor to offer a reward of 25 cents for each dog delivered at the public pound. The Mayor and Dr. J. B. Jones, Health Officers, were appointed as delegates to the National Quarantine and Sanitary Convention, to be held in Boston on the 14th inst. The Board spent nearly two hours in voting for members of the Board of Education. The following gentlemen were selected and adopted: Messrs. R. C. Brainard, John Bellingham, James Murphy, R. Treiner, E. W. Dunham, J. S. Thorne, C. P. Smith, Henry McClinsky, Wm. McDermott, D. L. Northrup, J. Johnson, James Howe, T. W. Field, J. S. Burr. As the last name was adopted, one of the Aldermen discovered that he had voted wrong, and he moved a reconsideration of the vote taken on that name. Alderman Strong moved as an amendment that the votes on all the names be reconsidered. Alderman Van Brunt moved as a further amendment that the amendments be laid on the table. This was carried by a vote of nine to eight. The President decided that this laid everything on the table, so that no members were appointed. The hour for adjournment being announced, the Board adjourned for one week under the rules.

Laying of a Corner Stone.—The corner stone for the new Lee-avenue Reformed Dutch Church was laid with the prescribed ceremonies of that denomination, at the corner of Lee-avenue and Hewes-street, at 6 o'clock last evening. There was a large concourse of people in attendance, and the ceremonies were of an interesting and impressive character. The new church is to be on the site of the old structure—leaving the front extension on Lee avenue which is about 40 feet square, standing as it is at the present time. The new portion will be 70 by 110 feet, and 60 feet high, constructed of Philadelphia pressed brick, with brown-stone trimmings. The basement of the buildings, which on the Hewes-street side will be on a level with the street, will be used for a Sabbath-School room, and is intended to accommodate 2,000 children, with an appropriate number of Teachers. The main entrance to the auditorium on the second floor will be from Hooper-street. This will be arranged for about 1,500 sittings, and the pews are to be uniform in appearance, and so divided that a family can hire a large or small pew, according to their means. A vacant space of 40 feet will surround the building, which is to be neatly ornamented with trees and shrubbery. The cost of the building will be a little over $30,000—the whole of which has been subscribed. At the laying of the corner-stone, Rev. Mr. M. C. Holmes, pastor; Rev. Dr. VanVranken, of the Theological Seminary at New-Brunswick, New-Jersey; Revs. Messrs. Elmendorf and Smith, took part in the exercises.

Items.—The Brooklyn Dime Savings Bank, which has been in existence one year, has $231,000 on deposit, by 5,550 depositors. L. B. Wyman, Esq., has been recently elected a trustee of this Institution, *vice* D. Embury, Esq., resigned.... Patrolman Edgar S. Boys has recently been appointed Sergeant of the First Precinct Police, *vice* Cass, resigned... Cars will be placed on the Flatbush (new) route the latter part of the present week.... James Renbeck, five years old, had one of his feet badly crushed under a railroad car at Greenpoint, Sunday evening. He was taken to the residence of his parents, No. 9 South Fifth-street, where the mutilated foot was amputated.... Thomas Fox had one of his shoulders dislocated on Sunday, by the caving in of a bank of earth upon him at the corner of Grand and Lorimer streets... A desperate fight took place Sunday night in Myrtle-avenue Park, between a party of roughs from New-York and Brooklyn, and a superior number of Germans. The roughs got the worst of it, but were able to retire with their wounded, one of whom was carried to New-York fatally injured, it is supposed.... The Health Officer directed the bodies of two children to be exhumed yesterday for inquest, who were buried last week in one of the German Cemeteries without the usual physician's certificate. Foul play is suspected... Patrick Carly, of Pearl-street, was accidentally drowned at the foot of William-street Sunday night. He leaves a family.

The Courts.—City Court Calendar for this day: Nos. 41, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 40, 7, 43, 44, 9, 45, 46, 48, 6. Circuit Court Calendar, same as yesterday. The June Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened yesterday—Judge Scrugham and Justices Stillwell and Strahan on the bench. The following-named persons were sworn as Grand Jurors: George W. Reed, foreman; Samuel G. Law, James C. Wilson, Richard P. Pease, James H. Philips, Samuel Townsend, Thomas E. Lee, Wm. H. Milton, Thomas Porter, I. V. Snader, Walter K. Page, James D. Davis, John Wallace, Eben W. Safford, Wm. Langton, A. A. Lain, Christopher H. Lippell, Robert B. Thayer, John Latmer, Jr., Isaac B. Gayer, A. R. Trisa, A. F. C. Lockwood. The Court, in charging the jury, referred particularly to the Sunday Liquor Law, the violation of which was a misdemeanor, and subjected the parties to indictment; also particular attention was called to the law prohibiting the sale of adulterated liquors. The jury retired to their labors, and on exit business was resumed.

Political.—The Rocky Mountain Republican Wide-Awakes held a large and enthusiastic meeting in Musical Hall last evening, when addresses were made by Mr. H. Bosuyon, (who read a new and original campaign song,) Horace Greeley, and others. A large number of young men joined the Club.

War with the Indians.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT AT PYRAMID LAKE—PREPARATIONS FOR A VIGOROUS DEFENCE.

The Carson *Enterprise*, of the 15th ult., gives the following details of the recent fight at Pyramid Lake:

The different parties who were sent out to investigate the burning and murder at Williams's station, finding signs of Indians, organized and traced them to near Pyramid Lake. The force sent out, consisting of the Carson City Rangers, Maj. Ormsby, Captain, the Genoa Rangers, under Capt. T. Condon, the Virginia Rangers, Capt. Archy McDonald, the Silver City Guards, Capt. R. G. Watkins, the whole force number 105 men, rank and file. The entire force was under the command of Maj. Ormsby.

On the morning of the 12th inst., the party struck the Big Meadows, on Truckee river, three miles from the lake. There they found a number of Indian warriors occupying a strong position on the hill to the right of the Meadows, about one-half mile in advance of the party. The command halted, and prepared for action; an order was given not to fire until the word was given. One man, while the company was forming, shot an Indian with a telescope rifle. The Indians then commenced firing on the party. The order was then given to charge. With three cheers the men charged up the hill, dispersing the foe, the Indians retreating until they got the whites in the position which suited them; they then commenced a murderous fire, killing a number of men; the whites still advancing on them. Then a party of Indians, who had succeeded in getting in the rear, commenced firing. The order was then to retreat to the original position in the Meadows. The retreat was orderly. Upon reaching the position, the order was to dismount and take to the timber. The Indians then commenced a galling fire on horses and men. The whites returned the fire until their ammunition was nearly exhausted. A number of men and horses then being killed, the order was given to mount and form in line for second charge. Then enemy then poured in a deadly fire, throwing the command into confusion.

Capt. Watkins was ordered to hold a pass, for the purpose of covering a retreat. Major Ormsby being then disabled, ordered a general retreat, the Indians following them closely. Nearly all who had lost their horses were soon killed; the trail of the party was soon strewn with dead bodies, saddles, guns, knives, pistols, blankets, and any other articles that could be dispensed with, every man straining to save his life. The Indians followed for twenty miles, much of the time on the run. Darkness coming on was the cause of many escaping to tell the tale. Many men, when their horses gave out, stood to them, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Indians. All the members of the party concur in saying that they were the poorly equipped to contend successfully against so large a force.

The following are the names of the killed, so far as they have been ascertained: Major Ormsby, Dr. Tyndor, Henry Meredith, A son of Judge Baldwin, who was reported killed, has escaped. W. S. Spear, Mr. Armstrong, J. Bowden, A. R. Elliott, K. Newton, R. Snowden, Mr. Gallehouse, W. Hawkins, A. Havens, G. Jobler, W. Melnotte, T. Kelley, A. G. B. Hammond, a man named Bob Ridley, Mr. Allen and Wm. Warrington, a member of the Butler Rifles, who was buried here yesterday. A great number are yet missing. A party has left Virginia for the purpose of hunting them up.

Upon the receipt of the news the excitement was intense; the families of Long Valley and Truckee Meadows have been removed to places of safety; nearly all the stations on the emigrant road are now deserted, and the opinion seems general that an Indian war has commenced in earnest. Both whites and Indians are preparing for war.

It is thought there was about 500 Indians engaged in the fight; 150 of them were mounted; they are well armed and shoot with great precision. There appears to be a combination of Shoshones, Pah-Utahs and probably other tribes.

Arms and ammunition are now on their way, and in a few days the whites will be prepared to carry the war into Africa; 100 men and 200 gone left Placerville this morning; there were from Sacramento also three stage loads of guns, raised by the citizens of Placerville. Warren Wassen has left per order of Gen. Clark for Major Stein's, of United States dragoon command, which is at Honey Lake Valley. He has ordered 500 guns and 10 000 pounds of ammunition to be sent here immediately. Capt. Van Hagan left Nevada yesterday, with sixty stand of rifles.—Capt. Ager has sent for the arms of the Downieville Rifle Company. Both are expected here to morrow. All our citizens are arming as fast as guns can be procured.

The Pony Express rider reports 150 Indians with their squaws and children, at the Sink of Carson River. They appeared disposed to remain there.

The *Enterprise*, of the 19th says:

A company of seven men, well mounted and armed, started from Red Bluff diggings, on the Tuckee River, on a prospecting tour down the river, on the 7th inst. Mr Q. M. Evans, who was one of the party, left them on the

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2724. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Amendments to the Civil Appropriation Bill.

The Post-office Deficiency Bill.

PASSAGE OF THE NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL

Both Houses to Adjourn on Monday.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 12.

BOTH HOUSES HURRYING BUSINESS FOR A SPEEDY ADJOURNMENT.

Both houses of Congress are now pressing forward the public business, and no doubt exists of an adjournment on Monday. The Senate is loading down the Appropriation bills with amendments, but the House is stripping them off as fast. Only $20,000 are appropriated for the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in spite of the strenuous efforts of Mr. BARR to secure $319,000, as recommended by the Department. The last Appropriation bill will be disposed of by the House to-night. The Committee on Elections will report on Thursday, in the case of "CAISMAN against ANDERSON," the sitting member from Kentucky. Mr. CAMPBELL will present the minority report in favor of CAISMAN. The Pacific Railroad bill may be again reported, as it is regarded a necessary lever in the approaching Presidential election; the grantees named in the bill being active operators in politics.

THE COVODE COMMITTEE RETIRE FROM THEIR LABORS.

The Covode Committee closed their labors to-day, and will meet on Thursday to prepare and submit their reports. The only evidence of any interest to-day, was touching the use of fraudulent naturalization papers in elections.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The head-quarters of the First Regiment of Infantry are transferred to Fort Chadbourne, Texas; Lieut.-Col. MORRIS will assume command. Lieut. ECHOLS is detailed to make a thorough examination of the country between Fort Stockton and Rio Grande, with a view to the reconnoissance of a Camanche trail, ordered last year. The escort will be Lieut. HOLMAN and 30 privates. Should the party be stopped by hostile Indians, the officers at Forts Stockton and Davis will furnish additional aid as may be necessary. A leave of absence of 60 days has been granted to Lieut. STANLEY. Artificer KRAUTH, of the Second Artillery, has been transferred to the Ordnance Department. A leave of 30 days has been granted to Capt. JAMES TOWNS, of the Second Artillery. Lieut. KELLY, of the Tenth Infantry, is directed to report in person at Fort Leavenworth for duty in New-Mexico.

Preparations are making for a grand military display to-morrow at the funeral of Gen. JESUP. Q.

For the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 12.

The Covode Committee has nearly closed its labors. No more witnesses are to be summoned. The testimony has been printed as the examination progressed. Three Cabinet officers have been examined, namely: Messrs. BLACK, THOMPSON and CASS. From them nothing especially important has been elicited. The last-named this morning stated that he never had, either by himself or with the President, any interview or communication of any kind with Representative COX before, during or after the pending English bills. There was other evidence corroborative of the truth of this general statement, and that this gentleman sought no office or influence with the Administration in connection with his public conduct.

J. D. ANDREWS, late United States Consul for Canada and New-Brunswick, has presented to Congress through the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, a memorial showing the importance of the Reciprocity treaty, and protesting against the complaints of locally affected districts being received as indications of the public opinion of the commercial interests of the United States, and asks that if any change be made it shall be in enlarging the basis of the treaty, perfecting and not destroying it. The memorial embraces important statistics in support of this view of the question.

The Senate have appointed Messrs. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, DOOLITTLE and BROWN their conferees on the second Homestead bill conference. The House conferees are Messrs. ALDRICH, COLFAX and CURRY. They meet to-morrow morning. The differences between the two bills are quite decided, but it is understood that all the conferees are anxious to reconcile them if possible without sacrificing the principle deemed essential in each House.

The Senate amended the House amendment to the Pacific Telegraph bill by striking out the part in relation to advertising for sealed proposals, &c., and inserted in lieu thereof a direction to make a contract with ZEBUS BARNUM and others for the construction of the line. As thus amended, the House amendment was concurred in. The House has yet to act upon the bill.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 12.

A bill was passed to explain the act for the satisfaction of Virginia land warrants.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the Pacific Telegraph bill.

A bill for the relief of GEORGE P. MARSH was passed.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) presented a resolution calling for the correspondence of the Minister to England relative to the settlement of the difficulties in regard to the Bay Islands. Adopted.

Several private bills were passed.

The Civil Appropriation bill was considered.

A long debate ensued on amendments to the bill.

An amendment was adopted appropriating $400,000 for the militia of the United States, to obtain arms of the Government for distribution among the several States.

An amendment that the sum of $30,000 heretofore appropriated for a light-house at Oswego, New-York, and remaining unexpended, may be applied for repairing the pier on which it stands, was stricken out, as recommended by the Committee.

A recess was then taken from 4 until 6 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 6 P. M.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Printing, reported in favor of printing the usual number of the majority and minority reports of the Select Committee on Printing. Agreed to.

Mr. FITCH also reported, from the majority of the Committee, the House bill establishing a Government printing office.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) from the minority of the Committee, reported a substitute for the bill in relation to the public printing.

Ten thousand extra copies of the mechanical part of the Patent office report were ordered to be printed, as a substitute for the House bill.

The bill for the sale of the Military Asylum at Harrodsburgh, Ky., was passed.

The consideration of the Civil Appropriation bill was then resumed.

The amendment appropriating $40,000 for seeds and cuttings for the Patent Office was stricken out, but afterwards restored.

In the debate, Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.,) showed that the Agricultural Bureau had abused the appropriations, paying the funds out to mere sinecures, and buying seeds from New-York and Pennsylvania and distributing them in other sections, at immense expense to the Government, which could be bought at any store in any town in the country.

The amendment modifying the contract with GALES & SEATON, for the publication of the American State papers, was considered at length.

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) contended that if the amendment was adopted, a gratuity of $65,000 would be given them.

Mr. FESSENDEN defended the amendment as being just, and denied that there was such an excess. It protected the interests of the Government.

After a very lengthy debate, the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) denounced the Patent Office system, and doubted if the Patent-office ever did any valuable seeds throughout the country.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) intimated that the Agricultural Bureau was about to investigate the cotton question.

Mr. BADGER hoped that the nation would not turn cow doctors.

Mr. MALLORY, of Florida, (Dem.,) said the Agricultural Reports were made out of materials plagiarized from books which ought to be in the library of every agriculturist.

The bill was considered until after 11 o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 12.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Joint Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendment to the Post office Deficiency bill, reported that they were unable to agree. He moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the first amendment of the Senate, and agree to the Senate's amendment, with an amendment providing that the service between Charleston and Key West shall be performed in the same time as is now prescribed in the contract with the *Isabel*, and that the *Isabel* shall be paid for the service actually performed, at the rate prescribed in the contract. The emendment removed all the service discontinued or curtailed since the 4th of March, 1859, except the route from Neosho to Albuquerque, and from Kansas City to Stockton, and part of route No. 8,076, west of El Paso, leaving the discretion of the Postmaster-General on the restored service the same as under the existing law, to discontinue or curtail service.

Mr. GROW's proposition, under the operation of the previous question, was agreed to—123 against 63.

Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Printing Committee, reported a resolution, which was passed, to print 40,000 extra copies of the mechanical part of the Patent office Report—10,000 for the use of the office, and the remainder for the members of the House.

The Legislative Appropriation bill was considered and passed.

The House passed the following Senate joint resolutions: Authorizing a vessel connected with the Coast Survey to proceed beyond the limits of the United States for purposes connected with the observation of the eclipse of the sun on the 18th of July. To supply Switzerland and the Navy Academy each with a copy of the results of WILKES' Exploring Expedition. To supply the Cherokee and Chickasaw Nations with such copies of laws and journals as are furnished the organized Territories.

The House took a recess from 4½ to 7 o'clock.

The House reassembled at 7 o'clock. Several gentlemen obtained permission to print their speeches in the *Globe*.

Mr. McQUEEN, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) objected to the printing of slanderous speeches on Southern institutions.

It was decided that the objection came too late.

The consideration of the Navy Appropriation bill was resumed.

During the debate on the appropriations for the Navy-yards,

Mr. WHITELEY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) said he was for breaking them down, for ships built there rot from keel to truck in five years.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) expressed his surprise at such remarks, and mentioned the *Niagara* as an illustration of the bad policy in having ships built by private contract.

The Committee then rose, and the amendments were concurred in, including one that not more than $3,000 shall be expended at any Navy-yard on the hull and spars of any vessel, and not more than $2,000 on the sails and rigging without previous examination and report of the cost by a board appointed for that purpose. The bill also provides that not more than $5,000 shall be expended in the repair of any vessel, until the necessity of the repair and probable cost be ascertained by similar means.

The bill was passed.

The House acted on the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill, concurring in some of them. Adjourned.

THE JAPANESE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Hotel Life—Japanese Sociability—Fire—Japanese Escapade—The Visit to the Park, Waterworks, &c,

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 12, 1860.

We are all in the dark yet as to the effect of the news from Japan. Capt. DUPONT informs me to-day that he is not aware that the Ambassadors are acquainted with it; he has heard nothing said about it. One of the Secretaries got an inkling of it, but he does not know what opinion was formed about it, or whether the facts were communicated to the Ambassadors by the Secretary, or whether if so communicated the Prince Ambassadors would say anything to him concerning the matter. The Secretary of the Commission, Dr. MCDONALD, places no confidence in the report.

It is somewhat remarkable that the late news from China *viâ* England does not agree with that from China by the Overland Express from California. The one account says the Anglo-Chinese troubles are not settled, and war would probably ensue, while that of only two days previous says a perfectly opposite state of facts existed. Taken with the improbabilities mentioned already concerning the Japanese dispatch, this discrepancy may be of importance. It seems to be the general opinion here that those who have the Embassy in charge here had nothing to do with communicating the news to the Princes. They do not look upon it as their business, and have not the slightest expectation that the imperturbable guests would exhibit their feelings on the subject to anybody.

The Japanese *furore* is on the increase. Every city official is anxious that his wife and four children (that is the average according to the last census) shall see the Embassy, shake hands with the Princes, and carry off a Japanese curiosity. Ragged urchins who have no fathers and mothers, ladies without husbands or lovers, and males without wives or sweethearts, flock to the Hotel to get a glimpse of the strangers. The consequence is, the Japanese quarters are hemmed in by an inquisitive crowd, and the visitors are to undergo the annoyance of being made a rare show, without the excellent precaution which BARNUM would have adopted of keeping out the rabble by charging twenty-five cents a head. The visits to the City Park, water works and machine-shops yesterday were rendered quite disagreeable to the Princes by the utter inability of the Police to protect them from the multitude, either on entering, leaving, or riding in their carriages. As for the subordinates, they have to undergo an infliction of hand-shaking that is enough to break every bone in the hands.

Notwithstanding all that has been said about the Princes' love of machinery, they seemed to view the exhibition of yesterday with considerable indifference, and desired to go home before the contemplated tour was completed. The other officers, however, evinced the liveliest curiosity in all the machines, and especially the heavy turning-lathes, carrying away with them the huge iron curls peeled off by the turning-tool. They were much delighted with the view of the city from the Park, the water-works, the cool air, the delicious breeze and the beautiful lawn. As Lieut. PORTER said, their delight would have been enhanced could they have had an opportunity to roll on the grass and eat their ham sandwiches in peace. But the Fates decreed otherwise, and both here and at the water-works they were obliged to run the gauntlet of long lines of curious men, women and children, well-behaved it is true, but whose steadfast gaze must have been everything but agreeable.

The under-officers of the Embassy now freely ramble over the hotel, and unhesitatingly accept of most hospitalities extended to them. "TOMMY" is, as usual, the pet, and so far from being the plaything of the chambermaids, as you intimated editorially, is the favored lion among the best society of the house—such as it is. TOMMY is only seventeen years old, and is the son of a prince. His position in the Embassy is that of assistant-interpreter, and he fulfilled those duties yesterday very creditably. His stock of English is quite extensive enough to avoid the necessity of translating into Dutch and then into Japanese. He appeared to explain the bread-baking machine satisfactorily to the First Prince, SIMME-BUZEN-NO-KAMI, directly from English to Japanese.

SITO, one of the officers who is studying for the medical profession, accompanied by his friend, spent several hours yesterday in the room of a couple of young gentlemen stopping in the hotel, and entered readily into a number of harmless sports. They seemed pleased with the mysteries of whistling, which they imitated quite well, drawing, and feats of skill or strength. They tried the sharpness of a razor by holding a hair near the edge and blowing against it; not finding the hair cut, they seemed disappointed. They were much pleased with the badges issued by the Committee of Arrangements, the device of which is the American and Japanese flags crossed, and a banner with clasped hands, which banner has a Japanese inscription. This last excited great interest with them, and procuring their dictionaries, they pointed out the following as the translation:

"My very well known person, Japan."

The only sense I can make out of this is, that the idea intended is that the Japanese are well known to us—as intimate friends; or "my friend from Japan," or, to strain a point, "welcome, Japan." The medical student, although of small stature, the clear complexion of a girl, and with the soft hands that all the officers who wear two swords (being Japanese gentlemen) must have, proved to be quite strong, and readily attempted feats which their guests thought quite difficult. They tried one ludicrous thing, the process of which was as follows: a piece of paper was stuck with spittle on the wall. The performer then took hold of his right ear with his left hand, and, putting his right arm through across his breast, put his right forefinger on the floor, and in that position made a circle seven times, by shuffling round, keeping his feet and his finger on the floor, after which he rose erect and tried to pick off the paper from the wall, but failed, as I think will most persons who try the trick. The position is by no means dignified, but, as they could not talk, they had to be amused in some way. Just as they were about to leave, the bells struck for "fire," and soon at least twenty of the Japanese were on the run up stairs to the roof to see the "fire." From the careless manner in which they ranged the top of the house, hooting, whistling "Yankee Doodle," and having fun generally, I thought some of them would tumble off. "TOMMY," as usual, was on hand, and enjoyed the fun highly. They were at last induced to come down, to the intense relief of every one.

During the morning the Japanese quarters have, with the exception of the princes' rooms, been thrown open to such visitors as received an intimation from the Committee of Arrangements. Of course the usual number of ladies came and shook hands with the Japanese, kept them busy writing cards, inspecting children, pronouncing upon the quality of American ladies, and sundry other trifles much more interesting to the visitors than the visited.

The feature of to-day is the grand matinee in honor of the Ambassadors, given under the auspices of WHEATLEY & CLARKE, the proprietors of the Arch-street Theatre, at the Academy of Music, combining operatic, dramatic and terpischorean attractions rarely offered. PARODI, TAMARO, NANISI, Signor BLITZ, the vocal force of the Maennerchor, and the Arch-street company, all at once! Let your readers combine a recollection of all the puffs extant of each artist's best performance, the most available description of an audience combining *the élite* and *crême-de-a-crême* of Philadelphia, the latest portraits of the Ambassadors and suite from SIMME-BUZEN-NO-KAMI down to "TOMMY," a warm day, everybody hot, exhausted and enthusiastic, an over-crowded house, and you have the best illustration of the matinee to-day. The members of the Council and the members of the Press occupied the balcony, by the courtesy of Messrs. WHEATLEY & CLARKE. The chief Ambassadors present graced the private boxes; and other members of the Embassy, to the number of thirty, occupied prominent seats.

Whether the Princes liked the performance, or were pleased with the idea of being made a show to fill a theatre's treasury, or supposed that the Government hired all the audience to come and be exhibited for their benefit, or neither knew nor cared anything about the affair, I cannot undertake to decide. Throughout the infliction they preserved the most perfect equanimity. I have no doubt that BARNUM, or NIBLO, or WALLACK, or LAURA KEENE, would be gratified to be enabled to place the Ambassadors' names on their bills as one of the attractions. Whether the thing is consonant with the dignity of the Princes' position has, I suppose, already been decided by those who have them in charge.

The eccentric Dr. MCKENZIE, in this morning's *Press*, cuts one of my sentences in two, and overlooks a palpable typographical error, so as to make me appear to say that "All the Embassy, with the Mayor and Capt. DUPONT, got into one carriage." The Doctor must have either lost his spectacles, or have been very hard up for a joke.

The Prince Ambassadors formally received, this evening, the Committee of Arrangements of the City Councils. Mr. W. P. HACKER, the Chairman, welcomed them in a brief address. Prince SIMME-BUZEN-NO-KAMI replied, expressing the pleasure which the Embassy had derived from their visit to Philadelphia. Mr. HACKER hoped for continued amicable relations between Japan and the United States. The Prince replied that he hoped so, too. The Committee on Thirteen Monuments were also presented to the Embassy. Subsequently the families and friends of the City Councils were presented. O., JR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 12.

It appears, after all, that the Prince Ambassadors did not attend the *matinée* to-day. Capt. DUPONT was informed by them that they did not desire to leave their rooms, and he prevailed upon the City Councils to respect their wishes. Those who did attend were Governor MORITA OKATOMO, and the twenty-one Japanese next in rank. It was all the same to the audience, however, who thought they had seen the princes.

During the performance, the opera glasses were leveled at the Japanese from all parts of the house, and much merriment was created by the Japanese levelling their glasses in return, with as much *nonchalance* as if they had been always used to them. The audience stared the principal officers out of countenance, and at the end of the first act their private box was vacated. To-morrow the Prince Ambassadors will visit the Mint, and will be waited upon by Commodore STEWART and other Navy officers. I cannot learn that the Ambassadors have yet heard the late news from Japan. There is great anxiety here for further information on that subject. O., JR.

For the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 12.

About forty of the Japanese were very pleasantly entertained at the Academy of Music this afternoon. The house was crowded with spectators. The Chief Ambassadors were not present. MOGAYOTA, the Treasury officer, was the highest in rank. The officers occupied seats in the balcony, while three or four of the servants were in a private box. They enjoyed all the performances, the opera, comedy, legerdemain, ballet, &c. The comical positions of the actors excited hearty laughter. It is reported that one of the Japanese, while investigating the stage scenery, was injured by the fall of a May pole.

The morning was spent in visits by detachments to a number of periodical and jewelry stores and factories. The mint has not yet been visited. The ladies crowd their apartments this evening.

Later from Havana.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF ANOTHER SLAVER.

The steamship *Moses Taylor* brings Havana advices to the 8th.

It is stated that an American schooner, with four hundred negroes on board, had been captured and taken to Key West.

The Sugar market was pretty active, at well sustained prices for grades below fifteen, while finer grades were somewhat lower. Stock at Havana and Matanzas, 332,000 boxes. Molasses dull.

Exchanges better. Sterling, 12¾@13⅛ ₱ cent. premium; New-York, ⅝@1¾ ₱ cent. premium.

Freights—Vessels wanted. To the Channel, £2 10s.@£3 5s., mainly £3; New-York and Eastern ports, $1 50 ₱ box, and $5 75@$6 ₱ hhd. for Sugar.

Riot at Blairsville.

A SLAVE-HUNTER ATTACKED BY NEGROES.

On Monday night last, the usually quiet borough of Blairsville, Pennsylvania, was the scene of a disgraceful riot caused by the appearance of a Virginian in that place, in search of fugitive slaves. It appears that six slaves had left their masters in Hampshire County, Virginia, two of whom had first broken open the store of their master, and helped themselves to some ready-made clothing; two others had each stolen a good rifle-gun, and one of these had helped himself to a suit of his master's clothes. R. H. PATTERSON, of Springfield, Va., who has been constable for a number of years, together with another person whose name is not given, were dispatched after the fugitives, and traced them to a point near Johnstown, in Cambria County. Mr. PATTERSON received a dispatch from Ebensburgh, stating that the fugitives had made their way to Blairsville, and he arrived there on Monday, stopped at the Market House, and made such exploration about town as satisfied him that the fugitives were not in that place, and intended leaving for Johnstown on Tuesday morning. On Monday night, near 10 o'clock, on coming down street to his hotel, in company with another person, and when no far distant from it, he was attacked by a band of negroes who asked him a question or two about his business, but almost instantly knocked him down. He escaped with his life with great difficulty.

Dr. Goodwin, President of Trinity College, Hartford, was lately presented with a magnificent gold watch by the undergraduates of the institution.

THE RICHMOND CONVENTION.

Proceedings of the Democratic Convention at Richmond—Its Adjournment Without Action—The South Awaits the Result at Baltimore.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, June 12.

The proceedings of the Convention were opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. DUNCAN.

Mr. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, son of JOHN C. CALHOUN, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, made the following report, which was adopted:

For President, JOHN ERWIN, of Alabama, with one Vice President and Secretary from each State, with the exception of New-York.

The temporary Chairman then retired after making a brief but eloquent speech, coinciding with the hope that the result of their deliberations might be such as to preserve the Constitution inviolate.

Mr. ERWIN was then conducted to the Chair, when he delivered an address to the Convention, explaining the position of the South, whose duty, he said, is to protect its own rights, to unfurl its flag to the breeze, and to firmly and proudly march on, demanding that the Constitution shall be preserved in word and deed and letter, and the equal rights of the States guaranteed. He would say nothing in favor of or against going to Baltimore, but whatever is done we must strangle this serpent "Squatter Sovereignty." He denied the imputation that their purpose was disunion. The Northern Democrats have gone in pursuit of a false God that the South cannot worship, and we must endeavor to bring them back to the true faith. He earnestly hoped that the result of our deliberations here would result not only in securing our own rights, but the welfare of the whole country.

Mr. MIDDLETON, of South Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, desired to be discharged from further consideration of the certificates of the New-York National Hall delegates. These delegates, he said, had informed the Committee that they did not come here as delegates, but as Commissioners from New-York to consult with us in a fraternal feeling.

The Committee was discharged, and the New-York Commissioners invited to seats on the floor, but not as delegates, viz.: Theodore Mott, J. Lorimer Graham, Isaac Lawrence, James Velliers, C. L Stewart, Col. Baldwin and James B. Bensel.

A motion was made to appoint a Committee on Business.

Mr. HATCH, of New-Orleans, offered as a substitute the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the delegates to this Convention, having been appointed on the basis of the majority Platform adopted at Charleston, we deem it unnecessary to take any further action in relation to a Platform at the present time.

Resolved, That when this Convention adjourn, it adjourn to meet again in Richmond, on the 25th of June, unless the President should deem it necessary to call the Convention together sooner.

Mr. DAVIDSON, of Alabama, moved that after the word Charleston, there should be inscribed the words, "which we heartily approve."

A motion was made to refer the amendment and resolutions to a Select Committee.

Mr. MARR, of Alabama, hoped that a direct vote would be taken on the resolutions.

After considerable debate Mr. YANCEY suggested that a Committee on Resolutions be raised, and that all the resolutions and amendments be referred to it without debate.

Mr. BARRY, of Mississippi, said these resolutions were prepared and informally submitted to all the delegations, and having been approved by a majority of all the delegations, with the understanding that they should be adopted without discussion, he thought that a vote should be taken direct upon them.

Mr. HUNTER, of Louisiana, moved the previous question. He was surprised that after the full and formal understanding, there should have been opposition to a direct vote on the resolution. It was to avoid all discussion.

Mr. JAMES, of Georgia, said it would be highly improper to take any action at this time on the platform. We expect, should we not be able to harmonize at Baltimore, to have Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, North Carolina, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia in the Convention with us when we reassemble again, and it would be improper for us to take any final action now on the platform.

The vote was then taken on the resolutions, and they were adopted unanimously, with the exception of the vote of South Carolina, Mr. RHETT announcing that the delegates from that State were ready to proceed at once to the business for which they were delegated.

On motion the day of reassembling the Convention was changed to Thursday the 21st.

The Committee on Credentials reported that delegates were present from Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Caroline, Georgia, the second district of Tennessee and the seventh district of Virginia.

A letter from the New-York Commissioners was read, declaring that they are here as promoters of peace and harmony, and that they were also here to give the assurance that New-York would be found true to the South and true to the North should a crisis arrive.

Col. BALDWIN, of Syracuse, said New-York came here to assist to throw oil on the troubled waters—to urge you to do as you have done—to take no decisive action here, but to go to Baltimore. The Commissioners, he said, agreed with this Convention in deploring the nomination of an individual whose selection would be as injurious to himself as it would be destructive to the Democratic Party and dangerous to the Union. Mr. BALDWIN proceeded at some length to deprecate the dissolution of the Union, and to say that he was one of those who could not see how the Union could be dissolved.

Mr. DAWSON, of Georgia, called the gentleman to order.

Mr. BALDWIN resumed, and continued for a few minutes in the same strain, when Mr. BARRY, of Mississippi, rose and said: "Whilst we of the South have avoided all discussion of the question, we cannot permit others to open the discussion. We have allowed the gentleman from New-York to speak by courtesy, and he has abused that courtesy.

Mr. BALDWIN resumed and was speaking when a motion to adjourn was made and carried unanimously.

Cries were made for a speech from Mr. YANCEY, but he declined, saying he had much labor before him at Washington and Baltimore, and would take occasion to address the citizens of Richmond on his return.

The Preliminary Movements—What the Southern Democrats Demand.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Sunday, June 10, 1860.

To-morrow, at 12 o'clock, the Southern seceders meet at the Metropolitan Hall, which they have secured at a rent of $20 per day; but, notwithstanding this important event, and the "alarming impending crisis," there is no unusual excitement in town, nor extraordinary influx of strangers. A number of delegates have arrived,—among them a portion of the Alabama and South Carolina seceders. Messrs. RHETT and YANCEY are expected in the morning train. With the Alabama delegation comes ROBERT G. SCOTT, Esq., who assumes to be one of the Southern leaders. He was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Seceders' Convention at Charleston, and upon the resignation of Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, as President of that body, he assumed the Chair. Mr. SCOTT was a resident of this city some years ago, and finding very little political sympathy here, he determined to create some by a public speech, a notice of which was duly announced in the daily papers two or three days in advance. Last night the meeting was held, but was thinly attended, not more than two hundred citizens being present.

In commencing his speech, Mr. SCOTT said he should express his own views, but that the delegates from Alabama and the people of that State held the doctrines he should proclaim. He indignantly repelled the charge that the Seceders were Disunionists—they had no thought disunion, so long as their rights could be maintained under it; but when the Constitution and the Union became oppressive, and no longer secured their rights,—then he would crush both beneath his feet! They came to Richmond to *preserve* and not to *destroy* the Union.

In answer to the question, "What do the seceders want?" he said they wanted an equal right in the territories—an equal right to the enjoyment of every species of property within them; and they demanded that their property should be protected by Congressional legislation, backed by the whole power of the Government. To enforce these views, he assumed that the territories were common property, and, therefore, that its owners had equal rights within them—that it was not the business of Government to *create* property, but to *protect* it, and that allegiance and protection always go together; that the Federal Constitution recognizes slaves as property, and that the Fugitive Slave law was enacted in view of such recognition, so that a slave in Virginia was a slave in every State and Territory, and that the Fugitive Slave law was a *Slave code* for each State, and he therefore demanded a Slave code for the territories.

The war of 1812 was made to protect our citizens against British aggression, and the late war against Paraguay was to protect Mr. HOPKINS' right to his property and the right to use it as he pleased: and from these facts he argued that Congress had not only the right, but that it was its duty to protect the people of the territories in all their rights, and especially in their right of property, no matter what that property was.

That Congress had the right to legislate on the subject of Slavery, he said, must be conceded, for it had abolished the slave pens in Washington, and had prohibited the sale of slaves in the District of Columbia. If Congress had the right to do this it had an equal right to protect slave property elsewhere. The doctrine of non-intervention, as promulgated at Cincinnati, was at first understood at the South to mean that Congress should not intervene to *establish* or *prohibit* Slavery in the territories; they supposed that the right or duty to *protect* was a conceded point, but they were mistaken, deceived, cheated. Upon this point Mr. SCOTT was very emphatic; he said the next platform should not be liable to more than one construction, and that he and his friends would never yield the principle of protection, and that if they were deprived of it they would raise the standard of rebellion, and then it would be protection or blood! Perhaps, he said, the time to strike had not yet come; they might wait a little longer, but when the hour did come they would be ready to strike with power and effect.

In reviewing the course of Senator DOUGLAS, Mr. SCOTT endeavored to show that he was a Republican in disguise, and that he trampled alike on protection and the decisions of the Supreme Court. At this point some one inquired if the speaker would not prefer SEWARD to DOUGLAS? Mr. SCOTT instantly replied that he would—that Mr. SEWARD was a statesman, a plain, honest, out-spoken man, who meant what he said and said what he meant, and therefore was infinitely to be preferred to DOUGLAS, who equivocated, mystified and deceived. This response was cheered by the house.

In the course of his speech, Mr. SCOTT said that the Seceders *might* go to the Baltimore Convention, but if the principle for which they contended was ignored by that Convention, they should return to Richmond. I infer from this that they will organize to-morrow, and after a brief session adjourn to Baltimore, as recommended by the Southern Senators, although a number of the *ultra* delegates are opposed to such a course.

Mr. SCOTT having finished his address, Mr. FISHER, the Virginia delegate who went off with the Seceders, was called upon and made a brief address. His speech was of the true ultra Southern stamp, and was received with some favor by the house. He stated that at the Cincinnati Convention, (of which he was a member,) the Virginia delegation unanimously adopted a set of resolutions embodying all the principles of the Alabama resolutions presented at Charleston, and which were repudiated by the present Virginia delegation. He could not understand this change in sentiment. He was very severe in his remarks touching the New-York delegation—he thought they were the most corrupt body of men ever seated in any Convention. He stated that the famous Tennessee resolutions were written by JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, which fact was not generally known.

There is no political excitement here—the people appear to be entirely indifferent on the subject of politics. There has been no meeting to ratify the nomination of BELL and EVERETT, and no one speaks of HOUSTON, and all the disunion preaching falls dead upon the ear.

Cards from New York Delegates.

No. 271 BROADWAY, Tuesday, June 12, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Referring to the telegraphic dispatch from Richmond in this morning's TIMES, stating that certain young gentlemen from New York had appeared and claimed seats in the National Convention as "delegates of the trustees of National Hall," &c., I have to state that no meeting of the members or trustees of the National Democratic Hall Association has been held since the meeting of the Charleston Convention; that the trustees of said Association have appointed no delegates to any convention, nor have they the power so to do; and that the delegation referred to, with young Mr. LAWRENCE at its head, and Col. SOMEBODY at its tail, is self-constituted.

I am assured that the names of most of the gentlemen mentioned in your dispatch are used without authority, and that the "delegation" when it appeared at Richmond numbered just five "men in buckram suits." S. P. RUSSELL.

Chairman Nat. Dem. Hall Association.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 12, 1860.

In the telegraphic dispatch from Richmond, Va., published this morning in the TIMES and other papers, in reference to the preliminary proceedings of the Convention now in session there, I find my name as one of the delegates present, and as having been appointed by "the Trustees of the National Democratic Hall Association of the State of New-York."

I desire to state that I have not been absent from the City during the present month; have never received notice of appointment as such delegate, and recognize no authority, whether self-constituted or otherwise, to send me on a political mission, without my consent being first obtained.

W. DRAKE PARSONS.

The Combination Aspirants for the Presidency—Horatio Seymour and Gen. Pierce in Alliance with the Secessionists.

LETTER FROM A DOUGLAS DEMOCRAT.

To the Delegates of the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore:

The recent magnanimous letter of Gov. SEYMOUR, holding back his name from the Presidential nomination at Baltimore, is in reality a studied diplomatic proclamation of his candidacy. It is surprising that so shrewd a politician as Gov. SEYMOUR should trust, however, to the bald device of impressively withdrawing from the canvass to strengthen his position. If he really is not a candidate, as he would have honest Democrats believe, why does he not frankly indicate the "fit and patriotic man" who may "be presented with unanimity" to the Convention? He elects, however, rather to drift along in a current which he trusts will carry him ahead of Judge DOUGLAS, who, although the declared favorite of the Charleston Convention, and the choice of ninety-nine hundredths of the sound national Democracy at this North, does not fill his skillfully drawn requisition of "unanimity" before the Northern Federal officials and Southern interventionists.

This epistolary manifesto of our EX-Governor, by which he endeavors to cover up the mistakes of his ambassador, JOHN SLIDELL, at Washington, gives a little light on the treasonable plottings of PIERCE, CUSHING, BUTLER and Co., by which they have been pushing the seceders to an impracticable nomination at Richmond in hopes that the Baltimore Convention may be forced by it to abandon the nation's choice, and—lo! PIERCE or SEYMOUR, the "unanimity candidate."

A fanciful writer and fluent speaker, but of minimum political calibre—Gen. PIERCE cannot realize that an accident, such as can by no acsident occur again, placed him in Democratic nomination, and gained him a Monroe election. He belongs to the demoralizing class of mousing Presidential aspirants, who regard as fatal to personal success any positive, direct, statesmanlike action, believing that a cunning secrecy will place them in the best position for some lucky fatality.

Both these gentlemen have held positions of gravity—the one as Governor of this great State, the other as President of the Union, which should develop, in minds slightly above mediocrity, some discretion and some patriotism; yet we see them swayed only by blind and selfish instincts at a moment of extreme peril to the Democratic Party—intriguing with Southern Disunionists and Northern place-men against the nomination of the only man who can bring the Democratic Party a single Northern State—bargaining candidates without a constituency, betraying the North and deceiving the South.

There is some show of reason in the proposition of a Southern candidate. Other things equal, the South has claim at this election to the Presidency. It is only the rare abilities and superior popularity of Judge DOUGLAS—abilities long tried and everywhere acknowledged, a popularity uncontrollable as the prairie fire, beyond the reach of politicians and above the machinations of partisans—which constitute him at this crisis, by every consideration of integrity to the best interest of the country, the Democratic nominee. Any other Northern man as the nominee is a mad absurdity. The Northern Democracy has indicated DOUGLAS, and DOUGLAS only. None other stands with them the least in advance of Southern rivals, and the South would be guilty of the wildest folly to allow any other Northern man to be nominated.

Northern fence men, who fall merely in not giving DOUGLAS their outspoken active support, will not be as strong with the Northern Democracy as any of his Southern Democratic opponents. A fence-man now is not fit for a member of Congress, much less President of the United States.

Greed of place, want of patriotism and indifference to Democratic harmony, exhibit themselves in their worst forms in this knot of Presidential aspirants, every one of whom is equally confident of his own nomination at Baltimore, if only the combination can secure the overthrow of the Charleston favorite, the nomination of either of these ambitious nation's individuals being of equal puzzle moment, as loss and disaster to the party and country equally follow the candidacy of any one of them.

NEW-YORK, 9th June, 1860. G. M. S.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

Later from the Isthmus and South America.

The Reported Death of the Tycoon of Japan.

California News.

ARRIVAL OF $1,400,000 IN SPECIE.

The *North Star*, A. G. JONES commanding, arrived yesterday morning from Aspinwall, with $1,400,000 in treasure and 367 passengers. The *North Star* sailed from New-York May 21, at 12.15 P. M.; arrived at Aspinwall May 29, at 5 P. M.; sailed from Aspinwall June 4, at 12.45 P. M., and arrived off the Battery June 12, at 12 M.

Mr. BUSHNELL, a printer and passenger on board the steamship *Sonora*, on the night of the 1st inst. and when within one day's sail of Panama, jumped overboard and was drowned. He leaves a wife and two children residing in Brooklyn, L. I., N. Y. He was a strictly temperate man, and was supposed to be deranged at the time.

The following is the *North Star's*

TREASURE LIST.

Scholle & Brother	$47,000	Amer. Ex. Bank	
Wm. Seligman & Co.	30,000	Eugene Kelly & Co.	
J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	28,562	J. Patrick & Co.	
L. Einstein & Bro.	22,400	Tuck McCandlish & Co.	
Newstader Bros.	15,000	Treadwell & Co.	
Ballin & Sanders	30,000	Von Hoffman	27,000
H. Cohn & Co.	15,000	Amer. Ex. Bank	
Howland & Asp'wall	15,000	J. H. Coghill	
Bowland & Asp'wall	15,000	Chas. W. Crosby	
Order	25,144	B. A. Mumford	
Kirby, Byrne & Co.	7,200	C. B. Mallory	
Meader & Co. Adams	8,000	Chester W. Crosby	
Glidden & Williams	3,615	Wells, Fargo & Co.	
Howes & Crowell	3,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	
J. B. Weir	11,000	Freeman & Co	
J. G. Parker & Son	7,800	Duncan,

country. From Chinatown, and indeed from the whole vicinity, families packed up and trudged into Virginia City. At that place, within an hour after the rider had gasped out his story, a small company of avengers had started to pursue the murderers of the Williamsons. At Carson Valley, whither the telegraph flashed the rumor instantly, a man caught up a big dinner-bell and went clanging it about the streets, calling the people to that sovereign cure—a public meeting. Many brave fellows made stirring speeches, and, satisfied that they had done their duty, retired. Next day, however, from various points more than a hundred men had started in pursuit of the Indians, all agreeing to rendezvous at Williams' Station. The first company that reached the scene of the outrage was one that left Carson City, under command of Major ORMSBY. They found that but three persons had been killed. The instrument used for their murder evidently was an axe. The powder, liquor, guns and stock on the premises were left untouched, and nothing but the money was gone. This fact impressed some in their belief that the Indians had anything to do with the massacre. Indians had never been known to leave such articles before, and moreover scarcely any traces of Indians could be found in the vicinity; so some of the party left, and wending prospecting for gold and silver. They argued that the Pah-Utes and Washoes, who alone roam over these wilds, are friendly with the whites, but at such deadly enmity with the Shoshones, Pitts and Piutes of the north, that the latter dare not venture so far south. Moreover, a rumor got abroad that on the night of the murder a desperate fellow, one "Yank," with some of his companions, were at Williams' gambling, and was a great loser; as neither he nor any of his stock could be heard from since, was it not quite possible that he brained the three white men in their sleep, took their money, burned their house and ran away, trusting to the fears of those who should discover the savage work he had wrought to charge it to the inevitable Indian?

The majority, however, adhered to their first impressions, turned northward, soon joined the other companies, making 105 men in all, crossed the Truckee River, and on Saturday, May 12, were within 4 miles of Pyramid Lake, having seen very little "sign" of Indians on the march. They were all mounted, some on horses, some on mules, and armed after a fashion, though with all varieties of fire-arms. They kept scouts a mile or so ahead, who at last descried two Indians. Being ordered to capture them, the scouts gave chase, but soon found themselves chased back by a more formidable band than they looked for. This brought the whites to a stand just as they had entered a deep valley, and soon there stood revealed on a sandy ridge, a mile ahead, 150 mounted Indians. The whites charged through sand and fetlock deep, and with animals a good deal blown gained the ridge. From this point they could see clearly that they must avail themselves of the cover of some timber on the river bank, and at once attempted to reach it. Crossing over to the bank they rode into a gulch that promised to answer the purpose of shelter, and dismounted. Before a white man had been wounded, however, a company, reported to be 300 or 400 strong, of Piutes, on foot, were seen making up from the river, to attack them in the rear. The whites were panic-stricken, and utterly uncontrollable. There was but one order they would obey—to retreat up the river. Having gained a grove, they dismounted, but the moment they faced the enemy, some were for remounting; Maj. OSBURN threatened to shoot the first man who mounted without orders. It was time to do some fighting. The Indians had completely surrounded the party, and their rifle balls had wounded several. The fight lasted for fifteen minutes, when there appearing to be an opening up the river, an effort was made to retreat. HENRY MEREDITH, of Nevada, and Jos. BALDWIN (the Judge's son) were on foot, their mules having broken away during the fight in the grove. MEREDITH was soon overtaken, and a circle of red skins discharged their rifles at him. He fell, but raising on his elbow, fired both barrels of his shot-gun, and killed two of his pursuers. The rest pitching in, cut him to pieces. BALDWIN was taken up behind a friend on his staggering mule, and carried 9 miles. Then he hid in the bushes. The Indians hunted for him within a few feet of his hiding-place. At midnight he and a Chilian walked off to the mountains. They fed on grass and roots till Monday, when, quite done over, they staggered into Virginia City. Major OSBURN's part of his company broke through the Indians—the Major receiving several wounds; but he kept his saddle for three or four miles, when he was overtaken and killed. Dr. T. JADER, who was believed, until Friday, to be dead, caught several arrow wounds. He lay concealed near the battle-ground four days. He saw 17 dead bodies of whites stripped, but not mutilated. For four days he was without food. The Indians chased the retreating party for 15 miles and then gave over. Most of those who were well mounted escaped; the others hid themselves in the bushes; some of them were found and killed; the others slowly straggled back to the settlements. Of the 105 who composed the party when it entered the valley with his four miles of Pyramid Lake, on Saturday, May 5, 39 have returned alive, 20 were reported dead, 3 were last seen wounded on the field, and 43 are still missing unaccounted for. The names of the dead are Major ORMSBY, William S. Speer, —— Parsons, Charles Devars, James Lee, (of Boston,) F. Johnson, Charles Richard, John Fleming, S. Anderson, Andrew Schweid, M. Huezerwitch, John Gavenbo, William Armington, A. H. Elliott, A. H. Smith, W. Hawkins, George Jones, Henry Meredith, William Mackintosh, O. McNaughton.

The news reached Virginia City on Sunday, borne by some who ran at the first sight of the Indians, and who reported that all but themselves had been killed. It was judged that there were not arms for more than a hundred men in the town. Of course all Washoe was in a panic. An unfinished warehouse was fortified for the women and children to flock to from the tents; a meeting was called, Capt. THOS. D. JONES was elected commander-in-chief, and he at once proclaimed martial law, by a general order, which was revoked only last Saturday, on the arrival of the U. S. troops in the valley. Pickets were established, and a patrol for toe night. At midnight of Tuesday, the report came in that 500 Indians were about to attack the city. Everybody was astir, and the women and children were hurried to the extemporized fort. In the morning it was found that the rumored savages were nothing more than some frolicksome donkeys. An ambulance with necessary stores was dispatched under Dr. PANKINE to the Truckee, for the wounded.

ON Wednesday a Convention was held at Carson City, of delegates to consider a proposition for a Provisional Government. The vote stood *ayes*, 7; *noes*, 1,175! The ayes were from Gold Hill and Silver City. Speculation in silver leads stood still a while. The settlers resolved that no claims should be "jumped" within sixty days, even if not worked.

The excitement is now abating, but frightening reports do not cease yet to come in from other quarters. It is now said that the dead bodies of nine men, two of them from Oroville, and the others from Virginia City, who left on the 5th, were found four miles from Red Bluff—killed probably on the day after the William's Station massacre. Eighteen men were reported killed at Honey Lake. The report was received here yesterday. Two men who went looking for stock in the Sierra Valley are said to have been murdered. Dr. BAYARD, who left Virginia City before the news of the battle, came back safe, to the surprise of his friends, from a trip toward Pyramid Lake. He met men who told him there were 15,000 Indians in that vicinity in full war paint, 6,000 of them mounted and well armed,—who believed themselves to be hemmed in by white men, and bound either to starve or fight—with a decided preference for the latter course. A letter from Dawnieville says a messenger from Long Valley, reported 1,200 Indians encamped there, and that the Washoes, a friendly tribe, believed the Pah-Utes were intending to swoop down into the valley and drive off all the stock.

From most of the towns in the State contributions in arms or money have been forwarded to the seat of war. The Downieville troops, 115 men on foot, with 60 guns and 12 pack mules, were expected at Virginia City this morning. Gen. HAVEN, with 500 rifles from San Francisco, reached there Saturday night.

Col. LANDER, who arrived by the last steamer, tarried here two days, and pushed up with his expedition, well armed, into the heart of the Pah-Ute region. He pooh-poohed the whole affair, believing that if there are 2,000 Indians in the field, there must be Oregon Indians among them. But unless Mormon emissaries are busily at work, the Shoshones are too busy fighting the Cargoses and Nez Perces at home to have joined the Pah-Utes. The *Territorial Enterprise* professes to know that when the Government *sanitary* presents to the Pah-Utes last year, 178 blankets were all that were required for those under the young Win-na-muc-ca, whose head-quarters are at Pyramid Lake, and that Old Win-na-mane-ca, whose range is from Smoke Creek to the Humboldt, cannot muster over 200 men: that the Pah-Utes not under these two chiefs, who, in large numbers, roam the region between the Humboldt and the Colorado, never molested the whites; so that all this terrible Pah-Utedom is not over 300 or 400 strong!

If a story that the Placerville *Democrat* tells is true, the tribe most disposed to be troublesome has had provocation enough, besides starvation, to arouse them. It says: "A gentleman from Washoe stated here, that a fellow rode into the camp of Old Winne-muc-ca, a peaceable and venerable chief, and without the slightest provocation deliberately shot him down. This brutal act greatly exasperated his tribe, and they resolved to avenge his death."

The prompt action of Gen. CLARKE, Commandant of the Pacific Division of the United States Army, gives great encouragement to believe that protection will be afforded to emigrants on the Utah route, and to the settlers in Washoe. Immediately on hearing the news he dispatched such troops as he could spare from San Francisco to the seat of war. They arrived in the Valley on Saturday last. Their number is small, but their presence will command the respect even of embittered savages, who have learned to consider the Government troops as their protectors against mere marauders, as truly as their unsparing enemies when they go out stock stealing and to ravage the settlements.

Within the last ten days seven vessels have arrived from China, with some 600 Chinese emigrants on board. About eighty of these were females—all, of course, disreputable women, the property of speculators. Of those emigrants who came in the *Bliss & Ellis*, almost all had one surname, LIN—being of the same clan with the famous Commissioner LIN. On board this ship came S. WELLS WILLIAMS, L.L. D., the Secretary of Legation to Mr. WARD. He is conveying to Washington the ratified treaty between China and our Government and a brief letter of compliment from the Emperor to Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. WILLIAMS seems to be satisfied that both the English and French are anxious to settle their difficulties without further bloodshed, and that the Chinese are quite as anxious to be at peace with all the world. Mr. WILLIAMS remains a week or two in San Francisco, and may when ready to proceed go overland to the States.

The international mill overshadowed the Washoe War for 24 hours after the Pony Express' last arrival, by which it appeared that we had not been hoaxed after all as to the fabulous number of times that the Boy toppled over the heider of the belt. I have been hoping to see contradicted an item now going the rounds that the Bascians made fools of themselves by firing 100 guns, and kindling bonfires and throwing up rockets when they got the news that HERBAN was not the worst whipped.

The annual egg-hunting has begun. The Farallones are a cluster of rocks that outlie the Golden Gate. From the middle of May to the middle of June, they are visited by boatmen who bring away tons of murre-eggs,—that are used for confectionary, puddings and the like, in lieu of hen's-eggs.

Two newspaper wags raised the wind handsomely last week by engaging for three nights the greasy company of Chinese actors whose performances at the old Sacramento Theatre I attended a while ago on the TIMES' account, to play at McGuire's Opera House. By virtue of some outrageous puffing, and by representing them as a new troupe just arrived from China, where they were favorite players before the Emperor, and only tarrying a few days to embark for New-York and Paris, to keep an engagement with NAPOLEON, the Opera House was crammed every night, and the Johns chuckled to see "Melican man" crowding to witness the same performance that had been their delectation night after night for months, and the newspaper wags pocketed more double eagles than they could comfortably carry about their persons.

Col. JAMES, a criminal lawyer, once of great repute here, took in dudgeon the report of proceedings before Judge CAVIS, when a disreputable client of his, in open court, discharged her counsel and entreated the Court not to give her the new trial that was asked for; so on Friday sent to one of the editors of the *Bulletin* a challenge. The *Bulletin* printed the challenge that evening, and did not recall the pleasantries that were so offensive, but, on the other hand, did quite the reverse, so that the duel was quashed in the egg. GLAUCUS.

NEW-GRANADA.

The President Clothed with Absolute Power—A Civil War Inevitable—Proclamation by Mosquera—Cauca declared Independent.

PANAMA, Monday, June 4, 1860.

Dates from Bogota to 2d May have been received at this place. Congress was still in session, and engaged in trying to make some modifications in the Election Law which has produced so much discontent throughout the Confederation. But it seems that the President and his party are determined to make no concessions. Instead of repealing the objectionable law, as requested by five out of the eight States, Congress has passed another law, which, if anything, is still more obnoxious than the first—clothing the President with almost absolute power. This, it is believed, will hasten the impending revolution, and precipitate the country in a civil war. The Government at Bogota has some 5,000 troops under arms, and the States of Bolivar, Cauca, Santander, and Magdalena, are arming their militia to resist, the General Government.

The greatest state of alarm prevails in Bogota and other portions of the State of Cundinamarca, in consequence of the preparations for war going on there under directions of the Federal Government. Gen. HERRAN, although Commander-in-Chief of the national army, is exerting himself to prevent hostilities, but it is hardly possible that he will succeed. Federal troops are not allowed within the territory of the State of Santander without official notification from the President, on pain of being arrested and treated as invaders, as per order of the Government of that State.

The news transmitted by last mail to the effect that Gen. MOSQUERA, Governor of the State of Cauca, had declared that State independent of the General Government, is confirmed, as will appear by the following proclamation, issued by MOSQUERA on the 5th May:

ART. 2. From this date the State of Cauca assumes its full sovereign powers and will not continue in relation with the National Powers, that have broken the Federal compact, until the rule (imperio) of the Constitution being established they restore with the "Federal Union," to the states, the enjoyment of the rights which they have usurped.

ART. 3. Consequently, the National employes resident in the Cauca, cease in the exercise of their functions; but those belonging to the offices of the Treasury, the Executive power consider necessary, will continue in the discharge of their duties as long as they submit to the laws and authority of the State.

ART. 3. The proceeds of the national revenues in the Cauca shall be religiously placed at the disposal of the Federal Government, as soon as the Constitutional rule is restablished, and in the meantime the liabilities that affect the Granadine treasury will be complied with as regards the proportional part that belongs to the State.

ART. 4. The Cauca will cultivate its relations of good feeling and friendship with the other States, conversing with them for the establishment of the national unity under the rule of the Constitution of the 22d May, 1858, and its Government will strictly respect the rights of foreign subjects and citizens, in conformity with the laws of nations.

Given in Popayan, May 8, 1860,

T. C. de MOSQUERA.

M. M. CASTRA, Secretary of Government.
EGUILAR LASOACHA, Secretary of Finance.

Gen. MOSQUERA has a large force in the Cauca, but by reason of the seizure of a number of muskets and rifles a few weeks since by the federal authorities of the State of Panama, which he had ordered to be sent to him, his troops are badly armed.

MOSQUERA has now an agent in the United States engaged in purchasing arms for him, but it is doubtful, should they be sent via this Isthmus, whether they will ever reach their destination, as it is to be presumed they will be seized, if discovered, on their arrival at this place.

Mr. SANFORD, the Agent of the Panama Railroad Company, at Bogota, does not appear to meet with much success. A late number of the *Tiempo*, published at Bogota, speaking of Mr. SANFORD's negotiations, says:

"The Government seems decided not to compromise the rights of New-Granada in the railroad contract. Mr. FRANCISCO PARRAGA has informed the Government in writing that he has full powers from a wealthy New-York house to offer better propositions than the Railroad Company, either for the purchase of the rights and privileges of the Granadian Government, or for loaning on mortgage of the same."

This is a very unpropitious time for the Company to attempt to acquire any concessions from the Government at Bogota. The country is almost in a state of anarchy, and the present Administration, which is said to have produced this unhappy state of things, is about drawing to a close. Therefore it would seem that the best policy of the Company is to discontinue the negotiations until a new Administration is installed in office, when, no doubt, a satisfactory arrangement can be made.

The United States steamer *Saranac*, Capt. ROGERS RINGGOLD, and store-ship *Warren*, Lieut. J. J. BOYLE, commanding, are the only vessels-of-war in port. The United States steam-frigate *Lancaster*, flag-ship of the squadron, has left Acapulco for Guaymas, and would touch at all intermediate ports. The sloop *St. Mary's* has been ordered here to take the place of the *Saranac*. The *Wyoming*, Com. J. K. MITCHELL, sailed from this port for Callao on the 25th May. She carried dispatches from the Government of the United States to Mr. CLAY, American Minister at Lima, which are said to contain the ultimatum of the United States relative to the claims growing out of the seizure and confiscation of the American ships *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*, by order of the Government of Peru; and which that Government, up to the present time, has refused to pay.

Panama continues healthy. The steamer *Oregon*, that arrived here a few days since from Acapulco, reports that the yellow fever has disappeared from that place.

It was rumored in Panama yesterday, (3d,) that the authorities of the port of Savanilla had refused to admit some 5,000 muskets and other munitions of war, sent there a short time since by order of the Intendente General of this State, and from there to be forwarded to the Government at Bogota. Their landing was denied on the plea that, as the Intendente himself had issued a decree against the shipment of arms from this Isthmus to any of the ports of the Confederation, their admission into that port would be a clear infraction of his decree. The vessel having the arms on board took them to Kingston, Jamaica, where they will probably remain some time.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Prospects of Peace in Chili—Rich Yields of Copper—Productiveness of the Coal Mines—Enforcement of French Claims against Peru.

PANAMA, Monday, June 4, 1860.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Bolivia*, with dates to Valparaiso to 30th April, and Callao, May 14, arrived at Panama on 23d May.

CHILI.

The only political item of interest from this Republic is the appointment of Señor D. ANTONIA VARAS as Minister of the Interior and Foreign Affairs. Considering the fact that Señor V. was the head and front of the Opposition Party, and a prominent candidate for the Presidency, his acceptance of a place in the Cabinet of President MONT lead to the conclusion that a reconciliation has taken place between the two parties; and that the Presidential election of 1861 will be conducted in a spirit of peace, if not harmony.

The rumors of the discovery of silver and copper in the Province of Anconagua are fully confirmed by the last accounts from that section. Good accounts continue to be received from Coquimbo and Copiapo mines.

As an evidence of the productiveness of the coal mines in the South, it may be stated that some 3,000 tons have recently been taken out and sent to the smelting establishments in the North, while at the same time some of its vessels were engaged in loading coal at the port of Coronel.

No further disturbances in the Indian districts have occurred, and the Government troops have gone into Winter quarters.

The treaty lately made with the Indians of the Lower frontier, has been ratified by the Government.

The British frigate *Tribune* has sailed from Valparaiso for England, *vid* Rio, and the corvette *Tormagent*, and gun-boats *Grappler* and *Forward*, for Vancouver's Island, touching at Callao.

The Valparaiso market is unchanged. The large shipment of silver coin to Europe has prompted the Government of Chili to limit the coinage in future to 10 and 20 cent pieces, as it is thought they will not offer the same inducements to shippers as the dollar and half-dollar pieces.

Copper in bars has decreased in price 50c. per quintal. It is now selling at $20 per quintal.

There is but little activity in Flour. Prices range from $3 to $3 25 per quintal—six months' time.

PERU.

The French line-of-battle ship *Duguay-Trouin*, 90 guns, and three other vessels of war, one of which carries 40 guns, have arrived at Callao, with M. LAGARE, *Chargé d'Affaires* of France. As it was well known that this large naval fleet was sent to Peru specially to enforce the French claim against that Government, arising from the arrest and imprisonment of a Frenchman of bad character, some time ago, in Lima, for a gross offence against the laws of the country, and as President CASTILLA has said that he never would comply with the demands of France, the arrival of these vessels produced quite an excitement in Callao, and all classes expected, of course, that the guns of the ships of war would open a fire on the town soon after their arrival; but, instead of a bombardment being resorted to, the whole thing has apparently assumed a most peaceful aspect. President CASTILLA and his Cabinet have feasted the French *Chargé*, the Admiral and *suite*, ever since their arrival in the country, and the general belief was, when the steamer sailed from Callao, that the misunderstanding between the two Governments would be amicably settled. This opinion derives force from the fact that, on the 13th ult., M. LAGARE formally summoned the French subjects residing in Lima at one of the hotels, and told them that they need have no fears of an outbreak; that he had every reason to believe that the matter in dispute would be satisfactorily arranged without a resort to hostilities.

CASTILLA has probably consented to salute the French flag on the Castle—this being, I believe, all that is exacted, the indemnity that was claimed having been paid already.

BOLIVIA.

There is no news from Bolivia. Preparations for a war with Peru are still actively conducted.

ECUADOR.

Gen. FLORES, who landed at Tumaco a short time since, after his banishment from Peru, has gone to the interior—probably to unite with the Quito Government for the purpose of overthrowing FRANCO at Guayaquil, who is known to be inimical to FLORES.

The Granadian Minister to Ecuador has been advised by the France Government of the return of FLORES, and his Government requested to put in force that clause of the treaty of 1856 in which she obliges herself to assist Ecuador in putting down any lawless invasion of her territory.

FRANCO, meantime, is preparing to repel FLORES, should he attempt to enter Guayaquil. He is making forced loans, and arresting all who oppose him. Business is greatly depressed at Guayaquil. Provisions are admitted free into that port until Aug. 31.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Projected Carriage Road from Guatemala to the Atlantic Coast—Rumored War Between Nicaragua and San Salvador—An Amnesty for Political Offenders in Costa Rica.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

JUNE, 1860.

The steamship *Columbus*, Capt. LUDWIG, from Central American ports, arrived at this port on the 20th ult. Her dates are two weeks later than those forwarded per last steamer for New-York, but she brings no news of importance.

GUATEMALA.

There is scarcely an item of intelligence from this Republic worthy of note. The country continues quiet and prosperous.

Mr. WAY, the engineer who has had charge of the business of surveying a route for a carriage road from the City of Guatemala to the Atlantic coast, has had a protracted interview with the President of the Republic on the subject of his late explorations, the result of which has not yet been made public. It is hardly possible that the road will ever be built.

SALVADOR.

A Catholic priest in La Union has been guilty of some immorality, which produced a disturbance among the populace, and which was not quieted until the priest was dismissed.

President BARRIOS is on a visit to the interior provinces.

There is no news whatever from Honduras.

NICARAGUA.

A rumor has reached Panama, but which needs confirmation, to the effect that war is about to be declared between Nicaragua and Salvador. No cause is assigned.

COSTA RICA.

Congress, which was still in session, was occupied in discussing a bill which provides for having political offences tried by jury. A bill for the naturalization of foreigners also claimed the attention of Congress.

The President has proclaimed an amnesty for all political offenders who were engaged in the recent revolts, which had for their object the restoration to power of Ex-President MORA.

Tobacco, by an Executive decree, dated 8th May last, is admitted into the country under a duty of 75 per cent. The introduction of the article was heretofore prohibited.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

San Fernando Railroad—Concessions—New Project for Defence—Foreign Race—Controversy Arising Between the Provinces of Buenos Ayres and the National Governments—Preparations for War.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Sunday, April 27, 1860.

As the English mail steamer goes to-day, I take an hour in which to furnish the news. There have been stirring events in this great valley, both peaceful and warlike, in the last month.

The San Fernando railroad becomes a reality. This road connects Buenos Ayres with a good landing for light draft vessels, and the result must be to build up a commercial town of some importance

report an improved demand for tonnage, and freights were advancing to all points, including the China seas and Australia. Money easier for mercantile purposes. The circular of Messrs. W. T. COLEMAN & Co. reports:

"Gold bars scarce for this steamer, the quantity now on hand being quite small. For the last week there has been an active requirement for export to China, and the price advanced before the clearance of the *Sanfara* for Hong Kong to $70. To-day engagements have been made at 869, and this will probably be the ruling rate to morrow. Sight Exchange on the East is quotable at 2 ₱ cent. premium, on sundries over $1 000. Mexican dollars have been taken in the amount of about $100,000, at 7@8 ₱ cent. premium, the bulk at the latter named figure. The flour but was pretty well cleared prior to the arrivals of to-day, which aggregate 58,750. The late storms in the mountains somewhat interfered with the gold product, and dust has not come in so fully within the past ten days as at the beginning of the month.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says of the late act to fund the arrearages of the old State debt:

"As much interest attaches to the law passed during the last moments of the late Legislature, an enactment for funding of the floating indebtedness of the State, providing the popular vote at the next State election shall sanction such a method of disposing of the indebtedness, it may not be improper to recapitulate briefly the leading features of the act which has just gained publicity. The law provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall prepare suitable bonds of the State, not to exceed $200,000, bearing interest at the rate of 7 ₱ cent ₱ annum from date of issue, payable at the office of the State Treasurer, on the 1st day of January, 1880, the interest, on and after January, 1862, being payable semi annually on the 1st of January and July, at the office of said State Treasurer. For the creation of a fund to meet the bonds and the interest accruing thereon, an annual tax of 14c. on every hundred dollars of the assessed value of real and personal property is to be levied.

Also, all moneys that may be received from the United States Government on account of the "Civil Fund," so called, are pledged for a like purpose. When a surplus of $16,000 has accrued over and above the payment of interest, at any time, public notice is to be given of the readiness of the Treasurer to redeem that amount of bonds, at a rate not to exceed par. The claims subject to funding are: 1st, Civil bonds issued under the Funding Acts of 1851, '52, '53, '54, '55 and '56, which are now outstanding, with interest on the same; 2d, Comptroller's warrants, drawn under sanction of laws for civil expenses, prior to Jan. 1, 1857, now outstanding and nopaid; and 3d, just or legal claims against the State, accrued prior to Jan. 1, 1857, and which have been or may be allowed and audited by act of Legislature. The claims thus specified may be submitted for funding prior to January 1, 1862, but not afterwards, and all claims not presented by that time, shall be forever debarred. This act, if approved by the people, shall take effect Jan. 1, 1861.

The *Arago*, at this port, brings the following quotations in London for American Stocks to May 30:

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.		Business.	
Maryland 6s	95	to 97		
United States 6s, '74	94	to 95		
Virginia State, 6 ₱ cent	82	to 84		
Do., 6 ₱ cent	83	to 85		
Illinois Cen. 6s, '75	77	to 79	77½	
Do., 7s, '75	81	to 83	81½	1
Do., Freeland	91	to 92	92	
Do., 6100 shares, $70 p. d	43	to 44		
Do., 6100 shares, all paid	54	to 56		
Michigan Central 8s, '60	94	to 96		
Do., Convertible, '70	84	to 86		
Do., Sinking Fund, 8s, '62	86	to 87		
Do., 6100 shares	45	to 50		
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7s, 1886, Int. c	63	to 65	63¼	
Do., 6100 shares	10	to 15		
New-York Central, 6s, '83	84	to 84		
Do., 7s, 1865	84	to 86		
Do., 7s, 1876	94	to 96		
Do., 6100 shares	71	to 73		
New-York & Erie 7s, 1867, Int. c	88	to 91		
Do., 2d mort., 1859	87	to 89		
Do., 2d mort., '53, assented	77	to 79		
Do., Bonds, 1862, '71, '75	45	to 50		
Do., shares, assented	19	to 20	20	19½
Pennsylvania Cen. 6s	90	to 92		
Do., 2d mortgage	89	to 91	90½	
Do., 6100 shares	36	to 38		
Philadelphia & Reading 6s, 1860	78	to 80		
Do., 6s, 1870	70	to 75		
Do., 650 shares	18	to 22		

Private commercial letters from China received here by the *Arago* under date of April 13, from Hong Kong, confirm the rumor by way of England, that the Chinese authorities had refused satisfaction to the British and French demands, and that war seemed inevitable. This contradicts, of course, the overland telegraph from San Francisco, published yesterday.

The Cotton Circular of Messrs. WRIGHT & Co. for the Boston steamer, reports as follows of the old and new crop movement:

	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.
Rec. at P'ts	8,498,000	3,008,000	2,942,000	2,858,000	3,405 000
Ex. to G. B.	2,685,000	1,202,000	1,526,000	1,305,000	1,745,000
Ex. to France	645 000	393,000	352 000	388,000	470.000
Ex. other F.P	459,000	515,000	326 000	376,000	473,000
Total export.	3 578 000	2,710,000	2,204,000	2,049 000	2,688 000
Stk on h'd	336,000	332,000	426,000	260,000	252 000

Of which during the past week, included in the above;

Rec. at P'ts	15,000	11,000	19,000	9,000	19,000
Ex. to G. B.	47 000	22,000	40 000	14,000	62,000
Ex. to France	9,000	4,000	2,000	5,000	6 000
Ex other F.P.	3,000	10,000	6,000	3,000	8 000
Total exports.	59,000	36 000	48,000	30,000	75,000

"The Accounts from the South received during the past week are, on the whole, favorable. The continued drouth is doing some injury on the high cotton lands, but benefiting the low and bottom lands. The weather has become excessively hot at the South, and highly favorable for the growth of the plant."

The *Albany Argus* reports as follows of the Canal trade:

"The receipts at tide water of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the first week of June in 1860 and 1859, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1859	12,682	66,187	54,593	6,000
1860	25,663	122,553	521,708	300
Inc	13,181	56,366	467,112	Dec. 5,700

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles so far, for the years 1860 and 1859, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1860	93 813	275,314	441.341	114.312
1859	185,520	1,906,084	2,996,744	73,013
Incr'se	91,707	732,770	2,555,402	Dec. 41,299

Reducing the Wheat to Flour, the increase in the receipts of 1860 is equal to 230,261 bbls. of flour.

We have to report another liberal Export of Produce from this port, the present week. The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie,) from New-York to foreign ports for the week and since January 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week	$1,732,439	$1,000,042	$1,871,727
Previously reported	26,959,811	27,501,436	36,038,879
Since Jan. 1	$28,692,250	$28,501,478	$37,910,606

The following was to-day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's Office:

Receipts	$112,752
Payments	107,133
Balance	8,621,218

The receipts include $68,000 for customs.

We have been requested to caution the public against negotiating sundry promissory notes of D. TORRANCE & Co., Montreal—indorsed in blank and made payable here—which are represented as having been stolen from the mails within a few days.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. June 4.	LOANS. June 11.	SPECIE. June 4.	SPECIE. June 11.
Philadelphia	2,574,900	2,563,898	611,000	498,000
North America	2,962,864	2,890,907	704,766	635,156
Farm. & Mech	3,994,398	4,043,620	891 978	707,629
Commercial	1,628,000	1,615,000	231,000	230,000
Mechanics'	1,764,163	1,751 964	342,396	234,545
N. Liberties	1,468,000	1,463,800	176,000	179 000
Southwark	1,098,128	1,096,617	206,819	211,174
Kensington	893 915	880,943	192 468	197,630
Penn Township	898,000	845,000	161,794	164,548
Western	1,598,982	1,498,000	251,184	235 000
Manuf. & Mech	1,298,395	1,305,545	134,786	143 930
Commerce	879,000	881,000	148 000	133,143
Girard	2,163,000	2,095,000	186,000	194,294
Tradesmen's	598,735	598,994	126,000	128,027
Consolidation	532 732	572,000	65,705	74 660
City	989 873	907,000	120,436	151,743
Commonwealth	825,534	821,000	91,000	105,535
Corn Exchange	456,765	456,878	88,907	85,120
Union	562,918	555,307	60,000	104,193
Total	27,171,062	27,046,618	4,583,410	4,183,607

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. June 4.	DEPOSITS. June 11.	CIRCULATION. June 4.	CIRCULATION. June 11.
Philadelphia	1,572,000	1 633,000	280,000	279,000
North America	1,855 071	1,814,567	346,715	330,100
Farm. & Mech	2,911,931	2,847,736	488,849	401,550
Commercial	792,000	776,000	170,000	181,000
Mechanics'	966,328	890,518	137,490	150,275
N. Liberties	1,015,000	965,000	118,000	118,000
Southwark	736,288	740,130	161,765	191,045
Kensington	634,756	640,699	149,090	149,020
Penn Township	844,534	808,831	98,875	94,535
Western	867,027	913,804	134,975	141,375
Manuf. & Mech	672 930	674,980	123,460	118,135
Commerce	665 512	676,432	74,306	80,790
Girard	1,076,737	983,652	229,095	225,645
Tradesmen's	449 982	445,950	85 544	86 097
Consolidation	295,988	294,026	94,000	99 160
City	893,391	852 184	103,410	106,910
Commonwealth	315,945	334,713	96,845	91,835
Corn Exchange	999,715	991,282	113 985	120,540
Union	276,765	275,088	69,495	70,990
Total	15,630,989	15,668,999	2,894,471	2,918,562

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 12, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 68 bbls. Ashes, 6,127 pkgs. Flour, 108 bbls. Corn Meal, 72,990 bushels Wheat, 27,700 bushels Corn, 20,960 bushels Oats, 260 packages Rye, 83 pkgs. Provisions, and 326 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 95 bbls. at $5 31 for Pots and $6 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 3,907 bags Rio on private terms. Stock in first hands this morning, 40,328 bags, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 16,944 bags and 1,400 bags Java, 14,592 bags Rio, 2,070 bags Maracaibo, 2,130 bags Costa Rica, 1,540 bags Ceylon, and 1,660 bags of other kinds.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
June 5—New-Orleans	16,000
June 12—New-York	15 592
Grand Total	31,592

COTTON—Sales have been reported to-day of 1,400 bales at former quotations.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been moderately inquired for, within our former range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been depressed to-day for State and Western Flour. The receipts have not been large, yet most holders have been anxious to sell, and have offered their supplies rather eagerly. The demand has been moderate, mainly for home use. Prices have favored buyers. Sales have been made of 11,200 bbls., including superfine State at $5 10@$5 20, chiefly within the range; extra State at $5 22½@$5 50, mainly at $5 25@$5 35; superfine Western at $5 10@$5 20; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 25@$6 10; extra Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, $5 30@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 65@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 85 ₱ bbl. Superfine State..... $5 10 @$5 20
Extra State..... 5 22½ @ 5 50
Superfine Western..... 5 10 @ 5 20
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin..... 5 25 @ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan 5 30 @ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio..... 5 65 @ 5 70
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd 5 75 @ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brand..... 5 90 @ 6 85
Fancy Genesee..... 5 45 @ 5 55
Extra Genesee..... 5 75 @ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri..... 6 85 @ 7 50

Southern Flour has been in limited request, at former figures. Sales have been made of 1,450 bbls., in lots, at $5 65@$6 00 for poor to fair superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is quiet, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 25@$7 50@bbl.; 540 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour sells slowly, at $3 40@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for, at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 80@$3 90 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is heavy and lower, the available supply being in excess of the requirements of buyers. Sales have been made since our last of 52,500 bushels, including white Western at $1 45@$1 48, chiefly at $1 45; choice amber Western, (a small lot,) at $1 43; red Michigan at $1 35; Milwaukee Club at $1 26@$1 27; Chicago Spring at $1 22@$1 24½; Canada Club, very poor, from store, at $1 22; and red Southern at $1 40 ₱ bushel. Corn is in moderate supply and fair demand at steady rates. Sales 65,000 bushels, at 64c.@65¾c. for heated and damp, and 66c. for sound mixed Western; 70c. for Yellow Western, Jersey, and Southern, and 71c. for Yellow Northern ₱ bushel. Other kinds are quite nominal. Rye is inquired for, chiefly at 86c. ₱ bush. Sales 1,200 bush. Barley has not varied. Oats are in request, including very poor to strictly prime Canada, at 38c.@42c.; Western, 38c.@41½c.; State, 42c.@42½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 37c.@40c. ₱ bushel. The receipts at tide water of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 7th inst., have been as follows:

Canal open—	1858. April 25.	1859. April 15.	1860. April 23.
Flour, bbls	243,610	93 813	185,520
Wheat, bush	2,101,682	275 314	1,800,084
Corn, bush	499,141	441,342	2,996,744
Barley, bush	274.937	114 312	73,013
Oats, bush	814.187	1,725 108	1,725,198
Rye, bush	89,765	67,164	38,683

HAY—Sales have been reported of 800 bales North River, at 80c.@90c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are attracting rather more attention at former prices.

BOPS—Sales of 40 bales last year's crop were reported, at 6c.@12c. ₱ lb.

IRON—We have heard of sales of 150 tons Scotch Pig, at $22 50@$23 25 ₱ ton, usual credit.

LEAD—Has been inactive, at unchanged figures.

LEATHER—The demand is moderate for Sole, mainly for Oak-tanned, at uniform rates.

MOLASSES—Sales have been confined to small lots, at previous prices.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been in slack demand, yet it has been stiffly held, chiefly at $3 35@$3 37½ ₱ 280 lbs. Week's receipts: 1,847 bbls. Estimated stock at the close: 5,500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been plenty, and heavy, closing at 42½c.@44c. ₱ gallon. Messrs. BARTOS & STOCKER remark that "The consumption of the article being, as usual, materially diminished by the aporoach of warm weather, the home trade buy sparingly, and show no disposition to stock themselves at present rates for any considerable time in advance of their present requirements. Freigh: engagements have been made to a considerable extent, principally for Continental ports; a portion of the stock for the fulfilment of which is yet to be purchased, and a knowledge of this fact has a tendency to strengthen the views of holders. We do not look for very heavy receipts for the immediate future." Week's receipts, 3,843 bbls. Week's sales, 2,500 bbls. Estimated stock, 3,500 bbls. Tar has been in limited request, including North County, at $2 18½@$2 25 ₱ bbl. Week's receipts, 2,346 bbls. Estimated stock, 4,500 bbls. Resin has been pretty actively sought after. The week's receipts of Resin add up 15,729 bbls. The week's sales include 10,000 bbls. Common, at $1 55@$1 60; 800 do. medium, at $1 90@$2 75; and 460 do. pale and virgin, at $4 to $6. Estimated stock of Common Resin, 9,000 bbls. Messrs. LUCE & TURNER have prepared the following statement of the:

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to June 12, 1860.

	Receipts.	Exports
Crude Turpentine, bbls	32.494	30,313
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	56,736	24,583
Resin, bbls	298,977	236,654
Tar, bbls	36,941	15,293

PRINTING CLOTHS—In Providence, 5,000 pieces have been disposed of during the week, including 15,000 pieces 64x84, 5¾c.; 5 000 do., 60x88, 5¾c.; 7,000 do., 60x64, 5¾c; 5,000 do., 60x64, 5¾c.; 3,000 do., 60x60, 5¾c.; 3,000 do., 56x60, 5½c.; 7,000 do., 56x56, 5c.; 10,000 do., 52x52, private terms.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately inquired for, and sales have been made of 500 bbls., in lots, at $18 37½@$18 50 for New Mess; $13 62½ for New Prime; $17 62½@$17 75 for Old Mess; and $12 50 for Old Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand, including Hams, at 9c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 7¼c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Bacon rules quiet, chiefly at from 9¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is in pretty fair request at former rates. Sales have been reported of 320 tcs. and bbls., at from 11¼c.@11¾c. for common to prime. ₱ lb. Beef is saleable and steady. Sales have been made of 285 bbls., at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 12½@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 75@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $12@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter continues plenty and heavy, at 12c.@18c. for new State, and 9c.@16c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is obtainable at 7c.@11c. ₱ lb. The demand is restricted.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 150 tcs., in lots, at $4 31½@$4 62½, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—We have heard of sales of 1,450 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¾c., with some Porto Rico at 7¾c.@7½c.; also, 200 hhds. Melado and 100 hoxes Havana, on private terms. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 25,000 lbs. Prime, at 9¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Holders exhibit no anxiety to sell. They are claiming higher prices. The loss of the *Intrepid*, with a valuable cargo of Teas, tends to increase their confidence. The demand is good, but not at rates satisfactory to sellers. Hence business is restricted.

TOBACCO—We have to notice sales of only 21 hhds. Kentucky, at 7¾c.@10c.; 67 cases Seed Leaf, at 6¾c.@14c.; 104 bales Havana, at 25½c.@52c.; and 100 bales Yara on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at 21½c. ₱ gall.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements comprised 1,000 bbls. Flour, to fill up, at 1s. 6d.; 21,000 hush. Wheat at 6½d.; 100 pkgs. Butter at 25s.; also, by steamer, 300 pkgs. Butter and 1,000 boxes Cheese at 50s.; and 100 tcs. Beef on private terms. For London, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.; 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 7½d.; 1,500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 5s. 6d. For Glasgow, 5,000 hush. Wheat, in ship's bags, at 7¾d. For Bremen, 300 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 1s. 4d., and some Measurement Goods at 17s. 6d.

Sales of Real Estate....JUNE 12.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

House and lot No. 183 Avenue B, 20 2x92, $4,700.
House and lot No. 145 Avenue B, 23x70, $5,710.
House and lot No. 90 Avenue C, 21.8x83, $4,800.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BANCROFT'S HISTORY.
NEW VOLUME.
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 37 Kilby-st., Boston,
PUBLISH THIS DAY,
THE
HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
VOL. VIII.,
BEING VOL. II. OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
BY GEORGE BANCROFT.
Octavo. Uniform with the previous volumes.

This volume comprises the period extending from the Battle of Bunker's Hill to the signing of the Declaration of Independence, on the second of August, and includes, among other things, the siege of Boston, the negotiation of England with Russia for troops, written from papers from the Archives of England and France, including letters of George III., and of the Empress Catharine; the invasion of Canada, from private letters and journals of Gen. Montgomery and his family; the movements of France and Spain, from very copious documents obtained in France and Madrid; the dissolution of Turgot to the war; the revolution in the French Cabinet; the proceedings of Congress, in part from unpublished private journals, by the members; the insurrection in North Carolina, from very full unpublished contemporary accounts; the purchase of German troops, from the fullest collection of papers, with letters of George III. and the German Princes, Ministers and Agents; the hesitancy of the Central Colonies; the movements for taking up independent governments; the Virginia Declaration of the Rights of Man; the Battle of Sullivan's Island, in part from new materials; the Resolution of Independence; the Declaration of Independence; the signing the Declaration.

The mass of manuscript materials collected for this volume is very complete, and unfolds the origin and progress of every important measure, tracing the progress of the Revolution completely, in reference to every part of the United States, and presenting the subject also in its relation to the history of the world, during the period of its progress.

The History of the Revolution will be completed in two more volumes.

TO INVALIDS.—We call the attention of discriminating young men to a new book of much interest to them, on which may be the means of saving much trouble and expense. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, &c. Price $1 mailed; cheap (smaller) edition 50 cents, postage 6 cents.
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG, 21 and 23 Ann-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
P. C. GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway.

THE CATHOLIC PUBLISHING HOUSE of E. DUNIGAN & BROTHER, (J. B. Kirker,) has removed to No. 599 Broadway, up stairs, where all orders are promptly attended to.

DRY GOODS.

MACY'S CLEARING SALE FOR JUNE, 1860.

GOODS CLOSING LESS THAN COST!
ALL OUR POINTE APPLIQUE LACES.
ALL OUR POINTE APPLIQUE COLLARS.
ALL OUR HONITON COLLARS.
ALL OUR WIDE BLACK GUIPURE LACES.
ALL OUR 6-4 AND 8-4 PUSHER SHAWL LACES.
ALL THE LINEN DAMASKS IN STOCK.
ALL OUR LINEN DAMASK TABLE COVERS.
ALL OUR 6-4, 8-4, 10-4 AND 12-4 SHEETINGS.
CLEARING ALL OUR WHITE GOODS.
CLEARING ALL OUR CURTAIN MUSLIN AND LACES.
CLEARING ALL OUR LACE CURTAINS.
CLEARING ALL OUR FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
CLEARING ALL OUR SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES.
CLEARING ALL OUR LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
CLEARING ALL OUR HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
CLEARING ALL OUR MITTS.
CLEARING ALL OUR LADIES' AND MISSES UNDERWEAR.
CLEARING ALL OUR GENT'S UNDERWEAR.
GREAT SALE OF
FRENCH LACE SHAWLS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
SHAWL AND FLOUNCING LACES,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

Owing to the continued depressing weather in May, many of the importers of these goods were induced to make great sacrifices at the large auction sales. In fact there was quite a panic in these goods, and in many cases the importers sold them at less than half the cost of importation.

We were large buyers at these sales, and are enabled to offer, (as the result:)

2,000 yards REAL PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES, 24 inches wide, 8s.,
Which cost to import $1 25.
2,000 yards REAL PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES, 24 inches wide, 8s.,
Which cost to import $1 76.
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Which cost to import $2 25.
2,000 yards FINEST IMPORTED FLOUNCING LACES, 36 inches wide, 20s.,
Which cost to import $4.
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Which cost to import $5 to $7.
560 FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, (3 flounces.) $5,
Cost to import $10.
500 FRENCH LACE BURNOUS, $5
Cost to import, $10.
500 REAL PUSHER LACE SHAWLS, $5, $7 50, $10, $15,
Which cost to import, $10, $15, $20, $30.
560 REAL PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS, $6, $8, $10, $12, $16,
Which cost to import, $10 $16, $20, $25, $36.

This is without doubt the CHEAPEST STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS FRENCH AND ENGLISH PUSHER LACE GOODS EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY.

N. B.—Do not be indneed to purchase before looking through our Stock.

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MOURNING GOODS MADE TO ORDER.
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GRAY NORWICH POPLINS,
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BAREGE AGLAIS,
JUST RECEIVED,
RETAILED AT 12½ CENTS.
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RICH
ORGANDY ROBES, $3.
RICH PRINTED JACONETS, 12½ TO 25 CENTS.
BRILLIANTS, ORGANDIES, BAREGES, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
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EXTRA
RICH FRENCH PARASOLS.
1,500 RETAILED AT $3.
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SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS.
Viz.: LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS, DAMASKS, TOWELINGS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, &c., &c.
Also, DRAWER GOODS, in great variety.
Viz.: Plain and figured Swiss JACONETS, CAMBRICS, BRILLIANTS, NAINSOOKS, LAWNS, &c.,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS,
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 BROADWAY
Lace Mantillas at..... $8
Lace Mantillas at..... $10
Lace Mantillas from..... $15 to $50
Lace Points..... $5 to $35
A small invoice of REAL LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS,
ALL AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

BEEKMAN & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, June 11, a full assortment of French Worked Sets and Collars, of all styles and qualities.
We have a few more Point Collars left at $3.
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No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
IN ALL THE MOST FASHIONABLE SHAPES AND DESIRABLE MATERIALS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
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A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 851 BROADWAY has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning, at reasonable prices. Particular attention is called to our stock of Bonnets and Mantillas.

NOTICE.—AVIS.—NOTTICIA.—AVISO.—NOTIZ.—FOUNTAIN'S India store is the only place where India pineapple dresses, black and colored; wash silks, ¾ wide; crapes, batoges, mixins, seersuckers, yellow nankins, novelties, Chilo, Isquero articles; all kinds of curious American Indian feather fans, bead bark-work, &c., can be procured, wholesale and retail, at No. 832 Broadway. French fans, latest styles. This day received 20 styles Chinese feather folding fans, elegant.

MME. DEMOREST'S PRIZE MEDAL SKIRTS—For elegance, durability, and economy, surpass all others. Best steel woven skirts, 11 springs, 50c.; 18 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, $1. Cheapest and best skirts ever offered in New-York. No. 473 Broadway; Nos 320 and 290 Canal-st.; No. 244 Grand-st; No. 119 8th-av., and corner Fulton and Pierrepont sts., Brooklyn. Cheapest and best.

WORSTED—WORSTED—WORSTED.—LADies going to the country, or coming to the City, would do well to call at the importer's and supply themselves, in small or large quantities, at the reduced prices. N. B.—An immense stock of gloves, all kinds; also, Alexandre's kid and silk at ELGER'S, No. 881 Broadway, near 19th-st., next to Curtis' jewelry store.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus

Any not having these words and letters on the Corks, are Counterfeit; and the Purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depot of Congress Water, No. 26 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, may be had at our offices for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W

TO BOSS BUILDERS.—WANTED, A RESPONsible mason to do all the brick work to 8 houses in this City. To take pay half cash and half in a house. Apply to F. H. FOND, Architect, No. 634 9th-av., from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

CUT GLASS—TURNER AND LANE, 44 DUANE-street, have just opened their New Store, with a general assortment of Cut and Pressed GLASS COAL OIL GLOBES AND CHIMNEYS. Gas Shades &c., at reduced prices.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, A SECOND-HAND Hoe or Taylor large cylinder press, bed 26½x41 or 31x46. Apply to E. E. WEBB & CO., Fulton-st., corner of Dutch.

SAFE FOR SALE.—ONE OF HERRING'S PATent Safes, nearly new, in first-rate order, and which cost $225. Will be sold a bargain. Inquire at No. 26 William-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—ONE OF JACKSON'S SECOND-HAND Sewing Machines to purchase. Address Box No. 319 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as chambermaid, and to assist with children, by a person who has been nearly seven years in one last place, and who has good City references; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 49 East 21st-st., between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable American girl, 20 years old, as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children. Apply for two days, at No. 866 3d-av., in the coffin store.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A RESpectable girl, a situation as Chambermaid; can give good reference. Apply for Mary Gorman, No. 108 Lewis-st, second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG GIRL would like a situation to do light chamber work, embroidery and plain sewing; no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 107 Greene-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid; is a good seamstress and lady's maid; is willing to travel to Europe, or to any part of the country with a family that lives in the City in Winter; can be highly recommended by some of the most respectable families in town. Can be seen at No. 86 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or to do general house work in a small private family; has four years of best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 108 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation in City or country as either, by a Protestant woman with the best City testimonials as to character and capability. Apply at No. 109 West 29th-st, between 6th and 7th avs., for two days, if not engaged; none but private families will apply.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman; would assist with the washing and ironing, if required, or take care of children and sew; can embroider; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 109 West 26th-st. near 7th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 177 West 30th-st., corner of 8th-av., over the grocery store

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; good reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 88 East 13th st., Room No. 5.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by an English Protestant young woman, as waitress, chambermaid and waitress, or as cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress, or to do general housework; no objections to the country. Apply at No 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, OR NURSE.—Wanted a situation by a young woman; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference given Can be seen for two days at No 91 19th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, to mind children, or do sewing; has no objection to do chamberwork; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 470 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl with the best of City reference, a situation as child's nurse, and to assist in sewing or chamberwork. May be seen for two days, at No. 90 State-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman wishes a situation as plain cook; she is a first-rate washer and ironer, tidy and neat in her kitchen. Has no connection in this country, and prefers a steady place. Call at No. 236 Mulberry-st., between Spring and Prince sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; she is a competent, good cook, and perfectly understands her business; the best of City reference given

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week; mailed six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; five copies to one address for Twelve Dollars; ten copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly are to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded upon application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the arrival of every Mail Steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Remittances to be forwarded in advance.

Letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

BURTON'S GARDEN—Afternoon—Matinee. Evening—Nobody at Home and Brass—La Captive.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our Japanese Embassy and Naval Ball.

WINTER GARDEN THEATRE—Overland Route.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Young New-York—Trying it On.

BOWERY THEATRE—Gold Fiend—Magic Hands—Six Degrees of Crime.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—School of Reform. Evening—The Villagers—Swiss Cottage.

PEACE PALACE—Promenade Concert.

FIFTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Panorama of California Scenery.

WOOD'S BROADWAY—Prof. Jacobs' Magical Entertainments.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings.

BARTHAN'S STUDIO GALLERY—Corner Broadway and Bond-street—Page's Venus.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 707 Broadway—Exhibition of Statuary.

CHURCH'S GALLERY—No. 773 Broadway—Church's Panorama of the Wilderness.

No. 536 BROADWAY—Eugene's Free Picture Gallery.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the Senate, yesterday, considerable business was done, but not much of great public importance. An amendment to the Civil Appropriation bill, appropriating $400,000 for arms to be distributed among the militia of the several States of the Union, was adopted, as was also the amendment authorizing the contract with Gales & Seaton for the publication of the American State papers. An amendment appropriating $40,000 for seeds and drugs for the Patent Office was stricken out, but afterwards restored. In the House, the Senate's amendment to the Post-Office Deficiency bill was agreed to. This restores nearly all the service discontinued or curtailed since March, 1859. A resolution, to print 50,000 extra copies of the mechanical part of the Patent Office Report, was passed. The Navy Appropriation bill was taken up; the amendments were concurred in, including one that not more than $3,000 shall be expended at any Navy-yard on the hull and spars of any vessel, and not more than $2,000 on her sails and rigging, nor more than $5,000 on general repairs, without a previous examination and report of a specially appointed Board. After some debate, the bill passed.

We learn by telegraph from St. Joseph, that the Pony Express had arrived from Ruby Valley, with the news that no Express had been received from San Francisco, because of the depredations committed by the Indians. The Agent at Ruby Valley writes that three persons employed by the Express Company, at Dry Creek, had been murdered by the Indians. It is stated that all the depredations committed by the Indians have been instigated by white men. When the Express left a rumor was current at Salt Lake that an emigrant train had been cut off west of Ruby Valley, and nearly all of the party massacred. A force of 100 men had been ordered to chastise the Indians, and it was expected that the ronte would be open again in about two weeks.

It seems that Mr. Greeley *did* write a letter to Gov. Seward after all, and that he is to have it for publication. The Albany *Evening Journal* informs us that it has been put into the hands of Mr. Wood, and will be sent by him to the editor of the *Tribune*. We may, therefore, speedily expect its appearance, and the whole world can then judge whether Mr. Greeley was actuated in any degree by personal motives, and especially by disappointments in regard to office, in resolving to be no longer devoted to the personal and political fortunes of Gov. Seward. Gen. Webb, the only person who has thus far told the public that he had seen the letter, declares that it does bear this construction. *Nous verrons.*

A large ratification mass meeting of the Republicans was held at Newark, N. J., last evening, at which speeches were made by Cortlandt Parker, Joseph Hoxie, Esq., Judge Peabody, Daniel Ullmann, Judge Tracy, of California, and others. There were 6,000 persons present, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

A communication was sent yesterday afternoon by the Comptroller to the Board of Supervisors, giving $47,245 00, as the amount paid to defray the legal expenses of the Metropolitan Police Department since its organization. Of this sum more than one-fifth was paid to Mayor Wood. The Comptroller was instructed to prepare estimates of further appropriations required to support the County Government for the balance of the year. After ordering the payment of sundry bills the Board adjourned for two weeks, to allow the Democratic members an opportunity to attend the ensuing Baltimore Convention.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, attachments were granted by Justice Bonney against the proprietors of Niblo's Theatre and Buetschle' Theatre, for violations of the Sunday law. The discussion as to the constitutionality of the law and as to whether defendants had been guilty of a violation of the injunction restraining performances at their theatres, was reserved until the return of the attachments.

The Sunday liquor cases, which have created some excitement, came up, on the test case of Richard Carberry, of the Fourth Ward, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Barnard. The evidence was conducted by Ex-Recorder Hoffman, who challenged the several jurors until the panel was exhausted, eight only being secured. The District-Attorney withdrew the case for the present, but will probably renew his efforts to bring it to trial before the end of the term. In the case of Roberts, charged with manslaughter, the Jury rendered a verdict of acquittal.

In the suit against Ex-Alderman McSpedon for assault and battery, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $400.

The great trotting match between *George M. Patchen* and *Flora Temple*, which came off at the Union Course yesterday, resulted in the defeat of *Flora*. Two successive two-mile heats were won by *Patchen*, in 4 min. 53¼ sec. and 4 min. 57½ sec. The heats on time, which ranged from 4 min. 48 sec. to and not exceeding 4 min. 52 sec., have not been lost, and the public are surprised that the *Flora*, who could beat *Princess* in 4 min. 50 sec., and *Patchen* (at the late race) in 2 min. 21 sec., could not do better. Opinions were freely expressed that if *Flora* was all right the driving was all wrong. Another match is expected to be made between *Patchen* and *Flora*.

The reported sales of Cotton amounted to 1,400 bales, at unaltered quotations. Flour was depressed, and prices tended downward. Wheat was sluggish and cheaper. The demand was moderate, chiefly for export. Corn was salable and steady. Provisions, Rice, Tallow, Oils, Metals, Fish, Candles, Hops, and Seeds were quiet. A fair inquiry prevailed for Rio Coffee and Cuba Sugars. The movements in other branches of trade were unproductive of no noticeable alterations.

There was a dull market, yesterday, for Stocks, except for some of the State Securities; New-York Central, 81¼@¾ cent., and some of the Western Roads, ¼@½ cent. lower than on Monday. Exchange firm; on London, 109¼@109¾, and dull on the Continent. No change in Money rates.

The Presidency's Diplomatists.—The organ of "His Majesty the President," at Washington, takes great credit to that venerable public functionary for his recent diplomatic appointments, of Mr. Appleton as Minister to Russia, and Mr. Ward as Secretary of the Paraguayan Commission. It is certainly a matter of satisfaction to the country at large that two posts under the Administration should have been filled, not by cheap politicians who wanted them, but by accomplished men who are competent to discharge their duties.

Mr. Appleton's experience at London and in the State Department will no doubt enable him to do whatever is to be done by an American Envoy at St. Petersburg, with judgment and decorum. Our already considerable and steadily increasing relations with the vast Asiatic empire of the Czar will be safer in his hands than in those of a defeated Lecomptonite from the High Dutch Districts of Pennsylvania; and he will probably be able to dine with Alexander without disgusting Alexander's wife and guests. Mr. Ward, too, has the advantage of knowing Paraguay well. It is commonly believed, indeed, that to his facile pen the treaty, and the fame of the "illustrious Bowlin," and the fraternal embraces which that great man enjoyed in the arms of the affectionate Urquiza, are mainly due. We have no fault to find with the motive of the *Constitution's* pœan. But we can't help half suspecting that this extraordinary recognition of capacity rather than clamor is due, perhaps, as much to political despair as to administrative ability. Since the Covode Committee went to work, the race of Glancy Joneses has begun to dwindle rapidly away.

The Richmond Convention.

The Democratic Convention at Richmond has adjourned, to await the action of their Northern brethren at Baltimore. They have done exactly nothing else. They took no action concerning a platform, said nothing about candidates, rigorously suppressed all freedom of debate, and severely snubbed the irrepressible Col. Baldwin, of Syracuse, for pertinaciously protesting his devotion to the Union.

The fact is, the Richmond gathering was designed simply as a sort of screw for coercing Baltimore. It was intended to intimidate the Northern Democrats by the imposing spectacle of a united Sonth, solemnly and sullenly resolved to have no further concert with the North, except upon their own terms and conditions. They are imperative on the snbject of protection for slave property in the Territories. They are immovable in their hostility to Squatter Sovereignty. They demand the sacrifice of Douglas, and the repudiation of his platform, as the only peace-offering which they can be indnced, under any circumstances, to accept. They assembled at Richmond merely to assure each other that they had not changed their minds. They are going next to Baltimore to assure the Northern Democrats of the same thing. And afterwards they will meet again at Richmond to compare notes, and see what they have made by the whole operation.

We must do the Southern Democrats the justice to say that, in this matter, they appear to be quite in earnest. So far as we can jndge from appearances, their purpose is fixed not to have anything to do with the National Democratic Party unless that party will concede the positions which they claim,—unless they will espouse the principle, in its fullest extent, that slaves as property may be taken into the Territories, and that when there they are entitled to precisely the same protection at the hands of the General Government as horses, mules, hogs, or any other species of property whatever. They consider this concession as absolutely essential to their safety and relf-respect; and they aparently put no value upon any political victory which shall not embody and secure it to them.

Next week we shall see what the Northern Democrats will conclude to do about it. They resisted the demand with firmness and courage at Charleston. Will they still hold ont? We believe they will at the outset make every possible attempt at a compromise. We believe they will concede everything which may be asked, provided the concession can be so covered up as not to shock the public sentiment of the Northern States. We are prepared to see them go considerably further than they went at Charleston, in the matter of a platform. And as to a candidate, we have very little doubt that they will consent to take Judge Nelson, or almost any other man whose position is equally conservative and who has not already been irretrievably damaged by being pressed as a candidate. If all these overtures shall be rejected, then we presnme they will nominate Jndge Douglas—the seceders will retnrn to Richmond and nominate Davis or Hunter, and then we shall have the alternative of Mr. Lincoln or no election by the people; and to this complexion we presume it will come at last.

Japan and China.

The detailed account which has now reached us from California of the reported assassination of the Tycoon of Japan, spares the life of that Prince himself, and contents itself with slaughtering the head of his Government. The difference is material, not only to the Tycoon bnt to the rest of the world, for it is the Japanese Lord Palmerston, and not his nominal sovereign, who has been put of the way.

The speculations which accompany the intelligence are confused and meagre enough, and it appears by no means certain that the murder of this high Japanese dignitary was brought about in the course of the political struggle now going on in Japan between the advocates of progress and the devotees of conservatism. We are assured, indeed, that there is mnch excitement in the cities and country—that the roads are guarded, the streets barricaded, and an insurrection every moment looked for. But the violent conduct of the foreigners in some of the Japanese ports—the English Vice-Consul having in one case recommended his countrymen to go armed, and shoot any Japanese who might look suspiciously at them, and an American merchant having taken the law into his own hands in another instance, and killed a runaway thief without scruple—may perhaps account sufficiently for these manifestations of anxiety and ill-feeling, without driving us to the theory of an impending insurrection in the Empire itself. As usual, the early Christians in Japan are bearing rather sour fruit, and it is not surprising that the Japanese should find their teeth set a little on edge thereby.

Curiously enough, at the moment when Japan, lately so peaceful and amiable in her relations with the West, is manifesting the first symptoms of a decided effort to arrest the march of commerce and intercourse between her snbjects and the nations of Christendom, China is succumbing to the menaces of the Anglo-French alliance. It is now asserted that the Chinese Government have agreed to pay the allies an indemnity and to concede the passage of the Pei-ho. Whether this gain to "civilization," wrung from the falling rulers of Peking by the brute power of Europe, will fairly counterbalance the possible loss to civilization which may follow from a violent reaction in Japan against the insolence, greed and recklessnese of the Western people, still remains to be seen, and may fairly enough be doubted.

So far as our guests, the Japanese Envoys, are concerned, it must appear to every thoughtful and conaiderate person that there is only one thing to be done for them in the present perturbed state of their country. The sooner they are sent home the more at ease their minds will be. To detain them unnecessarily a single day, is to expose them to the gravest calamities on their return; while, if they are at once enabled to reach Japan, their influence may be exerted with some prospect of utility to the Liberal cause in that country. Let the junketings and paradings, then, be peremptorily put an end to, and provision forthwith made for returning them and their suites to a country which they may find a prison or a grave, if they do not arrive there before any decisive steps have been taken in the conflict which it is to be feared, for their sakes, that their mission has done so much to precipitate.

Our Systems of City Government—Baltimore and New-York.

The City of Baltimore having got over her devotion to the Municipal system, has, like ourselves, begun to enjoy at least an approach to good order and good government. The letter of our corresponden', published on Monday, informs ns that the *régime* of the "Plug-nglies" and "Owls" and "Blood-tubs" has passed away, and that Baltimore "may now be put down as amongst the most orderly cities in America." To those who remember what Baltimore was only a year ago, this statement will doubtless savor of exaggeration; but if no greater change has occurred than the acquisition by the Police of a share in the government of the city, the gain is indeed great. A tolerable chance of protection against robbery and murder at the hands of ruffians who not simply surpass in their vocation anything to be met with in Christendom, bnt in Heathendom, must no doubt canse a sensation in Baltimorean breasts, as novel as it is agreeable.

It is only two years ago, at the farthest, that the constituted authorities exercised their jurisdiction by the sufferance of the clnbs of rowdies. A policeman was allowed to make an arrest, or preserve order, when none of the "dangerous classes" felt any desire to prevent him, but at at no other time. Those walked the streets in safety whom no "Plug-ugly" felt impelled to rob or mnrder; but nobody else. As soon as any of the cut-throats singled ont anybody for slaughter, or plunder, or assault, the police as well as society at large shrunk away from him in dismay, and left him to his fate. If he survived his injnries, and he or his friends had courage enough left to attempt to put the law in force against his assailants, the tribunal which the State of Maryland furnished him for the redress of his wrongs consisted of one drunken and illiterate person, whose education did not include grammatical English, and whose habits and antecedents led him to bestow all his sympathies upon the "b'hoys," and generally caused him to poohpooh the complaint, or bestow on the complainant a bibulous admonition to keep out of the way, if he did not want his head broken or his purse stolen. On election days, the legal government was set aside and the city was taken possession of early in the morning by the clubs, and the voting was carried on under the superintendence of bands of drunken brigands, armed to the teeth, who drove the voters from poll to poll all day long, with all the tortures and indignities that inebriated fancy could suggest.

During all this time, however, the Baltimoreans had the consolation of knowing that "the municipal system" remained intact. The Mayor, the chosen conservator of the municipal peace, was the head of the police, and all the offices known to Dongan, Montgomerie, and all other chartered patriarchs, were duly filled by the elect of the people. When a citizen was dragged by the hair to the polls, forced at the point of the knife to deposit a vote for a candidate whose principles he abhorred, and was then stamped upon or thrown headlong into a wet cellar, he had, at least, the consolation of knowing that the city had the exclusive management of its own affairs, and that the State had not laid sacrilegious hands upon the glorious municipal system.

This state of things would probably have lasted as long as there was a throat in Baltimore to be cut, or a purse to be stolen, or an elector to be intimidated, for all the chance there was of the city reforming itself, if the State Legislature had not followed the example of that of New-York and interfered with a high hand. The police was taken away from the Municipality and placed in the hands of a Commission—the Mayor, as with us, opposing it in the Courts, on behalf of "municipal liberties;" and the Court of Appeals having affirmed its constitutionality, Baltimore is now rejoicing in the possession of at leaat a decent semblance of law and order. The police have taken the oontrol of the city out of the hands of the rowdy clubs, and for the first time for many years the law undertakes to protect the citizens in walking along the streets. As a proper and necessary pendant to this little reform, Jndge Stump has been impeached, convicted of drunkeanness and misbehavior on the bench, and removed—in spite of the point raised by himself, that he was no more of a drunkard, or idiot, or ignoramus, at the time of his trial than when he was elected, and which as a matter of fact could not, we believe, be disputed. A real Judge has taken his place, and when a "Plug-ugly" is now-a-days brought to the bar, the chances are all in favor of his retiring temporarily to the penitentiary.

We have not the slightest doubt that the example set by New-York and Baltimore will, in the long run, be followed by all the large cities of the Union. New Orleans is afflicted by mnch the same evils, and has as yet made no move in the same direction—more because the better portion of her population is migratory, than because she does not need a change. The others, such as Boston and Philadelphia, have only to be a little larger and more prosperous, to find the municipal yoke intolerable. The crisis will come in all of them before very long, which will compel them to throw aside a system which gives the idle and vicious and degraded as potent a voice in the administration as the honest, industrious and intelligent—a system which even the harpies who profited most by it in this City did not venture to defend on any other ground than its antiquity.

The problem which we, as well as they, have still to solve, in the management of great cities, is while adhering to the democratic theory of government, and giving every citizen a voice in the conduct of the municipal affairs, to give it in snch fashion that intelligence and good character shall have as fair a chance to make themselves heard as the rowdy and ignorant and vagabond. The decent people of every town and city in the United States are still a vast majority of the population. What we have to do is to frame such a system of government as shall make their weight more influential than those of the blackguards—to root out the anomaly which, for instance, gives the gamblers and grog-shop keepers, the bullies of the Sixth Ward, as potent a voice in the Common Council as the traders and artisans of the Fifteenth. This can only be done by abolishing all electoral districts whatever.

The Sunday Question.

The world does move, and the *Staats Zeitung* moves with it. The chopping of a little logic with our Tentonlo neighbor has resulted in such a modification of tone and sentiment as to encourage another attempt to constrain a right understanding of American views on the Sunday question.

Probably the *Staats Zeitung* is unaware of the advanced position it now occupies on the question before us. It is less than a year ago (last October) that that journal proclaimed the extremest Red Republican doctrines as to the relations of our Government to religion. Its language was: "*The Constitution decrees that in religious matters there shall be anarchy throughout the Union;*" "*all laws which rest on a religious basis are an assault against the rights of the individual;*" and, inasmuch as "Sunday is not a political, nor a civil, but a religious institution," the *Zeitung* boldly declared, "We acknowledge no legislative authority at all on the Snnday question, neither that of the State nor of the City."

This would seem to be an implicit denial of the views cited from our most eminent jnrists, in our article of last week on "German Logic and American Laws," to the effect that general Christianity is a part of the law of the land. For it is not seen how the Christian code of morals can be a part of our common law, if "the Constitution decrees anarchy in religious matters," or if "all laws which rest on a religious basis are an assault on the rights of the individnal." Leaving the *Zeitung* to explain this difficulty, we take pleasure in welcoming its present adhesion to better views, thus clearly expressed in its article of June 6:

"It is not necessary to be born in America in order to see that *Christian morals form the basis of the social organization of the civilized world.* Not only American jurists and judges, but also German, and perhaps other European nations, have acknowledged the binding power of those views that have been introdnced through Christianity, and have adopted the same for the want of positive laws as a rule for their decision. * * * Christianity, which forms the contents and essence of our civilization, has always and everywhere to form the rule of our actions; *it is the duty of our Legislature to forbid every violation of its demands, and the duty of Courts to resent the transgression of those laws by penalties.* Wherever and whenever excesses happen which invade public morals, ask from our authorities their suppression, and if the existing laws are not sufficient for this, issue new and sharper ones. Bnt to freqnent even theatres and places of pleasure during six days of the week, and to declare suddenly on Sunday this visiting a crime, and to justify this proceeding by appealing to the Christian code of morals, this is to mistake its dignity and sublimity, and to debase it into coin that is only current at certain times. If the pleasures forbidden by Sunday laws are immoral, then away with them—suppress them forever; but the Sabbath cannot press upon them the stamp of immorality."

It would not be difficult, we think, to show on the basis of these concessions that even as a "*religious* institution" it would be competent for the Legislature and the Conrts to restrain the invasions of the Sabbath which are most offensive; for they are a violation of all the sanctities and proprieties of a day deemed by an overwhelming majority of Christians and of citizens to be a sacred day, essential to the conservation of the Christian religion, and vital to the code of Christian morality. *Deemed*, we say; for the Christian community must be the arbiters and interpreters of their own faith, and it is not competent were it practicable, in this matter, to claim that the Sabbath is not of divine obligation. It is enough that it is so accepted in this country, and always has been, by an immense majority of its population.

We have, however, expressly disclaimed again and again the purpose or the necessity of adopting this basis for Sunday legislation. It is enough that society needs a weekly breathing-time; that, as a matter of civil policy, if not of social convenience and necessity, it elects the day sanctioned by Christianity; that it hems it around with guards against peculiar temptations to vice and dissipation; that it guarantees to all who choose to employ it as a day of worship the necessary freedom from disturbance, and unlocks the grasp of avarice from the laboring man so that he may, if he will, exercise his religious rights. Those must be crude notions of "religious liberty" that can find in all this an "assault against the rights of the individual," even if it were shown that the law had a remote "religious basis." On the contrary, it would be easy to show that uninterrupted labor, unrestricted temptation, insecurity of religious worshippers, and nnrestrained avarice, all of which would follow the repeal of Sunday laws, would inaugurate an *irreligious despotism* and another "Reign of Terror." France had enough of it in her Decade; we wish no such experiment,—even with the incidental benefit of stuffing the pockets of Sunday Theatre proprietors.

But how shall we dispoee of the plausible objection, alike to a civil Sunday and to the Christian Sabbath recognized in the Christian code of morals which the *Zeitung* accepts, viz.: that what is lawful on any day is lawful on all days—that if it is right to visit theatres on six days, it degrades the Christian code of morals to claim that it may not he done on Sunday? This seems to be the last stronghold of our German Anti-Sabbatarians. Ths claim that circumstances have nothing to do with the morality of acts, is little less than the baldest absurdity. Have the *rights* of marriage nothing to do with the *rite* of marriage; so that what is lawful on one day was not criminal the previous day? Are the rights of property so absolute that legal acquisition, by purchase or inheritance, is not necessary to make possession accordant with the code of Christian morals; and is there no such thing as theft? Or is time alone exempt from the control of human or divine law, so that it is the absolute property of man, and its right use beyond the reach of civil enactment? Ask the laboring man if it is right to work 365 days in the year! But it is right on Monday, and is *therefore* claimed to be on Sunday; then why not on all days? If it be not right to work perpetually—and the experience of the world proves periodical rest indispensable—then the principle breaks down. It surely will not be asserted that an unceasing round of diversion would be right, if there were no Sunday; then, what is lawful within reasonable limits, becomes unlawful by excess, and is not allowable on all days.

How does statute law treat this matter of time? It makes its *ten-hour* law in the interest of labor. It punishes as a breach of the peace the undue continuance of noisy occupations or diversions during the hours of nightly repose. It legalizes its holidays, and prohibits civil processes on all of them. It forbids rum-

[illegible] if the things thus forbidden are lawful [illegible], why not at all times? And if law may [illegible] control these matters, why may it [illegible]say, you shall not labor, sell rum, or furnish theatrical exhibitions on Sunday? It may, and it does; and every man knows it is right.

[illegible] Perhaps an apology is due to our ordinary [illegible] for dealing with such a theme as this last of the *Tribune*, or for not discussing it on [illegible] it is enough for the present to have elicited sentiments which undermine the entire year's Anti-Sunday work of the *Herald*, and of the *Staats Zeitung* itself. If either can stand on the abstraction we have briefly examined, and induce our Courts to pronounce the Sunday Laws unconstitutional on the ground of the absolute right of all men to do what they please on Snnday, or on any day, "the good time coming" of rowdyism will have come, indeed; and the religious liberty of 1860 will have degenerated into irreligion' anarchy, and universal license.

Our Judicial System.

The *Evening Post* pronounces the Institution of an Elective Judiciary to have been "one of the greatest experiments ever made upon human nature"—a sentiment in which we entirely concnr. It was a very bold experiment, and, so far as it has been carried out, the result has been anything bnt satisfactory. Twelve years trial of it have nearly satisfied political philosophers that human nature will not bear the tests, or, at all events, that jndicial human nature bears fixity of tenure in office, better than periodical and frequently recurring elections.

The evils flowing from placing men on the bench for life we knew already. They were,—indifference to public opinion, bad manners toward the Bar and the suitors, persistence in the maintenance of abuses, and sometimes great indolence. We are now familiar with those resulting from frequent elections and short terms. They are the elevation of third-rate politicians and schemers to offices for which learning and integrity should be the only qualifications; the prostitution of the powers of the Court in the service of partisan passions and interests; the degradation of the office by the open favoritism of bullies and blacklegs, and by open bids for popularity amongst the most ignorant and worthless classes of the community. We hope there are not many persons in the State who consider these latter less serious than the others. It is under the present system that we have seen a Judge come down from the bench to shake hands in court with a coachman, whose sole claim to such distinction was his having eloped with his master's daughter; that we see another going round to Police stations to liberate bullies, on a *habeas corpus*, and others figuring in political conventions on the eve of contested elections.

The old way was rongh and thorny, and tried people's tempers sorely; but it was solid and reliable. Our present way is over a sand-bank. We sink and slip at every step. Nothing is firm, and nothing can be depended on. Property is unsettled by slipshod and contradictory decisions, and life is imperilled by the connivance of the bench at disorder. What is still worse is, that public morality is beings lowly but surely corrupted at the fountain head, by the growing contempt of the masses for the office, which of all others in the State, should present a shining example of probity, of dignity, and of self-respect.

Minor Topics.

—We published yesterday morning an interesting letter from Hon. H. S. Randall concerning Lord Macaulay's letter to him, published some weeks since, on the political institutions of the United States. It will be remembered that two or three English writers intimated that these were not the settled and matured opinions of the great historian. Mr. Randall disposes of this pretext very thoronghly. He publishes extracts of other letters from Macaulay to himself, in which the same unfavorable opinions of Democratic government are expressed in still stronger language, and in which they are declared to be the fixed and settled convictions of his mind. He does not believe that the prosperity of this country is due to the Democratic character of the Government, but rather that it has taken place in spite of it; and he refers to the cases of several of the British colonies for the purpose of showing that equal, and even more remarkable, material progress has been experienced under forms of government entirely different. Mr. Randall has very effectually vindicated himself from the injurious insinuations of his English critics.

—The Christian spirit of doing unto others as you would not like to have them do unto you, is beautifully illustrated in Twenty-third-street. In building those ornamental stoops in which our fine brown-stone dwellings do most delight, it is customary to entrench with the curve of the lower pillar upon your neighbor's lot, allowing the scroll to describe a moderate-sized comma in front of his domains. He, in turn, turns his flourish on his neighbor's premises; and thus this gentle encroachment becomes the rule of the block. But in front of one house the customary curve of the pillar is omitted; the flourish is brought to a very abrupt termination; and the reason is explained by a conspicuous placard on the premises, and an inscription written in black paint upon the pavement: "This stoop mutilated because of a disobliging neighbor." It is lamentable to know that the denizen of a mansion "with all the modern improvements" should stoop so low as to refuse his neighbor the privilege of finishing his stoop, on his premises.

— Travelers upon sleeping cars will do well to exercise some caution as to any valuables they may have in keeping. This style of traveling offers peculiar facilitiee for thieving operations, and presents strong temptation to those in sttendance. A lady traveling on the New-York Central Road a few days since, on rising in the morning, missed $110, which she had placed in a small bag under her pillow. The male "ohambermaid" thought she could not have lost *so much* as that,—and on examining further she found $40 of the missing money in the bottom of the bag. She left the car to go for the conductor of the train, bnt was called back by the "chambermaid," who had found $60 more "on the floor." The lady was so glad to recovar this that she did not pursue the inquiry for the other $10. Travelers generally will do well to profit by this example.

—One of our afternoon cotemporaries is trifling with the hopes of our citizens in a most unjustifiable manner. It mentions a rumor that the Aldermen and Councilmen, who have made such extensive preparations for spending (or pocketing) $30,000 in the reception of the Japanese, have determined, in case they do not come, to imitate the Japanese custom and commit the "happy dispatch." The *Post* must be perfectly aware that this news is a great deal too good to be true. It indicates a very cruel indifference to the comfort of the community to spread such cheering reports, in full knowledge of their utter lack of foundation.

—The *Evening Post* considers the action of the Common Council in regard to street cleaning "inexplicable." It does not understand why they do not either approve, or reject, the contract which has already been entered into under their direction. Ths reason is, beyond all doubt, that they can see no valid grounds for rejecting it, and they have not been able as yet to make satisfactory terms [illegible] cept under their discretion, and so much [illegible] meet *their* necessities. A resolution was [illegible] not long since demanding to know [illegible] theirty the City Inspector was [illegible] The Board unquestionably means to [illegible] cleaning altogether" unless they can [illegible] the job.

— We regret to learn that Judge Kent [illegible] seriously and dangerously ill at his residence [illegible] Fishkill. His health has been impaired for [illegible] time and he made a journey to the South [illegible] the present Winter in the hope of restoration. Since his return, however, it has become [illegible] worse, and fears are entertained of his speedy [illegible] cease. Judge Kent is well known throughout the country, as well as in this City, [illegible] lawyer, as formerly the Professor of Law [illegible] Columbia College, and as the author of the well known Commentaries. His death, [illegible] very early day, will be a loss to the community.

he landed in Washington to fill an office to steal. He attributes it to the atmosphere; more probably, however, it was instant development by temptation. The only inclination to steal, with which decent men are infected in Washington, is a desire to steal away.

—The *Express* attempts to exculpate Mr. Henry from the charge of being a thief, by saying that he occupied the floor for two days without speaking. This speaks more for the politeness of the gentleman than for the good sense of the speaker.

—Prentice thinks that the Bell Party will manage to ring in at the November election. Here he differs from most people. The prevailing opinion is that the Bell Party will be pretty thoroughly wrung out and hung up to dry.

Amusements.

The frightful event which Peard held up as the acme of social desolation has occurred in New-York. The "opera is demolished." Signor Saivani has leaped after Max Maretzek into the insatiable gulf of public indifference, but without closing it. All the artistic brilliancies of Comedy, Musical, (including that vocal blue dahlia his *ne plus ultra*,) Miss Phillips and Amodio failed to conquer the apathy of the Academy. Even the *Matinée* with all its attractions was in vain. The opera is demolished. But the opera resembles Mantalini—it can stand a great deal of suicide; and we should not be surprised to see it suddenly come to life again one day next week, again to die in spasms after a brief but exciting career. The really great merits of Madame Colson's cohort ought to have prolonged its last lease of life, and ought to secure it a new one. But that June is upon us, and the sirens of Saratoga and Newport already are heard in the distance. If the opera revives and lives, it is the Japanese, the Prince of Wales, the *Great Eastern*, and the Rocks family from the West who must maintain it. The New-Yorkers politely put on weeds and retire till next Fall.

The same thing or almost the same thing might be said of the theatres. At Wallack's, at Miss Laura Keene's, at the Winter Garden, a few stray Gentilitee may be seen struggling in a sea of strange faces. At Niblo's Garden, now a Garden indeed, or rather half a dozen gardens rolled into one, and at the Palace Gardens, the same phenomena appears. To visit them now is to see how much tribute the whole Republic pays to the Queen of Commerce. It is a study of statistics and ethnology to make one's critical rounds, the condition of the cotton-crop, and the chances of the prairie grain being pretty well illustrated in the appearance and numbers of their wondering representatives. But the study is not a dry one, for there is something entertaining if not very new, to be seen at each place. The special dramatic interest of the week belongs to the Winter Garden, where Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne is bringing a successful little season to a brilliant close in characters of social comedy which admirably fit her chaste and finished talent, and in which she is excellently supported by Miss Sara Stevens and by Mr. Geo. Jordan.

At Niblo's, Mr. Mark Smith, certainly one of the most refined and effective burlesque artists of the stage,—refined and effective because he is something more than a burlesque actor, and backs his antics with a reserve of clear-sighted taste, is cheering the "Palace of Flowers" with an admirable musical travesty of "Norma." Miss Polly Marshall aids and abets Mr. Smith, and a chorus of most alarming Druids, in white tabis cloths, aid and abet Miss Polly.

At the Palace Gardens they eschew all charms but those of fragrance and song, delighting their audiences with concerts, chiefly of the German style, illuminated by a most remarkable lady, Miss Della A. Marc, a kind of vocal Zoyara, rejoicing to be called a "lady tenor!"

FROM MEXICO.

The Attempt of Zuloaga to Seize the Government—Manner of its Failure—Suspension of Diplomatic Relations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mexico, Wednesday, May 16, 1860.

The political events of the last two weeks have been quite important. You have doubtless already learned of the step Zuloaga took, on the 1st inst., to turn out Miramon, and again resume the Presidency. The latter, however, paid no attention to his decree, and treated him with the utmost indifference and *hauteur*; but, learning that a part of the garrison had been bought by Zuloaga, and would pronounce in his favor immediately that Miramon left the city for his campaign in the interior, he began to think the matter more serious, and sent several times to Zuloaga, requesting him to come to the Palace that they might have a conference, but Zuloaga refused, and wanted Miramon to come to him. At last, however, after much persuasion and apparent disposition to yield on Miramon's part, Zuloaga's vanity got the better of his prudence, and believing that, any way, Miramon would not dare to arrest him, he went to the Palace, in a secret manner, on the very night of Miramon's proposed departure for the interior.

The hour he chose was about one o'clock in the night, and he made his appearance dressed in Court suit, black dress coat, white kid gloves, etc. Miramon, however, left him dancing attendance in an ante-room for more than two hours without condescending to notice him, but at last, the hour for his own departure having arrived, and the diligence being at the gate of the palace, he came out from the inner apartments attended by all his ministers and staff, and passing through the ante-room, paused before Zuloaga, and addressing his ministers, said: "Gentlemen, I have the pleasure to present to you the first sword of the Republic, who does us the favor to accompany us to the campaign. It appears that this gentleman wishes to be President; let us show him how the Presidentship can be conquered. Forward, gentlemen,"—and at the same time he directed Zuloaga to take his seat in the stage, without so much as permitting him to change his clothes or take anything with him. And so poor Zuloaga had to go to the wars to fight against his will. He is of course a prisoner, in every sense of the word, and I have not the least doubt Miramon will put him in front of the first battle, so as to get rid of him in that way, without the necessity of shooting him.

Bnt Zuloaga had already passed a note to all the foreign Ministers, advising them that he had resumed again the Presidency, and as soon as it became known that Miramon had carried him off a prisoner, the Diplomatic Corps had a meeting, in which they resolved to suspend all further communications with the Miramon Government or Cabinet, or at least to do so until Zuloaga shall again be put at liberty, and it be decided who is really the President. You thus see we are in a very nice condition, and that the European representatives are by this time considerably *confused*. The truth is, this whole Zuloaga and Miramon business is an outrage. They neither of them have the first element of legitimate right to the positions they claim, and had it not been for the hasty and imprudent action of the Diplomatic Corps after the fall of Ominowski, in giving them a color of title by their recognition, they neither of them nor the faction they claim to represent, would ever have been heard of out of Mexico. The greater part of all the difficulties of the past two years have sprung from this hasty and ill conceived action, in which we, too, had a part, for our Minister, Mr. Forsyth, was one of those who joined in that injudicious recognition of a military usurper as the rightful President.

If the Liberals only knew how to take advantage of the present confused condition of affairs, they would soon sweep away all remnants of opposition. As it is, in the course of the coming week the two parties will face each other in open battle field, when, if Miramon is beaten, the whole may be finished in a month, but, should he be successful, then we will have to count upon another year burdened with contributions, forced loans and we know not what else of evil. The next mail will probably bring you important intelligence.

The Last Slaver.—The *Key of the Gulf*, speaking of the French bark captured recently by Lieut. Maffitt, in the *Crusader*, says that she was captured within three miles of the Coast of Cuba, and therefore within Spanish jurisdiction, and that the Spanish Consul at Key West has signified his intention to enter a protest against the seizure or subsequent confiscation.

Telegraphic—Later from Pikes Peak.

[BY THE PONY EXPRESS—TWO EXPRESS RIDERS KILLED AND RUNNING THAT AN EXPRESS RIDER HAS BEEN SHOT OUT OUT—NO EXPRESS

St. Joseph, Mo., Tuesday, Jun
Express with dates to June
200 miles west of Salt Lake,
from San Francisco has been
, which is the furthest

Cincinnati, Monday, June 11.
Cotton—Sales to-day 2,500 bales; middling
lower grades declined most, 1/2c.@1/4c.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Grand Republican Ratification Meeting in Newark, N. J.

SIX THOUSAND PEOPLE ASSEMBLED—SPEECHES OF JUDGE PEABODY, JOS. HOXIE, W. H. FRY, JUDGE STACY, OF CALIFORNIA, AND DANIEL ULLMAN.

The Republicans of Newark, New-Jersey, [illegible], held a grand mass meeting in Military [illegible], last evening, to ratify the nomination of LINCOLN and HAMLIN. The meeting was called [illegible], but it was past 8 before the people began to [illegible] in large numbers upon the ground. [illegible]'s band played a variety of airs, a [illegible] salute was fired from Market-street, near [illegible], at 8 o'clock a crowd of four or five thousand [illegible] had collected together, which was subsequently [illegible] by deputations from Jersey City, Paterson, [illegible] the number of six or seven thousand. At [illegible] the meeting was called to order by Mr. [illegible], who introduced the Hon. Mr. Parker, [illegible] Mr. Parker was elected by acclamation [illegible] the following list of Vice Presidents [illegible]

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Hiram Van Winkle, Theo. Frelinghuysen, Jas. M. Quinby, Miles Tompkins, Theo. Runyon, Jas. Howell, Jas. H. Halsey, Geo. H. Renton, Samuel C. Crane, Theophilus Frey, Jas. G. Barbet, Ab. Coles, J. H. Bentley, Jas. E. Babgate, Chas. Parsons, John O. Nichols, Jno. Seeley, Melville T. Hard, Jas. Williams, Thos. Bonnell.

SECRETARIES—Wm. S. Ward, Jas. M. Grover, A. A. Cleeveland, Daniel W. Baker.

Mr. PARKER opened the meeting by saying that this was the herald meeting of the campaign, and he hoped to see it succeeded by many more like it, until ABRAHAM LINCOLN and HANNIBAL HAMLIN were elected President and Vice President of the United States. The Republican Party had grown from less than a thousand men to be the great party of the country. It advocated the old doctrines of the fathers of the Republic, and its aim was to restore the Government to its former simplicity and purity. As regards the candidate put in nomination by the Chicago Convention, he wanted no better indorsement than had been given him by his great opponent, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, who pronounced him one of most honest and capable men he ever knew.

He said that a set of resolutions had been drawn up, but he would not detain the audience by reading them; the substance was, that they heartily indorsed the nominations of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, and wished the audience would consider them adopted. [Three cheers were here given for LINCOLN and HAMLIN.]

Mr. PARKER then introduced Hon. Judge PEABODY of New-York.

Judge PEABODY said he was happy to be able to address an audience of the people of New-Jersey, upon the glorious principles enunciated by the Republican Party. The Chicago Convention had presented to them a candidate of whose entire fitness for office none could entertain a doubt. The New-York delegation went to the Convention, as was well known, in favor of their most distinguished fellow-citizen, WM. H. SEWARD. [Three cheers for SEWARD.] But while they failed to get the man of their choice, they got one who was in every respect worthy to be the standard-bearer of the party, and the representative of its principles. The only objection he had against Mr. LINCOLN was one that ought to give him a strong hold upon the affections of the people. It was the same objection that was made to ARISTIDES by the Athenians. The spirit of Slavery, he said, was determined to be the ruling spirit of the country. The North was determined that it should not be, and on this issue originated the Republican Party. The Northern States had a right to decide the question whether Slavery should be extended into the Territories now free, and having that right, their first duty was to look to the interests of the Territory. It was their duty, in the second place, to manage the Territories in such a manner as would be for the best interests of the country at large. He proceeded to argue that the exclusion of Slavery, and the introduction of free labor, would be for the best interests of the Territory and of the country at large. He alluded to the Harper's Ferry invasion as illustrating the weakness of Slavery, and spoke of the inferiority of the South in wealth, prosperity, enterprise and intelligence. He concluded by expressing his entire confidence in the triumph of the party in November next.

JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., was the next speaker. He was glad to have another opportunity of addressing the United Opposition Party of New-Jersey. They were all united, and all in favor of the Union. It was not the Union that was in danger, but the Democratic Party. The Republican Party was a live party. There was no necessity of tolling bells around the streets, as was done by the Union Party, to announce the death of an old gentleman from Tennessee. Alluding to the candidates of the Republicans, he said he did not come there to complain of the result of the Chicago Convention. They had nominated precisely the men he wanted. He could tell them how they might all be just as well satisfied with the nominations as he was. In addressing a meeting in Minnesota he told the audience that he had a candidate of his own, and he would vote for him or none. He was asked who his candidate was, and told them that it was the nominee of the Republican Party. Let every Republican be satisfied with the nominees of the Republican Party, and go to work heartily for their election. He proceeded to speak of the corruption of the Democratic Party, and the refusal of that party, in the Senate of the United States, to pass the Homestead bill, as well as any other measure calculated to encourage home industry and promote the interest of the people. After telling several amusing anecdotes, which were received with great laughter and applause, he sat down.

During the delivery of Mr. HOXIE's speech the "Wide-awake Club," numbering some two hundred men, dressed in glazed caps and enameled cloth mantles, and bearing torches in their hands, came down Broad-street to the platform, and were received with rounds of cheers. The fire works were then let off, and presented a fine display, representing the American eagle, the names of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, and the "Wide-awakes."

After the band had played several airs the speaking was resumed. DANIEL ULLMANN was called for, but not making his appearance, Mr. Wm. H. Fay was introduced as a substitute, and made one of his characteristic speeches. He was followed by Judge TRACY, of California, and at a late hour by DANIEL ULLMANN, Esq., of New-York.

Among the prominent men upon the platform, was the venerable Chief Justice HORNBLOWER, now nearly 90 years old, but looking as hale and hearty as a man of 60. The meeting was characterized by great enthusiasm, and broke up about 11 o'clock with nine cheers for the nominee of the party.

Mr. Ames Kendall on the Breaking Up of Gen. Jackson's Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 7.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Sun:

Your notice of the death of Hon. S. D. INGHAM, contained in your issue of this morning, does, incidentally, great injustice both to Gen. JACKSON and Mr. VAN BUREN.

The rupture of 1831 was not between Mr. CALHOUN and Mr. VAN BUREN, as represented, but was between Mr. CALHOUN and Gen. JACKSON. It is true that Mr. CALHOUN and his friends attempted unsuccessfully to hold Mr. VAN BUREN responsible for the rupture, in face of his own denial and of conclusive testimony that it was brought about by facts and agencies over which he had no control.

As to the Mrs. EATON affair, it is not true that Gen. JACKSON "determined that she *should* be recognized." She was not recognized by the lady of his own household, nor did he require that the wives of his cabinet should recognize her. It is true that he believed the tales circulated about her to be false, and deprecating the discord generated between members of his cabinet by this affair, he was extremely anxious to convince them all that Mrs. EATON was not unworthy of the society of their families. His object was harmony and unity in his cabinet. To produce that he resorted to no "iron will," but to the chivalry and sense of justice of the members of the cabinet and their families. The refusal of the ladies to recognize Mrs. Eaton would never of itself have broken up the Cabinet; but it was the personal hostility of the members towards each other, generated, no doubt, in part, by the private quarrels artfully fostered by designing politicians, which produced that result. In short, it was the quarrel of the *men* and not of the *women* which produced the catastrophe, though the former was in a degree the consequence of the latter.

Mr. BERRIEN was an upright and honest man, with strong prejudices and a will as "iron," as Gen. JACKSON's. He introduced some important reforms into the Treasury Department for which he has never received due credit.

I write this to enable you, by its publication or otherwise, to correct the error alluded to, and do justice to two eminent public men.

AMOS KENDALL.

An excursion train on the Dubuque Western Railroad came into collision with a regular train on the 1st inst., near Worthington Station. Mr. Hepner, Roadmaster, was seriously injured; Hon. O. B. Matteson, of Utica, received severe contusions on his face and limbs; Mr. Corse, of Alexandria, V., sustained bruises on his left arm, and Ex-Gov. Hempstead was badly cut in the ankle. Differences in the time of the watches carried by the two conductors was the cause of the accident.

The new nautical ship for boys was dedicated by the municipal authorities of Boston, aided by the Legislature, on the 5th. Mr. B. C. Clark spoke for the Commissioners, and Gov. Banks replied.

Diseases of the Lungs and Throat—Successfully treated by ELI W. VONDERSMITH, M. D. Office No. 128 Bowery.

To Printers in Indian Rubber Goods.

[illegible] for the Manufacture and Sale of the ELASTIC RUBBER GOODS of all descriptions hereto[illegible] owned by CHAS. GOODYEAR, HORACE H. DAY, WILLIAM JUDSON, and thereby have consolidated the titles under the GOODYEAR and other patents, under one control, and that they are now prepared to make arrangements upon favorable terms with Merchants for the sale of such goods.

All elastic goods having VULCANIZED RUBBER [illegible] them (except woven suspenders, the right to manufacture which is vested in the Nashawannuck Mfg. Co.) must be stamped with the Company's marks before they are sold, or they will be treated as infringements, and the Company will prosecute at once any person [illegible] selling any of such goods without due license.

No 37 Park-Row, and No. 23 Cortlandt-st.
WM. B. BENNETT, Secretary.
New-York, June 9, 1860.

To the Public.

The new Company known as the "Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company" have purchased from me my factory in New-Brunswick, my nineteen patents, and all my rights under Goodyear's Patents, with all claims for past infringements; and by arrangements settled and recorded passed, all goods hitherto manufactured by me, or supplied to others under my authority, may be sold, and are exempt from such transfer, and no claim can be made, or question raised, touching any such hitherto sold or authorized by me. HORACE H. DAY.
New-York, June 9, 1860.

To the Public.

The undersigned, having sold all his right, title and interest in the manufacture and sale of Elastic Rubber Goods, under the Goodyear patent, to the "Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company," hereby gives notice to the public that all settlements for past infringements of his rights must be made with that Company, and all future licenses to vend such goods as his licenses included, must be derived from them.
New-York, June 9, 1860.
WILLIAM JUDSON,
No. 37 Park-row.

The Public Blessing which is now Universally admitted to exist in Moffet's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, is every day demonstrated by their astonishing efficacy in the cases which they are announced to cure. All the complaints of the stomach and bowels, weakness of the digestive organs, bilious and liver affections, night fevers, headaches, costiveness, rheumatism, scurvy, impurity of the blood, or blotched and sallow complexions, soon yield to their properties. For sale by WM. B. MOFFAT, No. 335 Broadway, and by druggists generally.

Caution.—Colored Fireworks are well known to be liable to spontaneous combustion, and, unless made by experienced Pyrotechnics, are positively dangerous. EDGE'S productions are free from this danger to life and property, and can be had at all times by applying at their Depôt, No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st. bl-ev. and 29th-st., New-York.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEA BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.
ASHCROFT & CO., No. 89 John-st., New-York.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 390, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

George B. Sloat & Co.'s
CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STICH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
G. B. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!

GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt, No. 32 Platt-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Superior Dress Shirts to Order.
Manufactured by S. A. Hutchinson, and a perfect fit guaranteed, at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

John B Dunham,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Gauze Underwear, Shirts and Drawers.
D. C. SILLECK & COX,
No. 180 Broadway,
Cor. Liberty-st.

If any one should ask us what, in our opinion, arrived at by an impartial test, was the best and most honest compound remedy for preserving and beautifying the hair, and restoring gray hair to its original color, and the locks to the bald-headed, we should, without hesitation say Prof. O. J. WOOD's Hair Restorative. See advertisement in another column.—*Louisville Journal.* Sold by all Druggists, Depôt No. 444 Broadway.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Hatcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. HATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Broadway Equalled.—Every style and quality of hat or cap for gents and children found on Broadway, can be obtained at a less price—corresponding with the difference of expenses there and at KELLOGG'S, No. 381 Canal-st.

E. T. Babbitt's Concentrated Soft Soap.—One box makes 40 gallons of the best soft soap, by simply adding hot water. Price $1 per box.
Liberal discount to grocers, 70 Washington-st., N.Y.

Ladies' Dress Gimps, New and Beautiful styles at LOCKETT, SON & CO.'S,
No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Trimmings made to match.

Send for Directions for Self-Measurement for McLAUGHLIN'S improved French Yoke Shirts, to No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray st. A perfect fit warranted.

MARRIED.

WILLIAMS—BLUDEAU.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 12, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. J. G. Tuttle, CHARLES E. WILLIAMS, of Brooklyn, to Miss CORNELIA, daughter of Isaac Bluxome, of this City.

☞ California papers please copy.

ROBINSON—LEE.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 12, at the Washington Square Church, by Rev. Dr. Hutton, SETH B. ROBINSON to CARRIE M. LEE, youngest daughter of D. F. Lee, Esq., all of this City.

TWEEDY—GRANNISS.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 12, at the Church of the Messiah, by Rev. Dr. Farley, THEODORE S. TWEEDY, of Danbury, Conn., and MARIA L. GRANNISS, daughter of George B. Grannis, of Brooklyn, N.Y.

GIDDINGS—HELDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. P. Stafford Browne, Mr. WM. J. GIDDINGS to HATTIE M. S., daughter of Oliver Holden, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

BALDWIN—HALSEY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, June 11, at Central Presbyterian Church, by Rev. J. E. Rockwell, STEPHEN C. BALDWIN to MARY E. HALSEY, all of Brooklyn.

HALSEY—CAMPBELL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 12, by Rev. Wm. R. Lee, Jr., A. HALSEY to PHEBE E. CAMPBELL, daughter of Joseph W. Campbell, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

EDWARDS—COGGESHALL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 12, by Rev. A. Ehmendorf, THEODORE F. SEWARD, of Rochester, to MARY H., daughter of Wm. H. Coggeshall, Esq., late of New-London, Conn.

☞ Rochester and New-London papers please copy.

JOHNSON—CHAMBERLIN.—At Bainbridge, Chenango County, on Tuesday, June 12, in St. Peter's Church, by

DIED.

BAKER.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, at 9 o'clock, of paralysis, DANIEL BAKER, in the 76th year of his age. The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, 14, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. [illegible] st. His friends and acquaintances, and those of his brother, Matthew E. Baker, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

JONES.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, June 12, of consumption, DAVID M. JONES, aged 60 years and 11 months.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 63 [illegible] corner of Lexington av., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

[illegible], in this City, on Tuesday, June 12, Hannah [illegible], formerly of London, Eng., aged 76 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mark's Church, 10th-st. [illegible] Avenue, on Thursday, June 14, at 2 o'clock.

[illegible], on Tuesday, June 12, Sarah [illegible], only beloved daughter of Mary Jane Keese, aged 1 year [illegible]

GATES.—In this City, on Monday, June 11, Mary [illegible], eldest daughter of Joshua B. and Mary W. Gates.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, from the Episcopal Church, Yonkers, (Rev. Mr. [illegible]'s).

McCLURE.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, June 11, ANNA CUNNIAM, youngest daughter of George and Maria McClure, aged 6 years, 2 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, June 13, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 307 Bleecker-st., between Bond-st. and Broadway.

ARNE.—At Westchester, on Tuesday, June 12, of typhus fever, WM. H. ARNE, in the 46th year of his age.

The funeral will take place, at St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at Williams's Bridge station, to meet the Harlem Railroad train, which leaves the City at 11 o'clock A. M.

TUTTLE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, June 10, WILLIE W., only child of Edgar A. and Anna M. Tuttle, of New-Albany, Ind., aged 1 year, 6 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his grandfather, Abram Van Cleef, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, from No. 3 Division-av.

POWELL.—At sea, on board steamship *Costaccoloe*, Mr. Brown, of Lancashire, aged 25 years.

☞ The remains of the late THOMAS DONNELLY having arrived by the steamer, the funeral services will be performed in the Cathedral Church, corner of Mott and Prince sts., this (Wednesday) morning, at 9½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 279, June 12, 1860.
66, 58, 77, 13, 2, 69, 16, 71, 26, 78, 52, 42, 64.
Class No. 280, June 12, 1860.
35, 42, 65, 55, 36, 4, 9, 67, 48, 31, 15, 16, 61, 12.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., June 12, 1860.
GEO. G. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

A CAPITAL NUMBER.

DON'T FAIL TO GET A COPY.

or

THIS WEEK'S LEDGER.

It is filled with the choicest productions of the first writers in the Country.

ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents.

DIAMOND PINS,
DIAMOND EAR-RINGS,
DIAMOND FINGER-RINGS,
DIAMOND CROSSES.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

A SAVING OF 20 PER CENT. IN THE mortality of sheep and calves, through the use of two cents worth of THORLEY'S Compound to each animal daily. N. B.—A pamphlet post free.
No. 21 BROADWAY, N. Y.

HOT WEATHER—PREPARE FOR IT:
ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS!
A new and beautiful style. Also, a general assortment of elegant Plated Goods for sale.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
WM. S. MURRAY,
No. 22 John-st., (near Nassau,) New-York.

A SAVING OF $1 50 PER WEEK IN the keep of a Horse, together with a bright eye, sleek coat and an improved condition, through the use of 42 cents worth of THORLEY'S Food for Cattle.
N. B.—A pamphlet post free. 21 Broadway, N. Y.

DENSLOW'S PERFECTLY DISTILLED BENZINE.
Avoid other kinds, many of which are positively injurious. In bottles at 12c., 25c. and 50c.
No. 162 Broadway and Druggists generally.

AN EXTRA SIX QUARTS OF RICH MILK daily, (equal to New-York cream,) through using six cents worth of THORLEY'S Condiment.
N. B.—A pamphlet post free.
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WISHING TO ADVERTISE IN
"THE WORLD"
Will have their orders promptly attended to on the most favorable terms.
PETER K. DEYO, Advertising Agent,
No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,000. No. 48 Cedar-st.

BALLOU'S
PATENT IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS.
Any one desiring to send us their measures per mail, for our Shirts, can do so, and we will return them when finished, by express, at $15, $16 and $24, per dozen.
THE MEASURES ARE AS FOLLOWS:
Neck—The distance around it.
Yoke—The measures from the points of each shoulder.
Sleeve—The length from the centre of the back to the wrist, with the arm bent.
Breast—Distance around the body under the armpits.
Waist—Distance around.
Length of the shirt—Style of Cuff, &c., &c.
No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts.
By sending the above measures we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of the IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRT.
Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 480 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale orders solicited.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.
NO. 499 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

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WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE.
PRICE $30.
REMARKABLE FOR ITS SIMPLICITY.
"Has evident points of superiority as a FAMILY MACHINE over all others."—*Phila. Press.*
Manufactured by JAMES WILLCOX,
No. 508 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
No. 51 Chambers-st.; June 8, 1860.
AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of Trustees, held this evening at their banking house, the President announced to the Board the death of Terrence Donnelly, Esq., the Comptroller, at Paris, France, on the 4th ultimo.

Whereupon the following resolutions were introduced and passed unanimously:

Resolved, That when this Board, in April last, refused to receive the resignation of Mr. Donnelly as the Comptroller of the Bank, and induced him to accept a leave of absence, it was the ardent hope that, a change of air and scene would restore him to health, and enable him to return to the discharge of the duties of his position; that this Board has heard the announcement of his death with a pain, proportioned to the disappointment of their hopes, and the irreparable loss of his services to the Institution.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the members of the Board this Institution is not alone the sufferer by the untimely decease of their devoted friend. His death is a loss to the community: before whom he always stood from his earliest boyhood, a pattern and example in all the relations of life.

Resolved, That entertaining the most sincere and heartfelt condolence with his bereaved family, the Board directs that a copy of these resolutions be sent to them, with the prayers of its members that a merciful Providence will be pleased to assuage their affliction.

Signed by order of the Board,
JOSEPH STUART, President.
JAMES KELLY, Secretary pro tem.

CORNS, BUNIONS,
CLUB AND INVERTED NAILS,
SCIENTIFICALLY TREATED
BY DR. J. F. WESTERVELT,
Practical Chiropodist, No. 6 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
We guarantee more than we perform, and give the [illegible] Testimonials from physicians and private families who have employed us for the last twenty years.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL WILL BE held in the Norfolk-st. M. E. Church, near Stanton, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, June 13 and 14. The popular juvenile vocalist, Little Mattie Davis, and others, will sing some of their best pieces. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the Parsonage and at the door. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Exercises commence at 8 o'clock.

PLATED TEA SETS, 6 PIECES FOR $20.
These new styles, very rich TEA SETS, six pieces for $20—usually sold for $35. A general assortment of fine Plated Ware at equally low prices, at the old stand (30 years in one place) of LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

AN ELEGANT NUMBER.

[illegible] WEEKLY FOR THIS WEEK

CONTAINS

A FINE PICTURE OF THE HAMBURG SWANS IN CENTRAL PARK.

[illegible] REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—Beautifully Illustrated.

A SUPERB VIEW OF THE CITY OF PALERMO.

A MAGNIFICENT TWO-PAGE PICTURE OF THE CENTRAL PARK.

Also.

LOST IN THE FOG. A Love Story. *Illustrated.*

A THRILLING STORY OF NIAGARA.

THE WOMAN IN WHITE. *Illustrated.* (*Continued.*)

A SHARK! A SHARK! A Love Story. *Illustrated.*

CAPTAIN BRAND. By Lieut. WISE. (*Continued.*)

THE LOUNGER.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS. *A Complete Summary.*

HUMORS OF THE DAY.

EDITORIALS: Political Gag.—The Methodist Conference.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.—Price Five Cents.

Muscular Education.—The Private Tutor.

A Dog-Fancier in Trouble.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.
THEIR CAUSES AND CURE.
DR. J. F. WESTERVELT,
Late Chiropodist to the Hospitals of Paris, France, and formerly Professor of Diseases of Women and Children in the Medical College of Ohio, and for many years Physician to the Maternity Hospital, Cincinnati, has devoted the best years of his life to the study of those diseases peculiar to women, which have undermined the health of so many of our wives, mothers and daughters, and which, if not checked, will soon sap the very foundation of our national greatness. Dr. W. has made these diseases a specialty for many years, and has had unparalleled success in curing them. He has published a work on the subject, which is now in its 25th edition, and which has been read by more than 50,000 persons. It is entitled
MANLY SCIENCE AND YOUNG MANHOOD.
Deranged Monthly Periods—
Irregularities—Weakness—
Deranged Appetite—Nervousness—
Pain in the Back and Side—
Cold Hands and Feet—
Neuralgia—Palpitation—
Hysteria—Hysterics—
Hurried Sleep—Flushes of Heat—
Dryness and Pain in the Spine and between the Shoulders—
Acid Stomach—Dyspepsia—
Morbid passing of Urine, with heat or scalding—
Diabetes—Burning or Irritation of the Urethra Organs—
Gleet—Gonorrhœa—Impotency—Sexual Debility—
Pain in the Head—Nervous Twitchings—Shocking—
Consumption—Spitting of Blood—
Pain in the Chest—Pain in the Side—
Weakness—Paralysis—Nervousness—Trembling—
Nervous Debility—Epilepsy—Fits—
Loss of Memory—Despondency—Suicidal Thoughts—
Pain in the Back—
which will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any address, on receipt of ONE DOLLAR. Letters must be post paid, and contain the money, or they will not be answered. Address, for the present, only as follows:
JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D.,
Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute,
No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.
☞ Office and sales-rooms open in the evening. Also for sale by druggists.

NOW IS THE TIME
To use the great Blood Purifier,
DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA;
It is the great Spring and Summer Alterative, and the only medicine which will effectually cleanse the system from all disease and impurities of the blood. Those who have used it testify to its
MIRACULOUS EFFECTS IN THE MOST
[illegible] cases of scrofula, effects of mercury, [illegible], rheumatism, blotches and pimples on the face and body, female complaints, and nervous and general debility. It creates new, rich and pure blood, carries off the morbid humors, enhances the stomach, regulates the bowels, and imparts a tone of vigor to the whole system. In fact, the
ONLY SARSAPARILLA
which will effectually purify the blood, eradicate the disease, restore a healthy action to all the functions of the body, and
KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.
Wholesale and retail depôt 370, corner of Fulton-st., Brooklyn, E. D.
Sold also by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 390, 511, and 756 Broadway, and by T. W. GREEN, corner Myrtle-st. and Broadway.

MRS. WINSLOW,
AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND FEMALE PHYSICIAN, HAS A
SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of Teething by softening the gums and reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.
Millions of bottles are sold every year, by the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
Be sure and ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, and take no other kind.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

THE NEW-YORK LOOKING-GLASS
AND
ORNAMENTAL FRAME MANUFACTORY,
NO. 494 BROOME-ST.,
A few doors east of Broadway.
ARE CLOSING OUT their extensive stock at a very immense reduction from customary rates.
Elegant and desirable styles of
PIER, MANTEL AND OVAL MIRRORS,
PICTURE FRAMES, CORNICES, BASE BOARDS, &c., at prices greatly below the cost of production.
Any article in the line made to order at a small advance on the manufacturing cost. A large assortment of FRAMED PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS at less than half price.

LYON'S MAGNETIC [illegible] POWDERS.
The old and only article to exterminate Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Garden Insects, &c., WARRANTED.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS,
Exterminate Rats, Mice and all Vermin. Beetles, Blind Snips, &c., cleared by contract. BARRETT & PARE, No. 13 Park-row, and No. 431 Broadway, and sold by all Druggists and Grocers. Beware of imitations.

PURE GOLD
WEDDING RINGS,
manufactured and for sale by
GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 826 Broadway.

A PIG FATTENED IN HALF THE USUAL time, and the bacon upwards of 5c. per pound superior in quality, through the use of two cents worth of THORLEY'S Food for Cattle. N. B.—A pamphlet post free.
No. 21 BROADWAY, N. Y.

"USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL."—[illegible]MAN & CO.'S BENZINE, for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

ADMIRAL ROUS, STEWARD OF THE English Jockey Club, recommends
THORLEY'S FOOD
For the English Race Horse.
See *Baily's Magazine for Sports* for April last.

ANALYSIS OF OAK ORCHARD SPRING WATER.

One gallon contains:					
Sulphuric Acid	128	2[illegible]	Proto-Sulphate of		
Proto-Sulphate of Iron	33	2[illegible]	Proto-Sulphate of		
Proto Sulphate of Magnesia	8	4[illegible]	Chloride of [illegible]		
Proto Sulphate of Lime	13	12[illegible]	Silicic Acid		
Proto-Sulphate of Alumina	6	4[illegible]	Organic [illegible] (loss)		
Total Grains					

LETTER FROM J. H. ARMSBY, M. D.
ALBANY HOSPITAL, May 26, 1860.
Mr. OLCOTT—*Dear Sir:* I have used the "Oak Orchard Mineral Water" quite extensively during the past Winter, in private practice and in the Hospital.
My first patient had a large phagedenic ulcer, extending from the ankle to the knee, which had resisted all treatment in table-spoonful doses four times daily. The ulcer was covered with flesh and cicatrized in a few weeks, while the usual [illegible] had produced very little effect. In about five weeks from the commencement of the treatment he left the Hospital nearly well, and resumed his ordinary business.
In several other cases, which I propose to notice hereafter, the water was found to be very efficacious.
The diseases in which I have found it most efficacious are as follows: Ill-conditioned ulcers, diseases of the [illegible], passive hemorrhages, diarrhœa depending on an [illegible] condition of the mucous membranes. In dyspepsia, from impoverished conditions of the body from [illegible] cases and from [illegible].
I have used it with great advantage in [illegible] fistula in ano and cachexia, hemorrhages from the stomach, and in several other forms of disease.
In my opinion, and in my practice, it has fully sustained the reputation it has received as a [illegible] agent and the remarkable properties as a tonic and astringent indicated in the chemical analysis. I [illegible] you, my remarks so far as they may be of service to you.
I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,
J. H. ARMSBY, M. D.
Dealers supplied on liberal terms.
No Water genuine unless [illegible]
H. W. BOGERT,
Manufacturing Chemist,
No. 3 Cedar-st., New-York.
Sold also by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 390, 511 and 756 Broadway, and by T. W. GREEN, corner Myrtle-st. and Broadway.

☞ BOOK-CANVASSERS throughout the country.
THE AMERICAN STAIR-BUILDER.
BY MESSRS. RICKER & MONCKTON.
Is beyond question the best book on the subject ever published. The best Carpenters and Stair-builders engage in this. Everything connected with the business fully explained that the most inexperienced can soon master the science. The book is a [illegible] quarto, illustrated by large plates, with detailed explanations. Price $6. Sent free upon receipt of the amount. Address, Price $6. Sent free upon receipt of the amount.
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS made with Canvassers and Dealers.
BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, [illegible] Printing Buildings, Printing [illegible]

J. R. BURDSALL'S
ARNICA LINIMENT
is prepared by combining
ARNICA FLOWERS
with a most

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer

SUPERB
FIRST-CLASS OIL PAINTINGS.

NEARLY 200 FINE OIL PAINTINGS,
MANY OF WHICH ARE GUARANTEED ORIGINALS.
To be sold without reserve, as the owner is leaving the country, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 14th and 15th inst., at 10 o'clock each day. This perfect one and all first-class, and comprises the works of

VANDEVANDONCK,	TENEATE,
BOTHMANN,	SCHARF,
SMITS	DIDDAERT,
DE LINDE,	VAN OS,
OVERBARDY,	BEDEE,
JEAN FYT.	WOUVERMANS.

And many others, of the best schools. Most of the above have just arrived per steamer, and have therefore never been exhibited. Many of them bear the written certificate of the artists. We would call especial attention of our friends and connoisseurs to this large and beautiful collection which is now on exhibition at the salesroom, and will state they will be most positively sold, without reserve.

ABRAM H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26,
At 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT HACKENSACK, TOWNSHIP OF NORTH BERGEN, HUDSON COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY.

(If not previously disposed of at private sale.)

The large and valuable farms known as the Philip DePeyster farms, containing, altogether, 610 acres of land, situate at Secaucus, township of North Bergen, Hudson County, New-Jersey. This property lies along the Hackensack River, and is intersected by the New-York and Paterson Railroad—is near the line of the Northern Railroad, and distant about four miles from Hoboken.

The farms will be offered in lots of suitable size, or sold altogether, as may appear most desirable. Maps of the property can be had of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st. For terms and other particulars, reference can be had to GEORGE S. PUFFER Executor, &c., of F. DePeyster, deceased, Furman-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn; or ANDREW MOUNT, at Hudson County Clerk's Office, Hudson City, N. J.; or ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 19, 1860, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No 27 Stuyvesant-st., between 9th and 10th sts., the entire furniture contained in said house, comprising richly carved rosewood piano-forte, étagère, marble-top centre table and sacre ary, rosewood sofas, side chairs and recsers, in satin brocatel, oak sofa, in green reps, oak easy, arm and side chairs in leather and brocatel, oak extension dining-table, bookcase, marble-top buffet, marble-top umbrella stand and side table, mahogany wardrobe French bedsteads, and marble-top dressing bureaus, cottage furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, marble mantel clock mantel and pier glasses, tea and coffee urns, cake-baskets, sugar-bowl, Sheffield plate, with iron silver safe, white French China dinner and tea sets, cut glass ware, together with choice paintings and engravings and valuable books, among which are Bancroft's History of the United States, Cooper's and Scott's novels, Irving's works, Encyclopedia Americana, &c., &c. and an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

RICHARDS KINSLAND, Auctioneer.

MANUFACTURERS' AND IMPORTERS'
TRADE SALE OF HARDWARE,
ON EIGHT MONTHS' CREDIT.
RICHARDS, KINSLAND & CO.
will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 13, and succeeding days, until the whole is sold, sale to commence each day at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No 158 Broadway,
upwards of $400,000 worth of
ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS,
HARDWARE, MANILLA, LETTER, and MAP PAPER.
COTTON, HEMP and FLAX TWINE,
SILVER-PLATED and GERMAN SILVERWARE, &c., &c.
Catalogue, supplementary catalogue, and samples now ready.

By LOCKWOOD BROS., No. 45 Murray-st.
THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
200 CASES MEN'S AND BOYS' STRAW HATS.
300 CASES WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS.
THE TRADE IS INVITED.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 28, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the residence of A. M. Treadwell, formerly known as the Boisuhia's property, near Madison, Morris County, N. J., containing 164 acres, lying on the road leading from Madison to Morristown, near the residences of F. S. Lathrop and W. H. Gibbons, Esqs. The access to the house through an avenue of one-fourth of a mile in length, shaded by forest and ornamental trees of mature growth, furnishes a drive or walk of great attraction. The house is 55 feet front by 50 feet deep, built of brick in the best manner by days' work, is two stories with basement and attic; fine sporing water in abundance carried to attic, thence supplying house, bath, &c., &c. The grounds are handsomely shaded, garden stocked with best of small fruits, dwarf pear orchard, Lawton blackberry patch, several apple orchards which are highly remunerative, double carriage grapery and greenhouse combined, vines in full bearing; out-buildings of every description, barn of one-story, 44 feet square 3 stories high. The avenue divides the tract nearly equally, and as on one side is situated the house, garden, grapery, fruit orchards, spring of water, fish-pond, smoke-house, ice-house, poultry-yard, carriage-house, &c. It will be sold in two parcels, divided by the avenue, as will be explained. The purchaser of the house, &c., which will be sold first, can have the refusal of the other half. The owner will be at house on Saturdays and possibly on Wednesdays until the sale. At other times, Dr. Woodruff of Morristown will show the property, and will meet any gentleman between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., who will address a line to him the day previous. Permits to examine the premises will be furnished by the auctioneers.

Terms, one-half cash, one-half on bond and mortgage. The property distant from New-York City 1½ hours' time by Morris and Essex Railroad. Situated in a region of country famed for its healthiness, attractive scenery, beautiful drives, &c., it offers in its present condition many attractions to a gentleman of means.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF VILLA PLOTS AND BUILDING LOTS IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 14, at 3 o'clock, on the premises of Mr. Lynch,

About 1000 LOTS, 1,200 feet from depôt, lying between the estate of Jehiel Jaggar and land of Dr. McDonald, extending from Jamaica-av. to Lawrence-st. A portion is in village lots, and the residue in plots of from 5 to to 10 lots each, in the most attractive part of the village with a view of Flushing Bay. The grade is perfect and fit for immediate use. So good an opportunity for investment in this delightful village cannot be found elsewhere, nearly all the valuable tracts being controlled by large capitalists. The facilities to and from Flushing by railroad and steamboat are unrivaled. Time from Fulton Market-slip, 45 minutes. Terms liberal, and large privileges will be allowed. Trains leave New-York at 7.15, 9, 11, 1, 4, 5 45 and 7. Leave Flushing at 6.30, 7.35, 10, 1, 2.45, 4.45 and 6.45. Passengers going by the ferry, leave New-York at 8, 9.30, 12, 1.15, 4, 5.15 and 6.30, and leave Flushing at 6.30, 7.45, 10, 11, 2.30, 5, 5.15.

Maps at No. 7 Pine-st., New-York, at the depôt, Flushing, and on the premises.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 245 to 294 inclusive, City of Milwaukie 7 per cent. (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst. at same hour and place.—Dated May 22, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 12, at the same hour and place.—Dated May 29, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, July 3, at same hour and place.—Dated June 12, 1860.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 13, at 12½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st. By order of the receiver of the late firm of Laird & Bryde, a large assortment of jewelry, bracelets, fob chains, lockets, neck-laces, designs in pairs, rolling mills, polishing lathe, hair braids, and hair braiding stands, anvils, jeweler's tools, hair braiding, crosses, and other articles as per catalogue.

Also, a line of twenty-three 18-carat gold double hunting cases, and open ladies' and gentlemen's watches, 12 do., all fine French movements; a number of 14-carat gold chains. Catalogues on the morning of sale, when the goods will be ready for exhibition.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a span of black horses, well matched, 7 years old this Spring, about 15 hands high, warranted sound and kind in single or double harness.

Light wagon, shifting top, in good order, made in this City.

Set double harness, whips, blankets, &c.

Also a bay Black Hawk mare, trained expressly for the saddle, and ridden by a lady for over two years; 15 hands high, 6 years old; will trot or canter, and warranted sound. Sold only for want of use.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEARL AND THIRD STREETS PROPERTY (TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.)—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON PEARL-STREET.—The three-story brick house and lot No. 479, near Chatham-st. Rents for over $1,100. Lot 26 10x80.

ON THIRD-STREET.—Two two-story, attic and basement brick houses, and lots Nos. 9 and 11, near the Bowery, well built and in good order. Lots 25x85 and 80.

Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st. By order of the heirs of Rebecca Brasford.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., IRVING Buildings, Nos. 504 and 506 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel — WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, June 13, 4 o'clock, Private Library, of choice American and Imported Books; comprising a variety of choice standard works, in morocco and calf bindings, many of them of the best London and Paris editions; including superbly illustrated books, &c. Also, (to be sold for account of whom it may concern,) a valuable collection of English books, &c., slightly damaged by water, on a recent voyage of importation.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FOUR SUPERB FANCY CHAIRS, AND elegant chandelier, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 16th inst., at the salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, at 1 o'clock. The above beautiful articles are made of deer and elk horns, and elegantly mounted in the richest carved ivory. They were made for and exhibited at the World's Fair in Paris. They are now on exhibition at the salesroom, and will be positively sold on Saturday, if not previously disposed of at private sale.

A. S. HOGARTH, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, June 13, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Ourtlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of prime goods, direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine sorrel horse, 7 years old, very stylish, and warranted sound and kind in all harness, an excellent saddle horse, and sold only for want of use.

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—COST OVER $9,000—BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF CHARLES H. HILTON, Esq.

W. B. WESTCOTT & CO. will sell, on THURSDAY, June 14 at 10½ o'clock, the above elegant furniture contained in the residence No 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., comprising the entire contents of the house, in rosewood, oak, mahogany; and a number of works of art, among which are paintings, superb vases and ornaments three elegant rosewood parlor furniture, upholstered in shell work, covered in rich brocade; rosewood pier glasses, elegant mantle and pier mirrors with splendid parlor, dining-room, chamber and nursery furniture of every description, silver ware, china, table cutlery, crystal and ruby cut glass, iron safe, chandeliers, &c. Sale will be positive and peremptory, rain or shine.

M. DOHERTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at Salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, rosewood piano-forte, Brussels and 3-ply carpets, china, crockery and glassware, two sewing machines, and the whole to be peremptorily sold.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction on THURSDAY, June 14 at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Oortlandt-st., prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
OVERSTRUNG PIANOS.

We are now offering a full assortment of piano-fortes, all of which are of our own manufacture, and warranted in every respect. By permission, we refer to the undersigned parties, who, from personal experience or many years, can recommend our instruments, both as to their quality and durability:

Winslow, Lanier & Co.	E. D. Morgan & Co.
Cary, Heward, Sanger & Co.	Colgate & Co.
Bowen, Holmes & Co.	J. H. Ransom & Co.
Brokaw, Hetler & Co.	Betts, Nichols & Co.
Hasbrouck & Smith,	Shelton, Hoyt & Co.
Thomas Owen & Son.	Joseph Fonikes' Sons.
Merrick & Bull.	Ivison & Phinney.

And others.

Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

STEINWAY & SON'S GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS TO RENT AND FOR SALE.—Five new 7-octave pianos, beautiful cases and superior tone, to rent; four second-hand pianos, and two do. with Æolian, to rent; twenty melodeons, new and second-hand, for sale or rent at low prices, one second-hand 7-octave piano been used about one year, price $300, will be sold for $200. Second-hand melodeons for $30, $40, $50, $60 and $75. Second-hand pianos $50, $60, $75, $90, $130 and $150. Monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

WM. HALL & SON, NO. 543 BROADWAY, BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STREETS.—DRIGGS' PATENT, or the Viola Pleno.
"The best Piano existing."
ALEXANDRE ORGANS, from 5 to 16 Registers.
PRINCE & CO.'S Celebrated Melodeons; all styles.
HALL'S celebrated Guitars; Guitar Strings.
HALL'S New Patent Banjos. Violin Strings.
New Catalogue of Music, sent by mail on receipt of 7 cents in stamps.

LINDEMAN & SONS, NO. 636 BROADWAY.—Who have been established for twenty-five years as manufacturers, take pleasure in offering their new scale, over-strung, full iron-framed PIANOS, which combine beauty with equality, power of tone, and elasticity of touch. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following eminent artists: Max Maretzek, Wm. G. Dietrich, John N. Pattison, Gus. Stoeckel, Charles B. Williams, Wm. K. Bassford.

TILLMAN'S MUSICAL TREATISE AND TONOMETER.—A new exposition of the Philosophy of Sound, adapted to the wants of all classes of musicians. Pianists will find in it novel illustrations applicable to their favorite instrument.

It has already been indorsed and recommended by the most prominent composers and artists.

For sale at all the principal music stores, and wholesale at No. 7 Spruce-st., New-York.

ÆOLIAN HARPS, MELODEONS, GUITARS, Music Boxes, Flutinas, Accordeons, Harps, Flutes, Music of every kind; strings for all known instruments; in fact, the largest general assortment in the states, at prices defying competition. Orders from the country promptly dispatched.
MILLETT'S Music Store, No. 329 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No 29 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER'S OVERSTRUNG Grand-action iron-frame Piano-fortes, unsurpassed in sweetness and power, beauty and durability. Warranted for 5 years. 156 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

A. E. THOMPSON, NO. 430 BROOME-ST., ONLY one block east of Broadway, has constantly on hand the best assortment of Pianos in the City, at prices from $225 to $300. All fully guaranteed. Pianos to let.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $150.
Call and see them.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PARIS CHAPEL—FAREWELL MEETING.

A Farewell Meeting with the Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK the newly-appointed Chaplain to the American Chapel in Paris, will be held in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st. THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Several distinguished clergymen will address the meeting, after which Dr. MCCLINTOCK will give his farewell address.

JAMES W. GERARD, ESQ.—DEAR SIR:—IN view of the fact that large numbers were unable to obtain admission to hear your instructive address on the 30th ult., before the Teachers' Association, on the interesting subject of
JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE,
the Association, by a unanimous vote, request that you will repeat it before them at your earliest convenience.
Very respectfully,
HENRY W. DUNSHEE,
GEO. F. WICKERS, Sec. Pres. Teachers' Assoc'n.
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1860.

To the President and Secretary of the Teachers' Association:

GENTLEMEN: If you think that my remarks on Japan and the Japanese are worth repeating, I will be pleased to do as you request.

Since the receipt of your letter, you have named the Hall of the Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 13th June. That time and place will be agreeable to me. Yours, very respectfully,
J. W. GERARD.

NATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION.—The delegates from New-York and vicinity are invited to meet in the City Hall, Room No. 6, TO-DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock. The delegates from Common Council will leave at 5 P. M. by the Fall River route.
C. C. PINCKNEY, Secretary.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TREMONT.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, A COMfortable dwelling-house, with a good proportioned lot, on the main avenue, (not on the railroad,) in the village of Tremont, Westchester Co., N. Y. No agent need apply. Address, for one week, stating terms, W., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMALL, COMFORTABLE BRICK House, in New-York City or Brooklyn, in a good neighborhood, for which cash will be paid. Must be convenient to cars or ferry. Address, by letter, D. M., No 78 East Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 7TH OF JUNE, INST., A PROMISsory note, dated June 5, 1860, for $200, payable in 31 days, drawn by J. D. Flynn, No. 42 Columbia-st., New-York, to the order of Jas Carman. All persons are forbid negotiating said note, as payment thereof has been stopped.
JOSEPH CARMAN, No. 358 8th-st., New-York.

LOST CHILD.—LEFT HER PLACE ON 8TH inst., Sarah Henry, 7 years old, black hair, dark blue eyes, green and red woolen dress, calico apron; a very bright child. Send her or word to No. 36 West 45th-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
AT EVERDELL'S,

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 98 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED TO BUY, FOR CASH, one of Hoe's or Taylor's double medium drum cylinders, second-hand. Address G. A. WHITEHORN, Printer, No. 45 Ann-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

READE-STREET.

FOR SALE—Two valuable plots on the north and south sides of Reade-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts.; the one 160 feet front, and the other 75 feet front.

Also, a lease property between Church-st. and West Broadway. Apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
No. 35 Wall-st.

A. CARD.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS IN THE 19TH WARD.
J. J. SMITH & CO. having opened an office at No. 769 3d-av. for the sale, exchange, renting and insuring property, loaning money on bond and mortgage, and collecting rents and interest, solicit the patronage of property holders of the above ward, and others requiring their services.
References—HON. JAS. W. BEEKMAN,
A. M. BURR, Esq., No. 18 Wall-st.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN.
For Sale by MERRIAM & HUBBARD,
No. 16 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE TWO first-class 4-story brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 34 and 36 West 31st-st., south side, between 5th-av. and Broadway; the houses are each 25 by 60, lots 25 by 98.9. Also, the valuable 4 story brown-stone house and lot No. 60 West 16th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.; house is 20 feet front, lot 20 by 103.3. Also, the handsome 2-story high stoop brick house and lot No. 113 West 15th-st., south side, between 5th and 7th avs; house 20 feet front, lot 20 by 103.3. All these houses are in good order, and contain all the modern improvements. For further particulars apply to JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank, Broadway.

PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The Second Reformed Presbyterian Church in Mulberry-st., near Grand-st., having an opportunity to purchase a property better suited to their wants, will dispose of that they now hold at much below its value, if applied for immediately. Three full lots, (75x100,) with a substantial brick church edifice thereon. Proposals for the purchase of the above, or exchange for a smaller and less expensive property, will be received up to the 13th of June, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO NEW BROWN-stone houses in 46th-st., west of 6th-av., three stories, high stoop and under-cellar; 21 feet 6 inches front and rear by 48 feet deep; built in the very best possible manner; solid walnut stairs; halls tiled; cedar inside blinds plate glass, &c., &c. Price $11,600 each. Also, one adjoining, 22 feet front with an extension or tea-room 9 by 18 feet. Price $12,000. Inquire of the owner, on the premises.
JOHN C. SARES.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon-avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE.—A never-failing water-power and stone factory for sale, 35x50 feet, 4 stories, with 1-story building adjoining, 25x36 feet, all in perfect order, on the Bronx River, 18 miles from New-York, at Tuckahoe depôt, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A FINE PLOT OF GROUND, CONtaining about 25 lots, situate on Fulton and Classon avs., and Lefferts, Brooklyn, together with large frame-house, well built and in perfect order. Good stable, &c. The grounds are handsomely laid out, well shaded, and surrounded by a good stone wall. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST CORNERS ON 2d-av.; is five stories high; all the modern improvements; no agent need apply; terms easy. Also, six four-story and basement houses on 2d-av.; are all new, with stores, and rented at 12 per cent. on price. Inquire of WM. FETTRETON, No. 156 East 32d st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and under-cellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 159 2d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LATANTE.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE BEST PROPERty in Brooklyn, located on 2d-av. and 55th-st., Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. Cars pass the grounds every 10 minutes. This property must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats.
S. SEYMOUR, No. 81 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—The store No 373 Pearl-st. 23½ feet front by 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. If let, the store will be improved to suit a first class tenant. Inquire of HARMER, HAYES & CO. No. 72 Beekman-st.

MURRAY-HILL LOTS FOR SALE.—Extra size, on 100 feet street, opposite a park, about half way between 5th and 6th avs., on 42d-st., with stable lots connecting on 43d-st. Apply to H. G. LAW, Fulton-st.

BROADWAY LOTS.—SEVERAL CHOICE PARcels of Broadway lots for sale at very low prices. Apply to JOHN M. C. CLAVE, No. 1,241 Broadway, near 31st-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

TO LET,
And possession given immediately,
2d and 3d lofts of No. 6 College-place.
Apply to
ATHERTON, FAURE & CO.,
Nos. 106 and 107 Reade-street.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house, with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., in Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to E. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, OOIT & HARRIS, same building.

OFFICES TO RENT IN THE SOCIETY LIBRARY.—Two large and well-lighted rooms, on the 2d floor of the Society Library building, on University-place, near Union-square. To let until 1st May next. For price and further information inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

TO RENT.—THE PLASTER AND WHITING mill, No. 12 South 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; advantageously situated, being within four blocks of Grand, Houston and Peck-slip ferries: in complete order with all necessary fixtures. Address F. DAVIS, Box No. 144 *Times* Office, with name and place of residence.

TO LEASE—THE SOUTH SIDE OF PIER NO. 43 North River, foot of Spring-st., for four years, from the first of last May. Apply to J. WIGHT & SON, No. 252 South-st., or on board steamer *Thomas E. Hulse*, foot of Spring-st.

TO LEASE—A PLOT OF GROUND OF ABOUT 15 acres on the 8th-av. and 125th-st., for a term of years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st., rooms large, and vacant lots adjoining for saw or rolling mills, &c.; engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists tools for sale.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FIFTH-AVENUE.—A FIRST-CLASS dwelling house, above 28th-st., with all the modern improvements will be rented furnished throughout until the 1st of October to a respectable and careful tenant. Apply at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

TO LET—A HOUSE BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED on the East River, furnished; situation very healthful, excellent bathing, &c.; within one hour's distance of the City by steamboat or railroad. Apply to PHILIP R. WILKINS, No. 10 Pine-st.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET—At Stapleton, Staten Island, five minutes' walk from Stapleton Landing; consisting of eight rooms. For further particulars address T. H., Box No. 30 *Times* Office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

260. HOW TO LIVE CHEAP. 260.

In order to effect a great saving in your household expenses purchase your stock at TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, BROOKRIES, FLOUR and PROVISIONS.
AGNEWS, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.,
and thus secure the popular low prices for which this establishment has such a world-wide renown. Call and see for yourselves.
THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer and Wholesale and Retail Grocer, No. 260 Greenwich, corner of Murray-st.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER,
DANDELION COFFEE.

A sovereign remedy for general debility, dyspepsia and bilious affections; strongly recommended by the Faculty. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of Coffee find this an excellent substitute, as it may nothing of medicinal qualities; is also much cheaper, requiring but half the quantity of ordinary coffee. City Mills, Nos. 283, 285 and 287 Washington-st., New-York.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
PURE MILK.
Address T. W. DECKER, No. 185 East 27th-st.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
WILLIAM HEERDT,
Manufacturer,
No. 159 WOOSTER-ST.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New York.
☞ A large assortment always on hand.

ENAMELED FURNITURE,
HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

HOTELS.

DONEGANA HOTEL,
NOTRE DAME-ST.,
MONTREAL.
E. F. POPE.

CONSTIPATION (COSTIVENESS) AND Dyspepsia completely cured without medicines, injections or baths, by Davy's Ervalenta Crackers, an agreeable and nutritious vegetable food, manufactured from Wharton's original genuine ervalenta. Eminent chemists affirm that the ervalenta contains more nutriment than the best wheaten flour, in the ratio of 14 to 8. Certificates of their mild and beneficial influence on the stomach and bowels can be seen at the cassery. Manufactured and sold only by the subscriber, at his wholesale and retail variety cracker bakery. Price 30 cents per pound. ISAAC DAVY, No. 219 Forsyth-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT
FOR SALE AT
NEW-HAMBURGH, ON THE HUDSON.

This beautiful country residence is located about 66 miles from this City, nine miles from Poughkeepsie, half a mile from the steamboat landing, and about the same distance from the depôt of the Hudson River Railroad.

The house is a substantially built building of two stories, to which, at but small expense, one or more stories can be added. The grounds surrounding the house exhibit great taste, in the well arranged evergreen and other trees, with vines and shrubbery, and with the beautiful lawn in front, and the well-stocked orchard to the rear, present a graceful picture—this portion of the estate comprising 29 acres.

North of the mansion house grounds are 17 acres of most excellent land.

South of the house are 36 acres of land, on the most elevated site in the neighborhood, commanding one of the most extensive and delightful views of the Hudson and of the surrounding country—six acres of this tract being well wooded, with fine growing trees, and watered by a never-failing spring.

The whole of it is property, comprising in all 82 acres, will be sold together or separate, on favorable terms of purchase.

For further information in regard to the property apply to B. B. DYER, agent for A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., No. 267 Broadway, corner 23d st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance;) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,184 Post-office with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

FOR SALE IN FISHKILL, DUTCHESS COUNTY—A country seat, with 80 acres of choice land. There is a good and commodious house, lit with gas, and heated with furnace, with suitable out buildings, ice-house, &c. The ground surrounding the house is in a high state of cultivation, with an abundance of large forest trees, evergreens, &c., shrubbery, and a choice collection of fruit trees of every variety, with grape-vines, &c., &c. This is a beautiful and healthy spot, convenient to churches, schools and post-office. Locks & Canning hourly to meet the different trains of the Hudson River Railroad. There are two other dwellings, suitable for farmer and gardener, &c. No quantity of land, including all improvements, will be sold, if so desired. In its vicinity are the country seats of several gentlemen. To any anxious of locating in the country, this offers every inducement, combining health, beauty of scenery and excellent society. For particulars, apply to CHARLES VANWYCK, No. 103 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR LEASE.—BEAUTIful country seat on the banks of the Hudson River, at Riverdale, five minutes' walk from depôt, fourteen miles from Chambers-st., time 55 minutes, sixteen trains daily. The house is brick, hollow walls, two story and attic, contains twenty rooms, including bath-hard and bath rooms, piazza on three sides, water from unfailing springs higher than the house supply every part; all the modern improvements appertaining to a first class residence. Five or eight acres of land are attached to the premises; river and landscape view unsurpassed, neighborhood unexceptionable, perfectly healthy, and believed to be as desirable as any place on the River, being calculated for occupation in the winter as well as the Summer. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 3 American Exchange Bank, Cedar-st., corner of Broadway.

TO LET OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The house, built in the Italian style, and ornamented in superior style; is large and commodious, containing eight bedrooms and three attic rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT at Northampton, Mass., furnished or unfurnished; premises comprising from 40 to 50 acres of land, beautifully diversified by groves, lawns, orchard, garden and forest; commanding a view of the Connecticut River and valley, Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke, etc. Mansion gothic in style and built in the best manner; barn one of the largest and best in Hamoshire County. All the buildings less than five years old and in fine order. Gardener's cottage in connection with the premises. Much less than cost asked for the place and terms made easy. For particulars inquire of H. KIRKLAND, Esq., Northampton Court-house.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—in Westchester County, 20 miles from the City, one hour by railroad, convenient to cars and steamboats

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes.
CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 104 Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 7 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other SECURITIES for sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board, Prices current issued every morning.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.
Notice is hereby given, that the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An Act to provide means to support the Government, passed April 11, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1866. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.
The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 15th day of June next.
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany, at which the loan will commence on the first day of the June next, and the bidders for the stock residing in the New-York and the holders of the stock transferred from the Sinking Fund to the Canal Department, will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.
Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
SIMEON DEWITT, Comptroller.
PHILIP SCHUYLER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

$500,000 EIGHT PER CENT LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TEXAS AND NEW-ORLEANS RAILROAD COMPANY,
(Texas Division,)
Secured by a mortgage upon one hundred and six (106) miles of railroad and its appurtenances, of the estimated cost of $3,975,000, and upon seven hundred and ninety-eight thousand (798,000) acres of valuable land, now offered to the public as one of the most desirable and reliable securities at present upon the market.
THE ROAD
In the Texas Division of the great trunk line which, within twelve to eighteen months, will connect Houston, Galveston and other important points in Texas, with New-Orleans, and, in communication with the lines running North, and already completed, place New-York within 60 hours of Houston.
THE BONDS
Will be redeemable on 1st November, 1878, bear 8 per cent. interest; coupons payable semi-annually, on 1st May and 1st November in City of New-York.
As additional security for prompt payment of the coupons, pending the completion of the entire Road, are mortgaged by special trust-deed 76,800 acres of land, together with town lots and individually donated lands, at present valued at $400,000.
Maps, prospectuses, copies of charter, trust deeds, land grants, and every information may be had upon application to
C. CONGREVE & SON,
No. 6 Pine-st., or
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON,
No. 39 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDholders of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1857, providing a sinking fund, proposals will be received at the office of said Company, in New Orleans, La., up to the last day of June next, inclusive, for the purchase of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. On the day above named, the bids in the form of sealed proposals will be opened by the Board of Directors and purchases made to the above-named extent, (payable in dollars at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,) from those whose bids are most favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the right to reject all bids over par if they deem proper.
RICHARD S. CHARLES, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company, No 16 Wall st., Jan. 13, 1860.
Capital.....$150 000
Surplus over.....147,000
This Company have to-day declared a dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, on the 14th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 26 Warren-st., New-York, May 9, 1860.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the Proposals of December 15, 1859, and who desire to do so, will oblige this Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 15th of June next.
C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

AMERICAN, ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SHIP CANAL COMPANY, of Nicaragua, Chartered 27th August, 1849; Incorporated 9th March, 1859—Office No. 12 Broad-st., New-York, June 11, 1860.—A special meeting of Stockholders will be held at this office on THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of ratifying the convention made on behalf of this Company with the Government of Nicaragua, and signed at Managua on the 24 of April last.
JOHN R. BODY, Vice-President.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the 1st day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.
March 27, 1860.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 1 THIRD Avenue.—Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits of $500 and under, and at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums over $500 deposited on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from the 1st of July.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held the 11th day of June, 1860, a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. was declared on common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, at the Transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th instant to 30 proximo.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

WINIFREDE MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Holders of the Bonds of this Company, issued under the mortgage held by the undersigned, are requested to forward them without delay to the subscriber, in order that they may be produced before the Master in Chancery in the proceedings now pending in the Court of Chancery in Virginia.
JOHN P. CROSBY, Trustee for Bondholders,
No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York.
New-York, June 4, 1860.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE LAND GRANT BONDS.—The holders of the First Issue of the Land Grant Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, are requested to call on, or send their address, with the number of Bonds held by them, numbered from 1 to 2,500, to FRANCIS RANDALL, No. 53 Wall-st., where information respecting their interest may be obtained.

BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN AT THIS BANK for subscription to $100,000 of the Capital Stock of the "Union Bank of Missouri," which, when amount readily subscribed, will make paid up Capital on 1st January, 1861, $1,000,000. A statement of the condition of the Union Bank can be seen at the Bank of the State of New-York.
C. W. DUER, Cashier.

TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE—The coupons due Aug 1 1859, on the first mortgage bonds of the Toledo and Illinois and Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Companies, will be paid on presentation at the office of LAMMANN & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., with interest to this date, June 1.
B. WILSON, Treasurer.

Office of the Revere Insurance Company,
New-York, May 30, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, June 4, 1860.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—The subscribers will purchase, at par, any due Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad Company.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
GREENLEAF, No. 60 Exchange-place.

$15,000 ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD 1st mortgage 10 per cent. bonds, $40,000 LA SALLE COUNTY, Ill., 8 per cent. bonds, and other first-class securities, for sale by
JOHN J. THOMAS, No. 9 Maiden-lane.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

ATTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF N. Y.
OFFICE No. 36 WALL-st., NEW-YORK, June 6, 1860.
At an election held on MONDAY, June 4, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Jacob Brouwer,	John D. Ward,	Nehemiah Knight,
Russell Stebbins,	James Thompson,	Nelson Sanford,
M. L. Marsh,	Chas. H. Clapton,	Reid Satterfield,
P. L. Foulke,	F. A. Thompson,	Thos. W. Hutchins,
G. C. Satterlee,	Theo Anthony,	John H. Tuthill,
Joseph Jamison,	G. B. Satterlee,	Edward Bostwick,
Wm. Whitewright,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Jno. J. McAuley.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board held this day, JACOBS BROUWER was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

AMERICAN ZOOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL SOCIETY.
Books for subscription to the capital stock of $400,000, in shares of $100 each, in the Americus Zoological and Botanical Society, will be opened on MONDAY, June 4, at the office of the Treasurer, Wilson G. Hunt, No. 39 Park-place, and at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., corner Pine and Nassau sts., and continue open from day to day until further notice. Ten per cent. will be required to each, the balance to be paid to the Treasurer on demand, when ordered by the Council.
WILSON G. HUNT,
WATTS SHERMAN,
ROBERT L. STUART.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 104 NASSAU-ST.,
Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE LAND GRANT BONDS.—The undersigned, a Committee of the Bond Grant Bondholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, request the Bondholders to send in their names, with the amount of Bonds held by them, and the numbers of said Bonds to SAMUEL ROSE, Secretary of said Committee, at the office of Messrs. Bliss & Co., No. 49 Exchange-place, to the end that, by circulars and otherwise, they may be kept advised of matters touching their interests during the progress of legal proceedings, and with a view to an organization of the Bondholders for the purchase of the Road.
JOSEPH H. JACKSON, Poughkeepsie.
CHARLES H. ROBERTS, Poughkeepsie.
JONATHAN RANSOM, Poughkeepsie.
CASPAR D. SMITH, Poughkeepsie.
GEO. B. SATTERLEE, New-York.
JULIUS WADSWORTH, New-York.
CHARLES CONGDON, New-York.
D. M. HUGHES, New-York.
N. A. COWDRY, New-York.
NATH'L ROSS, Brooklyn.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., June 12, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $540 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited on full three months previous to the FIRST OF JULY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 10th of July, during the hours of business, at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
Interest will be allowed on all sums deposited on or before Thursday, the 12th of July, the same as if deposited on the 1st. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. B. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.
N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUNTON, Secretary.

P. W. GALLAUDET
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 11 PINE-ST., where he will continue to buy and sell on commission, HARDWARE, METAL, and other BUSINESS PAPER.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1860.

PROPOSALS FOR MILK.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction at their office, Bellevue, Park, until 12 o'clock, M., of the 20th inst., for supplying Blackwell's and Randall's Island, and Bellevue Hospital, for 2 6th-st., East River, with pure, sweet, unskimmed Country Milk of the best quality, from the 1st July, 1860, to the 31st March, 1861. All information relative to the above will be furnished on application at their office.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, NO. 6 STATE-STREET, NEW YORK JUNE 1, 1860.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 15th inst., for furnishing at Governor's Island and Fort Hamilton, Harbor of New-York, thirteen hundred tons gross weight, best quality red ash anthracite coal, of such sizes as may be required, to be well screened and piled in the usual yard at the expense of the contractor, at the respective places of delivery.
Sealed proposals will also be received at the same place, and until the same time, for furnishing at Governor's Island one hundred cords best quality merchantable oak wood to be piled on the wharf at the expense of the contractor.
The delivery of each of the above-mentioned articles to commence on or before the 1st day of July next, and to be continued in such quantities of each as may be required, until the whole shall have been delivered, which shall be on or before the 31st day of October next.
Bonds, with two sureties, will be required for the faithful execution of any contract which may be made.
Payments will be made at this office upon the delivery of one fourth the quantity of coal or one half the quantity of wood above mentioned, upon the certificate of the officers who so duty it may be to receive it.
Persons offering proposals will please indorse them "Proposals for coal," or "Proposals for wood," as the case may be, and address to the undersigned.
Colonel and Assistant Quarter-Master General U. S. Army.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 26th day of June, at 12 o'clock M., for altering and repairing Ward School-house No. 12 in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Grand-st. Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for altering and repairing Ward School-house No. 12, Seventh Ward," and be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
New-York, June 12, 1860. JOHN DUFFY,
RICHARD POILLON,
School Officers of Seventh Ward.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the Third Article of the First Title of the Fifth Chapter of the Second Part of the Revised Statutes.—EDWARD B. BENNETT, of the village of Gloversville, in the County of Fulton, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published May 15, 1860. The creditors of said insolvent are required to appear before Hon. JOHN STEWART, County Judge of the County of Fulton, pursuant to an order of said Judge, at his office, in the village of Johnstown, in said County of Fulton, on the 4th day of August, 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts pursuant to the prayer of his petition.—Dated May 14, 1860.
McINTYRE FRASER,
my16 law3wW* Attorney for said Insolvent.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE DISCharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.—SQUIRE WOOD, Insolvent. Notice first published May 12, 1860. Creditors to appear before Hon. Andrew Jackson Abraham, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at the Court-house in the village of White Plains, in the County of Westchester, on the 9th day of July, 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
GEO. F. HAVENS, Attorney for Insolvent,
my23-law6w W* No. 345 Broadway, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, attorney-at-law, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of B. ACKERMAN & BROTHER, No. 154 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 3, 1860.
GILBERT F. ACKERMAN,
law6wW* JAMES H. BRUSH, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS MASTERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at her residence at the Mansion House, Hicks-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated Jan. 3 1860.
HELEN R. MASTERSON, Executrix.
Jall-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIJAH B. LOOMIS, late of the City of New-York, printer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of W. D. SALISBURY, No. 16 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1860.
WILLIAM D. SALISBURY,
Jall law6mW* CORNELIUS L. EVERITT } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL BURCHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence Third-avenue, corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1860.
ISABELLA BURCHILL,
mh21-law6mW* Administratrix.

REMOVALS.

WOOD BROTHERS
Have removed to
No. 305 BROADWAY.

In directing notice to their removal,
WOOD BROTHERS
Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new deeds as, made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to the ease, comfort, lightness and strength.
This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.
Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by let

MEDICAL.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS.
These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee Co., N. Y., eight miles south of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal and fourteen miles from Batavia.
The principal Acid springs are three in number; besides these there are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. This medicinal quality of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined medicamentals. They contain a very large amount of Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Proto-Sulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by the waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these curative substances.
Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use.
In skin diseases—even in confirmed leprosy—the waters have been signally successful.
Opinions of medical and scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these Waters:—Prof. Emmons, Rensselaer Mass. M. D., of Albany; Jas. McNaughton, M. D., of Albany; Hayward Spruce, M. D., of New York; Dr. R. Campbell, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. J. S. Swaim, of Lockport, N. Y. They recommend the waters confidently. Dr. Spring refers to a case of chronic diarrhea of several years' standing, which was cured by the use of the water. Dr. Beak says: "I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as a medicinal agents." Dr. Cammell says: "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."
Dr. S. P. Waters read a paper on the subject of these Waters, before the academy of Physicians, in the City of New-York, in which he states that the Waters possess decidedly tonic, refrigerant, and astringent properties; and that the class of diseases to which they are more particularly adapted are: Chronic affections of the digestive and urinary organs, and some of the cutaneous diseases; chronic dyspepsia; chronic diarrhœa; chronic dysentery; chronic diarrœa, chronic cystitis; diabetes; cases of passive hemorrhage, such as Purpura hæmorrhagica, and the colliquative sweats of Hectic Fever. The Water may also be often used with advantage, he says, in cases of low typhoid fevers; in convalescence from protracted fevers, to excite the appetite and promote digestion; in diarrhœa, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. In calculous affections, or lithiasis, attended with phosphatic sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being prolongable to muriatic acid, as being more acetous, and less apt, by continued use, to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases it can be used, properly diluted, as a refrigerant to diminish the thirst and preternatural heat. In skin diseases—in those forms of dyspepsia connected with an alkaline condition of the stomach as in pyrosis, or water brash, it will prove better than hydrochloric acid. In cases of Colica pictonum, and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this water will prove to be an admirable antidote. In chronic pharyngitis, laryngitis, chronic mucous catarrh, and humid asthma chronic phthisis, (not actually in a gargle in ulcerated sore throats, in cases of salivation, and in leucorrhœa and gleet; and also in piles.
When taken internally, a wine-glassful of the Water, diluted, taken three times a day, is sufficient for an adult.
Other testimonials from physicians, and other respectable individuals, may be seen on application to the Agent.
Dealers supplied on liberal terms.
No Water genuine unless procured from
H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent.
Metropolitan Hotel Buildings,
No. 574 Broadway, New-York.
Sold also by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 390, 511, and 756 Broadway, and by THOS. T. GREEN, corner 14th-st. and Broadway.

NEW BOOK.
A practical work, just published, from the pen of Dr. M. BOSWICK, on the treatment of youthful practices, with hints before marriage.
"This is a most useful book, and on a subject of vital importance to the young before marriage, and should be in the hands of every youth, parents and guardians."—Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.
For sale at the Publishers', RODGERS & COMPANY, No. 837 Broadway. Price for the small edition, 50 cents; large, $1. All letters must contain two letter stamps.

DR. CHARLES ALBERT,
FROM PARIS,
No. 540 Broadway, New-York.
ALLEZ LE CONSULTER.
Celebrated TURKEY BLOOD PILLS, for ladies, 5s and $2 the box.

THISSEMAR.
COUNTERFEITS OF THE PATENT IMPERIAL, EUROPEAN and COLLEGIATE SEALS are upon each wrapper around THISSEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and every package is accompanied by a book of 124 pages, replete with the most invaluable information. To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 198 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as many from 11 to 1 and from 4 to 6 in the evening; on Sundays from 11 till 2. Thissemar No. 1 effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence; thus removing it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing. Thissemar No. 2 has superior properties in those cases where copaiba and cubebs have been administered. Thissemar No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury or other deleterious mineral. Thissemar Nos. 1, 2, and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Sixpence, $3; 4 cases in 1, $9; or in $21 cases, thereby saving $3. Guaranteed by Dr. BARROW, on receiving a remittance, from No. 194 Bleecker-st. Consultations from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sunday, 11 to 2. Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers as the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excesses and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—Medical Gazette. Five colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, of his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Separate consulting rooms.

DR. LARRONDE'S PARIS, LONDON AND New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE UPON GENITAL DISEASES OF BOTH SEXES, LOSS OF MANHOOD, SECRET AND SOLITARY DISEASES, PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES &c. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold and mailed also, free of postage, by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y.
All who would avoid unnecessary and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quacks and their instruments, &c., should purchase the Doctor's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 641 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7 to 9.

DR. R. CORBETT MAY BE CONSULTED, professionally, at his office, No. 18 Duane-st., 8 years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic and mercurial diseases, enables Dr. C. to make permanent cures, no matter how desperate the case may appear; strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, impotency, and, in fact, all diseases affecting the urinary organs treated on an entirely new plan. The victims of ill-placed confidence, or those who may have suffered from the unskillful attempts of medical impostors, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in the office, as member of the New-York University, Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 9½ P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Hope's a blessing again." All other remedies proceeded by Dr. Ward's Infirmary, Medical Dispensary, and College, Price $1 and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway next Wallack's Theatre up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAUCKEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 169th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Sold at his office, No. 128 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, and No. 18 Ann-st.

TO INVALIDS.—SEE ADVERTISEMENT THUS headed under "New Publications."

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when a regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence in embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 261 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, will continue to insert full or partial sets on their improved atmospheric plates, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on silver, $5; Amber or Rubber, from $10 to $15; on Gold, $25; Continuous Gum $20; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; Silver, $1; teeth filled with gold, $1; Quarts, Bone, Silver and Tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME AFFEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, dated or repaired; and new sets in half an hour's time.
VINCENT A. BATE, Dentist,
No. 306 Broadway, corner of 18th-st.

UP-TOWN DENTISTRY AT POPULAR PRICES.—Persons in want of whole or partial sets of teeth, or teeth filled, cleaned, extracted, &c., will do well to call on Dr. WAIT & SON, corner 4th-av. and 28th-st., and examine their very moderate charges and style of work.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON Dentist, has removed to No. 60 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

MAGNIFICENT YACHT FOR SALE LOW.—Eighteen tons, keel boat, drawn same 6 feet of water, very fast and safe; large cabin, gilded and decorated in finest manner, and furnished complete; has berths, closets, water-closets, &c., and is ready for immediate use; will be sold for less than half her value. Apply at O. B. INGERSOLL'S largest and cheapest Wooden and Metallic Boat Bazaar in the world, No. 243 South-st., near Pike-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK On and after June 1 the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Flushing.	College Point.
6 30 A. M.	6 40 A. M.
7 45 A. M.	7 55 A. M.
10 00 A. M., direct through to New-York.	
11 00 A. M.	11 10 A. M., stopping at 19th-st.
2 15 P. M., direct through to New-York	
3 00 P. M.	3 10 P. M., stopping at 19th-st.
5 15 P. M.	5 25 P. M., stopping at 19th-st.

Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market wharf
6 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point.
8 30 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 19th-st.
12 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 19th-st.
1 00 P. M. direct through to Flushing.
4 00 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
5 15 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
6 45 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
Fare 15 cents. Sunday school excursion and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.
STEAMER THOMAS POWELL
Leaves foot of Jay-st. every AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

JUNE, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, HOWE'S and BROWN'S DOCKS, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Wednesday, June 13, 2½ A. M.	Wednesday, June 13, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, June 14, 10½ A. M.	
Friday, June 15 11½ A. M.	Thursday, June 14, 3 P. M.
Saturday, June 16, 8 P. M., coming LOUISA P. Bay.	Friday, June 15 3½ P. M.
Sunday June 17, 7 A. M.	Sunday, June 17, 3½ P. M.
	Monday, June 18, 6½ A. M.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NAUSHON will run daily to this popular place of Summer resort for the season, commencing on SATURDAY, June 9, as follows:
Leave West 10th (Amos)-st., 9½ A. M., 12½ P. M., 3½ P. M.; leave Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ P. M., 3½ P. M.; leave Pier No. 4, N. R., 10 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M. Touching at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the island, 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents, including a return ticket to the City.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—ASTORIA, RAVENSWOOD AND NEW-YORK.—The Steamer METANO, Capt. Jess Townsend.
Will leave Astoria at 6:35, 8 and 10:5 A. M., and 2:50, 4:50 and 6:30 P. M.
Will leave Fulton Market-slip at 7:15 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4, 5:45 and 7 P. M.
Landing at Hunter's Point each way. Fare 10 cents.
H. N. GAGE, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, GALDMacll's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer ALICE leaves Pier 41 E. R., at 9 A. M., EVERY DAY, without exception. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 129th (Annex-st.,) and 26th-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER JOHN BROOKS leaves Fesh-slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Passage 50 cts. Freight taken for the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

FOR SALE—STEAM FERRY-BOAT RIDGEWO

THE TURF.

Great Trotting Match on the Union Course between George M. Patchen and Flora Temple; Two-mile Heats, in Harness, for $1,000—Patchen the Winner in Two Straight Heats.

The greatest match of the season, and the most interesting to the breeders of fast horses, came off yesterday, at the Union Course, L. I. Since the last trot between *Flora* and *Patchen*, much speculation has been going on in the minds of the betting men, which *Flora* could compete with the big horse in a two-mile race, and repeat. But when it was recollected that she had previously performed the task in 4 minutes 36½ seconds, and that in her previous trot with *Patchen* she had done a mile in 2:21 and 2:21½, all doubt seemed to vanish, and she had the call up to the morning of the race at 2 to 1, while yesterday morning the betting had gone up to 100 to 40 on her, and just after she had passed in front of the stands it stood at 100 to 35, at, which figure considerable business was done with the *Patchen* men. While the betters were laying out the money, and sporting men generally were discussing their opinions, the *Flora* crowd were all alive for the event. The early trains of the Long Island Railroad dropped passengers at East New-York or Woodhaven, and two mammoth trains were taken out by Superintendent Pearsall, at 2 o'clock, which carried 2,500 persons on all conditions to the Union Course. These were brought back in safety to New-York, notwithstanding the immense rush which generally occurs on these special trains. All the horse-railroad cars which converge at East New-York did a big business, and the track of the line of carriages and vehicles of all kinds which passed over the dusty roads was accurately marked by the cloud of dust as the line of fire on a prairie is traced by the smoke. The usual mixture of humanity and inhumanity met together, for an immense crowd of nearly 15,000 people were on the Course and stands, occupying every available point of observation. The gamblers abounded on all the approaches to the Course, and many a poor simpleton, who was green enough to suppose that he could tell under which thimble the pea was placed, or which of the three cards was the one he had better bet on, lost his money. But these are every-day occurrences, almost everywhere, and of course they are to be met in all their glory at the race-course. Upon the arrival of the first train of cars some of the "scugha" made a dash for the back part of the inclosure, a few knowing ones having spotted a weak point in a twinkling. A couple of boards were wrenched off, and about three hundred filled the gate keeper out of a dollar a piece by getting through the fence. Those in authority, however, rushed to the breach, and stopped the inroad a great deal quicker than they usually do. A set-to took place between a couple of the fancy men who occasionally "go in" on the Course as the best means of settling an account with some credit, both to themselves and the proprietors of the Course. Upon the arrival of the second train a party of half-grown boys were seen at the outside opening of the Grand Stand, hauling up by means of a rope a number of others; the modus operandi pursued was as follows: the party of the first part in possession, lowered the sight of a rope in which the parties outside seated themselves, and upon being drawn up to the sill of the opening were momentarily seized by the collar and seat of the pantaloons and shoved head-first into the opening, amidst the laughter of the outsiders. The refreshment stands outside were well patronised, the lager at sixpence a glass, bringing large returns to the owners of the kegs of that non-intoxicating beverage, and washing down the dust in the throats of the crowds who partook of it. Inside the course the arrangements were complete, various concoctions of chowder being the dish which was most called for, and sandwiches and oysters came and went with a rush.

Both horses answered the judge's signal to prepare, by coming in front of the stands. *Flora*, who was driven by Mr. McMann, was received with great cheering, and *Patchen*, who was driven by Mr. Tallman, received his share of applause; both looked in the finest condition, and went over the track several times. *Patchen* making the complete circuit.

First Heat.—Upon coming up to the score for a first attempt, *Patchen* had the track, with *Flora* slightly leading. Tallman pulled up before crossing, and the judges rung *Flora* back again. The next attempt was successful, and *Patchen* immediately took a right lead, which was reduced at the first turn; but on approaching the quarter pole *Patchen* just drew clear by a length, and *Flora*, in endeavoring to close the gap, got off her feet, and did not get to work again till *Patchen* had got a lead of four lengths. This she reduced by a smart brush to two lengths at the half-mile pole, and both horses went round the lower turn at great speed in about the same position; nor did it much alter, as *Patchen* passed the judges' stand only three lengths in advance. In going for the first turn, *Flora* made one of her dashes for the lead, and collared *Patchen*, who shook her off by a length in going round to the quarter pole. There *Flora* went up, but was caught by Mallaby instantly, without losing an inch, and in a tremendous burst along the back stretch, *Flora* lapped and headed *Patchen* by half a length; the speed was so great that *Patchen* went off his feet, and was not recovered till *Flora* had headed him half a dozen lengths, in which position both entered the lower turn; in going round, this was reduced, and the mare swung into the straight run only four lengths in advance; this was gradually reduced by *Patchen*, and at the gate, only two lengths separated them. Here *Patchen* was rapidly closing the gap, when up went *Flora* at the distance stand, and *Patchen* came over the score the winner of the heat by a length, in 4 min. 53¼ sec.

The cheers and waving of hats for *Pathen* were long and loud, and the betting went at $100 to $25 in his favor, and was taken freely.

Second Heat—*Flora* had shown some signs of distress at the conclusion of the first heat, but she now came to the score quite lively, but refused the first attempt, as *Patchen*, besides the track, had a slight advantage in the start. The next trial succeeded, and both got off even; *Patchen* drew clear in going round the first turn, but was again collared by *Flora* at the quarter-pole, where the horses were neck and neck. In passing along the back stretch, *Patchen* gradually drew clear, and at the half-pole was a length ahead. At this point *Flora* broke up, but was caught again before *Patchen* had got three lengths in advance; in this position they swung into the home stretch, where *Flora* closed up a trifle, but was again shook off and both horses passed over the score amidst the utmost excitement, attended by cheers from the admirers of each, *Patchen* three lengths in advance. A ourst from *Flora* had reduced the gap, in going round the turn, to a couple of lengths, which was further lessened at the quarter; but from this point the *prestige* of victory for sook *Flora*, as the stallion completely outfooted her, and at the half-mile post he headed her by four lengths, swinging into the straight run eight lengths in advance, increasing it on the home-stretch, where McMann began to lay the whip severely on poor *Flora*. During this time Tallman took it easy and looked back, and came in an easy winner of the heat with half a dozen lengths to spare, evidently not desirous of hazarding a break by hurrying up *Patchen* too much. Toe turn was 4:57½. The cheers and smiles among *Patchen's* friends was very marked.

Some people said that *Flora* was not driven up to her usual speed, and Mr. McDonald offered to trot the same race over again for $5,000.

RECAPITULATION.

Union Course, L. I.—Trotting.—Tuesday, June 12, at 3 o'clock, P. M., a match for $1,000, two miles and repeat in harness. James D. McMann names b. m. *Flora Temple*; D. Tallman names br. s. *George M. Patchen*. Good day and good track.

	1st heat.	2d heat.
George M. Patchen	1	1
Flora Temple	2	2

Time of the 1st heat:

	Qr. mile. m. s.	Half-mile. m. s.	Mile. m. s.	2 Miles. m. s.
Patchen trots it in	0 36½	1 12	2 23	4 53¼

Time of the 2d heat:

Patchen trots it in	0 38	1 12	2 25	4 57½

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Items.—Yesterday, the body of John Hogan, who was drowned ten days ago at the foot of North Sixth-street, was recovered and an inquest held by Coroner Murphy, when a verdict of death by accidental drowning was rendered.....A man named Wm. Sharpen attempted to strike a man standing on South Seventh-street, on Monday night, when the man dodged and Sharpen fell heavily on the sidewalk, breaking both bones of one leg below the knee. He was taken to the City Hospital.....A party of sailors landed at Barren Island on Monday, for sand-ballast, and while there managed to get into a fight with the Brooklyn offal contractors' men. Several were severely injured on both sides. The ringleaders were arrested and brought to this city for trial.....Sergeant Hunt, of the Fifth Precinct Police, yesterday recovered goods valued at $100, stolen from a Mrs. Hawley, in New-York, on the 6th of April last. The thief was not been captured..... Three men from New-York, named William Brown, Eugene Sullivan and Francis Moore, were attacked on Monday night on Hamilton Avenue, near the ferry, by a party of rowdies, and severely beaten. Moore had one of his arms dislocated. William Down and Francis Daly, two of the assaulting party, were arrested yesterday by Officer Tuomey, of the Third Precinct, and they were committed for trial.....Hose Company No. 1, of the Eastern District Fire Department, proceed to Newark to-day to join in the Fire Department celebration there.....The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held in the Washington-street Institute last evening. An essay was read, which was followed by the usual discussion.

Accidents.—A son of Officer Bennet, of the First Precinct Police, 2½ years old, was run over by an ice cart yesterday, on Orange-street, and fatally injured.....Detective Rahner, of the Police, had one of his feet badly crushed between two cars while attempting to jump from a train on Atlantic-street.

Cricket.—Satellite Club vs. Manhattan Club.—These Clubs played their return match to-day on the Satellites ground, near the Mansion House, adjoining the Eckford Bass Ball ground, Williamsburgh.

The Courts.—City Court Calendar for this day.—Nos. 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 40, 7, 42, 9, 45, 48, 6, 10, 25, 49, 50. Circuit Court.—Nos. 57, 58, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 77, 81, 34, 39.

On the 28th ult., the monument erected to the memory of the Virginians surprised and slain at Wood's Barn, Roxbury, Pa., by the British troops in 1777, was inaugurated. Horatio Gates Jones delivered the principal address of the occasion.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Lyceum of Natural History.

PRESENTATION OF INTERESTING SPECIMENS.

The regular meeting of this body was held, on Monday evening, at their rooms in the Medical College in Fourteenth-street. There was a pretty full attendance, the President, Major Delafield in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Committee of Publication reported that Nos. 4 and 5 of the Annals were printed, and now ready for delivery.

Mr. Bland presented a portion of a fossil tooth from the Falls of Alexandria, Red River, La. It formerly belonged to an elephant.

Dr. Gerrer (J. W.) presented specimens of the bark and fruit of the berberee tree of South America, a species of nectandra named by Schomburgk *N. Rodiæi*, in honor of Dr. Rodie, who first called attention to it. The fruit and bark are intensely bitter, and contain two alkaline principles, named, respectively, bebeerin and sipeerin (sipeeri being the Dutch name for the tree.) It is said to possess valuable antiperiodic properties, and has also been used with success in memorrhagia. The timber is called green heart, and is much used by the ship builders of the Clyde. Dr. Gerrer also presented the seede of the sand-box tree, *Hura crepitans*, Lin. They are said to be drastic cathartics, and contain a limpid oil.

Mr. Edwards presented specimens of a substance called Natural Flannel, Meteoric Paper, and Sea Foam, from Long Island and Perkiomen Creek, Penn. He stated that they belonged to the conferroid and diatomaceous growths.

Mr. Morris presented specimens of boiler iron, crystalized by the action of fire, being portions of a boiler lately used in the Deaf and Dumb Institution. When placed in the building the boiler was perfect, and of the best iron, but by continual action of the heat had become very brittle, so that a very slight blow would fracture it.

Dr. Brooks exhibited some specimens of crystalized gold, from Sonora, California.

Dr. Bunn exhibited specimens of three species of a new genus of fluviatile shells from the Southern States, for which he proposes the name Melaniarella.

Mr. Bland exhibited photographs of some shells which were being prepared for the forthcoming volume of the annals.

Mr. Lawrence read a paper entitled "Catalogue of a Collection of Birds made by Mr. John McLennan along the line of the Panama Railroad, with Descriptions of some new Species, by G. N. Lawrence." This was referred to the Committee of Publication.

Mr. Cozzens called the attention of the Society to an article extracted from the New-York Times, upon the recent shower of toads.

Mr. Morris called the attention of the members to an article in the *Century*, extracted from the "*Comptes rendus*," of Paris, on a new classification of the rocks of Scotland, by Sir R. J. Murchison.

The President stated that he had received letters on some specimens of the *Cicada Septendecim*, from Staten Island.

After some discussion the Society adjourned.

Political.

REPUBLICAN WARD MEETINGS LAST NIGHT.

The Republicans of the Sixth Ward held a ratification meeting at Kessler's Hotel. Mr. David P. Dubyea presided. Resolutions expressing approval of the Chicago nominations, and a determination to support them, were passed unanimously. Speeches were made by Isaac Dayton, Esq., Dr. Snodgrass, John D. Johnson and Dr. Dittenhoffer, and songs were given by the "Rail Splitters' Glee Club."....

The weekly meeting of the members of the Thirteenth Assembly District Campaign Club—a Republican Association of the Twenty-second Ward, but distinct from the Ward Association—was held last evening at No. 624 Eighth-avenue, Mr. John H. Davison in the Chair. Some fifty new members were enrolled, and an adjournment took place for one week.....The members of the Nineteenth Ward Republican Association held a spirited meeting at the Third-avenue Railroad depôt, Hon. Guy R. Pelton presided. The object of the meeting was to decide upon the question of the erection of a wigwam at the corner of Third-avenue and Sixty-first-street. It was announced that $500 had already been subscribed for the purpose, and only $100 more being needed to complete the hut, it was determined to have the wigwam built.....

The first drill of the members of Company C of the "Rail-splitters' Battalion" took place at No. 659 Broadway, Col. Charles D. Stocking conducting the drill. The Company, considering that they were unused to military evolutions, went through the preliminary marches and countermarches in good style. After the drill, the officers of the Battalion, Col. Van Orden presiding, had a meeting, at which it was decided to call out all the Companies of the Battalion—four being thus far organized—and drill this evening in Washington Parade-ground.

Board of Supervisors.

LEGAL EXPENSES OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION—THE LAWYERS WHO POCKETED THE MONEY—ADJOURNMENT OVER THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday afternoon,—Mr. Stewart in the Chair,—the sum of $150 was appropriated to purchase a safe for the Counsel to the Excise Commissioners, and $175 was voted for the purchase of fifty copies of the State laws and the same number of copies of the City Directory for 1860.

The Comptroller sent in a communication in response to a resolution of inquiry touching the moneys paid for law expenses of the Metropolitan Police Department since its organization. The sum total of money paid out is stated as $47,345 60, of which amount $26,550 was paid in 1858, $19 203 in 1859, and $1,552 60 thus far during the present year. Of this money $8,794 35 was paid to Mayor Wood, $14,150 to Brown, Hall & Co., $6 983 to David Dudley Field, $6,110 to Wm. Curtis Noyes, $4,000 to Wm. M. Evarts, $2,798 25 to Chas. O Conor, and the remainder to other parties. The communication states that, in addition to the amount specified as already expended for legal expenses, the Board, by the tax law of 1860, have power to raise e further sum of $18.565 as soon as an appropriation for this sum is made. On motion the communication was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

A resolution was adopted calling on the Comptroller to prepare estimates of the additional appropriations required to be made for the present year to support the County Government, and before the 1st of the ensuing month transmit the same to the Board.

Several unsuccessful ballotings were had for a Clerk at the Eighth District Court, when the matter was laid over till the next meeting.

The bill of John H. Tobin for $210 for printing the minutes and documents of the Board for the month of May was ordered to be paid. Some minor bills were passed upon, when an adjournment took place for two weeks. A speech made by Mr. Twaad, asking that an opportunity be given to the Democratic members to attend the Baltimore Convention, effected the lengthy adjournment.

Yachting.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE HOBOKEN YACHT CLUB.

This rival yachting affair to the New-York Yacht Club regatta will take place on Friday the 15th inst., under the auspices of the fair residents of Hoboken and a large number of other lady friends of the members. A steamboat has been engaged, so that they may accompany the yachts, the course to be sailed over being from in front of the Club-house at Hoboken to Buoy No. 15 on the west bank in the lower bay. The yachts will start from their moorings at 11 o'clock, and sail in four classes—first and second class decked yachts, and first and second class half-decked yachts. The officers of the Club for the present year are: Commodore, J. T. Bache; Vice-Commodore, A. Foster Higgins; Recording Secretary, L. E. Yorke; Corresponding Secretary, J. Sinclaire; Treasurer, Conrad Fox, (in England;) Measurer and Acting Treasurer, W. T. Cushing.

The following is the list of yachts.

Decked Sloops.	Owners.	Length. Feet.	Tons.
Mallory	J. T. Bache	—	42
Louisa	H. Genet	—	24
Mary	J. E. Ebling	—	20
Alice	E. R. Morton	38	20
Secret	Crane and Mitchell	36	17
Daisy	A. Foster Higgins	—	15
Twilight	F. B. Young	—	15
Syren	S. B. Smith	—	13
Mannahattan	Tryon and Oakes	26	8
Lotus	G. F. Chester	24	9
Wanderer	W. T. Cushing	27	8
Half-decked Sloops.			
Louise	Conrad Fox	35	—
Fanny Townley	Messrs. Wood	35	—
Vesper	H. Waldo	32	—
Alida	H. R. Westervelt	30	—
Jane	H. Myers	27	—
Restless	V. B. Livingston	27	—
Anna	W. H. Curtis	24	—
Lightfoot	F. R. Young	23	—
Sylvia	E. Harper	22	—
Meggie	H. R. Westervelt	21	—
Wee Drop	E. Perkins	20	—
(New yacht)	A. L. Dickenson	20	—
Steam Propeller.			
(Not named)	Rae Smith	—	—

Sixty-ninth Regiment Drill.—The Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. Corcoran, held their third regimental drill last evening in the new Armory, on Thirty-fifth street and Seventh-avenue. Some two hundred, including officers and the drum corps, or about one-third of the regiment, attended. The seats for spectators were well filled by ladies and gentlemen, who take an interest in the rising character of their favorite "Sixty-ninth." The Regiment formed about 8½ o'clock, without muskets, and proceeded with various evolutions, several of which were never before attempted in a public drill. The formation of the square and triangle, marching and reversing front, were well executed, and received the plaudits of the spectators. The forming, marching, and deploying in column, by the right and left; marching and wheeling by pletoons, and the concinding movements in double quick time, occupied the principal part of the evening. Considering the fact that this regiment is composed in large part of working men, whose energies are exhausted by the drill-room, their proficiency shows regardless of military men as creditable, and showing the latent elements of a well-ordered regiment which will, sooner or later, be developed under the patient training of their able Colonel.

Taking the Census.—The gentlemen who are engaged in the task of collecting the materials for the United States census in this City, complain of frequent detentions and other vexations, on account of the ignorance or willfulness of many persons on whom they are compelled by law to call for their information. It is not uncommon for them to be refused all the information asked for, and told to go about their business. In such cases the only alternative left the officers is to report the refractory citizen to the Marshal. Proceedings have already been commenced against four persons under the 15th section of the census law, which, for the benefit of the above-described class, and, possible to lighten the burdens of the Marshals deputies, we copy. It reads as follows: "Each and every free person of more than twenty years of age, belonging to any family residing in any subdivision, and in case of the absence of the heads and other members of any such family, or any agents of such family, shall be, and each of them is hereby required, if thereto requested by the Marshal or his assistant, to render a true account, to the best of his or her knowledge, of every person belonging to such family in the various particulars required in and by this act, and the tables thereto subjoined, on pain of forfeiting $30, to be sued for and recovered in an action of debt, by the assistant, to the use of the United States."

Serious Accident to the Mayor's Marshal.—Col. J. C. Burnham, the Mayor's first Marshal, had a very narrow escape, yesterday, with his life, owing to the reckless driving of a butcher cart. He was riding slowly along McDougal-street, in a light wagon, having two lads, his nephews, with him. At the junction of Fourth-street, a butcher's cart, which was being driven at a furious pace up Fourth-street, caught the hind wheel of the Marshal's wagon with the shaft, turning it completely over. The lads, being young and active, landed upon their hands and feet, and escaped with trifling bruises, but Col. Burnham was thrown a distance of full fifteen feet, alighting upon his back and elbow. For a moment he was senseless, and a crowd soon gathered around, without, however, proffering any assistance. Fortunately an old friend of the Colonel, who chanced to pass at the time, had him conveyed in a carriage to the office of Dr. L. A. Sayre, in Broadway, where he received prompt attention. Luckily no bones were broken, but the violence of the fall, and the severe bruises received, will doubtless incapacitate the Marshal from duty for some time. It was a narrow and almost miraculous escape from instant death, and may probably lead to the inculcation of the lesson to drivers of butchers' carts, that they are not exempt from the penalty imposed on furious driving.

National Grand Lodge of the American Protestant Association.—The tenth annual session of this W. G. body commenced in this City on Monday, the 10th inst., in Knickerbocker Hall, Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue. There are a large number of representativee present, from various States of the Union. The first day's session was partly occupied in receiving credentials of representatives, acting on some resolutions, and appointing Committees. The order of business for yesterday was the nomination and election of officers, which resulted in the election of the following gentlemen: C. B. Cotton, of New-York, R. W. G. M.; J. Bell, of Illinois, R. W. V. G. M.; G. Evans, of New-York, R. W. G. Secretary; G. R. Giles, New-York, R. W. Assistant G. Secretary; T. McConnell, New-York, R. W. G. Chap.; A. Hill, Pennsylvania, R. W. G. Tr.; J. Heekeodon, New-Jersey, R. W. G. Con.; J. Colvill, of Illinois, R. W. A. G. Con.; R. Creery, New-Jersey, R. W. G. T. The reports indicate a state of great prosperity.

The New-York Produce Exchange.—We have heretofore referred to the fact that the property bounded by Pearl, Whitehall, Water and Moore streets had been purchased by the Trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange, with a view to the demolition of the buildings which at present occupy the site, and the erection of an Exchange adapted to the business requirements of the entire Produce Trade of the City. We have since been informed by one of the trustees that the design for the new building, submitted by Messrs. Leopold Eidlitz and Henry G. Harrison, has been approved of, and that these gentlemen have been chosen to superintend the erection of the Produce Exchange. Arrangements are in progress to facilitate the commencement of the work, and it is expected that by the beginning of next year the Produce Exchange will be ready to accommodate the various interests which it is designed to represent.

The Strawberry Festival at the Mariners' Church.—A Strawberry Festival was held last evening at the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine streets. An interesting address was delivered by Rev. Charles J. Jones, the well known pastor of the church. Mr. Barlow, of the Five Points House of Industry, followed in a few well chosen remarks. After listening to some very well executed music by the celebrated choir of the church, the audience repaired to the lecture-room, where large tables, loaded with fruit, flowers, and iced cake, invited their attention. The strawberries were very fine, and well worth the price of admission. The festival will be continued till to-morrow evening. The receipts will be used for the benefit of the Sabbath School.

The Mayor and the Japanese.—It is a fixed fact now that the Japanese will reach New-York on Saturday of this week, and the Committee having in charge the arrangements for their reception have nearly completed their labors. They waited on the Mayor yesterday, and requested him to meet the Embassy at the depôt on their arrival, but this he peremptorily refused to do. The precedent set by the Mayor of Baltimore was urged, but disavowed, the Mayor declining to compromise the dignity of his office by such a step. He will receive them, when officially introduced, in the Governor's room, and nowhere else.

City Nuisances.—The miniature mountains of manure in various places along the East and North Rivers, which have been so often complained of by the residents in their vicinity, may be abated soon. The Board of Health has given the City Inspector power in relation to them by adopting resolutions declaring the dumping, depositing, or curing, or rotting of stable, or any animal manure, upon any premises within the City limits, to be a nuisance dangerous to the public health, unless in places to be designated by the City Inspector. The City Inspector was also empowered to enforce the provisions of the act in relation to public health, passed April 10, 1850.

The Homicide on Board the United States Sloop of War Brooklyn.—The witnesses who were detained to testify in the case of Edmund Ray, who was indicted last Winter for manslaughter in the first degree, in causing the death of George Ritter, a seaman on board the United States sloop of war *Brooklyn*, were discharged from custody on Monday. Ray was remanded to the jail at Richmond County, Staten Island, soon after his arrest, to await his trial in the June term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in Brooklyn, but he made his escape from the officers who had him in charge, and has not since been found.

Strawberry Festival at Dr. Foster's Church.—A Strawberry Festival was held in the Church of Rev. Dr. Foster, Thirty-fourth-street, near Eighth-avenue, last evening, the proceeds being intended for the benefit of the Sabbath-School. The tables were tastefully laid out, and there was a good attendance. Short addresses were delivered by Rev. J. S. Foster, Rev. J. D. Crawford and Rev. J. O. Rogers. The little musical prodigy, Martha Davis, sang some of her prettiest songs, at which the audience were delighted.

The German Shooting Club at Yorkville.—The festival of the New-Yorker Schutzengilde was continued yesterday, at Conrad's Park, in the usual style. The attendance was not as large as on the day previous, but, notwithstanding, the people amused themselves to their best ability. A delegation of the Albany Schutzen Corps came to the grounds and were cordially received. The targets were well riddled, and are expected to be shot down at an early hour to-day.

Organization of the Carpenters' Association.—The members of the Carpenters' Association met at Convention Hall, Wooster-street, last evening, for the purpose of completing their organization. Several new members were admitted, and the following officers were elected: President, Benj. Wheeler; Vice-President, Wm. Milten; Secretary, George W. Eldred, who is to act as Treasurer for the present. After the appointment of a Committee on By-Laws, the Association adjourned.

New-York Academy for Young Ladies.—The annual commencement and exercises of this institution took place last evening at the Mechanics' Institute. A large audience attended, and the musical and rhetorical exercises of the young ladies elicited the warm applause of all present. Shepherd Knapp, Esq., presented the diplomas and certificates of instruction to the graduating class. The cherge to the same was delivered by Rev. Dr. Osgood, after which they united in a parting song.

Grain Shovelers on a Strike.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a distorbance occurred among a parcel of grain-shovelers, on the corner of Whitehall and South-Street. It appears that those on the strike were determined to prevent others from working in their places, and accordingly they made an assault upon those employed, and one man named Michael Flynn was most brutally beaten by six others. One of the rioters, named Wm. Sullivan, was arrested, and locked up in the First Ward Stationhouse.

Serious Illness of Judge Kent.—We regret to learn that the illness of Judge Kent has assumed a very serious feature, his physicians having given up all hope of his recovery. He passed the greater part of the Winter in New-Orleans and Texas, and returned early in May to his residence in Fishkill, where he is now lying, it is to be feared, at the point of death.

Police Commissioners.—The Board of Police Commissioners met again yesterday, but there was not anything of importance before them. The daily report was received. In it thirty-nine beats were recorded as in a filthy condition. They were mainly on the east side of the City.

The Excise Commissioners.—The Board of Excise Commissioners, during their session yesterday, granted twenty licenses, at $30 each. They also adopted a resolution to request the Board of Supervisors to furnish the Counsel of the Excise Board with an iron safe for the preservation of its legal documents.

Nocturnal Dramatic Festival.—The German Dramatic Club celebrated its first anniversary by a Summer Night's Festival at Jones' Wood last night, and was well attended. The company separated at a late hour.

Lecture on Japan.—Mr. J. W. Gerard will repeat his lecture on "Japan and the Japanese," this evening, at the Cooper Institute, before the Teachers' Association.

Police Reports.

MATRICIDE IN WILLETT-STREET—ESCAPE OF THE PERPETRATOR—TESTIMONY AT THE INQUEST.

Coroner Jackman was yesterday called upon to investigate the circumstances attending the death of Margaret Cromie, an Irishwoman, 42 years of age, who died at Bellevue Hospital, on Monday night, from the effects of a beating which her son gave her on the 5th inst. From the evidence it was shown that Edward Cromie, the murderer, went to his mother's house, No. 88 Willett-street, about two weeks since, after an absence from home of five years. At the time of his arrival the family consisted of deceased and her daughter, the father having recently left his wife because of her violent temper and drunken habits. For three days Cromie and his mother lived peaceably together, but he finally took offence at her treatment of his sister, and a violent altercation occurred between them. She told him to stop abusing her in her own house, when, as Mary Cromie, the young woman who was the subject of the disagreement, testified, her brother struck her mother three or four times with his fist and knocked her down upon the floor. After she was down he stamped upon her face and breast. He then threw her upon the bed and choked her, saying he would kill her, as she had lived long enough. Witness called for the police, but could not see an officer, and her brother ran away, since which time she had seen nothing of him. She procured the services of a physician, who found her mother in an insensible condition, bleeding profusely from the wounds. He told witness her mother could not survive, and advised her removal to Bellevue Hospital. Both her mother and brother were sober when the trouble occurred, although the former would sometimes become intoxicated and remain in that condition several days. A *post mortem* examination of the body developed extensive contusions on the face, neck, chest and breast; slight effusion of the brain, gangrenous condition of the tissues of the right side of the neck and face; the lower jaw fractured on both sides, and several other marks of the violence to which it had been subjected. In the opinion of the physician, death had been produced from asphyxia by strangulation caused by the formation of a clot of blood in the larynx, from hemorrhage of the facial artery. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the testimony, and charged Edward Cromie with having inflicted the violence. The accused is 27 years of age. A warrant was issued for his arrest and the police are searching for him.

SHOCKING INHUMANITY.

Yesterday forenoon a woman respectably attired, having under her arms what appeared to be a bundle of dry goods, entered the ladies' apartment at the Cortlandt street ferry, and almost immediately quitted it, without her package, crossing over to Jersey City. Jane Devis, a colored woman, who had observed this action, prosecuted a search for the bundle, and soon discovered it resting on the mud, the tide being low, beneath the flooring of the room. Officer Gierin, of the Third Precinct, and some of the ferry hands recovered it, and found that it contained a living female infant, about a month old and neatly dressed, who singularly enough had not been at all injured by the fall. It was sent to the Almshouse, and at a later hour a women named Hannah Reilly was arrested as she was recrossing the ferry, on suspicion of having attempted infanticide. She was taken before Justice Welsh, and upon her refusing to give any account of herself, she was committed.

A PROMPT ARREST.

Last evening information was given to detectives Devoe and Sampson that Henry Smith, a young man who, until last Saturday night had been employed by Dick & Fitzgerald, booksellers in Nassau-street, had forged the firm name to a draft for $228 20, which he had obtained by breaking open a letter. Their search resulted in his arrest between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, and two brothers named Ennis, who are believed to have been implicated in the transaction were likewise apprehended. Arrests are seldom made so promptly.

A ROBBERY PREVENTED.

On Monday night one Joseph Banta was found beneath a bed in Sweeny's Hotel, Chatham street, with skeleton keys and other burglar's implements in his possession. The last Legislature declared the offence a misdemeanor, and Banta was sent to prison by Justice Welsh in default of $500 bail.

SUSPECTED WRONGFULLY.

Rollin A. Goodenough, the young medical student who was arrested on a charge of having stolen $300 from Dr. E. Lee Jones, No. 795 Broadway, was yesterday honorably discharged by Justice Connolly, his innocence having been clearly proved.

Coroners' Inquests.

DEATH OF A LADY FROM FRIGHT.

The remains of Mrs. Augusta P. Woodhouse, who died at Brazos, Texas, in November, 1859, were brought to this City yesterday, *en route* for interment in Scoharie County, the place of the lady's birth. Before they could leave the City, it was necessary that an inquest should be held, and from the evidence taken by Coroner Scarmer, it appeared that deceased, who was a sister of Mr. John F. Orcutt, No. 14 Broadway, had been a resident of Brownsville, Texas, for some two years prior to her death, but was obliged to flee for safety to Brazos at the time of Cortinas' insurrection. The excitement resulted in an attack of brain fever, which resulted in her death.

SAD RESULT OF INTEMPERANCE.

On Sunday night a woman named Murray, residing at No. 17 Cherry-street, set fire to her clothes while she was intoxicated, and burned herself very severely. In her efforts to extinguish the blaze, the garments of her daughter Catherina, a child 2 years of age, ignited, and her injuries were so great that she died yesterday. An inquest was held by Coroner Schirmer.

Jersey City.

A Wealthy Planter Found Drugged.—A Brazilian, named Jono Antonio Marcos, residing at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, was found about 10 o'clock on Monday night, lying in Montgomery street, Jersey City, in a state of insensibility. On being taken to the Police Station, he was found to have nearly $175 in his possession, besides a valuable gold watch and chain, and several other articles, including a gold-headed cane umbrella and several baggage-checks. Dr. Quidar was summoned, and gave it as his opinion, upon examining the stranger, that he had been drugged by tobacco being put in his drink, no doubt by some person with the intention of robbing him. It was subsequently ascertained that he had left the Metropolitan Hotel with the intention of going to Philadelphia. Chief-of-Police Marinus, of Jersey City, had him conveyed to the Philadelphia Hotel, where he remained in a stupid condition during the greater part of yesterday, but revived sufficiently to be removed to the Metropolitan Hotel late in the afternoon.

Pastors' Conference of Hudson City.—The quarterly meeting of the Conference was held yesterday at West Hoboken. Rev. Mr. Babbitt presided. In the morning Rev. Wm. Verbinbar pleased an analytical review of a work entitled *The Institutions of the Mind Inductively Investigated*, by Rev. Jas. McCosh, LL. D. This was followed by a brief notice of *The Eighteen Christian Centuries*, by Rev. Daniel C. Hopkins, after which Rev. Mr. Babbitt, read an essay on the manner of dealing with church members who have lost their Christian hope. At the afternoon session Rev. Mr. Bonzar preached a sermon on "Christian Kindness." The various exercises were interspersed with critical remarks from Rev. Messrs. French, Gisss, Imbsie, Lucas, Gobbt, and others.

Board of Education of Hudson City.—The first meeting of the new Board of Education of Hudson City was held on Monday evening. Mr. Charles R. Newpan was reelected President, and Mr. Samuel N. Gaston was elected clerk. A resolution was unanimously adopted appropriating the sum of $5,000 for the support of the Public Schools for the current year. After the transaction of some routine business, the Board adjourned.

Boat Race.—A rowing match between Wm. Cooman and James Reynolds, for $25 a side and the Championship, came off on Monday evening, from the foot of Jersey-street, and resulted in the victory of Cooman. About 2,000 persons witnessed the race. At 6:53 the boats started from the stake-boat, and proceeded aronnd Beeloe's island. The time made was: Cooman, 35 minutes: Reynolds, 40 minutes.

Beating his Wife.—A men nemed William Sinclair was brought before Recorder Tilden, Jersey City, yesterday morning, charged with brutally beating his wife. Just as the Recorder was about to send him to jail, the injured wife appeared and pleaded so feelingly in his behalf that he was discharged, with a severe reprimand.

Mr. Greeley's Letter to Gov. Seward.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Gov. Seward has placed the letter written to him by Mr. Greeley on the 11th November, 1854, in our hands, with instructions to relieve him from the responsibility of its publication.

Mr. Greeley complains that the synopsis or substance of his letter, as published, or referred to in the New-York Times, does him injustice. By reason of this alleged injustice, Mr. G. demands the return of the original letter, that he may, by its publication entire, in the *Daily* and *Weekly Tribune*, be vindicated. In this aspect of the question we see no reason to change or modify the opinion before expressed, viz.: That Mr. Greeley, under the circumstances, is in fairness entitled to his letter; and, as one of the assumed "Political Firm" which Mr. Greeley "dissolved," we respond to his demand.

In returning this letter to Mr. Greeley, it is proper to say that his impression that copies of it were obtained from Gov. Seward, is entirely erroneous. The letter was neither copied nor shown until after the 18th ult., and then as a solution of the hostility of Mr. Greeley and the Tribune to Gov. Seward.

THE TROY TRAGEDY.

The Troy Murder Case—Trial of Miss Ann A. Goddard, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Troy, Tuesday, June 12, 1860.

The trial of Francis Priest for the murder of his wife terminated this morning. Yesterday the case was summed up by Mr. Townsend for the prisoner, and Mr. Van Santvoord for the people. Judge Hogeboom's charge was a model of fairness, but it left no doubt that the prisoner was guilty of some grade in the statutory rendition of "Thou shalt not kill." The jury were out all night, till 5 o'clock A. M., and at the opening of Court came in, a dull, sleepy-looking set of fellows, with a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree. The prisoner was sentenced to Clinton Prison for seven years. Yesterday a man was sent to the same place for two years for stealing leather worth $1 25, because it was a second offence. At this rate Miss Goddard's life was worth just $5 25.

Your readers will remember Miss Ann A. Goddard, who has figured so extensively in certain circulations in Boston, Roxbury and Troy—crimes that the law designates as "false pretenses," and the public call "confidence games." Miss G. is undoubtedly a lady of great talent. She has written a number of books, and has usually contrived to get up a sensation wherever her lot has been cast. In Boston, last Summer, the newspapers seemed to keep one reporter especially detailed to watch Miss Goddard, and she certainly appears to have exercised a power of mental fascination in obtaining money from even the most careful, prudent, close men, that has seldom been equaled. Among others, an elderly man, named Robert G. Fox, residing in this city, changed her with obtaining from him several hundred dollars in the year 1857, by representing that she had sums deposited in various banks, and individuals owed her different amounts, all of which was untrue. She was indicted some time ago, and brought here from Boston on a requisition. This morning Miss G. was tried, and the indictment proving to have been very poorly drawn, she was honorably acquitted. Mr. Fox, the complainant, made rather a poor figure on the stand. It seemed he placed the utmost reliance in every statement of Miss Goddard, and even gave her blank checks to fill up as she chose. Another charge, of forgery, was not pressed, and Miss Goddard is now tasting the sweets of liberty. She is a plain-looking, middle-aged woman, w

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2725. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES.

The President and the Secretary of the Navy Charged with Corruption and Censured by the House.

EXCITEMENT AT THE CAPITOL.

THE CASE OF THADDEUS HYATT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 13.

THE HOUSE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. HUNTER has attempted to avoid action upon the House Tariff bill by a postponement to December next, and by adding a clause to the Legislative Appropriation bill, authorizing the issue of $20,000,000 in bonds, redeemable in five years, at six per cent. with which to meet the outstanding Treasury notes. The additional clause was adopted by a vote of 29 to 20; Mr. BIGLER being the only Democratic Senator voting in the negative. The House will strike off the amendment and make a fight on the original bill, proposed to be postponed.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE ON THE PRESIDENT.

The adoption by the House, to-day, of a resolution of censure upon the President, is regarded by the Democratic members as a dangerous encroachment by the Legislative upon the Executive branch of the Government. It is predicted that a similar resolution will follow respecting the Supreme Court. These coördinate branches may retort, if they see fit. The President may issue a proclamation, censuring members of Congress, and the Supreme Court might gravely deliver an opinion, that a majority of the present House of Representatives had violated the Constitution, and pass judgment accordingly.

THE ADVICES FROM MEXICO.

The statement from Washington in yesterday's *Tribune*, relative to Mexican affairs, is not justified by facts. No discouraging dispatches respecting the prospects of the Liberals have been received, so far as I can learn, in this city. On the contrary, the advices just received are of the most encouraging nature, and the probabilities of the stability of the Juarez Government appear more decided than ever. Señor MATA expresses his belief that the Liberals are steadily gaining, and will ere long have entire control of the country.

No dispatches relative to the defeat of URAGA by WOLL have been received here. The failure of JECKEL & Co. excites much attention, and among those interested in Mexican affairs there is a decided sensation. It has been intimated to your correspondent that the statement of the affairs of that concern, now before the public, does not comprehend its entire business. It is said that a peculiar class of transactions, on an immense scale, with the Miramon Government and the church property has been omitted. It is also stated that some six or seven hundred thousand dollars due to English bondholders were on deposit with JECKEL & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS—REPORTS AND REMONSTRANCES.

Remonstrances from citizens of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Cincinnati, against any increase of the tariff on steel were presented to the Senate to-day.

Mr. BAYARD reported back the Utah Polygamy bill with an amendment. He also presented an adverse report on the memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce relating to damages resulting from collisions at sea.

FUNERAL OF GEN. JESUP.

The public departments have been closed to-day, and most of the Government employes attended the funeral of the late Gen. JESUP.

NEW ISSUE OF POST-OFFICE STAMPS FOR FOREIGN LETTERS.

The Post-office Department will issue in a few days stamps for *twenty-four*, *thirty* and *nine* cents, to facilitate the payment of postage on foreign letters. Q.

From Another Correspondent.

A private dispatch received to-night from a gentleman at St. Louis, largely interested in the Pike's Peak mines, says that private letters confirm the Indian depredations in Pike's Peak country; that ten thousand troops will be needed there; that there is great excitement in the mines and all work is stopped. S.

For the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 13.

It is ascertained from an official letter of the Fourth Auditor addressed to Purser J. S. CUNNINGHAM, that payments to Commission and Warrant Officers will be made in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 1, 1860, and all questions arising from supposed errors as to sea service in the Navy will be referred to the Navy Department for decision, and not to the Fourth Auditor.

The acting midshipmen of the Naval Academy and the ship *Plymouth* are entitled to the pay allowed in the new bill to midshipmen.

The Conferees on the Homestead bill met this morning, and found themselves unable to agree. They will meet again to-morrow morning for a final effort.

The Board of Navy Officers, to examine the midshipmen who have graduated and seen the required sea service necessary to receive the warrant of Passed Midshipmen, will convene at Annapolis on the 15th inst.

The affirmative vote of 65 in the House, to-day, to lay the resolutions of censure of the President and Secretary of the Navy on the table, was composed exclusively of Democrats, while all the South Americans present, together with Messrs. ADRAIN, CLARK of New-York, DAVIS of Indiana, HASKIN and MORRIS of Illinois, voted with the Republicans in the negative.

It is said that Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON will be appointed to succeed the late Major-General JESUP as Quartermaster-General of the army.

A number of the Seceding Southern Democratic delegates arrived here from Richmond this morning.

There is much discussion going on among the crowds of Democratic politicians in the city, and there are many impromptu meetings in the hotels.

A serenade is spoken of to-night, to elicit speeches from Mr. YANCEY and others.

Considerable importance is attached to the speech at Salem by Dr. LORING, who was a delegate from Massachusetts to the Charleston Convention, but who was kept away by the illness of his father. He will be present at Baltimore, and advocate the Tennessee Platform, which it is thought may be the position taken by numerous Northern Democrats.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 13.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a memorial, signed by Dr. HENRY B. CHEEVER and others, asking for the discharge of THADDEUS HYATT, and desired that it be referred to the Special Committee on the Harper's Ferry Insurrection.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) objected, inasmuch as the Senator presented, but the other day, a petition from negroes, and which was referred to that Committee.

Mr. SUMNER said he had expressly stated at the time that the petition was from persons of African descent.

Mr. FITCH replied that if might have been the case, but it was done without the knowledge of the Committee.

Mr. SUMNER—What of that, Mr. President? What if I did?

The PRESIDENT—The Senator from Indiana has the floor.

Mr. FITCH—Sir, I don't want to be interrupted by the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) wanted to know if it was asserted as a principle that negroes could not petition Congress. He had never yet heard even a Southern Senator say as much.

Mr. FITCH replied that he had no objection to their petitioning.

Mr. FESSENDEN—Then if they have a right to petition, I think they ought to be treated in the ordinary mode, and I think it does not infringe upon the dignity of any Committee to receive them.

Mr. FITCH said his objection had reference to their petitioning as citizens, when it was well known that we do not recognize them at all as such.

Mr. FESSENDEN—Suppose they are not citizens; it is to be supposed they are subjects, and live under our laws, and as such they have the right we allow foreigners, to present petitions at any time. I wish to enter my dissent entirely to the idea that we will not receive petitions here, and look at them, unless they come from citizens. I am willing to hear petitions from anybody, and do not feel myself degraded by doing it.

Mr. WILSON—It seems to me, Sir, that this is a very extraordinary proceeding on the part of the Senator from Indiana. The other day my colleague presented a petition from certain colored citizens of Massachusetts—men who have in that Commonwealth all the rights of citizenship. He stated on this floor what was not necessary to state, that the petition came from colored men. That petition was referred to this great Committee on the Harper's Ferry insurrection, whose dignity it seems has been wounded, and that Committee, I understand, intend to make a report upon it. This morning my colleague presented a petition from white men, and I care not whether it comes from white men or black men,—he has a right, as a citizen, to present that petition, and he has a right, as a Senator, to present it and ask its reference to a Committee. He does present it, and the Senator from Indiana rises and objects to its reference, until he has time to examine it, because the Senator from Massachusetts presented a petition the other day from colored citizens of his State. Now, Sir, it seems to me that this is a very extraordinary position to be taken here in the Senate of the United States, and I hope, Sir, that the freemen of this country will note and mark this position, taken here on this subject, in the Senate. I regard it, Sir,—I will not say as an insult to a Senator of this body, but it is, Sir, a motion accompanied by remarks which deserve and should receive the rebuke of every gentleman in this body.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said he was not in the Senate when this subject came up, but he understood that the Senator from Indiana desired no reference of this petition, because some few days ago a petition had been presented by the Senator from Massachusetts upon its face declaring it to be from negroes, veiled under the expression "petitioners of African descent." The Committee had instructed him to make a report on that petition which he had prepared, and only asked time to present.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) said he knew these petitioners; they were living in his immediate neighborhood; they were white men.

Mr. FESSENDEN—That makes no difference.

Mr. FOSTER—And men of the highest respectability.

Mr. MASON suggested that the Senator from Indiana should withdraw his objection.

Mr. FITCH—The fact that it is from white citizens removes any objection that I could have opposed to it but for the intemperate language used on the other side, and for the opinion of the Senator from Massachusetts, if he classes himself in the category of gentlemen, I care not for it, for I do not class him in that category at all.

The petition was then referred to the Select Committee.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) from the Finance Committee, reported Mr. MORRILL's Tariff bill, and moved to postpone it till the second Monday in December.

The motion lies over till to-morrow.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill to increase the salaries of certain judges of the United States.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) from the same Committee, reported the House bill to prevent polygamy in Utah, with an amendment.

An immense number of adverse reports was made, and private bills and memorials of minor importance reported.

The Senate bill for the relief of ANSON DART, ex-Superintendent of the Indian Affairs in Oregon, was considered.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) opposed the bill, saying the man had no honesty and no integrity, was loathed by every honest man, and desired to filch from the Treasury every dollar he could get.

The bill was passed.

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) called up the resolution for night sessions.

Mr. HAMMOND, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) said the legislation of night sessions blurred the records of the country, and he thought such sessions a disgrace to the Senate. In the old Roman Senate all laws passed after sundown were invalid, and that was before the discovery of alcohol. [Laughter.]

The resolution was passed.

The Legislative and Executive Appropriation bills were considered.

Mr. HUNTER reported an amendment from the Committee on Finance, extending the time of funding the debt of $20,000,000 to four years, stating that the House had sent in an amendment to the Tariff bill, to fund this debt in two years. The Committee had thought best to place it in this bill, and extend the time.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) objected to the amendment on this bill. He thought the Senate should consider the House bill on the Tariff, where the amendment properly belongs. He did not think the objection good that there was not time to consider the Tariff bill.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) spoke against the amendment. He said it ought to be connected with the bill for raising the proper revenue. This was an attempt to carry over the Presidential contest this question, and cover up the extravagance of the Administration.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.,) considered that the extravagance did not belong to the Administration, but to the Republican party, who increased the appropriation bills to a great extent. He thought the questions of Finance and Protection should never be connected.

Mr. FESSENDEN defended the Republicans from the charge of extravagance, saying that the Democratic Administration recommended them, the Democratic Committees reported them, and Democratic Senators voted for them, and they in the minority were not responsible for them.

Mr. SIMMONS took the same view.

Mr. TOOMBS said he blamed the Republicans and some Democrats who voted with them in making a majority for extravagant appropriations, and charged that a combination existed in various quarters to increase the expenditures so as to make protection necessary.

Mr. BIGLER proceeded to show that over six millions had been appropriated by the Senate, not estimated by the Department, and the Secretary of the Treasury had stated in his report that we could not meet these extraordinary expenses unless additional revenue was provided. He thought that those Democrats who would vote with the Republicans in support of an increase of revenue, did so without reference to party. He was for protecting the industrial elements, and preventing foreign competition. The expenses will exceed the revenue, and there will not be a dollar to pay the public debt.

Mr. HUNTER denied that there was any necessity for an increase of revenue, and maintained that a low revenue prevented extravagant expenditures.

At 4 o'clock the Senate took a recess.

At six o'clock the Senate reassembled.

Mr. WILSON defended the Republicans from the charge of extravagance, saying that the requirements made by the President and the Departments exceed the appropriations made by Congress. The House was controlled by the Republicans. They had reduced the estimates of the Administration $1,800,000, while a Democratic Senate, under the control of Democratic Senators, had added over six millions to those House bills. When such charges were made, he desired to point attention to the record. He then proceeded to show the necessity for an increase of the tariff for revenue to meet the debts of the Government, and expenses. During three years the Government had gone in debt $50,000,000. He did not believe the coming importation would afford sufficient revenue for the requirements of the appropriations and pay the interest of the debt. He therefore advocated the increase of the tariff to meet exigencies.

Mr. TOOMBS read the Civil Appropriation bill, with the amendments of the Senate Finance Committee, showing that every one made was to fulfill contracts and carry out existing laws. The House Republicans, by refusing to pay honest contractors, had thus reduced the appropriations. $150,000, for finishing the Charleston Custom House, was put in by the Senate to fulfill obligations to honest contractors of Maine and pay for the granite. The Republicans of the House appeared to be economical by cheating honest contractors and carrying on a system of profligacy in appropriating $7,000,000 for fraudulent pensions. He condemned the agricultural appropriations as a job.

Mr. BIGLER said he did not like to hear such imputations cast on the Department or Senators who voted for the measure. He did not like the way the Senator spoke about it.

Mr. TOOMBS said he would give way for an explanation, but should not for the Senator to protest against what he said. He had disclaimed any imputation on any Senator.

Mr. BIGLER said he did protest.

Mr. TOOMBS replied that if he was not satisfied with the remarks, he could get satisfaction here or outside the chamber. He was speaking of the Government, and made no personal imputations. He continued to show that the Republicans were friends of extravagance. They were deep in corruption in all the legislatures of the North, and God only knew what they would do if they ever got the power here.

Mr. DOOLITTLE asked the Senator if he did not recollect the Yazoo grant in Georgia, when the people burned the records of the State?

Mr. TOOMBS replied that some dishonest men got in the Legislature as in the case of new States, but the people hung some of them, and run others out of the State. They were not honest enough in Wisconsin to do that.

After further debate the amendment for funding for five years the $27,000,000 was then agreed to—Yeas, 29; Nays, 19.

Mr. SEBASTIAN offered an amendment appropriating $2,500,000 for paying the claims of the Choctaw Indians under the treaty stipulation, which, after much debate, was carried over by an adjournment at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 13.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the resolutions reported back from the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department, which declare that the Secretary of the Navy has, with the sanction of the President, abused his discretionary power in the selection of a coal agent, and for the purchase of fuel for the Government; that the contract with SWIFT for live-oak timber was in violation of law; that the distribution of the patronage of the Navy-yards among Members of Congress is destructive of discipline, and injurious to the public service; that the President and Secretary of the Navy, in considering the party relations of bidders, and the effect of awarding contracts pending elections, are deserving of the reprobation of this House: that DANIEL B. MARTIN, a member of the Board of Engineers to report on proposals for construction of machinery, he being personally interested therein, is hereby censured by this House.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, (Dem.,) in opposing the resolutions, and after a few preliminary remarks, said—Look, Sir, at these resolutions submitted by the member from Tennessee, (Mr. HAWKINS,) and tell me if I am mistaken in my appreciation of them? Examine them particularly, and it will be seen that they have no reference whatever to legislation. They contemplate in no way a procedure before the Senate for an impeachment of this House on these high officers. They are nothing more nor less than a condemnation of the Chief Executive of the country, and an infliction of punishment upon him. Look at the first of these resolutions, and it will be seen that it relates to an abuse that can no longer be practiced, if it be an abuse at all. It was practiced, however, under the old system, already abolished by law, and cannot be again introduced. But the resolution is not directed against that abuse. No, but it is to rebuke and inflict punishment upon the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Navy. Is it not, in fact, a punishment that is called for? Is not the House asked to inflict punishment upon the President and the Secretary of the Navy? One of the resolutions directly charges that a particular act of these gentlemen demands the reproof of the House of Representatives; and another resolution says that a particular act of the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Navy, deserves the censure of this House. And, Sir, is not this in itself punishment—an infliction of censure? Look at your military system and you will find in the list of punishments enumerated and described in the code the punishment of censure upon officers. I need not remind gentlemen that to a high-minded, chivalrous, honorable man, that censure, calmly and deliberately visited, is the most grievous punishment that could be inflicted. Why, Sir, taking this, in connection with the doctrine promulgated by the gentlemen from Pennsylvania and Ohio, I would not be surprised to see them follow up their doctrine and demand that the Sergeant-at-Arms be ordered to arrest the President of the United States in his apartments, and bring him to the bar of this House, that the House might publicly administer reproof to him. Why, Sir, the gentleman from Pennsylvania asserts that the President of the United States has no more protection than the humblest in the land, and according to his doctrine you can send the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest the President and bring him here, and set up the gentleman from Ohio to administer censure upon him. This proposition involves some points which I will briefly discuss. The first question it involves is the question raised by my colleague a few days ago, whether it is right and proper in the House of Representatives to form itself into a judicial tribunal, and proceed to pass sentence and inflict punishment upon the President of the United States, upon the *exparte* testimony taken before a Select Committee of a past House of Representatives, it might be said that the action of past Houses was frequently acted on by a succeeding House: This is true to a certain extent; but in such an important matter as this, when you come to investigate the rights and privileges of freemen, and to consider the propriety of passing judgment and inflicting punishment, then I ask you, have you a right to take the testimony given before a committee of a past session? If you have a right to do this, where will it end? If you have a right to go back to the last session to establish this case, why not go further back?—go back to the Congress before that—aye, and rake up the oldest archives of the land, and go back to the days of JEFFERSON and ADAMS to make charges. I submit to the consideration of the House another question, which is, has the House of Representatives the right to pronounce judgment and inflict punishment upon the Executive authorities? Here we are with a striking fact, that here now, from the very beginning of the Government, in 1789, down to the present time, this is the first proposition of the kind ever made by the House of Representatives, that it should resolve itself into a judicial tribunal, and pass judgment and inflict punishment upon the highest Executive magistrate of the land. If we have or ever had the right to act thus, it is very strange that in days when the utmost political excitement prevailed all over the land, when criminations and recriminations were the order of the day, that no man, that this House never claimed the right to inflict punishment upon those in executive authority. I ask gentlemen who claim this power for the House of Representatives, to tell me one single instance where in our past history such a right was ever claimed before. In 1854 a series of resolutions were passed by the Senate in reference to the act of Gen. JACKSON in removing the deposits from the Bank, and in which act the President had not only no precedent in law to sustain him, but in fact acted in derogation of the law of the land. But on these resolutions there was no censure proposed, no declaration set forth that he deserved the reproof of the Senate—no, it was a simple declaration that the act was not in conformity with the law of the land. Gen. JACKSON, who was very sensitive, considered that an indirect reproof, and he answered it with a solemn protest against the action of the Senate, in which he denounced that action of the Senate as an improper encroachment upon his prerogative as a coördinate branch of the government. What was the conduct of the leading Senators of the day—CLAY, CALHOUN, WEBSTER, Lee of Virginia, and several others—who drew up the resolution, in view of this protest of President JACKSON? They only objected to the protest so far that the President misused his protest on the ground that the declaration of the Senate was an impeachment of his motives, and, in fact, a censure upon him accordingly. Now, if gentlemen on the other side could accept these resolutions of the Senate, as conveying a censure on President JACKSON, and as a precedent of the right of this body to inflict censure, it would indeed be valuable to them in this matter. But they cannot. It was exactly the reverse. Mr. CLAY denied even that any indirect censure was conveyed, and declared that the resolutions were drawn up in general terms purposely, with a view to avoid an expression of opinion as to the motives of the Executive, and limited it to the fact that he had assumed a power neither conferred upon him by the Constitution or the laws. Here, then, is the case, President JACKSON denied the power of the Senate to impeach his motives, or to pass censure upon him on such impeachment, yet notwithstanding that the Senate denied that they intended to impeach his motives, yet failed to take issue with him on the point, rather conceding, indeed, that he was right, but that they merely expressed an opinion in their legislative capacity upon the nature of the act. This is the sentiment and doctrine of the Constitution—that the respective departments of the Government are independent of each other in their different spheres. The President is independent of Congress, and it, in its legitimate sphere, is independent of the President. I am not denying the right and the power of the House of Representatives making investigations into corrupt and iniquitous proceedings, where such may have come to light, with the view of impeaching the President by the Senate; but I deny the right of this body to resolve itself into a judicial tribunal, and pass sentence and inflict punishment in the way sought by these resolutions. We are here assembled under the written charter, the Constitution of the United States, and we are, above all the nations of the earth, existing under a Government the most complicated in character, with a State Government and a Federal Government, with all our rights and privileges, and prerogatives secured, and guaranteed, and strictly defended by the Constitution. Are we to inflict punishment upon the highest member of the Executive Department? We do not find our authority for that in the Constitution; but we find it there written that the House of Representatives shall have the right to frame laws for its own guidance, and to punish its members for improper and disorderly conduct. Tell me, sir, on what page of the Constitution, from beginning to end, we can find the power to inflict punishment and pass sentence upon the President of the United States? I challenge the production of the proof. I demand the proof from those who now attempt to initiate this new order of proceedings. I challenge them to produce the charter or authority by which they have undertaken to do that which they are now doing. Why, Sir, if we can censure the President, irrespective of any legitimate legislative action, why should not the President have the power, with his Cabinet Council, to resolve themselves into a Committee and declare that we are illegitimate, a riotous, disorderly and turbulent body, and deserve the censure of the Executive Department? If, Sir, we have a right to censure the President, why should he not have a right to censure us? If we have a right to censure the Executive, why should we not have a right to censure at our pleasure the Judiciary? and if we have that right, why should not the Judiciary have a right to censure us? This doctrine attempted here would lead to interminable discord between the coördinate branches of the Government, and instead of a Government with its coördinate branches working harmoniously together, we would have a Government of discordant and hostile elements, making war one upon another, till the whole system would resolve into anarchy and confusion. This thing was never attempted before. It was left to the present House of Representatives to initiate this movement. We, especially this present House of Representatives, of all people on earth, forsooth, must resolve ourselves into a judiciary tribunal, to pass our sentence of condemnation upon the President, the executive magistrate of the United States. We are beginning to have a higher opinion of ourselves than our fathers, who were representatives of the people, thought of themselves. We are beginning to assume the God, and to hurl our thunderbolts around us. If we assume this power, we shall next, as has been suggested to me, question the conduct of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott decision, so as to reverse it altogether. But let us see, admitting that we have the power to inflict punishment upon the President of the United States and Secretary of the Navy, if there is anything in the volume of testimony which justifies the resolutions reported last session by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. SHERMAN) from the minority of the Committee, and the present resolutions reported by the member from Tennessee (Mr. HAWKINS). The latter gentleman triumphantly announces that he can sustain the position taken by him in this matter. We shall see. But I appeal to the practical common sense of the House to say if there is a single fact sustained by the testimony. Sir, if this House was a judicial tribunal, sworn to decide the case according to this testimony, I would not despair, humble as I am, of being able to defeat every resolution come to on the strength of the testimony contained in that volume. What is the fact with regard to one of the charges, that the President and the Secretary of the Navy disbursed a discretionary power in the purchase of coal for the Government, that the party to whom they gave the contract for the service got it at a ruinous cost to the country, and in opposition to the law requiring that this contract shall be open to all bidders. The resolution does not complain that the contract was given to an incompetent man, but there was such a gross neglect in the manner in which the contract was given out and disposed of, as to demand the interposition of the House. But the House must know that in disposing of the patronage of the Government it is impossible for the President to make appointments from his personal knowledge. He must rely upon the recommendation of those whom he supposes competent to judge. The very same thing was done in the House. The coal agent appointed by the President in this case was Dr. HUNTER, of Reading, Penn., who came recommended to the Executive by a large number of the best men of his State, and upon such recommendation he got the appointment. What was, then, the fact attested by those who had the best right to know? Why, that under this man's agency a better quality of coal was supplied to the Government than ever had been before. The only complaint was that, in fact, through circumstances, he made too much money in consequence of the expedition to Paraguay and other accidental circumstances. Mr. BOCOCK went on to show that in other years, and under Administrations, even greater profits were made from precisely the same office of coal agent to the Government, noticing the fact that the agents, at the time of the Japan Expedition, made in two years $50,000. It was charged that the profits of the office were divided, but would the impeccable, demure gentleman from Ohio give that as a reason to visit with condign punishment the President and the Secretary of the Navy? Could he put that forward as a charge, forgetting his own participation in the attempt to get DERRIES appointed Public Printer, on the faith of his promise that he would give one-half of his profits for the benefit of the Republican Party? Would he dare to do so in the face of the fact that FORN, the present Public Printer of the House, had guaranteed with the party to divide the profits of his office with them? But, of course, all this goes for nothing because it happens to tell against the gentleman from Ohio and his friends. FORN was one of the brethren; he belonged to the party of the gentleman from Ohio and his friends; and care must be taken that no charge shall be brought against the party. But, says the gentleman, let us hurl our thunderbolts against the gentlemen on the other side. Mr. BOCOCK then went into an explanation of the circumstances attending the appointment to offices generally under each Administration, contending that it was done in every case in the spirit which actuated the member from New York (Mr. HASKIN) in giving out the contract for binding, because that the gentleman so appointed was from his district and a personal friend. He assured the House that resolutions from Committees came up with no other recommendation than that of chairman, and perhaps one or two of the Committee, and that these resolutions were sustained by party feelings. In this case, involving so important a matter as a vote of censure of the President, he begged that the House would give it proper consideration, and not allow itself to be led away by party feelings. He charged the gentleman from Ohio with having purposely got himself appointed to the Committee on Naval Expenditures, ostensibly placed lowest on the list, but altogether with a view to direct the whole proceeding. Mr. BOCOCK had not concluded when his hour expired.

Mr. SHERMAN, (Rep.,) of Ohio, rose to reply. He said: Mr. Speaker, I will first dispose of the technical objections to the resolutions by the gentleman from Virginia, four of which had been urged. The first objection was taken to the depositions on which we are about to act, because they were taken before a committee of last session. Now, this is a very singular objection indeed, when it is remembered that every bill, public or private, upon which we base our legislation, depends almost entirely upon the testimony and documents taken some time before. How would such an objection as that be regarded in any court of justice, that a case could not be properly conducted because the depositions in it were taken before even the Judge was appointed to sit on the Bench to try it? Such an objection would be ridiculed at once by Court and lawyers. The testimony in this case was taken in the proper and legitimate way, and the whole examination of the witnesses was properly conducted. I say here that every witness the Secretary of the Navy desired to be examined was examined. Notice was given to him the very day the Committee was appointed, and he was requested to be present himself personally, or through a representative, to examine the witnesses. He was asked also the name of the witnesses he desired to be subpœnaed, and they were subpœnaed. Word for word, copies of the depositions which affected him were sent to him, and we invited his cooperation. We confined the testimony entirely to the particular points at issue, and we did not travel beyond. The whole investigation is conducted with the utmost strictness, and according to the strict rules of law, giving to the parties accused full and ample means of defence. The previous investigation was closed shortly before the adjournment, and I then endeavored to get a vote from a house with a Democratic majority, and if could not; if I had succeeded in getting a vote then I would not have brought it up now. With regard to the charge of having sought to be appointed to the Committee on Naval Expenditures, I confess I did ask for the appointment, and I never denied it. But with regard to another objection. The gentleman from Virginia says that the House has no power to investigate this matter at all. When was this point made? Why was it not raised last session, when the gentleman from Virginia and myself pursued this investigation? Whoever before breathed of questioning the power of the House? Why, last session the gentleman himself reported a resolution to the same matter which implied censure and some blame.

Mr. BOCOCK—I do not deny that the House has the right to investigate it, but I object to its proceeding on testimony taken at a past session of Congress.

Mr. SHERMAN—It comes to the same thing. The gentleman denies that the House has the right to censure or punish; but he will admit, no doubt, that it has the right to praise. Yes—he asserts that the province of the House is to praise the President, but not to censure him. But I deny this assertion. We have the right to pass a resolution of censure, and we have the right to punish, as much as we have the right to the right to reward and praise. This is a power incident to all legislative bodies. The House of Commons in England does it every year. The Committees of that House are constantly at work, sometimes praising, sometimes censuring, and very frequently overthrowing the Government by a vote of censure. There never was a legislative body yet but had this power as incidental to their legislation. I believe I have completely disposed of the technical objections raised here. Sir, I say it has been a matter of surprise that the Secretary of the Navy, or some person for him, did not ask for a vote upon these resolutions long since. There have been instances in our history where officials have demanded investigations. We have seen a Secretary of the Treasury apply to this House for investigation. I now come to the true facts of the case, which I shall endeavor to present without exaggeration. Mr. SHERMAN then entered into a history of the case, showing that the coal contract was given without public competition, as required by law, to a Dr. HUNTER, of Pennsylvania, a particular friend of the President, and a personal friend of the Secretary of the Navy, at whose house he (Dr. HUNTER,) always stopped when he came to Washington. He therefore contended that the contract was given to HUNTER for personal reasons, while he let out the contract to others, pocketing a large amount of profits himself, while he stayed at home practicing as a physician in Reading. By the agreement with HUNTER the latter charged the Government $3 85 a ton for coal, while others were ready to contract for it at $3 35, being in excess 50 cents, which in the amount of coal furnished to the Government resulted in a loss to the country of $27,000 annually. This fact, he contended, was known to the President, as well as the fact that the contract had not been left to competition as the law demanded. Mr. SHERMAN then reviewed the whole of the circumstances connected with the "live oak" contract, which has been so frequently referred to in the House, and, going into each of the resolutions in turn, he concluded by pressing upon the House the necessity of their marking their disapprobation of the conduct of the President and the Secretary of the Navy by adopting the resolutions brought up by the Committee. He demanded the previous question, which was seconded, thus cutting off Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, (Dem.,) who had risen to reply to so much of Mr. SHERMAN's remarks as referred to the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) said the gentleman from Ohio had assailed members on this floor, and then denied them an opportunity of being heard.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) called for the yeas and nays on ordering the main question on the resolutions. He wanted to see who were for stifling debate.

Mr. HATTON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) having the floor to close the debate, yielded it a short time to Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) who argued that the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department had no right to resume the case where a defunct Select Committee had left off. It was a most dangerous precedent—certainly a mischievous one—for one Congress to revise the evidence reported to a previous one, when this House cannot have control over the Committee by which the evidence was reported. It was now sought to condemn or censure executive officers who have no opportunity to defend themselves.

Mr. HATTON argued that the House has power to pass these resolutions. By the vote just taken this was determined by an overwhelming majority. The Secretary of the Navy had sent a letter to the Committee, speaking of its gross and manifest usurpation, and of a clear and palpable violation of the Constitution in connection with this investigation. No protests of the Secretary should deter him from the conscientious performance of his duty. This was the first time that the Head of a public department had shrunk from an investigation, and the example is set by a Secretary, who objects to the expression of opinion of the House on his official conduct. Mr. HATTON then referred to the testimony to show that the resolutions were abundantly sustained and ought to be passed.

Mr. BOCOCK moved to table the resolutions. Negatived—65 against 120.

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Avery, Barksdale, Barr, Bocock, Bonham, Burch, Burnett, Clopton, Cobb, John Cochrane, Cox, Craig of Missouri, Craige of North Carolina, Crawford, Dejarnette, Dimmick, Edmundson, English, Florence, Fouke, Garnett, Gartrell, Hamilton, Harris of Virginia, Hindman, Holman, Houston, Howard of Ohio, Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, Keitt, Lamar, Lamb, Larrabee, Leake, Logan, Love, Martin of Ohio, Martin of Virginia, McQueen, McRae, Millson, Montgomery, Niblack, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Reagan, Ruffin, Scott, Sickles, Simms, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Stallworth, Stewart of Maryland, Stone, Taylor, Thomas, Underwood, Vallandigham, Whiteley, Wright—65.

NAYS—Adams of Massachusetts, Adams of Kentucky, Adrain, Aldrich, Alley, Anderson of Kentucky, Ashley, Babbitt, Beale, Bingham, Blair of Pennsylvania, Blake, Bouligny, Brabson, Brayton, Bristow, Buffinton, Butterfield, Campbell, Carter, Case, Horace F. Clarke, Colfax, Covode, Curtis, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Indiana, Dawes, Delano, Dodd, Dunn, Edgerton, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frey, Foster, Frank, French, Gilmer, Gooch, Graham, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Hall, Hardeman, Harris of Maryland, Haskin, Hatton, Helmick, Hickman, Hill, Hoard, Howard of Michigan, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Junkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Kenyon, Killinger, Leach of Michigan, Leach of North Carolina, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Mallory, Marston, Maynard, McKnight, McPherson, Millward, Moore of Kentucky, Moorehead, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Illinois, Nelson, Nixon, Olin, Pettit, Porter, Potter, Quarles, Rice, Robinson of Rhode Island, Sherman, Smith of North Carolina, Somes, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, Stevens, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Stokes, Stratton, Tappan, Thayer, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vance, Vandever, Van Wyck, Verree, Wade, Walton, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Webster, Wells, Wilson, Windom, Woodruff—119.

Mr. FLORENCE moved to table the resolutions. Negatived—65 against 120.

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Avery, Barksdale, Barr, Bocock, Bonham, Burch, Burnett, Clopton, Cobb, John Cochrane, Cox, Craig of Missouri, Craige of North Carolina, Crawford, Dejarnette, Dimmick, Edmundson, English, Florence, Fouke, Garnett, Gartrell, Hamilton, Harris of Virginia, Hindman, Holman, Houston, Howard of Ohio, Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, Keitt, Lamar, Lamb, Larrabee, Leake, Logan, Love, Martin of Ohio, Martin of Virginia, McQueen, McRae, Millson, Montgomery, Niblack, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Reagan, Ruffin, Scott, Sickles, Simms, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Stallworth, Stewart of Maryland, Stone, Taylor, Thomas, Underwood, Vallandigham, Whiteley, Wright—65.

NAYS—Adams of Massachusetts, Adams of Kentucky, Adrain, Aldrich, Alley, Anderson of Kentucky, Ashley, Babbitt, Beale, Bingham, Blair of Pennsylvania, Blake, Bouligny, Brabson, Brayton, Bristow, Buffinton, Butterfield, Campbell, Carter, Case, Horace F. Clarke, Colfax, Covode, Curtis, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Indiana, Dawes, Delano, Dodd, Dunn, Edgerton, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frey, Foster, Frank, French, Gilmer, Gooch, Graham, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Hall, Hardeman, Harris of Maryland, Haskin, Hatton, Helmick, Hickman, Hill, Hoard, Howard of Michigan, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Junkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Kenyon, Killinger, Leach of Michigan, Leach of North Carolina, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Mallory, Marston, Maynard, McKnight, McPherson, Millward, Moore of Kentucky, Moorehead, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Illinois, Nelson, Nixon, Olin, Pettit, Porter, Potter, Quarles, Rice, Robinson of Rhode Island, Sherman, Smith of North Carolina, Somes, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, Stevens, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Stokes, Stratton, Tappan, Thayer, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vance, Vandever, Van Wyck, Verree, Wade, Walton, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Webster, Wells, Wilson, Windom, Woodruff—119.

The House reassembled at 7 P. M., when the last in the series of the resolutions was adopted, by yeas 90, against 37.

This last resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the appointment by Secretary TOUCEY of DANIEL B. MARTIN, Chief Engineer, as a member of the Board of Engineers to report upon proposals for constructing machinery for the United States, said MARTIN at the time being pecuniarily interested in some of said proposals, is hereby censured by the House.

The Senate bill, amendatory of the act to ascertain and settle private land claims in California was passed.

Mr. GURLEY, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution that 15,600 copies of the agricultural part of the Patent-office report be printed for the use of the Patent-office, and 200,000 for distribution among the members of the House.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, moved to increase the whole number to 300,000.

Motion agreed to by 30 majority, and the resolution was passed by 102 against 60.

Mr. GURLEY also reported a resolution, which was passed, to print 5,000 extra copies of the report of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution of 1859; also, a resolution to print the same number of copies of the report of Lieut. IVES on the Exploration of the Colorado of the West. This last was tabled.

Mr. BURLINGAME, of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, secured, under a suspension of the rules, the Senate bill for the relief of FRANCIS [DAINESE. The claim has been long contested.

The greatest possible confusion prevailed throughout the pro

AMERICAN ART ABROAD.

American Artists in Florence—Mr. Powers—His Engagements, Prices, &c.

FLORENCE, Friday, May 25, 1860.

It is a source of satisfaction to see how much progress America is making in the fine arts. To hear, as we now so frequently do, of new projects for public monuments to be erected to the honor of our eminent men, is indeed a pleasure. What is now in process of accomplishment is calculated to quicken the warmest hopes for the future. No doubt something very respectable has already been done in architecture in the United States, but in sculpture and painting—the finest fruit and most delicate flower of art—considering the short time we have had, and how much we have been engrossed with other pursuits, our progress has been noteworthy. We have made fewer blunders in our hasty beginnings than might have been expected. At the same time, the amount of the really excellent which we can show, merits praise, and may reasonably cause us to be proud. We have now more than a hundred artists constantly in Europe, either practicing their art, with the encouragement of orders received from home, or acquiring new knowledge by foreign observation and practice. In addition to these, many others are continually coming and going, learning and enjoying what they can as simple tourists on the continent.

But it is not the case that American talent is always or wholly dependent upon Europe, either for knowledge or inspiration. Quite otherwise is the case, as may be shown by many examples, of which PALMER, the sculptor, and CHURCH, the painter—who, perhaps, at the moment stand at the head of American art in their different departments—are the most illustrious. Neither of these, if I am correctly informed, has ever been, or at least ever studied, in Europe. In two branches of painting—landscape and portraiture—America promises to establish a position of the highest respectability. Indeed, such a position is already acquired. As to high excellence in sculpture, we need give ourselves no concern, for that also has already been reached. In that department of art a sure foundation is laid. When we remember that nearly the whole history of our advancement is embraced in the past twenty-five years, we may well felicitate ourselves upon such large success. An uncommon aptitude for sculpture has manifested itself among our artists. It may be because manipulation in clay is easier, and a respectable result more readily obtained, than by the use of color; or it may be that encouragement of this art is more liberally bestowed in a community like ours. Whatever may be the reason, the fact itself is most interesting.

Here in Florence there are always half-a-dozen or more American artists residing. Of course, among them Mr. POWERS, by his long term of residence, and much experience, is best known. He is the Nestor of American artists abroad. A quarter of a century has passed over his head, while suns and moons have risen and gone down behind the hills of Florence. It may be a question whether it would not have been better for Mr. POWERS as an artist, had the period of his voluntary expatriation been less extended or unbroken. It might reasonably be believed that greater energy of production, as well as variety and affluence of invention, would have been the result of an occasional visit, or at least a single tour of observation, among the works of art to be found in the other countries of Europe. Mr. POWERS has produced a very large number of portrait busts, the excellence of which has not been disputed. More than this, it is acknowledged that they have rarely if ever been surpassed. Bust-making is his strong point. In this department of art he has worked with extreme care, love and fidelity. Several of his ideal heads have a character of uncommon delicacy, purity and sweetness. It is no surprising that such as the Proserpine and the Psyche have each been forty or fifty times repeated, and scattered throughout Europe and America. Of his ideal statues, the Fisher Boy is undoubtedly the best. Its beauty is all Greek, and the figure itself is as near perfection as any production of human hande can be expected to be. In portrait or ornamental statues Mr. POWERS has not been very successful. It may or may not be because his talent does not lie in that branch of art. He certainly has not yet shown himself capable of undertaking or executing a great subject—a group of from two to a dozen figures. Undoubtedly, considerable injustice has been done to the statue of WEBSTER. It has been the caprice of the Bostonians, in this instance, to run into an excess of condemnation. It is, fairly judged, neither a very good or a positively bad work. The extreme criticism which it has received, should, if he has any of the hero in him, do the artist good. He has been sufficiently liable in time past to be spoiled by the excessive praise which our countrymen are so prone to lavish.

The most important works which Mr. POWERS has now in hand are the two statues of JEFFERSON and FRANKLIN, for our Government, for each of which he is to receive $10,000. Not much progress has been made upon them, as the figures are as yet only sketched in plaster. Mr. POWERS has every reason to be grateful to his countrymen for the generous encouragement which he is now receiving and which he has received before. Prosperity has attended his labors, and he can now reckon the aggregate value of his commissions in tens of thousands of dollars. This is certainly cause for satisfaction, when it is remembered how many other American sculptors of talent are coming forward. In certain respects, Mr. POWERS can no longer claim preëminence over several others that might be named, who have won unusual favor by their talent. Mr. POWERS is paid two or three times as much for some of his works as Italian artists of equal ability receive. It is right that our country should be liberal to its artists, for it is great and rich. Many a struggling Italian sculptor of merit, seeing the generous encouragement which we bestow, may sigh that he was not born under the fortunate stars which gleam out of the blue folds of our national banner.

Mr. POWERS has a statue which he calls "America," which has recently been uncovered. The artist had some hope, several years since, that this figure would be bought by our Government, to be placed somewhere in the Federal Capitol. Perhaps encouragement was given to the expectation that the model might be adopted for the statue which is to crown the new dome of that edifice. Cast in bronze and greatly increased in size, the effect would undoubtedly be fine. But failing to obtain this figure, the public may feel satisfied that even a more noble and suitable one is secured for the conspicuous position in the work of our not less lamented than gifted countryman, the late Mr. CRAWFORD. His is a draped female figure, which symbolizes Liberty, or the Republic. The drapery falls in broad masses, and the general air is calm and grand. The uplifted face has an expression of majestic sweetness—less stern in character, but with much of the same kind of dignity for which Mr. POWERS' figure is also distinguished. The head bears a crown of eagle's plumes. One hand rests upon a shield; the other holds a sword, the point resting upon the ground. The pedestal, which harmonizes with the figure which it supports, is nearly half its height, and bears suitable devices. The whole elevation of the figure and pedestal, when put into position, will be pretty nearly thirty feet. Although this seems large, yet at a height of more than three hundred feet, the figure will not appear to exceed greatly the size of life.

In another letter, a word or more may be added upon Art in Florence, as illustrated by Italian, American, or other artists.

AF.

MR. SCHOOLCRAFT'S WILL.—The late J. L. SCHOOLCRAFT executed a will the day that he left for Chicago, in which BENJAMIN C. RAYMOND, (long his partner in business,) CLARENCE A. SEWARD and JAMES C. COX are appointed his executors; and after a legacy of $1,500 to his family physician, Dr. M. F. COGSWELL, and an annuity to ANTHONY ALCOTT, an old and faithful warehouseman, his ample estate is divided equally between his wife and children.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

SCIENTIFIC BULLETIN.

A NEW ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH—EHRENBERG, THE MICROSCOPIST—PHOTOGRAPHING COLOR—UEPHERENES' COLLION BROUGHT TO LIGHT—METTERNICH ON INSANITY—SOLAR FEVERS—ARSENIC IN THE DEAD—GEOLOGIC TERMS.

—Since the failure of the Atlantic Telegraph, the confidence not only of the public but even of scientific electricians has been considerably shaken in the ultimate practicability of a long direct line between England and America. Recent discoveries show that it is almost impracticable to work through an unbroken submarine circuit of nearly 3,000 miles, at any such speed as would insure a commercial profit on the capital invested in the line. A new solution of the problem, however, is now engaging the attention of scientific men in England, namely, the North Atlantic Telegraph. At a late meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Col. SHAFFNER read a paper on the subject, from which we learn that the proposition is to submerge the cable from some point on the north of Scotland, in the first instance to the Faroe Islands, thence to Iceland, Greenland and Labrador. The length of the submarine lines would be 250, 350, 550 and 600 miles, making a length of submerged cable of 1,500 miles. Col. SHAFFNER, who has explored the east coast of Greenland, stated that the laying down of these cables would not be attended with much more difficulty than in other cases, for as far as he had examined the route he had found it unobstructed by ice, excepting on the coast of Labrador, where some special caution would be required in bringing the cable to land. The depths, so far as they had been sounded, did not exceed 2,500 fathoms, at which point there was a deep deposit of mud. The Colonel alluded to the great advantage which would attend having several short submarine circuits instead of an interrupted one. Through so comparatively short a circuit as 600 miles, which was the longest length of the submerged cables, as many as twenty words per minute might be transmitted, whilst the retardation of the electricity by the submerged wire of the former Atlantic Telegraph did not permit of more than three words per minute being transmitted. It is, however, intended, before bringing the enterprise definitely before the world, to undertake, under Government auspices, a careful survey of the whole line.

—HUMBOLDT was, when alive, an associate member of the French Academy of Sciences, and his death made a vacant *fauteuil*, which has recently been eagerly contested. Among the ten candidates composing the official list were EHRENBERG, of Berlin, who was the companion of HUMBOLDT in several of his scientific travels; AIRY, director of the Astronomical Observatory at Greenwich; AGASSIZ, who has so identified his name with the Natural History of the United States as to make us quite forget his Swiss origin; DE LA RIVE, the illustrious chemist, also a Swiss; LIEBIG; MARTIUS, of Munich; Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, the celebrated English geologist; M. STENNER; STAUVE, the illustrious Russian astronomer, and M. WOEHLER, the German chemist. The votes concentrated on EHRENBERG and LIEBIG, the most popular of German chemists—the former receiving 30, the letter 21. EHRENBERG, accordingly, was proclaimed Associate Member of the *Académie*. EHRENBERG's fame rests on his microscopic researches on those minute animal organisms named *infusoria*. Created by him, this curious branch of investigation, which has occupied the greater part of his life, may also be said to have been exhausted by him. He discovered the whole anatomy, habits, and conditions of existence of these animate illustrations of the infinitely little. Infinitessimal though they are, however, he has shown that they play an immense part in nature. By their means he explains a multitude of phenomena—among others the phosphoreescence of the sea, the coloration of snow, and the formation of vegetable earths; nay, he has proved that they compose entire mountain chains, and constitute a large portion of the crust of the earth.

— A short paper by Sir JOHN HERSCHEL, in the *Photographic News*, contains some important remarks on the subject of photographing color. Sir JOHN expresses his firm belief that the problem will one day be solved, and mentions a photograph in his own possession, in which green foliage is unmistakably distinguished as green, from the sepia tints of other portions of the picture. He considers it important, in attempts to obtain color, that non-luminous rays should be cut off, which can be done by quinine. In the absence of a perfect *positive* photography, he recommends experimenters to work through the intervention of a *negative*; nor are they to expect this negative to be colored as the objects are, in order to yield a picture by the process of photographic painting. The effect of colors in this object would be to convert the negative into absorbent media, which would *reproduce the colors from whose action they were derived.*

—M. AUGUSTE MARIETTE, the eminent French Archæologist, writes from Egypt that he has discovered, buried in the sand in the immediate vicinity of the Sphynx, the remains of a large granite palace. He takes it to be the palace of CEPHRENES the builder of one of the three great Pyramids, and whose date LESPIUS fixes at 3,600 B. C. No less than seven statues of CEPHRENES were found in this palace.

—In a conversation related by a writer in the last number of *Fraser's Magazine*, Prince METTERNICH gave his experience of lunatic asylums, which he had visited with GALL, the founder of phrenology. He mentioned the details of some romantic cases, and one of a mathematician, whose derangement consisted in his mistaking the number 5 for 0 in all his calculations. He believed gambling and politics to be the principal causes of insanity, and by way of a characteristic suggestion, expressed a belief that minds frequently became unhinged by attending debates—rather ominous for the Yankee nation.

—The first part of a great Russian Encyclopædia, edited by Dr. KRAEVSKII, with the assistance of some of the ablest Sclevic writers, has been published at St. Petersburgh. According to the journal *Le Nord*, the work is subventioned from the private purse of the Czar ALEXANDER.

—The last number of the London *Philosophical Magazine* contains a paper by Mr. J. WATERSON, recording an elaborate series of inductions with respect to the heat engendered by the possible fall of a meteor into the sun. NEWTON, as is well known, conjectured that the sun received a supply of force from bodies descending upon it. A conjecture favored by Mr. CARRINGTON's recent observations of the sun, establishing the fact of an outburst of light above the solar surface. The burst of light was of *much* greater intensity then the sun's normal surface. The existence of a transparent atmosphere seems also to be positively demonstrated by the blaze occurring above the spots. Mr. WATERSON estimates the solar temperature as *above* TEN MILLION degrees (10,000,000°); which, to say the least, certainly throws our terrestrial temperatures quite into the shade!

—The recent death of Prof. RETZIUS, of Stockholm, seems to have been passed over quite unnoticed by the journals. He was known to all who occupy themselves with Race-studies, as an enthusiastic and indefatigable ethnologist, especially in that branch of Ethnology relating to the consideration and classification of human skulls. His division of the cranial forms is the simplest and best of the many (and so far, very unsatisfactory) classifications of the skulls of races, and carries on the science far beyond the point where MORTON left it.

—The investigation of the fallacious sources of arsenic in dead bodies is justly occupying scientific attention. Recent experiments of Dr. LOIR (*in the British Medico-Chirurgical Review,*) throw some additional light on the subject. In examining various specimens of brass, he found arsenic in a great number, and in some specimens in large quantities. He considers the fact as of importance to the medical jurist, inasmuch as various brazen ornaments—such as medals and rosaries, which are laid so frequently in coffins—may, by undergoing change in the presence of the products of decomposition, supply to the remains the poison, which a chemist may be instructed to search for in the exhumations of persons thought to have died of poisoning.

—M. DEBRAY, (*Bulletin de la Societé Chemique,*) describes a series of new methods for obtaining a number of artificial phosphates and arseniates, many of them identical in form and composition with known minerals.

—PALMIERI, director of the observatory at Vesuvius, writes that since the 1st of May, 1858, Vesuvius has been constantly vomiting lava by the base of the great cone.

—The *Journal de Chémie Medicale* contains an account of the discovery of a new and powerful sedative in neuralgia, just discovered by Dr. FIELD. The substance used is nitrate of oxyde and glycile, and is obtained by treating glycerine at a low temperature with sulphuric or nitric acid. One drop mixed with 99 drops of spirits of wine constitutes the first dilution. It has been tried upon animals and patients with remarkable effect. A case of neuralgia in an old lady, which had resisted every known remedy, was completely cured by this new agent. It has also been tried in dental neuralgia with equal success.

—Go where you will—to the popular platform, the public lecture-room or the private parlor—and you hear immense interest professed in the science of Geology; but the profession, for the most part, accompanied by the regret that its "herd words and forbidding technicalities" should render it so difficult of acquirement. To those who have felt this drawback, and to all who attend Geological lectures or read Geological books, an invaluable aid will be found in *Page's Hand Book of Geological Terms*, recently issued by Messrs. BLACKWOOD, of Edinburgh. It contains nearly every term to be met with in works on Geology, and the definitions may be received with perfect confidence, the author being well known as a most careful and competent practical geologist. Our ordinary English Dictionaries—the best and fullest of them—are of very little use in scientific reading, their repertory of scientific terms being usually very scanty and made quite at hap-hazard. Thus, the most complete of all our English lexicons, that of Dr. WORCESTER, presents a geological vocabulary which only includes about *one* out of every *three* of the terms in PAGE'S *Hand-Book*. It is amusing to trace the principle, or rather want of principle, of selection. It may be assumed that any one geologic formation is of equal scientific dignity with another—that fossils do not surpass each other in glory—and that animals possessed of a member or function which a less fortunate contemporary was deprived of, should not on *that* account alone be raised to lexicographic honors. Yet Dr. WORCESTER dignifies the variety of felspar, known as *Albite*, with a place and a definition, while *Altaite* is contemptuously denied existence; he gives us *Baculite*, (a conical shell of the chalk epoch,) but ignores Backtrites, (a *sub*-conical shell of the Devonian epoch;) he makes honorable mention of the genus *Ophidia*, which are all tail, and cruelly snubs the *Anoura*, which are tailless! Shall we ever have an English Dictionary which will be an adequate representative of the vocabulary of modern science?

JAMAICA.

General Stagnation—A Vicious and Degraded Press—Damaging Influence, Both at Home and Abroad—Numerous Resources of the Country—Fibre and Oil-Producing Plants—Cotton—Fruits—A New Trade Springing up with America—Revenue—Statistics in the Penitentiary—State of Trade—Weather and Crops.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Tuesday, May 22, 1860.

Within the last month, affairs in this dull community have been duller than usual, amounting almost to stagnation. The newspaper editors destroy the *ennui* by the onslaughts which they are perpetually making on one another; but their eternal bickerings are felt, by the well-thinking portion of the community, to be not only subversive of decency, but damaging to the best interests of the country. The *Morning Journal* has been laboring to improve this unfortunate state of things, and the writer of that paper has in return been made the victim of the most re entless vituperation. On the side of order, the Falmouth *Post* unites its efforts with the *Journal*. The editors of these two papers feel, and they express it, that whilst the writers of public newspapers—men who put themselves forward as the leaders of public opinion—for the sake of gratifying a vile party enmity, misrepresent the state of the public institutions, revile the Governor, and all who are in authority, and labor to give a bad color to the whole system of Government, the greatest possible damage is done to the best interests of the country. There is this double injury arising from the abuse of journalism: At home, whatever shortcomings may be found in the various departments of Government, they are not discussed in a right spirit, and, consequently, reformation is never brought about; abroad, the perpetually ill-tempered discussions with which our newspapers abonno have a tendency at least to lead to false impressions of the real condition of Jamaica, and to create a contempt for the country and all who are connected with it. The natural resources of the Island are never discussed, and, consequently, the numerous advantages that are held out as an inducement to enterprising men from other countries to come and settle here, are never made known. Our hills and valleys abound with fibre-producing plants, sufficient to supply the manufactures of Great Britain continuously with the raw material for rope and paper. Oil-producing plants are to be found growing in spontaneous abundance in every district of the Island. The plants which produce the castor oil, the oil of Behn, the Chroton oil, and plants producing various other oils, valuable as essential oils, grow without any culture in every part of this beautiful and, by nature, highly favored country. And then there is the cotton shrub. As I stated in one of my former letters, an excellent description of cotton grows wild along the whole south coast of the island. This description of cotton is of perennial growth. As an instance of the value of the fibre, I might state that the quantity of cotton gathered on the mountains and in the lowlands, from shrubs of several years' growth in a wild state, was recently offered for sale in England, and it brought the highest price of any cotton in the market. Now, if men of enterprise, and possessing small capital could be induced to come and settle in the country, here are doubtless the means by which a valuable trade could be established, and fortunes easily made.

In fruits Jamaica can boast of about the most extensive variety, and produced in the greatest abundance, perhaps, of any country in the world. Through the energies of a shrewd business men here of the name of MENDAS, who acts as a general agent, through the well-known house of Messrs. HITCHINS & Co., a trade has recently sprung up with the United States for our excellent fruits. A vessel called the *Sarah H. Sears*, recently left this port for New-York with a fruit cargo consisting of over 20,000 cocoa nuts, 50,000 oranges, and nearly 3,000 bunches of bananas. Last year the same vessel took away from this Island 500,000 oranges, the largest lot ever shipped at any particular period. She took, besides, bananas, pine apples, shaddocks, and other fruits in smaller proportions.

The *Gazette's* returns of revenue have been published for the quarter, and they show a large increase upon the previous quarters.

There has been a series of mutinies in the General Penitentiary, in one of which an attempt was made to murder the Superintendent. There are at present over 400 convicts in the prison, and it has been found that a well-concerted plot was for some time formed to murder the prison authorities, and break loose from the institution. The plot was discovered in time to prevent the worst being realized, and the most active measures are now being adopted to enforce discipline in the prison.

Trade has been exceedingly dull. The market is very well supplied with American provisions. There have been very favorable seasons, and good crops are looked for.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Monday, May 28, 1860.

Finding that the opportunity by which I intended to forward my letter was not as favorable a one as would afterwards be presented, I kept it back, and am enabled to add something to it. A few numbers of the NEW-YORK TIMES, containing the letters of your traveling agent about Jamaica have been received here, and it affords me pleasure to state that they have been read and much admired for their eloquence and the evidence which they afford of the writer's love of Truth and Justice. It is not often that strangers visiting this country, on writing their impressions of it, represent things just as they find them. As an instance I would cite Mr. TROLLOPE, who, in a recent work entitled *The West Indies and the Spanish Main*, has so grossly and wilfully misrepresented all that he saw in Jamaica, that few here read the book without being disgusted.

In the preceding letter I make brief mention of an *emeute* in the Penitentiary. Since the preparation of that letter, the ringleaders of the outbreak have been brought to trial, and sentenced to receive corporeal punishment on the reward of their crime. On the morning when the punishment was to be inflicted, the whole of the City Police had to be in attendance to protect the authorities of the prison.

The Liverpool steamer *Solent* arrived at this port on Saturday last, bringing the news of a revolution at Carthagena and Santa Martha. Directions before this letter arrives, you will have more particulars than I am able to give. I shall mention one significant fact: the *Solent* brought on freight a large quantity of gunpowder and other munitions of war, which have been shipped away by the party in power, to prevent their falling into the possession of the insurgents.

I inclose the latest Prices Current.

PERSONAL.

With reference to the charge that the Hon. John Appleton, lately appointed Minister to Russia, had been a protégé and beneficiary of Mr. Cornelius Wendell, that gentleman says in a recent card to the Philadelphia *Press*: "Not one dime, directly or indirectly, has Mr. A. ever received, much less sought for, through me, either by any interest in the public printing or binding, or in any other way. As to the printing and binding, about which so much has been said, it is only proper in this connection to state that Mr. Appleton has never received, or sought to receive, directly or indirectly, the smallest fraction of their proceeds, either through me or, so far as I know, from any one else."

Mr. A. Cuthbert, from Georgia, son of a former United States Senator from that State, has recently purchased and settled on a farm about four miles northwest of Paterson, N. J., bringing with him five negroes, to whom he had given liberty. They are the last of seventy-five emancipated by Mr. Cuthbert, the others having been sent to Liberia through the Colonization Society.

Dr. Bennett, of New-Haven, of divorce-suit celebrity, has got himself into trouble again by hiring boys to howl in the back yard of an obnoxious neighbor. The gentleman for whom these performances were improvised showed such poor appreciation of them that he embraced the first opportunity to give Dr. Bennett a severe cowhiding.

A Mississippi planter has paid $7,000 for a house in Cleveland for the exclusive use of his daughter, an octoroon 16 years of age. She goes to Cleveland to receive a thorough education, the daughter of a clergymen in that city having been engaged as her instructor. The young lady, although born a slave, is now free. It is stated that her income while she is in Cleveland will be $3,000 per annum.

Archbishop Hughes was present at the dedication of the new Roman Catholic Church in Raleigh, N. C., on the 3d inst. He was so indisposed as to be unable to take part in the regular services, but spoke in the afternoon on the present state of the Catholic Church, especially with reference to the present troubled condition of the Pontifical Government.

Mr. Hall, of Central Village, Windham County, Conn., so the Democratic papers say, has been discharged by his congregation because he refused to preach on the subjects of Abolition and the Maine Law. A ministerial council adjudged Mr. Hall $100 damages for his sudden dismissal.

The grave of Pierre Daillé, the Minister of the old French Church, established in Boston by the Protestant refugees who sought protection in this country after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, has just been discovered in the Granary Burial-ground at Boston.

A committee of twenty-five citizens has been appointed, in New-Orleans, to take measures for the erection of a monument in honor of Judah Touro. An Executive Committee, of which Mr. George Jonas is Chairman, has also been appointed for the same purpose.

Hon. Howell Cobb and Mr. J. B. Buchan, of Georgia, are soon to sail for Europe. They go on business connected with the proposed Fair of the Cotton Planters' Association, to be held in Macon, Georgia, next December.

Four hundred dollars have been subscribed for the benefit of Tom Sayers in Toronto, Canada. It has been resolved to make up the amount to one hundred guineas.

Mr. Rockwell T. Lyon, a well-known citizen of Detroit, Michigan, has been arrested on charges of dishonest dealing, preferred against him by the Pension Department, of which he was an agent.

Rev. David Smith, uncle of the late S. G. Goodrich, is in his ninety-fourth year. He preached in one of the churches in Washington recently, and displayed no evidence of failing faculties.

Prof. Agassiz is to deliver the address on the occasion of the inauguration of the new Aquarial and Zoological Institution in Central Court, Boston, about the 1st of July.

William J. Robertson, Judge of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, is widely talked of as a candidate for the vacancy on the bench of the United States Supreme Court, caused by the death of Justice Daniel.

HOW FREE NEGROES ARE TREATED IN KENTUCKY.—A few days ago JAMES WADDONES, a free negro, was kidnapped and carried over from Ohio into Kentucky. He finally escaped from his captors, but was imprisoned in Newport. Finally, he managed to have his case brought before the Court, and it was decided that he had no right to his liberty, although it was proved that he was born in Ohio, of free parents. He was immediately put into a buggy and driven off to Alexandria, Ky. An injunction was immediately taken out and sent in pursuit of the fugitives, but before the party in charge of the negro had been in Alexandria ten minutes they had sold him to one Dr. FOSTER, for $700. Dr FOSTER has since published a card in the Cincinnati papers, stating that he believed the negro to be a fugitive from Slavery, and that he is willing to sell him for what he gave for him.

LAW REPORTS.

General Sessions.

RANNEY, THE GIFT-BOOK MAN, SENTENCED TO THE STATE PRISON—A NOTED SHOP-LIFTER CONVICTED FOR THE SECOND TIME—VARIOUS OFFENDERS TRIED.

Amelia Morrell, *alias* Sarah Fall, was tried yesterday before Recorder BARNARD, on a charge of grand larceny. It being her second offence. On the 11th of June, 1856, she was convicted before Judge CADWALADER, in this Court, of a similar offence, and sent for two years to the Penitentiary. She is a woman of somewhat prepossessing appearance, and being well dressed, might readily pass in the street, and in stores, as a lady. In that guise, or rather disguise, she visited the dry goods store of E. J. Brown & Co., in Broadway, on the 22d of February last, accompanied by a man named John B. Oppenheim, and while he was pricing some goods in the "make-believe" of an intention to purchase, the lady shoplifter was observed by one of the clerks to secrete under her cloak a piece of satin. The testimony against her yesterday was complete. She was speedily convicted, and will be sentenced to-morrow.

The Grand Jury came into Court, and presented a large number of indictments.

Ottamar Buehler, the keeper of a grocery store at No. 4 Norfolk-street, was placed on trial on a charge of receiving stolen goods. The goods in question were boxes of sperm candles, and boxes of saleratus. John Henshaw and John Stephens, two small urchins, testified to having stolen them from the store of John Spiegel, in the same street. As they were the principal witnesses against him, the jury, in finding him guilty, recommended him to mercy. The Recorder regarded the recommendation in a merciful manner, and it being the prisoner's first offence, sentenced him to one year only in the Penitentiary.

Adolphus Ranney, the gift-book man of Broadway, convicted in April last of swindling a German out of $100, under pretext of employing him as a traveling agent, after he had deposited the above sum in Ranney's hands, (which employment he never obtained, any more than he recovered his money, upon which his saddened eyes never again rested,) was brought up for sentence, the Supreme Court having refused him a new trial. The Recorder sent him for three years to the State Prison.

John Hopkins, aged 18 years, pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

James Broderick, John Killing and Frank Mooney, the eldest 22 years old, and the youngest (Mooney) 21, charged with burglary in the first degree, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit that crime in the same degree. It being their first offence, so far as the Court could ascertain, the Recorder was disposed to deal somewhat leniently with them, and sentenced Broderick and Killing to three years each in the State Prison, while to Mooney, who appeared to have been inveigled into the deed by the others, the lesser penalty of two years was assigned.

John Rogan was sentenced to five years in the State Prison for an improper assault on a child.

Adrian Merriott, keeper of a billiard saloon, was placed on trial, charged with purchasing a set of billiard balls which he knew to be stolen. The case was not concluded when the Court adjourned.

In another room, before Judge RUSSELL, Charles Byrnes, John Rooney and Philip Hughes, three boys, charged with burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit petit larceny. The two former were remanded for sentence, while Hughes was discharged on suspension of judgment.

William Utters was tried for grand larceny and acquitted.

Responsibility of Assignees.

Marshal Lefferts and John A. Lefferts vs. *Passavant, Archer & Co., The Panama Railroad Company, John Anderson and David Thompson.*—This was an action by the plaintiffs, who are well-known manufacturers of galvanized sheet-iron, in this City, against the defendants, to recover for a quantity of such iron delivered to Passavant, Archer & Co., to be used, as alleged, in building cars for the Panama Railroad Company.

The plaintiffs claim that some time prior to October, 1858, Passavant, Archer & Co. came to them for recommendations to the Panama Railroad Company, that they, Passavant, Archer & Co., might obtain from the Railroad Company the contract for building ten cars for their road on the Isthmus, the defendants Passavant & Co. promising that in case they obtained the contract the plaintiffs should have the furnishing of galvanized iron for the entire contract. The plaintiffs, being well acquainted with both parties, did so recommend Passavant, Archer & Co. to the Railroad Company, thus securing to them the contract for building the ten cars at $1,500 each. Upon this contract the contractors proceeded to construct the cars, finishing and delivering six of them, and receiving their pay as each car was delivered. The plaintiffs did furnish the iron for the cars as agreed, but did not get their money therefor as Passavant, Archer & Co. were paid by the Company. Subsequently two other cars were completed and delivered. Passavant, Archer & Co promising to pay plaintiffs out of the money received on them, but neglecting to do so. Thereupon the plaintiffs served notice of lien upon the two remaining cars, and forbade the Panama Railroad Company from payier any one except the plaintiff for such cars yet to be delivered. Thus the Railroad Company have still in their hands, as alleged, about $3,000, yet due on the remainder of the contract, which this action is brought to obtain. The plaintiff's claim is $1,972 17. Passavant, Archer & Co subsequently failed and made an assignment to the defendants, Anderson & Thompson,—the one an extensive creditor, as alleged, and the other his bookkeeper. In this action the Railroad Company do not appear to defend, and admit that they have money to pay to the party entitled. The defendants, Anderson & Thompson, defend as assignees, and claim that as the contract made with the plaintiffs was made by Passavant, Archer & Co., before they failed, their claim thereon can no more be urged against the assignees than could any other indebtedness, for which, of course, there would exist an implied promise to pay.

The cause now came on for trial before Justice WOODRUFF, in the Superior Court, at special term, decision reserved.

The Cheever Church Controversy.

ANOTHER ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE.

Hartt et al. vs. *White et al.*—The plaintiffs in this action have obtained an order to the defendants to show cause why they should not make a fuller and more specific return to the alternative *mandamus* issued in the case. The *mandamus* set forth that the relators were by the greatest number of votes duly elected as trustees, and that defendants did then and there declare that they were so elected, and that the election was adjourned without any voter challenging or questioning the election of the relators.

The return merely states that the relators did not receive the greatest number of *legal* votes cast at the election, and that they were not duly elected.

The relators claim that the allegations of the *mandamus* are not denied or disputed by this return, and that those allegations are avoided. They claim that the return should be made fuller, or that it should be quashed, and a peremptory *mandamus* issued.

The case was before Justice BOSWORTH, at Chambers. Gilbert & Crowley, for relators; Chester & Kennedy, for defendants.

Action Against the City.

Augustus Irving vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—The plaintiff is the owner of premises No. 255 Spring-street, which originally belonged to the City. The Corporation owned two lots adjoining, situated on Spring-street, one of which was sold to one Baldwin, and finally came into possession of the plaintiff. In 1856 an engine-house was erected on the remaining lot, and in making excavations for this building the plaintiff's walls were, it is alleged, so undermined that the house settled several feet, doing much damage. The case has been once before tried, and is now on for the second time before Judge BRADY in the Common Pleas.

Heyner & Averill for plaintiff; H. H. Anderson for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BOSWORTH, J.—*Miller* vs. *Bennett.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Moore vs. *Remington.*—Order granted on payment of $7—costs of motion.

Nicholas vs. *Bank of State of New-York.*—Motion denied and order vacated, with $10 costs to defendant.

Meyer vs. *Stewart.*—Three per cent. allowance granted.

BOCKES, J.—*Cheney* vs. *Rogers.*—Motion granted with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

HILTON, J.—*Vincent* vs. *Butler.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

Hanlon vs. *Mahr.*—Motion denied.

Brown vs. *Mayor, &c.*—Motion denied.

In the matter of McCune.—Insolvent's discharge granted.

Solomon vs. *Nusbling.*—Proceedings vacated.

Taylor vs. *Borland.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

Schoppert vs. *Schoppert.*—Motion granted.

Laffaye vs. *Morange.*—Case settled.

Stanicls vs *Taylor*; *Mattison et al.* vs. *Litchfield et al.*—Cases settled.

Whitehead, Jr., vs. *Vultz.*—Proceedings dismissed.

Clark vs. *Brown.*—Motion denied.

Court Calendar.... THURSDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Unchanged.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 361, 41, 1341, 1305, 121, 1025, 1187, 405, 1091, 1369, 1373, 1373½, 1375, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1393. *Part II.*—Nos. 570, 610, 902, 944, 901, 899, 895, 892, 890, 1160, 390, 378, 1138½, 1142, 1144, 1146, 48, 486, 1064, 1148.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos 113, 114, 116, 117, 119, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 4, 96, 97, 126, 127, 128, 45, 46, 67, 78.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to next Tuesday. *Part II.*—Nos. 558, 418, 502, 240, 256, 330, 332, 606, 610, 814.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part II.*—Nos. 295, 325, 345, 1972, 3001, 1968, 7, 1735, 1870, 310, 311, 1646, 1882, 1992, 2071, 97, 106.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 13.

$20,000 Tenn. 6s, '90...	97⅞	$10 Harlem R.....	12
4,000 Missouri St. 6s..	84⅜	250 Mich So. & N.I.G.R.	24
7,000 do.....	84⅜	200 do.....s60	23⅛
3,000 Cal. State 7s....	93⅜	100 do.....s30	23⅜
10,000 Va. State 6s....	93⅝	25 Panama R'd.....s18	134
2,000 E. R. 1st M. Bs..100		60 do.....134	
3,000 Erie 2d M. Bs...	96	50 N. J. Central R....	119⅛
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs..	91⅜	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	61⅛
1,000 C. & Tol. S. F. B.	74	350 do.....	61⅜
18 Bank of North Am.	109	200 do.....b60	62
55 Del. & Hud. C Co..	97	100 do.....s30	61⅜
12 Penn. Coal Co.....	86	100 do.....h30	61½
50 Pacific Mail S. Co..	91⅛	600 Gal. & Chic. R.....	62⅜
250 do.....	91	1200 do.....	62⅝
350 do.....b60	91	100 do.....buwk	62⅜
60 do.....b3	91	100 do.....b60	62⅞
12 New-Jersey Zinc....	70	50 do.....b60	62⅜
180 Hudson River R....	48	50 do.....s30	61⅜
5 do.....	48¼	100 do.....s60	62⅜
350 N. Y. Cen. R.....	81⅜	100 do.....s30	64⅝
200 do.....s30	81⅜	20 Clev. & Tol. R.....	30
100 do.....	81⅜	100 Chicago & R. I. R..	69
100 Erie Railroad.....	19	100 do.....b30	69
500 do.....h30	19	300 do.....s60	69
100 do.....	18⅝	150 do.....	68⅝
100 do.....	18⅝	100 do.....s30	69⅛
50 do.....b60	18⅞	850 do.....	68⅝
100 Harlem R. Pref....	38½	100 do.....bow	68⅜
14 Stonington R.....	70	25 Chicago B. & Q. R.	76⅜
100 Reading Railroad	41⅜	240 do.....	75
600 do.....	41	100 do.....s10	74⅞
400 do.....b60	41	100 do.....	74⅞
25 Michigan Cen. R....	82	160 do.....s30	74⅜
200 do.....	81⅜	50 Mil. & Miss. R.....	6⅜
50 do.....	81⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 Tenn. 6s, '90..	92⅜	50 Hud. R. R.....s30	47⅜
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs...	91¼	100 do.....	47⅜
3,000 H. R. R. 1st M. b.	107	100 Harlem Railroad..	11⅜
1,000 D. L. & W. R. 1st m.	99	300 Harlem R. Pref d...	38
2,000 T. S. & A. 2d M.	43	150 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	11⅜
5 Bank St of N. Y..	99	200 Mich. S. & N.I. G. S	23⅜
30 Park Bank.....	118	100 do.....s30

...ment of Sales—Sales have been made of 6,000 bbls., in lots, of $5 @$5 90 for poor to fair superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, $5 @$5 45 and $5 @$5 75 for fancy to very choice Ohio brands, $6 bbl. Canadian continue quiet, including inferior to...many choice extra, chiefly at $4 25@$4 50 bbl.; 675 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour sells slowly, at $3 40 @$4 20 for fine and superfine, $ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $3 @$3 25 for Jersey, and $3 85 @$3 90 for Brandywine, $ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been quite moderate for the principal varieties, including Layer Raisins, at $2 @$2 50, and Bunch do., at $3 12½@$3 45 $ whole box. Sales by auction: 2,065 boxes Palermo and Sorrento Oranges, at $2 06@$4 65, with 1,094 boxes Palermo Lemons, at $3 15 $ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed, and prices continue to favor buyers decidedly. The demand has been restricted. Sales have been reported of 66,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 45; Milwaukee Club at $1 37½@$1 39; Racine Spring, part at $1 32; and Red Winter, at $1 25 $ bush. Corn has been inactive to-day, having been held above the views of most buyers. Sales have been made of 31,000 bushels at 64c.@65½c. for heated and damp; 66c. for ordinary round mixed Western; 74c. for white Western; 72c.@ 73c. for Yellow Western, Jersey and Northern; 72c.@ 73c. for Yellow Southern, $ bushel. Other kinds are quite nominal. Rye in demand, chiefly at 88c.@89c. $ bush. Barley 2,000 bush. Barley is unchanged. Oats continue in request, including very poor to strictly prime Canada, at 30c.@42c. Western, 38c.@41½c.; State, 41c.@43½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 37c.@ 40c. $ bushel.

MALT—Sales have been reported of 900 bales North River, at 85c.@90c. $ 100 lbs.

RICE—Has been very lightly dealt in, including American at $160@$190 for dressed, and $130@$145 for undressed $ ton. Some holders of choice lots obtain higher rates.

HIDES—A moderate inquiry exists for desirable lots, which are quoted steady. Stock of all kinds in first hands 264,600, against 177,000 same time last year.

HOPS—Sales have been reported of 70 bales last year's crop at 6c.@12c. $ lb. Old are now mostly in the hands of speculators, who are asking advanced prices.

IRON—The only noticeable transactions to-day, have been in Scotch Pig, of which 175 tons have been disposed of, in lots, at $23@$23 per ton, usual credit.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 75 $ thousand.

LEAD—Has been inquired for, including foreign pig, at $5 50@$5 62½, and Galena at $5 65 $ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Sole has been more generally sought after at buoyant prices.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and 95c. for Lump, $ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales have been quite limited to-day, having been confined to small lots of Porto Rico at 36c.@38c.; and 75 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 33c. $ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been in request, chiefly at from 43½c.@44c. $ gallon. Rosin has been less sought after, including common at $1 52½@$1 55 $ 310 lbs.

OILS—Linseed has been good for Crude Whale at 38c.@44c.; moderate for Crude Sperm, at $1 20@$1 30; and limited for Linseed, at 59c.@61c. $ gallon. The movements in other descriptions have been unimportant. In New-Bedford, during the week ending June 11, sales have been made of 100 bbls. Crude Sperm, at $1 20@$1 30; with 2,350 bbls. Crude Whale, including 100 bbls. Northern, at 43c.; 2,000 bbls. do., at a price not transpired; 200 bbls. South Sea, at 43c.; and 450 bbls. Northern and South Sea, at 42c.@43½c. $ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to June 11, 1860.	39,629	97,304	898,900
Same time last year.....	36,034	141,405	1,644,800

OIL-CAKE AND MEAL—The inquiry is rather limited, but prices are quoted steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, to-day, and sales have been reported of 2,540 bbls., including New Mess, here at $18 50@$18 62½; do., do., deliverable, at the option of the buyer, within 30 days, $18 75; Old Mess at $17 75; New Prime at $13 62½@$13 75; and Old Prime at $12 50 $ bbl. Cut Meats are in request, including Hams, at 9c.@9½c., and Shoulders at 7½c.@7½c. $ lb. Bacon continues quite steady, at from 9¾c.@11¾c. $ lb. Lard is unchanged. Sales have been reported of 300 tierces and kegs, at from 11¾c.@11¾c. for common to prime. Beef is unaltered. Sales have been made of 350 bbls., at $8 75@$10 00 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $9 75@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime; $ bbl.; Prime Mess $14@$16 $ tce. Smoked Meats, $11@$15 $ bbl. Butter is inactive at 9c.@13c. for new State, and 9c.@16c. for Ohio, $ lb. Cheese is plenty and heavy, at 7c.@11c. $ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 350 tcs., in lots, chiefly at $4 37½@$4 50, $ 100 lbs.

SALT—Business is tame,—the absence of adequate supplies, especially of Liverpool Fine, and the advanced claims of holders operating as a check on transactions. Liverpool Fine, $1 55@$1 77½; do. Ground, $1 05 $ sack; Turk's Island, 19c.@20c., chiefly within the range, $ bushel.

SEEDS—All descriptions are inactive, yet stiffly held.

SKINS—The demand is moderate, mainly for Goat, at former quotations.

SPELTER—Is in limited request, chiefly at $5 18¾@$5 25 for Pistes, $ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Have been less sought after within our former range.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 641 hhds. Cuba, mainly at 6¾c.@7¾c.; 350 hhds. Porto Rico, at 7c.@7¾c.; and 94 boxes Havana, on private terms, $ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 20,000 lbs., at 9¾c. $ lb.

TIN—The demand has improved slightly, and prices have been well supported.

WHALEBONE—Has been sparingly purchased, including Ochotsk, small and large, at from 75c.@ 85c.; Northwest Coast at 82c.@85c., and South Sea at 75c. $ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 325 bbls., in lots, at 21¾c.@22c. $ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 700 bales Cotton at ¼d. $ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d.; 40,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 6¾d.@6¾d., chiefly at 6¾d.; 100 hhds. Tallow at 17s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 150 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d.; 20 half barrels Tongues at 2s. 6d.; and 106 firkins Butter at 50s. For London, 500 bbls. Rosin on terms not ascertained. For Glasgow, 600 bbls. Rosin at 2s. 6d. For Bristol, 1,500 bbls. Flour and 1,500 bbls. Rosin on private terms. For Marseilles, a vessel with Pipe Staves at $45. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Bremen ship *Elizabeth*, 617 tons, to Melbourne at $8,250; Danish bark *Fedrener Minde*, just arrived from Punta Arenas, with Hides, &c., to proceed to Bremen with inward cargo, 2,200 net; bark *Ceres*, 398 tons, to Marseilles, $40 for Light and $50 for Heavy Pipe Staves; a bark, 340 tons from the Mediterranean to New-York, $2,700; a brig, 199 tons, to two ports in the Mediterranean and back to New-York, $3,000; a brig, 297 tons, to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $17; a bark, 374 tons, from St. Mary's, Ga., to Buenos Ayres, $22; a Br. brig, 332 tons, hence from Jamaica to London, $750; a schooner, 120 tons, to Trinidad and back, $1,650; one, 155 tons, to Jamaica and back, $1 $ bbl.; a British schr., 90 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,200; a schr., 157 tons, to Manzanilla and back, $1,200; a brig, 339 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, Sugar, 40c. and Molasses $3; a British brig, 220 tons, from Santa Cruz, Cuba, to New-York, Sugar, $4, Melado $5 under and $4 on deck; a bark, 230 tons, to St. Jago, Cuba, and back, 40c.; a British brig, 221 tons, same voyage, $1,800; a bark, 396 tons, to Sagua and back to a port north of Hatteras, Sugar, $4; a bark, 377 tons, and two brigs, 248 and 289 tons, to Cardenas and back, $4 75 and $2 75; two brigs, 294 tons, and 189 tons, to Nuevitas and back, Sugar, 38c., Melado, 35c., and Molasses, $2 75 and $3; a bark, 200 tons, and a brig, 244 tons, to Turk's Island and back, Salt, 16c., ship *Constellation*, 1,568 tons, from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, Deals; a brig, 247 tons, to Marseilles and back, a bark, 349 tons, to Bordeaux and back; a brig, 245 tons, to Cadiz, a bark, 394 tons, to Gibraltar for orders, say to the Coast of Spain and back, and a brig, 220 tons, hence to Glasgow, Naval Stores, on private terms.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, June 13, 1860.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending May 16, 1860, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PERRY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

There is no month when more difficulty is experienced in selling fair to good firkins of Butter than the month of June. This is owing to the immense amount of pail Butter which, within a radius of 100 miles, flows into this market by every avenue and route. There are the Harlem Railroad pails, the Long Island and New-Jersey Railroad pails, and then from every little town on the Hudson River, with the very large amount from Orange and Sullivan Counties and Pennsylvania, coming in by the Newburgh barges, all of which taken together nearly supplies the entire consumption of our market the present month. These pails are sold at an early hour every morning at prices ranging from 16c. to 16c., the Orange County barges having been cleared yesterday at 14c. In a week or more this pail fever will have passed, and then we may anticipate greater activity in Firkin Butter. The gross receipts of Butter for the first five months this year are over 140,000 packages, compared with 70,000 last year same time. The demand now is entirely for home use, with no prospects of higher prices.

Orange County, pails.....	18	@	20
Fine State Dairy, firkins, yellow.....	17	@	18
Fine State Dairy, half firkin tubs, do...	16	@	18
Fair State Dairy, firkins.....	12	@	15
Fair State Dairy, half firkin tubs.....	14	@	15
Welsh tubs, Fine State.....	16	@	17
Welsh tubs, Fair State.....	12	@	14
Western Reserve, Fine Yellow.....	14	@	16
Western Reserve, Fair.....	11	@	13

CHEESE

Is less active and fully ½c. lower for fine Dairy. Common Cheese is very dull, the advance in freights to England having tended to check shipping to a considerable extent.

State, fine, $ lb.....	10	@	10½
State, common to fair, $ lb.....	4	@	8
Ohio, fair, $ lb.....	8	@	9
Ohio, common to fair, $ lb.....	4	@	7
Fine English Dairy, $ lb.....	13½	@	14
Fine Pineapple, $ lb.....	14	@	16

EGGS.

Are less plenty, with an improved tendency in price. We quote:

State, $ dozen.....	13½	@	13½
Jersey and Long Island, $ dozen.....	12	@	13
Ohio, $ dozen.....	12	@	13

FRUITS.

Dried fruits of all kinds are unchanged, but find a quick sale.

Dried Apples, State and Ohio, $ lb.....	5½	@	6
Dried Apples, Southern, $ lb.....	4½	@	5
Dried Peaches, peeled, $ lb.....	6	@	14
Dried Peaches, unpeeled, $ lb.....	8	@	9
Dried Blackberries, $ lb.....	9	@	12
Dried Plums, $ lb.....	20	@	—
Dried Cherries, pitted, $ lb.....	20	@	—
Strawberries, $ 100 baskets.....	2 50	@	4 50
Gooseberries, $ bushel.....	1 50	@	1 75
Cherries, $ lb.....	6	@	12

BEANS.

Small Pea, new, $ bushel.....	$1 00	@	1 25
Medium, new, $ bushel.....	80	@	90
Kidney, $ bushel.....	—	@	1 50
Marrow, $ bushel.....	—	@	1 25
Red and China, $ bushel.....	1 50	@	2 00

POULTRY.

Turkeys, dressed, $ lb.....	12	@	—
Fowls, dressed, $ lb.....	12	@	14
Chickens, dressed, $ lb.....	12	@	15
Ducks, dressed, $ lb.....	15	@	18
Geese, dressed, $ lb.....	8	@	10

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

Nova Scotia, $ bushel.....	50	@	55
Dykeman, $ bbl.....	1 25	@	1 50
Mercers, $ bbl.....	1 25	@	1 75
Peach Blows, $ bbl.....	1 50	@	1 62
Junes, $ bbl.....	1 00	@	1 12
Western Reds, $ bbl.....	1 00	@	1 12
Jersey Whites, $ bbl.....	1 00	@	1 12
Pink Eyes, $ bbl.....	1 00	@	—
Carters, $ bbl.....	1 75	@	—
Buck Eyes, $ bbl.....	1 12	@	1 25
Onions, new red, $ bbl.....	—	@	5 50
Onions, new white, $ 100 bunches.....	—	@	2 00
Beets, new, $ 100 bunches.....	—	@	4 00
Turnips, new, $ 100 bunches.....	—	@	2 00
Radishes, $ 100 bunches.....	2 50	@	3 00
Rhubarb, $ 100 bunches.....	6 00	@	8 00
Asparagus, $ 100 bunches.....	5 00	@	6 00
Cabbages, $ 100.....	5 00	@	6 00
Cauliflower, $ 100.....	7 00	@	12 00
Squash, $ bbl.....	2 00	@	2 25
Cucumbers, $ bbl.....	—	@	5 00
Green Peas, $ bbl.....	2 00	@	2 50

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Wednesday Evening, June 13, 1860.

The Live Stock markets have been abundantly supplied during the past week, with the exception of swine, which are coming forward rather slowly just now....Beeves number some 500 head less than last week, but the falling off in the demand is still greater, and the market slow, with a decline of ¼c. $ lb., dressed weight, is the result. The stock was not up to last week in quality, but still ranked very fair.... Milch Cows continue to sell slowly, very few buyers visiting the stables to purchase.... Veal Calves are as much of a drug as ever, although the receipts of live animals have not been quite as large as at some former weeks. With warm weather, an overstocked sheep market, and abundance of fresh fruits and vegetables, veal has to go begging for customers.... Sheep and Lambs make the largest show of any week since Dec. 20. As a matter of course, we quote a decline, and there is quite a supply left unsold.... Hogs are rather scarce, but the demand is not large during this warm weather. Prices rather favor the seller.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 12.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week.....	4,116	127	1,272	11,685	3,636
Previous week.....	4,666	169	1,402	8,239	5,605
Same w'k last year	3,622	217	1,170	10,143	7,156
Weekly average of beeves for 1859.....					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858.....					3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857.....					3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 20,825. Total number received the previous week, 20,081, being an increase of 744, confined wholly to sheep.

Of the 4,115 fresh bullocks received during this week, 3,545 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 617 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; — were yarded at BROWNING'S; 23 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; and 31 at CHAMBERLAIN'S yards, on Robinson-street. The down-town markets are selling but very little beef at this season. The business centres more and more at ALLERTON'S.

Of the 3,445 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin from owners and salesmen, and from the yard-books, 40 head came from New-York, 130 from Indiana, 1,455 from Illinois, 63 from Pennsylvania, 452 from Iowa, 417 from Kentucky, 546 from Ohio, 30 from Michigan, and 312 from Missouri. New-York makes a small show, while Illinois is far in advance of any other State.

The 4,062 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street and at Bergen Hill came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 1,716; Hudson River Railroad, 1,759; Harlem Railroad, —; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 74; Hudson River Boats, 253; and New-Jersey Central Railroad, 260. The Hudson River and Erie Roads run very nearly alike this week, while there is quite a falling off upon the Southern routes.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

The market opened on Tuesday morning with no better prospects for drovers than it closed with last week, save that those who bought cattle upon our last quotations did not lose as much as those who had previously purchased their stock, much of it at higher rates than they could obtain to-day. The weather was fine, the cattle in fair or more than average condition—not quite up to the standard of a few weeks past—and butchers turned out in pretty good numbers, but did not seem disposed to pay as much as last week. They bought freely theo, and say the retail meat markets are bad, that people prefer strawberries to beef, even if it is offered to them cheap. Mutton, too, is very plenty and offered at low prices—4c.@5c. on some warm days at Washington Market—so that it is impossible for outchers to use as many animals as they needed a few weeks ago. Well, sellers conceded about ¼c. $ lb. and business went on, rather slowly it is true, but continued steadily through Tuesday, and up to 3 o'clock Wednesday P. M., when the stock was all disposed of. In addition to the decline noted, the weights were in favor of the buyer, although cattle do not weigh so heavy now in proportion to their fullness—plumped out with grass—as when fed on corn.

Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, yesterday's sales being included in those of to-day, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	To-day. None.	Last week. None.
Premium cattle.....	9c. @9¾c.	9½c.@10c.
First quality.....	8¼c.@ 8¾c.	8¾c.@ 9c.
Medium quality.....	7c. @ 8¼c.	7¾c.@ 8c.
Poor quality.....	5¾c.@ 7¾c.	6c. @ 7c.
Poorest quality.....	5¼c.@ 7¾c.	6c. @ 7c.
General selling prices..	7¾c.@ 9c.	8c. @ 9½c.
Average of all sales....	8¼c.@ —	— @ 8¾c.

We noticed several lots of very fair, yes, good steers, bought for farmers, at 8c.@8¾c. They were fat enough for the butcher, and, should prices warrant, will soon be offered here again....Some of the New-Jersey butchers say their customers affect fear of eating diseased beef, in view of the prevailing cattle disease. Upon the first indications of the distemper among any of the cattle, at the New-York markets, we shall promptly sound the alarm. We shall deprecate any attempt to sell diseased meat of any kind to our citizens, but can assure them that there is no danger as yet, and hope that the efficient precautionary measures adopted in the infected districts will confine the disease where it is, and finally eradicate it.

ADVANCE OF FREIGHT.

The two leading roads from the West—the New-York Central and the Erie Road—have both advanced their tariff $10 per car, making the freight $85 per car from Buffalo to this City. We think this is unwise policy, believing the charges sufficiently high already, and the interests of those particularly interested demand that some notice should be given of an advanced tariff. We predict an increased business upon the Southern routes....About 1,000 cattle went East from Albany on Monday last, and several hundred were taken for the surrounding country.

The following extracts from our copious notes made of transactions during the day, will give the distant reader some idea of the character of the sales:

GEO. ATRAULT was selling on his own account 65 head of tip-top Kentucky cattle. These were from a lot of 122 bought at Albany of Gen. WILSON. The average weight of the whole, at Albany, was 1,581 lbs. gross. ATRAULT sold 7 of the best, here, at $98 each, and 5 others at $94, or an average of 9¾c. The 65 would run out at about 9c., or $79 each. The balance of the 122 head were sent to Mr. ATRAULT'S farm at Poughkeepsie to graze, until such times as they are wanted here.

BLOOMER & DRISCOLL had 35 head of bought cattle, which they were disposing of at 9c. They were an even lot of Illinois steers rated at 1¼ cwt.

S. ULERY was running out 97 of the Alexander cattle at 8c.@9¼c. They were mostly of an even, fair grade, of about 7¾ cwt.

J. BRYANT sold 100 of the Alexander cattle, yesterday, at about 8¼c. They were rather ordinary, and would dress, say 7 cwt.

VALENTINE & MARSH sold 120 head of Illinois and Missouri cattle, bought at the West in early Spring. Rated 7 cwt., and brought 8c.

WOODRUFF & DUDLEY sold, mostly here, 99 Illinois steers and oxen, half of them fat, for J. WILSON. Rated 6¾ cwt., and run out at 8c. Also, 33 head of Ohio still-fed cattle, for FRAZEE. They were in fair flesh, weighing 6¾ cwt. net, and brought 8c.@9c. The meat was oppressive for this class of cattle.

CARY & ILLARD sold 57 of the Alexander cattle, at $46@$72 each, or at an average of 8¾c. They were of medium flesh, and would dress, say 6¾ cwt. They finally averaged $58, upon tooting up the last sales.

D. G. CULVER, for GORR & PARMITT, 60 head of very good 8¾ cwt. Kentucky Steers, at $79 each. Also, for the same parties, 75 Kentucky cattle, of inferior quality, rated 7¾ cwt., at 8¼c.

MURRAY & GLOVER, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 97 head of just medium Illinois steers, of short 6¾ cwt., at 8c.@ 9c.—very few at the latter price. Also, on their own account, 43 head of Ohio cattle, rated 6¼ cwt., for which they obtained 8c.@8¼c.

W. P. MOLSTERS, for BELL & Co., 62 head of Missouri cattle, smooth and fair for that State, rated 7@ 7¼ cwt; at 8c.@8½c.

WM. H. HARRIS, for TROTTER & YEAZLE, 43 pretty fair 7¼ cwt. Ohio steers, at 8c.@9c. Also, for CAMPBELL, 66 Missouri steers and oxen, coarse, 7 cwt., at 7½c @8¼c.

E. H. HUME, on his own account, 50 head pretty good Illinois steers, of 7½ cwt., at 8¾c.@9c.

T. G. RAMSAY sold yesterday 45 head of Ross County, O steers, for N BROWN, rated 7¾ cwt., of extra quality, and averaged 9½c. This was one of the best lots on sale.

H. BARNES sold, partly on his own account, 30 pretty good Illinois cattle, which he ran out, a part at 8c., and the balance at 8c. They were of pretty even quality, rating 7½ cwt.

MEAD & HOLCOMB, for YARNE & TROTTER, 64 fair Ohio steers, of 7½ cwt.—owner rated them at 8 cwt.—run out at 9c.

T. WHEELER, for MORELAND & SCOTT, 44 pretty fair Kentucky steers, of, say, 8¼ cwt., at $79 each, or about 9c. Also, 31 head of ancient 7½ cwt. Ohio cattle, for W. RENICK, at $69 each.

J. H. WILLIAMS was selling for J. DALBY 69 head of fair Illinois cattle, rated 7¼ cwt. at 8¾c.@9c.

C. W. COGER, on his own account, 78 head of well-fed cattle, 40 of them bought of COLWELL and wholesaled to B. MOYERS at near 8c, or $67 each. They were strong 7½ cwt. The balance—25 head—were from J. T. WARD—nice Kentucky cattle, rated 8¼ cwt., and were averaging 9½c. They were a No. 1 lot, for the best of which Mr. COGER was offered 9¾c., and 9¾c. for the poorest.

J. A. MERRITT sold 82 head of pretty fair Illinois cattle for ALEXANDER & FITCH at 8c.@9c., on about 7¾ cwt. Mr. MERRITT called the market quite slow.

MILCH COWS.

We have nothing new in the cow trade. There are a limited number brought in for sale, mainly from the surrounding country, but before they are sold many of them are sent to the country again to find customers. Trade is quite dull, especially for common and poor cows. Some of this class, with calves at their sides worth $5@$6 each, were offered to-day at $25 $ head, calf included. Those having cows to dispose of had better sell them to their neighbors, or hold on to them for a month or two.

VEAL CALVES.

These are still very plenty, but all were disposed of yesterday and to-day, at some prices, which was more than could be done last week. Prices are unchanged, being 5c.@5¾c. $ lb., live weight, for good to prime—an occasional choice one at 6c.—and 4c.@ 4¾c. for medium to fair. A large proportion of them were heavy and fat calves. It was fortunate that the receipts at ALLERTON'S (787) were much lighter than the previous week, else many would have remained unsold.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

A large supply this week has caused a decline of 25c.@50c. $ head for sheep. Lambs are also a trifle lower, but they are not so plenty as sheep. Advantage has been taken of the abundance of small stock to get up a strike among the journeymen butchers. They have been receiving $7 per 100 for killing and dressing sheep, and they have now struck for $10, although many of them are disposed to go to work at $8. This will hardly affect the demand for live stock, as it is likely enough butchers can be found to slaughter all the stock, even if the boss butchers refuse to yield to the demand of the journeymen, as they appear disposed to do.

Owing to the absence of the clerk at BROWNING'S, we can give but few particulars relative to the owners of sheep at that market, but will remark that the 4,476 offered for sale there during the week were principally from Ohio and New-Jersey. Sheep were generally selling at 4c.@4¾c. $ lb., live weight—a few of the best 5c., and lambs at 7c.@8c. These were at estimated weights, as none of the stock is put upon the scales at this season. A few of the sales are reported by the following brokers. BELLIS & KENT report the following sales, all of which were from New-Jersey, and mostly lambs, except 50 from Western Pennsylvania:

Sheep & Lambs.	Owners.	Prices.
35.....	J. Bellis.....	$150 50
28.....	N. A. Apgar.....	105 62
88.....	L. Bellis.....	383 00
161.....	G. B. Holcombe.....	727 12
66.....	T. S. Cathers.....	275 50
44.....	G. B. Holcombe.....	198 25
21.....	P. Voorhis.....	87 00
63.....	E. Hunt.....	244 62
64.....	P. A. Bloom.....	246 75
75.....	Pitcock.....	342 00
30.....	P. Bellis.....	135 00
82.....	W. Willis.....	93 50
131.....	G. B. Holcombe.....	614 25
47.....	J. G. Schomp.....	235 25
64.....	L. Bellis.....	300 75
20.....	P. Branden.....	79 00
955—Total.....		$4,218 11

Which was an average of $4 41 $ head.

THOS C. LARKIN sold:

76 sheep and lambs	360 00	203 sheep and lambs	710 50
196 sheep and lambs	661 50	204 sheep and lambs	850 00
220 sheep and lambs	799 25	250 sheep and lambs	927 50
77 sheep and lambs	259 00	1,226 Total.....	$4,567 75

Or an average of $3 73 each. They were all sheared sheep.

R. H. HUME sold 207 sheep for $830 49; 30 for $96 50; 95 for $304 12; 204 for $730 75; and 146 for $579 37—making a total of 682 for $2,541 23, or an average of $3 61 each.

WEST & HART quote sales of 804 head, at an average of $3 75 $ head—one lot of which was in very poor order. They were all sheep.

J. MCCARTY reports 500 sheep and lambs sold at $3 87 $ head.

O'BRIEN & MCGRAW quote sheep at 25c.@50c. lower, and lambs at about last week's prices. Their past week's receipts were: From New-York, 411 by R. Williams, 207 by J. King, 20 by J. Plattner, and 20 by J. Budd. From Ohio, 389 by T. Scott, 381 by Blinn & Brother, 204 by C. Ames. From New-Jersey, 65 by D. Allaire, 51 by T. Coleman, 63 by T. Bruttou, 23 by R. White, and 24 by J. Cornell, making a total of 1,858.

Sales were made as follows:

100 sheep.....	$381 00	65 lambs.....	389 00
411 sheep.....	1,646 92	51 lambs.....	268 62
285 sheep.....	1,115 10	63 lambs.....	396 50
360 store sheep.....	910 37	17 lambs.....	76 25
207 store sheep.....	803 12	13 lambs.....	67 00
205 store sheep.....	760 25		
Total.....	1,777		$6,676 13

Which averaged $3 75 each.

ALLERTON received 737 sheep and lambs, which were selling nearly as quoted above, save that there were more lambs than were wanted, and they did not sell any better than one week ago. Several dealers quoted them 25c. $ head lower. Lambs of 65 lbs. to 68 lbs., each sold at 7¾c. $ lb., live weight.

CHAMBERLIN quotes 4,614 sheep and lambs received at his Robinson-street market during the week. They were selling at $3@$5 each for sheep, and $3@ $6 for lambs.

SWINE.

These are all received at the Western Drove Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, as the Thirty-seventh-street or Hudson River Drove Yards have passed into other hands, and if again used for yarding hogs, it will be in connection with the Western Yards.

Receipts have been light during the week, but nearly sufficient for the demand during hot weather. Prices remain as last week, but rather incline upward, with ready sales for all now arriving.

G. W. DORMAN, salesbroker at the yards, furnishes us with the following report:

	Live Weight.	Dead Weight.
Heavy prime corn hogs.....	6c. @6¼c.	7¼c.@7¾c.
Light prime corn hogs.....	6½c.@6¾c.	7¾c.@7¾c.
Light fair to good corn hogs	6c. @6¼c.	7¾c.@7¾c.
Heavy prime still hogs.....	5¾c.@5¾c.	6¾c.@6¾c.
Light prime still hogs.....	5¾c.@5¾c.	6¾c.@7¾c.

Hogs selling as fast as they reach here. Arrivals light and favoring the seller.

The Horse Market.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 13, 1860.

There remained unsold at the Twenty-fourth-street Stables 62 head. The demand has been quite good this week. There have been but few arrivals. The Erie Railroad brought in 70. Coach horses have been quoted at same rates as last week. Good family or business horses sell at full prices. Some fine saddle horses are on hand, held at from $200 to $400. Roadsters sell well, varying from $500 down to $250 each. Good work horses have been sold at $175@ $200 each, or $450 $ pair. Omnibus and railroad horses brought $120@$125, or a shade under the quotations of last week....The total sales of all kinds this week amount to 216 horses, of which there were sold at CHAMBERLIN'S 50; POST & NICHOLS, 33; MCROBERTS, 11; DUDLEY, 13. We have heard of some sales of young Northern horses, at $125 each—the lowest price this season for horses of such quality. It is anticipated that the sales for the next month will be less than heretofore. Southern orders will begin to come forward in about five or six weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.
ALL THE COUNTERS IN THE STORE OF
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
No 247 Broadway,
Corner Murray-st.,
On account of removal. Must be taken away before Friday noon.

THE UNDERSIGNED, IN COMPLIANCE WITH the "Act in relation to the sale of bottles used by the manufacturers and bottlers of mineral water, porter, ale, &c., as amended 1 March 24th, 1860," caution all persons from using, filling or buying any of the following-named bottles—marked "Alex. Eagle—Mineral Water," and "Alex. Eagle, 1860, Mineral Water."
ALEXANDER EAGLE,
MAY 16, 1860. No. 70 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO PLUMBERS AND OTHERS.—GARDEN HOSE.—The subscribers offer for sale a new article of Rubber Hose, suitable for Croton, Ridgewood and Passaic water, of superior quality (and costing less than any other in market) of which they are the Sole Agents. WRIGHT & CAMPBELL, No. 1 Barclay-st., corner Broadway, opposite Astor House.

UNITED STATES SEAMEN DECEASED.—Persons who have had relatives deceased, at any time since the year 1800, while attached to the Navy of the United States, may learn of something to their advantage, by addressing or calling on S. P. LEWIS, No. 110 Broadway, New-York City, Room No. 1, 2d floor.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO TAKE CHARGE of a private residence while the family are in the country; will do so for a small compensation: references given. Address, for one week, H. CLEMENTS, stationery store corner 42d-st. and 6th-av.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, gold dust, coins medals, antiques, diamonds, pearls and precious stones bought at No 36½ Chatham-st N. B.—Fine gold and rolled silver for plating constantly on hand, at No. 36½ Chatham-st. A. BARNARD, gold and silver refiner.

CUT GLASS—TURNER AND LANE 44 DUANE-street, have just opened their New Store, with a general assortment of Cut and Pressed GLASS COAL OIL CLOBES AND CHIMNEYS. Gas shades &c., at reduced prices.

DRY GOODS.

MACY'S CLEARING SALE FOR JUNE, 1860.
GOODS CLOSING LESS THAN COST!
ALL OUR POINTE APPLIQUE LACES.
ALL OUR POINTE APPLIQUE COLLARS.
ALL OUR HONITON COLLARS.
ALL OUR WIDE BLACK GUIPURE LACES.
ALL OUR 6-4 AND 8-4 FUSHER SHAWL LACES.
ALL THE LINEN DAMASKS IN STOCK.
ALL OUR LINEN DAMASK TABLE COVERS.
ALL OUR 6-4, 8-4, 10-4 AND 12-4 SHEETINGS.
CLEARING ALL OUR WHITE GOODS.
CLEARING ALL OUR CURTAIN MUSLIN AND LACES.
CLEARING ALL OUR LACE CURTAINS.
CLEARING ALL OUR FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
CLEARING ALL OUR SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES.
CLEARING ALL OUR LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
CLEARING ALL OUR HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
CLEARING ALL OUR MITTS.
CLEARING ALL OUR LADIES' AND MISSES UNDER WEAR.
CLEARING ALL OUR GENT'S UNDERWEAR.
GREAT SALE OF
FRENCH LACE SHAWLS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
SHAWL AND FLOUNCING LACES,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

Owing to the continued depressing weather in May, many of the importers of these goods were induced to make great sacrifices at the large auction sales. In fact there was quite a panic in these goods, and in many cases the importers sold them at less than half the cost of importation.

We were large buyers at these sales, and are enabled to offer, (as the result:)

2,000 yards REAL PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES, 24 inches wide, for 8c.,
Which cost to import $1 25.
2,000 yards REAL PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES, 24 inches wide, 8c.,
Which cost to import $1 75.
2,000 yards REAL PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES, 32 inches wide, 10c.,
Which cost to import $2 25.
2,000 yards FINEST IMPORTED FLOUNCING LACES, 20 inches wide, 20c.,
Which cost to import $4.
1,000 yards FINEST IMPORTED FLOUNCING LACES, 32 inches wide, $3 to $5,
Which cost to import $6 to $7.
500 FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, (3 flounces.) $5,
Cost to import $10.
500 FRENCH LACE BURNOUS, $5
Cost to Import, $10.
500 REAL PUSHER LACE SHAWLS, $5, $7 50, $10, $15,
Which cost to import, $10, $15, $20, $30.
500 REAL PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS, $6, $8, $10, $12, $18,
Which c

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded upon application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail Steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

BIRLOW'S GARDEN—Evening—BEAUTY AND THE BEAST—LA CAPTIVE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR JAPANESE EMBASSY—JAPANESE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—OVERLAND ROUTE.

WINTER GARDEN—FAUST—TRYING IT ON.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—KENILWORTH—MAGIC HANDS—HARLEQUIN LIBERTY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—LUCLIN. Evening—THE [illegible]—SWISS COTTAGE.

PALACE GARDEN—PROMENADE CONCERT.

FIFTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WENTLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

BARTLETT'S STUDIO GALLERY—CORNER BROADWAY AND HOUSTON-STREET—PAGE'S VENUS.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—CHURCH'S TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS.

No. 536 BROADWAY—HUGHES' FREE PICTURE GALLERY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from Dr. CHEEVER and others, for the release of THADDEUS HYATT. After considerable debate it was referred to the Select Committee. In the House the resolutions reported back from the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department, declaring that the Secretary of the Navy has, with the sanction of the President, abused his discretionary power, and that the President and Secretary were therefore deserving of the reprobation of the House, were taken up and adopted. Mr. BARKSDALE, of Virginia, strongly opposed them. The President, he said, was independent of Congress, and Congress independent of the President. He was replied to by Mr. SHERMAN of Ohio, and after further debate, the several resolutions of censure were adopted by large majorities on vote.

By the *Niagara*, at Halifax, we have advices three days later from Europe; but our dispatch is very unsatisfactory in consequence of the breaking of the wires East of Boston. The only items of interest reported are the seizure and occupation of Palermo by GARIBALDI, and the refusal of the Chinese to assent to the demands of the Western Powers. For the first event we were fully prepared by the Italian news received by the previous arrival, which left the popular commander at the gates of the city, sustained by the favor of the people, and the enthusiasm of his own troops. The news from China is not unexpected, except as it contradicts a rumor that had been published in one of the London journals, to the effect that the English demands had been conceded by the Chinese, and that the war was thus at an end. Consols closed at 94¾ to 95.

We have intelligence of another massacre of missionaries in Patagonia. Our Buenos Ayres correspondent gives the particulars of this lamentable affair. It took place upon one of the islands near the coast, to which the Patagonia Missionary Society had sent agents, in the hope of civilizing and Christianizing the people. Not long since, the Captain of the mission ship, with the Catechist and six of the crew, while on shore, were set upon by the natives, some two hundred in number, and were beaten to death with clubs. The same letter gives us recent intelligence of matters in Buenos Ayres, but it embraces nothing of special interest.

We have news from Havana to the 10th inst., to the effect that twelve of the crew of the slaver *Don Juan* had been arrested; and, also, a noted highwayman named SALLITZ. The reported failure of the firm of CLAUSSEN & CARBONELL is confirmed.

A farewell meeting with Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK who sails for Europe on Saturday, to assume the charge of the American Chapel in Paris, was held, last evening, at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, in Fourth-avenue, where addresses were made by Drs. MCCLINTOCK, DURBIN, PARKER, DE WITT, FAIRCHILD and Bishop SIMPSON. A large audience was in attendance.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder BARNARD sentenced RANNEY, the noted gift book man, of Broadway, who was convicted in the April Term of swindling a German of $100, under the pretext of making him an agent for the sale of books and jewelry, to three years in the State Prison. The Supreme Court, last week, denied him a new trial. Various cases were tried yesterday, and several offenders received severe sentences.

The Board of Commissioners for assessing the damages incurred by the destruction of Quarantine, met yesterday and considered several claims. Capt. NELSON'S was disallowed; the claims of the Commissioners of Emigration were canvassed, Dr. BISKELL, the Physician of the Marine Hospital, being the principal witness, who stated the amount claimed for movable property destroyed to be about $25,000. The Board adjourned to Monday next.

The weekly statement of the Commissioners of Emigration, made to their meeting, yesterday, shows that 1,314 emigrants have arrived at this port during the week past, and that about $7,000 have been received for commutation. Dr. JEROME sent a letter to the Board, signifying his readiness to enter upon the duties of his office as Physician of the Marine Hospital, and for carrying out any other measures for the preservation of the public health.

A moderately active inquiry prevailed for Flour and Wheat at reduced prices. Corn was firm, though quiet. A livelier business was transacted in Provisions, Sugars, Rice, Hay, Hops and Firs Crackers. Cotton was dull and heavy. The demand for Metals, Naval Stores, Linseed Oil, Tallow, Whisky, Molasses, Seeds, Foreign Liquors, Fruit, Hemp, Spices and Whalebone was limited. Coffee was in fair request, as were likewise Dry Codfish, Adamantine Candles, Whale Oil and Sole Leather. Freights were somewhat briskar and firmar, with 431 vessels of all classes in port.

The Stock Market yesterday, after a dullness which had continued through the past ten days, assumed a more decidedly heavy or declining tone; lower sales being made with considerable freedom through both Boards on the Share list. Near the close the demand improved at the reduced figures. State Stocks remained firm. Exchange on London steady. Money easy.

At the Live Stock markets, the supply of animals is in excess of the demand during the present warm weather, and prices of such kinds of stock have declined since last week's market day. For the week ending yesterday the receipts of live animals at the several regular City sales-yards numbered 4,115 beevas; 127 milch cows; 1,272 veal calves; 11,685 sheep and lambs, and 3,625 live hogs. Total 20,825. At yesterday's weekly market, beef cattle sold at a decline of ¼c. ₱ lb., estimated dead weight, the prices varying:

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE COMMENCEMENT.—The tenth Annual Commencement of the Spingler Institute took place yesterday, in the chapel of the Institute, on Union-square. The room was tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens. The young ladies who were about to graduate were seated at the rear of the platform, and were dressed in white. The chapel was crowded with visitors, and the exercises were, as usual, highly interesting to all present. The following are the names of the members of the graduating class: Misses Josephine Allen, Kate Benedict, Mary C. Bates, Mary A. Booth, Caroline S. Bradbury, Mary Burtholder, Julia E. Cady, Anna E. Chapman, Nannie E. Cowan, Charlotte Coventry, Emma L. Briggs, Henrietta J. Edwards, Henrietta L. Farnsworth, Charlotte V. Field, Mary E. Gould, Sophie R. Gilman, M. Fanny Holdredge, Sophia Hutty, Mary L. Johnson, Katherine Kneeland, Caroline Ketcham, Augusta Linsley, Caroline M. Leach, Angusta L. McCleskey, Mary Merchant, Caroline A. Meriam, Helen C. Millard, Sarah E. Matheson, Anna Nisbet, Mary J. Redfield, Anna M. Schermerhorn, Julia F. Sears, M. Augusta Sears, Sarah Towles Scribner, Amanda Sturges, Kittie S. Trow, Mary H. Wheeler, Anna M. White, Eugenia Wiley.

The Executive and Congress—Secretary Toucey's Project.

The House of Representatives yesterday, by a very decided vote, adopted resolutions *censuring* the President of the United States for misuse of the patronage placed in his hands for public purposes, which he is alleged to have used for partisan and personal ends. This action is based on the disclosures of Committees of Investigation, and when they are fully published, we are inclined to believe that the country at large will ratify the judgment thus pronounced.

In evident anticipation of some such result, Secretary TOUCEY has followed the bad example of Mr. BUCHANAN, and delivered the House of Representatives a long lecture upon its rights and duties. It is not as lachrymose as that of the President, but it is as wordy, as lengthy, and displays precisely the same mixture of ostentatious innocence and indignant sophistry. The proceeding which has led Mr. TOUCEY to give way to his feelings and give the House a bit of his mind, is "a suggestion" from the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Expenditures, that he would be glad to receive a communication from him touching certain resolutions of the minority of the Sherman Committee of Investigation of last Congress. These resolutions were based on evidence which we all remember, and which bore rather hardly upon the Naval administration. Mr. SHERMAN, however, failed to procure their adoption, and the majority, by a strictly partisan vote, absolved the President and the Secretary of the Navy from all blame, in the teeth of the testimony. Mr. SHERMAN was not satisfied, nor was the country. Nobody could be satisfied, who had read the revelations of what occurred, even in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard alone, immediately before the last election. He has accordingly procured a reference of last year's minority resolutions to this year's Committee on Naval Expenditures,—a perfectly legitimate and justifiable proceeding. The Committee has transmitted a copy of the resolutions to Mr. TOUCEY, and has asked him properly and courteously what he has to say in reply to them.

He has a great deal to say—but all of it is impertinent, and a great deal of it very ridiculous. Upon the subject of the resolutions he refuses to furnish any information whatever. With regard to the resolutions themselves, he thinks them unworthy of his notice, because a Committee of the last Congress refused to adopt them; in other words, on the ground that when a Committee of one Congress discusses a subject, and comes to a decision upon it, it becomes *res adjudicata*, and no subsequent House of Representatives can ever again touch it. If, for instance, gross corruption be discovered in any department of the Government, and a party vote or factions opposition stifle the inquiry in one session, the corruption may continue, in spite of the indignation of the public, and a more honest or more pains-taking Legislature can never afterwards drag it to light. This is a rule of parliamentary practice of Mr. TOUCEY'S own private invention. It has never been adopted, or even suggested, in any legislative body since the Sanhedrim. It was never before heard of, and is evidently one of a lot of clumsy contrivances which the present Administration keep in store for the better concealment of their peccadilloes. Its mere suggestion to a legislative committee is in the highest degree disrespectful. The present House of Representatives has a perfect right to take up any set of resolutions it pleases, no matter who drafted them or who rejected them, and refer them to a Committee of Inquiry. When Mr. TOUCEY refuses to answer with regard to them, he does the very thing he himself is most earnest in condemning—by mixing executive with legislative functions. He undertakes not only to preside over the Navy Department, but to provide the House of Representatives with proper subjects for consideration.

His next reason for refusing to answer is even more childish than the first, and for a lawyer of middle age, is a curiosity in its way. It is conveyed in a discussion of Mr. SHERMAN'S motives in moving the reference of the resolutions to the Committee. He says SHERMAN'S object was to obtain a vote of censure upon the President and the Secretary of the Navy, for the manner in which they had exercised their official discretion; and as it appears to him (TOUCEY) that SHERMAN did not seek information for legislative purposes, he will not answer. This far surpasses either THADDEUS HYATT or Dr. CHEEVER in their wildest moods. Mr. TOUCEY is of opinion that when the House issues an order, nobody is bound to obey it until he is satisfied of the purity of motive of the member who moved for it. It is not enough for the House to pass a resolution and appoint a Committee to make an investigation. No witness need obey their subpœna who has doubts of the political integrity of the gentleman who brought the subject forward.

The remainder of the letter is devoted to a reassertion of Mr. BUCHANAN'S theory of the manner in which the House may lawfully institute an inquiry into the official conduct of any public functionary. That remarkable production of the "old public functionary's" genius is doubtless still fresh in the memory of most of our readers. His rule was that the House can never interfere with an executive officer, unless to impeach him; and it must impeach him instantly, without any preliminary inquiry, or dismiss the subject altogether. If it attempts to take evidence before drawing up the articles, it transcends its powers, and violates the Constitution. To examine a single witness in order to ascertain beforehand whether the accused person has really done anything worthy of impeachment, is to usurp the functions of the Senate, which alone possesses judicial power.

We really hoped that Mr. BUCHANAN would have been left in the enjoyment of the undivided glory of this remarkable discovery. Or if any envious and ill-disposed person made an attempt to share it, we hardly looked for so much enterprise, to say the least, at the hands of our friend TOUCEY. He has, however, enunciated the same doctrine, without making any acknowledgement of the President's authorship of it; and we presume, therefore, he means to claim it as original with himself. This doctrine is, let us repeat, that, though the House, as a legislative body, has no existence outside of the Capitol at Washington, and cannot possibly have any knowledge of what occurs in any department of the Government except through the President's Message, or the statement of a member in his place; yet, if any member should allege that there existed gross abuses in any department of the public service, the only step it can take in consequence of that information is to appoint a Committee to draw up articles of impeachment. It may not examine a single witness to ascertain if the charges are well grounded, or if there exist any real grounds for impeachment, or address the smallest query either to the accused or anybody else.

We have too much respect for our readers to attempt to confute this ridiculous sophism. Its aim is apparent. If gentlemen like Messrs. BUCHANAN and TOUCEY once succeed in getting the House to stultify itself by adopting it as a rule of practice, of course both its powers of investigation and of impeachment would be at an end. Its position would be precisely similar to that of a District Attorney who was charged with the duty of indicting criminals, but was not allowed to examine the witnesses before preparing the indictment; and there would be no species of knavery that might not flourish in every public office with ostentatious impunity for four years at least.

Messrs. BUCHANAN and TOUCEY being now about to retire into private life, we cordially recommend them to wile away their dignified leisure by the joint composition of a work on the law and practice of legislative assemblies. If it does not enjoy a great run, it will certainly be because oddity and impudence have ceased to possess any attraction for the reading public.

West Point Academy.

The annual examination of the Cadets at West Point is one of the circumstances of which the country has a right to be proud. The United States Military Academy is one of the institutions which may well be shown to intelligent strangers, whether Princes of Wales or Princes of Japan, or not princes at all. The best informed of our own countrymen, and the educated foreigners who have visited the spot, are alike of opinion that its entire management reflects credit upon all by whom that management is controlled. Not the finest military schools abroad, not the famous French *Ecole Polytechnique*, presents to the most careful and curious inspection fewer opportunities for unfavorable criticism, or more numerous subjects for sensible and discerning commendation. It is refreshing, in the mass of mismanagement and slovenliness and deception and chicanery, that characterizes so many of our institutions, both national and municipal, to find one place or one subject to which can be accorded almost unstinted praise; to discover a corner where spirited progress and rational conservatism go hand in hand, where whatever of the old is good is held fast, and whatever of the new is worth trying is at once appropriated.

The examination of the present year, rigid as its scrutiny has been, reveals only points for approbation. The adequacy of the discipline, the mingled judgment and learning of the administration, the large common sense manifested in directing, and the skill evinced in carrying out directions, are all such as warrant us in opposing that Republicanism and Democracy do not, as a matter of course, involve negligence and inefficiency.

The success of this establishment is also a matter for public congratulation on another account. It demonstrates that the large freedom exercised in this country in so many matters, is not incompatible with a close and careful attention to details, and an absolute and scrupulous subordination, when such subordination becomes indispensable. The young men at West Point are subjected to the most rigid rules, are held to this most exact account, are, in a word, trained in a style and school that the most rigid of European commanders could not fail to approve. Yet this is done under a Government, and amid institutions that many philosophers abroad, and not a few here, consider by far too untrammelled, too liable to license, too susceptible to misrule and anarchy. If, however, an establishment of this description can be maintained in such a degree of perfection as that at West Point is universally admitted to have attained, it is not unfair to argue that the various instances of mismanagement and laxity which occasion so much distress and anxiety to some of the friends of Republicanism, are merely the excrescences upon our institutions, and not their legitimate results. When the energies and powers which undoubtedly are possessed by this people are perfectly trained, West Point shows what felicitous consequences may follow.

The Academy has thus a peculiar effect; not only the natural and intended one of educating admirably a body of talented young men, and of preparing defenders for the country in war, and apt servants in peace; it also shows that some of the most desirable results of monarchical governments may spring legitimately from the workings of a democracy. If it shall thus encourage the friends of democracy, who are sometimes inclined to despond; if it shall convince them that excellence and order and efficiency may be evolved from the institutions under which we live, West Point will have been worth far more to the country than its most confident originators ever anticipated.

The Political Value of a Great Name—The Two Henrys.

The ostentation with which the Union Party are parading Mr. GUSTAVUS HENRY, of Tennessee, as "the grandson of PATRICK HENRY," at their meetings, reveals a lurking belief in hereditary legislation or statesmanship. Mr. HENRY is, or has been up to the present, entirely unknown, both in the political and literary world; and the only ground on which attention is now claimed for his speeches and example is the fact that he is a grandson of PATRICK HENRY. This circumstance, whatever importance it may have for Mr. HENRY himself, in a social point of view, can possess none whatever in a political one, unless it indicates either that he inherits the eloquence of his ancestor, or that if the grandfather were now living, he would follow the same political course as the grandson is now pursuing. That PATRICK HENRY, however, did not bequeath his oratorical power along with his name, was made painfully apparent at the very first meeting at which Mr. GUSTAVUS HENRY appeared. He furnishes another illustration of the failure of the received laws of hereditary transmission, in the matter of intellectual power. Physical peculiarities, and even moral ones, are known to pass from father to son with a frequency and regularity which almost reach the rank of a rule; but as regards mind, naturalists are all at fault. In spite of a few brilliant exceptions, the history of great names is but a sorrowful record of their transmission in a single generation from great soldiers, statesmen and orators, to very common-place or very silly sons. Mr. GUSTAVUS HENRY may console himself for his present failure by looking over the list. He will find himself in the company of a vast number of highly respectable people.

Failing the supply of good speeches, the only other service Mr. HENRY can render to his party that we see, is to raise the presumption that if his grandfather were living now he would support BELL for the Presidency. If less were known of PATRICK HENRY'S history, this delusion might possibly be made to render the Unionists some service; but, under existing circumstances, there are few people who are familiar with the art of reading who will be in the least deceived by it. PATRICK HENRY'S leading characteristics were, as everybody knows, his ardor and impetuosity. Every line of his speeches shows his detestation of compromise, or of middle courses. He was a fierce advocate of rebellion, when most Virginians were shocked by the very word. He was for "liberty or death" when most of his neighbors considered the necessity of making any such choice very unpalatable. He not only took an extreme course in agitation, but he agitated with the view to immediate fighting. To suppose that with his temperament, if he were now living, he would wend his way through the country advocating EDWARD EVERETT'S election to the Vice-Presidency upon the Platform of "the Constitution,"—which he denounced and did his best to defeat from the onset,—is about as easy as to imagine him "stumping" Virginia in the early days of the Revolution, and recommending the malcontents to take the common law for their creed, and the King's Bench for their guide. Everything that we know of him warrants us in believing that if he could revisit the world once more, and were to take any part in public life at all, it would be as a man of extreme views on one side or other. He would entertain for his grandson's party the same hearty contempt which he entertained for the moderate Virginian burgesses, and we have no doubt would express it in the same trumpet tones. He would, if he were an Anti-Slavery man, be, in all likelihood, as radical as WENDELL PHILLIPPS, and if not more eloquent, more fiery and impassioned. If he belonged to the pro-slavery school, he would certainly not defend "the institution" in the mild strains of Mr. BELL, but with all the fervor and fury of TOOMBS. In one respect, however, he would differ from all Southern orators of the present day, and notably from his grandson. He would deal out his fervors in clear and unmistakeable English. His force would be real force, and not the force which displays itself in italics, extravagance and profane swearing. His eloquence would shine still, as it once shone, most of all in its unadorned power and simplicity. He would never plunge into the bathos of offering to fight the British navy with a small sloop, or making the destinies of the nation turn on the quality of negro brogans. When he roared, in short, it would be the lion's roar, without the faintest note of bray in it. There are no political meetings just now less likely to be haunted by the shade of

"—— The forest-born Demosthenes
Whose thunder shook the Philip of the seas,"

than those of a party which proposes to put an end to great political differences by denying or ignoring their existence.

Men of the People.

Some of our Republican friends, in their earnest desire to excite the enthusiasm of the nation by detailing the exploits of "honest old ABE" with a maul and a wedge, certainly make a rather comical figure. The world has moved a little since 1840; the United States have moved with it; and though log-cabins and hard cider passed tolerably well for arguments—or at least aided in arousing popular enthusiasm,—in favor of a candidate twenty years ago, we fear that split-rails will hardly serve the same turn now. Intrinsically, in the first place, they are not half so well adapted to that special service,—nor are the circumstances of the present canvass nearly so propitious to their introduction. A rail is not *per se* picturesque, nor does it suggest experiences upon which the average public mind loves to linger and expatiate.

But there is a serious side to all this nonsense which deserves a moment's consideration. We do not hold the Republican Party responsible for it, nor do we suppose that Mr. LINCOLN himself would feel anything but a desire to kick the supporter, who should put forward his rail-splitting experiences as a reason for his election to the highest public office in the land. But it is one of the constant perils of a Democracy that third-rate party caciques are always prone to play the sycophant to labor, as though it were a separate caste in the community; and to do their best towards flattering the hard working millions, whose votes they hope to catch, out of their natural common sense by just such claptrap appeals as this to their passions and their weaknesses as a class. There is a pride of the pickaxe as well as a pride of the purse; and to claim for a man that he is specially fit to legislate for the poor because he once was poor himself, is just as great an insult to human nature as it is to assert that no man can be trusted to legislate for property but a *millionaire*. The delight of a demagogue is to confuse men's moral perceptions in these matters. The duty of a statesman, and a true "leader of the people," is fearlessly to tell them the truth, and to throw himself and the cause he advocates on the honest realities of experience in regard to them.

Especially in America ought this duty to be done. We are in no special danger of being trodden under foot by an oligarchy of money, or cheated out of our rights by an aristocracy of intellect. Our shoals and rocks lie in precisely the opposite direction. When the *Tribune* tells the laboring men of America that a particular public man "*must* know and sympathize with them, because he was once a laborer himself," it not only utters an absurdity, comparable only to the famous proposition that "who drives fat oxen should himself be fat;" but it does the cause of popular government a positive harm, by fostering a false and foolish prejudice against others who have never been numbered among what are generally recognized as the laboring classes. It is simply not true that to have been once a laborer is an adequate guarantee of a man's steady, intelligent and sympathetic regard for labor. On the contrary, in nine cases out of ten, the truest friends of labor have been men who never so much as split a pea, much less a rail, in their lives; while many of the most tyrannical abusers of the toil of mankind have risen from the furrow and the ditch. There were wealthy mill-owners, both in and out of the British Parliament, who had once been tied to the spindle, when Lord ASHLEY introduced his Factory Bill; but it is to a nobleman, and not to any of them, that thousands of English men and women owe their escape from an infancy of silent torture and a maturity of sullen misery. GERRIT SMITH, who has given his life and his wealth to the cause of philanthropy, was reared in wealth and luxury from his cradle. Commodore VANDERBILT, who has spent near two-score years in crushing his fellow-creatures, in making life harder instead of lighter to the friendless and the poor; who squats upon every enterprise of the weak, and yearns after a monopoly with all the ardor of a Scythian cannibal, devouring his enemy to absorb his strength, and out-do him in future feasts,—Commodore VANDERBILT began life at the oar, and belongs to those very laboring classes which he has done so much to depress. Contrasts of this kind might be multiplied indefinitely over all the range of public relations, from an ARNOLD pounding drugs in a mortar, while a WASHINGTON was riding with the Fairfax hounds, and toasting colonial belles at Greenway Court, to a HUGGINS throwing penniless prisoners out to die in the Fleet Ditch, while a HOWARD was earning the right to bear upon his tomb that rarest of mottoes, "*Visit propter alios.*"

That a man may work his way up from splitting rails or making buckets, to planning cabinets and controlling policies, and yet retain all his care for his kind, all his clearness of heart and brain, all his finer nature in health and force, is happily possible. But the splitters of rails and the makers of buckets know as well as the rest of mankind that the struggle of life is a sore trial and temptation; and that it is not from the mere facts of a man's external experiences that anything can be safely inferred of his particular dispositions or his general humanity. These depend upon character, and not upon accidental antecedents.

Minor Topics.

—Capt. HENRY, of Washington, thought it could not be possible that he had insulted Senator SUMNER, as he had "in his veins three hundred years of the blood of a gentleman," and, therefore, could not be guilty of an ungentlemanly act. We are not disposed to recognize the Captain's logic. To assume that gentle descent renders a man incapable of ruffianly actions, is to make an assumption not warranted by precedent. In history there are, unfortunately, too many instances in which long family lines have terminated very suddenly in a noose; gentility has not unfrequently been brought to the gallows for exceedingly vulgar crimes. It is a very mistaken notion to think that blood improves with age. Wine gathers goodness with years; but the converse of this is generally true of blood and bone:—both are apt to degenerate. When a man, in his own person, cannot display the fruits of manhood, it is very unwise for him to grub about the roots of his genealogical tree and deck himself with fossil respectability. In a live world, where men are judged not by what their fathers *were*, but by what themselves *are*, the logic of Capt. HENRY sounds very ridiculous. The blood of yesterday is recognized in this country as being quite as good as that which has been corked in veins for twice three hundred years; it is certainly nobler to found a family than to represent one. Capt. HENRY showed more manliness in apologizing for his rudeness than in boasting of his blood.

—The weather is delightful, but the dust is abominable! The Croton Aqueduct Department has issued an order that Broadway must not be sprinkled after 2 o'clock P. M.,—the reason being, we believe, that if watered later than this it interferes with the operation of the street-sweepers at night. This strikes us as simply absurd. The most dusty portion of any street within the City limits is Broadway between Forty-fifth-street and the entrance to the Central Park, and yet it is just the place where there is the most fashionable riding. Nobody lives on the street who cares enough for cleanliness to incur the expense of sprinkling the street, and the City, of course, never does anything of the kind. We understand that a movement has been made by a few gentlemen, who propose to subscribe for the purpose of defraying the expense of removing this dreadful discomfort. Mr. CRANSTON, of the New-York Hotel, we learn, offers to head the list with $50. If all who ride to the Park, and dislike this dust, will evince equal spirit, the work can be promptly and effectually done.

—The *Polynesian*, published at Honolulu, copies into its columns an account of a tragedy not long since enacted in one of our Southwestern Courts, and warns its readers against lapsing into similar barbarism. It discourses very seriously upon the state of society which prevails in the United States, and rejoices in the fact that murder is of comparatively rare occurrence in Oahu. This voice from the Antipodes should not be disregarded. Some years since we sent out missionaries to Christianize the Sandwich Islanders; if they, in turn, find it necessary to send emissaries to civilize us, it augurs very little for the progressive state of morals in this quarter of the globe. It is not at all unlikely that the next missionary we send to the Feejee Islands will rebound. Another century may see tattooed Evangelists admonishing us of the evil of our ways, and urging us to repentance. When that time arrives we hope we may not have relapsed into barbarism so far as to eat them.

—Two little children were walking on the Railroad track near Newark yesterday, and were run over and killed. They were not seen by the engineer in time to be saved. One of our evening cotemporaries, noticing the incident, says that "greater care should be taken by persons living on the road,"—that many of them permit their children and their cattle to walk on the track. This is very well;—but has not the Railroad Company some responsibility in the matter? They ought to be compelled by law to fence their road so that neither children nor cattle could get upon it,—to provide gates with attendants at every crossing in or near a village. Nothing in the world but the expense prevents them from doing it,—and that consideration ought not to have the slightest weight.

—In common with nearly all our cotemporaries, we copied a paragraph, not long since, concerning Dr. EALING, an anrist, against whom complaint was made in Washington for practicing without a license. The paragraph conveyed an impression very unfavorable to Dr. E.'s personal integrity, as well as his professional skill. We have seen testimonials from gentlemen of the highest standing to his ability and success in his profession, as well as to his personal character. The complaint against him was made, he was told to bail, and he forfeited it instead of remaining for trial; but he had a regular medical diploma, and his only offence was in not procuring a special license from the city, as required by a municipal regulation of which he was ignorant. Knowing that the law was against him, he did not think it worth while to await a trial. The report, as circulated, did him great injustice.

— The report reaches us from Bremen that crowds of industrious German vine-growers and farmers are leaving that port, all headed for Missouri. Some three hundred have already reached St. Louis. They are regarded as the very best immigrants that could enter a State, and the branch of agriculture which they pursue is a deeply-important one for the country. It is interesting to know, too, that they will greatly increase the Free-Labor force of Missouri, and hasten on the day of emancipation. This immigration is the fruit of many persevering efforts on the part of the "Farmers' and Vine-Growers' Society" of this City, who last year dispatched an agent to Germany, and printed books and pamphlets upon Missouri.

—A Western paper states that a girl twelve years of age, having two separate and distinct noses, landed in Detroit on Saturday last, in company with her parents, from Scotland, on their way to the West. Telling people to follow their nose is generally thought a very plain direction; in this instance, however, it would put the poor girl in a terrible quandary. She would have to ask, Which?

—As the editor of a Cincinnati paper was playing with that pretty little plaything so much used out West, a revolver, it "revolved," and sent the bullet in very unpleasant proximity to his head. A slight depression of the muzzle of the pistol, and the editorial matter in that office would have been very materially leaded.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Garrett and Rhea Democratic Ratification Meeting in St. Louis, Wednesday, June 13.

The indignation meeting of the Democrats, last night, was a very large and spirited affair. Several thousand persons were in attendance, and speeches were made denouncing in strong terms the action of Congress in deposing Mr. BANNER, by a member of our most prominent, from two Wards.

Resolutions were unanimously passed characterizing the decision of Congress in the contested election case as unsupported by facts; a tyrannical and unscrupulous exercise of power in the majority; a contempt of the rights of the minority; a malicious disregard of the rights of the people of this district, and scornfully repelling the imputation that the election was carried by fraud.

A resolution nominating Mr. BARRETT for reelection to Congress was then read, and received with tremendous cheers.

The Republicans also held a meeting in relation of the action of Congress in the same case, which was numerously attended. Resolutions were passed charging Mr. BARRETT'S election as the result of fraud, and indorsing the decision of Congress in giving Mr. BLAIR his seat. Much indignation and opposition was manifested at both meetings.

Heirlooms Stolen.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 13.

The *Picayune* of Saturday afternoon has Tampico dates to the 6th. Just as the victory at Guadalajara was in Gen. ULLOA'S grasp, a stray cannon shot took off his leg. Alarm and confusion followed. Gen. WOLL, unaware, charged with great fury on the Liberals. The affair ended in the dispersion and flight of the whole army of Liberals.

A Tampico letter says the news seems incomprehensible, but it comes from an authoritative and reliable source.

Gen. ULLOA made his escape, but the loss of his leg will cost him his life.

Gen. ZULOAGA had assumed the Presidency of the Capital.

A *conducta* with $1,123,000, from Zacatecas, had arrived at Tampico. Another large *conducta* was soon expected from Guanajuato.

Ohio Republican State Convention.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, June 13.

The Republican State Convention assembled at Columbus, to day, and nominated JUDGE RANNEY for Supreme Judge; LEVI SARGENT, for member of the Board of Public Works; and Gen. JAMES MORRIS, for Attorney-General.

For Presidential Electors at Large, the following were chosen: FREDERICK HASSAUREK, of Hamilton, and J. M. ROOT, of Erie.

Burglary and Probable Murder.

HAMILTON, C. W., Wednesday, June 13.

Four burglars entered the store of JOSEPH HENRY & Co., jewelers, on James-street, at 1 o'clock this morning. Mr. HENRY being still up, proceeded to ascertain the cause of the noise, and was stabbed several times. His wife and son coming to his assistance, were also stabbed, but managed to hold one of the burglars till the police arrived. The rest escaped. Mr. HENRY is in a precarious state. The prisoner's name is BROWN, and he is supposed to be from Seneca Falls, N. Y.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 13.

The special session of the Legislature adjourned at about 10 o'clock this morning. Two bills were adopted relative to the cattle disease; increasing the State Commission to five members; providing for a scientific investigation; giving power to town authorities to kill or isolate cattle, and make other regulations for the treatment and extirpation of the disease, and appropriating $10,000 for the purpose.

Resolutions indorsing Mr. SUMNER'S recent speech were adopted after a warm debate—86 to 44.

The Baltimore Convention, etc.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 13.

The Richmond delegates nearly all came on as far as Washington this morning.

The delegates to the Baltimore Convention are arriving here.

The Committee of Arrangements are actively engaged in making preparations for the Convention.

The Front-street Theatre is being fitted up for the accommodation of the delegates.

Fire Department Parade at Newark.

NEWARK, Wednesday, June 13.

A grand parade of the Fire Department is in progress in this city this afternoon. Companies from New-York, Williamsburgh and Paterson, are present with their apparatus. The entire body will be reviewed on Park-place by Mayor BRADLOW and several members of the Common Council.

New-Hampshire History Society.

CONCORD, Wednesday, June 13.

The New-Hampshire History Society held its annual meeting to-day. Chief-Justice BELL, of the Supreme Court, presided. JOSEPH B. WALKER, of Concord, delivered an address on the subject of the "Valley of the Merrimac," which attracted a large attendance.

Congressional Nomination.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., Wednesday, June 13.

The Republican Convention of the Ninth Congressional District of Indiana, held at this place today, nominated HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX by acclamation for reelection to Congress. The Convention was a larger one than ever before held in this district, and was very enthusiastic.

Fire.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 13.

A fire at Belvidere, Ill., last night destroyed the Union block, owned by NEELY & Co., and occupied as a drug-store by W. K. WOODRUFF, and a grocery store by G. S. INGERSOLL. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $2,500. The fire was caused by the explosion of a fluid lamp.

Boston Regatta.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 13.

The prizes for the city regatta of the 9th of July are announced. The whole amount is $675. The first prize for wherries, shell and lap streaks, is $60; double scull lap streaks, $75; six and four oared lap streaks, $100; six and four oared shells, $175.

The Grand Lodge of Freemasons.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, June 13.

Brother J. F. CARTER, of Kentucky, lectured before the Grand Lodge of Freemasons this evening. Reports from subordinate lodges were unusually satisfactory.

Re-election of Senator Clark.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, June 13.

The Senate to-day reelected DANIEL CLARK to the United States Senate, in concurrence with the House.

Solomon Cherry's Failure and Arrest.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, June 12.

SOLOMON CHERRY, who failed for a heavy amount, has been arrested in New-Orleans, and will be brought back here.

Sailing of the Arabia.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 13.

The *Arabia* sailed at 9 o'clock this morning. She took out 150 passengers for Liverpool and 7 for Halifax; also, $400,000 in specie.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 13—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT in moderate demand and easier. Sales 5,000 bush. Racine Spring at $1 10; 12,000 bush. No. 2 Chicago Spring at the same price. CORN quiet; buyers holding back and holders firm. Sales 3,500 bush. Illinois at 55c. for No. 2, and 56c. for prime No. 1 ditto. OATS steady and in good demand; sales 14,000 bush. Western and Canadian at 34½c. WHISKY firmer; sales 150 bbls. at 20c. Canal Freights steady at 40c. on Flour; 11½c. on Wheat; 10½c. on Corn to New-York. *Imports*—3,000 bls. Flour; 32,000 bush. Wheat; 56,000 bush. Corn.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, June 13.

FLOUR dull but unchanged; $5@$5 25 for common to extra State. WHEAT held generally above millers' views, and quiet; sales 4,000 bushels white Canadian on private terms. CORN advanced slightly; sales 6,500 bushels Illinois at 59c. Other grains quiet. Canal Freights steady, at 26c. on Flour, 9c. on Wheat, 6½c. on Corn, to New-York. *Imports*—400 bbls. Flour, 13,300 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 1,600 bushels Oats. *Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 14,400 bushels Wheat, 23,500 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 13.

FLOUR active; Howard-street declined 12½c., at $5 50. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 20@$1 38; White, $1 55@$1 60. CORN active; sales 10,000 bushels Yellow at 71c.@74c.; White, 72c.@75c. PROVISIONS quiet and not firm; Mess Pork, $18; Ramp, 9½. WHISKY steady, at 21c.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 13—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged and demand moderate; sales 1,200 bbls. WHEAT—No sales. CORN—Supply light with but little inquiry and not much offering; sales

THE FOWLER DEFALCATION.

Official Explanation of its Character, Rise, Progress and Extent.

WHY IT WAS NOT DISCOVERED BEFORE.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, June 9, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the defalcation of LEAH V. FOWLER, late Postmaster at New-York, was communicated to me, for the first time, on the 10th of May, 1860, and I have no reason to believe that it was known to this Department at an earlier day. On reaching Washington from the South, in the last week of April, upon inquiry, I learned through the Auditor's office that the accounts of the Postmaster at New-York had been audited and balanced to the 31st of December, 1859; that those for the quarter ending 31st March, 1860, had not been adjusted for want of the account current, which had not been received. I requested the Auditor to write at once, and to say that longer delay in returning this account could not be submitted to. This was done, but in consequence of the absence of Mr. FOWLER, or from some other unexplained cause, the account was not placed in the hands of the Auditor until the 9th of May. On the morning of the 10th of May the First Assistant Postmaster-General handed me two confidential letters addressed to him by Mr. FOWLER, in which his defalcation was confessed in general terms, and an earnest appeal was made to the Department to forbear proceedings against him until he could have an opportunity to make good the deficit through the advances of friends and the sale of property, which he represented himself as holding. I was then informed that the account current had been received by the Auditor on a previous day, and that a clerk was actively engaged in scrutinizing it, and would be able to announce the result in a few hours. The chief clerk of the Auditor at the same time mentioned to me that the account, as rendered, showed a defalcation of upwards of $129,000. Deeming this, with the confession contained in the letters, quite sufficient to justify immediate action, the case was without delay presented to the President, who the same day signed an order removing the Postmaster, and directing that the office should be placed temporarily in charge of a special agent of the Department. The formal appointment of the special agent for this purpose (Mr. OTTOTT) was made that evening, and he proceeded to New-York on the 11th May, and on the following morning took possession of the Post-office before it was opened to the public, and secured all the funds on hand, amounting to about $12,000. On the 11th May a distress warrant was issued by the Solicitor of the Treasury for the full amount of the defalcation, as ascertained, against the person of FOWLER and against his property, and that of his sureties to the extent of their liability. An accident, mentioned in his letter, prevented the Solicitor from accompanying Mr. OTTOTT. He, however, arrived in New-York about 6 P. M. of Saturday and immediately delivered the distress warrant to the United States Marshal, and gave him all the necessary instructions as to its execution. It is well known that FOWLER was then in the City of New-York, and did not leave until the following morning, or later. The Marshal, however, alleged that after diligent search he could not be found, and, in consequence no arrest was made. He is still a fugitive, and the conviction is expressed by those most likely to be informed on the subject that he has left the United States. An explanation of the Marshal's inability to execute the warrant may possibly be found in the active sympathy manifested for this criminal by his numerous friends in New-York. This feeling, instead of affording aid and support to the executive officer in enforcing the claims of public justice, would naturally prompt to efforts for the concealment of the culprit.

It will be seen from my letter to the United States Attorney (Judge ROOSEVELT,) that a prompt and vigorous criminal prosecution was urged, but that officer, in the exercise of his discretion, determined that this proceeding should await the arrest, which he supposed could be as well made under the civil process then in the marshal's hands. I was anxious that this embezzlement, justly pronounced by law to be a felony, and which had been committed in violation of an official oath, and was, and was, in all its characteristics and history, unredeemed by a single palliation, should be pursued and punished with unsparing rigor. An indictment will, no doubt, be found by the grand jury, and should the offender be hereafter apprehended, the penalties of the statute may yet be inflicted.

The defalcation, up to March 31, 1860, amounted to $155,566 31. The late cashier of FOWLER, however, alleges the actual deficit to be about $170,000. This may be true, inasmuch as the accounts for the current quarter have not been audited, and the amount abstracted from its revenues has not, in consequence, been yet ascertained. Judging from the deposites made it does not exceed the sum stated by the cashier. The bond of the sureties, who are entirely responsible, is in the penalty of but $70,000. Unless the balance can be made out of the estate of the defaulting Postmaster, it will prove a total loss to the Government. It will be seen from the Marshal's return that he has made a levy, but, as the property is understood to be heavily incumbered, it is altogether doubtful whether the levy will prove at all productive.

On the evening of the 13th May the First Assistant Postmaster-General, under instructions, proceeded to New-York, and remained for ten days, actively engaged in correcting the many irregularities and abuses which had crept into the administration of that office. His labors have resulted in introducing salutary reforms, and placing the service on a footing which promises fidelity and a faithful financial accountability for the future. The confidence, however, which is felt that that this will be the case does not rest so much upon the precautions which have been taken, and the checks and safeguards which have been established, as upon the elevated and stainless reputation of the present incumbent. Experience has sufficiently demonstrated that no amount of legislation by Congress, and no exercise of vigilance on the part of the Executive, can possibly secure an honest administration of any office which has not an honest man at its head.

It will be observed from the Auditor's report that the balance due from Mr. FOWLER on Dec. 31, 1855, was $8,995 70. The embezzlement may be regarded as having had its origin at this date. This deficit was increased by $17,637 98 the following quarter, and with the exception of three quarters—the last of 1856 and the first two of 1857—the increase was continued until the final exposure. On the 30th of June, 1857, it had reached the sum of $23,020 88. This was adjusted by a special deposit of $20,000 on the 8th of August, 1857, which, with the credits for clerk hire, &c., which were allowed, balanced the account, and left $1,999 19 to Mr. FOWLER's credit. The settlement, however, was deceptive, inasmuch as in consequence of this special deposit having been made, the week only of the current revenues due August 8, 1857, was omitted, so that, in fact, a deficit equal to nearly a week's receipts still remained. The defalcation now made rapid progress, $40,074 95 having been added to the deficiency the following quarter. On the 30th of September, 1858, the deficit was $75,899 96. In November of that year the books were again balanced, but this adjustment, like that in August, 1857, was altogether delusive. It was accomplished by applying the deposits of the revenues already received of the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1858, to extinguish the preexisting liability. There was not a dollar paid, but simply a transfer of the indebtedness from one quarter to another. When I took charge of the Department in March, 1859, the deficit did not probably fall short of $80,000. On the 31st of that month it amounted to $93,933 98. It continued to augment until, at the close of the first quarter of the present year, it had reached a magnitude which would probably have rendered its concealment impracticable for more than a few months longer. Had the settlement, however, not have been insisted on early in May, but have been postponed until the end of the quarter, then, by perverting its entire revenues to meet the liabilities due the 31st of March, 1860, the books might, under this device, have been again balanced, and the denouement of this drama of financial guilt been delayed for three months more. But the imperative demand for a settlement of the accounts before the revenues of the quarter to be despoiled had half accrued baffled the stratagem which had been so long successful, and exposure became inevitable.

The inquiry naturally arises how this embezzlement could have existed so long, and have been constantly increasing in magnitude, without the knowledge of the Post-office Department? It may be answered, in the first place, that there was nothing in the antecedents of the Postmaster to excite any special vigilance in the supervision of his official life. He bore an unsullied reputation, and his appointment had been made by the President on recommendations so numerous and so earnest as to leave no doubt but that he was entitled to and enjoyed the complete confidence of the people of New-York. The boldest satirist of human virtue could have scarcely believed him capable of passing, at a single step, from the position of influence and honor which he occupied to the degradation of a fugitive felon. The true explanation, however, of the ignorance of the Department of the existence and progress of this fraud must be sought for in the failure of the Sixth Auditor to report the constantly-recurring delinquencies of Mr. FOWLER to the Postmaster-General. The relations of that office to this department are somewhat anomalous. To his hands are entrusted the administration of its highest interests, and yet he belongs to another Department of the Government and is absolutely under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury. * * *

The accompanying record shows, that between 1st of January, 1857, and 1st of January, 1859, there were at least eleven weeks in which no deposits of the revenues of the Post-office at New-York were made. In this enumeration of those omitted are embraced those due 9th of August, 1857, and 15th November, 1858, on which days deposits of $20,000 and $13,033,52 were made, but as they were special in their character, and were in their terms in payment of preëxisting liabilities, they were not a compliance with the regulation requiring weekly deposits of the current revenues. During the period referred to the deposits repeatedly fell as low six, five, and, on two occasions, four thousand dollars per week; an amount so far below the average that the suspicions of the finance office should at once have been excited. I find no indications in this Department, nor have I any reason to believe, that these defaults were made known to my predecessor. After a careful examination of this record, it is scarcely possible to escape from the impression that there was negligence on the part of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General in his supervision of these weekly deposits. Had the proper vigilance been exercised, either the deposits would have been entered at the times and in the amounts due, or the Postmaster would have been dismissed as a delinquent from the service. It is painful to be obliged thus to review the official action of one who has passed away, and who unquestionably sustained the very highest reputation in the service to which he belonged; but our first obligations are to truth, and in our tenderness for the memory of the dead we are not permitted to forget justice to the living.

It is but due to the present Third-Assistant Postmaster-General to note that, since March, 1859, when he assumed the administration of the finance office, weekly deposits of the revenues of the New-York Post-office have been regularly made, and generally in amounts which, in comparison with the average of preceding weeks, and in the absence of all suspicion, could have left no doubt in his mind out that the sums deposited faithfully represented the actual receipts. On but two occasions does these appear to have been such a falling off in the amount as was calculated to awaken inquiry and apprehension, and on one of these the deposit of the succeeding week was apparently large enough to cover the deficit.

The comprehensive character of the inquiry contained in the resolution induces me to submit the accompanying papers, numbered from one to nineteen, inclusive, which present all the information in the possession of this Department in reference to the origin and progress of the embezzlement, and the measures which have been taken to protect, as far as practicable, the public interests in connexion therewith.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT,
Postmaster-General.

Hon. WM. PENNINGTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

FROM WEST POINT.

The Annual Examination—Progress of the Academy—Proficiency of the Cadets—General Character of the Course of Study.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WEST POINT, Tuesday, June 12, 1860.

A visit of a few days to this establishment, during the examination now in progress by the Board of Visitors, has convinced me more firmly than ever of the excellence of its administration, both in general and in detail. I have taken every opportunity to inform myself of its workings, have studied as far as might be, in so short a time, the peculiarities of the Institution; have conversed with officers and privates and cadets; have penetrated into kitchens and class-rooms, stables and barracks, gymnasiums and mess-halls,—for all are made accessible: I have watched the recitations of the students, and the evolutions of the same men as soldiers; seen their infantry skirmishes and their pontoon drills, and their morning and evening parades, and from all this have acquired a very genuine admiration for the system whose results are so commendable. I know not that a detailed account of all my explorations would be interesting to your readers, but perhaps a few remarks on *some* points that excited my especial approbation may prove acceptable.

The order which is maintained throughout impresses not only civilians. Foreign officers, men who have seen service in the French and Russian armies, and ere familiar with the routine of similar institutions abroad, assure me that the excellence in this respect cannot be surpassed. From them inutest detail of cooking or of dress, up to the application of the greatest principles involved in its direction, the Academy is completely in order. Of course, this is no more than should be the case in a military school; but military schools and posts are like everything else in this world, not always what they should be. West Point, however, is unexceptionable in this regard. The order, too, is not spasmodic, is not gotten up for this occasion; it could not be maintained in such perfection as at present may be noticed, unless it were an habitual thing. Precision in a thousand minutiæ is not reached in a week or a month, and often not in a year. This exhibition demonstrates the labor of a whole term, by the results which are now apparent. Just as a great edifice proves the time and toil that must have been spent upon its construction, so does this completeness indicate all the previous effort that was given to its attainment.

When these young soldiers go through their drills—when they perform the manifold and varied evolutions of an infantry skirmish or a cavalry exercise, the most inattentive observer is impressed with the idea of their previous exertions and skirmish on Monday of this week presented in an especial manner this idea. The cadets were put though a great variety of exercises, which they performed with admirable precision and effect. They formed hollow and solid squares; they charged; firing and received attacks they scattered and reformed; they lay on their backs to load, and fired turning over, and in fact went through a great variety of evolutions, not only giving the bystanders a very curious and tolerably excellent notion of what a skirmish consists in, but eliciting the highest admiration for their celerity and precision of movement, promptness in understanding complicated directions and in executing difficult orders, skill in managing their persons and their weapons, and altogether the intimate acquaintance they manifested with so important a branch of the art of war.

On another occasion, they were occupied in constructing bridges, and again many of the same traits were displayed; a bridge of three hundred and forty feet in length was built by a party of not more than fifteen or twenty cadets, assisted by perhaps twice as many sappers of the regular army; and this bridge, able to support a thousand people, occupied only three-quarters of an hour in the construction; it was taken to pieces in about half that time. A fact like this speaks volumes in favor of the system pursued here. This was no child's play, no mere theoretical instruction; but in a warm day in June, the young men tugged away at their work on the water, and with an expedition and efficiency that would have been of incalculable importance had an enemy been near. The bridge was three-fold in character, so as to exhibit the readiness of the cadets for all emergencies; one-third was built upon trestles, which rested upon spikes thrust into the bottom of the river, this being the oldest method of making army bridges, and one still in very frequent use both on this continent and that of Europe. Another portion was a bridge of boats; the pontoons were of the sort now used in the French and Austrian armies. They were light, and resembled an ordinary scow. The boats were anchored and chained together. The remaining portion was also built upon pontoons, but these consisted of a framework or skeleton of a boat covered with canvas. This is an invention of the Russians, and adopted by them in the Crimean war. Col. DELAFIELD, the Commandant at West Point, brought home from that war this device, among others, and has introduced it at the Academy. Its advantages consist in the lightness of such boats, and consequently their greater portability, as well as the greater ease with which they can be constructed when time and timber are not plentiful. The three bridges were consolidated into one, and were substantial and firm. Several hundred people tested their strength at the same time.

A peculiar feature of the present administration at West Point has been the introduction from other services of any ideas that commended themselves. Thus, this Russian pontoon: thus, the saddle used is Hungarian in design; a contrivance adopted in some of the barracks, by which the iron bedsteads can be screwed upon each other and placed like the berths in a state-room or cabin, affording greater room in the day-time, is Russian; and some of the kitchen arrangements are copied from those of the Turks at Scutari. Yet, although this *régime* has not hesitated to avail itself of whatever suggestions seemed praiseworthy, no matter where they were found, it has also retained old excellences. Col. DELAFIELD has, within the past year, caused the old Fort Clinton, which stood on what is now the plateau at the Point, to be reconstructed on its original tracing. The order-book of WASHINGTON, which is in the possession of Prof. WEIR, contains the instructions according to which the Fort was built by KOSCIUSKO, and these have been faithfully followed for a second time; and strange to say, the resemblance between the Fort Clinton constructed in the time of our Revolution, and the Redan at Sevastopol, almost amounts to exactness. The parapet of the Redan was eighteen inches higher, but no other material difference can be remarked. This singular circumstance indicates how little progress in the art of fortification has been made in the last three-quarters of a century; since the most important and most famous fort of this day, that which so long withstood the combined attacks of two of the finest armies in the world, presents no improvement on the plan of one built in the time of the American Revolution. The rebuilding of this fort has of course afforded a practical and admirable illustration to the Cadets of an important branch of their studies, and, to most minds, one worth volumes of diagrems and months of verbal explanations.

As for the studies of the cadets, they are well known to be unexampled for severity as their examination is for thoroughness. On these, of course, I need not comment, as a formal report will soon be made. It has simply been my object to state a few facts, such as might interest the general public in an institution whose conception and management reflect so much credit on the country and on all concerned. The institution has certainly never been in a more prosperous condition than at present; its affairs were never more admirably managed; and if, as is rumored, the present Commandant retires from his superintendence at the close of this term in September next, he will leave West Point even more flourishing and admirable than he found it.

A. B.

Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE MOSES TAYLOR—ANOTHER SLAVER CAPTURED.

The United States Mail steamship *Moses Taylor*, BAXTER commanding, from New-Orleans on the 5th, and Havana on the 8th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The Cuban *Messenger* has the following paragraph regarding the capture of another slaver:

We are advised upon good authority that eo American war-steamer has captured an American schooner in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, having on board 400 Africans, which, with the vessel, have been taken to Key West, making in deposit there about 2,000 negroes, with cargoes previously landed.

The execution of the four principal accomplices in the murder of S. D. ANTONIO GONSALES AQUANOS took place, in the presence of an immense concourse, on the 2d inst.

The Matanzas *Aurora del Yumuri* of the 3d says that the well-known bandit and highway robber, FRANCISCO SELLES, who escaped from the Piedras Key Prison some time ago and went to the United States, has been arrested on board the American brig *L. M. Merritt*, from New-York, where he was employed as a sailor. It appeared from papers found in his possession, as well as from other evidence, that SELLES was returning to Cuba with the intention of organizing a new gang of banditti and highway robbers.

The health of Havana was good for the season of the year.

Prices for sugar have been generally well sustained, especially for low grades, which are in good demand. A decline is noted in the finer descriptions. The transactions of the week ending the 8th were based at the rate of 6¼@6⅜ reals for No. 12 D. S. (4½ to 4¾ cts. ℔ lb.) The exports have been considerable, taking into consideration the scarcity of suitable vessels in port.

Muscovadoes continued in good demand. The stock on hand in Havana and at Matanzas, is estimated to be about 332 thousand boxes, (calculating hhds. at the rate of 3 boxes to the hhd.,) which makes it about 50,000 boxes less than at the same date last year.

CONCENTRATED MOLASSES. (*Melado.*)—Is scarce and with moderate demand. Latest sales were made at the rate of 2⅜ to 2¾ cts. ℔ lb.

The demand for molasses was in some degree limited on account of the scarcity of suitable vessels to take cargoes, and prices kept without alteration, viz.: from 37½ to 40½ cts. (3 to 3¼ reals,) ℔ keg for Clayed, and 50 to 53½ cts. for Muscovadoes. The exports for the last eight days have been 1,408 hhds.

MERCANTILE FAILURES—ARREST OF SLAVE-TRADERS AND HIGHWAYMEN—MARKETS, &C.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, June 13.

The steamship *Isabel* arrived from Havana last evening, having left there on the 10th inst. Sugars were reported active, and advancing. Molasses quiet. CLAUSSEN & CARBONEL, merchants at Havana, had failed for a large sum, and it was officially declared that the "International Bank" had collapsed.

A noted highwayman, named SALLAZ, had been arrested on board the schooner *Merritt*, from New-York.

Twelve of the crew of the slaver *Don Juan* had been arrested at Havana.

Porto Rico advices are unimportant.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Murder of Missionaries in Patagonia—Political Relations and Prospects in Buenos Ayres—General News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Tuesday, April 10, 1860.

One of the most deplorable events that may occur in an age, has just transpired in Patagonia. There is a cluster of islands to the eastward of Terra del Fuego, occupied and perhaps owned by Great Britain. There is found there all the political machinery of a Colony. The islands are numerous and healthful. The Patagonian Missionary Society has taken one of these islands by a lease, and they occupy it as their capital while they endeavor to extend their influence gradually over the natives of Terra del Fuego and Patagonia. They have had at various times in the course of instruction at the Mission station a few of the natives, and one or two have even been in England. One of them has been somewhat educated, but never lost wholly the offensive characteristics of the Indian.

A short time ago the mission ship *Allan Gardner* was on the coast, and the catechist and Capt. FELL, who was a Baptist preacher, and six of the crew being on shore for service, were attacked by about 200 Indians, and all were cruelly killed with clubs and stones. The cook only escaped by being on board.

The event has filled this country with gloom. The men were choice spirits. The enterprise was one of the most philanthropic ever devised by a Christian heart; and this sad event is the second fatal catastrophe to those employed, as in 1851 Capt. GARDNER and six others died of starvation near the same spot, as they were planting the mission.

Capt. FELL was a man of uncommon energy and fidelity. He was a good ship-master and a good preacher, and several times occupied the American church in Buenos Ayres both as a preacher and as a lecturer. His wife and child had but just arrived from England. I may give you more particulars when we learn more, but the worst is known—it is the loss of such heroic men.

There is little occurring that is new in the political state of the valley of the Platte. There is a marvellous slowness in the steps taken to consolidate the province of Buenos Ayres with the confederation. The Convention is in existence, though it makes no progress. This fact has attracted general attention. Resignations are coming in and the Government does not choose to order new elections, so that it may expire by a majority having left. The Government of Paraguay became security for the performance of the compact of Nov. 11, 1859. Brigadier-Gen. LOPEZ, who negotiated the peace, has lately visited Gen. UEQUIZA, and he is now on his way to this city.

If Buenos Ayres hesitates to enter the Confederation, Paraguay and Uruguay will unite with the Confederation to compel it. Brazil, on the contrary, urges Buenos Ayres to independence

When UEQUIZA besieged this city, in 1859, the Brazilian Minister offered the force of 3,000 men for the defence of the city, and England and France had instructed their Ministers to recognize at once the independence of Buenos Ayres if she would declare it. This in all probability will be the final issue.

The La Plata is filled with steamers which were lately men-of-war. This Government has leased six, which are pursuing the more peaceful and more serviceable work of domestic commerce. Seldom does a day pass without the arrival or departure of some steam-vessel. Gen. UAQUIZA also has sent into the merchant service several of his fleet, reserving only three for armed service.

At the present time Paraguay is the wealthiest of these countries in effective vessels of war. She now has nine, and she is preparing a similar number. If she is forced to activity as the guarantee of the compact of November, 1859, all these may come into actual service.

AN ENGLISH VESSEL SENT TO INVESTIGATE THE MASSACRE.

BUENOS AYRES, Wednesday, April 18.

Capt. PEEL, of H. M. S. *Buzzard*, has been ordered to Patagonia, to inquire into the facts relative to the murder of some twelve English Missionaries, who sailed in the *Allan Gardiner* from the Falkland Islands, and who, it is reported, have fallen victims to the tastes of the natives. At last accounts, Capt. PAOZ, in his little steamer *Alpha*, had arrived at Corrientes for supplies, he having penetrated over 2,500 miles in the interior. His next report will be looked for with great deal of interest.

My Doctrine is, Cleanse the Stomach—B. B.—If sick, how shall we get well? Cleanse the stomach. Use BRANDBETH'S PILLS. They purify the blood and restore health. These celebrated Vegetable Pills are used by millions.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

No. 294 Canal-st., No. 206 Bowery, No. 4 Union-square, and at CAMPBELL'S, corner 8th av. and 29th-st. 25 cents per box.

The Public Blessing which is now Universally admitted to exist in MOFFAT'S Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, is every day demonstrated by their astonishing efficacy in the cases which they are announced to cure. All the complaints of the stomach and bowels, weakness of the digestive organs, bilious and liver affections, night fevers, headaches, piles, costiveness, rheumatism, scurvy, impurity of the blood, or blotched and sallow complexions, soon yield to their properties. For sale by WM. B. MOFFAT, No. 335 Broadway, and by druggists generally.

Edge's Depot—Caution to the Public.—Persons have purchased Fire-works supposing them to be Edge's manufacture, and upon receiving their goods found them to be the production of inferior manufacturers. To avoid this, goods should be purchased only at Edge's depot, No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane, and by so doing honest and reliable goods will be secured.

Parents, Teachers and Others should secure for themselves and their children a careful PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATION, by Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, who would point out all their peculiar traits of character and talent, and what calling in life would be best for each, to insure virtue, health, happiness and success

Shirt and Collar Depot, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. Shirts made to order, and a perfect fit warranted. Also, a fine assortment on hand, very choice patterns. A large stock of Summer Under-Shirts and Drawers, at very low prices. GEORGE M. TRACY, Agent.

Silk Braid Caps, Gilt and Leather Belts, Hair Nets, Furs of all kinds, Slides, Fancy Hair-pins, and many other new goods now landing from steamers *Africa* and *Arago*, for sale to the trade by HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE, No. 341 Broadway, up stairs.

All the New Styles of Wedding Cards, notes, &c., at EVERDELL'S Great Card Depot, No. 502 Broadway, corner of Lusse-st. See the new Ribbon-Tie new Envelope, &c. Orders sent by express to any part of the country.

Greeley's Letter to Seward.

TO-DAY'S

TRIBUNE

Contains the much-talked-of private letter from Mr. Greeley to Gov. Seward in 1854. Price Two Cents.

To Dealers in India Rubber Goods.

Notice is hereby given, that the GOODYEAR ELASTIC FABRICS COMPANY have purchased all the rights for the Manufacture and sale of ELASTIC INDIA RUBBER GOODS of all descriptions heretofore owned or claimed by CHAS. GOODYEAR, HORACE H. DAY or WILLIAM JUDSON, and thereby have concentrated all the titles under the GOODYEAR and other patents under one control, and that they are now prepared to make arrangements upon favorable terms with Merchants for the sale of such goods.

All elastic goods having VULCANIZED RUBBER in them (except woven suspenders, the right to manufacture which is vested in the Nashawannuck Mfg. Co.,) must be stamped with the Company's marks before they are sold, or they will be treated as infringements and the Company will prosecute at once any person proved selling any of such goods without due license.

No 37 Park-Row, and No. 23 Cortlandt-st.
WM. B. BANNETT, Sec'y.
New-York, June 9, 1860.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The new Company known as the "Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company" have purchased from me my factory in New-Brunswick, my nineteen patents, and all my titles under Goodyear's Patents, with all claims for past infringements; and by arrangements settled and receipts passed, all goods hitherto manufactured by me, or supplied to others under my authority, may be sold, and are exempt from such transfer, and no claim can be made, or question raised, touching any such hitherto sold or authorised by me. HORACE H. DAY.
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1860.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned, having sold all his right, title and interest in the manufacture and sale of Elastic Rubber Goods, under the Goodyear patent, to the "Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company," hereby gives notice to the public that all settlements for past infringements of his rights must be made with that Company, and all future licences to vend such goods as his licenses included, must be derived from them.
NEW-YORK June 9, 1860.

WILLIAM JUDSON,
No. 37 Park-row.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 29th-st. 1st-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEA BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.
ASHCROFT & CO., No. 60 John-st., New-York.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.

HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

George B. Sloat & Co.'s
CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STICH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Japanese Silk Hats.—Japanese Change.
JAPANESE STRAW HATS.
THE TYCOON'S ORDER FOR JAPANESE HATS.
MORCOTA-OKATORA'S ORDER.
THE JAPANESE TREATY.
LARGE QUANTITY OF JAPANESE SMALL CHANGE.
JAPANESE BALL—TICKETS FREE TO WHITE'S HAT ESTABLISHMENT.
No. 216 Broadway, St. Paul's Church.

Millward's Needles
for
WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES.
These needles are made by hand, and of the best double-refined English cast-steel, and *warranted superior to all others.* J. FRED. MILWARD,
No. 31 Warren-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Police Honored!!

The crowd that attracted the attention of the Police and strangers at No. 142 Fulton-st., proved to be a "RUSH" for Summer clothing at DeGROOT'S Granite Hall. More left.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Superior Dress Shirts to Order.
Manufactured by S. A. Hutchinson, and a perfect fit guaranteed, at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

John E Dunham,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

"Brown's Laxative Troches."—There is no taint of quackery in their composition. Very many of the first physicians, where the Troches are manufactured, know their ingredients, and freely recommend their use. Where habitual or occasional constipation exists, they will infallibly remove it, and will in due time restore a natural and healthy action. Sold by all Druggists.

Saratoga, Newport and Cantrell.—Misses', masters' and children's shoes, gaiters and slippers for ladies; patent leather French calf-skin and substantial boots for country wear for gentlemen, at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Gentlemen's Fashionable Dress Hats, Straw and Felt Hats of the finest quality. Immense assortment at WBITE'S Bat Store, No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William-sts.

B. T. Babbitt's Concentrated Soft Soap.—One box makes 40 gallons of the best soft soap, by simply adding hot water. Price $1 per box.
Liberal discount to grocers. 70 Washington-st., N.Y.

Bloom Beaver—Gentleman's dress hat, the leading style for Summer, introduced by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Hair, its Diseases, Change of Color, their embellishment, treated carefully by GRANDJEAN, Astor-place, near Broadway. Forty years' experience.

First and Only Importation, the Jedde Hats of woven straw, for sale ONLY by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

The Japanese Ball.—TICKETS FREE TO WHITE'S Hat Store, No. 218 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

MARRIED.

RAVEN—OATMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, June 12, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, A. A. RAVEN to GERTRUDE OATMAN, daughter of James C. Oatman, all of this City.

REED—WRIGHT.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 12, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Washington-square, by Rev. Dr. Hutton, HENRY C. REED, Jr., to Miss MARIA J. WAIGHT, daughter of James Wright, all of this City.

☞ Rochester and Buffalo papers please copy.

FERRY—HOWE.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 13, at the 27th-st. M. E. Church, by Rev. Charles Fletcher, J. MILTON FERRY to SARAH ARMSTRONG, daughter of Timothy A. Howe, all of this City.

DAYTON—WREN.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 13, by Rev. C. Van Santvoord, D. D., JESSE C. DAYTON to CARRIE L., only daughter of Wm. Weed, Esq.

GILL—LINDSAY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 12, by Rev. Nathaniel West, Jr., CEPHAS M. GILL to ELIZABETH SMITH, daughter of George Lindsay, both of Brooklyn.

WILLIAMS—WREN.—In Brooklyn, at the Holy Trinity, on Monday, May 14, by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, W. A. WILLIAMS, of Brooklyn, to EMMA E., daughter of James G. Wood, Esq., of Stamford, Conn.

PRINCE—COMINS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 13, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wm. Karr, DAVID PRINCE to FANNY A., daughter of John P. Comins, Esq.

HASBIE—WYCKOFF.—In Cranberry, N. J., on Tuesday, June 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Joseph Symms, Mr. TRACY H. HARRIS, of this City, to Miss H. VIRGINIA WYCKOFF, only daughter of Cornelius Wyckoff, Esq.

HURLBURT—JUDD.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, June 13, at the residence of Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, by Rev. Frederick F. Judd, HENRY HUELBURT, Esq., to Miss CHARLOTTE M. F. JUDD, daughter of the late Rev. G. N. Judd, D. D.

DIED.

LEVISON.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 13, of scarlet fever, PIERRE, son of John and Rosina Levisen, aged 6 years and 6 months.

His funeral will take place, from No. 126 West 42d-st., on Thursday, June 14, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation. He will be buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

KINGSLAND.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, June 13, in the 6th year of his age, PHILIP STREET, youngest child of Ambrose C. Kingsland.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 114 6th-av., on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock.

DUNN.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 13, Mrs. LOUISA H. DUNN, daughter of Peter Fargis, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 37 Vandam-st., on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

EDWARDS.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 12, JOSEPH GRIFFIN EDWARDS, son of William and Sarah Edwards, aged 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) June 14, at 9 o'clock, from No. 123 Allen-st.

Alas! how changed this lovely flower,
Which bloomed and shared our hearts.
Fair fleeting comfort of an hour,
How soon we are called to parts.

BAKER.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, at 9 o'clock, of paralysis, DANIEL BAKER, in the 70th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, June 14, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 196 Monroe-st. His friends and acquaintances, and those of his brother, Matthew E. Baker, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

ADEE.—At Westchester, on Tuesday, June 12, of typhus fever, WM. H. ADEE, in the 46th year of his age.

The funeral will take place, at St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at Williams Bridge station to meet the Harlem Railroad train, which leaves the City at 11 o'clock A. M.

MOORE.—On Friday, April 13, on board the steamship *John Bell*, on her voyage from this port to Glasgow, SAMUEL F. MOORE, in the 30th year of his age, and formerly of this City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 281, June 13, 1860.
53, 22, 52, 13, 68, 67, 56, 51, 16, 31, 12, 49.

Class No. 282, June 13, 1860.
8, 48, 13, 44, 27, 52, 17, 38, 60, 46, 15, 66, 30.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., June 13, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

PERFECT FITTING

SSSSSS HHHH HHHH IIIII
SS SS HH HH II
SSS SSS HH HH II
SSS HH HH II
SSS HHHHHHH II
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SS SSS HH HH II
SSS SS HH HH II
SSSSSS HHHH HHHH IIIII

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WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY, NEW

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY (Thursday, June 14,) at 12½ o'clock, at his stock salesroom No. 23 William-st., near Wall:

Shares.		Shares.	
10	Bk of New-York	$100	3 St. Nicholas Bank	$100
20	Marine Bank	50	50 Oat City Bk	
20	Phenix Ins Co	50	12 Metropolitan Ins Co	100
20	National Ins	25½	32 Jefferson Ins Co	25
40	Excelsior Ins Co	50	40 Knox Ins Co	100
15	Washington Ins	50	10 Nept. Marine Ins	100
10	Firemen's Ins Co	17	88 N. Y. and Erie R	100
1	Knicker. Stage	100	20 Howard Ins Co	50
25	Brooklyn Cen R	50	35 Equitable L. As. Soc	100
30	People's Ins	50	40 Home Ins	100
100	B'way R of Brooklyn	100	25 Gt. West. Marine In	100
20	Lamar Insurance	100	50 Knicker'ker Ins Co	100

$4,000 Trenton Coal and Railroad 1st Mt. 7 per ct. Bds.
3,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds.
1,000 Watertown Corporation 6 per cent. Bonds.
2,000 Berlin City (Wis.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
1,000 Jefferson and Watertown Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

Now regular sale on MONDAY, June 18. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 23 William st., or Merchants' Exchange as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 23 William-st., near Wall.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer

SUPERB
FIRST-CLASS OIL PAINTINGS.

NEARLY 200 FINE OIL PAINTINGS,
MANY OF WHICH ARE GUARANTEED ORIGINALS
To be sold without reserve, as the owner is leaving for Europe, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, at their salesroom Fifth Broadway, THIS DAY and FRIDAY, the 15th and 16th inst., at 11 o'clock each day. The pictures are all fresh importations, and comprise the works of

VANDEVANDONCK,	TENKATE,
BOTERMANN,	SCHAEF
SMITS,	DIDDAERT,
BODDE LINDIG,	VAN OS,
OWERBARDY,	REDIG,
JEANNIT,	WOUVERMANS,

And many others, of the best schools. Most of the above have just arrived per steamer, and have therefore never been exhibited. Many of them bear the written certificate of the artists. We would call especial attention of our friends and connoisseurs to this large and beautiful collection which is now on exhibition at the salesroom, and will state they will be most positively sold, without reserve.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 19, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No 27 Stuyvesant-st., between 9th and 10th sts., the entire furniture contained in said house, comprising richly-carved rosewood piano-forte, etagere, marble-top centre table and pier-table, oak sofa, in green reps, oak easy, arm and side chairs in leather and hair-cloth, oak extension dining-table, bookcase, marble-top buffet, marble-top umbrella stand and side table, mahogany wardrobe French bedsteads, and marble-top dressing bureaus, cottage furniture, velvet, brussels and ingrain carpets, marble mantel clock mantel and pier glasses, tete and coffee tables, work-baskets, ingrain oil cloth, Sheffield plate, with large silver safe, white French China dinner and tea sets, cut glass ware, together with choice paintings and engravings and valuable books, among which are Bancroft's History of the United States, Cooper's and Scott's novels, Irving's works, Encyclopædia Americana, &c., &c. and an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

G. B. STEVENS, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT
ROSEWOOD FURNITURE.
THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock,
At the private residence of WM. H. LOW, Esq., No. 68 West 11th-st. near 5th-av.

The furniture was all new last Fall, and will be peremptorily sold. Catalogues now ready—can be had at the office or house.

Costly rosewood piano-forte, inlaid with mother of pearl and pearl keys, stool and cover; velvet and Brussels carpets, pier mirrors, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, elegant rosewood suite of parlor furniture, covered with wood, crimson and satin.

Dining-room.—Oak extension table and buffet, table cutlery, crockery and glass ware of every description; clock, carpet, chairs, sofa, &c. Chambers, en suite—rosewood bedsteads, bureau, washstand, table, curled hair mattresses, feather pillows, bedding, &c. Second, third and fourth stories—Mahogany and enamelled furniture, bedding of all kinds, carpeting in every room; chairs, sofas, oil-paintings, and all the beautiful basement furniture.

G. B. STEVENS,
Office and Salesroom, No. 70 Broadway.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
Irving Buildings, Nos. 504 and 506 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
June 14 and 15 at 7½ o'clock.

A LARGE COLLECTION OF BOOKS,
In various languages and in different departments of literature, composing the balance of stock of a bookseller about to retire from the business, consisting mostly of imported books. Among them are many old, scarce and valuable copies of the early classical and historical writers, and a collection of choice modern publications, &c.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO., Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 158 Broadway.
AUCTION NOTICE.
HARDWARE TRADE SALE.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.
Will commence to sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, the balance of catalogue, commencing with lot No. 490.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF VILLA PLOTS AND BUILDING LOTS IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 14, at 3 o'clock, on the premises of Mr. Tunch:

About 300 LOTS, 1,300 feet from depôt, lying between the estate of Jehiel Jaggar and land of Dr. McDonald, extending from Jamaica-av. to Lawrence-st. A portion is in village lots, and the residue in plots of from 5 to 10 lots each, in the most attractive part of the village with a view of Flushing Bay. The grade is perfect and fit for immediate use. So good an opportunity to invest out in this delightful village cannot be found elsewhere, nearly all the valuable tracts being controlled by large capitalists. The facilities to and from Flushing by railroad and steamboat are unrivaled. Time from Fulton Market-slip, 45 minutes. Terms liberal and large privileges will be allowed. Trains leave New-York at 7.15, 9, 11, 1, 4, 5 45 and 7. Leave Flushing at 6.30, 7.35, 10, 1, 2 45, 4.45 and 6.45. Passengers going by the ferry, leave New-York at 8, 9 30, 12, 1.15, 4.15 and 6.30, and leave Flushing at 6.30, 7.45, 10, 11, 2.30, 3, 5 15.

Maps at No. 7 Pine-st., New-York, at the depôt, Flushing, and on the premises.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, June 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 38 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., elegant house-hold furniture, most of which was made to order by Pease & Co., and but little used, consisting in part of elegant royal velvet medallion carpets tapestry, Brussels and three-ply carpets, rich carved rosewood suite in reps, elegant carved rosewood etagere, rosewood marble-top centre and side tables, oak extension tables, oak dining chairs, oval French frame plate mirrors, rich gas chandeliers and brackets, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and chairs, mahogany furniture in hair cloth, mahogany wardrobes, oil cloths, stair carpets and rods, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on FRIDAY, June 15, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.—A fine collection of valuable ancient and modern Oil Paintings, among which will be found the works of Vaderwerf, Van do Kad. Frasonant, A. Carraci, Jordeans, J. C. Scotel, Chambers, W. M. Brewn, J. D. Blondell, J. Bellini, L. Moine, A. de Lely, Johnson and Fox ano London, Copy Poma, and other schools, by order of the Executors.—About 25 fine ancient oil paintings. They will be on exhibition as above a day previous to the sale.

Also, about 350 engravings of Col. Perry's Japan Expedition.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 29, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 245 to 294 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent., (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place.—Dated May 22, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 12, at the same hour and place.—Dated May 29, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, July 3, at same hour and place.—Dated June 12, 1860.

MORRIS K. CRANE, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF 110 BUILDING LOTS.—MORRIS K. CRANE will sell at auction on MONDAY, June 18, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, 110 building lots, situated at Belle Vue, North Hoboken, N. J., fronting the Hackensack plank road, and extending thence easterly to North Hoboken. Said property is 1½ miles from Hoboken, and the same distance from 42d-st. Ferry to Weehawken, and within ¼ mile of the Northern Railroad Station. Stages run from Hoboken direct to the lots every 15 minutes. Terms very easy. Apply to MORRIS K. CRANE, or to JAMES POPE, Hoboken, N. J.—The whole property can be bought in one lot very cheap, and but a small sum of money required.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
FRIDAY, JUNE 15, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, at our salerooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., large sale of second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, reps and coarse satin, mahogany sofas and chairs, lace and brocatel window curtains, pier mirrors, centre tables, rockers, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and chairs, oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, dining-room and bed-room crockery, together with an assortment of kitchen ware. Also, a superb 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, City made.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, JUNE 15, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby corner of Pearl-st. Regular Weekly Sale of Furniture, &c.—Mahogany, rosewood and walnut parlor and chamber furniture, china, glass and crockery, 20 oil-paintings richly framed, cigars, lot of clothing, &c.

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,
Brussell's and ingrain carpets, rosewood Alexandre organ, 5-octave, 15 stops, cost $300.

AT ABOUT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.,
The fixtures and tools of a private market—Large refrigerator, meat racks and benches, fish stands, saws, knives, lamps, scales, &c.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer—office, No. 190 Broadway.
LIQUORS, CHAMPAGNE, INDIA-RUBBER GOODS, MACHINERY, &c.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 39 William-st., (corner of Liberty,) for account of whom it may concern, 8 barrels old whisky, 2 casks brandy, 10 baskets champagne, a lot of India-rubber coats, hardware, tobacco, machinery, mats, rocking-chairs, coal-sifter, together with a variety of other articles. Sale absolute, for cash, and a deposit required from purchasers.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FOUR SUPERB DEER AND ELK HORN CHAIRS AND CHANDELIER.—On FRIDAY, at 3 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, the above superb articles; they were made for and exhibited at the World's Fair in Paris, and will be positively sold as above, instead of Saturday, as before advertised. They are now on exhibition at the saleroom.

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—COST OVER $9,000—BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF CHARLES H. HILTON, Esq.

W. B. WESTCOTT & CO. will sell on THURSDAY June 14 at 10½ o'clock, the above elegant furniture contained in the residence No 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., comprising the entire contents of the house, in rosewood, oak mahogany; and beautiful works of art, among which are paintings, superb vases and ornaments three elegant rosewood parlor suites, upholstered in shell work, covered in rich brocade; rosewood pianos, elegant mantle and pier mirrors with splendid parlor, dining-room, chamber and nursery furniture of every description; silver ware, china, table cutlery, crystal and ruby cut glass, iron safe, chandeliers, &c. Sale will be positive and peremptory, rain or shine.

JOHN P. WENTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction on THURSDAY, June 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co. No. 16 Jordan-st., prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST."
Supplies schools and families with competent teachers: parents wish circulars of the best schools, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. Refer to Faculty of Amherst Col. Mason, Bros. et al. Wanted, a gentleman music-teacher to go to Tenn, salary $500; also a (French) lady teacher of music and French, salary $500 and board. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 598 Broadway (Metropolitan block.)

$36.—THIRTY-SIX DOLLARS.—$36.
Defrays expenses for term of 14 weeks. Send for new catalogue to JOS. E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT POUGHKEEPSIE, DUTCHESS CO.—The second term of Mrs. C. R. REMINGTON'S School will commence Wednesday, June 20. Pupils received at any time. Charge only made from time of entering. Terms, $50 per quarter, in advance, including board and tuition. By permission, reference is made to the following gentlemen:

Rev. S. I. PRIME, D. D., New-York.
Prof. HIRAM ATTISON, New-York.
Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D., Newburgh.
Rev. E. H. CANFIELD, D. D., Brooklyn.
Rev. MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER, St. Louis, Mo.
Rev. J. L. CORNING, Milwaukee, Wis.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY—NO. 124 BIBLE-HOUSE, NEW-YORK.—Wanted, ladies of superior qualifications (each music, French and drawing, separately and combined;) no charge till a place is secured. Address Rev. G. G. SAXE, Box No. 2 371 New-York.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—The location healthy and pleasant. This school is easy of access to New-York City. The pupils are instructed by the Principal. Terms from $60 to $140 per year. For full particulars address the Principal,
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.)
Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, males or females, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 499 Hudson st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail or otherwise.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, references &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TUTOR.
Wanted, a gentleman to take entire charge of the education of four children. Must be qualified to teach Latin, French and English. To a competent teacher liberal terms will be offered. Address H. S. & M., No. 64 Cedar-st., or Box No. 625 Post-office, New-York.

TEACHER WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER desires to engage the services of a French lady, (Parisian,) perfectly competent to teach, in addition to her own language, the piano-forte and singing after the Italian method; must play and sing in a finished manner. The school is delightfully situated on the Hudson River. Any person meeting these requirements will address TEACHER, care of Messrs. Hubbard & Burgess, Booksellers corner Church and Reade sts., inclosing address, references, &c. A thorough proficiency in drawing and painting would be accepted in place of the piano.

A PARISIAN LADY, WHO HAS MANY years' experience in teaching, wishes to make an engagement with a family or school in the City or country, for the Summer months. References given. Address Miss PILET, Station D., Bible House.

AN EDUCATED ITALIAN, WHO HAS the best references, desires to give lessons in his native language. Terms moderate. Apply to Signor MAGBE, No. 134 West 40th-st.

FIREWORKS.

EDGES' & HADFIELD'S
PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT
FIREWORKS.
W. J. SYMS & BRO.,
Depôt, No. 300 Broadway,
Having made extensive arrangements with both of the above celebrated makers for the sale of their Fireworks, we are prepared to offer to storekeepers and the public generally an unequaled stock, both in quality and variety, at reduced prices, consisting in part of

Fire-Crackers, Torpedoes, Wheels, Triangles, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Pidgeons, Comets, &c., &c.
CITY AND TOWN COMMITTEES supplied with public displays at short notice.

I TOO.
S. D. ROBERTS.

N. B.—Many parties having hired parties formerly employed by Messrs. J. G. & I. Edge, are advertising themselves as agents of J. G. & I. Edge. The public should beware of such charlatans as they may find upon being blown up that the goods sold as Edge's are from the laboratory of some obscure manufacturer.
S. D. ROBERTS,
No. 172 Broadway, cor. Maiden-lane and Broadway.

FIREWORKS.
BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS!
Not having any parties in my employ who have sold Messrs. J. G. & J. Edge's Fireworks until this season, I would caution the public not to patronize those who cast reflections on them, who wish to do an honorable business.
The genuine Edge's Fireworks are to be had in quantities to suit purchasers at Edge's Depôt
GEO B COLEY, Agent.
No. 37 Maiden-lane, New-York.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S DEPOT
FOR THE EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.
Neatest in appearance, and best in quality.
FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EXHIBITION.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
No. 62 John st.

HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM
FIREWORKS.
DEPOT, NO. 47 MAIDEN-LANE.
HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS, PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 27 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y. Fire-crackers, Torpedoes, Joss-sticks, and the most variety of articles requireu for storekeepers' sales and public exhibitions, of superior quality, at less than usual prices. Address orders by mail or telegraph to GEO. B. COLEY, No. 37 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st., one door from corner Fulton.
FIRE-CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, JOSS-STICKS, and a full assortment of FIREWORKS, plain and colored fires, warranted of the first quality.
Committees for exhibitions and the trade supplied on the most liberal terms.
M. BENNETT.

1776.—EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS of every description warranted first quality. Dealers and town Committees supplied at the lowest prices. Orders promptly attended to.
JOHN D. ROBBINS, Agent,
No. 39 John-st., New-York.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD & SON'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call.
E. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John st.

FIREWORKS.—NO. 1 FIRECRACKERS AT lowest market price. Also, a full assortment of plain and colored Fireworks, from Edges' celebrated laboratory, for sale by JONES & DUNBAR, No. 93 Murray-st., near Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Plain and Colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 207 Washington-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$2 REWARD.—LOST, ON TUESDAY, THE 12TH inst., about 6½ o'clock, in 18th-st., between 10th and 6th avs., a bunch of keys; any person returning the same to the office of the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st., will receive the above reward.

A LACE VEIL LOST.—ON TUESDAY AFTERnoon, probably in 6th-av. or West 31st-st., a small black THREAD-LACE VEIL. $3 reward will be paid to the finder on returning it to the owner, at 238 5th-av.

CANARY LOST—FROM NO. 93 HENRY-ST. The finder will receive $1 reward and the thanks of the owner if returned

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE — POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION—Meets at the Rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building, on THURSDAY, June 14, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*Composition of Gas and its Burning.* All who take an interest in this great question of Domestic Light are especially welcome.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

THE FRIENDS OF THE BIBLE IN THE Public Schools will meet in Tilford's Hall, 7th st., between 2d and 3d avs., on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 14th inst., at 7½ P. M. Several eminent speakers will address the meeting.
J. GILMOUR, Chairman.
J. B. MILLER, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

DAVID WALKER, STATIONER, PRINTER, and Blank-Book Manufacturer, No. 2 Park-place, under the Broadway Bank. TAGS and Counting-Room NOTIONS in great variety

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, A SECOND-HAND Hoe or Taylor large cylinder press. Bed 29½x41 or 31x46. Apply to E. H. WARD & CO., 6 Chambers, corner of Dutch.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

READE-ST. STREET.
FOR SALE—Two valuable plots on the north and south sides of Reade-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts.; the one 100 feet front, and the other 75 feet front.
Also, a lease property between Church-st. and West Broadway. Apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
No. 36 Wall-st.

A CARD.
TO PROPERTY HOLDERS IN THE 19TH WARD.
J. J. SMITH & CO. having opened an office at No. 760 3d-av. for the sale, exchange, renting and leasing property, loaning money on bond and mortgage, and collecting rents and interest, solicit the patronage of property holders of the above ward, and others regarding their services.
References—HON. JAS. W. BEEKMAN, A. M. BURR, Esq., No. 18 Wall-st.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN.
For Sale by MERRIAM & HUSBARD,
No. 18 William-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 2½ ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall built in the most thorough manner. For further information, and permits to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE—25 OF THE most desirable lots in Harlem on easy terms. No money required if improved
3 lots on 4th-av., between 124th and 125th sts.
4 lots on 125th-st., near 3d av.
2 lots on 123d st., near 4th-av.
6 lots on 123d-st., near 3d-av.
10 lots on 128th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
SAMUEL ADDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon-avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and undercellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 189 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LATANTE.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE BEST PROPERty in Brooklyn, located on 3d-av. and 55th st., Greenwood. Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. Cars pass the grounds every 10 minutes. This property must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND LOCATed on Rutherford-place, fronting Stuyvesant-square, being 206 feet 6 inches on Rutherford-place, 158 feet 10 inches on 16th-st., and 124 feet on 16th-st. For terms apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

$7.500.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Genteel three story brick house and lot on Murray Hill; modern improvements; would exchange for building lots; address EXCHANGE, Box No. 144 Times Office, with description, &c., and where to be seen.

HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS TO EXCHANGE.—A first-class 3-story new house in the beautiful village of East New-York, adjoining Brooklyn, for a house in the City. Apply at Jervis' Information Exchange, No. 229 Broadway, Room No 37.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—The store No 273 Pearl-st 23½ feet front by 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. If let, the store will be improved to suit a first class tenant. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO. No. 72 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME COTtage, with four lots of ground on 141st-st., near the Bloomingdale-road, with a view of the Hudson River. Also, to let, a brick house and stable on 10th-av., near 15th-st. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, 1,088 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO BEAUTIFUL LOTS ON 92D st., 25 by 100 feet, only 100 feet from 5th-av. Also 4 lots on 112th-st., between 3d and 3d avs., 25 by 100 feet 11 inches. Apply to JOHN A. RENYON, 79 Nassau-st.

BROADWAY LOTS.—SEVERAL CHOICE PARcels of Broadway lots for sale at very low prices. Apply to JOHN M. C. CLAVE, No. 1 241 Broadway, near 31st-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house, with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., in Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and 4-story building, corner of 4th and Green sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Pump Office, No. 226 4th-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER a room 60x40 feet, in a new building, well lighted all around. Apply on the premises, No. 62 Cannon-st., or at No 63 Murray-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two front offices on fourth floor at No. 113 Nassau-st.; two workshops, 30 by 40 feet, with ten windows in each, in rear building, No. 305 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILBOLDY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

STORE TO LET—STORE, BASEMENT, AND cellar of No. 26 Beekman-st., each floor 90 feet deep, with two tier of fireproof vaults; capital location for hardware, paper, or leather trade. Possession immediate. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 206 Hudson-st.

TO LEASE—THE SOUTH SIDE OF PIER NO. 43 North River, foot of Spring st., for four years, from the first of last May. Apply to J. WIGHT & SON, No. 232 South-st., or on board steamer *Thomas E. Hulse*, foot of Spring-st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms large, and vacant lots adjoining for saw or rolling mills, &c.; engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists tools for sale.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AND GROUNDS, for the season or longer if desired. The house contains 12 rooms, fine garden and plenty of fruit. Together with use of horse and rockaway wagon, cow, &c. Altogether, a fine opportunity for any one wanting a place in the country. It is next to the place of E. K. Collins, at New-Rochelle, and but a short distance from the depôt. Inquire of Mrs. WILLIAM DEAN, on the premises.

SEA-SHORE COTTAGE AT ROCKLWAY, L. I., to let, fully furnished, containing eleven rooms, with range in kitchen, stable, ice-house, (filled,) bath house, &c. The cottage is beautifully situated, with an unobstructed view of the ocean. Apply to WM. KUMBEL, No. 33 Ferry-st., or to W. H. BOLTON, on the premises.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY—THE UPPER part of a small brown stone-front house, in a location with all the modern improvements, furnished complete, chandeliers, Brussels carpet, sofas, &c., &c. Rent $30 per month, in advance. Apply at No. 154 East 34th-st.

TO LET—FIFTH-AVENUE.—A FIRST-CLASS dwelling house, above 26th-st., with all the modern improvements will be rented furnished throughout until the 1st of October to a respectable and careful tenant. Apply at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—A LARGE house, well furnished, with stable and other outhouses, garden, fruit, &c., for the Summer or the year. Possession given immediately. Address Box No. 3,901 Post office, New-York.

HOTELS.

HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE,
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.
The undersigned, director of this establishment, has the honor to inform tourists that the hotel occupies one of the most beautiful positions in the City of Geneva, in full view of the Lake, of the Alps, and the Jura. The magnificent style, elegance and comfort of the house, with the care bestowed upon all departments of the service, justify the preference already accorded to him by travelers.
W. WOLBOLD,
GENEVA, May 1860.

ST. DENIS HOTEL,
CORNER OF ELEVENTH-ST. AND BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
(OPPOSITE GRACE CHURCH.)
MR. E. E. BALOOM has the pleasure to announce that he has leased the above named Hotel for a term of years. It has been completely renovated and put in order, and is now ready for the accommodation of transient and permanent guests.
Parties visiting New-York wishing to adopt the European plan of living will find all the necessary accommodations at this Hotel.
MR. BALOOM having been for five years connected with the management of the St. Nicholas, and more recently with the Fifth-avenue Hotels of this City, feels that he is competent to give entire satisfaction to all who may become his guests during their stay in New-York.

DONEGANA HOTEL,
NOTRE DAME-ST.,
MONTREAL.
E. F. POPE.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

260. HOW TO LIVE CHEAP. 260.
In order to effect a great saving in your household expenses purchase your stock of TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, GROCERIES, FLOUR and PROVISIONS
AT AGNEW'S, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.,
and thus secure the popular low prices for which this establishment has such a world-wide renown. Call and see for yourselves.
THOMAS R. AGNEW, importer and wholesale and retail grocer, No. 260 Greenwich, corner of Murray-st.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
PURE MILK.
Address T. W. DECKER, No. 185 East 27th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE
FOR SALE AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS.
The grounds, comprising about six acres and fronting on three streets, are tastefully laid out in lawn and garden, ornamented with an abundance of shade trees and shrubbery, and supplied with the choicest fruits of the climate. The house is a large two-story rural Gothic, 56 feet by 45, built within the last five years in the most thorough manner, contains all the modern improvements, such as furnace, range, hot and cold water, gas, &c.; and being on elevated ground, commands one of the finest landscapes in the country, embracing a view of the Connecticut River and Valley, Amherst College, Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, &c.

The place is easy of access, being within five minutes' walk of the railroad station (three trains daily to and from New-York and Boston,) is complete in all its arrangements for comfort and convenience, and on every account is considered one of the most desirable residences in the State of Massachusetts.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York; or to CHARLES FAIRBANKS, Northampton, Mass.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.
SPRING SIDE, TARRYTOWN.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY June 20, at 1 o'clock, on the premises the above valuable property. It is situated on the elevated range of ground lying east of Broadway, about half a mile from the depôt. It contains nearly nine acres with first-class improvements. The buildings consist of a well built and convenient dwelling-house of 15 rooms, with a very commanding aspect; also a carriage-house and gate-lodge. The ground has a frontage of between 500 and 600 feet on Broadway, bordered with an evergreen hedge, resting upon a bank wall. The front lawn rises from the street, towards the dwelling, a distance of some 300 feet, and is embellished with shrubbery, shade trees, spring, fountain, &c. On the rear are a grove of forest trees, an unfailing brook, an abundance and variety of fruit trees in full bearing with kitchen-garden, poultry-yard, &c. The garden is well stocked with small fruits, and the grounds are in every respect in complete order.

The scenery and river views are of great extent and beauty, and the property combines advantages and attractions that very rarely meet in a single place.

As there are on this place several distinct building sites, equally eligible, it can be divided to suit purchasers. If sold entire, (which the owner would prefer,) he could, if desired, give immediate possession, either with or without the furniture.

If not disposed of entire, at private sale, before the 20th day of June, it will on that day be offered at PUBLIC SALE, either entire or in the following divisions:

No. 1.—BUILDING SITE, fronting from two to three acres with over 300 feet front on Broadway, including the entrance-lodge, carriage-house, bummer-house fountain, &c.

No. 2.—BUILDING SITE, east of the above from three to four acres, including the brook, grove, &c.

No 3.—The MANSION, with from two to four acres, embracing about half the street front. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st., or of CHAS. H. LYON, on the premises.

FOR SALE.
A FRONT OF OVER 5,000 FEET ON THE EAST BANK OF THE HUDSON RIVER,
Within one and a half hours of the City, containing about 300 acres of superior land, with a very fine, large and commodious mansion, 50x54, and all the usual outbuildings, in fine order. The land is capable of division into a number of beautiful villa plots, all of which command splendid and exclusive views of river and scenery, being just at the entrance of the Highlands; needs only to be seen to be appreciated. It will be sold on very reasonable terms, and presents to capitalists an opportunity which cannot be equalled of obtaining one of the largest and finest fronts on the Hudson.

For full particulars apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished throughout with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance;) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

TO LET OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A country residence at New

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
[illegible] NEW-YORK,
[illegible] OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes,
[illegible] LETTERS OF CREDIT on the
[illegible] and cities of EUROPE. Also, on ALEX-
[illegible] Malta, Gibraltar, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c.
[illegible] on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and
[illegible] CISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on
[illegible] terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 104 Nassau-st.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 104 NASSAU-ST.,
Buy Exchange on San Francisco in large or small
amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DE-
[illegible] way in the sinking Fund, under Section three,
[illegible] Article seven, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An Act to provide means to support the Government, passed April 12, 1858, and in accordance with section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 20th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, Article seven, of the constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1862. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loans for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 20th day of June next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Loans of 1858," at the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of [illegible] and the holders of the stock residing in the [illegible] Judicial Districts, and those residing [illegible] will receive the interest on the Stocks [illegible] Treasury, at the Manhattan Company in [illegible] City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the [illegible] Treasury, in the City of Albany.

Dated at Albany, May 15, 1860.
[illegible] CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
[illegible] ROBERTSON, Comptroller.
[illegible] DORRHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

$500,000 EIGHT PER CENT LAND GRANT
MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
TEXAS AND NEW-ORLEANS RAILROAD COMPANY,
(Texas Division,)
Secured by a mortgage upon one hundred and six (106) miles of finished and its appurtenances, of the estimated cost of $3,000,000, and upon seven hundred and sixty (760) acres of valuable land, are now offered to the public as one of the most desirable and reliable securities at present upon the market.

THIS ROAD
In the Texas Division of the great trunk line which, within twelve to eighteen months, will connect Houston, Galveston, and every important point in Texas, with New-Orleans, and, in communication with the lines running North, and already completed, place New-York within 50 hours of Houston.

THE BONDS
Will be redeemable on 1st November, 1878, bear 8 per cent. interest; coupons payable semi annually, on 1st May and 1st November, in the City of New-York.

As additional security for prompt payment of the coupons, pending the completion of the entire Road, are mortgaged by special trust-deed 76,800 acres of land, together with town lots and individually donated lands, at present valued at $600,000.

Maps, prospectuses, copies of charter, trust deeds, land grants, and every information, may be had upon application to
C. CONGREVE & SON,
No. 6 Pine-st., or
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORAHSON,
No. 38 William-st., Merchant's Exchange.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHolders of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1857, creating a sinking fund, proposals will be received at the office of said Company, in New-Orleans, La., up to the last day of June next, inclusive, for the purchase of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. On the day above named, the bids in the forms of sealed proposals will be opened by the Board of Directors and purchases made to the above-named extent, (payable in dollars at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,) from those whose bids are most favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the right to reject all bids over par if they deem proper.
RICHARD S. CHARLES, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL DIVIDEND No. 9.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution dated June 11, 1860, ordered a dividend of Five per Cent to be paid for the year 1859, on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds and Canal indebtedness.

The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer, at No. 120 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st Monday of July, 1860.

The Bonds and Certificates of indebtedness must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
WILLIAM H SWIFF,
HENNRY GRINNELL,
Trustees L. & M. Canal.
Illinois and Michigan Canal Office, June 11, 1860.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST, June 13, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JULY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of July, during the hours of business, at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

Interest will be allowed on all sums deposited on or before Thursday, the 12th of July, the same as if deposited on the 1st. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. H. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 49 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, May 5, 1860.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of converting, in accordance with the "Proposals of December 15, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 15th of June next.
C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

AMERICAN, ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SHIP CANAL COMPANY, of Nicaragua, Chartered 27th August, 1849; Incorporated 9th March 1850—Office No. 23 Broadway, New-York, June 11, 1860.—A special meeting of Stockholders will be held at this office on THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of ratifying the convention made on behalf of this Company with the Government of Nicaragua, and signed at Managua on the 2d of April last.
JOHN E. BOLY, Vice-President.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the 1st day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank. JOHN T. KNOWLES,
March 27, 1860. Receiver.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 1 THIRD-st., Corner Avenue. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits of $500 and under, and at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from the 1st of July.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.

N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held the 11th day of June, 1860 a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. was declared on common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 5th day of July next, at the Transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th instant to 2d proximo.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN AT THIS BANK for subscription to $100,000 of the Capital Stock of "Union Bank of Missouri," which, with amount already subscribed, will make paid up Capital on 1st January, 1861, $1,000,000. A statement of the condition of the Union Bank can be seen at the Bank of the State of New-York. G. W DUER, Cashier.

TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The coupons due Aug. 1 1859, on the first mortgage bonds of the Toledo and Illinois and Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Companies, will be paid on presentation at the office of CAMMANN & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., with interest to this date, June 21, 1860. R. WILSON, Treasurer.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular sent on application, by
THOMAS B. HUNT & CO., No. 29 Wall-st.

[illegible] & WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—The subscribers will purchase, at par, any [illegible] of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the [illegible] Railroad Company.
[illegible] & CENTRAL, No. 56 Exchange-place.

$15,000 ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD [illegible] per cent. bonds. $10,000 [illegible] per cent. bonds, and other [illegible] sale by
JOHN L. THOMAS, No. 9 Maiden-lane.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 60 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 60 Wall-st
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF N. Y.
OFFICE No 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 6, 1860.

At an election held on MONDAY, June 4, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.	
Jacob Brouwer,	John D. Ward,
Samuel Stebbins,	James Thompson, Nelson Sanford,
M. L. Marsh,	Chas. H. Clayton, Isaac Butterfield,
F. L. Fosdick,	F. A. Thompson, Thos. W. Hulse, Jr.,
G. C. Satterlee,	Thos. Jan Hoey, John H. Tuomey,
Joseph Jamison,	G. E. Satterlee, Edward Detmert,
Wm. Whitewright,	T. C. Chardavoyne, Jesse J. Merseren.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board held this day JACOB BROUWER was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 13, 1860.—At the Annual Election held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Board for the ensuing year, viz:

FRANCIS A. PALMER,	GEORGE C. PETERS,
JOHN BODINE,	FRANCIS P. FURNALD,
JOHN S HARRIS,	CHAS. SURKALTER,
BALMUS M. WELLS,	JOSEPH RUDD,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	WILLIAM A. HALL,
THOMAS GARDINER,	JAMES IRWIN,
GEORGE W. PLATT,	DANIEL DEVLIN,
JOHN R LAWRENCE,	HENRY L. HOGUET.
JOHN B. ROBERTS,	

And the following named gentlemen were duly elected Inspectors of the next succeeding election: AMOS T. DWIGHT, WM. A. DARLING, F. V HAMLIN.

At a meeting of the Board, subsequently held, F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

$2,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE for three years, on a farm of 25 acres, near New-York; interest 7 per cent., will be paid promptly, semi-annually or yearly. The land and buildings are worth fully $6,000. Address E. B. R., Box 2,233 New York City Post-office.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 60 Wall-st

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD —SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after May 1, trains will run as follows, connecting with the steamer MATTANO:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW YORK FROM SULTON MARKET SLIP.
At 6:30 A. M.	At 7:15 A. M., (Hunt's Point Ferry.)
At 7:55 A. M.	At 8 A. M.
At 10 A. M.	At 11 A. M.
At 1 P. M. (crossing Hunter's Point Ferry.)	At 2 P. M.
At 2:45 P. M.	At 1 P. M.
At 4:45 P. M.	At 4 P. M.
At 6:45 P. M., (Hunt's Point Ferry.)	At 8:45 P. M.
	At 7 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

On Sundays trains will leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 and 11 A. M., and 2, 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Flushing at 8:30 and 11 A. M., and 1, 3 and 6:30 P. M. Excursion tickets on Sundays, 25 cents.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $1 TO ALL PARTS.—On and after Monday, May 28, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., for White Plains, and all way stations 2, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 6:15 P. M., from White-st., Depot; for Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above; for Albany, 8:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and all stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M. 3:45 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Croton Falls, 6 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 6 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations to White Plains
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:40 P. M., (Sundays included.) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M. and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M., Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 6:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 4:15 and 6:05 (Sundays included,) and 9:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—SEABIRDS AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR POST MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, &c., via steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 8¾ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Eatontown at 7½ A. M. and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday. Cars will run through to the Long Branch boarding house. The ALICE PRICE has just been thoroughly repaired and refurnished. Elias Haight's line of stages connect with both trains for Squan

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Suffalo and Cleveland. Mail, at 8 A. M. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown and Newburgh. Night Express, daily, at 6 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City every daily. (Sundays excepted,) 6 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., for Piermont and Suffern; 9 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Suffern at 6:50 A. M. and 7 P. M., and Piermont 6:15 and 7:40 A. M., and 3:40 and 8:15 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New-City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD—FOR Budd's Lake, Lake Hopatcong, Schooley's Mountain, &c. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., and are met on arrival by comfortable stages for these pleasant places of Summer resort. Morristown Express at 5:10 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Supt.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 11 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 6:30 P. M.; Hempstead 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 and 6:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:35 and 6:45 P. M.

SPORTING.

FASHION COURSE RACES COMMENCE June 14, with three races. C. S Lloras' *Slasher*, Thos Furman's *Congaree*, for the Post Stake, two mile heats for $1 500, *Prophet, Starbeam, Pauline, Trovators*, Sweepstakes, two mile heats for $1,000, and *Asmodeus, Cyclone, Cora*, and *Aurora*, mile heats for $600

The first race each day will start at 2 o'clock P. M., allowing ample time for the arrival of the cars that leave Hunter's Point at 1 15, and the passengers by the steamer *Mattano*, from Fulton Market Slip at 1 P. M. Over the 10th and 23d st. ferries to Greenpoint, is a short and pleasant drive to the Course—good roads over all the ferries.

Subscription tickets admitting one Gentleman and Ladies to all the privileges of the Meeting..... $10
Can be had at the New-York Hotel, and of the Proprietors at the Course.

Strangers, Badges for the meeting, to be had at the Course..... $8
Day Badges for the meeting to be had at the Course. $3
Grand Stand and Field Ticket, each day..... $1
HENRY COULTON, Proprietor.

MAGNIFICENT YACHT FOR SALE LOW.—Eighteen tons, keel boat, draws some 4 feet of water, very fast and safe; large cabin, gilded and decorated in finest manner, and furnished complete; has berths, closets, water-closets, &c., is ready for immediate use; will be sold for less than half her value. Apply at O. R. INGERSOLL'S largest and cheapest Wooden and Metallic Boat Bazaar in the world, No. 243 South-st., near Pike-st.

CRICKET.—THE CRICKET MATCH BETWEEN New-York and St. George's Clubs, will be played on the ground of the latter club, at Hoboken, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 14 and 15. Admission to the ground 10 cents. Members will be admitted only by their tickets.

TO FASHION COURSE—SPRING MEETING.—The 19th or 23d-st. Ferry to Greenpoint is the most direct drive from the lower or central part of this City.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.
PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 22 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip

SHEET-IRON.—30 CASES BEST QUALITY Charcoal-polished Belgian sheet-iron, imitation Russia; also, Russia sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 115 Water-st.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, still continue to insert full or partial sets of teeth, on their improved atmospheric plates, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on silver $25; Amber or Rubber, from $10 to $15; on Gold, $25; Continuous Gum, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; Silver, $1; teeth filled with gold, $1; Quarts, Bone, Silver and Tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME AFFAIR IS A CARE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 585 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON dentist, has removed to No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

BILLIARDS.

W. J. SHARP'S CELEBRATED BILLIARD Tables, with his new patent cushions, well known to be superior to any now in use. Manufactory No. 148 Fulton-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

DR. CHARLES ALBERT,
FROM PARIS,
No. 540 Broadway, New-York.
ALLEZ LE CONSULTER.
Celebrated TURKEY BLOOD PILLS, for ladies, $1 and $3 the box.

A GOOD THING THAT EVERYBODY should have: HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES stand confessedly at the head of remedial means for the use of the people. They are alike removed from the poisonous, dangerous and repulsive doses of quackery, or Old School practice; the inconvenience of Water Cure, or the intricacies and perplexing obscurities of the usual Homeopathic books and medicines. Consisting of simple specifics for the various diseases to which they are related—put up in the form of simple sugar pellets—and prepared of ingredients neither dangerous nor disgusting, they are the ready aid of the parent or nurse, and the comfort of the complaining and invalid.

They possess these positive advantages: They are harmless; no injury can arise from their use. They are simple; you always know what to take, and how to take it. They are convenient; you can give the proper Sugar Pills at a moment's warning, without hesitation or delay. They are efficient; in thousands of cases disease is arrested at once, and the system freed without prostration or delay.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

	Price of Single Boxes—Contr.
1—For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite, Wetting the Bed	25
3—For Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Sour Stomach and Derangements of Infants	25
4—For Diarrhœa of children or adults. Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint	25
5—For Dysentery or Bloody Flux. Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6—For Cholera. Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8—For Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9—For Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10—For Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11—For Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Painful, or Spasmodic Menses	25
12—For Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing down, too profuse Menses	25
13—For Croup, Hoarse, Croupy Cough, difficult and oppressed Breathing	25
14—For Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15—For Rheumatism, Pain in Limbs, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16—For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Ague	50
17—For Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, recent or obstinate	50
18—For Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak sight	50
19—For Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20—For Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21—For Asthma, oppressed, difficult, labored breathing, cough and expectoration	50
22—For Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23—For Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings, Hard Old Ulcers	50
24—For General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25—For Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26—For Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27—For Kidney Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28—For Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and consequent Prostration and Debility	100
29—For Sore Mouth or Canker	50

PRICE.
The entire set, case of twenty eight large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions..... $7 00
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions..... 5 00
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and Book of Directions..... 4 00
Case of fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions..... 2 00
Case of any six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions..... 1 00
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for Planters and Physicians..... 15 00

OUR REMEDIES SENT BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.
We send these Remedies, by the single box or full case, to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

N. B.—The boxes Nos. 1 to 15 are small size, Nos. 16 to 29 large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial case no attention is necessary on this point.

Look over the list, make up a case of what kinds you choose, and inclose the amount in current money or stamps, by mail, to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express.

NO FAMILY or TRAVELER should be without these invaluable curatives. Thousands use them with the most triumphant success.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care or to seek advice of Prof HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office, No. 562 Broadway, daily, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., or by letter.

AGENTS WANTED.—For the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States
Address DR. C. M. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

THE TALENT
Of the most eminent European Artists is employed in illustrating the new edition of that practical medical work,

HUMAN FRAILTY,
Or, Physiological Researches just issued from the press. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from imprudence, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating results of chemical analysis, and examination of the microscope by the Patentee's newly constructed microscope, with powerful lenses. Price 45 cents. Sent free of postage to any part of the country on receipt of postage stamps to the amount. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Talisman, from Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York, where he may be consulted as usual, from 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. from 4 till 8 in the evening. Sundays from 11 till 2. The book is also sold by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 155 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VENEREAL HOSPITAL PRACTICE, by M. LEMONT, Physician, Surgeon, author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Also, TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 7 to 8. As those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, leucorrhœa, (whites,) involuntary loss of semen nights, with the urine, or at stool impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c., may be unaware of the fact, he takes this method to inform them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into eight rooms, so that patients do not meet, nothing at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and post-office, as the medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness.

DR. Z. C. JOHNSON, LATELY RETURNED to this City, having for the last two years devoted all his time and energies in visiting hospitals and the most skilful physicians and surgeons in Europe, takes this method of informing his old friends of his address, and also those who may favor him with their patronage. Invalids placing themselves under his care will receive the full benefit of the many new and efficient remedies which he is now enabled to introduce, and the public may be assured of the same confidence which has distinguished him as a physician of honor heretofore in all cases requiring secrecy. Office No. 28 Greene-st., New-York.

N. B.—TO THE LADIES.—Dr. J. would have it distinctly understood that he has no rival in this City in treating all diseases of females—special irregularities and all obstructions removed without pain or danger, and a perfect cure warranted in every case. Office No 28 Greene-st., N. Y. Z. C. JOHNSON, M. D.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S "Infallible Remedy for Gonorrhœa" has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 43 Broadway New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 259 Bronne-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1 and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. Bit Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM—Designed for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and the consequence of early errors, supplying the means of Self-Cure by one who cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., East Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope.

LA FLOR DEL UCAYALI—THE GREAT NEW French remedy against nervous debility, seminal losses and weakness, can only be had genuine, at $2 per bottle, at Dr. LACOSTI'S Private Medical Rooms, No. 512 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas, where the best exclusively French establishment of secret diseases and female complaints can be found, all French preparations safes, &c., for sale. Medicines, &c., by express and mail

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 28 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 18th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.

TO INVALIDS.—SEE ADVERTISEMENT THUS headed under "New Publications."

SHIPPING.

STEAM—NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The Vanderbilt European Line United States Mail Steamships sail between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

	FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE	RETURNING FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON,
VANDERBILT, Lefevre	Sat., June 16	Wed., July 4
ILLINOIS, Griffin	Sat., June 30	Wed., July 18
VANDERBILT	Sat., July 28	Wed., Aug. 15
ILLINOIS	Sat., Aug. 11	Wed., Aug. 29
VANDERBILT	Sat., Sept. 8	Wed., Sept. 26

These ships have water-tight compartments.
Price of passage either way the same.
1st Cabin, $120 and $130; 2d Cabin, $60.
Certificates of passage issued from Europe to America. Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TOWNANCE, Agent 8 Bowling-green, New-York.
B. G. WAIN, WRIGHT & CO., No. 15 Rue Faubourg, Montmartre, Paris.
OXFORD & CO., Agents, No. 67 Grace-Church-st., London.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engine, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and

THE JAPANESE AT PHILADELPHIA.

The News from Japan—Its Effect—Japanese Things in Philadelphia—Visit to the Mint—How the Yankees Were Outwitted—Value of Japanese Coins.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 13, 1860.

Capt. DUPONT'S mind was considerably relieved this morning by receiving an early telegraphic dispatch from New-York, containing a summary of the contents in this morning's TIMES. He was much gratified to find that the story of the murder of the Tycoon had been knocked down, first to the assassination of a Prince, and last to the disposal of a couple of Dutch merchants, without designing any reflection on our Dutch friends, I think I may say that almost everybody here is glad of it. Our New-York Aldermen may rest in peace, and refrain from *hari-hari*—they have got a chance to spend that $30,000.

It is somewhat ludicrous to notice the remarkable knowledge of the Japanese opinions that some people pretend to have from reading the Philadelphia papers, and the dispatches sent, or purporting to be sent, to New-York from this city. Innocent people might be led to suppose that the Prince Ambassadors had taken the reporters into their special good graces—thrown off all reserve, and told the knights of the quill all their secret thoughts concerning the news, its effect upon themselves, their mission, and their country, and in short all the points of interest that the most indefatigable and pertinaciously impudent reporter could hope for in his most extravagant expectations. But, your readers may rest assured that nothing of the kind has as yet been done; that if the news has been communicated to the Princes, they have kept "mum" as to what they think of it; that Capt. DUPONT, Capt. LEE and Lieut. PORTER, are too discreet to tell what little they know on the subject, and all the stories about the Ambassadors being "much affected," in "great trouble," "exceedingly annoyed," "mush chagrined," or anything of the kind, are purely fanciful. If the Ambassadors were in that state of mind, I do not think they would let outsiders know it. In fact, I have come to the conclusion that if a Palzhan gun was let off unexpectedly close to SIMMA-BUZEN-NO-KAMI'S ear, he wouldn't mind it more than the pop of a champagne cork. Indeed, I do not think he would mind it so much, for the latter would perhaps appeal to his especial personal weakness. I believe the immovable gravity of the three princes has been preserved inviolate—except on the occasion of the Baltimore fireworks, when one of them momentarily forgot himself, and gave vent to an exclamation of surprise. He recovered himself, however, almost instantaneously. The stories about the princes evincing the "greatest interest," or "the deepest concern," about anything, are the fabrications of the uninformed or the over-zealous. The princes have the stoicism of the Indian who swallowed a quart of camphene and half a pound of cayenne pepper, without even coughing or sneezing!

The Japanese feature to-day has been their visit to the United States Mint, which I think has pleased them more than anything since their reception by the President. The rapidity with which their movements from the hotel and into the Mint were made, saved them from an unnecessary exposure to the crowd, and Col. SNOWDEN'S excellent arrangements inside gave them an opportunity of viewing in comparative privacy the more important operations. Through the courtesy of Capt. DUPONT, myself and other representatives of the Press secured an early admission, and an excellent opportunity of seeing all that was to be seen. Shortly after the time set, 9½ o'clock, two of the Prince Ambassadors, accompanied by about a dozen of their suite, arrived in charge of Capt. DUPONT and a few members of the Councils' Committee. They were immediately escorted to the room of Col. SNOWDEN, Director of the Mint, and courteously invited to take seats. Without unnecessary delay, Col. SNOWDEN proceeded to receive them formally. He said he was happy to welcome them to the Mint of the United States. The President had directed that he should explain to them in the fullest manner all the various operations of the Mint as performed in the United States, that they might understand our system of making coins. It would afford him much pleasure to comply with these instructions of the President. Besides giving them a view of the various operations, he would have in their presence some of their own coin melted and assayed, in order that they should fully understand the process, and to set forth for us a full understanding of the currency of their empire, and for them and their Government a full understanding of ours. This would promote a mutual agreement on the subject. He trusted that their Government would be influenced to decide upon the same degree of "fineness" of gold that has been adopted by the United States, and also by other Governments—the nine-tenths pure metal, and one-tenth alloy of inferior metal. He trusted that this arrangement would be found advantageous to both Governments, and to the commercial interests of both nations.

The Ambassadors replied briefly, acknowledging the kindness of the reception, and assenting to the necessity of regulating the relative value of our national currencies.

Col. SNOWDEN then informed the Ambassadors that he would first give them a view of the general arrangements of the Mint, and subsequently the details of assaying their own coin. He requested the audience to amuse themselves in other parts of the building, but those present, who fortunately did not number over twenty or thirty, seemed to think themselves all individual exceptions, and followed in the train. The Embassy were then shown the operations of melting, refining, assaying, alloying, rolling, cutting, stamping, weighing, cleaning, polishing, counting, and packing the coin of the United States. They did not express the slightest astonishment at the hogsheads of gold, silver and copper coin, and tons of the precious metals that passed under their notice. They all, however, from the first Prince down to the lowest officer, examined the various operations with intelligent attention, and apparent interest, though the Princes refrained from expressing surprise, or eager curiosity in any degree.

One commendable peculiarity I ought to notice with reference to the females employed in the Mint—they all behaved themselves far better than the wives and families of our Congressmen, or the fair occupants of our leading hotels wherever the Japanese have been. Throughout the examination of the rooms where the females were employed, there was none of that exhibition of impertinent curiosity and undaunted effrontery that have characterized the ladies heretofore. One of the Naval Commission remarked that he was glad that the Ambassadors had an opportunity to see that we had well-bred ladies, who could also be of some use. Female human nature, however, suffered an irrepressible conflict when it was announced that TOMMY was in the room, and had just gone. The girls of the room where the gold pieces are filed to exactly the proper weight prevailed upon some gentlemen to have TOMMY come back, and back he came, in company with his namesake, Councilman THOMAS, of Philadelphia, for whom he has formed quite an attachment. The two or three favored girls were introduced, and the Japanese beau made his sweetest bow, and soon retired. The disappearance of the Japanese from the room was, however, the occasion of quite a revolution in the demeanor of the girls. They took possession of places at the windows where they thought they could view unobserved the *personnel* of the Embassy, and their eyes glistened through the chinks, like so many diamonds studding the window-frames.

Apropos of TOMMY, let me say, I think his love adventures have become somewhat magnified. Though decidedly good looking, and a pet of the ladies, he is not an Adonis, nor do I believe he is sighing, crying, or dying for love. He smiles sweetly on all, and bestows upon one the bouquet he gets from another. In short, TOMMY is something of a male coquette, and, I think, takes too much delight in general admiration to break his heart over the loss of one assortment of crimoline. His hair is just as sleek, his trowsers as unruffled, and his appetite as good as when he landed. Therefore I conclude that TOMMY'S love scrape will not result disastrously to himself. He never forgets his duty to his superiors, and though, as I have said, the son of a Prince, waits until the princes go first, and bows lowly as they pass.

Among other operations illustrated to the Embassy, was that of precipitating silver by pouring nitrate of silver into salt water, separating the silver from the acid instantaneously. Also, the medal-copying machine and scales that weigh a hair! The Ambassadors were also shown the valuable collection of coins of all countries, including those of Japan, and presented, with a set of the American coins: Cent, three cent, five cent, ten cent, quarter dollar, half dollar, silver dollar, gold dollar, quarter eagle, gold three dollars half eagle, eagle and double eagle. These were laid on a velvet cushion surrounded by twenty-three stars, and inclosed in a morocco case ornamented with American emblems.

After this general inspection, the Ambassadors were shown to a private room, and the outsiders being requested to retire, the details of melting, refining and assaying their own coins were practically illustrated in their presence. The results of this assay are given in the following, kindly furnished the Press by direction of Mr. SNOWDEN:

COINS OF JAPAN,

Written to explain the Coins in the Collection of the United States Mint, and especially for the Visit of the Japanese Embassy. June 13, 1860.

The coins are of gold, silver, brass, copper and iron.

The principal gold coin is the *cobang*, of which we have three sizes, according to the changes which have been made within the past sixty years. This coin is of oval shape, very thin, soft and easily bent; it is largely alloyed with silver, but the silver being taken out of the surface by a solvent, the coin looks like fine gold, until it has been a good deal worn. This accounts for the very pale color of the first specimen; and of another, in which we have scratched off part of the surface, to show the true color.

No. 1 is a cobang, supposed to be about sixty years old. It weighs 201⅝ grains; it is two-thirds gold, one-third silver; or, as we express by thousandths, it is 667 thousandths fine. Its value, including the silver, is $5 93.

No. 2, cobang, coined within a few years past, weighs 174 grains. It is four-sevenths gold, and three-sevenths silver, very nearly; the exact fineness in thousandths being 568. The value, including the silver, is $4 44.

Nos. 3 and 4, cobangs, of very recent date; brought by the Embassy for assay. They are exactly alike, except one small mark. The weight is 138⅛ grains. Their fineness is about 971 thousandths, which is precisely four-sevenths, and appears to be the definite legal standard. The value, including the silver, is $3 57; without the silver, $3 41.

Nos. 5 and 6, two small rectangular coins, with a gold surface, which (by specific gravity) are about one-third gold. The weight is 25⅜ grains. Their name and place in the series are not known to us.

No. 7, rectangular coin, is half the weight of the cobang No. 2; but (by specific gravity) contains little more than one-fourth gold; the remainder appears to be silver. This piece, also, is not understood.

No. 8, also rectangular, is called the gold itzehu, is one-fourth the weight of cobang No. 2, and of the same fineness, very nearly. Value $1 11.

Nos. 9 and 10, are the new gold itzehu, brought by the Embassy for assay, and are one-fourth of the cobang brought by them. Value 69¼ cents.

All the silver coins are rectangular, and rather thick.

No. 11, an old half itzehu, silver, is one of several pieces which were given to an officer of the United States Exploring Expedition, about the year 1840, by some Japanese sailors who had drifted far out into the Pacific Ocean, and were picked up and taken care of. Afterwards, by the wreck of one of our vessels, all the coins were lost, except this one. It was our first specimen of Japanese coin. The weight is 41 grains, and, being near fine silver, is worth a little over 11 cents.

No. 12 is a silver itzehu, coined some years since, weighing 134½ grains, 968 to 990 thousandths fine, and worth 36.9 cents. (Some specimens are fully 37.)

No. 13 weighs 28⅛ grains, and appears also to be nearly fine; value about 8 cents. Name not known.

No. 14, a new silver itzehu, brought by the Embassy, (cut for assay.) It weighs the same as the old itzehu, 134½ grains, but is 890 to one thousandths fine, which is near our standard, (900.) Value 33.96 cents.

No. 15, a large, thick piece of brass, oval, and cast, with a square hole in the centre; said to be a piece of "one hundred p'senny."

No. 16, a copper coin, circular, with a hole in the centre. ("Cash.")

No. 17, an iron coin, circular, with rough edges, and with a hole in the centre.

On the visit of the Japanese to Washington, it will be recollected, they were informed that our mint had discovered a recent depreciation of the value of their country's coins. They were much pleased at this, and expressed a desire to witness the operation of assaying, which was accordingly provided for them to-day by the President.

Capt. DUPONT says the reason of this alloy of their coin was a pure measure of self-defence. It appears that some shrewd Yankees having discovered that, they valued gold less than we in proportion to silver the Yankees thereupon sent a vessel with $800,000 in silver and exchanged it for gold—making $350,000 by the operation. The English soon got their eyeteeth cut, and followed suit, so that the Japanese were obliged, in self-defence, to reduce the value of their gold coins, to keep their country from being drained of all of them; consequently, the "cobang," their largest gold coin, has been reduced in value from $5 95 to $3 41 within a few years. So the Yankees were met on their own ground and fairly outwitted. The later cobangs are distinguished by a different number of stars on the edges. I believe two on each edge, instead of three as on the old ones. This last peculiarity was quite new to Mr. H. R. LINDERMAN, the private secretary to Col. SNOWDEN, who was quite courteous to the Press, and he thinks it will be new to the assayer.

Mr. LINDERMAN was so kind as to show me a copy of the medal which the President has ordered struck in honor of the Embassy. The obverse is the bust of Mr. BUCHANAN, with the inscription on the outer circle, "JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States," and on the reverse the inscription, "In commemoration of the first Embassy from Japan to the United State, 1860," surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves binding an American shield. Thirty-one to be struck in silver, and one hundred in copper.

Mr. LINDERMAN also showed me a copy of the medal struck in commemoration of the collection of Washington coins, made by order of Col. SNOWDEN. The obverse is the Houdon bust of WASHINGTON, surmounting a cabinet of coins, which is inclosed in a railing. The inscription is, "GEORGE WASHINGTON, Born Feb. 22, 1732. Died Dec. 14, 1799." The reverse contains the inscription, "Washington Cabinet of Medals, inaugurated Feb. 22, 1860."

The Embassy to-day was invited to visit the Mauchchunk coal region—the most important of the Lehigh Valley—by Mr. LEESENRING, the Superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Coal and Navigation Company. Capt. DUPONT thinks it would interest them, from the vast amount of unmined soft coal in Japan. It has not transpired whether the Embassy will accept.

The programme for the remainder of the afternoon consists of the reception of Com. STEWART and officers of the Army and Navy, and, I believe, a visit to Girard College; but I think I have given enough already for one dose of Japanese. O., JR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 13.

A portion of the Japanese Embassy, consisting of MORITA OKATARO, VARUS GENSIRO and half a dozen others, visited the Gerard College and the Penitentiary this afternoon. The great crowd nearly crushed them, and they begged to be allowed to go home. Luckily the three first princes were not present. To-morrow the Japanese will witness a balloon ascension' visit the gas works and receive presents. The Secretary of the Embassy has no sinecure. Invitations to all sorts of places, from barber shops up, keep pouring in. O., JR.

The Way we shall Receive the Japanese.

THE MILITARY DISPLAY.

The Joint Councilmanic Committee have, at length, decided upon the manner in which the Japanese shall be received. It is expected that they will arrive at Pier No. 1, North River, at 3 o'clock, on Saturday. The procession to receive them will be formed at the Battery, and will march from Battery-place to and through Broadway to Grand-street; through Grand-street to the Bowery; up the Bowery and Fourth-avenue to and around Union-square to Broadway, and thence to the Metropolitan Hotel, where the Embassy will remain during their visit here. The following are the military orders in connection with the reception. Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD has promulgated the following orders:

HEAD QUARTERS 1ST DIVISION, N. Y. S. M., NEW-YORK, June 13, 1860.

General Orders, No. 2.

The arrival of the Japanese Embassy in New-York will take place on Saturday, the 16th inst., on which day the Division will parade upon the Battery for their reception at 1 o'clock P. M.

To avoid interruption, the First Brigade will approach the Battery through Washington-street; the Second through Greenwich-street; the Third through Whitehall-street; and the Fourth through Broadway.

Each Commandant of Brigade will direct an officer of his staff to report for orders to the Division Inspector, at the North end of the Battery, at 12¾ o'clock P. M.

The Troops of Horse of the Seventh and Eighth Regiments will report to the Division Inspector at the Battery at 1 o'clock; and the 8th Regiment immediately after the arrival of the Third Brigade, but not later than 1½ o'clock P. M.

The line of march will be up Broadway to Grand-street, through Grand-street to the Bowery, up the Bowery and Fourth-avenue to Union-square and around Union-square, paying the honors of a marching salute to the Ambassadors, who will be stationed on a platform on the west side of the square. The march will continue down Broadway to Canal-street, upon reaching which point the division will form line on the west side of Broadway, right on Canal-street, where they will remain until the Embassy has arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Battery and the line of march is hereby designated as the division parade-grounds during the parade, and the streets must be kept clear from curb to curb.

The Lieutenant-Colonels will remember that when the Division is in column, each of them is responsible for preserving the interval between his own battalion and the one immediately preceding, and their attention is particularly called to the performance of this duty.

Brigadier-General YATES will direct a salute of 17 guns to be fired from the Battery upon the arrival of the Embassy. He will also detail a section of artillery to embark on board the steamer at Pier No. 1, at 8¾ o'clock A. M., for the purpose of firing a similar salute upon the reception of the Embassy at Amboy.

The Division Staff will assemble at the quarters of the Major-General at 11½ o'clock A. M. By order of

CHARLES W. SANDFORD,
Major-General Commanding.
GEORGE W. MORELL,
Division Engineer, Acting Division Inspector.

The orders for the special escort are as follows:

WASHINGTON GREYS.

HEADQUARTERS, 8TH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. TROOPS, NEW-YORK, June 13, 1860.

General Order, No. 7.

This Regiment will parade in full uniform, white pantaloons, as Special Escort and Guard of Honor to the Japanese Embassy, on Saturday next, the 16th inst.

The Commanders will assemble at the Regimental Rooms at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time notice will be given as to the place of formation.

Field and Staff mounted.

The Band, Color Bearer and General Guides will report to the Adjutant at the same time and place.

By order of GEORGE LYONS, Colonel.
C. V. BLAUVELT, Adjutant.

The Police Commissioners at their meeting yesterday arranged to preserve order at the Metropolitan Hotel during the stay of the Japanese at that establishment. They directed Sergeant MEURT, of the Eighth Precinct, to take charge of forty picked men, whose duty it should specially be to remain at the Hotel, preserve order and prevent the intrusion of parties into the presence of the guests. As it is fair to presume that there will be numerous pickpockets in the neighborhood, this movement of the Police Board is a laudable one.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Political.

WORKINGMEN'S REPUBLICAN MEETING.—The Workingmen's Association met last evening at No. 229 Avenue A, for the purpose of taking action regarding their political course during the Presidential campaign. PHILIP FRANKENHEIMER occupied the Chair, and the attendance was quite good. After organizing, resolutions were offered to the effect that as the Association had studied, with patience, the principles of the various political parties now in existence, and found the Republican Party to be the party of the people, chiefly for its advocacy of the measure designed to give land to the landless; therefore, they pledged their hearty support to ABRAHAM LINCOLN and HANNIBAL HAMLIN, for President and Vice-President of the United States. And further, they cheerfully indorsed the Chicago Platform, as containing true Republican doctrine. The resolutions were adopted. Speeches were then made by E. J. SHEPPERD and others, who congratulated the meeting on the stand they had taken in defence of freedom and justice, after which they adjourned.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN MEETING.—The Sixteenth Ward Lincoln and Hamlin Club met last evening, at No. 245 Eighth-avenue. The attendance was quite good, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested during the proceedings. MORDECAI L. MARSH, the President, occupied the Chair, and CHAS. A. CLARK officiated as Secretary. Mr. ROBERT A. ADAMS was the first speaker. He spoke highly of the Republican platform and candidates, after which the "Rail-Splitters' Glee Club" sung a campaign song in excellent style, which was loudly applauded. Mr. S. L. WOODFORD followed, and entered into an elaborate defence of the Republican Party. He made a comparison between DOUGLAS and LINCOLN, favorable to the latter, and called upon the people to unite in favor of a pure administration of the Government.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD LINCOLN AND HAMLIN CLUB.—Last evening the Lincoln and Hamlin Club of the Twenty-first Ward met at No. 435 Fourth-avenue, to ratify the Republican nominations. The attendance was large. CHRISTOPHER PULMAN acted as Chairman and JOHN BOLTON as Secretary. After some preliminary business of no public importance, WILLIAM W. NORTHRUP was introduced to the audience, and spoke at length upon the relative qualifications of LINCOLN and DOUGLAS. He considered LINCOLN as the most preferable of the two, because of his freshness in political life and incorruptible character. The gentleman's remarks were loudly applauded. The meeting adjourned amid loud cheers for the ticket.

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.—Many and various complaints have been made by owners and occupants of houses in the vicinity of Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, as to the nuisances existing at the foot of those streets in the shape of dumping-grounds. The Committee on Health of the joint Boards had a meeting on the 4th inst., at which parties were heard *pro and con.*, and which resulted in the presentation and adoption of the following resolutions, which at the time, from some excessive squeamishness, were withheld from the Press:

Resolved, That the City Inspector be directed to cause the nuisance existing at Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, Avenue A and East River, occasioned by deposits of manure, to be abated immediately.

Resolved, That the resolution adopted by this Board, directing the removal of the nuisance caused by the manure heaps, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, Avenue A and East River, be amended, by including all manure heaps between Thirty-sixth and Fortieth streets, Second-avenue and East River.

Mr. J. DOWNING, Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, finding that these resolutions were perfectly worthless, so far as the abatement of the nuisance was concerned, has caused to be adopted by the Board of Health, another series which will cover the whole ground and relieve the City from the pestilential odors which have for so many years disgraced the City and almost ruined property-owners in the vicinity. These resolutions, the purport only of which can be given, (for the meetings of the Board of Health are shrouded in mystery,) are as follows: The first declares the depositing or dumping of stable or animal manure upon any premises within the City limits a nuisance. The second imposes a penalty for dumping or depositing the same on any lot or premises, unless by permission of the City Inspector. The third resolution requires the authorities to enforce the above law, and to fine and punish offenders in accordance with the provisions of the State laws, affecting the public health.

SUICIDE ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD TRACK.—About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as the up express was between Tarrytown and Irvington, on the Hudson River Railroad, the engineer observed a man walking upon the track, but as he was upon the opposite one to that upon which the train was, no signal of danger was necessary. Just as the train arrived nearly opposite him, he deliberately stepped in front of the engine, which threw him from the track. The train was at once stopped and backed to where he lay, when it was found that he was quite dead. Upon examination it was shown that his neck was broken. He was at once taken on a hand-car to Irvington, and the Coroner notified. He was about 45 years of age, and no doubt walked in front of the engine with the intention of committing suicide.

UP AND DOWN THE EAST RIVER.—Rents in Brooklyn, Hoboken, and all the suburbs, are getting nearly as dear as rents are in the City, and it is not surprising that the love of economy and country air has impelled hundreds of our citizens to propel themselves, by a propeller or otherwise, up the North and East Rivers. The steamer *City Island* is crowded, morning and evening, with merchants and others who have found either temporary or abiding places in pleasant spots looking towards the Sound. And a pleasant boat is that same *City Island* now. She has been thoroughly overhauled, enlarged and refitted, and well worthy is she to sail from this Island City of Manhattan. A trip in her is at all times a treat.

CHANCES AND CHANGES—RISE IN REAL ESTATE.—Illustrating the chances and changes of Municipal life, our reporter gathered, yesterday, some singular facts as bearing upon the question of the rise in the value of real estate on this Island. In the year 1849, Mayor WOOD purchased for $7,000 three acres of land on which his present residence is located, and for which he has been offered, within the past week, $180,000, and which has been refused. The same lucky or fortunate gentleman purchased, many years ago, lots now fronting on the Central Park, for which he paid only hundreds, and for which he is now offered $10,000 each.

FESTIVAL AT THE ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—A Strawberry festival was given in the lecture-room of this church last evening. The meeting in the church was opened by prayer by Rev. GEORGE W. COLLARD, who was followed in a pleasing address by the Pastor, Rev. T. G. OSBORN. This festival was held for the benefit of the Sabbath and Mission schools attached to the church. The number of children attending the Sabbath-school is five hundred, that of the Mission-school, which is situated in Houston-street, is one hundred and fifty.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HAYES ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The firm of GUNTHER & SONS, Malden-lane, have expressed their desire to contribute such buffalo robes as will be necessary to make the officers and crew of the Hayes Arctic Expedition comfortable during their voyage. They have addressed a communication to that effect to Mr. H. GRINNELL.

WHERE ARE THE CANADA MAILS?—Merchants in this City are complaining that the Montreal mails of the 2d, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th inst. have not come to hand, and that much inconvenience is the consequence. Are the mail bags lost?

Police Reports.

A NOTORIOUS PERSON BECOMING MORE SO.

Gardner A. Furness, the young man who three years since was prominently before the public in connection with a case of scandal at the New-York Hotel, in which the wife of Mr. Woodman, a wealthy New-Orleans druggist, lost her reputation, was arrested yesterday by special Detective Lee, of the Harbor Police, on a charge of stealing a light wagon, valued at $100, from John Harmon, livery stable keeper, No. 45 Greenwich-street. It is said that on the 6th inst. he called at the stable in question, having a set of harness on his arm and leading a horse which he had borrowed, and told John McKevin, the hostler, to hitch the animal to a light wagon. His right to take the vehicle was questioned, but he replied so speciously and plausibly that he was allowed to go away with it, promising to return it in the evening. From that time until yesterday, however, nothing was seen of him or the property, although a diligent search had been made, the only clue to his identity being the description that the hostler gave of his appearance, his representations when he procured the wagon having been false, and Mr. Harmon knowing nothing about him. He was finally apprehended at No. — Pearl-street, where he was engaged as Treasurer to the Columbian Wine Company, and after an examination before Justice WELSH, he was held in $1,000 bail to answer the complaint. Mr. Edward A. Hearne, counsellor-at-law, becoming his surety. It subsequently transpired that he had exchanged Mr. Harmon's wagon for an inferior one at the stables of Carll & Duryea, near the Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, and his last acquisition had attended the races at the Union Course. Officer Lee in the afternoon went to Brooklyn and found the vehicle, whereupon another complaint for larceny was lodged against Furness, by the Brooklyn stable-keepers, and last night he was rearrested upon a warrant issued by Justice COMWELL. The second wagon was recovered from a stable in State-street, this City, where it had been left by the prisoner.

A VARIETY OF OFFENCES.

Nathaniel Weeks, a young colored man, obtruded his presence on Tuesday night into the society of a number of mulatto damsels who were conversing on the sidewalk opposite No. 3 Thomas-street. One of them, Susan Hodges, remonstrated with him for his ill-manners, when he projected a brick at her head and deprived her of her senses. The wound is dangerous, and she is under treatment at the New-York Hospital. Justice WELSH sent Weeks to prison.... Six boys between the ages of 12 and 16 years, giving the names of Thomas Riley, Patrick Green, James Kelly, Michael Keating and Patrick Luckey, were found by Simons and Stack, of the Eighteenth Precinct, secreted in the dwelling-house of Mr. James Sanderson, No. 285 Avenue B, which they had broken open. They were all secured, and Justice QUACKENBUSH fully committed them for trial.... Michael Comerford, an alleged participant in the extensive grain robberies at the Atlantic Basin some months since, for whom the Police have been in search, was finally captured by Officer Cornell, of the Harbor Police, on Tuesday night. An indictment for grand larceny pends against him.... Officer S. J. Smith, of the Lower Police Court, apprehended Anna Davis, a German domestic, who is alleged to have recently quitted her place with Mrs. Hannah Meyer, No. 4 Variok-street, taking with her jewelry and dresses, valued in the aggregate at $50. She is detained pending an examination before Justice WELSH.... The premises of John Brady, No. 42 Baxter-street, were searched yesterday by Officer Golden, of the Sixth Precinct, for two gold watches and $40 in pennies, which were stolen by burglars on Tuesday night, from the sarsaparilla factory of Peter Donnelly, No. 107 North Moore-street. Donnelly's property was not found, but a quantity of new and valuable clothing, supposed to have been stolen, was seized, and awaits a claimant at the Sixth Ward Station-house. John Cullerton is in custody on suspicion of having been concerned in the burglary.... Agnes Scott, of No. 282 West Thirty-seventh-street, on returning to her apartments yesterday, after a short absence, met Wm. Brown, a young stage-driver, coming out with $25 worth of her house hold goods. At sight of her he ran, but she pursued, and Officer Platt joined in the chase and secured him. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed him for burglary.

Coroners' Inquests.

DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTAL CAUSES.

About a week ago MARY J. LATERMORE, a child two years of age, residing with her parents at No. 307 Madison-street, fell into a tub of hot water which stood on the floor, and suffered scalds which resulted in her death on Tuesday night.... ISABELLA B. THOMAS, a girl three years of age, was instantly killed by falling from a fourth-story window at No. 1333 Broadway, on Tuesday night. Persons were in the room at the time, but no one witnessed the casualty. Coroners SCHIRMER and GAMBLE held the inquests.... FRANCIS KLEINPETER, an engraver on glass, employed in Messrs. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.'s establishment, corner of Broadway and Broome-street, while at work yesterday afternoon, was seized with an apoplectic fit and expired. An inquest will be held to-day.

Fires.

IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.

Last evening a fire happened in the four-story brick building No. 31 Bridge-street, occupied by eleven families. It originated from a stove in an attic apartment, during the absence of the tenant, and the upper part of the building was destroyed. The occupants saved but little of their furniture, and that in a damaged condition. O'MAARA & HENNAN, coopers, having a shop in the basement, suffered damage by water of about $50; uninsured. The building can scarcely be repaired short of $1,500. It is a portion of an estate leased by Mr. GREGG REDMOND, of Brooklyn.

IN A STABLE.

At 9 o'clock flames were discovered issuing from the stable of FREDERICK BENDER, No. 177 Stanton-street. They were extinguished before a loss exceeding $150 had been sustained. A bakery, belonging to the same individual, directly over the stable, was injured to the extent of $50. Both places were insured for $900 in the Market and Jefferson Companies.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

TEMPORARY LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—LETTER FROM THE PHYSICIAN OF MARINE HOSPITAL—WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The Commissioners held their weekly meeting yesterday, the President in the Chair.

The Committee appointed at a previous meeting to secure a loan on a mortgage of the State's property at Seguine's Point, for the purposes of a temporary loan to the Commissioners of Quarantine, reported that they had received an offer from the Mutual Life Insurance Company. The matter was referred back with power to negotiate the loan.

A communication was received from Dr. J. H. Jerome, Physician of the Marine Hospital, reciting the statute of the State under which he holds his appointment; defining the duties and responsibilities of the office, and charging that the necessary means have been withheld from him for enabling him to fulfill his duties, as defined by the Legislature in the act organizing the Quarantine establishment. At the same time he declares his readiness to enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to the care of the sick who may be placed under his charge, and to obey any order for the preservation of the public health, which may emanate from them in conformity with law, whether in the Marine Hospital, or on board of the floating hospital *Falcon*. The communication received little or no attention.

The number of emigrants arrived during the past week is 2,314, being 41,131 since the beginning of the year. Receipts for commutation of passengers, $6,946; aggregate receipts to June 6, $137,069 32: disbursements, $96,253 36. Balance in Bank, $30,666 88.

LOSSES BY THE QUARANTINE RIOTS.

CLAIMS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION AND OTHERS.

The Commissioners for adjusting the damages accruing in consequence of the Quarantine trouble in 1858 met yesterday, at 11 o'clock. Mr. JOHNSON announced that the Board had come to a decision upon Capt. NELSON'S claim, which he would give as soon as Mr. HARVEY, one of the Commissioners should arrive. Meantime, he presented the claim of GEORGE W. F. RANDOLPH.

Mr. RANDOLPH deposed that he was in the employment of Dr. THOMPSON, as a boatman, at the time of the fire, and that he has since been employed in the same capacity by Dr. GUNN, the present Health Officer. His losses consisted of nearly his entire household furniture, which was destroyed by the fire; which, with seven and a half months' rent, caused by his compulsory removal, ($75,) made his claim $105. The witness was not cross-examined.

A lad, who was afflicted with paralysis, presented a letter to the Commissioners from Dr. COLSOFLATT, physician of the Seamen's Retreat, stating that the bearer was a patient in the Marine Hospital at the time of the fire, and was then ill of yellow fever, and was now suffering from paralysis, the result of that disease. His clothes and other valuables were lost by the fire, and he asked for remuneration. The application was placed on file.

Mr. HARVAY having arrived, Commissioner LEAVENWORTH announced the decision of the Board upon the claim of Capt. NELSON. His claim for the loss of his landing place at Quarantine for his chartered steamer, and the anticipated profits of his Summer's work, the Board decided should be denied.

Mr. JOHNSON—Am I to understand from this decision that the Board do not believe that Capt. NELSON'S claim for damages resulted from the destruction of the Quarantine property?

Mr. LEAVENWORTH—The Board did not pass its judgment on that matter, but decided that the claim could not be sustained according to the statute.

Mr. JOHNSON then gave a list of three other claims which he intended to present. Among these were claims of Dr. R. H. THOMPSON, the Health Officer, amounting to $19,500, as damages incidental to the fire and his removal; also, the claim of Dr. WALLER, the Deputy Health Officer, for $7,300.

CLAIMS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Dr. D. W. BISSELL was next sworn and examined by Mr. MYERS, the Attorney-General, in behalf of the Commissioners of Emigration. Dr. BISSELL deposed that he was Physician of the Marine Hospital at the time of the fire, and was the custodian of the property located there belonging to the Commissioners of Emigration. He gave the following inventory of articles known to him to have been on the premises, and to have been destroyed by the fire:

600 Bedsteads, at $7 each	$4,200 00
606 Bed-ticks, at $1 25 each	757 50
140 Mattresses, at $5 each	700 00
300 Straw pillows, at 25 cents each	75 00
1,000 Sheets, at 50 cents each	500 00
1,225 Blankets, at $1 25 each	1,531 25
550 Spreads, at $1 each	550 00
75 Tables, at $3 each	300 00
160 Chairs, at 50 cents each	80 00
25 Night chairs, at $1 each	25 00
250 Stools, at 50 cents each	125 00
Clothing worth	250 00
1 Brass 6 pounder and accoutrements	500 00
1 Spring horse-cart	40 00
2 Sets of harness	75 00
2 Sleighs	40 00
600 Tons of coal	3,000 00
Stoves and stove-pipe	750 00
1 Brass bell and fixtures	75 00
2 Straight-jackets	14 00
10 Tons of ice	40 00
1 Iron safe	75 00
12 Large table-cloths	36 00
50 Loads of manure	50 00
1 Platform scale and weights	22 00
Total	$13,810 75

These were some of the principal items within his recollection, but they were only a portion of the movable property destroyed, the total amount of the claim for which was about $25,000.

Mr. BRADLEY, counsel for Richmond County, objected to this claim, on the ground that the Commissioners of Emigration had commenced a suit in the First Judicial District of the Supreme Court to recover for the loss of property included in their present claim, and the same claim could not be prosecuted in two Courts at the same time. He argued that the present Board was a judicial tribunal, but possessing enlarged powers. A defendant had the right to insist that a cause should be tried in the Court where it was first commenced.

Dr. BISSELL was cross-examined as to his knowledge that the articles he mentioned were actually in the buildings or on the grounds when the burning and destruction occurred. The inventory had been made out from his recollection, which was pretty good in such matters, many of the articles having been purchased during his administration, and the whole being under his supervision. His valuation of the articles was from a reference to their original cost.

The Board here adjourned to Monday next at 10 o'clock.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

At the meeting of the Board, yesterday, the report of the Sanitary Squad was read, designating a large number of filthy tenements in this City and Brooklyn. The usual action was taken with the report, and the Board adjourned.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

EXPLOSION OF A FLUID LAMP—SIX PERSONS INJURED—ONE FATALLY.—About 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon a peddler called at the house of Mrs. PERE, No. 182 Hudson-avenue, to sell patent fluid lamp safety tubes. He placed one of the tubes on a glass lamp, partially filled with burning fluid, and lighted it. To convince the family that a lamp with such a tube could not be made to explode, he gave it a violent shaking, when the lamp exploded, injuring one person, a child, fatally, and five others more or less severely. Every person in the room, except a child 13 years of age, who was alarmed by the motions made with the lamp and crawled under a table, was injured. Mrs. DUBYEA, of No. 35 Dean-street, a daughter of Mrs. PERE, was badly burned about the face and hands. ELIZA DARNLY, 9 years of age, daughter of HAMILTON DARNLY, residing on Concord-street, near Hudson-avenue, was severely burned about the head, neck, face and hands. She is in a very critical condition. OTTO S. WHEET had his right hand badly burned, and was also injured by the flying glass. Mrs. PERE was severely wounded in the right breast by pieces of glass. The peddler, whose name is unknown, was also severely burned about his face and hands. The explosion set the room on fire, but the flames were speedily extinguished. Several physicians were promptly on the spot and rendered all the aid necessary.

THE SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE CASES.—Last week the Health Officer received notice of the burial of two children in the Eastern District without the usual certificate. Coroner MURPHY took charge of the case, caused the bodies to be exhumed, made a *post-mortem* examination and held an inquest, which was brought to a close yesterday. On account of the advanced state of decomposition, it could not be definitely ascertained whether the children were still-born or not. Two professional midwives testified to attending the mothers during confinement, and that they administered "six cents worth of ergot" to each to bring on the labor-pains, and that the children were still-born. The jury rendered a verdict that the children were still-born, but "respectfully call the attention of the Health Officer to the very reprehensible conduct of Drs. RAPPOLD and RAOBLINER, who, it appeared by the evidence, were in the habit of giving certificates of burial in cases where they had no means of knowing the cause of death."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named JAMES RIKER, whose family resides on Bushwick-avenue, yesterday fell from a new building on Kent-avenue to the sidewalk, and was almost instantly killed.

A MEAN THIEF.—

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2726. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS

FROM EUROPE.

Advices by the Niagara.

CONTINUED SUCCESSES OF GARIBALDI.

The Royal Palace at Palermo Burned by the People.

CHINESE AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

Presentation of the Belts to Heenan and Sayers.

The Troubles between Russia and Turkey.

Rumored Advance of Troops Upon the Turkish Frontier.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, June 13.

The *Niagara* arrived here at 7½ o'clock this evening. She has seventy-eight passengers for Boston, at which port she will be due early Friday morning.

GARIBALDI'S SUCCESS.

The reports of GARIBALDI'S successes are confirmed. He attacked Palermo from the south side, at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 27th, and penetrated to the centre of the city, flag in hand, after a desperate combat of six hours' duration, and during an active bombardment by sea and land. The Royal troops retreated to the Palace and other public buildings. Hostilities were renewed, and the Royal Palace was taken by the people, and in the evening burned down. Loss in killed and wounded very considerable.

Other towns in Sicily had risen.

The bombardment still continued on the 31st.

It was said that the Government was deliberating on a proposition to order its discontinuance. The troops were concentrated in the Castle, on which GARIBALDI commenced an attack at noon, 28th.

The English Admiral had offered protection to American citizens at Palermo.

There was great agitation in the Court and Ministry at Naples. The Ministers tendered their resignation on the 29th.

A liberal Cabinet was expected to be formed.

GARIBALDI was already carrying out important administration reforms at all places in his power.

TURIN, Thursday, May 31.

The following details of GARIBALDI'S attack on Palermo have been received from a reliable source. At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 27th GARIBALDI attacked Palermo, on the south side. A desperate combat ensued, which lasted six hours. The people made themselves masters of all parts of the town on the south of the Strada di Toldo. A terrible bombardment was opened by sea and land, notwithstanding which the people continued to fight. The troops retired within the Royal Palace, Custom-house and Castle. Hostilities were suspended from 10 until 12 o'clock, when the struggle recommenced with greater desperation. The Royal Palace was taken by the people, and in the evening was burnt down.

Other towns in Sicily had risen. The inhabitants everywhere were shouting, "Italy forever!" "Victor EMANUEL forever!"

PARIS, Thursday, May 31.

A telegram this morning from Naples confirms the news of the entrance of GARIBALDI into Palermo.

GARIBALDI, at the head of the volunteers, penetrated, flag in hand, into the centre of the city, during the bombardment, and established his headquarters there. Loss in killed and wounded very considerable.

The American citizens at Marsala had gone on board the frigate *Iroquois*.

The British Admiral (MUNDY) had offered the protection of English ships to all the Americans at Palermo.

NAPLES, Wednesday, May 30—9:30 A. M.

The bombardment of Palermo lasted several hours. GARIBALDI entered the town on the 27th. The besieging forces were not numerous, but being commanded by heroic leading persons, the victory was obtained. The head quarters of GARIBALDI are in the centre of the town. The number of killed is large.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament had reassembled.

Important papers relating to China were submitted, giving full particulars of the ultimatum and the Chinese reply. The ultimatum demanded ample apology for the Pei-ho affair, the restoration of the guns and ships lost on that occasion, the ratification without delay of the Tien-sin Treaty at Peking, and an indemnity of 4,000,000 taels for military expenses through the Canton affair. The Chinese reply refuses an apology for the Pai-he matter, declines to allow an Ambassador to go to Peking, naming Pehtang as the place of ratification instead of Peking, refuses to restore the guns and ships, or consider the payment of an indemnity, and refers Mr. BROCE to the regulations carried out at the reception of the American Mission. These papers dispel all hope of an amicable settlement.

Lord J. RUSSELL explained the nature of the Russian propositions relative to the Christians in Turkey, and said Austria, Prussia and England dissented and proposed that Turkey herself should institute an inquiry as to the state of the Christians, which proposition the Sultan was acting upon. France sided with Russia.

Lord HEYTESBURG is dead.

The formal presentation of the belts to SAYERS and HEENAN took place at the Alhambra Palace, Loudon, on the 30th. Mr. DOWLING, of *Bell's Life*, presented the latter with a complimentary address. GEORGE WILKES did the same for SAYERS. Each declared all animosity buried.

The entertainment consisted of nigger songs and dances. Between the acts the men were brought in and the ceremony of presentation was performed. The men, who were in evening dress, then stripped off their coats, buckled on their belts, and walked round the ring arm in arm.

The performance, as it was called, is to be repeated twice a day this week.

The *Post* objects that HEENAN, who has only fought two battles in his life, who was defeated in America, and who fought a drawn battle in England, has now a belt bearing the inappropriate inscription of the Champion of England.

The *Times*, in a leader, describes the terrible tortures inflicted by the police of the King of Naples. Darkness, and torture chiefly by flogging, are used to extract avowals of complicity in political plots. Recently an old man and his daughter far gone in pregnancy, perished under the lash.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent telegraphs that a dispatch received by the French Government confirms, but with reserve, the news of the entry of GARIBALDI into Palermo. The fact, however, cannot be yet considered as official.

The exports to India during the quarter ending 31st of March, amounted to £3,754,146 against, £4,557,607 in the corresponding quarter of last year, showing a reduction of about 21 per cent. compared with the same period of 1859. However, there is an increase of 7 per cent. to China—the total has been £1,466,881, showing an excess over last quarter of 1859 of £490,-723. or more than 50 per cent.

The investigation of the Stock Exchange Committee is not yet complete. It is said the new case will show a previous want of strictness and discretion on the part of the persons connected, and will also strengthen the opinion that in the management of the Bank the supervisor over the clerks must have been lax, but that in other respects there will be no new feature.

The *Times* again expresses its belief that it will be quite out of the question for the Government to carry through the Reform bill under the conditions imposed upon them by the state of business, during the present session.

An accident of a terrific character, but fortunately unattended with fatal results, took place on the evening of the 30th at the London terminus, King's cross, to a return excursion train on the Great Northern Railway from Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield and Spedersfield and other large towns in the North of England. The train which consisted of 25 carriages was due at 6:40 P. M. The engine, instead of slackening its speed as is usual on entering the station, dashed at full speed through the station, actually leaped on the platform at the end of it, a height of between 5 and 6 feet, carrying with it tender, the break ram and one or two carriages, and proceeding on its fearful and precipitous course, ran down the inclined plane, immediately under the dock, and across the old Saint Pancras road, where it burst through the enclosure of the Metropolitan Railway works, and had it not been for the immense quantity of earth being there, stuff excavated from the new road tunnel, it would have probably burst itself in the shaft of that undertaking. The engine, tender and brake were completely destroyed, and the other carriages more or less injured. Many of the passengers sustained serious wounds and contusions. It was found that the guard had firmly applied the first brake, but the second brake showed it had only been partially applied. It was then discovered that the guard, WARNER, of Manchester, was in a state of intoxication, and he was taken into custody. The sufferers, most of whom were conveyed to their residences, are about 14 in number.

FRANCE.

The Paris *Moniteur* of the 31st announces that the session of the Corps Legislatif has been adjourned to the 30th of June, and also that the slight improvement manifested yesterday in the health of Prince JEROME has not been maintained.

The Senate discussed the petitions relative to the legal position of religious congregations and associations.

M. DUPIN in making the request in the name of the Committee proposed, to refer the petitions to the Ministers of the Interior, of Justice and of Public Worship. In the discussion which followed, several Senators proposed the order of the day, which was rejected by 69 against 28. The petitions have been sent to the Ministers of the Interior and of Public Worship, but will not be referred to the Minister of Justice.

The Paris *Moniteur* had published an article asserting the most peaceful intentions on the part of the Emperor. The London *Times* ridicules the article, and asserts that it belies itself.

Prince JEROME BONAPARTE, uncle of the Emperor, was very ill, and there was little hope of his recovery.

The Emperor and Empress had gone to Lyons to meet the Dowager Empress of Russia.

It is reported that the French troops in Chius will afterwards visit Madagascar, and establish a solid occupation of the principal points in that Island.

The Bourse was dull, but prices were better—69f.55c.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON, Thursday, May 31.

Daily News' City Article.

The funds opened with steadiness, but closed ⅛ per cent. lower than yesterday. Very little business was done in any department of the market.

The discount market remains quiet, and best bills are taken at 3¾@3⅞ per cent. The successive reductions in the terms of the Bank of England have not yet caused any influx of business to that establishment.

Times' City Article.

The funds this morning showed a tendency to increased firmness, but a slight improvement which took place was not maintained, the advices from Paris being rather dull. There were again no Gold operations at the Bank to-day. At the Bank, to-day, there were few applications for discount. In the open market the minimum terms are 3¾@3⅞.

The daily increase of political distrust in Germany, and on the continent generally, keeps the rate for money extremely low in all the principal cities, and tends to promote remittances to London. At Hamburg the rate is only 1¾, and at Frankfort it is scarcely possible to find employment for any amount even at 1. The principal business in the railway market to-day has been in connection with the settlement. The appearance at the close was rather unfavorable. The greater part of the stock bought on the late decline appeared to have been taken up speculatively on borrowed money. In some cases the public seem also to have been purchasers. The present quotations, although for the new account in June, are a little higher than yesterday.

LONDON, Thursday, May 31—Noon.

Consols have been very inactive all morning at 95¼ to ⅛, alternately, buyers and sellers at 95 3-16, and are now rather sellers. Indian, 106½. Shares steady and without the least change from the closing rates yesterday. Canadian dull. Trunks, 8@⅜. Western, 12 7-16@9-16. Trunk traffic considered bad. French dull.

1 P. M.—Consols, money, 95⅛; Consols, account, 95⅛@¼; New Threes, 93⅜.

2:15 P. M.—Consols, money and account, 94⅞@95; New 3 ℘ cents, 92¼@½.

Latest via Queenstown.

LONDON, Snuday, June 3.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent telegraphs that the news of the capture of Palermo has made a deep impression on the people of Naples. Nevertheless, all remains quiet in that capital and on the main land.

The *Times* contains the following dispatch:

"A telegram from Naples of the 31st ult. announces that the bombardment of Palermo was still continued."

CONCLUSION OF THE WOOL SALES.

The Colonial Wool sales terminated on Saturday. Contrary to expectation, the sales passed off with increased firmness, at prices fully as high as in March.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The *Great Eastern*, it is said, will proceed to sea on the day appointed. A trial trip is to be made to-day or Monday. At present the number of berths engaged is comparatively small.

Arrival of the Vigo.

The screw steamship *Vigo*, Capt. MIRKHOUSE, which sailed from Liverpool at 2 P. M. on the 30th, and from Queenstown on the 31st ultimo, arrived here early yesterday morning. Her advices have been anticipated by the *North Briton*, which reached Father Point last Sunday, and by the *Niagara*, which left Liverpool on the 2d and Queenstown on the 3d.

A New-York Family in Distress.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the dilapidated old tenement house No. 135 West Teuth-street, near Hudson-street, is a respectable family, consisting of a man and wife and two children, in very great need and distress. They are afflicted with poverty and sickness. They are temperate, industrious as far as able, and are certified by the Bishop to be deserving of the care of Christian people. They are communicants in the Church, and of that class of sufferers whose silent endurance of God's providence seems to shut them out from relief for the very absence of complaint. The father of this family is connected with our most respectable old residents. He was born to plenty, and has filled offices of trust. His health is entirely gone, and yet he goes out at 3 o'clock every morning to procure newspapers which he sells, and rarely gains enough to more than clear his outlay. The case of this family requires prompt and generous relief, after which a little employment to them would be more acceptable than direct alms. I inclose my address as a guarantee of these facts, which were made known to me by a lady whose means do not unfortunately keep pace with her generous impulses, and they have been confirmed by personal evidence. M.

[The above reaches us from a perfectly reliable and highly respectable quarter. Any contribution which may be sent to us for the relief of the family referred to shall be properly applied.—EDS. TIMES.]

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—The Wheeling (Va.) *Union*, of the 11th, says that Mr. EDWARD L. BROOKS, a traveling agent for a wholesale hardware house in this City, was drowned off the steamer *Conery*, on the 6th inst., between Wellsburgh and Steubenville. Mr. BROOKS had been at Wellsburgh on business, and was on his way back to Steubenville. When within about three miles of that place, he came out of the cabin with a chair, and was about taking a seat near some friends, when his foot caught in a broken part of the flooring, causing him to lose his balance, and he fell over the guards and was drowned before assistance could reach him. Mr. BROOKS was a native of Connecticut. The Mayor of Steubenville immediately announced the sad casualty to the friends of the deceased by telegraph.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate and House Divided on the Homestead Bill.

THE AFRICANS AT KEY WEST.

Passage of the Post-office Appropriation Bill.

Southern Secessionists Threaten to Break up the Baltimore Convention.

IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE WATROUS.

Special Dispatch to the *New-York Times*.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 14, 1860.

APPROPRIATION APPLIED FOR TO PREVENT THE COUNTERFEITING OF COIN.

Secretary COBB has sent a communication to the Senate to-day, in compliance with the joint resolution of Feb. 26, 1857, "To prevent the counterfeiting of the coins of the United States," stating that Profs. VETHAKE and ROGERS, the Commissioners appointed for the purpose, had examined the processes and means proposed by Mr. J. F. BARCLAY, for preventing the abrasion, counterfeiting and deterioration of coins. These gentlemen, he stated, had been selected for that duty from their high character as scientific men, and their familiarity with the subjects involved in the investigation. They had pursued their inquiries with diligence and dispatch, and on April 23 reported to the Treasury Department, expressing their entire confidence in the proposed plan, and asking for a sufficient appropriation to test it and produce a specimen coin, the expense being estimated at $4,300 for each denomination to be produced, independent of the ordinary processes of the Mint. This communication has been ordered to be printed with the report of the Commissioners.

NO HOPE FOR THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

The Homestead bill is still in limbo. The second Committee of Conference have reported this evening, that they could not agree. The third Committee has been appointed on the part of the Senate, consisting of Messrs. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, FITZPATRICK and CAMERON. There is no hope for the passage of the bill.

THE INDIAN AND LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Senate loaded the Indian Appropriation bill with numerous amendments, and the House disagreed to nearly every one. A Committee of Conference was appointed. The Post-office Appropriation bill was reported in the Senate this evening without amendment and passed. How different to the action on a similar bill last Congress! The Legislative Appropriation bill was also passed, but with sixty-seven amendments, most of which the House will strike off. One amendment provides for the issue of twenty millions of Government Bonds.

The Tariff question comes up in the Senate to-morrow.

THE HOUSE DOES NOT AGREE TO POSTPONE THE ADJOURNMENT.

The House will not consider the Senate's proposition to continue the session, until they are satisfied that the business before them cannot be disposed of by Monday. The work this evening indicates that there will be no necessity for prolonging the session.

INCIDENTS AND INJURIES OUTSIDE OF THE HALLS OF LEGISLATION.

A workman fell this afternoon from the dome of the Capitol, and was seriously injured. An employe of the circus struck a child with an iron spike, injuring him seriously. Several arrests were made, and a regular row is anticipated to-night.

IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE WATROUS.

The Judiciary Committee have agreed to the resolution of impeachment of Judge WATROUS, of Texas, but do not anticipate reporting it before next session, as the printing of the testimony is greatly behind. Should the session be extended, as is proposed by the Senate, the Committee may report, and fix the consideration of the subject for some day in December next. It is understood that the Committee were nearly or quite unanimous for his impeachment.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION—THREATS OF THE SECEDERS—POSSIBILITY OF NO NOMINATION.

The city is again filled with Delegates, discussing the chances of candidates in Baltimore. The friends of DOUGLAS are still sanguine, while the ultras swear terribly, and threaten to break up the Convention, if DOUGLAS does not yield. The Georgia Delegates have declared their intention not to enter the Convention, but to remain here and await the result. The Delegates are steaming freely, and a collision among them, in advance, would cause no surprise here. It seems to be quite certain that DOUGLAS or no one, will be nominated at Baltimore. The Republicans can draw great encouragement from the prospects of a Democratic explosion. The most bitter partisen feeling is displaying itself on the floor of the House, and the Opposition vote down everything indiscriminately that they do not themselves propose.

Mr. YANCEY receives a serenade to night from the Southern fire-eaters.

MILITARY AFFAIRS—TROOPS SENT AGAINST THE INDIANS.

The Adjutant-General received a heavy mail this morning from the Pacific and New-Mexico, in which, among other information, it was stated that troops were being concentrated for operations against the hostile Indians. Company H, STEWART'S Third Artillary, and A. FLINT'S Sixth Infantry, were to proceed to Carson Valley with dispatches—Capt. STEWART being in command of the battalion. Company H, Sixth Infantry, was to be dispatched from Fort Humboldt for the same service. A detachment of eleven men proceeded by the way of Benicia, and received two mounted howitzers. Lieut. WARNER, of the Third Artillery, is ordered to overtake the detachment under Lieut. GIBSON, and report for duty. Assistant-Surgeon KENNEY is to report for duty in Carson Valley. Capt. CALLENDER, of the Ordnance Department, will proceed to San Francisco. Lieut. WAGNER relieves Lieut. WILKINS in the duty of Acting Assistant Adjutant-General in the Department of New-Mexico. Lieut. DIXON, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, will proceed to Eugene City, and select the best site for a Wagon Road from that place to Harney Lake. He will afterwards repair to Fort Dalles. Capt. MYERS, Assistant Quartermaster, is assigned to a post of duty with the expedition under Major STEEN. Lieut. BELL, of the Third Infantry, will proceed to Fort Marcy, and relieve Lieut. O'BANNON, Regimental Quartermaster at that post.

MISCELLANEOUS—NO DIFFICULTIES IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

The bill for the relief of FRANCIS DENAISE, late Consul to Constantinople, passed the House last evening unanimously. The interview on the previous evening, on the avenue, between Mr. DENAISE and JOHN P. BROWN, dragoman at Constantinople, it is suspected, secured the unanimous vote on this bill.

Official dispatches have been received here contradicting the rumor of anticipated hostilities between Nicaragua and San Salvador. Entire harmony prevails among the Central American States. Q.

For the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 14.

The extension of the session of Congress beyond Monday is generally considered unavoidable—the Senators declaring that they cannot finish the public business before that time. Besides, the President adheres to the position he announced in his first annual message. He will approve no bill without an opportunity for full examination be afforded. According to present appearances a special Executive session will be convened to consider the important matters pending, or which may be communicated.

The report of the Committee on Elections, in the Kentucky election case, states the official majority of Mr. ANDERSON, the sitting member, to be three votes; that in consequence of a mistake appearing upon the face of the poll books in some of the precincts, to the prejudice of Mr. CUSHMAN, notice of the contest, &c., was served upon the parties. They entered into a thorough investigation of the polls throughout the district. The evidence fills two large volumes. After a careful examination of the evidence, a correction of all mistakes on either side, and striking out the illegal votes, which the Committee say were proved to be such, from the poll of each party, Mr. ANDERSON'S majority is 160. The report is concurred in by Messrs GROW, DAWES, CAMPBELL, MARSTON, MCKNIGHT and STRATTON.

Representative CORWIN, who had been ill, appeared in the House to-day.

It should have been stated yesterday, that Mr. PAYEN voted for the resolutions condemnatory of the Live Oak contract with the Swift distribution o patronage, the Navy Yards, and of the appointmen of Engineer MARTIN, in connection with the decision of the contracts for machinery.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 14.

Several petitions and reports were presented.

The bill to settle private land claims in California was taken up, and the amendment of the House agreed to.

The Senate bill to take care of and return the African at Key West was taken up, and the amendment of the House, increasing the appropriation for that purpose from $200,000 to $250,000 was not agreed to. The vote was Yeas 26, Nays 27.

Several petitions against the increase of the duty on steel were presented.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Printing, reported in favor of printing 5,000 copies of the Smithsonian reports. Agreed to.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) called up the resolution extending the session till the 26th inst. He said that unless a change was made in the day of adjournment it would be utterly impossible to get through business.

Mr. HUNTER of Virginia, (Dem.,) suggested the 21st inst.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.,) said that we could not get through with business even if the tariff was not considered at all. It was not justice to ourselves nor to the country to rush the business of six months into a few days. The Senate had dilly-dallied.

Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said that the Senate had sat more hours this session than for years previously.

Mr. WIGFALL said he meant what he said in a Pickwickian sense.

Pending a vote, the special order, the Legislative Appropriation Bill, was taken up.

Great confusion existed—half a dozen Senators addressing the Chair at once.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) suggested that the President make all the Senators take their seats.

The President received the suggestion with pleasure, and requested Senators to resume their seats.

Order being restored, the special order was postponed for a few minutes and the resolution to adjourn was again considered.

Mr. BRIGHT inquired of Mr. HUNTER, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, if it was possible to get through the Appropriation bills by Monday.

Mr. HUNTER said he thought they could not.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) was willing to stay till December to debate the revenue.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) suggested that they do not adjourn until the middle of next week, as many of the Senators will be at Baltimore, and they had better extend the session, although he preferred to adjourn Monday.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said he had adjourned once for the Democratic Convention, which ended in a box, and he would not adjourn for another unless there was reliable security that it would do something. [Laughter.] The tariff was settled. No man here is so vain as to make a speech to convince the impervious Democracy and obtain a practical tariff. There was no use to sit here and listen to a long speech, and holding out false hopes to the country. Let them go before the people on the tariff. There was no hope for it here. The Senator from Pennsylvania (BIGLER) reminded him of the early preachers of Christianity. He was like the voice of one crying in the wilderness. [Roars of laughter.] He respected his motives, but pitied his condition. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) desired to stay here and discuss the Tariff and settle it.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend to adjourn on the 25th. Agreed to. Yeas, 24; Nays, 20.

The main resolution as so amended—to adjourn on the 25th—was agreed to.

The consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill was resumed. The amendment proposing the paying the claims of the Choctaw Nation of two millions and a half was discussed at length and rejected.

Recess at 4 till 6 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 6 P. M.

Mr. TOOMBS desired to get up the bill permitting Louisiana to levy tonnage duties in certain cases.

The Republican Senators objected, and urged that the Senate was too thin to consider so important a bill.

Mr. TOOMBS replied that the question had been settled by forty precedents. Senators thought this bill too important to consider when the Senate was thin, but the Senate seemed to them full enough to declete the Treasury by adding appropriations to the pending bill.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill, which, after the consideration of various amendments, was passed.

Mr. HUNTER, from the Finance Committee, reported the Post-office Appropriation bill from the House, without amendment.

The bill was passed as reported, when, at 9 o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 14.

Mr. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Joint Committee on the Library, reported a resolution which was adopted, accepting the public journals from the Chamber of Deputies of Sardinia, and requesting the Speaker to convey to the presiding officer of that body the grateful acknowledgments of this House for the valuable present, and the books to be deposited in the Library.

Mr. PETIT, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the same Committee, reported a bill appropriating $60,000 to complete the publication of Wilkes' Exploring Expedition; $284,000 have already been expended on the work, which consists of thirty-eight volumes, six of which are yet to be published. Referred.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) called up the joint resolution to reduce the price of printing 40 per centum, to take effect from the passage.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) proposed an additional section, that after the present session the printing of Congress and the Executive Departments be given out by contract to the lowest responsible bidder for two years.

Mr. HASKIN could not accept the amendment, because it proposed to establish a system which has failed. The resolution was passed.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) from the Select Pacific Railroad Committee, said it would be recollected that when the bill was before the House, objections were raised as to the security of the proposed grant, but these had been remedied unanimously by the Committee, who had also added the Southern to the Central route. As the session was drawing to a close, and there was therefore not time for its consideration, and in order to afford an opportunity for the further examination by the Press and Congress, he offered a resolution that the subject be postponed till the third Tuesday in December.

This was adopted.

The proposition of Mr. CURTIS to print 50,000 copies of the bill and report of the Committee, for the use of members of the House, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, (Dem.,) and Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) and others, wanted to have the amendments printed, but were not gratified.

Mr. CURTIS objected, saying that if all the amendments were printed, the subject would be confused, and a large volume would be the consequence.

Mr. SMITH replied that Mr. CURTIS had no bowels of affection save for his own offspring.

Mr. CURTIS—It is the offspring of the Committee I speak for.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) from the select committee to which was referred the Senate bill to abolish the franking privilege, reported it with the recommendation that it do not pass.

The consideration of the bill was then postponed until the 4th Tuesday in December.

Mr. STRATTON, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the Kentucky contested election case, giving the seat to the sitting member, Mr. ANDERSON. He gave notice that he would call up the subject to-morrow.

The House then acted on the Senate's amendment to the Indian Appropriation bill.

The Senate resolution extending the session till the 25th was received.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) it was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Several gentlemen wanted immediate concurrence in it.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) was satisfied that Congress could get through all the business that ought to be transacted by Monday.

Mr. SHERMAN said this could be done if Congress strictly confines itself to the public business. If it should be ascertained on Saturday that a further extension of the session is necessary, he would so recommend.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Second Conference Committee on the Homestead bill, reported that they were unable to agree, and in moving that the House adhere to the House bill, gave a synopsis of the House and Senate bills. They differed, he said, in five ureminent features, as regards the persons who are to be the beneficiaries; the preëmptors now on the Government land; the description of land brought within the purview of the law; the price, and the policy of the Government as to compulsory land sales. First, as to persons, the House bill includes all citizens over 21 years old, and all who have declared their intentions; the Senate bill excludes all but heads of families, cutting off young men over 21, a large and valuable portion of our population. Second, the House bill includes in its benefits all preëmptors now on the public land; the Senate bill excludes them, but allows them two years to buy their lands at the Government price—under the Senate bill preemptors now on the land cannot take the quarter section they are on, but must abandon or pay for it. Third, the House bill applies to all land subject to preëmption, which covers all Government land not reserved for special purposes, whether surveyed or not; the Senate bill is confined to lands subject to private entry, which are only those remaining after a public land sale, and the speculators have had their pick—land-warrant speculators after a land sale could acquire a title at once under the Senate bill, but an actual settler would have to wait five years, and then pay 25 cents per acre and the Land Office fee. Fourth, the House bill gives the land to the settler at $10 for a quarter section; the Senate bill requires $40 for a quarter section, twice as costly as the graduated lands in Missouri. Fifth, the Senate bill compels the President to expose the public land to sale in two years after a survey; the House bill does not, but the House has passed a separate bill, now pending in the Senate, preventing sales until ten years after the survey. Mr. COLFAX added, there was no land of any consequence in Minnesota, Washington or Oregon, to which the Senate bill would apply, and but little in California, Kansas and Nebraska. Under the House bill the Government land everywhere would be open to the pioneer.

The House then resolved to adhere to their own bill without a division.

A recess from 4½ to 7 o'clock was taken.

EVENING SESSION.

The House reassembled at 7 P. M.

Mr. ELY, of New-York, (Rep.,) indicated the points of a speech. On the 26th of March last, he had the honor to move a resolution, which was adopted by this House, but to which no response has yet been received, calling upon the President of the United States for information relative to the practical working of the treaty concluded with Great Britain, on the 5th day of June, 1854, commonly called the "Reciprocity Treaty." This treaty has at least six years to run. It was, he said, commended to us under the alluring guise of a free-trade measure, and was christened by the name of "Reciprocity," to delude us with the idea that it was to confer mutual and reciprocal privileges upon the people of both countries. The advocates of that utopian theory, universal free trade, were led to believe that it was at least an important step in that direction, and that the mutual benefits and blessings to flow from it would vindicate the practical wisdom of that theory. The important feature of the treaty, and that which gives it the title of Reciprocity, is the third article, which provides that certain enumerated articles, being the growth or produce of the British Colonies of North America or of the United States, shall be admitted into each country respectively free of duty. But a glance over the schedule shows there can be no reciprocity in the arrangement. It appears to have been prepared with special reference to including every article of Canadian production which can ever find a market in this country, and excluding every production of this country which could find a market in the British North American colonies. We purchase from Canada more of the articles embraced in the schedule than she sells to all the world besides. To Canada the privilege of exporting to the United States, free of duty, the articles embraced in the schedule, is one of incalculable value. It is all she could ask or desire, for the schedule embraces everything she has to export. To us the privilege of exporting the same articles duty free to Canada, is but the barren privilege of "carrying coals to Newcastle."

He then proceeded to examine the effects of this treaty upon our Federal resources. This branch of our foreign commerce, instead of yielding us an annual revenue of some $2,000,000, is under the operation of the treaty an actual drain upon the Treasury to the extent of about $50,000 a year; for, since the treaty went into operation, the revenue received at the various ports of entry on our Northern frontier has so fallen off, that the expenses of collecting it during the last four years exceed the gross receipts by the sum of $189,730. He further proceeded to show that instead of stimulating domestic industry and enterprise, it has invited the productions of foreign labor and foreign soils to compete with the productions of our own citizens in our own market. View the treaty from whatever stand-point you may, it presents the same forbidding aspect. Its effect upon our public revenue and the private interests of our citizens, are alike pernicious. It is prejudicial alike to the interests of our farmers and mechanics, our manufacturers and our merchants, our lumbermen and our fishermen.

Its operations are wholly and thoroughly miscellaneous. These points Mr. ELY enforced at some length. Having discussed all the features involved, he said we have, as a remedy for the evils, to abrogate the treaty at once. It has been persistently violated, in the spirit, if not in the letter, by the Canadian Government, ever since the day it was ratified, by a yearly increase to tariff duties on American exports. Its avowed and manifest objects have been wholly perverted, and it has been used as a means of defeating and utterly abolishing the internal policy which it was intended to foster and build up. In conclusion, he declared his intention to introduce a bill to repeal the act, with a clause declaring all imports from Canada and the other British Provinces embraced in the treaty subject to the same duties as are imposed upon imports from other countries.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Senate's amendments to the Army bill.

The amendment appropriating nearly $600,000 for calling a Texas mounted regiment into the field, was amended by the addition of a proviso that this shall not be done unless, in the opinion of the President, the exigencies of the service require it.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, (Dem.,) said that if this appropriation was not made, the Governor of Texas would feel impelled, by motives of humanity, to convene the Legislature, at great expense, so as to keep forces in the field. One vigorous campaign, visiting all the calamities of war on the Indians, will deter them from further depredations.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Dem.,) opposed the amendment as entirely unnecessary. Every intelligent army officer disapproves and condemns the calling of this mounted regiment into the field. The amendment was urged on the ground that the army was unfit for service on the Texas border.

Mr. MCRAE, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) accused Mr. OLIN of a cold-blooded spirit and sectional prejudices. He (OLIN) was convinced of the butcheries, but was not willing to arrest them.

Mr. OLIN indignantly replied to this. He was opposed to the amendment because he wanted to put an end to difficulties by preventing "hell hounds" from pouncing on peaceable Indians and depriving them of their homes.

Mr. REAGAN said that the language employed by Mr. OLIN was a deliberate and wilful calumny on the people of Texas.

The amendment was rejected, only 48 voting in favor of it.

The Senate's amendment making appropriations for fortifications, was advocated by Mr. WHITELEY, of Delaware, (Dem.) He said that the House bill for this purpose appropriated $675,000, and the proposition now pending merely increased the amount $300,-000.

Mr. CURTIS remarked that the aggregate was a million and a quarter.

Mr. WHITELEY resumed saying that if our fortifications have cost fifteen millions why should not even this small amount be now appropriated for works to fifteen States?

Mr. PERRY, of Maine, (Rep.,) was opposed to such log rolling. We don't want the appropriations now, when we are at peace with our Maker and all mankind.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) advocated the appropriation. We should either complete the works or promptly give them up.

Mr. MCRAE took a similar view.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said they ought not to stop to consider upon important propositions of this character injected into the belly of an Appropriation bill. The House should stand by the Fortification bill they had passed.

The amendment was non-concurred in.

The amendment appropriating $800,000 for calling a Texas mounted regiment into the field, was amended by the addition of a proviso that this shall not be done unless, in the opinion of the President, the exigencies of the service require it.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, (Dem.,) said that if this appropriation was not made, the Governor of Texas would feel impelled, by motives of humanity, to convene the Legislature, at great expense, so as to keep forces in the field. One vigorous campaign, visiting all the calamities of war on the Indians, will deter them from further depredations.

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The amendment was non-concurred in.

Mr. STOUT, of Oregon, (Dem.,) offered an amendment, which was ruled out of order, appropriating $3,400,000 for the payment of the Oregon and Washington Territory Indian War debt.

On motion of Mr. STANTON the study of the cadets at the Military Academy was limited to four years.

The Committee rose, when its action was concurred in by the House. Adjourned.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Cruise of the Delphin—Visit to St. Catharine Island—American Coal for the Paraguay Expedition—Movements of American Naval Vessels—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Wednesday, April 18, 1860.

Special correspondents residing in foreign climes are not exempt from all the ills that "flesh is heir to," and thus it is you find your Rio de Janeiro correspondent encroaching upon the rights of his brother scribbler of the *Republica Oriental*, by addressing you out of his prescribed limits.

Acting upon the advice of a physician, and by invitation of the amiable commander of the United States brig *Dolphin*, the Major found himself on the 23d day of the past month being rapidly towed past the Sugar Loaf on board of the aforesaid vessel, and bound to the River La Platte via St. Catharines. Remaining two days becalmed outside the Sugar Loaf, a promontory which marks the left hand entrance of the harbor, we at length started on our journey, and after consuming nine days over a voyage of four hundred nautical miles, anchored inside the Ihla da Santa Catherina, opposite the Fort St. José, which commands the northern entrance of the passage between the island and the main land.

But very little has been written about this port, which is a capital rendezvous for whalers and also for light draught trading vessels. The town of Nossa Senhora da Desterro (our deserted lady) which is the port of the island, is about 12 miles from the anchorage above described and only accessible to vessels whose draught of water does not exceed thirteen feet, but at our anchorage is a safe harbor for frigates, and one where all necessary supplies can be procured.

The town is a very pretty one, well built, having some 10,000 inhabitants; and we found at anchor here a Brazilian

DEATH OF A CLASSICAL SCHOLAR.

The Late Prof. Tiersch—His Character, Life and Achievements—His Library.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MUNICH, Friday, May 25, 1860.

Bavaria was one of the latest States in Germany to feel the impulse of that revival of Classical education of which this century has been the witness. England had produced some of her greatest critical scholars, the Universities of Prussia and the Rhine were already celebrated for their Philologic Departments, when Bavaria yet labored under an inadequate school system and a total want of thorough classical instruction.

We do not now propose to discuss the question, whether the Classical Revival in Germany did, like periodic excitement in any subject, go too far, and assume a place which the experience of a few years has proved it incapable of retaining. At a more convenient time we may undertake to show how this excess is correcting itself; and the Philological Departments of European Universities are gradually falling into their proper place, as the *auxiliaries* of more directly scientific and "practical" knowledge.

But, discussion aside, this much is certain, that a liberal, classical, or even philological education was one of the most effective weapons in the contest with the roughest materialism. It is certain that a nation whose youth drink deep of the ancient springs, though the intoxicating beverage may unfit them for life's present achievements, will yet be lifted from the slough of mere animalism. And therefore no one will refuse to King Louis of Bavaria—"the royal Mæcenas," as his enlogists delight to call him—the praise which is his due, for having placed himself boldly at the head of the classic movement in the South, and especially for having patronized so extensively the Philhellenic element in art and literature.

But while the royal leader receives the loudest praise, the world will not forget those men who have really done the work. And foremost among these was FRIEDRICH WILHELM THIERSCH, the founder of the liberal system of education in Bavaria, and, perhaps, the most celebrated of European archæologists and classical scholars.

Born at Kirchscheidungen, on the Unetrut, in Saxony, on the 17th of June, 1784, he began the study of Theology at the University of Leipsic in 1806; but being attracted by the classics, subsequently abandoned the former study, and pursued alone the latter. In 1807 he placed himself under the charge of the celebrated HEYNE, then Professor at Gottingen; and in the year following his extraordinary abilities procured for him the office of teacher in the Gymnasium. At this time HEYNE wrote to JOHANN MULLER: "We have in the school here one THIERSCH, from Saxony, a young man of rare talent, fire and strength. He recently preached and astonished everybody by his pulpit abilities. Could we only draw him into the University he would make a splendid teacher, and, later, a great commentator and preacher."

He was called as Professor to the new Gymnasium at Munich; and the Westphalian Government, blindly letting him go, lost forever one of the great men of the age. He found in Munich Prof. JACOBS, of Gotha, who had been there two years as Professor of Classical Literature in the Lyceum, and member of the Academy of Sciencee. These two men were the founders of the study of Philology and Archæology in Bevaria. They were exposed to the most bitter persecution from the native old fogies. They were both from the North; and the hatred infused into the party-press and party-discussions at that day, towards the "foreign scholars," renders all modern jealousies as brotherly love in comperison.

Prof. THIERSCH wae a favorable specimen of a philologist. He did not, like another Erasmus, or many a premier scholar of the present day, hesitate to apply the lessons of classic experience to the politics and dialectics of his time. He was not so lost in gazing backward at the past as to lose all consciousness of the present.

There is no danger that we Americane will drive this matter too far. We shall not, for centuries to come, sacrifice knowledge to learning; and classical culture will only refine, not enervate us. We have no hesitation, therefore, in urging upon the notice of new ecademic institutions or private philologians, the subject of Dr. TIERSCH'S unequaled collection of books in this line, which ie now in Munich, and for sale. R. W. R.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Anecdotes of the Great Traveler—His Characteristics—The Esteem in which he is Held by the Portuguese.

ST. PAULDE LOANDO, West Coast of Africe.

Twice have I, in my journeyings around the borders of this darkened land, come upon LIVINGSTONE'S footprints. At one of his starting points, Cape Town, I had heard his praises sounded by his friends; and here, again, on the west Coast of Africa—his other starting point—I find his name great among the heathen, both white and black.

A few days since I called npon Mr. GABRIELLE, the friend Dr. LIVINGSTONE so often speaks of in his work, with whom he spent several months on two different occasions, and from whom he received so many kind attentions during a severe illness. In conversation with him I learned many interesting particulars regarding the great explorer. At first I felt thet my visit might be regarded as an intruelon, but the simple statement that as an American I felt deeply interested in everything connected with Dr. LIVINGSTONE, insured me a cordial welcome from Mr. GABRIELLE. He introduced the conversation by remarking that the real grandeur of LIVINGSTONE'S work was in the manner in which it was done. He went ont unaided and alone. Witb poverty for his portion, and nothing but an unconquerable will to back him, he launched upon his journey into tha African wilderness.

Calling to mind a statement made to me hy a mongrel Portnguese, to the effect that Dr. LIVINGSTONE was the finest-looking man he had ever seen, I asked whether he was prepossessing in appearance?

"Dr. LIVINGSTONE," replied Mr. GABRIELLE, "is most unprepossessing in appearance. Little abont him indicating the man within. The unconquerable will alone shows itself in his looks. There is his ambrotype hanging on the wall; tbat shows you somewbat of the man; he sent it to me after his arrival in England. Judge of him by it."

The likeness to which my attention was thus directed, was evidently that of a men whose will was stern; but the countenance was very far from handsome.

Mr. GABRIELLE proceeded: "His will was law among his Makalolo; my dispute, any contention, which arose was hushed by his voice, which was to them almost omnipotent. It needed no second bidding to quiet their outbursts of passion. Grouped around him, like a family of dutiful children, they bent their necks to his yoke as if he was a being of a higher order. In fact it might almost be said that he was an object of worship with them. One of the beauties of Dr. LIVINGSTONE'S character," said Mr. GABRIELLE, "was his excessive modesty. I remember a striking instance of this. He was in my honse nearly three months before I became aware of the fact that one of his arms was disabled. One day, at dinner, I observed an awkwardness of movement which led me to suspect the truth. I said, 'Doctor, what is the matter with your arm—it seems lame?' His reply was, it had sustained an injnry while he was in the interior. It needed a series of questions on my part to draw from him the fact thet he hed had an encounter with a lion, end that the beest had crushed his arm in its jews. Had this adventure bappened to such men as GORDON CUMMING, it would have been made the most of. I found it necessary, afterwards, to instruct my numeroue visitors—British naval officers and others—in the manner of drawing him out, and then Dr. LIVINGSTONE wonld use the pronoun *We* instead of *I*."

"Never," Mr. GABRIELLE continued, "was a man better fitted for traval than LIVINGSTONE. He possessed exactly the qualities of mind and heart necessary to carry ont his great work. His perfect knowledge of the Bechauna dialect was of incalculable assistance in exploring the interior of Southern Africa. Besides this, he was an accomplished physician and enrgeon. His knowledge of the natural sciences was also of great service to him."

The encounter with a lion, from which Dr. LIVINGSTONE escaped with serious injury to his arm was one of many anch incidents of his eventful life, which he stored np "for the amusement of his children," as he expressed it. A circnmstance which Mr. GABRIELLE narrated, in the course of our conversation, gave additional proof that Dr. LIVINGSTONE was more n man of action than of words. He had never signified to others that he professed any special skill in surgery; but one day, in Mr. GABRIELLE'S house, he quietly performed a most difficult surgical operation upon one of his Makalolee, by removing n lerge tumor. This gave him a professional reputation with the *Faculty* at Loando, as well as with the men-of-war in the herbor.

Every one who has read Dr. LIVINGSTONE'S works must feel satisfied that deep-seated religious feeling is the moving principle of his life. A private note which Mr. GABRIELLE had recently received, and which I hed the pleasure of hearing read, wes a striking illnstration of this fect.

Loando le chiefly interesting to me on account of the connection which Dr. LIVINGSTONE bad with it. Even among the mongrel Portuguese inhebitante I find that his name is held in high esteem, end that he is regarded as a great and good man. This was unexpected testimony to his worth, for the Portugnese population of the Western Coast has but few redeeming characteristics' Yet, Dr. LIVINGSTONE gained their esteem, as he did that of the savages with whom he ceme in contact.

Parting from Mr. GABRIELLE, I cerried away with me most pleasant recullections of my visit. A scrap of one of Dr. LIVINGSTONE'S letters which he kindly gave me will be preserved among my choicest treasnres.

PERSONAL POLITICS.

Horace Greeley's Letter to Wm. H. Seward.

From the New-York Tribune.

NEW-YORK, Saturday Evening, Nov. 11, 1854.

GOV. SEWARD: The election is over, and its results sufficiently ascertained. It seems to me a fitting time to announce to you the dissolntion of the political firm of SEWARD, WEED and GREELEY, by tbe withdrawel of the junior partner—said withdrawal to take effect on the morning efter the first Tuesday in February next. And, as it may seem a great presumption in me to assume that any such firm exists, especially since the public was advised, rather more than a year ago, by an editorial rescript in the *Evening Journal*, formally readiog me out of the Whig Party, that I was esteemed no longer either useful or ornamental in the concern, yon will, I am sure, indnlge me in some reminiscences which seem to befit the occasion.

I wes a poor young printer and editor of a literery journal—a very ective and bitter Whig in a small way, bnt not seeking to be known out of my own Ward Committee—when, after the greet political revulsion of 1837, I was one day called to the City Hotel, where two strangers introdnced themselves as TOMLINSON WEED end LEWIS BENEDICT, of Albany. They told me that a cheap campaign paper of a peculier stamp, at Albany, had been resolved on, and that I hed been selected to edit it. The announcement might well be deemed flattering by one who bad never even sought the notice of the great, snd who was not known as a partisan writer, and I eagerly embraced their proposals. They asked me to fix my selery for the year: I named $1, 000, which they agreed to; and I did the work required to the best of my ability. It was work that mede no figure and creeted no sensation; but I love I it and I did it well. When it was done, yon were Governor, dispensing offices worth $3,000 to $20,000 per yeer to your friends and compatriots, and I returned to my garret and my crust, and my desperete battle with pecuniary obligations heeped npon me by bad partners in business and the disastrous events of 1837. I believe it did not then occur to me that some one of these abundant places might have been offered to me without injustice; I now think it should have occurred to you. If it did occur to me, I was not the man to ask you for it; I think that should not have been necessary. I only remember that no friend at Albany inquired as to my pecuniary circumstances; that your friend (but not mine) ROSWELL C. WEYMORE, was one of the chief dispensers of your patronage here; and thet such devoted compatriots as A. H. WELLS and JOHN HOOKS were lifted by yon out of panperism into independence, as I nm gled I was not; and yet an inquiry from yon as to my needs and means at that time would have been timely, and held ever in grateful remembrance.

In the Harrison campaign of 1840, I was again designated to edit a campaign paper. I publisbed it as well, and ought to have made something by it, in spite of its extremely low price; my extreme poverty was the main reason why I did not. It compelled me to hire press-work, mailing, &c., done by the job, and high charges for extra work nearly ate me up. At the close, I was still without property and in debt, bnt this paper had rather improved my position.

Now came the great scramble of the swell mob of coon minstrels snd elder-suckers at Washington—I not being counted in. Several regiments of them went on from this City; but no one of the whole crowd—though I say it who should not—had done so much toward Gen. HARRISON'S nomination and election as yours respectfully. I asked nothing, expected nothing; but you, GOV. SEWARD, ought to have asked that I be Postmaster of New-York. Yonr asking would have been in vain; but it would have been an act of grace neither wasted nor undeserved.

I soon after started the *Tribune*, because I was urged to do so by certain of your friends, and because such a paper was needed here. I was promised certain pecuniary aid in so doing; it might have been given me without cost or risk to any one. All I ever had was a loan by piecemeal of $1,000 from JAMES CONGERHALL, God bless his honored memory! I did not ask for this, and I think it is the one sole case in which I ever received a pecuniary favor from a political associate. I am very thankful that he did not die till it was fully repaid.

And let me here honor one grateful recollection. When the Whig Party under your rule had offices to give, my name was never thought of; but when in '42-3, we were hopelessly out of power, I was honored with the party nomination for State Printer. When we came again to have a State Printer to *elect* as well as nominate, the place went to WEED, as it ought. Yet it is worth something to know that there was once a time when it was not deemed too great a sacrifice to recognise me as belonging to your household. If a new office had not just been created on purpose to give its valuable patronage to H. J. RAYMOND and Arabia St. John to show forth his THIS as the organ of the Whig State Administration, I should have been still more grateful.

In 1848 your star again rose, and my warmest hopes were realized in your election to the Senate. I was no longer needy, and had no more claim than desire to be recognized by Gen. TAYLOR. I think I had some claim to forbearance from you. What I received thereupon was a most humiliating lecture in the shape of a decision in the libel case of REDFIELD and PARSONS, and an obligation to publish it in my own and the other journal of our supposed firm. I thought and still think this lecture needlessly cruel and mortifying. The plaintiffs, after using my columns to the extent of their needs or desires, stopped writing and called on me for the name of their assailant. I proffered it to them—a thoroughly responsible name. They refused to accept it unless it should prove to be one of the four or five first men in Batavia!—when they had known from the first who it was, and that it was neither of them. They would not accept that which they had demanded; they sued me instead for money, and money you were at liberty to give them to your heart's content. I do not think you *were* at liberty to humiliate me in the eyes of my own and your* public as you did. I think you exalted your own judicial s'erenese and fearlessness unduly at my expense. I think you had a better occasion for the display of these qualities when WEBB threw himself untimely upon you for a pardon which he had done all a man could do to demerit. [His paper is paying you tor it now.]

I have publicly set forth my view of your and our duty with respect to Fusion, Nebraska and party designations. I will not repeat any of that. I have referred also to WEBB'S reading me out of the Whig Party—my crime being, in this as in some other things, that of doing to-day what more politic persons will not be ready to do till to-morrow.

Let me speak of the late canvass. I was once sent to Congress for ninety days merely to enable JIM BROOKS to secure a seat therein for four years. I think I never hinted to any human being that I would love liked to be put forward for any place. But JAMES W. WHITE (you herdly know how good and true a man he is) started my name for Congress, and BROOKS' packed delegation thought I could help him through; so I was put on behind him. But this last Spring, after the Nebraska question had created a new state of things at the North, one or two personal friends, of no political consideration, suggested my name as a candidate for Governor, and I did not discourage them. Soon, the persons who were afterward mainly instrumental in nominating CLARK came about me and asked if I could secure the Know-Nothing vote. I told them I neither could nor would touch it; on the contrary, I loathed and repelled it. Thereupon they turned upon CLARK.

I said nothing, did nothing. A hundred people asked me who should run for Governor. I sometimes indicated PATTERSON; I never hinted at my own name. But by-and-by WEED came down and called me to him, to tell me why he could not support me for Governor. (I had never asked nor counted on his support.)

I am sure WEED did not mean to humiliate me; but he did it. The upshot of his discourse (very cautiously stated) was this: If I were a candidate for Governor, I should beat not myself only bnt you. Perhaps that was true. Bnt as I had in no manner solicited his or your support, I thought this might have been said to my friends rather than to me. I suspect it is true that I could not have been elected Governor as a Whig. But had you and your friends favorable, there *would* have been a party in the State ere this which could and would have elected me to any post, without injuring itself or endangering your reelection.

It was in vain that I urged that I had in no manner asked a nomination. At length I was nettled by his language—well intended, bnt very cutting as addressed by him to me—to say, in substance, "Well, then, make PATTERSON Goveroor, and try my name for Lieutenant. To lose this place is a matter of no importance; and we can see whether I am really so odious."

I should have hated to serve as Lieutenant-Governor, bnt I should have gloried in running for the post. I want to have my enemies all upon me at once; I am tired of fighting them piece-meal. And, though I should beve been beaten in the canvass, I know that my running would have helped the ticket and helped my paper.

It was thought best to let the matter take another course. No other name could have been put on the ticket so bitterly humbling to me as that which was selected. The nomination was given to RAYMOND; the fight left to me. And Gov. SEWARD, *I have made it*, though it be conceited in me to say so. What little fight there has been, I have stirred up. Even WEED has not been (I speak of his paper) hearty in this contest, while the journal of the Whig Lietenant Governor has taken care of its own interests and let the canvass take care of itself, as it early declared it would do. That journal has (because of its milk-and-water course) some twenty thousand subscribers in this City and its suburbs, and of these Twenty Thousand I venture to say more voted for ULLMANN and SOROOSS than for CLARK and RAYMOND; the *Tribune* (also because of its character) has but Eight Thousand subscribers within the same radius, and I venture to say that of its habitual readers nine-tenths voted for CLARK and RAYMOND—very few for ULLMAN and SOROOSS. I had to bear the brunt of the contest, and take a terrible responsibility in order to prevent the Whigs uniting upon JAMES W. BARKER in order to defeet FERNANDO WOOD. Had BARKER been elected here, neither you nor I could walk these streets without being hooted, and KNOW-NOTHINGISM would have swept like a prairie-fire. I stopped BARKER'S election at the cost of incurring the deadliest enmity of the defeated gang; and I have been reanked for it by the Lieut.-Governor's paper. At the critical moment he came out against JOHN WHEELER in favor of CHAS. H. MARSHALL, (who would have been your deadliest enemy in the House,) and even your Col.-General's paper, which was even with me in insisting that WHEELER should be returned, wheeled about at the last moment, and went in for MARSHALL—the *Tribune* alone clinging to WHEELER to the last. I rejoice that they who turned so suddenly were not able to turn all their readers.

Gov. SEWARD, I know that some of your most cherished friends think me a great obstacle to your advancement—that JOHN SCHOOLCRAFT, for one, insists that you and WEED shall not be identified with me. I trust, after a time, you will not be. I trust I shall never be found in opposition to you; I have no farther wish but to glide out of the newspaper world as quietly and as speedily as possible, join my family in Europe, and if possible stay there quite a time—long enough to cool my fevered brain and renovate my overtasked energies. All I ask is that we shall be counted even on the morning after the first Tuesday in February, as aforesaid, and that I may thereafter take such course as seems best without reference to the past.

You have done me acts of valued kindness in the line of your profession: let me close with the assurance that these will ever be gratefully remembered by Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Present.

* If I am not mistaken, this judgment is the only speech, letter, or document addressed to the public, in which you ever recognized my existence. I hope I may not go down to posterity as embalmed therein.

River and Harbor Improvements.

HOW SHALL THE WORK BE ACCOMPLISHED.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sunday, June 10, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice an article in your paper of the 8th inst., taking ground against the action of the Legislatures, in granting charters to private companies, to improve rivers end harbors. It is difficult to determine the plan on which such work should be accomplished; but one thing is certain: it ought to be done in some wey or other. The owners of ships and steamboats should demand legislative action when they find that navigation is seriously impeded. In consequence of obstructions in our rivers and harbors, the boatmen are frequently delayed in their trips, and their freight is detained, to the injury of the consumer and producer; whereas, if carriers could know their exact running expenses, and the time in which they could make a trip, even on the Ohio River, where tolls are paid to the Louisville and Portland Canal, the price of freights could be so reduced that railroads running nearly parallel with the rivers cannot take away their business. This shows that a little work on a long river is of incalculable benefit. In the case of the Raft of Red River, we know that the last channel is now closed by logs floating in the upper end for a distance of two miles, so that boats cannot get in. Thus, thousands of bales of cotton are kept out of market, and an immense tract of country must depend on hauling merchandise, at an average cost of $2 per 100 lbs., from Shreveport to a part of Arkansas, to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nation, and a large portion of Texas. The last Government appropriation for the removal of this obstruction having resulted in no permanent improvement, a private Company of planters and merchants now propose to do the work, and keep the channel open. The cost will be repaid by the trade of Red River. When the work is completed, cotton will be carried for $2 per bale (or less) to New-Orleans, while now it costs $4 to $6.

During the past Winter the Legislature of Louisiana passed an act empowering a company to improve the navigation of the month of the Mississippi River. Ships always will get agronnd there unless some plan be adopted to open one or more passes to a sufficient depth, and keep them so. Whenever a Government appropriation has been made, it has been spent without accomplishing any good results. There are two passes there nearly of the same depth. One of these Government has let out to be improved. A company having an improved dradging machine asked for a charter to improve the other. This was granted after so many amendments had been inserted in the bill as to make it useless. The charter says thet the Company shall confine its operations to Pass à l'Outre; that all vessels drawing less than twelve feet of water shall pass free; that, when the Company make the channel eighteen feet deep, and three hundred feet wide, provided they keep it so, they can collect *ten cents* per ton toll; but that, in case Congress or the State make "appropriations" equal to the last year's profits, "the Company shall pass *all vessels free*, as long as these appropriations last;" and that the charter may be amended at any time. What better plan could be devised than this? We require a deep harbor. Foreign ships wish to carry large cargoes, and in the condition in which the mouths of the river now are, all vessels drawing over sixteen feet are obliged to employ extra tow boats, at $50 to $100 per hour, to drag them through the mud. Recently as many as seven tugs were at work on one ship for thirteen days. Of course this detention and labor cost this vessel four times the sum which her tolls would have amounted to at ten cents per ton.

Alabama has asked for years for appropriations, and at last the City of Mobile has issued bonds to the amount of $800,000. To pay the interest of this sum, and finally the principal, the city, County and State are taxed a small tonnage duty. Who can object to this? None; certainly, but the people directly taxed are the owners of the ships. Now vessels are obliged to lie at the mercy of the waves, 25 miles out of the harbor, and lighter their freight out and in by means of small steamers or barges.

The State of Mississippi has a Gulf coast and good harbors, and but six feet or less of water in the sea channel. The State Legislature has granted a charter empowering a company to make a channel and levy a tax on vessels of fifteen cents per ton. Then, with the assistance of a chartered company, the State proposes to build a railroad to their own harbor. This it does rather than send produce to New-Orleans.

Only let us know where the money is to come from to improve our rivers and harbors, and the work will be done, even though it were required to make a channel for the *Great Eastern*. E. B. BISHOP.

The American Chapel in Paris.

FAREWELL MEETING WITH REV. DR M'CLINTOCK, PREVIOUS TO HIS DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE—REMARKS OF REV. DRS. DE WITT, DURBIN, M'CLINTOCK, PARKER, AND BISHOP SIMPSON.

A farewell meeting of the friends of Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK was held in St. Paul's M. E. Church in Fourth-avenna on Wednesday evening, to testify their respect to him on the eve of his departure for Europe to assume the charge of the American Chapel in Paris. A very large congregation was in attendance, including many clergymen of different denominations. After the singing of an anthem by the choir, the services of the occasion were opened by the reading of passages af Scriptnre, followed by prayer from Rev. Dr. HAGUE. Rev. Dr. DE WITT, President of the American and Foreign Christian Union, under whose anspices the American Chapel in Paris was erected, and by whose invitation Dr. MCCLINTOCK is to assume its pastorate, then addressed the audience in a few remarks explanatory of the objects and aims of the Paris Chapel, and the interest felt at the present time among Evangelical Christians of all denominations in its prosperity. He closed by introducing Rev. Dr. FAIRCHILD, the Secretary of the Union, who, he said, would read the instructions which had been drawn by the Society for the guidance of Dr. MCCLINTOCK in the discharge of his duties. These instructions were embodied in a very lengthy document, which was read to Dr. MCCLINTOCK, and which laid out for him an amount of labor in connection with his duties as pastor of the American Chapel in Paris, which must have convinced him, as it certainly did the audience, that the place was no sinecure. He was to do his part towards overcoming that great obstacle to the evangelization of the heathen world—the Romish Church; he was to preach the gospel every Sunday without sectarian bias; he was to spend the week days in hunting up the American visitors in Paris, making their acqnaintance, and reminding them of their Christian duties; he was to seek out particularly that portion of Young America which visits the gay French Capital for the purpose of spending their time in dissipation and riotous living, and to impress them with the error of their ways; and last, not least, he was to write a letter at least once a month to the American and Foreign Christian Union, giving a full account of his stewardship. The formula of doctrine to be observed in the services of the American Chapel was that adopted by the Evangelical Alliance at its session in Exeter Hall, in 1846.

The reading of the instructions having been concluded, Dr. MCCLINTOCK ascended the pulpit, and made his parting address to the officers of the Union, and to the audience. He said that when the invitation was extended to him some months since, by the American and Foreign Christian Union, to assume the charge of the American Chapel in Paris, he had to consider the anspices under which he was to undertake the charge, and the work he was to perform. As to the latter part, he could not help saying to himself, as he listened to the instructions just read, "Who is sufficient for these things?" He felt that whatever sufficiency he had for this work was of God. Yet, in view of the greatness of the work, and of his incapacity for the task, he still hoped that through the blessing of God he would be enabled to accomplish some good. He then spoke of the character of the French nation, and of its great centre, Paris, and expressed the opinion that the French intellect led the world. Nothing could become truly cosmopolitan until it had passed through the refining process of the French intellect. But what was the intellect of a nation, compared with its spiritual and moral character? In respect to these, he could not say that Paris was the centre of the world. But when the French intellect should become evangelized, it would then shine forth in all its brilliancy, glory and power.

In reference to the auspices under which he was to accept the charge, he had become fully persuaded after a thorough investigation, that the catholicity of the plan of the American and Foreign Christian Union, and also of its administration, so far as he could learn, was worthy of all commendation. The American Chapel of Paris was not a Presbyterian Chapel nor a Methodist Chapel, nor a Bsptist or Episcopalian Chapel, but a Christian Chapel. He then spoke of the insignificance of the dogmas which divided the various Protestant sects, as compared with the great fundamental doctrines of Christian truth on which they were all agreed. Upon these doctrines they all preached in the same spirit and almost in the same words. In the present era of the Christian Church these divisions were doubtless designed under the Providence of God to accomplish some good, but the time would come when the whole Christian world would be a unit. He believed that the American and Foreign Christian Union embodied the true catholic spirit, and he was happy that the chapel over which he was to preside was founded on this plan.

In conclusion, he returned his thanks to the officers and members of the Union for the kindness and liberality shown him in his preparations for the new field of labor, and invoked the prayers of all Christians of all denominations for the prosperity of the enterprise on which he was about to embark.

Rev. Mr. DURBIN was introduced, and expressed his gratitude that an arrangement had been effected by which his friend Dr. MCCLINTOCK was to embark in this enterprise, and his confidence that great good would result from his labors. The Providence of God indicated that in this age the Christian world was tending to unity, and this mission to Paris, he thought, was well calculated to forward the movement. The Methodist Church had sanctioned the enterprise by a special act of legislation at the late General Conference, opening the way for him to go, and the prayers of the whole Church would follow him.

Bishop SIMPSON made a few remarks, indorsing the aims and objects of the A. & F. C. U., and stating that the last proof of the church's approval of the same was to be found in the fact that she had given up one of her most valued and esteemed ministers to its service.

A few closing remarks were then made by Rev. Dr. PARKER, and the meeting was dismissed with a benediction.

A Card from Gardner Furniss.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the dey of the trot between *Flora Temple* and *Patchen* a gentleman invited me to go with him to the race. I said I had a horse end harness at my disposal, belonging to a friend, but no wagon, bnt that if he would endeavor to hire one, I would do likewise. On being told there was a stable in Greenwich-street, I went there and found two boys. I asked them if they had a horse and wagon, and they said we have no horse or harness, but we have a wagon. I made no reference to the "boss," and in a quiet way told one of them to take the wagon, a heavy, four-seeted old thing, to New-street, which he did, and harnessed the horse to it. I offered to pay the boy for the hire of the wagon in advance, but he refused to take any money for the same, saying he did not know thet the boss would charge. On reaching Brooklyn I found the cumbrous conveyance by far too heavy for one horse, and I proposed to my companion that we should hire a more lightsome wagon, and we did so I paid for this wagon in advance, and went to the race. It was dark on my return home, and I missed the road, and crossed over the river on the Houston-street ferry-boat instead of the Fulton-street ferry-boat. It being late I left the horse and wagon at a stable up town for the night, and in the morning had both horse and wagon sent to the place where the horse was kept. I neglected exchanging the wagons as I should have done, end, in fact, thought nothing further of them until my partner told me that the owner of the New-York wagon had advertised his as missing, and offered a reward for the same. My partner then saw the stable-man, told him that there was nothing wrong, and gave him my address *in writing*. Being very much occupied with business I allowed a day or two to pass after hearing of the advertisement without attending to the wagons, but yesterday it was my intention to have done so. But on entering my office I was arrested on a warrant for theft, and on going before the Judge obtained bail and explained to the New-York stable keeper the circumstances of the case, offering to remunerate him, which, he being too righteous a man, refused, and I was discharged. I then gave my immediate attention to an exchange of wagons, and on going to the stable where the horse and wagon were I was arrested a second time by the Brooklyn Sheriff on a warrant issued by the stable-keeper of his city, who, with a horse which had brought the New-York wagon, conveyed me in the Brooklyn stable-keeper's wagon thera. Matters in Brooklyn were soon explained—I paid what was asked and went my way. This morning, however, the papers have given a false version of the affair, placing me in a false position; and making this statement I am actuated as much by a sense of right as a desire to publicly express my surprise that the members of the Press should drag an innocent person's name before the public for my delinquencies.

GARDNER FURNISS.

La Mountain, the aeronant, has constructed a balloon over 70 feet high, and is making ascensions with it in the northern part of the State.

LAW REPORTS.

The Chamberlain Controversy.

DECISION OF THE COURT.

The People of the State of New-York and Nathan C. Platt vs. Andrew V. Stout.—The general term of the Supreme Court met yesterday morning, pursuant to appointment, to render their decision in this action, which is brought to test the right to the office of City Chamberlain.

Justice SUTHERLAND, as presiding Justice, announced the decision of the Court in favor of the claim of Mr. Platt. He proceeded to review briefly, in some oral remarks, the leading facts of the case. The questions were, he observed, two: 1. Was Mr. Stout duly and legally removed? 2. Was Mr. Platt duly and legally appointed? The second question, in effect, depended on the first; for if Mr. Stout was duly removed, the Court entertained no doubt that Mr. Platt's appointment was legal.

As to the main question involved, viz.: Whether the Court had power to control or review the exercise of the power of removal vested in the Mayor and Aldermen by section 21 of the City charter, the Court were of opinion that the Legislature intended to give a *discretionary* power of removal. If so, the Court had no power to control its exercise except so far as to see that it is exercised in accordance with the law creating and vesting the power. It might be laid down as a general proposition, abundantly supported by authority, and necessarily resulting from the nature of our institutions in which delegated powers are so largely employed, that whenever the Constitution or the Legislature by Constitutional enactment vests a discretionary or judicial power in any particular inferior tribunal or officer, the Court has no other or further jurisdiction or control in the matter, than to see that such inferior officer or tribunal is governed in the exercise of that power or function by circumstances contemplated by the Constitution or act when the provision was made. But no power not thus expressly given by the Constitution, bnt indicfally inferred or arising incidentally to the same power expressly conferred, could be considered as discretionary in this sense. He thought the Court would not infer or imply a power which they could not direct and control. Nor would they, in his opinion, raise by implication an irresponsible power.

A written opinion in the cause was filed, which is as follows:

LAOHARD, J.—This is an action in the nature of a *quo warranto*, to oust and exclude Mr. Stout from the office of Chamberlain of the City of New-York, which, it is alleged, he withholds, after removal by lawful authority, from Mr. Platt, who has been legally appointed, and has duly qualified.

The cause assigned for the removal of Mr. Stout was, that he had refused to pay interest on the funds of the City, in his hands by virtue of his office.

The mode of removal was by the Mayor, with the consent of a majority of the Board of Aldermen.

Mr. Stout insists that he was not required to pay interest by the ordinances; that he was never notified of any charge against him in his official capacity; that no opportunity was afforded him to be heard in his defence; and that his removal was, in fact, without any legal cause, and is for these reasons wholly ineffectual for the purpose intended.

These questions come npon demurrer to the defendant's answer, and the pleadings are so arranged that every allegation of fact on either side is admitted.

The right of removal, except for legal and sufficient cause, whether such cause, in fact, existed at the time of the removal and was assigned therefor, and the authority of the Court to examine into or consider the manner in which the power of removal by the Mayor and Aldermen has been exercised, are questions that have been argued before with great learning and ability, and which we are now to decide.

We have given to this case all the time and examination which the brief interval since the argument, and other daily engagements, have permitted, and we are now prepared to announce our decision, as we think correctly; we shall, however, necessarily omit any extended discussion or review of the subject.

The City Charter, passed in 1857, provides (Sec. 19) that the heads of departments shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen. Section 21 provides that the Mayor shall have the power to suspend, for cause, during any recess of the Common Council, and, by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, to remove any of the heads of departments, except the Comptroller and Counsel to the Corporation. * * * That the Board of Aldermen shall have power, without the consent of the Mayor, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected, to remove any of the heads of departments, for cause, except the Comptroller and Counsel to the Corporation. * * * That the Chamberlain shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, *and may be removed in the same manner with the heads of departments.*

Referring to the debates in the Conventions which framed the Constitutions of 1821 and 1846, we find that where the power of removal has been conferred, for causes to be publicly assigned by those in whom the power has been vested, the responsibility to the people, it was considered, would be a sufficient guard against an improper exercise of this power. It appears not to have been contemplated that any review should be had of its exercise.

We have examined, with considereble care, to find any adjudicated case where the Courts have exercised the power to review the removal of an officer in a case where the right to remove was vested, by legislative or constitutional enactment, in a particular person or body, for cause or upon notice to the incumbent, bnt have been unable to meet with such a case.

The Mayor and Board of Aldermen were not acting in a ministerial capacity in performing the act here complained of.

The cases are nnmerous which hold, that where a discretion is vested in any inferior jurisdiction, and that discretion has been exercised, a *mandamus* will not be granted, because the Court cannot control, and ought not to coerce, that discretion.

The application of the principles, decided in analogous cases arising on *mandamus*, are, as I conceive, in point here. The remedy by *mandamus* is not the proper one here, because Mr. Stout is now in office by color of right. (3. Johns. Cases, 79, The People *vs.* the Corporation of New-York;) but that does not afford any reason why the principles decided in cases arising on *mandamus* are not good as authority in actions of *quo warranto*, if analogous.

In 12. How. Pr. R., 204, (People *vs.* The Supervisors,) the Supervisors were authorized by law "to examine, settle, and allow, all acounts against their respective counties." They disallowed a part of the demand of the relator (who was a marshal for taking the census,) after having audited the account. The Court held that the law conferred on the Supervisors the exercise of judicial functions, and that it was not reviewable by *mandamus*.

13 How. Pr. R., 179, The People *ex. rel.* Ch. A. Peabody *vs* The Attorney General. The Code, sec. 432, makes it the duty of the Attorney-General to determine whether, in any particular case, it is proper that an action should be brought to try the right of any claimant to an office. The Court refused a *mandamus*, because the exercise of discretion, under that section, by the Attorney-General, was, in its nature, a judicial act, from which there was no appeal, and over which Courts have no control.

8 Barb. S. C. R., 95, Waddell *vs.* the Mayor, &c. The Charter of the City of New-York authorized the Common Council to alter and amend the grade of the streets. It was decided that it was not the province of the Supreme Court to review the judgment of the Common Council, or examine into their motives.

3 Cowen's R., 381. *Ex parte* Johnson. This was an application to the County Court to remove a Justice of the Peace for making a false return to a *certiorari*, and for keeping his office in a grog-shop. The authority to remove Justices of the Peace was vested by the Constitution in the County Court, for causes to be particularly assigned by the Judges of that Court, and after notice to the party complained of, and an opportunity of being heard in his defence.

The County Court denied the application witbo n reference to the merits, and in substance, refused to consider the subject at all.

An application was made to the Supreme Court for a *mandamus* to compel the County Court to take cognizance of the matter.

The Supreme Court decided that the County Court held a constitutional power, with which they would not interfere. That the County Court were the sole judges whether they would notice the charges or not.

18 Wen. R., the Judges of the Oneida Common Pleas *vs.* The People, &c. The Court of Common Pleas certified thet the title to land came in question in the trial of a cause which carried costs against the defendant, although the recovery was under $50. The defendant in that action applied to the Supreme Court for a *mandamus*, directing the Common Pleas to vacate the order granting costs. The Supreme Court examined the facts, and declared that the title to land did not come in question, and awarded the *mandamus*. The question was carried before the late Court of Errors.

The facts were so clear that it seemed indisputable that the Common Pleas had shown an arbitrary partiality. The Court of Errors decided unanimously (22 members present,) that the granting or withholding of the certificate was in the discretion of the Common Pleas, the authority being conferred on them by statute so to do, and that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction to review the decision of the Court below, certifying that the title to land came in question on the trial. This was in a case where the certificate was wholly unfounded in fact. Numerous other cases are referred to, in the various authorities above cited, and also in the authorities referred to on the points of counsel for the appellants, establishing conclusively that where a particular discretion, or authority of a judicial nature, has been conferred on an inferior jurisdiction by statute, the exercise of that authority cannot be reviewed in any respect, and the judgment of such jurisdiction may render is conclusive, unless the right of appeal or review has been expressly given by law.

The authorities cited from English reports, by the counsel for the respondent, have also been carefully examined, and without here reviewing them in detail, it is sufficient to say that the authority to remove officers by the various corporations by which the power was exercised was derived from custom, prescription, or as an incidental power, and in many instances, where the incumbent had a freehold interest in the office. The existence of the right to make the removal at all, was in many cases a fact necessary to be ascertained, and if the right existed, then, in many cases, to ascertain whether it had been exercised in accordance with the custom.

Where the right has been so derived, the question involved is obviously one of fact, and the exercise of the right of removal was a ministerial power, and therefore subject to judicial review in the Courts, where issues for trial can be framed, and evidence produced and examined.

From our examination of the case, without further reference to the language of the section of the statute from which the power of removal in this case is derived, we hold that the authority of removal is conferred by law upon the Mayor and a majority of the Board of Aldermen, and that the exercise of this authority is of a discretionary or judicial nature, and is not the subject of examination or review by any other tribunal, either in respect to the cause, or its sufficiency, or existence, or in any respect whatever.

There must be some termination to the exercise of discretion; and if does not appear, as a principle, to be an unreasonable or an extraordinary thing for the Legislature to have conferred such discretion upon the

solved, and the plaintiff, Mary, and her husband, [illegible] and wife separated, the property of the wife [illegible] and thereupon the plaintiff presented her [illegible] and converted it to his own use. The defendant, on the trial, admitted that he should pay $5,100 to his wife under the deed of trust.

On the trial the Judge and wife were examined against each other, under the recent statute.

The defendant claimed to have paid over $1,000. After a full hearing, Justice Mosgan granted judgment for the plaintiff for $4,277 13, with interest from the time of the conversion.

Hiram Byrne for plaintiff; L. Hirst and Judge Pedgrey for defendant.

Right to Stock in a Corporation.

Mahoney T. Parmlee vs. *The New-York Steamship Company.*—This case came up at the Chambers Special Term of the Supreme Court, before Justice Sedgwick. The plaintiff seeks to recover $42 000 damages of the defendants for refusing to transfer certain shares of stock on their books, which he purchased of one John Morris, who indorsed to him the certificate of the stock in the usual manner, and which was transferable by the surrender of the certificate. The stock is alleged to have increased in value, being several hundred shares, and the Company refused to make the transfer on the ground that Morris had bought it of Lewis M. Hills, their President, and had not paid the notes he gave for it, and had agreed to return it, and that the plaintiff had no title to it.

Lewis M. Hills, after the commencement of the suit by Parmlee against the Company, brought a suit against Parmlee and the Company asking to have the stock restored to him, and to have the Company restrained from making the transfer on their books of the stock to Parmlee. The Company applied to the Court to have Hills substituted as the defendant in Parmlee's suit in their place, setting up that they had no interest as to who owned the stock, and Mr. Hillsapplied in his suit for an order to restrain Mr. Parmlee from parting with the certificate, or proceeding in his suit until his claim was first determined. Parmlee claimed that the Company and Hills acted in collusion. Both motions came on to be heard together. The motion of the Company was denied with costs, and so at of Mr. Hills granted.

Wm. E. Curtis for plaintiff, Parmlee; E. A. Carpenter and C. A. Seward for Hills and the Company.

Habeas Corpus.

Application of Elvina Boyd.—This was a writ of *habeas corpus* for the recovery of an infant, Jacob Boyd, alleged to be retained from the petitioner by Robert Boyd, its father.

The case was stated in the TIMES a few days since, and was now disposed of, the petition being dismissed by Justice Beebey at Chambers. The respondent says this is the third time he has been brought up by the petitioner on the same charge of detention, each time the petition being dismissed.

Verdict in the City Case.

Irving vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This case was tried before Judge BRADY, in the Common Pleas, and stated in the TIMES of yesterday. Verdict for plaintiff for $400.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Bowery, J.—Labatut, &c., vs. *Van Zielet, &c.*—Motion granted on terms.

Campbell vs. *Wendell, &c.*—Motion denied without costs.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—June 14.

The United States vs. *Theodore Rynders et al.*—The motion to quash the indictment in this case was argued this morning before Judge SMALLEY. The Judge took the papers and announced that he would decide the motion with some others in the morning.

THE GRAND JURY—CONSULAR CERTIFICATES.

The Grand Jury came into Court to inquire whether they could find a bill upon the documentary evidence alone of depositions of witnesses examined before and certified by United States Consuls in foreign ports. The Judge instructed them that such depositions were not made evidence by the United States laws, and that they could not therefore find bills upon them alone.

Court Calendar.... FRIDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Unchanged.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 4543, 4218, 4116, 4118, 2365, 2667, 4163, 235, 2723, 5063, 4563, 4192, 2458, 3129, 4829½, 1659, 4805, 2501, 4815, 1859, 2647, 4155, 3061, 5029, 4303, 4813, 715, 1313, 4123, 5021. *Part II.*—Nos. 1552, 4768, 4430, 4424, 3052, 2188, 1945, 2286, 4828, 1488, 2160, 2018, 4596, 2096, 1676, 4608, 4763, 2784, 5042, 4834, 4868, 4306, 4454, 2558, 4230, 4048, 3984, 4849, 1086.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 96, 97, 126, 127, 128, 45, 46, 67, 78, 129, 129½, 130, 131, 132, 99.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part II.*—Nos. 550, 418, 502, 240, 206, 230, 322, 608, 616, 614.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part II.*—One hour causes.—Nos. 2255, 1947, 2952, 3058, 3012, 4236, 4273, 4282, 4284, 4285, 4296, 3601, 2986.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 14.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '68.....	102½	50	M.S.&N.I.G.Sk	23¾
1,000	Virginia 6s.....	93¾	10	do	24
2,000	Missouri 6s.....	84½	50	do	24
7,000	N. C. State 6s..	99	150	do	24¼
1,000	Brook. C. W. L.	104¼	100	Cle. & Pitts, R	10½
500	New-York C 6s	54¾	450	do	10
2,000	E. R. R. 2d M..	103½	200	do	b60 10¾
1,000	M.C.R.R 8 pct. 1st M. & L. F. Gen. Bds	98	200	Panama Railroad	133½
5,000	H. R. 2d M.B.	b30 44	50	do	s90 133¾
2,000	H. & St. J. R. Bs	72½	50	Ill. C. R. S	b10 61¾
2,000	C. & Chi. 1st M.	88	50	do	s10 61½
1,000	Ind. & W. 1st M.	85	350	do	61¾
20	bk. of State of N.Y.	99	100	do	b30 61½
29	Ocean Bank.....	87	100	do	b60 61¾
5	Metropolitan Bk..	116½	100	do	61¾
5	Bel. & Bnd. C. Co	97	50	do	61½
5	Second av. R.....	98	150	Galena and Chi R.	61
100	Pacific M.S Co.	s90 90¾	150	do	61¾
50	do	b30 99¾	300	do	61½
50	do	99¾	50	do	s30 61¾
500	do	90¾	200	do	61¾
45	N. Y. Central R.	81¾	50	do	s10 61¾
100	do	81¾	100	do	b60 61¾
44	Erie Railroad.....	18¾	10	do	61¾
456	do	18¾	490	Cleve. & Toledo R.	29¾
200	Hudson River R...	47½	200	do	s30 29
50	do	s30 47½	350	Chi. & R. I. R.	68½
50	do	s10 47½	125	do	68¾
150	do	s30 47½	250	do	s30 68½
50	do	b60 47¾	200	do	s60 68½
18	Harlem R. Pref.....	37¾	231	Chi., Bur & Q. R.	74¾
700	Reading R.....	50¾	150	do	s30 74¾
200	Mich. Cen. R.	50½	200	do	s40 74½
100	do	50½	50	do	s10 74½
100	do	s10 50¾	100	do	75
50	do	50¾	100	do	75½
100	do	50¾	5	Mil. & Miss R.	6¾
200	do	b10 50¾	25	do	6¾
100	do	50¾	22	Penn. Coal Co	86
100	do	b15 50¾	100	do	b30 85¾
250	do	50¾	100	Canton Co	b60 20¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Missouri St. 6s..	84½	400	Mich. Cen. R.	50
1,000	N. C. State 6s..	99	200	do	49¾
1,000	H. R.R. Con Bs.	84½	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	11¾
5,000	Chi. & N W. 1st M	53	100	do	11¾
10,000	P. Bo S. F. Bs.	70	50	Chic. B. & Q R.	74¾
20	Bank of Commerce	102¾	25	do	74¾
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	90¾	50	do	b60 74¾
150	do	s60 91¾	50	Mich. S. & N. I. G.	24¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	81¾	200	do	s30 24¾
100	do	b60 81¾	100	do	24¾
500	do	81¾	100	do	25
200	do	s10 81¾	50	do	s30 24¾
221	Erie Railroad.....	18¾	50	Panama Railroad	133
176	do	s30 18¾	50	do	133¼
100	Hud. R. R.....	47¾	50	do	s60 133¾
50	do	s30 47¾	200	Gal. & Chi. R.	61¾
700	Reading Railroad	50¾	12	do	61¾
100	do	s60 50¾	50	do	b30 61¾
200	do	s60 50¾	600	Chi. & R. I. R.	68¾
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	29¼	200	Del., L. & W. R.	99

THURSDAY, June 14—P. M.

In the Share Market at the Stock Exchange to-day there was a further decline on most of the Western roads, the prominent exception being the Guaranteed Stock of the Michigan Southern, which rose 1½ ₱ cent. on yesterday's sales, and closed in demand at 25½ ₱ cent. The additional decline on Michigan Central was quite equal to the rise on Southern. The sales of the Stock were pressed with considerable freedom, and 49¾ ₱ cent. finally accepted for the cash Stock. The additional decline on Galena and Chicago is equal to 1 ₱ cent. Sales this afternoon as low as 61 ₱ cent. The other Western roads fell, in sympathy, about ¼@½ ₱ cent., closing without much pressure to sell either Rock Island at 68½ or Illinois Central at 61½ ₱ cent. Toledo sold at 29½, and Burlington at 74½ ₱ cent., which is ¾ below yesterday's rate. The common Shares of Michigan Southern improved with the Guaranteed and sold at 12½ ₱ cent. The New-York Stocks, other than Central, were weaker again, New-York and Erie falling below 18 ₱ cent. after the Second Board, and Harlem Preferred selling at 37½ ₱ cent. Hudson brought 47½ ₱ cent., which is quite equal to the closing sales of yesterday. There was an inclination to run short of Reading as low as 40½@40¾, seller's option, the Cash Stock also selling at a decline on yesterday's rate, say at 40½ ₱ cent. Pacific shares comparatively steady, closing 90½@91 ₱ cent., while Panama is ¼@½ lower. In the Coal shares, a further advance to 99 ₱ cent. took place on Delaware and Lackawanna, and Pennsylvania Coal brought 86½@88 ₱ cent. The general market for the speculative shares closed at 46, cash, somewhat irregular; Central, 80½@81¾; Galena 61@61½; Michigan Preferred, 25½, and Erie, 17¼@17½ ₱ cent.

In Federal stock, nothing was done at the Board, on account of the light offering, beyond a few thousand Texas Indemnity at 101½, but some large sales of registered 5 ₱ cents of 1874, were made on private terms—said to be at 102 ex-dividend—while the coupons of the same date are held for 104½, with the July coupon included. State Stocks were steady on Missouris and firm on Virginias, Tennessees and North Carolinas. The 7 ₱ cents of California are wanted at 93½ ₱ cent., with few or no parcels offering. In the Railway mortgages the business is moderate at steady prices, the demand being confined to $5,000@$10,000 parcels on outside orders. The supply on the market of any one description is scarcely sufficient at present to make anything like a decided speculative movement. The Erie fourths and fifths are held to some extent on speculation, but above present prices.

There is a good demand for Mexican and Washoe silver and California gold bars, with a spirited competition among buyers, who have paid as much as 109¼@109½ for Mexican dollars. The Hamburg steamer to-morrow will take about $300,000. For the *Vanderbilt* on Saturday one engagement of $500,000 has already been made, and others in less important sums will probably follow. The *City of Baltimore* is the Liverpool steamer for the same day. The demand for exchange continues to run on London, the sales ranging 109½@109¾ ₱ cent., and the extreme quotation 109½@109¾. The market is in the somewhat singular position of presenting first-class bills at 109¾ ₱ cent. through at least one channel, while others sold up to noon to-day at 109¾, when the drawers advanced their asking rate to 109¾ ₱ cent. In the Discount market to-day, we are advised of 60 days' acceptances being done at 4½ ₱ cent., and a line of 6 months acceptances on a leading firm at 5 ₱ cent. Single name paper, choice, is quoted from 5@6 ₱ cent., as in date. Demand Loans as yesterday, 4½@5 ₱ cent., mostly at 5 ₱ cent., as the rule among the Stock Brokers, but with exceptions at 4½ on State and Federal Securities.

In the United States Senate, Mr. HUNTER, Chairman of the Finance Committee, has succeeded in transferring the Treasury Note question from the Tariff bill to one of the General Appropriation bills, meaning, of course, to postpone the subject of the Tariff altogether. This movement will be resisted by the House of Representatives, but it is possible, as the final adjournment is likely to be postponed a week, that a Committee of Conference between the two Houses, as at the close of the last Congress, may effect an agreement upon the simple reissue of the present outstanding Notes. Should this not be done, however, we believe that a very large portion of the twenty millions would remain afloat at the original rates of interest, in a part due shape, until Congress meets again in December, as the interest runs on until the Department, after 60 days notice, elects to redeem the Notes, or they are voluntarily presented by the holders. We understand the Sub-Treasurer in this City to express the belief that he could place $5,000,000, if not more, at 5 ₱ cent., should the holders of the Notes overdue or soon to fall due present this amount for reimbursement or extension in all this month, the authority to reissue expiring on June 30. At present there is nearly nineteen-twentieths of the issue outstanding, a large portion overdue.

The gross earnings of the Panama Railroad for the month of May, 1860, are :

From passengers	$73,677 75
From freight—merchandise	34,535 47
From freight—treasure	10,835 22
From mails	8,333 33
Total	$127,381 77

The May business on the Baltimore and Ohio road for the past month was :

May, 1860	$435,133
May, 1859	391 019
Increase	$44,114

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line for the first week in June were :

	1859.	1860.
Freight	$23 251 17	$28,254 60
Passengers	12,200 61	9,939 63
Total	$35,451 78	$38,194 23

The Chicago and Northwestern Road earned the first week in June :

1860	$10,883 03	1859	$6,740 39
Increase			$4,142 64

The following is a comparative statement of the earnings of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad for May, 1859, and May, 1860 :

	1859.	1860.
Freight	$23,865 63	$14,158 88
Passengers	21,973 28	22,782 07
Mails and Miscellaneous	1 011 20	2,682 52
Total	$46,850 31	$39 623 47
Increase for May, 1860		$22,773 16

The weekly statement of earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad from 1st to 8th June is :

Passengers, 5,265 in number	$9,746 70
Freight, 3,414	9,448 91
Mails, &c	1,045 83
Total	$20,243 44
Same week in 1859	14,113 25
Increase in 1860	$6,180 19

The earnings of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad for May, 1859 and 1860, were :

	1859.	1860.
Passengers	$10,166 05	$9,656 64
Freight	17,462 83	20,383 95
Total	$27,628 88	$30,040 79
Gain over 1859		$2,411 91

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey :

For the month of May, 1860	$109,453 30
Same month last year	84,191 06
Increase	$25,262 33

The following is the last return of the New-Orleans Banks to Saturday last, June 9 :

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE BANKS OF NEW ORLEANS.

BANKS.	LOANS. June 8.	LOANS. June 2.	SPECIE. June 9.	SPECIE. June 2.
Citizens' Bank	$4,099,783	$4,351,744	$3,363,433	$3,147,728
Canal Bank	1,040 468	1 078,558	448,455	1,063,022
Louisiana	1,928,931	2,165,870	1,517,801	1,744,673
Louis'na State	3,705,050	3 956 161	2,472,133	2,681,933
Mec. & Traders	1,129,688	1,220,252	355,168	368,768
Bank of N. O..	1,312,368	1 240,014	570,282	684,808
Southern Bk..	276,753	283 209	187 300	177,430
Union Bank	983,311	1,042 720	684,879	406,472
Marchants' Bk	715,187	776 490	214,814	209 506
Crescent City	614 425	917,687	188,611	208,072
Bk. of America	1,249,363	1,250,029	585,161	806,213
Total	17,378,217	18,283,810	11,063,976	11,179,225
	Decrease....$904,593		Decrease...	$115 249

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. June 9.	CIRCULATION. June 2.	DEPOSITS. June 9.	DEPOSITS. June 2.
Citizens' Bank	$4,577,930	$4,671 640	$4,4 8,106	$4,153,020
Canal Bank	1,172,275	1,224,656	945,943	973,748
Lonisiana	893,534	912 299	3,090 650	3,383,559
Louis'na State	2 216,920	2,272 980	4,431,090	4,639,035
Mec. & Traders	388,976	380,630	935 146	869,682
Bank of N. O..	585,335	584,110	1,181,823	1,114,369
Southern Bk..	229,420	227 335	274,615	315,562
Union Bank	503,840	500,650	1,021,890	944,004
Marchants' Bk.	486 245	490,980	618,431	481,921
Crescent City	268,975	271,930	352,088	318,864
Bk. of America	248,810	244,680	1,280,439	1,236,109
Total	11,572 269	11,791,800	18 428 821	18,443,914
	Decrease....$219 541		Decrease....	$14 035

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. June 9.	EXCHANGE. June 2.	DUE DIS./BANKS. June 8.	DUE DIS./BANKS. June 2.
Citizens' Bank	$2,302,325	$2 23 871	$490,989	$566,586
Canal Bank	237,591	1,018,656	157 102	150,391
Louisiana	451 511	556 409	148 824	192,780
Louis'na State	579 296	604,616	138,169	139,710
Mec. & Traders	339 248	294,076	19,174	27,423
Bank of N. O..	349,857	346,612	144,597	147,967
Southern Bk..	663,620	717,164	....	....
Union Bank	148 693	193 961	232,231	137,580
Merchants' Bk	47,019	38,114	69 873	71 093
Crescent City	148,935	134,730	34,569	29,741
Bk. of America	....	5 580	9,2-3	6,762
Total	$5,968 996	$6,173,783	$1,442,041	$1,459,047
	Decrease ...	$214,787	Decrease...	$17,006

The following are the Currency, Land Warrants and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS :

N. Y. St Currency	3-10@—	Virginia	¼@1
N Eng. and N. J.	1 5 @—	Ill. & Wisconsin	2¼@2½
Philadelphia	¼ @—	Michigan	1 @—
Baltimore	¼@ ⅝	Tennessee	1¼@1¾
Interior Penn	⅜@ ⅝	Free Ind	1½@—
Interior Maryland	⅜@ ⅝	Louisiana	1 @—
Ohio, Ky., & Ind	⅜@½	Mobile	1¼@—
S. Carolina & Ga	⅜@ ⅝	Canada	⅜@ ⅝
N. Carolina	1 @1¼	Missouri	1¼@2

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buy.	Sell
40 acre warrants per acre	109	110
80 acre warrants per acre	85	95
120 acre warrants per acre	74	82
160 acre warrants per acre	74	82

SILVER.	Buying.
Mexican dollars	1 06
Spanish dollars	1 10
Five franc pieces	96
French crowns	1 10
German crowns	1 06
Prussian thalers	71
Guilders	40
English silver	4 80@4 85
Specles	1 06
Old American half dollars	1 04½
Old American quarter dollars	1 02
Spanish quarters, each	23
Spanish ½th and 1-16th, ₱ oz	1 27

GOLD.	
Sovereigns	4 87@4 89
Twenty francs	3 86
Ten thalor pieces	7 87
Tan Guilder pieces	3 08
Spanish doubloons	16 25@16 35
Patriot doubloons	15 70@15 80
Gold, (American, old)	6c. prem.

The following are the approximate earnings of the Eastern Division of The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for the month of May, compared with the same period last year :

	1860.	1859.
Passengers	$44,869 75	$44,466 46
Freight	22,090 21	23,954 0
Express	1,850 31	1,771 90
Mail	2,810 00	3 706 67
Total	$73,530 27	$73,933 13

The following was to-day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's office :

Total receipts	$83,775 53
Payments	89,391 65
Balance	6,473,908 72

Included in receipts were $49,000 for Customs.

The statement of the South Carolina Banks for the month of May, is as follows :

Capital	$14 967 832	Specie	$2,673,748
Circulation	2,833,104	Real Estate	670 431
Profits on hand	2 310,876	Bank Notes	421,442
Due Banks	3,989,783	Due from Banks	1,502 037
Deposits	4,008,948	Discounts	12,638,436
Due State	3,346,261	Com Exchange	11,85 981
Other Items	1,456	For. Exchange	1,114 443
		Bonds and Sk chs.	3 0,8 733
		Suspended debt	1 840,166
		Branches	1,041,524
		State	396,7-2
		Other items	660,094
Total	$37,145,924	Total	$37,145,924

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 14, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been : 10 bbls. Ashes, 7,557 bbls. Flour, 223 bbls. Corn Meal, 25,607 bushels Wheat, 57,149 bushels Corn, 7 550 bushels Oats, 1,290 bushels Rye, 25 pkgs. Provisions, and 441 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day : 97 bbls., at $5 31¼ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 1 271 bags, at 13¾c. ; 150 bags, at 13¼c.@13⅜c. ; and 61 bags "Skimmings," at 13c. ₱ lb. The sales of other kinds have been limited at unchanged prices.

COTTON—About 1,000 bales have been disposed of, including Middling Upland, at 11¾c @11¾c. ; and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour continues to favor buyers, as holders offer their supplies quite freely, while the demand is restricted, being mainly for lots wanted immediately by the home trade. Sales have been made of 9,500 bbls., including superfine State at $5 05@$5 10, with some reported as low as $5 ; extra State at $5 15@$5 40, mainly at $5 20@$5 25 ; superfine Western at $5@$5 10 ; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 20@$6 10 ; extra Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, $5 25@$6 25 ; inferior extra Ohio at $5 55@$5 60 ; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 65@$5 75 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 05	@$5 10
Extra State	5 15	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 20	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 55	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 80	@ 6 85
Fancy Genesee	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 30

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand at about previous prices. Sales have been made of 1,600 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$6 00 for poor to fair superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is heavy and drooping, including very inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 20@$7 50 ₱ bbl. ; 700 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 40@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3-40@$3 45 for Jersey, and $3-85@$3 90 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has not varied much to-day. The demand has been pretty fair, partly for export, and most holders have freely met the requirements of buyers at about previous prices. We have heard of sales of 52,000 bushels, including White Canada at $1 50 ; White Michigan at $1 50 ; White Ohio at $1 45 ; Red Western (Winter) at $1 35 ; Red State on terms not ascertained ; Milwaukee Club at $1 24½@$1 26½ ; Racine Spring at $1 23 ; Chicago Spring at $1 22 ; and White California at $1 25 ₱ bushel. Corn is moderately inquired for at declining prices. Sales have been made of 45,000 bushels at 63c.@65c. for heated and damp ; 65c.@66c. for sound mixed Western ; 69c.@71c. for Yellow Western, Jersey and Northern ; 70c.@72c. for Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Other kinds continue quite nominal. Rye is selling slowly chiefly at 85c.@86c. ₱ bush. ; 2,500 bushels changed hands. Barley is unchanged. Oats are in moderate request, including very poor to strictly prime Canada, at 37½c.@42c. ; Western, 38c.@41½c. ; State, 42c.@42½c. ; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 37c.@10c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been reported of 1,000 bales North River, at 80c.@90c. ₱ 100 lbs.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—In Boston, sales have been made of 200 bales Gunny Bags, at 11c., with 940 bales and 700 rolls Bagging, including, according to the Boston *Shipping List*, 500 bales on the spot at 16c. ; 200 bales do. do., at 16½c., 210 bales, for August delivery, at 16½c., all less 3 and 4 ₱ cent. for cash ; and 700 rolls at 12c., cash.

HEMP—Sales were made in Boston of 10 tons Russian Clean at $200 ; 150 bales Jute at $95 ₱ ton ; and 800 bales Manilla at 6c. ₱ lb.

HOPS—Sales 50 bales last year's crop at 6c.@12c. ₱ lb.

HONEY—Sales 70 bbls. Cuba on private terms.

LUMBER—A pretty fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, which are quoted firm. In Albany, during the past week, the transactions have been limited, though, according to the *Evening Journal*, the shipments in the early part of the week were large. The receipts of pine, white wood, walnut and ash have increased, but there has been a falling off in spruce and hemlock. No freshets have as yet occurred in Northern New York, and many of the mills have been shut down for want of logs. The assortment of lumber in market is now good, the only articles scarce being seasoned pine tally boards and 1¼ inch measured pine. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to June 8, in the years named, were as follows :

	Boards and Scantling, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. feet.	Staves, lbs.
1856	25,808,732	6,742	390	1,215,200
1857	26,124,102	8.744	2 970	3,555,242
1858	65,144,157	7,792	36,535	15 016,300
1859	58,390,100	17,726	34,667	37,309,700
1860	56,950,600	9,796	5,500	12,629,547

METALS—Have been quiet to-day ; prices have not varied much.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been moderately inquired for, including Common at $1 50@$1 55 ₱ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain quiet. Spirits Turpentine is in demand at 43c.@44c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered and purchased, at irregular prices. Sales have been reported of 7,140 bbls., in lots, including New Mess, here, at $18 12½@$18 50 ; do., do., deliverable after the 4th of July, at the option of the buyer, at $18 75 ; Old Mess, here, at $17 50@$17 75 ; New Prime at $13 62½@$13 75 ; and Old Prime at $12 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, including Hams, at 9c. @9½c., and Shoulders at 7¼c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon is unchanged. Lard is also unaltered. Sales have been reported of 280 tcs. and bbls., at from 11½c. @11¾c. for common to prime, ₱ lb. Beef is salesable and steady. Sales have been made of 400 bbls. at $8 75@$10 for repacked Western Mess ; $11 25 @$12 50 for extra Western Mess ; $4 75@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. ; Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $11 @$15 ₱ bbl. Butter continues inactive at 12c.@18c. for new State, and 9c.@16c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese rules plenty and heavy, at 7c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 400 tcs., in lots, at $4 37@$4 75, chiefly at $4 37@$4 56¼ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been made, to-day, of 890 hhds. Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¼c. ; 553 hhds. Porto Rico, at 7¾c.@7¾c. ; and 1,150 boxes Havana, part at 8¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs. Prime, at 9¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 550 bbls., chiefly at 22c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 4,000 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ; 50,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and ship's bags, at 6¾d.@7d. ; 50 boxes Bacon and 5 tons Whalefoots, at 20s. ; 50 hhds. Tallow, on private terms ; also, by steamer, 900 boxes Cheese, at 50s. For Glasgow, 6,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 7¾d. ; and 30 bales Hair, at ¼d. For Bremen, 300 bbls. Resin, at 1s. 7½d. For Antwerp, 50 hhds. Tobacco, at 25c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BANCROFT'S HISTORY.
NEW VOLUME.
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 37 Kilby-st., Boston,
PUBLISH THIS DAY,
THE
HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
VOL. VIII.,
BEING VOL. II. OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
BY GEORGE BANCROFT.
Octavo. Uniform with the previous volumes.

This volume comprises the period extending from the Battle of Bunker's Hill to the signing of the Declaration of Independence, on the second of August, and includes, among other things, the siege of Boston, the negotiation of England with Russia for troops, written from papers from the Archives of England and France, including letters of George III., and of the Empress Catharine ; the invasion of Canada, from private letters and papers of Gen. Montgomery and his family ; the movements of France and Spain, from very copious documents obtained in France and Madrid ; the disinclination of Turgot to the war ; the revolution in the French Cabinet ; the proceedings of Congress, in part from unpublished private journals, by the members ; the insurrection in North Carolina, from very full unpublished contemporary accounts ; the purchase of German troops, from the fullest collection of papers, with letters of George III. and the German Princes ; Ministers and Agents ; the hesitancy of the Central Colonies ; the movements for taking an independent government ; the Virginia Declaration of the Rights of Man ; the Battle of Sullivan's Island, in part from new materials ; the Resolution of Independence ; the Declaration of Independence ; the signing the Declaration.

The mass of manuscript materials collected for this volume is very complete, and unfolds the origin and progress of every important measure, tracing the progress of the Revolution completely, in reference to every part of the United States, and presenting the subject also in its relation to the history of the world, during the period of its progress.

The History of the Revolution will be completed in two more volumes.

TO INVALIDS.
We call the attention of discriminating young men to a new book of much interest to them, an Premature Nervous Prostration, a timely perusal of which may be the means of saving much trouble and expense. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, &c. Price $1 mailed ; cheap (smaller) edition 50 cents, postage 6 cents.
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LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
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DRY GOODS.

MACY'S CLEARING SALE FOR JUNE, 1860.
GOODS CLOSING LESS THAN COST !
ALL OUR POINTE APPLIQUE LACES.
ALL OUR POINTE APPLIQUE COLLARS.
ALL OUR HONITON COLLARS.
ALL OUR WIDE BLACK GUIPURE LACES.
ALL OUR 6-4 AND 8-4 POSHER SHAWL LACES.
ALL THE LINEN DAMASKS IN STOCK.
ALL OUR LINEN DAMASK TABLE COVERS.
ALL OUR 6-4, 8-4, 10-4 AND 12-4 SHEETINGS.
CLEARING ALL OUR WHITE GOODS.
CLEARING ALL OUR CURTAIN MUSLIN AND LACES.
CLEARING ALL OUR LACE CURTAINS.
CLEARING ALL OUR FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
CLEARING ALL OUR SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES.
CLEARING ALL OUR LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
CLEARING ALL OUR HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
CLEARING ALL OUR MITTS.
CLEARING ALL OUR LADIES' AND MISSES UNDER WEAR.
CLEARING ALL OUR GENT'S UNDERWEAR.
GREAT SALE OF
FRENCH LACE SHAWLS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
SHAWL AND FLOUNCING LACES,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

Owing to the continued depressing weather in May, many of the importers of these goods were induced to make great sacrifices at the large auction sales. In fact there was quite a panic in these goods, and in many cases the importers sold them at less than half the cost of importation.

We were large buyers at these sales, and are enabled to offer, (as the result) :

3,000 yards REAL PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES, 24 inches wide, for 8c.
Which cost to import $1 25.
2,000 yards REAL PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES, 24 inches wide, 10c.
Which cost to import $1 75.
2,000 yards REAL PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES, 32 inches wide, 10c.
Which cost to import $2 25.
3,000 yards FINEST IMPORTED FLOUNCING LACES, 20 inches wide, 20c.
Which cost to import $4.
1,000 yards FINEST IMPORTED FLOUNCING LACES, 32 inches wide, $3 to $5.
Which cost to import $5 to $7.
500 FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, 18 flounces, $5.
Cost to import $10.
500 FRENCH LACE BURNOUS, $5
Cost to import, $10.
500 REAL PUSHER LACE S

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ CENTS a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

BURTON'S GARDEN—Evening—BEAUTY AND THE BEAST—Sir CAPTIVE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR JAPANESE EMBASSY—JENNY LIND.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—OVERLAND ROUTE.

WINTER GARDEN—CAMILLE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—ZILLAH—INVISIBLE PRINCE—MOTHER GOOSE—BROWN DONKEY—ROBINSON CRUSOE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—AFTERNOON—LEOLIN. Evening—THE VILLAGERS—SWISS COTTAGE.

PALACE GARDEN—PROFESSOR EDWARDS' CONCERT.

FIFTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—ARRIVAL OF CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

KIRTLAND'S STUDIO GALLERY—CORNER BROADWAY AND BOND-STREET—PAGE'S VENUS.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF RENEWED.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—CHURCH'S TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS.

No. 625 BROADWAY—HUGHES' FREE PICTURE GALLERY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The captured Africans at Key West occupied some of the attention of the Senate yesterday. The amendments of the House, increasing the appropriation for their maintainance and return to Africa, from $200,000 to $250,000, was rejected. On motion of Mr. WILSON the Senate agreed to adjourn on the 25th; instead of the 18th, but as this was not concurred in by the House, it is probable that the latter will be the day of adjournment. The consideration of the Legislative bill was resumed, the amendments for paying the balance of the Choctaw Nation the sum of $2,000,000 being rejected. The Post-office Appropriation bill was passed without amendment. In the House, in Committee of the Whole, the joint resolution to reduce the price of public printing forty per cent. was passed. The further consideration of the proposed grant for the Select Pacific Railroad Committee was postponed till next session. Mr. COLFAX, from the Conference Committee on the House Homestead bill, reported that they were unable to agree with the provisions of the Senate Homestead bill, and the House resolved to adhere to their own bill without a division. Mr. ELY denounced the working of the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain, which had the effect of giving great advantages to the British North American Colonies, without any corresponding advantages to ourselves. The Senate's amendments to the Army bill were resumed, without action further than the limitation of the time of study for Cadets at the Military Academy to four years, to which the House concurred.

From a correspondent at Buenos Ayres, we learn that it is the popular opinion among the foreign residents that Uraguay will soon become by capture a portion of the Brazilian Empire. A descent upon Montevideo was expected. The prospects of a rupture between the Argentine Republic and Buenos Ayres is said to be almost inevitable.

The people in Kansas are thirsty, and with a good reason. That blessed boon of Heaven, "the rain, the plashing rain," of which we sometimes get too much here, has not been vouchsafed to our kinsfolk in that Territory for day after day, and week after week, as our correspondent informs us, while the thermometer ranges from 90° to 95°; nor has any dew fallen upon the tender herb. For three years, the Indians say, nothing like it was ever known before. And the drought, bad as it is at best, bespeaks a fearful famine. Corn, potatoes, all the roots and fruits of the earth, are in the worst possible condition. Crops of all kinds are in serious risk of utter failure.

A telegraphic dispatch from St. Louis announces that Judge REMEE, in the Court of Common Pleas, has overruled the motion for a new trial, of the case of CARSTANG against SHAW. This is the great breach of promise case, in which the lady, on the first trial, received a verdict of $100,000 damages. A second trial, which was applied for and obtained by the defendant, resulted in a reversal of the former verdict; and now, the motion for a new trial, made by the plaintiff, has been denied.

Our Richmond correspondent gives us some further indications of the general spirit and temper which prevailed at the Convention of Democratic seceders recently held at that City. He represents the spirit of the delegates as being one of fixed determination not to unite with the Baltimore Convention unless reasonably certain that they can have their own way. He gives an outline of the remarks of Mr. BALDWIN, of Syracuse, which were so rudely interrupted by the sudden adjournment. It appears from this that their displeasure was specially aroused by his representations that disunion would involve the destruction of both sections of the Confederacy. They had not come, they said, to listen to any such arguments.

The publication of Mr. GREELEY's letter to Gov. SEWARD elicits a full and interesting comment from the Albany *Evening Journal*, which we publish in another part of this sheet. Mr. WEED explains some of the points in the letter and says that if it had been suspected by Gov. S. that Mr. GREELEY desired any of the offices which he now complains he did not get, he would have had them on tap as the matter could be controlled by Mr. SEWARD. These documents add an interesting and not unimportant chapter to the current history of politics.

The general term of the Supreme Court yesterday rendered their decision in the City Chamberlain case, in favor of Mr. PLATT. They hold that they have no power to review the action of the Mayor and Aldermen in removing a Chamberlain. The power of removal is a discretionary power, and cannot be controlled by the Courts. The case is to go immediately before the Court of Appeals.

At a meeting of the Board of Public Charities and Correction, yesterday afternoon, it was decided that in future 70 cents per week should be paid to the Colored Orphan Asylum for each pauper child, and that all the children at the Colored Home should be transferred to the Asylum. Improvements were reported as in progress in several of the institutions in charge of the Board. The number of persons under the care of the Board, as stated in the weekly report, is 7,317, which is an increase of 20 as compared with the previous report.

The Quarantine Damage Commissioners yesterday went more fully into the claims of the Commissioners of Emigration, for the loss of the buildings at Quarantino. The principal witnesses were Mr. CARRIGAN and Dr. BISSELL. The amount claimed on these buildings, wharves, &c., was estimated at about $137,000.

The Seventh Regiment (National Guard) and the Eleventh Regiment (Washington Rifles) have received orders to parade, fully armed and equipped, on Saturday, to take part in the reception of the Japanese.

The Commissioners of Police, at their meeting yesterday, received lengthy reports from the Sanitary squad, which represent the condition of many tenements in the lower and central portions of the City to be in a condition very dangerous to the public health. The reports were referred for immediate attention.

The Republican Campaign Club of the First Ward held their ratification meeting last evening, near Bowling-green. Speeches, fireworks, a band of music, and a bountiful supply of refreshments at the Washington Hotel, were the attractions of the occasion. JOSEPH HOXIE, C. B. DUTCHER, and others, spoke. About two thousand persons attended the meeting.

The Fashion Race-Course Spring Meeting commenced yesterday, with a fair attendance. Three races were run, namely: Post-stake, for all ages, two mile heats, $1,500, in which *Slasher* beat *Bourbon*; sweepstakes, for four-year olds, two mile heats, in which *Prophet* beat *Pauline*; and sweepstakes, mile heats, for three-year olds, in which *Aurora* beat *Peg Top*.

The Stock market continued depressed on most of the shares last yesterday, while State, Federal and railway bonds were steady. Exchange on London ranged ¼ higher with some of the brauches, and the quotation now stands 109¾@109¾. There is a good export inquiry for Silver and Bar Gold for the steamer sailing on Saturday. Money keeps easy, and some cheap discounts were made outside of Bank.

Sales were made of 1,000 bales Cotton at old prices. Flour was in moderate demand and was cheaper. Wheat was plenty and heavy. Corn was more freely offered at easier rates. The inquiry was fair. Pork was more active, but at irregular quotations. Lard, Beef, Metals, Oils, Hemp and Seeds were quiet. Sugars and Rio Coffee, as well as Rice, were in good request. Other branches of business presented no remarkable changes.

Mayor Wood and the Municipal Government.

Mayor WOOD has achieved another substantial victory. By one of those bold strokes upon which desperate men sometimes venture, he has secured for himself a far greater degree of power than he ever hoped for. He came into office last January bewailing the fact, that State legislation had made all the Departments of the City Government independent of his authority, and protesting against being held responsible, under such circumstances, for the anticipated failure of his administration. The Supreme Court yesterday enlightened him, as well as the public in general, very essentially upon the extent of his powers. They decided that, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, he has full and complete authority to remove *at discretion* any of the heads of Departments, whose removal is expressly forbidden by the Charter except *for cause*. In other words, the Court decides that the Mayor and Aldermen are the sole judges of the "cause" for which any officer may be removed; and that it is for them alone to say whether *any* cause shall be required.

The controversy came up, as our readers know, in connection with the office of Chamberlain. Mr. SWOUT was originally appointed to that office by Mayor WOOD, and was reappointed by Mayor TIEMANN, after WOOD's election last Fall, but before his entrance upon the duties of his office. The State law provides for his holding office during the term of the Comptroller, unless sooner removed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen for *cause*. Mayor WOOD, it seems, had made sundry demands of a pecuniary character upon Mr. SWOUT, which the latter did not concede; whereupon the Mayor removed him from office, a majority of the Aldermen assenting thereto,—on the alleged ground that he had refused to pay interest on the City deposits—and appointed Mr. PLATT in his place. The question was submitted to the Supreme Court, whether Mr. SWOUT had been legally removed,—it being contended on his behalf that the "cause" assigned was frivolous and a mere pretext,—and that he was entitled to a hearing, and to a review of the action of the Mayor and Aldermen. The Court decides against him. The Mayor and Aldermen are the final and only judges in the case. No provision is made for any review of their action, or for any appeal from their decision. It is for them alone to decide whether the "cause" assigned for removal is sufficient, or a mere pretext, or whether any cause whatever need be assigned. If the Mayor sees fit to remove any City officer,—who is only removable, according to the Charter, for cause,—because his hair is red, because he does not chew tobacco, or because he, the Mayor, wishes some one else to have the place,—all he needs is the assent of a majority of the Board of Aldermen. With that, he can do whatever he likes. This is the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court;—and it will undoubtedly be affirmed by the Court of Appeals, if Mr. SWOUT should think it worth while to carry the case to that tribunal.

We have nothing to say against this decision. It is probably a correct interpretation of the language of the law. Nothing is plainer, or more universally known, than that the Legislature *intended* to put the Chamberlain, the Street Commissioner, the City Inspector, and sundry other Executive officers of the City Government, beyond the caprice and personal or political hostility of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. The object of the language used was to keep them in office for their specified terms, unless by some misconduct, or malfeasance in office, the public good should require their removal. This was the aim of the Legislature. But it by no means follows that they took the steps necessary to secure its attainment. We cannot assume that they used language capable of expressing the prohibition which they intended to enact. On the contrary, it is very clear that they did not. Their enactment amounts simply to nothing. It only adds another to the many demonstrations already afforded of the "wisdom with which the world is governed"—especially in this country.

Mayor WOOD is now supreme over the City Government. He has full power and authority, with his confederates in the Board of Aldermen, to remove the several heads of Departments and fill the posts with men who will do his bidding. He will lose no time in using it. He is not a man to allow official prerogatives to perish for lack of use. He will first perfect his arrangements for the office of Chamberlain; Mr. PLATT is the new appointee, the Artisans' Bank will be the depository of the City Funds, and everything will be made agreeable in that quarter. The Street Commissioner will be the next victim. Unless rumor is at fault, Mr. SMITH, the present incumbent, has already been held to account by the Mayor for not distributing the patronage of the office to his satisfaction, and a very sharp personal conflict between them has been for some days impending. It is quite safe to predict that Mr. SMITH will be removed; that Mr. DELAVAN, the City Inspector, will speedily tread in his retiring footsteps, and that both these important and responsible posts will be placed in the hands of tried and true friends of Mayor WOOD. What the result will be to the City may be partially inferred from past experience; those who are not satisfied with this, will probably be a good deal wiser if they live a little longer.

This affair may possibly aid in convincing the responsible portion of our citizens of the necessity of remodeling our City Government,—and what is still more important, of their giving to the work something of their personal attention. The Charter has been tinkered from time immemorial, and it is only fair to say that nearly all the changes made in it for the last few years have been improvements. But they have been made mainly in the interest of politicians, and have been so loosely drawn, as this case shows, as, in many instances to defeat the intentions of those by whom they were prepared. The whole City Government rests at present upon a false basis. We do not object to such amendments as shall clothe the Mayor and Aldermen with full power over the Executive departments,—but we must take some steps to secure for these offices men in whose integrity of purpose the public can place some degree of confidence. We must sweep away, utterly and forever, the present degraded and disgraceful Common Council,—abandon all attempts to have small districts represented as they are in Congress, and organize a small Council composed of members *elected upon a general ticket by the voters of the whole City*. This will secure to the people the opportunity to elect good and substantial men. If they embrace it, they will reap the advantage of the system in an improved City Government:—if they do not, they alone will be responsible. Under the present system they are utterly and hopelessly powerless.

Mr. Greeley's Letter.

We publish in another column, from yesterday's *Tribune*, the letter from Mr. GREELEY to Gov. SEWARD, written in November, 1854, and formally dissolving the political partnership which was assumed to have existed between the parties up to that time. This letter is published upon the demand of Mr. GREELEY, for the purpose of refuting a statement made in the TIMES to the effect that his hostility to Gov. SEWARD, manifested so effectively at the Chicago Convention, had its origin in the refusal, or neglect, of Gov. SEWARD to secure for Mr. GREELEY certain political offices to which he believed he had valid claims. Upon this point the letter speaks for itself. It is explicit enough in its language to enable every reader to judge whether it refutes or confirms the original statement, that Mr. GREELEY had been disappointed in his expectations of office, and that he held Gov. SEWARD personally and politically responsible for his failures.

Into the personal bearings of the letter, we have neither wish nor occasion to enter. The moral to be derived from it is of more importance to the public than the letter itself. Mr. GREELEY has attempted to draw it himself in a leading article in yesterday's *Tribune*, but he has overlooked more than one point deserving of some notice. For instance, one of his causes of reproach against Gov. SEWARD is that he (Mr. GREELEY) was not nominated for the Lieutenant-Governorship in 1854. He confesses he was anxious to get the nomination for that office—not because he thought himself peculiarly well-fitted for it, but because "he wanted to have all his enemies on him at once, as he was tired of fighting them piecemeal," and because his running would have helped the ticket, *and helped his paper*, although he confesses that if successful, "he would have hated to serve."

Now, we have no doubt the public will agree with us, in thinking that any party which should distribute nominations for the purpose of gratifying aims so thoroughly personal as these, and without the smallest regard to the fitness of the candidate, would well deserve the swift destruction which would be pretty sure to overtake it. It might have been very important to Mr. GREELEY to have all his enemies on him at once, and to give the *Tribune* a lift; but we submit that it is expecting too much to ask the State to elect him Lieutenant-Governor for these two objects solely. Mr. GREELEY, moreover, confesses that he could not have been elected—but still complains that for the reasons specified, he was not put in nomination. We would be the last to underrate the services which Mr. GREELEY has rendered to his party. But we cannot quite agree with him in thinking that any party is bound to requite such service by running a candidate who knows he would have been defeated, merely for the sake of bringing his enemies into compact shape and "helping his paper." This is more of a sacrifice than any political party can fairly be expected to make—a good deal more than Mr. SEWARD's friends demanded on his behalf at Chicago.

Mr. GREELEY's advice to young and ardent politicians is excellent, and none the worse for having been repeated for ages by many generations of wise men. But its effect, on the present occasion, is somewhat lessened by the fact that, according to Mr. GREELEY's own showing, he worked his way in public life for twenty years without recognizing its truth. It is only within the last six years that he has come to see clearly that "princes are false," "principles only immutable," and "the air of heaven purer than that of great men's castles." He never found out that "his doll was stuffed with straw," and that "the world was hollow," until Gov. SEWARD neglected to ask for the New-York Postmastership for him, and failed to get him the nomination for the Lieutenant-Governorship; and so it will be with all the young and ardent politicians till the end of time. Each one thinks that "the princes," though false to others, will be true to him, and that though others may find themselves overlooked, he is sure to get his deserts. It is only when he finds his hopes one by one betrayed, that he falls back on immortal truth, and determines to seek nothing but his country's good. The story is an old one. We could wish that this last repetition of it might turn the hearts of all the young Ward politicians to wisdom; but we fear it will not—that the world will wag as before, and that every campaign will continue to bring forth its tale of hopes deferred, faith betrayed, merit slighted, services overlooked and revenges sought, in the destruction of the idol who lured the early steps of the hopeful aspirant from the paths of independence and of peace.

Mr. GREELEY's letter suggests sundry other topics of discourse, upon which, however, we forbear to enter. In regard to his own profession, for example, we presume he has learned effectually,—though at some personal cost,—that even "milk-and-water" is a more palatable daily beverage for the average public taste than aquafortis, and that newspaper readers, from a mere feeling of self-respect, prefer to receive in their journals the materials for forming opinions,—rather than opinions themselves, cut, dried and labeled, and forced down their throats at the point of the editorial pen. Readers of newspapers are human beings after all, and prefer being treated with some degree of respect, even when they do not happen to concur in sentiment with an Editor, who, even if he be not an office-seeker, may possibly have personal reasons of his own for seeking to dragoon them into conformity. It is a very hard matter to coerce a whole community, and the attempt indicates quite as little wisdom, as it generally secures of success.

THE MEXICAN NEWS.—We have additional, but no later, advices from Mexico, *vid* Havana, by the *Karnak*. These advices, however, but add to the confusion already existing in the public mind relative to events transpiring between Queretaro and Guadalajara. Gen. WOLL's dispatch to the President, dated at Guadalajara, May 24, announcing that he had repulsed the Liberal army, numbering 7,000 men, and captured Gen. URAGA, was telegraphed from Queretaro to the City of Mexico on the 25th May. Guadalajara is some 400 miles from Queretaro, and there is no telegraph between the two points. How the intelligence of the Guadalajara battle traveled that distance in one day is not explained. The dispatch from Tampico, which we published yesterday, states that Gen. URAGA escaped with the loss of one leg. A dispatch dated Queretaro, May 19, was received in the City of Mexico, stating that a battle between ORTEGA, commander of the Liberal forces, and RAMIREZ, chief of the Reactionists, had taken place at Malapolan, in Durango, and that HINAJOSA, one of the Liberal chiefs, lost his leg and was taken prisoner. This account may have been applied to URAGA, in Guadalajara. It may be that misfortune has attended the General; but something more definite and regular than we have at present is necessary to convince us that he has lost either of his legs, or that he is defeated and a prisoner. Having no regular mail communication with Mexico, it is unfortunate as well as vexatious not to be able to make any calculation as to when correct and reliable information relative to the important events now transpiring in that country will be received.

Mr. Sumner in Massachusetts.

The Massachusetts Legislature has resorted to the rather unusual proceeding of indorsing Senator SUMNER's recent Anti-Slavery speech. Whether that body is in the habit of sitting in judgment upon each speech of its Federal Senators, or whether circumstances existed which rendered its indorsement in this specific case particularly desirable, we are unable to say. We do not remember any other instance, however, in which this course has been pursued. We infer, therefore, that the action of the Legislature in this case was prompted by motives which have no application to the ordinary speeches of the Representatives of the State in Federal Congress. The speech itself was exceptional, and that fact may have led the Legislature to think that exceptional action on their part was demanded. It was not an effort calculated to promote any of the practical national objects for which Mr. SUMNER was sent to Washington. It had no direct bearing upon any question awaiting the Senate's action, nor did it enlighten that body upon any subject over which it had control. It was an elaborate essay upon the character of Slavery; and if it had been delivered as a lecture, or an oration, before a popular audience, it would only been open to such criticism as its intrinsic character might invite. It would not have been out of place, at all events, as it clearly was when delivered in the Senate.

We have very little doubt that public sentiment in Massachusetts concurs fully in Mr. SUMNER's opinion of the barbarism of Slavery. Indeed, throughout the Northern States, and we suspect with reflecting men at the South, the belief is very general that the institution of Slavery exerts an influence upon the society where it exists in the highest degree unfavorable to the general progress of the community in the arts and accomplishments which mark a high state of Christian civilization. Some of the ablest writers of the South have expressed this opinion in the strongest language; and experience shows it to be founded in truth.

But this is not all that is necessary to justify such a speech as Mr. SUMNER's in the Senate of the United States. Place, time and circumstances have quite as much to do in determining the duty of men in high places, as the right or wrong of the views they hold. If no good practical result can fairly be expected to follow it, the delivery of such a speech as Mr. SUMNER's is not worth while; and when, moreover, it is certain to exasperate the public mind, to arouse the hatreds and resentments of individuals and communities, and still further to inflame a sectional agitation already rife and feverish enough to be dangerous to the public peace, its delivery becomes a positive offence against the public good. If Mr. SUMNER's speech had produced the effect which he evidently expected, it would have been one of the most mischievous publications ever made. Fortunately it has commanded less attention than was anticipated, and has encountered silence in some quarters, and positive disapproval in others, usually disposed to judge speeches of this class with the utmost forbearance. Even the *Tribune*, while it has published the speech in its editions intended mainly for the country, has not deemed it judicious or wise to give it circulation among its City readers; and some of the most decided Republican papers in the country have protested against the injustice of holding the party responsible for its sentiments.

These indications of dissent have probably led the Massachusetts Legislature to give the speech their indorsement, as a timely and perhaps necessary indication of their continued confidence in their own Senator. We presume, however, that this action on their part will not be held to bind the Republican Party to its opinions.

Senatorial Lunatics.

The objection raised in the Senate by Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, and supported by Mr. MASON, of Virginia, to the reception of a petition presented by Mr. SUMNER, on the ground that the same gentleman had previously presented one from negroes, styling themselves persons of African descent, seems to indicate clearly that the Pro-Slavery Party in the Senate are clean "gone demented." The BOURBONS or STUARTS were sensible, clear-headed fellows in comparison with the personages who now form the majority of the Upper House of Congress.

The theory that there can exist in any State, civilized or barbarous, human beings too mean and degraded to offer a petition to their rulers, has never been promulgated before—not even in the rankest of Oriental despotisms. The right of prayer to superiors is the only right which no tyrant, however insane or besotted, ever thought of denying to those whom he trampled on. The meanest rayah could always freely petition the Sultan; the foulest Pariah between Travancore and the Himalayas, and whose touch was eternal pollution, could always beg a favor of the Grand Mogul in his palmiest days. The poorest Majik can lay his prayer at the Czar's feet. FERDINAND of Naples, even, was open to the supplications of anybody who chose to acknowledge his authority.

In short, no despot, not even CALIGULA, was besotted enough to deny to his fellow-creatures a privilege which the Almighty does not refuse to the greatest ruffian on earth. And yet we are gravely told in the Senate of the United States, that a decent colored citizen of Massachusetts, who pays his taxes, and earns his bread honestly, is something too low in the scale of Creation to offer a prayer to such people as Messrs. FITCH and MASON! It is, of course, impossible to say to how many insults to its intelligence and sense of decency any large body will submit, but if this one be attended with perfect impunity, the American public is not only much weaker, but much stupider than we take it to be.

A Change of Tune.

Dr. CHEEVER has actually "petitioned" the Senate to release THADDEUS HYATT. This is not only a sad falling off in the reverend gentleman's ardor, but a very discreditable abandonment of principle. It is only a fortnight since he declared from the pulpit that it was "the people's" duty to go to Washington and take HYATT out of jail by force of arms; and still more recently he has insisted upon it that the whole question was one of principle—that it was the power of the Senate which was in dispute—that HYATT did not want to come out through an act of grace; but demanded his liberation as an act of justice. There were consequently in the eyes of all the Doctor's followers but three issues to this affair in the least degree probable: either that the Senate would discharge the prisoner unconditionally; or that the congregation of the church of the Puritans would break open the jail; or that HYATT would die in his cell.

We recorded yesterday with sorrow the humiliating fact that before any of these things had occurred to enrich our political annals, our ecclesiastical Hampden had actually waived the constitutional points, and acknowledged the Senate's jurisdiction by a common-place petition! A petition presented to a legislative body acknowledges, at least by implication, that it can either grant or refuse the prayer at its discretion. A demand tacked on to a strong protest is the usual form of proceeding, when an unscrupulous tyrant is called upon to do an act of simple justice, take his heavy hand off innocent shoulders, and obey the laws. Anything milder is an unworthy and an unbecoming concession to mere brute force, of which we should have supposed Dr. CHEEVER the last man to be guilty. When such people as he bow down to the Dagon of the Philistines, weaker mortals may well tremble in their boots.

A NEEDLESS MUSICAL PUMP.—The telegraph says a serenade was talked of on Wednesday at Washington, "for the purpose of eliciting speeches from Mr. YANCEY and others." Of "the others" we know nothing, but if a serenade be necessary to elicit a speech from Mr. YANCEY, he must have undergone a serious change within the last week, and his friends should call in medical advice.

If there be any members of the Southern section of the Democratic Party who have to be fiddled to in order to loosen their tongues, the public is so far ignorant of the fact. We therefore strongly advise everybody who is afflicted with a desire to hear any of them speak, not to waste their money in serenades, whether musical or other. All politicians of the Yancey tribe have got buncombe enough in them for a dozen well disposed citizens of average loquacity, and the sole difficulty is not about getting it out, but about keeping it in. How not to make a speech is an art of which they are entirely ignorant. As for Mr. YANCEY, he is at any hour of the night or day good for seven columns of the emptiest declamation that was ever showered from a midnight balcony upon a defenceless crowd, music or no music. He is, on the whole, one of the most disheartening specimens of the rising statesmen of the South. They are mostly tall, rank shoots, run to wordy seed, with every faculty and accomplishment subordinated to dexterity in the use of the organs of speech.

Minor Topics.

—The Committees of the Common Council having in charge the preparations for the reception of the Japanese Embassy, notwithstanding all the advice we have lavished upon them, are likely, we fear, to overdo the matter in their straining after unwonted effects. In a card published by them this morning they recommend the merchants to close their stores at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, at the time of the expected arrival of the distinguished strangers. This is a suggestion of folly worthy of the Chairman of the Joint Committee. The only wonder is that the suggestion is not also made that the stores along the route of the procession be draped in mourning. Closing the stores of the City on such an occasion, and thus shutting from view one of its chiefest attractions, would be but a sorry way in which to indicate our gladness at the arrival among us of those whose presence, it is hoped, is to herald the opening of a trade with a distant country which will enure to the advantage of our merchants. It strikes us that it would be more sensible to recommend that the stores be arranged in the most attractive manner, that those whom we intend to honor may form an adequate conception, at first view, of the richness of the great commercial emporium of the country which has been the first to induce them to break through the reserve of centuries.

—The latest pictorial indignity offered Mr. LINCOLN is perpetrated by the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, a paper which is avowedly one of his warmest supporters. This journal heads its editorial columns with a diabolically ugly picture, and calls it ABRAHAM LINCOLN. No better plan could be adopted for defeating that gentleman's election. Though his private character were proven to be that of a saint, few would be disposed to vote for a man who looked so like the devil. Mr. LINCOLN is by no means an eminently handsome man; but his countenance is at least human. If he looked like the picture the *Sentinel* gives, however, he could split rails by simply looking at them. A friend suggests that in that event he could serve a better purpose by sitting on one of his own fences near a cornfield, than by going to Washington. There have been a good many bad portraits of Mr. LINCOLN published, but this, on the whole, is decidedly the unkindest cut of all!

—A gentleman by the name of BASSETT has been displaying his foolhardiness by ascending the tower of a church in Hartford and standing upon the capstone, a surface of about ten inches square. Some time since we chronicled a similar feat performed by a bull-calf in St. Louis. The brave fellow climbed a very steep roof, and descended safely to the ground. We should not have published the story, however, had we thought it would excite others to emulation.

A Modest Inquiry.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 12, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Would it be deemed intrusive on the part of a tax-payer, if through the columns of your widespread journal, *he asks of the Comptroller some public record of the vouchers submitted by the Sanitary Committee of the Common Council*, who visited Boston last month, and for whose expenses the sum of $2,500 was appropriated by both Boards, and approved by the Acting Mayor, during the absence of Mayor WOOD at Charleston. I ask, because outside rumors are afloat to the effect that, minus the actual traveling expenses, &c., *the balance was divided among the members of the Committee*, and of course they would not like to be under such an imputation—if unfounded. The Comptroller, who is a cautious officer, must have the vouchers for this sum, and many interested parties would like to see them.

Yours, truly, TAXPAYER.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Fourth Annual Convention of the National Quarantine and Sanitary Association.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 14.

The fourth Annual Convention of the National Quarantine and Sanitary Association, convened here to-day. About 200 delegates, including many of the most prominent physicians of this country, were present. The Mayors of Brooklyn, Newark and Savannah are among the delegates, and Dr. MCLANE, of the U. S. Army, is present by direction of the Secretary of War.

The Convention organized by the election of the following officers:

President—Dr. JACOB BIGELOW, of Boston.

Vice-Presidents—Mayor ARNOLD, of Savannah; Dr. A. H. STEPHENS, of New-York; Dr. H. G. CLARK, of Boston; Dr. LAMB, of Pennsylvania; Dr. GILMAN, of Maryland; Hon. MOSES BIGELOW, of New-Jersey; Hon. J. C. KNIGHT, of Rhode Island; Dr. THOMPSON, of Ohio; Dr. GUTHRIE, of Tennessee; Dr. STEWARTSON, of Pennsylvania; Hon. A. G. STOW, of New-Jersey; Hon. THOMAS ASPINWALL, of Boston; Dr. HANCK, of Baltimore.

Secretaries—Dr. CALVIN ELLIS, of Boston; Dr. J. B. JONES, of Boston; Dr. WM. TAYLOR, of Pennsylvania and Hon. D. C. TODD, Jr., of New Jersey.

Upon taking the Chair, Dr. BIGELOW made a brief address, speaking of the great benefit that had been derived from previous Conventions, in their having shown that yellow fever was not contagious, and also throwing much light upon other diseases.

This afternoon a Business Committee was appointed, with Dr. JOHN H. GRISCOM, of New-York, as Chairman.

The subject of the cattle disease in this and other States was brought before the Convention, and referred to the Business Committee.

A resolution was presented by Dr. SAYRE, of New-York, recommending State Legislatures to pass laws regulating the sale of poisonous drugs.

The resolution was adopted after a discussion in which Dr. JEWETT of Philadelphia, Dr. GRISCOM of New-York, Dr. BIGELOW of Boston, Dr. CRISPIN of New-York, Dr. GUTHRIE of Tennessee, and Drs. SAYRE and STEVENS of New-York, participated.

On Friday afternoon, the members of the Convention, by invitation of the City Government, will visit the City Institutions, and on Saturday afternoon partake of a banquet at the Revere House.

Illinois Democratic State Convention.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 14.

The Democratic State Convention, for the nomination of State officers and Presidential electors, met at Springfield yesterday. The Convention was large and harmonious. Every County but Calhoun was represented.

The following nominations were made:

For Governor, JAMES C. ALLEN.

For Lieutenant-Governor, LEWIS C. RAEL.

For Secretary of State, H. C. CAMPBELL.

For Auditor, BERNARD ARNSBERGER.

For Treasurer, HUGH MAHER.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. REA.

For Electors at Large, J. D. MARMION and W. H. CUSHMAN.

Resolutions, indorsing the action of the Illinois delegates to the Charleston Convention, and repeating the expression of the unanimous wish of the Democracy of Illinois for the nomination of DOUGLAS at Baltimore, were adopted.

Connecticut Politics.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, June 14.

An enthusiastic Douglas meeting was held in this city this evening. THOMAS LAWTON, Editor of the *Daily News*, was Chairman.

Hon. MR. KAVANAUGH, of Minnesota; Hon. THOMAS C. FIELDS, of New-York; D. M. MEAD, Esq., of Greenwich; and JAS. GALLAGHER, Esq., of New-Haven, were the speakers.

The latter was very severe upon Hon. C. M. INGERSOLL for his course in the Charleston Convention.

The meeting passed resolutions thanking the delegates from this State who had supported Mr. DOUGLAS at Charleston, and requesting them to render the same support to him at Baltimore.

Premium Tobacco.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 13.

The award of premiums for the best hogshead of manufacturing and shipping tobacco raised in this State was made at the State Tobacco Warehouse today. The first premium ($40) for manufacturing leaf, was awarded to JOHN A. CONNER & Co., Calloway County; the second premium ($30) to JOHN CRAIGHEAD, of the same County. The first premium ($30) for shipping leaf, was awarded to JESSE CAMPBELL, of Cape Girardeau County; the second premium ($20) to the same. The first premium hogshead was bought by B. W. LEWIS & BROS., of Glasgow, Mo., for $150 for 100 lbs., the highest price ever paid in this country. The second premium lot was sold to LEIGHT & DAUSMAN, of St. Louis, for $75 for 100 lbs. All the competing tobacco offered for sale brought extraordinarily high prices.

Sad Accident at Sandusky, Ohio.

SANDUSKY, Thursday, June 14.

The balcony of West's Hotel, which was crowded with people witnessing the tournament of the firemen, fell at about 10 o'clock this morning.

The following persons were injured:

Mr. Wales, of Clyde, Ohio., leg broken—his wife was also badly bruised; Mr. Arms and sister, of Tiffin, Ohio, badly bruised about the head and chest; Mr. Taylor, of Tiffin, Ohio, arm broken; Mr. Rice, of Findlay, Ohio, arm broken; Miss Minuse, of Tiffin, Ohio, chest crushed; Mr. Black, of Vermillion, Ohio, arm crushed; Mr. Costin, of Bellfontaine, ribs broken; John Ross, of Sandusky, terribly disfigured; and several others less seriously.

Aid for the Sufferers by the Late Tornado.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 14.

A concert was given last night at the Republican Wigwam, for the benefit of the sufferers by the late tornado in Iowa. It was a splendid affair. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. Probably not less than 18,000 persons being in attendance. The subscriptions thus far, together with the receipts from the concert, amount to about $5,000.

Fire.

OWEGO, N. Y., Thursday, June 14.

SPRINGTEEN'S large machinershop, near the Railroad depot, in this place, was consumed by fire last night. Loss $17,500; no insurance. The insurance expired a few days since. The fire originated from a spark from an engine.

Serious Accident.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Thursday, June 14.

The balcony to West's Hotel fell this morning, while crowded with people to witness the Firemen's parade, injuring about a dozen persons. Nobody was killed.

Sailing of the Niagara for Boston.

HALIFAX, Thursday, June 14.

The steamship *Niagara* left here for Boston at 8 o'clock last night, where she is due at a very early hour to-morrow (Friday) morning.

National Temperance Convention.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, June 14.

The National Temperance Convention closed its session to-day, and left on an excursion to the White Mountains.

The Case of Carstang vs. Shaw.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 14.

Judge REMEE, in the Court of Common Pleas, this afternoon, overruled the motion for a new trial of the case of CARSTANG *vs.* SHAW.

The Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 14.

Some portion of our weekly Bank Statement was incorrectly transmitted by the telegraph on Tuesday evening. The specie on hand should have been $6,300,700, and the circulation $7,090,000. The fault rests entirely upon the line.

Weather Report.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, June 13.

Wind westerly, light. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 62. Foggy off Cape Race.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 14.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT steady at $1 30@$1 36 for red, and $1 50@$1 60 for white. CORN active and buoyant; yellow 71c.@74c.; white 74c.@77c. PROVISIONS firm; Mess Pork $18 50; Rump $14. LARD 12c.@13c., in barrels and kegs. WHISKY steady.

MOBILE, Wednesday, June 13.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 800 bales, at 10½c.@10⅝c. for middling; market dull. Sales of three days, 1,700 bales. Receipts of three days, 815 bales. Freights and Exchange unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 14.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT unchanged at $1 40@$1 45. CORN closed with an advancing tendency, Yellow at 67c.@67½c. WHISKY advancing; sales at 20½c.@21½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 14.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 96¼; Reading Railroad, 20½; Morris Canal, 54½; Long Island Railroad, 12½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36¼. Exchange on New-York at par.

PERSONAL POLITICS.

Thurlow Weed's Review of Horace Greeley's Letter to Gov. Seward.

From the Albany Evening Journal of yesterday.

There are some things in this letter requiring explanation;—all things in it, indeed are *susceptible* of explanations consistent with Gov. SEWARD's full appreciation of Mr. GREELEY's friendship and services. The letter was evidently written under a morbid state of feeling, and it is less a matter of surprise that such a letter was thus written, than that its writer should not only cherish the ill-will that prompted it, for six years, but allow it to influence his action upon a question which concerns his party and his country.

Mr. GREELEY's first complaint is that this journal, in an "*editorial rescript, formally read me* [him] *out of the Whig Party.*"

Now here is the "editorial rescript formally reading" Mr. GREELEY out of the Whig Party:

From the Evening Journal of Sept. 6, 1853.

The *Tribune* outlines its position in reference to the approaching election. Regarding the "Maine Law" as a question of paramount importance, it will support members of the Legislature friendly to its passage, irrespective of party.

For State officers the *Tribune* will support such men as it deems competent and trustworthy, irrespective also of party, and without regard to the "Maine Law."

In a word, the *Tribune* avows itself, for the present, if not forever, an independent journal, (it was pretty much so always,) discarding party "usages, mandates and platforms."

We regret to lose, in the *Tribune*, an old, able and efficient colaborer in the Whig vineyard. But when carried away by its convictions of duty to others—and in its judgment, higher and more beneficent objects—we have as little right as inclination to complain. The *Tribune* takes with it, wherever it goes, an indomitable and powerful pen—a devoted, a noble and an unselfish soul. Its senior editor evidently supposes himself permanently divorced from the Whig Party, but we shall be disappointed if, after a year or two's sturdy pulling at the oar of Reform, he does not return to his long-cherished belief that great and beneficent aims must continue, as they commenced, to be wrought out through Whig instrumentalities.

But we only intended to say that the *Tribune* openly and frankly avows its intention and policy; and that in things about which we cannot agree, we can and will disagree as friends.

Pray read this article again, if its purpose and import be not clearly understood! At the time it appeared, the *Tribune* was under high pressure "Maine Law" speed. That question, in Mr. GREELEY's view, was paramount to all others. It was the *Tribune's* "higher law." Mr. GREELEY had given warning, in his *Tribune*, that he should support "Maine Law" candidates for the Legislature, and for State Offices, regardless of their political or party principles and character. And this, too, when the Senators to be elected had to choose a Senator in Congress. But instead of "reading" Mr. GREELEY "out of the Whig Party," it will be seen that after Mr. GREELEY had read himself out of the party by discarding "party usages, mandates and platforms," the *Evening Journal*, in the language and spirit of friendship, predicted just what happened, viz.: that, in due time, Mr. GREELEY would "*return to his long cherished belief, that great and beneficent aims must continue, as they commenced, to be wrought out, through Whig instrumentalities.*"

We submit, even to Mr. GREELEY himself, whether there is one word or thought in the article to which referred, justifying his accusation that he had been "read out of the Whig Party" by the *Evening Journal*.

When, in December, 1837, we sought the acquaintance and coöperation of Mr. GREELEY, we were, like him, a "poor printer," working as hard as he worked. We had then been sole editor, reporter, news collector, "Remarkable Accident," "Horrid Murder," "Items" man, &c., &c., for seven years, at a salary of $750, $1,000, $1,250 and $1,500. We had also been working hand; for poor pay as an editor and politician, for the twelve years preceding 1838. We stood, therefore, on the same footing with Mr. GREELEY when the partnership was formed. We knew that Mr. GREELEY was much abler, more indomitably industrious, and, as we believed, a better man in all respects. We foresaw for him a brilliant future; and, if we had not started with utterly erroneous views of his objects, we do not believe that our relations would have jarred. We believed him indifferent alike to the temptations of money and office, destining only to become both "useful" and "ornamental" as the editor of a patriotic, enlightened, leading and influential public journal. For years, therefore, we placed HORACE GREELEY far above the "swell mob" of office seekers for whom, in his letter, he expresses so much contempt. Had Gov. SEWARD known in 1838, that Mr. GREELEY coveted an "Inspectorship," he certainly would have received it. Indeed if our memory be not at fault, Mr. GREELEY was offered the Clerkship of the Assembly, in 1838. It was certainly pressed upon us, and though at that time, like Mr. GREELEY, "desperately poor," it was declined.

We cannot think that Mr. GREELEY's political friends, after the *Tribune* was under way, knew that he needed the "pecuniary aid" which had been promised. When, about that period, we suggested to him (after consulting some of the Board) that the printing of the Common Council might be obtained, he refused to have anything to do with it.

In relation to the State Printing, Mr. GREELEY knows that there never was a day when, if he had chosen to come to Albany, he might not have taken whatever interest, he pleased in *Journal* and its State Printing. But he wisely regarded his position in New-York, and the future of the *Tribune*, as far the most desirable.

For the "creation of the new office for the TIMES, Mr. GREELEY knows perfectly well that Gov. SEWARD was in no manner responsible.

That Mr. GREELEY should make the adjustment of the libel suit of Messrs. REDFIELD & PRINDLE against the *Tribune*, a ground of accusation against Gov. SEWARD, is matter of astonishment. Gov. SEWARD undertook the settlement of that suit as the friend of Mr. GREELEY, at a time when a systematic effort was being made to destroy both the *Tribune* and *Evening Journal* by prosecutions for libel. We were literally plastered over with writs, declarations, &c. There were at least two Judges of the Supreme Court in the State on whom plaintiffs were at liberty to count for verdicts. Gov. SEWARD tendered his professional services to Mr. GREELEY, and, in the case referred to, as in others, foiled the adversary. For such service this seems a strange requital. Less fortunate than the *Tribune*, it cost the *Evening Journal* over $8,000 to reach a point in legal proceedings that enabled a defendant in a libel suit to give the truth in evidence.

It was by no fault, or neglect, or wish, of Gov. SEWARD that Mr. GREELEY served but "ninety days in Congress." Nor will we say what others have said, that his Congressional *début* was "a failure." There were other reasons, and this seems a fitting occasion to state them. Mr. GREELEY's "isms" were in his way at conventions. The "sharp points" and "rough edges" of the *Tribune* rendered him unacceptable to those who *nominate* candidates. This was more so formerly than at present, for most of the rampant reforms to which the *Tribune* was devoted have subsided. But we had no sympathy with, and little respect for, a constituency that preferred "JIM BROOKS" to HORACE GREELEY.

Nearly forty years of experience leave us in some doubt whether, with political friends, an open, frank and truthful, or a cautious, calculating, non-committal course, is (not the right, but) the easiest and most politic? The former, which we have chosen, has made us much trouble and many enemies. Few candidates are able to bear the truth or to believe that the friend who utters it is truly one.

In 1854 the *Tribune*, through years of earnest effort, had educated the people up to the point of demanding a "Maine Law" candidate for Governor. But its followers would not accept their Chief Reformer! It was evident that the State Convention was to be largely influenced by "Maine Law" and "Choctaw" Know-Nothing Delegates. It was equally evident that Mr. GREELEY could neither be nominated or elected. Hence the conference to which he refers. We found, as on two other occasions, during thirty years, our State Convention impracticable. We submitted the names of Lieutenant-Governor PATTERSON and Judge HARRIS (both Temperance men in faith and practice) as candidates for Governor, coupled with that of Mr. GREELEY for Lieutenant-Governor. But the "Main Law" men would have "none of these," preferring MYRON H. CLARK, (who used up the raw material of Temperance,) *qualified* by H. J. RAYMOND for Lieutenant-Governor.

What Mr. GREELEY says of the relative zeal and efficiency of the *Tribune* and TIMES, and of our own feelings in that contest, is true. We did our duty, but with less of enthusiasm than when we were supporting either GRINNELL, SEWARD, BRADISH, HUNT, FISH, KING or MORGAN, for Governor.

One word in relation to the supposed "political firm." Mr. GREELEY brought into it his full quota of capital. But were there no beneficial results—no accruing advantages to himself? Did he not attain, in the sixteen years, a high position, a world-wide reputation and an ample fortune? Admit, as we do, that he (Mr. GREELEY) is not as wealthy as we wish he was, it is not because the *Tribune* has not made his fortune, but because he did not keep it—because it went, as other people's money goes—to friends, to pay indorsements, and in bad investments.

We have both been liberally, nay generously sustained by our party. Mr. GREELEY differs with us in regarding patrons of newspapers as conferring favors. In giving them the worth of their money, he holds that the account is balanced. We, on the other hand, have ever held the relation of newspaper editor and subscriber is one of fraternity. Viewed in this aspect the editors of the *Tribune* and *Evening Journal* have manifold reasons for cherishing grateful recollections of the liberal and abiding confidence and patronage of their party and friends.

In conclusion, we cannot withhold an expression of sincere regret that this letter has been called out. Having remained six years in "blissful ignorance" of its contents, we should much preferred to have ever remained so. It (are harsh upon cherished memories. It destroys ideals of disinterestedness and generosity which relieved political life from so much that is selfish, sordid and rapacious.

More Trouble with the Indians.

The correspondent of the Missouri *Republican*, writing from Mesilla, A. T., under date of May 31, says that news had just reached that place of an attack made by 400 Apache warriors upon the settlements along the Mimbre. Six Americans and four Mexicans were killed. It was supposed that between twenty and thirty of the Indians were killed and wounded. Gov. OWINGS communicated these facts to Lieut. LAZELLE, at Fort Fillmore, but he replied that he could afford no assistance, as he had but ten men under his command. Fifteen of the citizens of Mesilla immediately started to aid in the defense of those attacked.

OUT OF DOOR SPORTS.

Fashion Races.

SPRING MEETING—FIRST DAY.

The Spring meeting of the Fashion Course races commenced yesterday with but a slim attendance, as is usual on the first day. Between 1,500 and 2,000 persons were on the course. A number of ladies were on the reserved part of the Grand Stand appropriated to them. Everything was conducted satisfactorily. The races which were run were not done in very fast time, although the track was in first-rate order.

The first race was for the Post-stake, for all ages, two-mile heats, for $1,500. It was between *Slasher*, 6 years old, carrying 121 lbs., and *Bourbon*, 3 years old, carrying 90 lbs. Won by *Slasher* in two heats, in 3:46¾ and 3:46. *Slasher* was the favorite from the start, and won the race easily, notwithstanding a sharp brush or two by *Bourbon*.

The second race was for a sweepstakes for four-year olds, two mile heats, between *Prophet* and *Pauline*. This was a pretty closely contested race, the horses having run side and side on coming in on the home stretch for the first mile, and also on the back stretch in the second mile, after which *Prophet* made a brush for the lead, and maintained it to the score, winning by several lengths in 3:49½. The 2d heat was well contested on the first mile, the horses running side and side until they passed the gate in the last quarter, when *Prophet* dashed ahead, and crossed the score in advance, leading round the first turn. At the half-mile post *Pauline* made a brush for the lead, and nearly collared *Prophet*, when he, by an extra effort, increased his distance, and finally came in a winner of the heat and race in 3:53.

The last race was between Mr. J. B. MONROE's *Aurora* and Mr. BUSH's *Peg Top*, mile heats, for 3-year olds. This race was prettily contested, *Peg Top* having the call at first, but the betting changing in favor of *Aurora* just before the start. The change in betting was justified by the result, as *Aurora* took the lead on entering the first turn, and kept it, winning the first heat easily in 1:53¾.

In the second heat *Aurora* jumped off with a lead from the start and kept it, notwithstanding *Peg Top's* jockey laid on the whip pretty severely in coming along the home stretch *Aurora* won the heat by a length and a half, in 1.53¾.

The remaining three days of the meeting bids fair to be very interesting to the admirers of racing.

The following is a recapitulation:

FIRST RACE.

Post Stake for all ages, two mile heats, $1,500. Two subscribers.

C. S. Lloyd enters b. h. *Slasher*. Blue Jacked, White Cap..... 1 1
Thomas Puryear enters br. h. *Bourbon*. Blue Jacket, Stripped Cap..... 2 2

SECOND RACE

Sweepstakes for four year olds, two mile heats; $200 subscriptions, $50 forfeit.

C. S. Llod enters b. c. *Prophet*, by *Monarch*, out of *Cassandra*. Blue Jacket, White Cap..... 1 1
P. C. Bush enters ch. f. *Pauline*, by *Star Davis*, dam by *Monmouth Eclipse*. Blue and Yellow..... 2 2
The proprietor adds $200.

THIRD RACE.

Sweepstakes—Mile heats, for three year olds; $100 subscription, $50 forfeit.

2d. P. C. BUSH enters b. c. *Peg Top*, oul of *Miss Hattie*, by *Umpire*. Blue and Yellow..... 2 2
1st. J. B. MONROE enters s. f. *Aurora*, by *Logen*, out of *Mary Biddle* by *Glencoe*. Blue Jacket, Striped Cap..... 1 1
The proprietor adds $200.

Yachting.

THIRD ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE JERSEY CITY YACHT CLUB—THE WINNING BOATS.

This regatta took place on Wednesday, in presence of the largest gathering of ladies and friends of the members that has yet occurred at the annual regattas of this Club. There was not any wind at the time of starting, but between 2 and 3 o'clock a breeze sprung up which lasted a couple of hours, and then gradually lulled again, preventing the *Quick Step* and *Joseph Colgate* from getting back in time. During the regatta the Club-house—which was decorated with flags—was enlivened by a fine band of music, to which the company arrayed themselves during the afternoon by dancing. The wharf and ahora adjoining the Club-house was crowded.

The following yachts started in the order of the allowance of time which each received.

THIAN CLASS.

Thorn Walling, entered by.....Thorn Walling.
Kill Time, entered by.....Joseph Colgate.
Gertrude, entered by.....John Ward, Jr.
Gazelle, entered by.....A. Clerk.
Harvey G. Fowler entered by...Van Wart & Fowler.
Mary, entered by.....John Sivere.

SECOND CLASS.

Wave, entered by.....A. J. Shipley.
Sylvia, entered by.....S. P. Hill & J. Jardine.
Howadji, entered by.....W. E. Pearson & A. Mason.
Petrel, entered by.....P. Miller
Black Bird, entered by.....W. Gatlinger.
John A. Bradish, entered by.....J. A. Bradish.
Amphitrite, entered by.....J. Wilkie & E. Reed.

FIRST CLASS.

Dreadnaught, entered by.....J. G. Baum.
Quick Step, entered by.....H. T. Husted.
Daniel Lockwood, entered by.....C. S. Jenkins.
Joseph Colgate, entered by.....B. F. Grinnell.

COURSE.

The First Class—Started from the judge's stake-boat off the Club house, going round the North-east buoy, on the West bank, No. 13, keeping to the East of Ellis' and Bedlow's Islands, going and returning, 18 miles.

The Second and Third Classes—Started from the judge's stake-boat, to a stake-boat between Ellis' and Bedlow's Islands, passing it to the North-east, thence to the stake-boat off or near Fish Point, passing it to the South and West, thence to the judge's stake-boat, passing it to the West and North, the ground to be sailed over four times, in all, 15 miles.

Some accidents occurred to the yachts, which prevented several of them from going round the course the required number of times. In going round the stake-boat off Fish Point, the *Mary* jibed, and capsized on the first turn. The winning yachts were the *Daniel Lockwood*, *J. A. Bradish*, and *Kill Time*. The officers of the Club were very assiduous in their attentions to the large number of yachtmen from other clubs who were present. The regatta was quite a success, although a little more wind would have rendered it more satisfactory.

The yachts started and arrived home in the following order:

FIRST CLASS YACHTS.

Names.	Time of Starting. H's. M's. S'ds.	Time of Arriving Home. H's. M's. S's.
Dreadnought	1 — —	6 16 35
Quick Step	1 — 25	6 8 —
Danl. Lockwood	1 9 25 Winning Yacht.	6 10 30
Joseph Colgate	1 11 55	— — —

SECOND CLASS.

Wave	1	35	20	4	58	25
Sylvia	1	32	50	4	58	15
Howadji	1	33	20	5	8	3
Petrel	1	34	30	4	54	30
Blackbird	1	36	35	5	3	25
J. A. Bradish	1	37	40 Winning Yacht.	4	26	16
Amphytrite	1	39	25	4	29	8

THIRD CLASS.

Thorn Walling	1	20	30 Gave up the race 3d round.	3	27	25
Kill Time	1	23	50 Winning Yacht.	4	[illegible]	—
Gertrude	1	25	45 Gave up 3d ro'd,	3	16	45
Gazelle	1	26	10 Do. on 3d do.	4	24	45
H. G. Fowler	1	26	37	5	4	25
Mary	1	26	59 Capsized.			

Cricket.

ST. GEORGE VS. NEWARK.

A match between these two leading Clubs was commenced yesterday at Hoboken, on the grounds of the St. George's Club. The batting and fielding on the side of St. George were well sustained, and the bowling, especially of BRETT and GIBBES, was excellent. The batting of GREACEN and HALLIS, and the latter's fielding, were the noticeable features of the Newarkers' play. The match will be resumed today. The following is the score:

ST. GEORGE.	Outs.	Runs.	NEWARK.	Outs.	Runs.
Waller, run out		0	Baker, c. and b. Sadler.		2
Gibbes, h Hallis		12	Ford, run out		8
H. Wright, b. Hallis		1	Kidd, b. Sadler		6
Sadler, b. Hallis		25	Jefferson, b. Gibbes		1
Brett, c. Jefferson, b. Kidd		15	Hattersley, h. Sadler		4
Currie, b. Hallis		13	Greacen, b. w., h. Brett		38
B. Robinson, h. Walters		12	Hallis, not out		21
S. Wright, b. Warner		21	Walters, run out		4
Walker, c. Kidd, h. Warner		29	Williams, b. Brett		2
Robinson, not out		5	Pennington, b. Waller		6
Barnett, run out		1	Wides, 8, hycs, 4, no ball, 1		8
Wides, 5, byes, 19, leg byes, 5		29	Total		99
Total		166			

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

St. George

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
Hallis	260	60	23	4	1
Walters	144	47	13	1	4
Kidd	29	11	1	1	0
Warner	18	4	1	2	0
Jefferson	8	8	0	0	0
Greacen	8	6	0	0	0
		Newark.			
Gibbes	88	27	7	1	0
Sadler	64	36	4	3	0
Brett	48	16	5	3	3
Waller	28	12	4	1	0

No ball, 1.

Base Ball.

CONTINENTAL VS. HARLEM.

A match between the above Clubs took place yesterday, and resulted in a victory for the Harlem Club.

The following is the score:

CONTINENTAL.	Outs.	Runs.	HARLEM.	Outs.	Runs.
Fitzpatrick		2	Robertson, l. f	3	4
Kelsey, 1st b		4	Wood, 3d b	1	6
Bergen, c		3	Hiscomb, c. f	4	4
Briggs, short		2	Frcehern, r. f	5	2
Manolt, o. f		3	Mackeller, c	1	5
Start, 2d b		5	Howard, short	4	3
Flyno, l. f		1	Hughs, 2d b	4	3
Place, r. f		3	Thompson, p	2	5
Barto, 2d b		4	Marsh, 1st b	3	3
Total		13	Total		5

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Continental	2	0	1	2	0	3	1	4	0—13
Harlem	4	2	0	1	7	9	1	11	0—35

Scorer for Continental—Mr. Winants.
Scorer for Harlem—Mr. Bell.
Umpire—Mr. Pinckney, of the Union Club of Morrisania.

FREE ACADEMY VS. UNIVERSITY.

Two picked nines from these institutions met yesterday on the grounds of the Manhattan Club to determine the question of superiority. The victory was won handily by the representatives of the Free Academy.

The following is the score:

FREE ACADEMY NINE:	Outs.	Runs.	UNIVERSITY NINE.	Outs.	Runs.
1. Alton, c. f		3	1. Bliss, 1st b	2	2
2. Page, 1st b		4	2. C. Morris, c	5	0
3. Sanders, p		3	3. F. Morris, p	2	1
4. Pike, s. s		3	4. Holmes 2d b	4	0
5. Stoutenburgh 3d b		3	5. Stroop, r. f	3	0
6. Kirkland, l. f		6	6. Mitchel, s. s	3	1
7. Hudson, c		1	7. Messerole, 2d b	3	0
8. Sanger, r. f		2	8. Post, c. f	3	0
9. Amory, 2d b		3	9. Lord, l. f	4	0
Total		16	Total		4

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th	9th.
Free Academy	2	3	4	1	2	0	1	3	3—19
University	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1—4

UMPIRE—Mr STEVENSON, of the Empire Club.
Scorer for the Free Academy, A. J. AMORY, of Manhattan
Scorer for the University, MESSEROLE.

The Telegraph and the Press.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

There is to be a special meeting of the shareholders of the American Telegraph Company at No. 4 Wall-street, in this City, on the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The object of the meeting is to consider the relations between the Telegraph and the Press, with special reference to certain changes recently made by the Executive Committee, and to still further changes which are understood to be in contemplation. The meeting is called by the President in compliance with the request of a portion of the Directors,—who have also sent the following circular to the stockholders:

The undersigned Directors of the American Telegraph Company, at the request of many stockholders, who are alarmed at the existing differences between the Company and the newspaper Press, in relation to the changes in the tariff, made and to be made by the Executive Committee, have this day requested the President to call a meeting of the shareholders, to be held at an early day in the City of New-York, to consider whether a policy cannot be adopted to avert the disastrous effects of a warfare between the public Press and the Company.

The object of this note is to request either your attendance in person, or the conferring of your proxy upon some discreet friend, who is not a Director, as it will be more likely to lead to a satisfactory solution of the existing difficulties.

CYRUS W. FIELD,
ABRAHAM S. HEWITT,
WILSON G. HUNT.

Jersey City.

ENCOUNTER WITH A BURGLAR.—Yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, a man named CONSTANT RUPP, residing at East Newark, was awakened by a noise in the house, and upon getting up to ascertain the cause, he detected a burglar reesacking the premises. Mr. RUPP at once closed with him, when the latter drew a dirk and stabbed him in the wrist, and with a slashing cut severed the cords of the other wrist. The burglar was secured, and on his person was found a valuable gold chain, the property of THOMAS CRAIG, of the Jarvis House, which had also been burglariously entered. The prisoner, WM. R. IRVING, *alias* Kelly, was taken to the Hudson County jail by Constable SHEPPARD to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FIRE AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—The handsome villa residence of Mr. JASON CRANE, at Bloomfield, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss about $8,000; insured for $5,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a girl employed in the family, who was subject to fits of insanity.

CANAL TOLLS.—The *Evening Journal* gives the following statement of canal tolls since the opening of navigation:

Tolls received on all the canals of this State in April, 1859	$69,879 46
Do. in 1860	49,763 14
Decrease in April, 1860	$20,116 32
Tolls received on all the canals of the State in May, 1860	$359,806 19
Do. in 1859	203,536 78
Increase in May, 1860, over May, 1859	$156,269 41
Whole amount of tolls received from the opening of navigation in April lo end of May, '60	$409,569 33
Do. in 1859	273 416 24
Net increase during the season	$136,153 09
Amount of tolls received at the Buffalo office from opening of navigation to June 1, 1860	$149,199 69
Do. at the Oswego office	63,149 48
Tolls received on the Champlain Canal to June 1, 1860	$21,953 55
Do. to June, 1859	21 864 50
Increase	$89 05
Total receipts at the three tide-water offices from opening of navigation to June 1, 1860	$54,078 16

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains the following:

LITERARY—Interesting Miscellany.
AGRICULTURAL—Work for the Season.
THE JAPANESE—Reception in Philadelphia.
CONGRESS—The House Debate on the Censure of the President.
CORRESPONDENCE—Letters from Italy, California, Buenos Ayres, Panama, Mexico, West Point, Washington, &c.
EDITORIALS—Articles on Current Topics.
EUROPA—Full details of European Intelligence.
SUMMARY OF NEWS—Foreign, Domestic, City and Commercial.
THE FOWLER DEFALCATION—Postmaster-General Holt's account of the affair.
Market Reports, Personal Paragraphs, News Items, &c., &c.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price 4 cents. Subscription price $3 per annum.

A Cured Dyspeptic Speaks.

It is known how much dyspepsia prevails.

And it should be generally known how easy it is of cure.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

Taken for forty consecutive nights, one each night, will cure.

This plan has succeeded with me, and over one hundred others.

I place this in the City papers at my own expense.

A CURED DYSPEPTIC.

Gurney's Gallery,
No. 707 Broadway.
THE IVORYTYPE.

This new and beautiful style of Portraiture, first introduced in New-York by Messrs. GURNEY & SON, is creating quite an excitement in the artistic world. To quote the expression of an artist, on examining the Ivorytype. "Nothing half so perfect, accurate or beautiful, has ever appeared. It combines the finish of the most delicately painted miniature on ivory, with the fidelity and life-like correctness of the Photograph." As to durability it is unquestioned. Ivorytypes can be seen at the entrance to the Gallery, that have stood the test of a hot sun for upward of eight months. A critical examination of these pictures is requested.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VISITING CARDS.

The ladies are especially requested to call and examine this unique and beautiful style of Visiting Card, the same as now used by the upper circles of society, and is the mode in Paris and London.

It is also the most convenient style of Portraiture for the exchange of likeness with friends residing in distant parts, as it is of a convenient size to be inclosed in any ordinary envelope, safely to any part of the world.

STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES

MESSRS GURNEY & SON are now prepared to give their attention to making groups of Families, or Single Persons, at the Gallery, or by appointment to visit private residences, having everything suitably arranged for making groups in the parlor or garden. Views of buildings, Animals, Statuary, or, in fact, anything in the Stereoscopic line of pictnre, can be executed in the most truthful manner, to suit the most fastidious.

J. GURNEY & SON,
Photographic Artists,
No. 707 Broadway.

John B Dunham,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
Nos. 75 to 83 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

If any one should ask us what, in our opinion, arrived at by an impartial test, was the best and most honest compound remedy for preserving and beautifying the hair, and restoring gray hair to its original color, and the locks to the bald-headed, we should, without hesitation say Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative. See advertisement in another column.—*Louisville Journal.* Sold by all Druggists, Depot No. 444 Broadway

Japanese Comique, and Ladies, if you want hand-some Gaiter Boots, with heels, at 12s, Slippers and Ties at 6s. and 7s. per pair, with Boys', Misses', and Children's Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 367 Canal-st.

Ladies' Dress Gimps, New and Beautiful styles at LOCKITT, SON & CO.'S,
No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trimmings made to match.

B. T. Babbitt's Cancentrated Soft Soap.—One box makes 40 gallons of the best soft soap, by simply adding hot water. Price $1 per box.
Liberal discount to grocers. 70 Washington-st., N.Y.

Cfirehugh's Wigs and Toupees are Superior to all others—perfect in fit, natural in appearance. The Invisive Wig, an entire novelty, is perfection; partings unobtainable. 260 Broadway, next to A. T. Stewart & Co.

The Metropolitan Bank Note Reporter, corrected by the Metropolitan Bank and Gwynne & Day, will be issued THIS MORNING, describing several new counterfeits. For sale by the news-dealers.

Bloom Beaver—Gentlemen's dress hat, the leading style for Summer, introduced by
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

To Dealers in India Rubber Goods.

Notice is hereby given, that the GOODYEAR'S ASTIC FABRICS COMPANY have purchased all the rights for the Manufacture and sale of ELASTIC INDIA RUBBER GOODS of all descriptions heretofore owned or claimed by CHAS. GOODYEAR, HORACE H. DAY or WILLIAM JUDSON, and hereby have concentrated all the titles under the GOODYEAR and other patents under one control, and that they are now prepared to make arrangements upon favorable terms with Merchants for the sale of such goods.

All elastic goods having VULCANIZED RUBBER in them (except woven suspenders, the right to manufacture which is vested in the Nashawannuck Mfg Co.,) must be stamped with the Company's marks before they are sold, or they will be treated as infringements and the Company will prosecute at once any person proved selling any such goods without due license.

No 37 Park-Row, and No. 23 Cortlandt-st.
New-York, June 9, 1860. WM. B. BARNETT, Sec'y.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The new Company known as the "Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company" have purchased from me my factory in New-Brunswick, my nineteen patents, and all my titles under Goodyear's Patents, with all claims for past infringements; and by arrangements settled and receipts passed, all goods hitherto manufactured by me, or supplied to others under my authority, may be sold, and are exempt from such transfer, and no claim can be made, or question raised, touching any such hitherto sold or authorized by me. HORACE H. DAY.
New-York, June 9, 1860.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned, having sold all his right, title and ieterest in the manufacture and sale of Elastic Rubber Goods, under the Goodyear patent, to the "Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company," hereby gives notice to the public that all settlements for past infringements of his rights must be made with that Company, and all future licences to vend such goods as his licenses included, must be derived from them.
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1860.
WILLIAM JUDSON,
No. 37 Park-row.

The Public Blessing which is now Universally admitted to exist in Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters is every day demonstrated by their astonishing efficacy in the cases which they are announced to cure. All the complaints of the stomach and bowels, weakness of the digestive organs, bilious and liver affections, night fevers, headaches, piles, costiveness, rheumatism, scurvy, impurity of the blood, or blotched and sallow complexions, soon yield to their properties. For sale by WM. B. MOFFAT, No 335 Broadway, and by druggists generally.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st. bet-ev. and 29th-st., New-York.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEA BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose,
ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Removal.

BALL, BLACK & CO., in vacating their old premises, corner Broadway and Murray sts, will close for a few days preparatory to opening their new store, corner of Broadway and Prince sts., of which due notice will be given.

St. Vincent's Hospital.—The friends of this institution should remember that to the generosity of the Messrs. Edge, of Jersey City, they are indebted for the brilliant display of fireworks at their late Fair, and show their appreciation of his good will by purchasing their Fourth of July Fireworks at his depot, No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 208, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

George B. Sient & Co.'s
CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STICH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Summer, 1860.
The usual quarterly issue of fashionable Hats for gentlemen's wear, is this day announced. Unsurpassed in variety, unexcelled in quality and artistic in its proportions. It cannot fail to commend itself to the taste of the most discriminating and fastidious. Panamas of high and low cost. English Dunstables, Sennets and Cantons form a portion of the varieties displayed in the Straw Hat Department, while the assortments of Cape and Cloth Hats is unequaled.
TUTHILL, Hatter, No 366 Broadway,
Opposite International Hotel.

303 Canal-street. 303
BOYS' SUMMER HATS.
The choicest and cheapest, the most varied and largest assortment of new and favorite styles at
THOMAS REYNOLDS', three doors west of Broadway.
303 CANAL-STREET. 303

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot, No. 32 Platt-st.

Our Wear Shirts
Can be obtained only at No. 381 Broadway, and No. 61 Nassau-st. Sold by the dozen, half dozen or single Shirt. Sizes warranted to fit.
IRA PEREGO & SON.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Superior Dress Shirts to Order.
Manufactured by S. A. Hutchinson, and a perfect fit guaranteed, at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

Japanese Silk Hats,
JAPANESE STRAW HATS.
Large quantity of Japanese CHANGE at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Parents, Teachers and Others should secure for themselves and their children a careful PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATION, by Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, who would point out all their peculiar traits of character and talent, and what calling in life would be best for each, to insure virtue, health, happiness and success

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Broadway Surpassed.—Straw Hats for gents. Every variety of the new styles at reduced prices.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Jeddo Hat, of Woven Straw, for Young Men and Boys, to be had only of GENIN, 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

GURNEY—BENSON.—In this City, on Thursday, June 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. MANSON, BENJAMIN GURNEY to SARAH M., eldest daughter of Charles S. Benson, Esq., all of this City.

WOODRUFF—PARSONS.—At Finshing, on Wednesday, June 13, by Rev. T. T. Waterman, GEORGE M. WOODRUFF, of Litchfield, Conn., and ELISABETH F., daughter of James B. Parsons.

LA ROY—MCC

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SUNDAY, JUNE 24,
At Hoboken, at the Merchants' Exchange.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT WEEHAWKEN, TOWNSHIP OF NORTH BERGEN, HUDSON COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY.
(If not previously disposed of at private sale.)

The large and valuable farms known as the Philip DePeyster farms, containing, altogether, 610 acres of land, situate at Weehawken, township of North Bergen, Hudson County, New-Jersey. This property lies along the Hackensack River and is intersected by the New-York and Patterson Railroad—is near the line of the Northern Railroad, and distant about four miles from Hoboken.

The farms will be offered in lots of suitable size, or sold altogether, as may appear most desirable. Maps of the property can be had of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st. For terms and other particulars, reference can be had to GEORGE S. PUFFER, Executor, &c., of P. DePeyster, deceased, Farman-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn; or ANDREW MOUNT, at Hudson County Clerk's Office, Hudson City, N. J.; or ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer

SUPERB
FIRST-CLASS OIL PAINTINGS.

NEARLY 300 FINE OIL PAINTINGS,
MANY OF WHICH ARE GUARANTEED ORIGINALS
To be sold without reserve, as the owner is leaving the Country, by E. F. H. SCHENCK, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway, THIS DAY, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock. The pictures are all first-class, and comprise

Specimens of	
VANDERVENDONCK,	TENKATE,
WATERMANN,	SCHAEP,
SMITS,	DIDOART,
ROADE LINNIG,	VAN OS,
OWERSARDY,	BEDIG,
JEAN FIT,	WOUVERMANS.

And many others, of the best schools. Most of the above have just arrived per steamer, and have therefore never been exhibited. Many of them bear the written certificates of the artists. We would call especial attention of our friends and connoisseurs to this large and beautiful collection, which is now on exhibition at the salesroom, and will state they will be most positively sold, without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FOUR SUPERB DEER AND ELK HORN CHAIRS AND CHANDELIER.—THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, the above superb articles; they were made for and exhibited at the World's Fair in Paris, and will be positively sold as above, instead of Saturday, as before advertised. They are now on exhibition at the salesroom. Also, an elegant Japanese cabinet.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & Co., Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 158 Broadway.
AUCTION NOTICE.
HARDWARE TRADE SALE.
Continuation of sale by
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.
Will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) June 15,
Commencing with lot No. 1,316, the following goods, Comprising,
Shot-belts, shot-pouches, gun warms, powder-horns, gun-nipples, nipple-wrenches, revolvers, tinner chisels, double and single barrel guns, large invoices of screws and patterns on cards, bed-hooks, saw files, coil chain, rezors, butcher cleavers, rat-traps, pallet-knives.
ALSO, ABOUT $30,000 SHEFFIELD CUTLERY.

J. W. POZZI, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SUPERIOR CUSTOM-made rosewood and mahogany household furniture, excellent rosewood piano-forte, three magnificent suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in the most expensive and desirable patterns of French satin; costly pier and mantel French plate mirrors, elegant oil-paintings, rich velvet carpets, large and extensive variety of costly solid silver-ware, heavy cut-glass ware of the most expensive kind, elegant china, Parian ware and dinner sets, vases, Parian ware, bronze and ormolo clocks, &c., &c. The particular attention of housekeepers, hotel-keepers and the trade generally, is called to the large and extensive catalogue sale of the above rich and costly household furniture, decorations, &c., &c., to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, on the premises in West 14th-st., near 9th-av., at 10½ o'clock, on THIS DAY, (Friday,) being the rich and desirable contents of the above five-story & welling-house, the whole of which will positively be sold. Catalogues ready by 8 o'clock on the morning of sale, when the whole can be examined.

PARLORS—Contain about 150 yards of superior velvet carpets, three magnificent solid rosewood suites, covered in maroon, blue and gold, and crimson and gold satin, of the most expensive description; Gothic and Fuckian easy chairs, in moquet and satin brocade; ladies' solid rosewood reception and arm-chairs, covered in gold blue, crimson and maroon satin; large and expensive plate glass secretary bookcase, lined with silk and satin-wood; three solid rosewood centre tables, with rich statuary marble tops; expensively carved rosewood pier, sofa and side tables, with marble tops; three costly rosewood etageres, with marble tops, plate glass doors, &c., imported expressly for the owner; ladies' rosewood work-tables, 24-day bronze and ormolo clocks, elegant China vases, wire mouse-trap and cage; expensive lace draperies, painted to order in France; magnificent French plate pier glass, size 96x26, with rich and heavy gold frame; mantel mirror to match, of six feet square, cost $250; heavy embroidered lace window-curtains and cornices, large and extensive variety of oil-paintings, by native artists, such as landscapes, winter scenes, marine views, Scriptural pieces, superior French lithographs, game pieces, &c., the whole forming a most pleasing collection; superior rosewood piano-forte, City made, full 7-octave, carved legs elegant case, finished all round, inlaid plate and richly set with pearl, being a valuable and costly instrument; rosewood piano stool, covered in satin, with an elegant and costly embroidered cover.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, June 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 38 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th ave., elegant household furniture, most of which was made to order by Weeks, and but little used, consisting in part of elegant royal velvet medallion carpets tapestry, Brussels and three-ply carpets, rich carved rosewood suite in reps, elegant carved rosewood etagere, rosewood marble-top centre and side tables, oak extension tables, oak dining chairs, oval French frame plate mirrors, rich gas candeliers and brackets, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and chairs, mahogany furniture in hair cloth, mahogany wardrobes, oil cloths, stair carpets and rods, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, June 16, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a splendid pair long tail bay horses, about 16 hands high, 8 years old; very stylish, perfectly gentle in all harness, and a fast-trotting traveler; to be sold without any reserve, for account of whom it may concern.

Also a steel-sorrel Pony, 14½ hands high, 5 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness and under the saddle; very stylish, and can trot in 3½ minutes.

A phaeton brett, in good running order, made by one of our first City makers, with pole and shafts.

Also a Rockaway, suitable for six persons.

Also a second-hand close carriage.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on FRIDAY, June 15, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.—A fine collection of water-color and oil-paintings, among which will be found the works of Vandergucht, Van de Kad, Frazonsat, A. Ducrael, Jordeans, J. C. Scotel, Chambers, W. M. Brown, J. D. Blondell, J. Bellini, L. Moine, A. de Lely, Johnson and Fox and London, Cortona, and others. Also by order of the Executors—About 20 fine ancient oil paintings. They will be on exhibition as above a day previous to the sale.

Also, about 350 engravings of Col. Perry's Japan Expedition.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 246 to 295 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent., (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place.—Dated May 22, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 12, at the same hour and place.—Dated May 29, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, July 3, at same hour and place.—Dated June 12, 1860.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEARL AND THIRD-STS. PROPERTY (TO CLOSE AN ESTATE).—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On PEARL-STREET.—The three-story brick house and lot No. 679, near Chatham-st. Rents for over $1,200. Lot 25 feet.

On THIRD-STREET.—Two two-story, attic and basement brick houses, and lots Nos. 9 and 11, near the Bowery, well built and in good order. Lots 25x85 and 80. Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st. By order of the heirs of Rebecca Brasford.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—TWO PAIR OF LONG-TAIL BAY horses, six years old; fine action; 15 hands high; both superior coach teams. Also ten single horses, for all purposes—among them one fast trotting horse, one fast pacing horse, two fine saddle horses, to be seen at the New-York Sale Stables, corner 43d st. and 6th av., opposite 6th av. Railroad Depôt. Superior accommodations for sale and livery horses. Easy of access by 6th and 6th-av. omnibuses and 6th-av. Railroad.

CARRIAGES.—WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION, at our warerooms, Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin, and No. 71 White-st., first door east of Broadway, a fine assortment of first-class carriages and road wagons, manufactured on the premises, under our immediate supervision, from the best selected materials and workmanship, to which we invite the attention of the public.
MINER & STEVENS.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A ROCKAWAY CARriage, with shafts and pole, made carriage style, with four springs, and a light wagon; both in perfect order; and a splendid family or Doctor's horse, will stand without tying. Inquire of the owner, No. 93 27th-st., near 7th-av., where they can be seen from 6 to 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LARGE BAY HORSE, 17½ hands high, 7 years old, weighs 1,400 pounds, sound and kind; is a very fast walker, and would make a superior trunk horse. Apply at No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place.

FOR SALE—PAIR MATCHED GELDINGS, cream color, white manes and tails, very stylish; also, buggy and harness, cheap, as the owner leaves the City, at Montague Stable, 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FOR SALE—AN ASSORTMENT OF SECOND-hand Open Barouches, Brets and Phaetons, in good order. Can be seen at WOOD, BROTHERS', No. 396 Broadway

REMOVALS.

WOOD BROTHERS
Have removed to
No. 396 BROADWAY.

In directing notice to their removal,
WOOD BROTHERS
Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs, made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.

This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.

Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by let

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S & HADFIELD'S
PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT
FIREWORKS.
W. JOYNES & BRO.,
Depôt, No. 300 Broadway.

Having made extensive arrangements with both of the above celebrated makers for the sale of their Fireworks we are prepared to offer to storekeepers and the public generally an unequaled stock, both in quality and variety, at reduced prices, consisting in part of

Fire-Crackers, Torpedoes, Wheels, Triangles, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Pigeons, Comets, &c., &c.
CITY AND TOWN COMMITTEES supplied with public displays at short notice.

1 200.
S. D. ROBERTS.

N. B.—Many parties having hired parties formerly employed by Messrs. J. G. & J. Edge, are advertising themselves as agents of J. G. & J. Edge. The public is cautioned against such charlatans as they may find upon being blown up that the goods sold as Edge's are from the laboratory of some obscure manufacturer.
S. D. ROBERTS,
No. 172 Broadway, cor. Maiden-lane and Broadway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ORDERS FOR
G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S
EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS,
For johning and for
Public and private exhibition,
Must be sent to the Wholesale depôt,
No. 43 MAIDEN-LANE.
FIRE-CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, JOSS-STICKS, AND SALOONS,
Constantly on hand.
PETER TIERS & CO.

FIREWORKS.
BEWARE OF IMPOSITORS!
Not having any parties in my employ who have sold Messrs. J. G. & J. Edge's Fireworks until this season, I would caution the public not to patronize those who cast reflections on them, who wish to do an honorable business.

The genuine Edge's Fireworks are to be had in quantities to suit purchasers at Edge's Depôt
GEO. S. COLEY, Agent.
No. 37 Maiden-lane, New-York.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S DEPOT
FOR THE EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.
Neatest in appearance, and best in quality.
FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EXHIBITION,
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
No. 62 John st.

HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM
FIREWORKS.
DEPOT, NO. 47 MAIDEN-LANE.
HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 37 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y.
Fire-crackers, Torpedoes, Joss-sticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and public exhibitions, of superior quality, at less than usual prices. Address orders by mail or telegraph to
GEO. B. COLEY, No. 37 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st., one door from corner Fulton.
FIRE-CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, JOSS-STICKS, and a full assortment of FIREWORKS, plain and colored fires, warranted of the first quality.
Committees for exhibitions and the trade supplied on the most liberal terms.
M. BENNETT.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD & SON'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call.
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John st.

FIREWORKS.—NO. 1 FIRECRACKERS AT lowest market price. Also, a full assortment of plain and colored Fireworks, from Edges' celebrated laboratory, for sale by JONES & DUNBAR, No. 93 Murray-st., near Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Plain and Colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANCHESTER SUMMER HOTELS.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE is delightfully situated among the Green Mountains in Southwestern Vermont, 80 miles north of Troy. Hudson River Railroad trains connect at Troy with trains for Manchester direct. Trains to Manchester leave Troy, on arrival of steamers which leave New-York at 6 P. M. Reference as to health and beauty of location may be had to Hon. Samuel Sloan, President of the Hudson River Railroad; P. McMartin, Esq., No. 168 5th-av.; Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, No. 3 Great Jones-st.; Robt. Squires, Esq., of Freeland Squires & Co.

For rooms please apply to L. C. ORVIS, Agent, Manchester, Vt., or F. H ORVIS, Box No. 1,588 New-York.

THE MANCHESTER HOTEL, (OPPOSITE "THE EQUINOX HOUSE") CHARLES F. ORVIS, Manager.—This house is 116 feet front, new and newly furnished, and in complete order for Summer company. Board $5 to $6 per week. Barns large and airy. Trout fishing good in this vicinity.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,
MANCHESTER, VERMONT.

Manchester is situated (near the base of the Green Mountains) fifty mile. north of Albany and Troy, and thirty south of Rutland, where regular connections are made with trains for Manchester. For health and beauty of location this village is unsurpassed. Visitors are assured that at this Hotel they will find those comforts and conveniences usually met with at first-class hotels.
Mrs E. M. VANDERLIP & SON, Proprietors.

SEA BATHING, BOATING AND FISHING.—The Tryton House, Glen Cove, is now open and in readiness for the reception of Summer visitors. Permanent and transient boarders will find this house a pleasant and cool retreat, a good table, safe bathing, and no mosquitoes. Steamer GEORGE LAW leaves Catherine-slip at 3 o'clock, P. M., and the LONG ISLAND, at James'-slip, at 4 o'clock, P. M., daily.
J. MILLER, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—THE MANSION HOUSE, LONG Branch, N. J., has been thoroughly renovated and enlarged, and will now accommodate 600 guests. Open to the public June 15. The R & D. S. Railroad lands passengers within a few yards of the premises, and two four daily trains. Conveyance also by boats foot of Robinson-st. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT.—FOR A QUIET, COOL AND healthy Summer resort Mr. J. F. FOSTER'S, Quogue, L. I., offers rare inducements, and a few rooms may yet be obtained
Surf bathing, game fishing, &c., unsurpassed,
Route—Long Island Railroad to River Head.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J., is now open for the reception of company. Communications by letter will be promptly attended to. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

MASSER'S
FIVE MINUTE
ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
As improved for 1859.

WITH STAMPED IRON COVERS AND BOTTOMS—TINNED.
The only Freezer known which is constructed on true Scientific principles.
The Cheapest, Best and most Economical; requiring ice less and less labor than any other, being at the same time the most durable in structure, and most certain in its operations.
Sole Agent for the United States,
S. KETCHAM & CO.,
Manufacturers of Japanned and Plantshed Tin Ware.
No. 289 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE OLD JAVA COFFEE POT.
HOTEL COFFEE BOILER—BARTLETT'S Patent—is decidedly the best coffee pot in use. By its peculiar, yet simple construction, it preserves and distils the rich aroma, and thus secures the full flavor of the coffee thereby making better coffee with one-third less.
The highest premium, a silver medal, was awarded the Old Java Coffee Pot, by the American Institute, 1859. Call and examine, or send for a circular.
BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, 426 Broad way.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR,
With FILTER and WATER-COOLER combined,
Is the best self ventilating Provision Preserver in the world.
BARTLETT & LESLEY,
Sole Manufacturers,
No. 426 Broadway, New-York.

STOP AND REFLECT BEFORE YOU waste your money in purchasing a poor article GRIFFIN & ROWE'S Patent Ice Breakers are recommended by all who have used them; they save their cost in ice, and do not injure the refrigerator. Take one home and try it. For sale by all hardware and house-furnishing stores. Manufactured by
F. STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

260. HOW TO LIVE CHEAP. 260.
In order to effect a great saving in your household expenses purchase your stock of TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, GROCERIES, FLOUR and PROVISIONS.
AT AGNEW'S, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.,
and thus secure the popular low prices for which this establishment has such a world-wide renown. Call and see for yourselves.
THOMAS R. AGNEW, importer and wholesale and retail grocer, No. 260 Greenwich, corner of Murray-st.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER,
DANDELION COFFEE.
A sovereign remedy for general debility, dyspepsia and bilious effections; st ongly recommended by the Faculty. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of Coffee find this an excellent substitute, to say nothing of medicinal qualities; is also much cheaper, requiring but half the quantity of ordinary coffee. City Mills, Nos. 233, 236 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
PURE MILK.
Address T. W. DECKER, No. 185 East 27th-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 66 ACRES, IN A HIGH state of cultivation, at Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y., about one mile from the river, on graded roads. It has a fine orchard of 140 grafted trees. Will be sold together or in lots,—say 8, 10, 12, 20 or more acres,—as it is susceptible of being divided to great advantage, giving beautiful river and inland views. Apply personally or by letter to W. R. & C. L. BROWN, Western-av., Newburgh.

FARM FOR SALE AT SMITHTOWN, L. I.—Consisting of 70 acres, with growing crops, wheat, rye, corn, oats and potatoes, well watered and in a good state of cultivation; house nearly new; barn and other out buildings; a good variety of fruit and berries; muck for manure can be obtained on the farm in large quantity. Will be sold on easy terms. Inquire of J. E. BRUSH, No. 4 Chatham-square.

FRUIT AND DAIRY FARMS, ALSO COTTAGES and country seats, for sale and exchange in Westchester, Rockland and Orange Counties, and New-Jersey, near depôts, churches and schools—several beautifully situated on the Hudson, with immediate possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 81 Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A. CARD.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS IN THE 19TH WARD.—J. J. SMITH & CO. having opened an office at No. 769 3d-av. for the sale, exchange, renting and insuring property, loaning money on bond and mortgage, and collecting rents and interest, solicit the patronage of property holders of the above ward, and others requiring their services
Refer to—HON. JAS. W. BEEKMAN,
A. M. BUSH, Esq. No. 18 Wall-st.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN.
For Sale by MERRIAM & HUSSARD,
No. 18 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE TWO first-class 2-story brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 94 and 96 West 31st-st., south side, between 5th-av. and Broadway; the houses are each 26 by 60, lots 25 by 98.9. Also, the valuable 4-story brown-stone house and lot No. 50 West 16th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th ave.; house is 20 feet front, lot 20 by 103.3. Also, the hand some 3-story high stoop brick house and lot No. 118 West 15th st., south side between 6th and 7th ave; house 20 feet front, lot 20 by 103.8. All these houses are in good order, and contain all the modern improvements. For further particulars apply to JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank, Broadway.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE—25 OF THE most desirable lots in Harlem on easy terms. No money required in improved
3 lots on 4th-av., between 124th and 125th sts.
4 lots on 125th-st., near 3d av.
2 lots on 123d st., near 4th-av.
6 lots on 126th-st., near 3d-av.
10 lots on 128th st., between 3d and 4th aves.
SAMUEL REDDY & CO., No. 5 Liberty-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon-avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and underceller, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av., would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 189 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LATANTE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIVE NEW elegant brown-stone houses on 50th st., with all the modern improvements; hot & cold tiled, black walnut stairs, furnaces, &c. would exchange for building materials, City or Brooklyn lots, or good country property. Apply to J. J. SMITH & CO., No. 760 3d-av., or A. M. BUSH, Esq., No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES OF THE BEST PROPERty in Brooklyn, located on 3d-av. and 55th st., Greenwood. Say midge and Hamilton-avs. Cars pass the grounds every 10 minutes. This property must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, Agent, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OR BOTH of the new first-class three story brown stone houses, Nos. 62 and 66 West 45th-st.; also one superior four-story brown-stone house, all near the 5th av. Good City lots would be taken in part payment. Inquire at No. 163 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST CORNERS ON 2d-av.; is five stories high; all the modern improvements; no agent need apply; terms easy. Also, six four-story and basement houses on 2d-av.; are all new, with stores, and rented at 12 per cent, on price. Inquire of WM. FETTRETCH, No. 155 East 32d st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED—THE 3-story white marble house No. 31 First-place, Brooklyn, is a first-class house and will be sold cheap. Lot 23.4 by 123.5. $5 500 can remain on mortgage. Apply to ALBERT G. THORP, Jr., No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York City.

$7.500.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Genteel three story brick house and lot on Murray Hill, modern improvements, would exchange for building lots. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 134 Times Office, with description, &c., and where to be seen.

HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS TO EXCHANGE.—A first-class 3-story new house in the beautiful village of East New-York, adjoining Brooklyn, for a house in the City. Apply at Jervis' Information Exchange, No. 229 Broadway, Room No 37.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET.—The store No 273 Pearl-st 22½ feet front by 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. If let, the store will be improved to suit a first class tenant. Inquire of HASMER, HAYS & CO. No. 72 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BEAUTIFUL LOTS ON 92D-st., 25 by 100 feet, only $00 feet from 5th-av. Also 4 lots on 112th-st., between 3d and 3d ave., 25 by 100 feet 11 inches. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, 19 Nassau-st.

BROADWAY LOTS.—SEVERAL CHOICE PARcels of Broadway lots for sale at very low prices. Apply to JOHN M. C. CLAVE, No. 1,241 Broadway, near 31st-st.

FOR SALE OR DESIRABLE TERMS—Forty-eight City lots, forming nearly a square on a graded street, and near to Flatbush-av railroad. Apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY, HIGH STOOP house, modern improvements, with gas fixtures, &c., No. 158 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.; $450 and Croton tax. The three story brick house, modern improvements, No. 117 9th av; rent from now until next May, $540. A neat, two story brick cottage house, with gas, No. 157 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th aves; rent $350 per year. Large four-story fine house, No. 258 West 23d-st.; modern improvements; gas, &c., furnished, $2,000; unfurnished, $1,400. The three-story high stoop brick house, (except upper floor,) water on each floor, No. 38 Hudson-place West 38th-st.; rent from now until next May, $350; would be let to two families. Four-story brick house modern improvements. No. 171 West 37th st., between 7th and 8th avs.; rent, $550 per year. Also at Yonkers a fine large house corner Prospect and Grinnell sts.; house 40x41 feet, with grounds, and carriage house and stable attached; rent furnished, $100 per month, unfurnished, $500 per year.
J. & W. DENHAM, House Agents, 8th ave., corner 16th-st. Office open from morning until 9 in the evening.

TO LEASE—THE BRICK BUILDINGS, ON FOUR lots, situate south side of 14th-st., west of 10th-av., near the river; they are, a 2-story office, stable and other 3 story buildings, and can be adapted for steam. have high cellars and inclosed by a brick wall with a large yard in the centre; would answer for any mechanical business, or for coal or other business requiring space and protection from the weather. Apply to JOHN C. WHITE, No 13 West 21st-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No 3 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO RENT IN THE SOCIETY LIBRARY.—Two large and well-lighted rooms, on the 2d floor of the Society Library building, on University-place, near Union-square. To let until 1st May next. For price and further information inquire of ROMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET.—THE DWELLING-HOUSE No 32 EAST 20th st., near 4th-av. It is 25x54, three rooms deep on first floor; contains the modern improvements and is in complete order, having just been painted and papered throughout. Will be leased low to a private family only. Apply to S. P. RUSSELL, No 271 Broadway

STORE TO LET—STORE, BASEMENT AND Cellar of No. 25 Beekman-st., each floor 90 feet deep, with two tier of fireproof vaults; central location for hardware, paper, or leather trade. Possession immediate. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LEASE—THE SOUTH SIDE OF PIER NO. 43 North River, foot of Spring st., for four years, from the first of last May. Apply to J. WIGHT & SON, No. 332 South-st., or on board steamer *Thomas E. Hulse*, foot of Spring-st.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house, with an acre of land a fine garden, &c., in Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms large, and vacant lots adjoining for saw or rolling mills, &c.; engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists tools for sale.

TO LEASE—A PLOT OF GROUND OF ABOUT 16 acres on the 8th-av. and 125th-st., for a term of years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 197 EAST 21ST-ST., NEAR 2d-av., brick cottage, with fine yard in front. Gas, bath and range. Immediate possession. Apply to E. H. SHORTINE, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW FIVE-STORY and basement store, No. 83 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., this City. Apply to
FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

SEA-SHORE COTTAGE AT ROCKAWAY, L. I., to let, fully furnished, containing eleven rooms, water and range in kitchen, stable, ice house, (filled,) bath house, &c. The cottage is beautifully situated, with an unobstructed view of the ocean. Apply to WM. KUMBEL, No. 33 Ferry-st., or to W. H. BOLTON, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A LARGE three pleasantly located and elegantly furnished will be rented to a responsible party for four months very low, from now until the 20th of October. It can be seen on application at No. 111 West 22d-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET—FIFTH-AVENUE.—A FIRST-CLASS dwelling house, above 28th-st., with all the modern improvements will be rented furnished throughout until the 1st of October to a respectable and careful tenant. Apply at No 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 20D-ST., to a private family, for one year or more; 12 rooms in perfect order. Apply at No. 58 East 22d st., from 10 to 5 o'clock.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE IN THE country, within one hour's ride of the City Hall, must have shade and fruit trees, with garden ready planted to rent to May 1, 1861, not over $300. Astoria or Flushing preferred. Address J. E., Box No. 19 Times office, stating size of house, grounds, &c., possession wanted immediately.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE IN the country, for three months, will be access to the City morning and evening. Address, stating location and particulars, E. O. B., Box No. 2,794 Post office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.
SPRING SIDE, TARRYTOWN.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY June 20, at 5 o'clock, on the premises, the above valuable property. It is situated on the elevated range of ground lying east of Broadway, about half a mile from the depôt. It contains nearly nine acres, with first-class improvements. The buildings consist of a well built and convenient dwelling-house of 15 rooms, with a very commanding aspect; also a carriage-house and gate-lodge, &c. The ground has a frontage of between 500 and 600 feet on Broadway, bordered with an evergreen hedge, resting upon a bank wall. The front lawn rises from the street, towards the dwelling, a distance of some 300 feet, and is embellished with shrubbery, shade trees, spring, fountain, &c. On the rear are a grove of forest trees, an never-failing brook, an abundance and variety of fruit trees in full bearing with kitchen-garden, poultry-yard, &c. The garden is well stocked with small fruits, and the grounds are in every respect in complete order.

The scenery and river views are of great extent and beauty, and the property combines advantages and attractions that very rarely meet in a single place.

As there are on this place several distinct building sites, equally eligible, it can be divided to suit purchasers, if sold entire. (which the owner would prefer,) he could, if desired, give immediate possession, either with or without the furniture.

If not disposed of entire, at private sale, before the 20th day of June, it will on that day be offered at PUBLIC SALE, either entire or in the following divisions:

No. 1—BUILDING SITE—Embracing from two to three acres with over 200 feet front on Broadway, including the entrance lodge, carriage-house, summer-house, fountain, &c.

No. 2—BUILDING SITE, east of the above from three to four acres, including the brook, grove, &c.

No. 3.—The MANSION, with from two to four acres, fronting about half the street front. For further particulars inquire at the office of the auctioneer, No. 2 Pine-st., or of CHAS. H. LYON, on the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE IN BERKSHIRE, MASS.—The subscriber offers for sale the Manelon House and farm of Judge Curtis, in Pittsfield, in the County of Berkshire, Mass. The house and farm lying within a ring fence, contain about one hundred and seventy-four acres, of which about seventy acres are finely wooded or large part with a heavy growth mostly of hard wood. The residue is tillage and grass land of the best quality.

The Manelon House is large and convenient, and with its accessories of stables, garden and orchard, every way suited to the wants of a family in a first-class country residence. A farm house and all suitable farm buildings are at a convenient distance from the mansion House. The avenues to the house, one of which is through the woodland and the other over the open ground, each half a mile in length—he beautiful slope of the land towards the south, sheltered by wood from the north and west, and the charming views of mountains and valleys from every part of the grounds, render it one of the most attractive spots in the valley of the Housatonic. Considering the natural beauties of the place, and the judicious improvements which have been made upon it, it is believed there are few places in the country more worthy of the attention of those who desire a healthful, convenient and beautiful country residence. At the entrance of the Woodland avenue there is a pretty cottage lodge.

The Mansion House is completely furnished and ready for occupation, and the purchaser can have such portion, or the whole of the furniture as he may desire to take at reasonable prices.

Other lands of the same proprietor, in immediate proximity to the above, will be sold therewith at the option of the purchaser.

For permission to view the premises and terms of sale, inquire of OTIS PECK, Esq., near the premises, or by mail or otherwise, of the subscriber, le the village of Pittsfield. E. H. KELLOGG.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance;) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The ground contains about 18 acres, under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,181 Post-office with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

FOR SALE IN FISHKILL, DUTCHESS COUNTY.—A country seat, with 80 acres of choice land. There is a good and commodious house, lit with gas, and heated with furnace, with suitable out buildings, ice-house, &c. The ground surrounding the house is in a high state of cultivation, with an abundance of large forest trees, evergreens, &c., shrubbery, and a choice collection of fruit trees of every variety, with grape-vines, &c., &c. This is a beautiful and healthy spot, convenient to churches, schools and post-office. Hacks are running hourly to meet the different trains of the Hudson River Railroad. There are two other dwellings, suitable for farmer, gardener, &c. Excellent supply of fruit, and all improvements will be sold, if so desired. In its vicinity are the country seats of several gentlemen. To any anxious of locating in the country, this offers every inducement, combining health, beauty of scenery and excellent society. For particulars, apply to CHARLES VANWYCK, No. 103 Fulton

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelling purposes,
ALSO, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Bagdad, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. &c.
William Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 56 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Prices current issued every morning.

CALIFORNIA Bonds.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 164 NASSAU-ST.,
Buy Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An Act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1875. It is to be understood that the stockholders are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $50,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and indorsed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.
The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 10th day of June next.
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany, for which certificates of deposit will be issued on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.
Canal Department, Albany, May 15, 1860.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILLIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

$500,000 EIGHT PER CENT LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TEXAS AND NEW-ORLEANS RAILROAD COMPANY,
(Texas Division,)
Secured by a mortgage upon one hundred and six (106) miles of railroad and its appurtenances, of the estimated cost of $3,220,000, and upon seven hundred and sixty-eight (768) acres of valuable land, which are now offered to the public as one of the most desirable and reliable securities at present upon the market.
THIS ROAD
Is the Texas Division of the great trunk line which, within twelve to eighteen months, will connect Houston, Galveston, and every important point in Texas, with New-Orleans and, in communication with the lines running North, and already completed, place New-York within 50 hours of Houston.
THE BONDS
Will be redeemable on 1st November, 1878, bear 8 per cent. interest; coupons payable semi annually, on 1st May and 1st November, in the City of New-York.
An additional security for prompt payment of the coupons, pending the completion of the entire Road, are mortgaged by special trust-deed 76,800 acres of land, together with town lots and individually donated lands, at present valued at $600,000.
Maps, prospectuses, copies of charter, trust deeds, land grants, and every information, may be had upon application to
C. CONGREVE & SON,
No. 6 Pine-st., or
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORAISON,
No. 38 William-st., Merchant's Exchange.

BROADWAY BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 13, 1860.—At the ANNUAL Election held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Board for the ensuing year, viz.:

FRANCIS A PALMER,	GEORGE C. PETERS,
JOHN BODINE,	FRANCIS P. FURNALD,
JOHN S. HARRIS,	CHAS. BURKHALTER,
BALMUS M. WEEDS,	JOSEPH REYNOLDS,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	WILLIAM A. HALL,
THOMAS GARDINER,	JAMES IRWIN,
GEORGE W. PLATT,	DANIEL DEVLIN,
JOHN R LAWRENCE,	HENRY L. HOGUET.
JOHN S. ROBERTS,	

And the following named gentlemen were duly elected Inspectors of the next succeeding election: AMOS T. DWIGHT, WM. A. DARLING, S. HAMLIN.
At a meeting of the Board, subsequently held, F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDholders of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1857, creating a sinking fund, proposals will be received at the office of said Company, in New-Orleans, La., up to the last day of June next, inclusive, for the purchase of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. On the day above named, the bids in the forms of sealed proposals will be opened by the Board of Directors and purchases made to the above-named extent, payable in dollars at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,) from those whose bids are most favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the right to reject all bids over par if they deem proper.
RICHARD S. CHARLES, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL DIVIDEND No. 9.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution dated June 11, 1860, ordered a dividend of Five per Cent. to be paid for the year 1859, on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds and Canal indebtedness.
The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer, at No. 160 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st Monday of July, 1860.
The Bonds and Certificates of indebtedness must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
RENNSELAER NEWKIRK,
Trustees I. & M. Canal.
Illinois and Michigan Canal Office, June 11, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 68 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the "Proposals of December 16, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 16th of June next.
C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the 1st day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank.
JOHN T. KNOWLES,
MARCH 27, 1860. Receiver.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits of $450 and under, and at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from the 1st of July.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.
N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held the 11th day of June, 1860, a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. was declared no common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 25 day of July next, at the Treasurer office of the Company, No. 168 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th instant to 31d proximo.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

WHITEHEAD MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Holders of the Bonds of this Company, issued under the mortgage held by the undersigned, are requested to forward them without delay to the subscriber, in order that they may be produced before the Master in Chancery in the proceedings now pending in the Court of Chancery in Virginia.
JOHN P. CROSBY, Trustee for Bondholders.
No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1860.

TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE—The coupons due Aug. 1 1860, on the first mortgage bonds of the Toledo and Illinois and Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Companies, will be paid on presentation at the office of CAMMANN & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., with interest to this date, June 21, 1860.
B. WILSON, Treasurer.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c. bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished on application, by
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

MILWAUKIE & WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—The subscribers will purchase, at par, any and all the Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukie & Watertown Railroad Company.
MILES & GRINNELL, No. 50 Exchange-place.

$170,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, on improved property, in this City or Brooklyn, in sums to suit. Apply to J. NELSON LOCKEY, law office, No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine, Notary and Commissioner.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, at Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

AMERICAN ZOOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL SOCIETY.
Books for subscription to the capital stock of $250,000, in shares of $100 each in the American Zoological and Botanical Society, will be opened on MONDAY, June 4, at the office of the Treasurer, Wilson G. Hunt, No. 39 Park-place, and at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., corner Pine and Nassau sts., and continue open from day to day until further notice. Ten per cent. will be required in cash, the balance to be paid to the Treasurer on demand, when ordered by the Council.
WILSON G. HUNT,
WAYTE SHERMAN,
ROBERT L. STUART.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Managers of the DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, at their office, No. 35 William-st., in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 14th day of June, 1860, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:
Whereas, By a clause in the Income Convertible Bonds of this Company the right was reserved to redeem the same at any time before their maturity, by paying the principal and interest due thereon, on giving notice to the holders thereof,
Now, therefore, be it
Resolved, That the said Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company now elect to pay the said Bonds, and that the same be paid, together with the accrued interest thereon, on the presentation thereof to the Treasurer of this Company, at its office, No. 35 William-st., New-York.
Resolved, That this Company will cease to pay interest on the said Bonds after the 1st day of December next.
Resolved, That this Company give notice to the holders of the said Bonds of the foregoing Resolutions, by publishing the proceedings of this meeting.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 35 William-st., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1860.
In accordance with the action of the Board of Managers above stated, you are hereby notified, as a holder of the Income Convertible Bonds of the Company, that they will be paid on presentation at this office, with the accrued interest thereon; and that the right of conversion ceases from this date; and that interest on the said Bonds will not be paid after the 1st day of December next.
By order of the Board of Managers.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer. C. R. ROBERT, President.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE LAND GRANT BONDS.—The undersigned, a Committee of the Land Grant Bondholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, request the Bondholders to send in their names, with the amount of Bonds held by them, and the numbers of said Bonds to NATH'L ROSS, Secretary of said Committee, at the office of Messrs. S. Sterlee & Co., No. 45 Exchange-place, to the end that, by circulars and otherwise, they may be kept advised of matters touching their interests during the progress of legal proceedings, and with a view to an organization of the Bondholders for the purchase of the Road.
JOSEPH S JACKSON, Poughkeepsie.
CHARLES H. ROBERTS, Poughkeepsie.
JONATHAN RANSOM Poughkeepsie.
CASPAR D. SMITH. Poughkeepsie.
GEO. B. SATTERLEE New-York.
JULIUS WADSWORTH, New-York.
CHARLES CONGDON, New-York.
D. M. HUGHES New-York.
N. C. COWDREY, New-York.
NATH'L ROSS, Brooklyn.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., June 12, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JULY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of July, during the hours of business, at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
Interest will be allowed on all sums deposited on or before Thursday, the 12th of July, the same as if deposited on the 1st.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE HOLDERS OF BONDS ISSUED BY the City of Milwaukie to Railroad Companies, are requested to meet at the Brevoort House on TUESDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to take into consideration the proposition to authorize a negotiation for a settlement with said city.
Holders not represented at that meeting will not be included in the negotiation.
CHAS. MORAN,
WAYTE SHERMAN,
ABIJAH MANN, Jr.,
SIMEON DeWITT,
A. VAN HOFFMAN,
A. RUGGLES, and
J. A. STEVENS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 35 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1860.
NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT FOR the six months ending 30th June, inst., has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, which will be inoorsed on the Scrip, about to be issued, to provide means for the payment of the income Convertible Bonds now outstanding.
The Stock Transfer books will be closed from this date to the morning of July 5.
By order of the Board of Managers.
A. J. ODELL, Secretary.

BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN AT THIS BANK for subscription to $100,000 of the Capital Stock of the Union Bank of Missouri, which, with amount already subscribed, will make paid up Capital on 1st January, 1861, $1,000,000. A statement of the condition of the Union Bank can be seen at the Bank of the State of New-York.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.

$2,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE for three years, on a farm of 35 acres, near New-York; interest 7 per cent., will be paid promptly, semi-annually or yearly. The land and buildings are worth fully $6,000. Address E. B. R., Box 2,433 New York City Post-office.

P. W. GALLAUDET
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 11 PINE-ST., where he will continue to buy and sell on commission, HARDWARE, METAL, and other BUSINESS PAPER.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.—The cars of the Staten Island Railroad Company will leave Tottenville daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:
Leave Tottenville at 7 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., connecting with the 8 and 10 A. M., and 2, 5 and 7 P. M. boats for New-York.
Leave Vanderbilt Landing at 7.50 and 9.50 A. M., and 1.50, 4.50 and 6.50 P. M., connecting with the 7 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M. boats for New-York. Stopping at Garrettson's, New-Dorp, Club House, Gifford's, Edingville, Armadale, Huguenot, Prince's Bay, Pleasant Plains and Richmond Valley.
SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.
Leave Tottenville at 8 A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M., connecting with the 9 A. M., and 2 and 6 P. M. boats for New-York.
Leave Vanderbilt Landing at 9.50 A. M., and 1.50 and 5.50 P. M., connecting with the 9 A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. boats from New-York; stopping at all intermediate stations.
Fare from New-York to New-Dorp Station, 29 cents; to Tottenville, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, May 28, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 2, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M.; from White-st, Depôt; for Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M.; stopping at Williams Bridge and station above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and station above; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford Croton Falls, and all stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 3:45 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Croton Falls, 8 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 a. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations to White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY. CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M. and 4.15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M., for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning Mail Train, 3:20 A. M., Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:35 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, &c., via steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 8¾ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Eatontown at 7½ A. M and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday. Cars will run through to the Long Branch boarding houses on the 18th inst. The ALICE PRICE has just been thoroughly repaired and refurnished. Elias Height's line of stages connect with both trains for Squan.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. Mail, at 9 A. M. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown and Newburgh. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 16 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD—FOR Budd's Lake, Lake Hopatcong, Schooley's Mountain, &c.—Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., and are met on arrival by comfortable stages for these pleasant places of Summer resort. Morristown Express at 5:10 P. M.
J. B. BASSINGER, Supt.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 11 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; Sconset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:35 and 6:45 P. M.

SPORTING.

CRICKET.—THE CRICKET MATCH BETWEEN Newark and St. George's Clubs, will be played on the ground of the latter club, at Hoboken, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 14 and 15. Admission to the ground 10 cents. Members will be admitted only by their tickets.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, gold dust, coins medals, antiques, diamonds, pearls and precious stones bought at No. 36½ Chatham-st. N. S.—Fine gold and rolled silver for plating constantly on hand, at No. 36½ Chatham-st. A. BARNARD, Gold and Silver Refiner.

MEDICAL.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS.
These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee Co., N. Y., eight miles south of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal and fourteen miles from Batavia.
The principal Acid Springs are three in number; besides these there are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined testimonials. They contain a very large amount of Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Proto-Sulphuret of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by the waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these corrective substances.
Hundreds of cases of diseases, especially those resulting from the scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use.
In skin diseases—even in confirmed leprosy—the waters have been signally successful.
Opinions of medical and scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters:—Prof. Emmons, T. Romeyn Beck, M. D., of Albany; Jas. McEvers, M. D., of Albany; Reuben Strang, M. D., of New York; Dr. R. Cameron, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. J. S. Swolen, of Leakport, N. Y. They recommend the waters confidently. Dr. Spring refers to a case of chronic diarrhœa of several years' standing, which was cured by the use of the water. Dr. Beck says: "I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as medicinal agents." Dr. Campbell says: "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."
Dr. S. F. Weiss read a paper on the subject of these Waters, before the Academy of Physicians, in the City of New-York, in which he states that the Waters possess decidedly tonic, refrigerant, and astringent properties; and that the class of diseases to which they are more particularly adapted are: Chronic affections of the digestive and urinary organs, and some of the cutaneous diseases: chronic dyspepsia; chronic diarrhœa; chronic dysentery; chronic diuresis; chronic cystitis; diabetes; cases of passive hemorrhage, such as Purpura hemorrhagica, and the colliquative sweats of Hectic Fever. The Water may also be often used with advantage, he says, in cases of low typhoid fevers; in convalescence from protracted fevers, to excite the appetite and promote digestion; in diarrhœas, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. In calculous affections, or lithiasis, attended with phosphatic sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid, as being more solvent, and less apt, by continued use, to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases it can be used, properly diluted, as a refrigerant to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In skin diseases—in these forms of dyspepsia connected with an alkaline condition of the stomach as in pyrosis, or water-brash, it will prove better than hydrochloric acid. In cases of Colica pictonum, and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this water will prove to be an admirable antidote. In chronic pharyngitis, laryngitis, chronic mucous catarrh, and humid asthma, chronic ophthalmia, (externally,) as a gargle in ulcerated sore throats, in cases of salivation, and in leucorrhœa and gleet; and also in piles
When taken internally, a wine-glassful of the Water, diluted, taken three times a day, is sufficient for an adult.
Other testimonials from physicians, and other respectable individuals, may be seen on application to the Agent.
Dealers supplied on liberal terms.
No Water genuine unless procured from
H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent.
Metropolitan Hotel Buildings,
No. 574 Broadway, New-York.
Sold also by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 390, 611, and 756 Broadway, and by THOS. T. GREEN, corner 14th-st. and Broadway.

CONSOLATION TO THE AFFLICTED.
"WHERE THERE'S LIFE THERE'S HOPE."
Prof. DARCY, M. D., just from England, may be consulted daily by both sexes, at his private offices, No. 645 Broadway, up stairs, on any cases of secret disease. Thousands have been cured by Prof. D.'s simple but certain remedies, known only to himself, without the suspicion of the patient's most intimate acquaintances being excited. The strictest secrecy in all cases observed. Hours from 10 till 1 o'clock exclusively for ladies. 2 to 6 P. M. for gentlemen. Letters by mail attended to.

DR. CHARLES ALBERT,
FROM PARIS,
No. 549 Broadway, New-York,
ALLEZ LE CONSULTER.
Celebrated TURKEY BLOOD PILLS, for ladies, $2 and $2 the box.

TRIESEMAR.
COUNTERFEARTS OF THE PATENT IMPERIAL, EUROPEAN and COLLEGIATE SEALS are upon each wrapper around TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and every package is accompanied by a book of 124 pages, replete with the most invaluable information. To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening; on Sundays from 11 till 2. Triesemar No. 1 effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus renoering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life, its invigorating powers are astonishing. Triesemar No. 2 has superior properties to those cases where copaiva and cubebs have been administered. Triesemar No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury or other deleterious mineral. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2, and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility by sea or land. Single case, $3; 4 cases in 1, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9. Forwarded by Dr. BARROW, on receiving a remittance, from No. 194 Bleecker-st., N. Y. Consultations from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sunday, 11 to 2. Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 265 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE UPON MENTAL AND NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF MEMORY, INCAPACITY, GENITO-URINARY DISEASES, PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES, &c. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold and mailed also, free of postage, by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y.
All would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase the Doctor's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7 to 9.

DR. R. CORBETT MAY BE CONSULTED, confidentially, at his office, No. 19 Duane-st. 25 years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic and mercurial diseases, enables Dr. C. to make permanent cures, no matter how desperate the case may appear; strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness impotency, and, in fact, all diseases affecting the urinary organs, treated on an entirely new plan. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have suffered from the mal-treatment of medical impostors, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office as member of the New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 136 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies renquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1 and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE ABOUTTO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160 h edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature 28 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

TO INVALIDS.—SEE ADVERTISEMENT THUS headed under "New Publications."

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, to which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It rushes out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 287 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, still continue to insert full or partial sets of teeth, on their improved atmospheric plates, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on silver, $8; Amber or Rubber, from $10 to $15; on Gold, $20; Combination Gum, $30; partial sets on gold, $3 per tooth; silver, $1; teeth filled with gold, $1; Quartz, Bone, Silver and Tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 686 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

UP-TOWN DENTISTRY AT POPULAR PRICES.—Persons in want of whole or partial sets of teeth, or teeth filled, cleaned, extracted, &c., will do well to call on DR. WAIT & SON, corner 4th-av. and 20th-st., and examine their very moderate charges and style of work.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON Dentist, has removed to No. 50 West 19th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

SHIPPING.

STEAM—NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The Vanderbilt European Line United States Mail Steamships sail between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	RETURNING FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON.
VANDERBILT, Lefevre.Sat., June 16	Wed., July 4
ILLINOIS, Griffin.....Sat., June 30	Wed., July 18
VANDERBILT.....Sat., July 28	Wed., Aug. 15
ILLINOIS.....Sat., Aug. 11	Wed., Aug. 29
VANDERBILT.....Sat., Sept. 8	Wed., Sept. 26

These ships have water-tight compartments.
Price of passage either way the same.
1st Cabin, $120 and $100. 2d Cabin, $60.
Certificates of passage issued from Europe to America. Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
E. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., No. 15 Rue Faubourg, Montmartre, Paris.
OAKFORD & CO., Agents, No. 61 Grace Church-st., London.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LUNT, Commander,
Will leave the Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has two water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $80.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail July 21.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Leaving every 28 days, from each port.
STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.
This well-known and splendid steamship will leave for the above port on MONDAY, June 25, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
Bill of lading furnished and signed on board, on presentation of clearance.
Freight received on the 20th of June. For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERP

THE JAPANESE.

RETURN OF THE AMBASSADORS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Visit to Girard College—The Torment of the Mob—Balloon Ascension—General Movements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 14, 1860.

The visit of MARITA OKATARO, NARUSE GENSAI, and their Japanese friends, to Girard College to-day, was anything but delightful. Running the gauntlet of crowds at the Hotel and College entrances; the object of the privileged gaze of the thousand specially admitted to the College grounds and buildings; inspecting the uninteresting school rooms with a hundred men, women and children at their heels; getting lost in the crowd; suffocated, tired, exhausted, and out of humor, it is not at all wonderful that they became tired of looking at old Mr. GIRARD's antiquated crockery and furniture, and long rows of boy's beds, each with a grey coat and black felt hat lying on the coverlid, the wash basins, the kitchen, and the process of cutting and buttering bread. At the entrance to each successive room the Police succeeded in sifting out those who, at the request of the President of the Institution, were all to have known enough to keep back. The Japanese were in the thickest of the crowd, and after a fray the floor might have been observed strewn with buttons, bits of dry goods, pins, hooks and eyes, and various other evidences of a close engagement. The only matters of note were the exhibition of sundry philosophical experiments, the examination of the three hundred and fifty pupils optically, and the municipal TOMMY writing his name on a blackboard in a fair, round hand, "Tycoon Onanda." The only thing that apparently amused the Japanese much was the bowling-rocking-horse and the swings of the playground—and even at these they were run down by the crowd that everywhere followed them like a flock of sheep. TOMMY was tired and disgusted. TOMMY had found out that he was not obliged to shake hands with everybody, and he wouldn't. He appealed to Councilman THOMAS whenever he was much importuned, coqeettially favoring bei few ladies. In fact, TOMMY has been spoiled by petting, and is now putting on airs in consequence.

The portion of the Embassy, after leaving the College, visited the House of Refuge, and then returned, weary enough, and in the evening the whole of the Embassy was treated to a series of dissolving views, furnished by Mr. MCALLISTER, which greatly delighted them.

One of the best jokes of the Japanese stay here was the palming off of the under officials at the Academy of Music for the princes. Everybody in the audience, I think, fell into the error, and applended as the private box was filled.

The Japanese under officials now go frequently into the street unattended, visit the stores and look about generally. They could scarcely command so large a retinue in their own country, for they are followed by a full ragged regiment. The Philadelphia merchants vie with each other in securing Japanese visits. They do not care whether they get a prince or a barber—in fact they could not tell the difference. The theatres all advertise "Japanese visitors coming and no extra charge," and every storekeeper wants to immortalize himself by presenting the Embassy with something—a coffee pot, or a *fac simile* of Mr. BUCHANAN'S pantaloons, designed expressly for the Tycoon—but a mile too big.

One peculiarity of the visit to Girard College I forgot to mention; that is, the following notice was printed on the back of every ticket of admission:

EXTRACT FROM THE WILL OF STEPHEN GIRARD.

"There are, however, some restrictions, which I consider it my duty to prescribe, and to be, amongst others, conditions on which my bequest for said College is made, and to be enjoyed, namely * * * *

Secondly, I enjoin and require that *no ecclesiastic missionary, or minister of any sect whatsoever, shall ever hold or exercise any station or duty whatever in the said College; nor shall any such person ever be admitted for any purpose, or as a visitor, within the premises appropriated to the purposes of the said College.*"—In making this restriction, I do not mean to cast any reflection upon any sect or person whatsoever; but, as there is such a multitude of sects, and such a diversity of opinion amongst them, I desire to keep the tender minds of my orphans, who are to derive advantage from this bequest, free from the excitement which clashing doctrines and sectarian controversy are so apt to produce; my desire is that all the instructors and teachers in the College, shall take pains to instill into the minds of the scholars, *the purest principles of morality*, so that, on their entrance into active life, *they may, from inclination and habit, evince benevolence towards their fellow creatures*, and a *love of truth, sobriety and industry*, adopting at the same time, such religious tenets as their *matured reason* may enable them to prefer.

If the Japanese read this, they must have thought it in striking contrast with the presents of Bibles the that they have been obliged to accept.

One of the Japanese officers astonished a few gentlemen last evening, by singing accurately the somewhat difficult song of "Ki-mo-ka-mo, sing-song Polly, &c.," which he said he had learned on the *Powhatan*.

The balloon ascensions, to-day, were intended to be one of the great features of the Philadelphia reception, and probably would have been had not the Princes been engaged at the Mint. When TOWNSEND HARRIS told the Japanese jocularly that the Yankees could send them up to the moon, and explained our balloons, they called him rather hard names. The Princes and many of their officers had expressed a desire to witness the ascensions to-day, and great preparations were made in the expectation that they would be present.

The Polar Breeze Gas Works, which, in connection with the Market-street Works, can produce about three million feet of gas per day, are, I believe, the largest in the world—at least in this country. They furnish light to the Pennsylvanians for a distance of seventeen miles, and on one occasion, when a snow-storm weighed down a receiver, lost $25,000 worth of gas, without interfering with the city supply. The works are managed by Trustees chosen by the city, and have a monopoly of gas furnishing. The rate charged is 25 cents per 1,000 feet less than the New-York price.

In view of the ascensions stands were erected and covered, to keep the Japanese visitors from the scorching rays of the sun. A large police force was on the ground to preserve order, and Messrs. LOWE and PAULIN, the former of Crystal Palace notoriety, and the latter somewhat celebrated as an aeronant in Philadelphia, were on the ground early preparing their respective balloons. Mr. LOWE's balloon held about 15,000 feet of gas, and Mr. PAULIN's 16,000 feet. Both were secured by numbers of sand bags, and were arranged so as to be rapidly filled from mains directly connecting with the bag receiver. The grounds are extensive, and every facility was afforded the multitude to witness the proceedings. Although the hour for the display was announced at 11 A. M., crowds kept pouring into the grounds all the morning, and it seemed as if all the carriages in Philadelphia had turned out. The day was calm and the sun rays scorching; but, hour after hour, the vast crowd sweated and stood their ground manfully. Twelve o'clock passed, and still there were no signs of the Japanese. One o'clock came, and still the great guns of the day were not present. Capt. PORTER came and was astonished to find that the Japanese had not arrived. Ha had started them at 11 o'clock. Where could they be? All eyes were watching the clouds of dust on the road leading to the city, and frequent false alarms of "There they come" were created, but still they came not. At 1½ o'clock a carriage drives up, and now they have surely come. No, it is only the three minor officials who have been wandering about the city on a private expedition, and are brought in by Lieut. SPEAR, of the Police. These satiate the crowd for half an hour, and at length—after three mortal hours of delay to a congregation of at least five thousand persons, under the broiling sun—the Japanese delegation arrives. What has kept them? Only a few visits to the stores of friends of the Committee of the Philadelphia Common Council! It is a good advertisement for the stores—what need the crowd care!

Well, after all, the princes have not come, and we have as their representatives the bald-pated doctors. How the women do stare! and poor TOMMY, who is put in a front seat, is the centre of attraction. The women shade their eyes from the sun, put up eye-glasses, stand on chairs and benches, climb fences, and perform sundry other feats of agility to get a sight, and have ample time to exert themselves while the balloons are being filled, and enjoy the pleasure of seeing the Japanese drink a little champagee, and smoke their pipes and cigars. Gen. WM. REILLY and the other Trustees of the gas works do all they can to keep the city fathers from crowding the Japanese, and partially succeed. At length the immense balloons are filled, and bulge up in their huge proportions, the baskets are adjusted, and the aeronauts have taken their places. A crowd of man holds each balloon until all is ready. "Shall we go together?" says Prof. LOWE. "Yes," says PAULIN. "How much acceeding power have you got?" says LOWE. "Twenty five pounds," is the reply. "Then I'll put some of mine out," and out goes a bag of sand. "Now, all ready?" "Yes." "Let her rip." "Let her rip," is echoed by the assemblage; and being released, both balloons shoot up almost like rockets, amid shouts from the crowd, and cries of "Good bye." PAULIN's balloon is long and narrow: he shoots up faster than LOWE, whose balloon is broad and somewhat short. But out goes another sand-bag from LOWE's ballon, and the crowd scatter. Down comes the bag, escaping a man's back by just a few inches. Other objects are let fall from the balloon, and the crowd runs in all directions, for fear of the bags hitting somebody on the head. All eyes are strained upwards until, far away among the clouds, keeping close together, the aeronauts are safely sailing. There being little wind, the balloons went almost straight up, and kept within sight for hours. The Japanese expressed their surprise and delight in various ways, and TOMMY was in ecstacies. Everybody came home under a cloud of dust that would have done justice to the Derby or the Long Island Course.

Capt. DUPONT, and the other officers of the Naval Commission, are, I understand, quite displeased with the manner in which some of the Japanese have been taken off in spite of the guards, brought, without the knowledge of the Commission, to the Japanese quarters. Capt. found, this morning, a man selling watches, and, to act by authority of one of the Municipal Committee, and finally was obliged to put a guard on the stairs, and refuse everybody admission to the Japanese rooms who came without the authority of the Commission. Only last night a drunken fellow carelessly let off a pistol while conversing with a Japanese, who was so enraged at what he supposed was an attempt to murder him, that he drew his sword, and rushed at the offender, who would have been undoubtedly decapitated had it not been for the bystanders.

The Prince Ambassadors were engaged most of the morning in the Mint, and were much interested in the various processes of assaying their coin. O., JR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 14.

The Prince Ambassadors devoted seven hours to-day in witnessing the assaying of three cobangs. They have not previously exhibited so much interest in anything. Their visit to the Mint will result in a complete understanding between Japan and the United States on the currency question. This evening the Committee from the Councils formally delivered numerous presents to the Ambassadors, such as sewing machines, ice pitchers, photographs, stereoscopes, geological and topographical charts, maps of Pennsylvania, and of the city of Philadelphia. There were more tedious receptions from friends of Councilmen. The Naval Commission think that the Embassy are persecuted. Do take steps to protect them in New-York! To-morrow there will be more visits to stores, and in the evening a grand firemen's parade.

O., JR.

For the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 14.

The chief Ambassadors had a long conference to-day, at the mint. The interview was strictly private. The coins of the United States and Japan were carefully assayed, and a more satisfactory conclusion was arrived at. The Ambassadors will again visit the mint to-morrow morning. They find much to interest them there and desire to arrange the currency business as well as possible during their stay here. A portion of the Embassy went to Point Breeze, visited the gas-works and viewed the balloon ascension. The latter was made under the most favorable circumstances. There were two balloons. One shot up into the air, showing immense momentum. The other ascended more slowly and afforded a better view. "Tommy" was desirous of accompanying, but the older companions feared lest he might be landed in some country with which Japan had yet made no treaty!

The Embassy are overwhelmed with presents, chiefly jewelry, sewing machines and soap. To-morrow they will be engaged packing up for New-York. They leave Saturday morning on a special train over the Camden and Amboy Railroad. It is desired, for the comfort of the Embassy, that only the New-York Committee will meet them on the steamboat. If the whole Councils in force are on hand the Commission may take a special boat. They are determined on giving their charge more comfort and privacy.

SOUTHERN SECEDERS' CONVENTION.

No Nomination—No Platform—New-York Delegation Treated with Contempt—Sudden Adjournment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, June 12, 1860.

At 10 o'clock this morning the Convention again assembled. A large number of interested spectators were in the galleries, and a few ladies occupied seats on the floor. They were, probably, the wives or daughters of the delegates, as the ladies of Richmond did not honor the Convention with their presence.

A few more delegates appeared and took their seats, the entire number being *one hundred*, viz., Alabama, 26; Mississippi, 12; Louisiana, 12; South Carolina, 33; Georgia, 11; Texas, 5, and Florida, 1.

A brief prayer having been offered by one of the city clergymen, the Committee on Organization made their report, which suggested the name of Hon. JOHN EWIN, of Alabama, as President, assisted by ten Vice-Presidents and as many Secretaries. A speech followed, by the retiring Chairman. It had been carefully reduced to writing, though it contained nothing new or important. Col. EWIN, the new presiding officer, ascended the platform amid warm demonstrations of applause by the Convention. He is a man of dignified and noble bearing, but his inaugural address was given in a very awkward manner. His sentences were slowly enunciated, with long and painful pauses between them, during which he made one or two voyages across the platform, as though he had committed his speech to memory and had forgotten it. The spirit of his speech was ultra, bold and defiant. He declared they had not met in a spirit of insubordination, but with a firm purpose to preserve their rights under the Constitution. For twenty-five years they had been striving to maintain them in vain, and now we must *demand them!* He said the Northern Democrats would not apply the principle of Squatter Sovereignty to horses and cattle, but only to slaves, and then with much earnestness declared that the "*serpent of Squatter Sovereignty must be strangled!*" This sentiment was loudly cheered.

The organization being effected, there appeared to be no disposition to do any other business of importance; it was, however, necessary to do something with the New-York delegates, and on that subject Mr. MIDDLETON, of South Carolina, as Chairman of the Committee of Credentials, said that he had investigated the matter, and had ascertained that the gentlemen from New-York did not claim to be delegates, but merely Commissioners to advise with them and to counsel harmony, &c.; and he would move that they be invited to seats in the Convention, which was agreed to, when Thad. P. Mott, John Lorrimer Graham, Isaac Lawrence, James B. Bensel, James Villers, C. E. L. Stuart and Col. Baldwin, of New-York, entered the hall, were slightly applauded, and took their seats.

Last evening the delegates met in caucus, and resolved not to discuss or adopt any doctrinal resolutions or platform, but to adjourn until after the Baltimore Convention had decided the pending issues; and resolutions to that effect were offered and sustained—the Convention agreeing to reassemble in Richmond on the 21st inst., or earlier or later, as deemed necessary by the President. South Caroline alone objected to this movement. Her delegates were ready for action, but to promote harmony gave way.

After a session of two hours, a motion was made to adjourn, when Col. BALDWIN, of New-York, in behalf of the *Peace Commissioners*, rose to say a few words by way of defining their position. The motion to adjourn was withdrawn, and the Commissioner proceeded. By way of preliminary, he called for the reading of a letter addressed by himself and colleagues to the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials. It is worthy of being placed on record as one of the curiosities of the Convention—so here it is:

To the Chairman of Committee on Credentials.

DEAR SIR: In order that no misapprehension should exist as to the position contemplated or assumed by the Commissioners from New-York, delegated to your Convention, we deem it proper to have it distinctly understood that we are here as the promoters of peace in the Democratic Party, and the exponents of perfect good will and generous sympathy with the South. To such effect have our instructions been, and to such purpose all our own sentiments are distinctly moulded.

We come to tender you the hand of national brotherhood, and by our presence to satisfy you that New-York has a national Democracy which is fully alive to the truest interests, and heartily responsive to the sentiments enunciated and battled for by our brothers, who meet to-day in Convention. We come to convince you that there are in our State those whose ideas of Southern rights are not confused by political sophisms or by well-disguised Republicanism. We come as the result of a public call made by the National Association of New-York, to unite in a movement actuated by patriotism, and by a desire for protection in property and person against the insidious designs of any party.

Here as commissioners of conference, on a mission for party peace and in national love, we are to give the assurance that, should the crisis arise to test us, you may reckon on noble evidence in the Empire State of a loyalty which cannot be shaken in its allegiance to the Golden Rule of Democracy, and can never be corrupted in the good faith which should ever bind the true of the North to the true of the South.

THAD. P. MOTT, Chairman.
ISAAC LAWRENCE, Secretary.
City of New-York.

HARVEY BALDWIN, of Syracuse.

For State of New-York and balance of Commission.

Proceeding with his speech Mr. BALDWIN told the Convention that there was a general feeling at the North that the country was in danger—that the measures which resulted in the separation of the Convention were revolutionary in their character, and that revolutions never go backward, and, therefore, in this incipient step, they saw great danger to the country, and to throw oil upon the troubled waters they had come here. He admitted that the nomination of DOUGLAS would be disastrous to the Democratic Party, and thought that the party and the country might be preserved from danger by the seceders going to Baltimore, but that if they again departed from it DOUGLAS would be nominated, the effect of which would be deplorable. He again urged the delegates to resume their seats in the National Convention, as he looked upon this matter as fraught with great danger. He [illegible] rated without bringing on the destruction, not only of the Government, but of the whole Confederacy.

[illegible] declared that [illegible] delegate called him to order. He said they were not here to listen to this sort of argument, particularly as they had agreed not to discuss any question of doctrine or policy. [Several voices cried, "Go on, go on!"] Whereupon Mr. BALDWIN proceeded, and again spoke of the approaching danger of dissolution. The moment he touched this subject, he was again called to order by a delegate from Mississippi, who said that the Convention had, as a matter of courtesy, allowed the commissioners to occupy seats upon the floor, and had allowed one of them to address the house, but that he had abused the courtesy by opening a discussion in which they could not participate.

Mr. BALDWIN attempted to reply amid much excitement, in the midst of which the President put the motion to adjourn, which was carried by acclamation, thus effectually choking off the Peace Commissioner.

In public and in private the seceders declare their unalterable determination to demand of the Baltimore Convention the adoption of the majority report, and, if defeated, to return to Richmond and present their own candidates, and thus initiate a movement which must result in an attempt to form a separate confederacy. V.

A SMALL DOMESTIC CONFLICT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As it has gone the rounds of the papers that Mr. WOOD telegraphed to Richmond that the Commissioners from New-York represented no body, permit me to state through your journal that, as alternate on his own delegation to the Charleston Convention for the Eighth Congressional District, I had a right to represent that delegation, as the following letter from him to me, in answer to one expressing my dissent at having RUSSELL instead of Hon. GREENE C. BRONSON for delegate, will show. As I value the autograph of Mayor WOOD, and as, should he come out for DOUGLAS, I am not likely to receive many more letters from him, I trust you will return the original.

Yours truly, ISAAC LAWRENCE,
Editor *National Quarterly Review.*

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1860.

DEAR SIR: No person could be more surprised than myself on reading the proceedings of the Eighth District Convention, to see that Judge BRONSON was not selected. My friends have disregarded my wishes in that matter in a way which annoys me greatly. I regret the circumstance, and hope that you will not desert me at this critical juncture in the affairs of the party. Very truly, FERNANDO WOOD.

ISAAC LAWRENCE, Esq.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN THE FIRST WARD.—The ratification meeting of the First Ward Republican Association, which came off last evening, disappointed the most sanguine friends of the cause in that locality. About two thousand persons assembled, who testified their approval of the proceedings by a respectful attention to the speeches, and by frequent applause of the sentiments uttered. The stand was erected on the south side of Bowling Green. Shortly after 8 o'clock the meeting was organized by the election of ROBERT S. GOULD, President; AMOS J. WILLIAMSON, and a large list of others for Vice-Presidents; and EVERARDO WARREN, and six others as secretaries of the meeting. Mr. WARREN then read a series of resolutions, cheerfully and heartily indorsing the nominations made at Chicago for President and Vice-President of the United States, and eulogizing the candidates as the best that could have been selected to rescue the country from its present corrupt and imbecile Government; approving of the platform of principles laid down in the platform, and pledging their unanimous and earnest support of the same. JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., was introduced. He came forward amid a shower of fire-works, and proceeded to address the audience in his usual earnest and humorous manner, upon the prospects of the campaign. He was frequently interrupted by applause. CYRUS B. DUTCHER followed Mr. HOXIE, and Mr. ANGEL from the western part of the State, STEWART L. WOODFORD and others spoke. Refreshments were supplied in a room of the Washington Hotel, which were well patronized by the hungry and thirsty. The General Superintendent of Police was present with a strong force to prevent disturbance, but happily their services were not needed.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CITY GUARD.—That "crack corps of the City," as our citizens are fond of denominating the City Guard, of which MANSFIELD LOVEL is Captain, T. T. FERRIS, Colonel, and W. H. DRAPER, Adjutant, will celebrate its twenty-seventh anniversary on Monday next by the usual annual excursion. Every year the City Guard goes somewhere into pleasant places. Two or three years ago it invaded Canada, besieged Montreal, and brought back to New-York, *viâ* Portland and Boston, the heartiest good wishes of her British Majesty's provincial subjects. This year the Guard will explore "the Jersies," Long Branch being their destination, and the National Hotel there, under the supervision of Mr. LEWIS LELAND, of the Metropolitan in this City, the place where they intend to recuperate, after passing, as honored guests, over the Raritan and Delaware Railroad. They will be accompanied by DODWORTH'S Band, who will be in new uniform for the occasion. The City Guard have always been noted for the splendor of their anniversary celebrations, and they have no intention of forfeiting that renown on this occasion.

OPENING OF THE NATIONAL GYMNASIUM.—The second and third stories of the large building known as Knickerbocker Hall, on the corner of Twenty-third street and Eighth-avenue, have been fitted up by Messrs. RATZ & BRACH for a Gymnasium, and it was opened last evening for the inspection of the public. It was visited by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The gymnasium proper, on the second floor, is 90 by 65 feet, with 21 feet ceiling, and is amply supplied with all the various apparatus for gymnastic exercise. The floor above, occupied for dressing rooms, is elegantly carpeted and furnished, and has closet accommodations for 360 subscribers, besides both rooms, reading and smoking rooms, &c. Owing to the crowd in attendance last evening, there was very little done in the way of gymnastic feats, although several noted gymnasts were present, and gave brief exhibitions on the ladders, horizontal bars, swinging rings, &c. Among the most skillful and muscular performers were Messrs. CLIVE, WEIR, BIRD and CONNOR.

ALPINE MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.—Last evening this organization, which has only been two years in existence, gave its first public concert at the Mozart Hall Concert-Room. A very good selection of pieces—consisting of solos, duets and choruses—made up the programme, and the manner in which they were rendered afforded satisfaction to a large and appreciative audience, and reflected high credit upon the members. The concert was under the direction of Prof. M. COLBURN, who has brought the organization in a surprisingly short time to its present standard of excellence, and not the least pleasant part of the entertainment was the ballad of "The Ship on Fire," with which that gentleman favored the audience. In all respects the concert was a success.

THE CHAMBERLAIN QUESTION—THE REMOVAL OF MR. STOUT SUSTAINED.—The General Term of the Supreme Court pronounced its decision yesterday morning in favor of Mr. PLATT, and adverse to the claims of Mr. STOUT. The Comptroller had not, yesterday, up to the close of business hours, received any official intimation of the decision, and for the present the care of the City funds, so far as he is concerned, will remain unchanged, Mr. STOUT being the acknowledged Chamberlain and depositary. It is understood, however, that the case has already been put on the Calendar of the Court of Appeals, to be argued to-day.

PANIC AMONG THE NEWSBOYS.—The Newsboys are apprehensive that their good friends have forgotten them recently. They are in much need of clothes, not having received any present of this description for the *last six months*. They would feel very grateful for a gift of garments, old or new. Will not their kind friends who have any to spare remember them? They may be sent to the Newsboys' Lodging House, No. 128 Fulton-street, or the address of the donors given, and they will be called for.

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN MEETING.—The Republican Association of the Fourteenth Ward met at No. 426 Broome-street, last evening. The attendance was quite large, and several names were added to the roll. Quite a discussion arose upon a proposition to amend the Constitution, and during its progress Mr. FITCH made a speech, saying that LINCOLN would get 700 votes in the Fourteenth Ward, and that Mr. SEWARD would have received, in the event of his nomination, 1,000 votes. The Club, after transacting considerable routine business, adjourned.

PRESENT FOR THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The Baltimore *Sun* states that the Battalion of the City Guard has determined to present to the Seventh Regiment of New-York the fine painting of the Bombardment of Fort McHenry, now adorning its armory walls. A Committee has been appointed to proceed to this City with the gift, and present it to the Regiment. The painting is the work of Mr. J. WILSON, a meritorious landscape painter. It is large and massively framed, and originally cost $200.

THE SUICIDE ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On Wednesday evening Coroner GRIFFIN, of Sing Sing, held an inquest upon the body of a man who committed suicide that afternoon by placing himself in front of the locomotive of the express train, between Irvington and Tarrytown. A *post mortem* examination was made, when it was found that his skull was smashed and neck broken. His name or residence could not be ascertained. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered, and he was buried the same night.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVALS.—The number of ladies, gentlemen, and children, occupied in the consumption of berries, this week, is astonishing, and must be very gratifying to the various Committees who get up the Festivals. Last evening, the ladies of the First Congregational Methodist Church, Brooklyn, and those of the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, of this City, had their Annual Festivals. The attendance at each was good.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The New-York Republican State Central Committee, held a meeting at the Astor House yesterday. Resolutions in relation to the decease of Hon. JOHN R. SCHOOLCRAFT, and Dr. LORD were passed, and after the transaction of some unimportant business the Committee adjourned to meet in this City again on the 19th of July.

BUNKER HILL.—The Eighty-fifth anniversary of this memorable battle will be celebrated by the first Company Washington Continentals, Capt. LIEBECK. The Company will visit Paterson, N. J., on Monday, the 18th inst., and will be received by the Continentals of that place.

Great Fire in Forty-second-street.

THIRTEEN HORSES SUFFOCATED—FIVE DWELLING-HOUSES AND A ROW OF STABLES DESTROYED.

Last night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a disastrous conflagration happened in West Forty-second-street, breaking out at No. 181, in the row of frame stables owned by JOHN FITZPATRICK, in which at the time were fifteen horses, a quantity of feed, and several carriages, one of which was valued at $750. So rapidly did the flames spread, that before the firemen got effectually to work the buildings were entirely destroyed, and with them thirteen of the poor animals, as well as the other property.

The fire communicated to a two-story frame building adjoining the stables, owned and occupied by WM. CONNOLLY as a dwelling house, and having the grocery store of TIMOTHY BUCKLEY on the first floor. This house was quickly burned down, as well as a two story frame building in the rear of it, also owned by Mr. CONNOLLY. The three-story dwelling of Alderman SHAGNESY, No. 177, directly adjoining the latter building, next took fire, and was nearly destroyed. The Alderman lived in the upper part and HARMON ZEALO occupied the lower part as a liquor store and also for the rectification of liquors.

A three-story frame tenement house, in the rear of this lot, also owned by the Alderman, was also completely gutted, and the occupants lost most of their household effects, barely escaping with their lives. On the opposite side of the stables the roof of the three-story brick building No. 183, owned and occupied as a dwelling by WILLIAM DEALING, was destroyed and the contents of the upper stories much damaged by water. The firemen and Police, the latter under the direction of Capt. HARTT, are each deserving of much praise for their conduct on the occasion.

The loss and insurances are thus estimated: Mr. FITZPATRICK, $3,000; uninsured. Mr. CONNOLLY, $2,000; insured for $600 in the Greenwich Company, upon the front building; and also $400 in the People's. Mr. BUCKLEY, $400; no insurance. Alderman SHAGNESY, $700, in his front house; insured in the Hamilton Company; and $1,050 on the rear building; insured for $1,500 in the Stuyvesant and Hamilton Companies. HARMON ZEALO's, $200; insured for $800 in the Rutgers' Company. JOSEPH YENNI, one of the residents of the tenement house, insured for $200 in the Hamilton Company, but the other occupants were not so fortunate. Mr. DEALING; $500; insured in Greenwich for $2,000, and $1 504 in the People's. The fire originated, it is said, through the carelessness of one of Mr. FITZPATRICK'S men, who was filling a lighted fluid lamp, which exploded.

Police Reports.

CUPID AND CUPIDITY.

In August, 1859, King Schronfeldi, an Israelite, whose years now border on the three score and ten allotted to human existence, was married by Justice Steers in the Essex Market Police Court, to Cecilia Lockhardt, a spinster, also of mature age, and keeper of a small fancy goods store in Houston street. Three days elapsed, and the bride again stood before the magistrate, a petitioner, asking the severance of the connubial knot. She told how she had been deceived.—Her husband, whom she had fancied was rich, did not own a cent. That was bad enough, but she had a worse cause of complaint against him—he had come to her store late at night, and, because she refused to live with him until the marriage should be celebrated according to Hebrew rites, had employed a gang of ruffians to carry off her goods, while in her effort to prevent the outrage she had been assaulted. The magistrate told her he was powerless to grant a divorce, but he issued warrants for the arrest of her assailants, who subsequently duly paid the penalty for their conduct. Since that time no intercourse has taken place between the husband and wife. He, however, did not long remain an unwilling widower, as it has recently transpired that on the 6th of the month following that of his marriage in Court, he led to the altar of the synagogue in Ludlow-street, one Miss Bertha Flann, a fair Jewess of twenty-five Summers, [who only three months before had been thrown upon the matrimonial market of the City from her native Poland. In this case, too, it has appeared that love for his supposed lecre, rather than for the man himself, brought about the marriage, and, having lived with him eight days, the young woman discovered that she had been deceived, not only as to her husband's wealth, but that she was also the subject of a grave misfortune, being a married woman, but not a wife. She at once lodged a complaint against the old man for bigamy, but he fled ere the warrant could be served. Nothing was seen of him until a few days ago, when Officer SMITH, of the Essex Market Court, found him at a dry goods store, kept by his sons, in Greenwich-street, and took him into custody. He was admitted to bail in $2,000 on the complaint, and, having been indicted, will be tried in the Court of General Sessions within a few days.

Coroners' Inquests.

DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTAL CAUSES.

ROBERT DUFFY, a laborer, while excavating on Wednesday afternoon in Nineteenth-street, near First-avenue, was instantly killed by the falling of a mass of earth upon him. His remains were removed to the dead house, Bellevue Hospital. CONRAD HIER, a German, met his death from a similar accident in Forty-first-street, near Fifth-avenue, where he was employed by a contractor, named RUSSELL.....JAMES CREGAN died in the New-York Hospital, yesterday, in consequence of injuries received a month ago by falling through the timbers of an unfinished bridge at Port Jervis, N. Y.....A man, apparently 35 years of age, was found drowned at Pier No. 11, East River. He was dressed as a longshoreman.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

THE COST OF PAUPER CHILDREN—ACCOUNTS WITH THE U. S. MARSHAL AND EX-WARDEN DALY.

The above Board met yesterday. The Committee of the Whole submitted their usual weekly report, which was of considerable length. The following is an abstract of all the principal points of interest and importance:

The Managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum are to receive, in future, 70 cents for each pauper child cared for by them, and besides, all those children at the Colored Home are to be transferred to the Asylum.

Two keepers of the Fourth District Prison—Hiram Chandler and Wm. B. Doty—have been removed, and others appointed to fill the vacancies.

The ten-day Tombs prisoners are now taken to the Workhouse; 114 have been sent to the latter place.

Improvements are being made at the Almshouse, where a verandah and staircase about the tower are to be erected, at a cost of $00.

The salary of the Almshouse Clerk is reduced $400, and that of the Clerk of the Workhouse $133—both being now $800 per annum.

Bernard F. Mullen is to take charge of the dements at the Workhouse, at a salary of $300 per annum.

Some alleged cases of lunacy are reported to be at the Workhouse, and the Resident Physician has been directed to examine into them and report whether they should be removed to the Asylum.

It was determined to give a sick United States prisoner, James Dillon, medical treatment at the Island Hospital.

Permission had been given the Harlem Presbyterian Church to hold a festival at Randall's Island, the buildings at which place were constantly being improved.

Six hundred dollars have been appropriated to repair the gutte-percha water pipe which conducts the Croton over the East River to Blackwell's Island.

As the result of the labors of the Excise Commissioners, $8,964 have been handed over to the Board.

Felix Campbell was awarded the contract for putting up the wermieg and ventilating apparatus at the new Island Hospital. His bid ($9,000) was the lowest. James Murphy & Co. were awarded the contract for making and putting up the machinery at $10,000.

The United States Marshal owes the Department $2,127 for board furnished Government prisoners, and it was announced that he had promised to pay the sum this month.

Ex-Warden Daly, of Bellevue Hospital, it was reported, had received $2.431 for diplomas, and after deducting expenses of all kinds he had a balance of $1,483 63, which had never been paid to the Board. Mr. Daly was requested, last month, to "step up to the Captain's office and settle," and replied by promising to make all square on the 9th of June. He then made his statement of the matter, by which his indebtedness to the Board was reduced to a small sum, which he had paid. Mr. Daly had been directed to return all property belonging to the Department, in his possession, to its owners.

The report was adopted.

The total number of paupers, criminals, &c., now in the hands of the Commissioners, is 7,317—that being an increase of 29 over the number in charge last week.

The Board adjourned to meet on Thursday next.

LOSSES BY THE QUARANTINE FIRES.

INVENTORY OF THE QUARANTINE BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

Upon the assembling of the Commissioners yesterday, the claims of the Commissioners of Emigration were resumed.

ANDREW CARRIGAN, one of the Commissioners of Emigration, was the first witness called, and gave the following inventory of the property in buildings, &c., which were destroyed:

Six brick houses, 20 to 24 feet front, and 24 to 25 feet deep, two and a half stories, and worth about $1,000 each.

Eight shanties on the hill, five of which were 200 feet long, by 25 feet wide, one story, worth about $4,000 each.

Three smaller shanties, worth say $1 500 each.

Three brick offices, two stories, two of which were in use, and two wooden offices, which he could not value.

A dwelling-house of brick, occupied by Dr. BISSELL, valued at between $4,000 and $5,000.

A house occupied by Dr. WALLER, which, with the barn, was worth $1,500.

The hospital building, known as the "St. Nicholas," of brick and stone, very large, and was probably valued at $60,000. It cost, possibly, $100,000.

The female hospital, also large, worth from $15,000 to $16,600.

A frame-house, occupied by Dr. THOMPSON, old, but large and comfortable, worth about $3,000.

The old dead-house, worth about $1 000.

House and buildings occupied by Dr. WALKER, of brick, worth from $6,000 to $7,000.

The wash house, and the dock and bridge adjoining, with the boat-house.

The McCabe House, with the adjoining coal and wood-sheds, worth about $4,000.

The gate-keeper's house, worth, say $1,200.

A large barn connected with Dr. WALLER's house was still standing. The outer wall was built by contract, at $1,350; he did not know the value of the inner fences.

On the cross-examination, witness stated that he had not examined the buildings with a view of estimating their value. The St. Nicholas was last occupied by well passengers as a boarding-house; his valuation was what they were worth at the time they were destroyed, and not made from their original cost. The effort of the counsel to obtain from Mr. CARRIGAN the value of the building as a hospital was opposed by Mr. MYERS, who said the building was of value to the State, but the clients of the counsel determined the State should not use the property, and burnt it.

Dr. BISSELL was recalled and testified as to the value of the buildings, which did not materially differ from the estimates of the previous witness. He thought the dock was worth $10,000. The cost of replacing some of the fences would be about $2 25 a rod, of which there was some eighty rods destroyed. A fence in the rear of his office was worth $10 to $15 a rod. About $800 or $1,000 damage was done to the outer wall; eight or ten horse chestnut trees were destroyed, and three or four pear trees, apparently 80 or 100 years old. He could not state their value; also several trees around the St. Nicholas; he never had an opportunity to test the flavor of the pears, as they were all stolen before he could taste them.

Capt. CRAWFORD, Vice President of the Commissioners of Emigration, was called. He testified that he had always estimated the value of the St. Nicholas building at $50,000; the wash house at $4,000; the damage to the dock, or the expense of putting it in as good order as it was before, at $3,500; and the bridge, including the water pipe, at about $2,000. These estimates were made immediately after the fire. Adjourned.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

COUNTY CLERK'S BILL—THE NEW JAIL.

At a regular meeting of this Board held yesterday, a bill of John Clancy, County Clerk, for $758 82 was ordered to be paid, as was the bill of Norman McLeod, Keeper of the County Jail, amounting to $416 94.

The Committee on County Officers submitted plans for the new jail in Ludlow-street, which drew forth considerable discussion, the difference of opinion being as to the use of stone or brick in the construction of the building, which would make a difference in the cost of $10,000 to $15,000. A building of the kind and style proposed by the Committee would cost about $50,000, while the amount inserted in the tax-bill for this purpose was only $25,000, and the idea of exceeding the appropriation such an amount was severely deprecated by Mr. PURDY and others.

Mr. STEWART, President of the Board, and a practical builder, expressed his views freely and intelligently, explaining the great difference between the paper plans submitted and the building as it would be when erected. Mr. LITTLE strongly advocated the use of granite, as being less adapted for the purposes intended, and the difference in price, he contended, would be much less than had been asserted. Without reaching any decision, the Board adjourned to meet on Tuesday week.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

MORE FILTHY HOUSES.

The Commissioners met yesterday and received the usual reports from the Sanitary Police, which embraced a large number of filthy tenements. Sergeant LORD presented a report of a slaughter-house, owned by Councilman COSTELLO, at No. 423 First-avenue, which is represented to be in a very filthy condition, and dangerous to the health of the neighborhood. A house at No. 237 East Twentieth-street was also reported to be in an unsafe condition. Both reports were referred for immediate action.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

EXPLOSION—LOSS $4,000.—At about 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, an explosion took place in the fireworks' storehouse of Messrs. BOCH & PUCHTA, on Green-street, near Union-avenue, Greenpoint, which destroyed the building and contents, valued at $4,000. Two men, named ULRICH HOARE and HENRY WANDS, were arrested by Sergeant BAUCS and Officer DODD, of the Seventh Precinct Police, on suspicion of having set fire to the building. HOARE was discharged by Messrs. BOCH & P

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2727. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS—WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

RECEPTION OF THE JAPANESE.

Preparations for Their Arrival in New-York.

GRAND MILITARY ESCORT.

Head-Quarters of the Embassy—Illumination—Reception and Ball.

The Japanese Ambassadors are expected in this City to-day. They will be welcomed as becomes representatives of that great and mysterious Empire on their first visit to this the Yeddo of the Western Hemisphere. The arrangements made by our authorities and citizens for their reception are on the most liberal scale, and the panorama of their escort from their landing at the Battery to their head-quarters at the Metropolitan Hotel, will probably form one of the most novel and imposing spectacles ever witnessed in this City.

PROGRAMME OF THE RECEPTION.

The Ambassadors will leave Philadelphia, accompanied by the United States Naval Commission and the Philadelphia Common Council, at 10 o'clock this morning, and taking the Camden and Amboy Railroad are expected to reach South Amboy about 12¾ o'clock. There they will be received by the Committee of the New-York Common Council and others, comprising the Committee of Arrangements, and escorted on board the steamboat *Alida*, which has been elegantly fitted up for the occasion, and which will leave the Battery for South Amboy at the same time the Ambassadors start from Philadelphia. Several excursion boats are advertised to accompany the *Alida* on the trip, for the accommodation of those who are anxious to get an early sight of the Japanese. As soon as the Ambassadors are embarked on board the *Alida*, she will start for the City, taking the route between the Staten Island and Jersey shores, which presents some of the finest scenery to be found in this country. A splendid collation will be provided on the boat during the passage to the City, under the superintendence of Messrs. LELAND, of the Metropolitan Hotel. Several tables will be spread so as to accommodate the whole party without crowding, and the food will be adapted to the Japanese taste.

The *Alida* will probably arrive at the Battery, Pier No. 1, at about 2 o'clock, P. M. As she steams up the bay, salutes will be fired from Governor's Island and from the Battery, and from several steamers in the harbor. The vessels in the harbor will all display their colors at masthead, by request of the Committee of the Common Council. On landing at the Battery, the Embassy will be received by the military of the City, comprising the entire First Division New-York State Militia, and numbering upwards of 5,000 men. The following is the list of regiments which will act as escort to the Embassy, together with the officers and the number of men to each:

FIRST BRIGADE.

	Men.
71st Regiment, Light Infantry, Col. Vosburgh	488
7th Regiment, Infantry of the Line, Col. Rodmson	309
1st Regiment, Cavalry, Col. Walter W. Price	291
2d Regiment, Hussars, Col. S. Brooke Postley	491

SECOND BRIGADE.

5th Light Infantry, Col. Schwarzweelder	429
6th Infantry, Col. Pinkney	400
12th Light Infantry, Col. Butterfield	250
4th Artillery, Col. Reaken	334

THIRD BRIGADE.

7th Regiment, Infantry, Col. Marshal Lefferts	875
8th Regiment, Infantry, Col. George Lyon	447
9th Regiment, Infantry, Col. Van Buren	200
69th Regiment, Infantry, (French,) Col. Le Gal	300

FOURTH BRIGADE.

11th Regiment, Rifle, Col. Homer Bostwick	400
69th Regiment, Infantry	300
79th Regiment, Infantry, (Scotch,) new Regiment, Col. McLay	200

Two companies National Grays, new Regiment Brevet Col. RAYNOR.

The route of the procession will be from the Battery up Broadway to Grand-street, through Grand to the Bowery, up the Bowery to Union-square, and thence down Broadway to the Metropolitan Hotel. At Union-square the military will fire a salute opposite the statue of WASHINGTON, and will pass in review before Gov. MORGAN. Extensive preparations have been made by store-keepers and others all along the route to decorate their premises, and Japanese and American flags may probably be seen floating from almost every window. The Metropolitan Hotel set the example early yesterday morning, and attracted great attention throughout the day by the 300 miniature flags, half Japanese and half American, that streamed from the windows fronting on Broadway. The Committee of Arrangements have published a notice to merchants throughout the City, requesting them to close their stores at 2 P. M., in order to enable their clerks to witness the reception. So far as we have been able to learn this request will be cheerfully complied with; in fact it hardly need to have been made, for the merchants of the City, as a general thing, have been accustomed to grant their clerks this privilege on much less important occasions than the present.

On their arrival at the Metropolitan the Embassy will be inducted through the main entrance, up the grand stairway to the first floor, from the windows of which they will witness the military procession, as it passes down Broadway past the hotel. The chief Ambassadors will be furnished with seats on the balcony, over the main entrance, where, sitting beneath a canopy formed by the intermingled folds of the American and Japanese flags, they can review the troops as they pass.

The streets on the route of the procession have been ordered to be thoroughly cleaned, and one thousand policemen have been detailed to accompany the procession, so that the most perfect order may be preserved.

THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE JAPANESE.

Messrs. LELAND, of the Metropolitan Hotel, who have been charged with the duty of showing the proper hospitalities of the City to the Ambassadors during their stay here, have made their arrangements for the accommodation and comfort of their guests on the most magnificent, elaborate and extensive scale. The whole of the second floor, comprising 74 rooms, has been set apart exclusively for the Embassy, and has been fitted up in the most tasteful and elegant style. Over the door of each room is a banner inscribed with the name of one of the States of the Confederacy, with a translation in Japanese, and also an appropriate Japanese word of welcome. On each door is also posted an engraved card, inscribed with the words "Japanese Embassy," and having in the centre the national device of the Japan—a round red ball. Along the whole length of the corridors, 360 feet on Broadway, and 100 feet on Prince-street, are suspended pictures and engravings, representing Japanese scenery, while overhead, in tasteful festoons, are wreathed the united flags of Japan and America. The stairways leading to the first and second floors are ornamented with bronze statues of warriors in armor, bearing the flags of America and Japan. The sleeping rooms of the four principal Ambassadors are south of the main entrance fronting on Broadway, while those of the sixteen officers of high rank are on the north end. Each of the Ambassadors is furnished with a suite of rooms, with baths attached. Those of the chief Ambassadors are the largest, and have been furnished in the most costly manner. The bed spreads is of rich China silk, and was manufactured in Calcutta. The large room on the southwest corner of the second floor is to be the dining-room of the four Ambassadors. The sixteen next in rank will dine in room No. 1, first door, fronting on the garden attched to the theatre. This room has been entirely refitted and furnished for the occasion, and may be called *the* Japanese room. The ceilings have all been newly frescoed, and are adorned with pictures representing exclusive Japanese scenes. On one panel is a Japanese priest, on another a physician, on a third an officer of high rank, on a fourth, Japanese ladies, children, &c., all dressed in their natural costume. In the centre of the ceiling overhead is the coat of arms of the Emperor of Japan, and on each of the four corners of the pannel is the coat of arms of one of the four Ambassadors. Between the windows are mottos in Japanes, signifying Union, Liberty, Industry, Victory, Commerce, &c. The furniture of this room was made expressly for the occasion, and is, as far as was practicable, after the Japanese pattern. Between the windows fronting on the garden are two large China vases. Opposite this dining-room is the dining-room of the United States Navy officers who accompany the Embassy. Contiguous to this is the dining-room of the members of the Common Council and City officials who may call to pay their respects to the Embassy. The fifty-two composing the retinue of attendants, officers and servants, will occupy the wing fronting on Prince-street, and will dine in a large room set apart for the purpose on the ground floor of the hotel. This room, like the others, is adorned with Japanese and American flags, mottos, pictures, statues, &c. Measures have been taken to secure for the Embassy the utmost seclusion and privacy should they desire it. No one will be allowed to enter any part of the corridor of the second floor devoted to their use, without special permission. This rule will be strictly enforced, as it has been found by experience in other cities, to be absolutely necessary to the comfort of the guests.

The Japanese are said to be very fond of the music of the outside barbarians, and to gratify their taste in this respect, the Messrs. LELAND have engaged ten of the best pianists in the City to play for them at such times as they may desire. A magnificent grand piano has been placed in the dining-room of the chief Ambassadors for their entertainment while eating their meals, while another is provided for the reception-room of the head of the Embassy.

All necessary facilities have been provided for the cooks attached to the Embassy, to furnish their masters with Japanese delicacies.

THE CONCERT THIS EVENING.

The proprietors of the Metropolitan have made arrangements for a grand concert and serenade to be given in honor of the Embassy. The entire front of the hotel on Broadway and Prince-street will be illuminated with 2,000 colored Venetian lanterns, and over the main entrance will blaze forth, in large letters of gas, the word "welcome." Dodworth's Band, swelled to the size of 100 instruments, is to furnish the music. A grand reception and ball in honor of the Embassy has been arranged for the evening of the 25th inst. Invitations have been extended to the President and Cabinet, the foreign Ambassadors and Consuls, the Mayors of the principal American and Canadian cities, Governors of States, officers of the Army and Navy, Judges, lawyers, civilians, &c.

RECEPTION BY THE MAYOR.

The official reception of the Embassy by the Mayor and the City authorities will take place in the Governor's room of the City Hall, on Monday next. The whole interior of the City Hall has recently been scrubbed up, repainted, and whitened, and now presents a clean and wholesome appearance. The Governor's room, particularly, has undergone extensive improvements, being newly frescoed, richly carpeted and curtained, and having new and elegant bronze chandeliers pendant from the ceiling.

POINTS OF OBSERVATION AT A PREMIUM.

Already every available point from which a view of the dirtingu shed Orientals may be obtained has been engaged—hotel proprietors and others having had no difficulty in leasing windows for the occasion at from $5 to $7 each. The purchasers are mainly strangers, the influx of whom into the City will be unprecedented.

THE POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

The subjoined order gives the arrangements of the Police:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
No. 413 BROOME-STREET, NEW YORK, June 13, 1860.
[*General Order No.* 205.]

To Capt. ——, PRECINCT No ——. *Sir:* On Saturday, the 16th inst., the Japanese Embassy is to be received by the corporate authorities of this City, upon which occasion you will order the whole of your command on duty, in full uniform, (belts and batons,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

You will line the streets of your Precinct (if the procession passes through it) with three sections of Policemen, to preserve order and prevent vehicles from crossing it or impeding its progress.

Captains are requried to be on duty with their respective commands wherever they may be stationed, and subject to the orders of the special aids selected upon that occasion.

The special aids are Capt. SILVEY, of the First Precinct, having command of the force detailed from Pier No. 1 N. R. to Canal-street.

Capt. HOPKINS, of the Sixteenth Precinct, having command of the force detailed around Union Park.

Capt. TAUMBULL, of the Eighth Precinct, having command of the force detailed in front of the Metropolitan Hotel.

The streets through which the procession passes will be posted at 12½ o'clock, precisely.

You will hold one section in reserve in the Station-house, to meet any exigency that may arise.

Sergt. WM. H. ALLEN will be recognized as Aid for the day by the Superintendent.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
DANIEL CARPENTER, Inspector.

THE JAPANESE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Preparations for Leaving—Resume of the Visit—Peculiar Hospitality of the Philadelphians—Bothering the Japanese—Visit to the Chess Club.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 15, 1860.

A notice that the Embassy is "packing up," and the vigilant guard of domestics, keeps the Japanese comparatively secluded this morning. But the hotel is run down with the horde of applicants for audience, having the avowed design of presenting trifles to the distinguished visitors, but really to get a good view of them, or procure a puff in the newspapers.

Of all the Japanese, TOMMY has been the confirmed victim of an extended reputation. Since the reporters began to immortalize him, he has been completely overrun with attentions. The women bother him to death to write cards, shake hands, and pat their babies. The men wheedle him into visiting daguerrean galleries and stores, with the deep design of profiting by his growing notoriety. The poor boy has finally been obliged to stand on his dignity, to brush past those who would stop him, snub the ugly women, and refuse to write cards, because, as he told a person in very good English yesterday, "it is not the custom of the country," TOMMY came very near losing the daguerreotype of his favorite girl yesterday. He had politely shown it to a person near him, who unfeelingly held it up for the gaze of the crowd, and allowed it to be snatched rudely by a boor who stood by. It was with the greatest difficulty that the treasure was recovered by the owner, who seems thus far to have attracted more attention than the Princes themselves. One of the crowds that surrounded TOMMY was summarily dispersed by Lieut. PORTER, a few days since, by the jocular announcement that one of the Japanese, who had just recovered from the small-pox, was about to pass that way! It needed no policeman to secure a wide berth for that Jap!

The Prince Ambassadors have evinced far more interest in their visit to the Mint than in any other employment since their arrival in this country. Their endurance of the long and tedious process of assaying their coin surprised even Capt. DUPONT and the other officers of the Naval Commission. They even declined to go to the hotel for dinner during the assay, but took their rice and fish on the spot. The entire bearing of the Embassy impressed those present with their acuteness, intelligence, and high breeding. Every operation was explained to them with the utmost minuteness, and received their undivided attention. The artist made faithful sketches of such articles used in the process of assaying as could be represented by his pencil. The assay was conducted under the supervision of Col. SNOWDEN, by Prof. JAMES C. BOOTH, JACOB R. ECKFELDT, WILLIAM E. DUBOIS and H. R. LINDEMER, and at its conclusion Col. SNOWDEN made the Ambassadors a parting address, presenting them with the coins of the United States described in my letter of the 12th, and wishing them a safe and pleasant return home. The Embassy returned their thanks, and expressed satisfaction with the result of the Assay. The "censor" stated that he trusted a system of just exchange of currency would be established between Japan and the United States.

During the day the censor tested some of our standard weights, and found that they compared with the Japanese standards as ten grains to 1.7 condarines, or one hundred grains to 17 condarines. The Japanese have a decimal system of weights and measures superior to our own.

This morning, wearied with the prospect of more visits to stores, and, I must confess, somewhat from a Japanese surfeit, I strolled up Chesnut-street to the rooms of the Philadelphia Chess Club. Announcing myself as a stranger from New-York, I was courteously received, and proposed to spend a leisure hour among the devotees of Caissa. But, even here the Japanese *furore* had extended, for I found that a delegation was momentarily expected to afford the Club an opportunity to view the Japanese chess, or *sho-ko-ye*. The members of the Club dropped in one by one, accompanied by four of Eve's fairest daughters, willing to undergo that "horridly stupid game" for the sake of a sight of the Japanese. They were not kept long waiting, for the distinguished visitors soon arrived, accompanied by those well-known chess-players, Messrs. MONTGOMERY, WELLS and MILNE, who, after sundry failures, had prevailed upon four or five of the under officials to accompany them. After a general handshaking the Japanese were shown the *sho-ko-ye* men which had been kindly furnished for the occasion from the Athenæum Japanese collection. The board, which has eighty-one squares instead of sixty-four like our own, was improvised from a sheet of white paper divided into the requisite number of squares. By the aid of a list of the men, and a description of their powers furnished from the Athenæum, and by an extensive use of all the English the visitors could command, the proper position, and power of each piece was determined, and two of the Japanese were prevailed upon to play. The game, as most of our chess readers will have learned from the recent description in the TIMES, is much more intricate than our chess. There are seventeen more squares, and eight more pieces. The powers of certain pieces may be increased or diminished during the game; an opponent's pieces which have been removed may be replaced on the board, and there are other peculiarities which make the game one of great intricacy, and much more difficult than our game of chess. With many peculiarities of chess, however, *sho-ko-ye* is identical.

Despite the intricacy, the Japanese played with considerable rapidity, and astonished our natives with the celerity of their moves. They also evinced much interest and great intelligence in learning our game of chess.

The entire visit was one of the most quiet and orderly that the Japanese have yet made; and the ladies—to their credit be it said—so far from rudely pushing forward to scrutinize the strangers, drew modestly back, and surveyed the game from a distance. This is in strange contrast with the conduct of hundreds and thousands of well dressed females here, who obstruct the halls of the hotel and parade the streets incessantly, for the purpose of "seeing the Japanese." During the visit, the Japanese were understood to intimate that in Japan the Government employs teachers to impart the knowledge of *sho-ko-ye* to the people, who are extensively familiar with it.

The Philadelphia papers generally appear to have become unjustly indignant with the New-York reporters for telling the plain truth about the manner in which the Japanese have been treated here. They will probably discover when the Japanese get to New-York that the humors of large numbers of the populace are more illustrative of human nature than of local peculiarities. The city papers here have denounced the impertinent intrusion on the Japanese quite as much as any of the correspondents.

The Government appropriation for the entertainment of the Japanese appears to hold out well. Out of the $50,000 there yet remains $36,000. The cost of the journey across the Isthmus, chartering of steamboat to go down the Potomac, and WILLARD'S bill of $7,000, have altogether amounted to but $14,000. The following are the amounts thus far appropriated to entertain the nation's guests:

Congress	$50,000
New-York	30 000
Baltimore	10.000
Philadelphia	10,000
Total	$100,000

Can anybody blame Jonathan for trying to make something out of the affair in the way of business with these items to start with? O., JR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 15.

The Firemen's torchlight procession, to-night, was a splendid affair. It included thirty-nine companies and twenty-two steam-engines. There were four thousand men in the procession, which was two miles long. Every man carried a torch or let off fireworks. The streets were crowded. The front of the Continental Hotel presented a dense mass of people. The gorgeous display of pyrotechnics, the thousands of torches and colored lamps, the screaming whistles, the deafening plaudits of the multitude, created a general enthusiasm which was most exciting. The Ambassadors viewed the whole from the front of the balcony of the hotel, and were highly delighted. All the Japanese were vastly pleased, but narrowly escaped being burnt by the fireworks. The four highest in rank in the Embassy sent for Mayor HENRY to-night to return thanks for their Philadelphia reception. Mutual complimentary addresses followed, after which Councilmen CUYLER, TREGO, BENTON and MCINTYRE presented the Ambassadors with Committee badges and rosettes, which were graciously received. Gen. PATTERSON was formally presented to the Ambassadors, who thanked him for the imposing military display, and expressed great pleasure at the whole arrangements made for their entertainment. Mayor HENRY presented SIMMEBUEN-NO KAMI with a splendid silver salver and a birds-eye map of Philadelphia handsomely engraved.

O., JR.

Preparations for the Great Eastern.

WHERE SHE IS TO BE MOORED, &C.

Selection of a proper location for mooring the *Great Eastern*, after her arrival at this port, has been a subject of some difficulty, on account of her immense length, her heavy draft of water, and the necessity of having her lie afloat at all times of tide. The first suggestion to have her ancored and moored head and stern in the North River opposite the Battery, was open to grave objections on account of the large number of sailing-vessels and steamers which are constantly passing, and the liability of collisions and accidents. The difficulty and increased expense of boarding her while at anchor was another objection which the public, at least, would be likely to make the ground of serious complaint. It was finally determined to have her placed alongside of the dock, and near the Hammond-street pier, North River, was selected for that purpose. The wharf is nearly 1,200 feet long, so that she will have plety of room, lying with head for stern in the dock, and be clear of passing vessels. To give the required depth it has been found necessary to dredge out a portion of the slip which the monster ship will occupy. A gate across the head of the wharf will enable the managers to control the multitude which will flock on board by issuing tickets of admission. There are various conjectures as to the time she will occupy in coming across; the majority of nautical men being disposed to give her full ten days for the trip. Large numbers will go to Staten Island on Monday and Tuesday in anticipation of her arrival, and to obtain a full-length view of the great ship as she passes through the Narrows. As soon as she is announced in the offing steamers will also start to meet her, which no doubt will carry crowds of passengers to Sandy Hook or the Southwest Spit. Should she arrive off the bar at a low stage of the tide, she will be obliged to wait for high water, which will give sufficient time for parties to go down and escort her up. The public expectation is on tip-toe, and indicates that the excitement attending the arrival of the *Great Eastern* will, for a time, eclipse the Japanese Embassy.

Another Jersey Mystery—Robbery and Probably Murder.

On Wednesday morning a black canvas travelling bag was found on the Paterson dock, which had been cut open—the articles it contained and the bag itself being stained with blood. The supposition then was that it had been stolen from the railroad cars, and that the blood was from a cut on the hand of the thief, made in the haste to get at the contents. From papers found in the bag, it was judged to belong to a Mr. W. S. BROWN, who, it would seem, was transacting business for or with Messrs. NORTHUP & MARTIN, Newark. Yesterday morning the bag was fully identified as Mr. BROWN'S by Mr. MARTIN, one of the firm in Newark above mentioned. Mr. BROWN is a married man, about 35 years of age, with a family residing in Rathboneville, a small village in Steuben County, N. Y., where he had in operation a small flouring mill. He left his home on Monday morning last to go to Newark, since which time nothing has been heard of him. He had in his possession between $1,500 and $1,600 with to pay a note in Newark and one at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, which was due yesterday. It is supposed that he arrived in Jersey City, on Tuesday night, to take the 11 o'clock train for Newark, and it is now thought that he met with violence near the depot. He has always been regarded as a man of exemplary habits, and the worst apprehensions felt by his friends in respect to his appearance and the finding of his travelling bag under such alarming circumstances. The money which Mr. BROWN had in his possession was on the Sussex County Bank, of Newton, New-Jersey. Mayor VAN VOAST, yesterday morning, directed Coroner GAFFNEY to institute a careful search in the vicinity, where the bag was found. The missing man is five feet five inches high, somewhat stout, and is well known on the Erie Railroad, on which he has frequently travelled, for the purpose of selling flour.

Acknowledgment.

We have received the following sums in aid of the poor family whose case was stated by a correspondent in the TIMES of yesterday

W. H. F.	$5 00	Josephus	$2 00
T. L. R.	1 00	Hawkshurst	1 00
E. T.	5 00	D. C.	1 00
L. M. C.	50		
Total			$15 50

PERSONAL.

Bodenstedt, the great German Shakesperian scholar, who visited England on purpose to inspect the Perkins Folio, has brought out a section of an important work, *Shakespeare's Contemporaries and their Works*, to consist of sketches and translations. The present installment comprises the plays of John Ford, with specimens of Decker and Rowley.

The Wisconsin Editors will hold their annual Convention at Green Bay, on the 16th of June. C. T. Sholes, of the Milwaukee *Free Democrat*, is to deliver the address.

Prof. Nathaniel P. Hill has been appointed State Sealer of Weights and Measures by Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island. He succeeds Prof. Alexis Caswell, who has resigned.

The Norfolk *Argus* announces the arrival in that city of Mr. Jacobs, having in charge two runaway negroes, who lately made a flying visit to this city.

Rev. Dr. Wayland has been chosen President of the Roger Williams Monument Association.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA'S MAILS.

Interesting Details of the Intelligence from Italy---Garibaldi's Successes.

The Chinese Rejection of the British Ultimatum.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

The steamor *Niagara* reached her wharf at Boston yesterday morning at 7½ o'clock, and her mails were forwarded to this City by the morning train. We received our correspondence, exchanges, &c., at 5½ o'clock P. M. The telegraphic dispatch from Halifax, which we published yesterday morning, gave so complete a statement of the news by this arrival—which is to the 2d of June, three days later than had been previously received—that very little remains to be added. Our letters, however, and the extracts from our foreign files contain details of considerable interest, which will be found below.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Sicilian Revolution—What is Said and Thought about it in Paris—Position of the Emperor—The Naturalization Question in a New Phase—A Projected Canal Across the Isthmus of Darien—American Prima Donnas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, May 31, 1860.

The tenacity of the Neapolitan Government in denying the successes of the insurgents in Sicily surpasses all belief. While GARIBALDI is carrying the ramparts of Palermo, a denial is dispatched from Naples that he ever landed at Marsala! Now that he is in Palermo the Government sends out word that the insurgents are disbanded and in flight! But what is still more incredible, the Neapolitan Legation at Paris, here, at the centre where the truth is sure to be known, serves as the echo of these weaknesses of the Neapolitan Government. The Legitimist journals, which, the moment GARIBALDI landed at Marsala, uttered the cry, "Civilization is suppressed," utterly refuse all other sources of information than the Neapolitan Legation. Every evening the editors, dressed in black coat and white neck-tie, repair to the saloons of the Legation, and there derive the inspiration for their morning editions. We are tempted to believe that the Legation simply cuts them little fragments from the *Epitome Historiæ Sacræ*, or from the *Metamorphoses of Ovid*, or some other antiquity, which they head "Latest News from Naples," and palm off on their credulous readers as a true history of passing events in Sicily.

It was this Legation that solemnly declared, after the battle of Calatifimi, "that the insurgent army was destroyed," and it was from this source that was derived the news that an agent of the Neapolitan Government had declared officially in the *Exchange* that GARIBALDI had cut his throat, after which the agent was said to have advanced the price of the funds for that day to 112½. And this fixing of the rate of the funds seems to have been done with the air, "Take that or let it alone. If you sell at 110 you will be shot. We will have no doubting of our word that GARIBALDI has committed suicide."

But now that the empire of the young King Bomba is really threatened with revolution—now that the King sees himself in danger of losing his throne—he has thought of a new plan for revenging himself on his rebellious subjects. He bombards the city of Palermo, destroys the houses, and kills the unarmed citizens. It was not thus that the ancient kings withdrew themselves from the coming storm. The great SARDANAPALUS, for example, threw himself upon a funeral pile; NERO caused himself to be poignarded by a slave, and HELIOGABALUS threw himself out of a window. The modern FRANCIS will hardly resort to any such ultra remedy for his wounded pride. He orders his *alter ego*, the famous Gen. LANZA, to burn and destroy his rebellious subjects, and he then goes to work packing his trunks for a voyage to Gaeta. After which he calls his Cabinet together, and his Cabinet refuses to obey, and resigns. We expect soon to see within the walls of Paris the general rendezvous of uncrowned royalty—this worthless remnant of decayed Bourbonism.

The cry has gone abroad: there is another *paletot Menschikoff* looming up in the East! The Prudhommes of Constantinople—to speak figuratively—are beginning to lounge around the tailor's shop of the Russian Legation, to be present at the sortie of the famous claret-colored coat which is to renew the scene of 1854. The protestations of the Russian diplomats and journals do not quiet the public fear; the alarmists absolutely refuse to be comforted. But as the 'sick man" is now dead, it is to be hoped that the Russian Bear will modify his manners a little in the presence of the cadaver, and at least substitute a black dress-coat for the claret frock.

The popularity of GARIBALDI has so much increased during the late events in Italy that his name has become as much a bye-word at Paris as in Italy even. His biography and exploits in all forms imaginable are selling by the hundred thousand in France, and it is questionable whether the poor do not buy more of these productions than the upper or middle classes. But while millions of the people throughout Europe are cheered and overjoyed at his success, there are others higher in the social scale who tremble as each new step in the forward march is announced, and still others—ambitious monarchs and Generals—who burn with envy and jealousy. But not only is GARIBALDI a man born to success, but he represents a great principle, which can be no more crushed out than himself.

For some time past we have been looking for a demonstration from the Emperor NAPOLEON of some sort on political affairs, but thus far the expectation has not been realized. There exists, for him, a necessity to do or to perform, at regular intervals, something dramatic, something that partakes of the *coup d'état*, in order to maintain at its proper elevation the position he occupies before his own people and before Europe. This morning he declares to the world through the *Moniteur*, in order to allay the excitement about any ambitious projects toward the Rhine, that he only, on the contrary, desires peace, and that he hopes all fears in regard to his intentions may cease. At the same time we are assured that he is preparing for publication a new and improved edition of his work on Artillery, as well as a Life of JULIUS CÆSAR. In this latter work he will endeavor to fortify his own position as a democratic sovereign, by proving that JULIUS CÆSAR was the same, and that out of such a position there can come nothing but good.

A discussion has arisen between Mr. FAULKNER, the American Minister, and the French Government, in regard to the interpretation of one of the provisions of the commercial treaty between France and the United States, relating to the disposition of the property of shipwrecked vessels. The case came up on some eighty thousand francs worth of property recovered from the wreck of the American ship *Luna*, lately lost on the coast near Havre. This property the French authorities, as is the custom, placed in the seamen's benevolent fund at Cherbourg, but the American Consul at that place claimed it officially for the underwriters of the ship, without having conferred with them on the subject. The French Government maintains that, according to the treaty, the Consul has no right to take the initiative in the matter; he can only make his demand after the owners of the property have given him the proper authority. The question here raised possesses a certain degree of importance, and has not yet been decided.

I have understood that the question of the Naturalization laws has again come up between an American naturalized citizen and the French Government, in such a form that Mr. FAULKNER has felt himself called upon to make a strong protest to the Government on the subject. In this protest, it is said, Mr. FAULKNER has proposed to the French Cabinet the negotiation of a treaty, in order to put an end to these repeated contestations, and, in view of their frequency, we believe that the new Minister could not more brilliantly inaugurate his official duties than in the negotiation of such a treaty. It is well known that the rule laid down by the late Mr. MARCY was that all persons who had left their native countries before they were old enough to have been notified to draw in the conscription, and became American citizens, would be protected by the American Government, if for business or pleasure they should ever return on a visit to the country that gave them birth. If, however, they had escaped after having been notified to draw in the conscription, or between the moment of drawing an unlucky number and passing under the flag, they were then amenable to the military laws of the country if they ever returned, and could not be protected by the American Government, notwithstanding the fact of their lawful citizenship in the United States. This, I take it, is the basis upon which the American Government is willing to treat; in fact, they could demand nothing more, for under the late Mr. MASON'S Ministry, an American naturalized citizen who had escaped from France after having been notified to draw in the conscription, and then returned in imaginary security with an American passport in his pocket, was permitted to pass under the flag, and is now serving out his time, (if he has not bought a substitute.) Moreover, he was court-martialed for contumacy in running away after having been notified, and was condemned to a month's imprisonment and a fine—a penalty which he suffered. This case, therefore, establishes a precedent.

But the French Government has never admitted as much. They contend, as to the other Continental Governments, that a man owes military duty to the country that gave him birth, and has no right to abstract himself from it at any time during his minority. The difference, then, between the two Governments is, that while France claims every man who has not yet done military duty, or at least drawn in the conscription, the United States claims the right of expatriation for every man who leaves before the period at which he is of age to do military duty—technically before the period at which he is notified to draw in the conscription.

In all the contestation, which have come up in Continental States, (and they are infinitely more frequent in Prussia than in any other,) and in which the American Government has taken a decided stand in favor of the claimant, on the principal above laid down, the individual has, in every case, been released, *but always by courtesy*—that is to say, the principle on which he was demanded has never in a single instance been admitted, but he has been liberated on some pretext which evaded the principle of the demand. Thus, in France, it is the custom when such a case comes before the *Conseils de Revision*, (the Military Boards for the examination of recusants,) to grant his release on the ground of ill-health or physical inability.

It is therefore time that a decision should be arrived at. France, which makes the pretension of standing at the head of European civilization, ought to be the first to admit this great principle, long since claimed by the American Government, *that every man has the right of expatriation*. It would not be surprising if France, notwithstanding the fact that her military institution is the basis of her Constitution, and the life and essence of the Empire, should yield on this point, in order to show her advancement in civilization, and grant the claim of the American Government. If France takes the lead, and establishes the precedent, there will no longer be any opposition to it on the part of Prussia and the other Continental States.

It may be said that one-half the official business of the American Legation at Berlin relates to these claims for exemption from military duty, while at Paris not a week passes that an application is not made for protection against enrollment in the National Guard ar the regular army. A few days ago, a gentleman, forty-two years of age, and who had lived in the City of New-York *forty years*, was obliged to seek the protection of the Legation here against a threatened enrollment in the National Guard of Paris. These facts show the absolute necessity which exists for insisting upon a treaty regulation. Up to the present time the American Legations have been obliged to draw their arguments from the opinions and decisions of changing Cabinets, and thus the whole question remains in as complete a state of chaos as it did fifty years ago. Only, the number of contestations has increased from one a year to hundreds.

A new colonization and canalization scheme has just been concocted here for the Isthmus of Darien, which is maintained as much as possible a secret. This scheme, there is reason to believe, is a political one, looking to nothing less than the colonization of the Isthmus by Frenchmen, under the title of workmen, and the securing of French influence over the transit route. The scheme itself, as detailed in their programme, is so totally impracticable that every one must perceive at a glance that the talent of the concocters has all been spent on the programme and not on the system of canalization. The pill is gilded as much as possible. The programme, which I send you, is only circulated in private, and certainly was never intended for American eyes. The President of the scheme, M. RIEN, who is a Breton, and a man of great intelligence and energy of character, has gone out to Central America, I am informed, under the assumed name of ANASTASE, the better to avoid awakening attention to his scheme, until he shall have secured the favor of President OSPINA. A private farewell dinner took place at the Restaurant Vefour last month, to drink to the success of the scheme. The plan embraces the carrying out of several shiploads of sturdy Breton boys, as workmen, but who are in fact to become, in case of need, voters and soldiers. The canal scheme possesses all the beauty of French elaboration and French redundancy of ideas. It is worth as much, perhaps more attention, than that accorded to the scheme of M. BELLY, for this one will draw profit from the experience of that, and may indeed prove more formidable.

Some of your Italian correspondents mentioned last Winter the names of a bevy of young American ladies who were studying music under the celebrated master ROMANI, at Florence, and predicted for some of them a brilliant career as singers. Among the names, I recollect those of Miss GREENOUGH, Miss BONHEIMER, Miss FIELD, Miss CHAPMAN, and Miss FAY. Two or three of these ladies, however, are not cultivating their musical talent for the public ear, and of this number is Miss GREENOUGH, whom I have just had the pleasure of hearing at a private *matinée musicale*. Miss GREENOUGH, who is scarcely yet a woman in age, and possessed of very much more than her share of personal beauty, is certainly a prodigy in music. Have we at last discovered an American prima donna? GARCIA and ROMANI declare the affirmative, and I think it would be difficult to assert the contrary after hearing her. She excels especially in the quality of her voice. Let your musical critics fix the name of this lady and the prediction in their memories, and after another year's study abroad, they will perhaps have an opportunity of hearing in private, in New-York, Miss GREENOUGH'S marvelous voice. It is only to be regretted that she is not to appear in public. MALAKOFF.

CENTRAL ITALY.

State of Affairs in Tuscany—Gavazzi's Denunciations—The Government and the Priests—The Pope and Lamoricière.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, May 30, 1860.

One of the best evidences of the altered condition of things here is the fact that we have such a man as GAVAZZI in Florence, preaching against the abuses of the Romish Church, and the temporal power of the Pope. Language of denunciation, such as would cause this eloquent and fearless man to be mobbed out of Montreal, or Dublin, or other cities in half Protestant countries, is here listened to by crowds of Italians and rapturously applauded. It would seem as if his Holiness had in his own household some of the strongest opponents, not only of his rule, but of his whole system. As I approached the palace of the PAZZI family, on the evening of my first visit to the place where the meetings are held, and heard the clear voice of GAVAZZI singing out into the thronged street, through the open windows, I could hardly believe that I was in an Italian city. Every word could be heard as distinctly outside as in, and the bravos were loud and universal. One of the rooms in the vast PAZZI Palace is the place where the meetings are held, but is not sufficiently large to accommodate the number of those who wish to hear Rome condemned. A great many young men are among the audience, and all, apparently, of the more intelligent part of the population. At first the Government hardly thought it prudent to allow GAVAZZI to declaim in such a public manner; but as Rome is showing herself so unscrupulous in her mode of attacking the present order of things, it was concluded she ought not to be spared. Any one who has heard GAVAZZI'S fluent and intense eloquence, even when burthened and impeded by the difficulties of another language, can imagine what an effective power it must have when clothed in the glowing phrases of his native Italian tongue.

In the official organ here is just published a decree, discharging from their functions three Professors in the Faculty of Theology, in the University of Sienna. The offence proved against them is that they were using the influence of their position to promote reaction, and encourage a party whose professed object is to restore to power rulers, and put again into action a system of government which the population by their votes have again and again emphatically condemned. The journals here applaud the decision of the Government, and use the occasion to read another lesson of reproof and warning to those and all similar offenders against the public opinion which prevails. We are told, at the same time, that a number of arrests have been made at Terrisiolo, a small town between Pisa and Volterra, of persons charged with attempts to promote political disorder. There are elements of mischief constantly active, and as there is occasion, the existing authority is obliged to exercise a greater degree of severity than it would otherwise wish.

The authority at Turin has not yet let Cardinal CORSI, Archbishop of Pisa, return to the care of his Tuscan flock. In fact the lambs do not seem inclined to stray from the fold, or to be in danger of being devoured by wolves, now that the shepherd is away. Perhaps the innocents are beginning to feel that there are wolves in the field who have clothed themselves in the Pastor's wool. Good Christians and good Catholics here are beginning to ask, Why can we not get along just as well without these expensive Bishops? Some go so far as to recommend that all those who have rebelled against the authority of the State, and favor the cause of Papal despotism in opposition to public welfare and order, be put into the same boat and sent off to Rome. The City of Turin, the capital of the Kingdom, has not only existed, but been blessed for ten years without a Bishop, and this with the addition of excommunication and curse of the Pope. It is probable that Bologna, now that Cardinal VICIE PARLA, late Bishop, is dead, will be able to get along for some time without another, unless one can be found with more of an Italian heart. Twenty thousand dollars a year will be something saved, besides a freedom is secured which should not be parted with at any price. In spite of the late Bishop's handsome annual income, it is said he left debts to a considerable amount. Cardinal PERLA was spoken of as the one most likely to be the successor of PIUS IX. in the Pontifical office. Bologna has already contributed no less than eight Popes, and can afford to be content to lose the opportunity to obtain additional honor of that kind. When Cardinal PERLA was Papal Nuncio at Vienna

victory for GARIBALDI. Instead of the troops attacking him, it is probable that he drove them from their positions, and then hurried them on before him to Palermo. The troops have been driven out from their lines before the town, and probably only command the spot on which they are encamped. Far different is the position of the national party. From the beginning it seems that the Sicilians have had confidence in their leader, for they have joined him in crowds, quitting the towns held by the Neapolitan garrisons, and coming to swell the adventurous bands of GARIBALDI in the open country. *We may therefore now consider that he has achieved almost certain success.* He has the country at his back, and can obtain supplies of all kinds from the interior; he can communicate with his adherents in any part of the island, while the royal garrisons are all divided from each other, and intelligence can only pass between them by sea. Now that Palermo is taken, the fate of those other garrisons is sealed. They must fall one by one, none being strong enough to resist such a force as GARIBALDI has at command without assistance from its neighbors.

The conduct of the Neapolitan naval officers is worthy of the men who allowed two merchant steamers to land some fifteen hundred enemies under fire of their guns in broad day. Their barbarity to the unfortunate city of Palermo, equals their stupidity and sluggishness at Marsala. The Neapolitan squadron bombarded Palermo for several hours, and this before the insurgents had penetrated into the town. Doubtless the authorities well know the feeling with which they are regarded, and are perhaps not far wrong in fancying that every Sicilian is a rebel. What damage has been done to the capital we have yet to learn, but it is to be hoped that the squadron succeeded no better in destroying innocent men's houses at Palermo than in stopping the transports of the conspirators a fortnight before.

Whatever be the course of events, it is now pretty plain that *the Royal authority is overthrown in Sicily.* The insurrection is as good as victorious when the whole people have risen against the Government; when the Royal troops dare not stir out of their lines, and may be starved, except for what is bought them by sea. Happy are we to welcome the island once more into the rank of free communities. Terrible have been the sufferings of this unfortunate people; great has been their patience, noble their attachment to their recreant dynasty, until every human right was violated, and the spectacle of daily increasing cruelty drove them to resistance. No tyrant of ancient days ever perpetrated greater crimes than have been permitted and encouraged by the Government of the last two Kings; no agent of erusity deserved a more exemplary punishment than the Minister of Police, who have refined on all the tortures of the Inquisition. At last ths retribution has come, and FRANCIS II. will expiate by the loss of a valuable province his fathers crimes and his own. And well will it be for him if Sicily is his only loss. *The volcanic soil of Southern Italy is, perhaps, on the eve of a general eruption.* It will be remembered that three weeks ago it was donbted whether GARIBALDI intended to go to Sicily or Calabria. He, no doubt, made a good choice in effecting a descent on the island, which, with its resources and its comparatively numerous population, was hitterly hostile to the King. But great things might have been done also on the mainland. Calabria is almost as disaffected as Sicily, and has been the scene of cruelties almost equal to those of Palermo. It is quite possible that the late revolt may be the signal for e sympathetic rising in that part of the country. If so, then the Sicilian drama will be played out all the sooner. The King has a large army, bnt he has more than enough to occupy it. Not only must Sicily be reinforced, but the state of Naples is such as to give grounds for anxiety, if not for alarm. The number of men who can be spared for any given spot is limited, and a general outbreak in the Southern Provinces of the Kingdom would prevent any reinforcement of the troops in Sicily, or, in other words, would throw the island into the hands of GARIBALDI.

Some surprise may be expressed that the city of Naples, the seat of this bad Government, and the head-quarters of AJOSSA, Director of Police, and prime mover of the infamous police system, should not have been the scene of a successful insurrection. Certainly, the Governments of the Dnke of TUSCANY and the Duke of MODENA were faultless in comparison with the rule of FERDINAND, and yet the latter was able to meet his fearful end as a king, while his brethren were driven out to whimper and plot in the Austrian capital. How is it that Naples has never been roused from its lethargy to liberate itself and all Southern Italy? The reason seems to be that the lazzaroni of the city, formidable for their number, their fierceness and organization, are the adherents of the King, while the malcontents belong to the more educated but less enterprising middle classes. Nothing is likely to make a revolution in Naples but a defection of the army, for the Liberals are too weak to oppose at once troops, police, and a sanguinary mob.

A time may shortly come when we shall be called upon to consider who shall administer the Government of Sicily. But we hope that the whole Kingdom will shortly throw off the yoke of its present Sovereign. In such a case, it will be the business of statesmen to consider the best means of settling the succession. There are three conises. The one is to annex the whole Neapolitan Kingdom to Sardinia—a scheme likely to find favor only with the partisans of Italian nationality. EnglishMen would probably have no objection to it, bu: it remains to be seen how it would be received by the Sovereign who fancied his own dominions threatened by the excessive magnitude of the present Sardinian State. The second is the MNratist restoration, of which tno less said the better. The third is the elevation of some member of the BOURBON family to the throne. The Prince of SYRACUSE, brother to the late and uncle of the present King, is a man of sense, a good Constitutionalist, and one who has always protested against the tyrannical proceedings of his orother and of his nephew. He seems to be in Naples what LOUIS PHILIPPE was to CHARLES X. in France, and it the analogy in character is as near as that of relative position, the distracted kingdom might do worse than raise him to the throne in the place of the higot who now reigns.

The Horrible Tortures Practised by the Neapolitan Government.

From the London Times.

From all that we can learn from the island, it is plain that the rule of King FRANCIS is doomed, and that no reconciliation can take place between him and his subjects. The canse of this state of things has been alluded to, but involves details so revolting and incredible that, though vouched for by Italians of the highest note, though the subject of indignant denunciation by Mr. GLADSTONE, though corroborated by the official dispatches of the English Ministsr at Naples, though made e reason, four years ago, for breaking off diplomatic relations with the Court of the Two Sicilies, yet we hardly know how to speak of them. Statements, have, however, been published in Paris which, if true, leave no doubt that the horrors enacted in Naples have been far surpassed by the crimes which have driven the Sicilians into rebellion. The capital and the adjoining territory are chastised with whips, but Sicily with scorpions. We may express our conviction that the facts we are about to narrate are essentially true. Certain details may be highly colored, and a melo dramatic air given to deeds which are only stupidly horrible; but the evidence from so many quarters is concurrent, and the names and dates are too fully particularized and the charges have been too long uncontradicted for us to donbt their accuracy. *The Government of the King of Naples must be convicted of crimes compared with which the brutalities of Ferdinand VII. or the fureuities of the Grand Duke Constantine are insignificant.*

On the 1st of February, in the present year, the Minister of Police at Naples, AJOSSA, sent a circular to the Intendants, or Prefects, stating that the King, his master, had deigned to continue during the whole of the year the commissions insituted for appiping the *bastonnade* to the oisturbers of the public peace. This open announcement preparee us for anything that may follow. It is evident that when such directions ere officially given from the centre of authority, the subalterns in a remote province will not be very scrupulous as to their proceedings. So has it been with Sicily. This island is, or was till the breaking out of the insurrection, under the power of a certain MANISCALCO, Director of Police. The Police is entirely independent of the regular judicial administration, so that it may be that a man is "the prisoner of the Police, and not of justice,"—a phrase not meant at all to be satirical, but of most serious import, as many unhappy wretches have found, since an imprisonment in this case cannot be interfered with by any constituted authority, except MANISCALCO and his myrmidons. Monreale, near Palermo, is the head quarters of this tyrant, and *hunger, darkness and torture, chiefly by flogging, are used to extract avowals of complicity in political plots.* Recently an old man and his daughter, far gone in pregnancy, perished under the lash.

In January of this year a certain GIOVANNI VIENNA, of Messina, was arrested for carrying e letter in cipher. As he could not or would not state to whom it was addressed, he was placed in a boat belonging to the police and conveyed to the desert shore of Cape Zifferani. There his hands and feet were tied, he was put into a sack, plunged into the water, and held until he moved no longer. He was then restored and exhorted to confess, but, as he had nothing to tell, he was put again for a time in the water, and when taken back to Palermo was a nearly lifeless body. He is supposed to have since died. In 1848 it is said that the people, making themselves masters of the police buildings, found rooms which bore traces of the enormities there perpetrated. *The use of a sort of thumbscrew, and of a tourniquet applied to the head, which makes the eyes start forth and almost drop, is attested by many witnesses.* If the following histories are correct, as we have no reason to donbt, the diabolical instruments must be brought into rather frequent use. One CASIMIR AZZIMANO was accused of liberal principles. He took flight, and his wife, sons and daughters were arrested as hostages, and subjected to the torture. POMPILLO, a Lieutenant of MANISCALCO, has invented an armchair, in which the victim is seated on a sort of gridiron, nnder which is a pan of coals. BAUNO, another officer of police, ties the head of the victim hetween his legs, and leaves him in that position until he states what is desired of him. LOUIS MANISCALCO, a namesake of the Director, has invented what is called, in the slang of the *sbirri*, the "angelic instrument," in which, by turning a screw, the limbs of the victims are crushed. On one occasion a man was suspended in the air, his arms being tied to one wall and his legs to another, and in that position an officer of the police jumped upon his body and beat him. The suspected persons are turned out of their houses on the smallest pretext; fines, confiscations and pillage ruin all who fall under the anger of the Director of Police. The wonder is, not that the Sicilians rebel, but that they have borne such horrors so long. It is equally wonderful that the Bourbons, having so fine a country, with so obedient a people, should not have known how to govern it, but should have endangered their crown so that no one would give two years' purchase for it. These poor Sicilians, the least political and revolutionary of mankind, have been driven into rebellion by sheer desperation. They wanted only peace and a just Government; agents of police have converted them into theorizers and Republicans.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Her Condition—State of Forwardness—Prospects of Her Departure, &c.

From the London Daily News.

The appointment of Capt. HALL, and his assumption of the command of the *Great Eastern*, has already prodnced a great improvement in her external appearance. The approaching visitor instantly feels that she no longer looks like a dark objeot of dread—a long black coffin, surmounted with funnel-shaped plumes—bnt a respeciable packet ship, vast in proportions truly, bnt light and elegant in spite of her size. This result has been obtained by a streak of white paint along her sides, and the substitution of stone color for the black paint formerly on her funnels. The quantity of black paint about her masthead will also be rednced with still further advantage. Capt. HALL has determined to make her trysail gaffs movable, so as to admit of their being readily lowered on deck; and if these and the yards and topmasts are struck in a rolling sea, there is no donbt that any unpleasant motion of the vessel will be materially redneed. He has wisely decided that, as the upper decks are soft and porous, "holystoning," that humiliating and disagreeable task to the sailor-man, must be evoided, and the only way to make the decks water-tight and nseful will be to apply repeated coats of bright varnish. Improvements in the machinery for steering are also in progress; these incinde an additional wheel, (to the same barrel,) which will ellow the direct power of more men to be applied in lieu of steam. The nexi alteration must be a longer tiller, and, consequently, more leverage. Speaking-tubes between the forecastle, paddle-bridge snd qnarter-deck, and a steam whistle, are also being fitted; and among many of the commander's improvements noi the least valuable will be a mode of safely lowering the boats down the lofty sides, by the use of e movable and running clip attached to the boat, which, taking temporary hoid of a long sheer-batten, will bear the boat clear from the side during its descent, a matter of much importance when the ship is in motion; in some instinces a similar result is to be obtained by the use of a fixed taut perpendicular rope and ring, instead of the sheer-batten and clip.

On the saloon deck, among other modifications, by e simple contrivance, the lower chisf cabins are brought into communication with the saloon, instead of hy the circuitons mode hitherto adopted of descending to the lower deck, and then rescending ny enother flight of steps in the wings. This arrangement will insnre additional means of egress from below. A passage has beee opened for free communication between the saloons without passing through the cook's galley. The chisf salcon is restored to a very high state of ornamentation; anothsr saloon is being grained as maplewood and varnished, and the beems and deck overhead pleasingly colored, after the theory of Mr. OWEN JONES. Ugly and unnecessary wine-glass racks have been taken down and stored, and various other necessary and convenieni alterations made by the judicious decisions of Capt. HALL and Mr. BOLD. The former has evidently, like Mr. MOLENBAN, the chief engineer, determiued to look closely into every fitting, every bolt, pin and screw, and leave nothing incomplete.

The day of her intended departure is close at hand, and *there seems a business-like determination that she should sail on the 9th proximo; that doy will time her arrival at New-York so as to secure the highest tides there, which will not occur again for a fortnight.* The Board have not flonrished at their trumpet like their predecessors, and on bosrd the ship each one is eilently doing his utmost to be rsady at the appointed time; but ws would observe, chiefly on the part of those who mey wish to see the vessel again before her departure, and possibly to make a short trial trip in her, that there are reesons why a fortaighi later would be more desirable. It is known that one of the contractors to snpply fittings bas not been punctual in the performance of his promises; the Whitson holidays will seriously interfere with work yet undone; works hurried at the last moment are not the best and most lasting; a failure, even a partial ona, would now be more serious than ever to the ship's credit. The uncertainty of her departure at the first dey fixed has deterred some from taking pessege in her, the berths are not fully engaged, and intended occnpiers of such conld be easily pacified; e short trial trip would give general confidence, and largely increase ths resources of the company, as also would a few excursions to her wbile in Southampton Water; and, above all, the organization on board would be more perfect. *We therefore suggest that the start on the 9th should be for a trial trip only, and her final departure should be deferred till about the 20th of June. She will then arrive in New-York in ample time for the celebrated 4th of July, as the voyage, if managed with the caution proposed as to graduated speed, will occupy about nine days.*

The question of speed is not likely to be fully settled by the ossage out, as the bottom of the *Great Eastern* is foul. An ingenious mode has been adopted of keel-hauling or hogging her hottom, with a combination of timber and short coarse brooms affixed, set in action by e steam-tug. Grass fonr feet long and marine moss beve been by this process rubbed off; bnt she wants Dr. COLLYER'S patent preparation, or PRACCER & BURHAN'S composition, or at least a dressing of tallow or paint, to give her speed a fair trial, and till this has been done her rate will be at least two knots an hour below that afterwards attainable. The shareholders and the world must, therefore, not expect too much in this respect at first. After the gridiron has been completed et Pembroke Dockyard, and the great snip has been coated with Dr. COLLYER'S preparation, a great rate of speed must be obtainnd, because she possesses that perfection of form which experience daily teaches us can alone secure it when combined with power.

Mr. LUNDLEY'S task of strengthening the 'tween decks and completing various parts will be satisfactorily performed by the 9th June. All the contractors bound themselves to be ready by the 26th May, and to their fault, not to the will or hesitation of the board, must the delay of her departurs be attributed, *if she is delayed.*

On the whole, there is much cause for congratulation upon the change of the directors, and their choice of Capt. HALL as a commander. Everything connected with the ship, even the brokers' bills announcing her departure, indicetes the presence and action of practical and business men. The Board contains smongst its members a thorough master of each department—finance, navigation, commerce, engineering, &c., and; as a whole, deserves the confidence it has obtained from the shareholders and the commercial world. The money-making capacities of the ship are growing evident as a tempting first-class passsge ship, and there can be little doubt that under the present able management the period will shortly arrive when the shareholders will receive a substantial reward for their perseverence and patriotism, in having so long stood by this great undertaking through all the difficulties, disasters and delays which have befallen it. The intelligent engineer, Mr. M'LENNAN, and Capt. HALL, and all who may have rallied round the shareholders in the oast, must also look forward to thet period for a proper acknowledgment of their services beyond the fame which will be associated with success, which in itself will be no mean reward.

CHINA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The Chinese Emperor's Rejection of the British Ultimatnm.

MR. BRUCE TO THE SENIOR SECRETARY OF STATE, PANG-WAN-CHANG.

SHANGHAI, March 8.

The undersigned, &c., has the honor to address a communication to his Excellency PANG-WAN-CHANG, a Senior Secretary of State, and their Excellencies the Members of the Great Council of his Majesty the Emperor of China.

The undersigned has the honor to state that, as in dnty bound, he has laid before her Britannic Majesty's Government a full nerrative of all the circumstances attending his journey to the mouth of the Tien-tsin River last Summer for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, es required by the provisions of that treaty, on or before the 26th of June, 1859. Besidee the whole of his correspondence with the Imperial Government, the undersigned hes transmitted to the Government of her Britannic Majesty a copy of the Imperial Decree, dated the 9th of August, and hended, by the Emperor's desire, to the United States Minister, Mr. WARD, on the eve of his departure from Peking.

The decree begins as follows:

Last year the ships of the English sailed into the port of Tien-tsin and opened a fire on our troops We accordingly instructed SANG-KOLIN-SIN, Prince of the Khorchin tribe, to adopt the most stringent measures for the defeoce of Taku, and (the Envoys of) the different nations coming up to exchange treaties on this occasion were told by KWEILIANG and HWASHANA at Shanghai that Taku was thus strictly guarded, and that they must go round by the port of Peh-tang. The Englishman BRUCE, notwithstanding, when he came to Peh-tsin, in the fifth moon, did not abide by his original understanding with KWEILIANG and his colleague, but actually forced his way into the port of Taku, destroying our defensive apparatus.

The undersigned did not fail at once to apprise the Government of her Britannic Majesty that the Emperor had been singularly misled. Had it, indeed, been signified to him hy the Commissioners at Shanghai thet his Majesty had decided on closing to foreign Envoys the natnral and most convenient highway to his capital, such evidence of an enfriendly disposition on the part of the Imperial Government would certainly have been regarded by the undersigned as fit matter of remonstrance and negotiation.

No intimation of the kind, however, was conveyed to the undersigned in the letters of the Imperial Commissioners. The port of Peh-tang was never named by them, nor did the undersigned enter into any engagement with them other than that contained in his letter of the 16th of May, in which he acquainted His Excellency KWEILIANG of the nature and object of his mission, and of his intention to proceed hy ship to Tien-tsin, from which city he requested his Excelleney to give the necessary orders for his conveyance to Pekin.

He bers to inclose a copy of this letter, as also of that received from the Imperial Commissioner of the 12th of June. These will prove that the undersigned was allowed to quit Shanghai in total ignorance of the Emperor's objection to his employment of the usual river route.

A like silence on the subject of the Imperial prohibition was observed towards Admiral HOPE, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's naval forces in these seas, when, in furtherance of the objects made known to his Excellency KWEILIANG in the letter above cited, he appeared on the 17th of June at the mouth of the river to announce the approach of the undersigned and his colleague the Minister of France. The Admiral was assured that the passage had been crossed by the so-called militia, whom he found in charge of the bonts obstructing it, without the orders of their Government. None of whose officers, the militia repeatedly affirmed, were near the spot; also that it was closed, not against foreigners, but against a native enemy. These false representations were supported by false eppearances; the batteries of the forts were masked, no banners were displayed, no soldier discovered himself. Still further to prevent verification of the statements of the militia, no communication was allowed with the shore. After promising to remove the obstacles at the river mouth, the militia repudiated the promise. They conducted themselves with rudeness and violence to the officers who were sent to speak with them, in one instance proceeding so far se to threaten the life of a gentleman dispatched with a message from the Admiral.

Such was the state of things when the undersigned arrived ontside the bar on the 30th of June. Finding that the officials persisted in keeping aloof, while the militia continued to assert that ths obstruction of the river way was their own unauthorized act, he called on the Admiral to take such steps as would enable him to reach the capital by ths time appointed. This, after due notice given to the militia, and efter receiving from them an assurance on the previous evening that they should certainly have nothing further to communicate, the Admiral was proceeding to effect, on the 25th of June, the eighth day from his arrival, when the forts, which had been for these eight days, to all appearances deserted, suddenly opened fire upon his squadron. Apparently to cover this treacherous conduct, the officers in charge of the forts have imposed another fiction on His Imperial Majesty, who has been led to believe that the British squadron as sumed the offensive by bombarding the forts. This is utterly without foundation; no shot was fired until the batteries had opened; the ships having no other object in advancing hut to remove the obstacles placed across the river without authority.

The facts of the case are simply those stated by the nndersigned; and Her Britannic Majesty's Government, after mature deliberation, have decided that whether the Emperor of China was cognizant of this act of hostility, or whether it was directed by his officers, it is an outrege for which the Chinese Government must be held responsible. Her Britannic Majesty's Government *require, therefore, an immediate and unconditional acceptance of the following terms:*

1. That an ample and satisfactory spology be made for the act of the troops who fired on the ships of Her Majesty from the forts of Taku in June last, and thet ell guns end material, as well as the ships abandoned on that occasion, be restored.

2. That the ratifications of the Treaty of Tisn-tsin be exchanged without deley at Peking; that when the Minister of Her Britannic Majesty proceeds to Peking for that purpose, he be permitted to proceed up the river by Taku to the city Tien-tsin in a British vessel; and that provision be made by the Chinese authorities for the conveyance of himself and of his *suite* with due honor from that city to Peking.

3. That full effect be given to the provisions of the said treaties, including e satisfactory arrangement to be made for prompt payment of the indemnity of 4,000,000 taels, as stipulated in the treaty, for losses and military expenses entailed on the British Government by the misconduct of the Canton authorities.

The unoersigned is further directed to state that, in consequence of the attempt made to obstruct the passage of ths nndersigned to Peking, *the understanding entered into between the Earl of Elgin and the Imperial Commissioners in October, 1858, with respect to the residence of the British Minister in China, is at an end,* and that it rests henceforward exclusively with Her Britannic Majesty, in accordance with the terms of Article II. of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, to decide whether or not she shall instruct Her Minister to take up his abode permanently at Peking.

The undersigned has further to observe that the outrage at the Peiho has compelled Her Majesty's Government to increase her forces in China at a considerable cost, and the contribution that may be required from the Chinese Government towards defraying this expense will be greater or less, according to the promptitude with which the demands above made are satisfied in full by the Imperial Government.

The undersigned has only to add that, unless he receives, within e period of thirty days from the date of this communication, a reply conveying the unqualified assent of His Majesty the Emperor of China to these demands, the British naval and military authorities will proceed to adopt such measnres as they may deem advisable, for the purpose of compelling the Emperor of China to observs the engagemsnts contracted for him by his Plenipotentiaries at Tientsin, and spproved by his Imperiel edict of July, 1858.

The undersigned, &c.,
FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 5.

DECREE.

(Translation.)

The Greet Council writes a reply (to the Commissioner Ho, which he is) to transmit.

The Council received yesterdsy (or a short time since) a dispatch from the Commissioner, and with it a communication he had forwarded from the British Minister BRUCE, the contents of which bave occasioned the Council the greatest astonishment.

He states, (1,) for instance, that Peh-tang was never alluded to by the Imperial Commissioners KWEILIANG and his colleagues. It appears that last year the Imperial Commissioners, KWEILIANG and his colleagues, waited for the British Minister at Shanghai for the express purpose of considering with him in person all the conditions proper to an exchange of treaties. On ascertaining that the Minister BRUCE had arrived at Wu-sung, they wrote to him several times to engage him to meet them; their object being, in fact, to acquaint him that Taku was fortified, (or that arrangements had been made for keeping people out of Taku,) and that he must go by way of Peh tang. He, however, repelled them, refusing them an interview. The Imperial Commissioners, KWEILIANG and his colleagues, moreover, informed him that vessels of war must on no account (2) cross the oar; but the British Minister BRUCE paid no attention to these words; and when, on arriving at the Tien-tsin coast (or, the port or pots of Tien-tsin,) HANG, Governor-General of Chih-li, dispatched an officer with a communication to the effect that he was to proceed by way of Peh-tang, and send him a present of provisions, he would receive nothing, bnt suddenly brought his vessels into Taku, and (commenced) destroying the defensive apparatus ere he placed. How can he allege that he never received the slightest intimation that he was to go by Peh-teng? And, as he was coming to exchange treaties, why did he bring with him ships-of-war? It was plainly his intent to pick a quarrel. How, then, can he (when the blame is all his own) charge China with shortcoming towards him.

The defences prepared at Taku are not either (as he implies) prepared to keep out the British (3.) Suppose that some other nation's ships-of-war were to go to the length of presenting themselves under British colors, could it be left to them to commit any breach of propriety they pleased? Well, then, the defences of Taku cannot possibly be removed, even when the treaty shall have been exchanged.

(Then the demand for) indemnity under different heads, and for the restitution of guns, arms, and vessels, is yet more against decorum (4.) The war expenses of China have been enormous. The cost of defending the coast from Kwang-tung and Fuh-kieu up to Tien-tsin, from first to last, has not been short of several millions of money. Were she to demand repayment of England, England would find that her expenses do not amount to half of those of China.

As to restoring ships and guns, the year before last England destroyed the forts at Taku, and obtained possession of a number of guns belonging to China; ought she not, then, on her part, to be considering how to meke these good? But, besides this, half the British ships and gune (demanded) were sunk in the sea; they are not in possession of China at all. The question may be dropped, therefore, by both parties alike.

Tben there is (the announcement thet) the compromise by which, the treatiesonce exchanged, (the Minister) was to have resided somewnere else, is at an end. The compromise hy which, once the treatiee were exchanged, (the Minister) was either to select some other place of residence, or to visit (the capital) whenever there might be business of importance to transect, was dennitely settled by the British Minister ELGIN in negotiation with the Imperial Commissioner KWEILIANG and his colleagnes. The revocation of this compromise now (announced) is even more unreasonable (than all the other propositions.)

Last year when, after the Americans had exchanged their treaty, there was an alterstion in the rate of tonnage dues, and the ports of Tai-wan and Chengchow (Swatow) were opened to trade, the British Minister earnestly prayed for a like arrangement (in his favor.) The English had not exchanged their treaty, but his Majesty the Emperor, liberal to foreign nations, and full of tender considerstion for the interests of commerce, graciously sanctioned an extension of the boon of the English, for which they should be equally grateful. (5) But, if the compromise duly negotiated is to be annulled, *there will be no impropriety on the part of China if she cancel the arrangement by which she has conceded to the English (the same advantage of) the improvements in tonnage dues and trade that accrues to the Americans under their treaty.*

To come to the (British Minister's) request to be treated with courtesy when he comes north to exchange treaties. If he be sincere in his desire for peece let the Commissioner, when he shall have thought over all the details of the treaty, those which it will be proper to give effect to, and those respecing which compromise (or arrangement) is to be made, negotiate (with the British Minister,) and when both parties shall be perfectly agreed, if he will come north without vessels of war, and with a moderate retinue, and will wait at Peh tang to exchange the treaties, *China will not take him to task for what is gone by.* He must be directed to acquaint himself with the rules (observed or laid down) at the exchange of the American treaties, and the course to be pursued will be further discussed with him (by the Commissioner.) But if he be resolved to bring up a number of vessels of war, and if he persist in proceeding hy way of Taku, this will show that his true purpose is not the exchange of treaties, and it must be left to the high officer in charge of the coast (or port) defences to take such steps as shall be thereby rendered necessary (*bit.*, as shall accord with reason.)

The dispatch written on this occasion (by the British Minister) is, in much of its language, too insubordinate and extravegant (for the Council) to discuss its propositions more than superficially (*bit.*, to go deep into argument.) For the future he must not be so wanting in decorum.

The above remarks will have to be communicated by the Commissioner to the British Minister, whom it will behoove not to adhere obstinately to his own opinion, as, so doing, he will give cause to much trouble hereafter.

A necessary communication."

The State of Affairs in China—The War Inevitable.

From the London Times, June 1.

The real question at issue eppeere to be whether we shall continue our intercourse with China on our terms or on hers. Our terms are those on which we communicate with all the nations of the world—simplicity, frankness, hospitality, high principle and equality, as between gentlemen. The Chinese, on the contrary, insist on keeping up the illusion of an unspproachable sovereign, an irresponsible Central Government, and the not less startling illusion of an infinitely superior modesty and sense of decorum. So long as we permit this illusion, and endure its natural consequences, we must be liable to continual insult and degradation, to frequent interruption of intercourse, to the cost and trouble of reinstating ourselves, and the odium of waging war with a people who know the proprieties neither of peace nor of war, and over whom victory itself is a scandal. This is best understood by the analogies of private life. It may be necessary to have intercourse with inferior people, but it is for us to choose whether we will associate with them on their terms or our own. We may, if we please, condescend to their insulated ideas, listen to their petty quarrels, their invidious estimate of all classes above them, their perpetual tone of depreciation, their immensely exaggerated opinion of themselves, and the substitution of one or two distorted ideas and inflated sentiments for the recognized maxims and common sense of well-bred and well-educated people. If we do this we inevitably sink to their level, and wallow with them in the same Stygian pool of malignity and folly. *The only escape is to dictate our own terms*; to maintain truth, kindliness, and mutual respect; and to consider ourselves, not as conspiring against society for some paltry game of our own, but cooperating with it for our common good. Some such account may be given of the terms on which we may demand, and do demand, to communicate with China. The time has gone by when she could impose her conditions; they are condemned by the result; we have tried them and failed; we must now impose our conditions with such gentle force as may be found necessary. All policies are judged by the result,—not our private advantage, but the final development. The result of our former weak and temporizing policy in China is that we are ontcasts, and at war, at the very time that our trade is greater than ever, and some hundred thousand Chinese are settled in the British dominions. The result on China herself is that she is torn to pieces and her population decimeted by a wide-spread rebellion, and she is driven to immense cost in the idle defenc of her barbarous system.

As it is only eight weeks since the receipt of the answer to the British *ultimatum*, it must be some time before the arrival of any important intelligence. It is very clear that whatever we hope to gain, we must gain by force alone, and thet we shall have to win every step by hard fighting. It is too evident by some painful indications that the Chinese have olevar advisers, who know what they are about to do long before the event, and whose interest it is to keep us as far as possible from Peking. Other heads than Chinese have laid out the fortifications, staked the approaches, and even planted the guns. With this unseen aid the Chinese surpass themselves in assumption and defiance. The reply on which the British forces will have to act is not addressed directly to the British Minister, bnt sent to the Imperiel Commissioner to be forwarded, a mode of proceeding in the face of the Treaty. The Chinese refuse altogether to ratify that Treaty at Pekin, and refer us to Peh-tang. There is reason to believe that the reference to this place, on our visit to Taku, was an afterthought simply to mislead and baffle us; and that, at the very time we were told there was no one at Taku to hold communication with us, the provincial authorities were present, directing the soldiers and prevsnting us from being informed as to the real state of ths case. Can any one expect that such a people can be brought to reason otherwise than by the strong hand? Having to deal with barbarians is, indeed, e great responsibility, but we cannot escape it. There we are, with a mission to discharge, and we must acquit ourselves as well as we can. At this moment our course is plain. *We have to enforce a treaty, and it is for the interest of the whole human race that we should do it quickly and thoroughly.*

HEENAN AND SAYERS.

Presentation of the Belts—Speeches of Dowling and Wilkes.

From the London Times, May 31.

The differencee between the rival champions, SAYERS and HEENAN, were brought to an amicable termination last evening, when a silver belt, of precisely the same make and value, was formally presented to each of the great pugilists. The interesting ceremony which so auspiciously closes this novel Anglo-American "difficulty," and sets an example which the diplomatists of the two nations would do well to imitate in the adjustment of their future controversies, took place in the Alhambra Palace, Leicester-square, in the presence of many patrons of the "noble art." The champions, who were loudly cheered on their entrance into the peaceful "ring" recently devoted to the feats of HOWE and CUSHING'S *troupe*, were introduced to the spectators by Mr. CALDWALL as "the two bravest men who had honored the world since the days of WELLINGTON and NAPOLEON." High as might be this opening panegyric, it was fully indorsed by the plaudits of the audience. The belts, the coveted recompense of such matchless skill and endurance, lay upon a table in the centre of the arena, the winners and their friends being gronped around them. Before the addresses were delivered which were to precede the award the pugilists advanced half-way towards each other, and cordially shook hands, in token of their final reconciliation. The first belt of the two was presented to HEENAN, accompanied by an address written on parchment, which was formally read amid the vociferous cheering of the concourse by Mr. DOWLING. This address was as follows:

ENGLAND TO JOHN C. HEENAN, "THE BENECIA BOY."

SIR: This belt is presented to you hy the editor of *Bell's Life in London*, as the representative of the sporting press of Greet Britain, in token of that country's high eppreciation of your spirit and pluck in coming across the Atlantic to comoat for the English champion's belt, and to commemorate the great valor, endurance and fair spirit displayed by you in the battle of the 17th of April last. It is not necessary here to enter into any particulars of that great struggle—its renown may be said to be world-wide. Its history is already familiar to every inhabitant of the Old and the New World. It is a history which will be read by future generations with admiration, and cannot fail, whenever and wherever it is told, to rsise a desire of emulation among the rising aspirants to pugilistic honors. There may exist, perhaps, a regret on your part that you are unable to bear away with you the original trophy for which you undertook so long a journey. Let thet regret at once vanish. In this counterpart you have a testimonial as honorable as the object of your fondest hopes, and forget not that the chance is still open to you of beering off that object itself at some future time. It still lies open for competition. Your brave opponent, having already done enough to render his name famous, has announced his retirement from the active practice of his profession, and will now rest upon his laurels, content to witness among orbers struggles for that which he, like yourself, has been, as it were, compelled to forego. Meenwhile, take this token—cherish it as a well-earned, and well-deserved momento of the admiration of the people of this country; and rest assured that while pugilism continues one of the sports of Great Britain (and long may that period be!) so long will name of JOHN C. HEENAN be remembered with respect as that of one of the bravest men that ever entered a four-and-twenty foot roped ring. The belt, which is an exact *fac simile* of the champion's belt of England, and of precisely similar value, has been purchased by a subscribtion among the noblemen end gentlemen of this country, headed hy a sum of £25 from your brave opponent, TOM SAYERS. The auspicious ceremony of this evening will cement forever the bond of friendship already entered into between yourself and TOM SAYERS, and will tend strongly to increase that international good feeling already subsisting between America and England, which must ever be the anxious desire of every true lover of his country.

Presented at the Alhambra, Leicester-square, May 30, 1860. FRANK J. DOWLING.

The belt, a massive piece of silver, about three inches in width, bearing the inscription "Champion of England," and ornamented with several designs emblematical of the prize-ring, was then handed to HEENAN, who buckled it around his waist, amid long and prolenged appleuse.

Then came SAYRS's turn to receive his hard-earned decoration. The *éloge* of England's Champion, in keeping with the chivalric courtesies of the occasion, was pronounced by Mr. WILKES, editor of the New-York *Spirit of the Times*. Mr. WILKES' somewhat florid sentences were delivered in a tone of much solemnity and with deep feeling. His address was as follows:

AMERICA TO THOMAS SAYERS, CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 30, 1860.

SIR: On the part of many noblemen and gentlemen, and, I may venture to say, on the part of hundreds of thousands of people on each side of the Atlantic, I take pleasnre in presenting you this glittering testimonial. It is an exact copy, in pure sbining silver, of that brave old belt into whose resplendent metal you have mixed the merits and valor of sixteen well-fought battles, all of which have brought you fame, but none of which have been more honorable than the last. Those battles, though all fought on English soil, are well known to the people of the United States, and through them you have there earned, as well as here, a name not to be forgotten. There, as here, you have troops on troops of friends, and, should you ever choose to visit our shores, you will test in a way most pleasant to yourself the fact that great nations have no prejndices, and that manly rivalry, among a generous people, is only a stronger bond to the friendship of the brave.

It was my good fortune to witness the contest by which you earned this brilliant trophy, and which you have chosen should be the termination of your long and honorable public life; and I refer to that contest now only that I may bear my testimony to its worthy character. It was not an ordinary battle of the ring. It was no common contest, actuated by merely grovelling motives. It was chivalry revived, and it was not only conrteous, but knighily. Not a low word, not a coarse look, not a mean action, shaded the conduct of either yourself or your antagonist; but with that graceful bearing which belongs to courage, you and he, like two cavaliers of old, did battle worthy of the audience by which you were surrounded, and of the great nations in whose names you stood engaged. Though not rewarded by the natural termination sought by battle, upon neither of you rests the blame of the incomplete result; and here let me remark that e contest in which credit paused so frequently in doubt—a battle where you delivered and endured so much, and through the whole of which you shone so noble—is well chosen to be the fitting finish of a great career.

In this view, and in view also of your high deserts, I will now state what I have never felt at liberty to state before, which is, that so deeply was JOHN HEENAN, in common with his countrymen, impressed with your merits as a man, it was his fixed intention, had the old belt been awarded to him for what took place at Farnborough, to have [illegible] you again on the occasion of its presentation, with something like these words: "Take it back, Tom Sayers. You have earned it manfully in hard fought battle, and I am not the man to deprive you of what belongs to you more than it does to me. I send it to me, however, for a few weeks, in order that I may show it to my friends and countrymen at home, and I will then send it back to you to keep as yours for ever." This determination he confided to me long before he left New-York, and I am quite sure, from what I know of him, that he would have kept his word.

But this belt, which I now hand to you, is as bright and honorable as the one of which it is an imitation, and it is more befitting the peculiar close of your career, for, while it perpetuates forever the battles which have gone before, it has, at the same time, the graceful function of recognizing the equal merits of an honorable adversary.

Receive it, therefore, buckle it about your loins, treasure it and he proud of it, for it is a sound expression of the admiration of two nations, such as a man of your humble standing never had the proud fortune to receive before. Regard, it also, as a proof that courage and good conduct will, if persevered in, always reap the richest rewards of life; and be sure of this—that so long as the qualities of bravery, fortitude, integrity, and manly bearing are regarded as virtues by mankind, this shining girdle will be a compliment to yon and yours, of which even the loftiest person might be proud. GEORGE WILKES.

The reading of this address was frequently interrupted by vehement cheering; bnt the passage alluding to tts having been HEENAN'S generous intention to return *the* belt again to SAYERS, if he had been fortunate enough to win it from him at Farnborough, was received with very significant murmurs. Poor SAYERS, the blushing object of Mr. WILKES' glowing periods, seemed hardly to know what to make of all the high-flown compliments so liberally lavished upon him; and when the "shining girdle" was passed to him, with the injunction to "buckle it aboni his loins," he seized it with an apparent sense of relief and immediately fastened it around him. The awkwardness he displayed in this operation, owing to the cumbrous make of the belt and the difficulty of fitting it to his waist, provoked mingled laughter and cheers. The oratory was, nowever, not yet finished. Mr. WILKES, still addressing the puzzled SAYERS, said he had still one part, and perhaps not the least significant part, of his duty to perform, and that was to return to him the "hattie-money," which he had never lost. TOM again held out his hand to receive this t

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FORTY YEARS' FAMILIAR LETTERS OF JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D. D.—Constituting, with the Notes, a Memoir of his Life: Edited by his surviving Correspondent, JOHN HALL, D. D. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER. 2 vols., pp. 412, 371.

SERMONS. By JOSEPH ADDISON ALEXANDER, D. D. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER. 2 vols.

The familiar private correspondence of a man like Dr. JAMES ALEXANDER is an acceptable a contribution to the literature of the day as any collection of purely private papers can be. The multitude of volumes which have borne a similar character, like that of the *Humboldt Correspondence*, proves the appetite of the reading public for personal gossip. There seems to be a prevalent feeling of curiosity among the community in relation to the private life and real opinions of noted men, and a well-authenticated record of life-experiences is quite certain to meet a cordial reception.

Dr. HALL has performed a useful task in the compilation of these volumes. During the long term of forty years, he was the intimate friend and confidential correspondent of Dr. ALEXANDER. Beginning at the period when the latter was a lad of fifteen years, pursuing his studies in the Junior class at Princeton, this correspondence continued, with but few interruptions, down to the Summer of 1859. It was a free and affectionate interchange of thought, sentiment, emotion, badinage and off-hand criticism; coming to us, after the lapse of years, with charming freshness and continual interest. The first period, comprised between the years 1819 and 1822, was that of the juvenile letters—epistles written with the dash of boyhood, but showing, even thus, that the boy rose above the average of the Freshmen of his class, and had independent and striking thoughts upon subjects which he had not yet dared to grapple with. These early letters are not the least interesting portions of these volumes.

Dr. HALL's excellent classification of the letters assists the development of Dr. ALEXANDER'S views so materially that we are not at a loss in tracing the gradual progress of his mind toward the mastery of those recondite problems in theology of which he afterwards became so efficient an expounder. A strict chronological order has been preserved, bringing the life of the writer vividly upon the canvas, and completing, as a whole, the picture of the man, as painted by his own hand. Thus, Dr. HALL makes these letters tell their own story of life in College, in the Theological Seminary, during the period of the licentiate, through a series of pastorates, in the editor's chair, in the Professor's desk, in European tours, and in the sanctity of private life. In a correspondence so familiar as this, there is necessarily an absence of restraint, and perfect freedom from the forms of conventional etiquette which custom requires in the intercourse of strangers. The consequence is a gushing freedom of expression, a wealth of inner experience, a quaint and frequently a comical view of men and events—together making up a delightful story of private life, and a pleasant record of personal experience. Cast early into the mould of religious training, Dr. ALEXANDER'S predestined vocation was the Gospel ministry. To this end his education was directed, and for this he gave the years of his manhood to earnest and most diligent study. His father, Dr. ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, an eminent Presbyterian divine, was an acknowledged master of pastoral and polemic theology, and JAMES, the eldest son, inherited much of his power of close analysis and vigorous eloquence. An analogy, somewhat curious and interesting is to be traced between two families who have made their mark upon the American pulpit—we mean those of the ALEXANDERS and the BEECHERS. In each of these the father gave tone to the character of sons who subsequently became famous; and in each the passion for investigation and the disregard of rigid conventionalism served to stamp the seal of originality upon father and son. In the case of Dr. ALEXANDER, the son followed closely upon the father's footsteps, and eventually achieved a greater reputation; it is unnecessary to inquire whether the same remark holds good concerning the family of the BEECHERS. That numerous stock is still quite able to speak for itself. Our present concern is with the tribe of ALEXANDER.

Dr. ALEXANDER'S narrative of his first experiences in personal religion is in a measure wanting in the volumes of this *Correspondence*. During the years 1820–21, an interval of silence appears to have been occupied in a careful retrospection. A single foot-note, by Dr. HALL, contains all that was said by the young inquirer in reference to these spiritual struggles. The correspondence was resumed in the Summer of 1822, when ALEXANDER recorded his impressions of time wasted and opportunities neglected. In the Fall of the same year, we find him a student in the Theological Seminary at Princeton; in 1824, a tutor in college; in 1825, a licentiate for the ministry, stationed in Virginia, and alternately amused and instructed by the habits of the people and the customs of social life. In 1829 he returned to the North, settling at Trenton, as the pastor of a Presbyterian congregation. From this locality his letters have a singular character. Distrustful of his own capacity, but anxious for profitable results from his ministry, he comes to the confessional with remarkable simplicity of manner; he is "convinced" that he "lacks that love of souls which is the only permanent spur to ministerial faithfulness," and gives way to occasional fits of despondency. Witness the following:

A PASTORAL TRIAL.

"Among my pastoral trials, is the conviction (as a thief of the worst and most inveterate stamp) of a man, who has been twenty years an apparently devout member of my church. I never missed him from his pew, nor ever observed him inattentive. It gave occasion to one or two sermons on 'offences,' 'hypocrisy,' and 'self-deception,' which I trust may be useful; but it affords great glorying to the adroit. I took occasion to press this idea, which I think valuable, that, granting that there is such a thing in the world as a *hypocrite*, the very place where we must reasonably expect to find him is in the Church of Christ: hence no reproach ought to be cast on the latter. You may have been told that I was invited (with the prospect of a call) to preach in Baltimore; I have declined it. If I am to be a pastor—and nothing but necessity could make me willing to be anything else—I believe I have more openings to serve Christ here than in any more laborious charge. I have counted up about fifty persons with whom I have had religious conversation, and who are more or less tender. A great excitement would bring these to the anxious seat, and probably into the church; but without this, I have an access to them which no other person could have, for a long time; and which I should not have to the same number elsewhere. The same kind of argument applies to a number of other topics. Still, I feel my constitution to be inadequate to the labors. I usually carry an aching head to a pillow of restlessness every Sunday, Wednesday, and Thursday night; and am truly incompetent for pastoral visitation. Yet, the life of a minister has great satisfactions and rewards, which I trust you may experience in a far higher degree than your unfaithful friend."

A series of letters, extending from 1833 to 1844, written during Dr. ALEXANDER'S editorship of the *Presbyterian* and his Professorship in the College of New-Jersey, portray a mental conflict through which he passed. These are parts of the correspondence upon which the reader will linger with peculiar pleasure, for they are lively as well as earnest. In October, 1844, Dr. ALEXANDER was installed Pastor of the Duane-street Church, in this City, and here his ministerial labors closed. The second volume contains the letters written during this period. They show that his transplantation from the quiet towns wherein his former life had been passed, to the more exciting scenes of New-York life, served to quicken his faculty of keen observation and call forth his powers of sarcastic comment. He saw everything that happened in the bustling crowds of the City, and wrote down his impressions as they struck him at the moment. Turning back to these random passages, we are impressed by his clear view of public questions, and his humorous mingling of droll conceits with serious criticism. A fair illustration of this tendency is contained in the letter dated Jan. 10, 1845, in which he writes:

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

"I want to preach a sermon on this subject, viz.: Men of Business live in a perpetual hurry, scarcely taking time to refresh nature. This keeps out thoughts of God. This spell must be broken. For such men, stated inviolable periods of devotion are therefore necessary. Apply to closet-prayer, family-worship, and especially the Sabbath. I feel the evil as I never did before. Broadway is a spectacle these sunny mornings. Lead by ——'s fashionable author,) in an omnibus, to day; black, shaggy coat, plaid pants, gaiter-boots, cane and red neckcloth, crook dangling curls like a mass, face of a vicious character. I have always felt serious concern at the evident repugnance of a friend of ours to the Tract Society. It is unfortunate, for the principle of compromise in the two charities is identical. And the only privilege of the S. S. Union in the event of disunion, will be that of "being devoured last." I am loth to say it; but to this I apprehend it will come. Even the New School, who spread wide their no-sect flag in '37, are now moving everything to be as sectarian as possible—newspaper, Board of Publication, complaint about suppression of Calvinism, &c. A great protraction of meetings and revival reported at Sag Harbor, L. I., (Old School)."

After a flying visit to Europe, in the Summer of 1851, Dr. ALEXANDER returned to the care of his church in Fifth-avenue. His letter upon removal to a new house contains some passages on topics of the day:

AN OLLA PODRIDA.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1851.

We have got into our new house (No. 22 West Nineteenth street,) but are not yet in any order. What they will do at Princeton I know not. Whatever changes may supervene I earnestly hope there will be none to lower the general standard of our theological training. There is a view of it in which one minister might teach everything; but if we would maintain that high ground I solemnly believe American ministers now have in comparison with those of other countries, we must have at least one well-sustained Seminary. This was my father's great desire, which gained strength in his more sober hours, and formed part of his dying conversations with me. I am troubled in my mind at the sort of church I am coming to. I certainly should never have accepted the call if I had dreamt of such outlay. I fear the total excitement of the poor, and the insufficiency of my voice. As I had no hand in it, and know myself to be crossed rather than gratified by it, I hope God will turn it to some good. On Sunday I urged the destitution of Port New-York, and proposed the erection of a free church down town. On Monday, a man whom I never knew before, came and offered me $1,000 towards it. We cannot hope to get even into our lecture-room before May.

Even since I went over the water the changes here are surprising. Sabbath-traffic and grog-drinking have increased. The whole talk now is about Kossuth. The newspaper, the TIMES, is going full sail. It already has 16,000 subscribers in two months. GREELEY (*Tribune*) writes powerfully, when he lays himself out. His late articles on HOCKERS are tremendous batteries. But he goes full-length with the Chapman Foxton-Westminster Review party. His book on Europe is worth reading, though sour. P—— sends me the proofs of an embryo book on Charity. It is —— raised to the *n*th power; abuse of clergy; abuse of churches; abuse of theology: everybody wrong but *moi*; sneers at societies, creeds, catechisms, &c., &c.; yet, after all, a book that no one can read without deep and anxious reflection. The mixture of truth is great and suggestive, and the style is tip-top, sometimes as keen as PASCAL.

In 1857, while again traveling in Europe, Dr. ALEXANDER heard the preaching of Mr. SPURGEON, and sent to Dr. HALL the following estimate of his powers:

DR. ALEXANDER ON MR. SPURGEON.

LONDON, June 29, 1857.

I have heard the wonderful SPURGEON. I am told the effort was less for him. He has none of those captivating intonations which we remember in SUMMERFIELD and others; neither should I judge him to have any pathos. His voice is incomparable, and perfect for immense power, sweetness and naturalness. His pronunciation is admirable, with the never-failing English syther, knowledge, wroth, &c. Though very like his likenesses, he becomes almost handsome when animated. His gesture is sparing and gentlemanlike. I detect no affectation. The tremendous virtue of his elocution is in outcry, sarcasm, and menace, and his voice improves as it grows louder. I seriously think his voice the great attraction. His prayers were concise and solemn; a shade too metaphoric. His short exposition was so-so in matter, but well delivered. He preceded his sermon by a shot at Lord LYNDHURST's late remarks on the obscene print bill, and said: "Holywell-street had at length found an advocate in Westminster Palace." He requested the people in the gallery (there are three, one over another) not to lean forward. He said you could tell a Dissenter in church by his sitting down before the hymn was over. During the sermon he described brow-beaten preachers, spitting blood, going to the continent and traveling at other people's expense. This did not please me, for

"Who e'er felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law?"

He told a very funny story of a minister with a rich wife. He was very severe on the establishment, and rather intimated that the Gospel was very little preached. In this part of the discourse, he preached himself. Notwithstanding all this, and his dreadful onslaught on written sermons, I think his work here a matter of the greatest thankfulness. He preaches a pure Gospel, in the most uncompromising manner, with directness, power and faithfulness; and he preaches it to hundreds of thousands, to beggars and princes. I am at a loss to say what they come for. They seem to be led of God. All strangers go. Some of the nobility are always there. Church ministers abound in every assembly. I ought to have said there is nothing that savors of the rude or illiterate.

The extracts given from these entertaining volumes exhibit the sprightly style of Dr. ALEXANDER'S correspondence. His incidental comments upon the events of the day, and his free analyses of the characters of public men, running through the series of his letters, are divested of offence—sharp as they sometimes are—by judicious curtailment and omission of passages having reference merely to private individuals. To the effection, not less than the skilful editorship, of Dr. HALL, we are therefore indebted for this timely and welcome publication. Two excellent portraits of Dr. ALEXANDER, taken at different periods of his life, accompany the volumes.

The sermons of Dr. ANNISON ALEXANDER, published simultaneously with the correspondence of his brother, issue from the same house.

MARGARET MONCRIEFFE, THE FIRST LOVE OF AARON BURR; a Romance of the Revolution. By CHARLES BURDETT. New-York: DERBY & JACKSON.

The writing of a historical novel is no easy task. There is so strong a temptation to diverge from the straight path of downright, rugged narrative,—to turn from the solid reality of fact to the superior attraction of fiction,—to sink the historic character in a figment of the imagination, that the author, be he never so willing to follow the plain programme which he had previously blocked out, usually finds himself wandering among a crowd of creatures of his own invention. To make out of a certain set of homely folk a vivid picture of incident and romance, adhering constantly to the thread of fact, and permitting no beads of fancy to hide the naked basis of the story, is to accomplish a neat task of literary labor. When men and women, whose acts have passed into history, are made to reappear in comely garb, living their lives over again, with all the old naturalness, emotion and vigor, we thank the writer who has had the skill to weave for them a new web of life, and march them by for our personal inspection.

In a measure, the present volume fulfills these conditions. It is a successful attempt to invest an historical incident with an air of attractive romance. It starts out with a barren fact, and develops that fact into a novel, wherein but two characters are introduced as fictitious personages, whose special duty it is to make a perfect plot—these visionary individuals serving very much the same purpose as those supernumeraries of the dramatic stage whose duty ends when they have swelled the numbers of a mock procession and enhanced the glory of a spectacle. Omitting these incidental characters from Mr. BURDETT'S narrative, we have a series of persons who are known to history—Col. BURR, MARGARET MONCRIEFFE, Gen. PUTNAM, Gov. TRYON, the spy HICKEY, and the gunsmith FORBES. The story is laid in the first year of the Revolutionary War. Gen. PUTNAM held command in New-York, and BURR was his Aid. Acceding to the earnest request of her father, a British officer, then stationed with his regiment on Staten Island, PUTNAM received the girl MARGARET MONCRIEFFE as a guest in his family. Thrown into close companionship with BURR, her admiration of his brilliant qualities ripened into affection, and the gallant major, who rarely omitted the improvement of an opportunity, returned her love. Thus far the actual record of history. Mr. BURDETT has seized upon this incident as the plot of his story. A fictitious damsel, one "Patsy," is introduced as a foil, to play off against the jealous temper of MARGARET, and "Patsy" really appears as the genuine "first love" of the hero, inasmuch as the major appears to have given that unfortunate damsel the cold shoulder after having encountered the bright eyes of the beautiful Tory—but this is probably a novelist's license, and he must not be too harshly censured. "Patsy" serves a good purpose in the book,—her flaming patriotism offsetting the traitorous conduct of the spying MARGARET, and her revelation of Tryon's plot affording the material for one of the best chapters of the novel. History does not justify the assumption that BURR'S fidelity to the patriot cause wavered, as a consequence of his personal attachment, nor does his record place the date of his treason so early,—but this, again, is a novelist's license, and our author so candidly acknowledges the anachronism that we can offer no valid objection. As a whole, the plot is well-sustained, the dialogue lively, and the incidents grouped with care and skill. The book is not without its faults,—chiefly errors of style, which could have been readily avoided. Mr. BURDETT is occasionally guilty of carelessness. Some of his paragraphs are too verbose; an idea is tangled in a nest of words, and verbiage conceals what terseness would have expressed with effect. We recommend to him a study of words, for hampered thoughts never go easily.

The most valuable part of this book is its appendix. Facility of access to the private papers of BURR has enabled Mr. BURDETT to produce a series of letter which have never before seen the light. One of these letters, written by BURR in 1812, to his friend ERIC BOLMAN, of Philadelphia, sets at rest a story which has obtained some currency and credence, to the effect that BURR once claimed protection as a British subject. We copy the conclusion of this letter:

BURR'S REPUTATION OF A CALUMNY.

"It was strongly recommended to me by a man of very high consideration, enjoying no important place under Government, but having personally Lord LIVERPOOL, to defend myself against his persecutions, by claiming my birth-right as a British subject. It was presumed that I would cheerfully seize this mode to disengage myself from thraldom, and to mortify, and, if I should please, to punish Lord LIVERPOOL.

It became a topic of conversation, and many distinguished persons took a very lively interest in the question. A very profound, and learned argument of 60 octavo pages, tracing this law from the time of WILLIAM the Conqueror to the then present day (1808) was drawn up *for the occasion* by one of the ablest and most celebrated lawyers in the British dominions, and put into my hands. My rights were demonstrated beyond a doubt. *I refused to suffer myself to be called a British subject for a single day: for any purpose, under any circumstances: nor did I at any moment swerve from this determination.*"

Two or three of Col. BURR'S love-letters are among the literary curiosities of this collection. An accurate transcript of a letter to BURR from his friend "Leonora" is given with all its imperfect orthography and warmth of passion; and a *fac simile* of BURR'S celebrated cipher letter, and the key thereto, frequently referred to in connection with the history of his treasonable plot, face the title-page. These are curious and valuable additions to the history of a remarkable man, and we have to thank Mr. BURDETT for putting us in possession of them.

RUTLEDGE. New-York: DERBY & JACKSON. 1 vol. pp. 504.

A barren title, but a most satisfactory book. The author, whose timidity, or, perhaps, whose pride, forbids the publication of a name, will be sought after with the avidity that follows close upon awakened curiosity. There is a mild rebuke to impertinent inquiry in the reticence of the publisher, and in the concealment of the writer; but it will do no harm to repeat the current gossip which assigns the authorship of this volume to a young lady of this City, who thus makes her *entrée* in the literary world.

Rutledge comes to the reading public solely upon its merits, deriving no adventitious aid from long-established reputation, nor indebted to the praise of ripe scholars for its introduction. We are not clear upon the question whether the young author is or is not an American CHARLOTTE BRONTE. She has certainly the power of vivid word-painting, the faculty of effective dramatic construction, masculinity of style, and felicity of expression—qualities which are held in cohesive combination through the whole of the five hundred pages of her novel. In some parts of the book there is a palpable imitation of *Jane Eyre*—the leading characters stand in such relation to each other as to bring back a strong recollection of that wonderful work of literary art: the *denouement* of the plot is similar to that; the main incidents recall passages the vigor and passion of which stirred the reader's heart years ago, when Miss BRONTE'S great success rang in a half-dozen languages. Like *Jane Eyre*, this nameless heroine is an orphan girl; like her, too, she learns upon the rugged strength of a stern, hard-featured, impassible man, who is greatly her senior in years; like her, she weds this cold but whole-hearted idol at the last. The traces of these resemblances run through the book. It is as if a woman's heart had been stirred by sympathy and fired with emulation,—a union of emotions which has produced a novel, curious enough in all its parts to invite attention, and powerful enough to claim a rank among the best productions of the day.

Aside from the unconscious imitation of another's work, *Rutledge* is a notable contribution to the school of the American novel; for it deals with subjects which are familiar to the American reader and pictures phases of life that are familiar to us. A railroad accident is the earliest adventure, the pivot upon which the remainder of the story swings. But for that, the heroine would not have become a resident at Rutledge, nor fallen in love with its master, nor been lost in the woods, nor had numberless experiences which have opened a field for strong writing and vivid description. It is an idea purely American to run a heroine off a railroad track and wound her grievously at the outset of her career. It is no less a local coloring that gives life to the scenes in the residence in Gramercy-square, and leads to the death of the child Esther. The description of the death-scene in the Churchill family is vividly drawn. So is that of the ending of the heroine's mad ride, which leaves her lost in impenetrable woods. A part of the latter we copy, as a fair specimen of the vigorous writing of the book.

LOST IN THE WOODS.

"Look in whatever way I might, there was nothing but terror staring me in the face. How many miles I was from any human habitation, I did not dare to think; but indeed it mattered little; I could not, benumbed and aching as I was, have walked half a mile, even with the certainty of help before me; and I doubted whether, if the horse could have been coaxed over the cruel obstacle that stopped her course, I could have mounted her again. I was bound, helpless, hopeless! My exaggerated fancy refused all hope, and seized all that was frightful, and held up before me the dread that, unless some unforeseen help should come, I should perish during the slow waning of the awful night that had but just begun. I saw life and youth,

'And time and hope behind me cast,'

and one black shadow creeping toward me, slowly, but with unswerving tread; silently, but with intensest gaze, freezing me with horror. And with a sort of mockery, the words that had seemed so soothing and peaceful, when life was sure and unthreatened, rang in my ears:

'Death comes to set thee free—
O meet him cheerily
As thy true friend.'

Starting to my feet, I cried aloud, as if stung with sudden pain: 'No, no! not such death as this; I cannot! Oh, is there no help?' And calling passionate ly Mr. RUTLEDGE'S name, I listened as if it were impossible that I could call on him in vain. But no voice nor answer came; the swaying branches moaned loudly as the angry wind swept through them; the swollen stream rushed by with a mournful sound; the dead leaves fluttered in the fitful blast: this was my answer—this was all the help my appeals would gain. With a cry of anguish, I cast myself down upon the earth, and sent to heaven such a prayer as only despair and mortal terror can wring from the heart. Not as people pray at home, morning and evening, with Death at worst a distant enemy, and Terror and Temptation just so many words; but as people pray from duty, or from habit, or out of respect to religion, I prayed then. Not as I had often asked for mercy, Sunday after Sunday, in the Litany, and thought I was in earnest, did I ask for it now; but with such agony of earnestness, such wild intensity, as those ten men in the Samaritan village put into their prayer for mercy; a *de profundis* that came from the lowest depths of abasement and despair. It was a fearful struggle, but it passed over and left me calmer."

There is depth of passion in this passage which argues, for so young a hand, skillful play with the brush of fancy. As a whole, though not perfect, *Rutledge* is a good book; and, what is more, one that gives promise of pleasant things to come.

SCHOOL AND FAMILY READERS. By MARCIUS WILLSON. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 5 vols., 12mo.

Author and publisher alike deserve the thanks of the juveniles for the production of this dainty series of elementary school-books. The type is large and clear, the paper firm, the illustrations exquisite and profuse, and the matter is even better than the manner. Besides, the publishers have had the good sense to reduce the selling price to a nominal sum, which barely leaves a margin for profit. When the desiderata of quantity, quality and economy are thus combined, what more can be asked? Mr. WILLSON is a gentleman every way competent to the task he has undertaken. Long familiarity with the wants of our schools, and several previous efforts, not unsuccessfully made, to contribute valuable aids to instruction, qualify him for the post of teacher. Further than this, he was favored in the preparation of this series, by the wise counsel and judicious criticism of HORACE MANN. Better counselor no teacher ever had; better indorsement no educational book needs. It was the observation of Mr. MANN that our common elementary books were neither attractive nor instructive enough; that they dwelt too long upon subjects in which the young mind felt no interest; that they were, in general, limited in range, and formal. Acting upon these hints, Mr. WILLSON set to himself the work of a radical reconstruction,—basing his plan upon the fundamental principle that the young pupil demands *positive* knowledge; that he is discontented with mere moral axioms; and that he craves entertainment and instruction. Accordingly, in the preparation of his new series, our author intentionally threw overboard the old traditions, boldly introduced higher branches of knowledge in his elementary books, and laid out a newer and broader field. The five volumes before us are the first fruits of this enterprise, and very ripe and palatable fruits they are.

MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES.

—Campaign literature begins to appear at the coming of Summer, although the heat of the Presidential contest is yet some weeks removed. RUDD & CARLETON have issued a "Wigwam Edition" of the *Life of Abram Lincoln*, intended for cheap circulation during the canvass. It tells the story of Mr. LINCOLN'S personal history and public life in compact compass; gives copious extracts from his speeches in Congress and during the Douglas contest in Illinois: contains a verbatim report of his speech, delivered at the Cooper Institute in February last, and has a summary of the proceedings of the Convention which nominated him for the Presidency, together with the Republican platform of 1860. A brief biography of Mr. HAMLIN is appended. Republicans will find it a useful document.... A *Life of William H. Seward* also appears from the press of Mr. REDFIELD, edited by GEORGE E. BAKER. This is a new edition, brought down to the present date, containing Mr. SEWARD'S last speech, on the admission of Kansas, in full, besides large extracts from other speeches on questions of the day.... Another seasonable book is Mr. LUTHER R. MARSH'S compilation of the *Writings and Speeches of Alvan Stewart on Slavery*—published by A. B. BURDICK, No. 145 Nassau-street. A memoir of Mr. STEWART is in preparation, but the editor of this volume has deemed it proper to segregate from the mass of Mr. STEWART'S writings those which bear exclusively upon the question of American Slavery. These records of his opinions are therefore given to the public in advance of the history of his life. They possess a peculiar interest, from the fact that Mr. STEWART was one of the pioneers in the Anti-Slavery movement, and gave the best years of his life to the promulgation of doctrines which he earnestly believed. A man of rare eloquence and genius, he lent an extraordinary impetus to the Anti-Slavery movement in the State a quarter of a century ago. His arguments are reproduced in Mr. MARSH'S excellent edition of his speeches with a view, as the editor acknowledges, to their bearing upon the pending issue.... Republican Clubs will find a collection of Campaign Melodies in *Hutchison's Republican Songster*, edited by one of the HUTCHINSON family, and published at No. 67 Nassau-street.... A portrait of Mr. LINCOLN, engraved on steel, from a photograph by BRADY, is published by J. KELLY, No. 87 Fulton-street. It is a good likeness.

—Mr. PUTNAM publishes a portly octavo volume, entitled *An Historical Sketch of Commerce and Navigation*. It is the work of GEORGE COGGESHALL, an old sea captain, and the result of a painstaking effort to condense the leading facts in the history of navigation, from the earliest period to the present. Capt. COGGESHALL makes no claim to the style of a finished writer, nor does he deny that his work is an imperfect compendium of commercial history, but admits with refreshing candor that his labor has been simply the pastime of an old man, whose active life of sixty years is closing in a comfortable retirement. Beginning with the infancy of Commerce in the Mediterranean, he traces the progress of exploration and discovery down to the period of the opening of Japan and the discoveries of Dr. LIVINGSTONE in Africa. A single volume of five hundred pages suffers the introduction of but comparatively meagre details of great commercial enterprises, and affords no space for elaborate disquisitions; yet the Captain succeeds in tracing the progress of civilization, the spread of Christianity and the expansion of trade, in a comprehensive and satisfactory, if not peculiarly elegant style.

—CHARLES B. NORTON has issued the initial volume of his series of handbooks for travelers, under the title of *Norton's Handbook to Europe; or, How to Travel in the Old World*. The editor is Mr. J. H. SIDDONS, and the book is a snug, compact volume, suitable for the pocket of the tourist. Modeled upon the plan of MURRAY'S Handbooks, this series is less bulky and more cheaply published than the English works. Mr. SIDDONS has thrown together his items of information without strict regard to order, and has been occasionally betrayed into verbiage and a slip-shod style of expression, but, for all that, the traveler may gather a great many hints from him which will be useful in a European tour. A railway map of Europe accompanies the volume. Mr. NORTON also announces, for early publication, a *Handbook to America*, intended for the use of foreigners traveling hitherward.

—*St. Paul's to St. Sophia*, by RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, is a series of sketches of European travel, published by SHELDON & Co. Mr. MCCORMICK has ambitions of literary distinction, and careless of the means he employs to attain it; hence, his letters have been hurried through the press without undergoing reconstruction or revision, and an amiable publisher has lent his aid to embody in a book that which should have remained in the obscurity of a private correspondence.

—*A Church Choral Book*, containing tunes and hymns for congregational singing, is published by CROSBY, NICHOLS, LEE & Co., Boston. The editors are Messrs. BAKER and TUFTS. In the multitude of books on church music, congregations are in no peril of destitution; the only fear is that choirs will plunge wildly into extremes from the very richness of the materials at command. The present volume seems to have been compiled with care, but it must take its chance among many competitors.

—A portrait of Gov. SEWARD, lithographed from the original painting of Mr. HICKS, is published by W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway. Taken from a picture which represents Gov. SEWARD at an earlier period, it scarcely conveys an adequate idea of his appearance in later years; but the likeness is strikingly accurate in expression. It is drawn nearly in profile, a view of Mr. SEWARD'S face that is always the most effective. Mr. SCHAUS has issued the print in beautiful style.

—The HARPERS have published a new edition of CICERO'S *De Oratore*, from the translation of BARNES, annotated and revised by J. S. WATSON. The volume is uniform with *Harper's Classical Library*. The same house publishes another volume of Rev. JACOB ABBOTT'S histories for the young,—the *History of Genghis Khan*,—uniform with the previous volumes of the series. Also, a *Smaller History of Greece*, by Dr. SMITH, for use in schools. It is abundantly illustrated.

—A new edition of the *Confessions of Augustine*, edited by WM. G. T. SHEDD, has been issued from the Andover press of WARREN F. DRAPER, in one handsome volume. This edition is a reprint of an old translation republished in Boston some seventeen years ago. Mr. SHEDD contributes a concise but appreciative introduction, the perusal of which will enlighten the uninstructed reader.

—The June Part of *All the Year Round* is published by J. M. EMERSON & Co. C. S. FRANCIS & Co., have received the last monthly part of CHAMBERS' *Edinburgh Journal*. LITTELL, SON & Co., of Boston, have republished in a thick pamphlet the *Luck of Ladysmede*, a novel which first appeared in this country in the pages of the *Living Age*.

—The *Brooklyn City Directory* for the year, ending May 1, 1861, is issued by J. LAIN & Co., in Brooklyn. It is a volume of 500 pages, containing 5,000 more names than the issue of the previous year. The publishers have introduced a number of improvements, among which is a very complete record of the streets and avenues of the City.

—The second and concluding volume of the *Physiology of Common Life*, by GEORGE HENRY LEWES, has been published by the APPLETONS. The favorable reception accorded to the first volume of this work paves the way for the second, which discusses the mental constitution of Man in a singularly lucid and forcible manner.

—Dr. SAMUEL W. FRANCIS has issued a *Report of the Surgical Cliniques of Dr. Valentine Mott*; a work interesting to the medical profession. The reporter is a young physician of this City, who makes his first appearance under favorable auspices, and the accuracy of whose statements is vouched for by competent authority.

—The *North American Polytechnic Journal* is a new periodical, published in German and English, which proposes to discuss new discoveries in Science and Art in a style adapted for popular reading. It is edited by Dr. CHARLES RIEDEL and JOHN J. FEXSMAN.

—Mrs. MARY A. DENISON reappears as the author of a Revolutionary story, *The Days and Ways of the Cocked Hats*. We cannot, conscientiously, say that the lady has achieved a success. (S. A. ROLLO.)

—The *Knickerbocker* for July is out promptly. It has the usual variety of contributions, but the best things are in the "Editor's Table," where of the gossiping chatter smacks of the raciness of old times.

—A discourse delivered by Prof. HUNTINGTON in the Hall of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, in March last, entitled *Home and College*, has been published in book form by CROSBY, NICHOLS, LEE & Co., Boston.

—D. VAN NOSTRAND publishes a *Handbook of Artillery*, by Capt. JOSEPH ROBERTS, U. S. A., a little manual, which is stamped with the approval of the officers of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe.

—A number of cheap novels appear from the press of Mr. PETERSON. Among them, *Mary Stuart*, by REYNOLDS, and the *Rebel and the Rover*. There are individuals who fancy such things.

—The list of religious biographies is enlarged by the addition of a *Memoir of Dr. Doddridge*, published, with a fine portrait, by the American Tract Society.

—Mrs. GREY'S new novel, *The Little Beauty*, has been published by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, in a goodly volume of six hundred pages.

Hamilton College—Clark Prize Exhibition.

CLINTON, N. Y., Thursday, June 14, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Annual Clark Prize Exhibition of the senior class of this Institution occurred last evening. This is an exercise in which Hamilton takes pride, because of all the exhibitions it is by far the choicest and most interesting. A large number of visitors are always in attendance, and even Commencement itself loses some of its lustre by a comparison with this exhibition. The object of the Clark Prize is very similar to the DeForrest Medal, of Yale College, being for excellence in oratory, and it is competed for by the best writers of the graduating class who enter the lists. All who may wish are allowed to write upon any of the six subjects assigned, and of the orations the six best are selected by the Faculty, as worthy of competition. The subjects are so varied as to suit the tastes of all. Below are the names of the speakers, with their subjects, who competed for the prize in the exhibition last evening:

1. "The Narrowness of Human Knowledge," M. H. BEACH.
2. "Architecture, as Expressing National Character," R. S. BINGHAM.
3. "Submission to Law a Condition of Liberty," ABRA BROOKINS.
4. "Submission to Law a Condition of Liberty," SAMUEL MILLER.
5. "Memory, as a Retributive Power," JOHN R. LEWIS.
6. "Memory, as a Retributive Power," MILTON H. NORTHRUP.

Scholars and competent judges, together with the large audience present on the occasion, bestowed the highest encomiums upon the various speakers for the ability and finish of their productions, as well as the excellent manner in which they were delivered. Of the six speakers, however, two are here worthy of special mention. The performances of Messrs. LEWIS and NORTHRUP called forth the earnest attention and applause of the audience.

The name of the successful candidate for the prize will be announced just previous to Commencement.

W. C. W.

The Cattle Disease—What it is, and How it may be Cured.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Feeling with the general public a great interest in the cattle disease, I visited Mr. JOHNSON, of New-Jersey, on whose farm it has appeared. I learned from him that they had had it before. I should judge that it is not as severe as in Massachusetts.

I find it to be a disease of a low typhoid character, and is analogous to the diptheria of the human race. Its constitutional symptoms are the same, one determining to the throat and the other to the lungs.

The unfailing characteristic symptom of this pleuro-pneumonia, like that of diptheria, is a negative electric condition of the system, and I should use the same treatment as would benefit the human race. In the first place, change the condition from a negative to a positive one, either by electrization or by giving medicines to effect the same purpose, for until that is changed a cure is impossible. With that in view I would recommend chlorine, iodine, oxygen and bromine.

If the local irritation is great I would also recommend the inhalation of burnt tar or boiling bitumen.

The feed should be light and nutritious, corn or oatmeal mixed with wet straw, cut fine and allowed to ferment. This acid food will tend to produce the positive condition, and should be given alternately with grass.

The feed should be slightly salted, the chlorine in the salt producing the same electric condition. Blood letting, purging and depletion should be avoided.

The bowels should be moved daily. If necessary, give a small portion of salts in a little dilute sulphuric acid and water.

Tartarized antomy or aconite would be beneficial in cases that have been neglected; nux romica may be used successfully in arousing the nervous system, but it sometimes exhausts it.

Fresh air is indispensible. The animals should be kept clean and well curried. The temperature must be kept natural by housing and blanketing, and if necessary by artificial heat. They should not be allowed to drink cold water.

Mr. JOHNSON had an animal killed in the early stages of the disease for the purpose of investigation. He found the determinator confined to the membranes; therefore, in the commencement, it should be treated as membranous inflammation.

Yours, &c., A. G. HULL, M. D.,
No. 50 West Twenty-fourth-street.

The Case of Miss Goddard.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

TROY, Thursday, June 14, 1860.

As a matter of justice to Miss ABBY A. GODDARD, who was acquitted on Tuesday in this city, it is proper to state that the charges preferred against her in Massachusetts have not been sustained, and on her trial in this city she regretted that there was a flaw in the indictment, for she had no fear of the result. Many of our prominent citizens, who have taken the trouble to investigate the matter, regard Miss G. as innocent of every accusation; and the public generally are glad that this fact has been asserted by the verdict of a jury. T.

Correction—Mr. Lawrence's Note and Mayor Wood.

No. 747 BROADWAY, Friday, June 15, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The date of the letter of Mayor WOOD to me, published yesterday, should read "Jan. 12," not "June 12." Six months afford ample time for changing political opinions with men of a certain stamp.

Please correct the error, and oblige

Yours, very truly,
ISAAC LAWRENCE.

Note from Inspector Folk.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF POLICE,
No. 6, Basement of City Hall.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The charge against B. S. CARROLL and JOSEPH SMITH was willful disobedience of orders, and not "cowardice," as stated in some of the daily papers. Yours, &c., JOHN S. FOLK,
Inspector of Police.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Eclipse of Religious Movements—Conclusions of the Religious Press.

Under the head of "Impressions of the Old School Assembly," the *Evangelist* replies to some remarks made by the *Observer* last week regarding the spirit of the New School Assembly. The article is in the form of a letter, dated at Rochester. It says, among other things, that "An impression has been made on some minds during the sessions of the Assembly, that New-School men in the vicinity were seized with a longing to return to the old fold. This is a grave error. The fact that they were hospitable and fraternal warranted no such interpretation as this. They do feel an interest in those whom great ecclesiastical principles are identical with their own. They have, during these sessions, experienced something of that fraternal sympathy, which in spite of all his wrongs, Joseph felt for his elder brethren, when they were his guests in Egypt; but of the genuine New-School men in this vicinity are, so far as we know, better satisfied with their position than ever before." The writer claims that the position of the New School Assembly on the subject of Slavery is much more satisfactory to Presbyterians in Western New-York than that of the Old School. While the differences between the two Presbyterian branches will become less, the great point of distinction in years to come will be that of virtually Pro-Slavery and conservatively Anti-Slavery influence. The resolution adopted by the Assembly on the subject of Slavery is not considered weak enough for believing the Assembly safe from discussion on the conservative character of her resolutions thus, and the pacific disposition of the Southern brethren. Then, too, it is urged that the leaders save from the Assembly in an admirable discipline and that there are "no such blabbers elsewhere in Protestant Christendom as may be found, to the number of a dozen or a score, in the Old School Church." These remarks are made in reply to some of like spirit recently contained in the *Observer*.

The Baptist General Association of Virginia held its sessions at Staunton recently. About 400

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1860.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Business in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

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TERMS—Invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon—GRAND MATINEE. Evening—HAMLET AND THE BRIDE—LA CAPTIVE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR JAPANESE EMBASSY—FIRST LIED.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—OVERLAND ROUTE.

WINTER GARDEN—CAMILLE.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—THE GOLD FIEND—INVISIBLE PRINCE—MONTROSE CHUCOR.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—THREE GRAND DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES.

PARADISE GARDEN—PROMENADE CONCERT.

FIFTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—ARMY CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

NO. 201 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

BIDDLE'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WENTLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF ART PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

BRADWAY'S STUDIO GALLERY—CORNER BROADWAY AND BOND-STREET—PAGE'S VENUS.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—CHURCH'S TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS.

No. 289 BROADWAY—HUGHES' FREE PICTURE GALLERY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

On the report of Mr. MASON, Chairman of the Special Committee on the Harper's Ferry Insurrection, THADDEUS HYATT was yesterday released from the custody in which, for some time past, he has been held for refusing to testify before the Committee. In connection with this proceeding, Mr. SPAINER spoke at some length, vindicating liberty of conscience, and justifying Mr. HYATT's course. The Majority and Minority Committees on the John Brown Insurrection made their report. A synopsis of each we publish elsewhere. The Tariff bill was then taken up, and was strongly opposed by Mr. HUNTER, who argued that no change in the present tariff was necessary, as it afforded sufficient revenue for the economical support of the Government, and the extinguishment of the public debt. Mr. SEWARD spoke at length on the subject, and strongly advocated the bill and its immediate consideration. To postpone it to the next session, he said, would be to postpone it indefinitely. The arguments for postponing it were so weak as to show a manifest disposition to avoid the whole subject. By a vote of 25 against 23, further consideration of the bill was postponed. The Army Appropriation bill was taken up, and acted on the House amendments agreed to. The Overland Telegraph bill, already passed by the House, was concurred in by the Senate. In the House the proceedings were not of much importance. The request of the Senate for another Committee of Conference on the Homestead bill was acceded to.

The screw steamer *Saxonia* left this port yesterday for Southampton, Havre and Hamburg. She carried out 244 passengers and $300,000 in specie.

By the California Overland Express, arrived at Springfield, Mo., on the night of the 14th inst., we have news from California, which is not of special interest, to the 25th ult. The news from Japan is to equal 2, and that in relation to the attack upon Prince GOTAIRO, is of interest. The statement is that about a week prior to the date of the news, Prince GOTAIRO while on his way from his residence to the palace in Jeddo, with his usual guard of sixteen, was attacked by a party of eighteen, and six of the guard and four of the assailants were killed. Several others were wounded, among them the Prince, but his recovery was confidently anticipated. It is feared by many that a revolution is impending, which, if successful will result in the expulsion and death of all foreigners.

The great event of to-day will probably be the arrival and reception of the Japanese Embassy. They leave Philadelphia at 10 o'clock this morning, and are expected to land at Pier No. 1, Battery, at 2 P. M. From this point they will be escorted by the First Division New-York State Militia, numbering 5,000 men, up Broadway to Grand-street, through Grand to the Bowery, up Bowery to Union-square, thence down Broadway to the Metropolitan Hotel, which is to be their headquarters during their stay in this City. A thousand policemen have been detailed to accompany the procession and preserve order. A grand serenade is to be given in honor of the Embassy at the Metropolitan Hotel this evening. Dodworth's band with 100 instruments, on which occasion the hotel will be illuminated with 2,000 Venetian lamps. The official reception of the Ambassadors will take place at the City Hall on Monday, and on the evening of the 25th inst. a grand reception and ball is to be given in their honor at the Metropolitan Hotel.

A table of the occupations and offences of the prisoners sent from the City Prison to Blackwell's Island, yesterday, shows that three of the delinquents had been imprisoned twenty times; one, fourteen times; three, twelve times; two, ten times; one, nine times; two, eight times; four, four times; six, three times; and seven, two times. Nine were laborers; sixteen were servants; seven were women of bad character; one was a tailor, and one a clerk. The number of females committed every day, far exceeds the number of males.

The Quarantine Commissioners resumed and closed, yesterday, the case of the Commissioners of Immigration—Mr. THOMAS M. FERGUSON, who built the wash-house dock and bridge, and Dr. BISSET, being the principal witnesses examined. After the presentation of other private claims, they will adjourn to Staten Island, to take testimony for the Supervisors of Richmond County.

The children of the Five Points House of Industry were treated to a feast of strawberries and cakes last evening. The occasion was enlivened by songs, hymns, marches, and speeches, but the chief source of enjoyment was found in the fruit and cakes.

Yesterday the cricket match between the St. George's and Newark Clubs were brought to a conclusion, after two days play, and resulted in the defeat of the Newark men. The score stand 218 for St. George's, to 138 for the Newark Club.

The annual regatta of the Hoboken Yacht Club took place yesterday, under the most favorable circumstances. The winning yachts were the *Syren*, *Vesper*, and *Restless*. According to the allowance of time over the *Mallary*, the *Daisy* was also a winning boat, but a protest was entered, because the *Daisy's* owner did not have a member of the Club to sail her.

The Ninth Ward Republican Association held a meeting last evening in Bleecker Hall, and some twenty-five members were added to the Club. A proposition was made to organize a new Association, to be known as the "Rail-Splitters' Battalion." There were objections made to the name, and finally a cognoman was left to be furnished by the members of the new Association when organized.

There was a favorable reaction in the Stock Market yesterday afternoon, and prices on the Share list closed firm, New-York Central, 81¾@81¾ per cent. State Stocks also firm; sales of Tennessees at 93 per cent. Exchange on London in liberal demand, and firmer, 109¾ sales, and the latest quotation 109¾@109¾. The export engagements for the steamers, to-day, are $1,650,000. Money in continued free supply, and placed on prime selections of paper at from 4½ to 5 per cent., and on Stock collateral 4 to 5 per cent. per annum.

Cotton was inactive, and prices tended downward. A limited business was transacted in Flour, which was cheaper. Extensive sales of Wheat were reported, but at reduced rates. Corn was depressed and unsettled. Provisions were less active. Sugars were in demand. A brisk inquiry prevailed for Cassia, of which 40,000 mats were sold at 19c.@19½c. $ lb., chiefly to speculators. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

Garibaldi and Italy.

"Italia farà da' se!" Italy is indeed deciding her own destiny. Every day which passes under the blue sky of Sicily and over the heroic march of GARIBALDI and his liberating army, bequeaths a new proof that the blow which prostrated Austria at Solferino sent down with the foreign tyrant every buttress of that hideous system miscalled a Government, under which the people of Italy have for forty years been writhing in a fierce but never in an apathetic misery. Though called by a dozen different names, and vested in as many different rulers, this system has been virtually one and the same in Venice and in Sicily, in Modena and in the States of the Church. Force and fraud have been the very conditions of its existence; cruelty and rapine its familiar machinery of control. All the rest of the world had gradually grown away from the ideas of the Congress of Vienna; and it was hard, not for Americans only, but for Englishmen, for Frenchmen, even for Germans, to conceive how fully and blindly and passionately Austria and the Austro-Italian sovereigns clung to these ideas still. The Pope and his Cardinals, the King of Naples and his Councillors, the Northern Dukes and their favorites, believed in 1858, and lived up to the belief, as their predecessors had done in 1815, that the waves of the revolution of 1789 had been forever stayed on the shores of Italy and the Apostolic Empire. The mad and misguided Democracies of 1848 followed, and chastised by the reaction of 1849, had only confirmed this conviction. The King-craft of the Hapsburgs and their Italian dependents was of the simplest and most antique pattern. To cringe and lie in the moment of danger; to scourge and silence in the hour of victory, was the creed alike of FRANCIS JOSEPH and his crowned satellites beyond the Alps. For ten long years the Austrian Emperor had reigned in this creed of practice; for ten years, each one of which in its passage had, insensibly to him, been wearing away the very ground-walls of his throne,—for each in its passage had been extending the relations of his people with the rest of the world, and making them more clearly recognize at once the depth of their own degradation, and the questionable reality of the power which towered above them.

The war of 1859 suddenly brought all this to a crisis. At the touch of France, the colossal fabric of Austrian military despotism shook, crumbled, and fell. Its fall, had the devotees of its days of seeming stability been commonly wise, would have warned them to look to their own petty parodies of the vast imperial imposture, and to set their houses on a new foundation. They were not only not commonly wise; they were, even for potentates, uncommonly senseless and blind. Pope PIUS IX., with the cry of his people ascending from every quarter of his States, sends his Swiss to butcher Perugia into dumb despair; invites renegade mercenaries to swell the ranks of his little army; insults the only princes who have either the will or the power to make his position at once tolerable by his subjects and tenable by himself. The King of Naples—too old, too insane with long ungoverned passions, to be taught even by a Solferino and a Villafranca—opportunely dies, leaving to his young heir the fairest occasion of redeeming the past and assuring the future, which has ever been vouchsafed to any sovereign in the like case. FRANCIS II., young only in years, turns his back upon the smiling Fortune, out-does his father's folly and his father's tyranny, changes the parental whips into scorpions, and invites his doom.

In the conduct of the Roman Pontiff and the Neapolitan King, Italian patriots may well be forgiven for seeing a providential interference to make Italian unity as sure as Italian independence. The Governments of PIUS and FRANCIS have become, as the French Ambassador at Rome, the Duc DE GRAMMONT, has openly said, "simply impossible." That both must pass away from the earth, which they have made a prison-house to so many thousands of mankind, is just as plain a necessity of the actual state of the world, as was the extinction of Algerine piracy, when the era of commerce and peace began with the new political age at the end of the Eighteenth Century. A Borgia and a Catiline may not shake "heaven's design;" an isolated monster on the throne may look sometimes to live out his evil day, and die in his bed like an isolated monster in private life. But governments which set themselves in every particular to violate, deny and repress the spirit of the times, are not to be maintained. They exist on sufferance. Whether the Pope should first be stripped of a sovereignty which he doubly disgraces to the double damage of men's temporal and spiritual interests, or whether the King of Naples should first be ejected from an inheritance which Fate has wearied herself in pressing him and his ancestors to make inalienably their own, was a few months ago the only point on which thoughtful men could permit themselves to speculate in regard to the destiny of Central and Southern Italy. The shameful caricature of a crusade, undertaken by a disgraced French General and a knot of silly fanatics from the bogs of Ireland and the ballrooms of the *Faubourg St. Germain*, seemed to make it probable that the See of Rome would be the first to feel the inevitable storm. The hideous cruelty of a few satraps in Sicily, and the antique patriotism of a great Italian soldier have determined otherwise. Italy is marching upon Rome by way of Naples, not upon Naples by way of Rome. And marching, too, with a kind of legendary suddenness and brilliancy of triumph which may well excite, as it has excited, the national feeling of the whole Peninsula to the very highest point.

The single fortnight which sufficed to carry GARIBALDI from the shores of free Sardinia to those of fettered Sicily; to organize around his standard an improvised army; to drive the numerous and well-appointed royal forces out of all the open country into their strong and far-sundered fortresses, and to plant the banner of Italy within sight of the largest of Sicilian cities and the main body of the Neapolitan Navy, might indeed be interpreted by a less poetic and excitable people than the Italians to prefigure the inevitable coronation of all their nation's hopes. The deliverer of Sicily has done his work like the demi-gods of mythology. His swoop has electrified the land like the swift flight of Perseus to the rescue of Andromeda. That GARIBALDI, master of the City of Palermo, and established in the centre of that great city, has sharp work still before him ere he can call even Sicily to elect her King, is undoubtedly true. The mere bombardment of the rescued capital by the steamers of the same fleet which dared not intercept the patriot on his voyage, is the least, probably, of the perils still to be borne. Palermo gives Sicily to GARIBALDI, but does not secure him his prize. At the further end of the island lies Messina, with three fortresses, commanding alike the harbor and the city, a gateway always open to the fleets and armies of the King. Once in Messina, the royal forces may as well, perhaps, remain there; for, thanks to the dishonesty of the Government, which has steadily spent on Neapolitan armaments the annual subsidy paid by the Sicilians since 1862 for the improvement of the island highways, the roads which lead from Messina into the country are not to be lightly taken in the face of a general like GARIBALDI, with all the country at his back. But the mere possession of Messina by the King makes Sicily, of course, unsafe. An outbreak on the mainland may render this possession impossible, but GARIBALDI is not the man to wait on such contingencies. Once free in Palermo, we may look to see him march on Castro-Giovanni, the central key of the Island, and thence push his triumph down upon the Eastern shore. How much further the march of events will then bear him it would be rash to prophecy; but the clerical tormentors of Rome, and the whiskered proconsuls of Venetia themselves, may well tremble at every onward step of the hero whose sword has now become the *oriflamme* of the whole Italian race.

Aldermanic Amusements.

The New-York City Charter has not done much for the welfare of the Metropolis, but it has at least enlarged the bounds of science. There was an English *savant* who thought he had created a living being, and called it an *acarus*. It was not a very noble creature, being only a sort of impotent and almost imperceptible flea; but it would have been a great thing, no doubt, to make it, had it been made. It was *not* made, however, and the clever country gentleman was forced to cry *Ichabod* over his achievement.

Our Charter has done all, and more than all, that he fancied he did. It has called into existence the City Father, a most potent, and unhappily perceptible, creature of the parasitic class, to whose ways and customs too much attention cannot be given by political zoologists. We all think that we know a good deal about these mannikins of ours, but they are always developing something new and characteristic.

BOOLE, we may depend on it, did not come into the world merely to feed Turks with pork, nor VAN TINE simply to wear black satin waistcoats and escort distinguished Tennesseans from the West to the East. BAGLEY and BARRY are also Aldermen, and have been a good deal in the "single eye" of the public; but there crept out yesterday into the public ear a new and pretty trait of their rare organizations. It seems that when the City Father escapes into the exciting air of the country, he is affected like the crickets in Syria, of whom we are told that they grow in the sunlight

"Elate,
Till for gladness they fight one another."

BARRY and BAGLEY went to Jones' Wood—a sweet Arcadian spot, remote from noise and riot and the busy hum of men—on Tuesday last. They met on the turn of the green sward, and instantly leaped upon each other, like two rejoicing rams. BAGLEY was smitten by BARRY in the eye; BARRY was seized by BAGLEY's powerful paws as to his hair, and surrendered several Hyperion curls to the persuasive grasp of his dearest foe. They mutually bit each other also, and BAGLEY was a good deal tattered as to his coat tails. Thanks to the bad example of the British at Farnborough, a foolish policeman rushed in before the belt had been fairly won by either, and separated the champions. We hope that they themselves feel how wrong this was, and that they will renew their contest in the drawing-rooms of the Japanese Envoys. It would be quite wrong to let BUZEN-NO-KAMI and the rest go away without knowing whether BAGLEY or BARRY is the better man. Besides, BAGLEY's eye is already as black as the teeth of a Japanese Lucretia; and he ought to have a chance of explaining that phenomenon to our inquisitive visitors.

If the police behaved ill on this occasion, however, the Board of Education redeemed the character of our community. While Policeman VAN BRUNT was trying to interrupt BAGLEY and BARRY in their enjoyment of an exercise which, as the London *Times* so justly says, can only be prosecuted by "nations which possess great qualities," a certain Father MORNEY, a Catholic priest, undertook to aid the blundering guardian of the public peace.

Mr. SHINE, a burning light of education in the Fourth Ward, at once rushed upon the meddlesome clergyman, and would soon, no doubt, have had his cassock off his back, had not he, in his turn, been assailed by the police. We should really like to know how our children are to acquire any "great qualities," if the members of the Board of Education are not to be allowed to punch the heads of pacific parsons.

As things now stand, we might as well abolish our whole system of Municipal elections by districts at once. The actual Charter assures us plucky Aldermen and School Trustees, who are not afraid to hit anybody but a policeman, straight from the shoulder, or to kick female teachers down stairs, or to take their "horn" like a man and a brother. If the Police are to make all these noble traits vain, why not at once go to work, change the whole system, elect half-a-dozen decent Commissioners to manage our City—men who shall neither breathe the spirit, nor imbibe the spirits of the BAGLEYS and the BOOLES—take the SHINES out of an existing Board of Education, and so let our children grow up to look on the Alderman of 1860 as we ourselves do on the ogres of fairy land and the hugaboos of the nursery?

IRISH LIBERALS.—A scene occurred in the British Parliament the other day, which illustrates admirably both the sincerity of the Irish patriots and the character of the men who are even now attempting to defend the Pope and the King of Naples. Mr. BOWYER brought up the subject of Mr. ELLIOTT's dispatch, giving an account of the state of things at Naples two or three months ago. Mr. POPE HENNESSY, of the "Brigade," followed in his usual strain, and among other things began to denounce Baron POERIO, and ended by denying that he had ever worn chains while in prison. He was interrupted by Mr. GLADSTONE with an exclamation of surprise, and the assertion that he had himself seen the chains on POERIO—which brought the discourse of the Irish patriot to a lame close, in the course of which he informed the House, amid much laughter, that "Liberalism was not a thing to be encouraged either in Italy or in England."

This little episode was worthily preceded a few days ago by a speech of the Knight of Kerry, another of the same band, in the neighborhood of his ancestral domains, in which he laid down the doctrine, amid the cheers and laughter of his audience, that "the Pope had a right to lick his own niggers"—meaning thereby his Holiness' "children" residing in the States of the Church.

It will be remembered that these orators and their admirers are the men who are constantly craving the sympathy of mankind for their sufferings under British tyranny, and whom Mr. JOHN MITCHEL is waiting to "liberate" as soon as he can get fifty thousand of them "within point-blank range of the whole British army."

Post-office Despotism Becoming Unpopular at the South.

The citizens of the Border States are at last beginning to raise their voices against the wholesale robbery, of which the United States Post-office is now being made the instrument by the Pro-Slavery zealots of the South, with the active connivance of Mr. Postmaster-General HOLT. Twenty-one citizens of Kent County, Maryland, have determined not to leave the task of defending their rights any longer to the Northern Press alone, but to stand up for them themselves, and have accordingly protested solemnly and publicly against the action of the Grand Jury of the county in presenting newspapers and books as "incendiary" by wholesale, and thus preventing their delivery to the owners by the Post-office, under Mr. HOLT's rule.

In Austria and Russia, and all other despotic countries, no matter how rigid the censorship of the Press, newspapers and periodicals are never entirely prohibited by name. The meanest tyrants of those regions have the honesty to examine each number separately, and stop it or let it pass, according to the nature of the contents. The issue of Jan. 1 is never confiscated, because that of July 1 denied the divine right of Kings. They have enough respect for the rights of property, if they have none for free speech, to appoint a censor to read before condemning. The Southern oligarchy, however, in this as in many other respects, show themselves infinitely clumsier and more brazenfaced in the practice of the arts of tyranny, than their Neapolitan and Muscovite prototypes. They have neither manliness enough to establish a regular censorship, nor courage enough to leave the Press alone. A mob either marches in arms upon a solitary printer, and wrecks his office or ruins his property, or a Grand Jury presents half of the readable literature of the country as dangerous, and leaves its suppression to the Postmasters. A man subscribes and pays for a publication, which the common law of the Constitution entitles him to read, which is of necessity perfectly harmless till a jury pronounce it to be otherwise; a crowd of lynchers, dignified with the name of a Grand Jury, prohibit him from receiving it, and the Postmaster from circulating it, not only amongst the slaves or vassals of the community, but amongst the slave owners, the white aristocracy, the "order of nobility," of which Mr. MASON is so proud.

With the restrictions which Southern whites are pleased to place on their own reading, we, of course, have nothing to do. If any body of men in America are fools enough to eschew books and newspapers, because the contents are now and then dissgreeable, it is their affair, not ours. If the majority of the Southern people are bent upon sacrificing their minds as well as their bodies on the altar of Slavery, we may think them silly, but they are welcome to the enjoyment of their whim. But when they set about making the Federal Post-office instrumental in imposing their barbaric regulations upon an unwilling minority, we at the North have a good deal to say in the matter. They may bludgeon and tar and feather everybody who takes any "incendiary" paper as much as they please; but we protest against the Postmasters, whom we pay, being employed in the dirty work of their censorship, prying into men's letters and newspapers, and stopping everything that a batch of Carolina farmers may think dangerous reading. The Post-office is mainly supported by the North. All its profits are derived from Northern letters. Through the greater portion of the South it is a luxury which the neighborhood cannot afford, and which is supplied to the inhabitants by the National Treasury at great cost. To have it converted in these very places into a branch of the local police for the maintenance of a *régime* utterly opposed to the spirit of our institutions, and which the majority of the citizens of the United States abhor and repudiate, is more than average patience can long submit to. Mr. HOLT's position on this question is about as tenable as Mr. TOUCEY's on parliamentary law, or Mr. FITCH's on the right of petition. All three of them seem bent on ascertaining the exact point at which the endurance of the public ceases.

We hope that in the approaching canvass this device of converting the Post-office into an engine of Pro-Slavery despotism will be thoroughly shown up. If the success of the Republican Party were not desirable on any other ground, it would be highly desirable for the purpose of putting an end to this disgraceful effort to make a large and highly civilized community like ours a participant in a barbarian crusade against free speech. When the new Administration comes into power, it must inform its Post-office employes distinctly and clearly that their only duty, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, is to deliver to the owners all letters, papers and packages, properly paid for. Neither the Constitution nor the laws have declared any book or periodical non-deliverable by reason of the nature of its contents. Whatever a Postmaster is bound to deliver in New-York he is bound to deliver in Maryland. His business is to say to the State authorities, that whatever comes into his hands he must give up on demand to the person to whom it is addressed. If the State authorities wish to prevent its circulation, they must prevent the owner from applying for it, or punish him for having it in his possession. With all this the United States has nothing to do. The mobs and grand juries must arrange it with their victims.

If any State declares it will not have Postmasters within its boundaries who take this view of their duties, and who will not act as censors, the remedy is simple—let it go without them. If any district in Maryland, or elsewhere, does not like a Post-office which confines itself to the delivery of all mail matter which it receives, the Postmaster-General has the remedy in his own hands. This is the only kind of Post-office he can supply, and if any town or village does not like it, let it provide a better one for itself. If the Federal authorities were suddenly to break off all postal communication with Kent County, in Maryland, we feel assured that the rest of the country would not be seriously inconvenienced thereby,—that the United States would flourish the same as ever, and that the Grand Jury would very soon ask for its restoration upon the usual terms.

Minor Topics.

—It is frequently remarked that our sectional differences would disappear if the people of each section could mingle more with those of the other. A prominent New-York Democrat has been trying the experiment residing at the South during the past Winter, and is, perhaps, as staunch a supporter of peculiar institution as ever, but he objects to the peculiarities of Southern society. While at P. etka, for instance, he was called upon by a Judge whose slumbers had been disturbed the night before by a serenade, and asked if he was one of the party. He said "No." The Judge replied that he was glad of it, for he meant to shoot *on sight* the first participant he could find. Our friend said he was glad he had not been present, as he did not like to travel 600 miles to be shot. A companion hinted that it was 1,200 miles, whereupon the Judge turned upon him, and said if he was disposed to take the matter up he would shoot him also. At another Southern town, while sitting upon the piazza of the hotel, our friend was amused by the sight of a dog running, yalping and howling, with a tin pail tied to his tail. Before he had done laughing the owner of the dog came along, declaring that he would shoot the man that tied the pail to his dog's tail, and being more than half disposed to shoot our Democratic friend for laughing at it! He has come back to New-York convinced that our Southern brethren, with all their virtues, might somewhat improve their style of redressing grievances.

—We gather a beautiful specimen of feminine constancy from the columns of the Cambridge (Eng.) *Independent*. A young tradesman of Cambridge was betrothed to a young lady residing in a neighboring village. The wedding-day was fixed, and all made ready for the feast. Rings had been purchased, and favors, and gloves; nothing was wanting by way of preparation. But two days before the appointed day, the expectant groom received a note from the supposed bride-to-be, saying that the marriage must be deferred for a few days, for reasons which she would soon explain. On the day subsequent to the one originally fixed for the tying of the knot, the promised explanation came, and thus it ran: "Mrs. M. (late Miss S.) presents her compliments to Mr. B., and begs to inform him that she was married this morning in London. All presents will be duly returned." And this womanly document was signed "Yours, faithfully, &c." It is delightful in warm weather to read of anything so deliciously cool. The heroine of this little episode must have been, indeed, a nice young lady. "Yours, faithfully, &c.," is good.

—Our column of Law Reports records a contest unhappily not quite so novel as it is improper. A counsellor at law drew a pistol upon a judgment debtor who was under examination, or, according to his own statement, showed it to him as a significant indication of his intentions. The Judge, not having witnessed the scena, could not deal with it on the spot as a case of contempt,—but he ordered the parties to show cause on Tuesday why they should not be committed. This is only another instance of the utterly rude and reckless conduct which is becoming habitual with a large portion of our City Bar. It is the natural result of the impunity they have so long enjoyed. The only way to redeem judicial tribunals from the tyranny of this insolence, is to inflict the severest and most summary penalties which the law allows upon those who justly incur them. We trust Judge BONNY will see to it, that others, in his presence, shall be restrained from degrading the character of a Court which his own personal dignity so well adorns.

—It may not be generally known that our State Legislature at its recent session passed a very stringent law, to regulate the sale of poisons. Whenever any poisonous substance is sold, except on the certificate of a regular physician, the name and residence of the purchaser, and also of a witness, must be recorded,—and a label with the word "poison" must be attached to every article thus vended. A violation of this law is declared to be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not over $50. The act applies only to incorporated cities and villages having over one thousand inhabitants. Druggists will do well to give special attention to this law, or they may unwittingly make themselves liable to its penalties. If properly observed and enforced it may check the poisoning mania, as well as prevent many grievous accidents from this source.

—Mr. LINCOLN has evidently learned wisdom from the experience of others—which is what very few people are capable of doing. In the matter of letter-writing his conduct has been most exemplary. His letter of acceptance was very brief—and since that he has written but two others, one accepting a chair, and the other instructing the public how to spell his name. His whole public career seems to have been marked by a similar abstemiousness from pen, ink and paper. The only documents which scrutiny has thus far exhumed as coming from his pen are a report to the Illinois Legislature, twenty-five years ago, in which he disapproved of Slavery, and a letter written in 1857 on the naturalization laws. He evidently has no taste for the "happy dispatch" which disposed of Mr. CLAY in 1844, or the *flux verborum* under which Gen. SCOTT succumbed in 1852.

—The Boston *Traveller* tells a pleasing tale of financial ingenuity. A gentleman, it seems, held a check of considerable amount on one of the city banks. On presenting it, the teller, not knowing the party, declined payment. The gentleman asserted that he was born and brought up in the city, but in vain; the teller was as unpliable as a spoke in the "Hub of the Universe" should be, and insisted upon proof. Finally the gentleman stepped into a private parlor, and after undergoing a slight disrobing process again appeared, triumphantly displaying a corner of his shirt whereon his name was legibly written in full. The teller was content, and the money was paid. This is initiating a style of card which, however well it may answer for purposes of identification, would certainly be inconvenient to leave with a friend.

—The Japanese seem to have a decided *penchant* for time-keepers of every description. Wherever they go, watches, clocks, &c., attract a great degree of their attention, and are scrutinized with the utmost interest. The Boston City Government—which seems to lay less stress on the mere matter of gorging, guzzling and spending money than our own—has provided for this specific taste, and has applied, through Gov. BANKS, to the American Watch Company for the privilege of showing these Oriental visitors through their manufacturing establishment at Waltham. This is practical and sensible. If the Embassy could see more of our establishments of this description, and less of our street rowdyism and bad manners, they would probably carry away a more favorable impression of the country.

—Mr. BRADY, the well-known photographic artist of this City, has been engaged for some time in making an accurate picture of the House of Representatives, in which a likeness of each member will be introduced, taken from life, of the size of imperial photographs. The picture is five feet long by four wide, or thereabouts, and is said to present a much more lifelike representation of the House than has ever before been made. We understand that copies of this plate will be made and sold at a reasonable price. The wonderful perfection which the photographic art has reached will find a striking illustration in this collection of figures.

—The London *Spectator*, one of the leading weeklies of England, is generally regarded as better informed on American affairs than some of its contemporaries. Yet it shows very hasty reading, to say the least, in its report of the nominations of the various political parties for the Presidency. It says that the old Whigs have nominated Mr. BELL—that a Convention in Illinois has nominated Mr. HAMLIN *for President, and Mr. Maine for Vice-President*—and that the whole field will be greatly modified before the election comes on in June.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

A STEAMER OUT GAME BACK.

Foreign News to Hand.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Friday, June 15.

A steamer is reported off Cape Race, and it is understood that the news-boat has gone for her, in patches.

[The lines east of Cape Race closed without giving us a word of the expected news.—REP.]

The California Overland

LATER FROM JAPAN—PARTICULARS OF THE ATTACK UPON PRINCE GOTAIRO—THE RUMOR—THE PRINCE RECOVERING.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Friday, June 15.

The Butterfield Overland Mail-coach, with nine passengers and California dates of the 25th ult., arrived here at 10½ o'clock last evening. The express package and summary of California news has been received. The San Francisco papers give the following meager intelligence.

CHARLES STRONG and six other gentlemen have formed a company, with a capital stock of $300,000, for the purpose of building a telegraph line from San Francisco to Fort Yuma, via San Jose, Gilroy and Los Angeles, and a branch to Monterey.

One hundred guns were fired in Auburn on receipt of the intelligence of the nomination of BELL and EVERETT, and a great degree of enthusiasm was manifested.

LATEST FROM JAPAN.

The following notice is posted in the San Francisco Custom-house:

"KANAGAWA, April 2.

"Prince GOTAIRO is not yet dead, and there is every hope for his recovery."

The following is from a private letter:

STONOMA, Tuesday, April 3.

About a week ago Prince GOTAIRO, when on his way from his private dwelling to the palace in Jeddo with his usual guard of sixteen, was attacked by a party of eighteen. Six of the guard and four of the assailants were killed, and several on each side wounded, including the Prince among the latter number. The guard fought bravely during the attack on the Prince. One of his assailants was fatally wounded, and one of his comrades, to prevent his detection, cut off his head and made his escape through one of the gates close at hand. The Tycoon ordered the officers in charge of the gate to commit HARA KIRI, which they did. It is thought by many that a revolution is impending, which, if successful, will result in the speedy expulsion or death of all foreigners. The Government has taken extraordinary precautions to protect itself and this place from assault. Guard-houses have been established along the road to Yeddo, and the guard armed with muskets.

Building is going forward to a great extent. Prince GOTAIRO is one of the most powerful men in the Empire, and rules thirty-five Provinces.

From Albany—Bills Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, Friday, June 15.

Among the bills which have received Governor's signatures after the adjournment of Legislatures, since the new Constitution, are the following: The New-York TAX Levy of 1859; the bill to authorize the City of New-York to raise $17,000 on the issue of bonds for Tompkins Market; the Supply bill of 1857; the act to provide against unsafe buildings in New-York; to amend the banking laws and prevent the improper extension of country bank-notes; to prevent encroachments upon New-York Harbor and correct the Harbor Commissioners' lines; to extend Fifth avenue, Brooklyn; to establish the grade of Flatbush-avenue; to appoint Commissioners of Record in Kings County; also the principal acts relating to Public Schools, under which the Department now acts.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 15.

The schooner *Star* has arrived here with Vera Cruz dates of the 8th inst.

There is trouble in the Juarez Cabinet. The Minister of the Treasury has resigned, and it is believed that if the Mexican Treaty is not ratified by the Senate of the United States that the Constitutional Government will break up.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Saratoga* sailed for Philadelphia on the 2d inst., and the *Brooklyn* is on her course down the coast with Minister MCLANE on board.

The Baltimore Convention.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 15.

Three trains, crowded, from the west arrived to-day. Three more on the Baltimore and Ohio Road are expected on the way, with a thousand delegates, &c., to the Convention, from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Cincinnati—the delegations with a band of music. Intelligence from western roads report all eastward trains crowded. Washington is said to be so full that many coming are unable to get accommodations. There will be ample accommodations here for all who come.

The New-York State Editorial and Typographical Association.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 15.

This body is now holding its Annual Convention here. The literary exercises at St. James Hall, last evening, were of an interesting character. The address was delivered by SAMUEL WILLIAMS, of Utica.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, of the Utica *Herald*, was elected President of the Association for the ensuing year. The members take a pleasure trip on the river this forenoon.

From Havana, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 14.

The Boston fire alarm and police telegraph system is now in successful operation in this city.

The steamship *Granada*, from Havana 11th inst., has arrived, bringing the California mails of the 26th ult.

Sugar was firm at 8@10½ reals for Yellow Stock at Havana and Matanzas. Of all kinds 310,000 boxes, against 405,000 last year.

Severe Tornado.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, June 15.

Lykins County, Kansas, was visited by a severe tornado on the 9th inst., at 3 A. M. At Ossawatomie and the vicinity houses were unroofed, and much damage done. The house of ABRAHAM HALLIDAY, two miles from Ossawatomie, was blown to pieces and Mrs. HALLIDAY instantly killed. A Indianapolis several buildings were destroyed. At Santo, D. W. O. BAKER and two children were killed. Rumors were prevalent of further disasters in the vicinity.

Negro Shot.

WELLAND, C. W., Friday, June 15.

Yesterday morning Constables BENDER and HOFFMAN proceeded to the township of Humberstone to arrest a negro named BANKS, for an assault with intent to kill. BANKS, at the approach of the constables, came from his house with a gun, and fired on them. Several shots were exchanged between the parties, resulting in the killing of BANKS. Another negro, who assisted BANKS, was badly wounded. One of the constables was shot in the hand. The matter is now being investigated.

Accidents.

SCRANTON, Penn., Friday, June 15.

One of the boilers of STORRS, ROBERTSON & Co's tannery at DUNMORE's exploded last night, seriously injuring two persons and considerably damaging the building.

Mr. L. R. CUTLER, conductor, fell from his train at Lehigh, and engine *Pilot* rolled him under, breaking his legs and ribs. It is feared that he will not survive.

The Baltimore Convention.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 15.

The Police Department have given notice in anticipation of the political gathering here next week, that the ordinance prohibiting the firing of cannon, guns, &c., in the city, will be strictly enforced.

Death of Hon. John Galbraith.

ERIE, Penn., Friday, June 15.

Hon JOHN GALBRAITH, an ex-member of Congress and presiding Judge of the Sixth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, died suddenly at his residence in this city this morning.

Capture of a Slaver.

BOSTON, Friday, June 15.

The brig *Eastern State*, Capt. KELLY, from Porto Praya, May 11, reports that the United States sloop-of-war *Portsmouth* captured, May 7, the brig *Falmouth*, of New-York, supposed to be a slaver.

The Great Eastern.

BOSTON, Friday, June 15.

J. H. YATES, Secretary of the Great Eastern Steamship Company was passenger by the Niagara; he leaves immediately for New-York.

Weather Report.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Friday, June 15.

Wind Southeast; light. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 54.

Cape Race foggy.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 15—1 P. M.

FLOUR dull and heavy, and tending downward.

Wheat dull and heavy, with a strong downward tendency. Sales 2,000 bushels Canada Club, at $1 32; 2,700 bushels very choice White Canada, at $1 40. Corn dull and nominally 1c. lower. Whisky nominal, at 20c. Canal Freights dull, and 1c. lower; 40c. on Flour, 11½c. on Wheat and 10½c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports to-day*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat; 78,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 15.

FLOUR dull and heavy; Howard-street and Ohio at $5 50. WHEAT steady, red $1 30@$1 37; white $1 39@$1 60. CORN active; yellow 70c.@74c.; white 74c.@76c. PROVISIONS steady and rates unchanged. WHISKY firm.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 14.

COTTON inactive. Sales to-day 500 bales; quotations nominal. SUGAR firm. FLOUR declining, and sells at $5 30. TOBACCO firm. LARD 12½c.@13½c. WHISKY 19c. Nothing doing in Factors. EXCHANGE unaltered.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 14.

FLOUR unchanged. WHISKY advanced ½c.; sales at 17½c. Bulkmeats active at 7c.@9c. BACON firm, at 8c.@10½c. MESS PORK $17 75@$18. LARD 11½c.@11¾c. MONEY easy, at 10@12 ₱ cent. EXCHANGES on New-York dull and unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 15.

Sales this morn. Pennsylvania State Fives, 97; Reading Railroad, 39½; Morris Canal, 55¾; Long Island Railroad, 12¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¼. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

From Barbados.

A BRISKER MARKET REPORTED AND FIXED—THE SUGAR CROP.

By the arrival of the bark *Mayflower* we have Barbadoes dates to May 18.

The British sloop *Sea Flower*, of Grenada, had been seized at Martinique for violation of the French commercial regulations, and compelled to pay a fine. The supercargo complains bitterly of the treatment received at the hands of the Frenchmen who boarded the vessel. They were eight in number, two of them being *gens d'armes*, and one a custom-house officer. Mr. PURSELL states that they were very drunk, and rushed on the sloop's deck like madmen or pirates, bearing pistols, and threatening to shoot people of the sloop. They did not, however, carry out their threats.

The sugar crop of Barbados will exceed last year's by 1,000 to 2,000 hhds., while the sugar itself is of superior quality.

The bark *N. H. Gaston* arrived on the 8th from New-York, eighteen days.

From Jamaica.

ATTEMPTED REVOLT OF PRISONERS—MERCANTILE NEWS.

We have Kingston, Jamaica, papers to May 21 by the brig *Los Amigos*.

There had been, within six weeks, four attempts to rebel against the authorities of the prison, one of which had to be subdued by the military, the police being inefficient.

The rainy season had set in.

Arrived at Port Royal 13th brigantine *Charlotte Anne*, BOOTHYRD, Baltimore.

Sailed from Port Royal 11th, brig *Condor*, ALLAN, Nivadac; 19th, brigantine *Laura*, CROOKS, San Blas.

The last reported sales of sugar were at 16s. per 100 lbs.

A PLEASANT EXCURSION.—Those who wish to enjoy a view of some of the most romantic scenery in the country, should avail themselves of an opportunity offered of making an excursion through the most romantic portions of Pennsylvania. By arrangements, which the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey has made with the Pennsylvania roads, the High Bridge at Clinton, Wyoming Valley, Prospect Rock at Delaware, and the beautiful scenery along the Lehigh, may be viewed cheaply and expeditiously. Fuller particulars of the attractions of this route, the time of leaving New-York, and the expense of the trip, may be learned from the advertisement.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.—The second free Chess Tournament at the Morphy Chess Rooms was commenced on Saturday last, and will continue for four weeks. The prizes are a fine set of Staunton Chess men to the best player, and the book of the *American Chess Congress* to the second.

Hon. John Galbraith, formerly a member of the lower House of Congress, died at Erie, Pa., on Friday, June 15. Mr. Galbraith was a native of Pennsylvania, and was elected to the House of Representatives in 1833, and again in 1835 and 1839. He was subsequently appointed to the Bench in the Sixth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and at the time of his death was the presiding Judge.

[Advertisement.]

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY,

AT

GURNEY'S GALLERY.

The first photograph taken in the United States of the distinguished visitors from Japan, by OUR ARTIST in San Francisco has just been received, and is now on exhibition by

J. GURNEY & SON, No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Just received from Washington, and on exhibition at BRADY'S GALLERY,

No. 643 Broadway,

the only authentic photographs of them taken in this country.

Also the different candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY,

No. 707 Broadway.

THE IVORYTYPE.

This new and beautiful style of Portraiture, first introduced in New-York by Messrs. GURNEY & SON, is creating quite an excitement in the artistic world. To quote the expression of an artist on examining the Ivorytype, "Nothing half so perfect, accurate or beautiful has ever appeared. It combines the finish of the most delicately-painted miniature on ivory, with the fidelity and life-like correctness of the Photograph." As to durability, it is unquestioned. Ivorytypes can be seen at the entrance to the Gallery, that have stood the test of a hot sun for upward of eighteen months. A critical examination of these pictures is requested.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VISITING CARDS.

The ladies are especially requested to call and examine this unique and beautiful style of Visiting Card, the same as now used by the upper circles of society, and in the mode in Paris and London.

It is also the most convenient style of Portraiture for the exchange of likenesses with friends residing in distant parts, as it is of a convenient size to be inclosed in any ordinary envelope, safely to any part of the world.

STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES.

MESSRS. GURNEY & SON are now prepared to give their attention to making groups of families or single persons at the Gallery, or by appointment to visit private residences, having everything suitably arranged for making groups in the parlor or garden. Views of buildings, animals, statuary, or, in fact, anything in the Stereoscopic line of picture, can be executed in the most truthful manner, to suit the most fastidious.

J. GURNEY & SON,
Photographic Artists,
No. 707 Broadway,

[Advertisement.]

A REMARKABLE CASE OF RESTORATION OF HEARING AND CURE OF DISCHARGE OF THE EAR.

NEW-YORK, June 15, 1860.

Dr. Hartley, No. 134 *Fourteenth-street, near Academy of Music:*

DEAR SIR: I consider it due to you to send you a certificate for the benefit you have conferred on me in regard to my hearing and the discharge of the ear. This is to certify that after much suffering for the last three or four years from disease of my ears, and causing me at times to become quite deaf, also a very unpleasant discharge. After trying various means without much relief, I was inclined, by a kind Providence, to call on you, putting myself under your treatment. I can only say I have recovered my hearing, and have no unpleasant discharge from my ears since, which I feel to be thankful and attribute it to your professional skill, and cheerfully recommend you to any one thus afflicted.

Yours most respectfully,
DAVID LUDLAM, Jr.,
Business, No. 36 South-street, New-York. Residence, Sing Sing.

JUST published, by Dr. HARTLEY, a pamphlet on diseases of the ear, its causes, prevention and cure. Price 25 cents, by mail or otherwise. See advertisement in another column headed "Partial Deafness."

[Advertisement.]

A SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our readers will please notice that HIRAM ANDERSON, the celebrated carpet-dealer, No. 99 Bowery, has greatly reduced the prices of all his English velvet and Brussels carpeting. He is also selling three-ply and ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, matting, oil-cloths, table and piano covers and window shades, at prices far below any quoted in our City.

[Advertisement.]

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS.

For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
Every size and quality,
At
RANKIN'S,
No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

"WE COME TO THEE, SAVOY!"—All Young America will be chanting the above as they wend their way to Knox's, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, in order to purchase one of his Savoy Hats. They are elegant, light, and graceful, and admirably adapted to the present season. KNOX is certainly a spirited caterer for the public, and all persons of taste should reward him with their patronage.

[Advertisement.]

MAYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER—Is superior to all other articles for destroying Rats, Mice, Roaches, Water Bugs, and every species of vermin. Sold at No. 613 Broadway, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

PROFESSIONAL.

JOSHUA F. RANKIN, M. D., offers his professional services, at his residence in the Graefenberg Medical Institute Building, No. 2 BOND-STREET, New-York. *Irregularities and diseases of women of every description, consumption and chronic difficulties* are made a specialty, and are skillfully and successfully treated. ☞ Invalids suffering from these complaints, or who may require skillful treatment and comfortable rooms at time of confinement, can be received in the Institute, at reasonable charges. The New-York *Daily News* says: "The Graefenberg Institute is a large four-story edifice, handsomely furnished, airy, commodious and admirably adapted, in every respect, for the accommodation of those suffering from the above or from chronic diseases, or for those desiring great care or skill at time of confinement, and who may wish to avail themselves of its quiet and secluded quarters. The Institute is under the charge of Dr. J. F. RANKIN, Resident Physician, a gentleman of thorough medical knowledge and great practical experience." *Particulars* regarding terms, &c., had by addressing him at No. 2 BOND-STREET, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Doctors of the Japanese Embassy, in a letter to Dr. HOLLOWAY, write in glowing terms of the marvellous success of his Pills and Ointment, in their cures of Scrofulous diseases and Liver Complaint, so prevalent in Japan.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas-Fixtures will be found at the great manufacturing depôt of WARNER, PRYE & Co., No. 372 Broadway. Large orders have just been filled for China. Call and see our new styles.

A Summer Garment or Summer Suit will be very desirable this month. MEN who have not already purchased their supply of clothing, and are in want of good clothing, will find in our assortment thin thin woolen and other Summer fabrics, manufactured in the best manner and most approved shapes.

BOYS' CLOTHING of all kinds, for boys of all ages, from three years to manhood.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 507 Broadway,
Under St. Nicholas Hotel.

To Dealers in India Rubber Goods.

Notice is hereby given, that the GOODYEAR ELASTIC FABRICS COMPANY have purchased all the rights for the Manufacture and sale of ELASTIC INDIA RUBBER GOODS of all descriptions heretofore owned or claimed by OHAS. GOODYEAR, HORACE H. DAY or WILLIAM JUDSON, and thereby have concentrated all the titles under the GOODYEAR and other patents under one control, and that they are now prepared to make arrangements upon favorable terms with Merchants for the sale of such goods.

All elastic goods having VULCANIZED RUBBER in them (except woven suspenders, the right to manufacture which is vested in the Nashawannuck Mfg. Co.,) must be stamped with the Company's marks before they are sold, or they will be treated as infringements and the Company will prosecute at once any person proved selling any of such goods without due license.

No 37 Park-Row, and No. 23 Cortlandt-st.
WM. B. BENNETT, Sec'y.

New-York, June 9, 1860.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The new Company known as the "Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company" have purchased from me my factory in New-Brunswick, my nineteen patents, and all my titles under Goodyear's Patents, with all claims for past infringements; and by arrangements settled and receipts passed, all goods hitherto manufactured by me, or supplied to others under my authority, may be sold, and are exempt from such transfer, and no claim can be made, or question raised, touching any such hitherto sold or authorised by me. HORACE H. DAY.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1860.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned, having sold all his right, title and interest in the manufacture and sale of Elastic Rubber Goods, under the Goodyear patent, to the "Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company," hereby gives notice to the public that all settlements for past infringements of his rights must be made with that Company, and all future licences to vend such goods as his licenses included, must be derived from them.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1860.

WILLIAM JUDSON,
No. 37 Park-row.

Special Orders have been given at Rushton's to have everything in readiness to give the JAPANESE and all visitors to the Grand Spectacle this day a cool glass of Soda Water and Cream Syrups, fresh Strawberry Syrup, &c., &c. Orders have been given to the Police by their obliging Superintendent to see that all who wish to refresh themselves at Rushton's Soda Fountain will not be kept back by the crowd. Every attention will be given to all, so that no time may be lost. No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

☞ Five tickets for twenty-five cents.

Removal.

BALL, BLACK & CO., in vacating their old premises, corner Broadway and Murray sts., will close for a few days preparatory to opening their new store, corner of Broadway and Prince sts., of which due notice will be given.

Sore and Tender Feet.—Don't suffer when it costs but two shillings for a bottle of RUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT, which gives relief in one night. Sold at No. 186 Greenwich st.; Union, No. 127 Bowery; Hoadley, No. 91 8th-av; Coddington, No. 715 Broadway, and other druggists.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Back Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st. 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.

HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

George B. Sloat & Co.'s
CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STICH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Milward's Needles
for
WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES.

These needles are made by hand, and of the best double-refined English cast-steel, and *warranted superior to all others*.

J. FRED. MILWARD.
No. 31 Warren-st., New-York.

303 Canal-street. 303
BOYS' SUMMER HATS.
The choicest and cheapest, the most varied and largest assortment of new and favorite styles at
THOMAS REYNOLDS', three doors west of Broadway.
303 CANAL-STREET. 303

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Our Best Shirts
Can be obtained only at No. 331 Broadway, and No. 61 Nassau-st. Sold by the dozen, half-dozen or single Shirt. Sizes warranted to fit.

IRA PEREGO & SON.

John B Dunham,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 12th-st.,
New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Superior Dress Shirts to Order.
Manufactured by S. A. Hutchinson, and a perfect fit guaranteed, at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

Dress Black Frock Coats, $4 to $18.
SPRING BUSINESS SUITS, $7 to $16.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Mammoth Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 260 and 262 Bowery.

Summer Shoes and Gaiters.—WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st. and No. 667 Broadway, offers a superior assortment of fine shoes, of the latest styles and light as a gossamer. Persons troubled with tender feet should give him a call. A first-rate assortment of Boys' shoes, of his own manufacture.

Notice.—Catalogues of Furniture to be sold by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on 19th inst., at No 27 Stuyvesant-st., are now ready, and may be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st. The furniture will be on exhibition the day previous to the sale.

Elegant Country Residence of A. M. Treadwell, at Madison, Morris County, N. J., will be sold at auction, June 29, by H. H. LEEDS & CO. See advertisement at length in this day's paper.

White, the Hatter, Ahead.—New shapes in fine Straw Hats; 10,000 ditto from auction; $1 each.
No. 216 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Chapel.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary—Southwest corner 8th av. and 28th-st. Medicines warranted strictly pure, and dispensed with the utmost care.

Hair, its Diseases, Change of Color, their embellishment, treated carefully by GRANDJEAN, Astor-place, near Broadway. Forty years' experience.

Jeddo Hat, of Woven Straw, for Young Men and Boys, to be had only of GENIN, 513 Broadway.

Summer Styles.

We have now on hand an immense variety of all the latest styles of Summer
CASSIMERE SUITS,
GOSSAMER FLANNEL SUITS,
GROS DE LAINE SUITS,
PADDED LINEN SUITS,
DUCK SUITS,
DRAB D'ETE SUITS,
LUSTRE SUITS,
BATHING SUITS,
YACHTING SUITS, &c., &c.,
and a complete stock in every variety of latest styles of Ties, Cravats, Summer Under Wear, Shirts, &c., &c., all of which being manufactured with great taste, will be sold at the lowest figures.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

Attention.

EDGE, of Jersey City, was the only Pyrotechnist who proffered from their abundance to enhance the attractions of St. Vincent Fair. It was then said that EDGE'S Fireworks would be the only description used by Catholics on the coming Fourth of July. Results will prove whether the promise was made in good faith. EDGE'S depôt is at No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.

Silk Braid (Caps, Gilt and Leather Belts,
HAIR NETS, FANS OF ALL KINDS,
SLIDES, FANCY HAIR PINS,
and many other NEW GOODS now landing from steamers *Africa* and *Arago*, for sale to the trade by
HUGHLS, DUPUY & CREMANGE,
No. 341 Broadway, upstairs.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.

ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

The Public Blessing which is now Universally admitted to exist in Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, is every day demonstrated by their astonishing efficacy in the cases which they are announced to cure. All the complaints of the stomach and bowels, weakness of the digestive organs, bilious and liver affections, night fevers, headaches, piles, costiveness, rheumatism, scurvy, impurity of the blood, or blotched and sallow complexions, soon yield to their properties. For sale by WM. B. MOFFAT, No 335 Broadway, and by druggists generally.

Paulownia,
THE PERFUME OF JAPAN.
An Extract for the Handkerchief.
Prepared only by
PHALON & SON, New-York.
For sale by all Druggists.

Welcome the Japanese.
GREAT SALE OF SHIRTS, 6 FOR $8.
A PERFECT FIT, AND WELL MADE.
MOODY'S Shirt Manufactory, No. 262 Broadway.

B. T. Babbitt's Concentrated Soft Soap.
One Box makes 40 gallons best Soft Soap, by simply adding hot water. $1 per box. Liberal discount to grocers. No. 70 Washington-st., New-York.

Parents, Teachers and Others should secure for themselves and their children a careful PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATION, by Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, who would point out all their peculiar traits of character and talent, and what calling in life would be best for each, to insure virtue, health, happiness and success

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Saratoga, Newport and Cantrell.—Misses', masters' and children's shoes, gaiters and slippers for ladies; patent leather French calf-skin and substantial boots for country wear for gentlemen, at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Cristadoro's Wigs, Hair Dye and Toupees are the wonder of the age. The assortment of ladies' braids, fronts, curls, &c., is unsurpassed. The dye is applied in private, under a splendid sky-light, thus insuring perfection. No. 6 Astor House.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William-sts.

B. T. Babbitt's Concentrated Soft Soap.—One box makes 40 gallons of the best soft soap, by simply adding hot water. Price $1 per box. Liberal discount to grocers. 70 Washington-st., N. Y.

Ciffelingh's Wigs and Toupees are Superior to all others—perfect in fit, natural in appearance. The Illusive Wig, an entire novelty, is perfection: partings unstainable. 260 Broadway, next to A. T. Stewart & Co.

Bloom Beaver—Gentlemen's dress hat, the leading style for Summer, introduced by
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Broadway Surpassed.—Straw Hats for gents. Every variety of the new styles at reduced prices.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

HARRISON—WALLACE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, June 13, by Rev. Charles C. Wallace, of Tremont, EDWARD HARRISON to FANNIA J. WALLACE, daughter of William Wallace, all of this City.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

LINNS—RIDABOCK.—In this City, on Thursday, June 14, by Rev. E. T. Hiscox, D. D., FREDERICK C. LINNS to MARGARET, daughter of Jacob H. Ridabock, Esq., all of this City.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

PARMELEE—KIRBY.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 13, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. D. S. Parmelee, Mr. D. W. PARMELEE to Miss MARY A., daughter of Wm. H. Kirby, Esq., all of this City.

COLE—HISCOX.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. George S. Hare, WM. A. COLE to MARY C. HISCOX, all of this city.

FEAN—CONNOR.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 13, at the North Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Hatfield, Mr. WM. E. READ to Miss CAROLINE H., eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Connor, all of this City.

BOLTWOOD—WILLIAMS.—In Derry, N. H., by Rev. E. G. Parker, Hon. LUCIUS M. BOLTWOOD, of Amherst, Mass., to CLARA B., daughter of Mr. Hinckley Williams, of Goshen, Mass.

BRAGG—GAGOO.—In Boston, on Wednesday, June 13, by Rev. A. D. Merrill, WM. W. BRAGG, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss NELLIE M. GAGOO, of Boston.

DIED,

CLEMENTS.—In this City, on Thursday, June 14, CAROLINE DA LANCEY, youngest daughter of Dr. J. W. G. and Caroline G. Clements, aged 6 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 19 Amity-st.

HILTON.—In this City, on Thursday, June 14, after a lingering illness, WM. J. HILTON, aged 36 years, son of Robt. Hilton, of Cullabscy, near Ballymena, Ireland.

The funeral will take place, this (Saturday) morning, from the Grand-st. Church, (Rev. Dr. Thompson's,) corner of Grand and Crosby sts., at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

LOCKWOOD.—In this City, on Thursday morning, June 14, ELIZA S., wife of E. S. Lockwood, in the 43d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 145 East 53d-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

BLOOMFIELD.—In this City, on Friday morning, June 15, GEORGE W. BLOOMFIELD, aged 32 years, 8 months and 27 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the members of Company H, Capt. Miller, of the 71st Regiment, are invited to attend the funeral service, at his late residence, No. 512 Hudson-st., on Sunday, June 17, at 5 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken for interment, on the following morning, to New-Brunswick, N. J.

WALSH.—In this City, on Friday, June 15, ALBERT, son of Thomas and Mary Walsh, aged 19 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 983 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts., on Sunday, June 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.

KELLY.—In this City, of congestion of the brain, VIRGINIA, daughter of Joseph and Ellen L. Kelly, aged 1 year and 14 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her father's residence, No. 154 Spring st., on Sunday, June 17, at 2 o'clock. She will be interred in Greenwood.

MEGILL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 15, SARAH E., daughter of John W. and Elizabeth Megill, aged 4 years, 10 months and 25 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 17 Stanton-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 17, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston and New Jersey papers please copy.

KLINE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, June 15, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Leonard Kline, in the 90th year of her age.

The relatives and friends, and those of her sons, Ebenezer and Leonard W. Kline, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Jas. Johnson, No. 108 High-st., on Sunday, June 17, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

VAN BAUREN.—In East Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 14, SARAH, wife of E. K. Van Beuren, aged 67 years and 19 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, also those of her son, C. Van Beuren, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, June 17, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, corner of Para av. and Skillman-st., East Brooklyn.

MUCKEL.—In Astoria, on Friday, June 15, JOHN MUCKEL, of this City, aged 55 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Wm. A. Watson, Main-st., Astoria, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

PARKER.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, June 14, Mrs. SARAH JAY PARKER, relict of the late Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, U. S. N., and daughter of the late Gen. Robert Bogardus, in the 67th year of her age.

GOTHAM DIRT VERSUS JAPANESE POLISH.
FOR THIS AND A HUNDRED OTHER
GOOD AND HUMOROUS THINGS,
SEE MOMUS,
NO. 7—OUT TO-DAY—SIX CENTS.
$3 a year, or 17 weeks for $1.
Office No. 5 Tryon-row Buildings, New-York.
ROSS & TOUSEY, Wholesale Agents.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE, via SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE, per United States steamer VANDERBILT, will close at this office on SATURDAY, June 16, at 12½ o'clock P. M.

JOHN A. DIX, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 265, June 15, 1860.
34, 6, 19, 42, 51, 62, 22, 50, 23, 43, 37, 7.

Class No. 286, June 15, 1860.
65, 22, 76, 30, 18, 49, 20, 12, 63, 17, 64, 33, 47, 41.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., June 15, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

2,000,000 REPUBLICANS WANTED
To buy the
GREAT CAMPAIGN CHART FOR 1860,
AND TO VOTE FOR
LINCOLN AND HAMLIN.

This Chart has large LIFE-LIKE PORTRAITS of LINCOLN and HAMLIN in a VIGNETTE OF RAILS, engraved expressly for it. A map of the United States, Portraits of all the Presidents, Facts, Figures, &c., &c.

It is carefully colored on the best paper. Size 24x36 inches.

LIBERAL TERMS TO AGENTS. Sent postpaid for 25 cents.

H. H. LLOYD & CO., Publishers,
No. 26 Howard-st., New-York.

PERFECT FITTING

SSSSSS HHHH HHHH IIIII
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WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
UP STAIRS.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Made to Measure at $18 per doz., or Six for $9.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, AT $2 EACH.

P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50 cents per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50 cents	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

A CARD
TO THE COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS!!!
NOT INTERESTING TO ANYBODY ELSE.

The undersigned wish to express their gratification at the general return to the transaction of business immediately with us on the part of the few country dealers who had been induced by another person to attempt to get their papers through him. Now that they have had their eyes opened, we rejoice that they and we see alike.

ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st.

HORSE OWNERS, ATTENTION!!!

WEBSTER, Mass., Jan. 27, 1860.

Dr. TOBIAS—*Dear Sir*: I have used your Venetian Horse Liniment in my Livery Stable, for years, with wonderful success—it had proved fully equal to what it claimed to do. In curing Sprains, Swellings, Colic, and fresh wounds, I never found its equal, and I can with confidence recommend it to horsemen. It has a large sale in this section of the State

NATHAN JESLIN,
Hotel-keeper.

Price, 50 cents, in pint bottles. Sold by the Druggists Depôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

359. DON'T READ THIS. KELTY. DON'T READ THIS. 359.

WINDOW SHADES. WINDOW SHADES.

CCCLIX.
BROADWAY.

LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
CORNICES, LOOPS, &c. BANDS,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, also silver and plated ware for sale, by GEORGE C. ALLEN, importer and manufactuer, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. Watches, clocks and jewelry cleansed and repaired in the best manner by the finest London and Geneva workmen.

R. R. R.
THINK OF IT.
SIOK FOR THIRTEEN YEARS.
SUPERIORITY OF RADWAY'S READY RELIEF AND PILLS TO ALL OTHER SYSTEMS OF MEDICATION POSITIVELY ESTABLISHED.

Let those who doubt read the following letter from Mr. Joseph Smears, a respectable citizen of Quincy, Ill.:

QUINCY, Ill., May, 1860.

Dr. Radway & Co.:

I became diseased thirteen years ago, and have been diseased ever since. I have doctored with the best physicians in this place, (Quincy, Ill.,) but grew worse under their treatment. I have tried a variety of the popular advertised remedies, with no better success. Nothing, no, nothing did me any good, until I tried

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

Then, for the first time in 13 long years of anguish, misery and disease I felt ease and comfort; pains, aches and infirmities left me, and I was again able to enjoy life. My disease was all over my body and through my system. Doctors called it by different names. I was lame, crippled, had breakings-out over my body, pains and aches in all my limbs, headaches, pains in the stomach after eating, could not sleep well, nor do anything like a healthy man should do; in fact, I was miserable. With the Ready Relief I took

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS
AND
RENOVATING RESOLVENT.

All my pains and aches have left me; my sores are healed, my blood is pure. I can sleep well, and feel as vigorous, strong and healthy as any man desires.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is sold for 25c., 50c., and $1 per bottle.

RENOVATING RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS, 25c. per box.

RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL PREACHER.

THIS WELL-KNOWN MONTHLY IS FILLED with valuable discourses each month from the pens of many of our ablest preachers of different evangelical denominations.

The work is now in its XXXIVth volume or year, and can be had complete from the beginning at the office. No series of discourses ever published is equal to it, by 360 ministers and 860 discourses. A General and Topical Index of 30 pages has been carefully prepared and published. Price 25 cents.

THE NATIONAL PREACHER contains about 38 discourses in a year. Price $1 in advance, or $1 25 neatly bound, which will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price.

The work complete should be in every church library. The May number contains three discourses of rare excellence by Rev. Dr. CLASS, of the Mercer-st. church, New-York.

The June number contains four discourses of great merit: 1. By Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, senior, Secretary of the American Board. 2. By Rev. Professor HITCHCOCK, of the Union Theological Seminary, on the Resurrection of Christ. 3. By Rev. Mr. NASON, of Medford; and the 4th by Dr. CLARK, on Death and Judgment.

The May edition of THE PREACHER, contains 13,500 discourses; the June edition contains 18,000. The work should be in many families. Address,

W. H. BIDWELL,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

$40. PARKER SEWING-MACHINES. $40.

First class, Double-Thread, Rapid and Noiseless. Under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, &c.
Office, VERNON & CO., No. 469 Broadway.
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AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Report of the Recent Meeting of the American Medical Association at New-Haven.

From Our Own Reporter.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the American Medical Association held its session in the chapel of Yale College, New-Haven. The Convention met at 10 A. M. of June 5, and was called to order by the President, Dr. HENRY MILLER, of Kentucky. Prayer was offered by Prof. FISHER, of Yale.

Dr. KNEELAND, Chairman of the Committee of Reception, welcomed the delegates to the City, assuring them that the front doors would be found ever open to them.

Dr. CHAS. HOOKER, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, while announcing the programme for future proceedings during the week, repeated the welcome, and gave notice that rooms had been provided for the meeting of the Sections in which the Association had been divided, viz.: On—1. Anatomy and Physiology; 2. Surgery; 3. General Medicine and Obstetrics; 4. Chemistry and Materia Medica; 5. Meteorology, &c. After a short recess for the nominating of the Committee on Nominations—the most important Committee of the Association, to whom is referred the nominations of the officers for the next year, selecting the place for the next meeting, appointing the Committees for reading papers, &c., and from each State.

In the afternoon the Convention assembled at 3 o'clock, together with Gov. BUCKINGHAM and the Legislature (specially invited,) to hear the address of the retiring President. It was a very carefully considered address, mainly upon two important themes, viz.: crimi.al.ation and medical education. His philippic on the former was able and just. He spoke of the necessity of more stringent legislation upon the subject to prevent this increasing evil—acknowledging at the same time the difficulty of rising higher than the public sentiment, and claimed that it was the duty of legislators to elevate and enlighten the popular sentiment. He spoke of our system of education as defective, both with the private tutors and in the colleges. Physicians received into their offices students both morally and mentally incapable of pursuing the study properly. Men are elevated to professorships in the colleges who are unfit for the position, and without reputation among those who best know them. Colleges do not enforce their own regulations, and the mixing among the schools was pernicious and degrading.

The following gentlemen were reported by the Committee on Nominations as elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. ELI IVES, of New-Haven; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Wilson Jewett, of Penn.; Dr. A. P. Palmer, of Mich.; Dr. Joseph P. Logan, of Ga; Dr. J. N. McDowell, of Mo. Treasurer, Caspar Wistar, of Penn.

Dr. IVES, on taking the Chair, in a very feeble voice thanked the Association for the distinguished honor conferred on him, saying that all he had, all he was, he owed to this profession. He loved it. Two of his sons were engaged in its duties, and he would visit the sick as long as he could go, and when unable he would be carried to the bedside.

Dr. JEWETT, first Vice-President, took the Chair, the infirmities age and feebleness of the President-elect evidently disqualifying him for this duty.

Dr. DAVIS, of Illinois, then introduced a series of resolutions to organize and facilitate the working of the sections, which provided that the sessions of the Association should be limited to the morning, and the afternoon be given up to the Sections, the members of each of which should choose their own officers, etc., and that to them should be referred all papers of a scientific nature for their consideration, and that without their approval no paper should be sent to the Publishing Committee save official documents.

Dr. WARNER, of New-York, moved that the President's address be also sent. This motion was received as having a personal and derogatory character, and was vehemently attacked by Dr. RENSE, of New-York, who declared that the idea was preposterous and unprecedented—that the inaugural address, for which this was in character, was never open to supervision or correction, and, furthermore, he considered it a gross want of courtesy to bring forward any kindred resolution. Dr. MILLER (the Ex-President, whose address had just been delivered) declared that on no consideration would he submit his address to any such criticism or revision as was proposed, and that it should be published *verbatim* or not at all by the Association, when he would himself print and scatter over the land twenty thousand copies. His remarks were very naive. In the same strain DRS. SABIN, of New-York; DAVIS, of Illinois, WISTAR, of Pennsylvania; ARNOLD, of Georgia; KNIGHT, of Connecticut; HOOPER and NOURSE, of Maine, spoke briefly, and while pending a motion to lay the whole matter upon the table amid much confusion, Dr. WATSON made a half retraction and half explanation, but still persisting in his amendment it was voted down without a single affirmative vote. This debate was carried on with considerable acrimony, and was the only occasion where any bitter feelings were aroused during the whole session.

SECOND DAY.

The first order of business was the reading of the report of the Committee on Medical Education, Dr. HARE, of New-York, Chairman, which was more than an hour long, and was a paper of considerable general interest and much value. Its principal points were the necessity of reform in the colleges and in clinical teachings; recommending more Professors among them one on medical literature) and longer terms; the necessity of more stringent examinations of those applying for tickets for the lectures in the principles of a good general education, including a "little Latin and less Greek;" severer examinations for the degree of M. D., all culminating in a series of resolutions presented for adoption, to the effect that no student should be permitted to enter even into a physician's office, or for matriculation, unless possessing a good moral character, and be educated in the elements of a sound education; that the term of study be four years; that for degrees, shall have attended three courses of lectures, and the lecture term shall be increased to nine months.

The Association then went into a Committee of the Whole to give latitude for remark, in which Dr. MCDONALD, of St. Louis, most freely indulged. He is a spread-eagle orator, resembling General JACK HAM and CALHOUN in appearance, and his free gesticulations, extravagant grimaces, poetical language, and withal, the wit, sarcasm and evident genius which corruscated in and impregnated his entire remarks, made his speech a very telling one. Dr. PALMER felt hurt by some of his personalities, and replied to them more temperately and also more effectively, which nearly ended in a personal collision, and which required all the prudence of the President to prevent. Dr. MCDONALD spoke against the restriction upon students commencing study, compelling them to pass an examination in Latin and Greek and Mathematics. He did not believe one in ten present could translate his own diploma,—that the immortal HUNTER and the great BICHAT, neither of them, knew a word of Latin. The late address came in for a portion of his eloquent attention. The Committee rose without effecting anything. The reports on Medical Literature was referred, without reading, to the Committee on Publication. The place of meeting for the next year was fixed at Chicago on the first Tuesday in June. The Chairman of the Committee on Prize Essays reported that but three Essays had been handed in, and that none of them were deemed worthy of a prize. A proposition to suspend the rules to allow a protest from Dr. SARGER, a suspended member, to be read, was voted down by a large majority. Dr. SAYRE, of New-York, commenced the reading of a report on Operations upon the Hip Joint, which was, however, referred to the Section on Surgery, and the Association adjourned to dinner.

THIRD DAY.

The number of delegates present was stated to be over 550. Dr. BOWDITCH, of Boston, reported a series of resolutions respecting the monument to be erected in Westminster Abbey, appointing local Committees throughout the country to collect funds, not more than $1 from each person, for this purpose, which were adopted. The Committee appointed to confer with the American Medical Teachers' Convention, then reported a series of resolutions respecting medical education, which again brought up this *questio vexata*, which were adopted section by section, after being discussed with great feeling by Drs. FLINT, of New-York; SHATTUCK, of Massachusetts; MCDOWELL, of Missouri; ATLEE, of Pennsylvania; BEADLE, of Michigan, and NOURSE, of Maine.

Dr. BURNETT, of Danbury, Conn., moved that the whole be laid on the table. Lost.

Dr. JOHNSON, of Missouri, continued, followed by WORTHINGTON HOOKER, of New-Haven, DAVIS, of Illinois, REMSEN, of New-York, HUMPHREYS STOKES, of Boston, and MUSSEY, of Cincinnati.

All the amendments of the fourth resolution were withdrawn, and the previous question ordered.

Dr. CRANE, of Massachusetts, took the stand for an explanation. Dr. STOKES, amid great confusion, rose to a point of order. Ruled out. Great excitement, a dozen attempting to get the floor, amid shouts of "Go on," "Hear him," &c.

Dr. SHATTUCK spoke regarding the fourth resolution.

Dr. W. HOOKER made an explanation regarding the Yale Medical College, and its connection with the State Medical Society.

Dr. WATSON, of New-York, spoke against the ninth resolution. It was laid on the table. It virtually cut off the New-York Academy of Medicine from this Society.

Dr. ATLEE spoke of it as altogether unconstitutional and the law was read—"Each local society shall have the privilege of sending to the Association one delegate for every ten of its regular resident members, and one for every additional fraction of more than one-half this number. The Faculty of every regularly constituted Medical College or chartered school of medicine shall have the privilege of sending two delegates."

The professional staff of every chartered or municipal Hospital containing no hundred inmates or more, shall have the privilege of sending two delegates; and every other permanently organized Medical Institution, of good standing, shall have the privilege of sending one delegate."

The ninth resolution was laid on the table.

The whole report was adopted, and referred to Committee of Publication.

Moved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to all regular Medical Colleges of the country—carried.

Resolution made and accepted that a seat of this Society be given to every Medical School in good standing, and withdraw it upon evidence.

The afternoon was mainly spent in taking the resolutions appended to Dr. RENSE'S report on Medical Education, and from the Committee of the Whole and ordering it to be published with his report and as a part of it without the adoption by the Association. The morning's subject of debate was thus again taken up into renewed acrimony—the schools vs. the profession—each trying to lay the short-comings of the profession upon the other. After much fruitless discussion and some hard feelings excited, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE SECTIONS.

All the sections were not organized. That on Practical Medicine and Obstetrics made the following report:

This Section met pursuant to the order of the Convention on Wednesday afternoon.

Dr. N. S. DAVIS, of Illinois, called the meeting to order, and on motion of Dr. BOWDITCH, of Boston, Dr. NOURSE, of Maine, was chosen Chairman of the Section. On motion of Dr. WOOSTER, of New-York, Dr. GARDINER of New-York, was chosen Secretary.

A voluntary paper on the "Treatment of Pothisis by the Chlorete of Potash, with observations on Oxygen and Ozone as Therapeutical Agents," was then read by the author, Dr. FOUNTAIN, of Davenport, Ind. It was listened to with much attention, and, after some discussion, it was,

Resolved, That the Section has listened to the paper with deep interest, and suggest that the paper be referred back to the author, with the request that he pursue his investigations and report to the next meeting of the Association.

Dr. DAVIS, of Illinois, then read the abstract of a paper on "The use of Alcoholic Stimulants in Tubercular Disease," which, on motion, was referred to the Publishing Committee, and recommended as worthy of publication.

The Section here adjourned. Number of members, fifty.

The section on surgery was organized by electing Dr. ——, Chairman, and Dr. BATAN, of Philadelphia, Secretary. Dr. L. A. SAYER'S report on Hip Disease was read. The paper was limited to Morbus Coxarius proper, its pathology, causes, symptoms, various stages, treatment and results. The history of many cases in detail, illustrating of the plans and principles proposed, a complete tabulated collection of every case of exsection that has been till now performed; also, a minute description and drawing of a new instrument applicable to the disease in its earlier stages, with an explanation of its principles illustrated by photographic plates from life.

The paper recommended in the earlier stages *removal of all pressure* from the inflamed membrane by extension with the instrument, which admits of motion in the joint, free exercise in the open air; in the second stage, if the effusion is very great, puncturing the joint and the fluids discharged—in the third stage, when the membrane is destroyed, exsection should not be performed, and the report closes with a tabular review of 72 cases of exsection.

This paper was the great practical paper of the session, and was fully and carefully debated by all the leading men in the profession present.

It would be improper to pass by the notable hospitalities of the professors and inhabitants of New Haven. Their houses were open, and their tables well spread. Five receptions were given the two first evenings, and a grand entertainment at the State House on Thursday evening fully demonstrated this statement.

SANITARY REFORM.

Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Sanitary Reform Convention at Boston.

From Our Own Reporter.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 14, 1860.

The Fourth Annual session of the National Quarantine and Sanitary Association convened this day at the Mechanics' Hall, in this city.

The Convention appears to be attended by a large number of delegates from nine of the several States of the Union, those from New-York and Massachusetts being the largest in number. One delegate, Dr. A. N. MCLAREN, was present under an appointment from the United States Secretary of War.

Among those from New-York as noticeable were Dr. A. H. STEVENS, Dr. GRISCOM, Gen. P. M. WETMORE, Drs. HUSTED, ORDRONAUX, BEVINGE, GUERNSEY and others: from Boston were the venerable Drs. BROADLOW, MUCKEY, and Mayor LINCOLN and Mr J. M. WHITMAN, both distinguished for the honorable positions which they have held from the people of this modern Athens. There was a sprinkling of the civic functionaries of our City—the Empire City of this Continent—among whom were Aldermen STARR, PLATT and FARLEY, and Councilmen SHANNON, WILSON, JONES and PINCKNEY.

The Convention was called to order by Mayor LINCOLN, who proposed Dr. J. S. GRISCOM as temporary President, which was adopted.

Dr. GRISCOM made a brief speech, expressing his thanks for the honor conferred, after which, on motion of Alderman STARR, of New-York, a Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen:

Dr. C. C. SAVAGE, of New-York.
Mr. J. M. WHITMAN, of Massachusetts.
Dr. RATSCHERBURGER, of Pennsylvania.
Dr. J. A. NICHOLS, of New-Jersey.
Dr. SHOW, of Rhode Island.
Dr. JACOB W. HORN, of Rhode Island.
Hon. R. D. ARNOLD, Mayor of Savannah, Ga.
Dr. R. P. GUTHRIE, of Tennessee.
ROBT. THOMPSON, of Ohio.
Dr. A. N. MCLAREN, U. S. A.

The Committee then retired to perform their duties, and, while they were absent, Mayor LINCOLN made a short and characteristic speech, welcoming the delegates to the Convention to the hospitalities of the city, which he had been authorized by the City Council and the people of the city to tender to the members of the Convention during its session. He also spoke of the great importance of the matters which would probably be brought before this body for discussion and deliberation, affecting the interests of the whole country in all its parts, respecting sanitary regulations and hygiene, and closed with a heartful compliment to the Association for its past labors in the cause of humanity and science.

Invitations were then presented through the President to the members of the Convention from the Boston Society of Natural History, the Board of Directors of Public Instruction, and from a Committee of citizens, to attend a banquet at the Revere House, all of which, on motion, were accepted.

The President then introduced several reports from Committees of the year 1859, as follows:

Report on Registration, by Dr. E. M. SHOW, of Providence, R. I.

Report on Control of Drugs and dangerous Poisons, by Dr. R. P. GUTHRIE, of Tennessee.

Report on External Hygiene, by Dr. A. N. BELL, of Brooklyn, and Dr. E. HARRIS, of New-York.

Report on the Utility of Wet Docks, by Dr. STERLING, of New-York.

All of which were laid on the table until the Association was organized.

At this point Gen. WETMORE arose, and said that as no one else felt disposed to occupy the time before them, and sooner than it should be wasted, he should offer a few suggestions for the consideration of the Convention, which he deemed important to be considered after the Convention was organized. Although this body had now convened for three years continuously, and was now about organizing for its fourth annual session, yet no steps had been taken to have a permanent organization with reference to its future labors as a distinct deliberative body. It was important that this should be done, considering the very great importance of the questions which were yet to be acted on, which affected the interests of our commerce and the advancement of civilization. What immense advantages had already been gained by the proceedings of the past years in the discussions which had taken place in this Association. Until the last year it was scarcely to be doubted that yellow fever was contagious, but happily by the efforts of this organization that question was settled definitely that it was not. Look at the progress which is being made through the energies of our enlightened nation as a commercial people, after what been effected by our commercial men; and does it not prove that wherever go our ships there goes also the banner of the cross? Within the past ten years has there not been opened to the commerce of the world, the kingdoms of Siam, China and Japan, and who will not say that this has not been done by commerce and the energies of our commercial men?

In view of these and kindred topics, ought we not then to have a body like this organized so permanently as to continue its labors to further and sustain these great and glorious results, so fraught with honor and glory to the country whose institutions we desire to see flourish and prosper?

The Committee on Permanent Organization made the following report:

For President—Dr JACOB BIGELOW, of Boston.

Vice Presidents—Hon. R. D. Arnold, of Georgia. Dr. A. H. Stevens, New-York; Dr. H. G. Clark, Massachusetts; Dr. J. F. Lamb, Pennsylvania; Dr. Judson Gilman, Maryland; Hon. Moses Bigelow, New-Jersey; Hon. Jabez C. Knight, Rhode Island; Dr. Robert Thompson, Ohio; Dr. C. B. Guthrie, Tennessee; Dr. Thomas Stewardson, Pennsylvania; Alderman George Starr, New-York; Hon. Thomas Aspinwall, Boston; Dr. J. W. Houck, Baltimore.

Secretaries—Dr. Calvin Ellis, Boston; Dr. J. B. Jones, Brooklyn; Dr. Wm. Taylor, Pennsylvania, Dr. Devid C. Dodd, Jr., New-Jersey.

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted, and Dr. JACOB BIGELOW was conducted to the chair by Dr. SEWALL and Gen. WETMORE, and before taking his seat asked that the Convention be now opened by prayer, which was offered by Rev. D. EASTBURN, of the City, who closed his petition with the Lord's Prayer.

The President then tendered to the Convention a vote of thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and made a few remarks upon the delicate and important duties which the Convention were about to undertake, and desired their co-operation and aid in the discharge of his duties, so that they might reflect honor and credit upon the Convention and the country they represent.

These remarks were received with applause.

Dr GRISCOM moved that a committee of 13 be appointed by the President to arrange and prepare the business before the Convention, which motion was copied.

The report of the several committees for the year 1859 were then called for in their order, and were responded to in the order above stated, and in addition there were two other committees, who made their reports as follows:

The Committee on Civic Cleanliness would be ready to have their report handed in to morrow.

The Committee on Adulteration of Food, &c., desired that the meeting of this Convention next year to make up their report, as Dr. HARRIS was ill, and had not been able to complete all the inquiries which he had propounded on the subject. The request of the Committee was granted.

The Committees on Architecture and on Tenement Houses made no response.

Dr. GOZZLER then read his report on "Legal restrictions on sale of drugs, &c., which was referred to Committee on Order of Business.

The report of Committee on External Hygiene was also read and referred as above.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at 4 P. M.

FROM KANSAS.

A Drouth in Kansas—Danger of an Utter Failure of Crops—Prospect of Famine—Dismal Forebodings.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Wednesday, June 6, 1860.

The one topic, more absorbing to us than all others, is the distressing drouth that prevails in Kansas, and probably in some of the States. When I wrote you some two weeks ago, I little thought we should be thus long sweltering in this arid region without a drop of heaven's gentle rain. Here we still linger, with hopes more forlorn than ever before. Every day is now adding torture to despair. I have never witnessed so sad a people. Almost every man we meet exhibits the same depression of spirits, and it is only the few emigrants who arrive that can carry anything like the usual cheer of a placid, quiet countenance. The salutations most usual have now become changed to—"Any rain in your country yet?", "Can it ever rain in Kansas?" "Does your country burn yet?" "How much longer can we endure this?"—or others pertaining in some way to this unparalleled want of rain.

When strangers arrived it was once our habit to gather around them and fill their ears immediately with the story of the new Italy. Now we take the other extreme, and studiously shun the presence of all such seekers of new homes, and no one likes to be questioned upon a subject, the very thought of which is pain. Day after day and week after week, the same sultry heat continues; some days the thermometer ranges from 90° to 95°, and not even a genial dew at night is granted us. No dew whatever has fallen thus far this season, and the native prairie grass is dying out in many places for miles. Whites who have lived among the Indians of the Territory for fifteen years, say that no serious drouth was ever known before in the Spring, but that they have always occurred in July and August. When I last wrote you there was hops of a partial crop of Spring wheat, but now all is gone; not a kernel will probably be harvested in this county, where thousands of bushels were sown. For several days our only hope has been in having a partial crop of corn and potatoes, provided it should rain immediately. But now every sun rolls us nearer the brink of certain famine. It may do to plant corn for ten days yet, and potatoes for twenty days; but beyond that, all is hopeless. Our chances seem as one in a thousand, for never has rain appeared more distant than to-day.

The older States can endure a one-year's famine without extreme suffering, for they have stores of all of earth's products on hand—they have good houses, money, clothing for the future, personal and public credit, with many other things unknown to a majority in Kansas at present. Our all was depending upon the next crop. Of that we are about to despair, and where are we? Thousands of miles from friends without money or any other means of getting away from here. Not one in twenty of the country people can get away. For their all is in their land—that is usually mortgaged for the preëmption money at a high rate of interest, and nobody can now be found who will make any offer whatever for land, or scarcely any other real estate.

Thus, we are chained to the wheel of fate, and every revolution causes us to gaze upward with most breathless anxiety. At times it looks, for a few hours, as if rain in abundance was at hand, but a hurricane of wind and dust is the poor apology we are compelled to take. One week ago to-day it rained a little, probably half an inch on a level, and that is the most we have had for nine months. New courage was universally infused, and gardens that were planted the middle of March were swiftly replanted, and all seemed to believe the rainy season had come. But Sol was soon at his old post again, and ere sunset the strong winds were raising the dust as before. A vain hope—born for an hour disappointment. Our gardens are again like ash-heaps—not a weed even is in sight, except in the dotting circlets along the strawberry end other beds, where germination has been made possible by artificial watering.

I have learned to day that the Marias des Cygnis River has ceased running, so that not a stream now runs in the Territory south of the Kansas, unless possibly the lower Neosho continues a small ripple. Grass, too, is destined to be a failure, in most parts of the Territory, and in some localities, where stock-raising has been the chief pursuit, I hear more complaints on that account than any other. It will be a scanty subsistence, while the producing season lasts, and nothing will remain for a Winter's supply. Not only man, but beast, must therefore suffer.

There is a supply of old corn in this county, and perhaps in a few others, sufficient to nearly supply the people with meal the coming year, if it is all preserved for that purpose; but it is the habit here to feed immense quantities to horses and other stock, until it is hardly possible to keep them now without their daily supplies. As a consequence, the price of corn has advanced from 20 and 25 cents to 30 and 38 cents per bushel already. Now, what will follow? Not one half of the people who will be obliged to buy corn can pay any price for it.

The news came, to-night, that the bill for our admission had been postponed in the Senate, but it creates very little surprise or comment. There are other subjects nearer our stomachs, as well as hearts, now. We have withstood all the thunderbolts of the Administration Party for six years, and now we hardly turn our heads to give them a side look, when the din of the cry for bread is so imminent. Still, amid all our prayers for the reviving rain, we would not accept for a moment the reign of DOUGLAS.

RANDOLPH.

LAW REPORTS.

Enforcement of the Sunday Law—The German Theatres.

ARGUMENT OF THE ATTACHMENT.

The Managers of the Association for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. *Harman*—This was the motion to punish the defendant, the proprietor of the German Stadt Theatre in this City, for keeping his theatre open on Sunday, in disobedience of an injunction order served upon him.

In answer to interrogatories filed, an affidavit was put in on behalf of the defendant with a view to purge himself of the alleged contempt. In it he stated—On the third day of June, 1860, the New-Yorker Stadt Theatre was opened; I did not open it myself, but it was done with my knowledge and assent. Public theatrical performances were exhibited. I was manager. I was present at the Theatre in the evening; was in the business office and attended to the business part as usual. Otto Hoym is my partner. We hold the lease of the Theatre jointly; that lease is for ten years, and expires in 1865. We have always performed on Sundays during the seasons the Theatre has been open. It is a custom among Germans throughout Europe to attend theatres and places of amusement on Sunday evenings. The body of the people, Protestants and Catholics, do so. I have seen clergymen at the theatres there on Sunday evenings. Our profits in New-York on Sundays average about the same as on two and a half week days. If we should be finally closed on Sundays it would not be possible for us to continue in the business, the value of our lease would be destroyed and it would result in my utter ruin and the loss of all my property. The mass of the Germans in this City keep the Sunday as the Germans do in Europe. They do not believe it wrong to do so. Several German clergymen in this City have attended our Theatre with their families on Sundays. Otto Hoym performed as actor in the piece, as I have learned, though I did not see him perform myself. The actors who performed were not exactly in mine and Hoym's employ. It was this wise—the regular season had ended and contracts with the actors had expired. As the Theatre would otherwise have been unoccupied, we all got up a performance, and the actors were paid proportionately to the receipts on that evening.

Mr. Craven, in arguing the case for the motion, said that it was very important to the City and society at large that an early and full decision should be had in this matter. The law under which this proceeding was brought was passed at the solicitation of a large class of the citizens of the State. An Association of Atheists, of which this defendant, Harman, was Treasurer, had met and resolved not to obey either the law or the order of the Court under it. The defendant, Harman, had committed, in his return to the order of attachment, that he did not violate the order of injunction, and his only excuse for doing so was that it was profitable for him to do so—because, if he had not done so, he should have lost a sum equal to the receipts of two and a half week days. That was the most impudent excuse that was ever made to a court for the violation of law or for the contempt of its order. A further excuse was, that the people of Germany were in the habit of attending Sunday entertainments. These excuses were as disrespectful to the Court, as the acts of the defendant had been contemptuous and impertinent. It amounted to an announcement by these foreigners that they intended to impose upon the dominant race, of this country, the dissipated habits of foreign nations. The defendant's affidavit to purge himself of the contempt charged was evasive—he did not swear that he did not understand the injunction, but that he did not well understood "law papers" in general. The Court should be the more jealous of the respect shown to its authority where there was an obvious attempt to evade it. These people should be taught that if they were going to live in this land, they must obey the laws of the land, whether they liked them or not.

Mr Stanbrecht for the defendant, did not believe the Court had anything to do with the association of Germans referred to. As to the announcement of counsel that this law was passed upon the request of many citizens,—it was well known that the contrary was the fact. The law was an attempt to forcibly charge the nationality of the German people. This could no more be done by a stroke of the pen than we could change the national habits and character of the Indians or Japanese by a like process. The New-York Legislature could not effect such a change of national customs, although it had attempted thing equally mean and absurd. The old and the young, parents and children, mothers and babes, are alike to be found on the Sabbath day in the German theatres and places of amusement, and it was proper, according to their ideas, that they should be allowed to do so. If such laws as these were to prevail, the Germans would be driven into secret and vile places for their amusements, to avoid arrest—driven to violate the law as criminals. They did not wish to be compelled to such a course, they did not wish to be placed in such a position as would impress the minds of their own children that they committed crime whenever they assembled, according to their old customs, on the Sabbath. Such a law as the present would only have the effect to make the Germans a bad and disloyal people, because their immemorial usages were placed in the lists of crime, and under the ban of the law. But even Americans were quite willing to indulge in the same practices and entertainments on the Sabbath. His client informed him that he had had the pleasure of introducing into private boxes on Sabbath evening, several of the learned Justices of the Courts of the State. As to the argument of counsel that they had kept open their Theatre and violated the injunction because they made money by it, they only answered that if they were compelled to close their Theatre, they would be compelled to pay rents without profits, which would ruin them. But there had been no violation nor contempt of the order of the Court. The order was that they should not open their theatre until they had obtained a license. They already had a license, and therefore there was no violation of the order. They did not intend to oppose this law except in a legal and constitutional manner. They would oppose it openly, and not operate in the dark, as the Sabbatarian Committee worked at Albany.

The charge that the Germans are Atheists, because they oppose Sabbath laws, or that the Society of Germans who oppose this law is composed of Atheists, was an unjust slander of Germans. It was not a question of religion and Atheism, but only of Christian ceremony. The Christians, Protestants and Catholics, on the Continent of Europe celebrate the Sabbath differently from Americans. They go to church devoutly in the morning; in the afternoon they sally out in families to the fields, to the places of amusement to listen to the music and song, and devote the day to pleasure and recreation; and those who can afford it visit the theatre in the evening; they do not believe this a wrong in itself; the dictates of their consciences approve it. Now, the German Theatre in this City which the defendant manages was not what one would infer from the counsel's remarks—a low den. The style of performances was fully equal to that of the American theatres on Broadway. Educated artists of standing in Europe were engaged yearly by the manager. It was a school wherein to study the German language and literature, for German was spoken there in its greatest purity. The defendant did not stand here as a rebel, but, on the contrary, testified that the moment his counsel informed him he must close his theatre, he did close it, and had since lost several opportunities to let it, his own regular season having closed. He would be ruined if forbidden to keep it open on Sundays, as it has no value on week days.

Mr. Cram replied that the order was that they should not play until they had obtained a new license. Mr. Cram wished to reply to the remark of counsel that the Germans could not be made to obey this law. He wanted to know if a race of people like the Germans were to be allowed to come here, where religion was a part of the common law, and both violate law and outrage the Christian Sabbath.

These people ought to be taught that when they come here they would be protected by law and compelled to obey it. Counsel had also seen the mother and her children together at the lager-beer saloon and the Sunday theatre, where lager-beer and gambling were at the same table, though he would admit such was not the case at the establishment of this defendant. If this practice promoted the interests of society in Germany, it did not here. All the Courts had held that the law was sufficient to protect the Sabbath—except in one instance—in a frontier county, where a single Judge had held that the law could not be so framed as to protect the Sabbath from violation. The instance referred to here was that of a case decided by Judge TERRY in California, and Mr. Cram remarked that this Judge had since stained his hands with blood, and shown himself as the proper person to so hold.

The case of the Eustache Theatre was then called up, but, as it was not ready for hearing, the matter was postponed until Tuesday.

This is a prosecution for not obtaining a license before giving theatrical performances, and has nothing to do with the Sunday law. The defendent has been surrendered by his bail, and is in the custody of the Sheriff.

General Sessions.

TRIAL OF KIMMELSTEIN FOR COMPLICITY IN THE KARPLES CASE—A PERJURER SENT TO THE STATE PRISON FOR FIVE YEARS.

The noted shoplifter, Amelia Morrell, convicted on Thursday of grand larceny, it being her second offence, was sentenced yesterday, by the Recorder, to five years in the State Prison. On her former conviction for a similar offence of shoplifting, she was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary. In dress and address she might easily be mistaken for a respectable woman. Her counsel urged the plea of delicate health as a reason for a mitigation of punishment, but she will, in all human foresight, serve her term at Sing Sing, and emerge into active public life in quite a robust condition.

One of the most interesting cases before the Recorder was that of Stephen H. Chapin, *alias* Chase, who was sent to the State Prison for five years on a plea of "guilty of perjury." He was indicted for giving false bail in the sum of $1,000, before Justice Quackenbush, when he swore that he owned certain property in Second-street.

Wm. Francis, for an attempt to rob David R. Shanahan, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Wm. Smith, who pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, was, owing to peculiar circumstances, let off by suspension of sentence.

Samuel Kimmelstein was tried for having received stolen goods. He was implicated in the Karples case. The case was not concluded when the Court adjourned yesterday, and will, consequently, be continued to-day.

Pistols and Practices

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Townsend vs. *Gray*.—This was an order obtained against the defendant, commanding him to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. The following are the facts:

Mr. Townsend was examining Mr. Gray on supplementary proceedings, and had had some words with him. As counsel was about to adjourn the hearing, and was waiting the adjournment, Mr. Gray placed his mouth near Mr. Townsend's ear, and said: "I'll put you through." Counsel replied, "Take away your face or I'll spit it." Gray replied, "Hit me, and I'll cut your guts out." Counsel retorted, "Draw a knife on me and I will shoot you." Gray said: "You've no pistol." Counsel opened his pocket, and exhibiting the butt of a pistol, said: "Look here!" Whereupon, Mr. Gray ran to the Court for protection, making a complaint.

Mr. Townsend produced an affidavit setting forth the above facts.

Judge BONNEY (of Chambers.) reprimanded both parties, saying that both were guilty of contempt, and had he seen the act they would have been at once punished. As it was, however, he could only proceed upon affidavits. Either party could take an order against the other to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt.

Mr. Townsend immediately demanded the order, and it was made returnable on Tuesday next.

H. D. Townsend in his own behalf; Mr. Gray opposed.

Injunction Denied.

Andrew J. White and Andrew B. Moore vs. *George U. Comstock*.—We have several times reported proceedings heretofore had in this controversy. The present is an action to restrain the defendent, by injunction, from prosecuting any suits against the debtors of A. J. White & Co., to collect any debts, accounts or notes due to that firm, or to interfere with any of its property. The plaintiffs, on the 1st day of January, 1859, removed this property from the firm store, the plaintiff Moore claiming to have made a purchase through the other plaintiff, White. In March, 1859, the defendant commenced a suit of replevin against the plaintiffs to recover possession of so much of this property as had not been previously recovered back. The Sheriff not being able to find the property thus claimed in the replevin suit, the defendants in that suit were arrested, and gave bail to return the property in case judgment should be against them. The order of arrest was granted on the ground that the property had been removed by defendants in that suit with intent to prevent the Sheriff from finding it.

The cause came on for trial before Judge SUTHERLAND, who, on motion of defendant's counsel, after argument, dismissed the complaint on the ground that the plaintiffs could not invoke the protection.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Smalley.

The United States vs. *Theodore Rynders, et al.*—This was the motion to quash the indictment against the Marshal's officers, for impeding the course of justice. The Circuit this morning overruled the motion to quash, and the parties were arraigned, and pleaded not guilty.

Selden Brainard, indicted for forging land-warrants, was also arraigned, and pleaded not guilty.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BONNEY, J.—*Cummings* vs. *Wooley*.—Order set aside, with $5 costs. Motion to vacate arrest denied, with $10 costs.

Hazard vs. *Hazard*.—Judgment of divorce granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JUNE 15.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90....	97¾	100	M. S. & N. Ia. R...	13¼
1,100 N. Y. Cen. 6s...	94⅜	200	do ...	13
400 do ...	94⅜	100	M. S. & N. Ind. G. S.	25½
2 000 Har. R. 1st M. B	100	50	do ...	25¾
2,100 M. So. 2d M. Bs	47¾	200	do ...	26
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	81¾	150	do ...	26¼
1,000 T. & A. 1st M.	42	200	Clev. & Tol. R. ...	29½
1 000 Gal. & Chi. 1st m.	98	50	do ...	29½
10 Bank of Commerce	103	200	do ...	29⅝
14 Ocean Bank ...	98	200	do ...	29¾
12 Am. Ex. Bank ...	99¾	70	Worwick & W. R. ...	39
48 Del. & Had. Canal Co	97	100	Panama Railroad ...	132¾
83 do ...	96¾	50	do ...	132¾
200 Pacific M. S. Co...	90¾	100	do ...	132¾
500 do ...	90¾	100	do ...	133
25 do ...	b60 90¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. S...	61¼
650 N. Y. Central R...	81¾	100	do ...	61¾
1160 do ...	81¾	100	do ...	61¾
200 do ...	81¾	100	do ...	61¾
100 do ...	81¾	435	do ...	61
100 do ...	b60 81¾	150	do ...	61¾
100 do ...	81¾	800	Gal. & Chic. R. ...	61
50 Erie Railroad ...	17¾	100	do ...	61
50 do ...	17¾	100	do ...	61¼
20 do ...	17¾	100	do ...	61¾
925 do ...	17¾	100	do ...	61¾
50 Hudson River R...	47¾	150	do ...	61¾
100 do ...	47	200	do ...	61¾
100 do ...	46¾	50	Chi. & R. I. R...	68¾
100 Harlem R. Pref.	37	300	do ...	68¾
150 Reading Railroad...	40¾	200	do ...	68¾
400 do ...	40¾	400	do ...	68¾
200 do ...	40¾	50	do ...	68¾
100 do ...	40¾	100	do ...	68¾
50 Mich. Cen. R. ...	45¾	100	do ...	68¾
50 do ...	45¾	250	Chi., Bur. & Quin. R.	71
400 do ...	45¾	650	do ...	72
100 do ...	45¾	100	do ...	72
100 do ...	45¾	100	do ...	72
100 Cleve. & Pitts. R...	9	100	do ...	71¾

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 Tenn. 6s, '90...	96	400	Mich. Cen. R. ...	68¾
5000 Ill Cen. R. Bs...	91¾	50	do ...	69
2,000 M. S. Sg. Fd. Bs.	70¾	400	do ...	69
5 Bank of Commerce	104¾	250	do ...	69¾
72 Pacific Mail S. Co..	90¾	300	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	26
50 do ...	90¾	100	do ...	26
225 do ...	90	100	do ...	26¼
100 do ...	b60 90¾	50	do ...	26¼
50 do ...	b15 90¾	300	do ...	24¾
50 do ...	s10 90¾	100	do ...	26
50 do ...	b30 90¾	50	Gal. & Chic. R. ...	61¾
50 Erie Railroad ...	17¾	100	do ...	61¾
277 do ...	17	100	do ...	62¾
200 do

Prime at $12 62½@$13 75, and old Prime at $12 50@$13. Cut Meats are unchanged and steady, including Hams, at 9½c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 7¼c.@7½c. Bacon is unchanged. Lard was not wanted. Sales have been reported of 200 tierces and bbls., at from 11¾c.@11¾c. for common to prime. Beef is in demand at former rates. Sales have been made of 300 bbls at $8 75@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess; $11 50@$12 for extra Western Mess; $6 75@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime. Beef Hams, $14@$18 ₩ tc. Beef Tongues, $11@$13 ₩ bbl. Butter continues inactive at 12c.@18c. for new State, and 9c.@16c. for Ohio. Cheese unchanged in quality and heavy, at 7c.@11c. ₩ lb. RICE—Sales have been recorded of 175 tierces, in lots, at $4 37½@$4 62½ ₩ 100 lbs. SEEDS—Canada has been actively sought after, and sales have been made of 48,000 bush., chiefly for exportation, at 19c.@19¾c. ₩ lb., usual terms. Other kinds have been quiet.

SUGARS—Sales have been made to-day of 570 hhds. Cuba at 4¾c.@5c.; 250 hhds. Porto Rico, part at 7¾c.@7¾c. ₩ lb.; 100 hhds. New Orleans (by auction) at 4¾c.@5¾c. ₩ lb.; 100 bbls., and 350 hhds. Melado, part at 4½c.@5¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 12,300 lbs. at former prices.

TIN—Has been quiet yet steady.

TOBACCO—Has been moderately active, sales having been made of 60 hhds. Kentucky at 4c.@9c.; 300 cases Seed Leaf at 4c.@15c.; 132 bales Havana at 55c.@65c.; with 300 bales Yara and 17 bales Cuba on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales have been confined to small lots, at 22c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 2,000 bales Cotton, at 1a. 9d.; 50,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and bags at 7d.@7¾d.; 100 tcs. Beef on private terms; 100 packages Butter at 30s.; and 25 hhds. Tallow at 25s. For London, 300 boxes Cheese at 40s.; and 50 tons Walnut Wood at 28s. For Glasgow, 2,300 bushels Wheat, in shippers' bags, at 7½d.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, June 15, 1860.

MEATS.

The inquiry has been moderate, and prices have not varied much.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₩ lb	12	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ₩ lb	9	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ₩ lb	6	@	8½
Beef, rounds, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Beef, rumps, ₩ lb	10	@	12½
Beef, porter-house steak, ₩ lb	16	@	18
Beef, sirloin steak, ₩ lb	13	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ₩ lb	12	@	13
Beef, corned, ₩ lb	5	@	12
Mutton, hind quarters, ₩ lb	10	@	13
Mutton, fore quarters, ₩ lb	6	@	9
Mutton, legs, ₩ lb	10	@	13
Mutton, shoulders, ₩ lb	5	@	8½
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb	12	@	13
Lamb, spring, ₩ quarter	75	@1	50
Veal, hindquarters, ₩ lb	9	@	12
Veal, forequarters, ₩ lb	5	@	8
Veal cutlets, ₩ lb	16	@	18
Pork, fresh, ₩ lb	12	@	13
Pork, salted, ₩ lb	11	@	12
Pork, jowls, ₩ lb	10	@	10½
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@2	50
Spring Lambs, ₩ lb	5	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₩ lb	12	@	13
Bacon, ₩ lb	13	@	13
Hams, ₩ lb	13	@	14
Shoulders, ₩ lb	10	@	14
Tongues, each	75	@	81
Lard, ₩ lb	12½	@	13
Lard, by the tub, ₩ lb	11½	@	12
Sausages, City made, ₩ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ₩ lb	8	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Dealers report no remarkable changes in this line to-day. As usual at this season of the year, business is tame. Receipts are moderate. Prices are quoted steady for most kinds.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ₩ lb	16	@	18
Chickens, Broilers, ₩ pair	75	@1	25
Fowls, ₩ lb	15	@	18
Turkeys, ₩ lb	16	@	18
Geese, each	1 37	@2	00
Ducks, ₩ pair	1 25	@1	75
Pigeons, Squab, ₩ dozen	2 50	@3	25
Pigeons, flight, ₩ dozen	75	@1	25
Snipe, Brant, ₩ doz	75	@1	12½
Snipe, Dowichers, ₩ doz	1 25	@1	50
Snipe, Ox-eye, ₩ doz	25	@	37
Snipe, Plover, ₩ doz	2 50	@3	00
Snipe, Yellow-leg, ₩ doz	2 00	@2	50

FISH.

Supplies are fair; the demand is rather limited; quotations show some changes favorable to purchasers.

Blackfish, ₩ lb	6	@	8
Bluefish, ₩ lb	6	@	7
Codfish, ₩ lb	5	@	6
Eels, ₩ lb	9	@	12
Flounders, ₩ lb	4	@	5
Haddock, ₩ lb	—	@	5
Halibut, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Kingfish, ₩ lb	10	@	—
Mackerel, each	10	@	15
Mackerel, Spanish, ₩ lb	37	@	—
Perch, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Pickerel, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Salmon, ₩ lb	31	@	44
Shad, Connecticut River, each	31	@	44
Striped Bass, ₩ lb	8	@	12
Sturgeon, ₩ lb	8	@	—
Trout, Brook, ₩ lb	31	@	50
Oysters, ₩ 100	75	@1	25
Oysters pickled, ₩ 100	1 12½	@1	50
Clams, ₩ 100	25	@	50
Crabs, soft, ₩ doz	1 00	@1	50
Crabs, hard, ₩ doz	18	@	25
Lobsters, ₩ lb	5	@	8
Salmon, City smoked, ₩ lb	15	@	18
Salmon, pickled, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ₩ lb	5	@	—
Codfish, dry, ₩ lb	5	@	—
Mackerel, pickled, each	8	@	15
Mackerel, smoked, ₩ lb	12	@	—
Halibut, smoked, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Herring, pickled, ₩ dozen	10	@	12

VEGETABLES.

We notice a very ample supply and an excellent assortment of Vegetables in market to-day, which buyers manifest their appreciation of by purchasing freely at our revised quotations.

Asparagus, ₩ bunch	15	@	25
Beans, ₩ half peck	18	@	37
Beets, new, ₩ dozen bunches	56	@1	00
Beets, old, ₩ basket	50	@	62½
Cabbage, new, ₩ dozen	1 00	@1	50
Cabbage, ₩ head	9	@	15
Cauliflowers, ₩ head	12	@	50
Carrots, ₩ basket	75	@1	00
Cucumbers, ₩ dozen	37	@	75
Leeks, ₩ bunch	6	@	8
Lettuce, ₩ head	2	@	3
Onions, new, ₩ basket	1 50	@2	25
Onions, new, ₩ bunch	4	@	8
Parsley, ₩ bunch	6	@	7
Peas, green, ₩ half peck	12½	@	25
Potatoes, new Bermuda, ₩ bbl	5 00	@5	00
Potatoes, old Mercers, ₩ bbl	2 00	@2	50
Potatoes, Peach-blows, ₩ bbl	1 75	@2	25
Potatoes, ₩ bushel	75	@1	00
Potatoes, ₩ half peck	14	@	20
Potatoes, Sweet, ₩ bbl	5 00	@5	50
Potatoes, Sweet, ₩ bushel	1 75	@2	00
Radishes, ₩ dozen bunches	12	@	18
Rhubarb, ₩ bunch	5	@	10
Squashes, ₩ dozen	62	@	75
Spinach, ₩ peck	12	@	20
Tomatoes, (new,) ₩ box	1 25	@1	50
Tomatoes, ₩ quart	25	@	31½
Turnips, ₩ dozen bunches	75	@1	25
Turnips, ₩ bunch	7	@	12
Watercresses, ₩ quart	4	@	6

FRUIT.

Most descriptions of new are quite salable at quoted rates.

Apples, Table, ₩ peck	62	@	75
Apples, Cooking, ₩ peck	37	@	62
Bananas, ₩ bunch	1 00	@1	75
Cherries, ₩ lb	9	@	18
Cocoa Nuts, each	4	@	6
Currants, ₩ lb	6	@	12
Citron, preserved	25	@	—
Dates, ₩ lb	8	@	—
Figs, ₩ lb	10	@	—
Gooseberries, ₩ quart	6	@	25
Grapes, Hot-house, ₩ lb	75	@1	50
Lemons, ₩ dozen	12	@	25
Oranges, ₩ dozen	12	@	50
Pineapples, each	9	@	25
Raisins, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Strawberries, ₩ quart box	10	@	25
Strawberries, ₩ basket	2	@	6
Watermelons, each	75	@1	00

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese are quoted unchanged, with good supplies, and a demand which does not seem to be very satisfactory to dealers, whose complaints this week are of "warm weather and dull times." Holders of Eggs are somewhat firmer, though the inquiry is not active. Honey is not much sought after.

Butter, State, ₩ lb	17	@	25
Butter, Orange Co	26	@	28
Butter, Ohio, ₩ lb	15	@	20
Butter, roll, ₩ lb	15	@	20
Cheese, ₩ lb	6	@	14
Cheese, English, ₩ lb	16	@	22
Eggs, nine for	13	@	—
Eggs, eighteen for	25	@	—
Eggs, seventy-two for	1 00	@	—
Honey, ₩ can	50	@	—
Honey, ₩ bottle	25	@	—

The foregoing report is based on information obtained to-day, mainly from the following parties: Thos. B. Wal, stand No. 21; Pagden & Knapp, stands Nos. 209 and 210; J. D. Hunter, stands Nos. 206 and 207; L. O'Brien, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. Crowe, stand No. 156; J. Cashman, stands Nos. 149 and 147.

Sales of Real Estate.... June 15.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers.

House and lot north side 29th-street, 435 feet north 10th-av., 20x98 feet 6 inches, $3,100.

PERSONAL.

MR. JAMES LEARY, OR ANY ONE ACQUAINTED with him, will please send his address to the subscriber, who wishes to communicate with him on important business without delay.
JOHN KELLY, No. 10 Roosevelt-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

Where elegant cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

DRY GOODS.

MACY'S CLEARING SALE FOR JUNE, 1860.

GOODS CLOSING LESS THAN COST!

ALL OUR POINTE APPLIQUE LACES.
ALL OUR POINTE APPLIQUE COLLARS.
ALL OUR HONITON COLLARS.
ALL OUR WIDE BLACK GUIPURE LACES.
ALL OUR 6-4 AND 8-4 PUSHER SHAWL LACES.
ALL THE LINEN DAMASKS IN STOCK.
ALL OUR LINEN DAMASK TABLE COVERS.
ALL OUR 6-4, 8-4, 10-4 AND 12-4 SHEETINGS.
CLEARING ALL OUR WHITE GOODS.
CLEARING ALL OUR CURTAIN MUSLINS AND LACES.
CLEARING ALL OUR LACE CURTAINS.
CLEARING ALL OUR FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
CLEARING ALL OUR SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES.
CLEARING ALL OUR LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
CLEARING ALL OUR HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
CLEARING ALL OUR MITTS.
CLEARING ALL OUR LADIES' AND MISSES UNDER WEAR.
CLEARING ALL OUR GENT'S UNDERWEAR.

GREAT SALE OF
FRENCH LACE SHAWLS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
SHAWL AND FLOUNCING LACES,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

Owing to the continued depressing weather in May, many of the importers of these goods were induced to make great sacrifices at the large auction sales. In fact there was quite a panic in these goods, and in many cases the importers sold them at less than half the cost of importation.

We were large buyers at these sales, and are enabled to offer, (as the result:)

2,000 yards REAL PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES, 24 inches wide, for 8s.,
Which cost to import $1 25.
2,000 yards REAL PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES, 24 inches wide, 8s.,
Which cost to import $1 75.
2,000 yards REAL PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES, 36 inches wide, 12s.,
Which cost to import $2 25.
2,000 yards FINEST IMPORTED FLOUNCING LACES, 20 inches wide, 20s.,
Which cost to import $4.
1,000 yards FINEST IMPORTED FLOUNCING LACES, 32 inches wide, $3 to $5,
Which cost to import $5 to $7.
500 FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, (3 flounces, $5,
Cost to import $10.
500 FRENCH LACE BURNOUS, $5
Cost to import, $10.
500 REAL PUSHER LACE SHAWLS, $5, $7 50, $10, $15,
Which cost to import, $12, $15, $20, $30.
500 REAL PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS, $6, $8, $10, $12, $18.
Which cost to import, $10 $16, $20, $25, $36.

This is without doubt the CHEAPEST STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS FRENCH AND ENGLISH PUSHER LACE GOODS EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY

N. B.—Do not be induced to purchase before looking through our Stock.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206, SIXTH-AV.

351 CLOSING OUT SALE. 351
LACE CURTAINS, MUSLIN CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
NEW STYLES GILT CORNICES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, REPS,
DAMASKS AND ALL UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &c.
ALSO, GOLD BORDER WINDOW SHADES
OF EVERY KIND, BUFF AND WHITE HOLLAND DO.
Fitted and put up. We are now closing out these goods at a large reduction, and invite examination.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
FERGUSON BROTHERS,
351 BROADWAY. 351

LADIES GOING TO THE COUNTRY
FOR THE SUMMER,
Should provide themselves with one of
BROWN'S PATENT
ROTARY SMOOTHING IRONS,
which is self-heating, without the use of wood or coal.
Sold by BARRIANS and WINDLE & CO., and by dealers in house-furnishing goods generally.

AT THE SIXTH-AVENUE
RIBBON STORE, one door below 14th st.,
AT
MACY'S Great Closing Out Sale of

RIBBONS,	RIBBONS marked down.
RIBBONS,	RIBBONS marked down.
RIBBONS,	RIBBONS marked down.
RIBBONS,	RIBBONS marked down.
RIBBONS,	RIBBONS marked down.

PARIS FLOWERS.

THEY ARE BARGAINS
MARKED DOWN AT MACY'S.

PARIS FLOWERS,

THEY ARE BARGAINS.
MARKED DOWN AT MACY'S.

PARIS FLOWERS,

THEY ARE BARGAINS.
MARKED DOWN AT MACY'S.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.

NEW-YORK CARPET LINING COMPANY.
OFFICE AND WAREROOMS
No. 449 Pearl-st.

REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CARPET LINING COMPANY will remove THIS DAY from No. 11 Dey-st. to their spacious Rooms, No. 449 Pearl-st.
HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET LINING,
MILLINET WADDING
MAMMOTH COTTON BATTING and COMFORTABLES
Constantly on hand.
Orders forwarded with dispatch to any part of the UNITED STATES OR CANADA.
☞ Send for a Circular. ☜
J. R. HARRINGTON, Patentee and Agent,
No. 449 PEARL-ST,
JUNE 14, 1860.

LADIES!
WE HAVE
MARKED
DOWN
ALL
OUR
PARIS
FLOWERS
TO SUCH LOW PRICES AS TO INSURE THE SALE
OF
EVERY
SINGLE
BOX
WE
HAVE
IN
OUR
STORE.
NOS. 204 AND 206 6TH-AV.
R. H. MACY.

HOUSEKEEPERS ATTENTION.
A large stock of
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
Bought at a late auction sale, and will be sold at cost for 15 days only.
Lace heavy, $4 50, $5 50, $6, and $7 per window.
Muslin, $1, $1 50, $2, and $3 per window.
CALL AND SEE.
A. OSBURN,
No. 309 Fulton-st, opposite Pierrepont.

At EMERSONS, No. 357 6th-av., corner of 22d-st.,
THE CHEAPEST STRAW GOODS
In the City from Auction.
Bonnets, Flats, and English Riding Hats,
Boys' Hats and Caps.
Which will be sold very low for cash.
Good wide Bonnet Ribbons for 13 cents a yard, worth 25 cents
Dress Trimmings, Mits, Paresols, Flowers, Collars and Sleeves.

DE GROOT'S "GRANITE HALL."
CLOTHING, NO. 142 FULTON-ST.
"Summer Suits." $3 to $10.
Alpaca Coats, $1 75 to $5.
Call and purchase Then
Go see the "Japanese Embassy."

MACY'S GREAT
SALE
OF
RIBBONS,
Corner 14th-st. and 6th-av.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S,
CORSETS AND SKIRTS EXCLUSIVELY.
Just received French, German and English Corsets for summer wear, from $1 to $5—elegant shapes.
Mrs GAYNOR being her own manufacturer, makes Skirts a specialty. Skeletons, satteen cloth, crilliant and traveling Skirts on hand and made to order, including the much admired new shape La Gabrielle.
N. B.—Skirts altered and made over.
No. 841 Broadway, two doors from Union-square.

MME. DEMOREST'S PRIZE MEDAL SKIRTS—For elegance, durability, and economy, surpass all others. Best steel woven skirts, 11 springs, 50c.; 15 springs, 75c; 20 springs, $1. Cheapest and best skirts ever offered in New-York. No. 473 Broadway; Nos 320 and 299 Canal-st; No 244 Grand-st; No 119 8th-av., and corner Fulton and Pierrepont sts., Brooklyn. Cheapest and best.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—All the war of 1812. A special meeting of the Corps will be held at No. 62 Lispenard-st, on MONDAY EVENING, June 18, 1860, at 8 o'clock, to make arrangements to celebrate our Annual Anniversary of our National Independence on the 4th of July next. All Veterans of said war are invited to unite with us. By order of THOMAS JEREMIAH, President
A. W. JONES, Col.
ABRM. COLEMAN, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—A CERTAIN PROMISSORY NOTE, drawn and indorsed by DAVID PEARCE, and dated April 23, 1860, 3 months, for $239 66, payable at the Metropolitan Bank. All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note, payment of same having been stopped.

CANARY LOST—FROM NO. 93 HENRY-ST. The finder will receive $1 reward and the thanks of the owner if returned.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—Classes in bathing, horsemanship and gymnastics are now organized for the season, at reduced rates to members of the Association. Those members desirous of joining any of the above classes will please register their names in the class-book at the desk of the Library, Astor-place or at the down-town office, No. 67 Liberty-st., at an early day. Baths at the Battery, Christopher-st., North River, and Hoboken, foot of 4th-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. Dr. A. McLeans, will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ a. m. Rev. Isaac S. Hassin, Pastor, at 7½ P. M. The evening discourse will be to young men. Subject—*Absalom, the Fast Young Man.* Seats free. The expenses are met by the voluntary contributions taken up at each service.

FREE THOUGHT AND FREE DISCUSSION.—THE FIRST INDEPENDENT SOCIETY of Brooklyn will meet at 3½ o'clock SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at Musical Hall. Rev. SAMUEL LONGFELLOW will lecture on *The Natural and the Supernatural* after the lecture opportunity will be given for the free expression of opinion upon the subject of the lecture. All are invited.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, CORNER 7TH-AV. AND 2D-ST.—Preaching by Rev J. B. DUNN, 10½ A M. and 7½ P M., subject in the evening—*Moses*, the next in the list of Bible Characters. N. B.—There will be a Strawberry Festival at the above place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 20th instant, at 7½ o'clock Tickets 25c. For sale at the door.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, HARLEM, Broome-st., now worshiping on the north west corner of 32d-st and 8th av., (entrance in 32d-st.) Preaching TO-MORROW by the pastor, Rev PETER STRYKER, at 10½ A M. and 7½ P. M. The corner-stone of the new church in 34th st., near 8th-av., will be laid on THURSDAY, June 21, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES ON JUNE 17, at the Bruish Particular Baptist Church, corner of 30th-st and Broadway, entrance in 30th-st. Elder P. C. BROWN from Sullivan County, N. Y., will preach at 10½ a. m., and 7½ P. M. Elder EASKINS, late from India, will preach in the AFTERNOON, to commence at 3½ o'clock. Seats free.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every Sabbath at 10½ A. M., 3½ o'clock, P. M., and a prayer meeting in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Friday evening, prayer meeting, at 7½ o'clock. A daily prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, DE FREE-ST. BROOKLYN. Preaching to-morrow Sabbath, by Rev. DAVID SPROT, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The public are cordially invited. Seats free to strangers. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Sabbath School Concert of Prayer in the evening.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH, STATE ST., NEAR HOYT-ST., BROOKLYN.—Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, late of Owego, N. Y.) Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

URBAN C. BREWER, PASTOR OF THE Church, will preach in the Christian Chapel, in 47th-st., immediately west of 6th-av., on SUNDAY, June 17, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., subject in the morning, *The Love of God.* In the evening, *The Love of Christ.*

REV. JAS. DONALDSON (LICENTIATE of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland) will preach in the Navy Mission, Front-st, between Gold st. and Hudson-av., Brooklyn, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., where strangers are cordially invited. Seats free.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, MINISTER of the north Trinity Church, will preach as usual in the Chapel, (Trenor Hall,) corner Broadway, entrance in 34th st., TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M. Bible Class at 9½ a. m., and Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.

DUANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev B. M. ADAMS At 7½ o'clock, EVENING, by the Pastor Rev. T. B. SMITH Public prayer-meeting at 3 P M. Sunday-school excursion to Flushing, on TUESDAY, the 19th. Seats free for all.

REV. DR. McMENAMY AND TRUE FRIENDS of the Bible will direct attention to *Romish Communion in one Kind* as manifestly unchristian in Tompkins Hall 7th-st., between 2d and 3d sts., (near Tompkins Market) TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited.

PREACHING IN THE GETHSEMANE BAPTIST Church, 3d-av., near 39th-st., every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The ladies of this Church will hold a Strawberry Festival in this Home Chapel, No 29 East 29th-st., next TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, the 19th and 20th inst.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—REV. THOS. GALLAUDET, Rector, 18th-st., near 5th-av. Service for Deaf-Mutes at 3½ P M; for others willing to promote their welfare, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. The Rev F. C. Lewis, Rector of Grace Church, San Francisco, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—The annual session before this Association will be preached by Rev. ARTHUR W. CLARK, of Brooklyn, in the Reformed Dutch Church, on Lafayette place and 4th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, June 17, at 7½ o'clock.

PREACHING ON THE DOWNFALL OF the Man of Sin, (the Papacy,) in connexion with the speedy coming of the Kingdom of God, by elder H. EAST, at the Hall, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of truth are invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle on SUNDAY, June 17. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. This second discourse of the series on *Nature's Religion* will be delivered in the EVENING. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK (Union) will hold their regular monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the 7th-st. Methodist Church near 3d-av. A Teachers' Meeting Class will be examined. Come one, come all.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st., between Delancey and Rivington. Rev. E. WITHER, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW morning at 10½ o'clock, afternoon at 3, and evening at 7½ o'clock. The public invited. Seats free.

NORFOLK-STREET.—NEW METHODIST Episcopal Church in Norfolk-st., between Grand and Fourth sts. Rev. J. O. NOYES will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH, CLINTON HALL, ASTOR PLACE. In charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Residence No. 195 East 19th st. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats all free.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH, SMALL chapel of Cooper Institute, Room No. 24.—Service at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. also, preaching in the EVENING by Elder CROWELL, formerly of Hartford, Ct. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Christopher and Bedford sts. Preaching at the above place at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. FRANK REMINGTON, will also preach at Pacific Music Hall, 14th-st., near 6th-av., at 3½ P. M.

CONVERSION AS IT WAS IN THE DAYS of Christ and his apostles, will be considered by Rev MOSES BALL U, at the Brecker-st. Universalist Church, corner of Downing, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Morning services at 10½ o'clock.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. G. C. CARPENTER, of New-Haven, Conn., will preach in Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., TO-MORROW, 17th inst., at 9½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

FRENCH THEATRE—OPPOSITE THE Metropolitan Hotel. Open for religious services at 4 and 8 o'clock P. M. every SUNDAY. Preaching TO-MORROW by Rev Mr. GOSS, from the West. Congregational singing. All are invited. Seats free.

"THE LOVE OF GOD" WILL BE THE MORNING subject in the Church of the Lord's Providence, No. 10 Abingdon-square, in Lebanon Hall. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All seats free. Rev. ROBERT CHAPMAN, Pastor.

WILLETT-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Grand. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEALES. Sermon in the evening, the fifth in the course on Special Subjects. All seats free.

GRAND SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENT AT the Willett-st. M. E. Church, FRIDAY EVENING June 22. Speaking by the best speakers in town; music by a double quintett of select singers. Strawberries ice-cream, &c., &c. Tickets to the Social entertainment 50 cents, to be had at the door.

PILGRIM CHURCH OF NEW-YORK.—Rev S. A. BARRE, Pastor elect will preach in this church, West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., SABBATH, 17th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free, and all made welcome.

LIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, AT THE corner of Light and Varick sts. The Pastor, Rev. W. S. BALL has returned home, and will preach on SABBATH next, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

GRAND JUBILEE OF THE LEE-AV. Sunday-school, in Mr. Brevoort's Grove, corner of Pacific st. and Franklin-av., Brooklyn, all day WEDNESDAY, June 27.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF 54th av. and 22d-st. Rev. J. M. HANAN, the Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING at 8 o'clock.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH—THIRTY-FOURTH-st.—Rev. G. S. BARE will exchange with the Pastor, and preach in the MORNING, and Rev. Bishop SIMPSON will preach in the EVENING.

DODWORTH'S HALL.—MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH will lecture in Dodworth's Hall TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) June 10, morning and evening, at the usual hours. Collection at 3 o'clock P. M., same place.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of 9th-st. and Avenue B. Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. W. MCALLISTER 7½ P. M. Seats free. All are invited to attend.

ATTUNION CHAPEL, CORNER OF BROADway and 14th St.—Rev. H. MATTISON, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

REV. THOS. S. THAYER, OF BOSTON will preach for the Fourth Universalist Society, No 274 Combe land-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, June 17, morning and evening.

SUMMERFIELD M. E. CHURCH—CORNER Washington and Green avs., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 8 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CROOKS

RUTGERS-STREET CHURCH.—REV. DR. SCOTT, of San Francisco, Cal., will preach in the Rutgers-st. Church on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

BISHOP SIMPSON, D. D., WILL PREACH in the 7th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, between 3d and 3d avs., on SUNDAY, the 17th inst., at 10½ A. M. All seats free.

REV. WM. HENRY MILBURN WILL Preach as usual To-MORROW, 17th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., in the Pacific-st. M. E. Church, Clinton-st., corner of Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place.—Rev. MORGAN DIX, Assistant Rector of Trinity Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 4, and 8 o'clock.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH—CORNER OF 34th-st and 8th-av. Rev J. A. MCKEAN, of Philadelphia, will preach TO-MORROW, as above, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are welcome.

BISHOP SIMPSON WILL PREACH IN Trinity M. E. Church on SUNDAY EVENING, services commencing at 7½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, THE late elected Pastor of the First Congregational Methodist Church, Hoyt-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor Rev. E. L. JANES. All are invited. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9 A. M., and 2 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.—DRINKERS OF SARATOGA EMPIRE SPRING WATER.

The advertisement of the proprietors of one of the Mineral Springs at Saratoga, addressed "TO SOUTHERNERS, Drinkers of CONGRESS WATER," is hurdened very much about Spurious Mineral Water being sold as Congress Water by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters. This advertisement is intended as a fling at the private character of G. W. Weston & Co., Proprietors of the Empire Spring at Saratoga, and also at the well-earned popularity of the Empire Water. Said proprietors do not, nor dare they say, in open terms that the Empire Water is spurious or counterfeit, but still in their subtle and wary advertisement they convey that idea, and would for their own selfish gain have the people believe it. We challenge comparison between the Congress and Empire Water, and appeal to Physicians, Druggists and Chemists, and drinkers of both waters for their decision.

The Empire Water is put up at the Empire Spring at Saratoga, in pint and quart bottles, with the corks all branded thus "EMPIRE SPRING."

Orders addressed to G. W. WESTON & CO., Saratoga Springs, N. Y., or to their Depôt, No. 13 John-st., New-York, will receive prompt attention.

G. W. WESTON & CO.,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

For a list of dealers who purchase Empire Water direct from us, we offer you to all the principal Druggists and Hotels in the City of New-York and throughout the United States. G. W. W. & CO.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters who when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus CONGRESS C. & W. WATER. Any not having those words and letters on the Corks, are Counterfeit; and the Purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depôt of Congress Water, No. 96 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

LOOK TO YOUR GARDENS!
A SOVEREIGN REM

FROM WASHINGTON.

RELEASE OF THADDEUS HYATT.

Speech of Mr. Sumner on Liberty of Conscience.

Majority and Minority Reports of the Harper's Ferry Committee.

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH ON THE TARIFF BILL

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 15.

MR. HYATT was released to-day in consequence of the order of the Senate. He left Washington at once, very much enfeebled in health.

The discharge of the Committee on the subject of the invasion of one State or Territory from another, shows that we are to have no additional legislation on that subject.

NEW-YORK PILOT LAWS.

Mr. HAMLIN presented a memorial from shipowners and others, of New-York, remonstrating against the enactment of any law conflicting with the of March, 1858, in relation to steamers. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

PUBLIC STORES IN NEW-YORK.

The Select Committee appointed to investigate the public-store contract in New-York, made, to-day, majority and minority reports. The former states that the evil had grown up of employing men from Congressional Districts for party purposes, and to remedy the evils public stores were let out to contractors, by which Government saved $89,000. The only laborer examined was JAMES O'REILLY, who admitted he had gotten up most, if not all the petitions referred to the Committee The majority is satisfied bontract system is more economical and satisfactory to the mercantile interests of New-York, nor do they think the Secretary was bound to advertise as is contended for. They report resolutions:

First—That the Secretary was justified by facts and law in entering into the contracts he did.

Second—That the contractors have discharged their duties faithfully and to the entire satisfaction of the mercantile community.

Third, That there is no evidence of favoritism or fraud on the part of the Secretary.

Mr. BARR, as minority of Committee, reports that the contract was illegal, and, after detailing all the facts involved, submits the following resolution:

Resolved, That the contract heretofore made and executed on the 25th of August, 1859, made between MESSRS. MATHER, BIXBY and CRAIG, parties of first part, and AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Collector of the Port of New-York, acting for and in behalf of the United States, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, party of the second part, respecting labor and laborers to be furnished at the Appraisers store, Broad-street, New-York, and wherever else, from time to time, where said stores may be located, is an *illegal contract*, and the same is hereby rescinded and declared void.

I understand that the w hole of the New-York dele gation concur in Mr. BARR's report. Both reports are ordered to be printed and lie over till next Session.

PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

The Senate has receded from its amendment to the Pacific Telegraph bill, naming Corporators, and the bill will now become law.

THE TARIFF.

The same body determined to postpone the House Tariff bill till next December. The House, however, will certainly strike from the Legislative Appropriation bill the Senate amendment, authorizing an issue of $30,000,000 in Government bonds. This will again bring up the Tariff question.

PUBBIC BUILDINGS.

The Republicans have changed ground on appropriations for public buildings here, and now support them on the plea that they wish the Democratic Administration to complete what the previous Democratic Administration so extravagantly commenced. It is regretted they had not taken the same view of the Potomac aqueduct, the most important of all the public improvements in course of construction here. The Senate's proviso, requiring work to be done under Capt. MEIGS, caused the rejection of this appropriation. There is still hopes that the Committee of Conference will save this appropriation so essential for Washington.

The several appropriation bills are now being so rapidly banded from House to House it is impossible to keep the run of them.

OUR CLAIMS ON PERU.

Dispatches from Peru report that Government as firmly adhering to its refusal to pay our demands, unless they are referred to a mixed commission. Señor ZACARRA is instructed so to inform the Washington Cabinet, once for all.

COSTA RICA.

Costa Rica protests against any action on the part of our Government which would tend to compromise her interests in the Province of Chiriqui, while the boundary line between her and New-Grenada is in dispute. Costa Rica claims the whole of that Province.

OUR MINISTER IN PARIS.

It is true that private letters from Mr. FAULKNER'S family represent them as anxious to return home.

ADJOURNMENT.

There seems to be this evening no doubt of an extension of the session of Congress for one week.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

The Baltimore caldron is now bubbling terribly, and intense excitement pervades political circles CALEB CUSHING announces his determination to admit to seats in the Convention all the Seceders in preference to new delegations, and Douglas leaders denounce such action in advance as an outrage they will resist even to breaking up the Convention; Mr. YANCY having declared that he and his associates could not honorably go back into the Convention. DOUGLAS' friends will insist upon an honorable course being pursued, as it is a free fight. Rich scenes are anticipated on Monday.

DISPATCHES FROM SENOR MATA—THE LIBERALS JUBILANT.

Señor MATA has left for Philadelphia. His dispatches, just received, contradict the wild reports sent out from here. The spirits of the Liberal Party were never better. He will leave in a few weeks for home. Dispatches received at the State Department corroborate those of Señor MATA.

THE SLAVE-TRADE—COMPLIMENT FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Another note has been received from Lord JOHN RUSSELL, complimentary to our Government for the energetic manner in which we are executing the treaty concerning the suppression of the Slave-trade.

MILITARY NEWS.

A leave of absence for six months has been granted to Lieut. Col. WALKER, of the Tenth Infantry, for the benefit of his health. A leave of absence to Capt. STEELE, of the Second Infantry, is extended to the 12th of July next. It is required by the 9th section of the act of 1838, that promotion in the Quartermaster's Department shall take place the same as in regiments and corps. This insures the promotion of CHARLES THOMAS, the Senior Assistant Quartermaster-General, to the head of his Department, *vice* Gen. JESUP, deceased. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 15.

The United States Agricultural Society has nearly perfected the arrangements for holding its eighth annual exhibition at Cincinnati in September. The premium list will be larger than at any similar exhibition in the world. Should the *pleuro pneumonia* render it unsafe to congregate cattle, increased premiums will be given for horses and implements. In order thoroughly to test the machines and implements, the exhibition will remain open ten days.

The War Department contemplates establishing a military post at the Big Timber crossing of the Arkansas, to protect transportation supplies and emigrants to Pike's Peak.

The report prevalent several days ago, that Gen. JOHNSON would be appointed Quartermaster-General, has not been confirmed. It is proper that Col. CHAS. THOMAS, the senior Colonel in that department, will succeed to vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. JESUP.

The receipts into the Treasury last week was nearly $1,600,000. The amount subject to draft is $6,766,000.

ANOTHER Conference Committee on the Homestead bill has been appointed, consisting of Senators Johnson, of Tennessee; Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, and Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Representatives Colfax, of Indiana; Windom, of Minnesota, and Garnett, of Virginia. They meet to-morrow morning.

Reports of the Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee.

MAJORITY REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 15.

The report made to the Senate this morning, by Mr. MASON, Chairman of the Harper's Ferry Committee, comprises one hundred and fifty foolscap pages, exclusive of voluminous testimony. A full history is given of BROWN's movements and results, and reference is made to the utter insecurity of the peace and safety of some of the States of the Union, owing to the excited condition of the public mind, and its purposes in non-Slaveholding States. Although it may not became the Committee to suggest it as a duty for those States to provide by proper legislation against machinations within their borders destructive of the peace of the Confederate Republics, it does become them fully to expose the consequences resulting from the present license in the non-Slaveholding States, to the peace and integrity of the Union which is necessarily involved in its continuance.

The rifled carbines manufactured in Connecticut, intended, as it would appear, to be ordinarily used in strife in Kansas, and sent thither for that purpose, were voluntarily placed ey the Massachusetts Kansas Committee, through its Chairman, in the hands of BROWN, with vague and unexplained instructions as to their use, but the truth was, it would appear, that he finally conceived the purpose of exciting civil war in some of the slaveholding States. This expedition, so atrocious in character, would have been arrested, had even ordinary care been taken on the part of the Massachusetts Committee to ascertain whether BROWN was truthful in his professions.

The testimony shows that after his treasonable proceedings at Chatham, he went back to New-England, traveling through several villages, collecting money which was freely contributed, under the auspices both of HOWE and STEARNS, and others, with a knowledge that he retained the large supply of arms of which they had failed to dispossess him.

On the whole testimony, there can be no doubt that BROWN's plan was to commence a servile war on the borders of Virginia, which he expected to extend, and which he believed his means and resources were sufficient to extend through that State and the entire South. It does not seem that he intrusted even his intimate friends with his plans fully, even after they were out for execution.

The Committee are not prepared to suggest any legislation which in their opinion would be adequate to prevent like occurrences in future. The only provisions of the Constitution of the United States which would seem to impart any authority in the Government to interfere on occasions affecting the peace or safety of the States, are found in the eighth section of the first article, among the powers of Congress to provide for calling on the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions, and in the fourth section of the fourth article, in the following words:

"The United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a Republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence." The invasion here spoken of would seem to import an invasion by the public force of a foreign Power, or, if not so limited, and equally referable to an invasion of one State by another, still it would seem that public force, or forces exercised under the sanction of acknowledged political power, is there meant. The invasion—to call it so—by BROWN and his followers, at Harper's Ferry, was in no sense of that character. It was simply an act of lawless ruffians, under the sanction of no public or political authority.

If the several States, whether from motives of policy or a desire to preserve the peace of the Union, if not from any fraternal feeling, do not hold it incumbent on them, after the experience of the country, to guard in future by appropriate legislation against occurrences similar to the one here inquired into, the Committee can find no guarantee elsewhere for the security of peace between the States of the Union. So far, however, as the safety of the public property is involved, the Committee would earnestly recommend that provision should be made by the Executive, or if necessary by law, to keep under adequate military guard the public armories and arsenals of the United States in some way after the manner now practised at the navy yards and forts.

The report is signed by Messrs. MASON, DAVIS and FITCH.

MINORITY REPORT.

Senators COLLAMER and DOOLITTLE, on the part of the minority, in the course of their brief report, say there is no evidence that any other citizens than those with BROWN were accessory to this outbreak or invasion, by contributions thereto or otherwise, nor any proof that any others had any knowledge of the conspiracy or its purposes in the year 1859, although some of the testimony tends to show that some Abolitionists have at times contributed money to what is occasionally called practical abolitionism, that is, in aiding escaped slaves, and may have placed implicit confidence in JOHN BROWN, yet there is no evidence to show, or cause to believe they had any complicity with these conspirators, or any suspicion of its existence or design before its explosion, nor does any evidence show there was a conspiracy to rescue BROWN or his associates from prison in Virginia.

Time and reflection have happily dissipated much of the alarm and suspicion, and have shown that this raid was but an off-shot from the exciting outrages and lawlessness in Kansas, which were commenced and continued there by armed invasion of that Territory to control its own people, the elections and the Government, and for the introduction and perpetuity of Slavery there on one hand, and resistances or defiance on the other. The facts disclosed aforesaid in the light in which they appear to the minority and in which they present them, however much calling for reprobation and reproof they may, should be usedand improved to allay excitement, quiet suspicion and restore tranquility. They say there is no fact calling for congressional legislation. They insist, however, that there is no such matter presented in the testimony, or existing in fact, as is more than intimated in the Majority Report, that the Abolitionists in the Free States are about to take a course intended covertly to produce treasonable violation of the laws and peace of the Slaveholding States, much less that any such course is countenanced by the body of the people in the Free States. They regret that the conclusions of the report tend to promulgate such a view, as they regarded it unfounded in fact, and ilty calculated to promote peace, confidence and tranquility, and a departure from the legitimate purposes for which the Committee was appointed.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 15.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) from the Special Committee on Harper's Ferry, made a lengthy report. It embodies nothing new. The minority report was not read.

The Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. MASON, from the same Committee, asked to be discharged from the bills relating to the invasion of States, and the memorial praying for the release of Mr. HYATT. Agreed to.

He also made a special report on the petitions of the negroes of Massachusetts, praying for the release of Mr. HYATT, and asked that as they tampered with the Senate they be returned to the memorialists. Laid over.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) made a minority report to the effect that the right of petition could not be denied any one. Laid over.

Mr. MASON, from the same Committee, made a report discharging Mr. HYATT.

MR. SUMNER'S REMARKS ON THE RESOLUTION DISCHARGING MR. HYATT.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said: I welcome with pleasure the proposition for the discharge of Mr. HYATT from his long incarceration in the filthy jail, where he has been detained by the order of the Senate, but I am unwilling that this act of justice should be done to a much injured citizen, without for one moment exposing the injustice which he has received at your hands. We must not forget the fundemental difference between the powers of the House of Representatives and the powers of the Senate. It is from the former that the Senator from Virginia has drawn his precedent, and here is his mistake. To the House of Representatives are given inquisitorial powers, exmressly by the Constitution, while no such powers are given to the Senate. This is expressed in the words—"the House of Representatives shall have the *sole* power of impeachment." Here there obviously is something delegated to the House, and not delegated to the Senate, namely—those inquiries which are in their nature preliminary to an impeachment; and since, by the Constitution, every officer of the General Government may be impeached, the inquisitorial powers of the House may be directed against every civil officer, from the President down to the lowest on the list. This is an extensive power, but it is confined solely to the House. Strictly speaking, the Senate has no general inquisitorial powers. It has judicial powers in these cases under the Constitution: First, to try impeachments; secondly, to judge the election returns and qualifications of its members; third, to punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member. In the execution of these powers the Senate has the attributes of a Court, and, according to established precedent, it may summon witnesses and compel their testimony, although it may very well be doubted if a law be not necessary even to the execution of this power. Besides these three cases, expressly named in the Constitution, there are two others where it has already undertaken to exercise judicial powers, not by virtue of express words, but in self-defence. First, with regard to the conduct of its servants, as of its Printer. Secondly, where its privileges have been violated, as in the case of WILLIAM DUANE, by a libel; or in the case of NUGENT, of stealing and divulging a treaty, which still was under the seal of secrecy. It will be observed that these two classes of cases are not sustained by the text of the Constitution. If they are sustained at all, it must be by that principle of universal jurisprudence, and also of natural law, which gives to every body, whether naturally or artificially, the right to protect its own existence—in other words, the great right of self-defence. And I submit that no principle less solid could sustain this exercise of power. It is not enough to say that such a power would be convenient, highly convenient and important. It must be absolutely essential to the self-protection of the body,—and, even then, in the absence of any law it may be open to the greatest doubt. "Doubtless," says BLACKSTONE, "all arbitrary measures, well exacnted, are the most convenient." But *mere* convenience is not a proper reason, under a free Government, for the assumption of powers not granted; and this is especially the case where the powers are arbitrary, and despotic, and touch the liberty of the citizen. Now, if the present inquiry were in the House of Representatives, and directed against the President, or Secretary of War, on the ground of negligence or malfeasance, at an important moment, it would be clearly within the jurisdiction of that body, which has the *sole* power of impeachment. But it would not come within the jurisdiction of the Senate, until it became the duty of this latter body to try the impeachment instituted by the House. But the present inquiry is neither preliminary to an impeachment, nor on the trial of an impeachment. It has no such element to sustain it. It is precisely the same as if an inquiry should be instituted into the murder of Dr. BURNELL, in New-York, or into the burning of slaves in Alabama, or into the banks of New-York, or into the conduct of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, in alleged obstruction of the Fugitive Slave bill; with regard to all which the Senate has no judicial power, and yet it has judicial power in all these cases precisely to the same extent that it has in the case of JOHN BROWN at Harper's Ferry. I know it is said that this power is necessary in "aid of legislation." I deny the neecessity. Convenient, at times, it may be, but necessary,—*never*. We do not drag the members of the Cabinet, or the President, to testify before a Committee in "aid of legislation." But I say, without hesitation, they can claim no immunity which does not belong equally to the humblest citizen. Mr. HYATT and Mr. SANBORN have rights as ample as if they were officeholders. Such a power as this, which, without the sanction of law, and merely at the will of a partisan majority, may be employed to ransack the most distant States, and drag citizens before the Senate all the way from Wisconsin or South Carolina, may be convenient, and to certain persons may seem to be necessary. An alleged necessity has, throughout all time, been the apology for wrong. So spoke the fiend, and with "necessity" the tyrant pleads an excuse for his devilish deeds. Such, according to MILTON, was the practice among the fallen angels. Let me be understood as admitting the power of the Senate, where it is essential to its own protection, or the protection of its privileges, but not where it is required, merely in aid of legislation. The difference is world-wide between what is received and what is required merely for aid, and here I part company with the Senators with whom I am proud on other matters to act. They hold that this great power may be exercised, not merely for the "protection" of the Senate, but also for its "aid," in framing a bill, or in maturing any piece of legislation. To aid a Committee of this body merely in a legislative purpose, a citizen guilty of no crime, charged with no offence, presumed to be innocent, honored and beloved in his own neighborhood, may be seized, handcuffed, kidnapped, and dragged away from his home, hurried across State lines, brought here as a criminal, and then thrust into jail. The mere statement of the case shows the dangerous absurdity of such a claim. "Nepbew," said ALGERNON SIDNEY in prison, on the night before his execution, "I value not my own life a chip, but what concerns me is, that the 'law,' which takes away my life, may hang every one of you whenever it is thought convenient." It was a dangerous "law" that aroused the indignation of the English patriot, but in the present case there is not even a law—nothing but an order, made by a fractional part of the Congress.

There are Senators here who pretend to find in the Constitution the right to carry slaves into the National Territories. That such Senators should also find in the same Constitution the right to make a slave of Mr. HYATT, and of Mr. SANBORN, or of anybody else, merely to "aid legislation," is not astounding. But I am at a loss to discover how Senators who love freedom can find any such right in the Constitution. I say nothing now of the precedents of the British Parliament, for they are more or less inapplicable. We live under a written Constitution, with certain specified powers, and all these are restrained by the tenth amendment, declaring that "the powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." But even the British precedents have found a critic at home in the late Chief Justice of England, Lord DENMAN, and in the words of the elegant and authoritative historian, whose life has been passed in one or the other of the two Houses of Parliament. I refer to Lord MAHON, now Earl STANHOPE, who, in his *History of England*, vol. 4, page 30, thus remarks: "I may observe, in passing, that throughout the reign of GEORGE the Second the privileges of the House of Commons flourished in the rankest luxuriance. So long as men in authority are enabled to go beyond the law, on the plea of their dignity and power, the only limit to their encroachments will be that of the public endurance." Nothing can be truer than this remark; but Lord BEOUGHAM has expressed himself in words yet stronger, and if possible still more applicable to the present case. "All rights," he says, "are now utterly disregarded by the advocates of privilege, excepting that of exposing their own short-sighted impolicy and thoughtless inconsistency; nor would there be any safety for the people under their guidance if unhappily their power of doing mischief bore any proportion to their disregard of what is politic and just." With these remarks, I quit the question, anxious only that it may not be drawn into a precedent hereafter.

The resolution for Mr. HYATT's discharge was agreed to.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, (Rep.,) presented a remonstrance from New-York in regard to the Pilot laws.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution for printing 20,000 extra copies of the reports on the Harper's Ferry invasion, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) moved to take up the bill to give the Sergeants-at-arms of the Senate and House power to appoint deputies in the different States.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) opposed it.

Mr. BAYARD called for the yeas and nays on the motion to take it up.

The motion was disagreed to—yeas, 22; nays, 25.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved to take up the House joint resolution relative to the public printing, and make it the special order for to-morrow, at 11½ o'clock. Agreed to.

The Army bill was received from the House with sundry amendments.

The Light-house Appropriation bill was taken up and passed.

The Tariff bill was taken up.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) argued that no change of the tariff was necessary. The present tariff would afford sufficient revenue for an economical support of the Government, and for the extinguishment of the public debt. The revenue under the present tariff would go on increasing. There would be from six to seven millions surplus next July. There was nothing in the condition of the manufacturing interests of the country which required a change in the tariff. If it were left to manufacturers, New-England would oppose the change. He read a statement showing that under the present tariff our foreign commerce had greatly expanded, and that there has been a great increase in our direct trade with the Continent. He further contended that the iron interest was depressed by the fluctuations in the credit of the country, and by the revulsion of 1857. In England it had experienced similar fluctuations. The Tariff of 1857 furnished sufficient protection to iron. He believed it enabled the country to weather as well as it did the financial crisis of that year. But if a change in the tariff is necessary, this bill was not a proper one to pass. The excessive charges contained in it would deter importations, and reduce the revenue. Besides, it was so complicated in its machinery, it would require an army of officials to execute it, and would open the door to fraud more than any system ever devised. For these reasons he desired its postponement until December next.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) had no intention to make an extended speech. The present condition of our industrial interests demanded a change in the revenue laws, and there existed a real necessity for increased revenue. The Senator from Virginia had spoken of what the expenses of the Government ought to be, but that was a fallacious basis of calculation. Our expenses keep pece with the increase of our revenue, and the present tariff was not affording sufficient revenue, nor keeping up with the ratio of increase in the expenses. All experience had shown that the expenses of the Government could not be kept down to the point indicated by the Senator from Virginia. Mr. BIGLER then went into a detailed statement of the expenses of the Government, showing their steady increase during the last four years, and that under the tariff of 1857 the revenues are going behind hand, and the deficiency constantly increasing. The estimates of the Department more than exhaust the revenue of the present year, and large sums are added by Congress to the estimates. Many claims are also coming upon the Treasury which would have to be met—among which be reckoned the French Spoliation bill. He also referred to the existing debt of the country, and to the probability of building the Pacific Railroad. The Secretary of the Treasury said himself if the expenses are increased the revenue must also be increased, and protection should be given to the great industrial interests of the country in favor of the labor of the land. He argued in favor of proper specific duties, and thought the objections against the ad-valorem principle might be obviated. He defended the House bill against the charges of the Senator from Virginia, and urged the necessity of a tariff for the interests of the great State of Pennsylvania. Mr. CAMERON said that it was not worth while for him to say much, as he hoped his colleague's able speech had convinced that side of the chamber. He (CAMERON) demonstrated the necessity of an increase of the tariff to protect the industrial elements of Pennsylvania, and he trusted that this question would not be postponed, and that the five or six votes necessary to defeat such a motion would be obtained from the Democratic side of the chamber. He entered into the details of the Morrill bill briefly, and contended that it was just and proper, and ought to pass.

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH ON THE TARIFF.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) said he wished to enter into no lengthy discussion, but simply to enter his protest against any postponement on the grounds which are proposed by those who desire such postponement. The proposition is to postpone this question, as a measure opposed to a loan, over from the end of this session, to the beginning of the next. This proposition involves the question of the true value of our present time, and also leads us to consider the prospects of a more favorable season at the next session of Congress. We are here in the middle of the month of June, which is yet one, or two, or even three months earlier than Congress has been accustomed to adjourn. Before the adoption of the present salary system no man would have felt himself bound to put off this question of a Tariff, at this season of the year, because of a want of time. It is now of no consequence, as to a question of economy, to the public at all whether we sit here till August or adjourn to day. If we have not time enough to consider this question, somebody is responsible for that lack of time. Who is responsible? We were at liberty to sit here till the month of December next. But ten days ago a majority of the Senate,—a majority of whom were understood to be opposed to this principle of protection,—fixed an arbitrary period, and shortened up the time of Congress, until Monday next, with the full knowledge that this question was to be acted upon. Then we fixed the day for the adjournment of Congress too short to enable us to consider this subject, and now we plead the shortness of the time which we ourselves have created. But, Sir, there is no such plea to be considered. Let the Senate but once say they will take up this bill and act upon it, and the House of Representatives will at once extend the session long enough to enable both Houses to give it full and ample examination. Therefore there is no objection on that account. Now, what is the prospect for the next session? The next session will begin on the first Monday in December, and must close about the first Monday in March. If there is not time in a session of six months, or when the session may be extended through a period of twelve months, will anybody say that three months in the next year will be adequate for the performance of a duty which six or twelve months during this year is not sufficient for? Besides, there can be no more favorable conjunction of circumstances for the consideration of this subject. Here we are, brought to it at once by the recommendation of the Treasurer, who desires $21,000,000, and we must raise that, either by a loan, or by a revision of the tariff. What will be the condition next year? Political considerations have also been urged as objections to taking up this question now. But will the condition of things at the last session of this Congress, and at the last session under the present President, be a more favorable conjunction for a favorable examination of a question so important as this? The Administration will then be going out, and will have no sense of responsibility, and the administration which will be coming in will be unorganized, and it will be impossible at the next session of Congress to combine the necessary forces and concentrate the necessary attention upon this subject. It is therefore practically, in regard to this question to consider it, now or never. To postpone this bill to the next Session is to postpone it indefinitely. It would be quite as well to come to a direct vote. I have not examined the bill carefully, but have heard many of its provisions spoken of in terms of the highest censure. But this must be the case with every bill like this. It is utterly impossible that a tariff embracing so many details, and operating upon so many and such various interests, can be matured by one Committee so that it will not be subject to criticism. We are told that this bill is not only wretchedly had, but that it is not even adequate to be the basis of any bill that can be adopted by Congress. If it is so bad that it cannot form even the basis of a Tariff bill for the future, I ask, in Heaven's name, why it should be kept alive until the next session of Congress, instead of putting it at once out of the way, and disposing of the subject, so that some wise Committee can prepare a bill at the next session which will answer such a purpose. The arguments for postponing this, seem to be so weak as to show a manifest disposition to avoid the whole subject, as well at this session as at the next. It is not my purpose to go into a general discussion of free trade, but I must make a remark on one fact alluded to by the Senator from Pennsylvania, Mr. CAMERON. He referred to the town of Phenixville as one of the largest towns where the manufacture of iron is carried on in the State of Pennsylvania, and he states that this town, which communicates with the market through the canals and railways, has a population of 6,000 persons who are dependent upon the iron manufactories there. Those who go through Great Britain will be able to go into thirty manufactories in a single town, where the number of mechanics and operatives actually employed in a single manufactory of iron is greater than the whole population of Phenixville. Whoever goes through Great Brittain and sees this great process of manufacturing iron, sees railroads running in all directions from the mines, bringing up coal and iron and running from the forgee and fires, and the blaze of chimneys to a hundred factories. At all times of day and night, men, women and children are engeged in the different departments of this branch of industry, and, as you see them by the light of their fires at night, it seems as though the whole population was engaged in tearing out the bowels of the earth, and burning them up. And the question all over Europe is, whether there is any fear that the United States will change their system of protection. This system has seemed to me, all my life, to be erroneous, and what I have seen of the world does not change my opinion. It has seemed to me to be injurious not only as regards the revenue and industry; but as regards the character and development of the country. What do we do? We send our raw material to Europe. What do we bring away from there? We bring back the manufactured article. How does this tell upon the emigration from Europe to the United States? Whatever there is of science, of art, and of edueation, that is employed in these immense manufactories of Europe, and all the benefits of society resulting therefrom, are kept at home, and Europe sends to us her day laborers, and her field-laborers, whose only qualification is a capacity to till our fields and dig in our mines, in order to send back to her the raw material. We thus discriminate against art, civilization, and the improvement of civilized life, which we might get from Europe. And we have been pursuing this policy when this whole emigration has been a continual cause of heart-burning among the American people, because it is said that the classes whom we bring to our shores are incapable of appreciating the rights of American citizenship, while we leave in Europe all that class which would be unobjectionable. Thus also we import the ignorant and base from China, and the Government of California protests against the introduction of a class so low. It seems to me that is the character of the policy which it appears is to be pursued indefinitely.

Recess from 4 till 6 P. M.

The Senate reassembled at 6 o'clock, and upon taking a vote upon a small bill no quorum was found to be present.

An informal debate ensued, when another vote was taken, but there was still no quorum.

The President said, after waiting a short time, that the Sergeant-at-Arms informed him there was now a quorum present.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) did not know what business the Sergeant-at-Arms had to say there was a quorum.

On a division, on a test vote, it was again announced that there was no quorum.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Rep.,) moved to edjourn—Motion lost by Yess, 5; Nays, 35.

During the call of the roll, a dozen Senetors came in and voted, making a quorum.

The bill making appropriations for the Territorial legislative expenses of Minnesota was passed.

The consideration of the Tariff bill was then resumed.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) urged the necessity of a revision of the Tariff, and desired to consider it this session.

A vote to postpone the subject wes then taken, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Bragg, Chesnut, Clingman, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwyn, Hemphill, Hunter, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Lane, Mallory, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Slidell, Toombs, Wigfall, and Yulee—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bigler, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Latham, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson—23.

Several Senators were paired off.

The Army Appropriation bill was taken up.

The House amendments were considered, and some of them concurred in. A Committee of Conference was ordered on those which were disagreed to.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Dem.,) from the Conference Committee, reported the disagreeing votes on the Indian Appropriation bill.

The Senate then receded from its amendment to the Overland Telegraph bill which put in the names of the corporators, and agreed to the amendment of the House allowing the Postmaster-General to advertise for proposals to build the line.

The Overland Telegraph bill has now passed both Houses of Congress.

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisana, (Dem.,) offered a resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee of three to report a system to increase the revenue on the basis of the present House bill just postponed, and to report at the next session. Laid over.

The bill to prevent malicious mischief in the District of Columbia was passed.

Mr. HEMPHILL, of Texas, (Dem.,) gave notice of a bill to establish an additional judicial district in Texas.

Several private and local bills were passed, when the Senate again found itself without a quorum.

Motions to take up bills and adjourn were put and defeated.

At 10 P. M. the Senate adjourned, there being no quorum present to vote on bills.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 15.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to change the name of the ship *Rockwell* to *Massachusetts*. He said that the State of Massachusetts had purchased the vessel for a nautical branch of the Reform school.

Mr. COCHRANE also reported the Senate bill, changing the location of the Custom-house at Point Isabel to Brownsville. Pessed.

Mr. DELANO, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature instructing Senators and requesting Representatives from that State to use their efforts to procure the enactment of more stringent Quarantine laws, to prevent the importing of diseased cattle. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The bill was passed authorising the reissue of land warrants in cases where the original has been lost or destroyed, the Secretary of the Interior to frame such rules as will guard against frauds.

The House acceded to the request of the Senate for another Committee of Conference on the Homestead bill.

The Pacific Telegraph bill was taken up.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) moved to concur in the Senate's amendment, restoring the names of ZENAS BARNUM, and others, and authorizing a contract to be made with them.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) opposed the bill as an extension of a monopoly.

Mr. SCOTT, of California, (Dem.,) said Mr. BURNETT's hostility to the bill was unparalleled and unprecedented, the latter having operated his galvanic battery against it ever since it was introduced.

Mr. BURNETT wanted to throw the establishment of a line open to competition.

Mr. COLFAX—In that event, you'd merely get straw bidders. He briefly showed that there was no monopoly.

Mr. BURNETT moved to table the bill. Negatived—70 against 120.

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment—53 against 104.

The House receded from an amendment to the Senate bill providing for the return of the recaptured Africans, and concurred in the Senate's amendment to the Light-house bill.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate's amendment to the Civil Appropriation bill.

Recess from 4½ till 7.

The House reassembled at 7, and resumed the business pending at the recess, namely the appropriation of $500,000 for the completion of the Washington aqueduct.

The House non-concurred in the amendment; also in that appropriating $250,000 for a new jail.

Mr. LAVINE, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Special Committee appointed to investigate the public store contracts of the City of New-York, presented the report of the majority of the Committee, with an accompanying resolution, to the effect that the change made under the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury was economical, corrected the abuses of the former system of working the public stores, and the contract approved by the Secretary was in all respects conformable to law, and there was no evidence of favoritism or fraud in giving out the contract; and that in the opinion of the Committee the compensation owed to the contractors was reasonable and just.

Mr. BARR, of New-York, (Dem.,) from the same Committee, presented a minority report, in some degree reflecting upon the motive of the Secretary in giving out the contract, and imputing to the contractors a want of good faith in the execution of it in the employment of laborers, and recommending the rescinding of the contract as illegal. The reports were ordered laid on the table, and ordered to be printed, together with the evidence taken before the Committee.

On motion of Mr. IRVINE, of New-York, (Rep.,) the further consideration of the subject was postponed till the second Tuesday in December.

The Committee, having acted on all the Senate's amendments, non-concurring in most of them, arose.

At 10½ P. M. adjourned.

The City Chamberlainship.

To the Public:

The Special and General Term of the Supreme Court in this District have decided that my removal from the office of Chamberlain was legal, and that I have no right to a review of the action of the Mayor and the Aldermen in making such removal.

Four Judges having thus concurred in a view of the law opposite to that which my counsel adopted, it seems to me that I am not called upon to litigate the question further, and I therefore submit to the judgment against me.

I had no ambition to retain the office from which I had been arbitrarily and unjustly ejected, if it was to be retained only in violation of the law, and my official oath, by using the public moneys; but I determined that I would never recognize such a removal as lawful until it had been judicially sanctioned.

I regret that the important departments of the City Government are thus held to be under the absolute and unreviewable control of the Mayor and nine Aldermen, although their acts may be shown to be unreasonable and unjust; but I shall not regret my being the first victim of despotic power, if this community be from this event admonished that it is necessary for them to feel an interest and exert an influence in securing to our great City a charter or government more just and useful than that under which we now live. A. V. STOUT.

BROOKLYN CIRCUIT COURT.—Calendar for Monday next.—Nos. 88, 90, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 38, 44, 51, 102, 104, 105, 107, 108, 109, 111, 111½, 112, 33, 66, 80, 103. City Court Calendar for Monday next.—Nos. 40, 7, 9, 48, 6, 19, 25, 49, 50, 18, 51, 52, 53, 55, 10, 4, 59, 60, 61, 63.

Col. Ripley, of the Ordinance Department of the United States army, (late Superintendent of the Springfield armory,) has been authorized by the Secretary of War to make an extensive official tour of foreign countries for the inspection of their various arsenals and armories and means of defense generally. He will probably leave the country early in the Fall, and starting from San Francisco commence his inspection in China and Japan, and continue it through India and the eastern States of Europe, to western Europe, returning to this country in the course of two or three years.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5¾ A. M.
Western Mail, *vid* Erie Railroad, 2¾ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4½ P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Oversland *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Tuesday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Oversland *vid* St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, (Room No. 8 Continental Bank Building, Nassau-street,) up to 3 o'clock an Monday afternoon of each week. Telegrams will be received at the office of the American Telegraph Company, No. 21 Wall-street, up to 7 o'clock on Thursday evenings. The Express leaves St. Joseph, Mo., every Friday, at 9 A. M.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Vanderbilt* will close on Saturday, at 12½ P. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States by the *Saxonia* will close on Friday at 12½ P. M.

The mails for Cuba by the *Philadelphia* will close on Saturday at 1½ P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR ASPINWALL.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Saxonia	June 15	New-York	Hamburg
Vanderbilt	June 16	New-York	Havre
City of Baltimore	June 16	New-York	Liverpool
Nova Scotian	June 16	Quebec	Liverpool
Africa	June 20	New-York	Liverpool
Prince Albert	June 21	New-York	Galway
Arago	June 23	New-York	Havre
North Briton	June 23	Quebec	Liverpool
Niagara	June 27	Boston	Liverpool
Illinois	June 30	New-York	Havre

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1860.

LORD BROUGHAM'S ADDRESS.

Installation of Lord Brougham as Chancellor of the Edinburgh University.

His Address upon Scholarship and its Uses.

Lord BROUGHAM was installed as Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh on the 18th ult., in presence of an immense audience, comprising a large number of distinguished persons. We copy the report of his Oration on that occasion from the London *Times* of the 21st, which states that the demand for tickets was very much greater than the accommodation afforded by the largest hall in the city, which would hold only 1,800 persons. The Chancellor, Lord BROUGHAM, was, on entering the hall, received with the loudest cheering. He "wore a magnificent flowered satin robe, with rich gold embroidery, and a black square cap with golden tassel," and walked up the passage to the platform arm in arm with Sir DAVID BREWSTER, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University. The Solicitor-General, in a few sentences, introduced him to the audience.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Lord BROUGHAM, on presenting himself to deliver his inaugural address, was received with enthusiastic cheering. He said,—Great as is the pleasure of meeting you on this occasion—great beyond my power of expression—there unavoidably mingle with these feelings others of a painful nature. All that surrounds us recalls the memory of those we have lost—the teachers of other days;—DALZELL, whose learned and useful labors contributed so much to revive the taste for Greek literature, which he was wont in somewhat irreverent terms to charge the Solemn League and Covenant with having extinguished, at least with having banished prosody from the native country of BUCHANAN; DUNBAR, who most ably and effectually improved upon his master; PLAYFAIR, deeply imbued with mathematical and physical science, possessing in the highest degree the talent so often wanting in its cultivators, of conveying instruction to others; ROBISON, master of the same science in all its branches, teaching it by his invaluable writings, and whose errors on subjects into which he made digressions, those who most differed from him were prone to excuse, almost to admire, from his perfect sincerity and honesty of purpose; STEWART, illustrating the great geometrician's name, which he inherited with his genius, by a delicacy of taste and a bewitching eloquence so rarely found in alliance with such severe studies, and enabling him powerfully to inculcate the truths of the moral and political science which he bore so ample a part in founding. While the voice of these men seems yet to fill my ear, the form of one yet more illustrious rises before me in all the grace of his venerable aspect, the father of modern chemistry, to whom we owe our acquaintance with the nature of the bodies that compose our planet nearly as much as from NEWTON we derive our knowledge of its relation to the universe. Yes! within these walls I enjoyed the happiness of sitting with his numerous class, in breathless silence and rivetsd attention while BLACK recounted the history of his immortal discoveries, and with his own hands performed the experiments by which they had been made, perhaps with the instruments he then used, acting over again before our eyes the same part which had changed the face of science, laying the deep and broad foundations of his imperishable renown. But there are other sad recollections that now force themselves on the mind—recollections of the fellow-students who, under the same master, gained those accomplishments which made them the ornaments of society, the solid learning and practical knowledge which made them its benefactors, ministering at the altars of their country, administering her laws, amending her institutions, improving her literature, and taking their station among the best friends of mankind, the peerless, the consistent apostles of piety, humanity, freedom—and all have now passed away, leaving their memory for our comfort, their example for our encouragement; the DUNCANS, LUNDIES, GILLESPIES, THOMSONS, BIRKBECKS, REEVES, the MACKENZIES, SCOTTS, CRANSTOUNS, MONCREIFF, ERSKINE, KINNAIRD, SEYMOUR, GRANT, COCKBURN, BROWNE, HORNER, JEFFREY, and latest, not least of our losses, MURRAY—

"Claudite jam, parce, nimium resarstur sepulchro:
Claudite! plus justo jam domus ista patet."

I can dwell no longer on the retrospect. It is our duty, instead of indulging in unavailing regrets over the past, to cast our eye forwards and bestir ourselves that we may become the worthy successors of those who have gone before us.

STUDENTS FROM EVERY PART OF THE WORLD.

My reverend kinsman, our great Principal, the last time the silver tones of that voice were heard on a public occasion, when the foundation of the new building was laid, justly extolled the University as attracting students, not only from all parts of the British dominions, but from every country in Europe, and from every State in America. Long may this intercourse continue, so advantageous to all parties! While we gather hints for our improvement from others, we greatly benefit them, and the interests, the blessed interests, of peace are prompted, not only by the interchange of benefits, but by the natural tendency of men's feelings to look back with satisfaction, even with tenderness, upon the residence of their early years, and to cherish the remembrance of the lessons then taught. Thus, upon the memory of our nearest neighbors in Europe, there will remain impressed the great truths that popular rights can exist and be respected without the tyranny of the populace; that liberty does not necessarily degenerate into licentiousness, and that abject slavery is not the only refuge from anarchy. Our kinsfolk of the New World may, in after life, recollect having known a community in which a church is established without the existence of a single civil disqualification attached to religious belief, a community in which the most enlightened and respectable citizens do not abstain from taking their share in public proceedings, in which the interferance of the multitude with the administration of justice is a thing unheard of, nay, regarded as incredible; and in which the irresponsible mob-tyrant, the instant that one of his many heads appears, is at once put down by the ordinary action of the law; above all, our American friends may reflect with satisfaction on having been educated in a city famous for being the first to declare, by its judges, the great law that a slave's fetters fall from him the moment he touches British ground. The natives of Southern Europe—but none such will be suffered by the despot to resort hither; and they must learn without our instruction, if expellence has not already taught them, the nature of a tyrant—"*Non ullum monstrum, nec fœdius, nec tetrius, neque dis hominibusque magis invisum terra genuit, quam qui, formâ hominis, tamen immanitate morum vastissimas vincit belluas.*" But even our English neighbors may profit not only by our teaching, but by the principles upon which our system is founded. The question of extramural instruction (on which, however, I agree entirely with our Lord Rector) may be left untouched; and the vexed question between the tutorial and the professorial methods may also be put on one side, but it is subject to one observation, which whoever considers the matter without the exclusive partiality arising from local prejudice is pretty sure to make, that the blending together of the two methods is preferable to the adoption of either alone. But the great benefits that attend our plan of home instead of college residence can hardly be doubted; and it should always be kept in mind that the English plan originated entirely in the accidental circumstance of Oxford and Cambridge being mere villages when the Universities were founded, and all the pupils being strangers coma from remote districts. It can hardly be donbted that had either been founded in a great town that plan would not have been followed. In a small place good reasons may certainly be given for it; but in such cities as Edinburgh and Glasgow the residence of students under the paternal roof is a great benefit accessible to at least the whole inhabitants. When the London University was established (now called University College) this important consideration entered into our views quite as much as the bringing the advantages of an academical education within the reach of those who could not afford the expense of the old Universities. Taught in this school, and trained to the capacity whether for speculation or for pursuits of active life, strangers from other lands as well as our fellow-subjects have made our University worthily known by its fruits; nor can there be a doubt that it will continue under its new constitution to prefer the same claims to general respect and gratitude.

But I should not discharge the duties of the high office to which the kindness of the body has raised me, if I did not avail myself of this occasion for offering such suggestions and advice as I deem of useful tendency to those by whom I have the honor of being surrounded. They may be of little value, and may possess no other merit than that they result from the reflection of many long years, and of a somewhat various experience; but they are delivered with feelings of respect only surpassed by these of affectionate kindness.

NECESSITY OF PURSUING SOME SPACIAL STUDY.

First of all, it is to be observed, that though the acquisition of general knowledge is a primary duty, and the confining our study within the narrow limits of one or two branches enfeebles the mind, impairing its powers, and even preventing an entire mastery of the selected branches, yet it is on every account highly expedient, indeed, all but absolutely necessary, to single out one branch as the main object of attention. This selection is required by the impossibility of thoroughly mastering different unconnected kinds of knowledge, and the risk of distraction which passing from one subject to another occasions, the danger even of the greatest evil occurring, that of superficial learning; the rule being inflexible that no one subject or part of a subject must be studied without going to the very bottom, fully and accurately, of what we would learn, not proposing to ourselves, it may be, to go beyond a certain length, but as far as we profess and purpose to go, becoming thoroughly master of the subject. There is, however, another reason for selecting one especial branch; we thus draw as it were a meridian line to which all our steps in other directions may be referred. The acquisitions thus made derive additional interest from their connection with the principal and prevailing pursuits; the attention to these is kept awake, and the memory in proportion retentive of the accessory or subordinate matters, while they lend help and illustration to the main object of our study. That object is of engrossing though not exclusive interest; it does not preclude a moderate attention to others; but this selection, this singleness of entire absorption, is absolutely necessary to avoid the dispersion of the faculties caused by intemperate devotion to several subjects, whereof the certain tendency is to produce mediocrity in all, making ordinary capacity, even when united to great industry, yield but little return of value, and from the rarest endowments, which, temperately and judiciously used, might render the most important service, only obtaining the exhibition of varieties more wonderful than useful, like the displays of the mocking-bird, which can warble all the notes that make the grove vocal, but has no song of her own. That genius is of universal application cannot be denied; but the interests of science, and generally of mankind, as well as of the individual, require that it should not be so applied. The great lights of the world afford few, if any, exceptions to this rule. Had BARROW'S professional studies and his attention to the eloquence of the pulpit not interfered with his mathematical pursuits, he would probably—FERMAT, but for his official duties and his general speculations would certainly—have made the great discovery of the calculus, to which both had so nearly approached. What might not have been expected from the bold and happy conjectures of FRANKLIN, under the guidance of the inductive method, so familiar to him in all its rigor, had he not devoted his life to the more important cause of his country and her liberties? PRIESTLEY'S discoveries, all but accidental, however important, were confined in their extent, and perversely misapprehended in their results by the controversies, religious and political, which engrossed his attention through life. DESCARTES, instead of the one great step which the mathematics owe him, was destined to make vast progress in physical science, and not to leave his name known by a mere baseless hypothesis, had he not been seduced by metaphysical speculation; and LEIBNITZ, but for the same seduction, joined to his legal labors, would assuredly have come near the Newtonian system in dynamics, as he had preferred a just claim to share in its analytical renown. On the other hand, mark the happy results of concentrated power in BACON wisely abstaining from the application of his own philosophy when he found that previous study had not fitted him for physical inquiries; NEWTON, avoiding all distraction, save when he deemed his highest duties required some intermission of his habitual labors; nay, had LEONARDO DA VINCI indulged in the investigations of natural sciences, for which he possessed so remarkable a talent and has left such felicitous anticipations, his name as one of the first of artists would have been unknown; and had VOLTAIRE prosecuted the study of chymistry, in which he was so near making two of the greatest discoveries, we should never have had the tragedies, the romances, and the general history, the foundations of his fame.

But the same principle applies as well to active life as to the pursuits of science and letters. Every one should have a special occupation, the main object of his attention, to which all others are subordinate, and all more or less referable. With most men this is inevitable, because they are engaged in professional employment; but all ought to single out some pursuit, whether speculative or active, as the chief occupation of life. Nothing conduces more to comfort and happiness—nothing is a greater safeguard against the seductions of indolence, or of less innocent, perhaps not less hurtful, indulgence. Nothing gives a greater relish and zest to the subordinate pursuits. He who has professional duties has no right to call any hour not earned by the discharge of those duties his own, for other occupations, whether of relaxation or even of mental improvement. His business is his master; but where there is no such servitude, I strongly recommend the voluntary forming of the relation between master and slave, by the choice of a pursuit, and submitting to its claims upon our time and our attention as paramount.

After the very general advice which I have offered, it may be thought that there are some particular subjects deserving consideration; but these may safely be left to the care of the learned and excellent persons, who, in various departments, are charged with the duties of this University. On one or two matters I would ask their and your permission to dwell, and but for a few minutes; not that I can suppose these subjects to be neglected by the teachers, but that I would earnestly join my voice to theirs, and inculcate the closest attention to them.

UTILITY OF A CLOSE STUDY OF GREEK ORATORY FOR PRACTICAL LIFE.

The study of Attic oratory is one matter which cannot be too strongly pressed upon the pupil; that of the ancient analysis is another. The tendency of mathematical studies in the present day is to disregard the Greek geometry; that of classical studies is well to cultivate Greek learning, but rather to exalt the poets above the orators. The immeasurable superiority of the Greek to the Roman oratory is not only evinced by the devotion of the greatest master of the latter to the Attic models, by his constant study of them, by his not ceasing, even in advanced life, to practice Greek declamation, by his imitating—nay, translating from them, in his finest passages; but one consideration is decisive on this head—the Greek oratory is incomparably better adapted to our modern debating, business-like habits; and while it may be truly affirmed that, with all this excellence, hardly one of CICERO'S orations could even in parts ever be borne either by the Senate or the forum in our times, there is hardly one of the Greek which might not in circumstances like those for which they were composed, with a few alterations, be delivered before our tribunals or our public assemblies. Some of DEMOSTHENES' finest orations were those in private causes, and composed to be delivered by the parties, one of them by himself. They are very little studied now, but they well deserve ample attention both for the matter and the composition. The example of the ancient masters is ever to be kept before you in one important particular, their extreme care in preparing their speeches. Of this the clearest proofs remain. CICERO having a book of passages to be used on occasions is well known; indeed, we have his own account of it, and of the mistake he once made in using it, (*Ad. Att.* XII., 6,) but the book of *præmia*, which DEMOSTHENES had, has come down to us, the only doubt being raised (though I hardly think there can be any,) whether they were, like CICERO'S passages, kept ready for use, or passages prepared of speeches, the preparation of which, on the whole, he had not time to finish. One thing is certain, that he was very averse to extempore speaking, and most reluctantly, as he expressed it, "trusted his success to fortune;" and his orations abound in passages, and even parts of passages, again and again used by him with such improvements as their reception on delivery or subsequent reflection suggested. There is even seen great parsimony in preserving small portions unchanged when the right composition had been attained. I have examined this subject very fully on different occasions, and I find the views taken are approached by Attic scholars both in England and France.

PREPARATION FOR PUBLIC SPEAKING.

But I dwell upon the subject at present in order to illustrate the necessity of full preparation and of written composition to those who would attain real excellence in the rhetorical art. In truth, a certain proficiency in public speaking may be acquired by any one who chooses often to try it, and can harden himself against the pain of frequent failures. If he is a person of no capacity his speeches will be very bad; but even though he be a man of genius they will not be eloquent. A sensible remark or a fine image may occur; but the loose, and slovenly, and poor diction, the want of art in combining and disposing of his ideas, the inability to bring out many of his thoughts, and the incompetency to present any of them in the best and most efficient form, will reduce the speaker to the level of an ordinary talker. His diction is sure to be clumsy, incorrect, unlimited in quantity, and of no value. Such a speaker is never in want of a word, and hardly ever has one that is worth hearing, "*Sine hæc quidem conscientia,*" (says QUINTILIAN, speaking of written composition,) "*ipsa illa extempore dicendi facultas inanem modo loquacitatem dabit et verba in labris nascentia.*" (XIII.) It is a common error to call this natural eloquence; it is the reverse; it is neither natural nor eloquent. A person under the influence of strong feelings or passions, pouring forth all that fills his mind, produces a powerful effect on his hearers, and often attains without any art the highest beauties of rhetoric. The language of the passions flows easily, but is concise and simple, and the very opposite of the wordiness just described. The untrained speaker who is also unpractised, and utters according to the dictates of his feelings, now and then succeeds perfectly; but in these rare instances he would not be the less successful for having studied the art, while that study would enable him to succeed equally in all he delivers, and would give him the same control over the feelings of others whatever might be the state of his own. Herein indeed consists the value of the study; it enables him to do at all times what nature only teaches on rare occasions. Nor is there a better corrective of the faults complained of in the eloquence of modern times than the habitual contemplation of ancient models, more especially the chaste beauties of the Greek compositions, and the diligent practice of severe written preparation. It is the greatest of all mistakes to fancy that even a carefully prepared passage cannot be delivered before a modern assembly. I once contended on this point with an accomplished classical scholar, and no inconsiderable speaker himself, Lord MELBOURNE, who at once undertook to point out the passages which had been prepared and those which were given off-hand and at the inspiration of the moment. He was wrong in almost every guess he made. Lord DENMAN on a more remarkable occasion, at the bar of the House of Lords, in the Queen's case, made the same mistake upon the passage delivered before the adjournment in the middle of the first day of the defence. The objection made that prepared passages are artificial and disclose the preparation is wholly groundless. In the first place, nothing can be more artificial than a speech must in almost all cases necessarily be that is anything beyond mere conversation. Next it is the manner, not the substance, which is prepared; and, finally, if the art used is shown and not concealed the artist alone is in fault.

THE GREEK GEOMETRY.

The ancient analysis, or Greek geometry, the other subject specified, well deserves diligent attention. The preference of the modern analysis, justified by its far greater power, has been found not only to supersede, but unnecessarily to exclude all study of the ancient. This is very unfortunate; for the Greek geometry has eminent and in some respects peculiar merits. Its elegance is the object of admiration even with those most devoted to the methods that have supplanted it. The exercise which it gives to the reasoning faculties is as peculiar to its investigations as the elegance by which they are distinguished. At each step the preceding steps are kept present to the mind; and the result is arrived at, not by a mechanical operation, but by a sustained chain of reasoning. That it is incomparably less powerful than the algebraic geometry, which we owe to the happy suggestions of DESCARTES and the subsequent discovery of NEWTON and LEIBNITZ, cannot be denied. But that its powers have been much underrated is manifest from the extraordinary success of MATTHEW STEWART in solving problems before deemed beyond its reach—KEPLER'S problem and the inverse problem or centripetal forces—although it may well be questioned if he could by mere geometrical analysis have pursued these investigations had NEWTON'S demonstration not been known to him. In one respect, however, the ancient analysis has a singular merit, the discussion of limits. Its careful exhaustive process of examining all the cases in which any solution is possible, and thus preventing any oversight, is invaluable, and might furnish suggestions of importance to the moderate analyst. The remarkable error into which NEWTON fell in his solution of the problem justly termed by him *longe omnium difficilimum*, (of finding the comet's trajectory from three observations,) could never have occurred under the ancient method, for in discussing the limits it would have been found that the 16th Lemma has a prismatic case, and that is the case of the comet; a matter never observed until V. BOSCOVICH hit upon it in 1739, all which was before known being that the Newtonian solution must be erroneous because it threw the comet of that year on the wrong side of the sun. Though these merits unquestionably belong to the ancient analysis, nothing can be more inaccurate than the view sometimes taken by its admirers, that it is more strict in its demonstration than the modern. There can be no degrees of certainty, and the proofs are absolutely certain in both. When the study of the Greek geometry is recommended to those whose rule must be with the *Principia nocturnâ versate manû, versate diurnâ*, it should be borne in mind how highly the author of that immortal work prized the ancient method of investigation, as we learn from both the internal evidence of the book itself, and from the statement of his friend and follower HALLEY, himself a diligent student of the Greek geometry. Let the high authority of Mr. CHASLES be added, himself a great master of the most recent improvements of the calculus; and in this place it would be wrong to pass over the distinguished names of WALLACE and WAY, both deeply imbued with the principles of the modern analysis and expert in application, but diligently cultivating the ancient also. They were great analysts in all respects, and the latter the most eminent mathematician that has appeared in this country since Sir ISAAC NEWTON.

But these studies are less connected with the business of active life than others; the Greek geometry not at all, and the Attic oratory only important as refining the taste and being subservient to the perfection of our own.

THE DUTY OF HISTORIANS.

Eloquence, however, can only in these times be worthily employed in furthering objects little known to, and, if dimly perceived, little cared for, by the masters of the art in ancient days—the rights of the people, the improvement of their condition, their advancement in knowledge and refinement—above all, in maintaining the cause, the sacred cause, of peace at home and abroad. Suffer me to dwell somewhat upon the intimate connection of this last-mentioned important subject with the education of youth, the formation of their opinions, the cherishing of right feelings, upon the merits of those whose history is taught, or who are known as cotemporaries, at least as having flourished in times near our own. Historians and political reasoners, the instructors of the people, have ill discharged their duty in this most important respect; partaking largely in the illusions of the vulgar, which they were bound to dispel, dazzled by the spectacle of great abilities, and still more of their successful exertion, they have held up to admiration the worst enemies of mankind, the usurpers who destroyed their liberties, the conquerors who shed their blood—men who, in the pursuit of power or of fame, made no account of the greatest sufferings they could inflict on their fellow-creatures. The worst cruelty, the vilest falsehood, has not prevented the teachers of the world from bestowing the name of great upon those scourges, as if themselves belonged either to the class of ambitious warriors and intriguing statesmen, or to the herd of ordinary men whom successful crimes defrauded at once of their rights and their praises; and to this must be ascribed by far the greater part of the encouragement held to an unprincipled, profligate conduct in those who have the destinies of nations in their hands. It is not, however, by merely abstaining from indiscriminate praise, and by dwelling with disproportionate earnestness upon the great qualities and passing over bad ones of eminent men, and thus leaving a false general impression of them, that historians err and pervert the feelings and opinions of mankind. Even if they were to give a careful estimate of each character, and pronounce just judgment upon the whole, they would still leave by far the most important part of their duty unperformed, unless they also framed their narrative so as to excite an interest in the worthies of past times; to make us dwell with delight on the scenes of human improvement, to lessen the pleasure too naturally felt in contemplating successful courage or skill, whensoever these are directed to the injury of mankind; to call forth our scorn of perfidious designs however successful, our detestation of cruel and bloodthirsty propensities, however powerful the talents by which their indulgence was secured. Instead of holding up to our admiration the "pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war," it is the historian's duty to make us regard with unceasing delight the ease, worth and happiness of blessed peace. He must remember that

"Peace hath her victories
No less renowned than war's;"

and to celebrate these triumphs, the progress of science and of art, the extension and security of freedom, the improvement of national institutions, the diffusion of general prosperity—exhausting on such pure and wholesome themes all the resources of his philosophy, all the graces of his style, giving honor to whom honor is due, withholding all incentives to misplaced interest and vicious admiration, and not merely by general remarks on men and events, but by the manner of describing the one and recording the other, causing us to entertain the proper sentiments, whether of respect or interest, or of aversion or indifference, for the various subjects of the narrative. Consider for a moment what the perpetrators of the greatest crimes that afflict humanity propose to themselves as their reward for overrunning other countries and oppressing their own. It is the enjoyment of power, or of fame, or of both.

"He can requite thee, for he knows the charms
That cull fame in such martial acts as these,
And he can spread thy name on lands and seas,
Whatever clime the sun's broad circle warms."

Unquestionably the renown of their deeds, their names being illustrious in their own day and living after them in future ages, is, if not the uppermost thought, yet one that fills a large place in their minds. Surely if they were well assured that every writer of genius, or even of such merit as secured his page from oblivion, and every teacher of youth would honestly hold up to hatred and contempt acts of injustice, cruelty, treachery, whatever talents they might display, whatever success they might achieve, and that the opinions and the feelings of the world would join in thus detesting and thus scorning, it is not romantic to indulge a hope that some practical discouragement might be given to the worst enemies of our species. That in this as in everything else there is action and reaction cannot be doubted. The existence of the popular feeling in its strength beguiles the historian, and, instead of endeavoring to reclaim, he panders to it. Sounder and better sentiments might gradually be diffused, and the hulk of mankind be weaned from this fatal error, of which the heavy price is paid by themselves in the end.

CONQUERORS AND THEIR CRIMES.

It is not to be denied that the degree of reprobation due to such crimes must practically depend upon the age in which they have been committed and the nation to which the offender belongs. It would be a gross exaggeration of feelings right in themselves were the same blame attached to usurpation or conquest among Eastern nations as among Europeans, or among Europeans in the dark ages as all, when calmly considering their conduct, without hesitation pronounce upon tyrants and conquerors in the present day. But one consideration oftentimes referred to is never to be admitted as an extenuation, much less a defence of unjust hostilities—the propensity of man to war, called the incurable propensity by those who make no attempt to apply a remedy. This is the very worst and most vulgar form of necessity, or denying man's free-will, and impiously making Heaven the author of our guilt. But the absurdity is equal to the wickedness of the pretext. The self-same topic might be used in excuse or in palliation of the ordinary crimes of pillage and murder—nay, might be applied as well to physical as moral evil, and given as a reason against using the lightning rod to protect us from the storm, or against taking precautions to escape the venom of the snake when his rattle warns us, or the fury of the tiger when he howls in the forest. Yet what but the proneness of man to succumb under great genius, wickedly used, can be urged in extenuation of NAPOLEON'S usurpation, by which he made France pay for her delivery from the anarchy and bloodshed of the Republic by the utter loss of her freedom, and in extenuation of his dreadful wars, waged to gratify an almost insane ambition at the cost of the people's misery, and the massacre and pillage of their neighbors? From the height to which his crimes had raised him of all but Emperor of the West, and from the eminence, so dearly purchased by the French, of having dictated terms to all the Sovereigns in their own Capitals, he and they were hurled. Twice they had the bitter mortification of receiving the law in their own Capital from those whom they had once trampled upon; and his fate and their humiliation were the work of headstrong passions, blinding his reason after extinguishing his human feelings. The latest and best historian of his reign, (M. THIERS,) though filled with admiration of his genius, and, as if natural to human weakness, leaning towards the hero of his tale, has been compelled to account for his downfall by six capital errors committed through a lust of dominion which no conquest could satiate, and through the caprices which sooner or later are sure to spring up in the soil of despotic power uncontrolled. Of these six errors any one would have sufficed to shake, almost to subvert, his power; and every one of them had caused the destruction of thousands, the wretchedness of millions. It would only be by a perversion of all right feelings that the spectacle of his fate could excite our pity, or that we could regard his expulsion from France amid the execrations of the people whom he had plunged into slavery, misery and discomfiture, his attempt at self-destruction, his wretched end, a solitary prisoner in a remote island, as other than the just retribution by unexampled suffering for unexampled crimes; by the pride which had for self-indulgence humbled all others being laid prostrate in the train; by that wretchedness falling at length on himself which whensoever he had a purpose to serve he had never hesitated to make others undergo. Let it be remembered that in every war which he waged, from his assumption of supreme power until his banishment to Elba, he was the aggressor; that each one was undertaken for his personal aggrandisement, with a thin disguise of national glory—the glory of France, of which he was not a native—and we have the pleasure of his guilt. The death of ENGHIEN, the sufferings of WRIGHT, the punishment of PALM (all proceeding from the excess of cruelty which fear is so apt to engender in a violent temper,) and the tortures of TOUSSAINT, are often dwelt upon because the fortunes of individuals, presenting a more definite object to the mind, strike our imagination and rouse our feelings more than wretchedness in larger masses less distinctly perceived. The outrage upon religion by his declaring himself a Mahometan to further his views in Egypt, and the equal outrage upon morality by the mingled force and fraud in his circumvention of the Spanish princes, have in like manner been singled out as peculiar subjects of reproach. But to the eye of calm reflection, the undertaking an unjustifiable war for a selfish purpose, or the persisting a day longer than is necessary in a contest which was begun on right grounds, presents a more grievous object of contemplation, implies a disposition more pernicious to the world, and is fitted to call down a reprobation far more severe.

WELLINGTON AND WASHINGTON.

The history of later times, indeed of our own country, affords a contrast to the failings and the vices which we have been viewing, and the contemplation of which may well excite sorrow for the great genius which they perverted, and abhorrence of the mischievous uses to which they turned it. Of our own illustrious captain and statesman, who defeated all NAPOLEON'S Marshals in the cause of his country and her allies, and who ended by overcoming NAPOLEON himself, it might not be fit to speak in this way; because, though no one can have the least doubt how he would have acted in a like position, yet he never had the opportunity of declining an assumption of power beyond the law. But in WASHINGTON we may contemplate every excellence, military and civil, applied to the service of his country and of mankind—a triumphant warrior, unshaken in confidence when the most sanguine had a right to despair, a successful ruler in all the difficulties of a course wholly untried—directing the formation of a new Government for a great people, the first time so vast an experiment had ever been tried by man—voluntarily and unostentatiously retiring from supreme power with the veneration of all parties, of all nations, of all mankind, that the rights of men might be conserved, and that his example might never be appealed to by vulgar tyrants. It will be the duty of the historian and the sage, in all ages, to omit no occasion of commemorating this illustrious man; and until time shall be no more will a test of the progress which our race has made in wisdom and virtue be derived from the veneration paid to the immortal name of WASHINGTON.

CHARACTERISTICS OF GREAT MONARCHS.

But though the offence is great of passing over the crimes of eminent men without duly expressing the abhorrence or contempt which they raise in all rational and virtuous minds, care must be taken to describe fully their merits, to set forth their great qualities, and to admit those good ones which are sometimes found even in wicked and wholly unprincipled men, and much more in those whose crimes are an exception to their general character. The interests of justice and the truth of history require this candid statement; but it must be added that the benefits are not inconsiderable which result from one dwelling on these better parts, and pressing them on men's minds with the authority of great names which may influence some, while their example must arrest the attention of all. Thus the wickedness of HENRY V.'s wars of mere plunder, and his feebleness in sacrificing OLDCASTLE, the most distinguished person of the age, to the fury of bigots whom he was courting, must ever be related with a full admission, not indeed of the benefits which our Constitution derived from the cost of his expeditions requiring the popular consent to his supplies, but of his great capacity as a commander, his general sincerity and frankness, so rare in princes and statesmen of those times, and his freedom at least from such a stain of cruelty as attaches to the memory of his uncle, the Black Prince, whom Mr. HUME describes as a perfect character, to the hour of his death "unstained by any blamable action," suppressing the massacre of 3,000 persons of both sexes and all ages at Limoges before his face in his last illness. So the unjust and sanguinary wars of EDWARD III. with Scotland and France must not shut our eyes to his great talents both in the field and in government, to the mildness of his administration, and to the improvements he effected both in our jurisprudence and in our Constitution. When we describe the political fraud and falsehood of ELIZABETH, her maltreatment of MARY, and her covert attempts to take her off by assassination, her sacrifice of DAVISON for obeying her commands for the execution in order to support her false denial of these commands, we must at the same time commemorate her great qualities for government, by which she preserved the peace of her dominions in a season of extreme difficulty from religious as well as political dissensions, and her allowing no influence whatever in the management of public affairs to those favorites with whom indeed she led a life of indulgence little sanctioned by most Protestant historians. But far worse princes, while justly held up to reprobation for their tyranny, and to contempt for their sordid schemes carried into execution at the public expense, in fact by the plunder of their subjects, deserve just commendation for their encouragement of the arts, and advancing the improvement of their country. Instead of denying all merit to LORENZO DE MEDICI, or ascribing his munificence to vanity, we are only to lament that his accomplishments and his patronage of genius should have dazzled good men, friends of liberty as well as of letters, and blinded them to the conduct of one who enslaved his country, directed its resources by a series of fraudulent devices to his own profit, treacherously intrigued to subvert the power of his neighbors, shed the blood of his adversaries at home sometimes by his official tools, sometimes by delivering them over to the mob, when their atrocious offences against him might have been surely visited by the law. Take even the worst of rulers—those whose cruelty and profligacy are the detestation of all mankind, our own RICHARD III. and the BORGIAS. The former is believed upon light evidence to have committed many crimes besides those of which there can be no doubt, while just praise is not given to his capacity, his courage, his improvement of our jurisprudence, and the mildness of his government to all but the nobles; and the latter (the BORGIAS) have not been generally noted as they deserved for their talents in government, their protection of learning, and especially their promotion of the important study of jurisprudence. The caprice of historians in some sort resembles that of the vulgar, either struck by signal turpitude and regarding it as pervading generally, and excluding all exceptions, or only securing the exception and making it the rule of decision. A Borgia is held incapable of any good of any kind; a Lorenzo incapable of evil. Nothing can tend more to keep men in ignorance than such exaggerations; and they have the hurtful effect of intercepting the instruction which a contemplation of the real state of the facts in each case is fitted to impart. The ills that have proceeded from the great scourge of later days have been adverted to, as well as the mischievous effects of the admiration which he excited, and which unhappily has not ceased to inspire the people whom he most injured. But some of his great qualities it would be impossible to admire too much; and though his genius may be pronounced inimitable, in some things his example may be followed, and it is therefore fit that these should be recorded.

There is, indeed, an obvious expediency in dwelling rather upon qualities the example of which may lead to imitation, than upon genius however calculated to command admiration—genius which consists in the rare gifts of rich fancy, perception of resemblance and differences not apparent to ordinary minds but admitted by all as soon as suggested, quick and sure judgment, and the power of not only abstracting the attention from all objects save one, but of directing and concentrating it upon that one. This is what we call genius, the gift of very few, and the works of which are to be admired at an awful distance. The ordinary qualities which diligent study and a fixed desire to excel may place more or less within the reach of all are most fit to be recommended by the example and the success of distinguished individuals. Of these NAPOLEON possessed two in an eminent degree; they can never be sufficiently kept in mind, and they are of universal application—the strict economy of time, in compliance with the maxim, "Take care of the minutes, the hours will take care of themselves;" and the habit of invariably mastering the whole of whatever subject or part of a subject he considered himself interested in being acquainted with. The captain who conveyed him to Elba expressed to me his astonishment at his precise and, as it were, familiar knowledge of all the minute details connected with the ship. I heard from one connected with the great Helvetic mediation (1802) that, though the deputies soon found how hopeless they were of succeeding with the First Consul, yet they felt themselves defeated in the long discussion by one more thoroughly master of all the details of the complicated question than they could have believed it possible for any foreigner to become. My illustrious friend the Duke of WELLINGTON had a like consummate acquaintance with whatever subject he was called upon to consider practically; among others may be mentioned his regimental economy and discipline, which NAPOLEON did not so well know, because he cared not so much for the comforts of his men, nor was at all sparing of their lives (a principal object at all times with the Duke;) but he had a knowledge almost preternatural of the place where each corps, or even company of his vast armies, was to be found at any given time, because this was ultimately connected with the use he might make of what he somewhat unfeelingly termed "the raw material."

These examples cited of the rule which forbids superficial knowledge absolutely, and prescribes going to the bottom of every subject, or part of any subject, we intend to learn, give it the sanction of the example of both those eminent men, and show that it is a cause of their invariable success.

DUTY OF ALL MEN TO LABOR FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.

The effect of action and reaction upon the historian and the multitude has been adverted to. As regards the actors in the affairs of the world it is not to be overlooked, and it may even afford some extenuation of their faults. The multitude are in a measure the accomplices, if not the instigators, of those who, for selfish objects, betray their interests and work their misery or their ruin. Seduced by the spectacle of triumphant force, stricken with wonder at the mere exercise of great faculties with great success, men withdraw their eyes from the means by which the ends are attained, and lose their natural hatred of wickedness in their admiration of genius and their sense of power. It is truly a disinterested admiration, for they themselves pay the price, and their oppression, with every suffering that misgovernment can inflict, is the result of the cruelty which they did not abhor, the meanness which they did not scorn when dazzled with the false lustre shed over detestable or despicable deeds by brilliant capacity crowned with victory. NAPOLEON knew how safely he might rely on their delusion, and he knew that the people whom he enslaved and ruined were intoxicated with the glory which he gained and for which they so heavily paid. In one respect at least he was less to blame than they; he faced the danger, if he witnessed the miseries of war; while they in perfect safety upheld him in his course to make their country unprofitably powerful by the slaughter of thousands and the misery of millions. Surely a most sacred duty is imposed upon the teachers of mankind, whether historians who record or reasoners who comment upon events, to exert all their powers for weaning them from this fatal delusion; to mark as their worst enemies those who would cherish the feelings of mutual aversion or jealousy between nations connected by near neighborhood, which makes hostility most pernicious, and friendly intercourse most beneficial; and, above all, unceasingly to impress upon their minds the contrast between the empty renown of war, with its unspeakable horrors, and the solid glory of peace, as real as its blessings are substantial. It is said that the present ruler of France returned from his successful campaign impressed with a deep sense of its horrors, and that his wise devotion to the peaceful improvement of the country has been stimulated by the recollection of the scenes he had witnessed. Let us hope and trust that no vile flatterer will ever succeed in tempting him to abandon his course, and that he will join all virtuous and rational men in discountenancing the feelings which, under his predecessor, were productive of much misery to France and to the world—feelings which impose and still impose upon all neighboring nations the heavy cost of unceasing watchfulness and preparation.

It is not enough, however, that the instructors of the people, and especially of youth, avoid propagating dangerous errors and implanting or encouraging in their growth feelings hostile to the best interests of mankind. Their duty is to inculcate principles and cherish sentiments having the direct tendency to promote human happiness. Now, the wisdom of ancient times, though it dealt largely with the subject of our passions, and generally with the nature of man in the abstract, never stopped to regard as worthy of consideration the rights, the comforts, and the improvements of the community at large. The people were appealed to when advantage could be taken of their prejudices, or their feelings could be excited for a particular purpose; their advancement in knowledge and refinement was little regarded, and he who devoted himself to render them real service was viewed as going out of the ordinary path and seeking glory in a singular and fantastic way. "*Vide quæso,*" says JULIUS CÆSAR, "*ne tua divina virtus admirationis plus sit habitura quam gloriæ; si quidem gloria est illustris et permagna multorum et magnorum vel in suos, vel in patriam, vel in omne genus hominum fama meritorum.*" (Pro Marcello, VIII.) The space was supposed impassible that separates the vulgar from the philosopher and the statesman; they were not even regarded as much above the brutes which perish. "*Si ut sapientibus placet,*" says TACITUS, "*non cum corpore extinguuntur magnæ animæ.*" A sounder philosophy or a purer religion have in modern times entirely abolished all such distinctions; and to consult the interests and promote the improvement in every way of the great body of the people is not only the object of all rational men's efforts, but the best title to public respect and the direct road to fame. The instructors of youth have thus devolved upon them the duty of directing the minds of their pupils towards the most important purposes which their acquirements can serve to promote, the diffusion of knowledge among the people, and their general improvement, inculcating the grand lesson of morals as well as of wisdom, that whatever they learn, of whatever accomplishments they become possessed, is a word, all their acquired talents as much as their natural gifts are a trust held for the benefit, not more of themselves than of their fellow-creatures, and of the use whereof they will one day have to render a strict account. The impressions left on the mind in early years are so lively that they last through life; and even when partially affected by other studies, or by the cares of the world, they still exert some influence, and may often be found far more than is supposed to modify the counteracting and neutralizing influences which they cannot resist. This undoubted truth is not the less important for being often admitted, though there is reason to fear oftener admitted than acted upon in practice.

ANCIENT AND MODERN SOCIETY.

The difference between ancient times and modern in one great particular cannot be too constantly kept before the eyes of youth—the difference arising from the art of printing, and its important effect, the discussion of all questions by written

bestowing honors of a class subordinate to academical, after due examination. There can be no doubt that we shall follow so admirable an example.

BENEVOLENCE AND BENEFICENCE.

The instructors of youth have no more important duty than to inculcate the great truth—even through life worthy of a large share in the guidance of our conduct—that it is beneficaece rather than benevolence, at least, benevolence shown in beneficence, which can be regarded as a virtue, and entitled to confidence and respect. Mere good disposition, unless guided hy good judgment, may be admired as amiable, bet must be barren of good fruit, and may even produce evil. Charity ill bestowed may prove more hurtful than selfishness; and they who have impoverished themselves or their heirs may find others yet more injured by their ignorance or errors, as gifts bestowed with the best intentions have been found to promote the immorality and propagate the disease which they were desirous to prevent. Foundling and Small-pox Hospitals, both in England and Ireland, and on the Continent, are the proofs. But where the will to serve mankind unites with the knowledge how to serve them—where the will is followed by the deed, and the desire to do good is gratified at a personal sacrifice, there can be no greater merit in the eyes of man, we may say, let us humbly affirm, more fitted to obtain the approval of Heaven. It is boentifully ordered that such conduct shall even in this life be rewarded, both by an approving conscience aed by the delight which the reflection affords. But generous acts are limited by our means, and we can only in a few instances have this enjoyment. I have known a small circle of persons who made a point of doing some act of kindness to individuals daily—that is, daily on an average, keeping what was termed a "Titus account," from the Roman Emperor, who deemed every day lost in which some deed of mercy or favor had not been done. But such indulgences are confined by our circumstances or our necessary avocations. Then let us compound by acts which have a benehcial tendency on a larger scale, and give whole classes of our fellow-creatures cause to bless our names. Such is the duty, and such ought to be the pleasure of all men, each in his station, and at every age, from the entrance into active life down to its close, even of those whose years make it necessary to relax, though by no means to give up their labors. From an entire discontinuance of work they would vainly seek repose.

"The want of occupation is not rest,
A mind quite vacant is a mind distrest."

In former times it was very usual for those whose lives had been passed in camps or courts, wearied with the turmoil and anxieties of war, or the busy restlessness of intrigue, to seek repose in the cloister,

"In the deep solitudes and awful cells,"

where they fancied that

"Heavenly pensive meditation dwells;"

and fondly hoped by superstitious observances to efface their own memory of evil deeds, or to propitiate Heaven by mortifications which tormented themselves and benefited no one. Even many whose course had been blameless and who had only to lament the advance of age unfitting them for active life, sought the cloistered shade with the same design of enjoying rest and seeking the Divine favor by unprofitable service. In our day a wiser and more virtuous course is taken by those who are no longer able to perform all the duties which had exhausted the strength of their youth. They still feel able to contribute their share, though far less than they could wish, to the service of mankind. They trust that their solacing themselves with classical reminiscencee may be pardoned to their period of life, as well as the prolixity of speech which attends it; and at any rate they can abstain from hurtful and degrading indulgence, and from the indulgence of inaction and indolence as degrading if lese hurtful—

"Pierîs pollent studiis, multoque redundant
Eloquio; nec desidiis, dapibusque paratis
Indulgere juvat; nec tanta licentia vitæ
Adripit, aut mores ætas lasciva relaxat;
Sed gravibus curis animum, sortita senilem,
Ignea longævo frænatur corde juventus."

If in action good intentions avail nothing without deeds, and even deeds are of no merit, however well meant, unless wisely done, so opinioes as opinions, and, without reference to actions, are of no value except for their truth, their soundness; and this is alone to be regarded in their adoption. Their favor with man, their anbserviecy to a particular purpose, their accordance with a prevailing prejudice, their striking novelty and originality or repugnance to commonly received doctrines—are all wholly extraneous to that which alone must be considered in onr inquiries, and especially in our teaching—their truth or falsehood alone to be regarded and nothing else. Bnt in the same degree in which the pnrsuit of truth must be the sole object, so is the bearing entirely with those who dissent from ns a paramount dnty. Indeed, the one position is involved in the other. We cannot be in search of truth alone, hut in pursuit of something else, and we do not allow others to hold their opinions, however different from ours. These differences can only be the ground or our disapproving or pitying, hnt on no account of blaming. If they have honestly formed their opinions upon whatever subject, moral, political, or religious, they may be blamed for the misconduct of the understanding, hnt not for the opinions, however erroneous, to which it has led them. To God they are responsible, and not to man, and in proportion to the importance of the snbject is the responsibility heavy; in the snbject of religion, therefore, heaviest of all, because there even carelessness, overnight, is criminal; deeply to be blamed by men, though not to be punished, and in the sight of God one of the graveet offences. It is strange how great in all ages has been the confusion of ideas on this subject, and greatest upon matters where it was most hurtful—religious opinion. Men justly regarded these of all others the most important, and error the most to be deplored; and that every temporal consideration was comparatively insignificant. Bnt they also supposed that belief was voluntary; therefore, having the power, they drew the inference that they had not only a right, but a duty to exercise their power in compelling the unbeliever or destroying him, as Louis IX., (St. Louis,) the mildest and most conscientious of Princes, held it the duty of a trne knight when he met unbelievers not to reason with them, hut put them to death; so little could he have opened his mind to comprehend, much less to embrace, the doctrine of Bishop Jeremy Taylor, delivered hy him as that of all rational men—"No man can change his opinion when he will, and using force may make a hypocrite, but never a right believer." All intolerance of every kind proceeds from the same confusion of ideas, the more mischievous because oftentimes perfectly honest, from that of St. Louis and the Inquisition down to its mildest form of attaching civil disqualificatious to religious opinions, and even to political, when they have at some period been connec.ed with religious belief. The prejndices and gross errors in which such persecntion in all its forms originates cannot be too carefully guarded against in practice, or too fully exposed in teaching. The sound doctrines on all subjects of moral, political and theological science, at all times taught within these walls, have established the character of the University upon a solid fonndation.

But it is not to be forgotten that the injury to the cause of truth has been done by a very eminent person, in whose great capacity and celebrity this city takes a just pride, how much soever his talents may have been misapplied; and it well becomes the instructors of youth strenuously to counteract the influence of David Hume, both on account of the incalculable importance of the snbject on which he was mieled, and also in respect of a far less material circumstance—the disposition of ignorant persons in other countries to represent him as having founded an infidel school or sect in Scotland. It is fit that on this point the truth should be plainly spoken—Mr. Hume was not a skeptic either in his political or religious errors. His opinions were perfect, decided when they could be held upon poeitive or affirmative positions, and as decided as any that could be held upon mere negation. He was the adversary of popular rights, and the ally of the English High Church Party against those rights, widely as he differed from all Churchmen upon the grounds of their belief and the foundations of their power. He was upon all religion, natural and revealed, a disbeliever, rather than an unbeliever, rejecting the evidence of the former, and declaring it to be wholly insufficient to prove the existence of a Deity or the immortality of the soul; and holding the statements upon which the latter rests to be not only false but impossible. This is not scepticism, but dogmatism. It is the assertion that of a miracle there can be no proof; that of a God and future state there is no proof,—no reason whatever to believe it. This, then, is atheism as much as any person of sound mind can hold the opinion, and this ought constantly to be exposed as such and refuted. Fortnnately there are the means of triumphant refutation; for upon natural religion the whole argument of Hume rests upon an entire misconception of the nature of inductive reasoning; and it is not too much to affirm that if he had ever attended to any branch of natural philosophy he could not have fallen into so manifest an error. There is no one part of the argument which would not destroy all inductive science; all generalizatiou would be pnt an end to; experimental inquiry mnst stand still; no step could he made, no conclusion drawn, beyond the mere facts observed, and the science must be derived from the process or general reasoning upon particular facts, into the bare record of those particular facts themselves. The late discoveries in fossil osteology afford additional proofs of Mr. Hume's hasty assumptions both on the question of a Providence or that of miracles. It is now proved by evidence which he must have admitted to be sufficient that at one remote period in the history of our globe there was an exertion of creative power to form the human and certain other races not before existing; so that he must have believed in the miracle of creation—that is, the interposition of a Being powerful enough to suspend the established order of things, and make a new one. The argument rests on the same gronnds as to a future state, in so far as he denies the proof of a power to continue the soul apart from the body. But there is this material difference in the evidence, that an induction is conclnsive as to the existence of the Deity, and the independent and separate nature of the soul, but only proves the probability of its continued existence. Its entirely different nature from matter, as shown in the quickness of its operations, its independence of the body, proved hy the faculties sometimes becoming stronger as the body decays—above all, its surviving the complete change of the body, so that hardly a particle of the corporeal frame remains while the mind continuas unchanged, unless perhaps by gaining strength—all demonstrate its different consdntion and its independeat existence; and, as there no one example of annihilation in the universe—what is termed destruction being only dissolution and new combination, and the soul, from the singleness of its nainre without parts, being incapable of anch destruction—we are left to infer, from the prevalence of benevolent design in all the Creator's works, that He will continue what he has formed, and so largely endowed, and so bountifully cherished.

It is not, perhaps, just to consider Mr. Hume's unfortunate views as adopted from the desire to take a line different from the commonly received opinions, though the force of this temptation to a young author may have been naturally enough suspected. Bnt that his political prejudices biased his mind can hardly be doubted. He had formed the worst opinion of the Commonwealth men in the seventeenth century, and of their successors the Whigs in his own day, and the fanaticism of the former gave him a prejudice against their religious principles, like that of the Tories and Free-thinkers in Queen Anne's time. His inaccuracy as an historian, from his tory prejndices and his habitual carelessnees, is now universally admitted; indeed, even where he had no bias of opinion or feeling to mislead him, that inaccuracy appears manifest, as in the suppression of all mention of the Limoges massacre when describing the Black Prince's whole condect through life as without a stain. Of the like careiessness in some instances, and prejudices in others, his writinga on religious subjects give coestant proofs. The entire misapplication of Archbishop Tillotson's argument on the real presence is one instance, and the perversion or ignorance of indnctive science is another; to which may be added his failing to observe that the argument against miracles would epply to cases of testimony which may be put as quite decisive, and which he himself must have admitted. The admirable style of this great anthor, and his acuteness and ingenuity, have only in his religious and historical works served for the propsgation of error; and the contrast is very remarkable which they present to his writinga on subjects of which he had made himself master, and on which he had no biss to mislead him. In his political discourses, when he was only in search of truth, aed uninfinenced by the authority of particular interests, he first unfolded and enforced the sound principles which guide the commercial policy of modern times. It would be impossible too highly to commend these discourses, or too steadily to keep in view the cause of their superiority to his other works.

Greatly as this celebrated writer may be blamed for the rashness of his speculations, and his yielding to the bias which appears to have infinenced him in these and other inquiries, he is almost entirely free from the charge justly made against Voltaire and his cotemporaries, some of whom, as Voltaire himeelf, were deists, of treating these matters with ridicule, or with rihaldry, or with a levity wholly unsuited to the sacred subject, and fitted only to inflict pain upon coescientions believers. With the exception of a sentence or two in the *Essay on Miracles*, his writings preserve the most unbroken gravity, and indeed the seriousness which is so becoming. The same praise belongs to Rousseau, who, indeed, wae a reinctant unbeliever; but, havieg none of that reasoning power which Hume possessed and abused, his unbelief is leas to be censured. It has been deemed necessary to state these things respecting Mr. Hume in order that his authority may be reduced to its just dimensions, and especially with young men, led away by his great name, and his incontestably great merits in some important particulars.

But, heside counteracting that infinence, the studies themselves in which he has been tha promoter of error, are of such vast importance—one of them the most imporiant of all—that no paine can he deemed too great, no care too unremitting, to exclude false doctrine, and inculcate sound opinions. Nor is it only in teaching divinity, technically so called, in unfolding the truths of revealed religion, that this duty can be discharged. The great doctrines of Natural Theology demand the closest attention, and afford the most valuable support to the teachers of the revealed Word. Nothing can be more groundless than the jealousy sometimes felt, but ottener professed, of natural religion by tha advocates of revealed; Bacon, who had his prejudices on the subject of final causes, occasioned by the abuse of that doctrine, describes natural religion as "the key of revealed, which," he says, "opens our understanding to the genuine spirit of the Scriptures, unlocking our belief, so that we may enter upon the serious contemplation of the Divine Power, the characters of which are so deeply angraven in the works of the creation."—(De Dig. et Aug. Lib. 61.) Newton has said, "*de Deo, de quo ex phænomenis disserere ad philosophiam naturalem pertinet.*"—(Principia Schol. Gen.) Locke declares "that he who would take away reason to make way for revelation, puts out the light of both, as if we should persuade a man to put out his eyes the better to receive the remote light of an invisible star by a telescope."—*Hum. Under IV.*, 19. 4. And Tillotson, in his great sermone preached before the King and Queen upon the occasion of the naval victory in 1672, affirms that "the principles of natural religion are the foundation of that which is revealed." It is, therefore, most desirable that a line of demarcation should not be drawn by the teachers of revealed raligion so as to exclude from their province the great truths of natural religion, as the subject of deep and continual attention; and the teachers of the latter and of moral philosophy generally, ought to be less shy than they too often are (not Paley, however) of a reference to the truths of the Gospel dispensation. That dispensation may be safely rested upon its own proofs; but, should the weight of authority be required in its favor, we may assuredly ask if any one can pretend to be a better judge of physical and mathematical evidence than Sir Isaac Newton, of moral evidence than Mr. Locke, of legal evidence than Lord Hale, all of whom, and after full inquiry, were firm believers of the Gospel truths.

But not only is the habit to be deplored of drawing a line between theology and the other branches of learning, it is equally necessary that no line should be drawn between these and natural religion. There is hardly any head of philosophy which is not connected with it; and these sciencee, as well as natural religion, must gain by keeping this connection constantly in view, and not considering that to treat of the one subject we must go out of the other. The wonders of the natural world have in all ages been dwelt upon as showing the hand of the Creator and Preserver at every step of our inquiries; and each new discovery has added to the devout confidence of the student. For instance, the late proof of the stability of the universe, so little suspected before our day that men argue on the necessity of interference to retain the planets in their path, has thus afforded a very striking illustration of the rational optimism which is the best solution of the ancient but constantly recurring question *pothen to kakon*—"whence comes evil."

Thus, then, natural theology stands at the head of all sciences, from the sublime and elevating nature of its objects. It tells of the creation of all things, of the mighty power that fashioned and sustains the universe, of the uuiversal skill that contrived the wings and beak and feet of insects, invisible to the naked eye, and that lighted the lamp of day, and launched into space comets myriads of times larger than the earth, whirling ten times swifter than a cannon hall, and two thousand times hotter than red-hot iron. It passes the bounds of material existence, and raises us from the creation to the Author of Nature. Its office is not only to mark what things are, hut for what purposes they were made by the infinite wisdom of an all-powerful Being, with whose existence and attributes its high prerogative is to bring us acquainted. If we prize, and justly, the delightful contemplations of the other sciences—if we hold it a marvellous gratification to have ascertained exactly the swiftnese of the remotest planets, the number of grains that a piece of lead would weigh at their surfaces, and the degree in which each has become flattened in shape by revolving on its axis, it is surely a yet more noble employment of our faculties, and a still higher privilege of our nature, humhly but confidently to ascend from the universe to its great first cause, and investigate the unity, the personality, the intentione, as well as the matchless skill and mighty power of Him who made and moves and sustains those prodigious bodies, and all that inhabit them. But moral science lends liberally the same lights and bestows the same enjoyments. For He also created the mind of man, bestowed upon him a thinking, a reasoning, and a feeling nature, placed him in a universe of wonders, endowed him with faculties to comprehend them, and to rise hy his meditations to a knowledge of their Divine cause. The connexion of attention with memory, the helps furnished by the influence of curiosity and the force of habit, the uses to which the feelings and the passions are subservient—as love to the continuance of the race, the affections to the rearing of it, hope to encourage and sustain, fear to protect from danger—all the instincts of all creatures, in some acting with a marvellous accuracy such as reason could not surpass, and all perfectly suited to the position of the individuals,—these are not more marvels of Divine skill than of the benevolence which pervades all creation, moral as well as material. Bnt societies of men, even in his social capacity, are the special object of Divine care—"*Nihil est principi illi Deo qui omnem hunc mundum regit quod quidem in terris fiat acceptius quam concilia cœtusque hominum jure sociati quæ civitates appellantur.*"—*Cic., Somn. Scip.* And the same pleasing and useful effects result from the study of man in his social as in his individual state, and from a contemplation of the structnre and functions of the political world. The nice adaptation of our species for the social state, the increase of onr power as well as the multiplication of our comforts and our enjoyments hy union of purposa and of action, tha subservlency of the laws governing the nature and motions of the natnral world to the uses of man in his social condition, the tendency of his mental faculties and moral feelings to frnther the progreas of social improvement, the predisposition of political combinations, even in unfavorahle circumstances, to prodnce good; and the inherent powers hy which evil is avoided, compensated and repaired; the singular laws, partly physical and partly moral, by which the numbers of mankind are maintained and the balance of the sexes preserved with unerring certainty—these form only a portion of the marvels to which the eye of the political observer is pointed, and by which his attention is arreated; for there is hardly any one political arrangement which, by its structure and formation, does not shed a light on the capacities of human nature, and illustrate the powers and wonders of the Providence to which man looks up as his maker and preserver.

But most important, and to our feeble nature most consolatory, is the impression which all our study of this vast subject leaves of perfect wisdom being accompanied hy constant benevolence. This is declared hy all the works around us, and is deeply felt in all the sentiments of our mind. We find everywhere proofs that we live under a ruler who, unlike human lawgivers, far oftener proclaims rewards than denounces punishment. Furthermore, it is a general rule and would be found absolute and universal, if our knowledge embraced the whole system, that while pleasure is held out to induce much more than pain to deter, the pleasure is beyond what would suffice, there is some gratification more than requisite. And this can only be because the giver of good delights in the happiness of his creatures. Snch contemplatioes at once gratify a scientific curiosity and afford a moral indulgence. They prove that the awful Being, of whose existence we are made certain, and whom we know as our Creator, is the good Being by whose preserving care we are cherished, and sentiments of piety and devotion arise to fill our minds which he only can reject who has the faith of Epicurus and the feelings of a Stoic. The thorough exposing of these truths and dwelling incessantly upon them is not required for supporting the character of this famone University, but it mnst afford pure delight both to the teacher and the etudent. Above all, is the necessity of making upon the mind of early youth an impression which never can wear out hy lapse of time, or be effaced by the rival influences of other contemplations or to he obliterated by the cares of the world. The lessons thue learned, and the feelings engendered or cherished, will shad their auspicious influence over the mind through life; protecting against the seductions of prosperous fortune, solacing in affliction, preparing for the great change that must close the scene hy habitual and confident belief in the King, eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God, and in the humble hope of immortality which the study of His works has inspired, and which the gracious announcements of His revealed will abundantly confirm.

The delivery of Lord Brougham's address was frequently interrupted hy applause, and at its conclusion his lordship sat down amid enthnsiastic and prolonged cheering.

In the evening Lord Brougham was entertained at dinner by the Senatue Academicus in the Hopetoun Rooms, and and he afterwards attended an evening party in the palace of Holyrood Honse, given by Lady Belhaven, which was largely attended by the nobility and gantry residing in and around Edinburgh, by various distinguished strangers from a dietance, and by members of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

FROM CHILI.

Political Changes and Movements—American Ships and Public Enterprises—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From our Own Correspondent.
Valparaiso, Tuesday, May 1, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The report which was circulated a few days ago, that Don Antonio Varas had bean appointed Minister of Interior as well as of Foreign Affairs, is now confirmed. On account of other public duties, Mr. Varas has not yet entered on the duties of these offices. I may add, they are usually combined in one aod the same person. It is also considered a certainty, in view of his appointment and acceptance of this post, that his name is completely withdrawn from the coming Presidential canvass. So that, as I intimated in my last note to you, it would seem that one element of disco d has been already removed, and we may hope that the occasion will pass by without violence. It is well to notice that the Administration is coosulting public opinion in a measure. All the charges made against this party in power, headed by Montt and Varas—for the leaders of it they unquestionably are—of cruelty aod victims and blo od-shedding, are just ridiculous to every sana man who is here on the spot. There have beeo, during all the fracas of last year, about six, or it may be eight, actual executions every one of which has been on account of some flagrant and aggravating circumstaoce. Most of those executed have been soldiers or military officers, whose crime wss mutiny during a state of war. Ooe in this towu was for setting fire to public edifices, and another for what may he considered the assassination of the Governor in the public streets. Whereas the decisions of the Courts, martial and civil, in accordance with the laws, have sentenced scores of men to death for treason and for hearing arms against the State, for whom the clemeney of the very Government they had conspired against has come in to put the law's shield of mercy over them, and eommuting their punishment, has given a term of imprisonment iostead, or simply sent out of the country for a fixed number of years.

I will aim to keep you informed of anything that shall occur in regard to the coming election, and the prospects of peace. The recent statistics of commercial increase, which may be ascribed to the policy pursued by the party now in power, fn no small degree, speak volumes to show that there has been wisdom and good policy displayed in the main, even if it be granted that still many things more remain to be done for the public weal.

The registration of voters for the next Presidential election takes place in November of this year. The election itself occurs at the beginning of 1861. In June Presidential electors declare the vote. And in September, on the 18th, answering to our July 4, the new President takes oath of office and his seat.

The mode is much like our own. The people in different provinces choose electors; and these indicate who shall be President.

It remains, therefore, to be seen when you run the train off your track and drive into that of threatened disunion; or this people off theirs, to go pell mell down the hank of anarchy. We hope you will set an example of moderation, and that here it may be followed.

The Alleghenians, who were here singing and playing at the the theatre, gave three exhibitions with moderate success, and have now gone to Santiago Their names are Waldron, Manager, Miss Carrie Heffert, lady singer in English, Frencb and Spanish pieces; Mr. Stospel on wood and straw piano, and two other men whose names I not at this moment have at command.

A company of circus people is also reported as having arrived at Talcahusno from the Sandwich Islands. They arrived in their own vessel, in which they go about visiting different ports in the Pacific This Company consists of fonrteen men, two girls and one woman—seventeen in all. They bring their horses, eight in number, in the vessel with them. They had given one performance in Concepcion at last dates. Of their names I know nothing as yet.

The Singars performad on Sunday nights, according to the custom here prevailing. About the circus folks we do not know, bnt snppose they follow the fashion. The name of their vessel is the *Equestrian*.

The Government has given notice that the amount still in hand of the recent English loan will be put ont, until needed, at 6 per cent, interest.

At latest accounts the American ship *Mayflower* had not arrived at Talcahuano. Mr. Evans, the engineer, and Dr. Rogers, with their families, were waiting her arrival to take passage in her for the United States.

March is the great month for whalers to visit Talcahuano. Already the company was diminishing, when the *Biobio* sailed on the 13th inst.

All report that this boat is doing a splendid business in freight and passengers. She acquits herself well on scora of speed, and is very comfortable at sea.

The *Harriet Erving* was expecting to sail on that same day at evening from Talcahnano for Boston. Mr. Charles Richardson, late purser of the *Biobio*, returns le tha *Erving* to the United States.

Our city authorities have published a decree to protect buyers from imposition of bakers in the weight of bread. The price of bread is left open to competition; but every baker must mark his loaves, the mark to be registered, under fine of $50 for neglect. Then if bread is short of the weight specified a fine of $5 is to be imposed. Bread made from unwholesome flour will be fined $100 and seizure of the flour remaining of bad quality.

Paul H. Delano has recantly made a donation towards the support of the Charity Hospital in Concepcion.

An American line of coaches has been running between Talcahnano and Concepcion for some years past. An opposition line has been recently put on by oee Francisco nel Campo.

Tha following notice is in the papers:

"Notice is given that the American ship *Aspasia*, ownad hy Fuze & Co., of Mystic, Conn., guano laden, and put into this port for repairs, needs eight or ten thousand dollars on bottomry."

Two hundred and fifty cases of turpentine, from tha cargo of the American ship *John Land*, are advertised for sale at auction April 19.

The papers state that this Government has appointed Mr. Charles B. Pollerus Chilian Consel for the port of San Francisco.

Our Gas Company has promised to reduce tha price of gas from $6 to $5 a thousand feet on and after the 1st of May," without prejudice of further reductions should it suit the interests of tha Company." For this and other gracieus utterances we may thank the projected opposition company.

The American ship *John Land* is in dry dock at present for repairs, new sheathing, &c. All persons are forbid trusting her crew or officers.

Of the Thomas Edward Brown legacy, or residne of astate for a Hospital for Orphans in this town, which it was said would amount to $300,000, it is now said it will not be more than one-third that sum, members of his family having recovered sums from the estate which will make tnat serious dednction.

The American Hospital, which was removed first from Dr. Page's hands, and then again for economy to the physician who had it in charge was removed from the premises formerly occupied, is, as I hear it rumored, scarcely adequate to the full accommodation of all the patients. Dr. Page has not yet returned. Whether any change will take place on his arrival is now unknown. But one thing is certain, the American Government ought not to allow the indigent and infirm seamen to suffer, either in consequence of the private pique of individuals, or of more mercenery motives.

Francisco Rojas, Captain of the *Resguardo*, Tide Waiter's Department, "having attained to tha age of sixty years, and spent forty years in public service without interruptioe," has been allowed to retire honorably on fnll pay. Bernardo Costabal has been appointed in his stead.

A steamer from England, for this coast, has arrived, called the *San Carlos*, propeller, 423 tons, 56 days from Liverpool. She belongs to tha Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and sails in a day or so for Caldera, for which route she is intended. Another, the *Morro*, 150 tons, is expected shortly to arrive. She will run from this port to Constitncion, a port twelve hours south of us.

Mention is made in the papers of the death of a lady 106 years old, in Santiago, named Donna Isabel Zuniga. Also, an old soldier of the revolution is hoered with public notice, named Martinez, 116 years of age. He is still living, and can read without spectacles.

The French *Chargé des Affaires* to Peru, who arrived here in the line-of-battle ship *Duguay Trouin* three weeks ago, has proceeded to his destination two days past. He goes "to arrange definitely the questions pending on account of claims set up by French citizens, to whom that Govarnment has done injuries without motive or reason in the violation and abuse of all forms of law." So says our *Mercurio*. Ah! a ship of the line, 90 guns, with a crew of 945 men, has a tendency to produce respect.

The Court of Appeals has just decided that the executors of Thomas Edward Brown must pay to the City Hospital of Valparaiso the legacy of $20,000, at once.

H. B. M. ship *Tribune*, 21 guns, sailed for England, *viâ* Rio Janeiro, on the 23d inst. The *Termagant*, 25 guns, as well as two gunboats, the *Grappler* and *Forward*, are here.

Two days ago there were no less than twelve steam-vessels in this harbor—four of them belonging to the British Navy, one ship of the line to the French, one to the Chilian, and the balance in the merchant service. SOUTH PACIFIC.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE PROF. PHARMAKIDES OF ATHENS.

The latest arrival from Europe brings us the intelligence of tha decease of Prof. Theocletus Pharmakides, of the Theological School of the Athenian University. On the 4th of May the remains of this distinguished and venerated scholar were carried in solemn pomp, and accompanied by the whole body of the students and the professors of the four faculties, as well as by all the prominent inhabitants of Athens, to their resting-place in the quiet cemetery beyond the River Ilissus. On this occasion a funeral oration was delivered by Prof. Kontogonas, who had long been associated with Prof. Pharmakidis in the instruction of the future priesthood of Greece.

This sad but not unlooked for event calls for some notice of this extraordinary man. Although his name may not have been known to most of the readers of the Times, it cannot but be familiar to those who have kept an eye on the affairs of Greece during the last ten years. His influence was especially felt in the settlement of the ecclesiastical relations of his native country. In fact, had it not been for the ability and learning with which he espoused tha defence of its independence, the Church of Greece would, in all probability, have been ere this reduced to its former subjection to the Patriarch of Constantinople. At the time of his death, Prof. Pharmakides was a man, we believe, of upwards of seventy-five years. We remember to have seen him eight years ago, when he was hale and hearty, apparently living with comfort on the means furnished him by his position in the University, and devoting his time to the pursuits of which he was so fond. The shelves on the walls of the small study into which we were ushered were filled with books bearing upon ecclesiastical history and polity: but the ample library of the University furnished many works of reference that were beyond the limits of his narrow home. His personal appearance was pleasing, and his countenance was expressive of combined affability and decision of character.

At the period when Theocletus Pharmakides began his education, Greece afforded no advantages to the studious. All who desired to acquire anything beyond the merest rudiments of knowledge were compelled to go abroad. Pharmakides sought a German University, where under Protestaot teachers he imbibed that critical spirit for which he afterwards became noted. After the lapse of many years we find him appointed to a much coveted chair in the University of Otho, and occupying at the same time the important post of Secretary of the Holy Synod, the supreme ecclesiastical tribunal of Greece. To the Liberal Party he had become an invaluable coadjutor, while the advocates of a retrograde policy had reason to fear him on account of the facility with which he could refute their pretensions by means of his great familiarity with Church history. In the Spring of 1852 an emergency arose that called for the exercise of his powers. Ever since the outbreak of the revolution, the Church of Greece had been virtually independent of the Patriarch of Constantinople. Unlike the Roman Catholic Church, the Oriental Church has never insisted on external unity of organization as indispensable. Accordingly the most flourishing branch of the Church, the Russian, has, since the close of the Sixteenth Century, maintained a distinct and independent existence, while it has continued to be recognized as orthodox by the mother-Church at Constantinople. The Church of the peninsula and islands of Greece was forced in 1821, by the action of the Patriarch and his advisers, to assume an equally independant position; for that prelate, being a mere tool of the Soltan, laid the entire clergy of the revolted provinces of the Turkish Empire under the ban, and denied the validity of all sacerdotal acts they might perform. As this sentence, although little regarded, had never been formally revoked, an attempt was made by the Greek Ministry in 1852 to procure an acknowledgement of the ecclesiastical independence of Greece, which had in the meanwhile been asserted both by legislative enactment and by the Constitution of 1843. The Patriarch was found to be complaisant enough; but instead of the simple sanction that had been requested, he undertook to coefer freedom upon the Greek Church, on certain prescribed conditions. These conditions were such as necessarily implied the illegality of the entire course that had been pursued in Greece, and tended to restore in a modified form tha old authority of the Patriarch. Transparent as was tha device, it attracted little attention; and for the sake of peace the majority of both Houses of the Grecian Legislature were inclined to sacrifice what may have seemed a mere question of abstract principle to present expediency. To Prof. Pharmakides is due the credit of having defeated the cunningly-devised project. The official decree of the Patriarch bore the name of "the Synodical Tome," because signed by all the members of the Synod, at the head of which the Patriarch stands. Accordingly, Prof. Pharmakides entitled his anonymous volume *The Synodical Tome; or, Concerning Truth.* So vigorous an attack upon all the most inveterate abuses that had crept into the Eastern Church had never before been made by a member of that communion. Not only the particular case of usurpation of authority which most nearly touched the Greeks was here treated of, hnt all those assumptions of lordly power which had been made by the See of Constantinople ware subjected to the closest analysis. The claim of the Patriarch to the title of Œcumenical Bishop led the author to a thorough historical exposition of the Constitution of the Christian Church, as he understood it; from which the reader was left in no doubt in respect to the opinion of Prof. Pharmakides, at least, that the entire hierarchical system of the Oriental Church rests on a very frail foundation. At the same time the pernicious tendency of the "Tome" was so clearly unmasked that many of its former advocates became its most decided opponents. A few rejoinders to Prof. Pharmakides made their appearance; but their feebleness only demonstrated the strength of his positions. The bill which had been supposed for ever to have received the final sanction of the Greek Church in a manner better comporting with the dignity of the nation. From the contest Prof. Pharmakides retired with great éclat. Nor did the Patriarch, whom he had so mortally offended, venture to excommunicate the author of a work that had met with such unbounded admiration. Since 1852 Pharmakides continued to discharge the duties of his professorial position until attacked by the disease which put an end to his labors. B.

POLITICAL.

THE OHIO REPUBLICANS.

THE PRESIDENCY—WHO WAS SACRIFICED?—THE REPUBLICAN HEROES—NO CLAIM TO THE PRESIDENCY—THE FUTURE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Ten Hemoks, June, 1860.

After a long silence you will allow me a brief comment on an article of Mr. Ward's, copied into the Times. It is a New-York view of politics, in which the people *here* do not agree, and which appears to me to want political information. I know not for what reason the great States of the Ohio Valley are ignored by Eastern politicians, when it is greatly for their interest to know something about them. Chicago, however, has given them a lesson which may be of service hereafter. Had they known the true state of facts in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, they would naither have expected Seward's nomination so certainly, nor been so disappointed when it did not happen. I agree with Mr. Ward in every word of eulogy he has uttered on the public life and career of Mr. Seward. It is well deserved. But I do not agree with him in such assertions as these.

"Gov. Seward was sacrificed, apparently, to strengthen doubtful States."

"The expectations of the Republican people have been disappointed in the refusal of their National Convention to nominate Gov. Seward."

I deny these statements point blank. Seward was *not* "sacrificed." No man *could* be sacrificed, for no man has any *claim* on the Presidency. This kind of talk is nonsense. I heard in 1840 of the *claims* of Gen. Harrison and Mr. Clay. Neither of them had any *claim*. Every man has a right to aspire to the Presidency, and no man has any right to complain that he does not get it.

The "Republican people" are *not* disappointed that the Convention did not nominate Seward. On the contrary they are everywhere rejoicing. I think I know about as much of political opinions as Mr. Ward, and I thought the nomination of either Seward or Bates impossible. The State Convention of Ohio, by more than four to one had indicated Chase, and no man among all tha nominees was truer to principle, possessed more firmness, or more administrative talent. Was he "*sacrificed?*"

But let by-gones be by-gones. What is the future? Let Mr. Ward be consoled by the fact that tha Democratic politicians are much more disappointed than he was. They would give untold gold to have Seward in Lincoln's place. Their opinion is just tha same as his. They thought Mr. S. so great and glorious a hero of Republicanism, that it was the grossest ingratitude not to have nominated him! Even the New-York *Herald*—that type of the pure in morals and the intellectual in development—thinks tha sama way. It is so horrified that it visits Lincoln with its awful contempt,—"third-rate lawyer of Illinois"—a mere "stump speaker"—"poorer than poor Pierce." Perhaps if the *Herald* knew how this sounds "up the creeks," and how it will come ont te the ballot-boxes, it would not speak so loud in meeting. If they happen to nominate Seymour at Baltimore, we shall see how the backwoodsman of Illinois compares with a great man of New-York; and if they nominate Douglas, we shall see how tha Goliah contends with David. I will give you the news in advance. There is no giant, little or great, will stand against the tornado which will sweep the prairies and vallies of the West. Nor will the hurricana stop there. It will blow through Western Pennsylvania, and over its iron hills and its mines of coal with resistless force. I trust it will be a pure gale, and when the storm is over, we shall find the *practices* of this Government revolutionized. Senator Hammond says (and we know it) that tha South has *controlled* this Government up to the present. It should think it no more than decent to let the *majority* govern a little while. Tha South has got to learn a great practical lesson, and it may as well take it coolly. It must submit to the majority, and must submit to see the Pro-Slavery tendency of the Government reversed. If it wants to try an issue about secession, there is no time so good as the present. Let it be tried *in the South*,—let no Northern man interfere. I should like to see how Davis, Toombs, Hammond, and the rest of that set will look after trying a Southern Confederacy. It would do the country and the world good to see that trial made.

—In the midst of these political excitements our country moves on with a uniform march, and a grandeur of destiny almost dazzling to the eye We are a nation. Already surpassing Great Britain, we have scarcely begun to occupy the vast Continent committed to our care. Unknown regions remain to be opened up—sparse settlements are seen just dotting the wilderness, and the hunter still wanders among inaccessible mountains and unmeasured plains. The miner finds the mountains filled with gold—the herdsman drives his countless flocks over the plain. To-day there are thirty millions of people—to-morrow there will be forty millions! What an Empire! The politics of the day are (as to men and parties) insignificant compared with this vast column—this heavy tread—this coming future of the advancing millions. Like tha incoming tide of our own Pacific, it swells with the force, and utters the voice of an Invincible Power.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that Hon. Hannibal Hamlin has been franking Republican documents to residents of that city. It waxes eloqueot under the provocation as follows: "If Hannibal Hamlin fancies that the trash he is so eager to spead broadcast will *help* him down here in his *Helperism*, he may make up his mind to it that he will find himself just as helpless as his Carthagenian namesake did in his effort to take Rome. We saw one of these documents yesterday, addressed to Dr. Theodoar Mayo, printed in Dutch too, (German we mean.) Now, isn't this a good joke? Only think of Hamlin's sending a German document to a man who don't understand a word of it, but who was actually at Harper's Ferry as Orderly Sergeant of the Howi zers, for the express purpose of blowing Hamlin sky-high, if he came in the way, and sending him to fill the vice-chair to the black president of tha place down below. Hannibal Hamlin, there is no hope for thee! The nomioee of the Democratic Convention will prove a Scipio to thee, and the Democratic dose thou will get at the next election will end thy career as surely as poison did the life of Hannibal, the Carthagenian. Let every one who gets one of the documents we allude to, pack it back again to the Helper hound. A large number of the documents have been sent here to people high and low."

Hon. James Jackson, Representative in Congress from the Sixth Congressional District of Georgia, writes to Col. O. C. Griffin the reason which induced him to recommend the return of the seceding delegates to Charleston. He says the signers of the late adoress wanted to preserve the unity of the Democratic Party, and failing in that, to unite the entire South with the aid of the "true men of the North." He says: "In plain language, the policy recommended, as I understood it, and on which understanding alone I would have signed the address, is to accredit our delegates to Richmond and Baltimore both—recommend them to adjourn the Richmond Convention to a day subsequent to the Baltimore Convention—then go in the latter Convention, and demand of New-York to do what I understand New-York has promised to do if we return. If we are again deceived, then demand of the Old Dominion, North Carolina, Tannessee, Kentucky and Missouri to choose between a unified South upon principles *sound*—they themselves being the judges—and having already pronounced them *sound*, to choose between these sound principles and the Union of the South on the one hand, and the rump of the Democratic Party, denationalized by its own conduct, on

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION as chambermaid and to assist with children; no objection to the country for the Summer; unexceptionable reference from her last place, where she may be seen, for two days—No 40 east 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young girl, a situation in a respectable family, either as chambermaid or to take care of children; no objection to go to the country. Call, for two days, at no 116 Stanton-st., front house, first stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A highly respectable young woman, with excellent reference, wishes the above situation; is an excellent seamstress and good chambermaid; can also act as nurse; is of kind disposition, and fond of children. Apply at No 424 Broadway, no stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman; will assist with the washing and ironing, or has no objection to take care of children and do plain sewing; would like the country for the Summer; City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 191 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in washing. No objection to the country. Would like to travel and take care of a baby. Apply at No. 125 West 29th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as good plain cook; will assist in the washing and ironing. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Good reference given. Call for two days at No. 116 East 24d st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A PROfessed cook, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches. Has no objection to the country. Has the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 15 Union-court.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, or would go as laundress. Best of City reference. Call at No. 105 West 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST OBLIGing young woman, a situation as cook, baker, &c., and laundress; would do night housework, or chambermaid and waiting; best reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 70 Bleecker-st., near Broadway; wages no object.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, CLEAN, respectable young English woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is competent and trustworthy, able and willing to work; best of references. Call at No. 10 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, clean, and respectable young woman, a situation as cook, baker, washer and ironer; is competent and trustworthy, able and willing to work; no objections to the country; best of references. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COOK, &C.—A SITUATION WANTED TO do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, by a neat, respectable servant girl; is obliging, faithful and trustworthy, and very highly recommended. Apply at No 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY a respectable woman, with best of City references. Apply at No. 82 West 20th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week as dressmaker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 210 23d-st, next house to the marble yard, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS DRESSMAKER AND LADY'S MAID.—A competent dressmaker and lady's maid wants a situation with a lady or family going to some watering place; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing; also family sewing of all kinds; the best City references. Address No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS GENERAL SERVANT OR CHAMBERmaid.—A highly respectable Scotch young woman, who is neat in her person and habits, desires a situation in City or country, as general domestic or chambermaid and waitress; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good cook and baker. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front, this day or Monday.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, tidy girl, a situation as general servant, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful wages; $4; City or country. Call at No, 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman, a Protestant, well recommended, a situation as children's maid and seamstress. Apply at No. 25 Charles-st. Would prefer the country.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as nurse; is a good seamstress; has no objection to the country or to travel for the Summer months; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 376 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS NURSE.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman desires a situation as child's nurse. She is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby and bring it up by hand if required; has good references. Apply at No. 178 East 31st-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A GENTEEL young woman, with three years' City reference from her last place, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; can do all kinds of family sewing in beautiful style; is very fond of children, and neat in appearance; no objections to the country. Can be seen to day and Saturday, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a very respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and do light chamberwork or sewing; is a very good embroiderer; would like to go to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 196 11th-st., third floor

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A NURSE and seamstress wishes a situation; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes and all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's Machine; best reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 East 29th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation as nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant girl; would like to go the country. Call at her present employer's, No. 105 21st-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an American girl as seamstress, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; would engage as seamstress with a dressmaker; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as seamstress and lady's maid; she will be found willing and obliging in every respect, and an excellent seamstress. Call for two days at No. 122 East 20th st., near 3d-av., upper floor front room.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable lady, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse in a private family. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 211 East 19th-st., third floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as waitress, or as chambermaid in a private family; good City references. Can be seen at No 195 15th-st., between 1st and 2d avs, back room, third floor. City preferred.

TO TEND IN A BAKERY.—WANTED, BY A young girl a situation to tend a bakery; is fully acquainted with the business; has the best of City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 169 East 12th-st., near 1st av., 2d floor.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF EDUCATION and refinement desires an engagement to superintend a household, either where there is no lady, or where she, being an invalid, requires assistance; she is willing to combine the education, in English, of young children with her other duties; excellent reference given. Address FLORENCE Box No. 152 *Times* Office, appointing a place for an interview, if one is desired.

WANTS TO GO TO CALIFORNIA.—WANTed, a situation, by a very intelligent, respectable young woman, to go to California; is perfectly capable to fill any station, whether cook, chambermaid or nurse, especially a cook's situation; is a person of the most respectable appearance, and has unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 10 Tudery-st., Brooklyn, for one week.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French, and others, with good references, for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment society's Office, No. 51 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City and country. German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., capable, civil, active, at the Working Institute and Home, conducted by an American Lady, No. 138 11th st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, FOR seven years a book-keeper and cashier in a wholesale house, wants a situation; his time and attention having been absorbed entirely in the duties of his last place, he neglected to make those friends who might make a recourse to an advertisement unnecessary. References will be given that no one can take exception to. Address C. D., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by an Englishman lately arrived to this country; understands his business thoroughly and has lived with one of the best families in England as groom. Call or address for two days H. E., No. 134 East 20th-st., top floor.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted, by a young man who is thoroughly acquainted with his business, and will be found willing and obliging and satisfactory in every respect; has the highest City and country reference as to the effect. Address JOHN, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and plain gardener; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; is a careful driver; good reference given from his last employer. Address, for two days, THOMAS, Box No 216 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a steady, active young man, one who perfectly understands his business; a careful driver; will make himself generally useful; best of references. Address No. 70 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener by a steady, active young man, who perfectly understands his business in both capacities. Has three years' reference from his last employer for capability and character. Address S. F., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A YOUNG man wishes a situation as coachman or groom; would prefer the country; has good reference from his last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a gardener who perfectly understands his business in all its various branches; has had twelve years' experience in this country. Apply by letter to K. Y. C., Pelham Post-office, Westchester county, or to J. Buchanan, No. 9 West 17th-st., New-York, or Astoria, Long Island. None need apply but those who want a first-class gardener.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a gardener, by a single man, who understands his business in all its branches; he can be well recommended. Address M. C., Bridgman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

AS LAW CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN, OF SOBER experience, with reference desires to assist in a law office, in or out of New-York, for small wages and occasional access to the library. Address WM. JONES, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young man, a situation as porter, or gardener and coachman; is willing to make himself generally useful; best references. Call at or address No. 76 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS WAITER.—A SUPERIOR PRIVATE WAITER, (Protestant,) who can be highly recommended by his last employer, wants a situation in the family of a private gentleman; understands his business thoroughly; makes ice-creams and other fancy ices in a superior manner. Address Mr. SILBER, corner 23d-st. and 6th-av., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; can be highly recommended from where he has lived at different times for the last seven years in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 University-place, near 13th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and having the most respectable City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen or address a note to O. B. Y., No. 827 Broadway, in the book-store, between 12th and 13th sts., for two days.

EMPLOYMENT—(TEMPORARY OR PERMAnent.)—The advertiser, aged 26, an experienced double entry book-keeper, cashier, &c., desires employment. Would accept a temporary engagement, if he cannot obtain a permanent one, immediately. Is not afraid of any amount of mental or physical exertion. Expectations moderate. Address A. M. C., *Journal of Commerce* Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT TO MAKE LADIES' gaiters, by one that thoroughly understands the business, either in or out of a manufactory. Address W. T., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN AN OFFICE; one residing with his parents, and in Brooklyn, preferred; wages, $50 the first year. Inquire at No. 35 Cedar-st., second floor.

A BOY WANTED.—A BOY TO WRITE IN A desk, collect bills, &c.; must be correct in figures, write a good hand, and come well recommended. Such a one may address K., Box No. 174 *Times* Office, stating references, salary expected, &c.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT GIRL, as cook and to assist in washing and ironing, to go in the country; one that can come well recommended; will receive good wages. Apply at No. 28 East 23d-st., immediately.

AN ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED, A PERSON thoroughly competent to take charge of the department for entering goods. Salary liberal. Apply by letter to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A HOSIERY SALESMAN.—WANTED, AN assistant in the hosiery department of a dry goods jobbing house. Address, with reference, and state salary, Box No. 2,598 Post-Office.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a woman to do the work of a small family. To a competent one good wages will be paid. None but a capable person. American, English, Scotch or German need apply to No. 98 West 47th-st.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, IN A SMALL family, a woman to do general housework. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, on Monday, at No. 26 West 36th-st. None need apply unless they can come well recommended with City references.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A FRENCH, German or Swiss person as lady's maid, to travel with an invalid lady. City references required. Apply at No. 44 West 36th-st, from 9 to 11 in the morning.

A SALESMAN—WANTED FROM JULY 1, IN A wholesale Hat and Cap House. None but those who have a thorough experience in the New-York wholesale hat trade may apply. No applications of other trades or of those who have been in the retail line will be noticed. Address Box No. 3,876 Post-office.

FOREMAN WANTED—ONE WHO IS FAMILiar with the manufacture of fine boots and shoes for New-York City wholesale trade; has a mechanical eye to detect bad work and irregular shapes, capable of designing styles, taking charge of men with promptness and system, and keeping their accounts and time correctly. One who can answer to the above qualifications and furnish good recommendations of character, &c., can find a permanent and incrative place by addressing FOREMAN, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

A. T. STEWART & CO. ARE PREPARED to make engagements with salesmen for their various wholesale departments. To men of ability, having an available connection with buyers, they can offer situations, which, in regard to position and remuneration, will be the first among the trade. Applications to be made by letter.

WANTED.—FAMILIES WISHING TO REMOVE to the country, which are composed of two or more grown-up daughters, may hear of an opportunity to better their circumstances with permanent employment in a manufacturing village, in the State of Connecticut, five hours' ride from the City. Apply to No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A PATENT portable copying press, with book attached; will take a perfect copy in five seconds. This press costs but a trifle, although neatly made and very durable, and of the highest respectability. Address J. E. COOLEY & CO., Fonghkeepsie, N. Y.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

PARCE'S PATENT
IMPROVED FOLDING HOISTING CRANE.

The most perfect Crane ever offered to the public.
FOR
BRIDGE-BUILDERS, RAILROAD COMPANIES, SHIP YARDS, STONE AND MARBLE QUARRIES, IRON-FOUNDRIES, STORE-HOUSES, DOCKS, &c., &c.

It operates inside of a circle of forty feet. With it two men will perform more labor than eight by any other known means.
MADE OF IRON.
Simple and complete; cost no more than other cranes. We can supply them, at short notice, with lifting capacity from 1 to 5 tons.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS.
A free working model is on exhibition at THE INVENTORS' EXCHANGE,
No. 102 William-st. S. A. HEATH & CO.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the space do not exceed 25 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply, personally or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17½ Burling-slip.

SHEET-IRON.—30 CASES BEST QUALITY charcoal-polished Belgian sheet-iron, imitation Russia; also, Russia sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

RAILROAD TIES.—A CERTAIN NUMBER wanted. Inquire at Harlem Railroad Office, 26th-st. and 4th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—TWO PAIR OF LONG-TAIL BAY horses, six years old; fine action; 15 hands high; both superior coach teams. Also ten single horses, for all purposes—among them one fast trotting horse, one fast pacing horse, two fine saddle horses, to be seen at the New-York Sale Stables, corner 43d st. and 6th av., opposite 6th av. Railroad Depot. Superior accommodations for sale and livery horses. Easy of access by 5th and 6th-av. omnibuses and 6th-av. Railroad.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BOCKAWAY CARriage, with shafts and pole, made carriage style, with four springs, and a light wagon: both in perfect order: and a splendid family or Doctor's horse, well stood without tying. Inquire of the owner, No. 53 27th-st., near 7th-av., where they can be seen from 6 to 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LARGE BAY HORSE, 17½ hands high, 7 years old, weighs 1,500 pounds; sound and kind; is a very fast walker, and would make a superior truck horse. Apply at No. 65 Murray-st., corner College-place.

FOR SALE—PAIR MATCHED GELDINGS, cream color, white manes and tails, very stylish; also, buggy and harness, cheap, as the owner leaves the City, at Montague Stable, 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FOR SALE—AN ASSORTMENT OF SECOND-hand Open Barouches, Brets and Phaetons, in good order. Can be seen at WOOD, BROTHERS', No. 398 Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

260. HOW TO LIVE CHEAP. 260.

In order to effect a great saving in your household expenses purchase your stock of TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, GROCERIES, FLOUR and PROVISIONS AT AGNEW'S, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST., and thus secure the popular low prices for which this establishment has such a world-wide renown. Call and see for yourselves.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, importer and wholesale and retail grocer, No. 260 Greenwich, corner of Murray-st.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
PURE MILK.
Address T. W. DECKER, No. 155 East 27th-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.
HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 377 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS AND CRIBS, Cottage Bedsteads, Mattresses, of all kinds, good and cheap, invalid beds and lounges, recommended by the faculty.) at WATKINS' manufactory, No. 831 Broadway, in the basement.

FOR SALE—A STOCKING FRAME 22 GAUGE 32 inches wide, for making Kid Skirts; nearly new; iron carriers complete. Apply to T. DAY, No 42 Quarry-st., Newark, N. J. Skirts made on the shortest notice.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 19, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 27 Stuyvesant-st., between 9th and 10th sts., the entire furniture contained in said house, comprising richly-carved rosewood piano-forte, etagere, marble-top centre table and secretary, rosewood sofas, side chairs and rockers, in satin brocatel, oak sofa, in green reps, oak easy, arm and side chairs in leather and brocatel, oak extension dining-table, bookcase, marble-top bureau, marble-top umbrella stand and side table, mahogany wardrobe French bedsteads, and marble-top dressing bureaus, cottage furniture, velvet, wrumsels and ingrain carpets, marble mantel clock, mantel and pier glasses, sofa and coffee urns, oake-baskets, sugar-bowl, Sheffield plate, with iron silver safe, white French China dinner and tea sets, cut glass ware, together with above paintings and engravings and valuable books, among which are Bancroft's History of the United States, Cooper's and Scott's novels, Irving's works, Encyclopædia Americana, &c., &c. and an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—COST OVER $9,000—BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF CHARLES H. HILTON, Esq.

W. B. WESTCOTT & CO. will sell, on MONDAY June 18, at 10½ o'clock, the above elegant furniture contained in the residence No 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., comprising the entire contents of the house, in rosewood, oak, mahogany; and beautiful works of art, among which are paintings, superb carved and ornaments, three elegant rosewood parlor suites, upholstered in shell work, covered in rich brocade; rosewood pianos, elegant mantle and pier mirrors, with splendid parlor, dining-room, chamber and nursery furniture of every description; silver ware, china, table cutlery, crystal and ruby cut-glass, iron safe, chandeliers, &c. Sale will be positive and peremptory, rain or shine.

AUCTION NOTICE.
HARDWARE TRADE SALE.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
Salesroom, No. 158 Broadway.

Will continue their sale, commencing with lot 6,852, THIS DAY (Saturday,) June 16.

Included in the sale will be found
560 lots Sheffield Cutlery.
Comprising table and dessert knives and forks, pocket-knives, scissors, &c.
Also,
Hand, Panel, Back, and Rip Saws.
Also,
A general assortment of goods to suit all buyers.

HENRY H. LEDUS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 28, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, at the residence of A. M. Treadwell, formerly known as the Boisshins property, near Madison, Morris county, N. J., containing 164 acres, lying on the road leading from Madison to Morristown, near the residences of F. S. Lathrop and W. H. Gibbons, Esqrs., the access to the house through an avenue of ¼ mile in length, shaded by forest and ornamental trees of natural growth, furnishes a drive or walk of great attraction. The house, 55 feet front by 50 feet deep, built of brick in the best manner, by days' works, is two stories, with basement and attic; pure spring water in abundance, carried to attic, two supplying bath, &c., &c. The grounds are handsomely shaded; garden inclosed with best of small fruits, dwarf pear orchard, Lawton blackberry patch, several apple orchards, which are highly remunerative; double Carnilican grapery and green-house combined, vines in full bearing, out-buildings of every description; barn of concrete to sixty-four feet square, three stories high. The avenue divides the tract nearly equally, and at one side is situated the house, garden, grapery, fruit orchards, spring of water, fish pond, smoke-house, ice-house, poultry-yard, carriage-house, &c., it will be sold in two parcels, divided by the avenue, as will be explained. The purchaser of the house, &c., which will be sold first, can have the refusal of the other half. The owner will be at home on Saturdays, and possibly on Wednesdays, until the sale. At other times Dr. Woodruff, of Morristown, will shew the property, and will meet any gentleman between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., who will address a line to him the day previous. Permits to examine the premises will be furnished by the auctioneers.

Terms one-half cash, one-half on bond and mortgage. This property, distant from New York City 1½ hours' time by Morris and Essex Railroad, situated in a region of country famed for its healthiness, attractive scenery, beautiful drives, &c., it offers in its present condition many attractions to a genteel man of means.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on MONDAY, June 18, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.—A fine collection of valuable ancient and modern Oil Paintings, among which will be found the works of Vandeveer, Van de Kad, Frazonani, A. Carraci, Jordaens, J. C. Scotet, Chamoers, W. M. Brown, J. D. Blondell, J. Bellini, L. Moine, A. de Lely, Johnson and Fox and London, Cortone, and others. Also by order of the Executors—About 20 fine ancient oil paintings. They will be on exhibition as above a day previous to the sale.

Also, about 350 engravings of Col. Perry's Japan Expedition.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 23, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 246 to 294 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent., (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place.—Dated May 22, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 12, at the same hour and place.—Dated May 29, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, July 3, at same hour and place.—Dated June 12, 1860.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEARL AND THIRD STREETS PROPERTY (TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.)—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On PEARL-STREET.—The three-story brick house and lot No. 479, near Chatham-st. Rents for over $1,200. Lot 26 10x89.

On THIRD-STREET.—Two two-story, attic and basement brick houses and lots Nos. 9 and 11, near the Bowery, well built and in good order. Lots 25x85 and 80.

Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine st. By order of the heirs of Rebecca Brassford.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 16, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a steel-sorrel pony, 14½ hands high, 6 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness and under the saddle; very stylish, and can trot in 3½ minutes.

A phaeton brett, in good running order, made by one of our first City makers, with pole and shafts.

Also a second-hand close carriage.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, two rosewood suites in brocatelle, elegant gilt frame pier glasses, easy chairs in French, lasting ditto in silvered brocatelle, do. in black and green brocatelle, oak office table, rosewood marble-top centre, side and pier tables, lounges in reps, rosewood marble-top shaving stands, office furniture, book racks, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ROOSEVELT-STREET PROPERTY.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, June 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange: Two lots and four brick and stone buildings, Nos. 23 and 25, south side, 130 feet west of New-Bowery: lots, 25x100 each: rent together for about $2 300; can be made to rent for nearly $3,000. Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st. By order of Timothy Coleman, Executor, and Elizabeth Castles, Executrix, of the estate of the late Michael Castles.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR,
With FILTER and WATER-COOLER combined, is the best self-ventilating Provision Preserver in the world.
BARTLETT & LESLEY,
Sole Manufacturers,
No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

FOR PRESERVING FRUITS, VEGETABLES, &c.

GREEN'S PATENT SELF-SEALING JARS.

The most approved article for putting up fruits of all kinds, vegetables, &c., now in use, being made of stoneware and free from the trouble of cementing or soldering. For sale only by W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

STOP AND REFLECT BEFORE YOU waste your money in purchasing a poor article. GRIFFIN & ROWE'S Patent Ice Breakers are recommended by all who have used them; they save their cost in ice, and do not injure the refrigerator. Take one home and try it. For sale by all hardware and house-furnishing stores. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, still continue to insert full or partial sets of teeth, on their improved atmospheric plates, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on silver, $8; Amber or Rubber, from $10 to $15; on Gold, $25; Continuous Gum, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; Silver, $1; teeth filled with gold, $1; Quartz, Bone, Silver and Tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is the strongest letter of recommendation.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 585 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON dentist, has removed to No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

HOTELS.

HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE,
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.

The undersigned, director of this establishment has the honor to inform tourists that the hotel occupies one of the most beautiful positions in the City of Geneva, in full view of the Lake, of the Alps, and the Jura. The magnificent style, elegance and comfort of the house, with the care bestowed upon all departments of the service, justify the preference already accorded to him by travelers. W. WOLBOLD,
GENEVA, May 1860.

DONEGANA HOTEL,
NOTRE DAME-ST.,
MONTREAL.
E. F. POPE.

CONSTIPATION (COSTIVENESS) AND dyspepsia completely cured without medicines. Injections or baths, by Davy's Ervalenta Crackers, an agreeable and nutritious vegetable food, manufactured from Wharton's original genuine ervalenta. Eminent chemists affirm that the ervalenta contains more nutriment than the best wheaten flour, in the ratio of 16 to 8. Certificates of their merit and beneficial influence on the stomach and bowels can be seen at the bakery. Manufactured and sold only by the subscriber, at his wholesale and retail variety cracker bakery. Price 30 cents per pound. ISAAC McGAY, No. 219 Forsyth-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A. CARD.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS IN THE 8TH WARD.—J. SMITH & CO. having opened an office at 656 Bd-av. for the sale, exchange, renting and insurance of property, loaning money on bond and mortgage, and collecting rents and interest, solicit the patronage of property holders of the above ward, and others requiring their services.
References—HON. JAS. W. BEEKMAN,
A. M. BURR, Esq., No. 15 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Bedford avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary building lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with large and elegant house in superb order, with stabling and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall built in the most substantial manner. For further information, and permits to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE—ONE OF THE most desirable lots in Harlem on easy terms. Not money required if desired.
3 lots on 6th-av., between 126th and 125th sts.
4 lots on 125th-st., near 3d-av.
2 lots on 123d-st., near 4th-av.
6 lots on 128th-st., near 3d-av.
10 lots on 128th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
SAMUEL ADDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st, between Franklin and Classon-avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and undercellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 259 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LATANTE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIVE NEW elegant brown-stone houses on 50th-st., with all the modern improvements; halls tiled, black walnut stairs, furnaces, &c., would exchange for building materials, City or Brooklyn lots, or good country property. Apply to J. J. SMITH & CO., No. 760 3d-av., or A. M. BURR, Esq., No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE BEST PROPERty in Brooklyn, located on 3d-av. and 55th-st., Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. Cars pass the grounds every 10 minutes. This property must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED—THE 3-story white marble house No. 31 Second-place, Brooklyn. It is a first-class house and will be sold cheap. Lot 25 by 133 6. $5,500 can remain on mortgage. Apply to ALBERT G. THORP, Jr., No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York City.

$10,500 FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE NEW 4-story brown-stone front house, store and dwelling in good order, No. 255 5th-av.; vaults front and rear; desirable for a banker or any business. Apply to Mr. J. ELLIFF, next door, or to the owner, No. 201 West 50th st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS TO EXCHANGE.—A first-class 3-story new house in the beautiful village of East New-York, adjoining Brooklyn, for a house in the City. Apply at Jewett's Information Exchange, No. 229 Broadway, Room No 37.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—The store No 273 Pearl-st., 20½ feet front by 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. If let, the store will be improved to suit a first class tenant. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO. No. 72 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME COTtage, with four lots of ground, on 141st-st., near the Bloomingdale-road, with a view of the Hudson River. Also, to let, a brick house and store on 10th-av., near 155th st. Inquire of K. F. CARMAN, 1,085 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 26x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE BRICK BUILDINGS, ON FOUR lots, situate south side of 14th-st., west of 10th-av., near the river; they are, a 2-story office, stable, and other 1-story buildings, and can be adapted for steam, having a high chimney and inclosed by a brick wall, with a large yard in the centre; would answer for any mechanical business, or for coal or other business requiring space and protection from the weather. Apply to JOHN C. WHITE, No. 13 West 21st-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

PRINCE OF WALES—JAPANESE—GREAT EASTERN.—These visitors will probably fill our hotels with visitors. A house that would make an excellent hotel or restaurant is to let, furnished or unfurnished, at a bargain, to the right sort of tenant, who can give good security. Apply on the premises, No. 461 Broome-st., near Broadway, afternoon.

STORE TO LET—STORE, BASEMENT, AND Cellar of No. 25 Beekman-st., each floor 90 feet deep, with two tier of fireproof vaults; capital location for hardware, paper, or leather trade. Possession immediate. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 260 Hudson-st.

TO LEASE—THE SOUTH SIDE OF PIER NO. 43 North River, foot of Spring st., for four years, from the first of last May. Apply to J. WIGHT & SON, No. 232 South-st., or on board steamer *Thomas E. Hulse*, foot of Spring-st.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house, with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and 4-story building, corner of 4th and Green sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter Office, No. 326 4th-st.

OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two front offices on fourth floor at No. 113 Nassau-st.; two workshops, 30 by 50 feet, with ten windows in each, in rear building, No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER. A room 60x40 feet, in a new building, well lighted all around. Apply on the premises, No. 62 Canoon-st., or at No. 63 Murray-st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms large, and vacant lots adjoining for saw or rolling mills, &c.; engines to 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists tools for sale.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 197 EAST 21ST-ST., NEAR 2d-av., brick cottage, with fine yard in front. Gas, bath and range. Immediate possession. Apply to E. H. BROWNE, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
[illegible] PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
[illegible], available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
[illegible] NEW-YORK,
[illegible] OF CREDIT — Mercantile purposes.
[illegible] LETTERS OF CREDIT on the
[illegible] and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alex-
[illegible], Algiers, &c., &c.
[illegible] In sums to suit.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
ADVERTISING AND STOCK BROKER,
[illegible] INSURANCE STOCK and other
[illegible] private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought
and sold at the Brokers' Board. Prime current issues
[illegible].

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
[illegible] COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and
[illegible] SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on
favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16½ Nassau-st.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 16½ NASSAU-ST.,
[illegible] Exchange on San Francisco in large or small
[illegible], on liberal terms.

[illegible] FOR $1,000,000 FOR THE DE-
[illegible] in the Sinking Fund, under Section three,
[illegible] of the Constitution.
[illegible] of the Canal Fund, by virtue of
[illegible] "An Act to provide means to support
[illegible] passed April 12, 1860, and in accord-
[illegible] with Section three of Article seven of the Consti-
[illegible] sealed proposals will be
[illegible] Canal Department until the 20th
[illegible] next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a
[illegible] TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,
[illegible] certificates of stock will be is-
[illegible] the name of the people of the State of New-York,
[illegible] the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three,
[illegible] of the Constitution, bearing interest at
[illegible] per cent per annum, payable quarterly
[illegible] January, April, July and October, in
[illegible] and the principal reimbursable on the 1st
[illegible] January, 1887. It is to be understood that the
[illegible] are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if
[illegible] them not such as, in their opinion, are advanta-
[illegible] to the interest of the State. The proposals may
[illegible] the whole or any part of said loan not less
[illegible] than $1,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed
[illegible] for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an en-
[illegible] directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department.
[illegible] money will be required to be paid five per cent.
[illegible] on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on
[illegible] of June next.
[illegible] be made by depositing the same to the
[illegible] Treasurer of the State on account of the
[illegible] of the Manhattan Company, New-York,
[illegible] State Bank, in the City of Albany,
[illegible] commence on the first day of
[illegible] the month preceding the
[illegible] Districts, and those residing
[illegible] the interest on the Stocks
[illegible], at the Manhattan Company in
[illegible] New-York; and all other Stockholders at
[illegible] State Bank, in the City of Albany.
[illegible] Albany, May 3, 1860.
[illegible] Lieutenant-Governor.
[illegible] Comptroller.
[illegible] DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
[illegible] CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

$500,000 EIGHT PER CENT LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TEXAS AND NEW-ORLEANS RAILROAD COMPANY,
(Texas Division,)
Secured by a mortgage upon one hundred and six (106) miles of railroad and its appurtenances, of the estimated cost of $3,000,000, and upon seven hundred and [illegible] thousand (784,000) acres of valuable land, [illegible] offered to the public as one of the most desira-
[illegible] and reliable securities at present upon the market.
THIS ROAD
[illegible] Texas Division of the great trunk line which,
[illegible] twelve to eighteen months, will connect Houston,
[illegible], and every important point in Texas, with
[illegible] and, in communication with the lines
[illegible] and Charleston; and when fully completed, place New-York
[illegible] hours of Houston.
THE BONDS
[illegible] redeemable on 1st November, 1878, bear 8 per
[illegible] interest; coupons payable semi-annually, on 1st
[illegible] and 1st November, in the City of New-York.
[illegible] additional security for prompt payment of the
[illegible], pending the completion of the entire Road, are
[illegible] by special trust-deed 70,000 acres of land,
[illegible] with Texas and individually donated lands,
[illegible] valued at $200,000.
[illegible], prospectuses, copies of charter, trust deeds,
[illegible] and every information, may be had upon
[illegible] application to
C. CONGREVE & SON,
No. 6 Pine-st., or
R. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON,
No. 70 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

BROADWAY BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 13, 1860.—At the Annual Election held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Board for the ensuing year, viz.:
FRANCIS A. PALMER, JOHN BODINE, JOHN S. HADDEN, SELMUS M. WELLS, FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, THOMAS GARDINER, GEORGE W. PLATT, JOHN LAWRENCE, JOHN S. MORGAN,
GEORGE C. PETERS, FRANCIS P. FURNALD, CHAS. BURKHALTER, JOSEPH RUDD, WILLIAM A. HALL, JAMES IRWIN, DANIEL DEVLIN, HENRY L. HOGUET.
And the following named gentlemen were duly elected Inspectors of the next succeeding election: Amos T. Dotey, Wm. A. Darling, F. V. Hamlin.
At a meeting of the Board, subsequently held, F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BOND-holders of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1857, providing a sinking fund, proposals will be received at the office of said Company, in New-Orleans, La., up to the 1st day of June next, inclusive, for the purchase of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. On the day above named, the bids in the forms of sealed proposals will be opened by the Board of Directors and purchases made to the above-named extent, (payable in dollars at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,) from those whose bids are most favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the right to reject all bids over par if they deem proper.
RICHARD B. CHARLES, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL DIVIDEND No. 8.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution dated June 11, 1860, ordered a dividend of Five per Cent. to be paid for the year 1860, on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds and Canal indebtedness.
The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer, at No. 140 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st Monday of July, 1860.
The Bonds and Certificates of indebtedness must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
HENRY GRINNELL,
Trustees I. & M. Canal.
Illinois and Michigan Canal Office, June 11, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 49 Warren-st., New-York, May 3, 1860.
THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE COMPANY.—All persons who have not availed themselves of the privilege of exchanging, in accordance with the Proposal of January 16, 1860, and who desire to do so, will please to the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 30th of June next.
C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered [illegible] 6th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the [illegible] Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the 1st day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank.
JOHN T. KNOWLES,
Receiver.
March 27, 1860.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-st., Kensington. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits of $500 and under, and at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from the 1st of July.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 E. Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 6 per cent. on sums over that amount.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.
N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
JOHN CISTREE, President.
Vanderbilt L. Buxton, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held the 11th day of June, 1860, a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. was declared on common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, at the Transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th instant to 2d proximo.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The coupons due Aug. 1, 1860, on the first mortgage bonds of the Toledo and Illinois and Coal River, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Companies, will be paid on presentation at the office of CARNEY & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., with interest to this date, June 11, 1860.
B. WILSON, Treasurer.

BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN AT THIS BANK for subscription to $100,000 of the Capital Stock of the "Union Bank of Missouri," which, with amount already subscribed, will make paid up Capital on 1st January, 1861, $1,000,000. A statement of the condition of the Union Bank can be seen at the Bank of the State of New-York.
C. W. DUER, Cashier.

PARTNER WANTED—WORTH $100,000, TO join a Banking House in this City having a capital of four times that sum. The money may not be needed, but the responsibility, business qualifications and character of the respondent must be unquestionable. Address to the care of FIELD & McLEAN, No. 9 Pine-st.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c. bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Broker's Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Directory furnished on application by
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 30 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—The subscribers offer to purchase, at par, any five Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukie & Watertown Railroad Company.
HEGGIE & GREENLEAF, No. 10 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 63 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 63 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of this world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

ETNA FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF N. Y.
OFFICE No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 6, 1860.
At an election held on MONDAY, June 4, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.	
Jacob Brouwer,	John D. Ward,
Russell Stebbins,	James Thompson,
M. L. Marsh,	Chas. H. Clayton,
P. L. Voulke,	F. A. Thompson,
G. T. Satterlee,	Theo. Anthony,
Joseph Jamison,	G. B. Satterlee,
Wm. Whitewright,	T. C. Chardavoyne,
	Nehemiah Knight,
	Nelson Runyon,
	Daniel Baxter Bold,
	W. H. Stebbins,
	John H. Talman,
	Edward Cothoet,
	Joan J. McLaren.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board held this day, JACOB BROUWER was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., June 13, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JULY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 10th of July, during the hours of business, at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
Interest will be allowed on all sums deposited on or before Thursday, the 12th of July, the same as if deposited on the 1st.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. Whitney, Secretary.

PEOPLES BANK, NEW-YORK.—NEW-YORK, June 15, 1860. At the annual election, held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

C. F. HUNTER,	SIMON SHINDLER,
JNO. STEWARD,	WM. M. WILSON,
GEO. OPDYKE,	THOS. WILLIAMS,
JNO. A. C. GRAY,	MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD,
ALBERT Z. ZABRISKIE,	JOHN B. SPAFFORD,
MATTHIAS CLARK,	EDWARD D. NELSON,
JNO. W. LEWIS.	

And the following named gentlemen were duly elected Inspectors of the next succeeding election: JAMES S. LEWIS, WILLIAM MOIR, DAVID D. MARX.
At a meeting of the Board subsequently held, C. F. HUNTER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON R. R. CINCINNATI, June 15, 1860.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company Bonds, numbered from 967 to 976 inclusive, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Co. will purchase said Bonds at 80 cents on the dollar, according to the contract between the said Companies, dated Feb. 8, 1859, if presented to FRANK S. GOND, No. 21 Nassau-st., within sixty days after the date of this notice.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE LAND GRANT BONDS.—To be holders of the first issue of the Land Grant Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company are requested to call on or send their address, with the number of bonds held by them, numbered from 1 to 2 500 to FRANCIS RANDALL, No. 33 Wall-st, where information respecting their interests may be obtained.

WANTED—$1,200 FOR THREE YEARS ON BOND and mortgage on property worth three times the amount, unincumbered, situated near Sparta, Randolph County, Ill.—the residence of the advertiser for the past eight years. Legal interest of the State 10 per cent. Address Box No. 4,674 Post-office, New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 63 Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 422 Broome-st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
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ST. & SONS do not refer to artists who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in pianos *quite recently*, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same position at the present time.
We subjoin the following certificate, given within the last six months, by nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians now residing in this country:
"The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvements in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:
1. That, as the result of the said improvement, the voice of the piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.
2. The touch by STEINWAY'S improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger and much better prolonged than that realized in any other piano with which we are acquainted.
3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. STEINWAY as most novel, ingenious and important. No piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe.

GUSTAV SATTER,	WILLIAM MASON,
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At wholesale and retail.
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GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

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Call and see them.

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A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 467 East 13th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

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Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Roger's Liverwort and Tar, Each $1.
Rheumatism, Acute or Chronic, take Hyatt's Balsam or Kennedy's Discovery. Always at
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They possess these positive advantages: They are harmless; no injury can arise from their use. They are simple; you always know what to take, and how to take it. They are convenient; you can give the proper Sugar Pills at a moment's warning, without hesitation or delay. They are efficient; in thousands of cases disease is arrested at once, and the system freed without prostration or delay.

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We send these Remedies, by the single box or full case, to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
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Look over the list, make up a case of what kinds you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps, by mail, to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express.
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AGENTS WANTED for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States.
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No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

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Of the most eminent European artists is employed in illustrating the new edition of that practical medical work,

HUMAN FRAILTY,
Or, Physiological Researches, just issued from the press. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from imprudences, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating results of chemical tests, and examination of the spermatozoa by the Patentee's newly-constructed microscope, which powerful lenses. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage to any part of the country on receipt of postage stamps to the amount. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Treisman, from Dr. BARROW, No. 294 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal st., New-York, where he may be consulted as usual from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8 in the evening. Sundays from 11 till 2. The book is also sold by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 118 Fraklin-st., New-York, and J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VENereal Hospital Practice, by M. LARMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Also, TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 7 to 9. As those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, leucorrhœa, (whites,) involuntary loss of semen nightly, with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, primary and constitutional &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this method to inform them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into eight rooms, so that patients are not met. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness.

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DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway. From 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1, and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail to effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM.—Designed for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., as a consequence of early errors, supplying the means of Self-Cure by one who cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, A. MAYFAIR, Esq., East Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MARRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 140th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

TO INVALIDS.—SEE ADVERTISEMENT THUS headed under "New Publications."

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1844, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in few cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine any where out at the old office. No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of it, as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for emptying every trace of the virus from the system.

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DR. CHARLES ALBERT,
FROM PARIS,
No. 440 Broadway, New-York.
ALBERT'S OWN CONSULTER.
Celebrated TURKEY BLOOD PILLS, for ladies, $1 and $2 the box.

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See Advertisement headed as above under "Miscellaneous."

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, 20 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

LA FLOR DEL UCAYALI—THE GREAT NEW French remedy against nervous debility, seminal losses and weakness, can only be had genuine, at $6 per bottle, at Dr. LACOSTE'S Private Medical Rooms, No. 813 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas, where the best exclusively French treatment of secret diseases and female complaints can be found. All French preparations sales, &c., for sale. Medicines, &c., by express and mail.

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PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.
DR. HARTLEY, Principal and Proprietor of the Philadelphia Ear Institution, is now in New-York City, and generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the Ear, without charge until cured. Thereby proving his success unequalled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled, by paying self-styled aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of still more serious evils, by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.
Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness. Neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate purporting to emanate from him and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.
Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. In all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.
Thirteen years close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.
The destruction by fire of the institution of which Dr. Hartley was the head having temporarily released him from the duties in Philadelphia, he will receive calls at his temporary residence, No. 134 16th-st., near the Academy of Music, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
The following letters from parties of the highest respectability, are submitted without comment:
To the Editor of Le Courrier des Etats Unis:
You will doubtless agree with me that deafness, even when unattended with pain, must be a source of great inconvenience, especially to one who has ensiness to transact with numerous individuals. I, as you are already aware, have been for many months afflicted with partial deafness, accompanied frequently with excessive pain in the head, so severe at times as to interrupt my ordinary avocations. Happily, however, I am deaf no longer. To Dr. Hartley I am indebted for my present freedom from so distressing an ailment, and to that gentleman, by your kind permission, I desire to express, through the medium of your widespread journal, my sincere and grateful thanks for his skillful treatment of my case, accomplished by a single operation, of less than fifteen minutes duration, and without causing any painful sensation. Respectfully,
JAMES A PYNE,
Collector of *Le Courrier des Etats Unis*.
NEW-YORK, May 26 1859.
DR. FRANCIS WM. BARTLEY—*My Dear Sir:* Nothing seems to give me more pleasure than responding to your request for a certificate of cure of deafness in my case. Its chronic and steadily progressive character for eighteen or twenty years before I had the pleasure of seeing you made me despair of ever obtaining relief, and in a short time I am satisfied that total deafness would have ensued. Driven at last, by the constantly increasing character of the ailment, almost to desperation, I luckily concluded to place myself under your care for treatment, and, in an incredibly short space of time, without pain or inconvenience, was restored to the full enjoyment

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2728. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

THEIR DEPARTURE FROM PHILADELPHIA.

INCIDENTS ALONG THE ROUTE.

Splendid Reception in this City.

Imposing Display of the City Soldiers.

Interesting Scenes at the Landing and Along Broadway.

Their Arrival at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Congratulations, Presentations, and a Serenade.

THEIR RECEPTION BY THE MAYOR TO-DAY.

The first Japanese Embassy to any foreign nation has at length arrived at New-York, the Jeddo of America, and it becomes our duty to chronicle the details of its enthusiastic reception.

LEAVING PHILADELPHIA.

All Philadelphia knew that the Japanese were to leave for New-York on Saturday morning, and apparently determined to see the last of their distinguished guests. At an early hour the streets in the vicinity of the Continental Hotel were crowded with the thousands of the curious, anxious to get a parting sight, and it was with the greatest difficulty only that vehicles of any description could effect a passage. Every point of observation, from the vicinity of Chestnut-street and Ninth, to the Camden and Amboy depôt, foot of Walnut-street, was occupied by the curious, among whom the ladies presented their accustomed proportions, so far as the jam would permit.

A month's experience had taught the Naval Commission the great difficulty of moving their extensive charge punctually, and they judiciously arranged that two days should be spent in the preparations for departure. The enormous piles of baggage were safely stowed in express wagons, the seventy-six Japanese properly dressed and seated in carriages or coaches, and conveyed to the ferry-boat landing precisely at the hour appointed—an achievement of promptness entirely unexpected, and for the first time effected.

The scene on the way to the boat partook of all the characteristics of the public appearance of the Japanese since their arrival, but the efficient efforts of the police were effectual in preserving the strangers from all unnecessary impediment. So complete were the arrangements carried out that the entire company, with bag and baggage, waited full fifteen minutes on the dock before the ferry-boat arrived.

The scene on the boat was quite illustrative of the union of America and Japan. Each of the strangers' tastes combined the productions of both countries, sandals and shoes, opera glasses and swords, valises, portfolios and silk sacks, new hats, kid gloves, books, pipes from Niphon and Columbia mingled in charming confusion, each being completely loaded down with presents and purchases. All evinced the liveliest interest in the scene on the Delaware, the Navy-yard, boats and scenery. They left, however, without a parting cheer or a formal leave-taking of any kind, except the interview with the Mayor and Council's Committee on Friday evening, already described in the TIMES. There was no escort to the boat, except the few members of the Committee of Arrangements, so that the Philadelphians appeared to be rather neglectful of their departing guests.

There were three passenger cars and one baggage car provided specially for the conveyance of the Embassy and suite, and such others—among whom were the members of the Press—as were furnished with passes through the politeness of Capt. DUPONT. The cars were tastefully decorated with American flags, and the locomotive was almost buried in the streaming colors of Japan and the United States, roses and ribbons. The Ambassadors and Naval Commissioners occupied the first car, with the sixteen first officers and interpreters. The other cars were set apart for servants, reporters, Philadelphia Councilmen and others, not considered worthy of riding in the same car with the Ambassadors.

The trip from Philadelphia to Amboy occupied about two hours, during which time most of the Japanese evinced the effects of their vigorous visiting in Philadelphia, by consulting Morpheus. SIRO GOTCHUNG, my companion, said, "*Me* not sleep Philadelphia"; and although keeping awake a few moments by the excitement of each station, he, like most of his companions, soon dropped to sleep again. The fame of the Japanese had preceded them even in New-Jersey, and at every station the platform was crowded with a multitude, eager to get a view, the opportunities for which were excellent, as the flattening of a thousand noses against the windows testified. It was like showing up the Japanese in a cage, and must have been highly edifying to the princes. The females were, as usual, foremost, and thrust their heads as far forward as circumstances would permit. Some, however, brought bouquets, with which they showered the strangers—a floral compliment much enjoyed after a tedious ride. Although the Japanese were rather more than ordinarily well dressed, and Tommy had on a pair of pants of a particularly "loud" pattern, they did not seem to impress the crowd favorably as to their dress and personal appearance. Tommy, however, received the customary attentions. At Burlington, Bordentown and other stations, the crowd all along the route was great, the waving of handkerchiefs, fluttering of crinoline, and delicate screams welcoming the visitors. The Japanese, however, were too much accustomed to such demonstrations to be troubled much, and mainly relapsed into somnolence almost in the presence of the fair spectatore, much to the latters' disgust. The Princes preserved their dignified deportment under the gaze of a crowd that would have disconcerted the most stolcal Yankee. They were, no doubt, internally overjoyed when, at a quarter past twelve, the train reached Amboy.

PREPARATIONS FOR THEIR RECEPTION.

The Committee of the Common Council on the reception of the Japanese in New-York, had made arrangements to meet the Embassy at Amboy and convey them by steamboat to the City. The steamer *Alida*, newly fitted up for the daily line between New-York and Poughkeepsie, was chartered for the purpose, and arrived at Pier No. 1 shortly before 10 o'clock. Awaiting her upon the dock were a large collection of people, comprising all those who had tickets for the trip, and as many more who had not, but who hoped by hook or by crook to smuggle themselves on board. The latter were disappointed to a man. The Committee had been very sparing in the issue of tickets, and for once their rules and regulations were carried out to the letter. Even those to whom tickets had been sent, but who had inadvertently left them behind, were peremptorily forbidden to enter the boat. Many members of the press, both of this City and the surrounding country, presented themselves at the gangway and urged their claims, but all to no purpose unless they could answer the demand of "Show your ticket." This was all proper enough, and if the same impartial rule had been observed in the issuing of tickets there would have been no cause of complaint, but when it was found that one morning paper had been supplied with tickets for five reporters, while others had to content themselves with only one, the disappointed applicants felt that the beautiful arrangements of the Committee, for which so much credit was claimed, were open to criticism. The entire party on board the *Alida*, as she left the pier, numbered something over 100 persons, comprising both Boards of the Common Council, seventeen veterans of '76, four or five clerks of the two Boards, Dodworth's Band—(36 pieces)—ten or a dozen members of the Press, six Metropolitan Policemen, and Mr. WARREN LELAND, with a corps of servants from the Metropolitan Hotel. The "Veterans of '76," as they called themselves, descendants as was said—*long intervallo*—of the heroes of the Revolution, formed a prominent feature of the party both going and returning. Their rusty epaulettes, antique pinmes, and weather-beaten visages, gave them a venerable appearance, and they were in doubt regarded by the Japanese as the military patriarchs of the land. They had with them upon the dock two brass cannon, which they intended to take along, but, for some reason they failed to get them aboard the boat. At a few minutes past ten the *Alida* left the pier, amid the cheers of the crowd, and the music of Dodworth's Band, which played from the promenade deck an animating March from VINCENT WALLACE's opera of "Lurline." The first half hour after the departure was devoted by the party to an inspection of the preparations which had been made on board the boat for the accommodation of the Japanese. These were found to be admirable in every respect, and elicited commendation from all. The boat had been newly painted and furnished throughout, and was perfectly clean and in elegant order, this being her first trip for the season. The saloons, of which there were four on the main deck, were richly carpeted, and so arranged as to afford the utmost privacy to the Ambassadors, should they desire it. A small room, in the rear of the boat adjoining the ladies' saloon, was set apart for the four Ambassadors, the ladies' saloon itself was intended for the sixteen officers of rank, while the main reception room, adjoining, together with the large saloon in the forward part of the boat, was designed for the use of the attendants and servants of the Embassy. The preparations for the collation which was to be served up on the boat during the trip from Amboy to New-York, were ample, and the provisions of all kinds abundant. This part of the entertainment was under the supervision of Mr. LELAND, and was gotten up after the best style of the Metropolitan Hotel, which is all that need be said. The Ambassadors were provided with a table in their own private room; the officers of rank had another, in connection with the Committee of Reception, between the saloons, fore and aft; the attendants were accommodated with two tables, of thirty plates each, in the lower cabin; while the members of the press, invited guests, and others had a table opposite that of the Committee of Arrangements and the high officers of the Embassy.

Such were the arrangements for the grand ambassadorial collation on the return trip. Meanwhile, the intervening wants of the party were not forgotten. Mr. LELAND, who never forgets anything pertaining to the comfort of his guests, nor lacks anything calculated to promote it, was mindful of the fact that seair is a great whetter of the appetite, as well as promoter of Aldermanic thirst. The party were not allowed, therefore, to become surfeited with the sight of the green sea from the upper deck before they were invited to a contemplation of the "green seal" below. The invitation was accepted with great unanimity, and was voted a brilliant idea on the part of the host. The fragrant Habanas which topped off the entertainment disposed the partakers thereof to a quiet, serene and contemplative mood, that eminently fitted them for a dignified reception of the august Ambassadors on their arrival at Amboy. Returning to the promenade deck, they distributed themselves about, listened to the music, viewed the surrounding scenery, discussed the coming reception, and in various ways whiled away the time until the arrival of the *Alida* at Amboy, which occurred a few minutes before 12 o'clock. The excursion boat *Thomas P. Way*, profusely decorated, and filled with people, had arrived ahead of the *Alida*, and lay at the dock near the Railroad landing. She took the route between Staten Island and the Jersey shore, the same as was originally intended for the *Alida*, but it being low tide the *Alida* was obliged to go and return by the outside route through the narrows. The whole shore in the vicinity of the landing at Amboy was lined with Jersey lads and lasses, and a large fleet of sail and row boats swarmed in the harbor. The train from Philadelphia had not yet arrived, and ample time was afforded for the *Alida* to adjust herself to the dock and perfect the arrangements for the embarkation of the Embassy. No one was allowed to leave the boat except the Committee of Arrangements, who stationed themselves at the landing, a few feet from the boat, and awaited the arrival of the Japanese.

At 12¼ o'clock the train from Philadelphia came in, and every body was on tiptoe to get a peep at the copper-colored strangers. The excitement was intense, but it was of short duration, for immediately the Ambassadors, with their long retinue of officers of high rank and low rank, artists, secretaries, physicians, cooks and servants, issued forth from the cars, and for the first time in the history of the world, the natives of Japan and Jersey beheld each other face to face. The Jerseymen appeared astonished and excited, but the Japanese not a bit. The former waved their handkerchiefs and made various salutatory demonstrations, but the latter took no more notice of them than if they had been old acquaintances, and Jersey had been only an adjunct of their own isle. The four Ambassadors, escorted by the United States Naval Commission, the interpreter, and a deputation from the Philadelphia Committee of Arrangements, and followed by the rest of the Embassy, approached the New-York Reception Committee, by whom they were received and conducted on board the *Alida* into the ladies' reception-room or main saloon.

As they approached the boat the Band struck up a Japanese march, composed by Mr. HARVEY DOEWORTH expressly for the occasion, and continued to play until they had embarked on the steamer.

THE RECEPTION.

A circle having been formed around a table in the centre of the saloon, with the Ambassadors on one side, and the Committee of the New-York Common Council on the other, the remainder of the Embassy, together with the invited guests and other outsiders occupying the back ground, Alderman CORNELL, the chairman of the Committee, welcomed the strangers in the following speech, which was translated by Mr. PORTMAN, the United States interpreter, into Dutch, and from Dutch was rendered into Japanese by the official interpreter of the Embassy:

"On behalf of the authorities of the City of New-York, I take great pleasure in offering you our hospitalities. It is proper that the first representatives of the great Japanese nation who have ever visited our shores should be received with these courtesies which New-York always extends to distinguished strangers. As the great commercial emporium of the United States, our City is bound by ties of interest to every nation on the face of the globe, and to none more warmly than to Japan, by the recent treaty, from which we have every reason to expect the greatest benefits will result to both countries. Allow me, illustrious Ambassadors from His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, to again welcome you to our City."

To this speech the chief Ambassador, Prince SIMME BOOSEN NO-KAMI, replied through the same interpreters as follows:

"The Ambassadors are extremely gratified with the reception and cordial welcome extended to them, and are much obliged to the gentlemen representing the City of New-York, who have come here to welcome us."

Immediately following this formal reception, the Ambassadors were conducted to their private room, at the stern of the boat, where they remained until their arrival in New-York. The immense piles of baggage belonging to the Embassy having been all safely put on board, the *Alida* started on her return to New-York, the steamer *Thomas E. Way* following closely in her wake. Lunch was immediately served up at the various tables before mentioned, and the Japanese, equally with the Barbarians and the "Veterans of '76," entered zealously upon the discussion of the rich viands spread before them. What, ever may be said of their simple diet of boiled rice on which they luxuriate when at home, it is pretty certain that they have the capacity to appreciate, and the appetite to devour, the artistic compounds of more complicated *cuisine*. Nor did they spurn the proffer of a sparkling goblet of champagne when tendered to them from the tips of Aldermanic kids. On this point our City Fathers found them wonderfully spl and docile, and a fellow feeling at once sprung up between them which cemented itself in a jovial conviviality and good feeling, and lent its color to all the subsequent proceedings of the day. TOMMY, for instance, was so joyfully affected by the frequent sight of the green seal pressed upon his attention by his Aldermanic friends, that a broad grin overspread his countenance all the way up Broadway, as he rode in the procession behind the treaty box.

After the lunch had been properly disposed of the Japanese scattered themselves about over all parts of the steamboat, mixed in with the New-Yorkers on board, in unrestrained freedom of intercourse, and made themselves generally agreeable. Nearly all of them have learnt more or less words of English, and what cannot be communicated to them in speech they easily catch by pantomime. They seemed eager to learn from others, and were anxious to convey information, and explain anything relating to themselves, or to the articles which they carried about them. All of them had pipes and tobacco, and smoked at frequent intervals after lunch, though only indulging in two or three whiffs at a time. Large numbers of them were attracted to the promenade deck to hear the music of the band, which appeared to afford them great enjoyment. The artists of the Embassy secured a position on the wheel-house, and were diligently engaged in sketching the scenery on the line of the water, and noting down all points of interest in the animating spectacle that greeted their eyes as they approached the Battery. A good deal of disappointment was expressed by the Americans on board that the Embassy was not saluted by the guns from Fort Hamilton as they passed through the Narrows, but as it was supposed the *Alida* would take the inside route from Amboy, the order for a salute was probably not given. The scene that greeted the eyes of the Embassy as they approached the Battery was exhilarating in the extreme, and it was evident from their actions that it far transcended anything they had ever witnessed before. The innumerable flags flying from the masts of the shipping on either side of the City and in the harbor, the roaring of the cannon from Governor's Island, from the Battery, and from the English steamer lying in the stream; the rapid movements of the steamboats as they rushed past the *Alida*, decorated with flags, the myriads of sail-boats, row-boats, and other species of water-craft that flitted about in every direction; the music of DODWORTH's Band playing "Hail Columbia," the thousands of human beings that could be seen swaying to and fro on the Battery, standing upon Castle Garden, and covering all the housetops in the vicinity, all combined together to make up a spectacle at once beautiful, imposing and sublime.

As the boat neared the dock, cheer after cheer of welcome arose from the vast assemblage, and the waving of hats, banners and handkerchiefs, as far as the eye could reach, bespoke the universal greeting which awaited their arrival. A landing was soon effected at Pier No. 1, where carriages were in waiting to receive the Embassy, guarded on either side by a long line of soldiers of the Eight Regiment, which acted as the guard of honor in the escort. The chief Ambassador, accompanied by Capt. DUPONT, was the first of the Embassy to land, and immediately took a seat in the carriage provided for him. He was followed by the other Ambassadors, officers of rank and attendants, who were all assigned their respective positions in the procession, and after taking their seats, adjusted their cues in becoming shape, composed the folds of their garments in proper order, and awaited the order to move.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession was one of the finest displays of the kind ever witnessed in the City, and comprised no less than six thousand men of our First Division of Militia, under Gen. SANDFORD, besides the long line of carriages. First, came a corps of Police, mounted and on foot. The Washington Grays and Seventh Regiment troop, and the Eighth Regiment Engineer Corps, Drum Corps, and Guard of Honor. This last completely surrounded the Common Council Committee and Japanese guests, so that even without the aid of the police, four of whom guarded each carriage, the Japanese would have traversed the entire line of march without any of that impertinent scrutiny at the very sides of the carriages which has characterized their visit to other cities. In the first carriages rode the Common Council Committees and their Secretary and Sergeant at-Arms. Next came the first, second and third Ambassadors, in separate open baroneches, accompanied respectively by Capts. DUPONT, LEE and PORTER, of the Naval Commission. The Japanese Treasurer, Governor and Secretaries followed in couples, occupying open barouches, and immediately after the feature of the procession—the triumphal car, or pagoda, containing the treaty-box, guarded by the immortal TOMMY. It will be recollected that at Washington the treaty-box was ignobly consigned to the top of an omnibus, and at Philadelphia and Baltimore, to the charge of policemen. Here, however, the fertile genius of Councilman JOHN VAN TINE devised this plan for treating the box and TOMMY with commensurate respect. One of ADAMS' Express wagons, drawn by six of the finest horses in the City, constituted the vehicle, but so completely was this transformed that it seemed to have been entirely built for the occasion. Nothing of the wagon appeared but the bright painting and silver hubs of the wheels. There was a platform covering all else, profusely decorated with flags and banners, and festoons and wreaths of flowers, the whole surmounted by a canopy, the apex of which was a huge red ball—the Japanese insignia. The interior was carpeted and decorated, and provided with velvet-seated chairs for "TOMMY" and his attendants, who guarded the treaty, and in order that none should mistake the affair, the words "Japanese Treaty" were painted on the four sides, together with Japanese inscriptions, doubtless appropriate to the occasion. The entire design was quite creditable to Councilman VAN TINE, its author, as it was the first prominent recognition in municipal or the national receptions of the importance of the Treaty.

Next to TOMMY came forty more carriages, containing the members of the Common Council, Philadelphia Councils, and some outsiders, who, in spite of the precautions of the Committee, had obtruded themselves.

Of the appearance of our well-known and oft-described First Division, it is, perhaps, unnecessary to speak in detail at this time. Gen. SANDFORD's arrangements were excellent, and there was no *faux pas* or delay to mar the occasion. The following recapitulation will give an idea of the numbers of the military:

Regiment.	Men.
1st (Cavalry)	450
2d	250
3d (Hussars)	740
4th (Artillery)	320
5th	650
6th	350
7th (including troop)	874
8th (including troop)	600
9th	175
11th (including troop)	682
12th	300
13th (Brooklyn)	120
17th (Morrisania, escorted by Co. A, 5th Regt.)	35
55th (including troop)	350
69th	560
71st	350
79th	200
Total	7,014

SCENE ALONG THE ROUTE.

To attempt a detailed description of the scenes along the route of the procession would be to multiply the same story for every point from the Battery through Broadway, Grand street, Bowery, around Union-square, down Broadway to the Metropolitan. Everywhere the same eager, jostling, tired, curious crowd, patiently enduring for six hours under a sweltering sun the dangers of *coup-de-soleil* for a view of the display. Of all the public demonstrations yet witnessed by the Japanese, this must have been the most impressive. Everywhere as far as the eye could reach a dense mass of human beings greeted their eyes, while the display of gayly dressed females lent a brilliancy to the scene rarely equalled. Every window, house-top, tree, box, awning post, brick pile, fence, and in short every stand point along the route had its tenant; and yet, to the credit of the Police be it said, the procession moved along almost unobstructed through the sea of humanity. At the Museum, the various hotels, the corners of the streets, at Union-square, and at the Metropolitan particularly, the crush was terrible to endure, and fearful to witness. Many of the buildings on the route were decorated with Japanese flags and banners, and mottoes welcoming the Embassy.

At all points the Japanese were received with the same fierce curiosity and expressions of opinion that have greeted them heretofore. Their seemed to be a general disappointment in their personal appearance, and the absence of rich and gorgeous dresses, with which most of the Eastern nations are usually associated. The fame of TOMMY must have astonished him, for all along the route there were loud calls for him, and hearty greetings when he arrived, which he duly honored by bowing, waving his hat and handkerchief, and laughing gayly. Indeed all the Japanese seemed to enjoy the reception amazingly, and the Princes, despite their gravity, were evidently pleased.

At Union-square the Embassy had an opportunity to view the procession from a stand erected in front of Dr. CHEEVER's Church for that purpose, the entire military force paying them the compliment of a marching salute. The Princes acknowledged most of the Regiments' standards, but were finally obliged to resume their seats. They evinced much more interest than in the Washington, Baltimore or Philadelphia receptions. The fine, broad avenue gave an excellent opportunity for the display of our excellent citizen soldiery. The Seventh Regiment (over eight hundred men) and the new Highland Regiment appeared to divide the honors here, as at most parts of the line, and, indeed, to attract almost as much attention as the Japanese themselves.

The salute being over, the Ambassadors resumed their carriages, and, although a portion of the military had dispersed, rode down past the Metropolitan between the soldiers, drawn up on either side of the street. On passing the Metropolitan, most of the Japanese joyously recognized Capt. GARDNER, of the *Potomac*, to whom they felt so much indebted for favors on their voyage from Aspinwall. After passing to the end of the long file of military down Broadway, the carriages returned, and left their charges to the care of the Messrs. LELAND, at the Metropolitan. The Ambassadors and suite were immediately conducted to their apartments—physically exhausted with the four hours' reception since their leaving the boat—and, by directions of Capt. DUPONT, were left to their much-coveted privacy. The entire reception, arrangements on the *Alida*, military display, police regulations at all points, from the landing at Amboy to the final disappearance of the Princes and suite within their princely quarters at the Metropolitan, were conducted with an order and perfectness favorably contrasting with the receptions of other cities.

The Embassy and Naval Commissioners were much delighted with the preparations of the Messrs. LELAND. The tasteful decorations of the halls and staircases with objects of art and ornament, the gorgeous furniture of the Princes' apartments, the newly frescoed Japan dining-hall, with its Japanese pictures and emblems, the spacious rooms, profusion of baths, delicious gardens, and above all, the absolute privacy from intrusion, charmed and delighted all, from the Princes down to the grinning barber. They found everything prepared for them in as nearly their own style as could be devised, and most gratefully betook themselves to their national rice, fish, ham, and soup, with appetites sharpened by fatigue and their long ride. All of the rooms, (numbering 76,) front upon Broadway or Prince-street, and in them the Japanese will be as private as though they were at Jeddo or Nagasaki. The Princes' rooms, corner of Broadway and Prince-street, are ample, and will communicate directly with the garden and Niblo's Saloon. Thus every comfort that money could procure has been provided by the Messrs. LELAND for their distinguished guests. Yet, amid the enormous press of business upon them they found ample time to provide excellent places for the members of the Press to witness the procession.

SERENADE AT THE METROPOLITAN.

As an appropriate *finale* to the Japanese reception, a grand serenade was given in the evening at the Metropolitan Hotel. The hotel was brilliantly illuminated with upwards of 2,000 Venetian lamps, and from early candlelight Broadway, for two streets north and south of the hotel, was filled with men, women and children, to witness the dazzling spectacle. Over the main entrance to the hotel, the word "Welcome" shone forth in large letters formed by jets of gas, while on either side were pyramids of lanterns extending from the balcony to the eves of the building, and surmounted by Japanese and American flags. Cheers for the "Japanese," the "Tycoon," "Tommy," &c., went up constantly from the throng of people in the streets, and were frequently responded to on the part of the Japanese by the waving of handkerchiefs and fans from their windows in the third story. At 11 o'clock DOEWORTH's Band, numbering 100 pieces, opened the serenade with "Hail Columbia," which was the signal for the most vociferous applause on the part of the thousands of citizens. During the playing of the band the Japanese all appeared at the windows of the hotel, waved their handkerchiefs, and signified in every manner of which they were capable their delight and gratification. The "Torch Dance," by MEYERBEER, selections from the opera of "Robert le Diable," the overture to "William Tell," and a variety of popular and national airs, were played at intervals by the band, and received the applause of the spectators, both Japanese and American. At the close of the serenade three cheers were given for the Japanese, three for the Tycoon, and three for DODWORTH's Band, after which the Embassy retired to their rooms, the crowd dispersed, and in due time the lamps flickered out in their sockets.

THE JAPANESE YESTERDAY.

With the exception of the presence of a large crowd on the shady side of Broadway, and the gay appearance of the Metropolitan, with its flags and many-colored lanterns in every window the passer-by could hardly realize the fact that the Japanese suite were within. The place strongly contrasted in appearance with the scene on Saturday, and the surging, swaying multitude that flocked to the spot. The Japanese were tired, and rarely appeared at the front windows or balcony, and the princes did not stir from their rooms. A number of the under-officials roamed in the gardens or Niblo's Saloon, and enjoyed the delicious shade and cool fountain, and what Claude Melnotte paradoxically calls the "perfumed light."

The members of the Common Council Committee had a conference with Capt. DUPONT yesterday on the subject of the reception of the Embassy by the Mayor, Mayor Wood, on the one hand, stood on his dignity and declared that it would be belittling his office to receive the Embassy anywhere but at the City Hall. Capt. DUPONT, for the Princes, on the other hand, set forth the fact that the Mayors of Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia had all gone to meet the Embassy, and that it would be beneath their notions of etiquette to take a different course with the Mayor of New-York. The Common Councilmen, however, made a *coup d'état* by announcing that Gov. MORGAN was to be present also, and that it would be certainly proper for the Princes to call upon him. This view is understood to be accepted by the Naval Commission.

In view of the vast number of applications of bogus reporters to see the Japanese quarters, and for other facilities usually extended to members of the Press; and in consequence of the inability of the Committee to be personally acquainted with the small army of legitimate reporters, it has become necessary to issue special invitations to the newspapers for all the Japanese reception ceremonies.

The crowd in the vicinity of the Metropolitan last evening, impeded locomotion on Broadway to a considerable extent, though the curiosity of the gazers was but occasionally gratified by the sight of a Japanese. The Common Council Committee had a session and arranged that the Embassy should visit Governor MORGAN and Mayor Wood at the City Hall at 1 o'clock to-day, escorted by the Seventh Regiment. Superintendent KENNEDY was present for the purpose of making the requisite Police arrangements. The crowd will be excluded from the Governor's Room, where the reception is to take place, admission being permitted only by ticket.

RECEPTION TO-DAY BY THE MAYOR.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE TO BE PRESENT—SPECIAL ORDER OF GENERAL SANFORD.

The official reception of the Japanese Embassy will take place to-day, at 1½ o'clock, by his Honor the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York, at the City Hall. The Governor of the State of New-York, with his staff, will attend by invitation on the occasion.

Gen. SANFORD has issued the following order:

HEAD-QUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. M., NEW-YORK, June 16, 1860.

Special Order No. 10:

The reception of the Japanese Embassy by the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York will take place on Monday, the 18th inst., at the City Hall.

Brigadier-General HALL will direct the Seventh Regiment to parade as the Guard of Honor to the Embassy on this occasion.

Col. LEFFERTS will report to Capt. DUPONT on behalf of the Embassy and the Committee of Arrangements, at the Metropolitan Hotel at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Regiment will form line in Lafayette-place at 12½ o'clock precisely.

The Troop of the Seventh Regiment will report to the Adjutant-General, at the Everett House, at 12½ o'clock, as an escort to the Commander-in-Chief.

By order of Major-General SANFORD.
GEORGE W. MORELL, Division Engineer,
Acting Division Inspector.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1860.

F. A. BOOLE,
Chairman of the Joint Committee on Reception.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements.

J. SEYMOUR MATHEWS, SIBSON MEYERS, } Secretaries.

From Bahia.

BUT LITTLE SHIPPING IN PORT.

By the clipper-brig *Mary A. Forrest*, Capt. WM. T. GILLESPIE, we have advices from Bahia to May 8. The shipping at that port was very dull. Not an English vessel was in the port. For the last ten years the harbor has never had so little shipping. The country is suffering for want of rain. Provisions and vegetables are very dear and scarce.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Bohemian at Father Point.

Contradictory Accounts of the Sicilian Insurrection.

An Armistice Concluded between Garibaldi and the Neapolitan General.

THE ROYAL TROOPS EVACUATE PALERMO.

The Clergy Preaching in Favor of the Insurgents.

Sardinian Officers on their Way to join Garibaldi.

The English Reform Bill not to be Postponed.

Commencement of the Mail Service of the Galway Line.

FATHER POINT, Sunday, June 17.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Liverpool at noon of the 6th, *via* Londonderry the 7th, passed this Point at 6¼ P. M. to-day.

The steamship *City of Washington* left Liverpool at noon of the 6th for New-York, and the *Illinois* would leave Southampton the same day for New-York.

The steamship *Fulton*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 7th.

The steamship *Teutonia*, while being towed from Queenstown to Southampton, got aground on the Brambles, near Cowes, but floated off after two hours detention.

Unfavorable weather having retarded the work on the *Great Eastern*, the Directors defer her departure for a short time. They confidently expect that she will sail within a fortnight. The day of her departure will not be announced until there is no possibility of a further disappointment.

The Post-Office authorities had notified the Galway line that their fortnightly service is to commence on Tuesday, the 26th of June, from Galway to New-York, and Tuesday, the 10th of July, for Boston, and so on every second Tuesday. For the homeward passage, the first departure from New-York is fixed for Tuesday, the 17th of July, and the first from Boston, for Tuesday, the 31st. An extraordinary meeting of the company was to be held to get authority to borrow money.

The Insurrection in Sicily.

At the date of the last dispatches the struggle at Palermo, and bombardment of the city continued on the 29th, GARIBALDI having captured part of the artillery, stormed the citadel, and subsequently, on a proposition of Gen. LANZA, commander of the Neapolitan forces, an armistice was concluded between the royal troops of GARIBALDI.

The Neapolitan troops were concentrated in the Royal Palace and castle, which are situated at the two extremities of Palermo. GARIBALDI demanded that they should evacuate these positions.

Other dispatches assert that the capitulation was signed on board the British war steamer *Hannibal*, LANZA, GARIBALDI and the Revolutionary Committee, in which it was stipulated that the Neapolitan army, 25,000 strong, should quit Palermo with all the honors of war, and embark with their material on board the Neapolitan squadron.

Subsequent dispatches indicate that this statement was only partially true.

Advices from Naples of the 8d, received *viâ* Genoa, state that the King refused the conditions of capitulation, and that hostilities would recommence at noon.

A dispatch from Turin announces the renewal of the bombardment. Palermo was barricaded, and part of the Royal troops were surrounded by insurgents. A Neapolitan General is said to have gone over to the insurgents.

A later telegraph, dated Palermo, evening of the 3d, announces that the bombardment had not been renewed. The armistice continued. GARIBALDI was still master of the town, but the forts were occupied by the Neapolitans. The capitulation had not been carried out, but negotiations continued.

Letters from the French squadron say the armistice was to last until Tuesday, the 5th. GARIBALDI was forced to grant the armistice for want of ammunition.

Messina was quite deserted.

The enthusiasm in favor of GARIBALDI was spreading, and the Neapolitan troops were becoming more and more affected by it.

The clergy in Sicily were publicly preaching a crusade against the Neapolitan Government.

It was stated that Señor CARAFA, in a circular note, had demanded a guarantee for the territory of the Sicilies, and that called for the intervention of the maritime powers. Piedmont, it is said, had protested against any intervention, and it is represented that an application to the Emperor of the French received an immediate negative.

Many officers in the Sardinian army had obtained discharges for the purpose of joining GARIBALDI.

A dispatch dated Naple, June 3, says: "Four thousand insurgents, having several pieces of cannon, attacked Catania on the 1st. They were bravely repulsed by Gen. CLAY, with the Fifth Chasseurs, one regiment of Lancers, and some artillery. After a combat of eight hours the insurgents were dispersed, losing three guns and two flags. The city has since been declared in a state of siege."

The Neapolitan Minister at Rome had been summoned to Naples, and it was reported he would be entrusted with the formation of a new Ministry.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 4th, Mr. GLADSTONE stated that another vote of £500,000 on account of the China war would be taken in addition to the £86,000 already granted, and that the Secretary of War would shortly give full details of the requirements.

After some obstructive proceedings on the part of opposition, the Reform bill was debated in Committee.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in the course of his remarks, said there was no truth in the rumor that the Government intented to postpone the measure until the next session. He thought it of great importance that the Reform bill for England should be at once proceeded with, but said it would be impossible to proceed with the Irish and Scotch measures at this session.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAMMONIA.

Interesting Details of Garibaldi's Successes in Italy.

The *Hammonia* mail steamer arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, bringing us advices from London to the 4th of June, two days later than had been previously received. The leading intelligence of interest relates to the continued success and brilliant achievements of GARIBALDI in Sicily, and the probable extension of the revolutionary movement to Naples. We give full extracts below.

THE REVOLUTION IN SICILY.

Garibaldi's Victory Confirmed—The Latest from the Seat of War.

Telegraphic Correspondence of the London Papers.

NAPLES, Wednesday, May 30.

The following news has been received from Palermo: The barracks of San Giacomo have been taken by the people. Several houses in the Stada di Toledo have been burnt down. The people have opened a breach in the houses surrounding the Custom-house. Political prisoners have been set at liberty. A park of artillery has been captured. Gen. SALZANO is a prisoner.

FRIDAY, June 1.

An armistice has been concluded between the Royal troops and the troops of Garibaldi. The armistice still continues to be observed, and will end on Sunday next at noon.

The town of Girgenti has risen.

NAPLES, Tuesday, May 29.

The news of the rising and bombardment of Palermo has produced a feverish agitation here. A conflict has already taken place at the Café de l'Europe between citizens and officers, the former shouting in favor of Sicily.

The following further particulars of the fighting at Palermo have been received.

When GARIBALDI arrived at the Strada di Toledo he shemmed a retreat, but resumed the offensive when the inhabitants revolted. A terrible and desperate fight then ensued, in which many women participated. The troops were at last repulsed, and immediately afterwards the bombardment commenced.

It is asserted that the English Admiral having assembled the officers of all the foreign vessels of war (including those of Austria) off Palermo, they unanimously resolved to request the commander of the Neapolitan squadron to cease firing on the town.

It is asserted that Signor CARAFA, in reply to complaints of Mr. ELLIOT, has declared that he had no intention of accusing the English Navy of having assisted at the disembarkation of Garibaldians at Marsala; he only wished to justify the conduct of the Neapolitan naval officers.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following telegram:

NAPLES, Friday, June 1.

On the proposition of Gen. LANZA an armistice has been concluded between the Royal troops and the Garibaldians. The Neapolitan troops are concentrated in the Royal Palace and Castle, which are situated at the two extremities of Palermo. GARIBALDI demands that they shall evacuate these positions.

PARIS, Saturday, June 2.

It is asserted that Signor CARAFA has demanded a guarantee for the territory of the two Sicilies, and has also demanded the intervention of the Maritime Powers.

Piedmont, it is said, has protested against any intervention.

The *Patrie* states that a dispatch has arrived to-day, asserting that a *capitulation had been signed on board the Hannibal between General* LANZA *and* GARIBALDI *and the Revolutionary Committee.* According to the dispatch, the capitulation stipulates that the Neapolitan army, 25 000 strong, shall quit Palermo with all the honors of war, and embark with their *materiel* on board the Neapolitan squadron.

The *Patrie* asserts that the capitulation of the garrison of Palermo has been confirmed. The evacuation will commence to-morrow morning.

The *Pays* and *Constitutionnel* say that the triumph of the insurrection at Palermo is decisive, and of the capitulation of the garrison there is no doubt. The only question for consideration is whether the troops surrender at discretion or obtain permission to return to Naples.

FLORENCE, Friday, June.

Letters from Naples to the 28th ult. state that a grand manifestation had taken place there. Shouts of "EMANUEL!" "GARIBALDI!" and "Sicily!" were raised.

GENOA, Saturday, June 2.

The report of BIXIO's death is unfounded, as the journal of the expedition, written by BIXIO himself up to the 26th of May, has just been published.

The Conclusion of the Armistice—Position of Affairs.

From the London Times.

PARIS, Saturday, June 1—6 P. M.

A telegram from Naples, dated last night, and received here this morning, announces that an interview took place on board an English vessel of war at Palermo, either that day or the day previous, between GARIBALDI and two Neapolitan general officers—names not mentioned—with a view to an armistice. The result is that an armistice for twenty-four hours was agreed to. I am unable to say which party demanded this temporary suspension of hostilities, the dispatch being silent on that point. This is to be regretted, as we might be able to form some notion of the relative condition of the belligerants. The fact, however, of general officers granting a truce of 24 hours to—what GARIBALDI must still be considered by the Neapolitan authorities—a leader of rebels would tell against them. On the other hand, the time gained from actual fighting would be employed by the Neapolitans in getting up reinforcements. We know that the loss of life has been great on both sides, and that Palermo has severely suffered from the bombardment. The Neapolitans were, according to the accounts received this morning, still in possession of the forts commanding Palermo.

Since the foregoing was written I learn that Gen. LANZA was the person who treated with GARIBALDI, and that it was on board the English ship *Hannibal* the armistice was agreed to. But the most important facts is that terms for the evacuation of Palermo and the forts by the Neapolitans were then and there arranged. The Neapolitan troops were to embark with arms and *matériel de guerre*, and to land either at Messina or Naples, without being molested by GARIBALDI's troops. I must add that it is to English and French intervention this cessation of the carnage at Palermo is owing.

From the Daily News.

PARIS, Saturday Evening.

Closely following upon the news that the armistice concluded by GARIBALDI had been extended to to-morrow (Sunday,) at noon, we learn late this morning that the Royal garrison of Palermo, 25,000 in number, are to be allowed to retire from the city with all the honors of war, and to embark on board the Neapolitan squadron, taking with them their arms and military stores. Moreover the telegraph says—and the fact is accepted here as

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

Robeos of the London Clubs—Repeal of the Paper Duty—The Ministry—Social and Theatrical Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, June 2, 1860.

You may take my word for it that our Ministry does not feel very comfortable just now, and that there is a great chance of its all going to smash. At last Lord JOHN RUSSELL seems to have discovered what every one of any *sense* knew a month ago that PALMERSTON did not care one rap about the repeal of the Paper Duty bill, but, on the contrary, was rather glad to see it go by the board. MILNER GIBSON, too, is exceedingly savage, for he was President of the association for agitating for the repeal of taxes on knowledge, and this was one of his pet schemes. GLADSTONE is annoyed, but he scarcely ever betrays his feelings, and his cold, crafty face has not shewn the slightest alteration since the defeat of his measure, even when that defeat has formed the topic of conversation in the House. But the most savage of them all is JOHN BRIGHT, and his rage knows no bounds, for JOHN is a prudent man and thrifty withal; and JOHN's own particular organ, the *Morning Star*, is to a great extent his property, and as the sale of the journal is limited, and does not rise, he finds that he has to supply a considerable annual deficit, and to enable him to continue this organ, he looked to the abolition of the paper duty as of very great assistance. JOHN, then, is hurt not only in dignity but in pocket, and there seeme very little doubt that he intends organizing a cabal which may have the effect of upsetting PALMERSTON out of the state-coach. BRIGHT would be backed by all the Radicals and by a great many of the Whigs, who think PALMERSTON has jockeyed them in this paper question, and are horribly irate with him.

The astute old Premier, with all his wiliness, suffers himself to fall into some very stupid mistakes. The last time he was ejected from office it was on account of his unbridled insolence, both of tongue and manners, which disgusted his friends; and now he is playing a double game with them—the fact being that the repeal of the duty would have been a lose to the *Times*, and that with that journal PALMERSTON dare not quarrel. If the duty had been abolished the *Times* would have lost nearly £28,000 yearly Subsequently, though, in its articles it affected strongly to desire the repeal. In private conferences with PALMERSTON, the editor, Mr. DELANE, gave him to understand what was the real feeling of the proprietors. Old PAM "tumbled to it" at once, and commenced an active, tough, secret opposition to the measure of his own Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord DERBY also saw the move and thought the Conservative party might make a little bit of glory out of it, and between them the poor little bill was baked.

There are those who do not scruple to say that the Court had a hand in the matter, and that Prince ALBERT especially had expressed the strongest horror of the bill's passing; the worthy German gentleman dreads the diffusion of knowledge amongst the "lower orders," and looks upon the cheap Press as the principal agent of revolutionary intrigues. It is not necessary to point out now how absurd such a supposition is; and yet I don't wonder at the Prince's feeling, for there is no denying that he is horribly unpopular. The people don't like him a bit, and the courtiers hate him; he is always intriguing in some wretched, petty little business, filling up the vacancy for a fifth footman, or jobbing to get a stable-helper's berth for some German hanger-on. If he confined himself to such small game it would not much matter, but he attempts to meddle in serious matters, and it is said that the Queen has occasionally to speak sharply to him and remind him of his real station. The last pleasant specimen of his interference which we have had, has been his appointment of Gen. GREY to the Colonelcy of the Buffs; and about this there has been a tremendous disturbance. SIDNEY HERBERT, the Secretary of War, was called upon to defend the selection in Parliament, and he did it very lamely and badly, amid the sneers of the House.

The truth is, HERBERT knew that it was all wrong, and had remonstrated against it himself, and so had Lord De GREY and RIPON, who is a very pinchy fellow, and thoroughly independent; but Prince ALBERT would not bear a word. He had made up his mind and nothing would shake him; he had given PEEL honors, he must give GREY money, and the hard-working old officers, whose bodies were covered with wounds received in the service of their country, must just do as well as they can!

There, that's enough of politics, and Courts, and all such dry tomfoolery—now let's have some pleasant social chat. It will be interesting to know that the final act of the great Sayers and Heenan drama has been played out, and that the combatants have shaken hands in public and received the new belts. This came off at the Alhambra Palace on Wednesday last, when a good many people were present, though the absurd price of the seats (the best were a guinea) doubtless kept hundreds away. It was a dear guinea's worth, to see two pugilists in evening dress shake hands and invest themselves with silver girdles, for this was literally all they did. FRANK DOWLING, the editor of *Bell's Life*, and Mr. WILKES, of the *Spirit of the Times*, did the speaking, and very well the latter performed his part, genius through a long oration with ease and fluency. The person who seemed most to win favor with the public was Mr. CALDWELL, who announced himself as the "Censor" of the *Spirit*, and who joked away about himself and his early days, and his love of boxing, in a very humorous manner. I am bound to say the British public behaved very impartially, and cheered one man just as much as the other; but I think it a pity that the fight, which was a manly affair, should end in a kind of show like this. Once in a way even this might not have been objected to, but it has been repealed every night since, and has consequently thrown an air of ridicule over the whole matter. E. T. SMITH, the manager of the Drury Lane and her Majesty's Theatre, presided, seated in a large chair of state in the middle of the arena. He is a queer fellow, E. T., now receiving the Queen at the opera dressed in silk stockings and knee-breeches, now in a red plush waistcoat and dogskin gloves doing the honors to a couple of prize-fighters! A mad world, my masters! a very mad world!

Yesterday was a tremendous day for the theatrical profession, one which had been looked forward to for weeks, and upon which hundreds of hopes were pinned. The weather has been fearful; on Thursday it came down like a waterspout; to-day the rain has never ceased, but yesterday the clerk of the weather was merciful and sent us a lovely first of June. The occasion of the ceremony was the laying of the first stone of the proposed Dramatic College, which business was performed by the Prince Consort at Maybury, a little village near Woking Station, on the southwestern line. At 10½ in the morning there was a great gathering at Waterloo Station; all the pretty actresses in London were there. Such muslin flounces and delicate bonnets, and lavender gloves, and pleasant smiles and rustling laces! Underneath all this outside show, however, lay strictly business-like intentions, for these charmers were going down to hold stalls at a fancy fair, and to ask the most preposterous prices for the most trifling articles, aiding the bargain and completely finishing the purchaser by the magic glances of their eyes. There was the stately HERBERT, the beauty of the Pre-Raphaelites, with her fluffy golden hair and her projecting nose; there was the plump WYNDHAM, and the piquante little MARIE WELTON, (to whom poor ALBERT SMITH left a handsome legacy) and, the STERLING and saucy SEDGWICK, and many others. Mr. WEBSTER, the Master of the College, was in great force, and looking five and thirty, instead of nearly double that age. This has been a pet scheme of his, and he has carried it out with great pluck and spirit. Arrived at Maybury, we found the indefatigable BILLY LAWS and Lord ROSS, who had made excellent arrangements for the reception of the Prince, and who commanded them between themselves to amusement. PAUL BEDFORD, TOOLE, COMPTON and BUCKSTONE, had each an "Aunt Sally," for the people to throw at, and they charged so highly for their "shies," that they made a great deal of money. The ladies were also most successful in their raids after the men's purses. Pretty Miss SWANBOROUGH, the manageress of the Strand, so graceful and elegant-looking, took nearly *fifty pounds*, and Miss OLIVER, Miss WELTON and Miss AMY SEDGWICK were about as successful. The gallant members of the Honorable Artillery Company, forming a guard of honor for the Prince Consort, filled largely, for the stern hearts of the warriors were softened by the beauty of the ladies, and they paid tremendous sums without a murmur. At 4 o'clock the Prince came, and the ceremony of laying the stone was soon over. Then there was a very pleasant banquet for the Council and their friends, who did not return till late, after a very jolly day.

Very little literary news stirring. You will see a new column in the *Illustrated News* this week, called "Literature and Art." This is written by GEORGE SALA, and intended to supply the place of that "Table Talk" which poor PETER CUNNINGHAM used to write—when he could. DICKENS has left town for the Summer; gone to his country place—Gadshill—where he intends thinking over the plot of a new story. THACKERAY has finished his *Lovel, the Widower*, and being anything but proud of that work, does not intend beginning another novel, but is going to print his lectures on "The Georges," which were first delivered to you. I should think SMITH & ELDER would scarcely think his *rechauffee* a sufficient *quid pro quo* for the £4,000 a year they pay him!

Do not expect the *Great Eastern* as soon as announced! She's not nearly ready, and probably won't start!

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

Passengers over Ocean Steam Routes—A Congressional Commission Needed to Frame a New Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The present laws regulating steamboats in the transport of passengers by sea are, when applied to ocean steam navigation, strikingly defective. It is proposed that a practical and scientific Commission should be appointed by Congress to prepare a project of Laws to meet the case. The following are some of the reasons for a Commission to prepare and report to Congress the project of a law to regulate ocean-going steamers:

1. The matter is of vast importance. Of late years the number of American ocean-going steamers has greatly increased. It is estimated that now one and a half millions of passengers are yearly transported on nearly 400 steamers over ocean routes.

2. The legislation hitherto has been mainly directed to prevent explosion upon *river* steamers (which are mostly high pressure,) a disaster which rarely occurs upon ocean-going steamers.

3. *Fire* upon American ocean-going steamers is of more frequent occurrence than upon the steamers of any other nation. Loss of life in case of shipwreck is also much greater.

4. While the absolute necessity of a good law for the protection of passengers on ocean-going steamers is acknowledged, it is also admitted that members of Congress are not *fitted* by practical information and experience to prepare an act which will intelligently and properly meet the case, although they may discuss and revise one when prepared. It is necessary that persons of skill and knowledge in the construction and use of ocean steamers, as well as in drawing a statute, should be employed. None but experts, and only *those* after careful inquiry, attention and study, are competent to frame a law which shall protect the lives of passengers, provide for their accommodation, and, at the same time, not unduly interfere with the shipowner.

5. Under the present laws touching this subject—viz.: the "Steamboat Act," approved August, 1852; and the "Passenger Act," approved March, 1855—but little efficient protection is given to passengers except *against explosions*, which rarely occur on low-pressure steamers. Where the letter of those laws does promise protection to other cases, the penalties are either so insignificant, or so difficult to enforce, as to render the promise nugatory and a blind.

6. Overcrowding a steamship with passengers, especially upon a long route, is an evil fraught with the greatest danger and mischief. Upon one well-known route—that from New-York to California *viâ* Panama—it is notorious that the steamers have far exceeded the limit prescribed by law whenever passengers offered themselves, but no conviction has followed—in fact, the merciful provisions of the law are systematically set at defiance.

7. In their provisions against fire, and in providing means of escape for passengers in the event of fire or shipwreck, steamships are generally deficient. For instance: The three steamships plying between New-York and Aspinwall, on one of the most crowded of the long passenger routes, are marked on the inspection books of the Insurance Companies as "DEFICIENT," or "INDIFFERENT," in their security against fire. In that voyage of the *Northern Light* from Panama which terminated in New-York the 28th of April last, the following incident occurred: In a stateroom occupied by ladies, the lamp was affixed to the partition, and entirely unprotected by glass or wire-screen. Hooks for clothing (fully occupied) were affixed to the same partition, upon one hook. Almost over the lamp a handkerchief was hung. With the rolling of the vessel this swung against its flame and caught fire. A chance passer saw it and extinguished it. Except for this, in a few seconds the cabin would have been in a blaze, which might easily have extended to the whole ship. All the staterooms of this ship which could be examined were found furnished with similar *open flame lamps*, and similar clothes-hooks near them. On board at the time were nearly 700 persons. There were only seven boats, capable of carrying 140 persons in all. A conflagration would have been attended by an awful loss of life, from the mere impossibility of escape.

8. The present laws are defective, because they do not prescribe a stipulated space for each passenger. The law of 1855 indicates that one passenger for every two tons of registered measurement may be carried, but does not prevent the space from being occupied by machinery or freight. It prescribes 16 superficial feet of deck per passenger, (two feet by eight feet, for instance,) without specifying what decks are to be measured. There is no law enforcing the carrying of sufficient tanks for water for the maximum number of passengers proportioned to the length of the route; none compelling the reservation or sufficient spaces for coal for the voyage; none for preventing top hampers and dangerous deck houses and superstructures; none insuring sufficient ventilation; none definitely providing that such ships shall carry effective means for pursuing their voyages under sail, in the event of accident to the steam machinery. In fact, for all practical purposes, except to prevent explosion, the arrangements of steamships for protecting the lives and securing the comfort of passengers are left to their owners, who may be either too poor, ignorant or avaricious to make them properly. How ill fitted these persons are to be trusted with so vital a duty, may be judged of from the following statement made by one of our leading consulting Engineers, to a public body in 1857;

"It has required ten years of labor and opportunity to introduce the independent steam fire and bilge pump into a bare majority of our steamships, even with the repeated exhibitions of the fact that its introduction had saved both vessels and crews."

To which may be added that even in vessels where it has been introduced, it is seldom put in working practice—the hose belonging to it frequently not being even uncoiled from one year's end to the other.

The interests of steamship owners, as well as the safety of that numerous and increasing class who travel over our ocean steam routes, imperatively demand the enactment of an intelligent, thorough and efficient law regulating this important branch of national business. Such a law, from its very nature, can only be framed by experts in the business itself, who will bring their knowledge impartially to bear on the subject. SAFETY.

SANITARY REFORM.

Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Convention of the Sanitary Reform Association at Boston.

From Our Own Reporter.

SECOND DAY—EVENING SESSION.

The Convention assembled at 8 o'clock, Mayor ARNOLD in the Chair.

Mayor LINCOLN submitted a communication from GEORGE B. EMERSON, Esq., of Boston, calling the attention of the Convention to our system of drainage, by which much of valuable fertilising material is carried into the rivers and bays through imperfect sewerage, and thus lost to agriculture. The letter stated that it was estimated that every family of five persons annually created refuse matter sufficient to manure at least one acre of land. According to this one statistical fact, fertilizing material sufficient for 30,000 acres of our poor land was annually wasted in the city of Boston alone by means of a wasteful system of drainage. It was impossible at the present time to determine how much was lost to each city and town of our country from the same cause. Facts must be gathered in order to determine this question. The communication closed with a forcible argument upon the prospective importance of this subject to the interests of agriculture.

It was referred by the President to the Committee on Civic Cleanliness.

Dr. E. HARRIS, of New-York, presented a voluntary contribution of a paper upon the subject of heat as a disinfectant, which, upon request, he read to the Convention. The paper considered, first, the disinfecting power of high temperature produced by steam or dry heat. The boiling of clothes exposed to infection had proved an efficient disinfectant. The heating of hospital wards had eradicated infection. He cited an instance of Dr. VAN SIEBER, of Berlin, who had made two successful experiments in respect to this subject. In the instance alluded to, the heat was raised to 167° Fahrenheit, by common stoves, which were kept fired up for the space of two days. Dr. HARRIS alluded to his experience as Superintendent of the New-York Quarantine Hospital, and showed that washerwomen were spared from infection by boiling clothing previous to washing. When this precaution had been omitted, any washerwoman caught the disease. The communication of scarlatina and other diseases had been prevented by the application of heat to clothing and apartments.

The interests of commerce and health demanded prompt and speedy disinfection. He had known several cargoes, in value of several millions of dollars, to lie in Quarantine for months at a great loss. If they could have been disinfected by the rapid mode of heating, he had no doubt it would have effected an immense saving. It was also desirable that vessels should be disinfected by the same mode, that they may not be delayed in port unnecessarily, and at an enormous loss to shipowners. Second: To what degree of heat could ordinary textile fabrics be exposed? Dr. HENRY had found that cotton thus heated became fuzzy, but after a brief period of exposure to the air, had regained its strength and normal state. It had been shown that soft wool would not carbonize before being exposed to 202 degrees Fahrenheit. The observation of Dr. HARRIS had shown that nearly all fabrics would bear a higher degree of heat than was necessary for complete disinfection.

This paper was an able and elaborate disquisition upon the subject, and was referred to the Business Committee.

Mayor ARNOLD, of Savannah, called attention to the fact that after yellow fever appeared in Savannah, no man was safe until the appearance of its worst enemy, a strong black frost. Cold killed it effectually.

Dr. HARRIS mentioned the case of the *Susquehannah*, a United States ship, which lay for several months near Amboy some two years since, where confirmed infection existed, even after the use of several tons of ice which had been thrown into her.

Gen. MATHER thought that cold would more thoroughly permeate an infected vessel than heat, and did not believe that steam was as effectual as cold in the disinfecting of vessels.

Dr. BELL, of Brooklyn, supported the theory of Dr. HARRIS, on the ground of practicability and economy. He stated a case which occurred under his own observation while he was a surgeon on board a United States ship in the Gulf of Mexico, off Vera Cruz, when it was found necessary to kill the rats and vermin which infested the ship, and the use of steam was employed to effect that object. The ship was also infected with the yellow fever. Steam was used, and both objects were accomplished, to the delight of all on board. The ship was thoroughly disinfected and continued so during the whole of that season. He said the attempt to freeze out the yellow fever from the frigate *Susquehannah* cost the United States $19,000, and failed altogether of accomplishing the object.

Dr. HARRIS proposed a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three to report at the next annual session upon the utility of the application of steam and dry heat for purposes of disinfection, which was adopted.

Dr. GUTHRIE of Tennessee, wanted that something should be done in favor of public washing-houses as disinfectants of the clothing of the poor in cities. He hoped the Committee who should be appointed under Dr. HARRIS' resolution, would consider this subject in their report, in order that some definite action might be had upon it.

Dr. BIVINS, of New-York, said he never knew a small-pox epidemic in New-York during the dog-days. Heat killed it nearly as effectually as cold did the yellow fever. He believed in the principles suggested in Dr. HARRIS' paper, and his experience had satisfied him that steam or dry heat would be a most valuable agent as a disinfectant.

Dr. GRISCOM, from the Business Committee, reported that the resolution presented by Dr. OSBORNOUX, in relation to a Committee on State Medicine, be referred back to the Convention, with a recommendation that a Committee of five be appointed on State Medicines, to report on such subjects of sanitary reform as are not already provided for by standing committees.

The resolution was opposed by Gen. MATHER in rather vehement style, who was sustained by Dr. ARNOLD. These gentlemen urged that the tendency of the resolution was to take the business out of the hands of the Convention.

A warm personal debate ensued between Gen. WETMORE, Gen. MATHER, Dr. ARNOLD, and the mover of the original resolution, Dr. OSBORNOUX.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was lost, and the resolution was then referred back to the Business Committee.

At out 11 o'clock the Convention adjourned until 9 A. M. on Saturday morning.

THIRD DAY.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock.

Dr. JACOB BIGELOW took the chair after a few minutes had elapsed.

The venerable Dr. JAMES JACKSON, present at the meeting, was invited, by a vote thereof, to take a seat upon the platform. He was received with applause.

Dr. TIMOTHY NEWELL, of Providence, was admitted to the Convention.

Dr. GRISCOM from the Committee on Business, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved That the paper of Dr. HARRIS, upon "Heat as a Disinfectant," be published with the transactions, adopted.

Resolved, That the resolution of Dr. OSBORNOUX, with reference to State medicines, be adopted, with the following modification: That a Committee of five be appointed on state Medicine, whose duty it shall be to report, at the next annual session, such subjects of sanitary importance as in their judgment require legislation or further investigation for their permanent improvement.

Dr. HARRIS, of New-York, sustained the resolution as modified, and supported the opinions expressed on Friday evening, in opposition to the resolution as at first reported.

Gen. MATHER, of New-York, thought the Convention was upon the brink of a precipice, being in danger of becoming a speculative rather than a practical assembly. He contended that Dr. OSBORNOUX's resolve would undermine the very foundations of the Society, and argued that the term State Medicine was altogether too sweeping, as it would confide to the Committee on the subject all the business likely to come before the Convention.

Dr. OSBORNOUX said he did not desire to introduce discord into the meeting, and although he was sorry to have it go forth that the meaning of the term "State Medicine" was not understood, he would withdraw the motion.

Mr. J. M. WORTMAN said the Business Committee had assumed the responsibility of the resolve, and the original mover could not withdraw it.

The Chair decided that the resolution could not be withdrawn.

Dr. JARVIS, of Philadelphia, supported the resolution, and maintained that all further discussion ought now to end, as the Convention would not be benefited by any further display of such feeling as had been exhibited upon the present occasion.

Dr. GRISCOM moved the previous question, but withdrew it to allow Mr. WORTMAN to explain the resolution now before the Convention, as reported by the Committee, which being done, he moved the previous question.

Dr. BIGELOW here requested Mayor KNIGHT, of Providence, to assume the Chairmanship, which he did.

Messrs. WORTMAN, WETMORE, JEWELL and GRISCOM rose immediately to a point of order.

The question upon sustaining the previous question was now put, and was sustained.

Gen. MATHER called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered. The second resolve was adopted—yeas 46 to nays 16.

It was moved, at the suggestion of Dr. GUTHRIE of Tennessee, that Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, who was in attendance, be invited to take a seat upon the platform. The motion was carried with perfect unanimity. Mr. EVERETT, in coming forward, was received with applause. In a few words he acknowledged that he was greatly indebted to the Convention, and very sensible of the honor it had done him.

Hon. MOSES KIMBALL, of Boston, moved a reconsideration of the vote upon the adoption of the resolution, and went into a speech in opposition thereto upon the grounds heretofore stated.

Dr. GRISCOM replied to some supposed personal insinuations in the remarks of Mr. KIMBALL. He moved to lay the motion for reconsideration on the table, and insisted upon the motion against the wishes of Mr. GUTHRIE, who desired to make an explanation. The motion to lay on the table was carried by 22 to 21.

Dr. GUTHRIE of Tennessee, moved the Committee on Medicine be nominated at large, and earnestly complained of the course of Dr. GRISCOM in first moving the previous question, and then refusing to withdraw a motion to lay on the table to give a member of the Business Committee a chance for explanation.

The motion was carried, and the following nominations were made:

Dr. JOHN OSBORNOUX, of New-York; Messrs KIMBALL, of Boston; Gen. WARNER, of New-York; Dr. JARVIS, of Philadelphia; Dr. MCLANEN, of the United States Army; Dr. R. LA ROCHE, of Philadelphia.

Dr. JARVIS voted against Gen MATHER, and peremptorily declined to stand upon the Committee, on account of certain things that had been whispered in his ears.

Dr. OSBORNOUX declined to serve on account of certain insinuations against the purity of his motives.

The Convention unanimously refused to excuse Dr. OSBORNOUX.

The nastiness of the Convention being nearly concluded, Gen. MATHER rose to present a resolution. He said the affluence of courtesy extended to the Convention by the City of Boston made them bankrupt in thanks. What he saw yesterday rendered him very doubtful if New-York possessed any advantages over Boston. No American could look on Massachusetts Bay and forget its history. For himself, he was happier to-day for what he saw yesterday upon the islands in Boston Harbor. He closed by offering the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved That the thanks of this Convention are due and hereby tendered to the City Council of Boston, for the noble-spirited hospitality and graceful courtesy extended by them to the members of this Convention during its present session in this City.

The resolution of the last session, declaring yellow fever not to be infectious, was reaffirmed.

Geo. H. SNELLING, of Boston, proposed a resolution recommending such a division of the hours of labor as to enable workmen to have an hour and a half for dinner instead of an hour.

Dr. A. H. STEPHENS, of New-York, said that hasty meals encourage drinking, and the matter had an important bearing upon the temperance question.

On motion of Dr. GRISCOM, of New-York, the matter was referred to a committee, whose duty it shall be to report upon the subject at the next session.

Gen MATHER was excused from serving on the Committee on State Medicine, and Dr. THOMPSON, of Ohio, was chosen in his stead.

Mr. JOSEPH B. ELLIOTT, of Boston, proposed the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed to report a uniform plan for maps of the physical geography of cities, for statistical and sanitary purposes, with a view of obtaining the construction of such maps by the several municipal governments.

A vote of thanks to the Board of Directors of Public Institutions was adopted, and also to Mayor LINCOLN and the citizens of Boston.

Dr. JARVIS moved the next Convention to held at Cincinnati, on Wednesday, in the last week of May next. Carried, and the following were appointed a Committee of Arrangements:

Dr. Edward Mead, Mayor Bishop, Nicholas Longworth, Wm. M. B. Wright, R. B. Bowler, of Cincinnati; J. M. Whitman, of Boston; Wm. Taylor, of Philadelphia; Wm. Gilman, of Baltimore; R. H. Shannon and P. M. Wetmore, of New-York.

GEORGE B. SNELLING read a translated paper upon the climate of America as contrasted with that of Europe. The paper was referred to a Committee, with instructions to report upon it at the next meeting.

Several Committees were continued, some changed and some discharged.

The Chair nominated the following Committees:

On Dispensaries—F. E. Mather, of New-York; Dr. H. Sinclair Ash, of Philadelphia; Dr. S. G. Townsend, of Boston; Dr. Judson Gilman, of Baltimore; C. C. Sevage, of Brooklyn.

On Permanent Organization—Dr. Wilson Jewell, of Philadelphia; P. M. Wetmore, of New-York; J. M. Wightman, of Boston; Dr. J. H. Griscom, of New-York; Dr. C. B. Guthrie, of Tennessee.

Tenement Houses—S. B. Halliday and Dr. W. B. Bivvins, of New-York; and Dr. Josiah Curtis, of Boston.

Hours of Labor—George H. Snelling, of Boston; S. B. Halliday, of New-York; J. C. Knight, of Providence.

On Mops—E. B. Elliott, of Boston; Lieut. E. L. Viele, of New-York; Dr. Arnold, of Savannah; Dr. Renschenberger, of Philadelphia; Dr. J. B. Jones, of Brooklyn.

After a few eloquent parting words by Dr. BIGELOW, the Convention adjourned *sine die*. S.

THE COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.

The citizens of Boston have done everything in their power to render the visit of the delegates pleasant. Several of them have opened their houses and given hospitable entertainments in honor of the occasion, and to crown all, a splendid dinner was given at the Revere House immediately after the adjournment, at which more than 500 persons were present. Among the distinguished guests present were Mayor Lincoln, Gov. Banks, Hon. E. Everett, Drs. Bigelow, Griscom, Holmes, Powell and Gilman, Hon. J. Quincy, Drs. Guthrie, Ordronoux, Crane, Bailey and Jewett, Mayors Davis, Arnold, Knight, Otis, and Webb, Aldermen Bradley, Faxon, Briggs, Clapp, Rice, Adkins, Bailey, Holbrook, Willie and Hanson, and Generals Wetmore and Mathews, of our City. Eloquent speeches were made in reply to the various toasts that were drunk, Mr. EVERETT closing with an eloquent response to the sentiment in memory of WASHINGTON. The whole affair was very pleasant, and will be long remembered.

THE DELEGATION FROM THE NEW-YORK COMMON COUNCIL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I had the pleasure and the honor of being one of the Delegates to the Sanitary Convention from the Sanitary Association of our City, and in company with a large number of Delegates from the South and West, went to Boston by the Fall River Line, to attend its fourth annual session. Embarked with us, from this City, were about twenty of what purported to be a delegation from our Common Council, or Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, and their *friends*, upon the appropriation of $2,500 to defray their expenses. When this party arrived at Boston, not *one of them, except Alderman Starr, attended the Sanitary Convention, and he only for a part of the first day of its session.* It was currently reported in Boston that a large majority of this party spent their time, from the moment of their arrival, in carousing and visiting houses of questionable repute; or, in other words, they had a jolly good spree upon the money filched from the City Treasury.

Yours, &c., S.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The Portsmouth Navy-Yard—United States Ships of War—Shameful Condition of the Sloop of War Semtaole.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, June 13, 1860.

The weather here has been delightful for the past few days, a fine breeze from the westward imparting a delicious coolness to this warm clime. The town is unusually healthy and business flourishing. Being on a pleasure rather than a business tour, of course the main object is to see the lions, of which the Navy-Yard at Portsmouth occupies a very prominent position. To enter into all that is going on, and to describe all that is to be seen, would fill up too much of your space, and be only a recapitulation of what can be seen at the Brooklyn Yard.

The steam sloops of war, *Richmond*, *Dacotah*, and *Seminole*, are fitting out for the Mediterranean, East Indies, and Brazil stations respectively. The *Richmond* and *Dacotah* are models of their kind; and the latter, judging from her trial trip, is the finest and fastest ship, not only in our Navy, but in any Navy of the world. In her trial trip she attained the unprecedented speed of fifteen miles per hour in smooth water, a feat yet unsurpassed by any screw steamer afloat. She can steam eight knots with a double reefed topsail breeze ahead—all of which was accomplished in her trial trip.

The *Richmond* is not yet completed, but will be ready for her trial trip in two months, when she will fit out as the flag-ship of the Mediterranean Squadron. Commodore BALL, the present commandant of the yard, is ordered to the command of the squadron. As to the *Seminole*, your correspondent regrets that he cannot speak in her praise.

It is astonishing that, in the construction of a vessel of war, such outrageous frauds should have been permitted as are being daily developed in the repairs now going on. This steamer, as is well known, was commenced nearly two years since, and *apparently* completed in May last, at Pensacola, and rates among the second-class steam sloops-of-war.

To give you a faint idea of the deception employed in her construction, and to expose the frauds perpetrated on our Government, I forward you an extract from a report made by one of the officers of the ship to the Secretary of the Navy. There are several charges against the Naval Constructor, amongst which the following stand prominent: *First*—That the spar-deck planking is in a number of places rotten; also, a number of the butts on the outside. *Second*—That a number of the diagonal and breast-knees are entirely inefficient for a vessel of this class; the knees proper being too small, and are only slightly strengthened by *pieces of pine* secured on to them above and below. *Third*—That the bilge is epidemically foul, caused by the constructors neglecting to cleanse the bilge of chips, although the constructor assured the First-Lieutenant that there was not a chip in the bilge. The report also states that the writer is prepared to substantiate the above charges by the most competent evidence, and assures the Secretary of the Navy that it gives but a meagre idea of the base fraud practiced on the Government.

It is also the opinion of competent persons that the oakum with which the ship was caulked was of a very bad quality when put in, and that she was very badly caulked at first, as it has been found necessary to recaulk her fore and aft inside and outside since her arrival at this Yard.

That the above report is true in every particular, needs only an examination of the ship as she lies at the dock. Her planking in several places is entirely rotten, and pieces of rotten wood can be picked out by hand, and this after the short trip from Pensacola to Norfolk. In order to render her seaworthy, she will have to go into the dock, and be replanked. Still this is not the worst feature. As the ship is at present, the pumps become choked by the chips which were left in the building of the ship, between the timbers, thereby rendering them utterly useless. The stench arising from the water thus remaining is insufferable, and a fertile source for breeding fevers, so fatal on shipboard. It is the opinion of medical men, that the yellow fever at Norfolk was in a very great degree attributed to the generation of a gas produced by the contact of oak chips with salt water.

Already has a baneful result exhibited itself, in that several of the officers have been sick from inhaling the impure air thus created, which is very evident to any visitor to the ship. The great wonderment is that they have been enabled to bear up so long in this southern climate.

Such is the unsafe and unhealthy condition of a ship which has not yet made its first cruise, and in which the Government would risk 120 valuable lives. I heard it said by persons skilled in naval architecture, that if the ship should go to sea in her present condition, she would not survive a gale of forty-eight hours: and that such is the intention of the Government is plausible, since they refuse as yet to place her on the dry dock, and repair her properly.

Why is it that the Department are so dilatory in repairing ships which are the homes of those who have devoted their lives to the good of their country? No tenement-house would be allowed to remain in so impure a state as the ship in question, and it should be made an indictable offence for the Government, or any one, to send a ship to sea in the condition of the *Seminole*.

If anything is a proper subject of investigation, certainly the construction of this ship should be attached to the catalogue.

That the Government should allow itself to be swindled by its own agents bespeaks an amount of corruption which Mr. Covode would do well to look into. It is high time that such foul operations should be brought to an end, and that men guilty of crime not second to the Sobieski frauds should receive the punishment which they so richly deserve.

Where is Mr. Covode? BEVIL.

LAW REPORTS.

The Sharp Judgment.

OPINION OF THE GENERAL TERM.

Jacob Sharp vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—The decision in this case was reported in the TIMES of Monday, June 11. The opinion of the Court has now been filed. The case, it will be remembered, came before the General Term of the Supreme Court, on an appeal from an order made by Justice Clerke at the Special Term, opening the judgment and allowing the City to defend the case anew. The judgment was one rendered in favor of plaintiff for $40,953, upon the report of a referee. Comptroller HAWES applied for leave to defend the case anew, which was granted, and plaintiff appealed. The following extracts from the opinion of the Court show the grounds on which the Court have affirmed the order:

MULLIN, J.—After stating the general doctrine of the law in respect to the relief which will be granted to a party against the negligence of his attorney—

In this case, the Comptroller of the City made oath that the claim on which the action is based is unfounded and fraudulent, and that a good defence existed and still exists against the same. It further appears, that after the rendition of this large judgment against the City, both the Comptroller and the then Mayor applied to the Corporation Counsel to appeal from the judgment entered on the report of the referee, to the General Term, and that he refused.

The Legislature had conferred on the Department presided over by the Corporation Counsel the management of all civil actions brought by and against the City. He was not bound, therefore, to conform to the directions of either the Mayor or Comptroller, nor to follow their advice. Yet the right conferred upon the Corporation Counsel did not place him beyond the control and direction of the Court, if it appeared that his action, or omission to act, was injurious to the City. It is the right of the City officers to apply to the Court for protection, and it is the duty of the Court to grant it, if it is made to appear that the conduct of the Counsel is prejudicial to the rights of the City.

It becomes necessary to inquire into the conduct of the Corporation Counsel, in order to ascertain whether the rights of the City have been neglected or unfairly yielded in their defence of this action.

[His Honor here recites at considerable length the facts of the case, which are already familiar to the public. Briefly stated, they are these: In 1852 Mr. Sharp obtained from the City a lease of the slip at the foot of Wall-street for a ferry to Brooklyn. The lease contained an express provision that nothing in it should be construed as a covenant for quiet enjoyment, nor should it interfere with any previous grants made by the City. At the time the lease was made, one Murray claimed the right to a part of the slip, and was in possession. His title was subsequently declared good by the New-York Superior Court; and Mr. Sharp, in order to get the use of the slip for his ferry, was obliged to hire Murray's portion of the slip at a rent of $4,000 per year. Subsequently the City rescued Mr. Sharp's rent under the lease from $20,000 per year to $15,000, but whether this was done on account of the Murray claim or not did not appear. Thereafter, Mr. Sharp brought this action for damages. After stating these and other facts his Honor proceeds as follows:]

The grievance of the plaintiff's action is the misrepresentation made by the agents of the City, and by means of the maps in the Street Commissioner's Office, that the City owned the whole slip, whereas, in truth and in fact, a portion was owned by said Murray.

The referee finds as a matter of fact, that plaintiff was misled in regard to the extent of the City's interest in the slip, and, as a matter of law, that the possession of Murray was not notice to the plaintiff of his (Murray's) rights.

Without deciding now whether the representations of the agents of the City were binding upon it, so as to give plaintiff a right of action, or whether the possession of Murray was notice to the plaintiffs of his (Murray's) rights, or whether the circumstances attending the reduction of the rent were legitimate evidence in the case, or how far it might operate by way of defence to the action, it seems to me that each and all of the questions were so important, involved in so much doubt, as not only to justify, but to require counsel to take the opinion of the General Term upon each and all of them.

So large a claim should not be submitted to, unless it is based upon such clear principles of right and justice as to remove any serious doubt as to its validity.

When, therefore, the Comptroller and Mayor applied to the Corporation Counsel to appeal from this judgment, it was a request which he was in duty bound to grant.

It seems to me that no reason has been given why a judgment, recovered under these circumstances, should be permitted to stand. I will not assume to say whether the Referee was right or wrong in his decision on the legal questions involved, but I do say that the omission to unfold the facts and circumstances attending the reduction of the rent, and the motives and inducements which led to it, was a violation of professional duty, when the counsel owed to his client, the City.

Trade-mark Case—"Coleman's Mustard."

J. J. Coleman et al. vs. Edmund B. Bleasby.—This was an injunction suit brought to restrain defendant from selling mustard in packages put up in imitation of plaintiffs' trade-mark. The case came before the Court on an order to show cause why a preliminary injunction granted on an *ex parte* application by the plaintiffs should not be continued.

The papers on which the application was made set up that the plaintiffs have for forty years past carried on an extensive business in England as manufacturers and dealers in mustard. They have taken great pains and incurred expense in preparing labels and in putting up packages of the mustard prepared by them; and their mustard has acquired a high reputation in this country as well as in England. They charge that the defendant has put up an inferior article of mustard in canisters and packages similar to those used by plaintiffs, and has counterfeited the plaintiffs' labels.

The cause came on for hearing on the order to show cause, but one of the counsel being otherwise engaged, the hearing was adjourned to Tuesday.

Benedict & Boardman for plaintiffs; H. M. Brewster for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BONNEY, J.—*Cumberland Coal and Iron Company* vs. *Hoffman Steamship Coal Company.*—Order set aside.

Righter vs. *Terry.*—Motion denied, $7 costs.

Cossoboom vs. *Cassaboon.*—Divorce granted.

Petition of Ogilby.—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Whiting vs. *Kimball.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Howe vs. *Searing.*—Order reversed.

Hendrickson vs. *Beers, Atkins et al.* vs. *Stanton, &c.*, *Potter* vs. *White. Jacobson* vs. *Belmont.*—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Mortimer vs. *Brennon.*—Judgment for plaintiff on verdict.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WOODRUFF, J.—*Collyer* vs. *Burns*,—

speculative holders who have not yet realized. The coupon stock of the same year sold at 104½. State Stocks were also in free demand, Tennessees at 92¾@93; Missouris, 84¼@84¾; Virginias, 93¼@93¾; and Californias, 96@96½ ₱ cent. There was not a large business in Railway Bonds, the present offerings of any one description being too inconsiderable to induce decided speculation. Most of the bonds of the New-York Companies and the favorite mortgages on the Western lines are held out of the market. There is less activity in the Erie shares, and where sales have been made of third or fourth mortgage or convertibles, prices are a little off, while the fifth mortgage is firmer. The following are the latest London quotations received by the Hamburg steamer *via* Southampton to 4th of June:

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.		Business.
Maryland 6s	95 to 97		
U. S 6s, redeemable, '74	94 to 95		
Virginia stock, 6 ₱ cent	92 to 94		
Do., 6 ₱ cent	83 to 85		
Illinois Cen. 6s, '53	77 to 79		
Do., 7s, '66	81¾ to 82¾		82
Do., Funded, '80	20 to 22		
Do., 100 shares, $75 pd.	43 to 41	dis.	
Do., 100 shares, all paid	54 to 56		
Michigan Central 8s, '67	85 to 90		
Do., 8s, '90	84 to 86		
Do., Sinking Fund, 8s, '82	55 to 57		
Do., 100 shares	48 to 50		
Michigan S. & N. Indiana, Sinking Fund, 1885	63 to 65		
Do., 100 shares	10 to 15		
N. Y. Central, 6s, Stirling Funds, '83	88 to 84		
Do., 7s, Sink. Fund, '64	91 to 93	X. D	
Do., 7s, Sink. Fund, '76	94 to 96		94
Do., 2000 shares	73 to 74		
N. Y. & Erie 1st Mort., '67	88 to 91		
Do., 2d mort., 1859	87 to 89		
Do., 3d mort., Assumed	77 to 79		
Do., 8ds, '62, '75, do	45 to 50		
Do., shares, assented	19 to 20		
Pennsylvania Com. Bonds 1st mort., 5ons'y	90 to 92		
Do., 2d mortgage	90 to 91		90½
Do., 250 shares	36 to 38		
Phila. & Reading Bonds, '70	78 to 80		
Do., Bonds, 1870	70 to 75		
Do., $50 shares	15 to 22		

RAILWAY RETURNS FOR MAY.

	May, 1860.	May, 1859
Hudson River Road	$156,281	$141,468
Buffalo and Erie	47 018	37,384
Illinois Central	217 2n2	141 680
Chicago and Rock Island	101,974	69,868
Galena and Chicago	114 173	122,007
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	223,081	128,716
Toledo and Wabash	67,945	60,071
Michigan Central	158 509	127,145
New-York Central	534 329	409,627
Cleveland and Toledo	66 601	55,112
St. Louis, Alton and Chicago	65 682	53 735
Michigan Southern	179 997	139,084
Milwaukee and Mississippi	59 4 8	59,312
Chicago and Northwestern	62,127	27 902
New-York and Harlem	99,577	91,868
Fort Wayne and Chicago	187,617	138 567
New-York and Erie	416,883	345,612
La Crosse and Milwaukee	69 623	46 850
Norwich and Worcester	30,040	27,628
Baltimore and Ohio	435 138	391 919
New-Jersey Central	109,453	84 191
Hannibal and St. Joseph	104 849	72,845
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	35 381	29 538
Macon and Western	28,119	21,810
Ohio and Mississippi, E. Div	73,530	73,953
Housatonic	26,642	24,019
New-York and New-Haven	77,647	77,446
Total twenty-six lines	$3,659,621	$3,000,317
Average increase 22 ₱ cent.		

A telegraphic dispatch from the Cleveland and Toledo office states the two weeks' traffic on the line as $26,542—a gain of $2,098 on the same fortnight last season.

The receipts by the New-York Canals at tide water of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the second week of June in 1860 and 1859, were as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1859	14 800	10,200	41,300	1,000
1860	21 800	463 200	444,400	....
Inc...	7,000	453,000	403,100	Dec. 1,000

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles so far for the years 1860 and 1859, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1859	191,100	286,000	482,500	118 400
1860	216 700	1,462,900	3,441,100	77,800
Inc'se..	25,600	1,176,000	2,958 300	Dec. 40,600

WEEKLY DELIVERIES OF GRAIN AT CHICAGO.

	1858.	1859.	1860
January 9	190,550	6.,293	156,237
January 16	176,240	79 291	231,852
January 23	177,690	72,350	333 095
January 30	147,623	84,971	321,268
February 6	96,664	136.778	241,886
February 13	16.,954	133,298	298,130
February 29	173,008	173,847	254 601
February 27	232 123	112,056	188 598
March 6	190,090	191,250	131,993
March 13	232,142	84,794	230,129
March 20	127,772	77,726	481,498
March 27	115,062	182,185	299 575
April 3	172 443	155 379	281,266
April 10	330 164	181,914	442,743
April 17	319 637	129 686	428 919
April 24	310 759	168,915	529,977
May 1	678,662	185,433	514,584
May 8	497 514	213 831	836 293
May 15	493 612	228,403	677,333
May 22	509,697	322,136	817 163
May 29	397 988	479,887	827 348
June 5	544,634	544,634	875,106
June 12	542,020	474,302	524,073
Total, 23 weeks	6,579,820	4,353 399	9 412,577

The following table shows the differs ace in receipts of principal articles in the two years from January 1 to the present time:

	1859.	1860.	Increase.
Flour, bbls	173,963	180,399	6,454
Wheat, bush	1,112 5e9	1 540 335	347 796
Corn, bush	1.9 9,5 8	6 595 036	4 605,178
Oats, bush	288,355	393,797	105 443

ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

	1858. Week.	1858. Total.	1859. Week.	1859. Total
Phil. and Read. R	36,653	735 5e5	38,874	844 041
Schuylkill Canal	43,644	498,298	40,e55	631 0.0
Lehigh Valley R	10,633	2e6,071	11 313	376,176
Lehigh Canal	31 818	287,829	33,331	391,131
Scranton, South	14 807	238 666	14 803	3 5,531
Scranton, North	5 240	67 130	5,545	77,083
Penn. Coal Co	25,337	159 203	28 772	116,436
Del. & H. Co	21,709	113,679	21,106	110,917
Wyoming, South	—	83,136	—	74,536
Wyoming, North	—	7,388	—	13,247
Shamokin	4,318	65 983	5,218	66 0.0
Treverton	3 492	50 447	2,477	38,795
Broad Top	2,787	35 439	3,893	31,454
Sh. Mt. B. Thomas	2,122	21,428	3,6 8	31,863
Lykens Valley	1 389	19,358	1,155	23,379
Total	203 999	2 579,713	213,678	2,894 720

The demand continues fair (says the *Miner's Journal*) for first quality Coal, and the prices are firm, but for second quality it is not so brisk, and prices rule low. Scranton Coal and the cheaper rates of freight, averaging from 55 to 65 cents less from Elizabethport than from Port Richmond, interferes materially with this class of Coal furnished from Schuylkill County, and keeps prices at a very low point. This is confirmatory of our own intimation some weeks since that New-York is gradually acquiring the ascendancy over Philadelphia in the Coal Trade from the Pennsylvania mines direct.

In Land Warrants there is considerable activity, with a further advance; and Messrs. THOMPSON, No. 2 Wall-street, quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres	$1 00 ₱ acre.	$1 10 ₱ acre.
80 acres	85 ₱ acre.	95 ₱ acre.
120 acres	75 ₱ acts.	82 ₱ acre.
160 acres	75 ₱ acre.	82 ₱ acre.

The following quotations of uncurrent Money are from the office of GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-street:

	Discount.		Discount.
New-England	1-5@ —	S. Carolina & Ga	¾@ ⅞
New-York State	3-10@ —	Ill., Wis. & Iowa	2¾@ —
N Jersey ex F.B's	1-5@ —	Louisiana	1 @ —
Philadelphia	1-5@ —	Michigan	1 @ —
Baltimore	⅛@ ¼	Missouri	2 @ —
Interior Penn	¼@ ⅜	Ohio, Ky. and Ind.	1 @ —
Delaware 5 and up	1-5@ —	Mobile, Ala	1¾@ —
Interior Maryland	⅜@ ½	Tennessee	1¾@1½
Virginia	⅜@ 1	Canada	⅜@ ⅝
North Carolina	1¾@1½		

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of this City, in general term, against the validity of the Metropolitan Gas Charter of 1855, because not signed by the Governor until after the Legislature dispersed, is exciting much interest on account of other financial legislation similarly involved. The case has gone to the Court of Appeals, and meanwhile a list of important acts, signed in the past seven years, by the Governor after the adjournment of the Legislature—but none of them after the expiration of the terms respectively for which such Legislature was elected—has been published in the Albany *Statesman*, and we find among them, at the same session of the Legislature with the charter immediately in question, an act to increase the capital of the Manhattan Gas monopoly, which concern, thus inflated, are the plaintiffs against the new Company in this very case. We also find in the list an act to regulate (and raise) the salaries of the Judiciary of New-York City, and to regulate the incorporation and management of Telegraph Companies, together with several charters for Savings Banks in Albany and Troy. The *Statesman* aptly remarks, in view of the important interests thus unsettled by the late decision, as follows:

It would be difficult to conjecture the extent to which this inquiry would be carried, or the doubt and litigation which would follow the affirmance of the determination of the lower Court. The list of Acts which are known to be within its scope, is of itself formidable. It embraces claims every class of legislation. The resulting evil of their abrogation would be disastrous and wide-spread. We manifest no desire to dictate the decision which the Court of Appeals should make, when we express the belief that nothing but an unquestioned legal construction of the Constitution—one so explicit and obvious as to make it clear and imperative—would justify so sweeping a disturbance of our Statute Laws as has been attempted in the first district.

An issue of New-York City five ₱ cents., due in 1898, is on sale by Mr. L. T. HOYT, No. 41 Exchange-place.

Of the crop prospects in the West a correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes:

"Thinking it would be of interest to your numerous readers at a distance, and particularly to the holders of stock in the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, to know something of the future prospects, I can speak from personal knowledge that Northern Illinois and Northern Iowa never had so large a crop on the ground, and one that bids so promising at this season of the year, as at present. Wheat, rye and barley stand thick upon the ground, showing an unusual large head. Should the season remain favorable for the next three weeks, the crop will be a larger average than has ever been produced in the northern part of these States."

The Foreign Market news by the Hamburg steamer, which left Southampton on Monday June 4, is no later from Liverpool than the previous dispatches *via* Queenstown. The London papers notice the steadiness of the English Funds to Saturday night, June 2, and a further rise to 69.75 in the French Funds. The London *Daily News* reports:

SATURDAY EVENING.

The Stock Exchange to-day was marked by the inactivity usual on a Saturday. The funds closed exactly the same as yesterday, after experiencing scarcely a fractional variation. Preparations for the monthly settlement and Wednesday next occupy attention. The supply of stock appears to be ample. In some of the other departments of the market, business was almost at a standstill, and prices were nominally unchanged.

The wish of the public to see the *Great Eastern* fairly under weigh on her first voyage will not be realized without a further delay. The Board have decided that her departure shall be deferred from the 9th until the 23d inst. The amount of work remaining to be finished has proved considerable, and the Whitsun holidays have interfered with its accomplishment. Having regard, at the same time, to the requirements of the Board of Trade, the Directors have decided that the advantages to be gained by a satisfactory completion of the remaining work will more than counterbalance the disadvantages attendant upon a fresh postponement. Much disappointment will be felt, particularly on the other side of the Atlantic; but, under the circumstances, the decision of the Directors will be generally approved of.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 16, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 114 bbls. Ashes, 11,519 bbls. Flour, 347 bbls. Corn Meal, 25,386 bushels Wheat, 55 840 bushels Corn, 18,150 bushels Oats, 79 pkgs. Provisions, and 911 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day: 67 bbls., at $5 31¼ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,016 bbls., including 757 bbls. Pots, and 269 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—The market has been inactive to-day; prices, however, have not varied materially.

COTTON—Has been dull and heavy, including middling Upland at 19¾c.@11a., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is unsettled to-day for State and Western Flour. Holders of desirable lots of Stars are not disposed to accept the prices offered by most purchasers. The demand is moderate for superfine and extra State. Most kinds of Western Flour, especially low and medium grades, are freely offered, at lower and irregular prices. The inquiry for such is limited. Sales have been made of 10 000 obls., including superfine State, at $5@$5 10, chiefly at $5 05@$5 10; extra State at $5 15@$5 37½, mainly at $5 15@$5 20; superfine Western at $4 90@$5 95; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 10@$5 90; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 15@$6 10; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 35@$5 50; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 65 ₱ obl. Unsound, ₱ bbl.....$4 25 @$4 85

Superfine state	5 00	@	5 10
Extra State	5 15	@	5 37½
Superfine Western	4 90	@	5 05
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 10	@	5 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 15	@	6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 35	@	5 50
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 50	@	5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 70	@	6 70
Fancy Genesee	5 35	@	5 45
Extra Genesee	5 60	@	7 35
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 55	@	7 25

Southern Flour has been quiet and depressed. Sales have been made of 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $5 55@$5 90 for poor to fair superfine Alexandria Baltimore, &c., and $6 00@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is sparingly inquired for, to-day, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 15@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 500 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour rules quiet at $3 40@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75@$3 85 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active, though prices have not varied temarkably. Sales have been reported of 56,800 bushels, including white Indiana, part at $1 49; Amber Western, on private terms; red Western at $1 28; Milwaukee Club at $1 23@$1 25; Racina Spring at $1 24@$1 22½; and Chicago Spring, part at $1 19@$1 19¾ ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy and prices are lower. Sales have been confined to 34,500 bushels, at 60c @62c. for heated and damp, and 62½c.@63c., chiefly 62½c. for sound mixed Western; 66c.@68c. for yellow Western, Northern and Jersey, 68c.@70c. for Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Other kinds are quite nominal. Rye is in moderate demand at 85c@86c. ₱ bushel. Sales 1,100 bushels. Barley has not varied. Oats are quiet, including very poor to strictly prime Canada, at 37c.@42c.; Western, 37½c@41½c.; State, 41½c.@42½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 37c @40c., ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 800 bales North River at 80c.@90c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been in moderate request at however drooping prices. Week's receipts, 14,226 hides. Week's sales, 28,600 hides, including, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@25½ lbs., 25½c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,700 Dry Rio Grande, to go East, 20 lbs., 24½c. 6 months, usual selection; 1,500 Dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., 23c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Southwestern, 22 lbs., private terms; 4,590 Dry Matamoras, 21½ lbs. 22c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 400 Dry Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., private terms; 750 Dry Bogota, 21 lbs., private terms; 700 Dry Truxillo, 17 lbs., private terms; 1,009 Dry Southern, 16 lbs., 15c @15½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 Dry Western, 21 lbs., 17½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 700 Dry Texas, 22 lbs., private terms; 300 Dry Salted Southern, 26 lbs., 14c., 6 months; 650 Dry Sr. Domingo, 20 lbs., 17c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 2,300 Dry B. A. Kips, 10½ lbs., private terms; 4,000 Dry Gambia and Bissau, 9½ lbs., 17½c., 6 months; 1,100 Western Slaughters, 65@75 lbs., 9c.@9½c., cash; 1,000 Country Slaughters, 65 lbs., 9c.@9½c., cash; 1 400 City Slaughters, Extra, 75 lbs., 10c., cash; 1,600 City Slaughters, 70 lbs., 9c. cash; 1 000 Orinoco, shipped to Europe on owner's account; 30 hides Calcutta Cow, private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 245,450; (same time last year, 195,700—year before, 114,500,) and 32 hales Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—Sales 70 bales last year's crop, at 7c. @13c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the week Messrs. WEIZAL & WEINSHEIMER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—Inquiry has been fair during the week, at unaltered prices. Sales and receipts are about evenly balanced. The stock continues abundant and well assorted. Oak Sole enjoys a fair demand, and prime sells readily at full rates; the receipts from tanneries are considerable. Weekly receipts of Sole Leather about 41,000 sides. Upper, in the rough, and finished stock as yet give no indication of a recovery. The Boot and Shoe business has been quite dull of late." We quote: Sole, Oak slaughter and salted, good light, at 28c.@30c.; oak slaughter and salted, good middle, at 29c.@31c.; oak slaughter and salted, good heavy, at 28c.@30c.; oak light Southern, at 25c.@27c.; oak heavy, for banding, good all weights, at 28c.@31c.; oak heavy, Spanish, 26c.@28c.; oak heavy, cropped, 34c.@36c.; hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 20½c.@21½c.; hemlock, Buenos Ayres, good middle, 21c.@22c.; hemlock, Buenos Ayres, good heavy, 20½c.@21½c.; hemlock, California, good light, 20½c.@21c.; hemlock, California, good middle, 21c. @22c.; hemlock, California, good heavy, 20c.@21c.; hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 20c@20½c.; hemlock, Orinoco, good middle, 20c.@21c.; hemlock, Orinoco, good heavy, 18½c.@20c.; hemlock, Calcutta Cow, private terms; 30 hides Cape, private terms; 200 Dry Payta, 21 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Maracaibo, 21 lbs., 20c., 6 months; 1,000 Dry Laguayra, 21 lbs., 20c., 6 months; 1,000 Dry Savanilla, 21 lbs., 20c., 6 months; 1,000 Dry Carthagena, 21 lbs., 20c., 6 months; 1,000 Dry Rio Hacha, 21 lbs., 20c., 6 months; 1,000 Dry Curaçoa, 21 lbs., 20c., 6 months; 1,000 Dry Aspinwall, 21 lbs., 20c., 6 months; 1,000 Dry Panama, 21 lbs., 20c., 6 months; 1,000 Dry Sisal, 21 lbs., 20c., 6 months; 1,000 Dry Tampico, 21 lbs., 20c., 6 months; 1,000 Dry Vera Cruz, 21 lbs., 20c., 6 months; 1,000 Dry Mexican, 21 lbs., 20c., 6 months; 1,000 Dry Mexican, 21 lbs., 20c., 6 months; 1,000 Dry Mexican

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed for Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address for Ten Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded upon application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents the single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers New-York Times, New-York City."

Mr. Anson is our regular carrier, and will serve those in the Times down Twenty-sixth-street to Forty-fifth-street, and from Fifth-avenue to the East River.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Beauty and the Beast—La Cap-tain Rose.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our Japanese Embassy —Governor's Wife.

WINTER GARDEN—Incognab.

BOWERY THEATRE—Town and Country—Schanyl.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Old Honesty. Evening—Seven Diamonds.

WALLACK'S GARDEN—Promenade Concert.

FOURTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Adams' California Menagerie.

No. 444 BROADWAY—Prof. Jacobs' Magical Entertainments.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

CANAL-STREET—No. 298—Westlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 Broadway—Exhibition of Statuary.

SCOTT'S GALLERY—No. 772 Broadway—Church's Twilight in the Wilderness.

No. 765 BROADWAY—Hughes' Free Picture Gallery.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival yesterday evening of the *Bohemian* at Farther Point, from Liverpool on the 6th inst., and Londonderry on the 7th, we have three days later intelligence from Europe. It is of considerable importance. The reports concerning GARIBALDI, and the bombardment of Palermo are, as usual, conflicting. According to some advices, the bombardment still continued, while others describe GARIBALDI as having stormed the citadel, after the capture of a portion of the Neapolitan artillery. Subsequent accounts state that on a proposition of General LANZA, commander of the royal troops, an armistice had been concluded, GARIBALDI demanding that the Neapolitan army should evacuate Palermo. This would seem to be true, as still later advices from Naples, represent the King as refusing the conditions, the recommencement of hostilities being close at hand.

Later dispatches still state that the bombardment had commenced, while a telegram from Palermo, of the 3d, announces that the armistice still continued; that GARIBALDI was master of the town, but that the Neapolitan troops held the forts. Letters from the French squadron say that GARIBALDI was compelled to grant through a failure of ammunition. Officers from the Sardinian army were about to join him. From England we learn that the Post-office authorities had notiged the Company of the Galway Line that services on the mail contract were to commence on the 26th inst., for New-York, and on the 10th of July for Boston. The Company were to hold an extraordinary meeting, to borrow money. In the House of Commons Mr. GLADSTONE stated that £500,000 more would be wanted for the expenses of the China war. Lord JOHN RUSSELL denied that it was the intention of the Government to postpone the Reform Bill until next session. In commercial matters there was a slight decline in coton, with an advance in flour and wheat, owing to the unfavorable state of the weather. Provisions were at nominal prices.

On Saturday the House bill raising the Sardinian Mission to the first class was taken up and passed. The House bill of Mr. GURLEY, providing for a Government Printing-office, was also passed. The Naval Appropriation bill was considered, and Mr. GWIN offered as an amendment that the President be authorized to ask the British Government to enter into a convention to make provisions for the return of each captured African, as long as the eighth article of the Ashburton treaty remains in force; and if the British Government refuse to enter into such a convention, then the President shall signify the wish of this Government to have that treaty abrogated. The emendment was rejected, and the Senate adjourned. In the House, the Senate's motion to adjourn on Monday, the 25th inst., was adopted. Mr. TRAIN, of Massachusetts, presented the majority report from the Cuvode Committee. This morning the minority report will be presented by Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina. The Senate's amendment to the $21,000,000 Loan bill was discuasnd in Committee of the Whole, and rejected.

The Annual Convention of the Sanitary Reform Association, at Boston, adjonrned on Saturday, having been three days in session. Among the subjects considered were our present imperfect systems of sewerage and drainage, the value of heat as a disinfectant—a topic which elicited some debate, several members contending that an extreme degree of cold was a more powerful disinfectant than a corresponding degree of heat—and the appointment of a Special Committee on State Medicine, whose duty should he to report at the next annual session such subjects of sanitary importance as in their judgment require legislation or investigation, for their permanent improvement. This last motion was tabled, after a warm debate, and a Committee at large was appointed.

The Japanese Embassy left Philadelphia on Saturday, a few minutes past 10, without any formal escort or public demonstration other than the crowds that flocked to stare at them. They arrived at Amboy at 12½, and were formally received by the special committee of the Common Council, on board the steamboat *Alida*. After a delightful sail up the bay, they landed at Pier 1, and were escorted up Broadway, Grand-street, Bowery, around Union square, down Broadway to the Metropolitan Hotel, by the entire first division New-York State Militia, consisting of over seven thousand men. The procession occupied about an hour in passing a given point. The streets and buildings all along the route were crowded with spectatore, yet the excellent police arrangements of Superintendent KENNEDY secured a speedy and uninterrupted passage for the procession—a seclusion from scrutiny and insult that must have pleased the princes after their experience in other cities. In the evening, the Metropolitan Hotel, where the Embassy is located in magnificent quartere, was illuminated in every window, and decorated with a thousand Japanese and American flags. The princee were also serenaded by Dodworth's Band. The entire arrangements were conducted in a manner that is said to have given satiefaction to the Embassy and Naval Commission who have them in charge.

We learn by telegraph that at 5 o'clock last evening a terrible rain and hail storm visited Albany, and for half an hour submerged the streets, inundated houses and destroyed many trees and gardens. One house was blown down, by which one man was severely injured and three others slightly hurt.

At the meeting of the Board of Excise Commissioners on Saturday, Mr. HOLMES, by way of correcting a statement that had been made, said the Board had not, by resolution or otherwise, taken any steps toward enforcing obedience to the license law, on the part of the druggists; that they had made no effort either to cause them to be excused or prosecuted for the sale of liquors. Complaints were made through the police, and the law did not require the Excise Commissioners to act in that capacity.

The Annual Regatta of the Hoboken Yacht Club, which took place on Friday, was one of the most interesting displays the Club has made. The winning boats were the *Syren*, *Vesper*, and *Prima Donna*. The *Daisey* was the first of her class, by allowance of time, but it is not likely that she will receive a prize, as the gentleman who sailed her is not a member of the Club.

Nothing has yet been learned in relation to the whereabouts of Wm. H. Dunn, of Jersey City, who has been missing some time, and is supposed to have been murdered. A number of men were engaged all day Saturday dragging the slip near Paterson dock, where the body of Mr. Dunn was supposed to have been thrown, if he was murdered in that neighborhood, but they did not find it.

The Trustees of Rutgers Female Institute have purchased the buildings on Fifth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, at a cost of $60,000. After having made extensive additions to the buildings, they design removing the institute to them. A good feature of the new Institute buildings will be the Observatory, which will overlook the entire island. Two thousand dollars have already been donated for the purchase of a telescope.

The Quarantine Damages Commission were principally occupied on Saturday with the claim of L. BROWN & Co., etevedores at Quarantine, who lost property, and suffered in their business by the destruction of buildings which they were obliged to use, to the extent of over $1,300. Dr. THOMPSON and others were examined. They adjourned to the 26th instant.

The brig *Falmouth*, which cleered hence on the 27th of March last for the coast of Africa, returned to this port on Saturday in charge of Lieut. ABBOTT and a prize crew from the United States sloop *Portsmouth*, by which ehe was seized while making her escape from the barbor of Porto Praya, where ehe had stopped for supplies. She is lying at the Navy-yard, and will be libeled in the United States Courts for having been engaged in the slave-trade.

The Annual Sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association of the New-York University wae delivered laet evening by Rev. R. W. CLARK, of Brooklyn, at the Reformed Dutch Church in Lafayette-place. There was quite a full attendance, the services were impressive, and the discourse was well calculated to instruct and encourage the the young man, to whom it was more particularly addressed.

The Committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the affairs of the Central Park, met on Saturday at noon, at No. 54 Exchange-place, and after some preliminary business adjourned to Monday at 12 o'clock.

On Saturday last the Sixth Regiment were reviewed by the Mayor, in front of the City Hall, and received a very fine stand of colors, which were given by the City.

The British brig *Sabrina* was run into and considerably damaged, on Saturday evening, by the steamtug *Swiftsure*, while ehe had several bargee in tow. The brig had her cnt-water and etem damaged and her head-gear carried away.

On Saturday the steamship *Vanderbilt* left this port for Southampton and Havre, with 401 passengers and $1,628,580 in epecie. The *City of Baltimore*, which sailed for Liverpool at the same time, carried out 360 paesengers and $110,000 in specie.

The Stock Brokers made half a holiday on Saturday to see the pageant to the Japanese Embassy. There was a fair business at the morning Board, prices closing irregular; New-York Central sales at 82, and closing 81⅛ per cent. Nothing of moment in Money or Exchange. The steamer *Vanderbilt* in the afternoon took out $1,628,000 in Bullion and a large complement of paesengers. The *City of Baltimore* sailed at noon, with $110,000 in Specie and a good list of passengers.

Cotton wae a shade cheaper, yet quite dull. The transactions in Flour were restricted, and pricee were unsettled. A moderate bueiness was reported in Wheat at about former rates. Corn was depressed and lower. Provisions, Groceries, Naval Stores, Rice, Tallow and Metals were inactive. Whisky was more freely purchased, but at easier prices. Freights were quiet, with 450 vessels of all classes in port.

The Japanese in New-York.

The reception ef the Japanese Envoys in this City on Saturday last, may or may not he the definite inauguration of a new and most important era in the relations, social and commercial, of Western Christendom with the heathen East. It is rather premature to infer from the presence among us of theee inquiring guests that the old Exclusivism of the Mongol monarchiee is immediately to give way to a large, liberal and progressive policy of unfettered interconrse between the realms of the Western Pacific and the rest of mankind. Two centuriee ago the powerful empire of Anam sent its Ambasaadors to the court of LOUIS XIV., and established the most delightful harmony between its gold-coated envoys and the embroidered *noblesse* of Versailles. But conservatism dies hard the world over, and at least not more easily in the East than in the West. Anam has eince persecuted the Christians, abolished treaties, annihilated commerce, and shrunk back into her shell, from which France and Spain are even now urging her with bayonets and bullets once more to emergc. And it is only fair to warn our impulsive countrymen against counting too confidently upon any complete and permanent results from the marvelous experiment which the rulers of Japan are now making, and of which this country has been made the conspicuous theatre.

It is possible that the Embassy now "within onr gates" may, on its return to Niphon, become the harbinger of all the liberal good we hope from its experience of Western life and American policy. It is also possible thet the personages who compose it may pay the penalty with their lives, of an adventure upon which the oligarchy of Japan shall set the seal of its final disapprobation, and that many years may pass, and many serious conflicts, alike domestic and foreign, be waged in the "Englsnd of the Pacific," before "free trade and equal rights" can make their lasting home in the land of the Tycoon. But, be this as it may, the spectacle of Satnrday was one of the most memorable at once and most satisfactory ever witnessed in the Metropolis of the New World. In its merely municipal and home aspects it was unusuelly creditable to the people of our City and to the forms of government under which we live. The day wes a holiday. Shops, etores, workrooms were closed, and the thousands of New-Yorkers were turned loose into the streets to make their own terms with the entertainment which was offered them. Not the "prosperous" classes only, but the "roughs" of all orders and degrees had the occasion in their hands, to deal with it as a day of enlightened curiosity and good-humored welcome, or to make it a boisterous, vulgar, and scandalous riot. Those who have known our City and its Government only in their ordinary conditions, no doubt expected that the latter alternative would be choeen. Who could look for faultless order and undeviating decorum from half a million of New-Yorkers, summoned out to gaze on a show provided under the auspices of the VAN TINES and the BAGLEYS? To the amazement then of many, to the pleasnre and pride of all, this improbable thing did really occur. Never perhaps was New-York more completely "off duty," more wholly given up to the "delight of the eyes," to the enjoyment of a grand parade, an agreeable June day, and a sensation in the way of human types novel even to this mælstrom of races, than on Saturday. Yet never was New-York more free from everything like riot, more good-humored, more considerate, more fit to be held up as a model and example to the great nation of which the common consent of the world agreee with the Japanese in regarding her as the representative. Whether onr trade with Japan be worth little or much; whether SIMME BUDEN and the rest are long to live and cultivste friendly hours with American merchsnts in Nagasaki and American envoys in Jeddo, or are destined to accept the "happy dispatch," and bequeath their unfinished tesk to other *Kamis* yet unborn, this debt at least we owe them, that they have afforded us an opportunity of proving how easy a thing it is to rule our own City, when we take the business seriously in hand, and confide it to the right men. The quiet thoroughness with which our Superintendent of Police had made his dispositions for preserving order on Saturday was all that was needed to secure the perfect good behavior of the vast multitude which thronged our streets from the Battery to Union-place, and swarmed in the warlike Bowery as thickly as in polite Broadway. To the perfect suppression of the mischievous nothing more was necessary than the exhibition at all points of the power to suppree them. They sunk away out of sight ard left the City to the overwhelming majorities of well-condncted, civil and quick-witted citizens who compose the real strength of the population of New-York. We trust the lesson of the day will not be lost upon these majorities themselvee. They ought to have learned on Saturday the extent of their own power, and the ease with which it can be exercised. In little things, as in great, it was most eignally manifest. Who that looked, for instance, with admiring eyee upon the baronchee which rolled prondly along, each bearing its freight of comely Councilmen, white-hatted, cleanly washed, elaborately coated and gloved in yellow kids, could forbear to recognize with gratitude the majesty of that public sentiment to which the slght was due? Were these the ruffiers of the City Hall and of Jones' Wood? This spruce and dapper garb was a homage to the proprietors, wrung from men who had been long given over by common consent as insensible to all the graces and decorums of life. We doubt not that BAGLEY himself, whose "black eye," received at the hands of his brother BARRY, denied him the pleasure of particlpating in the august entertainment, would have worn a hat as white, a coat as glossy, and gloves of as fresh-buttery a brilliancy as any of his colleagues, had he been preeent with the rest.

In its larger national aspects the visit of the Japanese Envoys fairly culminates in New-York. It is not merely that in New-York they may expect to be treated with a gravity and decorum hardly to be expected from the more provincial citiee through which they have been dragged as a kind of vulgar show, equally to their own discomfort and to the discredit of our people. Bnt New-York represents the full grandeur of that mighty American commerce which has won from the hitherto impregnable East a recognition denied to the arms of more exacting and more arrogant powers. The selection of America as their point of destination by the envoys of Japan, has inflicted a flash of light upon the political optics of Great Britain, in particular, which our good cousins only indifferently well enjoy. It has compelled them enddenly to see, and from an unexpected point of view, that the age of their commercial preponderance in the world is past, and that the maritime enterprise of the Repnblic whose shores tonch either ocean has become a fact of the first magnitude in contemporaneoue history. Of that enterprise New-York is the unqnestioned capital and heart; and now that we have demeaned ourselves so worthily in our first reception of the strangere who have come to honor and to study our friendly greatness, we hope that we may maintain the City's fame throughont their stay by refusing to fall from the grace and dignity of Saturday's grand welcome.

June in Town.

The grand exodus ont of town has not yet commenced. Although the heats of early Summer are come, the world has not yet gone. Even those who have their country seats to retire to after the toils and dissipations of a New-York year, seem loath to leave the metropolis. The whirl of excitement, instead of abating, gets faster as the sun gets higher; great processions, public balls, operatic *matinées* and other amusements, usually postponed until after the dog days, are still in contemplation; the *Great Eastern* and the Japanese Embassy will keep many here who at this season are ordinarily refreshing themselves on the sea shore or the mountain eide. It is true the inducements to remain are greater than ever before; not only the two long-expected excitements—one from the East, and the other from the West—are now so near at hand, but the features of our own metropoliten life are themselves becoming more attractive. Out-door sports are becoming practicable to those who do not hurry to the country. Rides and drives to the Park, regattas, horse races, cricket clubs, furnish diversion and exercise to "all sorts and conditions" of men and women; and the crowde who engage in these amusements prove that their peculierities are fully eppreciated. One regatta is hardly over before another is announced; ene race follows as fast on the heels of another as the beaten horse does after his victor; and even the languid fashionable world is stirred from the apathy that ordinarily overcomes it in June, and has of late been vigorously attending *fêtes champêtres* in the neighborhood of New-York, or, since it is determined to stay in town, turns out *en masse* at wedding *matinées*.

It is probable that the great and crowning attractions of the Park will, in time, induce many families to relinquish altogether the cuetom of going to the country, when the advantages of fresh air, of beautiful scenery, and healthful exercise, can be obtained at one's own doors, and without the sacrifice of the innumerable comforts and luxuries of one's own home. Why, indeed, travel in close railroad cars and crowded steamboats in search of these advantages? When the peculiar charm that many seek at a watering place, the exhilaration of a crowd of gay acquaintances, can be obtained so near at hand, why be at the trouble and expenee of a month at Newport or Saratoga? Of course a change in this regard will be gradual. Those who own delightful places along the Hudson or the Sound will not abandon them; and many who have been accustomed to flit away with the Spring will not be content to remain tranquil behind. But as the Central Park with every year becomes more inviting, and the various caterers for the amusement of the public lesrn to take into consideration, even in Summer, those who are their most assiduous patrons in Winter, June will become, as in London, the beginning of a new season of gayety, and the great metropolitan round of excitements and pleasnres will be as incessant as it now is changing.

Politics will add to the excitement of the present year; those who aspire to influence or to reflect public opinion will be unwilling to be far from the centre where that opinion is formed; those who wish to catch every political Cynthia of the minnte ere it fall, to hear all the great speakers, to be at all the great meetings, to see all the great processions—in a word, to watch the peculiar phase of American life and American character, which is fully developed only once in four years—those who wish to keep fully abreast of the time, cannot long desert the spot where that phase is best exhibited, and where the excitement of the time reaches its topmost height. So, what with pleasure and politics, what with receiving foreign rulers and selecting our own, what with welcoming the sons of sovereigns and exercising prerogatives as sovereigns ourselves, this crowded, busy, cosmopolitan life of ours was never so crowded, or so busy, or so cosmopolitan as it promises to be in the Summer months of 1860.

A Word with the Women.

If we may judge by the experiences of Saturday, the people of New-York are not likely to make themselves particularly ridiculous in connection with the Japanese. They have seen too many strangers of all sects and colors, and tasted too heavy excitements, to be thrown very far off their balance even by the envoye of a prince whose very existence was a sort of myth to most of us a very few years ago. Were the Brother of the Sun and Moon, or the Sun and Moon themselves, to send us an embassy, we fancy the good people of Gotbam would contemplate the strangers with a temperate curiosity not to be equalled out of Paris. Much as we have been abused and quizzed for our "wild enthusiasm," our people have a native good sense which discriminates between events which tonch the passions and those which merely move the wonder of the crowd.

But there is one point upon which it is the duty of the Press to say a wholesome word in time, before the good-natured thoughtlessness of the parties chiefly interested has led them into follies which may seriously tarnish the national character for decency as well as for common sense. In his account of the visit of the English Embassy to Japan, Mr. OLIPHANT relatee that upon one occasion shortly after their arrival, some of their party whose rooms were separated from an adjoining house only by a paper screen, were disturbed by "scratching upon the paper, followed by a suppressed tittering. Upon investigating the cause, a pair of sparkling eyes were visible at two little peep-holes expressly constructed, and it was evident that a toilet, as performed by an English gentleman, was a spectacle which afforded intense amusement to the young ladies of the family next door."

That the daughters of Eve, the world over, may be more curious than her sons, is a long-conceded license, and in Japan, where the sexes perform their ablntions in common, inqnisitions of the sort described by Mr. OLIPHANT may have been moet innocently condncted. But in America different manners certainly should impose different limits npon the pursuit of knowledge by the female mind.

The fair of America, although they have been quizzed the world over for an extreme delicacy in respect to dialects and nouns of gender amounting almost to squeamishness, are singularly apt to forget in their hours of publicity and of amusement the proprieties which they worship at home.

They seem to be oddly oblivious of the fact that foreigners sometimes recognize a distinction of eex, and that even a preposterous, loose-trousered Japanese may be a creature of what they would delicately term the masculine persuasion. It never seems to occur to their innocent soule that there can be any indecency in making downright advances to full-grown men, provided they be Pagans, or that the round-cheeked little Oriental, whom they endearingly call "Little TOMMY," is scarcely a proper plaything for ladies. Many a woman who shudders at the waltz as a highly indelicate dance, and who would refuse, in a crowded omnibus, to sit closely by the side of a well-dressed countryman, should a delegation come to our shores from the Cape of Good Hope, could scarcely get near enough to a half-clad Hottentot, or be sufficiently forward and obtrueive in her attentions to his whims.

The leading men of the Japanese Embasey, however, are by no means Hottentots. They are perfectly capable of recognizing unladylike conduct even in a crinoline, and mnst look upon the obtrueiveness of inquisitive females as highly indecorous and disgusting. Women of caste in Japan are remarkable for their reserve in the company of their eqnals, and when they are compelled to see strangers, keep themselves as much in the background as is consistent with politeness. They did not crowd around the officers of the Perry Expedition, and it was only with difficulty that they could be induced to come into their presence at all. It is commonly supposed that the custom which obtains among married ladies in Japan, of blackening their teeth and plucking out their eyebrows, betokens a sad perversion of taste.

It is, in truth, a resource of modesty, and is adopted by wives so to disfigure their personal appearance as to make themselves unattractive to others than their husbands. What opinion the husbands of such women will form of our countrywomen, it is not at all difficult to determine. The servants of the Embassy, on the other hand, who at home are accustomed to mingle only with females of the lowest ranks, are undoubtedly much pleased with the familiarity, and will form an agreeable estimate of the manners of American ladies. But all the considerable persons of the Embassy will be quite otherwise impressed, and will probably return to their own country fully convinced that, in that particular, at least, their civilization has reached a far higher degree than ours. For the credit of our country, then, and the repntation if not the character of our countrywomen, we trust that the charges of the Light Female Brigade which were initiated at Washington, maintained in each city through which the Embassy has passed, and which have already been organized at the Metropolitan Hotel, will be incontinently, or, rather, continently, discontinued.

The Great Eastern.

The Managers of the *Great Eastern* seem determined to play with the pnblic impatience to the last. Either they have no settled and matured plan of operations, or they are determined that the world at large shall not know what it is. The London journals received by the *Niogara* all announced that the great steamer would positively sail on the 9th, the day advertised. The *Times*, on the morning of the 2d, the day of the *Niagara's* depsrture, said: "The *Great Eastern* will proceed to sea on the day appointed, whatever may be her internal condition as regards general accommodation." These assurances, in which all the other papers concur, must evidently have emanated from the management:—yet we now receive from Messrs. GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co., her New-York consignees, the following official announcement that her day of sailing has been again postponed:

"THE GREAT EASTERN.—Owing to the delay in procuring reports from the Surveyors of the Board of Trade, which must precede the clearance of a ship with passengers, and also with the view of arriving off Sendy Hook at the period of spring tides, it has been determined that the departure of the *Great Eastern* from England shall be postponed until *about* the 23d inst."

This note csme by the *Niagara*, and bears, of course, the same date with the newspaper announcements, that she would sail on the 9th. The reasons assigned for the delay are not especially satisfactory. The datc of the spring tides could have been ascertained eix months ago as well as now, and it is scarcely conceivable that the time of departure should have been fixed originally without any reference to theee tides. It is not positively asserted that the reports of the surveyors of the Board of Trade have not been obtained:—but if they are lacking, it must be owing to the fact that the condition of the ship is not satisfactory. This reason, therefore, very possibly covers the real cause of a delay which the owners may not care about accounting for more definitely. This is the more probable, that the Assistant Secretary of the Company, in a note to the *Times* of June 4, gives "delay in the completion of the vessel" as the ground for deferring her departure.

Bnt whatever may be the reason of all these "false starts," one thing seems certain, namely, that the ship is not to come nntil *about* the 23d inet., which leaves it quite donbtful whether she will ever come at all. The whole career of this gigantic ship seems to have been one gigantic blunder. The most culpable mismanagement appears to have marked every step of her progress. Her cost has been enormously beyond the eetimates: the time consumed in getting her ready for sea has been twice as long as was anticipated:—she is not well fitted for the servlce for which she has been built, and there are very grave suspicions that, in spite of all that has been said of her performancee on her irial trips, she is really not seaworthy. However creditable the grand conception of so vast a stride in naval architecture as was contemplated in the *Great Eastern* may be to the genius of her builders, the execution of the noble design has certainly reflected no great honor upon the practical talent of Great Britain. America has been long belabored by our transatlantic critics for the dismal gulfs which are alleged to intervene between our promises and our performances. But really Washington itself, the city of magnificent distances and unfinished monuments, makes a very fair show in comparison with the etupendous pretensions and the precarious achievements of the *Great Eastern* Company.

The Baltimore Convention.

The Democrats renew their attempt to nominate a Presidential candidate to-day, at Baltimore. Everything at present indicates a etormy session. The Douglas men are apparently desperate, and inclined to resort to desperate measures for the accomplishment of their object. They proclaim their determination to nominate Mr. DOUGLAS by a two-thirds vote, if the new delegates from the Sonth are admitted, and by a majority resolntion, if not.

But it is by no means certain that they will command even a majority of the Convention. The most of them are so thoroughly committed that they cannot, with any regard for their personal position, assent to the nomination of any other candidate; hut this is not true of all. The delegation from this State, we are inclined to think, will be much less obstinate in their adhesion to the fortunes of Mr. DOUGLAS. They would unqnestionably prefer him as the candidate, hnt for the conviction, which is general, that he could not command the support of the Southern States. Bnt they will not sacrifice the chances of success to their preference.

We still believe that an attempt will be made by a portion of the New-York delegation to indnce the South to present Judge NELSON,—and that if this succeeds he will be accepted by the Northern wing of the party. The North will probably not bring him forward, from a conviction that the selection of the candidate must be left substantially to the Sonth. Unless the temper of the Southern delegates has changed materially since the Charleston Convention, this project does not seem very likely to succeed. They will demand a candidate whose position on the Slavery question is more conspicuously defined than Judge NELSON's, or elee they will insist npon the adoption of a platform, which would prove a serious obstacle to his success before the people. With a united party and a rational platform, Judge NELSON would certainly be a formidable candidate. Unless this project should succeed, we see no chance of union at Baltimore, and presume the Democrats will enter the canvass with two candidates.

Minor Topics.

—We copy a paragraph from the Levant (Greek) *Herald* containing a piece of advice which the religione and benevolent portion of our people will do well to bear in mind. It is intended to put them on their guard against a deputation which is about to visit this country to collect funds for the erection of a hospital in Mount Lebanon. The writer characterizes the whole scheme as a downright swindle—as an attempt to raise money for private uee by false pretences; and he cited the experience of the past as a proof of this stetement. It seems that some nine years ago a very large sum of money was collected, in this country, to build schools in Lebenon. Not a single dollar has been thus expended—the whole amount has been embezzled by the enterprising monk by whom it was collected. If these statements are true, they deeerve the serious attention of the religious community.

—The *Herald* of Sunday morning got bewildered in the mazes of the Japaneee reception, and jumbled up its matter miscellsneouely. TOMMY is eaid to be the "heart of the Em, consisting of rice and fish, variouely cooked;" while we are told that the Princee "sat down to dinner, the bill of fare the Amboyans." If the Princes didn't find the Jerseymen tongh eating and difficult of digestion, there is no virtue in cider, and their stomachs are like that of the ostrich, which is eaid to amuse itself with cut-nails and junk-bottlcs.

OBITUARY.

Death of Joseph Blunt, Esq.

JOSEPH BLUNT, Esq., one of the oldest and most eminent members of the legal profession in thie City, and an ardent politician, died after a long and eevere illness, on Saturday morning, at his residence in Lafayette-place. He was born at Newburyport, Mass., in 1790, but removed with his relatives to this City while he was yet a boy, and has resided here ever since. The late NATHANIEL P. BLUNT, who died very suddenly some years sinee, while holding the office of District-Attorney, was his brother. That office was subsequently conferred upon him by Gov. KING, to fil the vacancy occastoned by the resignation of Mr SWEENEY, through ill-health. He held it, however only three months, the present incumbent, Mr. WATERBURY being elected on the Tammany ticket. Mr BLUNT had previously filled a similar office in the United States Court, through the appointment of the then President, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. He was afterwards offered, by President FILLMORE, a mission as United States Commissioner and Envoy Extraordinary to China, which he thought fit to decline. He was not unknown in the world of letters, a number of volumes of the *American Annual Register* having been compiled and published by him. In this labor he was assisted by President ADAMS, who was always his attached friend. Some political pamphlets, especially one on the Missouri Question, written by him, have attracted attention from time to time. He likewise wrote largely on law, and even on nautical matters.

In politics Mr. BLUNT was for more than twenty years a worker in the ranks of the Whig Party, and he always maintained its principles with vigor and consistency. He always took an active part in every canvass, though not always in concert with the most effective political managers of his party, preferring rather to carry his principles into effect in his own way. The result was that he seldom held as conspicuous a position in party movements as his ability and zeal entitled him to claim. He was a man of firm integrity, resolute in the pursuit of every laudable purpose and independent in all his opinions and ways.

Mr. BLUNT's funeral took place yesterday afternoon from St. Bartholomew's Church, and was largely attended by his numerous circle of friends, and by members of the bar. He was never married. Two younger brothers, Messrs. EDMUND and GEORGE W. BLUNT, survive him.

Sales of Coupons.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 16.

A quarter of a million of coupon stock at five per cent, due 1880, were sold at auction to day at 101@ 101¼.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Later from California and the Plains—Business Dull—Indian Hostilities Continued.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Sunday, June 17.

The Overland Mail coach, with St. Louis dates of May 20, is due at Carson Valley this morning, but on account of Indian hostilities on the route for 200 miles beyond that point, it was feared the Express has been cut off.

The last Express left here on Friday, the 25th, but we are not yet advised whether it passed the dangerous portions of the route on its way eastward.

During nearly all of the past week it has rained incessantly, and so little business was done, it is difficult to fix quotations. No article has improved in value within ten days, and it is generally believed that business will open this week with a declining market. The weather is now pleasant, and, no doubt, the dry season has commenced, as the heavy rains have already continued unprecedentlly late.

The accounts from Carson Valley yesterday, 27th, represented that about 15,000 Indians remained in the vicinity of Pyramid Lake, and that five hundred, under Col. J. C. HAYS, and 300 United States troops, under Capt. STEWARD, had gone to attack them in front and rear. We are, therefore, in hourly expectation of another letter.

YUMA, Friday, May 25.

A letter received from Little Shasta River, May 25, confirms the rumor of Indian difficulties on Butter Creek, and says the Indians have commenced hostilities in good earnest. On the 23d inst. they ran six men and six mules to their camp, eighteen Indians being in pursuit.

A company is being organized in Yreka for the purpose of punishing them.

The *Daily Evening Bulletin*, of May 26, says: "W. W. FINNEY, agent of the Pony Express, called upon us this morning, and gave some sad news respecting the perilous condition of that enterprise. He had just received dispatches from Carson City, which state that the station at Simpson Park was burnt on Monday last. It is supposed to have been the work of Indians."

The Baltimore Convention.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 16.

The city is rapidly filling up, and Bonnam's Hotel, the Gilmor House and the Eutaw House are already crowded. The New-York Delegation are principally at the Eutaw. CALEB CUSHING and many Southern and Eastern Delegations are at Barnum's. Illinois gathers large numbers at the Gilmor, where the extreme opposition to DOUGLAS, headed by Mr. YANCEY, is also congregated. The Cincinnati crowd is a Guy's Hotel, on the opposite side of Monument-square.

This evening the rain cleared away. The weather is cool and pleasant. Three or four thousand people have gathered in Monument-square, hearing the music of the Northwestern Band from Chicago, and a fine band from Cincinnati. There have been no speakers yet.

The Douglas and Anti-Douglas feeling became intensified in opposition since the Charleston Convention. Several warm controversies, nearly leading to personal collisions, have already been had between prominent men on the several sides. The Douglas men confidently calculate on an increased vote for him at all events on the third or fourth ballot, and it seems certain they will hold their own on the earliest ballots.

A notice posted at the hotels, stating that delegates desiring admission to the hall of the Convention will apply to CALEB CUSHING to-morrow, renders it absolutely certain that Mr. CUSHING has decided to take the power of issuing cards into his own hands, and will give admission to the seceding delegations.

The Douglas men having 152 votes, which is a good majority over all that will be in the Convention, if CUSHING's platform is carried out, design introducing a resolution binding all the delegations present taking part in the proceedings to abide by the action of the Convention and support its nominees. If on the adoption of this resolution the seceding delegates retire, such States as send new delegations will be admitted. If the seceders remain in denying the right of the majority to bind their action, then the contestants from Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama will apply for a hearing, and an effort will be made to admit them. The main difficulty in carrying out this programme appears now to be the vote of New-York.

Mr. CORNING and others are understood to oppose the resolution binding the action of the delegates present, and the vote in the delegation on this point will be very close indeed, probably 37 to 33, if it should not be beaten.

The members that will be present will, without doubt, equal those at the Chicago Convention.

The trains from all directions are coming in crowded. The Western trains in the morning will bring several thousands.

But few Philadelphians are here as yet. It is expected, however, that the Sunday night train will bring over a thousand of them.

It is now evident that not less than twenty thousand strangers will be present.

Washington is thronged with strangers and others; and special trains will run to-morrow to bring them on here.

The New-Yorkers are mostly detained to witness the Japanese reception.

The trains on Monday morning will bring vast accessions to the members already here.

It is confidently expected that whatever the programme may be by which the result is reached, DOUGLAS will be nominated, and that the greater portion of the South will put an opposition ticket in the field. Rumor points to Hon. CALEB CUSHING as the nominee of the Southern States for President, with Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS for Vice-President, on the ground that the nomination for the Presidency is immaterial, bnt that of Vice-President is important in the event of the election going to the Senate.

The Convention will meet at 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

Indian Depredations in Arizona.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, June 17.

The Tucson (Arizona) correspondent of the *Republican* says that Indian depredations continue in that part of the Territory, the Apaches having run off with the entire herd of the Santa Vita Silver Mining Company, on the night of the 28th ult.

The prospect of an abundant harvest in Arizona is fine.

The New-Mexican correspondent of the *Republican* says that the Apaches and Cheyenne Indians are making war on the citizens in the vicinity of Los Cargoes. Several lives have already been lost on both sides.

Hail Storm at Albany.

ALBANY, Sunday, June 17.

A terrific hail and rain storm passed over thi city this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, lasting half-an-hour, doing great damage to property. Streets were submerged, houses inundated, trees stripped of their limbs, and gardens entirely destroyed. All sections of the city suffered.

A house fell in, severely injuring one man, and slightly injuring three others.

Edmund Burke on the Baltimore Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., Sunday, June 17.

Hon. EDMUND BURKE writes from Washington to a friend here as follows: "Everybody expects a smash-up at Baltimore. There will be two candidates—DOUGLAS and a Southern man. I shall not wait to see the row, but leave immediately for Western New-York."

Monument of Thos. H. Benton.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, June 17th.

The Committee appointed to raise funds for a marble statue of Hon. THOS. H. BENTON, have obtained the desired amount, $10,000, and awarded the work to Miss HARRIET HOSMAR.

The Missouri Gubernatorial Contest.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 15.

Judge SIMPLE ORR, of Springfield, Mo., addressed the people of that place this afternoon, and announced himself as an independent candidate for Governor. He will not enter the campaign immediately, but will canvass the State with Col. JACKSON, the Democratic candidate.

The Steamer off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, June 15.

The steamship *Plantagenet*, of the Liverpool and Jamaica line, was the vessel which passed Cape Race at 7 o'clock this evening. She is bound to New-York—probably for coals.

The *Plantagenet* was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

Forfeiture of the Slaver Wanderer.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 16.

Judge SPRAGUE, of the United States District Court, has given a lengthy decision condemning the schooner *Wanderer*, as forfeited for being engaged in the Slave-trade.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 16.

The fire last night was soon subdued. Loss about $5,000. Several firemen were injured.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Captured Africans and the British Government.

THE PRINTING-OFFICE BILL PASSED.

Majority Report of the Covode Committee.

THE $21,000,000 LOAN.

Final Adjournment of Both Houses fixed for the 25th inst.

Great Douglas and Anti-Douglas Excitement.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 17.

The excitement here relative to the Baltimore Convention has been intense during the last twenty-four hours. Douglas and Anti-Douglas caucuses without number have been held. His friends still profess their entire confidence in his nomination, but it is evident that they fear he has lost ground since the Charleston adjournment. Ten days ago they were defiant, declaring their purpose to nominate him by a majority vote if they could not by two-thirds. This tone is now abandoned, and it is understood that they are ready to concede some of the modifications of the Charleston platform, which they claim as immaterial, although satisfactory to a portion of the South. They also indicate a disposition to settle the question relative to contesting the delegations from the Southern States which seceded at Charleston, by admitting half and half in each. The Anti-Douglas men, on the other hand, say they will have him beaten; that the pegs are all securely set for it. They claim the withdrawal from DOUGLAS of considerable of the support which he had at Charleston, effected by an arrangement to unite the entire South on some one of the several Northern men named, among whom Mr. SEYMOUR, of New-York, is prominent. This programme contemplates JEFFERSON DAVIS, or some similarly reliable Southern man, as canidate for Vice-President. The calculation of the South is, that if they get a majority for such a programme, the Douglas men, to be consistent, will be compelled to come to its aid, and make the two-thirds required. They argue that, with such a ticket as SEYMOUR and DAVIS for instance, if they fall before the people and the election goes to the House, DOUGLAS will give the ticket the vote of Illinois there, which, with the united South, California and Oregon, secures victory. The Southern delegates are still determined to resist DOUGLAS, under all circumstances; because, if his rejection divides the party, and he goes into the House, he cannot control all the Southern States there, and so could not be chosen, especially as the Southern Representatives would see that in the event of the House failing to elect at all, the Presidency would fall upon the Southern man who is put on their own ticket for Vice-President, and who will be nominated expressly with the view to that contingency. It is to this end that the effort is making to nominate DAVIS for Vice President, so that in the event of a triangular fight, the Democracy shall not be confined to a choice between LINCOLN and DOUGLAS, but may take their choice of DOUGLAS in the House, or DAVIS in the Senate. You will see that the Southern men argue their position to be that of 'heads I win, tails you lose," thus, believing they will slaughter the little giant, if the indications here to-night, are not deceptive.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 16.

A number of private bills were passed.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to prevent the unlawful detention of mail matter.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution to establish Quarantine laws in relation to the importation of diseased cattle into any of the States.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved to take up the House bill to raise the Mission to Sardinia. It was taken up and passed.

The House resolution in regard to the public printing was taken up.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) offered an amendment of the minority report, which provides that the printing be done by contract, and also limits the amount of printing to be done. He was in favor of the contract system under proper regulations.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) thought the Senate should well consider before they returned to the contract system.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.,) said the contract system was a success. The work was well done, and done for half the money; and it was only broken down for party purposes, because no money could be made out of it for a party broken down by politicians. Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) had no doubt, as a practical printer and man of business, that the contract system could be carried on at half the expense.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) was also in favor of printing by contract. A Government printing-office would become such a nuisance that the only way to get rid of it would be to burn it down.

The subject was further discussed by Messrs. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) and others.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said that the contract system and the present mode of printing had both signally failed, and the best way was to try something else.

Mr. FITCH replied to the Senator from Mississippi, and objected to his contract system as one under which much trouble and corruption would exist.

After further discussion the amendment was disagreed to—Yeas, 18; Nays, 29.

The question was then taken on Mr. GURLEY'S bill, providing for a Government Printing-office, &c., and it was agreed to—Yeas, 30; Nays, 14.

The Naval Appropriation Bill was considered, and a large number of amendments added.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment, to use part of the appropriation for the purchase of three steamers to act in the suppression of the Slave-trade on the coast of Africa.

Mr. HAMMOND, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) said, after the passage of a bill to pay a Society $100 each to take care of the Africans for a year, he was careful how he voted on questions of this kind. No man was more anxious to suppress the Slave trade, but by the laws of Liberia all such Africans are apprenticed to the highest bidder, and the consequence would be that the Colonization Society would pocket the money, and the Africans be apprenticed under the Government of Liberia. Besides, if the Society did take care of negroes, he had experience enough to know that $10 a year was amply sufficient to support one negro. He thought this plan would only have the effect to increase the trade.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) offered, as a substitute, that the President be authorized to ask the British Government to enter into a convention to make provisions for the return of each captured African, as long as the eighth article of the Ashburton treaty remains in force; and if the British Government refuse to enter into such a convention, then the President shall signify the wish of this Government to have that treaty abrogated. He said the British Government did not send back the Africans, but kept them and made them useful.

Mr. WILSON said the slave trade was increasing. It was a fact that vessels were fitted out at New-York, and left that port with the knowledge of the United States officers, who received money for the same. He thought it his duty to try to put a stop to it.

Mr. GREEN thought that the Government had no right to put a police force upon the coast of Africa. It had no right to interfere with the slave trade between Africa and Brazil or Cuba, but only to prevent the importation to our own shores. We might well call on the British Government to end a treaty compelling any such action.

Mr. HENPHILL, of Texas, (Dem.,) opposed the amendment of the Senator from California. He thought there was no information here that the British Government made slaves of captured Africans.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said if gentlemen wished to abrogate this treaty with Great Britain let them say so; but not try to dodge the question in any way.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said the question of the African Slave-trade was presenting itself in a new light. He could not account for the increasing activity in the Slave-trade. Legislation might possibly act to increase the trade, and he thought we should be very careful. He trusted that at the proper time the American Government would abrogate that article of the treaty, but was opposed to both of these propositions. He could not conceive of greater cruelty than sending these Africans back to Africa.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) moved to reconsider the vote by which the Tariff bill was postponed to December.

Mr. GWIN'S amendment was disagreed to.

YEAS—Messrs. Bragg, Brown, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Latham, Mallory, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Slidell, Toombs and Wigfall—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Bigler, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Hemphill, King, Mason, Pearce, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Thomson, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson—26.

On motion of Mr. GREEN the Senate adjourned till Monday at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 16.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) reported back the Senate resolution to adjourn Monday week, with an amendment substituting Wednesday next.

The confusion was excessive.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said if the members of the Baltimore Convention were to control here, he would move that the Doorkeeper let them all in.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, (Dem.) said these gentlemen were not creating the disturbance. The members of both sides of the House were doing it.

The amendment was disagreed to, 90 against 96.

An ineffectual effort was made to table the subject.

The Senate resolution was adopted, 123 against 58.

REPORTS OF THE COVODE COMMITTEE.

Mr. TRAIN, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) made a report from the Covode Committee, signed by Messrs. COVODE, OLIN, and TRAIN. It sets out by speaking of the embarrassments which attended their labors, and stating that the President saw fit to send in a solemn protest in the way of a proclamation to the world, that the whole power of the Executive, instead of being exercised to forward an investigation into administrative affairs, would be exercised to protect those who might choose to disobey the summons of the Speaker of the House, or who, having obeyed the summons, might refuse to testify before the Committee, who quote precedents to show that they have felt at liberty to investigate the conduct of the President or any other officer of the Government. In regard to the Lecompton Constitution, they say the country will pause with astonishment over the shameless record. They examined first the emphatic and indubitable pledges of the President, as well before as after his election, and the pledges of all his Cabinet to the doctrine of leaving the people of Kansas perfectly free to administer their institutions in their own way; second, the deliberate violation of these pledges, and the attempt to convert Kansas into a Slave State by means of forgeries, fraud and force; third, the removal of, and attempt to disgrace, the sworn agents of the Administration who refused to violate their pledges; fourth, the open employment of money in the passage of the Lecompton and English bills through Congress; fifth, the admission of parties engaged in the work of electioneering this scheme, that they received enormous sums for this purpose, and the proof on which they were paid by an agent of the Administration: sixth, the offer to purchase newspaper editors with extravagant sums of money; seventh, and even the proscription of Democrats of high standing who would not support the Lecompton and English bills. The witnesses on these points were GOV. WALKER, WENDELL, BEAN, and F. W. WALKER, and, fortunately for the cause of truth, the evidence of these witnesses does not, the Committee say, "depend upon their own admissions." It is proved by the book of records of the Bank of the Metropolis, which contains the names of those who conduct their business there, and by the unconscious contradiction of the witnesses. The testimony of FORNEY is not to be overlooked in this connection. While it shows a general willingness on the part of the President to subsidize the public Press, it proves also that there was a strong determination to buy all that could be bought, and to crush out the honest men who could not be bribed or seduced to an affiliation with the Administration in its Lecompton policy. FORNEY was offered the printing of the Post-office blanks, worth at least $50,000, on the condition that he should, by an editorial no longer than a man's hand, support the Administration in its Kansas policy. The Committee refer to the fact that twenty-four members of the House opposed the Kansas policy. This number dwindled down to twelve, and enough were found to carry the bill through the House. Committee say it had always been supposed the war in Utah was gotten up for the purpose of fastening Slavery on Kansas, the troops being diverted to operations in Kansas. The next point examined involved the abuses in the Philadelphia Custom-house and other public offices, in regard to which the Committee say there were improper combinations among Federal officers with the view to counteract the sentiments and prejudices of the people in their primary political movements. Secondly, the improper and corrupt use of the public money in the employment of persons in the public service in violation of the laws and government regulations, and the frauds on the part of officers of the Government to defeat the statutes of the United States for the purpose of protecting the public treasury from unjust claims and improvident and unnecessary expenditures. The witnesses are JOHN H. BRYANT, FRANCIS and SAMUEL B. GRICE, FRANCIS MACORMICK, JOHN A. SCHELL, ANDREW BAUMAKER, GEORGE DOWNEY, PATRICK LAFFERTY, JOHN DUNN and others. The committee say Collector BAKER is subject to the highest censure. For want of time they were unable to procure an investigation into the management of the Post Office. They examined the subject of the executive binding, saying Mr. FERTRONE was wronged in the matter, and the patronage retained in the hands of the President's friend and most efficient operator, WENDELL. The committee say the evidence proves beyond a doubt that the prices paid for the executive printing and binding were utterly disproportionate to the work done. The committee also allude to the employment of men to carry elections. In view of all the facts and circumstances attending this investigation, from its inception to the present time, there seems a marked propriety in closing the report with a quotation from a speech of Mr. BUCHANAN in condemnation of corruptions.

Mr. TRAIN moved that 50,000 copies of the report be printed. Referred to the Printing Committee.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) was privileged to make a minority report on Monday morning, he not having had time to prepare it, as the testimony was not closed till Thursday.

The House took up the Kentucky election case, the majority of the Committee on Elections having reported in favor of Mr. ANDERSON'S retaining the seat, and consequently against Mr. CHRISMAN.

Mr. STRATTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) made the opening speech in favor of the Committee's report.

Mr. CHRISMAN, contestant, and Mr. ANDERSON, severally addressed the House in support of their respective positions.

Mr. STRATTON gave notice that he would demand a vote on Monday, at 1 o'clock.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. LOOMIS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) made a speech against the President's protest.

The House, then, at 4 P. M., took a recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House reassembled at 7 P. M.

The Senate's amendment was adopted, providing that all extra documents ordered by the House, not already executed, shall be printed by the House printer, but nothing shall be allowed for composition when the same document has been first ordered to be printed by the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said this was to facilitate the printing of the 300,000 copies of the Agricultural Report ordered by the House.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Dem.,) and Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) severally said that the Senate printer, under the law, was entitled to the job.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Amer.,) remarked that it was nothing more than to give printing plunder belonging to the Senate printer to the House printer, and the former would have just claims for damages against the Government.

It was said by several gentlemen that the Senate printer can print all the copies wanted in thirty days, and that he is only waiting for the order to print them, having the stereotype plates ready.

The Senate's amendment to the $21,000,000 Loan bill was read.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) remarked that Mr. SHERMAN had recently complained that the Senate had added eight millions in amendments to one of the appropriation bills, and had provided no means for the payment of the same. The proposition now before them was an answer to that complaint. They were not now prepared, however—the House not being full—to act on a measure of this magnitude.

Mr. SHERMAN replied that they had now reached the real difficulty of the session. They should stand firm, and not allow the Senate palsably to violate the Constitution, for all revenue measures must originate in the House. The proposition pending was a revenue bill in the most offensive form.

Mr. MILLSON said that such a proposition was never held to be a revenue measure. It did not, however, originate in the Senate, but in the House itself, and was proposed by the Senate as an amendment.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) argued that a loan is a revenue bill.

Mr. ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, (Am.,) said that the judgment of the people was against the present tariff bill. He would sit here till Monday week before he would raise money by a loan without providing for revenue. They were backed by the President that a tariff was preferable to a loan.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) hoped they would not take such a course on this amendment as ultimately to back down upon a loan. He was willing to fight it out to the bitter end.

Mr. MILLSON said that there was no well-founded objection to the present tariff bill, and there was no evidence that the people have condemned it. In a year or two it would yield enough to pay the debts as well as support the Government in the meanwhile.

Mr. STEVENS, of Illinois, (Rep.,) remarked that if the Government needs money they must raise it by honest means. Let the Senate send them a Tariff bill. Unless they do so, he would never vote for a loan.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) argued against any change in the tariff.

Mr. SHERMAN—The Secretary of the Treasury's former estimates of the receipts for this year were sixty millions; now they were forty-eight millions. There will be fifteen millions deficit for the next fiscal year, according to the Secretary, who has fallen wide of the mark in his estimates.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Dem.,) vindicated the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) offered an amendment to revive the Tariff act of 1846.

This amendment was ruled out of order.

The loan amendment was then disagreed to, when the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

Amusements.

The theatrical season is perishing by epasms. The Academy of Music is expected to open its eyes for a convulsive look at the Japanese to-morrow. We trust that SIMMS-BURTON will enjoy the strains of "Pollito." It is a pity the Princes could not be favored with MUSARD'S *ut de poitrine*. Perhaps that lumer would be kind enough to execute the note, as the Southern people say, "just so," all by itself, between the acts of "Pollito."

At the Winter Garden, (for which the Revels are rumored to be in negotiation,) Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE continues her successful season, and after moving young New-York to tears of laughter in comedy, is now coughing its heart out in "Camille." Miss STEVENS and Mr. JORDAN support her with admirable spirit.

To Dealers in India Rubber Goods.

Notice is hereby given, that the GOODYEAR ELASTIC FABRICS COMPANY have purchased all the rights for the Manufacture and sale of ELASTIC INDIA RUBBER GOODS of all descriptions heretofore owned or claimed by CHAS. GOODYEAR, HORACE H. DAY or WILLIAM JUDSON, and thereby have concentrated all the titles under the GOODYEAR and other patents under one control, and that they are now prepared to make arrangements upon favorable terms with Merchants for the sale of such goods.

All elastic goods having VULCANIZED RUBBER in them (except woven suspenders, the right to manufacture which is vested in the Nashawannuck Mfg Co.,) must be stamped with the Company's marks before they are sold, or they will be treated as infringements and the Company will prosecute at once any person proved selling any of such goods without due license.

No 37 Park-Row, and No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

New-York, June 9, 1860. WM. B. BENNETT, Sec'y.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The new Company known as the "Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company" have purchased from me my factory in New-Brunswick, my nineteen patents, and all my titles under Goodyear's Patents, with all claims for past infringements; and by arrangements settled and receipts passed, all goods hitherto manufactured by me, or supplied to others under my authority, may be sold, and are exempt from such transfer, and no claim can be made, or question raised, touching any such hitherto sold or authorized by me. HORACE H. DAY.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1860.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned, having sold all his right, title and interest in the manufacture and sale of Elastic Rubber Goods, under the Goodyear patent, to the "Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company," hereby gives notice to the public that all settlements for past infringements of his rights must be made with that Company, and all future licences to vend such goods as his licenses inclinded, must be derived from them.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1860.

WILLIAM JUDSON,
No. 37 Park-row.

Fireworks.—Persons intending either private or public displays on the coming anniversary, should remember that the construction of the new law permits NO PERSON to keep Colored Fireworks on their premises. No exception has been made, and even EDER'S works (well-known as unlikely to explode spontaneously) are prohibited. The public are therefore requested to hand in their orders early, that time may be allowed to obtain the works from the Factory. EDER'S DEPOT is No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane. Beware of parties advertising depots who have no authority.

Removal.

BALL, BLACK & CO., in vacating their old premises, corner Broadway and Murray sts., will close for a few days preparatory to opening their new store, corner of Broadway and Prince sts., of which due notice will be given.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 29th-st. bet. 1st-av. and 2d-st., New-York.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.

ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

George B. Sloat & Co.'s

CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STICH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.

HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

A Safe Investment for the Japanese.—While the Japanese Ambassadors are in this City, they should be persuaded to examine the Patent Champion Safes manufactured by HERRING & CO. It will be remembered that, during a great fire at Nagasaki, in January last, the papers of the American Consul were saved from the flames by one of these safes, much to the astonishment of the natives. Our guests will naturally feel an anxiety to visit the establishment from which such valuable preserver of property are sent to all parts of the globe. In this connection, the following additional testimonial to the merits of the Champion Safes may be of interest:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1860.

MESSRS. HERRING & CO.—*Gentlemen:* On the 19th inst., our planing mill was totally destroyed by fire. We had one of your Patent Champion Safes, which we endeavored to rescue from the flames, but only succeeded in getting it in a position where the wind blew the flames directly on it. Yet the books and papers intrusted to its keeping were found to be saved, although the fire was the hottest we have ever had in this place. We have no confidence in any other safes, and wish you to send us one of your make and a size larger.

Yours truly, TRUMAN & DRAPER.

$1,000 reward will be paid to any person that can show Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York; and Nos. 52 and 54 Gravier-st., New-Orleans, La.

Dyspepsia and Fits.—Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, the great curer of Consumption, was for several years so badly afflicten by Dyspepsia, that for a part of the time he was confined to his bed. He was eventually cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl. This prescription, given him by a mere child, while in a state of trance, has cured everybody who has taken it, never having failed once. It is equally sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia. All of the ingredients are to be found in any drug store. I will send this valuable prescription to any person, on the receipt of one stamp to pay postage. address

Dr. O PHELPS BROWN,
No. 21 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

Paulownia,

THE PERFUME OF JAPAN.
An Extract for the Handkerchief.
Prepared only by
PHALON & SON, New-York.
For sale by all Druggists.

De Groot's "Granite Hall."

CLOTHING, NO. 142 FULTON-ST.
"Summer Suits," $3 to $10.
Alpacca Coats, $1 75 to $5.
Call and purchase. Then
Go see the "Japanese Embassy."

If any one should ask us what, in our opinion, arrived at by an impartial test, was the best and most honest compound remedy for preserving and beautifying the hair, and restoring gray hair to its original color, and the locks to the bald-headed, we should, without hesitation say Prof. O. J. WOOD'S Hair Restorative. See advertisement in another column.—*Louisville Journal.* Sold by all Druggists, Depot No. 444 Broadway

A Special Meeting of the New-York Pathological Society will be held in the Mayor's office, City Hall, Brooklyn, on MONDAY, (to-day,) June 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., to take proper action in relation to the decease of C. E. ISAACS, M. D., and to attend his funeral.

By order,
GEORGE F. SHRADY, M. D., Secretary.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Parents, Teachers and Others should secure for themselves and their children a careful PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATION, by Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, who would point out all their peculiar traits of character and talent, and what calling in life would be best for each, to insure virtue, health, happiness and success

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

John B Dunham,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Superior Dress Shirts to Order.

Manufactured by S. A. Hutchinson, and a perfect fit guaranteed, at

UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!

GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
Depot, No. 32 Platt-st.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

The great Fire and Burglar Proof Safe of the World; also Fairbanks' Scales. QUICK BROTHERS,
No. 98 Maiden-Lane, New-York.

Jeddo Hat, of Woven Straw, for Young Men and Boys, to be had only at GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Summer Styles.

We have now on hand an immense variety of all the latest styles of Summer
CASSIMERE SUITS,
GOSSAMER FLANNEL SUITS,
GROS DE LAINE SUITS,
PADDED LINEN SUITS,
DUCK SUITS,
DRAB D'ETE SUITS,
LUSTRE SUITS,
BATHING SUITS,
YACHTING SUITS, &c., &c.,
and a complete stock in every variety of latest styles of Ties, Cravats, Summer Under Wear, Shirts &c., &c., all of which being manufactured with great taste, will be sold at the lowest figures.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.
Nos. 258, 260 and 262 Broadway.

Dr. Marsh continues to supply the National Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Country Seat at Auction.—Spring Side, Tarrytown. This valuable property will be offered, we understand, at public sale on Wednesday, June 20, at 1 o'clock, on the premises. See descriptive advertisement in another column.

White, the Hatter, Ahead.—New shapes in fine Straw Hats; 10,000 ditto from auction; $1 each.
No. 216 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Chapel.

Ladies' Dress Gimps, New and Beautiful styles at LOCKITT, SON & CO.'S,
No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Trimmings made to match.

Clirehugh's Wigs and Toupees are Superior to all others—perfect in fit, natural in appearance. The Illusive Wig, an entire novelty, is perfection; parting unstainable. 260 Broadway, next to A. T. Stewart & Co.

The Bloome Beaver Gentlemen's Dress Hat, the leading style for Summer, introduced by
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

LYNCH—WALSH.—In this City, on Saturday, June 16, at St. Joseph's Church, by Rev. Thos. Farrell, pastor, JAMES LYNCH to AGNES, daughter of John B. Walsh, Esq., all of this City.

WEBSTER—BLANCHARD.—In Lowell, Mass., on Thursday, June 14, by Rev. Dr. Blanchard, his daughter, Miss HANNAH BLANCHARD, to HORACE WEBSTER, Esq., of Portsmouth, N. H.

DIED.

LENNON.—In this City, on Sunday, June 17, of consumption, JULIETTE M., daughter of the late James and Mary Lennon, in the 26th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, No. 616 Grand-st., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock.

☞ California papers please copy.

WILBUR.—In this City, on Sunday morning, June 17, Mrs. EMMA WILBUR, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 766 Greenwich-st.

HOLLY.—In this City, on Saturday evening, June 16, DAVID WILLIAM, eldest son of the late William C. and Charlotte M. Holly, in the 44th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 92 West 48th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, June 19, at 3½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

EVERETT.—In this City, on Saturday, June 16, EDWD. C. EVERETT, aged 27 years.

His friends, and those of his father, Silas K. Everett, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 29 West 18th-st., on Tuesday, June 19, at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MARTINOT.—In this City, on Saturday, June 16, SUSAN ANN MARTINOT, wife of John P. Martinot, in the 38th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place, from the Church of the Nativity, 2d-av., this day, (Monday,) June 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BLUNT.—In this City, Mr. JOSEPH BLUNT, in the 65th year of his age.

, BODSTEIN.—In this City, on Thursday, June 14, after a short illness, in the 3d year of her age, FLORA, youngest daughter of Frederick W. and Julia Bodstein.

BRINSMADE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, June 17, JAMES LEWIS, only child of Edwin L. Brinsmade, deceased, and Eliza J., his wife, in the 9th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of his uncle, James B. Brinsmade, No. 76 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, this (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Hempstead for interment on Tuesday morning.

ISAACS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, June 16, at his residence, Dr. CHARLES E. ISAACS, late Professor in the New York Medical College.

His medical brethren and friends are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 4 o'clock, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton st., corner of Montague-place, Brooklyn. The Fellows of the New-York Academy of Medicine will meet in the Mayor's Office, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WEEKES.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, June 16, NATHANIEL GOULD, youngest son of Carlysle T., Jr., and Margaret J. Weekes, aged 3 years, 3 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 194 South 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

CHAMBERLIN.—On Friday, June 15, LIZZIE, only child of Ward B. and Eliza M. Chamberlin, aged 2 years and 7 months.

Funeral at Glenwood, Yonkers, this day, (Monday,) at 11 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

COOK.—In Castleton, S. I., on Sunday morning, June 17, at 3½ o'clock, ALCOTT B., eldest son of Benjamin F. and Helen M. Cook, aged 11 years, 5 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, Castleton, S. I., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BAIN.—In Kinderhook, N. Y. on Thursday morning, June 14, of consumption, JOHN BAIN, aged 63 years, 5 months and 17 days.

FLANDREAU.—In Mount Vernon, on Sunday, June 17, HENRIETTA youngest daughter of Elder James and Rachel Flandreau, aged 37 years, 2 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place, at her father's residence, New-Rochelle, on Tuesday, June 19, at 2½ o'clock.

WILSON.—At Nice, France, (late Sardinia,) on Thursday, May 31, JOHN B. WILSON, Sen., Esq., Consul of the United States at Nice, in the 76th year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH.
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 287, June 16, 1860.
30, 56, 21, 9, 1, 62, 26, 49, 15, 34, 31, 10, 7.
Class No. 288, June 16, 1860.
75, 41, 39, 10, 1, 45, 51, 71, 24, 57, 54, 30, 42.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., June 16, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.

The old and only article to exterminate Bed-Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Garden Insects, &c., without Poison.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS,
Exterminate Rats, Mice and all Vermin. Buildings, Ships, &c., cleared by contract. BARNES & PARK, No. 13 Park-row, and No. 424 Broadway, and sold by all Druggists and Grocers. Beware of imitations.

FANS—PARIS FANS.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES,
Just received and for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 416 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 506 Broadway.

J. R. BURDSALL'S
ARNICA LINIMENT
is prepared by combining
ARNICA FLOWERS
with a most healing and penetrating vegetable oil, camphor, &c. For all of the
ACHES AND PAINS
that flesh is heir to, it is without equal.
RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, BRUISES,
Pains in the Side or Breast,
Sore Throat, &c., yield to a few applications.
For sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

STRAWBERRIES! SOMETHING NEW!!

Just out—For serving strawberries and other fruits, a beautiful silver-plated dish, with colored glass vase, which makes the delicious fruit look immensely more tempting. At retail and wholesale, by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES,
AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Sole Manufacturers, Nos. 63 to 68 Crosby-st., New-York

SILVER SOAP—A PERFECT PREPARATION for cleaning Silver Plate, Jewelry, Mirrors, Marble, &c., far more convenient and effective than any other. Read the following:

BOSTON, May 2, 1859.

Messrs. SAFFORD & BURDITT:
Gentlemen: After repeated trials of your Silver Soap, we can recommend it as *the best article we have ever seen* for cleaning Plated and Silver Ware. It must soon be used by every family. Yours respectfully,
SHREVE, BROWN & CO.,
(Late Jones, Ball & Co.)

Manufactured only by the BOSTON INDEXICAL SOAP Co. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and others.

PURE BOURBON WHISKY.

MILLS' BOURBONIA. MILLS' BOURBONIA.

Recommended by every physician throughout the country, on account of its superior quality as the best remedial agent for all Pulmonary Complaints, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.
F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.
HEGEMAN & CO., No. 161 Broadway.
BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.
Sold also by every druggist in the City at retail.
JOHN MILLS & CO., Proprietors, No. 14 Broadway.

THE FANCY FAIR MANIA, IS THE SUBJECT of an interesting article in this week's LEDGER. Ready at 12 o'clock to-day.

THE MISERIES OF ILLUSTRIOUS STRANGERS—A seasonable essay, in this week's LEDGER. Ready to-day at 12 o'clock

ATTENTIONS TO OTHER MEN'S WIVES, will meet the approbation of all married men. See this week's LEDGER. Ready to-day at 12 o'clock.

WHAT THE CANADIANS THINK OF HIM, AND WHAT HE OR. COOK THINKS OF HIM—An Extraordinary statement. The former friends of Mr. GRISCOMB are requested to read this article in this week's LEDGER. Ready to-day at 12 o'clock.

THE AUTOBIOGRAAHY OF A SKELETON—See the LEDGER, at 12 o'clock to day.

FINE TALK, BY ALICE CARY.—SEE THE LEDGER, at 12 o'clock to-day. Price only Four Cents.

THE REVEREND H. W. BEECHER, See the LEDGER, price Four Cents.

THE MISTAKE OF A NIGHT—A THRILLING Sketch. See the LEDGER. Four Cents.

FOR MORE OF ROSE ELMER; OR, A DIVIDED LIFE AND A DIVIDED HEART, see the LEDGER.

FOR MORE OF THE CRUSADE OF THE FORESTS; or, THE LAST DAYS OF KATHARINE MONTOUR, see the LEDGER.

SHALL WOMEN VOTE?—SEE THE LEDGER.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE—IS IT PRACTICABLE? See the LEDGER.

UNRELIABLE TRADES-PEOPLE.—SEE the LEDGER.

THE MINISTER'S DEATH-BED.—SEE THE LEDGER.

FOR ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, CHESS, POETRY, CURRENT ITEMS, WIT AND WISDOM, &c., &c., see the L

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Monday, June 18) at 12½ o'clock, at his Auction Room No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

Shares.			
60	Bank of New York	$99	50 Mech. & Mer. Bank. $60
25	Shoe & Leather Bk.	100	20 Ashburn's Bank..... 100
20	Market Bank.....	100	30 North River Ins..... 25
17	Lenox Insurance...	100	90 Merchants' Ins 50
50	Hamilton Ins.....	15	50 N. Y. and Erie R... 100
20	6th Ward Marine In	100	30 Metropolitan Ins... 100
25	Mer. Marine Ins....	100	68 N. Y. Corn Ex. Ins. 25
10	Commonwealth Ins.	100	100 American Coal Co.. 100
20	Lorillard Ins.....	25	22 N. Y. & Va. S. S. Co 100
20	Firemen's Ins.....	100	10 Hudson River R. of Brooklyn 50
10	Nept. Marine Ins..	100	10 Col. Marine..... 100
20	Brooklyn Cem. R...	100	50 Knickerbocker Ice Co 100

$3,000 Berlin City (Wis.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
6,000 Treverton Coal and Railroad 1st Mt. 7 per ct Bds.
5,000 Brooklyn City Wa er Loan 6 per cent Bonds.
2,000 New York and Harlem R. R. 7 per cent. Bonds.

Also, regular sale on THURSDAY, June 21, Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Sales-room, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT BERGEN POINT, TOWNSHIP OF NORTH BERGEN, HUDSON COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY.

(If not previously disposed of at private sale.)

The large and valuable farms known as the Phillip DePeyster farms, containing, altogether, 610 acres of land, situate at Secaucus, township of North Bergen, Hudson County, New-Jersey. This property is along the Hackensack River, and is intersected by the New-York and Paterson Railroad—in near the line of the Northern Railroad, and distant about four miles from Hoboken.

The farms will be offered in lots of suitable size, or sold altogether, as may appear most desirable. Maps of the property can be had of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st. For terms and other particulars, reference can be had to GEORGE S. PUFFER, Executor, &c., of P. DeRuyter, deceased, Fulton-st. near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn; or ANDREW MOUNT, at Hudson County Clerk's Office, Hudson City, N. J.; or ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 19, 1860, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 27 Stuyvesant-st., between 9th and 10th sts., the entire furniture contained in said house, comprising richly-carved rosewood piano-forte, etagere, marble-top centre table and secretary, rosewood sofas, side chairs and recess chairs, in satin brocatel, oak sofa, in green reps, oak easy, arm and side chairs in leather and brocatel, oak extension dining-table, bookcase, marble-top table, marble-top umbrella stand and side table, mahogany wardrobe, French bedsteads, and marble-top washing bureaus, cottage furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, marble clock, mantel and pier glasses, fine and coffee urns, cake-baskets, sugar-bowl, silver-plated spoons, with iron silver safe, white French China dinner and tea sets, cut glass ware, together with choice paintings and engravings and valuable books among which are Sanford's History of the United States, Cooper's and Scott's novels, Irving's works, Encyclopædia americana, &c. &c.; and an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—COST OVER $9,000—BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF CHARLES H. HILTON, Esq.

W. B. WESTCOTT & CO. will sell, on MONDAY June 18 at 10½ o'clock, the above elegant furniture contained in the residence No. 162 West 21st-st. near 8th-av., comprising the entire contents of the house in rosewood, oak, mahogany; and beautiful works of art, among which are paintings, superb vases and ornaments three elegant rosewood parlor suites, upholstered in sheet work, covered in rich brocade; rosewood pianos, elegant mantle and pier mirrors with splendid parlor, dining-room, chamber and nursery furniture of every description, silver ware, china table cutlery, crystal and ruby cut-glass, iron safe, chandeliers, &c. Sale will be positive and peremptory, rain or shine.

AUCTION NOTICE.

HARDWARE TRADE SALE.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
Salesroom No. 58 Broadway
Will continue their sale, commencing with lot No. 1,987, THIS DAY, (Monday) JUNE 18,
Included in the sale will be found
Butchers' Steels Table Steels Scissors, Pocket Knives, Bigrins de Son's saws, Sanders & Cooke's Files, Woodd's Saws, Jas. Wilmot's Saws, Compasses, Plane Irons, Wheatman's Circular Mill and Web saws, Wenlon, Klog & Co's Circular, Hand, Weo sno mill Saws.

Also,
A large assortment of Cotton, Flax and other Twine.

A. H. WILSON & CO., Auctioneers.

ABSOLUTE SALE, ON ACCOUNT OF RELINQUISHING HOUSEKEEPING.—AN EXTRAORDINARY CHANCE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—A. H. WILSON & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, June 19, 1860, commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the splendid new 6-ft. oak and mahogany furniture of the five-story residence No. 220 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., the whole comprising the largest and most elegant assortment offered at public sale for many years, but a small description is given in this advertisement, viz.: superb royal velvet carpets in both parlors, three satin rosewood suits in satin brocade, ottoman, marble-top centre and side tables elegantly carved rosewood etageres and corner stands, large pier and mantel mirrors, rich lace and brocatel curtains, costly china vases and cups, Turkish easy and reception chairs, satin and medallion reps, a large collection of exquisite paintings tea and dining tables, rich china tea and dinner sets, heavy cut glassware, ivory and silver cutlery, solid silver and plated ware, spoons, forks, savers, cake baskets, tea service, richly embossed, &c. &c. Also, a splendid 7-octave rosewood piano-forte of superior tone and finish, stool and cover. This instrument is really worthy the notice of those in search of a good tone more than mere outside show. Chambers consists of a large variety of rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus with marble tops, washstands, toilet sets, bedding, pure hair and spring mattresses, Tuscan and Brussels carpets, clocks, mirrors, oil paintings, lounges, mahogany sofas, rockers, two fine sofa beds, basement and kitchen ware, &c., &c. Sale positive and without reserve. House to let for the balance of the year at a mere nominal rent.

L. W. STOAT, Auctioneer.

A. K. FOSTER & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION at the Merchants' Exchange on THURSDAY, June 21st, the following desirable property:

Two eligible stone-front brown-stone front house and lot known as No. 40 (old number) East 19th-st., 25 feet East of Broadway. Lot 40 feet 8 inches in the rear, with modern improvements; one story high basement and 3 stories and cellar, about 55 feet deep. Has all the modern improvements; one lot, a private institute. Hall carved oak mantle trees. The house is built in the best manner, and has never been occupied. Title indisputable. Terms easy.

1. Also, those 4 splendid lots on the 1st avenue between 104th and 105th-sts. Size, 25x95. These lots are beautifully located on the East side of the avenue, and are within the city limits.

2. Also, seven choice lots on West 79th-st., North side, 100 East of 11th-av., 25x102 feet 8 inches. The street is 100 feet wide, and is graded, curbed and guttered. The lots are surrounded by a substantial board fence, 7 feet high, and have two wells of good water on them.

3. Also two beautifully-located lots on 1st av., between 116th and 117th sts., 25x94 feet.

4. Also, these eight desirable lots, on 9th-av., between 10th and 11th-sts. The two corner lots are 20.11x100, the others 20x100, and about one foot grade.

For maps and full particulars apply at No. 11 Pine-st.

ISAAC E. LEWIS, Auctioneer—Sale room 21 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, June 19, at 11 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a very fine pair of high gray horses, belonging to a lady recently deceased; have been used by her for the past three years; perfectly kind and gentle in single and double harness; 9 years old; 15 hands high, with long flowing tails; very stylish drivers; not afraid of a locomotive or music; a full warrantee in every particular will be given. Also, a fine coupé, built to order and lined with crimson silk. Also, a double harness, made to order and not much used, with sheets, blankets, &c. The above will afford a rare opportunity for a private family.

ERNST H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at Auction, on TUESDAY, June 19, at 10½ o'clock at No. 268 Bowery, corner of Houston-st., by order of the Administrators of Samuel Utter, deceased, 3 rosewood piano-fortes, 6 mahogany piano fortes, 2 parlor organs, piano stools, piano covers, furniture, &c., to close the estate; to be sold without any reserve whatever.

ERNST H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on TUESDAY, June 19, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st: A pair of splendid bright bay horses, about 16 hands high 8 years old, very stylish, perfectly gentle for all harness, and first-rate travelers, to be sold for account of whom it may concern.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 22 at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of New-York, 50 Bonds of $1 000 each, Nos. 246 to 294 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent. (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August by the elected

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at the same hour and place.—Dated May 21, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 12, at the same hour and place.—Dated May 29, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, July 3, at same hour and place.—Dated June 12, 1860.

M. DOUGUET, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) June 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 25 Nassau-st., a large assortment of new and second hand household furniture, carpets, sofas, chairs in suits, centre tables, bookcases, fine chandeliers, sitting-room and mantel mirrors, extension dining tables, sofas, dining chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, bair mattresses, palliasses, &c. Strangers, housekeepers and dealers will find the above sale worthy of attention.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, June 16, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a steel-gray Pony, 13½ hands high 5 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness and under the saddle; very stylish, and can trot in 3½ minutes.

Also, one beat, in good running order, made by one of our first City makers, with pole and shafts.

Also a second-hand close carriage.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 16 at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, two rosewood suites in brocatelle, elegant gilt frame pier glasses, easy chairs in French, lasting diffusive silvered brocatelle, do. in black and green brocatelle oak office table, rosewood marble-top centre, sofa and pier tables, lounges in reps, rosewood marble-top shaving stands, office furniture, book racks, &c.

ERNST H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at Auction, on TUESDAY, June 19, at 10½ o'clock at No. 268 Bowery, corner of Houston-st., by order of the Administrators of Samuel Utter, deceased, 3 rosewood piano-fortes, 6 mahogany piano fortes, 2 parlor organs, piano stools, piano covers, furniture, &c., to close the estate; to be sold without any reserve whatever.

ERNST H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on TUESDAY, June 19, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st: A pair of splendid bright bay horses, about 16 hands high 8 years old, very stylish, perfectly gentle for all harness, and first-rate travelers, to be sold for account of whom it may concern.

AUCTION SALES.

A. WILLIS MYERS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell, on TUESDAY, June 19, at 10 o'clock, at No. 56 Maiden-lane a complete assortment of all kinds of crockery and glass ware. Sale positive, to close consignments.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, China and fancy goods, by J. S. H. BARTLETT, large and positive cash sale, in lots for dealers of all kinds of saleable, choice goods. Call and see a free sale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUART BOTTLES FIFTY CENTS ONLY.

SELLING RAPIDLY.

DENSLOW'S
Compound Fluid Extract of
SARSAPARILLA,

SPECIAL FEATURES.

I. SUPERIOR QUALITY. This preparation being scientifically prepared from the very best ingredients, will bear criticism as a pharmaceutical production from the profession as well as from lovalids.

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There is no better preparation of Sarsaparilla before the public no matter under whose auspices put forth, how highly praised or expensive in cost.

PERFECT RELIANCE

may be placed upon the character of this compound. It is prepared from the formula and under the superintendence of a Pharmacentist of

TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

It has been extensively tried in private before being introduced to the public, and we feel confident will prove most thoroughly effective in all cases for which preparations of Sarsaparilla are adopted.

THE PRICE IS PUT LOW

to secure its general adoption.

FIFTY CENTS. QUART BOTTLES.
QUART BOTTLES. FIFTY CENTS.
FIFTY CENTS QUART BOTTLES.
QUART BOTTLES. FIFTY CENTS.

SOLD ONLY AT No. 162 BROADWAY
SOLD ONLY AT No. 162 BROADWAY.
THE PROPRIETOR'S PRINCIPAL DEPOT.

TO SOUTHERNERS.

DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters who when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions we have all our corks branded thus

CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.

any not having those words and letters in the Corks, are Counterfeit; and the Purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

A fine view of the Japanese Embassy from FREDERICKS' Photograph Galleries, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway.

Also, the only authentic Photograph of these distinguished visitors, taken in Japan by Mr. Fredericks personally.

SPECIAL DISEASES.—SPECIAL DISEASES and weaknesses, including Premature Loss of decay, general nervous prostration, &c., &c., of much importance to all both single and married but especially to youths and young persons, male and female, the proper or safe treatment of which is but little understood are both promptly and rapidly cured by Dr. O. D. HAMMOND, agent of Blood of Paris, and Professor Orschen and Vaterline Bath, of the City No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond st., first floor up stairs, from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evenings. *Consultation en Francais*

Dr. HAMMOND has lived long abroad, and has on that account a far Medical reform.—*Home Journal.*

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual commencement of this Institution will take place at Niblo's on THURSDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ A. M.

Examinations for the admission of Students will take place in the Council Room in the University on TUESDAY, the 19th, at 9½ A. M. ISAAC FERRIS,
JUNE 14, 1860. Chancellor.

FOR SALE—A STOCKING FRAME 22 GAUGE 33 inches wide, for making Pic Skirts; nearly new iron carriers complete. Apply to T. DAY, No. 42 Courtland-st., Newark, N. J. Sinkers made on the shortest notice.

CUT GLASS.—TURNER AND LANE 44 DUANE-street, have just opened their New Store with a general assortment of cut and Pressed GLASS COAL OIL GLOBES AND CHIMNEYS. Gas Shades &c., at reduced prices.

FIREWORKS.

EDGES' & HADFIELD'S
PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT
FIRE WORKS.
W. J. SYMS & BRO.,
Depôt, No. 300 Broadway,

Having made extensive arrangements with both of the above celebrated makers for the sale of their Fireworks are prepared to offer to storekeepers and the public generally an unequaled stock, both in quality and variety, at reduced prices, consisting in part of

Fire-Crackers, Torpedoes, Wheels Triangles, Rockets, Roman Candles Mines, Fire-suns, Comets, &c., &c. CITY AND TOWN COMMITTEES supplied with public displays at short notice.

1 TOO.

S. D. ROBERTS.

N. B.—Many parties having hired parties formerly employed by Messrs. J. G. & I. Edge are advertising themselves as agents of J. & I. Edge. The public should be aware of such charlatans as they may find upon being driven up that the goods sold as Edge's are from the laboratory of some obscure manufacturer.

S. D. ROBERTS,
No. 172 Broadway, cor. Maiden-lane and Broadway.

FIREWORKS.
BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS!

Not having any parties in my employ who have sold Messrs. J. G. & J. Edge's Fireworks until this season I would caution the public not to patronize those worthless reflections on them, who wish to do an honorable business.

The genuine Edge's Fireworks are to be had in quantities to suit purchasers at Edge's Depôt

GEO. S. COLEY, Agent.
No. 37 Maiden-lane, New-York.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S DEPOT

FOR THE EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.

Neatest in appearance, and best in quality.

FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EXHIBITION.

DUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
No. 61 John-st.

HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM
FIREWORKS.

DEPOT, NO. 47 MAIDEN-LANE.
HENRY S. TITUS, Agent.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 37 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y.

Fire-crackers, Torpedoes, Jose-sticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and public exhibitions, of superior quality, at less than usual prices. Address orders by mail or telegraph to

GEO. B. COLEY, No. 37 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st., one door from corner Fulton, FIRE-CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, JOSS-STICKS, and a full assortment of FIREWORKS, plain and colored fires, warranted of the first quality.

Committees for exhibitions and the trade supplied on the most liberal terms. M. BENNETT.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD & SONS' FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call.

E. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John st.

FIREWORKS.—NO. 1 FIRECRACKERS AT lowest market price. Also, a full assortment of plain and colored Fireworks from Edge's celebrated laboratory, for sale by JONAS & DUNBAR, No. 93 Murray-st., near Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Plain and Colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

TEACHERS.

SUMMER TUITION.

A gentleman highly qualified as a teacher, desires an engagement as private tutor during the months of August and September. Reference may be had to Marlborough Churchill, Sing Sing, N. Y., and many others. Address S. R., Sing Sing, N. Y.

TEACHER WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER desires to engage the services of a French lady, (Parisian) perfectly competent to teach, in addition to her own language, the piano-forte and singing after the Italian method, must play and sing in a finished manner. The school is delightfully situated on the Hudson River, and every personal meeting these requirements will address TEACHER, care of Messrs. Hubbard & Burgess 11 Nassau-st. corner Church and Beade sts., inclosing address, references, &c. A thorough proficiency in drawing and painting would be accepted in place of the piano.

A EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN, AN EXPERIenced teacher, who has resided many years in Paris, wishes for an engagement as tutor or instructor of music and languages in a first class institution. The French, German, English and Spanish languages are equally familiar to him. Direct J. C. P., Box No. 128 Times Office.

A PARISIAN LADY, WHO HAS MANY years experience in teaching, wishes to make an engagement with a family or school in the City or country for the Summer months. References given. Address Miss P. LET, Station D., Bible House.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

These celebrated cards splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

MUSICAL.

J. M. FELTON,

Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, near 14th-st., New-York.

Dealer in first class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS. All instruments warranted fully, and guaranteed to be as represented. A variety of HARMONIUMS, of one, two and three banks of keys, with and without pedals on hand, and supplied to churches, &c., on the best terms. Of the best American manufacture, they have received the approval of the best organists, and are warranted superior to those of foreign make in smoothness and organ-like qualities of tone, while in power and variety they, in a small space, rival pipe organs, costing from $500 to $1,500, at prices from $175 to $100. An examination by organists and the public is invited. Instruments to let.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE,

LIGHTS & SEADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

These instruments have taken sixteen first premiums, gold and silver medals, within the *last four years*, in competition with pianos of the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Among the judges were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. A. Wollenhaupt, and other musical celebrities.

ST. & SONS do not refer to artists who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in pianos *quite recently*, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered in rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same position at the present time.

We subjoin the following certificate, given within the last six months, by nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians now residing in this country:

"The undersigned having personally examined and practically tested the improvements in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:

1. That, as the result of the said improvement, the power of the piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.

2. That by STEINWAY'S improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger and much better prolonged than that realized in any other piano with which we are acquainted.

3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. STEINWAY as a most novel ingenious and important. No piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe.

GUSTAV SATTER, WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS, JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM. SAAR, ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL, GEO. W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING, CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW, HENRY C. TIMM,
and many others."

Each instrument warranted for the term of five years. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New York.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN

For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
No. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VIEUXTEMPS, Mdlle. WELTZ, have rendered so popular in America as in Europe, has been accepted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c. &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depôt: $45, $50 $100, $150, $185, $235, $260 $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway importers of Ausson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
OVERSTRUNG PIANOS.

We are now offering a full assortment of piano-fortes all of which are of our own manufacture, and warrant ed in every respect. By permission, we refer to the undersigned parties, who from personal experience for many years, can recommend our instruments, both as to their quality and durability:

Winslow, Lanier & Co. C. D. Morgan & Co.
Cary, Howard, Sager & Co. Colgate & Co.
Bowen, Holmes & Co. J. B. Kanoom & Co.
Brehaw, Butler & Co. Betts, Nichols & Co.
Haslehurst & Smith. Sheldon, Hoyt & Co.
Thomas Owen & Son. Joseph Foulkes' Sons.
Merrick & Bull. Ivison & Phinney.

And others.

Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.

Pianos to rent

STEINWAY & SON'S GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS

are now considered the best Pianos manufactured. All are warranted for five years.

Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway

WM. HALL & SON, NO. 543 BROADWAY, BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STREETS.—DRIGGS' PATENT, or the Violin Piano.

The best Piano existing."

ALEXANDRE ORGANS, from 6 to 16 Registers.
PRINCE & CO.'S Celebrated Melodeons; all styles.
HALL'S celebrated Guitars; Guitar Strings.
HALL'S New Patent Banjos. Violin Strings.
New Catalogue of Music, sent by mail on receipt of 7 cents in stamps.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS TO RENT AND FOR SALE.—Five new octave pianos, beautiful cases and superior tone, for rent four second-hand pianos, of two cc. with 7% flan. to rent twenty melodeons, new and second-hand, for sale or rent at low prices. one second-hand 7-octave piano been used about one year, price $300, will be sold for $200. Second-hand melodeons for $40, $40, $60, $75 and $75. Seconnd-hand pianos $50, $60 $75 $90, $120 and $150. Monthly pay ments received for pianos and melodeons.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE for sale at a sacrifice, superbly finished in style of Louis XIV; elegant carved legs, rich serpentine carvings, beautiful round corners, and finished in the richest manner throughout; rich, powerful tone, recent dampers, grand over bracket scale, most elegant Gothic case, with full warrantee; price $20 nearly new, and will be sold at unexpectedly low rate to effect a speedy sale. Apply at the brick dwelling No. 66 6th-av., near 40th-st., for three days, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 488 Broadway,
Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER'S OVERSTRUNG Grand-action iron-frame Piano-fortes, unsurpassed in sweetness and power, beauty and durability. Warranted for 5 years. 156 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

A. E. THOMPSON, NO. 430 BROOME-ST., ONLY one block east of Broadway, has constantly on hand the best assortment of Pianos in the City, at prices from $25 to $300. All fully guaranteed. Pianos to let.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, saw and elegant piano-fortes for $120.

Call and see them.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 57 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Semi Pianos Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

TO THE FRIENDS OF HUMANITY.—AT A preliminary meeting held on Saturday evening, at the residence of Judge Connolly, XXIId Ward, for the purpose of taking measures to relieve the severe loss sustained by James Fitzpatrick in the late destructive fire in West 42d-st., it was, upon motion, resolved unanimously, that a public meeting of the citizens be held at Herber's Hall, No. 146 West 42d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, 18th inst. at 8 o'clock, to take immediate measures for his relief, in compliance with said resolution a meeting will be held at the time and place designated, to carry out the object of the resolution.

MICHAEL CONNOLLY, Chairman.
JAMES WALSH, Sec'y.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—The next MONDAY June 18, at the rooms of the Institute in the Cooper Building, at noon. Subjects.—*Strawberries, Flowers, Mushrooms, Corn.* A large display of strawberries and flowers is expected. Ladies and strangers always especially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary

PAINTERS' NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE PAINTERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION will be held on MONDAY EVENING, June 18, at 8 o'clock, at No. 198 Bowery. See advertisement in the Sun of Saturday and Monday. P. KRADY, President.
JOHN T. FISHER, Sec'y. ETHAN B. CURRY, Vice-Pres.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED SUMMER RESIDENCES TO LET—completely furnished, fronting on the ocean at Rockaway, one double house, eleven large rooms, stabling, ice and vegetables found.

One cottage of eight rooms, completely furnished, ocean frontage, ice, vegetables, &c.

One cottage of five rooms, completely furnished, with or without board. Apply at No. 47 Cliff-st., New-York.

FARMS.

FRUIT AND DAIRY FARMS, ALSO COTTAGES and country seats, for sale and exchange in Westchester, Rockland and Orange Counties and New-Jersey, near depôts, churches and schools—several beautifully situated on the Hudson, with immediate possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

REV. DRS. BEECHER, CHAPIN, BELLOWS, Oglesby, Osgood; Drs. Willard Parker, Watts, Reese, Sims, Mosher, Hon. H. J. Raymond, W. C. Bryant, C. A. Dana, Peter Cooper, Moses H. Grinnell, Wilson G. Hunt, Esq., and others. Gentlemen: The Lectures on "Health" which I have been honored by your invitation to deliver, I am compelled by unexpected engagements to defer until September next.

Yours obediently, M. BURKE FAY, M. D.,
Nos. 26 Cooper Union and 100 West 25th-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE TWO first class 4-story brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 56 and 58 West 34th-st., south side, between 5th-av. and Broadway; the houses are each 25 by 62, lots 25 by 98.6. Also, the valuable 4 story brown-stone house and lot No. 56 West 16th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs., house is 20 feet front, lot 20 by 103.3. Also, the handsome 3-story high stone brick house and lot No. 111 West 15th-st., south side, between 6th and 7th ave.; house 21 feet front, lot 20 by 103.3. All these houses are in good order, and contain all the modern improvements. For further particulars apply to JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank, Broadway.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE—25 OF THE most desirable lots in Harlem on easy terms. No money required if improved.

3 lots on 4th-av., between 124th and 125th sts.
4 lots on 125th-st., near 3d-av.
2 lots on 123d st., near 4th-av.
6 lots on 126th-st., near 3d-av.
10 lots on 128th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

SAMUEL HEDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon-avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown stone front house, with basement and underseller, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner, located on Lexington-av., would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 39 3d-av. to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LAFANTE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIVE NEW elegant brown-stone houses on 50th st., with all the modern improvements; bath tiled, black walnut stairs, fine mantels, &c., would exchange for building materials, City or Brooklyn lots, or good country property. Apply to J. J. SMITH & CO., No. 760 3d-av., or A. M. DUBE, Esq., No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OR BOTH of the new first-class three-story brown-stone houses, Nos. 62 and 66 West 45th-st.; also one superior four-story brown-stone house, all near the 6th av Good City lots would be taken in part payment. Inquire at No. 103 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST CORNERS ON 2d-av.; is five stories high; all the modern improvements; no agent need apply; terms easy. Also, six four-story and basement houses on 2d-av.; are all new, with stores, and rented at 12 per cent. on price. Inquire of WM. FETTRETCH, No. 155 East 32d st.

FOR SALE—60 ACRES OF THE BEST PROPERty in Brooklyn, located on 3d-av. and 55th st., Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. Cars pass the grounds every 10 minutes. This property must be sold to be appreciated. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED—THE 3-story white marble house No. 31 Second-place, Brooklyn. It is a first-class house and will be sold cheap. Lot 23.4 by 133.5. $5 500 can remain on mortgage. Apply to ALBERT G. THORP, Jr., No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York City.

$10.50 FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE NEW 3-story brown-stone front house, store and dwelling in good order No. 255 9th-av.; vaults front and rear; could be let for a bakery or any business. Apply to Mr. JELLIFF, next door, or to the owner, No. 261 West 16th st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—The store No. 278 Pearl-st., 22½ feet front by 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. If let, the store will be improved to suit a first class tenant. Inquire of HABMER, HAYS & CO. No. 72 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE ON DESIRABLE TERMS—Forty-eight City lots, forming nearly a square on a graded street, and near to Flatbush-av Railroad. Apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE BRICK BUILDINGS, ON FOUR lots, situate south side of 14th-st., west of 10th-av., near the river; they are a 3-story office, stable and other storing buildings, and can be adapted for steam, having a high chimney and inclosed by a brick wall with a large yard in the centre; would answer for any mechanical business, or for coal or other business requiring space and

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AMERICAN ZOOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

Books for subscription to the capital stock of $200,000, Shares of $100 each, in the American Zoological and Botanical Society, will be opened on MONDAY, June 4, at the office of the Treasurer, William G. Hunt, No. 20 Park-place, and at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., corner of Pine and Nassau sts.; and continue open from day to day until further notice. Ten per cent will be required to each, the balance to be paid to the Treasurer as demanded, when ordered by the Council.
WILLIAM G. HUNT,
WATTS SHERMAN,
ROBERT L. STUART.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 6, RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c.
Buy and sell Paris and sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.

INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 144 Nassau-st.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 144 NASSAU-ST.,
Buy Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An Act to provide means to support the Government, passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1877.
The Commissioners to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.
The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 15th day of June next.
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock resulting from said loan, other than Canal Commissioners, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Scrip issued by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.
Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE LAND GRANT BONDS.—The undersigned, a Committee of the Land Grant Bondholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, request the Bondholders to deposit their names, with the amount of Bonds held by them, and the numbers of said Bonds, in NATH'L JONES, Secretary of said Committee, at the office of Messrs. Satterlee & Co., No. 45 Exchange-place, to the end that, by circulars and otherwise, they may be kept advised of matters touching their interests during the progress of legal proceedings, and with a view to an organization of the Bondholders for the purchase of the Road.
JOSEPH JACKSON, Poughkeepsie.
CHARLES H. ROBERTS, Poughkeepsie.
JONATHAN RANSOM, Poughkeepsie.
CASPAR O. SMITH, Poughkeepsie.
GEO. B. SATTERLEE, New-York.
JULIUS WADSWORTH, New-York.
CHARLES CONGDON, New-York.
D. M. HUGHES, New-York.
N. A. COWLES, New-York.
NATH'L JONES, Brooklyn.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDholders of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1857, creating a sinking fund, proposals will be received at the office of said Company, in New Orleans, La., up to the last day of June next, inclusive, for the purchase of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. On the day above named, the Bonds in the form of sealed proposals will be opened by the Board of Directors and purchases made to the above-named extent payable in dollars at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana) from those whose bids are most favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the right to reject all bids near par if they deem proper.
RICHARD S. CHARLES, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL DIVIDEND No. 9.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution dated June 11, 1860, ordered a dividend of Five per Cent. to be paid for the year 1860, on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds and Canal indebtedness.
The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer, at No. 180 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st Monday of July, 1860.
The Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
HENRY GRINNELL,
Trustees I. & M. Canal.
Illinois and Michigan Canal Office, June 11, 1860.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CORTLANDERS-ST, June 13, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JULY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of July, during the hours of business, at the Bank.
All interest called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
Interest will be allowed on all sums deposited on or before Thursday, the 12th of July, the same as if deposited on the 1st. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK.—NEW-YORK, June 15 1860. At the annual election, held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:
C. F. HUNTER, SIMON SBINDLER,
JNO. STEWARD, WM. M. WILSON,
GEO. OPDYKE, THOS. WILLIAMS,
A. A. GRAY, NATHANIEL PRITCHARD,
ALBERT Z. ZABRISKIE, JOHN S. SPAFFORD,
MATTHIAS CLARK, EDWARD D. NELSON,
JNO. W. LEWIS.
And the following named gentlemen were duly elected Inspectors of the next succeeding election: JAMES S. LEWIS, WILLIAM MIDIR, DAVID D. EGAN.
At a meeting of the Board subsequently held, C. F. HUNTER, Esq., was unanimously elected President.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD Avenue. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Interest at the rate of six per cent allowed on deposits of $500 and under, and at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from the 1st of July.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

WINIFREDE MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Holders of the Bonds of this Company, issued under the mortgage held by the undersigned, are requested to forward them without delay to the subscriber, in order that they may be produced before the Master in Chancery in the proceedings now pending in the Court of Chancery in Virginia.
JOHN P. CROSBY, Trustee for Bondholders,
No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1860.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 26 Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.
N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
JOHN C. GOTHEE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

A TAMEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held on the 11th day of June, 1860 a semi-annual dividend of four per cent was declared on common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 5th day of July next, at the Transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th instant to all proxies.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN AT THIS BANK for subscription to $100,000 of the Capital Stock of "Union Bank of Missouri," which, when all not already subscribed, will make paid-up Capital on 1st January, 1861, $1,000,000. A statement of the condition of the Union Bank can be seen at the Bank of the State of New-York. G. W. DUER, Cashier.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c. Bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 20 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—The subscribers will purchase, at par, any part due Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad Company.
HENRY CHAMBERLAIN, No. 30 Exchange-place.

STARK COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS MATURING July 1, 1860 Nos. 1 to 30, and the July Coupons of Bonds Nos. 1 to 68, will be paid on and after that date at the office of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

P. W. GALLAUDET HAS REMOVED TO NO. 11 PINE-ST., where he will continue to buy and sell on commission, RAILWAY, METAL, and other BUSINESS PAPER.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON R'Y
CINCINNATI, June 15, 1860.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company Bonds, numbered from 917 to 926 inclusive, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Co. will purchase said Bonds at 80 cents on the dollar, according to the contract between the said Companies, dated Feb. 8 1859, if presented to FRANK S. BOND, No. 21 Nassau st., within sixty days after the date of this notice. F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE LAND GRANT BONDS.—The holders of the first issue of the Land Grant Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company are requested to call on or send their address, with the number of bonds held by them, numbered from 1 to 2,500 to FRANCIS RANDALL, No. 33 Wall st., where information respecting their interests may be obtained.

RAILROADS.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.—The cars of the Staten Island Railroad Company will leave Tottenville daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:
Leave Tottenville at 7 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4 and 9 P. M., connecting with the 8 and 10 A. M., and 2, 5 and 7 P. M. boats for New-York.
Leave Vanderbilt Landing at 7:50 and 9:50 A. M., and 1:50, 4:50 and 6:50 P. M., connecting with the 7 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4 and 9 P. M. boats for New York. Stopping at Garretson's, New-Dorp, Club House, Gifford's, Eltingville, Armadale, Huguenot, Prince's Bay, Pleasant Plains and Richmond Valley.
SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.
Leave Tottenville at 8 A. M., and 1 and 6 P. M., connecting with the 9 A. M., and 3 and 6 P. M. boats for New-York.
Leave Vanderbilt Landing at 9:50 A. M., and 1:50 and 5:50 P. M., connecting with the 9 A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. boats from New-York; stopping at all intermediate stations.
Fare from New-York to New-Dorp Station, 20 cents; to Tottenville, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2.70 ALL DAY.—On and after Monday, May 28, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 2, 4 and 6 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 6:15 P. M.; from White-st., Depot; for Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and station above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and station above; for Albany, 10:15 A. M., express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Peekskill, Garrison's, Cold Spring, West Point, and all stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 3:45 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 8 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Foreham; Croton Falls, 6 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; Albany Night Express, 5 P. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:30 P. M. (Sundays included.); Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 9:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:20 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M., Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included), and 6:05 and 10:10 A. M., and 2:40 and 7:00 P. M. (Sundays included.) and 9:20 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—ROBARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, RAHWAY, LONG BRANCH, &c.—The said steamboat MAIDE PRICE, from foot of Robinson-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 8¼ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Eatontown at 7¾ A. M. and 3¾ P. M., every day except Sunday. Cars will run through to the Long Branch bounding houses on the 16th inst. The ALICE PRICE has just been thoroughly repaired and refurnished. Elias Height's line of stages connect with both trains for Squan.
On MONDAY, 18th inst., because of the opening Celebration, the ALICE PRICE will leave New York at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. For the Grand Excursion see advertisement in Excursion Column.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail, at 9:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 6 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD—FOR Budd's Lake, Lake Hopatcong, Schooley's Mountain, &c.—Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., and are met on arrival by comfortable stages for these pleasant places of Summer resort, Morristown Express at 5:10 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Supt.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Sprouse, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:35, 5:35 and 6:45 P. M.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 WALL-ST.
Pursuant to a resolution unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors of the LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, and with the requisite assent of the stockholders, notice is hereby given that the subscription for the increase of the Capital Stock of said Company to the sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 31 Wall-st., in the City of New York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of July next, and remain open until the 10th day of the same month, inclusive. Stockholders may subscribe at par for their respective proportion of said $300 000 of additional Capital, at the rate of Three shares of the new stock for every Two shares of stock standing in their names at the time of such subscription. Stockholders will have the right to assign the privilege of subscribing and it will be necessary for parties to whom rights may have been assigned to appear at the office of the Company in person or by attorney to sign the subscriptions, presenting at the same time the assignment of such rights. All shares not subscribed for by the 10th day of July next, and all fractional rights of shares not merged into full shares, at the same date, will be disposed of under the direction of the Board of Directors. The full amount of the stock subscribed will be payable at the time of subscription, and shares not paid for by that date will be considered as relinquished, and will be disposed of as the Board of Directors may hereafter determine.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th day of June to the 20th day of July, inclusive.
Dated May 11 1860.
EZRA P. DAVIS,
LAWRENCE TURNURE,
NAHUM SULLIVAN,
NORMAN BOARDMAN,
WYLLIS BLACKSTONE
CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.
GEORGE D. CEARY, Secretary.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF N. Y.
OFFICE NO. 58 WALL-ST., New-York, June 5, 1860.
At an election held on MONDAY, June 4, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:
DIRECTORS.
Jacob Brenner, John D. Wood, Nehemiah Knight,
Russell Stebbins, James Thompson, Nelson Kenyon,
M. L. Marsh, Chas. H. Clayton, Daniel Satterfield,
P. L. Foulks, F. A. Thompson, Thos. W. Hutchins,
C. O. Satterlee, Thos. Tunno, John H. Tuman,
Joseph Jamison, G. B. Satterlee, Elias Pinchot,
Wm. White wright, T. C. Chardavoyne, John J. Herman.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board held this day, JACOB BENDUWER was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-ST., N. Y.
CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000
ASSETS.....$300,000
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1860.
PROPOSALS FOR MILK.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction at their office, Rotunda, Park, until 12 o'clock, M., of the 20th inst., for supplying Blackwell's and Randall's Island, and Bellevue Hospital, foot of 26th-st., East River, with pure, sweet unskimmed Country Milk of the best quality, from the 1st July, 1860, to the 31st March, 1861. All information relative to the above will be furnished on application at their office.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 26th day of June, at 12 o'clock M., for altering and repairing Ward School-house No. 12, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for altering and repairing Ward School-house No. 12, Seventh Ward," and be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1860. JOHN DUFFY,
RICHARD POILLON,
School Officers of Seventh Ward.

REMOVALS.

WOOD BROTHERS
Have removed to
No. 396 BROADWAY.
In directing notice to their removal,
WOOD BROTHERS
Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs, made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.
This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.
Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by let

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JARES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 88 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MEDICAL.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS.
These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee Co., N. Y., eight miles south of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia.
The principal Acid Springs are three in number; besides these there are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal quantities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined testimonials. They contain a very large amount of Sulphate, Sulphuric Acid Sulphate of Lime, and Proto-Sulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by the waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these curative substances.
Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use.
In skin diseases—even in confirmed leprosy—the waters have been signally successful.
Opinions of medical and scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters:—Prof. EMMONS, T. ROMEYN BECK, M. D., of Albany; Jas. MCNAUGHTON, M. D., of Albany; HOWARD SPRING, M. D., of New York; Dr. R. CAMPBELL, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. J. S. SPRING, of Lockport, N. Y. They recommend the waters confidently. Dr. Spring refers to a case of chronic diarrhœa of several years' standing, which was cured by the use of the water. Dr. Beck says: "I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as medicinal agents." Dr. Campbell says: "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."
Dr. S. P. WENDELL read a paper on the subject of these Waters, before the Academy of Physicians in the City of New-York, in which he states that the Waters possess decidedly tonic, refrigerant, and astringent properties; and that the class of diseases to which they are more particularly adapted are: Chronic affections of the digestive and urinary organs, and some of the cutaneous diseases; chronic dyspepsia; chronic diarrhœa; chronic dysentery; chronic diuresis; chronic cystitis; diabetes; cases of passive hemorrhage, such as Purpura hemorrhagica and the colliquative sweats of Hectic Fever. The Water may also be often used with advantage, he says, in cases of low typhoid fevers; in convalescence from protracted fevers, to excite the appetite and promote digestion; in diarrhœas, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. In sanguineous affections or Ichiasis, attended with phosphatic sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid, as being more solvent, and less apt, by continued use, to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases it can be used, properly diluted, as a refrigerant, to allay the thirst and preternatural heat. In skin diseases—in these forms of dyspepsia connected with an alkaline condition of the stomach, as in pyrosis, or water-brash, it will prove better than hydrochloric acid. In cases of Colica pictonum, and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this water will prove to be an admirable antidote. In chronic pharyngitis laryngitis, chronic mucous catarrh, and humid asthma, chronic ophthalmia, and internally, as a gargle in ulcerated sore throats, in cases of salivation, and in leucorrhœa and gleet; and also in piles
When taken internally, a wine-glassful of the Water, diluted, taken three times a day, is sufficient for an adult.
Other testimonials from physicians, and other respectable individuals, may be seen on application to the Agent.
Dealers supplied on liberal terms.
No Water genuine unless procured from
H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent.
Metropolitan Hotel Buildings,
No. 574 Broadway, New-York.
Sold also by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 309, 511, and 756 Broadway, and by THOS. T. GREEN, corner 14th-st. and Broadway.

CONSOLATION TO THE AFFLICTED.
"WHERE THERE'S LIFE THERE'S HOPE."
Prof. DARCY, M. D., just from England, may be consulted daily by both sexes, at his private offices, No. 645 Broadway, up stairs, on any cases of secret disease. Thousands have been cured by Prof. D.'s simple but certain remedies, known only to himself, without the suspicion of the patient's most intimate acquaintances being excited. The strictest secrecy in all cases observed. Mornings from 10 till 2 o'clock exclusively for ladies. 2 to 6 P. M. for gentlemen. Letters by mail attended to.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S
FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause, $1 per box.
Cosens, Dorsey, Arnaud, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Roger's Liverwort and Tar. Each $1.
Rheumatism, Acute or Chronic, use Hyatt's Balsam or Kennedy's Discovery. Always at
GUION'S, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

DR. CHARLES ALBERT,
FROM PARIS,
No. 540 Broadway, New-York.
ALLEZ LE CONSULTER.
Celebrated TURKEY BLOOD PILLS, for ladies, $1 and $2 the box.

TRIESEMAR.
COUNTERFEITS OF THE PATENT IMPERIAL, EUROPEAN and COLLEGIATE SEALS are upon each wrapper around TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and every package is accompanied by a book of 124 pages, replete with the most invaluable information. To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening; on Sundays from 11 till 2. Triesemar No. 1 effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing. Triesemar No. 2 has a superior properties in those cases where sogers have been administered. Triesemar No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities from the system, is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury or other deleterious mineral. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2, and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost lacility while traveling by steam land, Single case $3, 4 cases in 1, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9. Forwarded by Dr. BARROW, on receiving a remittance, from No. 194 Bleecker-st., N. Y. Consultation free. 11 and from 4 till 8. Sunday, 11 till 2. Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 116 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 265 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE UPON MENTAL AND NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF MEMORY, INCAPACITY, GENITO URINARY DISEASES, PHYSICAL DECAY, RESEARCHES, &c. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold and mailed also, free of postage, by H. G. LAWRENCE No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y.
All who would avoid mercurial and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterisations, quack nostrums, &c., and be cured by nature, should purchase the Doctor's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7 to 9.

DR. R. COBBETT MAY BE CONSULTED, confidentially, at his office, No. 16 Duane-st. He years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilis and mercurial diseases, enables Dr. C. to make permanent cures no matter how desperate the case may appear; strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, impotency, and, in fact, all diseases affecting the urinary organs treated on entirely new plan. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have suffered from the maltreatment of medical impostors, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office as member of the New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers as the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Bichat's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1 and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, near Canal-st. Hours 9 to 2. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, 28 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

DOCTOR M. E. FOY'S CONSULTING ROOMS, No. 26 Cooper Union. Office hours, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. Clinique for diseases of Eye and Ear Surgical Operations and Medical Cases Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 12 M. to 2 P. M. Free to public. Subjects of Medicine invited. At residence, No. 100 25th-st., 6 to 9 A. M., 7 to 10 P. M.

MEDICATED ELECTRICITY APPLIED upon new and scientific principles, for the eradication and permanent cure of all functional derangements, irregularities, debilitating infloences and unhealthy conditions of the human system, by Drs. PHELPS & NO. 66 West 13 h st., near 6th a v.

SPECIAL DISEASES.—SEE ADVERTISEMENT headed as above under "Miscellaneous."

TO INVALIDS.—SEE ADVERTISEMENT THUS headed under "New Publications."

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, established in 1836, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

SLOOP YACHT "BONITA" FOR SALE, Built by Mallory last spring, 46 tons, equal in speed to any yacht of her tonnage, well finished and furnished in every respect, inventoried at $4,700. Will be sold cheap to close a trust. Apply at No. 386 Broadway.
JOHN T. MOORE, Trustee.

SHIPPING.

THE CUNARD LINE.
STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
ETNA, Capt. ANDERSON.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. HOOSTLEY.
JURA, Capt. MOODIE. EDAR, Capt. W. COOK,
And other magnificent and powerful steamers,
Will sail from New-York to Liverpool every alternate THURSDAY, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and dispatches.
ETNA.....Thursday, 19th July.
JURA.....Thursday, 2d August.
AUSTRALASIAN.....Thursday, 16th August.
ETNA.....Thursday, 30th August.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL:
Cabin.....$75.
Steerage.....30.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For steerage passage apply to
GOODAVE, ARKELL & ELLIOT,
No. 183 Broadway.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LEWIS, Commander.
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 47, North River, foot of Bank-st. This ship has water-tight compartments, insuring the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $80.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail July 21.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Leaving every 28 days from each port.
THE STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.
This well-known and splendid steamship will leave for the above port on MONDAY, June 25, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
Bill of lading furnished and signed on board, on presentation of clearance.
Freight received on the 20th of June. For freight or passage, apply to HARNDEN & CO.,
No. 33 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMER

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[Concluded from First Page.]

tive from a well-known correspondent. But the main points appear to have been as follows: By May 30, GARIBALDI had entirely cleared the country about Palermo of the King's troops. The battle of Calatafimi, impudently represented by the official accounts as a victory, had been a most complete defeat, and had been followed by the retirement of the troops into the town and the investment of the place by the Sicilians, who, though insufficiently armed and almost destitute of cannon, were numerous and elated by their success at Calata Fimi and Monreale. At 4 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 27th, GARIBALDI made a sudden attack on the north side of the town, a district called Papariso. A fierce combat ensued, which lasted for two hours, and ended in placing GARIBALDI in possession of that part of the place. No sooner was this accomplished than the inhabitants rose in mass, attacking the troops with every weapon which chance could supply. Two or three hours more sufficed to give the people possession of the whole town, and the troops retired into the citadel. Then followed the brutal [illegible] which we commented on. Some [illegible] garrison being driven out of the [illegible] Neapolitan squadron began to bombard it, [illegible] the whole of Sunday afternoon and through a great part of the night the ships threw shells into Palermo, the town was set on fire in many places, a number of buildings were destroyed, and, no doubt, the loss of life among the inhabitants was considerable. On Monday GARIBALDI stormed the citadel. It appears that on the previous day a battery of artillery was completed, and, no doubt, the Sicilians were by this means lying enabled to open fire against the refuge of the soldiery. Of the details of the last conflict we know nothing. It must have gone hard with Gen. LANZA, however, for he determined to capitulate. The transaction was arranged on board her Britannic Majesty's ship *Hannibal*. We presume it is supposed that the troops which has capitulated shall not be landed at any other point in Sicily, but, at all events, GARIBALDI, with the capital of the island in his hands and with a people at his back flushed with victory, may now bid defiance to any efforts of the Neapolitan Court.

Further than such a capitulation is the happiest mode of terminating the struggle. We do not doubt that GARIBALDI is willing to hurt as little as possible the feelings of the King's troops. Those who were the enemies of yesterday may be the friends of to-morrow. One account says that during the battle in the town three regiments went over, and it may be that the army which was employed to keep down the Sicilians will shortly endanger its master's throne. After all, Neapolitans are Italians, soldiers are men, and there cannot be a high spirited officer in the King's service who does not look with more sympathy on GARIBALDI than on a LANZA or a SALZANO. We may conclude that, as far as regards Sicily, the contest is nearly at an end. Messina must soon fall, and then the island, placed under a Provisional Government, with GARIBALDI at its head, will be its independent Power in Europe. What will be the acts of the Dictator we have yet to learn. But it is not likely that he will sit down in quiet, or think anything done while anything remains to do. The man who, like a Norman adventurer of old, made his descent with two shipfulls of followers and conquered a kingdom in three weeks, is hardly likely to settle down now that he rules a population of more than 2,000,000, and has the spoils of the Neapolitan Arsenals with which to equip the levies who will join him. We may certainly look for some stirring events on the mainland. Italy is in such a state that boldness is the best, and, indeed, the only possible policy. The Royal party at Naples is panic-stricken, and the discontent of the people, roused into fury by the news from Sicily, may anticipate any movements of GARIBALDI. It may be that as we write King FRANCIS has been driven from the dominions which his family have cursed. It may even be that the Neapolitan troops, ashamed of their disgrace and of the cause they serve, will follow the example of the Tuscan and Modenese armies, and bring the tyranny of the BOURBONS to an end. But, even if these events do not take place, we feel pretty sure that GARIBALDI will follow up his victory. His presence in Calabria would be the signal for an insurrection as fierce as that which has broken out in Sicily. With 5 000 men such as stormed Palermo, he might march from the Straits to Naples in a month.

The Revolution in Sicily—Garibaldi.

From the Brussels Nord, June 1.

PARIS, Thursday, May 31, 1860.

In spite of the Neapolitan dispatches there is not the slightest doubt that GARIBALDI and his army are in possession of Palermo. This victory will give a great impulse to the insurrection in the rest of Sicily and probably in the other provinces. Already we have rumors of dispatches announcing a rising in Naples, which occasions the most serious misgivings as to the future in reserve for the Bourbon dynasty. There are every day landings of volunteers, arms and munitions of war upon the Sicilian coast. Some journals pretend that there is a project on foot to make the Island independent and give it to the Duchess of Parma; others speak of another scheme. Rely upon my assurances: *the wish of the people is the same in Sicily as in the rest of Italy*; the principle of non-intervention is the decision which the great powers seem to have taken.

The difference of opinion which is remarked in the press concerning the presence or absence of GARIBALDI, when they speak of a skirmish or a battle, is explained to-day by the activity with which the Chief of the Italian patriots is organizing the Sicilian army, presiding over the enrollments, and indeed preparing every thing necessary for the more certain attainment of his object. Besides the organization of the army, GARIBALDI, as Provisional Dictator of Sicily, is busy with the administration of the whole country. Already telegraphic lines have been established in many places. In all his arrangements he finds, on the part of the population, the most zealous and active cooperation. In short he seems to be more busy in organizing the war that is to come, than in conducting the war now in progress. This deserves attention.

Messrs. ACTON and CARACCIOLO, commanders of the two Neapolitan war vessels which failed to prevent the landing of GARIBALDI and his volunteers, have been tried by a council of war, but their conduct has been approved.

Piedmont is taking all the steps necessary to have, from now to the end of July, an army of 300,000 men well organized and disciplined: with such an army and the support of France, Piedmont will be prepared for any contingency.

Garibaldi and the Intentions of Napoleon.

From the Independence Belge.

PARIS, Thursday, May 31, 1860.

A dispatch announces that GARIBALDI is busy in organizing at Palermo certain regiments, whose numbers, it is said, follow those of the Sardinian army. It is evident that GARIBALDI has repudiated wholly the dreams of MAZZINIism, and that he pursues with constant energy the realization of a grand Italian monarchy under the sceptre of VICTOR EMANUEL.

The information which I gave you yesterday concerning the extension of the contest on the frontier of the Roman States is confirmed. Col. PINODAN has sent troops and Papal volunteers from Toscanella to Valentano. The entrance of a corps of Garibaldians, larger and better organized than the one recently defeated in a skirmish with Papal troops, is daily expected. The declaration of the *Constitutionnel*, concerning the maintenance for corps of the army for the occupation of Rome, is significant. It is probable that the French Government has decided to arrest the revolutionary Italian movement on the boarders of the Holy See. This position, which is at least parent, of the imperial Government, seems sufficiently to refute the current rumor that NAPOLEON III. intends to demand from VICTOR EMANUEL the cession of Genoa in case the latter should take possession of the two Sicilies.

A Fair Warning—Intended Depredations on the American Pocket.

From the Levant Herald.

BEYROUT, Thursday, May 10, 1860.

As a general rule, no man is better able to look after his pocket than Brother Jonathan. Yet there is at present so plausible a project in preparation here, that I think it right to warn the citizens of the United States that the intention is to extract money from their purses. In a few days there will depart from Beyrout, bound to America, *viâ* Liverpool, two young men, natives of Syria, one or both of whom speak English, *whose intention it is to solicit alms throughout the States for a proposed (imaginary) hospital, which a Maronite Bishop, they are to declare, wants to build in Mount Lebanon.* The parties going hence do not carry with them any letters or testimonials either from the American Consul here, or from any of the numerous American Protestant missionaries of Beyrout at Mount Lebanon, although they have obtained letters from one or two Consuls at a distance. *Let the good people in the States take warning, and give nothing towards this so-called charity*, at any rate until they can write to some of their fellow-countrymen here on the subject. Whether the parties going hence collect one hundred or one thousand dollars in the States there will not be, either now or ever, one single stone towards building a hospital erected by the Maronite Bishop into whose pocket the money will go. If the Americans wish to subscribe to build a hospital in this province let them transmit their subscriptions in their own missionaries in Syria, through the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, or to their Consul or Vice-Consul at Beyrout, through the Foreign office at Washington. They will thus be certain that the funds they supply will not be misapplied. The Americans may remember that some years ago—in 1850 or '51, I think—a venerable looking Romish Catholic monk went through the United States collecting money to build schools in Lebanon. He succeeded in collecting some three or four hundred thousand dollars, for Jonathan, like his cousin John Bull, is a sad goose whenever a man in foreign garments asks him for charity. The money was duly brought here, but although fifty months have gone by, not a single school has ever been erected by the reverend party who collected the money. He built a large addition to his convent, paid off some debts of his order, and purchased lands with the balance. So much for what Syrian Catholics will do with Protestant money.

Peace Proclamations of the French Emperor.

From the Paris Moniteur.

The Government thinks it its duty to protest against the suppositions of every description, the malevolent accusations, or inconsiderate interpretations, to which for some weeks past the annexation of Savoy and of the arrondissement of Nice to France has given rise. It is after a successful war, and events which have considerably increased his territory, that the King of Sardinia, on the just demand of the Emperor, and consulting, moreover, the interests of the provinces separated from the rest of his states by the highest necessities of Europe, has consented to sign the treaty which is about to unite them to France after the solemn vote of the populations. What can there be more frank, more regular, more legitimate? Nevertheless, under the influence of hostile passions or imprudent friendships, some give utterance to insinuations, others to observations, which tend to attribute to the French Government the design of provoking, or allowing to arise complications in Europe, to find therein an opportunity of further aggrandizement. It is animated by an entirely contrary idea.

The Government—we proclaim it publicly—deplores these attempts, which are meant to propagate daily the most incorrect impressions as to its real intentions. The Emperor exerts all his efforts to reestablish confidence, which has been shaken in Europe. His sole desire is to live in peace with the Sovereigns his allies, and to devote all his energies to the active development of the resources of France.

A Divorce Case.

The *London Sun* contains the following notice of a recent decision in the English Court, on application for a divorce. The party principally concerned is well known in this City:

Duck vs. Deck.—This was a petition by the wife for a divorce, by reason of her husband's bigamy and adultery. The parties were married at St. Luse's Chapel, Norwich, in March, 1844, the respondent being a chemist. They cohabited together until 1848, when they separated under a deed, and shortly afterwards Mr. DECK went to America. It appeared that in October, 1853, he contracted a second marriage at Brooklyn, but that marriage was annulled in 1854 by the American Courts. After the examination of witnesses, a decree was pronounced.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of the three days, including Tuesday, were, 17,000 bales, of which 4,000 were taken by speculators and exporters. The market closed with a declining tendency, and quotations were barely maintained. The inferior qualities were very irregular. Middling Orleans had declined to 6⅝d.@6 9-16d.

STATE OF TRADE.

The Manchester advices are favorable. The market was quiet but steady, holders refusing to make any concession.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFF MARKET.

WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report the weather very wet and unfavorable for the crops. FLOUR quiet, and holders asking an advance. WHEAT firm, with a better demand and 1d.@2d. higher; Red, 10s. 3d.@10s. 10d.; White, 11s.@12s. 4d. CORN, very dull; Yellow, 33s. 6d.@34s.; White, 35s.@36s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF was heavy and quotations nominal. PORK firm, hot prices nominal. BACON steady. LARD firm at 37s.@39s. for fine. TALLOW dull, hot rates unchanged, 53s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN steady; Common, 4s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady, at 34s. 6d.@34s. SUGAR dull. COFFEE quiet. RICE stead. Pot ASHES dull, at 28s. 6d. Pearls dull, at 31s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT advanced 1s.@2s. FLOUR advanced slightly for all qualities. SUGAR steady. COFFEE firm. TEA very firm; Common Congou, 1s. 5¾d. RICE firm. TALLOW firm, at 52s. 3d. LINSEED OIL, 28s. 3d. PIG IRON dull, at 50s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Sales were made of Illinois Central Shares at 43@42 discount; do. bonds of 1875 at 82¼; Erie Shares at 19½; New-York Central Shares at 72@74; and do. 6s at 83¾.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money Market was unchanged.

Consols closed, on Tuesday, at 94⅞@95 for money, and 95 for account.

LATEST MARKETS.

By Telegraph to Londonderry.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, June 7.

COTTON sales yesterday and to-day 16,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closes dull. BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat tending upward. Corn dull. PROVISIONS dull but steady.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ITEMS.—A resolution will be presented to the Common Council this evening, to invite the Japanese Embassy to visit this City..... The house of W. H. CLARK, on Gates, near Franklin-avenue, was robbed of silver-ware and other property, valued in all at about $100, on Saturday afternoon last..... A boy named SMITH, whose parents reside at No. 60 Prince-street, was run over by a milk wagon, on Myrtle-avenue, on Saturday evening, and seriously injured. ..... N. F. WARING, counsel for PETE DAWSON, the exking of the Fourth Ward, New-York, and now in State Prison serving out a sentence of nine years, for attempting to kill a man named JOHN J. POTTS, on Saturday, in the Court of Sessions, before Judge GARRISON, moved for a new trial of his client on the ground that additional and essential testimooy could now be introduced. The motion was opposed by the District Attorney. It is hardly necessary to add that Mr. POTTS, the principal witness against DAWSON, is dead..... Officer GROOAN, of the Third Precinct Police, arrested a man named GEORGE WISE, at the Hamilton-avenue Ferry, Friday night, on suspicion of having stolen two hundred weight of sugar, which he was about to carry to New-York. The accused acknowledged that he bought the sugar from Mr. THOMPSON, mate of the bark *Lock Lomond*, lying in the Atlantic Basin, and he was committed to answer. The mate of the bark denies selling WISE any sugar, but there is evidence that the sugar found in his possession came from the vessel's cargo, which is owned by Messrs. SEBASTIAN & BLANCO, merchants, New-York..... JAMES EAGAN and PHILIP CLARK, laborers, fell a distance of twenty feet down a hoistway in WARD & Co.'s store, foot of Sedgwick-street, on Saturday, when each had a leg broken, and were otherwise severely injured. They were taken to the Long Island College Hospital..... The Mayor of Cincinnati, accompanied by several officers under the City Government, recently visited this city to examine the sewerage system adopted here..... A propeller of 200 tons burden was launched on Saturday last, from the yard of ELISHA S. WHITLOCK, at Greenpoint. The boat was built for Messrs. FOUNTAIN, HOMES & SON, of Middlepoint, N. J., and is to form one of a line of boats between that point and New-York City..... JESSE WARD, of No. 26 Remsen street, E. D., died on Saturday, from the effects of a rupture, caused one day last week by running a foot-race..... A woman described as "30 years old, light complexion, drab silk gown, white silk shawl and straw hat, has been playing the confidence game in South Brooklyn. She represents that she is a member of the Strong-place Baptist Church, and in one instance got $30 from a man to pay a fine which had been imposed upon her husband for fast driving. She is a dangerous imposter..... There were 99 deaths in this city last week, of which 31 were adults, 68 children, 59 males and 40 females. There were 11 deaths by consumption.

BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.—The annual regatta of this Club takes place on the 21st inst. The Cluo has some eighty members, and owns the following craft: Arago, 20 tons, Capt. MORES; Restless, 17 do., John JONES; Early Bird, 15 do., G. A. COOPER; Haidee, 15 do., P. W. OSTRANDER; Whistler, 10 do., T. C. FOWLER; William Minor, (new,) 36 feet, W. ROBERTS; Eliza Hillyer, (new,) 35 do., W. BIGOT; Rainbow, (new,) 33 do., E. PITCHER; Zinga, (new,) 31 do., G. L. HAIGHT; Orient, 30 do., H. R. HAYDOCK; Wild Wave, 29 do., W. W. MEAD; Surprise, (new,) 29 do., J. H. DIMON; Contest, 28 do., J. D. FOWLER; A. Carrington, 28 do., J. B. LEGGETT; Emma, 28 do., J. ELDERHY; Montauk, 27 do., H. C. WOOD; E. Smedley, 27 do., E. G. Courtlandt; Nancy, 27 do., S. Longman; Mary, (new,) 26 do., John Morse; Niagara, 26 do., D. T. Easton; A. Partridge, 26 do., W. Petrie; Lilly, (new,) 25 do., T. Lennox; Mystic, 24 do., L. Speer; Alice, 24 do., T. Tilton; Geo. P. Lossee, 22 do., J. McGreevy. The Club are now building a new Club House, 46 feet square and two stories high, near the foot of Court-street and Gowanus Bay.

A PLYMOUTH CHURCH CONCERT.—The Brooklyn people are promised on Tuesday evening next a grand feast of musical delights. Mr. J. M. HAGER proposes to oblige them in Plymouth Church, with the performance of a "new Operetta" entitled the "Enchantress," whereof the libretto is announced to have been written by "a distinguished authoress," while Messrs. BRISTOW and MASON recommend the music, by Mr. PERKINS, to public attention. An orchestra from the New-York Philharmonic Society will assist Mr. HAGER' corps of musical young ladies in executing this new work.

POLITICAL.—The Republicans of the Eastern District have organized a Campaign Club and elected the following officers. *President*—THOMAS W. FIELD. *Vice-Presidents*—F. WHITING, Thirteenth Ward; JOSHUA HEATH, Fourteenth Ward; JOHN MITCHELL, Fifteenth Ward; J. ROSENGARDEN, Sixteenth Ward; CHAUNCEY PERRY, Seventeenth Ward; C. W. GODARD, Eighteenth Ward; F. SCHOLES, Nineteenth Ward. *Treasurer*—J. S. BUSH, Thirteenth Ward. *Secretary*—SAMUEL TAYLOR, Fifteenth Ward. *Corresponding Secretary*—GEORGE H. FISHER.

THE POOR.—During the last month 816 patients were treated in the Eastern District Dispensary—Males 367, Females 459. 634 were natives of the United States, 153 of Ireland, 13 England, 16 Germany. Diseases—Injuries 15, nervous 11, skin 22, abdomen 68, eye and ear 22, fevers 10, heart, lungs and throat 73, minor surgery 32, rheumatism 9, urinary 11, abscess 8, vaccinated 538, 280 were under one year, between two and five 263, between five and ten 45, between ten and thirty 113, over thirty 105.

The Turf.

THE FASHION COURSE RACES.

The second day of the Spring meeting takes place to-morrow. The Subscribers' Handicap, two and a half mile heats, $500 added, will doubtless be a fine race, well contested by *Nickolas, Iona, Throgneck* and *Prophet*, all celebrated horses. *Nickolas* and *Throgneck* ran in the Fashion races last year. The sweepstakes for 3-year olds for $1,300 mile heats, have four entries of good horses; and the Proprietor's purse of $500, two mile heats, will close the day's performances.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Losses at Quarantine.

CLAIMS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION CONTINUED.

The Board of Commissioners on Quarantine Damages on Friday resumed the case of the Commissioners of Emigration.

THOMAS M. FERGUSON, deck-builder, was examined as to the value of the warehouse dock and bridge which he built. The bridge was repaired about six months before the fire; it cost $2,300 when first built. The dock was worth about $4,500, including the boat-house, which was valued at about $500. He would not be willing to replace them for less than that sum.

On the cross-examination witness stated that the dock had depreciated about one-third in value, and the bridge one-half.

Dr. BISSELL, on being recalled, stated that his private property destroyed amounted to about $1,300. Mr. SIMON SHIEL, a workman engaged on the Quarantine grounds, put in a claim of $35, which was placed on file.

Dr. BISSELL presented an amended list of lost property, enumerating several articles which were overlooked when the first inventory was made. He had no wish to place a higher value upon the articles destroyed than they would bear.

The case of the Emigration Commissioners is here closed. Several private claims will yet be brought forward, the principal of which is Dr. THOMPSON'S, whose claim is $19,500. The Commissioners intend to adjourn to Staten Island to hear the evidence in behalf of the Supervisors, with a view of reducing as much as possible the assessments of damages. Several weeks will probably be occupied in this matter, at a daily expense of about $50. The private claims to be presented will probably amount to $50,000, which, with the claim of the Commissioners of Emigration for personal and real estate, $250,000, will make a total of $300,000; to which will have to be added the expense of the commission and litigation, which is estimated at $25,000 more.

CLAIM OF L. BROWN & CO.—TESTIMONY OF THE HEALTH OFFICERS AND OTHERS.

The Board of Commissioners for determining the claims for damages by the riots at Quarantine met again on Saturday, E. W. LEAVENWORTH presiding. The counsel for private claimants, Mr. JOHNSON, presented the claim of L. BROWN & Co., who were stevedores at Quarantine for property destroyed, and for the loss of the use of buildings which were required for lodging and feeding their men, &c. The inventory was as follows: One stove and fixtures, value $37 33, crockery ware, &c., $46 65; fifteen single and double blocks, $50; one large purchase fall, $30; three small falls, $30; hooks, crowbars and slings, $20; eleven tables, &c., $44; 5,000 feet of lumber, $70; five tons of coal, $25; paid for use of barge, $900. The total amount of the claim of the firm was $1,322 98.

Dr. Thompson deposed that he gave a permit to the firm of L. BROWN & Co., in conjunction with the Commissioners of Health, to do the stevedoring at Quarantine; regulations were issued for their guidance, and bonds were entered into by the parties to remain within Quarantine grounds, and not to leave within five days after the termination of their employment, without the permission of the Health Officer; they were also permitted to state their own price for the work agreed on by the Health Officer and Commissioners of Health.

Mr. BRADLEY objected to the items for use of barge and insurance thereon, and thought they could not be legally sustained.

The Commissioners were equally divided about receiving the testimony. The question was argued by both sides at considerable length.

Dr. THOMPSON'S examination being resumed, he stated that the anchorage for the stevedores extended one mile and a half from Quarantine down the stream; the number of hands employed was 126; those men generally lodged in the shanties and washhouse adjoining; he thought fifty cents per week a fair price for their lodging, and he estimated the value of the property accordingly.

On the cross-examination he stated that the business of lightering occurred during September; the contract was not revocable while the conditions were complied with.

Mr. JOHNSON was willing to concede that the contract was revocable.

Mr. LEWIS BROWN was then sworn and examined by Mr. JOHNSON. He testified that he had about one hundred and forty-six men in his employ, whom he boarded previous to the Quarantine riots, and then gave a detailed account of the articles which he had lost by the fire.

M. ROSA testified that he had been in the employ of LEWIS BROWN, the last witness, for seven years; was foreman over the stevedores employed by him; large gangs of men were employed in the literage business by Mr. BROWN.

Mr. JOHNSON gave notice that he had further claims to present, among which were those of Drs. THOMPSON, WALKER and WATSON. Adjourned to Tuesday, June 26.

Young Men's Christian Association of the New-York University.

ANNUAL SERMON BY REV. R. W. CLARK.

The Annual Sermon before the Christian Association of the New-York University was delivered last evening by Rev. R. W. CLARK, of Brooklyn, at the Reformed Dutch Church, in Lafayette-place. The Association consists of forty members, students of the University, who are associated for purposes of mental and moral improvement, holding meetings twice a month, at which essays are delivered, and remarks are made. It has been organized about two years, and a sermon is delivered before them every year on the Sabbath just preceding the commencement of the University. The services were commenced by the singing of an anthem by the quartette choir. Rev. Dr. DELBITT read the third chapter of the Epistle to the Philippians, and gave out the 68th hymn.

After prayer by Dr. DEWITT, and another hymn, in which the congregation joined, Dr. CLARK gave as the text of his discourse the thirteenth verse of the third chapter of Philippians—"This one thing I do"—the remaining portion of the verse reading as follows: "Forgetting those things which are behind and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." In his exordium, the speaker set forth the importance of having a definite aim in life, and referred to the fact that multitudes lived without an object; spend life in vain efforts to find out what they ought to do, or in irresolute attempts to accomplish what they desire. The one thing to do, the instrumentalities of success, and the nature of the prize to be sought after, were the principal topics of the discourse. Intellectual culture was not the one, or only thing to be done. In proof of that, he cited various brilliant characters who were eminent for their intellectual attainments, but who were also eminent skeptics in religion. The means of success in whatever worthy aim undertaken, whether it were eminence in piety, usefulness or learning, were resolution, perseverance, hope, and reliance upon Divine agency. "Looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith." The value of patience, of time, and of unflagging perseverance were illustrated by numerous examples, from NAPOLEON, who said he conquered the Austrians because they had not learned to value time; and the third NAPOLEON, who had done the same thing in the same way, to the learned Blacksmith, who had conquered nearly all the languages of the earth while engaged in a toilsome trade. The sermon, from the commencement to the close, was eloquent and impressive.

The Slave Trade.

CAPTURE AND RETURN OF THE BRIG FALMOUTH.

The brig *Falmouth*, of New-York, arrived at this port on Saturday from Porto Praya, St. Vincents, in charge of Lieut. S. ABBOTT and a detachment of seamen and marines from the U. S. sloop *Portsmouth*, Commander JOHN CALHOUN. She was anchored at the Navy-yard. The U. S. Marshal was informed of the facts connected with her seizure, and directed to take her in charge as a slaver. The *Falmouth* is a square-rigged brig of 208 tons burden, formerly commanded by H. F. GOUDY. She was built in Baltimore in 1847, and has not the name of her owner or consignee standing against her in the shipping registers. She cleared once on the 27th of March last, in command of a Captain LEWIN, for Port de Lemba, West Coast of Africa. She arrived at Porto Praya, after a short passage, for the avowed purpose of procuring provisions and water. Some difficulty having occurred between the captain of the brig and the authorities, the vessel was ordered to leave the port by the Governor. After she had got well to sea, Commander CALHOUN ordered the *Portsmouth* under weigh to follow her, and she was captured off the land, without resistance and a prize crew was put on board, which brought her back to the harbor of Porto Praya. There were *three* Spanish "passengers" found on board, whom it was deemed best to turn ashore. The brig was then put in order for a voyage to New-York, Lieut. ABBOT having command. She was thirty-eight days on the passage. She will be overhauled, and the proper proceedings entered against her and her crew in the United States Courts.

REMOVAL OF THE RUTGERS INSTITUTE.—The Trustees of Rutgers Female Institute have purchased, at a cost of $60,000, the buildings on the Fifth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets. They design making extensive additions in the rear of the buildings fronting on the avenue, for the purposes of a chapel, laboratory, school-rooms, painting-gallery, and observatory. The Rutgers Institute was incorporated in 1838. Its removal to the upper portion of the City was deemed advisable by the Board of Trustees, because the most of the present patrons of the Institute reside out of the Seventh Ward. Mr. H. M. PIERCE, under whose management the removal has been made, will continue at its head as Principal. Among its Trustees are, Rev. Dr. KREBS, President; Joseph HOXIE, Esq., Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Esq., E. D. BROWN, Esq., JOHN GRAY, Esq., and SPENCER KIRBY, Esq. One of the most prominent features in the new Institute Buildings, will be the Observatory. It will overlook the whole Island, and have a wide field for telescopic observations. Already $2,000 have been donated by a friend of the Institute towards the purchase of a telescope. The Annual Commencement occurs on the 26th inst., in the Rutgers-street Church.

PRESENTATION OF STAND OF COLORS TO 6TH REGIMENT.—On Saturday, previous to the procession in honor of the Japanese, the 6th Regiment, New-York State Militia, under command of Col. PINCKNEY, were reviewed in the Park by the Mayor, and were presented by his Honor with a superb stand of colors, donated by the City. The Mayor prefaced the presentation in a neat and appropriate address, in the course of which he referred to the first organization of the Regiment, the arduous and faithful services it had rendered, preserving always its reputation for the courage and discipline of its members.

Col. PINCKNEY received the colors on behalf of the Regiment in a brief and pertinent speech, and the standards having been delivered to the care of their proper custodians, the Regiment gave the Mayor a marching salute, and proceeded to join in the grand parade of the day. The regimental flag is of blue: on one side is the Arms of the City, and on the other a shield, quartered with the National, State, City and Regimental Arms. The State flag is of red, embroidered with the State Arms. The guidons are of white silk, with the figure 6 on each. Each of the colors are trimmed with heavy gold bullion, and an eagle surmounts each staff.

SEVENTH REGIMENT—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At a recent meeting of the Second Company (B) of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, the following officers were elected: Second Lieut. EMMONS CLARK, elected First Lieutenant, *vice* HARRISON, resigned; Sergeant NOAH L. FARNUM, elected Second Lieutenant, *vice* Clark, promoted; Private EDWARD BERNARD, elected Second Sergeant, *vice* McFARLAND, resigned; Corporal CHARLES S. VAN NORDEN, elected Third Sergeant, *vice* FARNHAM, promoted; Private GEORGE A. BERNARD, elected Corporal, *vice* VAN NORDEN, promoted.

SUNDAY CARS ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD TO CENTRAL PARK.—The Directors of the Harlem Railroad have made arrangements to run Sunday trains between Forty-second and Seventy-ninth streets, in connection with the Fourth-avenue cars from the Astor House, thus affording increased accommodations and a more rapid transit between the lower part of the City and the Central Park. On Sunday next the first train will start at 9 o'clock A. M., and other trains will follow every half hour till 8 P. M. The fare will be eight cents. Yesterday the cars ran for the first time and were well filled.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—The Excise Commissioners, during their meeting on Saturday, granted six licenses. Mr. HOLMES, by way of correcting a rumor, stated that the Board had not, by resolution or otherwise, taken any steps towards enforcing obedience to the license law on the part of druggists. He said the law did not require the Board to act in a police capacity for the purpose of originating complaints.

FILTHY AND UNSAFE BUILDINGS.—The Sanitary Police Squad, since its organization, has reported some 2,500 filthy buildings as nuisances, and over 40 unsafe buildings. Their reports have been acted on with less than the usual delay. Nearly two-thirds of the filthy buildings have been purified by order of the Police Department and of the City Inspector, and those of the unsafe buildings which have not been made secure or torn down, are now undergoing repairs.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOR.—The British bark *Sabrina*, bound to Aspinwall, and lying at anchor in the North River, sustained serious damage, on Saturday night, from the steam-tug *Swiftsure*, which came into collision with her. The *Swiftsure* had a large raft of barges and canal-boats in tow. The bark had her cutwater destroyed, and her stem was started, and her jibboom and head-gear all were carried away. She will be obliged to discharge part of her cargo in order to repair.

LETTER BALANCES.—As the law requires that stamps shall *invariably* be affixed to all letters deposited in the Post-office for all parts of the United States, also, to all prepaid letters for foreign countries, in order to avoid the possibility of letters being returned to the Dead-Letter Office, every counting-room and family should be provided with a letter balance. Messrs. FAIRBANKS & Co, No. 189 Broadway, have introduced a very convenient and accurate balance at a moderate price, which appears to be perfectly adapted to office and family use.

JAPANESE BAGGAGE.—The steamship *Monticello* of CROMWELL'S Washington line, which arrived on Friday, brought about forty tons of baggage belonging to the Japanese, which will be forwarded to the Navy Yard and held in readiness to go on board the *Niagara*, which is now again in complete order to receive the Embassy, and convey them to Japan.

CENTRAL-PARK INVESTIGATION.—The Committee appointed by the late Legislature, to make inquiry into the affairs of the Central-Park, of which J. MCLEAD MURPHY is Chairman, held a preliminary meeting at No. 54 Exchange-Place, on Saturday at noon. Nothing beyond a temporary organization was done, and the Committee adjourned to Monday.

FOR EUROPE.—The steamships *Vanderbilt* and *City of Baltimore* left this port on Saturday, the former for Southampton and Havre with 401 passengers and $1,628,580 in specie, and the latter for Liverpool with 60 passengers and $110,440 in specie.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—Messrs. GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co. have received letters, confirming the statement that the *GreatEastern* will not leave England until the 23d of June.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Remaining on June 8, 245; Admitted to June 15, 64; Discharged, (cured or relieved,) 55; Died, 6; Remaining at date, 250. Males, 211; Females, 39.

Police Reports.

A SUSPECTED MURDERER IN CUSTODY.

A few days since Capt. SEAMAN, of the Fourth Precinct Police, obtained information that Francisco Dominick MAYO, an Italian, who was condemned to death at New-Orleans in the Fall of 1857 for the murder of a Catholic priest, but succeeded in breaking jail and escaped, was concealed in this City. A search was at once instituted, and on Friday the supposed murderer was arrested, just previous to his departure from the City in a foreign-bound vessel. The murder for which MAYO was convicted caused a profound sensation in New-Orleans. He married a young woman who was employed as housekeeper by his victim, and afterwards so far secured the confidence of the priest as to obtain from him a considerable sum of money, with which to start business as a boatman. He prospered in the pursuit, but failed to repay the loan, and his benefactor, finding that he could get his money in no other way, threatened a suit at law. Soon afterwards he was found murdered in his bed. MAYO with thirteen others were arrested for the crime, tried, and sentenced to death. Three paid the penalty of their offence, but the remaining eleven, while awaiting execution, broke jail and escaped. MAYO was subsequently traced to Galveston, TEXAS, but again eluded the police when he was almost within their grasp, and nothing further has been heard of him until now. He of course asserts that it is a case of mistaken identity, but as he has been positively recognized by two persons who knew him in New-Orleans, he will be sent to that city.

PICKPOCKETS IN THE PROCESSION.

The detectives were busy on Saturday arresting well-known thieves and pickpockets whom they found among the spectators of the procession. Fifty-nine of these characters were lodged in the cells, at head-quarters during the day, and detained (except in those instances where charges had been made) until the throng had dispersed. The names of the prisoners against whom complaints are preferred are Charles McDONALD, for stealing a gold watch and chain from John S. TRUMBULL, No. 314 Bowery; James C. GROVER, a waiter on the steamboat *Metropolis*, who picked the pocket of Mr. ERASTUS W. CLARK, an old gentleman residing at No. 256 Court-street, Brooklyn, of a watch valued at $50. GROVER and fifteen others were taken in by detectives McDONGALL and BENNETT, but GROVER escaped from the officer's room at headquarters, and was rearrested later in the day. Charles MONROE, David C. SCRIBNER, Samuel SMITH and Albert STAFF were apprehended by officer HENNESSY, of the First Precinct. Carmen JOHNSON, of Jersey City, alleges that they robbed him of $15 25. Mary FLANNIGAN, of No. 4 Greenwich-street, was caught in the act of stealing a small sum of money from Hannah McCORMICK, of No. 354 Greenwich-street. The accused were disposed of at the Police Courts.

VARIOUS OFFENCES.

A burglar was surprised, on Saturday night, in the dwelling of James HOPKINS, No. 37 Forsyth-street. A citizen endeavored to arrest him, but was not successful. In his flight the rogue threw away some wearing apparel that he had stolen, as well as a set of burglar's tools..... Thomas BURTON, mate of the schooner *A. J. Devasett*, lying at Pier No. 28 East River, was awakened, on Saturday night, by a man named John HENRY, who had gained access to the vessel's cabin by breaking through a window. He secured the fellow, and made a charge of burglary against him..... Early yesterday morning, a man named Wm. BENNETT, while returning to his home, No. 184 East Twenty-sixth-street, was waylaid at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Second-avenue, by one John BOWLEN, a well-known ruffian, who knocked him down and soughtto rob him. Bennett struggled with the man, and succeeded in detaining him until the arrival of the police, who took him into custody, as well as another man, named Thomas MINTURN, who is believed to have been his confederate in the robbery. Both were sent to prison.

ARREST OF FIGHTING MEN.

Yesterday morning the Nineteenth Ward Police learned that two prize-fighters and their respective friends had invaded their precinct to engage in a "mill." A force was at once dispatched to capture them, and while engaged in the search a section of the Twenty-first Precinct Police came up, having the same object in view. It was not long before the lawbreakers were found, as a ring had been formed, at the foot of Fifty-first-street, East River, and the fight was in progress. About a dozen of the spectators were apprehended, and the principals, Patrick McCARTY and John BREEN, were likewise secured. A portion of the prisoners were taken to the Police Court at Jefferson Market, and the remainder to the Yorkville Court, where Justices QUACKENBUSH and BROWNELL detained them pending the result of an examination.

Coroners' Inquests.

DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTAL CAUSES.

On Saturday last, PATRICK MORRISON, a coal-heaver, who had been engaged on the steamer *Isaac Newton*, after finishing his work, went into the wheel-house to take a bath. He did not come out again, and on searching for him his clothes were found on the paddle-wheel, but he was missing. His body was afterwards recovered, and the supposition is that he accidentally fell into the water. Coroner GUMBLETON held an inquest upon the body at Pier No. 16 East River, where the occurrence transpired..... PATRICK ROONEY, a man lately employed as switchman on the Erie Railroad, near Port Jervis, died on Saturday, at the New-York Hospital, in consequence of having been run over, on the 16th inst., by a train of cars. At the time of the accident he was attempting to alter a switch to admit the passage of an approaching train, but his boot became so firmly wedged between the switch and the track, that the locomotive struck him before he could extricate it..... MARY MURRAY, the woman who was so severely burned about a week ago, at her residence in Cherry-street, near James, in consequence of her clothes having ignited at the stove, while she was intoxicated, died yesterday at the Hospital..... Yesterday morning Coroner JOHNSON held an inquest at Pier No. 4 North River, upon the body of a man, who was found drowned in that locality. Deceased was about 45 years of age, and had apparently been about six weeks in the water. His identity could not be established.

SUICIDE OF AN INEBRIATE.

On the evening of the 5th inst. MATHEW WALSH, a picture frame maker, employed at No. 162 William-street, while half-crazy from the effects of drink, sent one of the l

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2729. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Endeavors of the Democracy to Nominate a Candidate.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

GENERAL ASPECT OF AFFAIRS.

THE FRIENDS OF DOUGLAS SANGUINE.

THE SECEDERS RESOLUTE AND DETERMINED

The New-York Delegation Conciliatory---Predictions and Speculations.

BALTIMORE, Monday Evening.

The Convention has met but everything as yet is in a state of disorganization and doubt. The position and intentions of the New-York delegation create the most solicitude, and every movement on their part is watched with the utmost anxiety. This is due not only to the size of the delegation and the number of votes which it casts in Convention, but also to the belief that with judicious action the State of New-York may be carried, and also to the guarded and conservative position which the delegates have maintained from the beginning.

THE NEW-YORK DELEGATION.

The most important incident thus far turned upon the motion made by Hon. S. E. CHURCH, of New-York, to the effect that all delegates admitted to seats in the Convention would *be bound in honor to support the nominees*. This was intended clearly to head off any new secession movement, and was received with immense applause, from the body of the delegates, but with steady and skillful resistance, mainly through points of order, from a large minority, the previous question was immediately moved, and after a long contest was *lost*, the New-York delegation voting against it, 56 to 14.

This action of the New-York delegates is regarded by the extreme Douglas men as a betrayal of weakness if not of bad faith; the more moderate, however, say that the previous question should not have been called on a resolution practically deciding the entire complexion of the Convention, thus gagging the Southern men who will not pledge themselves, and giving them no chance to be heard. Mr. CHURCH presented his resolution without having consulted his delegation, and New-York will not vote for it when it shall be reached in regular order.

The Committee on Credentials is supposed to be strongly DOUGLAS, but everything shifts and changes so rapidly here, under the patronage and manipulation of the Administration, and other influences, that it would be hazardous to rely on the former proclivities of delegates as a guide for future action.

Mr. CUSHING's rulings to-day have been much more moderate than they were at Charleston, and his brilliant defence of himself against JOHN COCHRANE's imputation produced a strong reaction in his favor.

The Douglas men, this evening, are not so confident as yesterday, it being seen that New-York has complete control of all questions, and doubts having arisen as to whether the South may not propose a New-York candidate who will not be Mr. DICKINSON.

MAYOR WOOD FOR DOUGLAS.

A letter from Mayor WOOD has been exhibited here severly attacking the seceders from the Charleston Convention. It is addressed to a friend, and is supposed to be in retaliation for the rejection of his New-York Commissioners at Richmond. The Mayor says that New-York will vote for DOUGLAS, and that he ought to be the candidate.

Nothing has transpired to-day to show that New-York has changed front on the Douglas question. Her vote will be conservative, and will lean strongly to the South on all points of order and regularity; but it is confidently believed that it will be for DOUGLAS as a candidate. Had the previous question on CHURCH's resolution been sustained, to-day, *every Southern State would have withdrawn*, including Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Maryland and Kentucky. Many think that there will be a sectional break sooner or later, and are of opinion that it might as well come at once.

PROSPECTS OF DOUGLAS.

While the nomination of DOUGLAS appears at present very difficult and improbable, it must be evident that according to present appearances it is quite impossible to concentrate on any other man. Pennsylvania talks of DICKINSON,—so does Georgia; but New-York has no confidence that the Sage of Binghampton could beat LINCOLN, and he will not be nominated against the opinion of his own State. HORATIO SEYMOUR, also, is talked of, and if any arrangement be offered by the South it will probably be on him, or on Judge NELSON. These movements, if intended at all, are concealed at present. New-York gives no sign of quitting DOUGLAS, although her conservative vote to-day was 56 against the previous question to 14 in its favor.

This evening, since the adjournment, the excitement has increased, and there are signs of angry and factious feeling on both sides. The Convention, at this evening's session presents a strange appearance—a large and brilliant theatre—the dress-circle filled with ladies, and the upper galleries densely packed with men. The floor and stage have been leveled, and most of the talking men sit within the drop-curtain, addressing the chair, who sits at the very back of the stage. This makes the speeches inaudible to those in the body of the house and the galleries. Over our heads are the flies and other stage machinery, and we are literally behind the scenes in national politics.

GUTHRIE is not much talked of, but the Administration forces seem inclined to concentrate on BRECKINRIDGE, or, failing them, on HUNTER. The latter is badly injured by the partial success of Senator MASON's attempt to make Virginia act in concert with the seceders.

The Richmond Convention will certainly nominate a separate candidate should DOUGLAS be nominated here—probably Gen. LANE for President, and JEFFERSON DAVIS for Vice. This would give the Senate power to elect DAVIS President—failing an election by the people and House of Representatives—which many think probable.

Senator SAULSBURY created a good deal of amusement all day and evening by joining CLARK, of Missouri, in objecting to everybody and everything. He seemed laboring under strong excitement, and took the floor every five minutes. The speech of MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, produced a deep sensation this evening. He has a grand physique, powerful voice, and carried the galleries with him. He was in favor of rejecting all delegates who were commissioned to Richmond.

The report in a New-York paper of yesterday, that a caucus was held at the house of Judge DOUGLAS last Friday night, where RICHARDSON urged that the Northwest should secede if DOUGLAS was not nominated, is an utter fabrication made out of the whole cloth. Mr. RICHARDSON was not then in Washington, nor was any caucus held; but the Douglas men are undoubtedly in favor of *repealing the two-thirds rule*. The New York delegation dissents.

ANDREW JOHNSON's letter is regarded as a strong card for DOUGLAS.

DEAN RICHMOND said of LORING's pro-slavery speech to-night, that it represented *Massa*, but not Massachusetts. LORING is regarded as a very small imitation of CALEB CUSHING.

A PRELIMINARY COUNCIL.

At the council of one from each uncontested State last night the representatives of the Douglas delegations from the Gulf States were admitted.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, introduced a preamble and resolutions instructing the Committee on Credentials not to examine the claims of any delegate who could not pledge himself in advance to abide by the action of the Convention and support its nominee. The preamble spoke bitterly of the action of seceders at Charleston, and their double mission to Richmond. This was discussed by BRENT of Maryland, KING of Missouri, CHURCH of New-York, JOHNSON of Georgia, and others, the sentiment being unanimous in favor of its adoption, but with some modifications of language. The council then adjourned, to hold another meeting this morning, and is still (11 A. M.) in session. It is thought such a pledge will have the effect of making the Gulf State delegates refuse to present their claims. Bets are being offered of 3 to 1 on DOUGLAS, but this may be premature and over-sanguine.

FEELING OF THE CONVENTION.

The state of feeling is much calmer than was expected; the extreme men on both sides have evidently taken a sober second thought. The friends of Judge DOUGLAS express the utmost confidence that half the North Carolina and parts of the Tennessee and Virginia delegations will vote for him on the first ballot. This hope seems over sanguine, though circumstances may arise to accomplish it.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN YANCEY AND DOUGLAS.

An intense, but suppressed excitement has been created by the interview which took place on Saturday between Gov. YANCEY and Judge DOUGLAS, at the house of the latter in Washington. It lasted an hour, and resulted in YANCEY's announcing that unless the Richmond Convention, at its meeting on the 21st, adopted his Secession Platform, pure and simple, he would return to Alabama and stump the State for DOUGLAS.

YANCEY and DOUGLAS have been intimate and dear friends in the past; and YANCEY says that it is on principle, and not from any personal distrust or dislike, that he opposes his old friend. If his principles, therefore, are not adopted at Richmond, he would rather see DOUGLAS the candidate than any other man, believing him the safest and most conservative statesman that could be placed on a Platform which he continues to regard as unsound. This visit set all sorts of rumors afloat that YANCEY was going to run as a candidate for Vice-President with DOUGLAS.

THE SECEDERS ANXIOUS FOR ADMISSION—VIEWS OF DIFFERENT STATES.

It is not a little amusing to see the men who bolted so proudly at Charleston now coming back to beg admission. South Carolina and Florida have sent their new delegates to Richmond alone, while Texas has not called her State Convention together since the Charleston adjournment. It is thought, therefore, that these three States will not be represented to-morrow, but should the former delegates appear, they will no doubt be received. The self-reelected seceding delegates from Louisiana will probably be thrown overboard, and the newly-elected regular delegation, headed by PIERRE SOULE, received.

As regards Alabama, there is some talk of dividing and taking in half the Yancey men and half the Douglas men, headed by JOHN FORSYTH. The Georgia, Mississippi, and Arkansas seceders have it all their own way, and will be admitted without a contest.

Judge DOUGLAS is said to take the ground that none of those who met, or were authorized to meet at Richmond, should be received; giving as an argument that the Democratic Party cannot recognize a divided allegiance. This view will be urged by his more ultra friends, but his wiser advisers, including the New-York delegation, are in favor of judging all contested seats on the sole basis of regularity and party usages.

New-York will vote steadily for DOUGLAS, but on all questions of party tradition, such as the three-fourths rule and contested seats here, the vote will be conservative and cast in union.

With Virginia a quiet but strenuous canvass is going on amongst Southern men in favor of any candidate able to deprive DOUGLAS of New-York. In this connection JOHN STEVENS is doing HORATIO SEYMOUR no good by advocating his claims, while PETER G. WASHINGTON is very busy for GUTHRIE.

The Administration and Senatorial cliques are said to be almost as much opposed to the latter as to DOUGLAS.

DOUGLAS DEMONSTRATION.

SLIDELL, BRIGHT, MASON, BIGLER and COX, arrived Saturday night, just in time to witness a splendid impromptu DOUGLAS demonstration, in Monument-square, at which more than five thousand enthusiastic citizens were present. The meeting was addressed by KING, of Missouri; HUMPHREYS, of Alabama; Gov. GORMAN, of Minnesota, and various delegates from Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia.

REVERDY JOHNSON has placed his fine house in Monument-square at the service of the Douglas men, to be used as their head-quarters.

THE PLATFORM.

The Fire-eaters will move to reconsider the Platform before balloting for a candidate, but this will be voted down. Should DOUGLAS be nominated a strong Southern amendment may then be made to the Platform by way of conciliation towards the South, but should the nomination fail the Platform will be left substantially as it is, though some buncombe resolution may be added.

New-York will press a nomination before allowing the Platform to be talked about, and her voice is potential. The Compromise Platform amendment which Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee speak of proposing, is that prepared by ALEX. H. STEPHENS and voted down in the late Georgia State Convention.

Excellent spirit prevails here, and Sabbath proprieties were not shocked yesterday, though the hotel bar-rooms have done a good business.

There is very much talk about Judge NELSON, of New-York, as a Compromise candidate, but the movement has not yet crystallized into shape. The Sage of Binghamton is also brought up now and then, but only to be dropped like a hot poker.

New-York will vote and keep voting for DOUGLAS, either until he is nominated, or until the vote of New-York alone will give the nomination to another candidate.

THE OLIGARCHY OF THE SENATE.

There is on all sides a resolve to break down the oligarchy of the Senate, consisting of GWIN, SLIDELL, BIGLER, BRIGHT, FITCH, DAVIS, BENJAMIN, CLAY, GREEN, and Company. No candidate advanced in their interest can stand a chance, and this kills off BRECKINRIDGE, JOE LANE and HUNTER, who are regarded as no more than instruments for perpetuating this oligarchic dynasty, which has now control of two Administrations.

A NEW PLATFORM.

Many conservative Southern statesmen are said to have laid their heads together at Washington within the past week, over a platform warranted to please everybody. This is said to have been submitted to Judge DOUGLAS, who returned a courteous answer that he was not a delegate, therefore could not vote on it. An informal council of one delegate from each uncontested State was in session last evening, at REVERDY JOHNSON's house, to consider what action should be taken on contested seats. A mild and generous policy will be adopted.

DEAN RICHMOND was offered the Chairmanship, but declined.

SENATOR MASON.

Senator MASON's business here is to make the Virginia delegation secede, should Alabama withdraw. In order to make the Alabama men visit Baltimore as well as Richmond, he promised that he would make Virginia retire, should Alabama ask him so to do. It is believed he will have a good time trying this on.

The special train from Washington yesterday morning brought 1,800 passengers to this city, requiring two engines to draw it. In the afternoon there were two trains following each other closely, and each containing about 1,200 passengers.

HEADQUARTERS.

HOW MATTERS LOOK AT WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the **New-York Times.**

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 18.

The city last evening was full of Baltimore and Richmond Delegates, and the greatest excitement prevailed; several delegations held meetings Saturday night and discussed the prospects ahead; those from Tennessee met at the Kirkwood House, and Hon. CAVE JOHNSON taking the chair, a warm debate followed. Hon. Mr. ATKINS denounced Squatter Sovereignty, but was reminded that his State Convention had recommended the Cincinnati platform; he also commented severely on the delegates from the opposition States of the North assuming to control the Democratic Convention, but was again interrupted with the suggestion that Tennessee has cast but one Democratic vote in twenty-eight years, and that PIERCE received enough Northern votes to elect him without a Southern State. He was asked if it was for the Northern States temporarily in the opposition to be ignored by Southern States which have uniformly voted against the Democracy. This was a poser, and Mr. ATKINS failed to reply. The meeting was anything but harmonious. The Chairman expressed it as his opinion that the Baltimore Convention should simply readopt the Cincinnati platform, and then nominate some new man.

NEW MEN.

In this idea of a new man seems to be all the trouble. There are at least twenty-five men here who anticipate the nomination should DOUGLAS be thrown overboard, and their friends will aim to defeat DOUGLAS or break up the Convention with a view to the ultimate chances at Richmond. Among those are HUNTER, WISE, COBB, SLIDELL, DAVIS, LANE, CAVE JOHNSON and Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee. At least three of those named, I understand, have been positively promised the Richmond nomination. Hence there is great pulling and hauling to draw off delegates to Richmond.

WHAT MR. DOUGLAS DESIRES.

Mr. DOUGLAS insists that his friends in Baltimore shall act fairly and honorably. He will accept no nomination obtained by trickery or mere exercise of power by the majority. I heard him assure the DOUGLAS delegates from three different States, that the nomination must be made under the two-thirds rule, and fairly made, or he would not accept.

SECEDERS.

It is now understood that Gen. CUSHING has pledged his honor to admit neither of the Southern delegations where there is a contest with the seceders, until the Convention has indicated its judgment. New delegations contend that this judgment was rendered at Charleston, when the States were invited to send new delegates in place of those who had seceded.

There is no doubt that seceders will be refused admittance, but serious difficulties of irregularity exist even with the newly appointed delegates. Arkansas appointed two by Congressional District caucus, and three by mass meeting. These, with three that did not secede, complete her delegation. The Arkansas seceders will not present themselves at Baltimore. The majority of the delegation, as they now stand, are for DOUGLAS.

The South Carolina delegates are here, and will be in attendance on the Convention, but will not ask to participate in the proceedings. They approve of the proposition to admit only those who pledge themselves to abide by its decision. Several of them called and paid their respects to the "Little Giant." New delegates also called on him to-day, and announced that their State was certain for the Democracy with DOUGLAS as the nominee.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

The Meeting---President Cushing's Address.

Debate on the Admission of Delegates.

For the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 18.

The Democratic National Convention assembled at the Front-street Theatre, at 10 o'clock this morning, in pursuance of the resolution at the adjournment at Charleston. The stage was thrown back to the utmost extent, and a platform erected for the President and Vice-Presidents, with a low platform in front for the secretaries and reporters. The parquette was boarded over level with the stage. The lower boxes were reserved for ladies, and the two upper tiers for the general public. Admission being only gained by tickets, the theatre was not entirely filled at the morning session, but presented a handsome appearance. The usual bareness of the sides and roof of the stage, was concealed by a liberal drapery of flags. The stage and parquette, in front of the platform, are reserved for the delegates, and are well filled; but some places are vacant, the President having decided not to pass upon the right of the new delegates to seats, and not having issued tickets to those States unrepresented at the adjournment of the Charleston Convention.

At 11 o'clock the President called the Convention to order.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. JOHN A. McCRON, an Episcopal minister at Baltimore.

On calling the Convention to order, Mr. CUSHING stated the hour of adjournment had passed, but as he understood a misunderstanding had occurred as to the hour of meeting, some supposing the adjournment to have been till 12 o'clock, he would direct the roll of States to be called, in order to ascertain if all were present.

The roll was then called and all the delegates entitled to seats were found present except a portion of the delegations from Connecticut and Delaware.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, stated that some of the delegates from that State were present but had not tickets of admission delivered to them, and were waiting outside for admission.

The Chair stated that tickets had been delivered to the Sergeant at Arms to hand to the Chairmen of the delegations. He supposed that was done in every instance, since the delegations were represented on the floor who had been represented at Charleston at the time of the adjournment.

Mr. SAULSBURY moved that all the members of the Charleston Convention be admitted to the floor by the President.

THE PRESIDENT.—The Convention has not been regularly called to order, and the motion is not yet in order.

Mr. PENNINGTON, of Deleware, said the motion of his colleague was not properly understood. He desired only the admission of those delegates who were present at the adjournment of the Charleston Convention.

Mr. McCOOK, of Ohio, asked if the Chairman of the delegation had arrived at the number of tickets to which he was entitled.

Mr. SAULSBURY said a majority of the Delaware delegation had remained in the Charleston Convention, and resolved to stay there so long, and intended to remain as long as honor and good faith controlled the action of the Convention. [Applause.] He said he had no sympathy with the quarrels of his delegation; but he desired to know where his colleagues were to apply for admission. He had only arrived in town early this morning, and found difficulty in raising any information.

The President said the difficulty appeared to be simply in the fact that the delegation had not arrived until late to-day, and were ignorant of the fact that notice had been given yesterday where the Chairmen of the delegations were to receive tickets of admission. All entitled to seats would be supplied with tickets.

The Sergeant-at-arms, Mr. HOWARD, of Tennessee, desired to offer a resolution which would settle the question as to all the seats in the Convention.

Mr. LUDLOW, of New-York, raised the point of order, that the Convention had not yet been regularly convened.

The President decided the point well taken. When it was ascertained what delegations were present, the Convention would be formally convened, and the motion would then be sustained.

The roll call being completed, and the absent delegates having appeared and taken their seats, the Convention was formally called to order and the opening prayer delivered.

GEN. CUSHING'S SPEECH.

The Chair said: Gentlemen of the Convention, permit me, in the first place to congratulate you upon your being reassembled here for the discharge of your important duties in the interest of the Democratic Party of the United States; and I beg leave, in the second place, to communicate to the Convention the state of the various branches of its business as they now come up for consideration before you. Prior to the adjournment of the Convention, two principal subjects of action were before it, one the adoption of the doctrinal resolutions constituting the platform of the Convention—the other voting upon the question of the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency. In the course of the discussion of the question of a platform the Convention adopted a note, the effect of which was to amend the report of the majority of the Committee on platform by substituting the report of the minority of that Committee, and after the adoption of that motion, and the substitution of the minority for the majority report, a division was called for upon the several resolutions constituting that platform, being five in number. The first, third, fourth and fifth of those resolutions were adopted by the Convention, and the second was rejected; after the vote on the adoption of the first and third, and fourth, and fifth of those resolutions, a motion was made in each case to reconsider the vote, and to lay that motion on reconsideration on the table, but neither of these motions to reconsider or to lay on the table was put, the putting of these motions having been prevented by the intervention of questions of privilege, and the ultimate vote competent in such a case, to wit: on the adoption of the report of the majority, as amended by the report of the minority; and the ultimate question had not been acted upon by the Convention, so that at the time when the Convention adjourned there remained pending before it these motions, to wit: to reconsider, to adopt the resolutions constituting the platform, and the ulterior question of adopting the majority, as amended by the substitution of the minority report. Those questions, and those only, as the Chair understood the motions before the Convention, were not acted upon prior to the adjournment. After the disposition of the intervening question of privilege, a motion was made by Mr. COOK, of Ohio, to proceed to vote for candidates for President and Vice-President. Upon that motion the Convention instructed the Chair, not as has been erroneously supposed in the recess of the Convention, but the Convention instructing the Chair to make no declaration of a nomination except upon a vote equivalent to two-thirds in the electoral college of the United States, and upon that balloting no such votes being given, that order was upon motion of Mr. RUSSELL, of Virginia, laid upon the table for the purpose of enabling him to propose a motion, which he subsequently did, that the Convention adjourn from the City of Charleston to the City of Baltimore, and with a provision concerning the filling of vacancies embraced in the same resolution, which resolution the Secretary will please to read.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That when this Convention adjourns to day, it adjourns to reassemble at Baltimore, Md., on Monday, the 18th day of June, and that it be respectfully recommended to the Democratic Party of the several States to take provision for supplying all vacancies in their respective delegations to this Convention when it shall reassemble.

THE PRESIDENT.—The Convention will thus perceive that the order adopted by it provided among other things that it is respectfully recommended to the Democratic Party of the several States to make provision for supplying all vacancies in their respective delegations to this Convention when it shall reassemble. What construction is to be put upon this order is a question not for the chair to determine or to suggest to the Convention, but for the Convention itself to determine. However that may be, in the preparatory arrangement for the assembling of this Convention there were addressed to the chair the credentials of members elected, or purporting to be elected, affirming, affirmed and confirmed by the original Convention and accredited to this Convention. In three of these cases, or perhaps four, the credentials were authentic and complete, presenting no question of conflavening delegates. In four others, viz.: the States of Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Delaware there were contesting applications. Upon those applications the Chair was called to determine whether it possessed any power to determine the *prima facie* membership of this Convention. That question was presented in its most absolute and complete form in the case of Mississippi, where there was no contest either through irregularity of form or of competing delegations, and so also in the cases of Florida, Texas and Arkansas, in those four States there being an apparent authenticity. The naked abstract question was whether he had power peremptorily and preliminarily, to determine the *prima facie* membership of this Convention. The Chair would gladly have satisfied himself that he had this power, but upon examining the source of his power, to wit, the rules of the House of Representatives, he was unable to discern that he had any authority, even *prima facie*, to scrutinize and canvass the credentials, although they were such as upon their face were free from contest or controversy either of form or substance, and therefore he deemed it his duty to reserve the determination of that question to be submitted to the Convention, and in due time the Chair will present that question as one of privilege to this body. And now, gentlemen, having thus presented to you the exact state of the question pending or involved in the action of the Convention when it adjourned, the Chair begs leave to add only a single observation of a more general nature. We assemble here now, at a time when the enemies of the Democratic Party—when, let me say, the enemies of the Constitution of the United States—are in the field—[applause]—with their selected leaders, with their banners displayed, advancing to combat, with the Constitution, inferiority and party of the United States, and upon you, gentlemen, upon your action, upon your spirit of harmony, upon your devotion to the Constitution, upon your solicitude to maintain the interests, the honor and the integrity of the Democratic Party as the guardian of the Constitution—upon you, gentlemen, it depends whether the issue of that combat is to be victory or defeat for the Constitution of the United States. [Renewed applause.] It does not become the Chair to discuss any of the questions or elements of the questions. It may be permitted, however, to exhort you in the spirit of our community, of party interest in the faith of our common respect for the Constitution, in the sense of our common devotion to the interest and honor of our country. I say to exhort you to feel that we came here this day, not to determine any mere technical questions of form, not merely to gain personal or party triumphs, but we are come here in the exercise of a solemn duty, in a crisis of the condition of the affairs of our country such as has never yet befallen the United States. Shall we not all enter upon the responsibilities thus involved upon us of our high duty to our country, to ourselves, and to the States of this Union. [Applause.] Gentlemen, the Convention is now in order for the transaction of business.

Mr. HOWARD, of Tennessee, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to issue tickets for admission to the Convention, to all delegates of the Convention as originally constituted at Charleston. [Applause and hisses from the Convention.]

The following amendment was then offered by Mr. CHURCH:

Resolved, That the credentials of all persons claiming seats in this Convention made vacant by the secession of delegates at Charleston, be referred to the Committee on Credentials, and said Committee is hereby instructed as soon as practicable to examine the same, and report the names of persons entitled to such seats, with the distinct understanding, however, that every person accepting a seat in this Convention is bound in honor and good faith to abide by the action of this Convention, and support its nominations.

Mr. KAVANAUGH, of Minnesota, moved to lay the resolution on the table. [Applause.]

Mr. CHURCH asked that the motion might be withdrawn that he might be enabled to offer an amendment, which he would read for the information of the Convention. It was to refer all claims of new delegates to the Committee on Credentials, with instructions to report as speedily as possible the names of those who are entitled to seats, but with the provision that all who accept seats in the Convention are bound in honor to abide by the action of the Convention and support its nominees.

This was greeted with immense applause, which was checked peremptorily by the Chair.

Mr. KAVANAUGH withdrew his motion to lay on the table, and moved the previous question.

After a long debate on points of order the amendment of Mr. CHURCH was entertained, and the previous question demanded.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, rose to make an amendment, but was called to order, the previous question having been demanded. He then called for a division on the question.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, raised the point of order that no division could be called until the question on a second to the previous question had been put.

The President decided that this was so.

Mr. HOWLETT, of Tennessee, raised the point of order that no Committee, that on credentials excepted, had been raised to decide on the regularity of the original delegates, and that was not before the Convention that New-York would always be found, as she hitherto had been found, on the side of liberality and justice.

Mr. RUSSELL, of Virginia, said he had at a former period of the session felt anxious to address the Convention. He felt less anxious now because the vote taken at the morning session gave promise of a desire on the part of the majority to secure harmony of action that could not fail to lead to a happy union on principles and on candidates; but as a proposition had been made to impose these terms, he might say a few words on the question. Virginia was here emphatically as she had been at Charleston, to harmonize the action of the Democracy. She had seen a rule adopted enforcing votes to be cast in a manner which she considered unfair to the delegations. She had seen a platform voted down which her people desired, and one adopted to which they were decidedly opposed. While eight States of the South had gone out of the Convention, she had remained present. Could she give any better proof of her devotion to the Democracy of the North? But she desired to say now, that she was equally devoted to the Democracy of the South. If true to the North should she not also be true to the sunny South, united as she was with her sister Southern? States. She meant to see fair play between the Democracy both of the North and the South. What was fair play, in the opinion of Virginia? It was that all the delegations accredited to Charleston should be admitted to this floor. But he did not desire to press this upon the Convention. At least the delegations not contested at all should be admitted at once without any delay, and the contested delegations should then be referred to a Committee. He called the attention of the gentleman from Illinois who had made the objection to the admission of the delegates whose seats were uncontested, to the fact that at Charleston the Illinois delegates themselves were admitted, although their seats were contested by other delegates. He was in favor of admitting all uncontested delegations at once, and then of referring the contested seats to a Committee. As to imposing any restriction or pledge upon the delegates, he deemed all were here as men of honor, to be bound by all such pledges as honor places upon us. [Applause.]

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, regretted that the previous question had not been insisted upon when first moved, and the time of the Convention saved. As the discussion had arisen, however, he desired to say that the pledge now required was a proper one. [Applause.] His colleague has stated that no man could be bound by any such resolution. He told his colleague that every man who was a Democrat and a man of honor, was bound by the action of the Convention. If he refused to be so bound he was no Democrat. [Applause.] If his colleague from Pennsylvania refused to be so bound, why the sooner he left the party the better for it. [Loud applause.] He was for one unwilling to allow these delegates to return to this hall in order to enable them to secede in a different form. [Loud applause.]

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, hoped for the credit of the State of Maryland, and especially of the City of Baltimore, that these demonstrations of applause from the gallery should no longer disgrace the city. He moved to clear the galleries.

Cries of "No, no."

Mr. GITTINGS, of Maryland, said when the applause had been given to those who had spoken on the other side, his colleague had been very willing to let it proceed. Now it was called out by the manly sentiments of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, it was very offensive in his ears. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. MONTGOMERY said that he was accustomed to this thing. He had heard the hisses of a mob in Charleston when one man from the State of South Carolina dared to remain in the Convention and speak his sentiments. He had heard a storm of hisses come down from the gallery upon him while thunders of applause rolled forth at the disunion sentiments of another delegate.

The President said that at Charleston in the instance alluded to, a motion had been made to clear the galleries, and it had not been done because the gentleman, himself, who was hissed, had requested it might not be done.

Mr. MONTGOMERY—Well, I request it may be done now. [Laughter and applause.]

After some further debate Mr. MONTGOMERY continued his remarks. The men who now asked to return to their seats in this Convention had not only withdrawn in Charleston, but had set in an opposition Convention. They had met at Richmond as a hostile Convention, and they hold that Convention now in terrorum over the heads of this body, and threaten to return there if this Convention does not act as they desire. He appealed to the principle and to the manhood of the Convention to say whether they have the right to admit the seceders here when they had called upon the States to meet and fill the vacancies. He had heard much said about the evils of disunion. He was not only opposed to disunion, but also to those who favor disunion and preach disunion. He was opposed to secession from the Union and from the Convention as well. When he heard men declare themselves opposed to the principles of the party, he thought it very necessary to require a pledge from them to abide by the action of the Convention. Such a pledge had a precedent in the conventions of the party. It had been imposed on certain delegates at the last Senatorial Convention, and the gentleman from New-York, who has alluded to it, had felt the pinch of the case.

Mr. EWING, of Tennessee, desired to know what Convention he meant. Have they no enemy in front? Have they any States to spare—any States to give up to the enemy? If so, he didn't know of it. He thought they were pressed by an advancing enemy, constantly growing more formidable, until they are now almost resistless; and yet we hear sentiments calculated to excite feelings of animosity on both sides and to widen the breach. He desired earnestly to see the Democracy presenting a united front, and fighting, not their own friends, but the Republican Party. He would therefore use no words of bitterness. It had been said that there were no contesting delegations from Mississippi, Florida and Arkansas. Nothing official was known of any contest.

Mr. CLAIBORNE, of Missouri, stated that there was a contest in that State, and that information of the fact had been sent to the President of the Convention.

Mr. EWING resumed. He did not desire to pause and inquire what were the facts in regard to Arkansas, but if there is any real contest, to strike that State out and then admit Florida, Mississippi and Texas. There was no contest in those States, and no reason why they should be left out. Those States are wanted, and while they are left out exertions of moment in which they are interested are being acted on. Why should they be harshly spoken of, and driven further and further away. The gentleman from Pennsylvania spoke of the seceding delegations as though they were traitors, but he would say that the South does not so regard them. The South believes that the majority of the North adopt principles that the Southern States cannot with honor indorse. It is competent and honorable for these States to withdraw, and say to the Convention: "Select your candidates and we will see what we can do." He was not in favor of secession, and had earnestly protested against it and exhorted the Southern States not to secede. His constituents would not now justify him in such action. As a life-long Democrat, he believed that the safety of the lives and property of the South depended upon the preservation of the National Democratic Party. He concluded by exhorting the Convention to strike out the State of Arkansas, and admit, at least, all the States whose seats are uncontested, at once.

The President begged permission, in response to the request of Mr. CLAIBORNE, of Missouri, to read a paper in relation to the Arkansas delegation.

The paper was not that sent up by Mr. RUST, which on inquiry it appeared had not been received by the Chair. The President also gave notice of the offer of the Washington Railroad Company to run a special train to the capital at 10 o'clock to night for some sixty of the delegates desired to go. [Laughter.]

Mr. LORING, of Massachusetts, rose for the first time in the Convention, having been prevented from attending at Charleston by a severe domestic affliction. He was surprised to hear any allusion made hostile to the so-called seceding delegation, and to find opposition to the admission of certain States to the Democratic Convention. He found that certain States, standing upon what they believed to be their constitutional rights, had retired from the Convention. He repudiated the idea of their being therefore deprived of the right to return. The Convention should gladly welcome them back. He had heard with surprise for the first time in a Democratic Convention, talk of sections of the country and the party. He thought such talk and such sentiments were confined to another organization. He denied the right of the Convention to impose a pledge on any of the delegates. Would those who proposed it like the doctrine applied to themselves? [Loud cries of "Yes," "Yes," "We would."] Then he could only add that if the proposition made to-day to exclude Florida because she had again accredited delegates here were carried out he would himself withdraw from the Convention and not be seen in it again. [Loud applause.]

Mr. MERRICK, of Illinois, said that the State of Illinois was prepared to abide by the action of the Convention, and recognized the right that every man should be similarly bound in honor. He could only say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that if his threat was carried out, there would be but one seceder more. The delegates who seceded at Charleston had withdrawn, because as they say their honors demanded it. He could recognize no right by which they could now claim seats in the Convention. If Mississippi had no contestants they were accredited also to another Convention, and that was not a good commission here. He argued against the right of any delegates owing a double allegiance, and acting with a rival Convention, to take seats upon the floor and act with this Convention in its deliberations. If the contest should come, he was willing it should be met now.

Mr. SAMUELS, of Iowa, asked the chair if there was any document in his hands from the Florida delegates claiming seats in the Convention.

The PRESIDENT.—There was handed to the chair only a newspaper containing the official proceedings of the Florida Convention.

Mr. SAMUELS—I ask if anything in that Convention shows that any of the delegates from Florida were accredited to the Convention.

The PRESIDENT.—That fact can only be ascertained by a perusel of the document.

Mr. KING, of Missouri, obtained the floor. He desired to know if the seceding delegates, as was re-

[Concluded on Eighth Page.]

LATER FROM THE ISTHMUS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

Intelligence from Central America and the South Pacific.

The steamship *Ariel* arrived last evening from Aspinwall, having left that port on the 9th inst. She brings passengers and merchandize consigned to D. B. Allen. The list of passengers and the shipping intelligence will be found under their appropriate heads.

The following from our correspondents gives all the news of interest from the several Southern ports:

NEW-GRANADA.

PANAMA, Friday, June 8, 1860.

The latest dates received here from Bogota are to 15th May. Congress adjourned on the 14th. The amendment of the election law, which has given rise to so much discontent throughout the Confederation of late, so it was expected, satisfied the States—four in number—that petitioned Congress for its repeal. Odious contributions in a state of revolt, and extra sessions of the Legislatures are now being held of the States of Bolivar and Magdalena in pursuance of proclamations of their respective Governors, to consider what is best to be done in the present state of things. The messages of the Governors of the two States, which have already appeared in print, recommend the adoption of strong and decided measures against the Federal Government, and the general impression is, that the States of Magdalena, Santander and Bolivar will follow the example of Cauca, and declare themselves independent of the general Government.

The members of both Houses of Congress, of the Liberal Party, becoming alarmed at the state of things throughout the Confederation, which amounts almost to anarchy, and forming a general revolution, secretly met at Bogota, and recommended Gen. Mosquera as the candidate of that party for the Presidency. It is reported that they have sent a deputation to Cauca to request Gen. Mosquera to lay down his arms and accept the nomination. The recommendation is signed by Señor Murillo, himself a prominent candidate, heretofore of the Liberals, for the Presidency. It is signed by many others who met long since recommended the nomination of Gen. Herran. The efforts of the latter gentleman have been unceasing since his return from the United States, to restore harmony and prevent a rupture between the Federal Government and the States.

It is believed that nothing but the success of the Liberal Party, or the election of Gen. Herran to the Presidency, will restore peace to the country, for one-half of the States of the Confederation are now virtually in open revolt against the Federal Government. Fortunately for the tranquility and welfare of the country the Presidential election is near at hand—and it is to be hoped that hostilities will be waived until at least a new Administration comes into power, when a satisfactory arrangement may be made and a civil war thus averted.

Gen. Mosquera, a few days ago, received some 600 muskets from Guayaquil, which are known to have belonged to President Castilla, of Peru, which circumstance induced a great many to believe that these two personages are in league for some ulterior purpose—perhaps the acquisition or the absorption of the whole or a part of Ecuador.

Mr. Nunez, Senator in Congress from this State, has lately been amusing himself and the public by writing articles for the *Tiempo*, published at Bogota, in opposition to the Panama Railroad Company's acquiring from the Granadian Confederation its reversionary privileges in the road. In one of his articles, which appeared in that paper of the 15th of May, he discloses the name of the party that has offered more money for the aforesaid privileges than it is supposed the Company is willing to pay, and who is none other than Ambrose W. Thompson, late of Wall-street, and now I believe of Bowling Green, New-York. But when Mr. Thompson comes to learn the value Mr. Nunez and other statesmen like him, of this country, put upon the coveted privileges, he will come to the conclusion that he has undertaken a series of business that will require considerable financiering before he comes up to the ideas of Mr. Nunez.

For instance, that very astute statesman and clear-sighted political economist, coolly says that he has no particular objections to the Government selling out its rights to the Railroad Company, if it (the Company) will assume the payment of the national debt of New Granada, which *only* amounts to forty-two millions of dollars. Well, that is decidedly cool, and no doubt will produce a *profound sensation* in Wall street.

In port, United States steamers *Saranac*, Capt. Rowan; United States store-ship *Warren*, Lt. J. J. Boyle, Commanding; and the British ship *Clio*.

Important news has been received here from Australia, to the effect that the Colony of Sydney has given notice that it is prepared to increase its subsidy to seventy five thousand pounds sterling, to an English line of steamers to run between that Colony and Panama, and that Her Majesty's Government consents to take the Fejee Islands which have been tendered to it.

A large mail from the South Pacific and Central America, for the United States, which reached this place on the 4th and 5th inst., will have to remain here until the 19th, in consequence of Mr. Vanosamme having given written orders that no mails should be received on board the *Ariel*.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

PANAMA, Friday, June 8, 1860.

The English steamer *Lima*, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived here on the 5th inst. Her dates are Valparaiso 16th, and Callao 29th ult. She brings no very important news. Her specie list for England is $327,100.

CHILI.

The news from this Republic is purely of a local character, and which would not consequently interest your readers.

SALVADOR.

Mr. Lewis Schlesinger, who made his advent into Central America under the auspices of Gen. Walker, has obtained from this Government the exclusive right to extract India rubber for one year, from the trees on the government lands. It has also conceded to him the right to collect a tax of two dollars per quintal on the India rubber extracted by private parties from trees on their own lands. In consideration of these privileges he is to make public for the information and benefit of the people of Salvador, a new process for extracting the rubber, which is said to be very simple and valuable.

The President of the Republic, being at La Union when the steamer Guatemala was in port, he was entertained with a sumptuous dinner on board that fine ship by her hospitable commander, J. M. Dow, Esq. A number of private citizens from La Union and the interior were present by invitation.

Mr. Chas. S. Rand, who, for several years past has been engaged as a clerk in the United States Consulate at Valparaiso, has just received the appointment of United States Secretary of Legation at Santiago, by Hon. John Bigler, and Minister to Chili.

Mr. Richard Alsop, a junior partner in the house of Alsop & Co., died on the 17th ult. at Valparaiso.

Intelligence has reached Valparaiso *via* Montevideo, from Stanly Bay, Malaisia Islands, of the wreck of the American ship *Sea Ranger*, about 120 miles from that place, from Liverpool to San Francisco. Officers and men, and part of the cargo saved. News had also reached there that the Fuegian Indians had seized the schooner *Allen Gander* in Woolya Beagle passage, and murdered the captain, five of the men, and a missionary.

PERU.

The misunderstanding between Peru and France it is generally believed have been adjusted. The particulars of the settlement, however, are not yet known. There is a suspension at present of the guano charters for the United States and Spain—the Agents having chartered a large number of vessels to arrive at Callao in all of the present year, and it is thought they will not reopen their charter list for several months.

BOLIVIA.

The President of this little Republic, under date of 14th ult., issued a decree of non-intercourse with Peru, which went into effect on the 1st inst. A declaration of war, it is supposed, will soon follow.

ECUADOR.

There is no further news from this distracted country. Franco is still busily engaged in fortifying Guayaquil, as he is momentarily expecting an attack from the forces of the Quito Government, headed by Gen. Flores.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

PANAMA, Friday, June 8.

The steamer *Guatemala*, from San José de Guatemala and intermediate ports, with thirteen days' later advices from all the Central American States, arrived here on the 4th inst. She brings a valuable cargo, as usual, of the products of that country. Her dates are Guatemala, 25th ult.; Salvador, 29th; Nicaragua, 1st inst., and Costa Rica, 2d; but the news is barren of interest.

GUATEMALA.

This year's crop of cochineal will fall considerably below that of last year, caused by the heavy rains which fell last Autumn. There is no change to note in the political condition of the country.

NICARAGUA.

In consequence of a few journals published in Nicaragua having admitted into their columns articles abusive of the Government of Salvador, the President of the latter has forbid all intercourse between the two countries through the Gulf of Fonseca. This despotic act is generally condemned on the coast.

COSTA RICA.

A project is said to have been contrived of late to oust the newly-elected President of this Republic, and place Señor Manuel Mora, brother of the late President, in power. It will hardly succeed.

FROM UTAH.

Attention given to the Mormons in Congress—Not Likely to Sell Out—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, May, 25, 1860.

Congress seems to be paying particular peternal regard to the interests of Utah the present Session. With what a number of important Congressional topics is the "Territorial Territory" directly or indirectly connected. There is the Anti-Polygamy bill, the Overland mails, the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad and Telegraph, the new Territories, made or to be made, the Army Contract Inquiry, the President's famous Kansas letter, the Indian and Mexican disturbances, and the proposition of Mr. Morris, of Illinois, to send a Committee to negotiate with Brigham Young and his followers for a quit claim on all their possessions and improvements in the Salt Lake region, and also for their right to settle and reside within the dominion of the great Republic.

Now, after this, who can have the audacity to say the Mormons are not a great people? Why, the President sends an army to fight them, and brings them abundance of hard cash and useful mules, and wagons and oxen, and sugar and tea, and tobacco and calico. And then he sends Commissioners to shake hands with them and congratulate them on their good looks and patriotism. The burden and cares of Government must be taken from their tender shoulders and placed on Carson and Pike's Peak jointly. And Congress proposes to build a gigantic hall, to be called Penitentiary Hall, for the special accommodation of half the people—that particular half who are so patriotic in building up the State, so excessively orthodox and thorough in fulfilling the divine command to "increase and multiply." Then Salt Lake has a Pony Express, and Congress is figuring to give her a mail service more frequent and nearly as swift in execution as the Express. And as if this were not enough, a railroad and telegraph must be introduced. And last, though not least, Government must pay the Utah folks a round sum for their improvements in their mountain home. Verily, the Mormons are "some pumpkins."

If it will work, this buying out of the Mormons will be a capital thing. Who would despise the almighty dollar if it were potent enough to settle forever the vexed question of Mormonism? It does appear a hard thing for the Mormons and other folks to live in peace together. Wherever they have located, it has seemed to be their destiny to exist in hot water with their neighbors. Kirtland, Far West, Nauvoo, Salt Lake, all bear witness. A good thought, then, if practicable, this buying out of the Mormon possessions in Utah.

But is this project feasible? Will it work? I must confess that I have my doubts about it. From my experience among the Mormons, and my knowledge of their feelings and views, their hopes and aspirations, I conclude that Mr. Morris' commission, if it be instituted, will prove a failure. I think the Mormons will be in no hurry to sell out.

If the Commissioners arrive here, I shall not be at all surprised if the Mormon leaders return the compliment romantically by offering to treat for the purchase of the United States.

Capt. Walker M. Gibson has been here all the Winter, telling the people all he could think of in favor of the East Indian Archipelago, and, unless I am mistaken, the Captain is more smitten with Mormonism than the Mormons are with Malayism. A faith which has so successfully withstood destitution, ridicule, scorn, and almost fire and sword, is not likely to flinch before the Commissioners—at least not sufficient to render their project successful.

Friend Brigham preached a sermon in the Tabernacle on Sunday last. Though I do not agree with all his sayings and doings, yet on that occasion he advanced a doctrine which rather suits me. He said if he could have his way, the Sabbath would be observed as was originally intended—that is, as a day of rest, and not a day of preaching and public meetings. He thought it would be better for the people to make Sunday a resting day, emphatically and literally, both for body and mind, while another day might be employed in preaching and such exercises.

Gen. Burr is engaged in taking the census in this City. The General is in ill odor with the Mormons, and consequently they do not exactly relish his appointment to this business. They profess to have no faith in his veracity, and I suppose he has as little in theirs. They talk about his making extraordinary surveying returns, and he talks about their pulling up his survey stakes. One thing is certain, very few stakes can now be found on lands reported surveyed. Whether the stakes were abstracted, or whether few stakes were put down, I am not prepared to say.

The Prize Ring is not an institution in Utah. The Western fashion of revolvers and bowie-knives is more popular. Yet considerable interest has been excited by the great international fight, and the particulars of the event, as brought by last mail, produced a feeling like disappointment. Of course the American brethren lean over to Heenan, while the English element are rather in favor of Sayers. I have not learned to what extent bets ran, but believe considerable drinks of "Valley Tan" beer and whisky would have been lost and won if the same could have been said of the battle.

The *Mountaineer* does not like the idea of Judge Cradlebaugh petitioning Congress for relief, and wants to know what it is for.

Another vein of coal has been discovered in Provo cañon, about 22 miles above Provo City. The quality of the coal is said to be good. A vein discovered in the same cañon some time ago, and half the distance from the city, is reported of inferior quality.

About 11½ P. M. of the 17th inst., R. Keitt Johnson (*alias* Joacbin Johnson, from his reported connection with the Mexican robber,) and Myron Brewer were shot down in the main street of this city, apparently by slugs or small bullets from a shot gun. Both men were fearfully wounded in the left shoulder and breast, death ensuing almost immediately. Not the slightest clue has been obtained to the assassins. A verdict was returned accordingly. Johnson had the reputation of being a notorious horse-thief and desperado. He recently slew an Indian youth while in custody of himself and Deputy U. S. Marshal Kirk. Brewer was a principal in the forgery of Quartermaster's drafts on the Sub-Treasury at St. Louis, for which offence David Mackenzie, the engraver of the plate, and the only person tried for the affair, is now in the penitentiary. Brewer was a witness against Mackenzie, but after that trial Brewer was indicted for the crime, arrested and held to bail in $3,000 to appear and answer at the next term of the District Court. I do not hear of any mourning or sympathy for these characters.

FROM KANSAS.

Rain Again—Prospects of the Crop Improved—Political Affairs.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Sunday, June 10, 1860.

Yesterday morning, to the great joy of Kansas, we awoke to find the earth refreshed by a warm and gentle rain, that contifined an hour or two, until about an inch in depth had fallen. It then remained cloudy through the day, with every indication of more rain. A more busy day was never seen in this part of Kansas. Fields that had been plowed and furrowed since the first of March were planted to corn as rapidly as swift hands could do it. From that hour everybody seemed to have confidence that abundant rain was at hand, and that there was still time this year for a corn crop. To-day, at my time of writing, it is raining for the third time since morning. The heavens are opened. Nature smiles anew. Man rejoices. Kansas is saved.

Seed of all kinds will be planted as soon as possible, and we shall try the new experiment of a Summer after mid-June. But whatever the weather now, the fate of wheat is sealed,—it will be a total failure.

The papers tell us that our State bill is hopelessly lost for this session. So they are willing to let Kansas "bleed" during another campaign. Democracy had nothing to hope for with Kansas in the Union. What has she, with Kansas out? The 6th of November next will answer. We are not so blind as to think the failure of the bill for admission—the postponement of the Kansas claims, and the rejection of the bill for land grants at this session, are all purely accidental, when several other Territories are getting all the favors they ask. O, no! This troublesome child they expect to teach the lesson of love, by kicking it down stairs. We long ago ceased hoping to gather figs off thistles.

There is a very respectable party here who are in favor of starting our State Government immediately. They are not generally led on by the officeholders under the Wyandot organization, but are guided by their own judgment on this question of internal policy. The time was, when I was firm in the opinion that the Topeka machine should be run for our own protection and self respect. But now, it is duty to give the subject serious consideration before attempting a movement of such magnitude. Besides, it would be folly to press a measure thus affecting our whole population, until all classes were unanimous in the belief that it was our true policy. That day is not yet.

RANDOLPH.

Murder by a Slave.—The Atlanta (Georgia) *Intelligencer* gives the substance of a letter from Hon. W. R. Nicholl, of Oglethorpe Co., Georgia, detailing a horrible murder perpetrated by a negro in the employ of Mr. Wm. P. Smith. Jim, the negro, was ordered by Mr. Smith to do a piece of work, which he refused to do, peremptorily. An altercation ensued, and Mr. Smith told the negro, if he wished to quarrel with him, to go to the house. The two started together, Mr. Smith walking in front. Just as he entered the gate, the negro asked Mr. Smith what he intended to do with him. As he made no reply, the negro sprang upon him and stabbed him sixteen times, jumping upon his victim as he fell. Mrs. Smith, with some negroes, who were in the house, witnessed the scene, and managed finally to drag the murderer away. He fled to a straw-house, where he was captured the next morning. Mr. Smith died soon afterwards. The people had determined to burn his murderer alive.

FROM CANADA.

Copper Mines in the Eastern Townships.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

QUEBEC, Wednesday, June 13, 1860.

Hordes of Yankee prospectors and English copper-hunters are now scattered all over the Eastern Townships of Canada, and all in a state of hot excitement. For the mines of copper, whose existence has been suspected for years—I had almost said centuries—and which were minutely examined by Sir Wm. Logan, our Provincial Geologist, two years ago, have turned out to be of exceeding richness—the richest in the world—and the community is accordingly copper-mad.

There have thus sprung up embryo companies, to be numbered by the score, having their mining locations in various localities. Sir Wm. Logan, in the last published volume of his *Geological Survey*, enumerates sixty-seven different spots at which indications of the presence of copper were observed by him. There are also several places where perhaps a dozen men have been set to work, and where ore enough is being got out to pay expenses. But the chief spot, the only renowned mine, is that at a village called Acton, not far from the intersection of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence with the Grand Trunk Railway. The lot on which the mine is belongs to a Mr. Cushing but has been leased for twe years to a Mr. Louis Sleeper, of Quebec, who has already excavated so much of the ore, packed in barrels, shipped and sold it to a firm in Boston, who smelt it, that he has realized $50,000 since last January. The ore lies almost on the surface—it can be get out by blasting—and it averages from 30 to 40 per cent. of copper! Some parts of the vein or deposit yield no less than 70 @80 per cent. of the metal! Indeed there are fears expressed that as the excavations proceed, the ore will become so rich that the chisel will have to be used to get it out and blasting be in vain!!

I am not at all exaggerating in the account I thus give of this mine, for I have made minute inquiries, and some of the others are said to be yet richer. Of this I shall soon know more, as I intend to make a personal exploration of the district and give you the results. I can tell you this, that six weeks ago I was offered, at par, half of a $200 share in a company owning the Upton mine, which I unfortunately declined to buy, and for which the owner has since refused $1,000.

It may be worth the while of those of your readers interested in copper-mining to turn their attention to this part of the world. And there seems to me no good reason why the commercial operations of the district should be done at Boston, to the exclusion of New-York and other interests. At present Canadian companies control the mines—a pretty sure sign that there is ground to expect a good return for the capital invested—and there probably is a good opening for American millionaires.

POLITICAL.

The Douglas and Lincoln Debate.

LETTER FROM JUDGE DOUGLAS CONCERNING THE OHIO EDITION OF THE DEBATE.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: I have received by express one dozen copies of your publication of the joint debate between Mr. Lincoln and myself in 1858, sent by order of the Hon. Mr. Cox, who will pay you the amount of your bill. I feel it my duty to protest against the unfairness of this publication, and especially against the alterations and mutilations in the reports of my speeches. The original reports, as published in the Chicago *Times*, although intended to be fair and just, were necessarily imperfect, and in some respects erroneous. The speeches were all delivered in the open air, to immense crowds of people, and in some instances in stormy and boisterous weather, when it was impossible for the reporters to hear distinctly and report literally. The reports of my speeches were not submitted to me or to any friend of mine for inspection or correction before publication; nor did I have the opportunity of reading more than one or two of them afterwards, until the election was over, when all interest in the subject had passed away.

About one year ago, a gentleman in Illinois wrote to me in this city for permission to publish these joint debates in book form, stating that Mr. Lincoln had given his consent to their publication. I did not retain a copy of my reply, but, according to my present recollection, I stated that there were many errors in the reports of the speeches as published, and expressed my unwillingness to the publication unless I should have the opportunity of revising and correcting errors. I am not aware, however, that your publication has any connection with that application. Upon the slight examination of your publication which I have been able to make, I find that Mr. Lincoln's speeches have been revised, corrected and improved since their publication in the newspapers of Illinois; while mine have been mutilated, and in some instances the meaning changed by the omission of interrogatories and expressions of approbation and disapprobation by persons in the crowd to which my remarks were made responsive, but by the omission of which my replies seemed ambiguous, incoherent or unintelligible. The unfairness of these omissions and alterations is rendered more apparent by reference to the fact that similar interrogatories and expressions of applause or disapprobation are retained in Mr. Lincoln's speeches in all cases where they add to their force, and omitted where they impair the effect of his argument.

In short, I regard your publication as partial and unfair, and designed to do me injustice by placing me in a false position. I saw in the preface to the first edition of your publication, which is omitted in the copy sent to me, a correspondence between Mr. Lincoln and the Ohio Republican Committee, from which it appears that Mr. Lincoln furnished his speeches and mine for publication—his in the revised and corrected form, and mine as they came from the hands of the reporter, without revision. Being thus notified that his speeches had been revised and corrected, this fact ought to have reminded you that common fairness and justice required that I should have an opportunity of correcting mine. But to deny me that privilege, and then to change and mutilate the reports as they appeared in the newspapers from which they were taken, is an act of injustice against which I must be permitted to enter my protest. In order that the injustice which you have done me may be in some degree diminished, I respectfully request that this letter, together with the correspondence between Mr. Lincoln and the Committee, which led to the publication, may be inserted as a preface to all future editions of these debates.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, S. A. DOUGLAS.

Messrs. Foller, Foster & Co., Columbus, Ohio.

John Mitchel on the Presidential Contest.

CHICAGO, Sunday, June 10, 1860.

To the Editors of the Free Democrat:

In the *Free Democrat*, of the 7th, I observe that you do me the justice to repel, in my behalf, an idea which you say prevailed in your city, namely, that I came to the Northwest on the present occasion, under color of lecturing about European affairs, "to make political harangues for the benefit of the Democratic party." If the persons who entertained such a suspicion came and listened to my lecture, they must have been undeceived. Be assured, also, that if I undertook to "stump" Wisconsin at all, it would be for anything else rather than the Democratic Party.

For three years I have been laboring in my sphere of journalism to break up that party, and I hope not altogether without effect. There is no Democratic Party now that I am aware of. It was kept alive four years longer than it had any right to live, by the generous zeal and attachment of the Irish-born citizens of Northern States, who loved it for the traditions and associations of its vigorous prime. It is impossible any longer to belong to a party which is dead and gone, the soul having gone out of it, and the very body torn limb from limb. If I had any credit with my fellow-countrymen, I should exhort them to seek new combinations—to isolate themselves no longer as the "Irish vote"—to merge in the several organizations of their fellow-citizens, and be guided in all public affairs by their own views of right, and the political interests of the community in which they live. For example, I should wish to see Irish citizens of Northern States acting with the party which desires a protective tariff for home industry, and also the largest possible extent of territory for the field of free labor. If the South feel aggrieved, as she may, she has her remedy.

I know that Irish citizens have avoided Free-Soilism and protection, because they felt that such doctrines and measures are unjust to the South and injurious to Southern rights in this Union; and so, to protect those rights they have voted hitherto against their own obvious industrial interests. They may as well give up that generous struggle. It is too late: the South cannot be saved in the North, nor by the North, and must either save herself or go unsaved.

If the Republican Party had nominated Mr. Seward, their great statesman, leader and creator, most of the Northern Irish—perhaps nearly all—would have supported him; bound to him as they are by his uniform vindication of their rights as citizens—even sometimes against his own party. On the other hand Irishmen dwelling South will, I presume, most generally be disciples (as I myself am) of Mr. Yancey, of Alabama. Mr. Seward is right in asserting that there is an irrepressible conflict; and Mr. Yancey is right in admitting and accepting that fact, with a view to ending said conflict in the easiest way, namely, by dissolution of the Confederacy.

Your ob't serv't, JOHN MITCHEL.

Retirement of Senator Yulee.

The following is the letter of Senator Yulee, declining a reelection to the Senate:

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1860.

My Dear Sir: For the kind terms of your letter I am grateful. I am receiving many similar proofs of continued confidence from the friends whose good influence I have happily felt for so many years. It seems due to them that I should no longer withhold from their knowledge the intention I have indulged for some years past, and which I have not before announced, only because it might be regarded as premature. But now, when our State is preparing for elections which include a choice of Senator for a new term, I am not at liberty to suppress any longer the expression of my purpose.

I wish, therefore, to say to my friends, and I beg you to make it known without reserve, that I do not desire to remain longer in public life. I shall prefer to engage my remaining years in the duties of private citizenship.

It has been my fortune to carry with me, to the end, the cordial friendship of most of those whose support established the early successes of my life. Many cherished memories of their kindness fill the interval. In closing the public relations which have been so long maintained between us, it is pleasing to reflect that those personal bonds of friendship and sympathy, which were all the while mere valued and desired by me, still remain to unite us.

Of the causes which induce my purpose it is sufficient to mention that I do not believe my health will longer endure the climate of this latitude, and that, after so much absence from Florida, I am naturally solicitous to enjoy at the last the pleasures of a home life.

In thus withdrawing to my home I do not propose a useless life. I shall as warmly as heretofore cooperate with my friends in all that can promote the moral or material progress of our State; but it will not be consistent with the plans of life I propose to myself in the future to accept or exercise any political office whatever.

I frankly confess that I do not contemplate this separation from the associations of the past twenty years without some feeling of sadness. The occurrence naturally impresses me with the reflection that one stage of life, the most active, has passed; and that my purposed retirement is but the recognition of that advance in years which has brought me to another and graver stage. I cannot help looking back upon the memory of the many who started with me in the race of life and are no longer numbered among us; nor can I help looking forward to the still more rapid thinning of our numbers we must expect in the future. But our race is not yet run, and therefore our duties not yet ended. Every stage of life has its duty and its pleasure. We must all continue, while we live, to do and to enjoy, according to our opportunity and ability.

It is pleasant to remember that others, our children among them, follow close upon our steps, with equal motive to be diligent in promoting the public weal, and with the greater means of usefulness which the advancing enlightenment of mankind affords.

Very truly, and always your friend,

D. L. YULEE.

Col. Joseph B. Brown, Key West, Florida.

Ex-Senator Clemens on Senator Sumner.

HUNTSVILLE, June 13, 1860.

My Dear Sir: I see that Mr. Sumner, in his late speech, thought proper to pay his respects to me. He calls me a slave owner, and quotes a part of my speech in reply to Mr. Rhett, to prove that violent and bloody instincts are engendered by the relation of master and slave. It may surprise Mr. Sumner to learn that I have never been the owner of a slave. I have never been engaged in any pursuit or avocation in which slave labor would have been the slightest benefit to me, and I have never been able to buy slaves for the mere purpose of waiting upon me. There is a negro man here with whom I was raised—who has lived with me a great deal, and who was with me throughout the Mexican war, but the title to him was not in me—it was in my father; and if Mr. Sumner will ask any of the surviving officers or soldiers of the 9th Infantry, (all of whom were from New-England,) I think they will tell him that it was a matter of some doubt whether I belonged to the negro, or he belonged to me.

At all events, if Mr. Sumner will send here in one month double the sum that negro would bring if offered for sale, he could not induce him to touch it, with a condition annexed, that he should live in Massachusetts as a freeman. Mr. Sumner may find some apology for the bitterness of his late speech, in the chastisement inflicted upon him by the lamented Brooks, but the ignorance he displays of Southern manners and Southern society, can hardly be accounted for on the same ground. If he had passed half the time among us, years ago, which he spent among the English Abolitionists, he would have escaped the caning, as well as the more disgraceful exhibition he has now made of himself.

JERE CLEMENS.

Homicide in New-Orleans.

STATEMENT OF THE ACCUSED—JEALOUSY AND REVENGE.

Joseph Williams, of New-Orleans, was recently arrested in that city on a charge of having killed Georgs S. Howe, the Clerk in the Fourth District Station-house of that city. After an examination he was discharged by Recorder Summers. After his discharge Williams made the following statement:

I have suspected George Howe, for more than a year, of having designs upon my wife, and I have been convinced for four months past that he was carrying on a criminal intercourse with her. He met her at several places, visited my house during my absence and was seen coming out of it at 4 o'clock in the morning. I forbade him my house, and warned him never to go there again. He repeatedly returned, and was invariably warned to cease his visits. On Friday, before my arrest, I had a long talk with him, and he pledged himself never to come to my house again, and spoke in the highest terms of my wife's character. I took a drink with him and then parted, he renewing the promise never to visit my wife. I felt quite unhappy, but did not know what further to do. About 9 o'clock that night, I undressed to go to bed, when a knock was heard at the front door. My wife went to the door, and I asked who was there. I heard Howe say, "I want to see Mr. Williams, the d——d rascal." I then came out into my parlor, and Howe abused me and cursed me, shook a cane at me, and said I had been speaking about him and my wife, and that I was a d——d lying ——. He repeated the oath, and placing his hand behind his back, took hold of a pistol. I then went back into my chamber, and got the revolver I always carry with me when traveling. I said to him when I came back, "Go out; I will talk with you outside. He refused to leave—renewed his curse, and presented his pistol. He was beside himself with rage, and was on the point of shooting me down in my own house, when I fired at him. My wife immediately seized my arm, and my pistol was twice discharged in the struggle. I acted altogether in self-defence against a man who had first seduced my wife, and then came to my domicil to seek a quarrel and murder me, before that wife and my innocent children. I am very sorry to have been obliged to act in this manner, and to have been driven to the necessity of shedding human blood, and it weighs heavily upon my heart. But before this Court and before my country, and in the presence of God, I declare that I was obliged to do it for my own preservation.

The Slave Trade.

THE RUMORED CAPTURE—FUTURE CRUISERS TO BE TAKEN TO BOSTON OR PORTSMOUTH.

The Key West correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, writing under date of June 10, says:

"We were again startled at the report that the *Mohawk* had made another capture, but it has turned out to have arisen from the fact that Capt. Craven was seen with a vessel in tow on the south side of Cuba.

The vessel had gottea ashore and the *Mohawk* was assisting her out of danger. By the steamer *Magnolia* we are informed of the safe arrival and landing of twelve hundred slaves in Cuba, from a steam propeller, officered by Englishmen. This mode of transit doubtless narrows the chances of the capture, besides shortening the passage by one-half. It would be well if such a mode of return shall be afforded the negroes here, who are to be deported to Africa, as insuring a reasonable chance of the avoidance of much sickness and discomfort. A sail vessel, under favorable auspices, will scarcely make the passage in 35 days, and unless abundant room, a plenty of water and wholesome food, at regular hours, are afforded, the number who will reach their native land will be small indeed. Without exciting an unnecessary alarm, is there no peril in thus placing five hundred persons in the charge of a few persons to cross the ocean, from those whose cupidity or avarice might induce a bold push at recapture? This question is not an idle suggestion, and it may yet turn out that instead of being future legislators and Governors in Liberia, they will learn some of the mysteries of the cane field.

The crew of the unknown bark, whose captain is a Frenchman, were all discharged by Commissioner Bethel, and Capt. Maffit, of the *Crusader*, gave them a passage over to Havana. Judgment has been given by default against the barks *Wildfire* and *William*, and they will be sold at auction in about twenty days.

Instructions have been given the cruisers here to take all future captives to Boston or Portsmouth. This will create a new sensation in those localities, should they be fortunately favored with an arrival. The weather is lateasely hot, very light breeze, and we want rain much, yet the town continues healthy, the period of epidemic yellow fever, which the President anticipated soon, having not yet arrived."

CITY GOVERNMENT.

CENTRAL PARK INVESTIGATION.

CHARGES AGAINST THE COMMISSIONERS.

The Committee appointed by the last Legislature to investigate "the affairs, condition, and progress of the Central Park," held their second meeting yesterday, at No. 54 Exchange-place. The Committee were all present, as follows: J. McLean Murphy, Chairman; Allen Munroe, of Onondaga County, and Francis M. Rotch, of Otsego County. The Secretary of the Commission is Mr. A. N. Cole, and the Sergeant-at-Arms Mr. J. C. Clark, who filled that office in the State Senate.

The Committee took an early start yesterday morning, and made a visit to the Central Park, and returned in time to commence business at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Secretary read the correspondence which had passed between the Chairman and the Central Park Commissioners. The Commissioners expressed in their letters their willingness to afford the Committee every facility for prosecuting their investigations.

Mr. James Hogg, formerly a Commissioner of the Central Park, presented a lengthy paper containing a list of charges, with the various specifications against the Commissioners of the Park, touching their management of its affairs. The following is the substance of these charges:

That the Commissioners have been guilty of dereliction of duty, and of a culpable disregard of the trusts imposed in them, thereby causing an unnecessary and extravagant expenditure of the public money. That they deported from the original plan adopted, which was preferable for many reasons. That they caused much unnecessary work to be laid out, such as the construction of bridges, &c; and that much of the necessary work was not properly done, many of the carriage-roads, the promenades, and other portions of the Park having been graded and regraded several times. That the tunnel on the transverse road at Seventy-ninth street was cut six feet out of a correct line, and that a wall had to be taken down and rebuilt. The walls were also destitute of the necessary water-vents.

That the grading of the road in many places is so faulty that they are flooded with water after a fall of rain. That the soil was improperly prepared for trees, and of a description to hinder and destroy their growth; the plants, pruning and management of the trees and shrubs were also badly done. That material for the Park has been purchased at extravagant prices; that the Commissioners have retained in their employment persons who have been convicted of negligence, incompetency and gross breaches of trust. A person having charge of a blacksmith's shop was convicted of permitting the iron belonging to the Park to be manufactured into knives, hammers, &c., for private use, which were sold for private benefit. That they retain in their employment, as a bookkeeper, a person who keeps a porter-house and public garden near the Park, which was the resort of notorious bad characters, where balls were given, and other entertainments, at which the foremen were obliged to subscribe under threats of being dismissed. That the workmen were employed by the Commissioners upon outside work, which had no connection with the Park. That the Superintendent of the Park has occupied the time upon similar works elsewhere, while he was paid a competent salary, and required under his contract to devote all his time to the Park. That the Commissioners are incompetent for their positions, having neither practical nor theoretical knowledge of their business; that they have failed to select suitable professional men for the different parts of the work, and that they have created offices in their Commission not contemplated by the Legislature.

It charges that the plan at present contemplated for completing the works will cost at least four times as much as the original plan would have required. That the competitors for premiums upon the plans advertised by the Commissioners have suffered great injustice, they having announced that one and a half millions would be expended in the work, whereas six millions will be required. Also that the public have been deceived by this course of action. Treachery and collusion are charged upon some of the Commissioners in their intercourse with their associates; also that bribes have been offered by some of the Commissioners to suppress certain evidence intended to be given before the Committee of the Legislature on matters pertaining to the Park. That moneys have been expended by their authority for objects for which it was not desirable to have vouchers filed in the usual way, and that they were directed to be suppressed.

A long list of witnesses accompanied the document containing the charges.

The Chairman asked what was the opinion of the Board as to the propriety of advertising the sittings.

Mr. Murroa thought the daily reports would be sufficient.

A resolution was adopted directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to notify Hon. Robert J. Dillon, Hon. F. J. Conklin, and Mr. Howard Daniels, of the objects for which the Committee was convened. These gentlemen, as it is understood, having made private statements before the Legislative Committee on Lands and Places, unfavorable to the management of the Central Park, it is expected that they will appear and testify.

The Sergeant-at-Arms was ordered to secure some suitable room for their meetings, at the Astor House or elsewhere. They then adjourned to Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

PAVING OF GREENWICH-STREET LAID OVER—$7,000 APPROPRIATED FOR FOURTH OF JULY—BATTERY ENLARGEMENT AND GEORGE LAW'S FERRY LEASE PASSED.

The Board of Aldermen had their regular meeting yesterday, but in view of the fact that the Japanese were waiting for the Committee, or the Committee for the Japanese, the meeting was not remarkably harmonious.

The first and most important business was the awarding of the contract for the construction of an area around the City Hall, which was adopted without dissent.

The great bone of contention, however, was a report in favor of paving Greenwich-street from Battery-place to Ganseveort-street, with the trap-block pavement, the same having been awarded to John Pettigrew. The contract appeared to be most loosely drawn, giving all possible privileges to the contractor at the expense of the City, and after a prolonged discussion, the whole matter was referred back.

The sum of $7,000 was appropriated to pay the expenses of celebrating the coming Anniversary of our National Independence.

An appropriation of $750 for fitting up the drill-rooms over Jefferson Market for the Twelfth and Seventy-ninth Regiments, was reduced to $250 on motion of Alderman Stark, and thus adopted.

An ordinance regulating awning posts and awnings was read and laid over for the next meeting. The Battery Enlargement operation, and the granting of a perpetual ferry to George Law, came up from the Board of Councilmen for concurrence, and several motions to lay over, lay on the table, print, refer, postpone, &c., were voted down by a vote of 8 to 7. The report and resolutions were finally put through under the operation of the previous question, moved by Ald. Grant, by a vote of 10 to 6, but with an amendment that the ferry privilege to George Law shall only continue during his present lease, which has four years to run, the amendment having been moved by Ald. Stark.

The following Aldermen were appointed a Committee to take charge of the $7,000 appropriated for the celebration of the Fourth of July: Aldermen Platt, Tuomey, Smith, Brady, Henry, Genet and Farley.

After the transaction of some routine business the Board adjourned for two weeks.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT—STREET-CLEANING OPERATIONS.

The weekly operations of this Department are reported as follows:

Number of men employed, 337; total number of loads of dirt, ashes and manure removed, 18,780, at a total cost of $6,625 52.

Mr. Downing, the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, has also furnished us with a new and interesting report, which will be best understood by the following abstract, and which it is his purpose to present weekly.

Complaints of Nuisances, &c., received	298
Complaints for which no cause existed	5
Notices served	237
Abatements of Nuisances, under notice	347
Sinks and Water Closets Cleaned	456
Number of Loads of Night Soil removed from the City limits	1,705
Number of Dead Horses removed from the City limits	63
Number of Dead Cows removed from the City limits	2
Number of Dead Dogs and other small animals removed from the City limits	199
Number of barrels of Offal removed from the City limits	1,720

UNSOUND AND DISEASED MEATS, FISH, &C., SEIZED AND REMOVED FROM THE CITY.

Veal, quarters	4	Mutton, carcass	1
Fish, box	1		

One very important piece of information is however omitted, and that alone would enable residents to guard against the frauds practiced upon them—i. e. The places whence the diseased carcasses were removed. Any party who would expose such me

...award to the claimant, on the execution of the proper bond and stipulations.

For the motion, Mr. Donohue; in opposition, Mr. Dwight.

Supreme Court—Special Term.

Ignace Kidder vs. *Walter Kidder.*—This was a motion to set aside a decree annulling a marriage, on the ground that the consent of the lady was procured by fraud. It appeared that the marriage took place in July, last. The plaintiff was the daughter of a wealthy dry goods dealer in this City, and a little upwards of fourteen years of age. Defendant was a waiter in a dining saloon. The plaintiff charges that a narcotic was administered to her, and that she was so much under the influence of it while the ceremony was performed as to be unaware of what she was doing. Circumstances of duress and intimidation were also shown.

On the report of the Referee, to whom the cause was referred, Justice Leonard, of the Supreme Court, ordered judgment of divorce.

Notice of Resignation.

United States District Attorney's Office.

Messrs. Seaman H. Hunt and James F. Dwight, Assistant United States District Attorneys, and long connected with that office, yesterday gave notice that they would retire on the first day of July next, and return to private practice. It is well known that during the changes which have occurred in the office, commencing with the death of the late Mr. Theodosius Sandford, a large amount of criminal business has fallen to the share of these gentlemen, some of the cases being the most important which have occurred for many years. The general testimony of the public to the faithfulness, energy and ability with which the different cases have been prepared, and prosecuted to completion, is the best eulogy which these gentlemen could desire in retiring from office. It will be well if those who have business with the office hereafter, shall meet with the uniform courtesy and attention which have marked the official career of Messrs. Dwight and Hunt.

United States Circuit Court—June 18.

Before Judge Nelson.

The Grand Jury came into Court, this morning, with an indictment against Isaac V. Fowler, the late Postmaster, for failing to deposit $155,000 of public money on the 12th of May, 1860.

Decisions.

Superior Court—Special Term.

Robertson, J.—*Pinckney* vs. *Childs.*—Motion denied. $7 costs.

Schmidt vs. *Zschocke.*—Motion granted, unless plaintiff stipulate to go to trial next term. Defendant to have $5 costs of motion.

Woodruff, J.—*Watkins* vs. *Meyer, &c.*—Judgment affirmed.

Court Calendar....Tuesday.

U. S. District Court.—Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 361, 121, 1022, 977, 1008, 1373, 1379, 1393, 737, 813, 1395, 1399, 1401, 1408, 1407, 1409, 1411, 683, 809, 1363, 539, 15. *Part II.*—Nos. 870, 610, 902, 1048, 944, 891, 889, 898, 892, 898, 1126, 1160, 473, 890, 376, 1138½, 1142, 1144, 1146, 799, 1127, 472, 116, 222, 212.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 121, 122, 123, 124, 96, 97, 126, 127, 128, 45, 46, 67, 78, 129, 129½, 132, 70, 112, 114, 4.

Superior Court.—*Part I*—Nos. 477, 479, 475, 233, 423, 427, 451, 499, 505, 507, 509, 461, 462, 457, 413. *Part II.*—Nos. 510, 166, 14, 448, 615, 618, 620, 522, 624, 626, 627, 630.

Common Pleas—The trial terms have been adjourned for the term. The General Term will be in session during the remainder of this month.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 18.

$3,000	U. S. 6s '83	102¾	50	Mich. Cen. R.	48
150	Ind. State 8s	81¾	250	do	47
2,000	Penn. 6s '70	94½	100	do	46¾
1,000	Va. State 6s	93½	100	do	b60 46¾
5,000	Mo. State 6s	84¾	50	do	46¾
2,000	do	84¾	100	do	s30 48¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	94	125	do	c 46¾
1,000	do	94¼	250	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	15¼
2,000	do	94¾	150	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s60 26½
5,000	E. 3d M. R. '83	89	40	do	26½
5,000	Erie R. 4th M.	65	100	do	26¾
1,000	Har. R. 3d M.	94¾	300	do	26¾
5,000	La C. & M. 6	15¼	100	do	26¾
5,000	C. & P. W. 1st M.	55	100	do	s30 26¾
5,000	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	101¾	50	do	s 0 28½
50	Del. & H. C'l Co	s60 96	50	do	s30 26¾
5	do	96¾	20	Har. R. Preferred	33
5	Pacific M. S. Co	90	100	do	38¾
100	do	b60 90	107	Panama Railroad	132½
20	do	89¾	100	do	s60 132
50	do	89½	100	do	132¾
200	do	s30 89	100	do	b60 133½
105	do	89¾	100	Galena & Chic. R.	91
100	do	89½	50	do	s60 60¾
50	do	89	50	do	s15 60¾
45	Penn. Coal Co	86	100	do	b60 60½
960	N. Y. Con. R.	81½	200	do	60¾
50	do	s5w 81½	150	do	s30 60¾
5	do	82	100	do	s15 60¾
200	do	81¾	250	do	s10 60¾
100	do	b30 81¾	600	do	60¾
5	Erie Railroad	17¾	150	Cleve. & Tol. R.	29¾
288	do	17¾	400	do	s1w 29¾
525	do	17¾	50	Chi. & R. I. R.	b30 64¾
50	Hudson R. R.	49	100	do	s10 63
100	do	47¾	100	do	63
100	do	s60 47¾	50	do	b10 62
100	do	47¾	300	do	b60 62
200	do	47¾	200	do	62¾
100	Reading R.	40¾	200	do	s30 62¾
210	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	61¾	300	do	s30 62¾
50	do	61¾	50	Del. L. & W. R. ex div	94
15	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	93½			

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	Tenn. 6s '90	92¾	100	M. S. & N. Ind. G. S.	27
6,000	N. C. State 6s	99½	50	do	s3 26½
2,000	Ill. Canal Bs. '60	104	100	do	s60 26¾
1,000	Mo. State 6s	84½	50	do	s30 26¾
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	81¾	980	Panama Railroad	132
7,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	85	50	do	b30 132
5	Bank of Commerce	103	50	do	s30 131½
450	N. Y. Central R.	91¾	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	s10 60¾
50	do	s30 81¾	100	do	s30 60¾
200	Reading Railroad	40¾	50	do	s30 60¾
100	Erie Railroad	b30 17¾	50	do	60¾
25	do	17¾	300	Clev. & Tol. R.	29¾
140	do	b30 17¾	100	do	s30 29¾
300	do	b30 17¾	50	Chi. & R. I. R.	b60 63¾
50	do	17¾	50	do	63¾
140	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	13¾	100	do	s30 63¾
150	do	13¾	25	Mil. & Miss. R.	6¾
50	do	13¾	150	Chi., Bur. & Quin. R.	70
50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	s30 61¾	50	do	69¾

Monday, June 18—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York on Saturday, June 16, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of June 9:

Decrease in Loans	$31,966
Increase in Specie	324 972
Decrease in Circulation	171,162
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	928,671

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	June 18, 1859.	June 16, 1860.	June 9, 1860.
Capital	$68,508,000	$69,433,000	$69,433,000
Loans	121,800,195	125,399,997	125,431,963
Specie	23,192 217	24,110 553	23,785,581
Circulation	8,201.111	8,628.789	8.999.918
Gross Deposits	99,176,325	104,031 265	103,336 091
Exchanges	20,042,356	22 492.611	22 776,108
Undrawn	79,127,979	81,538,654	80,609 983
In Sub-Treasury	3,604,765	6,426,756	6,640,622

The Specie average on the Bank return this afternoon, as anticipated, shows a moderate increase, bearing the line once more above twenty-four millions. The shipment to Europe on Saturday will count, of course, against the succeeding average, although some further considerable receipts from the South and West by coast steamers and express are near at hand. In reference to the Discount line, the Banks have not been able, with their abundant means in Specie and Deposits, to command sufficient paper to increase the average. This is the more remarkable, as the rule in regard to the date of bills which they are ready to take is known to have been extended, in some instances, to 4@6 months. The fact denotes substantial ease in the mercantile demand for Money, as well as a commendable prudence among our business men in creating paper on merely speculative operations. That most of their Bills Receivable have already been cashed at the cheap going rates is quite probable. We hear indeed that the leading commission houses and importers are frequently applied to, in advance, for such lists of paper as they may, prospectively, have to offer. For Money, as a call, there is a moderate demand to-day, at 5 ₩ cent on miscellaneous Stock collateral.

The European Exchanges for the *Africa*, sailing on Wednesday, open steady on London at 109¼@109⅜ ₩ cent., sellers among the prominent bankers at both figures, according to their anxiety to draw, and at rather easier rates on Paris, f.5. 14¼@5.13¾, the lowest being accepted by several prominent drawers. The terms for eight bills on Paris are also made lower by ⅛@¼ ₩ cent., by some of the exporters of gold.

An active speculative business has been done to-day at the Stock Exchange, the tone being for lower prices, particularly for some of the Western Road shares, which are sold down with much freedom. Prominent among these is Michigan Central, which opened at 48, or a decline of 1 ₩ cent. on the last transactions of Saturday, sold down to 46¼, and rallied in the afternoon, after the printed sales at the Second Board, to 48 again, buyer 60 days, and 47⅜@47½ cash. The story current at the close of last week is repeated, of a serious misunderstanding with the Canada roads, but after all the movement is probably an experiment of certain Boston parties and their Brokers here to put the stock down 6@7 ₩ cent., as they succeeded a week or two since in putting it up to this extent. When these demonstrations are made by the clique in question, there is seldom wanting some sort of plausible reason for the change of front, the Michigan Central being more of a Boston than New-York interest. The decline this morning carried with it Galena, Rock Island, Illinois Central and partially Cleveland and Toledo. The fall, compared with Saturday, was ½@1 ₩ cent., part of which was recovered, the market for all the Western Stocks closing rather firmer. The New-York Roads were irregular: Central opened on the Street at 82 ₩ cent. cash, but near the close of the early Board sold at 81¾ ₩ cent., and so closed in the afternoon, as against 81¾ on Saturday at the close. Hudson fell off to 47½. Erie was in some demand at 17¼@¾@⅞. Michigan Southern was again an exception on the Western list, and advanced to 27 ₩ cent., cash, for the Guaranteed Shares, finally closing 26¾@27 ₩ cent., and 13¾@13½ for the old Stock. Panama sold down to 132 ₩ cent. Some use is made of the decline of $51,000 on the business of May, which compares with a month last year when the rival steamship lines were sending a large number of California passengers over the Road.

In State Stocks there was a fair business in Tennessees at 92¾ ₩ cent., but less firmness in Missouris; Virginias brought the full rate, 93¾, of last week, and North Carolinas 99½. Among the Railway Bonds New-York Central 6 ₩ cents rose to 94¼ ₩ cent., the highest price, considering that the coupon was paid in May, for some time past Erie Fourths ware 1 ₩ cent lower. Illinois Central Construction Bonds 91¼ ₩ cent.

The *Commercial* of this afternoon says of one of our oldest Bank officers:

It is noteworthy, as an evidence of long and faithful service, that Mr. A. P. Halsey, the now President of the old Bank of New York, entered that Institution the 18th of June, 1815—the day the battle of Waterloo was fought—forty-five years ago this day.

The Merchants' Bank of this City has been furnished with the official report of the Bank of Tennessee and Branches (all owned by the State) to June 1, from which we compile the following figures:

To State Bondholders, 6 ₩ cent., due 1868		$1,000,000
Improvement and Education Funds		2,679,068
Making a to'al capital		$3,679,068
To State for Treasury balance	$261,527	
And for Common Schools	376,563	
And for Sinking Fund and profit and loss	199,667—	837,757
Due to Banks ont of the State	158,052	
Due to Banks in the State	61,847—	219,899
Circulation		1,196,863
Discount on State Bonds		17,430
Individual Depositors		957,333
Fund for purchase of State Bonds		44
School Fund Bond		8,112
Total		$5,915,507
Discounted Notes	$1,962,594	
Domestic Bills	1,737,000	
Bills and notes in suit	781,707	
State Bonds Discounted	480,223	
Common School Bonds	24,480	
Real Estate	236,441—	5,224,385
Branch Balances	118,100	
Due from Banks outside of the State	563,661	
Due from Banks in the State	19,469—	696,230
Interest paid on State Bonds		55,154
Robbery at Clarksville		17,885
Cash, viz.:		
Notes of other Banks	128,599	
Gold and Silver	793,893—	922,852
Total		$6,916,507

The Bank is the fiscal agent of the State, and, through the Merchants' Bank of New-York, pays all interest on the Public Debt of the State of Tennessee, without reference to the contingency of failure on the part of the Railways to provide promptly on the State Bonds, loaned to them in consideration of a first mortgage lien of $10,000 ₩ mile. This duty, however, is complied with by the Companies at the Bank in Nashville.

The earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad for the second week of June were

1860	$53,040
1859	39,658
Increase	$13,382

The Galena and Chicago Road earned, the

Second week in June, 1860	$22,889
Same week in June, 1859	28,556
Decrease	$5,667

The following was to-day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's office:

Receipts	$353,636 67
Payments	301,817 26
Balance	6,478,576 86

The receipts include $93,000 for Customs.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. June 16.	Loans. June 9.	Specie. June 16.	Specie. June 9.
Bk. of New-York	4,963,388	4,796,411	672,175	720,471
Manhattan Co	4,332,131	4,256,614	1,096,431	1,059,205
Merchants' Bank	5,336,676	5,539,501	928,419	1,077,935
Mechanics' Bank	3,397,065	4,011 492	592,761	638,152
Union Bank	2,749,008	2,675 541	344,697	349.531
Bk. of America	6,163,787	6,114,323	1,822,377	1,856,247
Phenix Bank	3,297,287	3,274,288	369,815	433,325
City Bank	2,220,142	2,239,558	153,861	443,101
Tradesmen's Bk	1,492,392	1,501,344	193,100	198 903
Fulton Bank	1,498,185	1,492,054	280,374	252,064
Chemical Bank	1,951,310	2,013,722	892,926	890.633
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,133,371	2,148 782	328,897	265,791
National Bank	2,190,005	2,165,993	212,661	252,658
Bote. & Drov. Bk.	1,744,308	1,765,969	383,199	301,814
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,003 685	978,467	209,818	198,998
Greenwich Bank	789 980	804,056	59,831	42,948
Leather Man. Bk.	2,016,366	1,938,446	305,048	334,642
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,331,763	1,341,648	196 945	183,850
Bk. St. New-York	3 209 2 8	3,170,607	1,069,494	843,099
Am. Exchange Bk	7,278,306	7,109,439	1,444,564	1,119,358
Bk. of Commerce	12,418,197	11,879 318	3,280,906	3,436 030
Broadway Bank	2,593,918	2 621,935	480,658	456,244
Ocean Bank	1,7 2,859	1,994,084	255,126	265,273
Mercantile Bank	2,641,248	2,697 536	326,823	336,331
Pacific Bank	1,060 653	1,082,784	190,206	167 090
Bank of Republic	3,489,492	3,740,611	776,147	681,977
Chatham Bank	745,936	734 054	89,782	43,859
People's Bank	699,351	703,471	128,054	120,757
Bank of N. Am	1 581 903	1,628,344	362,802	315,609
Hanover Bank	1,556 409	1,555,478	163,303	175,378
Irving Bank	830,677	835,881	183,583	191 833
Metropolitan Bk.	6,845,777	6,966,070	1,168,262	921,845
Citizens' Bank	829,771	832 434	202,064	168,744
Nassau Bank	1,736,899	1,692,545	198,138	177,696
Market Bank	1,738,712	1,734,891	239,476	252,941
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,896,122	1,076,908	274,956	198,979
Shoe & Leath Bk.	2,416 376	2,814,969	557,905	727,918
Corn Exch. Bank	1,689 143	1,646,645	208,278	268,196
Continental Bank	3,936,783	3,299,587	547 326	559,619
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,049,035	1,101,805	172,462	188,604
Oriental Bank	560,118	553,951	105,614	104,478
Marine Bank	973,577	998 106	148,103	125,433
Atlantic Bank	580 567	561,752	77,789	58,220
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,745,663	2,780,481	384,627	931,606
Park Bank	5,346 701	5,411,969	1,232,323	1,180,863
Artisans' Bank	958,707	960,653	181,600	204 090
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	770,196	783,548	78,519	78 557
Grocers' Bank	556,462	569 317	109 009	119 538
North River Bank	512,905	514,341	102,630	117,951
East River Bank	392,829	395 415	59,927	53,962
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	440,150	432,098	53,163	59,925
N. Y. Exch. Bank	349,039	343,313	21,176	20,231
Bull's Head Bank	479,702	479,835	76,269	65,043
N. Y. County Bk.	445,975	454,190	40,994	38,423
Mannf. & Mer. Bk.	712 445	693,894	101,834	102,292
Total	125,599,997	125,431,963	24,110,553	23,785,581
	Decrease....$31,966		Increase....$324,972	

Banks.	Circulation. June 16.	Circulation. June 9.	Deposits—Net. June 16.	Deposits—Net. June 9.
Bk. of New-York	428,162	434,595	2,851,721	2,796,697
Manhattan Co	311,590	323 786	3,815,340	2,651,426
Merchants' Bank	192,394	202,830	3,190,654	3 453,506
Mechanics' Bank	287,479	301,967	2,494,758	2,891,685
Union Bank	214,143	210,043	1,847,886	1.734,047
Bk. of America	137,018	141 668	5,016,187	5,041,899
Phenix Bank	127,807	136,518	1,759,807	1,782,745
City Bank			1,643,273	1,662 932
Tradesman's Bk.	316,792	323,524	786,095	791,559
Fulton Bank	232 813	238,073	1,125,627	1 097,674
Chemical Bank	344 686	356,976	2,259 813	2,231,892
Merch. Exch. Bk.	123 202	133,672	1,181,531	1,131,968
National Bank	170.468	183,312	936,260	946,244
Bute. & Drov. Bk.	188,673	194,157	1,323,892	1,291,802
Mech. & Trad Bk.	137,564	134,777	813,935	776 852
Greenwich Bank	157,024	159,696	533,355	527,412
Leather Man. Bk.	228,431	229,551	1,231,896	1,146,196
Seventh Ward Bk.	233,310	238,616	713,448	704,452
Bk. St. New-York	264,990	269 042	2,107,843	1,824,452
Am. Exchange Bk.	207,490	218,396	4,454 270	4,230 563
Bk. of Commerce	1,976	1,975	6,493 638	6,107.903
Broadway Bank	271,459	278 349	1,976,183	1,967,754
Ocean Bank	142,868	109,635	1,187,263	1,100,564
Mercantile Bank	29 630	31,480	1,983,378	1,938,310
Pacific Bank	125,530	128,948	957,642	816,415
Bk. of Republic	211,978	212 811	2,740,031	2,604 194
Chatham Bank	123,753	129,089	476,901	472,414
People's Bank	113,828	114,572	511,617	487,617
Bank of N. Am	88 627	90,719	928 924	887 69
Hanover Bank	83.148	85,112	781,220	794,01
Irving Bank	110 708	120,679	646 167	649,58
Metropolitan Bk.	223,905	237,968	4,233,489	4,040 47
Citizens' Bank	160 931	164,363	711,845	611 14
Nassau Bank	128,385	134,291	987,799	911 18
Market Bank	201,750	208,859	1,103,694	1 080,65
St. Nicholas Bank	89,723	89,913	703,894	653,74
Shoe & Leath Bk.	230,184	216 035	1,421,979	2,127 95
Corn Exch. Bank	119 667	127,088	786 569	783,62
Continental Bank	201,174	194 104	1,921,997	1,949,20
Bk. of Commw'lth	225,768	230,172	708,927	778,33
Oriental Bank	99 894	105,874	476,094	339,36
Marine Bank	120,804	12,523	566,499	588,12
Atlantic Bank	81,206	81 961	295,436	295 87
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	189,427	191,820	1,663 803	1 675,18
Park Bank	181,584	185,131	4,581,714	4,516 893
Artisans' Bank	92 379	92,778	549 375	566 082
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	112,380	115,69	390,749	393 546
Grocers' Bank	53 378	54,488	439 544	409 943
North River Bank	73 687	74 538	415,781	421,911
East River Bank	68,290	68 139	275,836	279 375
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	148 529	153 943	230,232	219,183
N. Y. Exch. Bk.	99,302	101,363	311,038	322 493
Bull's Head Bank	111 966	111 871	456,156	456 729
N. Y. County Bk.	90,181	91,194	335,096	339,211
Mannf. & Mer. Bk.	133 3871	132 823	470,273	484 624
Total	8,128,786	8,998,948	81,588,6541	80,660 983
	Decrease....$111,162		Increase....$928,671	

Sales of Real Estate....June 18.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

House and lot No. 12 Roosevelt-street, 25x100	$8,900
House and lot No. 26 Roosevelt-street, 25x100	8,700

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, June 18, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 129 bbls. Ashes, 12,644 bbls. Flour, 210 bbls. Corn Meal, 61,043 bushels Wheat, 30,077 bushels Corn, 1,678 bushels Oats, 520 bushels Malt, 33 pkgs. Provisions, and 635 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day: 122 bbls., at $5 25@$5 31½, chiefly at $5 25, for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported since our last of 150 mats Java at 15¾c.; 3,200 bags Rio, at 13½c.@14½c.; 522 bags do., shimmings, at 13¾c.; 215 bags Laguayra, at 13¾c.@14c.; and small lots of St. Domingo at 12½c.@12¾c. ₩ lb., usual terms. Stock of Rio this evening, 6,400 bags; of Java 1,400 bags and 14,000 mats.

COTTON—Has been rather more active, sales having been made since our last of 2,400 bales, chiefly in *transitu*, on private terms. We quote Middling Uplands here at 10¾c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has been more active, to-day, and prices, especially for State brands, have advanced. Home dealers and shippers have shown more disposition to purchase. Some demand has also existed for lots wanted by speculators. We have heard of sales of 13,000 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 10@$5 15, chiefly at $5 10; extra State at $5 20@$5 40, mainly at $5 25@$5 30; superfine Western at $5@$5 10; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 15@$6; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 20@$6 15; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 35@$5 45; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 65 ₩ bbl. Unsound, ₩ bbl.....$4 40 @$5 00

Superfine State	5 10	@ 5 15
Extra State	5 20	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 05	@ 5 15
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 15	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@ 6 13
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 35	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 50	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 70	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 7 35
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 7 50

Southern Flour has been in very moderate demand, at previous prices. Sales have been made of 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $5 55@$5 90 for poor to fair superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 00@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian is in request, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 25@$7 50 ₩ bbl.; 645 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 40@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn-Meal is inquired for, at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 85 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after at higher prices. Sales have been made of 59,000 bush., including white Indiana at $1 40, Racine Spring at $1 23@$1 24, No. 1 Chicago at $1 32c., red State (winter) $1 30c. ₩ bushel. It was stated that holders had refused $1 25@$1 26 for Milwaukee Club, ₩ bushel. A lot was reported sold, however, at the latter rate. Corn has been unsettled, opening briskly at rather firmer rates, but closing heavily with a downward tendency. Sales have been confined to 55,000 bushels, at 60c.@62½c. for heated and damp, and 63c.@64c., chiefly 63c., for sound mixed Western; 68c.@70c. for yellow Western, Northern and Jersey, 68c.@70c. for Yellow Southern, ₩ bushel. Other kinds are quite nominal. Rye is quiet at 85c.@86c. ₩ bushel. Sales 850 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats are in request, including very poor to strictly prime Canada, at 37c.@42c.; Western, 37½c.@41½c.; State, 41½c.@42½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 37c @40c., ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,150 bales North River at 80c.@90c. ₩ 100 lbs.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales, in Boston, 600 bales Bags at 11c. free, and 9c. in bond; also, 1,050 bales Bagging, part for August delivery, at 16c. @16¾c.

HOPS—Sales 50 bales last year's crop at 6c.@12c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Has been quiet to-day at unchanged prices.

LEAD—A limited inquiry prevails for the principal kinds at former figures.

MOLASSES—The reported transactions embrace only small lots of Porto Rico at 36c.@38c.; English Island at 36c., and Cuba Muscovado at 26c.@28c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in moderate request, including common, part to arrive, at $1 65 ₩ 310 lbs. delivered. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. Spanish Turpentine has been inactive at 42½c.@43¾c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are in demand, but other descriptions attract very little attention at previous prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed to-day, sales having been made of 2,100 bbls., in lots, including new Mess at $18; do. do., deliverable in July, on terms not ascertained; old Mess, $17 25@$17 31½; new Prime, $13 62½@$13 75, and old Prime at $12 50 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand, including Hams, at 9¾c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 7½c.@7¾c. ₩ lb. Bacon is quiet and nominal. Lard is more active and is steady. Sales have been reported of 1,000 tcs. and bbls., at from 11½c.@11¾c. for common to prime, ₩ lb. Beef is in pretty good request at former rates. Sales have been made of 475 bbls., at $5 75@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 75@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess. $14@$18 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ₩ bbl. Butter is in demand at 11c.@19c for new State, and 9c.@16c. for Ohio, ₩ lb. Cheese is attracting more attention, at 7c.@11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 150 tierces, in lots, at $4 37@$4 62½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported to-day of 700 bhds., including Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7¾c., Cuba at 6½c.@7¼c.. and Melado at 5½c ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 15,000 lbs., at 9¼c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 750 bbls. at 21½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been more active. For Liverpool there were taken 450 bbls. Flour at 2s., 60,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and ship's bags, at 7½d.@8d., 1,000 bbls. Resin at 1s. 6d.@1s. 10½d., 50 hhds. Tallow at 20s., 10 hhds. Shoulders at 22s. 6d., 1 ton Beeswax at 25s.; also, by steamer, 50 boxes Bacon, with 300 firkins Butter and 2,000 boxes Cheese at 50s. For London 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 4½d.@2s. 6d., 250 tcs. Beef at 5s. 6d., and 15 pkgs. Tobacco at 5s. 9d.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED of HENRY FREEMAN, of Boston; when last heard from, about three months since, he was at Selma, Alabama. He has been a traveling patent agent. Any person who may know of his whereabouts will confer a favor by writing to the Editor of the *Times*.

Mr. JAMES LEAHY, OR ANY ONE ACQUAINTED with him, will please send his address to the subscriber, who wishes to communicate with him on important business without delay.
JOHN KELLY, No. 16 Roosevelt-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PRESENTATION OF THE BELTS TO JOHN C. HEENAN and TOM SAYRES.

Full particulars in the letters from the EDITOR and HEENAN.

HEENAN'S FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

THE AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND, BY CENSOR.

GALLANT FIGHT BETWEEN GILLIAM AND THOMAS, THE NEW-YORK AND KENTUCKY BAUES.

DICK DIMMY, OR THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF A JOCKEY.

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LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
F. O. GODFREY, No. 821 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 16TH INST., A POCKET MEMORandum-book, containing 160 shares U. S. Guano Company stock, standing in the name of PROSPER M. WETMORE, and a note, drawn by Strong, Murray & Co., to their own order, to J. R. Vandewater & Son, for $320, at 8 months from May 28, 1860. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same. The finder will be liberally rewarded by addressing Box No. 1,600 New-York Post-office.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY, THE 16th inst., between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M., in the Bowery, a gold open face LEVER WATCH, No. 19,820, and chain. By leaving the same with W. D. BRIGGS, No. 158 Bowery, or with the owner, CHARLES W. NICHOLS, No. 131 Allen-st., the finder will receive the above reward.

$5.—LOST, ON BOARD THE STEAMBOAT FROM Troy to New York, Monday night, 11th inst., a Diary Memorandum Book, containing papers of value to the owner only. $5 will be paid for its delivery to JAS. T. DERRICKSON, No. 30 Beekman-st.

HOTELS.

HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.

The undersigned, director of this establishment, has the honor to inform tourists that the hotel occupies one of the most beautiful positions in the City of Geneva, in full view of the Lake, of the Alps, and the Jura. The magnificent style, elegance and comfort of the house, with the care bestowed upon all departments of the service, justify the preference already accorded to him by travelers. W. WOLBOLD,
Geneva, May 1860.

DONEGANA HOTEL, *NOTRE DAME-ST., MONTREAL.*
E. F. POTE.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTH WARD.—THE FRIENDS OF LINCOLN and HAMLIN are requested to meet at No. 64 East Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING the 19

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published for the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 125 cents a week, payable every Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; five copies to one address for Ten Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to one extra copy. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly will be forwarded to the Interior, with prompt despatch. Specimen numbers furnished upon application.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the arrival of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, [illegible]

Terms invariably in advance.

All letters should be addressed to the "Publishers New-York Times, New-York City."

Agents Wanted for California.

The Mail for CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Central America, California, Oregon, Washington Territory, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and containing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued on WEDNESDAY MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *North Star*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Publication Office at 10½ A. M. Price of the paper, in a neat wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

BURTON'S GARDEN—LADY OF THE LAKE—LA CAPTIVE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR JAPANESE EMBASSY [illegible] GOVERNOR'S WIFE.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET—MORNING CALL.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—EUTAUGHE—MARRIED RICH [illegible] ROSEBUD—THE DENOUNCED.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—LIGHTNING. Evening—[illegible] DIAMOND.

PAGANI GARDEN—PROMENADE CONCERT.

[illegible]TEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

NO. 596 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

BRYANT'S SALOON—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 585—WHELOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION BY STEREOPTICON.

CRYSTAL GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—CHURCH'S PICTURE OF THE WILDERNESS.

No. 536 BROADWAY—HUGHES' FREE PICTURE GALLERY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The proceedings in the Senate yesterday were interesting and important. Mr. WILSON's amendment to the Navy Appropriation bill, proposing to provide three steamers for the suppression of the African slave trade, was debated. Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, said that the time had come to have an understanding with ourselves and the British Government in relation to the slave trade. The British Government, finding that emancipation had not worked well in her West Indian Colonies, captures Africans and sends them to Sierra Leone or St. Helena, where they are induced to become voluntary laborers for the West India Islands. The British Government gives $25 a head for them, and the effect was that both British and American coasters have an inducement to ship as many slaves as they can, to get the British premium money, while we, on our side of the treaty, have to furnish our ships, hire our men, and pay $100 each for every African captured, and $100 each to send them back. So long as this was the case, so long would the Slave-trade continue. After some remarks by Mr. MASON, Mr. WILSON said he would not defend Great Britain. She might be false and hypocritical in relation to this Slave-trade, but assailing her did not justify us. He knew of nine vessels which had sailed within the last six months from New-York, and one at least from New-Orleans, to engage in that trade. We wanted for its suppression small steamers that could enter the bays and rivers of Africa, and sail swiftly, and not the large 80-gun vessels we have Mr. MALLORY denounced the conduct of Great Britain, in reference to the treaty, as a fraud practiced under the name of philanthropy. She could stop the Slave-trade with Cuba any day if she chose to do it. He said that no prominent man in the South was in favor of the Slave-trade. Mr. SEWARD said that a year ago he had introduced a proposition to increase the naval force and police to prevent the escape of slavers, and Southern Senators, opposed to the Slave-trade, had approved his bill. He was not prepared to abrogate the treaty with Great Britain, which required us to keep a squadron on the African coast, but he preferred that we should not make Great Britain a police for us. England had enough to do to take care of herself. The Slave-trade that we should abolish was our own trade. We should prevent our own merchants from fitting out ships, and our citizens from buying Africans. After further debate a vote was taken on the amendment, and it was lost by a vote of 18 against 25. The Navy Appropriation bill was passed. The business in the House yesterday was not of much importance. The Civil Appropriation bill was amended by the appropriation of $350,000 for the extension of the Treasury Building, $300,000 for the prosecution of the Capitol extension, with $205,000 for labor and materials, and $47,600 for the purchase of marble columns for the Capitol.

The Baltimore Democratic Convention met yesterday, and was called to order by Mr. CUSHING, the President, who delivered an address of considerable length. The first question that came up related to the admission of delegates. A resolution was offered by Gov. CHURCH, of New-York, that all delegates admitted should be bound in honor to support the nominees of the Convention. The previous question was moved but was not seconded—the New-York delegation voting against it—66 to 14. A resolution offered by Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, to the effect that the citizens of the several States of the Union have an equal right to settle and remain in the Territories, and hold unmolested there their slaves "and other property," caused much debate, and was not acted upon when our report closed. According to the present appearance of things, the action of the Convention will be harmonious. There was considerable debate relative to the admission of the Southern secessionists, but the general feeling was pacific. New York is said to hold the balance of power, and seems inclined to favor some sort of a compromise. Her vote, it is believed, will be cast for the admission of the Southern delegates generally, where there is no contest, and of both delegations where a contest exists.

The arrival of the *Ariel* puts us in possession of later intelligence from the several States of Central and South America. Her dates from Aspinwall are to the 9th inst. The Congress of New-Granada had adjourned on the 14th of May, having been unable to accomplish much business on account of the disturbed condition of the country, nearly every State being in open and armed hostility against the Federal authority. It is hoped that the approaching Presidential election may result in a more satisfactory state of things. The members of both houses of Congress belonging to the Liberal Party recommend Gen. MOSQUERA for the Presidency. It is stated that the *Ariel* refused to take a very heavy mail which had reached Panama, for the United States,—so that it still remains at that port. Capt. SCHLESINGER, who was one of WALKER's men in Nicaragua, is now in Salvador, where he has obtained an exclusive right to extract India-rubber from the Government lands. The American ship *Sea Ranger* has been wrecked. The difficulties between France and Chili have been adjusted. War is impending between Bolivia and Peru. From the other States the intelligence is of but little interest.

At the Bunker-Hill Regatta, in Boston Harbor, the *Haidee* won the first prize for four and six-cared boats. The distance rowed was two miles, and the *Haidee*, rowed by the Sophomore crew, accomplished it in 14 minutes and 39 seconds.

The Japanese Embassy yesterday, in company with the Naval Commission and the Common Council, visited the Mayor and Governor at the City Hall, and were formally welcomed. The Seventh Regiment, National Guards, turned out a volunteer escort of about 650 men to guard the visitors on the route. Addresses of welcome were made by Mayor WOOD and Gov. MORGAN, and replied to by the Princes, who, after viewing the Governor's room, were escorted back to the Metropolitan. The Embassy was called upon in the morning by the Consul and Vice-Consul of the Netherlands, E. C. BENEDICT and J. E. ZIMMERMAN.

The Legislative Committee for investigating the affairs, condition and progress of the Central Park, met yesterday, at No. 54 Exchange-place, all the Committee being present, and Hon. J. McLEOD MURPHY in the chair. Mr. JAMES HOGG presented a list of charges against the Commissioners, which were read and ordered on file. A numerous list of witnesses was submitted, but no one was examined. The Committee adjourned to Wednesday morning.

The City Guard celebrated their Twenty-seventh Anniversary yesterday, by an excursion to Long Branch, in connection with the opening of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad. A large number of invited guests accompanied the excursion, and the affair passed off in the most pleasant and agreeable style. On their return to the City, the City Guard was received by Company A, Ninth Regiment, and escorted to their armory, being complimented on the route up Broadway by a display of fireworks given them by the Friendship Hook and Ladder Company No. 12.

The anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated last evening by Putnam Chapter, O. U. A., at JONES' Assembly Room, Broadway. A feast, numerous speeches, the reading of letters from distinguished gentlemen whose presence had been asked, and dancing prolonged to an indefinite period, made up the evening programme.

A libel was yesterday filed by the United States District Attorney against the *Falmouth* and her cargo, for being engaged in the slave trade. A warrant was also issued for the arrest of the Captain, Mate and six of the crew, who were taken into custody by the Marshal and committed.

The Board of Aldermen had an angry debate last evening, on a report in favor of paving Greenwich-street from the Battery to Gansevoort-street. The contract, it appeared, had been very loosely drawn, and gave many privileges to the contractor at the expense of the City. When the debate closed, the whole matter was referred back to the Committee. The report in relation to the Battery enlargement was adopted, after an amendment to the effect that GEORGE LAW's ferry privilege shall continue only during his present lease, which has four years to run.

The weekly report to the City Inspector shows the number of men employed during the week past to have been 337, and the total number of loads of dirt, ashes and manure removed, 18,780, at a cost of $6,625 52.

The Police Commissioners did not hold their usual daily meeting yesterday, because of the absence of Mr. ACTON. They will meet to-day, when it is expected business of interest will come up for consideration.

The thirtieth session of the Board of Excise was held yesterday, when six licenses at thirty dollars each were granted to inn-keepers, making in all 203 licenses granted during the present year, for $6,100.

The Stock Market was lower yesterday on the Western Road shares, in which the speculation for the decline was quite active. Prices closed at a partial improvement. The Bank return shows a gain of $324,000 on the Specie average, and a steady Discount line.

Cotton was rather more sought after at unchanged prices. Flour and Wheat were brisker and dearer. Corn was more active, but at irregular rates. Provisions were in good demand. Pork was cheaper. Rio Coffee attracted considerable attention. Sugars, Rice, and Whisky were moderately inquired for. A fair business was transacted in Hay, at steady figures. Hops, Fish Oils, Common Resin, Tallow, and Tobacco, were in request. Heavier freight engagements were reported.

The Baltimore Convention.

The Baltimore Convention is in full blast. Yesterday was spent mainly in preliminary movements, but some of these were not without significance. The New-York delegation seems to be, as the French say, master of the situation, and it is quite evident that its leading members intend to husband their influence by using it with caution. Nominally they are for DOUGLAS and their votes will probably be cast for him, as decidedly the strongest man whom the party can select for the Northern States. But it is also evident that their devotion to him is by no means of an uncompromising character. Their votes upon questions of order and of form indicate an unmistakable determination not to push their claims or their opinions to any extreme. When they find it impossible to carry DOUGLAS by a two-thirds vote, they will probably present some new name; and it will not be until after every conceivable effort shall have been made to secure the union of the party, that they will consent to the repeal of the two-thirds rule.

The most significant step taken yesterday was the action upon a resolution offered by Lieutenant-Governor CHURCH, of this State, that all the delegates admitted to seats in the Convention should be deemed bound in honor to support its nominees. Nothing could be intrinsically more just than such a rule. Conventions become a mere farce when they cease to carry any obligation:—and if one portion of their members are held bound by their action, while another portion is entirely free, they become instruments of oppression. But the Southern Delegates refused utterly to assent to any such restriction of their liberty. They declared their determination to secede *en masse* in advance of any action, if such a rule should be adopted. And nothing can show more clearly the extreme complaisance of the New-York Delegation, than their refusal to second the previous question on this resolution, or to vote for it on its final passage.

It is very clear that every possible concession will be made to the South, consistent with the continued existence of the party in the Northern States. We see, however, no strong reason for believing that these attempts at compromise will prove successful. A large and active portion of the Southern delegates are clearly in favor of having two candidates, and trusting to the chances of an election in the House or by the Senate. The *ultra* Douglas men are quite willing to accept the issue thus tendered, and will prefer it decidedly to the nomination of any other candidate than the Illinois Senator. The action of the Convention to-day will probably throw more light upon the final result.

End of the Harper's Ferry Affair.

Senator MASON has just wound up the Harper's Ferry affair by presenting a majority report which reveals nothing, and by getting himself discharged from the manufacture of a bill to protect States from invasion. THADDEUS HYATT has also, at last, been released from his dungeon, and the country has thus been delivered from the horrors of civil war, with which Dr. CHEEVER threatened it. No complicity with JOHN BROWN has been brought home to anybody in the Republican Party. No organization for the invasion of Slave States has been discovered in the North, except the contemptible one which the unfortunate BROWN headed. Nothing has been fastened even upon GERRIT SMITH, WENDELL PHILLIPS or Dr. HOWE. In so far, in short, as the inquiry was intended to damage the Republican Party, or even the Abolitionists, in the eyes of timid people, it has proved a miserable failure.

We were, of course, always satisfied that such would prove to be the case; but there is a lesson taught by the whole affair which cannot be too strongly impressed upon the public mind. The conduct of the Democratic party ever since the John Brown affair, has been painfully indicative of the rapidity with which poeltive ferocity is permeating our political controversies. There could not be a better proof of the wisdom of the founders of our Government, in striking acts of attainder from the list of punishments for political offences, than the events of the last eight months, though we feel satisfied that none of them ever imagined that any such proof would be furnished within the first century of our national existence. To judge from the language and conduct of Pro-Slavery politicians at the North, as well as the South, ever since the John Brown raid, one might fairly conclude that they were no longer content with merely political victories, but sought The notion that NAPOLEON III. has ever seriously cherished the intention of securing that crown for any member of his own family, is just as gratuitous, and indeed just as absurd, as the kindred notion which was so sedulously disseminated by the English Press a year ago, that France was intriguing to erect Etruria into a kingdom for the Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess CLOTILDE. Austria has plainly signified her indisposition to step beyond the quadrilateral in Italy. Her inability to do so needed no diplomatic certificate. She would probably protest against the annexation of Naples and Sicily, as she has already protested against the annexation of the Northern and Central Duchies mind a foregone conclusion of their guilt, and the inquiry was opened in the Senate, in a spirit of savage eagerness, in order to obtain, if possible, legal proofs of complicity in the most horrible crimes known to public law.

We do not say that all those who took part in this unworthy crusade meant what they said, or that if the matter had been brought home to them as a tangible and probable issue, they would have anticipated the execution of SEWARD and GREELEY and GERRIT SMITH with satisfaction. But the spirit which does really gloat over the ruin and suffering, and even death, of a political enemy, is one which is cultivated and encouraged by the reckless use of ferocious and truculent language. There is in human nature a well known tendency to desire, and even to realize, that on which the mind dwells, and about which the tongue wags. We begin by abusing people and slandering them, and we end by really hating and destroying them. The first man a tiger kills, he kills in a rage and in self-defence; but the second and third are killed to be eaten. Nothing is easier of development in any of us than tigerish instincts.

At such political crises as that on which we are entering, charity is not simply a Christian virtue, but it is highly expedient; and the feeling itself can in no way be so well cultivated as by the habitual use of moderate language, and by the exercise of great caution in charging people with atrocious offences. The vicissitudes of political life in democratic countries are proverbial. The victors of to-day may be the vanquished of to-morrow; and there is no man in public life who may not any day find cause to remember with thankfulness that all his controversies with his opponents have been conducted in a generous, gentlemanly, Christian spirit.

Sicily and Italy.

All the world, unless we are to except with the Austrians and the Pope, the Irish brigade of the Knights of St. Patrick, which is now forming to aid the renegade LAMORICIERE, in sweeping back the waves of the sea, is rejoicing with Italy in the triumphs of GARIBALDI. Italians may take a special pride in the thought that a new name has been inscribed on that splendid roll of masters in the art of war which their race has kept so bright from the days of CÆSAR to those of NAPOLEON. GARIBALDI has taken his place in history with the MONTECUCULIS, the EUGENES and the MASSENAS. He has wrung the heartiest homage to his abilities as a commander, even from those cynical critics who were cooly debating, a few weeks since, whether he should be set down as a madman or a pirate; and the little steamer to which he confided the fate of Southern Italy with a boldness now recognized in its success as the ripest wisdom, bids fair to be remembered with the frail boat which once carried JULIUS and his fortunes.

The General who could so time his blow as to drive a large and well-appointed army from all its strongholds back to the sea, within a fortnight of his landing on the Sicilian coast at the head of a handful of volunteers, is not to be classed even with the highest order of partisan chieftains. The conquest of Sicily is no guerilla work. If it has been achieved, as now appears to be beyond a doubt, it is a military exploit possible only to a man capable of the larger combinations of war, and equal to the exigencies of a grand campaign, as well as to these of a desultory conflict. For, after all allowance has been made for the effect which the *prestige* of GARIBALDI's name, and secret disaffection towards the cause they were defending, may be supposed to have had in depressing the spirit of the Royal army in Sicily, it still remains very plain that the King's troops fought with extreme tenacity and energy, and that the natural strength of the positions which they occupied was seriously reinforced by the valor and obstinacy of the defenders. It was one of the innumerable blunders committed by the Italian patriots of 1848, that they lost no occasion of heaping every imaginable sort of insult upon the Neapolitan regular army. The soldiers of King Bomba, who were Italians after all, and ought to have been conciliated by their fellow Italians of the North, were denounced from Rome to Milan by the Liberals as poltroons, assassins and *lazzaroni*. In spite of the courage and constancy which were displayed at Goito, Somma Campagna, and other Northern battlefields by Neapolitan troops, fighting in the national cause, the Southern Italians were held up to universal contempt as abject, incapable and effeminate, till the *esprit du corps* of the whole Neapolitan army was enlisted, less in the maintenance of the Neapolitan throne than in the assertion of its own value. GARIBALDI and his men have the declaimers of 1848, therefore, to thank in part, at least, for the difficulties with which they contended from Marsala to Palermo. But these difficulties making the task sterner, made it more glorious, too; and it is not to be supposed that the soldiers of King FRANCIS will be any the more slow to declare themselves in behalf of right and liberty, when the right moment shall arrive, because they have at last been able to prove themselves worthy to cross bayonets with the bravest of their race.

But while Italians may look with unmixed satisfaction upon this new and brilliant page of their national record, the rest of Europe is beginning to feel some natural anxiety as to the possible results on the general peace of the tremendous impulse which has now been given to the movement of the great Italian revolution. The most obstinate believer in Divine Right, who buttons himself in a Roman cassock or an Austrian uniform, can hardly shut his eyes to the impression which a successful insurrection in the Kingdom of Naples must make upon the people of the Ecclesiastical States and of Venetia. The throne of the Bourbons in Italy may be shaken and fall without a hand to stay it, for by a rare exhibition of poetical justice, the Neapolitan Government, which certainly deserves no friends, as certainly has none. Were VICTOR EMANUEL to be offered to-morrow the crown which FRANCIS II. has disgraced, there is no reason to suppose that any Power in Europe would interfere to prevent his accepting it. the personal extermination of their adversaries. The spirit which was displayed in the Fifth-avenue manifesto, and in the Harper's Ferry inquiry, to all outward appearance, differed little from that which brought SIDNEY and RUSSELL to the scaffold, and which, until the revolution of 1688, gave to English Parliamentary struggles such a sanguinary importance. A triumph at the elections seemed to have lost all value. Nothing short of the conviction of a score of leading Republicans of treason and murder seemed to possess any attraction for the law and order party of last November. A large number of respectable merchants in this City spent money and time in endeavoring to create in the public to Sardinia. Her protests would be solemnly filed; and the ex-royal family of Caserta would have the melancholy pleasure of being treated as sovereigns at Vienna in company with the refugees of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma. Russia would call the attention of Europe to the irregularity of the proceedings, and then politely go on with her usual relations to the Court of Turin. England has bound herself, in advance, to recognize the change heartily when it comes; and in this posture of the leading Courts, Sardinia would have no motive for hesitating to take another mighty step towards the consummation of her great national mission.

Were there no Pope at Rome, and no Austrian Archduke in Venetia, there would then be little reason for apprehending any European disturbance as an eventual consequence of the victories of GARIBALDI. But the Pope is in Rome; he has openly repulsed the policy of Italian unity; he has openly invited a cruel and odious crusade against the independence and the liberties of the race whose blood is in his veins, whose language he speaks, whose faith he professes to control. Foreign fanatics and foreign mercenaries receive his blessing when they bring their arms and their money to assist in riveting the chains of two millions of Italian citizens. It is utterly out of the question, therefore, that the kingdoms of Northern and Southern Italy can be coalesced on either side of the Papal dominions without inflaming the discontent of the Papal populations into open insurrection, and equally out of the question that the newly liberated Italian kinsmen of these populations can look on unmoved upon the suppression of such an insurrection by French and Irish and Austrian janissaries.

And the Austrian Archduke is in Venitia, representing a Government always hated, hated now more intensely than ever. The politics of the nineteenth century are not particularly sentimental; but it is not easy to think or to speak with politic *sang froid* of the condition of Venice. Every promise made for her at Villafranca by FRANCIS JOSEPH has been impudently broken. The intolerable pressure of the military satraps upon the Venetian people has given rise to an emigration so vast and general, that the Imperial authorities have undertaken to arrest it by measures of an unparalleled brutality. On the 15th of May an edict appeared at Venice, threatening Venetians "guilty of emigration" with incapacity "to buy or sell any property, to receive or enjoy any inheritance, even in the case of an anterior legacy, and with sequestration for life of all their estates." This edict is to take effect even upon persons who have received permission to travel under the amnesty of Villafranca, and from whom the safeguards of that amnesty have been subsequently withdrawn; so that if they do not return they lose their property, while if they do return they risk their liberty.

It was asking much of Venetian heroism to expect Venice patiently to endure such a Government as this until the "Italian Kingdom" should grow strong enough to deliver her. If Naples, Sicily, Central Italy, Sardinia and Lombardy are within a few months to combine their twenty millions of Italians around the standard of VICTOR EMANUEL, who can doubt that Venice will call aloud for her deliverance, or that her call must be heard and answered? An Austro-Papal war with all Italy would seem to be the inevitable corollary of the events now so rapidly developing under the inspiration of the hero of Sicily.

Congress Inquiring into Facts.

The case of Judge WATROUS is one which must excite in a special manner the honest indignation of Messrs. BUCHANAN and TOUCEY. The Committee appointed to examine the charges against him have actually for some months been engaged in hearing testimony, for the purpose of ascertaining if there are sufficient grounds for impeaching him, and have by the last accounts come to the conclusion that there are, and he is to be impeached accordingly.

According to the constitutional theory of the President and the Secretary of the Navy, this examination has been nothing short of a prolonged outrage upon the judiciary. While hearing the evidence the Committee had not made up their minds whether they would impeach Judge WATROUS or not, and under TOUCEY's ruling they had no right to examine a single witness, unless they were determined to impeach him in any case. The surprising part of the matter is, that the Judge should have lodged no protest against the whole proceeding, and should not have pointed out in indignant language the care which the Constitution has taken to make the Judicial, Executive, and Legislative branches of the Government separate and independent, and should not have alleged that what he did in those land cases in Texas was done in the exercise of his judicial discretion, and was no affair of the House of Representatives.

WATROUS, however, is apparently a more sensible man than Messrs. BUCHANAN and TOUCEY. He knows perfectly well that the House of Representatives is not simply a legislative body; that it constitutes the grand inquest of the nation, and is the lawful censor and supervisor of all branches of the Government. The members are sent by the people to Washington for two years, not simply to pass bills, but to see that all public officers do their duty, and to indict and prosecute them if they do not. This is the only sound and constitutional view of its functions. In fact, this inquisitorial power which it possesses is one of the most valuable of its attributes. It is the only one which, under our system of Government, prevents the Senate and President, and all the Executive officers, from bidding defiance to the public and the law for at least four years. As long as an adverse vote does not, as in England, drive the Executive from office, it is most desirable that the House should at least retain and exercise the power of rigidly scrutinizing, and, where necessary, of exposing and censuring all acts of the Administration.

CHANGES IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.—Mr. JAMES F. DWIGHT and Mr. CHARLES H. HUNT, Assistants in the office of U. S. District-Attorney ROOSEVELT, have resigned their positions—their resignations to take effect on the 1st of July next.

[redacted] SENATE.

THE NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

Speeches of Messrs. Collamer, Wilson, Mallory, and Seward on the War Sloop Amendment for the Suppression of the Slave-trade.

THE AMENDMENT LOST.

Douglas' Chances Considered Unfavorable.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 18.

ARMY MOVEMENTS FOR THE PROTECTION TO EMIGRANTS.

By special Army orders (number seventy-six) it is directed that the three companies of Second Dragoons at Camp Floyd, B, E, and H, march for Lander's Road, in the southern part of Oregon, with the view of affording protection to emigrants against marauders and Indians, and of chastising depredators, during Summer and Autumn. Assistant-Surgeon BARNES is assigned to this command. The commanding officer is to establish his depôt, with a sufficient guard, at some suitable point in the vicinity of the junction of the Soda Springs and Lander's Road, or where the latter crosses Pont Neuf River, from whence he will make detachments, with pack animals, in sufficient strength to patrol the roads in all directions towards Soda Springs and the City of Rocks, extending the march beyond these points as circumstances may require. He will also open communications and concert measures with the Commander of the detachment of troops, which it is understood is to be ordered from the Department of Oregon, to take post at or in the vicinity of the City of Rocks. These troops will be rationed for five months, and beef is to be issued to destitute emigrants. Transportation will be limited to absolute wants, each man to be supplied with one hundred rounds of cartridges. The troops from Utah for New-Mexico will proceed by way of Col. LORING's trail, and not by the Spanish Cañon, as previously ordered. Brevet Major BARNITZ, Assistant Quartermaster, is assigned to duty as principal Quartermaster of the Department of Oregon, receiving pay but not allowance of brevet grade. Lieutenants FISK, of the Eighth Infantry, and AMORY, of the Seventh Infantry, of the recruiting service, are transferred, the former to the Western and the latter to the Eastern Department. They will report accordingly.

THE WORK ON THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The House is in better mood to-night, and the Senate amendments, making provisions for continuing the work on the public buildings, are being adopted. The proviso to the appropriation for marble columns for the Capitol, requiring the marble to be of American production, was carried by only one majority. This secures the job to CONNELLY & Co., of Baltimore, as there is only one quarry which can furnish them; and defeats the scheme for Italian marble. Strange to say, many Administration Democrats voted against the appropriations for public buildings, giving it as a reason, that no money should be voted until after the Baltimore Convention had adjourned. If the Government was to be broden up, it was unnecessary they contended to spend money at this time.

MR. FLORENCE'S EXPUNGING RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. FLORENCE offered his expunging resolutions to day, but they were objected to by the Democrats, in view of the fact that they would be voted down by a large majority. The Republicans were anxious to have a vote on them.

The failure in Baltimore to have delegates pledged to abide the decision of the Convention is regarded as unfavorable to Mr. DOUGLAS. The ruling of Mr. CUSHING, excluding the seceders, produced intense excitement here among the Anti-Douglas men. Others think it would have been politic in Mr. DOUGLAS friends to admit them.

THE WAR-SLOOP AMENDMENTS LOST.

Both houses are rushing the Appropriation bills through, after debating the amendments of Mr. MALLORY, proposing seven, and Mr. WILSON, proposing three, additional war-sloops, to be used against slavers. The Senate voted both amendments down by large majorities.

THE TARIFF BILL AND THE TARIFF OF 1846.

Senator LANE gave notice that when the Tariff bill came up he should move a substitute, re-establishing the tariff of 1846. Q.

For the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 18.

Mr. HATCH's special report on the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British Provinces has been communicated to Congress. He makes elaborate statements to show the disastrous effects of the reciprocity treaty on our country, and says the only proper, radical and sufficient remedy beyond a question is its speedy abrogation. *Per contra*, JAMES N. TAYLOR, another Special Commissioner, says he can safely aver that there is an entire sentiment west of Buffalo on the line of the great lakes, and that is, hostility to the abrogation of the treaty. If any change is demanded, it is in favor of its territorial extension to the new province soon to be organized west of Minnesota in British Columbia, so as to merit the designation of a Zollverein or Customs Union.

The National Executive Committee of the Union party, of which Hon. A. R. BOTELER is Chairman, hold meetings daily, and are making preparations, it is said, for a vigorous prosecution of the canvass.

At the solicitation of Hon. Mr. FARNSWORTH, the Post-Office Department has determined to establish a branch post-office in West Chicago.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 18.

Several private bills were passed.

The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up.

The amendment providing three steamers for the suppression of the African Slave-trade was debated at length.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) advocated the necessity of increasing the squadron on the Coast of Africa for suppressing the slave trade.

Mr. MALLORY, of Florida, (Dem.,) was opposed to the United States interfering in the suppression of the slave trade between Cuba and Africa, although he was opposed to the trade between this country and Africa.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said: I desire to occupy a few moments on this subject of the suppression of the African Slave-trade; reserving much that I may have to say for a more elaborate examination of the question hereafter. I am unwilling that we should sit here self-deluded and cheated about this business. It is about time to come to some understanding with ourselves, and especially with the British Government in relation to this African Slave-trade. I think we should come to some understanding about *doing*, instead of contriving how not to do. After the emancipation of her slaves in the West Indies by Great Britain, they established a system of apprenticeship, and after this they endeavored to establish a system for the emigration of voluntary laborers; but when they undertook to put this plan in operation, they found no laborers willing to emigrate. They have tried various ways to obtain laborers, finding that their emancipated slaves did not work as well as they desired and had hoped. But the British Government has of late pushed forward the system of capturing these Africans and sending them to Sierra Leone and St. Helena, and there they are for a time furnished with provisions and means to recover from the effects of their captivity. But they are soon delivered up as servants, and directed to become voluntary laborers for the British Colonies in the West India Islands. I have seen the returns made by gentlemen who have examined these establishments, and from them the great purpose of the British Government seems to be to obtain voluntary labor to send to her Colonies. The British Government gives five pounds ($25) per head for all that are captured. And what is the effect of this? It is that the coasters, British and American, have no inducement to prevent the shipping of slaves; on the contrary, the inducement is to let them ship as many as they please, and then catch as many as they can, for the purpose of getting the prize money, and also that the British Government may carry them to their tropical colonies, where they may become laborers. Yet we are to go on and hire our own men, furnish our own ships, give a hundred dollars each to capture them, and another hundred to carry them back. This is not exactly an enterprise that pays. It is a bad business in a pecuniary point of view, nor can much be said for it in point of humanity. And I am exceedingly unwilling to sit here and to be the dupe of my own delusion.

There is a way of really preventing and entirely destroying the African Slave-trade; and if the American and British Governments will seriously set about the work, it will be very easily done. The knowledge of that coast of Africa has been very essentially developed within the last ten years. The population has almost entirely grown up in that period. We can obtain all the information we want if we desire to have it. What is called the African fever has been found not to reach a mile from the coast, and scarcely over a half mile; and the whole region of the west coast of Africa, where this trade is carried on, only comprises about three hundred miles. The points where the shipments are made are as well known as are most of the harbors on the coast of North America. If they change the places of shipment, a knowledge of the new places can be easily obtained. The slavers might easily be watched, as it takes weeks to obtain a cargo of Africans.

Mr. COLLAMER then briefly referred to the case of the *Orion*, which on being liberated immediately returned to Africa. This whole business, he said, is not managed with the sagacity with which sensible Yankees generally manage their affairs. So long as there is an inducement for the British Government to catch these Africans to make laborers, or for the purpose of getting prize money, just so long will this traffic go on and we shall be self-deluded and self-cheated in the whole transaction.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said he was very much impressed with the remarks of the Senator from Vermont. If the facts can only be brought to light we shall see what has been the true policy of the British Government in this suppression of the African Slave-trade. As long as this treaty exists, he was in favor of a fair and honest execution of it on the part of the British Government. He had seen enough to convince him that all the protestations of the British Government about the extinction of the traffic, and all her professions of humanity, are utterly hollow and insincere. She did stop the policy in her Colonies of extinguishing Slavery, but she has never shown to the world what the effect of that policy has been, namely, destruction of her colonies; but she has endeavored clandestinely and treacherously to supply the deficiency by the importation of apprentices. He had been very much impressed with a remarkable colloquy which took place some three years ago, at the time the Emperor of France instituted the policy of bringing, under the auspices of the French Government, ten thousand of these alleged African apprentices. The British Government entered a protest, declaring that this was merely a pretext, on the part of France, to get these Africans to be used really as slaves. The reply which France made through Count WALEWSKI, her Minister, was in effect that the assault of Great Britain was closed till she could explain to France, and the world, her participation in the Coolie trade, and it was rumored at the time, that Great Britain proceeded no further in the matter. The American Minister at Paris thought this so important that he asked the consent of Count WALEWSKI to transmit the conversation to this country, to which WALEWSKI agreed, and wrote it out and it was dispatched to the Department here. That was the conduct of Great Britain in her pretended remonstrance to France. There it began and there it ended; and the Coolie trade, which certainly is as bad, if not infinitely worse, than the African Slave-trade, goes under the British flag. From all this he felt warranted in saying that the Government of Great Britain, with all that extraordinary pretension which she has caused to ring through the world, of being the great leader in the extinction of the African Slave-trade, is utterly hypocritical and hollow; and that she stands to-day disloyal to her race and her age. Such being the position of Great Britain, he should despair of any attempt to induce her to carry into effect any true, just and honest execution of any treaty stipulation which she has made with us on this subject. Her interest, and her policy, are at war, and her policy will not let her disclose the fact of that antagonistic position, and so she pursues one path while professing the other. We have had four slave ships captured on the coast of Cuba within the last twelve months, all made by American cruisers, and he had not heard of a single ship being captured by a British vessel. But he did know that such was the zeal of the Government some years ago, that it came very near to bringing about trouble between that Government and this, by interfering with our commerce. He thought we should find it to be the true policy of this Government to cancel all treaty obligations with Great Britain on this subject, and let whatever remains to be done on our part be done separately.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.)—It is not my policy to defend the course of Great Britain in relation to the Slave-trade. She may be hypocritical and false to herself and her age. All this may be true, and we and the world may arraign Great Britain before the bar of nations, and compel her to plead in defence of her policy. But assailing Great Britain does not justify us, and does not in any way relieve us from performing our treaty obligations, executing our laws, and doing the part which belongs to us as a Christian and civilized nation. It is a fact familiar to every one who has studied this question, that for the last twenty years our flag, our capital, and persons living in our country, are responsible for at least four-fifths of the Slave-trade. I have now in my hand a list of nine vessels that have sailed from the City of New-York since the 31st of December last, to engage in the Slave-trade.

Mr. HAMMOND, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) asked if the Senator had any on his list that fitted out from a Southern port.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.)—Not a great many; but I think the Senator will find that the Echo was fitted out in New-Orleans. At any rate, New-York and New-Orleans are the places where vessels are chiefly fitted out for the Slave-trade, for there are but few vessels fitted out in the other Southern ports for anything. A vessel sailed a few days ago from New-York, and I received a letter stating that she had sailed for the coast of Africa, as a slaver; and that three officers of the United States came to the wharf three minutes before she sailed. She sailed down the harbor, met with an accident, returned to New-York, and was arrested as a slaver. This makes ten vessels in less than six months. There can be no doubt of the fact that there has been a revival of the Slave-trade, and therefore it becomes our duty to execute our treaty obligations. We profess to keep our treaty obligations, while practically we do not. I think, Sir, that this debate will have the tendency to encourage the Slave-trade; and then it becomes the more our duty to legislate on this subject. There is nothing new in this amendment, and no new demand is made in it. I hold in my hand letters from four naval commanders, who have been on the Coast of Africa, and they all say that a few small steamers that could enter the bays and rivers of Africa, and that could sail swiftly, would be more efficient than the eighty guns we keep on that coast. There is another reason for legislating at this time. We cannot disguise the fact that there is a change in the sentiments of some of the States in relation to this trade. Five or six years ago the Charleston *Mercury* advocated the reopening of the African Slave-trade. [Mr. WILSON here read from the Charleston *Mercury* of December, 1854, and also from the Charleston *Standard*, advocating the Slave-trade.]

Mr. HAMMOND, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) said that there must be some mistake about the *Mercury*, as that paper had never advocated the Slave-trade. If the extracts read were from the *Mercury*, they must have been from some correspondent, or extracts made from some other paper. He had never known any paper in South Carolina that did advocate it, except the *Standard*, and that was in existence no longer.

Mr. WILSON read a resolution of the South Carolina Legislature, advocating the Slave-trade.

Mr. HAMMOND said those resolutions were thrown out by a large majority; and referred to the speeches of public men, and the resolutions of other States; and thought those additional reasons for legislation now.

Mr. MALLORY, of Florida, (Dem.,) denounced the conduct of Great Britain as fraud under the name of philanthropy; and said that our laws making the Slave-trade piracy were the cause of the greatest cruelty to Africans. The British Government could stop the Slave-trade in Cuba any day. He declared that no prominent man in the South was in favor of the Slave-trade. He was opposed to the amendment to purchase small steamers, and preferred to have them built.

Mr. SUMNER, of Rhode Island (Rep.), thought it would be an action of humanity for this Government to take care of the captured Africans in this country a while, in order to give them a degree of civilization before sending them back.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas (Dem.), believed Mr. NELSON had no sincerity in his propos

[illegible] (Dem.,) agreed with Mr. [illegible] that we had better civilize these wild Africans before sending them back. He was in favor of abrogating that article of the treaty with Great Britain which required us to keep a squadron on the African coast, and substituting in its place an armed force to protect the American flag.

Mr. BROWN, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) did not believe that any Republican would honestly say that there is any inhumanity in taking these Africans to Brazil, Cuba, and this country. Why, then, continually talk about this thing. He denied that the South were in favor of opening the Slave-trade. He was against bringing the wild Africans here to debase the slaves of his or any other State.

Mr. MALLORY offered a substitute for the amendment, providing that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to construct seven steam sloops of war, which shall not exceed fourteen feet in draft. Not agreed to. Yeas 14, nays 25.

The question was then taken on the amendment providing for the purchase of three vessels for suppressing the slave trade. Not agreed to. Yeas 18, nays 29.

Mr. HAMMOND offered an amendment appropriating $300,000 to pay the contract with A. W. THOMPSON for coal lands at Chiriqui. He advocated the necessity for the passage of the amendment, believing it just and proper.

Mr. GREEN advocated it as being of great importance to this Government in a commercial and political view. The establishment of a naval dépôt at Chiriqui would be the means of forming an excellent transit across the Isthmus, which would advance the best interests of the United States.

Recess from 4 to 6 o'clock.

At the reassembling of the Senate it was ascertained that no quorum was present. After waiting some time yeas and nays were taken on a motion to adjourn and a quorum was not found voting.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered a resolution rescinding the recess.

The President would not entertain it as a quorum was not present.

Mr. LATHAM moved that the President direct the Sergeant at Arms to request Seentors to attend.

After refusals to adjourn had been made, and no quorum was found present, the Senate waited again, when on a count a quorum was found present, and the Naval Appropriation bill resumed.

The amendment making a contract with THOMPSON for the purchase of coal lands and dépôts on each side of Chiriqui was debated at great length, and passed by yeas 25, nays 17.

The Navy Appropriation bill was then passed.

The Senate went in Executive Session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 18.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution reported from the Committee on elections, declaring that Mr. ANDERSON is entitled to retain the seat he now occupies as Representative of the Fourth Congressional District of Kentucky.

Mr. CHRISMAN, contestant, again spoke in support of his claim.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) spoke for, and Mr. SHANNON, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) against the contestant.

The resolution, retaining Mr. ANDERSON in his seat, was adopted by a vote of 112, comprising all the Republicans and Southern Oppositionists present, against 61, Democrats exclusively.

On motion of Mr. STRANAHAN it was resolved that compensation be allowed to Mr. CHISTMAN to the present time.

The House then proceeded to act on the amendments to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, concurring in all reported in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on Saturday, some of which were mentioned in that day's report.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) made a minority report from the Covode Committee. He made a personal explanation to the effect that the charge against Mr. SCRANTON was from a written communication, giving the name of forty-four witnesses. In a conversation with the writer he discovered that he had been somewhat deceived, and informed the Committee that he wished to prosecute the matter no further, and now took pleasure in saying that nothing whatever had been brought to light reflecting in any manner on that gentleman's character.

Mr. CAMPBELL said this explanation was creditable to Mr. WINSLOW's head and heart, who could have been actuated by no other desire than to discharge his duty in the premises.—The friends of Mr. SCRANTON anticipated such a result, as they knew no stain could rest on his public or private character.

Recess from half-past 4 to 7.

The House reassembled at 7.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) obtained unanimous consent to have a proposition read for information. He said if there was any objection he would withdraw it. The preamble sets forth that the resolution passed on the 8th condemnatory of the course and action of the President exceeded the constitutional power of the House; that it was *ex parte*, and therefore unfair toward the President; and as it was manifestly improper that such an extraordinary, illegal and unconstitutional act should remain on the journal, it resolved that on the day following the passage of this resolution, the Clerk bring in the journal containing a record of the aforesaid proceedings, when the Speaker shall draw a black line across the border and edge of the lines of said resolutions, and write in their midst in large and legible letters the words, "Expunged by order of the House of Representatives," adding thereto the date of so doing.

Mr. HAWARD, of Ohio, (Dem.)—Print it in your *Democratic Quarterly Review*.

A VOICE—"Solitary and alone," like BENTON, you put this ball in motion.

Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,)—Can't we call the previous question and have a vote on it?

Messrs. BARR, of New-York, (Dem.,) and HARDEMAN, of Georgia, (Am.,) objected.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,)—Can't we suspend the rule to get the resolution in?

Mr. DELANO—I desire to know whether the gentleman offers this resolution with the concurrence of President?

Mr. FLORENCE—I have brought forward the resolution on my own responsibility. I said that if there is one objection made I would withdraw it, not desiring to interrupt the public business. Some Republicans were anxious to vote on the resolution, but the Speaker said this could not be done, as objections had been made to its introduction, and it having been merely read for information.

The House amended the Civil Appropriation Bill by appropriating three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the extension of the Treasury building; three hundred thousand dollars for the erosecution of the Capitol extension, and two hundred and five thousand dollars for labor and materials for the same; for purchasing from RICE & HERRESA thirty-four monolithic columns for the Capitol, at the price supplied in their supplemental contract in 1854, forty-seven thousand six hundred dollars, the material to be American marble. Adjourned.

The Japanese Matinee.

It is at last positively fixed that the operatic *matinée* which the Japanese Envoys have been invited to attend at the Academy of Music will take place to-morrow morning. The most elaborate preparations have been made to afford the Envoys the pleasure of looking at the audience, and the audience the pleasure of looking at the Envoys. We trust that these may not be stultified, as they were in Philadelphia, by the absence of the personages of the Embassy, and that the sweetness of a thousand opera-glasses will not be wasted upon scribes and messengers and body-servants. Be this as it may, the house will infallibly be crowded. As for the music, that is hardly worth mentioning. The Japanese will listen to it, but will hardly be able to understand it; the audience may be able to understand it, but will assuredly not listen to it. Nevertheless it will be worth listening to, for the opera of "Il Polluto" is better than many pairs of striped silk trowsers; and the voices of COSTESI and MARIGNI will, we hope, be rapturously heard in the land, long after the *Kamis* have retired each to his own pleasant Niphonese home, and TOMMY has been disemboweled for impertinence to his high-bred employers.

Acknowledgments.

We have received the following sums in answer to the appeal in the TIMES of Friday, in behalf of a family in distress:—

Already acknow'd	$15 50	11 Wall-street	2 00
Anonymous	1 00	J. C. P.	5 00
E.	5 00	E. W.	1 00
Zeta	1 00	J. W. B.	10 00
William	1 00	M. C. T.	1 00
Anonymous	2 00	Anonymous	1 00
"	5 00	F.	1 00
F. A.	1 00	New-Jersey	2 00
A. H. C.	5 00	Anonymous	5 00
Anonymous	1 00	"From the Lord's Treasury"	5 00
"	1 00	Anonymous	2 00
"	1 00	R. R.	1 00
One who would give more	5 00		
		Total	$89 50

[illegible] Regatta.

BOSTON, Monday, June 18.

A steam boiler of 60 horse power, connected with the [illegible] Mills in Newburyport, exploded this morning, nearly demolishing the boiler house, but killing nobody.

At the Bunker Hill Regatta this afternoon, the first prize for six and four oared boats was won by the *Hardee* in 14 minutes 39 seconds—2 minutes—the *Hardee* was rowed by the *Sagamack* crew, and the [illegible], which came in second, by the *Harvard* crew. The first prize for shell wherries was won by M. S. SAWYER, time 15 minutes 42 seconds.

Reported Offer of Brigham Young to Sell Out.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 18.

The *Democrat* learns that Capt. SIMPSON passed through this city on Saturday, *en route* for Washington, with dispatches from Utah, containing propositions from BRIGHAM YOUNG to sell the Mormon property at Salt Lake to the United States, the Saints to remove to some point on the Pacific coast, either in the British Possessions or the United States.

Wreck of the British Bark Woodcock.

BOSTON, Monday, June 18.

Arrived, bark *Atlantic*, SKAPE, from Cadiz May 3. Lat. 44°, Long. 32° fell in with British bark *Woodcock*, Capt. JAMESON, from Caernarvon, Wales, for Boston, in a sinking condition. Took off the Captain and crew and brought them here.

Anniversary of the Battle at Bunker Hill.

BOSTON, Monday, June 18.

The banks, insurances offices, and many wholesale stores, are closed, to-day, in observance of the anniversary of the Battle at Bunker Hill.

There will be a fine military display this afternoon

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Monday, June 18.

The screw steamship *Montgomery*, of CROMWELL's line from New York, arrived at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the 17th inst. All well.

The Weather at St. Johns.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, June 18.

Clear. Thermometer, 47. Wind S. E. At Cape Race, weather clear.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 18.

FLOUR in better demand, and after the receipt of the New-York dispatch, steady. sales, 7,000 bbls., at $4 87½@$5 12½ for Canadian and extra State from Spring Wheat; $4 83½@$5 25 for extra Illinois and Wisconsin; $5 25@$5 37½ for extra Iowa and Michigan; $5 37½@$5 50 for extra Ohio and Indiana; $5 75@$6 50 for double extras. WHEAT in good demand, and advanced 2c.@3c.; sales 11,200 bushels Chicago Spring, at $1 09½@$1 10; 5,000 oushels Canada Club at $1 10; 11,400 bushels Milwaukee Cluo at $1 12@$1 13; 1,000 bushels red Winter at $1 19; 1,000 white Winter at $1 37. CORN dull and nominal. OATS active, and ½c. lower; sales, 3g.000 bushels; Western and Canadian at 34c. BARLEY and RYE nominal. WHISKY steady; sales, 100 bbls., at 20c. *Canal Freights* dull at 40c. on Flour, 11c. on Wheat, and 10c. on Corn, for New-York. *Imports*, 5,000 bbls. Flour; 18,000 bush. Wheat: 59,000 bush. Corn; 3,000 bush. Oats. *Exports*, 6,000 bush. Wheat; 25,000 bush. Corn; 15,000 bush. Oats.

OSWEGO, Monday, June 16.

FLOUR unchanged, at $5@$5 25 for Common to Extra State. WHEAT in moderate demand; sales 10,000 bushels Canada Club, at $1 11@$1 12, and 35,000 bushels White Canada on private terms; market closing firmer. CORN without material change; sales 12,000 bushels Illinois, at 56½c.; 58,000 bushels do. at 57c.; 10,000 bushels Indiana at 57c., to arrive. OATS advancing; sales 6,200 bushels Canadian at 36c., afloat. BARLEY scarce and nominal. RYE scarce; sales 15,000 bushels Canadian at 75½c. PEAS quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged; 26c. on Flour, 7c. on Wheat, and 6½c. on Corn to New-York. *Imports*—600 bbls. Flour; 3,500 bushels Wheat; 27,500 bushels Corn; 36,000 bushels Oats; 1,300 bushels Rye. *Exports*—2,470 bbls. Flour; 31,700 bushels Wheat; 29,300 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, Monday, June 18.

FLOUR—sales 1,200 barrels; prices unchenged. GRAIN inactive. WHEAT—sales 660 bush. Mediterranean at $1 25; 6,000 bush. White Indiana at $1 35. CORN lower; market closing at 61c. afloat; about 25,000 bush. Western Mixed sold; 8,200 bush. were offered on 'Change. RYE—sales 600 bush. at 81c. PEAS 56 lbs. OATS dull at 40c.@41½c.; sales 5,000 bush.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 18.

FLOUR dull; no sales. WHEAT dull and heavy; Red, $1 30@$1 35; White, $1 40@$1 55. CORN dull and lower; Yellow, 65c.@67c.; White, 70c.@74c. PROVISIONS steady. Mess Pork, $18 25; Rump, 14c. LARD, in barrels and tierces, 13c. WHISKY dull; Ohio, 21c.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 18.

FLOUR very dull and unsettled. WHISKY steady at 17½c. PROVISIONS unchanged and holders firm. Mess PORK held at $18@$18 25. Sight Exchange on New-York ½c. premium. Money easy at 10 ₱ cent.

The Divorce Case of Deck vs. Deck—Note from Dr. Deck.

No. 18 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Monday, June 18, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to correct your report of the case in the Divorce Court of England in which myself and supposed wife figure, and have figured for over seven years. My first wife was a Miss MADELINA DE MORVEAU, a grand-daughter of the celebrated French chemist, GEYTON DE MORVEAU, and who was governess in the family of the late Countess of LOVELACE, daughter of Lord BYRON, and residing at Oldbam Park, Surrey, England. We were married in September, 1839, at the Cathedral of Dijon, Cote d' Or, France. She being a Catholic and myself a Protestant, the ceremoey only being Catholic by the laws of France, the marriage was declared null and void, although by the laws of England the marriage was declared in every way legal. She retired to a Benedictine Convent, in Austria—one child, now a Lieutenant in the Algerine army, being the issue of the marriage.

Her death was reported a few months afterwards, and I subsequently married Lady C. VERE DE VERE—the CLARA DA VERE of TENNYSON. I afterwards found that MADELINA DA MORVEAU did not die till two years after my marriage with Lady CLARA VERE DA VERE. Now, as the Catholic law in England admits marriage in either Church to be required for a legal marriage, I claim that Miss VERE DE VERE *is not nor ever was my legal wife*, therefore my marriage subsequently to Miss LOUISA HALPIN was and is a correct one, and she alone is my wife.

This is a case which, from its complexity, has occupied the Divorce Court both in the House of Peers and Divorce Circuit for many years.

I would name that at the opening of the case there was no proof of adultery or desertion offered—the only evidence of the former was a child, born through Miss HALPIN; and as to the latter no proof can be shown, as the deed of separation was signed mutually by the parents of the respective parties, and agreed to be considered as emanating from both sides.

ISAIAH DECK, M. D.,
No. 18 Exchange-place.

From Havana.

ANOTHER QUICK PASSAGE—STATE OF THE SUGAR MARKET.

The United States Mail steamer *Quaker City* arrived at the Light-ship yesterday morning with news from Havana to Thursday, 14th, 1½ P. M. The *Quaker City* reports the weather at Havana fine and the general health of the harbor and city good. A grand ball was given on the night of the 13th inst. at the Summer Palace of the Quinta, in honor of the birthday of the Countess SERRANO, which was numerously attended, and passed off with *éclat*. Major HELM, American Consul-General, has had from Washington leave of absence, and contemplates sailing on the 30th for New-York. Among the *Quaker City's* passengers are Count DE GABRIAC, French Minister to Mexico, and family, on their way to France. The *De Soto* arrived 14th from New-Orleans, and would sail next day for New-York.

The Sugar market is more active than at last reports, and encouraging. Stock, 290,000 boxes, against 340,000 boxes same time last year; white, 11 to 13 reals; yellow, No. 13 to 20, 8¾@11 reals; brown, No. 10 to 12, 8@8¾ reals; Molasses, 3@3¾ reals, per keg; Clayed and Muscovado, 2¾ reals. Freights are somewhat better than last report.

Exchanges have been in active demand and rates have advanced on London, 13 to 13¾ per cent., premium; Paris, ½ to 1 per cent.; New-York, ¾ to 1¼ per cent., premium; New-Orleans, short sight, 2½ to 3 per cent., premium.

Monument to a Huguenot Preacher.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Friday, June 15, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your paper of yesterday an article stating that the grave of PIERRE DAILLIE, the minister of the old French Church, established at Boston by French Protestant refugees, has just been discovered in the Granary burial ground there. Another memorial of the man and olden times may not be uninteresting to your readers.

A Church was organized by the Huguenots at New-Paltz, in this County, (Ulster,) in 1680. The records of this Church, kept in the French language, have lately been recovered, through the researches of the Ulster Historical Society, and I translate from them the following entry:

"The 22d January, 1683, M. PIERRE DAILLIE, minister of the word of God, arrived at the New-Paltz, and preached twice on the Sunday following, and proposed to the heads of the families to choose by a majority of votes of the fathers of families, an Elder and a Deacon, which they did," &c.

Yours, &c., HUGUENOT.

A hearing is now in progression before Judge Sprague, of the United States District Court at Boston, on the libel against the bark *Wanderer*, on complaint of the United States Government that she was engaged in the Slave-trade, and is the chy forfeited. The bearing will probably last several days. Attorney Woodbury for United States; J. A. Andrew and A. G. Browne for Lamar, the owner of the vessel.

THE JAPANESE IN NEW-YORK.

Their Reception by Mayor Wood and Governor Morgan.

SPECIAL ESCORT BY THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Scenes at the Metropolitan and the City Hall—The Speeches of the Occasion—How the Embassy Looked, &c.

The requisite points of etiquette having been settled, the Japanese Embassy, yesterday, in company with the Naval Commission and the Common Council Committee, called upon the Mayor and Governor MORGAN, at the City Hall.

The ever-ready Seventh Regiment was notified on Monday night that their services would be required yesterday to escort the Embassy from the Metropolitan to the City Hall, and, through the vigorous efforts of the commissioned and non commissioned officers, about six hundred and fifty men, including the band and troop, were enabled to be present. They assembled at 12½ o'clock on Lafayette-place, and, after beating off, Col. LEFFERTS took command, and the Regiment marched down Broadway in fine style. On reaching the front of the Metropolitan, they formed line, and were exercised in the manual by the Colonel. A detachment was ordered to either side of the main door of the hotel, and as the Ambassadors passed out they were received with presented arms, the rolling of drums, and "Hail Columbia" from the full Band. The crowd cheered a little, the ladies in the surrounding windows waved their handkerchiefs, and amid quite an enthusiastic scene the Embassy, Naval Committee and Common Council Committee entered their carriages and formed for the procession. First came a detachment of Police, next the Seventh Regiment Engineer Corps, next the Drum Corps and Band, and last the carriages containing the guests and Committee completely inclosed in the marching troops, sections of twenty-five front and two deep preceding and bringing up the rear, while from front to rear, on either side, there stretched a double line. All along Broadway the crowd was dense, the curiosity general, the Police arrangements excellent, and the approbation of the good order in which the whole procession was managed quite universal.

ARRANGEMENTS AT THE CITY HALL.

Those importunate twins, "everybody and his friend," having expressed a desire to the Common Council Committee to witness the proceedings at the City Hall, it was found that the Governor's Room was not large enough to accommodate all. There being no time to enlarge the room, the Committee of Arrangements did the next best thing, and limited the number to be admitted. During the morning even the City Hall itself was guarded at every point by a strong force of Police, and none could enter except upon the most plausible pretext of business. About 1 o'clock the Police began to clear the square in front of the Hall, and soon created a broad open space from Broadway to Printing-house-square fifty feet wide, into which none were allowed to enter. The usual chains kept the crowd back on all sides, and from that portion of the steps over which the guests were to pass. In the performance of this duty no less than a hundred and fifty policemen were engaged under the supervision of Superintendent KENNEDY, Depnty-Superintendent CARPENTER, Capts. WARD and HART, and others. Each representative of the newspapers was furnished with one card of admission, and neither love nor money, nor threats, could effect the admission of a Reporter to the Governor's Room without the requisite pasteboard. The guests invited to witness the reception were provided with cards, and even Col. DUTREA, of the famous Seventh, was refused admission because his ticket was not forthcoming. Those who were in the room comprised Gov. MORGAN and Staff, Adjutani-General TOWNSEND, Quartermaster-General MITCHEL, Col. THOMPSON, and Surgeon AGNEW, Major SKIDMORE, Military Secretary; and Mr. BLISS, the Governor's Private Scretary; Ex-Gov. CLARK, Lieut.-Col. BALLOWS, of Concord (N. H.) Hussars; and Col. ALEX. HAMILTON; Gen. SANDFORD's Staff; Col. MORELL, Surgeons SAYRE and WOONWARD; Major TOMES, Major RICHARDS, and Major FOSTER. Of the Seventh Regiment there were Lieut.-Col. Lefferts, Major Pond, Adjutant Liebenau, Quartermaster Winchester, Peymaster Kemp; Drs. Cheeseman and Cameron; Ordnance Officer Bunker, Commissary Petten, Assistant-Quartermaster Laimbeer. There was also a Committee from the Chamber of Commerce, consisting of P. Perit, Geo. Opdyke, A. A. Lowe, J. DePeyster Ogden and J. A. Conckling, who came to ascertain when it would be acceptable for them to call upon the Embassy.

Previous to the arrival of the Japanese the crowd in the vicinity of the Hall was not large. There was a much smaller attendance, indeed, than on any like occasion, of which so extended a notice has been given. The sound of approaching music, however, soon caused a general rush for the police lines, and at about 1½ o'clock the escort commenced entering the square. First came the Seventh Regiment troop, next the famous new band with its drum corps of eighteen and forty pieces, and finally the escort itself, in the midst of which were the carriages containing the Common Council Committee, the Naval Commission, and the Japanese guests. A few of the Committee get out first, and Mr. TERENCE P. SMITH, the efficient Sergeant-at-Arms, takes a position to open the carriage doors and help the guests out. Alderman BOOLE takes SIMME-BUZEN-NO KAMI immediately under his wing and proposes to enter the Hall; but they must wait for the rest to alight, and the Prince stands like a martyr, not even being allowed the privilege of taking a full view of the military during the delay. At length all the yellow-kids are on hand: have captured their respective charges, and the company marches through the long file of policemen, and the staring crowd on either side, up to the Governor's room. Here Mayor WOON is prepared to receive them. He stands behind the writing table that belonged to WASHINGTON. At one end of the table is a bunch of flowers, a glass of water and a glove, and at the other end a bouquet and the Mayor's heaver. Ald. BOOLE introduces Capt. DUPONT, and releases the first Princes' arm; Capt. DUPONT introduces SIMME-BUZEN-NO-KAMI, OOORE-BUNOO-NO-KAMI, the two Ambassadors—the third being sick and unable to attend—and also the Treasurer and the jolly fat Governor. The half dozen officials who accompany them are not introduced, and stand modestly in the rear. While waiting for the interpreter we have a chance to look at them. With the exception of richly embroidered silk trousers, their dress is quite sombre, and consists of black or dark alpacca sacks and wrappers. All wear the two swords emblematical of rank, and also the white sandals of high dignitaries. They stand listless and unconcerned, conscious that the gaze of a hundred privileged spectators is fixedly bent upon them, yet seeming as if engaged in contemplating some deeply interesting object on the floor. They do not raise their eyes during the whole ceremony. The muscles of their faces are rigid, and though standing somewhat wearily, they are as imperturbable as a deaf, blind mute would be asleep. And yet it was evident to the close scrutinizer that the four higher officials were keen, sharp, intelligent men.

At length the interpreters arrived, and sentence by sentence, deliberately and distinctly, the Mayor delivered his welcoming address as follows:

ADDRESS OF MAYOR WOOD TO THE AMBASSADORS.

YOUR EXCELLENCIES: It give me pleasure to receive you. You are welcome to New-York. Though not so populous as your own great city of Jeddo, it is, nevertheless, the largest in America. We shall cheerfully show you everything of interest, and endeavor to render your sojourn among us agreeable and advantageous. Knowing the fatigue attending the numerous ceremonies through which you have passed since your arrival in this country, we shall not press any public attentions, not altogether consistent with your own wishes.

The first duty of hospitality is to render our guests happy—that you may be so while here is our earnest desire. You will not therefore be required to forego your own preferences in any way. It will be only necessary to intimate that which will be most agreeable to yourselves, and we shall readily comply.

Your Excellencies are aware that in this City lived and died Commodore PERRY, a very distinguished American officer, who visited Japan in a similar capacity to that in which you now visit us, as the Envoy of peace and good will.

New-York is also the home of Hon. TOWNSEND HARRIS, another eminent citizen, who is known to you as the Representative of the United States to your Government.

We recollect with grateful feelings the consideration with which the Imperial Government of Japan received and entertained these citizens of New-York, and we now gladly avail ourselves of the present opportunity to offer in return our own more feeble demonstrations of hospitality.

It is by such kindly offices towards each other that the friendship of the two countries will be secured and maintained. This City has a peculiar object in the promotion of such relations. We hope that a trade alike reciprocal and mutually advantageous will be the result, tending still stronger to bind the countries together in bonds of amity and brotherhood.

Thus the great East and the great West will be cemented by a communion of interests; while Europe, notwithstanding her boasted superiority over both of us, will learn by our example that trade can be extended without war, and that liberal principles can be disseminated without coercion.

Instead of *compelling* commercial intercourse, as some of the *enlightened* nations of Europe are now purposing to do with the East, we have obtained this privilege through the influence of the olive branch alone.

May the people of all the nations come together in like spirit, on like principles, so that the arts, civilization, liberty, self-government and universal good will shall be established among men now and forever.

I again welcome you to New-York as the honored guests of the City authorities.

REPLY OF THE EMBASSY.

Mr. PORTMAN, the interpreter, as instructed by the Princes, replied that they acknowledged with extreme pleasure the courtesies that had been extended to them. A treaty of amity and commerce between the two countries had been ratified at Washington, and they trusted that perpetual peace and friendship would continue to exist; that commerce would be extended, and the full benefits of the treaty derived on both sides. They again thanked the Mayor for his reception, and expressed their regret that the second Ambassador, MURAOAKE-AWAGS-NO-KAMI, could not attend. It was his sickness alone that had prevented him from being present.

GOV. MORGAN INTRODUCED.

Mayor WOOD then introduced Gov. EDWIN D. MORGAN to the Princes, who said he was most happy to greet them upon American soil, and as the State of New-York, as representatives from the Empire of Japan. In behalf of the State he welcomed them, and in doing so expressed the hope that this, the first visit of the distinguished Ambassadors, would further the continuance of that commerce and intercourse between their respective nations, which would be beneficial alike to the people of the United States and of Japan.

THE RETREAT.

Mr. PORTMAN, by instructions of the princes, replied that they were much obliged to the Governor for his address, and they trusted that the result of the treaty would be the establishment of mutual good feeling and continued commercial prosperity for the two nations.

The major portion of those present then left, and the princes were quietly escorted by Mayor WOON and the Common Council Committee to view the numerous portraits in the room, with many of which they appeared to be pleased. The newly frescoed ceilings, the new carpet, and the clean frames made the room quite attractive. After looking at the pictures sufficiently, and being made acquainted with some of the distinguished gentlemen present, the princes were escorted to the balcony, to witness the review of the 7th Regiment. Although the parade was entirely voluntary, there were over six hundred men in the line, and with the magnificent band, and the troop, the Regiment presented an imposing display.

Col. LEFFERTS exercised them in the Manual and some of the manœuvres and although the Princes did not seem to take much interest, and left the balcony before the review was over, the vast crowd appreciated it, and frequently applauded heartily. The "order arms," "right shoulder shift," "ground arms," "present arms," and "charge bayonets," were very well executed, and the marching with sections of fifty and twenty-five front was splendidly done. The column was, however, somewhat broken on account of there being hardly room enough. The sun's rays were scorching, however, and after successively trying the use of his fan, Alderman BOOLE's hat, and an umbrella, to shield him, the Prince was probably excusable for retreating.

After a long delay, during which the Common Council Committee were kept waiting on the steps, the carriages were brought up. The first Prince and Col. DUPONT occupied the back seat of the first baronche, and Aldermen BOOLE the front seat. The third Prince and Capt. LEE and Alderman CORNELL occupied similar positions in the second barouche; while the balance of sandals, silk trowsers, yellow kids and white hats were stowed in the remaining carriages.

The same order observed in leaving was preserved in returning to the hotel; and what with the splendid display of the Seventh Regiment, the excellent police arrangements, and the absence of a crowd from the Governor's Room, the occasion was one of the most interesting of the kind ever witnessed at the City Hall.

OTHER JAPANESE DOINGS YESTERDAY.

In the morning the Consul and Vice-Consul of the Netherlands to the United States, Messrs. R. C. BURLAGE and J. E. ZIMMERMAN, called upon the Embassy and were courteously received. Their stay was but short, and their conversation quite formal.

The under Japanese officials have already become quite domesticated at the Metropolitan. They roam about the house and stroll into the Garden or Niblo's Theatre quite at home. This last amusement, unconsciously to them, no doubt, is turned to account by the proprietors of the Theatre, who have a huge placard in front of their premises, announcing that the Japanese walk in the garden, and that the price of admission is fifty cents. This is emphatically the most practical method of making money out of the guests yet known, or at least yet practiced, except at Philadelphia. A number of officers visited a neighboring photographic gallery, and had their portraits taken; and others strolled up Broadway, accompanied by policemen to protect them from the crowd.

One of the neatest presents yet made to the Embassy was given yesterday morning by Mr. BENJAMIN WOON, the Mayor's brother. It consisted of a perfect floral temple, large enough for a man to sit in it comfortably. All portions of the framework were concealed by thickly set flowers, while the corners were studded with bouquets of rarest hue, and most delicious. It was, indeed, "a glossy bower of coolest foliage," and was received with evident delight by the princes.

Thus far the New-York crowds have numbered far less than those of other cities visited by the Japanese, and there has been little or none of that rudeness heretofore manifested as the Embassy passes. There is, however, great disappointment in the personal appearance of the great Easterns, and a wide-spread opinion that they have been a little overrated. TOMMY's reputation is, however, undying; and, though somewhat secluded yesterday and Sunday, he will doubtless soon resume his wonted sprightliness.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st. 3d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.

ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

George B. Sleat & Co.'s CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STICH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
G. R. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 758 Broadway, New-York.

Chilton on the Cretea.

The DIAPHRAGM FILTER, manufactured by Messrs. McKENZIE & O'BRIEN, is the kind of Porous Filter to which I alluded in my recent report to the Croton Board. I consider the artificial sandstone which constitutes the filtering medium to be an excellent article for the purpose. The instrument is quite durable, and only requires to be reversed occasionally to insure its action. JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

Paulownia,
THE PERFUME OF JAPAN,
An Extract for the Handkerchief.
Prepared only by
PHALON & SON, New York.
For sale by all Druggists.

Death to Vermin.
MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER,
EXTERMINATES RATS AND MICE, WATER BUGS, ROACHES, GARDEN PLANTS, &c.
Principal Dépôt No. 612 Broadway. Sold also by all druggists.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Parents, Teachers and Others should secure for themselves and their children a careful PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATION, by Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, who would point out all their peculiar traits of character and talent, and what calling in life would be best for each, to insure virtue, health, happiness and success

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements ever all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

John B Dunham,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
They prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

"Fragrant Japonica."—Dupuy's New Perfume.—An olfactory delight distilled from Japanese flowers distinguished by their most delightful fragrance. By EUG. DUPUY, Chemist, No. 609 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

Country Seat at Auction.—Spring Side, Tarrytown. This valuable property will be offered, we under stand, at public sale on Wednesday, June 20, at 1 o'clock, on the premises. See descriptive advertisement in another column.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. B. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William-sts.

Boats—Pleasure Boats.—All families going to the water side should now select their boats. We are selling large numbers, wooden and metallic. INGERSOLL'S, No. 243½ South-st., near Pike st.

Japanese Coin, and a Beautiful Assortment of Japanese Goods, of all descriptions, for sale at WHITE'S the Hatter's, Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

First and only Importation, the Jeddo Hats, of woven straw. For sale only by
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Broadway Surpassed in Straw Goods, &c.—Every variety and style of hats and caps at reduced rates. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal street.

Firework.—Before purchasing to leave either public or private display on the Fourth of July, should remember that even a small piece of colored Fireworks, made by a careless manufacturer, may endanger their property and life; therefore they should purchase only the works of EDGE, a well-known and careful maker. His Dépôt is at No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.

Removal.
BELL, BLACK & CO., in vacating their old premises, corner Broadway and Murray sts., will close for a few days preparatory to opening their new store, corner of Broadway and Prince sts., of which due notice will be given.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Superior Dress Shirts to Order.
Manufactured by S. A. Hutchinson, and a perfect fit guaranteed, at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

Bloom Beaver.—Gentleman's Dress Hat, the leading style for Summer, introduced by
GENIN, No. 613 Broadway.

MARRIED.

LALOR—KELLY.—In this City, on Thursday, June 7, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 21 Irving place, by Rev. Wm. Quine, DANIEL LALOR to Miss ANNIE, daughter of James Kelly, all of this City.

WHITING—DAVIDSON.—In Brooklyn on Monday, June 18, by Rev. George C. Lucas, GEORGE W. WHITING to LIZZIE E., daughter of John Davidson, Esq.

DRIGGS—DEAN.—On Saturday, June 16, by Rev. John Q. Adams, JOHN DRIGGS, of New-York, to Miss MARY F. DEAN, of Peekskill.

MITCHELL—CURLEY.—Near Peekskill, on Thursday, June 7, by Rev. Benjamin Curry, GROVE P. MITCHELL and Miss JANE S., daughter of the officiating clergyman.

HYATT—HAIGHT.—At Nyack, on Sunday, June 17, by Rev. Joseph Cory, WARREN G. HYATT, of Tarrytown, to [illegible], daughter of JAMELIA HAIGHT, of Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y.

PARKER—PERRINE.—In Spotswood, N. J., on Wednesday, June 13, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Thomas Lyle, JOHN L. PARKER, of New-York, to Miss SARAH A. PERRINE, daughter of John Perrine, Esq., Bloomfield Hall, N. J.

DIED.

DODGE.—In this City, on Sunday, June 17, Mrs. ELIZABETH, relict of Jeremiah Dodge, deceased, in her 78th year.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, Charles J., Jeremiah, Edward M., James R., and John R., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son, Charles J. Dodge, No. 84 Columbia st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

KELSEY.—In this City, on Monday, June 18, HARRY K., youngest son of Henry E. and Amanda W. Kelsey, aged 10 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine laundress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen from 9 to 11 and 3 o'clock, at No. 440 6th-av., between 21st and 22d-sts.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION by a very respectable young woman, Protestant, as chambermaid and waitress also fine sewing. First class families in want of such help, will apply for two days at the dry goods store of W. G. Campbell, No. 178 3d-av.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a young woman; or will do general house work, cook, wash and iron; excellent City reference. Call at No. 201 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &C.—A MOST COMPEtent and valuable servant, with 7 years' character, wishes an engagement. Apply to Mr. BOOKHAM, No. 149 Grand-st.

A CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTS a situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or seamstress only, by a Protestant young woman who understands cutting and fitting; good City references given, and no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; or as waitress in a private family. Good City reference. Call at No. 240 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., side door, front room over the bakery, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a Scotch Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, and is a girl of respectability and neat personal appearance. Fully competent in the above capacity and very highly recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an experienced Scotch Protestant woman, capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; can bring it up with the bottle if required; good City reference can apply at No. 54 12th-st., second door west of Broadway, second floor.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOman wishes to get a situation as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; would have no objection to a place for the Springs or the City; can give the best of City references from first-class places. Call to-day at No. 164 Sullivan-st., from 10 to 6, in the basement.

A COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION WANTED, by a competent woman, in a private family or first-class boarding-house; the country preferred for the Summer; the advertiser understands the business thoroughly, either in City or country; can give the best of City references as to character and ability. Call at No. 129 East 20th-st.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook; is a first-rate cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, pastries and game; perfectly understands her business, and will give entire satisfaction; the best of City reference given. Address No. 116 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands meats, soups, baking and pastry; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 135 13th st., between 7th and 8th avs. To be seen for two days.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A RESpectable private family as cook; understands it in all its branches; a good bread and cake baker; a short distance in the country preferred; the best of recommendations given. Call for two days at No 131 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, front room.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; no objections to a short distance in the country; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 Amity-st., in the rear.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a colored woman, in a private family; she can furnish excellent recommendations from families in the City as to her character and capacity. Apply at the house of her present employer, No. 9 Lexington-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young Protestant woman; will assist with the washing and ironing. good City reference Can be seen for two days at No. 120 8th-st, between av. A and 1st av., 4th floor, back room.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to go to the country with a family for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 214 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 123 West 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A good cook in a private family, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches, has the best of City reference, and has no objection to go to the country. Call or address at No. 2 Washington-square, East.

A COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as good plain cook or washer and ironer; no objection to general house-work; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at Bottler-st, corner of Hoyt st.

A COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation, by a most experienced servant, as thorough cook or chambermaid; is a superior washer and ironer; furnishes most unexceptionable references, and willing to go in the country; is a really good servant and expects good wages. Apply at No. 13 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG woman possessing excellent City reference, who is a good bread baker, wants a place as plain cook and laundress, or would do general housework in a small family. Inquire at the residence of her present employers, No. 310 West 35th-st.

A COOK—HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, SITUAtions by two respectable girls; one as professional cook; the other to do cooking, washing and ironing. Good references given. Also a good laundress. Call at No. 45 Atlantic-st., between Hicks and Columbia sts., Brooklyn.

A COOK—HOUSEMAID—WANTED, SITUAtions by two very respectable German girls, sisters, well recommended; one as cook, and the other as chambermaid, or for general housework. Apply at No. 369 Bowery, between 3d and 4th sts.

A COMPANION AND ATTENDANT.—A young Protestant lady is very desirous to obtain a situation as companion and attendant on an elderly or invalid lady; would assist in housekeeping, besides making herself generally useful; would not object to take the entire charge of one or two children, teaching them the rudiments of English, an I plain sewing. Send a line, for one week, X., care of Mrs. Jennett, No. 425 6th-av., corner 26th-st.

A DAIRYMAID OR COOK.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as dairymaid or plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker; makes good butter; a short distance in the country preferred. In a small private family. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 409 West 36th-st., near 9th-av., 2d floor, back room.

A DRESSMAKER, &c.—WANTED BY A Protestant woman, a situation as dressmaker and seamstress, or lady's maid and seamstress. Has no objection to the country; the best reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper, by a very efficient and strictly conscientious lady, who thoroughly understands housekeeping; also the care and management of children, if required. Advertiser can give satisfactory references. Call on or address, for three days, M. S., No 124 Willoughby-st., between Prince and Carl sts., Brooklyn.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—HOUSEKEEPER'S SItuation wanted by an American lady, in a hotel or boarding house, or gentleman's family, or as companion to an invalid lady, or would take charge of some first-class tenement houses, or any position to obtain a respectable living; no objection to going out of the City. Call at No. 34 1st-st.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A MIDdle-aged woman, a situation to take charge of an elderly gentleman's house; or has no objection to travel with a lady or an invalid. Address X. Y. Z., Box No 141 Times Office.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; understands waiting on table; would do plain cooking, washing and ironing in a small family. Can be seen at her present employer's, at No. 76 West 39th-st.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing, or to attend children and do plain sewing. Has good City reference. Apply corner 23d-st. and avenue A, Clark House, top floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable English Protestant young woman; no objection to travel; or would take a housekeeper's situation in a first-class hotel; unexceptionable reference given. Apply at or address A. W., No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st., for one week.

A LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable protestant woman as first laundress; understands French fluting; has lived with the best of private families; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 22 12th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

A NURSE.—A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORed girl would like a situation as nurse; she understands her business perfectly; she would like a situation where there is but one or two children; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for one day, from 11 to 6 o'clock at No. 154 Sullivan-st. No objection to a country place.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, a situation to take care of an invalid lady or an old gentleman, or would take the full charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to the country; best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 162 East 28th-st., New-York.

A NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS NURSE by a competent Protestant person; takes the entire charge of an infant from birth; has unquestionable reference. Call or address GAMBLE, No. 239 Mott st., between Bleecker and Houston sts., Room No. 17, or Box No. 138 Times Office.

A NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED, BY AN English Protestant girl; can take entire charge of an infant; is willing to travel; can care after children at tea, or wait on a lady. Call for three days, at No. 337 2d-av., corner of 20th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, or would go as chambermaid and waitress; also, as good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, or would go as lanedress. The best of City reference. Call at No. 165 West 21st-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY decent, active girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, also as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; she will be found agreeable and careful; has the best of reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City and country. German, Scotch, Irish, &c., capable, civil, active at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American Lady. No. 139 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation, understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's Machine, understands all kinds of family sewing; best of reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 408 3d-av., over the Post-office, between 30th and 31st sts.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as seamstress; has lived in the best families in the City; can cut and fit children's dresses, and operate on the machine, or would take care of children, and take care of the nurseries; best City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A SEAMSTRESS OR LADY'S MAID.—A situation wanted by a competent person, who understands the cutting and fitting of ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to travel with a family for the Summer; best of satisfaction can be given as to character and capability. Can be seen at No 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., second floor, front room.

A WAITER AND CHAMBERMAID—AND NURSE.—Wanted, situations for two capable and trustworthy young women, as servants one as waiter and chambermaid, the other as nursery or chambermaid. Any person wishing to employ one or both, will call at No. 27 West 16th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECtable Scotch Protestant girls and by a number of smart Protestant and other girls, for various situations in City and country. Apply at the first-class office No. 594 4th-av., near 23d-st. Twelve smart Protestant girls wanted to day.

ALL FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-HOUSES, in City or country, can find the best selection of female and male help of all nations, viz: French, German, English, Scotch and Irish, at MORRIS CORNERT'S Employment Institute, No. 405 Broome-st., 2 blocks east of Broadway.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French, and others, with good references, for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 51 12th-st, one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

MALES.

A BUTLER.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN not now requiring his services, a situation in a private family for an English butler, of unexceptionable habits and well qualified in every way to give satisfaction to his employer. Address Box No. 1,676 General Post-office.

A BUTLER.—WANTED, BY A MOST RESpectable Protestant man, a situation in a private family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 56 Green wich-avenue, second floor, back room.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, IN City or country, to take care of horses, or as coachman, by a young man who has all his life been employed in taking charge of horses; has good references for honesty, sobriety and industry. Address M. K., care of John Hooper & Co., advertising agents, Times building.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing to devote his whole time to his employer; has the best of City and country references. Can be seen at No. 88 West 26th-st., at his present employer's, for two days, or a note addressed to MICHAEL will be attended to.

A COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young man who thoroughly understands his business. Has the highest recommendations as to character from his last place. The best of City reference can be produced from his last employer. Address T. C., Box No. 196 Times Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young man in the above capacity, who perfectly understands his business, and has the best of City references. Would take a situation to go to the country for the Summer months with a young gentleman. Address M. C., Box No 190 Times Office.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of reference from his last place, where he has lived four years. Address M. D., Box No. 202 Times Office.

A COACHMAN.—A SMART SINGLE MAN wants a situation as coachman; he has given long service with the most respectable families in this City; he has just left his present situation. Address P. F., Dr. Eaton's office, No. 120 Columbia-st.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A SMART INtelligent young man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business, and can give good reference. Call or address No. 73 Bleecker-st, near Broadway, for two days.

A COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation as coachman; is a careful driver and excellent groom; he understands his business well, and is kind and obliging. country preferred. Address J. D., Box No. 196 Times Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTS A situation, as coachman and groom, by a steady, active young man, who perfectly understands his business in all its capacities, and is willing to make himself generally useful; is steady and careful driver and has the best of references from his last employer as to capability and character. Address P., Box No. 196 Times Office.

A FARMER—COOK—HOUSEMAID.—A man, wife and daughter, wish situations; he understands the management of a farm, and is a good flower gardener, understands grafting and pruning of all kinds of trees; his wife is a good cook, and the daughter can do all kinds of knitting; best of references. Call for two days, at No. 114 Clinton st.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a German single man; understands his business in all its branches, and can give the best of references. Address J. K, Box No. 194 Times Office.

A GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a steady, active young man who perfectly understands his business in both capacities; has the best of City references as to ability and character. Address M. C., Box No. 205 Times Office, shall be attended to.

A GARDENER OR COACHMAN—CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable man and wife without family;—the man, as a practical gardener, or coachman; the woman, as chambermaid or waiter; both understand their business perfectly; the best of reference. Can be seen to-day, at No. 129 Waverley-place.

A PORTER.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN wishes a situation in a store as Porter, as he understands his business in that capacity, or to take care of horses and wagons; he knows the City well, and is a careful driver; he has filled both situations and has good reference. Address, until engaged, S. B. S., Box No. 197 Times Office.

A PRACTICAL GARDENER.—WANTED a situation by one who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, as greenhouse, grapery flowers and vegetable gardening, the laying out of new places and superintendence of a gentleman's place; has the best of references for the last nine years for capability and character. Address M. J., Box No. 206 Times Office.

A WAITER.—A SITUATION AS WAITER IS wanted in or near the City, by a first class man; understands his business thoroughly, and can be highly recommended from his last place, one of the first families of the City, for sobriety integrity, &c. Understands the making of ice-cream and other fancy ices in a superior manner. Address No. 45 West 17th-st., for two days.

A WAITER.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A competent single young man, as waiter in a private family; has no objections to go to the country; can produce the best of city reference from his last employer, as to honesty and capability. Call, or address a note to P. L., at E. McKotire's, druggist, corner 18th st and Broadway; can be seen for two days.

A WAITER.—AN ENGLISHMAN WANTS A situation in a private family as waiter; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; best City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 462 6th-av., corner 28th-st., in the butcher stall.

A WAITER, &c.—A VERY INTELLIGENT boy wishes a situation in the City or country as a smart waiter. Can drive, and do any kind of light work. Has lived with a doctor in the City for the last twelve months. No objection to a trade, or any employment. Will be found faithful, honest, and diligent. Call at No. 179 Waverly-place.

A YOUNG MAN OF EDUCATION, AND with very good references, would feel eternal gratitude to that person who would give him an occasion, in not too long a time, to become so owner of $46 to repay a debt; he is not afraid to work. Address A. M. C., Box No. 205 Times Office.

A YOUNG LAD, 14 YEARS OF AGE, IS desirous of obtaining a situation; he has just left school and resides with his parents; he can read and write both the German and English languages; his parents wishing him to get into some mercantile office or wholesale dry goods; his character is unquestionable. Apply at No 84 Oliver-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CENTRAL PARK STABLES, ON EIGHTH-AVENUE.—Opposite the main entrance, corner of Broadway and 59th-st. The undersigned, having erected the above stables expressly for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen wishing to improve themselves in the beautiful accomplishment of horseback riding, will open on MONDAY, June 11 with an entire new stock of saddle horses, &c, and would most respectfully solicit the patronage of the riding public of this City, pledging himself that no effort on his part will be spared to insure every satisfaction. In connection with the above will be found Park phaetons, and all other carriages suitable for Park riding, to let, with or with out drivers. N. B.—Horses taken on livery

GEO. F. BALLOWS, Proprietor.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR BAY HORSES, 6 AND 7 years old, 15 hands high, sound and kind, and can trot in three minutes to the pole, sure. Also one pair bay coach horses, 16 hands high, long tails, 6 years old sound and kind, double and single. One pair bay horses, 15 hands high, short tails, 5 years old, sound and kind, and stylish drivers, and can trot in less than 4 minutes. One pair fine stylish sorrel horses, 15½ hands high long tails, and a very desirable team. Several single horses. One superior saddle mare, perfectly broke; safe for children or ladies. To be seen at GOULD'S New-York sales stables, corner of 33d st. and 6th-av., immediately opposite the depôt.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—A VERY HAND some caleche or built carriage in perfect order and nearly new made by Wood, Brothers & Co., of New-York, for sale low. It can be seen at first-stable on Hamilton-st., south of Myrtle av., in the rear of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, L. I.

FOR SALE.—A FINE LARGE BAY HORSE 4 X teen hands high kind and gentle, suitable for a coupe or express wagon, also a two seated Rockaway, wagon with top, nearly new. Inquire at No. 27 South William-st.

FOR SALE.—A SADDLE HORSE, VERY stylish, 15½ hands, 6 years old. To be seen at the Metropolitan Stable, corner Prince and Crosby sts inquire for HOLLISTER

TO LET FOR THE SEASON.—A NEW OPEN carriage with a pair of horses and a steady driver. Can be seen at No 5 West 15 h st, for four days.

STATIONERY.

DAVID WALDEN, STATIONER, PRINTER and Blank-Book Manufacturer, No. 2 Park place under the Broadway Bank. TAGS and Counting-Room NOTIONS in great variety.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 19, 1860, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No 27 Stuyvesant-st., between 9th and 10 h sts, the entire furniture contained in said house, comprising richly-carved rosewood piano forte, etagere, marble-top centre table and secretary, rosewood sofas, slide chairs and rockers, in satin brocatel, oak sofa, in green reps, oak easy, arm and side chairs in leather and brocatel, oak extension dining-table, bookcase, marble-top buffet, marble-top washstands and stand tables, mahogany wardrobe, French bedsteads and marble-top dressing bureaus, cottage furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, marble mantel clock mantel and pier glasses, tea and coffee urns, cake-baskets, sugar-bowl, Sheffield plate, with iron silver safe, white French China dinner and tea sets, cut glass ware, together with choice paintings and engravings and valuable books, among which are Bancroft's History of the United States, Cooper's and Scott's novels, Irving's works, Encyclopedia Americana, &c. &c. and an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL, by auction, in the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, June 29—

TEN PLOTS OF LAND, consisting from 9 to 32 LOTS EACH, in the upper and most beautiful part of New-York. 80 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on mortgage; part of it for 10 years.

PLOT NO. 1—9 LOTS ON BROADWAY, 216th and 216th sts. and the 10th-av. 215th-st., 100 feet wide, is now opened and graded from Broadway to the steamboat landing on the Harlem River.

PLOT NO. 2—8 LOTS, 4 on the southeast corner of 10th-av and 216th-st. and 4 on 216th-st, adjoining.

PLOT NO. 3—12 LOTS on the north side of 214th-st., very near the river and steamboat dock.

PLOT NO 4—14 LOTS, 8 on Broadway; 4 adjoining on north side of 213th-st., and 2 in the rear on 213th-st.

PLOT NO. 5—12 LOTS, 8 on the 10th-av.; 2 adjoining in the rear on 212th st. and 2 on 213th-st.

PLOT NO. 6—14 LOTS, 8 on the 10th-av; 3 adjoining in the rear on 212th and 3 on 213th-st.

PLOT NO. 7—16 LOTS, 8 on the east side of the 10th-av., 4 adjoining in the rear on 211th st. and 4 on 212th-st.

PLOT NO. 8—12 LOTS adjoining the last described, 6 on the north side of 211th-st., and 6 in the rear on 212th-st.

PLOT NO. 9—32 LOTS on 211th and 212th sts. and the 9 h-av., having 200 feet front on the Harlem River, where the riparian right will cover a large area of ground.

PLOT NO. 10—19 GORE LOTS, with 850 feet on the south side of 214th-st., between Broadway and the 9th av.

This property is very attractive for private residences, speculation or investment. It affords beautiful building spots in the midst of highly picturesque scenery and most agreeable society. The facilities for reaching it from the lower part of the City are frequent and rapid. It is located where intimately the lots will become very valuable, as it is a part of the nearly level land which lies beyond the rocky shore of the Harlem River, and east of Washington Heights.

In the winter time one hour's time of Chambers-st. by the Hudson River Train, that leaves there at 9 and 9:45 A. M., and at 1:15, 3:35, 4:15, 5:30, 7 and 10:45 P. M., (leaving 31st-st. 25 minutes later,) stopping at Tubby Hook Station, which is very near the premises. Return trains stop on the way down at 6:57, 7:34, 8:07, 10:01, and 11:55 A. M., and at 4:08, 5:50, and 9:16 P. M.

The Harlem River boats leave Peck-slip Ferry at 7, 8, 9:15 and 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, and 7:15 P. M. Time of Century House, at the foot of 215th-st., one hour and a quarter. Returning to the city every hour until 7 P. M. The 31-av. cars arrive at and leave the steamboat landing at the upper end of the 31-av. every five minutes.

This river route is one of the most pleasant short excursions, as the boats are under the most careful management, and the passengers usually of the first class. At the same time it affords a good opportunity for people of taste to admire the beautiful scenery along the upper part of the Harlem River, which, until recently, was comparatively unknown, certainly unappreciated.

Those who go up to view the property to be sold will find each plot staked at the four corners, with a number in the centre to correspond with the map, which may be obtained from the auctioneer's office, No. 7 Pine-st., or from Mr. Post, at the Century House, on Harlem River, near the foot of 216th-st.

A. H. WILSON & CO., Auctioneers.

ABSOLUTE SALE, ON ACCOUNT OF RELINQUISHING HOUSEKEEPING.—AN EXTRAORDINARY CHANCE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—A. H. WILSON & CO will sell on TUESDAY, June 19, 1860, commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the splendid rosewood oak and mahogany furniture in the five-story residence No. 220 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., the whole comprising the largest and most elegant assortment offered at public sale for many years. Only a small description is given in this advertisement, viz.: Superb royal velvet carpets in both parlors, three solid rosewood suits in satin brocade, sty tuary, marble-top centre and side tables, elegantly carved rosewood etageres and cornertands, large pier and mantel mirrors, rich lace and brocatel curtains, costly china vases clocks, turkish easy and reception chairs in satin and medallion reps, a large collection of oil-cloth paintings gas and dining tables, rich china, tea and dinner sets, heavy cut glassware, ivory and silver cutlery, gold silver and plated ware, spoons, forks, castors, cake baskets, tea service, richly embossed, &c. &c. Also, a splendid 7-octave rosewood piano forte, of superior tone and finish, stool and cover. This instrument is really worthy the notice of those in search of a good toned more than mere outside show. Chambers contain a large variety of rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus with marble tops, washstands, toilet sets, beds and bedding, pure hair and spring mattresses, ingrain and Brussels carpets, cloths, mirrors, oil paintings, lounges, mahogany sofas, rockers, two fine sofa beds, basement and kitchen ware, &c. &c. Sale positive and without reserve House to let for the balance of the year at a mere nominal rent.

HENRY H. LAPHAM, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—HENRY H. LAPHAM & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 28, at 12 o'clock M., the residence of A. M. Treadwell, formerly known as the Boisubin Property, near Madison, Morris County, N. J., containing 64 acres, lying on the road to Morristown, and near the residences of S. S. Lathrop and W. H. Gibbons, Esqs. The access to the house by an avenue of a quarter of a mile, shaded by forest and ornamental trees of mature growth, furnishes a drive or walk of great attraction. The house, 55 feet, front by 50 deep, built of brick, in the best manner, by days' work, is two stories with basemen and attic; flood of spring water in abundance carried to the attic, grounds handsomely shaded; green house and grapery of fair bearing, garden stocked with small fruits; also, fine apple and pear orchards. The house, garden, grapery, ice-house, carriage-house, spring, fish-pond, &c., including about 70 acres, lies on one side of the avenue, and will be sold separately from the other side.

For permits to examine the premises, apply to the Auctioneers at their office No 23 Nassau-st.

Dr. Woodruff, of Morristown, will meet any gentleman at the 2 o'clock train P. M. daily, to show the premises, if they will write to him the day before, and the owner will be at home on Saturdays. Distance from New-York 1½ hours by Morris and Essex Railroad This property, to a gentleman of means, presents many attractions.

J. W. SLOAT, Auctioneer.

A. K. FOSTER & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCtion, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, June 21 h, the following desirable property:

That elegant four-story brown stone front house and lot known as No. 40 (old number) East 19 st., 25 feet East of Broadway. Lot 20 feet b, half the block. The house is 4 stories high, high stoop and basement, with subcellar, about 55 feet deep. Has all the modern improvements; also, a private staircase, hall paved with marble tiles. Is built in the best manner, and has never been occupied. Title indisputable. Terms easy.

Also, those 4 splendid lots on the 1st avenue between 114th and 116th-sts. Size, 25x95. These lots are beautifully located on the East side of the avenue, and are even with the grade. (2)

Also, seven fine lots on West 79th-st., North side, 100 feet of 12th-av., 25x92 feet each. These lots are 110 feet wide, and is graded, curbed and gutt-red. The lots are surrounded by a substantial board fence. Terms high and easy. Title good. Maps can be had at the store No 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a good variety of Summer goods, suitable both for City and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale

J. B. BEASLY, Auctioneer

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE.—J. B. BEASLY will sell THIS DAY at 2 o'clock at No 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mattresses, wardrobes, matting, Brussels and other carpets, bedding, crockery, glassware, kitchenware, &c. FRANKLIN BROWN, Attorney.

WILLIAM MEERS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, &c.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell, on THURSDAY, June 9, at 10 o'clock, at No 55 Maiden-lane a complete assortment of all kinds of crockery and glass ware. Sale positive, to close consignments.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA and fancy goods, by J. S. H. BARTLETT: large and positive cash sale, in lots for dealers of all kinds of salable, choice goods. Call and see a free sale.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

HARDWARE TRADE SALE.

RICHARDS & INGSLAND & CO., Auctioneers, No 168 Broadway.

Will continue their sale THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock at eight months' credit, commencing with lot 2,387, with flax, cotton and hemp twine, wicks, &c., followed by

SAWS: 21 74 and 70-inch circular.

MILLSAWS: Cast-steel hillst, wet, cross-cut, hand and panel saws.

Apple parers, cast-steel straw forks.

And at 11 o'clock:

70,000 superior quality Sheffield cutlery, finest offered in the sale; consisting of ivory, white bone, ebony, tipped, horn, cocoa, stag and dessert table carvers.

Also,

20 CASKS EXCELSIOR PLANTER'S HOES, bright and half bright.

By Lockwood Bros., No. 45 Murray-st.

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) JUNE 20, at 11 o'clock, 300 CASES SEASONABLE STRAW GOODS.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.—A FULL-BLOODed Abdallah mare, 6 years old; can trot in 3:10; never trialed, 14½ hands high, kind and gentle in harness or under the saddle. Also, a good top buggy, together with harness Will be sold TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway. The mare is warranted sound.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

A NEW SCALE

OVERSTRUNG BRASS

PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME

GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,

No. 421 Broome-st,

PIANOS TO RENT.

CHICKERING & SONS,

Manufacturers of

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufactures for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,

MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges, At wholesale and retail.

Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT

BY

GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skilful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 Times Office.

STEINWAY & SON'S GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now established the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.

Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

1852 T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS. 1860

Justly celebrated for their intrinsic merits and excellence

WAREROOMS IN THE BIBLE HOUSE,

Corner of 6th-st. and 4th-av.

N. B.—Send for a circular with description of styles, prices, and list of references.

J. M. PELTON,

Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York,

First class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments.

WM. HALL & SON, NO. 543 BROADWAY, BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STREETS.—DRIGGS' PATENT, or the Violio Piano.

"The best Piano existing."

ALEXANDRE ORGANS, from 6 to 16 Registers.

PRICE & CO.'S Celebrated Melodeons; all styles.

HALLET'S celebrated Guitars. Guitar Strings.

HALL'S New Patent Banjos. Violin Strings.

New Catalogue of Music, sent by mail on receipt of 7 cents in stamps.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS TO RENT AND FOR SALE.—Five new 7-octave piaeos, beautiful cases and superior tone, to rent; four second-hand piaeos, and two do. with Æolian, to rent; twenty melodeons, new and second-hand, for sale or rent at low prices; one second-hand 7-octave piano been used about one year, price $300, will be sold for $200. Second-hand melodeons for $30, $40, $50, $60 and $75. Second-hand pianos $50, $60, $75, $90, $130 and $150. Monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. Pianos and melodeons tuned and repaired.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.

T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

PIANO WANTED—CITY MAKER PREFERRED, not less than 6¾-octave; to cost $150 to $200. Parties having bargains may address, giving size, name of maker, how long in use, and style of finish, with the lowest price for cash, Box No. 2,182 Post-office.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 427 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $138.

Call and see them.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 13th-st, invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A WHOLESALE BONnet and cap manufactory, a boy to make himself generally useful; must understand packing such goods. A boy of about 17, with good recommendations, may hear of a place by addressing BONNETS, Box No. 103 Times Office.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN AN OFFICE; one residing with his parents, and in Brooklyn, preferred; wages, $250 the first year. Inquire at No. 35 Cedar-st., second floor.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY, IN AN OFFICE. Must bring good references. Call at No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 11½.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SERVANT TO do general housework. Apply on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings between 9 and 12 o'clock, at No. 26 West 36th-st. None need apply unless they can give good City reference.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A NEAT, TIDY girl, one who understands general housework, in a small family. Call at, or address, No. 70 Bleecker st., near Broadway, for three days.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A FRENCH, German or Swiss person as lady's maid, to travel with an invalid lady. City references required. Apply at No 44 West 36th-st, from 9 to 11 in the morning.

A NURSE.—A SOUTHERN FAMILY COMING North went a girl about 18 years of age, to take charge of a child 3 years old, for three months. She will be required to go South to meet them, leaving here about the 5th of July and returning about the 15th. Inquire with good references, of JOHNSON, SHEPHERD & SAUNDERS, No. 27 Murray-st.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A COMPETENT waitress; one who can come well recommended can obtain a desirable situation by applying to-day at No. 56 Lexington-av., between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock.

A YOUNG MAN.—WANTED, IN AN OFFICE, A young man of business habits and irreproachable moral character. A salary small; should reside with his parents. Address, in hand writing, with references, G. E. A., Box No. 2,371 New-York Post-office.

J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS HAVE VACANCIES for one or two first-rate boiler and white goods clerks. No. 360 Broadway. June 18, 1860.

WANTED.—FAMILIES WISHING TO REMOVE to the country, which are composed of two or more grown-up daughters, may hear of an opportunity to better their circumstances with permanent employment in a manufacturing village, in the State of Connecticut, five hours' ride from the City. Apply to No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED SUMMER RESIDENCES TO LET—completely furnished, front lot on the ocean at Rockaway, one double house, eleven large rooms, stabling, ice and vegetables found.

One cottage of eight rooms, completely furnished, ocean frontage, ice, vegetables, &c.

One cottage of five rooms, completely furnished, with or without board. Apply at No. 47 Cliff-st., New-York.

SEA-SHORE COTTAGE AT ROCKAWAY, L. I., to let, fully furnished, containing eleven rooms, water and range in kitchen, stable, ice house, (filled,) bath house

[illegible] & CO.,
[illegible]
NEW-YORK

[illegible] OF CREDIT

[illegible] & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 59 WALL-st.,
NEW-YORK,
[illegible] CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

[illegible] & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 59 WALL-st.,
NEW-YORK,
[illegible] CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

JOHN [illegible] & CO.,
AMERICAN EXCHANGE,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
[illegible] NEW-YORK,
[illegible] OF CREDIT on the
[illegible] ROW OF Aden, the Mex-
[illegible] Algiers, the Sandwich
[illegible] Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

[illegible] INSURANCE CO., OF N. Y.
[illegible] 36 WALL-st., New-York, June 5, 1860.
[illegible] held on MONDAY, June 4, the follow-
[illegible] were elected Directors of this Company
[illegible] year:

DIRECTORS.

[illegible] John D. Ward, Nehemiah Knight,
[illegible] James Thompson, Nelson Sanford,
[illegible] Chas. R. Clayton, Daniel Butterfield,
[illegible] F. A. Thompson, F. W. Hutchins,
[illegible] Theo. Anthony, John H. Talman,
[illegible] G. B. Satterlee, Edward Gothout,
[illegible] T. C. Shardwyone, Jean J. McLaren.

[illegible] meeting of the Board held this day,
JACOB ROUWER was unanimously reelected
[illegible] for the ensuing year.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 154 Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 48 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 154 NASSAU-ST.,
[illegible] Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DE-[illegible]ficiency in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, [illegible] of the Constitution.
[illegible] of the Canal Fund, by virtue of [illegible] "An Act to provide means to support [illegible] passed April 13, 1855, and in accord-[illegible] with Section three of Article seven of the Consti-[illegible] give notice that sealed proposals will be [illegible] the Canal Department until the 26th [illegible] of July, next, for [illegible] of this day, for a [illegible] of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, [illegible] certificates of stock will be is-[illegible] of the people of the State of New-York, [illegible] the Sinking Fund, under section three, [illegible] of the Constitution, bearing interest at [illegible] six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly [illegible] on the 1st of January, April, July and October, in [illegible] principal reimbursable on the 1st [illegible] 1877. It is to be understood that the [illegible] are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if [illegible] offer, in their opinion, are advantageous [illegible] interest of the State. The proposals may [illegible] the whole or any part of said loan not less [illegible] $1,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed [illegible] "Proposals for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an en-[illegible] addressed to the Auditor of the Canal Department.

[illegible] will be required to be paid five per cent. [illegible] the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on [illegible] first day of June next.

[illegible] to be made by depositing the same to the [illegible] "Treasurer of the State on account of the [illegible] in the Manhattan Company, New-York. [illegible] New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. [illegible] the loan will commence on the first day of [illegible] and the holders of the stock residing in the [illegible] Judicial Districts, and those residing [illegible] the State, at the Office of the Chamberlain [illegible] by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in [illegible] City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the [illegible] New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.

[illegible] Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.
[illegible] CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILLIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BOND-[illegible]holders of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great [illegible] Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given [illegible] in accordance with a resolution of the Board of [illegible] Directors of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great [illegible] Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1857, [illegible] creating a sinking fund, proposals will be received at [illegible] office of said Company, in New-Orleans, La., up to [illegible] the last day of June next, inclusive, for the purchase of [illegible] First Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount [illegible] of fifty thousand dollars. On the day above named, the [illegible] bids in the form of sealed proposals will be opened by [illegible] the Board of Directors and purchases made to the [illegible] above-named extent, (payable in dollars at the Citizens' [illegible] Bank of Louisiana,) from those whose bids are most [illegible] favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the [illegible] right to reject all bids over par if they deem proper.
RICHARD S. CHARLES, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL DIVI-[illegible]DEND No. 9.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution dated June 11, [illegible] 1860, ordered a dividend of Five per Cent. to be paid for [illegible] the year 1860, on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds and Canal in-[illegible]debtedness.

The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer, at No. 160 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st Monday of July, 1860.

The Bonds and Certificates of indebtedness must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
BENNET ORTHNELL,
Trustees I. & M. Canal.
Illinois and Michigan Canal Office, June 11, 1860.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 [illegible]COAMBERS-ST., June 12, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JULY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of July, during the hours of business, at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

Interest will be allowed on all sums deposited on or before Thursday, the 12th of July, the same as if deposited on the 1st. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK.—NEW-[illegible]YORK, June 18, 1860. At the annual election, held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

C. F. HUNTER.	SIMON SHINDLER,
JNO. STEWARD,	WM. M. WILSON,
GEO. OPDYKE,	THOS. WILLIAMS,
JNO. A. C. GRAY.	MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD,
ALBERT Z. ZABRISKIE,	JOHN B. SPAFFORD,
MATTHIAS CLARK,	EDWARD D. NELSON,
JOHN W. LEWIS.	

And the following named gentlemen were duly elected [illegible]nspectors of the next succeeding election: JAMES S. [illegible]EWIS, WILLIAM MOIR, DAVID D. EGAN.

At a meeting of the Board subsequently held, C. F. HUNTER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-[illegible]Avenue. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits of $400 and under, and at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from the 1st of July.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 [illegible] Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.

N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON R. [illegible]
CINCINNATI, June 15, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE [illegible]holders of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company Bonds, numbered from 817 to 928 inclusive, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Co will purchase said Bonds at 80 cents on the dollar, according to the contract between the said Companies, dated Feb. 2, 1858, if presented to FRANK S. BOND, No. 21 Nassau-st., within sixty days after the date of this notice.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DI-[illegible]RECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held the 11th day of June, 1860, a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. was declared on common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 30 day of July next, at the Transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th instant to 23d proximo.
A. B. FARNUM, Treasurer and Secretary.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c. [illegible] bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished on application, by
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN RAIL-[illegible]ROAD.—The subscribers will purchase, at par, any of the Bonds of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad Company.
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

A PARTNER WANTED, WORTH $20,000, TO [illegible] join a Banting House in this City having a capital of four times that sum. The money may not be needed, but the responsibility, business qualifications, and character of the respondent must be unquestionable. Address to the care of FIELD & McLEAN, No. 9 Pine-st.

STARK COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS MATUR-[illegible]ING July 1, 1860. Nos. 15 to 30, and the July Coupons of Bonds Nos. 1 to 68, will be paid on and after that date at the office of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

TO PLUMBERS AND OTHERS.—GARDEN [illegible]HOSE.—The subscribers offer for sale a new article of Rubber Hose, suitable for Croton, Ridgewood and Passaic water, of superior quality (and costing less than any other in market) of which they are the Sole Agents. WRIGHT & CAMPBELL, No. 1 Barclay-st., corner Broadway, opposite Astor House.

[illegible] OF [illegible]
[illegible] HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC [illegible]
[illegible] REMEDIES.

	Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1—For [illegible]ever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, [illegible]Pain, Restlessness	25
2—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Convulsions [illegible]Appe-[illegible]tite, Wetting the Bed	25
3—For Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, [illegible]Slow Growth and Feeble[illegible]ness of Infants	25
4—For Diarrhea of children or adults, Cholera In-[illegible]fantum and Summer Complaint	25
5—For Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, [illegible]Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vom-[illegible]iting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, In-[illegible]fluenza and Sore Throat	25
8—For Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neu-[illegible]ralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9—For Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of [illegible]Blood to the Head	25
10—For Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stom-[illegible]ach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11—For Suppressed Menses, or scanty, or delaying, [illegible]green sickness	25
12—For Leucorrhea or Whites, bearing down, too [illegible]profuse Menses	25
13—For Croup, hoarse croupy Cough, difficult and [illegible]oppressed Breathing	25
14—For Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, [illegible]Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15—For Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness [illegible]in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16—For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb [illegible]Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17—For Piles, internal or external, blind or bleed-[illegible]ing, recent or constinate	50
18—For Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye-[illegible]lids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19—For Catarrh, acute or chronic, dry or flowing; [illegible]Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20—For Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating [illegible]it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21—For Asthma, oppressed, difficult, labored breath-[illegible]in, cough and expectoration	50
22—For Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired [illegible]Hearing, Earache	50
23—For Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, [illegible]Swellings, and Old Ulcers	50
24—For General Debility, Physical or Nervous [illegible]Weakness	50
25—For Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swell-[illegible]ings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26—For Sea-sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, [illegible]Vomiting	50
27—For Kidney Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, [illegible]Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28—For Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, [illegible]and consequent Prostration and Debility	100
29—For Sore Mouth or Canker	50

PRICE.

The entire set, case of twenty eight large vials, in [illegible]morocco, and Book of Directions $7 00
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book [illegible]of Directions 5 00
Case of fifteen large vials, plain case, and Book of [illegible]Directions 4 00
Case of fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Di-[illegible]rections 2 00
Case of any six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Di-[illegible]rections 1 00
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for Planters and Physi-[illegible]cians 15 00

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

We send these Remedies by the single box or full case, to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

N. B.—The boxes Nos. 1 to 15 are small size, Nos. 16 to 28 large size, and in making up a $3 or $1 case this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial case no attention is necessary on this point.

Look over the list, make up a case of what kinds you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps, by mail, to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express.

NO FAMILY or TRAVELER should be without these invaluable curatives. Thousands use them with the most triumphant success.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office, No. 562 Broadway, daily, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., or by letter.

AGENTS WANTED—For the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States.
Address DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

THE TALENT

Of the most eminent European Artists is employed in illustrating the new edition of that practical medical work,

HUMAN FRAILTY,

Or, Physiological Researches, just issued from the press. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from imprudences, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating results of chemical tests, and examination of the spermatoza by the Pesche's polyscope—a newly-constructed microscope, with powerful lenses. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage to any part of the country on receipt of postage stamps to the amount. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesman, from Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal st., New-York, where he may be consulted as usual from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8 in the evening. Sundays from 11 till 2. The book is also sold by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Fraklin-st., New-York, and J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VE-[illegible]nereal Hospital Practice, by M. LeRMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Also, TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 7 to 9. As those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, leucorrhea, (whites,) involuntary discharges, nocturnal nights with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affection of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this method to inform them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into eight rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR [illegible]ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PER-[illegible]forms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1, and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND [illegible]THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Actor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE [illegible]OF A VICTIM—Designed for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., as a consequence of early errors, supplying the means of Self-Cure by one who cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, No. 7 DANIEL MAYDAIE, Esq., East Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope.

LA FLOR DEL UCAYALI—THE GREAT NEW [illegible]French remedy against nervous debility, seminal losses and weakness, can only be had genuine, at $2 per bottle, at Dr. LACOSTE'S Private Medical Rooms, No. 813 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas, where the best exclusively French treatment of secret diseases and female complaints can be found. All French preparations sold. &c., for sale. Medicines, &c., by express and mail.

DOCTOR M. E. FOY'S CONSULTING ROOMS, [illegible]No. 26 Cooper Union. Office hours, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. Clinique for Diseases of Eye and Ear, Surgical Operations and Medical Cases, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 12 M. to 2 P. M. Free to public. Students of Medicine invited. At residence, No. 100 25th-st., 6 to 9 A. M., 7 to 10 P. M.

MEDICATED ELECTRICITY APPLIED [illegible]on new and scientific principles, for the eradication and permanent cure of all functional derangements, irregularities, debilitating infinences and unhealthy conditions of the human system, by Drs PHELPS, No. 66 West 13th-st., near 6th av.

TO INVALIDS.—SEE ADVERTISEMENT THUS [illegible]headed under "New Publications."

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE [illegible]Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of this class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S BED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DR. WATSON'S [illegible] ALL FORMS OF [illegible]a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes.

Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Separate consulting rooms.

SPECIAL DISEASES.—SEE ADVERTISEMENT [illegible]headed as above under "Miscellaneous."

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD [illegible]—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after May 1, trains will run as follows, connecting with the steamer MATTANO:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET SLIP.
At 6:30 A. M.	
At 7:55 A. M.	At 7 15 A. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)
At 10 A. M.	
At 1 P. M., (crossing Hunter's Point Ferry.)	At 9 A. M.
At 2:45 P. M.	At 11 A. M. (Hunter's Point Ferry.)
At 4:45 P. M.	At 1 P. M.
At 6:45 P. M., (Hunt's Point Ferry.)	At 4 P. M.
	At 5:45 P. M.
	At 7 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

On Sundays trains will leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 and 11 A. M., and 2, 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Flushing at 8:30 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3 and 5:30 P. M. Excursion tickets on Sundays, 25 cents.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. [illegible]—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, May 28, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 2, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st., Dépôt; for Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and station above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and station above; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and all stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 8 and 7 A. M., 3:45 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at stations north of Fordham; Croton Falls, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations to White Plains.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBA-[illegible]NY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays incinded;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Peoughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 8:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning Mail Train, 8:30 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays incinded) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included,) and 8:20 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—[illegible]KARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, &c., *via* steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 6¾ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Eatontown at 7½ A. M. and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday. Cars will run through to the Long Branch boarding-houses on the 18th inst. The ALICE PRICE has just been thoroughly repaired and refurnished. Bliss Height's line of stages connect with both trains for Squan.

On MONDAY, 18th inst., in case of the opening Celebration, the ALICE PRICE will leave New York a 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. For the Grand Excursion see advertisement in Excursion Column.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—[illegible]Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—[illegible]Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City ferry daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., for Piermont and Sufferns; 9 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Sufferns at 6:50 A. M. and 7 P. M., and Piermont 6:15 and 8:40 A. M. and 2:40 and 6:10 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New-City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILA-[illegible]DELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD—FOR [illegible]Boonton Lake, Lake Hopetcong, Schooley's Mountain, &c.—Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., and are met on arrival by comfortable stages for these pleasant places of Summer resort. Morristown Express at 5:10 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Supt.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH [illegible]Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Sconset, 10 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 6:35 and 6:45 P. M.

FIREWORKS.

J. G. & I. EDGE, Jr.
PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT
FIREWORKS.
W. J. SYMS & BRO.,
Dépôt, No. 300 Broadway.

Having made extensive arrangements with the above celebrated makers for the sale of their Fireworks, we are prepared to offer to storekeepers and the public generally an unequalled stock, both in quality and variety, at reduced prices, consisting in part of Fire-Crackers, Torpedoes, Wheels, Triangles, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Pidgeons, Comets, &c., &c.

CITY AND TOWN COMMITTEES supplied with public displays at short notice.

I TOO.

S. D. ROBERTS.

N. B.—Many parties having hired parties formerly employed by Messrs. J. G. & I. Edge, are advertising themselves as agents of J. G. & I. Edge. The public should beware of such charlatans as they may find upon being blown up that the goods sold as Edge's are from the laboratory of some obscure manufactuner.

S. D. ROBERTS,
No. 172 Broadway, cor. Malden-lane and Broadway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ORDERS FOR G. A LILLIENDAHL'S
EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS,
For jobbing and for
Public and private exhibition,
Must be sent to the Wholesale dépôt,
No. 43 MAIDEN-LANE.
FIRE-CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, JOSS-STICKS, AND BALLOONS,
Constantly on hand.
PETER TIERS & CO,

FIREWORKS.
BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS!

Not having any parties in my employ who have sold Messrs. J. G. & I. Edge's Fireworks until this season, I would caution the public not to patronize those who cast reflections on them, who wish to do an honorable business.

The genuine Edge's Fireworks are to be had in quantities to suit purchasers at Edge's Dépôt
GEO. B. COLEY, Agent,
No. 37 Malden-lane, New-York.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S DEPOT
FOR THE EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.
Neatest in appearance, and best in quality.
FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EXHIBITION.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
No. 62 John-st.

HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM
FIREWORKS.
DEPOT, NO. 47 MAIDEN-LANE.
HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!
LEONARD AND ELSWORTH, No 87 BARCLAY-street, corner of Washington, have on hand an extensive assortment of EDGE'S & HADFIELDS FIREWORKS, which they are prepared to sell on the most favorable terms. Country dealers invited to look at our stock before purchasing.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS,
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 37 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y.
Fire-crackers, Torpedoes, Joss-sticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and public exhibitions, of superior quality, at less than usual prices. Address orders by mail or telegraph to GEO. B. COLEY, No. 37 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, [illegible]No. 196 Front-st., one door from corner Fulton.
FIRE-CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, JOSS-STICKS, and a full assortment of FIREWORKS, plain and colored fires, warranted of the first quality.
Committees for exhibitions and the trade supplied on the most liberal terms. M. BENNETT.

1776.—EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIRE-[illegible]WORKS of every description warranted first quality. Dealers and town Committees supplied at the lowest prices. Orders promptly attended to.
JOHN D. ROBBINS, Agent,
No. 39 John-st., New York.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD & SON'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call.
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John st.

FIREWORKS.—NO. 1 FIRECRACKERS AT [illegible]lowest market price. Also, a full assortment of plain and colored Fireworks, from Edges' celebrated laboratory, for sale by JONES & DUNBAR, No. 93 Murray-st., near Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT [illegible]of Plain and Colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOOKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN AP-[illegible]pointed sole agents for the sale of the celebrated
WALTJEN'S DIAMOND COAL
AND MACHINERY OILS,
are now prepared to offer to the trade these Oils, in lots to suit purchasers, on the most liberal terms.

Both Oils are warranted pure, and superior to any offered in this market.

The MACHINERY OIL is especially recommended for fast-running machines, while the COAL OIL defies comparison with any now in the market in regard to brilliancy and steadiness of light.

We are receiving consignments daily, and offer these oils in small or large quantities, either in bond or duty paid.

Samples can be had on application.
A. MOLLER & CO.,
No. 68 Liberty-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LUMM, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Spring-st. This ship has water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $80.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail July 21.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Leaving every 20 days from each port.
STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.

This well-known and splendid steamship will leave for the above port on MONDAY, June 25, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

Bill of lading furnished and signed on board, on presentation of clearance

Freight received on the 20th of June. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 28 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN [illegible]ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capts J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, May 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York Wednesday, June 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, June 20.
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July

PRESIDENTIAL.

[Concluded from First Page.]

reported in the newspapers, had a roving commission. The gentleman from Massachusetts, (LOSING,) had stated that he would himself withdraw from the Convention, if its action did not suit him. He, (KING,) was not prepared to say that, but he thought the secession who owed a double allegiance were not entitled to seats in this Convention. If the Convention decided otherwise, he should bow to its decision. He came to this Convention, and to go to the Richmond Convention, to play fast and loose with this Convention—this he knew was the suspicion, and he wished to ascertain if it was true. He argued that, under any circumstances, the seceding delegation should be subject to the ceremony at the Committee, and if these reports were true, he did not believe they were entitled to seats at all. There had been, since the Charleston Convention, no meeting of any State Convention in Texas. Could any one say there had?

Mr. JOHNSEN, of Maryland, replied that the action of the Texan delegation had been indorsed by the people of that State.

Mr. KING had asked a question, and could never consent to be interrupted for an answer, not for irrelevant remarks. He denied that any Convention had been held in Texas, and that the delegates were not accredited to this Convention. He then reviewed the action of the Texan delegation when they withdrew, and designated it as an insult to the Convention. Mississippi had come duly accredited and without contestants. He was willing to submit her claims to the Committee, but if it was found that her delegates have been accredited to a rival and opposing Convention—that they have been there and organized—that they have not adjourned, but taken a recess only—he would not vote to admit them. One of the delegates had said that he came here as he went to a camp-meeting, because he had a right to do so. He (KING) believed that such delegates came here for mischief. There certainly was ground for supposing that they meant to go back to their own adjourned Convention if they could not have their own way here, and to do all in their power to discredit this Convention, and to put up some candidate who has not heels and bottom enough to get a Democratic nomination. If these delegates are elected to Richmond with the right to come here for this purpose, so help him God they never would get his vote, although if the Convention saw fit to admit them he should be prepared to treat them as gentlemen. He next reviewed the action of Florida who had not been accredited here at all, and yet the Convention was asked to shut its eyes to this fact and admit them. He declared that South Carolina alone had preserved consistency and dignity, for they did not come here at all. She was a disunionist in Jackson's time, and was a disunionist now. The Charleston *Mercury*, which was the organ of the KING delegation, declared this Convention to be a stumbling block in the path of a dissolution of the Union. Mr. KING then alluded to the orders that had gone forth from Washington, signed by gentlemen who had better have been attending to their duties, than directing the seceders to come back, and telling them they would probably get their platforms, and if not they would again secede, and then Virginia would go with them. Yes, Virginia. God bless her, had been told that she too must secede, and her eldest daughter, Kentucky, was to go with her. Then, by the programme, North Carolina and Tennessee, another mother and daughter, were to go forth, and even Missouri it was said was to follow. The object and meaning of these Washington orders were simply this: If DOUGLAS must be nominated we will draw forth these States from the Convention, and so be able to turn round upon him and say, "You are a sectional candidate just like LINCOLN." It was said, too, that the highest legal authority in Washington—he supposed that must be the Attorney-General—laughter—had declared this was a bogus Convention—that it was not regularly in session, and so he supposed the Richmond Convention was to lay claim to regularity and term this Convention bogus. He exhorted the Convention to hold on firmly to the National Democratic organization, and to yield its principles to the demands of no section.

Mr. WARE, of Connecticut, said the Democrats of his State had been attacked at Charleston as little better than Black Republicans, and had been unable to defend themselves because they had not been recognized and awarded the floor. He denounced the man who would denounce the State of Connecticut. It had been said that Virginia had set in the Convention and heard things that grated on her ears. Well, Connecticut had been compelled to hear things that had grated harshly on their ears, and one of those things was the assertion by a delegate from Massachusetts, to-day, that the seceders had been driven from the Convention. He read from the protest of the Mississippi delegation to prove that the withdrawal of the seceders was their voluntary act, and that they had not been driven from the Convention. He reviewed the position of the Northern Democracy, and asserted their right to demand the same platform that has been forced upon them four years ago. They wanted nothing but right, and so help their God they would not submit to anything that was wrong. The North has its rights as well as the South, and must maintain them as well. He continued to argue forcibly in support of the position of the majority of the Convention, and against the admission of any unaccredited delegates or of any delegates who would not pledge themselves to abide by the action of the Convention.

Mr. HUNTER, of Missouri, was astonished to hear the remarks of his colleague of Missouri, who had said he would not give his vote for the admission of the South to the Convention. He asked him how long it was since he cast his last Democratic vote. He reviewed what represented to have been the political action of his colleague in recent elections. He charged that Gov. KING was disregarding the wishes of his constituents in this action.

Mr. KING—I deny it.

Mr. HUNTER was not a lawyer, and he did not desire to argue, but only to state a few facts.

Captain RYDERS—Go on. A speech from an honest man is better than one from a lawyer. [Laughter.]

Mr. KING had heard with heartfelt pleasure the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts, and when he had asked who it was, and heard that it was Judge LORING, his heart beat with pride. [Loud laughter, and cries of "It's not Judge EZEKIO. He's a doctor."

Mr. KING—Well, his name is LORING, and he is from Massachusetts. He agreed with him that it was proper to let in the seceders, and he was glad that they were prepared to come here and acknowledge the error of their ways. He had lived for sixty years in Missouri, and had only cast one vote not Democratic in his life, [laughter,] and that one was the vote that turned THOMAS H. BENTON out of the Senate.

Mr. AVERY, of North Carolina, desired to indulge in no sectional or personal allusions, but he would say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MONTGOMERY) that if the speech he had made to-day was an indication of the sentiments of his heart towards one section of the country, that he (AVERY) would not entertain such a sentiment to be made President of the United States. He would say also to the gentleman from Illinois as well as to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that such speeches as they had both made were not calculated to elect their candidate. He could not resist the impression that these remarks were designed to drive the South in a body from the Union, but he would say that no person had the power to drive him from the National Democratic Convention. He alluded to the former action of Democratic Conventions, when one man had been permitted to cast the vote of a State rather than that State should have no representation. He held that the delegates from the Southern States had every right, under their original commissions, to reclaim their seats, and if the Northwestern delegates had been the seceders, instead of the South, he would have extended to them a cordial welcome back, that peace, harmony and unity might be restored. If it is the purpose of the majority of this convention to defranchise the Southern States right or wrong, he had nothing to say. He was opposed to the New York resolution, which prescribed terms of receiving the seceding delegates. If you cannot trust them without a pledge you ought not to trust them with it. Our Northern friends are in a majority, and they wish to overthrow us both on platform and candidate.

Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee—Tennessee has a high regard for her Northern friends. She is a sound Democratic State. Her Democracy need no pledges and no tests. Nominate your candidate fairly and honorably, and I will swim every river and ford every creek, to secure success to our banner. For the sake of our banner—for the sake of our Union—for God's sake—harmonize. Is there any man here who is willing to sacrifice the Democratic Party on the altar of personal ambition? He would consign the most cherished friend he had in the world to oblivion before he would endanger the permanency of the Democratic Party to secure his advancement. He feared that there would be no difficulty in harmonizing if it were not for devotion to the personal interests of some one man. He would to God that we had a JACKSON among us to bring harmony out of chaos. He concluded by moving the previous question, declaring that it was his purpose when the question was ordered to move an adjournment until morning.

Pending the question a motion was made to adjourn. Negatived.

Mr. STEWART, of Maryland, demanded a vote by States on seconding the call for the previous question.

Amid great excitement, the delegates all on their feet, the roll was called, resulting as follows: Ayes 223; Nays 18.

So the previous question was seconded.

On motion of Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, the Convention adjourned till 10 to-morrow.

The questions before the Convention now stand as follows:

Mr. HOWARD, of Tennessee, made an original motion, directing the Sergeant-at-arms to admit to the Convention all delegates accredited to the Charleston Convention.

Mr. CHURCH, of New-York, moved to amend by referring all claims for admission to the Convention to the Committee on Credentials, and to request them to report as soon as practicable the names of the persons entitled to admission, with the proviso that all delegates accepting seats in the Convention, are bound in honor and good faith to abide by the action of the Convention, and support its nominees.

Mr. GILMOR, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend the amendment by resolving that the delegations from Arkansas, Mississippi Florida and Texas be at once admitted to the Convention, and that the contested seats of other sending States be referred to a Committee on Credentials to be selected by such State. The previous question is called on the last amendment, and the call has been seconded. The motion of the Convention to-morrow will be: "Shall the previous question be now put?" The probability is that the previous question will be ordered, and then Mr. GILMOR'S amendment will be voted down; then a division will be called on the amendment of Mr. CHURCH, and that the first of it will be adopted without the proviso respecting a pledge.

It looks now as though the vote of New-York would decide in favor of the admission of the South ern delegations generally, where there is no contest and of both delegations where a contest exists.

The chances still appear to favor a harmonious termination of the Convention, as New-York evidently holds the balance of power, and seems likely to favor some sort of a compromise.

There is speaking in Monument-square to-night.

Every effort will be made to effect a compromise to-night.

GOSSIP FROM BALTIMORE.

Heat—Japanese—The Continental—The Crowd—Capt. Scott—Trouble between Cushing and Smalley—Cushing Ahead—Immense Douglas Demonstration—Speeches of Gov. King, Gov. German and Hon. Mr. Claiborne—Great Enthusiasm—How Delegates act on Sunday—Scene at Barnum's Hotel—Protest against Seceders—Indorsement of Bell and Everett—Stock Resume—Douglas the Favorite.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GILMOR HOUSE, BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 17, 1860.

Heat, according to WEBSTER, that greatest of lexicographers, is the "result of the vibration of elastic medis." I don't doubt that WEBSTER is right; on the contrary, I know he's right, and all I have to say is, that the "elastic media" have had a jolly good time in the vibrating way lately, and the result in Baltimore is heat of the most outrageous character, melting soul and body together, causing the ruffles of our shirt to wilt, and the stiffness of our collar to vamos. In the service of the Times, we have been in many a tight, and many a hot place, but never have we been so closely squeezed or so nearly roasted as has been our unfortunate lot on this interesting occasion.

THE RIDE

from New-York to Philadelphia was endured with patience greater than that of Moses in the bulrushes. Dust in clouds, smoke in torrents, cinders in vast numbers, and vibrations of "elastic media" beyond conception, were ours to receive and to suffer, and we cordially recommend any one who imagines himself or herself a martyr, to apply for our position on the TIMES, get it, and travel from New-York to Philadelphia and thence to Baltimore, on a running hot and dusty day, and if he or she don't confess their former trials were but naught, then I'll *kari-kari* myself with a butcher's knife.

Arrived at Philadelphia, we found ourselves in season to witness the immense torchlight procession given by the Fire Department in honor of the Japanese visitors. The affair reflected great credit upon the city, and was viewed by the distinguished party and by thousands of others with gratification and delight. The Continental was densely packed with guests, and presented an appearance lively beyond description. *En passant*, I would say that in capacity, neatness, elegance and comfort, this hotel has not its equal in the world. Its proprietor is one of the few men in this country who know "how to keep a hotel," and his aids are gentlemen of experience and eminent courtesy.

Towards noon yesterday a refreshing shower of rain was vouchsafed us, which cooled the air a little, laid the dust comfortably, and rendered us happy internally.

That the Convention at Charleston was well attended by outsiders is a well-attested fact; that the Chicago gathering was the greatest outpouring of the people ever before known, is also a circumstance supported by historic recollections, but of all the crowds that ever I saw,

THIS CROWD

stands ahead. All the delegations are full, and in many cases, double sets are in attendance. Of outsiders, the number is past counting. Every car brings its load of heated victims, who "mix in" with the elastic media already here, and the additional vibration adds to the general stock of caloric already on the ground. There are already some

ELEVEN HUNDRED REPORTERS,

correspondents and editors here, and many more are expected. Where they will find rest for their weary soles is more than I can imagine. The hotels are full and can't be any fuller. The boarding houses are "replete with lodgers," as one of the buxom landladies on Howard-street informed me to-day, and there is nothing left for future comers, but the station-houses and the lock-up.

Capt. SCOTT, of Alabama, who, it will be remembered, was one of the most dignifiedly and conscientiously ultra men at Charleston, is here, and evidently feels that serious times are approaching. He and the rest of the old Alabama delegation have rooms here, and on the door is a large card, with the inscription, "Alabama Delegation, Regular Democracy." A Douglas wag printed, in pencil, the letters "IR" before the Regular, which seemed to the eyes of many an appropriate prefix.

There was a nice little quarrel between the rival factions of

CUSHING AND SMALLEY,

each claiming the right to issue tickets to the Delegates, Reporters, and others who might desire admittance to the Convention Hall. SMALLEY'S party issued a notice, which was printed and prominently posted up in the Hall of the various hotels, giving full directions to all the aforementioned host, as to the time and whereabouts, when and where tickets might be procured. Hardly had the placards warmed in their places, when they were torn down, and others, giving somewhat similar directions, signed "CALEB CUSHING, President," were put in their places. As matters now stand, CUSHING has the best of the matter, and it seems no more than right. SMALLEY'S time expired when he handed the gavel to Momus' friend, Gen. FLOURNOY, and it looks very much like an unwarrantable assumption on the part of him with the ruffled shirt and huge gold cross, when he claims to be still master of ceremonies.

In the hall of the Gilmor House stands a two-thirds portrait of

JUDGE DOUGLAS.

Whether it is destined to play a part of equal prominence with that of LINCOLN'S picture, which was carried so proudly into the Chicago Wigwam, is more than I can say, but it is here evidently for a purpose.

In front of the Gilmor House is a large open square, in the centre of which is the renowned Battle Monument. There last evening an immense crowd, numbering some two or three thousand, gathered to hear the music which was played by hands from Cincinnati and bands of this city. For two hours they played, alternately, and kept the crowd in great good humor. About 9 o'clock, loud cries were given for YANCEY, SEDLE and others, and as the opportunity was too good to be lost, speakers were brought out who addressed the people.

GOV. KING, OF MISSOURI,

spoke first. He stated that since the Charleston Convention, he had been home, and consulted his people, and had received instructions from them to meet with the Delegates at Baltimore, and do all that lay in his power to effect a reconciliation among the conflicting cliques and parties; to work hard for their favorite candidate, but to be content with whomsoever might receive the nomination, and to pledge his State for the support of the nominee. He thought the will of the people should be obeyed, and so he came. He said that in Conventions in his State, when three or four gentlemen presented their names as candidates for the nomination, it was customary to ballot once, then to drop those who received the smaller number of votes, until it was brought down to two contestants, when the fight would be made on them, and the one who got the least number of votes on that ballot would say, "Well, the people evidently don't want *me*," and he would move that the nomination of his opponent be made unanimous. "Not so at Charleston," said he; "there, though two out of seven aspirants received nearly all the votes, the friends of all seven kept their names before the Convention, even though they would receive but half a vote. Soon one man received one hundred and fifty-two and a half votes, [great applause,] but that made no difference—the others wouldn't retire, and finally the Convention broke up. But, my countrymen, I still hope, in fact I have done nothing but hope since that time, and, from present indications, I shouldn't be very much astonished if the man who received that great number of votes should work up a *leetle* higher this week, and STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS be the nominee for President of the United States of America." Governor KING concluded thus, and the crowd, which seemed Douglasey to the back bone, cheered and hurrahed, and kept doing it for a long time. Then the band played "Hail to the Chief," and "Hail Columbia," after which,

MR. CLARBORNE, OF MISSOURI,

the gentleman who moved the previous question at Charleston, was introduced, and addressed the enthusiastic gathering at great length. By this time the Square was densely packed with listeners, who preserved the greatest possible order, and presented a marked contrast to gatherings of a similar character at Charleston.

Mr. CLARBORNE'S speech was a "stump speech" in every sense of the term, and kept the crowd in a constant state of enthusiastic good nature. He took the ground that this Convention differed from all others in this respect: Heretofore they had been called to nominate candidates, now they met simply to indorse the nomination which had already been made by the omnipotent will of the people. Without mentioning his name, he pictured the man of the age, his qualifications and fitness for office in such a way that all understood him to mean none other than DOUGLAS; and when, finally, after following him step by step through his public career, he did mention his name, he was interrupted with cheers so strong and loud that he was compelled to suspend his remarks, and wait some time ere he could easily proceed. "If," said he, "they couldn't back us down at Charleston, how in hell do they expect to do it here?"

The next speaker was

GOV. GORMAN, OF MINNESOTA,

who continued in the strain of Gov. KING. He and all the subsequent speakers pledged themselves to stand by the nominee, whoever it might be, and this announcement was invariably the signal for fond applause. He thought the seceders should not be allowed seats in the Convention, and could not understand how any gentleman could think of asking the same. He proposed that the first resolution offered should be one which pledged the delegates to the nominee of the Convention; otherwise, it was the same old game, which naughty boys sometimes play, of "Heads I win; tails you lose," or in other words, if you do as I want you to, I will be your fast friend, otherwise not.

Other speakers followed. They were all Douglas men, and really it seemed as if the crowd was composed of their friends and brethren. At all events, whenever anything particularly interesting to the supporters of the "Giant" was stated, it was received with applause, and *vice versa*.

No one would imagine for a moment—did he judge from the actions of the delegates—that this is the Sabbath. Swearing, drinking and blowing are the order of the day. Calling at Barnum's Hotel a few moments since, my attention was attracted to a crowd of noisy persons in the corridor. I approached and found a man, who is the Postmaster of a Southern city, harranguing in a most outrageously profane style. He swore that Cotton was King, and would make its power felt ere long; that he would let the d——d Yankees knew that the North could not rule the South; but—

THE SOUTH WILL RULE THE NORTH,

and he wanted all who heard him to understand that now is the time for the South to make a bold and determined stand, to maintain her rights and trample down the North. Had this person been a common rowdy inflamed by liquor, talking for the fun of the thing, it would not have been worth this paragraph; but, on the contrary, he is a person of good standing socially and of a degree of eminence in his State; he was standing in the corridor of one of the leading hotels of the country on a Sabbath afternoon; he was addressing gentlemen from all sections of the country on a topic of general interest, and yet he did not hesitate to use language so profane as to chill the blood of many of his listeners. Disgust totally destroyed anything he might say; he injured himself and his cause, benefiting no one. Such things are too common, not only at conventions, but in many of our public offices and stations.

Mr. J. W. PORTIS, Delegate from Sniggsville, Ala., is having printed

A PROTEST

against the admission of the Seceders. It will be read to the Convention, and is calculated to cause a great hubbub amongst his friends and associates.

In the way of bluff game the following is pretty good. The Delegates who left the Charleston Convention so solemnly are trying very hard to be readmitted; perhaps they will get in, but perhaps they won't. Some of them threaten great damage if they are turned away, and one of them gravely proposed, in caucus this morning, that they should go to Richmond, organize soberly, and

INDORSE BELL AND EVERETT,

who so fitly head the "Old Gentlemen's" ticket. Wouldn't it be funny?

To-morrow the great work begins anew. You need not be surprised to hear of an adjournment after a three days' session, nor need you calculate strongly upon hearing of an earlier adjournment than the 25th of June.

A *resumé* fairly stated would read thus:

DOUGLAS stock high and with an upward tendency;
DICKINSON not sought after;
GUTHRIE very heavy—no movement;
YANCEY quiet!!!

HOWARD.

SANITARY REFORM.

Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Sanitary Convention at Boston.

From Our Own Reporter.

THURSDAY, June 14.

[The following was accidentally omitted in our regular report of the proceedings.]

The Convention assembled at 4 o'clock, when the President announced the names of the Business Committee as follows:

Dr. J. H. Griscom, N. Y.	Hon. J. M. Weightman, Mass.
Dr. J. Moriarty, Mass.	Dr. O. S. Guthrie, Tenn.
Dr. W. Jewell, Penn.	Dr. L. A. Sayre, N. Y.
Dr. Jacob Gelman, Md.	Dr. J. Lamb, Penn.
Dr. J. Jeffries, Mass.	Dr. S. W. Oakley, N. J.
Dr. R. Meade, Ohio.	Gen. P. M. Wetmore, N. Y.
Dr. E. M. Snow, R. I.	

The Committee immediately retired to deliberate, taking the printed reports with them, and during their absence Hon. R. D. ARNOLD, of Georgia, made a verbal report on the subject of small-pox and vaccination, to the effect that he had investigated the matter as far as the city of Savannah was concerned, and he had arrived at the conclusion that this disease was not infectious. His report was accepted.

An invitation to the Convention to visit the State Prison, was accepted.

Mr. KIMBALL, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution that in view of the panic in the Southern States in regard to the disease among cattle known as Pleuro-pneumonia, and the uncertainty as to whether it is contagious or not, and also as to the best mode of treatment, or a possible cure, a Committee be appointed to take the whole subject into consideration.

After a short discussion the resolution was referred to the Business Committee.

Dr. ORDRONAUX, of New-York, gave notice of his intention to move the appointment of a Committee of Five on State Medicine, whose duty it shall be to consider what subjects it may be advisable to bring before the Association.

Dr. GRISCOM, of New-York, from the Business Committee, reported a resolution that the Convention consider the expediency of recommending the passage of a law in regard to Poisons and Dangerous Drugs, as recommended in the appendix of the report of Dr. GUTHRIE upon the subject. The proposed law embraces a list of poisons, which no person shall be allowed to sell without holding the certificate of a college of pharmacy, or the certificate of two or more regular physicians of his neighborhood.

Dr. JEWELL, of Pennsylvania, was opposed to any attempt at classification of poisons, and did not like the method of restricting druggists.

Dr. GRISCOM advocated the report with some modifications.

Dr. JACOB BIGELOW thought the best method was to educate and awaken public sentiment, and showed how a great restriction of the sale of poisons in Boston had been effected by newspaper articles pointing out the abuse of such sale.

Dr. ORDRONAUX earnestly advocated the passage of the resolution, and showed the evils of allowing uneducated druggists full liberty to sell drugs and poisons.

Dr. GUTHRIE, of Tennessee, advocated his report, arguing that the proposed law would elevate the profession of apothecary while it insured the safety of the community.

Dr. SAYRES, of New-York, offered a resolution recommending the State Legislatures to pass such laws regulating the sale of poisonous drugs as in their wisdom may prove effectual in arresting the destruction of human life by the indiscriminate sale of these dangerous articles. The resolution was adopted.

Dr. SAYRES moved that a copy of the resolution, accompanied by a copy of Dr. GUTHRIE'S report, be sent to the Governors of the several States. After a brief debate, this motion was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. KIMBALL, the whole subject was indefinitely postponed.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock Friday morning.

Wednesday evening, Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, Dr. John Jeffries, D. H. Storer, Jacob Bigelow, Dr. James Jackson, Henry G. Clark and Dr. J. Mason Warren entertained the members of the Convention and other friends. The Brigade Band visited their residences and furnished fine selections of music.

FRIDAY, June 15.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock, President BIGELOW in the Chair.

The minutes of the meeting of yesterday were read and approved, after which the report of the Committee on External Hygeine was brought up for adoption.

Gen. WARMOUS addressed the Convention. The subject had been considered to much better purpose in England than here; £3,000,000 had been expended in London alone to promote external hygiene. Gen. WARMOUS proceeded to give statistics to show the sanitary condition of the different cities in the United States, and was followed by

Lieut. VIELE, who urged that disease must be checked in the alleys by the aid of sewerage.

Dr. JEWELL, of Philadelphia, Dr. BELL, of Brooklyn, Dr. GUTHRIE and Mr. OTIS CLAPP, of Boston, presented their views upon the subject.

Mr. HALLIDAY, who was introduced by Dr. ORDRONAUX as the practical Sanitarian of New-York, said that he was sorry to find that Boston was, in so many respects, the rival of the City from which he came. Some Districts within reach of the Hall were as unhealthy as the Five Points in New-York. He had just visited a house which contained 74 families. He had ascertained the age and name of every man and woman in this building. This case was as bad as any which could be found in Cherry-street, New-York. If that City were uniformly populated as densely as it is in some parts, it would contain 3,000,000 human beings, and the island 10,000,000.

Dr. THOMPSON, of Ohio, Dr. GRISCOM, and Gen. MARTIN, of New-York, Dr. ANDERSEN, of Staten Island, and Dr. ORDRONAUX, criticised certain portions of the report, and, after one or two trifling amendments, the resolutions attached to it were adopted.

The Business Committee submitted a report recommending that the report of Dr. GUTHRIE, without the appendix, be printed in the transactions.

A resolution offered by Dr. JEWELL, that in the opinion of the Convention yellow fever was not personally contagious, was laid on the table.

The Committees on Tenement Houses, on Dispensaries and on Food, were not ready to report, and the Committee on Nuisances was discharged, after which the Convention adjourned until 7½ P. M.

The New Transatlantic Telegraph.

From the London News.

A fortnight since we reported an interview between Lord PALMERSTON and an influential deputation respecting a projected line of telegraph to America *via* the Faroe Islands, Iceland and Greenland. We understand that the noble Lord has responded to the request then laid before him by *granting the steamship Bulldog* for the purpose of making a complete survey and soundings of the proposed route, and that Sir LEOPOLD M'CLINTOCK has been appointed by the Admiralty to the command of the *Bulldog*. The preparations for the departure of the expedition will be entered upon forthwith.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN AND THE CROTON BOARD—NEGLECT OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.—The Board of Aldermen held last night a long and somewhat stormy session, some of the members evidently feeling that they would be much more pleasantly located in waiting upon the Japanese. For this, or possibly some other reason, they have omitted for the past three weeks to open and read a communication from the Croton Department on a topic of great importance, especially to parties owning property in the upper part of the Island. Of course as the communication has not been officially read, it would be impertinent on the part of the reporter to anticipate its contents, but when it is asserted that it calls earnestly attention to the necessity of draining and sewering that portion of the Island at present occupied only as country seats, but soon to be apportioned into City lots, the subject may attract the attention of the parties most interested. The communication has been lying on the table of the Aldermen for three weeks, and is certainly of sufficient magnitude to entitle it to early consideration.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER'S HILL.—The Anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated with a zeal and enthusiasm worthy of the occasion by the Putnam Chapter of the O. U. A., last evening, at Jones' Assembly Rooms, Broadway, near Bond-street. The room was gaily decorated with flags, banners, emblematic devices and bouquets. About three hundred ladies and gentlemen sat down to supper. After the eatables were disposed of a number of patriotic toasts were read by the President and responded to by invited guests. Letters from Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN and other distinguished gentlemen whose presence had been invited, were read by the President. Several songs were sung by the American Glee Club, and an excellent band, stationed in the gallery, furnished the music. After the literary exercises were concluded the hall was cleared for dancing and the festivities were kept up to an early hour in the morning.

ROBBERY AT THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—A few days since, while one of the nurses at the New-York Hospital was at her dinner, a thief passed through her ward, and boldly entered her private apartment, where he locked himself in, and proceeded to help himself to everything valuable within his reach. The rascal took a gold watch and chain, several small articles of jewelry, and about $60 in money, with which he decamped before the patients could give an alarm. It was found that he had obtained entrance to the grounds by placing a ladder against the wall on the Church-street side. The following day the nurse received a letter through the City post, in which the fellow expressed his thanks for the money and valuables, and said he had found them very useful, had dressed of the watch and chain to advantage, and promised another visit of the same sort at the first convenient opportunity.

THE SLAVE-BRIG FALMOUTH—ARREST OF HER OFFICERS AND CREW.—Lieut. ABBOT, who came here from St. Vincent Island in charge of the brig *Falmouth*, which was captured near Porto Praya by the United States sloop *Portsmouth*, yesterday laid before the United States District-Attorney the official documents concerning the seizure of the brig, among which were a letter from Commander JOHN CALHOUN, of the *Portsmouth*, and the statements of the boarding officer as to what was found on board. A libel was filed against the vessel and cargo, and a warrant issued for the arrest of Capt. LEINAS, his mate, and 6 of the crew of the vessel. The Marshal took them into custody, and they were committed. The examination of the case will be fixed at an early day.

PROBABLE SUICIDE IN ESSEX MARKET PRISON.—Yesterday afternoon, one of the keepers at the Essex Market Prison found ANDREW SHERSEY, a German, 33 years of age, who was committed on Sunday morning as a vagrant, lying insensible in his cell, and bleeding from a terrible gash across his throat. The Police Surgeon was summoned, and sewed up the wound, which had completely severed the windpipe; but there is no probability that the man will recover. The instrument used was a razor.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—The Annual Grammar-School Exhibition of the New-York University, took place in the Chapel yesterday, before quite a large number of spectators. Chancellor FERRIS presided. The scholars recited several popular selections from SAXE, LONGFELLOW, BRYANT, Henry Clay, BYRON, Shakespeare and others. The prize for the best speaker was awarded to MARTIN A. W. HULL.

SHIPS FOR THE AFRICANS AT KEY WEST.—The ships *Castillian*, Capt. PROCTOR, and *South Shore*, Capt. LATHROP, chartered by the American Colonization Society to convey the Africans from Key West to Liberia, have both sailed from this port, the former on Sunday last, and the latter on Wednesday of last week. The third ship, the *Star of the Union*, has been chartered by Mr. MCLEAN for the same purpose, which will have immediate dispatch for the same destination. These ships are well ventilated and every attention has been paid to the health and comfort of the unfortunate captives, which the nature of the case allowed. Mr. MCLEAN will take charge of any letters for the Republic of Liberia, if sent to him at No. 80 Chambers-street.

TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICANS.—A large gathering of the Republicans of the Twentieth Ward took place at Lamartine Hall, corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, last evening. THOMAS C. SEARS in the Chair. The speakers were HORACE GREELEY, D. C. MCFARLAND, and several others. Several songs were sung by the Glee Club, and the meeting adjourned with three cheers for LINCOLN and HAMLIN.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICANS.—A regular meeting of the Twelfth Ward Republican Association was held at the Republican headquarters on Third-avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, last evening, WILLIAM DUNNING, Esq., the President of the Association, in the chair. Beyond the addition of a number of new members no business of importance was transacted.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CLUB.—The Twenty-second Ward Lincoln and Hamlin Campaign Club held a meeting at No. 624 Eighth-avenue last evening. Mr. THEODORE BROCKLOW made a speech in German. He was followed, in English, by Mr. LAMONT and others. This club now numbers upwards of 400 members.

COUNTRY SEAT AT AUCTION.—We invite the attention of our readers to the sale of an eligible country seat at Terrytown to-morrow (Wednesday.) The advertisement will be found in another column.

Coroners' Inquests.

A WIFE KILLS HERSELF BECAUSE HER HUSBAND CHEWS TOBACCO.

Mrs. REBECCA NESHING, a native of Germany, thirty-nine years of age, residing in Teath-street, near Avenue D, was walking with her husband and some acquaintances, on Sunday evening, on Harlem bridge, when reaching the centre of that structure, she suddenly stopped, and, without giving any intimation of her intention, jumped into the water. Her friends, as soon as they recovered from their astonishment, raised an alarm, which was promptly responded to by Capt. PORTER, of the Twelfth Precinct Police. When the body, however, was taken from the water, life was extinct. Yesterday Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the remains, at the Station-house, whither they had been removed, and it transpired that the deceased was married nine years since, but that during the greater part of the time her relation with her husband had been unpleasant, that she has refused to live with him, and had visited Europe and California in the capacity of nurse to invalid tourists. Returning from the latter place some three months since, a reconciliation between herself and husband was effected, which was not disturbed until a few minutes previous to her death, when a dispute arose during the progress of their walk, on the subject of tobacco chewing, to which practice Mr. NESHING was addicted, and which was a source of great offence to his wife. Neither he, nor the others who heard the argument, believed for a moment, that a difference, upon what some look upon as a trivial matter, would have sufficed as a motive for suicide.

FATAL RESULT OF A DRUNKEN ENCOUNTER.

On Sunday, the 10th inst., MICHAEL FLYNN, a carman, 35 years of age, living in Worth-street, was admitted to the New-York Hospital, in a very dangerous condition, the result of injuries received in an encounter with one MICHAEL LANAHAN, whom he met at the house of an acquaintance in Eighty-third-street, near Third-avenue. An examination developed the fact that his skull was extensively fractured, and after lingering until Sunday evening, he died. Coroner GAMBLE yesterday made the preliminary arrangements for holding an inquest, but deferred taking testimony until to-day. The witnesses of the affray say that both men were intoxicated when it occurred, and hard words passed with scarce any grounds for disagreement. Finally LANAHAN seized a pair of tongs, which stood by the grate, and struck deceased upon the head. As soon, however, as he realized that the injuries he had inflicted were of a severe character, he fled, and so far has eluded the efforts made by the police to find him.

DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN INEBRIATE.

On Sunday afternoon a middle-aged man, apparently a Scotchman, was seen wandering about Eighty-third-street, apparently laboring under an attack of delirium tremens. An hour or two later he was found dead, in a gully at the corner of that street and Eleventh-avenue, where he is supposed to have fallen in a fit. The body was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and Coroner JACKMAN will hold an inquest.

Police Reports.

OFFENCES OF VARIOUS KINDS.

The warehouse of Fatman & Co., No. 167 Water-street, was broken into on Sunday night by forcing a window shutter, and two lads named James Rice and Benjamin White, each about 12 years of age, were found inside by Officers Phillips and Sullivan, of the Second Precinct. They were secured, and subsequently their confederate, another little boy, known as Michael Jacobs, was taken into custody. Jacobs confessed that he had sold a lot of cigars, which had been taken from the store, to a Chinaman who keeps a stand in West-street. Justice KELLY sent the boys to Prison.... Three silk dresses were stolen on the night of the 5th inst. from the residence of Mrs. Jane Farren, No. 485 Third-avenue, which a burglar had visited. A day or two afterwards the property was recovered by Officer Irving of the Twentieth Precinct, who then obtained a clue to the thief, but failed to discover him until yesterday morning, when he was arrested after [illegible] the police Justice, who committed him for examination. The name of the accused is John McCrate, alias Honest Jack, and he was locked up for examination.

FIGHT AND STABBING AFFRAY.

A fight occurred at 7 o'clock last evening in the grocery store No. 22 Laurens street, between a man named Thomas Raffery and another known as Riley, both of whom are dockers, who had been drinking together during the afternoon, and at the time were much intoxicated. Finally Riley caught up a cheese-knife and stabbed his antagonist in the shoulder. Officer McCleary of the Fifth Precinct was called to arrest him, but meantime he escaped and has not since been seen. Rafferty's wounds are severe, and he was removed to the City Hospital.

Fires.

AN EXPLOSION OF FIREWORKS.

The show window of a book and newspaper store, No. 96 Third-street, was broken by some mischievous person about 7 o'clock last evening, and a lighted match put to some fireworks inside. An explosion followed, but the prompt removal of a portion of the goods served to prevent the spread of the flames, which were extinguished ere the damage exceeded $30. The store was occupied by Mr. JOHN TELFER, who had his stock insured for $400 in the Broadway, and $500 in the Artisans Insurance Company. The injury to the building was slight.

IN A STABLE.

The alarm at 12¼ o'clock this morning was caused by the burning of a stable at the corner of Washington and Leroy streets. The origin of the fire and extent of damage was not ascertained.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

COMMON COUNCIL—THE CORRUPTION FUND AGAIN—THE JAPANESE EMBASSY—THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY—BOARD OF HEALTH.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, a resolution was adopted, directing a Committee to make the necessary arrangements to spend the $1,000 annually appropriated for celebrating the National Anniversary. The following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That the matter of procuring a reappropriation of the $120,000 heretofore appropriated by the United States Government for the sewerage of Flushing avenue, and across the United States lands at the Wallabout, and also the matter of opening a street across the United States lands at Wallabout, be referred to a select Committee of five, with power to confer with the United States authorities at Washington in regard to the above-mentioned improvements; and the Comptroller is hereby directed to pay the necessary expenses of said Committee when certified by them.

Resolved, that the Chairman of the Board be the Chairman of said Committee.

The Health Committee, with the President of the Board, and Mayor of the city be authorized to act as a Board of Health.

Alderman DARROW, out of turn, endeavored to introduce a resolution inviting the Japanese Embassy to visit this city, but he was declared out of order, and he was not reached before the hour for adjournment, when the Board agreed to hold a special meeting on Wednesday evening next.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DR. ISAACS.—DR. CHAS. E. ISAACS, an eminent physician and surgeon, died in this city on Saturday last. Yesterday afternoon, members of the New-York Pathological Society, New-York Academy of Medicine, and Kings County Medical Society assembled in the Mayor's Office, City Hall, when Dr. OGDEN was called to the Chair, and Dr. SERADY was appointed Secretary. Prof. VAN BUREN, in suitable terms, announced the death of Dr. ISAACS, and described his disease and the circumstances which immediately preceded his death. Resolutions of respect to his memory were adopted, when the meeting adjourned to attend the funeral, at 4 o'clock, in the Church of the Holy Trinity. The funeral was attended by a large concourse of citizens. The services were conducted by Rev. Drs. VINTON and LITTLEJOHN, after which the remains were interred at Greenwood.

ITEMS.—Sergeant CROFTS, on Sunday, shot a mad dog in Bridge-street, fortunately before the animal had an opportunity of injuring any one.... A building at the corner of South First and Eighth streets was formally consecrated on Sunday as a Jewish Syn

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2780. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

The Admission of the Seceders yet Undetermined.

New-York Delegates will Decide Every Question.

The Friends of Douglas Anxious, but Confident.

PROBABLE DUEL BETWEEN TWO DELEGATES

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 19.

The Douglas men believe that their prospects have greatly improved. They have a majority of at least five, and perhaps six, in the Committee on Credentials, and they claim, with much confidence, that said Committee will report to-morrow morning as follows: They will rule out Texas and Florida, on the ground that no State Conventions have been held in those States since the delegation seceded. They report in favor of admitting Mr. SOULE'S delegation from Louisiana, Mr. FORSYTH'S delegation from Alabama, and half of each delegation from Arkansas. The Mississippi delegation will be admitted, but is not expected to remain. South Carolina has no representatives in Baltimore.

When this report is presented in the morning, the real fight will open, and the decision of every question will then be in the hands of New-York. DELOS DEWOLF, member from New-York on the above Committee, is an old Dickinson Hard-shell Democrat, and says he will never vote to admit any delegate commissioned to another Convention.

The opinion is current that New-York will support the report of the Committee, with some amendments of a conservative kind, admitting Florida and Texas. The Committee was in session all this afternoon, there being only two men on each side from each State, and allowing but fifteen minutes to each advocate to speak.

Mr. SOULE'S speech on the Louisiana case produced a marked sensation.

An informal Committee of Conference of two delegates from each State met at 1 P. M., and adjourned to meet again on the adjournment of the Convention this evening. They appointed Messrs. SQUARE, of Michigan, CESSNA, of Pennsylvania, and CHURCH, of New-York, an Executive Committee of three, to take charge of the business on the floor, and prevent filibustering. Your County Clerk, Mr. JOHN CLANCY, was offered a seat on this Committee, but declined, as did also Messrs. RICHMOND and CAGGER.

The Fire-eaters and Administration men are struggling vigorously to make the Committee on Credentials report only the facts in each contested case to the Convention, leaving the decision to a direct vote; but they can hardly succeed in this.

ROGER A. PRYOR is here, working against Senator MASON'S effort to make Virginia join the Seceders.

The exhibition of ill-temper and weakness made by Mr. FISHER, of Virginia, this afternoon, caused great amusement, although it was really deplorable. Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, was also a good deal laughed at, and Col. FLOURNOY, of Arkansas, was cheered to the echo on his appearance.

PROSPECT OF HARMONY.

Everything now will be done by Caucus and Conference Committees, and it would seem that a better feeling than heretofore prevails in favor of harmonious action, and abiding by the decisions of the Convention. The moderate Southern States say that if things are done fairly, they will support the nominee irrespective of personal prejudice or preference. There are many, however, and good judges, who see nothing before the Democratic party but a split, and two candidates. The Editor of the *Constitution*, Mr. BAGWELL, is here, and declares, either for himself or his employers, that "DOUGLAS never shall be President."

There is a strong undercurrent of talk for Judge NELSON, but the Fire Eaters at the Gilmor House talk actively for DICKINSON on the stoop and in the bar-rooms. They do not mention the name of any Southern candidate, though they are resolved to nominate Mr. LANE, or Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and DAVIS.

The New-York delegation appears stronger for DOUGLAS to-day than ever, though anxious to postpone matters as long as possible, in order to soothe the moderate Southern States and break down the *prestige* of the Secessionists, by showing their anxiety to be received back when the final push comes. They will face the music breast to breast with Illinois.

These are the present appearances, faithfully reported, but it must be remembered that "white mea are very uncertain." The outside pressure is strong for DOUGLAS, but it has no effect. One of his friends, more eager than discreet, was for calling a mass meeting to-morrow night, and giving him the nomination by popular acclamation, with Gov. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, or ALEX. H. STEVENS, of Georgia, as Vice-President. The matter was squelched as soon as it was reported to the leading Douglas men. To-morrow will certainly decide the complexion and future proportions of this protracted fight.

For the Associated Press.

SECOND DAY.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 19.

The Convention was called to order soon after 10 o'clock.

The Theatre was well filled, but not crowded.

The day was dark and gloomy, and the appearance of the inside of the theatre was improved by its brilliant lighting with gas.

On motion of Mr. LUDLOW, of New-York, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

The question pending being on ordering the previous question on the several motions respecting the admission of delegates.

Mr. CHURCH, of New-York, asked consent to make a proposition to the Convention calculated to harmonize the pending motions, and to arrange in a friendly manner the question of the admission of delegates.

Cries of "Hear him, hear him," and unanimous consent was given.

Mr. CHURCH continued. On consultation with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. GILMORE,) an arrangement had been agreed on, honorable to both parties, which he hoped would meet the concurrence of the Convention. It was proposed that Mr. GILMORE should withdraw his amendment, and that Mr. CHURCH should withdraw the latter portion of his amendment, leaving only before the Convention that portion referring to the Committee on Credentials the claims of all delegates applying for seats in the Convention. [Applause, and cries of "Agreed, agreed."]

The PRESIDENT—The Chair would inform the gentleman from New-York, that as the call for the previous question has been seconded, the action he desires can only be reached by the gentleman refusing to order the previous question, or by unanimous consent to suspend the rules under which the Convention is acting.

Mr. CHURCH—Then I ask the unanimous consent of the Convention.

Cries of "Granted," "granted."

The PRESIDENT—The Chair will understand consent to be given to modify the resolution as proposed.

Mr. GILMORE—In pursuance of this agreement then, I now withdraw my amendment.

Mr. CHURCH—And I withdraw the latter portion of my proposition, and offer as an amendment in its place the following:

Resolved, That the credentials of all persons claiming seats in this Convention made vacant by the secession of the delegates at Charleston, be referred to the Committee, which is hereby instructed, as soon as practicable, to examine the same and report the names of persons entitled to such seats.

Mr. SIBLEY, of Minnesota, said a controversy existed in the Minnesota Delegation, and he desired to know if that, also, would be referred to the Committee.

Mr. CHURCH understood that the resolution he had offered was already adopted by the Convention; if not, he hoped it would be allowed to be put without any embarrassment. Discussion had already been had, and to introduce other issues would only reopen it. He moved the previous question.

Mr. COCHRANE rose to a point of order. The Convention had agreed to allow Mr. GILMORE to withdraw his amendment and Mr. CHURCH to modify his proposition. This having been done, the question must recur on ordering the previous question, which has already been called and seconded.

The President decided that such was the position of the question, and suggested that the Minnesota case would be decided by the Convention at the proper time. He explained the error he had made in stating yesterday that the proceedings of the Florida Convention had been placed officially in his hands The proceedings were only intended for his private information.

Mr. CHURCH'S modified resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Mr. PENNY, of Delaware, had consent to explain that the application of his colleague, Mr. SAULSBURY, yesterday for the admission of delegates to the floor had been only intended to apply to those delegates who remained with the Convention at Charleston, and not to the seceders.

Mr. MCCOOK, of Ohio, moved to adjourn.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, moved that when the Convention adjourns it be till 5 P. M.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, said that some contest existed over a seat in the Massachusetts delegation which had better be settled at once.

The motion to adjourn was withdrawn, and after some debate B. F. HALLETT, of Massachusetts, explained that he had been absent from the Charleston Convention, and had appointed a substitute. He now reclaimed his seat, but his substitute believed he had a right to retain it.

After discussion this case, together with those in the Arkansas and Minnesota delegations, were referred to the Committee.

The following changes were then made in the Committee on Credentials: BENTLEY, of Delaware, in place of STOUT; MURRELL, of Kentucky, in place of WOON, and D. S. GREGORY, of California, in place of DUNLEY.

Mr. PHILLIPS then renewed his motion for a recess till 5 o'clock.

Mr. MCCOOK, of Ohio, demanded a vote by States, and the Convention, by a vote of 185 to 66, agreed to adjourn until 5 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The President called the Convention to order at 5 P. M.

Mr. FISHER, of Virginia, desired to know whether members of this Convention are to be excluded from this hall by police. If so, so help me God, I will not submit to such an outrage. I have my commission here, and if it is not my passport to this Convention, I will not retain my seat here. [Laughter.] You have no right to keep train-bands at the door, to prevent members entering the hall. The tickets have been changed since the morning session.

Mr. STETSON, of New-York, had been similarly treated at the door, but did not think it was any reason for a secession from the Convention or dissolution of the Union. [Laughter.] Some of the officers have neglected their duty, and that is all I have to complain of.

Mr. KING, Missouri, called the attention of the President to the fact that a portion of the delegates from Georgia did not secede from this Convention, and the question should be submitted to the Committee on Credentials as to the rights of the non-seceding delegates of Georgia.

Mr. STEWART, of Michigan, did not think any new business could now be introduced to the Convention until the report of the Committee on Credentials was received, and he understood that the Committee would not be prepared to report until to-morrow morning. He, therefore, moved that the Convention now adjourn.

At the request of the President Mr. STEWART suspended the motion for a few moments.

The President stated that the system of organization was adopted at Charleston which required the delegates to obtain tickets to secure admission and seats in the Convention. This system was followed out here. It was absolutely necessary to adopt such a regulation in order to prevent the seats of members from being occupied by those not belonging to the Convention. What could have resulted but confusion if gentlemen should be admitted without restriction to the hall? The hall would be filled with strangers. It had been found necessary this morning to change the tickets of the delegates. The gentleman from Virginia, in making such a solemn appeal to the country, was only appealing against a necessary regulation. If the Convention will adopt some other plan to regulate the Convention it will be most acceptable to the Chair, for it will save him from the most arduous and unpleasant of his duties.

Mr. FISHER and Mr. RANDALL rose, but the latter obtained the floor, and called upon the Convention not to cast any undue reflections upon the officers of the Convention.

A delegate said that he had been at the door when Mr. FISHER endeavored to get in, and had pledged his honor that he was a member of the Convention, but the officers had refused to admit him, and rudely thrust him back.

Mr. FISHER desired to make a statement.

The PRESIDENT—The Chair reminds the gentleman that he is not in order.

Mr. FISHER—I had the floor and did not yield it.

The PRESIDENT—If the gentleman did not yield the floor, at least several gentlemen have taken the floor since he spoke, and one has made a motion to adjourn, which is in order. [Laughter.]

Capt. RYNDERS, of New-York—I rise to a point of order. The motion to adjourn is not in order if the gentleman from Michigan has got the floor. [Loud laughter.]

The President read a letter from the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, stating that the Committee would not be ready to report to-night, and begging the Convention to continue its session during the evening. [Loud laughter.]

The President explained that the intention of the writer was evidently to ask that the Committee might continue its session during the evening.

Loud cries were here made for Mr. FISHER, of Virginia, during which a motion to adjourn was made and carried.

The Convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

After the adjournment of the Convention, the theatre being well filled, calls were made for several speakers, amongst others for Capt. RYNDERS, who declined speaking, as the gentleman from Virginia (FISHER) might claim the floor.

An old gentleman named WOARK, of Mississippi, not a delegate, volunteered a speech, and for some time amused the audience by whimsical remarks. He attributed the present difficulties to the fact that no men had taken part in the Convention who had not been for twenty-five years a defamer of General JACKSON. There was CUSHING, the President, who had been a defamer and an opponent of the principles of JACKSON, until he (CUSHING) turned a traitor to his party. Then there was JOSIAH RANDALL, an inveterate old sinner against JACKSON, addressing a leading speech to the Convention. He continued to denounce DOUGLAS and his supporters until the audience getting weary stopped his talk.

No other speaker answering to the call of the audience, the meeting dispersed.

PENCIL SKETCHES IN CONVENTION.

The General Aspect of Affairs—Scenes of the First Day's Session.

Outside Meetings—A Slave-trade Speech—The Telegraph and Express.

From Our Own Correspondent.

At seven minutes past 11 o'clock, Gen. CUSHING rapped three vigorous raps with his gavel on the desk, and the Convention came to order. When the roll was called, the names of the seceding States were omitted, and many of the others were not present, owing to a misunderstanding concerning the hour of meeting.

THE FIRST SCENE

of the Convention occurred between Senator SAULSBURY, of Delaware, and Gen. CUSHING. The Honorable Senator had just arrived from Washington, and, from the effects of the journey or something else, was exceedingly nervous and fidgetty. He complained that his State, being a little State, was neglected, and, in a very theatrical manner, demanded immediate admission for his noble State. Gen. CUSHING very easily quieted him, in his peculiarly sarcastic manner, and showed clearly that if the Senator had not received his tickets, it was his own fault.

CUSHING'S OPENING SPEECH

was a fine effort and produced marked effect. After disposing of the business matter before him, he begged the indulgence of the Convention, while he stated his views of the present condition of the Democratic Party and its opponents. Referring to the Republican and Old Gentleman's Party, he emphatically termed them all traitors, enemies of the Democracy and enemies of the Constitution. This was received with cheers and loud applause.

The audience was disposed to be demonstrative, and at all times expressed their approbation or otherwise in the most enthusiastic and significant manner.

As at Charleston, so here,

THE ACCOMMODATIONS

for the Press are extremely limited, and poorly arranged. The Convention sits in the Front-street Theatre, which bears a strong resemblance to NIBLO'S Garden. The parquet has been floored over, making it and the stage on a level.

The seats of the President and Vice-Presidents are at the back of the stage, and the Secretaries sit in front of them on a less elevated platform. On the floor of the stage, immediately in front of the Secretaries in a circular row, sit the reporters, each one having a little wooden table at which he writes. There are only about forty tables and the vast crowd of reporters, hangers on and outsiders are entirely excluded from the floor. The New-York papers are of course well provided for, but it required all the tact and energy of that wiry crowd to get in. We called, all of us, about twenty times to get our tickets but they were never ready. Finally the Reading Clerk, Mr. A. PERRIN, came to our rescue, and through his kind aid we secured one of the best seats in the hall.

THE SECOND SCENE

occurred when Mr. CHURCH'S motion to bind all delegates to the support of the nominee of the Convention was read. Clouds of dust rose from the delegates' floor, and rising to the galleries, mingled with other clouds, which nearly filled the hall; the shouting and applause was outrageously noisy, and for a long time interrupted the proceedings of the House; whereupon the President angrily rapped, *rapped*, RAPPED, called "Order, *order*, ORDER," and grew in the face red, *red*, REDDER. Silence being restored, he delivered an oration on the propriety of keeping order in the galleries, and the impropriety of being disorderly. Each branch of the subject was in turn presented, argued, elaborated and settled, and then the people in the galleries were admonished that if they didn't behave themselves, they would be cleaned out in the quickest time possible.

THE THIRD SCENE

occurred, when, during a parliamentary fight, Mr. FISHER, of Virginia, appealed to the Convention for an opportunity to speak. He wanted fair play and a chance to urge it. Inasmuch as he was entirely out of order, his speech was nipped in the early bud by loud cries of "No, no." It being evident that the Convention did not wish to hear him, Mr. FISHER, with a dreadfully solemn visage, stood upon his chair, shook his head and waved his hand. Said he, "Is Virginia's voice to be stifled here? If the silence of Virginia *is* to be constrained, then let Virginia here state that Virginia's silence may be considered ominous—aye, very ominous," and down he sat. Whereupon the Convention indulged in a series of horse laughs, and RUSSEL was forgotten. "Old Virginny never tires" of making a sensation, but it has got to be so common now-a-days for Virginia to talk bunkum that her ancient influence is on the wane.

THE FOURTH SCENE

transpired, when the Minnesota Delegates had a nice little family jar, as to how their votes should be cast. The Chairman decided that the majority should be permitted to cast the whole vote; this was objected to by others. With consent of the Convention, they then proceeded to ventilate each others positions, as each party stated facts diametrically opposing each other, and as much personal bitterness was manifested, the scene became at once interesting and exciting. At one time it looked equally and prospects for a row were good. Finally a compromise was effected and the question was postponed for future settlement.

All the

OFFICERS OF THE CONVENTION

are the same as at Charleston. The President is CALEB CUSHING. The Reading Clerk is E. O. PERRIN, of Tennessee. The Sergeant-at-Arms is FELIX MCCLOSKEY, of Brooklyn. He has a large number of assistants who keep good order and aid us all very much. There are about twenty little boys acting as pages, who carry messages, letters and dispatches, and make themselves generally useful. In fact, all the subordinate arrangements are good. The Telegraph Company have connected wires with the Hall, thereby saving us many a long and weary step.

The box row of the theatre is appropriated to

THE LADIES.

As yet, they have not so generally availed themselves of their privileges as did their sisters at Charleston and Chicago. The ladies of Charleston are entitled to the palm of beauty, grace, and richness of attire, but the Baltimore girls exhibit better taste in the selection and arrangement of dress and general outside riggaments.

THE FIFTH SCENE

occurred when Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, having obtained the floor, proceeded to deliver his speech in favor of admitting the seceders without condition. Mr. RANDALL is a little man about sixty years of age. He was dressed in a new black dress coat, white vest and pants. Having struggled very hard all through the Charleston Convention to get off a speech, and having been repeatedly choked down by his co-delegates and others, he naturally became somewhat excited and very nervous. Standing in his chair, he teetered first one way and then another, pursed up his mouth and knitted his brows. Finally, silence being restored, he proceeded, pump-handley, to eject his remarks. How strange it is that proselytes, whether to a religious or political faith, are so much more eager in its support than those who have been born and brought up therein. Mr. RANDAL out-Heroded Herod, in his eagerness to conciliate, accommodate and toady to the South. As a natural sequence the Southern members enthusiastically applauded him, and frantically urged him on, and when several members, having become disgusted by the fulsomeness of his Southern adulation, expressed themselves by hissing, one of the Virginians jumped up in his chair, as if he had been a puppet on a string, and in the customary slang, style, and bunkum of his class, vowed a fearful vow that, if the "Cheer" didn't keep order, he'd be something or other if he didn't do it himself. Mr. RANDALL having expressed himself patriotically to live or die, sink or swim, and to stand by this glorious Union right or wrong, sat down on his handkerchief and wiped his face vigorously with his spotted chair.

The debate that followed was very bitter, and stirred up great ill-feeling amongst all parties. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, was replying in sentences of taunting and sarcastic bitterness to Mr. RANDALL, and at one time was greeted with most tremendous applause. This was the signal for

THE SIXTH SCENE.

Delegates from all the Anti-Douglas benches popped up in quick succession, demanding that the galleries be instantly cleared. Mr. CUSHING commenced to say, in his delightfully roundabout way, that he would comply with the demand, when MONTGOMERY, who is a man of giant form, large chest, and immense muscular development, thundered out his modest opinion that, if the people in the galleries were allowed to applaud Southern sentiments, he should INSIST upon their privilege being equally great when Union sentiments were being uttered. Then, although CUSHING called to him to stop, and although he was constantly interrupted by Southern opponents, he kept straight on, and finally succeeded, by mere force of strong lungs and competent brass, in keeping his ground and defeating his antagonists. He was followed by

HON. GEORGE B. LORING,

of Salem, Mass. Mr. LORING made a very long, very able, very ingenious, very disingenuous, very anti-Northern and anti-Douglas speech, in which he advocated the immediate admission of the Seceders, without trammel or pledge of any kind. "His first impulse," he said, "was to open his arms wide to receive his returning brothers—to meet them with hot haste, and to thank them gratefully (great Heavens!) for deigning to return." Can sycophancy go down deeper into dirtier mire than this? When he asked the delegates if they would be willing to be bound by the action of this Convention, he received as answer a perfect outburst of yes, yes, yes, all over the Hall, which for a moment staggered him and somewhat marred the effect of his well turned period. Mark this. If an Administration man gets the nomination, and if said Administration man is elected, then GEORGIA will be made Collecter of the Port of Boston, as a reward for his speech,—so he shall!

Time and space fail me, or I could recount a score of rencontres between the rival cohorts, a score of "scenes" which would disgrace any body of uncivilized people, and make the honest blush of shame mantle on the cheek of every old-time Democrat. But I must hasten on, and will close with a brief account of

THE RIVAL MEETINGS

held in Battle-square, opposite the Gilmor House. Placards had been posted all over the city, announcing the fact that a Douglas demonstration would be held last evening at the place above designated. At the appointed hour, some five thousand men, women and children had gathered there. After the music from the band, Messrs. CLAIBORNE, JOHNSON, GORDON, KING, and others, addressed the crowd at great length, from the steps of REVERDY JOHNSON'S house, which adjoins the Gilmor.

The crowd being very great, extended far below the Gilmor House, which is the head-quarters of YANCEY and his set. They soon began to call for YANCEY, and after it had continued thus for some time, Judge MEEK, of Alabama, made his appearance and a speech. He was followed by YANCEY, BARRY, and others. The crowd soon divided, one part listening to the Douglas speaker, and the other to his opponent. The eloquence of the speaker determined the size of his audience, or rather the power and volume of his voice settled the question as to who should have the larger part of the crowd. Mr. GORDON repeated his

SLAVE-TRADE SPEECH,

which was first given at Charleston. He couldn't for the life of him, see the difference between buying a nigger in Virginia, and buying a nigger in Africa, except that in one instance one had to pay $1,500, and in the other $50; and yet, said he, we are constitutional in one act, and worthy of hanging for the other. He didn't believe in this state of things, and elaborately argued in favor of a reopening of the African Slave-trade. The bare-faced impudence of his suggestions, his splendid voice and devil-may-care style, drew the crowd completely away from the seceding stand, and he was certainly the "man of the hour." The meetings were kept up with great spirit, and at 12½ o'clock at night, while writing in my room, the clear, bell-like voice of the misguided YANCEY rolled up from the street and filled my room (in the sixteenth story of the Gilmor) with its beautifully spoken sentences and delightful eloquence.

The TIMES of yesterday, much to my surprise, contained no "special dispatch from Baltimore." A dispatch of more than a column's length was left by my associate at the Telegraph office in good season, and although matter which was left *later* appeared in the *Tribune* and the *Herald*, his dispatch was not handed you in time for publication. Such occurreaces are of too frequent happening, and the severest censure should be applied to the offending party. [The dispatch in question was left at the Telegraph office in Baltimore at 7½ o'clock P. M. It reached the TIMES Office a little before 3 o'clock the next morning. Operators in the Telegraph offices, at each end of the line, are paid one dollar an hour for waiting after 10 o'clock. It is much more profitable to them than to us to have our dispatches delayed.—EDS. TIMES.]

The Adams Express Company has, with its usual thoughtfulness, tendered its services free of charge to the members of the Press. A messenger is in waiting at the Convention for our communications, and they are faithfully carried to any part of the United States, safely, expeditiously and freely.

The Convention meets in five minutes, and your uncle must close. HOWARD.

Letter from Mayor Wood—He denies the Report that he has Denounced the Seceders.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 19, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is no foundation for the statements in the daily Press of to-day that I have written a letter favoring the nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS for the Presidency, or that I have condemned the secession of the Southern States from the Charleston Convention.

I have written no such letter and expressed no opinion contradicting my well known position on these subjects. My position has not in the least altered from what it was when I attended the Charleston Convention. I am in favor of the restoration of peace to our troubled counsels—of a clear and unequivocal declaration of the rights of the South to take its property into the Territories, and to be protected there in those rights, and of the nomination of a candidate who will command the support of the National Democracy in every State.

If, however, the Convention now in session at Baltimore shall agree upon a platform and a candidate not altogether in keeping with my own views, I shall, nevertheless, deem it the duty of every lover of his country to rally to the support of its proceedings.

The danger of Republican success growing out of our divisions, is too imminent for any Democrat to allow his individual preferences to interfere with the success of the Democratic Party at this critical juncture in the affairs of the country.

Very respectfully yours, FERNANDO WOOD.

Letter from Mr. Baldwin.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 19.

The following letter from Mr. BALDWIN, of Syracuse, is published:

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 19.

C. C. FULTON, Esq.: I avail myself of the first moment's leisure since my arrival in this City to request you to correct some errors in relation to myself, occasioned by the mistakes of your reporter of the proceedings of the late Convention in Richmond.

First—I am made to say "that I could not well see how the Union could be dissolved," whereas I said exactly the reverse.

Second—When first called to order amidst most vociferous cries of "Go on! go on!" I refused to go on, saying that "I am here by the courtesy of the Convention, and I will not abuse that courtesy by going on if there is a single member objecting to it," and there being no objection made, I supposed, and had a right to suppose, that none existed, and the cries "Go on! go on!" being continued and increased, I resumed my remarks at the point where I had been broken off, by the unanimous request, as supposed of the Convention, and when called to order, I instantly took my seat. All this being suppressed in your report of the proceedings, put an entirely different face on the whole subject. Of the desire of the Convention to suppress the debate, I know nothing, nor could I have been induced, knowingly, to violate the courtesy due to the occasion. Will you do me the favor to correct the error through the same means and channels it was committed? A. BALDWIN.

Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, Withdraws.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 18, 1860.

GEN. SAMUEL MILLIGAN—*Dear Sir:* Whilst deeply thankful to you and your associate delegates in the National Convention for your support of my name as a candidate for the Presidency, indorsing and reflecting therein the honor done me by the State Convention of the Democracy of Tennessee, an honor and distinction given my name by the people whom I have served, and whose confidence is worthy of the best efforts and highest ambition of any man, yet in this hour of peril to the harmony and integrity of the Democratic party—in this hour of serious apprehension for the future welfare and perpetuity of our Government—I cannot and will not suffer my name to add to the difficulties and embarrassment of my friends. I feel that it is incumbent upon you, upon me, that everything that can honorably and consistently be done should be done by us to secure unity and harmony of action, to the end that correct principles may be maintained, the preservation of the only national organization remaining continued, and, above all, that the Union, with the blessings, guarantees, and protection of its Constitution, perpetuated forever.

That the Tennessee Delegation may so act, and that in no contingency they may find themselves embarrassed by the action of our State in regard to myself, I desire through you to request that they will not present my name to the Convention at Baltimore, and to each of them tender my regards. I have the honor to, &c., ANDREW JOHNSON.

John Farrell was, on the 14th, tried by the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Troy, on a charge of highway robbery, and having been found guilty was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. He was recommitted to jail, and about 7 o'clock the same evening, Morgan Upham, the turnkey, who was sitting on the front steps of the building, heard a great noise up the stairs, and some of the prisoners shouting through the gratings that Farrell had killed himself. Mr. Upham went up at once, and found Farrell lying on the bed in his room, with a razor in his hand, and a gash in his throat. The officer said, "What have you been doing, Farrell?" The latter was quite conscious, and replied, "I have been killing myself. My sentence was wrong. I would have gone for three years, but ten years is too much." Medical aid was immediately summoned, and at last accounts it was thought probable that the unfortunate man would recover.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Letter from Edward Bates.

THE CONTEST BETWEEN THE DEMOCRATS SOLELY—THE DEMOCRATS HAVE STAKED THEIR EXISTENCE ON THE CONTINUANCE OF NEGRO SLAVERY—THE REPUBLICAN PARTY TO BE SUPPORTED.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 19.

The *Democrat*, to-morrow, will contain Judge BATES' letter in support of the Chicago nominees. After disclaiming that he feels the least pique or dissatisfaction at not being nominated himself, he says that it is plain that the approaching contest must be between the Democratic and Republican parties, and he prefers the latter. The Democratic Party, he says, has merged its existence in the one idea of Negro Slavery, and is wholly sectional. It has in various instances endangered the equality of coördinate branches of the Government, and attempted to degrade the Judiciary by striving to make a passive register of party decrees. In most, if not all things, he considers the Republican Party the opposite of the Democratic, and therefore entitled to his support, and this would be a sufficient reason for his supporting any man whom the Republican Party might put forward, if he had not other good reasons for supporting Mr. LINCOLN. The Union Party he considers too weak to elect any candidate or establish any principle. He says he has known Mr. LINCOLN for more than twenty years, and that he has earned a high reputation for truth, candor, courage, morals and amiability; that he has talents, and he will use them to the best advantage. He is the peer of the first men of the nation, and well able to sustain himself, and advance the cause against any adversary, and in any field where mind and knowledge are the weapons used; that, in brief, he considers him a sound, safe, national man, who could not be sectional if he tried, for all his feelings and interests are identified with the great valley of the Mississippi, and that for the good of the whole country, he hopes he may be elected. The letter is very able, and has given great satisfaction to such of his Republican friends as have seen it.

Later from the Plains.

CONTINUATION OF INDIAN DIFFICULTIES—MINING ACTIVE AT PIKE'S PEAK, &C.

ST. JOSEPHS, Tuesday, June 19.

The Pony Express from Camp Floyd arrived at noon to-day, on time.

The Indian troubles in Western Utah have not yet been adjusted.

The Westward Express left here on Saturday night, and will continue to do so every Wednesday and Saturday.

The Pike's Peak Express furnishes the following items of news, under Denver City date of June 11:

Gulch mining in Gregory and the vicinity is actively prosecuted, but few are realizing their anticipations or taking out much more than their expenses. Some of the lead claims, containing no paying dirt, are pretty much abandoned for the present, miners desiring to realize immediately. There is quartz enough now out to supply not only all the mills at present in operation, but all those on the road, for the next six months. The rainy season has commenced unexpectedly early in the mountains, finding the miners unprepared with shelter. Timber for the construction of mills is scarce. Large numbers of emigrants are both arriving at and departing from the mining regions. Five hundred friendly Indians are on the South Park. The Arrapahoes and Cheyennes are about sending out a war party against the Utes, leaving their families and horses near Denver City. There is very little improvement in business in this city.

The Delaware Bridge Case.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, June 19.

The Chancellor this morning gave an opinion in the Delaware Bridge case, affecting in some degree exclusive grants. The Trenton Delaware Bridge Company claimed the exclusive right to bridge the Delaware three miles above and three miles below their present bridge. This grant was alone granted by New-Jersey. The question came up on an application to grant a perpetual injunction to restrain the Trenton City Bridge Company from erecting a bridge across the Delaware. The Chancellor denied the injunction. The grant by the Legislature of New-Jersey of exclusive franchise was invalid, and inoperative for want of concurrent jurisdiction provided for in the agreement between the two States, made in 1753. New-Jersey had no right to give any such franchise, and no covenant to refuse the right to build a bridge without the consent of Pennsylvania.

The Bark White Cloud.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 19.

Returned Bark *Trinity*, LEASK, hence May 29, for Galveston. June 4, lat. 35° 46', lon. 67° 43', fell in with bark *White Cloud*, RAY, from New-York, for Cadiz, dismasted and full of water, having been knocked down in a gale on the 29th of May. The *Trinity*, in attempting to beat to windward of the wreck, in order to save the crew on board, missed stays and struck the *White Cloud* amidships, carrying away the *Trinity's* head spars, and causing her to leak 600 strokes ⅌ hour. At 10 A. M., on the 5th, the *Trinity* succeeded in saving the crew and Captain of the *White Cloud*, and brought them to this port.

From the Brazos.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 18.

The steamship *Arizona* brings Brazos advices of the 15th, and $94,000 in specie.

Steamship *Habana* has arrived from Havana 15th inst.

The Case of Harden.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, June 19.

The Court of Pardons will meet to-morrow, and hear the application of JACOB S. HARDEN for a commutation of his sentence to death to imprisonment for life. HARDEN'S father and friends are here.

Murder and Suicide.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 19.

In Lowell, to-day, BRYANT MOORE, shoemaker, aged about 45, shot his wife, and then shot himself. Both are dead. The cause of the act was jealousy.

The Turf at Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, June 19.

In the race to-day on the Woodland Course, between colts, best three in five, stakes $4,000, *Silverheels* distanced *Memberio Chief* in the first heat. Time, 2:55½.

The Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, June 19.

J. N. MCCULLOUGH has been appointed Receiver of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 19.

The steam saw-mill of CAMERON, STORY & MALONE, situated in Storrs Township, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $25,000. Insurance, $4,000.

Election of a Chief Engineer in Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 19.

The election of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, took place to-night. JAMES MCQUADE, ex-Chief, was elected by forty-five majority.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 19—6 P. M.

FLOUR firmer, with a good demand; sales 16,000 bbls. at $4 25 for fine; $4 87½@$5 for extra State; $5 2@$5 25 for extra Illinois and Wisconsin; $5 37½@$5 62½ for extra Indiana and Ohio; $5 87½@$6 50 for double extras. WHEAT in fair demand, and advanced 1c.@3c.; sales 20,000 bushels Canada Club, at $1 10@1 12; 12,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at $1 12@$1 15. CORN in good demand, and advanced 1c.; sales 40,000 bushels, at 53½c. for Toledo; 53½c. @54½c. for No. 1 Illinois. OATS nominal, at 30c. *Canal Freights* steady at 40c. on Flour, 11c. on Wheat, and 10c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*, 2,000 bbls. Flour; 91,000 bush. Wheat; 126,000 bush. Corn; 26,000 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*, 16,000 bush. Wheat; 21,000 bush. Corn.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, June 19—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged, at $5@$5 25 for Common to Extra State; at $6 75@$7 for favorite double extra City Brands. WHEAT market better; sales 6,000 bushels Red Indiana, at $1 22½; 9,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at $1 12@$1 12½; 6,000 bushels Chicago Spring, on private terms. CORN dull; sales 8,000 bushels Illinois, at 56½c. Other Grains nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS steady, at 26c. on Flour, 7c. on Wheat, 6½c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—1,000 bbls. Flour; 7,000 bushels Wheat; 10,000 bushels Corn; 2,300 bushels Oats; 1,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—600 bbls. Flour; 19,300 bushels Wheat; 11,400 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 19.

BREADSTUFFS closed generally active. FLOUR at $5 50 for superfine. WHEAT firm; sales 3,000 bushels red, at $1 28@$1 33; white at $1 38@$1 45. CORN buoyant; sales 2,000 bushels at 68c. PROVISIONS firm. WHISKY firm, at 21c.@22c.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Steamship City of Washington.

MAILS TWO DAYS LATER.

Interesting Details of Garibaldi's Expedition.

GENERAL EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

We announced in a postscript to the TIMES of yesterday morning the arrival of the *City of Washington*, but were unable, in consequence of the lateness of the hour, to give any details of her intelligence. She brings no later news than had been received by the *Bohemian*, at Father Point: but our correspondence and exchanges contain various details of considerable interest and importance. We present copious extracts below:

THE GARIBALDI EXPEDITION.

Interesting Particulars of the Movements of Garibaldi—Journal of Events at Sicily—The Escapade of Lamblanchi—Prospects of the Revolution.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GENOA, Saturday, June 2d, 1860.

I have a letter written by BIXIO, the distinguished companion of GARIBALDI, whose death has already been announced, which gives a chronological narrative of the successive incidents of the revolution. I sent the original to you in a hasty note yesterday,—below I give you a literal translation:—the letter is dated MISILMERI, May 26.

May 8th—Arrival and departure from Talamone for ammunition and coal. 11th—Arrival and departure from S. Stefano for coal. Arrival at Marsala, and landing with all and every thing—ammunition and four pieces of artillery. 12th—Encampment at Gran Pancardo, near Salemi. 13th—Encampment at Salemi, and concentration of insurrectional forces about 4,000. 15th—March and combat outside of Calatafimi, precisely at Monte di Pianto Romeno against 3,500 Neapolitans, commanded by LANDI. We had 128 wounded, and 10 dead. [Here in a little side-note, to be cut off and shown to none, is written, "Of these, 56 wounded and 4 dead are Genoese. MASTO'S young brother is missing whether dead or taken prisoner we don't know."] We took a cannon and drove the Royalists from fine positions well defended—terrible positions. 16th—LANDI abandons Calatafimi, which we occupy. LANDI retreating, horribly mauled in Partenico and Borgetto by the insurgents. 17th—Departure for Alcamo. 18th—Departure for Partenico. The same day the march is continued along the plain of Renne in sight of Palermo. 19th—Continued rain. Encampment. 20th—March towards Ploppo to cone out the Royal forces from Monreale and manœuvre to draw off troops from Palermo. Partial success. In the night march to Parco. Pieces of artillery taken on men's shoulders through pouring rain and along horrible roads. 21st—In the morning arrived at Parco; Monreale surrounded; all ready to fling ourselves upon Palermo. 22d—The enemy concentrates heavy forces. GARIBALDI tries again to allure forces from Palermo. 24th—Menacing attack of more than 16,000 men. Preparations of resistance in order to allure them on. Attack commenced. We, in order to lure them on, retire towards Corleone, and to plant them face to face with the artillery, we file off by another road and present ourselves before Palermo. 25th—Arrival at Manrico. The stratagem has succeeded; the Royalists are in front of the artillery near Corleone. In the evening march for Misil

still, without providence. His sole injunctions were that they should not enter the town; but hungry and athirst, some twenty, well armed with revolvers, disobeyed, and went in to see what they could find. Seven entered a café; the population, with whom no communication had been held, regarded them curiously but without enthusiasm; presently a squadron of Papal Carabiniers passed through the town on horseback. The seven rush out and fire, and the Carabiniers return the compliment; as soon as any about forty have passed, the combatants, aided by the bystanders, formed a barricade with the tables, &c., from the *café*, and kept up their ranks, protecting themselves with the door as every so long as powder and shot remained; the Carabiniers, with four dead and several wounded, retire, but a few moments after Col. PINCHAN comes up—demands; parley and surrender. Pointing their revolvers, the youths replied, "This is our answer." The Colonel, little dreaming that they were children, rode away. The fight was over. Meanwhile, the remaining thirteen who had entered the town were engaged with the forty cavalry who had passed by the café first; they killed several and eight horses. One of their own number was slightly wounded, and another very seriously. Had LAMBIANCHI's courage and common sense been equal to his rashness in leading these lads into an desperate adventure, there is no doubt but that the eighty carabiniers would have been demolished, while their arms and horses would have strengthened the victors. But the chief remained mute outside the town, and after the strife was over led them back across the Tussan frontier. BERTANI, the moment he heard of the freak, had dispatched a certain FUMIGALLI to LAMBIANCHI, entreating not to compromise GARIBALDI by any further madness, and thus render any future expedition impossible. Moreover, the Secretary of the Prince of CARIGNANO informed him that unless his men dispersed they would be arrested. LAMBIANCHI yielded, and there is an end of this extraordinary freak, where one scarcely knows whether to admire most, the marvelous courage of the followers, or to blame the vain, presumptuous imbecility of LAMBIANCHI, who doubtless fancied himself a second GARIBALDI, but unfortunately found that he had neither the capacity nor the ability of the great captain.

I shall now keep you regularly posted up in passing events, as we shall not leave Genoa save for the scene of action, and have all that is going on in any part of Italy but its centre.

The followers of ZAMBIANCHI are arrested, despite the *parole given* by the aide de-camp of the Prince of CARIGNANO. I suppose the arrest is a mere formality.

M.

THE SICILIAN REVOLUTION.

THE VICTORIES OF GARIBALDI—FALL OF PALERMO —VIOLATION OF THE CAPITULATION.

From the London Times, June 5.

GARIBALDI has gratified and almost outstripped public impatience. The preparation, the departure, the landing, the quick succession of decisive battles, and the surrender of the Royal army have followed each other almost as rapidly as telegraphs could tell them. We sit and see it all pass rapidly on, and clap our hands, growing impatient if the curtain should be let down between the acts. This guerilla chief, although now a great General, and the supreme leader of two millions of people, still makes war like a guerilla chief. That promptitude which success stamps as wisdom and which failure brands as rashness is, in his circumstances, the only chance of victory. With guns and forts, and trained armies, and regular Generals versed in the regular strategy of modern warfare as his enemies, with brave, ardent fellows, destitute of everything but stout hearts and strong limbs as his supporters, GARIBALDI had to do all by dash, or not at all. He has done it. He has fought his way into Palermo, he has beaten the King's army, he has driven them into their forts, and he has obliged them to admit their inferiority by consenting to capitulate. Fast upon the intelligence that the capitulation had been completed, and that the 25,000 soldiers of the King's army were going forth under the pressure of the patriotic bands which had beaten and surrounded them, comes the news that *the capitulation had been broken*, that the forts and vessels have again opened fire upon the city, that the insurgents have resumed their arms and are swarming round the army, that the city is barricaded, and that amid the devastation which is going on *the troops are deserting, and even a Neapolitan General has gone over to the popular cause.* The procession of great events is rapid enough, but unhappily we have them as yet only in outline. GARIBALDI is the hero for the present age, when steam and electricity have so spoilt us for enduring the tardiness of old tidings that we should, perhaps, if we got CESAR's celebrated dispatch, quarrel with the comma which separates *Ice vidi* from the *vici*. But still, when we have quenched our thirst for news, we yearn for a long, quiet enjoyment of the details.

Unfortunately, Sicily is an island. What is still worse, Sicily is an island the surrounding waters of which are in possession of a fleet hostile to the Sicilian cause. We cannot hope that the Neapolitan Government will be polite enough to forward the Sicilian accounts of those Royal victories which shine so gaudily in their official garb. That this rush of events is all chronicled and well described for us we are tolerably sure; but when these accounts will reach us it is impossible to guess, as from hour to hour we wait for them. Even, however, from the information before us now we can understand that the original positions of GARIBALDI and the Neapolitan Generals are counter-changed. It is GEN. LANZA's position which is desperate, and it is GARIBALDI's which is secure. It cannot be otherwise. Although we want details, the events speak for themselves. LANZA would never have proposed or consented to capitulate if he had any hope of maintaining his ground at Palermo. The order of the Court to remain and bombard the city is an order to remain and be destroyed. This may suit the selfish policy of the Neapolitan tyrant. He may prefer that his soldiers should be rather massacred, red-handed with the blood of his subjects, than return to Naples defeated and discouraged, to spread abroad in the King's own home dominions a practical contradiction of those fabled victories which had been posted up in the streets of Naples. Such a spectacle of defeat would have been, perhaps, an encouragement to revolt. Better that they should do what massacre they can and then perish, or better even that they should go over to the enemy, than come home and proclaim by their presence that GARIBALDI is triumphant and the Bourbon power broken. Again, it is said that there were 4,000,000 of scudi in the Treasury at Palermo. It is certain that there are in the forts arms and stores to equip all the youth of Sicily, and guns to make the harbor an uncomfortable anchorage for Neapolitan ships of war. FRANCIS II. might well believe that, happen what might, nothing could be much worse for him than the capitulation which had been signed by Gen. LANZA. If, as we hear it said these 4,000,000 scudi were to be handed over to GARIBALDI, subject to the rights of the King of Naples and to his orders as to the ultimate destination of them, there was not wanting that spice of irony which should give poignancy to this humiliating capitulation. Gen. LANZA might, perhaps, have said in his defence that he brought 25,000 men to surround the throne of his Sovereign, and to protect his continental dominions from the attack which was certainly impending. The King, however, does not seem to place much value upon these men. He evidently thinks that the army which could not or would not keep GARIBALDI out of Sicily will either want the power on the will to keep him out of Naples

We see in all this the despair and the distrust of a falling tyranny. His hope from his own army being evidently gone, the King of Naples betakes himself now in mendicant fashion to those foreign Powers whose counsels he has so often rejected, and whose warnings he has treated with scorn. He hopes that those from whom he would endure no intercession on behalf of his tormented subjects will now interfere, when those subjects have righteously risen against his monstrous tyranny, and hold them in their grasp. He has appeal to Austria, and it was supposed for a moment at Turin that Austria had moved down a body of 15,000 troops to create a diversion, or even to punish Piedmont for her connivance in this Sicilian expedition. Such consistency did the rumor obtain that *French regiments were marched to the point indicated. Their appearance called out the Austrians*, and the two rival uniforms stood once more for a moment face to face. Of course, the alarm was without foundation. Even Austria is not quite so mad as to fight in such a cause as this; but the prompt movement of the French troops shows how quickly any such enterprise would be met. We are not able to say what verbal comfort Austria may have afforded her ally, but she certainly is not prepared to sacrifice herself in order that he may pursue his career of cruelty and folly. Scared as he was, FRANCIS II. next applied to the Emperor of the French for an armed mediation. The telegraphic message found the Emperor at Lyons, and we are assured that it received an instant reply, to the effect that *any interference of France in this conflict was entirely out of the question.* The Bourbon, therefore, is left to his fate. Unless he can hold his own against GARIBALDI and the people he has so justly incensed, there is none to help him.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING IN PALERMO—INTERESTING INCIDENTS.

From the Daily News.

GENOA, Wednesday, May 30.

At 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, the patriotic feelings of the Genoese were gratified by the news that an official telegram had been received from Cagliari, by Count PORRO, the Governor-General of this city, announcing that GARIBALDI had entered Palermo, and that part of its population had risen against the royal troops. This telegram had been sent by Capt. D'ARZA, of the Sardinian Navy, who had left the Sicilian capital whilst the roar of canon and the rattling of musketry were still going on. From what I can gather from Sicilian refugees and citizens of this town, it seems that the storming of Palermo was begun by GARIBALDI at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning. The Italian leader having concentrated all the forces he had at his disposal on the northern side of the city during the preceding night, he boldly attacked the town at a place called Peperino, which runs on the left-hand side of the royal palace. Although Gen. LANZA had placed a strong body of troops to defend that important position, *it was carried by Garibaldi's troops, after a tremendous struggle of two hours.* Peperito in the power of GARIBALDI, the population of Palermo, which crowds the lanes and streets of that locality, rose to a man, and began to throw flower-pots, stones, furniture, anything they could lay hold of, upon the retiring columns of the Neapolitans. The royal vessels then opened their fire upon the town, and a shower of shells began to fly over it, a shower which lasted more than eight hours. The bombardment did not, however, produce any great effect on the population, and when the Sardinian steamer left Palermo three Neapolitan regiments had determined to join the ranks of the insurgents. It seems that Col. SIRTORI, the chief of GARIBALDI's staff, was severely wounded in the bloody engagement of the 15th, and this is considered a great loss: for Col. SIRTORI, and poor Col. NINO BIXIO, whose death is now confirmed, were the two best officers of GARIBALDI's army.

A letter, dated Naples, Monday, which appears in the *Morning Star*, gives the following details, which seem doubtful and incoherent, and must be received with caution:

This is news received from persons on board of two steamers of the Royal marine, who left Palermo yesterday evening, at 8 o'clock, tugging some sailing ships, filled with wounded, and who arrived this morning at the military port. I think it a necessary meaning of precaution to state my source exactly. Well, then, this is the *story*: Yesterday, at 4 o'clock in the morning, GEN. LANZI is said to have left with 5,000 men and four pieces of artillery, in order to attack a battery planted by Col. OSMINI on the espanande of the little place called Petrulla, near Ragano, on the Turco road, between Cavital and Marsala. This cannot be quite correct, as I think—but I give it as I received it. The outposts of the insurgents were commanded, so runs the description of the soldiers, by a man who bore the countenance given in church paintings to Jesus Christ. I believe that the officer thus designated is Col. SIRTORI, who, indeed, has some resemblance to the conventional traits given by the painters, from time immemorial, to our Saviour. *He permitted the Neapolitan column to approach his position very close and then charged them with the bayonet.* Only a few reports of guns were heard; then a frightful massacre took place—nothing but the bayonet and side arms being used. SIRTORI's—or whoever the officer was—companions seem not to have amounted to more than 700 or 800. GEN. LANZA, informed of the engagement, drew out his whole army in the town, as well as outside the gates, but did not venture beyond the line of his intrenchments. GEN. LANZI's force began at last to yield before the terrible impetus of his insurgents; but, while slowly withdrawing, nevertheless kept up the fight. The patriots, recklessly continuing their movements in advance, found themselves nearly enveloped by the Royal forces. Placed under the necessity to sacrifice these men, or to hasten the day of battle, which was believed in Palermo to be destined for a day or two later, GARIBALDI seems to have thought it his duty to accept the latter alternative, and gave the order for a general advance on the whole line. This advance was met on the part of the Royalists by a terrible fire of artillery, which, however, seems not to have had a very deadly effect, from want of good gunners' practice. It was then 10 o'clock in the morning.

Here the narrative which is made to me of this eventful day becomes more confused. The following is the main substance of it: The further advance of the insurgents took place in two columns, in quick march, *Garibaldi himself marching at the head of one of these columns, on foot, with sword in hand.* Col. OSMINI, with his few pieces of artillery, had in the meantime succeeded in dismounting some of the Royalist artillery; other pieces had been deserted by the frightened artillerymen, and were insufficiently attended to by the officers who had stuck to their posts. One company—the name given is Arrell, which is unknown to me—then seems to have mutinied, and to have nailed—not the guns, as they were ordered, but their officers—to the gun-carriages, where they were found by the advancing patriots. At last GARIBALDI and his men carried the whole line of the outer intrenchments, and drove the King's forces back into the city.

The citizens of Palermo seeing the soldiers demoralized and beaten, then began to throw up barricades and attempted an insurrection, but the forts and the eight men-of-war began at once to shell the streets. The Consuls and Commanders of the foreign men-of-war in the roadstead, who had all assembled on board the *Hannibal*, Commander Admiral MUNDY, opened a communication with Admiral SALAZAR, of the Neapolitan fleet, protesting against the bombardment. The result of the negotiations that took place was, that the bombardment was discontinued at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, just when the *Amelia*, by which I have received these reports, left the port filled with wounded, who had been placed on board in a hurry, and without much attention to their suffering. At 6 o'clock the bombardment recommenced. The Commander of the *Amelia*, however, expresses the belief that it was not the city, but the position of GARIBALDI's forces outside the gates, that formed the aim of the gunners. At 4 o'clock this portion was between the advanced redoubts thrown up by Gen. LANZA and the last houses of the city, whose gates had been closed, and whose streets had been barricaded. Gen. LANZA himself had taken up his position behind the barricades of the inner circle of the streets of Palermo, at Porta di Terranuova, near the Muolo, and near the old Campo Santo. His army was discouraged, and refused to renew the fight, which the infantry in the morning had kept up with much courage and spirit. Some officers had lost their lives in attempts to reduce the soldiers to discipline. Desertions into GARABALDI's lines had taken place of officers as well as of soldiers.

This report, partly collected from the mouths of wounded and terrified men, may be incorrect in some details; but, in the main, I have reason to believe it to be in accordance with truth.

BARBARITY OF THE ROYAL TROOPS.

The Brussels *Nord* publishes a letter which a respectable family at Orleans has received from Palermo, confirming previous accounts of the barbarity with which the inhabitants were treated by the royal troops. The writer states that on May 22 Gen. LANZA went round the environs of the city with a troop of infantry and another of cavalry, sacked 26 houses belonging to persons supposed to favor the insurrection, and set fire to a number of others. Three churches were also sacked by them. "An English boy, the wife of a Sicilian, who is a functionary of the Neapolitan Government, on going to their country house a few days ago, found the gates torn down and the house plundered. Three Neapolitan soldiers were carrying off the last remains; one of them had two Cashmere shawls of hers under his arm. The writer gives an amusing an anecdote. After an engagement at Calatascibetta, in which the King's soldiers were completely beaten and lost their cannon, the insurgents found on the field a dispatch of Gen. LETIZIA's to the Government, complaining that the cannon were too heavy, and that the mules could not draw them. The insurgents forwarded the dispatch with a postscript stating that the cannon suited *them* exactly, and that they meant to make good use of them.

From the Paris Patrie.

We have most serious news from Italy. *The struggle at Palermo recommenced yesterday.* The reason currently given for this event is the non-ratification by the Neapolitan Government of the capitulation agreed upon between Gen. LANZA and GARIBALDI. Another version, which we mention with all reserve, is that the parties could not agree upon several important points, and particularly as to the claim of the Neapolitan General to retire with arms and baggage either to Naples or Messina. In this state of things the armistice expired, without the capitulation having been signed. Whatever may be the truth in other respects—and we must soon know—there is no doubt that fighting has recommenced, and is being carried on with equal energy on both sides. GARIBALDI's volunteers, aided by the people, were constructing barricades in the centre of the town, to prevent the Neapolitan corps in the southern side from effecting a junction with the troops which occupy the strong places on the sea-coast. The steam-frigates *Parthenope* and *Amalfi*, of the royal Neapolitan Navy, were crossing their fire with that of the sea forts.

GARIBALDI'S JOURNAL OF OPERATIONS.

The following is the journal of GARIBALDI's operations up to May 26:

MAY 8.—Arrival and departure from Talamone for ammunition and coal.

MAY 9.—Arrival and departure from San Stefano for coal.

MAY 10.—Arrival and landing at Marsala, with all and everything, ammunition, and four pieces of artillery.

MAY 12.—Bivouac at Gran-Pancardo, near Salemi.

MAY 13 AND 14.—Bivouac at Salemi; and concentration of insurrectional forces to the number of about 4,000.

MAY 15.—Advance and combat outside Calatafimi at Monte di Pianto-Romano, against 3,500 Neapolitans, under the orders of LANDI. 128 wounded and 18 killed on our side. Capture of a mountain gun. The Royalists driven from five well-defended terrible positions.

MAY 16.—LANDI abandons Calatafimi, which we occupy. LANDI, in his retreat, is terribly cut up at Partenico and Borghetto by the insurgents.

MAY 17.—Departure for Alcamo

MAY 18.—Departure for Partenico. On the same day the march is continued towards Palermo.

MAY 19.—Incessant rain. The troops bivouac.

MAY 20.—March on Pomplo, to draw the royal forces from Monreale, and manœuvres to entice the troops out of Palermo. This partially succeeds. During the night march on Perrio. The artillery carried by hand, against torrents of rain, through horrible paths.

MAY 21.—In the morning arrived at Parco, return to Monreale, dispositions to march on Palermo.

MAY 22 and 23.—The enemy concentrates a large force; the General still wishes to get more troops away from Palermo.

MAY 24.—Threatening attack by a force of more than 10,000 men; dispositions of resistance to draw them on: commencement of attack; retreat on our side to draw them towards Curleone and bring them in range of our artillery, while, taking a flank movement, our troops could appear before Palermo.

MAY 25.—Arrival at Marnico. We succeed in bringing the Royalists opposite our artillery in the direction of Corleone. In the evening march on Misilmeri; arrival at midnight; bivouac.

MAY 25 and 26.—A great day! The wounded are doing well.

MISILMERI, 26th.

HOW THE NEWS FROM PALERMO WAS RECEIVED AT NAPLES.

From the London Daily News.

NAPLES, Tuesday, May 29, 1860.

Last night we had a demonstration, which was got up in consequence of news from Palermo. The crowds assembled in the Café Europa and the Toledo appeared to be in great agitation, and scarcely able to keep themselves from boiling over. About 200 persons, all all gentlemen, went from the *café* on the Toledo, shouting "*Viva Garibaldi! Viva Sicilia! Viva Pitalia!*" The officers of Huzzars and Marine, who were in front of the palace, ran in that direction, and, drawing their swords, followed the crowd to the street of Santa Brigida. Here there was a conflict. One of the officers had his head broken by a stick, whilst another cut a youth through the shoulder, and carried him off to the pre ecture. The crowd separated immediately after they had uttered the cries. A tri-colored flag was taken into the Cafe Europa, which was taken possession of by the proprietor, and burnt as a precaution; but in the course of the evening both he and his waiters were arrested, and they say twenty-five persons in the *café*. Thus, you will perceive, we are going on charmingly. Whilst Palermo is being bombarded, the only thought of the Government here is, as it has been for many years, to defend its divine rights—*to trample on and destroy the people.* Guardsmen act as sbirri, and almost the only signs witnessed are the transport of cannon and powder through the streets, and the strengthening the fortifications. One other sight, however, I have just witnessed, which tells a tale of misery such as seldom meets the ear or eye. I drove down to the Mole, which is close to the arsenal; it was strewed with furniture in every direction—beds, tables, chairs, &c., and men were unloading one or two sailing vessels which had just come in from Palermo. Seated here and there on their boxes were many Sicilian women, watching the unloading. Some were silent, as if afraid to speak—others appeared half distracted. They had left Palermo on Sunday morning, probably at the very height of the bombardment. And so begins the second year of the reign of the young King "Bombardino." What a promise of happiness to his country, if he lives a long life and holds his throne! There is the same exodus from Messina and Syracusa.

SARDINIAN SYMPATHY WITH GARIBALDI—MUTUAL SUSPICIONS OF FRENCH AND AUSTRIAN TROOPS —GARIBALDI DEMANDING ARMS IN THE NAME OF THE KING.

From the London Times.

TURIN, Friday, June 1, 1860.

I hear, from what seems to me perfectly reliable authority, that a strong expedition, intended as a reinforcement to GARIBALDI, will leave Genoa on Monday next, the 4th. I am told it will sail under the orders of MEDICI, the only man whose prudent counsels are said to influence the Liberator of Sicily. It is well known here that *enthusiasm for the national war in Sicily has seized many of the most gallant officers of the Sardinian Army*, several of whom had yesterday an audience of the King to beg their discharge from their duty in the Royal corps. Among them was TASCONI, a Lombard, highly distinguished for his bravery among the Chasseurs of GARIBALDI in last Summer's campaign, and who had by his valor deserved the honor of being appointed aid-de-camp to His Majesty. The King used all his eloquence, and exhausted his proverbially winning manners to dissuade these enthusiasts from their hazardous enterprise; but he ended by *granting them the leave they asked*, and promised that on their return they should be welcomed back in the Sardinian Army with their present rank, and without loss of their rights of seniority.

From the same source I have been assured that some movements of the Austrians in the southern districts of the Mantuan territory, on the right bank of the Po, had caused a great and sudden alarm at Mirandola the night before last; and that in consequence the *French troops which still occupied Piacenza, and some of whom had lately been seen at Parma, had pushed forward eastwards along the river as far as Brescello.* On their own side the Austrians, construing these movements as an evidence of some hostile intention, had concentrated their forces on the border. Probably these osmonstrations were merely the result of mutual suspicion and panic; but the Government here was greatly disturbed by these unexpected tidings, as they apprehended that Austria, roused by the imminent danger of her Neapolitan ally, might venture on a desperate onset in the Æmilia; not a likely contingency, wise people think, unless the austrian rulers are altogether out of their senses, so long as 25,000 Frenchmen are still encamped in Lombardy.

As everything connected with GARIBALDI's expedition must be treasured up in history, I may as well state a few particulars respecting that hero's sayings and doings at Telamone on the Tuscan coast. He landed Col. TURR, one of his most valued officers, who proceeded at once to the commander of the place, GIORGINI, and said that Gen. GARIBALDI was there on the King's service, and, *in the King's name*, required a certain amount of arms, ammunition, and other *matériel*, handing to him the paper in which those requisitions were specified. As GIORGINI hesitated, TURR offered to take him into the presence of GARIBALDI himself—an offer to which the other readily assented. He then soon found himself *tête-à-tête* with GARIBALDI, who wore the uniform of a Sardinian General, and informed him that *he was in direct communication, not with the King's Government, but with the King himself*, and showed him a dispatch containing the diary of the expedition, on which the demands just conveyed by TURR to the same GIORGINI were jotted down. "How, then," asked GARIBALDI, dryly, "shall I write that my orders, issued in the KING's name, were complied with?" Whereupon GIORGINI, nothing loth, promised instant and implicit obedience, and in as short a time as could be found practicable the needful warlike stores were embarked. The Commandant of the Tuscan division, to whom information was sent of all that had happened, ordered GIORGINI to be arrested and subjected to a court-martial, where it is expected he will be leniently dealt with. Still, the doubt dwells in many men's minds whether this assertion of GARIBALDI of a private understanding between himself and the good King VICTOR EMMANUEL was a mere *alzata d'ingegno*, a mere "cram," allowable to him under the very peculiar circumstances, or whether he had, after all, the King's private warrant for what he did with such consummate assurance.

I need hardly translate for you the telegram No. 493, published by the Stefani agency, Turin, May 31, describing the final struggle between the Royal troops and the insurgents on the 27th inst., at Palermo. Count CAVOUR brought it himself, and read it to the members crowding the lobby of the Chamber. The telegraph was invented simply for the conveyance of quick lies; and we as yet have no positive proofs of the total evacuation of the Sicilian capital by the Neapolitan troops. That the whole island is in full insurrection there is no doubt, and the fall of Palermo is merely a question of days or hours. On the 29th the King of Naples was forsaken by his Ministers, and was in blank terror, beating about for a "Liberal Cabinet." Fancy honest Liberals taking office under such a King and under such circumstances!

People of all ranks and parties here feel confident that the movement in either kingdom will be simply and strictly unitarian, and that in Naples, as well as in Sicily, VICTOR EMANUEL will be unhesitatingly proclaimed. Together with Baron BELLETTI, the most conspicuous Neapolitan working here are POERIO, CARACCIOLO, MARCHESE DI BETFA, SALUZZO, Prince D'ESQUITE, the Advocate DE SIMONI, Professor AMBIANI, and all the other exiles of 1848.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of 20*l.*, sent to me as a contribution by some members of the Athenæum Club, London, for the Garibaldi fund, making up, with the remittances previously acknowledged, 103*l.* I have paid the whole into the hands of LA FARINA, who publishes a weekly list of subscribers in his journal, *Il Piccolo Corriere d'Italia.*

THE PAPAL STATES.

IRISH RECRUITS AGAINST LIBERTY IN ITALY—THE POPE'S IRISH RETAINERS.

Letters from the crusaders who have already arrived in Rome have reached Dublin, and are published in the ultramontane papers. One of them, bearing the signature of EDWARD PATRICK NAUGHTEN, appears in the *Catholic Telegraph*, the weekly organ of Archbishop CULLEN. The writer says:

"I arrived in Rome on Wednesday, after a delay of three days through being detained twenty-four hours in the Thames. Monsignor TALBOT presented me to His Holiness on Thursday. We kissed his foot and received his blessing. He presented us with a medal, with his likeness on one side; on the other is the following inscription:

The Roman citizens dedicate this medal to
The Irishmen
Who came to Rome for the purpose of defending the
Rights of
The Roman Pontiff,
The Common Father of all.
And there was only one heart and one soul of all the
multitudes of the believers.
PIUS IX.

We three are the first of the Irish Brigade, or Pope's Own, as our regiment is to be called, that have had the distinguished honor of being presented to his Holiness. The sign upon our hats is to be the Papal arms, with the harp of Erin underneath. The uniform is to be green. We are to be a national regiment, and commanded by Irish officers only, of whom several in Ireland have volunteered to join us

We had an interview with the Minister of War this morning. He showed us a telegraphic despatch, saying that 1,000 Irishmen would be in Ancona, in two vessels, on Tuesday next. Monsignor TALBOT told us that his Holiness would rather have one regiment of Irishmen than five of any other nation, because they would give their lives and their hearts freely in defence of the rights of the Vicar of Christ and successor of St. Peter. We went next to the English college, and had a warm reception from his Eminence Cardinal WISEMAN. The students of both the Irish and this college are as enthusiastic in this holy cause as we are; some saying they would like to be chaplain to our regiment, and others even private soldiers. The Italians are overjoyed at finding our nation coming forward to stand by the Pope, and the revolutionists dread one regiment of Irish more than twenty others. They think we are irresistible. A great many of the Sardinian officers are against the annexation of the Pope's dominions to the King of Sardinia, and declare that if they are brought into the Romagna they will not fight against his Holiness. Since our arrival in Rome we have been well treated by the parties we had business with, and our hotel expense is paid by the Minister of War. We could stay another week in Rome if we wished, but we preferred not putting the Government to any more expense. The three of us leave for Ancona by diligence in the morning, (six days' journey,) to join our regiment. As soon as our regiment is organized we are to remain in Rome. I think that our regiment is to be named 'The Knights of St. Patrick,' or 'The Pope's Own.'"

THE IRISH RECRUITS FOR THE POPE—THEIR FOLLY AND PROBABLE FATE.

From the Times, June 5.

When we speak familiarly of the worst governed State in Europe every one knows that Rome is intended. When we talk of the people whose case until the present moment seemed the most hopeless, because the tyranny under which they lay ground down both body and soul, the thought of the Romans rises unbidden to the minds of all. What with the priests at their backs and the French army in front, what could they do? The question of spiritual authority is quite beside the present discussion. When we speak of the Pope we speak of a temporal Sovereign, and, if he finds it impossible in practice to reconcile his spiritual pretensions with his duties as an earthly Prince, the inference is obvious enough. At any rate, *what have our Irish fellow-subjects to do with this matter?* Why should they stand between him and his subjects? The Pontifical States—go, and look at them!—are Ireland without an Ulster. There has not been a moment during the last sixty years, save during the short occupation of Rome by the Republican Party, when any Roman subject would not have exulted with loss of liberty, and probably of life, those milder forms of sedition and treason which we in this country have long been accustomed to look at merely as "Paddy's pretty ways." What would have been the fate of a Roman DANIEL O'CONNELL?—or of a Roman editor of a Roman *Nation?*—or of the hero of a Roman Ballingarry, when the priests got the upper hand again?

After all, our interest in the matter would be small indeed, save that we read with disgust the announcement that even a hundred Irishmen can be found capable of helping the Swiss mercenaries to butcher the unoffending subjects of the Pope. *We are well rid of such people, and their punishment is awaiting them at the place of their destination.* Many may go out, but few will come back to tell the tale of what happened to them when they were in the service of the Pope. Leaving apart the last bloody day of reckoning with an incensed people, these wretched Irish peasants will be astonished indeed when they come to compare their anticipations with the stern realities of Austrian discipline, for that is the discipline to which they will be subjected. They have yet to learn the meaning of that dire Roman fever, which prostrates the strength and debilitates the frame so speedily and effectually that in a few hours the strong man may lie at the mercy of a little child. They know not, as yet, but they speedily will know, what kind of paymaster the Pope has ever proved to those who have endeavored to serve him, saving to the priests. If these Irish mercenaries are not wanted when they arrive at the scene of action, they will be met by the indifference and contempt of their employers; if they are wanted, on the other hand, they will find themselves face to face with a people who have had the patience and forbearance to bide their time, and who will therefore have the resolution to take advantage of the golden opportunity when it is their own. Imagine the feelings of a Roman patriot at the head of an armed band coming upon a batch of foreigners of whom he knows nothing, but that they are not Romans nor even Italians; not men of foreign lineage and speech, who have hired themselves out at so much a day to do the bloody work of the priests! Help or sympathy from here, we would solemnly warn them, they need not expect. *Not a British trigger will be drawn nor a British remonstrance be uttered on their behalf, whatever may betide. They will have courted the vengeance of an incensed people; they must meet it in the hour of their extremity as best they may.* The last duty of the Imperial Government has been accomplished in warning them that they are guilty of an illegal act in taking service with a foreign Prince without the consent of their own Sovereign. If they choose, then, to go, let them leave our shores as outlaws, and know that henceforward their only claim for assistance attaches to the Government of Rome, and that the Government of Rome relies for its existence upon the arms of mercenaries like themselves. Matters are moving fast in the Italian Peninsula just now. What of territory remains to the Pope will soon be encompassed with a wall of fire and steel, and we shall soon know whether the mercenary or the patriot is the better man. Meanwhile, the three Irish volunteers who had set out as the advanced guard of the Legion have already arrived at Rome, and been received in the most condescending manner by the Pope. It has for some time past been the chief occupation of the old man's life to receive deputations of this kind, and he is perfectly prepared at any hour of the day or night with his blessing and his medal. The three Irish heroes appear to have been vastly gratified with these proofs of consideration and regard, although the obeisance was such a one as was prononced over ALVA when he set out on his bloody pilgrimage to the Low Countries, and the medals were such as might have been presented to ALVA's followers. How like, at times, a benediction is to a curse!

It is incredible that this Irish demonstration should proceed to any serious length, and the only active measures we would see adopted are that persons of intelligence and education in Ireland should explain to these wretched creatures what is the true character of the work in which they are invited to bear part: what is the position of the Roman Government with respect to its subjects; what VICTOR EMANUEL is about in the North, and GARIBALDI in the South of Italy; how the public opinion of Europe stands with reference to the matter; what are their own chances of receiving any pay or advantage in return for their services; what is the nature of the climate in which they will be called upon to serve, with a few suggestions as to the nature and meaning of the Roman fever; what they have to expect if the Roman Government should be able to continue the struggle for any time; and, finally, what their inevitable fate will be if this patriotic party should triumph. If any Irishman who has heard the truth upon all these points chooses to go and shed his blood in the Pope's cause, we are well rid of him. We trust he may meet with every facility for departure at the outports, and when he arrives at his destination receive exactly what he deserves.

THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION—THE EASTERN QUESTION.

From the Manchester Guardian.

HAMBURG, Sunday, June 3, 1860.

It is feared that the disputes respecting the Hessian Constitution will aggravate the discord among the members of the German Confederation, whose union, in face of the dangers with which the country is menaced by France and Russia, is hourly becoming more urgent. To promote a more cordial understanding, *a meeting has been announced for the end of this month, at Baden Baden, between several German Princes and the Prince Regent of Prussia*, who will proceed to the rendezvous on the 10th instant, on his return from Königsberg, which city he is at present visiting, in order to open the new railway communicating with the line to Warsaw. Military preparations are continued on a large scale in all the German States.

Before his departure from Berlin, Lord BLOOMFIELD, who has taken three months' leave of absence in England, received, as a present from the Prince Regent, two large vases of magnificent workmanship, in token of the particular esteem which the Regent entertains for the English Envoy.

The statement has been confirmed that the Cabinets of London, Vienna and Berlin have succeeded in arriving at an understanding relative to the manner in which the new Eastern question, started by Russia and her ally France, is to be treated. In the face of this attitude of the three former Powers, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF is less exacting and peremptory, and will probably defer the prosecution of his aims to a more favorable opportunity.

REPORTED INTRIGUES OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT IN BELGIUM.

From the London Herald.

PARIS, June 4.

The annexationist intrigues in Belgium have now reached a point when further concealment is impossible. It is reported in Parisian official circles that numerous agents of the police *secrète* are actively engaged in going about the provinces close to the French frontier, pointing out to the laboring classes the inestimable blessings of the paternal rule of the Emperor NAPOLEON. Money is not spared, and several large manufacturers are said to have promised their support. That the French agents have not lost their time is now proved by an insolent petition to the KING, allusion to which has been made in the Belgian House of Representatives. Strange as it may appear, it seems that the commercial treaty with England is one of the arguments put forward as a conclusive proof of the "solicitude of the Emperor of the French for the well-being of the laboring classes." That petition is from the sugar refiners, and holds out as a threat, if their demand for the reduction of the sugar duties be not complied with, the annexationist tendencies of the population. I have reliable information that the conspiracy against the existence of Belgium is far more widely spread than even this "petition" would lead one to suppose. *Men of European name, princes, are reported to be anxious to barter the independence of their country* against a post of Chamberlain at the Court of the Tuileries, and so fancy that a Senator's livery will conceal their shame.

THE INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY IN FRANCE—INTERVIEW BETWEEN GEN. HERRAN AND M. THOUVENEL.

From the London Times.

PARIS, June 4.

At the Council of Ministers held on Monday last the Emperor mentioned the interview with the deputation of the Interoceanic Railway Company the day previous, the particulars of which I gave in my letter the same day. His Majesty pointed out the importance of the scheme to the commerce of France, as articles of French manufacture, silks, ornamental goods, &c., being light and in demand in California, Australia, and other gold regions, would pass over the line. He referred the matter in particular to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

On Friday last the Minister of Honduras, M. HERRAN, had an interview with M. THOUVENEL, who requested to be informed what he desired that France should do in the matter, and what way he wished the protection of the French Government to be afforded to it. *M. Herron replied that he asked for the moral support of France, and for French emigration to Honduras;* that French names of influence should appear in the direction of the undertaking, and that French capitalists should become interested in it. He further requested permission to publish, on official authority, that France considered the route by Honduras, from the excellence of the harbor, its practicability for a railway, the richness of the country, and the favorable geographical position, as of great importance to the commercial world, as well as to postal communication with the Pacific and the East; and that, *supported by France, England, and America, it could not fail to become an additional bond of peace between them. M. Thouvenel promised that he would do his best to have the affair supported.*

It appears that for some time past *a Council has been sitting in Paris on the subject of steam postal subsidies with America, India, China and other places*, and, as in the case of the Brazil and Mediterranean contracts, the parties before this council and the interests represented were purely French. The merchants and manufacturers of Lyons and other manufacturing towns in France have applied for a direct French communication from the country of production to one of the largest in consumption of silk, indigo and other valuable commodities, as one of the necessary elements to their being able to compete with English manufacturers in the liberal commercial system which they anticipated would shortly commence. An Englishman conversant with these matters applied for an audience of the Emperor, "in order to hear from his Majesty in person the confirmation of the fact, and, if possible, to make the movement not only beneficial to France, but to England and all interests connected with the India and China trade." He found that *the company was to be exclusively French*, and the speed, carrying-power, and size of the vessels such as, he alleges, would not much promote the interests of commerce. The Emperor granted the audience received him in a cordial manner, and displayed an amount of information on the subject, for which he was not prepared. His Majesty gave him the report of the Council, and met his suggestion that the services should be performed by a French and English Company, particularly as the greater part of the goods and passengers would be supplied by England or by its possessions, if his modification of the route and size of vessels were adopted, and *readily assented to the ships being regarded as neutral if England agreed.* The report of Lord JOCELYN's Committee to the House of Commons in 1851 was submitted to the Emperor, who manifested his willingness to adopt a report which he appeared to consider as promoting the interests of free trade and commerce.

In two subsequent interviews with the Emperor, the same spirit and desire that the company should be French and English was expressed, and the project is now referred by him to the same Committee, with an assurance that the guarantee of interest stipulated for would be granted. The merits and advantage of the scheme, as set forth by the projector, are briefly these: The ships are to have no novelties introduced into them; they will be very little larger than the best and most approved of CUNARD's line, and, by reason of length, carrying power and size, be able to connect France and England with India and China at a saving, in cost of passage money, freight and time occupied, of nearly 30 per cent., from economy of fuel and material, and increase in carrying power. The data upon which this is conclusively arrived at will, I am assured, be forthcoming in due time.

EMANCIPATION IN RUSSIA.

Progress of the Movement for the Emancipation of Russian Serfs—Interesting Exposition of the Condition of Affairs—Plan of the Nobility.

Translated from the Indépendance Belge.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, May 21, 1860.

I believe I have kept you posted up regularly enough in regard to everything connected with the great measure of the emancipation of the serfs. You know that the second deputation of the representatives of the nobility from the interior arrived more than two months ago to commence its labors with the *Commission de Rédaction*. I sent you at the time a description of their presentation to the Emperor, and the discourse addressed to them by this Prince—a discourse which testified again of the fixed resolve to bring this great question of enfranchisement to an end. I did not, however, tell you of the manner in which they were addressed on the following day by Count PANINE, who also received the deputies, as President of the *Committee de Rédaction*, for the address contained nothing of any consequence in regard to the important matter under consideration, but

LAW REPORTS.

The West Washington Market Case.

FURTHER POSTPONEMENT.

The People and Taylor vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This case again came up for argument on the motion to set aside the judgment. Judge Edmonds moved for a postponement until Wednesday week, on the ground of the absence of associate counsel at the Court of Appeals. Besides their affidavits were in the hands of the printer.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Bronson, for the reasons urged on the application a few days since that the plaintiffs were in receipt of about $300 per day that should go into the Treasury of the City. After some further discussion, in which numerous counsel took part, the argument on the motion to set aside the judgment was postponed until Thursday, the 21st inst.

The moving papers are already printed, and are composed of the affidavits of Mayor Tiemann, H. H. Anderson, Esq., the Assistant Corporation Counsel, Wm. C. Noyes, John McKeon and G. Dean. From the affidavits of Mayor Tiemann and Messrs. Noyes & McKeon, it appears that the second answer to the complaint in the case was sent to the Mayor for his signature, and that he immediately sent to Messrs. Noyes & McKeon (who had been retained by Mr. Busteed) for their opinion in regard to signing the answer. Before those gentlemen had concluded their examination of the answer they received notice from Mr. Busteed that their services were no longer needed. This answer, as stated, was the second one put in, after the case was supposed to have been discontinued as against the City. The answer was withdrawn by the Mayor. It also appears from Mayor Tiemann's affidavit that he had no notice of the consent to a reference in the case or any of the references therein.

From Mr. H. H. Anderson's affidavit it appears that the majority of the consents entered into by the Corporation Counsel were so entered into by him without the knowledge of or consultation with other counsel retained by him.

The affidavits of Judge Bronson and Judge Dean state that the case should have been appealed, and the Corporation Counsel avers that had not the time for appeal allowed by law expired before he came into office, that course would have been taken.

The plaintiffs will not have their papers ready for a day or two, or until the day of the argument. The case is before Judge Ingraham, at Chambers.

The Sunday Law.

THE EUSTACHI THEATRE CASE.

The People vs. *Eustachi.*—This is the return of an attachment for contempt against the defendant, for having violated an order of injunction restraining him from opening his theatre in Fourth-street. The defendant had not procured a license, and the proceeding is to compel him to get one, or cease to give theatrical performances. It is alleged that on the 7th, 8th and 9th of June he gave performances without the license required by law.

His answer is that he is not the proprietor of the theatre, and therefore is not responsible. He alleges that his mother-in-law, Mrs. Easmanger, is proprietress, and he only an employe—that he opened the theatre in obedience to her orders.

The counsel for the House of Refuge argued that this was a mere dodge, as the defendant admitted that the lady in question was between 60 and 70 years of age.

The case was heard by Justice Bonney, at Chambers, and decision reserved.

Henry A. Cram for plaintiff; Mr. Hertz for defendant.

THE HARMON CASE.

The People vs. *Harmon.*—The decision in this case, argued before Justice Bonney a few days since, will not be rendered until Thursday. It was promised on Tuesday.

The Ullman Divorce Case.

MOTION FOR SUPPLEMENTARY DECREE.

Ullman vs. *Ullman.*—This case again came up at Chambers, before Justice Ingraham, on a motion for a supplemental decree, compelling the defendant to provide for the support of his wife and child. The petition of the plaintiff related that the defendant has contributed nothing to the support of his wife or child for ten years past, although in the receipt of a large salary as opera manager, and able to support a mistress, as charged, for a great portion of the time.

The application was opposed by the defendant's counsel, who read an affidavit of Mr. Ullmo, setting forth that he had no property, and was largely indebted to Wm. Nibio and others.

The Judge took the papers, remarking that as sufficient property for the support of his family was exempt by law from execution, the fact of his indebtedness would not excuse defendant from payment of alimony; and that he would appoint a Referee to determine the amount. The case was stated fully to the Times several weeks since, when it came up on motion to confirm the Referee's report.

M. Hale for plaintiff; B. Galbraith for defendant.

Pistols and Practice.

THE CASE OF CONTEMPT.

Townsend vs. *Gray.*—This case was stated in the Times, a few days since, and now came up on the return of the order to the defendant to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt.

The parties stated to Justice Bonney that the matter had been settled, and asked leave to withdraw the papers.

Justice Bonney granted the application, not having witnessed the contempt charged.

Verdict in the Will Case.

Wait Wells vs. *John F. Solomon, et al.*—This was an action to set aside a will made by Benedict Wells, deceased, on the ground of incompetency in the testator to make it. The case was tried before Justice Bockes, at the Circuit, and stated in the Times of yesterday. The trial now resulted in a verdict for the defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Ingraham, J.—*Gilbert* vs. *Elliott. Rosenbaum* vs. *Hind, &c. Jackett, &c.*, vs. *Graff. Welch* vs. *Scriven. Thompson, &c.*, vs. *Orne. Petition of Pine. Wade* vs. *Reynolds. Wolff* vs. *Anktsell. Byon* vs. *Vechten. Schwarzman* vs. *Bernard.*—Motions granted.

Herrick vs. *Herrick.*—Motion denied.

Onebeltree vs. *Lockwood, &c.*—Motion granted for third Friday in September.

Van Schayck vs. *Spedding.*—Allowance of $100 in one action; denied in others.

Brown vs. *Brown.*—Referred back for further testimony.

Court Calendar....Wednesday.

United States District Court.—Nos. 16 to 25 inclusive.

Superior Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 361, 121, 1029, 409, 1369, 1373, 1379, 1393, 737, 813, 1395, 1399, 1401, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 683, 809, 1363, 539, 15. *Part II.*—Nos. 891, 889, 888, 892, 1160, 390, 378 1138½, 1112, 1144, 1146, 48, 1148, 262 222, 212, 900, 390, 1066.

Superior Court—Special Term.—Nos. 32, 96, 9767, 78, 1293, 28, 100, 144, 135, 139, 140, 141, 142, 2, 44, 69, 80, 91½, 125.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 477, 479, 475, 233, 423, 497, 481, 499, 505, 507, 509, 461, 462, 457, 413. *Part II.*—Nos. 810, 166, 10, 448, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 266, 604, 560.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 19.

$6,000 Tenn. 6s '90	92¾	50	M.S.&N.L.G'd.St.		27
2 000 Virginia St. 6s..	93¾	100	do	b60	27
1.000 Cal. State 7s....	92¾	325	do		26⅞
1,000 R.R.2d M. B. 6s.	95	100	do	b60	26⅞
2,000 Bnd.R.R.1st M.	106¾	200	do		26¾
1 000 Bnd.R.R.2d M.	100	100	do	s60	26
3,000 Hnd. R.R. 3d M.	91¾	100	do	s19	26⅜
1,000 Goshen Br. 8s	75	100	do	s60	25¾
3,000 Mich. So. S.F Bs.	71	100	do	s60	25⅞
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. 8s...	91	78	Panama R.		132
2,000 Cle. & To. S.F.Bs.	76	200	do	b60	132
20 Bank of Commerce	103	100	do	s30	131¾
25 Continental Bank..	103¾	100	do	s30	131¾
5 Bank of S. of N.Y.	99	50	do	s30	131¾
172 Pacific M.S. Co....	89	110	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..		61¾
50 do	b30	89¾	do		61¾
50 do		89¾	450 do		62
250 N. Y. Central R...	81¾	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	s30	60¾
100 do		81¾	56 do		60¾
13 do		81⅞	50 do	s30	60¾
100 do	b10	81¾	100 do		60¾
100 do	b60	81¾	50 do	s60	60¾
100 do	b30	81¾	163 do		61
517 Reading R.	40¾	250	Cleve. & To. R.	s30	29¾
100 Erie Railroad	17¾	200	do	s60	29¾
100 do	s30	17¾	200 do	b30	29¾
100 Hnd. Riv. R...	b60	47¾	50 do	s30	29¾
100 do	b30	47¾	200 do	opg	29¾
150 do		47¾	50 Chic. & R. I. R.	s60	68¾
50 do	s30	47¾	50 do	s10	68¾
600 Mich. Cen. R.		47¾	50 do	s60	68
200 do		47¾	200 do	b30	68¾
150 do	s30	47¾	200 do	s30	68¾
200 do	b60	47¾	250 do		68¾
100 do	s30	47¾	100 do	s10	68¾
150 do	s60	47	100 do	b60	68¾
50 do		47¾	50 do		68¾
100 do	s60	47¾	5 Mil. & Miss. R.		53
50 do	b15	47¾	50 Chi., Bur & Quin.R.		69¾
50 do	b30	47¾	50 do		69
100 do	s10	47¾	100 do		68¾
50 do	s30	47¾	50 do	s60	68¾
100 Mich. S. & N. I. R		13¾	50 do	s60	68¾
50 d.o	b60	13¾	50 do	s60	69
50 do		13¾	340 Ind. & Cin. R.	s10	43
25 N.J.Cen.R.		120			

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 U. S. 5s, '65	102¾	30	Chi. & R. I. R.	s60	68¾
1,000 do	103	100	do	s60	68¾
5,000 Missouri St 6s..	84¾	00	Chi., Bur & Q. R.		70
500 Ill. Cen. R. 8s...	91¾	200	M.S.&N.I.G.ck ...		26¾
3,000 L. C.& M.L.G B.	19	300	do	s60	26¾
2,000 M.C.R.R.Per. 1st		150	do	s60	25⅞
M. S. F. Con. Bds.	96¾	50	do		26¾
1,000 T. R. R. 2d M.	100	100	do		26
1 100 Goshen Br. 8s..	75	150	do		26⅞
1,000 do	75¾	100	do		26¾
20 Grocers' Bank	98	100	do		27
70 Am. Ex. Bank	100¾	100	Panama R.	b60	132
25 Del. & Bnd. C. Co	97	70	Ill. C. R. S.	s30	62
150 Pacific M.S.Co..	b60	89¾	50	Galena and Chi. R.	61
100 Mich. Cen. R....	s60	47¾	200	do	s30	61¾
250 M. So. & N. In. R.		13¾	50	Cleve. & Toledo R.		29¾
50 do	s30	13¾				

Tuesday, June 19—P. M.

There was generally a firmer tone to the Stock Exchange dealings to-day, the demand being well distributed on the Speculative Share list, resulting in a full average business at both sessions of the Brokers. The prices, compared with yesterday, are ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. better on the Western roads, and ¼ ₱ cent. on the New-York roads—the latter having suffered least in the depression of yesterday. At the very close 81¾ was paid for New-York Central; 47¾ bid for Hudson, and 17⅛ for Erie. The sellers of Michigan Central continued their movement this morning on a pretty large scale, a demand, however, showing itself for about 2,000 shares. At the close there was less eagerness to press the sales. On the other hand, Michigan Southern manifested renewed strength, particularly on the Guaranteed Shares, for which 27@27¼ was the closing cash quotation, while seller's options were put out ¼@½ ₱ cent. less. Galena 61¼, at the close; Illinois Central, 62; Rock Island, 68¼; Burlington 70, (after selling down in the forenoon to 68¾) and Toledo 30. The transfers of the last named Stock will reopen on Thursday, which fact imparts a little more animation to the speculative movement. Reading is steady in price, but rather neglected by speculators in this market, which is the more remarkable as the business of the road, both in coal and general traffic, shows an improvement. Panama was sold down to 131, seller 30 days, but reversed to 131½@132 in the afternoon. There is ¼ ₱ cent. improvement in Pacific Mail. The State Securities were not largely dealt in, the offerings being too light to attract much speculation, and the same remark applies to the Federal Stocks. The prices of both are firm. Of the United States 5 ₱ cents. Texas Indemnity, sales were made as high as 103 ₱ cent. A fair demand was shown for the best class of Railway Mortgages. The Hudson Seconds are par ex-dividend, and the friends of the Company are now ready to cash such part of the issue (due 16th December) as may not come into the extension arrangement. Over one-half the two millions is also subscribed to the extension. The General Market this afternoon closed firm.

The Cunarder *Africa*, for Liverpool to-morrow, will take a moderate mail for England and France, and only $200,000 in Specie. The mail closes early, 7 A. M. to-morrow. The Exchanges on London have been done at 109¾@109⅞ ₱ cent., prominent drawers at both prices, and at f.5.14¾@ f.5.13¾ on Paris. The export demand for Gold this week will go over to Saturday, when the *Arago* sails for Havre and Southampton. The *De Soto*, from New-Orleans, brought in about $300,000 in Mexican dollars, Spanish doubloons, &c. For the dollars, the exporters here decline to renew the high bids which, in sharp competition with each other, they made a week or ten days ago; the quotation is 109 ₱ cent. Money is again in easy supply at low rates—4½ to 6 ₱ cent.—and the Bank return this morning has tended to strengthen the general belief in cheap terms through the Summer. One or two of the leading Banks were able to increase their loans last week, but most of the others show a decline, and complain of the scarcity of prime paper. Demand loans are 4½@5 ₱ cent. The disbursements from the Sub Treasury to-day were large—$656,000, against $196,000 received, reducing the balance to $6,318,496.

The direct Exports of Produce from New-York foot up liberally this week, and include a good share of Breadstuffs and Provisions. The Grain markets abroad—in France and England—come firmer by this week's steamers, and our market feels sensibly the export demand. The shipping interest is also much encouraged by the movement.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to foreign ports for the week and since Jen. 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week.....	$1,368,472	$1,546,119	$1,339,968
Previously reported.	28,692,250	28 501,478	37,910,606
Since Jan. 1.....	$30,060,722	$30,047,507	$40,250,574

The Great Western Marine Insurance Company has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 3½ ₱ cent., payable on the 2d of July.

The receipts of the Chicago and Rock Island Road for the second week in June, 1860.....$21,253
Second week in June, 1859..... 15,822
Increase this season..... $5,431

The following statement shows the business of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for the month of May:

	1860.	1859.
Received from coal.....	$180.581 83	$148,797 06
Received from merchandise.	53,775 33	43,333 06
Received from travel, &c....	30,353 55	33,423 52
Total.....	$265,010 71	$225,463 65
Transportation, roadway, dunnpage, renewal fund and all charges.....	149,717 67	113,657 60
Net profit for the month.....	$115,293 04	$111,806 05
Net profit for previous five months.....	462,403 29	399,059 73
Total net profit for 6 months.	$577,696 33	$510,865 78

The steamers *City of Washington*, from Liverpool, *via* Queenstown, and the *Illinois*, from Havre and Southampton, arrived to-day, but with no later dates then previously at hand by the Quebec steamer. The London *Economist* has the British Trade returns for the first four months of the year, which show that the importation of raw Cotton into Great Britain from Jan. 1 to April 30 is beyond comparison the heaviest ever known, both in weight and value. The proportion from the United States is as six to ones, to all other sources of supply. The following is the official returns for 1859 and 1860, first four months in each year:

Cotton, raw.	1859.	1860.
From United States, cwts.....	2,490,650	4,150,382
From Brazil, cwts.....	35,493	39,396
From Egypt, cwts.....	70,021	126,158
From British East Indies, cwts..	241,734	406.312
From other countries, cwts.....	26,745	38,200
Total cwts.....	2,864,643	4,760,448
Or, in bales of 4 cwt., or 414 lbs. each.....	716,161	1,190,112

A recent return supplies much information with reference to the British revenue. The following, it appears, has been the net annual revenue paid into the Exchequer since 1843:

Year.	Revenue.	Year.	Revenue.
1843.....	£52.582,817	1852.....	£53,210,071
1844.....	54,003,753	1853.....	54,430,344
1845.....	53 060,354	1854.....	56,822 509
1846.....	53,790,138	1855.....	63,364,603
1847.....	51,546,264	1856.....	68,008,623
1848.....	53 368,717	1857.....	66,056,055
1849.....	52,051,749	1858.....	61,812 555
1850.....	52,810,680	1859.....	61,660,090
1851.....	52,233,006		

There was a surplus of revenue, adds this authority, in the years 1843-4-5-6-7-8-50-1-2-3-7-8, but in 1847-8 and 1854-5-6-9 there was a deficit; the total surpluses amounted to £25,703,504, but the total deficits were £40,227,341, and the national debt which stood at £790,576,392, at the end of 1843, amounted to £802,-449,236 at the end of 1859. This result is, of course, to be attributed to the Russian war, which involved an expenditure calculated at £40,000,000, although the addition to the debt has now been reduced to £12,000,000. The annexed table illustrates the proportions to the general total borne by the various sources of revenue at three different periods:

	1843.	1851.	1859.
Customs.....	£21,033.717	£20,618,338	£23,768,981
Excise.....	12.877.629	14.442.081	16,144.118
Stamps.....	6,448.157	6,358 962	7,753,592
Taxes.....	4.190.486	5,563,962	3,959,371
Property tax.....	6 249,361	5,304 923	5,891,433
Post-office.....	596,000	1,089,000	1,343,784
Crown lands.....	117,600	150,000	182,019
Old stores and unclaimed dividends.	1,612 833	563,454	1,291,836
Miscellaneous.....	58,949	139,166	121,989

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. June 11.	LOANS. June 18.	SPECIE. June 11.	SPECIE. June 18.
Philadelphia.....	3,563,000	3,491,000	480,000	530,000
North America...	2.899,007	2,801,209	436,156	340,854
Farm. & Mech...	4,043,620	4,047,863	707,623	618,715
Commercial.....	1,815,000	1,800,000	232,000	196,000
Mechanics'.....	1,761 065	1,762,451	224,545	207,680
N. Liberties.....	1,463,000	1,428,000	179 000	159,000
Southwark.....	1,005,617	1,009 519	211,174	210,843
Kensington.....	830.942	838,243	197,630	212,039
Penn Township..	845,866	858,712	181,346	172,603
Western.....	1,498,096	1,479,263	235 668	229.008
Manuf. & Mech..	1,205 568	1,220,558	143.930	120,551
Commerce.....	681,850	646.523	133,143	126,443
Girard.....	2,056.835	2,166,994	194,224	208,348
Tradesmen's.....	593.831	594,949	124,027	109,620
Consolidation....	872,016	880,852	74,680	67,296
City.....	907,596	881,390	161.748	146,022
Commonwealth..	621,620	618 549	103,635	85,365
Corn Exchange..	456 878	457,803	85,120	85 567
Union.....	555,307	558,479	104,193	99,944
Total.....	27,048,018	26,882,709	4,183,667	4,222,644

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. June 11.	DEPOSITS. June 18.	CIRCULATION. June 11.	CIRCULATION. June 18.
Philadelphia.....	1.633,000	1,638,000	279,000	267,000
North America..	1,814,567	1,833,769	339,100	236,882
Farm. & Mech...	2,347,736	2,234,460	401,550	387,260
Commercial.....	776,000	789.000	181.000	154 000
Mechanics'.....	860,314	881,269	150,275	137,650
N. Liberties.....	993,000	961,000	116,000	105,000
Southwark.....	740,130	724,712	101,045	99,630
Kensington.....	640,489	629,876	149,030	146,635
Penn Township..	698,831	630,189	84,535	84,795
Western.....	912,801	910,543	141,375	134,375
Manuf. & Mech..	674 940	689,114	115,135	111,725
Commerce.....	428,412	441,406	80,790	75,330
Girard.....	883,059	970,017	226,645	228,468
Tradesmen's.....	446,450	431,421	88,007	86,587
Consolidation....	294 026	254 019	99, 100	94,648
City.....	852,184	884,230	106,910	108,440
Commonwealth..	334,713	321,992	91,535	86,145
Corn Exchange..	301,224	327,125	120,510	109,220
Union.....	275,066	286,124	70 990	69,330
Total.....	15 698,909	15,642 673	3,310.552	2,725,269

Among the passengers for England in the Cunard steamer to-morrow will be Mr. Bancroft Davis, one of the Trustees for the reorganization of the New-York and Erie Company. He goes out on the business of the trust in view of the early consummation of the plan heretofore sanctioned by the New-York Legislature, for reestablishing the finances and credit of this important property.

The half-yearly dividend for July on the Stock of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati road is made 4½ ₱ cent., being a reduction of ½ ₱ cent. on the previous semi-annual dividends.

The Tradesmen's Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₱ cent.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, June 19 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 20 bbls. Ashes, 11,749 bbls. Flour, 169 bbls. Corn-meal, 55,396 bushels Wheat, 43,916 bushels Corn, 4 839 bushels Rye, 10,379 bushels Oats, 310 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,184 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 70 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales, 2,000 lbs. American Yellow at 33¾c @35c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—The demand has been moderate, chiefly for Adamantine, at 16c.@18c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Sales have been made to-day, of 500 bags Costa Rica on p. t.; and 213 bags Rio at 13½@ 13¾c. ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds, in first hands, this morning, 30,864 pkgs, including, according to Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son, 14,440 mats and 1,400 bags Java, 6,492 bags Rio 2 549 bags Laguayra, 2,013 bags Maracaibo, 1,920 bags Costa Rica, 1,450 bags Ceylon, and 600 bags of other descriptions.

STOCK OF RIO.

			Bags
June	16,	New-Orleans	14,500
"	"	Baltimore	6,400
"	19,	New-York	6,492
Grand total			27,392

COTTON—The day's business has been quite light; only 500 bales having been reported sold at 10¾ for middling upland, and proportionate rates for other kinds, ₱ lb.

FISH—The demand for most descriptions has been limited; prices have not varied remarkably.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been moderately active to-day, for State and Western Flour, prices of which favor sellers. The transactions add up 11,000 bbls., including superfine State at $5 15@$5 20; extra State at $5 25@$5 45; superfine Western at $5 10@$5 20; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 25@$6 10; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 30@$6 25; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 50; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 55@$5 70 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State.....	$5 15	@$5 25
Extra State.....	5 25	@ 5 45
Superfine Western.....	5 10	@ 5 20
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin.....	5 25	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 30	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio.....	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 55	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brand.....	5 75	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee.....	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Genesee.....	5 70	@ 7 40
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri....	5 65	@ 7 50

Southern Flour is in request at rising prices. Sales have been made of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $5 55@$5 90 for poor to fair superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 00@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in fair demand, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 30@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 800 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 40@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling in lots, at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 80@$3 85 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has improved a shade, sales having been reported of 45,000 bushels, including choice amber Western at $1 40; prime red do. (Winter) at $1 35; Milwaukee Club at $1 27@$1 29; Racine Spring at $1 24@$1 25; red State at $1 30; and white Kentucky, part at $1 55 ₱ bushel. Corn is also doing better. Sales 48,000 bushels, at 61c.@63c. for heated and damp, and 63½c.@64½c., chiefly 64c., for sound mixed Western; 69c.@70c. for yellow Western, Northern and Jersey, 69c.@70c. for white Western; 70c. for Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Other kinds are nominal. Rye rules quiet at 85c.@86c. ₱ bushel. Barley is unchanged. Oats are in moderate request, including very poor to strictly prime Canada, at 37c.@41c.; Western, 37½c.@41½c.; State, 41c.@42c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 36c.@39c., ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 900 bales North River at 80c.@90c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been in demand at uniform quotations.

HOPS—We have heard of sales of 50 bales last year's crop at 7c.@12c. ₱ lb.

IRON—The principal transactions have been in Scotch Pig, which is quoted at from $22@$23 ₱ ton, usual terms.

LATHS—Eastern $1 60@$1 65 ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Has been in request at old quotations.

LEATHER—Sole is salable and firm, as previously represented.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and 95c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported to-day of 60 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 33c., and small lots of other descriptions at unchanged prices, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has attracted more attention at from $3 37½@$3 40 ₱ 280 lbs. Week's receipts, 1,044 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair supply and moderate request, at from 42c. @44c., chiefly within the range ₱ gallon. Week's receipts, 3,491 bbls; estimated stock, 2,500 bbls. Tar has been quiet, including North County at $2 18¾@ $2 37½ ₱ bbl. Week's receipts, 1,691 obls. Estimated stock, 4,500 bbls. Rosin has been in fair demand, including Common at $1 55@$1 57½, Strained at $1 57½@1 62½, and No. 2 at $1 65@$1 90 ₱ 310 lbs. with No. 1 at $2@$6, the latter an extreme rate, ₱ 280 lbs. Week's receipts of all kinds of Rosin, 14,601 bbls. Estimated stock of Common, 6,000 bbls. Messrs. Luce & Turner have prepared the following statement of the:

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to June 19.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	33,538	33,153
Spirits Turpentine, bbls.....	60,226	25,488
Rosin	313,578	246,974
Tar	38 532	15,298

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in slack request, including new Mess at $18@$18 12½; old Mess at $17 25; new Prime at $13 62½, and old Prime at $12 50 ₱ bbl. Sales 600 bbls. Cut Meats are salable and steady, including Hams at 9¼c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon continues quiet and nominal. Lard is in fair demand at former rates. Sales have been reported of 480 tcs. and bbls., at from 11¾c.@11¾c. for common to prime, ₱ lb. Beef is moderately inquired for at previous prices. Sales have been made of 350 bbls., at $8 75@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25 @$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 75@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 11c.@19c. for new State, and 9c.@10c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is in request at 7c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 270 tierces, in lots, at $4 37@$4 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been more active, sales having been made of 2,450 hhds, including Porto Rico, part at 7¾c.@8c., and Cuba at 6¾c.@8¼c., with 400 boxes Havana on terms not ascertained, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 30,000 lbs. at 9¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Attract more attention, and are quoted very firm.

TOBACCO—The demand has been moderate, and sales have been reported since our last of 60 hhds. Kentucky at 5c.@12c.; 145 cases Seed Leaf at 4¾c.@ 12¾c.; 152 bales Havana at 36c.@35c., and 28 bales Cuba on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., at 21c.@21½c., chiefly within the range, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 300 bales Cotton, at ½d.@5 32d. ₱ lb.; 1,500 bbls. Flour, at 2s.; 30,000 bushels Grain, in bags, at 7½d.; 100 hhds. Tallow and 20 hhds. Tobacco, at 20s.; with, by steamer, 2,000 boxes Cheese, at 50s. For London, 3,000 bbls Flour, at 2s. 6d.; and 10,000 Pipe Staves, on private terms. For Bremen, 100 bales Cotton, at 5-16c.; 20 bbls. Ashes, at 2ls.; and 50 cases Tobacco, at 12s. 6d. For Antwerp, 6,000 bbls. Rosin (reported) at 3s.

Sales of Real Estate....June 19.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

House and lot No. 9 3d-st., near Bowery, 25x87....$7,100
House and lot No. 11 3d-st, near Bowery, 25x87.... 6,600
House and lot No. 479 Pearl, near City Hall-place, 27x80..... 9,200

By Adrian H. Muller.

Premises No. 14 Oak-st., running through, to and fronting Chambers-st., 23 feet 1 inch front, 34.6 rear, by 16.4 and 42.....$5,000

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MACY'S CLEARING SALE FOR JUNE, 1

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and containing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *North Star*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 10½ A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JAPANESE MATINEE.

BURTON'S GARDEN—LADY OF THE LAKE—LA CAPTIVE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR JAPANESE EMBASSY—THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE.

WINTER GARDEN—INCOMAR.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—BLACK CAT OF COVENTRY—INVISIBLE PRINCE—MARRIED RAKE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—OUR OLD HOUSE AT HOME—ROBERTS.

PALACE GARDEN—SOIREE DANSANTE.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—ATKINS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

NO. 585 BROADWAY—Prof. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

BELLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

APOLLO GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—CHURCH'S TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS.

No. 785 BROADWAY—HUGHES' FREE PICTURE GALLERY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *City of Washington* puts us in possession of our correspondence and foreign exchanges to the 9th inst. They render still more certain the steady and rapid advance of GARIBALDI to complete success, and render it extremely probable that the revolution will extend to Naples, where the news of his successes created the most intense popular enthusiasm. The capitulation which was entered into at Palermo has either expired or been broken, and the contest had been renewed. Our private advices state that the *Great Eastern* will probably sail on the 20th. The passage of the pending amendment to the Reform bill in the British House of Commons was likely to lead to a change of Ministry. The Russian nobles have presented a plan of emancipation which excites a good deal of attention.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Appropriation bill was taken up, the House report agreed to, and the bill passed. The Overland Mail bill was then considered. Mr. POLK was in favor of the Butterfield contract. Mr. HALE thought the contractors would be willing to take $600,000, and give up the contract, which would be a saving of $3,400,000, for the remainder of the time the contract had to run. It was, he argued, economical to give them that sum and let them go, and then form a general system of Overland Mails, which would benefit all sections alike, at a fair expenditure. In the House, Mr. DAVIS of Maryland, madn a report from the Committee of Conference, on the disagreeing amendments to the Army bill, to the effect that they bad agreed to the appropriations of $735,000 for fortifications. The Senate's amendment, appropriating $300,000 for coal and navy depôts on the Isthmus of Chiriqui, was concurred in.

In the Baltimore Convention the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS regarded his prospects as much improved. New-York was represented as being strong for him. Moderate Southern Delegates say that if everything is fairly done, they will support the nominee, irrespective of personal prejudice or preference. Many, however, whose opinions carry weight with them, think there will be a split, and thet HORATIO SEYMOUR will be nominated for President, with a strong Southern man for Vice-President. The question of admitting certain of the seceding delegates has not been yet determined, and it is likely that Texas and Florida will be ruled out. South Carolina has no representatives. The decision of every question, it is expected, will be in the hands of New-York, whose delegates will support the report of the Committee, with conservative amendments.

The political campaign advances steadily though with no great rapidity. C. M. CLAY has written a strong letter, indorsing the Republican ticket, to a county meeting in Ohio, and Judge BATES of Missouri, in a similar epistle, declares his purpose to support Mr. LINCOLN, whom he knows to be an able, upright and true man and, whose election he considers necessary for the defeat of the purely sectional designs and purposes of the Democracy. The Union ticket he considers too weak to render it of the slightest practical use to support it.

By Pony Express from Camp Floyd, we learn that the Indian troubles in Western Utah still continue. We have, also, news from Pike's Peak to the 14th of June, to the effect that Gulch mining is active, but that the anticipations of the miners are not realized. A large number of emigrants were arriving and departing from the mining districts. The Arrapahoes and Cheyennes, friendly tribes of Indians, were preparing to go and fight the Utahs.

By the steamship *De Soto*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Havana, we learn that another cargo of negroes had been landed on the Island, and one cargo captured by a Spanish cruiser.

The Japanese Embassy did not participate in any public ceremonies yesterday in consequence of the rain. The visit to Greenwood was necessarily postponed, and they nearly all remained secluded in their quarters. The Japanese excitement of to-day will be the *matinée* at the Academy of Music.

The Board of Councilmen held their regular meeting last evening, but, with one or two exceptions, transacted only rontine business. The exceptions were—first, a resolution of Inquiry whether the Common Council had not a right, by a *three-fourths vote*, to order the Russ pavement to be taken up, the stone broken and relaid, *without a contract*, and whether the Comptroller could not be compelled to pay for work so ordered. The next was the Battery Enlargement and ferry franchise to GEORGE LAW, which came back from the Board of Aldermen with a very important amendment.

Prince DE JOINVILLE visited the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Monday. The visit was a strictly private one, his coachman being his only attendant. After finding the Commodore he presented his card, and expressed a wish to visit the different departments. He was shown through the various workshops and other places of interest, and expressed himself highly pleased with the arrangements of the yard. On his retiring, the Marine Guard, Lieut. REYNOLDS, was called out and gave him a sainte.

In the General Sessions yesterday, Recorder BARNARD presiding, HUGH BOYLAN and his wife BRIDGET were convicted of an assault upon THOMAS MORAN with an axe, the injuriee inflicted not being very severe. The man was sent to the State Prison, and the woman, who bad been indicted by the complainant, was released on suspension of judgment. Several other cases were tried, all of which resulted in an acquittal.

Republican meetings were held last evening by the Young Men's Republican Union Club, at their headquarters in Broadway, which wes addressed by Hon. P. A. CONKLIN and others. The Seventh, Eleventh and Twenty-second Wards also held meetings at their respective headquarters, which were well attended and were marked by considerable enthusiasm.

The Hudson River Baptist Association South, celebrated the tenth anniversary of their organization in the Sixteenth-street Baptist Church yesterday. The exercises consisted of prayer, singing, reading the scriptures and preaching. The annual sermon was delivered by Rev. C. W. ADAMS, of the Washington-street Baptist Church, Brooklyn. The main object of the association is to unite the Baptist Churches of the State for mutual aid and counsel.

The Historical Society held their last regular meeting of the season last evening. A large number were present. After the transaction of the usual business they adjourned to the first Tuesday in October next.

The business in Stocks yesterday improved in in prices ¼@½ ₱ cent., with a firmer demand on the Western list, which had previously been depressed. The New-York roads, and State, Federal and Railway Bonds, were steady. Exchange for the *Africa* was done at 109¼@109⅜. The export demand for Gold and Silver is less active. The *Africa* takes $200,000 in Gold on freight.

The sales of Cotton were quite limited. Prices were nominally unchanged. A fair inquiry prevailed for Flour, partly for export, at firmer rates. Wheat was less active, yet held higher. Corn was in demand, and was advancing. Provisions were quiet. Sugars and Teas were brisk and buoyant. Coffee, Molasses, Fish, Metals, Oils, Seeds, Hemp, Spices, and Whisky were lightly dealt in. Naval Stores were attracting more attention. No really important changes occurred in other branches of trade.

The African Slave-trade—The Debate in the Senate.

We published yesterday a very interesting debate in the Senate on the proposition of Mr. WILSON to fit out five small steam-vessels for service on the Coast of Africa, in the suppression of the Slave-trade. It is not to be disguised that this question is surrounded with practical difficulties, many of which were very clearly stated by Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, as well as by two or three Southern Senators, who concurred, nevertheless, in denouncing the traffic and desiring its suppression. There is, indeed, no question in any quarter as to the activity with which the traffic is at this moment carried on, or the impunity with which it is attended. Not one of the hideous facts which were set forth in the letters of our correspondents on the coast of Africa, during the past Winter, in the TIMES, is denied. It is not disputed that nearly all the ships engaged in it are American ships, fitted out in American ports, and sailing under the American flag, or that a large portion of the cargoes are brought to market over our own waters, and under the noses of our cruisers. Nor is there any dispute as to the weight of the obligation which is imposed on us by religion, as well as by honor and sound policy, to do our utmost to suppress it. But in spite of all this, when we come to practical measures for suppressing the traffic, we encounter very formidable difficulties. The prize money offered tempts cruisers to permit the trade, in order that they may capture the traders. Sending the captured slaves to the English colonies supplies them with labor which they greatly need—while our Government is compelled, at very heavy expense, to do them the very questionable service of returning them to the shores from which they were stolen. It is easy to multiply objections of this kind, and to make them pretexts for neglecting our plain and obvious duty in regard to the traffic.

But, while we are ready duly to consider these objections, we protest against the plea, founded on the conduct of Great Britain, by which many of our public men seek to justify their inaction. When it is alleged by the opponents of the traffic that we have not cruisers enough on the Slave Coast, or that they are not active enough, or that the prohibitory statute needs revision—the reply is that England is hypocritical—that Exeter Hall philanthropists are humbugs—that the Coolie-trade is just as bad as the Slave-trade. So far is this style of logic relied on, that it appears the American Minister at Paris, three years ago, thought he had rendered the United States a signal service, by obtaining from Count WALEWSKI notes of a conversation between him and Lord COWLEY, in which a remonstrance of the latter against the French exportation of laborers from the coast of Africa was "countered" by an exposure of the horrors of the Coolie traffic, and by forwarding them to Gen. CASS. Now, those who reason in this way, talk as if Great Britain were the pastor of a Church and we the members, or a pedagogue and we the pupils; as if the sentiment of abhorrence with which the Slave-trade is regarded amongst us was something of her invention, with which she had supplied us, and that we had no better reason for entertaining it than her example and precepts; that our morality has no better foundation than her will, and that if she fails in conforming to any rule of morals, we are, *ipso facto*, released from all obligation to observe it.

There was undoubtedly a time when Great Britain took the lead in the crusade against the Slave-trade, and when her opinions and practice about it largely influenced those of other States. But it was at the close of the last French war, when she had swept all other navies off the ocean, and was left in possession of almost the entire commerce of the world.

Fifty years of peace have restored the international balance. She is no longer charged with the police of the seas, and in every department of maritime activity is closely pressed by four or five competitors. The United States have risen from the rank of a remote and struggling colony into that of a first-class Power. We have our own policy and our own views about the Slave-trade, as well as about everything else. We have our own police on the seas. Great Britain is not our model, or teacher, or guide. Whenever she sets about instructing us in our duties, we repudiate her advice with a good deal of indignation; and the result has been that at this moment there is no Power in the world which can count so largely on her forbearance as we can.

Under these circumstances the constant reference to her policy and her example, which is kept up in the Senate when the Slave-trade is under discussion, is not only very silly, but very humiliating. The last thing that Messrs. COLLAMER and MASON wish to accord to England is moral superiority, and yet every excuse which they discover in her inconsistencies for our own shortcomings is a tacit acknowledgment of it. She has nothing to do with our course in this matter. Our engagement to keep ten vessels on the coast is not an obligation imposed on us by her. It is an agreement as to the mode of doing what we were and are determined to do, in any case and at all hazards. If she withdrew all her cruisers to-morrow, legalized the traffic, and flooded the West Indies with real slaves, our course would not be one whit less clear. We are satisfied still, as we were satisfied in 1808, that the traffic is cruel, inhuman and inexpedient. Our religion and our civilization, a due regard for the morals of the community, and for the interests of free white labor, make it imperative on us to put a stop to it, so far at least as our flag and territory are concerned. It is of no consequence to us, so far as our own action is concerned, what France, or Spain, or England think about it, and do about it. We have arrived, we hope, at the dignity of possessing a code of morals and a political policy of our own. We have churches and schools, a literature and statesmen of our own. We are competent to form an opinion about the Slave-trade. If an auction of blacks took place in the orchestra at Exeter Hall to-morrow, we should doubtless all of us regret bitterly the relapse of a great nation to the slough of barbarism, and look with sorrow for the swift destruction that would surely follow it; but our own course would still be plain.

We abhor the traffic; we have ships and guns and men and money, and we are able to prevent all further pursuit of it under our own flag. Our duty is therefore clear; and all attempts to impede the performance of it by "pitching into England" are so much gratuitous self-degradation. Mr. SEWARD put the matter in the right light when he informed the Senate that we must get over the weakness of relying on England for assistance in administering the police of our own commerce. We must do it ourselves, for our own reasons, and in our own way.

An Archbishop in Agony.

St. THADDEUS HYATT has met with his match. The "Most Rev. the Catholic Archbishop of New-York" has fairly "capped" the determined martyr of the Senatorial Committee. Indeed, when the circumstances in which the Archbishop has preferred his plea, for the instant infliction upon his venerable person of torture, imprisonment or death, are considered, it must, we think, be conceded that the shepherd of souls has outdone the inventor of patent pavement-lights, and that in respect both to the smallness of his raw material of molehill, and to the bigness of his manufactured mountain, the ambitious ecclesiastic has surpassed his political prototype.

About six weeks ago the City Inspector, in the discharge of his ordinary rontine of duties, sent a circular to all the clergy of the City, reminding them of the statute which requires all persons who perform the marriage ceremony in the City of New-York to keep a registry of the marriages which they may celebrate, and to report the same monthly to the Inspector. Of conrse the circular was sent to Archbishop HUGHES, in common with his clerical brethren of all denominations. In the dull eye of the law an Archbishop is simply a clergyman, and as when a Catholic prelate performs the marriage ceremony in an American city, the validity of his act depends upon its recognition, not by Pope PIUS IX., but by the statutes of the State, there would seem to be nothing more natural, than that Mr. Inspecter DELAVAN should forward his little official note to Dr. Archbishop HUGHES. This, at least, the unregenerate mind might believe. Not so, however, the Archbishop himself, upon whom the sight of Mr. DELAVAN'S innocent circular seems to have acted like a proclamation from GARIBALDI on the soul of Cardinal ANTONELLI. Instead of snubbing his Secretary for neglecting to make np the usual monthly record of marriages performed by "his Grace," the venerable "father of the faithful" in New-York forthwith sits down, and indites to the Inspector one of the most remarkable letters in the annals of epistolary genius. In reply to the inference which might not unreasonably be drawn from Mr. DELAVAN'S circular, that "his Grace" had omitted to do something which it was his duty to do, the Archbishop savagely asserts the omission, and claims it as a great service rendered to mankind. "I beg leave to say,' cries "his Grace," "that nothing is left undone in the Church to which I belong which is not in harmony with the best interests of society!"

This certainly covers the whole ground. When a dignitary of the Church to which the Archbishop belongs fails to fulfill any of his ordinary civil or legal obligations, he confers an immense favor upon all the rest of us. A bishop who refuses to pay his taxes is a public benefactor in disguise, and we can never be sufficiently thankful for the benevolence of a priest who declines to settle his tailor's bill. The ancient dogma that the King can do no wrong, and the modern assumption of one of Mr. JOHN WILKES' female admirers that this celebrated apostle of liberty "squinted no more than a gentleman and a man of honor ought to squint," are fairly thrown into the shade by this clever and complete position of the Inspector's correspondent.

It was hardly worth while, after this, for the Archbishop to go any further into explanations and discussions of a dereliction which he had thus demonstrated to be a sublime act of public virtue. Nevertheless "his Grace" condescends to do so, and becomes, in so doing, mystical and oracular to a degree which would have warmed the cockles of JACOB BOHMEN'S heart.

By way of further justifying what he views as the highly meritorious misconduct charged to his account, he first, in a general way, accuses the "officers of civil matrimony" of "sanctioning domestic iniquities," and then goes on:

"I have therefore to say, with the utmost respect, that many cases have occurred, and are still liable to occur, in which it is for the Catholic priest to remedy privately the evils which the corruption of morals may have entailed, so far as any remnant of private conscience is concerned on the part of the delinquents. Bnt I beg to say, once for all, that unless under coercion, I shall never betray these or similar weaknesses of fallen human nature, when it turns up in the form of penitence."

Why a "remnant of private conscience" should be considered a "weakness of fallen human nature," requiring to be "privately remedied" by a Catholic priest, "when it turns up in the form of penitence," we own ourselves hopelesaly unable to divine; nor can we perceive the faintest power in this alarming state of things, to prevent any clergyman who feels disposed to obey the laws of the State in which he happens to live, from inscribing in a book that on the 8th of March he joined the hands of John Stubbs and Mary Snooks in holy matrimony. But as St. AUGUSTINE long ago laid claim as a merit of the true believer to say, "I believe this doctrine *because* it is absurd," so the Archbishop of New-York insists the more upon the solemnity of the motives which compel him to despise and spit upon the Inspector's poor little circular, that to the ordinary mind they are so vague, so wondrous and so incomprehensible. Like HYATT, he makes it an issue of life and death with his legal persecutors. He continnee:

"*I am prepared for a prison, or for a scaffold*; but I am not prepared to obey a requisition which would violate the obligations of my conscience in a country like this, in which it is said that civil and religious liberty is the right of every citizen."

This is HYATT'S ground precisely; but taken, as we have already said, with more than HYATT'S preternatural majesty of resolution. If Inspector DELAVAN were the Emperor DIOCLETIAN, and a cohort of Numidian horee were on its way to seize the prelate, and drag him, fastened to the tails of their barbs, down the Fifth-avenue to Washington-square, there to he impaled, or fed to fishes in the pond, "his Grace" could not take on a loftier strain. We rejoice in his saintly heroism; but we rejoice even more fervently to think that it is not likely to be put to the proof, the laws of New-York affixing to the offence in which the Archbishop glories the penalty, not of death, nor even of imprisonment at hard labor for life, but simply of a moderate fine. This penalty the City authorities propose to see inflicted, and we trust they will not fail to do so. The Archbishop expects it, and the public, we are sure, would regret to see him disappointed. With cases like those of BURNELL and BOKER fresh in the general recollection, we cannot afford to trifle with the few guarantees now provided by the law for the institution of marriage. So far as the Archbishop's mysterious "delinqnents" are concerned, the enforcement of the State law will give them no trouble when they "turn up in the form of penitents." For however secret their marriages may be, of course some record of their celebration must be kept somewhere, and it really will be quite as safe in the public offices as in the Archbishop's coat-pocket, or in a drawer of the archiepiscopal desk.

The Archbishop hints at a compromise, in the following highly diplomatic suggestion:

"If the State appointed a salary for clergymen to perform marriage, or any other religious act, as its official agent, I can understand that the State might have a right to inquire into the manner, time, circumstances, &c., of such act, and to hold its agent responsible to its laws. There may be those who will admit the obligation, in the absence of these conditions, to render the State an account of their stewardship."

Not being one of "those," his "Grace" plainly intimates that he is one of "others" who would be found ready, on receipt of a becoming salary, to record the conjugation of all sorts of delinquents in the most exact and faithful style; to resign the prison and the scaffold, and to save Inspector DELAVAN the trouble of sending about his precatory circulars. We have no doubt of his "Grace's" sincerity, but as the number of our clergymen is considerable, and as his Grace is the only one who has thus far insisted on being paid by the State for performing a duty which is commonly paid for also by the parties directly interested, we are inclined to think the cause of public economy will be served, as well as "the best interests of society," by prolonging the Archbishop's martyrdom, and passing to the credit of the State the fines collected from his consoientious offences against the public law.

President Buchanan and the Report of the Covode Committee.

The majority report of the Covode Committee, which has just been presented to the House of Representatives, and of which it is proposed to print 50,000 copies for the edification of the country at large, is a document which Mr. BUCHANAN will doubtless treasure as a most valuable addition to the annals of his Administration. If by any extraordinary accident all copies of this little work should be destroyed, a hiatus would be left in the history of his time which all future chroniclers would bitterly lament. It is true that previous to the period at which this remarkable narrative commences, he had seen "forty years of public life," on which he frequently looks back with pardonable pride.

But active and useful as that portion of his career undoubtedly was, it can furnish nothing which in boldness of conception, in fertility of resource, in andacity, and we regret to add, in misfortune, can fer a moment be compared to the thrilling occurrences which crowd every line of Mr. COVODE'S most wondrous tale. The Retreat of the Ten Thousand, the advance of Charles XII on Pultowa, the retreat from Moscow, CLIVE'S first campaign, HAVELOCK'S march on Lucknow, are very exciting stories in their way. They are full of most marvelous adventures, of hair-breadth escapes, of wondrous successes, of heart-rending reverses. Nobody who admires valor, and sympathizes with misfortune, can ever peruse them without emotion. We do not deny the fascination they have, and always will have for all that portion of the human race, amongst whom the art of reading is at all cultivated.

But we feel confident that we do not lay ourselves open to the charge of exaggeration when we say that the labors of JAMES BUCHANAN in behalf of the Lecompton Constitution as recorded by the Covode Committee, far surpass them all in everything which constitutes a fair title to the interest and admiration of gods and men. XENOPHON and NAPOLEON, and CHARLES XII., and HAVELOCK, and CLIVE, displayed many great qualities in the enterprises to which we have referred, but none which our "old public functionary" does not exhibit in his Lecompton campaign in an equal, if not greater degree. His fortitude has been unexampled in the annals of warfare. He persevered in his course in spite of the remonstrances and entreaties, and finally in spite of the desertion and hostility, of his best friends. He persevered in it, moreover, in utter disregard of his own reputation for veracity and good faith—in plain and open breach of most solemn pledges. Other heroes have done their greatest deeds in the hope of winning a great name, and leaving it to the next generation as a cherished inheritance. Mr. COVODE'S hero enjoys the rare distinction of having risen superior even to

"——the last infirmity of noble minds,"

and of pursuing his object unshaken by the reflection that success would most probably cover him with infamy.

Of his courage, the report is full of proofs. Every member he button-holed or bribed, every newspaper he sought to buy up, every job he concocted for the support of his scheme, was fresh evidence of the old soldier's unconquerable pluck. Mere brute courage will, as all the world knows, carry most men through the bloodiest and longest day with credit, if not with honor; but to come down out of the Chair of the Presidency of the United States at the age of seventy, and propose to one's old and intimate friends to plunder the Treasury, sell out the Government contracts, and corrupt the Legislature by wholesale in order to force a fraud down the throats of a whole people, is something which needs more than brute courage. It is only the courage of the soul, that moral heroism which conquers the nerves, keeps the eye steady, the lip firm, and the brow unruffled, that is capable of such exploits as this.

Mr. BUCHANAN'S fertility of resource, as set forth in this report, is even more remarkable than either his fortitude or his courage. We think the variety and ingeniousness of the devices to which he resorted, to bring about the passage of the Lecompton bill, must make everybody regret that the Constitution of the United States does not make the President's term of office four or five times as long. In the dangerous crisis in national affairs which we all foresee, the presence of so ready a gentleman at the head of affairs would be invaluable. It is not everybody who can turn all the resources of the Government to such good account for the accomplishment of a single object. We are not likely to have many Presidents who will be able to make the Custom House, the Post-Office, the Foreign Embassies and Consulships, the Navy, the Public Printing, the poor newspapers, and "Divine Providence," work in concert for the promotion of the passage of a nefarious bill by the House of Representatives. When the nation gets such a man into office, common prudence seems to dictate the propriety of keeping him there.

We cannot close this brief notice of the report without congratulating Mr. BUCHANAN upon leaving so remarkable a record of his Administration to posterity. Next to the gratification which he must experience at getting rid of the responsibilities of office, must be the gratification of having his labors chronicled with so much care and accuracy. We have had so many Presidents now, that he needs to display extraordinary merit, or live in extraordinary times who wishes to be distinguished and from the common herd. Mr. BUCHANAN, however, need have no fear of being lost in the crowd. He has made his mark. As long as the Covode report remains extant, the public will remain familiar with his great and varied labors. He has, however, created additional security for the perpetuation of his memory, by committing it to the keeping of a grateful and happy people. As long as the Lecompton Constitution is remembered in Kansas, so long will her citizens shower blessings on the grave of the indomitable old man who fought for its adoption with such unshaken courage, and sacrificed so much to save it.

There is one aspect in which we commend his example to the attention of all "young and ardent politicians." He began his public life forty years ago. He entered at the close of his career upon the highest office in the people's gift. While in that office, he used all the power and influence which it gave him for the service of "the great Democratic Party," without regard to his own feelings or those of his friends. The result has been that the Democratic Party has fallen to pieces in the fourth year of his manipulation, and the fragments revile, and scorn, and reject him. The moral is—"stick to your party; don't be too scrupulous; follow your leader; serve faithfully; do all you can to avoid being left out in the cold," and the chances are that your companions in arms will finally aid a committee of investigation, in handing down the record of your various rascalities to the next generation.

Emancipation in Russia.

Among our foreign extracts this morning will be found an interesting letter from St. Petersburg which we have translated from the *Indépendance Belge*, concerning the emancipation of the Russian serfs. In spite of the formidable difficulties by which it is surrounded, the Emperor persists in the prosecution of this great work, and so far as the result aimed at is concerned, he is supported by the nobility and owners of great estates throughout the Empire. The wisdom of the measure,—its harmony with the Christian spirit and popular enfranchisement of the age, are universally recognized,—and there is a general desire in all quarters to promote its success.

But serious differences of opinion and of interest have arisen in regard to the mode by which it shall be accomplished. The plan recommended by the commission created for the discussion of the subject, requires owners to give to the emancipated serfs as much land as shall suffice for their support. Naturally enough, this proposal encounters a very strenuous opposition, as the nobles consider it enough for them to give up their serfs, without being called upon to give their lands in addition.

The letter referred to gives the substance of the counter plan which has been proposed by a deputation of the nobility, which has been in the imperial capital for some two months upon this business. They assent to emancipation, but desire that, instead of its taking effect at once, they shall have *two years* within which to arrange its conditions. During this time the masters and serfs make leases and contracts for lands upon such terms as may be mutually satisfactory,—the leases to be for a term of not less than six years. In this way it is believed that nearly all the serfs may be provided for. To those of them who, at the end of the two years, shall still remain destitute, the Government may assign lands, to be appraised by a Commission, and paid for by the Government at the price fixed, in bonds at five per cent. interest.

This is the plan of emancipation proposed by the nobility. It seems to have been received with favor, although a declaration appended to the memorial, to the effect that outside of some such plan as this they could see "nothing but trouble and confusion," is said to have excited the Emperor's displeasure, as it seemed too much like a menace. There can be no doubt, however, that the project of emancipation is advancing with as much rapidity as is consistent with the public peace and the general welfare.

Emigration from Europe.

The past few days have been unusually prolific in fresh arrivals from foreign shores. That arid waste at the foot of this island, styled the Battery, was the landing-place, on Monday and Tuesday, of two thousand Germans, and perhaps half as many Irish. The interior of Castle Garden presented an aspect much more suggestive of the Tower of Babel than of the historic scenes that transpired when the infant liberties of America were cradled there. The commingling of every dialect that prevails in Europe, from the Land's End to the Bosphorus, peured through throats of every age, from the babbling of infancy to the hoarseness of old age. Nor was the variety of tongues greater or more characteristic than that of garbs and manners. Thoughtful Germans from the banks of the Rhine withdrew to retired corners to study maps and books for information of the region through which their journey led them. Celtic pilgrims to the land of "fraydom," sought similar intelligence from whomever they met. Young "Greek met Greek," and joined in Hibernien "tug of war," for the possession of disputed crusts, while embryo SCHLEGELS and GOETHES sat in pensive silence, apperently in brown studies of "the unities of the drama," or in profound aspirations after "the transcendental." Women, with a profusion of braided hair which a Yankee belle would envy, indulged in a much less than Yankee expansiveness of apparel, and wore shoes much larger in proportion—while sons of Erin, with a commendable thirst for knowledge, asked when the train would leave for Millwaukee or Kansas.

Outside of the building hung a heard of hungry "runners," like hyenas around a tomb, waiting to pounce on the unsophisticated strangers, and entice them into swindling dens, where bogus "boarding-masters" rob them, and then kick them into the streets. Thanks to the efficient Commissioners, the immigrants suffer much less in this respect than formerly. Great care is taken to exclude these vampires from the building, and the unwary are put on their guard against them. The immigrant depôt is indeed a great blessing to foreigners, who are thrown upon our shores without means or friends. It is a place where they may remain until they have time to learn where they wish to go, and can take a fair start. To those also who have a taste for speculations on the characteristics of men and peoples, the place is an ample studio, replete with human models of every race.

Minor Topics.

—There is no likelihood of the adoption of the Japanese costume in this country. However baggy the fashion of trowsers may become, it will still fall far short of the amplitude of a Kanpo *twisti*, and let the rage for a sensation "silk" run never so high, any *habitué* of Broadway will instinctively shrink from mounting the mad-house shell of a covering in which the Niphonese delight. Nor is it probable that the peculiar style of hair-dressing in vogue with our visitors will ever become a favorite with our nice young men for full-dress occasions. Straw sandals pale before the glories of patent leather, and the gowns which envelope the forms of the Princes are deformities not to be mentioned in the same breath with a stylish "sack," to say nothing of the full-fledged "swallow-tail coat." The lacquer-ware of the Niphonese may become a passion with our women, but their personal wear will never grow into favor. However extensive may be our importations from Japan, the fashions will be let alone. Paris need fear no rival in Jeddo.

—Considerable excitement has been caused in European political circles by a report that the French Ambassador at Berlin had, under instructions, called upon the Foreign Secretary of the Prussian Government for explanations concerning a private letter written by the Prince Regent of Prussia to Prince ALBERT of England, in which the Emperor NAPOLEON was spoken of in terms scarcely consistent with the pacific relations of the two countries. The report was first published in the Berlin *Zeitung*, and was copied into the London *Times* as well as the leading continental journals. How the letter came to the knowledge of the French Government was not explained. The Paris *Presse* said it was quite impossible that such a letter, if written, should be made the basis of any diplomatic action—and it now adds that the Prussian *Moniteur* puts an end to all conjectures on the subject by declaring the whole story to be without the slightest foundation.

—To every innovation in the world's affairs, the regular army of English expressions is indebted for a reinforcement of words. When LOUIS NAPOLEON marched his army to the aid of the Italians, *mobilize* was at once adopted as a child of the regiment, and the somewhat slangy word *vim* became supplanted by the more sophorious expression *élan*. The treaty-box of the Niphonese has come full freighted with words and phrases. Suicide will henceforth be known as "happy dispatch," and our venerable President will be styled Tycoon. Officers will be Kamis, and mock auctioneers will sell tokays instead of watches. If we could only import ideas it would be worth while; as it is, any further additions to the language in the way of words are of doubtful utility.

—Whatever plans others may have, GARIBALDI'S evident purpose is to promote the union of all Italy by annexing the Kingdom of Naples to Sardinia as soon as he shall have succeeded in establishing its independence. The French papers give this construction to an order he has issued directing the formation of eight regiments of infantry to take rank after the 53d Piedmontese Infantry. He has also assumed the Dictatorship in the name of the King. The London *Times* says that England would not object to such an arrangement, but that LOUIS NAPOLEON probably would. The fact that GARIBALDI contemplates such a result gives reason to believe that VICTOR EMANUEL is by no means unfriendly to his expedition and to the revolution which it has excited.

—In regard to certain rumors which have prevailed concerning the intention of Austria to make common cause with the King of Naples, the Paris *Opinione Publique* says they are entirely untrue, and that Austria has resolved, on the contrary, to leave the King to his own resources, even if the revolution should pass from the island of Sicily to the mainland. It also denies the rumor that the Russian Minister at Turin had protested against the annexation of Naples to Sardinia, and says that he did nothing but counsel M. CAVOUR to be prudent and moderate.

—The Austrian soldiers are initiating a new style of suicide. They charge their muskets with brandy, place the muzzle to their mouths and fire. The consequence is a confusion of brain which cannot be produced by the more common way of using the liquor. It is a great pity that our Aldermen could not be persuaded to take their mutual "nips" in the same manner. If they would only take their "smashes" from the muzzle of a musket instead of the mouth of a bottle, "public opinion" would permit them to indulge to any extent in their favorite beverage.

—Miss HARRIET MARTINEAU says that cats may be prevented from killing chickens by tying a dead chicken to the neck of the cat that has acquired this habit, and obliging her to drag it around for two or three days. When the fowl-killing mania is fully developed, however, we apprehend that simply tying a chicken to the neck will not be sufficient. A moderate sized brick should also be attached to the cat's tail, and after this operation is completed, the three should be dropped into the most convenient well, in which case the cure will be found effectual.

—The accident on the Great Northern Railway, in England, by which a train ran with full force into a station, doing a great deal of damage, proved to have been occasioned by a neglect of one of the brakemen to apply the brake. For this neglect he was sent to jail for two months. Can an instance be cited in which any railway official in this country has ever been punished for neglect of duty—no matter how serious the consequences may have been?

—We are glad to learn that Judge KENT'S health has perceptibly improved within the last few days. His disease is gout in the stomach and kidneys,—an excessively painful as well as dangerous ailment. Since Saturday, however, its violence has abated,—the disease showing a tendency to leave the parts affected hitherto and showing itself in the feet. The Judge is not yet considered out of danger, but there is reason to hope that he may recover.

From Havana.

NEGROES LANDED—A CARGO CAPTURED—THE SUGAR MARKET.

Steamship *De Soto*, JAS. D. BULLOCH, Commander, arrived yesterday morning from New-Orleans, *vid* Havana, with moderate freight, and a large passenger list to LIVINGSTON, CROCKERON & Co.

The *De Soto* left New-Orleans on Tuesday, the 12th, at 8 A. M., and had a fine run over to Havana, arriving early on the morning of the 14th inst. Havana at 1 P. M. on the 15th, for New-York; during two days experienced strong Northeast winds, with heavy rolling sea.

She brings no news of special interest.

The French sloop-of-war *Olivie* remained in Havana, expecting to clear shortly for Vera Cruz.

A cargo of negroes had been landed to the westward a few days previous to the arrival of the *De Soto*, and one cargo had been captured by a Spanish cruiser.

The British gunboat *Jasper* was to leave on a cruise shortly. The United States steamer *Crusader* was still cruising to the eastward. All well.

Markets quiet, with but slight movements.

The health of Havana and the surrounding country continues good. Sugar making continues on many estates.

FREIGHTS.—There is an active demand for vessels, but the arrivals have been moderate, and better rates have been obtained.

THE NEXT CENSUS.—The new plan of paying the United States Census Marshals a specified sum per name collected, will, it is said by those who ought to know, insure more complete returns than were given under the last *régime*. The old plan was to pay the Marshals by the day; the present one makes it an object to them to collect as many names as possible in their respective districts. Some of the best informed Marshals, who have diligently pursued their investigations, express great surprise at the unexpectedly large number of families found in localities with which they supposed they were previously familiar, and in which they believed there were few persons residing. If the census is fairly taken, it will surprise even New-Yorkers with the multitude of people who live in tenant houses and back alleys. It may be a question, however, whether the Marshals will not be tempted to write up fictitious statistics, since it is much easier to write at home than to collect information from house to house; and the more they write the more pay they get.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Appropriation Bill

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Homestead Bill.—Land at Twenty-five Cents an Acre.

DOUGLAS ALMOST GIVEN UP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 19.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Maj. EDWARD JOHNSON, of the Sixth Infantry, is detailed to discipline recruits at Governor's Island and will report without delay at Fort Columbus. Lieut. EADY, of the FIRST Artillary, has been granted a leave of absence, with permission to make a foreign tour.

THE INDIAN KANSAS LAND GRANT AND THE SPECULATORS.

Under the treaty of 1838, one thillion acres of land were set apart for the New-York Indians, emigrating to Kansas. Only thirty-two emigrated within the time specified, and they have received their portion of the land, hnt without the power of alienation. The Indian Office has turned over the residue of the land to the General Land Office, as public land, subject to entry and sale. This action will seriously disappoint the speculators, who have been purchasing these Kansas lands of the Indians. Claims, amounting to several hundred thonsand dollars, for depredations committed by the Indians, have been presented to Congress for payment, under the Indian Intercourse act, but it will be shown that this act has been improperly applied to the country lying between Fort Leavenworth and Utah, this not being a portion of the Indian lands. The lobby will be strongly interested for these claims.

MORMONS MASSACRED BY THE INDIANS.

Information from Utah, received to-day at the Indian office, represents the parties lately massacred by the Shoshonees in Carson Valley, as apostate Mormons. Great excitement prevails in Salt Lake City. This assassination is believed to be the fignt reported between Capt. OAKLEY's men and the five hundred Indians.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION—OUR OFFICERS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The Navy Department is in receipt of heevy mails from the Mediterranean squadron. Our officers are watching with interest the military movements in Sicily, but care will be taken to observe strict nentrality, and avoid all complication. The efficers and men were all well, there having been but little sickness and no deaths.

LATEST ADVICES FROM JAPAN AND CHINA.

Dispatches from the Chinese Squadron make no mention of the attempted assassination of Prince GUMARA. Consul HARRIS is expecting the return of the Japanese Embassy by the middle of August. The Chinese were actively preparing to defend themselves against the English, and are confident of their ability to do so successfully.

NO MONEY WANTED FOR UTAH.

The reason why Congress has made no appropriation for the Territorial Legislature in Utah is explained by the fact that Secretary COBB reports a sufficient appropriation of previous years to meet all expenditures.

THE CHIRIQUI APPROPRIATION BILL.

The bill appropriating $300,000 for the purchase of coal in Chiriqui requires the President to be satisfied that the title of New-Grenada is good, and the grant to Touvenen valid. This protects the rights of Costa Rica, as she will be heard on the question of title before any decision will be made. Such is the understanding of those who support the bill in Congress.

THE HOUSE UNCOURTEOUS TO THE SENATE.

Factious opposition to business on the Democratic side of the House is strongly exhibited in their refusal to consider the Senate bills, after the courtesy exhibited by the Senate in giving the House bills precedence of all cases on their calendar. This reciprocal courtesy is now violated for the first time.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND THE REPUBLICANS.

Many leading Repnblicans condemn the policy of stopping the work on public buildings here, and favor liberal appropriations for them all, especially the Potomac Acqueduct.

DOUGLAS STOCK GOING DOWN.

The proceedings thus far in Baltimore are regarded as unfavorable to the nomination of Senator DOUGLAS. But much better feeling is manifested by Southern politicians, and the prospects for harmony in the Democratic Party are improving. Mr. DOUGLAS declares his purpose to accept no nomination not fairly made, and under the usage of the party. He opposed the attempt to require a pledge from the delegates as an innovation, and urged his friends not to ask it. The withdrawal of the resointion was at the urgent request of Mr. DOUGLAS.

MR. BRODHEAD DESIRES A RECOGNITION.

Ex-Senator BRODHEAD, of Pennsylvania, is said to be the aspirant for the nomination should the Convention determine to take a new name. The Commissioners under the Paraguayan treaty have arranged for an early organization and commencement of work.

COUNCIL WITH THE INDIANS AT PIKES PEAK.

The Interior Department will take immediate steps to carry out the purpose of Congress in appropriating $35,000 for the purpose of holding a council with the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, and collecting them on the reservation in the neighborhood of Pike's Peak. Q.

For the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 19.

The Homestead conferees met this morning for the twelfth time, and to the surprise of both branches of Congress finally agreed on a report. By this compromise all the land subject to private entry is to be [illegible] at twenty-five cents per acre; [illegible] sections. Pre-emptors now on the public [illegible] to have two years after the passage [illegible] to pay for their lands and to pay [illegible] sixty-two and a half cents per acre. The Senate are to strike out their section requiring the President to sell the public lands within two years after the survey. The House Conferees insisted on extending the bill to all over twenty-one years of age, whether heads of families or not, and to all the surveyed land; bnt this being declined, acceded to the above, with the reservation that they accepted it as the best the Senate would yield, and should insist on its enlargement hereafter.

It is understood that one of the Senate Conferees, Mr. FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, declined joining in the above agreement.

While only Messrs. BRAGG and PEARCE in the Senate voted nay, ten more than two-thirds of the House voted in the affirmative on concurring in the Conference report on the Homestead bill. The negative votes were exclnsively Southern men, there being a mere sectional divisian on the subject.

From dispatches received here, it appears that Mr. COX, of Ohio, will be renominated. Licking county gave him 2,436 votes—all the Democratic votes at the Democratic primary election Saturday. He had no opposition. The other counties of his district were 1,800 Democratic last Autumn.

The Committee on Conference on the $21,000,000 loan proposition, consists of Senators HUNTER, FESSENDEN and LATHAM, and Representatives MORRELL, HOWARD of Michigan, and PHELPS.

Mr. SCHWARTZ, a member from Pennsylvania, is dangerously ill, with little or no prospect of recovery.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 19.

Mr. SEBASTIAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill amending the bill awarding a contract to the Choctaw Indians.

Mr. HEMPHILL, of Texas, (Dem.,) presented a memorial for a light-ship in Galveston Harbor. Referred.

The bill to authorize divorces in the District of Columbia was passed.

The Legislative Appropriation hill came up, and a Committee of Conference was ordered on disagreeing amendments.

The Overland bill came up, and was postponed.

The House resolution to reduce the price of public printing 40 per cent. was taken up.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) moved to amend by striking out 40 and inserting 25. Agreed to—Yeas, 24; Nays, 21.

It was then postponed, and the Appropriatioa bill taken up. A Committee of Conferences was ordered on the Civil Appropriation bill.

The Senate insisted on its amendment providing for a twenty-million loan to the Legislative Appropriation bill, to which the House had previously disagreed.

The Overland Mail bill was takoa np.

Mr. POLK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) ooposed that portion of the bill which modified the Butterfield contract. He was entirely unprepared to break up or change a contract which had been faithfully carried out.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) nadorstood that the contractors of the present overland route would be willing to take $600,000 and give no their contract. This would be a saving to the Government, according to the Postmaster-General, of $3,400,000 for this time the contract has to run. He thought it a wise policy, and an economical one, to give them this amount and let them go, and then make a general system of overland mails, which would benefit all sections alike at fair expenses. He was opposed to an overland mail and steamship mail together, and favored the bill introdnced by the Senator from California, (Mr. LATHAM,) as he understood that satisfied all the varioa ntnterests represented in the California mails, viz.: the Butterfield ronte, Commodore VANDERBILT, the Post-office Department, and the Southwestern section.

Mr. POLK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) proceeded to show that when the overland mail was established on the Bnterfield ronte it was a mere experiment, but it had grown into an enterprise unequaled in the world, and the revenue from postage on that route had increased from $12 per month to $12,000—the receipts for last March. He did not know but, at this rete, it would soon pev for itself. It had never failed to make the proper time; and although he was originally opposed to the route the Bnterfield contract was located on, yet it had made correct time, and benefited a greater section of the country than if it were straight. He was opposed to a change of this end of the Bnterfield route to Vicksburg, as was proposed, as it would ignore all benefit to be derived from it for Northern Louisiana, Arkansas and Northern Texas. He did trust the Butterfield contract would not be disturbed by those Senators and Members who made it. He doubted if a better contract could be made, and was against any violation of it. If interfered with, the contractors would come to Congress for indemnity to the last dollar.

At this stage the Committee of Conference on the Army Appropriation bill reported, and the report being agreed to by the Senate and House, the bill stands passed.

The discussion was continned on the Overland Mail hill till 4 o'clock, when the Senate took a recess.

The Senate resumed the session at 6 o'clock.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) gave notice that he should call up, to-morrow, the motion of the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. POWELL,) to reconsidor the vote postponing the Tariff bill.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) introduced a resolntion calling on the President for any dispatches received from the Minister at Turin concerning the troubles in Italy.

Some private bills were passed.

Resumed the consideration of the Overland Mail bill.

Mr. GREEN, of Missonri, (Dem.,) was opposed to striking out the second section, and change the terminns of the Butterfield ronte from St. Louis. The centre of the Mississippi valley needed facilities the same as New-Orleans.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.) said he was not interested in these bickerings between interior villages. The great centers were New-York, this side of the mountains, and San Francisco the other side. There was no use talking abont other convers.

The amendment to strike out the second section was disagreed to.

Mr. YULEE, of Florida, (Dem.) moved to postpone the bill to take np the Post Office Deficiency bill. Agreed to.

The Committee on Conference on the Homestead bill reported that the House receded from its amendments, and agreed to the Senate hill with certain amendments.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) explains that the Senate bill was not materially changed.

The report of the Committee was concurred in—yeas 36, nays 2. Messrs. BRAGG and PEARCE were the only votes in the negative.

Mr. YULEE offered a substitute to the House amendments to the Post-office bill.

After a long discussion, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 19.

Mr. GILMER, of North Carolina, (Am.,) asked unanimous consent to take np his bill to do eqnal justice to all the States in the distribntion of lands, and providing a deposit of surplus revonne with them.

Objection was made.

Mr. GILMER movod a suspension of the rules.

Motion disagreed to by 53 against 89.

Several private bills were passed, under a suspension of the rules.

Numerous members repeatedly and impatiently endeavored to be recognized by the Speaker, in order that they might move a suspension of the rulss for the introduction of various bills.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, (Dem.,) with a view of terminating such undignified scenes, moved to adjourn. Motion lost, 18 only voting affirmatively.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Am.,) made a report from the Committee of Conference on the dissagreeing amendments to the Army bill, that they had agreed to the appropriation of $735,000 for fortifications.

The House considered the Senate's amendment to the Navy hill, and non-concurred, among others, in that appropriatiog $300,000 for coal and naval depots on the Isthmus of Chiriqui.

Recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. BONHAM, of South Carolina, (Dem.) asked, but failed to obtain, leave to introduce a joint resolution that so long as the United States Government pursues the policy of returning to the coast of Africa the Africans captured by our vessels of war, the President procure the concurrence of the British Government in returning them to the said coast on the same terms and conditions as those which may be captured by the British Navy, and that in case the British Government will not enter into a Convention for this purpose, the President signify the wishes of the United States to terminate at once the eighth section of the Asbburton Treaty.

On motion of Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) the rules were suspended, and the House passed the Senate bill, relative to the Homas grant.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Conference on the Homestead bill, made a report thereon, which was concurred in by 112, against 51.

Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio. (Rep.,) reported in favor of printing fifty thonsand copies of the majority and minority Covodo Committee reports.

Mr. NELSON, of Tennessee, (Am.,) offered an amendment to print 100,000 copies.

This was lengthily opposed by the Democrats, as contrary to the rules.

The amendment was then agreed to, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. GURLEY reported a resolution, which was adopted, to print 25,000 copies of the hill and report of the Pacific Railroad Committee.

Mr. NELSON offered a resolution to print 20,000 copies of the report of the Committee on Public Expenditures, and 100,000 copies of the reports on Naval Expenditures, with the evidence before the said Committee, to be printed and bound together. He wished it sent to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) objected.

Mr. NELSON moved a suspension of the rules, which was disagreed to, there not being a two-third vote in favor of it. Adjourned.

Dr. Deck and the Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 19, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me to correct a very extraordinary assertion in regard to one of Mr. TENNYSON'S most popular ballads, which I find made in your paper this morning?

Dr. ISAIAH DECK, a personage whose matrimonial experiences seem to have been alike multitudinous and complicated, writes to you that after his first unsuccessful attompt at getting really and solidly married, and on hearing of the death of the lady involved, he "subsequently married Lady C. VERE DE VERE—the CLARA DE VERE of TENNYSON."

Your readers who are familiar with TENNYSON'S poem of "Lady Clara Vere de Vere" must have been not a little shocked and disgusted at being thus coolly informed that its heroine was a living and breathing woman, a daughter of England's actual aristocracy, and one of the wives of, or rather one of the women more or less married to ISAIAH DECK, M. D. For a more uncomplimentary "copy of verses" cannot be easily imagined. The Lady CLARA is described as a flirt of the first water, who amuses herself, while in the country, with brooking a passionate rustic's honest hoart, loaves her victim to cut his throat, and floats back into her own world of fashion without a thought of his untimely gravo, or of his widowed mother's curse. That any man in his senses shou'd cnargo a distingu'shed writer with sketching such a character from real life, and baptising it with a genuine name, is simply amaziog.

When Mr. TENNYSON'S poem was written and published, the ancient name of DE VERE was not borne by a solitary person in the whole circle of the English titled aristocracy. DEBRETT & BURKE knew it not. The last male of the DE VERES died in the beginning of the last century, twentieth Earl of OXFORD, and Mr. TENNYSON saved the stately patronymic "as not abusing it," just as THACKERAY was bad done before him, there being no heart of man or woman to be wounded thereby. Two years afterwards, in 1832, the VERE HUNTS of Ireland, remotely descended, through the female line, from the ancient stock, assumed the surname of DE VERE by patent, and that family is now represented by Sir VERE DE VERE, Bart. AUBREY DE VERE, the poet, is a younger brother of this gentleman, but there is not now, and by a curious chance has not been for many years, a single unmarter even of the VERE HUNTS bearing the name of CLARA.

Of course, had there been, no baronet's daughter wears the title of "Lady;" and the only Ladies VERE who have existed in England for many years have been married women. A daughter of Lord TWEEDDALE and a daughter of Lord COKE are now so designated, as having married with their honorary prefixes into the old Scottish family of HOPE-VERE, or WEIR. Whether "ISAIAH DECK, M. D." did or did not, more or less, marry a certain "Lady," or "Miss" CLARA VERE DE VERE, (for he uses both designations as if he supposed them identical,) is a matter of no importance to any bnt the parties immediately concerned; but I should be sorry to have any of Mr. TENNYSON'S American admirers "make a note" to the poet's lasting discredit, on the strength of this strange "letter in the TIMES."

And I am your obedient servant, W.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Letter from Edward Bates.

THE CONTEST BETWEEN THE DEMOCRATS SOLELY—THE DEMOCRATS HAVE STAKED THEIR EXISTENCE ON THE CONTINUANCE OF NEGRO SLAVERY—THE REPUBLICAN PARTY TO BE SUPPORTED.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 19.

The *Democrat*, to-morrow, will contain Judge BATES' letter in support of the Chicago nominee. After disclaiming that he feels the least pique or dissatisfaction at not being nominated himself, he says that it is plain that the approaching contest must be between the Democratic and Republican parties, and he prefers the latter. The Democratic Party, he says, has merged its existence in the one idea of Negro Slavery, and is wholly sectional. It has in various instances endangered the equality of coördinate branches of the Government, and attempted to degrade the Judiciary by striving to make a passive register of party decrees. In most, if not all things, he considers the Republican Party the opposite of the Democratic, and therefore entitled to his support, end this would be a sufficient reason for his supporting any man whom the Republican Party might put forward, if he had not other good reasons for supporting Mr. LINCOLN. The Union Party he considers too weak to elect any candidate or establish any principle. He says he has known Mr. LINCOLN for more than twenty years, and that he has earned a high reputation for truth, candor, courage, morals and amiability; that he has talents, and he will use them to the best advantage. He is the peer of the first men of the nation, and well able to sustain himself, and advance the cause against any adversary, and in any field where mind and knowledge are the weapons used; that, in brief, he considers him a sound, safe, nationel man, who could not be sectional if he tried, for all his feelings and interests are identified with the great valley of the Mississippi, and that for the good of the whole country, he hopes he may be elected. The letter is very able, and has given great satisfaction to such of his Republican friends as have seen it.

Later from the Plains.

CONTINUATION OF INDIAN DIFFICULTIES—MINING ACTIVE AT PIKE'S PEAK, &C.

ST. JOSEPHS, Tuesday, June 19.

The Pony Express from Camp Floyd arrived at noon to-day, on time.

The Indian troubles in Western Utah have not yet been adjusted.

The Westward Express left here on Saturday night, and will continue to do so every Wednesday and Saturday.

The Pike's Peak Express furnishes the following items of news, under Denver City date of June 11:

Gulch mining in Gregory and the vicinity is actively prosecuted, but few are realizing their anticipations or taking out much more than their expenses. Some of the lead claims, containing no paylog dirt, are pretty much abandoned for the present, miners desiring to realize immediately. There is quartz enough now ont to supply not only all the mills at present in operation, but all those on the road, for the next six months. The rainy season has commenced unexpectedly early in the mountains, finding the miners unprepared with shelter. Timber for the construction of mills is scarce. Large numbers of emigrants are both arriving et and departing from the mining regions. Five hundred friendly Indians are on the South Park. The Arrapahoes and Cheyennes are about sending out a war party against the Utes, leaving their families and horses near Denver City. There is very little improvement in business in this city.

The Delaware Bridge Case.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, June 19.

The Chancellor this morning gave an opinion in the Delaware Bridge case, affecting in some degree exclusive grants. The Trenton Delaware Bridge Company claimed the exclusive right to bridge the Delaware three miles above and three miles below their present bridge. This grant was alone granted by New-Jersey. The question came np on an appli cation to grant a perpetual injunction to restrain the Trenton City Bridge Company from erecting a bridge across the Delaware. The Chancellor denied the injunction. The grant by the Legislature of New-Jersey of exclusive franchise was invalid, and inoperative for want of concurrent jurisdiction provided for in the agreement between the two States, made in 1783. New-Jersey had no right to give any such franchise, and no covenant to refuse the right to build a bridge without the consent of Pennsylvania.

The Bark White Cloud.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 19.

Returned Bark *Trinity*, LEASK, hence May 29 for Galveston. June 4, lat. 35° 46', lon. 67° 43', fell in with bark *White Cloud*, RAY, from New-York, for Cadiz, dismasted and full of water, having been knocked down in a gale on the 29th of May. The *Trinity*, in attempting to boat to windward of the wreck, in order to save the crew on board, missed stays and struck the *White Cloud* amidships, carrying away the *Trinity's* head spars, and causing her to leak 600 strokes ₱ hour. At 10 A. M., on the 5th, the *Trinity* succeeded in saving the crew and Captain of the *White Cloud*, and brought them to this port.

U. S. Steamer Pawnee.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 19.

The U. S. steamer *Pawnee*, which sailed from here yesterday for Norfolk, on a trial-trip, stopped at Fort Mifflin this morning, and shortly afterwards started again for her destination. All on board of her were well.

From the Brazos.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 18.

The steamship *Arizona* brings Brazos advices of the 15th, and $94,000 in specie.

Steamship *Habana* has arrived from Havana 15th inst.

The Case of Harden.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, June 19.

The Court of Pardons will meet to-morrow, and hear the application of JACOB S. HARDEN for a commutation of his sentence to death to imprisonment for life. HARDEN'S father and friends are here.

Murder and Suicide.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 19.

In Lowell, to-day, BRYANT MOORE, shoemaker, aged about 45, shot his wife, and then shot himself. Both are dead. The cause of the act was jealousy.

The Turf at Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, June 19.

In the race to-day on the Woodland Course, between colts, best three in five, stakes $4,000, *Silverheels* distanced *Memberio Chief* in the first heat. Time, 2:55½.

The Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, June 19.

J. N. McCULLOUGH has been appointed Receiver of the Cloveland and Pittsburg Railroad.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 19.

The steam saw-mill of CAMERON, STORY & MALONE, situated in Storrs Township, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $25,000. Insurance, $4,000.

Election of a Chief Engineer in Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 19.

The election of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, took place to night. JAMES MCQUADE, ex-Chief, was elected by forty-five majority.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 19.

Capital Stock	$36,581,708
Loans and Discounts	63,086,600
Specie	6,322,700
Due from other Banks	7,991,000
Deposits	29,677,500
Circulation	7,165,500

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 19.

BREADSTUFFS closed generally active. FLOUR at $5 50 for superfine. WHEAT firm; sales 3,000 bushels red, at $1 28@$1 32; white at $1 38@$1 45. CORN buoyant; sales 2,000 bushels at 65c. PROVISIONS firm. WHISKY firm, at 21c.@22c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 18.

COTTON unchanged; sales, to-day, 500 bales. SUGAR firm. LARD buoyant; sales at 13½c.@13¾c. TOBACCO firm. Other articles unchanged.

Archbishop Hughes and the City Inspector.

The following correspondence has passed between the City Inspector and Archbishop HUGHES' with reference to the registry of marriages in the Catholic Church:

MR. DELAVAN TO ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1860.

To the Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes:

SIR: Your attention is earnestly directed to the following extract of a law of this State, entitled "An act to amend an act providing for the registry of births, marriages and deaths," passed April 2, 1853:

Extract from the Statutes.

It shall be the duty of clergymen, magistrates and other persons who perform the marriage ceremony in the City of New-York, to keep a registry of the marriages celebrated by them, which shall contain, as near as the same be ascertained, the names and surnames of the parties married, the residence, age and condition of each, whether single or widowed, and to report the same on or before the first Monday of each and every month to the City Inspector.

SEC. 7. Every person who shall neglect to comply with, or violate the provisions of this act, shall forfeit and pay for each offence the sum of $50.

As the chief officer of this Department, it is my duty to see that the provisions of this law are complied with, and any omission or neglect to comply with the same will compel the enforcement of its requirements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES' REPLY.

NEW-YORK, May 26, 1860.

SIR: It is but within a few days that I received your communication, dated 1st April of this year. I would beg leave to say that nothing is left undone in the Church to which I belong which is not in harmony with the best interests of Society. Persons purposing to be married are published in their respective churches, on different public occasions, previous to their matrimonial contract. Every precaution is taken to guard against the domestic iniquities which are too often sanctioned by other official officers of civil matrimony. I have therefore to say, with the utmost respect, that many cases have occurred, and are still liable to occur, in which it is for the Catholic priest to remedy privately the evils which the corruption of morals may have called, so far as any remnant of private conscience is concerned on the part of the delinquents. But I beg to say, once for all, that unless under coercion, I shall never betray these or similar weaknesses of fallen human nature, when it turns up in the form of penitence. If the State appointed a salary for clergymen to perform marriage, or any other religious act, as its official agent, I can understand that the State might have a right to inquire into the manner, time, circumstances, &c., of such act, and to hold its agent responsible to its laws. There may be those who will admit the obligation, in the absence of these conditions, to render the State an account of their stewardship. But I beg leave to say with the utmost respect for all human legal authority, that I am not one of the number. I am prepared for a prison, or for a scaffold; but I am not prepared to obey a requisition which would violate the obligations of my conscience in a country like this, in which it is said that civil and religious liberty is the right of every citizen. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

†JOHN, Archbishop of New-York.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, Esq., City Inspector.

Union of Soul and Body.

One of the most impenetrable secrets of the Almighty is the union of the soul and body.

But man knows that by acrimonious humors this union is dissolved, and death takes the place of life.

Experience has established beyond donbt that proper purgation reduces the total of acrimonious humors, and cures by perseverance, if the disease is curable, when Brandreth's Pills are the medicine used, which are in fact the only purgative medicine in the world which strengthens while in cleanses, being both tonic and purgative.

If we are sick we owe it to ourselves to use
BRANDRETH'S PILLS,
which are purely vegetable and innocent; they act only upon acrid humors, which are always mingled in or around parts in pain. Their timely use has saved many a valuable life.
Principal office for
BRANDRETH'S PILLS,
No 294 Canal-st.
Also, No 296 Bowery; Campbell's, cor. 6th av. and 28th-st., and No. 4 Union-square, where advice is given daily without charge.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.
ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Removal.

BALL, BLACK & CO., in vacating their old premises, corner Broadway and Murray sts., will close for a few days preparatory to opening their new store, corner of Broadway and Prince sts., of which due notice will be given.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Scrofula, or King's Evil—Is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in
AYER'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this everywhere-prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as eruptive and skin diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Blains and Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility, and, indeed, all complaints arising from vitiated or impure blood. The popular belief in "impurity of the Blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtues of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.
Prepared by Dr. J. C AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists everywhere.

Death to Vermin.

MEYER'S MIRACULOUS
VERMIN DESTROYER.
EXTERMINATES RATS AND MICE, WATER BUGS, ROACHES, GARDEN PLANTS, &c.
Principal Depot No. 612 Broadway. Sold also by all druggists.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

$40. Parker Sewing-machines. $40.
First-class, Double-Thread, Rapid and Noiseless.
Under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, &c.
Office, VERNON & CO., No. 469 Broadway.
Agents wanted everywhere.

If any one should ask us what, in our opinion, arrived at by an impartial test, was the best and most honest compound remedy for preserving and beautifying the hair, and restoring gray hair to its original color, and the locks to the bald-headed, we should, without hesitation say Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative. See advertisement in another column.—*Louisville Journal.* Sold by all Druggists, Depot No. 444 Broadway

Parents, Teachers and Others should secure for themselves and their children a careful PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATION, by Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, who would point out all their peculiar traits of character and talent, and what calling in life would be best for each, to insure virtue, health, happiness and success

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Chirebugh's Illusive Wig is Entirely Novel. Partings unattainable; no shrinking, no turning up behind; Ladies' hair of every variety; a system of measurement sent on application. No. 270 Broadway, next A. T. Stewart & Co.

"Fragrant Japonica."—Dupuy's New Perfume.—An olfactory delight distilled from Japanese flowers distinguished by their most delightful fragrance. By EUG. DUPUY, Chemist, No. 609 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

Hair—its diseases, change of color, and embellishment—treated carefully by GRANDJEAN, (20 years' experience and practice,) Astor-place, near Broadway.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly or hand and made to order.
Depot, No. 32 Platt-st.

Ladies' Dress Gimps, New and Beautiful styles at LOCKITT, SN & CO'S,
No 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Trimmings made to match.

John B Duchan,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Young Men's Hats for the Season is the Jeddo Hat, of Woven Straw, to be had only of GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Sheds, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for buildings purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 20th-st. 24-av. and 25th-st., New-York.

George B. Sloat & Co.'s
CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STICH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 490 Broadway.

Broadway Surpassed in Straw Goods, &c.—Every variety and style of hats and caps at reduced rates. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal street.

Bloom Beaver.—Gentlemen's Dress Hat, the leading style for Summer, introduced by
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

GREGORY—RAINBOLD.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 19 at the Reformed Dutch Church Sleecker-st., by Rev. THOMAS B. GREGORY, AUGUSTUS B. GREGORY to KATE, daughter of J. L. Reinhold, both of New-York City.

FISHER—DENNIS.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 19, at St. Paul's Chapel, by Rev. Morgan Dix, JOSEPH C. FISHER to ELISABETH M. DENNIS, daughter of Gordon Dennis, Esq.

GRAHAM—STRATTON.—In Baltimore, Md., on Friday, June 8 by Rev. Dr. Cumming, Capt. JOHN M. GRAHAM, of New-York City, to JANNIE E., daughter of the late Platt Stratton, Esq., of Flushing, and granddaughter of Wm. H. Jones, Esq., of Woodbury, L. I.

DIED.

O'DONOVAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 19, at No. 330 Henry-st., Dr. DENNIS J. O'DONOVAN, aged 23 years, 10 months and 16 days.

Notice of funeral in to morrow's papers.

CURRIER.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 19, JOHN A. CURRIER, Jr., youngest son of John A. and Elizabeth Currier, aged 1 year, 8 months and 9 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock on Thursday afternoon from the residence of the parents, No. 205 Greenwich-st., without further invitation.

MILLS.—In this City, on Monday, June 18 JOHN MILLS, aged 54 years, 7 months and 19 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, June 20, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 277 Henry st., without further invitation.

SMYLIE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, June 19, after an illness of one day, KATE AUGUSTA, daughter of the late Edward Smylie, Esq., of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, Charles A. and William, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. William Gardner, No. 5 South 2d st., on Thursday, June 21, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ANDERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 18, JOHN MOWATT, the beloved son of John L. and Hannah L. Anderson, aged 2 years and 11 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 137 South 5th st., Brooklyn, E. D. His remains will be taken to New Rochelle for interment.

GLOVER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 16, of consumption, LOUIS N., eldest son of Dr. Ralph and Amelia Glover, aged 29 years and 4 months.

His remains were interred in Greenwood on Sunday.

☞ Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* please copy.

GIBSON.—In Newtown, L. I., suddenly, on Tuesday noon, June 19, WILLIAM GIBSON, in the 72d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, June 21, from his late residence, at Newtown, L. I. Further notice will be given in to-morrow's paper.

BURNHAM.—In Bronxville, Westchester County, on Monday, June 18, Mrs. MARIA BURNHAM, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, at Bronxville, this (Wednesday) morning, June 20, at 10 o'clock. The Harlem cars leave 4th-av. and 26th-st. at 8:15 A. M.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 291, June 19, 1860.
4, 31, 51, 43, 17, 33, 13, 20, 65, 1, 52, 18.
Class No. 992, June 19, 1860.
17, 66, 36, 59, 13, 9, 34, 67, 15, 7, 44, 2, 27, 52.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., June 19, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS

FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Appropriation Bill

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Homestead Bill---Land at Twenty-five Cents an Acre.

DOUGLAS ALMOST GIVEN UP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 19.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Maj. EDWARD JOHNSON, of the Sixth Infantry, is detailed to discipline recruits at Governor's Island and will report without delay et Fort Columbus.

Lieut. EADY, of the First Artillery, has been granted a leave of absence, with permission to make a foreign tour.

THE INDIAN KANSAS LAND GRANT AND THE SPECULATORS.

Under the treaty of 1838, one million acres of land were set apart for the New-York Indians, emigrating to Kansas. Only thirty-two emigrated within the time specified, and they have received their portion of the land, but without the power of alienation. The Indian Office has turned over the residne of the land to the General Land Office, as public land, subject to entry and sale. This action will seriously disappoint the speculators, who have been purchasing these Kansas lands of the Indians. Claims, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, for depredations committed by the Indians, have been presented to Congress for payment, under the Indian Intercourse act, but it will be shown thet this act has been improperly applied to the country lying between Fort Leavenworth and Utah, this not being a portion of the Indian lands. The lobby will be strongly interested for these claims.

MORMONS MASSACRED BY THE INDIANS.

Information from Utah, received to-day at the Indian office, represents the parties lately massacred by the Shoshones in Carson Valley, as apostate Mormons. Great excitement prevails tn Salt Lake City. This assassination is believed to be the fight reported between Capt. ORMSBY's men and the five hundred Indians.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION—OUR OFFICERS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The Navy Department is in receipt of heavy mails from the Mediterranean squadron. Our officers are watching with interest the military movements in Sicily, but care will be taken to observe strict neutrality, and avoid all complication. The officers and men were all well, there having been but little sickness and no deaths.

LATEST ADVICES FROM JAPAN AND CHINA.

Dispatches from the Chinese Squadron make no mention of the attempted assassination of Prince GOTTARA. Consul HARRIS is expecting the return of the Japanese Embassy by the middle of August. The Chinese were actively preparing to defend themselves against the English, and are confident of their ability to do so successfully.

NO MONEY WANTED FOR UTAH.

The reason why Congress has made no appropriation for the Territorial Legislature in Utah is explained by the fact that Secretary COBB reports a sufficient appropriation of previous years to meet all expenditures.

THE CHIRIQUI APPROPRIATION BILL.

The bill appropriating $300,000 for the purchase of coal in Chiriqui requires the President to be satisfied that the title of New-Grenada is good, and the grant to THOMPSON valid. This protects the rights of Costa Rica, as she will be heard on the question of title before any decision will be made. Such is the understanding of those who support the bill in Congress.

THE HOUSE UNCOURTEOUS TO THE SENATE.

Factious opposition to business on the Democratic side of the House is strongly exhibited in their refusal to consider the Senate bills, after the courtesy exhibited by the Senate in giving the House bills precedence of all cases on their calendar. This reciprocal courtesy is now violated for the first time.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND THE REPUBLICANS.

Many leading Republicans condemn the policy of stopping the work on public buildings here, and favor liberal appropriations for them all, especially the Potomac Acqueduct.

DOUGLAS STOCK GOING DOWN.

The proceedings thus far in Baltimore are regarded as unfavorable to the nomination of Senator DOUGLAS. But much better feeling is manifested by Southern politicians, and the prospects for harmony in the Democratic Party are improving. Mr. DOUGLAS declares his purpose to accept no nomination not fairly made, and under the usage of the party. He opposed the attempt to require a pledge from the delegates as an innovation, and urged his friends not to ask it. The withdrawal of the resolution was at the urgent request of Mr. DOUGLAS.

MR. BRODHEAD DESIRES A RECOGNITION.

Ex-Senator BRODHEAD, of Pennsylvania, is said to be the espirant for the nomination should the Convention determine to take a new name. The Commissioners under the Peraguayan treaty have arranged for an early organization and commencement of work.

COUNCIL WITH THE INDIANS AT PIKES PEAK.

The Interior Department will take immediate steps to carry out the purpose of Congress in appropriating $35,600 for the purpose of holding a council with the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, and collecting them on the reservation in the neighborhood of Pike's Peak.

Q.

For the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 19.

The Homestead conferees met this morning for the twelfth time, and to the surprise of both branches of Congress finally agreed on a report. By this compromise all the land subject to private entry is to be open for homesteads at twenty-five cents per acre; and, also, one-half of the surveyed public lands which has not yet been offered at public sale, that is only the numbered sections. Preëmptors now on the public lands are to have two years after the passage of the act to pay for their lands and to pay them at the half price—sixty-two and a half cents per acre. The Senate are to strike out their section requiring the President to sell the public lands within five years after the survey. The House Conferees insisted on extending the bill to all over twenty-one years of age, whether heads of families or not, and to all the surveyed land; but this being declined, acceded to the above, with the reservation that they accepted it as the best the Senate would yield, and should insist on its enlargement hereafter.

It is understood that one of the Senate Conferees, Mr. FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, declined joining in the above agreement.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 19.

Mr. SEBASTIAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill amending the bill awarding a contract to the Choctaw Indians.

Mr. HAMPHILL, of Texes, (Dem.,) presented a memorial for a light-ship in Galveston Harbor. Referred.

The bill to authorize divorces in the District of Columbia was passed.

The Legislative Appropriation bill came up, and a Committee of Conference was ordered on disagreeing amendments.

The Overland bill came up, and was postponed.

The House resolution to reduce the price of public printing 40 per cent. was taken up.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) moved to amend by striking out 40 and inserting 25. Agreed to—Yeas, 24; Nays, 21.

It was then postponed, and the Appropriation bill taken up. A Committee of Conferences was ordered on the Civil Appropriation bill.

The Senate insisted on its amendment providing for a twenty-million loan to the Legislative Appropriation bill, to which the House had previously disagreed.

The Overland Mail bill was taken up.

Mr. FOOT, of Missouri, (Dem.,) opposed that portion of the bill which modified the Butterfield contract. He was entirely unprepared to break up or change a contract which had been faithfully carried out.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) understood that the contractors of the present overland route would be willing to take $600,000 and give up their contract. This would be a saving to the Government, according to the Postmaster-General, of $3,400,000 for the time the contract has to run. He thought it a wise policy, and an economical one, to give them this amount and let them go, and then make a general system of overland mails, which would benefit all sections alike at fair expenses. He was opposed to an overland mail and steamship mail together, and favored the bill introduced by the Senator from California, (Mr. LATHAM,) as he understood that satisfied all the various interests represented in the California mails, viz.: the Butterfield route, Commodore VANDERBILT, the Post-office Department, and the Southwestern section.

Mr. FOLK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) proceeded to show that when the overland mail was established on the Butterfield route it was a mere experiment, but it had grown into an enterprise unequaled in the world, and the revenue from postage on that route had increased from $12 per month to $12,000—the receipts for last March. He did not know but, at this rate, it would soon pay for itself. It had never failed to make the proper time; and although he was originally opposed to the route the Butterfield contract was located on, yet it had made correct time, and benefited a greater section of the country than if it were straight. He was opposed to a change of this end of the Butterfield route to Vicksburg, as was proposed, as it would ignore all benefit to be derived from it for Northern Louisiana, Arkansas and Northern Texas. He did trust the Butterfield contract would not be disturbed by those Senators and Members who made it. He doubted if a better contract could be made, and was against any violation of it. If interfered with, the contractors would come to Congress for indemnity to the last dollar.

At this stage the Committee of Conference on the Army Appropriation bill reported, and the report being agreed to by the Senate and House, the bill stands passed.

The discussion was continued on the Overland Mail bill till 4 o'clock, when the Senate took a recess.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 19.

Mr. GILMER, of North Carolina, (Am.,) asked unanimous consent to take up his bill to do equal justice to all the States in the distribution of lands and providing a deposit of surplus revenue with them.

Objection was made.

Mr. GILMER moved a suspension of the rules.

Motion disagreed to by 53 against 89.

Several private bills were passed, under a suspension of the rules.

Numerous members repeatedly and impatiently endeavored to be recognized by the Speaker, in order that they might move a suspension of the rules for the introduction of various bills.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, (Dem.,) with a view of terminating such undignified scenes, moved to adjourn. Motion lost, 18 only voting affirmatively.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Am.,) made a report from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the Army bill, that they had agreed to the appropriation of $735,000 for fortifications.

The House considered the Senate's amendment to the Navy bill, and non-concurred, among others, in that appropriating $300,000 for coal and naval depôts on the Isthmus of Chiriqui.

Recess till 7 o'clock.

THE ERA OF ALLIANCES.

End of the Old System of Alliances—France at the Head of a New Movement.

Translated from the Brussels Nord.

PARIS, Thursday, May 31, 1860.

There are probably five or six persons in Europe who have no other occupation bnt to invent treaties of alliance. If the Minister of a great power, a signing party to the treaty of 1856, proposes simply to watch over the execution of one of the most important clauses of the treaty, and if the Ambassador of another contracting party of the treaty finds such a proposition quite natural, opportune and just—what an occasion for these people to announce to the world that Russia and France have agreed upon a division of the Turkish Empire!

Formerly, at the time of LA BRUYERE, newsmongers dared to advance the march of armies a little. They merely threw "bridges over all rivers." Their art was in primitive infancy. To-day it is no longer a communication between the two banks of a river which is established. It is the alliance between one hundred millions of men, the intimate union of two great empires, the death of a third one, which is decided by the wave of a hand. Fortunately, another alliance between Prussia, Austria and England is held in reserve for the following day, a fact which restores somewhat the general equilibrium and enables the Grand Turk to breathe again.

All these news items come to us from abroad. The French press has become too circumspect to invent them. It is also abroad, where they produce the greatest effect and find the most credence. With them it is sought to perpetuate the fears in the hearts of that noble German nation, that Confederation, the independence of which is the object of all preoccupation, and which, nevertheless, believes itself always in danger. How important would it not be if once and for all men were informed of the exact nature of the new Federal system, the result of the war of 1854? Since that time the relations of the great Powers repose on the principle of collective interests, on such or such a given point of internetional policy. *There is no longer any exclusive, permanent and durable alliance, applying itself to all questions, and leaving all such as subscribe not to its principle outside of its consequences.* No; such an alliance does no more exist. France has inaugurated a new Federal system, which consists in being neither the exclusive ally nor the systematic adversary of any other State; and to pursue freely, on any point of policy, with the varying aid of such or such a Power, the realization of what is considered good and just; an excellent system, which consists in one word, *in forming alliances everywhere reasonably*, and to be blindly chained to no Power. Our Government has no desire to abandon a system, so advantageous and so conformable to the character of a nation at once military and commercial, agricultural and maritime, called upon to defend at various times, in common with other Powers, the balance of power on the continent and the principle of the liberty of the seas.

Let Germany, therefore, cease to perceive always in her dreams the phantom of a French-Russian alliance; and let Switzerland, as well as the other States enjoying the same advantages, fear nothing for their neutrality, in the maintenance of which France is, of all the Powers in Europe, most interested.

Dr. Deck and the Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 19, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me to correct a very extraordinary assertion in regerd to one of Mr. TENNYSON'S most popular ballads, which I find made in your paper this morning?

Dr. ISAIAH DECK, a personage whose matrimonial experiences seem to have been alike multitudinous and complicated, writes to you thet after his first unsuccessful attempt at getting really and solidly married, and on hearing of the death of the lady involved, he "subsequently married Lady C. VERE DE VERE—the CLARA DE VERE of TENNYSON."

Your readers who are familiar with TENNYSON'S poem of "Lady Clara Vere de Vere" must have been not a little shocked and disgusted at being thus coolly informed that its heroine was a living and breathing woman, a daughter of England's actual aristocracy, and one of the wives of, or rether one of the women more or less married to ISAIAH DECK, M. D. For a more uncomplimentary "copy of verses" cannot be easily imagined. The Lady CLARA is described as a flirt of the first water, who amuses herself, while in the country, with breaking a passionate rustic's honest heart, leaves her victim to cut his throat, and floats back into her own world of feshion without a thought of his untimely greve, or of his widowed mother's curse. That any man in his sensee should charge a distinguished writer with sketching such a character from real life, and baptising it with a genuine name, is simply amezing.

When Mr. TENNYSON'S poem was written and published, the ancient name of DE VERE was not borne by a soliary person in the whole circle of the English ittled aristocracy. DEBRETT & BURKE knew it not. The last male of the DE VERES died in the beginning of the last century, twentieth Earl of OXFORD, and Mr. TENNYSON used the stately patronymic "as not abusing it," just as TENNAINE WARD had done before him, there being no heart of man or woman to be wounded thereby. Two years afterwards, in 1832, the VERE HUNTS of Ireland, remotely descended, through the female line, from the ancient stock, assumed the surname of DE VERE, by patent, and that family is now represented by Sir VERE DE VERE, Bart. AUBREY DE VERE, the poet, is a younger brother of this gentleman, but there is not now, and by a curious chance has not been for many years, a single daughter even of the VERE HUNTS bearing the name of CLARA.

Of course, had there been, no baronet's daughter wears the title of "Lady;" and the only Ladies VERE who have existed in England for many years have been married women. A daughter of Lord TWEEDDALE and a daughter of Lord CORK are now so designated, as having married with their honorary prefixes into the old Scottish family of HOPE-VERE, or WEIR.

Whether "ISAIAH DECK, M. D.," did or did not, more or less, marry a certain "Lady," or "Miss" CLARA VERE DE VERE, (for he uses both designations as if he supposed them identical,) is a matter of no importance to any but the parties immediately concerned; but I should be sorry to have any of Mr. TENNYSON'S American admirers "make a note" to the poet's lasting discredit, on the strength of this strange "letter in the TIMES."

And I am your obedient servant, W.

—A sergeant of the Royal Engineers has patented an improvement in the revolver, which enables it to be discharged from fourteen to sixteen times consecutively. The weapon is made double-barreled, and two series of chambers, one for each barrel, is placed in the cylinder. Either of the series of chambers is then discharged in the ordinary manner, the bullets from each passing through the appropriate barrel, and then by an almost instantaneous and simple change of the hammer the other series of chambers is fired in the like manner. The weapon, although double-barreled, has but one cylinder, one trigger, and one lock and hammer.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Steamers to Lake Superior—The Mails—The Iron Ore Trade—New Furnaces—The Lumber Market—A New State.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MARQUETTE, LAKE SUPERIOR, Mich., Wednesday, June 13, 1860.

The number of steamers upon the Lake Superior route has been considerably increased this season. The well-known *North Star* and the *Iron City* constitute one line from Cleveland to all ports on this Lake, and the *Northern Light* and *Fountain City* another. MCKNIGHT'S line from Detroit consists of the *Illinois*, the *Mineral Rock* and the *General Taylor*; and Capt. WARD'S opposition line, of the *Sea Bird* and the *Montgomery*. Another boat will shortly be put on this line in place of the *Arctic*, which went ashore in a fog a few days since. The *Marquette*, an independent boat, runs regularly from Detroit to this lake: the *Lady Elgin* and the *Ontenagon* make a line from Chicago. One of these boats leaves Cleveland, Detroit or Chicago nearly every day, affording speedy and comfortable communication to the tourist and pleasure-seeker as well as ample facilities for business. Their competition has considerably reduced the rates of freight and passage; passengers are carried at from $3 to $10 each, according to circumstances. Our mail arrangements, however, are as aggravating and tantalizing as possible. With the opportunity of getting a mail nearly every day, we are frequently left a week or ten days without one. As we understand it, through some favoritism of the official who has in charge the management of mail contracts in this region, one or two boats receive all the compensation which is allowed for this route; an amount which, though not large, would, if distributed among all the lines, procure us a mail by every boat. The popular irritation at such shameful treatment is adroitly turned to political account by the Republicans, who will gain hundreds of votes in this Peninsula by the disregard of the Post Office Department to the convenience and interests of the people.

An active business is going on at this place. Upwards of 1,200 (twelve hundred) tons of iron ore are received here daily by the Bay De Noquet and Marquette Railroad; two new locomotives for this Company have been landed within a few days. Each of the Iron Ore Companies, the Jackson, the Cleveland, and the Lake Superior, is dispatching an average of a cargo of ore (about 400 tons) every day; it is not uncommon to see twenty or thirty sail in port at the same time. The ore is sold at $3 per ton, delivered to vessels here; Lake freights average $2; inland transportation and other expenses at the lower Lake ports make its total cost at the furnaces where it is smelted from $6 to $7 the ton. It is estimated that 150,000 tons will be shioped this year.

Three new furnaces are being erected in this vicinity, to make pig-metal with charcoal—two et the Collins Iron Company location, and one at the Old Forest Iron Company's forge. The Northern Iron Company's furnace at the mouth of the Chocolate River will be put in blast next month. Our sawmills are all busily employed in supplying the home demand for lumber, for the building going on here and at Portage Lake.

Laboring men find ready employment at $1 12 per day, and mechanics at $1 75 to $2 50.

The upper Peninsula (so-called) has no geographical connection with Lower Michigan; and settled as it is by people from all parts of the Union, its citizens have no particular affinity to their existing State relations. The territory on this lake belonging to Michigan was granted her by Congress before any development of its mineral wealth had taken place, in exchange for a small concession made by Michigan to Ohio. The attachment is an unnatural one, since it neither involves contiguity of territory nor community of interest. Under the rapid increase of the population and development of the resources of this country, it will be but a few years before its interests will demand its constitution into one of the sovereign States of the Union. E.

Letter from Cassius M. Clay to a Republican Meeting in Ohio.

WHITE HALL POST-OFFICE, Madison Co., Ky., Thursday, May 24, 1860.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 22d inst., on the part of the Committee of Arrangements of the Hamilton County Lincoln Republican Association, inviting me "to attend the grand ratification meeting of the nomination of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, in June next, and to address the people," &c., is received. I regret to say that my engagements will not allow me to accept the honor of partaking in the patriotic exercises on that day.

You are pleased to say that "your (my) heroic devotion to the cause of human liberty and to the perpetuation of the free institutions of our united country, assure us that you are ready to unite with us in our efforts to inaugurate the candidates chosen by the people to represent the great principles of our party." I thank you tor the complimentary words in which you anticipate my readiness to indorse the nominations, and to give them my humble but earnest support. Those "principles," I suppose, are embooied in the Chicago Platform, and to them I in the main heartily assent.

Whilst I am of the opinion that Congress has supreme power over the Territories, limited by the language of the Federal Constitution only, and not at all by the States; and whilst in this opinion I am sustained by the dicta of the most eminent jurists, and confirmed by the action of the Government in all the stages of its infancy and maturity, for all practical purposes I cannot act with the Convention in all thet is said about Slavery in the Territories, and the result will be the same, whatever difference of opinion there may be about the true meaning of the fifth article of the Amendments to the Constitution. My (and what I believe the best logical minds of our party will admit to be true) interpretation of the meaning of the fifth article would have taken away groundwork of much of the Southern opposition to the party, and would have relieved us of much of the embarrassment which the Chicago averment will force upon us—making our action depend, in the many issues which will rest upon it, not so much upon enlightened discretion as upon the compulsion of the constitutional demand, which cannot be conscientiously evaded.

With this exception thus frankly stated, I indorse to the fullest extent the principles and policy of the Chicago Platform.

With regard to the nominees, fairly made, after a full comparison of views and claims, nothing of dissent remains to be made.

No doubt many were disappointed tn not being able to secure their favorite men; but we must console ourselves with the idea that *all* could not be nominated for places which only admit of two; "and if two ride a horse, one must ride behind," is a fatel necessity without remedy.

Our party, fortunately, is full of great and patriotic men, and each aspirant must, with the Spartan, rejoice that the great Commonwealth contains an abler than himself.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN is an able stetesman, a sound orator, and a great-hearted man. His life is an admirable exponent of the virtue of our institutions, and his name, already made familiar to the people by his talented defeoce of our principles against the assaults of DOUGLAS, will sweep over the Union with the irresistible enthusiasm which illustrated the campaigns of HARRISON and JACKSON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, though less known to the people, will not he less acceptable as a candidate. His position and antecedents will insure us success in all the New-England States, and his manly character, good sense, energy and personal worth, commend him to the whole nation.

With such men, it seems to me that "success is (not only) a duty," but a *necessity*. Real Democrats will give us help, because we are the true representatives of popular rights. Men of foreign birth, who seek with us a home and a common destiny, will help us, because we only recognize the political equality of men and the brotherhood of nations. Conservative men will help us, because honesty and fidelity in the administration of public revenues are necessary to all Governments; the sacred conservation of the political franchises from fraud and violence, especially vital to ours, because good faith in the preservation of treaties and the comity of nations is not only due to our honor, bnt to our highest success in the progression of civilization—which follows in the wake of the sickle, rather than the sword; our destiny is peace, not war. Union men will help us, because wrong is the source of decay, justice the basis of all true and permanent friendship. We will make the Union lovely, and thus make it loved. Liberty is the only political vital force—it only is immortal; make our Union virtuous and free, and it will last forever! But I find myself drifting with the popular enthusiasm. I conclude with the sentimont: LINCOLN and HAMLIN, of "true men" and genuine metal. Down with bogus Democracy! Up with the world-honored flag of '76, the Constitution, the Union, and the liberties of mankind! Very truly your friend and servant,

C. M. CLAY.

FLAMEN BALL, Esq., Chairman, &c., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Archbishop Hughes and the City Inspector.

The following correspondence has passed between the City Inspector and Archbishop HUGHES, with refereuce to the registry of marriages in the Catholic Church:

MR. DELAVAN TO ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1860.

To the Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes:

SIR: Your attention is earnestly directed to the following extract of a law of this State, entitled "An act to amend an act providing for the registry of births, marriages and deaths," passed April 2, 1853:

Extract from the Statutes.

It shall be the duty of clergymen, magistrates and other persons who perform the marriage ceremony in the City of New-York, to keep a registry of the marriages celebrated by them, which shall contain, as near as the same be ascertained, the names and surnames of the parties married, the residence, age and condition of each, whether single or widowed, and to report the same on or before the first Monday of each and every month to the City Inspector.

SEC. 7. Every person who shall neglect to comply with, or violate the provisions of this act, shall forfeit and pay for each offence the sum of $50.

As the chief officer of this Department, it is my duty to see that the provisions of this law are complied with, and any omission or neglect to comply with the same will compel the enforcement of its requirements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

ARCBBISHOP HUGHES' REPLY.

NEW-YORK, May 26, 1860.

SIR: It is but within a few days that I received your communication, dated 1st April of this year. I would beg leave to say that nothing is left undone in the Church to which I belong which is not in harmony with the best interests of Society. Persons purposing to be married are published in their respective churches, on different public occasions, previous to their matrimonial contract. Every precaution is taken to guard against the domestic iniquities which are too often sanctioned by other official officers of civil matrimony. I have therefore to say, with the utmost respect, that many cases have occurred, and are still liable to occur, in which it is for the Catholic priest to remedy privately the evils which the corruption of morals may have entailed, so far as any remnant of private conscience is concerned on the part of the delinquents. But I beg lo say, once for all, that unless under coercion, I shall never betray these or similar weaknesses of fallen human nature, when it turns up in the form of penitence. If the State appointed a salary for clergymen to perform marriage, or any other religious act, as its official agent, I can understand that the State might have a right to inquire into the manner, time, circumstances, &c., of such act, and to hold its agent responsible to its laws. There may be those who will admit the obligation, in the absence of these conditions, to render the State an account of their stewardship. But I beg leave to say with the utmost respect for all human legal authority, that I am not one of the number. I am prepared for a prison, or for a scaffold; but I am not prepared to obey a requisition which would violate the obligations of my conscience in a country like this, in which it is said that civil and religious liberty is the right of every citizen. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

†JOHN, Archbishop of New-York.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, Esq., City Inspector.

The Visit of the Prince of Wales.

Preparations for the reception of the Prince of WALES in Canada are rapidly maturing. On the 13th the General Committee of citizens of Toronto had a meeting. They reported that the landing of the Prince of WALES should be on the large open space of ground opposite the Parliament buildings; that the Mayor should there present him with an address, and that there should be an illumination in the evening. On the second day the opening of University Park will take place. The Committee on Decorations recommended the erection of a *dais*, which should be surrounded with an amphitheatre of benches capable of accommodeting ten thousand people; that triumphal arches should be built at the junction of Yonge and King streets, at the City Hall, and at the Government House. The citizens, too, are urged to decorate their houses and places of business. There are to be an fireworks, as a display which would honor the occasion would involve too great an expense. A long discussion followed on the question whether £3,000 or £2,000 should be appropriated. No decision was arrived at.

Union of Soul and Body.

One of the most impenetrable secrets of the Almighty is the union of the soul and body.

Bnt man knows that by acrimonious humors this union is dissolved, and death takes the place of life.

Experience has established beyond donbt that proper purgation reduces the total of acrimonious humors, and cures by perseverance, if the disease is onrable, when Brandreth's Pills are tha medicine used, which are in fact the only purgative medicine in the world which strengthens while in cleanses, being both tonic and purgative.

If we are sick, we owe it to onrselves to use

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

which are purely vegetable and innocent; they act only upon acrid humors, which are always mingled in or around parts in pain. Their timely use has saved many a valuable life.

Principal office for

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

No. 294 Canal-st.

Also, No. 296 Bowery; Campbell's, cor. 8th-av. and 28th-st., and No. 4 Union-square, where advice is given daily without charge.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEA BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.

ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Removal.

BALL, BLACK & CO., in vacating their old premises, corner Broadway and Murray sts., will close for a few days preparetory to opening their new store, corner of Broadway and Prince sts., of which due notice will be given.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.

HEGEMAN & CO.,

Nos. 161, 393, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Scrofula, or King's Evil—Is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an eliterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this everywhere-prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as eruptive and skin diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Blains and Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility, and, indeed, all complaints arising from vitiated or impure blood. The popular belief in "Impurity of the Blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists everywhere.

Death to Vermin.

MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER,

EXTERMINATES RATS AND MICE, WATER BUGS, ROACHES, GARDEN PLANTS, &c. Principal Depôt No. 612 Broadway. Sold also by all druggists.

Barry's Tricopherous

IS the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

$40. Parker Sewing-machines. $40.

First class, Double-Thread, Rapid and Noiseless. Under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, &c. Office, VERNON & CO., No. 469 Broadway. Agents wanted everywhere.

If any one should ask us what, in our opinion, arrived at by an impartial test, was the best and most honest compound remedy for preserving and beautifying the hair, and restoring gray hair to its original color, and the locks to the bald-headed, we should, without hesitation say Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative. See advertisement in another column.—*Louisville Journal.* Sold by all Druggists, Depôt No. 444 Broadway

Parents, Teachers and Others should secure for themselves and their children a careful PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATION, by Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, who would point out all their peculiar traits of character end talent, and what calling in life would be best for each, to insure virtue, health, happiness and success

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Climehugh's Illusive Wig is Entirely Novel. Partings unstainable; no shrinking, no turning up behind; Lad'es' hair of every variety; a system of measurement sent on application. No. 270 Broadway, next A. T. Stewart & Co.

"Fragrant Japonica."—Dupuy's New Perfume.—An olfactory delight distilled from Japanese flowers distinguished by their most delightful fragrance. By EUG. DUPUY, Chemist, No. 609 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

Hair—its diseases, change of color, and embellishment—treated carefully by GRANDJEAN, (40 years' experience and practice,) Astor-place, near Broadway.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!! GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt, No. 32 Platt-st.

Ladies' Dress Gimps, New and Beautiful styles of LOCKITT, SUN & CO.'S, No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trimmings made to match.

John B Dunham, OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS Nos. 76 to 85 East 13th-st., New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine. They are the favorites for families.—*Times.* We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.* Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Young Men's Hats for the Season is the Jeddo Hat, of Woven Straw, to be had only of GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Iron Work for Buildings—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Sheathing, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Plain Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 20th-st. M-av. and 20th-st., New-York.

George B. Sloat & Co.'s CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STICH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Broadway Surpassed in Straw Goods, &c.—Every variety and style of hats and caps at reduced rates. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal street.

Bloom Beaver.—Gentlemen's Dress Hat, the leading style for Summer, introduced by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

GREGORY—REINHOLN.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 19, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Bleecker-st., by Rev. Thomas E. Gregory, AUGUSTUS B. GREGORY to KATE, daughter of J. L. Reinhold, both of New-York City.

FISHER—DENNIS.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 19, at St. Paul's Chapel, by Rev. Morgan Dix, JOSEPH C. FISHER to ELIZABETH M. DENNIS, daughter of Gordon Dennis, Esq.

GRAHAM—STRATTON.—In Baltimore, Md., on Friday, June 8, by Rev. Dr. Cummins, Capt. JOHN M. GRAHAM, of New-York City, to JENNIE E., daughter of the late Platt Stratton, Esq., of Flushing, and granddaughter of Wm. H. Jones, Esq., of Woodbury, L. I.

DIED.

O'DONOVAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 19, at No. 230 Henry-st., Dr. DENNIS J. O'DONOVAN, aged 23 years, 10 months and 16 days.

Notice of funeral in to morrow's papers.

CURRIER.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 19, JOHN A. CURRIER, Jr., youngest son of John A. and Elizabeth Currier, aged 1 year, 8 months and 8 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock on Tnursday afternoon, from the residence of the parents, No. 205 Greenwich-st., without further invitation.

MILLS.—In this City, on Monday, June 18, JOHN MILLS, aged 54 years, 7 months and 19 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, June 20, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 277 Henry-st., without further invitation.

SMYLIE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, June 19, after an illness of one day, KATE AUGUSTA, daughter of the late Edward Smylie, Esq., of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, Charles A. and William, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. William Gardner, No. 5 South 2d-st., on Thursday, June 21, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ANDERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 18, JOHN MOWATT, the beloved son of John L. and Hannah L. Anderson, aged 2 years and 11 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 137 South 5th st., Brooklyn, E. D. His remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

GLOVER.—in Brookiyn, on Saturday, June 16, of consumption, LOUIS N., eldest son of Dr. Ralph and Amelia Glover, aged 29 years and 4 months.

His remains were interred in Greenwood on Sunday.

Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* please copy.

GIBSON.—In Newtown, L. I., suddenly, on Tuesday noon, June 19, WILLIAM GIBSON, in the 72d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, June 21, from his late residence, at Newtown, L. I. Further notice will be given in to-morrow's paper.

BURNHAM.—In Bronxville, Westchester County, on Monday, June 18, MRS. MARIA BURNHAM, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, at Bronxville, this (Wednesday) morning, June 20, at 10 o'clock. The Harlem cars leave 4th-av. and 26th-st. at 8:15 A. M.

Baltimore papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 201, June 19, 1860.

4, 31, 51, 43, 17, 33, 13, 20, 65, 1, 52, 18.

Class No. 202, June 19, 1860.

17, 66, 36, 59, 13, 9, 34, 67, 15, 7, 44, 2, 27, 52.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., June 19, 1860.

GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS.—THE BEST PILLS now before the public for the cure of costiveness, billions and liver

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing. Call, for two days, at No. 204 West 14th-st., between avs. A and B.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A genteel Protestant young woman, a situation in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; understands her business perfectly, in either capacity. Has good City reference. No objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No 624th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine laundress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen from 9 till 3 o'clock, at No. 448 4th-av., between 31st and 32d-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; or as waitress in a private family. Good City reference. Call at No. 240 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., side door, front room over the bakery, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 131 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., third floor, back room.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an experienced Scotch Protestant woman, capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; can bring it up with the bottle if required; good City reference. Apply at No. 54 12th-st., second door west of Broadway, second floor.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young American girl, as child's nurse, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Call at No. 113 West 31st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN wishes to get a situation as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; would have no objection to a place for the Springs or the City; can give the best of City references from first class places. Call to day at No 154 Sullivan-st., from 10 to 6, in the basement.

AS COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION WANTED, by a competent woman, in a private family or first-class boarding house; the country preferred for the Summer; the advertiser understands the business thoroughly, either in City or country; can give the best of City references as to character and ability. Call at No. 120 East 20th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook; is a first-rate cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, pastries and game, perfectly understands her business, and will give entire satisfaction; the best of City reference given. Address No. 116 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND COMPETENT woman desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; understands all kinds of family cooking, meats and pastry; no objection to assist in washing; has five years' reference. Apply at No 228 6th-av. Wages not so much an object as a good place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands meats, soups, baking and pastry; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 135 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. To be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A RESpectable private family as cook; understands it in all its branches; a good bread and cake baker; a short distance in the country preferred; the best of recommendations given. Call for two days at No 240 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—WANTED, by a young Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; or as waitress in a private family. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 240 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., side door, front room over the bakery, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 131 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., third floor, back room.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an experienced Scotch Protestant woman, capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; can bring it up with the bottle if required; good City reference. Apply at No. 54 12th-st., second door west of Broadway, second floor.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young American girl, as child's nurse, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Call at No. 113 West 31st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOman wishes to get a situation as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; would have no objection to a place for the Springs or the City; can give the best of City references from first class places. Call to day at No 154 Sullivan-st., from 10 to 6, in the basement.

AS COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION WANTED, by a competent woman, in a private family or first-class boarding house; the country preferred for the Summer; the advertiser understands the business thoroughly, either in City or country; can give the best of City references as to character and ability. Call at No. 120 East 20th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook; is a first-rate cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, pastries and game, perfectly understands her business, and will give entire satisfaction; the best of City reference given. Address No. 116 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND COMPEtent woman desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; understands all kinds of family cooking, meats and pastry; no objection to assist in washing; has five years' reference. Apply at No 228 6th-av. Wages not so much an object as a good place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands meats, soups, baking and pastry; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 135 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. To be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A RESpectable private family as cook; understands it in all its branches; a good bread and cake baker; a short distance in the country preferred; the best of recommendations given. Call for two days at No 240 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to a short distance in the country; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 Amity-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent young woman; is a good cook and an excellent baker; would assist in the washing and ironing of a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 75 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young Protestant woman; will assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference can be seen for two days at No. 120 8th st, between av. A and 1st av., 4th floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to go to the country with a family for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 214 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 123 West 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A GOOD cook in a private family, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches, has the best of City reference, and has no objection to go to the country. Call or address at No. 2 Washington-square, East.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants a situation as first-class cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has the best of City references; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook; first-rate washer and ironer; has good reference from her last place; does not mind going a short way in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 310 26th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS GOOD plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; or would go as laundress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 166 West 21st-st.

AS COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, AND HOUSEMAIDS.—Wanted situations for several very experienced girls, who have lived out in the above capacities, and are very highly recommended by Brooklyn families as reliable, competent, and obliging servants. The above are girls of very neat appearance, and changetheir places but seldom; also situations wanted for a few very respectable girls just landed, to do general housework; some of which have lived out in the old country, and are very desirable servants. Apply to MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, situations by two respectable German girls (sisters), well recommended, one as cook and the other as chambermaid. Apply at No. 339 Bowery, between 3d and 4th sts., or address G. H. W., as above.

AS COOK—HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, SITUAtions by two respectable girls; one as professional cook; the other to do cooking, washing and ironing. Good reference given. Also a good laundress. Call at No. 45 Atlantic-st., between Hicks and Columbia sts., Brooklyn.

AS COOK—HOUSEMAID—WANTED, SITUAtions by two very respectable German girls, sisters, well recommended; one as cook, and the other as chambermaid, or for general housework. Apply at No. 260 Bowery, between 3d and 4th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a middle aged woman; can give City reference. Apply at No. 422 Greenwich-st., top floor, back room, for two days.

AS COMPANION AND ATTENDANT.—A young Protestant lady is very desirous to obtain a situation as companion and attendant on an elderly or invalid lady; would assist in housekeeping, besides making herself generally useful; would not object to take the entire charge of one or two children, teaching them the rudiments of English, and plain sewing. Send a line, for one week, X., care of Mrs. Jennett, No. 425 6th-av., corner 26th-st.

AS DAIRYMAID OR COOK.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as dairymaid or plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker; makes good butter; a short distance in the country preferred, in a small respectable family. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 409 West 36th-st., near 9th-av., 2d floor, back room.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—WANTED BY A Protestant woman, a situation as dressmaker and seamstress, or lady's maid and seamstress; has no objection to the country; the best City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

AS GENERAL HOUSE-SERVANT.—SITUAtion wanted by a neat, respectable servant girl to do general housework, or as plain cook, washer and ironer; is economical, competent and faithful; will try to please, and can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 28 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper, by a very efficient and strictly conscientious lady, who thoroughly understands housekeeping; also the care and management of children, if required. Advertiser can give satisfactory references. Call on or address, for three days, M. S., No 124 Willoughby-st., between Prince and Carlton sts., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—HOUSEKEEPER'S SITuation wanted by an American lady, in a hotel or boarding house, or gentleman's family, or as companion to an invalid lady, or would take charge of some first-class tenement houses, or any position to obtain a respectable living; no objection to going out of the City. Call at No. 34 1st-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A MIDdle-aged woman, a situation to take charge of an elderly gentleman's house; or has no objection to travel with a lady or an invalid. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 361 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a Protestant widow woman, as housekeeper, to take charge of a home or take care of children. Apply at No. 212 10th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Has good reference.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing, or to attend children and do plain sewing. Has good City reference. Apply corner 23d-st. and avenue A, Clark House, top floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, to do general housework, in a small family. Apply to MARY GORMAN, No. 108 Lewis-st., New-York City, second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress; does up linen in magnificent style; wages $8 a month; City or country; also, one as cook, in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, pies and jellies; wages $9. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable protestant woman as first laundress; understands French finting; has lived with the best of private families; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 22 12th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

AS NURSE.—A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORed girl would like a situation as nurse; she understands her business perfectly; she would like a situation where there is but one or two children; can give the best of City references from her last place. Call, for one day, from 11 to 6 o'clock, at No. 154 Sullivan-st. No objection to a country place.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, a situation to take care of an invalid lady or an old gentleman, or would take the full charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to the country; best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 162 East 26th-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS NURSE by a competent Protestant person; takes the entire charge of an infant from birth; has unquestionable references. Call or address GAMBLE, No. 290 Mott-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts., Room No. 17, or Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, a situation to take care of children, or to take charge of an invalid; no objection to the country. Inquire at the millinery establishment, No. 831 Broadway.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED, BY AN English Protestant girl; can take entire charge of an infant; is willing to travel; can care after children at sea, or wait on a lady. Call for three days, at No. 337 3d-av., corner of 26th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble married lady, a situation as nurse, or would assist in doing light housework; would have no objection to go in the country. Apply for two days, at No 110 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation as nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress only, by a Protestant young woman, with good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, or would go as chambermaid and waitress; also, as good plain cook, excellent washer and irener, or would go as laundress. The best of City reference. Call at No. 105 West 21st-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's Machine; understands all kinds of family sewing; best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 408 3d-av., over the Post-office, between 30th and 31st sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a competent young girl, as nurse and seamstress, or would wait on a lady traveling for the Summer months; good City references from her last place. Call or address at No 88 West 40th-st., between Broadway and 6th av., on the fourth floor, for two days.

AS WAITER AND CHAMBERMAID—NURSE.—Wanted, situations for two capable and trustworthy young women, as servants one as waiter and chambermaid, the other as nursery or chambermaid. Any person wishing to employ one or both, will call at No. 27 West 16th st.

A BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADY, BROUGHT up in wealth and affluence, hundreds of miles from home, and in very embarrassed circumstances, wishes a situation in some light business, or to oversee a gentleman's home—widower's preferred—or would travel, or go any distance. She is sincere and can give references, if desired, and hopes no one will answer for mere curiosity. Address EMMELINE, strictly in confidence, Miss H. B., No. 123 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 59 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietress, MRS. DARLING, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French, and others, with good references, for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 51 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

MALES.

AS BUTLER.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN not now requiring his services, a situation in a private family for an English butler, of unexceptionable habits and well qualified in every way to give satisfaction to his employer. Address Box No. 1,676 General Post-office.

AS BUTLER.—WANTED, BY A MOST RESpectable Protestant man, a situation in a private family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 58 Greenwich-avenue, second floor, back room.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, IN City or country, to take care of horses, or as undercoachman, by a young man who has all his life been employed in taking charge of horses; has good references for honesty, sobriety and industry. Address R. K., care of John Hooper & Co., advertising agents, *Times* building.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by one who thoroughly understands his business; is willing to devote his whole time to his employer; has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen at No. 88 West 28th-st., at his present employer's, for two days, or a note addressed to MICHAEL will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young man who thoroughly understands his business. Has the highest recommendations as to character from his last place. The best of City reference can be produced from his last employer. Address T. C., Box No. 196 *Times* office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young man in the above capacity, who perfectly understanes his business, and has the best of City references. Would take a situation to go to the country for the Summer months with a young gentleman. Address M. O., Box No 190 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of reference from his last place, where he has lived four years. Address M. D., Box No. 202 *Times* office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SMART SINGLE MAN wants a situation as coachman; he has given long service with the most respectable families in this City; he has just left his present situation. Address P. F., Dr. Enton's office, No. 159 Columbia-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation as coachman; is a careful driver and excellent groom; he understands his business well, and is kind and obliging; country preferred. Address J. D., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION for a single man, to take care of first class horses. Good city reference given. Address C. N., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A young man wants a situation as coachman, and to take charge of a small garden; understands the care and management of horses and cows; prefers the country; can give good reference for ability and character. Address J. R., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a Protestant married man that thoroughly understands his business; has the best of references from last employer, and can be seen with his present employer, where he has lived for the past two years, between 123d-a. and 125th sts., Harlem, or send a note to H. T., Harlem; no objection to City or country.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable competent young man as coachman and groom; will make himself generally useful; has lived for six or seven years in the city of Dublin in private families, and also in New York; presents the best testimonials. Address P. T., Box No 236 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man, with the most undoubted reference for honesty, sobriety and correctness, desires a situation to the above capacity; is an excellent hand over horses; is willing to be generally useful; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS FARMER—COOK—HOUSEMAID.—A man, wife and daughter, wish situations; he understands the management of a farm, is a fruit and flower gardener; understands grafting and pruning of all kinds of trees; his wife is a good cook, and the daughter can do all kinds of knitting; best of references. Call for two days, at No. 114 Clinton-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by one who understands the management of graperies, greenhouse and the kitchen garden, also the flower garden and pleasure ground. Address, for four days, to M. P., care of Mr. Humphries, florist and horticulturist, Hall-st., between Green and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a German single man; understands his business in all its branches; has the best of references. Address J. K., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a steady, active young man who perfectly understands his business in both capacities; has the best of City references for ability and character. Address M. C., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, shall be attended to.

AS PORTER.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN wishes a situation in a store as Porter, as he understands his business in that capacity, or to take care of horses and wagons; he knows the City well, and is a careful driver; he has filled both situations and has good reference. Address, until engaged, S. R. S., Box No. 197 Times Office.

AS PRACTICAL GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by one who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, greenhouse, grapery flowers and vegetable gardening, the laying out of new places and superintendence of a gentleman's place; has the best of references for the last nine years for capability and character. Address M. J., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION AS WAITER IS wanted in or near the City, by a first class man; understands his business thoroughly, and can be highly recommended from his last place, one of the first families of the City, for sobriety, integrity, &c. Understands the making of ice-cream and other fancy ices in a superior manner. Address No. 45 West 17th-st., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A competent single young man, as waiter in a private family, has no objections to go to the country; can produce the best of city reference from his last employer, as to honesty and capability. Call, or address a note to P. L., at E. McKetire's, druggist, corner 18th-st. and Broadway; can be seen for two days.

AS WAITER.—AN ENGLISHMAN WANTS A situation in a private family as waiter; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; best City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 462 5th-av., corner 29th-st., in the butcher's stall.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a competent young man, who perfectly understands his business, and having the most respectable city reference. No objection to any part of the country. Can be seen or address a note to O. S., No. 327 Broadway, in the back store, between 12th and 13th sts., for three days.

A YOUNG MAN OF EDUCATION, AND with very good reference, would feel eternal gratitude to that person who would give him an occasion, in not too long a time, to become an owner of $46 to repay a debt; he is not afraid to work. Address A. M., 47, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LAD, 14 YEARS OF AGE, HAS desirous of obtaining a situation; has attended school and resides with his parents; he can read and write both the German and English languages; his parents wishing him to get into some mercantile dry or wholesale dry goods, his character is unquestionable. Apply at No. 54 Oliver-st.

ANY ONE HAVING CIRCULARS OR WRAPpers to be directed, can have them done with neatness, despatch, and on the most reasonable terms, by addressing D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

CUT GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

TURNER & LANE, Nos. 43 and 45 Dunne-street. A general assortment of Cut and Pressed Glassware, Coal-oil Globes and Chimneys, Gas Shades, &c.

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PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
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We are now offering a full assortment of piano-fortes all of which are of our own manufacture, and warranted in every respect. By permission, we refer to the undersigned parties, who, from personal experience to many years, can recommend our instruments, both as to their quality and durability:

Winslow, Lanier & Co.	M. D. Morgan & Co.
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Bowen, Holmes & Co.	J. R. Ransom & Co.
Brokaw, Butler & Co.	Betts, Nichols & Co.
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Thomas Owen & Son,	Joseph Foulkes' Sons.
Merrick & Bull.	Ivison & Phinney.

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MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
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GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the most professional player in one quarter of lessons. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

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PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

WM. HALL & SON, NO. 543 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, BETWEEN PRINCE AND HOUSTON STREETS.—DEIGOS' PATENT, the Violin Piano.
"The best Piano existing."
ALEXANDRE ORGANS, from 5 to 16 Registers.
PRINCE & CO.'S Celebrated Melodeons; all styles.
HALL'S celebrated Guitars; Guitar Strings.
HALL'S New Patent Banjos. Violin Strings.
New Catalogue of Music, sent by mail on receipt of 7 cents in stamps.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS TO RENT AND FOR SALE.—Five new 7 octave pianos, beautiful cases and superior tone, to rent; four second-hand pianos, and two do. with Æolian, to rent; twenty melodeons, new and second-hand, for sale or rent at low prices. one second-hand 7-octave piano, been used about one year, price $290, will be sold for $200. Second-hand melodeons for $10, $40, $60, $80 and $75. Second-hand pianos $50 $60, $75, $90, $120 and $150. Monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. Pianos and melodeons tuned and repaired
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 408 Broadway,
Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

ORGANIST.—A GENTLEMAN WHO THOroughly understands and plays the organ, desires an engagement in the City of New-York or Brooklyn. Salary not to be under $300. Address ORGANIST, care of Schuberth & Co., No. 96 Spring-st., where, also, highest references can be had.

HALLETT BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

PIANO WANTED—CITY MAKER PREFERRED; not less than 6¾-octave; to cost $150 to $200. Parties having bargains may address, giving size name of maker, how long in use, and style of finish, with the lowest price for cash, Box No. 2,162 Post-office.

ALBERT WEBER'S OVERSTRUNG grand-action iron-frame Piano-fortes, unsurpassed in sweetness and power, beauty and durability. Warranted for 3 years. 156 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

E. TROMPSON, NO. 430 BROOME-ST., ONLY one door east of Broadway, has constantly on hand the best assortment of Pianos in the City, at prices from $5 to $300. All fully guaranteed. Pianos to let.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 437 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $130.
Call and see them.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 467 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

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ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
As improved for 1859.

WIRE STAMPED IRON COVERS AND BOTTOMS—TINNED.

The only Freezer known which is constructed on true Scientific principles.

The Cheapest, Best and most Economical; requiring less ice and less labor than any other, being at the same time the most durable in structure, and most certain in its operations.

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LADIES GOING TO THE COUNTRY
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Should provide themselves with one of
BROWN'S PATENT
ROTARY SMOOTHING IRONS,
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Sold by BERRIANS and WINDLE & CO., and by dealers in house-furnishing goods generally.

THE OLD JAVA COFFEE POT.
HOTEL COFFEE BOILER—BARTLETT'S Patent—is decidedly the best coffee pot in use. It fits perfectly, yet simple construction, it presses and distills the rich aroma, and thus secures the full flavor of the coffee thereby making better coffee with one-third less.
The highest premium, a silver medal, was awarded the Old Java Coffee Pot, by the American Institute, 1859. Call and examine, or send for a circular.
BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, 426 Broadway.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR,
With FILTER and WATER-COOLER combined,
Is the best self ventilating Provision Preserver
in the world.
BARTLETT & LESLEY,
Sole Manufacturers,
No. 426 Broadway, New-York

STOP AND REFLECT BEFORE YOU waste your money in purchasing a poor article GRIFFIN & ROWE'S Patent Ice Breakers are recommended by all who have used them; they save their cost in ice, and do not injure the refrigerator. Take one home and try it. For sale by all hardware and house-furnishing stores. Manufactured by
F. STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TAKE NOTICE.

A Marble Quarry to let, lying near the New-York and Harlem Railroad, between Mount Kisco and Bedford Stations. For particulars apply to S. A. HALSTEAD Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y.

THE PROPRIETOR OF A PERMANENT and reliable mechanical business in Brooklyn is desirous of making an arrangement with some person having the necessary capital, with a view of enlarging and extending the business, which is very profitable and safe, the sales being entirely for cash, and with a moderate capital may be increased to a large amount. Address A. B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE STOCK, FIXTURES and lease of the drug-store on the northeast corner of Broad and Market sts., Newark, N. J. A rare chance is here offered for any one who wishes to enter into a safe and profitable business. Apply, between the hours of 8 and 12 o'clock A. M., to
M. WILLIAMS & BRO., Newark, N. J.

PARTNER WANTED—TO PURCHASE AN INterest in a planing mill, connected with the lumber and box business in this City. A person with capital will find this an excellent opportunity to engage in a profitable business. Address, with real name, Box No. 1,301 Post-office.

SEWING-MACHINE-SEWING-MACHINE.—A capitalist wanted, to take an interest in an improved sewing-machine, the best ever produced for leather. Also, a patent, valuable to all sewing-machines. Address S. L. M., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY, IN AN OFFICE. Must bring good references. Call at No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 11½.

A NURSE.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED Protestant woman as nurse for a babe; must not be over 30 years of age, and must furnish best references as to capability and character. Call at No. 110 5th-av., between 9 and 11 A. M.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A YOUNG WOMAN, neat and tidy in her person; must have good recommendations, and understand sewing. Apply at No. 62 East 21st-st., from 9 to 12.

A NURSE AND ATTENDANT FOR AN INVALID, (A LADY.)—Wanted, a young woman as neat personal appearance, capable of taking charge of an invalid, and able to do plain sewing, will hear of a situation in Brooklyn by applying at Room No. 17 Nassau Bank Building, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

WANTED.—A LARGE NUMBER OF ENGLISH, Scotch Irish, French and German female servants at No. 70 Bleecker-st., near Broadway. Empire Employment Institute, where servants can get good situations free of charge. This establishment is conducted on strict business principles by T. A. CARPENTER.

WANTED.—FAMILIES WISHING TO REMOVE to the country, which are composed of two or more grown-up daughters, may hear of an opportunity to better their circumstances with permanent employment in a manufacturing village, in the State of Connecticut by addressing Box 1,098 Post-office, New-York City. Apply to No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.—FOR SALE—A SPLENDID STOCK of new and second-hand tables, at $200, $225, and $300, of every size, complete. Oils and examine price. Houses furnished. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.
Will sell at auction,
ON FRIDAY, JUNE 29,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
TEN PLOTS OF LAND,
Containing from
9 to 32 Lots each,
On the upper part of
BROADWAY, HARLEM RIVER, 211TH, 212TH, 213TH, 214TH and 215TH STS.
30 per cent.
Can remain on bond and mortgage,
Part of it for 10 years.

This property is within one hour's time of Chambers-st. by the Hudson River Railroad trains, leaving at 8 and 9:45 A. M., and 1:15, 3:35, 4:15, 5:30, 7, and 10:45 P. M., leave 31st-st. station (5 minutes later,) stopping at Tubby Hook, which is very near the premises. Return trains stop on the way down at 6:57, 7:34, 8:07, 12:04, and 11:55 A. M., and 4:08, 5:50, and 9:16 P. M.

THE HARLEM RIVER BOATS
Leave Peck-slip Ferry at 7, 8, 9:15, and 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, and 7:15 P. M. Time to the Century House, at the foot of 215th-st., which street is now opened and graded from the river to Broadway, one hour and fifteen minutes. The same boats return every hour until 7 P. M. The 3d-av. cars arrive at and leave every five minutes, the landing on the Harlem River at the end of 3d-av., where the steamboats stop on their way up and down.

SALE POSITIVE, WITHOUT RESERVE.

Those who go up to view the property will find each plot staked at the four corners, with a number in the centre to correspond with the map, which may be obtained from the Auctioneer's office, No. 7 Pine-st., or from Mr. Post, at the Century House, on Harlem River, near the foot of 215th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, JUNE 26,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
AT SEACAUCUS, TOWNSHIP OF NORTH
BERGEN, HUDSON COUNTY,
NEW-JERSEY.
(If not previously disposed of at private sale.)

The large and valuable farms known as the Philip DePeyster farms, containing, altogether, 610 acres of land, situate at Seacaucus, township of North Bergen, Hudson County, New-Jersey. This property lies along the Hackensack River, and is intersected by the New-York and Paterson Railroad—is near the line of the North-ern Railroad, and distant about four miles from Hoboken.

The farms will be offered in lots of suitable size, or sold altogether, as may appear most desirable. Maps of the property can be had of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st. For terms and other particulars, reference can be had to GEORGE S. PUFFER, Executor, &c., of P. DePeyster, deceased, Farman-st., near Fulton, Bedford, or ANDREW MOONEY, at Hudson County Clerk's Office, Hudson City, N. J., or ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & Co., Auctioneers, No. 153 Broadway.
AUCTION NOTICE.
HARDWARE TRADE SALE.

Will continue their sale, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at eight months' credit, commencing with second catalogue, lot 3,077, with hand and panel saws, scissors, American cutlery assorted, broom and sail twine, butcher's knives, razors, silver plated ware, silver plated castors, tea sets, &c. Also, a choice assortment Sheffield pocket cutlery, table cutlery, &c.

By LOCKWOOD BROTHERS, No. 45 Murray-st.
THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
200 cases Men's and Boys' Straw Hats.
100 cases Women's, Misses', and Children's do.
The Trade is invited.

I. W. SLOAT, Auctioneer.
A. K. FOSTER & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCtion at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, June 21st, the following desirable property:

That elegant four-story brown-stone front house and lot known as No. 40 (old number) East 19th-st., 253 feet East of Broadway. Lot 20 feet by half the block. The house is 4 stories high high stoop and basement, with sub-cellar, about 55 feet deep. Has all the modern improvements: also, a private staircase. Hall paved with marble tiles. Is built in the best manner, and has never been occupied. Title indisputable. Terms easy.

Also, those 4 splendid lots on the 1st avenue, between 116th and 118th-sts., Nos. 2536 to 2542. These lots are beautifully located on the East side of the avenue, and are even with the grade. (2.)

Also, seven fine lots on West 79th-st., North side, 100 east of 12th-av., 25x102 feet 2 inches. The street is 100 feet wide, and is graded, curbed and guttered. The lots are surrounded by a substantial board fence, 7 feet high, and have two wells of good water on them. (3.)

Also, two beautifully-located lots on 1st av., between 116th and 117th sts., 25x91 feet. (4.)

Also, those eight desirable lots on 9th-av., between 116th and 117th-sts. The two corner lots are 25 11x100, the others 25x100, and about on the grade. (5.)

For maps and full particulars apply at No. 11 Pine-st.

A. M. CRISTADAL, Auctioneer, No. 23 Bowery.
AUCTION SALE OF FINE GOLD, SILVER and diamond watches, watch movements, and rich diamond jewelry, among which is one single diamond weighing four carats.—A. M. CRISTADAL will sell, on THURSDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock, the stock of an

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 63 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to Travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes.
ALSO, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c.
Drafts on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

AMERICAN ZOOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL SOCIETY.
Books for subscription to the capital stock of $200,000, in shares of $100 each, in the American Zoological and Botanical Society, will be opened on MONDAY, June 4, at the office of the Treasurer, Wilson G. Hunt, No. 39 Pine-street, and at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., Pine-street and Nassau-sts., and continue open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. every day until further notice. Ten per cent. will be required in cash, the balance to be paid to the Treasurer as may be called in, when ordered by the Council.
WILSON G. HUNT,
WARD SHERMAN,
ROBERT L. STUART.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 154 Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 56 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 154 NASSAU-ST.,
Buy Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DEficiency in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An Act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, in transferable certificates of stock will on issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1887. It is to be understood that the proposals are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if they are willing to do so, at their option, and reserving to the Commissioners the right to reject any or all proposals, if in their opinion, such rejection is necessary to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $1,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department.
The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 15th day of June next.
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.
Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing without the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.
Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILLIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDholders of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1857, creating a sinking fund, proposals will be received at the office of said Company in New Orleans, La., up to the last day of June next, inclusive, for the purchase of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. On the day above named, the bids in the forms of sealed proposals will be opened by the Board of Directors and purchases made to the above-named extent, (payable in dollars at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,) from those whose bids are most favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the right to reject all bids over par if they deem proper.
RICHARD S. CHARLES, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL DIVIDEND No. 9.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution dated June 11, 1860, ordered a dividend of Five per Cent. to be paid for the year 1859, on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds and Canal Indebtedness.
The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer, at No. 166 Front-st., in the City of New York, on and after the 1st day of July, 1860.
The Bonds and Certificates of indebtedness must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
HENRY GRINNELL,
Trustees I. & M. Canal.
Illinois and Michigan Canal Office, June 11, 1860.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., June 13, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least six months previous to the FIRST OF JULY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 15th of July, during the hours of business, at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M.
Interest will be allowed on all sums deposited on or before Thursday, the 12th of July, the same as if deposited on the 1st. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company, No 16 Wall st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	147,000

This Company have to-day declared a dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, on the 14th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD Avenue. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits of $500 and under, and at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from the 1st of July.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.
M. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
JOHN CASTERA, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUNYON, Secretary.

FIFTY-SECOND DIVIDEND BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors, held THIS DAY, it was resolved that a Dividend of ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after July 3, out of the profits of the last 6 months, leaving a balance of said earnings, 5½ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund. The Transfer Book will be closed to said date.
By order of the Board.
June 18, 1860. WM. F. BEGGETT, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held the 11th day of June, 1860, a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. was declared on common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 20 day of July next, at the Transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th instant to 3d proximo.
A. H. FAPLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1860. }
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF four per cent on the Capital Stock will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of July, proximo. By order of the Board
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c. Bought and sold on commission for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 38 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN RAILroad.—The subscribers will purchase, at par, any part of the Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad Company.
DABNEY & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

STARK COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS MATURING July 1, 1860. Nos. 1 to 30, and the July Coupons of Bonds Nos. 1 to 88, will be paid on and after that date at the office of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

$15,000 ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD 1st mortgage 10 per cent. bonds. $10,000 FULTON COUNTY, Ill., 8 per cent. bonds, and other first-class securities for sale by
JOHN J. THOMAS, No. 9 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE.—FULTON COUNTY, ILLINOIS, 8 per cent. Bonds, interest payable July 1, at Gilman, Son & Co.'s Banking House, No. 47 Exchange-place. Funds on deposit to meet accruing interest. Apply to
G. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

P. W. GALLAUDET
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 11 PINE-ST.,
Where he will continue to buy and sell on commission, GOLD, SILVER, METAL, and other BUSINESS PAPER.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS Bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS Bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS.
These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee Co., N. Y., eight miles south of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia.
The principal Acid Springs are three in number; besides these there are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined Analysis. They contain a very large amount of Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Proto-Sulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by the waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these curative substances.
Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use.
In skin diseases—even in confirmed leprosy—the waters have been signally successful.
Opinions of medical and scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal values of these waters:—Prof. Emmons, T. Romeyn Beck, M. D., of Albany; Jas. McNaughton, M. D., of Albany; Buckingham Smith, Esq., of New York; Dr. H. Gamperle, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. J. S. Swaine, of Lockport, N. Y. They recommend the waters confidently. Dr. Spring writes to a case of chronic diarrhœa of several years' standing, which was cured by the use of the water. Dr. Beck says: "I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as medicinal agents." Dr. Campbell says: "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."
Dr. S. P. Ward read a paper on the subject of these Waters, before the Academy of Physicians, in the City of New-York, in which he states that the Waters possess decidedly tonic, refrigerant, and astringent properties; and, that the class of diseases to which they are more particularly adapted are: Chronic affections of the digestive and urinary organs, and some of the cutaneous diseases; chronic dyspepsia; chronic diarrhœa; chronic dysentery; chronic diuresis; chronic cystitis; diabetes; cases of passive hemorrhage, such as Purpura hemorrhagica, and the colliquative sweats of Hectic Fever. The Water may also be often used with advantage, he says, in cases of low typhoid fevers; in convalescence from protracted fevers, to excite the appetite and promote digestion; in diarrhœa, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrana of the intestines. In calculous affections or phthisis, attended with phosphatic sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid, as being more solvent, and less apt, by continued use, to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases it can be used, properly diluted, as a refrigerant to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In skin diseases—in those forms of dyspepsia connected with an alkaline condition of the stomach as in pyrosis, or water-brash, it will prove better than hydrochloric acid. In cases of Colica pictonum, and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this water will prove to be an admirable antidote. In chronic pharyngitis, laryngitis, chronic mucous catarrh, and humid asthma, chronic ophthalmia, (externally,) as a gargle in ulcerated sore throats, in cases of salivation, and in leucorrhœa and gleet; and also in piles.
When taken internally, a wine-glassful of the Water, diluted, taken three times a day, is sufficient for an adult.
Other testimonials from physicians, and other respectable individuals, may be seen on application to the Agent.
Dealers supplied on liberal terms.
No Water genuine unless procured from the
H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent,
Metropolitan Hotel Buildings,
No 574 Broadway, New-York.
Sold also by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161 390, 511, and 755 Broadway, and by THOS. T. GREEN, corner 14th-st. and Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.
COUNTERPARTS OF THE PATENT IMperial, EUROPEAN and COLLEGIATE SEALS are upon each wrapper around TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and every package is accompanied by a book of 124 pages, replete with the most invaluable information. To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening. On Sundays from 11 till 2. Triesemar No. 1 effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life, its invigorating powers are astonishing. Triesemar No. 2 has superior properties in those cases where sequelæ and cubebs have been administered. Triesemar No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities from the system, is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury or other deleterious mineral. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2, and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Single case, $3; 4 cases in 1, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9. Forwarded by Dr. BARROW, on receiving a remittance, from No. 194 Bleecker-st., N. Y. Consultations from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays 11 to 2. Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., also, 116 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st. Brooklyn.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 438 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Separate consulting rooms.

DR. R. CORBETT MAY BE CONSULTED, confidentially, at his office, No. 19 Duane-st., for each of the Company, and the Board receiving the diseases, enables Dr. C. to make permanent cures, no matter how desperate the case may appear, strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, impotency, and in fact, all diseases affecting the urinary organs treated on an entirely new plan. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have suffered from the malpractice of medical impostors, are particularly requested to call. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office, as member of the New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, CONfirms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richare's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1 and book gratis. Female disease, success fully treated. Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wellack's Theatre up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No 18 Ann-st.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY IN MEDIcal SCIENCE—is Prof. DARCY'S remedy for private diseases in both sexes effecting a perfect cure in a few days. Thousands have been entirely without the slightest suspicion of their most intimate acquaintances being excited. Prof. D. may be consulted upon any case daily at his offices, (up stairs,) No 615 Broadway, from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. Ladies suffering from irregularities, &c., &c., should at once apply to the Professor for his Chalybeate Pills, $1 a box. Mornings until 2 o'clock are exclusively for consultations by ladies. Letters by mail attended to.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, 28 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases no matter how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

DR. CHARLES SWEET, OF LEBANON, Conn., the celebrated bone-setter, intends to be in New-York, at the National Hotel—entrance Liberty-st. No. 87—the fourth week in every month, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 26 and 27—to attend to bone-setting, and to all scrofulous and chronic diseases.

SPECIAL DISEASES.—SEE ADVERTISEMENT headed as above under "Miscellaneous."

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. BUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which one has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence in embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, as proves the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE.—THIS DAY—NICHOLAS and *Throgsneck, Irona, Phopiat* and *Bourbon*, will start for the Two-and-a-half-mile Handicap, and for the Purse, two-mile heats. *Rosa Bonheur, Red Eagle* and *Cyclone* are entered for the three-year-old stake. Stranger' Badges for the meeting, $6. Day Badges, $3.
HENRY COLTON, Proprietor.
N. B.—Wednesday, Thursday and Friday will be race days. Friday—Four-mile heats.

FASHION COURSE RACES.—JUNE 19, 20 AND 21.—Via the 34th-st. or James slip ferry, to Hunter's Point, is the most direct drive from the upper or lower part of the City to the Course, over the new turnpike. Both ferries connect with the Flushing railroad.

TO FASHION COURSE—SPRING MEETING, The 10th or 23d-st. Ferry to Greenpoint is the most direct drive from the lower or central part of this City.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 26th day of June, at 12 o'clock M., for altering and repairing Ward School-house No. 12, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for altering and repairing Ward School-house No. 12, Seventh Ward," and be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
New-York, June 12, 1860. JOHN DUFFY,
RICHARD POILLON,
School Officers of Seventh Ward.

4 SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S AND Herring's Patents; also two large jewelers' safes, for sale low by QUICK BROS., No. 36 Maiden-lane, N. Y.
AGENTS FOR FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK.
On and after June 1, the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with water-tight compartments, will run in connexion with the favorite steamer MOSES DEAN, daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Flushing.	College Point.
6 00 A. M.	6 20 A. M.
7 45 A. M.	7 55 A. M.
10 00 A. M., direct through to New-York.	
11 00 A. M.	11 15 A. M., stopping at 126th-st.
2 15 P. M., direct through to New-York.	
3 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M., stopping at 126th-st.
5 15 P. M.	5 30 P. M., stopping at 126th-st.

Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market wharf
8 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point.
9 30 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 126th-st.
12 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 126th-st.
1 00 P. M., direct through to Flushing.
4 00 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
5 15 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
6 45 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
Fare 15 cents. Sunday school pic-nics and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

JUNE, 1860.
HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER AND OCEAN PORT.
THE STEAMER
LONG BRANCH,
Capt. J. P. COELIES,
Will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Friday, June 15, 4 P. M.	Friday, June 15, 11 A. M.
Sunday, R. B. J'e 17, 7 A. M.	Saturday, June 16, 12 M.
Monday, June 18, 7 A. M.	Sunday, R. B. J'e 17, 3½ P. M.
Tuesday, June 19, 8 A. M.	Monday, June 18, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, June 20, 8½ A. M.	Tuesday, June 19, 3 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.
STEAMER THOMAS POWELL
Leaves foot of Jay-st. every AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY!"—THE COMmodious, safe and fast steamer CROTON, Capt R. S. HOWKINS, having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks on

SUNDAY.....June 17.	THURSDAY.....June 21.
MONDAY.....June 18	FRIDAY.....June 22.
WEDNESDAY....June 20	SATURDAY.....June 23.

Leaving James-slip, E. R., 7:45 A. M.; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8 o'clock; Pier No. 4 N. R., 9 A fine Cotillion Band on Board also refreshments. Bait and fishing tackle supplied.
Fare for the Excursion.....Fifty Cents
Affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands and Fortifications.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—ASTORIA, RAVENSWOOD AND NEW-YORK.—The Steamer METAMORA, Capt. JOHN TOWNSEND.
Will leave Astoria at 8:35, 8 and 10:5 A. M., and 2:50, 4:55 and 6:20 P. M.
Will leave Fulton Market-slip at 7:15 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4 5:45 and 7 P. M.
Landing at Hunter's Point each way. Fare 10 cents.
H. N. GAGE, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat ALIDA will leave Jay-st. Pier on and after SATURDAY, June 23, daily, at 8:30 A. M., connecting at 30th-st. pier on and after June 27; returning to the City at 6:30. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga or any other point west, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare 50 cents.

MORNING LANE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDwell's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception,) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Ames-st.,) and 30th-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS, FROM Peck Slip, E. R.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon; connecting with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New Haven and Hartford Express Trains. Freight taken. GEO. W. COELIES, Agent.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE NAUshon will run daily during the season. Leaves West 10th (Ames) st., at 9½, 12¾, 3½; Spring-st., 9½, 12¾, 3½; pier No. 4 North River, 10, 1, 4, landing at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6½. Fare 25 cents, includes a return ticket.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY, COMMENCING TUESDAY, June 5, 1860. The new steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. pier for Albany on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st., after June 6.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT—FROM Oliver-slip, E. R., in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, leaves daily at 12 o'clock noon. Fare 50 cents. Freight taken. GEO. W. COELIES, Agent.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENport.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50; Deck, $1.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—Steamer ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 A. M.

FOR MAMAROSECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND AND WHITESTONE.—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust; no coal gas.

FOR PERTH AMBOY.—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rosevile, Robinson-st. and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS POTTER leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No 26 East River at 3 P. M., and leaves Chestnut P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE 50 CTS. ALL WAYS.—On and after Monday, May 28, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 8 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:45 P. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and station above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and station above; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford Croton Falls, and all stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.; White Plains, 6:30, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M. 3:45 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Foreham, Croton Falls, 6 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations to White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:30 P. M. (Sundays included.) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M. and 4 and 7 P. M. For Poughkeepsie, 11:5 and 6:20 P. M. For Tarrytown, 9:35 and 10:45 P. M. For Peekskill, 6:30 P. M. From 31st st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning Express Train, 3:20 A. M. Express Train, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 6:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Main-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.—Until the 1st of July next the steamboat ADELE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. wharf (North side) EVERY DAY, except Sundays, at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. for Port Monmouth, thence by railroad to Long Branch, stopping at all intermediate towns. Leave Long Branch at 7½ A. M. and 6 P. M. After July 1, three trains will be run daily each way.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $5; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD—FOR Budd's Lake, Lake Hopatcong, Schooley's Mountain, &c.—Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., and are met on arrival by comfortable stages at these pleasant places of Summer resort. Morristown Express at 5:10 P. M. J. E. BASSINGER, Supt.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 11 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.; Sag Harbor, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:35 and 6:45 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.
The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets during the Summer, through this region, commencing June 9. Fare for the entire Excursion $7 50. Tickets good for ten days. Leave Cortlandt-st. at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. Leave Pier No. 1 North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Apply for tickets at either place. For further information, apply to H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket agent, 69 Wall-st.

EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, N. J., via
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
Societies, Churches, Sunday-schools, &c., desirous of forming excursion parties to the above delightful watering place, will be dealt with on very liberal terms on application at the Company's Office corner of Fulton and Church sts.

EXCURSIONS.—THE STEAMBOAT CHICOPEE, with finely furnished saloons, with or without barges. Also, the HILLSIDE GROVE and CLIFFWOOD GROVE, are now open for excursion engagements to Sunday Schools, Societies, &c., on reasonable terms. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS EVERY SATURDAY.—The large, substantial steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX, will leave Robinson-st. Pier, 8½ o'clock; Spring-st., 8¾; Peck-slip, 8¾; Pier No 3 North River, 9 A. M. Returning by 4 P. M. Refreshments, Fishing Tackle and Bait on board. Fare 50 cents.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 53 WALL-ST., N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL	$250,000
ASSETS	$300,000

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

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THE JAPANESE IN NEW-YORK.

THE RUSH TO SEE THEM AT THE HOTEL.

THEIR VISITS TO STORES.

When they Leave for Home—Yesterday—Presents—Visits to Come, &c., &c.

The welcome rain yesterday morning relieved the Japanese from the overcrowding of the inquisitive, but the customary throng collected in and about the hotel. The Messrs. LELAND and the Naval Commission were besieged with applications to visit the Japanese quarters, to see THEM, to have a look at the Princes, to examine the new Japanese dining-room, to exhibit specimens of American industry, to procure just one more card written by a Japanese, to get for a very particular friend only a few Japanese combinations, to secure a Japanese visit to certain stores, and, in short, to do a multitude of other things more easily asked than granted. But firmness and patience prevailed, and the Japanese were allowed to keep comparatively quiet. It was determined on Monday that a number of the officials should be taken yesterday to view the charming scenery and picturesque mausoleums of Greenwood Cemetery, bnt the state of the weather at the hour named—2 P. M.—prevented their carrying out that design. Between the drops, however, a number of the under officials succeeded in doing considerable shopping among our Broadway stores. Two of the Secretaries, a physician and two officers were much interested at one of the book-stores, and purchased two dozen copies of a work on the United States coinage. They expressed much pleasure with their examination of illustrated and other books. A large assortment of jewelry and watches was exhibited during the day to the Embassy and members of their suite, and a number of purchases were made. The Japanese seem indeed to have exhibited an unusual taste for these things, although it is said they are, as a nation, rather opposed to ornamenting the person. The subaltern officers of the Embassy were much interested in a description of the process of making and galvanizing chains, and a valuable present of firearms sent in during the morning. A number of the Japanese, during their stay in this country, have adopted the American shoes altogether, finding them much easier than their own loose sandals, which enforce such an ungraceful walk. The slip-shod style, most usual among the Japanese, is somewhat illustrative of the minstrel style of representing a Virginia "darkey's" circular walks before commencing a breakdown. Yesterday, an additional number of Japanese provided themselves with shoes, and one man secured two dozen pairs.

The Ambassadors' love for watches ought to be gratified by a present of three sent to them yesterday by the American Watch Company, made entirely from American materials. The first, for SIMMA-NUKEE-NO-KAMI, is in a gold hunting-case, marked on the index with Roman and Arabic characters. The case has npon one side a representation of the Capitol at Washington, and npon the other an eagle in bold relief. The second, designed for the Tycoon, is a large gold hunting-case watch, having on one side an engraving of the President, and a spread eagle on the other. The third watch is designed for "TOMMY," and is inclosed in a plain hunting case.

The wide-spread reputation of TOMMY causes him to be much sought after by all who have access to the Hotel. Councilmen, Aldermen, Reporters, ladies, all think they have an especial claim to a private interview with TOMMY. So oppressive have the applications to the unfortunate boy become, and so universal the recognition of his bright face, that he is obliged, in passing through the halls, to run for dear peace sake. He was summarily arrested in his progress, however, yesterday morning, by a question in Japanese, sounding something like "*Annata ingarese hatsfa dekemasaka?*" which, being translated, is supposed to signify, "Do you speak English?" TOMMY stopped instanter and asked, "Who taught you to speak Japan?" in very good English. "SEIO GORTCHERO," was the reply. "Ah!," said TOMMY, with an expressive shrug, "attendant"—as if he had a contempt for any learning of the Japanese language from an attendant. "Where?" he asked. "Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia," was the reply, and TOMMY was just becoming interested in the conversation, when a bystander incautiously asked him "if he wouldn't please write one more card?" That was enough, and TOMMY was off for up stairs like a rocket. He was only brought back by a general cry of, "No, no, no cards; we don't want cards." He then returned and politely informed the gentleman that Capt. Poarza told him he need not write cards, and that he would ask permission. He, however, left soon, with a gay "*Sionada?*" that is, "good bye."

The attention of visitors to the Metropolitan yesterday was much directed, in the absence of the Japanese, to one of the neatest presents yet made to them—the floral temple, from Mr. BENJAMIN WOON'S seventeen acres of flowers. The Japanese were much pleased with the "natural watering-pot" created by the gardener to water the flowers, by filling his mouth and blowing out the contents. Mr. WOON intends to present a grand floral tribute for the great ball.

The Japanese have not made themselves so much at home ont of their rooms at the Metropolitan as they have heretofore—they have not appeared so much in the halls, or rooms of other guests. Some of them, however, visit the public parlors, and two yesterday morning held quite a levee among the ladies. They were much pleased to hear the performance of a gentleman on the piano, and examined the hammers, cords and workmanship with much curiosity. The ladies were represented on the occasion; but behaved with more becoming retirement than their fair sisters who have heretofore come in contact with the Japanese. The demeanor of the New-York public, more accustomed to sensations than the inhabitants of our inland cities, must impress the visitors favorably concerning New-York manners. The crowds in front of the Metropolitan are not by any means as great as those that have flocked to the Japanese quarters in other cities, and the few officers who have appeared in the streets have not been so much annoyed by crowds at their heels. Indeed the strong liking which the Embassy and suite have evinced for their situation at the Metropolitan, and the manners of New-York people, is set down as a reason for the abandonment of the proposed visit to Boston and Niagara Falls. The main object of the first Princes is to procure rest. They have finished their business with the Government, and desire to be as quiet as possible during the remainder of their stay. They have been obliged to undergo visits, receptions, and presentations, the fatigue of which but little comports with their ordinary secluded habits, and has already resulted in the illness of MURAGAKE-AWAGE-NO-KAMI, the second Ambassador. The 30th day of this month is finally fixed upon for their departure, and until that time they will keep as secluded as circumstances will permit. Tea, pipes, rice, fish and repose, amid the perfect seclusion which they have enjoyed at the Metropolitan, are to them a source of pure delight hitherto unknown in this country. For the time being they may consider themselves in Japan, with a very slight effort of fancy.

It is definitely settled that the Prince Embassy will not visit the Academy of Music to-day. They positively refuse to allow themselves to be used as a catch-penny. Some of the lower officials may be present at the *matinée*, and appear in a private box, and be looked upon as the Princes, and pass for the same, but the public of New-York may as well not repeat the experiment of Philadelphia and pay homage to servants under the supposition that they are the real No-Kamis. It is not at all unlikely that the under-officials may be palmed off at other places as the real Princes, and from their dress few could tell the difference.

A number of ladies and gentlemen assembled in the hall of the Metropolitan yesterday, at noon, to see the sixteen officers next in rank to the princes go to lunch, and not a few longed to peep in and examine the Japanese process of mastication. The only incident of note observed during the passage of the officers into the room was that two of them turned the wrong way, and said, with a very good English accent, "Oh, mistake."

The Common Council Committee preserved a mysterious silence, yesterday, as to what was the programme for future days. In vain were they button-holed and beseught by confident reporters, anxious to know what was on the *tapis*; not a word escaped them, except that they would send official notices and invitations to all the papers. It may be believed that there is some astounding *coup d'état* yet in store for the Japanese.

The Naval Committee express great satisfaction with the police and hotel arrangements in New-York, but are somewhat irate at the publication of a part of the programme. They are fearful that the Embassy may be treated to a repetition of the disgraceful importunities that characterized the Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia crowds. It is believed, however, that the much-coveted privacy of the Embassy and *suite* will be preserved intact.

The Prince DE JOINVILLE was to have called upon the Embassy yesterday, but was prevented by the rain.

A few of the Japanese spent several hours in examining C. C. LEON'S China Hall in Broadway, and made purchases with a view of introducing porcelain, glass and plated ware in their country, and what appeared very strange, they selected amongst other goods, Japan tea-trays. This, one would think, was carrying coals to Newcastle.

They also visited the office of WILSON & BAKER'S sewing machines, No. 514 Broadway, and used up their little stock of English in expressions of admiration. "Very fine," "Nice." "Great curious," "Will take to Japan," were a few of the encominms passed. In the evening the Naval Commissioners and a few of the Japanese visited Niblo's.

The new impetus which the ratified treaty will give to our commerce with Japan, has already been anticipated by one of our enterprising merchants, Ro. H. GALLAGHER, Esq., of No. 51 Liberty-street, who has arranged, on behalf of JNO. ALLMAND, Jr., & Co., of Kanegawa, for the establishment of a new line of clippers between New-York and Kanagawa. An A No. 1 clipper-ship will start soon for the new Empire.

A very elegant and powerful opera-glass was presented to the Ambassdors by Mr. H. WALDSTEIN, No. 451 Broadway. It contains twelve glasses, and commands a very clear and distinct view of objects nine miles off.

To-day, it is understood, the Japanese Princes are to be received at a *matinée*, given especially in their honor by Mr. and Mrs. J. G. BENNETT at Washington Heights. The invitations, of which it is said some three thousand have been issued, are for 2 o'clock. The *matinée* at the Academy comes off at 1.

AN INTERESTING PAINTING.

We were shown a picture, yesterday, to which, et this time, considerable interest is ettached. It is a portrait of the first American ship that ever visited a Japenese port. In 1846 or 1847 the ship *Manhattan*, Capt. MERCATOR COOPER, of Sag Harbor, L. I., then on a whaling voyage to the South Pacific, picked up, off the coast of Japan, a wrecked junk with thirteen Japanese sailors on board. Capt. COOPER immediately determined to return them to their homes, and, at the same time, get an idea of the manners and oustoms of this singular people. Accordingly he boldly sailed into the bay of Jeddo and dropped anchor within two miles of the imperial city. The ship was immediately surrounded by over three hnndred armed boets, that continned to guard her and prevent all communication between those on board and the shore nntil she left. Meantime, she was visited by a great number of officials of high rank, accompanied by native artists, who sketched everything about her, from truck to kelson; nothing appeared to escape their scrutiny, from the windlass to a ring-bolt. In return for the kindness shown the shipwrecked, the Japanese authorities furnished the ship with new spars, water, and fresh provisions in large quantities, entirely free of cost, and treated the officers and crew with kindness and courtesy. After remaining in the harbor of Jeddo about a week, a proclamation from the Emperor, printed in Japanese and Dntch, was sent to Capt. C., commanding him to return to his own country and never to visit Japan again under penalty of death; also, directing him to report to his countrymen that they would receive no more shipwrecked sailors except at the hands of the Datch.

On the return of the ship the details of this visit were published together, with the proclamation above alluded to.

Several charts of the coast, from native surveyors, were obtained from the wrecked junk by Capt. COOPER, and transmitted to Washington as curiosities. There their value was at once recognized, and they are now preserved in the Naval Department. The reception of these charts, we believe, first suggested the idea of sending out an expedition to treat with the Japanese Government, which was successfully carried ont by Com. PERRY. The portrait of the *Manhattan* was painted for her owner, Capt. JOHN BUDD, of Sag Harbor, and is now in the possession of his son, JOHN G. BUDD, Esq., of this City.

A WORD TO THE MEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A lady wishes to protest against the blackening of the character of American women, in which the Press are now very freely indulging, in connection with the visit of the Japanese Embassy. These writers are fastening the odium which fairly belongs to only a portion of the female community (and a portion, be it remembered, in which other countries are largely represented) upon the whole mass, and are giving to what they justly consider a disgraceful story a world-wide notoriety, which the Japanese themselves neither could nor would effect.

American men, by their "thoughtlessness," are inflicting a deep injury upon the national reputation of their country women, which should be dear to every man who has a mother, a sister, a wife, or a daughter. And all for what? Is it for the sake of a little wit, at woman's expense?

Let every man who has the delicacy of the sex really at heart exert privately the influence which every good man possesses, and let him note the results.

A TRUE AMERICAN WOMAN.

PERSONAL.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking house of LANSING & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.

NEW YORK.
R. Douglass & Family,
Lorillard Ronald & Lady,
George B. English,
Lemuel W. Morse,
Miss Morse,
John Lowit,
Frederick B. Elliot,
Wm. H. Smyth & Lady,
James B. Murray,
Miss A. Murray,
John Philbra,
N. C. Rexford,
Wm. Schauss,
A. W. Ketcham,
Thomas Croits,
E. G. Dumahanis,
Dr. C. D. Smith & Lady,
James B. Davis,
Isaac P. Genung,
John J. Townsend,
E. Rhodes,
F. Zogbaum,
D. R. Stanford,
Wm. D. Scott,
T. Jay Griffen,
David S. Draper.

PHILADELPHIA.
J. E. Caldwell & Lady,
Charles B. Stockwell,
Dr. Richard Maus,
Henry Lazarus & Lady.

BOSTON.
Mr. Chadwick & Lady,
W. W. Tucker & Lady,
Miss Reed,
Mrs. J. B. Carter,
Anson Dexter & Family.

BALTIMORE.
J. Corelan Jr. & Lady.

NEW HAVEN.
Mrs. Samnel E. Foot,
Miss Foote,
Harvey Foot.

LOUISIANA.
Cleude Libson.

VIRGINIA.
D. R. Halsey,
Miss Mitchell,
Capt. D.B. Satchet, U.S.A.

ST. LOUIS.
T. Rimbore.
H. G. Otis, Genoa, U. S. A
Mrs. H. G. Otis, Genoa.

A note written by Rev. Albert Barnes, D. D., in reply to an invitation to speak at the late Anniversary of the Church Anti-Slavery Society, has just been published. In it he says: "I have seen no reason to change the sentiments which I entertained in earlier life on the subject of Slavery, except to *intensify* them. And I expect not to change them except in the same way. Most heartily do I wish that the *Church*—and all our beloved country—were clear of the evil, and most willingly would I do anything that I could to bring that about; and most heartily do I hail any well-directed effort to *detach* the Church wholly from the system.

Luther M. Jones, of Marlborough, N. H., has carried off the DeForest Prize Medal at Yale College. This medal is valued at $100, and is awarded for the best spoken and written English oration. This is the first time this prize has been taken by a member of the Brothers in Unity. Six ont of seven have gone to the Lenonians.

Rev. Mr. Cordner, of Montreal, recently delivered a discourse on the late Rev. Theodore Parker. In the course of it he said he knew not whether ever Mr. Parker had put the opinion on record, but he had said to him, in conversation, that he considered a constitutional monarchy, limited like the British, the best form of securing the general liberty of the people.

Judge Longstreet, of Georgia, has been appointed to represent the American Government in the Commercial and Statistical Convention which is to meet in London on the 16th of July.

Gov. Reeder has taken up a permanent residence in Kansas. Some of his ardent admirers already hint at the possibility of his being made Senator when the Territory shall become a State.

OBITUARY.

JOHN BINNS, Esq., an old Editor and publisher, died in Philadelphia on the 16th, in his 88th year. Mr. BINNS was born in Dublin in 1772. He took an active part in the political agitations of the time, and as a consequence became involved in difficulty with the English Government. He was tried for high treason and uttering seditious language, but was acquitted, and came to this country. He entered into the newspaper business, first in Northumberland, Pa., then in Philadelphia. He ranked among the fiercest assailants of Gen. JACKSON. After his paper, the *Democratic Press*, had lost its hold on popular favor, he relinquished it, and was elected Alderman. In this position he gained a high reputation for honesty and energy.

Mr. ELIAS WHITNEY died in Poughkeepsie a few nights since, aged 91. He has had 10 children, 47 grandchildren, 87 great-grandchildren, and 6 great-great-grandchildren. He has voted at every Presidential election, and never called a physician until he was in his 89th year.

Hon. L. D. STOCKTON, one of the Jndges of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, died at Burlington, in that State, on tha 9th. He was at first appointed Supreme Conrt Judge in 1856, and when that office was made elective was reelnosen, and on the allotment of terms drew the full one, of six years.

Mrs. ELIZA MACDONALD, wife of Ex-Governor C. P. MACDONALD, and daughter of the Hon. SPENCER ROANE, formerly Chief Justice of Virginia, died lately at Marietta, Geo.

Hon. T. K. BRUCE, one of the oldest merchants in Hartford, and President of the Ætna Fire Insurance Company for many years, died on the 14th.

Washington County, Virginia, was visited by a violent tornado on the 6th. Tobacco houses were unroofed, stables were thrown down, horses killed, and on one farm, at least, not a panel of fence was left standing.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Meeting of the Historical Society.

REMOVAL OF THE ABBOTT COLLECTION OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

A regular meeting of the Historical Society was held last evening. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, and considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings. In the absence of the President, FREDERICK DEPEYSTER, Esq., occupied the chair. A lengthy report from the Committee appointed to purchase Dr. ABBOTT'S Collection of Egyptian Antiquities, together with several communications relative to the purchase and transfer of this valuable collection, was read, and a Committee appointed to receive and arrange it in the rooms of the Society during the Summer vacation. The Committee consisted of WM. C. PRIME, F. DEPEYSTER and GEO. H. MOORE, Esqrs.

A communication was received from Mr. R. A. WILSON, of Annapolis, Md., inclosing one from THOMAS G. FORD, Esq., of Dublin, Ireland. Mr. FORD has in his possession two letters written by WASHINGTON in 1788. The authorities of the British Museum have offered to purchase them, but he would prefer to sell them to an American institution. Part of a copy of one of them was read by Dr. OSGOOD.

Dr. COGGESHALL, of the Astor Library, sent in a letter from Mr. B. W. ALVORD, of Greenfield, Mass., who has a full length portrait of Gen. WARREN, the only original one in existence, which he is willing to dispose of to the Society.

By favor of Col. ZELTNER, a fine bust of KOSCIUSCO was on exhibition, and an interesting account of it was read by the President.

Mr. FOLSOM offered a resolution that hereafter no paper read before the Society shall discuss political or doctrinal points, or occupy more than two hours in the reading.

After some discussion, the resolution was laid over till the next meeting.

Resolutions were introdnced expressive of regret for the loss sustained by the Society in the death of two of its distinguished members—the late SAMUEL G. GOODRICH and JOSEPH BLUNT, Esqs.

Mr. HIRAM KETCHAM spoke in terms of warm eulogy of both the deceased gentlemen, and the resolntions were carried unanimously.

On motion, the Society adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday in October next.

Lyceum of Natural History.

This Society met last Monday night, at their rooms in Fourteenth-street. The President, Major DELAFIELD, took the chair at 8 o'clock. The visitors of the evening were announced as Messrs. R. P. STEVENS, C. A. SEELEY and JAS. B. SMITH. The Secretary announced the receipt of several numbers of the *California Farmer* containing valnable contributions to the ethnology and philology of the aborigines of California, by ALEX. S. TAYLOR, Esq.

Mr. JOHN G. BELL presented specimens of the *cicada septendecim* and *cicada neveboracensis*, from Rockland County.

A Committee was appointed by the Chair, consisting of Dr. J. W. GREENE, and Messrs. AKHURST and BROWER, to investigate the history and habits of the seventeen-year locust, and report to the Society at the first meeting in September.

Dr. R. P. STEVENS presented several interesting geological specimens, and made some remarks on the Taconic system of Prof. EMMONS, and expressed his conviction that the Taconic series is below the Silnrian, and exceeds in thickness all the sedimentary rocks lying above the Silurian.

Dr. BUDD made some remarks adverse to the habit of many naturalists in multiplying the nnmber of species on very slight grounds, based upon mere variations and insufficient data. As an example of this he alluded to a shell described by ANTHONY as *Melania ponderosa*, and exhibited specimens in which the characteristic merks, described by that gentleman, vary, showing that the species is the same as that described by CONRAD as *M. excurata*.

Dr. SUCKLEY called the attention of the Society to the labors of GEORGE GIBBS, Esq., who, for the past ten years, has been studying the affinities of the languages of the Indians of the Northwest Coast, as well as elncidating their peculiar religious views and complicated system Mythology—hitherto unknown and for the most part unsuspected. Prominent in their religious faith is the belief in communication with departed spirits.

Mr. R. L. STUART exhibited specimens of some extremely rare and valuable shells. Among these was a *Cypræa umbilicata* from the Chatham Islands, of which there are but two examples in the United States—the present shell, and one other in the cabinet of Mr. W. A. HAINES, of this City. Another rare shell was shown by the same gentleman—the *Conus auriacus*, from the Moluccas. As an evidence of its rarity, it was stated to have cost three guineas, although a small, ordinary-looking shell. The other conchological specimens shown were *Cypræa Peasii*, from the Sandwich Islands; *Cantharus pagodus*, Panama; and *Cominella costatum*, Australia.

On motion, Dr. R. P. STEVENS was requested to favor the Lyceum with an abstract of his valuable remarks on the geological peculiarities of the mountain range which traverses this State, that it may be published in the annals of the Society.

After some general discussion, the Society adjourned.

Political.

THE YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION.

The Young Men's Republican Union held its regular weekly meeting at Stuyvesant Institute, at which addresses were made by WM. H. ANTHON, AUGUSTUS F. DOW, and S. L. WOODROAD. Mr. ANTHON made the report of the Covode Committee the text of an effective speech, which was well received. The Chairman announced that the Union had published its first "tract."

THE SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of the Seventh Ward met at No. 68 East Broadwey, for the purpose of organizing a Seventh Ward Lincoln and Hamlin Campaign Club. Committees on Organization were appointed, and speeches were made by Dr. SNODGRASS and others.

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the organization was held at No. 21, Avenne D. Mr. H. WARREN, presiding. Considerable business was transacted, and some one hundred members added to the Clnb.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

The Thirteenth Assembly District Clnb held a meeting at Stadelberger Hall, corner of Forty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, last evening. Hon. F. A. CONKLIN, Hon. WM. TAYLOR, CHAS. SPENCER and others made addresses, which were warmly applauded.

THE HUDSON RIVER BAPTIST ASSOCIATION, SOUTH.—The tenth anniversary of the Hudson River Baptist Association, Sonth, was celebrated yesterday in the Sixteenth-street Baptist Church. The attendance was quite large. The main object of the Association is to unite the Baptist Churches of the State in Christian brotherhood, so that they may give aid and counsel to each other. Delegates were present from various portions of the State. Rev. Mr. DUNBAR, of the McDougal-street Church, presided. The exercises consisted of prayer, singing reading the Scriptures, and speaking. Rev. C. W. ANABELL, of the Washington-avenne Baptist Church, Brooklyn, preached the annual sermon from I. Cor., Chap. iii., verse 9; and Ephesians, chap. ii., verse 20. After the sermon the annual collection for the Ministers' Widows' Fund was taken up, and the several standing Committees were appointed. Dr. GILLETTE was elected Moderator; Rev. Mr. NORTON, Clerk; and Mr. SOUTHWORTH was reelected Treasurer.

COMPLIMENTARY TO THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.—Mr. G. C. VERPLANCK, in accordance with the expressed desire of the Commissioners of Emigration, has written a letter to Mr. JOHN A. KENNEDY, expressing regret because of his having resigned the office of Snperintendent of Castle Garden, a station he had filled for several years, and their high sense of the value of his services to the important interests under their charge. The letter concludes with the remark that the qualities of mind and character shown by him while in charge of Castle Garden are especially adapted to the sphere of action on which he has recently entered, and the request that he will accept their best wishes for his health and happiness, and the fullest success in his present important public duties.

THE RICHMOND CLUB ELECTION.—The Richmond Club, upon the grounds of which the Seventh Regiment will have its Summer encampment, have elected for President, GEO. A. LEAVITT; J. SIMONSON, Vice-President; H. D. TOWNSEND, Secretary; and C. SQUIRES, Jr., Treasurer.

FASHION RACES POSTPONED.—In consequence of the storm, the first of the three days' races did not take place. Should tha weather be fine to-day, the races advertised for yesterday will be run; if not, they will take place on the first fair day, and the other races will follow, as advertised.

NEW PILOT BOAT.—The new pilot boat *Charles H. Marshall*, built by Mr. HENRY STEERS for the New-York and Sandy Hook pilots, will be launched from foot of Twelfth-street, East River, this (Wednesday) morning, at 9½ o'clock.

PERSONAL.—Rev. Mr. MILES, of the Albany Bethel, returned yesterday in the *City of Washington*, from England, where he has been upon a visit of a few months for the benefit of his health, which has much improved.

CORRECTION.—The fight on Monday evening between THOMAS RAFFERTY and a man named RILEY took place at No. 23 Laurens-place, at a grocery kept by Mr. MILLER, and not at No. 22, as erroneously stated.

Police Reports.

DIVERS DELINQUENCIES.

Christopher Costello, a stranger from New-Haven, on Monday night inquired the way to his boarding-house, in Madison-street, of William Brown, a young Englishman, whom he met in Worth-street. Brown offered to condnct Costello to his home, but instead of doing so, took him to the Five Points, where, it is alleged, two of his companions joined them, and the three attacked the countryman, knocked him down, stole his money and clothes, leaving him nothing but his shirt. Officer Elder, of the Sixth Precinct, responded to his call for help, and succeeded in securing Brown, while his confederates escaped. The prisoner was committed by Justice KALLEY in default of $1,000 bail, to answer a charge of highway robbery.... Officer Mathews, of the First Precinct, apprehended Richard Cotsety, an English lad, who became intoxicated by sucking beer through a straw from a barrel on the dock, and afterwards attempted to commit a burglary at the house of Charles Gilbert, No. 9 Albany-street. He was sent to prison. ....Justice STORRS held George Mercer, a schoolboy, to answer a charge of arson, preferred by Mr. John Telfer, of No. 96 Third-avenue, whose store was fired on Monday night. The accused is alleged to have thrown a lighted match among some fireworks in the show window, and caused an explosion.

Coroners' Inquests.

STEAMBOAT HAND DROWNED.

JOSEPH SCHENCK, a young colored man, fell overboard on Monday afternoon from the deck of the propeller *Sackem*, lying at Pier No. 15 East River, while he was employed in loading coal, and was drowned. Yesterday his body was recovered, and Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest npon it.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE CHAMBERLAIN QUESTION SETTLED.

The card of Mr. STOUT, published in all the City papers of Saturday, withdrawing from any further opposition to his own removal, and the appointment of Mr. PLATT as his successor, has of course ended the contest. On Saturday, the Comptroller being duly advised of Mr. STOUT'S withdrawal, sent a circular letter to all the Heads of Departments requiring all future deposits of City money to be made with Mr. PLATT. The weekly return of the new Chamberlain foots np as follows, ending on Saturday 16th:

City Funds	$144,672
Sinking Fund	9,574
Interest on Sinking Fund	90,766
Total	$244,312

On county account $107,460—being the total of receipts since his appointment as Chamberlain. The balance in the hands of Mr. STOUT on Saturday was $210,000, of which the major part was probably used np yesterday on old warrants—all future warrants being drawn on the Chamberlain and payable at the Artisans' Bank.

The following communication, transmitted yesterday by the Comptroller to the new Chamberlain, sufficiently explains itself, and it is only proper to add that the delay of even a day in balancing the City accounts, has been occasioned by the sudden change of the principal book-keeper, who has heretofore had charge of the Chamberlain's books, to another position apart from the bank.

JUNE 18, 1860.

NATHAN C. PLATT, Esq., Chamberlain:

SIR: I have taken measures to have the books of the late Chamberlain written np, with as little delay as possible, and when completed, to have them transferred to you; meanwhile, you will receive from W. E. Warren, Esq., Deputy Comptroller, all necessary information and instructions as to the proper forms and methods of keeping the accounts and rendering your weekly and other accounts, to this office.

I will thank you to furnish me with the name or names of the persons authorized by you to receiot in your name for moneys paid into the City Treasury and County Treasury, respectively.

Respectfully yours,
ROBERT H. HAWS, Comptroller.

Hereafter, therefore, all City and County warrants will be drawa on the Chamberlain, at the Citizens' Bank, and from the indications of yesterday, it is not improbeble thet the new official will find his hands abundantly filled.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE HIGH BRIDGE.

OPINION OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

A few days since it was announced that the work of laying the new seven-foot pipe across the High Bridge, to increase the supply of water to the City, had been delayed by the withholding of the Mayor's consent to the prosecntion of the work, until he was satisfied that the Department was acting within the requirements of the Charter. Every day of delay, at the present time, involving such important interests, the Croton Board addressed a communication to the Connsel of the Corporation, inquiring whether they had not, under the ordinance passed by the Common Council, authority to proceed with the work, "by day work," as contemplated by the ordinance. The reply of the Corporation Connsel is very brief, hut sufficiently explicit, and may justify our citizens in the hope that within a few months they will be enabled to luxurlete in unlimited quantities of Croton, without the fear of being subjected to a penalty for over Indnlgence. The same opinion will also operate with regard to the boiler iron, for which proposals were advertised, and which is latended for the construction of these mammoth pipes, the award of which has been witheld for the same reason, viz.: doubts as to the power of the Croton Board under the ordinance above noted.

Annexed is the opinion of Judge BRONSON on this important question, and it is entitled to consideration for its brevity, and the promptness with which it was delivered:

MONDAY, June 18.

To the Croton Aqueduct Board:

I have yours of to-day in relation to the improvement of the High Bridge and other works for increasing the supply of Croton water.

As the Common Council has authorized you to proceed by "days' work," without regard to the contract system, it has, in effect, dispensed with the ordinance which requires certain cases to be laid before the Common Council for confirmation. Yours, &c.,
GREENE C. BRONSON.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

APPROPRIATION FOR BELGIAN PAVEMENT USED UP—THE BOARD WANTS POWER TO DO LARGE JOBS WITHOUT CONTRACT—THE BATTERY ENLARGEMENT AND GEORGE LAW'S FERRY AGAIN.

A communication was received from the Croton Department in answer to a resolution of inquiry why Centre-street had not been paved with trap-block pavement. Ordered on file.

A report in favor of increasing the salary of the Psy-roll and Complaint Clerk in the City Inspector's office, from $600 to $1,095, was adopted, the increase to commence from January, 1860.

The resolution adopted on Monday night by the Board of Aldermen, reducing the appropriation of $750 to $250 for fitting up drill-rooms over Jefferson Market, was referred, after much debate.

The Counsel to the Corporation was called npon to report *whether the Board had the power by a three-fourths vote* to direct the Rnss pavement to be taken up and broken up into a smaller size, and so laid, without a contract, if the expense should exceed $250, and whether by the same vote the Comptroller could not be compelled to pay for the work thus ordered.

The Battery Enlargement operation, as amended by the Board of Aldermen, reducing Mr. Law's term of possession of the Ferry franchise from perpetuity to four years, was referred.

After the reference of some rontine papers, the Board adjourned until July 2.

BELGIAN PAVEMENTS.

TO BE STOPPED UNLESS MORE MONEY IS FORTHCOMING.

A few weeks since the Board of Councilmen, by a very decided vote, passed a resolntion of inquiry, demanding to learn from the Croton Board why Centre-street had not been contracted to be paved with Belgian pavement as ordered by the Common Council. A verybrief but careful search into facts and figures exhibits potential reasons why the behests of the City Fathers have been disobeyed. These figures show that in the annual appropriation bill the sum of $160,000 was set apart for paving with Belgian pavements. Of this sum $172,946 has already been appropriated to meet contracts awarded and confirmed by the Common Council, and adding the sum of $6,717 for Inspectors' fees and other contingent expenses, it leaves the handsome balance of *two hundred and fifty-one dollars* to be expended in paving with the trap block such other streets as may be directed by the City Magnates. The Croton Board, true to the character it has ever maintained, resolutely refuses to expend one dollar beyond the regular appropriations, and unless Centre-street can be paved with trap block for $251, or the combined wisdom of the City can raise the necessary funds, the denizens of that favored locality are likely to submit to the compulsory annoyance of cobble-stones.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

LITIGATION IN PROSPECT.

Some months since, before the advent of the present Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, a steam-engine called the *Experiment*, purchased and paid for by the Insurance Companies, and by them presented to the City, was sent to Messrs. LEE & LARNED, (the manufacturers,) for repairs, and another just then completed was loaned in its stead. About three weeks since Mr. DECKER, (from whom our reporter derives his information,) being about to prepare his annual report, and anxious to have everything belonging to the City in its proper place, demanded a return of the old engine and the removal of the one loaned; a few days' delay asked for was granted, a few more asked for and granted, and at the expiration of three weeks Messrs. LEE & LARNED refuse to deliver the engine at all, until a bill of some $600 for *storage* and repairs is paid by the City. Of course, in addition to this, there will be a charge for the use of the engine loaned to the City, and between the two it is quite likely that a trifling addition may be made to the taxes of the present year, under the head of "legal expenses."

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The Board met at the usual hour yesterday, but no business was transacted beyond the reception of the usual report of the Sanitary Squads of this City and Brooklyn. The Clerk announced that the report of the appointment of Capt. Jas. T. Leonard in certain of our contemporary City journals, to the post of Inspector of Police, rendered vacant by the resignation of Capt. Dowling, was entirely erroneous.

New-Jersey.

ROBBERY OF AN EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—On Saturday night the Episcopal Church at Hobokea, N. J., was entered by thieves, and the carpet, several silk velvet cushions, the clergyman's robes and everything else movable were stolen. No clue has been obtained to the perpetrators of the theft.

JERSEY CITY AND BERGEN HORSE RAILROAD.—This road is now completed. A trial trip was made yesterday and was very satisfactory. To-morrow the cars will commence running regularly from Jersey City Ferry to Hudson City.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held last evening. Considerable routine business was transacted. The Special Committee appointed to select a suitable site for a County Court-house, reported in favor of purchasing the property on Joralemon and Fulton streets, owned by JOHN SCHENCK, and now known as the Military Garden, for a sum not to exceed $70,000. This property has a front of 140 feet, and extends back to Livingston-street, 351 feet. The report was received, and made the special order for consideration on Monday next, to which time the Board adjourned.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—A hack containing five persons, besides the driver, was driven off an embankment, ten feet high, from Ninth-street into Flatbush-avenue, on Sunday night last. The hack was smashed to pieces and all the parties more or less injured.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Mr. SCHEFFOCLE, brewer, of Meserole-street, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock on Monday night, was knocked down by a ruffian on Broadway, and robbed of $300. His assailant escaped.

ACCIDENT.—C. H. TOWNES, liquor dealer, of South Seventh-street, was thrown from a carriage on McKibbin-street, near Graham-avenne, yesterday morning, and fatally injured.

THE COURTS.—CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—In the City Court, Nos. 48, 6, 19, 25, 49, 50, 18, 51, 52, 53, 55, 10, 4, 59, 60, 61, 63, 2, 64, 39. In the Circuit Court the equity causes will be called.

A sailor, who was inveigled on board a vessel on the Mississippi River while in a state of intoxication, was so enraged when he became sober that he swam ashore, found the men who had attempted to victimize him, dashed at one of them with a bowie knife, gashing his abdomen so that his intestines protruded; turned upon another, stabbed him in the back and then jumped in a row boat and attempted to put off. While doing so one of the runners who had been wounded, drew a revolver and fired two balls at him. He fell into the river with a shriek and was drowned.

A few nights since about a dozen young men, masked, and armed, it is said, with revolvers, broke into the chapel of Yale College, New-Haven, by smashing in a window, and stole the Bible from the pulpit. It has been a standing trick between the Yale and Harvard students to steal their chapel Bibles and send them to the officers of the rival College.

[Advertisement.]
TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.

WOLFE'S celebrated SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS should be in the hands of every traveller. No family should leave the City or be without a supply during the warm weather. It invariably corrects the ill effects of change of weather, and as a beverage it is the purest liquor made in the world.

Put up in pint and qnart bottles. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and fruit stores.

"ALSO WOLFE'S PURE COGNAC,"
BRANDY IN BOTTLES,
MADEIRA, SHERRY AND
PORT WINE
FOR MEDICAL USE.

Families who use WINES, should give the preference to the above. They are all warranted pure and the best quality. Each bottle has the importer's certificate of its purity. UDOLFO WOLFE,
No. 22 Beaver-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]
JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Just received from Washington, and on exhibition at
BRADY'S GALLERY,
No. 643 Broadway,
the only authentic photographs of them taken in this country.

Also the different candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

[Advertisement.]
ORATORY.—Can I become an orator? This depends on whether or not you possess the requisits phrenological organization. If you have a good intellect, large language, with proper training you may suceeed. Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, will give you satisfactory answers to these questions.

[Advertisement.]
POSTPONEMENT.

It will be seen by reference to the advertisement of the Festival to be held in Brevoort's Greove by the Ladies of St. Luke's Parish, Brooklyn, that the strawberry and musical treat promised for yesterday is again advertised for to-day, when it is hoped that the westhar will be more favorable.

[Advertisement.]
MOTHERS TAKE HEED.—Cholera infantum, so destructive to nursing infants, has already commenced its fatal ravages. By dissolving HOLLOWAY'S PILLS in sugared water the mother will possess an infallible remedy for this fearful epidemic.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New York.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail, *vid* Erie Railroad, 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....5 A.

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2731. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1860. PRICE TWO C[illegible]

PRESIDENTIAL.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

Another Personal Encounter.

Messrs. Whiteley and Townsend at Loggerheads.

A Break in the Convention Inevitable.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday Evening, June 20.

The Convention has made very little progress as yet. Everything awaits the report of the Committee on Credentials, which was promised at first for this afternoon, and is now set down for to-morrow morning. It certainly involves no small amount of labor. There will be two reports, a majority and minority. The former will rehearse all the facts of the several contested delegations, and will argue the whole question very fully, in each case. It is this which causes the delay in its preparation.

The majority report will be in favor of admitting the Douglas delegates from the South, and will be signed by *fifteen* or *sixteen* members. The minority report will be signed by *ten*. The Tennessee member of the Committee asks to be excused from voting.

Mr. BAILEY, of the Boston *Herald*, and formerly Postmaster of Boston, a strong Douglas man, was approached with an offer of reappointment, if he would vote the other way.

Mr. FORREST, of Ohio, also a strong Douglas man, has been offered the Marshalship or any other appointment on the same conditions. These, at all events, are the current rumors.

The first grand fight comes up on the report of the Committee on Credentials. The New-York delegation, it is confidently believed, will sustain the report of the majority, though by a very close vote. The Louisiana case will be the first called up, and the SOULE delegation will be received. If New-York stands firm, this substantially ends the fight.

Another secession movement will undoubtedly follow any such action as is anticipated. It is believed that 22 delegates from Virginia will withdraw, 2 from North Carolina, none from Kentucky, 3 from Tennessee, none from Maryland, none from Delaware, 10 from Pennsylvania, 8 or 10 from Massachusetts, including CALEB CUSHING, and possibly 3 or 4 from New-York, Federal office-holders. The Mississippi delegation will not come in.

GAULDING, of Georgia, has taken an affectionate leave of all his seceding colleagues. He says he never expects to see them again, as they will certainly be buried when they get home. The Missouri delegation will not secede upon the report of the Committee on Credentials, though they doubtless will if DOUGLAS should be nominated.

There is a very active canvass for the different candidates.

In the New-York delegation there are four parties—the Guthrie men, headed by EBASTUS CORNING; the Dickinson men, led by EDWIN CROSSWELL; the Seymour men, under STAYNER, and a portion of all these ready to go for Judge NELSON, if it is necessary, in order to break down DOUGLAS. The combination cannot agree, and DOUGLAS is either the first or second choice of two-thirds.

A Southern Committee, headed by AVERY, of North Carolina, and SAULSBURY, of Delaware, called on DEAN RICHMOND to-day, and offered, if Seceders were admitted, to enter upon a ballot for President without touching the platform, provided no candidate who was named at Charleston should be voted for. This would kill DOUGLAS, GUTHRIE, DICKINSON, HUNTER and LANE, leaving the fight between BRECKINRIDGE and SEYMOUR. The proposition was rejected.

The Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and other Southern delegations, meet to-night at REVERDY JOHNSON'S house, to hear SOULE explain the position of Louisiana.

YANCEY made a fiery open-air speech to-night, but was coldly received.

The Douglas men continue confident, and take bets on the result.

The Seceders and Administration men are laboring to break up the Convention in a row.

FLOURNOY, of Arkansas, will be elected Chairman if CUSHING vacates.

The Texas delegation, elected by a State Convention on the 9th inst., arrived to-day, but may not be received.

The Richmond Convention adjourns to Baltimore, and will sit in opposition here.

WHITELEY, of Delaware, who was locked up last night for assaulting old Mr. TOWNSEND, his contestant, had another fight with TOWNSEND this morning, and again got the worst of it.

The South Carolina delegation was telegraphed for to-day, and the Richmond Convention will organize here to-morrow or the day after. They expect by this to gain large accessions from Pennsylvania, New-York and Massachusetts.

Everything promises a day of storm and bitterness to-morrow.

The Virginia duel has been settled.

For the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 20.

Yet another personal encounter occurred this morning.

Last night, before the Committee on Credentials, language of an exciting personal character passed between Mr. WHITELEY, Seceding Delegate from Delaware, and Mr. TOWNSEND, Douglas contestant from the same State.

At 5 o'clock this morning, Mr. WHITELEY entered the Maltby House, where Mr. TOWNSEND is stopping, and took a seat by the passage-way leading to the washing-room.

About 5¼ o'clock, Mr. TOWNSEND came down stairs into the office, laid his cane on the counter, and was walking into the wash-room, having to pass Mr. WHITELEY on the way.

Mr. WHITELEY rose, and as Mr. TOWNSEND passed he struck him a violent blow on the side of the head. Mr. TOWNSEND was staggered by the blow, but recovered immediately, and springing on Mr. WHITELEY, seized him by the front of his shirt and neck-tie and ran him across the office. Both are very powerful men and they kept striking rapidly at each other until Mr. WHITELEY fell, Mr. TOWNSEND also falling over him. Mr. TOWNSEND then shook Mr. WHITELEY somewhat and said, "Sir, I want no difficulty with you, and if you will promise to behave yourself and leave me alone I will let you up." Mr. WHITELEY replied harshly to this, refusing to make any promise and still keeping up the struggle. The landlord of the hotel, who alone witnessed the encounter, called for assistance, and the police entered and separated the parties.

When Mr. WHITELEY rose he immediately thrust his hand into his breast-pocket, as though feeling for something, when Mr. TOWNSEND said, "Be careful, he may be armed."

Mr. WHITELEY, after feeling in his pocket, looked around him on the floor, when Mr. TOWNSEND saw Mr. WHITELEY'S pistol lying near his feet. He instantly secured it, and placed it in his own pocket, saying, "I will take care of this for the present."

Mr. WHITELEY was then taken out of the House, and the affair for the present has terminated.

It is supposed that Mr. TOWNSEND will not follow up the quarrel, not being a duelist; but he will always be prepared to defend himself from attack.

Messrs. AVERY, of North Carolina; SAULSBURY, of Delaware, and other Southern delegates waited on Mr. DEAN RICHMOND, Chairman of the New-York delegation, to-day, with a proposition to admit all the Seceding delegations with the understanding that no candidate be nominated who was voted for at Charleston. This would exclude Messrs. DOUGLAS HUNTER, DICKINSON, LANE and GUTHRIE. It was no probable that the proposition would be accepted.

There is no foundation for the report that the Douglas delegates have made any threats of withdrawal from the Convention under any circumstances.

It is rumored that the delay in the report of the Committee is designed to embarrass the seceding delegations, who have to meet to-morrow in a Convention at Richmond, in rebellion against the Democratic organization, while still seeking admission into the Democratic Convention.

The Committee on Credentials held a meeting with closed doors; but it is supposed that three reports will be made. Rumor says, the majority report lets in the original delegation from Mississippi, admits the Douglas delegates from Louisiana, headed by SOULE, by a vote of 11 to 9 in the Committee, and the Douglas delegates from Alabama, headed by Gov. WINSTON, by the vote of 14 to 11; divides Georgia and Arkansas between the originals and contestants; admits the contestants from Delaware, and the contesting delegation from Texas, favorable to DOUGLAS, just arrived.

Of the minority reports, one is supposed to favor the admission of all Delegates applying; and where the contestants are admitted, dividing the vote of the delegation between them.

The other report admits all Delegates originally accredited to Charleston only. The Florida delegation has been telegraphed to come on here, in order to hold the adjourned Seceders' Convention here instead of at Richmond.

The Seceders claim that the whole number to bolt will be 172. This will leave 434 in the Convention.

The following notice appears posted in Barnum's Hotel.

"The Committee on Credentials have decided to admit the original Texas and Mississippi delegates, half of each set from Arkansas; to divide equally Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana; allow the substitute of Mr. HALLETT, of Massachusetts, to remain, and admit the Douglas contestants from Missouri.

Nothing is done with Florida.

It is calculated that DOUGLAS will have 173 votes on the first ballot, leaving him to gain 30 votes to be nominated by two-thirds."

This notice is traced to no official source.

Mr. HOOPER, of Alabama, has challenged Mr. HINDMAN. The meeting will take place. Report says the parties will go out of town to-morrow morning, but this is doubtful.

The Virginia difficulty is said to be in a fair way of adjustment.

Much excitement exists all over town.

The present temper of the New-York delegation appears to be to resolutely refuse further concessions, and act boldly and fearlessly in a straightforward attempt to nominate DOUGLAS.

There is speaking going on in Monument-square in the presence of a vast concourse of people. Mr. YANCEY spoke deprecating the present condition of affairs—expressing the belief that the Democracy must not be disunited, and repudiating the intention to secede from the Union. The South did not mean to go out out of the Union and if others thought to drive them out they would have a lively time. Mr. YANCEY'S remarks appeared conciliatory on the face. The majority of the people here are decidedly favorable to union, and the crowd evinces signs of dissatisfaction whenever disunion sentiments are very uttered. These outside gatherings are very decidedly favorable to Douglas speakers.

The delegates from New-York and Pennsylvania who have opposed DOUGLAS appear now much agitated and anxious for some sort of settlement. It is reported that they have all along led the South to believe that they were prepared to secede with them, and that, as they now see a prospect of being called on to fulfill the promise, they dread the responsibility.

The Delaware difficulty remains at present quiet.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 20—Midnight.

It is now understood that the Committee on Credentials will report in favor of admitting the Seceding Delegates from Texas and Delaware, and against Mr. HALLETT, of Massachusetts, assuming that his seat was occupied by his alternate at Charleston.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

THIRD DAY.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 20—1 P. M.

It is now certain that there will be another break in the Convention on the admission of the Douglas delegates from Louisiana.

The following are said to be pledged to go out:

Twenty-two from Virginia.
Two from North Carolina.
Three from Tennessee.
Ten from Pennsylvania, under the lead of Senator BIGLER.
Eight from Massachusetts, including Hon. CALEB CUSHING.
Ten from New-York.

There will probably be no secession from Kentucky or Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 20.

The theatre was densely packed this morning—the boxes being filled with ladies, and the upper tiers crowded.

The Convention was called to order shortly after 10 o'clock.

Prayer was delivered by Rev. Mr. BOWEN.

Mr. LUDLOW asked if there was any information in the possession of the Convention as to the probable time before the Committee on Credentials would be prepared.

The PRESIDENT—Not at present.

Mr. LUDLOW moved to dispense with the reading of the journal. Agreed to.

Mr. KISO, of Missouri, rose to a question of privilege. In a newspaper he held in his hand, the remarks of another gentleman were attributed to him. Mr. HUNTER, of Missouri, on a former day had boasted that he had voted to turn Col. BENTON out of the Senate. This remark was, in the paper he held in his hand, attributed to him. Mr. KISO desired to wear no such laurels. If they were on his brow, he would tear them off and trample them under his feet. He desired this explanation to be made, in justice to him as to the attacks that had been made upon him. He desired to say that he never voted for any President or Congressman who was not a Democrat, and the local quarrels in the State had long since been laid at rest. But he did not recognize this as a fitting place for these personal allusions.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, said the remarks attributed to Mr. KISO had been made by his venerable friend, Col. HUNTER. He proceeded, in justice to the latter, to attack the course of Col. BENTON, who he denounced as recreant to the Democratic Party and its principles.

Mr. LUDLOW, of New-York, rose to a point of order. No question was before the Convention, and this discussion is out of order.

The PRESIDENT—The gentleman from Missouri can only proceed by unanimous consent.

Cries of "Go on," and loud cries of "No, no," during which Mr. KISO made some side remark to Mr. CLARK, to which Mr. CLARK replied in an excited manner, "I am not to be deterred by your threats."

The Convention refused, and he took his seat.

The President presented a letter from the Florida delegation, correcting what appeared to be an erroneous impression on the part of the Convention. The letter stated that no proceedings of the Florida Convention had been officially communicated to the President, as the Florida delegates were not accredited to this Convention. But a large discretion was left with the delegates, and they had come here anxious to return to the Convention if they saw any chance of doing so with honor, as they desired to reunite the Democracy on the basis of the principles laid down by the majority platform at Charleston. They had as yet seen nothing to warrant their return to the Convention.

The President explained that he had not intended in making a statement to be understood as saying that any official application has been made to him by the Florida delegates.

Mr. LUDLOW, of New-York, said he received official information from the Committee on Credentials that they would not be ready to report till 5 o'clock. He moved a recess till that hour.

The Convention then adjourned till 5 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met this afternoon, and immediately adjourned till to-morrow morning, the Committee on Credentials not being ready to report.

OUR CONVENTION CORRESPONDENCE.

Observations and Experiences of the Fool-Hunter at the Democratic Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

EUTAW HOUSE, BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 19, 1860.

When the Fool-hunter wishes a feast—a sort of debauch on his favorite game—he naturally inquires where and when the next political Convention is to be held. But the grandest banquet of all is offered him when he sits as recording angel within the walls of a National Convention.

Here his pursuit of Fools is no longer confined to isolated cases, such as he is in the habit of seeking in water-cure establishments, and at the *séances* of spiritual circles. Here, on the contrary, the objects of his study collect in droves, classified in natural order, and displaying all their peculiarities in the most striking light. We rise from the miserable examination of individual idiots, to the sublime conception of fools in the abstract—each section and each State sending representative specimens of the article.

At Charleston the Fool-hunter had excellent fare provided in the deliberations of the Hall. He there saw no less than eight distinct swarms of the Cotton genus rise up with indignant clangor and protrusive stings; they wheeled and buzzed in dizzy circles for several hours, but finally made flight from the hive—at last settling with intense eagerness and a tremendous buzz on a white table-cloth which YANCEY had spread in St Andrew's Hall.

In Baltimore we find the same swarms *outside* the hive, and a little more eager to be readmitted than they were at Charleston to get out. They have constructed another hive for themselves at Richmond, and yet it is their expectation that the Fools who did not secede at Charleston will take them back and give them full share of hominy and honey without a single act of repentance.

And to say truth, a vast number—if not a majority—of the Fools, other than those of the Cotton genus, appear willing to accept these terms. The flies invitec by the spider into his parlor are inclined to accept; and we shall probably soon see the Richmond specimens swarming back on the floor, with the motto, "Heads we win and tails you lose" inscribed on every wing.

Is not this in itself a banquet to the Fool-hunter? It would be a bliss without alloy, were there not somewhat more than a suspicion that the Fools in favor of admitting the Cotton genus are not perfect fools, but strongly dashed with a knavish or cheating element—thus making them mongrels.

Another well-defined swarm of specimens are those from the State of New-York, who have undertaken the always easy task of pleasing all sides and carrying their own point into the bargain. They are pleasing the Douglas men immensely by always voting with the Anti-Douglas forces on questions of organization; while they, at the same time, tickle the Anti-Douglas men almost to death by professing their determination to vote for DOUGLAS until things burst up generally. This is a wise course, and can hardly fail to gain for those engaged in it the esteem and admiration of everybody.

Then again in the Northwest there are not a few model fools who would seem jealous of the fame won, and the dignified position acquired, by the eight swarms of the Cotton States. To hear these specimens as they buzz and flutter in the parlors of the Douglas head-quarters, one would think that the Northwest contained sufficient Democratic votes to elect a President in despite of all the rest of the Union. These creatures have been greatly worried and provoked by a plague known as the Administration-rot; and, therefore, that their stings should be in a constant state of minatory irritation, is the less to be wondered at and the less to be blamed.

The Fool-hunter must claim as his natural prey all loose delegates who believe—first, that the slaughter of DOUGLAS would be tantamount to the nomination of their own candidate; and secondly, that the nomination of their own candidate would be tantamount to election by the people. Under this claim there are hardly ten men in the Convention, outside the State of Illinois, who could escape.

As the most natural specimens of this game, the Fool-hunter also claims to hold fee-simple rights in every man who believes that the Republican candidate, if elected, would not be allowed to take his seat on the 4th of March succeeding. Nobly as the Cotton States have established their title to be set down as "naturals," he is of opinion, from close study, that applications for Postmasterships, Custom house clerkships, Department patronage, and so forth, would be just as numerous to Mr. LINCOLN as to his Excellency President Anybodyelse; and he has no reason to believe that these applications would no bear a due proportion of Cotton State Postmarks.

The Fool-hunter also claims, and with a most clamorous claim, as animals *ferœ naturæ*, and liable to be bagged by him whenever he can bring them down, all those enthusiasts who imagine in their wilder moments that politicians are less selfish than other men, and that delegations in their collective capacity will sustain principle at the sacrifice of interest. There are individual fools of this order—four or five highly-developed specimens being furnished by the State of New-York—but as to hoping for a State aggregate, or even State majority, of such rare and isolated specimens, the thing is absurd! They are the Dodos of politics in the present day—birds numerous and powerful in the early days of the country, but now almost extinct.

Title must also be asserted to all who imagine that "outside pressure," such as carried the day at Chicago, can produce any impression, other than that of disgust and resistance, on the veterans who form the bulk af a Democratic Convention. They are trained politicians, and know the material out of which shouts and cheers are extracted. They have pulled the wires themselves for all such exhibitions; and a school-girl attempting to astonish and awe the Wizard of the West-nor'-west by showing him a trick on the cards, would scarcely be a more ridiculous sight than is presented when the "outsiders" attempt to control the "insiders" of a Democratic Convention by bluster, banners, buncombe, blowing and general blatancy.

But rising superior to the consideration of classes, and taking in the genus at one view, as developed and represented in the Front-street Theatre, what can be thought of men who, at such a crisis in their party existence, insist on washing all their dirty linen in public, and aggravating every personal quarrel by such taunts as are rife in the speeches reported through your columns? What can be thought of the Gulf-State men, who treat the North as if this question of further and yet further concessions to Slavery were one in which the North alone had interest—by which the North alone was perilled—and towards the settlement of which the Gulf States would lend no aid, except on the acceptance by all the Free States of just such conditions as the fire-eaters may see proper to impose?

If we descend to the consideration of individuals in the great family which is the subject of this letter, what finer specimens can be asked than some three or four to which brief reference shall be made. There was a model article from Massachusetts last evening, who declared himself filled with "horror, astonishment and unspeakable grief" when informed by the public prints that twenty five sovereign States at Charleston had refused to be controlled by eight. This specimen (with *antenna* as long as the ears of Balaam's ass) announced with perfectly tremendous solemnity that he himself would withdraw his sublime and indispensable continuance from the body, if CHURCH'S attempt to extract the sting from the Richmond wasps, before admitting them, should be successful! It is needless to say that this tremendous solemnity produced tremendous laughter, only varied here and there by a shudder of disgust. This speech, let us hope, may cause a lowering of this model-specimen into a lower political grave than any of his family have yet occupied.

There is a New-York Congressional specimen presenting very decided claims to notice. At Baltimore, as at Charleston, he springs to his feet every five minutes, insisting on his right to be heard. This being granted, he commences with some touching allusion to his own bachelor eligibility as a matrimonial candidate in the private market; pays some very profuse rhetorical compliments to the ladies who are present; and then winds up on each occasion by protesting in grave form against the heedlessness and selfishness of those who indulge their passion for elocutionary displays, at the cost of time so precious as is that of the Convention! This specimen has attracted the particular notice of CALEB CUSHING, and the vigor and venom with which CALEB raps him to order is refreshing.

As to CALEB himself, he is a person in whom no judicious fool-hunter would claim interest. There is very little of the fool about him—as little as about any man in the Union. On the contrary, he belongs in some aspects to another grand division of the human family—a division frequently merging and intermarrying into the fool division, but distinct in its purity as another race. As a collateral branch to the pursuit of his own peculiar game, the fool-hunter will frequently be called upon to diverge into examinations of the genus to which CUSHING belongs; but the result of these studies must be elaborated and set forth at large in another letter.

Just this instant a project has been broached which is worthy of the best efforts of the entire genus now undergoing review. It is nothing less than to call a mass meeting to-morrow night in Monument-square for the purpose of nominating Judge DOUGLAS by popular acclaim! Was it not well written in the opening of this letter that some few of the Douglas men would seem jealous of the magnificent position at present occupied in public esteem by the Cotton-State specimens? "Popular acclaim," forsooth, in a Native American city? And this, too, at a time when DOUGLAS has at least as good a chance of the nomination, in regular order, as any man in the country.

That last is a spoonful too much—two spoonfuls too much—of honey; the appetizing fare of folly begins to cloy. Let me now go down to the Convention and consider some of the individual specimens there, my reports on their peculiarities requiring as much detail and minuteness as we find in the text and illustrations of some standard work on entomology.

HEAD-QUARTERS.

Gossip from the Convention—Scenes and Incidents Inside and Outside.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GILMOR HOUSE, BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 20, 1860.

Yesterday was the second day of the Convention at Baltimore. Of the more important moves and operations, the telegraph has already apprised you. In the morning, after the prayers were heard from Rev. Dr. FULLER, and the Convention had been silenced, Mr. CHURCH, of New-York, rose in his place and obtained the floor. It will be remembered that Mr. CHURCH was the mover of the amendment which bound delegates seeking admission to the action of the Convention, and the support of its nominee. That amendment was the cause of all the ill-feeling concerning which I wrote yesterday. Aimed as it was directly at the faces of the Anti-Douglas men, seemingly compelling them to surrender at discretion of their opponents, it *was* a *leetle* too hard to be swallowed comfortably. Consequently they kicked and squirmed a great deal, and the Douglas Doctors fearing that the dose might react, concluded to think the matter over again before they determined to force it. It was on this account that, when Mr. CHURCH rose, every eye was riveted upon him, and every one was silent. In a very neat speech, he announced his determination to withdraw the offensive portion of his amendment, and to substitute a simple motion, referring the whole question of contested seats to the Committee on Credentials, with instructions to report immediately. Hardly had he got the words from his lips, when he was saluted with three rousing cheers, and clapping of hands, and waving of handkerchiefs. The policy of the action no one can fail to notice.

THE ACTION OF NEW-YORK

puzzles the uninitiated. Those who were the most sanguine for DOUGLAS on Monday were the most downcast on Tuesday. New-York seems occasionally to desert the phalanx which so nobly and consistently supports Mr. DOUGLAS, and to array herself on the side of his opponents. To the mass this seems the signal for the downfall of his standard, but those who ought to know say that New-York prefers concession to secession, and is endeavoring to stay the going out of border States from the Convention. Others think New-York politicians are corrupt through and through, with no redeeming feature—no not one—and that they will play a game which will best subserve their own individual interests. Of course, I don't know which is right, but I guess a little of both.

After a session of about an hour, the Convention adjourned to 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The same game which was played at Charleston operates here. Time, time is what both sides want. It enables them to manipulate, to bribe, to "talk in," bully over and scare the waverers and the uncommitted. So all manner of business is referred to Committees—the Committees request time, and the Convention adjourns to give them time. Immediately upon the adjournment in the morning the vast crowd rushed for the hotels, the Committees met in their rooms, the canvassers and wire-workers retired into private life, while the Reporters, who, like busy bees, are always doing good for their kind, hurried to the telegraph office, and "quick as a flash" sent the news, the gossip, the speculations and the lies all over creation.

The Boston papers have been in an awful stew because their

CLAIMS TO SEATS

had been rejected. The *Journal*, *Traveller* and *Herald* desired to telegraph the proceedings and gossip daily, as the New-York papers do, while the *Post*, *Bee*, *Advertiser*, and so on, also desired seats, in order that their accounts of the Convention might be correct and immediate. Each of these papers was clearly entitled to a seat, and yet they all experienced the greatest difficulty in getting in. The only two to whom McCLOSKEY gave tickets were the *Traveller* and the *Post*, while the others were totally excluded or compelled to get in (as reporters only can do. Finding that matters were becoming serious, Gen. CUSHING took the whole matter out of the hands of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and appointed Mr. JOHN G. PARKHURST, of Michigan, a Special Committee of one, to take the entire charge of the reportorial quarters. Since then we have had nothing to complain of. Mr. PARKHURST at once recognized the claims of the prominent papers, and made the bogus occupants of the seats vamose. It is laughable to witness the efforts of the hangers on to obtain admission. They boldly claim to represent this or that paper; to have a message for Mr. CUSHING, or to be cousin or uncle or brother of some grand Democratic leader, and thus attempt to force their way in. But it's no go. The police are admirably drilled, and the Archangel Miobael himself, sword in hand, couldn't get in without a ticket. At the evening session considerable fun was caused by an

INDIGNANT SPEECH FROM FISHER,

of Virginia, who had received some indignity at the door. Many of the delegates having lost their tickets, Gen. CUSHING announced that all delegates were to call at a specified place and exchange their white tickets for red ones. It seems that Mr. FISHER and some fifty others did not do this, and as a consequence, when they asked admission at the door they were refused. They pledged their honor that they were members, they threatened instant punishment to the diligent officers, they vowed revenge on all concerned, and attempted to force their way in. Immediately the ire of the police was aroused. Instantly a row ensued, in which the honorable delegates were worsted, and with bleeding noses, weeping eyes, tumbled shirts, and offended pride, they were compelled to give up. Finally, FISHER, by the aid of that most potent of individuals, a reporter, managed to get in. Hot and sweaty, with sleeves rolled up, hair dishevelled, and eyes like peeled onions, he frantically rushed up the aisle. "Mr. President," said he, "I rise, Sir, to a question of privilege. For God's sake, Sir, who am I? Am I a pauper or an idiot, a gentleman, a blackguard, or a disgrace to humanity. Look at me, Sir, and tell me who am I? I did think, Sir, that I represented the State of Virginia upon this floor; I did suppose, Sir, that I was of some account, but now, Sir, I am in doubt. Sir, I have been insulted. A policeman has *dared* to stop me at the door; and, with fifty of my companions and co-delegates, I have been attempting to cope with that formidable adversary, a Baltimore policeman. Sir, I'll submit to no such outrage. If I do, I will quit the Convention, and have nothing to do with it!" This speech, as you may possibly imagine, produced a great impression. FISHER'S eyes really seemed in danger. I thought two or three times that they would jump from their sockets and roll upon the floor. His arms, I was fearful, would be wrung off, and his head reminded me of that classic melody which has made the name of Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS immortal, and which goes by the euphonious title of "Rowth Around." Gen. CUSHING, in a few words explained the facts of the case, showing clearly that the fault was belonging to the delegates themselves, they not having complied with the suggestion made by the Chair in the morning.

Shortly after this the Convention adjourned, and loud cries were made for

FISHER! FISHER!! FISHER!!!

The rain poured in torrents. The first balcony was filled with beautiful ladies, the delegates felt in good humor and wanted a little fun. FISHER mounted a chair, wiped his head with a red pocket-handkerchief, and attempted to speak. He was coughed at, laughed at, hooted at and cried at. He was applauded, cheered, encouraged and clapped. But in vain did he try for a hearing. Some ungentlemanly fellows were determined that he should not speak, and thus prevented him. Finally, FISHER, in disgust, flourished his handkerchief, spat on the floor, and shouted, in response to cries of "Go on," "I never speak to a mob," and left.

Well, as I said before,

FUN WAS THE ORDER

of the afternoon. When FISHER sat down the crowd called for FLOURNOY, RYNDERS, MYRICKS and WORK. At the call for WORK, a singular-appearing man got upon a chair and began, amidst roars of laughter, to make a speech. Perceiving that he was a character I took a seat quite near him and observed him closely. Some years since a Judge, named MANN, was trying a cause in Missouri, when one of the witnesses, in addressing him, called him "citizen MANN," for this the Judge fined the individual, whose name was WORK, $500 and sent him to jail for a week. Ever after that he has gone by the name of "citizen," and this afternoon

CITIZEN WORK MADE A SPEECH.

His spectacles were upon the top of his head; his hair was tumbled; his neck-handkerchief was untied; he wore a vest as red as blood, and in his hand he held a dameged tile. Said he: "Why am I called on to speak? In the language of the Biole, who am I, or my generation, that I should receive such exaltation? I never was President, and never mean to be. I never abused Gen. JACKSON, and never mean to. I am not a Member of Congress or a blackleg. But I'll tell you who I am. I am a bare footed, hot-headed, Jackson Democrat and Hard-Shell Baptist, I believe, in the Democratic Party, and I believe in the Baptist Church. Why, would you believe it? I once saved the life of a Black Republican, or at least of a Douglas man, and there ain't much difference. I was in Charleston, all boiling up with erysipelas; this man was very sick; I sat by his bedside with my red leg in a pail of ice water and felt of his pulse and every thing, gave him medicine and cured him. It went against the grain to do it, but I am too good a Baptist to disregard the 'Sermon on the Mount;' and, therefore, I saved him. So you see I'm a queer critter. I have no title to be heard here. CUSHING, now, *has* a right. I never abused Gen. JACKSON; but he has. For twenty-five years CUSHING abused Gen. JACKSON, and then turned tail; and I now find him presiding, forsooth, over a Democratic Convention. Great God! My relative, Gen. FOOTE, calls this a galorious Union; but I call it a detestable Union." He then proceeded to pitch into the Douglas men et some length, but his audience not relishing that style of talk, crushed him down, and with a flourish of his cane, handkerchief and tile, he made a bow and sat down.

In the evening, after the refreshing showers had cooled the heated air, the crowd of unoccupied and uneasy delegates and outsiders met in front of the Douglas head-quarters, and of the adjoining house, which is our hotel, and demanded speakers. Both parties responded. The speeches were nothing of importance. McMASTERS, of New-York, spoke about half an hour, and though his extreme Southern ideas do not commend themselves to our sense of justice, we are compelled to acknowledge that he made a most delightfully entertaining speech.

The treat of the day was served in the room of the Credential Committee, when Messrs.

SOULE, YANCEY AND FORSYTH

pleaded their several cases before the Committee. SOULE is the best speaker of the three. His sentences are perfect, his ideas are entirely methodical, his words are well chosen, and the most fastidious elocutionist could find no fault with his peculiarly graceful manner. YANCEY is the next best. FORSYTH is a strong, practical talker, with but little flourish or polish, seeking more by force of facts to convince the reason, than by beauty of composition to delight the listening ear. When the contested seats in Delaware were being arranged

A VIOLENT SCENE OCCURRED.

Mr. WHITELEY, the member who seceded from the Charleston Convention, demands readmission, and his right to the seat is contested. Upon opening his case, WHITELEY said that when his statements were denied by gentlemen he knew what course to pursue, but when they were controverted by *men*, (peculiar emphasis on men,) he preferred the documents. This roused the ire of his opponent, who inquired if he referred to him? Before we could get our pencils ready to put down the reply, WHITELEY had

HIT HIM OVER THE HEAD

with his cane. Number two drew off and planted his fives on WHITELEY'S peeper, drawing therefrom a quantity of the ruby. The Committee interfered and endeavored to separate them. "Let me alone," said number two, "I'm no lawyer, only a plain farmer; but I can clean him out in less time than he can wink!" Finding it an utter impossibility to keep order, the Police were called in. WHITELEY is a very large and powerful man, and for a long time kept them at bay, until, with a desperate plunge, all six policemen seized him and lugged him off to the Station-house, where he cooled his fevered brain until released by a resident of this city.

That case being disposed of, the contested seat in the Arkansas delegation was taken up. The claimants are HINDMAN and JOHNSON. HINDMAN made a statement which JOHNSON declared to be false, whereupon HINDMAN slapped his face, add

DREW A PISTOL,

which he held at the head of his adversary. JOHNSON was pale with anger, but prudently said nothing to HINDMAN. Turning to the member from Tennessee he asked him to loan him his pistol; finding he could not get one he coolly shrugged his shoulders and sat down. In the meantime the pistol had been taken from HINDMAN, and his friends had caused him to sit down. Order being restored, HINDMAN apologized to the Committee for his action, and left his opponent to take it up at another time, and in the manner recognized by the gentlemen of the South.

The Committee came to the conclusion that matters were becoming somewhat mixed, and soon after adjourned.

Sweet set these delegates! I presume there are such in all parties, but it has been my misfortune to meet them most frequently in the Democratic fold. All of these persons are recognized as gentlemen; their private and social manners are unexceptionable, and on all topics save that of politics they are tolerant and forbearing. Why, then, is it that they will thus descend from their natural *status*, and allow themselves to be classed with bullies and scalywags?

The Gilmor House is brimfull, having some seven hundred guests. We are more or less comfortable in our quarters, enjoying good living, commodious rooms, and delightful company. As for excitement, we shall say that we have not our share, and a little more, too?

The enterprise of the TIMES, as displayed in the amount of political intelligence given its readers on Tuesday, has elicited general commendation, and yesterday copies of it were seen in the hands of members sitting in the seats of every delegation.

RESUME.

DOUGLAS active, no change. Other stocks low, anticipating a decline in the prime fancy. YANCEY and such like in great demand, but principally for full operations. For permanent investment they are not considered safe or desirable. HOWARD.

New-Jersey.

A NARROW ESCAPE—A CHURCH STRUCK BY LIGHTNING—SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.—During a violent thunder storm which passed over Bloomfield, New-Jersey, on Tuesday evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, the Methodist Church, where a strawberry festival was in progress, was struck by lightning. Happily the rain had made the attendance at the festival thin, so that there were but about one hundred and fifty persons in the building at the time. Five or six of these were assisting in transferring the contents of tables which had been spread out doors during the afternoon, to the interior of the Church. Of this number hardly one escaped without receiving a shock more or less severe. Mr JOSEPH OSBORN was the most seriously injured. The electricity apparently glanced from the tin water-leader, near which he stood, to his arm. He was knocked senseless, and it required the free use of cold water and other restoratives for nearly an hour to revive him. A young man inside the building received so severe a shock as to need medical assistance, and a young lady who was near an open window, had a hole burned in her dress. Others were slightly injured, but the majority were only startled. Many who were not sensible of having received any of the electricity at the time, complained next day of a numbness in their limbs.

Strange to say, the Church itself, which was of brick, was not injured in the least. It had no lightning-rod, and the only reasonable explanation of the miraculous escape of the building and its inmates which was offered, was, that the electricity must have been dissipated, and that a portion of it passed down the water-leader to the ground. The tearing up of the soil in one or two places sustained this theory.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer United Kingdom at Father Point.

Italian Affairs—A Capitulation—Intervention Solicited and Refused.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

FATHER POINT, Wednesday, June 20.

The steamship *United Kingdom*, from Glasgow 9th inst., passed this point at 8½ A. M., to-day, bound to Quebec. Her news is three days later than has been received.

The *Great Eastern* was to make a trial trip on Saturday, the 9th, and the day of her sailing for New-York will not be announced until after her return. The paddles were tried on Monday, and the paddles and screws together on Tuesday, and the run on Saturday will consist of twelve hours' steaming down the Channel. The New-York pilot is on board. The day of sailing is not intended to be later than the 23d, and will probably be earlier, as it is desired the vessel should be in New-York in time for the Fourth of July.

News from Sicily states that a capitulation had been attempted between GARIBALDI and LANZA. A letter from Paris, dated Thursday, says that it was proposed by LANZA, and that its conditions were as follows:

First—The retention of their respective positions by both parties.

Second—Liberty to attend the wounded and remove them on board the fleet.

Third—Permission to supply provisions to the hospital for the poor.

Fourth—That the Municipality should address a petition to the Royal Commissioner for the concession of such reforms as were deemed necessary for the country.

The first three points were consented to by GARIBALDI, but the fourth was rejected peremptorily, and the Conference was broken off. Nevertheless, hostilities did not commence the following day, and the armistice was still under discussion.

LONDON, Friday, June 8.

The *Times* publishes full details of GARIBALDI'S proceedings, and says the present month will end the Bourbon rule in Sicily.

The Paris Bourse was very dull.

PARIS, Friday June 8.

The King of Naples has invoked the intervention of the Five Great Powers to guarantee the integrity of his dominions. He mere particularly claimed the mediation of the French Emperor for the pacification of Sicily, and promised to proclaim immediately the Constitution of 1852. He also requests the Great Powers to employ their authority and influence to prevent Piedmont from favoring insurrection on the mainland of Naples.

Regarding a collective action of the Great Powers, England was the first to answer. She did not intend to interfere in the conflict, except, if possible, to stop the effusion of blood, without siding with either party.

Lord RUSSELL, however, promised to recommend Piedmont not to foment disturbances in the peninsular possessions of the King of Naples.

The other Powers subsequently gave a similar reply. NAPOLEON, who was at Lyons when the demand was received, replied immediately that mediation only was possible between two Powers, and unless it officially recognized the Sicilian revolution no Power could mediate between the same and the King of Naples.

Except Austria, who has no diplomatic relations with Piedmont, the other great Powers will act similarly.

A Paris letter to the Brussels *Nord* gives the following interesting account of the same proposition—though when it was written the result was not known:

PARIS, Monday, June 4, 1860.

A serious and unexpected incident has just arisen at Naples, in connection with affairs in Sicily. M. CARAFA assembled all the members of the Diplomatic Body, and communicated to them a note to the effect that the King of Naples, "from feelings of humanity," called for the intervention of the Powers who had any naval forces stationed on the coast of Sicily, in order to put an end to the conflict between His Majesty and a part of his subjects. The note laid it down as a condition that *the territory of Sicily should be guaranteed to the King*, who, on his part, engaged to grant the most extensive reforms. You may imagine the astonishment produced on the Diplomatic Body by this communication; it found them quite unprepared, and they were obliged to refer the matter to their respective Governments. It is doubtless that circumstance which led to the armistice between the Royal troops and those of GARIBALDI. The Marquis DE VILLAMARINA has received instructions from Count CAVOUR not to adhere to the request of the Neapolitan Government, as Piedmont wishes to remain faithful to the principle of non-intervention. The Cabinet of the Tuileries has not yet made known its reply, but there is no doubt that France will also maintain the same principle. The announcement of this proceeding on the part of the King of Naples has produced a great impression in the official world, in Paris, and among diplomatists generally, and has been interpreted as an evident sign of the weakness of the Neapolitan

THE JAPANESE.

Another Intercepted Letter.

THE PRINCE MOORAGAKE AGAIN DELIBERATES THE SENTIMENTS OF HIS SOUL TO HIS JEDDO CORRESPONDENT, AND REJOICES IN HAVING SAFELY PASSED THROUGH JERSEY—MOORAGAKE ALLUDES BRIEFLY TO THE RECEPTION OF THE EMBASSY IN THIS CITY, BUT DISCOURSES MORE AT LENGTH UPON LESS COSTLY COURTESIES—MOORAGAKE IS BECOMING SOMEWHAT RECONCILED TO AMERICAN MANNERS.

MOORAGAKE TO MOONSKI.

SON OF FRUM: But few moons have budded and blossomed since we set sail from Niphon. The petal days which since that inauspicious event have dropped from the garland of Time, might all be bound in a fragrant sheaf by a maiden's girdle, for their number is scarce more than the days of penance which the religion of Buddha enjoins upon its followers, and yet MOORAGAKE is older by years. Thy servant has been from Jeddo to Jersey; from a land of refinement to its antipodes; and the goodness of Amida has delivered him from the hands of the uncivilized.

As thou already knowest, O son of FRUM, the country called Jer-sey is not far distant from the United States; yet the people greatly differ in their manners and customs from the citizens of America. It is known to thee that WASHINGTON, a mandarin famous in history as the only one of this people that never told a lie, is commonly called the Father of this country; but thy soul may not be familiar with the fact that his last wish was that the paternity of New-Jersey might not be imputed to his memory. It is not my intention, O MOONSKI, to cast any reproach upon the people; but it is not safe to call a stranger a Jer-sey-man. Their singular habits are attributed by the scribes to the food upon which they live. Their drink is an acidulent beverege known to the natives as *cider*, although the people of New-York call it champegne; while their diet consists chiefly of Lit-tle-Neck-clams. This is sometimes varied with a dainty fished from the sea, known as soft-shell crabs. The Jer-sey-men are very expert in fishing and in catching horses; it is a singular fact that if a halter is given to one of them, he will soon provide himself with a horse. Very little is known of their history, as their own accounts cannot be believed, and no stranger has yet ventured very far into their country. It is mentioned by BENNETT, the poet and scribe, whose fame has reached even to Niphon, and whose verses are sung in Jeddo, as:

"That undiscovered country from whose bourne
No traveler returns."

But it were ungrateful to speak disparagingly of a land through which we had safe conduct. As philosophers, we should recognize the fact that people differ with climee, and that barbarism is the condition of uncultivated man; as worshipers of the merciful Amida, we should remember that the Jerseymen are our fellow creatures, and that it is not well to condemn where we should pity. In the fullness of time it is not improbable that the inhabitants of Jersey may develop a civilization equal to the people of Niphon. Let us be charitable!

Oh, MOONSKI, we have met the Common-Council-men, and they are ours! Thou knowest that when a black cloud overhangs the Heavens, our souls are heavy with fear until the thunder bursts and the storm comes down; it is easier to bear a blow than to suffer the suspense when one impends. Thus the dread of a meeting which we knew to be inevitable, had shadowed our hearts with gloom; but the cloud has burst, and though the hand of Niu-Rai has fallen heevily upon us, our souls are relieved of doubt. It will gratify thee to know that we met our fate with the dignity becoming princes and philsophers; but even the great heart of SIMME-BUZEN was once nigh unto breaking. It was not pleasant for that illustrious Kami to be slapped upon the back and called a "high old Jap" by an unshaven Al-der-man, yet he bore the indignity, and drank Jersey cider from the hands of his enemy. To delineate the feetures of a Com-mon-Coun-cil-man would puzzle the pencil of our most ingenious artist, and MOORAGAKE will not attempt the task. By a wise provision of the law those permitted to ride in the procession designed for our honor were obliged to wear gloves of an intensely yellow color, that they might not be mistaken for respectable citizens, and a large body of Po-lice-men surrounded their carriages to keep them from committing acts of violence. In matters of precaution this people are wise!

To see the soldiers who defend the honor of Columbia, oh, Son of FRUM, would cause thy two swords to rattle with joy. It was a maxim bequeathed to his successors by an illustrious Kami of this people, that in time of peace they should prepare for war, and for this reason the soldiers are daily practiced in the art of walking well and fast. This is probably done that in battle they may be able to outrun the enemy. To accustom them to the smell of powder, cannon are often fired in the Park, and that they may not be afraid of cavalry, their officers are mounted upon fierce omnibus horses and made to ride them before their eyes. The Seventh Regiment is held in much esteem because it once marched to Washington in a rain storm without umbrellas. It is thought that men who can stand water can also stand fire. The other regiments will soon be put to the same test by immense engines which have lately been provided for the purpose. WASHINGTON, the discoverer of America, was a great soldier, and a mound near is being erected to his memory; it will not be completed until his name is forgotten, and here this economical people display their accustomed wisdom, for until then it will not be needed. The Seventh Regiment is a fine body of men, and their legs are long; but it is the private opinion of MOORAGAKE that they could not get away from the field of battle any sooner than the guards of our Tycoon.

The procession in honor of our Embassy is said by the *Herald* to have been an "imposing affair:" this is probably true for was it not imposed upon us? But it was not very beautiful, for it consisted chiefly of omnibus-horses and Al-der-men. The Al-der-men were placed in prominent positions that fathers might point them out to their children, and thus warn them what bad boys are sure to come to. The Treaty-box was placed upon a high wagon, that it might not be in danger of being spit upon by the Al-der-men. The shop-windows in all the streets were ornamented with women and babies, for in this country nothing is considered complete without the presence of women. It is said of them that they are first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of their countrymen, and first everywhere. That the hackmen might be made to remain in their seats, and that the public might be gladdened by the sight of Princes, our Embassy was driven up and down Broadway until the head of SIMME-BUZEN was bustered by the sun. An Al-der-man, whose name is BOODLE, offered to lend him his white hat and yellow gloves, but the soul of our Kami could not submit to this disgrace in public. So BOODLE told him to grin and bear it like a high old Jap.

After our features were familiar to the eyes of the people we were taken to the Metropolitan Hotel, which was hung with flags for our accommodation. The ladies of the hotel made much love to Little TOMMY, which much puzzled us, for he is not old enough to marry, and, as thou knowest, his heart is in Jeddo. We have since learned, however, that the Siamese Twins are dead. We were more surprised that they made love to TOMMY, as there are many servants employed in the hotel almost as dark in complexion, to whom the women paid no attention. But here, as in Niphon, woman is a singular creature, and fearful to contemplate. There is no accounting for tastes.

At the request of the Committee of Reception a large body of citizens stationed themselves under our windows, and have not yet departed. When the head-waiter of the hotel puts his head out of the window he is saluted as SIMME-BUZEN, whom indeed, he much resembles, except that his hair is more curly, nor is he allowed to wear two swords.

We have observed that the people ride in conveyances called Om-ni-bus-ses. They are very large, and will hold any number of people that they can contain. The Om-ni-bus-ses are drawn by horses, kept on their feet by long lines attached to their mouths, and held by the driver. When they are tired, it is customary to allow them to lie down in the street and rest. The Om-ni-bus-see are drawn at fearful speed, and can only be stopped by a very ingenious contrivance. This consists of a leather strap attached to the driver's arm; when a passenger wishes to elight he pulls the driver, through a small hole made for the purpose; by this the driver knows that some one wishes to get out, and stops his omnibus when he comes to a soft muddy place—this he does that the passenger may alight without hurting his feet. We have no Om-ni-bus-ses in Niphon.

The people below are calling for a "Jap" and will assault the hotel unless an Ambassador puts his head out of the window at once, and it is now my turn. Trusting, oh! Son of FRUM, that these few lines will find you in the enjoyment of good health, I remain

Very faithfully yours,
MOORAGAKE AWADJI.

FROM ARIZONA.

Interest Felt in the McLane Treaty—Condition of Affairs in Northern Mexico—English Intervention—Cost of Living.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TUBAC, A. T., Monday, May 28, 1860.

This country is much interested in the passage, or rather the ratification, of the McLANE Treaty. Right of way through the State of Sonora will be the making of this almost barren waste, only to be made valuable when its mineral wealth is developed. It is quite probable PASQUEIRA, the present liberal Governor of Sonora, will oppose carrying it out. Although he is of or in the Juarez interest, he is much inclined to set up on his own account. I have no doubt, however, that the presence of 2,000 troops on this frontier will be an inducement for him to not interfere with its provisions.

It seems that the Liberalists have almost the entire Pacific coast. Much anxiety is expressed in Sonora and Sinaloa as to the truth or the extent of the proposed intervention of the English, French and United States Governments in the affairs of our unfortunate neighbor; one thing must be done, either we must do something or other nations will,—nothing else will ever put a stop to the civil wars that are destroying the country. A letter from a distinguished resident of Sonora says: "We require now absolutely some intervention in the affaire upon a liberal and just basis. It could but produce beneficial results; in fact 'tis the only means of concluding this disastrous civil war, which still continues with the same decided and earnest action on both sides as when commenced."

Colema is in the hands of the Liberals, as is Tepic and Guadalajara. In these places much feeling has existed against the Juarez Government and the McLane treaty, and there was a natural tendency in favor of MIRAMON; it has greatly subsided since the useless bombardment of Vera Cruz by MIRAMON; since then much of his *prestige* has been lost by this foolish and foolhardy act.

It appears that the Juarez Government has made serious complaints against Col. ROJAS, who commanded at Tepic. It is said he has been reduced to destitution. After capturing Tepic he was intending to march on San Blee, where many families had taken refuge, and it was feared he would have committed all manner of excesses. *The English landed a battery at San Blas, and were prepared to land 300 men.* This looks to us here as though there was something in the intervention of the three Powers, and that at least the English were determined hostilities should stop.

We, who have suffered from Apache depredations, are rejoiced that at last troops are on their way for our protection. With sixteen hundred troops here, a new impetus will be given to business, and a large demand made for all the supplies that can be raised either in this Territory or Sonora. It is said that Gov. PASQUEIRA intends to stop exportation. I hardly think, however, that he will be guilty of such an outrage on his people, as they have no other market but this.

The country is almost bare of merchandise of all kinds. We learn, however, that large shipments are on the way, and that we shall soon be supplied. The prices of the products of the country have almost doubled within two years, while imported supplies have fallen off equally as much.

The prices are about as follows:

	1858.	1860.
Flour, ₱ lb	5c.	9c.
Beef, ₱ lb	4c.	8c.
Bacon, ₱ lb	50c.	30c.
Sugar, ₱ lb	50c.	30c.
Coffee, ₱ lb	60c.	35c.
Oxen, each	$12	$25
Mules each	$30	$60
Mares, each	$10@$20	$30@$60
Horses, each	$20@$40	$30@$100

The confirmation of the treaty will materially change these prices, lessening the cost of living from one-third to one-half, enabling us to work mines now of no value, and give us the comforts of life.

The officers of the army are actively engaged in preparing for the troops now on the way. But one or two of the locations for posts are decided upon; it is thought however, that a two or four company post will be located on each of the thoroughfares from Sonora, one near the mines of the Sonora Mining Company at Arivaca, and one near the Patagonia mines. Each of these places is desirable. B.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Cattle Distemper—Stringent Measures to Prevent its Spread—First Formal Opening of the Campaign of 1860—Celebration of the National Holiday.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, June 20, 1860.

The cattle malady, which has raged so violently in many parts of New-England, and has spread into New-York and New Jersey, has singularly passed over this region of country, and left Rhode Island almost entirely free from any of its baneful consequences. But three or four cases have been discovered in this State since the reports of its prevalence were first published. These were nearly all very slight attacks, and did not cause a contagion among the cattle, although it cannot now be known what will be the operation of atmospheric influences. In Tiverton, a few days ago, a case occurred on one of the farms, and the animal was immediately slaughtered. The General Assembly have adopted the most stringent measures to prevent the introduction and spread of the disease into this State. The act recently passed provides that "no railroad or incorporated company, or persons, shall bring, transport or introduce any neat cattle into this State, from any place whatever, except as hereinafter provided." "Neat cattle may be brought into this State from places west of Connecticut River, upon thoroughfares leading into the western and southern portions of the State, by railroad companies and persons who shall have obtained a general or special license therefor from this Board of Commissioners, and by no other persons or companies whatever."

The town councils are empowered to make such ordinances as necessary to prevent the spreading of any infection, and very severe penalties are attached to the selling of any animals infected with the disease, and everyone violating any of the provisions of the act is subject to a fine of $200 for each offence. The introduction of each animal, in case of the introduction of a number of neat cattle contrary to law, is deemed a separate offance. Commissioners have been appointed by the Government to obtain full information concerning the malady, and persons have been appointed to guard the roads and highways of the State from the passage of cattle in violation of the recent act of the Legislature. The Commissioners have held two meetings recently, in which the Providence and Worcester Railroad was arraigned for a violation of the law, in permitting the passage of 200 head of cattle, but on account of a misunderstanding of the requirements, the case was discharged and the fines remitted.

It will be seen that these very rigid measures on the part of the State Government are most wise and salutary, and it would be well if every State were to adopt some similar regulations. Whether or not the nearness of salt air and salt water does not have a happy influence on the cattle disease is a subject for investigation. It may appear that this is the reason why the malady has not prevailed here. The cattle in Rhode Island, whether working oxen or milch cows, are of more than ordinary excellence. Those of the island of Rhode Island especially are among the finest animals in New-England, and the vast interests involved in this branch of agricultural resource surely warrant the most strenuous and persevering efforts in every State to prevent the spread of the contagious disease.

The first formal opening of the great campaign of 1860 will take place to-night, in a popular ratification meeting of the Chicago nominations. Eloquent speakers from Boston and of this city will address the gathering. Two monstrous flag-staffs have been erected on either side of Weybosset Bridge, and to-night there will be suspended between them a mammoth campaign flag, the true blue, white and red, with the names of LINCOLN and HAMLIN attached. This party banner will be the largest ever raised in this vicinity, and it will float in the most conspicuous thoroughfare of the "What Cheer" City. The nominations of Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. HAMLIN are becoming more and more popular here in Rhode Island as the spirit of contest arises. There is not a Republican (it may be safe enough to say) in the State, whatever his former preferences, but new sympatoises deeply in the anticipations of success which the nomination of ABE LINCOLN creates; and the "Conservative" sentiment, most pretends to be conservative, are inclined to go in for the Republican ticket. The dissensions in the Democracy at Baltimore and the inharmony which have characterized their gathering, with the "developments" occasionally made, prove fatal to their cause, and will most assuredly scatter their ranks in the approaching conflict of November. The Republicans are making energetic efforts—they are preparing to erect a spacious "Wigwam," putting up flags, &c., &c., and inaugurating some like exciting scenes of HARRISON and FREMONT times.

The anniversary of National Independence will be generously celebrated in the towns of Rhode Island. In Providence the oration of the day will be delivered by the Right Rev. Bishop CLARK, whose eloquence and forcible oratory in the pulpit have distinguished him among New-England divines. A spirited Regatta is to take place, with prizes to the contestants, and the day concluded with a feature which is one peculiar to New England, and where it has become an amusing "institution." I refer to the bonfire and ridiculous company of Antiques and Horribles, parading by torchlight, and making night hideous with blackened faces, fantastic habiliments, and hoots, screams and demoniac yells. This institution, I believe, first originated as an accompaniment to the celebration of 4to July, in Charlestown, Mass., four or five years ago, and has since been annually reproduced. Our city fathers have wisely abstained from furnishing pyrotechnic scenes, attending which so many serious accidents annually occur. The money expended in this way might be more advantageously employed in other features of this glorious day, and so much to the gratification of the people, and to its common safety and comfort.

HIPPARCHUS.

THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT.

Progress of the Examination—Appearance of the Place—General Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WEST POINT, Monday, June 18, 1860.

There is a crowd of reasons why West Point should be a favorite resort; and just now those reasons have peculiar force. During the annual examination, which is not yet over, ROE's hotel is filled to overflowing. The parades and drills are attended by throngs of people from all parts of the country. The examinations themselves now and then attract a curious visitor; and the drives, and walks and sails among the exquisite scenery of this neighborhood seem to be entirely appreciated. In no month of the year does this charming spot so fully display its charms as in June; the freshness of the verdure that clothes the bold hill-tops all around, and its luxuriant leafiness, combine two charms that beauty cannot often boast of, freshness and fullness at once, maturity and youth together. The mists and hazes of the later Summer, the sultry heats that in July and August render the spot oppressively uncomfortable, have not yet begun to obscure the prospect nor the pleasures presented here; the air is still cool, though balmy, and the unrivaled landscape is clad in all the glow that Summer only gives; and yet is tinted with the vernal hues that fade so soon into a withered aspect under the dog-day sky. One may yet enjoy all the delights of a stroll along Flirtation Walk, or even clamber near mid-day up to the revolutionary height of Fort Put—may ramble among the casemates, and look down at the lazy sloops that seem to waste the day in idly tacking from shore to shore. One may, if he be particularly and indefatigably aspiring, mount to the very summit of Old Cro' Nest, and gaze on an expanse of Highland scenery that, for mingled beauty and wildness, is, on this continent, incomparable; and the sweltering heat shall not yet prove the pleasure too dearly bought. You may drive away beyond Cozzens' to the lower extremity of this picturesque region, to where the broad Haverstraw Bay compresses itself into the narrow gorge that here hems in the Hudson, or sail leisurely along the waters, glancing by turns at the Donderberg and Anthony's Nose, landing at the romantic islands that add a beauty of their own to the enchanting scene, remembering the humorous explanations Diedrich Knickerbocker gives of the nomenclature of the mountains; or, if patriotically inclined, calling up reminiscences of the days when the names and forms of WASHINGTON and KOSCIUSKO, and ARNOLD and ANDRE, were familiar in this vicinity. To be sure, one may do all this at other times besides in June, but hyperborean winds and snows disincline the most sentimental for such rambles and ruminations, and toe suffocating heats that come so soon and seem confined here closely by the prisoning hills, quite dispel romantic fancies.

At other times, too, we cannot see so much of the evolutions of the cadets as now. Within one month their most intsresting exercises are all performed. The encampment is, indeed, not yet formed, and the mimic soldiers do not keep guard over their little garrison as they will do in July. The quaint effect of the white tents and the marching sentinel is lost, but in revenge there is daily a peep at war in miniature. On one occasion the artillery drill takes place, and the boys whose exercise is nothing less than play, drive the heavy guns quickly around the plain, firing and reiring, loading, swabbing, aiming, attacking, repelling, with as great a degree of accuracy, rapidity, precision and skill as many real soldiers in many real battles. On another day the crowd from the hotel lounges under the trees, while the military neophytes go through the complicated manœuvres of a mimic skirmish. They defend and attack the barracks; they drive each other across the plateau that is so admirably adapted for these exercises; they crouch in the grass, they rush down the hill-side, they form effective and interesting tableaux, highly to the edification and entertainment of the lookers on. One morning there is a cavalry exercise in the riding school, at which feats are performed that make the women shudder with fright, and that rival in daring and skill some of the classic performances of the circus. At another time, the evolution is by the river-side, and hard work is done by the young fellows in building bridges on trestles and pontoons.

After parade, and during the evening, the cadets are rewarded by the smiles of the fair for the feats of the day. The belles are fond of beaux in uniform, and even the graduated officers are not more successful in winning soft glances and softer words than their pupils. The famous Cadet hops have, it is true, not yet begun; the studies and exercises of the day may not yet be followed by the dances and delights of the ball; but after a long, tedious and often terrible examination, much more terrible to the young soldier than his vigorous outdoor exercises, the future Lieutenants and Captains and Colonels and Generals are rewarded by the fascinations and flirtations, in which they seem not at all averse to engage. 'Tis a pretty sight to see them practice the arts of peace as well as those of war; the women teach them the former quite as skillfully as their masculine instructors do the latter, and if the Board of Visitors should include such matters in their examinations, doubtless they would be able to report favorably upon the proficiency attained by the West Point cadets. For the honor of our country, whose servants should excel in all things, this is gratifying. But *cedant arma togæ* is not the rule here, and when the inevitable drum beat is heard, as none but the brave deserve the fair, the young soldiers obey the call, promptly tear themselves away from the Delilahs, and rush to the rendezvous.

All this is now to be seen under peculiarly favorable auspices; the board of female visitors is very full, and very assiduous; the walks are full of small bodies (companies often consisting of no more than two) learning the rudiments; while the full dress parade, held in the hotel parlor after dark, demonstrates the success of the tyros. If any one is anxious to know where some of the fleeting hours of early Summer may be most enjoyably whiled away, I confidently recommend the famous military post on the Hudson River, known in history as West Point.

Should you happen to have a taste for art as well as nature, here in the studio of Prof. WEIR, who, although attached to a military institution, has not forgotten his earlier attachment to schools and arts of design. On the banks of this stream, whose beauties may well inspire the artist, he has pitched his tent, (a military figure,) and from his window looks across the Hudson to the rapidly-rising mansion which ROSSITER is building to enshrine his Lares and Penates. WEIR has a fine large room, half library, half studio, admirably lighted, where one may study the works of a painter who was known to his countrymen before many of the present generation of painters had handled a brush or owned an easel; here is a reduced copy of a picture whose original graces the walls of the National Capitol; here are portraits and studies, and especially here is a charming work called "Taking the Veil"—a cathedral, or convent church, elaborate in architecture, with sunlight streaming in through windows of stained glass, the pomp and circumstance of Romish rites effectively portrayed; priests in full pontificals, acolytes swinging censers, crowds of attendants ranged among the marble columns, and in the foreground a young girl, on her knees, meekly receives the symbol of her life-long dedication to religion. The sentiment and the execution of the picture are both remarkable. The power is indicated, not only in the expression of the maiden's face and attitude, but in the unity of the composition, from which everything is excluded which could mar the religious feeling; while the technical merits of graceful drawing, effective management of light and shade, and skillful distribution of colors, show that the artist's hand has not lost its cunning, any more than his imagination is fire, in all the years during which the hand has refrained to embody that which the imagination has conceived.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Western Politics—Things as they are—Prospects of the Republicans in Ohio.

THE BERCHES, June, 1860.

You have seen the proceedings of the Ohio Republican Convention. It was unimportant, except as shewing the spirit of the party. The Chairman of the Convention was a Democrat of 1856—the feelings of the delegates enthusiastic. In looking to future results, at the election, old and shrewd politicians see elements which must give the Republicans a much heavier vote than in 1856. As the same principles are at work in all the Free States, and in the South too, it may be as well to point them out. They are these:

1. Buchanan was elected in 1856 by *divisions* in the Free States. Those divisions will not exist (except to a very small extent) in 1860. A pregnant sign of the times is, that nearly, if not quite, every FILLMORE paper in the northwest has come out for LINCOLN. In Illinois not only is this the case, but numbers of new Republican papers have been commenced. In Indiana, the same thing is true. This tells with great effect in such pieces as the Egypt of Illinois and the Pocket of Indiana. In Ohio, such counties as Scioto, Lawrence, Gallia, &c., which gave BUCHANAN majorities in 1856, will give LINCOLN majorities in 1860. The same thing is true in Pennsylvania. The great body of Americans, in 1856, will now vote the Republican ticket, while the Republican vote of Western and Middle Pennsylvania will be greatly increased.

2. The divisions of the Democratic party are now past healing. If DOUGLAS were nominated unanimously, it would be unavailing. The idea of his popularity is now lost; there is no longer any hope of gaining by him. He would be beaten in every State of the Northwest, and in Illinois largely. Any other candidate of the party would be a merely nominal one in the Free States.

3. The increase of the German Republican vote is constant and large. It will tell in all the large towns where BUCHANAN's vote was the largest.

4. The enormous corruptions of the Democratic Administration make honest men shudder. What hope is there for the nation if such examples are to be set in high places? And what hope is there that they will ever be corrected if the Democratic party continues in power? Who believes that a DOUGLAS administration would be any better than BUCHANAN's? His most active followers in the West are men who are looking for offices and contracts. To drive off BUCHANAN and put in DOUGLAS would be to realize the old fable of the fox and flies. We should drive off a swarm already gorged, to put in one hungry and ravenous.

These elements of the contest make it one very different from that of 1856. There is an absolute necessity for change, and that change cannot be made available to any good purpose, without it is an entire change of parties and principles. The Government must be put on a new footing, and, if possible, every vestige of the men and ideas which have controlled since 1852 must be erased and abolished. I do not expect the Republican Party, if it comes into power, to be able to do everything. But I do hope it will at once reverse the machinery, and put the vessel on another tack. All branches of the Government have to be purified, and the Supreme Court must be reorganized. This can be done constitutionally, but will require time.

In the South, Mr. BELL's chances are far better than FILLMORE's, and he will assuredly carry some States. If DOUGLAS be nominated, his strength in the South will be greatly increased. With DOUGLAS nominated, BELL will probably carry Maryland, Tennessee, Louisiana and North Carolina, with a fair chance for Kentucky, Virginia and Georgia. For, remember that in these States the Democratic Party has no great amount of votes to throw away. They cannot afford to lose ten per cent. of their vote. The nomination of DOUGLAS divides the Democratic Party in the South, whether there be another candidate or not. A large part of the Southern Democracy will never vote for DOUGLAS. There will be an attempt made, in that event, to make BELL the alternative of LINCOLN, by carrying him into the House of Representatives. *There*, DOUGLAS would have no chance whatever. Nor would his defeat enure to his future benefit, for he would not have the highest number of votes, as JACKSON did.

The noise of the battle has hardly commenced out here, for the good reason that LINCOLN has the field to himself. When the Democrats shall present a candidate, with any hope of carrying a single State, the roar of the combat will begin, and the Republicans will have their wigwams up every creek and on every corner. These political battles are a little annoying to sober, quiet people, but how much better than real war! We must have some sort of interest and excitement beyond that of daily labor, or the everlasting hunt for a dollar. These political demonstrations are far better than many things which might have taken their place, and in the present condition of the country they have a real and abiding importance.

Now, who pay 14 cents per pound for beef, and $7 per barrel for flour, may want to know something about the crops. The present prospect is very good. I think the grain States will produce more than an average, and as there is not much prospect of exporting it, prices will probably not be high. Farmers may be remunerated, but citizens will not have too much to pay. A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Miscellaneous.

JOHN TYLER, Jr., writes a letter to the Richmond *Enquirer*, in explanation of the statement that he had advocated a dissolution of the Union. He said that he thought the success of either the BELL and EVERETT ticket, the HAMLIN and LINCOLN, or one bearing Mr. DOUGLAS' name, "would be fatal to every institution of the South in the Union, whether political, social, moral or religious, through the predominating and *all-absorbing* influence of the North in possession of the Government, and an absolute control of the Union at once arising." Mr. TYLER concludes as follows: "I, for one, will not consent to be made the echo of Abolitionism by any party whatever. I will uphit the standard of patriotism even against party organization. Live or die, survive or perish, I will stand over the graves of my ancestry, by the hearthstones of my relatives and by the side of my friends—*all, all here in Jones City, Charles City and New-Kent*—and defend toe one and the other against all enemies whatever, whether they appear as compromisers of my rights under the Coestitution and in the Union, or as Republican Abolitionists—*whether they consist of Northern oppressors or of Southern traitors.* In six months we shall know whether toe ominous junction of twenty five millions of non-slaveholders, North and South, has been formed, tearing the Constitution into shreds, in order that they may obliterate with brute force the rights and interests secured oy that great charter of liberty and freedom to the two millions of slaveholders in toe Southern States. In six months we shall know whether a war will not have to be raised at toe South, similar to that of the Revolution, between the Patriots and the Tories. In that brief time we shall know whether it will not be necessery, as it was then, to purge the political atmosphere of the South toreugh a baptism of blood. The '*Constitutional Unionists*' of this day may find themselves in the predicament of the '*British Unionists*' of that day. My '*funeral*' may then come; but if perish I must, let me fall under the folds of the patriot flag. '*If this be treason, make the most of it.*'"

Hon. F. P. BLAIR, of Missouri, who has just unseated Mr. BARRETT, publishes a long address to his constituents in the Missouri *Democrat* of the 18th. He states that he undertook the contest which has just terminated in his favor, not to expel Mr. BARRETT from the House, but to refer the question of right again to those immediately interested,—that is, to his constituents. The attitude which he submitted to take has been one of humiliation, of anxiety, of expense and of labor. He would not have assumed it merely to change places with his opponent. It was his conviction "that the Executive power installed at Washington by fraud and corruption had resolved to perpetuate itself by the systematic application of such means which induced him to resist them, overwhelming as they were in his own case." Mr. BLAIR then cites some of the revelations of the Covode Committee. These frauds he was convinced were attempted to be perpetuated in his case. He considered Mr. BARRETT merely "as the instrument in the hands of the antagonists of free principles and the purity of elections in the St. Louis District." His constituents, he says, owe the restoration of their rights to a few Northern Democratic Representatives and a few members of the American Party in the House from the South, who have boldly encountered prejudices in unity with the Republican Representatives to vindicate the right of suffrage against the attempts of Executive corruption. Mr. BLAIR concludes by offering his thanks to the American, Democratic and Republican Representatives in Congress who aided in the restoration of the rights of his constituents.

Resolutions were offered in the Ohio Republican State Convention, which was in session at Columbus on the 13th, simply indorsing the platform adopted at Chicago and the nominees. Before the question was taken on that adoption, Hon. J. R. GIDDINGS, who was in attendance, mounted a chair and addressed the Convention. He expressed surprise at the disposition which was shown to repudiate the time-honored principles of the party. He desired that the resolutions should be fuller than more explicit. He did not wish that by refusing to express its opinions the party which he had helped build up should basely repudiate its principles and doctrines. He would rather have his arm wrenched from its socket or the heart taken from his body than be a party to such an infamous desertion of principle. Great confusion followed Mr. GIDDINGS' speech, but finally a Mr. BALDWIN obtained the floor and read a resolution from the platform adopted by the Convention in 1859, demanding the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. This was adopted, and the nominations were proceeded with.

The Steam Fire Engine Matter—Card from Messrs. Lee & Larned.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We wish to deny emphatically, over our own names, a statement injurious to us contained in a paragraph in your paper of this morning, headed "Chief Engineer's Department." Your reporter has been misinformed by the Chief Engineer in nearly every particular.

It is not true that "the steam fire engine 'Experiment' was, a few months since, sent to LEE & LARNED for repairs, and another, just then completed, was loaned in its stead." The "Experiment" stands just now where it has stood more than two years, and ever since it became the property of the City. It is not true that we "refuse to deliver the engine at all until a bill of some $600, for storage and repairs, is paid by the City." We have, in writing, notified Mr. DECKER that we have no custody of or control over that engine. We have no bill against the City in respect to it, and do not detain it from him either to secure such a bill or for any other cause. Of course, we have no intention to "litigate" against the City a claim which we thus publicly disavow.

The most powerful steam fire-engine in the world, the "J. C. Cary," the property of the City, has been suffered to rest in idleness by the past and the present Chief Engineer, for more than a year past. The place which it should have occupied in the new steam engine-house being thus vacant, and the City without its services, we have volunteered to keep through the whole of the past Winter and Spring one of our own engines, and most of the time two, at the engine-house in the Park, in readiness for duty, giving our own time and paying engineers and assistants to aid in running them at fires; and we shall not be too modest to claim the credit of having rendered through their instrumentality valuable, and we think appreciated, service at fires in repeated instances during the past Winter. We do think it fair that we should be compensated for this use of our property, but we have presented no bill for it, and have no idea of getting anything through any "litigation," such as the item in question forewarns the public of.

One of the engines thus kept by us for duty, in place of one which it was the business of the Chief Engineer to keep in readiness, the officer has thought proper to request us to remove. The place in which we wished to put it being temporarily occupied, we *did* ask some delay; but neither the request to remove it nor our delay to comply with the request had anything to do with the matter of the "Experiment," and the engine had in fact been removed before the appearance of the "Chief Engineer's Department" item in your peper.

LEE & LARNED.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 20, 1860.

National Quarantine and Sanitary Convention.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 18th inst., with the reported proceedings, occurs the following, in reference to the Committee on State Medicine, viz.:

"Dr. JEWELL voted against Gen. MATHER, and peremptorily declined to stand upon the Committee, on account of certain things that had been whispered in his ear."

The last paragraph undesignedly does injustice to Dr. JEWELL, who took no position disrespectful either to the Convention or any member thereof, nor did he assign the reason stated in that connection.

He did decline to serve on the Committee, for the reason that he thought that no State should have more than one member thereon.

For this reason both he and Gen. MATHER, at their own request, were excused.

Having voted for the appointment of such a Committee, Dr. JEWELL did soon after say, in substance, that had he sooner known "certain things that had been whispered in his ears," he would have opposed it. To most persons this correction would be of no importance; but in case of Dr. JEWELL'S eminence, known and esteemed, both in and out of his profession as but few others are, it is peculiarly proper that he should be correctly reported.

To him is due all the honor of originating these Conventions, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that they have already accomplished great good, and are likely to accomplish a vast deal more.

NEW-YORK NON M. D.

The Troy University.

A CURIOUS LAW SUIT—VERDICT AGAINST THE INSTITUTION.

From the Albany Evening Journal, June 18.

In the Supreme Court, held in Troy last week, Judge HONORIOUS presiding, the case of the Troy University *vs.* B. H. Lord was tried, and a verdict in favor of the defendent was rendered. Mr. LORD—a farmer living in Nassau, Rensselaer County—was a subscriber for a scholarship in the said University, agreeing to pay for the same $100, upon certain conditions however.

It was proposed to endow this University with $200,000. It was agreed by the stockholders in Troy and Rensselaer County to raise $100,000, provided there should be raised in *cash* a second $100,000 outside of Rensselaer County by the 1st of December, 1855.

On the part of the defendant it was claimed that at that time the Trustees found themselves short; on the second $100,000, *fifty four thousand dollars*; and so, in order to hold the first $100,000, and to retain their charter, which they had obtained from the Regents of the State on the same conditions as above, they received in *notes* the sum of $54,000. (The validity of those notes is also disputed.) Mr. LORD refused to pay his subscription on the ground that the Trustees had not complied with the conditions of the contract. Messrs. MILLARD & BEACH, of Troy, appeared for the University, and Messrs. COLVIN & MCCLELLAND, of this city, appeared for the defendant. The trial lasted between one and two days, and the jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

It is stated that only about one-half of the first $100,000 has been collected, and in the face of this verdict, doubts are expressed whether the balance can be collected, and whether those who have paid may not recover what they have paid. From the report of the Treasurer of the University, it seems that only about $167 000 has been paid in all; that the University building cost $76,000, and the land $36,000. The institution has five professors and about fifty students.

An Indian Fight.

THE PAWNEES AND SIOUX AT WAR.

The Genoa, N. T., correspondent of the Omaha *Nebraskan*, writing on the 31st ult., says:

"The Pawnees were visited last Tuesday morning by their old enemies, the Sioux, who had repeatedly beset them during the past Winter and Spring. Just at daybreak the Scheedee band turned loose their ponies to feed; the Sioux, about one hundred in number, immediately rushed into their midst, and succeeded in driving off about twenty-five head of ponies. The Pawnees immediately gave chase, when the Sioux, fasing refuge in a grove of timber, awaited the approach of the Scheedees, when a sharp fight took place, lasting about half an hour, in which three Pawnees were killed and four severely wounded, one of whom has since died. So sudden was the movement, that the fight was well nigh over before the other bands were apprised of what was going on. The Pawnees ishored under great disadvantages—the wind blowing a perfect gale from the northwest, with a cold rain, having, with a few exceptions, nothing but their bows and arrows, which, when discharged, came whirling back to the air, doing no execution whatever, whilst the Sioux were prepared with ammunition, having the wind behind them and the timber to protect them. Bravely did BAPTISTE BAPTELLE and CROOKED HAND stand the fire of their enemies, the latter having his horse shot dead from under him, and himself getting a severe wound in the throat, at first threatening fatal results, but now with a prospect of recovery. The loss of the Sioux is unknown, but upon the arrival of a reinforcement of Pawnees, the Sioux retreated, and from the several groups seen to halt, they evidently had both dead and wounded to care for. The Pawnees are very imprudent for, upon the attack of the Sioux, they were without powder, having wasted a supply given them by Agent GILLIS, when attacked by the Sioux a short time since.

The Captured Slaver.

RECEPTION OF THE NEGROES AT KEY WEST—HOW THEY FARE.

A letter to the Savannah (Ge.) *Republican*, dated Key West, June 8, says of the slavar last captured:

"On the 22d of May, the *Crusader*, Lieut. MAFFIT, captured a bark with 426 splendid fellows on board—the most admirable collection of Africans I have ever seen. There was no sickness among them, and up to this time there have been no deaths. The *Wildfire* has lost 51, the *William* 89. We are much occupied with the slaves, and will be glad when the business is settled, and they are disposed of. The African village presents a very curious spectacle; 1,480 wild Africans dancing and singing night and day. They do not fancy the idea of returning to their native land. It is rumored that an assault on the barracoons will be made by parties from Havana to 'nab' the negroes."

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* says:

"The crew of the slaver were taken before a Commissioner and discharged, and were taken over to Havana by the *Crusader*. The accommodations at the depôt had to be enlarged for this increased number, and they were not finally landed until the 2d inst. They are of distinct tribe, or tribes, from the others, having no affinity in common with them—each to the other was quite a subject of curiosity and wonder. They are large, well formed, and very clean in their habits. The bark is foreign built, and her crew were all foreigners. As yet nothing has transpired to establish a nationality.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE UNITED STATES SLOOP-OF-WAR *PAWNEE*, just completed at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, under the superintence of Mr. GRIFFITH, the contractor, started on her trial-trip on the 18th. The *Pawnee* is 240 feet in length on deck, 47 feet beam, 13 feet hold, and 10 feet draught of water. Her tonn

sana when he gave plaintiff the check, and that the money was Mrs. Packwood's by virtue of the transfer of the account with the bank.

The case has been on trial before Justice Woodruff, in the Superior Court, for a day or so, and is still on.

John E. Devlin for plaintiff; Knox & Mason for defendants.

The McKenzie Case.

MOTION TO SET ASIDE VERDICT.

Alexander McKenzie vs. Jane McKenzie.—This case, which has been tried twice in new before Justice Sutherland, at Jersey Town, on a motion to set aside the verdict on the last trial, in favor of the plaintiff. The action is brought to establish the title to a valuable real estate property, near the corner of Broadway and Ninth street, claimed to have been conveyed to the defendant by her husband, the plaintiff, who now sued to recover it back, upon the ground that he was in liquor when he made the deed.

The argument is still pending.

Samuel J. Glassey, C. M. Emerson and James T. Brady for defendant; John McKeon, Mr. Banta and Wm. C. Noyes for plaintiff.

Decisions.

Bosworth, J.—*Searle vs. Cockroft.*—More legible papers in this case must be furnished before the Court will undertake to settle it.

Court Calendar....Thursday.

United States District Court.—Nos. 16 to 20 inclusive.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to next Tuesday. *Part II.*—Nos. 170, 891, 889 888, 892, 900, 1144, 1148, 292, 737, 1012, 1012½, 472, 1510, 876, 874, 1150, 1154, 1158.

Superior Court—Special Term.—Nos 99, 125, 139, 142, 44 91¾, 143, 96, 97, 67, 24, 102, 109, 110, 113, 114, 121, 128, 129, 138.

Superior Court.—*Part I*—Nos. 477, 479, 475, 283, 423, 497, 481, 499, 505, 507, 509, 461, 462, 457, 413. *Part II.*—Nos. 61, 166, 10, 448, 516, 618, 520, 622, 524, 626, 628, 630, 266, 664, 560.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 20.

$5 000	Ky. State 6s	106¾	
1 000	Va. State 6s	93¾	
2 000	do	93¾	
2 000	Tenn. 6s '90	92¾	
3 000	do	92¾	
3 000	Erie 2d M. B	96	
3,000	E. R. 3d M. B. '63	90	
1,000	E R 8th M B	61¾	
1,000	Hud. Riv. R 3d M	81¾	
2,000	Mo. S. F. Bs	71	
500	Ill Cen. R. Bs	94¾	
5,000	Chi & N. W. 1st M	58	
2,000	do	57	
15	Amer. Exc. Bank	100¾	
30	Bk of N. America	100	
25	Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	97	
50	do	93¾	
200	N. Y. Central R	81¾	
400	do	81¾	
100	do	81¾	
500	do	82	
100	do	82	
45	Erie Railroad	17¾	
50	do	17¾	
75	Michigan Cent. R.	49	
300	do	47¾	
100	do	48	
150	do	48	
50	do	48¼	
250	do	48¾	
50	do	48¾	
250	do	48¾	
50	do	48¾	
100	do	48¾	
50	do	48¾	
40	M.S. & N. I. Gld. St	87	
250	do	27¾	
100	do	27¾	
200	do	27¾	
50	do	27¾	
150	do	26¾	
300	do	26¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Missouri St. 6s	84¾	
10,000	do	84¾	
1 000	Penn. 6s '90	92¾	
500	N. C. State 6s	80	
5,000	M. So. 2d M. B.	47¾	
2,000	M. Cen. 8 per 1st M. Sg. Fd. Ot. Bs	97	
4,000	T. B. & Alt. 2d M.	43	
25	Bank of America	114¾	
10	Amer. Ex. Bank	100¾	
150	Pac. Mail S. S. Co	90	
22	do	90¾	
250	N. Y. Cen. R	82	
100	do	82	
400	Hud. Riv. R	48	
300	do	47¾	
5	Erie R	17¾	
5	do	18	
150	Har. R. Pref	39	
100	Reading Railroad	40¾	
50	Panama R	132¾	
1	Ill Cen R. Scrip	62¾	
200	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	8	
100	Gal. & Chi R	61¾	
200	do	61¾	
200	Clev. & Tol. R	30¾	
100	do	30¾	
11	Chicago B. & Q. R.	71¾	
95	Del. L. & W. R	95	

WEDNESDAY, June 20—P. M.

The upward turn in the Stock Market noticed at the close of yesterday's business was followed to-day by still stronger prices, and a liberal demand on nearly all the Western shares, which had suffered most in the recent sudden depression. The rebound in Michigan Central is already equal to 3 ₱ cent.; Burlington 3 ₱ cent.; Galena 1½ ₱ cent.; Illinois Central 2 ₱ cent., and Rock Island 1½ ₱ cent. Michigan Southern and Cleveland and Toledo, upon which less impression was made through the *Bearish* market of last week and on Monday, continue firm, and another rise of ½ ₱ cent. was paid on both to-day. New-York and Erie has recovered to 18. Hudson River to 48 and Harlem Preferred to 39 ₱ cent. The comparative stubbornness shown by New-York Central, while other stocks were going down a few days ago, is still maintained, and 82 ₱ cent. was paid for that stock this afternoon. Panama recovered to 132¾, and Pacific Mail was in fair request at 90@90½ ₱ cent., a rise of ½ ₱ cent. on yesterday's sales. The Coal stocks remain steady, without attracting much speculation either way. Reading this afternoon 40½@40¾ ₱ cent. The general share market left off strong after the Second Board, a good many of the orders to buy being checked by the rapid advance beyond their present limits and the small offering of the Western Stocks toward the close of the day.

The State Stocks, reversing the order of last week, were scarcely so firm, except on Virginias, which sold at 94 ₱ cent. Tennesseea left off 92¾, and Missouris 84§. Some of the Railway Bonds, particularly Erie's, were in demand and higher. Erie thirds 90, and seconds 96. The first mortgage of Chicago and North-west rose to 57 ₱ cent. There was nothing done in United Statea Stocks.

The Exchange market since the sailing of the *Africa*, early this morning, is quiet. The rates on London are 109¾@109¾, and on Paris, f.5 14¾@ f.5 13¾. A good business is anticipated for the *Arago*, sailing for Havre and Southampton on Saturday, and several of the exporters of Bullion are offering to draw short sight on both Paris and London at the difference of sixty days' interest on the other side. The *Arago* will take Gold and Silver at a slightly lower freight than the Cunarders, which circumstance reduced the shipment to-day to $201,212.

The payments into the private banking houses to-day for Exchange caused a free offering of Money, on call loan, at 5 ₱ cent. as the rule, and 4½ on select collateral. There is nothing new in discounts, which, outside of Bank, rule 4½@6 ₱ cent. for prime selections of paper, according to date. Choice single name bills, 4@6 months to run, are done at 5½@6 ₱ cent., and indorsed paper 5@5½ ₱ cent. The July interest on the Southern and Western State Debts, due in this City, is coming in freely. The Bank of Commerce has received the full amount to be disbursed 1st proximo for Missouri, a draft on the Sub-Treasury for $368,000 being at hand to-day.

The Neptune Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ₱ cent., payable on the 2d of July. The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, a dividend of 10 ₱ cent., payable on the second of July, and 5§ ₱ cent. has been added to the surplus fund out of the last six months' profits. The Washington Marine Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ₱ cent., payable July 2. The Merchants' Exchange Bank, a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ₱ cent., payable July 2. The Mechanics' Bank a dividend of 4 ₱ cent., payable on the 2d of July.

The earnings of the second week of June on the Michigan Central Road were.....$28,591 74
Second week in June, 1859.....25,950 48
Increase.....$2 641 26

The London *Times*, June 6, thus refers to the annual meeting in that city of the proprietors of the Bank of British North America, which has an agency in this city:

"The annual meeting of the Bank of North America took place to-day, Mr. R. Carter in the Chair, when the report announcing a 6 ₱ cent dividend, free of income-tax, was adopted unanimously. It was stated that the colonies were entering upon a fresh career of prosperity, and that traders are recovering from the severe losses during the past few years caused by bad harvests and the crisis of 1857. The crop in 1859 was fair, and the accounts respecting the present year are very promising. The Directors have found it necessary to augment their provision against former contingencies, and this has prevented the declaration of an increased dividend.

Of the amount thus appropriated, near £5,000 is against a disputed claim for £8,000 now under litigation, the whole of which is fully expected to be recovered. In reply to some remarks on the comparatively low rate of distribution, it was mentioned that from the nature of the British North American trade, large banking profits are not likely to be realized in those Provinces. There is generally a full employment for money, and the best resident bankers are usually small. Taking the past six years into consideration, however, an average annual division has been declared of about 7½ ₱ cent. It is not proposed to make any further material addition to the rest or undivided profit.

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1859.

Liabilities.	£	s.	d
Capital	1,000,000	0	0
Circulation	260 752	1	9
Deposits	476,355	8	0
Bills payable, and other liabilities	463 489	4	5
Reserve to meet bad and doubtful debts	68,831	4	2
Reserve for Christmas dividend	30 000	0	0
Undivided net profit	123,868	13	11
	£2,123,346	12	3
Assets.			
Specie and cash at bankers	194,160	5	10
Bills receivable and other securities	2 179 686	6	5
Bank premises	49,500	0	0
	£2 423,340	12	3

Profit and Loss Account to Dec. 31, 1859.

Dividends declared as follows:			
At Midsummer, 1859	£30,000		
At Christmas, 1859	30,000—60,000	0	0
Balance in hand, being undivided net profit to the 31st Dec., 1859	123,868	13	11
Total	£183,868	13	11
Balance of undivided net profits to 31st Dec., 1858	122,756	0	8
Net profit for the year 1859, after deduction of all current charges and Income tax, and providing for bad and doubtful debts	61,112	5	3
Total	£183,868	13	11

The following is the Pittsburgh Bank statement for the week preceding June 18:

Banks.	Circulation.	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits.
Bk. Pittsburgh	$231,151	$428 51	$1,641,452	$571,894
Exchange Bk.	453,225	192 068	1,495,835	307 025
Mer. & Man. Bk.	306,863	116,832	1,075 288	211.116
Cttizens' Bk.	241,800	80.900	764,179	91,509
Mechanics' Bk	239,250	78,018	760,950	105,398
Iron City Bk.	261.035	103 136	727,589	214,390
Allegheny Bk.	257,505	109,960	801 293	212,681
Total	$2,029,559	$1,102.446	$7,247,541	$1,643,915
Last week	$1,919,688	$1,120,308	$7,214 899	$1,892 900

The earnings of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, for the first week in June, were as follows:

Passengers	$9,009 40
Freight	9 481 39
Total	$18,492 79

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Line, for the second week in June, were:

	1859	1860
Freight	$19.990 41	$26.901 00
Passengers	10,327 92	8.851 79
Total	$30,318 33	$35,752 79
Increase		$5,434 46

The day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's office was as follows:

Receipts	$255 692 00
Payments	195,246 00
Balance	5,378,943 00

The receipts include $117,000 for Customs.

COTTON MOVEMENT—SINCE SEPT. 1:

	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.
Rec. at P'ts	4,410,000	3,617,000	2,988,000	2,867,000	3,444 000
Ex. to G. B.	2,595,000	1,835,000	1,552 000	1,318,000	1,787,000
Ex. to France	566,000	398,000	359 000	371,000	472,000
Ex. other F. P	464,000	523,000	355,000	378,000	4-2,000
Total export.	3 325,000	2,756,000	2,253 000	2,067,000	2,731,000
Stock on h'd	296,000	292,000	364,000	240,000	213,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at P'ts	12,000	9 000	26,000	8,000	9,000
Ex. to G. B.	43,000	33,000	36,000	13,000	42,000
Ex. to France	1,000	5,000	7,000	3.000	2 000
Ex. other F. P.	5.000	3,000	9,000	2,000	9,000
Total exports.	49,000	46,000	52,000	18,000	53,000

From all points of the Cotton-growing region Messrs. Wm. P. Wright & Co. report that they are now receiving favorable accounts of the young crop. In some sections the drought continues, but it is admitted the stand is good everywhere, and the proapect fair for another large crop.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company from the 9th to the 15th of June:

	1859.	1860.	Decrease.
Freight	$19,614 48	$15,765 84	$3,848 64
Passengers	7,941 99	6,133 25	1,808 74
Mails, &c.	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Totals	$28,556 47	$22,899 09	$5,657 38

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the ratee current at the Banking Office of Messrs. Thompson Brothers:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	2-10@ —
New-England and New-Jersey	1-5@ —
Philadelphia	¼@ ¾
Baltimore	¼@ ¾
Interior Pennsylvania	½@ ¾
Interior Maryland	½@ ¾
Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky	½@1
South Carolina and Georgia	¾@ ⅞
North Carolina	1 @1¼
Virginia	¾@1
Illinois and Wisconsin	2¼@2½
Michigan	1 @ —
Tennessee	1¼@1½
Free Indiana	1½@ —
Louisiana	1 @ —
Mobile	1¼@1½
Canada	¾@ ¾
Missouri	1½@2

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres	$1 00	$1 10 per acre.
80 acres	85	93 per acre.
120 acres	71	78 per acre.
160 acres	71	78 per acre.

SPECIE.

Silver.		Old Arn. Qr. Dels.		
Mexican Dols	$1 06¼ —	Spanish Qrs. each	23@ —	
Spanish Dollars	1 12@ —	Span. ½ & 1-16 Boz.	1 27@ —	
Five-franc pieces	93@ —	*Gold.*		
French Crowns	1 10@ —	Sovereigns	4 87@4 89	
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Twenty francs	3 86@ —	
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Ten-thaler pieces	87@ —	
Guilders	40@ —	Ten-guilder pes.	3 96@ —	
English Silver	4 80@4 85	Spanish Doubl'n	16 25@18 35	
Specie	1 08@ —	Patriot Doubl'n	15 10@15 80	
Old Am. Half Dols	1 04½@—	Gold.—Am. Old	6c. prem.	

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, June 20, 1860—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales 65 bbls., at steady prices: $5 25 for Pots and $5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,185 bbls., including 898 bbls. Pots, and 287 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—The demand has been moderate and prices have been supported.

COFFEE—Has been quiet; sales having been reported of only 530 bags Rio at 13⅜c.@14c.; 50 bags Lagnayra at 14c.; a small lot of Maracaibo at 14c.; and 530 bags St. Domingo at 12½c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Has been inactive, sales having been made of only a few hundred bales, including Middling Uplands at 10⅞c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb. The crop prospects Messrs. Neil Bros. & Co. notice thus: "Accounts of the growing crop continue favorable, though the want of the rain is still felt, and we hear complaints of drouth in consequence. The continuance of warm, dry weather has been unfavorable to the crops on the high lands, while the bottom lands continue to do well. The absence, however, of any serious drawback so far encourages hopeful views for the future; but while the injury from the present drouth may be small, serious damage would be occasioned by an excess of rain later on, as the crop approaches maturity." The following is a statement of the movements of Cotton for the past week, and since 1st September last, compared with the five preceding years:

	—Receipts.—		—Exports for past Week—		
	Past week.	Since Sep. 1.	To Gt. Brit.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1859-60.	9,000	4,406,000	49,000	1,000	5,000
1858-9.	9,000	3,617,000	33,000	5,000	8,000
1857-8.	26,000	2,968,000	36,000	7,000	9,000
1856-7.	8,000	2,867,000	13,000	3,000	2,000
1855-6.	9,000	3,414,000	42,000	2,000	9,000
1854-5.	51,000	2,589,000	21,000	3,000	2,000

	—Exports since Sept. 1.—			
	To G. Brit.	To France.	Other F. P.	Total.
1859-60.	2,607,000	667,000	464,000	3,627,000
1858-9.	1,835,000	398,000	523,000	2,758,000
1857-8.	1,562,000	359,000	335,000	2,256,000
1856-7.	1,318,000	371.000	378,000	2,067,000
1855-6.	1,787,000	462,000	472,000	2,741,000
1854-5.	1,362,000	403,000	245,000	2,009,000

	Stock.
1859-60.	268,000
1858-9.	292,000
1857-8.	364,000
1856-7.	240,000
1855-6.	213,000
1854-5.	174,000

Thus the receipts show an increase of 789,000 over those of last year, and an increase of 1,438,000 over 1857-8, and the exports exhibit the following result:

Comp'd with	Gt. Britain.	France.	Other F. P.	Total.
Last year.	In. 762,000	In. 169,000	Dec. 59,000	In. 871,000
1857-8	In. 1,035,000	In. 208,000	In. 129,000	In. 1,371,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands of Flour have been in good request, partly for export, at buoyent prices. The transactions add up 16,250 bbls., including superfine State at $5 15@$5 25; extra State at $5 30@$5 50; superfine Western at $5 10@$5 25; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 30@$6 10; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 35@$5 25; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 50; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 55@$5 75 ₱ bbl. Superfine State.....$5 15 @$5 25

Extra State	5 30	@	5 50
Superfine Western	5 10	@	5 25
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 30	@	6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 35	@	6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@	5 50
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 55	@	5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 80	@	6 80
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@	5 60
Extra Genesee	5 75	@	7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@	7 50

Southern Flour is in demand and is advancing. Sales have been made of 3,000 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$5 95 for poor to fair superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 00@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is saleable and steady, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 35@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 750 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is selling in lots, $3 40@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, at $3 40@$3 45 for Jersey, $3 70 for Baltimore, and $3 60@$3 85 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been quiet, at old quotations.

FRUIT—A limited business has been reported in the various kinds of Foreign,—including Layer Raisins at $2 47½@$2 50, and Bunch do., at $2 42½@$2 45 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after, chiefly for export, at rising prices. Sales have been reported of 85,000 bushels, including white Canada at $1 40; white Indiana, $1 41; red Western (Winter,) on private terms; Milwaukee Club at $1 2s@$1 41; Amber Iowa at $1 32; Racine Spring at $1 27, Chicago Spring at $1 23@$1 25; and White Kentucky at $1 55 ₱ bushel. Corn is steadily improving. Sales 52,000 bushels, at 62½c.@63¾c. for heated and damp, and 63¾c.@64½c., for sound mixed Western; 69c.@70c. for yellow Western, Northern and Jersey, 69c.@70c. for white Western; 70c. for Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Other kinds are nominal. Rye sells slowly, at 85c@ 86c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues unchanged. Oats are quiet and repressed, including very poor to strictly prime Canada, at 37c.@41c.; Western, 37½c@41¾c.; State, 41c.@42c.; Jersey, and Pennsylvania, 35c@39c., ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 650 bales North River at 80c.@90c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has attracted very little attention; prices are quoted about the same.

HOPS—The inquiry has been fair, mainly for last year's crops, at 6c.@12c., with some choice lots at 13c@14c. ₱ lb. The speculative movements in old country are not in a strictly private way. The nominal range for old is from 3c.@6c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Essex are plenty, and obtainable at $1 50 ₱ thousand.

LIME—Rockland: 65a. for common, and 95c. for lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—Have been inactive, at old figures.

MOLASSES—The demand has been limited for most kinds, at former quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits in fair request, including common, at $1 55@$1 57½ ₱ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is less active, to-day, at from 42½c. 43¾c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—The demand has been restricted, yet prices of the principal kinds have been supported. Crude Whale, 41c.@44c.; Crude Sperm, $1 27@$1 30c.; Linseed, 56c.@60c. ₱ gallon. In New-Bedford, during the week ending June 18, sales were made of 107 bbls. Crude Sperm, at $1 29, with 2,950 bbls. Crude Whale, including, according to the whalemen's *Shipping List*, 380 bbls. Northern at 43c.; 900 do., do., at 44c. and 450 bbls. Elephant at 41c. ₱ gallon. Also, for export, 1,400 obls. Northern at 40c. to 42½c. ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to June 18, '60	29 744	100,476	911,700
Same time last year	39,424	142,195	1,644,800

PROVISIONS—Park has been in moderate request, including new Mess at $18@$18 12½; old Mess at $17 50; new Prime at $13 50, and old Prime at $12 37@$12 50 ₱ bbl. Sales 840 bbls. Cut Meats are inquired for, including Hams at 9¼c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon continues quiet and nominal. Lard is in good demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 1,000 tcs. and bbls., chiefly at from 11½c.@11¾c. for common to prime. ₱ lb. Beef is salable and steady. Sales have been made of 250 bbls., at $8 75@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 75@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ₱ bbl. Entertes in request at 10c.@10½c. for new State, and 8c.@16c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at 7c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 175 tierces, in lots, at $4 37@$4 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—The supply is light and held above the views of most buyers. Hence business is tame.

SEEDS—Are generally inactive and somewhat nominal in price.

SOAP—Sales 150 boxes Castile at 10c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

SPICES—Have been sparingly dealt in at old quotations.

SUGARS—This day's business comprised 900 hhds., including Cubs, at 5⅜c.@7¾c., and Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7¾c.; with 400 boxes Havana on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales 20,000 lbs., at 9¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been in limited request, within our former range.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., at 21c.@21½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements comprised 250 bales Cotton, at 5-32d.; 10,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 7¾d.; 100 tcs. Beef, on private terms, and 100 boxes Bacon, at 22s. 6d. For London, 8,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d.; 20 bales Bark, at 20s., and 60 cerons Tobacco, at 3s. For Glasgow, 10,000 bushels Wheat, in shippers' bags, at 7¾d.; and 10 tuns Oil, at 27s 6d. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Bark *Heroine*, 416 tons, from Boston to Tahiti, thence East Indies and back to New-York, $1,100 ₱ month; a bark, 570 tons, from a port in the Gulf of St. Lawrence to St. George's Channel, Deals, 87s. 6d.; a brig, 287 tons, to Marseilles, Light Pipe Staves $35, and other sizes in proportion, and back from two ports in Spain (Malaga, &c.) to New-York, $2,200; a bark, 260 tons, same voyage out, Lumber $17 and Light Pipe Staves $35, and back as the other at the same price; a schooner, 318 tons, from Savannah to Cadiz, Lumber $19, and back to NewYork from two ports in Spain, $2 200; a brig, 230 tons, to Rio Grande and back, $4,300; a British schooner, 1,000 bots., to St. Domingo and back, $1.025; a schooner, 99 tons, to the West Indies and back, $900; one nf 180 tons, same voyage, $1,600; a brig from south side Cuba to New-York, Sugar 37½c., and Molasses $250; one 200 tons, to Sagua and back, 40c. and $3; a bark, 300 tons, to Sagua and back, Sugar $5; one 386 tons to North side Cuba and back, $6 under deck; a brig, 240 tons, same voyage, Molasses, $3 on and under deck; Ship *Coroline Reed*, 660 tons, to Valparaiso and Callao, privilege Coquimbo; a brig, 248 tons, to Cette, Staves; a bark, 484 tons, to Lisbon, Staves, thence to Rio Janeiro, Salt; one, 474 tons, to Bordeaux and back; a brig, 196 tons, to Cadiz; a Black, bark, 399 tons, hence to Newcastle, with Resin, &c.; a bark, 225 tons, to Remedios and back, Molasses; and steamer *Baltimore*, 250 tons, to Aspinwall and Kingston, Jam., in a new line connecting with the West India mail steamers, &c., on terms we did not learn.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, June 20, 1860.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending May 16, 1860, prepared for The New-York Times by Pinney & Johnson, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER

Is more active, our State dairymen preferring to pack down their Butter and hold till Fall than to accept the present low rates. English shippers have been stimulated to enter the market again, several hundred firkins having been taken for Europe the past week. Without quoting an advance, the feeling is decidedly firmer, and our highest quotations are more easily realized for choice qualities.

Orange County, pails	18	@	—
Fine State Dairy, firkins, yellow	17	@	18
Fine State Dairy, half firkin tubs, do	18	@	18
Fair State Dairy, firkins	12	@	15
Fair State Dairy, half firkin tubs	14	@	15
Welsh tubs, Fine State	15	@	17
Welsh tubs, Fair State	12	@	14
Western Reserve, Fine Yellow	14	@	16
Western Reserve, Fair	11	@	13

CHEESE.

The market is weak. Receipts are accumulating. Heavy shipments are going forward weekly to England, but not in sufficient quantity to ease the market.

State, fine, ₱ lb	10	@	10½
State, common to fair, ₱ lb	4	@	8
Ohio, fine, ₱ lb	8	@	9
Ohio, common to fair, ₱ lb	4	@	7
Fine English Dairy, ₱ lb	13½	@	14
Fine Pineapple, ₱ lb	14	@	16

EGGS

Are scarce and higher. We quote:

State, ₱ dozen	14	@	14½
Phtiadelphia, ₱ dozen	14	@	14½
Jersey and Long Island, ₱ dozen	14½	@	15
Ohio, ₱ dozen	13	@	14

FRUITS.

Dried Apples are again lower, present orders being entirely filled. Other dried fruits unchanged.

Dried Apples, State and Ohio, ₱ lb	5½	@	5¾
Dried Apples, Southern, ₱ lb	4½	@	5
Dried Peaches, peeled, ₱ lb	6	@	14
Dried Peaches, unpeeled, ₱ lb	8	@	9
Dried Blackberries, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Dried Plums, ₱ lb	20	@	—
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₱ lb	20	@	—
Strawberries, ₱ 100 baskets	3 00	@	4 00
Gooseberries, ₱ bushel	1 50	@	1 75
Cherries, ₱ lb	6	@	12

BEANS.

Small Pea, new, ₱ bushel	$1 00	@	1 25
Medium, new, ₱ bushel	80	@	90
Kidney, ₱ bushel	—	@	1 50
Marrow, ₱ bushel	—	@	1 25
Red and China, ₱ bnshel	1 50	@	2 00

POULTRY.

Turkeys, dressed, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Fowls, dressed, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Chickens, dressed, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Ducks, dressed, ₱ lb	15	@	18
Geese, dressed, ₱ lb	8	@	10

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

Nova Scotia, ₱ bushel	40	@	60
Dykeman, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Mercers, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 75
Peach Blows, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Junes, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Western Reds, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Jersey Whites, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Pink Eyes, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Carters, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Buck Eyes, ₱ bbl	1 12	@	1 25
Onions, new red, ₱ bbl	—	@	5 50
New Onions, white, ₱ 100 bunches	—	@	3 00
Beets, new, ₱ 100 bunches	—	@	4 00
Turnips, new, ₱ 100 bunches	—	@	3 00
Asparagus, ₱ 100 bunches	6 00	@	8 00
Cabbages, ₱ 100	4 00	@	5 00
Cauliflower, ₱ 100	7 00	@	12 00
Squash, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Cucumbers, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	6 00
Green Peas, ₱ bbl	1 12	@	—
String Beans, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 12
Carrots, ₱ 100 bunches	2 00	@	—

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Wednesday Evening, June 20, 1860.

Beeves are again in excess of the requirements of the market, and the low prices of one week ago are not sustained at the present market. The decline is equivalent to about ½c. ₱ lb., dressed weight. Most of the cattle come from the West, and generally show good feeding. There is now no hope for high prices this season, as the grass cattle begin to come in.... Milch Cows remain as last week, with very little activity in the market.... Veal Calves sold at the same rates as last week, but were sooner disposed of, and probably more brought 6c.—the highest notch—than for a few weeks past.... Sheep and lambs have not been as plenty, and have sold at an advance of 25c. ₱ head. In consequence of the cattle disease at the East, they are consuming more mutton, which draws from this market.... Hogs are scarce and a shade higher. They sell as fast as they arrive.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 19.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	4,678	139	1,158	8,609	3 253
Previous week	4,115	127	1,272	11,685	3,636
Same w'k last year	3,172	246	1,069	8,841	6,212
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 17 857. Total number received the previous week, 20,825, being a decrease of 2,968 head, mostly of sheep.

Of the 4,678 fresh bullocks received during this week, 3,920 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 676 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 11 were yarded at Brownsee's; 26 at O'Brien's, on Sixth-street; and 45 at Chamberlain's yards, on Robinson-street.

Of the 3,920 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin from owners and salesmen, and from the yard-books, 27 head came from New-York, 221 from Indiana, 1,688 from Illinois, — from Pennsylvania, 492 from Iowa, 645 from Kentucky, 691 from Ohio, and 156 from Missouri

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ CENTS a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

☞ Mr. ACTON is our regular carrier, and will serve the Times from Twenty-sixth-street to Forty-fifth-street, and from Fifth-avenue to the East River.

E. W. CONKLING & Co., Danville, Pa., have THE NEW-YORK TIMES for sale on the arrival of the early train.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LADY OF THE LAKE—LA CAPTIVE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR JAPANESE EMBASSY—THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE.

WINTER GARDEN—OLD PLANTATION.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—NEW-YORK IN 1860—INTERIOR PRINCE—MICHAEL ERLE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—BALLOON ASCENSION. Evening—OUR OLD HOUSE AT HOME—ROSETTE.

PALACE GARDEN—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

FIFTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 566—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

SURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—CHURCH'S TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS.

No. 706 BROADWAY—HUGHES' FREE PICTURE GALLERY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the *United Kingdom* at Fsther Point, from Glasgow to Qnebec, we receive to-day European advices to the 9th inst. The intelligence is interesting and important. GARIBALDI'S succese at Palermo has been confirmed, and the wide sweep of its probable consequences very clearly indicated by the official action of the Neapolitan Government, which had petitioned the Great Powers to guarantee the integrity of the King's dominions. To this suit in *formé pauperis* France and England had replied instantly in the most disconraging terms. The Emperor NAPOLEON had informed the King, that unless he officially recognized Sicilly as en independent State, no foreign Government could interfere, and then only as a "mediator." The London *Times* ventures to prophecy that by the end of June Sicilly would cease to belong to the House of Bourbon. Lord BROUGHAM, in ths House of Lords, had stigmatized ths condnct of the royal forces at Palermo in unmeasured terms, and the almost universal feeling of Europe had been declared in the same sense, and in fevor of the Sicilian revolution.

The transactions of the Senate yesterday were not of mnch importance. A Committee of Conference was ordered on the Navy Appropriation bill. A motion to reconsider the vote postponing the Tariff bill to next session caused considerable debate, but was at length agreed to. A Committee of Conference was appointed on the Post-office Deficiency bill. The House coincided with the Senate on the amendments to the Civil Appropriation bill, except that one of the Senate appropriating $300,000 for the New-Orleans Cu-tom-house. The bill for the final adjustment of private land claims in Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri was passed by the House. A partial report from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bills, reducing the subjects of controversy to seven, including the famous $21,000,000 loan amendment, wss first rejected, but, on motion for reconsideration, concurred in.

Ths Baltimore Convention did absolutely nothing yesterday. Everything is at a stand still awaiting the rsport of the Committee on Credentials. It is understood that this will be made this morning, and that the majority will admit the Douglas delegations from the Southern States, beginning with Louisiana. Another secession seems inevitable, and this time it is believed thst a large number of Northern delegates will also withdraw. The secedere will meet immediately at Baltimore and proceed to a nomination. The Convention will probshly take decisive action to-day.

A sad accident occurred on the Hudson River Railroad, yesterday aftsrnoon, near Peekskill. Three men, in a state of intoxication, were walking on the treck, when two of them grew quarrelsome and commenced to fight. During the contest the 11 A. M. Express train came along. The third man, seeing his comrades' dangsr, rushed in to separate them, when the cars passed over the three, killing two instentaneously, and so injuring the third thet he died very shortly after. One of the party, an Englishman, had recently received a letter from his mother, and had gone out to buy paper and envslopes to reply to her, when he met the others, and treated them at several drinking places. And that wes the cause of the catastrophe. Another accident is also reported on the ssme railroad. The body of a man was found lying on the track near Tarrytown. His neck was broksn. The supposition is that he had jnmped off a train.

The Japanese Embassy, yesterday morning, received with great cordiality a Committee of twenty-four gentlemen from the Chamber of Commerce, and listened to an appropriate address from PELETIAH PERIT on behalf of the delegation. They replied that they hoped for more extended commercial intercourse between Jepan and the United States, and courteously invited the Committee to call again, and in conversation inform the Embesey more fully of the desires and designs of American merchants. Various parties of the Japanese visited the *matinée* at the Academy of Music, the steam-frigate *Niagara* at the Navy-yard, and the Broadway etores. Ths grand ball on Monday next will be the next sensation.

The Central Park Investigation Committee met yesterday at No. 54 Exchange-place. They voted to have prepared an account of the expenditures on the Central Park under the diffsreat heads, and directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to snbpœna sevsral witnesses, after which they adjourned to 10 o'clock on Friday. They will bereafter mset at the Astor House.

At the meeting of the Commissionsrs of Emigration yesterday, a demand was received from Dr. JEROME, as Physician of the Marine Hospital, for his quarter's salary, amounting to $1,269 44. The Board refuses to recognize Dr. JEROME'S claim, on the ground that the office was abolished by the law for removing the Quarantine, and that the claim, if good at all, should be paid by the Commissioners of Quarantine. The letter was referred to the Counsel of the Board, with instructions to heve the matter legally decided. Two thonsand three hundred and seventy-six emigrants have arrived during the week.

Yesterday, Recorder BARNARD, in the Court of General Sessions, quashed the indictments against WILLIAM N. MCINTYRE and JOHN C. TUCKER, charging them with an sttempt to bribe Aldsrman BRADY to vote in the Board for the eppointment of Mr. GIDEON J. TUCKER to the Presidency of the Croton Aqueduct Board. His Honor ruled that the offence, if committed, wse a misdemeanor, and not a felony, as charged in the indictments. In any case, a defendant, having committed a misdemeanor, should not be indicted for a felony, subjecting him, as it would, to penalties which the law did not contemplate. The District-Attorney had no option to indict for felony in all cases, irrespective of ths natnre of the offence.

The Unsafe Building Commission have examined the building No. 231 Broadway, and reported it unsafe. The owner has been notified to take down a portion of it, and rebuild the wall in a more substantial manner. In consequence of a rumor that Cooper Institute was an unsafe building, the Commission examined it, and report it very strong and safe.

In the Board of Education, last evening, the resolution of Mr. TUCKER, appointing a Committee of three to investigate the facts relating to the removal of teachers by ths Trustees of the Fourth Ward, and to devise means to prevent e recurrence of similar outrage, was passed by a vote of 30 to 1, and Messrs. TUCKER, WATERBURY and EAGER were appointed said Committee.

At the meeting of the Hudson River Baptist Association, South, yesterday, a Committee was appointed to examine into the causes of the downfall of the Haverstraw Baptist Church, and report at the next annual meeting. Several churches were admitted to the Association, and a report was received from the Committee on the "State of Religion," congratulating the Society upon the results of its labors. The next aonual meeting will be held in the Yonkers Baptist Church.

The first day's races of the Spring Meeting, on Fashion Course, came off yesterday. The first was won by *Throg's Neck*. The second race advertised did not take place, and *Rosa Bonheur* received forfeit. The third rece took place as advertised, and was won by *Prophet*, to the anrprise of a large mejority of those present.

The Brooklyn Common Council, last evsning, voted down a resolution to invite the Japanese Embassy to visit thet city.

The Stock market, ysterday, wae strong on a reaction in the Western Shares, some of which advanced 1½@2 ₩ cent. on the rates of Tuesday. New-York Central 82 at the close. No change in Monsy affairs. A large amonnt of Money has been received from ths South and West for the payment of Stele interest due 1st July in New-York. A Specie draft on the Snb-Treasnry for $888,000 cams from Missouri to the Bank of Commerce for this object.

Cotton was dnll and heavy. Flour and Wheat wsre qnits activs and were firmer. Corn wae doing better. Groceries and Provisions were moderately inquired for. Naval Stores were in demand. Oils were quiet, as were likewise Metals, Tallow, Hemp, Seeds and Tobacco. Ths movements in other branches of trade were limited. There were 477 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Live Stock Merkets, yesterday, business was generally dull, particularly in the beef trade. The large number of 3,920 bullocks were offered for sale, during Tuesday and Wednesday, and thet, too, after 758 head hed been sold at other markets during the week—making a total of 4,678 heevee. Sales wsre slow, and prices wers ½c. ₩ lb., live weight, lowsr than last week, or 9c.@9¼c. for prime beef, 8¼c.@8½c. for medium to good, and 6c.@7½c. for poor. The averags eales were abont 8c.... Milch cows are nnchanged, selling slowly, at low rates.... Veal calves went off a little quicker, but at former rates. Most of them wsre of lerge eize.... Sheep and lambs sre worth 25c. ₩ head more than ons week ago, and are selling readily as fast as they arrive.... Hogs are scarce, and a shade higher. They are taken as fast as they come in.

The Irish in Italy.

It is not often that an English verdict on the conduct of Irishmen finde an echo all over the world, wherever liberal institutions exist and free thought can be uttered in free words.

Those who are foremost in recognizing the honesty and efficiency of the efforts which England has of late years made to repair something at least of the ill she has wrought to the "sister island," in her long and hostile domination, are forced elso to aee that the trick of habitnal and irresponsible superiority has become part and parcel of the English mind in all its action upon Irish affairs and in all its estimates of the Irish character. It is one of the penalties of oppression that the oppressor, even when he wishes to become the friend, can hardly divest himself of the most galling qualities of the false relation he has so long maintained. England has ceased to look upon Ireland as an enslaved province; but she cannot yet bring herself by any effort to think or speak of Ireland frankly as an equal partner with herself in the greatnese and the glory of the British Empire. An indefinable but most perceptible tone of dep eciation, often mollified into a sort of good-natured compassion, more rarely sharpened into a peculiarly irritating kind of benevolent contempt, runs through the language of English speakers and the English Press whenever Ireland and the Irish are suddenly brought forward into the notice of the world by some remarkable event in their history. This tone is so familiar to all foreign critics of English opinion, that the circumstances must be strong indeed which can compel them to adopt, without reserve or qualification, any English sentence upon Ireland at the bar.

Moreover, England has not too many well-wishers in the progressive Empires of the world. The unquestioning arrogance with which English Governments have for many years conducted their system of foreign relations, has annoyed and disgusted the popular sentiment of nations which would be the natural and cordial allies of England, were she content to accept her actual relative position in the scale of States, and to look with unfeigned good will upon the growing authority of other Powers before the great Areopagus of public opinion. Partly, then, from the common sympathy with a people long denied the first essentials of national life, and partly from a sort of distaste, almost amounting to antipathy, with which England has contrived by her policy to inspire three-fourths of the Christian world, the Irishmen whom an English judge condemns may usually appeal with confidence to the wider tribunal of the world.

To this rule the misguided fanatics, or the mercenary adventurers, whom Ireland is now sending out to take service under the Papal Government, and to marshal themselves in one line with an army which has won no recent renown except by its fearless butchery of women and children in Perugia, and its gallant chargee upon unarmed citizens in the Roman Corso, form a sad and signal exception. The London *Times* can say nothing so severe, in scornful execration of the conduct of these volunteer assasins of Liberty, that it will not command the instantaneous assent of every honest and independent man, from Paris to San Francisco. For once, the Democracy of France and the Republicanism of America are of the same mind with the aristocratic conservatism of England on an Irish question. It is true, Frenchmen and Americans may see in the conduct of the Pope's "Irish Brigade" what Englishmen can scarcely be expected to do. That a thousand or a hundred young Irishmen of average intelligence should be found capable, in the middle of the nineteenth century, of leaving the homes from which they profese to be burning with a passionate desire to wipe away the dishonor of a secular slavery, and of banding themselves, for pay, under the flag of a foreign prince, to inflict this same dishonor npon the homes of another people, may well he regarded as the most hideous proof yet given to the world, of the weight with which the English hand has pressed upon the Irish heart. To snch blind and cruel basenese as this, the well-wisher of Ireland must sorrowfully say, no people could be brought, save through a protracted and scathing discipline of the lash. If the Irish had been living like the Swiss, in the long enjoyment of an isolated independence and a selfish prosperity, it might be pleaded for them as it has been for the Swiss, that they had become hardened by good fortune, and that secure in their own liberties, they had gradually lost, as secure and prosperous people are apt to lose, the quicker deceptions and the generous sensibilities which should make them the ready friends of all who lie in trouble and are suffering wrong.

But we have their own word for it, that they are and have for ages been a bitterly-injured people, contending and contending in vain for the very rights which the people of the Romagna are now demanding—the right to regulate their own affairs, and to be ruled by sovereigns of their own choice. Of all natures, the nature which learns no justice and no sympathy in the school of affliction is the most odious and the lowest!

The prosperous Swiss have at last become ashamed of the place which their egotistical greed had earned for them in the contempt of mankind. They have resigned their function of janissaries-general to all the tyrants of the world. Like boys who avenge upon smaller boys the wrongs which greater ones have inflicted upon themselves, the oppressed Irish now step in to beg the discarded livery and to pick up the rejected rations.

How far the Irish, as a race, are prepared thus to blot out their national name from the respect of their fellows, does not yet clearly appear. If we are to believe the statements of the *Irish News*, we much fear that between the Roman shillings and the Irish priests, the manhood of the "green island" is fast melting away.

This journal says:

"As to what we learn of the enlistment in Ireland, it appears to be quite general and popular—the police and militia contributing to its ranks, and what is better still, all who are going are young, active and intelligent."

The same paper undertakes in the name of Ireland to applaud and vindicate this march to the market. It rejoices at the thought of the flag of Ireland, the "Sun-Burst," floating over a "brigade wearing the immortal green," (the consecrated color, we may add by the way, of folly and of treachery,) and marching to "put down rebellion in Italy." The arguments of its joy are curious enough. Irishmen are to obey the orders of a French renegade and set fire to the dwellings of Italian peasants, because PIUS IX., in 1847, sent help to the sufferers by the great famine. Also, because "England opposes the Pope." Also, because "the Irish, fighting in their shirts, saved Cremona in 1782." Also, because it is good practice to fight somebody somewhere, in case they should ever be called upon to fight the "Saxon" at home. "For ourselves," exclaims this remarkable journal, "we are free to say that for those who desire practice in the art of war, with the ultimate design of liberating Ireland, Italy at present offers many inducements. To all who go with such designs, we wish every happiness, and may they soon be called home to avenge the wrongs of the old land."

The force of brutal and stupid selfishness can no further go. To comment upon language like this, would be like explaining the impropriety of assassination, or enforcing the inexpediency of burglary.

We choose to hope that neither the "Irish Brigade" nor the *Irish News* fairly represents the Irish people. If they unhappily do so, we could almost expect to see the dead O'CONNELL rise from his grave, take his heart away from its resting-place in the Irish Church at Rome, and lead the patriots of Italy against his recreant countrymen, as St. James is fabled to have led the Goths against the Moor. The miracle would be a happy one; and it is almost a pity to reflect that GARIBALDI and CIALDINI are likely to make it superfluous.

The Federal Debt—New Loan.

The two Houses of Congress are about to agree on a new loan to fund the outstanding Treasury bills of the Government, twenty millions in amount, which have heretofore been once renewed or extended under the authority of Congress. The present loan, if finally voted by both Houses, and the act approved by the President, will, in no proper sense, be a new debt, but an obligation in a funded or more permanent form to take the place of a debt of twenty millions already existing in the shape of Treasury Bills or Notes, a good part of which are already due but not presented for payment at the Treasury, the remainder falling due within ell the next eight months.

The occasion may not be inappropriate for a brief retrospect and explanation of the Public Debt of the country, in its relation to the present administration of the Government. The Public Debt, which in 1851, after all the charges of the Mexican War had been funded, and $5,000,000 of indemnity to Texas issued under the Compromise act of 1850, stood in the round total seventy-eight million dollars. It was reduced in the last year of Mr. FILLMORE'S Administration, and through the four years of Mr. PIERCE, to about thirty millions, by redemption and purchase in anticipation of the maturity of the outstanding loens. When Mr. BUCHANAN came in, in the Spring of 1857, and from that time to the crisis of October, in that year, the Treasury still commanded a surplus over and above its current wants; and of this surplue Secretary COBB applied about five millions to the further purchase of the Public Debt, most of it through the early part of the crisis, when the operation was suggested or pressed upon him from New-York, as a means of sensibly relieving the merchants and banks, including the banks for savings, which held a large amount of United States stock not due until 1867–68; and when Congress met in December, 1857, the Public Funded Debt of the Government was reduced to the very inconsiderable total of $25,109,000—say, in round numbers, $25,000,000. But the Treasury, by reason of the effects of the crisis on the business of importation, was rapidly running down to its last dollar, and temporary relief was sought in the first issue of Treasury Bills, authorized to the extent of twenty millions, payable twelve months after their respective dates, the power to issue or reissue being limited to the 30th June, 1859. Before the session adjourned, further relief was required, the revenues from Customs having rapidly run down, through the early part of 1858, as well as through the previous months of October, November, and December, 1857. And on this occasion, the additional new debt was authorized to take the funded form of a 5 per cent. stock, redeemable in 1874, to the amount of twenty millions.

The two sums referred to constitute the whole addition to the Public Debt, under the present Administration, thus far incurred. The addition rightly chargeable to them, however, is thirty-five instead of *forty* millions, as five millions of the old debt was redeemed before the trouble came npon the Treasury in the Fall of 1857. The Public Debt, of every class, including the twenty millions Treasury Bills, for which provision is now about to be made in a funded shape, (the right of reissue having been once extended to 30th June, 1860,) is $65,109,000; and, while it is probable that these Bills, at the liberal rates of interest (5 to 6 ₩ cent.) which they bear, would remain afloat without payment being demanded of the Treasury, until Congress reassembles on the 1st December next, it is due to the credit of the Government that the contingency of default or protest should be provided against. And whether this shall be done by another extension of the power of reissue to the Secretary, or in the perhaps more respectable form of a funded debt, is less important than that both parties in Congress should appreciate the importance of maintaining the Public Credit.

Our City Government—Needed Reform of the Common Council.

The *Evening Post* is inclined to believe that our Common Councilmen intend to swindle the City. It suspects such a design from certain movements on their part. It seems they have passed a resolution asking the Corporation Counsel, in substance, whether they have not a right to violate the Charter whenever they can make something handsome by it. They desire to re-pave Broadway, but not by contract. They want the hiring of the men, the fixing of the prices, the "bossing of the job," themselves. The *Post* fears they are seeking to establish a bad precedent. We think there is some ground for its apprehensions. If the Common Council goes on much longer in this etyle, they will be suspected of being no better than they should be. If they don't stop stealing, their integrity will, sooner or later, be seriously questioned. It is utterly impossible that men should go on, month after month, and year after year, plundering the City Treasury in every possible way,—giving away valuable grants by votes that are bought and paid for,—stopping all public work of which they do not share the profits,—discarding the charter, violating the law, and braving public sentiment for the sake of filling their own pockets,—without ultimately begetting the suspicion, in the minds of sagacious men, that they are less scrupulous than public men in their positions should be. The hints of the *Post* show clearly that they are already in some danger of incurring this suspicion.

The fact is, our present Common Council is doing the City a good service. We are not sure that anything will thoroughly rouse our citizens to the actual condition of our City Government. They seem resolutely indifferent to everything that may be done by our City rulers—utterly regardless of the outrages they may perpetrate, and hopelessly blind to the still greater wrongs they may have in preparation. One would suppose Mayor WOOD'S recent successful assertion of absolute authority over all the heads of departments, in spite of the obvious intent of the Charter, would excite some attention; but it does not. The Charter expressly provides that these officers shall be removed only *for cause*; the Supreme Court has decided that they may be removed at the discretion or caprice of the Mayor, backed by the Board of Aldermen. The Chamberlain has been already thus removed; the Street Commissioner and City Inspector will soon follow. All the patronage and power of these offices will speedily be in the hands of Mayor WOOD. When he came into office last January, the Board of Aldermen was fierce and firm in rejecting his nominations and resisting his encroachments. Now they assent readily to whatever scheme he lays before them. Yet the public seems indifferent thus far, both to the principle which has been established and to the practical use that is made of it.

This apathy our present Common Council is trying to dispel. If it can be broken, the Aldermen and Councilmen now in power will break it. It may be rash to predict success, but if they do not succeed, nobody can. The case will be hopeless. If such jobs as GEORGE LAW'S grant of a portion of the Battery, the street-sweeping juggle, the voting of money for worthless books, the plunder of the Treasury for excursions of Committees, and this projected repaving of Broadway, do not startle our citizens into a conviction of the necessity of some reform, then we may well despair, and confess, once for all, that the City Government is simply an organized robbery,—and that every public officer has a perfect right to all the public money he can secure. We hope for a better result. We hope the members of our City Government will succeed in the task upon which they have entered with so much spirit, of convincing the whole community that the Common Council, as now organized, is an unmitigated nuisance and must be abolished.

The *district system* is responsible mainly for the rapid deterioration in the character of our public men. This City used to be represented in the State Legislature by men of ability and character, when they were elected upon a general ticket and by the votes of the whole City. But when the City was divided into districts,—each one electing its own member, it became easy for small intriguers to compass an election. The same thing is true of our City Councils. Some Wards are quite certain to elect good Aldermen,—but others are equally certain to elect any unprincipled and unscrupulous demagogue who finds it his interest to secure the place. So long as such constituencies as the Fourth, Sixth, Eleventh and other Wards are allowed to send their "representative men" into the City Councils, just so long may we expect to see those Councils made the mere machinery by which the public is plundered and the City disgraced. We want for our City rulers—representatives of *the City*, not of its several Wards—men who can command the votes of a majority of our whole population, as well as of the ward or district in which they happen to live. Could such men as BOOLE and BARRY and VAN TINE command the suffrages of a majority of our whole population? Would any political party dare to put such men in nomination?

What we need in the place of our present bungling, corrupt and ignorant Common Council, is a *single Board*, of not more than ten or fifteen members, holding office for reasonably long terms, going out of office at different periods, and *elected by general ticket*. In this way we may hope to get honorable and respectable men again to take part in City affairs. And if our present Common Council shall succeed in arousing public attention to the absolute necessity of such a reform, we may forgive them for almost any amount of villainy which the demonstration may require. The lesson will be cheap at a million of dollars.

POLITICAL ADVICE TO IRISHMEN.—JOHN MITCHEL advises all Irishmen at the North to support the Republicans in the approaching Presidential election, and all Irishmen at the South to support the same ticket as Hon. WILLIAM L. YANCEY, whatever that may be. This is but an application to existing circumstances of the old injunction, "When at Rome, do as Rome does," and promises the happiest results to those of his followers who have judgment enough to make a right use of it. Moreover, it is the safest advice that ever was given by a political leader, as somebody is in the end sure to be grateful for it, which is more than can be said for the greater number of electioneering counsels. We cannot help saying, however, that we feel rather sorry for that portion of the Irish nation which will cast in its lot with YANCEY, as we believe one of the conditions attached to service under his banner, is patient attention to as many speeches as he deems it necessary to make. "Niggers" and office may be very fine things, but when it is remembered that Mr. YANCEY, when in good spouting order, is capable of delivering three speeches a day, of two hours each, for six Summer months, and that he is never known to touch on any subject except the "rights and wrongs of the South," it will be seen that following his lead will be no joke.

Hunting the Japanese Lion.

One peril and one pain, at least, our Japanese visitors have scarcely undergone in their visit to America, which would have figured in the front rank of their distresses had they gratified the self-complacency of our British cousins by recognizing England as Queen of the Seas. The peril of being hunted, and the pain of being shown up as social lions, are penalties which all distinguished foreigners in London must pay for their distinction. The Siamese Envoye who wore gold coats and never washed their faces; the Nepaulese, JUNG BAHADOOR, who shot twelve nobles of Nepaul to secure the Premiership and put himself on good terms with his sovereign; the Persian princes, who thought it hard they could not bring their harems to St. James', were all alike pounced upon by ladies who either led, or wished to lead, some circle of London "society," and turned *volentes nolentes* into lions. It is not of the least consequence to the true lion-hunter whether his lions enjoy themselves or not. In the case of other human beings, nobody ever thinks of inviting them into companies with which they cannot converse, or to banquets of which they cannot partake. The lion receives no such consideration. He may be deaf and dumb, but that is no reason for hesitating to drag him to a concert. He may be a Catholic anchorite, but his hunter will clap him down on a Friday to a dinner-table *à la Soyer* as calmly as BOOLE would ask the Grand Turk to a breakfast of sausages. The lion, indeed, is to "society" what the lamentable persons who parade Broadway in red oil-skin coats, inscribed with large white letters, are to commerce. He announces the existence and enhances the importance of his hunter. There have been instances in London of ambitious ladies who, after sighing uselessly for years at the gates of the heaven of "Society," were admitted to full Peri-dom on the strength of a single well-manœuvred and well-hunted "lion." BRUMMELL in his day made several such fortunes.

In London the Japanese would have gone through all the forms of this strange and not always agreeable experience. From the Princes and their Secretaries, down to interpreter "TOMMY," they would have been pit-falled, trapped and paraded in chains. Here, on the contrary, whatever their other trials may have been, they have been spared this crowning sorrow. Perhaps SUMNER-BUJEN, when he thinks of Baltimore, or is embraced by some too ardent committee-man, may feel disposed to echo the pathetic complaint of the Chinese Ambassador, preserved for us by Mr. OLIPHANT:

"All sad the scene, a cheerless spot;
Ah! wo, I cry, an Envoy's lot,
Exiled, forlorn."

But if he could know how many dinners, how many balls, how many routs he has escaped by not going to England, he would bless the stars which led him here, and kiss the stripes that are so light.

Whether it be that our people have a natural sense of the absurdity of asking Envoys who can neither dance nor talk to be stared at by dancers, and chattered about by gossips, or not, we do not pretend to decide; but it is worthy of note that, with the exception of Mr. SLIDELL at Washington, and Mr. BELMONT at New-York, both of whom by their close connection with the late Commodore PERRY were, in a manner, called upon to pay the highest social honors in their power to our Niphonese guests, scarcely any attempt has been made to fret the strangers with glimpses into a private life in which it is physically impossible for them to play any intelligent part, and which, consequently, can scarcely be expected either to edify or to amuse them.

The public ball which impends over them on Monday next may be regarded, we suppose, rather as a sort of pageant than as a social festivity. It will be a show of Americans for their entertainment, and provided it be decorously and comfortably conducted, the notion is unobjectionable enough. It rests with the Councilmen and the "crinolines" to determine how this shall be; and we respectfully recommend to both the gravest preliminary reflection upon the proprieties of the august occasion.

Minor Topics.

—Mr. BUCHANAN'S special organ at the Capital is at last convinced that Mr. LINCOLN did *not* have "several pairs of boots charged to his stationery account and paid for out of the public funds," while he was a member of Congress. Perhaps it does not go quite so far as this, but it does say that "the official records afford no evidence of such a transaction." Having thus started on the road of concession, we should not be greatly surprised to find the *Constitution* in due time expressing its delight at finding that Mr. LINCOLN did not rob his neighbor's hen-roost, or throw assafœtida into the back parlor of some gentleman who differed from him in politics. It is not impossible that this high-toned organ of our "old public functionery" may concede, by and by, that Mr. DOUGLAS is not a common thief. How far below the level of common decency it is necessary for a journalist to descend in order to become a good partisan, we are not aware,—but we rely confidently on finding out by watching the course of the *Constitution*. Whatever Mr. BROWNE'S position in the Custom-house may have been, his editorship of this organ is by no means a sinecure.

—A correspondent suggests that in the present disturbed condition of Southern Italy, we ought to have a stronger naval force in that vicinity, for the protection of American citizens and interests. He states that the *Iroquois* gun-boat is the only United States vessel-of-war now in the Mediterranean. Certainly, we need a respectable force in that neighborhood, as American interests are quite likely to be more or less seriously imperiled during the commotions which are evidently in store for the lower portions of the Italian Peninsula. It is understood, by the way, that the *Pawnee*, which has just made her trial trip from Philadelphia, will be ordered to this service in the course of a week. She carries four eleven-inch Dahlgreen guns. During the bombardment of Palermo the Americans in that city were obliged to seek protection on board an English vessel.

—Memphis is in a profuse perspiration. A very large codfish has been caught with a lady's hand in his possession. The question which now agitates the souls of Memphis Editors is, How did he come by it? It is of course impossible to arrive at the exact facts of the case; but quite a plausible conjecture may be offered. It is not unreasonable to suppose that a select party of mud-maids were sitting in a parlor cave of the Mississippi, engaged in a subaqueous game of poker. That codfish "happened along and took a hand in." That codfish "happened along and took a hand in."

—A lady on Long Island challenges any young man under twenty-one to a foot-race, and seems to entertain no fear of defeat. She evidently thinks that it would reflect discredit upon a lady of mature age to "run after" a young man of such tender years.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Postponement of the Tariff Bill to be Reconsidered.

The Legislative and Executive Appropriation Bill—The $21,000,000 Loan Not Agreed to.

Amendments to the Civic Appropriation Bill Concurred in.

A Split Inevitable in the Baltimore Convention.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 20.

THE HOUSE, THE LOAN BILL AND THE ADJOURNMENT.

Congress has pushed through its business to-day, and had the House not refused to consider the Loan Bill the adjournment would take place to-morrow. As the Committee on Ways and Means refused to report the Loan Bill the rules had to be suspended by a two thirds vote to allow it to be considered. The vote was 100 to 65, not two thirds. It will be again tried to-morrow.

THE MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill passed, as reported from the Committee of Conference, but only after being once defeated, and after an eloquent speech from Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, in its favor, when the vote was reconsidered and the bill passed by a large majority. It appropriates, among other things, $500,000 for the Potomac Aqueduct, under superintendence of Capt. MEIGS.

SENATOR POWELL AND GEN. LANE ON THE TARIFF —A BID FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

An effort made by Senator POWELL, to reconsider the vote postponing the Tariff bill, is considered here as a bid for the Pennsylvania vote at Baltimore, for either GUTHRIE or BRECKINRIDGE. Gen. LANE, not intending to be headed off in this way, gave notice of a motion to revive the Tariff of '46. It is now for GUTHRIE'S friends to play the next card, although this game may prolong the session of Congress several days.

COL. FORNEY AND THE MINORITY REPORT OF THE COVODE COMMITTEE.

Col. FORNEY, immediately after the adjournment, will commence the publication in his paper of a series of letters to Gov. WINSLOW, in answer to his minority report from the Covode Committee, touching Gov. WALKER and Col. FORNEY. The letters, however, will be entirely courteous in tone and style.

THE JAPANESE TO BE SHIPPED FROM NEW-YORK.

It now appears that I was correct in my dispatch to the TIMES, in which I stated that the Japanese Embassy would be shipped from New-York for home. Such, it is now stated, is the determination of Government here.

A LUCKY SINECURIST.

The Committee of Ways and Means have removed their clerk, after all the work is completed, and elected his successor, to remain in and draw the salary during the recess. He will receive $750 out of the public treasury, without doing a particle of public duty. Is this political reform?

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION WILL SPLIT UP, DOUGLAS BE NOMINATED, AND THE SECEDERS ADJOURN TO RICHMOND.

The greatest excitement prevails here to-night, respecting affairs in Baltimore. It is understood that the Committee on Credentials purposely postponed reporting until after the time appointed for the Seceders to assemble in Richmond had elapsed. To-morrow they were to meet in Richmond, if ousted in Baltimore. What will they do in their suspense? It is perfectly understood here that the Convention will split up to-morrow, and DOUGLAS be nominated. The Seceders may call a meeting at Baltimore and again adjourn over to Richmond. The Republicans are in high glee. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASSINGTON, Wednesday, June 20.

Representative WINSLOW'S name is mentioned in connection with the full Sardinian mission under Mr. BURLINGAME'S bill.

Mr. SWARTZ is supposed to be in a dying condition.

The Post-office Department has given official notice that after to-day the California mails will cease to be carried by the way of the Isthmus of Panama. In the absence of legislation by Congress to maintain this mail route the Department does not feel authorized to make temporary provision to continue it.

A letter to the New Orleans *Picayune*, from Key West, says that instructions have been given to cruisers there to take all future African captives to Boston or Portsmouth.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 20.

A Committee of Conference was ordered on the Navy Appropriation bill.

The bill for the relief of Messrs. HOCKADAY and LEGGETT, contractors on the Salt Lake Mail route, indemnifying them to the extent of $40,000 for alteration of the service and contract by the Department, was taken up, discussed and passed.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) moved that the Senate proceed to consider the motion to reconsider the vote postponing the Tariff bill.

Mr. YULEE, of Florida, (Dem.,) hoped not, and trusted the Senate will continue on the Appropriation bill.

Mr. BIGLER preferred to settle the question now. The question of time was within the power of the Senate, and the flimsy resolution fixing the adjournment could be repealed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) was opposed to the reconsideration unless the session was extended. Under present circumstances he was opposed to sitting here shamming before the country.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) in the name and in behalf of the people of New-Jersey, demanded a tariff, and favored a reconsideration of the vote postponing the bill. He wanted to remain here until the most important and beneficial bill before Congress had passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said we were continually running in debt without raising any extra means to pay it. He was opposed to charging this debt on posterity.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said he agreed with the Illinois Senator on the facts; but Mr. TRUMBULL did not propose any remedy. He thought the best plan was to change the Democratic Administration and put in its place an economical and honest one. Just so long as the extravagant Democratic Administration remained in power, they would spend all they could get, and in addition borrow all that could be loaned. He was in favor of a judicious Tariff.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) favored reconsidering the vote, and opposed giving Pennsylvania the Tariff of 1846, as equal to tendering her a stone where she has asked for bread.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) saw no necessity for reconsidering the vote, and proceeded to demonstrate that the present appropriation already passed only exceeded the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury by a mere trifle, and when all the reports of the Committee of Conference had been adopted, the sum of the appropriations would probably be less than the estimates. So the present revenue is fully equal to the expenses of the Government.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) thought that a revision of the tariff would soon be necessary, but deprecated the raising of that question on the eve of an important contest calculated to affect the destinies of the country. The time selected for the adjustment was unwise. Better let the bill be postponed until next session, when it could be considered without reference to party issues. He favored some portions of the Morrill bill, preferring in some instances a specific to an *ad valorem* duty. Yet he would never vote beyond the revenue point. The specific was better for the Government consumer and manufacturer.

Mr. POLK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) was opposed to all tariff for protection, but advocated a change of that of 1857, and would, therefore, vote for a reconsideration.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) compared the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury with the appropriations made, contending that they would exceed the estimates.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) advocated the necessity of a reconsideration, and offered a resolution to extend the session till July 2

Mr. BIGLER offered as an additional argument, that

the passage of the Homestead bill, yesterday would decrease the revenue from the public lands.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) denied this.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) said he had always been ready for a repeal of the tariff of 1857, when he ascertained that it was passed by fraud and corruption. He was for the constitutional Democratic tariff of 1846.

Mr. HOUSTON had never been aware that the tariff of 1857 was passed by fraud and corruption. He had never seen any evidence to satisfy him that such was the case. That bill passed with a very large vote in both Houses. He proceeded to show that it was wise to postpone the tariff until the next session, as the revenue was now fully equal to all appropriations.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.,) did not believe any corruption was used to get the tariff of 1857 through. He had heard it alleged that $70,000 was spent by the Lawrences to get the duty off of wool in the House. He did not know it to be true. He voted for the tariff of 1857, and believed it to be the best adopted to 40 years. It was approved by all Free-traders of the world.

Mr. WILSON said he had no idea that any influence of money obtained the passage of the tariff of 1857. That money was raised for that purpose no one doubts, but he knew it was not used on the members. There was a class of lobby agents who lived in Washington and sold the votes of Senators and members who were unconscious of it, and simple-minded men who wanted a change in the tariff thought they must satisfy these lobby agents. It was raised under their influence by representing to the people that they had influence with members when they had none. Some of the purest men before him had their names coupled with corrupt measures, entirely unconscious of the fact. These lobby agents had operated in similar cases this session.

The vote was then taken, and the motion to reconsider the postponement of the bill to the next session agreed to as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bigler, Bright, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Davis, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Kennedy, King, Lane, Latham, Nicholson, Polk, Powell, Seward, Simmons, Toucey, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Bragg, Brown, Chesnut, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Mallory, Mason, Slidell, Toombs, Wigfall, and Yulee—19.

The bill being before the Senate, Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) offered a substitute for the bill, when both were laid aside informally, to consider the amendments to the Post-office Deficiency bill.

A Committee of Conference was ordered on the bill, the Senate disagreeing to many of the amendments.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) moved to take up the Overland Mail bill. Yeas 14, nays 27. Not agreed to.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.,) from the Conference Committee, made a report on the Civil Appropriation bill, stating that an agreement had been arrived at on the amendments of both Houses, except on one of the Senate appropriating $300,000 for the New-Orleans Custom-house.

The Senate receded from that amendment.

The consideration of the Tariff bill was resumed, but without coming to action the Senate on voting to adjourn found itself without a quorum.

Adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 20.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Am.,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, asked leave to report a bill authorizing the President, at any time within twelve months, to borrow on the credit of the Government a sum not exceeding $31,000,000, or so much thereof as in his opinion the exigencies of the service may require, to be used in the redemption of Treasury notes now outstanding. The Stock shall issue bearing an interest of six per centum, and the loan shall be reimbursed within a period not beyond twenty, nor not less than ten years. The Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized, with the consent of the President, to cause certificates of stock to be prepared by the Register for the amount so borrowed, which certificates may be transferred on the books of the Treasury under such regulations as may be established. No certificate is to be for less than $1,000. Coupons may be attached to the certificate, and assigned and transferred by the delivery of the same, instead of being transferred on the books of the Treasury. Sealed proposals by advertisement are to be invited, and the most favorable offers by responsible bidders are to be accepted. No stock is to be issued for less than par value, for which the faith of the United States is pledged for the redemption of principal and interest.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to suspend the rules, in order to take up the River and Harbor bill. Disagreed to—105 against 61, not two-thirds.

Mr. THAYER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved to suspend the rules to take up the bill to constitute Jefferson and Nevada land districts, and providing for Delegates to Congress. Disagreed to—59 against 91.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) objected to the report of the Loan bill, no matter where it came from.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) moved a suspension of the rules. Disagreed to—100 against 65, not two-thirds.

The House passed the bill for the final adjustment of private land claims in Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri.

Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution that 50,000 extra copies of the reports of the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department, and the resolution thereon adopted by the House, be printed with a like number of the Majority and Minority Reports, and the testimony taken before the Committee of Public Expenditures relative to the public printing for the use of the House, provided these reports, resolutions and testimony be bound in one volume with the reports and testimony of the Covode Committee.

Mr. GURLEY, in response to inquiries, said the hundred thousand copies of the Covode report ordered to be printed yesterday, will cost sixty cents a copy, and the printing now proposed would cost ten cents additional, or seventy cents per volume.

On motion of Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) an amendment was agreed to, to include the majority report made last session by Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, (Dem.,) on alleged corruptions in the Navy Department.

Further action on the resolution was waived, to enable Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) to make a partial report from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, reducing the subjects in controversy to seven only, including the Senate's twenty one million loan amendment, on which they have been unable to agree, and ask a further conference thereon.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) reported from the Committee of Conference on the Civil bill. They had agreed to the appropriation of $300,000 to complete the Capitol, and to the amendment abolishing the Art Commission. The Mint is allowed to coin cents, but the old provision to exchange them for Spanish pieces is repealed. Twenty-five thousand dollars are appropriated to convert the old Senate Chamber into a Supreme Court room, and half a million for the Washington Aqueduct, to be expended under Capt. MEIGS.

The report was rejected—77 against 82.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) said there were twenty or thirty items in the bill he utterly disapproved of. When he discovered that gentlemen who had loaded down the bill with amendments and rendered it odious, refused to concur in the report, he changed his vote to the negative. He moved to reconsider the vote by which it was rejected, in order to give them an opportunity to retrace their steps.

Mr. SEDGMAN replied that the bill, as reported originally from the Committee of Ways and Means, contained millions less than it does now. The appropriations were increased by those who refuse to vote for the report. The Democrats in the Senate had increased the amount to the extent of two millions, while the Committee of Ways and Means had decreased the Department estimates. Now the gentleman from North Carolina, and others, refused to concur in the report, because Capt. MEIGS was designated superintendent of the work on the Washington Aqueduct.

Mr. BURNETT would not vote for the bill unless this superintendency was stricken out. It was violative of the provisions of the Constitution.

Mr. SHERMAN said the Committee on the part of the House made the best bargain they could with the Democratic Senate. He did not care if the bill he defeated. He hoped it might. He wished to place the responsibility where it rested. If another Committee be appointed, the result would be an increased appropriation.

Mr. BRANCH replied that the remarks he made did not justify Mr. SHERMAN in giving the subject a party complexion. He had not assailed the other side, but appealed to his own party friends. He made no issue as to who is responsible. If the Senate had put in extravagant amounts, the action was to be condemned. He thought that if the votes of that body were examined, it would be found that there were comparatively but few Democrats arrayed on the side of extravagance. Unless this bill shall pass, the President will be compelled to call an extra session. He appealed to all patriotic gentlemen to aid him in passing this bill, not only for the benefit of the Government, but for their own comfort and convenience. If the House refuse to reconsider their vote, the bill will stand defeated. [Cries from the Republican side, "Oh no!"] Mr. BRANCH moved the previous question, under the operation of which the vote of rejection was reconsidered and the report concurred in by 94 against 72.

Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, (Rep.,) in accordance with previous permission, submitted remarks, of which the following is a sketch:

After stating that the excuse for his remarks was the attacks heretofore made against him, Mr. VAN WYCK said: That this was the first opportunity to be heard since the return of Mr. DAVIS from Mississippi. That nothing in his former remarks was personally offensive; neither will any man here or elsewhere, who has a generous heart and brave instincts, and is willing justly to accord the right to discuss a great feature in the social and political policy of one portion of the Union which was once sectional, but sought now to be nationalized, feel himself aggrieved by what I have or may now say. They, however, who insist upon extending my remarks to those for whom they are not intended, either by their spirit or fair inference, are at liberty to appropriate to themselves such parts as their feelings or judgment may dictate. His former remarks were made on the defensive. When Massachusetts was rebuked for alleged witch burning, two hundred years ago, he had a right to answer the charge by a reference to negro burning at this very time. That the moral and political world is progressing, and, like the physical, has its development by long stages and slow degrees. The irrepressible conflict of truth and error, of right and wrong, of freedom and tyranny, he had ever urged, and would until all forms of error and superstition shall pass away, until man shall no longer vex and oppress his brother, until the last throne shall have crumbled in the dust, the sigh of the last captive be heard, and the manacles of the last slave broken. That the heart of man under oppression was the history of the volcano. Texas who sleeps on the summit of a crater and builds his house on the heaving sides of Etna or Vesuvius, must not be astonished were his rest disturbed—his home destroyed. That he professed the faith of the Democratic Party down to 1847. In the great debate between Senators DAVIS and DOUGLAS a few days since in the Senate, it was conceded that the modern Democratic doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty" was about ten years old, while the higher law doctrine of Southern extremists—that the right to slaves was above all law—was nursed by the venerable Judges of the Supreme Court. That this exotic of despotism will evidently not flourish in a Northern latitude. That while vindicating the brave and loyal men of the South, he had no encomiums for her Toryism of the Revolution, as he had not for Northern Tories. The charge of negro burning had been denounced as untrue, and the member from Mississippi was exceedingly solicitous that I should give my courage an airing with some chivalric son of the South. That query was propounded at a time, place, and manner, which his own pretended code of honor would not tolerate. While, by his interrogatory, he looked upon me as the offending party, and himself as the one having a right to demand an explanation, yes, for reasons best known to himself, but of which his peers on this floor, and the country, can judge, constituted himself with insisting upon inserting in this debate language which I leave to him to call gentlemanly or parliamentary—language which, if used, was not heard by the reporters, (for it did not appear in their report until after the debate was closed, and then at his suggestion,) nor by myself nor those near me, viz: "I pronounce the gentleman to be a liar and a scoundrel." I was informed this gentleman went to the *Globe* office the same evening and insisted that his chaste and dignified expression should by all means grace the columns of that journal. Why did he manifest so much anxiety to interline the debates, and so pertinaciously urge its publication? Did it elevate his own coarseness as a high-toned gentleman in his own estimation or the consideration of his constituents and the country? He had already denounced the statement as false; how could he give any greater intensity to his convictions by terms which are becoming obsolete in the dialect of the buffoon and bragart. He recognized in my remarks already a *casus belli*, and that could not be removed by a new cause of offence created by himself. He certainly could not relieve the old by provoking a new controversy with his opponent. The motive of the member I leave for others to judge. Can it be that gentlemen in the State of Mississippi, recognizing a code of honor, resort to such means to provoke a wager of battle in a land boasting of the highest type of civilization, and whose piety is so great that they are panting furiously, and champing on the bit of legal restraint to Christianize by their peculiar missionary operations the entire continent of Africa? He then referred to many cases of negro burning, proved by Southern papers, and the effects it produced on their minds during the last few years and down to the present time; that a system of Slavery blunts the feelings of a generous manhood, and referred to the conduct of members on the floor. While the country has already denounced as disgraceful the scenes which have here transpired, let a deliberate judgment hold those alone responsible—those who have created them. That they had banished from the South books, on the pretext of treason. This presence, to every age, has shed the best blood the world has produced; it has given to the flames its martyrs, and the scaffold and guillotine its victims. That there was no necessity for this recital except as it has been necessary to defend myself, repel charges made against us, and furnish the active Southern mind some occupation besides belittling and vilifying their Northern neighbors. Disclaiming any right to interfere with Slavery where it exists, that, no more than any other State institution, could not be disturbed. But when you are driving us to the wall by false accusations, and are seeking to extend your local institutions over the common Territories, we have at least the right to express our opinion. You brand us as agitators much in the same spirit as did the heathen AHAB, when he said to the Prophet ELIJAH, "Art thou he that troubleth Israel?" That the Jew has outlived the blessing, why should not Canaan survive the curse. That all mankind, of whatever color, now occupied the same relation to God that the Jewish people did to Jehovah. That the South can despise everything with a prefix "free" without fear of the hindgeon. That the policy of the Homestead bill is a Divine institution, having its type in the division of the Land of Canaan among the children of Israel, making them a community of small farmers. Quoting from the *Black Diamond*, a Southern work, to show the cruelties practised against the slave, and the degradation of the laboring whites, he said, that while the South stigmatizes the few higher law advocates of the North, they worship a higher law against the laws of their own States, and the religion and humanity of the civilized world, that you steal from the sight of men, and in the gray of the morning and murky twilight celebrate brevery by violating the laws of God and man. He alluded to the tragedy and farce of doeling. It mattered not whether the spirit was sent into eternity from the point of the glittering bowie knife, or crushed through the hour-glass of time by the cruel and inhuman bullet. Does your system of slavery require such supports? He could understand why it was dangerous to allow a lighted candle near a powder magazine, but if your position is so impregnable why should you dread so fearful an explosion from the circulation of the sparks of free thought near your magazine of Slavery. The right of free speech should never be abridged in this capitol. By violence you may palsy the brain and silence the tongue for a time, but it will only be taking a leaf from the forest, picking a sand from the shore, or gathering a ripple from the broad ocean. The question is already beyond the dark whirlpool of the African—the problem is shall the white man remain longer free. Learn now that Northern men and principles are not to be entered on your inventory of personal property. The Democratic masses are already rising. We are already in the patch of the vineyard—the Red Sea lies before us—the spirit of truth and duty bids us go forward. We will go forward, though there should be wild beasts at Ephesus. We desire no weapon but the Shepherd's sling and the single stone of truth, and it will in the end brain the Goliah of your system, though armed with a spear and staff. From the operation of climate or Anglo-Saxon blood the Ethiopian is already changing the color of his skin, and in time will remove the spots from the leopard at his throat, and the time will come when it can be said,

"The Star Spangled Banner long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free, with never a slave"

Adjourned.

Defaulting of a Railroad President.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, June 20.

EDWIN ROBINSON, President of the Washington and Richmond Railroad, becoming involved, voluntarily disclosed the fact that he had surrendered the personal property of the Company, to whom he said he was a defaulter to a considerable amount. He awaits an investigation. His conduct in the affair is highly honorable, and he is much respected.

The Richmond Convention.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 20.

The President of the Richmond Convention and several of the seceding delegates are still there, to adjourn from day to day until the result of the Baltimore Convention is known.

Murder of One Woman by Another.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 20.

HONORA BARRY, seventy years old, was killed, last night, in her shop, in Utica-street, by Mrs. MARY MCGUIRE. The latter called for more rum, and being refused, beat the old lady to death.

Election of a President of the Cape May and Atlantic Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 20.

JOHN BROADHEAD, the President of the Camden Atlantic Railroad, has been elected President of the Cape May and Atlantic Railroad. This election promises a speedy railroad connection with Cape May.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 20.

FLOUR—Market steady. WHEAT firm; demend moderate. Sales 17,500 bushels at $1 15 for No. 1 Milwaukee Club; $1 35 for White Winter Western; No. 2 Chicago Spring held at $1 12. CORN steady; sales 30,000 bushels; 50c. for hot, and 54c. for No. 1 Illinois. OATS steady. Sales 15,000 bushels at 34c. WHISKY nominal at 20c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. *Late Imports*—700 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 113,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—600 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn, and 9,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, June 19—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady at $5 50@$5 25 for common to extra State, and $6 75@$7 for favorite double extra city brands. WHEAT market better but quiet; sales 2,100 bushels white Indiana at $1 32; and 2,400 bushels red do. at $1 23. CORN without material change; sales 4,600 bushels at 56½c.; and 5,500 bushels do. on private terms. CANAL FREIGHTS steady at 25c. on Flour; 7c. on Wheat; 6½c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—400 bbls. Flour, 31,200 bushels Wheat, 49,500 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—300 bbls. Floor, 22,300 bushels Wheat, 12,400 bush. Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

The Milwaukee Club quoted yesterday should have been at $1 16.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 20—6 P. M.

FLOUR—There is more selling to-day at steady rates. GRAIN—little doing. CORN—sales about 14,700 bushels. Western mixed at 62½c. afloat. OATS easier. Sales 5,000 bushels. State at 40½c.@41c. RYE—Sales 1,600 bushels, at 56c. @ 56 lbs. Nothing doing in WHEAT or BARLEY.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 20.

FLOUR—In better demand at $4 90 for Superfine. WHISKY steady, at 17½c. PORK firm; Mess $18@$18 25; Bacon, 8c.@10c. offered, and 8¾c.@10¼c. asked. WHEAT quiet, at $2 12. MONEY market easy at 10@12% cent. STOCK EXCHANGE on New-York ¾ % cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 20.

FLOUR steady. Howard-street and City Mills at $5 50; Ohio held at the same price. WHEAT steady; red $1 28@$1 35; white $1 40@$1 55. CORN active; yellow 65c.@67c.; white 71c.@75c. PROVISIONS active and buoyant, but unchanged in price. WHISKY 21c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 20.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 96½; Reading Railroad, 20¼; Morris Canal, 53; Long Island Railroad, 12; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¼; Sight Exchange on New-York at par

Amusements.

The Japanese Matinée and the "Japanese March" came off early yesterday afternoon, at the Academy of Music. In spite of the presence of the fair, which had not been expected, and of the absence of the "princes" who has been, a goodly company was assembled. The Academy was nearly filled with an audience as like as possible to all other audiences, and the proscenium boxes were occupied by some eighteen or twenty inferior officers of the French army and by half a dozen of the inevitable "Committee-men." It is a great pity that no "distinguished foreigner" has ever given us a sketch of "New-York as seen in company with a committee." Few of us can conceive what it must be to live for several days with a committee. PETER SCHLEMIHL, without his shadow had an experience worth relating; but the Thomas Peeps and the Japanese, we may be sure, could tell if they would, a "positive" story quite equal in its "negative."

"Il Poliuto" was very fairly sung—Mme. CORTESI, in particular, exerting herself to the uttermost. Signori QUINTO, too, did his best to astonish the strangers, who seemed to be less bored than one would have supposed they would be. Oddly enough, they did not seem to be melted to tears by the "Japanese March." Either they are less sensible to nostalgia than the Swiss, or the "Japanese March" is not good Japanese. The American audience, unluckily, seems to suppose it was, and accordingly maintained a respectful silence, so that, between the guests and the hosts, the "March" became rather a Dead March, although somebody came to the wings and *encored* it very angrily and yet very deliberately.

At Niblo's Garden the Embassy have almost become a part of the stage force. The entertainments at this pretty place prosper accordingly; and if the Philadelphians and other provincials who visit the Garden for the sake of plucking at the skirts of "TOMMY," would only refrain from crowding the innocent Orientals and staring them out of countenance, there would be nothing wanting in the attractions of the spot. The Palace Gardens, too, although not at all "Japanese," are quite blooming. To-day, at 5 P. M., wind and weather permitting, a young lady aeronaut will make her first ascension from these Gardens, we trust with every possible guarantee against any of the accidents, the chance of which commonly makes amusements of this kind more exciting than agreeable. To-night, too, the graceful Ronzani ballet-troupe make their *entrée* here; and to-morrow another *soiree dansante* will be given. The Gardens are really gardens, and are open night and day.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

COMMON COUNCIL.—THE JAPANESE—THE CORRUPTION FUND AGAIN—THE LAMP AND FIRE DISTRICT EXTENDED—WORMS—MESSENGER'S SALARY.—At a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, a resolution was presented by Alderman DAYTON, inviting the Japanese Embassy to visit Brooklyn, and appointing Aldermen KALBFLEISCH, VAN BRUNT and CASHOW a Committee to take charge of the reception. The resolution was lost by a vote of 8 ayes to 7 ayes. On motion, the whole of the Ninth Ward was included in the Lamp and Fire District. Alderman DAYTON submitted a lengthy protest to the action of the Common Council last Monday evening, in calling upon the Special Ferry Committee for a detailed account of expenses incurred, claiming that the Board had already passed upon and approved the action of the Committee. The document was laid on the table and ordered printed. A communication was received from the Mayor asking that some action be taken to rid the city of the worm nuisance. Aldermen JEFFRIS proposed that all of the linden trees should be cut down. This was opposed, when the subject was referred to the Health Committee with the Health Officer, for report. By resolution, the messenger's salary was fixed at $500 per annum. The easiness of this office occupies the incumbent about one day of each week. A new city flag was ordered for the City Hall, when the Board adjourned to Monday next.

ITEMS.—The Board of Health assembled yesterday for the first time this season. The rules of last year were adopted; the hour of meeting fixed at 10 o'clock A. M., and the Health Officer was directed to call upon the Police Commissioners to detail officers to serve the Board. A few nuisances were reported and referred, when the Board adjourned for one week.... The Constitutional Base Ball Club, is the name of a new Club recently organized, with WM. LEAVITT as President.... The body of a child was found last evening at the corner of Livingston and Nevins streets. It was placed in care of Coroner HORTON.... CATHARINE MCNAMARA, an elderly woman, residing in HOYT near Butler-street, died yesterday from the effects of intemperance.... A man named C. L. ROBBINS committed suicide yesterday morning by jumping into the East River from one of the Catharine Ferry boats. An effort was made by several boatmen to save the unfortunate man, but without avail. The body has not been recovered.... Two men named JAMES FARRELL and NAIL CANNON got into a quarrel Tuesday night at the house of the former, when they agreed to settle their difficulty by a stand up fight. They repaired to the street and fought for half an hour when, they were separated. Neither of the parties were supposed to be seriously injured, but FARRELL died during the night. Coroner HORTON has charge of the case and will investigate it to-day. CANNON was arrested yesterday morning by Captain HOLBROOK of the 3d Precinct, and held to await the result of the investigation.... A man named MCGINNIS testified at the foot of State street, got into a fight with his wife Tuesday night, when she struck him on the head with a hammer inflicting a serious if not fatal wound. Mrs. MCGINNIS was committed to await the result of the injuries.... A boy named EDWARD NOLEN, in South Second Street, had one of his hands badly shattered yesterday by the accidental discharge of a pistol.

A SAILOR DROWNED.—Two sailors attempted to escape from the Receiving-ship *North Carolina* living off the Navy-yard, Tuesday night, by swimming to the beach outside of the Navy yard wall. One of the sailors was seized with cramps and drowned, and the other was retaken.

THE COURTS.—City Court Calendar for this day: Nos. 41, 49, 50, 18, 51, 52, 53, 55; 10, 4, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 54, 56, 43. CIRCUIT COURT—Nos. 97, 35, 44, 102, 104, 107, 108, 109, 111, 111½, 112, 66, 103, 114, 115, 36, 74, 116, 117.

Dr. Williams, of Salem, Mass., while shaving, accidentally cut the back of his hand with his razor. The wound was dressed, and appeared to be healing, but inflammation of the cellular tissues set in and extended so rapidly that it could not be checked. It terminated fatally on the 9th. Dr. Williams was 63 years of age.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st. 3d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Groves & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE. No. 495 Broadway, New-York. No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Removal.

BALL, BLACK & CO., in vacating their old premises, corner Broadway and Murray sts., will close for a few days preparatory to opening their new store, corner of Broadway and Prince sts., of which due notice will be given.

July 4, 1860.—Parties wishing private or public exhibitions for the Anniversary of our National independence, will do well to inspect the brilliant assortment offered at EDGE'S Depôt, No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden lane.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.

HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 309, 311 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Death to Vermin.
MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER.
EXTERMINATES RATS AND MICE, WATER BUGS, ROACHES, GARDEN PLANTS, &c. Principal Depôt No. 613 Broadway. Sold also by all druggists.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers

Parents, Teachers and Others should secure for themselves and their children a careful PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATION by Prof. FOWLER. No. 308 Broadway, who would point out all their peculiar traits of character and talent, and what calling in life would be best for each, to insure virtue, health, happiness and success

Dr. March continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 7 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

"Fragrant Japonica."—Dupuy's New Perfume.—An olfactory delight distilled from Japanese flowers distinguished by their most delightful fragrance. By E. G. DUPUY, Chemist, No. 609 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

John B Dunham,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st., New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune*.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unparalleled sale since my customers have ascertained its value. In the first time, in a thirty-five years druggist's life, that I have indorsed a medicine for patriotic motives. I never, before this, wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its component is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and what I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed,) GEO. A. FOWLE.

P. S.—You can make any use of the above notice you wish. I write as I really believe. Ma'am.

G. F. F.

Silk Braid Capes, Silk and Leather Belts, HAIR NETS, FANS OF ALL KINDS, SILKS, FANCY HAIR PINS, and many other NEW GOODS now landing from steamers *Africa* and *Arago*, for sale to the trade by RUOHAS, DUPUY & CREHANGE, No. 341 Broadway, up stairs.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.
ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

George B. Sloat & Co.'s CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STICH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. G. B. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Alpaca Coats $1 75 to $5, AT DE GROOT'S GRANITE HALL, No. 142 Fulton-st.

For whole suit for Summer $3, at No. 142 Fulton-st., Granite Hall.
$10 Cassimere suits at No. 142.
Remember DE GROOT'S GRANITE HALL, between Nassau st. and Broadway.

Chilton on the Croton.

The DAPHNE & GM FILTER manufactured by Messrs. MORKENZIE & GRAHAM, is the kind of Porous Filter to which I alluded in my recent report to the Croton Board. I consider the artificial sandstone which constitutes the filtering medium to be an excellent article for the purpose. The instrument is quite durable, and only requires to be reversed occasionally to insure its action. JAMES R CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

The Interest of the late D. L. Tuthill, business manager and partner in the late firm of Leary & Co.—(dissolved Feb. 1, 1860)—has been transferred to NO. 368 BROADWAY, Where his friends and those of his sons can be united with styles of Hats, Caps, soft Hats, Straw Goods, &c., adapted to all seasons and climates. The present assortment of Summer Goods is complete and contains all the novelties of the season. TUTHILL, Hatter.

Boots and Shoes for Summer Wear.—Don't fail to select an assortment of feet covering at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, before you start for the country. His assortment embraces boots for gentlemen who love fishing and gunning, gaiters for ladies who delight in rural walks, and slippers for the ewning indulge in the mossy dance, and stout shoes for children given to romping, while his prices are uniformly reasonable.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts.—This yoke is entirely new, and will be seen, upon examination, to be superior to anything ever introduced. Send in your orders. Shirts warranted to fit. Store corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

Lady Readers of the "Times."—Gaiter Boots, 12s. to 20s., Slips and Ties, 6s. and 7s. per pair; with Bows, Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. U. SHLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William-sts.

MARRIED.

DOCOS—PHELPS.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 20, by Rev. Dr. TYNG, DAVID STOART DOCOS to ELLEN A., daughter of JOHN J. PHELPS.

CHAMBERS—THOMSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 20, by Rev. Mr. WILSY, Mr. WM. CHAMBERS of C. W., to Miss MARGARET THOMPSON daughter of Mr. Solomon Thompson, Cashon, near Benbridge, County Down, Ireland.

☞ Belfast (Ireland) papers please copy.

STROBELL—OPDYKE.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 20 at the Collegiate Dutch Church, 5th-av., by Rev. Benj. N. Martin, EDWARD C. STROBELL to EMELINE, daughter of George Opdyke Esq., all of this City.

SMITH—D'WOLF.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 19, by Rev. Dr. Cummings, S. FRANK SMITH to MADELINE D'WOLF, daughter of the late William Henry D'Wolf, of Bristol, R. I.

GRAHAM—STRATTON.—In Baltimore, Md., on Friday, June 8, by Rev. Dr. Cummins, Capt. JOHN M. GRAHAM, of New-York City, to JANNET E., daughter of the late Platt Stratton, Esq., of Flushing, and granddaughter of Wm. H. Jones, Esq., of Woodhull, L. I.

UNDERWOOD—SHACKLEFORD.—At West Lebanon, Me., on Thursday, June 14, by Rev. W. A. Fobes, J. AUGUSTUS UNDERWOOD, of Fort Edward, N. Y., to EUNICE E. SHACKLEFORD, of the former place.

DIED.

TOMPKINS.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, June 20, after a tedious illness, CHARLOTTE ROSS, wife of Col. William Tompkins.

The friends of the family, of her sons Wm. G. and Geo. H. B., her sons-in-law, A. H. Prideaux and A. F. Secor, and of her brother in law Geo H Browne are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 3 Boorman-place, West 33d st.

CURRIER.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 19 JOHN A. CURRIER, Jr., youngest son of John A. and Elizabeth Currier, aged 1 year 8 months and 9 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral at 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon from the residence of the parents, No. 205 Greenwich-st., without further invitation.

GRANT.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 19, ROBERT M. GRANT in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to-morrow (Friday) afternoon at 2 o'clock from his late residence, No. 112 Christopher st., without further invitation.

BUCKBEE.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 20, MARTHA E., wife of Lewis H. Buckbee, in the 25th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her father, Adolphus Andrews, are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 24th-st., near 10th-av., on Friday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SMYLIE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, June 19, after an illness of one day, KATE AUGUSTA, daughter of the late Edward Smylie, Esq., of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, Charles A. and William, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. William Gardner, No. 5 South 2d st., on Thursday, June 21, at 1 o'clock P. M.

KIRK.—At Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on Wednesday, June 20, Mrs. MARY D. KIRK, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Catherine Dobbins, on Friday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The New-Haven cars leave 27th-st., at 12:05 P. M.

GIBSON.—In Newtown, Long Island, on Tuesday noon, June 19, suddenly, WILLIAM GIBSON.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Thursday) June 21, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Newtown, L. I. The steamboat *Mattano* will leave Fulton Market dock at 1 o'clock, connecting with the Railroad at Hunter's Point, and arrive in Newtown in time for the funeral.

BAILEY.—At Guilford, Conn., on Sunday, June 17, Mrs. JOANNA BAILEY, relict of Stephen Bailey, in the 81st year of her age.

Her remains were taken to Hudson, Columbia Co., for interment.

JACKSON.—At Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday, June 18, Mrs. FRANCES M., widow of A. H. Jackson, deceased, late of Buffalo, N. Y.

☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

SCHRIEVER.—At Belize, Honduras, on Saturday, June 2, of yellow fever, JULIUS H. SCHRIEVER, aged 21 years and 12 days, eldest son of the late Capt. Henry Schriever, of New-York.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.,
New-York, June 20, 1860.

The Officers of this Regiment, and the members of Company H, are invited to attend (in citizen's dress) the funeral of their esteemed late brother soldier, Dr. D. J. O'DONOVAN, Surgeon of the Regiment, from his late residence, No. 330 Henry-st., on Thursday, 21st inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

OSCEOLA LYONS, Colonel.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 293, June 20, 1860.
4, 26, 56, 73, 48, 25, 63, 40, 23, 31, 78, 46, 65, 16, 27.
Class No. 294, June 20, 1860
28, 29, 25, 8, 7, 48, 14, 2, 27, 61, 41, 67, 30
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., June 20, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St Louis, Mo

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young girl, to do light chamberwork and sewing, or to assist in the care of children and sewing, in a private family that are going to the country. Can be seen until engaged at her present employer's, No. 165 East 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing. Call for two days, at No. 264 West 14th-st., between avs. A and B.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A VERY RESpectable Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or would mind children and do plain sewing or general housework for a small family; has good city reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st. No objections to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY WISHES to procure a situation for a young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; satisfactory references given. Can be seen at her present employer's, 58 13th-st., between Broadway and University place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain sewer, or take care of children; understands her business perfectly; has five years' reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 90 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 2d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 121 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., third floor, back room.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a young American girl, as child's nurse, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Call at No. 113 West 31st, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent young woman; is a good cook and an excellent baker; would assist in the washing and ironing of a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 75 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as first class cook; who understands it in all its branches; would be willing to go a short distance for the country if required; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 Amity-st., in the rear.

AS COOK &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook; first-rate washer and ironer; has good reference from her last place; does not mind going a short way in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 310 26th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, RESpectable young woman, a situation as cook or laundress; would do general housework; no objections to the country; wages no object to a permanent situation. Call or address No. 70 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a highly respectable German Protestant woman, in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer; would have no objection to do chamberwork and washing; has the best of references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS GOOD plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; or would go as laundress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 108 West 21st-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, situations by two respectable German girls (sisters) well recommended; one as cook and the other as chambermaid. Apply at No. 389 Bowery, between 3d and 4th sts., or address G. H. W., as above.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a competent, tidy woman, a situation as cook and laundress; is an excellent baker, and understands meats and poultry, and all modes of family cooking; does the washing and ironing in magnificent style; wages $8; either City or country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED BY TWO Protestant women, situations together; one as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; the other is a superior laundress, fully competent to take the entire charge of a laundry and do French fluting, &c., in the best style; both have excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 67 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a middle aged woman; can give City reference. Apply at No. 422 Greenwich-st., top floor, back room, for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A MIDdle-aged woman, a situation to take charge of an elderly gentleman's house; or has no objection to travel with a lady or an invalid. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a Protestant widow woman, as housekeeper, to take charge of a house or take care of children. Apply at No. 272 10th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Has good reference.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A HARDworking, obliging young woman, a situation; she is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing to do general housework; has the best of references; no objections to the country; will be found a competent servant. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, to do general housework, in a small family. Apply to MARY GORMAN, No. 163 Lewis-st., New-York City, second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress; does up linen in magnificent style; wages $8 a month; City or country; also, one as cook, in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and jellies; wages $3. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, a situation to take care of children, or to take charge of an invalid; no objection to the country. Inquire at the millinery establishment, No. 231 Broadway.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED AS WET Nurse by a young Protestant woman, lately arrived in this country from Ireland, her baby only two weeks old. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 Clinton Hall, 8th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; fully competent to do either. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 72 East 23d-st., where she can be highly recommended. No objection to the country; can be seen until engaged.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble married lady, a situation as nurse, or would assist in doing light housework; would have no objection to go in the country. Apply for two days, at No. 110 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a competent young girl, as nurse and seamstress, or would wait on a lady traveling for the Summer months; good City references from her last place. Call or address at No. 85 West 40th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., on the fourth floor, for two days.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A HIGHLY respectable person wishes a situation as nursery governess; will make herself useful; or will take charge of a parish missionary or country school. Apply at No. 27 East 20th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTed, by a middle aged English Protestant, as seamstress, or to attend an invalid; can dress hair; would assist in housekeeping and make herself useful; has had much experience traveling in France; can pack up well; can give good reference. Apply at Mrs. Shanck's sewing repository, No. 22 12th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young women, as seamstress and chambermaid, or to do the fine washing and ironing; or would take care of children, if required; she can do all kinds of family work; cuts and fits children's clothing; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 215 West 16th-st. No objection to live in the country.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID AND to assist in washing and ironing. A situation is wanted by a young woman, with the best of reference; has no objection to go into the country. Apply at No. 28 23d-st. at her present employer's, between Broadway and 4th-av.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City and country. German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., capable, civil, active, at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American Lady, No. 136 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French, and others, with good references, for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 51 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER AND CASHIER.—A young man, who is now engaged in one of the largest jobbing and retail houses in the City as assistant book-keeper and cashier, desires a similar position in a wholesale, shipping or banking-house; he has had two years' previous experience in a Bank; is quick and correct at figures; of steady habits; a good judge of money, and can give the best of references. Address W. S., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation in some wholesale house; has been in the grocery business six years, and for two years has traveled in different States taking orders. Is willing to make himself generally useful, and can give the best of references. Apply soon, at No. 359 Broadway, New-York, to J. R. BEATY; or to C. J. BORDEN, No. 73 Hanover-st., Boston, Mass.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation by an Englishman, just arrived in this country; understands his business thoroughly, and has lived in one of the best families in England as groom. Call or address H. R., No. 134 East 23d-st., top floor.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant man; is a good groom and careful driver; willing to make himself generally useful in every respect; has the best of City reference; is a good vegetable gardener, sober and steady. Address T., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a man who has lived nine years in his last place; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 118 East 41st-st., or to Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION for a single man, to take care of first class horses. Good city reference given. Address C. N., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A young man wants a situation as coachman, and to take charge of a small garden; understands the care and management of horses and cows; prefers the country; can give good reference for ability and character. Address J. E., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a Protestant married man that thoroughly understands his business; has the best of references from last employer, and can be seen with his present employer, where he has lived for the past two years, between 123d and 125th sts., Harlem, or send a note to H. T., Harlem; no objection to City or country.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a careful, steady driver, and will make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference from his last employer. Address L. E., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable, competent young man as coachman and groom; will make himself generally useful; has lived for six or seven years in the City of Dublin in private families, and also in New-York; presents the best testimonials. Address T. T., Box No 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a smart, active, honest Scotchman, a situation as coachman and groom, and vegetable gardener; is an excellent horsemen; is also willing to make himself useful about the house. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A SCOACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a sober, industrious married man, with small family; can take charge of a gentleman's place in the country. Can come well recommended from his last employer. Address M. D., Box No. 116 *Times* Office, for two days. Would like a place in Brooklyn as coachman.

AS ERRAND BOY—MESSENGER, &c.—Wanted, a situation in some light occupation by a young boy, who can furnish excellent recommendations for honesty and industry; will be found smart and intelligent, and will make himself generally useful; wishes a permanent employment; would go to the country. Apply or address D. W. E., No. 31 Washington-place, near University-place.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER, AND DAIRYMAID.—Situations are wanted by a respectable man and his wife, as above. Best of reference given. Have no children. Address B. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by one who understands the management of graperies, the greenhouse and the kitchen garden, also the flower garden and pleasure ground. Address, for four days, D. M. P., care of Mr. Hunmohries, florist and horticulturist, Hell-st., between Green and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn.

AS PLAIN GARDENER OR GROOM AND COACHMAN.—A situation wanted by a German Protestant man in the above capacity; is a good plain gardener and farmer; knows the care of horses well and is an excellent driver; has two years' references from last employer; will make himself generally useful; will take moderate wages. Call for PAUL, at No. 378 6th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a competent young man, who perfectly understands his business, and having the most respectable city reference. No objection to any part of the country. Can be seen or address a note to C. B., No. 827 Broadway, in the book store, between 12th and 13th sts., for three days.

AS WAITER.—A SUPERIOR PRIVATE waiter, (Protestant,) a very excellent hand, sober, honest, and very reliable, wants a situation in a gentleman's family; can be highly recommended from his last employer; will go to the country for the Summer; makes ice cream and other ices in a superior manner. Address No. 1 East 21st st., corner 5th-av., for two days.

A YOUNG LAD, 14 YEARS OF AGE, IS desirous of obtaining a situation; he has just left school and residing with his parents; he can read and write both the German and English languages; his parents wishing him to get into some mercantile office or wholesale dry goods; his character is unquestionable. Apply at No. 54 Oliver-st.

TO MERCHANTS, TRADESMEN AND OTHERS.—I desire to secure a situation in some office, where I can make myself useful at the desk as assistant book-keeper, entry-clerk or in any capacity, which will pay me sufficient salary to live upon. High references from my last employer, G. E. Vandenburg, No. 201 Centre-st., New-York. Address J. R. W., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, who is a good milker; understands the care and treatment of horses, and all kinds of cattle; is willing to make himself generally useful; is not afraid of any work; has good reference from his last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT.—THE ADVERTIser having two or three hours spare time in the evenings, wishes to employ them in writing up books, making out bills, arranging complicated accounts, or any kind of writing, for a moderate compensation. Address ACCOUNTANT, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

ANY ONE HAVING CIRCULARS OR WRAPpers to be directed, can have them done with neatness, dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms, by addressing D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY, IN AN OFFICE. Must bring good references. Call at No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 11½.

A COACHMAN.—ANY GENTLEMAN WHO MAY wish to procure a situation for his coachman, during the Summer months, can send him to No. 22 12th-st., near University-place, in the store.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a respectable colored woman, about thirty years of age, to do the cooking, washing and ironing in a small family. A worthy person, with good recommendations as regards her experience and capability, may obtain a permanent situation by applying to W. A. TOWNSEND, No. 46 Walker-st., New-York, between the hours of 10 and 1, or at No. 295 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite Carroll Park, from 8 to 9 o'clock in the evening.

A NURSE.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED Protestant woman as nurse for a baby; must not be over 30 years of age, and must furnish best references as to capability and character. Call at No. 110 5th-av., between 9 and 11 A. M.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A YOUNG WOMAN, neat and tidy in her person; must have good recommendations, and understand sewing. Apply at No. 62 East 21st-st., from 9 to 12.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A PERson to take charge of their Retail Curtain Material and Furniture Covering Department. One thoroughly competent can have a desirable position, as well as being liberally dealt with. Apply at the office, in the second story.

A SINGLE MAN WANTED—THOROUGHLY competent to take charge of four horses, and who understands the care of pointers and is willing to make himself generally useful, on a place forty miles from the City. Address, with references, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—FAMILIES WISHING TO REMOVE to the country, which are composed of two or more grown-up daughters, may hear of an opportunity to better their circumstances with permanent employment in a manufacturing village, in the State of Connecticut, five hours' ride from the City. Apply to No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

INSTRUCTION.

HASTINGS.....YONKERS.

Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK, the Pianist, has taken his Summer residence at Hastings, H. R., and is prepared to give lessons to pupils of the above places and vicinity. For particulars, address R. GOLDBECK, Post-office, Hastings, Hudson River.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL, NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE would like to go abroad for a year as traveling tutor with some young man. Refer to WILLIAM E. DODGE, Esq., No. 19 Cliff-st., or Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, males or females, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—COLLEGIate organization with a systematic domestic department. $150 per year. Fall term opens Aug. 30. Address A. W. COWLES, Elmira, N. Y.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by M. JOHNSON, No. 460 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TUTOR.

Wanted, a gentleman to take entire charge of the education of four children. Must be qualified to teach Latin, French and English. To a competent teacher liberal terms will be offered. Address B. S. & M., No. 64 Cedar-st., or Box No. 625 Post-office, New-York.

TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF MANY YEARS' experience in fitting young men for college and the counting-room, wishes a position in a school or private family, to teach Ancient Classics, French, Spanish and English branches. Educated on the Continent of Europe he is perfectly posted in Modern Languages. Address, for a few days, INSTRUCTOR, Morinville Post-office, Westchester Co., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WISHING INSTRUCtion in English, Classics, Mathematics or French, (at home,) by an experienced teacher, graduate of Yale College, speaking French fluently. Address RALPH DAYTON, No. 9 Carrell-place, Bleecker-st., or call at 1 o'clock P. M.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY a young lady, a situation as visiting governess, or would give lessons at her own house in any of the English branches. Address TEACHER, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

REMOVALS.

WOOD BROTHERS

Have removed to No. 396 BROADWAY.

In directing notice to their removal, WOOD BROTHERS

Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs, made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.

This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire a article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.

Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by letter.

RUSSIAN VAPOR BATH—NO. 82 EAST 27TH-st., near 4th-av. This newly-opened establishment is erected after the most approved European plan and provided with all modern improvements. The St. Bath is known to be the most efficient remedy in all cases of colds, coughs, gout, rheumatism, paralysis, chronic diseases of the skin, and all such others prohibited by the unprejudiced investigation of the skin. Open daily for ladies from 7 to 9 A. M.; for gentlemen, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Price $1. No additional charge will be made for patients requiring extraordinary attention.

THEO. GEBEKE.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

A NEW SCALE

OVERSTRUNG BRASS

ENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME

GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,

No. 421 Broome-st.

PIANOS TO RENT.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS. For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms. No. 203 BROADWAY.

Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855

This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mdlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depôt: $45, $50, $100, $150, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 203 Broadway. Importers of Busson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

CHICKERING & SONS,

Manufacturers of

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,

MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges, At wholesale and retail.

Pianos to rent

STEINWAY & SON'S GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.

Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

1852 T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS. 1860

Justly celebrated for their intrinsic merits and excellence

WAREROOMS IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.

N. B.—Send for a circular with description of styles, prices, and list of references.

J. M. PELTON,

Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York,

First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments.

WM. HALL & SON, NO. 543 BROADWAY, BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STREETS.—DRIGGS' PATENT, or the Violin Piano.

"The best Piano existing."

ALEXANDRE ORGANS, from 5 to 16 Registers.

PRICE & CO.'S Celebrated Melodeons, all styles.

HALL'S celebrated Guitars; Guitar Strings.

HALL'S New Patent Banjos. Violin Strings.

New Catalogue of Music, sent by mail on receipt of 7 cents in stamps.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS TO RENT AND FOR SALE.—Five new 7-octave pianos, beautiful cases and superior tone, to rent; four second-hand pianos, said two oc. with Æolian, to rent; twenty melodeons, new and second-hand, for sale or rent at low prices; one second-hand 7-octave piano, been used about one year, price $300, will be sold for $200. Second-hand melodeons for $30, $40, $50, $60 and $75. Second-hand pianos $50, $60, $75, $90, $130 and $150. Monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. Pianos and melodeons tuned and repaired.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.

T. S. BERRY, No. 415 Broadway, Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufactorers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $130.

Call and see them.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

FIREWORKS.

J. G. & I. EDGE, Jr.

PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.

W. J. SYMS & BRO.,

Depôt, No. 300 Broadway.

Having made extensive arrangements with the above celebrated mark or for the sale of their Fireworks, we are prepared to offer to storekeepers and the public generally an unequaled stock, both in quality and variety, at reduced prices, consisting in part of

Fire-Crackers, Torpedoes, Wheels, Triangles, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Pidgeons, Comets, &c., &c.

CITY AND TOWN COMMITTEES supplied with public displays at short notice.

I TOO.

S. D. ROBERTS.

N. B.—Many parties having hired parties formerly employed by Messrs. J. G. & I. Edge, are advertising themselves as agents of J. G. & I. Edge. The public should beware of such charlatans as they may find upon being blown up that the goods sold as Edge's are from the laboratory of some obscure manufacturer.

S. D. ROBERTS,

No. 172 Broadway, cor. Maiden-lane and Broadway.

FIREWORKS.

BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS!

Not having any parties in my employ who have sold Messrs. J. G. & J. Edge's Fireworks until this season, I would caution the public not to patronize those who cast reflections on them, who wish to do an honorable business.

The genuine Edge's Fireworks to be had in quantities to suit purchasers at Edge's Depôt.

GEO. B. COLEY, Agent, No. 37 Maiden-lane, New-York.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S DEPOT

FOR THE EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.

Neatest in appearance, end best in quality.

FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EXHIBITION.

FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 62 John-st.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

DEPOT, NO. 47 MAIDEN-LANE. HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!

LEONARD AND ELSWORTH, No. 87 BARCLAY-street, corner of Washington, have on hand an extensive assortment of EDGE'S & HADFIELDS FIREWORKS, which they are prepared to sell on the most favorable terms. Country dealers invited to look at our stock before purchasing.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS. PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 37 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y. Fire-crackers, Torpedoes, Joss-sticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and public exhibitions, of superior quality, at less than usual prices. Address orders by mail or telegraph to GEO. B. COLEY, No. 37 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st., one door from corner Fulton. FIRE-CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, JOSS-STICKS, and a full assortment of FIREWORKS, plain and colored fires, warranted of the first quality.

Committees for exhibitions and the trade supplied on the most liberal terms. M. BENNETT.

1776.—EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS of every description warranted first quality. Dealers and town Committees supplied at the lowest prices. Orders promptly attended to.

JOHN D. ROBBINS, Agent, No. 39 John-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!!!—EDGE'S PREMIUM FIREWORKS—LABORATORY, JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Our old patrons who want their orders for exhibitions of Fireworks for the ensuing Fourth filled, must send their orders immediately, as our stock is going fast. J. G. & I. EDGE.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD & SON'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call.

E. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John st.

FIREWORKS.—NO. 1 FIRECRACKERS AT lowest market price. Also, a full assortment of plain and colored Fireworks, from Edges' celebrated laboratory, for sale by JONES & DUNBAR, No. 93 Murray-st., near Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Plain and Colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADNAU, LOOKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MUSICAL BOXES,

Of all styles and sizes, for sale by the undersigned, who have now on hand a very large assortment of that article, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 28 tunes.

THE MUSIQUE A JEU DE FLUTES AND THE MUSIQUE A VARIATIONS are two beautiful new styles.

THE TOY MUSICAL BOX, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes, is a durable article for children.

MANDOLINES, EXPRESSIVE, OUVERTURES, FORTE-PIANO, &c. Bells, drums, castagnettes, flute and organ accompaniments. Popular American Melodies, Gems from operas, dances, &c., &c.

PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up-stairs,) New-York. MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN—NEAR the City Hall, and north of Atlantic-st., for a small family; rent not to exceed $400 per annum. Apply to F. H. DEPEW, No. 78 Cliff-st., New-York.

WANTED—A DWELLING HOUSE, EITHER IN New-York or Brooklyn, with the modern improvements; rent not over $300. Address C. L. Box No. 2521, New-York Post-office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE, HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 277 Canal-st., Four doors east of Broadway. WARREN WARD.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value paid for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday, June 21,) at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

Shares		Shares	
10 Shoe & Leather Bk	$100	90 Man & Mer. Bank	$100
40 Irving Bank	50	20 Hanover Ins	50
20 Home Ins. Co	100	25 North River Ins	25
45 Hamilton Ins. Co	15	25 Artisans' Ins	100
20 Am Ex. Ins. Co	100	40 Washington Ins	100
10 Knickerbocker Ins. Co	40	30 Metropolitan Ins	100
31 East River Ins. Co	15	14 North Am. Ins	50
7 Lamar Ins Co	100	8 Grocers' Ins	50
26 Jefferson Ins. Co	30	25 Brevoort Ins	50
20 Irving Ins. Co	25	34 Wash. Mut. Ins	100
10 Standard Ins. Co	50	41 Mechanics' Ins Co	50
40 Columbia Ins. Co	50	$3,000 N. Y. M. Ins. 59 Scrip.	
66 N. Y. Corn Ex. Co	25	20 N. Y. & Va. S. S. Co	100
20 Equitable, L. Ass. 80@100		1 Lot N. Y. Bay Cem'y.	
$3,000 Berlin City (Wis.) 8 per cent. Bonds.			
4,000 Town of Madison 8 per cent. Bonds.			
3,000 New York and Harlem R. R. 7 per cent. Bonds.			
2,000 Rottesdam and Watertown R. R. 1st Mortgage Bonds.			

Next regular sale on MONDAY, June 24. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

RICHARD DE KINGSLAND & CO., Auctioneers.

HARDWARE TRADE SALE. RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO., No. 168 Broadway.

Will continue their sale THIS DAY, (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock,

ON EIGHT MONTHS CREDIT,

Commencing at lot 4,074 with scissors steels, carvers, &c., 500 cards sheffield scissors and knives

English and American mill frame, cross-cut and other saws, English and American cutlery, American patent revolvers.

1,000 DOZEN BEST AMERICAN FILES, Silver-plated and German silver ware.

Comprising tea-table and dessert spoons and forks, tea sets, &c.

FOR CASH.

For account of whom it may concern, At 4 o'clock.

16 cases trace, ox, log, stay and other chains.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

MORTGAGE SALE OF THE STOCK, FIXTURES, FURNITURE, &c., OF A WINE AND CIGAR STORE.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Cedar-st., (opposite the Post-office,) part of the assets of the above, viz.: Corking machine, corks, bottle baskets, copper pump, measures, tunnels, &c. draining, tumblers, wine glasses, empty demijohns &c., glass show cases; also, some oil paintings and engravings.

The stock includes a variety of champagnes, clarets, pale and brown sherry, port, madeira, brandies, (some very superior,) rums, gin, whiskies, &c., in glass: also, eight casks brandies; also, a fine stock of meerschaum pipes and holders, part very rich; also, a superior stock of Havana cigars, including most of the favorite brands and sizes.

Sale peremptory, by order of the mortgagee.

L. W. SLOAT, Auctioneer.

A. FOSTER & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCtion at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, June 31st, at 12 o'clock M., the following desirable property:

That elegant four-story brown stone front house and lot known as No. 40 (old number) East 19 h-st., 25 feet East of Broadway. Lot 100 feet by half the house is 4 stories high, high stoop and basement, with subcellar, about 55 feet deep. Has all the modern improvements; also, a private staircase. Hall paved with marble tiles. Is built in the best manner, and has never been occupied. Title indisputable. Terms easy.

Also, those 4 splendid lots on the 1st avenue, between 114th and 115th sts. Size, 25x85. These lots are beautifully located on the East side of the avenue, and are even with the grade. (2)

Also, seven fine lots on West 79th-st., North side, 100 Feet of 12th-av., 25x102 feet 9 inches. The set set is 100 feet wide, and is graded, curbed and guttered. The lots are surrounded by a substantial board fence, 7 feet high, and have two wells of good water on them. (3.)

Also, two beautifully-located lots on 1st av., between 116th and 117th sts., 25x94 feet. (4.)

Also, those eight desirable lots on 9th-av., between 116th and 117th sts. The two corner lots are 25.11x100, the others 25x100, and about on the grade. (5)

For maps and full particulars apply at No. 11 Pine-st.

A. M. CRISTADAL, Auctioneer, No. 23 Bowery.

AUCTION SALE OF FINE GOLD, SILVER and diamond watches, watch movements, and rich diamond jewelry, among which is one single diamond weighing four carats.—A sale of 4,000 lots will be sold on THURSDAY, June 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock the stock of an importer declining business, consisting in part of fine gold hunting, double time, independent second, self-winding nickle and magic patent levers and chronometers, 18 caret cases; ladies' diamond and enamelled hunting and open case detached levers and cylinders; also, a large assortment of silver hunting English patent levers, silver hunting 18 to 22 line detached levers and cylinders, silver gilt cylinders hunting and open face duplex watches; also, gold hunting nickle movement, self-winding chronometers, &c. The above watches are from the celebrated European manufactories of Messrs. Beesley, Cooper, Gladstone, Lassado, Yates, French and other eminent firms; also, 200 dozen rings, and 50 dozen gold pencil cases.

Catalogues are ready on Wednesday, 20th, to be had of the auctioneer. Sing's stone pin to be sold at 2 o'clock precisely. The trade are respectfully invited. Terms: Over $100 three months approved indorsed notes, names of indorsers to be submitted the day before the sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer—Salesroom 141 Broadway

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 21st inst. at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, new and second-hand furniture, consisting in part of elegant rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites in brocatel, hair-cloth or plush; rosewood, marble top side or corner etageres, secretary and library book-cases, centre and pier tables, French plate pier and mantel glasses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved and plain rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, black walnut and oak sideboard, dining-room and office chairs, oak and black walnut extension tables, lounges and easy chairs, mattresses, bedding, &c.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

IN FRONT OF SALESROOMS, NO. 35 NASSAU-ST., FRIDAY, June 21, at 1 o'clock. Ladies' saddle horses. A very stylish saddle horse, 15½ hands high, 7 years old, single-footed gait under the saddle, trots in harness inside of 3 minutes perfectly gentle and quiet, has been used as a lady's saddle horse for the last three years.

Also, a beautiful bay mare, 8 years old, perfectly kind and gentle in all harness, 14½ hands high, has been used by ladies and children under the saddle. They are both unsurpassed as saddle and road horses—sold only on account of the owner going away.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) June 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 85 Nassau-st., by virtue of a chattel mortgage, a large assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites covered in brocatel, arm chairs covered in reps, mahogany sofas, chairs, gilt frame pier and mantle mirrors, Brussels and velvet carpets, brocatel and lace window curtains, gas chandeliers and brackets, hall se

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 63 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes.
CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 154 Nassau-st.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 154 NASSAU-ST.,
Issue Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DEficiency in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An Act to provide means to support the Government, passed April 19, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly in the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1863. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $50,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on or before the day of June next.

Payment may be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.

Auditor's Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor,
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller,
PHILIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer,
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDholders of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1857, creating a sinking fund, proposals will be received at the office of said Company, in New-Orleans, La., up to the first day of June next, inclusive, for the purchase of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. On the day above named, the bids in the forms of sealed proposals will be opened by the Board of Directors and purchases made to the above-named extent, (payable in dollars at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,) from those whose bids are most favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the right to reject all bids over par if they deem proper.
RICHARD S. CHARLES, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL DIVIdend No. 9.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution dated June 11, 1860, ordered a dividend of Five per Cent. to be paid for the year 1859, on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds and Canal Indebtedness.

The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer, at No. 160 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st Monday of July, 1860. Bonds and certificates of indebtedness must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
HENRY GRINNELL,
Trustees I. & M. Canal.
Illinois and Michigan Canal Office, June 11, 1860.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., June 12, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JULY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 15th of July, during the hours of business, at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Book open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

Interest will be allowed on all sums deposited on or before Thursday, the 12th of July, the same as if deposited on the 1st. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 1 THIRD-st., Bowery. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits of $400 and under, and at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums over $600. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from the 1st of July.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.

N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FIFTY-SECOND DIVIDEND BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors, held THIS DAY, it was resolved that a Dividend of ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after July 2, out of the profits of the last 6 months, leaving a balance of said earnings, 5½ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund. The Transfer Book will be closed to said date.
By order of the Board,
June 18, 1860. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held the 11th day of June, 1860, a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. was declared on common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, at the Transfer-office of the Company, No. 168 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th instant to 2d proximo.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1860.
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK.
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF four per cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of July, proximo.
By order of the Board
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and one half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared from the profits of the current six months, payable on or after 2d day of July next. By order,
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMpany.—The coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Staten Island Railroad Company, maturing July 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.
B. KREISCHER, Treasurer.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual circular furnished, on application, by
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

MILWAUKIE & WATERTOWN RAILroad.—The subscribers will purchase, at par, any past due Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukie & Watertown Railroad Company.
HOYT & GREENLEAF No. 50 Exchange-place.

STARK COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS MATURing July 1, 1860. Nos. 1 to 39, and the July Coupons of Bonds Nos. 1 to 68, will be paid on and after that date at the office of READ, DREXEL & CO. No. 40 Wall-st.

$15,000 ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD 1st mortgage 10 per cent. bonds. $10,000 FULTON COUNTY, Ill., 8 per cent. bonds, and other first-class securities, for sale by
JOHN J. THOMAS, No. 8 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE.—FULTON COUNTY, ILLINOIS, 8 per cent. Bonds, interest payable July 1, at Gilman, Son & Co.'s Banking House, No. 47 Exchange-place. Funds on deposit to meet accruing interest. Apply to
C. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

260. HOW TO LIVE CHEAP. 260.
In order to effect a great saving in your household expenses purchase your stock of TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, GROCERIES, FLOUR and PROVISIONS,
AT HENRY'S, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.,
and thus secure the popular low prices for which this establishment has such a world-wide renown. Call and test the truth of this.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, importer and wholesale and retail grocer, No. 260 Greenwich, corner of Murray-st.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
PURE MILK,
Address T. W. DECKER, No. 155 East 27th-st.

MEDICAL.

A GOOD THING THAT EVERYBODY should have: HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES stand confessedly at the head of remedial means for the use of the people. They are alike removed from the poisonous, dangerous and repulsive doses of quackery, or Old School practice; the inconvenience of Water Cure, or the intricate and perplexing obscurities of the usual Homœopathic books and medicines. Consisting of simple specifics for the various diseases to which they are related—put up in the form of simple sugar pellets—and prepared of ingredients neither dangerous nor disgusting, they are the ready aid of the parent or nurse, and the comfort of the complaining and invalid.

They possess these positive advantages: They are harmless; no injury can arise from their use. They are simple; you always know what to take, and how to take it. They are convenient; you can give the proper Sugar Pills at a moment's warning, without best ation or delay. They are efficient; in thousands of cases disease is arrested at once, and the system freed without prostration or delay.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC
REMEDIES.
Price of Single Boxes—Cents.

1—For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness..... 25
2—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Convulsions, Appetite, Wetting the Bed..... 25
3—For Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants..... 25
4—For Diarrhœa of children or adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint..... 25
5—For Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griping, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery..... 25
6—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing..... 25
7—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat..... 25
8—For Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux..... 25
9—For Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head..... 25
10—For Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint..... 25
11—For Suppressed Menses, or scanty, or coloring, green sickness..... 25
12—For Leucorrhœa or Whites, bearing down, too profuse Menses..... 25
13—For Croup, hoarse or coupy Cough, difficult and oppressed Breathing..... 25
14—For Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch..... 25
15—For Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs..... 25
16—For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Ague..... 50
17—For Piles, internal or external, blind or bleeding, recent or obstinate..... 50
18—For Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight..... 50
19—For Catarrh, acute or chronic, dry or flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza..... 50
20—For Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough..... 50
21—For Asthma, oppressed, difficult, labored breathing, cough and expectoration..... 50
22—For Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache..... 50
23—For Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings, and Old Ulcers..... 50
24—For General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness..... 50
25—For Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions..... 50
26—For Sea sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting..... 50
27—For Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination..... 50
28—For Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and consequent Prostration and Debility..... 100
29—For Sore Mouth or Canker..... 50

PRICE.
The entire set, case of twenty eight large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions..... $7 00
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions..... 5 00
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and Book of Directions..... 4 00
Case of fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions..... 2 00
Case of any six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions..... 1 00
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for Planters and Physicians..... 15 00

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.
We send these Remedies, by the single box or full case, to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

N. B.—The boxes Nos. 1 to 15 are small size, Nos. 16 to 28 large size, and in making up a $2 or $5 case this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and prices, and sending for a vial case no attention is necessary on this point.

Look over the list, make up a case of what kinds you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps, by mail, to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express.

NO FAMILY or TRAVELER should be without these invaluable curatives. Thousands use them with the most triumphant success.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office, No. 562 Broadway, daily, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., or by letter.

AGENTS WANTED—For the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

THE TALENT
Of the most eminent European artists is employed in illustrating the new edition of that practical medical work,
HUMAN FRAILTY,
Or, Physiological Researches, just issued from the press. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from imprudence, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also, the professional dissertation, illustrating the results of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatozoa by the Patentee's newly-constructed microscope, with powerful lenses. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage to any part of the country on receipt of postage stamps to the amount. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Trissmar, from Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York, where he may be consulted as usual from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8 in the evening. Sundays from 11 till 2. The book is also sold by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VEnereal Hospital Practice, by M. LARMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Also, TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 7 to 9. As those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, leucorrhœa, (whites,) involuntary loss of semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this method to inform them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided—eight rooms, so that privacy is secured. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES M. LEE'S, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies pronounced by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1, and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY IN MEDIcal Science.—Dr. Prof. DARCY'S remedy for private diseases in both sexes, effecting a perfect cure in a few days. Thousands have been cured without the slightest suspicion of their most intimate acquaintances being excited. Prof. D. may be consulted upon any case daily at his offices, (up stairs.) No. 615 Broadway, from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. Ladies suffering from irregularities, &c., &c., should at once apply to the Professor for his Chalybeate Pills, $1 a box. Mornings until 2 o'clock are exclusively for consultations by ladies. Letters by mail attended to.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM—Designed for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., as a consequence of early errors, supplying the means of Self-Cure by any one cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, No. 4, DANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., East Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope.

LA FLOR DEL UCAYALI—THE GREAT NEW French remedy against nervous debility, seminal losses and weakness, can only be had genuine, at $2 per bottle, at Dr. LACOSTE'S Private Medical Rooms, No. 512 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas, where the best exclusively French treatment of secret diseases and female complaints can be found. All French preparations sold, &c., for sale. Medicines, &c., by express and mail.

DR. CHARLES SWEET, OF LEBANON, Conn., the celebrated bone-setter, intends to be in New-York, at the National Hotel—entrance Liberty-st., No. 27—the fourth week in every month, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 26 and 27—to attend to bone-setting, and to all scrofulous and chronic diseases.

TO INVALIDS.—SEE ADVERTISEMENT THUS headed under "New Publications."

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1826 for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to the cure of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD —SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after May 1, trains will run as follows, connecting with the steamer MATTANO:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET SLIP.
At 6:30 A. M.	
At 7:55 A. M.	
At 10 A. M.	
At 1 P. M. (crossing Hunter's Point Ferry.)	At 9 A. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)
	At 11 A. M. (Hunter's Point Ferry.)
At 3:45 P. M.	At 1 P. M.
At 4:45 P. M.	At 3 P. M.
At 6:45 P. M., (Hunt's Point Ferry.)	At 5:45 P. M.
	At 7 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.
On Sundays trains will leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 and 11 A. M., and 2, 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Flushing at 8:30 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3 and 5:30 P. M. Excursion tickets on Sundays, 25 cents.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE 12½ TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, May 28, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 8:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st.; Depot; for Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and station above; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and all stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 3:45 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 8 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Croton Falls, 6 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations to White Plains.
JOAN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., Albany Mail, 8 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 8:30 P. M., (Sundays included.) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M. and 4.15 and 7 P. M., for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 and 3:20 P. M., for Tarrytown, 9:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—Until the 1st of July next the steamboat ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, (north side) EVERY DAY, except Sunday, at 6¾ A. M. and 3½ P. M. for Port Monmouth, thence by railroad to Long Branch, stopping at all intermediate towns. Leave Long Branch at 7½ A. M. and 8 P. M. After July 1, three trains will be run daily each way.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., for Piermont and Sufferns; 9 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Sufferns at 6:50 A. M. and 7 P. M., and Piermont 6:15 and 7:40 A. M., and 3:40 and 8:15 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New-City and Harerstraw.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 5 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 8:35.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—FOR Budd's Lake, Lake Hopatcong, Schooley's Mountain, &c.—Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., and are met on arrival by comfortable stages for these pleasant places of Summer resort. Morristown Express at 5:10 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Supt.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Sconset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 4:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:35 and 6:45 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TAKE NOTICE.
A Marble Quarry to let, lying near the New-York and Harlem Railroad, between Mount Kisco and Bedford Stations. For particulars apply to S. A. HALSTEAD, Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y.

A FIRST-CLASS EXHIBITION TO BE SOLD—The first of the kind ever successfully exhibited in this country. The representations made are not only from nature, but of nature's own inimitable hand. It carries with it testimonials of the highest class, derived from some of the principal educational institutions in this City. The whole of the apparatus is very portable, and is prepared in two hours for exhibition. To any party willing to invest $500, this is a very safe and profitable investment. It will clear $100 a week. Address J. B., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE STOCK, FIXTURES and lease of the drug-store on the northeast corner of Broad and Market sts., Newark, N. J. A rare chance is here offered for any one who wishes to enter into a safe and profitable business. Apply, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock A. M., to
M. WILLIAMS & BRO., Newark, N. J.

SEWING-MACHINE-SEWING-MACHINE.—A capitalist wanted, to take an interest in an improved sewing-machine, the best ever produced for leather. Also, a patent, valuable to all sewing-machines. Address S. L. M., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A PROFITABLE manufacturing business, who will furnish about $3 500 capital. For particulars apply at No. 87 Eldridge-st., between 7 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner of Dutch, New-York,
Importers and manufacturers of all kinds of Builders' Hardware and Locksmith Materials.
Locks of the best quality.
Heavy Silver plated Door Knobs.
Plated name and number Plates.
Safe Night latches for Front Doors.
And every variety of articles adapted for first-class dwellings.
Improved Wire Door-springs.
Green and gas house Tile, Gas Retorts, Fire-brick, &c., at the lowest cash prices.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.
PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 22 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

SHEET-IRON.—33 CASES BEST QUALITY Charcoal-polished Belgian sheet-iron, imitation Russia; also, Russia sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

RAILROAD TIES—A CERTAIN NUMBER wanted. Inquire at Harlem Railroad Office, 26th-st. and 4th-av.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFEN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No 376 Grand-st., New-York and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, will continue to insert full or partial sets of teeth, on their improved atmospheric plates, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on silver, $5; Amber or Rubber, from $10 to $15; on Gold, $25. Continuous Gum, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; Silver, $1; teeth filled with gold, $1. Quartz, Gum, Silver and Tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is the strongest letter of recommendation.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs impossible to be removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 806 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

DR. HOYT, NO. 393 BOWERY, OPPOSITE SIXTH-STREET.—Full sets of teeth, on pure silver, $8; on gold, $23; plates, $25; artificial bone lining, inserted without pain, 50 cents; gold, small cavities, 50 cents; amalgam do., 40 cents. All work warranted.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON Dentist, has removed to No. 59 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. FRANCIS A. TIFFANY having retired from the firm of HUTCHINSON, TIFFANY & CO., by mutual consent, the business will hereafter be conducted by the remaining partners (who are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation) under the name of HUTCHINSON & RICHARDSON.
Signed, R. J. HUTCHINSON,
F. A. TIFFANY,
A. J. RICHARDSON.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1860.

JERSEY CITY, June 11, 1860.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of COVENDALL & HARDING is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
A. B. COVENDALL,
CHAS. L. HARDING.

HUMAN HAIR! HUMAN HAIR!! HUMAN HAIR!!!—D. DUPRAT, No. 537 Broadway, selling off 30 per cent. below cost, to close the business 1st July, ladies' hair braids, wigs, curls, perfumery, toilet articles, &c., wholesale and retail.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINZE, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY June 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 57, North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work; the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $80.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail July 21.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Leaving every 20 days from each port.
STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY,
R. W. FRUSHLDE, Commander.

This well-known and splendid steamship will leave for the above port on MONDAY, June 25, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

Bill of lading furnished and signed on board, on presentation of clearance.

Freight received on the 20th of June. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South-st.

PORTLAND AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.
The first-class and favorite steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. Sidney Cromwell,
PATAPSCO, Capt. Edw. E. Vaill,
will form a semi-weekly line to Portland, leaving Pier No. 9 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including stateroom, $5.

This is the most direct and picturesque route from New York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds to Portland, and Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham which is only six miles from the Glen House. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 336 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..... $133
Second Cabin Passage..... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..... $110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

These ships form the New-York mail at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shaneon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Goodie leave Boston Wednesday, May 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York

THE JAPANESE IN NEW-YORK.

THE JAPANESE MATINEE.

The Chamber of Commerce wait on the Embassy —Interesting Addresses and Response.

Preparations for Departure—The Arrangements of the Niagara.

The presumptive presence of the princes at the Japanese Matinée left the Embassy comparatively unmolested yesterday by the crowd or the Common Council Committee. The audience at the Academy of Music, if not gratified with the promised sight of Ambassadors and Naval Commissioners, was at least relieved by the presence of the treasurer, the young princes, the censor, an interpreter, and a dozen of the attendant officers, who, being judiciously disposed in various parts of the house, served at least as a pretence of carrying out the programme of the handbills. The demonstrations of curiosity were much the same as have been exhibited heretofore on like occasions, and were borne with the customary stoicism by the objects thereof, who seemed to be intensely absorbed in the operatic entertainment. TOMMY returned stares with interest, by the use of his opera-glass, as did the others who were so fortunate as to possess the requisite optical assistance. The star from the Metropolitan, and the return from the Academy, were alike made amid a bounteous shower.

Meanwhile the three Ambassadors, SIMME-BUSEN-NO-KAMI, MURAGAKE-AWAGI-NO-KAMI and OSMAS-BUSEN-NO-KAMI, were waited upon at the Metropolitan Hotel by a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, consisting of Pelatiah Perit, Royal Phelps, A. A. Low, W. H. Aspinwall, E. C. Bogert, W. F. Carey, F. A. Conkling, J. C. Green, J. Smith Homans, J. E. King, R. Lathers, C. H. Marshall, R. B. Minturn, E. E. Morgan, A. B. Neilson, D. Olyphant, George Opdyke, J. De Peyster Ogden, J. Peabody, J. A. Stevens. There were present at the interview Commodore Bredre, Commander Foote, Dr. Jackson, Capt. McKean, Lieuts. Guest, Potter and May. The Chamber of Commerce Committee was introduced by Capt. DUPONT, one of the Naval Commissioners, and, on behalf of the Committee, Mr. PELATIAH PERIT addressed the Ambassadors in the following terms:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ADDRESS.

As the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, we have called to pay our respects to your Excellencies, to bid you welcome to our City, and to express the high satisfaction which, in common with our fellow-citizens, we experience on the occasion of your arrival.

We hail the opening of the ancient Empire of Japan to the intercourse of the Western nations as one of the great events of the age; the more interesting to us, as our Western borders are so near to the shores of your country.

Your Embassy, composed as it is of the Princes and dignitaries of your Empire, gives an increased interest to the ratified treaty, of which you are the distinguished bearers. Under the influence of its provisions we look forward to a commercial intercourse which must necessarily expand with the evidences of mutual wants, and which will be followed, we trust, by all the beneficent influences which commerce has always exerted upon the nations which have cherished it.

Representing, on this occasion, the commercial interests of this emporium of the great American Republic, we feel a lively interest in this subject, not merely in view of the material benefits which will result from commerce, but from the belief that it will tend to the maintenance of peace, the strengthening of the ties of amity, the advancement of science and the useful arts, with all their powerful influences upon the happiness of both nations.

We trust that for ages to come Japan and the United States will be bound together by friendly relations, that peace, unfettered commerce and the offices of benevolence will mark their intercourse, thus helping on the civilization and happiness of the human race.

The distinguished reception which you have met with from the President of the United States, and all our magistrates and citizens, must convince you that your visit to America has taken a deep hold on the national feelings.

We look to the happiest results from your mission to our nation, and we pray that the Great Ruler of the Universe, whose providence we would ever acknowledge, may protect you and conduct you in safety to the shores of your country.

THE AMBASSADORS' REPLY.

SIMME-BUSEN-NO-KAMI, the Chief Ambassador, then replied, through the interpreter, that the Embassy was pleased to meet the Committee from the Chamber of Commerce. They trusted that commercial intercourse between Japan and the United States would be increased. They believed that our business relations would be more extended could the Japanese become more familiar with the nature of the desired trade. He cordially invited the gentlemen of the Committee to call at some future day, and in general conversation disclose more fully than could be done on so formal an occasion their ideas of the best method of developing our commerce so as to render it mutually advantageous. After a cordial hand shaking, the Ambassadors retired to their favorite privacy.

DOINGS YESTERDAY.

The auspicious weather of yesterday morning drew out quite a number of small parties of the Japanese to a further examination, and more extended purchases in Broadway stores. Considerable system appears to be observed in these visits, some taking one class of stores and others a different class. They are very sharp at trading, and generally manage to have one of their number who can speak a little English, and calculate the prices. In jewelry and watches, however, they have not been so fortunate as they might have been in the selection of goods. Some of the watches, particularly those bought in other cities, already need repairs, and have proven to be of such a character that they may give our guests a poor idea of our mechanical skill, or of our honesty—or possibly of both. They appear to be anxious to learn the art of galvanizing and electro-plating, as practiced here—and some of them may doubtless make their countrymen pay for the experience they have so dearly bought.

THE BALL TO THE AMBASSADORS.

The next Japanese sensation will undoubtedly be the grand ball in honor of the Embassy, on Monday evening next. There will be four thousand tickets issued, admitting three persons each, and it is estimated that at least ten thousand persons will be present, and to accommodate them, Niblo's Theatre and Saloons, the gardens, CHRISTY's minstrel-room, and LEHANN's large dining-room, will be thrown open. The entrances to the saloons and theatre, affording a promenade 200 feet by 12, and the other capacious halls, will be thrown open—the whole being brilliantly illuminated with many-colored lamps, transparencies and devices. Christy's Saloon will be transformed into a delightful conservatory, with a fountain of real cologne water. Hundreds of devices, to be lit with gas, and the gaily decorated orchestra, side-walls, ceiling and windows, will complete the arrangements of this room. The ladies' dressing-room will be in the hall parlors adjoining the gentlemen's dressing-room in the hotel.

The main entrance to the theatre from the first floor will be decorated with flowers, statuary and brilliant lights. The Broadway entrance will be closed, and at that end will appear DELMANO's painting of the Falls of Niagara, covering six hundred feet of canvas. The light will be arranged so as to display the picture to the best advantage. Evergreens and an avalanche of floral beauty, with a fine fountain, will complete this portion.

The theatre will be the main centre of attraction. The stage and parquette will be floored as usual to accommodate the dancers, and the dress circle will be added for that purpose. The upper tiers, and the customary promenade back of the dress circle will be reserved for mere spectators, who do not come to join the June dance. The theatre and stage will resemble a huge pavilion of red and white damask canopy. The music will be located on an elevated dais—accommodating one hundred and sixty performers. The dancing-room at present contemplated measures one hundred and fifty feet by seventy, and will, it is believed, accommodate two thousand dancers. Much more room will, however, be needed, should one-fourth of those present wish to participate. The decorations of these, as well as of all the other rooms, will consist of a flood of light, festoons of flags, banners, evergreens, draperies, flowers. The colors of all the City Regiments, as well as the national standards of America and Japan, will be interwoven.

All the stage scenery will be removed, and in its stead a splendid Japanese pavilion erected, from designs by one of the Japanese artists. To this the Embassy will have access and egress by an entirely private entrance, so that they can come or go at their pleasure. Their great *desideratum* of privacy and seclusion from the multitude can thus be gratified to the fullest extent. And last, but not least, the galleries will be gorgeously decorated and illuminated, and the present dining-room of the Metropolitan and ice cream saloon of Nicolo's will be used as supper rooms. Refreshments will be furnished any time during the evening, and seats are provided for one thousand persons at once. Over two hundred waiters will be in attendance. That all the arrangements will be perfect, may be believed from the fact that the Messrs. DELMONICO are the *caterers* for the festive occasion.

The invitations issued bear the names of officials throughout the Union, from the President down to Mayors of principal cities, including the Diplomatic corps. Every member of the Common Council has a hundred times the number of applicants that he can satisfy, and the cry is still they come. The occasion will undoubtedly be one to be remembered by all who have the good fortune to participate.

Those of the Japanese Embassy who declined the invitation to go to the matinée yesterday, occupied a portion of their time in visiting some of the stores on Broadway. Several of them entered the sewing-machine rooms of Messrs. WHEELER & WILSON, and after making inquiry as to the prices of the various styles, commenced taking lessons in working them. They showed great aptitude, and were greatly interested in the method of making the stitches. One of them proposed to purchase a machine with a very fine "pin maple" case, which he proposed to take home to his wife, and when he was informed that it had been made to order for a distinguished Brazilian, he ordered a similar one to be made immediately. They also visited MEAD's photographing rooms, where they immediately recognized a photograph of Mr. TOWNSEND HARRIS, the American Minister at Japan, whom they seemed to know well and esteem highly. They next visited FARNUM's conical washing machine establishment, and were very much amused with the figure of a female working one of the machines in the window.

Last evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, Col. THORPE's picture of Niagara Falls, at the especial request of a number of persons connected with the Embassy, was fitted up by Mr. FAULKNAM in one of the private parlors of the Metropolitan Hotel, and exhibited to the Japanese. They displayed great interest in it. After the three Princes had examined it for some time the chief Prince desired an interview with the artist, Col. THORPE, who was present, and, at the suggestion of Mr. WARREN LELAND, gave, through the interpreter, a general description of the Falls. The Prince asked if the picture was for sale, and, upon being informed that a copy could be made, desired to have one, which he wished to take to Japan, as a great curiosity. Upon being told that it would be impossible to have a copy made in time for the departure of the Embassy for Japan, he ordered a picture half the size to be painted, and then gracefully bowed to the persons present, and, in company with the two attendant Princes and chief interpreter, left the room, the attendants falling back and making a slight obeisance.

VISIT TO THE NAVY-YARD.

Whether the Japanese have enjoyed their visit to the United States or not, they are much interested, and apparently pleased with their approaching departure. Yesterday morning "TOMMY," accompanied by one of the Messrs. LELAND and a dozen of the higher officers of the Embassy, took a ride over to the Navy-yard to witness the preparations of the steamer *Niagara* for their accommodation. They enjoyed the drive and the sail on the boat very much, and expressed some surprise at the facility with which they were enabled to cross. They were much interested in scrutinizing the pyramids of cannon balls, heavy ordnance, and other points of interest in the Yard, and were much pleased with the sailor-like welcome extended to them by the officers of the ship. They remained long enough to become thoroughly satisfied with the preparations for their long and necessarily tedious voyage home.

THE NIAGARA.

The United States frigate *Niagara*, which is to have the honor of conveying the Embassy to their homes, was taken out of dock a few days since. The damage which she sustained in her late attempted voyage to Panama, was the wearing away of the packing which surrounds the shaft where it passes through the deadwood and sternpost. This has been entirely repaired, and every precaution taken against the recurrence of the accident. It was also found that the ship's bottom needed overhauling and cleaning, much of the copper requiring to be replaced and refastened. The haste with which she was ordered away on the first trip, precluded the possibility of perfecting the arrangements for the accommodation of the Embassy, so that her return—while it changes the entire plans contemplated by the Secretary of the Navy—has been fortunate for all concerned. The defects in the first arrangement of the cabins have been remedied, the rooms for the use of the Ambassadors have been classified, and furnished in a style of oriental splendor, leaving nothing to be desired which the comfort or luxury of the distinguished guests could desire. The *Niagara* is nearly five thousand tons burthen, and has two engines, each of 1,000-horse power. The perfection of her model renders her the easiest, as well as the swiftest, vessel-of-war afloat upon the ocean. The twelve guns which were originally intended for her armament have been placed on her decks, each of them weighing about fifteen thousand pounds, and capable of projecting a 240-pound shell a distance of four miles. She is ordered to be ready for sea on the 25th of June, and it is expected that she will receive the Japanese on board, and take her departure from this port about the 1st of July. A portion of the baggage of the Embassy is already on board. The *Niagara* carries, on the present voyage, about four hundred men, including officers. She is to proceed by the Cape of Good Hope, stopping probably at St. Paul de Loando, on the Coast of Africa, where the United States Government have a coal depôt, to obtain a supply. She is expected to make the run to Jeddo in about ninety days, including the time occupied in touching at one or two points on the voyage. The following is a list of the officers:

Capt. Wm. W. McKeon, commanding; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, John Gnest; Lieuts. J. C. P. Delkraft, E. E. Potter, D. P. Checorkle, W. T. Spencer, R. L. May; Surgeon, Robert Woodworth; Past Assistant Surgeon, D. B. Conrad; Purser, Thomas R. Ware; Chief Engineer, W. P. Williamson; Boatswain, R. N. Pomeroy; Gunner, R. J. Hill; Carpenter, Henry P. Leslie; First Assistant Engineers, D. D. McComb and Henry A. Ramsey; Second Assistant-Engineer, C. P. Kidd; Third Assistant-Engineers, Robert Potts, George W. Fermant, Levi R. Grun, R. H. Grennell, A. H. Fisher; Master's Mates, Jas. L. Plunket, Michael Warner, Thomas W. Lay, Charles D. Cowley, Charles Fennegan and Charles Hicks; Grael Green, U. S. M. C., commanding the Marine Guard, assisted by Lieut. George Butler, U. S. M. C.

Shocking Accident on the Hudson River Railroad—Three Men Killed.

Yesterday, as the Express train which leaves Chambers-street at 11 A. M. on the Hudson River Railroad, was within a quarter of a mile of the Peekskill depôt, it ran over and killed three men, two of whom were fighting upon the track. The following are the particulars of the accident. The three men in question—GEORGE RAWCLIFFE, HENRY W. HALL and THOMAS GRANGER—were walking on the track near Peekskill, when HALL and GRANGER got into a quarrel, clinched and fell. This occurred just as the train appeared in sight, but it was impossible for the engineer to observe them at that distance. As the train approached, he gave the usual signal of danger, and continued to blow the whistle up to the time of the accident. The warning was unheeded by the two men who were fighting, but the other, GEORGE RAWCLIFFE, went to them as soon as he saw their danger, and attempted to separate them, when HALL seized him by his arm, and held him on the track. The engineer perceiving that it was almost impossible to prevent running over them, reversed his engine, and applied the patent brakes, but to no purpose, as before the train stopped, it had passed over them, instantly killing two, and fatally injuring the third. RAWCLIFFE, the young man who attempted to separate the others, was struck upon the head by the cowcatcher and thrown over on the other track. He struggled hard to free himself from the grasp of HALL, but the latter held him so closely that his head alone projected over the track upon which the train was. He was instantly killed. THOMAS GRANGER, who was underneath HALL, was mangled in a horrible manner, and instantly killed. His remains were carefully collected, and placed in a box. The other, HENRY W. HALL, was struck upon the head by the cow-catcher, and thrown to the side of the track. He lived nearly half an hour, but was speechless and insensible. On examination it was found that his skull and ribs were broken. The accident was witnessed by several persons. The men were recognized by Mr. DAVID YATS, who keeps a brickyard near Peekskill. They were all intoxicated at the time. The bodies were taken up and conveyed to the engine-house. Coroner GRIFFIN, of Sing Sing, was notified; and an inquest was probably held last evening. No blame can be attached to the engineer or fireman. HALL was an American, and for several years a member of Engine Company No. 40, of this City. He is about 35 years of age, and lived at Oyster Bay, L. I. GRANGER was an American, 28 years old. RAWCLIFFE was an Englishman. Some three or four days since, he received a letter from his mother, and yesterday morning he bought some writing-paper and envelopes, with the intention, doubtless, of answering his mother's letter. Unfortunately he met HALL and GRANGER, and the trio went round to several drinking-places, and got intoxicated. RAWCLIFFE was 22 years of age. They were all unmarried.

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SAME RAILROAD —A MAN KILLED.

About 11 o'clock, yesterday morning, when the Cincinnati Express has just left Tarrytown, on the Hudson River Railroad, the body of a man was seen lying alongside the track. He was taken up, but life was extinct. On examination it was found that his neck was broken. He had no doubt either fallen or was thrown upon his head, thus killing him instantly. He appeared to be about 45 years of age. The body was placed in a freight car, and the Coroner notified.

SAD ACCIDENT ON THE SOUND.—On Tuesday evening, about 6 o'clock, a sad accident occurred on the Sound, near Rye, by which the owner of the yacht *Monnering*, CHAS. CROMWELL, was drowned. He went out from his home with HENRY MALLI, a Brooklyn friend, in a small sail-boat, and was overtaken by a squall, which capsized their frail bark. CROMWELL immediately sunk, and his body, at last accounts, had not been recovered; but MALLI hung on for an hour or so, until relief reached him from a passing steamer. Mr. CROMWELL had a large circle of acquaintance, and his untimely end will cause general regret.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

PRIZES FOR THE FREE ACADEMY—THE REMOVAL OF TEACHERS FROM THE FOURTH WARD—THE ACTION OF THE TRUSTEES REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE FOR INVESTIGATION.

A regular meeting of the Board was held last evening. Among the communications was one from Mr. A. H. Ward, of Washington-place, offering money prizes to the successful competitors for the Pell and other medals at the coming Commencement. The prizes offered are a half eagle to each medal, and an addition of a whole eagle to the successful competitor for two medals, two eagles to the person winning three medals, and so on. The communication was referred to the Committee on the Free Academy.

Following the communications came up the question on the resolution of Mr. TUCKER, relating to the dismission of teachers from the Fourth Ward, the discussion of which was pending at the last adjournment. Mr. MCCARTEY, of the Nineteenth Ward, moved the previous question, and the resolution was passed by a vote of 30 to 1, Mr. EUGENE SHEN, of the Fourth Ward, constituting the one. The resolution with the preamble reads as follows:

Whereas, In the Fourth Ward, nine teachers have been summarily dismissed by the School officers of said Ward, without any assigned cause for such procedure on their part, thereby doing great injustice to the said teachers; and

Whereas, This Board has the power, and it is its duty to adopt such rules and regulations as it may deem proper, in order to protect the rights of all persons directly or indirectly under its control; therefore be it

Resolved, That a Special Committee of three be appointed, with instructions to make the necessary inquiries in relation to the subject, and report the result to this Board at its earliest convenience together with its opinion as to what action should be taken by this Board, whereby justice will be rendered to teachers in future.

The President appointed the following gentlemen said Committee: Messrs. WM. TUCKER, NELSON J. WATERBURY and WM. B. EAGER, Jr.

Bills from the G. L. Mott Iron Works, amounting to $2,137, for stoves furnished divers school houses, were ordered paid.

WILSON SMALL of the Seventh Ward, and SAMUEL H. B. VARIAN of the Sixteenth, were confirmed as Trustees of Common Schools in their respective Wards, in place of WM. S. TURES, deceased, and JOHN DELAMATER, resigned.

A resolution was passed authorizing the loan of the portrait of TOWNSEND HARRIS, now hanging in the Hall of the Board, to the Committee on the Japanese Ball, to be given at the Metropolitan Hall.

Mr. GLOVER made an effort to revive the discussion on the Fourth Ward difficulty, introducing a resolution, but it was laid on the table, by a large majority, without debate. He then moved to reconsider the passage of Mr. TUCKER's resolution. On this motion Mr. GREEN spoke at length, his main point being that the proceedings of the Board relative to this resolution had been irregular and out of order. On the main question he declared himself in favor of some action on the part of the Board, provided it should be found to have the power, that would put an end to these removals of teachers on party grounds. Removals had been made in other Wards besides the Fourth, and he was for placing teachers independent of party feeling. Mr. GLOVER said he made the motion principally for the purpose of straightening out the proceedings of the Board, which he claimed with Mr. GREEN were irregular.

Mr. TUCKER opposed the reconsideration. The object of the resolution was to elicit information with regard to the facts touching the removal of the teachers of the Fourth Ward, and he thought it did not look well for the champions of the Fourth Ward Trustees to object to having these facts known.

Mr. MASON agreed with Mr. GREEN that the action of the Board upon the resolution had not been altogether regular, but still he was in favor of investigating the conduct of the Fourth Ward Trustees. He thought this could be done by reconsidering the resolution of Mr. TUCKER, which was an amendment to one offered by Mr. FARR, and taking a vote directly upon Mr. MARINER's motion to refer Mr. FARR's resolution to the Committee on Teachers. [Mr. FARR's resolution merely expressed disapproval of the action of the Fourth Ward Trustees.]

Mr. WARREN thought it was late in the day for this Board to show itself so particular about regularity, and the observance of Parliamentary law. There had been no regularity in their proceedings for years past. When he was President of the Board, he was overruled in his decisions one evening, and sustained on precisely the same point on the next. He always found the rules of the Board and Parliamentary rules to be of no force when they conflicted with the wishes of a majority of the Board.

Some further discussion occurred, which was finally cut short before any action had been taken, by the President, who announced that 8 o'clock had arrived, and according to the rules, the Board stood adjourned to the first Wednesday in July.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

DR. JEROME DEMANDS HIS SALARY AS PHYSICIAN OF MARINE HOSPITAL—CONTROVERSY WITH THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION—WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their weekly meeting yesterday—present, Messrs. HUNT, PURDY, CARRIGAN, CURTIS and JELLINGHAUS; the President, Mr. VANPELANCK, in the chair.

The following communication was received from Dr. JEROME, Physician of the Marine Hospital:

QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND, MARINE HOSPITAL, June 20, 1860.

Commissioners of Emigration to James H. Jerome, Physician of Marine Hospital. Dr.

To 1 quarter's salary, due April 1, 1860....$1,250 00
Interest to date.....19 44
Total.....$1,269 44

GENTLEMEN: The above bill has been presented to you, and bes remained unacted upon, so far as I am advised, for several weeks. Justice to me, as well as to the State, demands your immediate action.

The amount has long been due me, and unjustly withheld, and in case of a refusal to pay, I wish to resort to the appropriate tribunal to compel payment, without further equivocation or delay.

Respectfully, yours, J. H. JEROME, Physician of Marine Hospital.

Mr. CARRIGAN moved that the letter be referred to the Counsel of the Board. The President suggested that the matter had better be decided at once, and thought the proper mode for Dr. Jerome to pursue was to obtain a mandamus, and get the opinion of a Judge. The Board refused to recognize the claim, and ordered that the Counsel be instructed to so inform Dr. Jerome, with the suggestion that the matter be submitted to the Courts.

The weekly statement shows that 2,376 emigrants have arrived during the week; $4,231 97 received for commutation; 715 inmates in the institution, (none in the Marine Hospital;) $101,595 23 the total expenditure to the 13th, and balance in Bank, $226,286 68.

Mr. PURDY incidentally called attention to the statement made in the Commission of Public Charities and Instruction, claiming a large balance as due them from the Commissioners of Emigration. The balance, as claimed by the latter Board is some $38 000 in their favor. The Board of Ten Governors formerly claimed $91,600, while the Commissioners' claim against them was $129,000. This difference has since been considerably increased. The matter remains in abeyance until the report of the special Committee appointed to adjust the affairs of the two Boards.

CENTRAL PARK INVESTIGATION.

EXPENDITURES ON THE PARK ASKED FOR—WITNESSES SUBPŒNAED—THE COMMISSIONERS INVITED TO APPEAR BY COUNSEL OR IN PERSON.

The Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Central Park met at 10 o'clock yesterday at No. 54 Exchange-place, Hon. J. MCLEOD MURPHY presiding. Thus far, the business of the Commission has been mostly preliminary, being occupied with the preparation of details, and arranging the order which the investigation is to take. It was voted that the Clerk be directed to send a copy of the charges already made to the Commissioners of the Central Park, and that the Clerk of the Common Council and the Clerk of the Central Park Commissioners he requested to furnish copies of all resolutions and ordinances relating to the Central Park. They decided to employ an accountant to aid the Clerk in preparing an account of the expenditures of the Central Park, to be arranged under the following heads: Labor, materials, work done under contract, police, clerk hire, salaries of engineers, architects and draftsmen, and what has been paid to the Commissioners, if anything has been so paid.

On motion of Mr. MUNROE, it was voted that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to subpœna the following-named gentlemen to appear and testify before the Commissioners: Howard Daniels, Peter Hagan and Andrew H. Green. The Clerk sent a communication to George M. Van Hort, Clerk of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, inviting them to appear personally, or by counsel, before the sessions of the Committee. The Board then adjourned, to meet at the Astor House at 10 o'clock Friday morning.

Police Reports.

A CLERK CHARGED WITH FORGERY AND ROBBERY.

William Fuller, a lad who, until within the past few days, has been engaged as clerk in the office of Edward Cunard, Esq., agent for the Cunard lines of steamers, at No. 4 Bowling-green, was taken into custody yesterday morning, by Officer Codett, of the First Precinct, on a charge of having stolen a check for $1,072 28, and other property from his employer. The robbery was effected on Monday night, but Mr. Cunard did not suspect anything wrong until Tuesday morning, when the mother of the young man called at the office to inquire the reason he had remained from home the previous night. It had been supposed by his employer that his absence from business on Tuesday morning was attributable to illness, but the statement of Mrs. Fuller awakened suspicion, and an investigation of the accounts showed that the check in question, with several bills payable, had been abstracted from the cash-book. The Police were informed, and yesterday an officer was detailed to watch at the City Bank, upon which the check was drawn, for the young man's appearance. In a short time he came and presented it, and was at once arrested. It then transpired that he had added forgery to the crime of larceny, as the check had been altered so as to make it payable "to bearer" instead of "to order." The prisoner was taken before Justice KELLY, at the Tombs, where he made a full confession of his guilt. He said that for a long period he had been intrusted with the business of purchasing postage stamps for Mr. Cunard, a large quantity of which are used in the office, and that he had systematically engaged in purloining them, finding it an easy matter to dispose of them with the aid of two confederates, named Scully and Henderson, who, however, knew nothing of the robbery of the check. At the time of his arrest about $5 worth of stamps were found upon him, and $6 in cash, which he had collected on one of the bills payable. He was committed for further examination.

A WOMAN DANGEROUSLY SHOT.

At a late hour last evening William Morganstown, keeper of a lager bier saloon at No. 372 Canal-street, was apprehended on a charge of having attempted to murder a colored woman, named Emma Price by shooting her. The woman at an early hour in the evening had given offence by sitting in an alley-way adjoining Morganstown's place, and when asked to leave declined compliance, insisting upon her right to remain, as she lived in a tenement house in the rear, to which access could be had only by the alley in question. Morganstown left her, but returned in a moment with a double-barreled gun and again demanded that she should leave. No notice was taken of his order, so he raised his weapon and discharged it at the woman. The charge of buckshot entered her neck and breast, inflicting wounds which it is believed she cannot survive. She is under treatment at the City Hospital.

Fires.

IN A ROW OF STABLES—SEVEN HORSES BURNED.

A fire happened between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning in a row of frame stables, situated at No 119 Fifth-street, involving the loss of seven horses, two of which were valuable animals. How the fire originated has not yet been ascertained, but the Fire Marshal is of opinion that it was the work of design, and has entered upon an investigation of the matter. The building was two stories high, and the upper part was occupied by FRANCIS ROLZHAUSSA as a dwelling. He suffered a loss of $ 50 upon his furniture, and was not insured. Mr. SAMUEL LAUNSBACH had four horses stabled in the lower part of the building, three of which were saved and the other burned to death. STRAUSS & Co. lost one horse valued at $200, and Mr. DANAMAN two fine ones valued at $3,000. H. LAGANS & Co. lost two worth $200, and Mr. SLAVER one, which he valued at $200. None of these animals, except the four owned by Mr. LAUDARBECH, were insured—and his policy is from the Pacific Co. Mr. FRANK ROLZHAUSSA owned the building, which was uninsured. The loss upon it is estimated at $500. The building No. 117, adjoining the stables, owned by Mr. F. S. E. GOODMAN, was slightly injured.

IN AN EAST INDIA GOODS WAREHOUSE.

Flames were discovered at 3 o'clock yesterday morning issuing from the porter's office in the warehouse of MORRWOOD & Co., at No. 64 Broad street. The fire was soon put out, but the stock was injured to the extent of $5,000 or $6,000, mainly by water and smoke. It was insured for $15,000 in the Unity, and $10,000 in the Commercial Company. The building, owned by Mr F. S. LATHROP, sustained a damage of $300, and is insured in the Union Mutual Insurance Company. The fire is supposed to have been accidentally caused.

THE UNSAFE BUILDING COMMISSION.—The second Board of Inspectors, appointed to inspect the building No. 231 Broadway, have decided that the lining on the party wall on the northerly side of the 3d, 4th and 5th stories is unsafe, and should be taken down to the extent of 58 feet from East to West, and rebuilt eight inches thick, and properly tied in the old wall by a sufficient number of iron anchors and binders laid with cement. A portion of the lining of the wall near the hoistway is also unsafe, and orders have been given to have it rebuilt. The building on the corner of Eighth avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, reported unsafe by the Police some time ago, has been torn down by the owner. There having been rumors to the effect that the Cooper Institute was unsafe, Mr. PHILLIPS and an assistant examined it, and have reported as follows: "The original plan of the building having been examined, the Board proceeded to visit and inspect each story. From the manner of construction, in using wrought iron beams upon every floor, which are bolted together at the ends, and supported upon middle walls and iron pillars, the stability of the main structure is entirely independent of the outer walls. The columns in the lower story, which sustain the weight of the interior of the building, are twelve inches in diameter, the shell of iron being three inches thick, and, according to the estimate of the engineer, they are capable of supporting eleven times the weight that rests upon them. In the other stories a similar strength is observed in the columns, in proportion to the weight they are required to sustain. No evidences of insecurity are any where perceived—no settling or cracking of the walls, unusual in all heavy structures in the few first years after their erection. In the outer walls a material known as "terra cotta" has been used in filling portions upon which no heavy weight bears, and from imperfections in the construction of this material, the lines of the building appear to be not altogether true, and its beauty is marred; but its stability is in no wise affected thereby—the imperfect parts can at any time be taken away and properly replaced with new material."

THE HUDSON RIVER BAPTIST ASSOCIATION, SOUTH.—The Hudson River Baptist Association, South, met again, yesterday, in the Sixteenth-street Baptist Church, with Dr. GILLETTE in the Chair. The attendance, as on the previous day, was large. After several letters from Churches had been read, the Committee appointed to inquire into matters relating to the Haverstraw Baptist Church reported in favor of having the circumstances which led to the downfall of that Church fully and impartially investigated. In conformity with the report, a resolution was adopted appointing a Committee of three to investigate and report to the Association at its next annual meeting. The following Churches were then unanimously admitted into the Association; and the right hand of fellowship extended to their representatives—Pilgrim Baptist Church, Bethany Church and the Port Chester Church. When the representatives of the above-named churches had been welcomed by the moderator, a collection was taken up for the use of Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS, a venerable Baptist minister of Brooklyn, who is past labor, and in a very needy condition. The recommendation of the Committee to have the next annual meeting held in the Baptist church, Yonkers, was adopted. The Committee on the "State of Religion" reported, congratulating the Association upon the result of its labors.

NORMAL SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—The examination of the classes in the male Normal school commenced yesterday afternoon in the Hall of the Board of Education, and will be continued and concluded to-morrow. The graduating class numbers about 20. The studies comprised in the examination are Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Latin and Greek. The examination is conducted by Mr. HASKINS, the principal of the Normal School, through written questions by Mr. RANDALL, the Superintendent of Public Schools. The examination of the graduating class of the Female School commenced on Tuesday at No. 41 Greenwich avenue, and will be concluded to-morrow. This class numbers 257, being the largest known since the foundation of the school. The examination is by means of written questions, the same as the male school, and comprises Geometry, Rhetoric, Grammar, English Literature and History. The diplomas will be awarded to the successful candidates, at the annual commencement on the 13th of July, which will be held in the Academy of Music, that building having been engaged for that purpose.

A NEW AND DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—It will be well for all persons who are in the habit of handling $20 bills, to beware of an alteration in bills of that denomination on the New-England Bank, Boston. A large number has been put in circulation, altered from the New England Bank, Fairmont, Maine, a bogus affair, with a new vignette, in imitation of the genuine note, viz.: Spread eagle, sea, vessel, with WASHINGTON and the figures "20" on the right; a female, flying, with a wreath, on the left. It is well executed, and quite calculated to deceive even good judges.

A SUSPICIOUS SCHOONER SEIZED AND BROUGHT BACK TO PORT.—The schooner *Meriquits Barrett*, for Rio Cougo, coast of Africa, was towed to see this morning, and immediately after discharging her pilot was boarded by United States Marshals TURNER and WILSON, from the steamtug *I. N. Seymour*, taken charge of and towed back to the city, on suspicion of being about to engage in the slave trade. She is a clean, sharp looking craft, and no doubt a very fast sailer. She is reported as being cleared at the Custom-house by L. VIENNA. She is anchored off the Battery.

THE NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE.—Laborers, acting under the orders of the Building Committee of the Produce Exchange Association, have commenced the demolition of the three stores now occupying the site of the contemplated Exchange. These stores were erected only about eight or nine years ago, and were among the finest buildings in the lower part of the City. They have had three fronts of brown stone, on Pearl, Whitehall, and Water streets. The front on Moore-street was a brick one. The stores have been occupied for business purposes until within a few days.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—A strawberry festival and concert for the benefit of the Reformed Dutch Mission Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur streets, will be given in that building this and to-morrow evenings. Mr. HORACE WATERS will have charge of the vocal part of the entertainment. Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rev. C. J. JONES, J. B. DUNN, and other clergymen, have promised to be present and address those who may be in attendance.

CARELESSNESS WITH FIREARMS.—As the ferryboat *Hunchback* left her slip for Staten Island on her last trip on Tuesday evening, and when passing the bark *Honduras*, some persons on board the bark discharged their pistols, which came near being a serious matter to two of the passengers on the boat, as one of the balls passed between their heads and struck the staff behind them.

MILITARY.—At an election for officers of Company Hall, on Tuesday evening, Orderly Sergeant, RICHARD ny 6, Seventh Regiment, held at the Armory, Lafayette F. HALSTED was elected Second Lieutenant vice KENT, resigned; Second Sergeant GEO. W. FORD elected Orderly Sergeant, and Corporal ABNER S. BRADY elected Fifth Sergeant. After which the members partook of a collation.

FRENCH LECTURE ON AMERICAN POLITICS.—A lecture will be delivered this evening at 8 o'clock before the French Republican Club, No. 618 Broadway, by M. FARRENCE, editor of *L'Epoque*. All persons speaking or understanding French are invited to attend.

THE TURF.

Fashion Races—Spring Meeting—First Day.

TWO RACES—THE FIRST WON BY THROGSNECK AND THE SECOND BY PROPHET.

The second day's races of the Spring Meeting on the above course took place yesterday. The morning was sufficiently beautiful to tempt crowds of people to the Course, but as the time for the race approached, ominous clouds began to appear, which admonished the more cautious that they might expect a repetition of the showers of the previous day.

As it was, a number went down by the 12 o'clock train, and the *Mattano*, from Fulton Market, took an additional number, at 1 o'clock, who were sent by a special train from Hunter's Point. A number of ladies and families were on the reserved portion of the Grand Stand, and about fifty carriages were in the arena in front of the stands. The first race was for the Subscribers' Handicap, two miles and a half dash, $50 entrance, $500 added. For this JOHN HUNTER entered *Nicholas I.*, a chestnut gelding, 7 years old—carrying 115 pounds—by *Glencoe* out of *Missy Rhodes*, by *Waggoner*; THOS. DOSWELL entered *Irona*, 5 years old, carrying 111 pounds; C. S. LLOYD entered *Prophet*, 4 years old, carrying 100 pounds; C. S. LLOYD entered *Throgsneck*, a gray mare, 5 years old, carrying 95 pounds, by *Cracker*, out of *Sallie Ward*. Of these, only *Nicholas* and *Throgsneck* started, *Irona* and *Prophet* having been withdrawn to run in the two-mile race.

The betting was largely in favor of *Nicholas*, notwithstanding the twenty pounds extra weight over *Throgsneck*—the odds standing two to one, and even a hundred to forty, at which a good deal of money was laid on him. The heavy state of the track, from the rain on the previous day, did not seem to have been taken into account by his backers, who had considerable confidence in his powers, his previous performance at the Fall Meeting of 1858, on the same course, being fresh in their memory. At that meeting he won the great four-mile race, beating *Tar River* and *Sue Washington* in two heats out of three—time, 7:50, 7:35, and 7:51; winning the first and third heats. *Tar River* winning the second heat, and *Sue Washington* distanced in the second heat.

The horses having been called in front of the judges' stand, the jockeys received their orders, and were weighed according to the system so popular in England and at the South, where horses of different powers of endurance and speed are, by a judicious apportionment of weight, brought as nearly equal as the "handicapper," or person selected, considers most equitable and just. This practice is somewhat similar in principle to that of the New-York Yacht Club, who handicap their yachts, by allowing time for tonnage or difference in canvas.

Nicholas I. was ridden by WINDHAM WALDEN; *Throgsneck* was ridden by LOUIS STEWART—both jockeys being dressed in colored silk jockey dresses.

FIRST HEAT.—The horses started at the half-mile pole on the back stretch, and went off side and side at the gate. *Throgsneck* drew in front, and led by a length in entering the upper turn; this he increased in going round it, and swung into the straight run two lengths in advance; this position was maintained past the stands and round the lower turn, the admirers of *Nicholas* feeling quite confident that he could close up the gap at will. In going round the turn, the grey seemed to labor considerably, and as they neared it and entered the back stretch, *Nicholas* was seen closing up the space, and the hopes of his friends seemed about to be realized; but his efforts only caused a corresponding one on the part of *Throgsneck*, and they ran round the turn with daylight clear enough between them. The utmost effort of *Nicholas'* jockey could not prevent *Throgsneck* passing the score into the last mile, a length and a half in advance. Here loud offers of 100

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2732. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

Progress and Success of the Sicilian Insurrection.

The Slave-trade in Parliament.

The Reform Bill—The Great Eastern—The North Atlantic Telegraph.

The Chinese Reply to the English and French Ultimatum.

THE JAPANESE REBELLION.

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, which sailed from Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 9th, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 10th inst., arrived here yesterday morning. Although some portion of the news has been anticipated, the details which she brings are of marked interest and importance. The *Fulton* arrived off Southampton on the night of the 6th.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

Capitulation Entered Into—Interesting Intelligence.

Sicily presents the point of most intense interest. GARIBALDI's progress towards the complete expulsion of the reigning power is watched with eager satisfaction in every part of Europe. We reprint in another part of this morning's TIMES the very full and graphic report of his proceedings, from the hour of his landing on the coast down to the suspension of hostilities after the capture of Palermo, which appears in the columns of the London *Times*, from its special correspondent. It is the only complete narrative of these important incidents which has been published, and is probably the most authentic that will ever be written.

The latest intelligence from Palermo adds little to our stock of positive information. Advices from Turin to the 9th of June announce that the Government General LETIZIA had *capitulated*, his troops being allowed to embark with their arms and baggage. They were to encamp, until their embarkation, on Mount Pellegrino, the fort of Castellmare to remain in the keeping of the English Admiral until the evacuation should be effected. The *Globe*, of Saturday evening, announces, in a dispatch from Turin, that GARIBALDI has appointed a Provisional Government: Baron PISANO, Minister of Foreign Affairs; CRISPI, Home Office and Finance; OSSINI, (a Sicilian,) Secretary of War; Abbé COLLOSO, Religious Worship. It is positively asserted that GARIBALDI has found £960,000 in the treasury, but he had likewise ordered an extraordinary levy, and had issued many decrees for energetically carrying on the war. One of GARIBALDI's proclamations threatens with heavy punishment those who should commit theft or assassination.

A Paris telegram says it was believed that hostilities would not be resumed at Palermo. The authorities were engaged in devising the means for preventing the further effusion of blood. It was on the 20th of May that GARIBALDI went on board the *Hannibal* British man-of-war, to meet the Neapolitan delegate charged to demand an armistice. The conditions were, 1st The retention of their respective positions by both parties; 2d, Liberty to attend to the wounded, and to remove them on board the fleet; 3d, Permission to supply provisions to the hospital for the poor; 4th That the Municipality should address to the Royal Commissioner a petition for the concession of such reforms and institutions as might be necessary for the country. The first three points were consented to by GARIBALDI without difficulty, but *he peremptorily rejected the fourth*, and the Conference was broken off. Nevertheless, hostilities did not recommence on the following day, and the armistice, which was fixed to terminate on that day, was still under discussion.

The English steamer had arrived at Marsala from Queenstown, conveying 60 volunteers, 4,000 rifles and £1,000 for GARIBALDI. Additional recruits from Genoa and elsewhere, with arms and ammunition, had also landed in Sicily.

Letters from Turin assert that the Sardinian Government will have to support GARIBALDI, and therefore go to war with Naples, or it will have to put down an insurrection at home, so excited is public opinion becoming in Piedmont. It was reported that as a kind of half measure, CAVOUR was about to send a Commissioner Extraordinary to Sicily. Orders had also been given to prepare for sea all the men-of-war at Genoa and Spezzia.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* says that according to one account, the Emperor, in response to the letter of the King of Naples demanding his interference, has required a detailed account of the reforms which the King of Naples may be disposed to accord his subjects, as a preliminary to his making any move in the matter. According to another account, his Imperial Majesty has intimated that he could not allow his Government to take any step without first consulting with his allies, particularly the King of Piedmont.

The King of Naples not only addressed the Western Powers, but also invoked the simultaneous intervention of the five Great Powers, particularly calling upon them to employ their authority to restrain Piedmont from favoring any revolutionary movement on the mainland of Naples. The English Government is said to have promptly replied that it did not intend to interfere in any other way than to stop, if possible, the effusion of blood, without siding with either party. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, however, promised to recommend Piedmont not to foment any disturbances in the Neapolitan possessions in the Peninsula. *All the Powers are understood to have declined, in more or less positive terms, any direct intervention.*

It was reported at Paris that twelve transports had left Naples in tow of steamers, to embark the garrison of Palermo.

It was stated that the French Government was about to increase its squadron on the Neapolitan station, in order that all French subjects residing in Naples might be taken on board.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes the following official announcement: "The dispatches which have reached us from Sicily give the state of affairs thus: The armistice, which expired on the 8th instant, at noon, is prolonged. The great Powers appear to have come to an agreement, on the one hand, to demand that hostilities should not be renewed; and, on the other hand, to lay down the principle of the non-intervention of Europe between the King of Naples and Sicily. We may add that the interests of our countrymen have rendered it necessary to send additional French ships to the Sicilian waters."

Another dispatch says GARIBALDI is installed at the palace of the Senate, and has constituted a ministry, appointed a Governor for the city and province, ordered an extraordinary levy, and adopted a series of measures with a view to the energetic continuance of the war. He had decreed exceedingly stringent measures for the security of the inhabitants of Palermo, and had announced in a proclamation that the severest punishment would be inflicted on any one found guilty of robbery or assassination, under any circumstances whatever.

The following letter was sent to some of the friends of the Italian cause immediately after the seizure of Palermo:

PALERMO, May 28.

DEAR SIR: Just time to say that we are in full possession, after streams of blood have flown. Fights 'twixt brothers are dreadful.

We want money; we want, as I told you, a British steamer, chartered with revolving rifles and pistols of COLT'S, (17, Pall-Mall;) also some cannon rayé. But for the sake of humanity and liberty, do hurry up the subscriptions. The sooner we are strong, the less the chance of more fighting. We muster now some 30,000, all told, though not all armed. We want arms and ammunition and caps—Minié rifles—or the rifle-corps pattern the General would as soon have. He is well, and radiant with joy and hope, though sighing over the necessity to shed blood. Oh! will the world never learn to value the really great men of earth until the grave has closed over them! GARIBALDI has written only one or two of all the things published over his name; the rest are the inventions of enemies or over-zealous friends.

Messina must capitulate. If the King grant a Constitution, all will be lost. The Bourbons must be driven from Italy, for it will never be quiet without. Warn the papers against trusting the so-called letters, &c., from GARIBALDI. His writes little or none, and dislikes to be made prominent.

Do try and urge on the subscription. The English Admiral here has behaved bravely, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL's praises are in every one's mouth, but he must not falter nor hesitate.

The royal palace is burned down, and the fighting was desperate indeed.

Of all the defeats imputed to the "insurgents," not one has really taken place. The General was obliged at times to sacrifice some lives for strategical purposes.

Now, pray use your influence for England not to allow Naples to patch up a peace, for I tell you it is useless. GARIBALDI and his friends will never consent to anything short of "Italy for the Italians."

OUR ITALIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Sardinia and the Insurrection—La Farini's Departure for Sicily—What is Thought and Done in Northern Italy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GENOA, Monday, June 4, 1860.

The great event of the day is the departure of LA FARINI, in a Piedmontese man-of-wer, for Sicily *via* Cagliari, with instructions, narcotics and unlimited powers. The moral courage of this man equals the physical bravery of GARIBALDI. When the latter decided on his expedition, the former came from Turin and sought for days an interview in vain. At last he found an entrance, flung himself at GARIBALDI's feet, and, with tears and sobs, implored him not to misunderstand him, not to ruin him in the popular esteem. GARIBALDI, generous, and incapable of hurting any human being, save with his honest sword, relented, gave him his hand, but told him there and then that go he would to Sicily; and that not even the personal appeal of the King should prevent him. LA FARINI, who easily reconciles himself to what can't be helped, went back to Turin and represented to the Government that if further opposition was made they would lose the great Captain, already in close relation with MASSINI; and that the best thing they could do was to yield to an inevitable necessity, and if not sanction, not oppose the expedition; and that course was pursued. GARIBALDI started to free the birthplace of LA FARINI; LA FARINI remained behind to sell the birthplace of GARIBALDI. Both have succeeded in their enterprises, and now the freed Sicilian goes to share the laurels of the disinterested Nizzardo.

Perhaps you will think that FARINI's opponents on *terra firma* ought to rejoice. No! here he is rendered powerless by this last act of infamy. There, all his efforts will be directed to impede GARIBALDI from carrying his triumphs to Naples. We are not very timorous as to his success. Still, if he bears, as we have reason to believe, a letter in the King's own handwriting, poor GARIBALDI will be perplexed and pained, to say the least. I know many English papers represent the opposition of the Government as a mere farce. I can assure you that it is but too real; and though both CAVOUR and NAPOLEON III. submit with the best possible grace to an accomplished fact, they spare no efforts to impede the accomplishment thereof. The simple explanation is this: Revolution is contagious, they cannot prevent it; yet it is what they most fear—what NAPOLEON most fears—especially as he dreads the complications to which revolution in Rome will give rise—but of two evils, it being even wise to choose the least. Even he sees that since revolution must be, it is better that the Piedmontese Government should hold the reins. A proof of what I assert is this—the eye-glass left by GARIBALDI to MEDICI were, "*Do not come to Sicily—go to Umbria and the Marches*," and MEDICI, who has never yet dreamed of dissenting from his friend and chief, gave his word to obey. BERTANI supplied him with the necessary funds for arms, and for the steamers to be purchased at Glasgow. All was arranged, when MEDICI, inspired by his evil genius, went to Turin and unfolded his plans to CAVOUR in person. Imagine the dismay, the terror that invaded the Government. So much has been said and done that MEDICI, good, but weak, has yielded, and refuses to touch the continent. In vain BERTANI reminds him of his promise, reminds him that the funds intrusted to him were so given on certain conditions. MEDICI is so hampered and entangled he cannot get free. If nothing prevents, he will start on Tuesday night, (to morrow,) but for Sicily, and not for the spot indicated by GARIBALDI, unless, indeed, sea-breezes should sweep ministerial cobwebs from his brain, and leave it free to divert the impulses of his heart. No one of note save MALENINI, goes with MEDICI; all feel as if to go now to Sicily were to go and pluck laurels planted by another. Volunteers, of course, are panting to depart. Only 1,200 can be taken. Seeing the course pursued by the Government, MEDICI has been most unwise; he knows CAVOUR to be bound hand and foot by NAPOLEON—knows that even if he writhes against the bonds nothing can extricate him save general revolution, especially of the Kingdom of Naples; knows that the consequences of a principle are logical, inevitable—that the man who, being weak, allies himself with a giant, is powerless to emancipate himself alone. Why, then, ask from CAVOUR a consent he cannot give? Why not have started apparently for Sicily, and then landed on the spot agreed on?

All this is exciting the bitterest feeling among GARIBALDI's friends. Many accuse MEDICI of fearing the loss of his epaulettes; but this is false—no firmer, faithfuller patriot exists, but he is weak, undecided, and easily influenced. *Dio reste* the affair is of little importance. If he persists in going to Sicily the arms he carries will be a god-send, though they might have been taken by one less useful for more difficult work. The work left undone by MEDICI will be done as efficaciously by another, although that other, unless some unforeseen arg I comes to the rescue, will not be an Italian, which is a pity. The leader who will conduct the land expedition is the same whom I mentioned as ready to conduct the first in case GARIBALDI should decline at last. Since I have been here I have learned all the particulars of that miraculous undertaking, and nothing can give you a better idea of his unrivaled energy and genius of organization. When LA FARINI's last effort was exhausted, the General entered into a contract with the Transatlantic Company for the hire for one month of two of their steamers.

On the 2d of May came the telegraph that all was over in Sicily, and all the preparations were undone. On the 3d the dismal news was contradicted—all had to be recommenced. Meanwhile GARIBALDI discovered that one of the steamers was out of order, and that one of them could only make six miles an hour. On the same day the *Piedmont* and *Lombardo* came into the harbor, in perfect order. GARIBALDI went to the owners and *purchased them on the spot*, paying, however, an awful price—750,000 francs, or $130,000. On the night of the 5th and 6th he started, as you know, so that in less than three days the entire expedition was fitted up! A proof of how little opposition was offered to it by the Government at the last is the following: "The Intendente of Quarto, who, like many other subs, often embarasses his master by *trop de zele*, believing in good faith that the Government still opposed the expedition, alarmed by the crowds who went to and from the general's residence, marshaled all his police force in the districts, and sent four *sbirri* into the very work-yard. NINO BIXIO—who, by the way, is not the very gentlest of mortals—came down and found them smoking. "Down with cigars, imbeciles," he exclaimed, snatching one from the mouth of the nearest, "don't you know the house is full of powder." Of course this was but a pretext. The scared *sbirri* retired. GARIBALDI sent to the Government, complaining of the insult offered to him, and the Intendente was well combed for daring to suspect such an unsuspicious character as Gen. GARIBALDI of designs hostile to the Government." They tell me here that one of the reasons why CAVOUR was not over anxious to retain him on *terra firma* was that he could never for a moment feel sure of his not starting for Nice to make the revolution there, so violent were his moments of despair and agony. At one time, before the rotation had taken place, he had prepared everything, and reluctantly his staff prepared to follow him. NINO BIXIO, however, succeeded in dissuading, fearing that not only he would fail in his object but also lose his life.

Great joy is felt at the news from Palermo—*i. e.*, that GARIBALDI's conditions are *that all the troops shall leave the Island*, and be allowed to carry off their arms and baggage. This is interpreted to mean that all the Neapolitan troops are to quit the entire Island, including Messina. But this cannot be. All it can mean is that LANZA, with his 35,000 men, is to leave the Island, and not to be allowed to retire to Messina.

You will admire GARIBALDI's tact in his proclamations, in his letters to BERTANI, in speaking of the valor and constancy of the Neapolitan troops. They are Italians misled—to-morrow they may be with him. He seeks neither to irritate nor to hurt their feelings, so that the struggle between military duty and patriotism may prove less painful.

FROM GERMANY.

Severe and Destructive Storm—Visit of the Smaller German Monarchs—Scandal in High Circles.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MUNICH, Tuesday, June 5, 1860.

I hasten to record the most terrific storm that the oldest inhabitant ever remembers to have heard about. It came on and off yesterday afternoon, and swept from Northwest to Southeast, damaging, nobody knows how much grain. The hail-stones were from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter; and it was no joke to be pelted with them. Half the westerly windows of Munich are smashed in. In one school-house there were five hundred panes done for.

The Winter grain in this neighborhood is completely ruined—all cut to pieces. Fruit-trees were torn "limb from limb;" the forests extensively injured, &c., &c.

The storms which wrought so much havoc, a week ago, on the British coast, visited us, too; but did not compare in violence with this. A botanical friend of mine, caught by the tempest in the woods, got into a bush, and made a roof of his portfolio; but to no purpose. He remained in his unpleasant crouching position an hour and a half, and emerged, at the termination of the hail, wet to the skin, and considerably bruised by the volleys of celestial grape which had been thundered on his rear.

The King went, last week, to Regensburg, to attend the celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the incorporation of that ancient and honorable city into the Kingdom of Bavaria. The Ratisbon people are ready enough to rejoice, this year; the completion of the road *via* Regensburg (Ratisbon) to Nürnberg is a pledge of future prosperity to their town such as never a THURN and TAXIS yet imagined. The King, after attending a dinner in the town, and visiting the Walhalla, returned to Munich, and the same day left with the Queen for Darmstadt, stopping at Stuttgart one day, and having a personal interview with the King. In Darmstadt, the Bavarian pair are spending several days with their connections and relatives, and living in the Electoral Palace.

At the same time, the Grand Duke of BADEN, who has never been in Heidelburg since he was crowned, makes a visit to that unpleasantly Liberal city, and will spend a few days in his shabby palace there. The people, be it said in passing, received him with much pomp and little enthusiasm.

Here we have three or four of the smaller rulers in Germany visited and conferred with by the King of Bavaria. It may be all pleasure; but such sudden longings for change of scene are suspicious. Meanwhile, ex-King LUDWIG seises the propitious opportunity to go and see his daughter at Vienna. The Bavarian Minister at Hanover has just been sent to St. Petersburg, and his place is to be filled by a Secretary of the Paris Legation. All these symptoms, taken in connection with the much discussed declaration of the Hanoverian Minister, indicate pretty clearly that the smaller States will defeat once more the wishes of the people, and joining themselves with Bevsria in the Diet, will endeavor to annul the influence of Prussia, through which alone a united Germany is to be hoped. So far does the love of power extend in these petty sovereigns, that rather than see their two-penny independence in the least degree trespassed upon, they will unite with Austria or France, annul the bonds of the present Confederation, and deliver Germany up to discord and defeat.

The Government organ of Hesse announces and publishes at last the New Constitution. Whether it will satisfy those who asked for more, and not irritate those who didn't want so much, remains to be seen. Half-way measures don't generally fill up chasms and unite extremes.

A sort of echo to the recent hue-and-cry at Vienna has made itself heard at Munich. Count WALLASTRIN, once Minister, and famous for his failure, in 1848-9, to restrain the popular movements or reconcile them with the Conservative Party, and his son-in-law, Count PASSENHEIM, after living for years on their princely incomes in more than princely style, have felied grandly, for immense sums, so that their creditors will perhaps receive 15 per cent. of their claims. Count PASSENHEIM saves, by adroit management, a great deal of his property; but a process on account of "dishonest bankruptcy" hangs over his head. He has not been heard of for two or three months. It is said he is living at Coblenz. He is also indicted for pawning, as his own property, a valuable jewel, which he only possessed as Grand Master of one of the Bavarian Orders of Nobility. Meanwhile, he is comfortably settled elsewhere, living on the "remnants" of his fortune, and shielded by his rank and influence from that vulgar persecution which follows an ordinary absconding swindler.

"GARIBALDI," says the Munich *Punch*, "has been so often and so dreadfully defeated, that he finds himself obliged to retreat to Palermo, and rest awhile in the Royal Palace!"

R. W. R.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

Reply of the Chinese Government to the French and English Ultimatum—The War Recommenced.

The English papers state that the reply of the Chinese Government to their ultimatum has not been received. We find that important document, however, in the *Moniteur*, of Paris, and translate it as follows:

PEKING, March, 1860.

The Grand Council received yesterday the dispatch of your Excellency, transmitting an official letter from the French Envoy, who, having been, as he says, prevented by the Chinese authorities from proceeding to the Capital, when, with the intention of going thither to exchange ratifications of the treaty, he presented himself at the mouth of the Pei-ho in May of last year,—now demands the reimbursement of the expenses of the war and indemnity for the attack, of which one of his vessels was the object. The Grand Council finds that it is not China which was at fault on this occasion, but the English, who, in defiance of the orders which we had the right to give them, came with an army to the entrance of the River Tien-Tsin to destroy the obstacles placed there for its defence.

The French and the Americans did not join them; the authorities of the port also sent to them to demand their wishes, and to enjoin upon their ships to take the route of Peltang for the purpose of reaching the capital; but as the French ship had already gone, it was the Americans only who came to Peltang to exchange ratifications of the treaty: the reason was that the French had neglected to notify us that they had arrived after (*à la suite*) the Americans. Moreover, after the departure of the French, your Excellency gave them to understand by a dispatch, addressed to Shanghai, that, inasmuch as they had not united in the attack, they could exchange their treaty, if they would express the desire to do so, and would present themselves, as the Americans had done, at Peltang. The records prove this.

As to the paragraph concerning the payment of damages for the attack and destruction of a ship, as well as indemnity for the expenses of the war, since the French did not aid the English in their hostilities against the Chinese, how could we have attacked or destroyed their ships? And if they speak of damages or indemnity for the war, China has expended, certainly, during the last year, millions upon millions in view of the war; and if it is a question of reciprocal reimbursements, what they demand from China would not amount to the half of what she herself has a right to demand.

Moreover, France having during the last year solicited with earnestness the assimilation, in regard to the payment of duties at Tai-Wan and another port, of her commerce with that of the Americans, the great Emperor, full of compassion for strangers, treating them with a liberal kindness and having only solicitude for commerce, has waived all notice of the fact that the French treaty has not been exchanged, and has deigned to extend to the French the advantages conceded to the Americans. Was not this treating them with generosity? And yet the French, in place of being grateful for it, speak, on the contrary, of excuses, attacks, damages and indemnity, and incessantly of war,—all which is certainly as extravagant as it is unheard of and unreasonable.

In regard to the paragraph relating to the permanent residence at Peking, the Council finds that the French treaty does not say a word of it,—for Article 2 only stipulates that, "in case another Power shall have the right to send Ambassadors or Envoys to our capital, France can equally have the same right. Now England, having made during the last year the most pressing demands on this subject, was answered categorically by the Imperial Commissioners Kouat and others, that it was impossible. The French then have not in any manner, anything whatever to do with this offer.

There remains their demand for authority to go to the north to exchange the ratification of their treaty. We have to say, in this respect, that if the French are willing to submit to your Excellency's entering into negotiations with them at Shanghai, as to what parts of the treaty shall have full and entire effect, they can clearly do so after everything shall have been arranged and there remain no further objections on either side,—it being well understood that they are to bring with them, according to the terms of the treaty, only a few men and no ships of war. In this case the Chinese will not fail to treat them courteously, provided that they take the Peitang route. But if they come with ships of war, and present themselves before Takou, it will shew that they have no sincere purpose of exchanging the ratifications of their treaty, but that they are moved, on the contrary, by hostile sentiments.

To avoid room for suspicion, for unfriendly feelings and other similar inconveniences, it is necessary that your Excellency communicate the foregoing to the envoy of France.

The *Moniteur* adds that a communication precisely identical having been made to the British Ambassador, the Ministers of France and England immediately *committed to the commanders of their land and naval forces, the task of concerting measures to compel the Chinese Government to execute the engagements entered into in the treaty of Tien-Tsin.*

THE TROUBLE IN JAPAN.

The Attempted Assassination of the Prince Regent.

The Paris *Presse* gives the following extract from his private correspondence, concerning the political disturbance in Japan. The Editor attributes he deplorable reaction which has taken place in the mind and Government of the Japanese towards foreigners to the treacherous conduct of European traders. The following is the extract:

"The Prince Regent of Japan was assassinated on the 25th of March, in the broad street and in open day. The authors of this murder are the retainers of Prince MITO, the most open and obstinate enemy of the European invasion, and the most bitter persecutor of everything foreign in the country.

A revolution is imminent.

The rumor is current that the party of Prince MITO meditates a simultaneous night attack upon all foreigners residing in Japan. I believe that the report is worthy of credit;—at all events, it is certain that we are in a very critical situation, especially as there is not a single man-of-war here for our protection."

The following extract of a letter furnished to the Hartford *Courant* by Mr. D. E. BAETJETT—written to him by his brother-in-law, Rev. S. R. BROWN, one of the missionaries of the Reformed Dutch Church, now residing at Kanagawa—gives still more explicit information on this subject. The letter is dated at that city, April 14:

"You will hear through the papers, probably, of the late murders at Yokuhama. Two Dutch sea captains were brutally butchered by some unknown Japanese in the most public street of Yokuhama, just after dark, on the 26th of February last. It was a fearful piece of butchery. They were quiet, inoffensive men, just going out for a stroll in the street previous to putting off to their vessels. One of them was 60 years old, and left a family consisting of a wife and five children in Holland.

Since that, on the 26th of March, *a murderous assault was made on the Prince Regent*, as he was proceeding with his retinue from his own to the Emperor's Palace. Several of the Prince's men were cut down on the spot by an attacking party of twenty-one men, and three of their own number were killed likewise by the Prince's followers. Shots were fired into the Regent's norimor, and *he was wounded in two places, but not mortally.* In consequence of this affair, and of other signs of a conspiracy on the part of one of the princes of the royal blood, called the Prince of MITO, against the present Government, occasioned by the recent changes in the foreign policy of the country, the Government has redoubled its vigilance to put a stop to the assassination of foreigners as well as to protect itself against internal enemies. Last week I spent ten days at Yeddo, at Mr. HARRIS', by his invitation going up as his chaplain, and when I was there he had a guard of twenty *Yakunyings*, or armed officers, at his house. Since the attack on the Regent, his guard has been doubled as well as that at all the foreign Legations. Besides this, we are honored here with a guard at every foreign house except one.

The Government has put up a guard-house at our front gate, and keeps five Yakunyings there night and day. When we go out at any time we can have an armed officer to accompany us if we choose. A new official from Yeddo, with his suite, has paid us a visit to-day to see if our defences are all right."

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords on the 7th inst., Lord TENTERDEN moved a series of resolutions virtually indorsing the doctrine of universal suffrage, but the proposition was ridiculed and negatived without a division.

In the House of Commons on the same evening the Reform bill again came up for consideration.

Ineffectual efforts were made to learn from Lord JOHN RUSSELL, whether in the event of the dissolution of Parliament following the passage of the bill another dissolution would take place on the passing of the Irish and Scotch measures.

Sir JAMES FERGUSON moved the adjournment of the debate, and was supported in his motion by various members of the opposition, who evinced a determination to carry out their design of shaking off the measure for this session.

Lord PALMERSTON and other members spoke in denunciation of the obstructive policy pursued by the opposition, and challenged them to meet the question in a bold and open manner.

Mr. DISRAELI defended the course of his party, and threw all the blame of delay on the Government and its supporters.

The House divided on the motion for the adjournment of the debate, the result being—for adjournment, 248; against it, 269—majority for Government, 21.

A motion for the adjournment of the House was then made and rejected by a Government majority of 45.

Subsequently another motion was made to adjourn the debate, when Lord PALMERSTON gave way, and named the 11th for the resumption of the debate.

In the House of Lords on the 8th Lord BROUGHAM, in making some inquiries of Government in reference to the bombardment of Palermo, characterized that proceeding as more atrocious than anything that was ever perpetrated by NERO.

In the House of Commons Mr. SOMES drew attention to the fact of an American ship having been chartered at Calcutta to carry troops to China, while eligible British ships were tendered for the same service.

Mr. CANE called attention to the Message of President BUCHANAN of the 18th ult., relative to the Slave-trade, and asked for information on the subject.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said it was unfortunately true that the Slave-trade prevailed extensively at Cuba, partly on account of the difficulty of searching vessels bearing the American flag, and partly from the defects of American law with respect to vessels fitted out for the trade. He said the British Government had proposed to the United States that they should act jointly, so that one vessel of war might deal with vessels hoisting the American flag, and the other with those fitted out as slavers.

The position of the Ministry with regard to the Reform bill was considered very embarrassing, and there were rumors of probable resignations in the Cabinet. It was asserted that the rejection or postponement of the measure would lead to the secession of Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Mr. GLADSTONE.

The London *Times* argues that the struggle for the bill is only as to which party shall bear the odium of its death.

A letter from Mr. COBDEN to his constituents, touching the action of the House of Lords in rejecting the bill repealing the paper duty, is published. Mr. COBDEN denounces the proceeding of the Lords, and points out the danger of tolerating it, as it would thereby be established as a precedent, and be repeated with future budgets.

Meetings to protest against the course taken by the House of Lords were being held in various places, and at one in the city of London, a letter was read from Lord JOHN RUSSELL, concurring in the object of the meeting.

The *Great Eastern* was expected to sail on a short trial trip the day the *Asia* left Liverpool, and her day of departure for New-York would not be announced until the result of the trial was known. An American firm is said to have offered to hire the vessel for one month's exhibition in New-York on terms which would have insured the Company a dividend of five per cent. or upwards. The offer was declined.

Queen VICTORIA, attended by a numerous retinue, visited Ascot races as usual on the "Cup day." The race for the cup was won by *Rapes*, and *Butterfly*, the winner of the Oakes, was second, being beaten by a head only.

The Government Expedition, under command of Capt. MCCLINTOCK, having orders only to survey the proposed deep-sea line of route for the North Atlantic Telegraph, it had been determined by the promoters of the enterprise to dispatch a private expedition in the late Arctic cruiser *Fox*, under the command of Capt. ALLEN YOUNG, to survey the overland route as well as the Northern shores, and to determine the most suitable points for landing the cable, as well as the best locality for a terminus in the north of Scotland. The *Fox* was expected to be ready to sail about the 1st of July.

The temperance party in Liverpool honored Mr. E. C. DELAVAN, of New-York, with a public farewell on the eve of his return home.

Mr. HUMPHREY BROWN, formerly of the Royal British Bank, and Ex-M. P. for Tewkesbury, died on Wednesday.

A French loan of 40,000,000 francs is spoken of as probable.

FRANCE.

It is stated that immediately after the formal annexation of Savoy and Nice, France will address a note to the European Powers notifying the fact, and demanding a reply as a recognition of the annexation by Europe.

The French Government had requested the Belgian Cabinet to make proposals, with the object of concluding a commercial treaty.

The health of Prince JEROME BONAPARTE had so far improved that no bulletins were being issued.

Mrs. FAULKNER and her daughter, accompanied by Mr. FAULKNER, the American Minister, had been presented to the Emperor and Empress.

The recent storms are said to have considerably damaged the growing wheat crop.

The Paris Bourse was very dull, and on the 6th closed at 68.20.

The latest reports from the Prefects dwell upon the subjects especially calling for the attention of Government, the probability of a very bad harvest, and the really fearful stagnation of trade. It is stated that £6,000,000 sterling is about to be borrowed for the further improvement of Paris.

ROME.

Baron BARDINI is appointed Minister of Commerce and Public Works in place of AMICI, who remains in the Cabinet without a portfolio.

Enlistment for the Papal army had increased in the South of Ireland; orders had, however, been issued to stop recruiting for the present, as there were no means of transport, and the places of rendezvous in London were quite full.

PRUSSIA.

Rumors were current of an intended visit by the Regent to the Rhenish frontiers, and a probable interview there with the Emperor NAPOLEON.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government, with the view of reorganizing the representative system of the provinces, was about to extend the authority of the Central Congregation in Venetia. A deliberative vote will be granted to it on a large number of Administrative questions. The decisions of this Congregation will become law upon being signed by the President. It will, in future, decide on judicial affairs without further appeal. The only reservation made in favor of the Central Administration is the approbation of the proposed expenditure and revision of Provincial Treasury accounts. In order to reëstablish the national character of the Municipal system in Venetia, all the franchises and immunities granted by the patent of the 26th of April, 1815, are to be confirmed.

TURKEY.

Sir H. BULWER informed the English Mercantile body, at a levee at Constantinople, that he had been requested by the French Ambassador, M. DE LAVALETTE, to inform the English merchants that he never said what had been represented; and that, far from expressing any fears, he had, on the contrary, encouraged the French merchants to continue their operations, provided they were, as he doubted not, of a legitimate mercantile and industrial nature.

Some changes had taken place in the Turkish Cabinet.

Latest by Telegraph via Queenstown.

SICILY.

The *Post* of June 9, says: The French Government has decided on sending more ships to the Neapolitan station in order to take on board the French subjects, who number 2,000 persons in the capital.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent writes yesterday that letters received announce that the Sicily insurgents have obtained possession of Girgenti, the chief town of the province, situated 70 miles southeast of Palermo.

Same writer says the Commissioners appointed to take the bounderies between the newly annexed provinces of Savoy and Nice and Piedmont are said to have suspended their sittings, from which it is inferred that should Sicily be annexed to Piedmont, which is more than probable, the Emperor NAPOLEON would demand a further accession of territory—where, is not stated.

TURIN, Wednesday, June 9—5:20 A. M.

Gen. LETIZIA, on his return from Naples, capitulated on the 6th with GARIBALDI. His troops are to embark with arms and baggage. They are to encamp, till their embarkation, on Montepelligrino. The fort of Castellamare has been placed in the keeping of the English Admiral, until the evacuation has been effected.

The *Globe* has received the following dispatch:

TURIN, Saturday, 9:30.

GARIBALDI has appointed a Provisional Government. Baron PISANO, Foreign Affairs; CRISPI, Home Office and Finances; OSSINI, War; Abbe COLLEGNO, Religious Worship. It is positively asserted that GARIBALDI found £960,000 sterling in the coffers of the Treasury.

ITALY.

MARSEILLES, Saturday, June 9.

Letters from Rome to the 5th inst. state that fresh bands were menacing the frontiers, to which General LAMORICIERE had sent mere troops.

An official decree had extended the delay for the subscription to the new loan until the 15th of July next. The Cardinals had held an extraordinary meeting and subscribed 30,000 crowns, but the public revenues were diminishing daily.

The "Peter's pence" had only produced 500,000 crowns.

Numerous families were arriving from Naples.

On the 4th inst. the French division celebrated their anniversary of the battle of Magenta. Crowds were present in the Piazza Colonna, shouting to the troops.

GENERAL NEWS.

The *Times*, in a leader on the question of granting an international measure of reform, says:

"If Parliament gives freely and spontaneously a mild installment of reform, it will be thanked, and Mr. BRIGHT will find his occupation gone. Let the House beware of owing so much as to have no more to give."

The Horse Guards have decided that the Infantry reinforcements under orders for India shall be furnished with a light drab suit of clothing fit for wear in India.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent telegraphs that a dispatch received from Naples yesterday morning spoke of a prolongation of the armistice having been agreed upon at Palermo, but did not say for what period.

The French Government has decided on sending more ships on to the Neapolitan station in order to take on board French subjects, who number 2,000 persons in that Capital.

It is reported that the Colonelcy of the Fusileer Guards will be conferred on Lord CLYDE.

The *Times* suggests a compromise on the Reform question, as there is so wonderful an unanimity on the subject, all being equally indifferent to it. It is a pity the thing cannot be settled by compromise. Surely Lord JOHN who has sacrificed so much, and who now appears with only a fraction of his former bill, would be ready to sacrifice more if public duty required it. Something has been said on an intermediate qualification, that all sides might be content with.

The Daily *News* says that a few more evenings wasted as Monday and Thursday last have been, and another similar debate terminated by such a speech from Lord PALMERSTON the responsibility of stopping the Reform bill will be so publicly fixed upon the Opposition, that Ministers may bring the matter to a very short and speedy issue.

The present Parliament is not of their calling, and if its authors will persist in compassing its premature death, they must abide the consequences.

The *Star* says that of course a ministerial defeat at 1 in the morning means a ministerial statement at 4½ 2 in the morning, but the majority of 21 does not represent the maximum of support which ministers must resent the maximum of support which ministers must resent the maximum of support which ministers must hope to receive in persevering with the Reform bill.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, June 10.

The steamships *Europa* and *Kangaroo* have arrived.

The *Europa* passed the *Canadian*, no date, with machinery damaged.

GARIBALDI.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

Detailed History of Garibaldi's Expedition—The Capture of Palermo—The Conclusion of the Armistice.

AN INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON TIMES.

PALERMO, Sunday, May 27, 1860.

It is 2 P. M., and I am writing to you with the bombshells flying about my head through the air. When the landing of GARIBALDI produced the first fit of terror at Naples, the youthful Bourbon sent to his brave fleet, concentrated in the Bay of Palermo, the order to bombard his faithful Palermitans, and reduce their town to ashes, if they should dare to rise against his paternal authority. The Palermitans had been treated once already in this paternal manner by the illustrious father of the present Sovereign, who, as you remember, figures in history as King Bomba, for having given these souvenirs of his love to every large town of his kingdom. Whoever has been in a town which is bombarded will tell you that it is very unpleasant, especially if you have not got the means of answering in a condign manner, and yet Palermo has risen this morning. Yesterday an official bulletin of the Government announced to the Palermitans that GARIBALDI's defeated bands were flying in the direction of Corleone, followed by the victorious troops of the King; that the bands which had joined him in Sicily were going home gradually and tranquilly, and that in a short time all would be over. This morning, at daybreak, GARIBALDI appeared at the eastern gates of Palermo, and, after a comparatively bloodless struggle, entered them. By 10 A. M. the greater part of the town was in his hands. The Neapolitans were driven into a number of strong positions round the Royal Palace, to the southwest of the town, and to the northwest towards the Mole, their line of retreat, and, not being able to do anything more, the ships have opened their fire, always the last remedy. Almost all the civilized nations have representatives of their fleet on the spot to witness and approve by their presence this noble proceeding—English, French, American, Sardinian, Austrian, none of them are wanting. Nay, they have been kind enough to anchor in a way which may not hinder the movements of the brave Neapolitan fleet. It was, indeed reported yesterday afternoon in the camp of GARIBALDI that the British Admiral had protested against such a contingency. The shells, which are rushing through the air in every direction, clearly prove one of two things—either that the Admiral did not protest, or that the Neapolitans did not listen to his protest. The first is the more probable, for, when the loving message of King Bomba II., reached his faithful LANZA, who had been here 12 years ago, the message was communicated to all the Consuls, who invited all their subjects to take refuge on board the men-of-war of their country, and ever since the 22d ult., this was carried into effect. Unless, therefore, fresh instructions have arrived, the protest cannot be true.

But I must hurry to facts, for I have a great deal to tell. In my last letter from this place of the 25th ult., I tried to give you a sketch of the position here, but could tell you little enough beyond conjecture about what was going on outside. I can now supply this deficiency, and tell you all that happened since the landing till yesterday, from the very best authority. Of the events since yesterday I can speak as an eye-witness. They will prove to you that GARIBALDI's star, so far from being in the decline, seems rising brighter every day, and that if Sicily becomes free it will be owing to him.

The arrival of GARIBALDI changed the nature of the insurrection completely. Until then the different *squadre* (bands) of *picciotti* (youngsters) had carried on a sort of desultory guerilla warfare without much connection between them. The land-owner, if influential enough, or else some popular man more energetic than the rest, collected for this purpose whoever wanted to come and had some sort or other of arms. Their tactics were to appear and disappear in different parts of the country, and

scrambling somewhat the rock of Gibraltar, but not so lofty. This rock forms the northern limit of the Bay of Palermo and of the Conca d'Oro, (gold shell,) the fertile plain in which the town lies. The plain stretches out in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction, which is likewise followed in a circular sweep by the mountain chain. As far as I can judge, the plain may be about twelve miles in its greatest length, and from four to five in its greatest width. Between tha isolated Monte Pellegrino and the rest of the chain tha plain runs up to La Favorita, over which a carriage road goes to Carini; on the opposite side of the plain, skirting the seashore, runs the high road to Messina, passing through Bazaria, and close to the ruins of Solunto. Those are the two easiest outlets of the plain. Everywhere else a continued chain of mountains seems to close all outlet. Nearest to La Favorita a bad mountain road leads in a straight line by San Martino to Carini. To the left of this road rises a rugged, magnificent mountain, looking like the worn side of an extinct crater; it protrudes somewhat into the plain, and throws out a high spur in the same direction as the main chain. This spur is Monreale, and you can see the famous convent and church, as well as the greater part of the village. Over this *plateau* passes the highroad to Trapani. Behind the spur and *plateau* of Monreale the mountain forms a kind of amphitheatre on a colossal scale, the terraced cultivation helping to keep up the illusion. Where it ends, and the mountain begins again to protrude into the plain, you can see on the slopes two white villages; they are Parco and Madonna del Grazie, over which a carriage-road leads to the Piana dei Greci and Corleone, two old Albanian colonies, established like a good number in this part of Sicily, by emigration after tha death of SKANDERBEG. Another spur runs out into tha plain, and forms another amphitheatre, more rugged and picturesque than that of Monreale, and dominated by the Geb-el-Rosso. In the dip a rugged horse-path ascends, called the Passo della Mazzagna, leading down to the village of Misilmeri, situate on the only highroad into the interior and to Catania. The Geb-el-Rosso falls off towards the sea and Cape Zafferano, and in tha lower depression is the highroad from Palermo to Catania. It runs almost parallel to the road on the sea-shore as far as Abate, and then cuts across to the south. From this description you will see that the Neapolitans, possessing the command of the sea, had all the advantages of a concentric position, especially with an enemy who was weak in artillery, and who was chiefly formidable in tha mountains. A general concentration of their forces in the plain was clearly indicated, with tha single exception of the plateau of Monreale, which is a position in itself, and commands the road from the interior to some distance. The disadvantage of him who attacked was considerably increased by the difficult nature of the mountains, which makes all lateral communication between the two roads almost impossible, so that any change of the attack implied a great circuit. The Neapolitans, who had studied the thing for years, were fully aware of these advantages, and concentrated their forces in the plain, merely occupying the plateau of Monreale.

GARIBALDI could not unite his forces in time to arrive at Monreale before the Neapolitans had occupied it in great force, and when he arrived in the neighborhood of the position, four days after the victory of Calata Fimi, he saw that the taking of Monreale could only be affected with great loss. He, therefore, determined to change his plans. The first thing was to surround and watch all the outlets; and for this purpose the different *squadri* of the insurgents took up positions all around the chain of mountains which enclose the bay. It was one of the finest sights you could see when their fires blazed up at night, and mingled their red glare with the pale light of the moon. They were watched by the inhabitants like the holy fire by the Parsee, and the sole occupation during the last eight days or so seemed to be to observe and comment on their meaning. Now they seemed more stronger on one peak, now more spread and continuous on the slope of another mountain, and on the hope kindled by these fires the uninitiated lived. Palermo was in a state of excitement and ferment impossible to describe, and strong enough to brave the state of siege which had been proclaimed. The Secret Committee, which had maintained itself in spite of the vigilance and suspicion of the police, always found means to communicate with GARIBALDI, in spite of the military authorities. The Committee was known to exist, and it circulated printed bulletins almost daily, but it was so organized that the police, although aware of its existence, could never discover the members. It was a kind of Freemasonry, with different degrees of initiation. No one not a member knew more than one member. The houses where the meetings were held were continually changed, and all obeyed blindly.

The Committee informed GARIBALDI that Palermo was ready to rise, but it imposed tha condition that he should appear before the gates of the town. He accepted this condition, and made his plans accordingly. Seeing that he had come too late for Monreale, he left a party of the native insurgents to keep up the fires and engage the Neapolitans, while he took off the mass of the force, and, by an almost incredible march along the mountain chain, where the guns had to be carried by the men, he appeared all at once at Parco, on the road to Piana, on the 23d. As soon as the Neapolitans saw their mistake they sent up in hot haste towards Parco whatever they could muster of forces without exposing their position in the town. They did not think them sufficient, for, after some skirmishing on that day, they withdrew again to their position on the lower plateaus, the Piano Horazzo and Santa Theresa. The next day, 24th, they got up some of tha troops from Monreale, and, thus strengthened, made another attack—the same I witnessed from on board ship. The purpose was gained; they had got another change. GARIBALDI withdrew, leaving just a few of the bands behind. These latter did not wait long to follow, and the "Regii," as the soldiers are called, entered both Madonna delle Grazie and Parco the same afternoon, and pillaged and burnt the place, according to time-honored custom, killing a number of the peaceful inhabitants, and publishing, as usual, next day a splendid bulletin, announcing the defeat of the banda of GARIBALDI and promising their speedy subjection. Although Neapolitan bulletins are not much believed, yet there were many in the town whose heart sank when they saw GARIBALDI retire a second time.

They little knew the man with whom they had to do, nor did the Neapolitans either—although they ought to have remembered Velletri. It was *reculer pour mieux sauter*. In order the better to deceive the Neapolitans, he went back to Pisna, and sent his artillery even further back, while he himself, with his chosen hand, made his way over the mountains again, and, while the Neapolitans followed his track to Piana, he had arrived, yesterday morning, at Misilmeri, on the high road to Catania, where he had given rendezvous to all the chieftains or captains on that side the mountain chain.

I was sick of uncertain rumors, which alone were to be got at in town, and which would leave yours readers in darkness about the true state of things. Besides knowing a little of the gallant General's tactics, I had a strong suspicion that something was impending which could be better seen from without than from inside the town, so I determined to see whether I could not get there. Some English and American officers had been out in that direction, and had seen one of the captains, a popular man of this place, called LA MAZA, so I determined likewise to have a trial. Some friends in the town indicated the way, and I set off in the carriage of one of them. The road to Messina, starting from the Marina and the Villa Giulia at the end of it, skirts the sea as far as Abate, where it unites with the high road to Misilmeri and Catania. I was advised to take this last, as the least infested by soldiers. What with their confidence in their navy, and what with the stratagem of GARIBALDI, the Neapolitans had paid little attention to this road and the southeasterly side in general. Two sentries before the corner of the Villa Giulia, and a post of a score of men a little further, in the *octroi* building, were all that were in the neighborhood of the town. Straggling houses continua for some distance up to a bridge leading over a little stream or torrent called Overto, which flows into the sea a quarter of a mile further on. All along these houses there was a chain of sentries, and in the vicinity of the bridge a post of perhaps 80 men who furnished these sentries.

JOINING THE INSURGENTS.

I passed them without any injury, and was free. There had been the Neapolitan steamers cruising about every day all along this coast; no necessity was therefore felt for any further precaution. I rolled along fast enough with my two Calabresa horses, and passed some American officers, probably bound to Solento. At the very gates of the town the people had joined the insurrection, but there was a kind of neutral ground between the two, which ended in a village beyond Abate, the name of which I cannot recollect. If the Regii were careless the insurgents were not, and at the entrance of the village one of their armed men asked me for permission to be my guide, a thing which exactly suited me. As we drove through the village the people rushed forward, and, trying to kiss my hands, asked me for arms. They were all ready to join, but had no arms, which did not prevent them raising shouts for Italy, VICTOR EMANUEL and GARIBALDI. We had to gallop off in order not to be stopped at every step. A drive of half an hour more in a gentle descent, with a lovely valley beneath, and beautiful mountain scenery in front brought me to the town of Misilmeri, a wretched little place, altogether wanting in character. In the little square held out on one side the Committee, which forms a kind of provisional government, and on the other, up some wooden steps fixed outside, was enthroned the Chief of the Staff of GARIBALDI's expedition in primitive simplicity. Col. SIETORI was just giving a pass to two young American officers from the United States steamship *Iroquois*, without which no one was allowed to enter the camp. As he had likewise given them an officer as guide, I joined them, and up we sauntered towards the heights leading to the Gebel Rosso and the pass of the Mezzagna. We had soon left behind us the few remaining houses and the ruins of the feudal castle to the left, the white limestone walls of which had something in them which reminded you of a skeleton. The ground all about is planted with olive trees, vines, and different sorts of grain, which all grow luxuriantly in spite of the stony nature of the place. The General had pitched his camp on a tolerably extensive plateau, just above the ruins, looking down on one side toward the plain and the range which ends at Cape Zaffarana, while on the other the peaks of of the Gebel Rosso and the pass of Mezzagna were visible across a depression in the ground, looking very much like an extinct crater, and now partially filled with water, owing to the copious rains which had fallen during the last few days. It was one of those panoramas which suggest naturally your pitching your tent there—that is, if you have one. The word tent is erased from the military dictionary of GARIBALDI. However, a popular General has to yield at times to his soldiers, and so he could not prevent them from sticking into the ground four of the lances with which the squadron who have no muskets are armed, and from throwing over it a blanket. Under the tent you could see the guacho saddle arranged as a pillow, and the black sheepskin covering as a bed. As for every one else there were the olive trees affording shade, plenty of stones for pillows, and perhaps for every tenth man a cloak or blanket. All around were picketed the horses. The General himself was not there when we arrived—he had taken one of his morning strolls, but in front of his tent there were all his trusty followers,—Col. TURR, the Hungarian, although still suffering from the shot in the arm, received in last year's campaign, yet always ready where there is danger; Col. BIXIO, another trusty follower and well-known officer of the Cacciatori delle Alpi; Col. CARINI, the bravest of Sicilians, likewise an officer of that corps, besides a number of others, all brave like him, among them GARIBALDI'S young son, with a shot wound in his wrist, received at Calata Fimi, and the son of DANIEL MANIN, wounded in the thigh. There was the ex-priest GUZMAROLI, a Romagnole, who has vowed the most enthusiastic worship to his hero, and follows him like his shadow, providing for his comfort, and watching his person in the moment of danger. There was a small cluster of guides, most of them of good Lombard families, meant to serve on horseback, but now on foot, and the foremost in the battle. Not the least remarkable among all these figures was the Sicilian monk, FRATE PANTALEONE, jolly, like the picture of a monk of the middle ages, but full of fire and patriotism, and as brave as any of the others. He had joined the force at Salemi, and did his best to encourage and comfort them. Several among the leading men from Palermo and its vicinity were likewise present among them, with several priests and monks, who are among the most sincere and energetic promoters of the movement. They are a strange sight, indeed, in this by no means very Catholic army; but I assure you their behavior has been such that the wildest among these youths honor and respect them, and in them their order.

Well, all this motley crowd, increased now by the two young American naval men, and soon after joined by three British naval officers, was collected round a common nuclens—a smoking kettle with the larger part of a calf in it, and a liberal allowance of onions, a basket with heaps of fresh bread, and a barrel containing Marsala. Every one helped himself in the most communistic manner, using his fingers and knife, and drinking out of the solitary tin-pot. It is only in this irregular warfare that you see these scenes in their greatest perfection. The long marches and countermarches, rains, fights, and sleeping on ground, had made almost every one worthy to figure in a picture by MURILLO, with all those grand Sicilian mountains, not unlike those of Greece, forming a background such as no picture can reproduce.

GARIBALDI IN COUNCIL.

Soon after my arrival GARIBALDI made his appearance, and received his foreign visitors with that charming, quiet simplicity which characterizes him, leading himself with great complaisance to the invariably recurring demands of autographs, and answering the numerous questions which were naturally put to him. It was only after the departure of his guests that the General resumed business. The question debated was nothing more nor less than to venture on a *coup de main* on Palermo tha same night. There was no doubt all the information went to show that tha Neapolitans had taken the hait thrown out for them, that they had taken a feigned retreat for a defeat, and the sending back of the guns towards tha interior as a sign of discouragement.

The plan which GARIBALDI conceived was to surprise the posts in the lower and comparatively ill-defended part of the town, to throw himself into the town, and then gradually work his way from street to street. The two roads leading to this part of the town run almost parallel, and not far from each other. That close to the sea-shore was the least guarded, containing merely a company or so, altogether cut off from all communication. The task would have been easier from this side had it not been for the fear of the march of a long column being discovered, and thus an alarm given. The second, the high road from the interior, was therefore chosen as the line of operations. It crosses, about half a mile from the town, tha route Del Ammiraglio, leads through a large open street to the *stradone* on this side of the town, and enters the town at Porti di Termini. At this gate the Neapolitans had made a sandbag barricade, which was occupied by two companies. The *stradone* before it was enfiladed by a couple of mountain guns, placed at the gate of Sant' Antonino. Beyond the *stradone* small forts extended all along the road up to tha bridge and the outposts were just on the other side of the bridge.

With that just *coup d' œil* which GARIBALDI certainly possesses, he has singled out this point as the most practicable. Having, with the exception of the troops he had brought with him, but rough, undisciplined guerillas at his disposal, he saw that the best chance was to concentrate all his forces, and surprise or break through by main force. The operation was to be assisted by a general rise of the people in tha town.

Having sketched out his plan, he convoked the different guerilla chiefs and informed them of his intention. He told them that it was not his custom to have councils of war, but he thought it for once good to consult them, as upon the resolution taken must depend the fate of Sicily, and perhaps of Italy. There were only two things to be done—either to try and get possession of Palermo by a *coup de main*, or else to withdraw and begin a regular organization in the interior, and form an army. He, for his part, was for the *coup de main*, which would at once settle the fate of the island. He told them to ha brief in their remarks and not deliberate long. Most were utterly astonished at the boldness of this plan, and some made remarks about the want of ammunition for their men. They were told, for the hundredth time, that it was not long shots which imposed on the well-armed Neapolitans, but a determined rush in advance; that they ought not to waste their ammunition and fire off their guns for sport, and were promised whatever could be spared. This objection being waived, all expressed more or less loudly their approbation of the plan, and were dismissed with the injunction to animate their people and keep up their courage.

PREPARING FOR ATTACK.

The first idea was to make the attack in the middle of the night—the Neapolitans don't like to stir at night, and there was every chance of a panic amongst them; but there was some danger that way likewise for the Sicilian insurgents, and it was thought best to make such arragements as would bring the force at dawn to the gates of the town. According to the original and better plan of the General himself and his Adjutant-General, Col. TURR, the movement was to have been made along the main road from Misilmeri, broad enough to admit of considerable development of tha columns, and commodious in every respect. Tha native captains, however, suggested tha Pass of Mezzagna, which descends from the heights behind Gebel Rosso into the plain of Palermo. According to their statements it was much shorter, and by no means difficult. Their statements were believed, and the whole force received orders to pass, crowned with night-fall on the summit of the pass.

According to the first disposition the troops brought by the General himself were to lead the way, and tha *squadre* to follow; but some of the chiefs begged it as a favor for their corps to have the honor of being first in the town—a claim which could not be very well refused. The plan was, therefore, modified. The guides, and three men from each company of the Cacciatori delle Alpi, were formed into an *avante-garde*, confided to Major TUKORI, a Hungarian officer, who distinguished himself under Gen. KMETY, on the 29th of September, at Kara. Behind this *avante-garde* followed the Sicilians, commanded by LA MASA, an emigrant, who had come over with GARIBALDI. The second line was led by the riflemen of Genoa—excellent shots, all armed with the Swiss carbine. Behind them came the two battalions of Cacciatori delle Alpi, and in the rear the rest of the Sicilians.

The order having been distributed, the different bands gradually worked their way towards the summit of the pass. The packing up at headquarters did not take much time. It soon after broke up its camp and followed the troops. I was mounted on a regular Rosinante, with a halter passed round the jaw, and provided with a saddle which seemed to have been formed to fit on the vertebræ of my lean black charger. A blanket was, however, found in due time, and on tha whole I cannot explain. Tha road up to the pass winds along rows of gigantic cactus hedges, which gives a thoroughly Eastern character to the country. It was just sunset when we arrived at tha top, where, through a gap, we could see the bay and town of Palermo, and the sea beyond, looking more like a fairy picture than reality. All the mountains, with their rugged points naturally of a reddish tint, seemed to have drunk in the rays of the setting sun, and exhibited that rosy color which I had thought hitherto a special gift of the plain of Attica. While you had this charming scene before you, you looked behind, as it were, into the hearts of the mountains. It was one of the finest spots I ever saw, and all the country was fragrant with Spring flowers, the perfume of which came out with redoubled vigor as soon as the sun had set. It proved a bad road for the expedition, that mountain pass, but it was lovely to look upon.

In order to entertain the Neapolitans with the idea that all was safe on that side, the usual large fires were kindled on the tops of the mountains, and kept up long after our departure by men left behind for that purpose. GARIBALDI went up to look at the position underneath, or, perhaps, to indulge in that kind of reverie to which he is subject in such solemn moments, and which ends in a concentration of all his faculties on the sole aim he has before him.

The evening gun in the fort had been long re-echoed by the mountains, and the moon had risen clear and bright above our heads, giving a new charm to this lovely scenery, before we stirred.

THE NIGHT MARCH.

During this interval the *Picciotti*, (youngsters,) as the patriots are called, were put into some kind of order, which, you will believe me, was no easy matter in the comparative darkness which prevailed; no chief knowing his men, and the men not recognizing their chief—every one acting for some one else and no one able to give an answer. With the exception of the troops brought over by GARIBALDI, all the rest seemed an entangled mass almost impossible to unravel. However, by degrees those belonging to the same chief found themselves together, and the march began about 10 P. M. Either the Sicilian chieftains had never looked at the Pass of Mezzagna, or else they have curious ideas of the road; the whole is nothing but a track among big stones, crossing and recrossing the bed of a mountain torrent, leading over smooth masses of stones and across most awkward gaps—all this at an angle of twenty-five degrees, to be passed on horseback at night! Even the men could only go singly, which made our line of a frightful length, and caused continual delays and stoppages. The General vowed never to believe another Sicilian report on the state of a mountain road. However, in the end, we reached the plain and came in among the olive trees below, with few falls among the sure-footed horses. A halt was made until all the columns had descended, and during this halt an incident occurred which did not promise much for the future behavior of our *Picciotti*. The horses were continually fighting and neighing, which was an inconvenient in a night expedition of this kind that several of the most vicious steeds had to be sent back. One of them still remained and began its antics; the rider lost patience, which made matters worse. Those nearest threw themselves back in haste, and communicated the movement to those behind. Those, many of whom had sat down and began to doze, mistook in their dreams, probably, the trees for Neapolitans, the stars for so many shells, and the moon for a colossal fireball; at any rate, the majority of them were with one bound in the thickets on both sides of the road, several fired off their muskets in their fright, and very little was wanting to cause a general panic. Every one did what he could to restore confidence, but the effect was produced and reacted, as you will see by-and-by. Another incident occurred, which might have led to the failure of the whole expedition. The Sicilian guides who were with the *avant-garde* missed the road and instead of taking a by-road, which led into the main road we had to pursue, they continued on the road near the hill-side which would have brought us just where the Neapolitans were in the greatest strength. The mistake was perceived in time and repaired, but not without considerable loss of time. At last the column emerged on to the main road, which is broad, and skirted by high garden walls. As we had lost considerable time with all these *contretemps*, and as dawn was approaching, we had to make haste, but, whether from fatigue or tha impression of the night panic, the *Picciotti* could not be brought to move very fast. It was just the first glimmer of dawn when we passed the first houses, which extend in this direction a long way out of the town of Palermo. The *squadri*, who ought to have known the locality better, began shouting and "evviva-ing," just as if we had been close to the gates. Had it not been for this blunder, the *avant-garde* might have surprised the post on the bridge of the Ammiraglio, and probably penetrated into the town without the loss of a man. As it was, the shouting not only roused those on guard on the bridge, but likewise gave an opportunity to the Neapolitans to strengthen the force at the gate of Termini, and to make all their dispositions for a defence from the flank.

SURPRISE OF PALERMO.

Instead, therefore, of surprising the post of the bridge, the *avant-garde* was received by a well-sustained fire, not only in front, but from the houses in their flanks. At the first sound of the musketry most of the *Picciotti* were across the garden walls, but not with a view of firing from behind them, leaving thus the 30 or 40 men of the *avant-garde* all isolated in the large exposed street which leads to the bridge. The First Battalion of the Cacciatori was sent up, and as it did not carry the position fast enough, the second was sent after it soon after. While these were driving back the Neapolitans, every one did his best to drive the *Picciotti* forward. It was not so easy, in the beginning especially, when the sound of cannon was heard in front, although its effects were scarcely visible. However, tha *Picciotti*, who remind me very much of Arnaut Bashi-bozouks, can be led on after the first unpleasant sensation has passed away, especially when they see that it is not all the shots that kill or wound, not even the cannon shots, which make so formidable a noise. They could see this to perfection this morning, for, although the Neapolitan rifles are scarcely inferior to the best firearms, I never saw so little damage done by so much shooting. Every one put himself, therefore, to work to lead and urge on the Picciotti, driving them out of the sheltered places by all kinds of contrivances, and often by blows and main force. After some trouble most of them were safely brought through the open space before the bridge, but the general tendency was to go under rather than above the bridge, which is, like bridges over torrents, high, and was in this instance exposed to a heavy cross-fire from the Piana di Borazzo, where the Neapolitans had a loopholed wall and some guns mounted, which threw a few ill-aimed shells. While the General himself and many of his staff did their best to make them leave their shelter again and proceed, the *avant-garde* had chased back the Neapolitans to the *stradone* which runs down to the sea just in front of the Porta di Termini. The Neapolitan fort at the gate, considerably reinforced, opened a hot fire, which swept down the long avenue of houses leading to the bridge, while at the same time the two guns and the troops posted at the Porta Sant' Antonino brought a cross fire to bear on the attackers. But this was no obstacle to the brave fellows who led the way. They did not lose time with firing, but rushed on with the bayonet. The commander of the *avant-garde*, Major TUKORI, a Hungarian, and three of the guides were the first across the sandbag barricade in the town, but the leader was wounded by a shot, which shattered his left knee. Otherwise the loss had been trifling. While the *avant-grade* and the Cacciatori chased the Neapolitans from spot to spot, the Palermitana began likewise to stir, but, justice compels me to say, only in the parts which the troops had left.

The same scene as at the bridge was repeated at the crossing of the *stradone* by the *Picciotti*, who followed in a struggling movement. And yet it was important to get into the town, in order not to be outflanked or taken in the rear by tha Neapolitans holding tha Piana di Borazzo. In order to avert this danger, tha order was given to some of the hands to get behind the garden walls which line the road by which the Neapolitans might have come down on our left. These diversions, and probably the dislike to fight in tha open, were sufficient to parry this danger until the greatest part of the stragglers had passed. At the same time a barricade was thrown up in the rear with anything which could be laid hold of. This work pleased the *Picciotti* so well that they began throwing up a barricade in front likewise. At any rate they blocked up a part of the road before they could be prevented.

But the most critical thing was decidedly the crossing of the *stradone*, where the cross fire was kept up, and all kinds of dodges were resorted to to make them risk this *salto*, which they thought mortal. I and one of the followers of GARIBALDI held out one of the men by main force exposed to the fire, which soon made him run across. It was here, above all, that the bad firing of the Neapolitans told. I was looking on for some time, and did not see a single man even wounded. In order to encourage the *Picciotti*, one of the Genoese riflemen took four or five chairs, planted the tricolor on one of them, and sat down upon it for some time. The thing took at last decidedly, and, you saw the *Picciotti* stopping on the road to fire off their muskets.

Close to tha Porta di Termini is the Vecchia Fiera—the old market-place. This was the first point where GARIBALDI stopped. One must know these Sicilians to have an idea of the frenzy, screaming, shouting, crying, and hugging; all would kiss his hand and embrace his knees. Every moment brought new masses, which debouched in troops from one of the streets, anxious to have their turn. As the Cacciatori gradually cleared tha lower part of the town, most of the inhabitants came to have a look, and give a greeting to the Liberator of Palermo and Sicily. The entrance was effected about 6½ A. M., and by noon more than one half of the town was clear of the troops. But two hours before this was effected the citadel had opened its fire on the town, at first moderately enough, but soon after with great vigor, firing large 13-inch shells, redhot shot, and every other projectile calculated to do the greatest possible damage. About noon or so tha ships in the harbor opened their fire, and between the two they contrived to destroy a great number of houses in the lower part of the town, killing and wounding a large number of people of all ages and both sexes. Two of the large shells were sent right into the hospital, and exploded in one of the wards. Everywhere you perceived ruins and conflagrations, dead and wounded, not a few of whom must have perished among tha ruins of the houses. It was especially the part of the town near the Piazza Bologni, and some of the adjoining streets, which was ill-treated. If the object of tha Neapolitans was to inspire terror, they certainly succeeded. Whoever could took refuge in whatever he thought the most bomb-proof place, and those who could not you saw crying, praying, and wringing their hands in the streets. It was a pitiable sight, indeed, and it did more harm to inoffensive people than to those who might have retaliated. Before opening this fire, the Commodore sent a polite message to all the men-of-war which were in the way to get out of it, and all the vessels which were moored inside the Mole had to shift their berths and take up positions outside.

THE BOMBARDMENT AND OCCUPATION.

EVENING.

The bombardment is still kept up, with only short intervals, especially from the Castle, where the *alter ego* of King Bomba II. reigns. There is no doubt that Admiral MUNDY made very strong representations to the Neapolitan Commodore about the bombardment, but they have not been listened to. Some parts of the town will have to be entirely rebuilt, the large shells having passed right through, from top to bottom, shaking those ill-built constructions. Several of the churches have come in for their share; yet all this useless bombardment has not prevented the soldiers from being by degrees dislodged from all their positions in the town, with the exception of the part about the Royal Palace and their line of communication with tha Mole. In the lower part of the town they possess only the Castello Amare and tha Finanze, which is held by a company or so of soldiers. Most of the foreign subjects have taken refuge on board of the men-of-war, and all the Consuls, with the exception of Mr. GOODWIN, our own, who sticks like a true Briton to his Consular flag. According to all accounts, there is no comparison between the bombardment in 1848 and the present one. Then the Neapolitans were satisfied with sending one or two shells every half hour, while now they take just time enough to let their guns and mortars cool.

All those who came in this morning with GARIBALDI are dead beat, having had no sleep last night and plenty of work since. The General himself is reposing on the platform which surrounds the large fountain in the Piazza del Pretorio, where the Committee is sitting *en permanence*. This Committee, the same which carried on the whole movement from the beginning, has constituted itself as a Provisional Government, under the dictatorship of GARIBALDI. It has appointed several Special Committees for the different branches of its operations, and provides as well as possible for the many wants which occur every moment. Considering the oppression under which the people have been, very little preparation could be made for the emergency, and everything has to be provided now under the pressure of the moment—arms, as far as possible, ammunition, provisions for the troops, hospital wants and arrangements, besides the great tact of satisfying everyone who wants or thinks he wants something, and listening to everyone who has something to say, or thinks ha has. There is a great deal of goodwill on the part of the Committee, but I must say it is not so energetically seconded on tha part of the Palermitana as one could have expected from their enthusiasm. There is a semi-Oriental *laissez aller* about them which only produces fits of activity scarcely equal to the moment.

At our first entrance into the town there was a good deal of haste made about the barricades, but as the extension of the occupation constantly requires new barricades, there is some difficulty in keeping them up to the work; a great many *evivas*, but all preferring to run about the streets to laying hard to work. Even the ringing of the bells, the most demoralizing sound to an army in a populous town, can, in spite of all injunctions, be only kept up in fits and starts. It is the Southern indolence, which soon gets the better of all good dispositions.

The town is illuminated, and presents, during the intervals of the bombardment, an animated appearance; but all the shops are still closed. The illumination with the antique-shaped glass lamps suspended from the balconies, presents a very pretty effect, rather heightened by the shells flying through the clear sky.

PALERMO, May 23—Morning.

Fatigued as I was I slept the whole night through, but people who did not assure me that the bombardment from both Castle and ships was more furious than during the day. Otherwise the night passed quietly enough, a few random shots by outlying posts forming the only interruption. I was just getting up in the morning when I was attracted by running and shouts in the street below. I looked out and saw two persons running through the street, waving their handkerchiefs and shouting "*Viva la libertà!*" I could not at first understand their tardy enthusiasm, but when I was told that they were some of the political prisoners just set at liberty I could understand this unexpected burst of *evivas*, which, I need not say, found considerable echo on all sides. Several hundreds of these people were running about the streets, a loud testimony to tha Bourbon rule. The troops which had occupied the prison of the Vicariato and the barracks close by had evacuated the spot, were embarked in boats and taken across to the Castello. The communication between the troops in the Castello and the Piazza Reala was thus cut off.

The next news was that the troops which had been posted in Monreale had been withdrawn towards the town. They were seen descending the road in the early morning and going towards the Royal Palace, augmenting the number of those stationed there by several thousands. This scattering of the Royal forces was one of the most important objects in GARIBALDI'S marches. The Neapolitans, knowing the hatred of the people and the numerous bands bent on doing mischief, never dared to move except in large masses. Wishing to guard the position of Monreale, they had sent from 4,000 to 5,000 men there. They had another body quite equal to this disposed along the road from Parco to Piana, as they thought, in pursuit of GARIBALDI. They required a strong garrison in the citadel and on the road to the Mole, so that comparatively little remained for tha defence of the town itself.

This morning two Neapolitan steamers came in, the *Capri* and another, both full of troops, who are supposed to intend landing somewhere or other. They are troops sent off before the catastrophe could have been known at Naples. They seem undecided what to do under the circumstances, for if they chose to land they might easily do so under the fire of the citadel. There is comparative stillness this morning. Not a shot has been fired from the ships, and the citadel is likewise more moderate in its exertions.

SUSPENSION OF ARMS.

NOON.

I have just returned from head-quarters in the Piazza del Pretorio, where tha mystery of the silence of the ships has been explained to me. Admiral MUNDY sends his Flag-Lieutenant, Mr. WILLMOT, every day three times on shore to communicate with Mr. GOODWIN, tha Consul, and know everything that is going on. This morning, Mr. WILLMOT had another mission. The Neapolitan Commodore called on board tha *Hannibal* very early to ask for the Admiral's good offices, in order to effect a suspension of arms with Gen. GARIBALDI, and obtain from tha latter permission for two general officers from the forces in the Royal Palace and outside of it to traverse the town and communicate with the Admiral. Admiral MUNDY answered that he would not consent to be tha mediator in any kind of negotiations unless the fire from tha ships and the citadel first ceased. The Commodore promised immediately to cease firing from the vessels, but said that he could not pledge himself to put an end to the fire of the citadel, as the General commanding there was not only not under his orders, but was, on tha contrary, his superior officer; but that he would do his best to persuade the commander of the citadel to follow his example and cease firing. On this the Admiral promised to send the message of the Commodore to General GARIBALDI. The Commodore kept his word, and has ships have not fired a shot since; but it seems his persuasive powers were lost on the commander of the Castello, for he continues shelling from time to time, but rather mildly in comparison with yesterday. The message of the Commander seemed to prove, better than even tha abandoning of the position towards the Mole and tha great military hospital with 700 sick and wounded, that things were not looking very promising for the Neapolitans. Yet, in spite of this, Gen. GARIBALDI, with his usual magnanimity, consented immediately to make an armistice, to stop his career of victory, and to allow the generals to pass through the town. May, he dispatched orders immediately to cease hostilities all along tha line of attack, and sent a message informing the Neapolitan Commodore of it through the Admiral. It was carrying generosity rather too far. However, it is GARIBALDI'S nature to have faith in the cause he fights for, and to be magnanimous even to his enemies.

Besides the Neapolitan commanders there seem to be others, too, who think that the victory is on GARIBALDI'S side. After writing a few lines in the morning I sauntered into the town, my first object being, of course, to go to head-quarters. I had taken up my own quarters in the hotel of the Trinacria, just opposite to the French Consulate. When I came out of the door I saw a gentleman in a blue coat and brass buttons marked with the Imperial eagle of France talking to mine host, who immediately presented to ma the gentleman French Consulate, who wished to see Gen. GARIBALDI, and asked me, as I was going that way, to take charge of him. I consented, and off we went. All along the road the Chancelier displayed a very inquisitive turn of mind, asking me what the number of GARIBALDI'S force was, whether he had possession of the town, whether he was well provided with ammunition, and all kinds of other indiscreet questions, which I answered in my best diplomatic manner. He informed me that he had something very particular to communicate to the General, and I entertained him with accounts of the bombardment, showing him the traces of it, and expatiating about the infamy of it, and the pitiable figure the representatives of the "civilized" nations played in the whole affair. Thus we arrived at the Piazza Pretorio and found the General on the platform of the large fountain. I presented my companion, who took GARIBALDI aside and congratulated him, in the name of his Government, on the happy success of his expedition, assuring him of the sympathies of France, and displaying great eloquence, which I suspect was lost on the straightforward soldier in his red flannel shirt, who, although no diplomat, has a keen appreciation of human nature.

EFFECT OF THE VICTORY ON THE PEOPLE.

The taking of Palermo has had decidedly its effect on the country around. There is no end of the *squadre* which are approaching in all directions and hovering about the Regii. As soon as these latter had left Monreale the insurgents in tha neighborhood descended to occupy it as well as San Martino. All about Piana and Corleone they are swarming and skirmishing, so that the column of 1,500 or 1,600 men which has been sent in that direction is rather compromised. They hoped to destroy GARIBALDI and his partisans, and the fate they prepared for them may await themselves.

But while this the general march of events is decidedly favorable, I must say the Palermitans are scarcely up to the mark. They are all well-intentioned, but they are distressingly indolent, and want that general coöperation which is most calculated to insure success. There is no initiative or activity on their part, and their sole occupation seems to be to invent and spread rumors. Not a quarter of an hour passes without some fellow or other coming in, out of breath, and announcing the advance of the royal troops; now they are from one, now from the other side. Above all, horses and cavalry seem to be the nightmare of the Palermitans. They see the solitary regiment of Neapolitan cavalry everywhere. It is in vain that their noses are thrust against the barricades with which the whole town is blocked up; they *will* see the cavalry. But, although they are thus haunted by the royal troops, few seem to think that they ought to do something for themselves—making preparations for the defence of their houses and streets, and being always ready to meet an attack. It never occurs to them, as it did to the Lombards last year, that it is their duty to think day and night how to alleviate the sufferings of those who bleed in their cause. It is not the want of will, but a deficiency in acting otherwise than by order. The only thing which they do spontaneously is to cry "*Evviva*," and promenade the streets espar for news and gossip.

The irregulars are decidedly improving. They are getting a taste for barricade and street fighting; they still blaze away their ammunition in a frantic manner, but they are beginning to keep to their posts, and even to advance if not too much exposed. This is our advantage in these street fights; the longer they last the more they increase the confidence of the irregulars and destroy the discipline of the regular troops.

Every hour brings new proofs of this in the shape of prisoners and deserters from the Neapolitan forces. With those taken in the hospitals there must be above 1,000. There is an order from the General to treat them well, and there is no animosity prevailing against them, but so much the greater is, that against the *sbirri* spies, and "*compagni d'armi*," a kind of local police, who have committed great horrors. They are picked out everywhere, and brought up in gangs of five and six to the Committee, trembling for their lives; but only one of them has been killed hitherto, having been taken in the act of firing at those who wanted to arrest him.

The ceasing of the bombardment, or rather the diminishing of it, has brought people out into the streets again.

EVENING.

When I went to head-quarters in the afternoon, I found every one in a state of great indignation. Long after GARIBALDI had sent his consent to a suspension of arms, the bombardment from the Castello was continued. Nay, the Neapolitans had continued firing on the advanced posts, although strict orders from GARIBALDI had prevented the patriots from answering. Taking advantage of this quiescence on the side of the latter, tha Neapolitans had burnt some houses and taken possession of some barricades which flanked theirs in the Piazza Reale. Several Cacciatori were killed and wounded. The General was on the point of addressing a letter to Admiral MUNDY, complaining of this breach of faith, when Lieut. WILMOT called again on the part of the Admiral at 6 P. M., saying that as no answer had arrived from the Commodore he thought the General liberated from his promise. On this the order was given to retake the lost positions. A couple of ORSINI'S shells were thrown, and soon dislodged the Royalists. Half an hour afterwards Lieut. WILMOT called again. The Commodore had sent his answer, which was to the effect that the two Neapolitan Generals asked for the protection of the British flag in their passage through the town. The Admiral categorically refused, on which the Commodore declared that all negotiations were at an end.

The impression gained by this answer was that the whole negotiation was merely a feint to gain time and prepare for some movement. Every moment fresh reports came in stating that the whole Neapolitan fleet was in movement, with the exception of the *Ercoli*, the frigate which had been shelling the town yesterday. The two steamers with troops, after landing five boatfulls of their cargoes in the Castello, went off, one of them towing a gun-boat, and the other two merchant vessels. The general impression is that they meditate a landing of the rest somewhere, and a general attack. I must say it looks to me rather like a preparation for departure and embarkation of the troops. However, all preparations are made for their reception, should they attempt an attack.

TUESDAY, May 29—Morning.

The night passed quietly—so at least I am told, for I slept without waking once. The whole of the Neapolitan fleet left during the night, going out straight to sea, but in the morning the Commodore's vessel was seen to the east, in the direction of Termini, the very place where the Neapolitan troops embarked in 1848.

The bastion of Montalto, close to the Royal Palace, has been evacuated by the Neapolitans, who left behind a large 32-pounder gun. The force which occupied the Finanze has sent an officer as *parlementaire* to offer to ratire. The condition proffered by GARIBALDI was that they should lay down their arms. They refused to do this, and the 32-pounder is being prepared to make them understand the necessity of such a step. Tha fort has, besides, its water and its provisions cut off, so thare is no doubt that it will soon be brought to reason.

The supposition that the movements of the Neapolitan fleet are calculated rather to insure the safety of tha Neapolitan troops than to do damage to tha patriots is gaining ground every moment. That when I was at the Pretorio one of the captains of squadra stationed outside made his report—the Neapolitana cut off from communication outside, as well as from tha sea-shore. San Martino, La Favorita, Monreale, Parao, as well as the district towards the sea-shore, are all full of guerillas, harassing the Royalists day and night. They are massed in Porazzo and Santa Theresa, and have been trying to make a forward move both yesterday and this morning towards Olivuzzo, in the direction of San Martino and La Favorita.

Just about the same time a Neapolitan column appeared on the same road by which GARIBALDI had entered. It was provided with artillery and began to advance from the Ponte dell' Amiraglato, where they had been stationed, towards the Porta di Termini. In vain was the white flag denoting an armistice exhibited, not only did the firing continue, but the citadel began sending its shells in the same direction. Several of the officers mounted on the top of the barricades, and tried to inform the Neapolitans of the armistice. They were received with rifle shots, and Col. CARINI, besides others, was wounded. The Garibaldins still stuck to their instructions, and did not return the fire. Message after message came to GARIBALDI that they must fire or else abandon their position. The general was just on the point of taking the resolution that the armistice was broken, when two Neapolitan officers came in as *parlementaires*. They excused the affair as a misunderstanding, and that the column had not received the orders about the armistice. They were sent in front to stop the fire and arrest the advance. Curiously enough, during all this time the shelling from the citadel went on also, and surely the citadel could not be supposed to be without news of the armistice! Just at 12 o'clock the news came that the column of the enemy had penetrated into the town. GARIBALDI immediately, as he did yesterday, collected his reserves, and marched on. It was quite true, and Lieut. WILMOT, R. N., who had come on shore to bring the Admiral's consent to the conference on board, found himself in the midst of the advancing column of Neapolitans and the men of GARIBALDI. A shell fired at the same time from the Castello burst close to him, the Neapolitans leveled their muskets, and it was with considerable danger that he at last reached GARIBALDI. It was five minutes past 12. Mr. WILMOT brought the Admiral's consent to an interview on board, and a few minutes after two Neapolitan officers arrived to say that it was all a mistake, that the column had not received the orders.

The Admiral's boats are to be ready at 1½. I must say if I had been GARIBALDI I should not have listened to any proposals before the column coming from outside had given up the positions out of which it had cheated his troops. But GARIBALDI is incorrigible in his magnanimity. I am waiting to hear what passed on board, and hope to be able to tell you before the mail closes and her Majesty's ship *Intrepid* starts.

4 P. M.—The conference on board is not over, and all the boats are assembled round the *Hannibal*. The town is in a most excited state, the impression having got abroad that the Neapolitans intend offering a capitulation and free retreat to GARIBALDI. It is in such moments that you see of what stuff a population is made, and certainly that of Palermo is not of the stuff of which heroes and martyrs are made. Instead of throwing themselves into the houses nearest to the points occupied by the enemy, they ran about the streets discouraging each other.

4½ P. M.—The conference is over. GARIBALDI has come on shore, and is gone to the Palace with the two Neapolitan Generals. The French mail starts, and I must send off my letter without being able to give you the details of the conference. The report is, however, that an armistice is concluded till to-morrow at noon, and that it is, above all, with the view to provide for the great number of wounded that the Neapolitans asked for an armistice.

At any rate, you will not have long to wait for a final decision one way or the other; it must come in a few days. Neither party can hold out much longer. An epic poem could be written about what the 1,062 Italians and five Hungarians did in Sicily during these last 20 days; how they fought, how they marched, how they bore fatigue. If every Sicilian was ready to do the thousandth part of what they did, there would be no more fighting required. As for pay, the very word is unknown; most of those who came have means of their own, never ask for anything except ammunition, live on what they can buy, and seem almost to have forgotten what sleep is. The only drawback is that they were only 1,062 at landing, and that those who think themselves great in the Italian cause thought it their duty this time to impede most effectually all reinforcements. If one was ill-natured, one might almost suppose that they thought it a good opportunity to get rid of GARIBALDI, but they may find themselves mistaken.

LAW REPORTS.

Constitutionality of the Sunday Law.

DECISION AGAINST THE STADT THEATRE.

The Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. *Otto Hoym and Edward F. Harmann.*—This is the application for an attachment against defendants for a contempt in opening the Stadt Theatre in violation of an injunction order. The case came up for decision upon application, and the following opinion was rendered.

BOSWORTH, J.—On the 2d day of June, 1860, an injunction order was made in this action, and duly served on the defendant Harmann, "restraining and enjoining the defendants or their agents from opening the New-York Stadt Theatre for exhibiting theatrical performances therein, until a license shall be obtained therefor, according to the provisions of the act to create a fund in aid of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, passed Feb. 1, 1839." On an attachment issued for an alleged violation of said injunction, the defendant Harmann has been brought before the Court, and in answer to interrogatories proposed to him states that on the 3d of June, 1860, said theatre was opened with his knowledge and assent, and public theatrical performances were then exhibited therein; that he was the manager of said theatre, and did, on Sunday, June 3, 1860, cause to be given, and allowed and suffered to be given to the public at said theatre, a theatrical representation or play. That he was present in the business office of said theatre on that evening and attended to the business part thereof, as usual. He further states, in substance, that the defendants are joint lessees of said theatre for a term of ten years, which will expire in 1865; that they have always performed on Sundays when the theatre has been open; that it is a custom among Germans in Europe to attend theatres on Sunday evening; that the profits in New-York on Sunday average about the same as two and a half week-days, and if compelled to close the theatre on Sundays, it would not be possible for defendants to continue the business, their lease would be valueless, and deponent (Harmann) would be ruined; that the regular season of said theatre had ended before said 3d day of June, and as the theatre would otherwise have been unoccupied, they all got up a performance on that evening, and the actors were paid proportionate to the receipts.

From the complaint, affidavits and papers read or referred to in this proceeding, it further appears that a license to open and keep open the said theatre for theatrical performances for three months from May 1 to Aug. 1, 1860, was obtained by S. D. Ballows and indorsed "good until Nov. 1, 1860," for which $250 was paid; that on the evening of Sunday, May 20, and on the evening of Sunday, May 27, 1860, the said theatre was opened for dramatic performances, and a play or dramatic performance was on each of said Sunday evenings exhibited and performed therein, for admission to which persons attending were charged a regular stated price; which performances and each of them, by the provisions and express terms of the act entitled "An act to preserve the public peace and order on the first day of the week, commonly called, Sunday," passed April 17, 1860, of themselves, forfeited vacated, annulled and rendered void the said license. That on the 25th of May the plaintiff's attorney sent a notice in writing addressed to the managers of said theatre; that he was directed to take proceedings against them by injunction, to restrain their further theatrical performances on the ground that their license was at an end in consequence of the violation of the last mentioned act, which notice was delivered to the defendant Harmann, who immediately handed it to his counsel, then present in the office of the theatre, who read and explained it to him.

Defendant, in his affidavit in opposition to the motion for attachment, states he did not know and was not informed of the contents of the paper (injunction) served on him on the evening of the 2d day of June, but from its appearance judged it was a law paper; that he does not fully understand the English language, and does not and cannot comprehend the terms and technical words made use of in legal documents and papers; that he laid said paper aside without reading it, and did not read it until Monday morning, when he gave it to his counsel, who then told him that it was an injunction, and he must not open his theatre for theatrical performances, and from that time he has not done so; that he had no desire to violate said injunction, and if he had known the contents of the paper served he would have obeyed it.

In answer to the statements of this defendant, Geo. O. Bartlett states by affidavit that he served the injunction order on defendant Harmann on Saturday, the 2d of June, between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and stated to him that he wished to serve on him an injunction order to restrain him from opening his theatre, and read to him the whole of the original injunction, and showed him the signature thereto.

If defendant, as he states, did not understand a word of what was so read to him, the manner of the service and the statement made by Bartlett should have induced him to examine the copy delivered to and left with him, or otherwise ascertain its contents and effect, before proceeding to do that which he was told the injunction order was intended to restrain. Upon all the papers before me it clearly appears that this defendant (Harmann) is guilty of the alleged contempt. His counsel, in arguing the matter, frankly stated that these defendants, and their associates, deny the constitutionality of said law of 17th April, 1860, and will not obey or regard it until it shall have been adjudged by the Bench that it is valid, and that they are bound to observe it. It is undoubtedly the right of any one willing so to do to question the constitutionality of any statute, and by proper proceedings to obtain the judgment of the Courts; but, until judgment is had, it is their duty to obey the acts of the Legislature, as they stand upon the statute book; and if, upon the opinion of himself or others that a statute is unconstitutional, he assumes to resist or disobey it, he takes the responsibility of paying the penalty of such disobedience, in case the opinion upon which he has acted shall not be, by the Courts, sustained. The question of the constitutionality of said law of 17th April last has not been argued in this proceeding, nor have the grounds upon which it is supposed to be unconstitutional been stated; but it is manifest that the action of the defendant has been, in part at least, induced by his opinion and belief that said law is unconstitutional, and a desire to raise the question of its constitutionality and validity in such form that it may be promptly determined by the decision of this Court and of the Court of Appeals, and I desire not to afford him the opportunity of obtaining an immediate adjudication of that question. And with that intent, and to give the defendant the benefit of an appeal, if he desires to take it, I do, in this matter, determine and adjudge:

First—That the said Act, entitled "An Act to preserve the public peace and order on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday," passed April 17, 1860, is constitutional and valid.

Second—That by the violation of said Act by the exhibition and performance of plays in the Stadt Theatre, so called, on Sunday, the 27th day of May last, and on Sunday, the 27th day of said May, the license granted to Bellows to open said theatre for theatrical performances for three months from 1st of May, 1860, was vacated, annulled, and rendered void.

Third—That the exhibition of any theatrical performance in said theatre, or the opening of the theatre for said exhibition, after said 20th day of May, without obtaining any license therefor, was illegal, and was properly restrained by the injunction order made and served on defendant on the 2d day of June inst.

Fourth—That, by causing, allowing and suffering a theatrical representation or play to be given in said theatre on Sunday, the 3d day of June inst., the defendant Harmann violated said injunction order, and was guilty of the contempt with which he is charged.

Fifth—That for such contempt the said defendant Harmann pay a fine of $250, and be committed to the common jail of the County of New-York until such fine be paid.

After the above decision was rendered, Mr. Stalknecht, counsel for the defendant, stated that the constitutionality of the law was not raised before his Honor, and that the only question which was argued was, whether or not the defendant was guilty of the contempt charged; and that he (counsel) had conceded, and now conceded, that the injunction must be obeyed whether the law was constitutional or not. Further, he had associated with him in the case Messrs. Brady and Clinton as counsel, and it was but just to them that they should have an opportunity to be heard on the constitutionality of the law, before that question was decided. He also stated that the defendant was indicted by the Grand Jury for the same offence, and that a demurrer had been interposed to the indictment, which would be argued in the Court of General Sessions on Monday next. On that argument the counsel named would discuss the question of the constitutionality of the law under which this proceeding was brought; and if this opinion was allowed to stand as now written, it might be regarded as a precedent by the Judges of the Sessions. For these reasons counsel requested that so much of the opinion be stricken out as related to, or passed upon, the constitutionality of this law.

Justice BOSWORTH stated that he thought no Judge or Court would regard the opinion in this instance as a precedent, as he had been careful to preface his remarks on that subject with the statement that the question had not been argued or regularly brought before him. He had only so decided that the questions involved might be taken directly to the General Term for the opinion of that Court thereon.

Mr. Cram then submitted a draft of an order.

Mr. Stalknecht remarked that the order proposed required the money to be paid to the moving counsel—an order he could not understand or consent to. Himself and client desired that the money should go to the poor if to any one, for whose benefit the action was brought; the Stadt Theatre was in the habit of donating the proceeds of an annual benefit to the poor, and the proprietors thereof wished this fine to go to that class.

Mr. Cram contended that the money should be paid into his hands, and claiming that there were precedents for such a course.

Mr. Stalknecht knew of no person more worthy to receive $250 than Mr. Cram; but still he thought it should be paid into the hands of some other party—say the Clerk of the Court, Mr. W. Sterling Yard.

The Court, however, approved the order as drawn, requiring the fine to be paid over to the attorney of the plaintiff.

Counsel for defendant then moved to strike out so much of the order as required the costs and Sheriff's fees to be paid by his client. This motion was granted, and those expenses directed to be paid out of the fine.

The defendant was then remanded into the custody of his counsel, who vouched for his further appearance subject to the order of the Court. Time will be taken by the defendants in which to determine whether or not to appeal from the present order. The order was made by Justice BOSWORTH, at Special Term.

Henry A. Cram, for plaintiff; F. S. Stalknecht and John Hays, for defendant.

General Sessions.

ALL ABOUT A STAND IN WASHINGTON MARKET—A PECULIAR CASE OF FALSE PRETENCES.

A case of much interest was tried, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions before Recorder BARNARD. James Brown, a well-dressed man, whose appearance of shrewdness and intelligence did not belie the charge made against him, was accused of obtaining $1,000 under false pretences, by the following proceeding: A Mr. Thomas Clark, residing, in February, 1859, in the town of Rye, Westchester County, having recently returned from California, with a moderate amount of the root of all evil in his belt, desired to make an investment, and for that purpose, having calculated his chances of success in the various trades and professions, by which men now-a-days contrive to grow rich, concluded that a stall in Washington Market would be a desirable thing to obtain. To that end he came to this City and consulted a friend, one Robert Onderdonk, respecting "the way to set about it." Mr. Onderdonk underlook to introduce him to a man who "knew the ropes" of Washington Market better than most men and as well as any. And the man who knew the ropes was Brown. But, according to Brown, when the conference on the subject was held, stands in Washington Market were like gold at Pike's Peak—certainly there, but hard to get at. Carelessly, Brown dropped a remark that he knew of one which belonged to a widow, a Mrs. Legrand, who might—but he scarcely thought she would—be induced to part with it, if the price offered was sufficient to tempt her to retire into private life and live snugly on the interest, added to the interest of the large sums deposited in the Bank from her earnings on that same very prosperous stall. Mr. Clark opened his eyes, and, as new another fortune to be made from that stand of propriety, and inquired the price. Brown couldn't exactly say. He would see the lady and ascertain her feelings in the matter; thought she wouldn't care to sell out; didn't know, but would try his best. Call again in a few days—say next Wednesday. Clerk called o' Wednesday. Brown had seen the lady; she was not eager to sell out—too much money to be made there—one of the best stands in the market. Clark wished he could get it. Brown wished he might, but the lady must again be entreated to consider the subject, and the difficulty was that she did not care to consider it. She liked the stand so well. At any rate, Brown knew that she could not, under any circumstances, be induced to yield up the "good will" and location of a fine money-making business for less than $2,000. Clark hahed and Clark hummed. It was more than he expected to pay for the location of a stand—much more. But then, as Brown said, consider the fortune that had been made there, and the reputation of the stand, and with that reputation the fortune *in future*, the piles of hills which the next owner would accumulate. Clark could bear the temptation no longer. Eve ate the apple. Clark determined to buy the stall. But, with a wariness that did him credit, he desired to conduct that important part of a business transaction—the paying of the money—with the lady principal herself. Brown agreed to meet him next day, for that purpose, and on meeting him, took him to e house in Reade-street, where Mrs. Legrand, a somewhat elderly lady, received him courteously, and frankly stated that her price was $2,000, and not a penny less. Clerk concluded to purchase, and offered her $300 to bind the bargain. But Mrs. Legrand had a soul above currency, and referred to Mr. Brown as the gentleman who, acting as her agant, was also to be her banker. So Mr. Brown took the $300, as subsequently he did the remaining $1,700, and Mr. Clark became the happy possessor of the stand No. 477 Washington Market. As an act of acknowledgment to Brown, he presented him with $20 for his trouble.

But it was disclosed to Mr. Clark, after a while—how, and in what way, did not clearly appear from the testimony yesterday—that this woman in Reade-street was not the real, *bona fide*, genuine and original Mrs. Legrand, but a woman whom Brown had persuaded to personate that lady. And it was further disclosed to Mr. Clark that there was a genuine Mrs. Legrand, who had wished to sell out the stand, and had commissioned Brown to dispose of it for $1,000, if he could get it. And the reader has seen how he did get it, and $1,020 to boot—or, as we might say, to booty—of which booty, it is fair to presume, the fictitious Mrs. Legrand, of Reade-street, got a proportionate share.

Mr. Clark, learning these facts, was indignant, and hurried to the law for revenge. He had Brown indicted for false pretences. The trial, after much delay, took place yesterday, and the Jury found Brown guilty. His counsel raised some legal point as a reason for a suspension of proceedings. This was immediately overruled by Recorder BARNARD, who, however, so far acceded to the request of counsel as to postpone sentence till to-day. Brown, who had been at large on bail, was preparing to leave Court, when the Recorder ordered him to be taken into custody, and conveyed to the Tombs.

Michael Comfort was tried and convicted of stealing 51 bags of corn from a schooner lying at the foot of Twenty-fifth-street and East River, on the 24th February. Remanded for sentence.

Charles Moses pleaded guilty to stealing a watch, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Case of the Slaver Falmouth.

The case of the bark *Falmouth* was brought up for examination before United States Commissioner BETHUNE, in the United States Court. George A. Lennox, the captain of the bark, Wm. S. Robertson, the first mate, and six seamen were arraigned. The first witness called was

Trevet Abbott, a lieutenant of the United States sloop *Portsmouth*. He deposed that he boarded the *Falmouth* off the port of Porto Praya, and found the eight defendants going duty on board as officers and crew; there were also three persons, claiming to be passengers, who spoke no English; the captain told him he had four passengers; when in the port the ship's papers were sent to Capt. Calhoun; I examined all the papers except the manifest of cargo, while in port: she was captured two days after that; I examined the hold of the vessel; it contained water and casks; there were 93 or 96 casks of fresh water, each holding 160 gallons; they were somewhat charred inside; she had rice, very fine looking rice; she had druge, viz: One box Epsom salts, one box flax-seed, one berrel containing disinfecting fluid, a large box containing coppers and furnace attached, a box marked "Tinware," containing round tin pans, 15x4½ inches deep—there were five dozen and one; she had lumber in planks and scantling, eight inches wide, and 12 to 15 feet long; scantling was from 2 to 3½ inches, stowed clear to the wings, fore and aft; water in barrels was also stowed each side of keelson; the lumber covered all the casks, two-thirds the length of the ship; there were thirty barrels of Navy bread and flour two and two-third's barrels of rum, sixteen tierces of rice; 35 barrels white beans—soup beans; 20 barrels of corn meal, and plenty of firewood on board. I found a chart of the North Atlantic and of the Coast of Africa, also, of Cuba and adjacent islands, also of Caribbean Sea and Bahama Banks; gave the charts to Capt. Lennox, as his property; had no conversation with the Captain about the boiler; it was 2½ feet deep and 23 inches in diameter, and would hold about 64 gallons; it was attached to a furnace at the time; the three passengers were allowed to go ashore at their own request, after arriving in the harbor of Porto Praya.

Wm. Hewitt, one of the crew, deposed that he was sent home from Porto Praya by Capt. Calhoun; he was employed as a blacksmith at the Government station in that port; in communication with the crew after they sailed from New-York, they all stated that the vessel was bound to the Congo River after slaves; he did not know the object of the Captain in stopping at Porto Praya; they took in there some fresh meat; the Captain had money which he saw him take out of bags in the cabin, while in Porto Praya; the bags were removed from a box: there were three passengers on board, but one of them took a regular trick at the wheel.

The case was adjourned to 12 o'clock to-day.

The West Washington Market Case.

ANOTHER POSTPONEMENT.

The People, Taylor and Brennan vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This case was again adjourned by Justice LEONARD in order to have it heard on Wednesday next by Justice INGRAHAM.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Petition of Root and others.*—Referred to John T. Hoffman to proceed under rule 67, &c.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Lennox* vs. *The Mayor, &c*—Injunction dissolved, with $10 costs.

BOCKES, J.—*Russ* vs. *Dinsmore. Howse* vs. *Dinsmore. Doren* vs. *Same.*—Motions granted with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WOODRUFF, J.—*Hays* vs. *Berryman.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with conditions to the defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

DALY, J.—*White* vs. *Sanderson.*—Motion denied.
James vs. *Stommurs.*—Motion denied.
The People vs. *Hildebrandt.*—Motion granted.

Court Calendar....Friday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 27, 29 to 37, inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part II.*—(Short causes.) Nos. 4219, 2365, 2723, 4605, 2485, 3429, 1659, 4805, 4815, 4001, 5029, 1353, 4430, 4424, 1946, 4268, 2896, 4766, 4824, 4889, 4306, 4048, 1086, 4498, 4529, 1488, 3109, 2424, 3946, 2350, 2560, 458, 4269, 4519, 4849, 4265, 4868, 2044, 4645, 4117, 4146, 1403, 5058¾, 2004, 2359, 5038, 4477, 4821, 4263, 4772, 4471, 4851, 2874, 4248, 4545, 4242, 2109, 4233, 3915, 1484, 2639, 4467, 4866, 4875, 4862, 3099, 3100, 3101, 3102, 3098, 4044¾, 1698, 4879, 1727, 4145, 4517.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Unchanged.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Unchanged. *Part II.*—Nos. 166, 10, 630, 560, 18, 576, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 21.

$2,000	U. S. 5s '74	104¾	200	Mich Cent. R	49½
1,000	do	104¾	300	do	49¾
12,000	do	104¾	100	do	s10 49
8,000	Tenn. 6s '90	92½	150	do	s60 49
1,000	N. C. State 6s	98½	50	do	s10 49½
3,000	Mo. State 6s	84¾	200	do	s30 49¾
1,000	Cal. State 7s	99	150	do	49¾
1,000	E. R. 2d Mg.	99	100	do	s30 49¾
7,000	E. R. 4th M. B	87	25	Ind. & Cinn. R	43
15,000	E. R. 5th M. B	62½	60	Mich So. & N. Ia. G. S.	27¼
1,000	E. R. C. Bs. '71	69¼	100	do	27½
2,000	Hud. R. R. 3d M.	91	215	do	27
5,000	do	91¾	50	do	s50 26½
11,000	Mich. Cen. R. 8 p. c. 1st M. S. F. C. B.	97	50	do	s68 26¾
10,000	Mich. So. 2d M. B.	48	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64
1,500	Ill. C. R. B	91¼	300	do	63¾
1,000	do	91¾	380	do	63½
5,000	C. & N. West M.	57	20	do	63¾
2,000	H. & St. J. R. B	73	100	do	b60 63¾
2,000	D. L. & W. 2d M.	101	350	do	s10 63½
18	Bank of New-York	104	50	do	s60 63½
24	Merchants' Bank	104¾	100	do	s30 63½
10	Second avenue R.	98	50	do	63¾
20	do	97¾	50	do	s10 63¼
10	National Bank	104	150	do	c 63¾
10	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	97	50	do	b60 63½
23	Penn. Coal Co	85¾	250	Gal. & Chic. R.	s60 61¾
150	Cumberland Pref.	12¾	200	do	s30 61¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	b60 82	250	do	61½
100	do	b60 82½	100	do	b10 61¾
300	do	82½	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	b60 30½
50	do	s30 82	400	do	b60 30¾
150	Erie Railroad	19¾	2100	do	30½
100	do	b30 19¾	350	do	s60 30¾
100	do	s10 19¾	34	Chi. & R. I. R.	69
100	do	b60 19¾	200	do	69¼
50	do	19¾	100	do	s10 69¾
50	do	s10 19¾	400	do	b60 69¾
200	Hudson River R.	48	10	Chi., B. & Q. R.	72
200	do	b60 48½	50	do	s10 72
100	do	48¾	64	do	72½
100	Reading Railroad	40¾	50	do	72¾
100	do	40¾	50	do	b60 73
200	do	b60 41	50	do	b60 73¼
350	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	13¾	188	do	73
83	Del. L. & W. R.	95	50	do	s10 73
20	do	95¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000	E. R. 1st M. B.	100¾	50	Ill. Cen. R. Sp.	b30 63¾
2,000	Hud. R. R. 2d M.	100¾	50	do	s60 63
3,000	Hud. R. R. 3d M.	91¾	50	do	63¼
19,000	Cle. & To. S. F. Bs.	75	300	do	s10 63
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	b60 90	50	Clev. & Pitts. R.	6
300	N. Y. Central R.	82¾	100	Cleve. & To. R.	s60 30¾
375	Erie Railroad	19¾	100	do	30¾
50	do	s30 19¾	500	do	31
50	do	b30 19¾	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	b30 69¾
50	Erie R. Ass. Stk	19	100	do	s60 69¾
50	Hud. Riv. R.	s60 47¾	50	do	69¾
50	do	b60 48¾	50	N. J. Cen. R.	120
100	Mich. Cen. R.	49¾	150	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	s30 73
50	do	b60 49¾	100	do	73¼
50	do	s60 49	100	do	73
50	Gal. & Chic. R.	61¾			

THURSDAY, June 21—P. M.

The steamship *Asia* this morning brought from England and France the most important Grain accounts we have had since the war of last year between France and Austria. In its effect upon our markets, it is even more important, since the draughts likely to be made upon the supplies of Wheat and Corn in this country will find us abundantly prepared to meet them, which was not the case last season. The weather has been cold and unseasonable throughout Great Britain, and the London and provincial markets were all on the rise from the apprehension of an indifferent, if not a poor harvest, while in France, the prefects of the different departments were advising the Imperial Government to prepare against the probability of a bad harvest. Had not these accounts been previously foreshadowed, we should, perhaps, distrust the effects of a single turn in the crop prospects of the two countries, but as this is the second spell of stormy and unseasonable weather, and the supplies of old Grain in both England and France are admitted to be moderate, we now look for substantial orders upon our markets throughout the Summer months, if not through the next Autumn. This prospect is the more encouraging, as the West presents the most cheering evidence that the new harvest, now near at hand, will be an abundant one. It will be noticed from our Corn Exchange report to-day that a very large business has been done in Grain and Flour since the arrival of the *Asia*, and it is surmised that the same accounts were in private hands yesterday, on telegraph from the Quebec steamer, which sailed the same day from England. Over 260,000 bushels Grain and 38,000 barrels Flour changed hands to-day, the principal portion believed to be for export, as heavy freight engagements are making for London, Liverpool and Havre.

The Stock Exchange improved under the Foreign news and the previous impetus of yesterday in the Western Shares. To-day the demand was more general and included a good many of the Railway Bonds, part of the purchases believed to be for English account. The advance in Erie Shares is 1¼ ₩ cent. and Illinois Central 1 ₩ cent. New-York Central rose to 82¼ and closed that price bid. It will be noticed that a heavy business was done in nearly all the Western Stocks, and in all cases, except Galena, which barely supported the advance of yesterday, at better rates. The State Stocks were firm, but with no important speculation in any one description. The general market was well maintained to the close of dealings in the afternoon, the following being the latest quoted bids:

N. Y. Central	82¼	Toledo	30¾
Erie	19¾	Panama	132¾
Hudson	48	Illinois Central	63
Galena	61½	Pacific	89½
Rock Island	69¾	Reading	41
M. Central	49¾	Missouris	84¾
M. S. Guarsnteed	27	Virginias	93¾
Harlem Preferred	39	Tennessees	92¾

The private banking letters from London speak of some uneasiness about the English harvest, on account of the wet and cold weather, and rather anticipate, in any event, a good demand for grain on our Western farmers. There was more employment for money at the Bank rate of 4 ₩ cent., and the future of the market would turn upon the state of the harvest weather, which, up to the sailing of the steamer, was bad. An improved inquiry for American securities is also noticed, growing out of the appreciative market reported from this side, and the encouraging accounts of our growing crops. Several of these letters go so far as to anticipate a liberal demand for our Grain, for at least a year to come, expressing, at the same time, in view of the effect on our Western and other Railways, much confidence that, where their finances are not hopelessly involved, good crops and a good export demand for them will bring their stocks and bonds back to something like old prices. The following is the latest in American Stocks:

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.		Business.
Maryland 6s	96	to 97	
U. S. 5s, redeemable, '74	94	to 95	
Virginia State, 6 ₩ cent	82	to 84	
Do., 6 ₩ cent	83	to 85	
Illinois Cen. 6s, '75	77	to 79	78¼
Do., 7s, '75	81¾	to 82½	
Do., Freeland	90	to 92	
Do., $100 shares, $79 pd	41	to 39 dis.	41, 40
Do., $100 shares, all paid	55	to 60	
Michigan Central 8s, '60	87	to 90	
Do., convt., '69	86	to 88	
Do., Sinking Fund, 6s, '82	87	to 89	
Do., $100 shares	48	to 52	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana, 7s, 1885	63	to 65	
Do., $100 shares	19	to 18	
M. Y. Central, 6s, '83	88	to 86	
Do., 7s, '64	91	to 93	x. c
Do., 7s, '76	94	to 96	
Do., $100 shares	73	to 75	
N. Y. & Erie 7s, '67	89	to 91	
Do., 2d mort., 1859	67	to 69	
Do., 3d mort. '83, assented	77	to 79	
Do., Bds., '62, '71, '75	45	to 50	
Do., shares, assented	19	to 20	19¼
Pennsylvania Cen. 6s	91	to 93	
Do., 2d mortgage	90	to 92	
Do., $50 shares	36	to 36	
Phila. & Reading 6s, '60	78	to 80	
Do., 6s, 1870	70	to 75	
Do., $50 shares	18	to 23	

The Exchanges for Saturday's mail open at the enrrency for the last packet; London, 109¾@109¾; Paris, £5.14¼@f.5.13¾. There is an improved supply of merchant bills, drawn here upon the export of domestic produce; the freight engagements of Grain and Flour for Great Britain and France being large. For Specie, the export demand is also liberal for the *Arago*, on Saturday. We hear of engagements of Gold $600,000, and of Mexican and other Silver $250,000, with the probabilities of $600,000 or $800,000 being added to the former.

In the Money Market the supply at call is easy, and one or more of the private banking houses are accepting 4½@4 ₩ cent., on private stock collateral, while 5 ₩ cent. is called the rule among the Brokers. No change in discounts, which rate from 4½ to 6 ₩ cent., except perhaps less disposition to take six months' paper at the low figures accepted by some of the lenders of Money last week.

The following are the earnings of the Great Western Railway for the week ending the 15th of June 1860:

Passengers	$17,616 19
Freight and live stock	10,904 03
Mails and sundries	1,305 14
Total	$29,825 37
Corresponing week of last year	33,180 23
Decrease	$3,354 66

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the second week of June:

	1859.	1860
Passengers	$4,558 07	$4,266 65
Freight	10,177 79	11,368 13
Total	$14,735 86	$15,631 78
Increase		$895 92

The Chicago and Northwestern Road earned the second week in June:

From passengers, mails, &c	$4,728 80
From freight	5,930 49
Total	$10,659 29
Same week last year	6,523 74
Increase	$4,135 55

An important verdict was rendered to-day in the Superior Court, before Judge BOSWORTH, in the case of the Belmont Bank of Ohio against WILLIAM HOGE & Co., growing out of the hypothecation of the paper of the Ohio Banks by E. LUDLOW as Cashier of the Ohio Life and Trust Company. The paper was indorsed to the order of LUDLOW as Cashier in the usual way by the Cashier of the Belmont Bank, so as to make it negotiable, and was sent by it to the Trust Company, with instructions to collect. Mr. LUDLOW indorsed the paper in blank, and deposited it with HOGE & Co. as security for advances to the Trust Company. The question was left to the jury to say whether the bankers in New-York so advancing took it in good faith before maturity and for value. The jury found a verdict for HOGE & Co. The verdict is of importance, as being the first of the numerous suits now pending to recover the value of the so-called "collection paper" deposited as collateral by LUDLOW with the banks and bankers in this City, and is well calculated to increase the security now felt as to the negotiability of commercial paper not restricted in its indorsement.

The day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's office was as follows:

Total receipts	$313,101
Payments	556,062
Balance	6,135,991

COMMERCIAL NEWS BY THE ASIA.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The demand for Money had been quite moderate, and the applications at the Bank of England were on a limited scale. On the 8th, however, there was a decided increase in the demand.

The Stock Exchange was very dull, and the funds were without any variation in prices. Consols closed firmly on the 8th, at 94⅜@95 for money, and 95¼@⅜ for account.

A French loan of £40,000,000 sterling was spoken of as probable.

A report was current that another effort was about to be made to introduce the long contemplated Russian loan.

The weekly Bank statement shows an increase in the bullion of £70,990.

BARING BROTHERS & Co. quote Bar Silver, at 5s. 1¾d.; Dollars, 5s. 2¼d.; Eagles, 76s. 3½d.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL Saturday, June 9, 1860.

COTTON—The Broker's Circular says:—The market continues in the same irregular and depressed state, and although the necessities of spinners have compelled them to come in to a somewhat larger extent little relief is given to holders, in consequence of the large supply offering, and prices must be again quoted at ⅛d decline in most descriptions of American. The sales of the week foot up 47,610 bales, including 770 on speculations and 8,280 for export. The business yesterday (Friday) was about 7,000, including 1,500 for export and speculation, without any improvement in tone or price. The authorized quotations are as follows:

Fair Orleans	7¾d.
Middling Orleans	7¾d.
Fair Mobiles	7½d.
Middling Mobiles	6¾d.
Fair Uplands	7¼d.
Middling Uplands	6d.

The stock on hand now reaches 1,358,630 bales of which 1,154,470 are American.

At Manchester prices are steady and there has been a slight improvement in the demand, both for yarns and cloth.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report Flour in better demand, and fair qualities 6d. dearer; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 27s.@30s. 6d.; Ohio, 27s. 6d.@32s. Wheat in improved request, at an advance of 1d.@2d. ₩ ceutal; Red, 10s. 4d.@11s.; White, 11s.@12s. 6d. Corn very dull and fully 6d.@1s. lower, without inducing business; Yellow, 33s.@34s. ₩ quarter; White, 34s. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. call Corn 1s.@2s. lower.

PROVISIONS—Beef in limited demand, and prices a shade easier. Pork steady in price, but dull. Becon in moderate demand, at previous rates. Lard has been in more request, with sales at 57s.@59e. Tallow —A fair business has been done, at 52s.@54s. for North American.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' circular reports: Ashes in merely retail demand, at 28s. 6d.@29s. for Pots, and 31s.@32s. 6d. for Pearls. Sugars dull and favoring buyers. Coffee steady, and low sorts rather better. Rice firm, and in good request; sales of Carolina at 24s. Bark inactive. Fish Oils without alteration. Linseed Oil quiet, 28s. 6d.@29s. Resin quiet and unchanged; common, 4s. 5d.@4s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine dull, at 34s. 3d.@34s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report: WHEAT quiet, 1s.@2s. dearer; White, 54s.@59s.; Red. 52s.@56s.; FLOUR 28s.@31s. INDIAN dull; Bars and Reils, £5 5s.@£5 10s.; Scotch Pig, 53s. SUGAR dull, end 6d. lower. TEAS heavy, and rather easier; Congou

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail-steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash in variably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LADY OF THE LAKE—LA CAPTIVE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR JAPANESE EMBASSY—THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE.

WINTER GARDEN—OLD PLANTATION.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—RICHELIEU—FORTUNIO—NOSAR QUESINA.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—LUCLINA. Evening—OUR OLD HOUSE AT HOME.

PALACE GARDEN—SOIREE DANSANTE.

FOURTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—ADAMS' CHINESE MENAGERIE.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY of OIL PAINTINGS.

SUMNER'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

SOUTH'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—CHURCH'S PICTURE OF THE WILDERNESS.

No. 765 BROADWAY—HUGHES' FREE PICTURE GALLERY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The leading feature of the foreign news which the *Asia* brings us to-day, is the brilliant story of GARIBALDI in Sicily. We transfer to our columns in full, the graphic and glowing Sicilian correspondence of the London *Times*, in which this story is told with equal breadth of descriptive power and accuracy of detail by the same accomplished pen to which the leading English journal was indebted for its best accounts of the last year's campaign of Italy. The conduct of the Neapolitan commanders and Government throughout this insurrection, now by their own recognition elevated to the rank of a war, would appear to have been unspeakably contemptible. It is established that the Neapolitan General at Palermo availed himself of the armistice to take up positions more threatening to the Liberal forces than those he had previously occupied, and that the cruel and cowardly bombardment of the city was only stayed by a menace of reprisals on royal prisoners from GARIBALDI. The attitude of the English Government confirms the position taksn by NAPOLEON, and makes it certain that the conflict between Sicily and Naples must be settled without the intervention of any foreign power. The heir of FERDINAND has indeed been virtually notified that the existence of his dynasty is no longer considered necessary to the "order of Europe." It is rumored that the Queen Dowager, to whose evil counsels the mad policy of FRANCIS II. is largely attributed, was on the point of quitting the Kingdom, and that the King, resigning Sicily as hopelessly lost, was about to attempt to save his continental crown by inaugurating a constitutional system. Great dissatisfaction begins to show itself at Rome between the Government and the crusaders under LAMORICIERE, who are ill-paid, worse-lodged and worst-treated. From the North of Italy we learn that a strong "outside pressure" is put upon the Piedmontese Government, to force it into a declaration of war against Naples. The official transfer of Savoy and Nice to France was accomplished on June 1. After that date the government of those provinces would be administered in the name of the Emperor NAPOLEON, and the *Domine salvum fac imperatorem* would be chanted in the churches. France and Russia, as a proof of their moderation, had promised to aid England and Prussia in helping the Sultan to carry out his proposed inquiry into the state of the Turkish Christians. But no serious results were expected from this inquiry, and the grave difficulties of the Turkish question were regarded as only adjourned for a few months at farthest.

The Senate yesterday concurred in the House bill to establish a mail six times a week overland from Sacramento to Portland, Oregon. Twenty thousand copies of the Harper's Ferry Report were ordered to be printed. The report from the Conference Committee on the Navy Appropriation bill, in relation to the disagreeing votes, was agreed to, and the bill passed. The Committee of Conference on the Civil Appropriation bill agreed to restore Capt. MEIGS to the superintendency of the Washington Aqueduct. A message was received from the House, announcing the death of Mr. SCHWARTZ, Representative from Pennsylvania. Mr. CAMERON offered the customary resolutions of condolence and sympathy, and was followed by Messrs. SEWARD and SUMNER. The Senate then adjourned. The House yesterday concurred in the Senate's amendment providing for the punishment of United Ststes Marshals and their deputies, who permit the escape of prisoners in their custody, the punishment being a fine of $2,000, or imprisonment not exceeding two years. Various other amendments from the Senate were concurred in, when the death of Mr. SCHWARTZ was announced, and the usual resolutions adopted. A Committee was appointed to accompany the remains to the place of interment.

The Baltimore Convention accomplished nothing yesterday. The Committee on Wednesday made its report, recommending the admission of the Douglas delegates from Louisiana and Alabama, and portions of the contesting delegations from other States. A minority report was made in the anti-Douglas interest. The Convention found it impossible to act upon these reports, partly because the New-York delegation was not prepared to vote, and partly on account of the passionate temper of the dslegatss. It accordingly adjourned until this morning. Meantime, it is said that the Nsw-York delegation has decided to support the majority report, so far as Louisiana and Alabama are concerned—and it is believed that this report will be adopted—that the Southern delegates, with some others, will secede, and that DOUGLAS will be nominated by those who remain. The seceders will probably select Gen. LANE as their candidate. The proceedings were interrupted yesterday by a very disgraceful personal altercation between Mr. MONTGOMERY and JESSE RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, which was followed up by a collision in the streets.

We have a story of the recognition of I. V. FOWLER at Pike's Peak, his acknowledgment of his identity and his subsequent departure for Utah. The story is given in dstail, and has the air of being true, though we are not inclined to place implicit confidence in it.

The Court of Pardons met at Trenton, N. J., yesterday, for the purpose of considering the application of HARDEN. After having sat with closed doors from 3 o'clock until 6, they came to the unanimous conclusion to reject the application. The question of a reprievs remains with the Governor, and has not yet been considered. Unless the Governor does interfere, HARDEN will be hung on the 28th inst.

The United States steamer *Walker* was run into yesterday morning off Absecom, by an unknown schooner. She sank in 30 minutes. The Captain, officers, and forty men, were saved in boats. The rest, about twenty in number, are missing.

The examination in the case of the slave-bark *Falmouth* is progressing before United States Commissioner BEIDEHAM. Lieut ABBOT, who came home with the bark, testified as to the character of the cargo. Every appliance of the slave traffic was found on board. The case is still on. In the case of the schooner *Marguerite*, seized on Wednesday while leaving port, LEWIS VIENNA yesterday appeared before the United States Commissioner and gave bonds as her owner, and she will be allowed to proceed.

A singular case of obtaining money under false pretences was tried yesterday in the General Sessions, before Recorder BARNARD, in which JAMES BROWN was the defendant. A returned Californian, named CLARK, being desirous of purchasing a stand in Washington Market, through the agency of a friend employed BROWN to negotiate for the purchase of one. Some little difficulty seemed to lie in the way, but at length BROWN informed Mr. CLARK that stand No. 477 might possibly be had, though the proprietor, a widow lady, named LEGRAND, was by no means anxious to part with it. Finally, CLARK was introduced by BROWN to a supposititious Mrs. LEGRAND, who named $2,000 as the price, which CLARK consented to pay. It was afterwards discovered that the real Mrs. LEGRAND had only asked $1,000 for the stand, and was eager to sell it at that price, and that she had employed BROWN as her agent to sell it. BROWN and the other woman, it is presumed, pocketed the difference between them. The Jury found BROWN guilty. On application of his counsel, the Recorder postponed his sentence till to-day.

Justice BONNEY, of the Supreme Court, yestsrday announced his decision in the Stadt Theatre case, fining the proprietors $250. He held that the Sunday law is constitutional, and that by their Sunday performances defendants forfeited their license, and hence were properly enjoined from giving further performances until a new license was obtained.

The third day's races on the Fashion Course took place yesterday—*Throgsneck* beating *Irone* in the three-mile race; and *Rosa Bonheur* beating *Pauline* and *Starbeam* in three straight heats of one mile each. To-day is the grand day for the four-mile race, the New-York Hotel Handicap and the Handicap for beaten horses.

The Japanese Embassy yesterday visited the Central Park, and through a happy arrangement made by the Architect-in-Chief, Mr. OLMSTED, witnessed the planting of a Japansee tree. They also visited Washington Heights, the residence of Mr. J. G. BENNETT. About 35 of the subordinate officers continued their shopping excursions.

An active business was done in Stocks, yesterday, and prices were generally highsr. The foreign news assisted the market, but ths previous upward turn in the Western shares was the main stimulant. No alteration in Money or Exchange rates.

The movements in Breadstuffs were unusually extensive. The export demand was brisk. With receipts of only 9,225 bbls. Flour, 16,606 bushels Wheat, and 22,202 bushels Corn,—sales were reported of 38,070 bbls. Flour, 210,000 bushels Wheat and 55,000 bushels Corn. Prices of Flour and Wheat advanced decidedly; and Corn was also dearer. The freight engagements of Breadstuffs were likewise heavy. The transactions in Provisions and Groceries were generally limited, as were those in Metals, Tallow, Fish Oils and Whisky. A somewhat livelier business was reported in Cotton, Hay, Hops, and Rice.

The Anglo-French Alliance in the East.

We are at last definitely assured, by official authority, that the Emperor of China has declined to comply with the demands of the French and English Governments; and that the long-expected collision of those Powers with the Central Flowery Kingdom has become inevitable. It is probable, indeed, that active operations on the part of the allies must have begun long before this time. About the middle of April the allied land forces in China, in number more than twenty thousand men, were on their way towards the scene of operations in the north, and the French had established themselves in the important post of Chusan, which they were fortifying as a part of their base of operations. It will be noted as a curious feature of the Chinese official reply to the ultimatum of the Allied Governments, that the Peking Cabinet seek to distinguish between the part played by the English and that sustained by the French, in the negotiations which were brought so rudely to a close at the mouth of the Pei-ho. It is evident that the Mandarin Court is kept much more clearly informed of the political and diplomatic movements of Europe than might be expected of so dignified and self-centred a body. The "great Emperor, always full of compassion for strangers," would gladly see France imitate towards her ally in the East the course pursued towards herself by England in the affairs of Italy and of Europe. But any hopes of such a result, if any were ever seriously cherished even at Peking, were simply puerile. The action of Baron GROS, and the conduct of the French force, which, although comparately insignificant in numbers, yet led in the attack on the forts of the Pei-ho, bound France to the quarrel of England in China. However ill-advised the diplomacy of Mr. BRUCE may have been judged by the Cabinet of the Tuileries to have been, NAPOLEON could not in honor, nor perhaps in policy, decline to accept its consequences. France must join England in forcing compliance with the treaties of Tien-tsin, as England understands them, from the Celestial authorities. Perhaps some compensation for this necessary expenditure of French blood and treasure may be found in the restraints which a concert of action with France in the East must impose upon the conduct of England in Europe. It will not be easy for any British Government to throw difficulties in the way of the Napoleonic policy in Italy or Turkey while the armies of VICTORIA are contending side by side with the armies of NAPOLEON in China.

As for the prospects of the struggle now recommenced, in their bearing upon the future of China herself, it is not possible to dissimulate their gravity and importance. To suppose that the Chinese forces, were they openly officered by the Russian gray-coats whom excited Englishmen were so sure they descried behind the Pei-ho guns a year ago, can resist with success for any length of time the determined assault of two such Powers as England and France, is idle. If the Zouaves and the Highlanders are ordered to go to Peking, to Peking they will go. Whether they will find the journey worth making, after they have made it, is quite another question. The chronic existence of organized rebellion throughout a great part of this most singular of empires sufficiently illustrates alike the solidity of the Chinese social system, and the impotence of its political machinery. To seize Peking and the Emperor, to abolish the mandarin dynasty would not at all secure the execution of the Treaty which England and France have now set out to enforce. As a Russian journal, the *Abeille du Nord*—always quick-sighted where the Eastern interests of Russia are involved—has already observed, that the only practical effect which can be looked for from an allied occupation of Peking, is the prostration of the Imperial authority over the strictly Tartar provinces, in which the social hierarchy and municipal system of China proper do not exist. Western China is far more dependent on the central power for order and protection than the sea-coast provinces, with which the relations of the maritime States are maintained; and the fall of Peking may well, therefore, be expected to embarrass the overland intercourse of Russia with China, while it will by no means guarantee the fulfillment of the commercial treaties of Tien-tsin along the oceanic border.

In this view of the case, it is very far from improbable that the triumph of the allied arms may compel the Government of the Czar to conquests and occupations of Chinese territory which might otherwise have been deferred for many years. For it is essential to the development of the Asiatic empire of Russia, now prosecuting with so much vigor under the impulse communicated to it by the opening of the Amoor country, that the frontier traffic with Western China should be uninterrupted. So long as the Chinese Government remains strong enough to keep the Tartars of Mongolia in order, it is not at all the interest of Russia to make broader her territorial phylacteries in that direction. If the Anglo-French think it necessary to paralyze the Chinese Government, they must not be surprised to see Russia, however unwillingly, forced into a new era of Asiatic annexations.

Upon the commerce of China with the United States and other non-belligerent Powers, the march of the Allies upon Peking may have no immediate effects of a very disastrous character. Thanks to the decentralization of which we have already spoken, each province of Chinese China is a realm of itself, capable of the ordinary functions of civil life, even long after the head of the body politic in the north has been crushed. But such a permanent and radical change of supreme authority in China as the new foreign intervention is almost sure to effect can hardly fail to be followed, sooner or later, by the disruption and decomposition of the whole system. Had England and France chosen to act with the United States instead of attempting to dragoon the United States into acting with them, there seems little reason to doubt that the three Powers might long ere this have succeeded in regulating all past differences with China upon a satisfactory basis, and that an epoch of free and honorable commerce might have already been begun between the mysterious Flowery Kingdom and the Christian world, from which a quiet and subtle influence might have been diffused throughout the Chinese Empire, far more likely to conciliate its progress with its peace, than any impressions of merely irresistible power made upon the Chinese mind by the soldiers and the sailors of the West.

Without pretending now to discuss the causes of our success, we certainly have a right to feel much more satisfaction with our own diplomacy in the Far East than either France or England can take in theirs. With no abnegation of national spirit, and no sacrifice of national self-respect, we have achieved without a blow in China all that was necessary to put us upon a safe and desirable footing in our relations with that country. In like manner we have opened the gates of long inaccessible Japan to the civilization of Christendom. And it may prove to be most fortunate alike for Japan and for Europe, that the United States are at this moment represented at Jeddo by so wise and capable a diplomatist as Mr. HARRIS. The old story of Europe in the East has evidently begun again in Japan. Once more we have foreigners trampling on the customs and invading the rights of a race which they regard as inferior. Once more we have the Oriental conservatives, the "Know-Nothings" of Niphon, resenting the intrusion of the strangers, and profiting by their misconduct to excite against them the passions of the people. It may well be that to the confidence which the policy of America has inspired, and to the judgment of the American Minister, it will be due that the drama now culminating to its *dénouement* in China shall be arrested in Japan before the curtain has fallen upon its opening act.

Contempt of Court.

Another contempt case has been "settled," by allowing the delinquents to go scot free. We have already stated that in the case of TOWNSEND *vs.* GRAY, during an examination in supplemental proceedings before the Supreme Court, the plaintiff's counsel threatened to strike the judgment debtor; whereupon the latter informed the lawyer that, if he did so, he would "cut his guts out." To this elegant menace the counsellor replied by drawing a pistol, which it seems he carries in his practice. The matter was then brought before Judge BONNEY as a "contempt of Court," and he ordered affidavits to be prepared in support of the charge. We were in hopes that the summary punishment of both the participants in the outrage would have indicated the desire of the Court to purify, in some degree, the manners of the Bar. On Monday, however, Judge BONNEY was informed that the matter was "settled," and he accordingly dismissed it.

But the offence committed was not an offence committed by ons of the parties against the other. It was an offence against the Court, and solely against the Court. When two persons in Court threaten to murder and dismember one another, during a judicial proceeding, it is an outrage on the common sense of the public to inform us that it is a private quarrel, which they may compromise at their leisure. No one cares a straw what their feelings in the matter may be. A lawyer who carries concealed weapons in Court, and a suitor who proposes to "cut guts out," are not persons in whose quarrels any decent man feels any interest. But we have the strongest possible interest in the maintenance of order, dignity and decorum in Courts of Justice, and we protest emphatically against allowing it to depend on the negotiations and reconciliations of any two persons who may be guilty of such an offence. The only contempt which can be "settled" with justice to the public, is the technical contempt which consists in failure to obey an order or injunction issued in the course of a civil suit. But threats of violence and filthy language during a judicial proceeding are matters between the delinquents and the State, which the Court is bound to punish. Judge BONNEY's course is very like that which has long been pursued in the House of Representatives with reference to disorderly language in debate, until Mr. SHERMAN inaugurated a reform. Members were allowed to call names, and threaten personal violence to any extent they pleased, while the Speaker and the House looked on in silence, and the two belligerents were left to "settle" it amongst themselves.

The old parliamentary rule, that ruffianly conduct and disorderly language are offences not against the individual member at whom they are directed, but against the House itself, and that no "settlement" can be made with anybody but the House, seemed to have been totally forgotten, till Mr. SHERMAN revived it, and stood by it until it was enforced in HOUSTON's case. Our Judges in New-York are, in like manner, weekly, if not daily, in the habit of looking quietly on while counsel and suitors interchange language in their presence which would disgrace a fourth-rate bar-room, and unless the parties come to blows, they never think of interfering. That the people's Courts of Justice have any dignity to protect, or that the wagging of a bully's foul tongue in front of the Bench is the least disrespectful, never seems to enter their heads. But there is nobody who has the faintest conception of what a Judge's office is, who will not agree with us in thinking that every Judge, who allows blackguards to insult the court in their language and their acts with impunity, is guilty of a gross neglect of duty; and it is grosser and more unpardonable in New-York than in any other city in the Union, because in no other city have the tribe of such persons become so reckless and defiant.

Judge BONNEY's reason for letting the matter go by so lightly—his "not having witnessed the [illegible] of what [illegible] would be a [illegible] in a magistrate—shows the contempt clearly did not deserve of the power of punishing it, as was shown by his ordering it to be proved by affidavit. And if he could take cognizance of it, whether it occurred in his presence or not, in granting the application for a dismissal, "not having witnessed it," is about as sensible and logical as if he had granted it, because the Japanese are in town.

The Progress of the Age.

The telegraph brought us the news from Richmond, Va., yesterday morning that EDWIN ROBINSON, President of the Washington and Richmond Railroad, had voluntarily confessed a fraudulent appropriation of the funds of the company, to a large amount, and awaited an investigation. In these days of speculation and defalcation this is nothing very extraordinary. But the telegram adds—"His conduct in this affair is highly honorable, and he is much respected."

If this be a fair rendering of the public sentiment of that locality, either its morals or its logic are sadly at fault. How a man's conduct can be highly honorable in robbing a corporation over which he presided it is difficult to see, and why he should be much respected in consequence thereof, is still harder to comprehend. The only palliation of his conduct which has so far come to light, is his confessing what was sure to leak out before long in spite of him. But if the Richmond public comes to consider an avowal of guilt all that is necessary to wipe it out, we can safely predict that not a till in the town will long remain safe. All the knaves will forthwith appropriate everything they can lay their hands on, and then magnanimously "own up," and bring tears of sympathy to the eyes of their victims. When a man loses his purse, the thief will call on him, offer an explanation of the circumstances under which he took it, and feel hurt if he is not asked to stay to dinner.

The great "defaulters"—the REDPATHS and PULLINORS and FOWLERS—who operate on a large scale in the funds of wealthy corporations, are fast taking the place in the popular estimation of the bold highwaymen of the last century. They are being clothed with the romantic interest which deeds of daring once flung round the Dick Turpins and Jack Sheppards. The modern marauder, instead of "taking to the road" for the purpose of meeting his engagements, as the fast men did a hundred years ago, makes false entries, issues forged certificates, and makes up bogus balances. The blood-mare, and top-boots, and silver-mounted pistols, have given way to the check-book and bank-book, the easy chair and the writing-desk. Instead of roaming lonely moors in quest of belated stages, and extracting hard cash and gold rings from sleepy travelers, the modern hero sits in his office, and eases the public of its property without giving its nerves the least jar, and without eliciting a single shriek. His victim goes about his daily business, and is smiling and happy as usual, while his money melts away into the brigand's pocket, fills his cellar, and his stables, and his harem. The art of plunder has kept pace with that of surgery. The modern robbery is no more like the clumsy, uncomfortable, uncivil spoliation of 1760, than the modern amputation under chloroform is like the noisy butchery of the same period.

And when the race is run, and the deficit "can no longer be concealed," the public plumbers as pitifully over the defaulter as it used to do over the highwayman. It has no longer the fine figure, and handsome face, and bold air of the hero to lavish its admiration upon, as he swaggers along to the gallows at Tyburn. There are no hard rides and bold leaps to recall; no magnanimous surrenders of purses to poor widows, and inexorable plunder of great lords and fat bishops to be remembered with approving condemnation; but there are the robber's high standing in the community,—his good dinners, his ready hospitality, his sympathies with misfortune, his regular attendance at church, his loans to poor young men, and his agony of mind "when it was all up with him," and divers other affecting incidents,—which in most cases, in the end, give him the air of an injured and outraged man, and make the bank, or the corporation, or the Government, seem a monster of iniquity.

The Pope's Own.

The Irish crusaders who are flocking to the standard of St. Peter and the Blessed Virgin, to battle—as the Irish journalists put it—beneath the "Sun-Burst of Erin," in green and glorious uniforms, embroidered with the harp that once, through Tara's halls the soul of music poured, are beginning to discover that the priest, who promises, is one person, and the Pope, who performs, another. We are assured from Ireland that the friends and relations of these valiant volunteers look on their departure with a "calm resignation," which is more creditable to the good sense of the bereaved than flattering to the self-respect of the emigrants. Ireland is evidently quite able to bear up under the loss of the flower of "fighting Tipperary," bent on earning the Pope's benediction and St. Peter's pence in the shape of silver Roman pauls. But Italy—even that small knot of fanatics who compose what still remains of Papal Italy—does not seem to welcome the exiles of Erin half so warmly as they are dismissed by their friends. We published yesterday morning the doleful story of some Irish recruits at Ancona, who fled flea-bitten and famished from the barracks of his Holiness to beg the protection of the hated "Saxon" Consul, and were very properly sent back to lie in the beds which their priests had made for them.

The London *Herald*, the organ of the Conservatives, the friend of despotisms in general and of Austria in particular, with all its tender-heartedness towards the "Irish Brigade" in the House of Commons, is beginning to let in some sad side-lights upon the ways and hopes of the "Irish Brigade" in Italy. The *Herald* lamentably sets forth the following life-like picture of Irish recruits at Ancona. There is a touch of nature in the "drunken imbecility" of the thirty-five who accepted their fate, which vouches for the exactness of the whole sketch:

"We hear from Ancona that out of forty Irish recruits who had lately arrived at that city, fifteen refused to take service, alleging that they had been deceived both as regards the cause which they were engaged to defend, and the treatment which they were to receive. The remainder of the party were conveyed to their quarters in a state of drunken imbecility."

The ignorant and intolerant Irish clergy who drove these poor wretches to their doom, by playing on their bigotry and exciting their greed, deserve something sharper than the scorn of all Christian men. For the hapless peasants themselves, while no voice can be lifted to question the justice of the retribution which awaits them, it is impossible not to feel [illegible] all classes of [illegible] Papal Sovereigns are miserably perfect, [illegible] malaria of the Marches, will begin for [illegible] that moral discipline which the bayonets of [illegible] Italian army will develope and complete.

The Scandal of "Tommy."

The silly and frivolous stories which have been manufactured since the arrival of the Japanese, about one of the inferior officers of the Embassy, are at last assuming a form which is somewhat worse than silly and frivolous. In one of our City journals the following statement yesterday morning appeared, to which we invite the immediate attention of the responsible persons in charge of the Office, the envoys and of our national reputation in connection with their visit:

"In spite of the well-authenticated attachment of the third interpreter to a Washington maiden, many stories are told of passions newly-formed, and intrigues without number. Rumor points to a promise of MARRIAGE as having exercised a fatal fascination over [illegible], and the moments in the hotel are quite numerous. 'Tommy' is to the reduction of many hearts [illegible], as the Prince of the Mikado has not yet visited."

The public have a right to know whether the building set apart at their expense for the entertainment of a foreign Embassy, supposed to visit the United States on business of national importance, is made to serve as the scene of a "legion of amours" between a Japanese boy and women of the sort who contract "amours" at sight with new-comers of all nations. The good name of the hotel itself, which is thus lightly stigmatized, is but the least motive which should impel those concerned to deal with this matter seriously, and at once. So long as it amused the people to think of "TOMMY" as a light, good-natured, lively lad, showing more signs of our common human nature than his grave, dignified superiors, there was no great harm in the effervescent twaddle with which the movements of that youth were accompanied on the line of march of the Envoys. But when we are informed that this young Pagan is subjected in a Christian land to the degradations implied in such a statement as we have here quoted, it is time for us to protest, in the name of common decency, against the toleration of such a scandal, if the facts are correctly given, and against the senseless and demoralizing circulation of such stories if they be purely false.

This is due not only to our guests and to our own character, but also to higher considerations. The officers in charge of these people do not need to be informed that there are but two classes of women who can be expected to address "tender missives" to strangers whom they have seen but once, or perhaps not at all, and with whom they cannot possibly converse. Women of loose life, in the prosecution of their hideous trade, and thoughtless school-girls, in the exuberant enthusiasm of their years, are the only correspondents whom "TOMMY" is likely to make. From the first of these classes it is the duty of the Christian gentlemen who are charged with the care of the envoys, to protect him; the second need protection for themselves, and should be kindly, but firmly, prevented from perpetrating follies which may earn them a blasting notoriety, and upon which, in after years, they must look back with shame and self-contempt.

A SNEAKING STYLE OF CHIVALRY.—A good specimen of fire-eating "chivalry" was furnished at Baltimore in the difficulty between HINDMAN and HOOPER. HOOPER struck HINDMAN a severe blow in the face, and then, in the now well-known fashion, instantly drew a pistol, which he held close to his opponent's head, and kept it there after he discovered that he was unarmed. The least movement to resent the insult on the part of the latter would, of course, have been the signal for his assassination; so, after trying to borrow a pistol, he was obliged to sit down in silence. This trick of beating and insulting a man, having previously provided the means of murdering him, in case he is maddened or surprised into resistance, which BROOKS practised so successfully in SUMNER's case, and which is now so common at the South that it has come to be considered a legitimate display of "smartness," is one of the most degrading of the many barbarous fruits by which Southern life—and, above all, Southern political life—begins to be marked. We might forgive its ferocity, its recklessness about taking life, the fiendish intensity which seems to mark all private animosities; but this sneaking treachery which of late years has crept into their management of their "difficulties," is one of the signs of the times which all sober-minded Southerners must contemplate with dismay.

Minor Topics.

—The season at the watering places is opening brilliantly, though the cool weather has made it some days later than usual. At Saratoga especial preparations have been made for an extraordinary influx of guests. The hotels have all been overhauled and refitted, and have accommodations for many more than the usual number of guests. Congress Hall has been made particularly comfortable and attractive, and rejoices in the best *cuisine* and attendance of any of the hotels. But, after all, the great attraction of Saratoga is the *Congress Spring*, which for seventy years has been yielding an unfailing supply of its delicious and healthful waters. There is probably no medicinal spring in the world which has contributed so largely within the same time to the public health. It is said that Saratoga can now accommodate comfortably 8,000 persons.

—The most conspicuous nuisance of the day—outside the City Hall,—is the measuring worm. Thousands and tens of thousands of these disgusting creatures spin down from the shade trees along the side-walks and in the public grounds, every sunny day, and render it a matter of some temerity, especially for ladies, to walk under them. Their prevalence in the city is doubtless due to the absence of birds,—and it has been suggested that English sparrows should be imported for the purpose of destroying them. It may be well to bear this hint in mind for future use. With the present month, we trust the nuisance will disappear for this year at least.

—In New-Haven a number of young men have been breaking into the chapel of Yale College, and stealing Bibles from the pulpit. It is lamentable to learn that such Biblical destitution exists in any part of the country that recourse to burglary is necessary in order to obtain a supply. The Bible Society should send a few leaves to that ilk for gratuitous distribution.

—The Paris correspondent of the Brussels *Nord* mentions a report that KOSSUTH had arrived in Paris. He has taken no open part in public affairs since the peace of Villafranca, but no one supposes that he has been inactive. His attention has been mainly directed to the state of things in Hungary. His family are in Switzerland.

—M. LEVERRIER, the celebrated astronomer, gave a brilliant *soirée* recently at the Imperial Observatory in Paris, to Dr. LESCARBAULT, the modest country physician whose discovery of a planet brought him into notice so suddenly a few months since. He is said to have a special genuis for astronomy, and to have studied it a long time with rare enthusiasm.

—On the night of the 9th inst., seven prisoners broke out of the Columbus Jail with a pewter spoon. This fact is unparalleled, although many have broken in by the aid of pewter mugs.

PRESIDENTIAL.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

Majority and Minority Reports of the Committee on Credentials.

ANOTHER DISRUPTION IMMINENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Thursday Evening.

The Convention has accomplished nothing yesterday. The reports of the Committee on Credentials are in, and serve to draw a line of demarcation between the respective factions. But there is too much bad blood among the delegates to permit business to be done, and an adjournment until to-morrow was carried mainly because it seemed impossible to do anything else.

The principal interest continues to centre upon New-York and the action of its delegation. The delegates have been in caucus all the evening, and they have decided by a vote of 22 to 27 to sustain the *majority report* on the contested cases of Louisiana and Alabama. That is to say, they will vote to admit the Douglas delegations from those States. If they adhere to this and vote as a unit, it will determine the result of the Convention.

Virginia has exerted a decided influence upon some of the New-York delegates, especially in regard to their vote upon the Georgia case. It is said that two-thirds of their delegation will retire if the decision of the majority report is sustained. The New-York delegation will vote for the admission of the seceders from Georgia.

Everything now indicates the adoption of the majority report without modification. This will be followed by the secession of a portion of the delegates and the nomination of DOUGLAS by the remainder.

The brag game is resorted to very extensively, as is usual on all such occasions. Mr. WISEMAN bet $5,000 with BRECKENRIDGE that Illinois would not give her vote for DOUGLAS. The latter took the bet and offered to make it $20,000, which was declined.

The Anti-Douglas men claim that CAMERON will leave the chair if the majority report is adopted. The others are perfectly satisfied that he will do nothing of the kind.

Messrs. RICHMOND, CAGGER and CRUSEN sustain the majority report. Dispatches are constantly arriving from Washington designed to influence the New-York delegates.

Immense meetings on both sides are held in the Square this evening. Both parties are speaking. WIGFALL of Texas, and LEAKE of Virginia, are very severe on the New-York delegation.

There is an abundance of rows, and two or three duels are in prospect.

Gen. JO LANE will probably be the candidate of the seceders for President, and HERSCHEL JOHNSON for Vice-President.

For the Associated Press.

FOURTH DAY.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 21.

The theatre this morning was densely crowded in every part. Three or four thousand were present. The large attendance indicated that a deep interest was felt in the proceedings.

Prayer was delivered by Rev. HENRY SLICER. Mr. DAWSON, of Pennsylvania, moved to dispense with reading the journal. Agreed to.

At this point of the proceedings a part of the flooring over the orchestra gave way with a loud crash, letting down into the orchestra portions of the delegations from New-York and Pennsylvania. The scene that ensued defies description, and is an indication of the constant stretch of excitement upon which the minds of all present are kept. Some rushed towards the platform, others made for the doors, or prepared to climb over the boxes. One large-sized individual clambered up to a window and dropped out, while others prepared to make an exit in the same way. Few knew what the accident was, and many evidently thought a general fight had commenced. Their action was an indication of prudence rather than courage. Messrs. LUDLOW and CRUSEN, of New-York, stood up among the ruins, and endeavored to restore order by shouting that no person was hurt, and explaining what the accident was.

After several minutes something like order was restored, when a motion was made to take a recess of one hour, so as to allow repairs to be made.

Capt. RYNDERS hoped at the same time some one might repair the injuries done to the Democratic Party.

Col. WRIGHT, of Massachusetts, on a question of privilege, said there were twice as many persons on the floor as were entitled to seats. He hoped the Sergeant-at-Arms would be instructed to clear the floor.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, suggested that all tickets be given up at the door on entering, and returned when going out.

The President stated that some arrangement should be made to prevent the admission of those not delegates on delegates' tickets.

When the hall was cleared, it was found that the centre of the platform over the parquette and orchestra had given way, and made a shelving hole in the centre of the floor.

No person was hurt.

The Convention took a recess for one hour.

During the recess the audience remained in, the Western Band playing several airs in the meantime.

The damage to the floor having been repaired, the Convention again assembled at 11½ o'clock.

Mr. CRAIG, of Missouri, offered a series of resolutions which he desired to read.

Mr. COOK, of Ohio, raised the point of order that the first business was the report of the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. CRAIG supposed he had a right to call for the reading for information. The resolutions were an olive branch, and he believed all resolutions relating to the Platform should be read and referred.

The President decided that the first business in order was the report of the Committee on Credentials. The resolutions were, therefore, not in order.

Mr. CRUM, of Missouri, took the floor to make a majority report. He stated before doing so that questions had arisen before the Committee novel in their character. It was the first time that a Committee on Credentials had been called upon to decide on the admission of delegates after a Convention had been duly organized and was in the progress of business.

A delegate from Virginia asked if this speech was in order, or the report? If the speech was in order, he was willing to hear it. If not, he did not desire to hear it.

Cries of "Go on," and "No," "No."

The President suggested that, after the reading of the report, the right of speech would be with the gentleman who presented it.

The report was then read. It recapitulated the proceedings at Charleston. So far as the adjournment and the resolution for filling vacancies were concerned, the Committee had found vacancies of whole delegations in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida and South Carolina, partial vacancies in Georgia, Arkansas and Delaware, and contested seats in Massachusetts and Missouri. They report in favor of the original Mississippi delegation, the admission of the Soule delegates from Louisiana, the admission of the original Texas delegates, the admission of Messrs. BAYARD and WHITNEY from Delaware, the admission of Mr. CHAPPER from Massachusetts, the admission of J. O. FALLON from Missouri, the admission of the contestants from Alabama, the admission of half of each delegation from Georgia, with half the vote of the State for each, but if either refuses to take seats, then the remainder shall be entitled to cast the full vote; the admission of both sets from Arkansas, the original delegates to be entitled to two votes, and the contestants to one vote, but if either refuses to take seats, then the others are entitled to cast the full vote of the State.

Mr. CAUM said the remarks he intended to make had no reference to the merits of the report, but were only designed to explain the unusual questions which had arisen before the Committee. They met and resolved to discharge their duties diligently and fairly. The spirit which controlled the action of the Committee had given him the conviction that they were men influenced by high principles, and had only one desire—fairly, faithfully and impartially to perform the duties imposed upon them. These remarks were due to the Committe.

Mr. STEVENS, of Oregon, on behalf of the minority of the Committee, presented a report in favor of the admission of Mr. HALLETT, from Massachusetts; of ——, from Missouri; of Messrs. BAYARD and WHITNEY, from Delaware; of the original delegates from Arkansas.

Florida, Louisiana, Georgia and Mississippi, and trusting the Florida delegates to take seats and cast the vote of their State in the Convention.

The report proceeded to say this was a question affecting the future existence of the Democratic Party as a national party, and reviewed the case, arguing against the right of the Convention to declare seats vacant, where States had elected delegates to represent them; even though those delegates had withdrawn, that withdrawal was not a resignation. The report entered into an elaborate argument of the case.

Mr. GIFFORD, of Maryland, on his own part, as an individual member of the Committee, agreed with the majority report except in the case of Alabama, in which case he reported in favor of the admission of the original delegates. After reading his report, he moved that the reports be printed, and that the Convention take a recess till 3 o'clock.

Cries of "No, no."

Mr. GIFFORD—Well, I withdraw it.

The minority report is signed by the States of Oregon, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, California, and in part by New-Hampshire.

Mr. KEUM moamed the floor, and was proceeding to state that he believed a protracted discussion would be unattended by any good result, and he should at a proper time move the previous question.

Loud cries all over the hall, "Now," "now," "move it now."

Mr. KEUM was under such obligations to a fellow committeeman that he could not now move the previous question.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, said that both reports agreeing on the seats from Mississippi, Delaware and Texas, he moved that the portion of the reports referring to those delegations be adopted.

Cries of "No, no."

Mr. CESENA raised the point of order that Mr. KEUM had the floor.

Mr. SCHELL, of New-York, and Mr. ADKINS, of Tennessee, raised the point that Mr. KEUM had yielded the floor.

Mr. KEUM explained that he had not yielded the floor. He desired to give way to the member from Oregon, but he only stepped down in order to hear a word a fellow delegate desired to say in his ear.

Mr. WATTERBURY, of New-York, urged that it was yielding the floor to step down to talk to any person on private business.

The President said he could only decide this point by taking the representation of the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. KEUM, on his honor.

Mr. KEUM hoped every statement he made was made on his honor. He only intended to yield the floor temporarily to the gentleman from Oregon, and did not mean to yield the floor for any other purpose.

Mr. SIBLEY, of Minnesota, inquired if it was not customary for one gentleman to ask another to yield to him temporarily for an explanation?

The President said it was, but in the opinion of the Chair such interruptions were all breaches of order. He decided that Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, was entitled to the floor.

Mr. PHILLIPS said he did not desire to speak to the question before the House. He had made a proposition which no fair-minded man would have objected to.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, rose to point of order. The gentleman from Pennsylvania was not speaking to the question, and was impugning the motives of the Convention.

Mr. PHILLIPS believed he knew how to speak to a question in order.

Mr. STUART—You said you would not speak to the question.

Mr. PHILLIPS—I said I would not make a speech. There appeared to be a great fear of even hearing a suggestion, in case its fairness should be evident.

Mr. PUGH—I call the gentleman to order. He has no right to impugn the motives of this Convention.

Mr. PHILLIPS disclaimed any such intention. He desired to suggest that as the reports agreed in the cases of Mississippi, Delaware and Texas, they should be admitted at once.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, said he had desired to say a few words on the reports, but the case had been fairly stated by Mr. KEUM, of Missouri, and he therefore moved the previous question. [Immense applause.]

Mr. GAULDEN, of Georgia, rose to appeal to the Convention.

[Cries of "Question, question," which drowned his voice.

Mr. AVERY, of North Carolina, demanded a division of the question on the reports, so as to take each proposition separately.

The call for the previous question was then seconded, and the previous question ordered.

Mr. COCHRANE moved that when the Convention adjourn it be till 5 o'clock.

Loud cries of "No," "No."

Mr. COCHRANE—I insist on the motion.

The motion was lost amidst intense excitement.

Mr. COCHRANE demanded a vote by States.

Mr. SPINOLA, of New-York—I raise the point of order that the gentleman from New-York had no right to demand a vote by States on the part of the State of New-York.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, moved to adjourn till 4 P. M.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, raised a point of order that the previous question being ordered, nothing but a motion to adjourn absolutely was in order.

Mr. DAVID REYNOUR, of New-York, moved to adjourn.

Loud shouts of "No," "No."

Mr. AVERY, of North Carolina—I withdraw the call for a division of the question.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania—I renew it.

The PRESIDENT—The Chair will understand the call for a division to be made.

Mr. RANDALL again moved to adjourn to 4½ o'clock.

Mr. STUART renewed his point of order.

Mr. LUNDLOW, of New-York, hoped a recess would be taken. The large delegation from New-York desired to consult on the reports.

A DELEGATE FROM VIRGINIA—I move that New-York have leave to retire from the Convention. [Laughter.]

Mr. LUDLOW—The delegation from New-York does not intend to follow a bad precedent. [Loud laughter and applause.]

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, rising to a question of privilege, said tickets were in the hall which are forgeries. He held in his hand both an original and a forged ticket. [Laughter.] They were overwhelmed by outsiders.

A VOICE—"Refer them to the Committee on Credentials." [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER did not propose to sit here under this fraud.

Mr. SPINOLA, of New-York—Will the gentleman inform us where he got his forged tickets? [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER—From a delegate.

Mr. RYDDERS wished gentlemen would give him some, as he wanted some of his friends to get in. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to clear the floor of all but delegates.

Cries of "No," "no."

Mr. GAULDEN thought the gentleman's fears of "Plug Uglies" unnecessary. He hoped the Convention would proceed with its business and prepare to whip the Black Republicans.

Cries of "Question," "question."

After further skirmishing, the Convention took a recess till 4½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 5 o'clock, having waited half an hour for New-York.

Mr. LUDLOW, on behalf of that delegation, asked further time for consideration. They were now in session, and begged the indulgence of the Convention.

Mr. BRADFORD, of Pennsylvania, moved a recess till 8 o'clock.

Loud cries of "No, no."

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, moved to adjourn.

Much confusion and applause, and cries of "No."

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, suggested that time would be saved by taking a vote of all the other States, and recording New-York when she was ready.

Cries of "No, no," "Put the motion to edjourn,' and much confusion.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, on a question of privilege, desired to know where the delegates here were to get tickets of admission. He desired that the present mode be changed. Tickets were given to others than delegates, and he could not obtain his through a third party, when it was known that he did not choose to hold any communication personally with the Chairman of the delegation. He asked that half of the tickets might be given to Mr. CASSIDY, of Pennsylvania, for distribution, and half to the Chairman of the delegation.

While Mr. MONTGOMERY spoke, Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, approached as near him as possible, exclaiming in an excited voice: "It's false; it's a base falsehood."

Mr. MONTGOMERY, pointing to Mr. RANDALL, said, "That old man."

Loud cries of "Order." Confusion, and much excitement.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, keeping the floor, exclaimed: "Am I to be protected against these insults?"

Fifty delegates rose to their feet and crowded forward.

One of Mr. RANDALL'S sons gesticulated violently in dumb show, and struggled to approach Mr. MONTGOMERY, who remained standing on the bench.

After several attempts to restore order, Mr. DAWSON rose and said:

Mr. PRESIDENT—If you will give me the floor I will get order. [Laughter.]

The noise then partially ceased, when Mr. DAWSON said he had used every personal effort to distribute tickets to members. Mr. MONTGOMERY'S ticket had been called for by a boy, and he had not chosen to give it to any but a delegate himself. [A voice—"That's right."] He therefore pronounced the insinuation of Mr. MONTGOMERY as uncalled for and untrue in every particular. [Applause and confusion.]

Mr. MONTGOMERY rose in an excited manner, but his voice was drowned by uproarious cries of order, and several persons endeavoring to address the Chair. All the Pennsylvania delegation and half the Convention were on their feet, endeavoring to crowd around Mr. MONTGOMERY, who exclaimed in a loud voice, "He lies,—it is a base lie, and tha man who utters it is a lying scoundrel."

Intense excitement ensued, and continued for some time, until at last order was restored, and a vote taken by States on a motion to adjourn, which was carried, and the Convention adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

ANOTHER PERSONAL ENCOUNTER.

As soon as the adjournment took place, Mr. DAWSON left the hall, in company with his friends—Mr. MONTGOMERY remaining behind. Mr. RANDALL also left the hall, accompanied by his son ROBERT. They proceeded down Gay-street to the corner of Fayette, and were talking there, when Mr. MONTGOMERY approached, accompanied by a friend. Immediately Mr. ROBERT RANDALL saw him, he left his father, and, confronting Mr. MONTGOMERY, struck him a powerful blow between the eyes, staggering him back, and covering his face with blood from the nose. Mr. MONTGOMERY recovered himself and struck Mr. ROBERT RANDALL on the ear, knocking him down, and was about to kick him, when a crowd surrounded and separated them. Young RANDALL was not hurt, and proceeded up the street with his father, who displayed much excitement. MONTGOMERY went into a house to wash the blood from his face. MONTGOMERY is a large, heavy man, and RANDALL is small and light-built. Some persons persist that MONTGOMERY drew a pistol, but this is not confirmed by any eye-witness, and comes from MONTGOMERY'S opponents. The collision caused much excitement in the streets, which were at the time crowded.

GEORGE MCHENRY, of Pennsylvania, is the bearer of the hostile message to Mr. MONTGOMERY from Hon. SAMUEL RANDALL, another son and Ex-State Senator.

Mr. MONTGOMERY has recently been defeated in a struggle for renomination to Congress.

During the confusion in the Convention, after Mr. MONTGOMERY'S remark to Mr. RANDALL, GEORGE MCHENRY, of Pennsylvania, at the request of ROBERT E. RANDALL, went over to Mr. MONTGOMERY'S seat and said: "I have a message for you. Mr. RANDALL, Jr., desires to know if the remark just made was intended to apply to his father or Mr. DAWSON.

Mr. MONTGOMERY replied: "Tell Mr. RANDALL to go to hell."

Mr. MCHENRY said: "I conveyed the message presuming you were a gentleman, but now discover that you are not. I denounce you as a low, vulgar fellow, not worthy of notice. If I had known you were a blackguard I should not have conveyed the message.

Mr. MONTGOMERY made no reply.

This led to the assault by ROBERT E. RANDALL. At the fight, Mr. BRYAN, of TEXAS, came up immediately after blows had been struck, and drawing a revolver from his pocket, offered it to young RANDALL. The parties, however, did not get together again.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 21—10 P. M.

After a very warm session, the New-York delegation have agreed to support the whole majority report, except, probably, in the case of Georgia, on which they may vote to admit the whole original delegation. This settles the question, and to-morrow, if the seceding delegates refuse to take seats, which is most probable, the whole vote of the States will be cast by the contestants, and DOUGLAS be nominated by a two-thirds vote.

New-York follows suit in the way of personal difficulties. A quarrel has arisen between JOHN CLANCY and WM. H. LUDLOW, the former charging the latter with treachery to DOUGLAS. Some warm personal remarks passed, for which CLANCY holds LUDLOW personally responsible, and sends him, to-night, a warlike message. Should this not be responded to, a personal collision is talked of by CLANCY.

Position of the Members of the New-York Delegation.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 20, 1860.

Out of the ten delegates sent from the City of New-York proper, only two—Messrs. JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Jr., and JOHN CLANCY—have seen fit to act in harmony with the sentiment and convictions of their constituencies of the State. JOHN COCHRANE is for HUNTER first, and for any candidate likely to be most useful to JOHN COCHRANE afterwards. EDWARD COOPER is honestly and earnestly in favor of Secretary GUTHRIE, strong personal esteem and friendship being his motives. Register MIERS would have voted with FOWLER had FOWLER been here; but the Register is now at sea, with only general leanings to to a New-York State candidate.

Sheriff KELLY is conservative, and would be content with HUNTER, BRECKENRIDGE, SEYMOUR, or any other man agreeable to the South. RYNDERS, SCHELL, and WM. N. MCINTYRE occupy almost the same positions, with the difference that MCINTYRE (Public Store Contract,) would prefer to vote for Secretary COBB, while SCHELL and RYNDERS have neturel bearings towards the nomination of JAMES BUCHANAN. Judge N. J. WATERBURY is not for DOUGLAS—is, in fact, vehemently opposed to him.

There are four elements in the New-York delegation—three hostile to DOUGLAS, and in favor of admitting the seceders. The first is a monied interest—the Guthrie interest—headed by ERASTUS CORNING.

The second interest is for DANIEL S. DICKINSON, headed by EDWIN CROSWELL, who appears, unhappily, to have lost his grip on the practical affairs of politics. DELOS NA WOLF is a strong man in this concern, but sees no hope for DICKINSON, and therefore goes in for DOUGLAS as his second choice. PAGE, of Syracuse, occupies the same position.

The third interest is for HORATIO SEYMOUR, headed by Hon. JOHN STRYKER, who has been playing star-engagements at Washington and all over the country as a man able to combine flasc, gunpowder and fire without producing combustion! He has not always been successful, and those who have seen his political fingers (with the gloves off) say they are badly burned.

Out of these three interests—all hostile to DOUGLAS—a fourth is growing up, in which Judge CHEPPIN is prominent, though his first choice is honestly for Judge DOUGLAS. This is the Judge Nelson interest, and Judge GRAY (in default of DOUGLAS) would push it actively.

The Douglas interest is headed by Richmond, Church, Cagger, Champlin, Clancey, Savage, Ross, West, Peck and many others too numerous to mention.

Coming down to the fact of the New-York Delegation, and of all other Douglas Delegations, it may as well be said that the leaders would, in all instances, be content to sacrifice Judge DOUGLAS to the "peace of the Party," if they thought they could carry the rank and file with them. But the first trial everywhere shows that the animals have seized the bit between their teeth, and are no longer to be restrained or turned. Fancy Dean RICHMOND, for instance, as a political coachman, with any quantity of red capes and a frizzled white wig, sitting on the box-seat of the New-York organization, and attempting to make one team of sixty-nine horses obey his will! The Dean is much too wise and good a man to try it—but suppose he did.

As things are, there can be no doubt that the leading men of New-York are for Mr. DOUGLAS, and will make a bold fight to accomplish his nomination. They may have individually other preferences; but failing to see any chance for their own particular favorites, their next choice is for the "Little Giant," whose strength they count upon to elect Mr. CHURCH Governor next Fall, and to give us a Democratic Legislature. DEAN RICHMOND and his men have behaved gallantly up to this point. Let them persist a few hours more in well-doing, and (though this compliment will read equivocally) they will command the respect of every honest (Douglas) man in the Union, and the everlasting gratitude of

NOBODY.

Interesting from Mexico.

PARTICULARS OF THE CHANGES IN THE JUAREZ CABINET—RESIGNATION OF SENOR DE TEJADA—THE WAR IN THE INTERIOR.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, June 15.

The schooner *Star*, Capt. GAMMON, arrived at this port this morning, direct from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 9th inst., one week later.

The news is of the most important character. The long-pending differences in the Cabinet of the Constitutional Government have at length come to a head, and just as their arms were everywhere meeting with adverse fortune in the interior, that Government itself would seem to be breaking up.

We have already recorded three or four Cabinet changes during the last few months, and now we have intelligence of the withdrawal of Señor LERDO DE TEJADA, the well known Secretary of the Treasury, the real head and front of the Liberal Party, and widely known, not only in Mexico, but in this country and in Europe, as a man of large intelligence, extensive information, and great financial skill. This event took place on the 1st instant, and has naturally created considerable excitement at Vera Cruz. The differences of Señor LERDO with the rest of his associates, and especially with the President, were of a political character, and have been, for some time past, well known to their immediate friends.

The last difficulty, however, and that which was the immediate cause of the resignation of the Minister, was as follows: Some months since, and soon after MIRAMON'S expedition against Vera Cruz, the treasury of the Constitutional Government found itself in an exhausted state, and the Minister with all his well-known financial skill, hardly knew whither to turn to meet his engagements. The expenses necessary for the support of troops in the interior, and subsequently for the defence of the city, had been immense. And, at the same time, the foreign commerce of the port, the only source of revenue, was in great part destroyed by this state of things itself. As for the trade of the interior, the opposing party long since took good care to have it entirely cut off. And yet, in addition to all these enormous expenses, it became necessary to make still greater, in organizing the now defeated army, for the purpose of carrying on the war in the interior. It was in view of this state of things that the Secretary of the Treasury proposed, as a last resort, the suspension, for the period of two months' of the payment of the foreign debt, for which nearly two-thirds of the custom dues were long since pledged, and have since been regularly anticipated. The proposition was approved by the President and his Cabinet, and that there might be no misunderstanding in the matter, finally submitted to Capt. ALDHAM, of H. B. M. ship *Valorous*. Capt. ALDHAM of course protested, but only for forms sake, as it was well known that it was the only course which, in view of the exhausted condition of the treasury, could be pursued. All went well so far, and the Secretary had already taken his course accordingly, when all at once he received a notice from the President *that the scheme must be given up, and their engagements with foreign Governments maintained at all hazards.* This took the Secretary by surprise; he was already compromised, and he, of course, resigned. An attempt was subsequently made to patch up the difficulty, but it failed.

As to Señor LERDO'S successor, we hear the name of Gov. ZAMORA mentioned most prominently, but it is very probable that its troubles will eventuate in the entire breaking up of the Cabinet, and the organization of a new one.

Of the war in the interior, we have nothing of importance, except the rumor that, subsequently to the unfortunate attack on Guadalajara, the retreating Liberal artery fell in with MIRAMON and whipped him. One letter before us adds that the Constitutionalists afterwards entered Guadalajara, which was now in their possession. But this is very doubtful, though it is very possible the Liberalists may have a turn of good fortune, after their retirement from the city.

Of their repulse from Guadalajare we have an abundance of particulars, but they really add but little to what we already know.

When the *Star* left Vera Cruz, the Minister, Mr. MCLANE, and Mr. STONE, Secretary of Legation, were absent on an expedition with the latter, Mr. MCLANE will go into the interior to spend the Summer; another says that should the treaty not be ratified, he will return home.

The final action of the Senate on the treaty was not known in Vera Cruz when the *Star* left, and everything was depending on it. "We are on tiptoe about the treaty," says a letter; if it is not ratified there will be bloodshed, confusion, failures, misery, starvation and other things beyond description and belief in this unhappy country."

OUT-OF-DOOR SPORTS.

The Turf.

FASHION RACES—SPRING MEETING—THIRD DAY—THROGSNECK WINS THE THREE-MILE RACE, AND ROSA BONHEUR WINS THE OTHER.

The third day's races of the Fashion Course, Spring meeting, took place yesterday, as announced, in the presence of a moderate attendance of persons, not quite equal to the first day. A number of carriages were in the areas, in front of the stands, and as usual, a number of ladies were in the ladies' reserved portion of the grand stand, as well as in some of the carriages. The first race was for the proprietor's purse, $700, three-mile heats, for which C. S. LLOYN entered Mr. P. MORRIS' *Throgsneck*, a gray gelding, 5 years old, carrying 111 pounds, rode by GARRY THOMAS, and THOS. DOSWELL entered *Irona*, a gray mare, 5 years old, carrying 111 pounds, rode by WIRDHAM WALDEN. The betting was in favor of *Throgsneck*, at 2 and 3 to 1, his form being considered as greatly to his advantage considering the state of the track, which was very heavy. His compact build enabled him to carry his extra weight over his yesterday's 93 lbs., with comparative ease, whilst the gray mare labored considerably over the soft ground, and was so badly beaten that she was withdrawn after the first heat.

FIRST HEAT.—At the start *Irona* led slightly, but was passed on entering the first turn and headed by *Throgsneck* three lengths in going round it. At the half-mile pole the gap was reduced, but opened as before and so continued round the three-quarter turn, and increased on the home run to four lengths, in which position the horses passed the score into the second mile. In going round the quarter-turn *Throgsneck* was held well in hand, and at the half-mile only headed the mare by half a length; this he easily increased to two lengths on entering the upper turn, which was extended a couple more on passing into the third mile. In going round the first turn *Irona* labored hard, while *Throgsneck* still kept a lead of three lengths, which continued nearly to the half-mile pole; here he opened a gap, which all the efforts of the mare could not close up: and he finally won as he liked, the mare being pulled up at the distance stand. Time, half-mile, 1 min. 3 sec.; 1 mile, 2 min. 5 sec.; 1½ miles, 3 min. 7 sec.; 2 miles, 4 min. 11 sec.; 2½ miles, 5 min. 15 sec.; 3 miles, 6 min. 19 sec.

Previous to the second heat the mare was withdrawn, and the purse was handed over to the winner.

RECAPITULATION.

Proprietor's purse, $700—3 mile heats.

1. C. S. LLOYN enters *Throgsneck*, (blue jacket and white cap).....1
2. THOS. DOSWELL enters *Irona*, 5 years old, (blue jacket and blue cap).....2 drewn

The second race was for a purse of $400, mile heats, best 3 in 5. For this THOMAS PURYEAR named *Rosa Bonheur*, a chestnut filly 3 years old—by *Glencoe* out of *Milwood*—carrying 87 pounds; rode by LEWIS STEWART. P. C. BUSH named *Pauline*, a chestnut filly 4 years old, carrying 101 pounds; rode by WINDHAM WALDEN; C. S. FLOYN named *Starbeam*, a chestnut filly, four years old, by *Glencoe*, out of an *Eclipse* mare, by *Priam*, carrying 101 pounds. As in the third race of the previous day, an auction was held for the sale of horses in the pools; the first choice was invariably *Rosa Bonheur*, at two to one against the field; *Pauline* being the next choice at two to one against *Starbeam* in a pool of $200.

FIRST HEAT.—*Starbeam* had the track, but *Pauline* jumped off with the lead, and kept it in going round the turn; *Rosa* rallied on leaving the turn, and took the second place from *Starbeam*, and by a sharp brush locked *Pauline* at the half, going round the turn, and into the home stretch only half a length in advance. A tremendous brush took place for the lead as they came down the home run, which ended in *Rosa Bonheur* passing over the score, with *Pauline's* head at her saddle girths, *Starbeam* pulling up for the next heat. The mile was done in 1 minute 58 seconds.

SECOND HEAT.—*Pauline's* jockey again led and took the lead from *Rosa* at the first turn, who collared *Pauline* again at the half-mile. It now became a scene of great excitement; as on entering the upper turn *Rosa* just drew clear of her elder opponent, who locked her again as they swung into the home-stretch. From thence to the score the whips were well plied, and a prettier sight could not have been desired (except by *Pauline's* backer) than when *Rosa Bonheur* passed the score with *Pauline's* head on her shoulder, *Starbeam* six lengths in the rear. Time, 1:59½.

THIRD HEAT.—*Pauline* again jumped off with the lead, with *Starbeam* second, and *Rosa* third. Their positions were reversed on going round the first turn, *Rosa* entering the back stretch a length in advance of *Pauline*, who left *Starbeam* the same distance behind. These positions were maintained round the upper turn, the ruck turning into the home-stretch, each doing his utmost to get the lead, and using the whip freely. On nearing the distance stand, it was the toss of a copper which would win, but *Rosa* answered the extra call of her jockey, and just put her head in front as they passed the score, *Storbeam* two lengths in the rear. The time was 2 min. ½ sec.

RECAPITULATION.

For Purse of $400; mile heats—best 3 in 5.

1. THOS. PURYEAR, names ch. f. *Rosa Bonheur*, (blue jacket and striped cap).....1 1 1
2. P. C. BUSH, names ch. f. *Pauline*, (blue and yellow).....2 2 2
3. C. S. FLOYN, names ch. f. *Starbeam*, (blue jacket and white cap).....3 3 3

This finished the third day's races. To day will be the Derby of the Spring meeting, for which the fine weather of yesterday, if it continues, will put the track in splendid order. The first race will be the New-York Hotel Handicap—given by the proprietors of that hotel—$250, half-mile dash, for which are entered: By C. F. Lloyd, *Throgsneck*, 111 lbs.; C. F. Lloyd, *Prophet*, 104 lbs.; C. F. Lloyd, *Starbeam*, 90 lbs.; Thos. Doswell, *Irona*, 100 lbs.; P. C. Bush, *Pauline*, 94 lbs.; and M. Ryan, *Trovatore*, 96 lbs. The second race will be for the Post-stake—$200 entrance, $100 forfeit, $1,200 added by the proprietor. The subscribers are F. Morris, John Hunter, Thos. and T. W. Doswell, and Thos. Puryear. The horses are named at the post, and it is certain that *Nicholas I.* and *Prophet* will be two of them; and one (if not two) more will be selected to start with them for the $2,000. The last race of the meeting is for any horses beaten during the meeting, for a purse of $300—two-mile heats.

Base Ball.

CHARTER OAK VS. EXCELSIOR.

The fly game is becoming more and more popular, as is shown by the increasing number of matches that are played in this manner. An interesting fly game took place on the Excelsior ground between the above Clubs, and ended in a decided victory for the Excelsior Club, thus reversing the result of the last game which ended in a victory for the Charter Oak. The fielding of the Excelsior was marked by a general excellence and freedom from missplays that is seldom witnessed. Mr. LEGGETT'S catching, PEARSALL'S play at first base, REYNOLDS' at short and J. WHITING'S at the third, were splendid exhibitions of good judgment and activity. The three fielders and second base performed good service, and the pitching of RUSSELL and CREIGHTON were most excellent. On the Charter Oak side, SHIELDS pitched well, but threw badly to the bases. VANDERHOOF played finely at various points, as did RANDOLPH at the second base. S. PATCHEN, CARROLL and VANDERHOOF batted well for the Charter Oaks; while POLHEMUS and LEGGATT took a decided lead for the Excelsiors.

SCORE.

Excelsior.	Outs.	Runs	*Charter Oak.*	Outs.	Runs.
Pearsall, 1st b	3		Vanderhoef, 3d b	2	2
Brainerd, 2d b	3	5	Randolph 2d b	2	1
Russell, l. f	4	4	S. Patchen, short	1	3
Polhemus, c. f	1	7	Shields, p	4	1
Creighton, p	4	4	Murphy, c	5	8
J. Whiting, 3d b	4	2	Piper, c. f	4	0
Reynolds, short	4	3	Phillips, l. f	3	0
Flanly, r. f	3	4	J. Patchen, r. f	4	0
Leggett, c	0	4	Carroll, 1st b	2	2
Total		36	Total		9

Runs in each Innings.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	Total
Excelsior	8	10	1	2	5	1	2	1	6	36
Charter Oak	0	0	4	0	0	2	3	0	0	9

UMPIRE—Mr. A. J. Bixby, of the Eagles.

SCORERS.—Excelsior—B. R. Kimberley. Charter Oak—P. Johnson, Jr.

Another First-rate Letter.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 18, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Yours, respectfully,

(Signed,) DAVID MILLER.

Ladies' Dress Gimps, New and Beautiful styles at LOCKITT, SON & CO.'S, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trimmings made to match.

Wedding Cards, Notes, &c.—These celebrated engraved cards can only be had at AVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st. See orange blossom wedding envelope, new satin tie for cards, and other novelties.

Hair—its diseases, change of color, and embellishment—treated carefully by GRANDJEAN, (40 years' experience and practice,) Astor-place, near Broadway.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!

GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., cut stantly on hand and made to order, Depot, No. 32 Platt-st.

Union of Life and Death.

PURE BLOOD GIVES LIFE AND THE BLOOMING COUNTENANCE.

Acrimonious humors are *diseases*, and when in excess, produce that miserable sallowness of the complexion which indicates a remote condition from health.

THE PRINCIPLE OF LIFE IS BLOOD;

the Principle of Death is Corruptibility, which generates acrimonious humors, whose accumulation in a human body is the occasion of every ache, of every pain, and of every form of disease. It is this principle which sets bounds to the extent of our lives; while it is kept under, we live; when it gains the ascendancy, we die. Such is the fate of man. A *medicine*, therefore, which will keep down this principle of death will aid us to reach our full extent of life, and such is

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

which are as harmless as bread, and only act upon and excrete parts in pain, and where acrimonious humors have congregated—causing their removal by the organs of the Stomach and Bowels, thus aiding the LIFE'S PRINCIPLE by purifying it, which is *the blood*. For 109 years they have proved infallible as correctors of disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, curing costiveness and spasms, whether from wind or nervous excitability, loss of appetite; sick-headache; dizziness and swimming feeling in the head, accompanied with an uncomfortable drowsiness, usually symptoms of Apoplexy or Paralysis; queer, tight, dragging feeling just above the diaphragm, generally most evident upon rising in the morning; and all the untold but felt symptoms of Dyspepsia, which BRANDRETH'S PILLS surely cure. These symptoms are generally allied with torpidity or sluggishness of the Liver, caused by the presence upon that organ of an accumulation of

ACRIMONIOUS HUMORS;

there BRANDRETH'S PILLS remove, and at once its activity and healthy action is restored. Their use convinces us of their goodness; the stomach regainsits power of healthful digestion; a bright, clear, cheerful complexion takes the place of melancholy sallowness; the light, elastic, springy step of health takes the place of the leaden, heavy tread of sickness; hope of despair; and all from the use of the Pills, whose blessings have to be felt to be comprehend and believed.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES FOR THE SALE OF BRANDRETH'S PILLS, No. 294 Canal-st., Brandreth's Building; No 228 Bowery; Campbell's, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.; also, No. 4 Union-square.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BOX, with full directions.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.

ASHCROFT & CO., No. 80 John-st., New-York.

George B. Sloat & Co.'s CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STICH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Removal.

BALL, BLACK & CO., in vacating their old premises, corner Broadway and Murray sts., will close for a few days preparatory to opening their new store, corner of Broadway and Prince sts., of which due notice will be given.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No 782 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.

HEGEMAN & CO.,

Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

To the Public.

Numerous posters are put up around the City, of ENSAS' WORKS for sale. The public are notified that EDGES' Dépôt is No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.

The Interest of the late D. L. Tuthill, business manager and partner in the late firm of Leary & Co.—(dissolved Feb. 1, 1860)—has been transferred to NO. 368 BROADWAY,

Where his friends and those of his sons can be suited with styles of Hats, Caps, Soft Hats, Straw Goods, &c., adapted to all seasons and climates. The present assortment of Summer Goods is complete, and contains all the novelties of the season. TUTHILL, Hatter.

Death to Vermin.

MAYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER,

EXTERMINATES RATS AND MICE, WATER BUGS, ROACHES, GARDEN PLANTS, &c. Principal Dépôt No. 612 Broadway. Sold also by all druggists.

Harry's Trifopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR, Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Kneecaps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

John B. Dunham.

OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS. Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st., New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No 505 Broadway, New-York.

If any one should ask me what, in our opinion, arrived at by an impartial test, was the best and most honest compound remedy for preserving and beautifying the hair, and restoring gray hair to its original color, and the locks to the bald-headed, we should, without hesitation say Prof. O. J. WOOD'S Hair Restorative. See advertisement in another column.—*Louisville Journal.* Sold by all Druggists, Dépôt No. 444 Broadway

Sure Cure for Piles, &c.

A new remedy for Bleeding, Blind and Itching Piles, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, &c. A liquid; warranted to cure; if not, the money will be refunded. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, Chemist, No. 77 Prince-st., Boston. Sold wholesale and retail by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and by all druggists. Certificates with each bottles.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wig is Entirely Novel. Partings unstainable; no shrinking, no turning up behind; Ladies' hair of every variety; a system of measurement sent on application. No. 370 Broadway, next A. T. Stewart & Co.

Tailor to the Embassy.—WM. H. SMITH, No. 145 Fulton-st. The handsomest summer suits in the City.

MARRIED.

PACK—BOOTMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, June 21, at St. John's Chapel, by Rev. Mr. Weston, Mr. THOMAS L. PACK, of South Norwalk, Conn., to Miss SARAH E., daughter of E. Bootman, Esq., of this City.

GOLDING—WAGSTAFFE.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 20, by Rev. C. T. Demarest, JAMES P. GOLDING to MARGARET, daughter of John Z. Westervelt, Esq., both of this City.

RENNIE—MANNING.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 20, by Rev. John Brash, JAMES RENNIE, formerly of Glasgow, to CATHARINE MANNING, of this City.

STRECKER—BENKARD.—In this City, on Thursday, June 21, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. S. H. Weston, CHARLES STRECKER to EMMA BENKARD, daughter of James Benkard, Esq.

LEFFINGWELL—HANKS.—In Brooklyn, at the Church on the Heights, on Thursday, June 21, by Rev. James Fells, Mr. JOHN E. LEFFINGWELL to Miss OLLIE E. HANAS, all of Brooklyn.

MAY—SMITH.—In Hadley, Mass., on Wednesday, June 20, by Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, Mr. CHARLES W. MAY, of New York, and Miss M. W. SMITH, daughter of Col. Ephraim Smith, of Hadley.

MCINTOSH—GROSSBECK.—In Albany, on Tuesday, June 19, by Rev. Dr. Rudder, ANDREW J. MCINTOSH, of Utica, to JANE PAUW, daughter of Stephen Groesbeeck, of Albany.

DIED.

AYLWARD.—In this City, on Thursday, June 21, JOHANNA, wife of John Aylward, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 106 Cedar-st. on Saturday, June 23, at 1½ o'clock.

BUCKLEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 20, of disease of the heart in the 26th year of her age, MARTHA ELIZABETH, wife of Lewis H. Buckbee, daughter of Adolphus and Mary Andress.

The friends of the family are invited

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waiting on table; has no objection to the [illegible]. Inquire at No. 187 Lexington-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waiting on table. Call, for two days, at No. 418 East 34th-st., between avs. A and B.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and [illegible], or chambermaid and fine laundress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen from 9 till 3 o'clock, at No. 418 4th-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Only reference.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY WISHES to procure a situation for a young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; satisfactory reference given. Can be seen at her present employer's, 46th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, [illegible] and seamstress, or chambermaid and [illegible]; would take charge of an infant—by a [illegible]; no objection to the [illegible]. Call at No. 7 Bond-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and [illegible] over, or take care of children; understands her business perfectly; has five years' reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 90 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3d floor, front room.

COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as first cook; who understands it in all its branches; would be willing to go a short distance in the country if required; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 Amity-st., in the rear.

COOK, &c.—HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by two competent girls, with excellent City reference, situations in the City or country for the Summer—one as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; the other as regular waitress and chambermaid, and to assist with the fine washing and ironing. Wages $3 and $4. Call or address No. 246 East 23d-st., for two days.

COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 339 3d av.; first floor, for two days.

COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, by a respectable Welsh woman. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 272 10th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY two respectable Protestant girls, situations; one as plain cook and assist in washing; the other as chambermaid and laundress; has lived six years in their last place. Call at No. 163 Perry-st., for two days, at the basement door.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID &C.—SITUATIONS wanted by two smart competent Protestant women—the cook will assist with the washing and ironing; they can produce the best of city references from their late employers. Please apply for two days at No. 204 4th-av., near 23d-st.

COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A Protestant woman, with six years' reference, and an American woman, wish situations as cook, and chambermaid and seamstress; both are civil, clean and capable women, and are willing to make themselves useful. Can be seen at 494 Broadway, up stairs.

DRESSMAKER.—A FASHIONABLE dressmaker wishes to go out by the day. Call at No. 1 Garden-row, corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st.

FAMILY SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by the month or permanently, in the City or vicinity, by a neat American girl; can cut and fit children's clothing nicely; would see to a rown children Call or address AMERICAN SEAMSTRESS, at No. 69 6th-av., basement.

GIRL AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and [illegible] over, or take care of children; understands her business perfectly; has five years' reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 90 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3d floor, front room.

HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant woman, as first class housekeeper; can do fine washing, clear starching, and French finting; no objection to go to the country; has the best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 12 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

NURSE.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant or children; is a neat plain sewer; has no objections to travel a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 236 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the store.

NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED AS WET Nurse by a young Protestant woman, lately arrived in this country from Ireland, her baby only two weeks old. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 Clinton Hall, 8th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; fully competent to do either. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 72 East 23d-st., where she can be highly recommended. No objection to the country; can be seen until engaged.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A HIGHLY respectable person wishes a situation as nursery governess; will make herself useful; or will take charge of a parish missionary or country school. Apply at No. 27 East 20th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant young woman, a situation as seamstress; is competent of cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; has good City reference. Call at No. 61 East 32d-st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, by a middle aged English Protestant, as seamstress, or to attend on invalid; can do plain work; would assist in housekeeping and make herself useful; has had much experience traveling in France; can pack up well; can give good reference. Apply at Mrs. Blanch's sewing repository, No. 22 12th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as seamstress and chambermaid, or to do the fine washing and ironing; or would take care of children, if required; she can do all kinds of family work; cuts and fits children's clothing; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 215 West 16th-st. No objection to live in the country.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—A Situation wanted by an English Protestant, as seamstress and dress-maker, by the month, or permanent; or would wait on a lady and make herself useful. Apply, until Monday, 25th, at No. 507 36th-st., corner of 2d-av., in the drug store.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID AND to assist in washing and ironing. A situation is wanted by a young woman, with the best of reference; has no objection to go into the country. Apply at No. 23 22d-st., at her present employer's, between Broadway and 4th-av.

WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as wet nurse in a respectable private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 100 East 11th-st., rear.

EMPLOYERS WILL ALWAYS FIND A good selection of the best German and well-recommended British servants, Protestants and Catholics. Also, clerks, porters, coachmen, gardeners, merchants, &c., by H. BELZER & CO.'S Employment Institute, No. 359 Bowery, between 3d and 4th sts. This is the largest and most respectable office in this City.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French, and others, with good references, for City and country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 51 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER AND CASHIER.—A young man, who is now engaged in one of the largest jobbing and retail houses in the City as assistant book-keeper and cashier, desires a similar position in a wholesale, shipping or banking-house; he has had two years' previous experience in a Bank; is quick and correct at figures; of steady habits; a good judge of money, and can give the best of references. Address W. S., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS ASSISTANT FARMER.—COUNTRY SITUation wanted by a smart Protestant young man; can take charge of horses and cattle; will make himself generally useful to his employer, on a farm; wages a secondary object. Apply at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st., for two days.

AS CLERK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation in some wholesale house; has been in the grocery business six years, and for two years has traveled in different States taking orders. Is willing to make himself generally useful, and can give the best of references. Apply soon, at No. 359 Broadway, New-York, to J. B. KELTY; or to C. J. BORDEN, No. 73 Hanover-st., Boston, Mass.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an Englishman as coachman, in the country; is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has a wife and one child; would like to have a lodge to live in. His wife understands all kinds of family sewing, and would be willing to do the washing and ironing; wages no object, but a steady place; the best of City reference from where they have lived together. Address B. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation by an Englishman, just arrived in this country; understands his business thoroughly, and has lived in one of the best families in England as groom. Call or address H. R., No. 134 East 23d-st., top floor.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant man; is a good groom and careful driver; willing to make himself generally useful in every respect; has the best of City reference; is a good vegetable gardener, sober and steady. Address T., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a man who has lived nine years in his last place; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 318 East 41st-st., or to Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—THE ADVERTISER, (AN Englishman,) aged 26, wishes to procure a situation on a gentleman's place as coachman or groom and plain gardener; is a careful, steady driver, and willing to make himself useful; good reference from last employer. Address J. R. W., Box No. 91 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a Protestant single man of long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address, for one week, J. T. F., No. 27 University-place or No. 124 4th av., near 12th st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a careful, steady driver, and will make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference from his last employer. Address L. F., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an Englishman as coachman, in the country; is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has a wife and one child; would like to have a lodge to live in. His wife understands all kinds of family sewing, and would be willing to do the washing and ironing; wages no object, but a steady place; the best of City reference from where they have lived together. Address B. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

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ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING A MAN AND wife to take charge of his City residence for the Summer, will call or address R. L. G., Mission Rooms, No. 129 Mulberry-st. Good reference, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM, &c.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, and to take care of a small garden and make himself generally useful; has no objection to take care of a cow, if required; has the best of references as to ability and character. Address J. R., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a sober, industrious married man, with small family; can take charge of a gentleman's place in the country. Can come well recommended from his last employer. Address M. D., Box No. 116 *Times* Office, for two days. Would like a place in Brooklyn as coachman.

AS COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED situations by a Protestant man and wife; both understand their business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging to their employer, or will go separate, if required. Can be seen at No. 87 9th-st., or address J. A., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS ERRAND BOY—MESSENGER, &c.—Wanted, a situation in some light occupation, by a young boy, who can furnish excellent recommendations for honesty and industry; will be found smart and intelligent, and will make himself generally useful; wishes a permanent employment; would go to the country. Apply or address D. W. E., No. 31 Washington-place, near University-place.

AS FARMER—COOK OR HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, a situation by an Englishman and his wife, without incumbrance; the man is a practical farmer and gardener in all its branches; has had extensive experience in the raising of cattle; would like the care of a gentleman's place, drive carriage, &c. His wife is a thorough cook or seamstress; are very respectable and trustworthy people of middle age, and for ish the highest testimonials; have filled positions of trust and responsibility. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER, AND DAIRYMAID.—Situations are wanted by a respectable man and his wife, as above. Best of reference given. Have no children. Address B. O., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A SUPERIOR PRIVATE waiter, (Protestant,) a very excellent hand, sober, honest, and very reliable, wants a situation in a gentleman's family; can he highly recommended from his last employer; will go to the country for the Summer; makes ice cream and other ices in a superior manner. Address No. 1 East 21st st., corner 5th-av., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT man a situation as waiter, the best of city reference from where he has lived four years; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's house; no objections to any part of the country; can be seen for two days at No. 66 Irving-place, corner of 18th-st., N. Y., or address A. B. Box No. 199 office of this paper.

TO MERCHANTS, TRADESMEN AND OTHERS.—I desire to secure a situation in some office, where I can make myself useful at the desk as assistant book-keeper, entry-clerk or in any capacity, which will pay me sufficient salary to live upon. High references from my last employer, G. E. Vanderburg, No. 201 Centre-st., New-York. Address J. R. W., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, who is a good milker; understands the care and treatment of horses, and all kinds of cattle; is willing to make himself generally useful; is not afraid of any work; has good reference from his last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

A PROTESTANT WAITER, A FRENCH waiter, and an English coachman, together with other first-class servants, are now disengaged at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY, BETWEEN 14 AND 16 years old, in a retail store down town. A line in handwriting of applicant, addressed to R. O., Box No. 168 *Times* Office, will meet with attention.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY, IN AN OFFICE. Must bring good references. Call at No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 11½.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a respectable colored woman, about thirty years of age, to do the cooking, washing and ironing in a small family. A worthy person, with good recommendations as regards her experience and capability, may obtain a permanent situation by applying to W. A. TOWNSEND, No. 48 Walker-st., New-York, between the hours of 10 and 1, or at No. 295 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite Carroll Park, from 8 to 9 o'clock in the evening.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A COMPETENT, ENergetic man, able and willing to do all kinds of work on a farm, 30 miles from the City, in Westchester County. Apply at No. 115 West st., corner of Cortlandt-st., after 12 o'clock.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, IN A SMALL private family, a Protestant girl, to wash, iron, and do general housework; must be a good washer and ironer, and if recently arrived, preferred. Apply at No. 196 West 31st-st., for two days, before 12 M.

A SALESMAN.—OUT-DOOR SALESMAN WANted—An energetic young man to sell an article manufactured in the City. Address U. B., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SEAMSTRESS who is accustomed to the use of Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and can do all kinds of family sewing, may find employment for one month by calling at No. 105 West 42d-st., between 8 and 9 A. M., or 4 and 6 P. M., with satisfactory reference.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A YOUNG WOman, who is a good seamstress, and understands dressmaking and hairdressing; no objection to German or French. Such as can be highly recommended, apply at No. 111 5th-av.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE boarding-house, a neat and experienced girl, to take the entire charge of the dining-room. None but those with the best of references, who perfectly understand their business, need apply, this Friday, at No. 167 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—FAMILIES WISHING TO REMOVE to the country, which are composed of two or more grown-up daughters, may hear of an opportunity to better their circumstances with permanent employment in a manufacturing village, in the State of Connecticut, five hours' ride from the City. Apply to No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A FOREWOMAN TO TAKE CHARGE of a cloak and mantilla manufactory. None but thoroughly competent and experienced persons need apply, at No. 355 Canal-st.

INSTRUCTION.

HASTINGS.....YONKERS.

Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK, the Pianist, has taken his Summer residence at Hastings, H. R., and is prepared to give lessons to pupils of the above places and vicinity. For particulars, address R. GOLDBECK, Post-office, Hastings, Hudson River.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL, NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 473 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADway, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information, apply to F. MARTINELLI.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE AND EDUCATIONAL AGENCY NO. 838 BROADWAY.—Instruction provided in all branches for every part of the country. Teachers wanted as principals, assistants or partners. Pupils received for schools and seminaries. Valuable school property for sale. Send for Catalogues, circulars and references. RICE & ANDREWS.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated. Under ten $135; above that age, $150. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, the Principal. Location unsurpassed

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE would like to go abroad for a year as traveling tutor with some young man. Refer to WILLIAM E. DODGE, Esq., No. 19 Cliff-st., or Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, males or females, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals, LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 480 Hudson-st. Illustrated Circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail or otherwise.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—COLLEGIate organization with a systematic domestic department. $150 per year. Fall term opens Aug. 30. Address A. W. COWLES, Elmira, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD—WILL BE PAID FOR THE recovery of the body of CHARLES B. CROMWELL, who was drowned near Glen Cove, L. I., on Tuesday afternoon, June 19. He had light hair, whiskers and moustache, and his linen was marked with his name, CHARLES T. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st., or Manering Island, Rye.

LOST OR MISLAID.—A NOTE OF $98 48, SIX Months, dated Jan. 24th, 1860, due July 27, made by Williamson & Hatfield, Cincinnati, Ohio, in favor of G. A. Mayer, is missing, and all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment thereof has been stopped.

LOST—TWO STRINGS OF RED AND WHITE coral, while riding in a 23d-st. stage, from the corner of 8th av. to Niblo's and Barnum's, on Wednesday morning. Whoever returns the same to No. 220 West 23d-st. will be liberally rewarded.

TEACHERS.

SUMMER TUITION.

A gentleman, highly qualified as a teacher, desires an engagement as private tutor during the months of August and September. Reference may be had to Marlborough Church, Sing Sing, N. Y., and many others. Address S. R., Sing Sing, N. Y.

TUTOR.—A EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN, AN EXperienced teacher, who has resided many years in Paris, wishes for an engagement as tutor, or as teacher in a first-class institution. Besides the higher branches of an English and a thorough classical education, he teaches music and the modern languages, of which the French, German, Spanish and English are equally familiar to him. Address J. C., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERANS OF 1812 WILL MEET at the Mercer House, on THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 22, at 8 o'clock, to receive tickets and bills for the occasion, and to pay in the money for tickets sold. We invite all our Brother Veterans of 1812, far and near, to unite with us in the laudable object which they will never regret. It will be a happy day for all. We will be handsomely received at Tarrytown.

H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PAYNE, Adjutant.

GREENWOOD.—FOR SALE, A TOMB AT Greenwood, for less than cost. Inquire of S. R. PRATT, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 28.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, JUNE 26,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT BERGEN, HUDSON COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY.
(If not previously disposed of at private sale.)

The large and valuable farms known as the Philip DePayster farms, containing, altogether, 610 acres of land, situate at Secaucus, township of North Bergen, Hudson County, New-Jersey. This property lies along the Hackensack River, and is intersected by the New-York and Paterson Railroad—is near the line of the Northern Railroad, and distant about four miles from Hoboken.

The farms will be offered in lots of suitable size, or sold altogether, as may appear most desirable. Maps of the property can be had of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st. For terms and other particulars, reference can be had to GEORGE S. PUFFER, Executor, &c., of P. DePeyster, deceased, Furman-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn; or ANDREW MOONT, at Hudson County Clerk's Office, Hudson City, N. J.; or ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO., Auctioneers.
HARDWARE TRADE SALE.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
No. 158 Broadway.

Closing sale, commencing lot No. 5 066, at eight months credit, THIS DAY, (Friday,) 22d inst., at 10½ o'clock. Balance of stock consists of hunting knives, flint-lock guns, pocket knives, mill saws, files, augurs and bits, brass stair-rods, American patent revolvers, stationery, plated ware, &c.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.—RICH AND DESIRABLE household furniture, solid rosewood parlor furniture en suite, pier glasses, works of art, &c., at the residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av. This day, June 22, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire elegant furniture of said house, embracing elegantly carved rosewood parlor suites in French satin, solid rosewood centre and side tables, ladies' rosewood secretary with mirror doors and back, carved rosewood etageres, superior 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, inlaid with pearl, stool and cover; large French plate pier and oval mirrors, ormolu and bronzed clocks, heavy lace and brocatel curtains, magnificent China vases, imported by the owner; Parian and bisquet figures, elegant Brussels carpets and rugs; also, a large variety of superior oil-paintings, by old artists; rosewood extension dining-table, dining-room chairs, do. suite, in silk plush; rich China tea and dinner set; glassware; also, about $2,000 worth of silver-ware, consisting of a general assortment used in first-class families. The bedroom furniture embraces solid rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, mirrors, ingrain and Brussels carpets, pure hair mattresses, weighing sixty pounds each; feather-beds, bolsters and pillows, counterpanes, sheets, pillow-cases, blankets, &c. Also, all the kitchen, laundry and basement utensils, cooking stoves, step-ladder, Croton hose-pipe, cooking utensils of almost every name, kind and description, entirely too numerous to mention. Parties attending this sale, who are about going to housekeeping, will find everything necessary for that purpose, every article of which, from the kitchen to the attic, will be sold without any restrictions, as the family are removing to the country. Sale positive. No postponement on any account. This being a free and unlimited sale, the auctioneer will require satisfactory cash deposits from every purchaser. The trade are invited to attend.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 28, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, at the residence of A. M. Treadwell, formerly known as the Bolsubin property, near Madison, Morris County, N. J., containing 164 acres, lying on the road leading from Madison to Morristown, near the residences of F. S. Lathrop and W. H. Gibbons, Esqrs. The access to the house through an avenue of one-quarter of a mile in length, shaded by forest and ornamental trees of mature growth, furnishes a drive or walk of great attraction. The house, 55 feet front by 50 feet deep, built of brick in the best manner, by days' work, in two stories high, with basement and attic; finest of spring water in abundance, carried in attic; grounds handsomely shaded; green-house and grapery in full bearing; garden stocked with small fruits; also, fine apples and dwarf pear orchard. The house, garden, grapery, ice-house, carriage-house, spring, fish pond, &c., including about 75 acres, lies on on one side of the avenue, and will be sold separately from the other side.

For maps, and for permits to examine the premises apply to the auctioneers, at their office, No. 23 Nassau-st. Dr. Woodruff, of Morristown, will inspect any gentleman, between 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., daily, to shew the premises, if they will write to him the day before, and the owner will be at home on Saturdays. Distance from New-York one hour and a half by Morris and Essex Railroad. This property, to a gentleman of means, presents many attractions.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
SATURDAY, JUNE 23, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, in the gallery over our salesroom, No. 36 Nassau-st., large sale of second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of bedroom furniture in rosewood, mahogany and blackwainut, feather beds, hair mattresses, pillows, bolsters, quilts, and other bedding; Brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, &c.; lace and brocatel window curtains, gold shades, cornices, French plate pier and mantle mirrors with marble slabs, rosewood parlor suite in brocatel, with slip covers mirror-back etageres, centre tables, tête-à-têtes, ottomans, lounges and easy chairs; vases, paintings, engravings, bronzes and stagere ornaments; ormolu chandeliers, brackets, and reading lamp; rosewood piano-forte, with stool and cover, dining-room furniture, extension table, chairs, sideboard, bookcase and library table, China dinner and tea sets, cut glass ware, knives and forks, trays, hot-water dishes, tea and coffee urns, &c.; refrigerators, stoves, ironing tables and boards, washtubs, and a large variety of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The furniture is now on exhibition.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEES' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON HOUSTON AND 100TH-ST., 9TH-AV, AND AT GREENPOINT, L. I.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—

ON HOUSTON-ST.—3-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 68, north side, 48 ft. west of Wooster-st.; will rent for $1,200. Lot 21.6x75 ft. The house contains all modern improvements, and is in complete order.

ON 100TH-ST.—3 fine lots on the south side, 175 ft. west of 8th-av. and Central-park, 25x100.11, each.

ON 9TH-AV.—7 lots on the east side of the avenue, between 99th and 100th sts., 22x100 ft., each.

AT GREENPOINT, L. I.—One-half interest in 54 lots. Sale positive. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.
By order of H. AMMIDON and A. H. EVANS, Assignees.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furnitnre, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets; rosewood suites covered in brocatelle; rosewood easy chairs, covered in brocatelle; mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes, covered in hair cloth; rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre tables, mahogany card tables, do. extension dining-tables, mahogany marble-top bureaus, lounges in brocatelle, glit frame pier-mirrors, oval do., ladies secretary, rosewood book-case, oak library table, mahogany chairs in hair cloth, mahogany voltaire chairs, rockers, mahogany hat-stands, &c; also, rosewood and mahogany pianos; also, an invoice of watches, jewelry, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 146 to 294 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent., (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated Oct. 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place.—Dated May 22, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 12, at the same hour and place.—Dated May 29, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, July 3, at same hour and place.—Dated June 12, 1860.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
IN FRONT OF SALESROOMS, NO. 35 NASSAU-ST., THIS DAY, June 22, at 1 o'clock. Ladies' saddle horses. A very stylish saddle horse, 16½ hands high, 7 years old, single-footed gait under the saddle, trots in harness inside of 3 minutes, perfectly gentle and quiet, has been used as a lady's saddle horse for the last three years.

Also, a beautiful bay mare, 8 years old, perfectly kind and gentle in all harness, 14½ hands high, has been used by ladies and children under the saddle. They are both unsurpassed as saddle and road horses—sold only on account of the owner going away.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, AT 1 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., a doctor's (wagon, but little used, as good as new; six-seated Rockaway coach, by Brewster, good order; two-seated Rockaway carriage, lined with leather, trimmed with same; one ditto drab lined; three-quarter Dassnbury & Van Duser wagon, nearly new; box wagon, City built; six top wagons; to be sold without reserve to close an account. Also, double and single harness, new and second-hand saddles, both ladies and gentlemen's; haltere, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A very fine gray horse, 15¾ hands high, between 6 and 7 years old, long tail, kind and gentle in all harness, and an excellent saddle-horse; quite fast, warranted sound; the property of a gentleman leaving the City. Also, a very fine saddle and bridle, made by Stilling, in Broadway. Also, a second-hand carriage.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
ESTATE OF HORATIO AVERELL—AT St. Johnsville, New-York.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, June 27, at 1 o'clock, at Kingsbury's Station-house, St. Johnsville, Montgomery Co., N. Y., the valuable village and farm property belonging to the above estate. Maps and particulars of which may be had at the Auctioneers', No. 7 Pine-st., N. Y.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction this day FRIDAY, June 22, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a sorrel saddle-horse, 15 hands high; is quite sound in health and thoroughly trained. Has been ridden for a considerable time by the Danish Minister.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, AT 1 o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., twenty-five top wagons, various styles, to be sold without reserve to close an account.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TAKE NOTICE.

A Marble Quarry to let, lying near the New-York and Harlem Railroad, between Mount Kisco and Bedford Stations. For particulars apply to S. A. HALSTEAD, Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A PROFITABLE manufacturing business, who will furnish about $3 500 capital. For particulars apply at No. 87 Eldridge-st., between 7 and 10 A. M and 3 and 6 P. M.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
AT EVERDELL'S,

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.—NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY new and second-hand tables complete for $100, $125, $150 and $200. Private houses furnished and orders by mail attended to. Call and examine. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—THREE ELEGANT SUITES OF rooms, two parlors and three single rooms, well furnished, with or without board, at No. 1,083 Broadway, near 31st-st., with all the improvements. Terms moderate. Cut this out and call.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN CAN FIND A comfortable house, with a private English family, at Bedford, near Fulton-av. cars, Brooklyn; good garden, gas, &c.; references exchanged; no boarding house. Address JOHN, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentleman wishing board, will find pleasant room and accommodations, by applying at No. 87 Hicks st., cor. Pineapple. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS ON THE first or second floor of an English basement house will be let, with partial board, to a person having good reference. Inquire at No. 25 Concord-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—THE ADVERTIser, occupying a house near the ferry, and having more room than he requires, wishes to obtain two or three respectable young men as boarders. Terms moderate. Address PHILLIPS, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE, BETWEEN Broadway and Washington park, (a delightful Summer residence,) to let, with full board, a suite of rooms, second story front. Also, single rooms for gentlemen.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR A FAMILY to keep house in nicely furnished apartments in a brown-stone private house. The whole of the floor above the parlors, consisting of five rooms. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 796 6th-av.

NO. 174 WEST TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—Board for single gentlemen and families. Large airy apartments; rooms in suit, or single. Families visiting the City will find this location desirable for comfort and convenience.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLORS on first floor, and upper chambers (with or without breakfast) to let on very reasonable terms. House very quiet, location most central and desirable at No. 371 4th-st., near Lafayette-place and Broadway.

A NEWLY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, in a private family, for one or two gentlemen, with or without partial board, in one of the most pleasant down town locations; use of bath. Inquire at No. 133 Franklin-st.; references required.

GENTLEMEN OR FAMILIES DESIRING board in a quiet house where they can have large pleasant rooms and the comforts of home, may apply at No. 138 East 13th-st. References given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LADIES OR MISSES DEsirous to acquire the French language, music, &c., can obtain good board for the Summer season in the Protestant French Young Ladies' Institute, located in the pleasant and healthy village of Bloomfield, N. J., twelve miles from New-York by railroad. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE EAST RIVER, foot of 55th-st., Bravoort Mansion; two more families and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated; one of the most delightful and healthy Summer residences on this island; house surrounded by gardens and fruit trees; good bathing, boating and fishing; 45 minutes from City Hall by 2d and 3d-av. cars. Apply immediately.

SUMMER BOARD AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—Two or three small families can be accommodated with good board and large airy rooms in a pleasant and healthy location, three miles from New-Rochelle village. Address Mrs. HENRY CORNELL, New-Rochelle, N. Y., or JACOB MILLER, No. 25 Great Jones-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD BOARD CAN BE had, in a small family, at Ravenswood, Long Island, the house being beautifully situated upon the banks of the East River, very near the steamboat landing. References given and required. Address Box No. 31 Post-office, Astoria, Long Island.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—EIGHT PERsons can be accommodated with board in a private family, about five minutes' wal

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 63 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
Also,
No. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Smyrna, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., the Ionian Isles, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

AMERICAN ZOOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL SOCIETY.
Having the subscription to the capital stock of $500,000, in shares of $100 each, for the American Zoological and Botanical Society, will be opened on MONDAY, June 4, at the office of the Treasurer, William C. Rhoades, No. 59 Nassau-place, and at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., corner Pine and Nassau sts., and continue open from day to day until further notice. Ten per cent will be required in cash, the balance to be paid to the Treasurer as it is called, when ordered by the Council.
WILSON G. HUNT,
WARD SHERMAN,
ROBERT L. STUART.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 184 Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 28 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Prices current issued semi-monthly.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 184 NASSAU-ST.,
Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DEficiency in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An Act to provide means to support the Government, passed April 12, 1858, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1877. It is to be understood that the whole amount is not to be all borrowed to make up this sum, if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department.

The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on or before the 1st day of June next.

Payment to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next. Dividends on the stock resulting in the several Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.

Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILLIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDholders of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1857, creating a sinking fund, proposals will be received at the office of said Company, in New-Orleans, La., up to the last day of June next, inclusive, for the purchase of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. On the day so named the bids in the form of sealed proposals will be opened by the Board of Directors and purchases made to the above-named extent, (payable in dollars at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,) from those whose bids are most favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the right to reject all bids over par if they deem proper.
RICHARD S. CHARLES, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL DIVIDEND No. 9.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution dated June 11, 1860, ordered a dividend of Five per Cent. to be paid for the year 1859, on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds and Canal indebtedness.

The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer, at No. 160 Front-st, in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st Monday of July, 1860.

The Bonds and Certificates of indebtedness must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
HENRY GRINNELL,
Trustees I. & M. Canal.
Illinois and Michigan Canal Office, June 11, 1860.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., June 13, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JULY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of July, during the hours of business at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 to 7 o'clock P. M.

Interest will be allowed on all sums deposited on or before Thursday, the 12th of July, the same as if deposited on the 1st. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK—30.1 THIRD-avenue. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits of $500 and unpar, and at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from the 1st of July.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.

N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—Treasurer's Office, Albany, June 21, 1860.—$100,000 of 6% per cent. State Stock, issued in aid of the construction of the Auburn and Rochester Railroad, under Chapter 195 of the Laws of 1840, payable on the 1st day of August next, will be redeemed by this Company, at maturity, on the surrender of the respective certificates to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., the Transfer Agents for said Stock in the City of New-York. The interest on said Stock will cease at the date of its maturity. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held the 11th day of June, 1860, a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. was declared on common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 23 day of July next, at the Transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th instant to 23d proximo.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

52ND DIVIDEND BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors, held THIS DAY, it was resolved that a Dividend of TEN (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after July 2, out of the profits of the last 6 months, leaving a balance of said earnings, 5 3-5 per cent., which is added to the surplus fund. The Transfer Books will be closed to said date.
By order of the Board.
June 18, 1860. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1860.
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK. }
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1860. }
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF four per cent on the Capital Stock will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of July, proximo. By order of the Board
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK. }
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1860. }
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and one half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared from the profits of the current six months, payable on or after 2d day of July next. By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMpany.—The coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Staten Island Railroad Company, maturing July 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.
B. KREIBOHEN, Treasurer.

STARK COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS MATURING July 1, 1860. Nos. 1 to 30, and the July Coupons of Bonds Nos. 1 to 60, will be paid on and after that date at the office of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

$15,000 ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD 1st mortgage 10 per cent. bonds. $10,000 FULTON COUNTY, Ill., 8 per cent. bonds, and other first-class securities for sale by
JOHN J. THOMAS, No. 9 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE.—FULTON COUNTY, ILLINOIS, 8 per cent. Bonds, interest payable July 1, at Gilman, Ill. Also Co.'s Banking House, No. 47 Exchange-place. Funds on deposit to meet accruing interest. Apply to G. T. M. DAVIS, No. 41 Exchange-place.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—The subscribers will purchase, at par, any past due Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad Company.
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

P. W. GALLAUDET
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 11 PINE-ST., where he will continue to buy and sell on commission, HARDWARE, METAL, and other BUSINESS PAPER.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.—HOLDERS of the so-called Second Mortgage Bonds will meet at No 76 Beaver-street, SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 12 o'clock. THE COMMITTEE.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS.
These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee Co., N. Y., eight miles south of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia.

The principal Acid Springs are three in number; besides these there are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the fullsomed testimonials. They contain a very large amount of Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Proto-Sulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by the waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these curative substances.

Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use.

In skin diseases—even in confirmed leprosy—the waters have been signally successful.

Opinions of medical and scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters:—Prof. EMMONS, T. ROMEYN BECK, M. D., of Albany; JAS. MCNAUGHTON, M. D., of Albany; EDWARD SPENCER, M. D., of New York; Dr. E. CAMPBELL, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. J. S. SAULSBURY, of Lockport, N. Y. They recommend the waters confidently. Dr. Spring refers to a case of chronic diarrhœa of several years' standing, which was cured by the use of the water. Dr. Beck says: "I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as medicinal agents." Dr. Campbell says: "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."

Dr. S. P. WHITE read a paper on the subject of these Waters, before the Academy of Physicians, in the City of New-York, in which he states that the Waters possess decidedly tonic, refrigerant, and astringent properties; and that the class of diseases to which they are more particularly adapted are: Chronic affections of the digestive and urinary organs, and some of the cutaneous diseases: chronic dyspepsia; chronic diarrhœa; chronic dysentery; chronic diurnals, chronic cystitis; diabetes; cases of passive hemorrhage, such as Purpura hæmorrhagica, and the colliquative sweats of Hectic Fever. The Water may also be often used with advantage, he says, in cases of low typhoid fevers; in convalescence from protracted fevers, to excite the appetite and promote digestion; in diarrhœas, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. In calculous affections, or lithiasis, attended with phosphatic sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid, as being more solvent, and less apt, by continued use, to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases it may be used, properly diluted, as a refrigerant to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In skin diseases—in these forms of dyspepsia connected with an alkaline condition of the stomach as in pyrosis, or water-brash, it will prove better than hydrochloric acid. In cases of Colica pictonum, and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this water will prove to be an admirable antidote. In chronic pharyngitis, laryngitis, chronic mucous catarrh, and humid asthma, chronic ophthalmia, (externally,) as a gargle in ulcerated sore throats, in cases of salivation, and in leucorrhœa and gleet; and also in piles.

When taken internally, a wine-glassful of the Water, diluted, taken three times a day, is sufficient for an adult.

Other testimonials from physicians, and other respectable individuals, may be seen on application to the Agent.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

No Water genuine unless procured from
H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent.
Metropolitan Hotel Buildings,
No. 574 Broadway, New-York.

Sold also by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 390, 511, and 756 Broadway, and by THOS. T. GREEN, corner 14th-st. and Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.
COUNTERPARTS OF THE PATENT IMperial, European and Collegiate SEALS are upon each wrapper around TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and every package is accompanied by a book of 124 pages, replete with the most invaluable information. To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. BECKER, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening; on Sundays from 11 till 2. Triesemar No 1 effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus restoring to invalidable to those about being married; even in the decline of life, its invigorating powers are astonishing. Triesemar No. 2 has superior properties in those cases where copaiva and enbebs have been administered. Triesemar No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury or other deleterious mineral. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2, and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Single case, $3; 4 cases in 1, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9. Forwarded by Dr. BARROW, on receiving a remittance, from No. 194 Bleecker-st., N. Y. Consultations from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sunday, 11 to 2. Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., (No. 116 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE UPON MENTAL AND NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF MEMORY, INCAPACITY, SEMINAL URINARY DISEASES, PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES, &c. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold and mailed also, free of postage, by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, tinctures, &c., should purchase the Doctor's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7 to 9.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, involving spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. Should be read by persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that 'Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1 and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE ABOUTTO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No 13 Ann-st.

DR. CHARLES SWEET, OF LEBANON, Conn., the celebrated bone-setter, intends to be in New-York, at the National Hotel—entrance Liberty-st., No. 87—the fourth week in every month, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 26 and 27—to attend to bone-setting, and to all scrofulous and chronic diseases.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. Sold in vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is here by given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Mitchell, No. 63 Wall-street, in the City of New-York on or before the 16th day of August next.—Dated New York, Feb. 9, 1860.
EDWARD E. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM MOURRAY, } Executors.
GEORGE G. BYRON.
fe-lewsw6w*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DEMAREST, late of the City of New York, weigher, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry C. Wright, counsellor-at-law, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 30, 1860.
RODERICK F. CLOW, Administrator.
ANNA DEMAREST,
Mh30-law6m F* Administratrix of said deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OBADIAH JOHNSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 193 Mulberry-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 24, 1860.
ORLOF G. HEDSTROM, Executor.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-ST., N. Y.
CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000
ASSETS.....$300,000
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

4 SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S AND Herring's Patents; also two large jewelers' safes, for sale low by QUIRK BROS., No. 98 Maiden-lane, N. Y. AGENTS FOR FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

SHIPPING.

THE CUNARD LINE.
STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
ETNA, Capt. ANDERSON, AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. HOCKLEY.
JURA, Capt MOODIE, KEDAR, Capt. T. COOK,
And other magnificent and powerful steamers,
Will sail from New-York to Liverpool every alternate THURSDAY, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and dispatches.
ETNA.....Thursday, 19th July.
JURA.....Thursday, 2d August.
AUSTRALASIAN.....Thursday, 16th August.
ETNA.....Thursday, 30th August.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL:
Cabin.....$75.
Steerage.....30.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For steerage passage apply to
GOODRIDGE, ARRELL & ELLIOT,
No. 183 Broadway.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LEVIS, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 57, North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail July 21.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Leaving every 20 days from each port.
STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHURELDS, Commander.
This well-known and splendid steamship will leave for the above port on MONDAY, June 25, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
Bill of lading furnished and signed on board, on presentation of clearance
Freight received on the 20th of June. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South-st.

PORTLAND AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.
The first-class and favorite steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
ATLANTIC, Capt. KIRK E. HALL,
will form a semi-weekly line to Portland, leaving Pier No. 9 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including stateroom, $5.
This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, viâ Long Island and Vineyard Sounds to Portland, and Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham, which is only six miles from the Glen House. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 336 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
NOVA SCOTIA, (now building)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow and on starboard quarter.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, May 23.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York Wednesday, June 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, June 20.
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value therof thereon expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. JOS. J. COMSTOCK.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:
From Canal-st. Wharf. Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, July 14. TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, Aug. 25. TUESDAY, July 31.
SATURDAY, Oct. 6. TUESDAY, Sept 11.
TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and
Southampton the day after leaving Havre.
The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.
Cabin Passage.....$130
For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 86 Wall-st.; for passage to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.
Agent at Havre, JOHN PUNNETT, Esq.
Agents at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 18 Faubourg Montmartre.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Crocco, every THURSDAY, at 12 M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburg, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, carrying the United States mail, will positively sail on
SATURDAY, JULY 7, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KRUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship R. R. CUYLER, Capt. FRED'K OSGOOD, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., on THURSDAY, June 28, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; tickets sold to the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $25; Memphis $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50. And places in Florida at lowest rates.
Freight, 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 336 Broadway.

STEAMER OF JUNE 30, FOR SOUTHAMPton and HAVRE.—The U. S. Mail steamship ILLINOIS, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, will sail from Pier No. 3, N. R., New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, June 30, with mails, passengers, and specie, for England and France.
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, 5 Bowling green, New-York.
Steamship VANDERBILT will sail July 28.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, May 28, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 2, 4 and 6 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 5:15 P. M., from White-st., Depôt; for Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and station above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and station above; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and all stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 3:45 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations to White Plains
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 8 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:30 P. M. (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M. and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M., for Tarrytown, 9:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:30 A. M., Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:30 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—Until the 1st of July next the steamboat ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson st. wharf (north side) EVERY DAY, except Sundays, at 6¾ A. M. and 3¾ P. M. for Port Monmouth, thence by railroad to Long Branch, stopping at all intermediate towns. Leave Long Branch at 7½ A. M. and 6 P. M. After July 1, three trains will be run daily each way.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt-st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 8:35.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 6:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 6:35 and 6:40 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK.
On and after June 1 the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with water-tight compartments, will run in connexion with the favorite steamer MOON DEAN, daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Flushing.	College Point.
6 30 A. M.	6 40 A. M.
7 45 A. M.	7 55 A. M.
10 00 A. M., direct through to New-York.	
11 00 A. M.	11 10 A. M., stopping at 125th-st.
2 15 P. M., direct through to New-York.	
3 00 P. M.	3 10 P. M., stopping at 125th-st.
5 15 P. M.	5 25 P. M., stopping at 125th-st.

Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market wharf
6 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point.
9 30 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 125th-st.
12 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 125th-st.
1 00 P. M., direct through to Flushing.
4 00 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
5 15 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
6 15 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
Fare 15 cents. Sunday school pic-nics and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.
WM. H. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.
STEAMER THOMAS POWELL
Leaves foot of Jay-st. every AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMmodious, safe and fast steamer CROTON, Capt. E. S. HEYMMER, having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks on
SUNDAY.....June 17. | THURSDAY.....June 21.
MONDAY.....June 18. | FRIDAY.....June 22.
WEDNESDAY....June 20. | SATURDAY.....June 23.
Leaving James-slip, E. R., 7:45 A. M.; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8. Spring

FROM WASHINGTON.

End of the Session Very Near---Hurrying up Business.

PASSAGE OF MINOR BILLS.

Mutual Concurrence in Amendments between the two Houses.

Death of Mr. John Swartz, Representative from Pennsylvania---Resolutions of Sympathy and Condolence.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 21.

...by the Secretary of the ...sury for the service of the next fiscal year was ..., and the additional estimates by the other ..., $88,228,582; total, $64,502,476. The ... of Ways and Means reduced the total esti... $1,200,000. The amount in the bills, as reported ..., and as they passed the House, ... The amount in the bills as they passed ... Senate was $49,566,828. The amount as they ... both Houses was $45,543,000. In addition the ... bill appropriates nearly $637,000, and ... estimated for private bills $1,000,000, and the ... appropriations amount to $8,173,000, mak... The total appropriations $56,353,000.

The Senate were in Executive session several ... to day. They disposed of all the long-standing ... on the calendar, which consisted of forty ... nations for appointments in the army and navy, ... postmasters, collectors, surveyors of the customs, ... other officers. The Mexican and Central Amer... treaties were considered. The nomination of ... Cushman, of Tennessee, as Minister to Guate... has not yet been reported from the Committee ... Foreign Relations.

...appropriation by Congress of $10,000 for the ... survey of the Chiriqui Isthmus, and to ascertain ... erally the advantages proposed in the contract with ... Navy Department, is considered a great gain to ... the Chiriqui Improvement Company, as it saves them ... the expense of a survey, identifies the Government ... with their enterprise, establishes its value, and is a ... triumph over all opposition.

The bill which passed the House to-day proposes to ... erect a Post-office and Court Rooms on the Bailly and ... Lavy lot, on Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, and diverts ... the former appropriation and sale of Government ... property to this purpose.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 21.

The House bill to establish a mail six times a ... week overland from Sacramento to Portland, Oregon, ... was passed.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) from the Printing Committee, reported in favor of printing 20,000 copies of the report on the Harper's Ferry affair, together with the evidence. Agreed to.

Mr. MALLORY, of Florida, (Dem.,) from the Conference Committee, made a report on the Naval Appropriation bill in relation to the disagreeing votes of the two houses, which was agreed to. The House having also agreed to the report, the bill stands passed.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved that this day be devoted to executive business. Agreed to.

The Senate went into secret session.

After spending some time therein the doors were reopened; and the Senate took up the report of the Committee of Conference on the Civil Appropriation bill, and agreed to it, after a debate on restoring Capt. Mires to the Superintendency of the Washington Aqueduct. Another executive session was then had, after which a message was received from the House announcing the death of Hon. JOHN SCHWARTZ.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) addressed the Senate and offered the customary resolutions of respect.

He was followed by Messrs. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) and SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) when resolutions were adopted, and, out of respect for the deceased, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 21.

A number of private bills, as returned from the Senate with amendments, were passed.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the bill providing for the punishment of Marshals and deputies who permit the escape of prisoners in their custody. It authorizes a fine not exceeding $2,000, or imprisonment not exceeding two years.

Among other Senate bills passed was an amendatory act giving effect to certain treaty stipulations between this and foreign Governments under extradition treaties, a bill carrying into effect the provisions of the treaties between the United States, Japan, Siam, Persia, &c., and giving certain judicial powers to commissioners and consuls, and a resolution recommending the President to nominate Lieut. BALDWIN for restoration to the active list of the navy.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) called up, and the House passed, the bill providing for the erection of a post-office in Philadelphia.

Mr. MORSE, of Maine, (Rep.,) made a report from the Committee on Conference on the Navy bill. Adopted.

One of the compromised amendments appropriates $10,000 to enable the President to appoint a person or persons to proceed to the Isthmus of Chiriqui, to examine into the quality and probable quantity of coal on the lands of the Chiriqui Improvement Company, the character of the harbors at Chiriqui Lagoon and Golfito, and the practicability of a railroad connecting these two harbors, and the general value of the privileges contracted for in the conditional contract made in May, 1859, between the Secretary of the Navy and AMEROSE W. THOMPSON and the Chiriqui Company, provided nothing herein contained shall be construed as a ratification of the said contract.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill authorizing a loan and providing for the redemption of the Treasury notes, the same as that sought to be introduced yesterday by Mr. DAVIS.

Mr. HELMICK, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said, if the Senate should postpone action on this tariff, and there was no other way to relieve the treasury except by loan, he would vote for this bill, but while there was a prospect of considering the tariff by the Senate, he would not consent to the passage of the bill pending.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri (Dem.,) replied that the Senate expect to act on the tariff.

The House refused to table the bill, 63 against 101.

AYES.—Messrs. Adams of Kentucky, Ashler, Babbitt, Bingham, Blair of Pennsylvania, Brayton, Butterfield, Campbell, Carter, Corwin, Covode, Curtis, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Edwards, Ely, Ethsridge, Ferry, Florence, Frank, Gilmer, Graham, Grow, Hall, Hale, Humphreys, Junkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Leach of North Carolina, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis McKnight, McPherson, Millard, Moore of Keotucky, Moorehead, Merrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Nelson, Nixon, Palmer, Pettit, Porter, Potter, Quarles, Robinson of Rhode Island, Royce, Scranton, Sherman, Spinner, Stevens, Stratton, Tompkins, Trimble, Vandever, Van Wyck, Verree, Walton, Wells and Woodruff—63.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Aldrich, Allen, Alley, Ashmore, Avery, Barksdale, Barr, Blake, Bocock, Bonham, Boteler, Boyce, Brabson, Branch, Bristow, Buffington, Burch, Burlingame, Burnett, Burnham, Carey, Clark, Clopton, Cobb, Colfax, Craige of North Carolina, Crawford, Curry, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Indiana, Dimmick, Edmundson, Elliot, English, Foster, French Gartrell, Gooch, Hardeman, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Virginia, Hatton, Hill, Hoard, Houston, Howard of Ohio, Howard of Michigan, Hughes, Jenkins, Jones, Kelly, Kellogg of Illinois, Landrum, Larrabee Leach of Michigan, Leake, Logan, Love, Maclay, Mallory, Martin of Virginia, Maynard, McQueen, McRae, Millson, Moore of Alabama, Morse, Niblack, Perry, Peyton, Phelps, Pryor, Reagan, Rice, Ruffin, Russ, Scott, Sedgwick, Sickles, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Smith of North Carolina, Stallworth, Stanton, Stewart of Maryland, Stoker, Stout, Thayer, Thomas, Train, Underwood, Valladingham, Vance, Wade, Washburn of Maine, Webster, Winslow, Woodson, and Wright—101.

Before further action, Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) announced the death of JOHN SCHWARTZ, who died in this city last night, paying a tribute to his many exemplary qualities as a man, and to his uprightness and zeal as a legislator. He was born in Sunbury, Penn., Oct. 1793.

Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) spoke of Mr. SCHWARTZ as an honest man, a pure, patriotic and faithful public servant.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Amer.,) paid a voluntary tribute to the character of the deceased.

Messrs. GROW, STEVENS and FLORENCE followed in eloquent and appropriate remarks.

The usual resolutions of condolence and respect were adopted, and a Committee appointed to accompany the remains to the place designated for interment, consisting of Messrs. Covode, Train, Winslow, Hickman, Nixon and Graham. Adjourned.

THE MORMONS AT CASTLE GARDEN.—The six hundred Mormon Emigrants who arrived by the ship *Wm. Tapscott*, yesterday remained at Castle Garden, pending the arrangements for sending them westward on their way to Salt Lake. They consist of English, Germans, Danes, Swedes, Norwegians and some Italians—the English, however, preponderating in numbers. There are a few old people, but the majority are young and middle aged, with a large sprinkling of children, from infants a month old to those of five and ten years. Their appearance compares favorably with ordinary emigrants, but the majority of those at all advanced in years gives evidence that they have been inured to hardships and suffering; and many, particularly the women with small children, seem weighed down with anxiety. They are in charge of "Elders," whose directions they implicitly obey, under the forms of an organization which was arranged at the commencement of the voyage.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Rumored Identification of Jacob V. Fowler as the Pike's Peak Gold Stinger.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Thursday, June 21.

Advices of June 8 from Denver City, to which credit is given, state that Mr. FOWLER, the defaulting New-York Postmaster, whose whereabouts has been so long unknown, and about whom so much excitedly has been felt, is reported to have been identified on Pikes Peak. The main features of the statement are as follows:

An individual, whose dress and general appearance of city-bred style, and his evident anxiety to shun particular notice and avoid all observations in regard to his business intentions, had a tendency to attract some interest from old sharps accustomed to strangers arriving there. He registered his name at the hotel as JACOB DRANCE. Under this name he passed unidentified, until one day when he was on his way to get some quartz claims he had purchased. He came to a small village in the mountains, and stepped into the Recorder's office, where he was at once recognized by an old resident of New-York City, whose name is not given, as Mr. FOWLER, who exclaimed, "Why, good God, FOWLER! Where did you come from?" DRANCE staggered back with a flushed face, and then turning pale, he replied with calmness, "Sir, you are mistaken; my name is not FOWLER." To which his accostant replied, "Well, if you are not, with his whiskers off, you are his twin brother or the devil." DRANCE was much embarrassed. Endeavoring to evade his disclosure, he asked if the Recorder of the district was present, thinking to close the conversation. But his tormentor was not willing to give him up, but approaching him and drawing him to another part of the room, he said: "I know what I say. You are ISAAC V. FOWLER, of New-York. You have had your hair cut, your whiskers shaved off, and are disguised by your spectacles: but I should know you anywhere." At first DRANCE assumed a firm and indifferent appearance, but he soon gave way to his feelings, and then exclaimed, "For God Almighty's sake don't expose me." Monsieur DRANCE was indeed the defaulting New-York Postmaster, who has thus far outwitted his pursuers and made his escape to the gold mines, and up to this time remained undiscovered. A private interview was had with Mr. FOWLER, which the correspondent declines giving the result of. Mr. FOWLER was deeply afflicted at first, but gradually resumed his composure and cheerfulness. Being by no means beyond the reach of the Government, he thought it best to leave the country immediately for Salt Lake and California, mentioning Australia as his probable destination. He fled at once. FOWLER on the first night of his rival at Denver city, is said to have entered a gambling saloon and won $2,000, and bet the whole amount on one game, but the dealer refused to risk it. FOWLER without a comment gathered up his winnings, went to the bar gracefully, took a gin cocktail and left the room. This created an inquiry as to who he was, but his fictitious name arrested this. He is reported to have speculated largely in claims.

The above is considered here by persons acquainted with the correspondent as wholly reliable. Our next advices will probably contain something further in regard to it.

The Pike's Peak Express.

STABBING AFFRAYS—FAVORABLE NEWS FROM THE MINES—A NEW TOWN LAID OUT.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Wednesday, June 20.

The Pike's Peak Express arrived at 6 o'clock this evening, bringing $8,900 in specie and Denver City dates to June 14.

JACOB MILLER, a German, was murdered on the night of the 12th, near that city, by MAX GREEDLER, another German, both from Leavenworth. GREEDLER is under arrest, and the evidence against him is positive and will probably lead to his conviction.

DENVER CITY, Thursday, June 14.

A stabbing affray occurred in town last night, resulting in the dangerously wounding of one person.

The news from the Arkansas mines is very favorable. A man just from there estimates that there will be $300,000 taken out of the California Gulch alone this season. One man took out, in one day, sixty-one ounces. Others report very unfavorably, and say there are but few claims that pay well. There is a large number of our citizens starting for that region. The California Gulch is nine miles long and ranging from 1 to 300 feet in width. There are three or four other small gulches running into the California Gulch. The prospect is they will prove as rich as the main gulch. The gulches are free from snow and frost.

A town has just been laid out in a beautiful valley at the mouth of the California Gulch, called Jeaboe, which is rapidly filling with trading houses, cabins, &c., for supplying provisions, tools and other necessary articles for the miners. The weather is warm and showery.

The Case of Rev. J. S. Harden.

TRENTON, Thursday, June 21.

The Court of Pardons of the State of New-Jersey convened last evening at 7½ o'clock in the State House in Trenton, the following gentlemen being present: the Governor and Chancellor, and Judges Risley, Swain, Wood, Cornelison, Macombs and Kennedy. The first case which came up for consideration was that of Jacob S. HARDEN, who was sentenced by Judge WHELPLY to be executed on the 28th of the present month, for the murder of his wife, on the 7th of March, 1859, in Anderson, Warren County, New-Jersey. The father of the condemned, with several friends, was present, and an interview of an hour took place. Several papers were presented in behalf of the condemned, &c. The Court, after consulting until 9½ o'clock, adjourned over until this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. It is generally conceded that the Court will not grant a commutation of sentence. Should the Court refuse, an application will be made to Gov. OLDEN to reprieve HARDEN, in order that he may have further time to prepare to die.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, June 21.

The Court of Pardons sat with closed doors from 3 to 6 o'clock, considering the applications for pardon, the principal one being that of HARDEN. After due deliberation of the whole question, the Court came to the unanimous conclusion to reject the application for a commutation of his sentence. The question of a reprieve remains with the Governor, and has not been considered.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, Thursday, June 21.

A bill has passed the Legislature raising the period of residence from three to six months to entitle inhabitants to vote. It applies to cities and towns. A Special Committee will report a bill prohibiting the circulation in the State of newspapers containing advertisements relative to procuring abortion; also, a bill prohibiting the publication of advertisements of a delicate nature in the newspapers of the State.

Election of Directors.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, June 21.

A stockholders' meeting of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad was held here yesterday. The net earnings for the year are over $76,000 over the running expenses and interest on the bonds and floating debt.

The new Board is, J. B. Waring, Cleveland; Joseph Lyman, Cleveland; John Gardiner Sprague, Huron; W. M. Vermilye, New-York; G. T. Olyphant, New-York; Joseph Benjamin, New-York; H. N. Randall, New-London. All the old Board officers were re-elected.

Dr. Hayes' Arctic Expedition.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 21.

Dr. HAYES' Arctic Expedition will sail from Boston about the 26th. The officers of the expedition are—Dr. ISAAC J. HAYES, Commanding Captain; McCORMICK, Sailing Master, and Mr. DODES, First Officer. A second officer, surgeon, carpenter, artist, clerk, steward, cook, and six men complete the complement. Dr. HAYES hopes to reach Winter quarters, in Smith Strait, by the 10th of September.

Loss of the United States Steamer Walker.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Thursday, June 21.

The United States steamer *Walker* was run into this morning at 3 o'clock, by an unknown schooner, off Absecom. The steamer sank in thirty minutes. The Captain, officers, and forty men were saved in boats. About twenty are missing.

Burning of a Propeller.

SARNIA, C. W., Thursday, June 21.

The propeller *W. B. Spaulding*, of Buffalo, while loading with lumber at Forrester, on Lake Shore, was burned yesterday morning; also, 100,000 feet of lumber on deck. The Captain and crew had a narrow escape, being asleep. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The Richmond Convention.

RICHMOND, Thursday, June 21.

The Southern Convention met to-day, but there being but few Delegates here it adjourned over.

Death of the Catholic Archbishop Blanc.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 21.

The Catholic Archbishop BLANC died to-day.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 21.

FLOUR in good demand; market firm; sales [illegible]

[illegible] Spring, at $1 12; [illegible] Chicago Spring, at $1 12½; [illegible] Club, at $1 13; 35,000 bushels Mil[illegible] at $1 15 for ordinary, and $1 16@$1 17½ for No. 1, closing at the latter figure. CORN [illegible] and 1c. better; sales, 180,000 bushels Illinois and Ohio, at 54c.@55c. OATS steady; sales, 5,000 bushels Canadian, at 34c. WHISKY nominal, at 20c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady, at 40c. on Flour, 11c. on Wheat, and 10c. on Corn. To New-York. *Lake Imports*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—No Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Thursday, June 21—3 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT opened with an advance of about 2c., with sales before Lake's News of 8,100 bushels White Indiana at $1 24; 4,000 bushels Canada Club at $1 15; 6,000 bushels Chicago Spring, on private terms. After the news, holders were firm, at a further advance, but the market closed quiet. CORN without material change; sales 6,500 bushels Indiana, at 56½c. OATS in limited demand; sales 2,300 bushels Canadian, at 36c. BARLEY and RYE scarce and quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged: 26c. on Flour, 7c. on Wheat; 6½c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—400 bbls. Flour; 13,300 bushels Wheat; 8,500 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,656 bbls. Flour; 30,000 bushels Wheat; 18,000 bushels CORN; and 5,500 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 20.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 7,000 bales, at unchanged rates. PORK firm; Mess, $19. LARD in kegs, 12¼c. EXCHANGE—On London, 110@110¾@110¾; and with bills of land, 109@109¾. Sight Exchange on New-York, ½ ₱ cent. premium.

MOBILE, Wednesday, June 20.

COTTON unchanged. Sales, to-day, 50 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 21.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives 96¾; Reading Railroad, 20¾; Morris Canal, 53¾; Long Island Railroad, 12; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38½. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

THE JAPANESE IN NEW-YORK.

A Ride Through the Central Park—Visit to Washington Heights.

A Look at Our Schools—Tommy makes a brief stay in the Tombs, &c.

One of the most pleasing entertainments yet given the Japanese was that afforded them yesterday afternoon—a visit to the Central Park. The party consisted of all the higher officers of the Embassy, including the three Princes and "TOMMY," the Naval Commission and the special Committee of the Common Council. The party of Japanese numbered thirteen, and their appearance in front of the Metropolitan in the act of entering their carriages created quite a sensation on Broadway. TOMMY was as usual the principal object of attraction, and took his seat after a hop, skip and jump from the house to the vehicle as if he was running a gauntlet for his life.

On entering the Park it was found, in spite of Capt. DUPONT's fear that public notice of the intended visit would draw a crowd, that Mr. OLMSTED, the efficient Architect-in-Chief, had made such police arrangements as to render the drive through the grounds exceedingly pleasant. There was, however, but little disposition evinced among those in the Park to annoy the visitors with more than a passing scrutiny. They were permitted to enjoy, almost unmolested, a view of the spacious drives, the romantic lake, the deep cut, cross-roads and tunnels, the vast new reservoir, the hall ground, cricket ground, and last, though by no means least, the delightful Ramble, with its labyrinth of shady walks, luxuriant shrubbery, and beautiful landscape effects; the fine stone bridges, and in short all the varied beauties whose gradual growth our citizens have so delighted to watch, and, since their completion, to enjoy.

A JAPANESE TREE FOR THE CENTRAL PARK.

Mr. OLMSTED took occasion to make the visit still more interesting by transplanting, in their presence, a fine specimen of a tree—a native of Japan.

The tree had been prepared, and a hole for it dug, close by the side of the carriage road, on the north side of the rocky ledge, south of the lake. The carriage stopped here, and the Superintendent then made a request, through the interpreter, that the first Ambassador would assist in planting it. He at once assented, and upon seeing the tree, recognized it with manifest interest and pleasure, turning to the Superintendent, and making signs to show that it would grow to be three feet thick in the trunk. He then held the tree while the gardeners filled the hole. The tree is of a sort recently obtained from Japan, and is called by botanists the *Cryptomeria Japonica*. It grows very rapidly and attains in Japan a height of 100 feet. Its inclination to rapid growth, however, makes it too tender to be planted in this climate except in peculiar circumstances. The tree planted yesterday is set at the foot of a rocky ledge, where the soil is meagre, and where it will be shaded. The growth will consequently be slow, and the wood become mature early in the Fall; and thus, it is supposed, it will be able to bear the Winter. There is a specimen treated in a similar way at Fishkill, which has lived through several Winters.

The tree is one of those obtained by the Superintendent during his journey in England last year, and is considered a very fine one. It is a very beautiful tree, and was called by DOWNING "The Queen of Evergreens."

Having planted the tree, the Ambassadors and their suite ran up the hill like a parcel of children, and pulled out their opera-glasses to see the Park. They remained here half an hour, lounging on the rocks and smoking their pipes, some of them examining the trees and plants with no little interest.

The Park keepers managed exceedingly well to keep back the large crowd which had gathered on the road, and no one, except the officials, attempted to ascend the hill while the Japanese occupied it. Before the party left, the Superintendent in behalf of the Commissioners of the Park, thanked the Ambassadors for their service in planting the tree, and expressed the hope that many generations might sit under its shade and gratefully remember its origin. The chief Ambassador answered that he was much pleased with his visit to the Park; and it is said by the naval officers that nothing they have seen has more interested the Japanese.

VISIT TO WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

Resuming their carriages, the party took occasion to avail themselves of an invitation to visit the residence of Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT at Washington Heights, where a *matinée* was given in honor of the Japanese Princes. The entrance to the grounds was ornamented with the American and Japanese ensigns interwoven, and within a festive party was assembled to the number of several hundreds. The entertainment comprised a concert directed by Sig. MUZIO, dancing for those who chose, strolling through the tastefully arranged walks, or in the large conservatory; bowling or billiards in the host's private establishment, lounging in the shade on the sloping banks of the Hudson, or feasting in any of the multitude of bowers, Summer houses and tents, erected for the purpose in various portions of the premises. The Embassy, after being formally welcomed, strolled through the grounds down to the woody banks, lighted their pipes, took out their opera glasses, and enjoyed the scene. Subsequently, they were provided with an appropriate entertainment of rice, fish, and other of their favorite edibles, plentifully garnished with champagne. They remained about two hours, and then returned to the hotel. Among the distinguished gentlemen present were Aldermen BOOLE and BAGLEY, Councilman VAN TINE, Mayor WOOD, Judge RUSSELL, Ex-Lieut. BARTLETT, and Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS.

VISITING OUR SCHOOLS.

Yesterday morning City Superintendent S. S. RANDALL, together with Mr. RICHARD WARREN and Mr. THOMAS BOESE, waited upon the Embassy at the Metropolitan for the purpose of tendering an invitation for the appointment of a Japanese Committee to visit the Normal School. Capt. DUPONT promised to transmit the reply to the Clerk of the Board. MATSMOTO has already visited the School, but at so late an hour that he had little opportunity of viewing the working of the system. It is to be hoped, however, that the Japanese will not think that our educational institutions always inculcate such manners as were displayed at the University Commencement at Niblo's yesterday. OMAHA and KEESE unfortunately ventured in, and were immediately surrounded with eager applicants for cards, and even after one of them showed by his hunting watch that he had been at work an hour, and positively refused to write more, the crowd still pressed—the females by no means, to their credit, being foremost among the opponents to their departure. The striplings orators were wholly neglected for the nonce.

A very small party, including TOMMY, took occasion to visit the Tombs yesterday morning, in charge of one of the officers. They did not express a desire to remain long.

SHOPPING.

No less than thirty-five of the subordinate officials started off in small parties yesterday morning on shopping excursions—a policeman accompanying each squad. They appear to have reserved their spare cash for outlay here, and invest in all manner of dry goods, hardware, firearms, jewelry, glass ware, optical instruments and innumerable other evidences of our ingenuity and art—doubtless when our commerce with Japan is fully opened, to be returned to us in the shape of duplicate imitations and improvements. OGURE-BUNGO-NO-KAMI is said to be greatly in favor of introducing American improvements in Japan; another of the Embassy is said to have formed a determination to study English navigation and military tactics, and even the famous TOMMY, it is rumored, desires to become naturalized.

The Japanese love for art was illustrated yesterday in two ways. The first was a novel method adopted by a Japanese artist of selling a watch that he wanted Mr. SIMSON LELAND—that of drawing the amiable host's portrait so accurately that it was immediately recognized. The second was the reception by Col. THORPE, from one of the Embassy, of an order to paint a miniature of Niagara Falls for the Tycoon.

Among other places visited by the Japanese yesterday were MORANN's Photographic Gallery, No. 411 Broadway, and A. T. STEWART's Marble Palace. At the latter place they made a number of purchases and received some presents. The entire Embassy and suite have been invited to visit Niagara Falls *via* the People's line of steamboats and New-York Central Railroad, free of expense.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SCHOOL RECEPTION AND EXHIBITION.—In accordance with the annual custom the pupils of Grammar School No. 29, in the First Ward, gave a reception yesterday to the local Board and numerous other guests. The building was handsomely decorated with flowers and evergreens, and the children in holiday attire, with faces radiant with happiness, made the occasion one of real festivity. The exercises—conducted by the principals, Mr. L. W. ARMAN and Mrs. C. A. TYAS—consisted of singing, recitations, dialogues and speeches. Among the dialogues were three original ones, evincing great credit on the part of the composers, Miss M. VESSELAND and Miss E. BURNS, pupils of the school. The excellent solo singing of Master AULD and Miss E. BLACKBURN afforded great pleasure, and a recitation by Miss SPARROW, of "The Auction Extraordinary," fairly "brought down the house." Addresses adapted to the comprehension of the youthful auditors, were made by HENRY RIDDLE, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, JOHN H. WILLIAMS, Esq., one of the Trustees, and others, and the certificates and premiums were awarded by CHARLES MCCAY, Esq. The programme was made up with very good taste, and the entire proceedings reflected credit alike upon pupils and teachers.

BALLOON ASCENSION.—Between two and three hundred people assembled at Palace Garden yesterday afternoon to witness the ascension of Miss MYRA ROSELLA in her balloon *Venus*, which was advertised to go up on Tuesday last, but failed to do so on account of the unfavorable weather. Though the weather yesterday was not much better, still Miss ROSELLA was on hand, and anxious to make the ascension, but the tender solicitude of the spectators would not permit her to undertake the perilous voyage. Mr. Geo. WISE, a son of the well known aeronaut of the same name, addressed the spectators, stating that the wind was too high for a safe ascension, but that Miss ROSELLA was anxious to fulfill her engagement, and, in order to test the sentiment of those present, he would put it to vote whether she should go or not. The crowd voted unanimously that Miss ROSELLA should not go, whereupon Mr. WISE volunteered to take her place, in order that the party might not be altogether disappointed. At 5¼ o'clock Mr. WISE stepped into the car, the ropes were cut, and the balloon immediately shot up into the region of the clouds. When last seen, it was sailing in the direction of NEWARK, but it was so soon obscured by the clouds that it was impossible to tell what course it might ultimately take.

LAYING OUT THE UPPER PART OF NEW-YORK.—The Commission appointed to lay out that portion of the City lying north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street are endeavoring to make what progress they can, without funds. It comprises Messrs. Isaac Dyckman, Charles M. Conolly, John E. Ssaman, James C. Willett, Henry H. Elliott and Isaac P. Martin. Their application to the Board of Supervisors for an appropriation of $20,000 yet remains in the hands of the Committee on Annual Taxes of that body, while a communication from the Croton Board, suggesting that the Common Council request these Commissioners to consider certain matters pertaining to drainage, remains unread in the Board of Aldermen.

CASE OF THE SCHOONER MARGUERITA.—The alleged slaver *Marguerita*, which was seized by the Marshal's deputy and brought back as she was about leaving this port on Wednesday, remains at anchor off the Battery. LEWIS VIENNA, who claims to be owner of the vessel, appeared yesterday before United States Commissioner BENEDICT, and gave bonds to abide the result of the suit against the vessel. She will therefore be released, and allowed to pursue her voyage.

THE LAST OF THE CHAMBERLAINCY AS IT WAS.—The Chamberlaincy as it was vested in the person and charge of Mr. A. V. STOUT will to-day be finally and fully transferred to the new Chamberlain, Mr. N. C. PLATT. The old accounts—those of Mr. STOUT—being adjusted—the money belonging to the City, which has remained in his possession, together with the books, will be given into Mr. PLATT's hands.

DOGS WHOSE DAYS HAVE BEEN CURTAILED.—Since the municipal raid began on the canine race this Summer, no less than 635 have been captured, at a cost of $158, and nearly all of them have paid the penalty of being abroad, unmuzzled, contrary to law, at the "dog pound." Several complaints of dog-stealing against various parties have been made to the Corporation Attorney.

THE BOARD OF EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Excise Commissioners, during their meeting yesterday, granted sixteen licenses to inn-keepers and one to a storekeeper, at $30 each. The Commissioners believe that above 500 licenses will be granted this year.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE SOUND.—Mr. CHARLES T. CROMWELL offers one hundred dollars reward for the recovery of the body of his son—CHARLES B. CROMWELL—who was drowned on Tuesday evening in the Sound, near Glen Cove, by the capsizing of a small sail boat.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met yesterday at the usual hour, but no business of interest was transacted. The daily report of the Sanitary Squad was received, and the usual action taken.

Police Reports.

ARRESTS LAST EVENING.

The police of Newark telegraphed, last evening, that they had arrested John Stewart, the young scoundrel who robbed a poor blind Indian on the Erie Railroad train, a few days since, of about $75 worth of fancy articles which he was bringing to this City for sale. Very little of the property was recovered.... Silas Herbert, a sailor, was taken into custody by Officer Rode, of the Fourth Precinct, on a charge of having, with two confederates, stolen a patent-lever watch from Nicholas Roach, a New-York pilot, whom they induced to go up an alley-way in James-street, in April last. Herbert has since been to sea, and has just returned.... Jeremiah Powers, a deck-hand on board the propeller *Niagara*, has been enriching himself of late by stealing portions of the boat's machinery and disposing of it to junk dealers. Officer Holland, of the Harbor Police, captured him with about $25 worth of brass journals in his possession. He had already sold some of the machinery, valued at $50.... James Ross, a young Irishman, was found wandering up Roosevelt-street with his cheek-bone split and his face so bruised and cut that pieces of the flesh hung down! He was only able to articulate that a ruffian known as Boston Jack had assailed him, without provocation, upon one of the docks. He was sent to the Hospital.

ARREST OF A PECULATING PORTER AND TWO ALLEGED RECEIVERS.

Frederick Banker, a young German, engaged since February last as porter in the store of Messrs. Hornthal & Whitehead, No. 19 Dey-street, was arrested, yesterday, on a charge of robbing his employers. Sewing silk and gentlemen's Summer clothing have been missed from the store in large quantities lately, and on evening or two since Banker was observed by Sergeant Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct, endeavoring to dispose of some property of the description mentioned, at a second-hand dealer, in Baxter-street. He was watched by Officer Golden, of the Sixth Precinct, who was detailed for the purpose, and finally taken into custody. Banker then confessed that he had stolen, among other things, eighteen pounds of sewing silk, worth $5 per pound, and disposed of it for 50 cents and $1. Jacob Havens and Mark Beekman, keepers of second-hand places at Nos. 98 and 34 Baxter-street, in whose possession some of the property was found, were also apprehended as receivers of stolen goods. The trio were committed for examination by Justice KELLY.

TOO EAGER FOR A BARGAIN.

Thomas Kelliguett, of No. 21 Baxter-street, was apprehended yesterday by Detective Dusenbury for having purchased a stolen watch, valued at $45, for about one-fourth of its value. The time-piece in question and five breastpins were the proceeds of a robbery committed on the night of the 13th inst., at the house of Mr. Ralph Henchliff, No. 93 Quarry-street, Newark, N. J., by two men named Peterson and Charlton, who are in custody awaiting trial for the offence. One of the prisoners told where he had disposed of the watch, but, on application to Kelliguett for its restoration, he denied any knowledge of it. Subsequently, however, it was found in his trunk, when he admitted having purchased it, but said he did not suppose for a moment he was dealing with a thief. Justice KELLY would not credit his story, and committed him for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

AN ASSIGNEE OF AN ESTATE CHARGED WITH PERJURY.

Mr. John A. Vanderburg, a farmer living at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, appeared before Justice CONNELLY yesterday, to answer a complaint for perjury. The complainant, Mr. Robert McKinstry, alleged that Mr. Vanderburg swore falsely before Michael Ushoeffer, Esq., a referee appointed by the Supreme Court, to take testimony in an action brought by him against the estate of David M. Messerole, deceased, for which the defendant was assignee, with reference to matters materially affecting the issue of the cause. Vanderburg was required to furnish $1,000 bail for his appearance to answer.

ARREST FOR COUNTERFEITING.

On Wednesday night a counterfeit two dollar bill on the Bank of Jersey City was tendered in the bar-room of John Lange, No. 127 Roosevelt-street, in payment for some liquor, by a young man named Edward Walsh. He was told that it was bad, when he offered another of the same description. Lange thereupon had him arrested, and a search of his pockets resulted in finding $18 in change besides $13 in good bills. The circumstances were deemed sufficient by Justice KELLY to warrant the detention of the accused on suspicion of being a counterfeiter.

Coroners' Inquests.

VIOLENT AND ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

ADOLPH MAUERBERWINZ, a boy three years of age, while playing at a fifth story window of the house No. 343 East Tenth-street, missed his balance, and fell to the sidewalk. He did not survive his injuries long, and yesterday Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the body.... Yesterday morning, the body of DENNIS MCCARTY was found in the water, at the foot of Morton-street, North River. Deceased was seen alive as late as 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon; but the testimony taken by Coroner JACKMAN failed to show under what circumstances he was drowned. He was an Irishman, 45 years of age, and resided at No. 131 Leroy-street.... Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon the body of WM. KERWIN, who was found drowned at the foot of Forty-fourth-street, East River. Deceased had been missing about a week, and as he was known to have been on a drunken bout at the time of his disappearance, it is believed that he fell into the water while intoxicated.

A LITTLE GIRL BURNED TO DEATH.

ELLEN MCDERMOTT, a girl 12 years of age, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital, in consequence of burns received on Tuesday evening last by the overturning of a fluid lamp in the store No. 8 Franklin-street. It was shown by the testimony taken by Coroner SCHIRMER that ELLEN and her aunt were in the store, when a portion of the ceiling fell, and a piece of it struck the little girl so violently upon the head that she fainted. When she returned to consciousness, she saw flames behind the counter, caused by the overturning of the lamp, which had also been displaced by the mortar, and fearing for the safety of her aunt, who was standing by, she ran to assist her. Unfortunately her own dress came in contact with the fluid, and she was instantly in a blaze.

SUICIDE OF A PAUPER.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital upon the remains of ANDREW SCHEWENKY, a Pole, who cut his throat with a razor in Essex Market Prison on Monday last. Deceased until recently was in good circumstances, but misfortune came upon him, and he became reduced to the level of a vagrant. He finally applied for admission to the Workhouse, and Justice STRANG made out a commitment for him. During his confinement in the Essex Market Prison, awaiting a conveyance to Blackwell's Island, he drew a razor across his throat, inflicting injuries which resulted in his death. A verdict of death by suicide was rendered.

A SAILOR KILLED BY A FALL.

On the 19th inst., ANTONIO ROSA, a Portuguese employed on board the steamship *Albatross*, fell into the hold of that vessel and suffered injuries which resulted in his death yesterday. Coroner SCHIRMER investigated the circumstances, and the jury found a verdict of "accidental death."

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ITEMS.—Last evening a fireman residing at No. 83 Pineapple-street, was struck by engine No. 2 and severely injured.... Several squads of the Japanese visited different places of interest in the city yesterday. Two—one an M. D.—visited the Inspector of Police office, took notes of the Rogue's Gallery, and examined the operation of the Police Telegraph very critically.... HENRY PAYSON, one of the earliest settlers of Williamsburgh, and who held several offices of trust when that portion of the city was a small village, died at his residence in Bowronville yesterday morning at an advanced age.... Mr. DUNHAM, of No. 247 South Fourth-street, was severely bitten in the hand, yesterday, by a dog, supposed to be rabid. He received prompt medical attention, and no serious result is anticipated.... St. Paul's (R. C.) Church, on Court-street, was struck by lightning during the storm Wednesday evening last. The damage done was very small.... On Wednes

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2733. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS—WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

PRESIDENTIAL.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

Saturday's Proceedings---Adoption of the Majority Report---Withdrawal of Southern Delegates---No Ballot.

DOUGLAS CERTAIN TO BE NOMINATED.

Secession of the Chairman, Mr. Cushing, and a Majority of the Massachusetts Dlegation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Friday Evening.

A good part of this, the fifth day of the Convention, has been spent in parliamentary manœuvrings, intended to gain time.

When they finally got to work, the minority report was rejected, first as a whole, and then piecemeal, the Georgia case alone forming an exception. The majority report was then adopted, and the decks were cleared for action.

All interest was concentrated upon the active members of the New-York delegation, who retired four times for consultation, each resulting in a diminution of Douglas strength. A mysterious announcement on the part of the Virginians, looking towards an impending revolt, evidently affected many of the weaker members.

At the commencement of the evening session Dean had in the New-York delegation only *eight* majority. The report that he had written a letter to DEAN RICHMOND, *authorising the withdrawal of his name*, rather than permit it to be the means of hopelessly dividing the Democratic Party, produced a decided sensation. It will be used as an excuse by those who meditate treachery, though it is thought that its magnanimity may increase the chances of his friends.

The motion to *proceed to a ballot for President*, made by CESENA, of Pennsylvania, created an intense excitement. It was the signal for uproar in the galleries, and for general confusion.

Mr. FLOYD, of Virginia, rose immediately, and in a very solemn style announced the retirement of the Virginia Delegation. This created a great sensation. Twenty-four of the Virginia Delegates withdrew. The President prevented applause by threatening to clear the galleries. One of the remaining Virginia Delegates desired to explain his position. Mr. SCHELL, of New-York, objected, which was received with vigorous hisses.

ARCHER, of North Carolina, announced the withdrawal of that delegation, in a speech, not in good taste.

JOHNSON, of Maryland, cast reflections upon the friends of DOUGLAS, as supporters of a man rather than of principle—but was compelled to suspend by cries of order.

While other delegations were in consultation, several speeches were made which kept the Convention in good humor.

SHIEL, of California, made a lamentable exhibition of himself by stigmatizing the action of the majority as tricky. He was allowed to proceed only by courtesy. On repeating the remark, he was stopped peremptorily by CUSHING, and fairly hissed down. During his speech, GAVIT, of Indiana, appealed to the Chair to protect delegates from insult, or else allow them to protect themselves. SMITH, after leaving the hall, sent for a report of GAVIT's remarks—with a view, as was supposed, to hold him to a personal account for anything disrespectful which they might contain.

After the secession of the Southern Delegates, RUFFIN, of Virginia, stood upon the platform, frequently consulting with CUSHING.

GAULDING repeated the Slave-trade speech he has made so often,—but his glorying in being a slave-trader, and even in still more disgraceful relations with the worst features of the institution, created general disgust.

The vote will be taken the first thing to-morrow morning. Douglas is certain of the nomination. If he fails to receive it, it will be in consequence of his own withdrawal.

The most intense ill-feeling prevails. The proceedings of the Convention are utterly without dignity.

A portion of the Southern delegates are very indignant at FISHER's premature announcement of the withdrawal. SLIDELL is in high glee; his headquarters at Guy's Monument House are crowded to-night.

One half vote from Vermont joins the seceders. The Pennsylvania delegation wish their grumblers to withdraw, but are only certain of DENT and RANDALL.

It is said, and I believe truly, that New-York offered to sustain the Southern report if they will give up YANCEY—but this was refused.

It is probable that the Administrationists will not come into the Convention to-morrow—CUSHING and BUTLER among them.

MOFFAT, an Anti-Secessionist from Virginia, made an eloquent speech, and fainted on sitting down. He was carried out.

BALTIMORE, Friday—Midnight.

The majority of the Massachusetts delegation have just decided not to partake any longer in the Convention proceedings. Mr. CUSHING goes with them. Mr. BUTLER goes home. A few of them, including WHITNEY, will enter the Seceding Convention. Kentucky and Tennessee are opposed to entering another Convention. Messrs. SOULE, SAUNDERS and others from Louisiana have just started in a special train for Washington, to confer with Mr. DOUGLAS as to a modification of the Platform, and to decide on further action regarding their adherence to DOUGLAS. The dispatch of DOUGLAS to the New-York Delegation says: "I place myself in the hands of my friends, who are to do what they deem best for the harmony and general interests of the Democratic party." Mr. DAVID TODD, of Ohio, will be the permanent President in the place of Mr. CUSHING.

HOWARD.

For the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 22.

The Convention assembled at 10 o'clock promptly, the theatre being densely crowded.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. SWARTZ.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Massachusetts, moved that the journal of yesterday's proceedings be read.

Mr. COOK, of Ohio, moved to dispense with the reading. The position of the questions could be stated by the Chair.

The reading was dispensed with.

The Chair, after preliminary remarks relating to the convenience of the delegates, stated that the main question had been ordered.

The Secretary then read the motions in their order.

The Chair then stated that the question would be first taken on the report of Mr. GITTINGS, of Maryland, adopting the whole majority report, except in the case of Alabama, and admitting in that State the original Charleston delegation.

Mr. KNOX, of Missouri, on a question of privilege, stated that in the haste of report errors occurred in some of the names of the delegates in all the reports. He asked consent to have them corrected.

Mr. SIBLEY, of Minnesota, inquired whether, under the rules adopted by the Convention, it is not in order for the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials to be heard at the close of the debate, even after the main question has been ordered.

The President said such was the custom in the House of Representatives, and he would so rule.

Mr. GITTINGS, of Maryland, asked consent to withdraw the first part of the report, so as to leave before the Convention as his report only the resolution admitting the Yancey delegation from Alabama. In doing so he stated it had been rumored outside that his report had been made in consequence of the fascination of Mr. YANCEY. While he admitted that Mr. YANCEY was the most fascinating man he ever met, yet those who believed such influences dictated his report knew better of him as a man or of his principles as a Democrat.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Massachusetts, raised a point of order, that no motion had ever been made to adopt Mr. GITTINGS' report as an amendment.

The President decided the point of order not well taken, saying that the report took the position of an amendment to the majority report.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Massachusetts, objected to the withdrawal of the first part of Mr. GITTINGS' report.

Mr. GITTINGS then asked consent to withdraw his whole report, which was granted, thus bringing the minority report first in order.

Mr. KNOX, of Missouri, on behalf of the majority of the Committee, asked leave to file a statement of the reasons for their conclusions in the report.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Massachusetts, objected.

Mr. SIBLEY, of Minnesota, asked whether one objection could prevent the reading of this statement.

Mr. KNOX said, if permitted to file this statement he would waive the right to speak in conclusion of the debate.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Massachusetts, still objected. When the gentleman from Missouri commenced a speech he should raise a point of order that there was no debate on the reports yesterday, and therefore there could be no right of reply.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, called attention to the remarks of Messrs. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania; and STEVENS, of Oregon, yesterday, which certainly made a debate on the reports.

The President decided that the debate had taken place, and gave the floor to Mr. KNOX.

Mr. KNOX then read a statement giving his reasons for the conclusions of the majority of the Committee on Credentials. He argued that the secession of the delegates did create vacancies, and the resolution adopted at the Charleston Convention recognizes such vacancies, and called on the States to fill them. The minority of the Committee, while denying that vacancies exist, proceed to render their argument absurd by filling these very vacancies. The States themselves had recognized vacancies by reappointing and reaccrediting delegates to Baltimore. The credentials of the Mississippi delegates bore on the face the fact that they were appointed on the 30th of May, and many were new names. The Alabama credentials of the old delegates bore on their face the date of their appointment, not to this Convention, but to Richmond, and lower down they were accredited to this Convention. They might have been appointed also to the Chicago Convention, but what Democrat would desire to admit men on such a roving commission to a Democratic Convention? The statement proceeded to give similar reasons for the admission of the Soulé delegation from Louisiana, and a compromise of the delegations from the other States.

Mr. BROWN, of North Carolina, rose to speak, but was called to order by a delegate from Minnesota, who said there was no debatable question before the Convention.

The President ruled debate out of order.

Mr. STEVENS, of Oregon, rose to a personal explanation.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, objected.

The PRESIDENT—The gentleman from Michigan objecting, the chair must enforce the rules of order.

Mr. STEVENS—I appeal to the gentleman from Michigan to withdraw his objections.

Mr. STUART—No gentlemen will go further than myself in granting personal favors, but the business of the Convention has already been delayed too long, and I cannot withdraw my objections.

The President then stated that a call had been made for a division on the question. He ruled as the motion was to strike out and insert, it was indivisible.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, held that while a motion to strike out and insert was indivisible, yet it only applied to a separate proposition to strike out one indivisible proposition and insert another. This being a motion to substitute a series of propositions for another series, he held that it was divisible.

The President, while expressing some doubt, maintained his original decision.

The question was then put on the substitution of the whole of the minority report, made by Mr. STEVENS, of Oregon, for the report of the majority.

The vote was called by States, and resulted as follows:

Maine—Aye, 2½; Nay, 5½.
New-Hampshire—Aye, ½; Nay, 4½.
Vermont—Aye, 1½; Nay, 3½.
Massachusetts—Aye, 8; Ney, 5.
Rhode Island—Nay, 4.
Connecticut—Aye, 2½; Nay, 3½.
New-York—Nay, 35.
New-Jersey—Aye, 4; Nay, 3.
Pennsylvania—Aye, 17; Nay, 10.
Maryland—Aye, 5½; Nay, 2½; and one delegate declining to vote.
Virginia—Aye, 14; Nay, 1.
North Carolina—Aye, 9; Nay, 1.
Arkansas—Aye, ½; Nay, ½.
Missouri—Aye, 5; Nay, 4.
Tennessee—Aye, 10; Nay, 1.
Kentucky—Aye, 10; Nay, 2.
Ohio—Nay, 23.
Indiana—Nay, 13.
Illinois—Nay, 11.
Michigan—Nay, 6.
Wisconsin—Nay, 5.
Iowa, Nay 4.
Minnesota, Aye 1½; Nay 2½.
California, Aye 4.
Oregon, Aye 3.
Total, Aye 100½; Nay 150.

So the motion to substitute Mr. STEVENS' minority report for the majority was lost.

The chair having requested that no expression of applause or dissent should be indulged in, the result was announced in silence.

The vote then recurred on the adoption of the majority report.

Mr. CHURCH, of New-York, and Mr. JONAS, of Tennessee, called for a division of the question on each proposition.

The question was first put on the first resolution of the majority report, admitting the original delegates from Mississippi, which was carried nearly unanimously, the only negative votes being two from Pennsylvania and one-half from Iowa. A half vote from Massachusetts declined to vote.

Capt. RYNDERS, of New-York—Mississippi having been admitted to seats, I move they be admitted at once.

Cries of "No," "no," and "yes," "yes."

Capt. RYNDERS—Well, I don't care whether you call aye or nay, I make the motion.

Mr. COCHRANE, of New-York, raised the point of order that the report was not adopted until adopted as a whole.

The PRESIDENT—No motion is before the Convention, the operation of the previous question preventing it.

A Delegate inquired whether the Chair would issue tickets to admit the Mississippi delegates.

The President replied that he was under the direction of the Convention in that respect.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, objected to any business but the questions before the House.

A vote was then taken on the second resolution of the majority report admitting the Soulé delegates from Louisiana.

The vote is precisely the reverse of that on the rejection of the minority report, except the following States.

Vermont—Aye, 4½; Nay, ½; New-Jersey—Aye, 2½; Nay, 4½.
Maryland, 2½ aye, 5½ nay.
Virginia, 1 aye, 12 nay.
North Carolina, 2 aye, 8 ney.
Tennessee, 2 aye, 10 nay.
Total, 153 ayes, 98 nays.
So the second resolution was adopted.

The question was then taken on the third resolution of the majority report, admitting Mr. HINDMAN and his colleagues from Arkansaw with power to cast two votes, and Mr. HOOPER and his colleagues, the contestants, with power to cast one vote, and providing if either set of delegates refuse to take their seats, the others shall be entitled to cast the whole vote of the State.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, called for a division of this resolution, so as to take a vote on each proposition contained therein.

The President declared the resolution divisible.

The question was then taken on the three several propositions: first, on the admission of the Hindman Delegates; second, on the admission of the Hooper Delegates; and third, giving the power to one set to cast the whole vote of the State if the other set withdraw. All were adopted.

A vote was then taken on the fourth resolution of the majority report, admitting the original delegation from the State of Texas. Adopted—only two and a half votes in the negative, two from Pennsylvania and a half from Oregon.

A vote was then taken on the fifth resolution, admitting Messrs. BAYARD and WHITELEY, of Delaware. The resolution was adopted without a division.

The sixth resolution, giving R. L. CHAFFEE the seat in the Massachusetts delegation contested by BENJAMIN F. HALLETT, was then adopted by ayes 136; nays 111½.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, at this point made motions to reconsider each vote had and lay the same on the table, it being understood that the motions were not be put until votes on the propositions had been taken.

The seventh resolution of the majority, declaring Mr. O'VALLON entitled to the seat in the Missouri delegation claimed by JOHN B. CLARK, was then adopted, 138½ nays, 112 nays.

Mr. CESENA, of Pennsylvania, moved to reconsider the vote, and to lay that resolution on the table. Laid over.

The eighth resolution, admitting the contesting delegates from Alabama, was next adopted by 148½ ayes, 101½ nays.

Mr. CESENA moved to reconsider the vote, and to lay that resolution on the table. Laid over.

The question being on the ninth and last resolution of the majority report, admitting both delegations from Georgia, and dividing the vote of the State between them, with the provision that if either of them refuse to take seats, the remaining delegates shall cast the whole vote of the State,

A division of the resolution was called for, so as to take a vote on each proposition separately, and a long discussion ensued.

Before the vote was taken Mr. GARDNER, of Georgia, presented a letter from the National Democratic delegates from Georgia, and asked that it be read.

Cries of "Read, read;" "No, no."

Mr. BUTTERWORTH, of New-York, objected.

Mr. CLANCY, of New-York, inquired if one objection would prevent the reading.

The PRESIDENT—It will in this stage of the proceedings.

Mr. CLANCY—The gentleman from Georgia can rise to a question of privilege and read the communication.

The PRESIDENT—The gentleman from Georgia can rise to a question of privilege, and the Chair will then decide whether he is in order.

The call for a division of the resolution was then withdrawn, and the resolution was lost—106½ to 145, New-York voting in the negative.

The whole majority report was adopted, except the last resolution dividing the State of Georgia between the original delegates and the contestants, which was lost—106½ to 145—New-York voting no.

Mr. CHURCH of New York, took the floor. He said the New York delegates had no opportunity to vote on the case of Georgia as they deem justice to the Democracy of that State requires, coming here with an earnest desire to harmonize the Democracy of the Union, and act in a manner which will meet the approbation of Democrats all over the nation. New-York desires to move that the original delegation from the State of Georgia be admitted on this floor. He called for the previous question.

Mr. SEWARD, of Georgia, raised a point of order that the motion in order is on the adoption of the resolutions already adopted as a whole.

The President decided that the previous question was executed, and no vote on the adoption of the resolutions as a whole is necessary.

Mr. HALLETT, of Massachusetts, rose to address the Convention.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, raised the point of order that Mr. HALLETT was not a member of the Convention.

Mr. HALLETT—A motion to reconsider the vote respecting me was made by the gentleman from Michigan.

The President ruled that the resolutions already adopted by the Convention were under the operation of motions to reconsider and lay on the table. The chair could not know whether the Convention would lay the motion to reconsider on the table. He did not, therefore, consider the gentleman from Massachusetts yet excluded from the Convention.

Mr. CHURCH raised a point of order that he had called for the previous question, and therefore no debate was in order.

The President so decided.

Mr. HALLETT appealed to Mr. CHURCH to withdraw his call for the previous question.

Mr. AVERY, of North Carolina—The author of the Cincinnati Platform is surely entitled to be heard in this Convention. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. HALLETT—Sir, I have fought enough for New-York to entitle me to this courtesy. The soldier of a hundred battles ought to retire with the honors of war.

Mr. CESENA, of Pennsylvania—I raised the point of order that the Congress of the United States refused to copyright the Cincinnati Platform, and, therefore, the gentleman is not entitled to consideration on that account. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. CHURCH not withdrawing his demand for the previous question, it was ordered, and the resolution admitting the Charleston delegates from Georgia adopted.

Mr. HALLETT, of Massachusetts, then took the floor. He moved to reconsider the ninth resolution.

A number of points of order were raised, and a warm skirmish took place.

Mr. SMITH, of Wisconsin, raised a point of order that Mr. HALLETT had never been a delegate in the Convention. Mr. CHAFFEE was the delegate recognised and admitted to the Charleston Convention, and Mr. HALLETT's name does not appear on the record.

Mr. HALLETT desired to speak to the point of order. He was a delegate regularly appointed, and being detained by sickness in his family, had requested Mr. CHAFFEE as his substitute to attend. He had prepared papers for that purpose in the sick chamber of his wife, without trouble to Mr. CHAFFEE, and probably without his being able to understand them.

Mr. STUART and others called Mr. HALLETT to order, and considerable confusion existed until the Chair awarded the floor to Mr. HALLETT.

MR HALLET'S SPEECH.

I shall detain the Convention very briefly with the very few words I have to say, and I will address them generally. With reference to the consideration of this resolution, I hope it will be reconsidered as one of the series in a progress of return of this Convention to that state of harmony and cooperation, which must be brought about here, or we separate with the certainty of defeat meeting us as we pass from these doors to return to our homes. Sir, the preamble of the Cincinnati Platform says in the very first words that the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism and the discriminating justice of the American people. That is the sentiment with we go before the country; that to the principle upon which we have carried successfully Democratic elections throughout this country in thirteen out of the fifteen Presidential elections which have happened since the first election of THOMAS JEFFERSON. The Democratic flag has waved triumphantly over the dome of the Capitol in all but three out of fifteen, and then we were defeated only because we were divided. And how were those triumphs achieved? Only by the union of the Northern and the Southern Democracy. Never did you have a victory without the union of both, never will you achieve a victory without it You are now on the eve of what? After having severed from your Convention eight Southern States, you are now on the very verge and about to consummate a blow by which you will send us the other six or seven States; and than what is this Convention? Nay, what is the Democratic party of this nation? nay, in God's name what is the Union itself? The last link that holds the North and South together is to be broken; religious associations have fallen to pieces; trust societies have been severed; wars and dissentians have disseminated themselves through the domestic, literary, political and religious circle, perties have fallen to pieces and gone to destruction and ruin, and now the link between the Northern and Southern Democracy is the only one that binds this Union together. [Loud applause.] If you now strike the blow that is to sever that link, then God only knows what is to follow. Now how can you avert such a catastrophe as that? Is it nothing to think of? You young men that hear, I am about to go out of this political contest. I doubt if I shall feel any disposition to come in again after I leave this hall; but you, young men, are coming forward, and where is your heritage? This great and glorious Union—this empire of Democracy! Where is the wisdom of the Empire State, that saved us in the revolution? What are you of the Empire State now doing? Hesitating about the admission of this or that Delegate, with reference merely to opinions concerning individuals, when the great question is, Shall you have any Union to which you can give a President? Shall you have any Democratic Party to elect a President with? Why not, then, come forward, young men, and sustain this inheritance, and let it not be broken up? I say to you, it is no light matter. I say to you, the impending crisis is even the more awful because it is silent. It is hushed, it is true, but is upon us. You know every honorable man knows, that if a resolution of that character, which I desire now to be reconsidered shall prevail in the Convention, you have a dissevered Convention. The States that are standing knocking at your door, will never come in and pass under the yoke. [Applause.] The delegates from the States that are here will adhere to the Democracy of the Union, but they will also adhere to their own States. They will never sit here to disgrace their brethren of the States outside. [Applause.] Then what must you do? Make a nomination which if tendered to any man is but ruin to that man and to the Party? I stand here a personal friend to that man whose friends are this day about to sacrifice him, as I view it. [Laughter.] And I would sooner see him elevated to the Presidency than any other man in the nation, if it could be done with the unanimity of this Convention. But other men say there shall be this man or nothing, or that man or nothing. Where is your discriminating justice which you apply to the adjustment of this great question?

Mr. PRESIDENT: I can make no further appeal upon this issue. I desire to leave behind me no word of bitterness, no sentence of unkindness. I press these warnings upon this Convention, with no feeling against any member of it. I shall carry with me, above all, the love of my country, next to it, the love of the Union, and last, as the pillar of that Union, the love of the United Democracy, North and South.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, moved to lay the vote to reconsider on the table.

Mr. COCHRANE moved that when the Convention adjourns it be till 7 o'clock.

A vote by States was demanded on Mr. COCHRANE's motion for recess, and it was lost—82½ Ayes, 168 Nays.

Mr. CESENA called for the consideration of the motions to reconsider the several propositions adopted, and to lay those motions on the table.

Mr. VANNERMAN, of Maryland, moved that when the Convention adjourns it be *sine die*. Declared out of order.

The question was then put first on the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the minority report of Mr. STEVENS, of Oregon, was rejected and the Convention refused to lay the motion of reconsideration on the table by a vote of 113½ to 138½, New-York voting "No" amidst most intense excitement.

Mr. COCHRANE then rapidly put the motion for a recess till 7 o'clock, which was carried amidst the consternation of the northwestern men and the reviving hopes of the South.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 7 o'clock, with a crowded audience. Much interest was excited by the proceedings, and heightened by the prevalence of a report that Mr. DOUGLAS had telegraphed to withdraw his name, which was known only by a few.

As soon as the Convention was called to order, quite a Congressional struggle for the floor took place, Messrs. SAULSBURY, of Delaware; CESENA, of Pennsylvania; and GORMAN, of Minnesota, all rising simultaneously.

The floor was given to Mr. SAULSBURY, who corrected the vote of Delaware as reported in the evening papers. They were represented as voting for the admission of the Soulé delegates from Louisiana. They did not so vote, but voted for the admission of the original delegates.

Mr. CESENA next obtained the floor, and moved the previous question on the motion pending, which was to reconsider the vote by which the Convention rejected the minority report of Mr. STEVENS, of Oregon.

The Convention ordered the previous question.

The motion to reconsider the vote was then lost, by ayes 103, nays 149, New-York voting in the negative amidst applause.

The motions to reconsider the several resolutions adopted at the morning session, were then laid on the table in their order.

Mr. CESENA moved *to proceed to ballot for candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, and on that called the previous question.*

Mr. RUSSELL of Virginia, STANSBURY of Maryland, and MCHENRY of Pennsylvania, rose at the same time. Mr. MCHENRY moved to adjourn *sine die*. Mr. STANSBURY made the same motion.

There was much excitement.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan—I raise the point of order that the motion cannot now be entertained.

The PRESIDENT—The motion to adjourn *sine die* is in order.

New-York and several other States called for votes by States.

The motion to adjourn *sine die* was withdrawn.

Mr. MOFFAT, of Virginia, asked if the Chair would now issue tickets to those delegates admitted by the action of the Convention.

The President announced that he was about to give such directions to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. RUSSELL, of Virginia, then took the floor. The time had now arrived when it became his duty——

Mr. GOAMAN, of Minnesota, arose amidst the excitement. He raised the point of order that the previous question had been called, and the question on seconding it must be put before other debate.

Mr. RUSSELL considered what he had to say as a matter of privilege, under the action of the Convention on questions arising out of the report of the Committee on Credentials. The action had become final, complete, irradicable, and it became a duty on the part of the majority of the delegates from Virginia to inform the Convention that it was not consistent with their sense of duty to their constituants to participate longer in these deliberations. [Applause—which was checked by the Chair.]

A VOICE—Oh, let them cheer treachery and disunion to their heart's content.

The excitement and confusion was with difficulty checked by the Chair.

Mr. RUSSELL continued: They had taken this step after mature determination, and after exhausting all honorable efforts to obviate its necessity. In addition to the facts which appear on the record, he desired to state that the delegates to whom were just ordered tickets to be issued, some of them at least, would not join in the deliberations of the Convention. For the rest the reasons that induced them to take this important step would be rendered to their constituents, and they only had to bid the Convention a respectable adieu.

Twenty-four delegates from Virginia then withdrew from the Convention leaving six remaining.

Mr. MOFFATT, of Virginia, stated the reason why he did not withdraw from the Convention. He was appointed at a District Convention to which he owes allegiance. They elected him to come here, not to go elsewhere. He was elected to the National Democratic Convention, and no other. He was elected to represent his constituents in the Convention, but not to withdraw from it, to carry out the wishes of a people who are national, not sectional—to promote the interests of the Union, not risk its disseverance. [Applause.]

Mr. MOFFATT was called to order, and yielded the floor to Mr. LANDER, of North Caroline, who announced that the majority of the North Carolina delegates, on account of what they conceived to be an outrage perpetrated on the people of the South, would withdraw from the Convention. Northern Democrats had heretofore given fair play to the South, but they did so no longer. He therefore announced that eight of the delegates would retire.

Mr. EWING, of Tennessee, said the delegates from that State had exhibited in the Convention, as far as possible, every disposition to harmonize the labors of the Convention, and bring them to a happy result. They were the first to propose resolutions to harmonize the platform. They had a candidate dear to them, and had cast him away to harmonise the Convention. As a man the delegation now asked leave to retire temporarily for consultation as to what their future action should be.

Mr. CALDWELL, of Kentucky, on the part of a portion of the Delegation from that State, desired to say that circumstances had arisen which make it doubtful in the mind of the Delegation whether they can consent to continue with this body. They had come here to nominate a candidate acceptable to all the Union, and this appeared now to be donbtful, in view of the process of disintegration which had been going on. They did not wish to retire from the Convention on any technical grounds, but did not wish to participate in making nomination of a candidate not acceptable to all parts of the Union. They were not yet prepared to withdraw from the Convention, but asked leave to retire for consultation. Leave was granted.

At this point the Soulé Delegation from Louisiana entered the hall amidst applause and took seats.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, on the part of six delegates from Maryland, desired to say they could no longer act with a Convention that preferred a man to principles. [Loud cries of "Order."] States had been disfranchised by the adoption of the unit rule until it becomes inconsistent with honor to remain. Cherishing with warm remembrance the good deeds the Democracy had formerly done for the South, they bid them farewell with regret.

Mr. GLASS, of Virginia, had not agreed with his colleagues in their secession, but desired, nevertheless to decline further action with the Convention, without joining any seceding body.

Mr. WALKER, of Tennessee, was a member of the Baltimore Convention twenty years ago. Since that time he had voted for every Democratic candidat for President, and every Democratic candidate in his bailiwick. He should be the last to leave the ship, and having voted for twenty years, he announced to this Convention that if he lived till the next Presidential election he should vote for the nominee of this Convention. [Loud applause.] He was proud to find by his side many delegates from Tennessee actuated by the same feelings. There are many gallant hearts here from the land of JACKSON, who will maintain their ground. He referred to the action of the State Convention of Tennessee, which, laboring for hours to adopt a Platform to harmonize all parts of the country, had passed a resolution naming Gov. JOHNSON as their first choice for President, but pledging the State to give its hearty support to the nominee of the party, whether he comes from the North or South, provided he can cordially indorse the Cincinnati Platform. He had no fear that the Convention will nominate a candidate who cannot indorse the Cincinnati Platform. He proceeded to extol the Northern Democracy for their fidelity to the Union, and to the whole country, and to declare he would never endeavor to crowd on them a weight to crush them. The Tennessee delegation had not yet formally withdrawn from the Convention, and he hoped better counsels would prevail.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, followed, charging that while the South had originally pretended to bolt on the platform, they had no sooner gone out than they offered to unite on the nomination, provided one man was not nominated. So it was no fight for principle, but a proscriptive fight against an individual. He boasted in the course of his remarks that he had been a Democrat from the time he drew milk from his mother's breast. [Laughter.] He should never desert the Democratic Party.

A. SMITH, of California, took the floor. While he could not say his Democracy dated back to a time of which he had no recollection, it was as pure as the canopy of Heaven. California stood here with a bleeding heart to see the downfall of the Democratic Party. [Loud laughter.] Yes, he repeated it, the downfall of the Democratic Party, for it had been stabbed by an assassin now grinning on this floor.

Loud cries of order, and much excitement, during which Mr. SMITH continued standing on a settee, from which he was speaking.

Several delegates rose in different parts of the Hall, and Mr. SMITH, with his arms folded, stood surveying them, and sneering contemptuously.

After much confusion, the President stated that the remarks of the gentleman were only made by indulgence of the Convention, and the Chair hoped he would proceed in order.

Mr. SMITH, when order was restored, said it was the most extraordinary thing possible that every delegate should undertake to dictate to him how he should speak. He should express himself as he thought proper, and while he was no braggadocio, he desired to say, in all seriousness, that any person who might object to what he should say knew well his remedy. He did not know what was the use of language if it was not used plainly, unless it should be only as some writer had expressed it, to conceal what a person means. For himself, he was in the habit of using it to express his ideas. If he spoke of the company in the boxes he should call them the fair sex. If he spoke of the gas-lamps, he should call them by their names. He was accustomed to use language such as he thought appropriate to the thing he spoke of. This Convention had properly been held in a theatre, and the "Comedy of Errors," in the performance of which it had been engaged, would end with a tragedy of blood. This action of this irregular Convention—[derisive laughter]—he said irregular Convention because every resolution that had been carried by a rule which one of the Illinois delegation had confessed to him was a trick.

Cries of "Order."

Mr. SAYLES, of Rhode Island, rose to a point of order. The gentleman who was speaking by the indulgence of the Convention, had no right to indulge in offensive remarks. [Applause.]

Mr. MERRICK, of Illinois, desired to know the name of the delegate from Illinois against whom the charge had been made by the delegate from California.

Mr. SMITH—We shall get at that in time.

Mr. MERRICK—I demand to know his name now.

There was great excitement and confusion, during which Mr. SMITH endeavored to speak. He kept the floor, however, and grew more offensive in manner as the Convention refused to hear him.

The President, after rapping for order, requested Mr. SMITH to proceed in order.

Mr. CLAIBORNE, of Missouri—If the President of the Convention will not protect us from the insults of this delegate, I desire that he shall not prevent us from holding him to account ourselves. [Loud applause.]

Mr. MERRICK, of Missouri, appealed to all parties to remember that they were in a National Convention, and in the presence of ladies. He hoped all would preserve order and decorum in debate. [Applause.]

Mr. MERRICK—The gentleman from California has made a charge of a personal character against the whole delegation from the State of Illinois. I desire he should name the individual delegate he alludes to, in order that he may take the responsibility on himself.

Mr. SMITH attempted to speak, but was interrupted by loud cries of order.

Mr. SAMUELS, of Iowa, hoped the gentleman would be permitted to proceed in order.

Mr. A. SMITH—I intend to be heard. I must say that the Convention is acting like a sick child who shows great reluctance to take physic. He repeated that the resolution known as the unit rule, which had been adopted by the Convention, had been designated to him by an Illinois delegate as an intentional, designed trick and fraud upon the Convention.

Loud cries of order and much indignant excitement.

The President called Mr. SMITH to order. The words he was speaking were out of order, and should not be used when the indulgence of the Convention was extended to the speaker as a courtesy. Another point of order was, that the gentleman's allotted time had expired.

Mr. A. SMITH—But I have been interrupted, and I will not allow that to be deducted from my time.

The PRESIDENT—The Chair has kept the time faithfully, and has allowed five minutes for the interruption.

A. SMITH—Then I claim ten minutes now, Mr. Chairman. I mean to have my 20 minutes—an honest 20 minutes.

The PRESIDENT—The gentleman will take his seat. Loud cries of "Order," "Order;" "Down," "Down."

After some time Mr. SMITH desisted and left the Convention.

Mr. STEVENS, of Oregon, in appropriate remarks, announced the withdrawal of the delegation of Oregon from the Convention.

Mr. MOFFIT, of Virginia, took the floor, and spoke earnestly against secession. The delegates from Virginia were pledged to the support of the nominee of the Democratic Party, and a large majority of his constituents would stand by the National Democratic Party, whoever might desert it.

The South would never follow a Black Republican President and a sectionalized Democracy. He continued to argue forcibly in favor of remaining by the National Democratic organization, until he was taken suddenly ill, and compelled to yield the floor.

Mr. RILEY, of Pennsylvania, moved to adjourn. Lost—18½ to 210½.

Mr. CESENA called for a vote on the previous question on his motion to proceed to a ballot.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, hoped that consent would be given to adjourn after the Convention had ordered the previous question, in order that the Missouri delegation might have leave to consult on the present condition of affairs. His own mind was made up, but at the request of others of the delegation, he desired that this be done.

Mr. CESENA, had no objection to such a course himself, but could not say what the wishes of the Convention might be.

Mr. CRAIG, of Missouri, was anxious that the proposition of his colleague should be carried, but in order that even for one night the position of one delegate at least should not be misunderstood, he desired to say, that while he was ready to follow his colleague almost anywhere, he was not ready to follow any one out of a Democratic Convention of the Democratic party.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri—This remark may place me in a false position. I have said my own mind is fixed. I shall never leave this body. [Loud applause.]

A Virginia inquired if alternates who had not seceded, were entitled to fill seats deserted by principals?

Cries of "Yes, yes."

Mr. GAULDEN, of Georgia, took the floor and repeated his speech in favor of the Slave-trade delivered at Charleston.

Mr. WHITNEY, of Massachusetts, stated that some Massachusetts Delegates desired to retire for consultation. [Leughter.]

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, said while Delaware would not leave the Convention, they would at present refrain from voting, reserving themselves the right to do so at any time.

Mr. STEELE, of North Carolina, made a strong speech against secession.

Mr. EWING, from the majority of the Tennessee Delegation, announced that 19 delegates would retire and 5 remain.

Mr. CLAIBORNE, of Missouri, made an eloquent speech in favor of DOUGLAS, and advocated his claims as a national Democrat and gallant leader. With him at the head of their ticket he had no fear for the result.

The Convention then ordered the previous question and adjourned till 10 to-morrow.

Mr. DOUGLAS has telegraphed here to modify the platform, and if necessary to withdraw his name.

There is much excitement.

Quite a number of telegraphic dispatches have been sent to Mr. DOUGLAS from friends here, exhorting him not to embarrass their action, but to leave himself in the hands of his friends.

There is speaking on Monument-square to-night, but very little enthusiasm.

OUR CONVENTION CORRESPONDENCE.

Gossip from Baltimore---Scenes and Incidents Inside and Outside.

The Doings and Sayings of Thursday.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GILMOR HOUSE, BALTIMORE, Friday, June 22, 1860.

This is the fourth day of the second session, and it has been spent thus:—met at at 10, had a row, adjourned to 5; met at 5, had two rows, adjourned to 10, and that's the whole of it.

Possibly your imagination will be somewhat excited by such a terse announcement, and you will inquire, What did they do in the meantime? What was the cause of such Charlestonian action? Mr. TIMES, you have been very kind to me, and deserve my thanks and my confidence; therefore I'll tell you all about it. So listen:

When the Convention adjourned at 5½ o'clock Wednesday afternoon, everybody supposed that the morning session of Thursday would be the occasion of a row, a split, a secession, a nomination and an adjournment. The telegraphic-wire flashed that opinion all over the Union, letter-writers worked out alliterative sentences, glowing periods and patriotic sentiments, which, describing the great occasion, would find themselves in type before said occasion took place, while the vast mass of humanity who are in attendance upon this apparently interminable Convention "put up" all their money on the back of their favorite candidate, bluffing the world out of the most certain beliefs.

Yesterday morning the

WORLD WAS UP EARLY,

and breakfast was swallowed hastily, in order that all might be present at the scene of interest which I have intimated was expected to occur. When I awoke, the sun was obscured by clouds, the rain fell in torrents, the streets were filled (the gutters t mean) with turbid streams, the air was chilly, and everything was cheerless. To be sure, the coachmen—jolly rascals, in oil-cloth and rubber—were the best of humors, and offered to take us to good quarters, provided only that we should give them *good quarters* in return. (I have underscored the joke so that you can see the point.) But when did rain ever deter fair woman at home if she had made up her mind to go out? Consequently, when the doors opened,

THE RUSH OF FEMALES

was intense. Policemen were of no account at all. They fled into that hall in double-quick time, filling the dress circle in less time than it has taken me to describe it. When it was full they went into the upper tier, which was reserved for the male spectators. A solitary policeman, who, before he had approached by the fair ones, was a neat, quiet, lively fellow, attempted to stop them. But, good heavens guide me! as Bishop TALEYRAND used to say when he wanted to swear, the idea of one man's stopping 200 women! With (w)hoops and all over him they went, he was lost from my gaze, he was not to be found. Some ten minutes after that, a solitary, and apparently drunken individual was seen walking down the street. His hat was smashed over his eyes; his collar was torn; the buttons were off his coat; and his legs went wiggle-waggle like a duck's. Approaching him, with benevolent intent, we ascertained that he was none other than our friend and brother of the Police Department, who had attempted to stay the ladies in their onward progress. Moral—"Let the gals alone."

The Convention came to order at 10, and the prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. SUMMERS. Commencing with an appropriate confession of unworthiness, the Rev. Dr. proceeded to say "that these be troublous times, oh, Lord! and no hand but thine can preserve us as and our children this great Democratic Party, which so long conserved our civil and religious liberties. Thou canst see, oh, Lord! that we are in trouble;

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2738. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS—WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

PRESIDENTIAL.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

Yesterday's Proceedings---Adoption of the Majority Report---Withdrawal of Southern Delegates---No Ballot.

DOUGLAS CERTAIN TO BE NOMINATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Friday Evening.

A good part of this, the fifth day of the Convention, has been spent in parliamentary manœuvrings, intended to gain time.

When they finally got to work, the minority report was rejected, first as a whole, and then piecemeal, the Georgia case alone forming an exception. The majority report was then adopted, and the decks were cleared for action.

All interest was concentrated upon the active members of the New-York delegation, who retired four times for consultation, each resulting in a diminution of Douglas strength. A mysterious announcement on the part of the Virginians, looking towards an impending revolt, evidently affected many of the weaker members.

At the commencement of the evening session DOUGLAS had in the New-York delegation only *eight* majority. The report that he had written a letter to URIAH RICHMOND, *authorizing the withdrawal of his name*, rather than permit it to be the means of hopelessly dividing the Democratic Party, produced a decided sensation. It will be used as an excuse by those who meditate treachery, though it is thought that its magnanimity may increase the chances of his nomination.

The motion to *proceed to a ballot for President*, made by CESSNA, of Pennsylvania, created an intense excitement. It was the signal for uproar in the galleries, and for general confusion.

Mr. PERRIN, of Virginia, rose immediately, and in a very solemn style announced the retirement of the Virginia Delegation. This created a great sensation. Twenty-four of the Virginia Delegates withdrew. The President prevented applause by threatening to clear the galleries. One of the remaining Virginia Delegates desired to explain his position. Mr. SCHELL, of New-York, objected, which was received with vigorous hisses.

ANDREWS, of North Carolina, announced the withdrawal of that delegation, in a speech, not in good taste.

JOHNSON, of Maryland, cast reflections upon the friends of DOUGLAS, as supporters of a man rather than of principle—but was compelled to suspend by cries of order.

While other delegations were in consultation, several speeches were made which kept the Convention in good humor.

SMITH, of California, made a lamentable exhibition of himself by stigmatizing the action of the majority as tricky. He was allowed to proceed only by courtesy. On repeating the remark, he was stopped peremptorily by CUSHING, and fairly hissed down. During his speech, GAVIT, of Indiana, appealed to the Chair to protect delegates from insult, or else allow them to protect themselves. SMITH, after leaving the hall, sent for a report of GAVIT's remarks—with a view, as was supposed, to hold him to a personal account for anything disrespectful which they might contain.

After the secession of the Southern Delagates, RUSSELL, of Virginia, stood upon the platform, frequently consulting with CUSHING.

GAULDING repeated the Slave-trade speech he has made so often,—but his glorying in being a slave-trader, and even in still more disgraceful relations with the worst features of the institution, created general disgust.

The vote will be taken the first thing to-morrow morning. Douglas is certain of the nomination. If he fails to receive it, it will be in consequence of his own withdrawal.

The most intense ill-feeling prevails. The proceedings of the Convention are utterly without dignity.

A portion of the Southern delegates are very indignant at FISHER's premature announcement of the withdrawal. SLIDELL is in high glee; his headquarters at Guy's Monument House are crowded to-night.

One half vote from Vermont joins the secedars. The Pennsylvania delegation wish their grumblers to withdraw, but are only certain of DENT and RANDALL.

It is said, and I believe truly, that New-York offered to sustain the Southern report if they will give up YANCEY—but this was refused.

It is probable that the Administrationists will not come into the Convention to-morrow—CUSHING and BUTLER among them.

MOFFAT, an Anti-Secessionist from Virginia, made an eloquent speech, and fainted on sitting down. He was carried out.

For the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 22.

The Convention assembled at 10 o'clock promptly, the theatre being densely crowded.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. SWARTS.

Mr. WEBSTER, of Massachusetts, moved that the journal of yesterday's proceedings be read.

Mr. COOK, of Ohio, moved to dispense with the reading. The position of the questions could be stated by the Chair.

The reading was dispensed with.

The Chair, after preliminary remarks relating to the convenience of the delegates, stated that the main question had been ordered.

The Secretary then read the motions in their order.

The Chair then stated that the question would be first taken on the report of Mr. GITTINGS, of Maryland, adopting the whole majority report, except in the case of Alabama, and admitting in that State the original Charleston delegation.

Mr. KRUM, of Missouri, on a question of privilege, stated that in the haste of report errors occurred in some of the names of the delegates in all the reports. He asked consent to have them corrected.

Mr. SIBLEY, of Minnesota, inquired whether, under the rules adopted by the Convention, it is not in order for the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials to be heard at the close of the debate, even after the main question has been ordered.

The President said such was the custom in the House of Representatives, and he would so rule.

Mr. GITTINGS, of Maryland, asked consent to withdraw the first part of the report, so as to leave before the Convention as his report only the resolution admitting the Yancey delegation from Alabama. In doing so he stated it had been rumored outside that his report had been made in consequence of the fascination of Mr. YANCEY. While he admitted that Mr. YANCEY was the most fascinating man he ever met, yet those who believed such influences dictated his report knew better of him as a man or of his principles as a Democrat.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Massachusetts, raised a point of order, that no motion had ever been made to adopt Mr. GITTINGS' report as an amendment.

The President decided the point of order not well taken, saying that the report took the position of an amendment to the majority report.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Massachusetts, objected to the withdrawal of the first part of Mr. GITTINGS' report.

Mr. GITTINGS then asked consent to withdraw his whole report, which was granted, thus bringing the minority report first in order.

Mr. KRUM, of Missouri, on behalf of the majority of the Committee, asked leave to file a statement of the reasons for their conclusions in the report.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Massachusetts, objected.

Mr. SIBLEY, of Minnesota, asked whether one objection could prevent the reading of this statement.

Mr. KRUM said, if permitted to file this statement he would waive the right to speak in conclusion of the debate.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Massachusetts, still objected. When the gentleman from Missouri commenced a speech he should raise a point of order that there was no debate on the reports yesterday, and therefore there could be no right of reply.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, called attention to the remarks of Messrs. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania; and STEVENS, of Oregon, yesterday, which certainly made a debate on the reports.

The President decided that the debate had taken place, and gave the floor to Mr. KRUM.

Mr. KRUM then read a statement giving his reasons for the conclusions of the majority of the Committee on Credentials. He argued that the secession of the delegates did create vacancies, and the resolution adopted at the Charleston Convention recognizes such vacancies, and called on the States to fill them. The minority of the Committee, while denying that vacancies exist, proceed to render their argument absurd by filling these very vacancies. The States themselves had recognized vacancies by reappointing and reaccrediting delegates to Baltimore. The credentials of the Mississippi delegates bore on the face the fact that they were appointed on the 30th of May, and many were new names. The Alabama credentials of the old delegates bore on their face the date of their appointment, not to this Convention, but to Richmond, and lower down they were accredited to this Convention. They might have been appointed also to the Chicago Convention, but what Democrat would desire to admit men on such a roving commission to a Democratic Convention? The statement proceeded to give similar reasons for the admission of the Soulé delegation from Louisiana, and a compromise of the delegations from the other States.

Mr. BROWN, of North Carolina, rose to speak, but was called to order by a delegate from Minnesota, who said there was no debatable question before the Convention.

The President ruled debate out of order.

Mr. STEVENS, of Oregon, rose to a personal explanation.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, objected.

The PRESIDENT—The gentleman from Michigan objecting, the chair must enforce the rules of order.

Mr. STEVENS—I appeal to the gentleman from Michigan to withdraw his objections.

Mr. STUART—No gentlemen will go further than myself in granting personal favors, but the business of the Convention has already been delayed too long, and I cannot withdraw my objections.

The President then stated that a call had been made for a division on the question. He ruled as the motion was to strike out and insert, it was indivisible.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, held that while a motion to strike out and insert was indivisible, yet it only applied to a separate proposition to strike out one indivisible proposition and insert another. This being a motion to substitute a series of propositions for another series, he held that it was divisible.

The President, while expressing some doubt, maintained his original decision.

The question was then put on the substitution of the whole of the minority report, made by Mr. STEVENS, of Oregon, for the report of the majority.

The vote was called by States, and resulted as follows:

Maine—Aye, 2½; Nay, 5½.
New-Hampshire—Aye, ½; Nay, 4½.
Vermont—Aye, 1½; Nay, 3½.
Massachusetts—Aye, 8; Nay, 5.
Rhode Island—Nay, 4.
Connecticut—Aye, 2½; Nay, 3½.
New-York—Nay, 35.
New-Jersey—Aye, 4; Nay, 3.
Pennsylvania—Aye, 17; Nay, 10.
Maryland—Aye, 5½; Nay, 2½; and one delegate declining to vote.
Virginia—Aye, 14; Nay, 1.
North Carolina—Aye, 9; Nay, 1.
Arkansas—Aye, ½; Nay, ½.
Missouri—Aye, 5; Nay, 4.
Tennessee—Aye, 10; Nay, 1.
Kentucky—Aye, 10; Nay, 2.
Ohio—Nay, 23.
Indiana—Nay, 13.
Illinois—Nay, 11.
Michigan—Nay, 6.
Wisconsin—Nay, 5.
Iowa, Nay 4.
Minnesota, Aye 1½; Nay 2½.
California, Aye 4.
Oregon, Aye 3.
Total, Aye 100½; Nay 150.

So the motion to substitute Mr. STEVENS' minority report for the majority was lost.

The chair having requested that no expression of applause or dissent should be indulged in, the result was announced in silence.

The vote then recurred on the adoption of the majority report.

Mr. CHURCH, of New-York, and Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, called for a division of the question on each proposition.

The question was first put on the first resolution of the majority report, admitting the original delegates from Mississippi, which was carried nearly unanimously, the only negative votes being two from Pennsylvania and one-half from Iowa. A half vote from Massachusetts declined to vote.

Capt. RYNDERS, of New-York—Mississippi having been admitted to seats, I move they be admitted at once.

Cries of "No," "no," and "yes," "yes."

Capt. RYNDERS—Well, I don't care whether you call aye or nay, I make the motion.

Mr. COCHRANE, of New-York, raised the point of order that the report was not adopted until adopted as a whole.

THE PRESIDENT—No motion is before the Convention, the operation of the previous question preventing it.

A Delegate inquired whether the Chair would issue tickets to admit the Mississippi delegates.

The President replied that he was under the direction of the Convention in that respect.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, objected to any business but the questions before the House.

A vote was then taken on the second resolution of the majority report admitting the Soulé delegates from Louisiana.

The vote is precisely the reverse of that on the rejection of the minority report, except the following States.

Varmont—Aye, 4½; Nay, ½; New-Jersey—Aye, 2½; Nay, 4½.
Maryland, 2½ aye, 5½ nay.
Virginia, 1 aye, 13 nay.
North Carolina, 2 aye, 8 nay.
Tennessee, 2 aye, 10 nay.
Total, 153 ayes, 98 nays.

So the second resolution was adopted.

The question was then taken on the third resolution of the majority report, admitting Mr. HINDMAN and his colleagues from Arkansaw with power to cast two votes, and Mr. HOOPER and his colleagues, the contestants, with power to cast one vote, and providing if either set of delegates refuse to take their seats, the others shall be entitled to cast the whole vote of the State.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, called for a division of this resolution, so as to take a vote on each proposition contained therein.

The President declared the resolution divisible.

The question was then taken on the three several propositions: first, on the admission of the Hindman Delegates; second, on the admission of the Hooper Delegates; and third, giving the power to one set to cast the whole vote of the State if the other set withdraw. All were adopted.

A vote was then taken on the fourth resolution of the majority report, admitting the original delegation from the State of TEXAS. Adopted—only two and a half votes in the negative, two from Pennsylvania and a half from Oregon.

A vote was then taken on the fifth resolution, admitting Messrs. BAYARD and WHITELEY, of Delaware. The resolution was adopted without a division.

The sixth resolution, giving R. L. CHAFFEE the seal in the Massachusetts delegation contested by BENJAMIN F. HALLETT, was then adopted by ayes 138; nays 111½.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, at this point made motions to reconsider each vote had and lay the same on the table, it being understood that the motions were not be put until votes on the propositions had been taken.

The seventh resolution of the majority, declaring Mr. O'VALLON entitled to the seat in the Missouri delegation claimed by JOHN B. CLARY, was then adopted, 138½ nays, 112 nays.

Mr. CESSNA, of Pennsylvania, moved to reconsider the vote, and to lay that resolution on the table. Laid over.

The eighth resolution, admitting the contesting delegates from Alabama, was next adopted by 146½ ayes, 101½ nays.

Mr. CESSNA moved to reconsider the vote, and to lay that resolution on the table. Laid over.

The question being on the ninth and last resolution of the majority report, admitting both delegations from Georgia, and dividing the vote of the State between them, with the provision that if either of them refuse to take seats, the remaining delegates shall cast the whole vote of the State,

A division of the resolution was called for, so as to take a vote on each proposition separately, and a long discussion ensued.

Before the vote was taken Mr. GARDNER, of Georgia, presented a letter from the National Democratic delegates from Georgia, and asked that it be read.

Cries of "Read, read" "No, no."

Mr. BUTTERWORTH, of New-York, objected.

Mr. CLANCY, of New-York, inquired if one objection would prevent the reading.

THE PRESIDENT—It will in this stage of the proceedings.

Mr. CLANCY—The gentleman from Georgia can rise to a question of privilege and read the communication.

THE PRESIDENT—The gentleman from Georgia can rise to a question of privilege, and the Chair will then decide whether he is in order.

The call for a division of the resolution was then withdrawn, and the resolution was lost—106½ to 145, New-York voting in the negative.

The whole majority report was adopted, except the last resolution dividing the State of Georgia between the original delegates and the contestants, which was lost—106½ to 145—New-York voting no.

Mr. CHURCH of New York, took the floor. He said the New York delegates had no opportunity to vote on the case of Georgia as they deem justice to the Democracy of that State requires, coming here with an earnest desire to harmonize the Democracy of the Union, and act in a manner which will meet the approbation of Democrats all over the nation. New-York desires to move that the original delegation from the State of Georgia be admitted on this floor. He called for the previous question.

Mr. SEWARD, of Georgia, raised a point of order that the motion in order is on the adoption of the resolutions already adopted as a whole.

The President decided that the previous question was executed, and no vote on the adoption of the resolutions as a whole is necessary.

Mr. HALLETT, of Massachusetts, rose to address the Convention.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, raised the point of order that Mr. HALLETT was not a member of the Convention.

Mr. HALLETT—A motion to reconsider the vote respecting me was made by the gentleman from Michigan.

The President ruled that the resolutions already adopted by the Convention were under the operation of motions to reconsider and lay on the table. The chair could not know whether the Convention would lay the motion to reconsider on the table. He did not, therefore, consider the gentleman from Massachusetts yet excluded from the Convention.

Mr. CHURCH raised a point of order that he had called for the previous question, and therefore no debate was in order.

The President so decided.

Mr. HALLETT appealed to Mr. CHURCH to withdraw his call for the previous question.

Mr. AVERY, of North Carolina—The author of the Cincinnati Platform is surely entitled to be heard in this Convention. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. HALLETT—Sir, I have fought enough for New-York to entitle me to this courtesy. The soldier of a hundred battles ought to retire with the honors of war.

Mr. CESSNA, of Pennsylvania—I raised the point of order that the Congress of the United States refused to copyright the Cincinnati Platform, and, therefore, the gentleman is not entitled to consideration on that account. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. CHURCH not withdrawing his demand for the previous question, it was ordered, and the resolution admitting the Charleston delegates from Georgia adopted.

Mr. HALLETT, of Massachusetts, then took the floor. He moved to reconsider the ninth resolution.

A number of points of order were raised, and a warm skirmish took place.

Mr. SMITH, of Wisconsin, raised a point of order that Mr. HALLETT had never been a delegate in the Convention. Mr. CHAFFEE was the delegate recognised and admitted to the Charleston Convention, and Mr. HALLETT's name does not appear on the record.

Mr. HALLETT desired to speak to the point of order. He was a delegate regularly appointed, and being detained by sickness in his family, had requested Mr. CHAFFEE as his substitute to attend. He had prepared papers for that purpose in the sick chamber of his wife, without trouble to Mr. CHAFFEE, and probably without his being able to understand them.

Mr. STUART and others called Mr. HALLETT to order, and considerable confusion existed until the Chair awarded the floor to Mr. HALLETT.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, moved to lay the vote to reconsider on the table.

Mr. COCHRANE moved that when the Convention adjourns it be till 7 o'clock.

A vote by States was demanded on Mr. COCHRANE's motion for recess, and it was lost—83½ Ayes, 168 Nays.

Mr. CESSNA called for the consideration of the motions to reconsider the several propositions adopted, and to lay those motions on the table.

Mr. VANDERFORD, of Maryland, moved that when the Convention adjourns it be *sine die*. Declared out of order.

The question was then put first on the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the minority report of Mr. STEVENS, of Oregon, was rejected and the Convention refused to lay the motion of reconsideration on the tabls by a vote of 113½ to 138½, New-York voting "No" amidst most intense excitement.

Mr. COCHRANE then rapidly put the motion for a recess till 7 o'clock, which was carried amidst the consternation of the northwestern men and the reviving hopes of the South.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 7 o'clock, with a crowded audience. Much interest was excited by the proceedings, and heightened by the prevalence of a report that Mr. DOUGLAS had telegraphed to withdraw his name, which was known only by a few.

As soon as the Convention was called to order, quite a Congressional struggle for the floor took place, Messrs. SAULSBURY, of Delaware; CESSNA, of Pennsylvania; and GORMAN, of Minnesota, all rising simultaneously.

The floor was given to Mr. SAULSBURY, who corrected the vote of Delaware as reported in the evening papers. They were represented as voting for the admission of the Soulé delegates from Louisiana. They did not so vote, but voted for the admission of the original delegates.

Mr. CESSNA next obtained the floor, and moved the previous question on the motion pending, which was to reconsider the vote by which the Convention rejected the minority report of Mr. STEVENS, of Oregon.

The Convention ordered the previous question.

The motion to reconsider the vote was then lost, by ayes 103, nays 149, New-York voting in the negative amidst applause.

The motions to reconsider the several resolutions adopted at the morning session, were then laid on the table in their order.

Mr. CESSNA moved *to proceed to ballot for candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, and on that called the previous question.*

Mr. RUSSELL of Virginia, STANSBURY of Maryland, and MCHENRY of Pennsylvania, rose at the same time. Mr. MCHENRY moved to adjourn *sine die*. Mr. STANSBURY made the same motion.

There was much excitement.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan—I raise the point of order that the motion cannot now be entertained.

The PRESIDENT—The motion to adjourn *sine die* is in order.

New-York and several other States called for votes by States.

The motion to adjourn *sine die* was withdrawn.

Mr. MOFFAT, of Virginia, asked if the Chair would now issue tickets to those delegates admitted by the action of the Convention.

The President announced that he was about to give such directions to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. RUSSELL, of Virginia, then took the floor. The time had now arrived when it became his duty——

Mr. GORMAN, of Minnesota, arose amidst the excitement. He raised the point of order that the previous question had been called, and the question on seconding it must be put before other debate.

Mr. RUSSELL considered what he had to say as a matter of privilege, under the action of the Convention on questions arising out of the report of the Committee on Credentials. The action had become final, complete, irradicable, and it became a duty on the part of the majority of the delegates from Virginia to inform the Convention that it was not consistent with their sense of duty to their constituents to participate longer in these deliberations. [Applause—which was checked by the Chair.]

A VOICE—Oh, let them cheer treachery and disunion to their heart's content.

The excitement and confusion was with difficulty checked by the Chair.

Mr. RUSSELL continued: They had taken this step after mature determination, and after exhausting all honorable efforts to obviate its necessity. In addition to the facts which appear on the record, he desired to state that the delegates to whom were just ordered tickets to be issued, some of them at least, would not join in the deliberations of the Convention. For the rest the reasons that induced them to take this important step would be rendered to their constituents, and they only had to bid the Convention a respectable adieu.

Twenty-four delegates from Virginia then withdraw from the Convention leaving six remaining.

Mr. MOFFATT, of Virginia, stated the reason why he did not withdraw from the Convention. He was appointed at a District Convention to which he owes allegiance. They elected him to come here, not to go elsewhere. He was elected to the National Democratic Convention, and no other. He was elected to represent his constituents in the Convention, but not to withdraw from it, to carry out the wishes of a people who are national, not sectional—to promote the interests of the Union, not risk its disseverance. [Applause.]

Mr. MOFFATT was called to order, and yielded the floor to Mr. LANDER, of North Carolina, who announced that the majority of the North Carolina delegates, on account of what they conceived to be an outrage perpetrated on the people of the South, would withdraw from the Convention. Northern Democrats had heretofore given fair play to the South, but they did so no longer. He therefore announced that eight of the delegates would retire.

Mr. EWING, of Tennessee, said the delegates from that State had exhibited in the Convention as far as possible, every disposition to harmonize the labors of the Convention, and bring them to a happy result. They were the first to propose resolutions to harmonize the platform. They had a candidate dear to them, and had cast him away to harmonize the Convention. As a man the delegation now asked leave to retire temporarily for consultation as to what their future action should be.

Mr. CALDWELL, of Kentucky, on the part of a portion of the Delegation from that State, desired to say that circumstances had arisen which make it doubtful in the mind of the Delegation whether they can consent to continue with this body. They had come here to nominate a candidate acceptable to all the Union, and this appeared now to be doubtful, in view of the process of disintegration which had been going on. They did not wish to retire from the Convention on any technical grounds, but did not wish to participate in making nomination of a candidate not acceptable to all parts of the Union. They were not yet prepared to withdraw from the Convention, but asked leave to retire for consultation. Leave was granted.

At this point the Soulé Delegation from Louisiana entered the hall amidst applause and took seats.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, on the part of six delegates from Maryland, desired to say they could no longer act with a Convention that preferred a man to principles. [Loud cries of "Order."] States had been disfranchised by the adoption of the unit rule until it becomes inconsistent with honor to remain. Clothing with warm remembrance the good deeds the Democracy had formerly done for the South, they bid them farewell with regret.

Mr. GLASS, of Virginia, had not agreed with his colleagues in their secession, but desired, nevertheless to decline further action with the Convention, without joining any seceding body.

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Gossip from Baltimore---Scenes and Incidents Inside and Outside.

The Doings and Sayings of Thursday.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GILMOR HOUSE, BALTIMORE, Friday, June 22, 1860.

This is the fourth day of the second session, and it has been spent thus:—met at at 10, had a row, adjourned to 5: met at 5, had two rows, adjourned to 10, and that's the whole of it.

Possibly your imagination will be somewhat excited by such a terse announcement, and you will inquire, What did they do in the meantime? What was the cause of such Charlestonian action? Mr. TIMES, you have been very kind to me, and deserve my thanks and my confidence; therefore I'll tell you all about it. So listen:

When the Convention adjourned at 5½ o'clock Wednesday afternoon, everybody supposed that the morning session of Thursday would be the occasion of a row, a split, a secession, a nomination and an adjournment. The telegraphic-wire flashed that opinion all over the Union; letter-writers worked out alliterative sentences, glowing periods and patriotic sentiments, which, describing the great occasion, would find themselves in type before said occasion took place, while the vast mass of humanity who are in attendance upon this apparently interminable Convention "put up" all their money on the back of their favorite candidate, bluffing the world out of the most certain beliefs.

Yesterday morning the

WORLD WAS UP EARLY,

and breakfast was swallowed hastily, in order that all might be present at the scene of interest which I have intimated was expected to occur. When I awoke, the sun was obscured by clouds, the rain fell in torrents, the streets were filled (the gutters I mean) with turbid streams, the air was chilly, and everything was cheerless. To be sure, the coachmen—jolly rascals, in oil-cloth and rubber—were in the best of humors, and offered to take us to good quarters, provided only that we should give them *good quarters* in return. (I have underscored the joke so that you can see the point.) But when did rain ever deter fair woman at home if she had made up her mind to go out? Consequently, when the doors opened,

THE RUSH OF FEMALES

was intense. Policemen were of no account at all. They filed into that hall in double-quick time, filling the dress circle in less time than it has taken me to describe it. When it was full they went into the upper tier, which was reserved for the male spectators. A solitary policeman, who, before he was approached by the fair ones, was a neat, quiet, pretty fellow, attempted to stop them. But, conscience guide me! as Bishop TALLEYRAND used to say when he wanted to swear, the idea of one man's stopping 200 women! With (w)hoops and all over him they went, he was lost from my gaze, he was not to be found. Some ten minutes after that, a solitary, and apparently drunken individual was seen walking down the street. His hat was smashed over his eyes; his collar was torn; the buttons were off his coat; and his legs went wiggle-waggle like a duck's. Approaching him, with benevolent intent, we ascertained that he was none other than our friend and brother of the Police Department, who had attempted to stay the ladies in their onward progress. Moral—"Let the gals alone."

The Convention came to order at 10, and the prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. SLICER. Commencing with an appropriate confession of unworthiness, the Rev. Dr. proceeded to say "that these be troublous times, oh, Lord! and no hand but thine can preserve to us and our children this great Democratic Party, which so long conserved our civil and religious liberties. Thou canst see, oh, Lord! that we are in trouble; we are fighting ourselves; we are weakening our own cause, whereas we should be with sword and buckler already in the field, fighting and conquering our enemy, and that of our country, and of this great and glorious Union, over which floats the flag of our Fathers, and which is dearer to us than our lives or our possessions. Decree in thy power, compel the factions to agree with us that we may put in nomination a man who shall lead us on to certain victory and preserve with us our property and our civil rights and religious liberties, so long as the sun shall shine, which being done, to thee shall be given all of praise, of honor and of glory—Amen."

The first business taken up was the reading of the reports from the Credential Committee. While the Secretary was arranging his papers and preparing to read, the audience settled down into perfect silence, and all seemed to feel that the hour of final adjustment had arrived. Mr. PERRIN took up the paper, held it towards the light and began to read, when suddenly

A LOUD CRASH

was heard, resembling the report of fire-arms. Clouds of dust rose in the air, obscuring for a moment the view. Delegates, like frightened sheep, ran hither and thither, screaming, yelling, crying and roaring. Some of them jumped out of the windows, others climbed over the bulwark into the dress-circle, while the vast majority of them rushed towards that part of the Hall occupied by the raporters, over whose desks they frantically rushed, and into whose laps they unceremoniously tumbled.

The ladies, seeing such a rumpus among the men, hearing the cry of murder, and noticing the grand pell-mell and rush, became frightened, fainted away, jumped up and down, and in a thousand winning ways manifested the intense excitement under which they were laboring. Mr. CUSHING rapped with his hammer and shouted "Order," the Secretaries, Marshals, and others, attempted to stay the frantic crowd; but all was of no use, until a thoughtful fellow, whose name modesty forbids my giving, called out for three cheers, which were heartily given by all the reporters, the officers, and others, and turning the attention of the audience, succeeded in quieting them. The noise was caused by the caving-in of a portion of the stage, on which sat the New-York and Pennsylvania delegations. It was suggested by some that the platform of the New-York delegation had always been rotten, and it was no wonder that it had given away. Various witticisms were perpetrated at the expense of the delegations, and finally the Convention adjourned for an hour, in order that the necessary repairs might be made.

During the interim, when everybody was excluded but the ladies and the reporters, the band played sweet music, and got us all into the best of humor, not even excepting the seceders, who sat in the dress circle. After another grand tussle at the door about tickets, the runaways came in, the Convention reopened and proceeded to hear

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

This document, as you may know, is the report from the majority of the Credential Committee, who think the seceding Delegates have no right at the Convention, and who report that belief to the Convention. The Chairman of the Committee presented the report, but Mr. PERRIN, the Reading Clerk, who has a fine, loud voice, was requested to read it. KRUM, of North Carolina, is a very pale man, about five feet nine inches in height. He has good abilities, a fine elocution, and strong logical power. But he is lazy. The report bears internal evidence of this fact. It is loosely drawn, wrongly worded, and, by no means, a strong or powerful document. Mr. PAINE, of Ohio, should have had charge of it, but those in charge recognized the three qualifications above mentioned, while they failed to remember the aforenoticed failing. Hence the comparative weakness of the paper.

THE MINORITY REPORT

was then read by Mr. STEVENS, delegate from Oregon, and Governor of Washington Territory. Mr. STEVENS is a small man, of wiry frame and nervous temperament. He reads well, and made the best of his task. The paper read was a masterly effort. The greater portion of it was undoubtedly written by YANCEY, and is conceded by all parties to be one of the best conceived and most admirably executed documents of the kind on record. It was read [illegible] and in a way that brought down the house repeatedly.

A SUB-MINORITY REPORT

was offered by Mr. GUTTINGS, of this city. Mr. GUTTINGS is a character. He is small, closely-shaven, fancifully-dressed, and always on good humor. At Charleston he was all the time addressing, or attempting to address the Chair, but was always ruled out of order. So frequently was this the case, that his rising became an invariable signal for a laugh, and his inimitable apologies for intruding upon the time of the Convention, and the patience of the Chair, were funny in the extreme. His report—I say his, because his name is the only one attached—was not offered as an expression of dissent from the rest of the Committee, but was designed as an amendment to the amendment offered by STEVENS, and as a stoppage on any Anti-Douglas amendment, which may be attempted. The fact of Mr. GUTTINGS having been found for once in order, was circulated as a good joke, but last evening I met him in the street, and he told me that the old man (CUSHING) had sent for him to tell and show him wherein his report was irregular and out of order, and to request him to alter it prior to this morning's session.

After these reports had been presented, a very brilliant parliamentary fight occurred between KRUM, PHILLIPS, STUART, STEVENS and COCHRANE. The point was made by PHILLIPS that KRUM, who was entitled to the floor, had by his assent to the request of Mr. STEVENS, who desired to speak, and by the fact of his sitting down, lost the floor. After a long debate, CUSHING said that if KRUM had yielded to STEVENS, and if he had indulged in private conversation in his seat, he had lost his right to the floor, and he left it to Mr. KRUM to say upon his honor how the case stood. Of course KRUM had to own up, and the control of the floor was lost by the friends of DOUGLAS.

But little of interest occurred after this. The previous question having been demanded, the main question was ordered, and an adjournment to 5 o'clock effected. In the afternoon session, which lasted, possibly, half an hour, the row between MONTGOMERY, DAWSON and RANDALL took place. The dispatch for the Associated Press was so full and so accurate, and my time is so short, that I will forego the pleasure of describing it. I stood by MONTGOMERY when young RANDALL struck him in the face, and when MONTGOMERY knocked said young RANDALL some fifteen feet away from him, and I must say that, though friend MONTGOMERY is far from being a model gentleman, in this instance he had been grossly insulted, and his assailants richly deserved all the chastisement they have received.

Everything pivots on New-York. I telegraphed you last night the result of her deliberations, and her action in the Convention in accordance therewith will start the "ball a rolling" which will knock into "pi" all the old forms and party lines of the long-lived organization of the Democratic Party. The Convention sits at 10 o'clock this morning, and it is now half past 9. Till evening, fare thee well.

HOWARD.

General Conduct of the Convention—Prevalent Ill-Feeling—Hopes of a Result.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 21, 1860.

Let it be recorded in justice to the inhabitants of this much-abused city, that their conduct towards the strangers visiting the Democratic Convention has been all that could be desired. A more orderly city it would be hard to find; and with the exception of a plot organized against Police Capt. JOSEPH DOWLING, of the Sixth Precinct, New-York, nothing has transpired to create alarm, even to the most prejudiced visitors. The attack contemplated against DOWLING, and partly put in operation, was no doubt an attack by thieves, in revenge for the Captain's having pointed out two pickpockets to the police of Philadelphia.

The main streets of the city are covered with a net-work of railroads—the cars roomy and handsome; the running stock in excellent condition. These roads were only chartered at the last session of the Maryland Legislature and have been in operation but four months. They pay into the City Treasury one-fifth of their entire earnings—one cent for each passenger; and the amounts so collected are to be funded for the purchase and improvement of a Central Park, larger than that of which New-York is so proud. The City Railroads of Baltimore are not yet fully recognized by the people—are not yet used half so much as they will be, when the Baltimoreans become accustomed to their convenience. Nevertheless, they have paid into the City Treasury an average of nearly nine thousand dollars per month since their creation, and this amount keeps steadily increasing as the cars become more popular.

The break-down of the floor this morning created much excitement, and gave currency to many rumors, jocose and serious. Some said that the Fire-eaters had placed a couple of dozen kegs of gunpowder in the vault below the Theatre, and would blow the whole concern up after the Southern delegations had withdrawn. Others announced gravely that CALEB CUSHING had placed his chair over the stage trap-door through which *Herne the Hunter* suddenly rises and disappears in the melo-drama of "Windsor Forest." They added that, on the moment when New-York cast her vote for the majority report of the Committee on Credentials, CALEB would suddenly sink out of sight—a flat-boat being anchored just in the rear of the Theatre, which would carry him down Jones River to the bay, and thence to Richmond. Horrible accompaniments of stage-thunder and blue-lights were suggested as appropriate ceremonials to mark his flight.

It is to be hoped that the Convention this evening will come to a positive vote and make the nomination. Every hour of delay further exasperates the passions of men already exasperated. There are constant collisions—chiefly verbal, fortunately—whenever the adherents af rival sections meet. Brass bands, crowded sleeping-rooms and bad whisky do not tend to harmonize antagonistic interests. The Douglas men are not always sensible—the Seceders very seldom prudent. We hear language used across hotel-tables every day which would be deemed more than sufficient to demand half a dozen duels under other circumstances. It is really wonderful that so few brawls have occurred.

"The talk of these Douglas men is disgusting," some fire-eater will remark aloud, to the half-dozen friends who sit with him at one end of a dinner-table. "They know denced well that the Little Humbug couldn't poll five hundred votes south of Mason and Dixon's line. They are on the cheat, three-fourths of them; and you could buy ten of their votes for as many hundred dollars."

"Did you ever see a more wretched figure than the Fire-eaters cut?" will be asked in a loud tone by some one of the half-dozen Douglas men occupying the other end of the table. "Darn them, they come back here like whipped spaniels to ask readmission! There's not one of them could be reelected in his own State to the office of hog-reeve; and all the noise they make now is only the death-rattle in their political throats."

These amisble remarks—for the most part highly flavored with hard swearing—are heard equally by all at the table, but produce no direct reply. They talk *at* each other a good deal; but only one case fell under my observation, in which a gentleman at the Eutaw House demanded to know whether a certain observation had, or was intended to have, any personal reference. The utterer of the offensive remark at once disclaimed any desire to insult his questioner, and there the matter dropped.

The New-York delegation is now the object round which all anxiety concentrates, and a thousand reports of its defection from DOUGLAS are in confident circulation. An enterprising tavern-keeper on one of the side streets posted a bulletin last night announcing that New-York had just decided in caucus to bring forward a new candidate—name not given. This news flew round the city like wildfire and that tavern, you may be sure, did a good business for the next two or three hours. On asking the source of the report, it was found to be a remark dropped by JOSEPH CORNELL, Esq., in one of the city railroad cars —not distinctly heard by the tavern-keeper and misunderstood in its drift. There was no misunderstanding, however, as to the amount of custom which the written rumor brought to the bar of that otherwise neglected house.

All are on the *qui vive* for the reassembling of the Convention at 5 o'clock, when it is hoped by many—feared by others—that the majority report will be sustained, even at the probable cost of a large further secession of Southern members. That any further large secession should take place on this account does not seem reasonable, but the reverse. The friends of Judge DOUGLAS, even after the adoption of the majority report, will still lack from eighteen to twenty-three votes under the two-thirds rule. His enemies, therefore, unless they desire to prove themselves natural prey to the fool-hunter, will remain in the Convention to embarrass and harass it, until the Douglas men shall be forced to vote for the repeal of the two-thirds rule. Should this point ever be reached, none but open Douglas men from the Southern States will remain in the Convention, and then the friends of the Little Giant can safely move that he be nominated by acclamation.

No matter what the telegraph says, believe to the end that New-York will vote and keep voting for DOUGLAS. Her position, in fact, is such that she could not change without ruin to her State, character and prospects. The Northwest would join the Fire-eaters themselves to punish her, and would vote for YANCEY in person rather than for any candidate brought forward by such treachery as would be charged, rightly or wrongly, against New-York. By the way, the New-York Delegation has been in caucus on the next floor since 3½ P. M., and are not yet done, though it wants but ten minutes to 5, the hour for reassembling in the theatre. This reminds me that my letter must go at once or be late for the mail.

HEAD-QUARTERS.

Miss Cushman is now in Paris. She has been passing the Winter in Rome.

Amusements.

Two novelties distracted the attention of the dramatic world on Thursday night. We call them novelties, because they are both so old that to the present generation they must appear as fresh as roses in May.

At the Winter Garden, Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE, whose season of six nights is inexorably on passing like corn and melons in the warm sunshine of public favor, gave a very strongly-Southern audience the benefit of the "South-side view" of an Octoroon in Mr. JAMESON's play of "The Old Plantation." JEFFERSON DAVIS himself could not quarrel with the sentiments of this play, which are put up in neat cartridges of dialogue and fired point-blank at the audience every now and then; exactly like Pro and Anti Slavery speeches in Congress.

With the form and sequence of the drama, dramatically considered, JOHN OXENFORD, the subtlest of critics, would be compelled to make fight. Of the play it may be said in a word, that whatever in it is

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Pony Express—Suspension of Washoe—The Indian War.

Prices of Living and Miscellaneous Town Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.
[BY OVERLAND.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Monday, May 28, 1860.

We are worried again about the Pony. Mr. FARNEY, Pony-Express Agent, has received dispatches saying that the station-house at Simpson Park, 150 miles east of Carson City, was burned a week ago this day; that the men and animals belonging there are missing; that the two men who were conducting a freight train were fired on by Indians, and one of them so wounded that he has not yet come in; and that the last Express would have come through from St. Joseph's to Carson in six days, if, for fear of Indians, the rider had not been obliged to lay by for 36 hours. Mr. FARNEY called upon Gen. CLARKE, represented to him the perils of the Express, which must be stopped if not protected, pleaded its semi-national aspects, and did not fail to set forth tha fact that over its route, some six or seven hundred emigrants are on the way west, including women and children. The bluff old General is said to have been touched—to have expressed with pithy eloquance his regret that he could not possibly spare tha 75 mounted men, who, distributed between Sand Springs and Dry Creek, a distance of 125 miles, would make the road safe. I would like to have been present when the bronzed old soldier was expressing his regret, simply to have seen whether in his eye there was a twinkle that might be interpreted thus: "Yes, I will accommodate you; I can't spare the man; you shall have the 'Indian convenience;' you have demonstrated to the world, and particularly to Congress, that your wild vision of a hyppogriff, scouring the continent in nine days, can be copied into actual horse-flesh and humanity; you have proved your Centaur, but 125 letters a trip won't feed him; you have vindicated your short-cut route, and if Congress insists on sending the mail-bags by the bow rather than by the string, it is not your fault; you have done nobly, and you shall have the Indians to help you gracefully ont of your saddle; very sorry, indeed, that I have not the men to serve you. Good day."

Washoe is not "cleaned out" exactly; but since the Indian was stirred into its cauldron, there has been very little flashing of new silver there. One long line of cowards suddenly had business east of the mountains, and "put." So soon as the martial law was proclaimed, the line between horse-stealing and "impressment" became very wavy and dubious; the physician's horse, saddled for a visit to a sick man, was mounted by a soldier for the wars, without so much as "by your leava" to the Sangrado, and the man that owned a mule began to wonder whether it was the State of California or Uncle Sam that would "pungle down" for his value, for, nill or will, off trudged the mule bestrode by a volunteer. The miners, who, in a fit of panic-quickened patriotism, voted that claims should not be "jumped," though left unworked for sixty days, have waked up to discover that by virtne of that resolution hundreds of well-armed men have rode out of town toward home, where they'll be likely to stay till the war has blown over, to the great detriment of the material strength and means of equipment of those who stay. It is a pleasure to hear that all are not losing by the war:—an expressman who volunteered to bring ARRINGTON, one of those wounded at the Pyramid Lake battle into Carson City, a distance of twenty miles or so, charged $50 for the work of marcy; and when the poor soldiar died, a sharp undertaker got $100 for his plain coffin.

STORIES OF THE INDIAN WARS.

A story, probably started by some of the shrewd fellows who made such good time home from Pyramid Lake, their pluck all settling into their heels at the first sight of the Indians they were hunting, was widely circulated to the effect that the bearer of a white flag from the Indians was ruthlessly shot down by a white rifleman, and that then the red-skins rightly concluded they must fight their way out or die. Others say that a auperbly mounted Indian rode up and down the line of savages brandishing a battle-ax, which in the sun, at turning, gleamed like a small white flag. Capt. MCDONALD, of one of the companias in that bloody encounter, says tha disputed article was a tin banner on a staff, cut in tha shape of a tomahawk; that the man who shot him down had a telescope rifle, and described him to be one of seven white men who were marshaling the savages, and that only at the captain's order he "bagged" him. The question of the flag of truce has been a good deal and very warmly discussed. OSMAR DARST, of Gold Hill, inclines to tha theory that it was a true flag, and no tin banner or battle-ax from a Chinese theatre; and this is tha story that he thinks the truce-bearer wanted to communicate to the whites, viz.: The massacre at Williams' Station was Indian work, and for cause. An old Indian went with his squaw to the station-house, supposing he was among friends. Four white men bound him hand and foot, and in his presence outrageonaly abused his wife; then let them go. The old Indian told his griefs among his people; they made out a company, went to Williams', put a white woman and three white men who had nothing to do with the outrage, out doors, bound the four guilty ones, and burned tham with the house. Though more sinned against than sinning, they knew what would be the consequence of their rude justice. Indians, you know, can take no appeal to the courts, and proceeded to rendezvous at Pyramid Lake. Mr. DARST tells this tale on the authority of the white woman whom they put unharmed out of the house before burning it. If it is true that the bearer of a flag of truce was shot down, no wonder the savages concluded the order was "the knife to the hilt," and prepared vigorously for an irrepresible conflict.

The man who shot the bearer of the battle-ax, tin banner, or flag, was A. R. ELLIOTT, of Clear Lake. He got two shots through his body and one in his arm during the battle that ensued. When last seen that day he was white as death, but making strides for the river. "Captain," said he to MCDONALD, as he passed, "I got two of them white rascals and three of the Indians,"—and pushed on to throw his rifle in the river, where it would be useless to the enemy, and to drown himself.

Gen. CLARKE received a dispatch the other day, assuring him that the Indians were collecting about Pyramid Lake, variously estimated at from 500 to 3,000 strong. The Washoes do not wish to be counted in the fight. Many of them have come in to Carson, surrendered their arms, and returned to their usual Spring work. The settlers in the valleys north and east of Washoe have made a regular stampede for the silver region, their lack of ammunition and arms compelling them to abandon their ripening harvests and their claims. From Honey Lake the dragoons are hastening to the place of rendezvous. Two hundred regulars under Capt. STEWART were to leave Carson City on Friday, and uniting with the 500 volunteers under Col. JACK HAYS, encamped 20 miles below, were to set out down the river on Saturday last.

In Butte Valley, 25 miles east of Yreka, the Indians have been growing troublesome again, and up in Tehama County there has been some more horse stealing, whereupon the Red Bluff Beacon hopes—(hear the atrocious talk of the fellow)—that "the settlers will take the matter in hand, and, without any fuss or excitement, wipe these bloodthirsty savages out of existence."

THE WEATHER.

The past week was beautifully wet down with heavy showers—probably the last of the season, for already the fall this year has been greater than for three years past, and this May was never paralleled before for humidity, not even "in the Fall of '49 and Spring of '50," when, according to the pioneers, everything else of the nature of a climatal oddity certainly happened. The showers have made the month a counterpart of the May about New-York, and covered the land with creakers. The yellow natives say that the Yankees have played the deuce with the climate; the Mexicans say our telegraphic wires have scattered all the electricity that used to hover over Yerba and Buena Bay and boost the clouds up, and that it will probably rain all Summer. The dismal ranchmen say their hay (which is cnt) is ruined—that their barley is knocked flat, and that their wheat will rust. The vine-dressers up the Sacramento valley report their young vines are all nipped with the frost of last week. The market gardeners say the strawberries will be hereafter double the nominal size, and carry all their flavor on their surface; and the water-carriers say they shall apply in a body for the benefit of the insolvent act. The creakers are having a good time of it, and the crops are probably doing very well.

COST OF LIVING IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Living is not much dearer here than in New-York, and until one has lain up enough to be a man of leisure, I have never seen a land more pleasant to live in. The hotel prices range from $3 50 a day down to what you choose. At the restaurants, the charge for lunches is just about the same as on Broadway or Park Row. Rents for large houses are higher than with you, but all the hill sides are thick with cottages painted with flowering vines, whereof the rent ranges from $20 to $40 a month,—cottages built for single families, and admirably adapted to the tastes of those young people who do not deem themselves any more respectable because they take an Irish lady to board, paying her for her society $25 and $30 a month, and letting her have the ordering of all your affairs. Rent is always paid in advance, and by the month. No papers pass between lessor and lessee but receipts,—the former always thinking he will sell by the beginning of next month; the latter expecting to strike some lead, find himself suddenly rich, and be off before next pay-day. Clothing made to order costs like strawberries in January; but for ready-made clothing, the prices are about the same as in the marble-front shops on Broadway. Dry-goods have their ups and downs, but there being but two seasons instead of four, and it being the universal custom among ladies as well as gentlemen to wear a garment out before casting it off, a family's dry-goods bill is likely to count up less here than in any Atlantic City. Furniture ranges about 25 per cent. higher than at the East; hnt it is not the fashion to lumber the houses with it. Tbe general rule is to get as little as possible of anything that can't be packed in a trunk. Houses on the levels are supplied with Bensley water and gas. Elsewhere the pipes do not much undermine the plank pavements. Coal-oil, at $1 50 the gallon, has pretty nearly driven camphene out of the market, and is cheap enough for the best educated Poor Richard. Water for drinking and cooking is furnished by the water-carriers at $1 for forty buckets, or for a family of three $2 to $3 a month. Water for washing, and to keep the geraniums and potatoes green with, they charge six bits a hogshead for—the supply being furnished by innumerable artesian wells.

As for family market stuffs a few quotations from the NEW-YORK TIMES of the lateat datea received, compared with those from our own papers of this date, will show whether it costs much more here than with you to manufacture fish, flesh and vegetables into new and old clothes for souls.

	New-York.	San Francisco.
Beef, ₩ lb	6 @ 20	10 @ 20
Beef, corned, ₩ lb	6 @ 12½	10 @ 12½
Mutton, ₩ lb	8 @ 14	10 @ 20
Veal, ₩ lb	8 @ 20	12 @ 18¾
Pork, fresh, ₩ lb	12 @ 13	12½ @ 18¾
Pork, salt, ₩ lb	10 @ 12½	10 @ 20
Beef tongues, each	75 @ 81	— @ 75
Bacon, ₩ lb	12 @ 12	— @ 25
Sausages, ₩ lb	— @ 12½	12½ @ 18¾
Chick's, broilers, ₩ pr.	1 00 @ 1 25	1 50 @ 2 50
Turkeys, ₩ lb	16 @ 20	— @ 37½
Asparagus, ₩ bunch	31 @ 37½	12½ @ 15
Celery, ₩ bunch	— @ —	— @ 12½
Green peas, ₩ lb	— @ —	— @ 5
Potatoes, ₩ bushel	62 @ 1 00	new, 4c., old, 2c. ₩ lb
Cabbage, ₩ head	6 @ 12½	— @ 12½
Cucumbers, each	— @ —	— @ 20
Lettuce	7 @ 10	3 heads for 12
Best Butter, ₩ lb	— @ 25	40 @ 50
Best Cheese, ₩ lb	— @ 15	— @ 22
Eggs, each	— @ 1½	— @ 4
Cranberries, ₩ gallon	— @ —	— @ 1 25
Salmon, ₩ lb	— @ —	— @ 10
Lobsters, ₩ lb	— @ 6	— @ 8
Smelts, ₩ lb	— @ 10	— @ 8
Rock fish, Tom Cod and Shrimps	— @ —	— @ 10
Sturgeon, ₩ lb	— @ —	— @ 6
Crabs, ₩ dozen	18 @ 25	— @ 75

Notwithstanding the difference in the quoted price of beef, I never have paid more for a nice porter-house steak hare than in New-York. Our pounds are heavier in this clear atmosphere. Our mutton is magnificent. Possibly the fame of the California bacon has reached you; the '49ers boast of it as they do of the climate. The hams that prevail here require an educated taate to be ardently admired. The Oregon hams are in repute, but they are rather salt for fresh comers. The highest-priced article is put up in your City, sugar-cured, sowed in bags, and dipped in pitch. One would think they would keep forever, and remain sweet quite as long as saltpetre will. The butchers latterly are getting in the way of curing their own hams, and they do it successfully.

Whatever comes of the poultry-yard is dear. At the best hotels chickens are on tha bill of fare, and on the table, if a new-comar insists on having them at breakfast, and is willing to wait till they are killed, dressed and cooked. Five years ago somebody got out a story that poultry did not do well here, and it has been told ever since to the immigrants hy each successive steamer, so that the "bad luck of poultry" is an article in the householder's creed. Yet every man whom I know to keep a poultry-yard succeeds with perfect ease, and gets his eggs as cheaply as at the East. In its season, game of all kinds is dog-cheap, so that you can buy a dozen wild-ducks for the price of a domestic one, and a half a dozen game turkeys for the same number of bits that will fetch a tame turkey. Venison, elk and beaver are far cheaper through the Winter than beef or mutton.

Of fish, salmon and sturgeon are the two staples. The salmon is glorious the year round—I never tasted the like before—and always cheap. Sturgeon is consumed by the ton, mostly by the Chinese. Gourmands say that all our fish have a less distinctly pronounced flavor than yours, and that for this reason our sturgeon is tolerable when a man is *very* hungry. Our little oysters, which sell at $2 the hundred, only faintly rscall the oysters of Fulton Market, and no cookery can reproduce the stews which they say the critical THACKERAY eat at DORLON'S, and found as good as TUPPER found Niagara. On the half-shell the primary taste is flabby and fresh, the secondary brassy and unutterably metallic. Good oysters in the can, however, can be obtained in ths can, all the way from Maryland. Our native clams are a very creditable concern. Their flavor is a cross between your soft and hard clams. Their shell resembles the quahang's, but is deeply ribbed transversely. Our lobsters are clawless—indeed they are not lobsters but crawfish and are brought from the southern ports by steamer. Our crabs are monsters in size, and hy the pound are about as cheap as with you—as tender and delicate. Two kinds of mussels are sold—an immense tough fellow only used for soups, and his little brother, of a pretty and pleasant flavor when stewed.

The ranchmen are very despondent because apples are so low, the Oregon orchards fairly outstripping theirs. The apples are of prodigious size, fine color, and all that; but I have never met anything that had the solid, satisfactory taste of the Newtown pippin. They are flashy—they want breeding up in flavor, and down in size and price, notwithstanding the croaking of the orchardists. Gooseberries, cherries and blackberries are just beginning to come in. Strawberries are retailing at 15 cents a pound yet. When a bit a pound they are as cheap as at three cents a basket in Washington Market. The common size is about four times that of the Virginia reds, and they are as rich as they are large. Oranges and bananas are about twice the price of the same quality in New-York, and lemons fetch a dime each.

A retail grocery-store here looks marvelously like an apothecary-shop,—its shelves present such long arrays of bottles, jars and cans. Every clipper that arrives brings abundant supplies of canned fruits. We get our preserves, I am sure, and our pie-fruit, as cheaply as they are made in private families in your City. You get no idea of the vast quantities of canned produce that is sold here, until you stroll into the outskirts and see the piles of old tin which enterprising economists have collected, to malt off and save the solder.

Have you noticed how short we are running for grave crimes and serious offences of late? The local columns of our papers read like the pages of a family magazine, so few are the shocking crimes they narrate. One poor wretch, in a fit of jealousy and rum-delirium, a week or two ago, cut a woman's throat, but not fatally, and then considering how sure justice was, (for he had before had a narrow escape of a prison,) pushed a dirk into his own heart. Except this, for a month past, we have scarcely had a horror, unless pumped out by telegraph from the Indian neighborhoods.

Miss DAVENPORT in drama, and Mrs. ESCOTT and Mr. SQUIRES in opera, have been drawing full houses lately, but T. STARR KING'S first course of lectures have been the chief out-door attraction evenings. Mr. KING has fairly captured the San Francisco heart. At his last delivery he stirred the hot blood of Irishmen hy affirming that though the people of the Emerald Isle are so full of frolicksome mirth that if you prick one of them with a pin he bleeds jokes, yet Ireland had produced no first-class wit. All Californian Ireland was ablaze next day, and the great question ever since has been whether SWIFT was an Irishman or not. At the last fire the rest of the world rather had him, by virtue of THACKERAY'S argumsnt that the son of English parents unhappily born in Ireland is no more necessarily an Irishman than born of the same stock in Calcutta he would be a Hindoo. If Mr. KING survives the terrific onslaught for this sin of his, he will probably soon commence another course of four, for which I hope, as for the last, he will hag his $1,000, and not as handsome a sum for the Society that employs him. He has already engaged to redeliver his first course in the interior.

A motion for a new trial of the Sherreback claim case was made in the United States District Court on Saturday. Among the papers filed to support this motion are affidavits from JOSE DE LA CRUZ SANCHEZ and TORIBON FANFARON, to the effect that their previous testimony, which was held very important, was false and untrue. GLAUCUS.

SCIENTIFIC BULLETIN.

British Scientific Association—Interesting to Musicians—The Botany of Japan—Motion of the Moon—Concerning the Velocity of Sound—The Motion of the Solar System—Crystallography—Unity of the Sciences—New Works of Descartes—Arsenic-Eating—Sulphur and Sicily.

—The British Association for the Advancement of Science holds its thirtieth reunion at Oxford on the 27th of the present month. The names of its officers would seem to indicate a perfect *entente cordiale* between science and rank—the President being Lord WROTLESLEY, with Lord DERBY for Vice-President.

—English musicians and amateurs have recently met in congress to consider a quastion in which every musician must feel a deep interest—the present state of Musical Pitch. The inconveniance universally felt from the variations of pitch have long londly called for the establishment of a uniform standard. Various observations (made principally during the last season at the Italian Opera and at the Philharmonic and other Orchestral Concerts) have established the remarkable fact that, at the present time the pitch has reached an average of 455 vibrations per second for A, equal to 546 for C. So that the C and A of 1859 are identical with the D flat and B flat of 1840, *the pitch having risen, in less than twenty years, a semitone!* This extraordinary result has baen brought about by a variety of causes. The advent of certain foreign vocalists gifted with voices of exceptionally bigh registsr, may have been one; an opinion entertained by many instrumental performers that increased "brilliancy" of *timbre* is attained by increased elevation of pitch may have been snother; but, perhaps, the present high pitch is due less to these and like causes than to the simple fact that it is always possible to raise, and often impossible to lower, the pitch of an instrument, and, therefore, that if one important instrument (oboe or clarionet, for example,) in an orchestra, is found to be higher than all the other instruments, accordance is rarely obtained by lowering it, but almost always by raising them. With an exciting cause like this always in operation, the wondar is that the pitch hss not risen more, rather than that it has risen so much. Nor is it unreasonable to anticipate still further elevation, unless some such standard can be agreed upon, by reference to which this upward tendancy can be kept in check.

—The botany of the Island of Japan is more varied than that of any country of the same area, as it comprises the flora of the tropics and of the antarctic regions. It possesses this remarkable peculiarity, that, instead of resembling in general features the flora of the western shores of America bordering on the Pacific, it is more like that of the eastern and more distant side of the American Continent. The Japanese possess tha art of dwarfing and of magnifying vegetable products in an extraordinary manner. A recent traveler states that he saw a plum-tree, a cherry-tree and a fig-tree, growing in a small box not morc than six inches long, the plum-tree being in blossom; whilst, on the other hand, cabbages are grown of such a size that one is as much as a man can lift. The Japanese horticulturists also have the power of concentrating the vigor of a fruit-tree in a single branch, which will thus bear blossoms and fruit much greater than the common size.

—We have before spoken of the proposed North Atlantic Telegraph. The expedition of Capt. M'CLINTOCK having orders only to survey the proposed deep-sea line of route, it has been determined by the promoters of the enterprise to dispatch a private expedition in the late Arctic cruiser *Fox*, under the command of Capt. ALLEN YOUNG, to survey the overland route as well as the Northern shores, and to determine the most suitable points of landing the cable, as well as the best locality for a terminus in the North of Scotland.

—Extraordinary interest is now being taken by all astronomers in the quastion of ths "secular acceleration of the moon's mean motion." In the French *Académie*, for months past, the question has been hotly discussed, and English and German astronomers, we see, are engaging eagerly in the controversy. As tha interest of this subject is not confined to technical astronomy, but extends to other matters of very wide range, it may be worthy of brief illustration. From the time of NEWTON it had been known that the motions of tha moon are disturbed by the attraction of the sun, and that a great part of the effect is of the following kind: When the moon is between the sun and the earth the sun attracts the moon away from the earth, and when the earth is between the sun and the moon the sun attracts the earth away from the moon; thus, in both cases, it tends to separate the earth and tha moon, diminishing the attraction of the moon to the earth. If this diminution were always the same in amount, the periodic time of the moon passing round the earth would always be the same. In order to reconcile the eclipses of the moon recorded by PTOLEMY with modern observations of the moon, it was necessary to suppose that in every successive century the moon moves a little quicker than in the preceding century, in a degree which is nearly represented by supposing that at each successive lunation the moon approaches nearer to the earth by *one inch*. The principal cause of this was discovered by LAPLACE. Sometime after, however, Mr. ADAMS announced his discovery, that a part of the sun's disturbing force had been omitted by LAPLACE. The sun pulls the moon in the direction in which she is going (so as to accelerate her) in some parts of her orbit, and in the opposite direction (so as to retard her) in other parts. LAPLACE and others supposed that these accelerations and retardations exactly balance. Mr. ADAMS gave reasons for supposing that they do not balance. In this he was subsequently supported by M. DELAUNAY, a very eminent French mathematician, who, making his calculations in a different way, arrived at the very same figures. But he is opposed by Baron PLANTA, by the Count DE PONTECOULANT, and by Prof. HANSEN, who all maintain that LAPLACE'S investigations are sensibly correct. And in this state the controversy stands at present. It is to be remarked that observations can here give no assistance. The question is purely whether certain algebraical investigations are right or wrong. And it shows that what is commonly called "mathematical evidence" is not so certain as many persons imagine; and that it ultimately depends on moral evidence. The effect of Mr. ADAMS' alteration is to diminish LAPLACE'S change of the periodic time by more than one-third part. The comptations of the ancient eclipses are very sensibly affected by this. Indeed, the general question of the theory of the moon's acceleration may properly be indicated as the most important of astronomical speculations at the present time.

—The correspondence and literary memoirs of the celebrated Austrian savan, Baron HAMMER PURGSTALL are announced as shortly to be issued under the direction of his friend Aulic Councillor AUER.

—The problem of the propagation of sound is generally considered as solved, and our treatises on Acoustics definitively state that sound travels at the rate of 1,090 feet in one second of time. Nevertheless, there has always been a discrepancy between the theoretical and the experimental determination of the velocity of sound. LAPLACE'S ingenious suggestion of a change of temperature dne to a sound-wave brought the result of theory so very near to that of experiment, that it has been thonght nnreasonable to require a closer agreement. Still there remained a very grave defect—so that the theoretical velocity, after being amended hy LAPLACE'S suggestion, still falls short of the experimental velocity by 24 feet, if we take this last to be 1,090 feet; and by 79 feet if we take the velocity of sound to be 1,142 feet, as determined by DERHAM, HAMSTEED, HALLEY and the Florentine academicians! This interesting and important question is taken up hy Rev. SAMUEL EARNSHAW, in the June number of tha London *Philosophical Magazine*, "On a New Theoretical Determination of the Velocity of Sound." He believes he has detected a flaw in the problem as previously treated which, being remedied, there results from theary a value of the velocity of sound which agrees *accurately* with the experimental valne found by PICTET, and with the following remark of YOUNG: "From a comparison of the accurate experiments of DERHAM, made in the day-time, with those of the French Academicians, made chiefly at night, it appears that *the true velocity of sound is about* 1,130 *feet in a second.*" This is precisely the value Mr. EARNSHAW has obtained by theory, while his determinations, moreovar, afford a glimpse into a department of nature which has hitherto remained hermetically sealed.

—A profoundly suggestive paper appears in the June issue of the London *Philosophical Journal*, by JOSIAH COOKE, Jr., Professor of Chemistry in Harvard, and whose "Elaments of Chemical Phyalca" we had recantly occasion to notice. It is on "Crystallina Form not necessarily an indication of definite Chsmical Composition." He ahows conclusively that definite crystalline form is compatible with quite a wide variation of composition, and indicates a method by which, amidst all this variation, tha true conatitution of the mineral can be datermined. The result of his investigations will tend ultimately to simplify the whole aubject of mineralogy, throwing light on a class of phenomena which have greatly perplexed mineralogists and rendered all strictly chemical classifications of mineral apecies very unsatisfactory.

—Amateur astronomers will be glad to learn that Mr. AIRY, the English Astronomer Royal, has hit upon a method for determining the motion of the Solar System: "Several months ago," he says, "I communicated to the Royal Astronomical Society a method, founded, as I conceive, on correct principles, for determining the linear motion of the Solar System. The philosophical importance of the anbject appeared to justify me in recognizing it as a worthy object for the energies of the Observatory, and I have, therefore, had the proper akeleton form prepared, and, from time to time, have employed a computer on it. I intend to keep in view till it is completed."

—The *Comptes Rendus* of the French Academy of Sciencea records the discovery of a new secondary pile of great power. JACOBI recently proposed the use of secondary electric currents for telegraphic purposes, and PLANTE had suggested the substitution of electrodes of lead for those of platinum in those batteries. A more extended study has convinced PLANTE of their use. He states that a battery with electrodes of lead has 2½ times the electro-motive force of one with electrodes of platinized platinum, and six times as great as that of one with ordinary platinum. This great power arises from the powerful affinity which peroxide of lead has for hydrogen, a fact first noticed by DE LA RIVE.

—In a paper lately read before the French Society of Engineers, M. LOVE contends that sound, heat and light are produced by the same agency; and that in the case of sound, the air or solid bodies only act as intermediaries by which electric fluid is set in motion. Sound, heat and light are, according to this view, only different and accelerated vibrations of the same fluid. The *Presse Scientifique*, which records these speculations, does not supply the arguments on which they are founded; but in every direction occur intimations are arising that give us assurance that the speculative intellect of the age will not let the question rest until it has established, by experimental research, the fact that light, heat, electricity, magnetism, chemical affinity and mechanical power are but derivative and convertible forms of one force.

—M. FOUCHER DE CAREIL, well known to philosophic students for his admirable labors on Leibnitz, has just brought out two volumes of hitherto unpublished Letters and Opuscules of DESCARTES, preceded by a long and very interesting introduction on the formation, application and character of Method. These two volumes contain the "Thoughts," (*Pensées*;) "Remarks on the Principles of Philosophy," "Meteorology," "Physiology," etc., the whole in Latin, accompanied by a French translation.

—Dr. CHARLES HEISCH has recently been making investigations into the disputed question of arsenic-eating in Styria, regarding which it is so difficult to obtain information, as the greatest secrecy is observed by the arsenic-eaters. They obtain it in an illicit manner from the Tyrolese, as it is difficult to procure it otherwise, the law prohibiting its purchase without a doctor's certificate. But Dr. HEISCH has now settled beyond further dispute that arsenic is really eaten by the Styrian peasantry, and that, too, in the most incredible quantities. One person who confessed to its use commenced with three grains *per diem*—a dose we should consider fatal—and gradually increased it, till now in this forty-fifth year, he takes *twenty-three* grains of pure white arsenic in his coffee daily! The complexion is said to be much improved, and the countenance made to appear exceedingly juvanile by the use of this potent drug. The woodmen and hunters of the Tyrol also take it to improve their wind and prevent fatigue. As a rule, the arsenic-eaters are very long-lived, but invariably die suddenly at last. The effects of leaving it off when one is once habituated to its use almost equal in horror those which DE QUINCEY narratea as the result of his leaving off opium.

—Do the fair patrone of perfumes ever give a thought to the history or mystery of those sweetly-seductive fragrances that lend them taat *de charmes?* A learned savan, Monsieur EUGENE RIMMEL, who has recently been investigating the chemistry of perfumes, may help their appreciation hy the following definition: "Perfumes are the invisible and imponderable emanations from all odoriferous bodies carried through the atmospheric air, and rendered perceptible to our senses by means of our olfactory organs." He also discusses the tenuity of odoriferous particles, and mentions that a single pod of musk has been found to have discharged in one day 51,000,000 particles in a radius of thirty yards, without having become in any way diminished! The physiological effect of perfumes is so beneficial that it is said that when London and Paris were ravaged by cholera, there was not a single victim among the numerous hands employed in the perfume factories of either city. This is remarkable, as in the manufacture of cosmetics, corrosive sublimate, arsenic, verdigris, vitriol and other poisonous substances are used, and we notice that an actress in Paris has recently been at the point of death from the effect of the poison absorbed from cosmetics which she used on her face, while a similar case, also of an actress, recently occurred in this city, we believe. Many curious facts disclose themselves in tha course of investigation on the *sources* of perfumes: thus, the secretion of the civet cat, which in itself is of the most repulsive odor, is mixed with other substances and a delicious perfume is the result; ambargris, also, is a morbid secretion from a disease of the sperm whale—by itself the secretion is sceatless, but it imparts a most ethereal odor to various perfumes. Then, apropos of the political economy of perfumes, in the small town of Grasse, in France, the value of the flowers—principally orange, rose and jasmine—employed in the manufactnre of sweet-smelling compounds is about $350,000 annually, and the value of pomades, oils, etc., obtained therefrom, about *two million* dollars!

—A curious effect of GARIBALDI'S descent on the island of Sicily—by diverting the activity of the Sicilians from industrial channels to the weightier mattera of freedom—appears in the recent great advance in the price of sulphur, to discover a substitute for which is now exciting the attention of scientific chemists. Sulphur, as is well known, is a *sine qué non* in the manufacture of gunpowder, and the stout Sicilian sinews erat employed in sulphur-making, are now illustrating its efficiency in a highly practical and picturesqua manner.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LUCILE. By OWEN MEREDITH. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

The younger BULWER—for he is the author who is generally understood to have adopted the pseudonym of "Owen Meredith"—has essayed, in this volume, the difficult task of producing a novel in rhyme. *Lucile* is a new book, reissued in "blue and gold," like TENNYSON'S, LONGFELLOW'S and LOWELL'S poems, and must occupy the same shelf with these latter, whenever it shall find its way to a library; but its coat is better than its body. The author declares that the "novelty of the effort" inspired him with dread; that he submits tha work with "diffidence and hesitation;" and that he labors under "discouragement and doubt" when he contemplates the possible verdict of the public. A confession like this, indicating the dubiety of an anthor, almost disarms criticism; yet it behoves us to say that the book contains a great deal that is bad, much that is passable, and a little that is good. It is bad in one respect, at the outset. The straining after jingling rhymes is so repulsive in the first twenty pages that one is tempted to throw the book away. Blank verse would have been better than a set of forced rhymes that have no rhythm, and serious prose would be better than either. The story is one of disappointed love, jealousy, intrigue, war, self-sacrifice, passion and remorse. *Lucile*, discarded by a fickle lover, bids us farewell, after a series of sharp personal experiences in the character of a FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, whose office it is "through suffering to soothe and through sickness to nurse." She leads a heroic life, and some of the finest passages in the narrative are those which portray her struggles. Witness the following—the healthiest and most natural picture in the volume:

"XXXVIII.

Whilst she spoke,
On the wide wasting evening there distantly broke
The low roll of musketry. Straightway, anon,
From the dim Flag-staff Battery bellow'd a gun.
'Our chasseurs are at it!' he mutter'd.
She turn'd,
Smiled, and pass'd up tha twilight.
He faintly discern'd
Her form, now and than, on the flat lurid sky
Rise, and sink, and recede through the mists; by and by
The vapors closed round, and he saw her no more.

XXXIX.

Nor shall we. For her mission, accomplish'd, is o'er.
The mission of genius on earth? To uplift,
Purify, and confirm by its own gracious gift,
The world, in despite of the world's dull endeavor
To degrade, and drag down, and oppose it forever.
The mission of genius: to watch, and to wait,
To renew, to redeem, and to regenerate.
The mission of woman on earth? to give birth
To the mercy of Heaven descending on earth.
The mission of woman: permitted to bruise
The head of the serpent, and sweetly infuse,
Through tha sorrow and sin of earth's register'd curse,
The blessing which mitigates all: born to nurse,
And to soothe, and to solace, to help and to heal
The sick world that leans on her. This was Lucile.

XL.

A power hid in pathos: a fira veil'd in claud:
Yet still burning outward: a branch which, tho' how'd,
By the hird in its passage, springs upward again:
Thro' all symbols I search for her sweetness—in vain!
Judge har love by her life. For our life is but love
In act. Pura was hers: and the dear God above,
Who knows what His creatures have need of for life,
And whose love includes all loves, thro' much patient strife
Lad her soul into peaca. Love, tho' love may be given
In vain, is yet lovely. Her own native heavan
She saw dawn clear and clearer, as life's troubled dream
Wore away; and love sigh'd into rest, like a stream
That breaks its heart over wild rocks toward tha shore
Of the great sea which hushes it up evermore
With its little wild wailing. No stream from its source
Flows seaward, how lonely soever its course.
But what soma land is gladden'd. No star ever rose
And set, without influence somewhere. Who knows
What earth needs from earth's lowest creature? No life
Can be pura in its purpose and strong in its strife
And all life not be purer and stronger tharaby.
The spirits of just men made perfect on high,
The army of martyrs who stand by the Throne
And gaze into tha Face that makes glorious their own,
Know this, surely, at last. Honest love, honest sorrow,
Honest work for the day, honest hope for the morrow,
Are these worth nothing more than the haud they maka weary,
The heart they have sadden'd, tha life they leave dreary?
Hush! the sevenfold heavens to the voice of tha Spirit
Echo: He that overcometh shall all things inherit."

Descriptions of scenery,—oddly intarmingled with absurd gossip and trashy letters, apostrophes to cigars, and illustrations drawn from *roué* life,—occur hers and there, bearing a wealth of imagery that almost atones for the imperfections elsewhere painfully apparent. It is evident that the author of *Lucile* is a man of culture, who has tha foible of being occasionally betrayed into vulgarity, and instantly thereafter becomes ashamed of himself; atoning for such lapses by producing something that is really good. The consequenca is a juxtaposition of the fine and the coarse, tha beautiful and the ridiculous. He avows that his task was difficult; the fact is evident. It cannot be denied that he has an eye for tha beauties of nature, and a faculty (when he pleases to exercise it) of investing common scenes with a poetic halo. Thus, there is a pleasant little conceit in the following:

"The moon,
Bright, breathless, and buoyant, and brimful of June,
Floated up from the hillside, sloped over the vale,
And poised herself loose in mid-heaven, with ona pale,
Minnta, scintillescent, and tremulous star
Swinging under her globe like a wizard-lit car."
(Page 239)

And again:

"Through the deep blue concave of the luminous air,
Large, loving and languid the stars here and there,
Like the eyes of shy, passionate women, looksd down
O'er the dim world whose sole tender light was their own."—p. 237.

Side by side with passages like those we have quoted, which are undeniably fine, occur whole paragraphs like this:

"STRANGER.
I see, Sir, you are
A smoker. Allow me!
LORD ALFRED.
Pray take a cigar.
STRANGER.
Many thanks!.... Such cigars are a luxury here," &c., &c.

Lucile, having that which is good mingled with that which is bad, is therefore not perfect. Yet there are pleasant and hearty words in it, and it will be read.

THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW: Conducted by EDWARD L. SEARS, A. B. Vol. I, No. I. June 1860. New-York. PUDNEY & RUSSELL.

A new American Quarterly introduces itself to the public. Similar in size and general appearance to the *North American Review*, it differs in all other particulars from that venerable periodical. Starting upon the basis of liberal views, it directly conflicts with that element of conservatism which denies all sympathy with progress; and therein it is unlike its Boston predecessor. Claiming the fullest freedom of discussion in matters relating to politics as well as religion, literature, art and science, it promises to be at once lively and instructive. That there is need of a distinctive American publication, in the nature of a Quarterly Review, whose province it shall be to bring sound judgment and fearless utterance to the treatment of great questions, there can be no reasonable doubt. It is not equally clear that the present enterprise will fulfill the conditions of such a work, yet its promise is good and its intentions praiseworthy. An initial number is no fair test of success, for it is only by continuance in well-doing that men reap rewards; and, therefore, no final judgment can be passed upon a work which has but just begun to exist. The prospectus foreshadowing the advent of the *National Quarterly*, promised us a semi-political Review, but questions of politics seem to have been vigorously excluded from the opening number, and we are left quite in the dark so far as regards the proclivities of its conductors. Perhaps this succeeding issues will clear up the doubt that lingers around this point. An article on DANTE begins this number; followed by an appreciative review of GONWIN'S *History of France*; an essay on the *Modern French Drama*; a review of the works of DICKENS, in which the writer picks flaws in the novelist, with a show of justice, but hypercritically for all that; an elaborate notice of the works of Mrs. BROWNING; and articles on Italy, the Fine Arts, and the Nineteenth Century. Nearly fifty pages at tha close are devoted to notices and criticisms of new publications.

NUGAMENTA. A BOOK OF VERSES. By GEO. EDWARD RICE. Boston: TICKNOR & Co.

Between the highland of poetry and the prairies of prose lies a middle ground of verse, fit to be the chosen home of refined thought and graceful feeling, but not often very successfully occupied. There HORACE built his villa; and there the most charming of the writers to whom France concedes the honors of the muse abide. Our own English literature is less rich in such men, partly, perhaps, because the genius of the language lends itself less easily to their fine evanescent fancies, partly because the ways and passions of the race are too positive to give them much chance for existence. Yet WALLER belongs to their order, and no *salon* of Paris ever listened to a lighter thrumming of the spiritual guitar than passed from the facile fingers of PRAED.

In America few have essayed this mid-region of music and feeling with so much success as Dr. HOLMES; and now Boston sends us, in the person of Mr. GEORGE E. RICE, another New-England candidate for honors which the heirs of the cavaliers might have been supposed more likely to grasp than the sons of the Puritans. Mr. RICE'S *Nugamenta* is a book which none but a gentleman could have written, full of delicate perceptions, fleeting gleams, and glooms as fleeting; quaint conceits and honorable sentiments. They have been clothed in metre with no unskilful hand, and the writer is over-modest when he offers them to the *uncritical* reader alone as the possible solace of worn or weary hours.

THE CENTRAL GOLD REGION: The Grain, Pastoral and Gold Regions of North America. With Observations on the Pacific Railroad. By WILLIAM GILPIN. Philadelphia: SOWER, BARNES & Co.

In these days of projects for a Railroad to the Pacific

venport, Iowa, has taken the trouble to write an elaborate *History of Davenport*. Persons acquainted with that region will find something to interest them in Mr. WILKIE'S book. (LUSK, LANE & Co., Davenport.)

— The *Year of Grace*, a history of the religious revival in Ireland in 1859, by Rev. WILLIAM GIBSON, of Belfast, is published by GOULD & LINCOLN, Boston. It is an elaborate record of the most remarkable revival that has occurred in many years, and will be welcome to the religious public. An introduction is furnished by Rev. BARON STOW, the American Editor of the work. (SHEPARD & Co., New-York.)

— *Harper's Magazine* for July contains an interesting sketch of the iron region of Boonton, N. J.; an article by E. G. SQUIER on the "Ancient Monuments of the United States;" and the usual variety of agreeable miscellany. The Editor's Table and Easy Chair are full and sparkling. The number is profusely illustrated.

—An enlarged edition (the one hundred and fortieth thousand) of the *Impending Crisis of the South*, has just been issued by A. B. BURDICK, No. 145 Nassau-street. Mr. HELPER has prefixed to this edition a portrait of himself, with an introductory statement of the causes which have led him to add new material to that which he had previously collected.

—ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S new novel, *The Three Clerks*, has been republished by the HARPERS. The story is laid among the offices of the British Civil Service, and turns upon the miseries of speculation. Mr. TROLLOPE'S fresh and vigorous style, and his aptitude for character-painting, are very strongly prominent in this work. The book inculcates a sound moral, and is wise and healthy.

—Two more volumes are added to Mr. PUTNAM'S National Edition of the *Works of Washington Irving*. The first volume of the *Life of Washington*, in this edition, is elegantly issued, and *Knickerbocker* makes a simultaneous appearance therewith. The "National Edition" is gaining in the popular favor.

— *Japan and the Japanese* is a small pamphlet, compiled from the record of PERRY'S Expedition and other authentic sources, and intended to meet the current demand for Japanese instruction. It is published by F. A. BRADY, No. 24 Ann-street.

—We have received from LEONARD SCOTT & Co. the June number of *Blackwood*, and the *Edinburgh* and *North British* Reviews. The second part of "Capt. SPEKE'S Adventures in Somali Land" appears in this number of *Blackwood*.

— W. A. TOWNSEND & Co. have published the *Pathfinder*, uniform with their new edition of *Cooper's Novels*. The illustrations are peculiarly fine and striking.

RELIGIOUS.

Notice of Religious Movements.

The contest between the *Independent* and *Evangelist*, the organs of the Congregationaliste and New School Presbyterians respectively, relative to the Home Missionary Society, losee none of its vigor. The *Evangelist* surrenders nearly the whole of its editorial space to this topic. First, it grapples with the *Congregationalist* of Boston and the *Congregational Journal* of Concord, N. H. It does not wonder that the propoeition for a conference should meet with dislike on the part of these journals, for "It might chance thet some judicious and fair-minded friends of peece would get upon the Committee. The idea that the Association would not appoint representetives ae thoroughly acquainted with the eubject matter of the issues involved, as is the Committee which would act for the Assemhly, is ridiculsd. Neither is the objection that the New-York Associations are not invited to the Conference of any weight, for it is not dssigned that its results shall be authoritative upon the denominations as such, or upon the Home Missionary Society. The only end proposed is mutual counsel. The *Evangelist* abjures the idea that it la solicitons for the Conference. The acceptance or rejection of the proposition reste with those to whom it has been mede. The Assembly surrenders none of ite rights by making it, and shall be estopped from no ulterior measure which, in such a juncture, dnty may seem to require. A etrong point is made of the action recently taken by the State Association of Illinois, which indorses the course taken by the Home Missionery Society heretofore, and yet, at the same time, throngh its Missionary Association, keepe in commission in the State nineteen missionaries, besides its general missionery. Why, it is asked, does not the Home Missionary Society pursue the seme course toward this Association which it does toward the other Presbytery, in refusing to extend it, and becense it supports missionaries of its own? In another place the *Evangelist*, looking forward to a cessation of cooperation between these two denominations, so far as this Society is concerned, discusses the disposition which shall be made of the funds. It calle attention to the fact tbat large legacies have been left to the Society by Presbyterians. The late ANSON G. PHELPS bequeathed it $100,000. For Congregationelists to cleim these legacies the *Evangelist* thinks would look like stealing from dead men's gravee, and it is authorized to say that the Executive Committee of the Society recognizes "ths obvious rule of equity in the case, that what came from Presbyteriane should go to Presbyteriens."

The *Independent* takee a retrospective instead of a pnespective view of the matter, and claims that the Home Missionary Society was not originated hy Preshyterians. In thie connection it gives an intereating, and what it claims to be an authentic sketch of the history of ite organization. Before 1822 there were several State and county societies in New-England devoted to the work of Home Missions. In the year mentioned the United Domestic Missionary Society was formed in New-York, by a union of the Young Men's Missionary Society of New-York, the New-York Evangelical Misdonary Society, the Union Society for Domestic and Foreign Missions, and several others of kindred aims. The Society then formed, the *Independent* claims, was not purely Presbyterian, nor was it more national in its work than the organizations which existed before it. The plan of a National Society originated with five young men in Auburn Seminary, in 1824, one of whom had his attention attracted to the necessity of such an organization hy Hon. EDWARD EVERETT'S Phi Beta Kappa oration delivered at Cambridge in August of that year. These young men were: Rev. Hiram Chamberlain, of Brownsville, Texas; Rev. George Howe, D. D., now Professor of Biblical Literature in the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C.; Rev. John Maltby, late of Bangor, Me.; and Rev. Augustus Pomeroy, now of Croton Village, N. Y. They met, discussed the subject, and wrote to their friends concerning it. Dr. PORTER, then President of the Andover Seminary, entered into the project very warmly. The *Independent* then sketches the steps by which the United Domestic Missionary Society became the American Home Missionary Society, and claims thet the idee of enlarging its scope originated with these young men. No one denomination formed the Society. The Reformed Dutch Church and the Old School Presbyterians dropped off from it becenee they found its system of sending the Gospel to the destitute incompetible with the working of their ecclesiastical machinery—now the New School Presbyterians leave it for the same reason. Yet the *Independent* claims that the Society does not become Congregational or the organ of any denomination, end it does not douht thet many Presbyterians will prefer it to any system of Church Extension.

The *Independent* and *Observer* discues the religious bearings of the visit of the Japanese Embassy. The *Independent* says thet "while we should not attempt to force our religion upon them, hut must duly respect their prejudices, we should take care that 'Holinese to the Lord' is written upon all our commerce with them. We mnst observe the principles of Christian equity." It thinks that the reception of the Japanese in New-York has thus far been conducted with perfect propriety and good taste, and hopes "ihst their prejudices against Christianity may be mollified by e nearer contact with our civilization." The *Observer*, on the other hand, eays that "they have been treated with a rudeness, on the part of men aed women here, that would be expected among barharous tribes, but certainly intolerable in the midst of a people boesting of civilization and some refinement. And the utter disregard, on the part of the masses among us, of the *laws* of social intercourse, forbid the hope thet New-York will be any better than Philadelphia in this particular. It is a comfort to know tbat the Jepaneee gentlemen have sense and knowledge enough to distinguish between the impertieence of ignorant persons, and the general habits of a well-disposed people." It remarks, in addition, that "our visitors have already signified their wish to be relieved from any attempts to inform them respecting the Christian religion, as they are forbidden to examine any other than their own. Their wishes in this respect will be regarded, and no efforts will be made to proselyte them while they are here. But their presence will awaken the prayers of Christians that the visit to this country may lead to their conversion, and the salvation of the strange peopls they represent."

The *Evangelist* publishes a letter written by Rev. JOHN R. M'DOUGALL, a member of the Free Church of Scotland, deted Pomaret, Vaudoie Valley, May 18, which announces the fact thst the Waldensian Synod, at the recent meeting at Pomaret, oee of its largest villagee, rssolved to transfer their Theological Seminary from La Tour, where their College snd severel other important institutions are loceted, to Floreece, the capital of Tuscsey. Mr. M'DOUGALL says thet it is eot easy to estimate the importence of thie step. Now the Vandois ministers will be treined for their work in Tuscany, and will cerry the Gospel therein through Central Italy. The Vaudois Church in Leghorn, which had been closed for five or six weeks hy the influence of the bigoted priests, wes recently reopened, through the interveetion of Baron RICASOLI.

The *Intelligencer* reviews briefly the transections of the General Synod of the Reformsd Dutch Church, lately in eession at Philedelphia. The reports from the several Boards and the addresses of the Secretaries consumed almost the whole of the first week, so that the bnsiness transactions were crowded into the last week of ths session. The temper of the Synod is spoken of as having been forbearing—no sercasm was indulged in hy any of the epeakers. No great measures were introduced with the intention of insugurating new policies. Regret is expreseed that ths Synod disposed of the report on Domestic Missions in so hurried a maneer. It thinks this wae unjust to the representativee from the West who were in attendeece.

The *Examiner* notes the meeting of the Connecticut Baptist Conventioe at New-Heven on the 12th end 13th; thet of the Hudson River Association, North, et Waterford, on the 12th eed 13th; of the Washiegton Union Association, on the 5th and 6th, et Hebron; of the Black River Association, st Three Mile Bey, and of the New-Jersey Sussex Association, at Lafayetie, N. J., on the 12th and 13th. None of these hodies transected other than routine business.

A letter to the *Observer*, from Hampden Sydeey College, Princs Edwerd's County, Va., notices a powerful revival which is in progreee at thet institution. Mors than twenty students have alresdy mede a profession of religion, and ths meetings for prayer and conference still continus to be crowded.

In East Liberty, near Pittsburg, Pa., two new churches are in course of ersction; one for the Episcopalians, to coet $13,000, end one for the Presbyterian coegregatioe, under charge of Rev. Mr. MCILWAINE, to coet $25,000. The First Universaalist Society of Baltimore, Md., has just laid the corner stone of a new edifice on Beltimore street, near Central-evenne. The Second Universaliet Society of Chicago, Illinois, has just commenced building a church to cost $5,000. The corner stone of a new Roman Catholic Church, St. Peter's, was laid in New-Orleans on the 11th. The Church of St. Vincent de Peul, in Germantown, Pa., is to be enlerged and decorated at a coet of $20,000. One new Methodist Church has just been dedicated in Newark, N. J.; and another in Philadelphia, Pa. The Berean Baptist Church in West Philadelphia was dedicated on the 17th.

The Free and United Presbyterian Synods of Canada have been in seeeion at Hamilton, C. W., during the peet week. Strong hopee were entertained that a union hetween the two bodies would he effected. The subject was fully discussed in all its beerings, and e resolution was finally adopted postponing the union until next year. There eesme to be but little doubt that it will thsn be accomplished.

The recent address of Prof. HUNTINGTON before the Ststs Convention of Sunday School teachers of Messachusetts, is severely commented on by the *Baptist Journals*. It will be remembered thet Prof. HUNTINGTON took occasion at that meeting to expreee his views on the subject of Beptism with much freedom.

The appeal to the Catholic Clergy of the diocese of New-Jersey, for meane to erect the proposed new Seton Hall College at South Orange, N. J., hss elicited subscriptione thus far to the emount of $7,054 58.

Religious Services To-Morrow.

The new house of worship of the Washington-avenue Baptist Chnrch, cornsr of Washington and Getes evennes, Brooklyn, will be dedicated. Rev. C. W. ANABLE will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock; Rev. JAS. L. HODGE in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. LATHROP at 7½ o'clock.

The lecture-room of the Warren-street M. E. Church, Brooklyn, will be dedicated by Bishop JANES, at 10½ A. M. Rev. C. D. Foss will preach at 3 P. M., end Rev. Dr. THOMSON, newly eppointed editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, at 7½ P. M.

Rev. C. C. Goss will conduct the eervices in ths French Theatre at 4 and 8 o'clock P. M. Subject in the evening—"Our Japanese visitors morelly considered."

The first ennnal sermon before the Church Missionery Union of the General Theologicel Seminery will be delivered by Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, in St. Peter's Church, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Rev. SIDNEY A. COREY will preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, Thirty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

"Joseph, ths Model young Man," will be the subject of Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS' morning discourse in the Greene-street M. E. Church.

Rev. ABEL STEVENS, D. D., will preach in the Bedford-street M. E. Church at 10½ A. M., and the pastor will conduct tha service in the evening.

Rev. Dr. BURCHARD is to preach in the Westminster Church at Yonkers at 10½ A. M.

The Northwest.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An intereating article appeared in the *New-Englander* for November, under the title of the "New Northwest."

The writer represents under this name all the vast region northwest of St. Paul'e, extending north to Laka Athabasca and westward to the Paaific, and containing an area of 500,000 square miles, enough to form ten first-class States. The ending of the Hudsen Bay Company's monopoly of this region for the benait of the fur-trade, as it has opened this country to settlement, has furnished a motive for a more thorough examination of its resources. Even those well posted in geography may be surprised at the stetements in this article, elthough thair gensral truthfuiness cannot be questioned. Through all this region, exteading a thousand miles northwest from St. Peul's, while the Winters are severe, the Summers are warm and fruitful, the soil rich; while "the surface susceptible of profitable cultivation is almost universal—in striking contrast with mare southern areas, which are largely desert. It includes the velleys of the Red, the Saskatchawen, the Assimboin—the Frazsr and the Peace rivers, all nevigehle streams. Through all these regions the tsmperature is nearly the same. "Spring is ushered in at the same time from Minnesota to Meckenzie, and the glowing Summer heat gushes alike over these immense domains, teeming with prolific animal end vegetable life." Starting from Lake Superior, Mr. BLODGETT, the climatologist, remarks, as qnoted here: "The increase of temperature westward is quite as rapid as it is southward to New-Mexico, and the Pacific borders at the fiftieth parallel are milder in Winter than Santa Fé. In any condition forming the basis of netionel wealth, the continental mass lying westward and northward of Lake Superior is far more valuable than the interior in lower latitudes, of which Salt Lake and Upper New-Mexico are the prominent known districts. In the valley of the Peace River, which runs north of the sources of the Frazer, and runs northeast to join the Mackenzie in latitude 60°, the buffalo winters, while barley and the vegetables needed for man, and the grass for cattle, do well.

This region is unquestionebly far more valnable, and presents stronger attractions to the emigrant then any other area on this continent es yet ueoccupied. Through it an elmost uninterrupted water communication extends to the Pecific, while over its rich end fertile plains is the shortest and most feesible route to the Pacific. A study of tbe resources of this new Northwest will well repay the interest that prompts it, and may suggest seme new views of the future development of our nation not without value at this time.

RUTGERS COLLEGE.

The Annual Commencement—Baccalaureate Sermon by Prof. Crosby—The Address of President Frelinghuysen—Reunions of the Literary Societies and the Alumni.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Wednesday, June 20, 1860.

The exercises connected with the Annnal Commencement of Rutgers College, began on Sunday morning last with a Baccalaureate Sermon by Prof. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D. His discourse was based on the text found in Second Peter, iii, 19. It was an eloquent and finished production.

The Baccalaursate Address was, as usual, delivered by the Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, L. L. D., Preeidset of the Institutioe. The chepel where the exsrcises were held was crowded on this occasioe by an appreciative audience. The graduating class occupied the centre of the room, thet they might more conveniently and prominently receive ths parting advice of the President. He urged his hearers to realize the importanee of time, and to adopt the Bible as their staedard of actioe.

The usnal lsves given by ths Presidset to the Graduating Class was largely attended on Moeday evening, not only by ths students but by the residents of the town.

The Anniversary of the Naturel History Society of the College was celebrated on Monday in ths Lycsum, with appropriate exercises. This Society affords extraordinary advantages for gaining a comprsheesive knowledge of the Natural Sciences. GEORGE H. COOK, D. Ph., Professor of this Departmsnt, is the President. The course on Netural Scieeces requires three years' study for its completion.

The Trustess, as well as the Alumni of the Institution, met in their respective halls on Tussday morning. Ths formsr have been sndeavoring to raise a fued of $100,000 in order to compistely endow the Institutioe. Their efforts have met with secouragieg suecess. The Alumni discussed the propiisty of attempting to procurs a eew hell for thsir meetings, and of raising a contingent fund to defray thsir expenses.

The address before the Alnmni Association was delivered by Rev. JOACHIM ELMENDORF, of Saugerties, New-York. He entertained his audience with an able address on "Individuality."

The annual meetiegs of the two Literary Societies were held in the afternoon of Tuesdey. These Soeieties are ostensibly secret, but outsiders managed to learn that JOHN T. VROOM, Esq., of Jersey City, addressed the Philocisans, and Rev. CORNELIUS WELLS, of the same place, the Peithessophians.

Rev. Prof. GREEN, of Princeton, N. J., delivered the annual address before the Literary Societies, in the First Reformed Dutch Church. His subject was "Language—its influsnce on the individual, and the reflex influence of the individnal on language itssif." The address was well received.

Ths Anniversary of the Philocisan and Pheithessophian Societies was celebrated in the same Church on the evening of ths same dey. The Societies were respectively reprssented by four members, each of whom delivered orations which were of the averags order of merit, if bouquets and tumultuons applause are to be regarded as tests of excellence.

The commeeecement proper was held in the First Rsformed Dntch Church this morning. At 9½ o'clock a procession consisting of the Faculty, Board of Trustees, Alumni and under-gredustes, was formed on the eampus in front of the College. With a brass band et its head it went to the Church, which wes crowded to excess, by ths tims named for the commencement of the services.

The following was the order of exercises:

Prayer by by Rev. WM. A. ELLS, of Brooklyn, L. I.
John H. Karsten, Mich., Latin Salutatory.
W. E. Bogardus, N. Y., English Salutatory.
C. Vanderbilt, N. J, Philosophical Oration.
G. W. McNeel, Texas, Success, the Offspring of Effort.
E. Winter, Mich., Fashion.
W. R. Taylor, N. J., A True Reoresentative.
A. M. Quick, N. J., Vestiges of Time.
E. D. Janeway, N. J., Socrates.
R. DeWitt, N. Y., Cotiege Aaspted to ths Student's Wants.
W. B. Voorhees, N. J., Earnestness.
W. J. Skillman, N. J., Force of Character.
S. Ayres, N. J., Spirit of Independence.
Y. A. Williams, Conn., Fixed Principles of Action.
J. T. Field, N. J., Patriotism.
D. A. Willismson, N. J., Mirebeau.
W. H. Ballsgh, N. J., Brahminical Transcendentalism.
W. H. Millspeugh, N. J., Webster.
J. P. Bailey, N. J., Veneretion for Relics.
A. M. Bishop, N. J., Local Associations.
J. W. Beardsley, Conn., High Life Under Modern Improvements.
A. J. Hageman, N. J., Lovs of Novelty.
J. C. Pumpelly, N. Y., "Semper Urgens Altius."
W. A. Schamp, N. J., National Grandeur.
J. J. Brown, N. J., To-day.
J. Ross, Jr., N. J., Decline of the Spanish Monarchy.
F. M. Bogardns, N. Y., Gold.
C. R. Goodwin, Ga., Estimation of Character.
D. Vermilye, N. Y., Valedictory Addresses.

Ths orations were generally short, sensible, and in some cases, quite eloquent. Those of Messrs. Karsten, McNeel, Williamson and Goodwin were noted for their qualities.

The decree of A. B. was conferred on twenty-eight young men of the graduating class. Three gold medals, worth in ths aggregate about $80, were awarded to Mr. VERMILYE, the valedictorian, as rewards of merit in three branches of study pursued in the college course.

The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on A. T. GOODWIN, N. Y., and M. R. TAYLOR, N. J.

The degree of D. D. was conferred on the following clergymen: Rev. A. R. Van Neste, Rev. John De Witt, Rev. —— Vermilye, Rev. William J. R. Taylor, Rev. A. Elmendorf, and Rev. W. H. Hornblower.

The degree of LL.D. was conferred on A. O. ZABRISKIE and W. B. WEDGWOOD.

A benedictien by Rev. THOS. De WITT, of New-York City, closed the exercises.

As soon as the audience had esparated, the Trustees and their invited guests adjourned to their hall, where a collation was served up. The dinner was enjoyed as such occasions always are.

The parting supper of the Senior Class ended the festivities.

Boating Matters Down East.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 13, 1860.

The Boeting Compelgn will be opened here next Monday, June 18, by the Bunker-Hill Club, who have arrangsd with the citizens of Charlestown for a regatta, to take place on Mystic River at 11 o'clock. There will be four races—the first for sheti-wherries, the second for lap-streak wherries, the third for double-scull lap-streak wherries, the fourth for six and four-oared lap-streak boats. Prizes to the amount of $300 will he awarded. In this regatta the picked crew of Harvard will contend with their ancient foes, the Union Club of Boston. The Union boys ordered a shell-boat in England, in the hope thet it would reach here in time for the race; but as it has not arrived, tha Harvard crew will pull in a lap-streak boat against the old *Union*, a lap-streak.

On the following Saturday, June 23, the Fourth Beacon Regatta will come off over the Charles River Course, at 4 o'clock, P. M. $200 in prizes will be distributed. There will be races for single scull-boats, for double scull-boats, and for six and four-oared boats. This has been a famous regatta, and will draw crowds to witness it.

On Monday, June 25, a grand regatta will take place in South Boston, under the control of the citizens of the place. There will be two races for sail-boats, and two for row-boats. Handsome prizes are offered to the winners in these races.

The Fourth of July regatta will be celebrated this year with nnusual *éclat*. The city Government has appropriated $1,000 to defray the expenses. At a meeting held last night by the Judges—GEORGE H. BEAMAN, (Chairman,) S. H. BUCKINGHAM, N. McKAY, W. H. CARPENTER, and CHAS. A. CHASE, (Secretary)—it was decided that four races be held, in which boats of every description will have a fair chance, and that prizes should be awarded amounting to $675. Letters have been received by the Committee from Clubs in Newburgh and other cities, signifying their intention to take part in this match.

The College Union Regatta, to be held at Worcester July 24, bids fair to be the most exciting of the season. Harvard, Yale and Brown will be represented by three sheti-boats, named respectively *Harvard*, *Yale*, and *Brunonia*, all built by McKAY, of Williamsburgh. The Harvard boys are determined to wipe out the blemish of the defeat which they sustained last July at the hands of the Yalensians. The Yale boys are no less bent on retaining their hard-won laurels; while the Brown boys, having replaced the heavy junk with which they plowed up the water of the course last year, by a light shell, are determined this time to go in to win. The Sophomore and Freshman classes of Yale will vie in lap-streak boats with the corresponding classes of Harvard. The students who are to pull in this regatta have already for some weeks subjected themselves to as careful, and in many respects, as laborious a system of training as that undergone by HEENAN and SAYERS. The fare consists principally of beef, tender and rere done, and of oatmeal, which, although defined by Dr. JOHNSON as something which men eat in Scotland, but which horses eat in England, has been proved to be excellent training diet, whether served up in the form of pudding, of bread, or of "griddle-cakes;" vegetables are strictly forbidden. This hearty food is to be swallowed without condiment, not even *cum grano salis*. It may sometimes be washed down by a glass of ale, the only beverage admissible, except water. The use of tobacco is a flagrant violation of law, and "early to bed, and early to rise" is a rule rigidly enforced. The young man who submit to this *régime* "scorn delights, and live laborious days," rowing, running, and working in the gymnasium, in order to reduce their weight, enlarge and harden their *biceps flexors*, and improve their wind. It is not uncommon for one to lessen his weight fifteen or twenty pounds, and feel all the better for having parted with his superfluous flesh. It is even darkly rumored that fat little coxswains, being debarred the privilege of sweating at an oar, are compelled to attenuate themselves by sleeping between two feather-beds. Think of it in the month of July! The students who adhere to the main features of this system, testify that with their strength increased, their nerves steadied, their digestion improved, and with a constant flow of cheerfulness, they get some idea of the way Adam must have felt before Eve listened to the serpent.

Doubtless the exercise they get in rowing gives them an appetite for Latin and Greek as well as for oatmeal and rare beef. It was remarked, not long ago, by a venerable Ex-President of one of our Colleges, that some of his best scholars were boating men. Whether boating promotes high scholarship or not, it is at any rate gratifying to see humane contests of strength and endurance rather than fights, like the late international one, marked by bull-dog ferocity.

On July 25th, the day after the College Regatta, the citizens of Worcester will give a grand regatta, which will be open to boats from all parts of the country. The *Leader*, from New-York, woe much honor in this regetta last Summer, and it is expected that the metropolis will be again well represented.

J.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

Reading of Papers on Artificial Under-Lip—Œdema of the Lungs—New Instrument for the Alleviation of Hip Disease, and an Artificial Palate.

The reguler meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicins was hsld on the evening of June 20, in the small chepel of the University—Dr. WATSON, the Pressident, in the Chair. After the reading of the miuntes of the previous meeting, and also of the meeting called in Brooklyn to attend the funeral services of Dr. ISAACS, Dr. LA ROCHE, of Philadelphia was invited to sit oe the platform, and was introduced to the Fellows as the only ea. tive Honorary Member of the Acadamy. Dr. LA ROCHE, Jr., was also introduced by Dr. R. S. KISSAM, Dr. BUCK proceeded to read a paper describing the operation for the removal of a canceroue disease involving ths whole under tip, and the subsequsnt rsstoration by the formation of a new lip by an autoplastic eperation. The patient was exhibited, aud, although his appearance might have led to a question how much he wes persoeally improved, the operation was svidently a mechanical success.

Dr. A. K. GARDNER then read a peper on "Œdsma of the Luegs," in support of a paper resd by him at the last meeting on "Apoplexy of the Lungs es an Accident of Labor." The rsading opened quite an exteeded and interesting discussioe upon the intricate pomts mooted, in which Drs. S. T. THOMAS, FINNELL, PEASLEE, the President and the writer of the paper participeted. The point of the discussion was upon the correciness of the neming of some uuusual accidents attendant upon childbith.

The President then announced that in accordance with the by-laws he would appoint Dr. W. H. VAN BEUREN to prepers and reed to the Academy a memoir of ths late Dr. ISAACS. Dr. VAN BEUREN stated thet while he would not shrink from the duty, yet he hoped thet some one else, better capable than he te prepars a jnst and unprejudiced review of his life, might be appointed. It seeming to be the general opinion, that while "none knew him but to love him," he who stood nearest as his personal friend could best do ths last office, ths appointment was confirmed.

Before the adjournment Dr. VAN BEUREN stated thet Dre. MINER, of Brooklyn, MARKOE and himself, of New York, were a committee to receive subscriptions for the purpose of srecting a monument to his memory.

Soms discussion ensued npon the propriety of ths reading of the next paper, upon the ground that it might excite unpleasant discussion among the members, one of whom had recently got up a similar instrument. After an ineffsctual sffort to refer the paper to the Section on Surgery, Dr. DAVIS proceeded to show a young woman with disease of the hip joint, walking about with crutchss, and wearing a surgical splint of his invention, which apparently removed all pressure and consequent pain from the diseased joint. She was svidently in good general physical condition. Dr. DAVIS then proceeded to read an extended paper, illustreted by the instrument itself and explanatory disgrams, npon the excellent mechanical eppliance, stating its origin, the time in which it had been in use, and the particulars respecting its priority of inventioe. This paper was, without debate, referred for examination and report to the Section on Surgery.

Dr. N. W. KINGSLEY, dentist, of this City, was introduced, and procesded to make some remarks upon "artificial palates," which shell supply ths loss of thle portion of the mouth, sither as seen most commoely in the congenital cases of deficiency, as in hare lip and fissured palete, or more rarely when lost by disease, enebling ths sufferar both to talk intelligibly and to swatlow comfortably. The first attempt was by M. DELABARRE, a French surgeon of some distinction, who made an artificial *velum palati* of India-rubber, in 1820, bnt which failed from imperfection in the material. Dr. C. W. SEARNS, of this City, in 1842, made another upon the sems principle as the first, but of a more perfect material, and with considerable success. The ons now exhibited is composed of hard and soft rubber, fits closely to the parts without being fastened to the teeth, forms part of the roof of the mouth, and the velum, made of soft rubber, extends backward like the natural one, and imitates it under the control of the adjacent muscles in all its functions. It opens and closes the nasal passages, expands and contracts with perfect freedom to direct the sounds out on speaking and the food back on entering, so that not sven any drops of liquid are expelled from the nostrils. The speaker thought a similar instrument was applicable to every congenital case.

After an unusually interesting meeting the Academy edjourned at nearly 11 o'clock.

The Marin Steamers.

The case of the Unitsd Stetes *vs.* the captured steamers, *General Miramon* and *Marquez de la Habana*, came up before the United States District Court in New-Orleans on the 11th. A large amount of testimony, taken by a Commissioner in Vera Cruz, was read. That of DOMINGO DE GIOCURIA was as follows:

I was at Vera Crus in the month of March, 1860; I know the steamships *General Miramon* and *Marquez de la Habana*; I saw these steamships near Vera Cruz on the 6th of March; they passed outside of Vera Cruz on the 6th; The passed before the fortress of the city at that time; they displayed no flag at that time; a shot was fired from the Castle of San Juan; no flags were displayed on said steamships efter said shot was fired; efter this shot was fired they went on towards the coast, ths south or east coast, I believe; the capture of said steamships took place in the bey of Antou Lizardo; the capture was made by the *Indianola*; first approaching where the steamers were at anchor, and having approached, they began to move; the *Miramon* then began moving, and the *Saratoga* fired a shot in the air to call her round; at that time the *Indianola* advanced towards the *Miramon*. The officer in command on board the *Indianola*, BAYSON by name, I believe, hail-d the *Miramon* to stop several times. The hail was given in English and I repeated it in Spanish, saying "*Bondo*," and they answered in an obscure language from the *Miramon*, words which cannot be repeated, and approaching her very closely ths *Miramon* fired a gun, which first shot took effect by carrying away a portion of the pilot-house. Immediately after that shot the *Indianola* opened her fires upon the *Miramon*, and with musketry the action then began. Immediately after this the *Miramon* ran ran into the *Indianola*, carrying away her upper works, doing a great deal of damage to the hurricane deck, with the intention, probably, of running down the *Indianola*. If she had had enough steam she would probably have done it. After she was disengaged from the *Indianola* she ran into our stern, firing all the time into the *Indianola*, running away from her; at which time the *Wave* came near both vessels; shortly after the *Miramon* came aground, and shortly after we boarded her, and she surrendered.

As I had stated, tha *Indianola* and *Wave* took in the capture that part which I have just stated. Those who were on the *Indianola* were soldiers of the United States Navy. I do not know who were on the *Wave*. I cannot state the names af the officers who were on board. They belonged to one of thase vessels-of-war — the *Savannah*, *Preble* or *Saratoga*. I have already stated what was the conduct of the steamers *Indianola* and *Wave* towards the *General Miramon* and *Marques de la Habana*. The *Indianola*, at the time of the capture, was an American vessel; I believe the *Wave* was an American vessel also. I do not know who owned tha *Wave* after the 4th, 5th, and 6th of March, 1860. The *Indianola* was owned by JOSE A. MORA, of New-York, who is an American Citizen. A flag was lying on board the *Indianola* all the time, from the time we left Vera Cruz and during the engagement; the flag, during the action was torn by a cannon shot. I have this flag at present in my possession. I do not know as regards the *Wave*; when we left she had a flag flying.

As I have stated, the *Saratoga* took a leading part in the capture, so far as the directions were concerned. The other vessels were under her command and control. I was on board the *Indianola* at tha time when Capt. TURNER requested me to let him have ths *Indianola*, and than I went with the *Indianola* until the captnre was effected, having orders from Capt. TURNER to allow eo oee on board who did not belong to the United States Navy. For that reason there were no others on board than the two engineers and five firemen—all Americans—belonging to the former crew of the *Indianola*.

Cross-examined by P. SOULE, Esq., for claimants, with reservations and exceptions:

Who brought the *Indianola* from the United States to Vera Cruz?
I brought her there.
When did she arrive at Vera Cruz?
On the 26th of February, I believe.
Does the *Indianola* still belong to any citizen of the United States?
Not now—she is sold.
To whom was she sold?
To the Mexican Government.
To which Government?
To the Juarez Government at Vera Cruz.
When was she passed to the possession of the Juarez Government?
Since the 6th of March, that I made the sale. After I made the sale, I think she was retained by Capt. TURNER one or two days before she was delivered to that Government. The sale was effected on the 8th of March.
At what distance from the Castle of San Juan de Ulca did the *General Miramon* and *Marques de la Habana* pass, when you saw them on the 6th of March, off Vera Cruz?
I cannot precisely say the distance, but they were four or five miles off, I suppose.

Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, a prominent secesieonist, is about to resign his seat in Congress, to accept the Professorship of Public Law in the University of Mississippi. In this position he will receive a salary of $2,500 per annum besides rent.

LAW REPORTS.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Case of the Brig Falmouth.

The examination in the case of the slave brig *Falmouth* in the United States Commissioner's Court was resumed yesterday before Commissioner BARNEHAM, the captain, Leinas, his mates and six of the crew being present.

Lieut. Abbot recalled and cross-examined: We left the port of Porto Praya before the *Falmouth*, and she followed in our wake; in the examination made on board of her while in port, all the questions I asked were answered; DeWitt, the witness, was not on board when we boarded her in port. I first saw him the dey I boarded the vessel; it was on shore, in Porto Praya, efter I had boarded the vessel; I boarded her but once, and made no examination; I heard that Capt. Calhoun boarded her after I did; when she ran down to us, outside, she came to under our lee, about 300 yards distant; we were about four miles out of the port; Lieut. Young and myself boarded ths vessel; the *Falmouth* was out of her course during the time, sharp on a wind; we took possession, and ordered them back to port; we made no examination; we got her papers and log-book and sent them to the shio; they are now in the possession of the District-Attorney; the papers were given up without hesitation; the charts were in a rack, in sight, overhsad.

Redirect—There was a large chart of Cuba, on a large scale, large enough to run by.

Cross-examination resumed—I have never been up the Congo river; I had the charge of the *Marion*, as acting master; she was cruising between the Bight of Benin and St. Paul de Loando; have been as far as Shark's Point, the entrance of the river; have never had the charge of a merchant vessel as navigator, excepting this vessel; have seen large charts, copies of English charts made by men-of-war, and were recent surveys; they were on board of the *Marion*; the one on the *Marion* was traced; am not certain about the size of the *Portsmouth's*; Capt. Calhoun told me to send DeWitt on board the brig.

Wm. De Witt, recalled, and cross-examined—I signed articles to go in the *Falmouth*, but signed none on board; I shipped by the name of Wm. Rose; I went by that name until I got to Porto Praya; have gone by that name since I shipped on board the *Challenger*, at San Fraecisco, Capt. WINDSER; went to a guano Island oe the Coast of Peru, and arrived here on the 19th of March; boarded here with Thos. Mahr; was born in Ellensville, Ulster County, N. Y.; my true name is Wm. DeWitt; have been to sea in the *Eliza Adams* on a whaling voyage from New-Bedford, as a blacksmith; never went by any other names than Rose and DeWitt; couldn't tell who shipped me in this vessel; a young man brought the articles; never shipped out of New-York before; several were present when I shipped; four of those defendants were of the number who signed the article at the time I did, viz: Martin, King, Burns and Thomas; I was told the night before Mr. Mahr seid he would ship me; the young man came with the articles the next day about 10 o'clock; Mahr took us over to the vessel, and when the papers came he told us that was the vessel; he said there were others of his men shipped; the night before this was the first I knew of the vessel; Mr. Mahr told me she was going trading to the Coast of Africe; the other men signed the articles with me at the house; never saw the Captain before to my knowledge; never saw any other person connected with the vessel before, to my knowledge; didn't ship for any other than a trading voyage to the Coast.

Q.—Did yon keow of any other voyage, or intended voyage, for the vessel?

Witness—I do not choose to answer that question.

The question was again put, and objections made by the District Attorney. The Commissioner allowed ths question, subject to the objection. A.—No, I did not; the first conversation I had with ths crew about the voyage might have been three or four days out; do not rscollect who was the first man I spoke with on the subject; Burns spoke to me about the voyage from one to three days out; couldn't tell who was present; none of the officers were present; the crew might have all been present, and might not; cannot tell the day of the week or the hour of the day in which this took place; Burns spoke first to me on the subject.

Burns told me that he was going after slaves, said he knew it, but did not say how he knew it; never said anything more; King said the same thing, *i. e.* that we were going after slaves; don't recollect anything more that he said, except that he shipped with that understanding; they all said the same thing; didn't say who shipped them; Martin told me they were going after slaves, and shipped with that understanding; didn't say who shipped him; Tommy said the same thing; could not give the date, or time of day these conversations took place; couldn't tell whether snybody was present when I was told this.

Re-direct: I went ashore with the captain at Porto Preya, bnt ths American Consul wouldn't give him a discharge unless the captain paid $45, or three months' wages; I shipped at $15 a month.

The District-Attorney put in evidence the manifest, and called attention to the 75 oil casks and ballast; one box hardware, (which was shown to contain a boiler,) one cask, one barrel and two boxes of drugs, which were ths salts, flax seed, &c. In ths bill of leding there are called "merchandise," shipped by Manuel Bringa. There was a clearance from New-York and one from Porto Praya. The latter mentions four passengers. In the New-York clearance is mentioned "stores and stores," and *interpolated* are the words, "and 4 passengers." A letter from Francis Brevery and a charter party between him and Daniel Bringa. The Register issued 26th March, 1860, to Francis Recery, bnt the latter name indistinctly written, showing that the register was made out by the oath, and not from the record.

To Lt. Abbot—The reason of our leaving Porto Praye befors seizing the vessel was because the authorities would not permit her seizure in port. Objected to and allowed.

Q.—Were the authorities apptied to to compel the vessel to leave port? Objected to.

A.—I

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1860.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon—MATINEE. Evening—LADY OF THE LAKE—LA CAPTIVE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR JAPANESE EMBASSY—THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE.

WINTER GARDEN—OLD PLANTATION.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—HORSESHOE ROBINSON—FOURTEEN—NEW YORK IN 1860.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—OUR OLD NURSE AT HOME—SOIREE DANSANTE.

PALACE GARDEN—GRAND BALLET.

FIFTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the Senate, yesterday, a supplementary resolution, providing that the Secretary of the Interior shall contract for the erection or purchase of a Government Printing Bureau, was reported, and caused some debate. The bill authorizing a loan of $20,000,000, was received from the House and passed. The Legislative Appropriation bill was also passed. The Post Route bill was then taken up, and an amendment offered, allowing the Postmaster-General to provide for the overland transportation of the Californian mails. This gave rise to considerable debate, the majority of the speakers, however, still favoring the amendment, although the opposition in favor of the steamship lines was very strong. The bill provides for three overland routes; a Northern weekly route, at a cost of $200,000; a tri-weekly middle route, *viâ* Salt Lake, at a cost of $600,000, or daily at $800,000; and a tri-weekly from New-Orleans, *viâ* San Antonio, to connect with the Butterfield route at El Paso, for $200,000. In the evening session, after several hours' debate, it was informally laid aside, and the Post-office Deficiency bill taken up. In the House, the unfinished business was transferred to the next session. The Committee of Conference on the Post-office Deficiency bill being unable to agree, were discharged from further service, and the House insisted on its amendment restoring the inland service discontinued in 1859. The Loan and Treasury bill was passed, as were also a number of private bills. A motion to adjourn to-day was discussed, but not acted upon. An important bill has been reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, providing for the carrying out of treaty stipulations with China, Japan, Siam, Turkey, Tripoli, Tunis, Morocco and Muscat, by conferring judicial functions on our Consuls there. Hitherto, in Japan and Siam, these treaties have been null and void, while in China and Turkey there is not sufficient authority to enforce justice. The bill also contains a proviso which gives validity to the rite of marriage, when performed by American Consuls in foreign countries. The Attorney-General has decided that Consuls abroad cannot lawfully celebrate marriage between foreigners or even Americans. The bill in question makes all such marriages valid to all intents and purposes, as if the said marriage had been solemnized within the United States.

By the California Overland Mail, with news to the 1st inst., we hear of serious difficulties with the Indians in Western Utah, which had resulted in the discontinuance of the Pony Express. A serious war with them was anticipated. They are in large numbers, well armed and equipped. Earnest complaints were being made against Commodore VANDERBILT, for the manner in which he permits his steamers to be crowded on leaving this port, occasioning extreme suffering among the second cabin and steerage passengers.

The Baltimore Convention yesterday completed its labors upon the reports of its Committee on Credentials. The majority report was adopted, and the Douglas delegates admitted in place of the Seceders from the Southern States, except in the case of Georgia, where both delegations were admitted with power to cast jointly the vote of the State. A withdrawal of a portion of the Southern delegations followed. There was a great deal of confusion and excitement throughout the proceedings. No ballot had been taken up of the time of the adjournment, but it is believed that the nominations will be the first business of this morning's session.

The steamer *Kembeck*, Capt. JOHNSON, which arrived at this port yesterday, brought from Cape May, forty-four of the crew of the steamer sunk by collision off Assecom, on Thursday morning last. The were picked up by the schooner *R. G. Porter*, Capt. HUDSON, who happened to be near the scene of the distster, and who afterwards landed them at Cape May. Twenty of the crew are reported as missing, but there is a hope that a portion of these were rescued by another vessel which was seen near the wreck. The rescued persons lost all they had on board and were in great destitution.

The Legislative Committee appointed to investigate matters of the Central Park met at the Astor House yesterday, and commenced taking testimony. Mr. JAS. HOGG, ex-Commissioner of the Park, was called to the stand and interrogated in reference to the written charges made by him against the Park Commission, but was unable to substantiate anything of importance on his own knowledge. He repeated the charges, however, and said he would prove them by competent witnesses at the proper time. A statement that Mr. BLATCHFORD, the President of the Commission, had attempted to bribe him not to go to Albany last Winter to oppose the Park Appropriation bill was contradicted in the most positive manner by Mr. BLATCHFORD. The investigation was adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

The Japanese Embassy kept quiet yesterday. Two of the officers and an interpreter had an interesting interview with the delegation from the Ethnological Society. Various parties went on shopping excursions, visited the Assay-office, Trinity Church, Custom-house, Exchange, Barnum's Museum, and other places of interest. The Committee of Arrangements is overrun with applicants for tickets to the grand ball.

Yesterday was sentence day in the Court of General Sessions, and the Recorder, in the fulfilment of his duty, sent several prisoners convicted of serious crimes to the State prison. The Grand Jury then made two presentments, one in relation to the indiscriminate sale of intoxicating liquors, and the violation of the Sunday law, and the other to certain violations of law alleged to be committed by the Militia Marshal. The first of these presentments is specially worthy of notice, as it charges the Liquor Dealers' Association with a conspiracy to resist the law, which is itself a misdemeanor, rendering each member of the Association liable to punishment.

In the Superior Court yesterday Miss LINA NORMAN, the sewing-girl who brought an action for an alleged assault and battery committed by LEVI ALPHONSE and DAVID CARELLA, recovered a verdict for $1,000 damages.

The case of the alleged slave-brig *Falmouth* was continued yesterday, before United States Commissioner JOSEPH BRIDGHAM. Lieut. ABBOT and WM. DEWEES were examined, the former detailing the particulars of the seizure, and the character of the cargo found on board.

The Fashion Spring Meeting Races were concluded yesterday, with three fine races. The New York Hotel Handicap, was won by Prophet. The Fourth Mile Post stake was won by Nicholas 1st, and the Handicap for beaten horses, was won by Bourbon, in the finest race of the meeting.

There was again a strong and advancing market for Stocks yesterday, and speculation evinced as much spirit for the rise as it did last week for the fall. No change in Money or Foreign bills.

An active business was reported in Flour, Wheat, and Corn, at firmer prices. Provisions, Sugars, Coffee, Naval Stores and Whisky attracted more attention. Candles, Metals, Fish, Fruit, Hops, Oils, Rice, Laths, Salt and Tobacco were moderately inquired for. Cotton, Hemp, Seeds and Molasses were quiet. The movements in other branches of trade were productive of no important changes.

The Baltimore Convention.

Our Democratic friends are making haste very slowly at Baltimore. They have made progress, certainly, and to-day will undoubtedly witness the end of their labors. But they ought to have reached this point at least two days sooner;—and in that case they would have saved two days of discreditable wrangling and of very unprofitable and undignified controversy. The only question which has given them any real trouble, has been the admission of delegates from the Southern States,—and this has been decided more by the personal preferences of the respective claimants than by any intrinsic justice in their claims.

The Douglas delegates have been admitted,—and quite a number of the Southern members have withdrawn in consequence of this action. This, it is believed, renders the nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS certain,—and it is predicted that it will take place at the opening of the session this morning. We do not think it quite certain that he has two-thirds of the Convention in his favor even yet: but the impossibility of securing that number of votes for any other candidate, will render his nomination a matter of necessity. He is said to have written a letter authorizing the withdrawal of his name rather than incur the risk of dividing the party. But this comes too late. If it had been offered at the outset, before the Convention, or at the opening of its session, it might have prevented the schism. But it can have no such effect now. His friends are too deeply compromised. They have gone too far for retreat. Besides the nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS is important, if not absolutely necessary, to the organization of the party in the Northern States. Under any other candidate their local tickets would inevitably be overwhelmed. His nomination affords the only chance of saving them.

Nothing has yet been said of a platform at Baltimore, and we are inclined to think that this subject will not be mooted. If DOUGLAS is nominated the Cincinnati platform may be reaffirmed, possibly with the addition of what was called at Charleston the Tennessee resolution. But no further attempts are likely to be made to conciliate the South by declarations of principle. The Southern politicians have come to estimate these professions at their proper value.

The whole country has been profoundly disgusted by the action of the Baltimore Convention. Even those who have hitherto preserved their faith in the Democratic Party have been driven into skepticism by the utter demoralization which has characterized its proceedings. It has been a hot, passionate, selfish wrangle of contending factions from beginning to end. There has not been a statesmanlike movement, or a patriotic impulse, visible in it from the beginning to the end. The contest has been furious and bitter—yet it has turned upon the most paltry of partisan interests throughout. Any nomination which the Convention may make will be deprived of half its weight by the profound sense of distrust and dissatisfaction which its action has created.

The Japanese and the Press.

We have received the following card from the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, in reference to the disgusting charge made in the columns of a journal of this City, that they have permitted their house to be disgraced by "intrigues without number," between its inmates and the young Japanese rather foolishly known as "TOMMY."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article appears in your papar of to-day, headed "The Scandal of TOMMY," in which a paragraph is quoted from another journal, of such a nature that if intended as a quiz it is liable to misconstruction, while if intended as serious, it does the grossest injustice not only to the person named, but to the good fame of our Hotel. We had never deemed it possible that the paragraphs alluding to TOMMY'S "love affairs" could ever be taken in any other sense than as playful liberties of the Press with the name of a person attached to the Japanese Embassy, and remarkable for his youthfulness and good nature. About the taste of these paragraphs we have nothing to say, nor can we control the sources from whence they emanate; but, that any improper construction should be put upon them is simply absurd, for we doubt if "TOMMY," since he has been in the country, has ever spoken to a woman, old or young, high or low, except while surrounded by a crowd of inquisitive spectators. The intimations of the paragraph alluded to are gratuitous reflections upon the fair fame of the fairest portion of our people, and unjust to our distinguished guests, among whom "TOMMY" is such a prominent favorite.

SIMEON LELAND & CO.

So far as the Metropolitan Hotel is concerned, this statement is full and explicit enough, and it replaces the entire responsibility of the scandal which we have felt it to be our duty to hold up to public reprobation, upon the journal with which it would seem in its worst form to have originated. As this journal claims a specially religious and domestic character, we are somewhat indisposed to think that it can have meant to perpetrate a "quiz," by setting on foot a report which represents a great number of American women in various cities of the Union as thrusting themselves and their charms upon the attention of a transient foreign visitor, with all the importunate shamelessness of the Phœnician ladies at the shrines of Astarte. How the deliberate fabrication, on the other hand, in a serious sense, of such a story can be reconciled with the proprieties of respectable journalism, remains to be seen. As proprietors of a hotel, and not as conductors of a public journal, the Messrs. LELAND forbear to comment upon the "taste" of what they call the "playful liberties" taken by the Press, "with the name of a person attached to the Japanese Embassy," out of which "playful liberties" this very positively licentious indecency was at last developed. Let us accept, then, the duty thus impliedly handed over to us, and avail ourselves of this occasion for branding the very much worse than bad taste of the said "playful liberties."

The *Commercial Advertiser*, in commenting upon this matter, holds that all this indecorous trifling with character, these prurient hints of imaginary "love affairs," and endeavors to excite the public interest in some ideal case of vulgar profligacy, argue the depravity of the public mind, the blunting of the moral sense of the community, and a growing general familiarity with vice. With all respect for our cotemporary, we are inclined to think that it does injustice to the popular sense of the proprieties of right and wrong. To fix public attention upon any one such instance as this, of a reckless outrage offered to common decency and the good name of individuals, suffices to array the whole feeling of the community against the wrong and the wrong-doer. We have not yet reached the point at which we can listen patiently to a jaunty romance of debauchery, dashed off with a free pencil by some enterprising reporter as a part of the ordinary matter-of-fact news of the day, and a fit theme for cheerful comment in the family circle.

One word, however, let us add in expression of our sincere hope that the exposure of this scandal may make the curious among our female population somewhat more careful in the gratification of their desire to see and know something of our strange visitors from the Pacific. There can be little doubt that the hint first given for all these "playful liberties of the Press" must have come from the forward and thoughtless conduct of many women at Washington and other places through which the Embassy passed on its way to this City. Let the blow which has been aimed, and not by any Japanese hand, at the collective character of "TOMMY'S" female admirers, act, then, as a warning to every individual woman, "old or young, high or low," who feels herself tempted to venture beyond due conventional bounds in her anxiety to hear the voice, examine the eyes or secure the autograph of a genuine Japanese. It were better not to know the Tycoon from the Mikado, and better never to behold the bland countenance of "TOMMY," than to fall under the tender mercies of reporters who can convert respectable hotels, by a stroke of their pens, into tolerated bagnios, and to whom nothing would be easier than to ruin, by a single careless allusion, or an idle inuendo, the future of a whole boarding-school of gay and inexperienced girls.

The English Law of Evidence.

Lord BROUGHAM, on whose zeal and activity in all good causes advancing age seems to make no impression, and who has apparently as clear a head at more than four score as he had at forty, is now seeking to add one more to the long list of valuable reforms for which English law is indebted to his exertions. He has just introduced a bill into the House of Lords for the admission of a wife's evidence in favor of her husband, and of a husband's in favor of his wife, and of the prisoner's in his own favor in criminal cases. It is simply an application to criminal procedure of a principle already in force in civil procedure, both in many States of the Union and in England.

It is, however, only two years since the plaintiff and defendant, as well as all persons who had any direct pecuniary interest in the event of the suit, were rigidly excluded from testifying on the trial of causes in New-York. The presumption of the common law was, that anybody who could profit in the least by the verdict of the jury would perjure himself if put on the stand; but, strange to say, no other kind of interest was considered likely to produce any bias. For instance, a person, whom a verdict for the plaintiff would secure the payment of fifty dollars, was deemed unworthy of belief on his oath, no matter what his character or standing, while the plaintiff's own brother, whose evidence might secure to his relative $100,000, was admitted without hesitation. In short, pride, passion, affection, friendship, blood relationship, were net supposed to influence witnesses in the least, and were consequently no disqualification; while the smallest pecuniary expectation was set down as a temptation to lying which the sternest virtue could not resist. The theory of human nature on which this rule of evidence was based was thoroughly English, and was in perfect keeping with the social organization which has so long made everything subordinate to wealth, and even introduced an idiomatic phrase into the language, which estimates every man's value by the number of pounds sterling he possesses. The old "crim. con." action, which has only disappeared within four years, under which a jury was impanneled to assess the value of a wife's virtue in money, as a condition precedent to a divorce for adultery, was another deduction from the same extraordinary fallacy.

The true rule of procedure is the one which our Courts and the English have now, at last, adopted in civil suits, but which BENTHAM had the honor to promulgate and fight sturdily for more than fifty years ago:—put everybody on the stand who knows anything about the case; subject him to a rigid cross-examination, which shall make his interest in the result, if he have any, apparent, and leave it to the Judge or jury to estimate the degree of credit to which he is entitled. There are just the same means of ascertaining whether the plaintiff or defendant tells the truth, as whether his brother or father tells it—the consistency of his story, its agreement with, or difference from, that of other witnesses, and his air and manner. When the jury know he is one of the parties, they know what he will gain or lose by their verdict, and are consequently in no way deceived. They can weigh the effect of that circumstance upon his evidence and make allowance for it, just as readily as they can weigh the effect of relationship upon his brother's or son's evidence.

The recent Hatch case, which has made so much noise in England, has been the means of inducing Lord BROUGHAM to attempt an application of the same rule to criminal proceedings. A married clergyman, of irreproachable character, was accused by two girls, aged nine and eleven respectively, of criminal assaults on them the day after they were placed under his care as pupils. One of these assaults they allege to have taken place in his wife's presence. The parents of the children, though wealthy, were persons of doubtful reputation, and the education of the girls had been grossly neglected. Their story was monstrous and almost incredible, but it was direct and positive. Mr. HATCH'S mouth was closed, because he was the accused; so was his wife's for the same reason, though they were the only other persons who could know anything of the matter, and though there was nothing in their character or antecedents to cast a shade of discredit on their testimony. The unfortunate man was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

It was now, however, his turn to put the law in motion and make the beauties of the rules of evidence apparent. He had the elder girl indicted for perjury and he and his wife both appeared as witnesses on the trial, gave their version of the transaction, and on it the child was convicted. There was, of course, just the same reason for refusing to admit their testimony in the last case as in the first, and the result showed the absurdity of the rule under which it was excluded. Mr. HATCH was, of course, immediately liberated, and the unfortunate child, whose fabrication so nearly wrought his ruin, has been consigned to a reformatory school.

Illustrations of the same fact of course constantly appear in our own criminal proceedings. RODGERS was not allowed to testify in his own behalf, but his mother and sisters were. Their interest in his fate was supposed not to be sufficient to cause them to swerve from the truth, but his own evidence would have been sure to be utterly worthless. In the same manner STEPHENS' mouth was closed, but his sister and little daughter were put on the stand and listened to attentively. There can be no possible objection to hearing what the prisoner or his wife have to say under oath. Their story is pretty sure to throw some light on the transaction. If guilty, their prevarications and contradictions under cross-examination are certain to be an important aid to justice, and in any case the jury are well aware of their bias, and can, consequently, never be deceived by it. If innocent, there is something monstrous in refusing a man the opportunity of offering the jury his own statement for their consideration, on the same terms and with the same guarantees as that of the prosecutor, who is, perhaps, hunting him to death through hate or revenge. Between this and the French system of interrogating the prisoner against his will, with the view of entrapping or worrying him into an admission of his guilt, there is an essential difference. Lord BROUGHAM simply proposes to allow the prisoner to testify on his own behalf, and expose himself to cross-examination, when he himself chooses to submit to the ordeal.

To the appearance of a wife against her husband, or of a husband against his wife, there is the obvious objection that domestic life would suffer more from it, through the suspicion and loss of confidence it would entail, than justice would gain, and, therefore, nothing of the kind is proposed.

Battle of the Factions.

The political doings of the Democratic "statesmen" assembled in Convention at Baltimore of course receive due attention from the public; but we think their martial exploits, also, should not be lost sight of. We therefore beg to present a short summary of the encounters of the past week in chronological order. The Convention met on Monday, and on Tuesday, before the Committee on Credentials, Mr. HOOPER called Mr. HINDMAN "that man," and designated his statements as "unqualifiedly false." HINDMAN thereupon got home heavily on HOOPER'S knowledge-box, and drew a pistol. HOOPER, having no pistol, withdrew from the ring. On Wednesday, Mr. WHITELEY, of Delaware, waited upon Mr. TOWNSEND, of the same State, at his hotel, and delivered him a vigorous right-hander on the frontispiece, which led to Mr. TOWNSEND'S seizing him by the shirt-front and cravat, and shaking him. After a hold rally both men went to grass, WHITELEY underneath, searching for his pistol. The police interfered before the commencement of the second round.

On the same day Mr. FISHER, of Virginia, had a mill with the police at the door, and had the claret drawn freely from his proboscis, and was otherwise severely punished. He threatened that Virginia would secede.

On Thursday, Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, was informed by Mr. RANDALL, of the same State, that what he said was "false—a base falsehood." MONTGOMERY retorted by calling RANDALL that old man, and "a lying scoundrel." Mr. RANDALL, Junior, thereupon sent a friend to inquire if that epithet was applied to his father, to which Mr. MONTGOMERY responded, with military brevity, that Mr. RANDALL, Junior, "might go to" an unpleasant place. Mr. RANDALL'S friend then informed Mr. MONTGOMERY that he (Mr. MONTGOMERY) was "a low, vulgar fellow, and a blackguard"—a proposition which that gentleman did not attempt to dispute.

After the adjournment Mr. RANDALL, Jr., meeting Mr. MONTGOMERY in the street, hit him cleverly between the eyes, drawing claret copiously. Mr. MONTGOMERY, in reply, got home heavily on Mr. RANDALL'S listener, sending him to grass, and was about to kick him while down, but the bystanders cried "foul," and took him off. An offer of a pistol by the obliging Mr. BRYAN, of Texas, was declined by Mr. RANDALL, and both parties then left the ground. On the same day the platform occupied by the Convention broke down, sending all the delegates to grass.

Up to the time we write, no further encounters have occurred, but an appendix of duels is expected to be added to these *Fistiana* next week.

Contempt of Court.

The Court of General Sessions presents a contrast to the Civil Courts of the City, often not particularly favorable to itself either in the character of parties interested in trials, or the judges and counsel who conduct them. In one respect, however, it must be confessed that it suffers nothing by comparison with even the highest civil tribunal in the City:—Recorder BARNARD seems disposed to exact at least an outward respect for the Court over which he presides. We mentioned with commendation last week his prompt commitment for contempt of a gross offender, and we are happy to be confirmed in the belief that this was not the result of a sudden spasm of judicial dignity, by the equal promptness with which on Tuesday last he punished a similar offender.

The action of the Supreme Court contrasts unfavorably with this. Twice during the last ten days has it been subjected to the grossest indignities, and in neither instance has it shown anything like a becoming regard for its own character and reputation. One case, in which a lawyer drew a pistol upon one of the parties to a suit, in the court-room, and was suffered to go unpunished, has been already commented upon in our columns. The other was scarcely less flagrant. A peremptory *mandamus* having been issued by one of the Supreme Judges, to compel the Aldermen to take action in a particular matter, and they having refused to execute the mandate, or, indeed, take any notice whatever of it, Justice INGRAHAM was asked for an attachment against them for contempt, but reserved his decision upon the request until it was subsequently withdrawn. Thus, again, the authority of the Court was contemptuously set at defiance with utter impunity.

In the progress of a trial in the Superior Court, on Wednesday, one of the two eminent counsel engaged struck the other in the face, whereupon Judge ROBERTSON promptly imposed a fine. The alacrity with which the dignity of the Court was sustained furnishes an example which must be imitated by other judges if they expect to preserve the Bench from sinking into utter contempt. The ease with which mere politicians may gain a seat upon the Bench, under the elective system, has done much toward lowering it in public esteem. Unless those who occupy it manifest some disposition to exercise the authority vested in them for the suppression of open contempt in its presense, it will soon come to be of as little authority as any bar-room caucus.

Information Wanted.

On the 19th of February last the warehouse No. 69 Gold-street, occupied by Mr. HENRY ARTHUR, was visited by a burglar, who carried away patent leather and other articles, valued, in the aggregate, at $168. Subsequently, nearly all the property was found at the shoemaker's shop of SAMUEL ROSNER, No. 163 Greenwich-street. ROSNER was arrested, and, after an examination before Justice QUACKENBUSH, of the Second District Police Court, fully committed on a complaint for burglary. He was indicted for burglary in the third degree, and on Monday, the 11th inst., his case was tried before Judge RUSSELL, in the Court of General Sessions. The trial resulted in a verdict of guilty of an attempt to commit the offence charged, and Judge RUSSELL sentenced him for one year to the Penitentiary. During the progress of the trial this Court was thronged with friends of the accused, who manifested much interest in the case, and after the sentence, when the prisoner was removed from Court, gathered around him, earnestly protesting their belief in his innocence.

The next morning ROSNER, instead of going from the Tombs to the Penitentiary, was taken to the office of the City Judge, with whom he had an interview, at the conclusion of which he left the place with one of the *attachés*, who told him *he might go*. He did go, accordingly, and may now be found at his regular place of business, No. 163 Greenwich-street.

The public is interested in knowing by what authority the sentence pronounced in this case has been remitted. The question of ROSNER'S guilt or innocence is, of secondary importance; the main point is to know who has the power,—or who usurps it,—of discharging a prisoner, regularly tried, convicted and sentenced,—without the intervention of any of the forms of law. Judge RUSSELL can scarcely have committed so gross an impropriety, and it is still less probable that any of the *attachés* of his office would venture upon it. Perhaps the District-Attorney can throw some light on the subject. It is highly desirable, at all events, that somebody should explain an occurrence which, as it stands, is anything but creditable to our judicial tribunals, or reassuring to those who are endeavoring to preserve some degree of confidence in their integrity.

Minor Topics.

—The reply of the Chinese Government to the *ultimatum* of the British and French, which we published in the TIMES of yesterday morning, renders it certain that the war will be renewed. The Chinese have made preparations for the most obstinate resistance, and rely with confidence on their ability to repel the invaders. It is evident, from the tone of their reply, that they cherish feelings of special aversion to the English, and that they will refuse to them commercial and political privileges which they would cheerfully grant to the Americans, and even the French. John Bull is clearly under the necessity of compelling their friendship by hard blows, if he ever enjoys it at all. Business correspondents write from China that the prospect of a new war has a very depressing effect upon commerce, and that merchants forbear entering upon new speculations of any kind. There is danger, too, that, with the renewal of the war, the rebel excitement may be renewed. A rebel force of nearly 20,000 is in the neighborhood of Soochow, and the Imperialist troops of Shanghai are exercised with great assiduity for the purpose of meeting them. The Spring opens with a very gloomy prospect upon the Celestial Empire.

—It is proverbial that a pitcher may go to the well once too often; a New-Jersey PITCHER seems to have gone to the bad. E. J. PITCHER had lately occupied the position of Engrossing Clerk in the House of Assembly; had always been an active politician; was well known in Conventions, and of influence in all primary meetings. After such unfortunate antecedents any common sybil might have predicted the termination of his career. From bad he went to worse; from politics he took to counterfeit money. The gradation was easy. A warrant was issued for his arrest; PITCHER was taken by his ears; but while the officer of the law was consoling himself by the reflection that he had his prisoner by the hip and by the handle, that prisoner suddenly capsized his captor; the sea-beach was near, and for the nonce reversing the practice of putting water into the pitcher, the PITCHER put himself into the water. Friends who were hovering near with a boat picked him up and brought him to New-York. In selecting this locality, they evinced great discrimination. The political bureaus of our City are deficient in furniture. Such a Pitcher will be a valuable acquisition.

—Mr. LINCOLN is unfortunate. If he ventures to whistle, the echo comes back to him from a thousand partisan journals, and his friends forthwith urge in his favor that he is a good whistler. The most trivial actions of his life are made affairs of moment. He cannot even sell a pair of steers without having the fact trumpeted through the land. For instance, a pair of oxen which once belonged to him were lately sold in this City. Placards stating their former ownership were displayed on their backs, and people gathered to gaze upon them as though they were bulls direct from Bashan, or cattle celebrities from the thousand hills of scriptural mention. Yet there was nothing eminently remarkable about the oxen; they looked like very good beef, certainly, but there was better in market, though it sold for less price. Within a very few days we expect to see some enterprising Republican butcher advertising "Steaks from LINCOLN'S oxen." A respectable journal of this City chronicles the sale editorially, and from the fact that they brought a good price argues favorably for Mr. LINCOLN'S chances of election.

—Late information from Nova-Scotia represents the inhabitants of that part of the coast near which the *Hungarian* was wrecked as abounding in dry goods of all kinds, procured from the wreck. One person disposed of 175 pairs of kid gloves for a piece of bogus jewelry worth perhaps half a dollar, and a deacon of the Baptist Church, who had secured a large quantity of silks, velvets and vestings, after a long struggle with his conscience as to his right to them, finally concluded to sell them as Providence had clearly thrown them in his way. It is pleasent to find such scruples among such men, and not at all surprising to find them all resolved in favor of retaining the goods. Their golden rule is from HOYLE,—"when there's a doubt, take the trick." The wreck of the ship, as she lay below the surface, was sold to two Yarmouth men for $14,000, and in about six weeks they had recovered, by diving, goods to the value of nearly $80,000. They are still at work on her, and expect to make a fortune by their speculation.

—The *Asia* brought a rumor that the Emperor NAPOLEON was about to hold a private interview with the Prince Regent of Prussia. A letter from Frankfort, in the *Indépendance Belge*, alludes to the matter, saying that the French Minister at Berlin had suggested such a meeting, as affording the best means for perpetuating friendly relations between the two countries. The Prince replied to this overture, that nothing would give him more pleasure than such an interview; but that, in the present critical relations of Prussia towards certain German States, it was a matter of the first importance to avoid everything which could be regarded as a *demonstration*. It is quite certain that such a personal interview would be regarded with distrust by other European States.

—We respectfully suggest to the Editor of the *Evening Post*, that the fact of his being able to write good poetry himself affords no sort of excuse for the publication of the intensely stupid doggerel with which he is in the habit of garnishing his columns. Probably the worst verses of the age may be found in the *Post*, while certainly some of the best is in the volumes of its Editor. His readers have a right to complain of that excessive toleration which permits every would-be bard to take shelter under his wings at their expense.

The will of the late Gen. Jesup was proved on the 16th, in the Orphans' Court of the District of Columbia. The estate consists of property in the District of Columbia and in Kentucky.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

PASSAGE OF THE LOAN BILL.

The House Amendment to the Post-Office Deficiency Bill Insisted Upon.

The Post-route Bill, and the Overland Mail Amendment.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, June 22.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR MAKES A DENIAL.

A communication was received to-day by the Senate from the Secretary of War, denying that he had ever given orders to any officers directing them to give preference to particular individuals, in the cases alluded to in the Senate's resolution, or in any other cases whatever. The Secretary gives a full history of the marble and other contracts.

CAPT. RINGGOLD'S REPORT TO BE PRINTED.

The Senate has ordered the printing of the usual number of Capt. RINGGOLD'S report of his explorations and survey in the Pacific Ocean.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE AND STEAMER LINE CONTROVERSY—WHICH WILL WIN?

The steamer influence is being exerted in full strength against the overland mail routes, and several Senators who have uniformly been friends to the latter, now think the steam service also very essential. The vote in the Senate will probably be taken on this important bill to-night, and will be close. This bill provides for three overland routes: a northern one, weekly, at a cost of $200,000; a middle one, *viâ* Salt Lake, three times a week, at a cost of $600,000, or daily for $800,000; and a tri-weekly from New-Orleans, *viâ* San Antonio, to connect with the Butterfield route at El Paso, for $200,000. Should the Department fail to get a daily service on the middle route for the sum named, then steamers are to be employed. The proposed bill reduces the present cost of service, and secures a daily mail to the Pacific. It is possible that the steamer influence may yet defeat it.

THE HOUSE RUSHING BUSINESS INDISCRIMINATELY.

The spasmodic legislation of the House was illustrated yesterday, in the passage of a large number of bills from the Senate, which had never been read in the House, much less examined by appropriate Committees, while bills which have been so examined sleep on the calendar untouched, including many from the Court of Claims. Among those passed yesterday, and approved by the President to-day, is one giving judicial powers to Consuls and other Government officers, in China, Japan, Siam, Persia, Egypt, &c., and authorizing the appointment of Consuls—one of the most important bills presented to this Congress. And this bill actually becomes a law without ever having been read in the Lower House.

RAPID PASSAGE OF THE LOAN BILL.

The Loan bill passed to-day, and in fifteen minutes from the time the vote was announced in the House, the bill had passed the Senate, been enrolled, and signed by the President. Although most of the Republicans voted against it, they were all active in securing its passage; and many more would have voted for it had it been necessary.

MILITARY NEWS—EXTENSIVE CHANGES.

The following detachment of troops will be made up and put *en route* for troops serving in the departments of New Mexico: Companies D and G First Dragoons thirty; Mounted Rifle Regiments, 110; Fifth Infantry 150; Seventh Infantry, 230; Company B, Eighth Infantry, 21; E 38, K 31. Total, 610. Recruits for the First Dragoons and Mounted Rifle, will be furnished by the Superintendent of the mounted service. Those for the Fifth and Seventh Infantry, by the Superintendent of Eastern Department, and those for the Eighth Infantry, by the Superintendent of the Western Department of the General Recruiting Service. Several detachments will leave on July 18 for Fort Leavenworth, where they will unite, and be joined by the officers, who are under orders to proceed to New-Mexico on Aug. 1. The officers of the old Recruiting Detail are to be relieved on July 1, and the officers at the several depôts, belonging to the regiments named, will conduct the recruits to Fort Leavenworth. Lieut. RODERICK STONE will report at Leavenworth on July 25, to accompany the recruits. Col. JOSEPH E. JOHNSON, Acting Inspector-General, will make, at Fort Leavenworth, the usual inspections of recruits, transportations and supplies; after which he will proceed to make an inspection of the Department of the West. The following Regiment transfers are approved, to take effect on Oct. 1: The Fourth Artillery, Lieut. CLARKE, from Company E to Light Company B; Lieut. PERKINS, from Light Company B to Company E; Lieut. DANA, from Company K to Light Company B; Lieut. WEED, from Light Company B to Company K; Lieuts. CLARKE and DANA will proceed to join their Company without delay at Camp Floyd. Lieut. BOND has leave of absence for two months. Capt. DAWSON'S leave of absence is extended six months. Lieut. SYMMES has leave of absence six months, with permission to go beyond the United States for the benefit of his health. The leave to Lieut. HASKELL is extended to Oct. 1. The following disposition of troops on Puget Sound will take effect without delay: Company D, Ninth Infantry, Capt. PICKETT, will replace Company C, Fourth Infantry, at Camp Pickett, San Juan Island; Company C, Fourth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Steilacoom, to which post it is assigned for duty; Company I, Fourth Infantry, at Fort Townsend, will be withdrawn to Fort Steilacoom. Q.

For the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 22.

The Post-office Deficiency and Post Route bills are the only ones of a general public character now pending between the two Houses, with the exception of the Tariff.

All the Pennsylvania Representatives present, except Mr. DIMMICK, voted against the Loan bill, and three Democrats only recorded their names in the negative, namely, Messrs. COBB, FLORENCE and MORRIS, of Illinois. The affirmative was a mixed vote of all parties. The Senate passed the bill within ten minutes after it left the House.

Congress has changed the title of Purser to that of Paymaster in the Navy. The British navy adopted this title some years ago.

C. G. BAYLOR has been confirmed as Consul to Cologne.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 22.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to pay the remainder of the salary of the late Senator BRODERICK to his assignees. Referred.

The House bill for the relief of the Eighth Congressional township in Randolph County, Illinois, was passed.

Much confusion ensued—many Senators being on the floor at once, making separate motions.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved to proceed to Executive session. He believed that unless this day was spent in considering Executive business, the Senate would be detained here next week.

Messrs. YULEE, of Florida, (Dem.,) and TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) thought that legislative business should be finished before the executive business, as the latter could stand over till the next session.

The motion to go into Executive Session was defeated, there being but one vote in the affirmative.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) reported a resolution supplementary to the one already passed, providing that the Secretary of the Interior shall contract for the erection or purchase of a Government Printing Bureau, instead of the Superintendent of the Public Printing, as provided for in the recent law passed.

During the debate on this resolution Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) said that this proposed to place under the Secretary of the Interior, instead of the Superintendent of Public Printing, and he trusted that it would not be done.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,)—What is it?

Mr. KING—Read your resolution and see.

Mr. DAVIS—What is it?

Mr. KING—It is a personal pronoun, referring to last antecedent. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAVIS—Then I will say to the Senator

New-York that the last antecedent is an adjective instead of a noun.

Mr. KING would not make personal allusions by replying to the senator.

Mr. YULEE moved that the Post Route bill be taken up.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.,) hoped that the Senate would consider the House bills on the Senate's private calendar, inasmuch as the House had passed all the private bills sent from the Senate, and this courtesy should be returned by the Senate. The President has announced that he would not sign any private bills which might be sent to him after to-day, and therefore this was the only day that justice could be done those claimants.

After several informal attempts to get up the House bills, the Post Route bill was taken up.

The bill to authorize a loan of twenty millions was received from the House and passed without debate or amendment, the Post route bill being informally laid aside.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland (Dem.,) from the Committee on Conference, reported on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Legislative appropriation bill which was agreed to, and the bill stands passed.

The Post office Deficiency bill was received from the House and the amendment relating to the steamship *Isabel* mail service was briefly considered, when the bill was temporarily laid aside without final action upon it, and the consideration of the Post route bill again resumed.

Mr. YULEE, from the Post-office Committee, offered an amendment to the bill allowing the Postmaster-General to provide for the transportation of the California mails.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) proposed a substitute for this, in the shape of an entire system for overland mails, dispensing with the Ocean Service. He advocated the substitute which he offered, believing it to be an effective solution for the present troubles on the mail routes to California.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) advocated the amendment, as tending to do away with the ocean route, and perfecting an overland system which would afford four times as much service as the proposed ocean route via Panama, at three trips per month.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) hoped the amendment would be adopted, as he desired all the mails to be carried on our own soil, and in the most direct manner. It would benefit the people of the Pacific coast, as well as those of the East, in a substantial manner. To the ocean routes its was opposed altogether.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said that, while he was in favor of an overland mail to supply California and the West and the interior, he was opposed to abolishing the ocean routes, which accommodated the great commercial public of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. He would go for an overland route and an ocean route. Both were necessary. He did not believe that the merchants of these cities were ready or willing to abolish the ocean service.

Mr. LATHAM stated that they had sent petitions here praying for a daily overland mail.

Mr. GREEN—Are you in favor of only overland mails, and the abolition of the ocean routes?

Mr. LATHAM—I am, most cheerfully.

Mr. GREEN doubted if the merchants of the cities named did desire the discontinuance of the ocean mail routes. Some who were interested in the overland contracts might favor it, but he did not believe the merchants generally favored it.

Mr. YULEE thought it was best to leave those routes under the control of the Post-office Department, and let them arrange the service.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) advocated the overland routes, and was satisfied that the printed matter and all letter mails could be carried over them.

Mr. LANE adverted to the fact that the ocean steamship lines, in obtaining the mail service, were enabled to defy competition and raise the fare to California so high as to hinder emigration. He trusted the contracts would be taken away from them, and the mails be allowed to go overland and competition permitted with these steamship lines.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.,) believed that the question before the Senate was not in regard to fare on steamship lines, but applied more to mail facilities. He opposed this wasteful expenditure of money for overland mails, and favored the proposition to allow the ocean line to carry the mails to San Francisco tri-monthly for the postages.

A message was here received from the President announcing that he had signed a large number of bills.

Four o'clock having arrived, the Senate took a recess till 6.

During the session this afternoon much confusion ensued on the floor, owing to the reception of dispatches from Baltimore. The presiding officer stated several times that business must be suspended unless better order was maintained.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 6 o'clock, six Senators present.

No business was transacted for some time, owing to the absence of a quorum.

Several bills of minor importance were passed, including one in relation to the Philadelphia Post office, and one for the relief of E. GEORGE SQUIERS, of New-York, late Minister to Guatemala.

The consideration of the Post-Route bill was resumed, and the amendments for an Overland Mail considered.

Mr. LATHAM said, it might be considered as a fixed fact that the price charged the Government by the Panama Railroad would not be reduced so long as it is the only connection between the two oceans. He reviewed the present cost of the overland and ocean mail routes contending that the proposed increase did not amount to $500,000, which was a very large reduction from the amount heretofore alleged by SENTORS. Aside from this the mail rates would afford, as had been proved, a protection to settlers in the territories, as the Indians had never been known to interfere with the Overland Mail, although surrounding the coach in an apparently hostile manner. Such was their superstition and fear of the right arm of the Government that they did not dare touch the mails. Thus it afforded the settlers protection, protected itself, and supplied the place in part of the army. Let the experiment of this Overland Mail be tried and see if it can be made feasible. The Butterfield route, when it was proposed, was regarded as a perfect dream by the Senate. He trusted that Congress would send their mails across their own country, a distance of 2,000 miles, instead of continuing to run them through a foreign country to their destination, a distance of 7,000 miles. It was, besides, an economical plan.

Mr. MASON said he would refer to a subject not often alluded to in the press, the Constitution of the United States and read the proviso saying that Congress shall have power to establish post-offices and post-roads under this they were to be common carriers and the person sending a letter was to pay for transporting it. The first departure from this principle was in the New York scheme, which appealed to Congress to pay subsidies to ocean steamship lines, in order, as was said to defend the mercantile interests. He thought it was wrong to thus abuse the Post-office provision. All that California had the right to ask, was for a mail to be carried in the most expeditious route, whether it be by ocean or overland.

He proceeded at length to discuss the Constitutional relations of the Government.

Mr. HAMMOND, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) said he believed it was always in order to discuss the Constitution, but at this late hour of the night and session, he desired to vote on the question before the House.

Mr. GWIN asked the Senator if he knew what the pending question was.

Mr. HAMMOND confessed that so many questions had been raised this evening, that he did not know the question now before the Senate.

Mr. GWIN explained the condition of the pending question.

Mr. BROWN, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) thought that this increase of the Mail service was being carried to an excess, and was opposed to an Overland and Ocean service. He would be willing to give California adequate Mail facilities, if she would take them in moderation. The Butterfield, or some portions, was a job benefiting no one. One, or at most, two routes, were enough for California. There was no necessity for keeping in all of the routes.

Mr. YULEE said all the Post-office Committee asked was to place this whole thing in the hands of the Postmaster-General, and allow him to establish the route.

Mr. MASON moved to postpone the bill to the second Monday in December, but withdrew it, and moved to lay in on the table. Not agreed to,—yeays 121; nays 129.

A long and irrelevant debate ensued.

Mr. HAMMOND thought that the Senate had better sleep on it, and he moved to adjourn.

Before the motion was put the Post route bill was laid aside, and the Post-office Deficiency bill considered.

The Senate agreed to some of the House amendments.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) hoped the Senate would agree to rest the amendments, and not allow the bill to be lost or vetoed by the President.

Mr. PEARCE said the House modifications of the Senate amendments were more objectionable now than at the previous action.

In several ineffectual attempts were here made to adjourn.

Mr. BROWN said Congress was voting special jobs on ocean mail steamers and overland routes, while it was permitting the Postmaster-General to cut down the inland routes. He was opposed to depriving the people on the highways in his State of mail facilities. He did not desire to leave the question of the inland service to the edict of the Postmaster-General, but believed in the interference of Congress to restore these routes.

Without any action on the bills, the Senate adjourned at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 22.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) asked, but failed to obtain leave to introduce a resolution providing for a Committee of three to investigate, during the recess, all the facts relative to Mr. FOWLER's defalcation.

On motion of Mr. BUSH, of California, (Dem.,) the unfinished business was transferred to the next session.

The House passed the resolution—86 against 62—reported Wednesday by Mr. GURLEY from the Committee on Printing, as amended by Mr. BURNETT.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Post-office Committee, reported a bill authorizing a Postal contract from New-Orleans or Mobile around the Mexican Gulf, touching at twelve ports, according to Mr. BUTTERFIELD's proposition. Referred to Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) reported from the Committee of Conference on the Post-office Deficiencies bill that they were unable to agree, and asked to be discharged from further service, and that the House insist on its amendment, with verbal alterations restoring the inland service discontinued in March, 1859, except where the same expired by limitation, or improving the service furnished by railroad or otherwise; retaining the *Isabel* steamer contract clause; the Postmaster-General not to be debarred from discontinuing or curtailing the service in accordance with the existing law.

Mr. MILES, South Carolina, (Dem.,) said it was almost morally certain that the Senate would not agree to the House amendment.

Mr. WASHBURNE had every reason to expect a favorable result.

His motion was agreed to. Ayes 85; noes not counted.

The Loan and Treasury bill, a synopsis of which has been heretofore given, was passed 88 against 77.

Mr. BRANSON, of Tennessee, (Am.,) made an effort to suspend the rules, in order to consider the bill granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812. The House refused, 91 against 53—not two-thirds.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.) made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bills. They recede from their amendment relative to regulating the printing of each House, and the Senate Loan amendment is withdrawn, it being removed unnecessary by the passage of the bill for that purpose. The report was adopted.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) made an unsuccessful effort to introduce a resolution that both Houses adjourn to-morrow noon.

Mr. KERR, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) said the President informed him that he would not sign some of the bills till Monday.

Mr. NELSON, of Tennessee, (Amer.,) ineffectually moved a suspension of the rules, in order to introduce a joint resolution to extend the session till all the pending bills were acted on.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) wanted to adjourn till Monday.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said that although Mr. SHERMAN said he had got through with his bills, the Post office Committee had not, and reminded the House that the Post-office bill was now being considered in the Senate, and would be returned with amendments.

Many unsuccessful motions were made to suspend the rules to act on private bills.

The confusion throughout the proceedings was general.

A number of private bills were from time to time passed.

At 3¼ o'clock adjourned.

The California Overland Mail.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH THE INDIANS IN WESTERN UTAH—THE PONY EXPRESS DISCONTINUED—A GREAT INDIAN WAR ANTICIPATED—COMPLAINTS AGAINST COMMODORE VANDERBILT.

SPRINGFIELD, (Mo.,) Friday, June 22.

The Overland Mail from San Francisco arrived this evening, and brings the following summary of news from the Pacific Coast:

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 1.

The mail departing to-day leaves California in the midst of great excitement on account of the Indian difficulties in Western Utah. The war there is becoming serious. Within the month just closed the Indians have made attacks on different parties of whites as far southward as Walker River, and northward as far as Honey Lake.

The stations on the Pony Express and Salt Lake Mail route are known to have been unable to spare the necessary men from their duties to carry on the enterprise as it ought to be done. Under these circumstances the Pony Express has been discontinued, until such time as its trips can be resumed without jeopardizing the interests of its patrons.

The main body of the Indians are concentrated at Pyramid Lake, where Col. ORMSBY's party were recently defeated.

It is now ascertained that over one hundred Indians were killed in that action. They are defiant, well armed, and according to information which can be relied upon, furnished by Col. JACK HAYS, number 1,500 to 2,000 warriors.

On the 29th ult., Col. HAYES with a party of over 600 volunteers, and Capt. STEWARD with 16 United States troops started from Carson Valley for the Indian head-quarters at Williams Station on Carson River, where the first Indian murders occurred.

Col. HAYS' party came upon a party of 300 Indians, attacked and defeated them, killing seven Indians. Among the killed is one of the principal chiefs. Two of the volunteers were wounded. On the 31st the Regulars and Volunteers marched for Pyramid Lake, and by the 2d inst. they confidently expect to bring on a general battle with the main body of the savages.

The most intense anxiety is felt for the result, for if our men are unsuccessful in striking an overwhelming blow, the most severe Indian war ever known on this coast is inevitable.

The effect of the disturbances has been to concentrate all the mining population of the Washoe region, now numbering seven or eighe thousand men, within a very small space in the vicinity of the settlements.

The mining accounts all point to the immense richness and extent of this new mineral region.

There is but little California news for this mail, the Washoe war excitement absorbing every other topic.

Complaints are becoming numerous, loud and earnest against Commodore VANDERBILT, on account of the manner in which he allows his steamers to be crowded with passengers when leaving New-York. The sufferings of second cabin and steerage passengers are reported as terrible in the extreme.

The Chamber of Commerce forward by to-day's mail a memorial to the California delegation in Congress, urging opposition to the 27th and 29th sections of the proposed new tariff law. They object to the 27th section because it allows no diminution in the original value of merchandise on account of damage while in transit, which would make unequal hardships to the Pacific ports, inasmuch as a great portion of goods are damaged in a long voyage from Europe to California, while little damage occurs in the voyage from Europe to New-York and Atlantic ports.

The 29th section is opposed because it would practically abolish the warehousing system and destroy the preeminence San Francisco now holds as a commercial distributing port for the Pacific, to the advantage of Valparaiso, Honolulu and Victoria.

A memorial also goes forward to-day for a daily overland mail, and Congressional encouragement to the Pony Express.

A meeting is called for this evening in San Francisco, to raise supplies and provisions to be forwarded to the volunteers now engaged in the Indian war. Much feeling is manifested on the subject.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates of May 20, now five days overdue, has not arrived, and probably has been cut off by the Indians.

The Pony Express of May 18 and 25 passed through Carson Valley on their journey Eastward, and it is hoped got safely over the Indian infested portion of the route. Much apprehension is felt for their safety. They each have about 150 letters.

The Iowa Hill stage was robbed of $11,000 in charge of WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s Express on the 26th ult., by six highwaymen.

The money has not been recovered, but was promptly paid by the Express Company.

A general demonstration of rejoicing has been held in that portion of San Francisco covered by the Santillon claim recently rejected by the United States Supreme Court.

The ship *Sierra Nevada*, which sailed for New-York on the 24th ult., took over 1,200 bales wool; 9,000 bags wheat; 6,000 hides, and a general picked up cargo.

A fire in Nevada on the 29th ult. destroyed buildings valued at $13,000.

Notwithstanding the Indian hostilities the emigration to Washoe continues large.

News is received from Oregon to the 21st ult. and to the 24th from British Columbia.

The intelligence from Oregon is of little interest. A vituperative political contest is going on between the Regular Democrats and the Republicans, who are trying to fuse with the Anti-Lecompton Democrats. The strife is to secure United States Senators in place of General LANE and DELAZON SMITH, who are supported by the Regular Democrats.

The crops throughout Washington Territory are reported to be progressing favorably.

Arrived at San Francisco, May 27, steamer *John L. Stephens*, from Panama; ships *Galates*, from New-York; *Red Rover*, from Victoria; 29th, steamers *California* and *Commodore*, from Melbourne. Sailed, 25th, ship *James Brown*, for Valparaiso; *Lates*, for Hong Kong; 30th, *Alfred Hill*, for Hong Kong; *Isabel*, for Mazatlan.

Later from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, June 22.

The steamer *Cahawba* arrived here yesterday, bringing Havana advices to the 18th inst.

The Sugar market at Havana was steady, prices ranging from 8.@8¾ reals.

The stock at Havana and Matanzas was 340,000 boxes.

Molasses was firm at 3½@4½ reals for Muscovado.

Sterling 13@14¾ per cent. premium.

Exchange on New-York was at 1¼@1½ per cent. premium.

Freights were active.

Maroney Sentenced.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Friday, June 22.

MARONEY, the former agent of Adams' Express Company, pleaded guilty of the robbery of $50,000. He was sentenced by Judge SHORTER to ten years in the penitentiary. The money was recovered last August by Pinkerton's Detective Agency, of Chicago. It was found buried in an obscure place near Philadelphia.

His wife and other parties implicated in the matter will, doubtless, be brought to justice also.

New-Hampshire Legislature, &c.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, June 22.

The New-Hampshire Legislature has adjourned till Monday afternoon. Mr. SHIRLEY, of Andover, and Mr. BARNARD, of Franklin, members of the House, came near a personal knock down to-day, the latter accusing the former of uttering a falsehood. Mr. SHIRLEY, who is a leading Democrat, remains in town to answer any written request from Mr. BARNARD.

Ex President Pierce has gone to Hillsboro.

The Democrats are greatly exercised about the Baltimore Convention. The nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS would cause a grand demonstration throughout the State.

Meeting at Oswego.

OSWEGO, Friday June 22.

The largest and most enthusiastic political meeting ever witnessed in this city, was held last night to ratify the Chicago nominations. The City was brilliantly illuminated by pyrotechnic displays, and a long torch-light procession of the Wide-Awakes marched through the streets. Doolittle Hall was packed and the vast assemblage was addressed by Gen. B. F. BRUCE, of Madison, and D. G. MITCHELL, Esq., of Syracuse.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 22.

The United States sloop-of-war *Pocahontas* has arrived here from Vera Cruz with advices to the 16th inst., and important dispatches for Washington. The news is unimportant.

The Richmond Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, June 22.

The Seceders met to-day and adjourned until to-morrow. They state authoritatively that it is decidedly not their intention to adjourn to Baltimore. All the delegates here are emphatically against it.

The Turf in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, June 21.

The horse *Rcindeer* won the trotting race to-day, two mile heats, to harness, winning both heats. The time was 4:58 and 5:09, beating *Billy Lewis* and *Abbey Woods*.

Forgeries.

BOSTON, Friday, June 22.

The Exchange Bank paid yesterday $1,820 on a forged check, and the Safety Fund Bank $1,800 on a similar paper. The forgeries were made in the names of J. W. DAVIS & Co. and MATTHEW BOLLES, brokers.

Settlement of the Mullnuphey Will Case.

St. LOUIS, Thursday, June 21.

The celebrated MULLANPHEY will case was decided in the Supreme Court this morning in favor of St. Louis, which will receive over $700,000 thereby.

Naval.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Friday, June 22.

A large ship, supposed to be the United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, from Vera Cruz, passed in last night, for Philadelphia.

The City of Baltimore Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, June 22.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, bound to Liverpool, passed Cape Race at 10 o'clock on Wednesday night.

Weather Report.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, June 22.

Wind W.; sky cloudy; thermometer 51°

Cape Race. Wind S. W.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 22—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm and in good demand. Sales 3,000 bbls. at $5@$5 12½ for Extra State and Canadian; $5 10@$5 25 for Extra Illinois and Wisconsin; $5 25 $5 37½ for Extra Iowa and Michigan; $5 37½@$5 50 for Extra Indiana and Ohio; $5 75@$6 50 for Double Extras. WHEAT closed quiet but firmer. Sales 35,000 bush.; nearly all of which changed hands before the receipt of the New-York dispatch at $1 18@$1 19 for Milwaukee Club; $1 16 for Canada Club; $1 15 for No. 2 Chicago Spring. CORN closed also quiet but firmer; sales 75,000 bush. at 54c.@54½c. for Toledo; 54½c.@55½c. for No. 1 Illinois. Holders were asking 56c. at the close. OATS steady at 34c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. *Imports*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 21,000 bushels Wheat; 31,000 bushels Corn; 6,000 bushels Oats. *Exports*—100 bbls. Flour; 32,000 bush. Wheat; 13,000 bushels Corn; 27,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 21.

COTTON sales to-day 100 bales, quotations are nominal. SUGAR steady at 7½c.@8c. FLOUR closed with an advancing tendency at $5 12½@$5 15. CORN quiet; Yellow at 65c., White at 70c. TOBACCO closed firm. WHISKY, 19c. *Freights* and *Exchange* unaltered.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 22.

FLOUR active but unchanged in price. WHEAT dull; Red, $1 28@$1 33; White, $1 40@$1 50. CORN active; Yellow, 65c.@68c.; White, 70c.@73c. PROVISIONS quiet but very firm. WHISKY steady.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 22.

FLOUR—prices irregular with moderate demand for higher grades; lower dull. WHISKY steady, at 17½c. PROVISIONS firm, but nothing doing. Money and Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 22.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT firm; White, $1 40@$1 45; Red, $1 25@$1 35. CORN active at 69c. WHISKY firm at 21c.@22c.

Notice to News Dealers.

Notwithstanding the combination entered into by Ross & TOUSEY, H. DEXTER & Co., and the recently exploded firm of HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG, in conjunction with ROBERT BONNER, of the *New York Ledger*, to force the undersigned into abandoning the early newspaper train, he respectfully notifies public, that the train is still continued, and will be maintained in spite of the opposition it has called forth. No such combination, or even one much stronger in money and character than this one, can accomplish the object, and the reading public can rely on receiving their daily papers in advance of the mail, as heretofore. News agents' to avail themselves of the facilities it affords, should send their orders direct to

L. N. SHEAR, No. 41 Park Row.

Caution.—Purchasers of fireworks are hereby cautioned against the purchase of fireworks at stores where only enough of EDGE'S goods are kept to say that they have them, as some may be of inferior manufacturers', although sold as EDGE'S. The best way is to purchase at EDGE'S Depôt, No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane, where no other goods are kept.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Chilton on the Croton.
The DIAPHRAGM FILTER, manufactured by Messrs. McKENZIE & OTHERS, is the kind of Porous Filter to which allusion in my recent report to the Croton Board. I consider the artificial sandstone which constitutes the filtering medium to be an excellent article for the purpose. The instrument is quite durable, and only requires to be reversed occasionally to insure its action. JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

Boots and Shoes for Summer Wear.—Don't fail to select an assortment of feet covering at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, before you start for the country. His assortment embraces boots for gentlemen who love fishing and gunning; gaiters for ladies who delight in rural walks, and slippers for those who indulge in the many dance, and stout shoes for children given to romping, while his prices are uniformly reasonable.

Barry's Tricopherous
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR, Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Trusses with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Broadway Styles and Qualities.—Fashionable Hats and Caps for gents and children at prices corresponding with the difference of expenses at KELLOGG'S, No. 381 Canal-st.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

White, the Hatter, Ahead.
NEW SHAPES IN FINE STRAW HATS.
100,000 do. from auction. $1 each. No. 218 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

"Summer Suits" $3 to $10.—Call early for them at Dr GROOT'S Granite Hall, No. 142 Fulton-st., between Nassau-st. and Broadway.

Men's and Boys' Hats in all Qualities and shapes at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

A Perfect Charm.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. This article has no deleterious effects whatever, and from our own experience (we speak advisedly) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

Moffat's
LIFE MEDICINES,
Which now possess higher celebrity and respectability among the families of the United States than any others before the public, or used by the Medical Profession are purely vegetable.

They invariably and immediately relieve all ordinary derangements of health, whether arising from impaired digestive functions, costiveness, bilious and liver affections, or scrofulous habit.

But besides this, they act powerfully and specifically in acute and chronic rheumatism, settled pains of the organs and limbs, piles, asthma, jaundice, worms, ulcers, tumors, swellings, scurvy, salt rheum, eruptions of the skin, unhealthy complexion, bilious and serous looseness, nervous debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, dropsy, erysipelas, corrupt humors, and other still more malignant and threatening diseases.

The proprietor is in possession of thousands of certificates of this comprehensive efficacy of the
LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,
These certificates are unexceptionable and undeniable, for they are given voluntarily by the persons cured, who testify to what they know and feel. These remedies are perfectly mild and agreeable in their operation, and cannot be tried by any afflicted person without giving the utmost satisfaction and delight. Prepared by DR. W. B. MOFFAT, No. 335 Broadway.
Sold by all Druggists.

Silk Braid Caps, Gilt and Leather Belts,
HAIR NETS, FANS OF ALL KINDS,
SLIDES, FANCY HAIR PINS,
and many other NEW GOODS now landing from steamers *Africa* and *Arago*, for sale to the trade by
HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
No. 341 Broadway, up stairs.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.
FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.
The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.
ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

George B. Sloat & Co.'s
CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STICH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 430 Broadway,

Removal.
BALL, BLACK & CO., in vacating their old premises, corner Broadway and Murray sts., will close for a few days preparatory to opening their new store, corner of Broadway and Prince sts., of which due notice will be given.

Diseases of the Lungs and Throat
Successfully treated by E. W. VONDERSMITH, M. D. Office No. 158 Bowery.

Jouvin & Co.'s Kid Gloves.—Just received per steamer an invoice of these celebrated manufacturers' Kid Gloves.
Leary & Co.'s successors, HUNT & DUSENBURY, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, leaders and introducers of fashions for gentlemen's hats
A CARD.
Retiring from business, we most cheerfully recommend to our friends and the public Mr. JAMES HUNT and CHARLES K. DUSENBURY, our successors.
Messrs. HUNT & DUSENBURY, respectively, have had for a long time past the management of our manufacturing and sales departments, and as the whole establishment is now in their hands, their facilities are the same as those enjoyed by us. LEARY & CO.

Summer Clothing!
ELEGANT
SUMMER
CLOTHING,
ONE
PRICE,
and
NO DEVIATION!
AT
Nos. 121,
123 and 125
Fulton-st.
ROGERS & RAYMOND.

The Interest of the late D. L. Tuthill, business manager and partner in the late firm of Leary & Co.—(dissolved Feb. 1, 1860)—has been transferred to NO. 366 BROADWAY,
Where his friends and those of his sons can be suited with styles of Hats, Caps, Soft Hats, Straw Goods, &c., adapted to all seasons and climates. The present assortment of Summer Goods is complete and contains all the novelties of the season. TUTHILL, Hatter.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair-Dressing
Has no equal for dressing and preserving the hair.
NO ONE NEED BE BALD OR GRAY.
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER
Never fails to restore the hair to its youthful color.
"IT IS NOT A DYE."
For sale by Hegeman & Co., Ruehton, and other druggists, and at the depôt, No. 355 Broome st., New-York.

$40. Parker Sewing-machines. $40.
First class Double-Thread, Rapid and Noiseless.
Under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, &c.
Office, VERNON & CO., No. 469 Broadway.
Agents wanted everywhere.

Shirts.—Fine and dress-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. U SLEECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

John B. Dunham.
OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st., New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Six Shirts for $9.—The best ever made for the money. Shirts of the finest quality ready made or made to measure at McLAUGHLIN'S, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

Dress Black Frock Coats, $4 to $18.
SPRING BUSINESS SUITS, $7 to $18.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Mammoth Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 250 and 252 Bowery.

Hair—its diseases, change of color, and embellishment—treated carefully by GRANDJEAN, (40 years' experience and practice,) Astor-place, near Broadway.

Bloom Beaver.—Gentlemen's Dress Hat, the leading style for Summer, introduced by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

LOCKWOOD—SANTIS.—In this City, on Monday, June 18, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. F. S. Rose, Mr. WM. LOCKWOOD to Miss IMOGENE SANTIS, both of this City.

MCKEWAN—TAYLOR.—In this City, on Thursday, June 21, by Rev. A. D. Gillette, JOHN P. MCKEWAN to JEANNIE TAYLOR, both of this city.

TRAVIS—HORTON.—In this City, on Thursday, June 21, by Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, Mr. J. FOWLER TRAVIS to Miss GEORGIANA H., daughter of H. H. Horton, Esq., all of this City.

FOSS—MEAD.—In this City, on Thursday, June 21, by Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, Rev. ARCHIBALD C. FOSS, late pastor of St. Paul's M. E. Church, to CAROLINE, daughter of Ralph Mead, Esq., all of this City.

BARSTOW—MACDONALD.—In Flushing, L. I. on Thursday, June 21, at St. George's Church by Rev. J. Carpentar Smith, Dr. J. W. BARSTOW to FLORA, eldest daughter of the late Dr. James Macdonald, of Sanford Hall, Flushing.

BIRDSALL—TALMAGE.—At Mont Verd, Somerville, N. J., on Thursday, June 21, by Rev. Dr. Mesick, assisted by Rev. E. R. Craven D. D., of Newark, SAMUEL S. BIRDSALL to LIZZIE LA GRANGE, daughter of the late Thomas Talmage, Esq.

☞ Peekskill papers please copy.

SUFFERN—WOOD.—At New-Lebanon, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 19, at 6 o'clock A. M., by Rev. G. W. Timlow, J. C. SUFFERN, Esq., of Suffern, N. Y., to Miss JULIA S. WOOD, daughter of the late Dr. Z. Wood, of Ramapo, N. Y.

COOK—CASSEY.—At Caldwell, Lake George, on Wednesday, June 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. H. S. Huntington, AUGUSTUS P. COOK, Esq., of Whitehall to Miss INA, daughter of F. P. Crosby, Esq., of the former place.

KNOWES—CLARK.—On Wednesday, June 20, by Rev. R. W. Dickinson, D. D., GEORGE KNOWES, of Brooklyn, to ANNIE E., daughter of Andrew Clark, Esq., of Rye, N. Y.

DIED.

CARLISLE.—In this City, on Friday, June 22, of disease of the heart, WILLIAM CARLISLE, teacher in Ward School No. 18, X. X. Ward, aged 25 years.

His remains will be removed for interment to Greenwood Cemetery, from his late residence No. 534 2d-av., to-day, the 23d inst., at 2 P. M. The teachers of the Public Schools and his friends and acquaintances, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral.

☞ Belfast, Ireland, papers please copy.

MAGUIS.—In this City, on Friday, June 22, of scarlet fever, HENRY VINCENT, son of Herman and Margaret Maguis, in the 5th year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from their residence, No. 160 West 46th-st.

PHYFE.—In this City, on Thursday, June 21, EDWARD GIBSON, only child of John M. and Martha Phyfe, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at No. 42 West 29th st.

ATLWAN.—In this City, on Thursday, June 21, JOSEPHINE, wife of John Aylward, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 100 Cedar-st. on Saturday, June 23, at 1½ o'clock.

LEWIS.—In this City, on Thursday, June 21, WILLIAM S. LEWIS aged 34 years 10 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 126 West 16th-st. (formerly 2 mos.) on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BEEKMAN.—In this City, on Friday, June 22, KATE A. BEEKMAN, widow of the late Jacob W. Beekman, and daughter of the late Abram Brown, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, the 24th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 157 Laurens-st.

CANES.—In Williamsburgh, on Friday, June 22, Mrs. ELIZA CANES, daughter of the late Capt. John O'Bryan, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of this family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the Presbyterian Church, South 3d, corner of 5th st., on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHASE.—In Providence R. I., on Tuesday, June 19, Ann F. CHASE, wife of Thomas Chase: aged 70 years.

CORSE.—In Montreal, on Tuesday, June 12 of membranous croup, HARRY EDWARD, only son of Jas. T. and Julia C. Corse, aged 4 years and 2 months.

Oh let my trembling soul be still
While darkness veils the mortal eye;
And wait thy wise, thy holy will,
Wrapped yet in tears and mystery;
I cannot, Lord, thy purpose see.
Yet all is well since ruled by thee.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 237, June 21, 1860.
58, 73, 37, 18, 40, 51, 3, 4, 62, 17, 52, 5, 76, 77.

Class No 238, June 22 1860.
54, 18, 22, 58, 75, 66, 55, 4, 20, 30, 24, 40, 3.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., June 22, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

A most dear female friend was restored to health by two bottles of the Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and it did her more good than all the other prescriptions she has taken. It is the best thing in the world for what it is recommended.

J. M. BUCKINGHAM, Honesdale, Pa.

DR. J. F. BRIDE—*Sir

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 22.

$2,000 U. S., 5s, 1874	104⅜	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S	27⅜
15,000 Ma. State 6s	84⅜	100 do	b1e 28
10,000 do	s30 84⅝	150 do	28
2,000 Cal. State 7s	93⅜	250 do	28⅜
2,000 Va. State 6s	93⅞	100 do	s30 28⅛
2,000 Erie 2d M. B	96	50 do	b60 28⅝
11,000 E. R. 2d M. B. '83	90⅜	630 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63
1,000 Hud. Riv. R. 2d M.	81⅜	300 do	b60 63⅛
1,000 Mich. C R. 8 ₱ ct.	100	100 do	s10 63
10s M. S. F. C. 8s	97	100 do	63⅛
5,000 M. S. 2d M. Bs	b30 49¼	41 Cl., Col. & Cin. R	94
2,000 Mich. So. & N. Ins. 7s	78	50 M. So. & N. Ia. R	13¼
2,000 do	73	25 do	13⅝
5,000 Cal. & N. W. 2d M.	25	100 Gal. & Chi. R	s60 61⅜
5,000 Ham. & St. J. R. B	72⅛	50 do	s30 61⅝
3,000 Ind., B. & W. R. 1m	100	50 do	b60 61⅝
1,000 Chic. & Sol. S. F. B	78	50 do	61⅝
25 Bank of Commerce	103	100 do	b10 61⅜
25 Chemical Chemung	20¼	200 do	s10 61⅜
200 Penn. Coal Co	86	50 do	61⅜
200 Cum. Coal Pref'd	13	50 do	b15 61⅜
200 N. Y. Central R	82½	100 do	b60 62
200 do	b60 82⅝	50 do	62
50 Pac. M. S. Co	s30 90	125 do	b30 61⅞
50 do	90¼	20 Cleve. & Tol. R	s15 61⅜
50 do	s30 90¼	400 do	61⅜
50 Erie Railroad	19⅝	100 do	s60 61⅜
475 do	19¾	300 do	b30 61⅜
100 Hudson River R	48½	300 do	s30 61⅜
50 do	s30 48⅜	50 do	s60 61⅜
50 do	s10 48⅜	200 do	s60 61⅜
100 Harlem Railroad	12⅜	100 do	b60 61⅜
250 Harlem R. Pref	39⅜	174 Chic. & R. Isl. R	69⅜
200 do	b30 39⅝	100 do	s30 69⅜
200 do	b30 39⅝	350 do	69⅜
100 do	39⅝	850 do	b60 69⅜
100 Reading R'l'd	41⅜	200 do	s80 69⅜
200 Mich. Cen. R	s30 49⅜	250 Chic., B. & Q. R	s60 73
50 do	b60 49⅜	200 do	b60 73⅜
50 do	b60 49⅜	140 do	73⅜
100 do	49¾	50 do	s30 73⅜
50 do	49	50 do	s60 73⅜
200 do	b30 49¾	50 do	b60 74
200 do	s60 48⅜	108 Buf. & State Line R.	93
100 do	s30 48⅜	20 Sixth-av. R	135

SECOND BOARD.

$600 Cal. State 7s	93	100 Reading R	s10 41⅜
2,000 E. R. 2d M. B. Ex	95	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S	s60 28
1,000 E. R. 4th M. Bs	67⅜	100 do	28¼
6,000 H. Riv. R. 2d M.	81⅜	20 do	28
10 Am. Ex. Bank	103½	50 do	s60 27⅜
150 Phenix Bank	110	5 Second av. R	97⅜
6 Del. & Hud Ca'l Co.	97	50 Panama R	s60 132⅜
50 N. Y. Central R	s30 82¼	300 do	s60 133
200 do	82⅜	10 do	133⅜
200 do	b60 62⅜	300 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63⅜
50 do	s10 83⅛	100 do	s30 63⅜
50 Hud. River R	s10 48⅜	200 do	b60 63⅜
50 do	s30 48⅜	100 do	63⅜
50 do	48⅜	150 Gal. & Chic. R	s15 62
100 Erie Railroad	19¼	50 do	b60 62¼
50 do	b30 19⅜	100 Clev. & Tol. R	s60 31¼
300 Harlem Railroad	12⅜	200 do	s30 31⅜
450 Harlem R. Pref	39⅜	300 do	31⅜
50 Mich. Cen. R	48⅜	400 do	b60 31⅜
50 do	s15 48⅜	100 do	s30 31⅜
375 M. S. & N. Ia. R	13⅜	250 Chi. & R. I. R	70
100 do	14	50 Chi., Bur. & Q. R	s60 73½
50 do	13⅜	50 do	s15 73⅜

FRIDAY, June 22—P. M.

We are reqnested by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in thia City to state that he has authority from the Department to renew, for twelve months, at the rate of 5 ₱ cent., all overdue Treasury Bills which may be presented to him on or before Saturday of next week, June 30, when the power of reissne will expire. We anderstand that there is no probability that this authority will be extended by Congress, so that after the 30th inst. all overdne Bille will be liable to be called in at any time after sixty days' notice. Ona of our large moneyed institutions, to-day, immediately availed of the privilege of taking the new Bills to the amount of $500,000, in exchange for old which are past due. The accrued interest is paid in cash of conrse.

The Stock Exchange was again active to-day. The speculation is the reverse of last week and is now strongly for the edvence, though opposed by a considerahla ehow of seller's options. The demaad runs free oa the Western Road shares, ead the resietance to higher prices appears to be overcome by eome fresh coafidence in the future of these roade, inspired in part by the Grain newe from Europe and the look of tha new crops in the West. An improving management, material as well as financial, also has its influence, in more than one instance on the list, and becanse of this a good many huyers seem disposed to anticipate what the practical results will be later in the aeason and after the harveet is secured. The demand also further improved for eeveral of the New-York Road shares, and Central sold this afternoon as high as 82½ ₱ cent., Harlem 39½, and Hudson River 38⅜. The sales of Eria were et a fraction concession on the sudden rise of yesterday, but nothing done under 19½ ₱ cent. Illinois Central Scrip shares opened at 63 ₱ cent. sales in the morning, but in the afternoon, after it was known that an assessment of $5 the share hed been made for the 20th June, in place of the furlher offer of en 8 ₱ cent. temporary loan, the price went to 63⅛ sales, closing 63⅛@63⅞ ₱ ceat. The guaranteed shares of the Michigan Southern advanced 1⅛@2 ₱ cent. in the forenoon. Sales were made, for immediate delivery, on the Street, as high as 29 ₱ cent., after selling at 28½ at the morning Board. After 3 o'clock, the price left off 28⅛@28½, a rise of 1@1⅛ ₱ cent. on Thursday's price. We are informed from the office of the Michigan Southern and Northera Indiana Company, that the managers will commence to pay the overdue coupons on the first mortgages upon their road and its branchee on the 16th July, and they hope to be able, through a short period thereafter, to setisfy, in cash, all these coupons. This aotice is given in order that no undue eacrifices shall be mada by holders, under the erroneous impression that these payments ara indefinitely postponed. We believe that the following is the first mortgage interest now in default :

Issue.	Principal.	Int. Overdue.
Mich. Southern	$993,000—May, '60	$34,755
North. Indiana	985,000—Feb., '60	34 475
Erie & Kalamazoo	300,000—Mar., '60	10,500
Jackson Branch	195,000—Feb., '60	6,825
Goshen Branch	1,287,000—Feb., '60	45,045
Total	$3,760,000	$131,600

This ability or determination of the managers to resuma at an early day the payments of interest on their primary mortgages was known on the Street, and possibly contributed to the additional rise on the stock. The loans in default for some months past, are all, or with a single exception, convertible at the will of the holder into the general Sinking Fund mortgage, the May and November interest on which is promptly cared for. The exception is the $300,000 on the Kalemazoo leased section of the lina. The advance since yesterday on Cleveland and Toledo shares is 1 ₱ cent. Sales on tha printed list as high as 31½ ₱ cent., closing 32½ seller 10 daye, bid at 4 o'clock. This makes the rise since last week about 3½ ₱ cent. The financial exhibit at the annual meeting of the Company at Clavaland yesterday appears to afford satisfaction; though we ere as yet without full official details. Tha

Gross earnings for year ending May 1, '60	$833,271 36
Gross earnings for year ending May 1, '59	798,155 65
Increase	$35,115 71
Running expenses for the year ending May 1, 1860	367,736 51
Running expenses for the year ending May 1, 1859	383,699 73
Decrease	$15,963 22

This has enebled the managemeat to provide, promptly, all the Interest end Sinking Fuad charges upon the debt, and to apply $72,524 to tha reduction of the bills payable on the Floating Debt of the concern, and to meet other cherges not properly applicable to the ordinery running expenses of the past year. The edvsnce to-dey in Penama is to 133@133½ ₱ cent. The usual half-yearly dividend of 6 ₱ cent. was dec.ared this afternoon, payable the 2d July, the transfers to close on 25th inst., and to re-open on the morning of the 3d July. Galena Shares improved to 62½ ₱ cent., Rock Island to 70, Burlington to 73½, and Reeding to 41½ ₱ ceat. Michigan Central wes egain in good demand, but this was met hy sellers at e concession of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. on the eales of Thursdey. Good buyers have come into the Stock within a few days against a strong clique inside the Board who have been operaling for the decline.

The Railway Bonds are firmer, in sympathy with the share list. Erie third mortgage is on the rise, and were in demand at 90½ ₱ cent. The fourths went to 67½ ₱ cent. The early issues of the Michigan Southern, end also the General Sinking Fund, were in improved demand, the latter selling at 73 ₱ cent. The seconds also sold at 49½, bnyer 30 days, and Hudson River tends as high as 91½ ₱ cent. Most of the State Stocks were quiet. Tha Federal Fives of 1874 again sold at 104½ ₱ cent. The general market this afternoon left off firm.

The demand for Exchange for the *Arago*, was less strong to-day than the opening indicatioas of yesterday promised. The rates were 109⅞@109⅞. As intimated in our last report, the Specie ship, ment, which includes several large parcels of Mexicen dollars, will reach $1,500,000. The precise amount not made up at the steamer's office late this afternoon. In money matters we hear of nothing different from our last quotatione. The disposition of lenders this week is rather to eccept low rates, at call, than to heve their money in long date paper at last week'a cheep terms. We quote strictly prime discounts et from 4½ to 6 ₱ cent. as in dete, 30 dsys to 6 months.

We nnderstand that a pending negotiation with the Europeau holders of the mortgage bonds of the Norlbern Croas Road of Illinois on the pert of the Chicego and Burlington Company, who lesse tbe line, is nearly bronght to a close. Letters from the Continent by the *Asia*, yesterday, advise that the German holdere heve geaerally intimated their readiness to accept the proffered lerme of the lessees of the road, which are, enbstantiellv, to assume the $1,200,000 first mortgage, substituting their owa 4½ ₱ cent. debentures, interest payable in Frankfort, for the original 8 ₱ cent. bonds, the overdue interest on the latter, which is now about 20 ₱ cent., being wsived by the holders. The second mortgage of $1,000,000, by the original contract, was to be bought up at par, $100,000 a year, the numbers of the hoads so purchased to be determined by lot every eix months. The process was euspended after $200,000 had been retired. The Burlington Company now proffer to resume it free of all eccumuleted interest, at the rete of $50,000 ₱ year, so thet the whole issne, now $800,000, will be retired in the course of sixteeu yeare. These are very hard terms, cousidering the high credit placed upon the mortgages when originally sold to Germany and France in this market. The whole incumbrance is only $20,000 ₱ mile on 100 miles of road from Galesburgh to Quincy, but it eeems the Bondholders, if not absolutely et the mercy of the Compaay, who are and have for years been using if not abusing the line as lessees, are snbject, otherwise, to an almost endless as well as expensive litigation through the Illinois Courts. In like menner the Chicago and Burlington Company hope to force a sale or compromise on 42 miles of the Peoria Road from Gelesbnrgh to Burlington which for five years past they have been using as lessees without peying the mortgege interest upon this eection as egreed. Thus securing two outlets to the Mississippi River, end eddiog 142 miles to their original line—which is only 138 miles—for a mere song! And ell this is called Boston enterprise, with an infusion of sherp practice in the West, becked by one or two "solid men" of this City, who we dare sey wonld blush to be caught in similar transectiona on their individual account.

The following is a comparative statement of the earnings of the Marietia and Cincinneti Railroed for Mey, 1859 and 1860:

Mey, 1860	$33,667 31
Mey, 1859	27,331 06
Increase	$6,336,25

The freight earnings for the two months compare as follows :

May, 1860	$20,831 44
May, 1859	15,167 99
Increase	$5,663 45

The London *Times* writes of our New-York and New-Haven case :

The last advices from New-York show that the case of the New-York and New-Haven Railway continues to furnish a remarkable contrast to the course which public opinion compels all establishments to adopt on this side of the, through the miscoaduct of their officers, inaoceat persons sustala loss. The Great Northern Company and Crystal Palace Company never for an instant veatured to dispute the claims of those who had bought in the open market the false Stock manufactured by REDPATH and ROBSON. The New-York and New-Havea Company, however, although in that case the deliaquent was MR. ROBERT SCHUYLER, their own President, and the false Stock bore all the regnlar signetures of the subordinate officers, so thet to this day they are in doubt whether they can distinguish tha fraudulent creation from the genuine, instsally refused to he answerable for any portion of it, and have for nesrly six years sustained thet refusal by litigation, the expenses of which ara paid out of the earnings of the liae, end consequently from the very essets which equitably belong to the complainante together with the other shareholders. So flagrant is the case, that it is believed by persoas who have examined their books, that the Company are to this day, in some instances, paying dividends on Stock created by SCHUYLER, and disowning other amounts which were formally and legally issued. Yet the Directors, by whom this contesi is carried on, seem to hold up their heads with as much confidence of social toleration as was manifeeted by the authorities of the Dry Dock Bank in their affair with Mr. MORRISON.

The following was to-day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's Office :

Receipts	$295,395 32
Payments	155,615 75
Balance	6,275,861 48

The receipts include $242,000 for Customs.

The following is a comparative atatement of the imposts of foreiga Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jen. 1 :

For the week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered et the port	$644,929	$2,449,947	$929 98
Thrown on Market	751,119	2,079,574	892,137
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$21,569 563	$52 853 460	$48,531,201
Thrown on Market	26 969,437	52,933,147	48,539,677

The following is the summary for the week :

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED.	Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN.	Pkgs.	Value
Mf. of Wool.	662	$294,219		204	$70 037		142	$33,638
Mf. of Cotton.	545	142,207		49	12,045		26	7 392
Mf. of Silk	324	270,128		48	23,535		46	15,822
Mf. of Flax	204	45,472		7	1,259		232	11,717
Miscellan's	118	68,192		16	2,824		146	3,552
Total	1,843	$820,218		324	$109,690		592	$71,919
		109,690						820,218
Total Entered		$929,908	Total Marketed					$892,137

Referring to the crop prospects throughout the country, the Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Thursday, says they are still liable to undergo a change, so far as regards corn, but the progress of this crop, so far, has been all that could be desired. Wheat is considered out of danger, and a good crop in all the wheat growing States north of the Mississippi may be counted upon. Last year there was about half a crop in those States, and yet there was enough and to spare, the surplus being much larger than at this dete last year. The approaching harvest will yield about twice as much as that of 1859. In some localities this will not be the case, hut, in the aggregate, this result will be realized. It was the impresion a fortnight ago thet the wheat crop in tha south would be almost a total failure. This is modified considerably by more recent information, and it is now ascertained that a fair half crop will be secured. Oats, Barley, Rye, and Potatoes promise a full crop in tha West, and there will aleo ba a fair yield of Hay. Should the corn tura out as well as it promises et present, there will be nothing weating to render setisfactory the result of the harvest of 1860.

ASSAY & STUFF TRADE OF CHICAGO—JAN. 1 TO JUNE 19.

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	210,656	183,485	203,171	144,974
Wheat, bush	1,651,488	1,357,129	1,196,414	841,639
Corn, bush	7,103,601	2,237,262	5,389,488	1,361,682
Oats, bush	540,218	315,170	319,313	158,008
Rye, bush	61,194	23,215	8,144	2 436
Barley, bush	186,208	103,730	43,167	43,190

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 22, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds af Produce since our last, have been : 6 bbls. Ashes, 13,524 bbls. Flour, 171 bbls. Corn-meal, 28,761 bushels Wheat, 29,630 bushels Corn, 2,679 bushels Rye, 29,665 bushels Oats, 594 bushels Malt, 343 pkgs. Provisions, and 211 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 75 bhls at $5 25 for Pots and $5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been made, to-day, of 300 bags Laguayre, and 200 bags Ceylon, at 14c.; 550 bags Rio, at 13½c.@14¼c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been inective, sales having been confined to 500 baies, at unaltered rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits increased firmness, to-day, lor State and Western Flour, which has been in very good request, partly for asport. Tha day's transactions add up 22,500 bbls., including superfine State at $5 25@$5 37½, chiefly at $5 30@$5 35 ; extra State at $5 45@$5 65, mainly at $5 50@$5 60 ; enperfine Western at $5 20@$5 35 ; extra lowe ead Wisconsin at $5 40@$6 20 ; axtra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 45@$6 35 ; very inferior extra Ohio et $5 50@$5 60 ; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping hrende, at $5 65@$5 85 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25	@$5 37½
Extra State	5 45	@ 5 65
Superfine Western	5 20	@ 5 35
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 40	@ 6 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 45	@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 65	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 90	@ 7 00
Fancy Geeesee	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Geeesee	5 90	@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 90	@ 7 50

Southern Flour is in brisk demand at rising prices. Sales have been made of 4,800 bbls., in lots, at $5 70@$6 10 for poor to fair superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands. ₱ bbl. Canadian is in good request, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 50@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 1,500 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour coatinnes in demand, at $3 50@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is eelling, in lots, at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey. $3 70 for Baltimore, and $3 80@$3 85 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been quiet et former quotations.

FRUIT—Raisins heve been in demand, including Layer, at $2 50, end Bunch, at $2 42½@$2 45 ₱ box. The transactions in other kinds have been limited.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active, as the principal buyers have been reluctant to pey the edvanced prices claimed by most sellers. The reported transactions add up 66,500 buabels, including white Canada at $1 47@$1 49 ; white Indiana, $1 45@$1 49—the latter rate lor a small lot in barrels ; amber Western, (Winter) at $1 42½ ; red Western (Winter) at $1 40 ; amber Iowa (Spring) at $1 36 ; Milwaukee Clob at $1 30@$1 33 ; Racine Spring at $1 29, and Chicago Spring, part at $1 27 ₱ bushel. Corn is in light supply and fair demand, at firmer rates ; sales 62,000 bush., at 63½c.@64½c. for heated and damp, and 65c.66c. for sound mixed Western, 70c.@71c. for yellow Western, Northern ead Jersey ; and 77½c. for white Southern ; 70c.@72c. for yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Other kinds are nominal. Rye coatinues inactive at 83c.@85c. ₱ bushel. Sales, 5,850 bushels. Oats are heavy and languid, including very poor to strictly prime Canada at 36c.@40c. ; Western, 37c.@40c. ; State, 40c.@41½c. ; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 35c.@39c. ₱ hushel. Mr. WILLIAM G. CUTTING aotices the week's business in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs thus : "The market opened heavily, oa Saturday last, for State and Western Flour. The availeble supply exceeded the requirements of buyers. A livelier inquiry prevailed on Moadey, Tuesdey and Wednesday, et rising prices. The transactions on Thursday were unusually extensive, as the export purchases were large, and the home trade demand was good. A decided improvement in the value of most kinds was established, and holders were claiming a further advance. Yesterday, an active business was reported, though the emount sold was not as heavy as that disposed of on the preceding day. Prices closed a shade higher, with a tendency favorable to seliers, who were not eager to realize. The week's receipts have been 40,617 bbls., by canal and river, against 27,294 bbls. the previous week. Southern Flour has been more sought after at higher and rising prices. Canadian Flour has attracted more attention, at firmer retes. The total sales of Wheat Flour, during the week, have been 124,000 bbls. Last week's sales comprised 81,415 bbls. Wheat was depressed on Saturday, es holders were eager to sell, while buyers were not disposed to purchase freely. From Moaday to Wednesday, inclusive, the demand was good, partly for export, and prices steadily advaaced. Thursday's transections were very large, exceeding those of any single day within a year. Milwaukee Club coalitioned the hulk of the sales ; this description was la much favor with shippers, who made very liberal purchases. A further rise in prices occurred, and the market closed hnoyantly. The high elaims of holders, yesterday, impeded operations, and less extensive sales were effected, though a sufficient amount changed hands to indicate even more firmness in the market, than was discernable on the previous day. The total receipts of Wheat, during the week, amounted to 252,091 bushels, and the total sales, to 505,000 bushels. Last week's receipts comprised 238,571 bushels, and the sales, 328,000 bushels. Corn, as well as Flour and Wheet, opened at drooping prices, bnt subsequently attracted more attention at rising rates, the market closing firmer than it was at the dete of our last. There were 228,647 bushels received, and 290,000 reported as having been sold wilhin the week. Last week, the arrivals amonnted to 273,514 bushels, and the sales to 258,000 bushels."

HAY—Sales have been reported of 1200 hales North River at 80c.@87½c. per 100 lb.

HOPS—There were 85 bales last year's crop takea, in lots, at 6c.@13c. per lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpeatine is in demand, and is quoted at from $3 37½@$3 50 per 280 lbs. Spirits Torpentine has attracted more attention, chiefly et from 42c.@43½c. per gallon. Tar has been inective at old rates. A feir Inquiry prevails for Resin, including commoa, at $1 55@$1 60, chiefly et $1 55@$1 57½ per 310 lbs.

OILS—The inquiry has been generally teme today, though prices have aot varied materially.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in rather better demand, and sales have been reported of 700 hhls., in lots, including new Mess at $18 25@$18 30 ; old Mess at $17 50 ; new Prime at $13 62½, and old Prime at $12 50 ₱ bbl. Salee 400 bbls. Cnt Meats coutinue in request, including Hams at 9¼c.@9¾c., and Shoulders et 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon coatinues quiet and nominal. Lard is improving. Sales heve bena reported of 830 tcs. and bbls., chiefly at from 11⅜c. @12½c. for commoa to prime, ₱ lb. Beef continues unaltered. Sales heve been' mada of 250 bbls., at $8 75@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess ; $11 12½ @$12 50 for extra Western Mess ; $4 75@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prima, ₱ bbl. ; Prime Mess $14@$18 ₱ tc. Beef Hems, $11 @$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 10c.@19c. for new State, and 8c.@16c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at 7c.@11c. ₱ lb.

LUMBER—The demand has been rather more satisfactory and prices of desirable lots have beea sustained. In Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, "There has been a good attendance of buyers during the week, and sales have been made to a fair extent. The shipmeats 'have been curtailed by the want of vessels for eastern ports. The receipts have been pretty large, and heve added to the essortmeat in market, making it better than aay previous time during the preseat seeson. Prices of epruce and hemlock are firm, with a tendency towerd an advance, occasioned hy the apprehended scarcity, no freshets as yet having brougbt down the logs in the upper waters of the Hudson. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigatiou to June 15, in the years named, were as follows :

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles. M.	Timber. C. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1856	34,901,943	7,212	390	1,215 200
1857	35,293.502	10,318	4.315	5,878,742
1858	71.830,899	8,707	44,305	16,572.706
1859	67,791,100	19,477	34.607	42,505,700
1860	71,495,600	12,312	12,858	17,571,647

MOLASSES—Sales have been limited, including 79 hhds. Porto Rico at 38c. ₱ gallon ; also, by auction, 50 bbls. New-Orleans at 44c.; and 65 hhds. Porto Rico at 26c. ₱ galloa.

RICE—Sales, 300 tcs., in lots, et $4 37½@$4 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales were made yesterday of 10.000 mats Cassia, at 20c. ₱ lb. ; our report of which transaction was crowded out this morning.

SUGARS—Sales have been more extensive, heving amounted to 530 hhds. Porto Rico, chiefly at from 7¼c.@8¾c. ; 870 hhds. Cuba, part at 6½c.@7c.; and by euction, 85 hhds. New-Orleans, slightly damaged, at 5½c.@5¾c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in request, and sales heve been reported of 47 hhds. Keatucky, at 6c.@10¾c. ; 214 cases seed leaf, at 4c.@12c.; 134 bales Havana, at 28c.@38c.; 74 bales Yara and 100 bales Cuba oa private terms.

WHISKY—Has advanced to 21½c. ₱ gallon, with sales of 900 bhls.

FREIGHTS—Far Liverpool, the engegements comprised 3,000 bhls. Flour et 1s. 9d.@2s., aee'y all et the leiter rate ; 39,000 bushels grain, in hulk and hegs, at 7½d@7½d ; 5,000 hushels wheat, in ship's bags et 6d. ; 100 Hhds Tallow et 20s. ; also by Steemer, 200 pkgs. Butter and 1,000 boxes Cheese at 50s. For London, some flour at 2s. 9d. ; and 30 Hhds Tobacco at 27s. 6d. For Glasgow, 1,000 bhls. Flour et 2s. 6d. ; 10,000 bushels Wheat, in shipper's hags, at 7½d. ; and 10 tons Grease Butter at 30s.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, June 22, 1860.

MEATS.

The business of the week has been moderate. Dealers report no remarkable changas in prices.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb	12	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ lb	8	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ lb	6	@	8½
Beef, rounds, ₱ lb	8	@	12
Beef, rumps, ₱ lb	10	@	12½
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb	16	@	18
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	16	@	18
Beef, rump steak, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Beef, corned, ₱ lb	5	@	12
Mutton, hind quarters, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Mutton, fore quarters, ₱ lb	6	@	9
Mutton, legs, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Mutton, shoulders, ₱ lb	5	@	8½
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Lamb, Spring, ₱ quarter	75	@1	50
Veal, hindquarters, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Veal, forequarters, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Veal cutlets, ₱ lb	16	@	18
Pork, fresh, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Pork, salted, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Pork, jowls, ₱ lb	10	@	10½
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@2	50
Soup Meats, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ₱ lb	12	@	16
Hams, ₱ lb	13	@	14
Shoulders, ₱ lb	10	@	14
Tongues, each	75	@	81
Lard, ₱ lb	12½	@	13
Lard, by the tub, ₱ lb	11½	@	12
Sausages, City made, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ₱ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Supplies heve beea quite ample, as the demand has been limited, et our revised quotations.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ₱ lb	16	@	18
Chickens, Broilers, ₱ pair	75	@1	25
Ducks, ₱ lb	15	@	18
Turkeys, ₱ lb	16	@	18
Geese, each	1 37	@2	00
Ducks, ₱ pair	1 25	@1	75
Pigeons, Squab, ₱ dozen	2 75	@3	50
Pigeons, flight, ₱ dozen	1 25	@1	75
Snipe, Brant, ₱ doz	75	@1	25
Snipe, Dowichers, ₱ doz	1 25	@1	50
Snipe, Ox-eye, ₱ doz	25	@	37
Snipe, Plover, ₱ doe	2 25	@2	75
Snipe, Yellow-leg, ₱ doz	2 00	@2	50

FISH.

A better assortment has been available, and a pretty fair inquiry hee existed for tha principal descriptions, which are qnoted steady.

Blackfish, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Bluefish, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Codfish, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Eels, ₱ lb	4	@	5
Flounders, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Green Turtle, ₱ lb	—	@	5
Haddock, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Halibut, ₱ lb	10	@	—
Kingfish, ₱ lb	10	@	15
Mackerel, each	31	@	37
Mackerel, Spanish, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Perch, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Pickerel, ₱ lb	25	@	37½
Salmon, ₱ lb	31	@	44
Shad, Connecticut River, each	8	@	12
Striped Bass, ₱ lb	8	@	—
Sturgeon, ₱ lb	31	@	44
Trout, Brook, ₱ lb	75	@1	25
Oysters, ₱ 100	1 12½	@1	50
Oysters, pickled, ₱ 100	25	@	50
Clams, ₱ 100	—	@	—
Crabs, soft, ₱ doz	1 00	@1	50
Crabs, hard, ₱ doz	18	@	25
Lobsters, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Salmon, City smoked, ₱ lb	15	@	18
Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ₱ lb	5	@	—
Codfish, dry, ₱ lb	5	@	—
Mackerel, pickled, each	9	@	15
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ lb	13	@	—
Halibut, smoked, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Herring, pickled, ₱ dozen	10	@	12

VEGETABLES.

With liberal receipts end a good demaud, dealers report a generally satisfactory business. We now qnote :

Asparagus, ₱ bunch	12	@	25
Beans, ₱ half peck	15	@	30
Beets, new, ₱ dosea bunches	50	@	87
Cabbage, ₱ head	8	@	14
Cauliflowers, ₱ head	18	@	50
Carrots, ₱ buach	5	@	6
Cucumbers, ₱ dozea	31	@	62
Leeks, ₱ bunch	6	@	8
Lettuce, ₱ head	2	@	3
Onions, aew ₱ basket	1 25	@2	25
Onions, new, ₱ bunch	4	@	7
Parsley, ₱ bunch	4	@	6
Peas, green, ₱ half peck	10	@	20
Potatoes, new Bermnda, ₱ hhl	5 00	@6	00
Potatoes, old Mercers, ₱ bbl	2 00	@2	50
Potatoes, Peach-blows, ₱ bbl	1 75	@2	25
Potatoes, ₱ hushel	75	@1	50
Potatoes, ₱ half peck	14	@	20
Potatoes, Sweet, ₱ bbl	5 00	@5	50
Potatoes, Sweet, ₱ hushel	1 75	@2	00
Radishes, ₱ dozen bunches	12	@	15
Rhnbarb ₱ bunch	6	@	10
Squashes, ₱ dozea	62	@	75
Spinech, ₱ peck	12	@	18
Tomatoes, (new,) ₱ box	1 00	@1	50
Tometoes, ₱ qnart	20	@	30
Turnips, ₱ dozen bunches	60	@1	00
Turnips, ₱ bunch	6	@	9
Watercresses, ₱ quart	3	@	5

FRUIT.

Cherries and strawberries are in active reqnest. Other kinds are moderately inquired for.

Apples, Table, ₱ peck	62	@	75
Apples, Cooking, ₱ peck	37	@	62
Bananas, ₱ bunch	1 00	@1	75
Cherries, ₱ lb	9	@	18
Cocoa Nuts, each	4	@	6
Currants, ₱ lb	6	@	12
Citron, preserved	25	@	—

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waiter. or to assist in the washing; has no objection to the country. Apply at her present employer's, No. 197 Lexington-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waiter, and to assist in washing. Call, for two days, at No. 345 East 16th-st., between 2d avs. A and B.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine laundress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen from 9 till 2 o'clock, at No. 462 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman, highly recommended, desires a situation in either of the above capacities; will be found to know her duties well; has an obliging disposition. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 278 6th-av., up stairs, front room, first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY WISHES to procure a situation for a young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; satisfactory references given. Can be seen at her present employer's, 33 18th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain sewer, or take care of children; understands her business perfectly; has five years' reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 90 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 2d floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as first class cook; who understands it in all its branches; would be willing to go a short distance in the country if required; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 Amity-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by two competent girls, with excellent City references, situations in the City or country for the Summer—one as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; understands meats, pontry, baking and pastry; the other as regular waitress and chambermaid, and to assist with the fine washing and ironing. Wages $8 and $7. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 339 2d av.; first floor, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, by a respectable Welsh woman. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 272 10th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY two respectable Protestant girls, situations; one as plain cook and assist in washing, the other as chambermaid, and laundress; has lived six years in their last place. Call at No. 103 Perry-st., for two days, at the basement door.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A FASHIONABLE Dressmaker wishes to go out by the day. Call at No. 1 Garden-row, corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st.

AS FAMILY SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by the month or permanently, in the City or vicinity, by a neat American girl; can cut and fit children's clothing nicely; would see to grown children. Call or address AMERICAN SEAMSTRESS, at No. 69 6th-av., basement.

AS NURSE.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant or children; is a neat plain sewer; has no objections to travel a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 236 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the store.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED AS WET Nurse by a young Protestant woman, lately arrived in this country from Ireland, her baby only two weeks old. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 Clinton Hall, 6th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; fully competent to do either. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 73 East 22d-st., where she can be highly recommended. No objection to the country; can be seen until engaged.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A HIGHLY respectable person wishes a situation as nursery governess; will make herself useful; or will take charge of a parish missionary or country school. Apply at No. 27 East 20th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant young woman, a situation as seamstress; is competent of cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; has good City reference. Call at No. 61 East 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a seamstress; can do all kinds of family clothing, cut and fit; would prefer the country; to be seen for two days at No. 91 3d-av. between 12th and 13th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—A Situation wanted by an English Protestant, as seamstress and dress-maker, by the month, or permanent; or would walk on a lady and make herself useful. Apply, until Monday, 25th, at No. 507 36th-st., corner of 3d-av., in the rear.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as wet nurse in a respectable private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 100 East 11th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman to travel to London or Liverpool; is willing to make herself generally useful at sea; never gets sea-sick. Call at No. 248 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

EMPLOYERS WILL ALWAYS FIND A good selection of the best German and well-recommended British servants, Protestants and Catholics. Also, clerks, porters coachmen, gardeners, merchants, &c., at F. BELZER & CO.'S Employment Institute, No. 259 Bowery, between 3d and 4th sts. This is the largest and most respectable office in this City.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW Ready for City and country. German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., capable, civil, active, at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American Lady, No. 128 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French, and others, with good references, for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 51 12th-st, one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HALD, Matron.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER AND CASHIER.—A young man, who is now engaged in one of the largest jobbing and retail houses in the City as assistant book-keeper and cashier, desires a similar position, in a wholesale, shipping or hawking-house; he has had two years' previous experience in a Bank; is quick and correct at figures; of steady habits; a good judge of money, and can give the best of references. Address W. S., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man in a store, office or manufactory. Is an excellent penman, and correct accountant, and will make himself generally useful for a small salary. Good reference. Address W. R., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation in some wholesale house: has been in the grocery business six years, and for two years has traveled in different states taking orders. Is willing to make himself generally useful and can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 350 Broadway, New-York, to J. B. KALTY; or to C. J. BORDEN, No. 73 Hanover-st., Boston, Mass.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation by an Englishman, just arrived in this country; understands his business thoroughly, and has lived in one of the best families in England as groom. Call or address H. S., No. 134 East 23d-st., top floor.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant man; is a good groom and careful driver; willing to make himself generally useful in every respect; has the best of city reference; is a good vegetable gardener, sober and steady. Address T., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION Awanted by a man who has lived nine years in his last place; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 118 East 41st-st., or to Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—THE ADVERTISER, (AN Englishman,) aged 24, wishes to procure a situation on a gentleman's place as coachman or groom and plain gardener; is a careful, steady driver, and willing to make himself useful; good reference from last employer. Address J. R. W., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a Protestant single man of long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address, for one week, J. T. F., No. 66 University-place, or No. 124 4th av., near 13th st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, As a situation as coachman and groom, by a Protestant man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a careful, steady driver, and will make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference from his last employer. Address L. E., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING A MAN AND wife to take charge of his City residence for the Summer, will call or address R. L. G., Mission Rooms, No. 199 Mulberry st. Good reference, &c.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM, &c.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and groom, and to take care of a small garden and make himself generally useful; has no objection to take care of a cow, if required; has the best of references as to ability and character. Address J. R., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a sober, industrious married man, with a small family; can take charge of a gentleman's place in the country. Can come well recommended from his last employer. Address M. D., Box No. 136 *Times* Office, for two days. Would like a place in Brooklyn as coachman.

AS COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED situations by a Protestant man and wife; both understand their business thoroughly; will both feel recommending and obliging to their employer, or will go separate, if required. Can be seen at No. 67 7th-st., or address J. A., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, for two days.

AN ERRAND BOY—MESSENGER, &c.—A Wants, a situation in some light occupation, by a young boy, who can fully furnish excellent recommendations for honesty and industry; will be found smart and intelligent, and will make himself generally useful; wishes a permanent employment; would go to the country. Apply or address D. W. E., No. 31 Washington-place, near University-place.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER, AND DAIRYMAID.—Situations are wanted by a respectable man and his wife, as above. Best of reference given. Have no children. Address B. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—A SUPERIOR PRIVATE Waiter, (Protestant,) a very excellent head, sober, honest, and very reliable wants a situation in a gentleman's family; can be highly recommended from his last employer; will go to the country for the Summer; makes ice cream and other teas in a superior manner. Address No. 1 East 31st-st., corner 6th-av., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT man a situation as waiter, the best of city reference from where he has lived four years; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's house: no objections to any part of the country; can be seen for two days at No. 46 Irving-place, corner of 15th-st., N. Y., or address A. B., Box No. 199 office of this paper.

TO MERCHANTS, TRADESMEN AND OTHERS.—I desire to secure a situation in some office, where I can make myself useful at the desk as assistant book-keeper, entry-clerk or in any capacity, which will pay me sufficient salary to live upon. Highest reference from my last employer, G. E. Vandenburg, No. 201 Centre-st., New-York. Address J. E. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, who is a good milker; understands the care and treatment of horses and all kinds of cattle; is willing to make himself generally useful; is not afraid of any work; has good reference from his last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIenced man, just arrived from England, a situation as assistant in the surgery or workshop, or to take charge of a practice. Reference given. Address Z. Y., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

A PERSON WHOSE TIME IS NOT FULLY Occupied, would like to add to his present business by taking some other light business in connection with it. Writing preferred. Apply at the office, south side of 38th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

A PROTESTANT WAITER, A FRENCH Awaiter, and an English coachman, together with other first-class servants, are now disengaged at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY, IN AN OFFICE. Must bring good references. Call at No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 11½.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GOOD, INDUSTrious girl to do the general housework of a small private family. A suitable person will find a good situation. None need apply without City references. Call at No. 138 East Broadway.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A PERson to take charge of their Retail Curtain Material and Furniture Covering Department. One thoroughly competent can have a desirable position, as well as being liberally dealt with. Apply at the office, in the second story.

A DRUG CLERK WANTED—IN THE ORDER department of a wholesale house in Chicago. Address, with references, J. H. E., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

A PHOTOGRAPHERS.—WANTED, A FIRSTclass printer and toner, accustomed to work albumen paper; state references and wages expected. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

WANTED.—FAMILIES WISHING TO REMOVE to the country, which are composed of two or more grown-up daughters, may hear of an opportunity to better their circumstances with permanent employment in a manufacturing village, in the State of Connecticut, five hours' ride from the City. Apply to No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A FOREWOMAN TO TAKE CHARGE of a cloak and mantilla manufactory. None but thoroughly competent and experienced persons need apply, at No. 355 Canal-st.

INSTRUCTION.

HASTINGS.....YONKERS.

Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK, the Pianist, has taken his Summer residence at Hastings, H. R., and is prepared to give lessons to pupils of the above places and violin. For particulars, address R. GOLDBECK, Post-office, Hastings, Hudson River.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL, NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 473 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

A MER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 596 BROADWAY. A—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers. References—Faculties of Amherst and Rutgers; Colleges. Dr. Lowell Mason, Wm. Hall & Son. Wanted—A superior professor of Piano, Guitar and Vocal Music; salary $1,000. Teachers for other departments are wanted. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE would like to go abroad for a year as traveling tutor with some young man. Refer to WILLIAM E. DODGE, Esq., No. 19 Cliff-st., or Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, males or females, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals, LOCKWOOD & BISHOP.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—COLLEGIate organization with a systematic domestic department. $150 per year. Fall term opens Aug. 30. Address A. W. COWLES, Elmira, N. Y.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TUTOR.

Wanted, a gentleman to take entire charge of the education of four children. Must be qualified to teach Latin, French and English. To a competent teacher liberal terms will be offered. Address B. S. & C., No. 64 Cedar-st., or Box No. 625 Post-office, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A GERman University, successful teacher of the Modern and Ancient languages, the higher English branches, Mathematics, etc., etc., desires employment. Ladies and gentlemen wishing to complete a neglected education, or those preparing for college or foreign travel, will receive special attention. No objection to country or travel. Most excellent testimonials and references at command. Address MENTOR, Box 162 *Times* Office.

TUTOR.—A EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN, AN EXperienced teacher, who has resided many years in Paris, wishes for an engagement as tutor, or as teacher in a first-class institution. Besides the higher branches of an English and a thorough classical education, he teaches music and the modern languages, of which the French, German, Spanish and English are equally familiar to him. Address J. C., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, still continue to insert full or partial sets of teeth, on their improved atmospheric plates, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on silver, $8; Amber or Rubber, from $10 to $15; on Gold, $25; Continuous Gum, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; Silver, $1; teeth filled with gold, $1; Quarts, Bone, Silver and Tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is the strongest letter of recommendation.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 686 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON dentist, has removed to No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MUSICAL BOXES,

Of all styles and sizes, for sale by the undersigned, who have now on hand a very large assortment of that article, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes.
THE MUSIQUE A JEU DE FLUTES
AND THE
MUSIQUE A VARIATIONS
are two beautiful new styles.
THE TOY MUSICAL BOX,
playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes, is a durable article for children.
MANDOLINES, EXPRESSIVES, OUVERTUARS, FORTE PIANO, &c. Bells, drums, castagnettes, flute and organ accompaniments. Popular American Melodies, Gems from operas, dances, &c., &c.
PALLARD & MARTIN, Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up-stairs,) New-York.
MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR,

With FILTER and WATER-COOLER combined, Is the best self-ventilating Provision Preserver in the World.
BARTLETT & LESLEY,
Sole manufacturers.
No. 426 Broadway, New-York.

STOP AND REFLECT BEFORE YOU waste your money in purchasing a poor article. GRIFFIN & ROWE'S Patent Ice Breakers are recommended by all who have used them; they save their cost in ice, and do not injure the refrigerator. Take one home and try it. For sale by all hardware and house-furnishing stores. Manufactured by
F. STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE,
HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 377 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 133 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

LECTURES.

PHONOGRAPHY.—D. B. McLLISH, PRACTIcal reporter, will deliver a lecture on *Phonographic Shorthand*, at Dr. Trall's Lecture-room No. 15 Laight-st., THURSDAY EVENING, June 28, at 8 o'clock. The public is invited. Class opens FRIDAY NIGHT, $2 50 for 15 lessons. N. B.—Phonography taught through the mail, and instruction-book sent, for $5. Address D. B. McLLISH, No. 15 Laight-st., New-York.

LOOK TO YOUR GARDENS!

A REMEDY FOUND AT LAST TO MEET A UNIversal want. JOHNSON'S PATENT ATTENUATED COAL TAR is warranted to free every variety of vegetation from every species of insect and vermin. It is in the form of a dry powder, simple and easy to use and universally applicable. It will also clear any premises of rats, cockroaches, insects, hen lice, and every other species of vermin, without danger of poisoning anything, or producing the unpleasant effect of leaving the dead vermin on the premises.
Price—Eight-pound boxes $1 per box.
Agents wanted in every town in the United States. They will find this the most lucrative business in which they can be engaged, as no one who cultivates a rood of ground, or is at all troubled with insects or vermin, will do without it. Address
J. G. WELLS, Sole Agent.
Corner Park-row and Beekman-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Son & Co., Auctioneers,
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.
Will sell at auction,
ON FRIDAY, JUNE 29,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
TEN PLOTS OF LAND,
Containing from
9 to 39 Lots each,
On the upper part of
BROADWAY, HARLEM RIVER, 211TH, 212TH, 213TH, 214TH and 215TH STS.
90 per cent.
Can remain on bond and mortgage,
Part of it for 10 years.
This property is within one hour's time of Chambers-st. by the Hudson River Railroad trains, leaving at 6 and 9:45 A. M., and 1:15, 3:35, 4:15, 6:30, 7, and 10:45 P. M. (Leave 31st-st. station 25 minutes later.) Stopping at Tubby Hook, which is very near the premises. Return trains stop on the way down at 6:57, 7:34, 8:07, 10:04, and 11:55 A. M., and 4:08, 5:40, and 9:16 P. M.
THE HARLEM RIVER BOATS
Leave Peck-slip Ferry at 7, 6, 9:15, and 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:10, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, and 7:15 P. M. Time to the Century House, at the foot of 215th-st., which street is now opened and graded from the river to Broadway, one hour and fifteen minutes. The same boats return every hour until 7 P. M. The 2d-av. cars arrive at and leave every five minutes, the landing on the Harlem River at the end of 3d-av., where the steamboats stop on their way up and down.
SALE POSITIVE, WITHOUT RESERVE.
Those who go up to view the property will find each plot staked at the four corners, with a number in the centre to correspond with the map, which may be obtained from the auctioneer's office, No. 7 Pine-st., or from Mr. Post, at the Century House, on Harlem River, near the foot of 215th-st.

B. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOOKS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, at No. 411 2d-av., between 25th and 26th sts., on WEDNESDAY, June 27, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood sofas and chairs, in brocatel; secretary, bookcase and card tables; mahogany tête-à-têtes, and chairs in hair and in plush; book-case, rockers, washstands, bedsteads, &c.; damask and lace window curtains, Turkish easy chairs in brocatel, inlaid papier mache table, bronze mantel clocks, crockery, glass ware, ingrain, 3-ply and velvet carpets, and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Also a collection of Masonic and other valuable books.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, JUNE 23, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, in the gallery over our salesroom, No. 36 Nassau-st., large sale of second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of bedroom furniture in rosewood, mahogany and blackwalnut, feather beds, hair mattresses, pillows, bolsters, quilts, and other bedding; Brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, &c.; lace and brocatel window curtains, gold shades, cornices, French plate pier and mantle mirrors with marble slabs, rosewood parlor suits in brocatel, with sup covers, mirror back etageres, centre tables, tête-à-têtes, ottomans, lounges and easy chairs; vases, paintings, engravings, bronzes and etagere ornaments; ormolu chandeliers, brackets, and reading lamp; rosewood piano-forte, with stool and cover, dining-room furniture, extension table, chairs, sideboard, bookcase and library table, China dinner and tea sets, cut glass ware, knives and forks, trays, bed-room tables, tea and coffee urns, &c.; refrigerators, stoves, ironing tables and boards, washtubs, and a large variety of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The furniture is now on exhibition.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on MONDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:
One pair of elegant sorrel horses, 6 and 7 years old, warranted sound and kind in any harness and under the saddle; for style and action they have no superiors; they can trot double in three minutes; can can trot singly in 2:50; they are free from vice of any kind, and were bought by the present owner at the Fair on Long Island in 1858.
Also, a dark brown mare 5 years old, can show 3 minutes; sired by *Edwin Allen*, and raised at Tioga, Geo. of a *Black Hawk* mare; for beauty and gentleness in all harness she cannot be surpassed; is perfectly sound.
Also, wagon, harness, &c. This affords a rare opportunity to purchasers to obtain good horses, all of which are to be sold without reserve, as the owner is going abroad in consequence of ill-health.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets; rosewood suites covered in brocatelle; rosewood easy chairs, covered in brocatelle; mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes, covered in hair cloth; rosewood and mahogany marble top centre tables, mahogany card tables, do. extension dining-tables, mahogany marble-top bureaus, lounges in brocatelle, gilt frame pier mirrors, oval do., ladies secretary, rosewood book-case, oak library table, mahogany chairs in hair cloth, mahogany voltaire chairs, rockers, mahogany hat-stands, &c.; also, rosewood and mahogany pianos; also, an invoice of watches, jewelry, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 29, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 246 to 294 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent., (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated.
The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place.—Dated May 22, 1860.
The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 12, at the same hour and place.—Dated May 29, 1860.
The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, July 3, at same hour and place.—Dated June 12, 1860.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer—Salesroom 141 Broadway

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & P. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, new and second-hand furniture consisting in part of elegant rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites in brocatel, hair-cloth and plush; marble top sofas and corner etageres, secretary and library book-cases, centre and pier tables, French plate pier and mantel glasses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved and plain rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, black walnut and oak sideboard, dining-room and office chairs, oak and black walnut extension tables, lounges and easy chairs, mattresses, bedding, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF STORE NO. 36 PINE-ST., BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, MONDAY, July 2, 1860, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Richard S. Emmet, Esq. Referee.
PINE-ST.—The valuable five-story brick store, No. 36 Pine-st., north side, between William and Nassau sts. Lot 23.7 by about 60 feet. Sale will be peremptory to the highest bidder. For full particulars apply to the Referee, No. 45 William-st., and map at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine st., near Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:
A very fine gray horse, 15½ hands high, between 8 and 7 years old, long tail, kind and gentle in all harness, and an excellent saddle-horse; quite fast, warranted sound; the property of a gentleman leaving the City. Also, a very fine saddle and bridle, made by Stilling, in Broadway. Also, a second-hand carriage.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF WILLIAMSBURGH LOTS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO will sell at auction, MONDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, ten lots on the northeast corner of Smith and Frost sts.; five fronting on Smith-st, three on Frost-st., and two rear gores. The above are on grade in a rapidly improving neighborhood. Sale positive and terms liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AND GROUNDS, for the season or longer if desired. The house contains 12 rooms, fine garden and plenty of fruit. Together with use of horse and rockaway wagon, cow, &c. Altogether, a fine opportunity for any one wanting a place in the country. It is neat to the place of E. K. Collins at New-Rochelle, and but a short distance from the depôt. Inquire of Mrs. WILLIAM DEAN, on the premises.

FURNISHED SUMMER RESIDENCE TO let at Newburgh, on the Hudson, a few moments' walk from the ferry. Possession given immediately. Price $275; or a family taken to board. For further particulars, address JOHN R. GORHAM, Newburgh, N. Y.

TO LET—DURING JULY AND AUGUST, A first-class cottage furnished. Is pleasantly situated near the Passaic, a short distance above Newark; contains 12 rooms; is convenient to depôt, on an omnibus route, and is a very desirable Summer residence. For particulars, address Box No. 48, Newark, N. J.

TO LET AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—A handsome cottage, furnished, pleasantly situated, on a lot of an acre, near the steamboat landing; fine shade trees, good garden, stable, coach-house, &c. Address Box No. 667 Post-office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, FOR THE season, at Stapleton, Staten Island, five minutes' walk from the Stapleton landing. For further particulars address M., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE,
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.

The undersigned, director of this establishment has the honor to inform tourists that the hotel occupies one of the most beautiful positions in the City of Geneva, in full view of the Lake, of the Alps, and the Jura. The magnificent style, elegance and comfort of the house, with the care bestowed upon all departments of the service, justify the preference already accorded to him by travelers. W. WOLBOLD,
Geneva, May 1860.

ST. DENIS HOTEL,
CORNER OF ELEVENTH-ST. AND BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
(OPPOSITE GRACE CHURCH.)

Mr. E. E. BALCOM has the pleasure to announce that he has leased the above named Hotel for a term of years. It has been completely renovated and put in order, and is now ready for the accommodation of transient and permanent guests.
Parties visiting New-York wishing to adopt the European plan of living will find all the necessary accommodations at this Hotel.
Mr. BALCOM having been for five years connected with the management of the St. Nicholas, and more recently with the Fifth-avenue Hotels of this City, feels that his is competent to give entire satisfaction to all who may become his guests during their stay in New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE TRADE.—TO MANUFACTURER WITH MILL OR POWER-LOOMS.—I will give part interest of an important invention when I can get a support to get a patent and a situation as weaver or foreman to draw pattern and regulate looms. Large factories will be preferred. Offers will be attended to by addressing S. S., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

$1,600—WANTED—A PARTY WITH THIS amount in an established business in this City; the business is permanent and perfectly safe, and will pay the party handsomely. Address R. T. & CO., Box No. 149 *Times* Office, with name, &c.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A PROFITABLE manufacturing business, who will furnish about $3,500 capital. For particulars apply at No. 87 Eldridge-st., between 7 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information, and permits to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—At Williamsburgh, situated on the southwesterly corner of 1st and South 9th sts., near the Peck-slip and Roosevelt-st. ferries, being 150 feet on 1st-st., and extending 360 feet on South 9th-st. to the east River. Having a bay front of 150 feet, and return dock of about 175 feet, with the right to extending docks and bridges 200 feet into the river, containing about 2½ lots of ground. Depth at low water in front of bulkhead about 16 feet. For further particulars apply to EVANDER BERRY, No. 40 1st-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE—25 OF THE most desirable lots in Harlem on easy terms. No money required if improved
3 lots on 4th-av., between 124th and 125th sts.
4 lots on 125th-st., near 3d av.
2 lots on 124th-st., near 4th-av.
6 lots on 126th-st., near 3d-av.
10 lots on 129th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
SAMUEL EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

UNPARALLELED OFFER.—FOR SALE OR exchange, two three-story high, brown-stone basements, Philadelphia brick houses, in one of the best locations in South Brooklyn, near a Railroad. If sold, small monthly or quarterly payments will be received. Will trade for any real estate on New-York Island. Address HOUSES, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIVE NEW elegant brown-stone houses on 50th-st., with all the modern improvements; halls tiled, black walnut stairs, furnaces, &c.; would exchange for building materials. City or Brooklyn lots, or good country property. Apply to J. J. SMITH & CO., No. 760 3d-av., or A. M. BURR, Esq., No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—60 ACRES OF THE BEST PROPERty in Brooklyn, located on 3d-av. and 55th st., Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. Cars pass the grounds every 10 minutes. This property must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A TWO-STORY attic and basement dwelling, No. 321 West 29th-st.; size of lot, 26x98 9, house, 25x25 feet. A portion of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of WM. BEDELL, No. 177 West 33d-st., or No. 304 West 35th-st.

A DESIRABLE PLOT OF LOTS FOR SALE—Between Broadway and Central Park. 52 lots on 76th and 77th sts. and 9th-av., which is one of the best opportunities in the market for investment or speculation. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME COTtage, with four lots of ground, on 141st-st., near the Bloomingdale-road, with a view of the Hudson River. Also, to let, a brick house and store on 10th-av., near 125th-st. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, 1,088 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY BRICK house, double pitch roof, containing 16 rooms; is put in complete order; parlors paneled, papered, and halls, with chandeliers, stationary wash-tubs, range and furnace, &c., No. 72 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn. Apply at No. 218 Court-st. H. STEVENSON.

TO LEASE—THE SOUTH SIDE OF PIER NO. 48 North River, foot of Spring-st., for four years, from the first of last May. Apply to J. WIGHT & SON, No. 283 South-st., or on board steamer *Thomas E. Hulse*, foot of Spring-st.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house, with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., in Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A HANDSOME three-story, high-stoop house, 53d-st., near 3d-av.; modern improvements; good neighborhood; rent, $500; possession immediately. Apply to J. J. SMITH & CO., No. 760 3d-av.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and 4-story building, corner of 4th and Green sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter Office, No. 226 4th-st.

OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two front offices on fourth floor at No. 113 Nassau-st.; two workshops, 30 by 50 feet, with ten windows in each, in rear building, No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms large, and vacant lots adjoining for saw or rolling mills, &c.; engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists tools for sale.

TO LEASE—A PLOT OF GROUND OF ABOUT 16 acres on the 8th-av. and 125th-st., for a term of years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

LOTS TO LET—NO. 65 WARREN-ST., CORNER College-place. Apply on the premises.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE PAVILION,
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,
IS NOW OPEN.

The Proprietor will be happy to receive calls from parties wishing to engage apartments for the season.
F. BLANCARD, Proprietor.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,
MANCHESTER, VERMONT.

Manchester is situated (near the base of the Green Mountains) fifty miles north of Albany and Troy, and thirty south of Rutland where regular connections are made with trains for Manchester. For health and beauty of location this village is unsurpassed. Visitors are assured that at this

THE JAPANESE IN NEW-YORK.

EFFECT OF NEWS FROM JAPAN.

Visit to Schools—A at the Printing-presses—Interesting interview with the Ethnological Society

Half the allotted time of the Japanese stay in the Metropolis has elapsed, and still their appetite for the curiosities of the Jeddo of America is unsated. Neither the perils of processions, the fatigue of ex-hausted rides, the stare of inquisitive crowds, the pressure of official invitations, nor the persistent wrong spelling of their names in the newspapers, appears to have affected their tempers. The Japanese historian might search in vain for the name of SIMME-BUZEN-NO-KAMI, among the jumbled types designed to represent the name of that august dignitary. He himself (SIMMA) would in vain endeavor to recognize his own portrait in the multitude of descriptions of his dress and personal appearance; while he would need the property of omnipresence to have shown his intelligent face in an iota of the places said to have been favored by his visits. The seclusion of the Prince Ambassador is, however, more than atoned for by the inquiring turn of mind evinced by the rest of his suite. The most confirmed female shopper in this nation of bargain-hunters could not more indefatigably pursue her object than have the numerous Japanese exploring expeditions in our principal streets during the past week. Guided by faithful Metropolitans, they still pursue what appears to be the *ignis fatuus* of completing their purchases. Their baggage already increases to such huge proportions that even the capacious *Niagara* bids fair to be well filled, and still they shop—not to the credit of our Aldermen and Councilmen be it said, in the shops of friends of the Committee who have them in charge, but at their own volition, in Broadway or Bowery, as pleases them best, despite the experience of our variable climate that they have been called upon to endure. Roasting or shivering, dripping or parching, they pursue the even tenor of their way, to the great delight of the shopkeepers whom they favor with their calls.

The fear that the late news from Japan would prove true, and thus render useless the entire mission of the present Embassy, was completely dispelled by the additional advices published yesterday morning. It appears to be beyond dispute that the Japanese Government authorizing the Embassy continues in power, and that American enterprise and diplomacy will yet reap their full reward. The matter was a subject of comment among the Naval Commission and others having charge of the Embassy at the Metropolitan yesterday, and much satisfaction was evinced at the turn the news had taken. Whether the prince Ambassadors have yet been made acquainted with the news, or if they have whet they think of it, must, for the present at least, remain a mystery.

INTERVIEW WITH THE ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

One of the most interesting interviews yet held with the Japanese was that of the Ethnological Society delegation yesterday morning. There were present Mr. EWBANK, President of the Society; Messrs. COTHEAL and G. GAJANI, and MATSEMOTE HAMONIO, EOSIDA SAGOSAIEMON and TARISI TOKNJURO—the last named, one of the interpreters, and the two immediately preceding him, the officers attached to the first and second Ambassadors. The visitors were introduced by Capt. DUPONT, and were seated round a centre-table, and the conference began. The Japanese recognized a Japanese work on arts and manufactures, that has been in the possession of the Society ten years. They said, in the course of conversation, that the book was common in Japan, and cost about ten cents. Their nation had known the art of printing with illustrations, as now practiced, for 300 years, and a more imperfect method for twice that time. Illustrated books, they said, were common and cheap; they would be happy to exchange with the Ethnological Society; it would be easy to establish correspondence with their learned men. The Japanese anchors were paid by booksellers the same as ours. No book could be printed without a permit from the Government. During the last fifty years this permit was by law required to be stamped on the book. Previous to that time the stamping and permit were not always required. Tobacco had been used in this country 250 years. It was brought there by the Portuguese; the pump-bellows (illustrated in the book) had been used in Japan 200 years; they had not used gunpowder in blasting; they were accustomed to use iron and steel tools; could not harden copper so as to use it for cutting stone or other hard materials; they had numbers of large manufactories in Japan, producing large quantities of various articles from which small dealers were supplied; they used the water-wheel for irrigation and grinding grain; no mechanical power for boring cannon or driving machinery, nothing but man-power; they do not use wind-mills; the schools are paid for by the parents of children who attend; large schools for officers are paid for by the Government; the son of an officer or merchant must follow the occupation of his father, but the sons of tradesmen may follow different trades if they choose; vaccination has been recently introduced, and is much used in Jeddo.

Mr. GAJANI asked whether, in 1582, there were three Kings in Japan—of Bungo, Faogo, and Arima—and if they sent an Embassy to Rome composed of Prince MANSIO, a nephew of FAOGO, and of CINGINA, Prince of Omara, with two attendants, and all under the care of Father VALIENAM, a Portugnese. These inquiries, which were put by Mr. GAJANI to ascertain the truth of the Jesuitical account of the first Japanese Embassy, created considerable merriment among the Japanese. The interpreter replied that one of the Princes at that time had left Japan with Father VALIGNAN, bnt of his own accord, and without the authority of the Government. It was not an Embassy. Observing a reporter taking notes, MATSEMOTE laughingly remarked that they had some who could write quick in Japan, but none who could write so quickly as that.

The above is as nearly as possible a transcript of the replies made by the Japanese to a large number of questions put to them, many of which it was difficult for them to comprehend, even with pantomime. It is not at all improbable that some of the inquiries were misunderstood—that relating to schools particularly, as the most reliable authorities state that the Japanese Government takes great interest in schools, and even compels the attendance of the children, and the learning of at least the rudiments of education by all classes. MATSEMOTE, however, requested another interview, when possibly Mr. PORTMAN will be present and interpret the interrogatories and answers with his customary accuracy and promptness.

THE JAPANESE AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Yesterday morning a party of the Japanese suite strolled, unannounced, into Grammar School No. 50 in Twentieth-street, near Third avenue. They had gone there uninvited, but by the merest chance were permitted to see one of the most interesting assemblages in our schools they could have seen had it been arranged expressly for them. Mr. DAVID B. SCOTT, the Principal of No. 40, the largest boys' school in the City, had taken up all his department to enjoy an exhibition of singing and speaking given by some of the boys, and had invited all the girls in No. 50 to be present in their fine assembly-room. There were thus brought together about 1,200 pupils. The exercises exceedingly delighted the Japanese, particularly the piece "BOX and CAX," and, to do the young gentlemen justice, the entire performances were worthy of the greatest praise. The Japanese remained to the close of the exercises, and left with expressions of extreme satisfaction.

Had they desired to see our Public School system under the most favorable appearances, they could have had no better opportunity than was furnished by the combination of these two admirable Grammar Schools, No. 40 and 50, even without special parade or preparation.

A MEDAL FOR THE TYCOON.

Messrs. TIFFANY & Co. have prepared, as a present to the Tycoon, a medallion testimonial of pure gold, weighing five ounces, and measuring three inches in diameter. The inscription indicates the name of the firm and the purpose of the medal, and is inclosed in six flags of the two nations intertwined. On the reverse is the likeness of President BUCHANAN, finely cut in cameo on oval three quarter face—a counterpart of the celebrated one worn by Miss LANE. The obverse, besides the inscription, contains the interwined insignia of America and Japan, and accurate drawings of the *Niagara* and a Japanese war-vessel.

During the day a party of three of the Japanese officers, in company with Mr. WM. LELAND, visited Trinity Church, the Custom-house, Assay-office, several printing-offices, Merchants' Exchange, and a number of other public buildings. One of the officers has become so much attached to Mr. LELAND that he has agreed to exchange costumes, and commenced the trade last night by the presentation of a pair of stockings to his esteemed host.

Another party, of which TOMMY was the life, and Councilman VAN TINE the guide, visited a number of places—among others Barnum's Museum, where they were much interested in the Albino Family, the Angel Fish, the "What is it?" Fat Boy, Skeleton Man, and sundry other of the great Showman's attractions. Their principal delight, however, was in viewing the stuffed animals, and the artist busied himself with sketches of the lion, tiger, leopard and elephant. The fact of the Japanese being present soon became known in the street, and helped BARNUM'S exchequer not a little. A file of policemen was judiciously provided to keep the distinguished visitors from the annoyance of too great a crowd in the immediate vicinity.

All New-York appears to be on the *qui vive* for the great Japanese Ball on Monday night.

As nearly as can be ascertained, there have been printed six thousand tickets for the ball, each admitting a gentleman and ladies. These have been distributed among the officials of the City Government, of departments have, it is said, fifty each. The Committee of Arrangements say they have only ten each for distribution, and the newspapers have but one each. Yet, it is said, the tickets can be bought all over the City, at prices ranging from $50 down to $2 50, according to the character of the constituency having them for sale. The idea of having a free ticket and a free supper together, seems to have created an intense anxiety to be present, and so great was the demand that last night the plan of printing more tickets was freely talked of. Only ten tickets were sent to the Seventh Regiment, and to other regiments in proportion.

From present appearances the ball alone will cost more than the entire appropriation for the entertainment of the Japanese. The vast and expensive decorations, the enormous quantity of light the rest of Niblo's premises, the regiment of musicians, and last, but not least, the supper, with champagne, for at least six thousand persons, gratis—and friends of Aldermen and Councilmen at that—must cost an amount of money, in comparison with which, the cost of boarding the entire Embassy at the Metropolitan for two weeks will dwindle into insignificance.

The scene at the Metropolitan last night, in the vicinity of the rooms of the Committee of the Common Council, was highly amusing. No newly-elected President was ever so hungered for offices as were the members of the Committee for tickets. Every member had hundreds of personal and political friends, of whose existence he was never before aware, and every style of supplication, protestation and promise was freely employed to achieve the desired result. The Ball is quite certain to be a *jam*. The free supper, with champagne, insures that. After it is all over, and the Japanese have taken their departure, the tax-payers will have an opportunity of studying the subject from their point of view.

THE JAPANESE WILL NOT GO TO BOSTON.

Gen. JOHN S. TYLER, Chairman of the Committee appointed to invite the Japanese to visit Boston, makes the following report to Mayor LINCOLN:

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, 3½ P. M., June 19, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: We have sent you two messages today, informing you of the ill-success of our mission. We called at 9 A. M. and were unable to see Capt. DUPONT, because he was closeted with the Ambassadors. We went again at 12½, and had an interview with him.

He informed us that among the subjects discussed in the morning the invitation from Boston was prominent—that the question had been settled adversely, and he feared finally; but he proposed to ask an audience for us. This was obtained about 2½. We were introduced in form, and with an expression of thanks to our city for its repeated invitations, were told that the Embassy had found it impracticable to visit us.

In reply, we expressed the regrets of our government and urged the consideration of the great disappointment the people of New-England, and of Boston especially, would feel; whose hopes had been excited, and whose disposition it was, and is, to pay respect to a great nation through its representatives.

They rejoined that they hoped the citizens and government of Boston would not take offence at the course they felt constrained to adopt, and urged several reasons for their action, such as the illnes of one of their number, and the fact that the *Niagara* was to sail from New-York, indicating that it was within the scope of their instructions not to travel through the country except to disembark; and they intimated an expectation that the *Niagara* might heve been ordered to Boston to receive them.

President PHELPS, of the State Senete, happened to be present, and expressed the gratification that the people of the whole Commonwealth would experience by a visit from the Japanese Embassy.

Capt. DUPONT says that the Japanese are very much fatigued and really want rest, and that they find it necessary to refuse a great portion of the attentions tendered them by the authorities here. To-day they keep their rooms. Very respectfully,

JOHN S. TYLER,
For the Committee.

The Turf.

FASHION RACE COURSE—LAST DAY'S RACES—THREE RACES—PROPHET WINS THE NEW-YORK HOTEL HANDICAP, NICHOLAS I. THE FOUR MILE RACE, AND BOURBON THE THIRD RACE.

The fourth and last race of the Spring meeting, on the Fashion Course, was run yesterday. There were three races. To Mr. HENRY COLTON are we New-Yorkers indebted for this racy carnival; but which we are sorry to say, has not been patronized to an extent which will remunerate him for the great outlay he has incurred. The purses and stakes offered have all been run for, and promptly paid over at the conclusion of each race. About 2,500 persons were at the course, and a larger number of ladies occupied the grand stand yesterday than on the previous days.

The first race was for the New-York Hotel Handicap, $250—one and a half mile dash—given by the proprietors of that Hotel. The following horses ran: Mr. MORRIS' bay colt *Prophet*, by imported *Monarch* out of *Cassandra*, 4 years old, 104 pounds, (GARET THOMAS;) and Mr. RYAN'S bay colt *Trovatore*, by imported *Monarch* ont of *Madonna*, 4 years old, 90 pounds, (JOHN HUNTER.) The betting was 5 to 1 on *Prophet*, who had the track and started with a slight lead at the half-mile post, with *Trovatore* a length behind at the gate, bnt, running round the three-quarter turn, lapped; the score was passed in fine style in about the same position, when *Trovotore* made play for the lead, and took it by half a length at the first turn. On approaching the gate on the back stretch, a sharp brush took place, which enced by *Prophet* putting his head and shoulders in front, and increasing his lead by four lengths at the half-mile post.

A sharp rally by *Trovatore*, in golog past the upper gate and round the turn, reduced the opening by a couple of leagths and raised tha hopes of his backers; but after a very exciting dash for the lead down the home-stretch, *Prophet* passed the gate two lengths in advance, and won the race easy in 2:50½.

RECAPITULATION.

New-York handicap, mile-and-a-half dash.

F. MORRIS' b. c. *Prophet*, 4 years old, 104 pounds, (GARET THOMAS)	1
M. RYAN'S b. c. *Trovatore*, 4 years old, 94 pounds, (JOHN HUNTER)	2

The next race was the great event of the day for the Four-mile Heats Post-stake, $200 entrance, and $1,200 added by the proprietor of the Course. The horses which were run were Mr. JOHN HUNTER'S *Nicholas I.*, chestnut gelding, by *Glencoe*, out of *Nanny Rhodes* by *Waggoner*, 7 years old, 123 lbs., (DAN'L WEBSTER,) and Mr. FRANCIS MORRIS' gray gelding *Throgsneck*, by *Cracker* out of *Sallie Ward*, 5 years old, 111 lbs., (GARET THOMAS.) At the start, *Throgsneck* jumped off first and took a strong lead round the turn, increasing it round the backstretch to eight or nine lengths. At the half mile it was reduced to three lengths, and when passing into the second mile, some variation occurred, before crossing the score, with *Throgsneck* five lengths ahead. In entering the first turn, *Nicholas* made play for the lead, but only succeeded in "just shutting out daylight," until they entered the upper turn, from which point the horses ran lapped to the back gate, on the last mile, where *Nicholas* lost a length, and was unable to regain his position. After a burst down the home run, he was pulled up at the distance stand, *Throgsneck* winning the heat in a canter. Time—½ mile, 1m. 0½sec.; 1 mile, 2m. 3¼sec.; 1½ miles, 3m. 8sec.; 2 miles, 4m. 8¾sec.; 2½ miles, 6m. 5¾sec.; 3 miles, 6m. 4¾sec.; 3½ miles, 7m. 5¾sec.; 4 miles, 8m. 1sec.

The betting had opened at 100 to 60 on *Throgsneck*, and then rose to 100 to 20. Time bets were made on 7m. 50sec., up to 58sec.

SECOND HEAT.—*Throgsneck* again took up the running with *Nicholas* in close attendance, and part of the time lapped on *Throgsneck's* quarters, being occasionally shaken clear, but coming up again like a leach. It was a very pretty sight as they passed into the third and fourth miles, with *Nicholas* lapped on *Throgsneck's* quarter: while WEBSTER was cheered by *Nicholas'* friends to increased exertion. The last half mile was entered amidst much excitement. *Nicholas* having made a brnsh for the lead, lapped *Throgsneck* at the first gate, and shook him clear at the second gate by four lengths; went round the upper turn with an increasing lead, while *Throgsneck* was fairly beaten off. *Nicholas* came over the score five lengths ahead, WEBSTER leaning forward in his stirrups, and patting *Nicholas's* forehead, whilst *Throgsneck* was pulled up at the distance, and came in equally easy.

Time—½ mile, 58½ sec.; 1 mile, 1 min. 59½ sec.; 1½ miles, 2 min. 59 sec.; 2 miles, 3 min. 57 sec.; 2½ miles, 4 min. 55 sec.; 3 miles, 5 min. 52½ sec.; 3½ miles, 6 min. 15¼ sec.; 4 miles, 7 min. 54½ sec. 100 to 20 on *Nicholas*.

THIRD HEAT.—*Nicholas* showed signs of lameness in his off fore-foot, which Dr. DIXON discovered arose from his plate having been twisted. It was taken off, and he was brought to the score without it. Both got off even, but *Throg's Neck* took the lead and track at the turn, and kept it to the half-mile post in the third mile, where *Nicholas*, who had run throughout close on the leader's quarter, made a burst and succeeded in taking a lead of two lengths as they entered the turn. From this point it became evident that the famed *Nicholas* had the race in hand, and he continued to increase his lead, after passing into the fourth mile, double his length ahead, and came over the score in a canter.

Time—½ mile, 59½ seconds; 1 mile, 2.04½; 1½ mile, 3.02½; 2 miles, 4.02½; 2½ miles, 4.59½; 3 miles, 5.59; 3½ miles, 7.02½; 4 miles, 8.7½.

RECAPITULATION.

FOUR MILE POST STAKE.

JOHN HUNTER'S *Nicholas I.*	2	1	1
F. MORRIS' *Throgneck*	1	2	2

Time—8.5; 7.54½; 8.7¾.

The third race was for a purse of $300, for horses beaten during the meeting 2—mile heats. For this Mr. THOS. DOSWELL'S *Irona*, 5 years old, 100 pounds, and Mr. THOS. PURDY'S *Bourbon*, 3 years old, 90 pounds, were entered. One hundred to thirty was bet on *Bourbon*. The first heat was very close until the horses swung into the home run on the second mile, when *Bourbon* was beaten off, and *Irona* came over the score, under a hard pull, in 3:50½, the run locked part of the time, and at no time did *Irona* have a lead of more than a couple of lengths.

SECOND HEAT.—The betting now turned round at 100 to 10 on *Irona*, *Bourbon's* friends hoping to save themselves by hedging their bets. This heat was the prettiest one of the day. *Irona* leading *Bourbon* tapped on her quarter. At the half *Bourbon* just headed the mare and ran very closely to the score, passing it just in front. *Irona* lapped and ran locked over the back stretch and round the last turn, amidst great cheering, coming over the score in 3:49¾, a length behind *Bourbon*, who was cheered tumultuously.

The third heat was run in the closest manner, and was another beautiful contest,—a fitting finish to the exciting sports of the Meeting. *Bourbon* led and never took the second place, although *Irona* ran side and side with him, and never allowed an open length to intervene. *Bourbon* came over the score, with daylight between them, in 3:51¾, the winner of the heat and race.

Thus ended the Spring Meeting on the Fashion Course, for which Mr. COLTON deserves commendation.

LOSS OF THE U. S. STEAMER WALKER.

TWENTY PERSONS MISSING.

Particulars of the Disaster---Arrival of the Survivors at this port---List of the Saved and of the Lost.

A telegraphic dispatch, received late on Thursday, from Cape Island, New Jersey, announced the loss of the United States Coast Survey Steamar *Walker* by collision with an unknown schooner off Absecom, early on Monday morning of that day, and stated that twenty of her crew were supposed to be lost, while the survivors, some forty in number, had been saved in the boats. By the arrival, yesterday, of the steamer *Kennebec*, Capt. JOHNSON, from Cape May, with forty of the crew of the unfortunate steamer, we have been enabled to gather full particulars of the disaster, and a complete list of the saved and lost. The *Walker*, Lieut. J. J. GUTHRIE commanding, which has been absent for several months, engaged in the work of the coast survey, at the South, was returning to New-York for repairs. She left Norfolk on Tuesday, the 19th inst., and, at the time of the collision, had passed Cape May, and was within about ten hours sail of New-York. The wind had been blowing fresh from Northeast, and there was a heavy head-sea, which considerably retarded the progress of the steamer. She was, however, making about seven knots an hour under steam. At about 2½ o'clock A. M., the man on the look-out saw a schooner approaching under full sail, and steering head on. He notified the man at the wheel, and gave the usual order to port the helm. The order was obeyed, the helm being put hard a-port; but at the same time the schooner was observed to put her helm a-starboard thus rendering a collision inevitable. As both vessels were under full headway, there was no time for either to alter his course, and the shock was instantaneous and terrible. The schooner struck the steamar on the port-bow, near the forward chains, her head-rail taking under the steamer's plank-shear, staving in the iron plates, and opening her down to the water-line. The vessels then swung clear of each other, and the schooner was observed to round to and remain with her sails shaking for four or five minutes. She then filled away and kept on her course. An effort was made to hail her from the steamer, but it failed. The shock of the collision immediately brought all that were below on deck, and word was passed that the steamer was sinking. Captain GUTHRIE ordered the vessel headed in shore, and sent men below to stop the leak if possible. Hammocks and mattresses were stuffed into the opening, but the hole was so large and the force of the water so great that it was found impossible to stop it. In fifteen minutes the water had risen to the furnaces and extinguished the fires, causing the engines to stop. Orders were now given to clear away the two boats, (one having been destroyed by the collision,) and to drop them astern, that they might be ready for use. There was no time to be lost, however, as she was fast sinking. Tha mainmast was ordered to be cut away, and the booms and spare spars cut loose to afford the crew the means of sustaining themselves in the water. The boats were now hauled up, and one of the crew who was sick, and the only lady passenger on board, first put into one of them. Implicitly obeying the commands of Capt. GUTHRIE and his officers the boats were then filled with as many as they could safely sustain, and, at the word of command, pulled away from the sinking ship. The next moment she went down, carrying with her all who were on her decks. The crew were now seen clutching at the floating spars and loose materials of the wreck, or clambering up the rigging to save themselves by clinging to the topmast head. The boats were very deeply loaded, there was a heavy sea running, and their crowded condition left little or no room to pull at the oars. They were some ten miles from the land, and, even if they were able to reach it, the heavy surf which broke upon the beach would render it impossible to land without swamping the boats, and probably losing many lives. In this extremity a vessel was seen bearing down for them. She was hailed, and immediately answered by rounding to and giving them a line. All the crew were put on board, excepting man enough to man each boat, both of which then returned to search for those who were still clinging to the wreck or floating spars. All who could be found were picked up. At this time another schooner was seen, apparently engaged in the same work, but she soon kept away, and how many she may have picked up, if any at all, is not known. It is hoped that, of the twenty persons missing, some at least are on board of this unknown vessel, which has probably carried them to some Southern port.

The schooner which picked up the boats, and rendered such timely and important service, proved to be the *R. G. Johnson*, Capt. HUDSON. He remained in the vicinity of the sunken steamer, searching for the missing men until 2 o'clock P. M., Thursday, when, the weather being thick and it blowing fresh, the vessel was headed for Cepe May. Here they were all landed, and the same afternoon the steamer *Kennebec*, Capt. JOHNSON, who kindly received them on board, brought them to this City. They have lost everything they possessed.

LIST OF THE SAVED.

The following is a list of those who reported themselves on board of the receiving ship *North Carolina* yesterday:

Mr. Guthrie, son of Lieut. Gnthrie, in charge of the crew. John McMullen, Captain mein-top. John Burton, master-at-arms. Charles Clifford, John Brown, J. R. Hall, Essex D. Corcoran, (sick and unable to report himself,) Quartermasters. Robert Bell, Joseph Meary, George Penn, Joseph Peterson, John Desmond, John Rowe, Joseph Clerk, John Brien, Andrew Young, William Logan, William J. Jones, John Smith, James A. Golden, seamen. James Clark, James Delorse, Atonzo Hosd, John A. Minor, John W. Walsh, Burnett Canah, ordinary seamen. John C. Johnson, boatman's mate. James Young, gunner's mate. Edward Lynch, arms mete. Joseph Wilson, sailmaker. John Taylor, firemen. Michael Lyons, Daniel Evans, Frederick Dougherty, Henry Hunter, Michael Boyle, coal passers. Peter Decker, (boy.) John Harrison, C. T. Thomas Rixley, Lds. William H. Mapos, 1st C. F. Henry Dick, S. S.

There were three others known to have arrived in the steamer, making forty-four in all who are saved.

LIST OF THE MISSING.

The following list of the missing crew has been supplied by Mr. CHARLES GIFFORD, Quartermaster on board of the *Walker*, to whom we are also indebted for the particulars of the collision:

Marcus (or Marquis) Bnoneventa, ward-room steward.
Michael M. Lee, ship's cook, (colored.)
James Patterson, ward-room cook, (colored.)
Henry Reed, second mate.
Timothy O'Connor, sacond gunner.
John Driscol, seaman.
Michael Olman, seaman.
George W. Johnson, son of Mr. Johnson, the actor.
Charles Miller, ordinary seaman.
Robert Wilson, seaman.
John M. Brown, captain of after guard.
Jeremiah Coffee, cooper.
Cornelius Crow, landsman.
John Farren, fireman.
James Farren, fireman.
Samuel Sizer, fireman.
George Price, fireman.
Joseph Bache, fireman.
Daniel Smith, fireman.
Peter Conway, fireman.
Total 20.

RECAPITULATION.

Names of those saved	44
Names of those missing	20
Total of the crew	64

The foregoing list corresponds with the names of the lost as telegraphed from May's Landing, N. J., and signed by N. G. PEARSE, but afterwards the following names are added:

S. J. HUDSON,
JOHN ENGLISH.
E. SMITH,
WM. TAYLOR.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The second annual commencement of the Ferris Female Institute took place yesterday. At 2½ o'clock P. M. the pupils, 173 in number, walked in procession from the Institute to the Lecture-room of the Madison-avenue Church, at the corner of Twenty-ninth-street, where the exercises were held. They were all attired in white, and when they had taken the positions assigned them a charming *coup d'œil* of grace and beauty was presented to the willing gaze. The proceedings at the Church mainly consisted of the reading of reports on the various branches of the knowledge which the Institution affords, but these were pleasantly diversified with singing by the pupils and the distribution of awards. The course of study appears to be very comprehensive, inclining, however, more to the useful than the ornamental. Mr. C. H. GARDNER is the Principal of the establishment, and he is aided by an efficient corps of twelve professors and teachers. The names of the graduating class are Misses Sears, Vanderpoole, Baldwin, Brand, Miles, Williams, Davett and Briggs. In the evening the young ladies entertained a company in the spacious parlors of the residence of the Principal.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Central Park Investigation.

MR. HOGG AND MR. BLATCHFORD ON THE STAND—MR. HOGG REITERATES HIS CHARGES, AND SAYS HE CAN PROVE THEM—HE STATES HOW HE CAME TO RESIGN, AND CHARGES MR. BLATCHFORD WITH AN ATTEMPT AT BRIBERY—MR. BLATCHFORD DENIES THE CHARGE.

The Legislative Committee of Investigation into the management of the Central Park, met at the Astor House yesterday morning Mr. J. MCLEOD MURPHY in the Chair, and enterad upon the investigation of the charges of Mr. JAMES HOGG, formerly one of the Central Park Commissioners. ROBERTS, WARBURTON and BLUNDELL were sworn as official reporters of the Committee. Mr. HOGG was called to the stand, and interrogated at length upon the written charges made by him against the Park Commissioners, each of which, with the specifications attached, was read over to him, and he was called upon to substantiate them. This, for the most part, he was unable to do of his own personal knowledge, but he reiterated the truth of each charge, and avowed his ability to substantiate them all at the proper time. He was not aware that he was to be called to the stand yesterday or he would have had his witnesses with him. The charges relate principally to the manner in which the work on the Park has been done, to the competency of the Commissioners and of the men in their employ, including the Chief Engineer and his subordinates, to the departure from the original plan adopted by the Commissioners, and the increased and unnecessary cost entailed thereby, and finally to the whole management of the Park under its present administration. Some of the specifications are extremely frivolous, as for instance he mentions that at a certain place in the Park is a pile of flag-stones which cost a great deal of money, and were originally intended for Summer-houses, but which are now "lying entirely useless"—a charge which was readily disposed of by Mr. GREEN, one of the Commissioners, who said that the stones were not only "originally" intended for Summer-houses, but were still so intended, and in due time would be used for that purpose. Mr. HOGG complained that the Commissioners had already expended a million and a quarter of dollars, and that the Park was not yet one quarter finished; that by departing from the original plan they had deceived the public as well as those who were invited to compete for plans, and who were required to confine their plans within certain cost limits; that certain employes of the Commissioners had been allowed to occupy themselves in other employments while drawing pay from the Park Fund; that the book-keeper of the Commissioners kept a porter-house at the corner of Seventy-eighth-street and Third-avenne, which was the resort of bad characters; that the accounts of the Engineers were not kept so as to enable them to tell tha cost of any particular work; and, finally, that the Park would ultimately cost four times the amount originally contemplated. In addition to these general charges, Mr. HOGG accused some Commissioners of collusion between themselves, as against others of their colleagues, by which great injustice was done, but declined giving any names, or bringing forward any proof until the next session, when he said he would have the documents with him to substantiate the charge. He also stated in the course of his examinetion, that Mr. BLATCHFORD, the President of the Central Park Commissioners, attempted to bribe him not to go to Albany last Winter to oppose the Central Park bill before the Legislature, offering him $500 in money, and promising to discount his note "for any reasonable amount." In answer to a question as to what reply he made to this offer, he said he told Mr. BLATCHFORD that "he couldn't be honght for any such price."

On the cross-examination, which was conducted by Messrs. GREENE and GRAY of the Central Park Commission, he said in answer to a question about the "collusion" spoken of in one of the charges, that he never knew nor heard of any collusion by which any of the Commissioners were to make any money, and he wished it distinctly understood that he never had charged, and did not believe that any one of the Commissioners had ever made a dollar by virtue of his office, which he was not legally entitled to.

He said that he was one of the original Commissioners and held office from the 1st of May, 1857, to the 5th of May, 1859. In answer to a question why he resigned, he made a statement of which the following is the substance:

In Winter, 1859, the Central Park Commissioners had certain bills before the Legislature, among which was the bill for the enlargement of the Park, which passed the House but met with opposition in the Senate. That he, with other Commissioners, went to Albany, and that while there, at a private party held in the Delavan House, it was arranged, after consultation with THURLOW WEED and other prominent politicians, that in order to overcome the opposition in the Senate, Mr. HOGG should resign his office as one of the Commissioners and that Mr. BLATCHFORD should take his place. To compensate Mr. HOGG for the sacrifice it was agreed that he should be immediately appointed by the new Commission, Superintendent of Labor on the Park. In accordance with this agreement Mr. HOGG sent in his resignation, "and from that time to this," said the witness, "the Commissioners have uniformly voted against fulfilling the bargain." [Great laughter.] Mr. GREEN called for the reading of Mr. HOGG's letter to the Commissioners announcing his resignation, in which he expresses the utmost satisfaction at the manner in which the Park has been managed, his high esteem for his colleagues, and gives as the only reasou for his resignation that the building of the Park has now so far progressed, and everything is going on in such ewimming order, that he is led to entertain the hope that his brethren can now release him from his arduous labors. The letter having been read, Mr. HOGG was asked whether those were his sentiments at the time it was written, to which he replied that they were no more his sentiments than those of the other Commissioners; that the letter was drawn up for the eye of the public, and was intended to hide the real motive for his resignation. In answer to the inquiry whether he had ever threatened to expose the whole scheme unless the Commissioners fulfilled the bargain and appointed him Superintendent of Labor, he admitted that he had, but said he never did so until he was called upon by the Nineteenth Ward Republican Association, who took him to task about his resignation, and forced him to explain. At the close of the cross-examination, Mr. GREEN stated that Mr. BLATCHFORD was present and wished an opportunity to contradict the statement of Mr. HOGG relative to his attempt to bribe him.

Mr. BLATCHFORD was accordingly sworn, and the testimony of Mr. HOGG having been read to him, he made the following explanation and denial:

He said that Mr. HOGG called at his office last Winter, while the Central Park bill was pending before the Legislature, and stated to him and one or two other gentlemen present, that there was no hopes of the bill passing the Legislature; that he was opposed to it; and that he held the Senate under his thumb, and much more to the same effect. After he had gone on in this way for some time, witness told him that if he had so much influence at Albany, the best the Commissioners could do would be to get him to work in their behalf, and asked him whether $250 would not enable him to use his influence in their favor. This was said in a laughing way and was regarded by every one present, except Mr. HOGG, as nothing but *badinage*. They were all laughing together at the presumption of Mr. HOGG in claiming to have the Senate under his thumb, and this remark was made as a part of the general joke. No sum of $500 was mentioned, nor was anything said about discounting Mr. HOGG's note for any reasonable amount; in fact, the Commissioners would not have paid Mr. HOGG one cent for his influence at Albany, for they well knew he had none. Subsequently, during the same day, he had a talk with Mr. HOGG in the presence of Mr. GREEN, when Mr. HOGG reiterated the statement that he had the Senate under his thumb, and in order to draw him out, witness asked him on what terms he would withdraw his opposition to the Park bill and use his influence to secure its passage. Mr. HOGG replied that he would do it on these conditions, as follows: First, he was to have the appointment of Superintendent of Labor in the Park, or some other berth worth at least $2,500 per annum; second, Mr. DANIELS was to have a berth of similar value; and third, Mr. CONKLIN should be allowed to become one of the Commissioners. He was asked whether he was authorized by Mr. CONKLIN to make that one of the conditions, and replied that he was.

Subsequently witness met Mr. CONKLIN in Albany, and Mr. HOGG being there at the same time, he brought them together, when Mr. CONKLIN indignantly denied ever authorizing Mr. HOGG to use his name in connection with any such agreement, whereupon Mr. HOGG, finding himself cornered, denied ever having made any such proposition.

At the close of Mr. BLATCHFORD'S explanation, Mr. HOGG cross-examined him with a good deal of feeling, but did not elicit anything at variance with the above. In reference to the charge of bribery, Mr. BLATCHFORD told him that he was the laughing-stock of the whole party where the interview occurred; that not one of them would have given a copper for his influence, bnt, on the contrary, would have considered it a damage to their cause.

The investigation here adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

Police Reports.

TRAGEDY OFF THE STAGE—AN ACTOR ASSAULTS HIS WIFE WITH VITRIOL.

Yesterday morning a shocking affair transpired at the corner of Centre and Leonard streets, the principals in which were William Easton Gaw, an actor, who has played at several of the City theatres, and his wife, Maria E. Gaw, who is also known as an actress. In March last they were married, but it is said that their union from the first was productive of anything but bliss, as Gaw suspected his wife of infidelity, and commenced a series of annoyances which eventually resulted in a separation. Previous to the rupture, however, and soon after the marriage, they played a short engagement together at Providence, R. I., whence they returned to this City in search of employment. In this they were unsuccessful, and at last it became necessary for Mrs. Gaw to join a traveling company, in order to obtain a living. Soon after her departure, her husband met with an accident while crossing one of the ferries, which confined him to the Hospital for several weeks; but a day or two since, he was enabled to leave the institution and call upon his wife at her residence, No. 115 Leonard-street, she having just returned from her provincial tour. The interview was an angry one, and Gaw left, after having threatened his wife's life. Subsequently, at her request, Justice KELLY issued a warrant for his arrest, with the view of binding him to keep the peace. It, however, was not served, and tha parties did not meet again until 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the neighborhood of the Tombs. An altercation followed, during the progress of which Gaw drew a viol of vitriol from his pocket and threw the vitriol into the woman's face. Some persons who witnessed the occurrence immediately secured the scoundrel, and picked up the woman from the walk, where she had fallen perfectly blinded. Both were taken into the Police Court, before Judge KELLY, who, when Mrs. Gaw had recovered sufficiently to prefer a charge of felonious assault, committed (Gaw to prison. Before his incarceration a dirk knife, which he had concealed about his person, was taken from him. The injured woman was taken to the New-York Hospital. She is 18 years of age, a native of Tennessee, and before meeting this misfortune, which will disfigure her seriously, was very pretty. The accusation of infidelity which her husband charges against her, she declares to be utterly unfounded, and makes a counter accusation against him for bigamy, declaring that he has a wife living in Pittsburgh, Penn.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUSPICIOUS CASE.

Information was left at the Coroner's office yesterday that PATRK BURNS, a longshoreman residing at the corner of Roosevelt and Water-sts., had died in the morning under rather singular circumstances. His friends state he was taken ill on Sunday evening last immediately after partaking a glass of liquor at the drinking saloon of a person with whom he formerly had been on intimate terms, but that an estrangement had occurred, and he had not visited the place afterwards until the evening of his attack. When he reached home he was taken with severa pains in the stomach, accompanied with vomiting, and other bad symptoms, which continued until his death resulted yesterday. Subsequently the body became unnaturally swollen and otherwise presented a peculiar appearance. A post-mortem examination will be made of it to-day, and meantime the suspected party will be kept under police surveillance.

Fires.

IN A DWELLING HOUSE.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, an incendiary fire happened in the three-story unoccupied brick dwelling-house, No. 71 East Fortieth-street, owned by JAMES PUAY. It was damaged to the extent of $2,000 before the flames could be subdued, but the loss is covered by an insurance for $3,000 in the Peter Cooper Company. The incendiary is not suspected.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—The Commissioners of Health are holding secret meetings triweekly. Their seclusion is a matter occasioning much inconvenience to a large class of merchants, as they are unable to escertain what extra quarantine regulations the Commissioners impose upon vessels from Southern or tropical ports, unless by questioning the clerk to the Board, who is not always to be found, or calling on the Health Officer, Dr. GUNN, at Quarantine. So far as can be learned, the only reason for these private sessions of the Board, is to avoid a panic in case any yellow fever cases, or like dangerous diseases on vessels arriving at this port, should be reported to them. Such a contingency, however, could be guarded against this year in the same manner that it has been in former years, and yet the Press be obliged to a reasonable degree. The custom alluded to was, to admit the reporters to the meetings of the Board, or at the close, with the understanding that no information upon which the Commissioners wished to put the ban of secrecy should be used. Why do the Commissioners fear the public? Why do they dread disclosures from the newspapers?

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES AND THE CHILDREN OF ST. BRIDGET'S.—The residence of Archbishop HUGHES, in Thirty-sixth-street, was the scene of an interesting ceremony yesterday

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1860.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

General Intelligence from Europe and the Continent.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Defence of London—Public Feeling about Garibaldi—Mazzini—New Steamers—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.
London, Saturday, June 9, 1860.

The famous article in tha *Cornhill Magazine* of this month, which gives details of a plan for the fortification of London, is from the pen of Sir JOHN BURGOYNE. It will be a tall feather in the cap of Mr. SMITH and Mr. THACKERAY should the suggestion be carried out, or even seriously discussed in Parliament. In my opinion it is an excellent suggestion, and as it is in reality a plan which has been officially suggested to Government by so distinguished an authority, it is likely enough to be heard of long enough after the mere ephemeral *éclat* of a magazine world have died away into oblivion. "Jacob Omnium," otherwise Mr. HIGGINS, is, as you are aware, Mr. THACKERAY's particular chum and associate. It was he in connection with whom the latter wrote the famous ballad about the Palace Court, which had to the abutting up of that iniquitous den of petty injustice. Mr. HIGGINS had a horse-case there, and Mr. THACKERAY celebrated the action and the fees and expenses thereof in *Punch*. Mr. HIGGINS has written much about military matters, and above all he is an ardent advocate of the uses of Light Cavalry. As he himself is about 6 feet 4 inches in height, weighing 17 stone or thereabouts, he has a lively sense of the difficulties experienced by over-weighted chargers. Being, therefore, a military authority, he keeps Mr. THACKERAY *au fait* in such matters, and has doubtless negotiated this portion of the contributions to the *Magazine*. Be this as it may, no article that has appeared in any serial for years past has created a greater sensation than this. I am told that there is a great discussion in the Cabinet about it, one portion being deeply impressed with the paramount necessity of attending to our defences, and *inter alia* of fortifying London, and the other taking the old peace-view of reliance upon the good-will of NAPOLEON III, and the millennium which is coming.

The anti-Burgoynites are headed by Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. MILNER GIBSON. I hear that the former has intimated his intention to resign, and then we may expect a change in the Administration before many days are over. It is quite true that we have only 30,000 infantry in Great Britain and Ireland, without reckoning the depots. But our chief want is trained sailors, and indeed any sort of sailors in the Queen's navy, and we shall never have them until the service is made somewhat less thankless than it is. Bounty alone will not do, although that has never been fairly tested, since it is not paid down, but doled out in tedious installments. We must have flogging abolished, provision made for survivors and the widows and orphans of the slain, and the pay considerably increased, before tha navy can become popular in England.

I fear that diplomacy is already busy in arresting the good work in Sicily. I do not like this prolonged armistice. Trua the Garibaldians are gathering strength and arms daily. But the march of insurrection should be onward, and now we hear rumours of mediation to "restrain Piedmont from favoring any revolutionary movement on the mainland of the kingdom of Naples." What would this be but to rob the hero of his prize, victory, of its fruits, and mankind of their gain by the promised downfall of the sanguinary despotism which has too long polluted the earth? To tha prayers of Bombalino concerning Sicily, NAPOLEON happily seems deaf. In vain does the young monster promise Constitutions by the score. Never, I should think and hope, could any of his kith or kin reign over Sicily after this second bombardment of Palermo, on whose wretched inhabitants the red-hot flail of tho infernal scourge has fallen nineteen hours consecutively, merely in execution of the blind orders of revenge. The English Admiral does not appear to have been very eager in tha cause of humanity. Would that Commander INGRAHAM had been there, with an American force! I think he would have put in a mild protest against tha unholy work. Admiral MUNDY is said, however, to have made "*strong* representations" to the Neapolitan Commodore about tha bombardment, which were not listened to. Then, I say, he ought to have made *stronger*. The men-of-war which were in the way of the fire ought *not* to have got out of it. The very hospitals were shelled, and people of all ages and sexes were killed. Both Palermo and Messina abound in beggars and cripples, the lame, tha halt, the maimed and the blind. These were among the victims of this hellish bombardment. Would that tha Great Powers—if they be great—would withdraw all their diplomatic representatives, and place FRANCIS II. forever out of the pale of mediation and the recognition of kings. In the midst of all this, it is miserable to hear that Lord JOHN RUSSELL, whose big words have of late been so laudad in Italy, "has promised to recommend to Piedmont not to foment any disturbances in tha Neapolitan possessions in the Peninsula." What is it to him? Must a British Minister be always doing the wrong thing?

The *Times* has just published, to-day and yesterday, a splendid account of the campaign, which leaves the reader amazed at the gallantry and generalship of GARIBALDI and his little band of devoted followers; filled with regret at the pusillanimity and demoralization of tha Palermoitans; horror at the atrocities of the Neapolitans, and disgust at the "pitiabla figure the representatives of the *civilized* nation" played in the whole affair. I quote the correspondent's words. As far as I can make it out, their presence there and their semi-mediation benefit the Neapolitan much more than the revolutionary cause. GARIBALDI seems to have been too magnanimous, and to have suffered from the treachery of the enemy, while negotiations for an armistice were pending. Admiral MUNDY negotiated this armistice with the Commodore of the Neapolitan fleet; but not only did the Citadel continue its bombardment, but a Neapolitan column penetrated into the town, under tha pretence that they did not know of the armistice. GARIBALDI exposes his life recklessly. A man was shot in the street just before him, and GARIBALDI caught him just as he was falling dead. Then Col. TURR, with his disabled arm, seized the General and dragged him under cover, receiving himself as he did so a ricochet ball against his leg. The Garibaldians have a few of ORSINI's shells with them, which do fearful execution in close encounters. But the real body of troops which does all the work is tha little band which landed from those two steamers, numbering about as many men as the fighting column of the Immortal HAVELOCK in India. "An epic poem could be written" says the *Times* Correspondent, about "what the 1,062 Italians and five Hungarians did in Sicily during these last twenty days; how they fought; how they marched; how they bore fatigue. If every Sicilian was ready to do tha thousandth part of what they did, there would be no more fighting required."

In the meantime, I am sorry to hear that neither party can hold out much longer. I have great faith in the star of GARIBALDI; but treachery and delay and intervention may prove too much even for him. A second expedition is about to start from Genoa under MEDICI, COSENZ, MALENCHINI, AMARI and other patriots. It will, it is said, consist of 5,000 or 6,000 men, with plenty of ammunition and four steamers. My only fear is lest this force, enough under GARIBALDI to conquer the whole Kingdom of Naples, should put off its departure until too late. Decidedly the expedition has some very careful friends. It may wait for a complete camp equipage, and until NAPOLEON shall command it to stop.

I saw MAZZINI last on the eva of ORSINI's execution. He had nothing to do with that plot, although his enemies said so. I knew ORSINI well, and ha was not on too friendly terms with MAZZINI, whose counsels he regarded with impatience. I know that the two had no common action or understanding latterly. Do not suppose that I was cognizent in any way of ORSINI's designs of assassination. I knew ORSINI long before his imprisonment in Mantua. When I saw MAZZINI last he was gray with premature age, and looked like the incarnation of an ascatic martyr. For years past he has run the gauntlet of the bloodhounds of tyranny. But because he has escaped, he hos been reproached with cowardice—he whose life no insurance office would guarantee for a day, and who remained in Rome calm and unmoved, though agonizing in spirit, after the French troops had entered it, and GARIBALDI was sullenly retreating with his face to the foe through the mountains of the Abruzzi. It is known that GARIBALDI and CAVOUR are not friends, but that the chieftain is staunch to VICTOR EMANUEL, if that monarch will assume the sovereignty of Italy and declare himself independent of NAPOLEON. MAZZINI has given in his allegiance upon those terms. SIRTORI, NINO BIXIO and BERTANI are Mazzinians. After all, a man like GARIBALDI must know what it is he is fighting for.

I saw a letter from Mr. BRIGHT yesterday declining to subscribe to GARIBALDI, and saying briefly that he preferred not to state his reasons in a letter, which is often an inconvenient mode.

A terrific revelation of Neapolitan atrocities in Sicily, in 1848, has been published by a Rev. Mr. BRIDGES, an eye-witness. He penetrated among the foremost of the mob into a foetid underground den, where heaps of oodies of tha tortured dead lay piled and chained in every shape of horror. Two human bodies, in writhing attitudes, were hanging crucified on the wall of one chamber. This charnal grotto was under a police office, or *palace*, in Palermo, and the entrance was concealed by a huge book-case. Blood-stained stones, rusty spikes, rotting bodies, bundles of rotting rags, limbs, filth, skeletons on atone shelves which had served as their beds when living, naked bodies, black and puffy, filled with maggots—these are some of the features of this description, only to be equaled by WINGROVE COOKE's account of the prison and execution-place in Canton into which he penetrated. I have just been reading the account given by my friend Major LEVESON of tha den or lair of a "man-eater" (tiger) at Mulkapoor, in the Deccan. This animal had carried off upwards of one hundred human beings, and the Major made out the remains of twenty-three victims, of both sexes, in one spot. He called it a fearfully sickening sight, but it is not to be compared to the work of those human tigers who crucified their prey under the Police Palace at Palermo. The Major has taken his departure to join GARIBALDI. His eye is as true and his hand as steady as when, alone and unaided, he sought out the "man-eater," and killed the brute, mangy with his rich living, in the centre of his own jungle fastness. Who knows but that his unerring aim will revenge other human victims yet, but this time upon human destroyers?

What a wonderful career has been that of LEVESON! It shows what a soldier may do, and yet not be known to fame so well as the veriest aristocratic pretender, who has approached within sound of cannon shot fired in anger. The Major is chiefly known for his sporting works. He can wield the pen as well as the sword and the rifle. His last book, which I have before me, a parting gift from himself, is called the *Hunting-grounds of the Old World*, and is published by SAUNDERS & OTLEY. If I did not know the man, I should certainly believe it to be a tissue of exaggerations But he is no boaster. He has been in action in India, on the Danube, in the Crimea and in Anatolia, and numbers among his engagements tha Sutlej, Silistria, the Alma, Inkerman, the charge of Balaklava, the Lugour, and every desperate service into which he could volunteer. He has eleven clasps and a silver plate in his skull, and yet "Routine" does not reward him here, but denies him the bare honor of wearing the order bestowed on him by the Sultan. And now the little hero has gone to offer his sword to GARIBALDI, without fee or favor, and a valuable assistant he will be in every quarter of the field or of arms. As a shot he is unrivaled—as a reconnoiterer inv[illegible]ublo. England has many men like this; but with the exception of old Sir COLIN (Lord CLYDE,) Sir HARVEY INGLIS, and the veteran DE LACEY EVANS, who now expends his breath vainly against such appointments as that of Secretary GREY, whom have we in high rank fit or likely to command our armies? There is the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, Sir RICHARD ENGLAND, and H. R. H. Field Marshal, the Prince Consort.

BOB BROUGH, prince of good fellows and failing hearts, purveyor of amusement to thousands, lies on a sick bed, and cannot hold his pen to indite the sympathetic story and the kindly verse. Such a man is no mendicant, when he applies to the public coffers for assistance in his hour of need. The public owes him support and comfort. He is about to apply to the Literary Fund. I fear that institution is but a ruggard. It provides too many feeds for the rich hangers-on of Literature. BROUGH is well known in America, and I should think there are many on the other side of the Atlantic who would be glad to smooth his bed of pain, and to assist him to a milder climate, and the ease which, although unpurchaseble by a full purse, cannot be known by the bulder of an empty one. Remember, it is sickness, not extravagance, which impoverishes ROBERT BROUGH.

Messrs. PALMER BROTHERS, of Newcastle, the builders of two of the new ships for the Galway line, the *Connaught* and *Leinster*, are building, it is said, three new large screw steamers for Messrs. GLASS & ELLIOTT, to take out 6,000 tons of electric cable to India, to carry out the contract made by those gentlemen. A curious inquiry is now pending before a Committee of tha House of Commons, the result of which will shortly be made public, touching an alleged illegal agreement made by Mr. LEVER, M. P., in order to obtain the contract for the Galway line. The story goes that Mr. LEVER offered one O'MALLY IRWIN a sum of £4,000 to procure influence to obtain the contract. IRWIN alleges that he did so, and that Mr. LEVER then refused to pay him. I cannot conceive such a thing to be possible. How could any one in his senses believe this IRWIN to have had a shred of influence? Some time since the Police forbade IRWIN to frequent the lobby of tha House of Commons, which the public are allowed to do under certain restrictions, and except at the period of divisions, to congregate, gossip and look on. The matter will probably be found to rest on Mr. IRWIN's allegations. If utterly false, Mr. LEVER has acted with moral courage in utterly repudiating and ignoring the "influential" gentleman's attempt to levy a contribution, and society will be thankful to him for doing a portion of its dirty work. If there be any truth in the charge, it will be awkward for Mr. LEVER, whilst astonishment must be excited tha his credulity should have exceeded his unscrupulousness. But I am most unwilling to believe that there is any truth in the charge. Certain it is, however, that the Committee was sitting yesterday to inquire into the allegation.

The Great Eastern—What has been Done to her—Her Appearance—The Dramatic College.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.
LONDON, JUNE, 1860.

The *Great Eastern* is announced for the 23d or thereabouts. The ship really looks like sea-going now. A line of white paint round her takes off from her coffin-like appearance, and is a great improvement. Her tunnels, too, look less funereal than they did, being painted a sort of Quaker-like color, and altogether the vessel has a comfortable and cheerful aspect, which she could not before boast. There will be no helystoning of her decks; but repeated coats of varnish will enable this nuisance, alike disagreeable to passengers and sailors, to be entirely dispensed with. Improvements in machinery, speaking tubes between forecastle, paddle-bridge and quarter-deck, and a steam whistle have been added. The sound of that steam-whistle in a fog will be something terrific. Conceive the fog breaking and allowing the huge ship to be seen by some appalled mariners, unconscious of the advent of the "monster," from the decks of some small vessel. There is also an excellent apparatus fitted for lowering boats down the lofty sides of the ship. The saloons have even improved upon their pristine appearance before the smash. The theory of colors of Mr. OWEN JONES has been brought into play very successfully.

The vessel's bottom has been partially cleaned by an ingenious brushing process, but she wants more than this to test her speed fairly. One fitting contractor is said to have broken his engagement with the Board. The Board now contains all the requisite practical elements, and I note a favorable change in everything connected with the ship. I am sorry that the rates of insurance at Lloyd's are so high—being considerably over the usual charges. The shareholders have

A delightful treat was recently afforded to those interested in the stage world. At Maybury, near Woking, the Prince Consort laid the foundation-stone of a Royal Dramatic College. On the occasion, there was a Fancy Fair, at which the following fair vestaries of the dramatic art presided: Mrs. Billington, Miss Bufton, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Miss Herbert, Miss Katherine Hickson, Miss Kate Kelly, Miss Marston, Mrs. Frank Mathews, Mrs. Alfred Mellow (*née* Woolgaw,) Mrs. Leigh Murray, Miss Murray, Miss Neville, Miss Oliver, Miss C. Saunders, Miss Amy Sedgwick, Miss H. Simms, Mrs. Sterling, Miss Swanborough, Miss E Tnorne, Miss Marie Wilton, Miss Wyndham, and Mrs. C. Young. Was not this a treat to a stage-struck youth or elderly swain? Imagina the delight of approaching and being able to converse, through the medium of purchase, with all or any of these divinities of the theatrical theocracy. Then, there was a "Old English sports and pastimes," and when I say that Mr. BUCKSTONE started an "Aunt Sally" establishment, and that Mr. PAUL BEDFORD and Mr. TOOLE kept a rival shop near him, and basely sought to wile his customers away with "chaff" and disparaging remarks, I feel that I have stated a great deal. A little further off, that quadrotest of mortals, Mr. COMPTON, aided by Mr. F. MATTHEWS, also kept an "Aunt Sally" store, which enticed many a mirth-bestowed shilling from the pockets of the visitors, to aid in the purposes of the charity. The first brick of the College was laid on the 23d of April, by Mr. BENJAMIN WEBSTER, its master, and yesterday the Prince Consort, attended by Hon. Gen. GREY, K. C. B., and Lord DE ROS, did his part of the business neatly, and read a short and pithy reply to the address which Mr. WEBSTER pronounced on the occasion. The mirth and fun of the assemblage were fast, if not furious. If a sad thought intruded, it was the absence of poor ALBERT SMITH, who might well have been there but for a neglected rsvula, and consequent inflammation of the throat. With so small a thing was that stalwart and genial good fellow slain! "Small profits and no return of change" was the mercantile principle of the "presiding goddesses" of the stalls. Charming Miss SEDGWICK, the fair manageress, Miss SWANBOROUGH, Miss WYNDHAM with the wondrous legs, pretty Miss OLIVER, and the arch and saucy Miss MARIE WILTON, were said to have realized the largest amounts by selling oranges at 2s. 6d. each. I should think that Miss BUFTON must have been quite as successful. Each of these stalls made about fifty pounds during the day. Of course, Mr. or rather Capt. TOM TAYLOR was there, and made a speech.

FROM CENTRAL ITALY.

Affairs in Tuscany—Interest Felt in the Sicilian Revolution—General News.

From Our Own Correspondent.
FLORENCE, Monday, June 4, 1860.

One is remindad, by seeing a gigantic *portinjao* in the King's livery, at the door of the Pitti Palace that Prince CARIGNANO is still there, as the Lieutenant of the Sovereign, keeping up a sort of qualified autonomy for Tuscany. There is little or nothing for the Prince to do, and he would be likely to vote life in the Pitti Palace a bore were not that great house well furnished with means for enjoyment. There is the finest gallery of pictures in Europe, and the *Palatina* contains more than a hundred thousand volumes—the largest private library, I believe, of any Sovereign. If he is not dependant upon intellectual resources to solace life, as Princes are sometimes known to be, there are tha yet unexhausted vaults of the *Reggia*, flowing with the liquid tributes of every European vineyard. The Prince may not be able to hunt in the Boboli Gardens, but he can ride and drive, and bowl and bathe, and play at billiards, and made himself as happy as any unmarried man of four or five and-forty, can expect to be. The cares and duties of State are not burdensome in the new Province, the principal business being to watch and wait.

That active man, with a thin *physique*, but acute brain, Baron RICASOLI, who has made himself so useful during tha past year, is still competent to attend to all. It is said that RICASOLI is about to withdraw from the office of Governor here, but I do not hear that anything is finally determined upon. The Prince CARIGNANO, it is expected, will before a great while return to Turin, and in his place will come the young Prince HUMBERT, oldest son of VICTOR EMANUEL, to be the ornament of tha Pitti Palace. When the King left here in April, he promised to make another visit in the month of September of tha present year, and it may be that not until then will the young prince be introduced to the Tuscans. The inhabitants of Arezzo were not gratified with a sight of the Sovereign before. Their city lies so near that portion of the Roman States which is ready to rise at the first signal, it was thought more prudent, as far as Tuscany is concerned, as well as respectful to the Pope at a moment of so much anxiety on his part, to abstain for a short time longer causing him new uneasiness.

The Tuscans, in common with the rest of the inhabitants of Northern Italy, are turning their attention quite as much to what is going on in the South of the Peninsula, as they are to events in their part more intimately connected with their own affairs. The journals give much more space to intelligence from Naples, and to discussions of the probable influence of changes there taking place upon national issues, and the welfare of the whole of Italy, than to questions connected simply with local interests. Subscriptions continue to be made in liberal sums, and sympathy for the struggling islanders is unbounded.

A solemn service is held in the Church of Santa Croce to-day, in commemoration of the battles of Montanara and Cartalone, fought in 1848, in which a large number of Tuscans took part. The 29th of May is the memorable day, but this year it was necessary to adjourn the celebration for a few days, because the sacristuary of Santa Croce could not be had for such use until some other function of the church, which is kept at this season, was finished. Two bronze tablets, on which are inscribed the names of the Tuscans who fell in the battles, are kept in Santa Croce, and are regarded with great reverence. Some years since, the late Grandueal Government seeing the extreme feeling of patriotism which this anniversary was exciting in the minds of the people, caused the tablets to be taken from the church and thrown into one of the fortresses, and the religious ceremonies connected with the commemoration abolished. On the last occasion, the church was cleared by a file of soldiers. Rarely has a more heartless and atrocious violation of the most sacred feelings of a people been perpetrated by any Government. While men and women were dropping tears over the graves of brothers and sons, slain in the defence of their country, the power which ruled them, sympathizing with the enemy who had taken the lives of these gallant Italians and destroyed the liberties of their country, drove them at the point of the bayonet from the sanctuary. The people yielded with a forbearance which won respect, but the act of indignity, not less barbarous than cruel, sank deep into their hearts. Last year the service of commemoration was once more renewed, and the monuments restored to their places. The people flocked in crowds to the church to mingle their sighs and tears with warm but still trembling hopes. There were the first moments of renewed Tuscan freedom, after the flight of the faithless Sovereign. Neither of the great battles of Magenta or Solferino had then been fought, and no one could say whether Austria or Italy was to triumph in the struggle. A year has passed, and almost every event has been favorable to the cause of Italy. While the people here are once more keeping their anniversary, intelligence comes from the south of the Peninsula of the successes which almost hour by hour follow the efforts of the hero which heaven has given to the country. Aspiration is now gladdened by assurance, and the sentiment of gratitude is stronger than tha feeling of sorrow.

I have attended at the service in Santa Croce today, and have been gratified and impressed with the solemnity and propriety of the ceremony. The great building was filled with people of all classes. The light was partly shut out, and many candles were burning upon the altar and around a great catafalque built up of armor and every military weapon, in the centre of the church. Black draperies were hanging from the columns, and a great many tri-colored flags were suspended from the arches of the nave and from the roof. A large symbolical statue of Italy was placed at one end of the great mass of the catafalque, looking towards the altar. The head was uplifted and wore a mural crown, while the extended arms held out a pure white palm of peace and laurel wreath. A large temporary gallery, rising in the recess of one of the arches, contained several hundred vocal and instrumental performers, who executed with satisfactory effect music arranged for the occasion. After the music came a funeral oration from an ecclesiastic of the grade of canon, very little of which could be heard, except by two or three thousand more favored persons, who happened to be within a hundred feet of the speaker's stand. As usual on similar occasions, a large number of mottoes and sentences, expressing some thought or feeling in harmony with the purpose of the commemoration, were displayed on large cloths attached to stretching frames and suspended in various parts of the building.

The often quoted expression, "*Italia farà da se*," is proving to have some positive significance by the way things are going in Sicily. GARIBALDI already established in Palermo, with the troops of the King of Naples driven out of Noto, Syracuse, Catania, and other cities, is sufficient to make one confident that it cannot be long before the Italians in that part of Italy also will be masters in their own house. To have under his control the second city of the Neapolitan kingdom, if not of Italy, as respects population, and the conquest made in two weeks after landing upon the island, is an example of successful energy which may well excite admiration. The western and southwestern angles of the triangular island are now in an attitude of independence of the Bourbon rule. It remains for that portion of the island towards the main land, upon which the city of Messina is situated, to be liberated, and the object of GARIBALDI's dashing enterprise, so far as Sicily is concerned, will be accomplished. Getting possession of the important position of Messina may be the most difficult part of all to succeed in, but the daily augmenting resources of the revolutionary general will, without doubt, enable him to accomplish it. A regular communication by means of steamers is again to be established between the Island and the Continent, intelligence of the progress of the insurrection will be more frequently received. We shall expect to hear soon of the publication of a journal at Palermo which will be the medium through which, from day to day, the progress of events will be made public. The *Journal of the Two Sicilies*, the only newspaper printed in the City of Naples, has not yet printed a word which would indicate that anything was going along within the dominions of the King. AP.

FROM LOMBARDY.

Affairs in Milan—Feeling about Rome and Garibaldi—Celebration of Magenta.

From Our Own Correspondent.
MILAN, June 4, 1860.

A Roman friend writes, May 25: "I am glad you left Rome when you did, for at present the surrounding hills are filled with fighting. General LAMORICIERE, whom you saw hastily leaving Perugia, was obliged quite as suddenly to leave Rome at the head of what troops he could muster. The roads are not now safe. This tells its own story, and it is a reliable one. The people of Tuscany and Lombardy regard LAMORICIERE with amiable desires for his welfare, as witness the following which I cut from a comic paper of Milan. "His Excellency the very Reverend Monsignore *De La Monciere* has been distinguished with two titles—new ones. The title of *Contestabile*, and the other of *Principe Romano*. "The appetite grows by eating," says a time-honored proverb. So it is with Monsignore *De La Monciere*. He labors incessantly to obtain a third glory—more grand, more sublime even than the preceding titles,—*the glory of Paradise!* May God speedily grant it!"

These comic papers are a striking feature of the present popular movement. Every city has its "Little Devil"—"Political Grasshopper"—"Old Maid"—"Chatterer"—"Little Whistle"—or some such fantastically named daily or weekly. They do not entirely confine themselves to comicalities, but their first page is usually given to discussions of the news of the day, stirring appeals, &c.; the second and third forming one large page for caricatures, and the fourth containing short, pithy and often very funny little *squibs* at this or that public man or measure.

GARIBALDI and Sicily, Roman disturbances, Venetian anticipations, and Sardinian discussions of the Nice and Savoy question, form now the staple subjects of the Italian press. Since the taking of Palermo, the papers are full of glory for GARIBALDI, and appeals to Naples. Let me transcribe a short paragraph from another Milanese caricaturist, "*L'Uomo di Pietra* and this *Man of Stone* seams a regular crusader.

"The Sicilians are always those of the Vespers—always the Sons of Giovanni da Procida; when will the Neapolitans assert their right to be sons of Masaniello? Is not Naples ashamed always to disappoint the expectations of Italy? How many opportunities lost in a single year! The war opens, and the Bourbons tremble lest Naples arise—but Naples goes to the *Teatro San Carlo*. The Swiss regiments mutiny; ah! there is now no help for it, Bomba no (FERDINAND) is done for this time—but Naples tranquilly promenades the fashionable Toledo. Revolution in Sicily? and the *Ambasciator* write that Naples is no longer quiet, and the telegraph announces that Calabria is in flames—but Naples contentedly eats macaroni. What is the use of having a volcano in one's house if every soul is thus cold, if there is no heat, no error, no eruption, but that of the lava of Vesuvius? Those are the tales of romance which tell of the warm hearts of the South—they are colder than stone!"

And so they go, all over the country, lauding Sicily, almost deifying GARIBALDI, and poking it into poor Naples at a terrible rate.

The Neapolitan (King's) soldiers are mortally afraid of this same GARIBALDI, and would about as soon face the devil. If Naples *has* any heat, when this man touches the match the Bourbons will have to shrink away or be consumed. The Venetians (I left Venice only two days since) are anxiously awaiting the end of this Southern expedition. "Then comes our turn, and when GARIBALDI comes to Venice, we shall see something, and do something." So too think the Austrians, for they keep sending fresh detachments of troops from Verona. And those great lubberly-looking Germans fill the city. The streets are full of them—the *terra-firma* streets—and every *cafe* seems to be peopled with those hated officers, in their white coats, blue pants, and tow-colored mustachios. But for all their yellow heads, they are resolute-looking set—and so are the Germans—they look as if they could stand any amount of beating without being hurt.

Making purchase of some photographs in the Piazza San Marco, I indulged in rather a hasty expression regarding the bothersome Austrian currency, and said, "It ought to be French." (The current coin of Sardinia is French.) It was a simple remark enough, but was received with such "*Bravos!*" "not loud but deep," by three or four big bearded fellows who stood by, that I was quite taken aback, and went away as quiet as a lamb. Though, in truth, there is no need of such "straws" to show the tendency of the wind that blows at Venice.

Thus the world moves in Italy. The Milanese—gay as Parisians, busy as New-Yorkers, are not behind the age. One sees many fine, soldierly fellows of the National Guard, and the curious roll of the French drums may be heard morning and evening. The "*Arch of Peace*," raised by BONAPARTE, and appropriated by the Hapsburgs, has been re-dedicated to the renewed hopes of an Italian Kingdom. This is commemorated by a large, beautiful slab of white marble, handsomely inscribed, and set into the front of the Arch towards the city.

But to day has been a day of some excitement in Milan—pleasurable excitement. It is the *Fourth of June*, the anniversary of the battle of Magenta. A year ago to-day there was the battle, then the Austrians marched out of Milan, and the French marched in. So all day yesterday they were at work decorating the Cathedral, (for Sunday, as you know, in these Catholic countries is reverenced no more than any other "*festa*," not even *as much* as some of the important ones!) This morning, then, the large square which surrounds the Cathedral presented a very beautiful sight. The great central door of this most magnificent of buildings was gorgeously draped with festoons of crimson velvet and golden fringe. Over the door stood a white tablet, with decorated sides, bearing this inscription:

"Here,
Where NAPOLEON III and VICTOR EMANUEL II,
Covered with the glorious dust of Magenta,
Rendered thanks to the God of Armies,
The People of Milan renew that hymn of thanks
For the great deed which, sweeping from their city
Every trace of Foreign Rule,
Gave them a Common Country,
And realized their highest hopes."

Then above the door, and projecting over the broad flight of steps to the street, was a beautiful canopy of crimson and white and gold hung with heraldic devices and broidered shields such as we see in old pictures of tournaments. The outer end was surmounted by a golden belt, encircling two shields, which bore the Eagle of France and the White Cross of Savoy—" supported" by the tri-colors of France and Italy, and crested with a handsome crown. In front of the Cathedral were ten masts, each thirty feet in height, supporting various long streaming banners—tri-colored, crossed and multifarious of device. The interior was also splendidly hung, and at an early hour its "long-drawn aisles and fretted vaults" rang with military music as the National Guard, accompanied by those *boy-soldiers* whom they call "*Soldati della Speranza*" marched in to hear the solemn Te Deum chanted for the dead of Magenta.

This done the city was alive with joy. When the bells rang at 7 o'clock than appeared fluttering in the air thousands of tri-colored flags, and all through the day every street and alley, every house and almost every shed, was gay with the national colors. The people were abroad dressed in holiday attire—smart looking soldiers, jolly citizens, and priests who with their cocked hats, long coats and knee breeches, only a little more sombre than our good old Father Knickerbocker. Nothing of particular note has occurred except the Te Deum, the general festivities of the day and the illumination in the Public Gardens this evening. The 10th of this month is *Corpus Christi Day*, when there will be a grand procession, and the 24th anniversary of the battle of Solferino will also be celebrated with popular rejoicings. IOTA.

FROM BAVARIA.

Interest Felt in Garibaldi's Expedition—Sentiments of Germany—Falsehoods of the Government—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.
MUNICH, Wednesday, May 30, 1860.

Situated as I am at present, away from the scene of most immediate interest in Europe, I cannot hope to forestall the news which you receive by telegraph and through the English papers; but the field is so rich that a few gleanings cannot but prove acceptable, even though they come to you by this circuitous route. I may plead as an excuse for not confining myself to Bavarian news and politics, that even in Bavaria the topic of most engrossing interest is the expedition of GARIBALDI. The price of beer, the last dodge of "that scamp, LOUIS NAPOLEON," the audacious presumption of Prussia, and the new loan of the Holy Father—matters, ordinarily, of great discussion—have faded for the moment from that foggy thing which the Munich people call the "public mind," and every one, from the peasant to this prince, turns to the news from Sicily as soon as the damp sheet of his evening paper is put into his hands. No one can be dissatisfied with the reports for they are various enough to suit the most opposite desires. The wholesale lying carried on by the Government agents, in their regular dispatches to the courts of Europe, has passed the point of the ridiculous, and become absolutely sublime. Take, for instance, the stories about GARIBALDI's landing. First, GARIBALDI had been taken prisoner on the way, with all the expedition. Then, he had not been taken prisoner, but he and his ship had been sunk. Then, the two ships were captured and destroyed, but GARIBALDI was not on board. The truth finally appears, that the two ships sailed through the midst of the Neapolitan frigats, who did not dare approach them; and that the patriots themselves scuttled their vessels, which were taken, *empty and sinking*, by tha brave navy of the King!

What barefaced impudence is the following:—(after stating that at Calatesimi, Alcano and Partenico, the insurgents were totally defeated, the Royal organ adds.) "After two days of glorious fighting, the columns of Brigadier LANDI *retired* to Palermo, while each soldier felt the consciousness of having done his duty!" The only "duty" done was the "retiring."

To-day the contradiction of dispatches has reached its height. According to the hitherto most trustworthy sources, GARIBALDI is Dictator of Sicily, and has already called upon the inhabitants to testify by ballot their desire to be united to the Kingdom of Northern Italy. At the same moment the Neapolitan Embassy in Turin declares that the insurrection is completely crushed out.

It is said that LANZA, the *alter ego* recently sent by the King to Sicily, has the power, if necessary, to proclaim the Constitution of 1812, under English protection. He is eighty years old, but perhaps he will accomplish as many impossibilities as a stronger man. Had the Government removed AJOSSA, MANISCALCO and their colleagues, six months ago, the revival of the Constitution of 1812 might now be a feasible measure; but it is too late.

It is amusing enough to see with what reluctance the old fogies here confess that they have been deceived; and how, in spite of themselves, they feel a kind of sympathy with the heroic deeds even of a man they are accustomed to call a pirate and a robber. In the time of the war they used to say: "Let those cowardly Italians do something for themselves, and we will be glad to see them free;" and now that Tuscany, Emilia and Sicily are by their own exertions free, they cannot altogether smother their human sympathies, though the awful precedent scares them beyond measure.

More than one have said to me with oracular solemnity: "Sir, mark my words, we stand on the brink of remarkable events!" An American reader will hardly imagine how much it is for one of these Rip Van Winkles, whose creed is, "I believe in *statu quo*," to own up that something is really going to happen!

The *National Verein*, of which I wrote you, at the time of its formation, is now in full activity, and especially busy with its attempts at a reformation of public sentiment in the Southern States, and the removal of that jealousy toward Prussia which stands in the way of German Union. They have established a new paper in Munich—*Die Süddentsche Zeitung*. Its editor is Mr. BRATER, a truly liberal man and member of the National Verein. He is assisted by a number of young men of good Northern education; and the journal is making its mark. It is already a formidable rival of the Augsburg *Allgemein*, whose Austrian sympathies and partial representations of fact are undermining its popularity. The truthfulness and frankness of the *Süddentsche* is forcing its way to the approbation of the public.

The official paper of the Society is the "*Wochenschrift des Nationalvereins*," whose fifth number has already appeared. It displays, as might be supposed great talent, animated by enlightened patriotism The articles are contributed, without reward, by some of the ablest pens in Germany. It is issued in Coburg.

The famous "Heidelberg Declaration" may be considered as a semi-official act of the National-verein, and its history affords a curious instance of the power of *words*, in this country, which never goes further than words. HERR V. BOERNS, the Minister of Hanover, being somewhat vexed at the indications that Prussia would take the lead in German affairs, that Prussia would take the lead in German affairs, declares with ominous vagueness, that if Prussia persists in her present course, the smaller States will be obliged to seek to retain their independence by *foreign alliance*. Whereupon a dozen threnb *foreign alliance*. Whereupon a dozen threnb citizens of Heidelberg publish a manifesto declaring this threat to be treason to the Confederation and to patriotism, and denouncing in the strongest terms a State which dares to take such a position. A handful of political opponents, in other words, declare "the gentleman" to be a traitor. One would suppose *that* no great affair; but lo! from all parts of the North, and from all the Protestant States, come thousands of signatures to be affixed to the "Declaration." Two-thirds of Germany "agree with the gentlemen who have just spoken." Herr V. BOERNS is denounced in the Prussian Chambers as worthy to be hanged, drawn, quartered and burned; and the Legislature of Hanover itself shows symptoms of disaffection. In great haste he "explains." It is very strange, he says, that *everybody* should so misunderstand him! He not only did not mean what people think, but he had no definite meaning at all. And so a couple of lines from Heidelberg, striking a chord of common feeling throughout the land, shake it with their echoes from Berlin to Munich.

Meanwhile, Prussia herself is not spotless. The trial of STIEBER, Director of the Berlin Police, charged with overstepping the limits of his office and usurping arbitrary power of arrest, &c., in 1850, has resulted in some pretty exposures of the Manteuffel system. The accused, who conducted his own defence, charged home so vigorously upon his superiors in office, and showed so clearly that he was but a tool of petty despotism in higher quarters, that the Judges were glad enough to shut him up with an acquittal, and see him at last leave the Court-room, which had grown inconveniently hot through his presence.

Dr. NITZSCH, who will celebrate on the 16th of June the fiftieth anniversary of his Professorship, was to receive the honor of a torchlight procession from the students of the Berlin University; but, in spite of the recommendation of the Minister of Education, the Police refused permission to the procession, declaring themselves incompetent to guarantee the public order on such an occasion. After the occurrences at HUMBOLDT's funeral, and at the time of the *Schillerfest*, the caution of the Police is certainly not surprising; but still somewhat remarkable for the self-styled "City of Intelligence."

In Munich the old spirit still reigns. The Ultramontane influence here is strong enough to keep alive the national jealousy against the North, and especially Protestant Prussia, and a lively sympathy with the Pope. There is a point, however, beyond which a Bavarian cannot be driven by his superstitions or his fears. That point lies somewhere near the top of his pocket. The small amount of money collected for the Holy Father, by the united efforts of all the priests of the Kingdom, is proof and example of this. And therefore I venture to doubt the success of the experiment now being tried here by FROHLICH & Co., who have taken for Munich a portion of the Papal loan. They advertise that they are ready to receive subscriptions *at par*, while the loan in Paris goes begging at 15@20 per cent. *below par*, and falls every day! The difference as to be charged to the piety of the Munich people! I don't hear of any great rush to subscribe!

Meanwhile Austrian paper is lower than ever. The premium on silver is again 32@34 per cent.; something unequaled since *Solferino*. After the treaty of *Villa-Franca* it was but 15, at New-Year's it rose to 20, during the Winter, gradually, to 25, in the last two months to 30, and now to 34.

I understand that our Minister at Vienna, receiving his salary in gold from America, exchanges it for Austrian paper with such profit as to pay his house-rent without touching the real amount of his income. I do not mention this from a desire to speak of his private concerns, but only to show how much profit can be made by foreigners who reside in Austria, and receive their money from abroad. I, myself, have traveled a good deal in the Empire since the war, and taking Napoleons with me, have disposed of them at a premium of 20 to 25 per c

come to the conviction of the impossibility of his task, and throw up his charge in disgust. This is surely a hard judgment after a month's trial—perhaps rather rash, but I must record it as the general opinion entertained by all people, although it may not be quite so freely expressed by every one.

You will be best able to judge for yourself when you hear of the material which the gallant General found here, and the way he set about to transform them into an army.

When the Republic was upset by the French there were from 15,000 to 18,000 men of national troops under arms. The most natural way of creating an army would, of course, have been to organise this force by means of French instructors and officers. Had this been done by degrees and judiciously the opinion is it might have been done without danger. The thing was suggested to M. DE RAYNEVAL, the French Ambassador, but was rejected without being taken into consideration. The formation of an army with anything like unity of feeling and organization was just the thing wanted. Pontifical soldiers and not a Roman army was the problem sought, and accordingly a process was devised by which a number of troops were brought together from various sources, with different organization and under different heads. The first and uppermost thought of the Vatican was, of course, to provide rather for possible events in the vicinity than for any emergency abroad. The French *gendarmerie* was at hand, and as close an imitation of him was got up as circumstances allowed. If you see the two you can hardly distinguish them—the same tall, robust men, with the same cut and color of coats, only less yellow about them, the same cocked hat, the only distinguishing mark at first sight being the absence of the imperial on the chin. But if you look into their organization there is a considerable difference. The French *gendarmes* are picked men out of a large army, chosen above all for their good behavior, while the Pontifical gendarme is almost picked out among his fellow-citizens for his bad conduct. This seems strange for a force especially destined to keep up order, yet so it is; despite of the immoderately high pay, and every kind of allurement, very few honest men, however poor otherwise, could be found to undertake the unenviable task of bullying their fellow-citizens. Nay, they were not even much sought after, the opinion of the Vatican being that the more a man was compromised and lost in the eyes of the people, the more he was to be depended upon—jail-birds, spies, *mauvais sujets*, and above all radicals converted seemed most acceptable. In order to cut off all chance of an approach between this force and the people they are regularly drilled in house-searching and bullying, just in the same way as other troops are drilled in the goose step. After ten years of incessant labor about 4,000 of these troops have been got together, and these form probably the most reliable part of the Pontifical army. They know that all return is impossible to them—that no act on their part would ever atone for the misery they have inflicted, and that in case of a popular rise they would have no mercy to expect from their countrymen.

The next thing which was done was to reorganize the Swiss force. This was rather difficult to be designing, for the interregnum which the Republic created had not only disorganized what had existed before, but had likewise stopped the current of enlistment, so that in the first instance the Swiss force was composed less of Swiss than of adventurers of all countries, especially German Republicans, who, after the affairs of Baden, found themselves roving about, and enlisted. The consequence of it was, that having pocketed the bounty, they deserted freely. Since that time the force has been somewhat cleared of these elements, and strengthened by many of those who had left the Neapolitan service, and were enticed on their way home; but the first leaven was never entirely got rid of, while the accession of those disbanded from Naples was not exactly calculated to improve the spirit of this force. They have been, and are in a chronic state of discontent. Now the rations are not relished, now the pay does not come in quite regularly. Their number, I am told, is at this present moment about the same as that of the gendarmes. But in spite of their grumbling and state of discontent they can be relied upon sufficiently, for if there are people who are more detested than the gendarmes it is the Swiss, and only the other day, when about 1,200, woo were quartered here, went to the frontier, their departure became an occasion for hooting and hissing.

With these two exceptional forces constituted, it was thought harmless to have, likewise, some native troops. The French pattern was there at hand, and the advice was to follow it, and make an army by conscription. As you will remember, his Holiness would not take the responsibility upon his conscience of condemning so many of his subjects to a forced celibacy; so enlistment was resorted to, or I should rather say pressing, for the volition which enlistment supposes was only nominal, and when once the man was enrolled there were always means to keep him there. The native force is calculated at about 7,000 men. No one entertains a doubt that they could be little relied on, either against the people or against a Sardinian enemy. Indeed, it is currently reported that in the battalion of Chasseurs which was sent to the Tuscan frontier lately desertions across the frontier are of daily occurrence.

These were the organized forces which LAMORICIERE found at his arrival; besides these, there were the half-organized troops which have by degrees been collected in the Trans-Apennine provinces, from different parts of Germany, and, above all, Austria. Their number is calculated at from 2,000 to 3,000 men. There are said to be there some of the troops of the Duke of MODENA, but the bulk consists of discharged Austrian soldiers, many of whom arrived at Ancona in the Austrian uniform, fully armed and accoutred. They still continue to arrive, and are always in charge of Austrian officers, who pass likewise into the Pope's service. I have spoken with a man who came down a short time ago with a batch of them from Trieste, and accordiog to his statement they are kept in perfect discipline while on board.

It is chiefly the metemorphosis of the new levies to which the Pontifical Government would confine the activity of its new general. Those enrolled hitherto are only considered as a beginning, and the ultimate plan seems to be little less than the formation of a Catholic force from all Roman Catholic countries for the defence of the Papacy. The illusion of keeping up the Papacy by an Italian force has gone, if, indeed, it ever existed. It is only foreign zealots who are troubled with a confusion of ideas about the temporal and spiritual power of the Pope. The Italians, who have to pay for the former, have distressingly clear notions on the difference which exists between them, and nowhere are these notions clearer than here at Rome. Very few trouble themselves even about his spiritual power. For instance, two-thirds of the Cardinals themselves are said to have exceedingly heretical notions about the Immaculate conception. Most people never even think of the subject; it is the temporal power which preoccupies every one, and whatever may be the opinion of the higher clergy and some of the aristocratic families, in every one else's eye the temporal power of the Pope is doomed. One cannot exactly reproach it with cruelty, as, for instance, the neighboring Kingdom of Naples; it takes no pleasure in tyrannizing over its subjects; but, as it cannot maintain itself but by force, it must have recourse to the same means as in the Kingdom of Naples. Arbitrary arrests, banishment, house-searching, mal-administration are a necessity of its normal position. These alone would be sufficient to disgust the people with their Government; but there is something else in the way of ever satisfying the Romans. The Italian idea of unity has deeply penetrated the whole country; the traditions of 1848-49 are by no means dead, and the events since last year have revived hopes and raised expectations. Above all, in the province of Umbria ent the Marches there is no other thought or idea but annexation to Piedmont, which is gaining ground likewise here. Hitherto the traditions of the late Republic were those most cherished, but a change has taken place lately in this respect, and "annexation" numbers most adherents.

However great the illusions may be at the Vatican with respect to other matters, there are none entertained on this subject. The temporal power cannot be kept up by Italian forces. The French insisted on retiring, the Neapolitans could and would not help, so nothing remained but to think of calling in the aid of the whole Catholic world. France, Belgium, Ireland and Germany, all of which have their representatives in the Conclave, were all put into requisition through the clergy of those countries. The effect of this appeal has hitherto remained rather behind the expectation. As for money, the penny of St. Peter could not prevent the necessity of a loan, which seems to have very little chance of success. In order to prepare the ground, the State obligations were artificially raised from 80 to 87; but, after keeping there for a short time, they fell back again to 79, which looks not very promising for the new loan, nor for the speedy organization of the great Catholic army which is to be paid out of it.

Nor seems there quite so much disposition for crusading in the Roman Catholic populations. Except a number of gentlemen with high sounding names from the Faubourg St. Germain, in Paris, a few Austrian noblemen, who came with the Austrian levies, and lately the enlistment of a few Roman nobles, there is no sign of any spirit in the higher classes. As for the masses, nothing has come from France, where a good deal was expected. Of course, the Imperial Government saw no harm in LAMORICIERE's determination to destroy his own reputation, and in his playing the Don Quixote; but it has hitherto most effectually prevented Brétons and Vendeans from enlisting. Austria has done most, and the mass of those collected in the Marches come from there. From Belgium 200 men are expected shortly, but they have not yet arrived. Nor have the 1,000 Irish arrived, who are likewise expected. Archbishop CULLEN seems to be the great man in this enlistment. The men are said to be ready, and will be shipped in small batches to Belgium, and thus proceed *viâ* Austria and Trieste to Ancona. They are promised 60 dollars, or about £16 bounty, which shows that even in Ireland enthusiasm is dear. But, if they ever arrive, it is only then they will thoroughly understand how dear they will be when they come once into the country where wine is cheap and pay high.

How all this Babel is to be organized into an army is as yet difficult to see. The first idea, thoroughly French, which LAMORICIERE proposed was a fusion of all into one corps, and not in separate bodies as they hitherto existed. The idea was perfect in theory, but he must have come to the conclusion that it was not to be carried out in practice. Already the first step in this direction failed. He wented to disband the Gendarmes as a special corps, and mix them up with the native troops so as to form one body. It was long before he was made to understand that the Pontifical authority is based on the Gendarmerie, and that he would be laying the axe to the fundamental principles of the State. If he found so much difficulty in uniting the two bodies of troops, both composed of Italians, it will be rather more difficult to unite Austrians, Germans, Belgians, and Irish. This difficulty will not be lessened by the rival influences at the Vatican, Monsignor HOHENLOHE standing up for the Germans, MARODA for the Belgians, and Monsignor TALBOT and Cardinal WISEMAN for the Irish, and neither of them being probably inclined to give up his own share in the Catholic army. The only way out of this seems the organization, according to language and country, into different bands, something like the Walloons and Catalans in the 16th and 17th centuries—each of them on its own hook and with its special interests and patrons, the point of union being in the general organization and supervision. If LAMORICIERE had full powers in this latter respect, the thing might, perhaps, answer; but people here merely laugh at the idea of his reforming the Administration, doing away with this corruption, and cooperation, mining secret influences which will be exerted in favor of those in whose hands the Administration now is. Those who knew intimately the Administration here tell me that unless LAMORICIERE can provide himself with all the eyes of Argus and the hands of Vishnu, and make himself ubiquitous and invisible, he will never get the better of the system. It hangs together intimately with all the infinences around the Pope, and all these influences have a double aim in thwarting the General; first, because a change would diminish profits, and then because the man who wants to effect the change is a foreigner. He will have an extensive conspiracy all around him, which will watch day and night, and neglect no opportunity of doing him harm. The removal of every peculator will be considered by the others as an affair which concerns all, first as Italians, and then as administrators. Even ANTONELLI himself, who can scarcely be anxious to see a rival influence growing up before his eyes, is supposed to do all in his power to defeat the scheme of the foreign zealots, who are too busy for his taste.

In order to supply the want of the hundred eyes of Argus and the hundred arms of Vishnu, LAMORICIERE has called in to his aid French officers, by means of whom he hopes to do what he himself is unable to do. Whether they will be able to overcome the polite *vis inertiæ* which they are sure to meet remains to be seen. One thing is certain,—they have done nothing hitherto.

Mr. Cobden on the Lords and the Constitution.

PARIS, Monday, June 4, 1860.

SIR: I regret to be unable to accept the invitation to the public meeting of the inhabitants of Rochdale; but feeling that my constituents have a right to know my sentiments upon the recent proceedings of the House of Lords, which are, I understand, to be brought under their consideration, I beg leave to trouble you with this communication.

Stripped of all mystification, the question on which the meeting will be called to pass a judgment appears to me to be this: Shall we submit to be taxed by an irresponsible body, or shall we hold fast to the constitutional maxim of our fathers, which declared that taxation and representation should be inseparable? We need not stop to inquire for technical precedents; the broad and simple maxim that to the Commons alone belongs the power of imposing or retaining taxes, is an all sufficient guide for us on the present occasion. Is it to be supposed that our forefathers, two centuries ago, rose in defence of their fortunes against the exactions of an arbitrary monarch, merely to place the national purse-strings in the hands of upwards of 400 irresponsible rulers? On the contrary, I do not believe they would have sanctioned a hereditary branch of the Legislature, without that constitutional reservation which decided to it the functions of taxation.

The course pursued by the Peers on the present occasion in respect of the paper duty will, if tolerated, be established as a precedent, and be repeated with future budgets. Let us see what their course has been.

It is now more than ten years since an association was formed for advocating the repeal of those taxes which impeded the diffusion of knowledge—foremost among which was the paper duty. The usual mode of appealing to public opinion in England was resorted to—that mode which alone makes great reforms possible without a resort to violence. Meetings were called, speeches were delivered, the cooperation of the public press was invoked, and at the time of general elections the question was brought under the notice of candidates for Parliament. Gradually, by means of petitions, an enlightened public opinion was reflected in the House of Commons, where motions for the repeal of these taxes were repeatedly made by Mr. MILNER GIBSON, which led to important discussions, and investigations before committees, and at length the paper duty, having the year previous undergone the process of a vote of condemnation, was in the present session abolished by the House of Commons.

Bear in mind that during all this time not one syllable or thought was bestowed on the House of Lords; not a petition reached it; no committee sat to inquire into the subject; not a breath of discussion was raised within its walls. And why was this? Because no rational being ever imagined that if the House of Commons, with the consent of the Crown, decreed the abolition of the tax, the Lords would assert the right to perpetuate it. Yet suddenly, and after one evening's debate only, their lordships have reversed a decision founded on ten years' discussion and investigation, and they have defended their rash proceeding with arguments which I am sorry to be obliged to characterize as at once arrogant and insulting to the House of Commons. They who never hear the voice of a Chancellor of the Exchequer, they with whom the Sovereign holds no communication upon the subject of taxation—for she averts her countenance from the Peers, and in express terms avoids even to recognize them as a portion of her audience, when addressing the Houses of Parliament on financial questions—they have made themselves responsible for the stability of our finances, and have assumed that the House of Commons is incompetent to deal with the contingency of a deficit in the revenue, should it arise, though the powers possessed by that House for such a purpose are, in a national sense, omnipotent!

It is difficult to believe that one individual member of the House of Commons will be found to support this invasion of its rights, privileges, and duties. Surely the counties, which in former struggles did so much to put down arbitrary power, but which have lately shown so little signs of political vitality, will remind their representatives that they, as well as the boroughs, have an interest in preserving the constitutional franchises bequeathed to them by their ancestors.

There is at least one great party, comprising a majority of the House, with the members of the Government at its head, to which the country will not look in vain on the present occasion. To that party and its chiefs belongs, by their antecedents, peculiarly, the honor of vindicating the rights and liberties of the people. If these high motives were wanting, others might be found in the instinct of self-preservation, for it is evident that the so-called popular party in the House of Commons could not exist if the power to control its financial measures were conceded to the Peers. It is notorious that that party is always in the minority in the House of Lords. We feel it in the weariness of our task, whilst passing year after year through the Lower House such measures as the Church-rates Bill, with the consciousness that so long as the Liberal party is in power those measures will be systematically rejected by the Peers. It is difficult for a political party to hold together, and to know that much of its parliamentary labors are in vain. But we have at least had the consolation of believing that on the vital question of taxation and expenditure, including not only the power of imposing but of removing and adjusting our fiscal burdens, a majority of the House of Commons possessed an uncontrollable authority. Let that principle of our constitution be invaded, open the door to the House of Peers to revise and reject our budgets, and what man possessing any self-respect would remain in the ranks of a party which was impotent to carry its measures in any one department of Government? If such a state of things were to arise, it would only remain for the people out of doors to find a remedy for the evil.

These are broadly and briefly my views on the question at issue. Viewing the matter calmly from a distance, it appears to me that there is a more important principle at stake than has arisen during the political contests of our time. I am amazed that the Peers, yielding to a haughty, rash, and reckless guidance, should have selected the present moment for an attack on the most cherished rights of the Commons—a moment over when absolute rulers are ostentatiously professing allegience to the principle of popular sovereignty. Must we regard it as one more proof that personal qualities, however great and good, can never protect a body of men from the deteriating influences of irresponsible power?

Let me, in in conclusion, as sure you how gladly I would have presented myself at your meeting. Nothing could have prevented me from obeying your summons but the important work in which I am engaged here, and which, it is my unabated conviction, involves the highest interests of the two countries.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. COBDEN.

The Slave Trade—Interesting Debate in the House of Commons.

In the House of Commons on the 8th inst., Mr. CAVE rose to ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been directed to the Message of the President of the United States to Congress, on the 19th day of May, respecting the slave trade, and whether her Majesty's government had received any recent communications from the government of the United States, or intended making any fresh proposals to that government on this subject? The honorable gentleman had no doubt at all that the government of the United States was sincerely desirous to assist us in the suppression of the slave trade, but unfortunately there was a large portion of American capital invested in that trade, although the citizens of the United States generally were opposed to it. The employment of steam gunboats on the coast of Cuba had fallen like a thunderbolt upon the people engaged in the slave traffic, and they therefore determined to procure the recall of those gunboats if possible. The American people became excited on the subject of the right of search, and the American government became uneasy, and at length the service was so arduous to the officers employed in consequence of the difficulties thrown in their way, that we were compelled to do one of two things—either to recall the vessels or to prevent their interfering at all with any ship hoisting the American flag. He thought from a passage in the President's message to Congress, that there were signs of an intention on the part of the American government to act more cordially with her Majesty's government in suppressing the slave trade on the coast of Cuba. It seemed monstrous that, year after year, in defiance of the most solemn treaty obligations and directly in the teeth of America and England, that Spain should persist in carrying on this iniquitous traffic. There were at present in Cuba 400,000 slaves, who died at the rate of ten per cent annually. Forty thousand were annually imported, and if there was any further deficiency it was supplied by introductions from China and Yucatan. The Americans were bound by the Ashburton treaty to employ eighty guns in the suppression of the Cuban slave trade, but he thought their efforts would be much more efficacious if they employed a smaller and lighter class of vessels. *If America would fairly unite with her Majesty's government in suppressing the trade, the squadrons of the two countries might cruise together, and when a slaver attempted to escape by hoisting the American colors, an American vessel could be immediately stopped to overhaul her.* [Hear, hear.]

Mr. KINNAIRD thanked the honorable gentleman for having introduced the question, and wished to learn from the Foreign Secretary if it were true that offers had been made by the American government to cooperate with her Majesty's government in suppressing the slave traffic?

Lord J. RUSSELL said he was anxious to state, before answering the question of the honorable member, (Mr. CAVE,) that he perfectly concurred with the remarks which had fallen from the right honorable member for the University of Dublin (Mr. WHITESIDE) in reference to Colonel SHIEL. He thought that the character of a public officer who had served with great distinction ought to be preserved unsullied. With regard to the question of the slave trade, it was one which must deeply interest the House and the country. He should add nothing to the statement of the honorable member for Shoreham in reference to the present state of the question, the negotiations conducted by Lord MALMESBURY, and the attempts which had been made to excite the jealousy of America as to the right of search. It was unfortunately too true that the slave trade was extensively carried on to Cuba, between 30,000 and 40,000 slaves being annually imported into the Island. It was also true that it was carried on in contempt of the treaty between this country and Spain, and that at present there were no efficient means for suppressing it. This want of efficient means arose from various causes, one of which was, as had been stated by the honorable gentleman, the jealousy on the part of America of any regulations that could interfere with the free action of American vessels. Another cause was the imperfection of American law. An article had been introduced by his noble friend (Lord PALMERSTON) into some of the treaties in reference to the slave trade, called the equipment article, but there was no such provision in the American law. It therefore frequently happened that vessels upon the coast of Africa, completely equipped for the slave trade, intending to embark 200 or 300 slaves in the night time, and fitted up for that purpose, had been seen by our cruisers under the American flag, but they were of course unable to interfere with them, and though they might point them out to the American cruisers, still there was no power of interference, there being no law of the United States which would justify it. There was also another difficulty in regard to having no flag. *When a British vessel appeared the slavers hoisted the American flag, and when an American cruiser appeared she threw away the flag and destroyed her papers, in which case the cruiser had no power to seize her, though if a British cruiser were in sight the latter would be enabled to do so.* Her Majesty's Government had proposed to the government of the United States that by keeping the British and American cruisers in company off the coast of Cuba one might be prepared for a case where the American flag was hoisted, and the other for a case in which there was no flag used at all. The question was now under the consideration of the American Government, and so far as it had been considered it seemed to have been favorably received. As yet, however, no promise had been obtained from the American Government to amend their law, but the statement they made was a very well-founded one, namely, *that it was not likely that any proposition for rendering the American laws against Slavery more stringent would ever receive the sanction of the Congress of the United States.* The question had engaged the attention of her Majesty's Government, who had in preparation a dispatch upon the subject which they proposed to transmit to various Governments. It was doubtless mortifying as well as shocking to feel that when we had done so much we were not able to destroy altogether a traffic which was not only repugnant to all our feelings of humanity, but was absolutely a direct infringement of treaties. [Hear, hear.] There was, however, a subject upon which he thought some good might be effected. The Slave-trade had hitherto been extended to China, persons having been kidnapped and forcibly abducted from their homes by the most atrocious means. He thought that might be put a stop to, but there was a distinction between the African Slave trade and that with China. In Africa the traffic had been fostered by wars and civil contests, in which whole villages had been destroyed by every kind of violence. The case with respect to China was wholly different, inasmuch as the people there were highly civilized and subject to severe laws, and the Government possessed very efficient powers if they chose to exercise them. It had been hitherto an object which had been attended with success, to employ the agency of the Chinese Government in putting an end to kidnapping, and substituting a system of emigration. He trusted that by these means something would be done to eradicate the Slave-trade. When they compared what was the case many years ago, when 140,000 slaves left Africa in one year, with the state of circumstances in the present year—the number having been reduced to 50,000—he thought they would admit that sufficient progress had been made in the question to justify them in not abandoning all hope of ultimately obtaining the entire suppression of the trade.

Fashions for June.

Summer toilet is no longer a matter of prophecy. The bright and genial weather with which we have lately been favored has enabled the fashionables of Paris to display their taste to the best advantage, in adopting the light and elegant materials prepared for the present season. At present, for out-of-doors dress, silks of a light shade have been mostly worn, and these generally made with flounces. Dresses of stripes alternately white and colored, trimmed with a broad flounce of the color predominating in the material, are also seen.

The paletot is the mantle most generally in vogue, made with large sleeves and a pelerine. This is of guipure, of taffetas and guipure, or of plain taffetas, with a ruche or trimming of straw. The bottom of the sleeves and paletot should correspond in trimming with the pelerine. This form is very stylish and becoming for ladies above the ordinary stature. Long cauques are generally only worn by young girls. Shawls of Indian muslin, with a wide Mecklin lace, will be greatly in favor.

Summer Zouaves are made to wear with the quilting dresses, and are very pretty. They are of white quilting, or the same as the dress, and of the same shape as those worn in the Winter, and generally bound with a white braid. Light cassimere Zouaves are still trimmed with straw. Many dresses being made without flounces, or any similar ornament, passementerie is made in a variety of styles for trimming the fronts of skirts and bodies. The prettiest are an imitation of guipure: others are little bells, or fuchsias, small rosettes of lace, plaits of silk, and cords of all kinds. This ornament is often used for bonnets. The cord is then made of straw, or a particular kind of silk, and twisted twice around the crown and caught together at the side by a small bouquet of flowers. Straw ornaments are very much in vogue, both for bonnets and dresses. Not only are dresses embroidered with straw seen, but also light silk and barege dresses have ornaments of straw upon them.

Thin dresses must be made very full, and the skirts not set on in hollow plaits, but gathered. They are still trimmed round the bottom of the skirt with bouillonnés, plissé à la vieille, &c., of the same material. For in-doors or walking dress, grisailles (or black and white mixed) taffetas, worked with little silk flowers of a contrasting color, grenadine, green, violet, or blue, is suitable, or foulards—a material much patronised just now. These may be made with a Polonaise, with a wide flounce, headed with a ruche. The bodies are usually open in front, with revers, trimmed with a little ruche or frills. There is nothing particular in the make of sleeves. Light sleeves do not fit quite so closely, and are open and rounded at the bottom.

Bonnets are worn still larger than they were last month. They are raised over the forehead, and much trimmed inside with ruches, or flowers. The ruche is generally of crape, with white blonde at the cheeks. The trimming for the outside is very varied, but generally too voluminous to be elegant. Black lace, mixed with white tulle, ribbons, flowers and feathers, are all worn. White crape bonnets, covered with black spotted net, and trimmed with bows of lace, mixed with grenadine, blue or violet velvets, are much worn. Straw bonnets have generally a soft silk crown, and are trimmed with ruches of the same, and frequently have large bunches of flowers at the side. The Cloulde bonnet, made of pink crape, with a scarf of tulle illusion across, yelling a cluster of roses at the side, and falling over the pink strings. The crown entirely covered with small roses, and fullings of tulle. Ruches of tulle, and small pink roses inside complete this charming bonnet, which is worthy of the name it bears. Tne insides on bonnets are very much trimmed—in many cases far too much to be either becoming or elegant; but this fashion we hope will not be long in favor.

For dress bonnets, crape, tulle, rice-straw, leghorn, silk, mixed with tulle or straw, are equally fashionable. It has been said that the mixture of black and white could no longer be used. This has proved to be an error, as it is still very much worn, but generally with rose, lilac, or blue, which we think an improvement. Morning bonnets are trimmed very simply. A black or brown straw bonnet should have merely a bouquet of wild poppies, corn-flowers, or wild roses, with black strings, and black or brown curtain. Dress bonnets have frequently a blonde veil; those more simple a Chantilly: and morning bonnets are worn without a veil.

Hats will be worn again in the country, but we fear that they will not gain favor in the city; we wish they would, as they are certainly very becoming to most faces, and scarcely unbecoming to any.

Mazzini's Last Manifesto.

We translate from the *Independance Belge* the following manifesto from MAZZINI:

I believe it to be all the more necessary that the Republican Party should give signs of life from time to time, since its aims are systematically burlesqued. While some, forgetting that they have accounted me dead for years, attribute to me proclamations in which, acknowledging that I have erred up to the present time, I throw the Republican Party at the feet of VICTOR EMANUEL; others accuse me of sowing discontent and discord among the people. These allegations and accusations, which give the lie to themselves, are contradicted by facts.

The Republican Party does not approve, any more than it opposes, a fact which it considers as transient, and which it accepts as such. The Republicans are not responsible for an error which is leading the country to believe falsely, that without liberty the unity of a nation can be established. No nation exists without unity, and no people without liberty. We do not betray the just and plain motive which is our ideal; nor do we deny the deeds of Rome. Sad journeys, base acts, have passed like a shadow, and the unity of our country alone remains. Then the energy which it worships in others it will find in itself, and it will receive that feeling of dignity and that moral political sentiment without which its regeneration will be impossible.

The belief in unity contains in itself all the logic of our conduct, and that which some people have seen pleased to call our abdication. When before the last war we saw Italy fall into monarchical wanderings we preserved our faith intact, but we shut it up within ourselves; we loyally left the result to experience, and not a word was pronounced by us but unity, liberty; we left the rest to the country. If they had heard us the Italian banner would now have floated over Naples, but courage to take the first step failed them all. Yet for all that we were not made angry, we did not lose hope, and man of Republican faith in Tuscany and elsewhere led people to vote for annexation.

We have protested, and we still protest, in the name of honor, of safety and of the unity of the country, against the illegal and dangerous cession of Savoy and Nice; against the continued stay of the French at Rome; against the silence of the Sardinian Government on this point, and against the tendency to keep quiet since the late enlargement of its territory. We protest also against the slavish custom of substituting for the country and a principle an individuality, whether King or Minister is of little importance, and against the premature exclusive shout of *Vive la Monarchie!*

The Republicans say to the country, the Italian fatherland can know no other boundaries but the Alps and its seas, nor any rest before it has them subdued. Up and march; with the one who rules if he goes towards the mark; without him, if he stops; against him if he ever tries to keep you from reaching it.

The German Apprehensions of War with France.

From the Augsburger Allgemine Zeitung, May 30.

The speech of ACHILLE FOULD, Minister of State, evidently intended as it is for Germany, will probably destroy the last doubt concerning the hostile purposes of LOUIS NAPOLEON against our country. The "Second December" and his agents were never more profuse in their peaceful assurances than at the moment when preparations for war were carried on in the most decided manner. We need only point to the whole literature which preceded the *coup d'état* and demonstrated the impossibility of such an event—to the assurance of the *Moniteur*, "France is making no preparations for war," which preceded the war against Austria, definitely resolved upon already in January, at the marriage-contract of Prince NAPOLEON. Fourteen days later 250,000 soldiers marched into Piedmont. How can assurances be yet of any value in the mouth of a Power which has broken its agreements with its own people, as well as with foreign countries! Besides, it is no longer in the power of the "Second December" to abstain from a war with a foreign country; it is necessary for him as a valve for the tension in the interior, since the French people have not yet become so demoralized that the pressure should not produce a counter-pleasure. "When France is satisfied, then Europe has peace." This even the friends of the "Second December" admit. But is France satisfied?

The raising of the budget for the transportation of persons, suspected for political causes, to Lambessa and Cayenne, for this *coming* year, answers this question. And what does France wish? What it has sought to attain for eighty years—Liberty. But Liberty is in direct opposition to the unity of power, which is the acknowledged principle of the *régime* of the "Second December." He has therefore no other alternative left but to continue his attempts to satisfy the desire for Liberty with glory and prey—that is as much as to say, to make war upon a foreign country.

We have sought ever since the *coup d'état*, although in vain, to bring Germany to the conviction that the whole object of the *régime* of the new Empire would ultimately show little to say, because, whether good or bad, that will not constitute the ground of my support for Mr. LINCOLN. I have no great respect for party Platforms in general. They are commonly made in times of high excitement, under a pressure of circumstances, and with the view to conciliate present support, rather than to establish a permanent system of principles and line of policy for the future good government of the country. The Conventions which form them are trancient in their nature; their power and influence are consumed in the using, leaving no continuing obligation upon their respective parties. And hence we need not wonder that the Platforms so made are hardly ever acted out in practice. I shall not discuss their relative merits, but content myself with saying that this Republican Platform, though in several particulars it does not conform to my views, is still far better than any published creed, past or present, of the Democrats. And as to the new party, it has not chosen to promulgate any platform at all, except two or three broad generalities which are common to the professions of faith of all parties in the country. No party, indeed, dare ask the confidence of the nation, while openly denying the obligation to support the Union and the Constitution, and to enforce the laws. That is a common duty, binding upon every citizen, and the failure to perform it is a crime.

To me it is plain that the approaching contest must be between the Democratic and Republican parties; and, between them, I prefer the latter.

The Democratic party, by the long possession and abuse of power, has grown wanton and reckless; has corrupted itself and perverted the principles of the Government; has set itself openly against the great home interests of the people, by neglecting to protect their industry, and by refusing to improve and keep in order the highways and depôts of commerce; and even now is urging a measure in Congress to abdicate the constitutional power and duty to regulate commerce among the States, and to grant to the States the discretionary power to levy tonnage duties upon all our commerce, under the pretence of improving harbors, rivers and lakes: has changed the status of the negro slave by making him no longer mere property, but a politician, an antagonist power in the State, a power to which all other powers are required to yield, under penalty of a dissolution of the Union; has directed its energies to the gratification of its lusts of foreign domain, as manifested in its persistent efforts to seize upon tropical regions, not because those countries and their incongruous people are necessary, or even desirable, to be incorporated into our nation, but for the mere purpose of making Slave States, in order to advance the political power of the party in the Senate and in the choice of the President, so as effectually to transfer the chief powers of the Government from the many to the few; has in various instances endangered the equality of the coördinate branches of the Government, by urgent efforts to enlarge the powers of the Executive at the expense of the legislative department; has attempted to discredit and degrade the Judiciary, by affecting to make it, at first, the arbiter of party quarrels, to become soon and inevitably the passive registrar of party decrees.

In most, if not all, of these particulars, I understand the Republican Party—judging it by its acts and by the known opinions of many of its leading men—to be the exact opposite of the Democratic Party; and that is the ground of my preference of the one party over the other. And that alone would be a sufficient reason, if I had not other good reasons, for supporting Mr. LINCOLN against any man who may be put forward by the Democratic Party, as the exponent of its principles and the agent to work out, in practice, its dangerous policies.

The third party, which, by way of formation, has destroyed the organizations of the American and Whig parties, has nominated two most excellent men. I know them well, as sound statesmen and true patriots. More than thirty years ago I served with them both in Congress, and from that time to this I have always held them in respect and honor. But what can the third party do towards the election of even such worthy men as these against the two great parties which are now in actual contest for the power to rule the nation? It is made up entirely of portions of the disintegrated elements of the late Whig and American parties—good materials, in the main, I admit, but quite too weak to elect any man or establish any principle. The most it can do is, here and there, in particular localities, to make a diversion in favor of the Democrats. In 1856 the Whig and American parties (not forming a *new party*, but united as allies,) with entire unanimity and some zeal, supported Mr. FILLMORE for the Presidency, and with what results? We made a miserable failure, carrying no State but gallant little Maryland. And surely, the united Whigs and Americans of that day had a far greater show of strength and far better prospects of success than any which belong to the Constitutional Union party now. In fact, I see no possibility of success for the third party, except in one contingency—the Destruction of the Democratic Party. That is a contingency not likely to happen this year, for, badly as I think of many of the acts and policies of that party, its cup is not yet full—the day has not yet come when it must dissolve in its own corruptions. But the day is coming and is not far off. The party has made itself entirely sectional; it has concentrated its very being into one single idea: negro slavery has control of all its faculties, and it can see and hear nothing else—"one stern, tyrannic thought, that makes all other thoughts its slaves!"

But the Democratic Party still lives, and while it lives, it and the Republican Party are the only real antagonistic powers in the nation. For the present I must choose between them. I choose the latter as wiser, purer, younger and less corrupted by time and self-indulgence.

The candidates nominated at Chicago are both men who, as individuals and politicians, rank with the foremost of the country. I have heard no objection to Mr. HAMLIN personally, but only to his geographical position, which is thought by some to be too far North and East to allow his personal good qualities to exercise their proper influence over the nation at large. But the nomination for the Presidency is the great controlling act. Mr. LINCOLN, his character, talents, opinions and history will be criticized by thousands, while the candidate for the Vice-Presidency will be passed over in comparative silence.

Mr. LINCOLN's nomination took the public by surprise, because, until just before the event, it was unexpected. But, really, it ought not to have excited any surprise, for such unforeseen nominations are common in our political history. POLK and PIERCE by the Democrats, and HARRISON and TAYLOR by the Whigs, were all nominated in this extemporaneous manner—all of them were elected. I have known Mr. LINCOLN for more than twenty years, and, therefore have a right to speak of him with some confidence. As an individual he has earned a high reputation for truth, courage, candor, morals and amiability, so that, as a man, he is most trustworthy. And, in this particular, he is more entitled to our confidence than some other men, his equals, who had far better opportunities and aids in early life. His talents and the will to use them to the best advantage, are unquestionable; and the proof is found in the fact that, for every position in life, from his humble beginning to his present well-earned elevation, he has more than fulfilled the best hopes of his friends. And now, in the full vigor of his manhood and in the honest pride of having made himself what he is, he is the peer of the first men of the nation, well able to sustain himself and advance his cause against any adversary and in any field where mind and knowledge are the weapons used.

In politics he has but acted out the principles of his own moral and intellectual character. He has not concealed his thoughts nor hidden his light under a bushel. With the boldness of conscious rectitude and the frankness of downright honesty, he has not failed to avow his opinions of public affairs upon all fitting occasions.

This, I know, may subject him to the carping censure of that class of politicians who mistake cunning for wisdom and falsehood for ingenuity; but such men as LINCOLN must act in keeping with their own characters, and hope for success only by advancing the truth prudently and maintaining it bravely. All his old political antecedents are, in my judgment, exactly right, being square up to the old Whig standard. And as to his views about "the pestilent negro question," I am not aware that he has gone one step beyond the doctrine publicly and habitually avowed by the great lights of the Whig Party, CLAY, WEBSTER, and their fellows, and indeed sustained and carried out by the Democrats themselves, in their wiser and better days.

The following, I suppose, are in brief his opinions upon that subject: 1. Slavery is a domestic institution within the States which choose to have it, and it exists within those States beyond the control of Congress. 2. Congress has supreme legislative power over all the Territories, and may, at its discretion, allow or forbid the existence of Slavery within them. 3. Congress, in wisdom and sound policy, ought not so to exercise its power, directly or indirectly, as to plant and establish Slavery in any Territory heretofore free. 4. And that it is unwise and impolitic in the Government of the United States, to acquire tropical regions for the mere purpose of converting them into Slave States.

These, I believe, are Mr. LINCOLN's opinions upon the matter of Slavery in the Territories, and I concur in them. They are no new inventions, made to suit the exigencies of the hour, but have come down to us, as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution have, sanctioned by the venerable authority of the wise and good men who established our institutions. They are conformable to law, principle and wise policy, and their utility is proven in practice by the as yet unbroken current of our political history. They will prevail, not only because they are right in themselves, but also because a great and still growing majority of the people believe them to be right, and the sooner they are allowed to prevail in peace and harmony, the better for all concerned, as well those who are against them as those who are for them.

I am aware that small partisans, in their little warfare against opposing leaders, do sometimes assail them by the trick of tearing from their contexts some particular objectionable phrases, penned, perhaps, in the hurry of composition, or spoken in the heat of oral debate, and holding them up to the public as the leading doctrines of the person assailed, and drawing from them their own uncharitable inferences. That line of attack betrays a little mind conscious of its weakness, for the falsity of its logic is not more apparent than the injustice of its design. No public man can stand that ordeal, and, however willing men may be to see it applied to their adversaries, all flinch from the torture when applied to themselves. In fact, the man who never said a foolish thing, will hardly be able to prove that he ever said many wise once.

I consider Mr. LINCOLN a sound, safe, national men. He could not be sectional if he tried. His birth, his education, the habits of his life, and his geographical position, compel him to be national. All his feelings and interests are identified with the great valley of the Mississippi, near whose centre he has spent his whole life. That Valley is not a section, but, conspicuously, the body of the nation, and, large as it is, it is not capable of being divided into sections, for the great river cannot be divided. It is one and indivisible, and the North and the South are alike necessary to its comfort and prosperity. Its people, too, in all their interests and affections, are as broad and general as the regions they inhabit. They are emigrants, a mixed multitude, coming from every State in the Union, and from most countries in Europe; they are unwilling, therefore, to submit to any one petty local standard. They love the nation as a whole, and they love all its parts, for they are bound to them all, not only by a feeling of common interest and mutual dependence, but also by the recollections of childhood and youth, by blood and friendship, and by all those social and domestic charities which sweeten life, and make this world worth living in. The Valley is beginning to feel its power, and will soon be strong enough to dictate the law of the land. Whenever that state of things shall come to pass, it will be most fortunate for the nation to find the

my; assimilating the punishment for it that which civilization and morality have demanded in every State of the Union. But the bill sleeps the sleep of death on the table of the Senate.

The House also passed a bill annulling the slave laws of New-Mexico, a Territory which came to us free, and which enacted a slave code that has been proven to have been drafted by a Southern Congressman at Washington, and sent to them for their adoption—a code so barbarous indeed that it prohibited the Courts from taking cognizance of any complaint made by a servant or shepherd, whatever his color, against his master for any correction inflicted by him. But the Senate, of course, refused to concur with the House in its [illegible]

[illegible] forbidding the sale of the public lands [illegible] years after their survey, thus giving the agent [illegible] ten years the start of the speculator, and enabling him to overcome the expenses of clearing, fencing and building, before being required by a Presidential proclamation to pay the money to put the [illegible] the domain has been [illegible] to the settler, to be considered [illegible]

[illegible] by the people under the country; and I have no fear of the verdict. The people are not only disgusted at the measures of our opponents, but they feel disgusted and disgraced by the developments of corruption that have been proved against almost every department of the Administration. All over the land there is a feeling that this profligacy must be promptly arrested by the incoming of an Administration which shall be honest, economical and absolutely incorruptible; or that darker days are yet in store for our nation, if such rulers are to be continued. Fortunately this Chicago Convention, guided apparently by more than human foresight, selected a ticket which, by the unanimous verdict of the whole people, complies with these requirements. However men may differ as to political principles, no one in this broad land, from the most gifted Senator to the bitterest partisan, has even whispered the slightest doubt of the unbending integrity and inflexible honesty of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. And a happy era, indeed, will be inaugurated when a President sits in our White House, who, unlike the present incumbent, will neither fear nor protest against Congress investigating the official conduct of his Administration, but will, on the contrary, armed with conscious rectitude, challenge and invite the severest scrutiny of friend or foe. In other respects, too, the choice of the Chicago Convention seems singularly fortunate. Reared amid all the disadvantages of orphanage and poverty, without the benefit of classical or collegiate education, and with only such attainments as could be acquired during the stern toils of frontier life, one gallant standard-bearer has so cultivated in maturer years, his native intellect, that he stands before the American people now, a giant in intellect as he is in stature, and one of the best and truest representatives of the self-made men of the Republic.

Nor is this all. His election will prove that, under our institutions, the Presidency is not more accessible to the child of wealth, of culture and of distinction, than to the poor farm boy of the Western prairies—and that here, if nowhere else in the wide world, is merit the true test of distinction and fame. Elected, as he undoubtedly will be, flunkeyism and aristocracy will be banished from the White House, I trust not only for his term, but forever hereafter; and the People's President, himself born the child and the champion of free labor, will welcome there with true hearty greetings of an honest heart the humble pioneer of the distant West as cordially as if he stood before him glittering with the stars and jewels that adorn the most talented and distinguished diplomatists from abroad. To attain such a desirable result as this, and to restore the Government to the principles of its Founders, let us all labor, heartily and zealously, and patriotically; feeling, as has been well said by another, that "With the faith of ABRAHAM, and the courage of HANNIBAL, we shall surely conquer the Wrong and maintain the Right."

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

The National Finances.

PROBABLE DEMANDS UPON THE TREASURY FOR 1861—STATEMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 15, 1860.

SIR: In view of the early adjournment of Congress, I submit to you a statement of the probable means of the Treasury, and the probable demands upon it, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1861.

The modification of the estimates now submitted is based upon the actual operations of the Department since the time my annual report of 22d December, 1859, was prepared:

The probable amount in the Treasury on the 30th of June, 1860, will be	$4,750,000
The receipts for the next fiscal year are estimated as follows:	
From customs	58,000,000
From lands	2,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,225,000
Making an aggregate of means for the year of	65,975,000
The estimated expenditures for the same period are:	
For unexpended balances of appropriations for the present fiscal year	17,625,614
Permanent appropriations	8,173,582
New appropriations estimated for	46 278,893
Making an aggregate of	$72,278,089

If the same amount of unexpended balances should remain at the end of the next fiscal year as will remain at the close of the present, there will be of the above amount $17,825,614 uncalled for during the year, and should therefore be deducted from the above aggregate of $72 278,089, which would leave the sum of $54,452,475.

The unexpended balance, however, at the close of the present fiscal year is much larger than usual, owing to peculiar causes, and should not be taken as the bases of a safe estimate. The usual unexpended balance at the end of a fiscal year does not ordinarily much exceed the sum of $12,000,000. Deducting that amount from the aggregate estimated expenditures of the next fiscal year, and it leaves the sum of $60,278,089 to be provided for. Deducting this amount from the estimated means of the treasury for the same period, and it would leave the sum of $5,696 911 in the treasury on the 30th of June, 1861. This amount would be increased by any excess of unexpended balances over and above the $12,000,000 estimated to remain unexpended at the end of the next fiscal year.

The statement shows that the means of the Treasury will be ample to meet all the demands which were estimated for. The necessity for additional means depends entirely upon the excess of appropriations made and to be made by Congress over the amount estimated for.

The bill providing for the increase of the pay of the Navy will require an additional appropriation of $500,000.

The sum of $320,000 is required to meet the expense of returning the captured Africans to Africa.

The amount that will be required to pay the private bills passed by Congress cannot be estimated with any accuracy. It will, however, in all probability, not fall below $1,500,000. I understand that appropriations have passed either one or the other branch of Congress, on the general appropriation bills, for the following objects and amounts:

For Treasury extension and other public buildings	$1,500,000
For fortifications, over and above the estimates	600,000
For Texas Regiment	750,000
For payment of Oregon war debt	3,000,000
For water works	500,000
For jail in Washington	250,000
For payment of militia called out in New-Mexico, &c.	100,000
For Choctaw Indians	1,000,000
Increased expense of Post office Department	1,000,000
Total	$8,700,000

The aggregate of these additional appropriations is $11,050,000.

A bill for additional payment to invalid pensioners, estimated by the Interior Department to exceed $6,000,000, has passed the House of Representatives, as I am informed, and is now pending in the Senate.

If these appropriations, and others of which I have no information, should be made by Congress, means must be provided to meet them. Most of them are of an extraordinary character, and are not legitimately chargeable to the ordinary expenditures of the year. At the same time, they will be called for during the year, and provision should be made to meet them, if Congress should pass them.

It is proper to add, that I have made the foregoing estimate of the means of the Treasury for the next fiscal year upon the basis that Congress will authorize the reissue of the $20,000,000 of outstanding treasury notes. These notes will fall due during the year, and without this authority their redemption would make an additional draft upon the Treasury for such amount as should be presented for payment. To pay this amount of the public debt in the course of one year, and in the present condition of the Treasury, is not contemplated. Whilst no additional loan is asked for, the authority to reissue these treasury notes is indispensable.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, House of Representatives.

New-York University Exercises.

STUDENTS' ORATIONS—PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS—MEETING OF THE ALUMNI, &C.

A large audience assembled at Niblo's Theatre on Thursday morning, to witness the annual Commencement exercises of the New-York University.

These occasions are always of an interesting character, and call together large numbers of people, not only of the personal friends of the students, but also many who are interested in the education of youth all over the country.

A goodly number of our most prominent citizens were present with their families, some of whom are proud to call this Institution their *Alma Mater*.

The Chancellor, Dr. FERRIS, with the Faculty, Council and invited guests occupied seats on the stage. The band of the Seventh Regiment, stationed in the orchestra, furnished the music, which was chiefly selections from popular operas. The Chancellor opened the literary exercises with prayer, and then announced the subject of each address and the name of the orator. The first of these was a Latin Salutatory Oration, by Albert C. Bishop, of this City. 2. An English Salutatory Oration, by Albert Z. Gray, also of this City. 3. Oration, "The Focus of the Sciences," by Erskine Uhl, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 4. Philosophical Oration, "The Philosophy of Nature," by Henry B. Opdyke, of this City. 5. Oration, "Manliness of Character," by Henry J. Crane, of New-Milford, Penn. 6. Oration on "Depraved Public Taste," by John McVey, of this City. 7. Oration on "The Connection of the Soul with the Body," by Richard W. Ely, of Chester, Conn. 8. Oration, "Saying and Doing," by Edward Abbott, of this City. 9. Oration, "Aspirations towards the Infinite," by George D. Barker, of this City. 10. Oration, "The Moral Balance to Intellectual Greatness," by Charles Fitzsimmons, of this City. 11. Oration, "Poetry of Commerce," by John C. Shaw, of this City. 12. Oration, "True Government," by A. A. Redfield, of this City. 13. Oration, "Readers and Thinkers," by Wm. H. Pfrauer, of Jamaica, L. I. This gentleman also delivered the Valedictory Addresses.

As each of the young gentlemen came forward to speak he was greeted with applause, and at the close of his address was complimented with a profusion of bouquets. Some of these floral tributes were exceedingly beautiful and arranged with exquisite taste. At times the stage was literally covered with wreaths and bouquets of rare and costly flowers.

After the addresses had all been delivered, the prizes were distributed, and the degrees conferred by the Chancellor, each gentleman going up on the stage from among the audience, as his name was called, to receive the prize or diploma from the hands of Dr. FERRIS, and be loudly applauded on its reception.

After this ceremony was ended, the Chancellor announced the Medical and Honorary degrees conferred, pronounced the benediction, and the audience dispersed.

Great praise is due the Committee of Arrangements for the excellent manner in which they performed their duties. Everything passed off agreeably. During the commencement exercises, TOMMY and another of the Japanese Embassy visited the theatre, and caused some staring and stir on the part of the younger portion of the assembly.

The following is a list of the prizes awarded and the degrees conferred, and the names of the recipients:

AWARD OF PRIZES.

In the Freshmen Class: The prize for best scholarship in Greek to DANIEL S. MARTIN, New-York; for best scholarship in Latin, to JAMES BROWN BURNETT, Newark, N. J; for best scholarship in Mathematics, to CHARLES H. LUDLUM, Jamaica, L. I. In the Sophomore Class: The prizes for best scholarship in Greek, in Latin, and in Mathematics, to MARSHALL WHITING, Astoria, L. I.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

Bachelor of Arts—Edward Abbott, Albert C. Bishop, of New-York; Richard W. Ely, of Connecticut; Albert L. Gray, John McVey, of New-York; Joseph L. Norvell, of Tennessee; Wm. H. Pfrauer, of Jamaica, L. I.; John C. Shaw of New-York; Erskine Uhl, of Poughkeepsie; George D. Baker, of New-York; Henry J. Crane, of Pennsylvania; Charles Fitzsimmons, of New-York; James W. Larimore, of Michigan; William H. Neilson, Jr., Henry B. Opdyke, A. A. Redfield, Jacob Sarady, of New York.

Bachelor of Science—Winfield Bloodgood, of New-York; Annius Paul Scharff, of Newark, N. J.

Testimonials in Special Course—William Odell, of Yonkers, N. Y.; Rufus King, New-York.

Master of Arts—Alfred A. Post, Ward C. Pardee, M. D., class of 1857.

In Analytic and Practical Chemistry—Oscar C. Collins, of Georgia; M. W. DuBois, of Alabama; S. W. Francis, Francis R. Lymen, of New-York. J. Rhodes Taylor, Robert H. Dryedela, George Noble Eunet, of North Carolina; John Helm Jr., of New-Jersey; Joseph C. Shepard, of North Carolina.

Doctor in Medicine—J. Frank Speck, of South Carolina; John Helm, Jr., of New-Jersey; Edward Seguin, of Ohio; Henry C. Cole, of Indiana; Thomas C. Fanning, Jr., of New-York; Oscar C. Collins, of Georgia; George W. Carrington, of Virginia; J. Ewings Dexter, of New-York; Ira E. Smith, of Georgia.

HONORARY DEGREES.

Master of Arts—Rev. Charles W. Baird.

Doctor of Divinity—Rev. John McMillan, Kircudbright, Scotland; Rev. William Stoughton, Hamilton, C. W.; Rev. William Hogarth, Detroit, Mich.; Rev. J. E. Colowell, Dolemus, President of Anama College, Southern Texas.

Doctor of Laws—Rev. John Edgar, D. D., Belfast, Ireland; Robert Hogg, England; Hon. Henry E. Davies, Judge of Court of Appeals and Justice of Supreme Court of the State of New-York; Hon. James J. Roosevelt late Judge of Supreme Court of State of New-York, District-Attorney of United States at New-York.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALUMNI OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The meeting of the University Alumni Association came off at the small chapel of the University at 4 P. M., yesterday afternoon. A larger number were present than has been usual for several years past. In the absence of the President, Prof. HOWARD CROSBY, of New-Brunswick, N. J., the Vice-President, Dr. T. B. STERLING, occupied the chair. The meeting was addressed by a clergyman, a graduate of the class of 1840, and Rev. A. S. GARDINER, of Cold Spring, both of whom created considerable merriment by the reminiscences they recalled in their remarks. An election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice J. T. JOHNSON, Esq., for President. After some unimportant business they adjourned to a collation. The annual dinner is to take place in December next.

The Class of 1856 had a social reunion at Delmonico's last evening, and the Class of 1860 had a similar one at the Everett House.

SANITARY REFORM.

Statistical Facts and Other Considerations Showing the Necessity of Measures of Sanitary Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Does anybody doubt the efficacy of sanitary improvements, in preserving health, life and morals? Such doubts can only arise from the want of a knowledge of well-established facts.

At the first annual meeting of the National Association of Social Science, 1857, under the presidency of Lord BROUGHAM, a very interesting paper was read on the sanitary improvements in the town of Macclesfield; from which the following condensed statements are taken:

Before the introduction of these improvements the mortality had been at the rate of 33 in each 1,000 inhabitants, annually, and for the last few years there had not been less than 42 deaths in each 1,000 inhabitants annually. In some of the most crowded and worst-conditioned streets, inhabited by the poorest classes, and which were entirely destitute of drainage and cleansing, the mortality was as high as 70, 80 and even 120, in each 1,000 inhabitants, per annum. In the surrounding rural districts the mortality was only 16 per 1,000.

The Public Health Act was introduced and improvements were immediately commenced, consisting of the cleansing of streets, building of sewers, and *introducing improved arrangements for the ventilation of houses.*

"The contrast was most striking," says the report, "and it become exceedingly interesting and instructive to observe the effects and consequences of these measures. The mortality was reduced to 26 per 1,000 for the whole town. But as there were certain streets in which a frigotful rate of mortality had prevailed, and as these streets were the first to be improved, the effect was most marked. The decrease in the mortality was, in one of these streets, 34 per cent.; in another, 40 per cent.; in a third, 42 per cent., and in a fourth, 60 per cent. The average age at death for the whole population had been 24 years, being 10 years less than in the adjoining rural districts. It was raised by the effects of these improvements to 29 years.

But to afford a striking example of the difference between the average age at death in streets where the sanitary improvements had been introduced and others where they had not, four of each were fairly selected for comparison, and in the former the average age at death was found to be 34 years, whilst in the latter it was only 19 years.

The effect upon the moral character of the inhabitants was equally striking and remarkable.

Thus the police records of the town showed that drunkenness, profanity, thefts, felonies, and other crimes had decreased in one street 24 per cent.; in another 47 per cent.; and in a third 55 per cent. And this is a perfectly natural and logical result; for in proportion to the increase of health and consequent power of securing the necessaries and comforts of existence, will the value of life and character increase; and in the same proportion will the temptation to theft and other crime be diminished.

Recent investigations made by the British Government in regard to the health of the Army have revealed the startling fact that the soldiers in times of peace have been (probably from time immemorial) dying three times as fast as agricultural laborers, from whose ranks they are mainly picked for their superior health and physical development. And this terrible mortality is proved to arise chiefly from breathing the foul air, engendered by crowding, and want of ventilation, drainage and cleanliness, in the barracks and dormitories. One strong evidence of this is that the death-rate in the different divisions of the army was found to be in proportion to the degree of crowding and lack of ventilation. Thus the mortality among the tort guards, who have least air-space and ventilation, is almost twice as great as among the household cavalry, who have most air. These evils are being reformed.

This great mortality which has prevailed among the soldiers is believed to arise from the fact that they have, on the average, only about 400 cubic feet of air space to each man, and no efficient means for ventilation. And yet there are probably 200,000 people living in this City who have not, on the average, any more air-space to each individual in their crowded rooms, and no sufficient means for ventilation; and what little air they do get is loaded and poisoned with the exhalations arising from foul streets.

Means by which these sanitary evils should be removed, by which overcrowding should be prevented, the people supplied with sufficient house-room and ventilation, and streets cleansed, would be the means of saving, at least, *ten thousand* human lives in this City every year.

How much are these lives worth! and what shall we give, or what shall we take in exchange for them? A few months ago (and the scene has been recently re-enacted) a fire broke out in a crowded tenement house, cutting off all escape to many of the inmates. The terrible news quickly spread. The humanity of the community was aroused, and thousands rushed to the spot to lend their aid. The wretched inmates appeared at the upper windows and upon the roof, imploring some means of escape, and those who witnessed it would then and there

[illegible] *Why should* they not? [illegible] precious thing in all the world! [illegible] *gold—the five hundred and fifty-two millions* [illegible] that this City is assessed to be worth. [illegible] up, till it reach the summit of the burning building, [illegible] form a way of escape. And then let the [illegible] it into the bowels of the earth, or into the depths of the sea.

"It will be a cheap exchange for the lives of [illegible] men, women and children; *mine* did we say? Why, we have been miscounting all this while. There are *ten thousand*. See them? (and it will take a great stretch of a humane and Christian imagination to do this.) *All* the tenement-houses pointed into [illegible] are on fire; and ten thousand helpless wretches, who cannot escape, rush to the top, and stretch out their hands for aid—the old and the young—and the [illegible] their holds out her child, and prays for the mercy of Christ that you will save it from the flames! But it cannot be. The fires more fiercely increase, and curl up, and wrap them from sight. And the whole vast structure sinks down with a thundering crash; and upward, on to the burning cloud of sparks and flame, the death-shrieks of the ten thousand is hurtled toward heaven. And this scene is to be repeated—this human holocaust is to be offered up on the same day of each succeeding year! Is it so? Or is this fiction? Nay, but it is truth, too. We could not see this scene repeated every year, and these ten thousand people scorched, suffocated and consumed by *fire*, all together, and at once, within our sight. But *out* of our sight, *just* out of our sight—hid in little dark rooms, and scattered through fifty streets and alleys—ten thousand men, women and children every year *are* scorched with fevers; suffocated with carbonic acid gas and sulphuretted hydrogen, and consumed by marasmus, phthisic and cholera-infantum; tossing and groaning in mortal anguish, within a stone's throw, on either side, of our fashionable thoroughfares. But for the hum of our carriage-wheels, and the noisy hubbub of our fashionable frivolities, we could almost hear the sharp wail of the dying child, and the moan of the consumptive. And yet we heedlessly go on our ways to our pleasure or our business. E. Y. R.

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

Interesting Exposition of the Nature of the Chinese Government and its Relations to Foreign Powers.

A portion of the correspondence of Hon. WM. B. REED, formerly American Minister to China, has only recently been published by order of Congress. We extract from it the following letter, in which Mr. REED gives a much more complete and satisfactory exposition of the nature of the Chinese Government, and the considerations necessary to be borne in mind in judging of their relations to foreign Powers, than we have seen elsewhere. It is a very able and instructive state paper:

MR. REED TO MR. CASS.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
SHANGHAI, Sept. 4, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to forward to you by Mr. PAULDING TATTNALL, bearer of dispatches from the Consul-General at Simoda, a duplicate copy, certified by the Secretary of Legation, of the treaty between the United States and China, signed at Tientsin on the 18th of June. The duplicate originals in English and Chinese will, for the present, be retained here.

As this is the last opportunity I shall have of communicating with you in time for the meeting of Congress, I beg leave to add a few remarks on the treaty itself, and its probable effect and operation, in addition to those which I have already made to you. They apply equally to the treaties made by the other Western Powers. They are necessarily in a certain sense speculative; and I am quite aware, being admonished of it every moment that I pass here, how illusory speculation as to Chinese character and conduct is apt to be; still, desiring the President to have before him the best views that even brief experience enables me to form, I think it my duty to express them.

If the inquiry be made how far we can depend on the fulfillment of the provisions of the treaties, by the Chinese, no one will venture on more than general statements in reply. It is hardly worth while to go into any detail as to the differences in the moral, intellectual and physical qualities and power of the parties to these compacts; and yet, in estimating the extent to which the Chinese Government will carry out their provisions, it must be constantly borne in mind that this is a government where a sense of temporary expediency is much more the rule of action than what is understood as law and authoritative precedent. Each Governor of a province has more or less legislative and executive functions, and is held responsible for the well-being of the territory committed to him; and so is each judge, intendent, prefect, and district magistrate under him; all these functionaries make as well as execute the laws within certain limits. More depends on the character and temper of the individual incumbent here than anywhere. If the Governor General at Canton, in October, 1856, had changed places with the one at Fuhchau, it is quite possible that there would have been no disturbance at the former place.

The real nature of the Chinese Government is a mixture of despotism and democracy, which is difficult to explain to those who have not seen its actual workings. The central government is supposed to be the irresponsible source of all power and authority; and its working officers, at the capital, labor together to maintain their position and influence in the remotest parts of the empire. But when one of their number is sent with proconsular powers to a distant province, he knows that the people are tenacious of their usages; and while they would like and expect to be protected, are not disposed to pay more than they are obliged for this protection. This ruler was once one of the people, and spent his early days as a private subject. He knows, too, that he can expect little help of money or men from the Central Government in case of insurrection: he must depend mainly upon the resources of his jurisdiction, and endeavor to forward a large surplus revenue to Peking, over and above *all* the local outlays for the civil, military and naval services. A Governor-General and Governor have similar powers in their particular provinces, to that which the Emperor has over the whole; but they have no responsibility for the condition of other provinces, and send nothing to them in case of trouble, unless ordered from Court. Consequently, the provinces and departments do not have that bond of union which a practically powerful despotic Government might, and this explains the comparative liberty the people possess, since the central power cannot concentrate its energy upon a single point, and thus reduce them at once, and thoroughly suppress revolt or discontent.

And this shows that *when the central power in China makes a treaty with a foreign nation, it puts itself under obligations which it may be unable to carry into full effect from the integral weakness of its organization.* It is to the credit of China, through its long existence, that it has based its principles of government upon the good administration of law and the protection of industry, and endeavored to obtain the best agents to carry out these purposes by subjecting them to a series of competitive examinations. In the most moral works their literature affords. The excellence of the system has been proved by its long existence. No stream rises higher than its fountain, and we are all conscious that the moral perverseness of the Chinese cannot be removed or changed by mere human morality, however refined. This Government is ridiculously weak if looked at in respect to the physical resources at its command to repel invasion or repress sedition, but it is strong in the passive regard the people have for their institutions, which survive even changes of dynasty.

The real authority is a kind of composition of forces, the tyranny of irresponsible despotic power, primary or delegated, acting against the license of ignorant democracy often goaded by poverty or misguided by sedition. In estimating the chances of the peaceable workings of a treaty with such a people and government, one hardly knows whether to fear most from their weakness when called on to repress, what is very apt always to occur, an attack upon a foreign vessel or individual, when it finds itself unable to satisfy the injured party, or to hope more from the good nature and peaceful habits of the mass of people. Cases of violence constantly occur among the people which the government never thinks of interfering with; the officers leave them to the gentry and head men to settle among themselves, and the latter do much to maintain the peace of their own region. Sometimes the power of the middle class of gentry sets the regular authorities at defiance, as is supposed to be the case now at Canton. In the dreadful insurrection about Canton in 1854-55, when it was estimated that more than half a million of inhabitants lost their lives by violence within twenty months in that single prefecture, the gentry cooperated with the government in suppressing the sedition. YEH has been held up to opprobium by foreigners for his ruthless executions of the prisoners taken in that rising; but the people, who would have suffered by a rebel victory, better knew the deadly nature of the struggle, and did all in their power to arrest the disturbers of the public peace and deliver them over, after they had been tried and condemned to death by committees in every large town.

The assertion and maintenance of a principle is not to be expected among a people whose whole political system is one of expediency; who regard peace, no matter how obtained, the end and evidence of good government; and whose ideas of government are directed rather to the support of their rulers than defining their own rights. The Chinese, among pagan nations, deserve great consideration for the advances they have made in self-government, though much of the praise they have received has been from those who, having never lived among them, praised them unduly because they supposed they had reached a higher point of excellence even than some Christian or any Moslem nation. But those who come from western lands, where truth and integrity are held to be character itself, and supposing these descriptions to have some truth, are shocked at the flagrant violations of these cardinal virtues they meet in daily intercourse among the people, and perhaps place the race too low.

How much are these lives worth! and what shall we give, or what shall we take in exchange for them? A few months ago (and the scene has been recently re-enacted) a fire broke out in a crowded tenement house, cutting off all escape to many of the inmates. The terrible news quickly spread. The humanity of the community was aroused, and thousands rushed to the spot to lend their aid. The wretched inmates appeared at the upper windows and upon the roof, imploring some means of escape, and those who witnessed it would then and there

[illegible] in the hands of their [illegible] have in the assertions made. The demand [illegible] the right of residence at Peking for [illegible] ministers, for instance, seemed to them like [illegible] for a privilege which was not worth the trouble [illegible] grab an array of force, and therefore that some [illegible] riot designs were couched in it. Their own subjects had gone abroad and returned without embassies to look after them. They went and came at their own risk. If they were treated well, it showed the humanity of foreign nations, and that those nations had at last learned something of the "benevolence of the one or heaven." If they were treated ill, as was often the case, it only proved the barbarism of the foreigners, but did not call for interference on the part of the Emperor, who never took a thought about unessential subjects who left their native land. This is the Chinese mode of reasoning on this point; and the success of the foreign ministers at Peking in removing these misconceptions will vindicate the wisdom of the demand. On the whole, I think the officials of this Empire, judging from the varied experience of my predecessors and myself, will be desirous to carry out the provisions of the treaty, if they find that remonstrance is likely to be noticed, and violations are fairly represented to them; but the impediments thrown in the way of audience and redress will be sufficiently vexatious.

One of the probable sources of trouble in carrying out the stipulations of treaties is an another direction, viz: the difficulty of getting justice done to the Chinese when they are wronged by those who claim and obtain exterritoriality and exemption from all their laws. It results from the combined action of several causes. One is the difficulty of procuring such testimony as can reasonably be taken when the witnesses are Chinese whose assertions must be received with doubt. Another is the loss of reputation in the little social community that clusters here, which would attach to a foreigner who should prosecute another for a crime committed against a native, or even bear witness against him for wrong done the latter. No native can arraign any foreigner in his own courts for crime; for not only is the principle of exterritoriality claimed by those who have, but by those who have no treaties, and even no consuls at the open ports; and he feels his helplessness when attempting to lay a criminal case before a consul.

A case in point may be cited. In July, 1856, the foreign community at Fuhchau was highly excited at the homicide of an American, who was killed in a street brawl among some of the townsfolk. The United States Commissioner did all he could to urge the Governor-General to apprehend the offenders, and the criminal was arrested and executed during the next year. About two months after the homicide, a passage-boat crossing the river some miles below the city, was fired into by an Englishman, under the apprehension that it was piratical, and a man killed. His body was brought to the door of the English Consulate, and the demand for justice compounded for $30. The different management of the two cases, happening as they did about the same time, made an unfavorable impression on the minds of natives. It is not known that a foreigner has ever been executed for the murder of a Chinese, except in the colonies of Hong-Kong and Macao; and the recurrence of cases like the above make an impression on the Chinese, and when repeated by lawless men who deem themselves free from all authority, they rise and revenge themselves, as was the case last year at Ningpo, where twenty-eight Portuguese were massacred by sailors who had long suffered from them or their countrymen.

With every desire to do justice to the native, the foreign minister or consul finds it very difficult to execute the laws of his own country upon the criminals who are brought before him. The English consuls have been able to do it more than any other, and their efforts tend to relieve the shortcomings of others, as the mass of natives make no distinction.

In respect, too, to this whole subject of wrongs and injuries by both sides, it should be mentioned that the best portion of the Chinese are well aware of the desperate character of the lower classes of their countrymen, and of the numerous aggressions, defalcations, and even murders, suffered by foreigners from them; so that a sort of rude balance of wrongs and benefits on both sides is struck in their minds with results varying according to accident and temperament.

There are now perhaps fifteen hundred foreigners resident at ports along this coast, and three times that number in the shipping there at a given time, all of whom are more or less under the cognizance of their consuls. If these gradually become scattered over the interior it will be difficult to follow them; and if they suffer from the natives or commit outrages it will be no easy matter to settle the wrong while it is fresh and evidence available. Where the entire administration of law is loose and partial, foreigners begin soon to look upon all Chinese laws as serving much of their sanction and justice from the degree of power that exists to enforce them. This weak government is therefore rendered weaker by those who should rather strengthen it, and who would do so if their interests lay in that direction.

This disregard for native law in the abstract has much of it grown out of the illegal traffic in opium. The history of this traffic, discreditable in every way, need not be reviewed; but there can be no doubt in the mind of an impartial observer that the moderated impunity on the part of those who deal in this drug has the effect of weakening their respect for all laws, especially those of a fiscal character. So of other things. In some of the open ports a bargain is made by the importer of goods with the Custom-house authorities as to the amount of duties he shall pay on his cargo; and the expert duties are settled in the same way by the native dealer. It would be abundantly easy for the local customs authorities to collect the full duties on all goods, if they had careful and honest agents. This state of things shows both their weakness and inefficiency, and how soon foreigners systematically take advantage of it. Indeed, no sooner does a careless officer allow an article to enter either free or under a nominal duty than the repetition of the admission a few times is likely to be construed into a precedent, even against the plainest construction of the tariff. If, however, on the other hand, the foreigner suffers damage, or pays a higher duty than the strict letter of the tariff, he strenuously demands the rectification of the mistake. The native officials think, doubtless, that one might offset the other, for they often practice the same mode of judging in dealing with their own people. They oppress as far as they can, and the people resist to their utmost, and do maintain their own position against tyranny.

In carrying out the treaty much depends upon the conduct of foreigners in their daily intercourse with the Chinese. The respectable among them have a character for fulfilling their promises and paying liberally, which leads the natives to trust in them, and it is to be hoped this character will not be lost or seriously damaged, at least among the English-speaking portion of them. Instead of wrong suffered, the Chinese rulers will be, as ever, usually desirous to smooth it over, hush it up or let it pass: and their dislike to taking trouble about it, especially when considerable time has passed, and it happened in a distant region of the country, or under their predecessors, will require power to overcome it. Even the resident Minister at Peking may find the officers there as loth to attend to his complaints as he will find it difficult to execute justice on his countrymen for their misdoings. The Chinese do not wish to have trouble with foreigners, but their erroneous notions and perverse practice in dealing with them are almost sure to lead to it, while some consideration may be due to their general conduct in estimating the whole subject of intercourse. They say that they have no credit for the efforts they do make to act rightly towards them; and on one occasion they brought up the numerous cases in which they had kindly treated the French missionaries found in the country in violation of treaty, and taken them long journeys, as an offset to the harsh treatment of the one who was killed in Kwangsi. Their opinion has some grounds for it, but their own conceit, obstinacy, and misrepresentation, always stand very much in the way of their getting a fair judgment for themselves.

In short, the Chinese have so many features of liberty, and civilization, in their social system and government, that we are led to expect all the results seen in western lands from the action of these qualities; but investigation shows that oppression, mendacity and ignorance so constantly neutralize what is excellent in theory and principle that we begin to wonder how anything good remains, and why the whole system does not fall into ruin. The peaceful disposition, untiring industry, and democratic origin of the rulers, are doubtless the chief preservative elements.

In conclusion, I would estimate the value of these new treaties, in view of the relations they place China in to the great nations of the world, as compacts which will open other channels of intercourse with her people than those of trade. The safety of her Government and institutions during the long existence history gives them has been owing very much to her isolation. Though she has been conquered by Tartars, that isolation has not been broken, as it is likely soon to be by the ingress of western enterprise, learning and religion. It will be an interesting experiment to see how the millions of this pagan land will receive the diverse lessons, in every branch of human excellence and wickedness, they are likely to have set before them and enacted among them. It will also be a perilous experiment, and its conduct and consequences cannot fail to attract the attention of every friend of humanity. The contact of the Christian and Pagan world, new to be developed, must almost necessarily produce the destruction and absorption, or the elevation and strengthening of the latter. It cannot remain as it is for any length of time. That contact with China assumes an importance and involves responsibilities than can neither be over-estimated nor avoided.

Christianity has the power in itself to elevate and strengthen those nations which receive it; but the question here will be, whether the old system is to be totally demolished and then reconstructed, or whether it can be altered and renovated to adapt itself to new influences and institutions, without undergoing the horrors of revolution.

There must be power at hand to show the Chinese the danger of violating the provisions of these treaties; but every well-wisher to the success of the great experiment now initiated should hope that some higher and steadier principle will regulate the exercise of power than has heretofore seemed to govern it. The two wars with which China has been afflicted, in 1839 and 1856, have been confessedly wars of injustice and wrong; or, in other words, they were instances of the unscrupulous application of power under the influence of a sordid or sudden impulse, and one effect has been to impress deeply upon these helpless heathens the idea that the power of Western nations is at hand, not for purposes of protection or real justice, but as a sort of permanent threat that, if any material interest be interfered with, however illegitimate, this power will be ruthlessly used to their destruction. There is no stronger illustration of this than in the repugnance the Chinese have to deal with the subject of opium.

They fear (I incline to think they do not desire) to prohibit it, or seize it, or confiscate it, and I sometimes think they shrink from legalizing it and making it dutiable, less from any sense of duty to themselves, or regard to their countrymen, or fear of imperial authority, than from an ill-defined and not irrational apprehension that the great commercial monopolists (not American houses) prefer the present unworthy state of things, and might resent a departure from it. It is idle to deny that these great

[illegible] with her people than those of trade. The safety [illegible] be an interesting experiment to see how the millions [illegible] every branch of human excellence and wickedness, [illegible] among them. It will also be a perilous experiment, [illegible] widow of the late Capt. John W. McGrabb, a [illegible] Quartermaster United States Army.

An Act for the relief of George Healey.

An Act for the relief of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

An Act for the relief of Mrs. Anne M. Pinney, widow of the late Brevet Maj. Gen. Persifer F. Smith.

An Act for the relief of Harriet B. Macomb, widow of Maj. Gen. Alexander Macomb, and Mrs. Arabella Reilly, widow of Maj. Gen. Bennet Riley.

An Act for the relief of Edward N. Kent.

An Act for the relief of Francis Huttman.

An Act for the relief of Tench Tilghman.

An Act for the relief of Elizabeth E. Cocke, widow of Major James H. Cocke, late Marshal of the District of Texas.

An Act authorizing the Courts to adjudicate the claim of the legal representatives of Sieur de [illegible] and of the Chevalier de Repentigny, to certain [illegible] at the Sault Ste Marie, in the State of Michigan.

An Act authorizing the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States to enter a certain tract of land in the State of Wisconsin.

An Act for the relief of Guadalupe Estudillo de [illegible] quello, widow of Santiago E. Arguello.

An Act for the relief of A. M. Marshall, late Colonel of Ohio Volunteers in the Mexican War.

An Act for the relief of Thomas Fillebrown.

An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue registers to Nathaniel Allen Reed and Sarah [illegible]

An Act for the relief of Madison Sweetser.

An Act for the relief of the surviving grand-children of Col. William Thompson, of the Revolutionary Army of South Carolina.

An Act for the relief of William B. Herrick.

An Act for the relief of Stewart McGowan.

An Act for the relief of Valentine Wehrheim.

An Act for the relief of Angelina C. Bowman, widow of Francis S. Bowman, late Captain in United States Army.

An Act for the relief of Alice Hunt, widow of Thomas Hunt.

An Act for the relief of M. C. Gritzner.

An Act for the relief of the legal representatives of Charles Pearson, deceased.

An Act for the relief of Sweeny, Rittenhouse, Fant and Company.

An Act for the relief of Mary E. Castor.

An Act for the relief of Samuel J. Hensley.

An Act for the relief of Kate D. Taylor, widow of the late Brevet Capt. Oliver H. P. Taylor.

An Act to incorporate the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the District of Columbia.

An Act for the relief of the legal representatives of Wetonsaw, son of James Conner.

An Act for the relief of Agatha O'Brien, widow of Brevet Major J. P. J. O'Brien, late of the United States Army.

An Act for the relief of certain settlers in the State of Iowa.

An Act for the relief of William P. Bowhay.

An Act to incorporate the proprietors of Prospect Hill Cemetery.

An Act to authorize the issuance of patents in the name of James S. Douglass upon certain land entries made at Chuckchuma, Mississippi.

An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1861.

An act to authorize the sale of the Western Military Asylum, in Harrodsburgh, Kentucky.

An act making appropriations for light houses, beacons, buoys, &c.

An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-office Department during the year ending June 30, 1861.

An act to amend an act regulating the diplomatic and consular system of the United States.

An act making appropriations for the payment of the expenses of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Minnesota.

An act providing for additional terms of the United States Circuit and District Courts in the State of Kentucky.

An act to amend an act approved the 3d of March, 1847, entit

FINANCIAL.

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BANKERS, NO. 144 NASSAU-ST.,
Buy Drafts payable on them at Sight in San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,300,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the provisions contained in an Act entitled "An Act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 13, 1858, and in pursuance of Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June inst. at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, to the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1887. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $50,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for the Sinking Fund," and addressed to me, and directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, at Albany.
The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the first day of June next.
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company in New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.
The interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.
Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILLIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1860.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was
Resolved, That an assessment of Five Dollars per share upon the capital stock of the Company, for the purpose of discharging the outstanding Freeland Bonds, be, and the same is hereby, called payable on the 25th day of July, 1860; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co.; and that parties desiring to pay their installments in London, may pay the same, at the rate of four shillings two pence to the dollar; and that the Freeland Bonds, with accrued interest, shall be received at par in settlement of the call.
Resolved, That the Transfer Books be closed on the 16th day of July, and reopened on the 20th, and that no transfers be permitted, on or after that date, of shares upon which such assessments shall not have been paid.
By order of the Board.
A. E. BURNSIDE, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL DIVIDEND No. 9.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution dated June 11, 1860, ordered a Dividend of Three per Cent. to be paid to the bearer thereof, on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds and Canal indebtedness.
The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer, at No. 160 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st Monday of July, 1860.
The Bonds and Certificates of indebtedness must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment, in order that said payments may be stamped thereon.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
HENRY GRINNELL,
Trustees I. & M. Canal.
Illinois and Michigan Canal Office, June 11, 1860.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., June 13, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JULY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of July, during the hours of business at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 to 1 o'clock P. M.
Interest will be allowed on all sums deposited on or before Thursday, the 12th of July, the same as if deposited on the 1st.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
G. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-Avenue. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits of $300 and under, and at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from the 1st of July.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $400, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.
N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held the 11th day of June, 1860, a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. was declared on common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 25 day of July next, at the Transfer-office of the Company, No. 168 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th instant to 24 proximo.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

52ND DIVIDEND BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors, held THIS DAY, it was resolved that a Dividend of TEN (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after July 2, out of the profits of the last 6 months, leaving a balance of said earnings, $5 5-8 per cent., which is added to the surplus fund. The Transfer Book will be closed to said date.
By order of the Board.
June 19, 1860. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ATLANTIC BANK OF BROOKLYN—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th inst., payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1860.
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ANCHOR INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 32 Pine-st., New-York, June 20, 1860.—An interest dividend of 7 per cent. per annum, on July 1, will be paid on the prefarred stock, on the 16th July, and on the redeemable stock on the 16th July. Transfer books closed from 30th inst. to the dates of payment respectively.
B. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF four per cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of July, proximo.
By order of the Board
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and one-half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared from the profits of the current six months, payable on or after 2d day of July next. By order,
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Staten Island Railroad Company, maturing July 1 1860, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.
B. KREISCHER, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK JUNE 22, 1860.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 (Four) per cent., payable on and after Monday, 2d July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 2d July prox. By order. GEO. I. SENAY, Cashier.

STARK COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS MATURING July 1, 1860, Nos. 1 to 20, and the July Coupons of Bonds Nos. 1 to 85, will be paid on and after that date at the office of READ, DRESEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—FULTON COUNTY, ILLINOIS, 8 per cent. Bonds, interest payable July 1 at Gilman, Son & Co.'s Banking House, No. 47 Exchange-place. Funds on deposit to meet accruing interest. Apply to G. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—The subscribers will purchase, at par, any past due Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad Company.
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 59 Exchange-place.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.—HOLDERS of the so-call'd Second Mortgage Bonds will meet at No. 76 Beaver-street, SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 12 o'clock.
THE COMMITTEE.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

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AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
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Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13 Avenue A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M.
Six per cent. interest paid on sums of $400 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
Interest commences July 1. All deposits made on or before the 16th of July, will draw interest from July 1.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
J. A. BUNCE, Cash. and Sec.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDholders of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1860, creating a sinking fund, proposals will be received at meeting a sinking fund, proposals will be received at the office of said Company, in New-Orleans, La., up to the last day of June next, inclusive, for the purchase of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. On the day above named, the bids in the forms of sealed proposals will be opened by the Board of Directors and purchases made to the above-named extent (payable in dollars at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,) from those whose bids are most favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the right to reject all bids over par if they deem proper.
RICHARD S. CHARLES, Treasurer.

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Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1—For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness..... 25
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3—For Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants..... 25
4—For Diarrhœa of children or adults—Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint..... 25
5—For Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griping, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery..... 25
6—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing..... 25
7—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat..... 25
8—For Toothache, Facesche, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Dolorenx..... 25
9—For Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head..... 25
10—For Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint..... 25
11—For Suppressed Menses, or scanty, or delaying, green sickness..... 25
12—For Leucorrhœa or Whites, bearing down, too profuse Menses..... 25
13—For Croup, hoarse croupy Cough, difficult and oppressed Breathing..... 25
14—For Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch..... 25
15—For Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs..... 25
16—For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Ague..... 50
17—For Piles, internal or external, blind or bleeding, recent or obstinate..... 50
18—For Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Running or Weak Eyes..... 50
19—For Catarrh, acute or chronic, dry or flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza..... 50
20—For Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough..... 50
21—For Asthma, oppressed, difficult, labored breathing, Cough and expectoration..... 50
22—For Ear Dischargres, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache..... 50
23—For Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tumors, Swellings, sore Old Ulcers..... 50
24—For General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness..... 50
25—For Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions..... 50
26—For Seasickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting..... 50
27—For Kidney Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination..... 50
28—For Nervous Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and consequent Prostration and Debility..... 100
29—For Sore Mouth or Canker..... 50
PRICE.
The entire set, case of twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions..... $7 00
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions..... 5 00
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and Book of Directions..... 4 00
Case of fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions..... 2 00
Case of any six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions..... 1 00
Large case of 20 ors. vials, for Planters and Physicians..... 15 00
OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.
We send these Remedies, by the single box or full case, to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of price.
N. B.—The boxes Nos. 1 to 15 are small size, Nos. 16 to 29 large size, and in making up a $2 or $5 case this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial case no attention is necessary on this point.
Look over the list, make up a case of what kinds you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or coin, by mail, to our address, at No. 562 Broadway. New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express.
NO FAMILY OR TRAVELER should be without these invaluable curatives. Thousands use them with the most triumphant success.
Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof HUMPHREYS, can do so at his office, No. 562 Broadway, daily, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., or by letter.
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PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 26th day of June, at 12 o'clock M., for altering and repairing Ward School-house No. 12, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st. Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for altering and repairing Ward School-house No. 12, Seventh Ward," and be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
New-York, June 12, 1860. JOHN DUFFY,
RICHARD POILLON,
School Officers of Seventh Ward.

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DR. CHARLES SWEET, OF LEBANON, Conn., the celebrated bone-setter, intends to be in New-York, at the National Hotel—entrance Liberty-st., No. 87—the fourth week in every month, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 26 and 27—to attend to bone-setting, and to all scrofulous and chronic diseases.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD —SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after May 1, trains will run as follows, connecting with the steamer MATTANO:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM PORTON MARKET SLIP.
At 6:30 A. M.	At 7 15 A. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)
At 7:54 A. M.	At 9 A. M.
At 10 A. M.	At 11 A. M. (Hunter's

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2734. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENTIAL.

The Proceedings of the Disunited Democracy.

TWO TICKETS NOMINATED.

Nomination of Douglas and Fitzpatrick by the Regulars.

Breckinridge and Lane the Candidates of the Seceders.

What is Thought of the Nominations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June, 24.

We have assurances from persons who ought to know that both BRECKINRIDGE and LANE will accept their nominations by the Convention of seceders.

It is the game of the Southern wing to defeat an election by the people and carry it into Congress, where they think they are reasonably certain of electing BRECKINRIDGE. The Douglas men here speak openly of preferring LINCOLN's election to such a result.

YANCEY and other extremists are delighted at the prospect. They say that they can either elect BRECKINRIDGE in the House and thus perpetuate their control over the Government, or else elect LINCOLN, which will give them an opportunity to rally the South in favor of dissolution.

The city is entirely deserted. H.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 24.

The nominations of both the Democratic and the Seceders Conventions, were received well here by their respective friends, but all the outside enthusiasm is for DOUGLAS. There was much excitement last night about the ballots. The nomination of the Seceding Convention was tendered to Mr. GUTHRIE's friends, as well as to Mr. HUNTER's, but both candidates declined. It is understood that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE will accept.

A challenge has been sent by A. SMITH, of California, to Mr. NORRIS, of Illinois, who was the Delegate who declared in the Convention, during Mr. SMITH's offensive remarks, that if Mr. CUSHING, the President, would not protect the members, they would protect themselves.

A large number of persons went to Washington to-day, both the friends of BRECKINRIDGE and DOUGLAS. Most of the New-York delegation return to-night.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

FIFTH DAY.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 23.

The theatre is again crowded to-day.

The Douglas delegates from Louisiana and Alabama have taken seats.

Prayer was delivered by Rev. Mr. CUMMINGS.

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, moved to dispense with the reading of the journal. Agreed to.

Mr. GARRETT, of Alabama, moved to have the names of the delegates from Alabama corrected according to the list sent up.

Mr. CALDWELL, of Kentucky, stated that after the withdrawal of the delegation last evening they held a meeting and reassembled again this morning. The circumstances in which they were placed were exceedingly embarrassing, and they were unable to come to a harmonious conclusion. The result is that ten delegates will withdraw from the Convention and nine remain. Those that withdraw beg leave to submit a paper stating their reasons for withdrawal. Five others desire for the present to suspend action with the Convention without taking part in any other body. In suspending their action with the Convention they hope there may yet arise an opportunity to act harmoniously with the Convention, and therefore retain their seats and the right to act with the Convention should such an opportunity arise. It is the wish of the ten that withdraw, and they request that their votes may not be cast by any other party. The action on their part has been taken without anger or bitterness, and in the deepest sorrow. They do not cast censure anywhere; it was not for them to question the action of any independent sovereignty. But it was felt to be their duty and policy to return to their constituents, and leave them free to act should there be two candidates in the field. He now withdrew the name of that disinterested patriot, Mr. GUTHRIE, from before this Convention as a candidate for the Presidency. He then presented papers from those who withdrew and those who suspend action, and also a communication from Hon. JAMES G. LEACH, one of the retiring delegates, stigmatizing the action of the Convention in harsh terms as unfair, undemocratic, irregular and attacking the majority in violent language.

The latter paper was read first, and after it had been read, Mr. PAINE, of Ohio, moved to return the paper immediately to the gentleman who presented it, with the intimation that the Convention declined to receive it.

Cries of "Yes!" "Yes!" "That's right!"

Mr. PAINE did not recognize the right of delegates seceding from the Convention to insult the majority, or to impugn the action of the Convention because a majority pass on the credentials of those claiming seats in the Convention.

Mr. CALDWELL assured the Convention that he had no knowledge of the contents of the paper just read. It had been handed to him while on the floor. The other papers would be found perfectly respectful in language and temper.

Mr. PAINE moved that the paper be handed back to its author.

Mr. SAVILS, of Rhoda Island, hoped the motion would prevail. The paper was a direct insult to the Convention, as impugning the Convention, and a direct insult also to the Douglas delegates who had taken seats in the Convention. He trusted that the paper would be instantly separated from the others, and returned to the writer. He acquitted Mr. CALDWELL of all knowledge of the contents of the paper, and he felt certain that he would not have presented it if he had known its true character.

Mr. KAUM, of Missouri, hoped that the paper would be received. He desired to defend and justify the action of this Convention on the stump, and this paper was the best argument against the seceders.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, suggested that the reading of the other papers be completed first.

Mr. LEACH, of Kentucky, disclaimed any intention to offer an insult to the Convention, or any of its members. He believed that the facts stated in his paper were incontrovertible, and believing them true, he had stated them plainly, but without any intent to insult the Convention.

The reception of the paper was unanimously declined, and it was returned to the writer.

Mr. WARD, of Connecticut, called for the question on proceeding to ballot for candidates. This is the sixth day of the proceedings of this Convention, and the country is weary of them.

Mr. RARD, of Kentucky, on the part of a portion of the Kentucky delegation, declared that they had seen no cause why Kentucky should desert a Democratic Convention and the Democratic Party. The doomed city was to be saved if five true men could be found therein. Here were five delegates from Kentucky who intended to redeem and save that State. They recognize the Convention as the only Convention of the National Democratic Party. They will have no sectionalism of the North or the South, but will stand here as a pillar of fire between the men of both extremes. They were not going to abandon the Convention because one great leader whose pathway from Washington to the Great West had been lighted by gallant deeds, was to be nominated. [Loud applause.] The people of the country would not leave the party, but would step forth in might and rescue it from the hands of politicians and out of the hands of the present Administration. [Immense applause, continued for several minutes.] The State of Kentucky would come up to the support of the nominee of the Convention, whoever he may be, and the five delegates present would stand by the action of the Convention, though the heavens fall. His colleague had withdrawn the name of Mr. GUTHRIE from before the Convention, but he, (RARE,) on his part, begged to present that name again.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, desired to say that he would announce the action of the Missouri delegation after consultation.

Mr. KING, of Missouri, hoped that his colleague would say a part of the Missouri delegation, because some here do not wish the idea to go forth that consultation is necessary.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, said that such was the fact. A portion of the delegation desire to retire for consultation. Two had agreed to withdraw out of eighteen. The remainder will stay here where their constituents sent them, with the National Democratic Party of the Union.

Mr. HILL, of North Carolina, announced that while he found nothing in the action of the Convention to cause any man to withdraw, he yet felt that he should probably be doing injustice to his constituents if he remained to act any longer with the Convention when a majority of the delegates from his State had withdrawn.

Mr. MEGRS, of Delaware, attempted to take the floor, but objections were made with loud calls for the question.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, said only thirteen delegates from Tennessee had withdrawn. It was represented that nineteen delegates had withdrawn, but six were simply appointed by the others, and had no delegated authority.

Cries of "Question, question."

Mr. COOPER, of Tennessee, rose to a question of privilege, and a scene of excitement ensued. He desired to reply to Mr. JONES, but the latter disclaimed any allusion to Mr. COOPER, and the Convention drowned their voices by cries of "Question," "Question."

Mr. JONES, of Pennsylvania, raised a point of order. This was no place to settle private quarrels.

The President decided that all remarks are out of order. He desired to present to the Convention two papers, one from Mr. STRUMAN, of Arkansas, the other from the delegates from the State of Georgia.

Mr. PAINE, of Ohio, moved to suspend the reading and lay it on the table.

After some skirmishing this course was agreed to.

RESIGNATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Loud calls for the "question" were then made, when the President then rose and said:

I beg the indulgence of the Convention to say, that whilst deeply sensible of the honor done me by the Convention in placing me in this chair, I was not less deeply sensible of the difficulties, general and personal, looming up in the future to environ my path. Nevertheless, in the solicitude to maintain the harmony and the union of the Democratic Party, and in the face of the retirement of the delegations of several of the States, I continued at my post laboring to that end, and in that sense had the honor to meet you, gentlemen, here at Baltimore. But circumstances have since transpired which compel me to pause. The delegations of a majority of the States have, either in whole or in part, in one form or another, ceased to participate in the deliberations of this Convention. At no time would any consideration of candidates have affected me, gentlemen, as to my duty, and I come here prepared, regardless of all personal preferences, cordially to support the nominees of this Convention, whomsoever they might be. But in the present circumstances I deem it a duty to self-respect, and I deem it still more a duty to this Convention as at present organized—I say I deem it my duty in both relations, whilst tendering my most grateful acknowledgments to all sides, and especially to those gentlemen who may have differed with me in opinion in any respect, whilst tendering my respects to all, I deem it my duty to resign my seat as presiding officer of the Convention. [Tremendous applause.] I deem it my duty to resign my place as presiding officer of the Convention in order to take my place on the floor as a member of the delegation from Massachusetts, and to abide whatever may be the result of its future deliberations. [Loud applause.] I deem this a duty to the members of the Convention, in view of the circumstances in which it is placed. [Loud applause.]

The applause continued several moments, and as Mr. CUSHING left the chair the whole Convention rose, waving their hats and handkerchiefs and clapping their hands, mingled with cries of "Good," "Good," "Now we shall have a fair man in the chair."

Mr. TODD, of Ohio, Vice-President of the Convention, then took the chair, amidst loud applause. He briefly addressed the Convention, declaring that for over thirty years he had fought under the Democratic banner in the Giddings district, and he should not flinch from duty now. He asked the indulgence of the Convention while endeavoring to discharge the duties which had devolved upon him.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, rose to speak, but the Convention refused to listen to him, when a scene of the utmost confusion and excitement ensued.

The Chair appealed to the honor of the Convention to keep quiet, when order once more became restored.

Several attempts subsequently were made to interrupt the proceedings, but the Chair quietly and steadily insisted on the preservation of order, and an immediate vote on the motion on which the previous question had been ordered since last evening.

THE BALLOTING FOR A CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

The resolution to proceed at once to ballot for a candidate for President was then adopted.

The roll was called, and when Massachusetts was reached,

Mr. BUTLER again claimed the floor to explain the position of the delegation from Massachusetts.

Objections were made; but the Chair decided that when a State was called the Chairman of the delegation had a right to explain the vote or position of the delegation.

Mr. BUTLER then, on the part of a portion of the delegation, presented a protest against the unjust exclusion of one of their number from the Convention, and withdrew from further action with the Convention.

Loud applause followed this, with cries of "Good," "Good," "Go along," "Go along."

Mr. BUTLER resumed, saying that he desired to place the withdrawal on the ground that a majority of the States had seceded, and he desired to say that he could not act with a Convention in which a gentleman had advocated the reopening of the African Slave-trade. [Loud laughter, yells and hisses.]

Mr. BUTLER then retired, with others from the Massachusetts delegation, amidst derisive applause from the Convention and gallaries.

The call of the roll proceeded.

Mr. DAWSON, of Pennsylvania, asked leave for that delegation to retire for consultation. (Cries of "No," "no.") He desired to say they only wished to consult as to the candidate.

When Massachusetts was called, Mr. STEVENS, of that State, said, although he was not yet ready to cast the vote of the State, he would not let his name be called twice without a response. The action of those who rejected their duties and the party would be indignantly repudiated and reprobated by the democracy of the whole State. (Cheers.) The people are pledged over and over again for the principles of non-intervention, and there were those who have retired from this hall who were elected as delegates only because they pledged themselves to vote for Judge Douglas.

Messrs. BOOCK, of Maryland, HOGE, of Virginia, and GAULDEN, of Georgia, in turn denounced the secessionists from their States, and signified their intention to act with the National Democratic Convention.

Mr. PARSONS, of Alabama, denounced the secession movement as one of disunion, and when they declared opposition to disunion, they only spoke the sentiments of a large majority of the people of Alabama. This fight had been anticipated. They were prepared for it—prepared to see a violent effort made to break up the Democratic Party, so that the bonds of this Union may be severed. Shall this effort succeed? [Cries of "No," "no."] Shall it be said that 1860 shall see the grave of the Union opened? No. They would find that one voice would come up from the Gulf States—from the cotton States of the South. The heart of the whole South will throb with enthusiasm when called on to rally to the support of the Union. The Convention had been told that the delegates now present from Alabama did not represent the people of Alabama. He appealed to the ballot-box for a refutation of this statement. They were prepared to meet the seceders now on the issue of disunion they now make, as they met them on the same issue in 1851. He cast the vote of Alabama as a unit for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. [Tremendous applause.]

Mr. SOULE, of Louisiana, next addressed the Convention when that State was called. He was hailed with round after round of applause.

When the State of Louisiana was called HON. PIERRE SOULE rose, and was received with enthusiastic cheers and applause. After silence had been restored the gentleman proceeded as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I am appalled, truly appalled, by the expectations which the welcome which has just been extended to me seems to signify. I am the last man in this Convention from whom anything deserving these manifestations could be expected; and it is at once with a deep feeling of gratitude for what kindness there was in them, and of great diffidence, that I attempt to address you on this most solemn, most momentous occasion. Be not afraid, however, that I shall trespass long upon your kindness and the consideration for the vote which I shall cast for the noble State which I have the honor to part to represent in this body. I have not been at all discouraged by the emotion which has been attempted to be created in this body by those who have seceded from it. We from the furthest South were prepared. We had heard around us the rumors which were to be initiatory of the acts which you have witnessed this day, and we knew that the conspiracy which had been brooding for months past would break out on this occasion and for the purposes which are obvious to every member. Sirs, there are in political life men who were once possessed of popular favor and consider that the favor has become to them an inalienable property, and who clung to it as something that can no longer be wrested from their hands; political fossils, so much enervated in office that there is hardly any power that can extract them. [Applause] They saw that the popular voice was clearly manifesting to this glorious nation who was to be the next ruler. More than eight or ten months before the Convention assembled the name of that future ruler of these States has been thrown into the canvass and was before the people. Instead of bringing a candidate to oppose him, instead of creating before the people issues upon which the choice of the nation could be enlightened, instead of principles discussed, what have we seen? An unrelenting war against the individual presumed to be the favorite of the nation. (Applause.) A war waged by an army of unprincipled and unscrupulous politicians leagued with a power which could not be exerted on their side without disgracing itself and disgracing the nation. [Renewed applause.] When this Convention assembled at Charleston, the idea had not yet struck their minds that a movement of the nature of the one which has been effected could be based upon the doctrines of the distinguished gentleman from Alabama, Mr. YANCEY, who has fathered this secession. It was presumed by these political intriguers outside of the Convention who were manœuvering the measures through by which the destruction of the Democratic Party was to be effected—it was presumed by them that it would be in their power, after raising the storm, to master and guide it, but it will be found before forty-eight hours have elapsed that in that storm they are bound eventually to sink and disappear. [Loud applause.] For it is idle for Southern men to disguise the true object of that movement. Secession from the Democratic Party can be nothing else than a disruption of that party at the very moment when the hopes of the whole nation are hanging upon its continuing in power. [Applause.] Secession is a word intended to conceal another word of more significancy. If secession was to find an echo among the people of this great confederacy, then no longer could this Republic boast that the structure which our fathers erected with so much sacrifice and so much toil was a noble experiment. Secession must beget disunion. Upon what pretence must secession have been predicted? I will not do those distinguished gentlemen who stepped out of this room this morning the injustice to suppose that they truly parted from you because of your having decided the question of internal organization in a manner that did not agree with their views. They may give this, give this as a pretence; they may use it as a cloak to cover their desertion from the party, but the truth cannot be disguised. Whether deluded or not, they are tools in the hands of intriguers, and their course must necessarily tend to disunion. [Applause.]

Sirs, it is said that they carry with them out of this Convention, the sympathies of the South, believe it not. [Renewed applause] Believe it not; and I have in my own experience of the past, certain stray reasons why I cannot bring my mind to the supposition that the South, under present circumstances, can respond to that movement, and I will briefly lay them before you. In 1849 and 50, when California was about being admitted into this Union, the South rose against her admission, passed resolutions and impressed upon the minds of the North, that if the outrage was perpetrated she would secede from the Union Many of us, who were then the representatives of the South in the National Councils, believing that the South was in earnest, and considering ourselves bound to follow in her footsteps, bought the battle not with the view of creating the contingency contemplated, but to defend the rights of the South and oppose the introduction of California into the councils of the nation. That at that time was to the South the great wrong and the creating of a great danger, because not only was California coming into the Union with a Constitution obliterating the Missouri Compromise not only was she coming into the Union without passing through the ordeal of Territorial existence;—no: only was she coming into the Union organized by the military forces of the Federal Government;—but her entrance into the Union was going to destroy that power of numbers which was the last bulwarks of our protection in the Senate. In the higher House of Congress we fought against that wrong;—we engaged in the battle to maintain our rights to the last, but when the question came to the last, one after the other, we saw the States of the South receding from their position—disowning every effort we had made to maintain our rights, and, let me say it with sorrow, dragging us into the very gutter for the very devotion we had shown them. And why did the South do this? There is no ungrateful breast at the South. It could not be that she was inclined to disown the services of those who had stood by her to the last; but it was because she considered, and truly considered, that even an impending wrong was not to be put in the scale with the preservation of this glorious Confederacy—[great applause]—and we, in obedience to their wishes, out of deference to their convictions, surrendered. We considered that we were in duty bound to abide by your own decisions; and perhaps it may not be improper for me here to refer to the considerations upon which those decisions were predicted. The only compensation which the South could find in the measures generally known as the Compromise measures, was the doctrine of non-intervention then claimed. [Applause.] That was the only boon offered to us in those days as a compensation for the great sacrifice which was asked at our hands, and the South accepted the compromise, and the compromise became the law of the nation, certainly of the party as far as the question of Slavery was concerned. I am surprised at the extreme sensitiveness exhibited by men of the South at this day upon that question of non-intervention. JOHN C. CALHOUN, when the famous compromise tendered by Mr. CLAYTON of Delaware was being discussed in the United States Senate, considered that the matter in place in the hands of one federal tribunal the question of the extent of power in the Territories, was to the South a sufficient guaranty to make acceptable the compromise tendered, and where Mr. CALHOUN could stand a Southern man need not fear to stand. [Applause.] I have said, in the very unconnected remarks that I have had the honor to submit to you, that secession meant disunion, and I will go on now to show you you what considerations that opinion of mine is predicted. That is the question at issue. On the one hand, Northern Abolitionists claim intervention for the purpose of excluding Slavery from the Territories; on the other hand Southern men claim intervention on the part of Congress for purpose of protecting Slavery in the Territories. Now I ask Southern gentlemen, here and elsewhere, are you serious, when the battle is thus drawn—when the lines are thus drawn out—when the whole strength of the North is combined with the great strength on the part of the West, to exclude Slavery from the Territories? Are you, my friends of the South, in earnest when you ask to submit the protection of your property to the keeping of such men as may be sent from the North and West to constitute the majority in your Congress? There is not a paper in the South which is not teeming with denunciations that Congress has became a rotten body, that the majority in both Houses is in heart, to all intents and purposes opposed to Slavery, and yet these men who set up the pretension of being the exclusive friends of Slavery at the South, ask that the protection of Slavery shall be put in the keeping of that very power which is represented as being bent upon its destruction. [Applause.] I say whatever be the views they take of the manner in which that power might eventually be exerted; from the moment that the power is recognized as existing in Congress, from that moment there is not a Southern heart, which does not beat to the conviction that Slavery is gone. And if that should be the ultimatum of the issue, is the South ready now for it? Have they prepared their armor? Are they ready for the battle? Sirs, they are not, and the reasons are very obvious. The gentleman who have seceded from the Convention know that the manners of the people at home will not respond to the call which they have made upon them; and the best proof of it is that in no State whose delegations have seceded did the seceders call a fair Convention of the people, to put to the test the innovation which they have attempted. [Applause.] I perceive that I have detained the Convention longer than I have intended—[cries of "go on," "go on,"]—and my own strength is nearly exhausted Mr. President, though Louisiana is mindful of what she owes to her sisters of the South, and is even ready to act in concert with them when actual oppression shall call for actual resistance, still Louisiana is unwilling to risk her future and the future of this Union upon impracticable issues, and purely theoretical abstractions. (Applause.) She cannot be so far oblivious of the past and recent services to disown that fearless and indomitable champion of popular rights, and of State equality; him who, in that great and memorable struggle which, in his own State, inflated that war which has been waged against him so unrelentingly; him who has vindicated the rights of the South so victoriously against his infuriated opponents; him who will yet enable us to triumph over the enemies of the South, the Black Republicans, who are arrayed against us—Louisiana casts her entire vote for STEPHEN A. DOUGAS, of Illinois. [Vociferous cheers and applause.]

Mr. STRAUMAN, of Arkansas, here signified his intention, as an individual member of a delegation representing half a vote, to withdraw.

Several delegates rose as different States were called, and gave in their allegiance to Judge Douglas.

In announcing the vote of Pennsylvania, Mr. DAWSON stated that nine delegates refused to vote.

One delegate cast a vote for HORATIO SEYMOUR, of New-York.

Dr. BISSELL, of New-York immediately arose and read a letter from Mr. SEYMOUR, peremptorily withdrawing his name, and refusing to be a candidate for any office on the ticket. He stated he had this letter in his possession at Charleston, and it had been the intention of Governor SEYMOUR to withdraw whenever his name was mentioned. He should not have stated this had not a paper, with whose name he blushed to pollute his lips, the New-York *Herald*, persisted in the silly falsehood that Mr. SEYMOUR was a candidate.

FIRST BALLOT.

The first ballot was then announced, as follows:

Douglas	173½	Bocock	1
Guthrie	9	Wise	1
Breckinridge	5	Dickinson	1
Horatio Seymour	1	Blank	21

Whole number of votes.....212½

Every State was represented in the vote except Delaware, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Texas, California and Oregon. Georgia was represented in part, but did not vote.

Mr. CRUMP, of New-York, offered the following:

Resolved, That STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, having received two-thirds of all the votes cast in this National Democratic Convention, is, according to the rules of this Convention and the usages of the Democratic Party, declared nominated for the office of President of the United States.

Mr. PUGH, of Alabama, wished another ballot might be taken. They would make the vote stronger next time.

Mr. CRUMP—You can make it as strong as you please after the adoption of the resolution.

Several delegates rose to speak, but after considerable excitement and confusion the point of order was raised that the resolution was not in order, as it changed the rule of the Convention.

Mr. CAVACE agreed that, according to the decision of the former chairman at Charleston the resolution only interpreted the rule, and did not change it.

The President ruled the resolution in order.

Mr. CRUMP explained the position of New-York in this contest She had been willing to yield all except personal honor, and the honor of her constituents, to conciliate and harmonize the Democratic party. But when approached and told they must yield the candidate who was chosen, and who was the choice of the democracy of the State, and in addition admit unconditionally to the Convention men who had seceded without any just cause, they had spurned the overtures. They would now go home and sweep the State of New-York as a whirlwind. [Loud applause.] They had at Charleston voted to construe the two-thirds rule to mean two-thirds of the vote of the Electoral College, at the request of the South, who remained with them on the pledge that if they so voted the South would remain with the Convention. A portion of the South had broken the pledge, and now this wrong construction of the rule was no longer a peace offering. New-York was prepared to take all responsibility for the resolution as now offered. A portion of the South had seceded only for the avowed reason that a majority of the Convention chose to decide on the contested seat question against the wishes of the minority, and if such action was indorsed by the party there would be an end of all conventions.

Mr. DUNNING, of Indiana, made a stirring speech in favor of DOUGLAS as the choice of nineteen-twentieths of the Democrats throughout the Union. He should be the unanimous nominee of the Democratic Convention, as he is of the Democracy of the Union.

Mr. GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, of the Democracy of the Union. He desired to ballot.

Mr. CHURCH then withdrew the resolution for another ballot, Mr. HOGE, of Virginia, declaring he would move the nomination be unanimous as soon as the next vote was declared.

Mr. SAYLES, of Rhode Island, made an eloquent address, declaring that firm adherence to Judge DOUGLAS and his principles had alone enabled Rhode Island to wipe out five thousand majority on the Black Republican side and carry the State by two thousand majority.

DAVID L. SEYMOUR, on the part of the Dickinson men of the New-York delegation, said they stood in a peculiar position. They had used all honorable means to secure the nomination of the great son of New-York, DANIEL S. DICKINSON. [Applause.] But he was now ready on their behalf to acknowledge that a great majority of the people of the State were in favor of the nomination of DOUGLAS, and with one voice the friends of DANIEL S. DICKINSON would rally to the support of the nominee.

Mr. MASON, of Kentucky, gave in his allegiance to DOUGLAS, while expressing his preference for Mr. GUTHRIE.

THE SECOND BALLOT.

The second ballot was then announced, DOUGLAS getting 181⅓ votes—the balance scattering.

Subjoined is the vote on the second ballot in detail:

	Breckinridge.	Guthrie.	Douglas.
Maine	—	—	7
New-Hampshire	—	—	5
Vermont	—	—	5
Massachusetts	—	—	10
Rhode Island	—	—	4
Connecticut	½	—	3½
New-York	—	—	31
New-Jersey	—	—	2½
Pennsylvania	10	2½	10
Maryland	—	—	2½
Virginia	—	—	3
North Carolina	—	—	1
Alabama	—	—	9
Arkansas	—	—	1½
Missouri	—	—	4½
Tennessee	—	—	3
Kentucky	—	1½	—
Ohio	—	—	23
Indiana	U	—	12
Illinois	—	—	11
Michigan	—	—	6
Wisconsin	—	—	6
Iowa	—	—	4
Minnesota	—	—	4

Whole number of votes.....194½.

Seven of the Pennsylvania delegates declined voting.

NOMINATION OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS FOR PRESIDENT.

Messrs. HOGE, of Virginia, and CLARK, of Missouri, then simultaneously seconded the resolution of Mr. CRUMP, declaring Judge DOUGLAS nominated, according to the usages of the Democratic Party and the rules of the Convention, by a two-thirds vote.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

A scene of excitement then ensued that evinced the violence of the feelings so long pent up. The cheers were deafening, every person in the theatre rising, waving hats, handkerchiefs, and evincing the utmost enthusiasm. The scene could not be exceeded in excitement. From the upper tier banners long kept in reserve were unfurled and waved before the audience. On the stage appeared banners, one of which was borne by the delegation from Pennsylvania, bearing the motto, "Pennsylvania good for 40,000 majority for the DOUGLAS." Cheers for the "Little Giant," and responded to until all was in a perfect roar inside the building and outside.

After considerable time, something like order being restored, the President said: With heartfelt satisfaction, as presiding officer of this Convention, I declare STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, by unanimous vote, the candidate of the Democratic Party of the Union for President of these United States, and may God, in his infinite mercy, protect him and the Union he represents.

The Convention again rose *en masse*, and the scene of excitement was renewed, cheer after cheer being sent forth far the nominee.

Mr. DAWSON, of Pennsylvania, being called, took the floor, and in an eloquent speech gave the indorsement of Pennsylvania to the nominee, declaring admiration for his ability, gallantry and devotion to the Democracy and the Union.

Mr. SIBLY, of Maine, followed in an able speech.

JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, on behalf of the Guthrie men of that State, warmly indorsed Judge DOUGLAS, admitting he was, above all others, the choice of the Democracy of New-York, and declaring their intentions to support him with the utmost enthusiasm.

Loud applause followed each address, and at the close the Convention took a recess till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

NOMINATION OF BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK, OF ALABAMA, FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

On the reassembling of the Convention, BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, was unanimously nominated for Vice-President on the first ballot.

On motion, the Democratic National Committee for four years was appointed, the member from New-York being Mr. AUGUST BELMONT.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, then made a speech, thanking the Convention for the high honor conferred on his State in selecting for the candidate for the Presidency her favorite son. Alluding to the seceders, he said that if the Democratic Party should be defeated and perpetually ruined, they, the seceders, must bear the responsibility, not DOUGLAS or his friends. In this connection he produced a letter from Mr. DOUGLAS, dated Washington, the 20th inst., authorizing and requesting his friends to withdraw his name if in their judgment harmony could be restored to the Democratic ranks. Mr. RICHARDSON then said that the course of the seceders had placed it out of the power of the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS to make any use of the letter. He concluded by saying that when the Government fails to accomplish the object for which it was formed let it go down.

LETTER FROM MR. DOUGLAS.

The following is the letter of Mr. DOUGLAS:

WASHINGTON, June 20—11 P. M.

MY DEAR SIR: I learn there is imminent danger that the Democratic Party will be demoralized, if not destroyed, by the breaking up of the Convention. Such a result would inevitably expose the country to the perils of sectional strife between the Northern and Southern partisans of Coegressional intervention upon the subject of Slavery in the Territories. I firmly and conscientiously believe that there is no safety for the country, no hope for the preservation of the Union, except by a faithful and rigid adherance to the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the Territories. Intervention means disunion. There is no difference in principle between Northern and Southern intervention. The one intervenes for Slavery, and the other against Slavery; but each appeals to the passions and prejudices of his own section against the peace of the whole country and the right of self-government by the people of the Territories. Hence the doctrine of non-intervention must be maintained at all hazards. But while I can never sacrifice the principle even to obtain the Presidency, I will cheerfully and joyfully sacrifice myself to maintain the principle. If, therefore, you and my other friends who have stood by me with such heroic firmness at Charleston and Baltimore, shall be of the opinion that the principle can be preserved, and the unity and ascendancy of the Democratic Party maintained, and the country saved from the perils of Northern Abolitionism and Southern disunion by withdrawing my name and uniting with some other non-intervention Union-loving Democrat, I beseech you to pursue that course. Do not understand me as wishing to dictate to my friends; I have implicit confidence in yours and their patriotism, judgment and discretion. Whatever you may do in the premises will meet my hearty approval. But I conjure you to act with a single eye to the safety and welfare of the country, and without the slightest regard to my individual interest or aggrandizement. My interest will be best promoted, and my ambition gratified, and motives vindicated, by that course on the part of my friends which will be most effectual in saving the country from being ruled or ruined by a sectional party. The action of the Charleston Convention, by sustaining me by so large a majority on the platform, and designating me as the first choice of the party for the Presidency, is all the personal triumph I desire. That action is responded to by the same motives which induced my dispatch four years ago, withdrawing my name from the Cincinnati Convention. With this knowledge of my opinions and wishes you and your other friends must act upon your own convictions of duty.

Very truly, your friend,

S. A. DOUGLAS.

To Hon. WM. A. RICHARDSON, Baltimore, Md.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Louisiana, offered the following, which he said would give DOUGLAS 40,000 in his State:

Resolved, That it is in accordance with the Cincinnati Platform, that during the existence of Territorial Governments the measure of restriction, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Constitution on the power of the Territorial Legislature over the subject of the domestic relations, as the same has been or shall hereafter be finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, should be respected by all good citizens, and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the General Government.

Mr. PAINE, of Ohio, called for the previous question, when the resolution was adopted.

The Convention, then, after the passage of several unimportant resolutions, adjourned *sine die*.

THE SECEDERS' CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 23.

The Seceders' Convention met at noon to-day, in the Maryland Institute, which was crowded to its utmost capacity.

The Convention was called to order by Mr. ENGLE, of Tennessee.

Mr. RUFFIN, of Virginia, was chosen temporary Chairman, and addressed the Convention as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION: I do not know of anything on which the honor in selecting me Chairman of this Democratic Convention is based, except it is to honor to the ancient and loyal Commonwealth of Virginia, whose interest I here represent. The first official act of this Convention since it assembled at this place has been to signify that it will be governed by the usages, principles and spirit which have governed the National State Rights Democracy of Virginia. The Convention which has assembled elsewhere, and from which you have withdrawn, has lost all title to the designation of national. It cannot perform the functions of a National Democratic Convention, and every one believes that all true Democrats will unite to declare it unsound in national relations. You and those you represent are a majority of the people, of the Democracy and of Democratic States. They will look to you to perform the functions of a National Democratic Convention; and you will be so recognized alike by the North and South, the East and the West. [Loud and enthusiastic cheers.] I have every confidence that you will stand upon the principles and will be able to defend the Democratic Party, protect the rights of all the States, and maintain the Constitution against all enemies, open or insidious. With this brief reliance upon you and confidence in the justice of our course, I am prepared to perform, in a humble and imperfect way, the duties you have confided to me.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, and Mr. CRAWFORD, of Oregon, were elected Secretaries.

A Committee on Permanent Organization was then appointed, when the Convention adjourned until 5 o'clock this evening.

The following States are represented in the Convention, wholly or in part:

Virginia,	Louisiana,
North Carolina,	Mississippi,
South Carolina,	Texas,
Missouri,	Tennessee,
California,	Kentucky,
Oregon,	Arkansas.
Florida,	

The Wood delegation to the Charleston Convention will claim admission here.

The South Carolina delegates did not feel authorized to come to Baltimore; but they are with the seceders.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Seceders' Convention reassembled at 5 P. M.

The hall was densely crowded in every part. There were fully three thousand persons present, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, the ladies were invited to occupy the vacant seats on the floor.

The CHAIR then requested the several delegations to hand up the list of members.

The roll was called and the following States responded.

Vermont, one delegate.
Massachusetts, sixteen delegates.
New-York responded.
Pennsylvania responded.
Delaware responded.
Maryland responded.
Virginia, twenty-four.
North Carolina, nineteen and a half delegates.
Georgia, twenty-eight delegates.
Florida responded that all the delegates from that State were not here, but all will be soon.
Alabama, twenty-nine.
Louisiana, all the delegates.
Texas, all the delegates.
Mississippi, fourteen delegates.
Arkansas responded.
Missouri, two delegates.
Tennessee, nineteen delegates.
Kentucky, ten delegates.
Iowa was responded to by Mr. HEATH, of that State.
Minnesota responded.
California responded, her whole electoral vote.
Oregon, all her delegates.

Mr. WALKER, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported Hon. CALEB CUSHING for permanent President of the Convention.

This announcement was received with tremendous cheering.

The Committee also reported Vice-Presidents from each State represented.

The Committee also recommended that the rules and regulations of the Democratic Conventions of 1852 and 1856 be adopted, with the qualification that in making the nominations for President and Vice-President, two-thirds of the votes of all the States represented be necessary; that each delegate in the Convention shall cast the vote to which he is entitled, and that each State shall only cast the number of votes to which it may be entitled by actual representation in the Convention. This was adopted unanimously.

Mr. LEVERE moved the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, to whom the credentials of Delegates should be submitted, but he accepted the amendment of Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, that the credentials be referred to the Committee on Credentials already appointed, (referring to those members of the said Committee who seceded from the regular Convention.)

Mr. HENRY, of Pennsylvania, moved that a Committee be appointed to inform Mr. CUSHING of his election as President, and request him to resume his seat.

The motion was greeted with loud applause.

Presently the Committee appeared, conducting Mr. CUSHING through the densely-packed hall. His appearance was greeted with immense cheering, the whole body rising in a mass to their feet and giving cheer after cheer.

When quietness had become somewhat restored, Mr. RUSSELL kindly greeted Mr. CUSHING and handed him to the platform, when the cheering was again renewed.

As soon as silence was restored Mr. RUSSELL said, turning to Mr. CUSHING:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—Your chosen President needs no introduction from me, for you have already acknowledged him as one who is now, as he has been before, the President of the National Democratic Convention. [Tremendous cheering.]

Mr. CUSHING, on taking the Chair, said:

GENTLEMEN—We are reassembled here as delegates to the National Democratic Convention, duly accredited from more than twenty States, for the purpose of announcing the principles of the party, and for the purpose of continuing and reëstablishing the principles of the party, of upholding the Constitution and the Union, and the ecequal rights of the several States. (Loud cheering.)

The Chair then announced that the Convention will now proceed to business.

The Committee on Credentials reported that no person from North Carolina was present or authorized to say whether they were prepared to act with the Convention or not. They reported that 110 delegates were present, including two from New-York, (Messrs. BARTLETT and SCHELL,) one from Vermont, and two from Missouri.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was then adopted.

Mr. HUNTER, of Louisiana, offered a resolution, which was adopted, inviting the delegates from South Carolina and Florida, accredited to Richmond, to unite with their brethren of the National Democratic Convention, assembled at the Maryland Institute Hall, upon the same platform and principles with themselves, provided they feel authorized to do so.

Mr. H. H. HEATH, of Iowa, presented a paper signed by himself and another, stating that no election of delegates had been made by the National State Rights Democrats of Iowa, but knowing the sentiments and wishes of the democracy of that State, they came here to consult in the deliberations of this Convention.

Objection was made to the reception of the paper, and it was subsequently referred to the Committee on Credentials.

FROM NEWPORT.

The Anniversary Visit of the New-York Light Guard—Their Reception and Meeting with the Boston Tigers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ATLANTIC HOUSE, NEWPORT, Friday Night, Juoe 22, 1860.

The sun has closed upon e glorious dey in the history of the New York Light Guard, and I hasten to chronicle some of the events which have made the occasion of their visit a source of the most delightful recollections, and which was characterized by the happiest success. Prompted by the generous friendship which has existed for thirty years between the Light Guard and the Boston "Tigers," the latter corps made arrangements to meet their comrades here, and join in a social reunion on the anniversary of the New-York Light Guard. The "Guards" abandoned their projected excursion to Saratoga and immediately joined in the movement.

The arrival of the "Tigers," on Wednesday evening, was attended by a drenching rain storm, and a cold, piercing wind from the northeast; but, like a brave band of soldiers, they heeded not the storm, and, under escort of the Newport Artillery, fifty strong—who all turned out to a man to give them a warm reception—they waded through the mud and marched up to the tune of "Jordan am a hard road to travel," which Gilmore's Boston Band played admirably. The wharf was lined with people, notwithstanding the terrible storm, against which umbrellas were like "mammoth cabbages." Port-fires, blue-lights, Roman candles and sky-rockets shot up from various localities along the line of march, and gave a glowing excitement to the occasion, and was such an evidence of sincere hospitality under difficulties that it amply compensated for the unmerciful drenching which the rain gave them. The Artillery, Col. TURNER, escorted the "Tigers" to their head-quarters—the Fillmore House—where there was a profuse display of pyrotechnics. The most liberal arrangements had been made for a grand reception of both companies, but the fierce storm completely thwarted the detailed performance of the demonstrations, and was an unfortunate barrier to the happy anticipations of the generous citizens of Newport. At their headquarters in the spacious dining-hall a bountiful supper was provided for the wet and weary soldiers, to which they marched in undress uniform, and where full justice was given to the eatables. Capt. NEWTON, of the "Tigers," expressed his most hearty thanks for the honor and well-doing of the escort under Col. TURNER, and he proposed, although it was no time for speech-making, the health of Col. TURNER, the efficient commander of the oldest military organization in the country. In return, the Colonel responded very appropriately, and gave this admirable sentiment:

"*The Boston Light Infantry, the New-York Light Guard and the Newport Artillery*—Representing three different cities and three different States, hot one glorious Union."

There was great cheering for the Union. The "Tigers" turned in after midnight, with "general orders" for a muster at daylight to receive and escort their friends the "Light Guard." I may as well here append the list of officers of Company A, Boston Tigers, which were selected for the present occasion: Captain-Commandant, Ralph W. Newton; Adjutant, Charles O. Rogers; Aid, John R. Hall; Quartermaster, William Cunston; Surgeon, C. E. Buckingham; Paymaster, John M. Clark; Sergeant-Major, Albert Dodd; Quartermaster's Sergeant, J. M. Rice.

The corps appears as a battalion, with four companies, and numbers 60 men, including officers, with GILMORE'S famous band, numbering 30, including, of course, the commanding form of "our Drum-Major."

Early Wednesday morning there was a stir at headquarters, and the voice of a "Tiger" was heard calling men "to arms." The rain had stopped—clouds were scudding under the sky, the wind blew sharp and cold, and there was a miserable look for a pleasant day. A dense fog lowered over the bey, and at 4 o'clock no boat was in sight. The bugle sounded the call. One by one the "Tigers" fell in, and with the full numbers of the Artillery, under Col. TURNER, the companies took up the line of march just as the signs of morning faintly streaked the East. Arriving at the wharf, anxious eyes looked for the expected steamer which was to bring the gallant corps of the Seventy-first. It did not arrive until 7 o'clock. Meanwhile the "Tigers" passed away the dullness by a mock Court-martial, with Judge WELLS, of the Superior Court, Boston, as Judge-Advocate. It was capitally played. The fines inflicted on the unfortunate culprits were quite agreeable to themselves, and were intended to benefit the whole company. The boat hove in sight at the hour stated. The sun began to glimmer through the clouds, and brightened the expectations of everybody. GILMORE'S Band, in view of the anxiety respecting their friends in the delay of the boat, played the very appropriate air of "Oh, dear! what can the matter be." Cheer after cheer greeted the Light Guard. Soon they appeared on shore in their white coat uniforms, neat and tidy, hale and hearty, and formed, with Dodworth's Band of forty pieces, a company of one hundred men. The wharf was crowded with people. The Newport Artillery gave them a welcome salute, and, under the escort of both Companies, the Light Guard marched to their head-quarters at the Atlantic. There

BREAKFAST,

And an admirable one it was, awaited the corps. Col. NEWTON, the proprietor, extended invitations to the escort to partake, which the Artillery accepted. The forenoon was occupied in riding and sight-seeing, and a quiet and general interchange of congratulations. After dinner the Guards and the Tigers went through a drill parade, and in the early evening formed a dress parade on the pleasant park fronting the "Atlantic." Capt. GARLAND acted as reviewing officer, and Major ROGERS of the Boston Infantry, as Adjutant. Both bands played in unison, and were enthusiastically applauded by the crowd of spectators. And here an unexpected incident took place which was of peculiar pleasure, and evinced the strong sympathy which has ever existed between the companies. Capt. NEWTON, of the "Tigers," at the conclusion of the review, took measures to form a hollow-square, much to the surprise of the commander and officers of the Light Guard. After the troops had been brought into line, and the officers in the centre, Capt. NEWTON approached Capt. GARLAND, expressing the friendship which had long existed between the two companies, and desired to present him a token of their respect and affection, and as it came from the rank and file, it was appropriate that the presentation should be made by them. Private WELLS stepped forward and made the

PRESENTATION

in these words:

Capt GARLAND: The rank and file of the Company to which I belong have devolved upon me the agreeable duty of presenting to you a slight token of the esteem and regard in which we hold yourself and the corps you command. It is now more than thirty years since the ties of amity and fraternal feeling which unite us to-day were first knit together. It is more than twenty years since the two Companies were so united that each member of our corps is thereby a brother-in-arms of yours, and each member of your company a brother-in-arms of ours. We have not forgotten, either, your own generous hospitality in times past, or the many acts of friendship which the Light Guard have bestowed upon us. On this occasion, when the two cities of New-York and Boston, stretching across the leagues which divide them long arms of love and friendship, clasp hands in fraternal greeting upon the patriotic soil of little Rhode Island—we have desired to give you some further token of the feeling with which we regard you and your Company.

Not long since we presented our honored and beloved commander with a cross of honor, which we are always proud to see him wear. It has seemed fit to us to ask your acceptance to day of a similar badge. We have purchased, therefore, a cross precisely like his, which we ask you to honor us by accepting. Accept this badge, Sir, as a token of our regard and esteem. We hope that you will be glad to wear it; that the heart upon which it rests may know only happiness and peace; that care may never canker nor sorrow corrode it.

We do not ask you to guard its character as you would your own honor or life. We can trust you for all that. We know that whether in peace or in time of trouble, wherever that decoration glitters upon your breast, there will be the post of honor. We ask only that as you look upon it, you will remember the Boston Light Infantry, that you will cherish it while you live, and that when the time shall come when you must resign all earthly things, you will transmit it as a precious legacy to your children—precious not only because it is a token of a union of the great and sister cities, not only because it symbolizes the brotherhood of these two Companies in those bonds which only such associations can know, but because it is a token of the personal regard and affection with which the men that surround us regard Capt. GARLAND, whose name is to us a household word, and whose memory is among the most fresh and fragrant of the flowers comprising that great wreath of happy and pleasant associations which make the history of our corps.

Capt. GARLAND was so completely surprised that he found but few words to express his thanks, but those few were hearty and affectionate.

The decoration is a beautiful gold cross, elaborately chased and symbolized, bearing on the outer surface a tiger's head, whose eyes are sparkling diamonds, and on the other side this inscription: "Presented to Capt. JOHN R. GARLAND by the members of the Boston Light Infantry, at Newport, R. I., June 21, 1860."

DODWORTH gave a grand concert during the evening in the Park, and performed some of the most admirable pieces.

THE GRAND REVIEW

came off to-day. The sun shone as mildly as could be desired, and the air was pure and bracing. His Excellency, Governor SPRAGUE, with his general staff, having been invited to review the two companies, arrived from Providence in the morning. Salutes were fired by the artillary and flags waved about the city. The companies formed at 4 o'clock, but not until 5 were they brought into line. Near ten thousand persons witnessed the parade. Excursions came in from different places and brought a quantity of strangers. The Police arrangements were miserable. The officers were unable to clear the ground, so the review was almost a failure. The Governor managed to pass down the line, and the companies to pass before him in return. Gov. SPRAGUE wore the splendid new uniform of a Major-General, and the whole staff appeared finely. DODWORTH'S music was splendid. GILMORE was superb,—rather best DODWORTH'S in martial music; and the inimitable GREENS, of the American Band, played beautifully. The troops looked trim and marched beautifully. The troops looked trim and marched precise and did themselves high credit. Col. NEWTON of the "Atlantic" furnished the Light Guard a bountiful dinner, with every epicurean dish of the season.

It was a source of mutual regret, that the Light Guard were compelled to return so soon. The success of the celebration, and the pleasure which all experienced, was a warrant for its continuance during the week. The "Tigers" escorted the "Guards" to the boat at 8 o'clock, and there bid them a hearty "Good Bye." A crowd upon the wharf gave them three cheers as they moved off amid shooting rockets and Roman candles; I can now almost hear the sweet yet sad strains of the music on the still evening air, as the band played plaintively, "Home, Sweet Home." Long life and success to the gallant New-York Light Guard!

HIPPARCHUS.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

Commencement Exercises—Degrees in Course and Honorary—Changes in the Board of Instruction—Prizes Established.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Thursday evening, June 21, 1860.

The festivities of Commencement week at the Wesleyan University have just closed with the usual gathering of the friends and graduates of the institution at the house of the President, Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS; and despite the unfavorable weather which has prevailed a long part of the time, the occasion has been one of much interest.

At the conclusion of the Commencement exercises proper this afternoon, the degree of B. A. was conferred upon 39 members of the graduating class. Then 25 persons who graduated at the University received the degree of A. M. in course.

The following gentlemen received the degree of A. M., *pro causâ honori*: Rev. D. C. JACOBEE, of Michigan University; Rev. RANSOM DUNN, of Boston, Mass.; and ERNST F. PLITRAHIER, of Lawrence University.

The degree of LL. D. wes conferred upon JAMES F. ALVERSON, of Genesee College, and Hon. JAMES B. GARDENIER, of Missouri.

Some important changes have recently been made in the Board of Instruction of the University. Rev. J. W. LINDSAY, Professor of Latin and Hebrew, who some time since resigned to take charge of the Thirtieth-street Methodist Church, is to be succeeded by Rev. A. C. Foss, late of the St. Paul's M. E. Church, New-York. Rev. C. K. TAUE, Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Letters, has now also resigned to take pastoral charge of the M. E. Church at Tarrytown, N. Y. His successor has not yet been appointed.

Several annual prizes of reward for excellence in particular departments have just been established. A few years since Mrs. OLIN, in memory of her excellent and gifted husband, who was so long at the head of the University, made a donation to the institution, which would be available when the capital amounted to $500. The interest of this sum was then to be appropriated for an elocutionary prize; until this sum may be used, the President supplies the deficiency by an annual contribution for the purpose. The prize the present year has been awarded to Mr. G. A. ENGLAND, of Ripon, Wisconsin. Three other prizes have just been founded; one for excellence in rhetoric, by Rev. JOHN PARKER, of Meriden, Conn.; one for excellence in mathematics, by Rev. C. COLLARD ADAMS, of Massachusetts, and another (object not stated) by C. WALSH, Esq., of Newark, N. J.

One of the most interesting events of the week was the presentation of a purse of $1,000 to Prof. JOHN JOHNSTON, who has just completed his quarter of a century in this University. The undergraduates recently presented to him and his lady a magnificent set of silver plate as a "silver wedding" gift, and the Alumni on short notice made up a purse of $1,000 for his benefit. No instructor has ever gained a higher place in the regard and affection of his pupils than Prof. JOHNSTON holds in the hearts of the 700 Alumni of this college. The presentation of the purse, which was a perfect surprise to the venerable professor, completely overcame him. There have been numerous improvements made in and around the buildings of the University during the year just closed.

O.

WISCONSIN.

Farm Mortgages Valid—Decision of the Supreme Court.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, June 20, 1860.

The Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin, on the 19th inst., rendered a decision in the case of CLARK *vs.* FARRINGTON which involved the validity of what are commonly known as Farm Mortgages, and the Court unanimously decided *in favor of the legality of those instruments.* This case was one brought to the County of Dodge to foreclose a mortgage given to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company for sheres of their capital stock.

The decision of the Circuit Court was against the validity of the mortgage. The case was taken by appeal to the Supreme Court, and that decision was reversed; and those securities are now valid and legal. This will be gratifying intelligence to many people in the east who have an immense amount of capital invested in them. Our Supreme Court deserve the commendation of all, for the independence and judicial integrity they have displayed in making this decision in the face of strong populer feeling and public sympathy. It is a death-blow to the spirit of repudiation which had grown up in this community, as well as in other Western States, and though it will be a heavy blow to many of our farmers, whose farms and houses will thereby be wrested from them, the greater portion of them will be able, through the aid of the heavy crop promised this Fall, to recover from it. It is a great step toward redeeming Wisconsin from the stigma of being a non-dect-paying State, and her integrity cannot now be questioned. The mortgage-holders were represented in this case by HENRY S. LEE, of Milwaukee, to whose indefatigable labor and legal ability the successful termination of this contest is in a great measure due, and who is deserving of much credit therefor.

The mortgagore were represented by Hon. S. P. COON, of Milwaukee, and GEORGE B. SMITH, of Madison, who conducted the defence with great zeal and ability.

In this case all the points that can be raised against the mortgages were involved and argued, and the decision will fully cover this class of securities given to the other Railroad Companies in the State.

S. N. S.

POLITICAL.

Hon. George P. Marsh on the Republican Candidates.

At a recent Republican meeting in Burlington, Vt., Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH made the following remarks as reported in the *Free Press*:

GENTLEMAN OF THE CONVENTION: I beg leave to return you my thanks for the compliment you have paid me in asking me to preside at this meeting, both because it is as evidence of your continued confidence in the soundness of my political principles, and because it affords me an opportunity of commencing the proceedings of the Convention, by bearing personal testimony to the talents and the virtues of the distinguished gentleman whom the Republican Convention has nominated, and the people are about to elect, to the Presidency of the United States. [Great cheering.]

I had the honor of serving with Mr. LINCOLN in the House of Representatives, during one Congressional term, and though I cannot boast of relations of close intimacy with him, I have, nevertheless, had sufficient opportunities of estimating his character and his talents to warrant me in saying, that I know him well, both as a politician and as a man.

The period of the Thirtieth Congress was not one which an ambitious man would voluntarily have chosen for making his first appearance in public life. There was then pending no vitally important matter of Legislative action. The currency question had long been disposed of. The financial policy of the Government had been settled, beyond expectation of speedy change by the tariff of 1846; and the Mexican war had been commenced, and prosecuted nearly to its termination.

There was, then, no topic of legitimate discussion, which was specially calculated to call but the energies of a parliamentary debater, and Mr. LINCOLN was a quiet and unostentatious, but by no means an inactive or silent member of the House, during that Congress. No paramount general interest of the nation being at stake, he felt himself at liberty to devote himself more particularly to the discussion of questions which immediately affected the prosperity of the Western States, though depending upon principles the recognition of which is equally important to other sections of the country; but he occasionally participated in the debates on points of a more general nature. Without aspiring to shine as a rhetorician, he soon established a character as a man of undoubted integrity, of broad and liberal views, of excellent native good sense, and of intelligence and ability adequate to the clear and forcible presentation of any subject he chose to discuss.

Upon the expiration of his Congressional term, Mr. LINCOLN resumed the practice of his profession, and sustained and increased the reputation which he had before acquired—a reputation, perhaps, the hardest of all to gain and to keep—that of an able and faithful lawyer, and at the same time that of a just and good man. But though he was constantly growing in public esteem, his fame was rather local than national, until the great State campaign of 1856, in which he displayed a masterly ability that placed him at once in the front rank of American politicians. In that remarkable series of discussions, he was opposed to one who is indisputably, if not confessedly, the most skillful debater in the ranks of the Democratic party; and you all know how signally he distinguished himself. He showed himself not inferior to his antagonist as a ready and powerful disputant, and more than equal to him as a clear and comprehensive reasoner upon questions which require a quick, strong and far-reaching grasp of intellect for their mastery. The Republicans of Illinois did not hold the official returns of that election by any means conclusive evidence of his defeat, but the belief that he won the substantial victory in the contest, is as much an article of faith with his fellow-citizens, as it is with every American, that HENNAN rightfully won the champion's belt from SAYERS. [Great laughter and cheering.]

Such are the character and position of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. His recent nomination was the spontaneous suggestion of the great people who know him best—the Republicans of the Mississippi Valley. The adoption of that suggestion was the deliberate act of as wise and as patriotic a Convention as ever assembled for a similar purpose. He was selected not merely because he could be, but because also he ought to be, elected. He was nominated because, while in availability he was superior to all, he was in fitness inferior to none. And what presage are we to draw from the manner in which the nominations of LINCOLN and HAMLIN has been received? The Republicans have welcomed it with approbation, confidence, exultation. Their antagonists have heard it with confusion, consternation and dismay. We are united in the calm assurance of certain triumph. They are divided, broken, rented; and their only hope is to rally under a leader dexterous enough, not to lead their battle, but to cover their retreat.

We are met somewhat late indeed, but not too late to express, in a formal way, the approval of the nomination, to which we individually gave a prompt and hearty utterance when the names of LINCOLN and HAMLIN were first announced. Let us then solemnly ratify the nomination. The National Convention has done its duty. It remains that upon the first Tuesday of November we join in common with our Republican brethren elsewhere, do ours.

The Prince's Visit to Canada.

AN OUTLINE OF THE PROGRAMME OF PROCEEDINGS.

From the Quebec Chronicle, June 19.

The time has come when the public expect some general outline of the programme likely to be observed in the reception of the Prince; and without being oracular, we may be able to give our readers a general idea of what will be done. The public have been laboring under the impression that a great portion of the arrangement would be sketched out in England. This, we have reason to believe, is not the case. Nearly everything is left to the authorities here, who, it is understood, have now been for the first time notified officially that the departure from England will take place on the 10th proximo. The Royal convoy will make St. John, Newfoundland, their first landing point; proceeding thence to Halifax—from which place the Prince will go to New-Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. In the Lower Provinces his stay will necessarily be very limited, and the arrival of the royal fleet in the Lower St. Lawrence is confidently expected to take place not later than the 6th or 8th of August. At this point, therefore, the Canadian arrangements will necessarily commence; and these arrangements will be conducted almost exclusively under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, who will charge himself with what may be called the governmental portion of the duties appertaining to the reception.

The steamers *Victoria* and *Lady Head* will be sent down the river in the quasi capacity of pilot-boats. Accompanying this convoy, there will be in all probability a number of volunteer boats, including some of the best river steamers. In this city one entire wing of the Parliament House is set apart to the Prince and his most immediate attendants. And it may as well be stated in this place as a part of the etiquette observed towards royalty, that there will be the same observance of privacy in dinner invitations as at Windsor or Osborne. So that one of the rooms of Parliament, the Assembly Room, will be the Royal dining-room for the time—and subject entirely to the control of the household accompanying the Prince. Of course we are not in Canada entirely accustomed to these things. But we believe it is the only way in which what is properly a state visit can be carried out in harmony with the observances of the Imperial Court. Apart from the formality of select invitations to dinner or of a public levee, the Prince, it is supposed, will naturally do at Quebec as he would do at home. He will see the interesting sights of the neighborhood without being obliged to travel in perpetual state. At the Governor's residence he will naturally occupy more of the position of a private guest than that of the Prince of Wales—precisely as he might be a guest at the house of any nobleman or gentleman at home. The object, in short, will be, as far as Quebec is concerned, that while his visit will be attended by certain ceremonies essentially of a state character, to make the display harmonize as far as possible with the habits and tastes of a well bred gentleman; to leave the Prince as much as may be to select his own mode of enjoying his visit, neither impeded by any superabundance of officious zeal, or made miserable by incessant worship and adoration.

For the accommodation of some of those who may accompany the royal squadron, although they may not specially belong to the Prince's suite, a portion of one or other of the principal hotels will be engaged. Indeed, they would have been engaged ere this, but for the natural difficulty experienced by the landlords of providing at once for their own ordinary guests, and giving up the required accommodation for this occasion. What the Chief Commissioner may ultimately be enabled to do in this way of providing extra room beyond the capacity of the Parliament House we have not ascertained; but accommodation must and will be found.

From Quebec it is understood to be arranged that the Prince will proceed westward in one of the lake or river boats. Probably two of these—the *Quebec, Magnet, Kingston* or *Passport*—are likely to be selected; any of these will afford good accommodations for the Prince and his chief attendants; and the accompanying squadron will of course be much larger than that engaged by the Department of Public Works. The hour for departure from Quebec will probably be 3 o'clock P. M. So that the squadron will come to anchor opposite Three Rivers about midnight; and in the morning arrangements may be made for the presentation of addresses from the municipal authorities of the place.

Arrived at Montreal, the Prince will take up his quarters at the house belonging to Hon. JOHN ROSE, now occupied by the Commander of the Forces, Sir FENWICK WILLIAMS. For the accommodation of a portion of the accompanying guests of the Province, a portion of the St. Lawrence Hall next to Craig-street has been leased. In this about a hundred persons can be accommodated, which will enable the Commissioner to make full provision for the largest expected number likely to form part of the royal convoy.

The municipal arrangements of Montreal we have nothing to do with. Between their Bridge and their Crystal Palace they are doubtless ere this in a position to make an unusual display. From Montreal it is arranged that the Prince will proceed to Ottawa probably by the River and the Carrilon and Grenville Railway. At Ottawa, a new hotel has been already leased for the occasion and is now in course of being furnished by a celebrated upholstering firm, Messrs. JAQUES & HAY, of Toronto. Here the Royal sojourn will probably extend over several days. From Ottawa his Royal Highness will go to Prescott by Railway, and thence over the Grand Trunk to Brockville, at which port he will go on board one of the large lake steamers for Kingston. At the old capital we cannot say specifically what stay will be made—as it is found difficult to get the necessary accommodation without incurring an outlay incommensurate with the probable or even possible duration of the Prince's visit. The arrangements, however, are such as will afford the people of Kingston an ample opportunity for a right loyal display, and this we presume is all the inhabitants of the city desire.

The next stage will be by steamer up the Bay of Quinte to Belleville, where an opportunity will also be afforded for a display; and from Belleville the Prince will take a special train of the Grand Trunk Railway to Toronto, where the private residence of the Prince will be the old Government House, which will be found in every way adapted to the purpose of combining privacy with a special state ceremony in the forms usually observed during a Royal tour. Half of Mr. ROSSIN'S hotel bes, at the same time, been engaged at the public expense for the visiting guests of the Province, and the arrangements of the citizens for outside decorations promise to be on a scale and in a style corresponding with the position of the Western Capital. From Toronto, it is expected that the journey to the Falls will be made by the lake direct. At this point the house of the late Mr. ZIMMAMAN is engaged for the Prince's party, and the cottages at the Clifton House for other guests.

In Hamilton the arrangements, so far as the Government is concerned, are only yet in progress. The Commissioner goes West to perfect them, as also those for the good City of London—where the citizens are so well prepared already to cooperate. Sarnia will also be put in preparation, and at this point the duty of the Department, so far as Provincial localities are concerned, will terminate. We shall not disturb the Commissioner's dreams, nor those of the Provincial Minister of Finance, by asking what all this will cost, nor shall we trouble the tax-paying public by speaking in detail of furniture bills: of steamboat charges—of orders for plate, and orders for choice wines; nor of the endless etceteras which on such occasions make up the final account. The truth is we have all, without distinction of party, made up our minds to do the thing handsomely; and if we get off at the end of the year with a hundred thousand pounds sterling, we ought to be thankful. The principal arrangements, we may safely say, are not only in energetic, but in economical hands. Everything will be done in a liberal spirit—at the same time, with the observance of the prudence necessary in the present state of the public finances. Expenditures for such articles as plate will be in a measure merely temporary, and so although in a less degree as to furniture. However, the arrangements must be liberal, else they had much better not have been begun.

The Tragedy at Lowell, Massachusetts.

JEALOUSY, MURDER, AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE—A HUSBAND KILLS HIS WIFE AND ATTEMPTS HIS OWN LIFE.

The Boston *Traveller*, of the 20th June, gives full particulars of the murder perpetrated in Lowell, on the 19th, by BRYANT MOORE, a shoemaker. About a year ago MOORE married Mrs. SISSON, widow of a well-known druggist in Lowell, and a lady highly respected in the community. Soon his jealous disposition began to manifest itself by unfounded suspicions of one or two of the boarders, who had rooms in the house, and more particularly of a milkman who supplied the family with milk. This jealousy went so far that in the early part of last May, MOORE, as is supposed, wounded himself with a knife, and then entered a complaint against one PERLEY E. WATSON for stabbing him. This matter was adjusted between the parties without its coming to trial. Mrs. Moore determined to endure these annoyances no longer, and a separation occurred. A fortnight since her husband came to her, begged her forgiveness, and entreated a reconciliation. She finally consented, and he returned to live with her. Soon his jealous conduct was renewed. One night Mrs. MOORE was awakened by her husband's choking her. When he found that she was awake, he remarked that her sleep was broken more easily than he thought it would be. Another time Mrs. MOORE found a dull hatchet behind her husband's trunk. She asked him whether he intended to kill her and her daughter with it. He replied No, that he would use something sharper than that. This conduct determined Mrs. MOORE to again leave her husband. On Tuesday, after dinner, when there was no one in the house but himself and wife, with her little granddaughter and his idiot son, a young man 20 years of age, he came down from the attic to the kitchen, where his wife was busy at work, and asked her to go up stairs and help him pack his things, preparatory to going to Somerville. She complied, and went up with him. After they had been gone some minutes, the little girl heard two sharp reports of a pistol, and in a few moments Mr. MOORE came rushing down, with his head covered with blood, crying that he was murdered. He rushed out on the street, and on going up stairs she found her grandmother lying dead. City Marshall LOVEJOY, who was in the street, was attracted by MOORE'S cries and went back with him to the house, when he found Mrs. MOORE in the attic lying dead in a pool of blood. On or near her left hand was a five barrelled revolver, all the barrels of which had been discharged. The pistol was very bloody but there was no blood on Mrs. M's hand. MOORE, who was below, several times stated that his wife had shot him and then killed herself. MOORE himself had three bullet wounds in his head, and persisted in asserting first that another man had shot him and then that his wife had done so. In the attic bloody marks were every where found. An account book was also discovered which contained a number of memorandums which proved that MOORE had long meditated the murder.

In MOORE'S pocket was found a singular document, of which the following is a copy:

LOWELL, June 10, 1860.

We agree to die together this night.

BRYANT MOORE,
E. A. MOORE.

Tell Mr. SAMUEL WOOSTER after this to be an honest man, and have a wife of his own.

Both the signatures were evidently in MOORE'S handwriting. MOORE was alive at last accounts, and hode fair to recover.

The Dutch in Japan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of June 12, under the head of "The Tycoon and his Envoys," I read the following words: "The Dutch in Japan, naturally mortified at seeing the annihilation in a single day of a monopoly which they had won by two centuries of indescribable humiliation and *meanness*, made themselves responsible for this statement," (the death of the Tycoon.) A lady, native of the Netherlands, and belonging to that nation which founded the chief elements of the basis of America's glory and grandeur, expects of the sense of justice and right of its Impescher that he shall willingly open the columns of his widely-circulating paper for its vindication. To prove that the Dutch did not wish to enjoy the privilege of a monopoly in Japan I refer to the interesting work of Mr. P. F. von SIEBOLD, published in Bonn, 1854. Mr. SIEBOLD, being *not* a native of the Netherlands, was certainly a very impartial eye-witness and reporter of Holland's endeavors in Japan to open that immense empire to the ships and trade of all nations, before America's success.

Indomitable resolution, great perseverance, and a world-wide known integrity—the three capital virtues of the Dutch,—and "*no meanness, neither humiliation*"—were the principal agents to allow the Hollanders during centuries an exclusive intercourse with Japan. Had in the 18th century the Dutch press, at that time the only free one of the European continent, contributed immensely to the foundation of America's liberty, and advocated warmly her cause in the French language, to nearly all the European Courts, when the American colonies were suffering and in the greatest distress,—it was again in the 19th century that the Dutch press contributed extensively to America's present favorable intercourse with Japan, as it was the principal agent to inform its people of America's unparalled wonderful development, greatness and influence. The Dutch newspapers were the only foreign ones read, and with the exception of the Chinese the Dutch language was the only one cultivated in the "Hermetic Empire," with a positive exclusion of all others. Aided by the moral influence, and based on the integrity of the Dutch, this powerful Press enlightened and instructed the Japanese. Combined with this physical force of Com. PERRY'S squadron it has now brought about one of the greatest and most brilliant achievements, and broken the enchantment of customs hoary with antiquity. It is no little gratification to the Dutch that they may justly deem themselves the medium of America's present political and commercial intercourse with that populous and extensive Empire. Informed by the Hollanders—whose authors were the best as well as the most voluminous authorities—to give accounts of the character, the manners and customs of the Japanese, the dangers of their seas, the routes of their communications, the ready means for their traffic, &c. The Americans have profited considerably by the experience, knowledge, skill and influence of the Dutch. Mr. HEUSKEN, by birth a native of the Netherlands, who acquired a thorough knowledge of the difficult Japanese language, was the interpreter to America's Consul-General HARRIS, and as many of the natives respect highly the Dutch, and speak their language, they were able to promote good feelings towards the Americans. Without the services of Mr. HEUSKEN, the American and English diplomatists would have been obliged to compile their treaties in English, and been left to the entire mercy of the native linguists. Had the integrity of the Dutch promoted the continuation of a friendly intercourse with Japan, during such a long period is bestowed to them alone the distinctive honors to instruct thoroughly the science of navigation to the Japanese at Negasaki, to base their nautical education upon the Dutch language, to exercise them in all the different branches of heavy and light artillery, to build their model war steamers, and to assist them in their counterfeiting of Dutch improvements. Holland's generosity has offered the splendid war-steamer *Candinamarrah* as a present to the Emperor of Japan; and Holland's honesty, skill and accomplishment were rewarded by His Majesty with the same exceptional distinction, which more than one and a half century previously had been bestowed upon them by Russia's mighty ruler. Far as Japan is removed from the civilized world, and small as her influence was upon mankind, may the first Imperial Japanese war-steamer which had ever been permitted to leave her shores, after being built in the Netherlands, be the precursor of the same innumerable blessings which resulted from the arrival of the first Dutch ship that, in 1609, by the display of Holland's respected Tricolors, planted the seeds of freedom and independence of her heroic, enterprising nation on the fertile shores of America. If cargoes of goods manufactured by the Japanese, almost exclusively known by the Hollanders, reached their shores, long before the American Union existed, the present age of wonderful progress witnesses against that same nation helping America to participate in their privileges, and translating and repeating in the English tongue, the interesting addresses of the Japanese Embassy to the different members of her legislation.

ANNA M. M. STORM,
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1860. Of the Netherlands.

The Burch Divorce Case.

From the Chicago Press and Tribune.

The Circuit Court of this county came in session yesterday, and among the first business was brought up the decision on the motion of the defendant for a change of venue in the celebrated Burch divorce case. In her application the defendant asks that the hearing may be removed from a community strongly prejudiced against her, and the plaintiff according to this, it only remained to settle to which county the case should be taken. By the decision agreed upon yesterday, it goes to Naperville, Du-Page county, before Judge NOEION, the trial to take place early in November next. It will prove in all respects one of the most remarkable trials in the annals of our Courts, not only from the wealth and standing of the parties, but the determination with which the case will be fought.

Naperville, is the County seat of Du Page County, several miles from any line of railroad, and reached most readily from Winfield station, on the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, twenty-eight miles west of this City. This will cut off much of the curious attention and outside pressure which would have attended the hearing in this city, and leave all the more exclusive field for the journals to work away at this "sensation" theme when it shall open all its repulsive and hideous features. It will prove a sensation for the quiet borough of Naperville and vicinity if it prove nothing more.

A UNITED STATES COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE CATTLE DISEASE.—Drs. ELWYN and EMERSON, of Philadelphia, who were appointed by the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, as a Committee to go to Massachusetts and investigate the cause and character of the cattle disease, before departing on their mission received a request from Mr. CLEMSON, of the United States Patent Office at Washington, requesting them to act as United States Commissioners, in conjunction with Dr. ANTISELL, who had previously been appointed by Government to make similar investigations. After consultation with Mr. CRAIG BIDDLE, President of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, they determined to accede to the request. They are now in Massachusetts acting in conjunction with Dr. ANTISELL, and are expected to make their report to the Patent Office in the course of a week or two.

Henry Herrick, a young man 27 years of age, residing in Nebraska City, committed suicide on the 13th by shooting himself with a revolver. He was just recovering from the effects of a drunken frolic.

LAW REPORTS.

Case of the Slaver Falmouth.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT—BEFORE JOSEPH BRIDGHAM.

The evidence in this case was continued on Saturday.

Sidney S. Morton deposed that he knew of the clearing of the *Falmouth* on her last voyage; never knew a vessel to clear with passengers; the original clearance had none; the filling up, with the exception of the four passengers, I presume I gave to the broker; it is usual to do so; masters very seldom clear their own vessels; suppose this was done in the usual way; there was nothing unusual in the cargo.

Lieut. Abbott recalled.—He described the appearance of the *Falmouth's* decks; they found a main-deck awning, which would cover the space between the fore and mainmast; it was with the rest of the sails in the run; could not tell whether it had ever been used; it was used once in *Porto Praya*, after she was in custody of the *Portsmouth*.

D. L. Stockton, Jr., deposed that his business was that of a shipping-master, and shipped the crew of the *Falmouth*, through his agent; received the order from Capt. LOTHAS; there was no other agreement for a slave voyage, or any other, than that described in the articles; he sent a man named Southard to ship the men; I shipped none for the Coast; did not ship them with the understanding that they were going to the Coast; shipped none others that I know of; do not remember the number that I shipped; do not think I went to the vessel before she sailed; have seen Capt. LOTHAS before in New-York; don't think I ever shipped a crew for him before; I do not know what trade he has been in; do not know whether he has been to the Coast of Africa before.

John T. Southwell deposed that he was in the employment of last witness; he was directed by Mr. Stockbridge to ship the crew for Punta de Lenha and back to the United States; the Captain was not present; went for the men; there was no other agreement or understanding that the men should go on any other voyage than that defined in the articles, or for a slave voyage; the wages paid was $15 a month, and $18 advance; never shipped a crew for a slave voyage.

Douglass Barnes, one of the crew, was sworn, and testified under objection—Rose and I were in different watches; never heard the crew state that they were going after slaves.

William King, another of the crew, also testified under objections, and denied that he ever shipped for a slave voyage.

Martin Kent, another of the defendants, testified that the passengers came on deck and went below when they liked; never heard who they were.

Wm. S. Robson, mate of the *Falmouth*, testified—Jackson and Burnett speak no English, and Dewitt no Spanish to understand.

The case was here adjourned to Monday.

General Sessions.

FALSE PRETENCES—GRAND LARCENY—ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

On Saturday, Dennis Sayre was tried before Recorder BARNARD on a charge of false pretences, in defrauding Appleton & Oakesmith by means of a spurious check for $368 on the Market Bank, and a promissory note for the payment of $375. He was acquitted, the evidence being manifestly insufficient for conviction.

James C. Glover was placed on trial, charged with grand larceny. On the day of the Japanese reception he was detected by a police officer in the act of robbing a gentleman of his watch in front of the Metropolitan Hotel, and was arrested with the watch in his possession. He was convicted of an attempt to commit grand larceny, and was remanded till to-day for sentence.

Alexander McKenzie was tried for an assault and battery on Solomon J. Glassey, in a billiard saloon at the corner of Broadway and Ninth-street. Mr. McKenzie, it appeared, has a wife, who is suing him for a divorce, and Mr. Glassey is her lawyer. Mr. Glassey also resides, it is said, in the house where Mrs. McKenzie is located; and Mr. McKenzie, acting under the impression that Mr. Glassey is the cause of all his trouble, committed the assault, as alleged, by way of retaliation. Mr. McKenzie, who was defended by Mr. John McKeon, asserts that before committing the assault, which was of a trivial nature, he was grossly insulted by Mr. Glassey. He was convicted of a simple assault and remanded for sentence.

To-day will be the last day of the June term, which the Recorder will mainly devote to sentences. The work of the session has been most arduous, notwithstanding the absence of the District Attorney at Baltimore.

Letters from Gen. Washington to Col. Lear.

THE LAW OF TITLE TO PRIVATE LETTERS.

Wilson Eyre and Louisa Lincoln Eyre, his wife, vs. Edward Y. Higbee and Fanny L. Higbee, his wife.—This was an action brought to recover a large number of letters and other documents, written by Gen. Geo. Washington to Col. Lear. The plaintiffs are the representatives of Col. Lear, to whom the letters were written and sent by Gen. Washington. The letters having in some way come into the possession of the defendant, Mrs. Higbee, the plaintiffs brought this action in the Supreme Court to recover them. The defence was that they had no title to the letters, or right to the custody of them.

The issues were referred to James T. Brady, Esq., who in March last made his report. He is of opinion that whatever may be the right of the writer of letters to demand them back from the person to whom they are add

fers close this afternoon, and reopen on Tuesday July 3:

ESTIMATE FOR SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1860.

Earnings—Net amount received after deducting commissions, exchange, &c....	$723,315 59
Earnings ascertained and in process of collection....	30,776 65
Earnings for which returns have not yet been received from San Francisco and the Isthmus, estimated....	54,000 00
Due from United States Government for Mail transportation, from Jan. 1 to June 30....	50,000 00
	$857,092 24
From which deduct Interest on Bonds with Exchange and Commissions....	$91,098 11
Disbursements in New York and on the Isthmus, connected with the running and repairs of the road....	236,295 19
Expenditures for new iron, freight-cars, permanent improvements, wharves, water-works, &c., &c....	46,582 25
New-Granadian Government proportion Mail receipts....	5,000 00—379,875 55
	$477,216 89
Dividend on $4,976,000 at 6 per cent....	$296,560 00
New-Granadian Government 3 per cent. on do....	8,956 80
Appropriated to Sinking Fund..	50,000 00—357,516 80
Surplus on Six months....	$119,700 42

The previous surplus earnings of the road over the regular 12 ₩ cent. dividend annually paid for some years past, we may remark, amounted on 1st January last to $1,211,000, invested in North Atlantic Steamship Stock, and in the bonds of the road purchased with and held for the Contingent or Surplus Fund of the Company.

The Funding act just passed by Congress will not affect the renewal of such of the Treasury Bills of the Government as are now overdue until after the 30th inst. Holders have all this week in which to apply for new 5 ₩ cent. Bills to run one year longer, and this can be done through the Sub-Treasurer in this City, without the trouble or risk of mailing the old Bills to Washington. After the 30th June, the holders of overdue Bills will be subject to have their interest stopped after 60 days' notice from the Department. Of the views of the Secretary in regard to funding the portion of the overdue Bills which may not be renewed under the old act, we are not at present advised, but presume that he will not suffer eight or ten millions to be suspended at the option of the holder, as a demand, without notice, on the Government, much longer than the usual Summer ease in the Money Market will enable him to piece to advantage part of the new Six ₩ cent. Stock, the proceeds of which can only be used to take up these Treasury Bills.

On Saturday Ex-Chamberlain A. V. STOUT, of the Shoe and Leather Bank, handed over to his successor the whole of the balances due to the City and County of New-York from his depository, taking therefor the receipt in full of Mr. PLATT, of the Artisans' Bank. Mr. STOUT has proved himself e faithful and, in seasons of financial difficulty, e most efficient officer; and though believing, with a large portion of the public, that he was wrongfully deprived of his trust, he has very properly manifested his independence by declining to prolong the legal or judicial controversy to which his proscription gave rise.

The following table shows the difference in receipts of principal articles in the two years from Jan. 1 to the present time:

	1859.	1860.	Increase.
Flour, bbls....	168,148	168,365	217
Wheat, bushels....	1,252,748	1,604,288	351,540
Corn, bushels....	1,194,120	7,153,388	5,959,188
Oats, bushels....	300,797	425,028	114,231

Of the Western crop movement and the effect thereof on our Railways, the *American Railroad Journal*, of Saturday morning, remarks:

"We have recently spoken of the substantial and gratifying increase of the traffic in Western railroads. Upon the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Illinois Central it has been much greater since the 1st January, than for any corresponding period since the opening of those roads. The Rock Island shows largely increased receipts over those of the previous year. The same may be said of the two Michigan railroads. The crop of wheat and corn, the past year, on the line of all the roads named, was fair, and its movement shows itself in their increased earnings.

There has not yet been e corresponding advance in the stocks and securities of the companies named, owing, in part, to the uncertainty, at this early day, as to the prospects for the forthcoming harvest. This at present is as favorable as could be desired. If realized, we shall see a rate of increase of earnings for the coming year in much greater ratio than the present over the past."

ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

	1859. Week.	1859. Total.	1860. Week.	1860. Total.	Total Increase.
Phil. and Read. R.	35,128	779,432	43,880	882,941	112,489
Schuylkill Canal.	44,752	453 049	44,214	475,243	22,194
Lehigh Valley R..	9,771	285,843	15,831	391 988	106,145
Lehigh Canal..	29,976	314,199	26,936	328,076	13,271
Hazleton, South.	14 487	253,114	19 607	344,189	91 014
Scranton, North.	6,408	73,588	5,373	82,485	8,917
Penn. Coal Co....	—	152,263	—	116 436	Dec.
Del. & H. Co....	19,514	132,593	22 349	133,296	703
Wyoming, South.	—	83,736	—	74,336	dec.
Wyoming, North.	—	7,382	—	13,247	5,865
Shamokin....	4,624	58,588	4 464	70,464	11,876
Treverton....	—	50 447	—	38,785	dec.
Broad Top....	2,740	58,178	4,874	86 328	27,150
Rh. M. R. Thomas	—	21,428	—	31,063	9,655
Lykens Valley....	—	13,388	—	20,378	7 090
Cumberland....	—	203 218	—	198,784	dec.
Total....	164 394	2 939,046	193,518	3,287,012	

The Iowa State interest due July 1 will be paid by Messrs. ATWOOD & Co., No. 104 Broadway.

The following quotations of uncurrent Money are from the office of GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-street:

	Discount.		Discount
New-England....	1-6@—	S. Carolina & Ga....	¼@⅜
New-York Stats...	3-10@—	Ill., Wis. & Iowa....	2@—
N Jersey ex. F. B's	1-6@—	Louisiana....	1@—
Philadelphia....	1-6@—	Michigan....	1@—
Baltimore....	⅛@⅜	Missouri....	2@—
Interior Penn....	⅜@⅝	Ohio, Ky. and Ind..	1@—
Delaware, 5 and up	1-6@—	Mobile, Ala....	1¼@—
Interior Maryland..	⅜@⅝	Tennessee....	1¾@1¾
Virginia....	⅜@1	Canada....	⅝@¾
North Carolina....	1¾@1¾		

The veto of the President of the Homestead bill will probably revive the demand for Land Warrants, the prices of which were wholly unsettled by the passage of that measure. The Veto was not announced until late on Saturday.

WEEKLY DELIVERIES OF GRAIN AT CHICAGO.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
January 9....	198,550	61,293	156,237
January 16....	176,340	79,291	231,852
January 23....	177,660	72,350	333,095
January 30....	147,622	64,971	321,288
February 6....	96,664	136,778	241,886
February 13....	160,054	133,298	288,130
February 20....	173,008	173,847	254,601
February 27....	232,123	112,056	186,588
March 6....	190,090	101,260	131,993
March 13....	232,142	84,794	280,129
March 20....	127,772	77,726	481,498
March 27....	115,062	162,185	299,575
April 3....	172,443	155,379	261,266
April 10....	230,184	161,914	442,743
April 17....	319,637	129,686	428,919
April 24....	210,759	166,945	529,977
May 1....	678,682	185,432	514,584
May 8....	497 514	213,831	836 293
May 15....	493,612	228,403	677,333
May 22....	509.697	322,136	817,163
May 29....	397,988	479,887	827.348
June 5....	397,976	514,634	675,106
June 12....	542,020	474,362	524,073
June 19....	993,474	369,795	675 512
Total, 24 weeks..	7,973,294	4,723,194	10,088,089

We find in the Albany *Statesman*, of Saturday, the following statement of the receipts at tide water of Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Barley, for the third week of June in 1860 and 1859:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860....	35 400	287,000	541,400	900
1859....	13,100	48,800	128,800	4.600
Increase..	22,300	238 200	412,700	Dec. 3,700

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles so far for the years 1860 and 1859, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860....	242,100	1,749,900	3,952,600	78,700
1859....	124 200	335.700	611.100	123 000
Increase..	117,900	1,414,200	3,371,500	Dec. 44,300

Reducing the Wheat to Flour, the excess in the receipts of 1860 is equal to 400,740 bbls. of Flour.

The receipts at tide water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the canals to and including the 22d inst., have been as follows:

	1860.	1859.	1858.
Canal open....	April 25.	April 15.	April 28.
Flour, bbls....	242,100	124,200	413,900
Wheat, bush....	1.749,900	325,700	2,890,900
Corn, bush....	3,982,600	611,100	790,700
Barley, bush....	78,700	123,000	322,500
Rye, bush....	69 600	74,200	114,600
Oats, bush....	2,239,900	1,512,300	1,052 300
Pork, bbls....	4,913	25,700	[11,314
Beef....	2,182	12,510	6,372
Cheese, lbs....	161,800	1'8 400	98,100
Lard....	130,400	1,155,700	1,715,200
Butter....	44,200	184,900	41,800
Bacon....	409 900	1,124,000	2,126,900
Wool....	13,500	41,700	194,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 23, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been 56 bbls. Ashes, 513 bbls. Flour, 120 bbls. Corn-meal, 27,959 bushels Wheat, 39,700 bushels Corn, 7,445 bushels Oats, 194 pkgs. Provisions, and 934 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been purchased to the extent of 100 bbls. at $5 25 for Pots and $5 75 for Pearls ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,044 bbls., including 826 bbls. Pots, and 218 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been lightly dealt in, to-day, sales having been made of only 215 bags Rio at 14c. @ 14¾c.; 300 bags Laguayra at 13½c.@14c.; and 120 bags Maracaibo, at 13¾c.@13¾c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Light transactions have been reported, to-day. Prices have not varied materially.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ₩ lb....	7	7	7½	7¾
Middling ₩ lb....	10⅝	11	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair ₩ lb	12⅜	12¾	13	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has been rather quiet to-day. The demand has been moderate, chiefly from the home trade, though in part, for export. Prices have not varied much, though they have exhibited less buoyancy. Sales have been made of 13,750 bbls., including superfine State at $5 25@$5 35, chiefly at $5 20@$5 25; extra State at $5 45@$5 65, mainly at $5 50@$5 55; superfine Western at $5 20@$5 35; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 40@$6 20; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 45@$6 35; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 50@$5 60; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 65@$5 85 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State....	$5 25 @$5 35
Extra State....	5 45 @ 5 65
Superfine Western....	5 20 @ 5 35
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin....	5 40 @ 6 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 45 @ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio....	5 50 @ 5 60
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 65 @ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brand....	5 90 @ 7 00
Fancy Genesee....	5 65 @ 5 75
Extra Genesee....	5 90 @ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri....	5 90 @ 7 50

Southern Flour is in good demand at rising prices. Sales have been made of 3,150 bbls., in lots, at $5 75@$6 10 for poor to fair superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian is inquired for, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 50@$7 50 ₩ bbl.; 1,050 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour continues in demand, at $3 50@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, $3 70 for Baltimore, and $3 80@$3 85 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered today, and prices have favored buyers slightly; the demand has been only moderately active. Sales have been reported of only 67,400 bushels, including white Canada on terms not ascertained; white Western, $1 50; red Western (Winter) at $1 40@$1 42; fair to very choice Milwaukee Club at $1 31@$1 34; Racine Spring, part at $1 29; Chicago Spring at $1 28; and white Kentucky at $1 58 ₩ bushel. Corn is in good request, and is advancing: sales 45,000 bu., at 64@65½c. for boated and damp; 66c.@67c. for sound Western; 70c.@71c. for yellow Western, Northern and Jersey; 70c.@72c. for yellow Southern, ₩ bushel. Other kinds are nominal. Rye continues inactive at 83c.@84c. ₩ bushel. Sales, 1,200 bushels. Oats are depressed, including very poor to strictly prime Canada at 37c.@40c.; Western, 37c.@40c.; State, 40c.@41c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 35c.@39c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 1,000 bales North River at 80c. @90c., chiefly within the range, ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Receipts have been in excess of the sales, and prices have favored buyers. Week's receipts, 37,094 hides; sales, 23,450 hides, including, accordlog to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., 3,200 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20¾@21½ lbs., 25½c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,500 Dry Rio Grands, 19¾@21 lbs., 24c.@24½c., 6 months, usual selection; 8,300 Dry Orinoco, 20@22 lbs., part at 22c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,800 Dry Mexican, *via* New-Orleans, 22 lbs., 20½c., as they run; 350 Dry Texas, 23½ lbs., on private terms; 800 Dry Southwestern, 21 lbs., 18¾c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 600 Dry Western, 20@22 lbs., 17½c. @18c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 800 Dry Salted Chili, 29 lbs., 18c., 6 months, usual selection; 400 City Slaughters, premium, 75 lbs., 10c., cash; 2,000 City Slaughters, 60@70 lbs., 8¾c.@9c., cash; 800 Country Slaughters, 60@70 lbs., 9¼c., cash; 828 W. S. Rio Grande Horse, 26 lbs., 9c., 6 months. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 270,650; (same time last year, 162,700—year before, 116,700,) and 32 bales Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—Sales 50 bales last year's crop, at 6c.@13c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Sales have been made here of 90 tons Scotch Pig, at $22@$22 50; and in Philadelphia, during the week, of 2,000 tons Anthracite Pig metal, to notice, in lots, at $23 for No. 1, and $22 for No. 2, on time, including 1,000 tons Gray Forge, at a private bargain.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 50 ₩ thousand.

LEAD—Has been in slack demand, at old quotations.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. WHELE & WEINSHEIMER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—Business continues pretty steady, at stationary rates for most descriptions. In Oak Sole there is a steady flow of business on a moderate scale. At Philadelphia the market has been active, at full figures for a prime article. Weekly receipts of Sole Leather about 64,000 sides. In Great Britain the leather market had been dormant for some time past, but now exhibits some signs of returning animation. Upper in the rough and finished stock are without alteration. Boots and Shoes—Business dull, and rates nominal."

LIME—Rockland 65c. for Common and 95c. for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited request at unchanged prices. Sales include small lots of New-Orleans at 48c.; Porto Rico at 36c.@38c.; and Cuba Muscovado at 28c.@30c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has attracted more attention, partly for future delivery, and sales have been reported of 2,500 bbls., including new Mess, here, at $18 37@$18 50; do. do., deliverable on the 5th of July, at $18 50; do. do., deliverable at the option of the buyer, during the month of July, at $18 87½; old Mess, here, at $17 75; new Prime, at $13 62½, and old Prime, at $12 50 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and steady, including Hams at 9¼c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 7½c.@7¾c. ₩ lb. Lard favors sellers. Sales have been reported of 435 tcs. and bbls., chiefly at from 11¼c.@12¾c. for common to prime, ₩ lb. Beef is in oemand, at old rates. Sales have been made of 275 bbls., at $8 75@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 75@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 10c.@19c. for new State, and 8½@16c. for Ohio, ₩ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 7c.@11c. ₩ lb.

SKINS—The demand is rather limited; prices, however, are sustained. Sales 200 bales Matamores goat at 35c.@36c.; 237 do. Tampico at 36c.@37c., part cash less 3½ ₩ cent., part 6 months; 25 Madras and 60 bales East India on private terms; 9,000 lbs. Sisal Deer at 40c., and 1,500 lbs. South Western do. on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demaod, and sales beve been reported of 1,250 hhds., including Cuba at 6¾@7⅜c.; end Porto Rico at 7@7¾c.; with 250 boxes Havana on terms not ascertained.

TALLOW—Sales of 18,000 lbs. prime at 9⅞@10c. ₩ lb.

TIN—Has been more sought after at somewbat firmer prices, including Straits at 31c.@32c., and Banca at 33c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 750 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 21¼c.@ 21½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 3,500 bbls. Flour, chiefly at 1s. 9d.@1s. 10½d.; 45,000 bushels of Gralo, in bulk and bags, at 7¾d.; 50 hhds. Tallow at 20s.; also by steamer, 50 boxes Bacon at 35s., with 2,000 boxes Cheese and 250 firkins Sutter at 50s. For London the engagements included 300 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. For Glasgow shipments were reported of 1,000 bbls. Floor at 2s. 6d., and 5,000 bushels Wheat, in shipper's bags, at 7¾d. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Edwin Forrest*, 1,149 tons, to Hong Kong and Shanghai, at $14,000; a ship from Quebec to Loodoo, Deals, 95s.; one from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, 77s. 6d.; a bark, 424 tons, to Cork, for orders, Wheat or Corn, 9d. in ships bags; a British bark, 212 toos, to Queenstown, for orders, Wheat, 8¾d., in snipper's bags; a Britisb bark, 210 tons, to Glasgow, Grain, 7¾d. in shipper's bags, and Flour 2s. 6d.; two British brigs, same voyage, Corn, 8d. in shipper's bags; a brig to Dundee, Flour, 2s. 6d., and Grain on private terms; a bark, 333 tors, to Cette, heavy pipe staves, $45; extra do. $50.; a brig, 265 tons, to Marseilles, on private terms, and back from Malaga to New-York, $1,900, or, if from Sicily, $2,200; a bark, 273 tons, from St. Mary's, Georgia, to River Plate, lumber, $22; a brig from Sombrero to Hampton Roads, Guano, $4; a British brig, 123 tons, to a Wind ward Island, 60s., and back from a Salt Island, 9c.; a British schooner, 117 American tons, three voyages to St. Domingo and back, $1,025 each; a schooner, 300 tons, from Mexico to New-York, mahogany, $9 on and under deck; brig *Renshaw*, 288 tons, to Marseilles, a bark 215 tons, from Cadiz to Rio Grande, one, 400 toos, from Marseilles to New-York, Prussian brig *Elise*, with Naval Stores, to Stettin, a brig, 250 tons, to Havana and back, and a schooner, 397 tons, to Cardenas and back, on terms not made public.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.... JUNE 22.

By ADRIAN H. MULLER.

House and lot N. S. 41st-st., 100 ft. W. of 5th-av... 22x98.9....	$3 000
House and lot adjoining, 22x98.9....	3,000
House and lot adjoining, 22x98.9....	3,000
House and lot adjoining, 22x98.9....	7 900
House and lot adjoining, 22x98.9....	8,100
House and lot adjoining, 22x98.9....	8,000
House and lot adjoining, 22x98.9....	8,500
House and lot adjoining, 22x98.9....	8,400
House and lot adjoining, 22x98.9....	8,400
House and lot adjoining, 22x98.9....	8,400

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF EDWARD MOORE, a Printer, last heard of three years ago, in Sturgis, Michigan, where he was foreman of a newspaper office. Any person who has any knowledge of his whereabouts will confer a favor on his mother by writing to MARY ANN MOORE, at the *Times* Office, New-York.

INFORMATION WANTED OF HENRY FREEMAN, of Boston; when last heard from, about three months since, he was at Selma, Alabama. He has been a traveling patent agent. Any person who may know of his whereabouts will confer a favor by writing to the Editor of the *Times*.

TEACHERS.

SUMMER TUITION.

A gentleman, highly qualified as a teacher, desires an engagement as private tutor during the months of August and September. Reference may be had to Marlborough Churchill, Sing Sing, N. Y., and many others. Address S. R., Sing Sing, N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A GERMAN University, successful teacher of the Modern and Ancient languages, the higher English branches, Mathematics, etc., etc., desires employment. Ladies and gentlemen wishing to complete a neglected education, or those preparing for College or foreign travel, will receive special attention. No objection to country or travel. Most excellent testimonials and references at command. Address MENTOR, Box 162 *Times* Office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' AND INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT

OF

MANUFACTURED GARMENTS.

ALSO, ORDERS TAKEN

FOR BRIDAL TROUSSEAUS, INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-GARMENTS,

ROBES DE CHAMBRE, TRAVELING DRESSES, &c.

MOURNING GOODS MADE TO ORDER.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

Corner of Grand-st.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.

GRAY NORWICH POPLINS,

DE BEGES, and

DESIRABLE TRAVELING GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

Corner of Grand-st,

WILL OPEN, ON MONDAY, JUNE 25,

RICH ORGANDIE ROBES,

AT THREE DOLLARS.

PRINTED JACONETS, 13½ TO 25 CENTS.

BRILLIANTS, ORGANDIES, BAREGES,

BAREGE ANGLAIS, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTED,

&c., &c., &c,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES, $4.

1,000 MORE JUST RECEIVED—CHEAP.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.

Nos. 47, and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

A FINAL OPPORTUNITY.

TO PURCHASE RICH AND NEW MANTILLAS

at 40 to 50 per cent

below cost of importation,

FOR FOURTEEN DAYS LONGER ONLY.

The immense wholesale Stock of

BULPIN, GREGSON, & ELLIOTT,

(formerly George Bulpin,)

No. 361 Broadway,

Will be on sale at retail,

As a total clearance must be made

Previous to the commencement of the Wholesale trade of the approaching fall.

Extraordinary inducements are now offered

AS FOLLOWS:

500 BLACK LACE POINTS, at $1 50.

350 BLACK LACE POINTS, (Large size,) at $4 50.

275 FLOUNCED LACE MANTILLAS, at $3.

500 GREY MOHAIR and BAREGE ANGLAIS DUSTERS, at $2.

100 GREY MOHAIR and other SUITS from $5.

Also, BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,

from EIGHT DOLLARS each,

To the finest goods manufactured,

ALL SIMILARLY CHEAP!!!

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS offer

The greatest inducements to buyers, wishing to clear out their Summer Stock.

BAREGE ROBES,

GRENADINE ROBES,

BAREGE BY THE YARD,

ORGANDIE ROBES,

LAWN ROBES,

ORGANDIES AND LAWNS,

AND TRAVELING DRESS-GOODS.

ALL AT MARVELOUSLY LOW PRICES.

ALSO,

LACE POINTS,

LACE MANTILLAS,

LACE SHAWLS, &c.,

AT HALF PRICE.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,

NO. 305 CANAL-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

MANTILLAS!

MANTILLAS!

MANTILLAS!

GREAT CLEARING SALE

for the balance of the season,

At Immensely Reduced Prices,

BY W. D. ELLIOTT & CO.,

(formerly Mackenzie's,)

Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,

Brandreth Building.

For the remainder of the season

We shall offer for sale

OUR PUSHER LACE AND SILK MANTILLAS,

forming one of the richest stocks in the City,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Strangers and visitors to the City

Will find this an opportunity

Not to be met with elsewhere.

W. D. ELLIOTT & CO.

DRY GOODS AT LESS THAN THE COST OF PRODUCTION!

DRESS GOODS, of all the seasonable fabrics, in great veriety.

LINEN and COTTON GOODS, for Housekeepers' use.

LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS and DRAPERIES.

STRAW BONNETS, BLOOMERS, and BONNET RIBBONS.

CANTON MATTINGS of all widths, BOUGHT at AUCTION and sold at from Twenty to Fifty per cent. less than regular prices, by

C. G. HOOK,

Nos. 108 and 116 6th-av.,

Between 8th and 9th sts.

BEEKMAN & CO.,

No. 473 Broadway,

Will open on MONDAY, June 25,

800 Ladies' Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at 25 cents and up; very cheap.

Also, Ladies', Gents' and Children's Tape Bordered Handkerchiefs, plain and colored, bordered in great variety.

Also, MEDALLION COLLARS AND SLEEVES,

And Lace and Embroidered Collars, in great variety, and extremely low prices.

Also, a fine assortment of Travelling Sets.

BEEKMAN & CO.,

No. 473 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!!

Unusual attention having been paid to the SELECTION OF OUR BLACK SILKS THIS SEASON,

WE WISH TO CALL THE PARTICULAR ATTENTION OF THE LADIES TO THEM.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,

No. 473 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & CO.,

No. 473 Broadway,

Will offer on MONDAY, June 25,

1,000 Worked Bands, at 2s.. worth 50 cents.

1,000 Worked Bands, at 2s. 6d., worth 62 cents.

800 Worked Bands, at 3s., worth 75 cents.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,

No. 473 Broadway.

SELLING OFF CHEAP,

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,

AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, NO. 473 BROADWAY,

New and Fashionable Striped Cloth Cloaks, $5.

Arabian Burnous, in English Barege, Challies and Cloths of various descriptions.

AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

AT G. M. BODINE'S,

NO. 481 BROADWAY,

will be offered great inducements, June 25,

AT THE GREAT CLOSING SALE OF SPRING SILKS.

350 PIECES RICH SILKS,

ONLY 75 CENTS PER YARD.

MARKED DOWN FROM $1, $1 12½ and $1 25.

500 PIECES RICH CHENE SILKS,

At $1 and $1 25 per yard.

MARKED DOWN FROM $1 50 and $2.

ALSO

RICH BLACK SILKS,

From $1 to $3 per yard.

AT G. M. BODINE'S,

NO. 481 BROADWAY.

SILK ROBES!! SILK ROBES!!!

500 SILK ROBES,

2, 4, 5, 7, 9 flounces,

Only $20,

Cost $35 and $40.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED.

JAPANESE BALL!

Japanese Ball!

Japanese Ball!

OPERA CLOAKS CHEAP!

J. J. BENSON, No. 310 Canal-st., opposite Mercer.

NEW COLORS—PLAIN POULT DE SOIES,

"Fleur de Peche," "Marguerite," "Lilac," &c., &c., will be opened on Tuesday, June 26, received per steamer *Asia*.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

NEW GOODS.

7 FLOUNCED BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES,

IN NEW AND HANDSOME STYLES.

Just received, per steamer *Illinois*,

A. T. STEWART & CO.

MANTILLAS—MANTILLAS—MANTILLAS.

Ladies about purchasing don't fail to visit

W. K. PEYTON'S Mantilla Store,

No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

THE LARGEST AND MOST DESIRABLE stock in town of Traveling Dress goods: some new materials in silver-gray goods, very handsome and desirable for ladies not in mourning.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,

No. 451 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 451 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning at reasonable prices. Particular attention is called to our stock of Bonnets and Mantillas,

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JUNE 25,

Their entire Stock of

FANCY BAREGE SHAWLS,

at the following reduced prices:

100 at $1 87, reduced from	$3 00.
200 at 2 75, reduced from	5 00.
250 at 3 75, reduced from	6 00.
250 at 4 00, reduced from	8 00.
150 at 5 00, reduced from	10 00.

CANAL, corner of Mercer-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

ARE NOW SELLING THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

SPRING MANTILLAS,

Consisting of

BLACK SILK, CLOTH, LACE, AND THIN MATERIALS,

Suitable for Traveling, at a reduction of 25 per cent.

ALSO,

THREAD LACE POINTS, MANTILLAS, PICCOLOMINIS AND MANDARINS,

in all the most desirable Shapes and Designs, at greatly reduced prices.

CANAL, corner of Mercer-st.

CLEARING SALE

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

TO MAKE ROOM FOR THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS,

At No. 355 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,

ON MONDAY,

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE ON COST OF IMPORTATION,

THE BALANCE OF THEIR SUMMER STOCK,

Comprising an extensive assortment of

FRENCH BAREGE and BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES,

from $3 50 to $10 per Robe, worth from $7 to $20.

GRENADINE ROBES, in Black and Colored, from $12 to $25, worth from $25 to $50 per Robe.

FRENCH ORGANDIE ROBES, Chints Colors, (best quality,) from $4 to $6, usual price from $10 to $14.

FINE LAWN and ORGANDIE ROBES, from $2 to $3 50, worth from $5 to $10.

BEST QUALITY FRENCH ORGANDIES, in Chintz and Plain Colors, from 25c. to 37½c. per yard, worth 40c. to 50c.

Also, IN GREAT VARIETY BY THE YARD,

FRENCH BAREGE and BAREGE ANGLAIS,

FRENCH and JAPANESE GRENADINES,

CHALLIES, TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.

ALSO,

SILKS IN ROBES AND BY THE YARD.

SHAWLS,

LACES, EMBROIDERIES,

MOURNING GOODS,

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

DRILLINGS, &c.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

No. 355 BROADWAY.

TO STRANGERS AND VISITORS IN THE CITY.

SOLOMON & HART.

No 369 Broadway, next door to Taylor's Saloon, are closing out the balance of their

SPRING STOCK AT COST,

and invite particular attention to the bargains they now offer in

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.

NEW STYLES NOTTINGHAM and LENO CURTAINS.

LACE and MUSLIN for VESTIBULE DOORS.

BROCATELLE, SATIN and TAPESTRY CURTAINS.

REPS, DAMASK and CHINTZ CURTAINS.

PIANO and TABLE COVERS.

GILT CORNICES, BANDS and PINS.

MOSQUITO NETTINGS and TARLATANS,

of all widths and colors,

from 12 cents per yard upwards,

With a splendid assortment of

FINE GOLD LANDSCAPE

AND FLOWER SHADES

Of our own manufacture.

Also a large stock of

FINE FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS

Containing a full line of the

CHOICE MORESQUE DESIGNS

entirely new this Spring,

and only imported by this House.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

WILL EXHIBIT ON MONDAY, JUNE 25,

An invoice of

PARIS LINEN SETTS—QUITE NEW.

ALSO,

FRENCH CAMBRIC BANDS.

ALSO,

400 FRENCH EMBROIDERED LINEN LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS, at $1.

AT THE NEW RETAIL STORE,

No. 581 BROADWAY,

Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

PARASOLS.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JUNE 25,

Their entire line of choice styles of

PARASOLS,

At a very great reduction from former prices.

Also,

A large assortment of

SUN UMBRELLAS, AT $1 75,

AT THE NEW RETAIL STORE,

No. 581 BROADWAY,

Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

FLANNELS FOR BATHING-DRESSES.

Just opened, a choice line of

FRENCH FLANNELS,

FOR BATHING-DRESSES,

In Great Variety of Patterns.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,

No. 581 BROADWAY,

Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

SHAWLS.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JUNE 25,

THEIR STOCK OF FANCY BAREGE,

GRENADINE, and

SILK NETT SHAWLS,

At a Great Reduction from former Prices.

No. 581 BROADWAY,

Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

301 GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE 301

OF RICH SILKS,

And OTHER RICH DRESS GOODS.

CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 GRAND-ST.,

Beg leave to announce

TO THEIR PATRONS,

TO THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,

And ES

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1860.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our Japanese Embassy—The Quack Doctor.

WINTER GARDEN—Old Plantation.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Lalla Rookh.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—Belphegor—The Pearl—How's Your Uncle?

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Our Own Cousin.

FRENCH THEATRE, No. 585 Broadway—Hooley & Campbell's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN—Promenade Concert and Soiree Dansante.

FIFTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Adams' California Menagerie.

NEW BROADWAY—Prof. Jacobs' Magical Entertainments.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 307 Broadway—Exhibition of Statuary.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 Broadway—Church's Twilight in the Wilderness.

No. 765 BROADWAY—Hughes' Free Picture Gallery.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamer *Melita*, from Liverpool 14th inst. or Quebec, which passed Father Point yesterday, brings us four days later news from Europe. The Sicilian Revolution was steadily making progress. The capitulation of the Neapolitans at Palermo took place on the 6th. The royal troops retiring with the honors of war from the city committed the most disgraceful and characteristic excesses on their retreat. Great efforts were making by the Neapolitan Government to secure Naples from the contagion of revolt by promises of a liberal Constitution; and it was rumored that the Emperor Napoleon had accepted a mediation on the basis of Neapolitan reforms and of a separate Government for Sicily under a Bourbon Prince; the latter clause "subject to the will of the Sicilian people." The experience of Central Italy after Villafranca would seem to make this clause, with the condition annexed, rather a mockery of the "Bourbon prince" aforesaid, and his royal family. Mazzini had sailed, it was said, for Sicily; and Garibaldi, after establishing a Provisional Government, had ordered a levy *en masse* of the people, and was negotiating loans. The King's army had been concentrated in the two points of Messina and Syracuse. In the British Parliament Lord John Russell's Reform bill had died of inanition. His lordship had announced that the Government would postpone the measure till the next session, and the announcement had been received with general apparent gratification. Moderate and unpretending as the proposed bill undoubtedly was, the recent agitation of the whole ground, and working of representative institutions in England, has seriously weakened the faith of most intelligent Englishmen in the existence of any necessity for further progress in the extension of the suffrage at this time; and there can be little doubt that all parties were delighted to be rid of the question. Even Mr. Bright acquiesced in the action of the Ministry on this subject, and took occasion in doing so to say a strong word in behalf of the Commercial Treaty with France. A remarkable speech was delivered on the 12th in the House of Commons by Lord Palmerston, in which he openly denounced the conduct of the Neapolitan Government in Sicily, and declared that Governments like those of Rome and Naples were themselves the authors and instigators of revolution." He also announced that Austria had peremptorily refused to interfere between Naples and Sicily. The *Great Eastern* had returned from a trial trip, in which she seems to have excited the admiration of her New-York pilot, although she did not succeed in equaling her own speed of last year. She was finally advertised to leave Southampton for New-York on the 16th, and to make the passage in about ten days. In this case we may expect to see the monster in our harbor in the course of the next forty-eight hours. A meeting was to take place at Baden on the 15th, between the Emperor Napoleon and the Prince-Regent of Prussia, from which grave political results were to be expected. It is to be hoped that the interview may have the good effect of calming the excited German mind, and banishing for the present the fear that France is upon the point of devouring her Tentonic neighbors along the Rhine. The commercial news by this arrival is not of special importance.

The bifurcated Democracy closed their labors at Baltimore, on Saturday, by the nomination of two distinct tickets for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. The secession movement was perfected on the commencement of balloting in the regular Convention,—Gen. Cushing, the Chairman, with a portion of the Massachusetts Delegation, joining in the stampede. The balloting then proceeded, and resulted, on the first trial, in 173½ votes being cast for Mr. Douglas, the whole number being 212½. A resolution was then introduced declaring Mr. Douglas duly nominated by a two-third vote; the desire for another having been expressed from the Southern section of the Convention, it was accordingly ordered, and resulted in 181½ votes being cast for Mr. Douglas, the rest being scattering. Mr. Douglas was then declared nominated, and the Convention took a recess. On reassembling, Senator Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, was unanimously nominated as the candidate for Vice-President. The seceders met at noon, and organized by the choice of Mr. Russell, of Virginia, as temporary Chairman. A recess was taken until 5 o'clock, when the permanent organization was perfected by the choice of Caleb Cushing as President. After considerable preliminary talk the first ballot for a candidate for President was taken and resulted—81 for Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and 24 for Mr. Dickinson, of New-York. Those voting for Dickinson then withdrew their candidate, and Mr. Breckinridge was declared nominated. Gen. Jo. Lane was nominated for the Vice-Presidency by acclamation. The proceedings of both Conventions were characterized by considerable enthusiasm. On Saturday night the delegates returning home by way of Washington, called upon Senator Douglas at his residence, accompanied by a great crowd of citizens and a band of music, for the purpose of giving him a serenade. Mr. Douglas made a few remarks appropriate to the occasion. The Presidential tickets now in the field are as follows:

REPUBLICAN.

For President.....Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.
For Vice-President..Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC.

For President.....Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois.
For Vice-President..Benj. Fitzpatrick, of Alabama.

SECESSION DEMOCRATIC.

For President.....John C. Breckinridge, of Ky.
For Vice-President..Joseph Lane, of Oregon.

NATIONAL UNION.

For President.....John Bell, of Tennessee.
For Vice-President..Edward Everett, of Mass.

The President on Saturday sent a Message to the Senate, vetoing the Homestead bill. He says, after reviewing the general provisions of this bill, that the clause of the Constitution giving power to Congress to dispose of the public lands, cannot be intended to convey the power to give them away; and he considers the small sum asked for the land under the bill—twenty-five cents per acre, with a credit for five years—would be equivalent to donating them. He contends, as a general principle, that Congress does not possess the power to donate money to States or individuals, and that this would be the case in so disposing of the means of public revenue. The bill was also unjust to the holders of military bounty lands, as it reduced their value, and made an unjust discrimination between Americans and foreigners by prohibiting the former, if single, from availing of its benefits, while the latter, though not the head of a family, is given the privilege. After considerable debate on the President's objections, a vote was taken on the question of the passage of the bill notwithstanding the veto, and it failed for want of a two-thirds vote. The Post-office Deficiency bill was then considered, the principal point of debate being the proposition to restore the mail service discontinued by the Postmaster-General last year. This the Senate refused to do, and will ask for a Conference Committee. The amendment abolishing the franking privilege was also rejected, 25 against 17. The Senate passed the House resolution reducing the price of the public printing forty per cent. The House requested the President to furnish, at the next session, all the information possible as to the disposition made by the British Government, of the Africans rescued by the British cruisers from slave vessels, and of the officers and crews of those vessels. A message was received from the President recommending the alteration of the present law, so that the Postmaster-General may provide for the transportation of the Pacific mails on reasonable terms.

This action is made requisite by the refusal of several companies and ship-owners to do the service for the compensation at present allowed. The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means proposed to introduce a bill to answer the desired purpose, but the proposition was defeated. Mr. Barr, of New-York, occupied the time of the House in Committee of the Whole, in answer to a speech made some time ago by Mr. Nelson, of Tennessee, assailing foreign-born citizens generally, and Roman Catholics in particular.

No intelligence has been received respecting the missing persons of the United States steamer *Walker*, although it is hoped that some of them may have been saved and carried south. The circumstances of the collision are to be investigated by the Navy Department.

The Central Park investigation was continued on Saturday, when Commissioner Green was examined and defended the action of the general management of the Park, as well as against the charges of violating the law,—preferred by Mr. Dillon. Mr. Howard Daniels, was also examined, and disapproved of the plan adopted by the Commissioners, which he thought needlessly expensive, and doubted the competency and good taste of Mr. Olmsted in carrying out the plan. The investigation will be resumed to-day.

The case of the *Falmouth* was continued on Saturday before United States Commissioner Bridgham. Several of the crew were examined, but nothing material elicited. The testimony is now all in, and the Commissioner will decide the case probably on Monday.

The Iron Steamer *Champion*, Capt. Fletcher, belonging to C. Vanderbilt, arrived yesterday from San Francisco, *via* the Straits of Magellan, and Rio Janeiro, June 2. She reports having spoken the new British steamer *Guayaquil*, in the Straits, bound to the Pacific, all well. The American steamer *Narragansett* had sailed from Rio bound South, and several other vessels are reported. The epidemic which prevailed at Rio had subsided.

Flour was in moderate demand, at about former figures. Wheat was more freely offered, and was less sought after. Prices were depressed. Corn was in good request, at rising rates. Heavier transactions were reported in Provisions and Sugars. Coffee, Rice, Hemp, Seeds, Metals, Oils and Molasses, were quiet. Cotton was sparingly inquired for, and was somewhat nominal. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

The Baltimore Convention—The Democratic Candidates.

The Baltimore Convention has closed its labors. It met to nominate a Presidential candidate, and to adopt a platform; it has ended by giving the party two of each. Its ostensible object was to harmonize the party,—to compromise points of difference,—to reconcile sectional jealousies and distrusts,—and to nominate a candidate who should unite the sentiment and support of the party, and thus secure a victory in the coming canvass. It has accomplished exactly the opposite of all these things. It has divided and demoralized the party,—sharpened and made more prominent its differences of principle,—aggravated its sectional and personal hatreds, and nominated two candidates, each of whom will aim, specially and primarily, to defeat the other. The Convention was not in fact a deliberative assembly at all. It was not a conference of delegates having common interests, common hopes and common aims. It was, from the outset, a duel of hostile sections. The South came into the Convention hoping to rule it, and determined, failing in that, to break it up. The Administration shared alike its ambition and its hatred, and lent it what little aid its enfeebled condition would permit. The North came, goaded by long years of suffering servitude, superior in force and resolute in its purpose to use it. There were some among them who hoped a chance would arise for compromise,—but the great body of the Northern delegates were determined upon the nomination of Douglas at every hazard and at whatever cost. Finding that this could not be prevented, the South and the Administration resolved as the next step to defeat him at the polls; and it is for this specific object that their ticket has been put in nomination.

Their belief is that Breckinridge will carry most of the Southern States, and that he will draw off enough votes in doubtful Northern States to prevent their voting for Douglas. They hope in this way to carry the election into Congress, and failing in that, to secure the success of Lincoln—for unquestionably they would prefer that result to the election of Douglas. Many of them are open Disunionists, and look to the success of the Republicans as the opportunity which will enable them, in Mr. Yancey's phrase, "to plunge the cotton States into revolution." Others, who are not prepared for such an issue, deem a temporary defeat and exclusion from office the best medicine for the Democratic party, and will look to 1864 as certain to bring them united councils and renewed success. They will spare no effort, therefore, to defeat Douglas, and whatever of influence may remain to the Administration will be remorselessly and unscrupulously used in aid of the same object. Mr. Buchanan is not a man of strong passions, but all the hatred of which his cold and clammy nature is susceptible is concentrated upon Mr. Douglas. His ambition when he came into office was to annex Cuba. Time and grief have modified his aspirations—and he will leave his post contented, if he can secure the defeat of his hated rival.

The fact is Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Douglas are the joint authors of the disruption of the Democratic Party, and it is doubtful whether either could have accomplished this result alone. Mr. Buchanan's adorsement of the Lecompton fraud laid the basis for the disaster, but could have led to its overthrow; but Douglas could scarcely have been forced to so fatal a result, but for the resolute and injudicious championship of the Illinois Senator. Mr. Buchanan's act was one of moral cowardice. He succumbed to the menaces of Southern politicians. Having neither the mental grasp nor the moral instinct to perceive the strength of the position he had before assumed,—lacking faith in the people, and having no reliance upon himself,—like all politicians who mistake intrigue for statesmanship, he sacrificed his party and his friends to the demands of selfish sectionalists who cared nothing for either. He knew the affair would arouse a storm, but he believed it would soon blow over. He hoped that Kansas could be forced into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution,—and that once in, as she would have her fate in her own hands, the contest could no longer be made one of national interest. And but for Mr. Douglas, it is very probable that his calculations might have proved correct. Mr. Douglas resisted his policy as perfidious, and in direct hostility to his own pledges and to the recognized principles of the Democratic Party. He succeeded in his warfare upon it, was sustained by his constituents, and returned to the Senate.

If Judge Douglas had stopped there,—if he had been content with the brilliant victory he had achieved at home, and the unquestionable triumph he had secured over the Administration, and had foreborne, thenceforward, any further warfare upon it, he would have been made the nominee of the whole party almost by acclamation. He had done enough to identify himself thoroughly with the principle of Popular Sovereignty, while he had not forced the South into any open and embittered hostility against him. He had the heart of the Northern Democracy, and was universally recognized as the only man of that party who had any chance of carrying any of the Northern States. This conviction, in the absence of any special opposition from the South, would have given him the nomination as the regular candidate of the Democratic Party.

But, Mr. Douglas has no faith in standing still. Gifted with a vigorous and restless intellect—being naturally energetic in his temperament and resolute in his purposes, he has no confidence in the popular recognition of a position or a principle. He wins all his victories by steady fighting—by constant pushing—by hard blows, followed up to the very moment of surrender. With him to stand still, to rely upon what he has already done, is neither easy nor safe. He feared the North would forget his fidelity unless he kept on proving it. So he wrote a treatise on Popular Sovereignty—stumped Ohio, making open and offensive assault upon the democracy of the South—courting a direct issue with the Administration, and showing clearly that he meant to create an irresistible Northern sentiment in his favor, and then *compel* the South to acquiesce in his nomination. The game was bold and manly, but it was also hazardous. No great community ever likes to be hullied into doing anything; and the South is especially sensitive on any point of this kind. Mr. Douglas soon discovered the effect of his rashness, and sought to remedy it by his speech on the Conspiracy bill, in which he went just as far the other way, and for the sake of appeasing the South, apparently surrendered the very principle which had given him his strength in the Northern States. But the proffered sacrifice came too late, and proved fortunately as harmless in the one section as it was useless in the other. Mr. Douglas held his position as the only candidate who had positive Northern strength, but he had so deeply offended the South that even this fact proved unavailing in the Southern States. It was very evident, long before the meeting of the Charleston Convention, that he could only be the candidate of a portion of the Democratic Party.

The Seceders have acted with a good deal more malice than wisdom. It was supposed that they would select a candidate from the extreme South, in order to carry beyond peradventure the Cotton States, leaving Douglas to make such fight as he could in the North, and thus to carry the election into Congress. But they have taken a candidate too thoroughly identified with the Administration to be popular anywhere, and not sufficiently strong at the South to be certain of any Southern State. Their object plainly is to insure the running of their electoral ticket at the North, for the sake of rendering the defeat of Douglas all the more secure. It is not quite certain that they have succeeded even in this. Douglas has a very strong position at the North, made all the stronger by the hatred and persecution of the South; and he may gain as much from this sentiment as he can lose by the hostility of the Administration.

His chances of success, however, are not brilliant. The proceedings at Baltimore,—the factious character of both Conventions, the recklessness of principle, and the selfish devotion to men, which marked their action, have demoralized the party and disgusted the country. There will be at the outset some little enthusiasm at the nomination of Douglas,—but it will not be backed up by any earnest conviction of his superior qualifications for the place, or any confident expectation of his success in reaching it. The action at Baltimore has very greatly increased the chances of Lincoln's election, by convincing the country that the Republican Party, while it is no more sectional, is much more compact, and better able to assume the responsibilities of administering the Government than any other.

The Cost of our Whistle.

We are apparently dealing with our Japanese friends on the faith of the old Scotch catch of "Whistle and I'll come to you, my lad!" We are certainly determined to woo the coy Niphon by all sorts of enticements into exchanging her kobangs, her tea and her lacquer ware for our cottons, calicos and steam engines. This is reasonable enough, we suppose; and if we will agree not to be unhappy about the cost of our whistle after we have used it, there will be no great harm done. But in order to this consummation we had better make up our minds at once that the said whistle is to be a pretty expensive one. We shall pipe to the Japanese to-night, for instance, and no doubt they will do their best, polite and amiable creatures that they are, to dance to our piping; but are we ready to pay the piper afterwards without a wry face or an angry word? His bill, we may be sure, will be a long one, much longer than those who have not thought of the matter—as journalists must, in detail, have probably so much as begun to suspect. We may depend upon it that New-York will have no such Japanese account to contemplate as Baltimore. The Baltimoreans have not even yet recovered from their amazement at finding that their authorities had failed to expend more than two-thirds of the sum voted to defray the expenses of the Japanese Reception. The Councilmen of New-York will inflict no such perilous surprise, we may be sure, upon their constituents.

The City appropriated thirty thousand dollars, to be spent upon the entertainment of our Oriental visitors. How much of this sum may have been already expended, it is no more easy for us to ascertain than it would be to find out how much of it has been expended upon the Japanese themselves and the legitimate objects of their visit. When scandalous stories float out from the atmosphere in which the Embassy is living, the too ready credence which they gain must be attributed, at least in part, to the knowledge which everybody has, that a large sum of money has been put, for the entertainment of our visitors, at the command of a set of men whose notions of hospitality and decency are, to put the matter as mildly as possible, quite eccentric from the standard commonly received in the respectable circles of New-York. There is no knowing what an average Councilman may think politeness requires him to do for a guest. But this is clear—that how much soever may have been already paid out of the City's liberal appropriation, the ball of to-night bids fair to exhaust, of itself alone, very nearly the whole sum voted. It is a moderate estimate of the expenses of this festivity to assume that they may be rated at five dollars per head for five thousand persons; nearly ten thousand being represented in the number of invitations. This gives us the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars. The most ardent admirers of "Tommy" are not likely to make up this sum by subscription; and as the City will have to meet it sooner or later, the sooner the City looks its obligations in the face the better for all concerned. "Trouble anticipated is half averted," says a very venerable proverb.

"Tommy" and his Tormentors.

We published, on Saturday, a card from the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, denying in the most absolute manner the truth of the very serious charge made by a journal of this City, that they had permitted their house to be made the scene of gross and constant debaucheries since the arrival of the Japanese Embassy. The same journal in which this wholesale attack appeared upon the reputation of a respectable hotel and its inmates, furthermore asserted with pertinacity and emphasis that the progress of the Embassy ever since its arrival in this country had been disgraced by the like conduct, and claimed to have possessed a full and explicit knowledge of this fact from the beginning, although for some mysterious reason it had forborne to call public attention to the scandal while nothing more important than the good fame of the women of Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia was in question. Although we have uttered our testimony from the first against the trifling and silly sentimentalism with which the name of Japanese "Tommy" has been most absurdly surrounded, we certainly had never permitted ourselves to suppose that this sentimentalism veiled anything more foul and disreputable to our national name. Had we suspected this to be the case we should have been disposed to think the cause of common decency worth speaking for, even before that cause had begun to suffer harm in the great City of New-York. For, after all, the women of our "provincial" cities are American women, their fame is ours, their character involves the destiny of our common country, and their conduct reflects for good or ill on the name of America at large. In all seriousness we venture to say that no American worthy of the title could have allowed himself for a moment to suspect that any large portion of his countrywomen were gravely compromising themselves by their behavior to one or a dozen Orientals, traveling about the Republic in the charge of responsible American officers, without bringing the matter instantly into the cognizance of the public. We seized the scandal, therefore, at once, when it assumed the intolerable shape in which it was finally advanced, and demanded in the name of the public that it be summarily dealt with. The proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel responded, for their part, on Saturday, in the most direct and downright fashion. To-day we publish a card from the very highest authority, by which the whole ground is covered, and the truth in regard to this extremely unpleasant story stated, with scanty consideration for those who have so odiously exaggerated and misrepresented it. This card is as follows:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 23, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Although a great deal of nonsense has been written about Tommy, (third interpreter to the Japanese Embassy,) few, if any, of the reports deserve notice. Certain reporters seem not to consider that they have done their duty to their employers unless they indite an article that will create a sensation, and so frequently pervert the truth to pander to the tastes of those who take a newspaper, not for the general information it contains, but to read the scandal which is too frequently permitted to appear in its columns. Permit one who knows to say that there is no truth whatever in the scandal of Tommy having an amour of any kind since he came to this country. His far-famed attachment to a young lady in Washington amounts to his carrying a daguerreotype of a pretty little girl, under 12 years of age, with whom he became acquainted in that city. Tommy does receive love letters from foolish young ladies, but he immediately presents them for perusal to the executive Naval officer in charge of the Embassy, who either throws them in the fire, or incloses them to the parents of the indiscreet young ladies who forget what is due to the character of their countrywomen. You may depend upon it, Mr. Editor, that the Naval officers in charge of the Japanese will faithfully defend them, as they have heretofore done, from amours, invasions of crinoline, and anything they may consider injurious to the comfort or reputations of those whom it is their duty to protect. Tommy cannot help it if love-letters are sent him; his only course is to deliver them to the executive officer, which he faithfully does, and every day there is a pile a foot high, that are read and sent back to the parents of those who wrote them. Tommy is an excellent boy, and has not been spoiled by all the efforts that have been made by crinoline; and if the public does its duty as faithfully as the Naval Commissioners have done theirs, there need be no fear of demoralization among the Japanese.

This statement dispels the grosser aspects of the story to which it alludes, and relieves the responsible guardians of our strange visitors from the odium so wantonly thrown upon them. But it is not a very agreeable statement to be made by an American officer of rank, or to be read by the American public.

That it should be counted among the duties of the "Executive officer" in charge of a foreign embassy, every morning to read a pile of letters "a foot high," addressed by foolish young ladies to a Mongol boy, merely because he is a Mongol boy, and because he has been supposed to wear in his fond bosom the daguerreotype of a "Washington maiden," with blue hair and golden eyes, or golden hair and blue eyes, is, certainly, rather a pitiable piece of business. One cannot but reflect with something of amazement, and something more of sorrow, upon the vista thus opened to us of female imbecility. Have our Public Schools and our national prosperity done no more than this for us, that among the daughters of the model Republic so many simpletons should be found whose honor and self-respect lie thus at the mercy of a maudlin curiosity; and so many parents, whose supervision of their children is so slight and superficial that only when the much tormented "executive naval officer" forwards to them the silly missives inflicted upon his ward, do they learn how destitute of all just preparation for the duties and trials of womanhood their daughters are?

No doubt there are foolish females in all lands upon whose imaginations all things strange and exotic exert a kind of driveling fascination. In the heroic days of Greece the Queen of Menelaus ran away with her husband's foreign guest; and though the wildest fancy must admit a difference between the charms of Paris and those of a pig-tailed Mongolian, we may yet fairly doubt whether Helen might not have proved less foolish and less false had the Prince of Troy been a son of Greece. One of the reigning belles of the English Court, in our own day, has chosen to live with an extremely hideous Sheikh, in an Arab desert, rather than with a handsome British Earl at home; and a few sporadic cases of similar idiocy on our own side of the water would hardly reflect any special discredit upon the female community of the United States. But there is something so extremely preposterous in the contrast between the gush of "tender missives" to which our correspondent testifies in the case of this Japanese lad, and the provocation offered, that the phenomenon deserves to arrest our serious attention. It connects itself at once with a very important side of our domestic life. The young ladies who are so prompt to overwhelm this little Oriental notoriety with vows of adoration know absolutely nothing of their idol but that he is a notoriety. They "love him" because they have read his name in the papers. In the instance of a great hero or captain, of a modern Adonis or a new Crichton, this shower of *billets-doux* might perhaps be accounted for on grounds somewhat less humiliating to the authors. But "Tommy" neither is, nor has ever been represented to be either a hero, an Adonis, or a Crichton. He is a name, and nothing more, to the host of his worshipers. If this then is the fate of such as "Tommy," what deluges of tender twaddle must descend upon more auspicious and comprehensible Cynthias of the minute?

What an Atlantic of amatory epistles must await, for example, the Prince of Wales, should that Royal youth, unprotected by any "executive naval officers," rashly venture to put himself within reach of that army of emancipated school-girls which slip-shod training and parental neglect seem to be rearing up among us!

Public Debts of Great States.

We referred, a few days ago, to the circumstances which gave rise to, and subsequently attended, the issue of twenty millions United States Treasury Bills, now authorized by Congress to be funded. This sum, and a similar one in five per cent. stock, have been added to the public debt of the United States since the close of the year 1857, raising the present total to $65,000,000. To our people this may appear a large sum, and by *home* comparison it is so; because our Government, in its brief history of seventy-one years, has been at least once wholly freed from debt, and at two other periods nearly so. But when we come to institute a *foreign* comparison, it will be found that neither our debt nor expenditure is anything in amount to be ashamed of, or anything in its nature to indicate an alarming or formidable degree of national extravagance. If we cannot, with strict truth, add that there is nothing of corruption in their administration, we can, at least, claim that there is little difficulty encountered in its exposure, as there ought to be none in its summary correction.

We need not go, at present, beyond our cousins over the water, for a fair standard of contrast on both the points referred to. To say nothing of the Public Debt of Great Britain, compared with which our debt is wholly insignificant, the excises which that Government imposes upon the people, and the customs which she levies upon the consumers of foreign fabrics, stand in the relation of about three hundred millions to sixty millions annually collected by the Government of the United States. True, our separate States impose a considerable measure of taxation, but even with their expenses of government added, the sum total annually imposed for the support of government here is not one-third the cost of the government of Great Britain; and this for the support of thirty-three State sovereignties and a great confederated Power, equal to that of Great Britain in population, and superior to it in the active commerce or carrying trade of the world.

We are not disposed to ignore the fact that England is burdened with a National Debt of four thousand millions of dollars, or eight hundred and two millions sterling, the yearly interest or maintenance of which absorbs twenty-eight of the sixty-three millions sterling annual expenditure. But as the principal of this is not diminished, but has rather been increased in the last decade, we hold this interest to be a permanent charge upon the Government, involving the continual necessity of imposing stamp, income and other personal taxes, to the extent of nearly or quite one hundred millions a year, or twenty millions sterling, in addition to over forty millions sterling in customs and excise. Nor have the general expenses of that Government attained their maximum, any more than ours. We complain that while, ten years ago, Mr. Fillmore got along with forty-three millions a year, Mr. Pierce managed to spend sixty-four millions, leaving a budget of seventy-one millions for the first year of his unhappy successor, Mr. Buchanan, who has since been unable to bring his expenses within sixty millions, though it is hoped that for the fiscal year 1860, which closes in a few days, (June 30,) the sum total may fall below that sum. Yet England has gone ahead in the same ten years, increasing the annual cost of her Government from fifty millions sterling to sixty-three millions, adding pounds sterling to her budget for every dollar in Federal money which we have added to ours. Reducing the whole to our currency, the comparison stands as follows:

	Public Debt.	Cost of Government.
Great Britain in 1850	$3,950,000,000	$251,155,000
United States in 1850	64,228,000	43,002,000
Great Britain in 1859	4,012,000,000	318,395,000
United States in 1859	58,821,000	66,346,000

The highest intermediate points of yearly expenditure between these dates, were, in England, in 1855, pending the Russian war, when the total reached $422,525,000, and in the United States, 1857–58, when our total reached $71,901,000, being the first fiscal year of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, closing June 30, 1858. That our Public Debt, which fell to $25,000,000 at the close of 1857, has since gone up to $65,000,000 in 1860, is due, as we explained before, to the diminished customs revenue of the Government, which we may as well now add, from $63,875,000 in 1857, fell to $41,789,000 in 1858, and had only recovered to $49,565,000 in 1859, while the appropriations of Congress demanded during these three years an expenditure of $64,878,000 in 1857, $71,901,000 in 1858, and $66,346,000 in 1859.

The foregoing remarks and comparative figures are not designed to encourage or justify extravagance in expenditure or the creation of public debt at home. We should heartily rejoice to see the one brought within fifty or fifty-five millions a year, as it ought to be, not only on considerations of economy but to save all necessity for frequent changes in our revenue or tariff system, and to have the other liquidated altogether. But we hold it due to our own experiment of popular government that the relative position of the United States to other great Powers in reference to debt and taxation should not be misapprehended.

Personal.

It is understood that Miss Stevens, of this City the eventual heiress of the greater portion of the vast Stevens estates, in this State and in New-Jersey, is to be married on the 4th of July next, to Hon. M. R. H. Garnett, M. C., from Virginia. Let us hope that this celebration of Independence Day may prove a fresh bond of union between the Empire State and the Old Dominion.

Private advices from Italy announce the death by fever at Milan, of Miss Annie Howard, daughter of John Howard, Esq., of Brooklyn, and niece of J. H. Raymond, L. L. D., Principal of the Polytechnic Institute, in the same city. Miss Howard was a young lady of singular graces and attractions, and the intelligence of this sad termination of a tour begun under the brightest auspices will be received with sincere sorrow by a large circle of friends in New-York, as well as in Brooklyn.

Stealing Papers.

We have frequent complaints of missing papers in the Fifteenth Ward. Within the last two weeks two persons have been arrested in that Ward for stealing newspapers from the doors of subscribers. One of them had 20 and the other 19 copies of the Times in his possession. We mention this matter that subscribers may understand the cause of their occasional failures to receive the paper.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE MELITA.

Progress of the Sicilian Insurrection.

Particulars of the Capitulation of Palermo.

EVACUATION BY THE NEAPOLITANS.

RUMORED MEDIATION OF FRANCE.

Pointed Language of Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons.

The Great Eastern on her Way to New-York.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FATHER POINT, Sunday, June 24.

The steamship *Melita*, chartered from the Cunard Company to take the place of the *Canadian*, left Liverpool at 2½ P. M. of the 13th, sailed at Londonderry on the 14th, and passed this Point to-day on her way to Quebec.

The steamship *Kangaroo* left Liverpool and the *New-York* sailed from Southampton on the 13th, bound to New-York.

The *Great Eastern* was to sail on the 16th.

The steamship *Europa*, from Boston *via* Halifax, arrived at Liverpool at 4:30 P. M. of the 10th.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool at 6 A. M. of the 11th.

The steamship *Canadian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 12th. She made the passage across the Atlantic with one engine, the other having been disabled as she was leaving Quebec.

The steamship *Brazil*, from New-York *via* St. Johns, arrived at Galway on the morning of the 12th.

The steamship *Adriatic*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 12th.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Quebec, arrived at Queenstown on the morning of the 12th.

The steamship *Bavaria*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 14th.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

Particulars of the Capitulation—Evacuation of Palermo by the Neapolitans.

The capitulation was signed at Palermo on the 6th of June.

A Turin dispatch says of the terms of capitulation that the Neapolitan troops are to embark with their arms and baggage. They are to encamp till their embarkation on the *Monte Pelagrino*.

The Fort of Castellamare had been placed in the keeping of the English Admiral until the evacuation has been effected.

A Naples telegram, of the 10th, says "the evacuation of Palermo by the Royal troops will terminate to-morrow. The troops which have already commenced to arrive at Naples have been dispatched to Castellamare and Gaeta.

The Neapolitan troops in Sicily will be concentrated in Syracuse, Messina and Agosta. The Neapolitans will embark with arms and baggage.

A Turin dispatch says, that according to the terms of capitulation the English were temporarily to occupy the Forts of Palermo for reasons not known. This clause, however, has not been put into execution.

It is stated that the Neapolitan Government had decided upon concentrating all the military forces at Syracuse and Messina, because by preserving these strong positions it still hopes to appear in the eyes of Europe master of Sicily.

Garibaldi is said to have appointed a Provisional Government, with Baron Rosaro, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Crispi, in the Home Office and Finances; Orsini, Minister of War; and Abbé Coligni, Minister of Religious Worship.

It is positively asserted that Garibaldi found £960,000 sterling in the coffers of the Treasury.

The damage done by the bombardment of Palermo was immense. The Treasury was destroyed.

The Neapolitans committed great atrocities. Three hundred houses were burnt by the Neapolitans in only one quarter of the town, as well as several convents at the moment of retreat. Women and children, who sought to escape from the burning houses, were killed.

The Carini Palace was sacked and burned. As they retired the soldiers set fire to all the houses in their way. Catania was given up to pillage by the Royalists, and then abandoned.

Garibaldi has issued a decree calling all Sicilians to arms between the ages of 17 and 50.

Fifty vessels of war were in the Roads of Palermo.

The *Opinion Nationale* gives a rumor that France had, with the consent of Piedmont, accepted the mediation proposed by Naples. The conditions of mediation are a liberal constitution for Naples, a separate Government for Sicily, under the Prince of the House of Bourbon, subject to the condition that the Sicilians give their consent.

It is reported that Mazzini had embarked for Sicily.

The Sardinian Government had ordered all their fleet, and all authorities along the coast, to apprehend him, if possible.

A Naples dispatch, of the 9th, says, the promulgation of a Constitution similar to that of France was expected shortly.

Garibaldi had addressed a letter to Signor Benini, authorizing him to make advances or negotiate a loan for Sicily, or to contract any debt, and adds that he has in Sicily immense means to satisfy all claims.

A Neapolitan Envoy was on his way to Paris and London.

Count Aquila, uncle of the King of Naples, was strongly urging the adoption of an Italian policy and a liberal Constitution for the Government of Naples.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 11th, Lord John Russell announced that, as there was but very little prospect of the Reform bill being passed this session, the Government, with the view of preventing further waste of time, was reluctantly compelled to withdraw the measure. He promised to bring forward a new bill at the earliest opportunity at the next session.

Disraeli congratulated the Government on the withdrawal of the bill, and even Mr. Bright said he could not blame the Ministry for the course they have taken. He trusted that the public would formally declare what it expected before the next session, and promised that the bill would be received in a fairer manner by the House.

Mr. Bright also entered into a defence of the commercial treaty with France and protested against the misrepresentation of the *Times* upon the subject. He predicted the most beneficial results from the treaty.

On the 12th, in the Commons, Lord Palmerston stated that in order to afford shelter to persons claiming the protection of the British flag, the Admiralty had been directed to station a ship of war at Messina, another at Marsala, another at Palermo, and four in the Bay of Naples. He understood that an Envoy was on his way from Naples to Paris and London, and Government would not hesitate to express to him those feelings with which they, in common with every person throughout the country, had regarded the barbarities perpetrated at Palermo, which were really a disgrace to the present age. He believed that the Government of Naples had appealed to its foreign allies to guarantee possession of the two Sicilies to the Neapolitan Crown, but Austria had peremptorily refused to interfere, and there was every reason to believe that the French Government had arrived at a similar determination. It was unnecessary to say what the feeling of the British Government was on such a matter. It was the fault of Governments like those of Naples and Rome, that when their cruelties drove their subjects to revolt, they appealed to friendly Powers for assistance to put an end to the authors and instigators of the revolution, forgetting that they themselves were the authors and instigators of them.

It is announced that the steamship *Great Eastern*

would sail from Southampton for New-York on Saturday, the 16th. The ship started on a trial trip on the 9th, running twelve hours out to sea, and twelve hours back. The trial was regarded as satisfactory, although the rate of speed attained did not at any time exceed 13½ knots, the average being 12½ knots. The very foul state of the vessel's bottom, and the fact that her trim was anything but favorable for speed accounted, in a measure, for the diminution from the rate attained last year. There was some difficulty, however, in getting the full amount of steam, and the revolutions of the paddles and screw never exceeded 10½ and 30 respectively, which is considerably below the numbers attained at the previous trials. The ship answered the helm with marvelous ease and rapidity—so much so, that Mr. Murphy, the New-York pilot, expresses the utmost astonishment, and declared the vessel could go anywhere there was water. Sundry minor improvements suggested by the trial would be concluded by the 12th, in order to give three days for her crew to get accustomed to their proper stations. It is confidently expected that the ship will reach New-York within ten days, where it is intended to moor her near the City.

The London Times editorially reviews the recent report on the Atlantic mail contracts, and urges the necessity of reform and consequent retrenchment in the system.

FRANCE.

The Emperor would leave Paris on the 15th for Baden, there to meet the Prince Regent of Prussia and other German Sovereigns. On the 14th, the Emperor was to hold a grand military review, to celebrate the annexation of Savoy and Nice, which was to be formally accomplished that day.

A *Te Deum* was to be sung in the the Cathedral o Notre Dame and the public edifices were to be illuminated.

Negotiations for a treaty of commerce between France and Belgium were advancing. The import duty on cast metal was to be reduced to two francs the one hundred kilogrammes. The duty on glass was to be abolished.

The *Courrier de Paris* had received a first warning for an article upon the liberty of coalition by workingmen.

It is asserted that trade was never more dull in Paris and in the provinces than at present.

Accounts of the growing wheat crops were unfavorable and produced a further rise in the markets for breadstuffs.

The *Moniteur* publishes an Imperial decree, promulgating the treaty concluded with Sardinia for the cession of Savoy and Nice. In a report which precedes the promulgation of the treaty M. Thouvenel explains the exceptional character of the new acquisition, and says the Imperial policy has not been directed by ambitious thoughts—the acquisition has not been obtained by force, but only by the gratitude and friendship of the sovereigns, increased by the spontaneous and unanimous enthusiasm of the people.

The Bourse was animated and the Rentes on the 12th closed at 68f. 55c.

ITALY.

The Sardinian Senate had approved the treaty ceding Savoy and Nice by a vote of 92 against 10.

The evacuation of Italy to the French troops was completed. Marshall Vaillant was expected in Turin on the 12th.

It is stated that fresh bands of insurgents were menacing the frontier of the Roman States, and Lamoricière had sent additional troops there.

The financial condition of the French Government continued very unsatisfactory, and an official decree extends the time for closing the subscriptions to the new loan until the 15th July.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government had resolved upon increasing the effective strength of the second army in Venetia, and a corps of cavalry is also to be collected in the Italian Tyrol, that part of the Austrian territory nearest to Lombardy.

The *Wiener Zeitung* contains a decree ordering that the Stadtholdership of Hungary shall come into effect on the 1st of July, at which period the five existing departments of the Central Government, which were intrusted to the administration of Hungary, are to be abolished.

The same journal also publishes a decree granting to the Central Lombardo-Venetian Congregation a decisive right to a deliberate vote upon all matters except upon such questions as effect the rights of the Government.

SPAIN.

In the Cortes, the Progressista party had proposed amendments to the address in reference to the question concerning the amnesty, and the law decreeing the banishment of the family of Don Carlos. They were rejected—200 against 26.

AUSTRALIA.

The mails from Melbourne, 24th April, had reached England. The political and general news is unimportant. The shipments of gold since the previous mail were 192,000 ounces.

The Melbourne correspondent of the London *Times* reports that, not only was trade more depressed than at any earlier portion of the year, but the lowest state of depression had not been reached.

The Melbourne *Herald* takes a more cheerful view.

At Sidney business had been much depressed and considerable failures had taken place; more confidence however prevailed at the close.

At New-Zealand serious collisions had taken place between the natives and the British troops, at Zearanaka. General engagements with loss of life, particularly on the side of the natives, had taken place.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The May mails from the various parts of the West Coast of Africa had reached England. There was no news of importance.

A French frigate had threatened to bombard the town of Bonny unless a debt of long standing to a French firm was immediately paid. The debt was paid.

Trade was very brisk at Sierra Leone, but at most other places it was dull. Cotton was being cultivated on the Gold Coast.

LATEST via LONDONDERRY.

London, Thursday, June 14.

The *Great Eastern*, on her return voyage, will make Milford Haven her port of call.

Telegraphs from Vienna announce that a full and official statement of the public debt of Austria is to be published.

The Directors of the National Bank of England announce a half-yearly dividend at the rate of 8 per cent., payable 12th July.

It is understood that Garibaldi will not undertake anything in Sicily for some days to come. He is organizing his reserves.

The *Post* says there is no truth in the rumor that France is about to send a corps of observation to the Swiss frontier.

The *Times* City Article, dated Wednesday evening, says the English funds opened with a rather better appearance this morning, and closed at an improvement of one-eighth, which is rather a feeble response to the buoyant movement on the on the Paris Bourse. Political rumors with regard to Sicily and Germany coupled with the manifesto of Prince Gortschakoff on the Turkish question, are considered to strengthen the belief that a new European war is desired by France in 1860, but are far from having any effect in causing the future to be regarded with increased confidence. In the discount market, to-day, the demand has been less active. The Bank bought £3,000 in gold to-day.

A correspondent of the *Times* said it is only when the Prince Regent was assured the Emperor wished to make a special communication to him, that he agreed to the interview on the part of the Emperor.

The *Times* says the Government will propose to commence the fortification and other works of defence immediately, and the Commissioners have pointed out how they may be available for defence in three or four months, even while far short of completion. It is intended to raise the money by terminable annuities, so that the whole may be absorbed in twenty-five years. The *Times* adds: Our present expenditure is enormous, and we must escape in one way or other. Simply to disband and disarm might insure contempt, and so provoke aggression. A gratuitous war is at least a dangerous speculation. These fortifications may enable a moderate army and navy to do the work of much larger forces, and may so enable us to rest from our labor and recruit our finances.

The *Star*, on the other hand says it cannot for a moment believe the British public will acquiesce in so monstrous a Scale, the carrying out of which will only prepare the way for a still more formidable appropriation of the public money for similar objects and equally plausible pretexts.

Paris, Thursday.

The *Moniteur* of this morning contains several decrees regulating the customs, administration and military organization of Savoy and Nice.

According to a project of law which has been submitted to the Corps Legislatif, Savoy will form two departments.

Turin, June 13.

Marshal Vaillant is expected here, and will visit the King.

Palermo, June 13, evening.

The embarcation of the Royal troops continues; The town is still barricaded.

According to a despatch from Naples, the Neapolitans still retain in Sicily not only Messina, Syracuse and Agusta, but also Milazza and Sicaico.

A circular of the Sardinian Government to the great powers, is about to be published, expressing a fear of conspiracy for the overthrow of the state of things in Central Italy, and for the restoration of the exiled Princes.

A deputation of Sicilian nobility is expected soon at the French capital. Their object is to present the wishes of the country to the Emperor of France.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

There is a brisk demand, but rates are generally unchanged. Consols closed Tuesday at 93¾ for account, ex dividend.

The demand for discount continued active, and no business was done in the open market below the Bank minimum, four per cent. The transfer books for Consols were closed preparatory to the payment of dividends. The market was flat, but the fluctuations were slight.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton for the three days ending Tuesday were 17,000 bales, including 2,500 on speculation and for export. The market closed with a declining tendency, with but little inquiry, and prices weak. Quotations irregular.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. Quotations were barely maintained.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The weather was unfavorable for the crops. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour firm, and 6d.@1s. higher; Western, 28s.; Philadelphia, 28s.@29s. 6d. Wheat firm, and 2d.@3d. better; Milwaukee Red, 11s. Corn quiet, and 6d. lower, with a better inquiry; Mixed, 32s.@32s. 6d.; Yellow, 32s. 6d.@33s.; White, 34s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef quiet. Pork quiet. Bacon steady. Lard quiet and firm. Tallow steady and quiet.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Sugar dull. Ashes dull; Pearls, 30s. 6d. Coffee quiet. Rice firm. Rosin steady; common, 4s. 5d.@4s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine dull, at 34s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Wheat upward and advanced, 2s.@3s. ₱ quarter. Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Tea steady, at 1s. 5½d. for common Congou. Rice firm, and tending upward. Tallow, 52s. Linseed Oil, 28s. 3d. Iron—Scotch Pig dull.

LATEST MARKETS.

(*Vid Londonderry.*)

Liverpool, Thursday, June 14—P. M.

Cotton—Sales two days, 14,000 bales, including 3,500 to speculators and exporters—the market closing dull and unchanged.

Imports, 9,236 bales; previously, 28,294 bales.

Breadstuffs—Flour steady. Wheat, upward tendency. Corn, downward. Prices are easier, but not quotably changed.

Provisions—Quiet and steady. Lard firm and in good demand. London, Thursday, June 14.

Consols closed at 93⅝@93¾ for account, ex dividend.

FROM WASHINGTON.

VETO OF THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

Probable Failure of the Post-office Deficiency Bill.

AN EXTRA SESSION EXPECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, June 24.

APPREHENDED FAILURE OF THE POST-OFFICE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Apprehensions are now felt for the passage of the Post-office Deficiency bill, and the Post-Route bill; the former containing a clause restoring mail service, on which the two Houses disagree, and the latter certain Overland Mail provisions which hang fire, as they are vigorously opposed by the steamer interests. The defeat of the first will lead to an extra session, which fact creates considerable uneasiness. All other public business is disposed of. The Republicans now regret not having kept back the Loan bill until the Post-office bills had passed, and used it as a rod over the Senate. As no quorum is expected to be present to-morrow there will be no further legislation.

WEST POINT MILITARY ROAD.

The bill introduced by Mr. Van Wyck, providing for the West Point Military Road, has been favorably considered by the Committee on Roads and Canals, and they have adopted a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for estimates. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Sunday, June 24.

The President yesterday sent for Mr. Colfax, Chairman of the House Committee on Post-offices, and urged the passage of some bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract temporarily for an ocean mail service to California. Mr. Colfax laid the matter before the House, and, as heretofore stated, Mr. Sherman prosecuted a bill authorizing an extension of the contract till the 4th of March, at the present rate, which is only $50,000 per year, besides the Panama Railroad charge. Horace F. Clark said the steamers would not take the contract at that amount. Frank Blair and others insisted that the Department could carry the entire mail overland, under the present law, by improving the St. Joseph and Placerville route up to a daily line. As a two-thirds vote was required to introduce the bill, and a majority voted against a suspension of the rules, it failed, and is now beyond resuscitation.

On Monday morning letters will be addressed by the President to the members of the Senate, summoning that body to meet on Tuesday noon for the dispatch of necessary business, which includes the Mexican and Central American Treaties, and also several with Indian tribes.

It may be considered certain that the Post office Deficiency bill is lost, as there is no probability that a quorum will be present to-morrow in the House to grant another conference with the Senate on that subject, and even were this accorded, the bill would not receive the President's approval should the clause for the restoration of the suspended mail service be retained. Such is the present condition of the question. The total expenses for six months included in that bill amount to about seven millions. Congress having passed a special law appropriating the postages to the contractors for the quarter ending with March, being a little over two millions, they will have to wait for the remainder of the amount due until the next session of Congress.

The Post Route bill may also be regarded as lost. As it left the House it provided for various reforms such as the transmission of seeds, cuttings and blanks at a cent an ounce, and for dealers to send packages of newspapers at *pro rata* rates.

SENATE.

Washington, Saturday, June 23.

Several private bills were passed.

A message from the President vetoing the Homestead bill was received and read at length. After reviewing the general provisions of the bill as passed, the President says that the small sum asked for lands per acre, twenty-five cents, and credit for five years, is equal almost to a donation, and he therefore contends that Congress has no power to give away the public lands to States or individuals. This opinion he expressed in the veto of the Agricultural College bill, and the argument he used there applied with greater force to this case. There was more of consideration in the former case, but owing to the late hour of the session he will not review those views. It must be admitted, as a general proposition, that Congress does not possess the power to donate money to States or individuals, and this would be the case in giving away the means of the public revenue. The advocates of this bill supported it under that clause of the Constitution which says that Congress shall have power to dispose of the public lands; but he did not read those words to mean giving away. Aside from the Constitutional objections, the bill was unjust to old soldiers who held military bounty lands, as it greatly reduced their value, and it was unjust to the old soldiers of the Union. It opened a large field for injurious speculation; made an unjust discrimination between Americans and foreigners, by prohibiting the former, if single, from having the benefit of the bill, while the foreigner, without being the head of a family, is given those privileges. The bill drew partial distinctions between preemptors, and seriously affected the revenue from the public lands.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (Rep.,) desired to vote on the vetoed bill without debate.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) moved to postpone the vote till December next.

Not agreed to—Yeas, 19; Nays, 26.

Mr. Johnson charged that the other House was responsible for the defeat of this bill by the incorporation into it of provisos.

Mr. Jaggrey, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the veto, reading from the President's Inaugural Address, saying he had now vetoed what he had once approved. He charged him with inconsistency.

Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said he had read the fifth section of the bill, and the view of the President on it was a mere quibble. The section declined to place each foreigner on the same footing as a native born citizen, and therefore the former must have a family before he can settle on the public lands.

Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said that the objection of the President was that the bill was unjust to old settlers, because they, having paid one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and this bill allowing it to be purchased for twenty-five cents per acre by those that followed them, would cause these old settlers to come to Congress claiming the refunding of the dollar paid in excess. The President in this message had thus stated that the price of the land had been reduced over one dollar during actual settlement. The graduation act was an answer to this.

The question was then put that the bill pass, the objections of the President notwithstanding, and it was not passed, two-thirds not voting therefor, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitch, Foote, Foster, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Lane, Latham, Nicholson, Peck, Pugh, Rice, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—28.

Nays—Messrs. Bragg, Chestnut, Crittenden, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Johnson of Arkansas, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Powell, Sebastian, Wigfall, Yulee—18.

There were several pairs.

It is proper to state that Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, voted Nay for the purpose of moving a reconsideration, but discovered too late that he should have voted aye for that purpose.

Mr. Yulee, of Florida, (Dem.,) moved that the Post Route bill be taken up.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) trusted that the Postal Deficiency bill would be considered.

Mr. Yulee said he would rather see that bill defeated than have the Department submit to the demoralization resulting from its passage.

Mr. Trumbull charged that the Senator from Florida had consented to the defeat of the Postal Deficiency bill. He appealed to every friend of it to stand by and save it from defeat, by voting to take it up and passing it.

Mr. Yulee said that this motion had for its object the defeat of the Deficiency bill, but he would repeat that he would rather see it defeated than pass it in the way the House had sent it here.

Mr. Trumbull's motion was agreed to just two to one, and the Deficiency bill was considered. It restores all the service discontinued or curtailed since the 4th of March, 1859, except where there has been improved service or railroad or otherwise, and except on the route from Neosha to Albuquerque, and from Kansas City to Stockton, and part of route west of El Paso, leaving to the discretion of the Postmaster General, the same as under the existing law, to discontinue or curtail the service. He is directed to advertise for proposals for carrying the mail between Charleston and Key West, the service to be performed according to the schedule prescribed in the contract with the *Isabel*, and the *Isabel* line is to be paid for service already actually performed.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered an amendment, the effect of which was the total abolition of the franking privilege except to those granted by name.

Considerable debate followed.

Mr. Trumbull thought that this amendment would jeopardize the bill in the House. As that body had rejected the proposition, it would defeat this bill.

Mr. Mallory, of Florida, (Dem.,) raised the point of order that the Senator had no right to call in question the action of the House as relating to this bill or any amendment, but withdrew it.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said he was a party to the defeat of the Postal Deficiency bill last year, and rejoiced at it, as it showed the condition of the Postal service. If the bill is defective he hoped it would be defeated.

Considerable debate here ensued relative to continuous session from to-day, and after

Several votes were had the hour for recess arrived, and before final action the Senate took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

At 6 o'clock the Senate reassembled.

Several House bills were received and passed.

A message was received from the President of the United States, dated to-day, stating that there was no communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States for the transportation of the mails oceanwise. The Postmaster-General had offered this mail to the Steamship Companies, but owing to the large letter mail overland they had declined to take it. They demanded a higher rate of compensation, and unless power was given to the Postmaster-General to make a contract with them on reasonable and just terms, this mail route would be abolished.

The message was referred.

Consideration of the Post-office Deficiency bill was resumed, and the amendment abolishing the franking privilege considered.

Mr. Mason hoped it would be adopted.

Mr. Powell took the same view.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) thought the hue and cry about the abolition of the franking privilege was started by the New-York papers. He did not believe it would reduce the cost of mail transportation much. He would be glad to be relieved of the burden of this franking privilege, although he did not think the people were in favor of its abolition.

The amendment was disagreed to as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bragg, Crittenden, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Gwin, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Lane, Mallory, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Sebastian, Thomson, Wigfall—17.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Bayerd, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Green, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Hemphill, King, Latham, Polk, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson—23.

A vote was then taken on agreeing to the amendment of the House bill, including restoring the inland mail service, which was not agreed to. Yeas 18, Nays 21.

The Senate, in refusing to agree to the House bill, will insist and ask for a Conference Committee.

The House resolution, reducing the price of public printing 40 per cent., was passed.

An executive session was then held, after which several private bills were passed, when the Senate adjourned until Monday, at 9 A. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Saturday, June 23.

On motion of Mr. Bonham, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) the President was requested to furnish the House, at the next session, all information that can be obtained as to the disposition, by the British Government, of the Africans captured by the British Navy, and its disposition of the officers and crews of the slavers thus captured.

Much time was consumed in calling the Yeas and Nays on a suspension of the rules for the purpose of taking up private bills, some of which were passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Edwards, of New Hampshire, (Rep.,) had scarcely commenced a speech in advocacy of the Republican Party, when a message in writing was received from the President. Great anxiety was evinced to ascertain its contents, and impatient cries were made for its reading. It was supposed by many to be a veto of the Civil bill.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) hurriedly moved, which was agreed to, that Mr. Edwards have leave to print his speech, and the Committee rose.

The message was read. It recommends an alteration of the existing law, in order that the Postmaster-General may provide for carrying the Pacific Ocean mails on terms reasonable and just, several companies and shipowners declining to perform the service for the compensation to which the Department is now restricted.

The disappointment was general, and all was smiles and laughter.

The House again went into Committee.

Mr. Barr, of New York, (Dem.,) said that at an earlier period of the session he had intended to reply to that part of the speech of Mr. Nelson, of Tennessee, in which great injustice was done to a numerous and influential class of our fellow-citizens, whose antecedents and present position in reference to questions of sectional strife should have shielded them from wanton attack on this floor or elsewhere. He did not wish to add to the confusion and disorder that characterized the early weeks of the session by defending the oldest and most respectable Christian church member from Tennessee; but for the time, even at the risk of being charged by his constituents with pusillanimity, he postponed his convictions of duty to the public tranquility then endangered by the protracted struggle for Speaker of the House. He was consoled, however, by the reflection that the Catholic Church, or Romanism, would pass unscathed through the ordeal of the honorable gentleman's Americanism, which was damned to be an organization to defend the Protestantism of this country against the encroachments of Romanism from any and every quarter. Since the delivery of Mr. Nelson's speech assailing Romanism, another speech, of the same general purport, but under the operation of a different system of tactics, was delivered by Hon. Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, stigmatizing foreign-born citizens as ignorant and unfit for the privileges of American citizenship, and sporting ill-timed and ungenerous witticisms at the memory of the two brave Irish adopted citizens who first fell in defending Harper's Ferry, in the gentleman's own State, from the fanatical invasion of John Brown. Fraternization, said Mr. Barr, with the enemies of Southern institutions, might be accounted for in Northern Democrats, though the speaker would not pardon it; but when honorable representatives from Southern States, elected as democrats and representing democratic constituencies, unite in these assaults with those who make war upon Romanism on one side, and upon foreign-born citizens on the other, merely because the latter are generally democrats, and from their nature can't be anything else, it is time for democratic representatives of the free States to ask themselves the question, who are those with whom we are working? What are the real principles of that Southern party for whom we have suffered so much, ostracised, in many instances—crushed at home by a people who feel no other interest in the peculiar institutions of the South than that prescribed and fixed by the common bond of democratic brotherhood? Were I and others who, like me, said Mr. B., represent constituencies mainly composed of this class of citizens, to allow ourselves to be swayed by feelings of retaliation or by the natural instincts of self defence, we would let those chivalrous Southerners fight their own battles against the common enemy with whom, on this question, they choose to make common cause. But, continued Mr. B, we do not measure our justice nor our democratic orthodoxy by the short comings and political shortcomings of individual members, especially when we behold their constituents bound as hanging their heads in mortification and shame at the position which their States have been forced to occupy. He alluded to the fact that the justice of American [illegible] the [illegible] in the [illegible]

contest in Virginia in 1855, and that gallant State then bared her breast to the whole fury of the storm and crushed forever the foul monster in that old Commonwealth. Here the speaker paid a handsome compliment to Gov. Wise, and attributed the success of Virginia in that contest to his unequaled eloquence and lofty patriotism. Mr. Barr, after these preliminary remarks, read an extract from Mr. Nelson's speech, to the effect that the mission of Americanism was to defend the "Protestantism of this land from the encroachments of Romanism." Mr. B. denied that there existed such a thing as "the Protestantism of this land," if Mr. Nelson meant, as he avidently did, that Protestantism was the religion of the United States as Protestantism was the religion of England, or Catholicism was the religion of France, or Austria, or Spain, or Portugal, or of any other country where a State religion is established either by public sentiment or positive law. He ridiculed the proposition as arguing gross ignorance of the Constitution of the United States and of the principles on which it was founded. But, said Mr. B., admitting that the chivalrous championship of Tennessee Americanism had a substantive, tangible object for its brave protectorship, the gentleman does not inform us to which branch or division of American Protestantism is the favored sect. Some humorous remarks were here indulged in at the expense of that right of private judgment asserted by Martin Luther, and resulting in as many forms of Protestantism as there were eyes in Argus. The Episcopalians, Methodists, Lutherans, Presbyterians, Baptists, Quakers, Shakers, &c., were introduced as component parts of American Protestantism, or the "Protestantism of this land;" and, Mr. B. again asked, what of all these was the object of the gallant crusader's protection? Mr. B. regretted that so able a coadjutor as the "Angel Gabriel" should have been lost to so good a cause in the transport prisons of Demarara; and then proceeded to vindicate the Catholic church from the implied accusation that her mission was to make war upon any denomination or sect, except by the spiritual weapons delivered to the Apostles. He then eloquently expatiated on the true mission of the Catholic church, and expressed his conviction that, guided by her Divine founder, she would in the future as in the past, triumph over all combinations and all assaults. Mr. Barr then read a lengthy extract from a speech of Mr. Garnett, of Va., in which that gentleman joined the Know-Nothings in their howl against foreign-born citizens. In this extract Mr. Garnett says that his "doctrines were the doctrines of Old Virginia, and recognized there as such by all parties." Mr. Barr traced the spirit of Americanism back to the days of the elder Adams: he followed it up through its various forms and guises in the Alien and Sedition laws; Native Americanism, and last, Know-Nothingism. He showed from history that Virginia has ever taken the lead and conducted the vanguard in battling against these heresies—first, in the person of Thomas Jefferson, and last in that of Henry A. Wise. The speeches and letters of this distinguished Virginian Mr. Barr quoted from at some length, and established the fact most triumphantly that these doctrines were not Virginia doctrines, and never were tolerated in that State, except during the short period that the now shattered idol of Know-Nothingism had a foothold in her borders. Mr. Barr then addressed some sound and wholesome words of admonition and counsel to his Catholic and foreign born fellow citizens. He told them that their common enemy had divided their forces into two great armies. The Baltimore army he denounced as avowed Know-Nothingism, with "Protection of Protestantism from the encroachments of Romanism" emblazoned on their banners; and the Chicago division as disguised Know-Nothingism, with the inscription on their colors of "The Massachusetts amendment and twenty-one years probation for the Irish and Germans." The one, if victorious, would place above the Irish and Germans, as they do at this day in Massachusetts, socially and politically, the ebon-skinned, flat-nosed, woolly-headed nigger; the other, if successful, would drive them altogether out of the country with bowie-knife and faggot. Mr. Barr likened these two armies to the belligerent clans that sometimes have a fight at a fair in the Old country. At it they go, pell mell, but the moment the Peelers come in sight they spontaneously strike a truce, join hands, and jam their common enemy, the Peelers. This being accomplished, they resume their positions and finish their frolic. So will it be, said the speaker, with the Black Republicans and Americans; they may fight as they please for the loaves and fishes, but the moment the Catholic or adopted citizen prefers his claims for his constitutional rights, they strike a truce, unite their forces, and by a combined assault teach him the folly and danger of relying upon any other organization than the National Democratic Party for their liberties and rights. Mr. Barr then, after deprecating the dissensions in the Democratic ranks, and fervently praying that an overruling Providence would harmonize and unite the two Conventions shortly to meet, adjured and begged his Catholic and adopted fellow-citizens to gird up their loins and buckle on their armor for the approaching contest, and be prepared to lend their best energies to the success of the principles and men that will have the broad indorsement of the National Democratic Party of the Union. Mr. Barr closed with a proper rebuke to Southern Democratic representatives for their efforts to alienate this class of our fellow-citizens from support of the South, and intimated that party obligation and State pride alike demanded that Mr. Garnett's Americanism should have been refuted and denounced before this by some member of his own political household.

The speech, of which the foregoing is the substance, will, we learn, be largely circulated, especially in the North and West, by the National Democratic Committee.

Mr. Sherman, in response to the recommendation in the President's Message, asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing an extension of the present contract for the mails between New-York and San Francisco via Panama, to the end of the next session.

Mr. Clark, of Iowa, (Rep.,) and others objected.

Mr. Blair, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) spoke against the ocean service. The mails could be carried overland daily for $800,000 per annum.

Mr. Clark, of New-York, (Anti-Lecom. Dem.,) made an explanation.

This Mr. Sherman said satisfied him that the bill will not accomplish the purpose desired. He withdrew the bill, which

Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) adopted, and moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to introduce it.

Disagreed to—56 against 62.

Adjourned till Monday at 9 o'clock.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Churches Dedicated.—The new building recently erected by the Warren-street Methodist Episcopal Church, was formally dedicated for divine worship yesterday. It is located on Warren-street, between Smith and Court-streets. The building is constructed of brick, with brown-stone trimmings; size 22 feet front, extending back from the street 87 feet. When completed and furnished it will cost about $22,000—$12,000 of which sum has been provided for. The interior is divided into two rooms. The basement, which is 12 feet in the clear and on a level with the street, is for Sabbath School purposes, and will accommodate about 700 children. The main auditorium is on the floor above. It is 36 feet in the clear, and will have sittings for about 1,200 persons. This portion of the building is not yet ready for use. This Society was organized eight years ago as a Hedding Mission and was located in Butler-street. Subsequently the Society hired the old church, corner of Court and Butler streets, where it remained for some time, until the building was sold, when a hall at the corner of Court and Sackett streets was secured. Here the Society remained, under the immediate care of the Ladies' Missionary Society, until four years ago, when the ladies abandoned it, and the managers secured a private room on Warren, near Hoyt-street. Through the agency of several active members a sufficient subscription was obtained to warrant the commencement of the present edifice last Spring. At that time the Society had only 20 members and about 25 Sabbath school scholars. There are now 75 members of the Church, and a congregation of about 400 persons; and there are 175 children in the Sabbath school, under the charge of Mr. Hunt, as Superintendent. The Church is in a locality where a Protestant society is much needed, and in a position to do much good. Yesterday, Rev. Joseph Law, pastor, Rev. Mr. Foss, of the Fleet-street Church, and Rev. Dr. Dunbar took part in the dedication services. The Washington-avenue Baptist Church, located at the corner of Greene and Washington avennes, was dedicated yesterday, Rev. C. W. Anable, pastor, Rev. James L. Hodge, and Rev. Dr. Lathrop taking part in the exercises. The Church is a neat Gothic building, constructed of brick, at a cost of about $30,000, about two-thirds of which has been provided for. The interior is neatly arranged, and has about 1,200 sittings. One peculiar feature of this Church is that the choir and organ are located in a nave on a level with the main floor and at the left of the pulpit.

Fatal Accident.—On Friday evening as a gang of men were standing on a swing staging, working on the ship *Ocean Queen*, lying at the dock foot of Warren-street, the rope supporting one end of the staging gave way, and all the men upon it—four in number—were precipitated into the water. All were rescued except a man named John Kenney. He was forced under the bottom of the ship by the tide, and when taken out life was entirely extinct. The deceased was 25 years old, and leaves a widow and two children, who reside in Cherry-street, New-York.

Japan.—Rev. Dr. Scudder delivered a sermon, last evening, in the Washington-street Methodist Episcopal Church, taking for his subject, Japan and her People, as viewed from a Christian Stand Point. After eulogizing the country and the people, giving them credit for intelligence, and a comparatively high state of civilization, he thought it was to be regretted that the Embassy now in this country could not be impressed with the cause of our prosperity, and the basis upon which our institutions are maintained and made permanent, which was the Protestant religion.

Discharge of Mr. R. M. Lyon.—This gentleman, whose arrest at Detroit on a charge of forging bounty-land warrants we briefly noticed, has undergone an examination before the United States Commissioner there, and been honorably discharged, the evidence being wholly insufficient to sustain the accusation.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 25th-st., [illegible] 27. [illegible]

The Life of Abraham Lincoln, by an Illinois Republican who knows well the man and his history, will be issued from The Tribune Office, about the 1st of July, in a large compact pamphlet of 80 double column pages for general circulation as a Campaign Document. Price 4 cents a copy, 40 cents per dozen, $2 50 per hundred, $20 per thousand. If required by mail, one cent additional must be sent to prepay postage. Cash orders are solicited and will be filled in the order of their reception. Address

HORACE GREELEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New-York.

Early in July will be issued
the first number of
THE METHODIST.
A first class Family Newspaper:
Particulars hereafter.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.
FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.
The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.
ASHCROFT & CO., No. 80 John-st., New-York.

Removal.
BALL, BLACK & CO., in vacating their old premises, corner Broadway and Murray sts., will close for a few days preparatory to opening their new store, corner of Broadway and Prince sts., of which due notice will be given.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 289, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

George B. Sloat & Co.'s
CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STICH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
O. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Summer Clothing!
ELEGANT
SUMMER
CLOTHING,
ONE
PRICE,
and
NO DEVIATION!
at
Nos. 121
123 and 125
Fulton-st.
ROGERS & RAYMOND.

Great Fire in Georgia.
"THE BEST SAFE WINS!"
Greensboro', Geo., June 6, 1860.
Messrs. Herring & Co.—Gentlemen: In the extensive fire which occurred in this place on the night of the 26th March last our store was entirely consumed. We had in the store one of your Champion Safes, in which was deposited our money, books, and papers. After the fire was over it was taken out of the ruins and opened. All the contents were preserved, the binding of the books only being curled by steam. We think them now *the best safe made*. Very respectfully,
JOHNSON & PORTER.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, the most perfect and reliable security from fire ever known, can be purchased in this City only at No. 251 BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST.
$1,000 REWARD is offered to any person who will show that a Herring's Patent Safe has ever failed to preserve its contents in any accidental fire.

If any one should ask me what, in our opinion, arrived at by an impartial test, was the best and most honest compound remedy for preserving and beautifying the hair, and restoring gray hair to its original color, and the locks to the bald-headed, we should, without hesitation say Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative. See advertisement in another column.—*Louisville Journal*. Sold by all Druggists. Depot No. 444 Broadway

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair-Dressing
Has no equal for dressing and preserving the hair.
NO ONE NEED BE BALD OR GRAY.
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER
Never fails to restore the hair to its youthful color.
"IT IS NOT A DYE."
For sale by Hegeman & Co., Rushton, and other druggists, and at the depôt, No. 355 Broome st., New-York.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Kneecaps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wig is Entirely Novel. Parrirgs unstainable; no shrinking, no turning up behind; Ladies' hair of every variety; a system of beauxrregu'ent sent on application. No. 270 Broadway, next to Stewart & Co

John B. Dunham,
OVER-STRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Ladies' Dress Gimps, New and Beautiful styles at LOCKITT, SUN & CO.'S,
No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Trimmings made to match.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
Depôt, No. 33 Platt-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune*.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Tailor to the Embassy.—WM. H. SMITH, No. 145 Fulton-st. The handsomest Summer suits in the City

MARRIED.

Goodecke—Heyesoeker.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 21, by Rev. Wm. H. Milburn, Mr. G. Alwin Goodecke to Miss Eliza C., daughter of the late J. Heydecker, Esq.

Learney—Tabsa.—In New-London, Conn., on Thursday, June 14, at the residence of Mrs. J. A. Marvin, by Rev. G. B. Willcox, Francis C.

would sail from Southampton for New-York on Saturday, the 16th. The ship started on a trial trip on the 9th, running twelve hours out to sea, and twelve hours back. The trial was regarded as satisfactory, although the rate of speed attained did not at any time exceed 13¾ knots, the average being 12¾ knots. The very foul state of the vessel's bottom, and the fact that her trim was anything but favorable for speed accounted, in a measure, for the diminution from the rate attained last year. There was some difficulty, however, in getting the full amount of steam, and the revolutions of the paddles and screw never exceeded 10½ and 30 respectively, which is considerably below the numbers attained at the previous trials. The ship answered the helm with marvelous ease and rapidity—so much so, that Mr. MURPHY, the New-York pilot, expresses the utmost astonishment, and declared the vessel could go anywhere there was water. Sundry minor improvements suggested by the trial would be concluded by the 12th, in order to give three days for her crew to get accustomed to their proper stations. It is confidently expected that the ship will reach New-York within ten days, where it is intended to moor hereafter the City.

The London *Times* editorially reviews the recent report on the Atlantic mail contracts, and urges the necessity of reform and consequent retrenchment in the system.

FRANCE.

The Emperor would leave Paris on the 15th for Baden, there to meet the Prince Regent of Prussia and other German Sovereigns. On the 14th, the Emperor was to hold a grand military review, to celebrate the annexation of Savoy and Nice, which was to be formally accomplished that day.

A *Te Deum* was to be sung in the the Cathedral e Notre Dame and the public edifices were to be illuminated.

Negotiations for a treaty of commerce between France and Belgium were advancing. The import duty on cast metal was to be reduced to two francs the one hundred kilogrammes. The duty on glass was to be abolished.

The *Courrier de Paris* had received a first warning for an article upon the liberty of coalition by workingmen.

It is asserted that trade was never more dull in Paris and in the provinces than at present.

Accounts of the growing wheat crops were unfavorable and produced a further rise in the markets for breadstuffs.

The *Moniteur* publishes an Imperial decree, promulgating the treaty concluded with Sardinia for the cession of Savoy and Nice. In a report which precedes the promulgation of the treaty M. THOUVENEL explains the exceptional character of the new acquisition, and says the Imperial policy has not been directed by ambitious thoughts—the acquisition has not been obtained by force, but only by the gratitude and friendship of the sovereigns, increased by the spontaneous and unanimous enthusiasm of the people.

The Bourse was animated and the Rentes on the 12th closed at 68f. 55c.

ITALY.

The Sardinian Senate had approved the treaty ceding Savoy and Nice by a vote of 92 against 10.

The evacuation of Italy to the French troops was completed. Marshall Vaillant was expected in Turin on the 12th.

It is stated that fresh bands of insurgents were menacing the frontier of the Roman States, and LAMORICIERE had sent additional troops there.

The financial condition of the French Government continued very unsatisfactory, and an official decree extends the time for closing the subscriptions to the new loan until the 15th July.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government had resolved upon increasing the effective strength of the second army in Venetia, and a corps of cavalry is also to be collected in the Italian Tyrol, that part of the Austrian territory nearest to Lombardy.

The *Wiener Zeitung* contains a decree ordering that the Stadtholdership of Hungary shall come into effect on the 1st of July, at which period the five existing departments of the Central Government, which were intrusted to the administration of Hungary, are to be abolished.

The same journal also publishes a decree granting to the Central Lombardo-Venetian Congregation a decisive right to a deliberate vote upon all matters except upon such questions as effect the rights of the Government.

SPAIN.

In the Cortes, the Progressista party had proposed amendments to the address in reference to the question concerning the amnesty, and the law decreeing the banishment of the family of DON CARLOS. They were rejected—200 against 26.

AUSTRALIA.

The mails from Melbourne, 24th April, had reached England. The political and general news is unimportant. The shipments of gold since the previous mail were 192,000 ounces.

The Melbourne correspondent of the London *Times* reports that, not only was trade more depressed than at any earlier portion of the year, but the lowest state of depression had not been reached.

The Melbourne *Herald* takes a more cheerful view.

At Sidney business had been much depressed and considerable failures had taken place; more confidence however prevailed at the close.

At New-Zealand serious collisions had taken place between the natives and the British troops, at Zearanaka, General engagements with loss of life, particularly on the side of the natives, had taken place.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The May mails from the various parts of the West Coast of Africa had reached England. There was no news of importance.

A French frigate had threatened to bombard the town of Bonny unless a debt of long standing to a French firm was immediately paid. The debt was paid.

Trade was very brisk at Sierre Leone, but at most other places it was dull. Cotton was being cultivated on the Gold Coast.

LATEST via LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Thurseay, June 14.

The *Great Eastern*, on her return voyage, will make Milford Haven her port of call.

Telegraphs from Vienna announce that a full and official statement of the public debt of Austria is to be published.

The Directors of the National Bank of England announce a half-yearly dividend at the rate of 5 per cent., payable 12th July.

It is understood that GARIBALDI will not undertake anything in Sicily for some days to come. He is organizing his reserves.

The *Post* says there is no truth in the rumor that France is about to send a corps of observation to the Swiss frontier.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

There is a brisk demand, but rates are generally unchanged. Consols closed Tuesday at 93¾ for account, ex dividend.

The demand for discount continued active, and no business was done in the open market below the Bank minimum, four per cent. The transfer books for Consols were closed preparatory to the peyment of dividends. The market was flat, but the fluctoations were slight.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton for the three days ending Tuesday were 17,000 bales, including 2,500 on speculation and for export. The market closed with a declining tendency, with but little inquiry, and prices weak. Quotations irregular.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. Quotations were barely maintained.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The weather was unfavorable for the crops. RICARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Flour firm, and 6d.@1s. higher; Western, 28s.; Philadelphia, 28s.@29s. 6d. Wheat firm, and 2d.@3d. better; Milwaukee Red, 11s. Corn quiet, and 6d. lower, with a better inquiry; Mixed, 32s.@32s. 6d.; Yellow, 32s. 6d.@33s.; White, 34s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef quiet. Pork quiet. Bacon steady. Lard quiet and firm. Tallow steady and quiet.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Sugar dull. Ashes dull; Pearls, 30s. 6d. Coffee quiet. Rice firm. Resin steady; common, 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine dull, at 34s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Wheat upward and advanced, 2s.@3s. ₱ quarter. Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Tea steady, at 1s. 5½d. for common Congou. Rice firm, and tending upward. Tallow, 52s. Linseed Oil, 28s. 3d. Iron—Scotch Pig dull.

LATEST MARKETS.

(*Via Londonderry.*)

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, June 14—P. M.

Cotton—Sales two days, 14,000 bales, including 3,500 to speculators and exporters—the market closing dull and unchanged.

Breadstuffs—Flour steady. Wheat, upward tendency. Corn, downward. Prices are easier, but not quotably changed.

Provisions—Quiet and steady. Lard firm and in good demand.

LONDON, Thursday, June 14.

Consols closed at 93⅝@93¾ for account, ex dividend.

FROM WASHINGTON.

VETO OF THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

Probable Failure of the Post-office Deficiency Bill.

AN EXTRA SESSION EXPECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 24.

APPREHENDED FAILURE OF THE POST-OFFICE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Apprehensions are now felt for the passage of the Post-office Deficiency hill, and the Post-Route hill; the former containing a clause restoring mail service, on which the two Houses disagree, and the latter certain Overland Mail provisions which hang fire, as they are vigorously opposed by the steamer interests. The defeat of the first will lead to an extra session, which fact creates considerable uneasiness. All other public business is disposed of. The Republicans now regret not having kept back the Loan bill until the Post-office bills had passed, and used it as a rod over the Senate. As no quorum is expected to be present to-morrow there will be no further legislation.

WEST POINT MILITARY ROAD.

The hill introduced by Mr. VAN WYCK, providing for the West Point Military Road, has been favorably considered by the Committee on Roads and Canals, and they have adopted a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for estimates. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 24.

The President yesterday sent for Mr. COLFAX, Chairman of the House Committee on Post-offices, and urged the passage of some hill authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract temporarily for an ocean mail service to California. Mr. COLFAX laid the matter before the House, and, as heretofore stated, Mr. SHERMAN presented a bill authorizing an extension of the contract till the 4th of March, at the present rate, which is only $50,000 per year, besides the Panama Railroad charge. HORACE F. CLARK said the steamers would not take the contract at that amount. FRANK BLAIR and others insisted that the Department could carry the entire mail overland, under the present law, by improving the St. Joseph and Placerville route up to a daily line. As a two-thirds vote was required to introduce the hill, and a majority voted against a suspension of the rules, it failed, and is now beyond resuscitation.

On Monday morning letters will be addressed by the President to the members of the Senate, summoning that body to meet on Tuesday noon for the dispatch of necessary business, which includes the Mexican and Central American Treaties, and also several with Indian tribes.

It may be considered certain that the Post-office Deficiency bill is lost, as there is no probability that a quorum will be present to-morrow in the House to grant another conference with the Senate on that subject, and even were this accorded, the hill would not receive the President's approval should the clause for the restoration of the suspended mail service be retained. Such is the present condition of the question. The total expenses for six months included in that hill amount to about seven millions. Congress having passed a special law appropriating the postages to the contractors for the quarter anding with March, being a little over two millions, they will have to wait for the remainder of the amount due until the next session of Congress.

The Post Route hill may also be regarded as lost. As it left the House it provided for various reforms, such as the transmission of seeds, cuttings and blanks at a cent an ounce, and for dealers to send packages of newspapers at *pro rata* rates.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 23.

Several private bills were passed.

A message from the President vetoing the Homestead hill was received and read at length. After reviewing the general provisions of the hill as passed, the President says that the small sum asked for lands per acre, twenty-five cents, and credit for five years, is equal almost to a donation, and he therefore contends that Congress has no power to give away the public lands to States or individuals. This opinion he expressed in the veto of the Agricultural College hill, and the argument he used there applied with greater force to this case. There was more of consideration in the former case, but owing to the late hour of the session he will not review those views. It must be admitted, as a general proposition, that Congress does not possess the power to donate money to States or individuals, and this would he the case in giving away the means of the public revenue. The advocates of this hill supported it under that clause of the Constitution which says that Congress shall have power to dispose of the public lands; but he did not read those words to mean giving away. Aside from the Constitutional objections, the hill was unjust to old soldiers who held military bounty lands, as it greatly reduced their value, and it was unjust to the old soldiers of the Union. It opened a large field for injurious speculation; made an unjust discrimination between Americans and foreigners, by prohibiting the former, if single, from having the benefit of the hill, while the foreigner, without being the head of a family, is given those privileges. The hill drew partial distinctions between preemptors, and seriously affected the revenue from the public lands.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) desired to vote on the vetoed bill without debate.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) moved to postpone the vote till December next.

Not agreed to—Yeas, 19; Nays, 26.

Mr. JOHNSON charged that the other House was responsible for the defeat of this bill by the incorporation into it of provisos.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the veto, reading from the President's Inaugural Address, saying he had now vetoed what he had once approved. He charged him with inconsistency.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said he had read the fifth section of the hill, and the view of the President on it was a mere quibble. The section declined to place each foreigner on the same footing as a native born citizen, and therefore the former must have a family before he can settle on the public lands.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said that the objection of the President was that the bill was unjust to old settlers, because they, having paid one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and this bill allowing it to he purchased for twenty-five cents per acre by those that followed them, would cause these old settlers to come to Congress claiming the refunding of the dollar paid in excess. The President in this message had thus stated that the price of the land had been reduced over one dollar during actual settlement. The graduation act was an answer to this.

The question was then put that the hill pass, the objections of the President notwithstanding, and it was not passed, two-thirds not voting therefor, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitch, Foote, Foster, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Lane, Latham, Nicholson, Polk, Pugh, Rice, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumouil, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Bragg, Chestnut, Crittenden, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Johnson of Arkansas, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Powell, Sebastian, Wigfall, Yulee—18.

There were several pairs.

It is proper to state that Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, voted nay for the purpose of moving a reconsideration, but discovered too late that he should have voted aye for that purpose.

Mr. YULEE, of Florida, (Dem.,) moved that the Post Route hill be taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) trusted that the Postal Deficiency bill would he considered.

Mr. YULEE said he would rather see that hill defeated than have the Department submit to the demoralization resulting from its passage.

Mr. TRUMBULL charged that the Senator from Florida had consented to the defeat of the Postal Deficiency bill. He appealed to every friend of it to stand by and save it from defeat, by voting to take it up and passing it.

Mr. YULEE said that this motion had for its object the defeat of the Deficiency bill, but he would repeat that he would rather see it defeated than pass it in the way the House had sent it here.

Mr. TRUMBULL's motion was agreed to just two to one, and the Deficiency hill was considered. It restores all the service discontinued or curtailed since the 4th of March, 1859, except where there has been improved service by railroad or otherwise, and except on the route from Neosha to Albuquerque, and from Kansas City to Stockton, and part of route west of El Paso, leaving to the discretion of the Postmaster-General, the same as under the existing law, to discontinue or curtail the service. He is directed to advertise for proposals for carrying the mail between Charleston and Key West, the service to be performed according to the schedule prescribed in the contract with the *Isabel*, and the *Isabel* line is to be paid for service already actually performed.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered an amendment, the effect of which was the total abolition of the franking privilege except to those granted by name.

Considerable debate followed.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought that this amendment would jeopardise the hill in the House. As that body had rejected the proposition, it would defeat this bill.

Mr. MALLORY, of Florida, (Dem.,) raised the point of order that the Senator had no right to call in question the action of the House as relating to this bill or any amendment, but withdrew it.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said he was a party to the defeat of the Postal Deficiency bill last year, and rejoiced at it, as it showed the condition of the Postal service. If the bill is defective he hoped it would be defeated.

Considerable debate here ensued relative to continuous session from to-day, and after

Several votes were had the hour for recess arrived, and before final action the Senate took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

At 6 o'clock the Senate reassembled.

Several House bills were received and passed.

A message was received from the President of the United States, dated to-day, stating that there was no communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States for the transportation of the mails ocean-wise. The Postmaster-General had offered this mail to the Steamship Companies, but owing to the large letter mail overland they had declined to take it. They demanded a higher rate of compensation, and unless power was given to the Postmaster-General to make a contract with them on reasonable and just terms, this mail route would be abolished.

The message was referred.

Consideration of the Post-office Deficiency hill was resumed, and the amendment abolianing the franking privilege considered.

Mr. MASON hoped it would be adopted.

Mr. POWELL took the same view.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) thought the hue and cry about the abolition of the franking privilege was started by the New-York papers. He did not believe it would reduce the cost of mail transportation much. He would be glad to be relieved of the burden of this franking privilege, although he did not think the people were in favor of its abolition.

The amendment was disagreed to as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bragg, Crittenden Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Gwin, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Lane, Mallory, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Sebastian, Thomson, Wigfall—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Green, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Hemphill, King, Latham, Polk, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson—23.

A vote was then taken on agreeing to the amendment of the House bill, including restoring the inland mail service, which was not agreed to. Yeas 18, Nays 21.

The Senate, in refusing to agree to the House bill, will insist and ask for a Conference Committee.

The House resolution, reducing the price of public printing 40 per cent., was passed.

An executive session was then held, after which several private hills were passed, when the Senate adjourned until Monday, at 9 A. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 23.

On motion of Mr. BONHAM, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) the President was requested to furnish the House, at the next session, all information that can be obtained as to the disposition, by the British Government, of the Africans captured by the British Navy, and its disposition of the officers and crews of the slavers thus captured.

Much time was consumed in calling the Yeas and Nays on a suspension of the rules for the purpose of taking up private hills, some of which were passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. EDWARDS, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) had scarcely commenced a speech in advocacy of the Republican Party, when a message in writing was received from the President. Great anxiety was evinced to ascertain its contents, and impatient cries were made for its reading. It was supposed by many to be a veto of the Civil hill.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) hurriedly moved, which was agreed to, that Mr. EDWARDS have leave to print his speech, and the Committee rose.

The message was read. It recommends an alteration of the existing law, in order that the Postmaster-General may provide for carrying the Pacific Ocean mails on terms reasonable and just, several companies and shipowners declining to perform the service tor the compensation to which the Department is now restricted.

The disappointment was general, and all was smiles and laughter.

The House again went into Committee.

Mr. BARR, of New York, (Dem.,) said that at an earlier period of the session he had intended to reply to that part of the speech of Mr. NELSON, of Tennessee, in which great injustice was done to a numerous and influential class of our fellow-citizens, whose antecedents and present position in reference to questions of sectional strife should have shielded them from wanton attack on this floor or elsewhere. He did not wish to add to the confusion and disorder that characterized the early weeks of the session by defending the oldest and most respectable Christian church member from Tennessee; but for the time, even at the risk of being charged by his constituents with pusillanimity, he postponed his convictions of duty to the public tranquillity then endangered by the protracted struggle for Speaker of the House. He was consoled, however, by the reflection that the Catholic Church, or Romanism, would pass unscathed through the ordeal of the honorable gentleman's Americanism, which was defined to be an organization to defend the Protestantism of this country against the encroachments of Romanism from any and every quarter. Since the delivery of Mr. NELSON's speech assailing Romanism, another speech, of the same general purport, but under the operation of a different system of tactics, was delivered by Hon. Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, stigmatizing foreign-born citizens as ignorant and unfit for the privileges of American citizenship, and sporting ill-timed and ungenerous witticisms at the memory of the two brave Irish adopted citizens who first fell in defending Harper's Ferry, in the gentleman's own State, from the fanatical invasion of JOHN BROWN. Fraternization, said Mr. BARR, with the enemies of Southern institutions, might be accounted for in Northern Democrats, though the speaker would not pardon it; but when honorable representatives from Southern States, elected as democrats and representing democratic constituencies, unite in these assaults with those who make war upon Romanism on one side, and upon foreign-born citizens on the other, merely because the latter are generally democrats, and from their nature can't be anything else, it is time for democratic representatives of the free States to ask themselves the question, who are those with whom we are working? What are the real principles of that Southern party for whom we have suffered so much, ostracised, in many instances—crushed at home by a people who feel no other interest in the peculiar institutions of the South than that prescribed and fixed by the common bond of democratic brotherhood? Were I and others who, like me, said Mr. B., represent constituencies mainly composed of this class of citizens, to allow ourselves to be swayed by feelings of retaliation or by the natural instincts of self defence, we would let those chivelrous Southerners fight their own battles against the common enemy with whom, on this question, they choose to make common cause. But, continued Mr. B., we do not measure our justice nor our democratic orthodoxy by the short comings and political obliquities of individual members, especially when we behold their colleagues around us hanging their heads in mortification and shame at the position which their State has been forced to occupy. He alluded to the fact that this question of Americanism was the only issue in the gubernatorial contest in Virginia in 1855, and that gallant State then hared her breast to the whole fury of the storm and crushed forever the foul monster in that old Commonwealth. Here the speaker paid a handsome compliment to Gov. WISE, and attributed the success of Virginia in that contest to his unequaled eloquence and lofty patriotism. Mr. BARR, after these preliminary remarks, read an extract from Mr. NELSON's speech, to the effect that the mission of Americanism was to defend the "Protestantism of this land from the encroachments of Romanism." Mr. B. denied that there existed such a thing as "the Protestantism of this land," if Mr. NELSON meant, as he evidently did, that Protestantism was the religion of the United States as Protestantism was the religion of England, or Catholicism was the religion of France, or Austria, or Spain, or Portugal, or of any other country where a State religion is established either by public sentiment or positive law. He ridiculed the proposition as arguing gross ignorance of the Constitution of the United States and of the principles on which it was founded. But, said Mr. B., admitting that the chivalrous championship of Tennessee Americanism had a substantive, tangible object for its brave protectorship, the gentleman does not inform us to which branch or division of American Protestantism is the favored sect. Some humorous remarks were here indulged in at the expense of that right of private judgment asserted by MARTIN LUTHER, and resulting in as many forms of Protestantism as there were eyes in Argus. The Episcopalians, Methodists, Lutherans, Presbyterians, Baptists, Quakers, Shakers, &c., were introduced as component parts of American Protestantism, or the "Protestantism of this land;" and, Mr. B. again asked, which of all these was the object of the gallant crusader's protection? Mr. B. regretted that so able a coadjutor as the "Angel Gabriel" should have been lost to so good a cause in the transport prisons of Demarara; and then proceeded to vindicate the Catholic church from the implied accusation that her mission was to make war upon any denomination or sect, except by the spiritual weapons delivered to the Apostles. He then eloquently expatiated on the true mission of the Catholic church, and expressed his conviction that, guided by her Divine founder, she would in the future as in the past, triumph over all combinations and all assaults. Mr. BARR then read a lengthy extract from a speech of Mr. GARNETT, of Va., in which that gentleman joined the Know-Nothings in their howl against foreign-born citizens. In this extract Mr. GARNETT says that his "doctrines were the doctrines of Old Virginia, and recognized there as such by all parties." Mr. BARR traced the spirit of Americanism back to the days of the elder Adams: he followed it up through its various forms and guises in the Alian and Sedition laws; Native Americanism, and last, Know-Nothingism. He showed from history that Virginia has ever taken the lead and conducted the vanguard in battling against these heresies—first, in the person of THOMAS JEFFERSON, and last in that of HENRY A. WISE. The speeches and letters of this distinguished Virginian Mr. BARR quoted from at some length, and established the fact most triumphantly that these doctrines were not Virginia doctrines, and never were tolerated in that State, except during the short period that the now shattered idol of Know-Nothingism had a foothold in her borders. Mr. BARR then addressed some sound and wholesome words of admonition and counsel to his Catholic and foreign born fellow-citizens. He told them that their common enemy had divided their forces into two great armies. The Baltimore army he denounced as avowed Know-Nothingism, with "Protection of Protestantism from the encroachments of Romanism" emblazoned on their banners; and the Chicago division as disguised Know-Nothingism, with the inscription on their colors of "The Massachusetts amendment and twenty one years probation for the Irish and Germans." The one, if victorious, would place above the Irish and Germans, as they do at this day in Massachusetts, socially and politically, the shame-shaved, flat-nosed, woolly-headed nigger; the other, if successful, would drive them altogether out of the country with bowie knife and faggot. Mr. BARR likened these two armies to the belligerent clans that sometimes have a fight at a fair in the Old country. At it they go, pell mell, but the moment the Peelers come in sight they spontaneously strike a truce, join hands, and lam their common enemy, the Peelers. This being accomplished, they resume their positions and finish their frolic. So will it be, said the speaker, with the Black Republicans and Americans; they may fight as they please for the loaves and fishes, but the moment the Catholic or adopted citizen prefers his claims for his constitutional rights, they strike a truce, unite their forces, and by a combined assault teach him the folly and danger of relying upon any other organization than the National Democratic Party for their liberties and rights. Mr. BARR then, after deprecating the dissensions in the Democratic ranks, and fervently praying that an overruling Providence would harmonize and unite the two Conventions shortly to meet, adjured and begged his Catholic and adopted fellow-citizens to gird up their loins and buckle on their armor for the approaching contest, and be prepared to lend their best energies to the success of the principles and men that will have the broad indorsement of the National Democratic Party of the Union. Mr. BARR closed with a proper rebuke to Southern Democratic representatives for their efforts to alienate this class of our fellow-citizens from support of the South, and intimated that party obligation and State pride alike demanded that Mr. GARNETT's Americanism should have been refuted and denounced before this by some member of his own political household.

The speech, of which the foregoing is the substance, will, we learn, be largely circulated, especially in the North and West, by the National Democratic Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN, in response to the recommendation in the President's Message, asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing an extension of the present contract for the mails between New-York and San Francisco *via* Panama, to the end of the next session.

Mr. CLARK, of Iowa, (Rep.,) and others objected.

Mr. BLAIR, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) spoke against the ocean service. The mails could be carried overland daily tor $800,000 per annum.

Mr. CLARK, of New-York, (Anti-Lecom. Dem.,) made an explanation.

This Mr. SHERMAN said satisfied him that the bill will not accomplish the purpose desired. He withdrew the bill, which

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) adopted, and moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to introduce it.

Disagreed to—56 against 62.

Adjourned till Monday at 9 o'clock.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

CHURCHES DEDICATED.—The new building recently erected by the Warren-street Methodist Episcopal Church, was formally dedicated for divine worship yesterday. It is located on Warren-street, between Smith and Court-streets. The building is constructed of brick, with brown-stone trimmings; size 22 feet front, extending back from the street 67 feet. When completed and furnished it will cost about $22,000—$12,000 of which sum has been provided for. The interior is divided into two rooms. The basement, which is 13 feet in the clear and on a level with the street, is for Sabbath School purposes, and will accommodate about 700 children. The main auditorium is on the floor above. It is 36 feet in the clear, and will have sittings for about 1,200 persons. This portion of the building is not yet ready for use. This Society was organized eight years ago as a Hedding Mission and was located in Butler-street. Subsequently the Society hired the old church, corner of Court and Butler streets, where it remained for some time, until the building was sold, when a hall at the corner of Court and Sackett streets was secured. Here the Society remained, under the immediate care of the Ladies' Missionary Society, until four years ago, when the ladies abandoned it, and the managers secured a private room on Warren, near Hoyt-street. Through the agency of several active members a sufficient subscription was obtained to warrant the commencement of the present edifice last Spring. At that time the Society had only 20 members and about 25 Sabbath school scholars. There are now 75 members of the Church, and a congregation of about 400 persons; and there are 175 children in the Sabbath school, under the charge of Mr. HUNT, as Superintendent. The Church is in a locality where a Protestant society is much needed, and in a position to do much good. Yesterday, Rev. JOSEPH LAW, pastor, Rev. Mr. FOSS, of the Fleet-street Church, and Rev. Dr. DUNBAR took part in the dedication services.... The Washington-avenue Baptist Church, located at the corner of Greene and Washington avenues, was dedicated yesterday, Rev. C. W. ANABLE, pastor, Rev. JAMES L. HODGE, and Rev. Dr. LATHROP taking part in the exercises. The Church is a neat Gothic building, constructed of brick, at a cost of about $30,000, about two-thirds of which has been provided for. The interior is neatly arranged, and has about 1,200 sittings. One peculiar feature of this Church is that the choir and organ are located in a nave on a level with the main floor and at the left of the pulpit.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening as a gang of men were standing on a swing staging, working on the ship *Ocean Queen*, lying at the dock foot of Warren-street, the rope supporting one end of the staging gave way, and all the men upon it—four in number—were precipitated into the water. All were rescued except a man named JOHN KENNEDY. He was forced under the bottom of the ship by the tide, and when taken out life was entirely extinct. The deceased was 35 years old, and leaves a widow and two children, who reside in Cherry-street, New-York.

JAPAN.—Rev. Dr. SCUDDER delivered a sermon, last evening, in the Washington-street Methodist Episcopal Church, taking for his subject, Japan and her People, as viewed from a Christian Stand Point. After eulogizing the country and the people, giving them credit for intelligence, and a comparatively high state of civilization, he thought it was to be regretted that the Embassy now in this country could not be impressed with the cause of our prosperity, and the basis upon which our institutions are maintained and made permanent, which was the Protestant religion.

BURGLARIES.—About 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, the house of SAMUEL M. MEEKER, corner of Broadway and Linden-street, was robbed of property valued at $75. The house of Mr. TUTTLE, adjoining, was also entered and robbed, during the same night.

CITY MORTALITY.—There were only 63 deaths in this City during the week ending Saturday last, classified as follows: Adults, 23; children, 40; males, 33; females, 30. Eight of the deaths were by consumption, and two by scarlet fever.

Important to Capitalists.

DOES THE PLACE WHERE SECURITIES FOR A CONTRACT ARE PAYABLE GOVERN THE RATE OF INTEREST?

The Detroit *Free Press* reports a case lately tried before the United States District Court in that city, Justice MCLEAN and Judge WILKINS on the Bench, JOSHUA FITCH, Jr., was complainant, and LAURENCE T. REMER defendant. The *Free Press* thus explains the points involved: "This case was one wherein the complainant filed a hill to foreclose a mortgage securing a bond for $2,000, both executed in the State of Michigan, but bearing ten per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the State of New-York; the principal also payable in New-York. The defendant interposed a plea to the effect that, inasmuch as the bond and mortgage were payable in the State of New-York, the laws of that State governed the contract, and under those laws both the bond and mortgage were void on the ground of usury, ten per cent. not being there allowed. The case was argued a year since before Justice MCLEAN by D. BATHURST DUFFIELD for complainant, and GEORGE V. N. LOTHROP for defendants. *Held*, by Judge MCLEAN, that, inasmuch as the securities were executed in the State of Michigan, where, so far as the laws of that State were concerned they could legally be enforced, the parties had the right to stipulate for the rate of interest authorized by the laws of either the State of Michigan or the State of New-York, and that such rate of interest, thus stipulated for, entered into and became a part of the contract, and might therefore be claimed and enforced without incurring the penalties of usury under the laws of New-York. The facts in this case showed that the contract was entered into with reference to the law of Michigan, so far as the rate of interest was concerned, and the parties had a right so to stipulate, and are entitled to their decree. In the opinion by which this conclusion was reached, and which displayed a very thorough and careful review of the many and varying authorities involved in the settlement of the principle contended for by the complainant, Judge WILKINS entirely concurred with Justice MCLEAN.

The decision of this case has been looked forward to for months past with considerable interest by Eastern capitalists, who have been latterly loaning moneys in our State at ten per cent. on securities payable in New-York; and in view of its importance, and at the request of several members of the bar, Justice MCLEAN expressed his willingness to have his views published, and consented that they should appear at an early day in some one of the law magazines of the country.

DISCHARGE OF MR. R. M. LYON.—This gentleman, whose arrest at Detroit on a charge of forging bounty-land warrants we briefly noticed, has undergone an examination before the United States Commissioner there, and been honorably discharged, the evidence being wholly insufficient to sustain the accusation.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Mr. WM. J. GRIFFITH, foreman in the rolling mills of DAVEY & NICHOLLS, at Fairhaven, Vt., was drawn through the coupling hoxes and instantly killed on the morning of the 21st inst.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 23th-st., 2d-av, and 29th-st., New-York.

The Life of Abraham Lincoln, by an Illinois Republican who knows well the man and his history, will be issued from *The Tribune* Office, about the 1st of July, in a large compact pamphlet of 32 double column pages for general circulation as a Campaign Document. Price 4 cents a copy, 40 cents per dozen, $3 00 per hundred, $20 per thousand. If sent by post-mail, one cent additional must be sent to prepay postage. Cash orders are solicited and will be filled in the order of their reception. Address HORACE GREELEY & CO., Tribune Buildings, New-York.

Early in July will be issued the first number of THE METHODIST, A first class Family Newspaper: Particulars hereafter.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Stereoscopic Emporium. E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Asheroft's Low Water Detector.
FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.
The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.
ASHCROFT & CO., No. 80 John-st., New-York.

Removal.
BALL, BLACK & CO., in vacating their old premises, corner Broadway and Murray sts., will close for a few days preparatory to opening their new store, corner of Broadway and Prince sts., of which due notice will be given.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Whisky.—S. T. SUFF'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON., Sold by all druggists.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

George B. Sloat & Co.'s CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STICH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 498 Broadway.

Summer Clothing! ELEGANT SUMMER CLOTHING, ONE PRICE, and NO DEVIATION! AT Nos. 121 123 and 125 Fulton-st.
ROGERS & RAYMOND.

Great Fire in Georgia.
"THE BaST SAFE WINS!"
GREENSBORO', Geo., June 6, 1860.
Messrs. HERRING & Co.—*Gentlemen*: In the extensive fire which occurred in this place on the night of the 26th March last our store was entirely consumed. We had in the store one of your Champion Safes, in which was deposited our money, books, and papers. After the fire was over it was taken out of the ruins and opened. All the contents were preserved, the binding of the books only being curled by steam. We think them now *the best safe made*. Very respectfully,
JOHNSON & PORTER.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, the most perfect and reliable security from fire ever known, can be purchased in this City only at No. 251 BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST.
$1,000 REWARD is offered to any person who will show that a Herring's Patent Safe has ever failed to preserve its contents in any accidental fire.

If any one should ask us what, in our opinion, arrived at by an impartial test, was the best and most honest compound remedy for preserving and beautifying the hair, and restoring gray hair to its original color, and the locks to the bald-headed, we should, without hesitation say Prof. O. J. WOOD'S Hair Restorative. See advertisement in another column.—*Louisville Journal*. Sold by all Druggists, Depot No. 444 Broadway

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair-Dressing Has no equal for dressing and preserving the hair.
NO ONE NEED BE BALD OR GRAY
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER Never fails to restore the hair to its youthful color.
"IT IS NOT A DYE."
For sale by Hegeman & Co., Rushton, and other druggists, and at the depot, No. 355 Broome st., New-York.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wig is Entirely Novel. Partings sustainable; no shrinking, no turning up behind; Ladies' hair of every variety; a system of measurement sent on application. No. 270 Broadway, next A. T. Stewart & Co.

John B. Dunham. OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS. Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st., New-York.

Ladies' Dress Gimps, New and Beautiful styles at LOCKITT, SON & CO.'S, No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Trimmings made to match.

**Glass Shades! Glass

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable woman, to do chamber work and waiting, or to take care of children; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; would go to the country for the Summer; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 111 West 25th-st, near the 7th-av., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid, or would assist in taking care of children or do plain sewing; the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 121 8th-av., near 17th-st. Would go to Newport for the Summer.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, a Welsh woman, fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; is a Protestant. Best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 3 6th-st., front basement. No objection to go in the country; will do no washing.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; no objection to a first-class boarding-house, country or City. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 36 5th st., near 2d-av., back basement, for 2 days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron for a private family; is a first-rate cook who thoroughly understands her business, makes excellent bread and biscuit, and cannot be surpassed as a laundress; does up linen in beautiful style; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by two competent girls, with excellent City reference, situations in the City or country for the Summer—one as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; the other as regular waitress and chambermaid, and to assist with the fine washing and ironing. Wages $8 and $7. Call or address No. 216 East 33d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, Situations by two Protestant young women; one will cook, wash and iron in a small private family, or do laundry work and waiting; the other as chambermaid and waitress; would live, if possible, to get in one house together. Call for two days at No. 203½ 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK &c.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business. To be seen for two days at No. 155 Avenue A, entrance on the avenue. Best of reference can be given.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A Situation by a very competent woman with the best of City reference; is a good meat and vegetable cook, and baker; can take charge of a small dairy. Call, during two days, at No. 48 West 13th st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable and competent Scotch woman desires a situation in the above capacity, City or country—prefers the latter; will be found a first-class domestic in a good bread and pie baker; understands milk and butter. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Inquire for CATHERINE.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED A SITUation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family, or chambermaid and laundress, by a young woman who is an excellent cook, and a superior laundress, and has the very best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—AN honest, hard-working, industrious young woman wishes the above situation; is a good plain cook; also a good baker of bread, pies, &c.; is a splendid getter-up of linens; has reference. Apply at No. 434 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted by a neat respectable girl, to do general housework; is honest, competent, economical and really valuable servant, and most highly recommended. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A HIGHLY RESPECTable Protestant English lady desires a situation in the above capacity; no objection to go any distance; has had many years' experience in private families and hotels; would take a place as stewardess where a person of good character would be required. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, tidy, and very obliging English Protestant woman, a situation in a private family, in city or country as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; would not object to assist with the fine washing and ironing. Apply at No. 406 Broome st., two blocks east of Broadway.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation as nurse and seamstress, chamber maid and waitress, seamstress only, or chambermaid and seamstress; could take entire charge of an infant; by a young woman, highly recommended; no objections to any part of the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a most respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Can do all kinds of family sewing very neatly; is exceedingly fond of children and is very neat and tidy in appearance; has good City reference. No objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a seamstress; can do all kinds of family clothing cut and fit; would prefer the country to be seen for two days at No. 91 3d-av. between 12th and 13th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR LADY'S MAID.—A Situation wanted by a young woman, or would wait on grown children; is capable of taking any light situation in a gentleman's family; prefers the country; good references. Apply at No. 61 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

A LADY GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING wishes to obtain good situations for two servants, who are thoroughly competent and trustworthy; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress. They may be seen at the residence of their present employer, No. 260 West 26th-st., from Monday till Thursday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to travel to London or Liverpool; is willing to make herself generally useful at sea; no objects sea-sick. Call at No. 248 East 9th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

EMPLOYERS WILL ALWAYS FIND A good selection of the best German and well-recommended British servants. Protestants and Catholics. Also, clerks, porters, coachmen, gardeners, merchants, &c., at F. BELZER & CO.'S Employment Institute, No. 389 Bowery, between 3d and 4th sts. This is the largest and most respectable office in this City.

SERVANTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION also wanted immediately, to fill engagements now ready. Ladies wishing to obtain for their servants the best situations, and servants seeking country places for the Summer, should apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French, and others, with good references, for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 61 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss EELD, Matron

MALES.

AS CLERK, &c.—A VERY ACTIVE AMERICAN young man wants a situation in city or country; understands the grocery and liquor business; can write well and keep accounts; can adapt himself to any kind of business; a steady situation, not high wages wanted; will be found willing and deserving of confidence; has the best of reference; distance makes no difference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and plain gardener, by a steady, active young man, who perfectly understands his business, will make himself generally useful; has the best of references from his last place. Address M. J., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by one who thoroughly understands his business; has no objections to the country; has the best City and country reference; no objection in male himself useful. Call or address MICHAEL, No. 38 West 30th-st., at his present employer's, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT ENGLISHman wishes a situation as coachman; understands his business; is willing and obliging; understands gardening; best City references. Address JOHN, Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, BY an American young man, a situation as coachman or groom, understands all kinds of farm work, the training of horses, and the management of stock; can plow mow, crib and milk; is able and willing to take hold of any work, and will go to any part of the States with a good man, who will find him deserving of steady employment. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a careful, steady driver, and will make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference from his last employer. Address L. E., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AGARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS gardener by one who has a general knowledge of his business in the management of greenhouse plants; also in the management of the kitchen, fruit and flower garden and pleasure grounds. Address SCOTSMAN, for six days, care of Mr. Paice florist, corner of Lafayette and Classon-av., Brooklyn.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS vegetable gardener; understands the management of cows; can do general work on a gentleman's place; has the best of reference. Address M S, Box No. 194 *Times* Office. Single man.

AS LIGHT PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as light porter in a wholesale or retail store, by a highly-respectable Protestant man, who has a good education, and is well acquainted with the City; can be strongly recommended. Can be seen, or heard from until engaged, at No. 120 East 29th st., third floor, back room.

AS WAITER.—A SUPERIOR PRIVATE waiter, (Protestant,) a very excellent hand, sober, honest, and very reliable, wants a situation in a gentleman's family; can be highly recommended from his last employer; will go to the country for the Summer; makes ice cream and other ices in a superior manner. Address No. 45 West 17th st., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a Protestant single man, who thoroughly understands his business, or would wait on an invalid gentleman; has excellent City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a single man, in a private family; has the best of City reference from most respectable families, for four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 University-place, near 12th-st.

AS WAITER.—A COLORED WAITER. Will attend in a private family, hotel or boarding house, at 249 Grand-st.

AS WAITER—COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, situations, by two Protestants in a City reference from where he has lived four years. Either as coachman and plain gardener, with the best of City reference. Address, or call for two days, at No. 46 lying place, corner of 18th-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED.—A MAN, WIFE AND DAUGHTER wish situations; the man understands the management of a farm, is a first-rate flower gardener and understands grafting and pruning of all kinds of trees; his wife is a good cook, and the daughter can do all kinds of knitting; best references. Call for two days at No. 116 Clinton st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN who is a good milker; understands the care and treatment of horses, and all kinds of cattle; is willing to make himself generally useful; is not afraid of any work; has good reference from his last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIenced man, just arrived from England a situation as assistant in the surgery or workshop, or to take charge of a practice. Reference given. Address Z. Y., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING A MAN AND wife to take charge of his City residence for the Summer, will call or address R. L. G., Mission Rooms, No. 198 Mulberry st. Good reference, &c.

A PERSON WHOSE TIME IS NOT FULLY occupied, would like to add to his present business by taking some other light business in connection with it. Writing preferred. Apply at the office, south side of 38th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, TO GO 36 MILES IN THE country, a good plain cook; one who understands washing and ironing, making bread and taking charge of a dairy. Also, wanted, a chambermaid; one who can assist in the washing and ironing. None but English, Scotch or German need apply, at No. 16 East 19th-st., on Monday morning, from 11 to 12 o'clock. Must be well recommended.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK IN AN OFfice; must write well. Call at No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 11½.

A BOY WANTED.—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT boy, 15 to 17 years of age. Apply to F. G. WHEELER, No. 21 John-st., up stairs, at 9½ A. M.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, IN A SMALL FAMily, a competent girl as waiter, with City references. Apply at No. 137 East 16th-st., from 9 to 12. Wages $7.

CHILDREN'S MAID.—WANTED, A PERSON accustomed to children, to take charge of two little girls of the ages of 6 and 8; she must be a person of some education and bring the best of references. Apply at No. 27 East 20th-st., on Monday, June 25, from 10 until 1 o'clock.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—IN THE ORDER department of a wholesale house in Chicago. Address, with refrrences, J. H. R., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—WANTED, A FIRSTclass printer and toner, accustomed to work albumen paper; state references and wages expected. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

WANTED.—FAMILIES WISHING TO REMOVE to the country, which are composed of two or more grown-up daughters, may obtain an opportunity to better their circumstances with permanent employment in a manufacturing village, in the State of Connecticut five hours' ride from the City. Apply to No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

FIREWORKS.

J. G. & J. EDGE, Jr.
PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIRE WORKS.
W. J. SYMS & BRO.,
Dépôt, No. 308 Broadway,

Having made extensive arrangements with the above celebrated maker for the sale of their Fireworks, we are prepared to offer to storekeepers and the public generally an unequaled stock, both in quality and variety, at reduced prices, consisting in part of

Fire-Crackers, Torpedoes, Wheels, Triangles, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Pigeons, Comets, &c., &c.
CITY AND TOWN COMMITTEES supplied with public displays at short notice.

I TOO.

S. D. ROBERTS.

N. B.—Many parties having hired parties formerly employed by Messrs. J. G. & J. Edge, are advertising themselves as agents of J. G. & J. Edge. The public should beware of such charlatans as they may find upon being shown up that the goods sold as Edge's are from the Laboratory of some obscure manufacturer.

S. D. ROBERTS,
No. 172 Broadway, cor. Maiden-lane and Broadway.

FIREWORKS.
BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS!

Not having any parties in my employ who have sold Messrs. J. G. & J. Edge's Fireworks until this season, I would caution the public not to patronise those who cast reflections on them, who wish to do an honorable business.

The genuine Edge's Fireworks are to be had in quantities to suit purchasers at Edge's Dépôt

GAO S. COLEY, Agent.
No 37 Maiden-lane, New-York.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S DEPOT
FOR THE EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.

Neatest in appearance, and best in quality,

FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EXHIBITION.

FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
No. 62 John-st.,

HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM
FIREWORKS.

DEPOT, NO. 47 MAIDEN-LANE,
HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!

LEONARD AND ELSWORTH, No. 37 BARCLAY-street, corner of Washington, have on hand an extensive assortment of ROE'S & EDFIELDS FIRE WORKS, which they are prepared to sell on the most favorable terms. Country dealers invited to look at our stock before purchasing.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 37 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y.
Fire-crackers, Torpedoes, Joss-sticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and public exhibitions, of superior quality, at less than usual prices. And orders by mail or telegraph to GEO. B. COLEY, No. 37 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st., one door from corner Fulton. FIRE-CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, JOSS-STICKS, and a full assortment of FIREWORKS, plain and colored fires, warranted of the first quality.

Committees for exhibitions and the trade supplied on the most liberal terms. M. BENNETT.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!!!—EDGE'S PREMIUM FIREWORKS. LABORATORY, JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Our old patrons who want their orders for exhibitions of Fireworks for the ensuing Fourth filled, must send them immediately, as our stock is going fast. J. G. & J. EDGE.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD & SON'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call.

R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John st.

FIREWORKS.—NO. 1 FIRECRACKERS AT lowest market price. Also, a full assortment of plain and colored FIREWORKS, from Edges' celebrated laboratory, for sale by JONES & DUNBAR, No. 83 Murray-st., near Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Plain and Colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROGRAMME
FOR THE GRAND WELCOME AND RECEPTION
OF THE
JAPANESE EMBASSY,

By the Municipal Authorities of the City of New-York, at the Metropolitan Hotel, June 25, 1860.

The following rules will be strictly enforced by the Committee:

No person will be admitted with a Sprrions Ticket, no matter under what circumstances the same may have been procured.

No special orders will be issued for admission on this occasion.

On account of the large number of Tickets issued, no hat or Cloak-Room will be furnished for Ladies or Gentlemen.

Each ticket will admit one Gentleman and two Ladies, only.

Military and Naval Officers are requested to appear in uniform.

The Refreshment Room will be open from 10 until 12 o'clock.

The carriages will set their company down with their horses' heads towards Prince-st., and take up in reverse order.

The doors will be open at 8 o'clock; Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock.

On behalf of the Committee,
F. I. A. BOOLE, Chairman.
J. SEYMOUR MATHEWS, Secretary.

NOTICE TO DRIVERS OF VEHICLES.

To Stage Proprietors and Drivers, and owners and drivers of other vehicles

This evening, at and after 8 o'clock, all stages and other vehicles going south will leave Broadway at Bleecker-st. and go through Mercer-st. to Spring st, Vehicles going north will go through Spring-st. to and through Crosby-st.

The General Superintendent of Police is hereby requested to enforce the above regulations.

By Order of the Committee,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
J. SEYMOUR MATHEWS, Secretary. Chairman.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS being credibly informed that persons to whom licenses have been granted, but which have been revoked, and that pilots under suspension, do continue to pilot vessels in violation of law, give notice that the licenses of the following named persons have either been revoked or that they are under suspension; and that any person employing them will be liable to the penalty prescribed by Section 29 of the Pilot Act now in force:

SAMUEL BATAUGH,	JOHN MAGINN,
ISAAC CAMPBELL,	HENRY C. NELSON,
THOMAS CHAMPLIN,	WASHINGTON NORRIS,
D. D. HARCOURT,	S. H. NICHOLS,
W. J. MURPHY,	JOHN OXER,
JOHN MARTINO,	ISAAC SEAMAN,

Masters of vessels are particularly requested to require all Pilots to show their licenses. Licenses are renewed every year. By order,

F. PERKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE PERSONAL FRIENDS OF MR. JOHN SEN HARRIS, United States Minister at Japan, will assemble at the Savings Bank, No. 5 6 Bro adway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, on MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to wait upon the Japanese Embassy, by appointment.

SIMEON BALDWIN,
A. H. WARD,
PROSPER M. WETMORE.

THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE APpointed to make arrangements to celebrate the anniversary of our national independence, will meet on MONDAY, the 25 inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., in room No. 8 City Hall. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

GILBERT M. PLATT, Chairman,
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

ALEXR H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Monday, June 25), at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

Shares.		Shares.	
10	Bank of Commerce	$100	10 Am. Exchange B'k. 101
50	Irving Bank	50	120 Howard Ins. Co. 51
100	Eagle Ins. Co	50	25 Gt. West Mar. Ins. Co. 10
20	Artisans' Ins	100	10 North Am. Ins	5
20	Brevoort Ins	50	33 West. Mar. Ins	10
40	N. Y. & Har. Nav'n.	10	75 Long Isl'd Ins. Co	51
22	East River Ins. Co.	15	50 Nassau Ins. Co	5
100	Am. Guano Co	100	15 Metropolitan Ins	10
20	Commer. Ins. Co	50	100 Washington Ins.	5
100	Guano Ins. Co	100	20 Security Ins. Co	5
1	Knickr. Stage Co	100	16 Ocean Bank	5

$1 00 Atlantic S'p'g'69. $570 N. Y. M. Ins.'69 Scrip.
$2,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds.
9,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds.
5,000 Florida R. 1st M'tge Guar'd Bonds

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, June 28. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William st., or Merchants' Exchange as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT BERGENCUS, TOWNSHIP OF NORTH BERGEN, HUDSON COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY,
(If not previously disposed of at private sale.)

The large and valuable farms known as the Philip DePeyster farms, containing, altogether, 610 acres of land, situate at Bergencus, township of North Bergen, Hudson County, New-Jersey. This property lies along the Hackensack River, and is intersected by the New-York and Patterson Railroad—is near the line of the Northern Railroad, and distant about four miles from Hoboken.

The farms will be offered in lots of suitable size, or sold altogether, as may appear most desirable. Maps of the property can be had of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st. For terms and other particulars, reference can be had to GEORGE S. PUFFER, Executor, &c., of P. DePeyster, deceased, Furman-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn; or ANDREW MOUNT, at Hudson County Clerk's Office, Hudson City, N. J.; or ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer,

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOOKS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, at No. 411 2d-av., between 25th and 26th sts., on WEDNESDAY, June 27, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood sofas and chairs, in brocatel; secretary, bookcase and card tables; mahogany tête-à-têtes, and chairs in hair and in plush; book-case, rockers, washstands, hoosteads, &c.; damask and lace window curtains, Turkish easy chairs in brocatel, in said papier mache table, bronze mantel clock, crockery, glass ware, ingrain, 3-ply and Venetian carpets, and kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence. Also a collection of Masonic ann other valuable books.

SAMUEL HADDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIVE NEW elegant brown-stone houses on 50th-st., with all the modern improvements; halls tiled, black walnut stair furnaces, &c.; would exchange for building materials in City or Brooklyn lots, or good country property. Apply to J. J. SMITH & CO., No. 760 3d-av., or A. MURR, Esq., No. 18 Wall st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OR BOTH of the new first-class three story brown-stone houses, Nos. 62 and 66 West 45th-st.; also one superior four-story brown-stone house, all near the 5th-av. Good City lots would be taken in part payment. Inquire at No. 103 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES OF THE BEST PROPERty in Brooklyn, located on 3d-av. and 55th st., Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. Cars pass the grounds every 10 minutes. This property must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

LOTS FOR SALE ON THIRD-AVENUE.—Several choice lots on the business portion of the 3d-av will be sold at a bargain to close an estate. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET.—FOUR-STORY FINE HOUSE, MODern improvements, No. 171 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.; rent, $550. Three story, low-stoop house; gas and water; No. 44 10th-av.; rent, $425. Four-story high-stoop house, modern improvements, with gas fixtures, No 15 Warren-place, (Charles-st.); rent, $800. Three story, high-stoop house; modern improvements, No. 117 8th av., between 18th and 19th sts.; rent, $650; and several parts of houses. J. & W. DEHAM, House Agents, 8th-av., corner 16th-st. Office open from morning until 9 in the evening.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—THE whole or part of the third-story of the new brick building Nos. 133, 135 and 137 Bank-st., being one room 50x100 feet, with light on every side. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to M. F. SCHUEMAN, on the premises, or to GULIAN HOOK, No. 17 Peck-place.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house, with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

DESIRABLE FLOOR TO LET—FIVE apartments, bath and all conveniences; location desirable, being No. 791 6th-av., Murray Hill; rent $175 per annum. The furniture (all or a part) would be sold, or to let furnished.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A HANDSOME three-story, high-stoop house, 53d-st., near 3d-av.; modern improvements; good neighborhood; rent, $500; possession immediately. Apply to J. J. SMITH & CO., No. 760 3d-av.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms large, and vacant lots adjoining for saw or rolling mills, &c.; engines 1 000 horse power. Lot of machinists tools for sale.

TO LEASE—A PLOT OF GROUND OF ABOUT 15 acres on the 8th-av. and 126th-st., for a term of years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

SUMMER RESORTS.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,
MANCHESTER, VERMONT.

Manchester is situated (near the base of the Green Mountains) fifty mile, north of Albany and Troy, and thirty south of Rutland where regular connections are made with trains for Manchester. For health and beauty of location this village is unsurpassed. Visitors are assured that at this Hotel they will find those comforts and conveniences usually met with at first-class hotels.

Mrs. E. M. VANDERLIP & SON, Proprietors.

MANCHESTER SUMMER HOTELS.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE is delightfully situated among the Green Mountains in Southwestern Vermont, 50 miles north of Troy. Hudson River Railroad trains connect at Troy with trains for Manchester direct. Trains for Manchester leave Troy, on arrival of steamers which leave New-York at 6 P. M. Reference as to health and beauty of location may be had to Hon. Sam'l Sloan President of the Hudson River Railroad; P. McMartin, Esq., No. 168 5th-av; Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, No. 9 Grent Jones-st.; Robt. Squires, Esq., of Freeland Squires & Co.

For rooms please apply to L. C ORVIS, Agent, Manchester, Vt, or F. H ORVIS, Box No. 1,583 New York.

THE MANCHESTER HOTEL, (OPPOSITE "THE EQUINOX HOUSE") CHARLES F. ORVIS, Manager.—This house is 116 feet front, new and newly furnished, and in complete order for Summer company. Board $5 to $6 per week. Barns large and airy. Trout fishing good in this vicinity.

SEA BATHING.

THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, IS OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Good rooms or furnished cottages may be engaged at No 47 Cliff st., New-York or at the hotel.

Stages from the house meet the Long Island Railroad cars at Jamaica.

Two hours from New-York.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, (3 miles west of Shrewsbury, N. J.—Messrs. REED & FRY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have reopened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in redecorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day, after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

SEA AND RIVER BATHING.—THOMPSON'S Atlantic Pavilion Highlands, N. J., is now open for the season, for the reception of permanent and transient visitors. Applications for rooms by mail, to be addressed through Riceville Post Office. Steamers leave the foot of Robinson-st. on Saturday the 30th inst., at 3½ P. M., and Sunday, July 1, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

JOSEPH J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—THE MANSION HOUSE, LONG Branch, N. J., has been thoroughly renovated and enlarged, and will now accommodate 600 guests. Open to the public June 15. The R. & D. B. Railroad lands passengers within a few yards of the premises, and run four daily trains. Conveyance also by boats foot of Robinson-st. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE IS now open for the reception of visitors. A very extensive addition has been made to this house since the last season. The proprietor believes he will now be able to accommodate all who may visit this delightful piece of Summer resort. C. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J., is now open for the reception of company. Communications by letter will be promptly attended to. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

ROCKAWAY COTTAGE FULLY FURNISHED—Full view of the ocean; beautifully located; stable, ice-house, bath-house, &c. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 5 Pine-st. Rent $300.

TURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH, is now open. Through tickets at the Long Island Railroad dépôt, Brooklyn. SAMMIS & DOMINY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBItion, at our Warerooms, Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin, and No. 77 White-st., first door east of Broadway, a fine assortment of first-class carriages and road wagons, manufactured on the premises, under our immediate supervision, from the best selected materials and workmanship, to which we invite the attention of the public.

MINER & STEVENS.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to dispose of a handsome black mare, 15½ hands high; warranted sound and kind, excellent either in harness or under the saddle; also blankets, ladies' and gentlemen's saddles, bridles, &c., all new last Summer, and only sold on account of the owner's ill health. Inquire at Mr. ODELL, Furniture's stables 4th-av., corner 35th-st.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—A VERY HANDsome calèche or brilt carriage in perfect order and nearly new, made by Wood, Brothers & Co., of New-York, for sale low. It can be seen at first stable on Hamilton-st., south of Myrtle av., in the rear of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, L. I.

WOOD, BROTHERS, NO. 396 BROADway, one door below Walker-st., have a second-hand Victoria, in excellent order, that can be bought at a bargain. Also, an open Calèche. Both carriages suitable for Park driving.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LARGE BAY HORSE, 17½ hands high, 7 years old, weighs 1,600 pounds, sound and kind; is a very fast walker, and would make a superior truck horse. Apply at No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME TROTTING MARE, 15½ hands high, dark chestnut, well broke to double or single harness. WILLETTS & SEAMAN, No. 247 West 21st-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TAKE NOTICE.

A Marble Quarry to let, lying near the New-York and Harlem Railroad, between Mount Kisco and Bedford Stations. For particulars apply to S. A. HALSTEAD, Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y.

A FINE BUSINESS LOCATION ON THE south side of Long Island, within 30 miles of New-York by railroad, to let cheap for a term of years, consisting of a fine store, with ice house, granary, stables, &c. Can sell $50,000 worth of goods yearly for cash, at a good profit. Location in full view of the ocean—perfectly healthy. Churches and schools near by. The store is now open. The present stock for sale at a sacrifice. Reason for selling—has other business and cannot attend to it. For full particulars call between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. at No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton st.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place.—Dated May 22, 1860

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 12, at the same hour and place.—Dated May 23 1860

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, July 3, at same hour and place.—Dated June 12, 1860.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PAINTINGS—WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 27 and 28, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in the large room in Low's new building, on the corner of Court and Joralemon sts.—A large and splendid collection of Oil Paintings, comprising landscapes, marine views, game, fruit and flower pieces, historical subjects, groups and figures, &c., also, in great variety of size and style, richly framed. The paintings will be on exhibition from Monday morning until the sale, during the day and evening, with catalogues.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ESTATE OF HORATIO AVERELL.—AT Johnsville, New-York.—A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, June 27, at 1 o'clock, at Kingsbury's Station-house, St. Johnsville Montgomery Co., N. Y., the valuable village and farm property belonging to the above estate. Maps and particulars of which may be had at the Auctioneers', No. 7 Pine-st., N. Y.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO., WEDNESDAY, June 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales-room, No. 22 Nassau-st., stuffed birds, embracing a large and beautiful collection arranged elegly, in groups and under glass shades, prepared under the well-known taxidermist, W. Galbraith, Esqr.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL At auction on MONDAY, June 25, at 11 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st, a bay horse, 15 hands high, 8 years old, flag tail, warranted sound, and kind in single or double harness; can trot in three minutes to the pole, and is just received from the country.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—SPECIAL SALE—500 cases to close out invoices. A large assortment of reasonable goods, at 9 o'clock, goods on TUESDAY, June 26 at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the store of A. D. GALE, No 49 Dey-st. Also prime goods constantly on hand for private sale by

A. D. GALE, No. 49 Dey-st.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY GLASS AND FANCY GOODS.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, June 26, 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., a large and choice catalogue, in lots, for dealers. Sale peremptory for cash. Free goods. Free sales.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TAKE NOTICE.

A Marble Quarry to let, lying near the New-York and Harlem Railroad, between Mount Kisco and Bedford Stations. For particulars apply to S. A. HALSTEAD, Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y.

A FINE BUSINESS LOCATION ON THE south side of Long Island, within 30 miles of New-York by railroad, to let cheap for a term of years, consisting of a fine store, with ice house, granary, stables, &c. Can sell $50,000 worth of goods yearly for cash, at a good profit. Location in full view of the ocean—perfectly healthy. Churches and schools near by. The store is now open. The present stock for sale at a sacrifice. Reason for selling—has other business and cannot attend to it. For full particulars call between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. at No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton st.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place.—Dated May 22, 1860

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 12, at the same hour and place.—Dated May 23 1860

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, July 3, at same hour and place.—Dated June 12, 1860.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PAINTINGS—WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 27 and 28, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in the large room in Low's new building, on the corner of Court and Joralemon sts.—A large and splendid collection of Oil Paintings, comprising landscapes, marine views, game, fruit and flower pieces, historical subjects, groups and figures, &c., also, in great variety of size and style, richly framed. The paintings will be on exhibition from Monday morning until the sale, during the day and evening, with catalogues.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ESTATE OF HORATIO AVERELL.—AT Johns

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 63 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER FIRE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 63 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. ALSO, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c.
Buy and sell Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

AMERICAN ZOOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL SOCIETY.
Books for subscription to the capital stock of $200,000, in shares of $100 each, in the American Zoological and Botanical Society, will be opened on MONDAY, June 4, at the office of the Treasurer, William G. Hunt, No. 58 Pine-place, and at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., 59 Pine and Nassau sts., and continue open from day to day until further notice. Ten per cent. will be required in cash, the balance to be paid to the Treasurer on demand, when ordered by the Council.
WILSON G. HUNT,
WATTS SHERMAN,
ROBERT L. STUART.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13 Avenue A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M.
Six per cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on larger amounts.
Interest commences July 1. All deposits made on or before the 16th of July, will draw interest from July 1.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
S. A. BUNCE, Cash. and Sec.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 164 NASSAU-ST.,
Buy Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DEPOSIT of money in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.
Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An Act to provide means to support the Government, passed April 13, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1896. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $50,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.
The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 15th day of June next.
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.
Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILLIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDholders of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1857, creating a sinking fund, proposals will be received at the office of said Company, in New-Orleans, La., up to the last day of June next, inclusive, for the purchase of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. On the day above named, the bids in the forms of sealed proposals will be opened by the Board of Directors and purchases made to the above-named extent, (payable in dollars at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,) from those whose bids are most favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the right to reject all bids over par if they deem proper.
RICHARD S. CHARLES, Treasurer.

THE HOLDERS OF BONDS ISSUED BY the City of Milwaukie to Railroad Companies, are requested to meet at the Brevoort House on TUESDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to take into consideration the propositions to authorize a negotiation for a settlement with said city.
Holders not represented at that meeting will not be included in the negotiation.
CHAS. MORAN,
WATTS SHERMAN,
ABIJAH MANN, Jr.,
SIMEON DRAPER,
A. VAN HOFFMAN,
A. RUSCH, and
J. A. STEVENS.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO.—The subscribers to the stock of this Company are hereby notified that a 2d installment of twenty per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 2d July, at the office of the Treasurer, WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, No. 74 Pearl-st.
SAMUEL C. PAXSON, President.
EDWARD CAMWELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1860.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-avenue. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits of $500 and under, and at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from the 1st of July.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.
M. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
JOHN HASTINGS, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE LAND-GRANT BONDS.—The holders of the first issue of the Land-Grant Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company are requested to call, or send their address, with the number of bonds held by them, numbered from 1 to 2,500, to FRANCIS RANDALL, No. 33 Wall-st., where information respecting their interests can be obtained.

NOTICE.—STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMpany.—The coupons on the First-Mortgage Bonds of the Staten Island Railroad Company, maturing July 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.
B. KREISCHER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO., }
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1860. }
COUPONS OF THE JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD BONDS, due July 1, 1860, will be paid upon presentation at this office, on and after MONDAY, July 2.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

IOWA INTEREST.—THE INTEREST DUE 1ST proximo on the Bonds of the State of Iowa, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation of the proper Coupons, at our office, No. 104 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1860. ATWOOD & CO.

STARK COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS MATURING July 1, 1860, Nos. 1 to 30, and the July Coupons of Bonds Nos. 1 to 68, will be paid on and after that date at the office of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—FULTON COUNTY, ILLINOIS, 8 per cent. Bonds, interest payable July 1, at Gilman, Son & Co.'s Banking House, No. 47 Exchange-place. Funds on deposit to meet accruing interest. Apply to
G. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—The subscribers will purchase, at par, any past due Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad Company.
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due 1st of July 1860, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company will be paid after that day at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—$100,000 WANTED FOR A term of years, at 6 per cent., on first-class real estate. Address A., Box No. 1,357 Post-office.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

REMOVALS.

WOOD BROTHERS
Have removed to
No. 396 BROADWAY.
In directing notice to their removal
WOOD BROTHERS
Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs, made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.
This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.
Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by letter.

ARNOLD'S PATENT HAIR-CURLER.
We call attention to this new and beautiful device for CURLING LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HAIR.
Twenty minutes only required (without heat) to insure the most graceful ringlets ever worn by any lady. For sale at
"THE INVENTOR'S EXCHANGE,"
No. 102 William-st. S. A. HEATH & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL DIVIDEND No. 2.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution dated June 11, 1860, ordered a dividend of Five per Cent. to be paid for the year 1860, on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds and Canal Indebtedness.
The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer, at No. 140 Front-st., in the City of New York, on and after the 1st Monday of July, 1860.
The Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
HENRY GRINNELL,
Trustees I. & M. Canal.
Illinois and Michigan Canal Office, June 11, 1860.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., June 13, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JULY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of July, during the hours of business at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M.
Interest will be allowed on all sums deposited on or before Thursday, the 12th of July, the same as if deposited on the 1st.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
O. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st. New-York, June 22, 1860.—The Board of Directors of the Company have this day declared a dividend of 6 per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the six months ending 30th inst., payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 3d July. The Transfer Books will be closed from June 25 to the morning of July 3.
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN,
Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DI-rectors of the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held the 11th day of June, 1860, a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. was declared on common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, at the Transfer office of the Company, No. 163 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th instant to 3d proximo.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

52ND DIVIDEND BROOKLYN FIRE IN-SURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors, held THIS DAY, it was resolved that a Dividend of TEN (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after July 2, out of the profits of the last 6 months, leaving a balance of said earnings, 5 5-8 per cent., which is added to the surplus fund. The Transfer Book will be closed to said date.
By order of the Board.
JUNE 18, 1860. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ATLANTIC BANK OF BROOKLYN—DIVIdend.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th instant, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1860.
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 30th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 3d of July. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5th.
W. S. MEEKER, Cashier.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1860.—By order of the Board of Directors a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. (3½) will be paid the stockholders of this Bank, payable on and after the 2d day of July. The transfer book will be closed to that day.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 23, 1860.—A dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) on the Capital Stock of this Bank from the net earnings of the past six months will be paid the Stockholders on and after the 11th day of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of July inclusive.
B. F. WAGNER.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. No 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 25, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after July 2 next.
The Transfer Books will be closed until after that date.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, }
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1860. }
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and one half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared from the profits of the current six months, payable on or after 2d day of July next. By order,
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADway, NEW-YORK, JUNE 23, 1860.—DIVIDEND—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 (Four) per cent, payable on and after Monday, 2d July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 3d July prox. By order.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ANCHOR INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 32 Pine-st., New-York, June 20, 1860.—An interest dividend of 7 per cent. per annum, to July 1, will be paid on the preferred stock, on the 10th July, and on the redeemable stock on the 16th July. Transfer books closed from 30th inst. to the dates of payment respectively.
H. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1860. }
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF four per cent on the Capital Stock will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of July, proximo.
By order of the Board
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, June 21, 1860. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after the 2d day of July. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—NEW-YORK JUNE 22, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent, out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders after the 1st of July next.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, May 28, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williamsbridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 2, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M.; from White-st., Dépôt; for Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and station above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and station above; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and all stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 3:45 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Croton Falls, 6 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations to White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: 3 Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train, at 9:20 P. M. (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4.15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M., for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays excepted) and 8:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included,) and 6:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail, at 6.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—Until the 1st of July next the steamboat LADIE PRICE will leave Robinson st. wharf (north side) EVERY DAY, except Sundays, at 6¾ A. M. and 3½ P. M. for Port Monmouth, thence by railroad to Long Branch, stopping at all intermediate towns. Leave Long Branch at 7½ A. M. and 6 P. M. After July 1, three trains will be run daily each way.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt-st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8.30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 8:35.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 16 lbs. free $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Sconset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:25 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:35 and 6:45 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, still continue to insert full or partial sets of teeth, on their improved atmospheric plates, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on silver, $8; Amber or Rubber, from $10 to $15; on Gold, $25; Continuous Gum, $30; partial sets on gold, $3 per tooth; Silver, $1; teeth filled with gold, $1; Quartz, Bone, Silver and Tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is the strongest letter of recommendation.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist.
No. 695 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON Dentist, has removed to No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

4 SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S AND 4 Herring's Patents; also two large jewelers' safes, for sale low by QUIRK BROS., No. 26 Maiden-lane, N. Y., AGENTS FOR FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

MEDICAL.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS.
These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee Co., N. Y., eight miles south of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia.
The principal Acid Springs are three in number; besides these there are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined testimonials. They contain a very large amount of Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Proto-Sulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by the waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these curative substances.
Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use.
In skin diseases—even in confirmed leprosy—the waters have been signally successful
Opinions of medical and scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters:—Prof. EMMONS, T. ROMEYN BECK, M. D., of Albany; Jas. MCNAUGHTON, M. D., of Albany; EDWARD SPRING, M. D., of New York; Dr. R. CAMPBELL, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. J. S. SMILEY, of Lockport, N. Y. They recommend the waters confidently. Dr. Spring refers to a case of chronic diarrhœa of several years' standing, which was cured by the use of the water. Dr. Beck says: "I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as medicinal agents." Dr. Campbell says: "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."
Dr. S. P. WHITE read a paper on the subject of these Waters, before the Academy of Physicians, in the City of New-York, in which he states that the Waters possess decidedly tonic, refrigerant, and astringent properties; and that the class of diseases to which they are more particularly adapted are: Chronic affections of the digestive and urinary organs, and some of the cutaneous diseases; chronic dyspepsia; chronic diarrhœa; chronic dysentery; chronic diuresis; chronic cystitis; diabetes; cases of passive hemorrhage, such as Purpura hemorrhagica, and the colliquative sweats of Hectic Fever. The Water may also be often used with advantage, he says, in cases of low typhoid fevers; in convalescence from protracted fevers, to excite the appetite and promote digestion; in diarrhœas, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. In calculous affections, or lithiasis, attended with phosphatic sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid, as being more solvent, and less ant, by continued use, to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases it can be used, properly diluted, as a refrigerant to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In skin diseases—in those forms of dyspepsia connected with an alkaline condition of the stomach as in pyrosis, or water-brash, it will prove better than hydrochloric acid. In cases of Colica pictonem, and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this water will prove to be an admirable antidote. In chronic pharyngitis, laryngitis, chronic mucous catarrh, and humid asthma, chronic ophthalmia, (externally,) as a gargle in ulcerated sore throats, in cases of salivation, and in leucorrhœa and gonorrhœa, and piles.
When taken internally, a wine-glassful of the Water, diluted, taken three times a day, is sufficient for an adult.
Other testimonials from physicians, and other respectable individuals, may be seen on application to the Agent.
Dealers supplied on liberal terms.
No Water genuine unless procured from
H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent.
Metropolitan Hotel Buildings.
Also, No. 576 Broadway, New-York.
Sold also by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 390, 611, and 756 Broadway, and by THOS. T. GREEN, corner 16th-st. and Broadway.

DR. VAN RAMBERT'S
FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause, $1 per box.
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Roger's Liverwort and Tar. Each $1.
RHEUMATISM, Acute or Chronic, use Hyatt's Balsam or Kennedy's Discovery. Always at
GUION'S, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

TRIESEMAR.
COUNTERPARTS OF THE PATENT IMperial, European and Collegiate Seals are upon each wrapper around TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and every package is accompanied by a book of 124 pages, replete with the most invaluable information. To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 3, and from 6 till 8 in the evening; on Sundays from 11 till 2. Triesemar No. 1 effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life, its invigorating powers are astonishing. Triesemar No. 2 has superior power in those cases where copaiva and cubebs have been administered. Triesemar No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury or other deleterious mineral. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2, and 3, belug in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Single cases, $3; 4 cases in 1, $9; or $27 cases, thereby saving $6. Forwarded by Dr. BARROW, on receiving a remittance, from No. 194 Bleecker-st., N. Y. Consultations from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sunday, 11 to 2. Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excesse and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Separate consulting rooms.

DR. R. CORBETT MAY BE CONSULTED, confidentially, at his office, No. 19 Duane-st 28 years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic and mercurial diseases, enables Dr. C. to make permanent cures, no matter how desperate the case may appear; strictures of the urethra; seminal weakness; impotency, and, in fact, all diseases affecting the urinary organs, treated on an entirely new plan. The victims of malpractice, and those who may have suffered from the maltreatment of medical impostors, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office, as member of the New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Genito-urinary Diseases, Physiological Researches, &c. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold and mailed also, free of postage, by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase the Doctor's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., also Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7 to 9.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richare's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1, and box gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY IN MEDI-CAL SCIENCE—is Prof. DARCY'S remedy for private diseases in both sexes, effecting a perfect cure in a few days. Thousands have been cured without the slightest suspicion of their most intimate acquaintances being excited. Prof. D. may be consulted upon any case daily, at his offices, (up stairs.) No. 645 Broadway, from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. Ladies suffering from irregularities, &c., &c., should at once apply to the Professor for his Celebrate Pills, $1 a box. Mornings until 2 o'clock are exclusively for consultations by ladies. Letters by mail attended to.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. CHARLES SWEET, OF LEBANON, Conn., the celebrated bone-setter, intends to be in New-York, at the National Hotel—entrance Liberty-st., No. 87—the fourth week in every month, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 26 and 27—to attend to bone-setting, and to all scrofulous and chronic diseases.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner of Dutch, New-York,
Importers and manufacturers of all kinds of Builders' Hardware and Locksmith Materials.
Locks of the best quality.
Heavy Silver-plated Door Knobs.
Plated name and number Plates.
Safe Night-latches for Front Doors.
And every variety of articles adapted for first-class dwellings.
Improved Wire Door-springs.
Green and gas house Tile, Gas Retorts, Fire-brick, &c., at the lowest cash prices.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.
PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.
Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, ASTOR HOUSE, BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 22 feet.
These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.
For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17½ Burling-slip.

SHIPPING.

THE CUNARD LINE.
STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
ETNA, Capt. ANDERSON.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. HOCKLEY.
JURA, Capt. MOODIE. KEDGER, Capt. T. COOK,
and other magnificent and powerful steamers, will sail from New-York to Liverpool every alternate THURSDAY, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and dispatches.
ETNA.....Thursday, 19th July.
JURA.....Thursday, 2d August
AUSTRALASIAN.....Thursday, 16th August.
ETNA.....Thursday, 30th August.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL:
Cabin.....$75.
Steerage.....$30.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For steerage passage apply to
GOODLIVE, ARRELL & ELLIOT,
No. 153 Broadway.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTEN, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 57, North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail August 18.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Leaving every 20 days from each port,
STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.
This well-known and splendid steamship will leave for the above port on MONDAY, June 25, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
Bill of lading furnished and signed on board, on present

PRESIDENTIAL.

[Concluded from First Page.]

no personally offensive manner, but who was he? For twenty odd years he had been known as one of the most able, intelligent and active opponents of the Democratic Party. Mr PARSONS was his friend and neighbor, but he had been found voting for Jay, HARRISON, Scott, Taylor and Fillmore. Never had he voted for a constable in his district who was a Democrat. He had been consistent in action to-day in voting for the enemy of the Democratic Party, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. Mr. YANCEY continued to represent the action of the party in the State, and charged that the Convention which nominated the Parsons delegation was elected by a Convention which was not Democratic. He argued at length on the Kansas policy, and the question of "Squatter Sovereignty," being frequently interrupted by applause.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, of Tennessee, the Chairman of the Convention was requested to notify the candidates of their nomination.

The name of AUGUSTUS SCHELL, of New-York, was placed on the National Committee as the member from New-York.

Mr. AVERY, of North Carolina, moved the thanks of the Convention to Hon. CALEB CUSHING for the able manner in which he presided over the deliberations.

Adopted unanimously.

Mr. CUSHING was loudly called for, and briefly returned thanks, and congratulated the Convention on the auspicious and happy termination of their labors, both on platform and candidates.

Mr. WINES, of Alabama, moved the Chairman have authority to complete the National Committee after the adjournment of the Convention.

The thanks of the Convention were then extended to the citizens of Baltimore and to the officers of the Convention, when the Convention, with three cheers, adjourned *sine die*.

THE NOMINATIONS IN WASHINGTON.

Serenade to Senators Douglas and Fitzpatrick—Speech of Mr. Douglas.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 24.

The Baltimore nominations are the leading topics of conversation among all classes here, and the impression prevails that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE will decline heading the Secession ticket, particularly in view of the fact that the Seceders made no nomination under the rule adopted by themselves. A resolution reported from the Committee on Organization, and adopted, says: "No nomination shall be considered as made unless the candidate receives two-thirds of the votes of the States represented in this Convention." The proceedings show that twenty States were represented, and these States cast 197 electoral votes: hence 132 votes were necessary to nominate. All the votes claimed to be present in the Convention, as shown by the published proceedings, number 163½—29 less than the number required to nominate. No ticket was, therefore, made by the Convention. This fact, it is believed, must wipe out the Secession movement, and leave the field clear for the regular nominees.

ARRIVAL OF DELEGATES FROM BALTIMORE.

The 10 o'clock train last night brought from Baltimore an immense crowd of delegates and strangers, and several fine bands of music. The whole proceeded from the dépôt to the residence of Senator DOUGLAS, where they were met by several thousands of our citizens, for the purpose of serenading the Democratic nominee.

SPEECH OF MR. DOUGLAS.

Mr. DOUGLAS, on being loudly called for, appeared, and in a few brief remarks acknowledged the honor done him, and hoped that Divine Providence would give him the strength and wisdom suitable for the position in which he had been placed by the National Democratic Convention. He then shook hands with many of the gentleman present.

SERENADE TO SENATOR FITZPATRICK.

The crowd then proceeded to BROWN'S Hotel to serenade Gov. FITZPATRICK, the nominee for the Vice-Presidency, who also delivered a few appropriate remarks; after which several other speeches were made. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 24.

Late last night a procession was formed at the illuminated Douglas headquarters, and proceeded to the Railway Station, to receive the Illinois and other Baltimore Convention delegates, who were accompanied by the Great Western Band, and came by a special train. They repaired to the residence of Mr. DOUGLAS, and complimented him with a serenade and hurra. In acknowledging these evidences of their friendship, he said:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I thank you for this manifestation of your kindness, and your enthusiasm. The circumstances under which this vast crowd have assembled spontaneously and without previous notice, demonstrates the earnestness of feeling which fills my heart with gratitude. To be the chosen standard-bearer of the only political organization which is conservative and powerful enough to save the country from abolitionism and disunion is indeed an honor of which any citizen may be proud. I am fully impressed with the responsibility and the position,—and trust that Divine Providence will impart to me the strength and wisdom to comply with all its requirements. [Applause.] Our beloved country is threatened with a fearful sectional antagonism, which places the Union itself in imminent peril. The antagonism is produced by the effort in one section of the Union to use the Federal Government for the purpose of restricting and abolishing Slavery, and a corresponding effort in the other section for the purpose of forcing Slavery into these regions where the people do not want it. [Cries of that's true.] The ultra men in each section demand Congressional intervention upon the subject in the Territories. They agree in respect to the power and duty of the Federal Government.

THE NOMINATIONS ELSEWHERE.

PITTSFIELD, Sunday, June 24.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times:

At Pittsfield one hundred guns were fired on the reception of the news that the people had conquered and that DOUGLAS was nominated. Great indignation is expressed against the factionists of the Massachusetts delegation who so basely disregarded the wishes of their constituents. It is thought they will have a more difficult matter to settle at home than they had at Charleston or Baltimore.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 23.

The nomination of DOUGLAS is received here with great enthusiasm. Two hundred guns have been fired, and the Democratic Club have recommenced firing. Bonfires are blazing in State-street and Broadway. Numerous parties are firing rockets and Roman candles, and the walks are thronged with people who express themselves delighted with the nomination, and are already offering bets that he will carry the State. The enthusiasm is general and hearty.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 23.

A salute of 100 guns was fired this afternoon by the Democracy on receipt of the news of DOUGLAS' nomination, and other manifestations of rejoicing were indulged in. A large number of his friends gathered at the *Courier* office for the purpose of ratifying the nomination. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested.

TROY, N. Y., Saturday, June 23.

The nomination of DOUGLAS was received with enthusiasm by the Democracy of this city. A salute of one hundred guns is being fired to-night, tar-barrels are blazing at the street corners, and the Douglas Democracy are having a good time generally in honor of the event.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Saturday, June 23.

Nomination of DOUGLAS received with great enthusiasm. One hundred guns are being fired, bands playing, fireworks and bonfires burning.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 23.

The news of DOUGLAS being nominated created great rejoicing, and was honored with salutes at Columbus, Ohio; Lafayette, Indiana; Indianapolis, Indiana, and in this city.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 23.

The nomination of DOUGLAS was received by his friends here with enthusiasm. A salute of 300 guns was fired upon its announcement. This evening speeches are being made from the balcony of the Tremont House, bonfires blese on the corners of the streets, and the *Times* office is brilliantly illuminated in honor of the success of their favorite.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 23.

The *Republican* and *Herald* offices, and the democratic head-quarters were brilliantly illuminated this evening in honor of the nomination of DOUGLAS. Speeches are being made and cannon are firing. The Seceders, headed by the *Bulletin*, are holding back.

The Richmond Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, June 23.

The Democratic delegation in this city, after canvassing all day relative to going to Baltimore, re-assembled at 6 o'clock this evening, and adjourned till Monday. They are still decidedly opposed to going to Baltimore, considering as the Convention adjourned to meet here it should do so. They, therefore, await further advices before coming to a final determination.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Confession of Rev. Mr. Harden.

TAUNTON, Saturday, June 23.

We have reliable information here that HARDEN has made a confession of having poisoned his wife, showing in the whole transaction a degree of guilt seldom equelled.

Gov. OLDEN has respited the execution of JACOB S. HARDEN for one week and a day, bringing it to Friday, the 6th day of July.

Fire at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 23.

The Roman Catholic German Church "Holy Trinity," corner Sixth and Spruce streets, was destroyed by fire this afternoon and completely gutted. The valuable altar painting of the Crucifixion alone was saved. Loss about $25,000; insurance $10,000. The fire was caused by a "chaser" or "double-header."

Shooting Affray.

LYNCHBURG, Saturday, June 23.

JOSEPH and ROBERT BUTTON, editors of the *Virginian*, were shot in the street to-day by the brothers HARDWICKE, editors and proprietors of the *Republican*. One of the BUTTONS is said to be mortally and the other seriously injured. Both the HARDWICKES have been placed in jail.

Case of Dr. David R. Brown.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 23.

Dr. DAVID R. BROWN, convicted of causing the death of a young woman by procuring an abortion, was to-day sentenced to the State Prison for fourteen years.

The Ship Charles Cooper.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Saturday, June 23.

The American ship *Charles Cooper*, hence for Ireland, put back waterlogged. She had been ashore on North Head.

Trade of Mobile.

MOBILE, Friday, June 22.

Value of the exports this month, $1,366,875; value of the exports the last three months, $7,200,675.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 23.

FLOUR firm and in good demand; sales 3,000 bbls., at $5@$5 12½ for Extra State, $5 12½@$5 25 for Extra Illinois and Wisconsin, $5 37½@$5 62½ for Extra Indiana and Ohio, $6@$6 50 for double Extra do. WHEAT less firm but in fair demand; sales 50,000 bushels at $1 16@$1 17 for Chicago Spring and Racine Club, $1 18 for No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 20 for Extra do., $1 25@$1 27 for Red Winter. CORN quiet; sales 10,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois at 55c. OATS steady; sales 5,000 bushels at 34c. WHISKY nominal at 20c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm at 40c. on Flour, 11c. on Wheat, and 10c. on Corn to New-York.

Oswego, Saturday, June 23—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm but unchanged. WHEAT held generally above the views of buyers; sales, 6,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at $1 25. CORN in good demand, and market better; sales, 50,000 bushels, at 38½c.@39c., including a cargo to arrive, on private terms. OATS, BARLEY and RYE nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS firmer, but without change in quotations. *Lake Imports*—62,000 bushels Wheat, 55,500 bushels Corn, 600 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—1,100 bbls. Flour, 2,900 bushels Wheat, 83,000 bushels Corn, 1,500 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 23—6 P. M.

FLOUR in good request and firm; sales 1,400 bbls. WHEAT, sales 3,000 bushels. Prime White Michigan at $1 50; 800 bushels White Genesee at $1 35, and 4,500 bushels Canada Club at $1 26½. OATS dull but firmly held; sales 1,200 bushels State and Canada West at 40½c.@40¾c. CORN, sales 6,300 bushels Western Mixed at 63c., and 5,000 bushels Round Yellow at 66c.@67c. WOOL in the street at 29@45c.

MOBILE, Saturday, June 23.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,000 bales at 10c.@10¼c. for middling; sales of the week, 20,250 bales; receipts last week 9,500 bales against 850 bales in the corresponding time last year. Receipts ahead of last year, 189,000 bales. Stock in port, 59,650 bales. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, ⅜d. Exchange on London, 109¾@110.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 23.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and declined 3c.; sales at $1 06¾ from store. CORN declined 1½c.@1c. OATS steady at 28c. *Receipts*—600 bbls. Flour; 12,500 bushels Wheat; 116,000 bushels Corn; 3,500 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—460 bbls. Flour; 260 bushels Wheat; 78,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 23.

FLOUR—Prices irregular at $4 50 for superfine. WHISKY 17¾c. BACON 6@10¾c. LARD in barrels 12c. MESS PORK $18 00@19 25. Money market easy. Slight exchange on New-York ¼ per cent premium.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June, 23.

Cotton—Sales to day 200 bales, prices irregular. FLOUR steady at $5 40@$5 50 for superfine. MOLASSES 26@32½c. TOBACCO closed firm; choice light at 9½c. FREIGHTS and EXCHANGE unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 23.

FLOUR dull and heavy; no sales. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN quiet; Yellow, 62½@63c.; White, 68c.@72c. PROVISIONS very firm. Mess PORK, $18 25. WHISKY dull.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 23.

FLOUR advanced 12½c.; Superfine, $5 37½@$5 50. WHEAT unchanged. PROVISIONS steady. WHISKY, 21c.@22c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 23.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 96½. Reading Railroad, 20¾; Morris Canal, 54¼; Long Island Railroad, 12¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38½.

Yachting.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club has just erected a new Club house at the foot of Court-street, Brooklyn. It is two stories high, and adjoins the Excelsior Base Ball ground. The first floor is intended for the members and is fitted with rooms and lockers. The upper story, for the use of ladies and friends of the members, has a veranda, from which can be obtained a splendid view of the yachts in the harbor, and down the bay as far as the Narrows. The Club possesses at the present time over thirty yachts, measuring more than 300 tons in all, over a hundred members, with constant accessions at every meeting. Great vigilance is exercised with regard to the respectability of applicants for admission. The Commodore introduced into the squadron, last year, a series of sailing manœuvres which were attended with much success. A code of pocket signals has also been invented which will be used hereafter by the Commodore for the evolutions of the yachts.

The Annual Regatta takes place to-day, at 1 o'clock P. M., when the yachts will start from in front of the Club-house, and sail past it three times during the race.

The following is a list of the yachts belonging to the Club:

Yacht.	Owner.	Mean—Tons.
Schooner Arago	T. Moore, Esq	45
Sloop Restless	J. J. Jones, Esq	17
Sloop Haidee	F. W. Ostrender, Esq	18
Sloop Early Bird	Dr. Cooper	15
(New yacht, building)	T. D. Fowler, Esq	14
Sloop Wm. Miner, (new)	Messrs. Roberts & Wilkins	14
Sloop Whistler	Theodore Fowler, Esq	10
		Feet.
Sloop Rainbow	Ex-Com. Pitcher	34
Sloop C. S. Hillyer	Messrs. Peck & Hillyer	31
Sloop Zinga	Com. Haight	31
Sloop Surprise	T. Dimond, Esq	30
Sloop Orient	H. Heydock, Esq	30
Sloop Wild Wave	W. W. Meach Esq	29
Sloop Fearless, (bldg)	Jas. Howe, Jr.	28
Sloop Emma	J. Ellerly	28
Sloop Contest	Messrs. Fowler & Java	28
Sloop Montauk	Messrs. Wood & Coffin	27
Sloop Saul Smedley	E. D. Confander	27
Sloop Nancy	Samuel Longman	27
Sloop Lillie	Sol Smedley	27
(New yacht, just fin'd)	J. Morse, Esq	27
(New yacht, just fin'd)	W. H. Douglas, Esq	26
Sloop Niagara	V.-Com. Caston & Mr. Ritch	26
Sloop Wm. Partridge	W. Petrie	26
Sloop Stranger	H. Smedley	26
Sloop Eugenia	Vice-Com. Caston	26
Sloop Linda	J. J. Jeva	25
Sloop Mystic	Wilson & Co	24
Sloop Edward	Jas Lennox	23
Sloop Gen. F. Lozee	J. Greevy	20
Sloop Ready	P. W. Ostrander	20

THE PROPOSED OCEAN SWEEPSTAKES.

The Committee having in charge the arrangement of the details for the proposed Yacht race at sea, are desirous that all who intend to enter should respond with their subscriptions at the earliest day possible. The sail is to come off on the 13th of July, and will be free to all sail vessels, the Course to be from S. W. Spit, turning the Light Ship at Sandy Hook, passing it to the Northward and Eastward, thence around the Light Ships on Five Fathom Banks, off the Capes of Delaware, and returning to the Light Ship at Sandy Hook. Entries to be $25—one or more prizes, equal to the whole amount of entry money; the number of prizes to depend upon the amount raised by outside subscription. Subscriptions from the members of the New York Yacht Club can be enclosed, with the name of party remitting the same, to the address of the Secretary of the Club, No. 5 Pine-street, New York. Said "Sweepstakes" will depend upon the contingency of remittances being received by the Secretary to the amount of $300, on or before the 1st day of July next.

In Albany early on the morning of the 20th the Police discovered a woman, named Bridget Carey, wandering around the streets perfectly naked, and her person streaming with blood. After a desperate struggle they captured her and took her to the Station-house, where they learned that she had been insane for some time, and that in one of her paroxysms she had jumped through the closed window of the room where she was confined, carrying the sash with her. On examination they found that her mouth was filled with broken glass, which she was chewing with evident relish. It was only after a severe struggle that they succeeded in clothing her properly in order to carry her to the Asylum.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

TOMPKINS MARKET FINISHED.—The long looked-for completion of the new Tompkins Market building is announced at last. The basement is to be used for restaurants and the like, the first floor for marketing, the next floor for offices, and the top floor for a drill-room and armory for the Seventh Regiment. The City Inspector visited the building on Friday, and on inspecting it he discovered a few faults, which he will require to be made satisfactory to him before he will be willing to assume possession. He particularly objects to the lightness of the iron grating used on the stoops, and will request the Street Commissioner to replace it with much stronger grating. He also complains that no side apertures, or "escapers," are made through the walls, for the outlet of floor washings. These and other imperfections probably will be immediately remedied by the Street Commissioner, and the building be taken up by butchers, fish dealers and hucksters in the course of a week.

THE CHAMBERLAINSHIP CONTROVERSY TERMINATED.—On Saturday morning the late City Chamberlain, Mr. A. V. STOUT, transferred to the new Chamberlain, Mr. N. C. PLATT, of the Artizans' Bank, in presence of the Deputy Comptroller, Mr. W. E. WARREN, the balance which remained in the City Treasury at the time he ceased to be Chamberlain. The total balance transferred, for which Mr. PLATT has given his receipts, are as follows:

On account of County Treasury	$83 629 28
On account of City Treasury	28,208 31
On account of the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt	45,644 68
On account of the Sinking Fund for payment of interest on the City Debt	22,893 12
Total	$198 764 43

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Information was received last evening, at the Police headquarters, from the 20th Precinct, that an attempt would be made to circulate counterfeit $2's on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Camden, New-Jersey. Mr. CHAPIN, the telegraph operator, at once communicated the fact to every Station House in the City, so that storekeepers and others might be cautioned, and the plans of the counterfeiters be overturned.

EXAMINATION OF THE PUPILS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL.—The examination of the pupils of the Normal School, who desire to graduate and become teachers, has been progressing for several days past, and will probably be completed by Tuesday or Wednesday of this week. Thus far the examinations have been entirely satisfactory, showing great proficiency of the pupils in the different studies pursued by them. The annual Commencement will take place at the Academy of Music, on the 13th of July next.

NOTICE TO NEWSBOYS.—The residents in the vicinity of the dépôt of the First and Second avenue cars, at Forty-third-street, complain that they can purchase no morning papers there; that no newspaper mercuries enter the cars, and that they have to tramish for journalistic intelligence till they reach their down-town destination. A stand at that point would meet with patronage.

MEETING OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Police Commissioners met on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the head quarters corner of Broome and Elm streets, when the usual sanitary report was received and accepted. Mr. ISAAC MESSEROLE, keeper of the House of Detention, was removed from the office, and Mr. WARREN, the Property Clerk, was appointed in his stead. The Board then adjourned.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—These gentlemen held their thirty-fifth session on Saturday, in the Common Pleas Court-room, and granted eight licenses to tinkeepers, of whom one was from A. J. STETSON & Co., of the Astor House, for which he was charged $50. The other applicants were charged $30 each.

FOR EUROPE.—The steamship *Arago*, Capt. LINES, left this port on Saturday for Southampton and Havre, with 218 passengers, and $813,410 in specie. The British steamer *Vigo*, Capt. MERRIGOUE, left for Liverpool *via* Queenstown, with 195 passengers and $597,837 in freight.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly Report to June 22, 1860: Remaing on June 15, 250; admitted June 22, 54; discharged, cured or relieved, 47; died, 8; remaining at date, 249; males, 213; females, 36.

Police Reports.

A VARIETY OF OFFENCES.

Adam Wright and Frederick Simms, German laborers were apprehended on Saturday night for stealing a case of shoes from a store in Grand-street. In their possession the officer found a quantity of knives and forks, a silver cup, spoons, table linen, and other articles having the names of the proprietors of the Metropolitan and St. Nicholas Hotels stamped upon them. The men were sent to prison.....Officer Quackenbush, of the First Precinct, found one Mathew Smallying upon the sidewalk in Broadway early yesterday morning, helpless from the effects of wounds in his left side. He was removed to the City Hospital, where he revived sufficiently to state that he had been stabbed by one Daniel Hays, in Partition-street, Brooklyn.....Christopher Cox, a man who is under indictment for a felonious assault, committed last April, upon John Sazrka, keeper of a drinking saloon, corner of Thirty-first-street and Tenth-avenue, but who did not appear when his case was called up for trial, and thus forfeited his bail, was rearrested on Saturday on a bench warrant.....Justice KELLY committed Thomas Fitzpatrick, a youth, for trial on a charge of an attempt to pick the pocket of Mr. Henry Lichstenstater, residing at No. 107 Columbia street, of a watch. The prisoner acted in a very disorderly way while in Court, by making frantic attempts to assault the complainant.....Thomas Miller and John Murray, both young men, were apprehended on Saturday night for passing counterfeit $1 bills on the Central Bank of Cherry Valley, at various places in this City. A quantity of good money and several of the counterfeits were found upon them. They were held for trial by Justice KELLY.....Peter McCarron, keeper of a liquor saloon at No. 166 Avenue A, was required by Justice CONNOLLY to furnish bail in $300 to answer a charge of having defrauded one of the Gas Companies by detaching the metre from the pipe in his place and burning the gas, so the amount consumed could not be measured.

A COURAGEOUS DOMESTIC.

The residence of Mr. Edward D. Saxton, No. 46 Laight-street, was visited on Saturday afternoon by two thieves, who were so noisy while making their selections that the attention of Elizabeth Conden, the chambermaid of the establishment, was drawn to them. One of the rogues she found watching at the front door, and at sight of her he attempted to prevent her entrance to the parlor, where his confederate was prosecuting a search for everything valuable. Failing in his object, he knocked her down and ran away. The blow hurt her severely, but she rallied and made a dash for the other man, who, alarmed at her screams for help, relinquished most of the property he had collected, consisting of about $100 worth of silver ware, and escaped to the street. She followed, shouting "Stop thief!" but soon fell down in a fainting fit; not, however, until her alarm had been heard by an officer, who overtook and secured the fugitive. Some silver spoons which he had stolen were found in his pockets, and he was taken before Judge KELLY, to whom he stated that his name was Thomas McFarisne. Having pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, he was committed for trial.

BEWARE OF SUCH BARBERS.

We published an account on Saturday of the theft of $600 from Mr. James Walsh, residing at Pittston, Penn, while he was in the barber's shop under Patton's Hotel, kept by Andrew Gastrailli, an Italian. Soon after the robbery, Gastrelli and Antonio Lobenjo, one of his workmen, were apprehended on suspicion of having perpetrated it, when, having been examined before Justice KELLY, circumstances transpired which led to the arrest of Leopold Gastraelli, son of the proprietor of the shop, as an accomplice in the transaction. A search of his person resulted in the recovery of about $200 of the stolen funds, which he had secreted in the lining of his pantaloons and boots, and in overhauling the shop the officers found a large quantity of counterfeit American coin concealed in various places, which was probably intended to palm upon customers. In addition to the charge of robbery, the three prisoners will have complaints for counterfeiting entered against them.

A CONSTABLE CHARGED WITH FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

John Hurley, a notorious individual, who was elected constable last November, but who has never been sworn into office, because of his failure to file his bonds within the specified time, was apprehended yesterday on a complaint for felonious assault, preferred by Joseph Kuhn, keeper of a restaurant at No. 182 West-street. The accused, it is said, with a party of disorderly characters, called at the complainant's place early yesterday morning and obtained refreshments, for which they refused to pay. A remonstrance upon Kuhn's part led to the breaking of his furniture and an assault upon himself by Hurley, who stabbed him several times in the face and neck with a dirk-knife. Mrs. Kuhn, who is *enciente*, interfered in her husband's behalf, and was knocked down and trampled upon by the ruffian. He was soon after taken into custody, and Justice KELLY held him for trial, in default of the required bail. A few weeks since the prisoner was arrested for grand larceny, and he is also under bail for trial on that charge.

A DEFAULTING CLERK.

A complaint for embezzlement was preferred on Saturday, by Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., against Stacy M. Eldridge, a young man who had been some time in their employment as check-clerk and insurance book-keeper. Some $260 or more is the amount which it is said has been appropriated by the accused from funds intrusted to him for the purpose of renewing insurance policies, the fraud having been perpetrated by taking out policies for six months, instead of a year, as had been directed. Eldridge was in receipt of a fair salary, and had previous to this occurrence borne a good reputation. He was committed for examination by Justice KELLY.

Coroners' Inquests.

A LAD DROWNED ON AN EXCURSION TRIP.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, on Saturday, at No. 196 West Thirtieth-street, upon the body of HENRY W. SMITH, a lad sixteen years of age, who was drowned, on the 14th inst., while returning to the City from Dudley's Grove, on the Hudson, where he had been attending a Sabbath School picnic. The barge which the youth was on board had reached a point opposite Fort Lee, when he requested a companion to draw up a small boat which was towing astern that he might enter it. This was done, and after he had reached the boat, the lad holding the rope let it go, and the boat brought up with such a violent jerk that SMITH was thrown overboard, Efforts were made to rescue him, but they were unsuccessful, and his body was not recovered until Saturday morning, when it was found in the river near Eightieth-street.

THE SUPPOSED POISONING CASE.

A *post mortem* examination of the body of PETER BUTLER, a longshoreman, whose death occurred at No. [illegible] Roosevelt-street, on Friday, under circumstances which led his friends to suspect that he had been poisoned, showed that he had died of pneumonia. A man and a woman who were apprehended on suspicion of having administered drugged liquor to deceased were discharged from custody by Coroner SCHIRMER as soon as the cause of death had been ascertained.

DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTAL CAUSES.

FRANKLIN NORRIS, a boy 12 years of age, while bathing on Saturday morning at Pier No. 43, East River, ventured beyond his depth, and, being unable to swim, was drowned before relief could be afforded him.....On Saturday morning CHARLES MILLER, a lad 13 years of age, while playing in a shed at the rear of his parents' residence, No. 381 Madison-street, fell from a beam to the ground, and suffered injuries which reunited in death soon afterwards. Coroners JACKMAN and SCHIRMER held the inquests.

Fires.

IN A BOARDING-HOUSE.

A fire happened at 3 o'clock yesterday morning in the apartment of Rev. Dr. MCMURRAY, in the second floor of the boarding-house, No. 264 Tenth-street. Damage of about $300 was done, which is fully covered by insurance. In attempting to extinguish the flames, the reverend gentleman was seriously burned.

IN A FURNISHING STORE.

An incendiary fire occurred late on Saturday night in the premises No. 391 Bleecker-street, occupied by JAMES SMITH as a gentlemen's furnishing store. It was extinguished before material damage had been done. Insured in the Exchange Co.

IN A CARPENTER'S SHOP.

The carpenter's shop of BISSEY & TRIPLER, in Fifteenth-street, near Avenue A, was totally destroyed at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening. Loss, $500. Insured.

THE JAPANESE IN NEW-YORK.

The Grand Ball—Where are all the Tickets?—Who Sells Them?—What the Japanese are Doing, &c., &c.

The Japanese *furore* in the Metropolis culminates in the grand Municipal Ball and Promenade at the Metropolitan this evening. The unanswerable question is now, Where are all the tickets? Who are the lucky six thousand that have monopolized the Committee's favors? A few hundreds may be accounted for as having been distributed to members of the City Government; but, at the rate of distribution generally admitted, it is difficult to account for a tithe of the whole number known to be printed—and yet they are publicly advertised for sale in one of the daily papers, and command prices varying from $25 down. Only fifty tickets were given to the Naval Committee in charge of the Embassy, and these with the request that Capt. DUPONT would "Supply the Naval officers on the Station." All the Naval officers who apply to the Committee are referred to Capt. DUPONT, and the result is, the Captain is considerably perplexed. He is now engaged in solving the mathematical problem of how to supply one hundred applicants with half that number of tickets. The Common Council Committee is in the same fix, or pretends to be, so that since six hundred thousand are anxious to go, and only six thousand cards are issued, five hundred and ninety-four thousand must be disappointed. Meanwhile the question, "Who sells the tickets?" remains to be answered by the members of the Common Council who had the control of them, and through whom alone they must have been procured. The idea of supplying the heaviest tax-payers, who really have to "pay the piper," seems never to have suggested itself to the City Solons, and some of the largest property-owners have in vain endeavored to procure admissions. Yet the Ward politicians have a plentiful supply, and to spare.

No little consternation was created yesterday among the friends of the Common Council, at the announcement confidently made, that the Committee had decided not to furnish wine during the festive scene, either to the public or to the Committee. Ticket holders stood aghast, and the market fell like "Erie" after a hard run. The beers were in ecstacies. The report became noised about, and the price of tickets went down 75 per cent. But, joy to the "hulls," the report proved false. Wine will be furnished for the million who are lucky enough to get in, and who can secure abdominal space enough to drink. The word will be, "Come and drink of the fire-water freely—the City foots the bill!" And what a bill! Shade of City reform, avaunt! The wine merchant, the gas company, the caterer, the lessee, the horticulturist, the flag man, the decorator, the bird fancier, the dancing master, the musician, the carpenter and the laborer, have each a finger in this municipal pie, and will undoubtedly pull out a plum.

Scarcely had the performances at Niblo's and Christy's Minstrels closed on Saturday night, than a small army of men commenced the preparations for the grand ball. Already has the floor of Christy's been reduced to a level, the greater portion of the stage removed, the decorations nearly finished. Niblo's has become completely transformed. The stage has been extended to cover the entire parquette, the scenery removed, the balconies ornamented, and the entire edifice disguised so that its oldest friends would hardly recognize it. The scene yesterday was highly picturesque. Rubbish and shrubbery, dirt and decorations, old boards and stationary benches, sofas, flowers, aquaria, banners, streamers, evergreens, and all the paraphernalia of the gradual transformation were piled apparently in indiscriminate confusion. But order was rapidly being brought out of chaos. The piles of bonrds soon assumed the shape of a smooth floor for dancing, the dirt was carted off, the shrubbery and flowers tastefully arranged in the gardens, the statuary tastefully disposed, the evergreens twined around the columns, the streamers, flags and banners arranged in prominent positions, the vast canopy of the Theatre adjusted, the dais for the Embassy constructed, the four entrances cut through the solid brick walls from Niblo's to the dining-halls of the Metropolitan, and the entire premises to assume something like the requisite shape for the entertainment of the brilliant assemblage that will congregate this evening. The Theatre, Christy's room, and the large upper dining-room of the Metropolitan will be used for dancing; the lower dining-room and Niblo's refreshment-room for the perpetual supper, the upper seats of the Theatre for those who wish to rest and view the dazzling scene, and the extensive halls, balconies and lobbies for the promenaders. No doubt the scene will be very enlivening, and very entertaining to all who participate. It is doubtful, however, whether the ball would not have been vetoed had it been put to the vote of the tax-payers, and whether, after all, the money could not be spent in a way that would produce a much more favorable impression of us upon the Japanese.

There was little crowding to the Hôtel yesterday or Saturday to see the Japanese. New-Yorkers seem to have become almost sated, and demand some new novelty. Those who venture in the streets are annoyed almost entirely by the crowds of juveniles, and not by our adult population. The officers, however, continue their excursions throughout the City, sometimes alone, sometimes accompanied by Policemen, and sometimes in parties of three or four. Among other places of interest visited by them were a soap factory, sugar refinery, one of the newspaper offices, the Novelty Works, and other places of interest. TOMMY has adopted the expedient suggested by a shrewd Yankee to relieve himself of the trouble of writing cards, rejoicing in the possession of a plate from which he can procure any number of printed autographs. TOMMY has been fitted with an excellent suit of American broadcloth, and may astonish the natives by his appearance on Broadway in them. His many friends have charmed away quite a portion of his wardrobe.

SANE KAMARA, one of the most intelligent of the officers, has made much progress in our language, and takes great interest in acquiring information. He took a lesson on Saturday in the deaf and dumb alphabet, which, he said, was unknown in Japan. He is anxious to visit Governors' Island, and has purchased a number of works on military tactics. SANE, together with half a dozen others of like intelligence among the officers, will do more to give his countrymen a correct idea of our country than a dozen Ambassadors—who do not seem to trouble themselves at all about the strange people among whom they find themselves.

The Prince Ambassadors, however, occasionally exhibit considerable acuteness. They asked the Chamber of Commerce Committee whether foreign consuls at this port were allowed the privileges of importing any goods free. When answered in the negative they replied that consuls in Japan claimed that privilege, and expressed an intention to see that it was denied on their return. The Princes are much interested in fire arms, and have examined a number of specimens. They have been presented by Col. COLT with three beautifully finished specimens from the latest improvements at the Hartford Armory—consisting of carbine, rifle, and horse pistol—all revolvers. They were made expressly for the Princes by order of Col. COLT, who had a promise that the Embassy would visit his establishment before leaving.

Among the visitors to the Embassy have been Gov. OLDEN, of New-Jersey, with a number of members of the Legislature, representatives from Jersey City, and other officials, extending invitations to visit various localities. The princes, however, will visit but little this week, and seem most inclined to keep quiet. They have consented to acknowledge the United States Mint standard of their highest gold coin—the cobang—which is three dollars and fifty-seven cents, instead of three dollars and sixty cents, as they estimated it.

Various attempts have been made to thrust presents of Bibles on the Embassy, in spite of the public announcement made in Washington that they could not receive them. The latest attempt came in the shape of a Dutch Bible printed in Amsterdam, and inscribed "To the great Tycoon of Japan, from an American lady." It will not reach its destination.

The Lost United States Steamer Walker.

NO INTELLIGENCE OF THE MISSING.

No further intelligence has been received to relieve the anxiety which is felt concerning the fate of the twenty missing persons of this ill-fated steamer. There are, however, strong hopes that some of them have been saved, and may yet be heard from at Norfolk, or some other Southern port. A strong northeaster was blowing at the time of the accident, which would render it inconvenient for a sailing vessel bound south to stop in the Delaware. It is now stated that the schooner which sunk the *Walker* was named the *Johnson*, and that she came to anchor the same morning inside of Cape May, with her bowsprit and cutwater carried away.

The public, and particularly the friends of the missing, will await with some impatience a statement of the reasons which induced the captain of the *Johnson* to desert the sinking steamer and leave her crew to perish. Some of those who escaped by clinging to spars and the floating material of the wreck were nearly exhausted when taken from the water. Mr. SEAWELL, the first officer, was carried down in the vortex of the sinking steamer, and had his feet so entangled by ropes that he was nearly drowned before he was released. He was finally rescued by one of the seamen, who dived down and cut the rope which held him. Mr. SEAWELL, with his wife, who was on board as a passenger from Norfolk, escaped by the boats. Lieut. GUNNARS proceeded to Philadelphia. An investigation will be made into the circumstances of the collision by the Navy Department. The four names of S. J. HODSON, E. SMITH, JOHN ENGLISOF and WM. TAYLOR, appended to the dispatch from May's Landing, N. J., were the associates of Capt. HUDSON, of the schooner *R. G. Porter*, in the humane work of saving the survivors of the wreck. Their conduct is spoken of in the highest terms, as well as that of the people at Cape May. The wreck of the *Walker* lies in a dangerous position for Southern coasting-vessels, being about nine miles southeast of Absecom light-house, in six to seven fathoms water, with about ten feet of her main-topmast projecting out of water.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States frigate *Congress*, United States brig *Dolphin*, and United States steamer *Pulaski* are at Montevedio May 8. All well on board. The United States brig *Bainbridge* was at Colonia May 4.

The United States store ship *Relief* will sail from the Boston Navy Yard for St. Paul de Loando, Coast of Africa, on or about the 5th of July. Letters or papers intended for the officers or crews of the ships of the African Squadron will be forwarded if sent to the Boston Navy-yard.

[Advertisement.]

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.

WOLFE'S celebrated SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS should be in the hands of every traveller. No family should leave the City or be without a supply during the warm weather. It invariably corrects the ill effects of change of weather, and as a beverage it is the purest liquor made in the world.

Put up in pint and quart bottles. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and fruit stores.

"ALSO WOLFE'S PURE COGNAC,"

READY IN BOTTLES.

MADEIRA, SHERRY AND PORT WINE

FOR MEDICAL USE.

Families who use wines, should give the preference to the

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2735 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS

Passage of the Post-office Deficiency Bill.

LOSS OF THE POST-ROUTE BILL.

Another Protest from the President Against the Covode Investigation.

Declination of Mr. Fitzpatrick—Substitution of Herschel V. Johnson.

ACCEPTANCE OF JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 25.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS—CLOSING SCENES.

The Senate was entirely orderly in its manner of adjournment to-day, but the House presented such a scene of wild disorder that Mr. VANCE called for the reading of the riot act. The last two hours of the session were consumed in calling the ayes and nays, to prevent legislation on private bills or the introduction of resolutions. The galleries of both Houses were crowded, to witness the closing scenes.

THE POST-ROUTE AND POST-OFFICE DEFICIENCY BILLS.

The loss of the Post-route bill defeats for the present the proposed overland daily mail to California. The Senate retained this bill until a few minutes before the hour for adjournment, which placed it at the mercy of its opponents. The Post-office Deficiency bill was passed, but not until the clause restoring the mail service was stricken out. It provides for service on the route between Charleston and Havana to be let to the lowest bidder. The Administration did not care whether the bill was passed or not, and hence the Senate could adhere to the amendment striking out the provision for restoring the mail service. The loss of this provision and the defeat of the Post-route bill, it is understood, will bankrupt the lobby.

THE PRESIDENT, THE MISCELLANEOUS BILL AND CAPT. MEIGS.

President BUCHANAN has approved the Miscellaneous bill, but he did not do so until he was satisfied that the proviso placing the Potomac Aqueduct under Capt. MEIGS, was only advisory, and therefore of no binding effect. If the bill established an office, and designated Capt. MEIGS as the incumbent, the President says he should have vetoed it. But while he regards the proviso void, he thinks the bill a good one. Many Army officers are indignant at what they deem the persecution of MEIGS.

THE REPORT OF THE COVODE COMMITTEE—ITS DISCUSSION POSTPONED.

The President and Cabinet were in attendance at the Capitol to-day, and Messrs. TOUCY, THOMPSON and BLACK were present on the floor of the House, when the protest against the report of the Covode Committee was read. This document created no particular sensation. The Republicans, after a brief consultation during its reading, agreed that Mr. STANTON should move to refer it to a Special Committee, that it should be printed, and further consideration of it postponed to the next session, with a view to the full discussion of the constitutional questions involved.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER.

M. MERCIER, the new Minister from France, is expected to arrive in New-York on Saturday next, in the *Adriatic*. Vicomte TREILHARD left here this afternoon to meet him. The family of M. MERCIER will remain in New-York until October, after which they will reside in Georgetown, at the residence formerly occupied by Count SARTIGES.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR THE MEXICAN TREATY.

Señor MATA has returned to Washington. Several Senators promise to call up the Mexican Treaty to-morrow, and make one more effort to have it ratified.

ALARMING NEWS OF AN INDIAN OUTBREAK ON THE PLAINS—MOVEMENT OF TROOPS FOR ITS SUPPRESSION.

The Adjutant-General's office is in receipt of heavy despatches from the West. The remainder Light Company B, Fourth Artillery, had left their headquarters in Utah for Carson Valley, with rations for ninety days. Assistant-Surgeon BEWER accompanied the Fourth Artillery, and MOORE the Second Dragoons. The following special orders to No. 78 had been issued by Col. SMITH. Information which, though not official, is yet reliable in character, has been received at the headquarters at Camp Floyd that an Indian outbreak has occurred between this point and Carson Valley, and that depredations, murders, and other outrages, have been committed, both upon emigrants and mail stations, and the mail riders murdered. Light Company B, Fourth Artillery, will be immediately prepared to proceed against the Shoshones, Snakes, Pah-utes and Pitt-River Indians, to prevent further hostilities. It will be armed and equipped as a Cavalry Regiment, and the men provided with Colt's revolvers, and Harper's Ferry rifles without sabres, and with 150 rounds of ammunition. No tents will be taken, and as little camp equipage as possible. Mr. EGAN, the Agent of the Express Company, accompanies them as guide and interpreter.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major LYNDE, of the Seventh Infantry, commands the sub-column of troops for New-Mexico. Lieut. TIBBALL, of the Second Artillery, takes the command of a detachment of recruits, of the First Cavalry, for Fort Riley, and conducts them as far as Fort Leavenworth. No nomination has yet been made for Quartermaster General, though one may be sent to the Senate to-morrow. The delay is understood to be occasioned by the anxiety of the Secretary of War not to make an appointment otherwise than directed by the act of 1838, that is out of the usual line of promotion.

The proceedings of the Baltimore Conventions have been freely ventilated by politicians to-day, and all parties in the field appear sanguine. Extraordinary efforts have been made by Southern men to induce Governor FITZPATRICK to decline the nomination, and rumor, this afternoon, says that these efforts have been successful, and that he will decline. Intense feeling was exhibited on the floors of both houses to-day, by the Douglas and Anti-Douglas men. It is well that these explosive elements have been separated by the adjournment of Congress. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 25.

GOV. FITZPATRICK having declined the nomination of Vice-President, the National Committee have substituted HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia.

A large body accompanied by a band of music proceeded, to-night, to the residence of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, and having serenaded him he in response to repeated calls appeared, saying he felt deeply this manifestation of friendly regard, and accepted it as an approval of the proceedings at Baltimore, by which the National Democratic Convention presented his name and that of his gallant and honored friend Gen. LANE as candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

His heart would be cold and insensible, indeed, did it not throb with gratitude at such an exhibition of the confidence of his countrymen. He felt it, and felt it deeply, and did not affect to conceal it. He had seen, with feelings of pain, the divisions and disturbances which occurred in the Democratic Convention, and had hoped to see in the end that these evils would be averted. His friends knew that he would not for an instant permit his name to stand in the way of fraternal harmony. He well knew that there were gentlemen, both of the North and the South, of experience and ability who were fitted better than himself for such a trust. But without referring in detail to the proceedings at Baltimore He would only say that the Convention which assembled at the Maryland Institute was composed, in his opinion, of the National Democracy of the United States. [Cries of "Good," and cheers.] When he learned though with regret that his name had been presented to the country he did not take long to determine that he would not meanly abandon them. [Loud applause.] He understood that some persons occupying high positions entertain the belief that the National Democratic party is a disunion party, and intends to break up the union of these States. [Cries of "Never!" "never;" "We intend to preserve it."] He had read the resolutions adopted by that Convention with a great deal of care.

There was nothing in the character of that Convention, or the gentlemen who composed it, or, if he was allowed to add, in the character of the nominees to justify it. [Applause.] Instead of breaking up the Union, we intend, he said, to strengthen and lengthen it.

A VOICE—"Cuba."

Another resolution, instead of breaking up the Union, seems to pledge by the power of organization, to unite its different parts by iron bonds. He hoped this would be speedily and grandly realized. He saw nothing sectional there from any of the States. One of the resolutions declared the equality of the States in all the common Territories under our Constitution, but no man is a disunionist who wants to preserve the Union on the great principles of the Constitution and the equality of the States.

Our peace has never been disturbed except where these principles have been departed from. With regard to himself, when the Convention selected him as one of its candidates, looking at his humble antecedents and place of his abode, it gave to the country a personal and geographical guarantee that its interest was in the Union. [Cheers.] He alluded to his distinguished associate, Mr. LANE. It sometimes happens that men are placed in a position where they are reluctant to act and expose themselves to censure, if not to execration they do not merit, but we must be prepared to meet such occasions in this life. All men can move forward with dignity and with calm and unfaltering step. It was his purpose to pursue that course. He conceded to others the same good purpose he claimed for himself. Without acrimony and animosity he accepted the nomination tendered him.

The Committee to inform the candidates of their nomination, waited on Gov. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, to-night, at the National Hotel. He received them in the large dining-room of the hotel, which was crowded with ladies and gentlemen. He accepted the nomination, indorsing the platform in every particular, and declaring that the South would sustain the principles laid down in it. In his opinion the doctrine of non-intervention was a necessity to the preservation of the Union, [applause] and he should quietly, firmly, and he hoped bravely, accept the responsibility imposed upon him. He cherished the hope that Providence will lead us out of our civil disasters, and in his good time conduct us to tranquility and peace. [Long continued cheering.]

Senator DAVIS followed in an eloquent strain of the personal and public character of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. The Democratic was not the party which seeks for spoils, or rests itself upon the claims of men. When Mr. VAN BUREN proved untrue they cut him off as a diseased member, and when at a more recent period another Democrats proved recreant, it remained for the party, faithful to its interests, to separate him also from the body. He vindicated the Convention that nominated BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. Let spoilsmen go where inclination leads them. The Democracy honor Mr. BUCHANAN for all he has done, and cast the complaints of office-seekers to the winds. [Laughter.] He spoke of the Constitution, State rights, justice and fraternity as the principles under which BRECKINRIDGE and LANE will be elected. [Applause.]

Messrs. TOOMBS and HALLETT followed; the latter insisting, as the framer of the Cincinnati Platform, that there is nothing therein in the least countenancing Squatter Sovereignty. The Wilmot Proviso having been removed from Congress, it was adopted with a view of keeping Slavery out of the Territories, and to gain Abolition votes under a spurious Democracy.

Mr. HOGAN, of Kentucky, made some humorous remarks, when the procession proceeded to BROWN'S Hotel, where an immense crowd had previously gathered.

Gen. LANE, after the performance of an air, appeared and tendered his thanks to the assembly for the manifestation of their kindness. He was proud of the nominee of the Baltimore Convention. He was a man whom he had long known on the battle-field and in the councils of the nation, and he felt deeply honored in being placed on the same ticket with him. He (LANE,) accepted the nomination of the National Democracy assembled at Baltimore, and with them believed in the equality and rights of the States under the Constitution. None exceeded himself in loyalty and devotion to his country, and for the perpetuation of the Union he was ready to lay down his life. Gen. LANE was loudly applauded throughout his speech.

Mr. YANCEY followed, saying that the country was in a crisis from which it was the duty of the Democracy to retrieve it. He spoke at considerable length, and was frequently applauded.

The demonstrations continued beyond midnight.

Altogether contrary to previous indications, the Post-office Deficiency bill has become a law. It was saved from defeat by the House unexpectedly receding from its amendment, until now so decidedly persevered in, providing for the restoration, with a few exceptions, of all the inland service suspended the 4th of March, 1859. Apart from the appropriations for deficiencies, it requires the Postmaster-General to advertise for proposals, and contract with the lowest responsible bidder or bidders for the transportation of the mails by steamship from Charleston, *via* Savannah, to Key West and back, twice a month or oftener, from the 1st of July next to the 1st of June, 1864, inclusive, at such sum as he may think reasonable, not exceeding $50,000 per annum. This and the act establishing mails six times a week from Sacramento to Olympia, are the only two special provisions enacted in relation to the mails.

The Postal Committee of the Senate unanimously reported in favor of the Butterfield line of Mexican Gulf mail steamers, the House Committee having previously acted on it favorably. The bill was lost for want of time.

The Post-route bill, as previously predicted, failed, having been returned from the Senate overloaded with amendments.

The galleries of both Houses were densely crowded with persons of both sexes, to witness the closing scenes, which were marked by nothing of a disreputable character, as on previous occasions.

The President and members of the Cabinet were at the capitol during the morning, transacting business in connection with public measures.

Among the last bills approved by the President is one reducing the rates paid for the public printing forty per cent. under the present prices, to take effect from the date of its passage.

The special Committee to report next session on the President's further protest, communicated to-day against the Covode Committee, consists of Messrs. Stanton, Curry, Adams, (Mass.,) Sedgwick and Pryor.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 25.

The Senate met at 9 o'clock.

The reading of the Journal occupied half an hour.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a petition of citizens of Massachusetts praying for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, the inter-State Slave-trade, and the prohibition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. He asked that it might lay on the table, and it was so ordered.

Mr. YULEE, of Florida, (Dem.,) asked that the Post Route bill be taken up. Agreed to.

Mr. YULEE offered an amendment that the Postmaster-General be authorized to advertise for proposals for transporting the mails to California overland on the central route, within twenty days, and on the Northern route from St. Paul to the Dalles, Oregon, and that he be also authorized to contract for a temporary steamship service on the most expeditious ocean route to California. The amendment was followed with a proviso that the Butterfield route contractors have permission to change their route between prominent points.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) hoped that this proviso would be withdrawn.

Mr. WILSON commented on the manner in which the last ocean mail contract to California was made, and he was opposed to the making of any more steamship contracts for that service. The contract in that instance was made with VANDERBILT, who was not the lowest bidder.

Mr. YULEE stated that the lowest bid was made by JOHNSON and was bogus, and was therefore not accepted.

Mr. BRAGG, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) moved an amendment abolishing the provision allowing the contractors to preempt lands on the northern route from St. Paul to the Dalles. Although this had been allowed on other routes, he thought that it was time that the policy should cease. Not agreed to.

The bill was then read a third time, passed, and sent to the House.

Letters from the President, for an Executive Session to-morrow, were here delivered to Senators.

The bill to amend an act granting lands in Mississippi for the aid of certain railroads, was reported from the Public Lands Committee and passed.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House bill to amend the Consular act, and asked its consideration.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) objected, and the bill was laid over.

So much confusion ensued that the President repeatedly begged Senators to preserve order.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.,) from the Post-office Committee, reported a bill for the establishment of a mail route between the United States and Mexico, for ten years, in steamships built in the United States.

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) objected to the bill, and it was laid over.

The bill to pay the Assignee of the late Senator BRODERICK the salary due him at the time of his death was passed.

A message was received from the House that it receded from the amendments to the Post-office Deficiency bill, and therefore it stands passed.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee in conjunction with one from the House to wait on the President of the United States and inform him that if he has no communication to make, Congress is ready to adjourn. Agreed to.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Dem.,) offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the Senate to Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE for the impartial and dignified manner in which he has presided over its deliberations at this session, (Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Rep.,) presiding in the Chair,) and it was unanimously agreed to.

At a few minutes past 11 o'clock business ceased and the Senate remained in session awaiting the report of the Committee to wait on the President.

In the interim a proclamation by the President was read for an Executive session on Tuesday at 12 o'clock.

A short Executive session was then held, when a recess was taken until ten minutes to 12 o'clock.

At that time the Senate reassembled, when the Joint Committee reported that the President of the United States had no communication to make to Congress.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the Vice-President tendered his thanks to the Senate for the complimentary resolution, unanimously passed, and then declared the Senate adjourned, without day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 25.

The House acceded to the request of the Senate to appoint another Committee of Conference on the Post-office Deficiency bill.

The President sent in a message notifying the House that he had signed certain bills, including that making appropriations for the civil expenses, with a protest against the clause designating Capt. MEIGS as superintendent of the expenditure of half a million dollars for the completion of the Washington Aqueduct. He does not believe it was the intention of Congress to interfere with the constitutional right of the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, to order Capt. MEIGS elsewhere, and asserts that his authority remains to send him away to superintend the erection of fortifications or other works. It was evident to him that Congress intended nothing more than to express a decided opinion that Capt. MEIGS should be continued in employment to superintend the aqueduct. In the appropriation constitutional, and will it fail if he should not think proper and expedient to regard this designation, are questions which shall receive his serious consideration, because on this will depend whether the water-works shall be arrested for another season. He now desired to express no opinion, but this question shall be carefully considered if it becomes necessary.

Another message from the President recapitulating the grounds of his protest of March last against the proceedings under the Covode Committee, the charges against him being vague and expressed in equivocal terms. He did not for a moment entertain a doubt as to the result. He did not believe it possible that there existed a man who could basely perjure himself. The proceedings of the House, he repeats, were violative of the rights of a coördinate branch of the Government, and which if enforced would establish a dangerous precedent. The House had acted without Constitutional warrant, and in a manner tending to degrade the Presidential office and rendering it unworthy of acceptance by an honorable man. The accusatory resolution was nothing more nor less than that the President has used corrupt means to accomplish certain purposes By what authority did the House undertake to investigate the Executive's course as to the Lecompton Constitution, to pry into our foreign relations, assailing our Mexican Minister as to the Tehuantepec route, to investigate removals from office, notwithstanding the power of removal belongs to the President under the Constitution, and was so decided by the first Congress, and accordingly has ever since been so exercised? There was no authority for the Committee to investigate the subject of printing the Post-office blanks, because that question had previously been examined by two other Committees. The President speaks of the vindictive manner in which the witnesses were examined. The first information he received of any testimony that could injuriously affect him was published in a New-York journal, but which was disproved by most respectable witnesses. The Telegraph, however, was silent as to the contradiction. He says that only such dispatches were published as could reflect on his character, thus inflicting most flagrant injustice, and that different versions were given of private conversations when there was no opportunity to refute them. Members of the Cabinet and others were summoned to discover, if possible, something to his discredit. Disappointed applicants for office becoming hostile to the Administration appeared before the Committee. These were most dangerous witnesses. The Committee spread a drag net over the whole Union to catch disappointed men willing to malign his character. The tyrannical Star Chamber was not worse than this. There has been nothing like it since the revolutionary days of ROBESPIERRE. Should the proceedings of the Committee be sanctioned by the House, the Constitution will have been violated, and the Executive be no longer an independent branch of the Government, and the worst fears of the early patriots and statesmen will have been realized. He reiterates the power under the impeachment clause, and that it was sought to convict him in the absence of all proof. In the name of the Representatives of this great people, and standing on the ramparts of the Constitution which they ordained and established, he solemnly protests against these unconstitutional proceedings.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said the sending in of this extraordinary message at so late a period in the session prevents any discussion. Being a State paper, it should be placed in the public archives. The source from which it came deserved a respectful consideration. If the doctrine it lays down of Executive immunity from the action of the Representatives of the Nation, except in the nature of an impeachment, be correct, then the machinery of this Government is different from what he had supposed. He had supposed the Representatives and Senators were responsible to the people. The power to investigate the official acts of the Executive Department should be somewhere, and with them. The people's representatives have a right to question the public and secret acts of all public functionaries, and they may hold them responsible through the ballot-box, for the manner in which they discharged their duties. In these remarks he had avoided personalities and vituperation. With a view to give the subject a careful consideration, he moved that the message be referred to a special Committee of five, to examine into the constitutional questions involved, and to report at the next session.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, (Dem.,) said the Executive was responsible for every abolition of duty under the laws of the land, according to which he ought to be tried. So as to a private citizen plundering rob or steal from his neighbor. It was not to be expected that he was to be taken up by an organized mob in an informal manner and tried and sentenced by his accusers. The most flagrant murderer is entitled to a fair trial, and it would be deemed a shock to public justice to permit even such a character to be dealt with as had the President, who had been condemned by the Committee against whose action he protested. If the President has violated the laws of his country, try him under the impeachment clause in the Constitution.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, (Dem.)—The President needs no defence. He has come out of the fiery ordeal to which he was most unjustly subjected unscathed, and stands without fear or reproach, occupying a higher and nobler position than ever before, illustrious as have been his services to the country. He moved the message be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The motion was disagreed to.

The message was then referred to a Select Committee.

In accordance with Mr. STANTON'S motion the House receded from their amendments to the Post-office Deficiency bill.

This bill is now a law.

The Post-route bill was returned from the Senate, when Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) moved to take it up for consideration.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said there were ninety-nine Senate amendments, and that he would not consent to consider them at this late hour.

Mr. COLFAX denied that there were so many amendments.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, (Rep.,) understood the bill appropriates half a million.

Mr. COLFAX said the only important amendment was as to the overland mail, and the House could concur or non-concur. The bill was needed by the Department.

Mr. SHERMAN repeated, that there were so many Senate amendments coming here at this late hour, that the House ought to reject the bill.

The House refused to suspend the rules to consider the subject; 94 against 59, not two thirds.

Mr. BARRITT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered a resolution providing for the payment of the compensation of certain subordinate officers of the House. The rules were suspended for that purpose.

There was much confusion throughout the proceedings.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) with a view of defeating the resolution moved to adjourn. It was five minutes to twelve.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from a joint Committee to wait on the President, reported that they performed that duty; that the President had no further communication to make, and the President desired them to convey to the members his wishes for their health and prosperity, and a happy return to their labors on the 1st Monday in December next.

A VOICE—Who said that?

Mr. SHERMAN—The President.

A VOICE—Good for him.

Mr. ALBRIGHT, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) wished to know whether it was in order to move a suspension of the rules for general debate. [Laughter.]

Cries of "Order."

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.)—We are already acting under a suspension of the rules.

Cries of "Read the Ayes and Noes on the question of adjournment."

The Clerk commenced doing so.

Mr. DAVIDSON, of Louisiana, (Dem.)—It is now 12 o'clock and I object.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, (Dem.,) his voice pitched above the din—I insist on having them read.

JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.)—I move they be dispensed with.

Mr. VANCE, of North Carolina, (Amer.)—I call for the reading of the riot act. [Laughter.]

TWELVE O'CLOCK—While the Clerk was reading the names the Speaker rose.

Voices—"Let's have a few quiet minutes now. Order."

The SPEAKER—The hour as fixed by the concurrent resolution of the two Houses having arrived, for adjournment, I now declare the House adjourned for the present session, and bid you an affectionate farewell.

This was greeted with applause and much good humor, and in a few minutes thereafter nearly all the members and spectators retired from the hall.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Steamship New-York.

Interesting Details of the Sicilian Insurrection.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The screw-steamship *New-York*, from Southampton on the 13th inst., arrived at this port last evening. The advices are not so late by one day as those received by the *Melita* at Quebec, but she brings our correspondence and newspaper files to the day of sailing, with fuller details of the progress of events in Sicily and elsewhere. We give below all the letters from our own correspondents and those of the London *Times*, which have immediate interest.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Her Trial Trip—Performance of Her Engines—Departure for New-York.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sunday, June 10, 1860.

The *Great Eastern* made a short trip of 24 hours yesterday and to-day, chiefly to ascertain the working condition of her engines. The result suggested a few minor adjustments, but was, on the whole, satisfactory as far as the machinery is concerned. The celebrated Giffard injectors had been applied to the paddle-boilers, but were not of sufficient size to supply them with the water required. The boilers also primed badly from long disuse, which was unfavorable to their best working, but will not cause permanent trouble. The highest number of revolutions of the screw was 39, and of the paddle 10½, against 41 and 11½ on the trial trip, giving 14¾ knots, and 43 and 12 on the trip to Southampton from Holyhead, giving 16 knots. The highest speed on to-day's trip was 22½ knots, which great reduction is due to the extremely foul state of the ship's bottom, and not at all to the increased draft of water, as will be generally stated, since that is but half an inch greater than it was on the trial trip. Nor is it to an appreciable extent due to the trim of the ship, since she was but 13 inches deeper at the stern and 12 inches higher at the bow than at the time of the trial trip. The weeds, barnacles and miscellaneous rubbish which have collected upon and adhered to the ship's bottom, it would appear, will take 60 miles per day from the ship's speed, and increase her Transatlantic time from less than nine to more than ten days. This is a real misfortune. The old mistake of not building the ship in a dock, where she could have gone also to be cleaned, is now punishing the company more seriously than did even the accidents of her launching.

The steering arrangements have been improved, and are now all that could be desired.

The forward wooden funnel casings are likely to get dangerously hot, and will be changed. All the alterations and adjustments suggested by this short trip will not require more than the balance of the week for their completion. There is no doubt that the *Great Eastern* will, then, at last be ready for sea. She is to be advertised to sail on Saturday, the 16th, but *since the passenger list at last accounts had only reached twenty-five*, and since the management have so persistently and unnecessarily disappointed the public, in times past, *it is not at all certain that they will keep their engagements now.* I sincerely believe, however, that the ship will start for New-York on Saturday, and that the Americans will have the long expected opportunity of looking at a really splendid vessel, whose model, at least, is after their own hearts.

Nothing further of general interest occurred on this little excursion. The details of changes made in the ship since she last appeared before the public in print, together with their probable importance, will be mentioned in my account of her Atlantic voyage.

Another fact deserves mention as a part of the history of the management of the ship, although it is of no practical importance to her historians or the public. I am distinctly informed at the Great Ship Company's Office, that no especial facilities, save those legally belonging to ordinary passengers, will be extended to the New-York Press. This extreme courtesy is rather an improvement on that extended at the time of the first and the trial trips, since your correspondent was then informed that the American Press would not be represented on those occasions. He remembers, however, to have been on board the *Great Eastern* then, and proposes to report the results of her Atlantic voyage in the most complete detail.

I trust that a short sojourn among our liberal engineers and gentlemen, will prove as useful to the management as a sight of its splendid ship will prove interesting to the great mass of our people.

TUBAL CAIN.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

Latest Intelligence from Garibaldi—Progress of the Revolution.

GENOA, Friday, June 8, 1860.

Direct news from Palermo! I give you ours as it comes to us in the hand-writing of BARTOLOMEO SAVI, ex-editor of *Italia del Popolo*, now twice wounded, in the breast and foot, and spitting blood, yet as calm and joyful as in the days of yore, when unjustly condemned to the galleys for ten years. He sends us GARIBALDI'S proclamation and the armistice, which are as follows:

SICILIANS: The enemy has prepared an armistice, which in the course of a generous war, such as that which we know how to wage, I considered it reasonable to not refuse. The burial of the dead, the care of the wounded, all, in short, that the laws of humanity reclaim, does honor to the valor of the Italian soldiers. Besides that, the wounded Neapolitans are also brothers, although they continue to oppose us with enmity, and are as yet involved in the midst of political error, but it will not be long e'er the light of the national flag shall indnce them to augment the ranks of the Italian army. And in order that the terms of the contract be maintained with that religious loyalty worthy of us, we publish the following articles of convention between the undersigned at Palermo, the 31st May, 1860.

1. The suspension of hostilities is prolonged for three days from this moment, *i. e.*, from noon on the 31st May, at the termination of which Gen. E., the General-in-Chief, will send his aide-de-camp, so that by common consent the hour for the recommencement of hostilities shall be agreed upon.

2. The Royal Bank shall be consigned to the representative CRISPI, Secretary of State, with receipt, and the detachment who guards it will go to Castellamare with arms and baggage.

3. The embarkation of all the wounded and of their families will be continued with due precaution to prevent abuse.

4. The transport of food for the two hostile parties at all hours will be free.

5. The prisoners MASTO and RIVALSA may be exchanged for the First Lieutenant Colonel and other officers, and Capt. GRASSO.

The Secretary of State of the Provisional Government, FRANCISCO CRESPI, General-in-Chief FERDINANDO LANZA SAVI, dwells particularly on the feats of the Company Guarde Carabiniere, commanded by MEFANIO MAITO, in number 35.

Besides the official journal, *l'Unita Italiana* is established at Palermo,—thence from the number of the 3d of June I translate the following proclamation of GARIBALDI:

SICILIANS: But the tempest follows the calm; and we ought to prepare for the tempest until the longed for goal be reached.

The conditions of the national cause more brilliant, triumph was certain from the moment when a generous people trampling on humiliating propositions decided to conquer or to die.

Yes, and our situation ameliorates every moment. But this does not hinder us from doing our duty to hasten the triumph of the holy cause. Arms then and combatants whet your swords and prepare every means of offence and defence. We shall have time for joy and for *evviva* when the country shall be free of the enemy.

Arms and combatants I repeat. Who does not think of arms during these three days is a traitor and a coward, and the people who combat the reins of their horses burst for liberty and for the land of their children and wives, cannot be either a traitor or a coward.

There is a fragment of GARIBALDI'S last letter to BERTANI, opened by the way here by the Piedmontese Government. I have it direct from BERTANI.

CARO BERTANI: I not only authorize anything you may undertake for Sicily, but also to contract whatsoever debt, since here we have immense friends wherewith to pay everybody.

Yours, ever, G. GARIBALDI.

MEDICI has not yet started. It is really very disgraceful. When he goes he will take 2,000 men and 5,000 muskets. He has at his disposition a small steamer and an American clipper, and two French steamers. It may be that the clipper sails to-night, but there is no telling. Every one is irritated at the delay, as GARIBALDI needs either what he ordered—a diversion on *terra firma* or arms in Sicily.

THE QUESTION OF MEDIATION.

With reference to the question of mediation between the insurrectionists and the Neapolitan Government, the following telegram, published in the London *Times* of the 13th, will be found of interest:

TURIN, Tuesday, June 12.

By ratifying an armistice between Gen. LANZA and GARIBALDI, the King of Naples has removed the principal obstacle which prevented foreign mediation.

From the moment the King of Naples treats with the Sicilian revolutionary party as one Power with another, mediation becomes possible, without infringing upon diplomatic formalities.

This explains the sending of the Commander DE MARTINO to Paris, who is charged, on the part of FRANCIS II., to submit the bases and the guarantees of the personal mediation repeatedly invoked by his Majesty from NAPOLEON III.

Although authorizing the Commander DE MARTINO to come to Paris, the Emperor of the French reserves to himself the liberty of not coming to a decision until after having received positive overtures from the Neapolitan Envoy.

At all events, the Court of the Tuileries does not wish to undertake any mediation, unless in concert with England and the other great Powers.

NAPLES, Saturday, June 9, (*via* Marseilles.)

The promulgation of a Constitution, framed according to that of France, is expected shortly.

SUNDAY EVENING, June 10.

Count AQUILA, uncle of the King, strongly insists that an Italian policy and liberal institutions shall be carried out, and hopes that his policy will be agreed to by the King.

VIENNA, Saturday, June 9.

A few days ago Signor CARAFA, the Neapolitan Minister, assembled the Ambassadors of the Great Powers, and demanded that, in the event of GARIBALDI proclaiming the King of Sardinia in Sicily, they should not recognize the annexation, but that the possession of Sicily should be guaranteed to Naples.

The representatives of the Powers refused to enter into any engagements.

The King of Naples has recently demanded an Anglo-French intervention, which was likewise refused.

VIENNA, Sunday, June 10.

Prince PETRULLA, the Neapolitan Minister here, has received by courier an autograph letter from his Sovereign, who engages himself solemnly:

1. To call to his council men enjoying public confidence.

2. To reconstitute a Government for guaranteeing the faithful and conscientious execution of the laws, as well as the suppression of abuses.

3. To proclaim a general amnesty.

His Majesty hopes that, in consideration of these guarantees, European diplomacy will no longer refuse to interfere in his favor against the revolution.

The Paris *Moniteur*, of the 10th, publishes the following telegram:

NAPLES, Sunday, June 10, 1860.

The evacuation of Palermo by the royal troops will terminate to-morrow.

The troops who have already commenced to arrive at Naples, from Palermo, have been dispatched towards Castellamare and Gaeta.

The Neapolitan troops in Sicily will be concentrated at Syracuse, Messina and Agosta.

PARIS, Sunday morning.

According to the latest telegrams received from Naples, from an authentic source, the Neapolitan Government had decided upon concentrating all its military forces at Syracuse and Messina, because, by preserving these strategic positions the Neapolitan Government still hopes to appear in the eyes of Europe as master of Sicily.

It seems to fear that the revolution would be recognized as an accomplished fact should the Neapolitan army abandon Sicily.

The *Moniteur* of this morning contains a despatch, dated "Cagliari, 9th inst.," according to which a Convention had been signed at Palermo between the Royal troops and the insurgents on the 6th inst.

Eighteen thousand Neapolitan troops quitted their position on the morning of the 6th, and had encamped near the Mole, to be ready to embark immediately.

The citadel would be evacuated after the embarkation of the troops and the exchange of prisoners.

MOVEMENTS OF GARIBALDI.

Detailed Narrative of the Insurrection in Sicily.

From the Special Correspondent of the London Times.

PALERMO, Thursday, May 31, 1860.

Any one in search of violent emotions cannot do better than set off at once for Palermo. However blasé he may be, or however milk-and-water his blood, I promise it will be stirred up. He will be carried away by the tide of popular feeling, or else the impetuosity and variation of this torrent will produce in him a reaction such as he rarely felt.

The popular proverb has it that no day resembles its predecessor; here almost every hour changes the state of affairs, and with the state of affairs the feelings of 200,000 people change from one extreme to another almost without the slightest transition. One moment all is triumph and hope, and the next all is terror and dejection. One instant the town resounds with cheers; the next you see numbers prostrated before the shrines of Madonnas and saints, which are to be found in almost every corner. Now and then, between the two fits, there is a short lull—a kind of exhaustion—which is soon followed by another attack of hope or fear.

These constant alarms are the most faithful exponents of this state of the public mind. New Bavarians, as the foreign mercenaries are called, have transgressed their line, and are threatening an advance; now popular terror sees cavalry horses, like nightmares, jumping over the barricades, or the troops at the Royal Palace are moving; and while the popular voice rolls along this news by one street, in the other an opposite stream comes in, announcing with cheers that whole battalions of the enemy have come over, that they have abandoned their best positions, and are flying in all directions. Usually both items of news are equally untrue, and only founded in excited imagination, but to-day there was sufficient reason for the change which the town has undergone from morning till night.

In the letter which I sent off yesterday evening I had just time to mention shortly the conference which took place on board the *Hannibal* between GARIBALDI and the two Neapolitans Generals. The first proposals of the Neapolitans were made the day after our arrival, and they did not lead to any result, because the Neapolitans would not address themselves directly to Gen. GARIBALDI; they wished for a conference with Admiral MUNDY, and expected him to be the mediator with Gen. GARIBALDI. It was, no doubt, humiliating for the *alter ego* of His Majesty King BOMBA II. to address a request to "Filibuster GARIBALDI;" but Admiral MUNDY thought it but fair that if the Neapolitans were in distress, and GARIBALDI consented to be magnanimous, he should not lose by the transaction. By forcing them to treat directly with his Excellency Gen. GARIBALDI, the latter could never be treated as a Filibuster, but be recognized as an adversary. The Commander of Her Majesty's Forces could not treat with the Filibuster, but was quite willing to become mediator with the Commander of the National Forces in Sicily. After two days' hesitation, Gen. LANZA saw himself forced to give in, and sent to GARIBALDI the letter asking for an interview.

The strange mistake by which the foreign mercenaries entered the town just at the moment when the armistice had already began led to many paltry excuses, and the Conference being fixed for 1½ P. M., the two parties went down by different roads to the place where the boats of the *Hannibal* were waiting. An officer was sent by GARIBALDI to the Royal Palace, and brought down Gen. LETIZIA, (a Liberal of 1820,) and the commander of the naval station on shore, together with their Aides-de-Camp. GARIBALDI was accompanied by Col. TURR and some of his Aides-de Camp. The Admiral, with perfect taste and excellent policy, had invited the French and American commanders to attend the Conference. Gen. LETIZIA objected to this, saying that he had only to do with the Admiral and Gen. GARIBALDI, but the latter immediately replied that he had nothing to conceal, and that he would be happy if the French and American commanders were present. Accordingly they remained.

Gen. LETIZIA gave in writing the six points on which he wished to have a conference. They were.

1. That a suspension of arms should be concluded for the period about which the parties would agree.

2. That during the suspension of arms each party should keep its position.

3. That the convoys of wounded from the Royal Palace, as well as the families of the employés, should be allowed to pass free through the town, in order to embark on board the Royal ships.

4. That the Royal troops in the Palace and the families of the refugees in the monasteries near it should be allowed to provide themselves with their daily provisions.

5. That the municipality should address a humble petition to His Majesty the King, laying before him the real wishes of the town, and that this petition should be submitted to His Majesty.

6. That the troops in the town should be allowed to receive their provisions from the Castello.

These proposals alone showed the state in which the Neapolitans were, crowded with wounded, of whom they have at the Royal Palace alone more than 500, wanting in provisions, and seeking merely a pretext to come to terms and make concessions. Any one else would have either refused to grant these terms, or would have asked for corresponding advantages. Not so GARIBALDI, who in the most liberal manner agreed to five out of the six points. The only one he refused was the fifth, about the petition, which would have been acknowledging a defeat when all the advantages were on his side. But—and this characterizes the man better than anything else—when the conference was over, GARIBALDI, in talking to LETIZIA, told him that if the King of Naples gave the Sicilians their constitution, and promised to follow a truly Italian policy in concert with VICTOR EMMANUEL, he was ready to come to an arrangement on that basis.

The first point was decided, that there should be an armistice till 12 P. M. of the following day. The second point caused some discussion, and the advance of the foreign mercenaries came on the *tapis*; but

had the signal been given them, the result would not have been doubtful. But while this was going on outside, a change had already taken place in the Pretorial Palace. Early in the morning Lanza sent a *parlementaire*, in which he asked for an escort for Gen. Letizia, who wished to have an interview with Gen. Garibaldi at 10 A. M. There was no doubt it was a request for a further armistice. I happened to be in the room when Letizia arrived. His tone was quite different from what it had been the day before, and nothing could be more amiable and sweet than the manner in which he brought forward his request. He explained how it was impossible to gain even all the wounded till 12 P. M., and how the object of the armistice was thus foiled. He asked, first, for an indefinite armistice, expressing the hope that perhaps all further fighting might be stopped. The indefinite armistice was not granted, but first one day more was proposed, which was not thought sufficient, and at last three days were fixed.

As soon as Letizia had gone, orders were sent not to begin the attack at noon. The town had been so worked up that the general feeling was decidedly against the prolongation of the armistice, in which most saw only advantages for the Neapolitans. They might get rid of their wounded, provide themselves with provisions, and get reinforcements from Naples. No one seemed to see the other side of the question, that there were also advantages connected with it for the national forces. Just about the time this interview took place a letter arrived from Cagliari, of the 20th, in which it was announced that a steam transport, with 100 Cacciatori, picked men, 2,000 stand of arms, a great deal of ammunition, and other warlike stores, was on the way, and would be close to the coast on the very morning of the 31st. It was by no means a despicable reinforcement, and measures were immediately taken to advise the authorities in the neighborhood of Castellamare to be on the look-out and bring up this *materiel*. At the same time the guns which had been left at Corleone had time to arrive. You will remember that the sending off of the guns with 100 men or so put the Neapolitans off the scent, and led to the taking of Palermo. They had orders to retire as far as San Giuliano. Owing to the difficulties of the road, and perhaps carelessness on the part of the men, the thing could not be done so quickly as it ought to have been done, and the result was that two of the guns, one of them that taken at Calata Fimi, had to be left behind. The evil is not great, for in a street fight in Palermo guns can do little, and for the taking of Palermo would not have been thought too dear by the loss of all the guns.

Besides the remaining guns the *squadre* from the interior could likewise arrive during the three days, bring thus a reinforcement of some thousand men. Indeed, some of them are already in the rear of the columns which came yesterday towards the Porta di Termini.

But, more than all this, a respite of three days gives time for demoralization to spread, both among the Neapolitan troops and the foreign mercenaries. There are three of the Neapolitan regiments—the 6th, 8th and 10th—who have months ago given such signs of unwillingness and insubordination that they had to be altogether broken up and remodeled. The late fights in the streets, of which they have got the worst, were not exactly calculated to strengthen the bonds of discipline and raise their *morale*. It is, besides, otherwise with these soldiers than with the *Compagni d'Armi*, the native police. These latter know they have no mercy to expect; but there is no animosity against the soldiers. All to-day there was a succession of them in the town—numbers coming over altogether, others coming over to fraternize, and all anxious to see and kiss the hands of Garibaldi. Several of the Sicilian officers have come over to see their families in town, and a few only returned, while even those who did will be more useful on the other side than they could have been here. I saw, myself, a captain kissing Garibaldi's hands, and asking him, with tears in his eyes, to prevent bloodshed among Italian brothers, promising to do all in his power to induce his own people to do the same.

Among those who passed through the town was Major Bosco, a Sicilian, the commander of one of the battalions of Riflemen who had promised the King of Naples the head of Garibaldi. He was retained because the Neapolitan ontposts would not let a convoy of flour for the town pass. He became quite a Liberal town ere the end of his stay.

Among those who came over was a Swiss belonging to the foreign mercenaries. He had been a sergeant and was degraded for a small offence, as he says. He told us that there were only about one-fifth of Swiss, and the others were a collection of scum from Austria and Croatia, the most consummate set of scoundrels that could be got together. Their only aim was plunder, which had been freely promised by the Commander, Mechel.

It was not long before the proofs came in of what he had said. They had broken open all the houses which were near to their position, plundered the contents, violated the women, and ourut the houses. In one warehouse they had found a good deal of corn, which they were selling at a cheap price to those who were inclined to take advantage of their neighbor's misfortunes. They had established a regular fair outside. At first the representations made to the General commanding were met by excuses that the thing was done in the first ardor yesterday, and other things were flatly denied, but at last the Neapolitans themselves were obliged to agree that they were a bad set. Commander Bosco himself called them "a heap of brigands, who cannot be kept in order." Of course not. They were encouraged to plunder in the beginning, and every success found approbation rather than punishment. A day of such treatment, and no power can keep Croats in order. They fight for plunder. There is evidently great animosity between the Neapolitan troops and officers and these *condottieri*, and if the former were not themselves afraid they would, no doubt, be the first to fight them. The thing tells both ways, for if these scoundrels can be brought to fight for plunder, it will be rather difficult to keep them together should fighting begin and plunder be in store.

Even the better part of the Swiss seem to be disgusted with their companions, and about 100 have already offered to come over if well paid. Whether the negotiations which have been opened will lead to anything remains to be seen.

In the afternoon Garibaldi made a tour of inspection round the town. I was there, but find it really impossible to give you even a faint idea of the manner in which he was received everywhere. It was one of those triumphs which seem to be almost too much for a man. The most wonderful thing I ever saw in this way was the reception of Napoleon and Victor Emanuel at Milan, just about a year ago, and I am almost inclined to think that the one yesterday was more extraordinary. The entry of the Sovereigns was something more formal, which prevented the full expression of popular enthusiasm. They were on horseback and surrounded by their guards, while the popular idol, Garibaldi, in his red flannel shirt, with a loose colored handkerchief round his neck, and his worn wide-awake, was walking on foot among those cheering, laughing, crying, mad thousands; and all his few followers could do was to prevent him from being bodily carried off the ground. The people threw themselves forward to kiss his hands, or, at least, to touch the hem of his garment, as if it contained the panacea for all their past and perhaps coming sufferings. Children were brought up, and mothers asked on their knees for his blessing; and all this while the object of this idolatry was as calm and smiling as when in the deadliest fire, taking up the children and kissing them, trying to quiet the crowd, stopping at every moment to hear a long complaint of houses burnt and property sacked by the retreating soldiers, giving good advice, comforting and promising that all damages should be paid for.

I have not had time to go to all the points from which the soldiers have been driven out, but it is only in this way that one can form a idea of what loss they must have suffered, and how superior the Garibaldians are in a street fight. The young fellows seemed to have taken quite a delight in forcing the soldiers out of their positions, and worked with a will, displaying wonderful tactical talents; not an advantage was lost to outflank them, and get into the rear of their positions. The large houses, but above all, the monasteries, were so many citadels which soon had loopholes, and out of which a deadly fire came down on the heads of the soldiers. In this way alone was it possible to advance close to the Royal Palace with comparatively little loss.

When Garibaldi returned a representation came from the Neapolitans that the barricading was still going on during the armistice. The answer given was that each party could do as it pleased within the lines, and that, as the Neapolitans could transport their wounded and get provisions, it was only fair that the town should make barricades.

While the Neapolitan officer was still waiting to take back the answer, there was a regular invasion of English and American naval officers, who had received leave to go on shore, and every one of whom was, of course, anxious to see Garibaldi. The commander of the American ship called in company with the American Consul; the Swiss Consul came likewise. Garibaldi is no more the Filibuster, but the commander of the national forces in Sicily. And whoever came once was sure to return again, for every one is received with a good word, and every one can see that he is welcome. I really believe Garibaldi could soon make up more than the losses he has suffered hitherto if leave were given to recruit on board the British and American ships. It was well that the Neapolitan officers were just in time to see the scene; it will have taught them the esteem they are held in by foreign nations.

Shortly afterwards a flag of truce came in from the Finanze, which is still held by the Royalists, offering to give up the building and 4,000,000 carl. about 2,000,000f., which are said to be in it. It is mostly private property, deposited for safety. The conditions were accepted.

The news of the prolongation of the armistice changed at once the physiognomy of the town. Many of those who had gone on board returned, for this respite allowed them to put their things in better order than they could do in the first hurry. The fever gave way, and animation became the prevalent feature in the town, which, as ever since our arrival, was illuminated. Till late at night numbers of people were strolling about the streets singing and cheering; the itinerant vendors of tunny fish, on which every one seems to live, made their shouts heard, which I take as an indication of a return to a more normal state. Many of the funeral processions have been proceeded by crosses, pictures of saints, especially Santa Rosalia, and wax candles, converting them into street altars. The moon shines brightly, and every one turns in with wholly different feelings from those with which he got up this morning.

June 1.—Last night one of the Neapolitan steamers went off with, it is stated, Gen. Lanza himself on board. Her destination is Naples, and there are good reasons for supposing that the General, whoever he was, went there to show the necessity of making concessions. As I said, Garibaldi is willing to come to an understanding if the constitution, guaranteed above all by England, is given back, and the King of Naples promises to begin a truly Italian policy. The mediation of Admiral Mundy, which has hitherto led to such good results, removes all difficulties. Should the Neapolitans think that they can do it otherwise, either by calling in another mediation or no mediation at all, they are mistaken, for Garibaldi will not hear of any other, and trusts no other. The Admiral forced the Neapolitans to treat directly with Garibaldi, and thus recognize him, and Garibaldi is not the man to forget this.

The Neapolitans are busy taking their wounded down to the ships and bringing provisions, and probably ammunition, too, back to the Royal Palace. Deserters still come in by driblets. Otherwise nothing new.

The *Meander* steamship leaves at 3 P. M. for Messina, and will be in time for the direct mail for Marseilles on Sunday.

Every hour brings fresh news of the spreading of the insurrection. A Neapolitan steamer arrived yesterday from Trapani with the news that the insurgents were expected to attack it at any moment. Messina is said to have been bombarded. It is time the Neapolitans came to terms.

June 2.—Yesterday afternoon the Finanze, a large building in the Toledo, was given up by the Royalists. The negotiations had been going on for the last four days. The first offer they made was not accepted, Garibaldi insisting that they should give up their arms, which they refused to do. Since the armistice began the offer was renewed on the part of the troops, under circumstances which made it desirable to accept it. No one supposed that the money had been left in the building, but so it was; the Neapolitans were so sure of their position that they did not think it necessary to provide for emergencies, and so above 5,000,000 ducats, or above £1,200,000, remained in cash. The exact sum is 5,444,444 ducats. Out of this only about 100,000 ducats are Government property, the rest private deposits. M. Crispi, the Secretary of State, went there in company with the cashiers and controllers of the establishment; a *proces-verbal* was drawn up and signed by the above-named *employés*, as well as the captain in command of the post. He had about 125 men with him, who were allowed to retire with arms and baggage. They had only one man wounded, which is easily explained by the good position they held, and by the fact that no regular attack was ever undertaken against them. While in their posts, they amused themselves with firing from sheltered positions at all passers-by. Even since the armistice two men are said to have been killed close to the Porta Felice. From the papers found, it appears that 792,000 ducats were taken out of the Government funds to defray the war expenses, which were rather heavy, as the soldiers have received double pay ever since the beginning of the disturbances.

This morning the news arrived that yesterday, early in the morning, the steamtug *Utile* had approached Mersala and landed about 100 men, 2,000 muskets, and a quantity of ammunition, without meeting with any obstacle; all the Neapolitan ships being at Palermo, Messina, Trapani, and Catania, the only four points where Royal troops have still some little hold. The column is led by a man from Trapani, an emigrant, called Fradelli. It was to start this morning for Trepani, where the people expect every moment to have their town burnt and sacked by the soldiery. I suppose, however, the column will be called up to this place to be ready if hostilities should begin again to-morrow.

This is not the only reinforcement which is expected. There is reliable information that the Blackwall steamer left Leghorn on the 26th ult., with 1,500 or 1,600 volunteers. The captain of one of the Neapolitan frigates which were sent in search of the ship returned last night, after an unsuccessful search. A merchant steamer from Gibraltar came in yesterday, and reports, on the contrary, having seen a large screw steamer crowded with people off the western coast of Sicily, sailing in the direction of Marsala. It would be rather curious if this landing, like the two others, should take place at Marsala.

Though there have been no shots fired during the last three days, the armistice is on that account by no means a time of peace and harmony between the two parties. There is an almost continual succession of *parlementaires* on both sides, trying to explain misunderstandings, quiet apprehensions, and verify facts. At one time the Royalists stop convoys, at another their soldiers break in and through the houses, and rob and carry off everything they can lay hold of. A great many of these complaints have been verified, but I believe that these infractions of the armistice are not so much the effect of treachery on the part of the Neapolitan Generals as of a complete want of discipline among their troops. Thus, in spite of repeated orders from the Commanding General, the column at the Porta de Termini would not allow a convoy of flour to pass. It was natural enough; they have established outside a kind of fair for all objects plundered, are selling at cheap rate, and are unwilling to let so good an opportunity pass to stock their market. Retaliation was resorted to. One of their convoys was stopped likewise. During the stoppage the troops which accompanied it deserted almost in a body, bringing the spare mules over with them. On another side of the town the soldiers tried to break into a convent of nuns, and all the authority and the numerous messages from Lanza were scarcely sufficient to stop them. Again, on another side, they carried off the inmates of the convent of the Oblati, a kind of female orphan asylum. The mothers of the girls came up crying. The thing was not denied, but it was explained that the nuns had gone over of their own free will. Not a moment passes without one or another person coming in with a complaint against the excesses of the soldiers. Were it not for that marvellous ascendancy which Garibaldi exercises over his men as well as over the whole population, it would be impossible to keep to the armistice. All the time we have been here not a trace has been visible of insubordination or excess. In spite of the excitement and agitation, Palermo was never so orderly, even under the greatest pressure.

On one point only the people are implacable, and that is the death of the *sbirri*, who are hunted down like wild beasts, and shot wherever they are found. In the first days, especially, there were regular hunting expeditions undertaken against those best known, and many were killed before any one could interfere. If one recollects what misery the *espionage* of these people had entailed on the population, one can scarcely be surprised at the popular fury against them.

The desertions still continue, and, strange to say, mostly among the non-commissioned officers, sergeants and corporals. Not only do all these ask to take service, but likewise the 300 or 400 prisoners. Even the foreign mercenaries begin to come in—at any rate the better part of them, who are disgusted with their own comrades and the service. Almost every officer who goes over as *parlementaire* is asked about the pay on this side, and had it not been for our untimely patriotism, which discialmed the very idea of pay, no doubt the Bavarest would have been open to an offer. It is, probably, not too late even now. There is plenty of money at the Finanze for this or any other purpose.

Had Garibaldi and the town only to do with the troops, the thing would be easy enough; but it is the bombardment which makes the position more difficult. From the specimen we had on the first day, one can see what might be done if it was continued for any length of time. King Bomba II. might fulfill his threat of converting the town into a heap of ruins, and bury hundreds of inoffensive inhabitants among them, especially if the soldiers continue, as they have hitherto done, to burn every house they sack.

One might write volumes of horrors of the Vandalism already committed, for every one of the hundred ruins has its story of brutality and inhumanity. Were there not so many of the officers of the ships who have strolled about the town and seen them with their own eyes, I should be almost afraid of writing them down, so incredible do they sound. It is, above all, in the quarters to the right and left of the Royal Palace, mostly inhabited by the poorer classes, and thickly crowded with monasteries, that the horrors can be witnessed by every one who walks up. Any one can do so by using his senses. There are the black ruins of blocks of houses. As you can see by those which have hitherto escaped, they are in the style of those at St. Giles' or the Seven Dials, with the only exception that all the windows have balconies before them. In these small houses a dense population is crowded together, even in ordinary times; the fear of the bombardment crowded them even more; a shell falling on one, and crushing and burying the inmates, was sufficient to make people abandon the neighboring one and take refuge a little further on, shutting themselves up in the cellars. When the Royalists retired they set fire to those of the houses which had escaped the shells, and cumbers were thus buret alive in their hiding-places. All about the neighborhood of the Albergeria the air is charged with the exhalations of the corpses imperfectly covered by the ruins, and with that greasy smell occasioned by the burning of animal body. If you can stand the exhalation, try and go inside the ruins for it is only there that you will see what the thing means. You will not have to search long before you stumble over the charred remains of a human body, a leg sticking out here, an arm there, a black face staring at you a little further on. You are startled by a rustle, you look round and see half-a-dozen gorged rats scampering off in all directions, or you see a dog trying to make his escape over the ruins; myriads of flies rise up at your approach, and you hurry out, in order to escape their disgusting and poisonous contact.

I only wonder that the sight of these scenes does not convert every man in the town into a tiger, and every woman into a fury. But these people have been so long ground down and demoralized, that their nature seems almost to have lost the power of reaction. Still the conviction has been brought home during the last few days, that no mercy was to be expected from the Bourbons, and that a hundred times greater would be the horrors did they get possession again of the town. The impending danger has done more than anything else to rouse the population somewhat from its apathy, and certainly the preparations for the reception of the troops have taken quite a different character. Whether all this will last when the bomb-shells begin to fly about again remains to be seen.

Garibaldi intends to tender a protest to all the foreign naval commanders, asking them to use their influence to prevent a measure which does harm only to the defenceless part of the population. If all the consuls and foreign naval commanders acted in common, I don't believe the Neapolitans would dare to renew the bombardment. The story about partial protests, so often affirmed and contradicted, seems still true. When the notification was given out about the bombardment in case of a popular rise, Admiral Mundy went to Lanza, and asked whether he meant to carry out these instructions. Having heard that he would, he gave up his protest, which he had brought with him in writing. When he left the French commander came in likewise with a protest, and soon after the American. As you know, they have not been attended to.

June 3.—Last night, at 9 P. M., the *Soetto*, Neapolitan dispatch boat, came in with Gen. Letizia from Naples. The instructions, I am credibly informed, are to fight to the last man—to bring up for this purpose the garrison of Trapani and the troops coming from Girgenti—to prepare everything as well as possible, and to begin in the meantime negotiating with Garibaldi until these preparations can be completed. A large quantity of Orsini shells and Congreve rockets was brought down from Naples, with the order not to spare, but to burn and destroy every house. We shall see how far this is correct.

This morning early Gen. Letizia did call on Garibaldi, and asked for an indefinite prolongation of the armistice. The two Generals conferred quite alone, and no one knows what the assurances given to Gen. Garibaldi were, and what motives were brought forward to justify the armistice. But certain it is they satisfied Gen. Garibaldi. May he not trust too much to the honor of a Neapolitan General in the warmest wish of every partisan of the cause he defends.

In the meantime it is certain that orders were sent to the troops at Trapani to prepare to evacuate the town, taking with them as many guns as possible, and destroying the rest. There are two steamers and a sailing corvette, which are to take them—whither is a secret. People are rather confused at all the mysteries, and puzzling their heads about the meaning of the armistice.

Since the news of its prolongation spread there has been a return tide of the emigrants, who had already begun their movements at daybreak, to be out of the way if the fighting and bombardment began.

June 4.—Yesterday, immediately after his interview with Gen. Garibaldi, the Neapolitan Gen. Letizia left again for Naples. He is expected to be back soon. As I told you, he asked for Garibaldi's word of honor not to tell any one of the communication he had brought from Naples, so no one knows anything positive; but, from this going and coming to and from Naples, one cannot but conclude that the Neapolitan General came with proposals of negotiations, and went back with an answer. As they write at the same time from Naples that the intervention of the foreign Powers has been asked for, there may really be an intention on the part of the Neapolitan Government to come to some understanding.

You will not be surprised to hear that the good faith of the Neapolitans is in very bad odor here, and that therefore the version which sees in all these interviews but so many attempts to deceive Garibaldi and throw him off his guard finds most credit.

I told you in my letter of yesterday that I had heard from a good source Gen. Letizia arrived from Naples not only with no conciliatory instructions, but the very reverse; and that the negotiations were entered into only with a view of beguiling Garibaldi until all the preparations were completed. There is no doubt of one thing—that the same night the instructions of the Neapolitan ships were altered. They had been to embark all heavy stores from the Castle and the Palace. Not only was this immediately stopped after the arrival of the *Svetta* with Letizia, but ammunition and warlike stores were landed. At the same time a sailing corvette, towed by two steamers, went off to Trapani to embark the troops stationed there, and bring them on to Palermo. The corvette has just arrived with these troops on board.

The transport of wounded from the Palace still continues; there must be more than 800 who have passed already. But the transport of provisions has considerably diminished. Either they are already sufficiently provided, or else there is no more to spare from the Castello.

This morning people who have stores of salt fish in the parts occupied by the troops came in complaining that their stores had been broken open, and their contents transported on board the men-of-war by boats belonging to the letter. There are so many stories told that I repeat only what is well-ascertained fact; and, if I mention this, it is only because I myself saw something in barrels taken on board from the side where the column of the Foreign Brigade is encamped.

The prospect of negotiations has by no means diminished the activity shown in the defence. In the beginning barricades were thrown up everywhere, whether useful or not, and there was no time to regulate and control this activity. Now a general plan of defence has been drawn up; all the barricades which were useless have been levelled, others modified, others, again, built up anew. By dint of exertion and good will, as many as a dozen guns, mostly naval, were made serviceable and placed on carriages, some told off to serve them, cartridges made, ball and grape-shot prepared. Orsini shells are being manufactured on a large scale, and powder and bullets got ready incessantly. The last official bulletin at Naples tells people that Garibaldi is surrounded in Palermo, and will be soon annihilated. This morning a complaint came in from the column of the enemy stationed at the Porta di Termini that the *squadre* behind had fired upon them. You have only to look all round the mountain chain which incloses Palermo, and you will see every night the fires of the insurgents outside blaze up in every direction. If any one can be said to be surrounded, one would rather say it is the Neapolitans.

The men and stores landed at Marsala are on their way hither. Two nights ago they were at Partenico, and it is to be hoped that they will be here either this evening or to-morrow morning.

No reliable information has as yet come in respecting the second and much larger expedition which set off on the 26th from Leghorn. They must have landed further off. They cannot have met with obstacles, for all that Naples possesses in ships is concentrated on three or four points, and never goes out.

The news that Messina has been bombarded is false, but this morning a gunboat coming from Melia by Catania brought the news that the insurgents had attacked the troops in the town, and caused great loss among them—400 to 500, it is stated—but could not dislodge them from their position in the Royal Castle and the Cathedral, where they had intrenched themselves.

The troops which have quitted Girgenti are said by some to be at Termini, and by others on the south coast at Terranova. Nothing can give you a better idea of the difficulty that exists in making the different Committees in the provinces and towns work properly than the circumstance that, although the whole country is in the hands of the insurgents, there is no regular correspondence established with headquarters at Palermo. These people are not accustomed to govern themselves, and have no initiative. Now, Governors are named for the provinces, which, it may be hoped, will bring a certain unity of action into the movement throughout the whole country.

I have had so many other things to write about that I had no time to say anything about the provisional organization which is being introduced. The evil which was most felt in this as well as every other Sicilian movement was the absence of unity of action. As soon as Garibaldi landed and went a little way into the interior all the most influential members of the aristocracy, as well as the free communities, asked him to assume the dictatorship in the name of Victor Emanuel, King of Italy, and the command in chief of all the national forces.

The first thing, of course, was to organize the military forces. Until then it was, as you know, an affair of volunteers, who collected round one or another influential man of their town or district, all independent of each other, and remaining together or going home, as they pleased.

A decree of the 19th of May, from Selemi, institutes a militia, to which all below from 17 to 50; those from 17 to 20 for active service in the field all over the country, those from 30 to 40 in their provinces, and those from 40 to 50 in their communes.

The officers for the active army are named by the Commander-in-Chief on the proposal of the commanders of the battalions; those of the second and third categories, only liable to local service, are chosen by the men themselves.

But, as you may imagine, it is rather difficult to act up to this decree under the circumstances. Still, the thing in and about Palermo has made progress. The different *squadre* have been, according to their strength, transformed into companies and battalions, and their leaders invested with the rank the number of their men confers on them. They have had their posts assigned to them, and they are getting by degrees accustomed to a more regular organization about provisions and orders. But it is an Herculean labor to introduce anything resembling order into this chaos, and to get the men to give up their individual fancies.

The *squadre* are now regularly paid, and I don't think you could keep them together if they were not. They are called "Cacciatori dell'Etna"—not a bad name for people rather resembling that smoking, but otherwise very harmless volcano.

It is rather curious that the Sicilian patriots receive pay, while the enthusiastic North Italians who came to help have not received a farthing, and do not expect to receive anything.

Great activity prevails to get something resembling a uniform. A number of red flannel shirts have been made, and the greatest part of the Garibaldians are now in uniform. The native militia are still in their brown fustian suit, which is generally worn all over the country, and is so alike that it makes a very good uniform until a better one can be got.

If one considers that it is not two months since the last disarmament took place, it is astonishing what a quantity of guns seems to be still in the country. They are for the most part short guns, looking rather like old-fashioned single-barrelled fowling-pieces than muskets. Most of them are percussion, however, and only a few with the old flint lock. From their appearance, most of them must date back to 1820 and earlier, only the percussion-lock being of more recent construction—probably 1848-49. The longing for arms is something extraordinary. The strictest orders have been given to bring in all the muskets taken from the soldiers to head-quarters. But few have ever arrived. The Picciotti take hold of them, have the barrels cut off and the stock a little altered, so as to make them difficult to recognize. No miser can be more greedy of dollars than a Picciotto is of ammunition. But he differs from the miser, as he does not keep it when he has got it. While the street fight lasted, as soon as a troop had got some ammunition together, off they went, and occupied some houses at safe distance, blazing away at walls and in the air. They were, of course, soon at the end of their ammunition, and returned bragging how they had fought the Royals. Still, it should not wonder if this mad firing had really imposed on the soldiers, while there is no doubt that the noise they make encourages the *squadre*. Formerly, even in camp, it was difficult to keep them from blazing away a minute after they had been complaining of their want of ammunition. This now occurs very rarely. They have sobered down a little, and have learnt the value of ammunition. I cannot help thinking they are cousins german to the Albanian Bashi-Bazouks.

Besides the military organization, the civil organization has likewise been. A Secretary of State has been named for that purpose, who countersigns all the decrees of the Dictator. In each province there is to be a Governor, with a Council chosen by the people. Most of those in the neighborhood have been named already, and the sooner all are named the better it will be. In times like these there must be a responsible man at the head of each province with full powers. Committees talk a great deal, but do very little.

The town has assumed a rather more peaceful appearance, shops are beginning to open, but only by degrees. I informed you that before Garibaldi came to Palermo most of the shops and houses had inscriptions describing them as foreign property—"*Interessi Francesi*," or "*Inglesi*," or "*Americani*," almost everywhere. It was against the soldiers pinndering. I don't think it would help much even against this, for it did not in the past which is in their power, but it is utterly unavailing against bombs and fire. If you go up the Toledo, or one of the by-streets, you will be astonished to see the quantity of "English interests" gutted, and "French interests" with huge shot-holes in them. If the Powers, as they are obliged to do, ask for indemnity for all this damage done to their subjects, there will be a heavy bill against King Bomba II. This will be, at any rate, a satisfaction for the off-hand manner in which the protest of the foreign naval commanders has been received.

We have already two papers, the *Giornale Officiale*, and the Provisional Government of Sicily, and the *Unita Italiana*, which are hawked about in the street side by side with that horrible tunny-fish, on which every one seems to live.

There is a Sardinian steamer for Cagliari, by which I send this letter off.

The Marriage Registration Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the first stage of the dispute about the civil registration of marriages people were inclined to regard it as merely an extra aetic on the part of John (commonly called Archbishop) Hughes, and to view it es rather a laughing matter than otherwise. There now seems a disposition to look at it more seriously, which encourages me to submit a few remarks on the subject, though conscious that I cannot express myself as clearly or so accurately as a professional man would.

Any trifling inconvenience or expense which the system of civil registration may cause to clergymen, is unappreciable compared with its benefits to the public and posterity in preventing probable litigation and possible injustice.

The civil record is the surest proof of a marriage. In many countries it is the *only* sure proof, and the Courts of such countries, though they *may* make concessions to the customs of other nations, will never do so without much discussion and delay. I am at this moment occupied in researches for a foreign friend, who is in danger of losing a title and a fortune because he cannot find the record of his grandfather's marriage, an event which notoriously took place within the memory of persons now living.

We are more cosmopolitan in our relations than any other people, and more migratory in our habits. Families not only come hither from the Old World, but return thither again. Our own countrymen emigrate to Europe—they move from one part of the Union to another. Three generations may obliterate all traces of a family, except those set down in black and white, and under safe keeping of the law.

In a country which has an established Church, an ecclesiastical record may be a civil record; it may even be *the* civil record—the one formally acknowledged by the laws of the land. If the Church is supreme over the State its records are the most valid legal records. If the Church is subordinate to the State, the State exercises a certain supervision over it. But in this country, where no Church has any authority over the State, and the State has no power to interfere with any Church, an ecclesiastical register is of no more legal value than any private memorandum.

Moreover, it is very doubtful, to say the least, if the *accessibility* of ecclesiastical records could be relied on. With clergymen of the stamp of Archbishop Hughes it certainly could *not*. His original refusal shows that his records are a sealed book to the public.

Or suppose the ecclesiastical register is imperfect or altogether destroyed, (such cases are not unfrequent, one lately fell under my own observation,) is the clergyman responsible to any one not of his own Church?

These loose remarks are thrown out chiefly in the hope of calling some person's attention to the subject who can do more justice to it than your obedient servant,

C. A. BRISTED.

New-York Club, Friday, June 22, 1860.

The Contempt Case.

NOTE FROM H. D. TOWNSEND, ESQ.

Metropolitan Hotel, Saturday, June 23, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I trust that upon a review of the facts involved, your sense of justice will relieve me of the hasty reflections which you tedulge in your editorial of Friday on the part which I was forced to take in the recent Contempt Case in Judge Bonney's Court.

I was not the aggressor in the altercation, nor the cause of provocation to the other party. I was not purposely armed for the emergency which occurred; nor do I bear arms "*as part of my practice.*" I deem it fortunate—and making the case your own, you will, perhaps, agree with me—that I had the means of defence on my person when the unexpected and extraordinary attempt was made to drive me from professional duty to a client, first by rude insult, and this being quickly replied to, then by a bloody threat.

I have said that I gave no cause for provocation in the first place. The defendant was neither badgered nor insulted, but on the other hand his answers to plain business-like questions were tantalizing to the last degree, involving,—and to all appearances purposely so,—a consumption of time I was wholly unprepared for, and therefore moved the Court for a postponement to another day. I did this from the pressure of other engagements in Court. My motion to postpone was granted by Judge Bonney, and thereupon followed the scene, in a distant part of the court-room, which has given rise to this controversy. His real incidents being made known to the Court, no order for contempt, as against me, was taken; while the order against the other party was granted by the Judge on my affidavit and that of a bystander.

To the subsequent vacation of this order, I simply assented, not by way of *settlement*, in the sense you have employed, but because the Court was satisfied with the ample and certainly very handsome apology made by Mr. Richard O'Gorman, counsel for the defendant, and as this gentleman stated at the same time, on his personal pledge, that no further annoyance to the prosecution of the rights of my client should occur, I hold, with due deference, that I could not have done less, in professional courtesy, nor the Court required more full report of the final proceedings and order in the case, which appearance in some of the City papers of June 20, though not in your own, you will find fully bears out this explanation. Yours, &c. HENRY D. TOWNSEND.

The Fourth Ward Schools.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

New-York, Wednesday, June 20, 1860.

The remarks which have appeared from time to time in your valuable paper, relative to the School officers of the Fourth Ward, have had the tendency to place a high-minded gentleman in a false position before the community, from which he is naturally anxious to be extricated. I allude to Mr. Charles Doherty, one of the School Commissioners of the Ward aforesaid, who was not only opposed to the removal of the teachers, but used every endeavor and every argument to prevent the consummation of that act of folly. When he found that his counsels would not prevail, he nominated for the post of Principal a gentlemen well and favorably known for his scholastic attainments, but utterly isolated from the political circles of that Ward. In this laudable object Mr. Doherty also failed, his honesty of purpose to subserve the cause of education not being sufficiently appreciated by his colleagues. Being familiar with all the circumstances which have transpired in connection with the removal of the teachers, and knowing Mr. Doherty to be a high-toned gentleman, and incapable of a mean action, I have deemed it proper to state the facts, and screen him from further obloquy. VERITAS.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Dr. Lydia Sayre Hasbrouck, has been compelled to vacate the editorial chair of the *Sibyl* temporarily. Hear her reason: "We are the fortunate owners of a clover field, and we just returned from walking through and inhaling its sweetness—sweets such as no cosmetic can imitate. But above all the fruits, plants and flowers, we have another little nursing plant to tend and cestle to our hearts in the form of a little boy of ten days old, who lays quietly sleeping near us as we write this. A blue-eyed, fair-skinned, golden-haired and tender pleat, he seems to meet the roughness of this world in striking contrast to our dark-eyed little Daisy, whose place here seems if possible more vacant now, that the little brother she so often asked us to get her has come among us."

The citizens of Montreal have been getting up a testimonial for Sayers. It consists of a richly embossed covered silver quart tankard. The design is chaste and handsome. The base of the tankard is ornemented with a wreath of oet-leaves, the middle with one of maple leaves, and the upper portion with vine leaves and branches of grapes. On the cover is a beaver seated on a maple branch, in high relief. The handle is formed of twisted vine stalks. The tankard bears the following inscription: "To Tom Sayers, from a few admirers of English pluck."

Joguth Chunder Gangooly, the converted Brahmin, has sailed for Liverpool. He will remain for some months in England, and after a brief visit to France and Switzerland, will proceed by the overland route to Hindostan, where he will devote himself to preaching Christianity. A young lady from the State of Maine will join him in Calcutta toward the end of the year, and become Mrs. Gangooly. In the meantime she is qualifying herself to assist him in the missionary enterprise to which he has devoted himself.

The Society of Useful Manufactures, which owns the water-power of the Passaic River, near Patterson, has notified De Leve that he can no longer have one end of his rope fastened on their property, so that rope-walking in that vicinity is ended for the present. The reason the company gives for this action is that De Lave's performances distract the attention and waste the time of the operatives in the mills.

Rev. Dr. Pelmer, of New-Orleans, who was recently called to the pastorate of the Church in this city, which was under the care of the late Dr. Alexander, has also been elected to a Professorship in Princeton College. The New-Orleans *Picayune* states that it is not at all probable that Dr. Palmer will accept either position.

Charles M. Watermen, ex-Mayor of New-Orleans, disappeared a few days ago under circumstances which led to the belief that he had committed suicide. His body has since been found near the river, but thus far the search for his remains has proved fruitless.

Prof. Doesldson has been rivalled the feats of De Lave and Blondin, in Newark, N. J., by walking a wire stretched from the top of Library Hall, in Market-street, to a building opposite—a distance of about one hundred feet. The thousand people, it is said, witnessed his first exhibition.

The *Courrier de Canada* announces that the subscriptions for the Pope in the diocese of Quebec already amount to $16,900, and that they will doubtless reach $18,000. The city of Quebec alone gave $5,955.

Mr. Frederic E. Church, the artist, was married on the 14th to Miss Isabel M. Caines, of Deytoe, Ohio.

LAW REPORTS.

General Sessions.

IMPORTANT PRESENTMENT BY THE GRAND JURY—SOME PUBLIC OFFICIALS REBUKED FOR NEGLECT OF DUTY IN ATTENDING THE BALTIMORE CONVENTIONS.

Yesterday was the last day of the June term of this Court—or, rather, it was the last day of the extension of the term—the number of cases to be tried, especially since the commencement of the Baltimore Convention, when Judge Russell adjourned his division of the Court, being very large. The Recorder has opened Court early and sat late, and with the exception of cases which could not be tried, owing to the absence of important witnesses, he has disposed of every charge of importance. Yesterday, after a few slight sentences were passed, the Grand Jury came into Court and made the following presentment:

Grand Jury Room, June 25, 1860.

The Grand Jury present the laws for the collection of debts as an evil and a nuisance which ought to be abated. Experience of the oldest merchants proves that the cost of law, in trying to collect, is twice as much as the law secures, without estimating the loss of time of jurors, witnesses, &c., in keeping up this delusion, the evils of which are too manifest to every business man to need further illustration.

The detention of witnesses in prison, and often for several months, awaiting the trial of the accused, is fast destroying all confidence in the moral justice of our institutions. Unless this outrage upon the rights of witnesses can be abated it will soon be difficult, if not impossible, to obtain evidence of crime, as witnesses from fear of this unjust imprisonment will at once escape, whenever they see a crime committed, thus leaving the criminal unpunished for want of evidence.

The present mode of electing Judges, the Grand Jury believe, is well calculated to destroy confidence in the Judiciary, and unless this important anojeet is taken up by those having at stake the deepest interest, the time is not far distant when the security to life, liberty and property, which every American so highly values, will be greatly weakened. It is very far from the intention of the Grand Jury to detract from, or throw the least distrust upon, those eminent men who now confer honor and confidence upon the Bench. But it is the system of elections that is fast coefering upon the lowest kind of politicians the power of furnishing judges for the community, which is the cause for immediate alarm. Politics as a trade, in the opinion of the Grand Jury, should disqualify a man for any office. *In confirmation of this it is only necessary to refer the public to the late political Conventions; to have visited many of our public offices of the highest trust, which were abandoned by their incumbents that they might attend to these political Conventions.* This wretched state of things may not be surprising when it is considered that politicians now control the community.

HOMER FRANKLIN, Foreman.

Isaac C. Kendall, Secretary.

SECOND PRESENTMENT.

Grand Jury Room, June 25, 1860.

The Grand Jury present certain carmen, without any numbers to their carts, for transporting from the Manhattan Gas Works, near the East River, to the Providence Works, No. 357 West 18th-street, some gas tar or other liquid, for the manufacture of manure or other purposes, spreading on their route through the most populous part of the City a most dreadful and deadly stench, inflicting a nuisance more abominable and disgusting than do scavengers of any degree.

The Grand Inquest are of the opinion that this vile productice of the Gas Manufactory Company could be transported by water as economically, without disturbing or annoying the taxpayers and other cittizens, as is done at present by the carmen above alluded to, and the draymen in the employ of the Manhattan Gas Company, the Providence Works, or others.

HOMER FRANKLIN, Foreman.

Isaac C. Kendall, Secretary.

Recorder Barnard, in the usual terms, dismissed the Grand Jury, with the thanks of the Court. This same Grand Inquest has been very active this session. They have made four presentments, and have indicted a very large number of alle

Companies to third parties, to raise money to build their roads—the mortgagers receiving in exchange the shares of the Companies to whom they were executed. They did this, in the language of the Court, because of their "confidence in the success of the enterprise, and the ultimate benefit to themselves;" but now attempt to repudiate the obligation in that "the Companies had no power under their charters to take these securities for stock." The opinion of the Court is addressed to the question of power, since an affirmation of *that* renders a decision on the collateral questions unnecessary. The Court holds that in taking these mortgages the Company did not attempt to do anything except to execute its power of building a railroad. The mortgager was willing to take the stock, but had no money. He was willing to give his note and secure it by mortgage. The Company took it in payment with the sole intention of transferring it to raise the money. The result is the same as if the mortgage had been given to a third party for the same object. On the second branch of the question, as to whether the charter requires an absolute subscription in cash, to be paid in nothing but cash, the Court holds that there is no such express provision in the Charter. The use of the word "dollars" is simply to indicate the measure of value. The Charter prescribes no manner or kind of payment. On the contrary, "the time, manner and proportions" of the installments are left to the Directors. It is not the primary object of the Charter to raise an amount of money equal to the capital stock; that object is to build and equip a railroad, and the Court can see no objection to issuing stock and taking in payment materials or labor or lands necessary for their road. The authorities quoted on this point are numerous. Nor was the taking of these mortgages an unwarrantable dealing in real estate. There is nothing, says the Court, in the transaction, approaching a speculation in lands. Nor was it a fraud on the cash-paying subscribers to the stock. They do not complain, and if the transaction is liable to no other objection a party to it cannot set up his own fraud to defeat his contract. The *power* of the Company is therefore affirmed and the *securities* in question declared valid. The judgment of the lower Court is reversed, and the case remanded for further proceedings.

In view of the foregoing decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconein, in favor of the validity of Farm Mortgages, the holders of such mortgages resident here, or who may chance to be in the City, are requested to call at the office of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Company, No. 29 William-street, where the opinion of the Court at length and other information of interest may be had.

The coupons of the Sacramento Valley Railroad Company, due 1st Jnly, 1860, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid after that day at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARDT.

The receipts at the tide-water of Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Barley, for the third week in June in 1860 and 1859 have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	35 400	287,000	541,500	900
1859	13,100	48,800	128,800	4,600
Increase	22,300	238,300	412,700	Dec. 3,700

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles since the canal opened, so far, for the years 1860 and 1859, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	342,100	1,749,900	3,982,600	78,700
1859	124 200	335,700	611.100	123,000
Increase	117,900	1,414,200	3,371,500	Dec 44,300

The receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway for

the week ending June 9, were	$53,301 50
Corresponding week of last year	38,917 27
Increase	$14,384 23
The total traffic from July 1, 1859, to June 1, 1860, was	$2,753,180 20
Same period last year	2,151,118 06
Increase	$602,062 14

The day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's office was as follows:

Total receipts	$300,542
Payments	211,803
Balance	6,415,533

The receipts include $107,000 for Customs.

LATEST QUOTATIONS FOR AMERICAN SECURITIES AT LONDON.

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.
Maryland 5s	96 to 97
U. S 5s, redeemable, '74	94 to 95
Virginia State, 5 ₱ cent	82 to 84
Do. 6 ₱ cent	83 to 85
Illinois Cen. 6s, '75	77 to 79
Do., 7s, '75	61½ to 62¾
Do., Freeland	91 to 93
Do., $100 shares, $70 pd	41½ to 40⅝ dis.
Do., $100 shares, all paid	58 to 60
Michigan Central 8s, '60	88 to 92
Do., convt., '69	86 to 88
Do., Sinking Fund, 8s, '82	87 to 89
Do., $100 shares	46 to 50
Michigan S. & N. Indiana, 7s, 1885	63 to 65
Do., $100 shares	10 to 15
N. Y. Central, 6s, '83	86 to 85
Do., 7s, '64	91 to 93 x. c
Do., 7s, '76	94 to 96
Do., $100 shares	72 to 74
N. Y. & Erie 7s, '67	90 to 92
Do., 2d mort., 1859	87 to 89
Do., 7s, '83, assented	78 to 78
Do., Bds., '62, '71, '75	45 to 50
Do., shares, assented	18 to 19
Pennsylvania Cen. 6s	91 to 93
Do., 2d mortgage	90 to 92
Do., $50 shares	36 to 38
Phila. & Reading 5s, '60	78 to 80
Do., 6s, 1870	70 to 75
Do., $50 shares	18 to 22

TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON ROAD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You do not publish the returns for May of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railway; in fact, I do not remember to have seen any returns of the same published since the *property* of the Company went into the hands of the Trustees of the second mortgage.

I am both a bondholder and stockholder, and would like to know whether the Trustees' receipts amount to anything. W. H. T.

We make it a point to publish the returns of this road when rendered direct by the officers, or when we find them in the Western papers.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, held Jnne 22, 1860, the following persons were elected as Directore for the ensuing year, being the same as the Board of last year, except Mr. KINNER, elected in the place of J. H. BURCH, Esq., who, having sometime previously tendered his resignation, peremptorily declined a reëlection, to wit: John Van Nortwick, Batavia, Ill.; Chauncey S. Colton, Galesburgh, Ill.; James F. Joy, Detroit, Mich.; Eraetus Corning, Albany, N.Y.; John M. Forbes, John W. Brooks, Samuel R. Spinney, Robert S Watson, William Boott and Henry P. Kidder, Boston, Mass., and Edward L. Baker, New-Bedford, Mass.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. June 23.	LOANS. June 16.	SPECIE. June 23.	SPECIE. June 16.
Bk. of New-York	4,861,535	4,903,988	598,739	672,175
Manhattan Co	4,184,483	4,332,131	1,235,367	1,096,434
Merchants' Bank	5,330 306	5,33o,676	1,287,004	326,419
Mechanics' Bank	3,721,727	3,890,065	573,435	590,261
Union Bank	2,692,260	2,749,008	372,286	344,697
Bk. of America	6,132 464	6,158,787	1,508,833	1,822,377
Phenix Bank	3,347 290	3,291,297	360,748	369,915
City Bank	2,304,783	2,220,142	347,674	459,681
Tradesmen's Bk	1,487,218	1,487,338	236,104	153,100
Fulton Bank	1,680,353	1,498,185	290,367	280,314
Chemical Bank	1,928,672	1,954,310	799,207	892,926
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,145,827	2,137,374	298,618	328,697
National Bank	2,174,218	2,190,005	187,868	212,661
Butc. & Drov. Bk.	1,749,017	1,744,308	426,419	363,199
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,023,637	1,003 685	204,213	208,816
Greenwich Bank	783,763	789 980	64,355	59,831
Leather Man. Bk.	2,070,254	2,035,358	296 987	305,049
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,301,386	1,331,763	169,346	196,365
Bk. St. New-York	3,199 972	3,209 246	1,102,382	1,068,494
Am. Exchange Bk	7,388,683	7,279,306	1,139,610	1,441,564
Bk. of Commerce	13,126,429	12,418,197	2,462,609	3,280,906
Broadway Bank	2,577,368	2,583,818	464,288	480,658
Ocean Bank	1,786,068	1,712,859	303,968	258,126
Mercantile Bank	2,536,778	2,841,249	400,512	346,823
Pacific Bank	1,962,072	1,960,653	211,569	190,206
Bank of Republic	3,314,469	3,489,482	888,005	716,147
Chatham Bank	739,039	745,935	102 716	89,762
People's Bank	689,918	699,381	134,126	128,084
Bank of N. Am	1,596,474	1,582,903	422,731	362,602
Hanover Bank	1,566,929	1,556,469	186,449	183,303
Irving Bank	826,068	830,677	157,932	189,583
Metropolitan Bk	7,136,194	6,945,717	1,062,564	1,168,262
Citizens' Bank	944,767	929,771	196,147	202,084
Nassau Bank	1,787,127	1,736,899	219 402	19-,138
Market Bank	1,718,137	1,736,712	251,769	239,475
St. Nicholas Bk	1,081,109	1,086,122	204,819	228,956
Shoe & Leath Bk	2,390,388	2,416,376	547,091	557,905
Corn Exch. Bank	1,695,440	1,689,143	194,149	208,278
Continental Bank	3,307 219	3,336,783	507,377	547,326
Bk. of Comw'lth	1,05.,223	1,019,033	172,690	172,481
Oriental Bank	578,454	569,118	95,260	105,814
Marine Bank	979,757	973,577	147,253	148,103
Atlantic Bank	565,751	569,567	67,045	77,758
Imp. & Trad's Bk	2,732,678	2,745,563	324,459	364,627
Park Bank	5,298,154	5,346 701	1,250 125	1,232,323
Artisans' Bank	967 204	956,107	377,259	181,609
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	770,385	770,125	68,676	78,519
Grocers' Bank	563,892	566,462	124,054	109 009
North River Bank	505,317	512,006	96,135	102,639
East River Bank	389,570	392,825	45,775	59,927
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	439,484	440,150	50,088	53,153
N. Y. Exch. Bank	336,322	349,039	22,951	21,176
Bull's Head Bank	486,974	479,702	73,898	76,369
N. Y. County Bk.	457,556	445,285	43,936	40,994
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	716,923	712 445	107,680	101,834
Total	136,886,545	135,999,997	33,360,921	34,110,553
	Increase	$886,548	Decrease	$759,632

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 25, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been 83 obls. Ashes, 16,806 bbls. Flour, 270 bbls. Corn-meal, 82,729 bushels Wheat, 45,796 bushels Corn, 1,600 ousbels Rye, 9,365 bnshels Oats, 7,600 bnsbels Malt, 912 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,208 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 125 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots and $5 75 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been quiet, at unchanged prices. Salee, 250 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ₱ lb	7	7	7½	7¾
Middling ₱ lb	10⅞	11	11⅛	11¾
Middling Fair ₱ lb	12⅜	12¾	13	13¼

COFFEE—Has been more active, to-day. Sales having been made of a cargo of Lagnayra, comprising 2,500 bags, on p. t; 175 bags Rio at 14@14½c.; and 130 bags Maracaibo at 13½c.@13¾c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quiet, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The principal holpers have been claiming higher prices, which buyers have not been disposed to pay for large lots. Hence the current movements are limited. Salee have been made of 9,800 bbls., including superfine State at $5 35@$5 45; extra State at $5 55@$5 70; superfine Western at $5 30@$5 45; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 45@$6 25; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 50@$6 40; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 60@$5 70; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 95 ₱ bbl. Superfine state.....$5 35 @$5 45
Extra State.....5 55 @ 5 70
Superfine Western.....5 30 @ 5 45
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin.....5 45 @ 6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan 5 50 @ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio.....5 60 @ 5 70
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd 5 75 @ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brand.....6 00 @ 7 00
Fancy Genesee.....5 70 @ 5 80
Extra Genesee.....6 00 @ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri.....6 00 @ 7 50

Southern Flour is in good demand and is stiffly held. Sales have been made of 3,100 bbls., in lots, at $5 75@$6 15 for poor to fair superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 20@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in request, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 60@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 1,750 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $3 50@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl, Corn Meal is inquired for, at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey. $3 70 for Baltimore, and $3 75@$3 80 for Branoywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, and prices have advanced. Sales have been made of 62,500 bushels, including white Canada on terms not ascertained; white Western, do. do.; red Western (Winter) at $1 40@$1 45; ordinary Milwaukee Club at $1 33@$1 34; Racine Spring, part at $1 32; Canada Club, very inferior, at $1 26; white Kentucky at $1 60; white Southern at $1 53; and red Southern at $1 45, ₱ bushel. Corn is pretty actively sought after at improved prices. Salee 40,000 bushels at 65⅜@66½c. for heated and damp; 67c.@68c., chiefly at 67c.@67½c., for sound Western; 70c.@73c. for yellow Western, Northern and Jersey; 72c.@73c. for yallow Southern, ₱ bushel. Other kinds are nominal. Rye sells slowly at 82c.@83½c. ₱ bushel; 1,500 bushels changed hands. Oats are in demand, including very poor to strictly prime Canada at 37c.@40c.; Western, 37c.@40c.; State, 40c.@41c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 35c.@39c. ₱ bushel.

METALS—Have been quiet at former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is doing better; salee 2,100 bbls., in lots, including new Mese at $18 50; old Meee at $17 75; new Prime, $13 52½@$18 75; and old Prime at $12 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been quiet, yet steady, including Hams at 9¼c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 7½c.@7⅝c. ₱ lb. Lard is in request and is stiffly held; sales to-day 450 tcs. and bbls, in lots, at 11¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is inquired for at former prices; sales to-day 285 bbls., in lots, $8 75@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 75@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess $14@$18 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is salable and steady at 10c.@19c. for new State, and 8c.@16c. for Ohio. ₱ lb. Cheeee is in request at 7c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 125 tcs., in lots, at $4 37@$4 62 ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales 4,000 mats Cassia at 20c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand, and sales have been made of 500 hhds. Cuba at 6⅜c.@7c; 465 hhds. Porto Rico, chiefly at 6⅞c.@7c.; and 455 boxes Havana on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales, 20,000 lbs., part at 10c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Is plenty and heavy. Sales have been reported of 500 bbls., in lots, mainly at 21¼c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, toe engagements inclnded 2,200 bbls. Flour, part at 1s. 10½d.; 35,000 bush. Grain, in bulk and bags, at 7¾d.; 300 bols. Resin at 1s. 9d.; 20 boxes Tobacco at 4s.; also, by steamer, 400 pkgs. Butter and 1,500 boxes Cheese at 50s. For London, 30,000 bushels Wheat, represented as having been taken, in ships' bags, at 8c.@8½d. For Glasgow, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d.; 25,000 bushels Grain, in bags, at 7¾d.@8d., and 200 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF EDWARD MOORE, a Printer, last heard of three years ago, in Sturgis, Michigan, where he was foreman of a newspaper office. Any person who has any knowledge of his whereabouts will confer a favor on his mother by writing to MARY ANN MOORE, at the *Times* Office, New-York.

INFORMATION WANTED OF HENRY FREEMAN, of Boston; when last heard from, about three months since, he was at Selma, Alabama. He has been a traveling patent agent. Any person who may know of his whereabouts will confer a favor by writing to the Editor of the *Times*.

OLIVER.—SHOULD A. G. OLIVER OBSERVE this, he is beseeched to write to his mother, and it will be to his advantage should he do so. Address, giving identification, to the General Post-Office, Edinburg, N. B., to be left till called for.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 WILL meet at the Mercer House on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, June 26, at 7½ o'clock, to pay in the money for the excursion tickets sold, and to return the tickets not sold The Veterans will appear in uniform on the excursion and take the boats at the nearest landing places to their homes. Every Veteran is invited. By order of the Committee. Col. H. RAYMOND, Chairman.
WM. H. BROWN, Secretary.
Adj. J. M PHYPE Treasurer.
N B.—Our Brother soldier DANIELS, aged 106 years, will be present. Come and see him; it may be the last time.

REV. ALEX. H. VINTON, D. D., WILL preach in St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., near 9th-av., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, before the Alumni of the General Theological Seminary. Service at 8 o'clock.

POLITICAL.

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.—THE FIRST GUN FOR DOUGLAS AND FITZPATRICK.—A special meeting of this Committee will be held at Tammany Hall THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to make arrangements for ratifying the Regular National Democratic nomination for President and Vice-President of the United States.
J. AUGUSTUS PAGE, Chairman.
JOSEPH W. CORLIES, Jr., } Secretaries.
H. J. CAMPBELL, }

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A GOLD WATCH. M. PERREGAUX, maker, hunting-case, was lost yesterday afternoon, between the Long Island Railroad dépôt, Brooklyn, and the Knickerbocker stage stand, South Ferry, New-York. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 45 Gold-st. J. A. BENNET.

LOST—ON THE 24TH INST., A BANK BOOK ON the Manhattan Savings Institution, numbered 4,845. The finder will please leave it at the Bank, No. 644 Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

BARTLETT & CO., NEEDLE MANUFACTURERS for all sewing machines; constantly on hand. A liberal discount to wholesale buyers. Salesrooms Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JUNE 25,
Their entire Stock of
FANCY BAREGE SHAWLS,
at the following reduced prices:
100 at $1 50, reduced from $3 50.
200 at 1 10, reduced from 5 00.
350 at 3 00, reduced from 5 00.
250 at 4 00, reduced from 8 00.
150 at 5 00, reduced from 10 00.
CANAL, corner of Mercer-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE NOW SELLING THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF SPRING MANTILLAS,
Consisting of
BLACK SILK, CLOTH, LACE, AND THIN MATERIALS,
Suitable for Traveling, at a rednotion of 25 per cent.
ALSO,
THREAD LACE POINTS, MANTILLAS, PICCOLOMINIS AND MANDARINS,
In all the most desirable Shapes and Designs, at greatly reduced prices, CANAL, corner of Mercer-st.

LADIES' AND INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT
OF
MANUFACTURED GARMENTS,
ALSO, ORDERS TAKEN
FOR BRIDAL TROUSSEAUS, INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER GARMENTS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, TRAVELING DRESSES, &c.
MOURNING GOODS MADE TO ORDER.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
GRAY NORWICH POPLINS,
DE BEGES, and
DESIRABLE TRAVELING GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STBEET.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.,
WILL OPEN, ON MONDAY, JUNE 25,
RICH ORGANDIE ROBES,
AT THREE DOLLARS.
PRINTED JACONETS, 12½ TO 25 CENTS.
BRILLIANTS, ORGANDIES, BAREGES,
BAREGE ANGLAIS, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTED,
&c., &c., &c,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STBEET.

BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES, $4.
1,000 MORE JUST RECEIVED—CHEAP.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47. and 49 CATHABINE-STREET.

A FINAL OPPORTUNITY.
TO PURCHASE RICH AND NEW MANTILLAS
at 40 to 50 per cent
below cost of Importation,
FOR FOUBTEEN DAYS LONGER ONLY.
The Immense wholesale Stock of
BULPIN, GREGSON, & ELLIOTT,
(formerly George Bulpin,)
No. 361 Broadway,
Will be on sale at retail,
As a total clearance must be made
Previons to the commencement of the Wholesale trade of the approaching fall.
Extraordinary inducements are now offered
AS FOLLOWS:
500 BLACK LACE POINTS, at $2 50.
350 BLACK LACE POINTS, (large size,) at $4 50.
275 FLOUNCED LACE MANTILLAS, at $3.
500 GREY MOHAIR and BAREGE ANGLAIS DUSTERS, at $2.
100 GREY MOHAIR and other SUITS from $5.
Also, BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
from EIGHT DOLLARS each,
To the finest goods manufactured,
ALL SIMILARLY CHEAP!!!

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS offer
The greatest inducements to buyers, wishing to clear out their Summer Stock.
BAREGE ROBES,
GRENADINE BOBES,
BAREGE BY THE YARD,
ORGANDIE BOBES,
LAWN ROBES,
ORGANDIES AND LAWNS,
AND TRAVELING DRESS-GOODS.
ALL AT MARVELOUSLY LOW PRICES.
ALSO,
LACE POINTS,
LACE MANTILLAS,
LACE SHAWLS, &c.,
AT HALF PRICE.
LE BOUTILLIEB BROTHERS,
NO. 305 CANAL-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION.
AT LESS THAN THE COST OF PROLUCTION.
DRESS GOODS OF ALL THE SEASONABLE FABRICS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
LINEN AND COTTON GOODS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS' USE.
LACE AND MUSLIN CORTAINS AND MATERIALS.
STRAW BONNETS, BLOOMERS AND BIBBONS.
OANTON MATTINGS, &c., &c.
G. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts.

MANTILLAS!
MANTILLAS!
MANTILLAS!
GREAT CLEARING SALE
for the balance of the season,
At Immensely Reduced Prices,
BY W. D. ELLIOTT & CO.,
(formerly Mackenzie's,)
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,
Brandreth Building.
For the remainder of the season
We shall offer for sale
OUR PUSHER LACE AND SILK MANTILLAS,
forming one of the richest stocks in the City,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Strangers and visitors to the City
Will find this an opportunity
Not to be met with elsewhere.
W. D. ELLIOTT & CO.

AT G. H. BODINE'S,
NO. 481 BROADWAY.
SILK BOBES!! SILK ROBES!!!
500 SILK ROBES,
2, 4, 5, 7, 9 flounces,
Only $20,
Cost $35 and $40.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will open on MONDAY, June 25,
800 Ladies' Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at 25 cents and up; very cheap.
Also, Ladies', Gents' and Children's Tape Bordered Handkerchiefs, plain and colored, bordered in great variety.
Also, MEDALLION COLLARS AND SLEEVES,
And Lace and Embroidered Collars, in great variety, and extremely low prices.
Also, a fine assortment of Traveling Sets.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!!
Unusual attention having been paid to the SELECTION OF OUR BLACK SILKS THIS SEASON,
WE WISH TO CALL THE PARTICULAR ATTENTION OF THE LADIES TO THEM.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

AT No. 429 BROADWAY.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late Peter Roberts.
Will offer the balance of their Spring Importation
For the remainder of the month,
At an enormous reduction,
Consisting of
Rich LACES and EMBROIDERIES, of every description.
Black LACE FLOUNCINGS, MANTILLAS, POINTS, &c.
Real POINT LACES, COLLARS, SETS and HANDKERCHIEFS.
Paris EMBROIDERIES in great variety.
Infants' CAPS, FROCKS, ROBES, WAISTS, CAPES, &c.
Ladies will find this a golden opportunity to secure choice goods at extraordinarily low prices.
N. B.—TRAVELING and BREAKFAST SETS, very choice and cheap.

MANTILLAS—MANTILLAS—MANTILLAS.
Ladies about purchasing don't fail to visit
W. K. PEYTON'S Mantilla Store,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BROOKLYN SKIRT COMPANY.—HAVING recently procurro a license from the patentees for the manufacture of Woven Skirts, we are now prepared to receive proposition from wholesale dealers on more favorable terms than any other establishment. Musical Hall, Nos. 172 and 174 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
W. C. VOSBURGH, Agent.

DRY GOODS.

AT G. H. BODINE'S,
NO. 481 BROADWAY,
will be offered great inducements, June 25,
AT THE GREAT CLOSING SALE OF SPRING SILKS.
250 PIECES RICH SILKS,
ONLY 75 CENTS PER YARD
MARKED DOWN FROM $1, $1 12½ and $1 25.
500 PIECES RICH CHENE SILKS,
At $1 and $1 25 per yard.
MARKED DOWN FROM $1 50 and $2.
ALSO
RICH BLACK SILKS,
From $1 to $3 per yard.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
A splendid stock of all the
Fashionable Styles Imported,
At W. K. PEYTON'S
Mantilla Store,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

FIREWORKS.

J. G. & I. EDGE, Jr.
PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.
W. J. SYMS & BRO.,
Dépôt, No. 300 Broadway,
Having made extensive arrangements with the above celebrated maker for the sale of their Fireworks, we are prepared to offer to storekeepers and the public generally an unequaled stock, both in quality and variety, at reduced prices, consisting in part of
Fire-Crackers, Torpedoes, Wheels, Triangles, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Pidgeons, Comets, &c., &c.
CITY AND TOWN COMMITTEES supplied with public displays at short notice.
I TOO.
S. D. ROBERTS.
N. B.—Many parties having hired parties formerly employed by Messrs. J. G. & I. Edge, are advertising themselves as agents of J. G. & I. Edge. The public shou.d beware of such charlatans as they may find upon being blown up that the goods sold as Edge's are from the laboratory of some obscure manufacturer.
S. D. ROBERTS.
No. 172 Broadway, cor. Maiden-lane and Broadway.

FIREWORKS.
BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS!
Not having any parties in my employ who have sold Messrs. J. G. & I. Edge's Fireworks until this season, I would caution the public not to patronize those who cast reflections on them, who wish to do an honorable business.
The genuine Edge's Fireworks are to be had in quantities to suit purchasers at Edge's Dépôt.
GEO. B. OOLEY, Agent,
No. 37 Maiden-lane, New-York.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S DEPOT
FOR THE EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.
Neatest in appearance, and best in quality.
FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EXHIBITION.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
No. 62 John-st.

RADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM
FIREWORKS.
DEPOT, NO. 47 MAIDEN-LANE.
HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!
LEONARD AND ELSWORTH, No. 87 BARCLAY-street, corner of Washington, have on hand an extensive assortment of EDGE'S & HADFIELDS FIREWORKS, which they are prepared to sell on the most favorable terms. Country dealers invited to look at our stock before purchasing.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 37 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y.
Fire-crackers, Torpedoes, Jose-sticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and public exhibitions, of superior quality, at less than usual prices. Address orders by mail or telegraph to
GEO. B. COLEY, No. 37 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st., one door from corner Fulton.
FIRE-CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, JOSS-STICKS, and a full assortment of FIREWORKS, plain and colored fires, warranted of the first quality.
Committees for exhibitions and the trade supplied on the most liberal terms, M. BENNETT.

1776.—EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS of every description warranted first quality. Dealers and town Committees supplied at the lowest prices, Orders promptly attended to.
JOHN D. ROBBINS, Agent,
No. 39 John-st., New York.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD & SON'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call.
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Plain and Colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.
Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.
To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus
CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.
Any not having these words and letters on the Corks, are Counterfeit; and the Purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.
Orders will receive prompt attention If addressed to us, at our Southern Dépôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.
CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.
Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W

A BOOK FOR ALL.
DR. HAMMONN'S New Book treats fully on Premature Local Decay, general nervous exhaustion, self induced consumption, and Special Diseases "Worth every one's owning."—*Home Journal*. Price $1, mailed; cheap edition 50 cents; postage six cents. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; LAWRENCE, 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; GODFREY, 831 Broadway, New-York. May also be had of the Author, at 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st.

CUT GLASS MANUFACTURERS.
TURNER & LANE, Nos. 44 and 46 Duane-street.
A general assortment of Cut and Pressed Glassware, Coal-oil Globes and Chimneys, Gas Shades, &c.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.—HEREAFTER VISITors will not be allowed to enter the Hospital (except in extreme cases) on any other than the regular visiting days, viz.: the first and third Thursdays in each month, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. All articles sent for the comfort of the patients by parties outside of the Hospital must be directed and delivered to the Warden or his representative. Thorough examinations have been ordered to prevent the introduction into, or the abstraction from, the Hospital of any forbidden articles of clothing or consumption, &c., by any person or persons attached to the Hospital. By order of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.
JOHN E. WHITE, Wardsn.

THE FIRST ANNUAL EXAMINATION of the German American Institute, No. 399 West 22d-st., will take place at Cooper's Institute, FRIDAY, June 29, commencing at 9½ o'clock, precisely, and continuing through the day. The parents and friends are earnestly requested to be present, and the principals would also extend a respectful invitation to all interested in the German method of instruction, or in public education, to attend. R. DULON, P. D.
H. GERCKE, P. D.

TO PLUMBERS AND OTHERS.—GARDEN HOSE.—The subscribers offer for sale a new article of Rubber Hose, suitable for Croton, Ridgewood and Passaic water, of superior quality (and costing less than any other in market) of which they are the Sole Agents. WRIGHT & CAMPBELL, No. 1 Barclay-st., corner Broadway, opposite Astor House.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN A LAWYER'S office Apply this day, between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 130 Nassau-st, Rooms Nos. 6 and 7, to E. B. SHAFER.

A COOK.—WANTED, TO GO 36 MILES IN THE country, a good cook; one who understands washing and ironing and taking charge of a dairy. None but English, Scotch or German need apply at No. 10 East 19th-st., from 9 to 10 o'clock in the morning.

A GIRL.—WANTED, AT NO. 174 41ST-ST., BETween 9th and 10th avs., a girl who can operate on Singer's sewing-machine.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A COMPETENT lady's maid; must be a professed hair dresser, and understand sewing. Apply between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock at No. 32 Washington-square, hstween Waverly and West Washington places.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SEAMSTRESS who is accustomed to the nse of Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and can do all kinds of family sewing, may find employment for one month by calling at No. 105 West 42d-st., between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M., or 4 and 7 P. M., with reference.

A TRAVELING WAITER.—WANTED, AN unmarried man either German or Scotch, to wait upon and travel with an invalid gentleman. He must be neat about his person, and full competent to drive a horse. Apply at No. 13 East 39th-st., before 10 A. M., or between 1 and 4 P. M.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED FOR A FIRST-CLASS SOUT

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address for TEN DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded upon application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE LADY OF THE LAKE—OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR JAPANESE EMBASSY.—THE QUACK DOCTOR.

WINTER GARDEN—OLD PLANTATION.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—LALLA ROOKH.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—CORSICAN BROTHERS—BOSTON DOMKEY—FEARFUL TRAGEDY IN THE EIGHTH-AVENUE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—BARNEY THE BABE—ROSETTA. Evening—OUR IRISH COUSIN.

FRENCH THEATRE, No. 585 Broadway—HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—Afternoon—BALLOON ASCENSION. Evening—BALLET.

FIFTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

SURENY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—CHURCH'S TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS.

No 785 BROADWAY—HUGHES' FREE PICTURE GALLERY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Yesterday witnessed the close of the First Session of the Thirty-sixth Congress; and few, probably, who have been cognizant of its proceedings from first to last, will regret that the country is at length at liberty to breathe with a little more freedom, in view of the fact that one element of discord and strife is for the present quieted. On the assembling of the Senate, Mr. SUMNER presented a petition of citizens of Massachusetts, praying for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and the prohibition of the inter-State Slave-trade. At his request it was laid on the table. The Post-route bill was then taken up, and after considerable debate and the adoption of various amendments, it was passed and sent to the House. The House bill to amend the Consular act was reported from the Committee on Commerce, but laid over. Various other measures were proposed, but they were laid over. A message was received from the House notifying the Senate that they receded from their amendments to the Post-office Deficiency bill—therefore it stands passed. The customary Committee was appointed to act in conjunction with one from the House, to notify the President that Congress was ready to adjourn, and after a vote of thanks to the presiding officer, and a short Executive session, the Senate was declared adjourned. In the House, another protest was received from the President against the proceedings of the Covode Investigating Committee, in which he characterized the action of the House as violative of the rights of a coördinate branch of the Government, and asserts that, should the proceedings of the Committee be sanctioned, the Constitution will have been violated. The message was referred to a select Committee, and its consideration was postponed until the next session. The House refused to agree to the Senate's amendments to the Post Route bill, and it was consequently lost. After some other unimportant business, and the usual preliminary ceremonies, the House adjourned *sine die*.

The screw-steamship *New-York*, from Southampton on the 13th inst., arrived at this port last evening, bringing our files and correspondence to the day of sailing. The *Melita*, which arrived at Father Point on Sunday, on her way to Quebec, furnished us with telegraphic advices to the 14th, but we receive by the *New-York* highly interesting details relative to the insurrection in Sicily, and the progress of GARIBALDI, written from the scene of operations. We also receive positive assurances that the *Great Eastern* was to leave on the 16th, on the voyage to New-York, that date having been determined upon by the Board of Directors immediately upon the conclusion of her trial trip, which was regarded as satisfactory.

By the arrival of the California Overland Mail at Springfield, Missouri, on Sunday night, and the Pony Express at St. Joseph's, we have later advices from the Pacific coast and the Washoe region. The brig *Julia D. Rogers* had arrived at San Francisco, in twenty-eight days, from Japan, bringing highly important intelligence. The Japanese Government is reported to be in a very unsettled state; a large political influence evidently being against the new policy with regard to intercourse with foreigners. It is stated that a battle had been fought near Jeddo, in which a prince had been killed, but no particulars are given. The captains of the foreign vessels in the harbor of Kamajama had been notified to be prepared for an attack, as the Government might not be able to afford them protection. The Government is represented to be considerably frightened at the extent of the defection, and its disposition with regard to carrying out the treaty with America was in consequence vascillating.

The news from California is not of special importance. An improved condition of the markets is reported.

By the Pony Express, we have news from Carson Valley to June 8. In the Washoe County, in consequence of the Indian troubles, one-fourth of the population had left for California. Emigrants, attempting to cross the Plains, are advised to be well armed, and to traverse the country in large bands, as the Indians are hostile during nearly the whole route. Major DODGE, at the last advices, had arrived at St. Joseph, from Washington, to negotiate with the Indians, but a report was current that before his arrival the Indians had fled, and the whites were in pursuit of them.

Through our Special Correspondent at Washington, we hear of reliable information, received by the Government, of an Indian outbreak near Carson Valley, in which the mail-riders had been murdered and other outrages committed. A detachment of the Fourth Artillery, fully armed and equipped, with revolvers, rifles and abundance of ammunition, will immediately proceed to punish the Indians and protect the mail route.

Our Washington dispatches give currency to the rumor that extraordinary efforts have been made by Southern men to induce Gen. FITZPATRICK to decline the nomination for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with Mr. DOUGLAS, and that these efforts have been successful. A dispatch from Baltimore reiterates the rumor, on the authority of persons from Washington, who positively assert that the declination has taken place.

The Southern Seceders met again at Richmond yesterday, at noon, but adjourned again until evening, when they were to be joined by the Baltimore Seceders. No account of their proceedings had reached us at the time of going to press with our first edition.

Yesterday was an extra day in the June term of the Court of General Sessions. After Recorder BARNARD had sentenced some prisoners who had not been previously disposed of, the Grand Jury made two additional presentments—making four, in all, that they have offered to the Court this term. One of their presentments yesterday was important in some of its features, at least. After censuring the present laws for the collection of debts, and the unjust system of detaining witnesses, sometimes for many months, in prison, to await the trial of the accused, the Grand Jury refer, in relation to the present mode of electing Judges, which they consider as being calculated to destroy confidence in the judiciary, to the fact that at the late political conventions, offices of the highest trust were abandoned by their incumbents, that they might attend those conventions in some partisan capacity. The Grand Jury implicated no parties by name, but they were understood to allude, in their presentment, to the City Judge and District-Attorney.

The Central Park investigation was continued at the Astor House yesterday, when a large number of witnesses were examined to substantiate the charges of Mr. HOGG relative to the extravagance and wastefulness of the management of the Park.

The Stock Market was lower yesterday on the speculative Railroad shares by ½@1 ₱ cent., and in some cases 1 ₱ cent., closing steadier in the afternoon. The Railway Bonds were firmer. The Money Market firmer on long date paper; easy on temporary loan. The Bank return shows a decrease in the Specie average of $759,000, and an addition to the Loans of $486,000.

A fair business was transacted in Breadstuffs at decidedly firmer prices for the principal kinds. Provisions were in request, and were stiffly held. Coffee attracted more attention. Sugars, Hay, Hops, and Cassia were moderately sought after. Rosin and Spirits Turpentine were in good demand. Whisky was plenty and heavy. Freights were brisker than on Saturday.

The Presidential Election.

The Presidential canvass has at last fairly opened. The several political parties have taken their ground,—all the candidates are in the field,—and it is not difficult to foresee the result. The Republican ticket is morally certain to be elected. Strong in the public sentiment of the Free States, the Republican Party derives an immense advantage from the disruption and utter demoralization of its opponents.

The heat of the battle, it is easy to see, is to be in the Southern States. The question of protecting Slavery by act of Congress—of using the power of the Federal Government for its extension—is to be contested and decided on Southern ground. For the first time in our political history, the slaveholding States will be divided. Hitherto the contest has been mainly sectional: the North has taken one side and the South the other. Now, the South finds the "irrepressible conflict" in the bosom of its own society. DOUGLAS will actually represent in the South that hostility to Slavery extension which is already the unanimous sentiment of the North. He will contest upon slave soil the power of the Federal Government to extend Slavery: and while his position on this question is, in our judgment, unsound and untenable, it is probably the only ground upon which any contest whatever could be maintained in the Southern States. He concedes that slaves are property, recognized as such by the Federal Constitution:—but claims that in the Territories it must be dependent entirely, for protection and existence, upon the local law. Few, if any, of the Southern States will endorse his views;—but if he were more nearly right, they would not tolerate him an hour.

In the Northern States Mr. DOUGLAS is strong, partly on account of his political position and partly from his personal qualities. He represents more thoroughly than any other public man that quickness of intellect, vigor of will and pushing restlessness of temper which characterize American life. Without any large, general culture, he has the useful faculty of studying a particular subject rapidly, and of mastering its leading facts and principles. Whatever he knows is always at his command. He has indomitable industry, an insolent courage, and a tenacity of purpose, born partly of conviction and partly of self-will, which nothing can defeat. These are qualities which in our society, or indeed in any other, give a politician a strong hold upon the popular admiration; and Mr. DOUGLAS adds to them just enough of that irresponsible, good-natured recklessness which characterizes the indigenous American rowdy, to make him the decided idol of a very large and influential class of our political society.

But aside from these personal characteristics, Mr. DOUGLAS is the champion of Popular Sovereignty;—and whether that doctrine finds any warrant in the Constitution, in legal precedents, in the opinions of the Fathers, or not, it has a very strong hold upon the popular instinct. The great mass of the people in all sections, whatever may be their opinions upon its legal validity, recognize it as a fair, just and safe way of solving a very difficult problem. Let the people of every territory decide for themselves whether they will have Slavery among them or not;—let Congress and the Federal Government abandon all attempts, either to force it upon them, or to prohibit them from admitting it;—this, if not the highest Constitutional ground, is ground which satisfies the instinct of nine-tenths of the American people. If it were generally felt that the adoption of this policy depended upon the election of Mr. DOUGLAS, he would be a very formidable candidate. But it is not. The truth is, the Slavery question *will* be settled on this basis, whatever party may come into power. This is, under any circumstances, to be the practical solution of the difficulty. The Republican Party has asserted, though in a modified form, the abstract power of Congress over Slavery in the Territories; but it is not committed to its exercise, nor is there one chance in twenty that any occasion will arise where its exercise would be of service to the cause of freedom.

Mr. DOUGLAS will not have, therefore, in the North, all the support which this principle, distinctly and nakedly presented, would give him. Thousands and tens of thousands, who believe in the practical wisdom of Popular Sovereignty, will vote the Republican ticket,—because they recognize in that party the only compact, responsible and effective political organization of the day. It is the only party in a position to achieve success, or to use it wisely when it has been won. It represents and embodies to-day, far more thoroughly than any other, the democratic conservatism of the country. It stands midway between the Pro-Slavery-ism which has ruled the Federal Government so long, and the Anti-Slavery-ism which would overthrow it altogether. It holds the Constitutional ground and doctrine on the subject of Slavery, and respects, thoroughly and rigidly, the limitations which the Constitution imposes upon its action. It holds the absolute majority of nearly all the Northern States already; while in those which are doubtful it will be substantially aided by the nomination of BRECKINRIDGE. In Illinois and Indiana Mr. BRECKINRIDGE has a positive strength which will give him twenty or thirty thousand votes in each; in Pennsylvania the power of the Administration is sufficient to give him quite as many, and in New-York we believe it safe to predict that he will withdraw fifty thousand votes from the support of DOUGLAS.

The action of the Democracy at Baltimore seems, with reasonable diligence on the part of the Republicans, to have insured the success of the Republican ticket.

The Central Park.

The Central Park investigation is, so far as it has gone, so very ridiculous, that we are sorry that gentlemen who can be better employed, should be engaged in it. It appears to be promoted by a person who passed the most flattering encomium on the management, in the expectation that the Commissioners would employ him at a salary of $2,500 a year, and who now opposes it, because this nefarious arrangement was not carried out. His principal witness is a Mr. DANIELS, who sent in a plan, which was rejected, and he is actually being gravely examined as to the merits of the plan which got the prize, and as to the competency of Mr. OLMSTED, his successful rival. If the inquiry progresses as it has begun, it will be too farcical to receive any further notice outside the Astor House.

As to the merits of the plan which is being carried out on the Park, it is almost an insult to the public to summon witnesses to testify as to its merits. Everybody can judge of them for himself, and the verdict of all who have seen the work is all but unanimous. The people of the City certainly do not need the testimony of Messrs. HOGG or DANIELS to inform them whether they ought to admire it or not. There are very few competent judges in the Union who are not of opinion that it is not only a fine Park, but promises to be, when finished, the finest in the world. At all events the success of the Park, in an artistic point of view, is not a matter which the Committee is competent or required to pass upon, and it is therefore a mere waste of time to make inquiries about it. It is essentially a waste of taste, and must therefore be left to somebody's discretion. It was left to that of the Commission, and the public has confirmed their judgment, and there's an end of it.

Mr. DILLON'S jeremiad about the expense, so far as it is based upon a comparison with that of the European Parks, is absurd. None of the finest parks in Europe were made for the multitude. They were made by kings, for their own enjoyment and that of the court, and are, therefore, necessarily on a small scale. In this City the people are better off than in any other in the world, earn more, dress better, live better—and the City is getting rich faster than any in the world. The question, therefore, is not how much did Versailles cost? but, if the finest park in the world can be made for $4,000,000, can we afford to have it? We maintain we can, and when it is ready we feel satisfied nobody's enjoyment of it will be marred by seeing Messrs. HOGG and DILLON seated on one of the bridges weeping over the outlay.

Negroes Rescued from Slavers—Sending them back to Africa.

The spectacle which we are again about to witness of the reshipment to Africa of the negroes captured in slave ships, at an enormous cost to the Government, is one of the strangest of the many strange incidents by which this question of Slavery is marked. The fate to which these people are consigned by being sent back to their native shores is only one degree better than that from which we rescued them in the first instance. We know that the population along the African Coast, for some hundreds of miles into the interior, have been so demoralized by the Slave-trade, that the native chiefs look on their subjects simply as so many head of cattle, and are always ready to supply as many as can be caught to the first trader that comes in the way. We know, consequently, that to send a cargo of slaves back to the place from whence they came, even if we could restore each one of them to his home, would be simply to expose them to a repetition of the horrors from which they have once been rescued. But, with the best intentions in the world, their return to their former places of abode, and to their families, is impossible. They are collected from various places, at various distances from the coast, and the same raid which consigns them to the slaver, in many instances consigns their villages to destruction. If we leave them on the coast they of course starve, unless some friendly kidnapper chances to light upon them before they cease to be worth the trouble of shipment.

In any case we fling them back into the lowest barbarism by which any portion of the human race has ever been afflicted—barbarism which their climate fosters and perpetuates, by repelling the advances of civilization from without, and which the race itself seems to want energy enough or brains enough to shake off. As to sending them to Liberia, it seems to us to be neither just nor expedient. If civilization is ever to make any progress in Africa, it must be kept up in a highly concentrated form. It will, for a long time, be as much as Liberia can do to keep alive the traditions of the West, without producing any sensible effect upon the thick darkness by which it is surrounded. Liberia, diluted by monthly additions of chattering savages taken out of slave-ships, will certainly never prove the elixir which is to vivify the African continent. What it wants is not more negroes to educate, but more "colored persons" from this country, to keep the light it already possesses from dying out.

What makes the anomaly all the greater is, that we want labor, and all these Africans whom we send away are laborers. Our cry to all the workingmen of the world, no matter of what race, is to come over and help us. The clumsiest savage that ever handled a hoe is a highly valuable addition to our means of production. We have boundless tracts of fertile soil, and upon one of our crops, at least, whole nations are dependent for comfort or subsistence. What seems, on the face of it, more natural, just, and feasible than the retention of these captives, to be reclaimed, civilized and educated—to be converted, in short, into useful members of an enlightened community—in return for a few years of honest toil? The British, who capture more slavers in the year than we do, ship the slaves, without hesitation, to their West Indian islands, apprentice them to planters for a term of years, long enough to teach them the arts of civilized life, and fit them to take care of themselves when the period of probation is at an end. Careful supervision on the part of the Government protects them from ill-treatment, over-work, or unlawful detention after the expiration of the term. The experiment has proved eminently successful. The new-comers mingle without difficulty with the old inhabitants, and we have the authority of our correspondent, whose letters from Jamaca have embodied so much valuable information and excited so much attention, for stating that large numbers of negroes who were brought as naked savages to the island, fresh from the hold of the slaver, only ten or fifteen years ago, are now decent and industrious freeholders, whom any country in the world, with land to spare, might be glad to welcome to its shores.

Why cannot we also adopt this course? Why must we, while suffering so much from scarcity of labor, pay enormous sums, in order to send it away? Why must we, when so many of us are yearning for the civilization and christianization of the African race, sternly drive from us all those of its members whom fate or crime brings to our doors? Where is the crime of converting these wretched savages, whom other men's wickedness have thrown on our hands, into decent Christians before returning them to the land from which they have been stolen? Why may we not treat them as children for ten years, so that for the twenty years following they may be intelligent men?

These are questions which everybody who sees Congress taking hundreds of thousands of dollars to carry African savages back to their jungles, is asking himself every day. We are unhappily in a position to answer them without much difficulty. The reason is that, though nobody is opposed to having the South supplied with as much labor as it requires, and though every man at the North is deeply interested in its prosperity, the opposition to Slavery, as it exists in the United States, is overwhelming, not on humanitarian grounds merely, but on economical and political grounds; and the position taken by Southerners of late years, with regard to the African race, is such as to convince the Northern public that, if black men are handed over to Southern masters, whether as apprentices or as wards, their doom, and that of their posterity, is sealed; that they become slaves for life, and their children, to the remotest generation, suffer the same hideous and inexorable fate.

It would be ridiculous to ask people to charge themselves with the task of educating negroes in the duties of civilized life, so that they may eventually become self-dependent and capable of taking care of themselves, who hold, or profess to hold, that the natural, normal, pre-ordained condition of the black man is that of a slave, of a thing, of "property,"—that he belongs to the same category as a horse or an ox. Nor could the Government impose any restrictions or exact any guaranties that would exempt its *protégés* from the operation of this fundamental law of Southern society. In all matters pertaining to the negro and his rights, the Southern people have long since declared themselves absolved from all bonds, contracts, or obligations, express or implied, human or divine. In the eyes of the Southern public, and, in fact, of the Southern Courts, faith plighted to a negro, or for a negro's benefit, has no sanctity. We need not go for proof of this beyond the recent legislation in many States exiling free negroes and confiscating their property without charging them with any crime, and the hardened indifference to honor and duty which the Courts now display in setting aside testamentary provisions for the emancipation of slaves. Any convention made by masters with the Federal authorities to hold negroes in a condition of modified servitude, with a view to future freedom, would be a farce. If the master himself did not wish to break it, his neighbors would compel him to do so. In which of the States does a slave-owner at this moment commence to educate his slave, habituate them to self-reliance, and thus prepare them for liberty? Any attempt of the sort would be sure, anywhere south Mason and Dixon's line, to lead to lynching and banishment. The old doctrine that Slavery is only tolerable or defensible so long as it is acknowledged to be a process for transforming savages into free laborers, which all the Fathers of the Republic held, is now so obnoxious in the South that the mere utterance of it is almost a capital offense.

And yet this is the only doctrine which the majority of the governing classes of the Union at large now hold, or will ever be got to hold. We are all willing to see savages converted into civilized freemen, even through temporary servitude or pupilage. If the South were frankly and fairly to charge itself with this duty, and had temper enough, self-control enough, to do it honestly, she might have all the captured Africans that will be caught within the next twenty years, and welcome. But no law or resolution will ever again be passed in Congress which will authorize any arrangement to consign even Guinea negroes to perpetual Slavery, such as we see it in Alabama and Mississippi. Better to leave them in the condition of wild beasts, than to convert them into men, give them the knowledge of their rights, and then deny them the the enjoyment of them. We know of no torture that can be inflicted on a human being more terrible than that under which thousands of slaves are at this moment writhing—the torture of being white enough, civilized enough, Christian enough, to desire freedom, and riches, and a wife, and home, and books, and all the other prizes of life, and to find themselves ruthlessly denied all these. And when it is proposed to civilize savages, merely to keep them in Slavery, it is tantamount to a proposition to inflict this very torture upon them.

The Great Eastern.

Messrs. GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co. had received no information yesterday, previous to the arrival of the *New-York*, of the day of sailing of the *Great Eastern*. Our special correspondent writes, however, that she was positively announced for the 16th, though so little confidence is felt in anything pertaining to her management that no great reliance was placed on the advertisement. Mr. MURPHY, the New-York pilot, who went out to bring her into port, writes that she will positively sail on the day named. If she did, she is now ten days out, and may be expected to-day or to-morrow, though we should not be greatly surprised if she were to be eleven or twelve days in making the voyage.

Nothing shows more strikingly the degree to which confidence and curiosity have been destroyed in regard to her, than the fact stated by our correspondent, that only *twenty-five* passengers had engaged berths up to the 13th.

Her agents here have made all the necessary arrangements to have her arrival announced by telegraph from Sandy Hook as soon as she shall make her appearance, and yesterday the dock agents where she is to lay up, and all concerned in the preparations for her accommodation, were actively engaged to make ready for her arrival. It is believed by those who are informed on the subject, that when the *Great Eastern* reaches Sandy Hook she will not draw 24 feet of water, in which case she will not need to be detained at the bar, unless she arrives at dead low-water, as, with that draft, she could cross the bar at half-flood. Excavacations are progressing at the Hammond-street pier to deepen the water where she is to lie.

Minor Topics.

— Dr. RIDGWAY, of Olney, Ill., has been startled from medical meditation by finding a man's head, *minus* the body thereunto belonging, near the door of his shop. He is anxious that any one having lost a head should call, prove property, and take it away. Though not much of a head, he thinks it must be a great loss to its owner. The phenomenon may easily be accounted for. It is undoubtedly one of the many "dead-heads" that attended the Chicago Convention.

—Little PATTI has lately been figuring as a heroine. A little boy was crossing a street railway track in Cincinnati the other day, when he stumbled, fell, and would have been run over had it not been for the little prima donna, who rushed to the spot and drew the lad to a place of safety. Mlle. PATTI has "drawn" a great many full houses, but we opine that she never "drew" to better purpose than in this instance.

— It may not be a very pleasant reminder just at the present moment, but we venture nevertheless to notice a fact which we find recorded in our Philadelphia exchanges. It is stated that the whole expense of entertaining the Japanese in that city will not amount to $8,000! The boquets used at the ball last night cost over $1,100. The wine bill alone will not be less than $15,000! If New-York gets off with $100,000 her tax-payers may congratulate themselves.

THE JAPANESE BALL.

Its History, Genesis and Composition.

The memory of the night of June 25, 1860, will long shine like a rose-pink lantern, or an apothecary's window, in the civic annals of New-York. The ball given by the Councilmen, at the expense of the City, to the Japanese guests of the nation, is an event of which, in the language of college orators, it may be justly said that it marks an era in the history of our race. Possibly this sublime view of the grand festival which all night long thundered with carriages and lightened with gas lamps, in the heart of New-York, and which is, no doubt, at this moment still echoing, though more softly, through the unquiet slumbers of thousands of lovely beings, who will not be "up and doing" till long after "business hours" to-day, may strike some of our readers as extravagant. No Councilman, we are sure will think so; but we are speaking to the multitudinous public mind, and so we must take nothing for granted. We repeat, then, that the ball which began last night, and will end, we suppose some hours after we shall have gone to sleep this morning, was one of the events of the age.

BYRON has sung the ball given by the Duchess of RICHMOND at Brussels, from which the flower of England went forth in the grey morning to fight and fall at Waterloo. The noblest of English orders of chivalry was the recollection of the hall at which EDWARD III. picked up the Countess of SALISBURY'S thenceforth illustrious blue garter. At a ball GUSTAVUS of Sweden was stabbed to the heart; and while an heir is born to the house of "Jenkins," who shall forget the NAPIER Ball at Washington? These were all well enough in their way, but the ball of last night had a way of its own. Given, the elements out of which it arose, and not the boldest of social zoologists, we venture to say, would have dared a year ago to predict the possibility of its creation. The man who holds an acorn in his hand, and thinks that in this acorn he truly holds an oak, may well be awed by the thought. But what shall we say when we reflect that only a year ago the Councilmen's Ball was held in embryo between Jeddo on the one side and New-York on the other? There was the Tycoon; here was BOOLE; the one the slow result of many centuries of breeding in; the other the consummate fruit of a secular crossing of races. What prophet could then have linked the hands of the most mysterious of Oriental and inevitable potentates with those of the most candid and confiding of Occidental and *accidental* politicians? Niphon dancing the polka with New-Amsterdam—the idea is a revolution of itself. Perhaps it was a fine artistic sense of the force of this combination to impress upon mankind the immense importance of the stride which the East has made towards the West, which suggested to BOOLE and CORNELL and their brethren the notion of entertaining the Niphonese with a ball. As it could not have been any intention of making a good thing for themselves out of the trifle of forty or fifty thousand dollars expended upon the affair, we hope our readers will accept our hypothesis. Certainly it was a hit, if this were its inspiration. It was a great stroke for Persia when SAPOR made the Emperor VALENTINIAN hold his stirrups while he mounted his horse. But, what was that to the triumph which was last night achieved by the large and liberal ideas of Christendom, over the nice and meagre proprieties of petti-coated Pagandom! When at 9½ o'clock precisely, Alderman CORNELL, holding the Kami SIMME-BUJEN in his nervous grasp, led that shame-faced and discomfited heathen upon a stand in Niblo's Theatre, and exposed him to the searching gaze of a free people, that man must have been dull indeed who did not see in the act, a symbol of the downfall of Japanese exclusiveness and of the opening of a broad way into the heart of the Orient for the civilizing ideas of the great Republic. But this reminds us that we are speculating on the ball just as coolly as if all our readers had been present with us, seen it all, been squeezed as we were, and, as we were, bathed in odorifarous vapors of musk and myrtle, mingled with a great variety of more or less pathetic sighs from the bosoms of above twelve thousand strictly anonymous houris. And what could be more natural? For was not the ball given by all of us—by the City in general, and the tax-payers in particular; and was not everybody who will be eventually called upon to foot the heavy and fantastic bills, invited, too, last night to foot it on the light and less fantastic toe? A few skeptics and cynics have permitted themselves to insinuate doubts of this. They have even gone so far as to hint that a large proportion of the seven or eight thousand tickets distributed by the conscript fathers were vilely vended in the uncommon market; that it was infinitely difficult for unpugilistic citizens to gain access to the festival, and that although every distinguished man in the Union who was too far off to attend, or too busy, or too sensible to think of attending, was bidden to the high holiday, from the broken-hearted CALEB CUSHING seated, another MARIUS, among the ruins of the Richmond secession, to the leather-waistcoated SAM HOUSTON, fighting his little Presidential fight all by himself in Texas like the Jerseyman at Monmouth battle, the doors of the Metropolitan paradise were exorably shut to nine in ten of the householders of New-York. Indeed, the malice of these cantankerous persons has even gone so far as to assert, that everybody who is not to be found in the Directory might have been met with last night at the ball. We do not pretend to dispute this point, for we cannot plume ourselves on a very large acquaintance with the floating population; but we can at least aver that while there were thousands of the "governing classes" on hand who bore themselves with the tranquil majesty of recognized power, there were also some dozens of the governed who did not seem to be nearly so miserable as one might have expected they would be. Still we are bound frankly to admit that the ball must have been a decided "eye-opener" to the benighted codfish aristocracy of Japan, the only true codfish aristocracy of the world, since they invariably put in a piece of dried fish into their notes as a postscript, the object of this singular turn of rhetoric, as Mr. OLIPHANT informs us, being to keep ever in mind the humble industry of the forefathers of Japan, who founded that State by deep-sea-fishing. The custom reminds one of the traditional parched peas of New-England, but certainly indicates a stronger scent, if not a stronger sentiment, of antiquity on the part of those who observe it. This, however, by the way. These men of fish hate tanners with a special hatred wearing even paper boots to spite the loathed trade. We believe that the Japanese noble who touches a tanner ought immediately to commit *hari-kari*; and yet, we distinctly made out with the naked eye no less than twenty tanners in the crowd through which the Envoys were gallantly tugged by their Municipal hosts. Probably an opera-glass would have revealed even greater numbers. But we trust no one will mention this little circumstance to the chiefs of the Embassy. "Where ignorance is bliss" not even a Japanese should be made wise; and as their hosts of last night certainly tasted the bliss of ignorance in the fullest possible draughts, it is but fair that the guests should be as well off.

THE BALL IN THE EYE.

Tanners or no tanners, the Japanese must have been gratified with the scale and splendor of the preparations made to entertain them, unless they are the most crabbedly exacting of mortals. Thanks to their residence in the hotel, and to the feeling of complete confidence and at-home-ative-ness which the kind and considerate care taken of them by the Messrs. LELAND, has engendered in their breasts, the Envoys of the Tycoon enjoyed the view of the ball in all its beauty yesterday evening before a single guest had arrived to mar the scene. In the course of a voyage of discovery through the mazes of flowery enchantment which arose under the hand of DELMANO, all the way from the office windows of the Metropolitan to the remote regions round-about Christy's, we stumbled upon the placid SIMME-BUJEN himself, standing in a doorway with his hands clasped behind him like the benevolent fathers on the stage, and blandly humming something that was not the least like a tune. It is impossible to see these Japanese when they are really enjoying themselves without feeling a strong desire to kick the people who are forever fretting and worrying them with obtrusive attentions. There is something peculiarly amiable in their type of face among the higher ranks.

The eye is less oblique than in the Chinese, and the nose more finely chiselled; and as their language is pronounced to be like the Basque and the Magyar, an orphan language belonging to no known family, so the characteristic Japanese face is very unlike both the Mongol and the Indian, although it has evident affinities with both. Moreover, in the higher officers, as in the Ambassador SIMME-BUSEN, the features are marked with all the signs of what we know as "race," delicacy of nostril; a quick sensitive light which comes and goes in the eye, and those faint lines about the mouth which testify to that most intangible and yet most absolute of qualities, tact. As we have commonly seen him, SIMME-BUJEN has shown his breeding mainly by the stoic calmness and unvarying meekness with which he endures being made an exhibition of. As he stood there last evening, watching the last touches as they were put upon the decorations of the theatre and the court-yard, he looked the critic and the connoisseur. Perhaps he was whispering to himself, "We do these things better in Jeddo." And yet, if he was, he was a very ungrateful SIMME-BUJEN, for the arrangement and artistic embellishment of the area devoted to the ball were altogether admirable, and reflect the most real credit on the projectors and disigners. We have commonly but small faith in great balls given in hotels, and our experience of the Napier *fête* was not calculated to shake our skepticism. But the Messrs. LELAND may fairly claim for themselves that they so wedded in their own spacious apartments with the adjoining theatre and grounds as to make, if not exactly a Parisian Hotel de Ville, at least something much finer and better than our "City Hall" could be made to be for such a purpose.

The area devoted to this novel *fête* comprised the whole of Niblo's Theatre, supper and concert rooms, both of the large dining halls of the Metropolitan Hotel, both of the spacious gardens, and a vast labyrinth of lobbies, halls, parlors, balconies and side rooms. The great drawing-room on the second floor of the Hotel was used as a reception room, and was tastefully ornamented with flowers and festoons of American and Japanese flags, statues and statuettes without number. Directly opposite the doors of this room is the entrance to Niblo's concert-room, (lately used by Christy's Minstrels,) a broad passage-way which was also decorated with flowers and flags and statues, and formed a splendid vista ending with the full blaze of the concert-room. The walls of this room were draped in as many colors as the Hebrew Tabernacle; and beset with a forest of odorous plants, with whose sweet perfume the ingenious BOOLE had meant to mingle that of a "fountain of real Cologne." Let tax-payers rejoice that this fine thought failed in the bud. The flowers had it all in their own sweet way, and when the three superb chandeliers were all aflame, and DODWORTH "poured on mortals his beautiful diadain" from the orchestra, the concert-room was a wonderful feature indeed. Another was the stately entrance corridor of the theatre, converted, by the closing of the Broadway door, *into a vast gallery seventy-five feet in length*. VAN TINE'S noble conception, the Treaty-box, which looks so marvellously like the coffin of BEAU NASH, had been removed, and a scenic copy of CHURCH'S "Niagara" closed the vista with a glowing dream of landscape beauty. Bronze eagles fought over the seeming cataract, and a wilderness of lovely flowers flourished around it. From the sides of this gallery, tunnels of flags and flowers welcomed the guests into the gardens on either side. The hermit who reads his book so gravely in his painted cave, read on beneath a soft splendor of colored lights; and the pictured temple shone in its deep recesses with the mimic day. Into this garden, the windows of the Japanese look, and as we unite, their amazed countenances peep out from the embrasures of flags and lanterns down upon the crowd below with a very picturesque effect. Probably they are happier than if they down among the sovereigns, fighting for their supper in yonder gorgeous but inaccessible apartment where a hundred waiters, in whom we discern none of the "monotonous humility" which OLIPHANT observed in Japanese flunkies, but on the contrary a very highly diversified sumptuousness, are contending with a fierce and famished crowd.

The theatre was a cloud of flags and drapery. When you entered it, it seemed like the inverted bell of a blooming *Althea*. This comparison occurred to ourselves, but probably not to BRYEN and his friends, when they were planted by M. CORNELL on a high stage, to be stared at like old ADAM'S sirloin by a vast and raging crowd.

So much, then, for the ball, which was, in simple truth, a triumph of taste and brilliancy. The arrangements of service and the supper, too, were admirable, could they have possibly been carried out in a crowd of twenty thousand strong, which kept always increasing, from nine o'clock, P. M., to two o'clock, A. M., and may by this time have grew into a city.

At for the tone and character of the whole affair we trust we have painted that already. So far as numbers, splendor and extravagant expence can make such an affair magnificent, it was decidedly the most magnificent display our City has ever seen.

It is but justice to add that the Police did their difficult duty remarkably well, for the crowd outside was fully equal to that within the building, and the rush of carriages had hardly been rivalled since Pharaoh and his chariots went into the Red Sea.

The Japanese Ambassadors and the Chamber of Commerce.

According to appointment, a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, consisting of Mr. PEREZ, President, Mr. LOW, Vice-President, and Mr. HOMANS, Secretary, had a conference on Friday evening with the three Prince-Ambassadors, the Governor, the Treasurer, and two *attachés*, acting as Secretaries of the Embassy. The Japanese interpreter and Mr. PORTMAN, the English interpreter, were present on the occasion.

After a polite reception of the Committee on the part of the Embassy, the latter commenced a series of inquiries touching commerce, in the answers to which the Princes seemed to take a lively interest.

The following were the topics introduced by the Embassy:

1. As to the nature and objects of the Chamber of Commerce, and whether it has any connection with the Government?
2. As to any duty levied by the United States on goods exported to foreign countries?
3. What were the duties on foreign imports?
4. What discrimination, if any, is made between foreigners and citizens of the United States as to duties charged them on importations from abroad?
5. Whether foreigners had the same privileges and terms as citizens in the purchase of goods?
6. Whether the Government of the United States has the right to prohibit the export of specific articles to other countries?
7. Whether the rates of freight charged by American vessels depended at all or were affected by the longer or shorter duration of the voyage?

In reply to the inquiry as to the price of farm hands and common laborers in Japan, the information was not very definite, but the inference drawn was that the prices were somewhat higher than in China.

Full answers were given to these and subordinate questions, and a deep interest was evinced on the part of the Ambassadors in the replies given; and especially as to the magnitude of the commerce of this port with China, and with other nations.

In reply to the questions propounded by the Com-

mittee, the following was the substance of their remarks:

1. That the mines of gold, silver and copper in Japan were a monopoly of the Government.

2. That they rarely got out more copper than was wanted for home use, and occasionally only did a surplus exist for export.

3. That the coal mines are owned partly by the Government and partly by wealthy individuals.

4. That there exist no appliances for working the coal mines to any great depth.

5. That the Tea districts of Japan were extensive; and that the production could be greatly increased if the foreign demand required it.

6. That in Japan, their preference was for Green Teas, and that they had some doubt whether the kinds of tea grown in Japan would suit the American market.

When Mr. Low stated that he had received samples of the Japan teas, and that the qualities were approved of, the Ambassadors expressed their surprise and pleasure.

7. Rice is abundantly cultivated in Japan, and forms a chief article of food. The export is generally prohibited, under the belief that a large export would advance prices, and thus operate oppressively on the common people.

8. In answer to the inquiry of the Committee as to whether tea could be packed in the style of the Chinese, with a lining of lead, they replied that they had lead in abundance, but it was not applied to such use.

In reply to the question as to the production of raw silk in Japan, it was observed that the cultivation for home use was still going on; and that the production could be largely increased if trade with other nations demanded it.

As the evening drew near its close, it was deemed advisable that a more detailed series of inquiries should be presented in writing, to which the Committee of the Chamber would make full replies; and also submit questions on their part, which would elicit information regarding the trade and resources of Japan.

The conversation was carried on through the double translation by the Japanese and English interpreters, and of course occupied much time, and was not wanting in animation, and the manifestation of good feeling. Each question propounded by the Japanese was necessarily first translated into the Dutch language, and thence by Mr. PORTMAN (the interpreter) into the English language. The Committee feel greatly obliged to Mr. PORTMAN for his kind services on the occasion.

After a cordial shaking of hands with the members of the Embassy, the Committee took their departure, much gratified with the interview.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Overland Mail and the Pony Express.

IMPORTANT ADVICES FROM JAPAN.

The Indian Troubles in Carson Valley.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Monday, June 25.

The Butterfield Overland Mail coech, with San Francisco dates of June 4, arrived here at 7½ o'clock last evening.

The failure of the telegraph line to work prevented the reception at Vizalia of newe to the night of the 5th inst.

Arrived at San Francisco, June 1, brig *Julia D. Rogers*, 28 days from Japan. Sailed, May 31, bark *Francis Palmer*, for Honolulu; June 1, ship *Sierra Nevada* for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, June 4.

The *Julia D. Rogers* brings newe from Japan to the 3d of May.

The Japanese Government is reported in an unsettled state, a large political influence evidently being against the new policy of allowing intercourse with foreigners.

A battle had been fought near Yeddo, in which a Prince was killed.

The Captains of all the foreign vessels in the harbor of Kanagawa had been notified to be prepared for an attack npon them, as the Government might not be able to render any protection. The Government appeared to be greatly frightened at the extent of the defection, and consequently vascillated considerably in regard to carrying out the treaty with the Americans.

It was with extreme difficulty that the *Rodgers* purchased a small cargo for San Francisco.

By the way of Japan newe is received from China to the 14th of April. The accounts contradict former reports that the Emperor of China had acceded to the demands of France and England, and confirm the reports by way of Europe.

There has been an increased amount of goods going forward to the country the past week. Jobbers' stocks are moving actively, and they are evincing an inclination to buy from first hands. The anxiety of holders to dispose of their stocks is ahead of the demand and the market has declined with the increased business. A continuance of the present liberal requirements may cause a slight reaction.

The quotations for the leading articles are as follows: Candles, 18c.@18½c.; Rio Coffee, 17½c.; Fish, Cod, 5¾c.; Mackerel, kitts, $2 75; Nails, 3½c.; Provisions dull and lower with few moving, Clear Pork, $19@$19 50; Mess, $16; Bacon, 13c.@14c. for Hams, and 11¾c. for Shoulders; Butter, 25c.@26c.; Lard, 12c.@14c.; Crushed Sugar, 12c.; No. 1 China, 7½c.; Whisky, 42½c.; American Brandy, 47½c.

The steamer *Golden Age* leaves for Panama to-morrow.

The Deputy United States Marshels are now busy taking the census in all the counties of the State.

A suit has been commenced against the steemer *John L. Stephens* for bringing, on her last trip from Panama, an excess of passengers.

Information has reached Gen. CLARK which leaves little doubt but the Indians of Utah Territory, and a portion of the Oregon tribes, have entered into a combination to wage war on all the white settlers of the Sierra Nevada.

A portion of the agents of the Pony Express stations arrived at Carson Valley on the 2d inst. Reports received from other stations beyond Sand Springs, towards Salt Lake, announced them as abandoned, and it is feared that many agents have been murdered. Nothing is known as to the fate of the two Expresses now overdue.

A party of miners out prospecting near Owen's River, on the Walker River region, were attacked on the 2d inst. by Indians. Three of the miners were killed.

Two volunteer companies were organizing on Walker River for self-protection.

News received from Carson Valley, yesterday, states that six or eight families of emigrants, with several hundred head of cattle and sheep, are supposed to be lost.

On the 2d a party of thirty-eight men, nine families, seventy-one wagons, sixty head of cattle, and nine hundred sheep arrived at Carson Valley from Salt Lake, having passed safely through a portion of the hostile country.

The 600 volunteers and the 150 regulars under Col. HAYS and Capt. STEWART have not been heard from since the 1st inst., when they marched from Carson Valley to attack the Indian encampment at Pyramid Lake. They expected to reach the encampment by the night of the 2d inst. It is situated about 80 miles north of Carron Valley. News of the battle is consequently hardly expected as yet. At last accounts the volunteers were well armed, in good spirits, and all anxiety to force a general engagement.

A meeting was held in San Francisco on the 1st inst. to concert measures for supplying the volunteers with provisions, &c. Subscription lists are now extensively circulating, with the prospect of raising several thousands of dollars.

The Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph line is now completed to Visalia, 280 miles from San Francisco, on the Butterfield route.

News a day and a half later than this dispatch will be forwarded to overtake the mail at Vizalia, unless some accident interrupts the working of the wires.

News from Honolulu is to May 9th. All the whalers had left for the fishing grounds.

The bark *D. Godfrey*, from Boston, sailed on the 6th ult. for the Amoor River.

The ship *Washington Allston* had discharged her cargo, and laid up.

The ship *Charles G. Phelps* was to sail on the 10th for McKean Island.

Oregon dates are to the 28th ult. The papers are filled principally with political discussions and comments on the Charleston Convention, of little interest outside the State.

The British Boundary Commission party were moving up the Columbia River. The American party had left Calville.

News by the Pony Express.

ST. JOSEPH, Monday, June 25.

By the arrival of the Pony Express we have dates from Carson Valley to June 8, and also the following correspondence to the St. Joseph *Gazette*:

"I consequence of the Indian troubles in the Washoe country, about one-fourth of the population either fearing an attack by the savages, or that their horses may be pressed into service, have left for California. Business of all kinds is therefore dull. But little mining prospecting is being done, yet the confidence in the mines remains unimpaired. The Indian disturbances affects the mining region now, but it is thought they will soon be over, as the force now in the field will be able to subdue them and reduce them to submission or drive them beyond the limits of projected mining explorations. With this prospect the population will no doubt soon begin to flow in again from California, and business resume its wonted activity. From the great loss of working cattle and the high prices of loor, but little farming will be done this season. We shall therefore have to depend upon California for our supplies of all kinds except hay, of which we have promise of an abundant crop.

It will be advisable for emigrants crossing the plains to be well armed; come in as large companies as possible, and being of the same time thoroughly organized as a protection against Indians, now believed to be hostile nearly all the way from here to Salt Lake. With these precautions they will have little to fear. The various tribes along this part of the route were never very friendly to the whites, and now are evidently bent on mischief, as evidenced by their attacks on the stations of the Pony Express.

Major DODGE, Indian Agent for Western Utah, arrived here on the 6th inst. from Washington, where he had been to confer with the Government as to the future arrangement of the Indians in this section. He left yesterday, accompanied by an escort, for the scene of hostilities at Pyramid Lake, but whether he will attempt to negotiate a treaty with the Pah Utahs or leave matters to take their course will depend on what termer the Indians are in. It is now the general opinion that the savages will have to be punished severely, in order to take the presumption out of them, engendered by their partial success. There is a fear, however, that they will not stand a fight, but retreat to the mountains and deserts, thus delaying the final issue and probably leading to a protracted war. A messenger has just arrived from the army, who reports that the entire body of Indians have fled, and that the whites have taken possession of the places they occupied. No further engagement had been had. W. S. ALLEN, out of the volunteers, while in persuit of the Indians was killed. In the fight of last week only about 30 Indians were killed and about the same number wounded. In the retreat they have scrampled to werd the North and East. It is thought if the Indians could have been brought to a decisive engagement their spirit would have been broken, or at least a way would have been opened for a treaty. Major DODGE has had an interview with WINNEMUCKA, a hostile Chief. It is thought some amicable arrangement might have been brought about, but it is the major's misfortune to be always absent when he might be useful. The entire force of volunteers has been ordered to this city, with a view to their general disbandonment. It is believed enough regulars can be had to prosecute the war hereafter. The regulars remain on the field. The programme for the future has not transpired, should the Indians retire beyond reach. The troops will doubtless be stationed in small garrisons along the frontier and the emigrant route, to keep the Indians in check and prevent further depredations. Gen. CLARK has ordered five companies to proceed here, one from Fort Yuba, the other from San Diego.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

The *Daily Standard* has been discontinued.

The weather has been unusually cold, and most of the wheat crops in Napa, Sonora and Butler Counties is being effected very much by frost.

An injunction had been issued against the Placerville and St. Joseph Telegreph Company for using the Morse instruments.

The amount of funds in the California State Treasury May 31 was $520,273 92.

Col. LANDERS' road expedition has arrived in Honey-Lake Valley. Col. L., with a company of men, intends to proceed immediately to the seat of war.

How the Democratic Nominations are Received.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 25.

The Seceders are holding a grand mass meeting here to-night, to ratify the nomination at Baltimore of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. The *Bulletin* office is brilliantly lighted up, and covered with flags, banners and transparencies. A salute of one hundred and five guns is being fired in Lucas park; and Col. PRESTON, United States Minister to Spain, will be serenaded at the Planters' House this evening, and called ont to make a speech in favor of the nominee. The enthusiasm is fully up to that of the Douglas ites.

ALBANY, Monday, June 25.

The friends of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE in this City are having a great jubilee to-night. One hundred and one guns have been fired, one for every vote that BRECKINRIDGE and LANE received in the Convention.

The *Standard* newspaper office is brilliantly illuminated, and State-street and Broadway are in a perfect blaze with bonfires of tar.

A procession headed by a band of music, is parading the streets, and the streets themselves are filled with people, all cheering lustily for BRECKENRIDGE and LANE.

The demonstration is equal in every respect to the Douglas celebration on Saturday night.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Saturday, June 23.

The nomination of DOUGLAS for President was hailed with enthusiasm here. The village is flaming with rockets and fireworks, and one hundred guns were fired.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Monday, June 25.

The Democracy are firing 200 guns over the nomination of DOUGLAS, which fully meets their approval.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, June 25.

The Democracy of this city this evening fired one hundred guns for the nomination of DOUGLAS.

A meeting will be held to-morrow evening to form a club, preparatory to arranging for a grand ratification meeting.

The *True American*, it is announced, will raise the name of DOUGLAS to-morrow morning. Two reasons are urged in favor of DOUGLAS—one that his platform is all that is asked for by the Democratic Party, and the other that his nomination has been made by the regular Democratic Convention.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, June 25.

A vast crowd gathered around the *Daily Post* newspaper office this evening to testify their approval of the nominations of DOUGLAS and FITZPATRICK by the Democratic National Convention.

One hundred guns are now being fired in the park, and as their sound comes booming over the city, it gives unmistakeable evidence that "popular sovereignty" and "non-intervention" will be earnestly sustained by the Democracy of Hartford.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Monday, June 25.

A national salute was fired here, this evening, in honor of the nomination of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

BANGOR, Me., Monday, June 25.

CHARLES HOWARD had his arm blown off to-day while helping to fire a salute in honor of the nomination of DOUGLAS and FITZPATRICK.

BELFAST, Me., Monday, June 25.

One hundred guns were fired, and all the bells of the city ring to-day in honor of the nomination of DOUGLAS and FITZPATRICK.

CONCORD, N. H., Monday, June 25.

Ex-President PIERCE pronounces the nomination of DOUGLAS a sectional one.

The secession of the Boston *Post* creates quite a stir among the old political stagers here.

Some Democrats are in a quandary about the Baltimore nominations, but the rank and file are enthusiastic for DOUGLAS.

The *Patriot* and all the party papers in the State will support DOUGLAS, except *Burke's Democrat*.

DOVER, N. H., Monday, June 25.

The National Democrats of this city received the nomination of BRECKENRIDGE and LANE with the greatest enthusiasm, and a salute was fired in honor of the event.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, June 25.

A salute of 200 guns was fired, to-day, amidst great enthusiasm, over the nomination of DOUGLAS. SAMUEL HARRIS and others made patriotic speeches.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, June 25.

Mr. YANCEY addresses the citizens and Seceders here to-morrow, and an immense mass-meeting will be held in the Capitol Square to-morrow night, to ratify the nominations of BRECKENRIDGE and LANE.

Further from Pike's Peak.

INDIAN BATTLE—NEWS FROM THE MINES—INCREASE OF BUSINESS.

ST. JOSEPH, Monday, June 25.

Further newa from Pike's Peak is received this evening.

A band of Arapahoe Indians have just returned from the South Fork, where they had a battle with the whites, in which the latter was defeated with some considerable loss. The Arapahoes lost several warriors, among whom is little RAVEN, one of their Chiefs. They also took some of the whites prisoners.

The news from the mines is unimportant. Some of the quartz mills do not answer the expectations, and it is feared will prove failures. Mills which are in good order crush out from $5 to $7 per day.

Business is increasing rapidly.

The Western Stage Company has established a daily line of coaches to Mountain City, and SOMERS & Co., a tri-weekly stage to Caryll Blue and the head waters of the Arkansas. Both lines have their coaches crowded with passengers. The weather is hot. It is reported that there is rain in the mountains every afternoon, but it is very dry in the vicinity of Denver.

Boiler Explosion.

BURNING OF A MEMPHIS AND ST. LOUIS PACKET—FOUR PERSONS MISSING.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Monday, June 25.

The steamer *Ben Lewis*, a Memphis and St. Louis packet, exploded her boiler and burned, near Cairo, this morning. Capt. Holmes, Ransom Harris, second clerk; Arthur Shearer, second engineer, and Frank Devlin, steward, are missing. P. S. Marshall, first clerk, and McGinness, first engineer, were slightly scalded.

News from Mexico.

CONCENTRATION OF LIBERAL FORCES AT GUANAJUATO.

NEW-ORLEANS, Mondey, June 25.

The steamship *Austin* has arrived here with Brazos dates of the 20th inst., and $50,000 in specie.

Nine thousand Liberals were concentrated at Guanajuato.

MIRAMON, with six thousand men, was at Querelara, and a battle was expected to take place near Celaga.

Obituary.

BOSTON, Monday, June 25.

ENOCH BALDWIN, President of the Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank, died yesterday, at his residence in Dorchester.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 25.

SMITH FRYE, a leading Democratic politician and a prominent citizen of Peoria, in this State, died Friday night, from wounds received in a quarrel on Wednesday last, with JAMES CARROLL. Frye leaves a wife and eleven children.

Ship Ashore on Carrituck.

NORFOLK, Sunday, June 24.

A large ship, name unknown, is reported ashore on Cerrituck.

Visit of the Prince of Wales.

PORTLAND, Monday, June 25.

The City Council this evening, voted to extend an invitation to the Prince of Wales, to visit the city.

The Mexican War Steamers.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 25.

The U. S. District Court has declared that the Mexican steemers are not lawful prizes.

Non-Arrival of the Great Eastern.

SANDY HOOK, Monday, June 25—11:30 P. M.

There ere as yet no signs of the steamer *Great Eastern*.

Weather clear and calm.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 25—6 P. M.

FLOUR firmer end in good demand; sales 3,000 bbls., at $5@$5 12½ for Canadian and EXTRA State; $5 15@$5 25 for Extra Illinois and Wisconsin; $5 30 @$5 70 for good to choice Extra Iowa and Michigan; $5 37½@$5 62½ for Extra Ohio and Indiana; $6@ $6 50 for double Extras. WHEAT active, and advanced 1c.@2c.; sales 6,500 bushels at $1 18@$1 18½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 21 for No. 1 Milwaukee Club; $1 27 for Red Winter Ohio and Indiana; $1 35 for White do. CORN active, and advanced 1c.; sales 143,000 bushels; market opening at 45c. for No. 1 Illinois and Prime Ohio, and closing at 56c. for No. 1 Illinois; included in the sales were 19,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois, to arrive, at 55½c. OATS steady; sales 10,000 bushels Canada, at 34c. WHISKY steady; sales 150 bbls. at 20c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady, at 40c. on Flour, 11c. on Wheet, end 10c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—9,000 bbls. Flour, 122,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—200 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 ousbels Corn.

OSWEGO, Monday, June 25.

FLOUR in moderate demand. WHEAT market better; sales, 2,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at $1 26; 6,000 bushels Nos. 1 and 2 Chicago Spring, at $1 22; 3,500 bushels Chicago Spring, at $1 20@$1 23. CORN firmer; sales 9,000 bushels Illinois, at 59c., and 6,00 bushels Indiana, at 59½c. Other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS—Forwarders are asking 8c. on Wheat; and 7½c. on Corn, to New-York, but shippers generally are holding off. *Lake Imports*—400 bbls. Flour; 74,800 bushels Wheat; 110,700 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats; 2,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—300 bbls. Flour; 34,700 bushels Wheat; 18,000 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 25.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT dull; no sales. CORN active and steady; white, 68c.@71c. YELLOW, 65c.@ 67c. PROVISIONS very firm. WHISKY dull at 20½c.

Timely Warning.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of MANY, MANY years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind, Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle. Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Silk Braid (Cape, Gilt and Leather Belts, HAIR NETS, FANS OF ALL KINDS, SLIDES, FANCY HAIR PINS, and many other NEW GOODS now landing from steamers *Africa* and *Arago*, for sale to the trade by HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE, No. 341 Broadway, up stairs.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEA BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.

ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Purchasers of Fireworks for Fourth July should remember that, in consequence of the destruction of so many by the late series of calamities, that the stock will be short; therefore, those desiring private or public exhibitions should not delay to send their orders to EDGE'S Dépôt, No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th st., New-York.

Removal.

BALL, BLACK & CO., in vacating their old premises, corner Broadway and Murray sts., will close for a few days preparatory to opening their new store, corner of Broadway and Prince sts., of which due notice will be given.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE. No. 495 Broadway, New-York. No. 181 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

George B. Sleat & Co.'s CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STICH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Summer Clothing! ELEGANT SUMMER CLOTHING, ONE PRICE, and NO DEVIATION! AT Nos. 121 123 and 125 Fulton-st., ROGERS & RAYMOND.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Meyer's Mirmenleus VERMIN DESTROYER. Is the only sure exterminator of Rats and Rice, Garden Insects, Ants, Roaches and Water Bugs. Principal Dépôt No. 612 Broadway. Sold by all respectable druggists.

Barry's Tricopherous IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Spurious Imitations of "Artusairos," or Cream of Tartar Substitute," having been put into market, we hereby caution the public against purchasing the dangerous adulterations.

None genuine unless bearing our trade-mark, "Artusairos."

SACKETT, BELCHER & CO., Nos. 28 and 30 Reade-st., N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Lovers of Aquarie Sports—Boat Exhibition.—Ladies' Life Row Boats and a large number of fancy Row Boats for ladies and gentlemen's different watering places THIS DAY, at INGERSOLL'S, No. 243 and 244 South-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. They are the favorites for families.—*Times*. We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune*. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

John B. Dunham. OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS. Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st., New-York.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Company.—All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in the market or money refunded. Agents wanted. Office No. 538 Broadway, New-York.

Straw Hats, 75 cents, at Genin's, No. 513 Broadway.

Union of Life and Death.

PURE BLOOD GIVES LIFE AND THE BLOOMING COUNTENANCE.

Acrimonious humors are *disease*, and when in excess, produce that miserable sallowness of the complexion which indicates a remote condition from health.

THE PRINCIPLE OF LIFE IS BLOOD; the Principle of Death is Corruptibility, which generates acrimonious humors, whose accumulation in a human body are the occasion of every ache, of every pain, and of every form of disease. It is this principle which sets hounds to the extent of our lives; while it is kept under, we live; when it gains the ascendancy, we die. Such is the fate of man. A *medicine*, therefore, which will keep down this principle of death will aid us to reach our full extent of life, and such is BRANDRETH'S PILLS, which are as harmless as bread, and only act upon and around parts in pain, and where acrimonious humors have congregated—causing their removal by the organs of the Stomach and Bowels, thus aiding the LIFE'S PRINCIPLE by purifying it, which is *the blood*. For 100 years they have proved infallible as correctors of disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, curing costiveness and spasms, whether from wind or nervous excitability, loss of appetite; sick-headache; dissiness and swimming feeling in the head, accompanied with an unconquerable drowsiness, usually symptoms of Apoplexy or Paralysis; queer, tight, dragging feeling just above the diaphragm, generally most evident upon rising in the morning; and all the untold but felt symptoms of Dyspepsia, which BRANDRETH'S PILLS surely cure. These symptoms are generally allied with torpidity or sinegishness of the Liver, caused by the presence upon that organ of an accumulation of ACRIMONIOUS HUMORS: these BRANDRETH'S PILLS remove, and at once its activity and healthy action is restored. Their use convinces us of their goodness; the stomach regains its power of healthful digestion; a bright, clear, cheerful complexion takes the place of melancholy sallowness; the light, elastic, springy step of health takes the place of the leaden, heavy tread of sickness; hope of despair; and all from the use of the Pills, whose blessings have to be felt to be comprehend and believed.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES FOR THE SALE OF BRANDRETH'S PILLS, No. 294 Canal-st., Brandreth's Building; No 226 Bowery; Campbell's, corner 8th-av. and 23th-st.; also, No. 4 Union-square.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BOX, with full directions.

Superior Saints made to Order from measure. C. B. HATCH & CO., Retail Department, No. 403 Broadway.

Bloom Beaver—Gentlemen's dress hat, the leading style for Summer, introduced by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

MACKENZIE—SHAFFER.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 13, at Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Peter Stryker, Mr. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, of Rosshire, Scotland, to Miss KATE, daughter of Mr. Fred. D. Shaffer, of this City.

☞ Rosshire, Scotland, papers please copy.

BLYDENBURGH—PACKARD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 18, by Rev. N. E. Smith, Wm. JUDSON BLYDENBURGH to MARIA C. PACKARD, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

CLARKE.—In this City, on Monday, June 25, ELIZABETH MORIE, only daughter of George W. and Mary Jane Clarke, aged 1 year, 8 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parent's residence, No. 218 4th-st., on Wednesday, June 27, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

CLEMENTS.—In this City, on Sunday, June 24, of hooping cough, GEORGE KENNER, infant son of Nelson and Emily Clements, aged 10 months and 10 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) June 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 37 West 32d st., without further notice.

DERRICKSON.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, June 24, after a lingering illness, ELEANOR JANE, wife of Jas. T. Derrickson, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 30 Market-st.

☞ St. Louis and Philadelphia papers please copy.

JARVIS.—In this City, on Saturday, June 23, JAY JARVIS, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., on Wednesday, June 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HANABERGH.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, June 24, of Erysipelas, CHARLOTTA, widow of the late Peter Hanabergh, in the 82d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, June 26, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 118 N. 4th-st., (near 5th-st.,) Brooklyn, E. D.

VINTON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 25, REGINALD, youngest son of Rev. Francis Vinton.

The funeral will be solemnized at Trinity Church, New-York, on Wednesday, at 3½ o'clock.

BACON.—At Castleton, on Friday, June 22, JOHN FAIRBANK, eldest son of John B. and Jane M. Bacon, of Tarrytown, aged 6 years and 11 months.

This exceedingly promising boy fell a victim to the prevalent disease known as diphtheria, and the eldest of the family, a girl of eight, died of the same disease in May. Our readers will remember that in April we chronicled the death of Mr. Bacon's father, the venerable and much beloved John F. Bacon, who, for a period of 34 years, was the Secretary of the Senate of this State. Thus, within the period of 60 days, has Mr. Bacon been called upon to mourn the loss of his father and his two eldest children. Such bereavement in the same family is rare, but "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb."

"Some visitant from Heaven to earth
Has passed our door;
Saw the beauteous flowers; called, transplanted them,
Ann in his bosom bore them to Heaven rejoicing."

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 301, June 25, 1860.

41, 56, 65, 55, 33, 24, 8, 61, 72, 23, 49, 42, 17, 70.

Class No. 302, June 25, 1860.

10, 77, 49, 38, 40, 3, 76, 56, 58, 12, 60, 5, 27, 64.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., June 25, 1860.

GEO. O. GORDON, JOSEPH SEAL, JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

R R R.

Gesundheit ist Besser, als Krankheit!

THINK OF IT.

SICK FOR THIRTEEN YEARS.

SUPERIORITY OF RADWAY'S READY RELIEF AND PILLS TO ALL OTHER SYSTEMS OF MEDICATION POSITIVELY ESTABLISHED.

Let those who doubt read the following letter from Mr. Joseph Smeare, a respectable citizen of Quincy, Ill.:

QUINCY, Ill., May, 1860.

Dr. Radway & Co.:

I become diseased thirteen years ago, and have been diseased ever since. I have doctored with the best physicians in this place, (Quincy, Ill.,) but grew worse under their treatment. I have tried a variety of the popular advertised remedies, with no better success. Nothing, no, nothing did me any good, until I fried RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Then, for the first time in 13 long years of anguish, misery and disease I felt ease and comfort; pains, aches and infirmities left me, and I was again able to enjoy life. My disease was all over my body and through my system. Doctors called it by different names. I was lame, crippled, had breakings-out over my body, pains and aches in all my limbs, boadaches, pains in the stomach after eating, could not sleep well, and do anything like a healthy man should do; in fact, I was miserable. With the Ready Relief I took

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS AND RENOVATING RESOLVENT.

All my pains and aches have left me; my sores are healed, my blood is pure. I can sleep well, and feel as vigorous, strong and healthy as any man desires.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is sold for 25c., 50c., and $1 per bottle.

RENOVATING RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS, 25c. per box.

RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., New-York.

ALL HAIL. PRICES REDUCED. THE GLORIOUS FOURTH OF JULY IS COMING, SO IS THE GREAT JAPANESE EMBASSY, WITH DRUMS AND TRUMPETS. NOW IS THE TIME TO GO TO F. B. BALDWIN'S GREAT MODEL CLOTHING WAREROOMS, NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWARY, And get a cheap and splendid fit out. You will find at our great model Show rooms the most rich and splendid fitting garments of every description, color, shade and texture, made up in the most fashionable and tasty style. No establishment in the world can spread out a more rich and varied stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods than you will find at NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY. THE CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT is very complete and full. We have a splendid selection of Children's Dress and Fancy Clothing, made up from beautiful styles of goods, cut and trimmed with great taste and finish, from the very latest Paris styles and patterns.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO. P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar st.

WATER COOLERS. WATER COOLERS.—WATER COOLERS.—For offices, banks, steam, boats, hotels, and private houses. Water Coolers, both plain and ornamental, of superior quality; will not rust or corrode. Prices less than heretofore. At wholesale and retail by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

CORNS, BUNIONS, CLUB AND INVERTED nails successfully treated by LITTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT, Practical Chiropodists, No. 518 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. We promise no more than we perform, and give the highest testimonials from physicians and private families who have employed us for the last twenty years.

DON'T YOU WANT WHISKERS OR Moustaches? Yes, but mine won't grow naturally! Then why don't you use my ONGUENT, which will force them to grow on the smoothest face in six weeks after using it, without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1. Sold everywhere. R. G. CRAFAM, 102 Nassau-st.

NEW BOOKS.

THE LITTLE GIANT: SHEAHAN'S LIFE OF DOUGLAS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square, New-York, HAVE JUST PUBLISHED: THE LIFE OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. BY J. W. SHEAHAN. Editor of the Chicago *Times*. With a Portrait. In one Volume, 500 pages, 12mo, Muslin, $1.

Comprehensive and exceedingly well written. The first complete biography of Mr. Douglas ever published. —*Southern Argus* (Norfolk, Va.)

This volume shows the humble origin of Mr. Douglas, and sketches his early life upon a farm and during his apprenticeship to a cabinet-maker, vocations to which he was drawn by necessity, as a means by which to support a widowed mother. The book is also valuable, containing, as it does, much information and many important facts and documents pertaining to the great subjects of national importance with which Mr. Douglas' name and efforts have been so completely identified during the past few years. Persons of all shades of political faith, and those who have no faith whatever in matters of politics, will read the book with interest.—*Christian Chronicle* (Pa.)

The portrait is an excellent likeness.—*N. O. Picayune.*

This is a timely production from one who is a warm personal and political friend of Judge Douglas, and who, as editor of the Chicago *Times*, has, during the past six years, been engaged in maintaining before the people of his own State the wisdom, justice, and expediency of the policy of which Judge Douglas has been the great expounder. Probably no one possesses better facilities for producing a reliable history of the life of the great statesman than does Mr. Sheahan.—*Providence Post.*

Mr. Sheahan's Life of Douglas is well written, candid and full. The controversy with Lincoln occupies a prominent place.—*Albany Atlas and Argus.*

HARPER & BROTHERS ALSO PUBLISH: POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY IN THE TERRITORIES.

THE DIVIDING LINE BETWEEN FEDERAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITY. By STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. 8vo, Paper, Five Cents.

Either of the above sent by Mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of price. HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square, New-York.

BEST BOOK ON JAPAN AND JAPANESE. NARRATIVE OF THE EXPEDITION OF AN AMERICAN SQUADRON TO JAPAN in 1852, '53 and '54, under the command of Commodore PERRY, compiled from original notes and journals of Perry and his officers. By FRANCIS L. HAWKS. 3 vols., 4to. Cloth. Numerous colored plates of scenery, arts, fishes, birds, reptiles, shells, &c. Fac-simile of the original Treaty with Japan. Numerous maps, astronomical observations, with plates. $15. LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 151 Fulton-st.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN. (NO 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.)

Organized under special Legislative authority, and governed by men of the highest character and skill, the Graefenberg Medical Establishment is guaranteed as a responsible and trustworthy institution, and it is the most widely known and best esteemed medical organization in the country.

TESTIMONIALS REGARDING ITS MEDICINES HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED from such men as

Gov. WESTCOTT, *of Florida*,
Rev. N. BANGS, *of the Methodist Church*,
D. P. BASHFORD, *United States Commissioner to Great Britain*,
FRANCIS HALL, *New-York Comm

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Will sell at auction,
ON FRIDAY, JUNE 29,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
TEN PLOTS OF LAND,
Containing from
2 to 3½ Lots each,
On the upper part of
BROADWAY, HARLEM RIVER, 211TH, 212TH, 213TH, 214TH and 216TH Sts.

60 per cent.
Can remain on bond and mortgage,
Part of it for 10 years.

This property is within one hour's time of Chambers-st. by the Hudson River Railroad trains, leaving at 6 and 8:45 A. M., and 1:15, 3:35, 4:15, 5:30, 7, and 10:45 P. M., (leave 31st-st. station 25 minutes later,) stopping at Tubby Hook, which is very near the premises. Return trains stop on the way down at 8:57, 7:34, 8:07, 10:04, and 11:55 A. M., and 4:38, 5:30, and 9:15 P. M.

THE HARLEM RIVER BOATS

Leave Peck-slip Ferry at 7, 8, 9:15, and 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, and 7:15 P. M. Time to the Century House, at the foot of 215th-st., which street is now opened and graded from the river to Broadway, one hour and fifteen minutes. The same boats return every hour until 7 P. M. The 3d-av. cars arrive at and leave every five minutes, the landing on the Harlem River at the end of 3d-av., where the steamboats stop on their way up and down.

SALE POSITIVE, WITHOUT RESERVE.

Those who go up to view the property will find each plot staked at the four corners, with a number in the centre to correspond with the map, which may be obtained from the Auctioneer's office, No. 7 Pine-st., or from Mr. Post, at the Century House, on Harlem River, near the foot of 215th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
AT SEACAUCUS, TOWNSHIP OF NORTH
BERGEN, HUDSON COUNTY,
NEW-JERSEY.

(If not previously disposed of at private sale.)

The large and valuable farms known as the Philip DePeyster farms, containing, altogether, 610 acres of land, situate at Secaucus, township of North Bergen, Hudson County, New-Jersey. This property lies along the Hackensack River, and is intersected by the New-York and Paterson Railroad—is near the line of the Northern Railroad, and distant about four miles from Hoboken.

The farms will be offered in lots of suitable size, or sold altogether, as may appear most desirable. Maps of the property can be had of the Anctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st. For terms and other particulars, reference can be had to GEORGE S. PUFFER, Executor, &c., of P. DePeyster, deceased, Furman-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn; or ANDREW MOUNT, at Hudson County Clerk's Office, Hudson City, N. J.; or ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.

CHAS. A. LENT, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY AT NEWARK, N. J.

At auction, 7 valuable building lots, on Orchard and Tichenor sts., Newark, N. J., on THURSDAY, June 28, at 2½ P. M. The above lots are located in a very pleasant and desirable part of the city, two having a front on Orchard-st., cornering on Tichenor-st., size 86½ feet, with an alley opening from Tichenor-st. on their front. Five fronting on Tichenor-st., size 25x103. They are desirable on account of their proximity to Broad-st., South Park and Chestnut-st. depôt of the New-Jersey Railroad, being only one square from the Park and three from the depôt. Sale positive, and terms easy. For maps and other particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J. Also, at private sale, about 7½ acres of land in Clinton township, 15½ miles from Chestnut-st. depôt, and near the residences of Messrs. Allen, Riker and Tichenor—a very handsome site for one or more residences, having a commanding view of Newark, the Bay, New-York City and Staten Island.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF SPLENDID
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, will sell, at public auction, the entire rich and costly furniture, bronzes, paintings, piano-fortes, &c., contained in the first-class residence, No. 162 21st-st., a few doors from 7th-av.,

ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, AT 10½ O'CLOCK.

The furniture was made to order by Dixon, Stevens and other first-class makers, four months ago, and embraces everything to be found in a fashionable and costly residence, including three superb rosewood parlor suites in brocada, with a complete assortment of elegant rosewood parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture; glassware, silver, French clocks, iron safe, portable gasfixter, &c. Catalogues at house. Every article will be peremptorily sold for cash. The house to rent; application to be made to HOMER MORGAN, No 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
BOOKS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, at No. 411 2d-av., between 25th and 26th sts., on WEDNESDAY, June 27, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood sofas and chairs, in brocatel; secretary, bookcase and card tables; mahogany tête-à-têtes, and chairs in hair and in plush; book-case, rockers, washstands, bedsteads, &c.; damask curtains, lace window curtains, Turkish easy chairs in brocatel, inlaid papier mache table, bronze mantel clock, crockery, glass ware, ingrain, 3-ply and velvet carpets, and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Also a collection of Masonic and other valuable books.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

COUNTRY SEAT AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction on SATURDAY, June 30, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, a handsome country seat of 25 acres, situated in Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., about eight minutes walk from Hart's Corners Dépôt, on the Harlem Railroad, on the old post road, two miles south of White Plains, formerly known as the residence of Gov. Tompkins, now owned by William Archer. The dwelling is large and old-fashioned, somewhat modernized, an abundance of necessary out-buildings, mostly new; also, an ice-house filled. There is a fine stone wall running along the entire front, with an osage orange hedge; the lawn is well shaded with tall locust, evergreen and other trees; of fruit there are 2,500 Lawton blackberries and raspberries, also currants and gooseberries, 50 grape vines, a number of dwarf pear and plum trees, of standard fruit; a large number of choicest kinds of cherry, pear and harvest apple trees, also two apple orchards. The fields are in oats and grass, corn and potatoes; there is a fine large vegetable garden planted with all the varieties of the season. After the sale of the place the stock and farming utensils will be sold, also the household furniture; terms easy. The place is remarkably healthy. Further information can be obtained by calling on W. & P. C. PLATT, No. 51 Liberty-st., between the hours of 11 and 4.

The cars leave 26th-st., Harlem Railroad, at 8:15 A. M.; returning, leave Hart's Corners at 2:20, 2:40, 6 and 7 P. M. A conveyance will meet the 8:15 train from New-York on the day of sale.

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GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
BOOKS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, at No. 411 2d-av., between 25th and 26th sts., on WEDNESDAY, June 27, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood sofas and chairs, in brocatel; secretary, bookcase and card tables; mahogany tête-à-têtes, and chairs in hair and in plush; book-case, rockers, washstands, bedsteads, &c.; damask curtains, lace window curtains, Turkish easy chairs in brocatel, inlaid papier mache table, bronze mantel clock, crockery, glass ware, ingrain, 3-ply and velvet carpets, and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Also a collection of Masonic and other valuable books.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON HOUSTON AND 100TH-ST., 8TH-AV. AND AT GREENPOINT, L. I.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—

ON HOUSTON-ST.—3 story and basement brick house and lot, No. 205 south side, 48 feet west of Wooster-st.; will rent for $1,200. Lot 21.6x75 ft. The house contains all modern improvements, and is in complete order.

ON 100TH-ST.—3 fine lots on the south side, 175 ft. west of 8th-av. and Central-park, 25x100 ft. each.

ON 9TH-AV.—7 lots on the east side of the avenue, between 39th and 100th sts., 22x100 ft., each.

AT GREENPOINT, L. I.—One-half interest in 54 lots. Sale positive. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

By order of H. AMMIDON and A. H. EVANS, Assignees.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY,
May 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, $8 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 265 to 294 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent. (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place.—Dated May 22, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 12, at the same hour and place.—Dated May 29, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, July 3, at same hour and place.—Dated June 12, 1860.

J. M. TAYLOR, Auctioneer.—Office No. 5 Great Jones-st.

ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE
At auction, THIS DAY, commencing at 10½ o'clock, the property of several parties declining housekeeping, and not wishing the trouble of a sale at their residences, have been removed for the convenience of up-town purchasers to the spacious and centrally-located dwelling No. 58 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., where will be found this day every article both useful and ornamental that can be desired to furnish a first-class private residence; the piano-forte is a superb-toned instrument.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO., WEDNESDAY,
June 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales-room, No 23 Nassau-st., stuffed birds, embracing a large and beautiful collection arranged elegly, in groups and under glass shades, prepared under the well-known taxidermist, W. Galbraith, Esq.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—SPECIAL SALE.—600 cases to close out lovoices. A large assortment of seasonable goods, also stock goods on TUESDAY, June 26 at 10 o'clock, A M., at the store of A. D. GALE No 49 Dey-st. Also prime goods constantly on hand for private sale by

A. D. GALE, No. 49 Dey-st.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

510 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, June 27 at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of desirable goods; also an invoice of stock goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. M. GRIFFIN & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEhold furniture at public auction, on THIS DAY, (Tuesday), at the private residence No 46 West 18th-st, between 5th and 6th avs. Sale commencing at 10½ o'clock. For further particulars see *Herald* of this day.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.—CANAL-ST.
—Executor's sale of the house and lease of lot known as No. 26 Canal-st., north side, between Forsyth and Eldridge sts. Sale positive by order of the Executors of Benjamin Perrine, deceased. The lease has 21 years to run from the 1st of May last, subject to renewal at the expiration of the present lease, or improvements paid for. The house is three story, brick, with two stores, with back rooms, on the first floor, and is now rented for $138 per annum. For maps and terms, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 45 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB
FIRST-CLASS OIL-PAINTINGS.

NEARLY 150 FINE OIL-PAINTINGS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 27th and 28th inst., at 11 o'clock each day, at their sales room, No. 141 Broadway, the above fine paintings, among which will be found the works of the following well-known artists:

VAN SEVENDONCK,	PYNACKER,
SMETS,	KRUSEMAN,
VAN BEGERMORTEL,	REDIG,
MOZO,	SWEBACK,
DIDIART,	E. DUVAL,
B. REES,	J. A. HEKKING,

and other celebrated ancient and modern artists. Also, a very curious and rare Byzzantioe painting, "The Holy Standard Bearer." Most of the paintings have recently arrived from Europe, and have never before been offered for sale. Also, about 20 paintings remaining uncalled for from the sale of the 14th and 16th inst. which will be sold on account of the former purchasers. The paintings will be on exhibition on TUESDAY, as the owner is about leaving for Europe.

WM. TOPPING & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO. will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place, and No. 8 Murray-st.:

READY-MADE CLOTHING—A full assortment of seasonable clothing, well made and of fashionable style, including coats, vests and pantaloons.

MUSLIN SHIRTS—200 dozen white and colored muslin shirts.

BOOTS AND SHOES—50 cases Men's, Women's, Boys' and Misses' boots and shoes, all new and fresh goods.

STRAW GOODS—100 cases, comprising a full assortment of Men's and Boys' straw hats, Ladies' and Misses' straw bonnets, bloomers, &c.

STEEL WIRE—1,500 pounds of best tempered and rolled steel wire for skirts.

ALSO—Dress goods, ribbons, neck ties and cravats, shawls, mantillas, cloths, cassimeres, shirts, drawers, hose and half hose, embroideries, fancy goods, &c.

Catalogues and samples now ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL
At auction, on THURSDAY, June 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 7 West 22d-st., two doors from 5th-av., elegant furniture, stat'nary, bronzes, horses and carriages, &c., the property of a gentleman declining housekeeping, (his house having been sold,) consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, solid carved parlor suites of rosewood, covered in green satin, figured silk, brocatel, &c., made to order; Turkish easy and reception chairs in reps, richly carved fauteuils, solid carved rosewood centre tables, stat'nary tops; elegant rosewood etageres, plate glass and lined with satin-wood; rosewood fancy work and corner stands; rosewood 7¼-octave piano, with pearl keys; rich table-covers, lace curtains, real marble parlor stet'nary and pedestals, sunerb traveling medicine chest, 21-day marble clock, China vases, bronze statuettes and bisque figures, rosewood tables, elegant Parisian boudoir suite, in fine silk, consisting of sofa, 6 fauteuils, walnut extension table, buffet, elegant China dinner set, decorated with flowers, cost $350, tea set, cut glass, Japanese tea set, 58 pieces, cost $125, silver plated ware and ivory table cutlery, a valuable case of old coins, large Parian groups, chasement oak arm chairs, covered in morocco, huffet sofa, tables, &c.; about twenty very choice oil paintings by Koeck, Bnysters, Bastien, Knepp, Kawasee, Hekking, Richards, Sewerton and others. Bedrooms—Solid rosewood and walnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, &c., rosewood suites covered in moquet, donbie and single mahogany bedsteads, lounges, fine mattrasses, beds, child's crib, kitchen ware, &c.

Also, immediately after the sale of the furniture, in front of the house, a fine black donbie team of carriage horses, 8 and 9 years old, sound, kind and gentle, harness, carriage, &c. They will be before the door an hour before they are sold.

The above can be examined the day before the sale from 11 to 3 o'clock.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nasseu-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL
At auction on TUESDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., one pair of elegant sorrel horses, 8 and 9 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness and under the saddle; for style and action they have no superiors; they can trot donble in 3 minntes; one can trot single in 2:50; they are free from vices of any kind and were bonght by the present owner at the Fair on Long Island, in 1858.

Also, a dark brown mare, 5 years old, can show 3 minntes; sired by *Ethan Allen*, and raised at Tioonderoga, of a Vermont Black Hawk mare; for beanty and gentleness and in all harness she cannot be surpassed; she is perfectly sound.

Also, harness, wagon, &c., &c. This affords a rare opportunity to purchasers to obtain good horses, all of which are to be sold without reserve, as the owner is going abroad on account of ill-health.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL,
At auction, on TUESDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A BAY HORSE, 16 hands high, 8 years old, flag tail, warranted sound and kind in single or donble harness; can trot in 3 minntes to the pole, and is just received from the country.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ESTATE OF HORATIO AVERELL.—AT
St. Johnsville, New-York.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, June 27, at 1 o'clock, at Kingsbury's Station-house, St. Johnsville, Montgomery Co., N. Y., the valnable village and farm property belonging to the above estate. Maps and particulars of which may be had at the Anctioneers', No. 7 Pine-st., N. Y.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE.—J.
MB. BURLEY will sell, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, wardrobes, bookcases, carpets, mattresses, pistols, guns, feather-beds, kitchen ware, crockery, &c.

FRANKLIN BROWN, Attorney.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS AND
FANCY GOODS.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, June 26, 10 o'clock, at No. 231 Pearl-st., a large and choice catalogue, in lots, for dealers. Sale peremptory for cash. Free goods. Free sales.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE PAVILION,
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,
18 NOW OPEN.

The Proprietor will be happy to receive calls from parties wishing to engage apartments for the season.

F. BLANCARD, Proprietor.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,
MANCHESTER, VERMONT.

Manchester is situated (near the base of the Green Monntains) fifty miles north of Albany and Troy, and thirty south of Rutland, where regular connections are made with trains for Manebester. For health and beauty of location this village is unsurpassed. Visitors are assured that at this Hotel they will find those comforts and conveniences usually met with at first-class hotels.

Mrs. E. M. VANDERLIP & SON, Proprietors.

MANCHESTER SUMMER HOTELS.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE is delightfully situated among the Green Mountains in Southwestern Vermont, 50 miles north of Troy. Hnnson River Railroad trains connect at Troy with trains for Manchester direct. Trains for Manchester leave Troy, on arrival of steamers which leave New-York at 6 P. M. Reference as to health and beauty of location may be had to Hon. Sam'l Sloan President of the Bndson River Railroad; P. McMartin, Esq., No. 168 6th-av.; Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, No. 5 Great Jones-st.; Robt. Squires, Esq., of Freeland Squires & Co.

For rooms please apply to L. C. ORVIS, Agent, Manchester, Vt., or F. H ORVIS, Box No. 1,588 New-York.

THE MANCHESTER HOTEL, (OPPOSITE "THE EQUINOX HOUSE") CHARLES F. ORVIS, Manager.—This house is 118 feet front, new and newly furnished, and in complete order for Summer company. Board $5 to $6 per week. Barns large and airy. Trout fishing good in this vicinity.

SEA BATHING.
THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, IS OPEN
FOR THE SEASON:

Good rooms or furnished cottages may be engaged at No 47 Cliff-st., New-York, or at the hotel.

Stages from the house meet the Long Island Railroad cars at Jamaica.

Two hours from New-York.

SUMMER RESORT.—LAUBET HOUSE, AT
the Kanterskill Falls, two miles west of the Catskill Monntain House. This house having been lately remodeled, enlarged, and newly furnished throughout, is now open. The proprietor, Mr. J. L. SCHUTT, having given his attention for the past 20 years to the wants and comforts of the public visiting his place, would again announce his readiness to serve them; his rooms are now large airy and comfortable, having piazzas on two stories connecting with the rooms. The attractions of this place on account of its scenery and health-restoring atmosphere are too well-known to need repeating here. Carriages are at all times in waiting at the village of Catskill to convey passengers directly to the house. Terms at the house, $1 50 per day.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER,
SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs. REED & FRY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have reopened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in redecorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day, after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE IS
now open for the reception of visitors. A very extensive addition has been made to this house since the last season. The proprietor believes he will now be able to accommodate all who may visit this delightful place of Summer resort. C. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

BERGEN HEIGHTS WATER-CURE HO-
TEL.—1 mile from Boboken (by horse-cars every 15 minntes;) is open for patients and guests. Gymnastics, Billiards, &c. Dr. C. Goetze, physician.

SMITH & BECKER, Proprietors.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUN-
TAIN, N. J., is now open for the reception of company. Communications by letter will be promptly attended to. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH,
is now open. Through tickets at the Long Island Railroad depôt, Brooklyn. SAMMIS & DOMINY.

FARMS.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF 40 ACRES OF DESIrable land, situate in Hicksville, L. I., on the Jericho road, near the station, and about 26 miles from Brooklyn city; 20 acres under fine cultivation; 10, 20, or the whole 40 acres will be sold cheap. For particulars, &c., inquire of GEORGE W. DIXEY, No. 111 Broadway.

FRUIT AND DAIRY FARMS, ALSO COT-
TAGES and country seats, for sale and exchange in Westchester, Rockland and Orange Counties, and New Jersey, near depôts, churches and schools—several beautifully situated on the Bndson, with immediate possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.
HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 377 Canal-st.
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY
MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, occupying a first-class house, will let two newly-furnished rooms, with breakfast and tea and dinner on Sundays or without; no other boarders taken. Apply at No. 241 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. References required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 155 Hudson st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a pleasant front room in a private family, possessing all the comforts of a home; no other boarders will be taken; located in the vicinity of the City Hall, Brooklyn. Address, with real name, to C B., Box No. 158 *Times* Office, will meet with prompt attention.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO LARGE well furnished rooms, with large pantries, on 2d floor, to be let with or without board to gentlemen. Location convenient to Wall-st. and South ferries. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT AC-
commodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be had at No. 11 Monroe-place, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Montague Ferries; references exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS ON THE
first or second floor of an English basement house will be let, with partial board, to a person having good reference. Inquire at No. 26 Concord-st.

TO LET.—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE
second and fourth floors, also a single room, at the Madison Park House, corner of Broadway and 25th-st., opposite Madison Park and Worth Monnment. Private tables furnished if preferred. Best of references required.

TO LET.—TWO HANDSOME ROOMS AND PAR-
lor, with board or without, separately to a Parisian family; the house has all the modern improvements: a practical course of French will be commenced by proprietor who is a well known professor. Apply at No. 98 East 22d-st.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR A FAMILY
to keep house in nicely furnished apartments in a brown-stone private house. The whole of the floor above the parlors, consisting of five rooms. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 796 6th-av.

WASHING, WASHING.—ALL KINDS OF
washing done in a superior manner, at lowest prices, at the new Laundry No 46 Lispenard-st., near Broadway. Clothes called for and returned immediately to all parts of the City. Buttons kept on Shirts.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH
gas, bath, &c., &c., to let to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., between University place and 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th st.

TO LET.—SEVERAL ROOMS IN A PRIVATE
family, with or without board. Apply at No. 338 West 15th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED.—AT A DE-
sirable and pleasantly retired country residence in Greenwich, Conn., via New-Haven Railroad to Portchester, only one hour's ride by carriage, situated on an eminence, and commanding a fine view of the Sound and country for many miles and where visitors can receive all the benefits of farmers' life. No chills and fever or musquitoes. Horses and carriages accommodated. Reference given and required. Address S. S. MEAD, North Greenwich, Conn.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE
subscriber has arranged to accommodate families and individuals at the large farm mension of the late Chas. Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. The house is admirably adapted for the convenience of families, the ground ample and well sheeed; in short, every comfort that a farm and produce is offered to those desiring a residence for the Summer. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE,
L. I.—The subscribers have opened their house at Meadowside for the reception of Summer Boarders. It is a large farm-house, well shaded, situated by the water, with accommodations for bathing, &c. For further particulars inquire of FRANCIS ENDICOTT, No. 59 Beekman-st., between the hours of 9 and 6 P. M. Address by mail W. C. & J. D. PEAKS, Locust Valley.

BOARD AT NEWPORT.—AT A NEW PRIVATE
house, beautifully situated, with a commanding view of the bay and ocean. three miles distant from the Ocean House or city of the town, and two miles from the beach, having five lodging rooms. For further particulars, address CHARLES T. BAZARD, Newport, R. I.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT A
farmhouse, ten minutes' walk from Snffern Station, 30 miles from New-York, by the Erie Railroad. The location is pleasant and healthy, with plenty of shade; address J. B SUFFERN, Suffern, New-York; or call at No. 229 Greenwich-st., up stairs. All trains stop at this above station.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS
can be accommodated with board and newly-furnished rooms in a private family, in full view of the Hndson, at Spuyten Dnyvil, one hour's ride from Chambers-st.; 16 trains per day; healthy location. Call on, or address, E. GULICK, on the premises.

SUMMER BOARD IN ULSTER COUNTY,
NEAR THE HUDSON.—Two quiet families can procure comfortable apartments, with good plain fare, in a country residence, beautifully located on high ground; scenery charming; no mosquitoes. The place has the advantage of iron springs. Terms reasonable. Address FARMER, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

SUMMER BOARD AT NEW-ROCHELLE.
—Two or three small families can be accommodated with good board and large airy rooms in a pleasant and healthy location, three miles from New-Rochelle village. Address Mrs. HENRY COBNELL, New-Rochelle, N. Y., or JACOB MILLER, No. 26 Great Jones-st., N. Y.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—EIGHT PER-
sons can be accommodated with board in a private family, about five minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, at West Bloomfield, N. J. References exchanged. Address MOSES DODD, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS MAY
be accommodated in a high and healthy location in the town of Harrison, S. Y., 2 miles from Rye Dépôt, New-Haven Railroad, one hour and a quarter from the City. The advertiser can be seen on Monday and Tuesday, the 25th and 26th insts., at No. 131 West 23d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW ROOMS CAN BE
had at Moore's, near Sands' Point, L. I., by a desirable party, the family by which they are engaged wishing to dispose of them in consequence of sickness. Communication by steamer *Long Island*, 1½ hours. Apply to F. H TIERS, No. 85 Front-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT RAMAPO, N. J., ONE
hours' ride from Jersey City by New-York and Erie Railroad, in a farm-house, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed, for two or three small families. For full particulars, inquire of H. T. WINTER, No. 484 6th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED IMMEDI-
ATELY.—For a gentlemen, wife child and servant, within one hour of the City Hall. Accommodations must be good and terms reasonable. Apply at No. 18 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—A
gentleman and wife, also a single gentleman, can have pleasant rooms and board for the Summer at Dobb's Ferry. Apply at Greenburgh House.

BOARD IN ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—
Two pleasant rooms, with board in a private family, residing near the Brick Church Station, in Orange. Apply to WM. H. PRICE, No. 77 Front-st.

SUMMER BOARD IN PEEKSKILL.—
Within five minntes' walk of the Railroad depôt. The location, grounds, rooms, fare and table all that is desirable. Address FNGLE SIDE, Peekskill, N. Y.

HOTELS.

HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE,
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.

The undersigned, director of this establishment, has the honor to inform tourists that the hotel occupies one of the most beautiful positions in the City of Geneva, in full view of the Lake, of the Alps, and the Jura. The magnificent style, elegance and comfort of the house, with the care bestowed upon all departments of the service, justify the preference already accorded to him by travelers. W. WOLBOLD,

GENEVA, May 1860.

ST. DENIS HOTEL,
CORNER OF ELEVENTH-ST. AND BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.
(OPPOSITE GRACE CHURCH.)

Mr. E. E. BALOOM has the pleasure to announce that he has leased the above named Hotel for a term of years. It has been completely renovated and put in order, and is now ready for the accommodation of transient and permanent guests.

Parties visiting New-York wishing to adopt the European plan of living will find all the necessary accommodations at this Hotel.

Mr. BALOOM having been for five years connected with the management of the St. Nicholas, and more recently with the Fifth-avenne Hotels of this City, feels that he is competent to give entire satisfaction to all who may become his guests during their stay in New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF
PENNSYLVANIA.

The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets during the Summer, through this region, commencing June 9. Fare for the entire Excursion $7 50. Tickets good for ten days. Leave Cortlandt-st. a 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. Leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Apply for tickets at either place. For further information, apply to H. F. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, 69 Wall-st.

EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
VIA
BARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

Societies, Churches, Sunday-schools, &c., desirous of forming excursion parties to the above delightful watering place, will be dealt with on very liberal terms on application at the Company's Office corner of Fulton and Church sts.

EXCURSIONS.—THE STEAMBOAT CHICOPEE,
with finely-furnished saloons with or without barges; also, the BILLSIDE GROVE and CLIFFWOOD GROVE, are now open for excursion engagements to Sunday-Schools Societies, &c., on reasonable terms. Apply to E T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

EXCURSIONS.—THE WELL-KNOWN STEAM-
er RED JACKET is now open for excursion engagements, on reasonable terms. Apply to J B. BAISTED, on Steamer *Wyoming*, Pier No. 2 North River.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR,
With FILTER and WATER-COOLER combined,
Is the best self-ventilating Provision Preserver
in the World
BARTLETT & LESLEY,
Sole manufacturers,
No. 426 Broadway, New-York.

STOP AND REFLECT BEFORE YOU
waste your money in purchasing a poor article GRIFFIN & ROWE'S Patent ice Breakers are rec

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER FIRE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travellers, available in all parts of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 2 Wall-st.
issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13 Avenue A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M.
Six per cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on larger amounts.
Interest commences July 1. All deposits made on or before the 16th of July will draw interest from July 1.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
S. A. BUNCE, Cash. and Sec.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 144 Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 8 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 144 NASSAU-ST.,
Buy Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An Act to provide means to support the Government, passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1887. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.
The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 20th day of June next.
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.
Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.
Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILLIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1860.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company held this day, it was
Resolved, That an assessment of Five Dollars per share upon the capital stock of the Company, for the purpose of discharging the outstanding Freeland Bonds, be, and the same is hereby, called payable on the 20th day of July, 1860; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co.; and that parties desiring to pay their instalments in London, may pay the same, at the rate of four shillings two pence to the dollar; and that the Freeland Bonus, with accrued interest, shall be received at par in settlement of the call.
Resolved, That the Transfer Books be closed on the 14th day of July, and respectively on the 20th, and that no transfers be permitted, on or after that date, of shares upon which such assessments shall not have been paid.
By order of the Board.
A. E. BURNSIDE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDholders of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1857, creating a sinking fund, proposals will be received at the office of said Company, in New-Orleans, La., up to the last day of June next, inclusive, for the purchase of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. On the day above named, the bids in the forms of sealed proposals will be opened by the Board of Directors and purchases made to the above-named extent, (payable in dollars at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,) from those whose bids are most favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the right to reject all bids over par if they deem proper.
RICHARD S. CHARLES, Treasurer.

THE HOLDERS OF BONDS ISSUED BY the City of Milwaukee to Railroad Companies, are requested to meet at the Brevoort House on TUESDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to take into consideration the proposition to authorize a negotiation for a settlement with said city.
Holders not represented at that meeting will not be included in the negotiation.
CHAS. MORAN,
WATTS SHERMAN,
ABIJAH MANN, Jr.,
SIMEON DRAPER,
A. VAN HOFFMAN,
A. RUSCH, and
J. A. STEVENS.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-Avenue. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits of $500 and under, and at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from the 1st of July.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.
M. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO.—The subscribers to the stock of this Company are hereby notified that a 2d installment of twenty per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 2d July, at the office of the Treasurer, WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, No. 78 Pearl-st.
SAMUEL C. PAXSON, President.
EDWARD CAGWELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1860.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE LAND-GRANT BONDS.—The holders of the first issue of the Land-Grant Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company are requested to call, or send their address, with the number of bonds held by them, numbered from 1 to 2,500, to FRANCIS BANDALL, No. 33 Wall-st., where information respecting their interests can be obtained.

NOTICE.—STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMpany.—The coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Staten Island Railroad Company, maturing July 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.
B. KREISCHER, Treasurer.

IOWA INTEREST.—THE INTEREST DUE 1ST proximo on the Bonds of the State of Iowa, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation of the proper Coupons, at our office, No. 104 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1860. ATWOOD & CO.

STARK COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS MATURING July 1, 1860 Nos. 1 to 30, and the July Coupons of Bonds Nos. 1 to 68, will be paid on and after that date at the office of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—FULTON COUNTY, ILLINOIS, 8 per cent. Bonds, interest payable July 1, at Gilman, Son & Co.'s Banking House, No. 47 Exchange-place. Funds on deposit to meet accruing interest. Apply to G. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

FARM MORTGAGE BONDS.—THE HOLDERS of Farm Mortgage Bonds issued to the various railroads in Wisconsin are requested to call at the office of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, No. 29 William-st., Room No 4, where information pertaining to their interest may be obtained.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—The subscribers will purchase, at par, any past due Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad Company.
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due 1st of July 1860, on $400 000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company will be paid after that day at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

$70.000—TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage for a term of years, on improved real estate in New-York or Brooklyn, in sums to suit. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1860, ON STATE of Minnesota Eight Per Cent Bonds will be paid by CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

RUSSIAN VAPOR BATH—NO. 62 EAST 27TH-st., near 4th-av. This newly-opened establishment is erected after the most approved European plan and provided with all modern improvements. This Bath in known to be the most efficient remedy in all cases of colds, coughs, gout, rheumatism, paralysis, chronic diseases of the skin, and all affections produced by the suppressed perspiration of the skin. Open daily from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., and later, if desired. For ladies, exclusively, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. On Sundays, open for gentlemen only, from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M.
THEO. GEBEKE.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 65 Wall st.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1860.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six Per Cent. (6.) for six months, payable on and after July 2. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL DIVIDEND No. 9.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution dated June 11, 1860, ordered a dividend of Five per Cent. to be paid for the year 1860, on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds and Canal indebtedness.
The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer, at No. 150 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st Monday of July, 1860.
The Bonds and Certificates of indebtedness must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
HENNEY GRINNELL,
Trustees I. & M. Canal.
Illinois and Michigan Canal Office, June 11, 1860.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 COLUMBUS-ST., June 12, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JULY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of July, during the hours of business at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
Interest will be allowed on all sums deposited on or before Thursday, the 12th of July, the same as if deposited on the 1st. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 644 Broadway, cor. Bleecker st.,
NEW-YORK, June 25 1860.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have ordered the usual semi annual interest to be paid to all depositors, (under the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on sums over that amount; payable on and after the third Monday in July next Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest same as principal
E. J. BROWN, President.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY—Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st. New-York, June 22, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 6 per cent out of the earnings of the last for the six months ending 30th inst., payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 2d July. The transfer books will be closed from June 25 to the morning of July 3. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN,
Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DI-RECTORS of the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held the 11th day of June, 1860, a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. was declared on common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, at the Transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th instant to 2d proximo.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

52ND DIVIDEND BROOKLYN FIRE IN-SURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors, held THIS DAY, it was resolved that a Dividend of TEN (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after July 2, out of the profits of the last 6 months, leaving a balance of said earnings, 5.5-8 per cent., which is added to the surplus fund. The Transfer Book will be closed to said date.
By order of the Board.
June 18, 1860. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ATLANTIC BANK OF BROOKLYN—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th instant, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1860.
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5th. W. S. MEEKER, Cashier.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1860.—The Board of the Directors a dividend of Three and One half per cent. (3½) will be paid the stockholders of this Bank, payable on and after the 2d day of July. The transfer book will be closed to that day.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 23, 1860.—A dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) on the Capital Stock of this Bank from the net earnings of the past six months will be paid the Stockholders on and after the 11th day of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of July inclusive. B. F. WARNER.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 25, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after July 2 next.
The Transfer Books will be closed until after that date. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, June 22 1860.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due July 1, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after July 2.
GEO. BARNET, President.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and one half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared from the profits of the current six months, payable on or after 2d day of July next. By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 24, 1860.—DIVIDEND—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 (Four) per cent, payable on and after Monday, 2d July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 3d July prox. By order. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ANCHOR INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 32 Pine-st., New-York, June 20, 1860.—An interest dividend of 7 per cent. per annum, to July 1, will be paid on the preferred stock, on the 10th July, and on the redeemable stock on the 16th July. Transfer books closed from 30th inst. to the dates of payment respectively.
H. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK.
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF four per cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of July, proximo. By order of the Board
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, June 21, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after the 21 day of July. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half (3½) per cent. has been this day declared payable on Monday July 9. The Transfer Books will close till that date. T. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—THE INTEREST due 1st July next, in this City, on the Bonds of the City of Quincy, Ill., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 104 Broadway. ATWOOD & CO.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1860.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—NEW-YORK, JUNE 22, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders after the 1st of July next.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after July 2
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TAKE NOTICE.
A Marble Quarry to let, lying near the New-York and Harlem Railroad, between Mount Kisco and Bedford Stations. For particulars apply to S. HALSTEAD, Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y.

A FINE BUSINESS LOCATION ON THE south side of Long Island, within 38 miles of New-York by railroad, to let cheap for a term of years, consisting of a fine store, with ice house, granary, stables, &c. Can sell $50,000 worth of goods yearly for cash, at a good profit. Location in full view of the ocean—perfectly healthy. Churches and schools near by. The store is now open. The present stock for sale at a sacrifice. Reason for selling—has other business and cannot attend to it. For full particulars call between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. at No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton st.
J. H. FOSTER, Proprietor.
P. S. Possession immediately.

$2.000.—FROM $1,500 TO $2,000 WANTed to invest in the manufacture of a new article, patented. Heavy profits and no competition. None but a good business man, with the above capital, need apply at No. 353 Broadway, under Prescott House, from 2 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY, WHOLESALE AND retail, now doing a cash business of $1,000 weekly; good lease, cheap rent, and well-selected stock. Sold on account of ill health of one of the partners. Address D. D., Box No 136 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—A WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Grocery business, established over 20 years, and doing a very large cash business on the West side of City. For further particulars, apply at No. 438 Greenwich-st.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MUSICAL BOXES,
Of all styles and sizes, for sale by the undersigned, who have now on hand a very large assortment of that article, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 18, 24 and 36 tunes.
THE MUSIQUE A JEU DE FLUTES
AND THE
MUSIQUE A VARIATIONS
are two beautiful new styles.
THE TOY MUSICAL BOX,
playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes, is a durable article for children.
MANDOLINES, EXPRESSIVES, OUVERTURES, FORTE-PIANO, &c. Bells, drums, castagnettes, flute and organ accompaniments. Popular American Melodies, Gems from operas, dances, &c., &c.
FAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up-stairs,) New-York.
MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED.

MEDICAL.

A GOOD THING THAT EVERYBODY should have: HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES stand confessedly at the head of remedial means for the use of the people. They are safe, removed from the poisonous, dangerous and repulsive doses of quackery, or Old School practice; the inconvenience at Water Cure, or the intricacies and perplexing obscurities of the usual Homeopathic books and medicines. Consisting of simple specifics for the various diseases to which they are related—put up in the form of simple sugar pellets—and prepared of ingredients neither dangerous nor disgusting, they are the ready aid of the patient or nurse, and the comfort of the complaining and invalid.
They possess these positive advantages: They are harmless; no injury can arise from their use. They are simple; you always know what to take, and how to take it. They are convenient; you can give the proper Sugar Pills at a moment's warning, without hesitation or delay. They are efficient; in thousands of cases disease is arrested at once, and the system freed without prostration or delay.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC
REMEDIES.
Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1—For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness..... 25
2—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite, Wetting the Bed..... 25
3—For Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants..... 25
4—For Diarrhœa of children or adults Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint..... 25
5—For Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery..... 25
6—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing..... 25
7—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat..... 25
8—For Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux..... 25
9—For Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head..... 25
10—For Dyspepsia, Weak Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint..... 25
11—For Suppressed Menses, or scanty, or delaying, green sickness..... 25
12—For Leucorrhea or Whites, bearing down, too profuse Menses..... 25
13—For Croup hoarse croupy Cough, difficult and oppressed Breathing..... 25
14—For Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch..... 25
15—For Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs..... 25
16—For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues..... 50
17—For Piles, internal or external, blind or bleeding, recent or obstinate..... 50
18—For Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight..... 50
19—For Catarrh, acute or chronic, dry or flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza..... 50
20—For Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or spasmodic Cough..... 50
21—For Asthma, oppressed, difficult, labored breathing, cough and expectoration..... 50
22—For Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache..... 50
23—For Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tensils, Swellings, and Old Ulcers..... 50
24—For General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness..... 50
25—For Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings with Scanty Secretions..... 50
26—For Sea-sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting..... 50
27—For Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination..... 50
28—For Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and consequent Prostration and Debility..... 100
29—For Sore Mouth or Canker..... 50
PRICE.
The entire set, case of twenty eight large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions..... $7 00
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions..... 5 00
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and Book of Directions..... 4 00
Case of fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions..... 2 00
Case of any six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions..... 1 00
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for Planters and Physicians..... 15 00
OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.
We send these Remedies, by the single box or full case, to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
N. B.—The boxes Nos. 1 to 15 are small size, Nos. 16 to 28 large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and preserved in sending for a vial case no attention is necessary on this point.
Look over the list, make up a case of what kinds you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps, by mail, to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express.
NO FAMILY or TRAVELER should be without these invaluable curatives. Thousands use them with the most triumphant success.
Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office, No. 562 Broadway, daily, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., or by letter.
AGENTS WANTED—For the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States.
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No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

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Of the most eminent European Artists is employed in illustrating the new edition of that practical medical work,
HUMAN FRAILTY,
Or, Physiological Researches, just issued from the press. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from imprudences, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating results of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatozoa by the Patentee's newly-constructed microscope, with powerful lenses. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage to any part of the country on receipt of postage stamps to the amount. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Trieamar, from Dr. BARROW, No. 134 Bleecker-st, four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York, where he may be consulted as usual from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8 in the evening. Sundays from 11 till 2. The book is also sold by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VE-nereal Hospital Practice, by M. LABMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Also, TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 7 to 9. As those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, leucorrhœa, (whites,) involuntary loss of semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, genorrhœa, syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c., may not be aware of the fact, we take this method to inform them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The afflicted are divided into eight rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive luvigorant of the human system is fast supersoding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 303 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

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**SHIPMENTS TO JAP

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

Our Convention Correspondence—Last Day of the Convention—Scenes and Incidents.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Clarke House, Baltimore, Sunday, June 24, 1860.

'Tis a bright, balmy, quiet Sabbath morning. A great contrast, truly, to the stormy, windy days of the past week. No noise is heard, no excitement prevails, but all is silence, serenity and peace. One's soul on such a day longs for refreshment—such refreshment as is provided by our favorite Bremer—for rest, such rest as cannot be had in a sixth-flight hotel smuggery, or any where save in the retiracy, and amidst the comforts of "home, sweet home." The next best thing is forgetfulness of all that, and only in work can that be found. Occasion seems to demand, and opportunity offer material for, a

GENERAL RESUME

of the proceedings, scenes and incidents of the last few days.

Early in the session it was evident to all that the bitter feeling which existed between the Douglas and Anti-Douglas men at Charleston was rampant here in a more intensified and rancorous spirit. None seemed devoid of it, unless we accept that portion of the New-York delegation known as the Dean Richmond clique. This set of clear-headed, calculating and adroit politicians, having had years of experience and of finessing, not only in the battles of the Union, but in those still more incomprehensible guerillas so long waged on the New-York field, found no time for excitement, no time for wordy conflicts, and no time for senseless display of sectional pride. The two great matters before the Convention were the determination of legal delegates and the nomination of candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President. The

FIRST GRAND BATTLE

was fought on the admission of delegates. That once settled, the nomination seemed an easy task. I have previously given you a description of the various scenes upon the floor of the Convention. How, by solemn threats, hankum speeches, and significant warnings, the friends of the Charleston seceders attempted to frighten the sitting members into a recognition of their rights; and it now needs but a passing notice of

THE SOLEMN FARCE

subsequently played by those same gentlemen, when the decision was given against those for whom they plead.

The New-York delegation succeeded in obtaining the balance of power. Being a mercantile community, the people of the Empire State sent men here who would carry out their views to the very letter. Being the masters, they could move early or late, as they deemed best, and no one will hesitate to concur with me in the opinion that they moved all the time, leaving no stone unturned or expedient untried. While the majority of that delegation preferred the admission of the anti-secession delegates, they deemed it unwise and wicked so to vote, until in every honorable way they had exhausted their power to reconcile the conflicting hosts. They offered liberal terms to the seceders, but they, thinking that now, as ever before, they had only to be sulky and offish in order to secure their end ultimately, refused all offers of compromise and demanded an unconditional surrender of every point. At last, indignant at the plantation manners of the Southern leaders, annoyed beyond description at the reputation they were fast gaining, on both sides, of being the tricksters, bargainers and corruptionists, they threw up their office as mediators and announced their policy and their programme.

Had a bomb-shell, pregnant with instant and horrible death, been thrown in their midst, the rank and file of the Anti-Douglasites could not have been more shocked, nor could Yancey or any of his disunion brethren have been more delighted had they been unexpectedly offered a seat in the Cabinet. New-York's vote in favor of admitting the newly-elected delegations being cast, and the fact having been announced that the Douglas delegates were entitled to seats on the floor, the

ROW COMMENCED,

and Virginia led the van. Mr. Russel, the Chairman of the Old Dominion Delegation, stood up straight as a ramrod, pale as a sheet, and nervous as a witch. Yancey, who sat in the front row of the dress-circle, opened his eyes wide, dropped his under jaw, leaving his mouth half open, and, in his funny and peculiar way, worked his ears up and down. Fisher, of Virginia, the immortal haranguer and defier of order, rolled up his sleeves, screwed up his little nut face, and waited as we all did for Virginia's thunderbolt. It came! Russel slowly, distinctly and carefully delivered an address to the Convention, in which he referred to Virginia's devotion to the Union, her breed of Presidents, and her influence in gaining the victory in the days of Washington. Having finished, he got down with dignity from the chair, took his hat, and started for the door, followed by four and twenty 'Ginny boys all in a row. He looked neither to the right or left; he bowed not smiled, but with measured and stately step, with haughty and consequential air, went onward to the door, passed the portal, and was lost to sight forever! Up rose the crowd. With wild hurrah and deafening yell, they frantically hailed this initiatory step towards their favorite hope—a Southern Confederacy. Did Cushing stop them? Not a bit. What did he do? Bit his lip, sat up straight, looked forward to his own part in the play, *and laughed inside all over.*

This sensation being over, the remainder of the cohort, as previously announced by telegraph, followed, one after the other, the Chairman of each Delegation making a speech before retiring. The speeches were nearly all respectful in tone and manner. Some of them bore hard on the action of New-York, but as a whole, they were not objectionable. The

SPEECH OF SMITH, OF CALIFORNIA,

was the most indecorous of the lot. If ever a man should be dignified, orderly and thoughtful, he should at such a time as this. The great Democratic Party, which for sixty years has been *the* power of the nation, which boasts the names of Jefferson and Jackson as its founders and expounders, was separating. Its leaders being in trouble, its followers in rebellion, and its influence dissolving—all, all in trouble—and yet the occasion is seized as one fit for buffoonish exhibitions and for outrageous insultings. Smith is a little man, and, I think, a son of Extra Billy. He is a smart man, but not a man of talent: he can talk a long while without saying anything worth remembering, and he evidently thinks that being "personally responsible" for all he may say is ample justification for any breach of propriety or deviation from record. The gist of his remarks was that "California would no longer stay in a Convention whose every action was accomplished by trickery, and whose deliberations were not conducted according to rule. He not only knew of his own knowledge that the Convention was tricky, but a member of the Illinois delegation had admitted to him at Charleston that certain measures had been adopted and carried only by trick." This roused a storm of indignation. Members all over the house rose; cries were made of "Order!" "Shut up!" "Bag your head!" and so on. Smith, with defiant sneer upon his lip, was in his element. Hi, Hi! He folded his arms, shook his little head, and said: "Sir, for what I say I am responsible, and if gentlemen don't like it, they know their remedy." This was received with derisive laughter and cries of "Bosh!" Mr. Sayles, of Rhode Island—a tall man, with long gray hair, reaching down his back, and with a tremendous beard, which touches the second button of his vest—was particularly excited. Jumping up about five feet, he landed as he came down on his chair, and declaimed in a perfectly wonderful manner against South's being allowed for one instant to proceed. Mr. Gavitt, of Indiana, shouted at the top of his voice: "Mr. President, if you don't prevent this man from insulting us, we shall defend ourselves." The scene became one of great excitement. The President in vain attempted to restore order; the Sergeant-at-Arms, with his deputies, Frank Clark and Mike Campbell—who, by the way, are the best Marshals we ever saw—aided by others, went from seat to seat, compelling members to resume their chairs, and in the course of ten minutes order was restored. Gen. Cushing informed Mr. Smith that he was only speaking by courtesy of the Convention—that such language was entirely unsalled for, and not to be allowed. He would permit him to resume "in order." Smith went at it again, and immediately repeated the offensive assertion. If there was a row before, there was a tempest now. Cushing peremptorily ordered him to take his seat:—members hissed him—the audience hurrahed and hooted, and sorrow and dismay sat upon the face of every lover of California and of every spectator. Who deprecated the public disgrace of a sovereign State of the Union. Smith had to give in. Stepping down from his seat, he, with his three companions, made head for the door, and in such wise did California make her exit from the fold of the National Democracy. In this connection I will state that Mr. Winchester, of Illinois, to whom Smith referred, said in Convention last evening that Smith's assertion was entirely incorrect, and he could only account for it by supposing Smith to be unmindful of what he was saying. So much for so much.

So much ill feeling was exhibited by all parties—so many actual personal collisions had taken place, and so evident was the intention of certain parties to cause trouble, that it was deemed best to adjourn, leaving the nomination for another day. Besides this, certain members of the New-York delegation were hopeful that something might yet turn up which would satisfy all parties and still preserve the integrity of the National Party. The night was passed in deliberations, and every effort was made to accomplish that end. A special Washington train, conveying Messrs. Soule, Saunders, Logan and others, went over to the Capital, in order that Judge Douglas might fully appreciate the position of affairs, and his advice thereon be obtained.

This brings the story down to the

LAST DAY OF THE SESSION,

the day which gratified, mortified, satisfied or disappointed hundreds of thousands of people in this union of States and union of lands. It was a day full of interesting scenes and incidents. To describe them all would take too much time and space, though I don't not that if some abler pen than mine should find time to detail them all the reader would be amply repaid for the time spent in perusing the account. I will give you only the very prominent ones, and, first of all, I will record

CALEB CUSHING'S FAREWELL

speech as permanent President. It was well known that the Federal office-holders from Massachusetts, who were delegates here, had made up their minds to obey the orders received from Washington, and would retire from the Convention, taking Generals Cushing and Butler with them. Gen. Cushing is, in my humble opinion, a great man, but having educated his head at the expense of his heart, I think he has become thoroughly accustomed to doing whatever may seem to promise *him* a better position or greater influence, independent of its political fairness or unfairness. He had undoubtedly concluded, and his toadies had told him, that when he, as President, resigned his seat, the Convention would be paralyzed, and if not completely broken up, at least compelled to adjourn, that they might reappoint a permanent presiding officer. The exact moment having arrived, *hari-kari* was performed as follows:

Gen. Cushing rose, rap, rap, rap. Perfect order, such as has not been seen in the hall before, was maintained; perfect silence, such as befitted the solemn occasion, was kept, and in a gentlemanly, courteous, dignified and eminently conciliatory manner, the President gave the reasons which impelled him to take the important step of vacating the chair. His speech was short, but pertinent, and under ordinary circumstances would have been well received. So desirous, however, had been all the friends of Douglas to have another chairman in his place, that now, when the time of their desire had come, forgetful of the proprieties of the occasion, and the solemnity of the proceedings, they burst forth with cheer upon cheer, and manifested very unmistakably their sentiments of entire approbation of, and joy at, the step.

GOV. DAVID TODD, OF OHIO,

immediately stepped to the chair, took the gavel, and called the Convention to order; whereupon the greatest enthusiasm was manifested, hats went up to the roof, other hats were waived in the air, canes followed suit, and the building fairly shook with applause, while the Band played "Hail to the Chief."

Then came the

MASSACHUSETTS SECESSION.

Gen. Butler, amidst cries of "Question" and "Order," proceeded to say, "that he and certain other delegates from the old Bay State could no longer participate in the proceedings of the Convention. He could not stay while a majority of the States had retired, nor could he remain in a Convention where the reopening of the Slave-trade had been advocated soberly, and received with applause." You can easily imagine the storm of indignation which such a scene would arouse. Butler was repeatedly interrupted. In every conceivable manner did they try to stop him. But with the cool assurance so peculiarly and eminently his own, he retained his stand and got through his speech. When the State of Massachusetts left the National Democratic Convention, when her sons strode moodily up the broad aisle, there was no manifestation of delight, no cheers from their late brethren, but a quiet, respectful and fraternal exchange of *adieus*, with strong hopes for *au revoir*. One or two jackasses in the gallery pounded their hoofs on the floor and brayed out, "Go it old head," and "Bully for you," but they were promptly silenced by indignant hisses, and the Convention was again in order for business.

All were now eager for

THE NOMINATION.

The papers for record were prepared by the Secretaries and reporters, noses were counted by Richardson and McCook, and the States were called by name. One by one the responses came up, slowly the balloting proceeded. There are several distinguished names on the list. Who of all will be the successful man? As the States are called, the Chairmen frequently embrace the opportunity to let off a little gas, much to the annoyance of the reporters and delegates, but with entire approbation of the spectators. The name of Lonisiana was called, and

PIERRE SOULE

rose to respond. Mr. Soule is an exceedingly fine looking man. He is of good stature and portly form. His eye is black and full of power; his hands and feet are small and beautifully formed, and his whole appearance is very striking. Frenchy in style, Frenchy in action, Frenchy in the perfect neatness, simplicity and taste of dress, he has all the elements of a popular orator, without the slightest foundation for his reputation as a statesman. In an eloquent and telling speech he unfolded his ideas of the state of the country and of the party; his views of the candidate whom he should support, and wound up by casting the vote of Louisiana for Mr. Douglas.

The result of the first balloting was announced, and Mr. Douglas was found to be far in advance of all competitors, and it was proposed to make the nomination by acclamation. This was objected to, and the roll-call was proceeded with a second time. On the second ballot Douglas received one hundred and eighty-one votes and a half. Mr. Hoon, of Virginia, then moved that the nomination be made unanimous. This was carried, and Gov. Tonn arose to make the announcement. Said he:

"Gentlemen: You have selected for the candidate for President of the United States

STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS,

of Illinois, and may God in his infinite mercy protect him and with him this Union."

Up rose everybody. Nine cheers were given for the nominee; congratulations innumerable and indescribable were passed between members. All order was lost sight of. The band gave us "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle." The Keystone Club suspended a banner in front of the third tier, on which was inscribed

"KEYSTONE CLUB, PHILADELPHIA,
1860.

PENNSYLVANIA WILL HOLD THE ARCH FIRM."

Another banner said, "New-York good for 40,000 for Douglas." So the deed was done, and the man who ought to have been nominated in 1856, and who should have been satisfactory to the whole body of delegates, has at last received that indorsement for which the souls of his friends have longed, and which, though unnecessary, will place him in his true position before the country, and before the world, as the leader of the Democracy of his country.

The choice of candidate for Vice-President was left entirely to the Southern delegations. They wanted Alex. H. Stephens, but his vote on the Mexican question being identical with that of Lincoln, it was deemed best to choose another, so they settled on a gallant son of Alabama,

HON. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK,

who received the entire vote of each State, on the first ballot, and was declared the nominee. Another whirlwind of excitement followed, which the Cheir in vain attempted to quell. Said he—"Now you know, boys, the Chair wants to jine in yer yellin', but he can't do it and keep order, so don't."

The rest of the proceedings you have received by telegraph. I am crowded for time, and you are for room, so I will glance at

THE SECESSION CONVENTION,

and close. This gathering was held in a large hall known as the Maryland Institute. There was a platform, with tables for reporters, and a washstand for the President. The hall was well filled with people, and great good order and decorum was observed. Everybody was good-natured—there were no rows and no dissensions. As Fisher said, "We are determined to agree, Sir."

New-York was represented by Schell and another. They made no figure in the Convention, and their being there was considered rather derogatory to their character as independent men. Still more so was this the case with those from Massachusetts and Vermont. Won't they catch it when they go home? Oh, no! may be not!

White vests, white and yellow kids, canes and moustaches figured largely on the floor and more conspicuous on the platform. Everybody had on their best clothes, and seemed so happy that they did not know what to do. Mr. Russell, of Virginia, was in the Chair. The report of the Committee on Organization was read, and a Committee of three appointed to conduct

HON. CALEB CUSHING

to his seat as President of the "National Democratic Convention." In came Caleb,—roses on his cheek, pride in his port, fire in his eye. Oh! sensationist, what a day for thee! Down went his gavel and on went the business, as if he had only retaken his seat after a few moments absence. Again I repeat, Caleb Cushing is a great man.

Passing everything, I come to

THE NOMINATION.

There was but one name talked of as certain. The balloting was entirely *pro forma*. On the first trial, it was found that

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

of Kentucky, was the favorite, and his nomination was made unanimous.

GEN. JO LANE, OF OREGON,

received an equally complimentary vote for the second position on the ticket, and both announcements were greeted with great enthusiasm and applause.

The inevitable spouter and universal declaimer, Yancey, made the same old speech again, in which he speaks of his everlasting "white plume being seen in the van and his conquering banner leading friends to victory." The Convention then adjourned.

We expected a riotous night; on the contrary there were no crowds anywhere, no disturbance of any sort, no trouble of any nature. All went early to bed, the Douglas men feeling that they had defeated their treacherous foes, and the Yanceyites content, like the ugly Snarleyow in the manger, that if they couldn't have the bone themselves, at least their opponents should not.

Thus ends the work. They have fought a good fight. Douglas ought forever to be grateful to his friends—and ought *never* to forgive or in any way attempt to conciliate his political enemies of the South. If he does they will stab him at the first opportunity. Let him keep still, and if by any chance he should be elected they will creep cringingly to his knee, and beg for favors, for office and for pap. "No terms with traitors," should be his motto, and surely those men are traitors, not only to the Union, but to the party of their early love and the political training of their fathers. That they may be utterly discomfited, and the victorious banner of the "Giant of the West" be proudly flaunted over them, is the sincere desire and hearty prayer of HOWARD.

THE RICHMOND CONVENTION.

The Secessionists Again in Session.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Richmond, Monday, June 25.

The seceding delegatee met at 12 M., and adjourned to 5 P. M., when they will be joined by the Baltimore Seceders. Mr. Yancey will address the Convention.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

CENTRAL PARK INVESTIGATION.

EXAMINATION OF MESSRS GREEN AND DANIELS.

The Legislative Committee on the Central Park investigation held another Session on Saturday, and resumed the inquiry upon the charges preferred by Mr. Rose. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Murphy, was absent, and Mr. Roach presided in his place. Mr. Andrew A. Green, one of the Central Park Commissioners, was examined at length relative to the management of the Park from its inception, the text for the interrogatories being the charges and specifications of Mr. Hoos. He said he was appointed one of the Commissioners in April, 1857, and had successively held the offices of treasurer and comptroller of the Board. The work upon the Park had been well conducted from the beginning. The chief engineer and architect, Mr. Olmsted, was eminently qualified for the post, and had invariably enjoyed the entire confidence of the Board. The head men in his employ had also, as a general thing, performed their duties to the entire satisfaction of the Board. There had been no peculations or other abuses worthy of note; in fact the strict surveillance exercised in the management prevented the possibility of peculation. The only case he had ever heard of was a young man being charged with selling some powder, but he was never proved guilty of the charge, and as he had resigned his position witness preferred not to mention his name. The number of acres in the Park at present was 773 45-100, which would eventually be increased 60 acres.

Mr. Roach called the attention of the witness to a letter of Robert J. Dillon, Esq., wherein he spoke of the Commissioners having violated the law in adopting and persevering in a plan for laying out the Park whose cost far transcended the limits prescribed by the statute creating the Commission.

In reply to this charge, Mr. Green said that the whole thing had been fully answered in a communication made by the Board to the Legislature, when the same charge was made by the same individual. He proceeded to read from the printed minutes of the Board the aforesaid communication, the chief points of which were that the limit of cost prescribed by the statute referred to was indefinite, inasmuch as it made the cost of the Park depend on the state of the money market. For example, the statute required the Board to adopt a plan, the cost of whose execution would not amount to a sum, the interest of which would be over $100,000 per annum. Accordingly, if money was worth five per cent., the Park might cost $2,000,000; if seven per cent., less than $1,300,000, and so on. The Board did not think the Legislature intended to take a narrow view of this subject, or to restrict the ultimate cost of the Park to any definite and fixed sum. The thing was utterly impracticable. The Board exercised its best judgment, and adopted a plan commensurate, as they thought, with the future greatness of the City, and the prospective exigencies of its population. As to the legal aspect of the case, on which Mr. Dillon laid so much stress, the Board contended that the plan adopted by them, whether it transcended the limits of the original act or not, had been subsequently, and repeatedly sanctioned and ratified by the Legislature, which had passed an act extending the limits of the cost of the work, and subsequently another act without any limits at all.

Resuming the examination, witness answered the charges of Mr. Hoos relative to alterations that had been made in the original plan. There had been several alterations, all of which had been thoroughly discussed in the Board, and none of which were made without a vote of a large majority of the Board, having first received the concurrence of the Chief Engineer. The widening of Fifty-ninth-street, the Southern terminus of the Park, was not in the original plan, but the Board early saw the necessity of it, on account of the throng of vehicles which would naturally crowd that street in going to and returning from the Park. They accordingly widened it from sixty to one hundred feet. The forty feet additional still belonged to the Park and would be under its control. The North side was to be planted with trees, and would form a specious and shady walk.

A Witness was cross-examined at great length by Mr. Hoos, whose interrogations related chiefly to matters of trivial importance, and as they seemed tiresome to the Committee, it is presumed that they would be equally so to the reader, were they to be repeated here.

Witness stated that the cost of the main roads in the Park would be about $400,000, and of the transverse roads, $500,000. The trees cost $30 each, and were warranted for three years. About thirty bridges were completed, or in process of construction, and more might be needed. The number of miles of road was about 20. Touching the "bargain" said to have been made between the Commissioners and Mr. Hoos at the time of the latter's resignation, the following memoranda was addnced by Mr. Hoos, and allowed by the Committee to form part of the evidence:

We, the undersigned, do hereby pledge our word of honor, as gentlemen, to Mr. James Hoos, of the City of New-York, to appoint him to the situation of Superintendent, or some such office similar, on the Central Park, in the said City, upon his resigning his position of Commissioner of said Park; the vacancy occurring by said resignation to be filled by the appointment of Mr. R. M. Blatchford, of said City, as Commissioner. Said situation to be provided for Mr. Hoos in the Park; and to be for not less than one year; and no removal to be made. A notice of six months to be given before his removal, or the pay for that time.

The paper had no signature but Mr. Hoos claimed that a portion of it was in Mr. Gray's handwriting.

Mr. Howard Daniels next took the stand and was examined by Mr. Hoos. He testified that he had laid out several cemeteries, was experienced in the business, had traveled in Europe, and was one of the competitors for plans of the Central Park. He did not like the plan adopted by the Commissioners; thought it lacked the essential requisites of a Park—and abundance of shaded walks; thought there were more bridges than was necessary; was of opinion he could have built a better Park on his plan for $1,500,000; did not think Mr. Olmsted competent to the task assigned him, never knew the landscape work of a park to be given to an engineer before; judged of Mr. Olmsted's capacity from the taste displayed by him in the Central Park, which he thought was very bad taste.

Mr. Hoos then gave the names of a long string of witnesses whom he should produce, and the investigation was adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

TESTIMONY OF MESSRS. WARNER, CRAKE, VEVIENE, KEHOE, BADANOCH, RENWICH, ETC.

The investigation was continued yesterday at the Astor House, two of the Legislature only being present, Messrs. Roach and Munroe.

Mr. *E. C. Warner*, a witness called to support the charges of Mr. Hogg, was sworn—Was a Contractor and had worked on the Erie Canal, Farmington Canal and other public works; had lived in this city two years; came here from Albany; had a dock at the foot of Fifty-first street where the sand and brick was unloaded for the Central Park; had seen brick carried away to the Park of very inferior quality; the brick was furnished by Alderman Peck; had called the attention of the Park Commissioner's to the quality of the brick, but no attention was paid to him; the Commissioners had also purchased sand of Mr. Millard, for which they paid more than the market price, and got cheated in the measurement.

Cross-examined—Was in Albany last Winter; did not go to oppose Central Park bill; told members of Legislature, and also the Governor, how business was managed by the Park Commissioners; one of my sons was a competitor for the plans; don't know what was paid for the brick spoken of, on direct examination, whether it was more than they were worth or not; think there has been wasteful expenditure with the whole management of the Park; told the Governor that for every dollar usefully expended on the Park, nine dollars were wasted; the Commissioners would not pay the full amount of my bill for the use of my dock.

B. F. Crain examined—Am Civil Engineer now engaged on the Park; the price paid for the sand purchased of Mr. Millard was 50 cents per cubic yard, delivered on the dock; 70 cents per yard was paid for carting the sand to the Park; the price of sand has varied; last year it cost $1 50 per cubic yard, delivered on the Park; this year we get it for $1 12½; we have bought two classes of brick, one for sewers and another for bridges; whenever any bricks were sent that we deemed unsuitable for the purpose for which they were intended they were sent back; have no knowledge of the blacksmiths on the Park making articles for outsiders out of the steel or iron belonging to the Park; heard such reports, and informed the person who made them that if he could substantiate them the party should be discharged; have refused to investigate charges made by persons whom I knew to be enemies of the parties charged.

Cross examined.—The sand was measured by Mr. Burrell, an honest and capable man; never heard of any fraud in the delivery of sand; Mr. Warner, the last witness, complained to him that the Commissioners did not take lime from him, which he had burnt for the use of the Park; he also complained about their deducting from his bill for the use of his dock; his bill was too high by one-half, and was reduced that amount; Mr. Peck was not Alderman when he supplied brick for the Park.

Mr. Badanoch sworn—This witness testified that he had been employed on the Park as a blacksmith, and that knives were made by blacksmiths in the Park out of materials belonging to the Park, and disposed of outside; witness informed Mr. Crane of the fact; Mr. Kehoe, the foreman, did not know of it; he was absent frequently, and an assistant took his place; workmen in the shop used to pitch quoits during hours of labor, and the assistant foreman joined them.

Cross-examined—Was hired to work in the Park on the recommendation of Mr. Hogg; was removed from the shop because I was too long making a piece of work; complaint was made against me by Mr. De Forest, the foreman; had been twice suspended from the Park.

James Vivienne sworn—Had been a blacksmith in the Park; knew of wagon-work being done in the Park out of Park materials; had done it himself; the work was for Mr. Egan, of Harlem.

Cross-examined—Did not work in the Park now; left of his own accord; had applied several times to get back; was not on friendly relations with Mr. Kehoe, the foreman.

Mr. Cummings affirmed—Never told Mr. Warner, as had been sworn to by him, that the Engineers in the Park were not competent; on the contrary, had often said that he had never known work to be done so well by day's work; had sent in proposals for Park work, but it was given to a competitor, who offered to do it for less.

Alderman Peck sworn—Testified that he had sent brick to the Park several times, which were rejected and sent back.

Mr. Renwick testified that he was assistant to the Chief Architect; did not know of Mr. Petrarchi keeping a porter house, and never heard of call tickets being given to men employed on the Park; all delinquencies were reported every twenty-four hours to Mr. Olmsted; witness makes a round of the Park two or three times a day, and frequently at night; receives a report from each foreman every day.

Patrick O'Mara had seen Viviene make knives out of Park materials; worked on Park two years; left there in March last.

Joseph Lynes had known of quoits being made in the Park out of scrap iron worth a cent and a half per pound; this iron belonged to the Park.

Mr. Badanoch was recalled by Mr. Hogg, to prove that the quoits were made of bar iron, and swore that they were.

Mr. Kehoe was examined, and testified that no quoits were made there within his knowledge; Mr. Viviene was discharged by witness, who afterwards met Mr. Hogg, by whom he was taken to task for it, and who threatened to get him discharged.

Mr. Safford and *Mr. Risch* were examined, and contradicted Mr. Hogg's witnesses as to the construction of bridges and other work on the Park. After which the examination was adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

CROTON DEPARTMENT AT A STAND-STILL.

The Times announced some days since that the work on the High Bridge, where preparations are being made for the laying of the new seven-feet pipe, had been stopped by order of the Mayor, who had serious scruples whether an ordinance allowing this important work to be done by "day's work" could go behind the provisions of the charter. The ordinance was passed in good faith by both branches of the Common Council. The contracts for the boiler-iron have been made in equally good faith by the Croton Board, which has ever retained the confidence of the community; the iron offered has been approved and accepted; the High Bridge has been prepared for the reception of the new mammoth pipe; but a constitutional objection is interposed. Every day of delay now in the prosecution of this necessary and important work is of more consequence than ordinary readers would imagine, for the simplest accident which any hour may bring forth would place the City of New-York in a position which, with all thanks to the Croton Board, has never yet been realized, *i. e.*, in short supply of water. It is not too much to hope that the advent of the Japanese has not driven this important subject from the memory of the high official who now holds the comfort and well-being of the City at the will of his pen.

In this connection it is not out of place to remind the same high official that a resolution has passed one branch of the officials who control the destinies of the City, inquiring whether they have not the power to direct the Russ pavement to be removed from Broadway, broken into smaller pieces, and relaid, *without a contract*. It does not require more than one dictionary to reveal the meaning of these words, and if the high official referred to will inquire into the history of this pavement from its experimental incipiency on Broadway to its final consummation and condemnation, he may find fruitful topics for special messages, as well as special vetoes. The unwritten history of the Russ and Belgian pavements from their first introduction to the present day, would startle the commonality, and it is not without the range of possibility that by diligent search they may be brought to light.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

PAYMENT OF STATE TAXES—CLOSE OF TAX SALES.

Malgré the confusion attendant upon the reception of the Japanese, and the expenditure of the money intrusted to the Committee, some of the Departments managed to maintain their equanimity during yesterday, and transact the ordinary routine business, without a single reference to *the Ball*. The Comptroller, who has both eyes on the interests of the City, has paid thus far $650,000 out of the $800,000 levied on the City under the name of State tax, and for which the City receives, as a *quid pro quo*, the inestimable privilege of having possession of the streets granted to railroad monopolists, ferry franchises donated, contracts annulled, assessments laid without color of law, and taxes increased fifty per cent.—to say nothing of the premiums paid for the privilege of using untried experiments.

Police Reports.

PICKPOCKETS WITH EXCURSIONISTS.

James Murphy, a youth, in default of $1,000 bail, was committed by Justice Welsh, for having attempted to pick a lady's pocket on Sunday afternoon, on board a Staten Island ferry-boat. A large number of professional thieves were on the boats during the day, and operated successfully among the passengers. Among the losers are Mr. Henry Burgett, of No. 8 Columbia-street, who lost $106 in cash, besides a safe key which he valued more highly than the cash, and a Mrs. Howard, from whom $71 were taken. Several gentlemen complained to the police that they had their watches stolen.

SAVAGE ASSAULT UPON A CHILD.

On Sunday afternoon Arthur Pickett, a private watchman for the Manhattan Gas Company, became intoxicated and attracted a crowd of boys in the street, who made him the subject of their jeers and jibes. He became so annoyed at their conduct that he seized Thomas Leonard, a lad 10 years of age, who was one of his tormentors, and kicked him until he broke one of his legs. Pickett was afterwards arrested, and committed by Justice Quackenbush on a charge of felonious assault.

A TRUANT BOY DROWNED.

The body of Thomas H. Jones, a colored boy, 11 years of age, was taken from the North River yesterday, at the foot of Sixteenth-street. Deceased ran away from home a week since in consequence of his dread that his father would chastise him for disobedience. Coroner Schirmer held an Inquest at No. 129 West Seventeenth-street, where the lad resided, and it resulted in a verdict of "Found Drowned."

DEATH FROM VITRIOL BURNS.

On the 20th inst. Charles Nechterwitz, a German, residing at No. 144 Essex-street, was admitted to Bellevue Hospital in a bad condition, his flesh having been eaten into by vitriol or some other acid, which had been thrown upon him, under circumstances which have not as yet been ascertained. He lingered in great pain until yesterday, when his death resulted. Coroner Jackman will hold an inquest today.

A SUPPOSED FATAL ASSAULT.

Daniel Tuomey, residing at the Five Points, was so severely beaten on Sunday night by one Dennis Sullivan and another person whose name is unknown, that his life is in jeopardy. He was found helpless in the street by Officer Mulnoon, of the Sixth Precinct, and all efforts to find the Police Surgeon of the District having failed, he was sent to the City Hospital.

Coroner's Inquests.

TERRIBLE DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.

Rev. Patrick McMenomy, D. D., who was shockingly burned on Sunday morning by a fire at his boarding-house, No. 264 Tenth-street, died in the afternoon of the same day in consequence of his injuries. Coroner Schirmer yesterday investigated the circumstances attending his death, and it was shown by the testimony that the fire originated at about 3 o'clock A. M. in the apartment occupied by deceased. The flames were quickly extinguished, and soon afterwards the reverend gentleman was found on the floor of the room insensible, with severe burns on his face and hands. Physicians were summonnd, but the sufferer did not revive sufficiently to inform them how the fire happened. It is believed, however, that he was pursuing his studies, and, having been taken with a fit of epilepsy, to which he was subject, overturned his lamp, thus setting fire to his clothing and manuscripts. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Dr. McMahon was an Irishman and about 44 years of age. He was educated for the Roman Catholic priesthood, and for a number of years officiated as a clergyman of that denomination. Subsequently he renounced his belief in the dogmas of that Church, and for the past few years has conducted Sabbath meetings in this City for the discussion of the tenets of the faith which he had left.

Fires.

IN A PRINTING-OFFICE.

Shortly before 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the third floor of the six-story brick building, No. 42 Ann-street, the upper stories of which were occupied as a job and card printing-office by Whitehouse & Co., and the first floor by Lewis & Co., dealers in oil-clothing. In a surprisingly short time the whole of the upper stories were in flames, and the building and contents are a total loss. The lateness of the hour precludes the possibility of obtaining the amount of insurances, or particulars as to how it originated.

RECEPTION OF THE NOMINATION OF DOUGLAS IN THE CITY.—Although the fact that Senator Douglas had been nominated by the remainder of the Democratic National Convention, at Baltimore, was known here on Saturday night, there was not any joyful public demonstrations until yesterday morning. The nomination had been anticipated, under any possible circumstances, by the mass of the Democratic Party in this City; and the fact that it did not occur until after a secession had taken place, operated as a damper upon the pent-up enthusiasm of the Democratic multitude. Nevertheless, as soon as Monday morning had been well warmed by the sun, one hundred guns were fired in the Park in honor of the event, and a large number of men in attendance as spectators were exuberant and confident of success under their well-known standard bearer. There and elsewhere in the City, during the day and evening, the friends of Mr. Douglas expressed the greatest confidence in his success, believing, as they said, that Mr. Breckinridge, having no hope of success, would not create a lasting enmity by so openly encouraging a division in the Democratic ranks. Nearly all the leading politicians in the City declared in his favor. Capt. Rynders said, emphatically, that although it would favor his interests to favor Mr. Breckinridge, still that regard for principle which had ever governed his political life obliged him to declare for Douglas. He ventured to suggest that Mr. Breckinridge possibly would not accept. The Republicans, however, believing that the split in the Democratic Party would prove permanent, could not conceal their delight. A variety of tickets in this State, they felt, insured the success of their candidate, and that, they were confident, insured his election. The Bell and Everett men talked still more strongly of dividing their electoral ticket, as a means of defeating both the prominent candidates, and by way of showing their strength again as a sort of "balance of power party." So that, with the exception of the very few who favored the seceders from the Democratic Convention, all parties seemed pleased with the nomination of Mr. Douglas by the Democratic National Convention.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A BAGGAGE-MASTER ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—About 12½ o'clock on Sunday morning, a serious accident happened to Mr. James Signer, a baggage-master in the employ of the Hudson River Railroad. He was stepping from one car to another, when he slipped and fell upon the track, the train passing over one of his legs, crushing and mangling him in a horrible manner. The limb was amputated on Sunday night. Mr. Signer is a single man, about 22 years of age, and had been in the employ of the Company several years. He resides at Poughkeepsie.

REVOLT AND MUTINY.—The Harbor Police, on Sunday, arrested and brought on shore from the ship *Shepherd Knapp*, eight of her crew, on a charge of revolt and mutiny. They were delivered to the United States Marshal, and Officer O'Keefe committed them to the Tombs on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Bridgham. Their names are Wm. McDonald, Thomas Blake, Wm. Taylor, Samuel Gray, Patrick Closgrove, Patrick O'Donals, Richard Jefferson and Thomas Sennott. They are to be examined at 1 o'clock to-day.

THE ALLEGED SLAVE-BARK CORA RELEASED.—Judge Betts having examined and approved the appraisal of this vessel, and the bonds offered by the owners, she was yesterday released from the custody of the United States Marshal. The schooner *Mariquita* is yet in the custody of the Marshal, but will probably be released under the bonds offered by her owner, to abide the results of the suit.

MEETING OF THE JOINT REPUBLICAN COMMITTEES.—There was a meeting last evening, jointly, of both the principal Republican Committees in this City, but the business done was not of a public nature. The object of the meeting was to fix more definitely the field of each other's operations, in order to work more effectively for the mutually desired result.

CITY MORTALITY.—The report from the City Inspector's Office, to June 23, shows that the number of deaths in this City during the week ending with that date, was 331, which is a decrease of 29 as compered with the previous weekly report. Of the number, 73 were men, 70 were women, 102 were boys, and 86 were girls. From acute diseases, the number was 170; from chronic, 130, and from external causes, 31.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening President Kalbfleisch in the Chair. The principal portion of the session was occupied in the consideration of subjects possessing no general interest. Aldermen Manors, of the Fifteenth Ward, offered a resolution appointing a special Committee of five to ascertain whether the late city of Williamsburgh and the town of Bushwick did not get cheated under the consolidation act by the valuation placed upon Washington Park and City Hall Park. The former, he said, was valued at $300,000 and the latter at $120,000—a sum much larger, he contended, than the property would bring to-day if placed in the market. Aldermen Dayton and Jenkins exposed the fallacy of this statement, and, after an amendment offered by Mr. Dayton to direct the Committee to inquire also whether the Eleventh Ward had not been taxed too much for the Washington Park, had been incorporated into the resolution, the whole subject was laid on the table. The Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, by resolution, was made a bank of deposit for the city funds, and after the transaction of some routine business, the Board adjourned for one week.

THE JAPANESE VISIT THE PACKER INSTITUTE.—"Tommy," with the Secretary of the Embassy and the artist, visited the Packer Institute, yesterday, in charge of Capt. Foora, U. S. Navy, and a member of the Board of Examiners. The Japanese manifested a good deal of interest in the institution, and were quite attentive to the examination. The young ladies, to the number of five or six hundred, assembled in the chapel, and were introduced to the members of the Japanese, as were the Board of Examiners. On leaving the Institute, Dr. Hasliff, one of the Board of Trustees, invited the Japanese to his house, where the ladies had prepared for their visitors a table filled with ice cream, strawberries, and all the delicacies of the season, to which they did unreluctant justice.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—As the 4 o'clock passenger-train for Brooklyn was coming in last evening over the Long Island Railroad, at about one mile west of East New-York, the engineer

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2736. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Europa at Halifax.

Sailing of the Great Eastern for New-York.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

Terrible Atrocities of the Neapolitan Troops.

THE ROYAL CONFERENCE AT BADEN.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, June 26.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, Capt. LEITCH, from Liverpool on the 16th inst. *via* Queenstown on the 17th inst., has arrived at this port.

The *Europa* arrived here at 6½ o'clock this evening, and sailed again at 10 o'clock for Boston, where she will be due at an early hour on Thursday morning.

The *Europa* has 101 passengers. She reports passed on the 20th inst. a steamer supposed to be the *Arabia*, and on the 21st inst. the ship *Robena*.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York on the 2d, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th inst.

The steamship *Persia*, from New-York on the 6th, arrived at Queenstown on the 15th, and at Liverpool on the 16th inst.

The steamship *Great Eastern* was positively announced to sail from Southampton for New-York on the 16th inst.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

There is nothing important from Sicily.

GARIBALDI was actively engaged in organizing his reserve forces, and it was expected that he would not make any new movements for some days.

LATEST.

A telegram from Palermo, dated the 11th inst., says that the embarkation of the royal troops continues, and that the town is still barricaded.

The statement that the Neapolitan Squadron had seized two ships conveying volunteers and arms to Sicily, still lacks confirmation.

The Neapolitan Envoy to Paris returned to Naples without visiting London, under the conviction that his mission would be useless.

THE ROYAL CONFERENCE AT BADEN.

The Royal Conference to be held at Baden had attracted considerable attention. The Prince Regent of Prussia arrived there on the 14th inst., and the Emperor NAPOLEON on the following day. It was reported that the Kings of Saxony, Hanover, Bavaria and Wurtemberg, and other German princes, would join in the Conference. Various were the speculations as to the cause and effect of the meeting, but nothing authentic was known concerning it.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English Parliamentary proceedings are unimportant.

Explanations were given in both Houses of the outbreaks in New Zealand, confirmatory of the newspaper accounts.

It was reported that the twelve millions sterling recommended for the fortifications by the Defence Commissioners will be raised by means of annuities, terminable in twenty-five years, and that the works will be forthwith commenced.

G. P. R. JAMES, the novelist, is dead.

JOHN FOSTER & Co., private bankers at Belston, had suspended. Their liabilities were moderate.

FRANCE.

The annexation of Savoy and Nice to France was formally consummated on the 14th inst. The event was celebrated in Paris by a grand military review and *Te Deum*.

M. THOUVENEL was decorated with the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor on the occasion.

The monthly return of the Bank of France shows an increase in cash of over nineteen million francs.

The health of the Prince JEROME had again become serious, causing much uneasiness among his relatives and friends.

The Paris Bourse was flat at 68. f. 50c. for the rentes.

SARDINIA.

The Sardinian Ministry had introduced a project for a new loan of 150,000,000f.

Marshal VAILLANT, *en route* for France, was visiting VICTOR EMANUEL.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Cabinet had unanimously resolved to reestablish the Ministry of Commerce and Public Works.

RUSSIA.

The new Russian loan of eight millions sterling, at 4½ per cent., was expected to be introduced in London by the BARINGS.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

PARIS, Saturday, 3:25 P. M.

The Bourse opened flat to-day, but a slight improvement subsequently took place. The Rentes closed at 68f. 45c., which is lower than yesterday.

LONDON, Sunday, June 17, 1860.

Admiral MUNDY writes to the Secretary of the Admiralty from Palermo on June 3d, that the scenes enacted here are most horrible. A whole district, 1,000 yards in length by 100 wide has been laid in ashes. Families have been burned alive with the buildings in which they lived. The atrocities of the Royal troops have been frightful.

In other parts convents, churches and isolated edifices have been crushed by shells, 1,100 of which were thrown into the city from the citadel, and about 200 from the ships, besides grape, canister and round shot.

The Emperor NAPOLEON had an interview with the Prince of Prussia at Baden on the 15th inst., but the result of it has not yet transpired.

SAILING OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

LONDON, Sunday, June 17.

The steamship *Great Eastern* sailed yesterday, from Southampton, for New-York.

Financial and Commercial News.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON in the Liverpool market for the week were 50,000 bales, of which 1,900 bales were to speculators, and 8,000 to exporters. Prices were very irregular, and a decline of ⅛@⅛d. had taken place on all qualities. The sales on Friday were 7,000 bales, of which 1,400 bales were on speculation and for export. The market closed dull, at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	7 11-16d.	Middling Orleans	6¾d.
Fair Mobile	7¾d.	Middling Mobile	6¾d.
Fair Uplands	7d.	Middling Uplands	6⅞d.

The stock in port was 1,335,000 bales of which 1,137,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market for both goods and yarns was dull at low prices; but closed with rather a steadier feeling.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., report that the weather has been unfavorable for the crop. FLOUR quiet at Tuesday's advance, 6d.@1s.; sales at 28s.@31s. WHEAT quiet at Tuesday's advance of 2d.@3d. Sales of Red at 10s. 2d.@11s., and White at 11s. 6d.@12s. 9d. CORN firm with a good demand. The market opened at a decline of 1d., but subsequently recovered. Sales of mixed at 32s. 6d.; Yellow at 33s.@33s. 6d., and White at 34s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

Messrs. WAKEFIELD, MASON & Co., RICKLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others, report BEEF heavy, with little inquiry, and prices weak. PORK steady. BACON steady. LARD firm at 57s.@58s. TALLOW firm; sales of North American at 53s.@54s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' and other circulars report POT ASHES dull at 27s. 9d. for old, and 28s. 6d. for new. PEARL ASHES dull, at 30s. 6d.@31s. SUGAR steady. COFFEE firm, with a slight improvement on the lower qualities. RICE firm, with a large speculative inquiry for cargoes afloat; all qualities slightly advanced; sales of Carolina at 22s., ex quay. PHILADELPHIA BARK, sales at 8s. 6d.@8 11d. FISH OILS slow of sale, but prices unaltered. LINSEED OIL active at 29s. 6d. RESIN dull at 4s. 5d.@4s 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 34s.@ 33s. 9d, closing with sellers at the latter. American TAR 15s. 9d. TEA unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT advanced 2s.; sales of White American at 56s.@60s., and Red at 54s.@58s.; Yellow 30s.@32s. BEEF—Rail and Bar both dull at £5 7s. 6d.@£5 10s.; PIG IRON dull at 53s. SUGAR steady. TEA quiet, prices easier but quotations unchanged; sales, common Congou at 1s. 4d.@1s. 4½d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 35s., Rough declined to 7s. 9d. RICE firm, with an active demand. COPPER firm at an advance of 6d.@1s. LINSEED CAKE firm; Linseed OIL firm at 29s. 6d.; FISH OILS quiet; sales of Sperm at 92s., Cod at 40s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money market was slightly easier. Consols closed on Friday at 93⅜@93⅝ for account, ex-dividend. The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £231,000. Bar Silver 5s. 1d.@5s. 1¾d. Dollars 5s. 2d.@5s. 2¼d. Eagles 76s. 3d.

HAVRE MARKET.

COTTON; the sales of the week added up 4,500 bales; New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 94f.; ditto *bas*, 86f. The market closed with a declining tendency, and the quotations were barely maintained. The stock in port was 267,000 bales.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROTHERS report the market generally unchanged, except an increased demand for United States Stocks. Sales of Fives at 95; Sixes dull at 98¾@99⅛.

BELL & SON report an improved demand, but prices generally unchanged.

United States 6s, Bonds, 1868	98	@100
United States 5s	94⅛	@ 95
Kentucky 6s, 1858-'72	90	@ 92
Maryland 6s, Bonds	95½	@ 96⅛
Massachusetts 5s, Bonds	102	@103
Mississippi Union Bank Bonds	14	@ 16
Ohio sixes, 1876	97	@ 99
Pennsylvania fives	84	@ 86
Pennsylvania 5s, Bonds	86	@ 87
South Carolina fives	86	@ 88
Tennessee sixes, Bonds	80	@ 82
Virginia sixes, 1886	83	@ 85
Virginia fives, 1888	82	@ 84
Illinos Central Sevens, 1860 (Freeland)	91	@ 93
Illinois Central Railroad	dis. 41	@ 40
Illinois Central sevens	81	@ 82
Illinois Central sixes	77	@ 79
Michigan Central eights, 1869	86½	@ 79¼
Michigan Central Shares	45	@ 50
New-York Central sixes	83	@ 85
New-York Central sevens	91	@ 93
New-York Central Shares	73	@ 74
Erie Railroad sevens, 1st Mortgage	90	@ 92
Erie Railroad sevens, 2d Mortgage	87	@ 89
Erie Railroad sevens, 2d Mortgage	76	@ 76¼
Erie Railroad sevens, Convertibles	45	@ 48
Erie Railroad Stocks	18	@ 19
Panama Railroad Bonds, 1865	100	@102
Panama Railroad Bonds, 1872	98	@100
Pennsylvania Central sixes, 1st Mortgage	91	@ 93

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, June 17.

COTTON—Sales yesterday 7,000 bales, including sales to speculators and exporters. The market closed very dull, and prices weak. BREADSTUFFS steady.

PROVISIONS dull and unchanged.

LONDON, Saturday, June 16—P. M.

Consols closed at 93½@93⅝ for money and account ex dividend.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.

Heavy Failure—Business Prospects—Ravages of the Fever—Doings of the Government—General Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Wednesday, May 30, 1860.

I avail myself of the opportune arrival of the steamship *Champion*, which has touched here to coal on her way to the United States from the Pacific, to send you these few lines. She has made a very rapid passage from San Francisco to this port, including her stoppages, bringing dates from that port up to the 5th of April, and will no doubt accomplish the run home in about twenty days. The principal event of interest here to the American trade is the failure of a Señor LEITE DE CASTRO, the largest flour dealer in the place, which occurred a few days since. His liabilities exceed *six hundred thousand dollars*, and I understand that the creditors will lose quite fifty per cent. in the settling up of the estate. It is only in a country like this that a man doing business without a partner can receive credit *for merchandise alone* for so vast an amount, and it is to be trusted that this failure, which has long been needed, will be a lesson to all of our English commission houses here, who are so anxious to procure American consignments, taking them at the lowest possible commissions and incurring such heavy risks for so poor a compensation.

The flour market is now, and has been for some time past, extremely dull, and many cargoes are being reshipped from here to the River La Plate. Coffee maintains its enormous high prices, and therefore none is going forward to the United States, all the vessels being about to return in ballast. Altogether business in the Brazils is at a stand-still, and as the new coffee crop, which is a very abundant one, is now about coming in, we may shortly look to a revolution in prices and consequently an activity in trade.

The fever has raged here this year with more than extraordinary violence; in fact there have been more cases than in any previous year, and no persons living in the city or its suburbs, excepting in Tijuca and Petropolis, have been free from danger. The Swedish Minister, Mr. MORSINO, Sardinian Consul, Mr. TUQUI, and the English Naval Storekeeper have died of it during the season. The fever has also been raging at Pernambuco, and the last mail brought us the news of the death of Mr. W. W. STAPP, United States Consul at that port, a victim to the prevailing epidemic.

Accounts from Montevideo state that the British Government had hired the island of Goletta, near Maldonado, at a yearly rental of £500, from the Uraguayian Government, for the establishment of their Naval Dépôt, which is to be removed from this port on account of the sickness. It is to be hoped that the Secretary of the Navy will order that of the United States to be likewise shifted to a more salubrious atmosphere, and I understand that Commodore SANDS has recommended the same to be done.

The Emperor opened the Chambers in person about three weeks since. His speech was a very pacific one, with the exception of some allusions to Uraguay, which country he intends to hold to account for some depredations committed upon Brazilian *estancieros* living in Uraguayan limits on the Rio Grande frontier. As yet the proceedings of the Senate and House of Deputies are of little or no interest, nothing having been accomplished save the formation of the different Committees, the members of which are all elected separately, by ballot. The Minister of Finance, Senator FREIRE, has sent in his *relatorio*, in which he is very severe upon the banks and the privilege of issue extended to them, but as yet no debate has taken place upon it.

It was currently reported a day or two since that the present Ministry had resigned, and a new Cabinet formed under the direction of the Viscount DE ITABARY as Minister of the Empire, and TORRES HOMMENS as Minister of Finance. I have ascertained that there is no foundation to the report, but that such *will* be the case is almost a certainty as soon as the question of majority is tasted in the Chambers. During the past eighteen months there have existed no less than four different Cabinets, so changeable are the Brazilian ideas upon the various questions at issue. The United States steamship *Narragansett*, Commander TIMOTHY A. HUNT, arrived on the 27th inst., 52 days from Norfolk. All well on board. She is now coaling, and leaves to-morrow for St. Catherines and the Pacific. The *Powhatan* is daily expected from around Cape Horn on her way to the United States. The flag-ship *Congress*, brigs *Bainbridge* and *Dolphin* are still at the river La Platte. The *Bainbridge* is supposed to be ordered home, and will leave in a few weeks. At last accounts the steamer *Pulaski* was not ready to go up the river, and the *Congress* will consequently be delayed at Montevideo, so that she may not be expected at Rio de Janeiro prior to the 1st August. A few days since the Emperor and Empress paid a visit to the gas works, and made a tour of inspection. Mr. W. G. GUPPY, the engineer in charge, acted as chaperone on the occasion, and has been since decorated therefor as a "Cavalier of the Order of the Rose." While there the Emperor and Empress were weighed upon the balance scale—the former weighs 195 pounds and the latter 210 pounds. The Empress weighed very near as much as the Minister of Justice and Marine combined. The Court have removed from Petropolis, and are now sojourning at the Palace of San Cristov. The opera with Sime. MEDORI and MIRATE is in full blast. MIRATE is, in the opinion of the Brazilian public, the first tenor in the world. He received $35,000 per annum during his engagement of three years. Twelve years since he sang at the Astor-place Opera house, under MARETZEK'S baton, for a considerable less sum, and was not so well appreciated.

Yours truly, "THE MAJOR."

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE SENATE IN EXTRA SESSION.

Probable Attempt to Resuscitate the Mexican Treaty.

INTERESTING MEXICAN ADVICES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 26.

THE MEXICAN TREATY AND SEÑOR MATA—TRIUMPH OF THE LIBERALS.

The Senate will not take up the Mexican treaty until to-morrow, when it will finally be disposed of. There is believed to be some chance of its ratification. Señor MATA is here awaiting the result. He now seems to be indifferent thereto, since his dispatches, received to-day, indicate the triumph of the Liberals, and the establishment of religious toleration in Mexico, without the aid of a treaty made under a pressure of circumstances, and in which everything was yielded to the United States. Señor MATA'S dispatches give details of the terrible battle at Guadalajara, in which the Liberals lost five hundred men, including two generals and three colonels killed, and three colonels wounded. Gen. URAGA hearing that MIRAMON was approaching, and fearing confusion among his troops, drew them off in good order, and took a position for defence. MIRAMON was then preparing to commence an attack. As the telegram from New-Orleans yesterday reports MIRAMON to be at Queretaro he must have been defeated, and retreated to that place. President JUAREZ had received notice of the defeat of the treaty, but makes no comment upon it in his official letter. Señor MATA expects to remain in the United States, until September, when he returns home. As the Court has pronounced the captured steamers not legal prizes, the question of damages will be immediately presented for the consideration of the Cabinet.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The appointment of the Quarter-Master General was before the Cabinet to-day. Dr. WM. H. MORROW, of Texas, has been engaged as Medical Officer to the troops at Fort Chadbourne, to relieve Dr. MITCHELL in his duties as acting assistant surgeon at that station. The Secretary of the Navy has ordered DAVIDSON'S new boat apparatus to be placed on the steamer *Dacotah*, now fitting out for the East Indies.

Gen. CASS, Secretary of State, leaves to-morow, on a visit to Detroit, to be absent several weeks.

The treaties with Honduras and Nicaragua were ratified to-day. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 26.

The business of the Senate to-day, in Executive session, was exclusively confined to the consideration of treaties, and resulted in the ratification of the Extradition treaty with Switzerland, and those of commerce and friendship with Bolivia, Venezuela, Honduras and Nicaragua. In that with Honduras is a transit privilege, to which, however, but little importance is attached. The Nicaraguan treaty was amended so that an American military force cannot be used without the previous assent of the United States Congress for the protection of transit and other purposes. There was no marked contest as to any of the treaties, which were ratified by nearly a unanimous vote.

Much interest is expressed relative to the treaty between the United States and Spain providing a Commission for the settlement of pending claims on the part of both countries. It contains a clause to pay for the Amistad negroes, an appropriation for which purpose has been repeatedly pressed on the consideration of Congress by the President as a matter of justice as well as a movement tending to produce a more friendly feeling between the United States and Spain. It is understood that a motion has been made to strike out this clause. It is not believed that this can prevail, but its retention may jeopardize, if not certainly defeat the ratification, which requires a two-thirds vote. In addition, the Mexican and Indian treaties are pending. As to the former there is not much prospect of its ratification.

The *Constitution* newspaper will to-morrow hoist the names of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE at the head of its columns, and publish an earnest article sustaining those nominations.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate Judge W. F. RUSSELL, as Navy Agent of New-York, in place of GEORGE N. SANDERS, removed.

It should have been stated yesterday that Butterfield's Gulf Mail Steamship Line bill was deferred instead of lost, for want of time to take action, for the bill is on the calendar of both Houses in a most favorable position for passage at the commencement of the next session, having been recommended unanimously by both Post-office Committees, and there appearing no opposition to it among the members.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 26.

The Senate was called to order at noon to-day.

After Prayer by the Chaplain, the President's proclamation, convening an extraordinary session was read.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, to which Mr. MASON objected, fixing the daily hour of meeting at 10 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) a Committee of three was appointed to wait on the President to inform him that the Senate had assembled and was ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution that the Postmaster-General be directed to ascertain and report to the Senate at an early day next session, the number and names of the post-offices where letters were deliverad by carriers for the year ending 30th June, inst., the number of letters delivered, the number of persons employed as carriers, and their respective compensations; also, the number and names of all post-offices where box-rent is collected, the aggregate amount of rent thus collected, and the rate per box charged at each of said offices respectively; also, whether any, and if so, what extra charge is made at the post-offices for depositing in the same box letters for more than one person, and the maximum rate thus collected for a single box; that it be also ascertained and reported whether the practice exists at any of the post-offices of distributing and delivering letters to box-holders, prior in point of time, to the distribution and delivery of letters to non-box holders, and whether the practice exists of neglecting to deliver letters to the persons to whose care they are directed, and if it does, the cause of such practice.

Mr. YULEE, of Florida, (Dem.,) objecting, the resolution, lies over.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) offered a resolution looking to the dispatch of business, which was adopted, reappointing the late Standing Committees; also that all business of an executive character be referred to them, with the like power as possessed heretofore.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business. Several hours were spent in secret session. Adjourned.

The President's Second Protest Message against the Covode Committee.

To the House of Representatives:

In my Message to the House of Representatives, of the 28th March last, I solemnly protested against the creation of a committee, at the head of which was placed my accuser, for the purpose of investigating whether the President had "by money, patronage, or other improper means, sought to influence the action of Congress, or any committee thereof, for or against the passage of any law appertaining to the rights of any State or Territory." I protested against this because it was destitute of any specification, because it referred to no particular act to enable the President to prepare for his defence, because it deprived him of the constitutional guards which, in common with every citizen of the United States, he possesses for his protection, and because it assailed his constitutional independence as a coördinate branch of the Government.

There is an enlightened justice, as well as a beautiful symmetry, in every part of the Constitution. This is conspicuously manifested in regard to impeachments. The House of Representatives possesses "the sole power of impeachment;" the Senate "the sole power to try all impeachments;" and the impeachable offences are "treason, bribery, or other high crimes or misdemeanors." The practice of the House from the earliest times had been in accordance with its own dignity, the rights of the accused, and the demands of justice. At the commencement of each judicial investigation which might lead to an impeachment, specific charges were always preferred, the accused had an opportunity of cross-examining the witnesses, and he was placed in full possession of the precise nature of the offence which he had to meet. An impartial and elevated Standing Committee was charged with this investigation, upon which no member inspired with the ancient sense of honor and justice would have served, had he ever expressed an opinion against the accused. Until the present occasion it was never deemed proper to transform the accuser into the judge, and to confer upon him the selection of his own committee.

The charges made against me, in vague and general terms, were of such a false and atrocious character that I did not entertain a moment's apprehension for the result. They were abhorrent to every principle instilled into me from my youth, and every practice of my life; and I did not believe it possible that the man existed who would so basely perjure himself as to swear to the truth of any such accusations. In this conviction, I am informed, I have not been mistaken.

In my former protest, therefore, I truly and emphatically declared that it was made for no reason personal to myself; but because the proceedings of the House were in violation of the rights of the co-ordinate executive branch of the Government, subversive of its constitutional independence, and, if unresisted, would establish a precedent dangerous and embarrassing to all my successors. Notwithstanding all this, if the Committee had not transcended the authority conferred upon it by the resolution of the House of Representatives, broad and general as this was, I should have remained silent upon this subject. What I now charge is, that they have acted as though they possessed unlimited power, and, without any warrant whatever in the resolution under which they were appointed, have pursued a course not merely at war with its constitutional rights of the Executive, but tending to degrade the Presidential office itself to such a degree as to render it unworthy of the acceptance of any man of honor or principle.

The resolution of the House, so far as it is accusatory of the President, is confined to an inquiry whether he had used corrupt or improper means to influence the action of Congress, or any of its Committees, on legislative measures pending before them. Nothing more, nothing less. I have not learned through the newspapers, or in any other mode, that the Committee have touched the other accusatory branch of the resolution, charging the President with a violation of duty in failing to execute some law or laws. This branch of the resolution is, therefore, out of the question. By what authority, then, have the Committee undertaken to investigate the course of the President in regard to the Convention which framed the Lecompton Constitution? By what authority have they undertaken to pry into our foreign relations for the purpose of assailing him on account of the instructions given by the Secretary of State to our Minister in Mexico relative to the Tehuantepec route? By what authority have they inquired into the causes of removal from office, and this from the parties themselves removed, with a view to prejudice his character, notwithstanding this power of removal belongs exclusively to the President under the Constitution, was so decided by the first Congress in the year 1789, and has accordingly ever since been exercised? There is in the resolution no pretext of authority for the Committee to investigate the question of the printing of the Post-office blanks; nor is it to be supposed that the House, if asked, would have granted such an authority, because this question had been previously committed to two other Committees, one in the Senate, and the other in the House. Notwithstanding this absolute want of power, the Committee rushed into this investigation in advance of all other subjects.

The Committee proceeded for months, from 22d of March, 1860, to examine *ex parte*, and without any notice to myself, into every subject which could possibly affect my character. Interested and vindictive witnesses were summoned and examined before them; and the first and only information of their testimony, which, in almost every instance, I received, was obtained from the publication of such portions of it as could injuriously affect myself, in the New-York journals. It mattered not that those statements were, so far as I have learned, disproved by the most respectable witnesses who happened to be on the spot. The telegraph was silent respecting these contradictions. It was a secret committee in regard to the testimony in my defence; but it was public in regard to all the testimony which could by possibility reflect on my character. The poison was left to produce its effect upon the public mind, while the antidote was carefully withheld.

In their examinations the Committee violated the most sacred and honorable confidences existing among men. Private correspondence, which a truly honorable man would never even entertain a distant thought of divulging, was dragged to light. Different persons in official and confidential relations with myself, and with whom it was supposed I might have held conversations the revelation of which would do me injury, were examined. Even members of the Senate and members of my own Cabinet, both my constitutional advisers, were called upon to testify, for the purpose of discovering something, if possible, to my discredit.

The distribution of the patronage of the Government is by far the most disagreeable duty of the President. Applicants are so numerous, and their applications are pressed with such eagerness by their friends both in and out of Congress, that the selection of one for any desirable office gives offence to many. Disappointed applicants, removed officers, and those who for any cause, real or imaginary, had become hostile to the Administration, presented themselves, or were invited by a summons to appear before the Committee. These are the most dangerous witnesses. Even with the best intentions, they are so influenced by prejudice and disappointment that they almost inevitably discolor truth. They swear to their own versions of private conversations with the President without the possibility of contradiction. His lips are sealed, and he is left at their mercy. He cannot, as a coördinate branch of the Government, appear before a Committee of Investigation to contradict the oaths of such witnesses. Every coward knows that he can employ insulting language against the President with impunity, and every false or prejudiced witness can attempt to swear away his character before such a Committee without fear of contradiction.

Thus, for months, while doing my best at one end of the avenue to perform my high and responsible duties to the country, has there been a Committee of the House of Representatives in session at the other end of the avenue spreading a drag-net, without the shadow of authority from the House, over the whole Union, to catch any disappointed man willing to malign my character—and all this in secret conclave. The Lion's Mouth at Venice, into which secret denunciations were dropped, is an apt illustration of the Covode Committee. The Star Chamber, tyrannical and odious as it was, never proceeded in such a manner. For centuries there has been nothing like it in any civilized country, except the revolutionary tribunal of France in the days of ROBESPIERRE.

Now, I undertake to state, and to prove, that should the proceedings of the Committee be sanctioned by the House, and become a precedent for future times, the balance of the Constitution will be entirely upset, and there will no longer remain the three co-ordinate and independent branches of the Government—legislative, executive and judicial. The worst fears of the patriots and statesmen who framed the Constitution, in regard to the usurpations of the legislative on the executive and judicial branches, will then be realized. In the language of Mr. MADISON, speaking on this very subject, in the 48th number of the *Federalist*:

"In a representative Republic, where the executive magistracy is carefully limited both in the extent and duration of its power, and where the legislative power is exercised by an assembly which is inspired by a supposed influence over the people, with an intrepid confidence in its own strength; which is sufficiently numerous to feel all the passions which actuate a multitude, yet not so numerous as to be incapable of pursuing the objects of its passions by means which reason prescribes; it is against the enterprising ambition of this department that the people ought to indulge all their jealousy and exhaust all their precautions." And in the expressive and pointed language of Mr. JEFFERSON, when speaking of this tendency of the legislative branch of the Government to usurp the rights of the weaker branches: "The concentrating these in the same hands is precisely the definition of despotic Government. It will be no alleviation that these powers will be exercised by a plurality of hands, and not by a single one. One hundred and seventy-three despots would surely be as oppressive as one. Let those who doubt it turn their eyes on the Republic of Venice. As little will it avail us that they are chosen by ourselves. An elective despotism was not the Government we fought for, but one which should not only be founded on free principles, but in which the powers of Government should be so divided and balanced among several bodies of magistracy as that no one could transcend their legal limits without being effectually checked and controlled by the others."

Should the proceedings of the Covode Committee become a precedent, both the letter and the spirit of the Constitution will be violated. One of the three massive columns on which the whole superstructure rests will be broken down. Instead of the Executive being a coördinate, it will be a subordinate branch of the Government. The Presidential office will be dragged into the dust. The House of Representatives will thus have rendered the Executive almost necessarily subservient to its wishes instead of being independent. How is it possible that two powers in the State can be coördinate and independent of each other, if the one claims and exercises the power to reprove and to censure all the official acts and all the private conversations of the other—and this upon *ex parte* testimony before a secret inquisitorial committee; in short, to assume a general censorship over the other? The idea is as absurd in public as it would be in private life. Should the President attempt to assert and maintain his own independence, future Covode Committees may dragoon him into submission by collecting the hosts of disappointed office-hunters, removed officers, and those who desire to live upon the public treasury, which must follow in the wake of every Administration, and they in secret conclave will swear away his reputation.

Under such circumstances, he must be a very bold man should he not surrender at discretion, and consent to exercise his authority according to the will of those invested with this terrific power. The sovereign people of the several States have elected him to the highest and most honorable office in the world. He is their only direct representative in the Government. By their Constitution they have made him commander-in-chief of their army and navy. He represents them in their intercourse with foreign nations. Clothed with their dignity and authority, he occupies a proud position before all nations, civilized and savage. With the consent of the Senate he appoints all the important officers of the Government. He exercises the veto power, and to that extent controls the legislation of Congress. For the performance of these high duties he is responsible to the people of the several States, and not in any degree to the House of Representatives.

Shall he surrender these high powers conferred upon him as the Representative of the American people for their benefit to the House, to be exercised under their overshadowing influence and control? Shall he alone of all the citizens of the United States be denied a fair trial? Shall he alone not be "informed of the nature and cause of the accusation" against him? Shall he alone not "be confronted with the witnesses" against him? Shall the House of Representatives, usurping the powers of the Senate, proceed to try the President, through the agency of a secret Committee of the body where it is impossible he can make any defence, and then, without affording him an opportunity of being heard, pronounce a judgment of censure against him? The very same rule might be applied for the very same reason to every judge of every Court of the United States. From what part of the Constitution is this terrible secret inquisitorial power derived? No such express power exists. From which of the enumerated powers can it be inferred? It is true, the House cannot pronounce the formal judgment against him of "removal from office," but they can, by their judgment of censure, asperse his reputation, and thus, to the extent of their influence, render the office contemptible. An example is at hand of the reckless manner in which this power of censure can be employed in high party times. The House, on a recent occasion, have attempted to degrade the President by adopting the resolution of Mr. JOHN SHERMAN, declaring that he, in conjunction with the Secretary of the Navy, "by receiving and considering the party relations of bidders for contracts, and the effect of awarding contracts upon pending elections, has set an example dangerous to the public safety, and deserving the reproof of this House."

It will scarcely be credited that the sole pretext for this vote of censure was the simple fact that, in disposing of the numerous letters of every imaginable character which I daily receive, I had, in the usual course of business, referred a letter from Col. PATTERSON, of Philadelphia, in relation to a contract, to the attention of the Secretary of the Navy, the head of the appropriate department, without expressing or intimating any opinion whatever on the subject; and to make the matter, if possible, still plainer, the Secretary has informed the Committee that "*the President did not in any manner interfere in this case, nor has he in any other case of contract since I have been in the Department.*" The absence of all proof to sustain this attempt to degrade the President, whilst it manifests the venom of the shaft aimed at him, has destroyed the vigor of the bow.

To return, after this digression. Should the House, by the institution of Covode Committees, votes of censure, and other devices to harass the President, reduce him to subserviency to their will, and render him their creature, then the well-balanced Government which our fathers framed will be annihilated. This conflict has already been commenced in earnest by the House against the Executive. A bad precedent rarely, if ever, dies. It will, I fear, be pursued in the time of my successors, no matter what may be their political character. Should secret Committees be appointed with unlimited authority to range over all the words and actions, and, if possible, the vary thoughts, of the President, with a view to discover something in his past life prejudicial to his character from parasites and informers, this would be an ordeal which scarcely any mere man since the fall could endure. It would be to subject him to a reign of terror from which the stoutest and purest heart might shrink. I have passed triumphantly through this ordeal. My vindication is complete. The Committee have reported no resolution looking to an impeachment against me; no resolution of censure; not even a resolution pointing out any abuses in any of the Executive Departments of the Government to be corrected by legislation. This is the highest commendation which could be bestowed on the heads of these departments. The sovereign people of the States will, however, I trust, save my successors, whoever they may be, from any such ordeal. They are frank, bold and honest. They detest relators and informers. I, therefore, in the name and as the representative of this great people, and standing upon the ramparts of the Constitution, which they "have ordained and established," do solemnly protest against these unprecedented and unconstitutional proceedings.

There was still another Committee raised by the House on the 6th March last, on motion of Mr. HOARD, to which I had not the slightest objection. The resolution creating it was confined to specific charges, which I have ever since been ready and willing to meet. I have at all times invited and defied fair investigation upon constitutional principles. I have received no notice that this Committee have ever proceeded to the investigation.

Why should the House of Representatives desire to encroach on the other departments of the Government? Their rightful powers are ample for every legitimate purpose. They are the impeaching body. In their legislative capacity, it is their most wise and wholesome prerogative to institute rigid examinations into the manner in which all departments of the Government are conducted, with a view to reform abuses, to promote economy, and so improve every branch of the Administration. Should they find reason to believe, in the course of their examinations, that any grave offence had been committed by the President, or any officer of the Government, rendering it proper, in their judgment, to resort to impeachment, their course would be plain. They would then transfer the question from their legislative to their accusatory jurisdiction, and take care that, in all the preliminary judicial proceedings preparatory to the vote of articles of impeachment, the accused should enjoy the benefit of cross-examining the witnesses, and all the other safeguards with which the Constitution surrounds every American citizen.

If, in a legislative investigation, it should appear that the public interest required the removal of any officer of the Government, no President has ever existed who, after giving him a fair hearing, would hesitate to apply the remedy.

This I take to be the ancient and well-established practice. Adherence to it will best promote the harmony and the dignity of the intercourse between the coördinate branches of the Government, and render us all more respectable in the eyes of our own countrymen and of foreign nations.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1860.

THE JAPANESE IN NEW-YORK.

Effect of the Grand Ball—More Visits to the Stores—Excursions To-day—The Approaching Departure.

Morpheus was extensively courted yesterday among the Japanese visitors at the Metropolitan. The zest with which the entire Embassy, from the prince down to the cooks, enjoyed the festivities of the grand ball, necessitated a day of rest. The chief Ambassador, however, found time in the morning to visit the Brooklyn Glass Works in company with two or three of his suite, under the guidance of Mr. WM. LELAND. The prince viewed with great interest the various operations of glass melting, blowing and moulding, and gratefully accepted presents of various articles manufactured in his presence. Another party, including TOMMY, visited the Brooklyn Navy-yard to view the arrangements on the *Niagara*. The baggage is now nearly all stored, and all will be ready promptly on Saturday for the Embassy to embark on their homeward voyage. The subordinate officers continue their shopping excursions, and throughout yesterday, as during every day of their stay in the City, their presence in some of the principal stores could be noted by the crowds peering in at the doors and windows. Two or three of the Niphonese experienced a new sensation by riding in an omnibus, which they were, after some difficulty, persuaded to enter. During their stay they seemed suspicious of the whole arrangement, as if fearful of a design to play some trick upon them.

During yesterday afternoon the chief Embassadors, by invitation, called at the residence of the wife of Commodore PERRY, and attended a *matinée* given in their honor at the residence of AUGUST BELMONT, in Fifth-avenue.

Among the presents received yesterday were a large air gun for the chief Embassador, and a wooden leg for Dr. KAWASEI, of such mechanical construction that the Doctor may feel tempted to cut off his leg in order to try it.

Various parties will, to-day, visit the fortifications in the harbor, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and an india-rubber factory.

A large gang of workmen was engaged yesterday in clearing away the *débris* of the grand ball. The mountain of empty bottles told the story of the principal feature of the entertainment. Both Niblo's Theatre and Christy's Concert-room were restored to the condition requirable for their regular performances in the evening.

In view of the fact that the article of glass ware, which has been brought to greater perfection in the United States than in any other country in the world, is almost unknown in Japan, and that the Japanese show great interest in this branch of our manufactures, Messrs. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co., corner of Broadway and Broome streets, have presented, at great expense, three magnificent services of cut table glass as presents to the Japanese Ambassadors. Each service consists of goblets, champagne and wine glasses, decanters, celery glasses, rice dishes, polished lapidary diamond saltcellars, ruby gilt finger bowls, liqueurs, clarets and green hock glasses. The pattern of each set is different, and each service is fitted into a highly-polished rosewood case, lined with velvet, and mounted with silver shields, on which are engraved the names of the Ambassadors, with the words, Presented by E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co., New-York. They will be exhibited to the publicin the store windows of E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co. for a few days only.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The California Overland Mail.

OVER A MILLION AND A-HALF ON THE WAY TO NEW-YORK—FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS.

The Overland Mail has arrived here, and brings the missing package of telegraph news sent *via* Vizalia on

THE ERRAND-BEARERS.

16TH 6TH MONTH, YEAR 84 OF THE STATES.

1. Over sea, hither from Niphon,
Courteous, the Princes of Asia, swart-cheek'd princes,
First-comers, guests, two-sworded princes,
Lesson-giving princes, leaning back in their open barouches, bare-headed, impassive,
This day they ride through Manhattan.

2. Libertad!
I do not know whether others behold what I behold, in the procession, along with the Princes of Asia, the errand-bearers,
Bringing up the rear, hovering above, around, or in the ranks marching;
But I will sing you a song of what I behold, Libertad.

3. When million-footed Manhattan, unpent, descends to its pavements,
When the thunder cracking guns arouse me with the proud roar I love,
When the round-mouth'd guns, out of the smoke and smell I love, spit their salutes,
When the flag-floating guns have fully alerted me
—When heaven-clouds canopy my city with a delicate thin haze,
When, gorgeous, the countless straight stems, the forests at the wharves, thicken with colors,
When every ship is richly drest, and carrying her flag at the peak,
When pennants trail, and festoons hang from the windows,
When Broadway is entirely given up to foot-passers and foot-standers—When the mass is densest,
When the façades of the houses are alive with people—When eyes gaze, riveted, tens of thousands at a time,
When the guests, Asiatic, from the islands, advance—When the pageant moves forward visible,
When the summons is made—When the answer that waited thousands of years, answers,
I too, arising, answering, descend to the pavements, merge with the crowd, and gaze with them.

4. Superb-faced Manhattan,
Comrade Americanos—to us, then, at last, the orient comes.

5. To us, my city,
Where our tall-topt marble and iron beauties range on opposite sides—to walk in the space between,
To-day our antipodes comes.

6. The Originatress comes.
The land of Paradise—land of the Caucasus—the seat of birth,
The nest of languages, the bequeather of poems—The race of old,
Florid with blood, pensive, rapt with musings, hot with passion,
Sultry with perfume, with ample and flowing garments,
With sunburnt visage, with intense soul and glittering eyes,
The race of Brahma comes.

7. See, my cantabile! these, and more, are flashing to us from the procession;
As it moves, changing, a kaleidescope divine it moves, changing, before us.

8. Not the errand-bearing princes,
Not the tann'd Japanese only—not China only, nor the Mongol only,
Lithe and silent, the Hindoo appears—the whole continent appears—the past, the dead,
The murky night-morning of wonder and fable, inscrutable,
The enveloped mysteries, the old and unknown hive-bees,
The North—the sweltering South—Assyria—the Hebrews—the ancient of ancients,
Vast desolated cities—the gliding Present—All of these, and more, are in the pageant-procession.

9. Geography, the world, is in it.
The Great Sea, the brood of islands, Polynesia,
The coast beyond—the coast yon, henceforth, are facing—yon, Libertad! from your western golden shores,
The countries there, with their populations—the millions en masse—are curiously here,
The multitudes are all here—they show visibly enough to my eyes,
The swarming market-places—the temples, with idols ranged along the sides, or at the end—bonze, brahmin, and lama, also,
The mandarin, farmer, merchant, mechanic, and fisherman, also,
The singing-girl and the dancing-girl—the ecstatic person, absorbed,
The interminable unpitied hordes of toilsome persons—the divine Buddha,
The secluded Emperors—Confucius himself—the great poets and heroes—toe warriors, the castes, all,
Trooping up, crowding from all directions—from the Altay mountains,
From Thibet—from the four winding and far-flowing rivers of China,
From the southern peninsulas, and the deml-continental islands—from Malaysia,
These, and whatever belongs to them, palpable, show forth to me—are seized by me,
And I—seized by them, and friendlily held by them,
Till, as here, them all I chant, Libertad! for themselves and for you.

10. I too, raising my voice, bear an errand,
I chant the World on my Western Sea,
I chant, copious, the islands beyond, thick as stars in the sky,
I chant the new empire, grander than any before—As in a vision, it comes to me;
I chant America, the Mistress—I chant a greater supremacy,
I chant, projected, a thousand blooming cities yet, in time, on those grcups of sea-islands,
I chant my sailships and steamships threading the archipelagoes,
I chant my stars and stripes fluttering in the wind,
I chant commerce opening, the sleep of ages having done its work—races, re-born, refreshed,
Lives, works resumed—The object I know not—but the old, the Asiatic, resumed, as it must be,
Commencing from this day, surrounded by the world.

11. And you, Libertad of the world!
You shall sit in the middle, thousands of years,
As to-day, from one side, the Princes of Asia come to you,
As to-morrow, from the other side, the Queen of England sends her eldest son to you.

12. The sign is reversing, the orb is enclosed,
The ring is circled, the journey is done,
The box-lid is but perceptibly opened—nevertheless, the perfuma pours copiously out of the whole box.

13. Young Libertad!
With the venerable Asia, the all-mother,
Be considerate with her, now and ever, hot Libertad—for you are all,
Bend your proud neck to the long-off mother, now sending messages over the archipelagoes to you, young Libertad;
—Were the children straying westward so long?
So wide the tramping?
Were the precedent dim ages debouching westward from Paradise so long?
Were the centuries stealthily footing it that way, all the while, unknown, for you, for reasons?
—They are justified—they are accomplished—
They shall now be turned the other way also, to travel toward you thence,
They shall now also march obediently eastward, for your sake, Libertad.

WALT WHITMAN.

SHOOTING AFFRAY BETWEEN EDITORS.—The Lynchburg, Va., correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* describes a desperate affray which occurred in that town, on the 23d, between G. W. and W. H. HARDWICKE, of the *Republican*, and C. W., JOSEPH, ROBERT and GEORGE BUTTON, of the *Virginian*. The difficulty grew out of an article which appeared in the editorial columns of the *Virginian*, charging Mr. GLASS, political Editor of the *Republican*, and Postmaster of Lynchburg, with dereliction of duty in attending the Democratic Convention. The next morning a paragraph appeared in the *Republican* denouncing C. W. BUTTON, proprietor of the *Virginian*, as a coward, &c. This brought out a card from JOSEPH BUTTON, local Editor of the *Virginian*, charging G. W. HARDWICKE with cowardice, reflecting on him as being the son of a vagrant, whose father, now dead, was said in the streets of Lynchburgh for fifty cents. The following morning, another card appeared in the *Virginian*, in which JOSEPH BUTTON expressed regret for having invaded the sanctuary of the dead, but claimed that he had no retraction to make in relation to what he had said about G. W. HARDWICKE. The parties met on the afternoon of the same day in the streets of Lynchburgh, when they at once drew their revolvers and began firing at each other. Fifteen or twenty shots were exchanged. The HARDWICKES escaped uninjured. JOSEPH BUTTON was shot in the abdomen—the ball passing entirely through his body. He died soon after. ROBERT BUTTON was shot in the side—the ball lodging in the spinal region. The HARDWICKES have been committed and the offices of both papers are at present closed.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

Celebration of the Feast of Corpus Christi at Munich—The Visit of the Grand Duke of Baden to Heidelberg—Affairs in the Tyrol, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MUNICH, Saturday, June 9, 1860.

Last Thursday was one of the great days of the year for Munich. It was the solemn holiday of Corpus Christi, which is celebrated with more pomp, perhaps, in Vienna and Munich, the two Catholic capitals of Germany, than anywhere else ontside of Rome. All the churches in the city were decorated with green boughs; altars were built at various places in the streets, and handsomely ornamented; the population of the surrounding country, dressed in the picturesque costume of the several localities, crowded the squares, and jostled against the more civilized people of Munich with unconscious devotion.

The exercises of the day began with a High Mass in the Church of St. Michael, on whose front the bronze Archangel, almost smothered with boughs, might be seen with his foot on the neck of the Fiend, in the attitude of one *not* "entirely unaccustomed to public speaking." The Mass was at 7 A. M. At 7:45 the great procession, forming in front of the church, began to move. Its thousand banners, richly embroidered in gold and crimson, or painted with skill and taste, relieved its progress from the monotony which a spectator would otherwise have found. The Archbishop of Munich, and Prince CHIOI, the Papal Nuncio, were of course there. The place of King MAX, now in Darmstadt, was filled by his brother ANALBERT, whose good-natured, beery look, and fondness for the Volks Theatre, are hardly in accordance with royal dignity. Many diplomatic officers, and distinguished "citizens and strangers" also walked in the monster train. The Professors of the University, in scarlet and purple robes, the Generals of the army, the Guilds Associations of the different trades, each with its peculiar banner, (as for instance, the "Society of Landlords and Hotel keepers,"—whose banner, strange to say, did *not* display the Good Samaritan!) charity schools and convents, orders of friars, and orders of knights,—these made up a long procession, which was more than an hour and a half in passing a given point.

Before noon, however, the strictly religious part of the ceremony was over, and the public dispersed to its houses—public-houses—to conclude the ceremonies of the day in a patriotic and national manner. It is impossible to reckon how much beer was drank, that afternoon and evening; but I'll venture to say, had you been with me in one of the beer-gardens, and heard how often the waiter said: "Patience, gentlemen; we are just opening a new cask," you would have opened your eyes and mouth with astonishment. In the evening, the two Volks Theatres were in full blast, and the great Hof Theatre was crowded to witness the representation of "Oberon," given only the week before, for the first time this season, with entirely new scenery and costumes.

The Munich Theatre, you know, is the largest in Germany. Its orchestra is exceeded by none. But the singing at this opera seldom rises above mediocrity. There are no stars in the vocal line, who can content themselves with a provincial capital and small pay. I should put the singers in Munich about on a level with a majority of opera companies in Italy. Both cases are the result of the same fact; namely, that so soon as a cantatrice can get good pay somewhere else, she will not stay at home, without it. And so Italy and Germany, which supply the chief musical talent of the world, sometimes want it themselves. "Shoemeker's children always go barefoot," says the saw.

The scenery of the present Opera, which was the production of the Court scene-painters, was surpassingly beautiful, and rich in ingenious mechanical effects. The fountains in the moonlight, the storm at sea, dying away to a calm, the red sunset, succeeded by night, starlight, and at last the moon, shining on the water; the appearance and approach of a distant ship, the riding of fairies through the air, and the swimming of mermaids in the sea; the hot, sunny landscapes of Bagdad and Tunis, the magnificent tropical vegetation; and finally the fairy castle, glorious with Bengal lights and showers of falling gold, and all alive with the fairy ballet troupe;—all these scenic effects were rendered so beautifully by the combined efforts of the painter and the machinist that this susceptible Munich public was almost beside itself with admiration; and applauded the prima donna in the worst places, just because she was singing in such a pretty garden!

Old King LUDWIG, who has just returned from his visit to Vienna, appeared in his box, together with his son, the jolly ADALBERT, and his wife, the Infantin of Spain. The EX-KING is seldom or never seen in company with the present monarch; for MAX is jealous of his father, who is evidently beloved by the people, and wishes, of course, to give them no opportunity of showing their preferences. But now, the King being gone, LUDWIG was quite sociable, nodding and smiling to people in the audience whom he recognized, and seemed very glad to get back again to Munich.

I mentioned in my last the visit of the Grand Duke of Baden to Heidelberg. It seems that the very first flag which met his glance, as he issued from the railway depôt, was the red, black and gold—the national colors of Germany. He was quite displeased at first, but finding the town full of the same colors he made the best of it, and behaved himself so well towards the citizens that the enthusiasm, which was small and artificial at his arrival, became general and hearty before he left. As was to be expected, he had an interview with MAX, of Bavaria, which is described in the papers as a "long conversation." It seems to be the fashion, since Villafranca, for sovereigns to meet one another, and make oral promises, rather than put their friendships to the dangerous test of diplomatic correspondence.

You will have already seen that the new Imperial Council of Austria has been opened by a speech from the Emperor, and that the Hungarian members have expressly disclaimed the idea that they represent anybody but themselves, in taking seats in such a body. This declaration robs the *Reichsrath* of its theoretical efficiency as a conciliatory measure, while it may still be able to accomplish something in a practical way, towards the satisfaction of the righteous demands of the Provinces.

Last time I wrote you about Tyrol I noticed the change for the better in the public opinion of that country, giving the credit to the Archduke STEPHEN, who, I think, was Stadt Halter. I am told by intelligent Germans, just returned from Tyrol, that this renewal of confidence was only temporary, if at all resl; and that it is almost incredible *now* to what an extent the popular dissatisfaction has gone. The concessions being made to other parts of the Empire have aroused the just indignation of the Tyrolese, who say: "We are robbed of our old rights, and because we remain peaceable we cannot have them again; but Hungary and Italy have won, or will win, by revolution what we should also have."

The Imperial Government has taken from the Tyrolese, at different times, all their privileged rights. The chase is no longer free; their lands are directly taxed, they are obliged to support garrisons of foreign soldiers, and they are ruled by foreign officers, contrary to their traditional exemption and hereditary rights. They actually lament, sometimes that they ever were victorious against Bavaria and France. "HOFER," they say, "died for us; but he died, it seems, in vain. Were we now in Bavaria, we should be still free." The amount of feeling necessary to effect such a transformation in the opintons of a nation, as to make it doubt the glory of its own Past, and look forward without hope to its Future, is not easily calculable. How much we should be obliged to suffer, in America, before we could grow skeptic as to the Revolution, and mourn over the hallucinations of WASHINGTON!

The religion of the Tyrolese has much to do with their loyalty; and this weakening of the one is accompanied, and partly caused, by an enlightenment in the other. Except in the secluded valleys, where news and newspapers never come, the people do not believe implicitly, as heretofore, in the statements of the priests. The description which was in general true of their religious simplicity and faith six months ago, is less so every day. The danger of the Pope has roused the "*temporal*" *energies* of the priesthood, and the political harangue of to-day is not like the fatherly advice and sympathy which was so often heard from the pulpits of a year or more ago. That the charm of combined superstition and loyalty now broken can never be renewed, seems clear enough. And so perishes the last false example of blissful ignorance. There is no longer an Arcadia on earth.

R. W. R.

ANOTHER POISONING CASE.—Ellenville, Ulster County, is in a tumult over a suspected double poisoning case. Two years ago a woman by the name of HEDDEN died suddenly, and last October one SHERLEY, residing in the same neighborhood, met an equally sudden end. The neighbors were alarmed, disinterred Mr. SHERLEY's body, and sent it to this City for analysis. It was found to contain large quantities of arsenic, and suspicion was at once directed against Mrs. SHERLEY and Mr. HEDDEN, who were related and it was supposed desired to obtain some property which belonged to their respective husband and wife. Mrs. SHERLEY left Ellenville while the Coroner's inquest was in progress, but was pursued and overtaken. The officers have not yet arrested HEDDEN.

WORDS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Rev. Dr. Cheever—The "Times" on Pulpit Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Strictures dispensed by editors from the columns of their own journals "rarely fall within the range of the topics whinh" your correspondent "feels called upon to treat," but the attacks of the TIMES, in some of its recent issues, on Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, of this City, "furnish an exception."

Turning back no further in these "TIMES which try" clergy-"men's souls," than to the issue of May 22, we find an editorial with the caption "Pulpit Law and St. Thaddeus." Under this compound ecclesiastical title, the TIMES professor of *homiletics* and *Canonization*, after a few luminous passages on the latter subject by way of introduction, proceeds to report to the "universal Yankee nation" and a part of Gotham, a sermon, which in the first place he never heard.

2. It was not preached at the *time* he says it was.

3. It was not preached at all. The author of "Pulpit law and St. Thaddeus" accuses Dr. CHEEVER among other things of,

1. "Getting up, on a Sunday morning, in the pulpit, and preaching a sermon which, first of all, decides the point of law as to the power of the Senate to compel testimony, and then advises the people to march on Washington and take HYATT out of jail by force."

Now, it is not charged that the leading journalist of the times *knowingly* and *intentionally* stated what was not true. But whether it be charitably supposed that the article was penned from vague report, or extemporized by the compositor without "copy," the injury is none the less on that account. The obvious import of the statement is incorrect; its inevitable tendency is injurious.

"Pulpit Law" says of Dr. CHEEVER:

2. "He is holding a Court of Appeals in Union-square, and to the functions of a Supreme Judge is adding the duties of a revolutionary chief. He first passes on the points of law, and then calls on the mob to carry out his decision."

Here we have a repetition of the same charge, with the same non-conformity to fact, and a little more color in the brush.

"Pulpit Law" says:

3. "If the Supreme Court were to subpœna one of the Trustees of Dr. CHEEVER'S Church to give evidence in a suit, and he or his counsel entertained doubts as to the legality of the process, refused to answer, went to jail for a contempt, and would not ask for a *habeas corpus*—what should we think if Dr. CHEEVER, in these circumstances, were to get up in his pulpit the following Sunday, declare that the Supreme Court had decided wrongly, that the rule laid down in Smith *vs.* Brown was untenable, that he had himself examined the question, and called upon the congregation to follow him to Eldridge-street jail the next day and rescue the prisoner *vi et armis*? And yet what he is now doing is in all essential respects precisely the same thing."

Here we have a long, hypothetical, carefully-worded preparation, for the repetition of the same charge substantially, though in a varied form.

4. "Pulpit Law" says: "Dr. CHEEVER calls on 'the people' to deliver the martyred HYATT, by force of arms."

The charge here reduced to one point stands unencumbered and unqualified.

The four specifications above, marked 1, 2, 3 and 4, are all taken, word for word, from "Pulpit Law" and "St. Thaddeus," and all refer to the same sermon, said to have been preached by Dr. CHEEVER on the morning of May 20. The truth is, however, that on the *morning* of that day Dr. C. preached from the words: "Now Jesus loved Martha and her sister and Lazarus." John xi., 5.

The sermon was one of great tenderness, beauty and excellence, and contained not *one* word of allusion to the Senate of the United States or Mr. HYATT.

Should the argument here be closed, the case at this point *submitted*, and the pulpit censor of the TIMES non-suited, he could have no reason to complain. He need not, however, "tremble in his boots." No undue advantage shall be taken of chronological errors.

Dr. CHEEVER did, on the *evening* of May 20, preach (according to previous announcement) on "The Right of Conscience Towards God in the People of the United States, and the Violation of that Right in the Illegal Imprisonment of THADDEUS HYATT." But even in that sermon not one of the specifications, as quoted above from "Pulpit Law," can be found. Fruitless will be the effort to discover in that sermon, in form or substance, in spirit or letter, said specifications. Nor was there at its close any effort to "enroll men in the vestry," or "muster forces on Union-square." There were no "calls to the mob to carry out his decisions," or "delivery the martyred HYATT by force of arms."

Pass we now, in these trying TIMES, to the issue of June 14, in which we find the following:

"In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from Dr. CHEEVER and others, for the release of THADDEUS HYATT."

In the next issue, June 15, this Leading Organ peals out:

"A CHANGE OF TUNE.—Dr. CHEEVER has actually 'petitioned' the Senate to release THADDEUS HYATT. This is not only a sad falling off in the reverend gentleman's ardor, but a very discreditable abandonment of principle. It is only a fortnight since he declared from the pulpit that it was 'the people's' duty to go to Washington and take HYATT out of jail by force of arms; and still more recently he has insisted upon it that the whole question was one of principle—that it was the power of the Senate which was in dispute—thus HYATT did not want to come out through an act of grace; but demanded his liberation as an act of justice. There were consequently in the eyes of all the doctor's followers but three issues to this affair in the least degree probable: either that the Senate would discharge the prisoner unconditionally; or that the congregation of the Church of the Puritans would break open the jail; or that HYATT would die in his cell.

We recorded, yesterday, with sorrow, the humiliating fact that, before any of these things had occurred to enrich our political annals, our ecclesiastical HAMPDEN had actually waived the constitutional points, and acknowledged the Senate's jurisdiction by a commonplace petition. A petition presented to a legislative body acknowledges, at least by implication, that it can, if her grant or refuse the prayer at its discretion. A demand tacked on to a strong protest is the usual form of proceeding, when an unscrupulous tyrant is called upon to do an act of simple justice—take his heavy hand off innocent shoulders, and obey the laws. Anything milder is an unworthy and an unbecoming concession to mere brute force, of which we should have supposed Dr. CHEEVER the last man to be guilty. When such people as he bow down to the Dagon of the Philistines, weaker mortals may well tremble in their boots."

Behold how great an evil a little error occasioneth.

1. "Mr. SUMNER" never "presented in the Senate a petition from Dr. CHEEVER for the release of THADDEUS HYATT."

2. "Dr. CHEEVER has" *not* "actually petitioned the Senate to release THADDEUS HYATT," nor is his name to be found in connection with any such petition by his authority.

3. "There is" *not* "a sad falling off in the reverend gentlemen's ardor," *nor* "a very discreditable abandonment of principle."

4. He *never* "declared from the pulpit that it was the people's duty to go to Washington and take HYATT out by *force of arms*."

True he *did* "insist upon it that the whole question was one of principle."

True, "HYATT did not want to come out by an act of grace; but he did demand his liberation as an act of justice."

It is also true that the Senate has "discharged the prisoner *unconditionally* and *unanimously*.

Whether "the Senate of the United States chooses to adopt his views on parliamentary privilege, without the smallest doubt or question," or dreaded an "amount of force that would suffice to place the Senators in bodily fear, and extract from their terrors and agonies a full declaimer of the obnoxious powers they claim," let the chronicler of the TIMES determine.

True, also, there has been "a *change* of *tune*," but not in Dr. CHEEVER.

On the 15th, the *Senate* changed its tune, and (note the coincidence) on the very day that this event "occurred, to enrich our political annals, the TIMES changed *its* tune—coming down from its high position of censure and accusation, and "recording, with sorrow, the humiliating fact," &c. But waste not the perfume of your sighs in unavailing regrets. The TIMES demand your nobler energies. Go, "dry your tears, and thus" hear me." "Our ecclesiastical HAMPDEN has actually waived" no "constitutional point," nor for one moment "acknowledged the Senate's jurisdiction by a common-place position."

In conclusion, your correspondent concurs in the opinion that "it is extremely difficult to know how to treat a performance of this sort. Such an occurrence in a leading "organ" of the City, the chief "editor "being a person of" our Ex Lieut Governor's "position, seems hardly a fit subject for levity, and yet" he finds it "impossible to be entirely grave over it."

There are, however, *grave* and weighty *reflections* in the *application* of this subject. "We are willing to allow a popular" writer "a large latitude, both in the subjects he selects for his" essays, "and in the sources from which he draws his illustrations. But we doubt if the most liberal theory of" editorial "license ever contemplated the possibility of" an editor reporting sermons he never *heard*, making the preacher responsible for sentiments he never uttered, and then holding him up to the people as a "*revolutionary chief*" deserving the execration of the TIMES.

Such a course might indeed help to excite a mob to raze the church on Union-square, or burn its faithful pastor in effigy, but would never save the Union nor speed the good times coming.

And now, inasmuch as you admit that "a *demand* backed on to a strong *protest* is the usual form of proceeding" in certain emergencies, and inasmuch as you consider "anything milder an unworthy and unbecoming concession, of which you have supposed Dr. CHEEVER the last man to be guilty," you will not, it is hoped, consider it improper in your correspondent to *protest strongly* and *persistently* against the wrongs, *unintentional* but *real*, as above stated, and to *demand* that you make restitution in *all succeeding* TIMES, as in duty bound, and as you would that others in like circumstances should do to you. Yours, &c., D.

New-York, June 23, 1860.

Note from Mr. Ramsey.

CITY PRISON, ROOM No. 95,
NEW-YORK, Friday, June 22, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The report of my sentence, &c., in your issue of the 14th inst., makes the matter appear to the public so entirely different from what it really is, that I feel it not only due to myself that you should correct the same, but beneficial to the community, to remark that since I have been obliged to respond considerably to the call of legal tribunals, especially in connection with criminal proceedings, I have observed that it is almost universally the case that the reports in *all our papers* are exceedingly exaggerated or most wofully wrong, resulting frequently in great disparagement to the cause of the unfortunate prisoner and totally failing to give to the world the facts in the case. Since the commencement of the tirade against "The Gift Book Man" you have issued numerous statements relative thereto which have been very incorrect, and in the one referred to above you state, among other inaccuracies, that "the Supreme Court denied me a new trial," while in fact I had a trial there, or rather an argument on points of law on which my case has rested from the beginning, (it never having been tried on its merits,) and for the settlement of which it is carried to the Court of Appeals. I was obliged to be sentenced by Judge RUSSELL, (not Recorder BARNARD as stated,) before I could appeal, and instead of being sent to the State Prison I am, for the present at least, an inmate of the aforesaid institution. You will oblige me by inserting the above.

Yours respectfully,
A. RANNEY.

The Dignity of our Judges—Contempt of Court.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a member of the New-York Bar I may be permitted to volunteer in defence of the Court, when undeservedly censured through your columns. I am fully aware that the dignity of the Bench must be upheld by the Judges themselves in punishing severely the slightest contempt on the part of counsel, suitor or witness; and of your duty, as Editor of one of the most influential and widely-circulated papers in the State, to expose any failure on their part to do so; but, unless the power of the Press be wielded, I will not say with caution, but with justice, in these cases, it will not only cease to be of any avail in counteracting the evil complained of, but must necessarily be productive of great evil, because it will lead the public to believe that there is a much greater want of decorum, dignity and respect prevailing in our Courts than is really the case, and consequently must necessarily bring the administration of justice into contempt. The remarks which have called forth this protest may be found in an article which appeared in your paper of the 23d inst., under the head of "Contempt of Court," and contain, in my opinion, an unjust criticism on Judge INGRAHAM'S judicial course in reserving his decision upon a motion for an attachment against the Board of Aldermen who had failed to take notice of a peremptory mandamus until the motion was withdrawn. "Thus again," you add, "the authority of the Court was contemptuously set at defiance with utter impunity." The form of the motion for the attachment does not appear by your statement, but we may presume that the almost universal practice in such cases was followed on this occasion, and that the application came before the Court on an order to show cause. Whether or not the Aldermen did show cause we are not informed; but in any event, if the learned Judge who heard the motion entertained the slightest doubt as to the propriety of granting the attachment, it was not only his privilege, but his duty, not to come to a hasty conclusion, and this duty is all the more incumbent upon the Court in this class of cases, where the remedy sought for is severe and extraordinary, and if incautiously granted might render the Courts liable to the reproach of abusing their power and of acting oppressively. In nine cases out of ten, where an attachment is moved for on the ground of contempt, the Court reserves its decision, and if there is anything to distinguish the present case from others of the same kind it has not been disclosed.

For what purpose the *mandamus* was issued, upon whose application, why the motion for an attachment was withdrawn, you have not stated; nor was it necessary that you should, unless you meant to deny the right of the moving party to withdraw his application, or intended to insist that it was the duty of the Court to decide the motion even after it had been withdrawn, and I find nothing in your article to warrant either inference. If, therefore, the Court on this occasion had the right to put into practice the maxim, "*Curia advisare vult*;" if the party applying for the attachment had a right to withdraw his application, and if the Court was not bound to decide the motion after the same had been withdrawn, you surely should not have blamed Judge INGRAHAM if it so happened, without any fault of his, "that the authority of the Court was contemptuously set at defiance, with utter impunity."

On the 22d instant an article appeared in your paper on this same subject, viz: "Contempt of Court," wherein you noticed the difference between contempt shown by improper conduct in the presence of the Court and what you very aptly termed "technical contempt in not obeying an order made in a civil suit." I was therefore surprised to see that you had entirely lost sight of the distinction in the article which you published on the 23d. In the former case the punishment for contempt is in vindication of the offended dignity of the Court; in the latter it is simply the means of enforcing obedience to an order made for the benefit of one of the parties to the suit, and would necessarily be a useless proceeding where the suit has been settled or discontinued.

But was there any contempt shown on the part of the Aldermen in this case. You undoubtedly have decided the point against them, and may be justly so, but as I have not seen the motion-papers, I cannot say whether I should agree with you or not; but this is the very point submitted to his Honor, Judge INGRAHAM, and the fact stated by you that he reserved his decision, satisfies me that the case was not as free from doubt as you seem to think.

Yours truly, AMICUS CURIÆ.

The Case of Harden.

HIS DEPORTMENT AND REPORTED CONFESSION.

From the Trenton True American, June 25.

We received intelligence on Saturday evening, which is reliable, not only confirmatory of the charges made against HARDEN during the trial, but revealing an amount of guilt beyond these circumstances almost incredible. Our informant states that HARDEN is even now writing his confession, and that he has communicated certain portions of it to the jailor and one or two others.

The administering of the poison to his wife commenced on her return to RAMSAY'S, and was given to her while sitting on his knee even during the endearments of an apparently loving wife. He kindly invited her to partake of an apple on which he had spread arsenic. She unsuspectingly eat it, remarking that it appeared to have something gritty on it. He replied that it was "nothing." There are statements said to have been made by the prisoner involving his criminality with others who enared his affections, but as do not think it proper to speak of them until HARDEN chooses to make them public himself. His purchase of the arsenic at Easton, his using that which was about the house, are all confirmed by HARDEN'S own words. What is most astonishing is the statement that in the perpetration of these enormities HARDEN does not seem to have had the slightest compunctions. He did them without for once thinking that he was doing anything very dreadful.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, writing from Belvidere on the 25th, says:

Contrary to the current reports, HARDEN entertained little, if any, real expectation of a commutation of his sentence. Of course it was desirable on his part, and on that of his friends, to get a reprieve for some length of time, and this may account for the report which has been so generally circulated as to the tenacity with which he clung to the hope, amounting even to confident expectation, of a commutation. His own acknowledgments of his guilt have been a mutual understanding among those who felt interested in him—an interest in whose prayers he requested about the time of his sentence.

On last Friday night, just at the close of a very solemn prayer meeting, by the Young Men's Christian Association of this place, Rev. S. B. DAY, pastor of the M. E. Church, at this place, who, together with Rev. WM. HENRY KIRK, of the O. S. Presbyterian Church, who has been assiduous in his attention upon the prisoner, rose in his place and made the public announcement that HARDEN confessed his guilt of the crime with all aggravating circumstances, and asked the prayers of all Christians in his behalf. He feels that he deserves nothing at the hands of God or men, and fully acknowledges the justice of his sentence.

He has frequently been made the subject of special prayer—both public and private—by meetings and private Christians at this place. More or less clergymen from various places have prayed with him in his cell. Yesterday afternoon he wrote a note to Mr. J. HILTES, chorister at the First Presbyterian Church, (whose meetings are held at the Court House, during the erection of a splendid house of worship, now almost complete,) to come with his choir and sing a few pieces of sacred music at his cell window. The note was written in such solemn terms as might have been expected from a sensible man about to be launched from the gallows into eternity. He especially designated as two of the hymns to be sung, the familiar and beautiful one beginning—

There is a fountain filled with blood
Drawn from Immanuel's veins;

and also that of which the first two lines are:

Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to thy bosom fly.

Accordingly, the choir repaired to his window, in the afternoon, after service, about the setting of the sun, and with trembling voices and sinking hearts, sang the pieces indicated. Some of the young ladies were so overcome as to be almost unable to sing. HARDEN did not make his appearance. A man has been kept with him in his cell ever since his conviction.

TRIBUTE TO AN AMERICAN SHIP-BUILDER.—The Washington *Intelligencer* says: "We have been shown an oval box, studded with diamonds, emeralds, and opals, presented by the Emperor of Russia to Mr. WM. H. WEBB, of New-York, as a testimonial of the Emperor's satisfaction with the manner in which Mr. WEBB executed the contract for building the frigate *Grand Admiral* for the Russian Government. The following is the letter of the Russian Minister of Marine conveying to Mr. WEBB the handsome testimonial:

SIR: His Imperial Highness, the Grand Admiral, desires me to acknowledge the reception of your letter dated the 7th of January. He has great pleasure to state it once more that he is perfectly satisfied with the performances of the frigate, especially with her speed, facility in handling and spacious accommodations—qualities so essential in an efficient war steamer.

His Highness is also very much pleased with the manner you conducted the whole of the business, and if he did not give you more orders it was not in consequence of want of necessary qualities in the ship, or any deficiency in the fulfillment of the contract, carried through all its numerous details with the utmost care and good faith.

I may add that, as a proof of the entire satisfaction of the Imperial Government, his Majesty has been pleased to acknowledge your services in ordering a handsome diamond box to be forwarded to you through our representative in the United States, which was done immediately after you left St. Petersburgh. I remain, dear Sir, yours truly devoted,

N. METLIN, Minister of Marine.

To Mr. WEBB.

NEWS ITEMS.

James Dunn, an employe in a tool factory, in Rochester, fell into the race in front of the old cotton factory ruins, while endeavoring to pull out a piece of scantling which had been left in an opening there. The force of the current swept him through the ruins of the building to the tail race, and then buried him down a precipice fifty or sixty feet high, upon the rocks below. He was carried along by the stream from the point where he fell, until he lodged among some drift wood. Strangely enough no bones were broken, and he was able to crawl up on the bank, where he was soon found and carried home.

It is said that some of the most noted thieves in the country are operating at Toronto, C. W., Hamilton and Niagara Falls. Two of these rogues, John Resique and Harry Gifford, waylaid an old man near the latter place, a day or two ago, and persuaded him to give them change for a bill of a large denomination which they pretended to have. No sooner had he taken out his pocket-book than one of the rascals snatched it from him and ran. He started in pursuit, but was obliged to relinquish the chase by having a pistol presented at him. Neither of the highwaymen was arrested.

A little girl, Anna M. Pike, of McGawville, was shot by Lyman J. Frink, a boy about nine years of age, a few days ago. He saw Anna crossing the road a short distance from his father's shop, where he was, picked up a gun and snapped it at her three times ineffectually. Then remarking that that gun was not loaded, but that he had another that was, he went into the shop, returned with another weapon, deliberately levelled it at the girl and discharged it. A number of shot entered her head, and it is feared that she will not recover.

Leopold Wield has been arrested in Cincinnati charged with defrauding parties in that city and Philadelphia, of whom he purchased goods to the amount of $9,000. It is alleged that he opened a store in Cirnleville, Ohio, sold this stock at prices ruinously low, pocketed the proceeds, and attempted to abscond.

Arthur Magennle, a member of the Society of Erin, lately brought suit against the organization, in Paterson, to recover $37 which he claimed was due him for his support while he was disabled from work by an injury which he received some months ago. The jury gave a verdict in his favor.

Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, Ill., who has had charge of the distribution of money and clothing to those rendered destitute by the late tornado, reports that the immediate wants of the sufferers have been supplied. The greatest generosity was everywhere displayed in extending aid to the needy.

M. A. Delvach and Charles S. Henry were, while camping out at night, near Austin, Texas, murdered. The brothers of the deceased have offered $3,000 for the detection of their murderers. Gov. Houston adds $1,000, and the citizens of Houston have pledged $2,500, making $6,500 in all.

The gold snuff-box presented by Queen Victoria to Commodore Joshua R. Sands, as a testimonial for his services in assisting to lay the Atlantic Cable, has been deposited in a bank at Bridgeport, Conn., for safe keeping, Congress having voted him permission to receive the gift.

One of the Toronto papers chronicles the arrival in that city of a company of the Royal Canadian Rifles, numbering 88 rank and file. All the soldiers were married. Their wives and 285 children accompanied them.

On the 17th a number of miners, most of them intoxicated, attempted to cross Portage Lake, Wis., from Hancock to Houghton, in a skiff. When half way across the lake the boat was swamped and seven of the men were drowned.

A gentleman of ample means and experiance proposes to erect, in the vicinity of Cleveland, Ohio, a furnace for the manufactnre of pig iron, provided a capital of $60,000, of which he pledges $10,000, can be raised.

Two drunken women became engaged in a quarrel in a house of ill-fama in Chicago on the 17th, and one pounded the other on the head with a champagne bottle, inflicting fatal injuries.

The Winans steamer has been undergoing further alterations, which are said to be decided improvements. She made a successful trial trip on the 23d.

The propellor *M. B. Spaulding* was burned on the 20th while lying at her wharf at Forestville, Michigan. The vessel had 150,000 feet of lumber on board, all of which was destroyed.

PERSONAL.

Tom Taylor writes to the Manchester *Guardian* of the feats performed by Mr. Hume, the distinguished Spiritualist. He says: "It is quite certain that in one West End drawing-room, at least, Mr. Hume has suddenly announced that he was being lifted from the ground. That he has been *seen*—no—that is the awkward point about it—not *seen* exactly, for the lights are always put out before these risings take place; but that he has been heard out of the darkness informing the awe-stricken circle of believers round the table that he was rising to the ceiling, and that he has occasionally taken a pencil up with him, and written [illegible] of the house, as a sign to him from the error of his ways—that against the dim light of this window, what appeared the legs and feet of the adept, have been seen to float past in a horizontal position; that Mr. Hume's, or Home's, feet have been felt on the shoulders of persons sitting at the table, or on the backs of their chairs; and that he has been rather felt than seen by some specially favored ones to come down on the table in a kneeling position, in his descents—according to his own account—from his aerial suspension. But the real marvel in the matter is, that after Loodon has seen Houdin, and Dodier, and Mr. Anderson, and Bosco, there should still be crowds of spectators, and those educated persons, who, seeing a rival of those gentlemen, whose mode of performance they are unable to explain, should at once be content to resort to the performer's own explanation—spiritual or supernatural agency, and that, too, when the first step in the exhibition is putting out the candles. If Mr. Home would only fly by daylight—or even candlelight!

The following is a list of Americans registered from June 1 to 7, at the Banking Office of LAGRAVE & Co., Paris: Mr. Gansevoort, Mrs. Gansevoort, Miss Gansevoort, H. S. Gansevoort, Albany; Edward Fould Buffum, San Francisco; Hester Silver, Philadelphia; T. S. Lowerz and wife, Lisara W. Lowerz, New-Jersey; C. F. Spang and family, Pittsburg; W. W. Hall, Providence; Geo. J. Buchnols, San Francisco; H. Creighton, John S. Jenness, R. Donglass and family, Charles H. Sneehan, Edward T King, David T. King, Capt. S. P. Griffen, M. O. Roberts, Jr., Wm. D. Dimock, John Prentice and sister, W. C. Child and lady, Miss Sandford, T. S. Alexander, Elie Powers, Jr., John D. Wendell and family, New

ness was done at 109¼@109⅜, while on Paris the rate returned to 5.14¾, the same as last week. One of the exporters of Bullion will send over $200,000 by express, for shipment by the Boston steamer to-morrow. The next opportunity is by the *Illinois*, for Havre, and the Dale steamer for Liverpool on Saturday next.

In the Money Market there is less disposition to advance rates even on long paper than yesterday. Some prime indorsed lots have been taken at 5½ ₱ cent. At call, the rate is 5 ₱ cent., with exceptions at 4½ where the security is choice, such as Federal and State stocks.

We are requested to state that the first regular meeting of the new Mining Board, for business, will be held to-morrow, at 12:45 P. M., at the office of TALLMADGE & MANLY, No. 25 William-street. About forty members of the Stock Exchange have joined this Board, and the privilege to other members, of joining without being balloted for, is extended for thirty days.

The Stock Market, to-day, was generally called dull by the Brokers. A portion of the Share list was weaker than yesterday, but the decline was not sufficiently marked to inspire much boldness on the part of speculative sellers for the fall. The difference in Michigan Central is ¼@⅜ ₱ cent.; in New-York Central, ⅛@¼; in Rock Island, ⅛@¼; and in Erie, 1½ on the lower quotation from England. On the other hand, Illinois Central and Toledo were steady, and Michigan Southern Guaranteed 1 ₱ cent. up. There was a disposition to speculate against Panama *ex dividend*, and a considerable amount of contracts put out 127@126¼@126, closing 126¼ cash, and 126 seller 60 days. Pacific shares are ¼ ₱ cent. lower than yesterday. Tennessee State Sixes, ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. lower. Missouris steader, 84¼ ₱ cent. Illinois State 6 ₱ cents. sold at 107 ₱ cent. ex interest, the highest point, we believe, this security has advanced since 1840. The damand continues active for all classes of the Bonds of the Michigan Southern Company. The resumption of interest on the first mortgages, including the Goshen and Jackson branches, is not without its influence, but the main cause of the rise is the growing conviction that the new management are in practical earnest in placing the concern upon better credit, and that they have greatly improved receipts and diminished expenses to encourage them in this good work. Although the weekly returns of traffic have been discontinued, the general reports of the business over the line in June authorize a calculation on $170,000 for the month, against $122,795 last season. The first mortgagee are held at 85; seconds sold largely at 52¾@53; the Sinking Funds advanced to 75. The general market this afternoon closed at steady prices, but on a dull speculation,

The Bank of America has declared a dividend of 3½ ₱ cent., payable July 2; the Manhattan Savings Institution will pay the usual semi-annual interest of 6 ₱ cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 ₱ cent. on sums over that amount, on the 16th prox. The July interest on the regular 8 ₱ cent. Bonds of the State of Minnesota will be paid by CLARK, DODGE & Co.

The New-York State 6 per cent. loan of 1862, for $1,200,000, was awarded to-day at Albany. THOMPSON BROTHERS, on their bid for the whole, got about $400,000 at 100 17-100. The balance went from that figure to 101 53-100. The loan is a temporary one, made to run only 18 months.

The announcement is made to-day of the death of Mr. JAY JARVIS, of the Citizens' Bank, and of Mr. JAMES W. MAITLAND, of MAITLAND, PHELPS & Co.

The July dividend of the Bank of the Commonwealth is 3½ ₱ cent.; Bank of New-York, 3 ₱ cent.; Chemical, (quarterly,) 6 ₱ cent.; Atlantic, 5 ₱ cent.; Marchants' Exchange, 3½ ₱ cent.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exporte (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week	$2,097,274	$1,240,404	$1,494,177
Previously reported	30,060,722	30,047,597	40,250,574
Since Jan. 1	$32,157,996	$31,288,001	$41,744,751

The following was to-day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's Office:

Total Receipts	$373,908 88
Payments	184,712 93
Balance	6,604,629 09

The receipts include $62,000 for Customs.

The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the Banks of Philadelphia:

	June 18.	June 25.	
Capital Stock	$11,765,960	$11,768,906	Increase... $2,630
Loans	26,882,309	26,780,583	Decrease..102,176
Specie	4,222,644	4,739 638	Increase...106,994
Due from B'ks	363,212	1,425,746	Increase....62,534
Due other B'ks	1,109,639	3,060 615	Decrease....49,024
Deposits	15,642,637	15,642,433	Decrease.....204
Circulation	2,725,269	2,654,503	Decrease.. 70,766

The following is the Statement of the Movements of Cotton for the past week, and since 1st September last, compared with the five preceding years:

	Receipts. Past week.	Since Sep. 1.	Exports for Past Week. To Gt. Brit.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1859-60.	13,000	4,419.000	22.000	.....	3,000
1858-9.	8,000	3,625.000	42 000	2,000	1.000
1857-8..	14,000	2,982,000	64.000	10.000	9,000
1856-7..	6,000	2,873.000	38.000	9,000	11.000
1855-6..	13,000	3,427,000	45.000	.....	5.000
1854-5..	31,000	2,620,000	17.000	1,000	6,000

	Exports since Sept. 1. To G. Brit.	To France.	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1859-60	2,619,000	567.000	467.000	3,653,000	246,000
1858-9..	1,877,000	400,000	524,000	2,801,000	250.000
1857-8..	1 626,000	369,000	344,000	2,339,000	237,000
1856-7..	1.356,000	380,000	389,000	2,125,000	182 000
1855-6..	1.832,000	472,000	487.000	2,791.000	177.000
1854-5..	1,379,000	403,000	280,000	2,032,000	175,000

The reports of the growing crop, according to Messrs. NEILL BROTHERS, from most sections continue very favorable, although from some localities we still have complaints of drought, which speak of the damage the plant must sustain unless soon visited with rain. From other localities, however, we hear of there having been showers, and the crop is spoken of as being in a most prosperous condition.

We are favored, per steamer *New-York*, with the following items of the run of the steamer *Adriatic*, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, by Rev. Dr. PATTON, of this City, who was a passenger in her last voyage to Southampton:

	Distance. Miles.	Lat.	Long.	Revolutions per minute.	Revolutions per day.	Total Revolut's.
June 3	360	49.49	68.43	11.7	14,688	14,689
June 4	310	51.07	61.50	12.3	17,391	32,080
June 5	330	49.17	54.42	13.	19,305	50,385
June 6	340	48.50	47.12	13.4	18,942	69,327
June 7	340	46.27	40.02	13.9	19,627	88,954
June 8	335	48.54	32.45	14.3	20,110	109,064
June 9	345	50.	24.15	14.7	20,642	129,706
June 10	356	50.	15.66	15.1	21,183	150,889
June 11	345	49.45	6.13	15.5	21,756	172,645

From Monday noon, 11th June, the steamer was impeded by reason of the dense fog, compelling her to slacken her speed through fear of collision. When in the channel she frequently stopped for soundings, and at 8 P. M. stopped for nearly eight hours. Still she reached Cowes on Tuesday, 8 A. M. But for the dense fog, the voyage would have been completed within 9 days. She is a noble ship with a noble captain. The average speed was, for 8 days, 337½ miles per day, whilst her rate of steam-pressure was from 19 to 24 pounds. Whole number of revolutions 172,645.

The Chicago *Press* of the 23d inst. states that its advices lead to the conclusion that the prospects for a full crop all over the Northwest were never better. The breadth sown was larger than ever before, and with favorable weather for a few weeks more, the harvest will be secured, and our garners will be full. Kansas and Northwestern Missouri were an exception, but it is believed the late rains have brought forward the crops in that section, and will make them largely exceed the fears entertained by the people a few weeks since. It is too soon to form any judgment in relation to the corn crop, but thus far it looks well, and it will doubtless largely augment the general abundance.

We have been requested to call the attention of holders of Hudson River Second Mortgage Bonds to a card which appears in our advertising columns. A large amount of the Bonds have been extended, and those now out are held in small parcels.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 26, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been 8 obls. Ashes, 3,641 bbls. Flour, 685 bbls. Corn-meal, 76,661 bushels Wheat, 22,960 bushels Corn, 4,201 bushels Rye, 16,600 bushels Oats, 648 pkgs. Provisions, and 235 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day of 90 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots and $5 75 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales of 2,000 lbs, American Yellow were effected at unchanged prices.

CANDLES—The demand has been mainly for Adamantine at unchanged rates.

COFFEE—Has been less active to-day; sales having been made of only 700 bags Rio at 14c.@14¼c.; 75 bags do., Skimmings, at 13c.@13¾c.; and 500 bags St. Domingo, on terms not made public. Stock of all kinds in first hands this morning, 136,485 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 12,070 bags Rio; 7,300 bags and 14,440 mats Java; 4,108 bags Maracaibo; 1,850 bags Costa Rica; 7,050 bags Ceylon; 967 bags St. Domingo, and 700 bags of other kinds. *Stock of Rio:*

	Bags.
June 23—New-Orleans	11,000
June 23—Baltimore	8,500
June 25—New-York	12,070
Grand Total	31,570

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in moderate request, chiefly at 21¾c.@22¼c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been reported of 7,200 bales, including Middling Uplands, at 10¾c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are salable and steady, chiefly at $3 62½@$4 25 ₱ cwt. Mackerel are in more request, including large No. 1, at $17@$17 25; and No. 3 at $8 37½@$8 58 ₱ bbl. Salmon and Herring are unchanged.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been depressed, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The demand has been moderately active, mainly for extra State, which shippers have manifested a disposition to buy rather freely at a shade lower prices than those current yesterday, and some holders have been inclined to sell, on such terms. Hence, a considerable quantity of extra State has changed hands, while the transactions in most other descriptions have been limited. We have heard of sales of 16,500 bbls., including superfine State at $5 35@$5 45; extra State at $5 50@$5 65, mainly at $5 55, at which price several thousand barrels were disposed of; superfine Western, at $5 30@$5 45; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 45@$6 25; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 50@$6 40; very inferior extra Ohio, at $5 60@$5 70; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 90.

Superfine State	$5 35	@$5 45
Extra State	5 50	@ 5 65
Superfine Western	5 30	@ 5 45
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 45	@ 6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 50	@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 75	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 00	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 50

Southern Flour is rather quiet at former rates. Sales have been made of 1,600 bbls., in lots, at $5 75@$6 15 for poor to fair superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 20@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in demand, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 60@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 800 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3 50@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady, at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75@$3 80 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is heavy and drooping. The demand is less active. The reported sales reach 65,000 bushels, including White Canada, part at $1 50; White Indiana, in barrels, at $1 55; Amber Michigan, at $1 45; Milwaukee Club, at $1 32@$1 34; Racine Spring, part at $1 31; Chicago do. at $1 29@$1 30; and White Kentucky, at $1 55@$1 60 ₱ bush. Corn is in light supply and fair request, at rising prices. Sales: 37,500 bushels at 86½c.@67½c. for heated and damp, and 68c. for sound mixed Western, 70c.@72c. for yellow Western, Northern and Jersey, 71c.@73c. for yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Other kinds are nominal. Rye continues inactive at 82c.@83c. ₱ bushel. Oats rule heavy and languid, including very poor to strictly prime Canada at 37c.@40c.; Western, 37c.@40c.; State, 40c.@41c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 35c.@39c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 900 bales North River, at previous quotations.

HIDES—The demand is moderate, and prices are quoted steady to-day for the principal descriptions.

HOPS—We have heard of sales of 56 bales last year's crop within a range of from 6c.@13c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is attracting more attention at from $22@$23 ₱ ton, usual credit. Other kinds are inactive.

LEAD—The market has been quiet; prices exhibited no important changes.

LEATHER—A moderate inquiry prevails for Sole at former quotations.

LIME—Rockland: 65c. for Common and 95c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited request at drooping prices.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been inactive at from $3 37½@$3 50 ₱ 280 lbs. Week's receipts, 1,442 bbls.; week's exports, 700 bbls.; estimated stock at the close, 2,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has attracted considerable attention at from 42½c.@44c. ₱ gallon. Week's receipts, 2,379 bbls.; estimated stock, 2,000 bbls. Tar has been lightly dealt in, including North County at $2 18¾@$2 37½, ₱ bbl. Week's receipts, 480 bbls.; estimated stock, 4,000 bbls. Resin has been in good demand, including common at $1 55@$1 60; strained $1 60@$1 65, and No. 2 at $1 67½@$1 90, ₱ 310 lbs., with No. 1 at $2@$5 75, ₱ 280 lbs. Week's receipts of all kinds of Resin, 6,362 bbls.; estimated stock of common Resin, 6,000 bbls. Messrs. LUCE & TURNER have prepared the following statement of the

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to June 26, 1860.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	34,980	35,253
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	62,605	25,988
Resin, bbls	319,940	253,562
Tar, bbls	39,012	19,082

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Linseed are moderately inquired for at unchanged quotations. No important movements in other descriptions.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, during the week, 30,600 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 5,000 pieces, 64x64, 8½c.; 3,000 do., 60x68, 5½c.; 10,000 do., 60x64, 5¾c.; 3,000 do., 60x64, 5½c.; 3,000 do., 60x60, 5¼c.; 4,000 do., 56x56, 5c.; 2,000 do., 52x56, 4¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unsettled,—sales having been made of 600 bbls., including new Mess at $18 62½@$18 75; old Mess at $17 75@$18; new Prime, $13 62½@$18 75; and old do. at $12 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet, yet steady, including Hams at 9¼c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is in fair request at firmer prices; sales to-day 500 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in demand at former prices; sales to-day 450 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 25, for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 75@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess $14@$18 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is salable and steady at 10c.@19c. for new State, and 8c.@16c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in request at 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 150 tcs., in lots, at $4 37@$4 62 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been quiet at unchanged quotations.

SOAP—Sales of 200 boxes Castile were reported on private terms.

SUGARS—The reported transactions add up 1,100 hhds., including Cuba, at 6¾c.@7c., and Porto Rico, at 6¾c.@7¾c.; with Cuba, (by auction,) at 6 3-16c.@6¾c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 25,000 lbs., part at 10c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are in request and are stiffly held.

TIN—Less activity has been reported in this line. Prices, however, are supported.

TOBACCO—Desirable lots of Spanish are scarce and wanted. Other kinds are essentially unchanged. Sales have been reported of 60 hhds. Kentucky at 4¾c.@11c.; 116 cases Seedleaf at 4c.@12c.; 82 bales Havana at 24c.@36c.; with 512 bales Yara and 436 bales Cuba on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls. at 21¼c.@21¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the reported engagements included 1,500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d.@1s. 10½d.; 45,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and bags, at 7¾d.@7¾d.; and some Heavy Goods, at previous rates. For London, 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 9d.@2s. 10½d.; with 15,000 bushels Wheat, chiefly at 9d. For Glasgow, some engagements were effected, including Flour, at 2s. 6d.; and Wheat, in shipper's bags, at 7½d.

Sales of Real Estate.... JUNE 22.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

7 lots E. S. 9th-av., bet. 99th and 100th sts., ea. 22x100 ..... $4,900
3 lots S. S. 100th-st., near 8th av., each 25x101 3,690
House and lot No. 68 W. Houston-st., 21x75 6,970
6 years lease 271 Broadway, over and above incumbrances 30
⅛ interest in 54 Greenpoint lots 5,065

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

House and lot No. 34 Orchard-st 3,385
Property No. 157 Maiden-lane 10,500
Property No. 13 Staten-st, running thro' to Pearl. 8,000
Property No. 11 State-st 5,275
Property No. 312 Broadway, full size 51,000

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF EDWARD MOORE, a Printer, last heard of three years ago, in Sturgis, Michigan, where he was foreman of a newspaper office. Any person who has any knowledge of his whereabouts will confer a favor on his mother by writing to MARY ANN MOORE, at the *Times* Office, New-York.

INFORMATION WANTED OF HENRY FREEMAN, of Boston; when last heard from, about three months since, he was at Salma, Alabama. He has been a traveling patent agent. Any person who may know of his whereabouts will confer a favor by writing to the Editor of the *Times*.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD—WILL BE PAID FOR THE RECOVERY of the picture (catalogue No. 310,) lately stolen from the 35th annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design. The picture was painted by George A. Baker, N. A., and is entitled "Maidenhood." It is a half-length sitting figure of a girl in white dress and blue mantle, with gold chain and heart on the neck. The size of the picture is about 9 by 10 inches. By order of the Academy, T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary N. A.

LOST—AN 18-CARAT, GOLD HUNTING-CASE WATCH, Jl. Perregaux, maker; cases engine turned and stamped F. D. & Co; was lost Monday afternoon between the Long Island Railroad depot, Brooklyn, and the Knickerbocker Stage stand, South Ferry, New-York. The finder will be liberally rewarded by having it at No. 45 Gold-st. J. A. BENNET.

THE SWEDISH MOVEMENT-CURE—ITS History and Philosophy, with practical directions for the Treatment of various Diseases, illustrated with 70 Engravings; forming a Complete Manual of Exercises. By GEO. H. TAYLOR, M. D. 1 vol., 12mo, 400 pages. Price, prepaid by mail, $1 25.
Address FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.
This is the first complete work on this subject published in America. It will be found useful to all classes in or out of the profession, and to all men, women and children.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JUNE 25,
Their entire Stock of
FANCY BABEGE SHAWLS,
at the following reduced prices:
200 at $1 50, reduced from $3 50.
200 at 2 50, reduced from 5 00.
350 at 3 00, reduced from 6 00.
250 at 4 00, reduced from 8 00.
150 at 5 00, reduced from 10 00.
CANAL, corner of Mercer-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE NOW SELLING THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
SPRING MANTILLAS,
Consisting of
BLACK SILK, CLOTH, LACE, AND THIN MATERIALS,
Suitable for Traveling, at a reduction of 25 per cent.
ALSO,
THREAD LACE POINTS, MANTILLAS, PICCOLOMINIS AND MANDARINS,
In all the most desirable Shapes and Designs, at greatly reduced prices. CANAL, corner of Mercer-st.

LADIES' AND INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT
OF
MANUFACTURED GARMENTS.
ALSO, ORDERS TAKEN
FOR BRIDAL TROUSSEAUS, INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER GARMENTS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, TRAVELING DRESSES, &c.
MOURNING GOODS MADE TO ORDER.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
GRAY NORWICH POPLINS,
DE BEGES, and
DESIRABLE TRAVELING GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.,
WILL OPEN, ON MONDAY, JUNE 25,
RICH ORGANDIE ROBES,
AT THREE DOLLARS.
PRINTED JACONETS, 12½ TO 25 CENTS.
BRILLIANTS, ORGANDIES, BAREGES,
BAREGE ANGLAIS, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTED,
&c., &c., &c.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES, $4.
1,000 MORE JUST RECEIVED—CHEAP.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

A FINAL OPPORTUNITY.
TO PURCHASE RICH AND NEW MANTILLAS
at 40 to 50 per cent
below cost of Importation,
FOR FOURTEEN DAYS LONGER ONLY.
The immense wholesale Stock of
BULPIN, GREGSON, & ELLIOTT,
(formerly George Bulpin,)
No. 361 Broadway,
Will be on sale at retail,
As a total clearance must be made
Previous to the commencement of the Wholesale trade of the approaching fall.
Extraordinary inducements are now offered
AS FOLLOWS:
500 BLACK LACE POINTS, at $2 50.
350 BLACK LACE POINTS, (Large size,) at $4 50.
275 FLOUNCED LACE MANTILLAS, at $3.
500 GREY MOHAIR and BAREGE ANGLAIS DUSTERS, at $2.
100 GREY MOHAIR and other SUITS from $5.
Also, BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
from EIGHT DOLLARS each,
To the finest goods manufactured.
ALL SIMILARLY CHEAP!!!

DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION.
AT LESS THAN THE COST OF PRODUCTION.
DRESS GOODS OF ALL THE SEASONABLE FABRICS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
LINEN AND COTTON GOODS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS' USE.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AND MATERIALS.
STRAW BONNETS, BLOOMERS AND RIBBONS.
CANTON MATTINGS, &c., &c.
G. G. HOUK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts.

MANTILLAS!
MANTILLAS!
MANTILLAS!
GREAT CLEARING SALE
for the balance of the season,
At Immensely Reduced Prices,
BY W. D. ELLIOTT & CO.,
(formerly Mackenzie's,)
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,
Brandreth Building.
For the remainder of the season
We shall offer for sale
OUR PUSHER LACE AND SILK MANTILLAS,
forming one of the richest stocks in the City,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Strangers and visitors to the City
Will find this an opportunity
Not to be met with elsewhere.
W. D. ELLIOTT & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS IN LACE GOODS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.
offer, at retail, the balance of their importation, consisting of a large assortment of
PUSHER AND FRENCH LACE MANTLES AND POINTS,
At a great reduction in prices,
A number of FINE PUSHER LACE MANTLES will be offered at great bargains,
At Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

LADIES GOING TO THE COUNTRY
FOR THE SUMMER,
Should provide themselves with one of
BROWN'S PATENT
ROTARY SMOOTHING IRONS,
which is self-heating, without the use of wood or coal.
Sold by BERRIANS and WINDLE & CO., and by dealers in house-furnishing goods generally.

BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES.
500 DOUBLE SKIRT, at $2 50 each.
(Former price $5.)
300 SATIN BAR DRESS, at $5 each.
(Former price $10.)
The above are fresh goods just opened.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

NEW GOODS.
7 FLOUNCED BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES,
IN NEW AND HANDSOME STYLES,
Just received, per steamer *Illinois*,
A. T. STEWART & CO.

NEW COLORS—PLAIN POULT DE SOIES,
"Fleur de Peche," "Marguerite," "Lilac," &c., &c., will be opened on Tuesday, June 26, received per steamer *Asia*. A. T. STEWART & CO.

THE LARGEST AND MOST DESIRABLE stock in town of Traveling Dress goods; some new materials in silvery-gray goods, very handsome and desirable for ladies not in mourning.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 55f Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN AT JACKSON'S.—400 DOUBLE-TWISTED SEWING-SILK SHAWLS, $6, worth $10.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning at reasonable prices. Particular attention is called to our stock of Bonnets and Mantillas.

POLITICAL.

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN!
GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING!
The citizens of Brooklyn and Kings County, favorable to the nomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and HANNIBAL HAMLIN will hold a ratification meeting in the
CITY HALL PARK, BROOKLYN,
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, June 27,
at 8 o'clock.
The following distinguished speakers will address the meeting:
Hon. F. P. BLAIR, of Missouri.
Hon. A. BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts.
Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY, of New-York.
Hon. LUTHER CARTER, of New-York.
Hon. DANIEL ULLMAN, of New-York.
JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., of New-York.
Gen. JAMES W. NYE, of New-York.
EDWARD FITCH, Esq., of New-York.
Gen. H. B. DURYEA, of New York.
S. B. COLE, Chairman Kings County Republican General Committee. J. N. STEARNS, Sec'y.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.—This unrivaled remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Complaints, Derangement of the Liver, Salt Rheum, and diseases peculiar to women, continues to work out marvelous cures.
See certificates from gentlemen of the highest respectability by sending for a pamphlet.
Natural Water, $3 per dozen.
Bathing Water, $3 per dozen. O. L. MATHER, Agent, Astor House and No. 533 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.
Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.
To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus
CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.
Any not having those words and letters on the Corks, are Counterfeit; and the Purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.
Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Dépôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.
CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.
Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W

SARATOGA EMPIRE SPRING WATER.—This natural aperient water, from the celebrated EMPIRE SPRING, at Saratoga Springs, New-York, needs but a passing notice—the water will commend itself. Nature has designed it as a perfect regulator and blood purifier, and could not well have bettered her prescription. It strikes directly at the foundation of all diseases—the impurities of the blood. By its alterative and cathartic virtues, it expels from the system all morbid secretions, without producing irritation or langor—the many other cathartic medicines. The large amount of Iodine contained in this water renders it SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER MINERAL WATER, and gives it a wider range of application.
All classes of persons, old and young, females in however delicate situations, invalids suffering from indigestion, constipation and lung complaints, and persons indulging in late wine suppers, will find in the EMPIRE WATER a valuable remedy.
The advertisement of the proprietors of one of the Mineral Springs at Saratoga, addressed to Southerners, drinkers of Congress Water, burdened so much about spurious mineral water, is nothing more nor less than a drive at the Empire Water, and the private character of its proprietors. We challenge comparison between the Congress and Empire Water, and appeal to Physicians, Druggists and Chemists, and drinkers of both waters for their decision.
The Empire Water is put up at the Empire Spring at Saratoga, in pint and quart bottles, with the corks all branded thus
EMPIRE SPRING
Orders addressed to us at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., or to our Dépôt, No. 15 John-st., New-York, will receive prompt attention.
G. W. WESTON & CO.,
Proprietors Empire Spring.
For a list of dealers who purchase Empire Water direct from us, we refer you to all the principal Druggists and Hotels in the City of New-York and throughout the United States.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK FOR ALL.
DR. HAMMOND'S New Book treats fully on Premature Local Decay, general nervous exhaustion, self induced consumption, and Special Diseases. "Worth every one's owning."—*Home Journal*. Price $1, mailed; cheap edition 50 cents; postage six cents. Sold by ROBB & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; LAWRENCE, 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; GODFREY, 831 Broadway, New-York. May also be had of the Author, at 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st.

CUT GLASS MANUFACTURERS.
TURNER & LANE, Nos. 44 and 46 Duane-street.
A general assortment of Cut and Pressed Glassware, Coal-oil Globes and Chimneys, Gas Shades, &c.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.—HEREAFTER VISITORS will not be allowed to enter the Hospital (except in extreme cases) on any other than the regular visiting days, viz.: the first and third Thursdays in each month, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. All articles sent for the comfort of the patients by parties outside of the Hospital must be directed and delivered to the Warden or his representative. Thorough examinations have been ordered to prevent the introduction into, or the abstraction from, the Hospital of any forbidden articles of clothing or consumption, &c., by any person or persons attached to the Hospital. By order of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.
JOHN E. WHITE, Warden.

CONSTIPATION (COSTIVENESS) AND dyspepsia completely cured without medicines, injections or baths, by Davy's Ervalenta Crackers, an agreeable and nutritious vegetable food, manufactured from Wharton's original genuine ervalenta. Eminent chemists affirm that the ervalenta contains more nutriment than the best wheaten flour, in the ratio of 14 to 8. Certificates of their mild and beneficial influence on the stomach and bowels can be seen at the bakery. Manufactured and sold only by the subscriber, at his wholesale and retail variety cracker bakery. Price 30 cents per pound. ISAAC MoGAY, No. 219 Forsyth-st.

RUSSIAN VAPOR BATH—NO. 62 EAST 27TH-st., near 4th-av. This newly-opened establishment is erected after the most approved European plan and provided with all modern improvements. This R. V. Bath is known to be the most efficient remedy in all cases of colds, coughs, gout, rheumatism, paralysis, chronic diseases of the skin, and all affections produced by the suppressed perspiration of the skin. Open daily from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., and later, if desired. For ladies, exclusively, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. On Sundays, open for gentlemen only, from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M.
THEO. GEBEKE.

HUMAN HAIR! HUMAN HAIR!! HUMAN HAIR!!!—D. DUPRAT, No. 857 Broadway, selling off 30 per cent. below cost, to close the business 1st July, ladies' hair braids, wigs, curls, perfumery, toilet articles, &c., wholesale and retail.

4 SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S AND Herring's Patents; also two large jewelers' safes, for sale low by QUIRK BROS., No. 96 Maiden-lane, N. Y., AGENTS FOR FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

CLOTHING.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
WORTH OF
MEN'S SUMMER CLOTHING.
SELLING AT RETAIL AT MERELY
NOMINAL PRICES.
All the manufactured articles of Summer wear, such as white Linens and Ducks, Fancy Linens, Marseilles Alpacas, Drap d'êtes, light Cassimeres, Queen's Cloths, Flannels, Silks, &c., &c., &c., at EVANS' extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., are now being sold at merely nominal prices, without regard to cost.
In all extensive manufacturing clothing establishments in this City, there is at the end of every season more or less clothing left on hand; this is either kept over for the next season; or else consigned out of the City, or sent at once to the auction room, and sold for what it will bring, in any event the establishment is the looser, and only one or two speculators the winners. It has been the practice of this establishment to commence a closing out sale a few weeks before the end of each season, by marking the goods down at or less than auction prices, thereby giving the public an opportunity of providing themselves with clothing at from ten to fifty per cent. below cost of manufacture.
The closing out sale begins this year on the 27th of June, and will continue until the last garment of Summer clothing is disposed of. Extra salesmen have already been engaged, and more will be added as the sale advances.
The stock having been manufactured expressly for City trade, comprises every variety of goods adapted to Summer wear.

White Duck Coats.	White Linen Drill Coats.
Plain White Linen Coats.	Satin Jean Coats.
Fancy Duck Coats.	Spanish Linen Coats.
Heavy Brown Drill Coats	Chinese Grass Coats.
Blue Linen Coats.	Planter's Linen Coats.
Marseilles Coats.	Gingham Coats.
Alpaca Coats.	Argentine Coats.
Drap d'Ete Coats.	Farmer's Satin Coats.
Cottonade Coats.	Light Tweed Coats.
Thin Woolen Coats.	Flannel Coats.
Spanish Linen Dusters, &c., &c., &c.	
White Linen Pants.	White Duck Pants.
Marseilles Pants.	Paris Cord Pants.
Satin Jean Pants.	Fancy Duck Pants.
Drap d'Ete Pants.	Cottonade Pants.
Check Marseilles Pants.	Check Linen Pants.
&c., &c.	&c., &c.

VESTS
Of every size, quality and description.

Linen Coats, as low as	50
White Duck Coats as low as	$1 50
Marseilles Coats as low as	1 00
Spanish Linen Dusters as low as	1 00

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; four copies to one address for TEN DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly are to be stereotyped, the lowest club rates. Specimen copies have forwarded upon application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in Wrappers, SIX CENTS for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

BOWERY GARDEN—Afternoon: MATINEE. Evening: THE RAPIDS OF THE LAKE—ORPHANS ENTERTAINMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR JAPANESE EMBASSY. Also, QUEER DOCTOR.

WINTER GARDEN—HYPOCHONDRIAC.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—LALLA ROOKH.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—CORSICAN BROTHERS—FORTUNE'S DARKEY—FRANKFUL TRAGEDY IN THE EIGHTH AVENUE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

BURTON THEATRE, No. 585 Broadway—HOOLEY & MACDONOUGH'S MINSTRELS.

BRYANT'S SALOON—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND BROADWAY—ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

NO. 596 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

MUSEUM, No. 506—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF ART PAINTINGS.

SHERRY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

CAPITOL GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—CHURCH'S TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS.

No. 785 BROADWAY—HUGHES' FREE PICTURE GALLERY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool on the 16th inst., arrived at Halifax last evening, with three days' later news from Europe. The day of sailing of the *Great Eastern* was still positively fixed for the 16th—the same day on which the *Europa* left; and a dispatch from Sandy Hook, as we go to press, intimates that she has probably arrived off this port. There is nothing of special importance relative to affairs in Sicily. GARIBALDI was actively engaged in organizing his reserve forces, and no new movement was anticipated for several days. The embarkation of the Neapolitan troops still continued, and Palermo was still barricaded. The Neapolitan Envoy to Paris had returned home without visiting London, under the conviction that his mission would be useless. The Royal Conference to be held at Baden, at which NAPOLEON was to be present, was attracting considerable attention, and speculation was rife as to its causes and effects. The proceedings of the British Parliament were unimportant. The death of G. P. R. JAMES, the novelist, is announced. The annexation of Savoy and Nice to France was formally consummated on the 14th, and the event was celebrated in Paris by a grand military display and a *Te Deum*. From other points the news is of no particular interest. The Liverpool Cotton market had declined. Consols were quoted at 93¼@93⅜.

The rumor of the declination of Ex-Gov. FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, to run for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with Senator DOUGLAS is confirmed. The National Executive Committee of the Democracy, upon whom, in this contingency, devolved the duty of selecting a suitable person to fill the vacancy, fixed upon Hon. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia, and on Monday evening they formally tendered him the nomination, which he accepted in a speech, which we give elsewhere. In his remarks he took occasion to review the present condition of the Democratic party and the country, and condemned the action of the Seceders from the Convention as calculated to imperil the best interests of both. Had they remained, they would have had the power to prevent the nomination of any candidate who might have been obnoxious to the South, but their retirement proved that they were simply waging war against an individual, without any regard to principle. The Democratic party he regarded as the only one able to rescue the country from impending calamity, and he consented to accept the position which had been tendered him in order that he might do all in his power to carry out its principles.

In accordance with the proclamation of the President, the Senate met in extraordinary session at noon yesterday, and notified him that they were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make. Mr. HALE offered a resolution calling on the Postmaster-General for a great variety of information relative to the affairs of his Department, and requiring him to report to the Senate at an early day of the next session, but its reception was objected to, and it lies over. After the adoption of a resolution reappointing the late Standing Committees, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and ratified the treaties with Honduras and Nicaragua. It is understood that the Mexican Treaty will be again taken up to-day for consideration, and it is thought with some prospect of its ratification.

Dispatches received by Señor MATA, the Mexican Minister at Washington, indicate the triumph of the Liberals and the establishment of religious toleration in Mexico. MIRAMON was represented to be preparing to attack UHAOA'S forces near Guadalajara; and as the latest telegrams from New-Orleans report MIRAMON at Queretaro, the inference is that he has been defeated. Señor MATA'S dispatches also give details of the terrible battle at Guadalajara, in which the Liberals sustained a temporary defeat. Their loss was five hundred men, including two Generals and three Colonels killed, and three Colonels wounded. President JUAREZ, in his official letter, makes no mention of the defeat of the Mexican Treaty in the Senate.

We receive from Washington an intimation of a rather startling movement of the Democracy in New-York and Pennsylvania. It is proposed that both wings of the party in those States shall run the same Electoral Ticket for President and Vice-President, in order that DOUGLAS may have the chance of an election by the people. The condition, however, on which it is proposed to make this arrangement, is that DOUGLAS, in case the election should finally go to the House, shall give the vote of the Illinois Delegation to BRECKINRIDGE. Whether Mr. DOUGLAS will consent to any such "bargain and sale" as this remains to be seen.

The Convention of the Southern Seceders, at Richmond, yesterday ratified the nomination of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, and adjourned *sine die*. The National delegation from New-York was refused admission to the Convention.

A mass meeting of Republicans was held in Philadelphia last night, specially designed as a reception to the Republican Congressmen on their way home. It was very largely attended and very enthusiastic.

Speaker PENNINGTON, on his arrival at Newark last evening, was the recipient of a hearty and enthusiastic welcome by a large crowd of his fellow-citizens. Cannon were fired and fireworks displayed, and he was escorted home by the Wide Awakes, numbering 150, each with a torch, &c. The Governor made a brief speech on his arrival at home, in reply to a speech of welcome from CORTLANDT PARKER.

Our correspondent at Rio Janeiro, writing on the 30th of May, furnishes us with a few items of interest. Business was extremely dull, and cargoes of flour were being reshipped to the River Plate. Flour maintained an enormous price, in consequence of which hardly any was being shipped for the United States, vessels preferring to return in ballast. The yellow-fever has raged with great violence during the present year, not only in Rio, but in Pernambuco and other principal cities. From Montevideo we learn that the British Government had hired the island of Goletta, near Maldonado, from the Uruguayan Government, at a yearly rental of £500, for their naval dépôt, which was to be removed from Rio on account of its unhealthiness. The Brazilian Emperor had opened the Chambers in person, in a speech which was regarded as generally pacific in tone. The legislation had been unimportant in its character.

In the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, a communication from the late City Chamberlain was received, announcing that he had paid the balance of the City money over to his successor, Mr. PLATT. A communication was received from the Central Park Commissioners, asking for $97,000 for the payment of claims and duties, with contingencies for the present year. J. TYLER strongly objected, stating that the Board already owe the City $11,000,000. He offered a resolution requiring the Counsel to the Corporation to inform the Board whether the acts of the Legislature, appointing Commissioners of the Central Park, and thereby depriving the people of the City of all control over their own property, was constitutional or not, and whether the Board of Supervisors are obliged to comply with the demand of the Commissioners for more money to carry out their plans. The resolution was adopted.

The Quarantine Damages Commission resumed their investigations yesterday, after a recess of ten days, and devoted the entire session to the claim of Dr. B. H. THOMPSON, who was the health officer at Quarantine at the time of the riots, his housekeeper being the principal witness, and testifying to the inventory of furniture and stores which were destroyed with the dwelling-house. They adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

The Central Park investigation still lingers on at the Astor House, but develops no features of interest, being confined entirely to the charges of Mr. JAMES HOGG, one of the Ex-Commissioners, who feels aggrieved at the action of the Board in relation to the appointment of superintendent of labor.

Yesterday the Commencement exercises of Columbia College took place in the Academy of Music. The building was filled with the relatives and friends of the students, and the exercises, which were the same as usual on such occasions, were exceedingly interesting,—the orations and the manner of their delivery sustaining the reputation of the institution.

In the Oyer and Terminer yesterday, CHRISTIAN HANSEN was tried for arson in the first degree, on a charge of setting fire to his lager-bier saloon, at No. 36 Centre-street, on which a short time previous he had effected an insurance of $850. The evidence was insufficient to convict him, and he was acquitted.

The Stock Market was generally dull yesterday, and prices irregular, most of the shares a fraction weaker than on Monday, but some others quite steady. Exchange per the Boston steamer ¼ lower on Paris, steady on London. There is again a steadier feeling in the Money Market: temporary Loans, 5 ₩ cent; Discounts, 5@6 ₩ cent.

Flour was moderately active, at, however, rather lower rates. Wheat was heavy and drooping. Corn was in fair request, and was on the advance. Cotton was more freely dealt in at former figures. The transactions in Provisions, Coffee, Rice, Whisky, Hides, Leather, Oils, Lead, Tin, Hemp, and Seeds, were restricted. Iron attracted more attention. Resin, Spirits Turpentine, Adamantine Candles, Hay, Hops, Sugars, Tallow, Teas, and Tobacco, were in demand. The freight engagements were less extensive.

The Italian Washington.

If not "first in peace," GARIBALDI has assuredly made himself first in war and first in the hearts of his countrymen, of all Italy, by his heroic invasion and brilliant conquest of Sicily. And the motives which have ruled the whole life of this great patriot are not left to the conjectures either of his friends or his foes. They have been proved in the conflicts of a score of years, tried by temptations the most various, the most subtle, the most poignant, and justified in the sight of all men. GARIBALDI has given his sword, his strength, his hopes and his life to the regeneration of Italy, with as absolute and earnest a devotion as that which bound our own WASHINGTON to the cause of the American colonies. Nor is this all. As much might be said for other men whom it would be an outrage upon common sense to rank with the great founder of our Republic. MAZZINI too, for instance, has lived for Italy. But MAZZINI has lived not for Italy alone. He has worshipped himself, after a sublime Brahminical fashion, in worshipping his own ideas of policy, his own philosophy of statecraft.

The conduct of the two men at the time of the siege of Rome marks completely this wide difference in their claims on the love and reverence of their race. When the approaches of the French besiegers had made their final victory a mere question of time, GARIBALDI, the hero of trench and field, whose voice had been a reinforcement wherever it was heard, and whose sword had borne its armies like a kindling light of battle before the Italian ranks in a hundred desperate encounters—GARIBALDI insisted upon a capitulation. The soldier bowed to the momentary fortune of war—was ready to sheath his sword and save his country for some happier struggle in the future, and perhaps for some other deliverer than himself. MAZZINI, on the other hand, the civilian and orator, rhetorical, self-conscious and theatrical even in that supreme instant, demanded the sacrifice of the Eternal City. Better Rome should perish than not be redeemed by the Triumvirate in which he ruled. He was ready to die himself on the holocaust of his country. He was not ready for the sternest and grander sacrifice of patience and of resignation. He was ready to suffer all things, but not to bide the time of Heaven and of Italy.

The counsels of GARIBALDI prevailed. The spirit of these counsels passed into the Italian heart; and now, after ten years of cruel expectation, it is bearing its glorious harvest; and, by a rare dispensation of Providence, the hero who did so much in the furrow, has lived to lead the sickles in the field. Years have only developed the same great qualities of self-abnegation, of modesty, and passionate simplicity of patriotism which have nerved him from the first to his long and marvellously chequered career. Placed for the first time in a position to prove the power of his mind for the larger combinations of war, GARIBALDI has suddenly astonished the world by showing himself a general of the first class. Two months ago the army of King FRANCIS II. held the whole island of Sicily with a force of forty thousand men, while his navy guarded its shores with a cordon of steam. On the 6th of May GARIBALDI, with but a thousand followers, embarked from Sardinia, and within four weeks time found himself dictating terms to the sovereign at Palermo; compelling the Court to throw itself on its knees before every monarch in Europe in turn, only to be in turn repulsed by each and all; and hailed by the common voice of Christendom as the savior of a whole State from the most abject and demoralizing tyranny which our age has seen, outside of the dominions of the head of the Catholic Church. The Sicilian campaign, by which these wonderful results have been accomplished, is a triumph of strategy as well as of soul. It is the achievement, not of a HOFER or a MARION, but of a GUSTAVUS or a WASHINGTON.

What the civil destinies of this great leader may be is yet to be learned. The position of emancipated Sicily will be a very difficult one, as well in its domestic aspects and in its relations to the rest of Italy, as in its connections with the general diplomacy of Europe. It is absurdly unlikely that any attention should be paid by the Sicilians to the promises and prayers of a prostrate King, whose whole family have earned a disgraceful prominence, even in their own order, for treachery, cowardice and falsehood. The worst legacy left, by the reaction of 1849, to the public sentiment of Europe was the conviction that, as a rule, no Prince in Europe could be believed on his oath. The stubborn GEORGE V., of Hanover, and the Prince Regent of Russia, odious as they otherwise made themselves by their avowedly despotic ideas to the people, have gradually become rather popular than otherwise, from the growing conviction that they at least were men of their word and gentlemen. But among all the royal liars of the Continent, the late Neapolitan King contrived to make his mark more deeply than any. His son inherits his shame with its penalties; and not even the Count of SYRACUSE is likely to be taken by independent Sicily, on the faith of his own liberal proclamations and his constitutional intercessions with his nephew. To fear the BOURBONS even with a charter in their hands, has become an instinct with all the peoples over whom they have ever reigned.

Nor is it probable, we think, that Sicily will demand for herself an entirely independent existence under any other ruler either of the House of Bonaparte or of the House of Savoy. Annexation, for the sake of Italian unity, to Sardinia, is the order of the day, and to this Sicily will, in all likelihood, come. Less than two hundred years ago the ancestors of VICTOR EMMANUEL wore the Sicilian crown, and though won by GARIBALDI himself, it would sit easily enough on the brow of the bravest and the truest of legitimate kings. But there are serious obstacles in the way of a complete fusion of Sicily with the North Italian kingdom at the present moment. Some such arrangement as that which existed between England and Scotland before the union of 1701 seems likely to be suggested by Sicily, and adopted by Sardinia—an arrangement preserving to Sicily her own Parliament and a certain provincial independence in domestic matters.

But however they may be eventually settled, and whatever part GARIBALDI may play in the drama, the leader of the Sicilian people has already won the heart of all that is generous, loyal, and noble in the world. All over Europe the spontaneous sympathy of the people of all nations for this self-devoted champion of the rights of man is organizing itself in a thousand ways into expression. Is it not time that we of America, whose history offers to the great patriot the noblest title that can be bestowed upon him, should pause from our own prosperous pursuits just long enough to send our voice, too, in greeting and in cheer across the Atlantic to the hero, and to the nation which he is leading on so gallantly to freedom?

The Beginning of the End.

The *Tribune* yesterday announced that the City Inspector, Mr. DELAVAN, had appointed JOHN E. ENRIGHT to be one of the Health Wardens of the City. As we have seen no contradiction of the statement, we are constrained—discreditable as it is to a City officer whom we have found frequent occasion to commend—to believe it to be true. Who and what this man ENRIGHT is, the community in general need not be informed. If the object of Mr. DELAVAN had been to select the worst man in the City for the place,—*the* one who above all others ought not to have it, he could not have hit the nail more exactly on the head.

But the appointment of one more unfit man to an office in a City whose government is already filled with them, is a matter of small importance. We should never think of making a solitary instance of this sort a topic of special comment. But this appointment indicates more than meets the eye. It is the first step in a general movement, to which our citizens may as well prepare themselves to keep step. Before the late decision of the Supreme Court, confirming the removal of Mr. STOUT, and deciding that Mayor Wood and the Board of Aldermen may remove at pleasure any of those Heads of Department whose removal the Charter permits *for cause*, Mr. DELAVAN would never have made such an appointment as this of ENAIGHT. While he believed himself independent in his office, Mr. DELAVAN endeavored to administer it for the good of the City. Now that he has a master, he must become the tool of his purposes, or quit his post. We are sorry to see that the City Inspector has not taken the reputable horn of this dilemma.

The Street Commissioner and the City Inspector are the two officers who dispose of the most valuable of the City patronage. It is through them that unscrupulous political pimps, the rowdies and ruffians who control ward meetings and make or mar the fortunes of ambitious aspirants for place and power, obtain the rewards of their service. The posts in the City Government which they mainly covet, are in the gift of those officers. Since Mayor Wood established his authority over the Departments, he has made no secret of his purpose to compel obedience to his wishes, or to replace these men by more compliant tools. Unless rumor is at fault, he has already called Mr. SMITH, the Street Commissioner, to account for not appointing his "friends" to office, and failing to obtain any satisfaction has declared his determination that Mr. SMITH shall make room for another man. As soon as the necessary arrangements can be made with the Board of Aldermen, Mr. SMITH will be removed. Who his successor will be, we do not know: but *what* he will be, and what he will do, no one needs to be informed. Mr. DELAVAN chooses to avert a similar fate by appointing Mayor WOOD'S "friends" to office. He has begun with JOHN E. ENRIGHT;—where he will end, it would require a superhuman knowledge of the degradation and baseness of City politics, to predict.

THE GRAND JURY'S COMPLAINTS.—The Grand Jury have denounced the elective judiciary, as facilitating the elevation to the Bench of professional politicians, who neglect their duties and allow prisoners to lie in jail, and witnesses in the House of Detention, in order to attend political conventions. Whether any portion of this rebuke was intended to apply to Mr. District-Attorney WATERBURY or not, we cannot say; but inasmuch as this gentleman, so far from regretting the great inconvenience caused by his absence at the Charleston Convention, has also been in attendance upon the sittings of the Baltimore Convention, we think it is more than likely.

The Grand Jury's remarks with regard to the effect the imprisonment of witnesses will soon come to have upon the administration of justice are well-timed and true. Before very long the poor witness, who happens to be present when a crime is committed, will fly from the Police with a great deal more eagerness than the criminal himself. At present they have far more to fear from justice than large numbers of those in this City who commit the crimes. Many of the worst offences against the person are committed by Ward politicians, and this class can always obtain their release from custody on easy bail, and stave off their trial from month to month as suits their convenience, while the witness is kept in confinement with a most ludicrous show of zeal. When the culprit happens to be ready for trial, the District-Attorney is probably by no means so. He has his political prospects to look after, and roves the country in the service of his party. That poor witness is a lucky man for whom both prisoner and public prosecutor have so much consideration, that he regains his liberty in a grave case in less than three months.

The Late Congress.

Congress has adjourned, without attracting special attention from any quarter. The country was watching the clamorous political wrangle at Baltimore too eagerly to have any thought for Federal legislation,—and when the late session had passed off the stage, there were few who felt interest enough in its action to know that the curtain had dropped.

There has been a great deal of partizanship, in proportion to the real statesmanship, displayed in both Houses. The Senate, however, has carried off the palm. It seems to have been the sole aim of the ruling party in that body, to defame its opponents and build up its own waning political fortunes. The Harper's Ferry inquiry grew out of this eager malignity. No one believed that the peace of the country or the stability and harmony of the Union, demanded any such investigation. But the movers in it hoped to inculpate, plausibly at least, some of the leading public men of the Free States, in this outrageous crime,—and thus to make this incident the means of a factious political triumph. That the effort failed is due to the false basis on which it rested, rather than to any lack of industry or ingenuity on the part of its authors. Kansas has been kept out of the Union purely on party grounds, and in various ways the Senate has evinced its readiness to make any sacrifice of the public business for the promotion of party ends.

The House, in spite of occasional violence and ultraism, has shown a better spirit and acted with a wiser sense of the responsibilities of power. The long struggle for Speaker had one good result:—it exhausted the indignation and emptied the menaces of the noisy disunionists. During the six weeks of the contest, the whole country became familiar with threats to dissolve the Union if a Republican were elected Speaker; and in the hour which witnessed that event the country learnt their hollowness and imbecility.

That struggle had another good result, in the defeat of Mr. SHERMAN for Speaker, and in giving to the responsible majority of the House of Representatives the best parliamentary and political leader it has had for many years. Mr. SHERMAN would have made an excellent Speaker, but he was more useful and more needed on the floor. He has done much to methodize and expedite the public business, to steer his party into a wise, firm and conservative policy, and to vindicate the dignity of Congress by compelling an open and public apology for violations of its decorum. It is fortunate for the Republicans that they had Mr. SHERMAN for a leader in the House. He has rendered them and the country essential service in that position, while he has won for himself an enviable reputation among the very best class of the rising statesmen of the day.

Boole's Big Ball.

The grand "Japanese Reception" of Monday night was not only a curiosity in its way, but a very instructive one. That it was morally a failure, every one admits; and when we consider the elements of success which it possessed, this result is really somewhat surprising. It is not every day in the year that the wealthiest City in the New World lays out forty thousand dollars upon flowers, lights, music, banners, frescoes and champagne, for the entertainment of an embassy from remote and hitherto inaccessible empires. The occasion of the *fête* of Monday night, its guests and its cost were alike exceptional. How, then, did it happen that, in spite of all these incentives to effort and all these opportunities for success, New-York contrived to give the Japanese a ball from which every one who attended it was delighted to get away, and which nobody can now speak of without a sardonic smile or an angry shrug of the shoulder?

So far as the *locale* of the ball was concerned, nothing finer was ever seen on this side of the water. All the stock phrases, "fairy bowers," "palaces of flowers," "dreams of Oriental magnificence," and the like, were quite inapplicable to the show on Monday night, simply because it was too good and too grand a show to be described in this play-bill fashion. Then the police of the arrangements, as well without as within, was unimpeachably excellent. It is no slight matter to manœuvre a couple of thousand carriages within the space which stretches from Broadway to the Bowery, and from Spring-street to Bleecker; or to admit into and dismiss from the building six times that number of people. The Duke of WELLINGTON used to put it as the crucial test of a General's ability whether he could march ten thousand men into and out of Hyde Park, and he declared that there were not two commanders in the British army who could do the thing perfectly well. On Monday night the carriages and the crowds, more numerous both than were ever before seen assembled at one time in New-York, were managed without noise, violence or confusion.

Then again the people themselves did not misconduct themselves vehemently, as it was feared, by those who knew their hosts, they might. It is true that several of the isebler "Japs" were sent tipsy and reeling to bed at an early hour by overconvivial admirers; that here and there the sliding scale of costume ran down to the lowest figure—two or three gentlemen appearing in the Garibaldi uniform of shirt and trowsers; that several noisy patriots had to be silenced by taps on the pate; and that at least two public characters came to blows in the corridors. But these were incidental cases. On the whole nothing could have been more orderly than the masses which surged and stared, and supped and danced, in the vast and splendid area thrown open to them. Yet the ball, as a ball, was a *fiasco* none the less. The shell was superb, the inhabitant hardly equal to his position. There were just people enough present who ought not to have been there, and of whom every rational person knew that they ought not to have been there, to trouble and deform the general aspect of the scene. Hence the "winter of our discontent."

Now, all this is the work of New-York itself. No one is responsible for it, but the citizens who supinely suffer the official representation of our City to remain in the hands of the BOOLES and the VAN TINES; and look tamely on while the whole administration of the municipal government passes into the hands of such as they. Here, for instance, we have the confirmation, yesterday, as Assistant Health-Warden, of a man named ENRIGHT, a notorious "emigrant runner," whose name is as familiar at the Mayor's Office as the Mayor's own, and whose blame is in the mouths of all the poor foreigners who know him. Of course, when "the City" gives a ball, the Enrights and all their friends of both sexes, personal, political, social, and miscellaneous, must be bidden to the feast. There is little doubt that on the particular occasion of Monday, scarcely any pains had been taken to provide the more respectable portion of the community with the means of attending their own ball. The decent people who were there had, in nine cases out of ten, to win their way in by all sorts of diplomacy, if not by the purse directly. But, had the case been otherwise; had all possible pains been taken to open the way to those whose presence is essential to the full effect of a grand ball in a city like New-York, the conspicuous condescensions to the Enright class would have spoiled the whole tone of the *fête* in just the same way. You cannot successfully pepper a respectable ball with pugilists and emigrant runners.

In this ball, then, as in so many other things, we have another loud voice calling on us to recognize the disgraceful condition to which, in the eyes of the world, we have been reduced under our present system of City government. Ordinarily, abuses of a more practical and less æsthetic character would alone be preaching to us the need of reform. But this is destined to be a Summer of hospitalities. Like most voluptuaries, New-York grows easily tired of one sensation, and the "Japs" are fast becoming a heaviness to our flesh, through no fault of theirs. But when they have gone we shall have the *Great Eastern*, with her officers and "distinguished" passengers; and then,—the Prince NAPOLEON. Are we to go on making our bow, all the Summer through in the person of BOOLE; expending thousands of dollars on "receptions" like that of Monday night; boring our guests and fleecing ourselves in the same sumptuous and promiscuous style?

Townsend against Gray.

We published a note from Mr. H. D. TOWNSEND, yesterday, touching the "contempt of Court," in this case, which sheds no new light on the matter, and proves that he has entirely misunderstood the position we took in regard to it. We are willing to give him the benefit of his denial that he carries concealed weapons "as part of his practice," but it certainly is very odd that when a lawyer is threatened with personal violence in a Court-room, in which a Judge is sitting, he should forthwith draw a pistol. This presumption which such an incident raises as to the learned gentleman's habits is an unpleasant one, but he must admit it is natural. That it should have occurred, shows the spirit which is beginning to predominate at the New-York bar. If the members placed serious value on the self-control which is the essence of gentlemanliness, they would no more think of drawing a weapon in a Judge's presence than of producing one at a church-meeting. The thing was a shocking and inexcusable breach of decorum, and it is not in the least palliated by the judgment debtor's insolence and violence. If lawyers undertake to protect themselves against the foul language and brutal threats of all the coarse and ruffianly persons with whom their duties in Court bring them in contact, suits might as well be decided by a "rough and tumble fight" in a bar-room. It is the Judge's duty to protect the bar in the discharge of its duty. When Mr. TOWNSEND was assailed, as he says he was, by "rude insult," he would, if he were thoroughly alive to forensic proprieties, instead of "replying quickly" and then drawing his revolver, have done at first what he did finally—apply to Judge BONNEY for an attachment.

All this, however, is beside the main question. What part Mr. TOWNSEND or his antagonist have in the quarrel is of little consequence. What we complain of is, that Judge BONNEY should have allowed the matter to be disposed of by an apology, however "handsome," either from the judgment-debtor or his counsel. If affairs of this sort were of very rare occurrence in our Courts,—as rare as in those of Boston, or England, or France,—we should never think of objecting to a dismissal of a charge of this kind, on receiving a proper expression of regret from the wrong-doer. But here in New-York they are not of rare occurrence. The most scandalous violence of language and demeanor is daily indulged in, in all the Courts. Personalities that would disgrace a fish-market are now, with many of the "rising lawyers," a recognized and familiar mode of attack and defence. The Judge seems to have become a machine for deciding "points," and supplying law to the jury. Over the behavior of the people in the Court-room he appears to have lost all control. He sits placidly on the Bench, while pairs of politicians and pettifoggers ply one another with billingsgate at the Bar.

We say, therefore, that any Judge, who wishes to rescue the Bench from the degradation into which it has fallen, must make up his mind to punish every breach of decorum that occurs before him, particularly when it is such a bad one as that in *Townsend against Gray*. Nothing but a stern exercise of the powers of the Court in this respect for a year or two, will suffice to make judicial proceedings in this City even tolerably decent, or make the bar something of which the gentlemen who belong to it need not be ashamed. We are tired of "apologies" for misbehavior in Court and in Congress. Nothing is easier than to "apologize." The rowdies who bring most disgrace on our legislatures and our courts of justice, are always as ready with their excuses as with their fists and their knives. People who are not ashamed of misconduct in public, of course are not ashamed of owning it. An apology from a gentleman is always given with pain. It is a genuine expression of regret for a fault which he feels humiliated at having committed. But your thoroughbred rowdy looks on it as "part of the programme" in the absurd caricature of gentlemanhood which he is constantly trying to perpetrate.

AN ALDERMANIC DISPLAY.—Councilman HOGAN appeared before the Joint Committee of the Common Council for the celebration of the Fourth of July, on Monday last, without his coat, and in full fighting order, and for more than five minutes continued to swear at Alderman PLATT, and challenge him to a pugilistic encounter. The display was quite characteristic, and nobody present seems to have been in the least surprised at it. Nor are we; and we call attention to it simply for the purpose of congratulating the City once more on the men who govern and represent it. But for this system of electoral Wards, it would be impossible for the Hogans to get into either of the Boards. Much as the respectable citizens are in the habit of neglecting their political duties, there is no question but the Hogans and Farleys and Barrys, and others of that class, would never be found on a ticket voted for by the whole body of the electors. We do not know how long a highly civilized community—which professes to be highly Christian as well—will submit to have their taxes squandered, and the City disgraced in the eyes of the world, by the profane and disreputable tribe who now govern it; but we do think the present condition of things furnishes matter for the serious consideration of every man who has a particle of interest either in the material or moral welfare of the Municipality.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The *Great Eastern* sailed from Liverpool on the 16th inst., and is now, therefore, fully due at this port. It is quite probable that she will arrive to-day. We understand that it is not high tide until 1½ P. M., and that she will not cross the bar, at whatever hour she may reach it, until that time. This renders it extremely probable that our citizens may have from the Battery and the shores of the North River an excellent opportunity to observe her huge bulk as she passes to her dock at the foot of Hammond-street. We shall publish upon her arrival a full and reliable account of her voyage from the pen of our special engineering correspondent, "Tubal Cain," who went to England expressly to make this voyage home in the gigantic steamer.

Probable Arrival of the Great Eastern.

At 1 o'clock this morning we received the following dispatch from the Sandy Hook Telegraph operator:

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, June 27—12.45 A. M.

A large steamship has stopped outside the bar, and, from present appearances, I am most sure that it is the *Great Eastern*, as she shows a great many lights. Will report often to you.

Death of G. P. R. James, the Novelist.

By the arrival of the *Europa* at Halifax last evening, we have intelligence of the death of Mr. G. P. R. JAMES, the celebrated novelist. We are not informed where the event took place, but it was probably at Venice, where he was filling a consular situation, to which he was transferred by the British Government, from his consulate in this country, at Richmond, Va.

GEORGE PHILIP RAINFORTH JAMES was born in George-street, Hanover-square, London, in 1801. He received his early education at a school at Greenwich, kept by a French emigrant, and was afterwards placed under the private tuition of Rev. WM. CARMALT, with whom he remained until his sixteenth year, when he was sent to France, where he remained several years. In very early boyhood he commenced to show his aptness for literary composition, and became an anonymous contributor to the magazines. At a later period, but while he was still a youth, he wrote several short stories for the amusement of his friends, some of which, straying out of the circle they were intended for, came to the notice of WASHINGTON IRVING, who advised him to attempt a work of some importance. The *Life of Edward, the Black Prince*, a book he did not care afterwards to acknowledge, was the result of this counsel. But shortly afterwards appeared *Richelieu*, published in his twenty-sixth year, the success of which confirmed him in his resolution to pursue a literary career. The manuscript of this novel had been submitted to Sir WALTER SCOTT before its publication, and that great soul, in whom no thought of literary envy ever existed, seconded the advice of our own illustrious countryman, and urged the young writer still to further and better efforts. The death of the Earl of LIVERPOOL, a friend of his father, from whom he had reason to expect a Government appointment, made it necessary for him to be industrious, and the intoxication of his first success added spurs, which he was too willing to wear, to that necessity. Thenceforward he wrote incessantly. Novel after novel, romance after romance, tumbled from his pen. There are some seventy of them in all, of various merit, of course, but all above the average. His imagination was as fertile as that of LOPE DE VEGA, and he produced his works almost as rapidly. For a long period he would not write himself, but dictated to amanuenses,—and sometimes carried on the construction of two novels at one time, walking from one room into another, and giving each scribe a sentence to convey to paper. Thus, though he did not write all his novels, they were still his own composition, and were not merely dignified by his name in the title page, like so many of the fictions of ALEXANDRE DUMAS. Without approaching the standard of the great master, the works of JAMES have been almost as widely read as the romances of SCOTT, and while they will not maintain any enduring popularity, there are some among them which will not soon be forgotten. They have been translated into most European languages, and are quite popular in Germany. In this country, they have been several times republished, and some of the latest ones, written here, made their first appearance from the press of the HARPERS, in this City. Mr. JAMES was also the author of several histories and biographies, including the Lives of CHARLEMAGNE, RICHARD CŒUR DE LION, HENRY IV. of France, and LOUIS XIV. These are less known than his other works, and have already attained the popularity that was their due. For a brief period he held the office of Historiographer of Great Britain, by appointment of WILLIAM IV. In 1851 he removed to this country with his family, and took up his residence in Stockbridge, Berkshire County, Mass. In 1852, he was appointed British Consul in Norfolk, Va., in which post he remained till, in 1858, he was transferred to the British Consulate at Venice, where he has since remained.

Mr. JAMES was a gentleman of winning manners, good conversational powers and unfailing courtesy. During his residence in this country he commended himself to the regard and esteem of all with whom he came in contact—and there are very many social circles where, in spite of the fact that he came here a stranger and remained but a few years, his death will be mourned as that of a personal friend.

Minor Topics.

—Our City neighbors are quoting freely a statement, said to be from the Xenia (Ohio) *News*, to the effect that "RAYMOND, of the TIMES, was in that State last February, in earnest consultation with a leader in the Bates movement, promising to support Mr. BATES, and expressing bitter hostility to Mr. SEWARD." Mr. RAYMOND was in several of the Western States last February—including Ohio and Missouri—and met various friends of Mr. BATES as well as Mr. BATES himself, though not in the way of any very "earnest consultation." But it is untrue that he expressed any hostility to Mr. SEWARD, or that he made any "promises" about supporting Mr. BATES. Perhaps the *Tribune*, which started this malicious little paragraph from the *News* on its travels, will be good enough to notice this contradiction.

—A leading Southern paper declares that there is no "Northern statesman whom the South so loves and honors as EDWARD EVERETT." This is atrocious, and we cannot but weep with CALEB CUSHING, to whom such a reward is meted out, for his noble self-sacrifice at Charleston and Baltimore, where he actually led on the Southern secession to the defence of Southern rights. CALEB'S is that rare and melancholy case of a prophet who has no more honor out of his country than in it.

—For the benefit of the census takers, it is proposed that each head of a family make out a list of the value of the property he may own, and give it to his wife, that she may be able to answer the census man's questions in his absence. This plan is open to one serious objection. If every woman knew precisely what her husband was worth there would be a great depreciation in conjugal affection throughout the land.

— The latest hygienic question under discussion is, "How to preserve woman?" Various theories of diet, exercise and dress are advanced by ingenious physiologists. If allowed to contribute our mite to the general fund of information we would suggest that they may very easily be kept in family jars.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Startling Programme of the Democracy in New-York and Pennsylvania.

THE DECLINATION OF GOV. FITZPATRICK.

Gov. Johnson's Speech on Accepting the Nomination.

Renewed Confidence of the Douglas Democracy.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Efforts are making, without probable success, to effect an arrangement by which both wings of the Democracy in New-York shall run the same electoral ticket for President and Vice-President. A similar arrangement is to be made in Pennsylvania if possible. This important and startling movement is evidently based upon an agreement that DOUGLAS is to be allowed the chance to secure the election before the people by the union of the factions, thus securing the vote of these two States, on the condition that if the election goes to the House, he shall give the vote of the Illinois delegation to BRECKINRIDGE.

Gov. FITZPATRICK'S declination of the nomination of the National Convention took his friends by surprise, in view of the fact that on the evening previous to making the nomination, an Alabama Delegate called on him to know if he would accept, and he pledged himself to do so. Hence, his friends pledged themselves for him in the Convention.

Gov. JOHNSON, of Georgia, was the first choice of perhaps a majority of the Convention, but the nomination was given to Alabama at the earnest solicitation of their delegation. Gov. JOHNSON'S prompt acceptance has increased the confidence of the National Democracy in the success of their ticket. Q.

Gov. Johnson's Acceptance.

HIS SPEECH TO THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 26.

The following is the speech of Hon. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia, last night at the National Hotel, on accepting the nomination for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS:

MR. CHAIRMAN, *Gentlemen of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Party, and fellow-citizens:* I was taken by surprise when I received a telegraphic dispatch in Baltimore, at 3 o'clock this day, that Hon. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK had declined the nomination tendered him by the Democratic Convention, and that it was demanded of me to accept it. It is known to many of you that my name was freely mentioned in Baltimore in connection with the nomination, and that I persistently refused to countenance it, but invariably urged that if Georgia were to be thus honored, it was due to another of her sons, distinguished for his talents and great public services. This was my earnest desire, and the desire of the delegation of which I was a member. But the Convention, in its wisdom, deemed it best to nominate a citizen of Alabama. It was entirely satisfactory. Alabama is the child of Georgia, and the mother cordially responds to any commitment bestowed upon her daughter. These are the circumstances under which I have been assigned this distinguished position, and which demand that distinction should yield to the voice of duty.

The National Democratic Party is in a peculiar condition. It is assailed in the House of its professed friends and threatened with overthrow. The country is in a peculiar condition.

It is on the eve of a sectional conflict which may sweep down all political parties and terminate in a dissolution of the Union. It is the duty of patriots and statesmen to unite in averting these threatened calamities.

It may not be inappropriate to refer to the circumstances which imperil the National Democracy. The Alabama delegation went to the Convention at Charleston instructed to demand the incorporation into the platform of the party, the proposition that Congress should intervene for the protection of slaves in the Territories, and to withdraw if the demand should be refused. It was refused, and I think properly refused. That delegation did retire, and with them a large portion of the delegations from the cotton States.

Why should they have retired? The record shows that if they had remained at their post, they had the power to have prevented the nomination of any candidate who might be obnoxious to the South. Thus, reduced by secession, the Convention adjourned to Baltimore, and requested the States to fill the vacancies in their respective delegations. The Convention reassembled on the 18th inst. The seceding delegations were returned—some accredited to Richmond and others to Baltimore, by the way of Richmond—and instructed to make the same demand, and to WITHDRAW if it should be refused. Delegates were appointed in Louisiana, Alabama and Georgia, by the National Democrats of those States, to fill the vacant seats of the seceders. Those of Alabama and Louisiana were admitted and the seceding delegations rejected; and the seceding delegates from Georgia were admitted to seats. They all took umbrage at the decisions of the Convention touching the various contests for seats. They retired, organized, and nominated candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, and they claim to be the "National Democracy of the United States." Now, if they were actuated by "principle," if it was their purpose, in good faith, to obtain the recognition of the principle of Congressional protection for Slavery in the Territories, why not wait until a proper time arrived to bring that subject before the Convention, and then, according to their instructions, withdraw from the body? The reason is palpable, they were waging war against a distinguished man, not "for" the maintenance of the "principle;" they were willing to jeopard the integrity of the Democratic Party and the triumphs of its cherished principles rather than see its will proclaimed in the nomination of its favorite.

Admitting, for the sake of argument, Mr. DOUGLAS to be as obnoxious as they allege he is, yet there never was a time when the South, united, could not have defeated his nomination. Why, then, should they have seceded? Why not remain at their post? Why seek to dismember and destroy the party? I question not the patriotism of any, but the people will hold them responsible sooner or later for all the ills that may follow from their errors.

I said the demand for Congressional intervention was properly rejected at Charleston—and why do I do so? Because it was the agreement between the North and South that the Slavery agitation should be removed from the halls of Congress, and the people of the territories be left perfectly free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject to the Constitution of the United States. This was the principle of the Compromise measures of 1850, and practically applies in the Nebraska-Kansas act in 1854. It was accepted by both the great political parties of the United States in 1852. It triumphed in the election of FRANKLIN PIERCE in that year, and of JAMES BUCHANAN in 1856. It is, perhaps, the best ground of compromise between the North and the South which human ingenuity can devise and by it the Democratic Party at least, of all sections, should be willing to abide. It gives advantage to neither section over the other, because it refers all questions of dispute between them, either as to Congressional or Territorial power over the subject of slavery, to the final arbitrament of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is, therefore, safe for the South. Its practical working is not without satisfactory results. Where the people of a Territory desire slave labor, and the soil and climate are suited to it, Slavery will go; where these conditions do not exist, it will not go. This finds an illustration in New-Mexico, where Slavery is established, and that in those Territories where it is excluded. Only a few days ago, propositions to repeal the Slavery laws of New-Mexico were made and rejected on the one hand, and the Anti-Slavery law of Kansas, on the other, was made and rejected in the Senate. Suppose these propositions, or either of them, had prevailed, is it not certain the country would have been thrown into the highest excitement? but by their rejection, non-intervention was practically adhered to, and the public mind is satisfied and quiet. Let us maintain it firmly and faithfully. We are bound to it by every consideration of interest and obligation of compact. Its abandonment will prove fatal to the National Democratic Party, and ultimately to the Union itself. It will drive the South into intense sectionalism, and the North into the ranks of Black Republicanism. I do not say every man of the North, for I know that the great body of the Northern Democracy will remain true to the Constitution, despite the overwhelming flood of its relentless cohorts. But I mean that the Free-labor States would be controlled by Black Republicanism, and would not be able to return a single member to either House of Congress friendly to the constitutional rights of the South. I trust that such a condition of things may never exist, but if it should, I know of no way by which the Union can be saved. Hence the doctrine of Congressional intervention as advocated by this new-born sectional party, is fraught with peril to the country. The question is now distinctly presented to the people whether they will adhere to the doctrine of non-intervention, or whether they will abandon it; whether they will reopen the Slavery agitation by requiring Congress to take jurisdiction over it, or whether they will give repose to the public mind and security to the Union by leaving it where the Compromise leaves it, to the free action of the people of the Territories under the Constitution of the United States. The issue is fully made up. It is intervention or non-intervention. Its decision involves the destiny of this great Republic and the highest interests of the civilized world. Compared with it the aspirations of men and the fate of political parties sink into utter insignificance. Where shall we look for deliverance from these threatened evils? It has been the mission of the Democratic Party of the Union in a thousand perils to rescue our country from impending calamities. Its past career abounds with heroic passages, and is illustrated with the most glorious achievements in the cause of constitutional liberty. It is the party of JEFFERSON, and MADISON, and JACKSON and POLK, whose Administrations constitute grand epochs in our national history. It is the party of the Constitution, and I look to it with confidence. Where else shall the patriot look in these times of political defection and sectional agitation? Let its integrity be permanently destroyed and the doctrine of non-intervention overthrown, and then the best hopes of the statesman may well be clouded with gloom and darkness.

It is for me, therefore, that I consent to take the position now assigned me, and welcome the consequences of personal good or personal ill which that position may bring. Nothing else could induce me to brave the detraction which it invites and incur the heavy responsibility which it imposes.

I have nothing to add but the expression of my profound thanks for the honor so unexpectedly conferred upon me, and my cordial acknowledgments for the flattering terms in which I have been notified of my nomination. Whatever may be honorably done I shall cheerfully do to maintain the integrity of the party and the triumph of its principles.

How the Candidates Received their Nomination.

REASONS FOR MR. FITZPATRICK'S DECLINATION.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated Washington, June 25, says:

"Senator DOUGLAS was waited on to-day by a Committee, which officially informed him of his nomination. He notified them that his letter of acceptance would be prepared in a day or two. They then called on Senator FITZPATRICK. In reply to a question whether he would accept or not, he replied that he asked until to-morrow to consider. The Committee said they wanted an immediate answer, on account of the rumors that he intended to decline. He replied that if he must answer now, he would be forced to decline. They at once accepted his declination. The Southern delegates to the Baltimore National Convention present in the city immediately met together, and recommended the name of Gov. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia, to the National Committee, which is also here, and which was empowered by the Convention to fill any vacancies. This recommendation was adopted by a number of delegates, who, at a meeting this evening, unanimously nominated Gov. JOHNSON in place of Senator FITZPATRICK. The friends of DOUGLAS are delighted with the change. FITZPATRICK acted in very bad faith, having sent a personal friend over to Baltimore to solicit the nomination. It is said the Secoders prevailed upon him to withdraw by promising to return him to the United States Senate."

The Richmond Convention.

THE NOMINATION OF BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE RATIFIED.

RICHMOND, Saturday, June 26.

The Southern Convention to-day declared BRECKINRIDGE and LANE its unanimous choice for President and Vice-President. It reaffirmed the Charleston majority platform, and adjourned *sine die*. The delegation of National Democrats from New-York were not admitted to seats.

REPUBLICAN RALLY IN PHILADELPHIA.

Great Torchlight Procession—Reception of the Republican Congressmen.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 26.

An immense torchlight procession, with music, greeted the return of Messrs. COVODE, BURLINGAME, GROW, BLAIR and MORRIS, and a grand entertainment was given them by HENRY C. CAREY, Esq. The meeting at the Square was so large that there was speaking from four stands. There was great enthusiasm when the speakers introduced the names of the Chicago nominees.

Resolutions were passed, condemning in the strongest terms the Administration and its veto policy, and pledging support to the Pacific Railroad, internal improvements, the Republican policy, and the Chicago and Harrisburgh nominations.

After the edjournment the procession stopped in front of the Continental Hotel, and BURLINGAME and COVODE were called out. Both came.

BURLINGAME called the Senate the slaughter-house of the people's rights, and made a stump speech for the boys.

The procession, when it reached the Continental, was two miles long. The first speaker here was COVODE. He complimented the audience and proceeded: Why should they support the Administration in fraudulent bargains, in pushing the extension of Slavery. Ha compared the Administration, with Dred-Scotism and Lecomptonism, to liquor dealers filling genuine casks with bogus wine. He indicted the Administration for false personation and obtaining offices and influence under false pretences. Slavery, corruption and fraud are the motto of the Democracy. He compared JEFFERSON and BUCHANAN, JACKSON and JEFFERSON were dethroned, and CALHOUN was placed in their stead. BUCHANAN obtained position by the doctrine of non-intervention, and Congressional interference is the political baby born in 1854. When two years old it was handed to the care of a bachelor's nurse, and tended by the Supreme Court, and so honeyfuggled that its reputed daddy, CASS, couldn't recognize his bantling. The speaker advocated the rights of man in the Territory, and the supremacy of white labor above slave; reviewed the Kansas troublee, and the Administration action; the corruption at Washington, where offices were bought and sold in the ante-room of the Senate and the Executive mansion, open as a butcher's shop. He gave the history of the tariff delay; produced some naturalization papers obtained by the Covode Committee, and made a strong appeal to the lovers of liberty to sustain the Chicago nominations. He reviewed the Homestead bill, and gave a tremendous scathing to BUCHANAN. The history of the Covode Committee was greeted with with frequent end hearty applause.

Mr. HOWARD made a stirring speech. He gave the history of the Republican Party, which he said was the white man's party, and sketched its growth, progress, power, influence and destiny. He scored the Pennsylvanians for putting into power a Party which was always working against free labor, tariffs, protection and the heerty growth of the nation. The name of Mr. BLAIR was received with great enthusiasm. Mr. HOWARD, having sketched the rise and progress of the Republican Party, said that the Democrat Party having died, its effects were divided between the heirs. Messrs. DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE. But Mr. LINCOLN, that good old man, represents the great Republican party, which is greater now than in 1856. What if he did split rails? He is at it again. He has already split the Democratic party, split it all to pieces—the best cut. DOUGLAS is so short that he can't split rails; but make whisky barrel staves of him, and he can hold all the whisky in the country. The Democratic party is gone to grass, and burnt brandy can't save it. I represent the slaveholders, who know all about it. The Republican party is the white man's party, and will keep the Territories for whits men. The people of the Southern States have nothing to do with the affairs, even in their own States, let alone the territories. Look at Baltimore. Where is all the intelligence of Maryland? It has one State Senator, while Talbot County, which is all niggers and blackbirds, has one. The nigger representatives in Maryland have charge of the City of Baltimore, and have disfranchised it; the niggers vote down the white residents. Look at us who are called "black," because we go for the white man, while they are considered white when they go for the black man. If you, laborers, sympathize with your brethren, for God's sake put the Government into the heads of LINCOLN. He will respect the rights of the whites. The speaker then enlarged on the condition of things in Missouri, where, he said, the whites are suffering from the effects of slave labor, and are as badly off as Roman captives, who, like us Slaveholders, had to pass under the black yoke. Democrats spit in the graves of the fathers of the country when they follow the fantastic banner of modern Democracy, on which is inscribed the d—d silly motto "Democracy." He, the speaker, eulogized LINCOLN, who was already the conqueror of DOUGLAS, and, in reality, was Senator of Illinois. Mr. DOUGLAS was nothing but the executor of the last will and testement of the Democracy. With regard to DOUGLAS, he would be silent; for we should say nothing but what was good of the dead, and he had nothing good to say. He pitched into the Democratic traitors. DOUGLAS was stabbed by the oligarchy, and having betrayed the oligarchy, he deserved to die by their hands. Had it not been for the Republican Party, DOUGLAS would have been the most Pro-Slavery of all the Democrats, but the Republicans had saved him. The Speaker was constantly interrupted by applause.

Mr. BURLINGAME spoke two hours. He was very able, ingenious and eloquent, and was received with tremendous applause.

Mr. BURLINGAME'S speech was well received, and not vinegar. He pitched into the Administration on the Tariff question, and showed that the Republicans attempted to pass the tariff. He denounced the financial policy, the public debt, and the extravagance and non retrenchment. He claimed that BRECKINRIDGE was the true exponent of the Democracy, who were sectionally united for Slavery, and were not we friends? He kindly reviewed the career of Mr. DOUGLAS, describing it as manly and consistent. But there was no hope for him, however. He urged the Douglasites to join the true army of liberty, reviewed the career of Mr. BELL, and characterized it as good and consistent, but there was no hope for him. He urged his friends to come into the Republican camp. Mr. BURLINGAME then traced LINCOLN'S career from his boyhood to his manhood, and believing that he would be elected President, he foreshadowed his Republican policy as kind and conciliatory, but also firm, and in which the rights of all sections would be respected,

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, argued at length the merits of the Homestead bill. HOWARD.

Political Rejoicings Elsewhere.

RECEPTION OF THE NOMINATION OF DOUGLAS.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, June 26.

The friends of Mr. DOUGLAS held a ratification meeting here last night. A salute of thirty-four guns was fired, with bonfires, music, speeches, &c.

TRENTON, Tuesday, June 26.

A large Democratic meeting was held this evening, to form a Democratic Club for the support of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS for the Presidency. Speeches were made by C. W. JOY, CHARLES SKELTON, &c. Mr. JOHNSTON'S arrangements were made for a large mass ratification meeting.

RECEPTION OF THE NOMINATION OF BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, June 26.

One hundred guns were fired here this evening for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE.

STAMFORD, Tuesday, June 26.

One hundred guns were fired for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE this afternoon, and an immense enthusiasm prevailed.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 26.

A salute of 105 guns were fired here, to-night, by the friends of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 26.

The demonstration of the BRECKINRIDGE faction, last night, at the Planters' House, was interrupted by a large body of Douglas men. Judge BOWLIN, late Commissioner to Paraguay, endeavored ineffectually to speak, and finally withdrew. A collision at one time was imminent. Another Douglas jubilee comes on to-morrow night.

Mr. Douglas to Dean Richmond.

During the session of the Baltimore Convention DEAN RICHMOND received the following dispatch from Mr. DOUGLAS:

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1860—9½ A. M.

To Dean Richmond, Chairman of the New-York Delegation:

The steadiness with which New-York has sustained me will justify a word of counsel. The safety of the cause is the paramount duty of every Democrat. The unity of the party and the maintenance of its principles inviolate are more important than the elevation or defeat of any individual. If my enemies are determined to divide and destroy the Democratic Party, and, perhaps, the country, rather than to see me elevated—and if the unity of the party can be preserved, and its time-honored principles maintained, and its ascendancy perpetuated, by dropping my name and uniting upon some other reliable, non-intervention and Union-loving Democrat, I beseech you, in consultation with our friends, to pursue that course which will save the party and the country, without regard to my individual interests.

I mean all this letter implies. Consult freely and act boldly for the right. S. A. DOUGLAS.

Letter from Hon. A. H. Stephens.

From the Rock Island (Ill.) Argus.

It will be recollected that, at our late County Convention, resolutions were introduced by Dr. GREGG, and unanimously adopted, approving the late letter of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, in favor of non-intervention, and rebuking the seceders. Having forwarded a copy of the proceedings to Mr. STEPHENS, we have received from him the following letter acknowledging their reception:

CRAWFORDVILLE, Ga., June 9, 1860.

J. B. DANFORTH, Jr., Esq., Rock Island, Illinois—*Dear Sir:* Your kind note of the 30th ult. has been duly received, with the accompanying resolutions. Allow me to return you my thanks for the same. I feel under great obligations to your Democratic County Convention for the terms in which they were pleased to speak of the sentiments and principles of my late letter, referred to. These principles, I am quite confident, constitute the only basis on which the nationality of the Democratic Party can be preserved, and the union of the States maintained. Should the Democracy ever abandon the doctrine of non-intervention, so long established as their creed, they will, I fear, be demoralized forever. It is very gratifying for me to know that the sentiments I proclaimed to the people of Georgia are so cordially received and indorsed in Illinois. This shows that all patriotism in this country has not yet degenerated into nothing but sectionalism. The signs of the times, however, are ominous of evil, and it will require, in my judgment, every effort of the wise and the good, everywhere, to sustain the cause of the Constitution and the country, against the assaults which now threaten the existence of both.

But my object was barely to acknowledge the receipt of your favors, (the letter with its inclosure, as well as the paper,) and to return my thanks to you and the Democracy of Rock Island County, for the feeling thus manifested towards me. Yours, most respectfully, ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

SPEAKER PENNINGTON AT HOME.

Enthusiastic Reception by his Constituents —Reception Speech by Cortland Parker and Reply of Mr. Pennington.

Hon. WILLIAM PENNINGTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives, left Washington yesterday morning and arrived at his home, in Newark, at 9 o'clock last evening. A large concourse of people, comprising men of all parties, had collected at the dépôt awaiting his arrival, and the enthusiastic cheers which greeted his return, testified to the universal popularity which he enjoys among all classes of his fellow-townsmen. The "Wide Awake" battalion of Newark, numbering upwards of 200 men, turned out in a body with torchlights and a band of music, to escort him from the depôt to his residence. On the arrival of the cers from Philadelphia, at 5 minutes past 9 o'clock, cannon were fired opposite the dépôt, bonfires blazed, rockets were shot up, and amid the cheers of several thousand people, Mr. PENNINGTON stepped out of the car and was escorted through the line of the "Wide Awakes" to the head of the procession. After some delay the order was given to move, and the procession started on its way to the residence of Mr. PENNINGTON, on High-street, about one and a half miles from the dépôt. It passed up Market-street to Broad, down Broad to Court and up Court to Hoyt, and was greeted all along the route with the cheers of the crowd, displays of rockets, Roman candles and other manifestations of joy. At about 10 o'clock the procession arrived at the residence of Mr. PENNINGTON—an old-fashioned wooden mansion, embowered in a forest of trees and with spacious grounds attached.

The procession stopped opposite the house, when CORTLANDT PARKER, Esq., mounted a block, and addressed Gov. PENNINGTON as follows:

I am deputed, respected and beloved Sir, to speak to you words of welcome in behalf of this vast concourse of people, but words are incapable of expressing the cordial welcome which you see before you. We bid you welcome to our arms, to our hearts, and to our hands. We deemed it fit, in view of the circumstances under which you became our representative, to welcome you for what you have done towards the good accomplished by the present Congress. It is well known that you did not seek the office to which we elected you, that you refused to accept it, but we compelled you to go, and for that reason it is proper and right that we should take the earliest opportunity on your return to tender our gratitude. A greater and more solemn scene that presented by the election of Speaker at the beginning of the last Session of Congress has not been witnessed in the history of our nation. Such clashing of opinions, such contention, such treason, such disonion, was never before witness in our National Halls. And all this was at last lulled, peace reigned, and all were satisfied with the selection for Speaker of the man chosen to represent this District and this State of New-Jersey. We feel it an honor that our District and our State was enabled to present a man who could put an end to this angry contest and restore harmony to our National Councils. No greater honor could befal a man than to be elected to that post under such circumstances.

After alluding to the distinguished ability of the present Congress, and the many beneficial acts of legislation passed by the House, but defeated in the Senate, Mr. PARKER closed by again welcoming him, on behalf of his fellow-citizens, back to his native city.

Mr. PENNINGTON mounted the block to respond, and was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers. The tumult having subsided, he spoke as follows:

It has been my lot, my friends, to stand before assemblies for the last five months as numerous as you are, (laughter,) and I am proud to say as your Representative in Congress that I believe I have left them with a good share of their good will. (Cheers. And I desire to say, because it is due that I should say it, that I have not only received the respect and consideration of my own party, but I believe of all parties in the House. Educated as I have been, among you, I felt it my duty to do justice to all men, and I feel a pride that I have the testimony of the House that I have succeeded. (Cheers.) It was our first duty to elect a Speaker. This might be thought an easy thing, but after two months' trial it was found that we could not concentrate on any man who could get a majority of the votes. I knew, thirty days before any election, that there were men enough who would vote for me together with the vote that had already been cast in my favor, to elect me; but I did not want the office, and I told my friends to keep quiet, and I threw my vote always, with one exception, for JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio. (Prolonged cheers.) I am not ashamed of that vote. (Renewed cheers.) I gave it to a good man, an honest man, a true man; and I tell you the history of JOHN SHERMAN is yet to be written. He has a history yet before him, and one that will be creditable to himself and to his country. Well, it was all right, I suppose, to fall back at last on New-Jersey; they had to do it in the Revolutionary War. A member from Virginia rose and said that, if they would concentrate on me, he would be satisfied. I did not thank him for that, for I did not want it. (Laughter and applause.) But it was found that the North would lose the Speaker unless some move should be made quickly. We had a caucus, and at that caucus Mr. STEVENS of Pennsylvania arose and said, "I nominate Gov. PENNINGTON, of New-Jersey." Some one said, "Why, STEVENS, I thought you were going to vote for SHERMAN until the crack of doom." "I was," replied STEVENS, "and last night I heard the crack." (Great laughter and cheers.) And so it came to pass that I was elected. When I came into office I placed at the head of the chief Committee JOHN SHERMAN, who had been defeated for my place. (Applause.) I felt I was bound to do this in honor; and I can say, as a member from Virginia said to me, that no man ever filled that post equal to JOHN SHERMAN. Well, we went on and fought the battle through the session. We passed many useful measures, but we were met by the Senate opposing us at every step. But my friends, the people are are getting their eyes open. I have traveled all day my friends, and am weary, and I can only say in conclusion that we are now about to enter upon a great Presidential contest, and I wish to say to you that I go in heart and soul for ABRAHAM LINCOLN. (Prolonged cheering.) He is an honest and a capable man. Mr. DOUGLAS, his competitor, who has contended with the ablest men in the Senate, has said that he never met an abler antagonist than Mr. LINCOLN. (Cheers.) Allow me in conclusion, my friends, to thank you from the bottom of my heart for this kind and cordial welcome. I am unable to express my gratitude for the kindness shown me here to-night by so many of my fellow-citizens. I can only say again I thank you, and bid you good night.

Three cheers were here given for Gov. PENNINGTON, during which he entered his residence, and the crowd soon after dispersed.

Political Items.

George L. Becker, A. M. Fredley, A. J. Edgerton, Franklin Steele and Henry M. Rice have addressed a card to the Democracy of Minnesota. It is dated Washington, June 25, and is as follows: "Fellow-citizens: The undersigned, temporarily absent from home, take this method of declaring to you their entire and cordial assent in the platform of principles adopted by the Convention which nominated John C. Breckinridge for President and Joseph Lane for Vice-President, and their determination to use every honorable effort to secure their election in the coming contest. In this determination and these efforts we invite the cordial coöperation of every Democrat in the State."

The Wide Awakes, of Hartford, Conn., the original company, have issued two circulars containing full information concerning the history, mode of organization, uniform, &c., of that organization. There are cuts illustrative of the uniform, torches and lanterns of the officers and privates. This was rendered necessary by the constant application from all parts of the North.

Hon. WM. MITCHELL has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Tenth Congressional District of Indiana.

The second of the monolith columns for the Capitol at Washington, arrived there on Saturday. It is 25 feet in length, 3 feet 4 inches in diameter at the base, and weighs about 20 tons. These columns are to cost $1,400 a piece.

Who is Mrs. Winslow?—As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, so generally overlooked or carelessly treated by the faculty in too many instances; and as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do RISE UP and bless her; especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No MOTHER has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it, mothers—TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor, New-York City.*

Union of Soul and Body.

One of the most impenetrable secrets of the Almighty is the union of the soul and body.

But man knows that by acrimonious humors this union is dissolved, and death takes the place of life.

Experience has established beyond doubt that proper purgation reduces the total of acrimonious humors, and cures by perseverence, if the disease is curable, when Brandreth's Pills are the medicine used, which are in fact the only purgative medicine in the world which strengthens while it cleanses, being both tonic and purgative.

If we are sick we owe it to ourselves to use

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

which are purely vegetable and innocent; they act only upon acrid humors, which are always mingled in or around parts in pain. Their timely use has saved many a valuable life.

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BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

No 294 Canal-st.

Also, No 226 Bowery; Campbell's, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st., and No 4 Union square, where advice is given daily without charge.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.

ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Spurious Imitations of "Artusairon, or Cream of Tartar Substitute," having been put into market, we hereby caution the public against purchasing the dangerous adulterations.

None genuine unless bearing our trade-mark, "Artuseiron." SACKETT, BELLER & CO., Nos. 28 and 30 Reade-st., N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

If any one should ask us what, in our opinion, arrived at by an impartial test, was the best and most honest compound remedy for preserving and beautifying the hair, and restoring gray hair to its original color, and the locks to the bald-headed, we should, without hesitation say Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative. See advertisement in another column.—*Louisville Journal.* Sold by all Druggists, Dépôt No. 444 Broadway

Japanese Embassy.

The only really fine Photographs and Stereoscopic Pictures of these distinguished visitors, can be had at C. D. FREDRICKS & CO., Nos. 535 and 587 Broadway.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

$40. Parker Sewing-machines. $40.

First class, Double-Thread, Rapid and Noiseless. Under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, &c. Office, VERNON & CO., No. 469 Broadway. Agents wanted everywhere.

Meyer's Miraculous VERMIN DESTROYER,

Is the only sure exterminator of Rats and Mice, Garden Insects, Ants, Roaches and Water Bugs. Principal Dépôt No. 812 Broadway. Sold by all respectable druggists.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.* We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.* Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Superior Shirts made to Order from measure. C. B. HATCH & CO., Retail Department, No. 463 Broadway.

John B. Dunham.

OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS. Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st., New-York.

Ladies' Dress Gimps, New and Beautiful styles at LOCKITT, ST N & CO.'S, No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Trimmings made to match.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!

GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt, No. 32 Platt-st.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck ties of the latest importation. L. U SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Tailor to the Embassy.—WM. H. SMITH, No 145 Fulton-st. The handsomest Summer suits in the City

Straw Hats, 75 cents; at Genin's, No. 513 Broadway.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Mast Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Sashes, Shutters, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 10th-st., 1st-av. and 20th-st., New-York.

Removal.

BALL, BLACK & CO., in vacating their old premises, corner Broadway and Murray sts., will close for a few days preparatory to opening their new store, corner of Broadway and Prince sts., of which due notice will be given.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE. No. 495 Broadway, New-York. No. 181 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Whisky.—E. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.

HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 200, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

George B. Sloat & Co.'s CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STICH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. G. H. COLLINS, No. 490 Broadway,

Edgo's GENUINE FIREWORKS Can be obtained at his Dépôt, No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Bloom Beaver—Gentlemen's dress hat, the leading style for Summer, introduced by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

POST—SMITH.—In Louisville, Ky., on Tuesday, June 19, in Grace Church, by Rt. Rev. B. B. Smith, D.D., Rev. HENRY A. POST, of New-York, to FRANCES STAPLES SMITH, daughter of the bishop.

DIED.

JOHNSON.—In this City, on Monday morning, June 25, of consumption, Mrs. MARY JOHNSON, wife of Reuben Johnson, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Dr. Armitage's Church, formerly of Norfolk-st., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 125 Hammond-st. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

REED.—In this City, on Monday, June 25, EDGAR M., youngest son of William H. and Elizabeth Reed, aged 1 year and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) June 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, corner of 19th-st. and 8th-av.

CLARKE.—In this City, on Monday, June 25, ELIZABETH MCKIE, only daughter of George W. and Mary Jane Clarke, aged 1 year, 8 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parent's residence, No 219 6th-st., on Wednesday, June 27, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

JARVIS.—In this City, on Saturday, June 23, JAY JARVIS, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Stephen's Church, corner of Bropdway and Chrystie sts., on Wednesday, June 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.

O'HARA.—In this City, on Monday, June 25, after a lingering illness ELLEN, wife of Charles H. O'Hara, eldest daughter of Charles Pitt, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the families are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from St Bartholomew's Church, corner Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Thursday next, June 28, at 11 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 26, EDWARD R., son of Maria and Peter B. Johnson, aged 21 years and 3 months.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, John W. Johnson, 76th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, on Thursday, June 28, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WESTMARSH.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 26, after a short illness, CORNELIA VAN CORTLANDT, daughter of the late Richmond Whitmarsh, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) June 27, at 4 o'clock P. M.

BENSLEY.—In this City, on Sunday evening, June 24, KINGMAN NOTT, infant son of Joseph W. and Arabella P. Bensley. The remains were interred in Greenwood.

ODELL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 26, LIZZIE CUTHBERT, infant daughter of Jacob and Sarah H. Odell.

The friends of the family, and those of her grandfathers, Cornelius M. Odell and Wm. N. Seymour, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 290 Schermerhorn-st., without further invitation.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 26, Mrs. MATILDA W. SMITH.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 84 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Wednesday,) June 27, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be carried to Westchester County for interment.

MAITLAND.—In Clifton, Staten Island, on Monday, June 25, JAMES W. MAITLAND, of the firm of Maitland, Phelps & Co., in the 31st year of his age.

His friends, and those of his father in-law, James A. O'Reilly, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of Rev. Dr. Potts, University-place, Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

CONE.—In Merwinsville, Litchfield County, Conn., on Friday, June 22, CHARLES KIRTLAND CONE, son of Rev. R. J. and Harriet V. Cone, aged 8 years and 6 months.

KIMBALL.—At West-

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB
FIRST-CLASS OIL-PAINTINGS.
NEARLY 150 FINE OIL-PAINTINGS.
E. H. SCHENCK, this DAY and TO-MORROW, 27th and 28th inst., at 11 o'clock each day, at their sales room, No. 141 Broadway, the above fine paintings, among which will be found the works of the following well-known artists:

VAN SEVENBORGH,	PYNACKER,
SMITH,	KRUSEMAN,
VAN BEGHERMORTEL,	EDDIS,
METZU,	SWEBACH,
DIDDAERT,	E. DUVAL,
RAMBOUR,	J. A. BEKRING,

and other well-celebrated ancient and modern artists. Also, a very curious and rare Bayzantine painting, "The Holy Standard Bearer." Most of the paintings have recently arrived from Europe, and have never before been offered for sale. Also, about 30 paintings remaining unsold from the sale of the 14th and 15th inst., which will be sold on account of the former purchasers. The paintings will be on exhibition on TUESDAY, with catalogues, and will be positively sold without reserve, as the owner is about leaving for Europe.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
On WEDNESDAY, June 27, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, in the rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, I shall sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following personal property, being assets belonging to the estate of Samuel M. Woodruff, deceased, to wit: 600 shares of the capital stock of the New-York Stay Cemetery Company, a judgment recovered in the Supreme Court of the City of New-York, in favor of John Newland, Executor of the last will and testament of Samuel M. Woodruff, deceased, against Phineas C. Wright, on the 10th day of May, 1858, for $10,158 94; also, a judgment recorded in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in favor of William W. De Forrest, against Frederick S. Radcliff, on the 14th day of December, 1858, for $3,089 84, and which judgment is now owned by said estate.
JOHN NEWLAND,
Executor, &c., of Samuel M. Woodruff, deceased.

CHAS. A. LENT, Auctioneer.
PROPERTY AT NEWARK, N. J.
At auction, 7 valuable building lots, on Orchard and Tichenor sts., Newark, N. J., on THURSDAY, June 28, at 3½ P. M. The above lots are located in a very pleasant and desirable part of the city, two having a front on Orchard-st., cornering on Tichenor-st., size 26x 121 feet, with an alley opening from Tichenor-st., on their rear. Five fronting on Tichenor-st., size 26x103. They are desirable on account of their proximity to Broad-st., South Park and Centre-st., depôt of the New-Jersey Railroad, being only one square from the Park and three from the depôt. Sale positive, and terms easy. For maps and other particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J. Also, at private sale, about 7½ acres of land in Clinton township, 1½ miles from Chestnut-st. depôt, and near the residences of Messrs. Allen, Riker and Tichenor—a very handsome site for one or more residences, having a commanding view of Newark, the Bay, New-York City and Staten Island.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, will sell, at public auction, the entire rich and costly furniture, bronzes, paintings, piano forte, &c., contained in the first-class residence, No. 122 21st-st., a few doors from 7th-av., ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, AT 10½ O'CLOCK.
The furniture was made to order by Dixon, Stevens and other first-class makers, four months ago, and embraces everything to be found in a fashionable and costly residence, including three superb rosewood parlor suites in brocade, with a complete assortment of elegant rosewood parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture; glassware, silver, French china, iron safe, portable heater, &c. Catalogues at house. Every article will be peremptorily sold for cash. The house to rent; application to be made to HOMER MORGAN, No 3 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PAINTINGS.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 27 and 28, At 7½ o'clock, P. M., in the large room in Low's new building on the corner of Court and Joralemon sts.
A large and splendid collection of Oil Paintings, comprising landscapes, marine views, game, fruit and flower pieces, historical subjects, groups and figures, &c., &c., in great variety of size and style, richly framed. The paintings are now on exhibition.
Also, on THURSDAY, at 9 P. M., a splendid rosewood 7-octave Piano, round corners, Gilbert, maker. Catalogues at the rooms.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
CENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOOKS, &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, at No. 411 2d-av., between 25th and 26th sts., on WEDNESDAY, June 27, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood sofas and chairs, in brocatel; secretary, bookcase and card tables; mahogany tête-à-têtes, and chairs in hair and in plush; book-case, rockers, washstands bedsteads, &c.; damask and lace window curtains, Turkish easy chairs in brocatel, inlaid papier mache table, bronze mantel clock, crockery, glass ware, ingrain, 3-ply and velvet carpets, and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Also a collection of Masonic and other valuable books.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 29 and 30, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:
LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT PRIVATE COLLECTION OF VALUABLE COINS, comprising collections from all the coins of the nations; among the principal will be found the Martha Washington half dime, the Washington cent—1791, 1792, 1793—pattern and trial pieces, flying eagle dollars, Pitt tokens, trade cards, and medals and tokens; a large collection of English silver and copper coins—Elizabeth, William and Mary, Charles II and George I., extending to the present day; a series of French coins, extending from the reign of Louis XVI. to the present day, both silver and copper; also, Spanish, Italian, Russian, Dutch, Scotch, American and others. In gold, silver and copper; also, ancient Roman and Grecian coins and medals, being valuable and rare; also, a very rare specimen cathedral of Charlemagne, 1726—the others in great variety—in all a large and fine collection, to be sold without reserve.
They will be ready for exhibition as above, two days before the sale, with catalogues.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 246 to 295 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent., (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated.
The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place.—Dated May 22, 1860
The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 12, at the same hour and place.—Dated May 29, 1860.
The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, July 3, at same hour and place.—Dated June 12, 1860.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MIRRORS, CURTAINS, CHINA WARE, &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) June 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 157 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., the entire furniture of the house, comprising in part of mahogany sofas, tête-à-tête, marble-top tables, dressing bureaus, centre and card tables, dining do., mirrors, carpet and oil cloths, hatstand, beds and bedding, mattresses, China and glass ware, refrigerators, safes, stoves, kitchen furniture, &c.
N. B.—House to rent.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 168 Thompson-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.: A general assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood suits in brocatel; do. in green plush; three enamelled suites, pier glass, mirrors, curtains, shades, arm chairs in plush and hair cloth; rockers, bedsteads, bureaus, rosewood etagere, sideboards, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, centre and side tables, breakfast, dinner and tea sets, kitchen articles, &c. Catalogues at sale.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, June 28, at 10½ o'clock; at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Courtlandt-st. Prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
THURSDAY, JUNE 28, AT 2½ O'CLOCK, P. M., at No. 4 Hall-st., between Lafayette and Gates avs., ingrain carpets, bedsteads, bureau, mahogany sofa, chairs, tables, pictures, stoves, Summer ranges, &c.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AT AUCTION.—We would call attention to the sale of Handsome Country Seat to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & Co. (THIS DAY) Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York. Maps at the Auctioneer's office, No. 9 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. JNO. T. HUSCHBOND & Co., Auctioneers.
MORTGAGE SALE OF
MAGNIFICENT
HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
On THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) June 27, at the 5-story brown-stone residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., sale commences at 10½ o'clock; being the largest and richest assortment of household furniture and works of art offered at auction this season, viz.:
Carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte,
Rosewood drawing-room suites,
Bronze and ormolu chandeliers,
Sevres and Dresden china ornaments,
Velvet and Brussels carpets,
Pier and mantle mirrors,
Brocade and lace curtains,
Oil-paintings by eminent artists,
Artistic bronze statuary,
Etageres, bookcases, centre-tables,
Rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture,
Oak dining-room furniture,
China, glass and silver ware,
Sheffield table cutlery, &c., &c., &c.
To be peremptorily sold.
GEO. AMMERMAN, Attorney for Mortgagees.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, June 27, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of desirable goods; also an invoice of stock goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.—CANAL-st.—Executor's sale of the house and lease of lot, known as No. 95 Canal-st., north side, between Forsyth and Eldridge sts. Sale positive, by order of the Executors of Benjamin Ferrine, deceased. The lease has 21 years to run from the 1st of May last, subject to renewal at the expiration of the present lease, or improvements paid for. The house is three story, brick, with two stores, with back rooms, on the first floor, and is now rented for $738 per annum. For maps and terms, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 45 Nassau-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,
MANCHESTER, VERMONT.
Manchester is situated (near the base of the Green Mountains) fifty miles north of Albany and Troy, and thirty south of Rutland, where regular connections are made with trains for Manchester. For health and beauty of location this village is unsurpassed. Visitors are assured that at this Hotel they will find those comforts and conveniences usually met with at first-class hotels.
Mrs. E. M. VANDERLIP & SON, Proprietors.

MANCHESTER SUMMER HOTELS.
THE EQUINOX HOUSE is delightfully situated among the Green Mountains in Southwestern Vermont, 30 miles north of Troy. Hudson River Railroad trains connect at Troy with trains for Manchester direct. Trains for Manchester leave Troy, on arrival of steamers which leave New-York at 6 P. M. Reference as to health and beauty of location may be had to Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President of the Hudson River Railroad; P. McMartin, Esq., No. 168 5th-av; Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, No. 1 Great Jones-st.; Robt. Squires, Esq., of Freeland Squires & Co.
For rooms please apply to L. C. ORVIS, Agent, Manchester, Vt., or F. H. ORVIS, Box No. 1,868 New-York.
THE MANCHESTER HOTEL, (OPPOSITE "THE EQUINOX HOUSE") CHARLES F. ORVIS, Manager.—This house is 118 feet front, new and newly furnished, and in complete order for Summer company. Board $5 to $6 per week. Barns large and airy. Trout fishing good in this vicinity.

SEA BATHING.
THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, IS OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Good rooms or furnished cottages may be engaged at No. 47 Cliff-st., New-York, or at the hotel.
Stages from the house meet the Long Island Railroad cars at Jamaica.
Two hours from New-York.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs. REED & FRY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have reopened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in redecorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day, after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

BELMONT HALL—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—The above fashionable resort is now open for the season. A line to the proprietor at the above place will meet attention.
WILLIAM SHARP.
Trains leave foot of Courtlandt-st., at 8½ A. M., 3½ P. M. Express trains leave New-York on Saturday at 5:10, and return early Monday A. M.

SEA-BATHING.—THE MANSION HOUSE, LONG Branch, N. J., has been thoroughly renovated and enlarged, and will now accommodate 600 guests. Open to the public June 15. The R. & D. B. Railroad lands passengers within a few yards of the premises, and run four daily trains. Conveyance also by boats foot of Robinson-st. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE IS now open for the reception of visitors. A very extensive addition has been made to this house since the last season. The proprietor believes he will now be able to accommodate all who may visit this delightful place of Summer resort. C. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J., is now open for the reception of company. Communications by letter will be promptly attended to. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH, Is now open. Through tickets at the Long Island Railroad depôt, Brooklyn. SAMMIS & DOMINY.

INSTRUCTION.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL,
NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms, $10 per quarter. For further information, apply to F. MARTINELLI.

$110 PER YEAR.—BOARDING SEMINARY, $110 PER YEAR.—Three departments, primary, intermediate and academic. Colossal brick buildings for both sexes; 18 teachers; excellence and economy. Fare from New-York on opening day, Aug. 23, $2 50. Address JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 596 BROADWAY, New-York, and No. 609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers. References—Dr. Lowell Mason, Faculty of Rutgers College. Superior teachers of Music, French and Ornamentals wanted. School circulars are supplied to parents. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—The location pleasant and very healthy. Pupils received at any time. The school is easy of access from New-York. Terms from $120 to $160 per year. For full particulars, address the Principal, AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Ashland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, males or females, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals, LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated. Under ten $125: above that age, $150. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FBEEMAN, the Principal. Location unsurpassed

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—COLLEGIate organization with a systematic domestic department. $120 per year. Fall term opens Aug. 30. Address A. W. COWLES, Elmira, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to dispose of a handsome black mare, 15½ hands high; warranted sound and kind, excellent either in harness or under the saddle; also blankets, ladies' and gentlemen's saddles, bridles, &c., all new last Summer, and only sold on account of the owner's ill health. Inquire of Mr. ODELL, Tarnnre's stables, 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

CARRIAGES.—WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITion, at our warerooms, Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin, and No. 77 White-st., first door east of Broadway, a fine assortment of first-class carriages and road wagons, manufactured on the premises, under our immediate supervision, from the best selected materials and workmanship, to which we invite the attention of the public.
MINER & STEVENS.

FOR SALE—A FINE DARK BAY HORSE, 15½ hands high, sound, kind and gentle in single and double harness, and is a first-rate saddle horse. Apply at No. 120 Chambers-st., up stairs, or at No. 20 Pierpont-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen in College-place, in the rear of the Mansion House, opposite Mr. Ketchum's livery stable.

A SUPERIOR BLOOD BAY CARRIAGE horse for sale, suitable for a coupé, 16½ hands high, perfectly sound, young and kind in all harness, having fine action, will be sold low, as the owner has no use for him. Apply at the stable No. 43 East 18th-st., near 4th av., from 7 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LARGE BAY HORSE, 17½ hands high, 7 years old, weighs 1,500 pounds, sound and kind; is a very fast walker, and would make a superior truck horse. Apply at No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID SADDLE HORSE; 15 hands one inch high, and very stylish; also, bay mare; can trot in 2:40; warranted sound. Inquire for HOLLISTEB, Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—A LIGHT ROCKAway Carriage, moveable glass front, with glass doors and sides, for one or two horses, can be seen at JONES' Stable, No. 127 Mercer-st., near Houston.

TEACHERS.

SUMMER TUITION.
A gentleman, highly qualified as a teacher, desires an engagement as private tutor during the months of August and September. Reference may be had to Marlborough Churchill, Sing Sing, N. Y., and many others. Address S. R., Sing Sing, N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A GERman University, successful teacher of the Modern and Ancient languages, the higher English branches, Mathematics, etc etc., desires employment. Ladies and gentlemen wishing to complete a neglected education, or those preparing for College or foreign travel, will receive special attention. No objection to country or travel. Most excellent testimonials and references at command. Address MENTOR, Box 162 Times Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE,
HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 126 6th-av., between 8th and 10th sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—HAMILTON HOUSE, CORNER OF 24th st and Broadway. Citizens and strangers can now obtain cool airy rooms for the Summer, permanent or transient. The house is now newly refitted and furnished; very desirable rooms insured to families and large single rooms for gentlemen. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY LOCATED IN PIERREPONT-st., Brooklyn Heights, occupying a large elegantly furnished house, could spare a parlor and bedroom with board to a gentleman and wife or a single gentleman. House contains all the modern improvements. Those desiring such accommodations, address, with real name, COMFORT, Box No. 178 Times Office.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, occupying a first-class house, will let two newly-furnished rooms, with breakfast and tea and dinner on Sundays or without; no other boarders taken. Apply at No. 241 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. References required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 155 Hudson st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a pleasant front room in a private family, possessing all the comforts of a home; no other boarders will be taken; located in the vicinity of the City Hall, Brooklyn. Address, with real name, to C. B., Box No. 158 Times Office, will meet with prompt attention.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO LARGE well furnished rooms, with large pantries, on 2d floor, to be let with or without board to gentlemen. Location convenient to Wall-st. and South ferries. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ACcommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be had at No. 11 Monroe-place, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Montague Ferries; references exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS ON THE first or second floor of an English basement house will be let, with partial board, to a person having good reference. Inquire at No. 25 Concord-st.

BOARD IN HARLEM.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board in a private family can be had in 129th-st., third house West of 3d av. Communications to the City by boat or cars.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF QUIET habits wishes to engage an unfurnished room, with partial board; at present breakfast only will be required; house must contain modern improvements, and family private. Unexceptionable references will be given. Address, stating terms, &c., M. W. B., Box No. 106 Times Office.

HOUSES AND ROOMS TO LET UNTIL OCTOBER.—To let, a suite of elegantly furnished apartments in 27th st., just west of Broadway, near Madison Park, with or without a private table. This will be found a very desirable home for a Southern or Cuban family wishing to spend the summer in this City. Address Mr. W., No. 35 Wall st., room A, up stairs, 2d floor.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with the use of kitchen, to a genteel family without small children; or would board two or three gentlemen. The location is very desirable; one block from the Fulton-av. cars, and 10 minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry. Inquire at No. 138 Livingston st., opposite Gallatin-place.

TO LET—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE second and fourth floors, also a single room, at the Madison Park House, corner of Broadway and 25th-st., opposite Madison Park and Worth Monument. Private tables furnished if preferred. Best of references required.

TO LET.—TWO HANDSOME ROOMS AND PARlor, with board or without, separately in a Parisian family; the house has all the modern improvements: a practical course of French will be commenced by proprietor who is a well known professor. Apply at No. 98 East 22d-st.

UNFURNISHED THIRD FLOOR WANTED—Either with or without board, by a single gentleman, who would like to confer with a pleasant private family, permanently located. Address, with particulars, UPTOWN, Box No. 157 Times Office.

AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE, BETWEEN Broadway and Washington park, (a delightful Summer residence) to let, with full board, a suite of rooms, second story front. Also, single rooms for gentlemen.

WASHING, WASHING.—ALL KINDS OF washing done in a superior manner, at lowest prices, at the new Laundry No 46 Lispenard-st., near Broadway. Clothes called for and returned immediately to all parts of the City. Buttons kept on Shirts.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH gas, bath, &c., &c., to let to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., between University place and 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th st.

TO LET—SEVERAL ROOMS IN A PRIVATE family, with or without board. Apply at No. 338 West 15th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN CORNWALL, ON THE NORTH River, adjoining Idlewild, the well-known residence of N. P. Willis, Esq. The house is beautifully situated; accommodations and board first class. Besides the Hudson River Railroad the steamboat *Thomas Powell* leaves daily at 3½ P. M., foot of Jay st., for Cornwall direct, returning to the City in the morning. The advertiser intended soon to occupy the rooms himself, and wishes to dispose of them in consequence of a death in the family. For further particulars address JAMES G. RCE. Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., or B., Box No. 2,346 Post office, or call at the book store 783 Broadway.

Cut this out for preservation.

COUNTRY BOARD FROM MAY 1, OR throughout the year, at Strawberry Farms, Monmouth County, N. J.
This beautiful retreat, arranged for the residence of about twenty families, is within easy reach of Shrewsbury and Long Branch. Part of the land is cultivated, to supply the tables abundantly with fruits, vegetables and dairy products. In one vicinity are shady woods, delightful rambles and a pretty lakelet. Attached is a large hall, with music always available for social enjoyment, without charge. Terms, $5 to $8 weekly, each person. Apply at No. 678 Broadway, at Tolman's Self Ventilating Spring Bed Company.
JAMES WARREN.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE subscriber has arranged to accommodate families and individuals at the large farm mansion of the late Chas. Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. The house is admirably adapted for the convenience of families, the ground ample and well shaded; in short, every comfort that a farm can produce is offered to those desiring a residence for the Summer. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

BOARDING.—PERSONS WISHING BOARD during the Summer months in a pleasant, healthy situation on the banks of the Hudson river, where there is a good shore for bathing, and where they will be conveyed to and from the landing at Milton without charge. For terms and other particulars, address JOHN E. LAWSON, Marlborough, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN be accommodated with board and newly-furnished rooms in a private family, in full view of the Hudson, at Sprayten Duyvil, one hour's ride from Chambers-st.; 16 trains per day; healthy location. Call on, or address, E. GULICK, on the premises.

SUMMER BOARD IN ULSTER COUNTY, NEAR THE HUDSON.—Two quiet families can procure comfortable apartments, with good plain fare, in a country residence, beautifully located on high ground; scenery charming; no musquitoes. The place has the advantage of iron springs. Terms reasonable. Address FARMER, Box No. 101 Times Office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—EIGHT PERsons can be accommodated with board in a private family, about five minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, at West Bloomfield, N. J. References exchanged. Address MOSES DODD, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS CAN be obtained in the pleasant and healthy village of Fishkill, a place for many years the favorite resort of citizens. Beautiful rides and fine mountain scenery. For further particulars address Mrs. M. V. W. LISTON, Fishkill village.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS MAY be accommodated in a high and healthy location in the town of Harrison, N. Y., 2 miles from Rye Depôt, New-Haven Railroad, one hour and a quarter from the City. The advertiser can be seen on Monday and Tuesday, the 25th and 26th insts., at No. 131 West 23d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SALT-BATHING, BEAUtiful scenery, and liberal table, with the best of attendance, may be obtained in a private family, in one of the most delightful locations on Long Island; no mosquitos. Apply at Mrs. WILLIAM H. BRIDGEN'S, North Oyster Bay.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW ROOMS CAN be had at Mr. Moore's, near Sands' Point, L. I., by a desirable party, the family by which they are engaged wishing to dispose of them in consequence of sickness. Communication by steamer *Long Island*, 1¼ hours. Apply to F. H TIERS, No. 85 Front-st.

BOARD AT GLEN COVE.—FAMILIES WISHing the comforts of a Summer residence can find desirable accommodations immediately, in the house of the subscriber, near Glen Cove steamboat landing. Three lines of stages pass the door daily. Address
CHARLES W. CARPENTER, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD AT RAMAPO, N. J., ONE hours' ride from Jersey City by New-York and Erie Railroad, at a farm-house, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed, for two or three small families. For full particulars, inquire of H. T. WINTER, No. 484 6th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—For a gentleman, wife child and servant, within one hour of the City Hall. Accommodations must be good and terms reasonable. Apply at No. 18 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT A CONvenient distance from the City, for a lady, nurse, and two small children. Address, stating terms, T., Box No. 352 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—A gentleman and wife, also a single gentleman, can have pleasant rooms and board for the Summer at Dobb's Ferry. Apply at Greenburgh House.

BOARD IN ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—Two pleasant rooms, with board in a private family, residing near the Brick Church Station, in Orange. Apply to WM. H. PRICE, No. 77 Front-st.

SUMMER BOARD IN PEEKSKILL.—Within five minutes' walk of the Railroad depôt. The location, grounds, rooms, fare and table all that is desirable. Address INGLESIDE, Peekskill, N. Y.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

LONGWORTH'S STILL CATAWBA.
IN HALF-PINT BOTTLES,
FOR RESTAURANTS, ETC.
FREDERICK A. COZZENS,
Sole Agents, No. 73 Warren-st.

LECTURES.

LECTURE ON PHONOGRAPHY, (FREE,) by D. B. MELLISH, practical reporter, at Dr. Trall's lecture room, No 15 Laight-st., New-York, on THURSDAY EVENING, June 28, at 8 o'clock. Class opens Friday evening. Fifteen lessons, $2 50. Taught through the mail and instruction book sent, for $5. Address as above.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE.—THE BEAUTIful and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon-aves, extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE—25 OF THE most desirable lots in Harlem on easy terms. No money required if improved.
3 lots on 4th-av., between 124th and 125th sts.
4 lots on 125th-st., near 3d av.
2 lots on 123d-st., near 4th-av.
6 lots on 128th-st., near 3d-av.
10 lots on 128th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
SAMUEL ADDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES OF THE BEST PROPERty in Brooklyn, located on 3d-av. and 55th st., Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. Cars pass the grounds every 10 minutes. This property must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIVE NEW elegant brown-stone houses on 50th-st., with all modern improvements; neighborhood select; would exchange lor City or Brooklyn lots, or good country property. Apply to J. J. SMITH & CO., No. 760 3d-av., or A. M. BURR, Esq., No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OR BOTH of the new first-class three-story brown-stone houses, Nos. 62 and 66 West 45th-st.; also one superior four-story brown-stone house, all near the 5th-av. Good City lots would be taken in part payment. Inquire at No. 108 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE NEW BROWN-STONE houses Nos. 29 and 35 West 34th-st., with extension for library, finished in the most complete and thorough manner, with rosewood doors, walnut stairs, and all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, of LOPEB & DAVIS.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A THREE story brown house in East 31st-st, near 4th-av, in perfect order. Apply to E. F. DELANCEY, Counsellor at Law, Nos. 6 and 10 Pine-st.

LOTS FOR SALE ON THIRD-AVENUE.—Several choice lots on the business portion of the 3d-av will be sold as a bargain to close an estate. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—THE whole or part of the third-story of the new brick building Nos. 133, 135 and 137 Bank-st., being one room 60x100 feet, with light on every side. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to M. F. SCHUERMAN, on the premises, or to GULLIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place.

$900 PER ANNUM.—TO LET, FURNISHED, to a small, first-class family, the brown-stone house No. 88 West 47th st, between 6th and 7th avs., frescoed, and furnished elegantly; location unsurpassed. Apply to WM. KENNELLY, on the premises. Possession immediately.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house, with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., in Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET.—THE SECOND AND THIRD LOFTS, 30 feet wide on Broadway, near Canal-st., well lighted, no skylight; the finest location in this city for an importing or silk house; rent low. Apply to HALL & WETMORE, No. 406 East Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms large, and vacant lots adjoining for saw or rolling mills, &c; engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists' tools for sale.

BROADWAY LOFT TO LET.—A FINE show room, 25 by 100 feet, in No. 635, near St. Nicholas Hotel, adjoining the Prescott House, corner of Spring-st; recently occupied by milliners.

STORE TO LET—CORNER THIRTY-FOURTH-st. and 10th-av.; an excellent stand for business, and part dwelling. Inquire of D. H. BROWN, on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after May 1, trains will run as follows, connecting with the steamer MATTANO:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET SLIP.
At 6:30 A. M.	At 7:15 A. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)
At 7:55 A. M.	At 9 A. M.
At 10 A. M.	At 11 A. M. (Hunter's Point Ferry.)
At 1 P. M. (crossing Hunter's Point Ferry.)	At 1 P. M.
At 2:45 P. M.	At 4 P. M.
At 4:45 P. M.	At 5:45 P. M.
At 6:45 P. M., (Hunt's Point Ferry.)	At 7 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.
On Sundays trains will leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 and 11 A. M., and 2, 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Flushing at 8:30 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3 and 5:30 P. M. Excursion tickets on Sundays, 25 cents.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 2:30, 4 and 6 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st., Depôt; for Croton Falls 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above; this train runs to Millerton Saturday evenings; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 12 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M.; 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25 A. M.; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BUBCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH THE NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 8 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

AMERICAN ECCLESIASTICAL AND BOTANICAL SOCIETY.
Books for subscription to the capital stock of $200,000, [illegible] in the American Ecclesiastical and Botanical Society, will be opened on MONDAY, June 24, at the office of the Treasurer, Wilson G. Hunt, No. 59 Wall-st., and at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., same time and thereon etc., and continue open from day to day until further notice. Ten per cent. will be required each, the balance to be paid to the Treasurer as called, when ordered by the Council.
WILSON G. HUNT,
WAYTE SHERMAN,
ROBERT L. STUART.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13 Avenue A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M.
Six per cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on larger amounts.
Interest commences July 1. All deposits made on or before the 10th of July, will draw interest from July 1.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
B. A. BUNCE, Cash. and Sec.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 154 Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 42 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 57 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price-current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 154 NASSAU-ST.,
Buy Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHolders of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1851, creating a sinking fund, proposals will be received at the office of said Company, in New-Orleans, La., up to the last day of June next, inclusive, for the purchase of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. On the day above named, the bids in the forms of sealed proposals will be opened by the Board of Directors and purchases made to the above-named extent, (payable in dollars at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,) from those whose bids are most favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the right to reject all bids over par if they deem proper.
RICHARD S. CHARLES, Treasurer.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-Avenue. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits of $500 and under, and at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from the 1st of July.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.
N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO.—The subscribers to the stock of this Company are hereby notified that a 2d installment of twenty per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 3d July, at the office of the Treasurer, WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, No. 78 Pearl-st.
SAMUEL G. PAXSON, President.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1860.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1860.
HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company who have not availed themselves of the proposals of Dec. 16 last for extending the same, will please do so without delay.
Those holders who do not intend doing so, will oblige the Company by giving the undersigned notice at their earliest convenience. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE LAND-Grant BONDS.—The holders of the first issue of the Land-Grant Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company are requested to call, or send their address, with the number of bonds held by them, numbered from 1 to 2,500, to FRANCIS RANDALL, No. 33 Wall-st., where information respecting their interests can be obtained.

OFFICE OF JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO June 22 1860.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due July 1, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after July 2.
GEO. BARNET, President.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, MISSOURI,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, June 20, 1860.
NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF MISSOURI STATE Bonds, are hereby notified that the semi-annual interest falling due thereon, on the 1st of July proximo, will be promptly paid at the Bank of Commerce in New York.
A. W. MORRISON, State Treasurer.

NOTICE.—STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMpany.—The coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Staten Island Railroad Company, maturing July 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.
B. KREISCHER, Treasurer.

IOWA INTEREST.—THE INTEREST DUE 1ST proximo on the Bonds of the State of Iowa, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation of the proper Coupons, at our office, No. 104 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1860. ATWOOD & CO.

STARK COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS MATURING July 1, 1860. Nos. 1 to 30, and the July Coupons of Bonds Nos. 1 to 68, will be paid on and after that date at the office of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

FARM MORTGAGE BONDS.—THE HOLDERS of Farm Mortgage Bonds issued to the various railroads in Wisconsin are requested to call at the office of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, No. 29 William-st., Room No 4, where information pertaining to their interest may be obtained.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—The subscribers will purchase, at par, any past due Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad Company.
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—THE INTEREST due 1st July next, in this City, on the Bonds of the City of Quincy, Ill., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 104 Broadway. ATWOOD & CO.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1860.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due 1st of July 1860, on $400 000 first Mortgage Bonds of that Company will be paid on after that day at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1860, ON STATE of Minnesota Eight Per Cent Bonds will be paid by CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO. 50 Wall-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner of Dutch New-York,
Importers and manufacturers of all kinds of Builders' Hardware and Locksmith Materials.
Locks of the best quality.
Heavy Silver plated Door Knobs.
Plated name and number Plates.
Safe Night-latches for Front Doors.
And every variety of articles adapted for first-class dwellings.
Improved Wire Door-springs.
Green and gas house Tile, Gas Retorts, Fire-brick, &c., at the lowest cash prices.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.
PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.
Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.
These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.
For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply, personally or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SUB COMMITTEE ON MUSIC WILL meet on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, in Room No. 8 City Hall. Leaders of Bands will please attend without further notice.
IRA A. ALLEN,
M. W. GENET,
TIMOTHY FARLY,
ED. COBTELLO,
} Sub Committee.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 85 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1860.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six Per Cent., (6,) for six months, payable on and after July 2. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST., June 12, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JULY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of July, during the hours of business at the Bank.
Small interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 2 to 7 o'clock P. M.
Interest will be allowed on all sums deposited on or before Thursday, the 12th of July, the same as if deposited on the 1st. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL DIVIdend No. 2.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution dated June 11, 1860, ordered a dividend of Five per Cent. to be paid for the year 1860, on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds and Canal indebtedness.
The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer, at No. 160 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st Monday of July, 1860.
The Bonds and Certificates of indebtedness must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
HENRY GRINNELL,
Trustees I. & M. Canal.
Illinois and Michigan Canal Office, June 11, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE BEPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company, No. 16 Wall st., Jan. 13, 1860.
Capital.....$150,000
Surplus over.....147,000
This Company have to-day declared a dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, on the 14th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY—Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st. New-York, June 22, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the six months ending 30th inst., payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 2d July. The transfer books will be closed from June 23 to the morning of July 3. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN,
Treasurer.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a dividend of Three and a half per cent. for the coming six months ending 30th inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next.
The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the 6th day of July.
(Signed) W. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held the 11th day of June, 1860, a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. was declared on common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 30 day of July next, at the Transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th instant to 3d proximo.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

52ND DIVIDEND BROOKLYN FIRE INsurance COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors, held THIS DAY, it was resolved that a Dividend of TEN (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after July 2, out of the profits of the last 6 months, leaving a balance of said earnings, 5 5-8 per cent., which is added to the surplus fund. The Transfer Book will be closed to said date.
By order of the Board.
June 18, 1860. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ATLANTIC BANK OF BROOKLYN.—DIVIdend.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th instant, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
WM. C. BUSHMORE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW YORK, June 26, 1860.—A semi-annual Dividend of three and one half per cent. (3½) on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 6th of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th inst., until the day of payment. By Order of the Board.
G. W. LEAKE Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1860.
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE SEMIannual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5th. W. S. MEEKER, Cashier.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1860.—By order of the Board of Directors a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. (3½) will be paid the stockholders of this Bank, payable on and after the 26 day of July. The transfer book will be closed to that day.
DANL. V. B. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 23, 1860.—A dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) on the Capitol Stock of this Bank from the net earnings of the past six months will be paid Stockholders on and after the 11th day of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of July inclusive. B. F. WARNER.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 25, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after July 2 next.
The Transfer Books will be closed until after that date. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and one half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared from the profits of the current six months, payable on or after 2d day of July next. By order,
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 23, 1860.—DIVIDEND—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 (Four) per cent., payable on and after Monday, 2d July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 3d July prox. By order. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ANCHOR INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 32 Pine-st., New-York, June 20, 1860.—An interest dividend of 7 per cent. per annum, to July 1, will be paid on the preferred stock, on the 10th July, and on the redeemable stock on the 16th July. Transfer books closed from 30th inst. to the dates of payment respectively.
H. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 5 Wall-st., New-York, June 21, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after the 2d day of July. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

TRADESMAN'S BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF four per cent on the Capital Stock will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of July, proximo. By order of the Board
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW YORK, June 23, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half (3½) per cent. has been this day declared payable on Monday July 9. The Transfer Books will be closed till that date. T. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—NEW-YORK, JUNE 22, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders after the 1st of July next.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi annual dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after July 2.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TAKE NOTICE.
A Marble Quarry to let, lying near the New-York and Harlem Railroad, between Mount Kisco and Bedford Stations. For particulars apply to S. A. HALSTEAD, Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y.

A FINE BUSINESS LOCATION ON THE Seventh side of Long Island, within 30 miles of New-York by railroad, to let cheap for a term of years, consisting of a fine store, with ice house, granary, stables, &c. Can sell $50,000 worth of goods yearly for cash, at a good profit. Location in full view of the ocean—perfectly healthy. Churches and schools near by. The store is now open. The present stock for sale at a sacrifice. Reason for selling—has other business and cannot attend to it. For full particulars call between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. at No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton st.
J. H. PORTER, Proprietor.
P. S. Possession immediately.

$2,000.—FROM $1,500 TO $2,000 WANTed to invest in the manufacture of a new article, patented. Heavy profits and no competition. None but a good business man, with the above capital, need apply at No. 533 Broadway, under Prescott House, from 2 to 5 P. M.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $1,000 TO $1,500 in a good paying business, store and work-shop situated in the Bowery. Address B. A., Box No. 133 Times Office.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.
STEAM AND WATER GAUGES, &c., &c.
STEAM ENGINES from 4 to 100 horse power, both NEW and SECOND HAND, constantly on hand, and for SALE, with or without Boilers. Also, BOILERS, both NEW and SECOND HAND.
STEAM and WATER GAUGES, INDICATORS, LUBRICATORS, LOW-WATER ALARMS, &c., &c., &c.
Also, WIRE ROPE, for various purposes.
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 96 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MEDICAL.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS.
These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee Co., N. Y., eight miles south of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia.
The principal Acid Springs are three in number; besides these there are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined testimonials. They contain a very large amount of Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Proto-Sulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by the waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these curative substances.
Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use.
In skin diseases—even in confirmed leprosy—the waters have been signally successful.
Opinions of medical and scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters:—Prof. EMMONS, T. ROMEYN BECK, M. D., of Albany; JAS. MACNAUGHTON, M. D., of Albany; EDWARD HITCHCOCK, M. D., of New York; DR. M. CAMPBELL, of Pittsfield, Mass.; DR. J. S. SPENCER, of Lockport, N. Y. They recommend the waters confidently. Dr. Spring refers to a case of chronic diarrhœa of several years' standing, which was cured by the use of the water. Dr. Beck says: "I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as medicinal agents." Dr. Campbell says: "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."
Dr. S. P. WARE read a paper on the subject of these Waters, before the Academy of Physicians, in the City of New-York; in which he states that the Waters possess decidedly tonic, refrigerant, and astringent properties; and that the class of diseases to which they are more particularly adapted are: Chronic affections of the digestive and urinary organs, and some of the cutaneous diseases; chronic dyspepsia; chronic diarrhœa; chronic dysentery; chronic diuresis, chronic cystitis; diabetes; cases of passive hemorrhage, such as Purpura hemorrhagica, and the colliquative sweats of Hectic Fever. The Water may also be often used with advantage, he says, in cases of low typhoid fevers; in convalescence from protracted fevers, to excite the appetite and promote digestion; in diarrhœas, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. In calculous affections, or lithiasis, attended with phosphatic sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid, as being more solvent, and less apt, by continued use, to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases it can be used, properly diluted, as a refrigerant to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In all diseases of the urinary organs, treated on an entirely new plan. The victims of mispaced confidence, or those who may have suffered from the maltreatment of medical impostors, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office, as member of the New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Genito-urinary Diseases, Physiological Researches, &c. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold and mailed free, free of postage, by H. G. LAWRENCE, No 1 Vesey st., Astor House, N. Y.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes instruments, &c., should purchase the Doctor's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 547 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., also Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7 to 9.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON, of New-York—"Self Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 439 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard is himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1, and book gratis. Females diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre. Up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY IN MEDICAL SCIENCE.—Is prof. DARCY'S remedy for private diseases in both sexes, effecting a perfect cure in a few days. Thousands have been cured without the slightest suspicion of their most intimate acquaintances being excited. Prof. D. may be consulted upon any case daily at his offices, (up stairs,) No 615 Broadway, from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. Ladies suffering from irregularities, &c., &c., should at once apply to the Professor for his Chalybeate Pills, $1 a box. Mornings until 2 o'clock exclusively for consultations by ladies. Letters by mail attended to.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 78th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No 18 Ann-st.

FEVER AND AGUE—CURED WITHOUT TAKing medicine. The first ten of that disagreeable complaint that will call at H. T. LOVETT'S "Wasphene" office, No 85 Bleecker-st., will be cured free of charge, providing they will give a certificate of their cure. Regulate the time so as to be at his office half an hour before the chill comes on.

A LUXURY.—ELECTRICITY, AS SCIENTIFically applied, for the cure of all functional derangements, irregularities and debilitated conditions of the human system, by Drs. PHELPS, No 66 West 13th-st., near 5th-av. Consultations and advice gratis. Electrical baths, 50 cents.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1851, for the Preservation of Home-in Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S SHED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint; the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, still continue to insert full or partial sets of teeth, on their improved atmospheric plates, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on silver $8; Amber or Rubber, from $10 to $15; on Gold, $25; Continuous Gum, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; Silver, $1; teeth filled with gold, $1; Quartz, Bone, Silver and Tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 885 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON dentist, has removed to No. 50 West 22th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av

DID YOU EVER SEE A CORK CUT?—IT is usually cut out by hand labor—our new machine cuts a gross per minute, and 4 sizes at the same time. The price is lower, the corks are better; all kinds of bottle and jar corks granulated cork and cork wood for sale from the factory. State rights to use the machine for sale. Apply to No. 43 Centre-st., S. W. SMITH & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE CUNARD LINE.
STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENST'WN
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
ETNA, Capt. ANDERSON, AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. HOCKLEY.
JURA, Capt MOODIE, CEDAR, Capt. T. COOK,
and other magnificent and powerful steamers,
Will sail from New-York to Liverpool every alternate THURSDAY, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and dispatches.
ETNA.....Thursday, 19th July.
JURA.....Thursday, 2d August
AUSTRALASIAN.....Thursday, 16th August.
ETNA.....Thursday, 30th August.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL:
Cabin.....$75.
Steerage.....30.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For steerage passage apply to
GOODEVE, ARRELL & ELLIOT,
No. 153 Broadway.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTEN, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $80.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail August 18.

PORTLAND AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.
The first-class and favorite steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. EBEN E. VAILL,
will form a semi weekly line to Portland, leaving Pier No. 9 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including stateroom, $5.
This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds to Portland, and Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham, which is only six miles from the Glen House. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

STEAMER OF JULY 14,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC.
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from pier foot of Canal-st., at 12 M., on SATURDAY, July 14, with mails, passengers and specie for the above ports.
For passage, having several first-class staterooms disengaged, apply to WILLIAM H. WICKHAM,
Office on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$118
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 1,
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15
EUROPA, Woodle leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 22
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. COMSTOCK,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, July 14.	TUESDAY, June 19.
SATURDAY, Aug. 25.	TUESDAY, July 31.
SATURDAY, Oct. 6.	TUESDAY, Sept. 11.
	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.
The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.
Cabin Passage.....$130
For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., for passage to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.
Agent at Havre, JOHN PUNNETT, Esq.
Agents at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 12 Faubourg Montmartre.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 12 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY, at 12 M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburg, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $3.
LUDLAM & BEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, carrying the United States mail, will positively sail on
SATURDAY, JULY 7, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60;

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LECTURE BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—A lecture was delivered before the Young Men's Christian Union at their meeting on Monday evening, by C. W. TOLLES, Esq., of Newark. His subject was *Orthodoxy*. The theological tenets usually termed "orthodox" he claimed, had no obligatory force upon men, nor could they command their consciences and judgments to recognize the bible as the only source of religious truth. Man had bestowed upon him the power and ability to investigate and arrive at religious truth in the same manner as at scientific or other truth. The original intuitions of men were the primary revelations implanted by God, and were the true criterion for determining the nature and value of all other revelations. Hence it was argued that the system of religious truth was not completed by the instructions of Christ and his Apostles, but is always progressively developing, and is capable of being rendered more perfect in this age than ever before. The arbitrary adoption of creeds of abstract dogmas, and the imposition of them on men as tests of religious or moral rectitude, were reprobated, and declared to be inconsonant with the will of God, with the freedom of man, and with the progress of truth. Entire independence of thought should be allowed every man, since God regarded action, and not opinion, and had placed in the heart of man laws for determining what is right and wrong. The thanks of the Association were tendered to Mr. TOLLES for his instructive lecture.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Regular Monthly meeting of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association was held at their rooms in Broadway, corner of Twelfth-street, on Monday evening—the President, G. GOODRICH, in the Chair. The meeting was opened in the usual manner—by singing, reading the Scriptures, and prayer. Mr. COLGATE, Chairman of the Church Committee, in the course of a few remarks, read a touching extract from a mother, thanking the Association for the kindness they had shown in seeking out her son, when he was a stranger in the City, cheering, protecting and surrounding him with Christian influences. A number of new members were proposed and elected. The Association then listened to a carefully prepared Essay entitled "Theory and Practice," read by Mr. MEARS, the Corresponding Secretary. An interval of about thirty minutes was then spent by the members in conversation, mutual introduction, and social intercourse, and the meeting adjourned. We are requested to state that prayer meetings are held at these rooms every Wednesday and Saturday evening, at 8½ o'clock, to which all young men are invited, and that the reading-rooms and library are open every day and evening except Sunday.

SAD ACCIDENT AT A SABBATH-SCHOOL EXCURSION.—On Monday the children connected with the Bloomingdale Sabbath-school left this City on the steamer *Satellite*, for Biddle's Grove, S. I., where the day was to have been spent in festivity. While still a long distance from the landing, however, HOMER LECOTT, a boy 6 years of age, fell overboard and was drowned, under circumstances, it is charged, which reflect strongly upon those having the management of the boat. As soon as the lad fell into the water, Mr. GEORGE WHITE, of No. 665 Eighth-avenue, gallantly plunged after him, and held him up for a long time. The steamer, however, pursued her way, and it was half an hour before a boat was launched and rowed up to his relief. Meantime Mr. WHITE had become well-nigh exhausted, and, to preserve his own life, was forced to disengage himself from the youth, who sank immediately. Deceased resided with his parents at No. 212 West Forty-eighth-street.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A VESSEL UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.—The bark *Frederick Deming*, formerly belonging to E. L. CORNING, and formerly engaged in the trade to Brazil, was recently sold to one Captain BROWN, who alleged that Mr. RICHARDSON was part owner. She was immediately taken up town, and from the information received by the deputy United States District Attorney, he was about to seize her, but it being late in the day, no process could be issued. This vessel disappeared that evening, and in the morning the following clearance appeared in the papers: "*Bark F. Deming*, BRIGHTMAN, Cape Town, BRIGHTMAN & Co." As no such firm appears in the directory, it is suspected that the *Frederick Deming* is now on her way to the Coast of Africa. This bark is 300 tons register, was built in Baltimore in 1849, is a clipper model, and has a half-poop cabin; she was heavily metaled last year.

FIRE ESCAPES FOR TENEMENT HOUSES.—The law passed at the late session of the Legislature, enjoining all landlords of tenement houses to attach fire escapes to their premises, went into operation on the 1st inst. The first escape thus attached is on the rear of the five-story tenement house, No. 122 East Twenty-sixth-street. It was placed there a day or two since, at the moderate cost of $100, and affords means of escape from every story to the street. The Superintendent of Buildings has granted it his approval. No time should be lost in furnishing all the tenement houses in the City with similar escapes. They will be the means of saving very many persons from a fearful death. Will the Superintendent of Buildings see that it is done?

A DRINK FOR MAYOR WOOD, AND IS CAUGHT.—Yesterday morning, Mayor WOOD was exhibited in front of Delmonico's, corner of Chambers-street and Broadway; not the Mayor himself, in propria persona, but his Honor's carpet-bag, of goodly size and well stored, which was in an express wagon standing in that locality. A thief named CHARLES MEYER, a German, aged about 18 years, crept stealthily to the wagon, seized the plethoric bag and departed. Officer YOUNG, of the Broadway squad, who does such good service in assisting ladies across that crowded thoroughfare, saw the transaction, and gave pursuit. The thief had not ran far before he was captured. His portrait now adorns the Rogues' Gallery, and he awaits the result of a magisterial investigation.

TAMMANY HALL GENERAL COMMITTEE—DOUGLAS INDORSED.—The (Tammany Hall) Democratic Republican General Committee met at Tammany Hall, last evening, in response to a call of the Chairman, Mr. E. F. PURDY. A Committee on Organization was appointed, and resolutions indorsing the nomination of Senator DOUGLAS for the Presidency were adopted, with bnt one dissenting voice. The Chairman, after several strong Douglas speeches had been made, appointed a Committee to make arrangements for a Douglas Ratification Meeting. The Committee then adjourned.

EXAMINATION OF THE PUPILS OF THE COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL.—An examination of classes A, B, C and D of the Colored Normal School was held Monday afternoon at Ward School-houss No. 1, in Mulberry-street, near Grand. The pupils were examined in Algebra, Geometry, Geography, Rhetoric and English Grammar, and gave satisfactory evidences of their proficiency in those branches. A number of them will graduate at the Annual Commencement in July next.

DEATHS BY DROWNING.—THOMAS OLIVER, a lad residing at No. 6 Pitt-street, was drowned, yesterday afternoon, at the Delancey-street pier, where he was playing with his companions....Last evening, a man named HENRY WILBUR went into the water at the foot of Sixty-fourth-street, North River, to take a bath, but being unable to swim, and having ventured beyond his depth, he was drowned.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON A NEW BUILDING.—An Irishman named BERNARD MILEY, while at work on Monday on the new building of Messrs. DEVLIN, now in course of erection in Canal-street, near Broadway, was carrying a plank on a new wall, when one of the bricks slipped from under his feet, and he was precipitated to the ground from a height of 35 feet. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital. His injuries are so severe that very little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

THE LONDON FIRE ESCAPE.—The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, Mr. JOHN DECKER, announces that the London Fire Escape, recently imported by Gen. JAMES L. GRAHAM, and by him placed at the disposal of the Department, will be exhibited by Hook and Ladder Company, No. 12, A. J. GARVEY, Foreman, this afternoon, shortly after 4 o'clock, in the Park, when the capabilities of the machine will be duly tried and tested.

A NEW FERRY.—Messrs. CHARLICK, WITHERS and others, have organized a new Ferry Company, and started a ferry from the foot of James-slip, East River, to Hunter's Point, Long Island, and also from Thirty-fourth-street to Hunter's Point. This will give the people from the lower part of the City a chance to visit the country and enjoy the pure air of Long Island.

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met yesterday, as usual, in the Common Pleas room, and granted seven licenses to innkeepers and storekeepers, at $30 each.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

CENTRAL PARK INVESTIGATION.

CONTINUATION OF EVIDENCE—EXAMINATION OF MR. THOMAS HOGG.

This investigation was continued yesterday, before the Legislative Committee present, Mr. ROTCH and Mr. MONROE.

George Berrill, sworn—Am landscape gardener; superintended the laying out of the grounds in Greenwood Cemetery; was employed last year on Central Park; measured the sand delivered on Mr. Warner'n dock at the foot of Fifty-first-street: it was correctly measured; there was no waste worth speaking of; might have been two or three shovels full wasted in a cargo.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hogg, but nothing was elicited.

Thomas Hogg, sworn—Am a nurseryman; examined the soil of the Park promenade, and reported to Mr. Olmsted that it was unfit for the planting of trees; think the unfitness of the soil was the cause of the death of trees in the promenade; the street manure used in making the soil was highly deleterious to the trees; don't think the trees were planted deep enough.

Cross-examined by Commissioner Green—Am the brother of James Hogg, who makes the charges against the Commissioners; was employed on the Park by the Commissioners; at first my whole time was occupied; afterwards only a part; complained that my salary was reduced after I was less occupied; always held myself in readiness to work on the Park, and thought I should receive full pay whether employed or not, as my time was wholly devoted to their service; do not consider Mr. Pollard, superintendent of planting, a competent man.

Mr. Green submitted as evidence the printed instructions to those engaged in planting trees, which were very rigid and minute.

Philip B'oyes, sworn—Examined by Mr. Hogg—I was in employ of Central Park as foreman; left last December, with recommendation from Mr. Olmsted; was foreman of bridge No. 6; the foundation was unsafe, composed of quicksand; called Mr. Olmsted's attention to it; have known of work badly done on the Park which had to be done over again; cannot recollect particular instances.

Cross-examined—Am not a mason, nor a bridge-builder; was employed on the Park as foreman of a gang of laborers; am a German by birth.

Mr. John R. Hughes sworn—Examined by Mr. Hogg: Am an architect; have been employed on Central Park; have practiced as landscape gardener. Witness was asked the meaning of a landscape-gardener, which he gave. He was then asked what constituted a public park, and replied that it was a park for the people, as distinguished from a royal or private park; he proceeded to point out the deficiences of the Central Park as a park for the people—the grounds were not well laid out, nor the roads; had been in Europe, and seen the London and Paris Parks; the Central Park did not compare well with them; the grades of the Central Park were not well carried out; the lines of beauty were not well drawn; the curves were not symmetrical; as to the bridges, they were overdone; Nos. 2 and 4 were not well constructed; thinks the brick-work of No. 2 has settled an inch; in No. 4, the stones in the arch are improperly jointed; as to the Ramble, there is a good deal in it that is very pretty, but don't like the boulders; the path leading to the cave is very dangerous; the promenade is a very fine feature; the waterfall don't know anything about; the play-ground is too wet; the bridle road is an excellent thing, but it involves more bridges than are necessary; the multitude of bridges spoils the appearance of the Park; too much architecture about it; consider myself an expert; have laid out and executed works in England; don't think the men engaged laying out Central Park are experts; work appears to have been done by novices; the grouping of the trees is not good; don't show an artistic taste; thinks the lower end of the Park, below Seventy-ninth-street, is about one-third finished; thinks bridle-road around the Reservoir a bad feature; don't think Commissioners acted fair towards the competitors for the plans in altering the plan adopted; was never an applicant for a situation on the Park.

Cross-examined—Consider myself competent to lay out any landscape garden in the world; am 30 years of age; don't know the size of Hyde Park in London; don't know the size of Kensington Gardens; don't know the size of Regent's Park; have seen the Phœnix Park, Dublin, don't know the size of it; think the Central Park, exclusive of the Reservoir, has about 450 acres. [Mr. Green—You have come within 200 acres of it.] Drew several plans for the Central Park—one for Mr. Daniels, one for Mr. Dillon, and one for myself: never got the credit of Mr. Dillon's plan; never laid out any large parks either in England, on the Continent, or in this country; am acquainted with Mr. Eugene Bowman; decline to state what his reputation as a landscape-gardener is; afterwards answered that "he believed Mr. Bowman had had a good deal of experience;" was in Mr. Vaux's office as clerk for three months—think Mr. Vaux entirely competent and experienced; think it essential that the same mind should preside over the construction of a Park from its commencement to its completion; have been on the Park three or four times since January; went there last Friday to make observations to enable me to testify in support of Mr. Hogg's charges; think my plan was better than any other presented; have resided in this City eight years; I do not like the Commissioners; I bear them no love on account of their treatment to me in the competition for plans; I volunteered to come here and testify.

Eugene Bowman, sworn—Examined by Mr. Green.—Am landscape gardener; have been engaged in it all my life, and my father before me; am a native of France; have been engaged in Central Park: think the planting of the trees in the Park, as well as the grouping has been well done; never knew so much planting to be done so successfully; knew Mr. Hughes; never have seen anything to induce me to believe that he knows much about landscape gardening; he draws well on paper; know Mr. Daniels; don't think he knows much about planting trees; think Mr. Daniels competent in some departments of gardening, particularly the surveying and architectural branches.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hogg: I designed the grouping of the trees in the Park.

Wm. Kerr, sworn—Am practical gardener; been in this country forty-two years; native of Scotland; think the soil on the promenade of the Park was rather new at the time the trees were planted; think the pruning has been generally well done; not in all respects as I would have done it, but there are differences of opinion; think the waterfall will eventually present a fine appearance.

Cross-examined—Am foreman on the Park; the work is generally well done; men under him do their duty, and correct account of time is rendered.

Several other witnesses were examined, but the evidence was of trifling importance, being merely an amplification of the above sample.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

THE CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS AND THEIR ACCOUNTS—THE NEW COUNTY JAIL.

A communication from the late City Chamberlain, announcing the fact of his having paid over the balance of the City moneys in his hands to his successor, was referred, but not without a unanimous and cheerfully paid compliment to Mr. Stout, the retiring Chamberlain.

A communication was received from the Central Park Commissioners, asking for the sum of $97,000 for the payment of clerical and police force and contingencies for the present year, which drew from Mr. TWEED, the annexed resolutions, which were adopted, the Supervisor stating, in offering them, that he had no intention of embarrassing the operations of the Commissioners, but he thought that some examination into the operations and expenditures of this body was due to the taxpayers of the City.

Whereas, By the Second Section of Article 10, of the Constitution of the State of New-York, it is provided that all City and County Officers shall be either elected by the People or appointed by the local authorities of such City and County.

And, *Whereas*, The Central Park belongs exclusively to the City of New-York, like the other public places of the City, yet the Legislature by an Act passed April 17, 1857, undertook to appoint the Commissioners thereof, eleven in number, and thereby also undertook by the Fourth Section to deprive the people of this City of all control over their own property, and to confer upon such Commissioners full and exclusive power to govern, manage and direct the said Park; to pass all ordinances for the government thereof, to appoint all the officers thereof, and fix their compensation, and all other power and authority whatever possessed by the Common Council of the City over its public squares and places."

And, *Whereas*, By an act, passed 19th March, 1860, the Legislature further undertook to authorize the said Commissioners to demand from the Board of Supervisors, and to compel the Board of Supervisors, to raise by taxation yearly and every year, a sum not to exceed $150,000 per annum, representing a capital of $2,500 000, to be applied by said Commissioners merely and exclusively to the expenses of the maintenance and government of the Park, and the said Park Commissioners have this day sent in their demand upon this Board for the sum of $97,500 for this year.

And, *Whereas*, Whilst said Park is actually in process of construction, with a force of 2,000 to 3,000 men, under a large number of officers, it appears to be most unreasonable that any charge for the mere government thereof, which is properly chargeable to the account of construction, should be made.

Therefore, *Resolved*, That the Counsel to the Corporation be requested to inform this Board, at his earliest convenience, whether the aforesaid acts of the Legislature are constitutional or not; and whether the Board of Supervisors are obliged to comply with the aforesaid demand of the Commissioners of the Central Park.

Mr. TWEED claimed that the Park had already subjected the City to an expense of nearly $11,000,000, and they were now called upon to appropriate more money for the support of a small army of clerks and employes.

Mr. PURDY took the same ground, not in opposition to the Central Park, but sternly opposed to the manner in which the affairs of the Commission were at present conducted; and he closed with a well-worded and apparently sincere tribute of respect to Gov. MORGAN, for the manner in which, so far as his power extended, he had acted with reference to the Commissioners.

Mr. ELY, in a few earnest remarks, advocated the adoption of the resolutions, but insisted that as matters were now progressing, the Park would not cost less than $50,000,000 before it was completed.

The Commissioners ask now an appropriation of $97,500, viz: for Police force, $37,500; miscellaneous repairs, $45,000; clerical force, $5,000; contingencies, $10,000. The above sum of $97,500 is over and above the interest on the Central Park debt, and is merely for the maintenance of the clerical and other force employed on the Park.

The communication from the Commissioners was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

The report of the Committee on County Offices, in favor of constructing the new building for a Debtors' Prison, was adopted, the Board deciding to use brick instead of stone, the sum appropriated therefor being $25,000, but $50,000 more will be required to complete the building, and the Committee were directed to present specifications at their earliest convenience.

Some few unimportant bills were ordered paid, and the Board adjourned until Monday next at 12 M., when they must meet by law to receive the books from the Tax Commissioners.

QUARANTINE DAMAGES INVESTIGATION.

CLAIM OF DR. R. H. THOMPSON.

The Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to inquire into and determine the amount of damages suffered by the State, and by various individuals, in the destruction of the Quarantine establishment, resumed their sessions yesterday, after a recess of ten days.

The examinations hitherto have been confined to cases involving but trifling claims, with the exception of the Commissioners of Emigration. The largest individual claim is that of Dr. R. H. THOMPSON, the Health Officer at the time of the riots, (amounting to $10,000,) whose house was set on fire and burned before any considerable portion of the furniture and stores could be removed; Mrs. THOMPSON, who was very ill at the time, having suffered serious detriment by the excitement and exposure consequent upon her violent and sudden expulsion at midnight from her home. The entire session was occupied in the examination of Dr. Thompson's housekeeper, upon the inventory of goods which were in the house previous to the fire, and the circumstances attending the riot.

Anna Joaquinna de Jesus, being sworn, deposed that she resided on the 2d of September, 1858, at Quarantine, being employed as general housekeeper in Dr. Thompson's family; she had been examined on the subject; she was frequently through the rooms of the house.

Mr. Johnson—State what knowledge you have of what was in the house, and how you derived that knowledge?

She took charge of the table and children, and handled the things in the house frequently; she was at the house at the time of the fire, when the house was burned up; it was fired at half-past two o'clock in the morning; the hospitals were burned first.

Q.—What took place at the burning of the house?

She heard Ray Tompkins come to the house and say, "hurry up things, the fire will commence in a few minutes;" as soon as she was informed, she went to help Mrs. Thompson, who was very sick at the time, out of bed, and to get the children out; then she proceeded to save part of the things; as soon as Mrs. Thompson was out of doors the house was set on fire, but by whom she did not know; they tried to save the things, but could not save much on account of the smoke; a piano, a few chairs and some bedding were saved but the piano was broken; she made up a list of the articles in the house for the Doctor a day or two after the fire, from her own recollection. [The inventory, which was among the papers put in evidence, embraced a pretty full list of the different articles contained in every room in the house, beginning in the attic and ending in the cellar.] Witness enumerated the contents of the two store rooms, which contained a large quantity of stores, wines, &c.

Adjourned so 10 o'clock to-day.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S DEPARTMENT.

OPENING OF BIDS.

The following bids were awarded yesterday by the Comptroller and Street Commissioner:

Regulating and grading Fourteenth-street, from First to Third avenue, awarded to Peter Meehan, for $16,925 25. Sureties, Owen McGovern and John McGlane.

Setting curb and gutter stone and flagging sidewalks in Sixty-ninth-street, from Third-avenue to 460 feet westerly therefrom, awarded to Thos. Crimmins, for $474 80. Sureties, Alexander Brandon and Michael Cronin.

Building house in Marion street for use of Engine Company No. 9, awarded to William Coulter, for $4,493. Sureties, F. Medenlen and Stephen O'Hare.

Alterations and additions to house occupied by Engine Company No. 12, awarded to Charles Vandervoort, for $1,813. Sureties Wm. A. Smally and Wm. Webb.

Alterations and additions to house of Hose Company No. 30, awarded to Charles Vandervoort, for $765. Sureties, Wm. Webb and Wm. Smally.

Repairs and alterations to house of Hose Company No. 36, awarded to Chas. Vandervoort for $507. Sureties, Wm. Weob and Wm. A. Smally.

Alterations and additions to house occupied by Hose Company No. 52, awarded to Charles Vandervoort for $3,015. Sureties, Wm. A. Smalley and Wm. Webb.

Repairing and altering the Twelfth Precinct Station-house, awarded to Watson and Haw for $2,800. Sureties, John McAuliffe and Chas. Hoffman.

For a new fire-alarm bell for the City of New-York, for Marion-street bell tower, was not awarded, the Street Commissioner not knowing the weight of the old bell, which forms an element of calculation in determining who is the lowest bidder, as is stated by Mr. O'Brien, the Clerk in charge of this Department in the Street Commissioner's office, to whom the reporter is indebted for many official favors.

Columbia College Commencement.

INTERESTING EXERCISES—LIST OF THE GRADUATING CLASS.

Yesterday morning the Commencement exercises of Columbia College took place in the Academy of Music, which was well filled by the relatives and friends of the students, and those who take special interest in such exhibitions. The stage was occupied by the President and a number of the Faculty, Trustees, and prominent friends of the institution. Rev. CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE, Chaplain of the College, opened the exercises with prayer, and then the orations were delivered, in the following order:

1. Greek Salutatory—Poem by Wm. F. Whitehouse.
2. Latin do —Oration by J. H. Van Amringe.
3. English do —Oration by Edgerton L. Winthrop
4. German do —Oration by Edw. L. Greenwood.
5. Oration.....by Robert Goelet, Jr.
6. Oration—Astronomy.....by John W Jenks.
7. Oration—Am. Influence by Joseph Greenleaf, Jr.
8. Oration.....by J. Rhven Emerson.
9. Oration.....by Abraham Suydam.
10. Oration—Chivalry of Commerce.....by Pierre W. Wildey.
11. Oration.....by Eugene H. Pomeroy.
12. Oration—The Modern Hero.....by David Lydig.
13. Master's Oration.....by Daniel S. Tuttle.
14. Valedictory—Poem.....by Robert D. Nesmith.

The orations and the manner of their delivery were at least equal to the last year's standard. During the intervals between the delivery of the orations the Philharmonic Society of Staten Island delighted the audience with a variety of good music. At the close of each oration the orator received the usual shower of bouquets and wreaths. After the speaking, the excelling five in each class were announced as follows;

PARSHMEN.	Runs.	JUNIORS.	Runs.
Maximum for the y'r	7,280	Maximum for the y'r	7,080
1. Dnn Marwich, Jr.	7 250	1. F. C. Whitehouse	7,080
2. F. L. Newcomb	7,215	2. William A. Rice	7,065
3. Hiram H. Nazro	7,200	3. Gratz Nathan	7,064
4. R. C. Hall	7,196	4. Elisha Horton	7,017
5. F. Van Buren	7,196	5. Wm. H. Caswell	7,011
Average of five	7,211 2-5	Average of five	7,047 2-5
SOPHOMORES.		SENIORS.	
Maximum for the y'r	7,220	Maximum for 4 years	17,960
1. C. S. Knox	7,519	1. W. F. Whitehouse	17,967
2. Daniel Ogsbury	7,367	2. T. J. Van Amringe	17,891
3. J. N. Vanderpool	7,361	3. E. L. Winthrop	17,653
4. Wm. A. Hegeman	7,496	4. Fred'k A. Tracey	17,478
5. Fester Thayer	7,460	5. Robert Goelet, Jr.	17,895
Average of five	1,485 2-7	Average of five	17,627

Each of the "honored" received a round of applause, when the names were announced.

The following is a list of the honorary degrees conferred.

Master of Arts—Class of —— Obes. S. Tripler, surgeon in U. S. Army; Class of 1847, Rev. John W. Moore; Class of 1856, Edward C Clemeut, David G. Thompson, F. A. Bewint; Class of 1857, Motton Maurry, Daniel S. Tuttle, W. Renwick Smedburg, Wm. R. Talbot, Wm. S. Boardman, Eabridge D. Gerry, Wm. H. Martin, James T. Taller, Philip W. Holmes, Edgar P. Smith, Theo. Parkman, Morgan L. S. Brower, Richard S. Dana, Henry E. Davies, Jr., Samuel W. Francis, M. D., George G. Haren, James B. Herrick, Oliver P. Jackson, Erskine Mason, W. Casey Massett, Pierre McCarty, Richard T. Packwood, Charles E. Sears, James H. Slipper, Wm. B. Winslow.

S. F. D.—Rev. JOHN W. FERRIS, Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy, at the Military Academy, West Point.

L. L. D.—Hon. MURRAY HOFFMANN, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of New-York City; Hon. MATTHEW HALL MCALLISTER, Judge of the United States Circuit Court in California; JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D., of New-York City.

The following is a list of the graduates in the order of their standing on the College "Roll of Merit:"

Wm. F. Whitehouse, George Waddington, J. H. Van Amringe, Thomas H. Messenger, Egerton L. Winthrop, Eugene H. Pomeroy, Frederick A. Tracy, George R. Fearing, Robert Goelet, Jr., J. W. Southark, Jr., John W. Jenks, L. Gardiner Hopkins, Joseph Greenleaf, Jr., Edward R. Jones, Abraham Suycam, Pierre W. Wildey, Edward L. Greenwood, Robert Troup Pell, Weiter L. Clarkson, Eugene Dnbois, Howard Clarkson, Augustus F. King, Clarence S. Brordu, Charles De Ruyter, David Lydig, J. Haven Emerson, Robert D. Nesmith, Herbert Kettell, J. Lorillard Cammann, Richard G. Benjamin, Richard L. Morris, Jr., Thomas L. Ogden, Edmund A. Huvey, Edward P. Rohins, G. M. Miller, James S. Thorne, A. Newbold Morris, Edger M. Cullen, Samuel K. Lyon.

The $50 prize of the Alumni Association for "the most faithful and deserving student of the Graduating Class" was awarded to Mr. WM. F. WHITEHOUSE. The first prize of $30, or its equivalent, for proficiency in German, in the Junior Class, was awarded to SAMUEL B. WARD, and the second, of $20, was given to THOS. T. SABINE. Similar prizes for the Introductory Class were given, the first to CASS. E. CONONOS, and the second to N. E. CORNWELL.

The next term of the College will commence on the first Monday in October. The concluding examination of candidates for entrance will be held on the Friday just previous to the commencement of the term.

Lyceum of Natural History.

PRESENTATION AND EXHIBITION OF SPECIMENS OF INSECTS, FISH, &C.

The members of the New-York Lyceum of Natural History, held their usual regular meeting on Monday evening, June 25, at their room in the Medical College, in Fourteenth-street. The President, JOSEPH DELAFIELD, took the Chair at 8 o'clock. The visitors for the evening were Dr. STEVENS and Messrs. ROBERTSON and JOHNSTON.

After the reading and correction of the minutes of the last meeting, the Secretary announced the receipt of printed reports and transactions from various learned Societies.

Rev. Dr. ROBERTSON presented a specimen of slate from near Maldeu, Ulster County, N. Y., in which exist impressions of various fossil plants.

Mr. EDWARDS presented specimens of Hymenopterous Insects, caught in this City. They were referred to Dr. J. W. GREENE for examination.

Dr. GEO. SUCKLEY exhibited specimens of six different kinds of fish that he had recently obtained on the northwest coast of America. The first of these was he North Pacific Smelt, (*osmerus pretiosus,*) This fish exists in great quantities in the Bay of San Francisco, and along the coast northward to Vancouver's Island. In general appearance it much resembles the common smelt of the New-York markets, and is of equal value for the table. The other fishes, in the order exhibited, were the North Pacific Tom-cod, (*morrhua proxima;*) the Eulachon, (*thaleichthys pacificus;*) the North Pacific Herring, (*meletta coerulea;*) a viviparous Perch, of undetermined species; and the North Pacific Sardine, not yet described by naturalists.

The Tom-cod was obtained at San Francisco, where it is quite abundant. It is an excellent table fish, and is much called for at the public restaurants. It agrees very closely in all its prominent characteristics with its relative of the Atlantic.

The Eulachon is a very fine fish, related to the Salmon, but of small size. It is found in vast shoals from the Straits of Fuca northward; being most abundant, it is said, near the mouth of Nass River, at 54° 40' N. As an edible fish it surpasses all the other small salt water kinds in excellence of flavor, richness and delicacy. Large numbers are preserved by the Indians for Winter consumption, and many are salted by the white settlers, who esteem them highly. They are so fat usually, that when dried the Indians frequently use them in lieu of candles, as they burn, when set on end, with a clear bright flame.

The Herring is plentiful in all the bays and harbors from San Francisco to the Gulf of Georgia. Like all herrings it is very bony, but notwithstanding this drawback it is in great demand for consumption, as it possesses flavor and delicacy. The Chinese population of San Francisco consume vast numbers.

The Sardine is found very abundantly at Victoria, V. I., where already enterprising settlers are preserving them for trade. The species seems to have hitherto been undescribed.

Dr. S. also exhibited several interesting shells from the West Coast. Among these were specimens of a mussel apparently identical in species with the common edible mussel of the Atlantic States and Great Britain, (*mytilus edulis,*) also a fine specimen of the California mussel (*M. Californianus,*) This species is found all along the coast from San Francisco to near Queen Charlotte's Island. Great numbers are gathered by the Indians at Cape Flattery. The Makahs in old times made their harpoons of the shell. A harpoon thus manufactured is now in the Indian Gallery of the Smithsonian Institute. Formerly this mussel was quite abundant in the Straits of Fuca as high up as Port Townsend; but a few years ago they appeared to be attacked by some epidemic disease which destroyed nearly all. This mussel not unfrequently attains a length of ten inches. The flesh, when boiled, is of a yellowish salmon hue, and is usually tough and of poor flavor.

Dr. BUNN exhibited a specimen of *unio rumphianus,* —LEA—from Georgia; also a perfect specimen of a fresh water mussel from the Sciota—the *unio variosus*—BARNES. He also drew the attention of the Society to two examples of the *unio interruptus*—RAFINESQUE and female—and stated that the female had been described by CONRAD as the *unio brevidens.*

After some general discussion the Society adjourned to meet again on the first Monday in September.

Fires.

THE CONFLAGRATION IN ANN-STREET—LOSS ABOUT $70,000.

The fire that happened shortly before 1 o'clock, Tuesday morning, in the brick building No. 42 Ann-street, was more disastrous than had at first been supposed. It originated in WHITEHORN'S job and card printing office, on the third floor, probably from neglect on the part of the employes, who were at work in the premises until a short time previous to the discovery of the flames, and speedily extended to the stories above, the two highest of which were used as storerooms by LEWIS & Co., manufacturers of oiled clothing, whose store was on the first floor. The inflammable nature of the material defied every endeavor of the firemen to check the progress of the flames, and the whole building, which extended through to No. 119 Fulton-street, was burned down. Messrs. LEWIS & Co., who suffered the greatest loss, estimate the value of their stock destroyed at from $45,000 to $50,000. They were insured as follows:

New-York Companies.

Artisans'	$1 500	Wall-street	2,500
North American	2,500	Northwestern	2,500
Philadelphia Companies.			
Northern l. Co. L'dn.	$3,000	American	3,000
Equitable	3 000	Ins. Co of State Penn.	3,000
Commonwealth	5 500	Firemen's Trust Co. of Brooklyn	3,000
Reliance	4,000		

Total Insurance.....$36,500

Mr. WHITEHORN'S property, consisting of types, presses, paper, &c., is said to have been worth from $5,000 to $7,000. It was partially insured in City Companies. Portions of the second and third stories of the building, on the Fulton-street end, were in the occupancy of CRAVEISEUR & MATHY, and GUINOT & TERRIOR, importers and dealers in watches. Their valuable stock was nearly all consumed, and we are informed that it was but partially insured. The building is owned by Mr. MANY, and the loss upon it amounts to about $7,000; insured in the New-Amsterdem, Breevoort and other companies for $9,500. For the purpose of saving from the flames the adjoining building, No. 44 Ann-street, the lower part of which was occupied by the proprietors of the *Sunday Atlas,* and the two upper stories by W. C. TYLER, as a job printing-office, it had to be deloged with water. Mr. TYLER'S property was completely wrecked, and the damage to the *Atlas* office will not fall short of $1,000. Mr. HERAICK, the proprietor of the paper, had a policy for $1,200 in the Astor Insurance Company. Mr. TYLER'S stock was worth $3,000; it was insured for $1,200 in the St. Nicholas and Merchants' Insurance Companies. The building, owned by BROWN BROTHERS, was injured to the extent of about $1,000; insured. The office of the *Handel Zeitung* was also in the building. The proprietors suffered a loss of $2,000, partially insured. The paper will be issued, however, on Saturday next, its usual day of publication. Mr. JAMES MCKAY, a Policeman of the Second Precinct, in attempting to save the books of Messrs. LEWIS & Co., was so severely injured by the falling of a portion of the end wall of the building that he had to be taken home.

THE HANDELS-ZEITUNG.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 26.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By the fire this morning, originating in the rear of the Oil-cloth Factory, No. 42 Ann-street, the printing office of the *New-Yorker Handels Zeitung,* located in the same building, was totally destroyed. This accident, however, will not interrupt the regular publication of the *Handels-Zeitung,* which will be issued, as usual, on Saturday next.

By informing the public of the tenor of these lines, through the columns of your valuable paper, you will oblige M. MEYER, Editor *N. Y. H. Z.*

Loss about $2,000, partly insured.

Coroners' Inquests.

The Coroners were yesterday notified to take the *ante-mortem* deposition of a laborer named THOMAS RAFFERTY, who was stabbed with a cheese-knife on the evening of the 18th inst., during an altercation between himself and one O'NEIL. The affray took pince in the grocery-store No. 23 Laurens-street, kept by WILLIAM MILLER, and both the disputants were intoxicated at the time. RAFFERTY now lies at the City Hospital in a dying condition. His assailant has not been arrested.

Police Reports.

DEFRAUDING A CIGAR DEALER.

A man known as Abram Parish was committed by Justice WELSH, for examination on a charge of forgery, the complaint having been lodged by Mr. William Campbell of Sing Sing, Westchester County, who alleged that in January last the accused obtained from him a quantity of cigars, valued at $756 49, giving as payment therefor a note of hand, purporting to have been made by H. Van Allen & Co., merchants at Logansport, Indiana, whose agent he professed to be. The document proves to have been forged. William Wright, an alleged confederate of Parish in the transaction, is said to have fled to Europe.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

ECKFORD VS. CONTINENTAL.

This match was played on Monday on the Eckford ground. The spectators encroached too much on the limits of the game to make the play entirely satisfactory to all parties, especially as it was the means of putting out BERGEN, when he would otherwise have completed the run. The proportion of doubtful points was unusually large, and, with one exception, were decided against the Continentals, which made them dissatisfied with the result. The fielding of PIDGEON, GEO. GAUMM, LAMPHIER and MANOLT was marked by an entire freedom from misplay, while BEACH and JNO. SNYDER played well at their points. Home runs were made by MANOLT, and the two SNYDERS, while the fine batting of LAMPHIER and PIDGEON materially increased the score. For the Continentals, BERGEN batted in fine style, making two home runs, one of them a perfect gem. KELSEY, FITZPATRICK, BRIGGS and DURKEE also batted well, KELSAY and BRIGGS getting home runs. BERGEN, FITZPATRICK, DURKEE, EMMONS, BARTO and SMITH fielded well in their respective positions. Nearly two thousand spectators were on the ground. We give the number of runs:

ECKFORD.	Runs.	CONTINENTAL.	Runs.
John Grum	1	Durkee	2
Lamphier, 2d b	4	Fitzpatrick	2
Manolt, l. f.	5	Garlo	1
Pidgeon, p	5	Emmons	1
Josh Snyder, r. f.	3	Kelsey	2
Beach, c	3	Smith	1
John Snyder, c. f.	6	Bergen	3
Geo. Grum, 3d b	3	Start	1
Mills, 1st b	1	Briggs	2
Total	30	Total	15

Umpire—Mr. CALEB SNIFFIN, of the Atlantic.

EAGLE OF NEW-YORK VS. UNION OF MORRISANIA.

A single game was played between these Clubs on the Stuyvesant ground at Sixty-third-street and Third-avenue, yesterday afternoon, and after some good play on both sides, the victory fell to the Eagles by 11 runs. There were very few instances of really fine play either in the field or at the bat:

The following is the score.

UNION.	Outs.	Runs.	EAGLE.	Outs.	Runs
Abrams, 2d b	3	2	Yates, 1st b	5	1
Balcomb, c. f	4	2	Bixby, 2d b	4	3
Gifford, 1st b	3	1	Sloat, c	3	4
Durell, r. f	4	1	Commerford, short	2	5
Pinckney, p	3	2	Brinckshoff, c. f	3	3
Parker, c	2	3	Sanger, l. f	3	3
Hannegan, l. f	1	2	Schwab, r. f	3	3
Bennett, 3d b	4	1	Howe, 3d b	2	0
Bogle, short

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2737. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Final Rejection of the Mexican and Spanish Treaties.

Quartermaster-General—Diplomatic Matters, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 27.

The Senate, to-day, ... of the Mexican ... proposed its further ... with but little hope ... treaty with Sweden was unanimously ratified.

THE TREATY WITH SPAIN.

The Treaty with Spain was discussed, and finally rejected. The provision for the payment of American claims for duties improperly exacted by Spanish authorities was made dependent on another providing for the payment of the Amistad Claim, which has been uniformly rejected by Congress. This was regarded as positively offensive to the legislative department, and the treaty was rejected by a large vote.

THE TREATY WITH THE KANSAS INDIANS.

The treaty with the Delaware Indians in Kansas was ratified, allowing them to sell to Railroad Companies 175,000 acres of land, to be appraised by Commissioners, but at not less than a dollar and a quarter per acre—the Company to resell within seven years after the issuance of patents, and the patents to issue only as the road is completed through the Delaware country. The Delawares reserve 75,000 acres for their own use.

CHIEF-JUSTICE IN UTAH—OTHER CONFIRMATIONS.

Judge KINNY was confirmed as Chief-Justice of Utah Territory, and W. F. RUSSELL as Navy Agent at New-York.

A large number of unimportant nominations of Consuls and Indian Agents were confirmed. No nomination was made for Judge of the United States Supreme Court, *vice* DANIELS, deceased.

The Senate has determined to adjourn to-morrow.

DIPLOMATIC MATTERS.

Lord LYONS has left for Canada, to meet his future Sovereign. Señor ZAGARRA is expecting dispatches to-morrow announcing the particulars of the settlement between Peru and France. This was a claim for damages for the improper imprisonment of a Frenchman, and the point involved was one of principle, not of dollars, as the amount claimed was trifling.

APPOINTMENT OF QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH E. JOHNSON, of the First Artillery, was to-day nominated for Quartermaster-General, *vice* JESUP, deceased. Col. JOHNSON entered the service in 1829, and was promoted to his present rank in 1847. He is a native of Virginia, and a nephew to Secretary FLOYD. The act of 1830 is construed to refer to officers below the grade of Colonel in the Quartermaster's Department, and in this construction it is understood the Senate acquiesce, and to-morrow will confirm the nomination.

THE WORK OF POLITICAL DECAPITATION.

It is currently reported that the Administration immediately begins the work of decapitating every Federal officeholder who sympathizes with DOUGLAS. The Executive axe is sharpened and ready for the work. Nevertheless, the Douglas men here are sanguine of success. It is arranged to organize Douglas Electoral tickets at once in every State, and when Electors have been appointed, they are to be catechised, and if unfriendly, new Electors will be substituted. Several leading politicians will remain at this point, in charge of the National Committee rooms. The Breckinridge men claim New-York, Pennsylvania, and every Slave State but Missouri, which they give DOUGLAS. So bitter are their feelings that they threaten to defeat HENDRICKS, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Indiana, because of his sympathy for DOUGLAS. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 27.

It was stated in yesterday's dispatch that a motion was made in the Executive session of the Senate to strike from the treaty between the United States and Spain for the settlement of claims the clause to pay for the *Amistad* negroes, and that, while it was not believed that the motion could prevail, its retention would jeopard, if not entirely defeat, its ratification. This prediction was realized to-day. The motion to strike out, it is understood, was made by Mr. SUMNER, but disagreed to, and on the question of ratification 24 voted in the affirmative and 18 in the negative—not the requisite two-thirds.

The Senate failing to reconcile the disagreements to the Mexican treaty, and indisposed further to act on the subject at present, its consideration was postponed till next December.

Two Indian treaties were ratified and the appointment of Mr. RUSSELL as Navy Agent continued, together with the nominations of several Deputy Postmasters. No nominations were submitted by the President for the full Sardinian Mission, or to supply the vacancy in the Supreme Court occasioned by the death of Mr. DANIELS.

As the President has no further communication to make to the Senate it would have adjourned to-day but for the fact that time is required for the consideration of the nomination of Gen. JOHNSTON, as Quartermaster-General, a question having arisen affecting the succession under law, Col. THOMAS being the senior officer in that department.

Senators Green and Polk, Representative Phelps, Col. Harris, late editor of the *Union*, Wm. C. Price, Treasurer of the United States, and Peter S. Wilkes, a delegate to the Baltimore Convention—all citizens of Missouri—have at a private conference recommended, by way of suggestion to the Democracy of that State, that the Democrats of each county assemble in their several localities on the first Saturday in September next, and elect delegates to a State Democratic Convention, to be held in Jefferson on the 17th of that month, to adopt measures to insure united action in view of the present divided condition of the party. They also earnestly recommend the united support of the State and county tickets, and that the candidates for the Legislature pledge themselves to abide by the action of the majority of their Democratic associates.

An astronomical party has completed arrangements for leaving New-York on the 28th inst., to proceed to Cape Chudleigh, Labrador, and observe the total eclipse of the sun, which will occur on the 18th of July.

The astronomers of the party are: Prof. STEPHEN ALEXANDER, of Princeton, N. J.; President F. A. P. BARNARD, of Oxford, Miss.; Prof. C. S. VENABLE, of N. C.; Prof. A. W. SMITH, of the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and Lieut. E. D. ASHE, R. N., (Quebec Observatory.)

The United States steamer *Bibb*, Lieutenant Commanding ALEXANDER MURRAY, has been selected for carrying out the objects of the expedition.

Extra Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 27.

The Senate, without transacting any business of the least public importance, at 10 o'clock went into Executive Session.

When the doors were opened the Senate adopted a resolution declaratory of the right and title of certain bands of Dacotah and Sioux Indians to the lands embraced in the reservations occupied by them on the Minnesota River, and allowing them 30 cents per acre for such as they have relinquished to the United States. All persons who have in good faith settled and made improvements upon any lands contained in said reservations, believing the same to be Government lands, shall have the right of preemption to one hundred and sixty acres, on paying $1 25 per acre; provided, that when such settlements have been made on lands of the Indians on the south side of the Minnesota River, the assent of the Indians shall first be obtained.

A resolution was adopted to print ten thousand extra copies of the Report of Lieut. Ives on the Survey of the Colorado River.

On motion of Mr. GWIN, a resolution was adopted that a Committee of two be appointed to wait on the President and inform him that unless he may have further communications to make the Senate was ready to close its session by adjournment.

Messrs. SIMMONS and SAULSBURY were appointed for the Committee. Adjourned.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Republican Ratification Meeting in Brooklyn.

Speeches of Hon. F. B. Blair, Hon. J. Humphrey, Rev. E. T. Stranahan, Daniel Ullmann and others.

One of the largest political meetings ever held in Kings County was held by the Republicans last evening, in City Hall Park, to ratify the nominations made by the Republican National Convention at Chicago. A few rockets, a calcium light and a band of music, aside from the speaking, were all the attractions offered to induce a large attendance. At the stand in the Park the meeting was organized by electing GIDEON FIELD, Esq., of the Thirteenth Ward, Chairman, and the usual number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

During the meeting the "Wide Awake" Battalion of the Rocky Mountain Club arrived, one hundred strong—each man dressed in glaze cap and cape, and bearing a torch-light, to the staff of which was attached a small American flag, escorting a large visiting delegation from New-York, and another from the Eastern District. They were accompanied by several hundred members of the Rocky Mountain Club, and were preceded by a band of music. Closely following these were the Ashland Club, 250 strong, with music, escorting a visiting club from New-Jersey, and the Second Ward Club, seventy-five strong. By this time (9 o'clock) there were more people in the Park than could possible hear the speakers, and it became necessary to organize another meeting in the Ashland Club "Wigwam," on Fulton-street, opposite the City Hall. A meeting was organized there by electing WM. B. LEWIS, Esq., Chairman, and other officers. The Wigwam was soon filled, and addresses were made by EDWARD FITCH, Esq., of New-York, WM. B. LEWIS, Gen. DURFEE, Mr. ULLMAN and others, and resolutions heartily indorsing the Republican nominees were read and adopted unanimously at both meetings.

At the City Hall stand, the first speaker was Hon. S. T. STRANAHAN, who gave an account in brief of the proceedings at Chicago; and then

Loud calls were made for BLAIR, in response to which Hon. FRANK P. BLAIR, of Missouri, came forward. He said that as a neighbor of honest old ABE LINCOLN, it would not be amiss for him briefly to address them. He was glad to see in the enthusiasm manifested, a determination to elect Mr. LINCOLN to the Presidency. They could not elect a better man. His views were broad and comprehensive; he was honest and able, and would wipe out the last of the Democracy which had defiled the White House for years past. Mr. BLAIR then alluded to the corruptions which had pervaded the Democratic Party, and it was a significant fact of its being near its end that the President himself had directly dabbled in the dirty jobs of political corruption. He had even devoted the Sabbath to consultations with WENDELL as regards the disposition of the money for carrying the election in Pennsylvania; and to retrieve our nation it was our duty to condemn the acts of the Administration in a manner not to be mistaken. Against these exposures he had protested and protested; indeed, he had become quite a notary public, occupying most of his time in protesting his own notes. He hoped that the exposures that had been made would lead the people to protest against Mr. BUCHANAN and the Democracy, and that the country would be purged of their presence. The Democratic Party had commenced the last session of Congress with threats of the dissolution of the Union, first if a Republican Speaker was elected, and certainly if a Republican President was elected; but before they had had time to do it, so much in love with dissolution were they that they dissolved themselves, [laughter,] he supposed with a view of getting their hand in. Now, no one knew which was the Democratic Party. The Democracy of Baltimore calls itself the National Democratic Convention, while they at Richmond called themselves the Democratic National Convention, [laughter,] and in each body were to be heard threats of disunion—that highly national doctrine. The Democratic Party was so completely demolished that he thought the old ladies' Mount Vernon Association ticket—BELL and EVERETT—would beat them in the Southern States; and if BELL and EVERETT could beat the Democracy they were not very hard to beat. He regarded Mr. DOUGLAS as a meaner man than "Old Buck;" he had not got a disposition to be meaner, but he had greater ability in that way; he was this day a spectacle for the people of this country to behold; he had gone down upon his belly in subserviency to the South; had abandoned his own constituents and betrayed them, and, in doing that, had turned against his own convictions of right, and now, we saw his body borne away from the Convention with wounds in every part, and we could even see the rent which the envious "CASS-CA" made. His fate was well deserved, for whoever serves a tyrant ought to have an ignoble end. Mr. BLAIR prodnced one of the fraudulent naturalization papers which were used to carry the election in Pennsylvania. [Being frequently interrupted, he said he did not object to it, even by a Custom-house official.] They could not want information of him on the matter of frauds; for no people were so well posted as they on that subject. Alluding to the contest between Mr. DOUGLAS and Mr. LINCOLN, Mr. BLAIR said that on squatter sovereignty principles Mr. LINCOLN was entitled to Jude DOUGLAS' seat, because he had a majority of the popular vote, which should entitle the people of Illinois to "regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way;" but by a species of Gerrymandering he had obtained a majority of the legislation with a minority of the popular vote, and thus obtained his election. The negro oligarchy knew better than anybody else this Gerrymandering process; with them this had been reduced to a system; they had no idea of letting the real people have the power in the Southern States. In the Counties where there was a large number of non-slaveholding whites, they were practically disfranchised the Legislature, while in the thickly populated slave counties they had a large representation. In the State of Maryland one-half of the population was in the city of Baltimore, yet they had only one State Senator, while in Talbot County where they had nothing but niggers and blackbirds, they had an equal representation. In the Senate. By such means as these one-fourth of the people of Maryland were able to control the other three-fourths; in fact, such was the manner in which terms had become inverted, that the Republicans were called "Black," because their aim was to dignify free white labor, and sustain white men: and the Democracy called themselves *white* because they wished to cover the country with niggers, to the exclusion of white men.

Mr. BLAIR concluded his remarks by an eloquent eulogium upon the candidates of the Republican Party.

He was followed by Hon. DANIEL ULLMAN, the American candidate for Governor in 1856, who made an able, stirring, and eloquent speech. Its purpose was to show the identity of the views, and almost the language of Mr. CLAY and Mr. LINCOLN on the subject of the extension of Slavery to free territory, and the power of Congress over the Territories. He read extracts from their speeches, and the similarity of sentiment elicited loud applause. The time had come when the relative positions of the parties should be known. The cause of the dissolution of the American Party, he traced to the fact that the American Council at Philadelphia, in 1855, by the famous 12th section of the platform, ignored the question entirely of the right of Congress to regulate the affairs of the Territories. This was a question of vital importance. The Union Party of the present day was counseling precisely the same policy, and he counseled Old-line Whigs and Americans not to commit that fatal error again by voting for BELL and EVERETT, but to join their forces with that party which certainly represented upon that point the views of their great master and leader, Mr. CLAY, and that party was the Republican Party whose candidates were LINCOLN and HAMLIN. He alluded to the corruptions of the Administration of JAMES Buchanan, and said that, in 1856, could the elements of the Opposition have foreseen the calamity which would befall the country, they would have disregarded personal preferences, and would have united upon some patriotic, honest man, to conduct the affairs of Government in accordance with the principles and practices of the early Fathers of the Republic.

The meeting then adjourned with three cheers for LINCOLN & HAMLIN.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT ALBANY.

Ratification of the Nominations—Processions, Fireworks, Speeches, &c.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 27.

The Republicans of the State Capitol are holding a ratification meeting to-night. The meeting is marked by much spirit and enthusiasm.

Large bands of Republicans, with illuminations bearing all sorts of appropriate inscriptions, are parading the principal streets, and there is a grand torchlight procession on State-street. Bonfires are blazing all over the city.

The Wide Awake Club, numbering some 200 young men, dressed uniformly in capes and military caps, are parading with torches and make a brilliant feature in the display. The principal streets are brilliantly illuminated and full of people. The enthusiasm reminds old citizens of the campaign of 1840.

Many thousands of people are assembled in Capitol Park, where a large platform is erected for speakers. Mr. B. H. MILLS, President of the General Committee, called the meeting to order, and nominated Hon. E. D. MORGAN for Chairman. He was received with great applause.

Messrs. MARVIN J. TOWNSEND, of Troy; OWEN LOVEJOY, of Illinois; Gen. WILSON, of Indiana; Hon. CHAS. BEALS, and others, were among the Speakers. The meeting was enthusiastic, and demonstrated that the Republicans at the capital are roused.

At 10½ o'clock, a large delegation arrived from Hudson, and was received by the Wide Awakes with cannon firing and music, and a procession was formed to conduct them to the meeting. They had 600 Roman candles as they walked up State-street Hill. The night was quite inspiring and the meeting quite a success.

THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.

Speeches of Messrs. Breckinridge and Lane.

The following are full reports of the speeches made by the candidates of the Southern Democrats at the serenade given them at Washington the night after the nomination:

SPEECH OF VICE-PRESIDENT BRECKINRIDGE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I feel deeply this manifestation of your friendly regard, and I accept it as a proof that you approve of the proceedings at Baltimore, by which the National Democratic Convention presented my name, and that of my gallant and honored friend, JOSEPH LANE, for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States. That heart would be cold and insensible indeed which did not throb with gratitude for such a manifestation of confidence of his countrymen. I feel it, and feel it deeply, and do not affect to conceal it. At the same time, and in the presence of this assembly, it may not be indelicate or improper for me to say that it is a position which I did not seek, and which, although I accepted it promptly, yet did so with regret. [Cheers.] I have seen, as you have seen, with feelings of pain, divisions and disturbances which have occurred in the Democratic organization, and had hoped to the last for the harmony of the whole, and strove to bring it about. It was not my purpose, at any time, that my name should be for an instant in the way of universal harmony. I said so to my friends; they knew it and acted upon my wishes. I well knew that there were many gentlemen North and South whose knowledge, experience and ability fitted them for such a trust. But, without referring in detail to the proceedings at Baltimore, I have only to say that the Convention which assembled at Maryland Institute was composed, in my opinion, of the National Democracy of the United States. [Cheers.] I approve of the proceedings that took place, believing that they were necessary, and said to my friends, "If unhappily it did become necessary, I would stand by and sustain them." And while I never desired to head the movement, yet it is not for one who acts with his friends and is willing to sustain them, to choose the position he will occupy in it. [Cries of "Good," and cheers.] And when I discovered, though with regret, that my name had been presented to the country, it did not take me long to determine that I would not meanly abandon those with whom I was determined to act. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

Fellow-citizens, I understand that apprehensions are entertained in some highly respectable quarters, that the National Democratic Party is a party of disunion, and intends to break up the Union of these States. [Cries of "Never, never," "We intend to preserve it."] I cannot bring myself but to think that these fears are utterly groundless. I have read the resolutions adopted by that Convention with a great deal of care, and I must say that I see nothing in the character of the gentlemen who composed the Convention, in the resolutions adopted by it, and—if you will permit me to say it—in the character of the nominees, to justify such an apprehension. [Laughter and applause.] Instead of looking to the breaking up of the Confederacy, I observe that one of the resolutions seems to contemplate the extending of it—lengthening its cords and extending its boundaries. [A voice—"Cuba."] I observe that another of those resolutions instead of attempting to break up the Union, seems to pledge the power of a great organization to unite by all constitutional means its distant parts more closely by iron bands—[cries of "Good" and applause]—and hope this trust will be speedily and grandly realized. [Applause.] I see nothing sectional in the position of the delegations there. Delegates from almost all the States of this Union; delegates particularly from our gallant young sisters, California and Oregon, upon the Pacific slope. What interest have they in being sectional? There they were, far removed from domestic strife, far removed even from the strifes of the great valley of the Mississippi—these two young States, looking across prairies, and over cloud-topped mountains with impartial affection, arbitred this disagreement, and said, "Do justice, give equality, and let there be fraternal brotherhood." [Applause.] It is true that one of the resolutions contemplates the equality of the States in all the common Territories of the Union, and in all other respects under our common Constitution. [Applause.] But who so blind as not to know that this doctrine of the equality of the States has been the sheet-anchor of our peace and safety, while upon the departures from that doctrine alone have been brought about all the civil disorders. [Applause.] *No man is a disunionist who wants to preserve the Union upon the principles of the Constitution and the equality of the States.* [Applause.] Our peace has never been disturbed, except when the principles embodied in these resolutions have been departed from.

Fellow-citizens, allow me to add another word in regard to myself. When that Convention selected me as one of its candidates, looking at my humble antecedents and the place of my habitation, it gave to the country, as far as I was concerned, a personal and geographical guarantee that its interest was in the Union. [Applause.] But, fellow-citizens, one word more and then I am done. I ought to add that I believe I can make the same statement for my distinguished associate upon this ticket. It sometimes happens to every man to be placed in a position where, however blameless himself, and however reluctant he may be to act, he can take no course that regrets do not meet him on every side—perhaps the execration of those whose good opinion he would desire. But we must be prepared to meet such occasions in this life, and all that a friend can do under such circumstances is to move forward with dignity, with decorum, without passion, without resentment, and with calm and unfaltering step.

It is my purpose, so far as I am able, to pursue that course. I concede to others the same good motives and purposes which I claim for myself and my friends. Then, without acrimony, without passion, without animosity, I accept the nomination which the National Convention has tendered me, without its having been sought, [vociferous cheering,] and shall quietly, firmly, and I hope bravely, meet the expectations they have done me the honor to indulge. I cherish the hope, fellow-citizens, that brighter times are before us; and that the same good Providence which has guarded this Confederacy ever since its existence, will lead us out of these civil disorders, and in his own good time to conduct us to tranquility and peace. [Applause.]

Now, fellow-citizens, as I came before you only to make my grateful acknowledgments, not to make a speech, I give way for others whom I know you would delight to hear.

The speaker retired amid immense applause.

GEN. LANE'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: For this manifestation of kindness, respect and confidence, I shall always feel most grateful. I am proud of this opportunity of seeing you, and of speaking to you, very briefly indeed, in relation to matters having reference to the common good of our common country. [Applause.] We are now in the midst of a crisis, in which the welfare, prosperity and happiness of our beloved country is deeply involved. It depends upon the American people to say what the fate of our country shall be, for everything, in my judgment, depends upon the result of the approaching election.

My friends, you must pardon me for alluding to the action of the Convention recently assembled at Baltimore; but I cannot forbear expressing my gratitude and my pride for having been placed by the action of the National Democratic Party [A voice—"That's so."] upon that ticket with the noble, the gifted, the gallant young Kentuckian. [Loud applause.] He is one whom I have known for years; one whom I knew in Mexico; whom I have known in the councils of your nation; and whom I knew when we were struggling for the honor of our country upon a foreign soil. He is a statesman who has borne himself nobly and gallantly in every position in which he has been placed. [A voice—"That's so."] Allow me to say, my friends, that in JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE you have the very soul of chivalry; you have the very soul of truth, of integrity, and of patriotism; and a man who is devoted to the service of his country. Then, my friends, is it not a proud thing to be associated on the ticket with such a standard-bearer? ["Yes."] That ticket represents the National Democracy of this country, and contends for the constitutional rights of the whole country. ["That's so," and applause.] We have gone on prospering and to prosper, as has no other country on the face of the earth, under a Constitution handed down to us by our fathers; and which is sacred to every portion of the country, and the leading feature of which is equality in the Union of these States.

My friends, if we would preserve that Union—and for its maintenance no man living would go further than your humble servant—for the maintenance of that Union upon the principles of the Constitution, no man would throw himself into the breach, or lay down his life, with more pleasure and promptness than myself—we must stand by its guarantees, by the equality of States, by the protection of our citizens on the high seas, in the Territories, or wherever the jurisdiction of this Government extends. [Applause.] American citizens from all portions of our country are equally entitled to protection of person and property, not only on the high seas, but on the common territory of our common country, the heritage of our common people. ["That's so," and applause.]

Then, my friends, these guarantees, these constitutional rights, extend to every portion of the country. Let it not be said that the ticket presented by the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore contends only for the rights of a portion of the States of this Union. It is not so. We must must say that by this ticket the rights of the South alone are respected; for the party that nominated this ticket will stand by the guaranteed rights of every State in the Union, as ready to rush to the rescue of Maine, Massachusetts, Oregon and California, if invaded by a foreign foe, as any other State in the Union. [Applause.] As ready to stand by the constitutional rights of South Carolina as of Oregon or any other State. We know no section as distinct from the other; we know the Constitution and the States under it, and their rights as guaranteed under that instrument. To look at the progress and prosperity of this country since the days when our fathers formed the Government under which we live, every sensible man will see that it would appear we have been the especial care of Divine Providence, and that the same Divine Providence has watched over it, and built it up within a short period of time to be one of the greatest nations of the earth. If we would have that protection afforded to us we must merit it; we must be honest; we must do right and fear not; we must stand by the Constitution, by the principles of this Government, and live up to the instrument handed down to us by our fathers in purity and in spirit. [Applause.]

Now, my friends, I do not desire to make a long speech. I hope you have not expected it of me, for I had not arranged in my mind one word of what I say. I have been influenced from early manhood to this moment by strong attachment to country; by that kind of patriotism that you can swear by; [laughter and applause;] by that kind of patriotism that led to success in the Revolutionary War—that has led to the growth and prosperity of the country. And I shall ever continue to be a patriot and a true friend of the Constitution. Let no man ever say that the party that placed in nomination that gallant and gifted young Kentuckian, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, and associated my name on that ticket, that there was one drop of disunionism in the Convention; for no man living would go further to preserve this Union than I would; [applause;] none would go further than JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. [Renewed applause.] The Union must be preserved, it shall be preserved. ["That's it," and applause.] But it must be done by maintaining each principle, and standing by its guarantees; by adhering to the equality, right, and justice to every portion of our country. [Applause.]

This ticket I can say, knows no North, no South—nothing but the Union and the Constitution; the welfare, happiness, and prosperity of all the States. [Loud applause.] Trust me as I will you, that while I have anything to do in the councils of your nation, that justice shall be done.

Now, my friends, I desire to say to you that, without malice towards any human being, without ill-will towards all who may differ with me, entertaining the belief, as I do, that the success of such a ticket as this is indispensable to the prosperity and happiness of this country, I accept heartily the nomination that has been so kindly tendered me by the Convention at Baltimore. [Vociferous cheering.]

After again thanking them for their kindness in waiting upon him, he retired amid immense applause.

The Breckinridge and Lane National Democratic Committee.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 27.

The Breckinridge and Lane National Democratic Committee is composed of the following members:

ISAAC J. STEVENS, of Oregon.
GEORGE W. HUGHES, of Maryland.
JOHN W. STEPHENSON, of Kentucky.
WM. FINN, JAS. G. BERRETT, WALTER LENOX, and GEO. W. RIGGS, of Washington, D. C.
JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi.
THOMAS B. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania.
J. R. THOMSON, of New-Jersey.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, of New-York.
A. B. MEEK, of Alabama.
J. D. BRIGHT, of Indiana.
ROBERT JOHNSON, of Arkansas.

Gov. Wise for Breckinridge and Lane.

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, June 27.

The *Argus* states that Gov. WISE has pronounced the nomination of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE as the most admirable that could be made to save the Union. He will address the Democracy at the grand ratification meeting to be held here on Monday evening.

The Democracy in Pennsylvania.

THE EFFECTS OF THE SPLIT AT BALTIMORE—PROPOSAL TO RUN A COMBINATION TICKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 27.

The Difficulties under which the Democratic Party of Pennsylvania is to labor in consequence of the Baltimore split is already becoming clearly manifest in this city, where the feeling between the office-holders and non-officeholders is very bitter.

Last evening, the City Executive Committee held a meeting to take action for a ratification meeting, when a division took place respecting which ticket should be ratified, and the meeting adjourned without coming to a settlement.

This evening, the Douglas portion of the Committee held a meeting under a call of eight of the members, including Alderman MCMULLEN. Ten of the 24 members of the Committee were present, and agreed to hold a mass meeting on Saturday night to ratify the Douglas ticket.

The Chairman of the Committee publishes a card, declaring the call for this meeting irregular.

A call for a mass meeting on Monday night to ratify the nomination of LANE and BRECKINRIDGE will be published in the morning papers, promising Senators Fitzpatrick and Benjamin and Messrs. Cushing and Burnett as speakers. The call is unsigned.

The Democratic State Committee will meet on Monday, when the preference of the Electors will be obtained.

A proposition, strongly urged by the Breckinridge men, is to run DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE on a united electoral ticket, the electore to be pledged to fairly represent the ratio vote in the College.

The Electors, previous to the nominations, were understood to prefer Mr. BRECKINRIDGE as the regular nominee, but their present preferences are believed to be in favor of the nominee of the majority of the Regular Convention.

Political Rejoicings.

THE NOMINATION OF BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Wednesday, June 27.

On the receipt here of the news announcing the nomination of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE a salute of one hundred guns was fired by the National Democracy, accompanied with the ringing of bells, lighting of bonfires, the letting off of fireworks, and other demonstrations of rejoicing.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 27.

One hundred and five guns were fired here this evening by the National Democracy in honor of the nomination of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE.

THE NOMINATION OF DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, June 27.

The nomination of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON is being ratified to-night, both in this city and at Manchester, with great enthusiasm. At Manchester a salute of 200 guns is being fired, interspersed with fireworks and speeches by Hon. E. W. HARRINGTON, IRA A. EASTMAN, and others.

RUTLAND, Vt., Wednesday, June 27.

The friends of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON fired 100 guns here to-night, in honor of their nomination. Speeches are being made, bonfires illumine the streets, a band of music is playing, and great enthusiasm is manifested.

ERIE, Wednesday, June 27.

One hundred guns were fired here, yesterday, in honor of the nomination of DOUGLAS. Military companies paraded, and the enthusiasm was very great.

Base Ball.

BALTIC VS. SOCIAL.

These Clubs played a fine match on Wednesday at the Red House Ground, in which some very good play was shown on both sides, the batting beat the fielding, the short comings of which must be attributed to the warm weather. The catcher of the Socials was very good, as were EVERIES, UMPLEBY, WITHERS and DERBY at the bat. The Baltics were well represented by the extra play of LEWIS as pitcher, DURELL as catcher, and COOPER as Short stop. The batting of DURELL and ANDARIESE was also very superior. A large number of ladies were present at the match.

The following is the score:

SOCIAL.	Outs.	Runs.	BALTIC.	Outs.	Runs
Dargin, r. f.	3	3	Brower, 1st b.	3	0
Everiss, c. f.	0	5	Estes, 2d b.	3	2
Umpleby, 3d b.	2	4	Andariese, l. f.	2	4
Holmes, c.	3	1	Weeks, r. f.	5	1
Wright short.	6	0	Durell, c.	2	4
Ruckbee 2d b.	6	0	Kingsland, 3d b.	3	2
Withey, l. f.	2	3	Wyatt, c. f.	3	3
Deitz, 1st b.	2	3	Cooper, short.	3	3
Byrnes, p.	4	2	Lewis, p.	3	3
Total.		21	Total.		25

Runs in each Innings.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	Total
Social Club..	3	3	1	2	1	4	4	1	3	21
Baltic Club..	3	0	1	3	4	0	1	4	7,	25

UMPIRE—Mr. TODD of the Union.

SCORERS—Social, Mr. B. NEILSON; Baltic, Mr. MARTIN.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

$2,500,000 in Treasure.

INTERESTING FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Defection of the States of Cauca, Magdalena and Bolivar.

AFFAIRS IN CHILI.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the noon of the 19th, arrived at this port early yesterday morning. She brings the California mails to the 5th, and $1,600,000 in treasure.

The advices from California have been anticipated by the Overland Mail and the Pony Express, but our Panama correspondent furnishes us some interesting items from New-Granada, which will be found below.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

State Sabbath-school Convention—The "Gift Presentation" Enterprises held to be in Violation of Law—Church Fair Raffles to be Stopped—S. Wells Williams on Chinese Treaties—Mr. Goble on Japan—Progress of the Washoe War—Great Wheat and Barley Crops, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, June 5, 1860.

A Convention of Sabbath-School Superintendents and Teachers from all parts of the State, met in San Francisco last Tuesday evening and remained in session until Thursday night. Their meetings were thronged, and their deliberations excited a good deal of attention. The invitation was to all the Evangelical Schools, and the representation was wide and general. The Roman Catholics and Unitarians alone of all the people disposed to have a Sunday-School were left out by the call. The temporary Chairman who called the Convention to order was Mr. FORBES, of the firm of FORBES & BABCOCK, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Mr. FORBES is the efficient Superintendent of the Baptist Sabbath-School connected with Rev. Mr. CHENAY's Church. The debate was spirited, pertinent and sharp. The doctrine was that the great agency for evangelising California in those parts that have already pitched into barbarism, and for saving from a lapse into downright heathenism, both in the city and country, is the Sabbath-School. You must know that up in the mountains they have no Sabbath. Sunday is a day for trade. The miners stop work, unless there is something extraordinary stirring—that is, they stop digging, blasting, panning out and playing their hydraulics. But they wash up their amalgam. They go to the villages for supplies of bacon and flour. They do all their trading on that day, and if any time is left over, attend the races, or go "gamming" among their neighbors. A preacher seldom strays into the outer circle; but if he does, he stands a poor chance for much of a congregation. But your Sabbath-school begins at the other end of the family, and the reports detailed before the Convention, showed that it had captured a great many who were quite forgetting what that venerable book that they held so sacred in the States, talks about. Capital speeches were made in the course of the meeting by IRA P. RANKIN, of the Congregational School, whom the Republicans awhile ago ran for Congress; by Judge COON, of the Police Court, who superintends the School in Dr. SCOTT's Church, and by the wide-awake Clergy.

The largest Sabbath-school in the city is the one in connection with Mr. LACEY's (Congregational) Church.

Mr. CHENAY, the pastor of the Baptist Church, has devoted himself very much to his school, giving it some features with which the friends of Dr. TYNG's and Mr. JOHNSON's Lee-avenue Sunday-Schools are acquainted. It has doubled its numbers during the past year. Dr. JESSE T. PECK, of the Methodist Episcopal Church—who is a legion for business in conventions—expressed his perfect ease as to the success and growth of the Sabbath-school system in California, but he confessed that he had great fears that too much poetry was getting into it; he depreeated that shape and spirit which find their consummation in a frolicking picnic. With this thought in mind, he got through *nem. con.* a resolution depreating dancing at Sabbath-school picnics—a feature which is quite common, and which was largely on exhibition at the very hour this resolution was put through. In a joint anniversary excursion of three Episcopal schools to Russ' Garden. A superintendent who has no sort of preference for "*Copenhagen*" before a tripping on the green, assures me that if he had been present he would have broken a lance with the portly doctor in defence of little girls "whirling to tune" and putting their "poetry in motion." "Let the heels as well as the palates and the heads of the little girls have a good time when they go a Maying," says he. But the resolution was adopted without remark, and with one voice if not with one mind. The Convention was fully bent on harmony; once in a while it was evident that though all belonged to the same division the members had a little different facings on their uniforms, and that they of the same stripe a little preferred those of their own company, but they got over the test questions good-naturedly, and evinced to the end a thorough love for unity. The influence of the Convention must be wholesome. A Central Committee was appointed to help for feeble schools was pledged, and arrangements made for another meeting next Spring.

Some ten or twelve days ago the show windows of two jewelry establishments blazed out with an unusual wealth of watches, plate, diamonds and precious stones. Cards in the windows intimated that all these costly trinkets were to be given away to the purchasers of tickets for a dramatic performance that would come off at some early future day; and moreover, for references begged all inquirers to look to Gov. DOWNEY, President TASCHEMACHER, Gen. MCDOUGAL, and other distinguished living or dead city and State officials. Now we have a stringent law prohibiting lotteries, raffles, and everything of that sort,—stringent to the eye, but to the crime itself lax enough,—with broken meshes and loops that yield to the pressure of every captive. Indeed, it was so well understood that the law would not hold, that the police had been disposed rather to coax up to than to threaten into its observance. But the impertinent papers precipitated matters. They notified the police of what the Governor of the State, the *de facto* Mayor of the city, and an ex-Congressman were recommending, and demanded that the net be cast—if it would not hold, that was not the fault of the police. Next day a principal in each of the "Presentation Gift" affairs was arrested. They secured able counsel, in Judge COON held them verily guilty, and sent them both to the Court of Sessions, fixing the bail of each at $1,000. The defendants have not been idle, however. They had one poor fellow arrested for trying to incite a riot,—charging him with saying to the crowd who had surrounded the shop of one of the ticket sellers, "Go in, boys, and let's get even. They won't redeem their tickets,—there are the goods." The gentleman so anxious to "go in" had applied, it seems, to be retained as a runner, and when his petition was denied, promised to make it square, bought up a few tickets from outsiders, and then headed the crowd of disgusted ticket holders who proposed to assume their rights and the jewelry at the same time. The complaint had a flaw in it, and was thrown out of Court.

But the gift people had another dodge. The agent of MORRIS & CO. was one ANDREWS, a cheerful man, fond of such enterprises, who discovered that among the jewelers that had subscribed to bear the expenses of the prosecution was the firm of JOSEPH BROTHERS. ANDREWS knew that a sin against the tax-gatherer was deemed venal in very respectable quarters. He went to the Assessor's book and found that JOSEPH BROTHERS had returned their stock of goods as worth only $11,900. From his acquaintance with the stock that they displayed, it seemed safe to presume that they had failed under-rated it. So off he goes to a Justice and institutes suit a writ-ist, in which he alleges their stock of goods worth $30,000, and of course that Justice Sweeney had perjured themselves. One of the Justices was retained; his examination took place yesterday and to-day whether or not it must go to the Court of Sessions. This is the way we do. Everybody has the fees of the Courts and the enjoyment of counsel. If a man is arrested for a crime, he brings a writ and has another party, a charge of perjury against him, and sets a pack of attorneys on the heels of the interests of the principal witnesses. It was thus that Col. SWINERTON was lately hauled up on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. Discharged, it appearing at the very threshold of the investigation that the Colonel had tried faithfully to recover the cash on a land warrant; but when he couldn't turn it into cash, his client proceeded to give him a touch of the law.

But of all the lawsuits that have been started lately, those brought by GIDEON HUDSON, an ex-Long Islander, and ex-tenant of the law office on the corner of Beekman and Nassau streets, against the *Bulletin*, is the most noteworthy. When HUDSON, in the cap

of Italian fishermen, who, armed to the teeth, persist in stealing the eggs and bringing them to market. Meanwhile, they forgot to pay their taxes last year, and ARIEL GUY, the amiable Frenchman who, with PROUX, was to furnish the funds for Parson's Bulkhead, bought the whole at the Tax Collector's auction, and the time for their redemption expires on the 30th of June.

It is all up with the Pony and no mistake. The little beast that should ten days ago have brought news of the nomination of Mr. SEWARD at Chicago, has not yet arrived, and we don't know whether to pay court to Auburn, to St. Louis, or to Mariposa. The very route of the Pony has gone under; the stations, after getting 200 miles east of Carson city, are burned; the stock run off from Dry Creek and Simpson's Park by the Indians. Yet, strange to tell, R. J. WOOD and a party of 30 men, 9 families, 11 wagons, 60 head of cattle, and 200 head of sheep, came into Carson Valley on Saturday from the east, in good condition. They were 35 days on the way from Salt Lake, had a pleasant trip, and had no difficulty with the Indians. Probably knowing nothing of their peril they hinadered through it. A company which started from Carson for Pike's Peak got 200 miles on their journey and put back, warned by the speed that Mormon families were making to clear the track, upon notice served from Salt Lake City.

We have been waiting with ears erect since last Saturday night to hear of a battle. The United States troops and Col. JACK HAYS' volunteers, when last heard from, were 70 miles northeast of Carson, and expecting to reach Pyramid Lake on the evening of June 2. If the Indians were anxious to be whipped, that was the time for the encounter. The volunteers were represented as in good spirits, but on a short allowance of eatables. A meeting of citizens called on Friday in San Francisco to raise funds for "provisioning" them, had raised $1,000 by noon of yesterday; but then yesterday was steamer-day, and everybody felt poor. Several days since we heard that the volunteers mat a party of Indians 300 strong at Williams' Old Station, (where the first massacre occurred,) fought briefly, killed seven Indians and had three of their own men wounded. But this has since neither been confirmed nor denied. A dispatch has just been received in town, saying that the Indians were met at 3 P. M. of Saturday, and routed with a loss of 25. Three whites were killed and four wounded.

The Nneva Lake people have suddenly been aroused out of a state of fancied security to a sense of danger. A party of miners at Owen River had been set upon, three of them killed and a fourth wounded. On Sunday, Gen. CLARK had telegrams from the West Walker River region, imploring a company of dragoons, 500 stand of arms and 5,000 rounds of ammunition.

The Sacramento *Standard* died on Saturday last. BOYD, its accomplished editor, couldn't stand DOUGLAS, and would not if the united Democratic Convention had inflicted him upon the party, and so down came the *Standard*.

There is such an abundant supply of old wheat in our granaries and mills that the croakers could not refrain last week from fond lamentations over the blight, the frost and the late rains;—in spite of which all the indications are that the wheat and barley crops this year throughout California will be immensely large.

Our Chamber of Commerce has been exercised a good deal by the proposed new Tariff and Warehousing bill. Sections 27 and 29 are very obnoxious to them. GLAUCUS.

FROM NEW-GRANADA.

A Revolution Still Imminent—Resignation of Gen. Herran—Detention of the Mails.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Tuesday, June 19, 1860.

There is no special news to report from this quarter, as there has been no arrivals here from Central America or the South Pacific since the departure of the steamer *Ariel* from Aspinwall on the 9th inst. This country is still threatened with a general revolution. The best and most conservative men of the Confederation—among the most prominent of whom is Gen. HERRAN—have despaired of effecting peace between the Federal Government and the States that have raised the standard of revolt. Gen. H., it is said, has resigned the command of the army, as also his pretensions to the Presidency, and signified his intention of returning to the United States. This information was received here on the 16th inst., by private letters from Bogota under date of 17th May.

Gen. MOSQUERA, in a letter written to a friend in Bogota, states that he has 5,000 men under arms, and that he has no intention of disbanding them unless the general Government shows a disposition to respect the rights of the States, and that he has invited the other States to join him and march on the Federal capital if the present Government does not desist from its hostility towards the States. This letter, together with the news of Mosquera's having pronounced against the general Government, and declared the State of Cauca independent, created great excitement, it is said, at Bogota. It is currently reported that the Legislative Assemblies of the States of Magdalena and Bolivar have decreed those States independent, and assign as a reason therefor, that the government of the Confederation at Bogota has violated the federal compact entered into on the 22d of May, 1858, in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution, and consequently the executives, the Legislative Assemblies, and the Superior Courts of the States, shall assume and exercise the faculties belonging to the general Government, under the Constitution, for the time being, until the federal Government is thoroughly reorganized.

The decree invests the Governors of these two States with full power to enforce it at their discretion. In the State of Magdalena, the Governor has had some difficulty with the Intendente General, a federal officer—the latter claiming the right, under a recent act of Congress, to employ the militia of the State, which the former would not allow.

The next step will probably be open hostility to the general Government and a general civil war, as everything portends such a result. The Confederation may be said to be in a state of disruption already.

Señor CARDENAS, a Government officer from Bogota, passed through Panama a few days since *en route* for Ecuador, supposed to be on a secret mission from President OSPINA.

Before embarking at Carthagena on board the English steamer *Prince*, the Governor of the State of Bolivar attempted to arrest him, alleging that he was going to the United States to purchase arms to use against the existing Government of Bolivar. Señor CARDENAS succeeded in getting to the house of Mr. MATHIEU, United States Consul at Carthagena, before he was arrested, and claimed the protection of the American flag, and finally made his escape.

Mr. JONES, United States Minister to the Granadian Confederation, is on his way to the United States. He is probably at Carthagena now.

Mr. VANDERBILT having ordered the captain and purser of the steamship *Ariel* not to receive any more mail matter on board that ship, two large mails, one from the Central American States and the other from the South Pacific, were detained here some ten days when they might just as well as not have gone forward by that steamer. Mr. VANDERBILT is very justly censured here (and will be all along the coast, when the fact is known,) for this act, which to say the least of it, evinces an utter disregard for the wants of the public. There are but two ships-of-war in port—the United States steamer *Saranac* and Her British Majesty's ship *Cyo*.

There is no later news from the South Pacific and Central America than what I forwarded on the 9th inst. per *Ariel*.

From the Panama Star and Herald, June 19.

By the schooner *Nautilus* at Aspinwall, the mails from Carthagana to the 1st June have been received.

It is reported that the Congress at Bogota has passed a general amnesty law, and modified the "Election Law."

It is not stated whether Mosquera is included in the general amnesty, but it is to be presumed that he is. Neither is it stated in what respect the Election Law is modified.

LATER.

The steamer *Prince* arrived at Aspinwall on the 6th inst., with dates from Bogota to the 15th May, and from Carthagena to the 4th June.

Congress had adjourned on the 14th ult.

A card has been published in *El Tiempo*, signed by the delegates from the States of Panama and Santander, bringing forward Gen. MOSQUERA as a candidate for the Presidency.

Nuero has declared the State of Bolivar independent of the General Government. Magdalena had followed, and it was expected that Santandar would very soon also declare its independence.

Among the passengers by the *Prince* is Don JUSTO ARROYENA.

FROM CHILI.

Religious Matters—Case of the Brig Townsend Jones—The Valparaiso and Santiago Railway—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VALPARAISO, Wednesday, May, 2, 1860.

The following item is copied from the *Revista Catolica*, (Catholic Review.) It heralds the conversion of an American to Romanism. It seems to be a person who made a circuit by reaching the enng harbor of implicit belief:

"On Sunday, the 6th of April, day of the resurrection of O. L. (Our Lord) Jesus Christ, at Talca, the solemn baptism took place of a Protestant North American, a native of Boston, Mr. HORACE SUMNY. This gentleman, according to his own confession, had passed through various Anti-Catholic sects, and persuaded of their errors and inconsistencies, resolved ardently to embrace the Roman Catholic Apostolic religion as the only true. Accordingly, he was catechised by the Presbyter, Don DOMINGO CARRENO, and on said Easter Sunday, prior to the public mass, he was regenerated by the saving waters of the holy baptism, in the midst of an audience composed of the *élite* of that city. His sponsors were Don NICHOLAS LOIS and Doña SENFOROSO VARGAS, persons worthy of respect for their piety and virtues."

It may be added these cases are by no means rare. They comprise English, Americans, Germans, Swedes and Danes. The secret of the conversion is, however, something well removed from conviction. The eloquent sussions that win these people to profess themselves Romanists are not those of truth, but of the tender passion. The fact is, people have a tendency to get married. And here the law puts a dissenter from Rome at the mercy of the priest. Sometimes a couple of hundred dollars slacken the grasp, when a foreigner would marry a native. Sometimes application is made to Rome for the leave to marry, Protestant with Romanist, and thence obtained, paid for, of course, the expenses and dispensation fee amounting to $500 or $600. At other times the poor wight is induced to sell his conscience and economize his gold; professes not because he believes, but what he knows and says he does not believe. At present the dispensations are obtained only with great difficulty. Some say the bishops now in Chili have not power to dispense for mixed marriages; and hence the overwhelming mejority of men married in this country, to women natives of it, may be set down as having been "regenerated by the saving waters."

On the one hand there is the oppression of an unjust law originated by the hierarchy, and retained rather than to displease them. On the other hand, men prostitute their word by professing falsely, committing perjury before God and sacrilege against the rites of the very Church into which they make their feigned entrance.

T. H. KNOOLES publishes another notice about the the American brig *Townsend Jones*, in which it is stated that her former captain, JOSEPH JANVAIN, having retired from the command of the brig, notice is given to the public that henceforward he will have nothing to do with the vessel or with her cargo. This is the brig that came here two years ago, with a cargo of arms and military stores.

THOMAS C. WEDDERSPOON has been admitted as partner into the house of Cross & Co.

The shareholders in the Valparaiso and Santiago Railway are called to an extraordinary meeting, to be held on the 17th inst., to consider certain terms of compromise entered into conditionally with their contractor, VERDUGO, regarding an unfinished tunnel. This contractor stipulated to excavate the tunnel, of the hill or ridge of San Pedro, near Quillota, at a certain price and time, receiving pay at fixed rates per month. Disagreement arose, however, after a little. Not a stroke of work has been done for two years by the contractor, and he also refuses to give up the affair and let the Company make other arrangements. Meanwhile, the ridge has to be crossed by a stationary power, drawing the freight and passengers up an inclined plane. This involves change of cars twice in thirty miles, as well as no small delay. But it is worse for the Company, since they have an engine and train of cars on each side the hill, and thus, counting the engine on the summit, have three locomotives for every train that goes through that short distance. In fact, I am told the extra cost to them is not less than $2,000 or $4,000 per month, and that the income of the road from Quillota leaves no profit at all, but is just absorbed in the cost of working. Hence, as the case is and has, for twenty-four months, been in law, any one may judge the amount of vexation to which the proprietors of the road are exposed. It will be cheap at almost any rate if the contractor can be bought off, for he holds things now at a dead lock.

VALPARAISO, Thursday, May 10, 1860.

The banishmeat of RAPHAEL GARPIAS, for three yeere, has been commuted to permission to reside at such point in the Republic as the President may designate.

The American ship *Thomas H. Perkins* arrived last week from Sidney, 33 days out.

The berk *Heredia* arrived from Mslega in 84 days.

Mr. JOHN JOSEPH MURRAY has received his *exequatur* as H. B. Majesty's Vice-Consul for the harbor of Caldera.

T. B. GARLAND, in his proposals for introducing water into the city, promises a supply of 1,500,000 gallons daily; to locate at least 100 hydrents at different points in the city, and to construct reservoirs 150 feet above the level of the sea.

A masterly article has appeared here on the question of the Pope's two powers, viz.: the spiritual and the temporal. The writer is the late editor of the *Mercurio*, M. PALMA. He maintains that the temporal power diminishes the proper spiritual power of the Vicar of Christ, and that what the Church needs, and the world too, is to see him nothing but a pastor of the flock, without temporal or political sway, as Jesus Christ was before him.

It is recently urged that the Government should construct a floating dock capable of taking up vessels of larger class, especially its own ships of war. 250 feet long and 80 wide are the dimensions suggested. May be it will only be a suggestion.

On the 6th inst. a murderer named JUAN DE DIOS SAN MARTIN was executed at Santiago. His wife was not permitted a parting interview with him. But his son, 14 years old, being admitted, the father said to him, "You see the situation I am in. Soon I march to the scaffold. And why? Because of bad company. Don't imitate me. Shun bad company." Then taking out from his pocket four rials, he said sadly to the child, "This is all I have to give away. Two are for your mother, and the rest for you and your three brothers. Good bye till we meet in the valley of Jehoshaphat." The bystanders were affected to tears.

Capital punishment here is always executed with muskets. Hanging, I believe, is sometimes the sentence, but criminals are always shot. The executions are always public, unless the offender be a military deserter or mutineer.

Don FRANCISCO SOLANO ASTABURUAGA has been appointed temporarily to a vacant seat on the bench of the Supreme Court. He was at one time Secretary of Legation at Washington.

About fourteen culprits in Santiago have recently been sentenced to be publicly whipped. Their petition to the Council of State for change of punishment has been thrown out.

The income of the Coplapo Charity Hospital, during last year, was $23,700; the expenditure was $2,000 less. The whole number of patients for 1859 was 1,609. The mortality was 17 per cent; while the previous year it was 12 per cent., owing to a large number of wounded soldiers being brought in last year after the civil war. "The predominant diseases are venereal, consumption and fevers."

The Alleghanian Singers and Bell-ringers are in town again, and advertise their final concert this evening.

A. H. Cunningham, C. T. Page, F. Smith, J. Egert, — McLaughlin and lady and three daughters arrived by last steamer from Panama.

The tunnel of San Pedro, on the railway to Quillota, has been stopped for 24 months, through lawsuit with the conductor, to the immense detriment of the company. It is reported now that an arrangement has been effected, and that the work will speedily be resumed.

Beyond Quillota the laying of the track as far as Calera has been contracted for, at which one of the papers, quoting English as we sometimes do French or Latin, shouts "Go ahead!"

The value of copper, in bars, ores and ragulus, exported from Coquimbo and its dependencies during the first three months of this year was $770,000; $46,000 ores, of copper, $12,000 ragulus and $53,000 in ores. On all these export duty is paid. It amounted in this case to $38,500.

It is now the 10th of May, and yet we have not had even a shower of rain. The suffering among cattle for pasture has become extreme.

The American bark *B. F. Shaw* has just put into this port for supplies, fifty days out from Rio. She is advertised to sail for California on the 12th, for San Francisco.

THURSDAY, May 17, 1860.

The American ship *Messenger* has just arrived from Havana, 120 days; cargo, sugar.

Bark *B. F. Shaw*, cargo coffee, sailed for California on the 15th inst. She had put in here.

Mayflower had sailed from Talcahuano. EVANS, the engineer, and Dr. ROGERS, with their families, sailed in her about a fortnight ago.

Ship *Sunbeam* has just cleared for Coquimbo with coal, and ship *Sumatra* has cleared for Callao.

A token of peace returning or returned to this country is to be found in a recent notice of the Government, directing that no promotion be made in the army unless the officer has served at least two years in the office to which he had last been appointed.

Don ANTONIO VARAS has entered on his duties as Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Interior.

Dr. THOS. S. PAGE has not yet returned. He has gone to California, and will be here in about six months. His brother arrived last steamer but one.

Mr. WM. WHEELWRIGHT and family are here. He leaves soon for Coplapo.

This day young RICHARD AESOP, of Middletown, Conn., died. His funeral is to take place to-morrow.

Panama steamers have changed their sailing days to the 18th and 23d of each month.

No American mails by the boat that came in on the 14th. SOUTH PACIFIC.

The Cattaraugus *Republican* tells of a narrow escape of a child from being buried alive. It died on Sunday, and on the afternoon of the day following the funeral services were held. The coffin had been lowered into the grave, and the dirt had begun to fall on it, when a stifled cry was heard. Immediately on removing the lid from the coffin the child called for its mother. It was at once properly cared for, and is now in a fair way to recover.

The Japanese Visitors, and the Slanders upon American Women.

To the Editor of the World:

THE NEW-YORK TIMES was courteous enough to publish a letter a day or two since signed "A True American Woman," which seems to have given you infinite gratification, because it mourned the trifling but comparatively harmless remarks of a great portion of the newspaper Press regarding the experiences of the Japanese Embassy. Perhaps you will have fairness enough to print one with the same signature in your next issue, though it may fail to please you so well as that lately published in THE TIMES. The letter in that paper was a rebuke to mere reportorial nonsense—*this*, which I trust a sense of justice will induce you to place in your columns, is the indignant protest of a woman against the hideous volume of slanders which has appeared in your paper on the women of her country.

The "correspondents" of other journals, as your quotations from THE TIMES prove, contented themselves with jesting allusions to the behavior of a portion of our women, who, not being educated as Eastern slaves, nor debarred partaking in social festivities by the degrading suspicions of heathen relatives and the bolts and chains of a guarded harem, allowed themselves, in a very pardonable curiosity, to overstep, perhaps, the bounds of good manners; but it was left for you, Sir, to forget the utter improbability—nay, *impossibility*, of there being any real *guilt* in their thoughtless demonstrations. You say:

"In Niphon even professionalty degraded woman would hesitate to encounter him (TOMMY) with the freedoms with which so many 'ladies' have met him here; and *if he mistakes or too exactly interprets the meaning of the women who run to catch a glimpse of him or to touch him, can he be blamed.*"

Sir, in the name of Heaven, in the name of womanhood, what does this frightful language mean? You surely do not, cannot believe, what you have thus with such culpable recklessness publicly averred; and the charge is so monstrous, and bears its falsity so palpably on its face, to those who will be merciful enough to pause over it to think and condemn, that it cannot fail to injure your character for discretion and truthfulness. Did you weigh well the words you have given to a thousand eyes? Are women to be publicly branded as worse than heathen courtezans, because they crowd around a mere lad to speak to, look at, or shake hands with him, gratifying a harmless curiosity? Were Englishwomen robbed of their good name by their own husbands and brothers, when they crowded around and lavished their attentions on TOM THUMB at his *levées* in London?

I feel it almost an insult to my countrywomen to pen a line in their defence against this heart-sickening and most unpardonable slander. This Pagan boy is always surrounded by a crowd of persons, and never to be seen unattended. In Washington and other cities as well as New-York, he has sojourned in the most respectable houses. Where have the opportunities occurred for the multitudinous "amours" and the "freedoms" such as "professionally degraded" heathen women, only one remove from the brute—would shrink from evincing? As an American woman, and, therefore, among those so foully accused, I feel that I have a right to protest in the name of decency, in the name of Christian charity, and in the name of truth, against this undeserved stain, which a professedly Christian paper is seeking to fasten upon women whose only fault is a too demonstrative, but most innocent curiosity. Other journals have been to blame for trifling and silly exaggerations; but if the English language were sifted to find a libel on woman more foul than the words quoted from your columns, it could not be found. Your paper has shown neither Christian spirit nor manly forethought in the language it has used. Where, if there had been thoughtless follies, a sorrowful rebuke might more comport with Christian feeling, you have uttered a malicious and most hateful falsehood. For, I repeat, you cannot yourself believe what I have quoted. Other papers will copy this slander, and other nations will point the finger of scorn at American women through your means. You will think me warm in my protestations, but you will, I trust, have the justice to admit that the provocation is strong. You owe the wives and sisters of your countrymen, it seems to me, the duty of explaining the language you have used, and of giving to the expressions of a pardonable curiosity their true significance. The accusation you have made is a most terrible one, and as the statement of those who have this Embassy in charge refutes it; it seems merely right you should repair the injury you have done.

The letter from an "American officer" which appears in the TIMES of to-day, is a curious document to come from such a source. It seems rather singular that the secret tender missives sent to the Japanese boy, should contain the names and address of the "parents" of the enamored damsels, as he says they do. This is rather out of the usual course, I think, and seems superfluous and dangerous. The communication in the TIMES of the 26th looks very much like what the newspapers would call "a first-rate notice" for the "American officer;" and the paragraph in the new paper was no doubt thought "spicy" enough to increase its circulation. It is to be deplored that this brave "American officer" and "Christian" editor do not feel that women have reputations and some feeling. One would fain imagine that in this Japanese affair some men had forgotten that they ever knew such a person as a mother.

A TRUE AMERICAN WOMAN.

[The above very just and indignant rebuke of the indecencies against which it protests, was refused by the editor of the journal to which it is addressed, on the alleged ground that it was "not couched in respectful language."—ED. TIMES.]

Business of the Thirty-sixth Congress.

The following list of acts and resolutions passed by Congress is in addition to that which we have previously published, and completes the record:

PUBLIC ACTS PASSED.

An Act confirming certain land entries under the third section of the Act of 3d March, 1855, entitled an Act making appropriations for the service of the Post-office Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856.

An Act for the relief of Congressional Township No. 2, north of range No. 9, west of the fourth principal meridian, in Adams County, State of Illinois.

An Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1861.

An Act to establish a mail six times a week from Sacramento, in California, to Olympia, in the Territory of Washington.

An Act to confirm certain land claims in the Territory of New-Mexico.

An Act providing for the punishment of Marshals and Deputy Marshals of the United States, or other ministerial officers, for permitting the escape of prisoners in their custody.

An Act to confirm private land claims in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes.

An Act for the final settlement of private land claims in the States of Florida, Louisiana and Missouri, and for other purposes.

An Act to repeal the second section and other portions of an Act, passed the 2d day of June, 1858, entitled "An Act to provide for the location of certain confirmed private land claims in the State of Missouri."

An Act making appropriations for the Naval service for the year ending June 30, 1861.

An Act for the relief of Congressional Township No. 6, north of Range No. 8 west, in Randolph County, State of Indiana.

An Act to amend an Act for extending the laws and judicial system of the United States to the State of Oregon, and for other purposes.

An Act in relation to Mission claims at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

An Act to declare the meaning of the Act entitled an Act making further provision for the satisfaction of Virginia land warrants, passed Aug. 31, 1852.

An Act to change the time for holding the Courts in the Northern District of Florida.

An Act to carry into effect provisions of the treaties between the United States, China, Japan, Siam, Persia and other countries, giving certain judicial powers to Ministers and Consuls or other functionaries of the United States in those countries and for other purposes.

An Act in relation to malicious injuries and trespasses upon public and private property within the District of Columbia.

An Act to amend an act entitled an act for giving to certain treaty stipulations between this and foreign Governments for the apprehension and delivery up of certain offenders.

An Act authorizing a loan and providing for the redemption of treasury notes.

An Act making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1861.

An Act to authorize notaries public in the District of Columbia to take acknowledgments of deeds for the conveyance of real or personal estate therein.

An Act providing for the erection of a Post Office in the City of Philadelphia.

An Act to authorize the location of certain warrants for bounty lands heretofore issued.

An Act to authorize the reissue of land warrants in certain cases, and for other purposes.

An Act to establish two Indian Agencies in Nebraska Territory, and one in the Territory of New-Mexico.

An Act to amend an act, entitled "An act granting public lands in alternate sections to the State of Mississippi, to aid in the construction of railways in said State, and for other purposes. Approved Aug. 11, 1856."

An Act making further appropriations for the service of the Post-office Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

An Act to grant to the Parish of Point Coupée, Louisiana, certain tracts of land in said Parish.

PRIVATE ACTS PASSED.

An Act for the relief of Shaldon McKnight.

An Act for the relief of Chauncey W. Fuller.

An Act for the relief of Eben S. Hanscomb.

An Act for the relief of the legal representatives of Charles H. Mason.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Whitehead.

An Act for the relief of Cassius M. Clay.

An Act for the relief of Hockaday & Liggit.

An Act for the relief of Pray & Ayliffe.

An Act for the relief of Anna W. Angus, widow of the late Capt. Samual W. Angus, United States Navy.

An Act for the relief of Sylvester Gray.

An Act for the relief of Samuel H. Taylor.

An Act amendatory of an act approved June 4, 1858, for the relief of Sherlock and Shirley.

An Act for the relief of Emilie G. Jones, executrix of Thomas P. Jones, deceased; and Nancy M. Johnson, administratrix of Walter R. Johnson, deceased.

An Act for the relief of David Waldo.

An Act for the relief of William A. Windee, of the United States Navy.

An Act for the relief of the California Stage Company.

An Act for the relief of William Nelson.

An Act to grant to the City of Fort Huron, Mich., a part of the Military Reservation of Fort Gratiot for the enlargement of the City Cemetery of that place.

An Act for the relief of Robert Johnson.

An Act for the relief of Mary Preston, widow of George Preston.

An Act for the settlement of the accounts of Edward Ely, deceased, late Consul at Bombay, on principles of justice and equity.

An act for the relief of Isaac S. Smith, of Syracuse, N. Y.

An act authorizing the issue of a register for the brig *Charles H. Gordon*.

An act for the relief of E. George Squier, of New-York.

An act for the relief of William B. Shubrick.

An act for the relief of Eli W. Goff.

An act for the relief of Elizabeth Smith, of Coffee County, Tenn.

An act for the relief of Wm. A. Linn's estate.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

A Resolution for the restoration of Lieut. Augustus S. Baldwin to the active list of the Navy.

A Resolution for the relief of Arthur Edwards and his associates.

Joint resolution to reduce the price of the public printing.

A resolution explanatory of the eighth section of an act of Congress, approved Feb. 28, 1859.

Col. W. G. Overton, of the Louisville *Courier*, and Wm. E. Hughes, of the *Democrat*, have had a disagreement. The *Courier* charged the *Democrat* with copying an article from another journal which it knew to be a lie. This statement elicited a reply, of which Mr. Overton demanded a disavowal. Mr. Hughes claimed that the first offence was given by the *Courier*, and refused to retract. Then a direct challenge was given, and Mr Hughes replied bluntly that the note which he had written on the previous day was all Mr. Overton would get, and that he might make the most of it. The matter dropped, with the affirmation of Mr. Overton through the columns of the *Courier* that Mr. Hughes has added the reputation of a coward to that of a liar.

LAW REPORTS.

The Sunday Law.

DECISION IN THE CASE OF EUSTACHI'S VOLKS THEATRE.

The Society for Juvenile Delinquents vs. *Charles S. Eustachi.*—This was an application for an attachment to punish defendant for contempt in violating an injunction order forbidding defendant to open his theatre until he should procure a license.

The case was heard before Justice BONNEY, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, and was reported in the TIMES of June 20. The facts are similar to those in the Stadt Theatre case, lately reported. His Honor has now rendered his decision, fining defendant $200 for his contempt, and ordering him to stand committed till it is paid.

The following is the opinion rendered:

BONNEY, J.—On the complaint in this action, and corroborative affidavits stating that the building known by the street Nos. 515 and 519 Fourth-street, New-York, and known as "Eustachi's Volks Theatre," has been opened for theatrical performances since the 1st of May, 1860, without a license, and theatrical performances have been repeatedly exhibited therein; that the defendant is the owner or lessee of said building, and the manager and proprietor of said theatre, and of the business of exhibiting theatrical performances therein, and has neglected to take out a license, and has consented to and allowed such performances therein without a license therefor, and in disregard of the law—an injunction was granted and served on 2d June, 1860, on the defendant, whereby he is enjoined from opening said "Eustachi's Volks Theatre," for exhibiting theatrical performances, and from conducting or allowing theatrical performances therein, until a license shall be obtained therefor according to the statute passed Feb. 1, 1839.

On affidavits alleging a violation by defendant of this injunction, an attachment was issued, upon which he has been arrested and brought before the Court; and in answer to interrogatories proposed to him, he states, in substance, that he did not open or cause to be opened the said theatre at the times stated, and did not then exhibit theatrical performances therein; that he was not then the proprietor or manager of said theatre, or of any theatrical business conducted therein, and did not give nor allow, or suffer to be given, any theatrical performance or play; *that he was, on the evenings of the three days (6th, 7th, and 8th June, 1860) mentioned, present in the said building, and was attending to his business in the building at and about the bar and house*; that he did not cause a notice or advertisement of the pieces performed on those evenings, to be published in the *New-Yorker Staats Zeitung*; that none of the performers on those evenings were in his employment or paid for their services by him; that he was not then the owner or lessee of said building, *but was employed by the lessee as superintendent in and about the building.*

The defendant, by his affidavits, further states that he carried on the business of said theatre, as proprietor, until about January, 1858, when he was sold out by the Sheriff; that on the 3d or 4th of November, 1858, Elizabeth Eichenger, who is a widow about 60 years of age, and sister of defendant's wife, became lessee of said theatre, under a verbal lease, *and defendant was on the same day verbally appointed superintendent*; and Mrs Eichinger has since that time carried on the business and theatre in the Volks Theatre; has hired the place from year to year, *and engaged the defendant to superintend the bar and house, for which she gives defendant and his family board and lodging and such amount in money as is necessary for the decent support of his family.* She lives in the building in which is the theatre, and keeps house, and defendant and his family live with her.

The defendant has also read the affidavits of four actors in said theatre, who severally say, in substance, that they have been and are employed in said theatre, *and consider Mrs. Eichinger as the lessee of the theatre, and that she has the sole management thereof, and they look upon the defendant as the superintendent of the place*; also, an affidavit of Louis Frayberg, stating that in 1857 he was employed by defendant as cashier of his business, and after defendant was sold out by the Sheriff was retained as cashier by Mrs. Eichinger, who became the lessee of the establishment known as Eustachi's Volks Theatre; that he still is so retained, and it is part of his duty to receive and pay out the moneys taken for admission to the theatre, under the direction of Mrs. Eichinger, and to pay over the balance of moneys to her; and for his services he is paid by her.

Counter-affidavits have also been read, showing that before May, 1857, the defendant was proprietor of an unlicensed German theatre in Forsyth-street, and after May, 1857, was proprietor of the premises in question, known as "Eustachi's Volks Theatre," That in October, 1857, he was prosecuted under the Theatrical License law, and judgment was obtained against him, and under execution on that judgment he has been arrested, and is now in custody of the Sheriff, on the limits or otherwise. That before May last a theatrical license for this building was issued, and at the request of the man applying therefor, the name of Elizabeth Eichinger was inserted therein. That defendant applied for a license on 6th June inst., but did not mention the name of Mrs. Eichinger, or pretend that he applied on behalf of any other person than himself, and failing to pay the money therefor, did not obtain a license. That two letters written by defendant's counsel on 6th June, in relation to this matter of license, purport that defendant was the applicant therefor; and notices lately published in the newspapers in relation to said theatrical performances all purport to be signed by the defendant and published by him, and that ever since the alleged transfer of the theatre and business to Mrs. Eichinger the defendant has been apparently in possession of these premises and carrying on the business, and during all that time has conducted himself as the owner and proprietor, directing, superintending and managing the same.

Upon all the papers before me I am satisfied that since November, 1858, (as well as before,) the defendant has continued to be under the name of "*Superintendent*," the manager and actual director and conductor of these premises called "Eustachi's Volks Theatre, and of the theatrical business there carried on and was such manager on the 6th, 7th and 8th days of June, 1860, when the performances in violation of the injunction in this action were had. All the facts proved tend to this result. The statements of the defendant himself are not inconsistent with it, (admitting only what he alleges that Mrs. Eichinger is the lessee and proprietor of the place and therefore is responsible for whatever is there done,) and some of them strongly support it. No affidavit of Mrs. Eichinger, the alleged lessee and proprietress, has been read, nor does it in any way appear that she has ever paid or received any money, or personally performed, directed, or been cognizant of any act done in relation to these premises or the business there carried on, or has been in any way connected therewith, except that a verbal lease of the premises was made to her—(it was not alleged that she was present when it was made or was ever seen by the landlord)—and that she has lived in the building, where the defendant and his family have also lived.

It is full, proved, in my opinion, that the defendant, when the injunction was served upon him, and when the performances complained of took place, was the conductor and manager (and probably the real proprietor) of the premises and business known as "Eustachi's Volks Theatre," and responsible for the exhibition of the performances in that theatre on the 6th, 7th and 8th days of June, in violation of that injunction, and therefore that he is guilty of the contempt with which he is charged. The offence is not mitigated by the effort which has been made to throw the responsibility for these admitted violations of law in exhibiting theatrical performances without license upon the aged woman, Mr. Eichinger, the alleged lessee of the premises, in relation to whom the counsel for defendant on the argument stated, that she was absent from the City and therefore her affidavit was not procured.

For this contempt, of which I find him guilty, I adjudge this defendant to pay a fine of two hundred dollars, and to be committed to the common jail of the County of New-York until such fine be paid.

Henry A. Crom, for Honse of Refuge; Hetz & Miller, for defendant.

The West Washington Market Case.

A CHOICE OF JUDGES.

The People, and Taylor and Brennan vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This is the commencement of the argument of the motion of the Comptroller to set aside the judgment in this case, on the ground of fraud and collusion in obtaining it. The motion now came on in its regular order, pursuant to adjournment, before Justice PECKHAM, sitting at Chambers of the Supreme Court. Judge Bronson stated as a reason for a further postponement, that he should attack the Land Office in his argument, and as that department was controlled in part by the Attorney-General, and as His Honor had been associated with Mr. Tremain, he (Judge Bronson) presumed Justice Peckham would not care to hear this motion. It would be painful to Judge Bronson to censure the course of Mr. Tremain, but he felt it his duty, and for that reason was compelled to do it.

Justice PECKHAM said it was true that he was formerly associated with Mr. Tremain, but not in respect to his official duties. He saw no reason, therefore, why he should not hear this motion. He should not like to hear the personal character or integrity of any friend attacked, but in case it was done, it could have no bearing on his decision in the case. He neither sought nor shrunk from the hearing of the motion. Unless some good reason was offered, he should consider it his duty to hear it.

Mr. Noyes thought the peculiar circumstances of the case demanded its postponement. He intimated that it should be heard by a local Justice,—one familiar with the public sentiment of the City,—in order that the community should feel satisfied with the decision that might be had. Mr. Noyes narrated the history of the case, and submitted that his Honor ought not to hear it.

Justice PECKHAM remarked that he was sorry such a reason had been assigned as giving occasion for a postponement. He could not for a moment tolerate the idea that one Judge was not just as much inclined to do justice, and just as competent to administer justice, as another. Some better reason must be assigned, or the case must go on, if opposing counsel objected to the postponement.

Mr. Noyes stated that they had been there to argue the motion many times, and the plaintiffs were not ready. The plaintiffs had not been pleased with the Justice on any of those occasions. They were pleased *now*. He again submitted that the case should be heard by a Justice of this City, that the decision might give satisfaction to the community.

Justice PECKHAM recapitulated his disapprobation of the cause assigned.

Judge BRONSON stated that he had not moved for a postponement himself—he had only stated reasons why he presumed his Honor would not care to hear the motion.

Justice PECKHAM said that they must go on or withdraw the motion, as counsel should agree.

Mr. Noyes then asked leave to withdraw the motion for the Term.

Justice PECKHAM said a default must be taken in that case if the motion was regularly on, pursuant to notice; that is, if plaintiffs objected. Plaintiffs did object, and the reading of the motion papers proceeded.

At the adjournment of the Court, these papers, which were stated in the TIMES of the 20th inst., were not fully before the Court, counsel not having finished the reading of them.

The papers in opposition will not be given out until the opening on the part of the plaintiffs, who oppose the motion. The argument will go on to-day (Thursday) at 12 M.

Judge EDMONDS, Attorney-General Meyeres, Wm. M. Evarts and Waldo Hutchins, for plaintiffs; Wm. C. Noyes and John McKeon, for the Corporation Counsel, and Judge Dean for defendants.

Charge of Mutiny and Revolt.

Eight of the crew of the Liverpool packet-ship *Shepherd Knapp*, were arraigned, yesterday, before United States Commissioner BAILDHAM, charged with mutiny on the high seas. The ship sailed from Liverpool on the 20th of April, and arrived at this port on the 24th of June. The acts of mutiny are charged as having been committed at sundry times during the voyage. The ship arrived under jury masts.

Captain George H. York testified that on Sunday, the 27th of April, the first difficulty occurred about a pan of potatoes, which were boiled with beef for the men's suppers; they also had bread and tea; the next morning was called out again to quell a disturbance with the fourth watch; no other difficulty until the 30th of April, when the vessel was dismasted; on the 7th of May the men refused to work, unless furnished with "palms" to work with; on the 8th of May the crew were called to pump out the ship, when they swore that if the ship was not pumped out before 8 o'clock they would not work; and they went into the forecastle, but afterwards came out and worked at the pumps, but not until the captain had threatened them severely; on the 16th of May, McDonald refused to do duty; but after being threatened by the captain he came out; on the 17th, the men refused to come out to brace forward the yards, when ordered by the mate; the crew, headed by McDonald, finally came out and approached the captain with very violent language, and threatened to put down the officers; on the 20th of June the men were called to help work the wreck, but they refused to appear.

Cross-examined—Did not give the men "watch and watch," because the vessel was in a suffering condition; they had "watch and watch" until the vessel capsized; the potatoes which were complained of were boiled, and were good and fresh; gave orders to cook the potatoes as the men wished them; on the 8th ordered the crew to the pumps, which they refused, with the exception of four or five, who pumped at the orders of the captain; the eight prisoners it was who refused to work; many captains would consider this refusal sufficient to justify them in shooting the mutineers; witness chose to use milder terms, and left shooting as the last resort; on the 17th the men refused to do duty, and threatened to put away the captain; on the 20th the crew again refused in come out; witness did not go in person to call them out, but stood with his pistols to protect the mate.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-day.

The Recent Land Frauds—The Hickey Murder.

OYER AND TERMINER.

Honeywell Vincent, who, it will be remembered, is one of the parties charged with being engaged in the land fraud by means of false titles and mortgages, was brought up yesterday before Judge GOULD on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. G. L. Walker contended for Vincent's discharge on the ground that the accusation was merely the forgery of a bond and mortgage, without stating anything further, and that such charge specified no crime, upon which a person could be held. The Assistant District-Attorney, in opposition, took the ground that the commitment showed sufficient facts to warrant the

as on yesterday, sold at 92¼@92½. Missouris were ¼ ₱ cent. weaker. The Railway Mortgage continne in fevor. For Erie thirds, 93 ₱ cent. is asked at the close, and for Michigan Southern firsts, 86½ bid. There was a further rise of 2½ ₱ cent. on the Sinking Fund bonds of the same Company. The general market closed firm, the speculative demand, however, being strongest on the Western Stocks and the Railway Mortgages.

The Grocers' Bank, and also the Peoples' Bank, declare 3½ ₱ cent. as their half-yearly dividend for July. A note from the State Treasurer of Missouri announces that the interest becoming due on the bonds of the State on the 1st July will be promptly paid at the Bank of Commerce, in this City. The Bank of the State of New-York has received the funds to pay the coupons due July on bonds of the State of Virginia.

The traffic return of the Chicago and Rock Island Road for the third week of June shows a heavy gain. The figures are :

Third week, 1860	$28,351
Third week, 1859	19,449
Increase	$8,902

The increase on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, which fell early in the month to ebont $5,600 ₱ week, is again large, the bnsinese of the third week ehowing a gain of $12,000.

The Wabash and Western Road earned the third week in June :

1860	$16,323
1649	13,756
Inercase	$2,537

Some partial figures in anticipation of the regular appearance of the annnel report of the Michigan Central have beeu publiehed hy one or more of our cotemporaries hy way of working ont an unfavorable deduction from the year's bnsinees. The inference may be right enongh, but in copying these figures we mnet be allowed to express a donbt as to the clearness with which an actual decrease of $274,865 in the debt of the Company is made to prove a *bad* ehowing for the future of the road, at least until the report in extenso is laid before the shareholders :

Gross receipts	$1,652,473 17
Operating expenses $985,015 13	
Taxes 92,468 88	—1,077,484 01
Net earnings	$774,989 66
Amount paid during the year for interest, exchange and discount on bonds sold to meet those matured	805,760 03
Amount taken from the balance of the past year, standing to the credit of income account	30,770 35
The bonded debt of the Company, June 1, 1859, was	8,184,488 89
Less sinking fund	64,860 32
Total net bonded debt	$8,019,688 57
Capital stock	6,057,840 00
Total	$14,177,528 57
The bonded debt now is	$7,914,388 89
Less sinking fund	160,427 50
Total	$7,754,061 79
Add floating debt	90,781 71
Capital stock	6,057,820 00—13,902,663 50
Total redneticn of debt	$274,865 07

The day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer was as follows :

Receipts	$99,009 61
Payments	117,933 31
Balance	6,585,905 39

The receipts inclnde $64,000 for Customs.

The payments inclnde $23,000 California drafts.

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie qnotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS :

	For cent. Discount.
New-York State Currency	2-10@ —
New-England and New-Jersey	1-3@ —
Philadelphia	⅛@ ¼
Baltimore	⅛@ ⅜
Interior Pennsylvania	⅜@ ½
Interior Maryland	⅜@ ½
Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky	⅛@1
South Carolina and Georgia	⅛@ ⅞
North Carolina	1 @1¼
Virginia	⅛@1
Illinois and Wisconsin	2¼@2½
Michigan	1 @ —
Tennessee	1¼@1¾
Free Indiana	1¾@ —
Louisiana	1 @ —
Mobile	1½@2
Canada	⅛@ ¼
Missouri	1¾@2

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres	$1 00	$1 10 per acre.
80 acres	85	95 per acre.
120 acres	78	88 per acre.
160 acres	78	86 per acre.

SPECIE.

Silver.		Gold.	
Mexican Dols	$1 68@ —	Spanish Qrs. each	2@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 12@ —	Span. ½ & 1-16 ₱ oz.	1 27@ —
Five-franc pieces	98@ —	Gold.	
French Crowns	1 10@ —	Sovereigns	4 87@4 89
German Crowns	1 06@ —	Twenty francs	3 86@ —
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Ten-thaler pieces	7 87@ —
Guilders	40@ —	Ten-guilder pcs.	3 96@ —
English Silver	4 80@4 85	Spanish Doub'n	16 25@16 35
Specles	1 08@ —	Patriot Doubl'n	15 70@15 75
Old Am. Half Dols	1 04¾@ —	Gold.—Am. Old	6c. orem.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 27, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinde of prodnce, since our last, have been 55 bbls. Ashes, 11,406 bbls. Flonr, 23 8 3 bnshels Wheat, 18.496 bnsh. Corn, 1,066 bnshels Rye, 16,111 bnshels Oats, 4,400 bushels Malt, 238 pkgs. Provisions, and 541 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales were reported to-day of 70 bbls., at $5 12½@$5 25 for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inepection Warehouse, this morning, 953 bble, including 698 bbls. Pot end 255 hbls. Pearls.

COAL—The market is tame, the demand being limited. Prices exhibit no quotable changes.

COFFEE—Hee been in pretty fair request, and sales have been mede of 100 bags Rio. at 14c.@14¼c.; 100 bags Jamaica, at 13¾c.; and 1,150 bags St. Domingo, at 15½c.@12¾c., chiefly at 12¼c., ₱ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Has been dull and heavy to-day, sales having been reported of only 400 bales, including Middling Uplands at 10½c.@10¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

DYEWOODS—Have been lightly dealt in at essentially unaltered figures.

FEATHERS—Live Geese have been inquired for at from 45c.@53c. ₱ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Continue in request, including No. 1 Canton, at $1 46@$1 50, cash and usual credit, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is more inquired for to-day, and prices are a shade firmer. We have heard of sales of 18,250 bbls., including superfine State at $5 40@$5 45 ; extra State at $5 55@$5 70, mainly at $5 60@$5 65 ; enperfine Western, at $5 35@$5 45 ; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 50@$6 30 ; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 55@$6 45 ; very inferior extra Ohio, at $5 65@$5 75 ; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 95.

Superfine State	$5 40 @$5 45
Extra State	5 55 @ 5 70
Superfine Western	5 35 @ 5 45
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 50 @ 6 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 55 @ 6 45
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 65 @ 5 75
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 80 @ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 00 @ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 70 @ 5 80
Extra Genesee	6 00 @ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 00 @ 7 50

Southern Flonr is in good demand at buoyant rates. Sales have been made of 3,000 bbls., in lots, at $5 75@$6 15 for poor to fair superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 20@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is more sought after, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 60@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 3,350 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is in request at $3 50@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75@$3 80 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been quiet at old quotations.

FRUIT—The demand has been limited for most kinds, including Layer Raisins at $2 50, and Bunch at $2 45 ₱ whole box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request at essentially unchanged prices. Sales have beoo reported of 71,000 bnshels, including ordinary white Canada, at $1 44 ; White Western at $1 50@$1 55 ; Red Western on private terms ; Milwaukee Club, at $1 32@$1 34, chiefly at $1 32@$1 33 ; Kenosha Sprieg at $1 30 ; Racine do. $1 31 ; Chicago Spring, at $1 20 ; and White Kentucky at $1 60, ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping. The demand is limited. Sales. 26,000 bushels at 66c.@66½c. for heated and damp, and 67c.@67½c. for sound mixed Western, 69c.@71c. for yellow Western, Northern and Jersey, 71c.@72c. for yellow Southern, ₱ bnshel. Other kinds are nominal. Rye is quiet at 81½c.@83c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand and languid, including poor to prime Canada at 37c.@40c.; Western, 37c.@40c.; State, 40c.@41c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 25c.@39c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 1,000 bales North River, at 80c.@80c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—No important movements have occurred in this line to-day. Prices are quite nominal for all kinds.

HIDES—Continue in limited request at former qnotations. The principal buyers appear to anticipate a redncticn in prices, and are not disposed to purchase freely at present. Stock of all kinds 259,000, against 174.000 game time last year.

HOPS—Sales have been reported to-dey of 62 hales last year's crop, within a renge of from 6c.@12c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in request, and is quoted at from $22 50@$23 50 ₱ ton, usual credit. Other kinds are inactive.

LATHS—Eastern have attracted more attention, at from $1 50@$1 55 ₱ thousand.

LEAD—The market continues quiet; prices are depressed.

LEATHER—Is moderately sought after at former quotations.

LIME—Rockland : 65c. for Common, and 95c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported to-day of small lots of New-Orleans at 47c. ; 50 hhds. Porto Rico, 38c. ; 35 hhds. English Island, 35c.@36c. ; and 120 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, 28c.@29c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been in demand, including common at $1 55@$1 60 ₱ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine have not varied much. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair request at from 42c.@43½c., chiefly within the range, ₱ gallon. The week's movements in Spirits Turpentine Messrs. Baron & Srocran notice thus : "The week closes without animation in this department of trade, and indeed has been characterized throughout by a quiet bordering on dulness. The transactions still continue to be on a scale conformed to the immediate wants of consumers, they showing no disposition to stock themselves in advance. The other features of the market remaining essentially unchanged, we can add nothing new as to its prospects. Most persons, however, look for still lower rates."

OILS—Crude Whale has been in fair request at 42c.@43½c. ₱ gallon. A rather limited inquiry prevails for Crude Sperm, at $1 27@$1 28 ; Olive, at $1 30@$1 35 ; Linseed, at 58c.@59c. ; aed Lard Oil at 85c.@95c. ₱ gallon. Tallow Oil is attracting more attention, at 9¼c. ₱ lb. Palm Oil is quiet and somewhat nominal, at 8½c. ₱ lb. In New-Bedford, during the week ending June 25, sales were made of 200 bbls. Crnde Sperm, at $1 27@$1 28, with 4,363 bbls. Crude Whale, including, according to the *Whalemen's Shipping List*, 600 bbls. Northern, at 42c. ; 50 do. do., in bbls., at 42½c. ; and 300 do. do., at 43½c. ₱ gallon. Also, 2,358 do. do., at prices not transpired. Ie Sonth Sea 605 bbls., at 43c. ₱ gallon, and 450 do. do., oe private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States :

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to June 25, '60	33,624	106,026	939,100
Same time last year	47,103	146,815	1,675,100

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less sought after today, and sales have been confined to 475 bbls., in lots, including new Mess, at $18 62½@$18 75 ; old Mess at $17 87½@$18 ; new Prime at $13 62½ ; and old Prime at $12 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request at 9¾c.@10c. for Heme, and 7½c.@8c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is inquired for, and is doing better ; sales 450 tce., and obls., in lots, at 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in moderate demand, at old figures ; sales to-day 300 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess ; $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess ; $4 75@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. ; Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₱ to. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is inquired for at 10c.@19c. for new State, and 8c.@16c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling in lots, at 7c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 230 tcs., in lots, at $4 37@$4 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Holders of Liverpool are not disposed to accept the offers of buyers ; hence, business is restricted. Other kinds are moderately inquired for at unchanged rates, including Turk's Island at 19½c. ₱ bushel.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed is in demand at $1 70 ₱ bnshel. Nothing really new in other descriptions.

SKINS—The inquiry is moderate, mainly for Goat, at uniform rates.

SPICES—Cassia has been purchased to the extent of 20,000 mats at 21c. ₱ lb. Other kinds have been highly dealt in to-day, at unchanged figures.

SUGARS—The market is moderately active—the reported sales amounting to 1,250 hhds., including Cuba, at 6½c.@7¾c., and Porto Rico at 7¾c.@7¾c., with 175 boxes Havana, and 60 hhds. Melado, on terms not ascertained, ₱ lb. The inquiry for Refined is somewhat restricted, yet quotations exhibit no further change.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 30,000 lbs., at 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Hse been inactive, yet quoted steady.

WHISKY—Sales 850 hhls., in lots, mainly at 21¾c. @21½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements comprised 500 bales Cotton, at 5-32d.@3-16d. ; 1,800 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 10½d.@2s. ; 45,000 bnehels Grain, in hulk and bags, at 7¾d.@7¾d. ; with, by steamer, 150 hoxes Bacon, at 35s. ; 400 pkgs. Butter, on private terms, and 100 boxes Cheese, at 50s. For London, there were taken 500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 9d.@2s. 10½d. ; 30,000 hushels Wheat, mainly in ship's bags, at 9d. For Glasgow, some Flonr, at 2s. 6d. ; 3,000 bushels Wheat, in shipper's bags, on terms not ascertained ; and 5 tone Oil, at 40s. The latest charters, accordieg to the *Shipping List*, have been : A brig, 309 tons, to Cadiz, Malaga and back, $2,600 ; one, 261 tons, to Lieboe, Heavy Pipe Staves, $40, aed back from Malaga to New-York on private terms ; a schooner, to Havana, 420 tons Coal, $2 50 ; a bark, 399 tons, same voyage, $2,200 ; a schooeer, 390 tons, to north side Cuoa and back, Sugar, $1 37½ ₱ box ; one, 200 tons, same voyage, Sugar 40c. and Molassee $3 ; a bark, 350 toes, from south side Cuba to New-York, $2,100 ; two barke, 424 tons and 368 tons, to Turke Islands and back, Salt, 11c. ; a brig, to Jamaica and thence to a port in Great Britain or on the Continent ; a bark, 339 lons, to Cette ; one, 325 tons, to Marseilles end Smyrna ; a hig to Bordeaux ; a Br. schooner to Turke Islande and back ; and ship *Aurora*, 1,393 tons, to Seu Francisco, on terms not transpired.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, June 27, 1860.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week eeding June 27, 1860, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our qnotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

The transaclione of the week have been mainly confined to Western Butter, the demand for which hes considerably improved. The English demand is increasing, each steamer taking out large quantities at prices ranging from 12½c. to 14c. The receipts of State Butter are very light, the pail Butter in particular daily running short. We believe that prices have touched bottom, and now look for a more lively trade, if not higher prices.

Orange County, pails	18	@ 20
Fine State Dairy, firkins, yellow	17	@ 18
Fine State Dairy, half firkin tube, do	16	@ 18
Fair State Dairy, firkins	12	@ 15
Fair State Dairy, half firkin tubs	14	@ 15
Welsh tubs, Fine State	16	@ 17
Welsh tubs, Fair State	12	@ 14
Western Reserve, Fine Yellow	14	@ —
Western Reserve, Fair	11	@ 13

CHEESE

Is plenty and lower for both State and Ohio. The shipping demand is good, but does not cause the market, and receipts accumulate.

State, fine, ₱ lb	9	@ 9¾
State, common to fair, ₱ lb	4	@ 8
Ohio, fine, ₱ lb	8	@ 9
Ohio, common to fair, ₱ lb	4	@ 7
Fine English Dairy, ₱ lb	13½	@ 14
Fine Pineapple, ₱ lb	14	@ 16

EGGS.

The receipts barely cover the demaud ; during the week prices have fluctuated from 14c. to 15½c., closing to day at our quotations :

State, ₱ dozen	14	@ 14½
Jersey and Long Island, ₱ dozen	—	@ 15
Ohio, ₱ dozen	13½	@ 14

FRUITS.

Dried Fruits are without animation at our figures :

Dried Apples, State and Ohio, ₱ lb	5½@ 5¾
Dried Apples, Southern, ₱ lb	4½@ 5
Dried Peaches, peeled, ₱ lb	6 @ 14
Dried Peaches, unpeeled, ₱ lb	8 @ 9
Dried Blackberries, ₱ lb	9 @ 12
Dried Plums, ₱ lb	20 @ —
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₱ lb	20 @ —
Strawberries, ₱ 100 baskets	2 50 @ 3 00
Gooseberries, ₱ bushel	2 00 @ 4 00
Cherries, ₱ lb	3 @ 10
Currants, ₱ lb	3 @ 5

BEANS.

Small Pea, new, ₱ bushel	$1 00 @ 1 25
Medium, new, ₱ bushel	90 @ 90
Kidney, ₱ bushel	— @ 1 50
Marrow, ₱ bushel	— @ 1 25
Red and China, ₱ bushel	1 50 @ 2 00

POULTRY.

Turkeys, dressed, ₱ lb	12 @ —
Fowls, dressed, ₱ lb	12 @ 14
Chickens, dresse, ₱ lb	12 @ 15
Ducks, dressed, ₱ lb	15 @ 18
Geese, dressed, ₱ lb	8 @ 10

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

New Potatoes, Long Island, ₱ bbl	— @ 3 75
New Potatoes, Norfolk, ₱ bbl	2 50 @ 3 00
Nova Scotia, ₱ bushel	40 @ 60
Dykeman, ₱ bbl	75 @ 1 00
Mercers, ₱ bbl	1 00 @ 1 75
Peach Blows, ₱ bbl	75 @ 1 00
Janes, ₱ bbl	75 @ 1 00
Western Reds, ₱ bbl	75 @ 1 00
Jersey Whites, ₱ bbl	75 @ 1 00
Pink Eyes, ₱ bbl	75 @ 1 00
Carters, ₱ bbl	1 50 @ 1 75
Buck Eyes, ₱ bbl	1 12 @ 1 25
Onions, new red, ₱ bbl	— @ 5 00
New Onions, white, ₱ 100 hunchee	— @ 3 00
Beets, new, ₱ 100 bunchee	— @ 3 00
Turnips, new, ₱ 100 bunchee	— @ 3 00
Cabbages, ₱ 100	3 50 @ 5 00
Cauliflower, ₱ 100	7 00 @12 00
Squash, ₱ bbl	2 00 @ 2 25
Cucumbers, ₱ bbl	3 00 @ —
Green Peas, ₱ bbl	1 12 @ —
String Beens, ₱ bbl	2 50 @ —
Carrots, ₱ 100 bunches	2 00 @ —
Tomatoes, ₱ bushel, Savannah	1 25 @ —
Tomatoes, ₱ bnshel, Charleston	1 50 @ —
Tomatoes, ₱ bushel, Norfolk	2 00 @ —

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 27, 1860.

This day will be remembered by owners of cattle as one of the most unsatisfactory ones of the present year, thue far. We cannot promise that there may not he worse lince ahead, though we should not like to suggest anything so disheartening to those who have beef cattle on hand as to predict that there will be aeother market in 1860 when a good lot of cattle, in fair flesh, and averaging 750 lbs, will not sell for an average of 8 cents ₱ lb for the dressed weight—that is the carcase, less the head, horns, hide, feet and entrails. This price, which is about $60 ₱ head, for an animal weighing 1,200 to 1,400 lbs alive, would do very well if it could he obtained in the Western pastnres ; but there must be deducted full $16 ₱ head for freight, feed on the way, care, yardage and feed here, and commiseion on selling and collecting. From distant points $16 will uot cover all expenses and risk. Another thought in this connection is, that since the expense per head is nearly the eame for a small animal as for a large one, there is more profit in forwarding the latter class.... The total receipts of cattle this week, 4,307, exceed the weekly average of last yesr hy 357, and the superior weight makes the excess equivalent to about 500 head : while the demand at this season is materially diminished by the absence of traders, the retirement to the country of a large number of citizens, the free supply of strawberries and vegetables, the hot weather, etc. Under these circumstances there could not be otherwise than a slow market, and weak, declining prices. The wonder is, that the cattle have all been sold at any price. The hutchers have bought freely, eliminated by the low rates ; and should there be the same large influx for the neat few markets, as during the past week's, we see no hope that even the present rates can be msintained. Where the pastures are not too badly damaged by dry weather, it will be better economy for feedere to keep their cattle grazing for a few months, for the fall markets can hardly be worse, and the increased weight acquired by a Summer's feeding will more than pay cost.... Milch cows are a positive drug, and low as have been previons rates, the same class of euimals have this week been sold $2@$3 ₱ head lower. The price ranges all the way from $20 to $50 ; three cowe, ranked as first-rate, were sold to-day at $42 each.... Veal calves are largely in excess of the demand, and prices not quite so good as last week. Very few went at 6c. ₱ lb.... Sheep and Lambe are in abundant eepply, the receipts for the week runeing above eleven thousand. Prices have declined 25c.@50c. ₱ head, and the pens are apparently nearly full.... Live Hoge are the only animals not in excess of the wants of the market. An advance of nearly ¼c. ₱ lb. is realized, and the yarde are about empty.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 26.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	4,307	155	1,347	11,23y	2,438
Previous week	4,678	139	1,158	8,609	3,253
Same w'k last year	3,834	218	939	12,925	3,911
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 19,486. Total number received the previous week, 17,837, being en increase of 1,649, mostly calves, sheep and swine.

Of the 4,307 fresh bullocks received during this week, 3,812 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street ; 425 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad ; 18 were yarded at BROWNING'S ; 14 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street ; and 38 at CHAMBERLAIN'S yards, on Robinson-street.

Of the 3,812 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin from owners and salesmen, and from the yard-books, 120 head came from New-York, 316 from Indiana, 2,009 from Illinois, 36 from Pennsylvania, 201 from Iowa, 125 from Kentucky, 779 from Ohio, and 228 from Missouri.

It will be noted that more than half of all the cattle here, this week, came from Illinois, and they are all from the West except barely 120 from New-York and 36 from Pennsylvania.

The 4,237 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street and at Bergen Hill came in by the following rontes : Erie Railroad, 1,352 ; Hudson River Railroad, 1,708 ; Harlem Railroad, 2 ; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 332 ; Hudson River Boats, 405 ; and New-Jersey Central Railroad, 425.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

Tuesdey aed Wednesdey were two hot days for both man and beaet. Especially was it hard on stall-fed cattle, several lots of which were on sele, both from the West and from this State. A few of them gave ont on their way here, and others showed a very wilted appearance as they puffed away on the bealed pavements with a scalding sun pouring down upon them. The fact is snch cattle should have been here earlier in the season. The owners ran a great risk in sending them durieg the beat of Summer ; besides, if they do arrive in apparently good order, butchers are sby of them at this eeason, as the meat does not keep as well as corn-fed beef ; besidee some people object to eat meat which they think has not been fed on healthy food, bas been confined in close qusrters, not always with sufficient air, and lastly, bas been hurried over a jolting road close packed and nearly melted down by the sun. Those who bought this kied of stock during the present market wisely left the cattle to be driven to the slaughter honsee in the cool of the evening....At the opening of the market on Tuesday morning, there was an attempt made by the sellers,—many of whom had become owners of the cattle they were offering for sale—to advance the prices of last week, aed get up a little excitement. They were partially successful, the more eo as it was believed much fewer cattle were on sale than really oroved to be ease. Business lagged in the afternoon, however, and to-day prices were lower than last Wednesday, and trade very dull. The cattle were finally disposed of, meny of them at low prices, with a free allowance of weights in favor of the purchaser.

Taking the average of the entire transactions of thie week's market, yesterday's sales being included in those of to-day, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following :

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle	None.	None.
First quality	9c. @ 9¼c.	9c. @ 9½c.
Medium quality	7¾c.@ 8¼c.	8c. @ 8½c.
Poor quality	7c. @ 7¾c.	7c. @ 7½c.
Pooreet quality	6c. @ 6¾c.	5½c.@ 6c.
General selling prices	7¾c.@ 8¾c.	7c. @ 9c.
Average of all sales	7¾c.@ 8c.	— @ 8c.

The stock was of an unusual even grade, above the usual average ; and, what is worthy of special notice, the medium, and in some cases even poor animals, if of the right weight to suit buyers, brought about as much as right good cattle. We might almost say that 9c. was the top of the market, for it is not likely that a dozen cattle brought over that figure, while we saw good fat bullocks offered at prices which could not have exceeded 8c. for the beef they really contained. Upon the whole, we quote the maret a shade lower than last week, although some cattle men were quite sure there was a decline of ¾c. ₱ lb., and others thet there was no change from the previous market. As the Fourth occure on next Wednesday, it was the understanding that all the cattle would be sold on Tuesday, which it will be well for both forwarders and butchere to bear in mind....The cattle trade at Albany was quite lively on Monday last, many lote changing hands once or twice for this market—usually at such prices that nothing was made by retailing them here ; in some cases a loss was experienced. About 1,500 head were taken East, for the different markets, at $4@$4 85 ₱ cwt., live weight.

The following notee of perticular lots, embracing all clesses, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through Tuesday and Wednesday :

HOAG & BROTHER sold 100 ordinary Illinois steers, of light weight, for HUTCHINSON & GIBSON. Rated 6 cwt., and run out at $51 25 ₱ heed.

G. ARNAULT sold, on his own account, 30 superior Kentucky Durhams, fed by Gen. WILSON. They would dress 9 cwt. strong, and sold at an average of $81 each—best at $93, or 9c.

H. MYERS sold 48 very good Indiana steere, for CALDWELL & CO. Rated 7½ cwt., and run ont at 8½c.

C. W. CONGER sold, on his own account, 90 head of first quality cattle, 50 of which were from Indiana, and 40 still-fed from this State. The Indiena cattle were fai, rated 8¾ cwt., end brought 8½c.@9¾c.—a few by weight at the latter price. The stillors would dress 8¾ cwt., and sold at 8c.@9c. They were a nice lot of still-fed cattle. The corn-fed steers were not excelled by anything in market this week.

T. WHEELER, for GEO. READ, 67 Illinois cattle, of fair quality ; 28 rated at 8½ cwt., and the balance 7 cwt. They were all sold yesterday at 8½c.@9c. Twenty-nine of them bronght $79 50 each, or plump 9c.

MURRAY & GLOVER, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 112 fair Illinois steers and oxen, a little roughish, which would dress 7 cwt., strong, at 8½c. upon an average.

J. CHURCH was selling for J. BUSSEY, 30 pretty fair Ohio cattle, of say 7 cwt., at 8c.@9c.

DOTY, MILLER & HUGHES sold, here and at Bergen, 26 head medium or rather green Ohio steers for MOAGAN, DOTY & Co., rated at 6½ ewt., and run out at $45 @$60 each, or at an average of about 8¼c.

BEACH & BRAY sold 75 head of rather rough Illinois cattle for Mr. STONE, at 8c @9c. Some of them were of fair quality. Also, 45 head of fair Indiana cattle, for MORGAN & GRAHAM, rated 7¾ cwt., and run out at 8¾c.@9c.

VALENTINE & MARTIN had 111 Illinois cattle, mostly still-fed, which they were selling on their own account. Rated 7 cwt., and brought 6¾c.@8¾c. They were a well-fed lot, hut affected by the heat.

T. C. EASTMAN sold, for Dr. JOHNS, 84 head of Illinois cattle, fed in Pratt County. Rated near 7½ cwt., eed bringing 8c.@9c. They were a very fair lot of corn-fed steers.

SHARMAN & VAIL bought 84 head of tip-top Ohio and Kentucky cattle at Albany, a part of them from WARE, and the bslance from JONAS. They would dress about 7¾ cwt., and retailed here at 8c.@9c. They were a prime lot of corn-fed cattle.

S. ULERY sold 110 of the Alexender cattle, at 8c.@9c. They were generally a very fine lot, with a few rough ones and some very good hullocks. Rated 7½ cwt.

B. BARTRAM sold 76 cattle for J. CRUM. They were a pretty fair lot of Illinois cattle, weighing near 1,400 lbs. at home, or 7¾ cwt. net here, and brought $64 each, or 8¾c.@9c., a few 9¼c.

J. BRYANT sold 41 head of good heavy Ohio cattle for A. JOHNSON. Rated 8¾ cwt., even and well-fed, and sold slowly at 8¼c.@9c.

C. G. TEEN sold for T. CONNER 63 good fair Ohio cattle of 7½ cwt., owner's estimate, which ran out at 8½c.@9c.

HURD & CARY bought 47 nice Ohio cattle at Albany, —about as fine a lot as were offered at the market. They would dress about 8 cwt., as the live weight at Albany was 1,428 lbs. They retailed here, to-day, at $70 eech, or 8¾c. ₱ lb.

MILCH COWS.

Although fresh cows have heen selling slowly, and at low figures for a loeg time past, they were even slower to-day, eed sold at $3@$5 ₱ head lower than one week ago. Fresh arrivals have come in freely, mainly from the Northern part of the State. The pens were overstocked, to-day, and trade very dull. Three nice cows were sold at $42 each—large and good milkers—but most of the ealee were at $30@$35 eech.

VEAL CALVES.

At the principal live calf market in Forty-fourth-street, about 950 calvee were sold Tuesdey and Wednesday, mainly at 4c.@5¼c. ₱ lb., live weight,—a few at 6c. hut not as many at that price as one week ago. Most of the stock is large,—too heavy to suit buyers during this warm weather.

At some of the downtown markets they report sales at 6¼c. for their best stock.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These sold remarkably well during Friday and Saturday of last week. Prices ruled fully 25c. ₱ head higher than on Wednesday, the date of our last report. But beginning with Monday of this week, the trade has been falling off until to-day, when the transactions are very slow and the rates rule lower than last Wednesday by ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb. live weight. Sheep are selling to-day at 4c.@4½c., a very few 5c. ₱ lb. live weight, while lambe bring 6½c.@7½c., and one choice lot was disposed of at 8c. The stock on hand this morning was large, and business very dull at the several markets. Mutton is selling at low prices at the meat markete—7c.@9c., inetead of 11c. last Friday.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,345 sheep and lambs during the week, a much larger number than for some months past.

BROWNING received 3,576, or more than were reported at any of the other markets. The pens were well filled this morning, and sales slow. They were brought in as follows : From New-Jereey, 1,756, of which 67 were owned by R. BELLIS ; 132, Mayberry & Craig ; 36, D. S. Cramer ; 219, A. Robins ; 156, Hart & West ; 27, P. Brewer ; 392, G. B. Holcombe ; 88, J.W. Bellis ; 43, W. Weller ; 69, O. Kline ; 220, L. Bellis ; 31, Apgar & Lindeberry ; 8, J. Wetzel ; 45, G. Gilmore ; 71, J. G. Schomp ; 44, L. Osmur ; 54, T. McChesney ; 44, P. A. Bloom. From Ohio, 993 brought in 606 by J. Simone ; 192, Searles & Sweeney ; and 195 by M. Quigley. From New-York, 373 ; brought in 84 by N. Hoxie ; 39, J. Lasber ; 41, J. Setterly ; 56, J. J. Plattner ; 71, L. Miller ; 30, E. Sherman ; 22, Hert & West ; and 30, E. Barnes. From Pennsylvania, 283 ; brought in 107 by Reed & Anderson ; and 176 by J. N. Pidcock. From Michigan, 171 by H. Schoudler.

BALLS & KENT, sheep brokers at BROWNING'S, report the following sales during the past week, viz :

Lambs.	Owners.	Prices.
392	N J...G. B. Holcombe	$1,655 00
43	N.J...W. Weller	175 00
27	N.J...Brewer	116 88
101	N.J...P. A. Bloom	414 00
220	N.J...L. Bellis	976 37
81	N.J...Apgar & Lindenberry	137 75
93	N.J...J. Bellis	375 50
Sheep and Lambs.		
167	Pa...Anderson & Reed	346 75
176	Pa...J. N. Pidcock	452 00
71	N.J...J. G. Schomp	326 25
54	N.J...T. Chesney	184 50
1,315	—Total	$5,360 00

Or an average of $4 07 each.

R. H. HUME sold the following lots :

220 head	$849 99	30 head	$120 00
84 head	268 62	184 head	763 74
195 head	1,020 37	135 head	625 12
39 head	185 25	1,088	$4,716 34
201 head	885 25		

Which was an average of $4 33 per head.

O'BRIEN & MCGRAW have done a very good husi ness during the week, and their pens were well filled for to-day's purchasers. They received from New-York 1,417 by Capt. R. McGraw ; 100 by C. Shoedlet ; 108 hy E. Hunt ; 40 by Ford & Peyne ; 105 by J. Smith ; 16 hy E. S. Powell ; 31 hy H. A. Lamphere ; 26 by G. Conklin ; 71 by B. F. Sayres ; 44 by Capt. Powell ; 46 by G. C. Bedell. From New-Jersey 131 hy McCarty & Co. ; 67

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ CENTS a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address for TEN DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded upon application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents per single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE LADY OF THE LAKE—OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR JAPANESE EMBASSY.—THE QUACK DOCTOR.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—LAILA ROOKH.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—HARRY BLAKE—FOUR LOVERS—BOWERY MAGAZINE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—BARNEY THE BARON—ERMINIA. Evening—OUR IRISH COUSIN.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway—PAINTINGS AND STATUES.

FRENCH THEATRE, No. 585 Broadway—HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—BALLET—JAPANESE LANTERN FETE.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND BROADWAY—ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

NO. 663 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

CHRISTY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

COUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—CHURCH'S TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS.

No. 765 BROADWAY—HUGHES' FREE PICTURE GALLERY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 19th, with the California mails and treasure of the 5th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning. The California advices by this arrival have been anticipated, but she brings our correspondence from New-Granada and other points on the Pacific coast to the latest moment.

The news from New-Granada is quite meagre, but indicates that the country is still threatened with a general revolution. The prominent conservative men in the country, among whom is Gen. HERRAN, despair of effecting a good understanding between the Federal Government and the revolting States. Gen. HERRAN, it is stated, had resigned the command of the army, and signified his intention to return to the United States. MOSQUERA had 5,000 men under his command, and had invited the other States to join him and march on the Federal capital. The action of MOSQUERA in declaring Cauca independent, had created much excitement at Bogota. It is reported that the Legislative Assemblies of Magdalena and Bolivar had also decreed the independence of those States.

Our correspondent at Valparaiso furnishes us with advices from Chili to the 17th May. There is no news of importance. Work on the Santiago Railroad was entirely stopped, as it had been for the last two years, owing to a disagreement regarding the construction of an unfinished tunnel. A meeting of the shareholders had been called to consider the terms of a proposed compromise. Propositions were making to supply the City of Valparaiso with water. There was nothing stirring in a political way.

Our San Francisco correspondent, in noticing the import from Japan brought to that port by the brig *Mio D. Rogers*, and which reached us a few days since through the Overland Mail, seems disposed to receive it with a grain of allowance. Advices received only a short time previous, extending to April 24, from one of the Baptist Missionaries at Jeddo, were not at all discouraging. The Government had taken measures to guard all the residences of foreigners, and they had not, up to that time, been interfered with in the least.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 13th, *via* Queenstown on the 14th inst., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Her advices have been anticipated by the *New-York* at this port, and the *Persia* at Quebec, and still further by the *Europa* at Halifax.

The Senate, on assembling yesterday, almost immediately went into Executive session. The Mexican treaty was considered, but after a sharp debate it was finally laid over until the next session, with very little prospect of its ratification. The Extradition treaty with Sweden was ratified. The treaty with Spain was rejected, on account of a provision providing for the payment of the *Amistad* claim, which has been uniformly rejected by every Congress. The treaty with the Delaware Indians in Kansas, allowing them to dispose of a large portion of their reservation for railroad purposes, was ratified. A considerable number of minor appointments were confirmed. The Senate will probably adjourn to-day, after ratifying the nomination Lieut. of Col. JOSEPH E. JOHNSON, of the First Artillery as Quartermaster-General of the Army, vice Gen. JESUP, deceased, which was sent to them yesterday.

The boiler of the propeller *Kenosha* exploded on Tuesday, on Lake Michigan, opposite Sheboygan, killing seven persons, and wounding several others severely. The propeller was subsequently towed into Milwaukee.

The State Convention of the Republicans of Vermont, for the nomination of candidates for State officers, took place yesterday. Hon. ERASTUS FAIRBANKS, of St. Johnsbury, was nominated for Governor, and JOHN B. PAGE, of Rutland, for Treasurer. The Convention was very fully attended.

The Republicans of Kings County last evening held a mass meeting in the City Hall Park of Brooklyn, and in the wigwam, to ratify the nominations of LINCOLN and HAMLIN. It was a large and enthusiastic gathering. Speeches were made by Hon. JAS. T. STRANAHAN, Hon. FRANK P. BLAIR of Missouri, Hon. JAS. D. HUMPHREY of Brooklyn, Hon. DANIEL ULLMAN, EDWARD FICH of New-York, and others.

Thirteen members of the Pittsburgh City Councils, who refused to vote for the levy of a tax to pay the interest on the Chatres Valley Railroad bonds, had a hearing before the Pennsylvania Supreme Court at Lancaster yesterday. They were adjudged guilty of contempt, and each was held in the sum of $1,000 to answer at the Fall term of the Court at Pittsburgh. Attachments have been issued against other members, and it is expected that the whole body will be brought before the Court.

The Japanese Princes, with their interpreter, escort and attendants, visited the Astor Library yesterday, and were received by a Committee of the Trustees, whose Chairman, Mr. RUGGLES, welcomed them in an appropriate address. They spent two hours in examining the rare works—some in their own language—with which the library is stored. On leaving they were presented with three superbly-bound volumes, containing the catalogue of the Library, as far as it is printed. They expressed themselves highly delighted with their visit. The Embassy also received yesterday a visit from a delegation of the Ethnological Society.

The Committee of the Board of Education appointed to investigate the facts connected with the removal of teachers from the Fourth Ward, met yesterday, and examined two of the Ward officers and several of the dismissed teachers. All of the witnesses, except Mr. SHINE, agreed in attributing the dismissal of the teachers to sectarian influences.

Mr. OLMSTED, the Engineer of the Central Park, was examined before the Investigating Committee yesterday, and defended the management of the Park Commission, as well as his own, against the strictures of Mr. HOGG'S witnesses.

The Quarantine damage commission resumed the consideration of the claim of Dr. THOMPSON. Dr. BOOKWELL and Dr. THOMPSON were examined at length as to the value of the house rent, and the list of property destroyed, and the case was adjourned to 10 o'clock to-day.

There was no quorum at the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday. The next meeting will occur on the 11th of July. There have been 3,643 arrivals since the last report, making a total of 47,150 for the year. In the Institutions there are 693 inmates.

The annual Commencement Exhibition of the Class of Vocal Music, of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art, was given at Cooper Institute last evening. The attendance was very large, and the singing was excellent. An interesting address on the abuse of music was delivered by Dr. CHARLES A. GUILMETTE, the instructor of the class.

Justice BOSWELL, of the Supreme Court, yesterday rendered his decision in the case of EUSTAPHE, charged with contempt in opening the Volks Theatre in violation of an injunction order of the Court. His honor adjudges the defendant guilty of the contempt, and imposes a fine of $100, defendant to stand committed until it is paid.

The argument of the West Washington Market case commenced yesterday, before Justice PECKHAM, in the Supreme Court. An urgent effort was made to get the case postponed until it could be heard before a Justice residing in this City, but Justice PECKHAM would not grant an adjournment on that ground.

The crew of the Liverpool packet *Shepherd Knapp* were yesterday examined before United States Commissioner BETHEHAM, upon a charge of mutiny on the high seas. The ship had heavy weather, and was dismasted; the refusal to do duty at times is the cause of complaint.

The Stock Market yesterday, after opening weak on some of the New-York road shares, was strengthened on the Western list, which is feeling the near approach of a fine harvest and the liberal export prices for old Grain, and closed firm. Nothing done in Exchange yet for Saturday's mail. Money rates are again steady. The California arrival has added a million and a half to the supply of gold bars for export.

Flour was more active, and prices were a shade firmer. Wheat was in fair demand, at about former rates. Corn was heavy and drooping. Light transactions were reported in Provisions, Molasses, Rice, Hides, Metals, Cotton, Dyewoods, Foreign Liquors, Fruit, Hemp and Seeds. Cassia was in brisk request, at higher figures. Sugar, Coffee, Tallow, Hay, Hops and Whisky, were inquired for. The movements in other commodities were restricted. Freights were moderataly active, with 432 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock marketa are over-supplied for the season, there being an excess of all kinds except live hogs. The total receipts at all the City markets for the week ending yesterday, numbered 4,307 beeves; 155 milch cows; 1,347 veal calves; 11,239 sheep and lambs; and 2,438 hogs; total, 19,486. Beeves are in excess of the weekly average for all of last year 387 head, which excess is increased by the larger size and weight of the animals, and the diminished present demand. At yesterday's general weekly market, beef cattle sold even lower than the former low rates, the average of all sales being scarcely 8c. ℔ lb. for the estimated dressed weight. Good cattle sold freely at 8¼c.@9c., and the poorer grades all the way down to 7c.@6c. Milch cows are a complete drug, and sell at even $2@$3 per head below former rates. Veal calves are also still lower, or sales are more difficult at previous figures, which have ruled very moderate. Sheep and lambs are more abundant that at any time since last year; prices down 25c.@50c. per head. Hogs are scarce, and 1c. ℔ lb. live weight higher than last week.

Affairs in Mexico.

From recent advices of an authentic character, it appears that the Liberal army under Gen. URAGA attacked the city of Guadalajara, occupied by the Church forces under WOLL, on the 24th ult. According to all accounts, the attack was carried on most brilliantly and successfully, until, at an unfortunate moment, a shell burst near Gen. URAGA and amidst his staff, tearing off the General's leg and killing several of his officers. The battle is described as being one of the most severe ever known in Mexican warfare. The Liberals are said to have lost five hundred men. The loss of the enemy is not stated, but Gen. WOLL was wounded, perhaps mortally.

There is little doubt that the Liberals were on the eve of victory, and that but for the wounding of Gen. URAGA, and the destruction of several of his principal officers, WOLL would have been thoroughly defeated, and the city of Guadalajara captured by the Liberals. As it was, the Liberals suffered no defeat. They drew off their forces in good order, taking all their artillery and camp equipage, and placed themselves in readiness to fight MIRAMON, who was rapidly approaching.

The conduct of Gen. URAGA from first to last appears to have been in the highest degree skillful, courageous and gallant. He carried his columns to the very point of victory, himself occupying the post of danger, and even when struck down, and with a shattered leg, with remarkable decision and nerve and the utmost coolness, he secured the retreat of his forces in good order, and doubtless saved them from the total rout which in all probability would have taken place had MIRAMON and his forces come up and taken them at disadvantage. URAGA himself refused to be carried off the field, feeling probably that the desperate nature of his wound might make him an incumbrance to his army in the retreat, and preferring to take his chances as a prisoner of war.

Gen. URAGA has certainly shown high and noble qualities in this affair. He and his army were fighting for that dearest boon to man—civil and religious liberty—precisely what GARIBALDI and his Sicilians have been winning at Palermo. The deeds of the latter ring from one end of the world to the other, while the most painful struggles, the greatest self-sacrifices, the most brilliant feats of arms on the part of the Liberals of Mexico awake no response, touch no cord of sympathy in any part of the civilized world; and in the United States more especially, JUAREZ, LERDO DE TEJADA, URAGA, DEGOLLADO, MATA, OCAMPO and their adherents are denounced as an Indian horde, fighting for the destruction of everything appertaining to religion and civilization!

The recent letters show how well the Liberals can fight when they have good officers. According to present accounts they are moving with energy and determination and with renewed hopes of ultimate success. There is a rumor that MIRAMON has been driven back to Queretaro, and according to all appearances his forces are small and much demoralized. In fact, the recent military reverses of the clerical forces, the failure of JECKER & Co., and the action of the foreign Ministers in withdrawing from the Government in the City of Mexico, have all reduced the Church Party to an exceedingly precarious condition.

Advices direct from Vera Cruz state that the place of LERDO DE TEJADA, Minister of Finance in the Cabinet of JUAREZ, had been filled by ZAMORA, and that the Government in Vera Cruz was going on harmoniously and successfully. The advices relative to the breaking up of the Juarez Cabinet, and the general destruction of the Liberal Party in Mexico, which were telegraphed from New-Orleans a few days since, probably came from the Knights of the Golden Circle in that region, who never will be content to see the Liberals in power, as their only hope of fillibustering success is in the continued anarchy of Mexico.

The protest against the McLane Treaty, said to have been passed by the Legislature of the State of Coahuila, and to have been signed by Gov. VIDAURRI, is of no sort of importance. This document is the work of VIDAURRI and his partisans on one side, and of the people of Brownsville and the Texan frontier on the other. All these parties have a deep interest in the contraband trade, which is the only trade now carried on between the two countries. It is in this trade that all the rich men of that country make their fortunes, and they would see the Liberal Party crushed rather than that Matamoras should be made a free port, and contraband trade in that region, one of the heaviest curses under which Mexico is suffering, be thoroughly abolished. A treaty with the United States would set this matter right at once, and we should hear nothing more of protests against the sale of Mexican territory, interference of Americans, or anything else of VIDAURRI'S humbug and nonsense.

The Completion of the Central Park—The Future of New-York.

The objection raised in the Board of Supervisors to compliance with the demand of the Central Park Commissioners for $97,000, to meet the year's expenses of the management and maintenance of the Park, is based on two grounds—the great expense of the work, and the fact that the City Government has no control over its execution. The question of cost is entirely a relative one. Such a park as the Central Park promises to be, is certainly not dear at the price it will cost. The money is acknowledged to have been judiciously expended, and what still remains, in doubt, is, whether New-York can afford to acquire such a luxury, and enjoy it. To discuss this question fairly, it must be remembered that the New-York for which the Park is being made is not alone the New-York either of 1857 or of 1860, but the New-York of the next hundred or two hundred years; and this is just the thing which the enemies of the work obstinately shut their eyes upon.

When this matter was before the Legislature last Winter we called attention emphatically to this point, and protested against the efforts which were being made to have the expense of completing the Park paid as the work progressed, out of the taxation of the current year. We did so for two reasons. The first was, that to construct such a park as the future New-York will require out of the present income of the City, it would be necessary to impose a greater burden on this generation, who will never see the Park in its glory, than they could possibly bear; and if any such attempt were made it could only succeed by an adaptation of our aims to our means, and the construction of something so small, or so shabby and imperfect, that it would be useless in fifty years, when the means of enlarging and beautifying it would no longer exist. The second was, the monstrous injustice of making the citizens of to-day, in whose lifetime the Park will necessarily not reach its prime, pay for a luxury which their children and grand-children only will enjoy in perfection. The New-Yorkers of 1900, and 1960 will be a great deal richer and more numerous than those of to-day, and they will have a Park such as we have only seen on paper. Why should they lounge in its shades, and canter along its rides for nothing? Why should we provide fountains and terraces, and lakes and groves for them gratis? We may rely upon it they will be even more willing than we to pay their share for such advantages, because they will not only have a keener relish for out-door amusements than their ancestors, but more leisure to enjoy them. Nothing therefore can be juster or more expedient, than to saddle them with a fair share of the debt which has to be incurred for the construction of the Park. It would be well for mankind if all the public debts which have been bequeathed to the posterity of the original borrowers, had been incurred for so praiseworthy a purpose.

The plan of every public work that has been executed in this City so far, has been upon what now seems a ridiculously low estimate of its future progress and greatness, and the result has been in every instance simply increased expense and inconvenience. The City Hall was faced with marble, and the back left of brown stone, in the idea that the City of New-York would lie below Chambers-street as long as the building was likely to stand. That was only thirty years ago. Upon how much of the City is the marble front now turned? The Supreme Court building also would be a very creditable Court-house for a third-rate country town—good enough, perhaps, when erected. It is now ridiculous as the Court-house of a great Metropolis. The Reservoir at Forty-first-street would even ten years ago have furnished an ample supply of water to the City. How will it be ten years hence? Will the capacity of it and the new one together bear the strain upon them? If they were both made twice as large, and the whole current of the Croton River turned into them, does any one pretend to say that the works would be found twenty years hence to be on a scale unnecessarily great? When the old Dutch Church was taken for a Post-office the accommodations it afforded were ample. The correspondence of the City found abundant space and verge within its broad limits. But how does it answer now, even with regard to size?

The truth is, that though Americans are rarely accused of underrating their material prospects, the growth of this City in wealth and population has outstripped the calculations of the most enthusiastic orator that ever mounted a stump on the Fourth of July. They have both increased in a ratio unheard of in this or any other country. One result of the extension of steam communication has been to make this city the business centre of the whole Union—the great medium of communication with all the rest of the world. She has not only grown as the rest of the country has grown, but has received an extra impetus from the fact that she has absorbed the other great ports, such as Boston and Philadelphia—or, in other words, added their nominal increase to her own. And no contingency is at all likely to occur which will deprive her of this supremacy. She is now the commercial capital of 30,000,000 of population at least. The chances are nine in ten that when the United States contains 100,000,000 of inhabitants she will still be their commercial capital, and that by far the greater portion of their exports or imports will pass through this port.

Now, we say deliberately that no such position as this has ever been filled by any city of ancient or modern times. There is nothing in the history of Venice, or Amsterdam, or London, or Genoa, or Cadiz, or Liverpool, which will bear any comparison to it. New-York, as the emporium of 100,000,000 of a people so intensely active as the American people, and the great market even of the Atlantic slope of this continent, will play a *rôle* such as has never been assigned since the birth of history to any commercial metropolis. Liverpool and London, which now occupy the first rank as commercial capitals in the old world, are far more likely to recede hereafter than advance. They have absorbed almost everything that they can absorb. Rivals are springing up in every direction, and they do not possess the enormous resources, still untouched, which lie between New-York and the Rocky Mountains.

When that day comes, this island will be densely peopled. Jersey City will have pushed itself up to the Palisades; Brooklyn and Williamsburgh will have covered Long Island for miles along the shore. Westchester County will be covered with houses as far as Yonkers, or farther. The crowds that will pour into the Central Park will not come from "down-town," but will be poured into it from every quarter of the compass—by ferry and railroad. The population will be nearer three millions than two. Colossal fortunes will abound, and a revenue of $20,000,000 be paid into the City Treasury with more ease than $8,000,000 are now paid. We need only appeal to the material progress of the last fifteen years to protect this calculation against the charge of extravagance. And we can well imagine the men of that day laughing over the protests of the economists of this, who think $10,000,000 too much to pay for the Park which will have to supply that vast and crowded multitude with their only fresh air—their only glimpses of grass, and flowers, and shade.

To the charge that the City does not possess the control of the work, it is a sufficient answer to say that Mayor WOOD appointed DEVLIN to the Street Commissionership, and that ENRIGHT, the ticket-swindler, is one of the employes of the City Inspector's office. If anybody thinks it would be well to hand over the Central Park to an organization in which such things are possible, he is welcome to his opinion, but we are not disposed to argue with him.

One More Unfortunate.

Mr. BUCHANAN has at last plucked up courage to remove GEORGE SANDERS. Why he has not done it months ago remains a profound mystery. While the President has been breathing out threatenings and slaughter, against every man who would not bow down to the new idol of Democracy which he had set up, GEORGE has for the last two years lost no opportunity of blaspheming it and its author, in the most explicit and unmistakeable language. He has been a most open, active, zealous and effective advocate of DOUGLAS for the succession, from the date of the Lecompton stampede. Men of inferior influence have been ejected from office by the irate and inflexible J. B. upon the mere suspicion of being in favor of DOUGLAS; while SANDERS, with ostentatious frankness and a zeal outstripping that of PETER the Hermit, has preached the Douglas faith, in season and out of season, in every City and State of the Union, and nowhere more openly than in the parlors and purlieus of the White House itself. He has done more than any other Northern man to organize whatever there was of the Douglas Party in the Southern States, attended all the Conventions, and done everything in his power to give shape and vigor to the movement for his nomination. Threats of removal have hung over his head, like the sword of Damocles, for years; but they might as well have played around the shaggiest peak of the Rocky Mountains.

We suspect that SANDERS owes his retention of office to the President's ignorance of his character. He thought him at the outset weak enough to be made his tool:—and afterwards he probably deemed him sufficiently dishonest to revenge his removal. He was mistaken in both cases. We believe he might have removed him any day without the slightest apprehension that he would publish his private letters, betray his private confidence, or in any similar way resent his punishment. SANDERS "fights fair" always. He differs vastly from the crowd of Mr. BUCHANAN'S office-holders, in wearing the same face, and holding the same faith, to everybody. He would not hesitate an instant to say *to* Mr. BUCHANAN anything he would ever say of him. Indeed, his famous telegram to the President from Charleston sufficiently shows that he carried his frankness to the very verge of insolence. He is everywhere a sterling friend and an open, manly foe. He is probably the best specimen of an honest, earnest, thoroughgoing Democrat now extant. Unlike the most of his party, he believes in it. He expresses that faith everywhere. He was a thorough Red Republican in Europe, and was just as open, reckless, and headlong in his propagandism while United States Consul at London as he has been in his Douglasism here. He is better known and more trusted by the ultra Democrats of the Continent than any other American. He was the intimate friend of MAZZINI and ORSINI, and had the full confidence of GARIBALDI, both at home and abroad. He had a great deal more to do with getting up the Ostend Conference than any or all of the Plenipos who signed the famous Manifesto. In European politics, he belongs to the school of sanguinary impracticables, and one of the first articles in his creed is, that the only hope for the people lies in beheading the Kings. He is eminently a man of convictions—strong-headed, generous of heart, of manly nature, uncompromising, always and everywhere, and with unbounded faith in the "principles of Democracy." There probably is no man in the country more utterly unlike Mr. BUCHANAN than he. If the President had known him more thoroughly at the outset, he would never have appointed him; and if he had not persisted in thinking much worse of him than he deserves, he would have removed him long ago.

France and her Seamen.

The action recently taken by the French Government on the subject of the French codfisheries significantly illustrates the determination with which NAPOLEON III. is following up his purpose of raising the French navy to the highest possible point of efficiency. Ten years ago, July 22, 1851, a law was passed offering certain premiums for the equipment of fishing vessels in the northern seas of Europe and America. This law was to be in force for ten years, and the *Corps Legislatif* is now invited to extend the term indefinitely. Its provisions offer various premiums ranging from 15 to 50 francs *per* seaman, for the employment of sailors in fishing vessels on the Dogger-Bank, the seas of Iceland, the Grand Banks, and the Coasts of St. Pierre, Miquelon, and Newfoundland in America. The peculiarity of these premiums is that they are applied to the numbers of the crews engaged, and are, therefore, plainly intended to encourage the increase of sailors for the service of the navy rather than to foster the fishing-trade itself. The commercial problem of this trade is, of course, to secure the greatest results with the smallest crews. But France needs sailors for the State as well as codfish for the people, and the Government accordingly makes it an object to every fishing-captain to take as many men with him as possible, all of these men being immediately put on the books of that formidable *Inscription Maritime*, by means of which France already keeps well in hand a larger body of trained seamen ready to man her national vessels than any other Power can assemble at short notice.

It will be remembered that Mr. HALIBURTON, since he became a member of the British Parliament, has made repeated but ineffectual efforts to fix the attention of the British Government on the quiet energy with which the French Emperor has for the last ten years been building up this great oceanic nursery of the French navy, and increasing the naval resources of France at all her stations, and particularly in the American seas.

Too Liberal by Half.

It was harmless and wise pastime, undoubtedly, for the good grandfather to teach his grandson chess, until, more to the old gentleman's mortification than he would have cared to acknowledge, the youngster learned to check-mate him, and fairly drove his knights, castles, kings and queens off the board; but it was not harmless, nor was it wise in that officer of CHARLES the First's Cavalier army, to whom PEPYS makes allusion in his *Diary*, to reveal to the Roundhead captain the secret cipher of his dispatches, and thus strip himself of his armor in the very place where he should be best defended. *Similia a similibus.* The Cavalier officer of the seventeenth century may give us of the nineteenth a lesson and a warning.

Without any national egotism, we may pride ourselves on having done the handsome thing by the Japanese since their arrival on our shores. They have seen everything they desired to see, and probably many things for which they had no inclination; they have been answered, readily and truthfully, every question they chose to ask. Nothing in our naval or military discipline has been hidden from them. America has revealed herself, her arts and manufactures, unto Niphon, without reserve.

But the question may arise in the minds of some cautious persons, whether such a mistake may not be committed as being too unreserved and too candid. No man is required to tell another how his house is fastened o'nights, and where his strong box is kept; especially if he is a stranger and of suspicious antecedents. Yet the proposed presentation from the Navy Department at Washington to the Japanese Embassy of a *battery of howitzers and rifled cannon*, has something about it of the impolicy of the householder who obliged a burglar with a wax impression of his street door key. The Japanese are artificers in brass and iron, and for their skill therein might claim, only for their Paganism, to be direct descendants of Tubal Cain. That they are keen-sighted, apt to notice, and apply instantly to their own ends the information they receive, Mr. OLIPHANT has told us, and the present Embassy have brought home the fact to our everyday senses of hearing and seeing. Eschewing baubles, they purchase Colt's revolvers. Turning aside from music and dancing, they study the intricacies of our machinery. Of all the Oriental people, it is admitted that they are the most skilful imitators. The cautious persons, therefore, who ask if we are not too liberal in sending, as patterns, a whole battery of cannons, howitzers and rifles to Jeddo, have some reason for the inquiry. Nor are these weapons alone, with a full account of the process of their manufacture, to be dispatched for the edification of the Tycoon; a variety of machinery for the making of percussion caps, pressing bullets, filling fuses, &c., being also included in this munificent gift from the Naval Department.

We do not imply that the Japanese will take advantage of our liberality in this respect, or will use our own weapons, or others that they may manufacture like unto them, for any purpose of aggression toward our vessels of commerce, when they visit the shores of Japan. But it is worth consideration whether, in our praiseworthy efforts to establish intimate commercial relations with that country, we have not unwittingly put into the hands of the Japanese the best possible means of perpetuating that system of exclusiveness which the whole Christian world is so anxious to break down.

THE SENTIMENT OF VENETIA.—Venice though dumb still speaketh. On the 5th of June Marshal VAILLANT, the commander of the French forces still in Italy, visited the ancient and heroic city of the Doges. No sooner was his arrival known than the word went round in all the circles of Venetian society. On Monday night the Marshal reached the *Albergodi Europa*; and on Tuesday morning visitors of the highest rank began to call at his hotel and leave their cards. This silent demonstration continued throughout the two days of his stay, and by Wednesday evening two thousand cards had been received. On the same evening a magnificent bouquet, in which the red, white and blue of France predominated, was left at the Marshal's hotel in the name of the ladies of Venice. Whenever the Marshal left his hotel, the middle and lower classes in their turn, took up this strange and silent testimony against the Austrian. Wherever he went every hat was raised, every head uncovered; till the gallant soldier who had faced the foes of Italy so fearlessly on the field of battle, found himself at last unable to endure the mute appeal of a noble Italian people, upon whom the sun of independence has not yet been suffered to rise. He cut short his visit to Venice on the 8th.

Minor Topics.

—Mr. RANNEY, whose note we published yesterday, is entirely mistaken in supposing that we have mis-stated the facts of his case, or done him any injustice. He was tried and convicted in the Court of Sessions; he appealed to the Supreme Court for a new trial,—and when that was refused he was duly sentenced to confinement in the State Prison. His application for a new trial is to be carried to the Court of Appeals, by way of appeal from the Supreme Court: and until this is decided we presume the execution of the sentence will be suspended. There is nothing in all this at all inconsistent with what we have said on the subject. If a new trial is granted, Mr. RANNEY will have another chance to disprove the charges against him. If not, he must serve out his sentence. We are not aware that we have expressed any opinions as to his guilt. The charge is, that he required deposits of money from persons whom he promised to employ as agents,—and that he afterwards refused to employ them, or to refund the money they had deposited as security,—the inference being that the promise of employment was merely a pretext in order to obtain their money. If the offence was clearly proved it deserved severe punishment. If there was any doubt about the fact, Mr. RANNEY is entitled to the benefit of it. Meantime, we wish our authorities would show half the rigor and decision in regard to the ticket-swindling, mock auction, and other villainies openly practiced with complete impunity, which they have brought to bear upon this case.

—After the many persecutions to which they have been subjected in other cities, it must be pleasant for the Japanese to find rest and freedom from wearisome and obtruded civilities. Our visitors may now be seen walking Broadway like regular habitués; they excite no unpleasant attention, and are viewed by other pedestrians with a well-bred air of curiosity which speaks volumes for metropolitan manners. Even the little boys seem to have an intuitive perception that the dignity and fair fame of the City is at stake, and refrain from following the strangers in their walks. If they ventured through the Park it is true that the peripatetic boot-blacking establishments might trudge along in their wake, and, ignoring the fact that the strangers' shoes are made of straw, insist upon giving them a polish; but other than the vociferous "shine 'em up, Sir," the Kanaka would experience no extraneous nor inconvenience. They have already expressed their eminent satisfaction with this new order of things, and intimate a desire of not leaving New-York until their final departure for home. If they do not carry away grateful impressions of what they term the Yankees of America, their own declarations are not to be believed.

—We published a very long communication yesterday from some one who apparently had a very earnest and sincere desire to defend Dr CHEEVER from the strictures of the TIMES. We fear his excellent intention may have been somewhat balked by his still stranger eagerness to be excessively severe upon the TIMES. We have done what probably few of our readers have—perused his communication—and shall doubtless do him a service by stating its purport. It embodies just two corrections of statements which have appeared in our columns; first, that Dr. CHEEVER preached a certain sermon on the Senate's treatment of Mr. HYATT on a Sunday *evening* instead of morning; and, secondly, that Dr. GEO. B. CHEEVER did not sign the petition for Mr. HYATT'S release. Both statements we believe are correct, and we take pleasure in giving our correspondent the benefit of them. In regard to the petition, we were misled by the announcement of the telegraph, which evidently was not aware that there are *two* CHEEVERS in the field,—and that the signer of the petition was the brother of the "ecclesiastical Hampden," of the Church of the Puritans. We should have made the correction more promptly had our attention been directed to it sooner,—as we have not the slightest disposition to do Dr. C. any injury in the matter.

—Conjugal manners in Havana must be in a pleasingly primitive state. As a lady of eminent respectability was circulating through the streets of that Cuban city, a man rushed up and dismantled her person of watch and diamond jewelry, crying in angry and reproachful tones: "Here you are, decked out in all the jewelry I have worked so hard to give you; paying visits, I suppose, to your lovers; but give me the jewelry and go your way; I will have nothing more to do with you." Several young men stood near, and viewed the transaction complacently. On being reproached by the lady for permitting her to be robbed in their presence, they replied that from his language and manner they thought the man to be her husband. Marital manners in Havana must be in a deplorable condition, indeed, to have warranted such a supposition. Missionaries from Fifth-avenue, with a few hand-books of etiquette, might work a delightful change in Cuban society.

—The Trojani of old were, undoubtedly much astonished by the introduction of a body of soldiers within their gates, concealed beneath the inoffensive exterior of a wooden horse; but it is questionable if their suprise equalled that which lately fell upon the citizens of modern Troy in the shape of a shower of stones. The streets of that quiet little village must be in a lamentable condition, indeed, if it has become necessary for the clouds thus to macadamize them, gratuitously. *Savans*, who have examined the stones, pronounce them to be Lake Superior agates; which of course constitute a superior material for paving purposes. It is suggested, however, that this shower is a revival of the spelling-book story; that the heavens, wearied of pelting the Trojans with mild admonitions to mend their ways, have at length determined to try what virtue there is in stones. It is easy to imagine that several eminent Trojani were much astonished the morning after the shower to awake and find a Superior pebble in their hats instead of the accustomed brick.

—All Greece is in arms over a quarrel of rhetoric, and the golden days of the Sophists are reviving in Athens. American horse-railroads are to be introduced into the City of PERICLES, and the delicate Attic mind is seriously exercised over the naturalization of the Latin word "omnibus." The question is whether a new Hellenic phrase shall be applied to these popular conveyances, or whether "omnibus" shall be simply translated into its Greek equivalent. While the thunders of the Turkish Question are once more beginning to mutter menacingly along the Hellespont, it is refreshing to find that the Greeks are so much at leisure and so prosperous as to be able to devote themselves, with all the ardor of their ancestors, to this battle of terminology.

—The city of Hamburg is devoting itself to the good work of promoting a better understanding between man and beast. It has just sent some of its pet swans to make the acquaintance of New-York, and it has now dispatched an envoy from the Hamburg "Society for the Protection of Animals" to Queen Isabella of Spain, begging her to abolish the cruel sport of bull-fighting. It has a strange sound to American ears that the said envoy is described as "speaking Spanish perfectly." This was more than could be said for our own DODGE whom we sent to Madrid to beg for the cession of Cuba. Should the benevolent Hamburgers carry their point, we hope the bulls and neat cattle generally will hold a Convention and pass them a vote of thanks.

—The Spanish journals record a most remarkable case of wasted labor in the chirographical achievement of a certain Señor MARTA, who has contrived to write out the whole novel of DON QUIXOTE upon a single sheet of paper, such as the Spaniards use for making their *cigarettes*. This task occupied two years of hard work with the microscope, and has cost the writer the sight of one of his eyes. It would not be easy to imagine a worse misuse of time and patience than this.

—Col. MAHONEY, extensively engaged in the importation of jackasses, has recently landed seventeen at Charleston. It is a great pity that they had not arrived in time to lift up their voices with their illustrious fellows, but "better late than never." It is the intention of the owner to distribute them throughout East Tennessee. They will immediately prove valuable additions to the settlers already there, and we congratulate Parson BROWNLOW on this accession to his flock.

A paper published at the extreme South bids DOUGLAS remember MILO'S end, and, for fear that the Senator's memory may be at fault, the editor adds an explanatory postscript telling him that "MILO'S end" was

"Wedged in that timber which he strove to rend."

This looks as if the South expected to catch DOUGLAS in a trap made of a *split rail*.

—The Emperor NAPOLEON has just appointed Dr. CREUTZER-RESSERTS, a distinguished writer on political economy, Consul of France at Manchester. No French Consul has ever before been stationed in that city, and the appointment is regarded with reason as a tribute to the services of the Manchester men in bringing about the late commercial treaty between France and England.

—The Editor of the Louisville *Journal*, when he finds himself ont of the "pale" of all parties, intends to sit, like Diogenes, in a tub. We fear that, like Diogenes, he will have to leave his tub to place his finger on an honest man.

A NEW SERIAL OF ART.—Mr. GEORGE WARD NICHOLS, already favorably known to the artists and amateurs of New-York, has just issued the first number of a new artistic serial, in which our painters are to speak for themselves in the most literal sense. By means of auto-lithographic drawings the best works of our best men are to be put in this serial within the reach of all. The idea is an excellent one, and the first number realizes it admirably. This number contains four prints—a characteristic figure, "Marguerite," by EASTMAN JOHNSON; a view of the Bay of Naples, by GEORGE L. BROWN; a clever composition, the "Ford," by BELLOWS; and an altogether charming reproduction by ROSSEL of Mr. GEORGE INNESS' noble picture of "Twilight." This picture, of which we spoke several months since in terms of the sincerest praise, reappeared in the Academy exhibition, where it shone by contrast, and although stupidly ill-hung, commanded the universal verdict of competent connoisseurs as the finest landscape in the collection. Mr. NICHOLS has done good service to art in transferring the quiet power and vital glow of this extraordinary painting through Mr. ROSSEL'S skill to the chiaroscuro of the lithograph.

If the enterprise thus begun is followed up as well the "Porte-Crayon" must become an "institution in the land."

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Adjournment of Congress—The Salary System of Paying Members—The President and the Covode Committee—Presidential Prospects.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 26, 1860.

The sage observation that "People have a great deal of human nature in them," finds a new illustration in a high quarter. When honorable Members of Congress were compensated for their eminent services to the public by the moderate allowance of $8 per diem, they always managed to protract the sessions to August or September, and I believe that in 1850 the session lasted until October. It was then deemed a matter of supreme importance that the affairs of the nation should be attended to, however much individual interests and convenience might suffer, and gentlemen of all parties and sections were ready to sacrifice themselves on the altar of patriotism. But the adoption of the plan of compensation by a yearly salary, I regret to say, has wrought a wonderful change in the views of honorable Representatives and Senators, and they are now unwilling to give as much time to the public for $3,000 per annum as they formerly gave for less than half that sum. Like other laborers in humbler spheres, they displayed double diligence when employed by the job, but when paid by the day they were not indisposed to protract the engagement as long as decency would allow. The late session, if we deduct the time spent in organizing, has lasted less than five months. Prior to the adoption of the salary system, nine months was scarcely above the average duration of the first session of a Congress.

It may be alleged that members now attend to business with more strictness than formerly, and consequently make greater progress. This may be the case as it regards Committees, but I perceive no such improvement in the open proceedings of the two Houses. There is the same, and even greater disorder, recklessness and levity; less of debate, in the proper sense of the term, upon the question before the body, and more of heavy, indigestible, set speeches, addressed to Buncombe, prepared, and often printed beforehand. This last censure peculiarly attaches to the House of Representatives, where, if anywhere, the country has a right to look for spontaneous, earnest and pertinent discussions upon the questions at issue before the body. The abuse of obtaining leave to print speeches is a legitimate fruit of the heavy and stupid practice of reading. All parties feel that to sit still for a whole hour and hear a dull fellow read a dull speech, which perhaps was prepared for him by some one else, is an intolerable bore; and there are few whose constitutional or economical scruples are proof against the temptation to escape the infliction by granting leave to print. The result is, that windy and noisy as Congress has become, it is inadequate, abbreviated as the sessions now are, to afford vent to the dull dissertations upon abstract questions which its members send forth to their constituents; and the *Congressional Globe* has been instituted as a sort of Third House, where the asses can show their ears to the public twenty columns in length, without personal inconvenience to their honorable associates.

I am not among those who carp at the high salaries paid to members of Congress. Three thousand dollars per annum is not too much compensation for a man of talents and character sufficient to represent a hundred thousand people, and participate in making laws for a great nation. But I submit that experience has shown the imperfection of the law as it now stands, and that an amendment should be added, fixing the leagth of the sessions, and deducting from the salary a certain *per diem*, if the public business can be transacted in less time. It has always seemed to me that too much business is thrown upon the first session, by the brief space of time into which the second is compressed. When the fiscal year was coincident with the civil, there was a propriety in postponing the commencement of the sessions of Congress to December; but since the adoption of the present arrangement, the convenience of Government and people, it appears to me, would be promoted by the assemblage of that body in October or November.

Notwithstanding the deep solicitude felt in this community for the passage of the appropriation for the water works, and the gratification at the result, there is a proneness in the minds of candid men to admit that the President's objection to the bill, based on the encroachment upon his prerogative by Congress, as it regards the appointment of Capt. MEIGS, is well founded. His protest, which was read on the eve of adjournment amid noise and confusion, could not be distinctly heard, and I have not had time to examine it.

Still less attention and respect were paid to the protest against the report of the Covode Committee. For violence of invective, and undignified retort, it excels anything in the shape of a State paper which has ever emanated from the Executive branch of the Government. Our venerable President has an abiding faith in that fort Du Quesne letter of his, and will not tolerate the production of any facts going to show an incongruity between his theory and practice. He makes no specific denials, but simply protests against the right of Congress to inquire into his conduct. As a reply to the President's protest, I will simply quote what President POLK, of whose Cabinet Mr. BUCHANAN was a member, said in a message to the House of Representatives during the first session of the Twenty-ninth Congress:

"If the House of Representatives, *as the grand inquest of the nation*, should at any time have reason to believe that there had been malversation in office by an improper use or application of the public money, *by a public officer*, and should *think proper to instigate an inquiry into* the matter, all the archives and papers of the Executive Department, *public and private*, would be subject to the inspection and control *of a Committee of their body*," &c.

The President so far forgets the dignity of his position as to speak of the Investigating Committee as "the Covode Committee," while the flippant illustrations drawn from works of literature, and even from the current popular slang, cause the protest to read more like a slashing partisan editorial than a State paper. The temper and decorum of the Presidential phillipic may be inferred from the following sentence: "Thus for months," says the President, "whilst doing my best at one end of the avenue to perform my high and responsible duties to the country, has there been a Committee of the House of Representatives in session at the other end of the aveaue, *spreading a drag-net*, without the shadow of authority from the House, over the whole Union, to catch any disappointed man *willing to malign my character* —and all this in secret conclave."

The withdrawal of Mr. FITZPATRICK is significant of the fate of Douglasism in the South, and utterly demoralizes the organization. The prompt substitution of Ex-Gov. JOHNSON, of Georgia, in place of the Alabama Senator, will be very far from restoring the modicum of spirit and prestige with which it left Baltimore. Douglasism in the South will be utterly crushed betwixt the upper and nether mill-stones of Southern pride and prejudice, and not three weeks will elapse before every man in that section who indulges any well-grounded aspirations for popular favor will wash his hands of all contamination with Popular Sovereignty and its champion. Already this overwhelming tide of Southern feeling has began to show itself, in the resignation of Mr. CLUSKEY, a Georgian, of the office of Secretary to the "National Executive Committee." Mr. C. is a devoted friend of Mr. DOUGLAS, and an enterprising young politician, but he finds it utterly useless, I suppose, to stem the current of opinion against his favorite. I understand that Mr. PRIOR, also, has signified his acquiescence in the Southern nominations. So it will be with all of those who have anything at stake, while the remainder will probably go over to the support of BELL and EVERETT. To what extent this defection will be carried, it is difficult to say; but the probabilities are that more than one Southern State will vote for the "Constitutional Union" nominees. The truth is that Douglasism in the South is only a little less odious than Republicanism; while, as between the representatives of these parties, Mr. LINCOLN is regarded with far less of animosity than Mr. DOUGLAS by the great body of the Southern "Democracy." This state of things in the South will be more and more clearly manifest as the canvass progresses; and the effect must be the loss at the North of the large class of votes which always gravitate unerringly to the strong side. The Douglasites in the Free States reciprocate with interest the aversion of the South, and declare their preference for LINCOLN over the candidate of the seceders. It is, therefore, probable that, should Mr. DOUGLAS be at length constrained by self-respect to withdraw from the contest, his friends will, almost in a body, go over to the Republicans. "To this complexion it will come at last," I am inclined to predict.

All parties here regard the election of LINCOLN as a foregone conclusion; and, what is strange, as this inevitable event begins to cast its shadow before, there has arisen an emulous struggle between the two wings of the disorganized Democracy, in professions of allegiance to the Union "in any contingency." Mr. DOUGLAS, in his Saturday night speech to his friends, arraigned the seceders as disunionists, who in a certain contingency were ready to dissolve the Union. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, last night, in addressing his friends, repelled the charge indignantly; and Mr. YANCEY, of Alabama, superabounded with a patriotism as wide and as long as the whole Union. He defied his enemies, persecutors and slanderers to produce a word or line he had ever uttered or written calculated to substantiate the charge. For one, I am willing to accept these disclaimers, and to construe whatever may have been said heretofore of a seemingly different import as mere Pickwickian sallies, which good taste and correct feeling would cover with the vail of oblivion. It is enough to know that the country will be safe, and the Union safe, whatever may be the result of the Presidential election. OBSERVER.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Pike's Peak Express.

THE LATE INDIAN BATTLE—MINING NEWS.

The Pike's Peak Express arrived here this evening with $11,353 in gold dust and dates to June 21. The reported death of LITTLE RAVEN, chief of the Arapahoes, in the recent battle with the Utes, proves to be false. His brother was severely wounded. The Arapahoes lost five killed and 32 wounded. They captured four Utes' children and 63 ponies. The loss of the Utes is not known.

The latest advices from the Arkansas state that crowds are rushing into the California Gulch mines and realizing from fifteen to twenty dollars per day to the man. Emigrants going to the California Gulch and finding they cannot obtain claims there without a large amount of ready money, make no effort to discover claims for themselves, but leave, cursing the country. The weather is extremely warm and dry. The Missouri is very high and still rising.

Disaster on Lake Michigan.

EXPLOSION OF THE PROPELLER KENOSHA—SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 27.

The propeller *Kenosha*, of the Collingwood and Chicago line, exploded her boiler off Sheboygan, yesterday morning, instantly killing CURTIS BURTON, of Cleveland, clerk, and MICHAEL CAREY, of Buffalo, first engineer. Three deck hands and the chambermaid were dangerously injured. The *Kenosha* was towed into Milwaukee this morning, by the steamer *Huron*.

CHICAGO, P. M.

The following are also among the killed by the explosion of the propeller *Kenosha*: Ralph Shepard, of Buffalo, engineer; Margaret Sharp, of Cleveland, chambermaid; Denny Mahon, of Buffalo, deck-hand; Daniel Carey, fireman, and another deck-hand, name unknown.

Robert Cragen, second-mate, is dangerously injured.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

THIRTEEN MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCILS OF PITTSBURG GUILTY OF CONTEMPT.

LANCASTER, Penn., Wednesday, June 27.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania met to-day in answer to the writ of attachment for contempt on the part of the authorities of Alleghany County. The Sheriff produced thirteen members of the Pittsburgh Councils who refused to vote on the levy tax to pay the interest on the Chartiers Valley Railroad Bonds. The Court appointed Judges SMYSER, of Montgomery, and LONG, of Lancaster, Commissioners to hear the answers of the Councilmen, if desirous to purge themselves of contempt.

The Commissioners reported the answers of thirteen Councilmen to the Court, and the Court adjudged them guilty of contempt. Each was held in the sum of $1,000 to answer at the Fall term of the Court at Pittsburgh. Attachments have been issued against twelve other members of the Councils, and a writ will be issued to show cause why attachments should not issue against the entire body. This will bring all the Councilmen before the Supreme Court next Fall.

Kidnapping a Negro.

WASHINGTON, Fayette Co., Ohio, June 27.

Quite an excitement was created here this morning by the kidnapping of a negro named JOAN MARSHALL by three men, who arrived by the midnight train from Cincinnati. They registered their names as J. G. ANDREWS, JAMES FRANCIS and GEORGE HOPE. They took their man about 6 o'clock this morning, and started, it is supposed, for Cincinnati, without taking him before the authorities. Deputy-Sheriff JOHNSON and Constable BLACKMORE are in hot pursuit. Nothing had been heard from them up to 4 o'clock this afternoon. MARSHALL has lived here for the last five years, and was supposed to be free. His story is that he was born a slave, but emancipated when a boy, and removed to Brown County, where he has resided until coming here. He is about 28 years of age.

The Vermont Republican State Convention.

NOMINATIONS FOR STATE OFFICERS.

RUTLAND, Vt., Wednesday, June 27.

The Republican State Convention assembled here to-day, and nominated Hon. ERASTUS FAIRBANKS, of St. Johnsbury, for Governor; JOHN B. PAGE, of Rutland, for Treasurer; WM. HANEY, of Bellows Falls, and H. G. ROOT, of Beaningtou, for Electors; and H. H. Baxter, of Rutland; J. G. Smith, of St. Albans; George C. Shepherd, of Montpelier; R. W. Clark, of Brattleboro, and A. J. Rowell, of Troy, the State Committee. The Convention was very largely attended.

Congressional Nomination in Michigan.

PORT HURON, Mich., Wednesday, June 27.

The Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District have nominated Hon. E. H. THOMPSON, of Genesee County, for Congress.

ANN ARBOR, Wednesday, June 27.

BRADLEY S. GRANGER has been nominated by the Republicans of the First District for Congress.

Congressional Nomination in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 27.

The Republican Congressional Convention for the Third District of Illinois met at Bloomington today and nominated OWEN LOVEJOY, by acclamation, for reelection.

Non-Arrival of the Great Eastern.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, June 27—11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Great Eastern*. Wind moderate and blowing from the West. Weather clear.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, June 27, 12½ P. M.

There are still no signs of the *Great Eastern*. Wind moderate and S. W. Weather cloudy and hazy

The Niagara Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 27.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* sailed at 1 o'clock this afternoon with five passengers for Halifax and 69 for Liverpool. She goes out in charge of Mr. Gooca, first officer, Capt. MILLER not having recovered from his late severe illness. Capt. M. goes out in her. She has $275,000 in specie.

Arrest for Forgery in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 27.

A young man named JOHN J. GIBBENS, hailing from New-York, is in trouble here, for attempting to pass a forged check purporting to be signed by A. T. STEWART, of New-York. Failing to find bail in the sum of $1,000, he has been locked up for trial. The check is for $270, and is drawn on the American Exchange Bank.

Death of a Policeman from Wounds by a Burglar.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 27.

Policeman LOUGHERRY, of Cambridgeport, died last night from stabs inflicted by the burglar HURLEY. HURLEY is in jail.

Suicide of a Merchant.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Wednesday, June 27.

HENRY S. KELLOGG, hardware merchant, and for many years a resident of this city, committed suicide this morning by drowning himself. Financial difficulties are supposed to have been the cause.

Two Persons Killed at New-Bedford.

NEW-BADFORD, Wednesday, June 27.

CALVIN STAPLES, a highly esteemed citizen, and another man, were instantly killed this afternoon, by the falling of a derrick. Several others were injured.

The Practice Ship Plymouth.

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, June 27.

The Practice ship *Plymouth* sailed to-day for Fayal, Cadiz, Madeira, etc. She will be absent about three months.

Weather Report.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, June 27.

Wind W., raining and a dense fog. The weather was fine at 11 o'clock last night.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 27—6 P. M.

FLOUR market less active, but easier for ordinary grades: sales 2,000 bbls. WHEAT in good demand, and steady; sales 33,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 15@$1 16; 4,000 bushels white Indiana at $1 35. CORN steady, and in fair demand; sales 56,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois at 56c.@56½c. OATS in moderate demand; sales 16,000 bushels, at 33½c, delivered. WHISKY steady; sales 150 bbls., at 20c. *Canal Freights*—4c. on Flour, 1¼c. on Wheat, 10½c. on Corn, to New-York. *Imports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats. *Exports*—500 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 27.

FLOUR very dull. WHEAT firm and 1c.@2c. lower; sales 1,500 bush. No. 2 Spring, at $1 07, in store. CORN active at 48c.@48½c., in store. OATS dull at 27½c. in store. RECEIPTS—900 bbls. Flour, 15,500 bush. Wheat, 165,000 bush. Corn, 3,200 bush. Oats. Shipped—500 bbls. Flour, 400 bush. Wheat, 74,000 bush. Corn. FREIGHTS—5c. on Corn to Buffalo.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 27.

FLOUR firm at $5 50@$5 87½ for superfine. WHEAT firm at $1 45@$1 55 for white, and $1 35@$1 40 for red. CORN steady. PROVISIONS generally closed with an advancing tendency. BACON active; sides, 10¾c.; shoulders, 8¾c.@8¾c. WHISKY scarce, at 21c.@22c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 27.

FLOUR steady; Howard-street, $5 50; WHEAT firm and in demand; new red, $1 50; old ditto, $1 30@$1 40; white, $1 40@$1 60. CORN steady. PROVISIONS steady, at former rates. WHISKY dull, at 20½c.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 27.

FLOUR unchanged, at $4 70@$5 for superfine. WHISKY, 17½c. SHOULDERS, 8¾c.@10¾c. MONEY market easy. Sight Exchange on New-York unaltered

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 27.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives 96⅔; Reading Railroad, ao sales; Morris Canal, 54¾; Long Island Railroad, 12¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¼. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

THE JAPANESE IN NEW-YORK.

Almost a Call at Mayor Wood's House—The Princes Visit at the Astor Library—Reception of the Ethnological Society and Families of the Common Council—Presents for the Tycoon, &c.

During the reception of the Japanese by Mayor Woon at the City Hall, his Honor took occasion to invite the Embassy to his residence at Bloomingdale, leaving to them the determination of the day for the visit. It appears that several days were spoken of for the purpose, during the past week, and for some reason yet unexplained, the Princes determined upon yesterday, at 2 P. M., as the appropriate time for calling upon his Honor.

The Common Council Committee thought the matter so definitely settled that Alderman BOOLE dressed himself in a new suit, Councilman LENT appeared in his famous blue coat, and VAN TINE displayed himself with his whiskers arranged in exquisite taste, while the spotless trowsers, immaculate cravats, and virgin kids of the balance of the Committee, denoted that something unusual was in progress. But, in the midst of the preparations, somebody read in the TIMES that Mayor Wood was in Washington only the night before, hastily engaged in the difficult task of trying to consolidate the Northern Democracy. Here was a dilemma. And, lo, again, another item disclosed the fact that the Mayor's carpet-bag had been coveted by an indiscreet thief, and the question arose—"If the Mayor's carpet-bag is here, is it not likely that the Mayor himself is on hand? Possibly his Honor, with his usual high sense of public duty, had ridden all night from Washington in order to be at his post to-day! A messenger was immediately dispatched to inform the Mayor of the intentions of the Embassy and Common Council Committee to call upon him in the afternoon whether he was there or not! The messenger found the Mayor in his office, blissfully ignorant of the whole affair. He only knew that no notice had been given him of the intended visit; his children alone were in the house, he was himself going out of town, and begged the Committee to postpone the visit, which was accordingly postponed indefinitely, and perhaps forever. In lieu of it, the Princes started on a ride to High Bridge, but after a visit to the Astor Library the party returned owing to the illness of Capt. DUPONT.

The visit to the Astor Library was one of great interest. They were accompanied by Mr. POSTMAN, and the Japanese interpreter, and a Committee of the City Corporation. A Committee of the Trustees of the Library were in attendance, who addressed them, through Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, their Chairman, as follows:

"The Japanese Embassy are most respectfully and cordially welcomed by the Trustees of the Astor Library to the institution under their charge, which was established for the benefit not alone of New-York or America, but of all mankind, of whatever nation or race. Its founder made it free to all. He gave it to Asia as well as America, and it now belongs to *you* (bowing to the Ambassadors) as much as to *us*. The Library, though not yet twenty years old, has already collected large portions of the history, the literature, the written records of the deeds, the thoughts and the acts of all civilized ages and races. It now possesses books in more than one hundred tongues, including, of course, the language of your own refined and powerful Empire of Japan. It will be our pleasant duty, and that of our successors, to keep the library always open for the gratification, convenience and instruction of any of the inhabitants of your very interesting country, who may at any time be led by business or curiosity to visit America, your nearest neighbor of the European race."

The chief Librarian, Dr. COGSWELL, who has recently sailed for Europe, being, of course, unable to receive them, the well-filled shelves of the library were exhibited to the Princes by Messrs. STRAZNICKY and NORTON, assistant Librarians. The volumes brought especially under their notice were examined by them with great interest, especially the alcoves devoted to Oriental history, art and literature. The splendid engravings and illustrations in these and other works, gratified them exceedingly. They examined, with a peculiar interest, the works in the library, which were in the Japanese and Chinese languages, including the dictionaries, grammars, maps, &c.; and the paleographic *fac similes* of the writing of different ages and nations, with the extensive collection of engraved plans of mechanical structures, which accompanies the publication of the British Patent Office, they were much delighted. The ex-ambassadors took ample notes relative to all that was shown them. They remained nearly two hours in the Library, and at their departure the Committee of the Trustees presented to the Embassy three volumes, containing the catalogue of the library, as far as printed, in magnificent binding. These were received with demonstrations of gratification, and delivered to the care of the attendants.

Yesterday morning the Embassy received a delegation of the Ethnological Society, consisting of President GEO. FOLSOM, Messrs. EWBANK, STERLING, Prof. DWIGHT, Dr. WYNNE, Mr. COTHEAL, Mr. GAJANI, FRANK MOORE and others. Prof. SILLIMAN, Sr., of New-Haven, Mr. LOSEY, the Austrian Consul, Dr. DAVIS, Rev. Dr. SPENCER, Mr. C. WELFORD, Mr. SAMUEL WETMORE and Mr. G. P. WETMORE were also present. The interview consisted simply of a formal introduction of each of the gentlemen to the chief Ambassadors, and the cordial shaking by the hand of each. Subsequent to this interview the families of members of the Common Council, mainly ladies, were introduced, each having an opportunity of shaking hands with the Ambassadors. About fifty ladies were thus introduced. "TOMMY" was visible in one of the parlors a short time, by the interposition of Councilman VAN TINE, and was the subject of the customary attentions. A small party of the officers yesterday visited the residence of Ex-Mayor MICKLE, at Bayside, and another portion visited the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. Those who ventured unattended into the street, were less annoyed by curious crowds than at any time since the arrival of the Embassy in the country. The rumored arrival of the *Great Eastern* seemed completely to eclipse the waning interest in the Japanese.

It is said that six thousand cucumbers have been ordered for the Japanese stores on the *Niagara*. If the voyage takes a hundred days this would allow but sixty cucumbers a day, or about four to each of the sixteen higher officials. The princes will doubtless miss on the passage the gastronomic genius of the Messrs LELAND.

A large delegation of the Japanese, including many of the chief dignitaries, visited yesterday the establishment of S. C. HERRING & Co., on Broadway, and spent a long time in the examination of the stock. They were not accompanied by an interpreter, but contrived to get along very well, by locking money and valuables in the different safes, and then unlocking them with great glee. Mr. HERRING explained the use of jeweler's safes by locking watches and jewelry in the drawers. Their expressions of delight, in broken English, were very hearty: "No fire," "no burn," "no tief." They were particularly pleased with the safe belonging to TOWNSEND HARRIS, which was in the fire that destroyed his Consular Office, at Japan, and preserved his books and papers uninjured. It was sent home to be repaired, or a new one sent to replace it. Mr. HERRING was well pleased with his visitors, and made a present of a first-class safe to one of the Embassy, who had it sent on board the *Niagara*. It was marked in Japanese, "Matsmoto Samojo," "Jeddo," "Japan." HERRING'S Patent Safes have an established reputation in the Japanese Empire, from the fact that the fire above referred to destroyed the whole building, but the contents of the safe were preserved entire.

Mr. L. DACKER presented the Embassy, for the use of the Tycoon, last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel, with a fine billiard table, valued at $600. An appropriate address was made to the Princes by Mr. W. J. A. FULLER, on the part of Mr. DACKER, was translated into Dutch by Mr. POSTMAN, and thence into Japanese by the interpreter. The Chief Ambassador briefly but cordially acknowledged the gift, and promised to present it to the Tycoon immediately on his return to Japan.

New-Yorkers Abroad.

A PROMINENT POLITICIAN ON TRIAL FOR FORGERY

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle, June 23.

In the Criminal Court, this forenoon, the much-talked-of case of the Commonwealth vs. J. DILLAYE, indicted for forgery, was brought up for trial, Messrs. MILLER and COLLIER appearing for the prosecution, and Mr. SWARTZWELDER for the defence. The defendant is a prominent New-York politician, and some time last year came here with S. G. LANGDON for the purpose of purchasing some of the stock of the Monongahela Bank, then about to be organized. Arrived here, they were introduced to Mr. JONES, of the Citizen's Bank, who cashed for LANGDON two certified certificates of deposit on the Exchange Bank of New-York for $27,000. The money was handed over to DILLAYE, and a day or two after the parties went to McKeesport, where they invested the whole amount in the stock of the Monongahela Valley Bank. Mr. JONES, in the meantime, had forwarded the certificates to New-York, and was a good deal surprised to learn that they were both forgeries, and that LANGDON had no account whatever with the institution. Hurrying to McKeesport, he got there a short time after the money had been invested, but on stating the facts of the case to the officers of the Bank, it was promptly and properly returned him, and he came back to the city with a far lighter heart than when he left it.

DILLAYE, when he heard that the certificates were forgeries, protested earnestly that he had no knowledge of their character, and so satisfied were the officers of the bank of his sincerity, that he was afterward elected a director of the institution. LANGDON, however, as soon as he found that JONES had come to M'Keesport, rightly conjectured that his visit bode him no good; so sneaking out of the house by a back door, he ran away, leaving his baggage behind him. He was not arrested for several months afterward, and it is only a short time since he was tried for the forgery. The evidence of his rascality was overwhelming, and the jury convicting him of having uttered the certificates, knowing them to be forgeries, he was sent to the Penitentiary for three years. DILLAYE was too ill to be tried then, and hence the delay in the case. He holds that he was not a party to the fraud in any way, and was only made aware of the character of the certificates when Mr. JONES appeared in M'Keesport.

A Down-Town Merchant, having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of homœopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse; and while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the Soothing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practiced upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby and overcome the prejudices of the mother.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.

HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEA BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.

ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shatters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 23th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Removal.

BALL, BLACK & CO., in vacating their old premises, corner Broadway and Murray sts., will close for a few days preparatory to opening their new store, corner of Broadway and Prince sts., of which due notice will be given.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

George B. Sloat & Co.'s
CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STICH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Thos. J. Jones, formerly at No. 10 Maiden-lane, would be happy to see the Firework patrons of that establishment at No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane, where Edge's genuine goods are kept.

Great Fire in Georgia.
"THE BEST SAFE WINS!"

GREENSBORO', Geo., June 6, 1860.

Messrs. HERRING & Co.—Gentlemen: In the extensive fire which occurred in this place on the night of the 26th March last our store was entirely consumed. We had to the store one of your Champion Safes, in which was deposited our money, books, and papers. After the fire was over it was taken out of the ruins and opened. All the contents were preserved, the binding of the books only being curled by steam. We think them now *the best safe made*. Very respectfully,

JOHNSON & PORTER.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, the most perfect and reliable security from fire ever known, can be purchased in this City only at No. 251 BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST.

$1,000 REWARD is offered to any person who will show that a Herring's Patent Safe has ever failed to preserve its contents in any accidental fire.

Spurious Imitations of "Artusairon, or Cream of Tartar Substitute," having been put into market, we hereby caution the public against purchasing the dangerous adulterations.

None genuine unless bearing our trade-mark, "Artusairon." SACKETT, BELCHER & CO.,
Nos. 28 and 30 Reade-st., N. Y.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Kneecaps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only places where these are properly understood and made.

Japanese Embassy.

The only really fine Photographs and Stereoscopic Pictures of these distinguished visitors, can be had at C. D. FREDRICKS & CO.,
Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway.

Ladies' Shoes.—Those about visiting the country—and, in fact, those who are not—should remember that CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., can always supply you with excellent Gaiters, Shoes, Slippers, &c., of the finest quality, and made of the best material.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

VIEWS OF SASSIAMOSS AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Meyer's Miraculous VERMIN DESTROYER,
Is the only sure exterminator of Rats and Rice, Garden insects, Ants, Roaches and Water Bugs. Principal Depôt No. 612 Broadway. Sold by all respectable druggists.

Barry's Tricopherous is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

John B. Dunham.
OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st., New-York.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. U SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Ladies for the Country, wishing for Themselves and Families Gaiter Boots and Shoes of all the various styles, must not forget to call on
MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

DEAN—VAN CLEAF.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 27, at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st., by Rev. Dr. Dewitt, JOSEPH L. DEAN, of Harlem, to CARRIE, youngest daughter of Isaac Van Cleef, of this City.

TORRANCE—PEET.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 27, by Rev. B. C. Cutler, D. D., HENRY TORRANCE to SARAH CARLOTTA, daughter of F. T. Peet, Esq., of Brooklyn.

WATERBURY—WENDELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 27, at the Church on the Heights, by Rev. Dr. Bethune, CHARLES H. WATERBURY, of New-York, to CATALINA, daughter of the late H. C. Wendell, of Albany.

GOULD—SMITH.—In Setauket, L. I., on Sunday, June 24, at Caroline Church, by Rev. F. M. Noll, WILLIAM ORVILLE GOULD to CAROLINA ELIZABETH SMITH, both of Stony Brook, L. I.

☞ Foreign papers please copy.

BRANDT—BEADLE.—In Newtown, L. I., on Tuesday, June 26, by Rev. Thos. D. Hoover, at the residence of the bride's father, Clermont-terrace, CARL L. BRANDT to LIZZIE, only daughter of Thomas D. Beadle, Esq.

DIED.

GIBSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 26, ISAAC GIBSON, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 327 Lexington-av., on Friday next, June 29, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The funeral services will be held, in the Church of St. John the Baptist, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st.

ELLIOTT.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 26, JOHN HOWARD, eldest son of MARGARET A. and JOHN H. ELLIOTT, aged 6 years 4 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock M., from the residence of his father, No. 64 East 19th-st., without further invitation.

☞ New Orleans and Mobile papers please copy.

ROGERS.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 27, Mrs. ELIZABETH ROGERS, widow of the late Capt. Henry ROGERS, and daughter of the late Jeremiah and Sarah Dobbs, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, at No. 343 Madison-st., on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Eastchester for interment on Saturday morning.

O'HARA.—In this City, on Monday, June 25, after a lingering illness ELLEN, wife of Charles H. O'HARA, eldest daughter of Charles PITT, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the families are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner Lafayette place and Great Jones-st., on Thursday next, June 28 at 11 o'clock.

MAITLAND.—In Clifton, Staten Island, on Monday, June 25, JAMES W. MAITLAND, of the firm of Maitland, Phelps & Co., in the 31st year of his age.

His friends, and those of his father in-law, James A. O'REILLY, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of Rev. Dr. Potts, University-place, Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

ADAMS.—In Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, June 26, after a long illness, Mrs. CATHARINE ADAMS, in the 61st year of her age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) at her late residence, No. 102 Halsey-st., Newark, N. J., at 2 o'clock, where the relatives and friends are invited to attend.

CARPENTER.—In North Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, June 27, at the house of her son-in-law, Rev. Wm. H. KNOWLE, Mrs. MARGARET CARPENTER, wife of Benjamin Carpenter, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y., on Friday, June 29, at 11 o'clock A. M.

CALLICOT.—In Philadelphia, on Monday, June 25, at his residence, WILLIAM BUTLER CALLICOT, aged 68 years.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., for interment.

PEROCHEAU.—In South Bergen, N. J., NUMA PEROCHEAU, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Academy-av., on Friday, June 29, at 4 o'clock P. M. Cars from Jersey City will stop at J. D. Van Winkle's store, Bergen-square.

BARNS.—At Mount Vernon, Westchester County, on Saturday, May 26, at 5¾ o'clock A. M., CARRIE W. BARNS, aged 3 years and 1 month. She was endeared to us.

LARSENEUR.—In Benecia, Cal., on Sunday, May 27, CHARLES LARSENEUR, Jr., aged 42 years, formerly of Montreal, C. E.

WARE.—In Savannah, Ga., on Monday, June 25, ANN MCKAAN BUCHANAN, relict of the late Col. Richard D. A. Wade, U. S. Army.

NAIRNE.—In Edinburgh, Scotland, on Monday, June 4, KITTIE DUNCAN, aged 3 years, only child of Mr. James Duncan Nairne, New-York.

☞ The funeral of CHARLES B. CROMWELL, whose body has been recovered, will take place this (Thursday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from No. 67 Madison-av. His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.
will sell at auction,
ON FRIDAY, JUNE 29,
At 12 o'clock, at C0 Merchants' Exchange,
TEN LOTS OF LAND,
Containing from
9 to 32 Lots each,
On the upper part of
BROADWAY, [illegible] 211TH, 212TH, 213TH, [illegible]
[illegible] STS.
[illegible] cent.

One remain on bond and mortgage,
Part of it for 10 years.

This property is within one hour's time of Chambers-st. by the Hudson River Railroad trains, leaving at 6 and 9:45 A. M., and 1:15, 3:35, 4:15, 5:30, 7, and 10:45 P. M. (leave 31st-st., station 26 minutes later,) stopping at Tubby Hook, which is very near the premises. Returns trains stop on the way down at 6:57, 7:34, 8:07, 10:04, and 11:55 A. M., and 4:08, 5:50, and 9:18 P. M.

THE HARLEM RIVER BOATS

Leave Peck-slip Ferry at 7, 8, 9:15, and 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, and 7:15 P. M. Time to the Century House, at the foot of 215th-st, which street is now opened and graded from the river to Broadway, one hour and fifteen minutes. The same boats return every hour until 7 P. M. The 3d-av. cars arrive at and leave every five minutes, the landing on the Harlem River at the end of 3d-av., where the steamboats stop on their way up and down.

SALE POSITIVE, WITHOUT RESERVE.

Those who go up to view the property will find each plot staked at the four corners, with a number in the centre to correspond with the map, which can be obtained from the Auctioneer's office, No. 7 Pine-st., or from Mr. Post, at the Century House, on Harlem River, near the foot of 215th-st.

ALBERT, MORTIMER, GRIFFIN & Co., Auctioneers.
MAGNIFICENT
HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
THIS DAY, (Thursday,) June 28, at the 5-story brownstone residence No. 48 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th ava, sale commences at 11½ o'clock; being the largest and richest assortment of household furniture and works of art offered at auction this season, viz.:

Carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte,
Rosewood drawing-room suites,
Bronze and ormolu chandeliers,
Sevres and Dresden china ornaments,
Velvet and Brussels carpets,
Pier and mantle mirrors,
Brocade and lace curtains,
Oil-paintings, by eminent artists,
Artistic bronze statuary,
Etageres, bookcases, centre-tables,
Rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture,
Oak dining-room furniture,
China, glass and silver ware,
Sheffield table cutlery, &c., &c., &c.

To be peremptorily sold.

Bryan Schenck, Auctioneer.
SOUTHS
FIRST-CLASS OIL-PAINTINGS.
NEARLY 100 FINE OIL-PAINTINGS.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock at their sales room, No. 141 Broadway, the above fine paintings, among which will be found the works of the following well-known artists:

VAN SEVENDONCK,	PYNAOKER,
SMETS,	KBUSEMAN,
VAN REGERMORTEL,	REDIG,
METZU,	SWEBACK,
DIDDAERT,	E. DUVAL,
B. BESS,	L. HERRING,

and other celebrated ancient and modern artists. Also, a very curious and rare Bayzantine painting, "The Holy Standard Bearer." Most of the paintings have recently arrived from Europe, and have never before been offered for sale. Also, about 20 paintings remaining unsold from the sale of the 14th and 15th inst., which will be sold on account of the former purchasers. The paintings will be on exhibition on TUESDAY, with catalogues, and will be positively sold without reserve, as the owner is about leaving for Europe.

REYNARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
A SUPERB COLLECTION OF BIRDS.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway, a very valuable collection of birds, being the property of a gentleman who leaves for Europe, in the *Adriatic*, on the 14th of July, consisting in part of the following very rare and valuable birds, viz.:

1 Canadian Grossbeck,	2 South American Parrots,
2 Widow birds,	1 Tomacheres,
1 African bird,	1 Chinese bird,
10 Canaries,	1 African Canary,
1 Bino bird,	2 Java Sparrows,
1 Mocking bird,	2 Yellow birds.
11 Goldfinch,	

3 or 10 Flying Squirrels.

Together with superb cages. Also, an elegant cage with compartments, in form of the Crystal Palace. Also, cages, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on THURSDAY, June 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 7 West 22d-st., two doors from 5th-av., elegant furniture, statuary, bronzes, horses and carriages, &c., the property of a gentleman declining housekeeping, (his house having been sold,) consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, solid carved parlor suites of rosewood, covered in green satin, damask, terry and reps, made to order; Turkish easy and reception chairs in reps, richly carved fauteuils, solid carved rosewood centre tables, statuary tops; elegant rosewood etageres, plate glass and lined with satinwood; rosewood fancy work and corner stands; rosewood 7¼-octave piano, with pearl keys; rich table-covers, lace curtains, real marble parlor statuary and pedestals, superb traveling medicine chest, 21-day marble clock, China vases, bronze statuettes and bisque figures, rosewood card tables, elegant Parisian boudoir suite, in blue silk, consisting of fauteuils, waluut extension table, buffet, elegant China dinner set, decorated with flowers, cost $350, tea set, cut glass, Japanese tea set, 58 pieces, cost $125, silver plated ware and ivory table cutlery, a valuable case of old coins, large Parian groups, basement oak arm chairs, covered in morocco, buffet sofa, tables, &c.; about twenty very elegant oil paintings by Koeck, Ruysdere, Bastien, Knapp, Kassteeg, Hickling, Richards, Brewerton and others. Bedrooms—Solid rosewood and walnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, &c., rosewood suites covered in moquet, double and single mahogany bedsteads, lounges, fine mattrasses, beds, child's crib, kitchen ware &c.

Also, immediately after the sale of the furniture, in front of the house, a fine black double team of carriage horses, 8 and 9 years old, sound, kind and gentle, harness, carriage, &c. They will be before the door an hour before they are sold.

The above can be examined the day before the sale from 11 to 3 o'clock.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
A COUNTRY SEAT AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction on SATURDAY, June 30, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, a handsome country seat of 25 acres, situated in Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., about eight minutes walk from Hart's Corners Depôt, on the Harlem Railroad, on the old post road, two miles south of White Plains, formerly known as the residence of Gov. Tompkins, now owned by William Archer. The dwelling is large and old-fashioned, and contains a considerable abundance of necessary out-buildings, mostly new; also, an ice-house filled. There is a fine stone wall running along the entire front, with an osage orange hedge; the lawn is well shaded with tall locust, evergreen and other trees; of fruit there are 2,500 Lawton blackberries and raspberries, also currants and gooseberries, 50 grape vines, a number of dwarf pear and plum trees, of standard fruit; a large number of choicest kinds of cherry, pear, and harvest apple trees, also two apple orchards. The fields are in oats and grass, corn and potatoes; there is a fine large vegetable garden planted with all the varieties of the season. After the sale of the place the stock and farming utensils will be sold, also the household furniture; terms easy. The place is remarkably healthy. Further information can be obtained by calling on WARNER & PLATT, No. 51 Liberty-st., between the hours of 11 and 4.

The cars leave 26th-st., Harlem Railroad, at 8:15 A. M.; returning, leave Hart's Corners at 2:20, 2:40, 6 and 7 P. M. A conveyance will meet the 8:15 train from New-York on the day of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday, June 28,) at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

Shares.		Shares.	
10	Union Bank	$50	10 Am. Exchange B'k. 100
20	Bank of Commerce	100	50 East River Bank	25
20	Home Insurance	100	10 Lamar Ins. Co.	40
10	Knick'r Ins.	40	20 Howard Ins. Co.	50
30	Gt. West Mar. Ins. Co.	100	15 Artisans' Ins.	100
40	Washington Ins.	50	1 Knick'r Stage Co.	100
22	Irving Insurance	25	10 Chi. & N. W. R.	100
20	Metropolitan Ins.	100	20 Firemen's Fund Ins	10
10	Standard Ins.	50	35 Wash. Mar. Ins.	100
20	Grocers' Ins.	50	11 North Am. Ins.	50
20	Chatham Bank	25	

$4,000 Minnesota State 6 per cent. Bonds.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, July 2. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 29 and 30, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT PRIVATE COLLECTION OF VALUABLE COINS, comprising collections from the coins of 35 nations; among the principal will be found the Martin Washington half dime, the Washington cent—1791, 1792, 1793—pattern and trial pieces, flying eagle dollars, Pitt token, trade cards, and medals and tokens; a large collection of English silver and copper coins—Elizabeth, William and Mary, Charles II. and George I., extending to the present day; a series of French coins, extending from the reign of Louis XVI. to the present day, both silver and copper; also, Spanish, Italian, Russian, Dutch, Scotch, American and Grecian coins and medals, being valuable and rare; also, a very rare specimen cathedral of Charlemagne, 179—the others in great variety—in all a large and fine collection, to be sold without reserve.

They will be ready for exhibition as above, two days before the sale, with catalogues.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 23, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 205 to 254 inclusive, City of Wilwaukee 7 per cent., (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 22th inst., at same hour and place.—Dated May 22, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 12, at the same hour and place.—Dated May 29, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to THURSDAY, July 3, at same hour and place.—Dated June 12, 1860.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 168 Thompson st., between Bleecker and Houston sts., A general assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood suits in brocatel; do. in green plush, three enamelled suites, pier glass, mirrors, curtains, shades, arm chairs in plush and hair cloth; rockers, bedsteads, bureaus, rosewood etageres, sideboards, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, centre and side tables, breakfast, dinner and tea sets, kitchen articles, &c. Catalogues at sale.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, OVAL MIRRORS, RICH CARPETS, &c.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell on FRIDAY, June 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 146 Oxford-st., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood etagere, escritoire, sofas, chairs, tables, rosewood piano forte, oval mirrors; consoles, velvet, medallion, and other carpets, oil-paintings, engravings, gas chandeliers, rich cut glass, &c. Catalogues at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

CHAS. A. LENT, Auctioneer.
PROPERTY AT NEWARK, N. J.
At auction, 7 valuable building lots, on Orchard and Tichenor sts., Newark, N. J. on THURSDAY, June 28, at 2½ P. M. The above lots are located in a very pleasant and desirable part of the city, two having a front on Orchard-st., cornering on Tichenor-st., size 40 feet, with an alley opening from Tichenor-st., on their rear. Five contiguous on Tichenor-st. size 25x103. They are desirable on account of their proximity to Broadway, Sonth Park and Chestnut-st depôt of the New Jersey Railroad, being only one square from the Park and three from the depôt. Sale positive, and terms easy. For maps and other particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J. Also, at private sale, about 1½ acres of land in Clinton township, 1¾ miles from Chestnut-st. depôt, and near the residences of Messrs. Allen, Riker and Tichenor—a very handrome site for one or more residences, having a commanding view of Newark, the Bay, New-York City and Staten Island.

H. H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
WE WOULD REMIND OUR READERS that the great sale of baltic cedar and maple will take place THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, by H. H. LEEDS & CO., at 10½ o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
5TH-AV., BETWEEN 41ST AND 42D STS.

This Institution will reopen Sept. 12, 1860, in the new buildings lately purchased by the Trustees on 5th-av. between 41st and 42d sts. In selecting buildings for the occupancy of the School, the Trustees have endeavored to serve its best interests. The buildings purchased are in a beautiful, healthy, and central part of the City, and of easy access from all directions.

The new buildings, with the additions and improvements made by the Trustees, are well adapted to the purposes of the School. The Institute will carry with it the fine Library and apparatus which it now owns. The Library contains over four thousand volumes, and the Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, already large and well selected, will be further increased.

In fitting up and furnishing the new buildings no reasonable expense has been spared. The accommodations for Chapel, Lecture, School and Class-rooms are on a liberal scale. A large, well lighted room is especially designed for classes in painting.

The Principal resides immediately adjoining the school, and will receive pupils into his family. The Trustees can assure parents who desire to place their daughters in an Institution of learning in the City of New-York, that they will be subject to all the varied influences of mental, moral and spiritual improvement, and receive the care, encouragement, friendly counsel and sympathy of a home in the family of the Principal.

The numerous lines of cars and stages which pass near the Institute, give easy access from the suburbs and neighboring towns.

The School will embrace, as heretofore, three departments: Preparatory, Academic and Collegiate. The course of study in each will be substantially that in which the experience of eighty-five academic terms has secured the approval of both managers and patrons.

Application for admission, or for circulars, may be made personally or by letter, at the Institute Buildings, on 5th-av.

All communications addressed to HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal, No. 437 5th-av.

J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
Secretary of Board of Trustees.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1860.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL,
NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

$110 PER YEAR.—BOARDING SEMINARY. $110 PER YEAR.—Three departments, primary, intermediate and academic. Colossal brick building; 16 teachers; 16 teachers; excellence and economy. Fare from New-York on opening day, Aug. 23, $2 50. Address JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—The location pleasant and very healthy. Pupils received at any time. The school is easy of access from New-York. Terms from $180 to $160 per year. For full particulars, address the Principal, AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.)
Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, males or females, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals, LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—COLLEGIate organization with a systematic domestic department. $150 per year. Fall term opens Aug. 30. Address A. W. COWLES, Elmira, N. Y.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

SUMMER RESORTS.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,
MANCHESTER, VERMONT.

Manchester is situated (near the base of the Green Mountains) fifty miles north of Albany and Troy, and thirty south of Rutland, where regular connections are made with trains for Manchester. For health and beauty of location this village is unsurpassed. Visitors are assured that at this Hotel they will find those comforts and conveniences usually met with at first-class hotels.

Mrs. E. M. VANDERLIP & SON, Proprietors.

SKA BATHING.
THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, IS OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Good rooms or furnished cottages may be engaged at No. 47 Cliff-st., New-York, or at the hotel.

Stages from the house meet the Long Island Railroad cars at Jamaica.

Two hours from New-York.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

This large and commodious establishment will be opened for Summer board on the 3d of July. Some choice suites of rooms, and several most desirable single rooms, may be secured by immediate application to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

SUMMER RESORT.—LAUREL HOUSE, AT the Kauterskill Falls, 1½ miles west of the Catskill Mountain House. This house having been lately remodeled, enlarged, and newly furnished throughout, is now open. The proprietor, Mr. J. L. SCHUTT, having given his attention for the past 20 years to the wants and comforts of the public visiting his place, would again announce his readiness to serve them. The rooms are now large, airy and comfortable, having piazzas on two stories connecting with the rooms. The attractions of this place on account of its scenery and health-restoring atmosphere are too well-known to need repeating here. Carriages are at all times in waiting at the village of Catskill to convey passengers directly to the house. Terms at the house, $1 50 per day.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs. REED & FRY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have reopened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in redecorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day, after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

NEW-YORK HOTEL, PENATAQUIT, L. I.—Situated on the shore of Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island; a delightful Summer retreat, affording rare facilities for gunning, fishing and sailing; is now open for the reception of visitors. Trains leave Brooklyn (South Ferry) for Thompson's Station at 10 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:20 P. M., where stages are always in readiness. ROBERT McKINNIN, Proprietor.

BELMONT HALL—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—The above fashionable resort is now open for the season. A line to the proprietor at the above place will meet attention.

WILLIAM SHARP.

Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8½ A. M., 3½ P. M. Express trains leave New-York on Saturday at 5:10, and return early Monday A. M.

BERGEN HEIGHTS WATER-CURE HOTEL.—1 mile from Hoboken (by horse-cars every 15 minutes;) is open for patients and guests. Gymnastics, Billiards, &c. Dr. C. Goetze, physician.

SMITH & BECKER, Proprietors.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J., is now open for the reception of company. Communications by letter will be promptly attended to. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH, is now open. Through tickets at the Long Island Railroad depôt, Brooklyn. SAMMIS & DOMINY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TAKE NOTICE.

A Marble Quarry to let, lying near the New-York and Harlem Railroad, between Mount Kisco and Bedford Stations. For particulars apply to S. A. HALSTEAD, Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y.

MUST BE SOLD—A MINING INTEREST OF great value, including original charter, leases for 99 years, and all the rights and privileges of the sub scriber, a bona fide owner of 2-7th of the whole. Here is a fortune for an enterprising man with a small capital. Apply to MINER, Room No. 2, in the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company's Office, No. 8 Wall-st.

A CERTAIN CHANCE TO MAKE A FORtune—$10 to $25 per day can be made by any good agent in introducing an article for which there is a universal and pressing want, being indispensable to every man who cultivates a rood of ground. Full particulars of agency sent on application. Address J. G. WELLS, corner Park-row and Beekman-st., New-York

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A candle factory, Stamtborp's patent moulding machines and fixtures, very complete and nearly new. The produce sells for cash. $3,000 working capital can make $5,000 annual profit. Direct Box No. 3,751 Post office, New-York, with real name and address.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $1,000 TO $1,500, in a good paying business, store and workshop situated in the Bowery. Address B. A., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.—KEEP IT BEFORE THE PUBlic that W. H. GRIFFITHS offers for sale his improved cushioning and tables, for $275 and $300; all complete and warranted superior to all the patent humbug cushions made by the different makers.

W. H. GRIFFITHS, No. 146 Fulton-st.

W. J. SHARP'S CELEBRATED SILLIARD Tables, with his new patent cushions, well known to be superior to any now in use. Manufactory No. 148 Fulton-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE,
HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—HAMILTON-HOUSE, CORNER OF 32d-st. and Broadway. Citizens and strangers can now obtain cool, airy rooms for the Summer, permanent or transient. The house is now newly refitted and furnished; very desirable rooms insured to families, and large single rooms for gentlemen. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY LOCATED IN PIERREpont-st., Brooklyn Heights, occupying a large elegantly furnished house, could spare a parlor and bedroom with board to a gentleman and wife or a single gentleman. House contains all the modern improvements. Those desiring such accommodations, address, with real name, COMFORT, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 155 Hudson st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a pleasant front room in a private family, possessing all the comforts of a home; no other boarders will be taken; located in the vicinity of the City Hall, Brooklyn. Address, with real name, C. B., Box No. 188 *Times* Office, will meet with prompt attention.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO LARGE well-furnished rooms, with large pantries, on 2d floor, to be let with or without board to gentlemen. Location convenient to Wall-st. and South ferries. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ACcommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be had at No. 11 Monroe-place, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Montague Ferries; references exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS ON THE first or second floor of an English basement house will be let, with partial board, to a person having good reference. Inquire at No. 25 Concord-st.

BOARD IN HARLEM.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board to a private family can be had in 129th-st., third house West of 3d-av. Communications to the City by boat or cars.

HOUSES AND ROOMS TO LET UNTIL OCTOBER.—To let, a suite of elegantly furnished apartments in 27th st., just west of Broadway, near Madison Park, with or without a private table. This will be found a very desirable home for a Southern or Cuban family wishing to spend the summer in this City. Address Mr. W., No. 35 Wall st., room A, up stairs, 2d floor.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with the use of kitchen, to a genteel family without small children; or would board two or three gentlemen. The location is very desirable; one block from the Fulton-av. cars, and 16 minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry. Inquire at No. 136 Livingston-st., opposite Gallatin-place.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.—A private family, without children, and occupying a first-class house, would let a large front parlor on second floor, unfurnished; also, a nice furnished room, on third floor. Apply at No. 119 West 21st-st.

TO LET.—TWO HANDSOME ROOMS AND PARlor, with board or without, separately in a Parisian family; the house has all the modern improvements: a practical course of French will be commenced by proprietor who is a well known professor. Apply at No. 98 East 22d-st.

AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE, BETWEEN Broadway and Washington park, (a delightful Summer residence,) to let, with full board, a suite of rooms, second story front. Also, single rooms for gentlemen.

WASHING, WASHING.—ALL KINDS OF washing done in a superior manner, at lowest prices, at the new Laundry No 46 Lispenard-st., near Broadway. Clothes called for and returned immediately to all parts of the City. Buttons kept on Shirts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Cut this out for preservation.

COUNTRY BOARD FROM MAY 1, OR throughout the year, at Strawberry Farms, Monmouth County, N. J.

This beautiful retreat, arranged for the residence of about twenty families, is within easy reach of Shrewsbury and Long Branch. Part of the land is cultivated, to supply the tables abundantly with fruits, vegetables and dairy products, in the vicinity are shady woods, delightful rambles, and a pretty lakelet. Attached is a large ball, with music always available for social enjoyment, without charge. Terms, $5 to $8 weekly, each person. Apply at No. 678 Broadway, at Tolman's Self Ventilating Spring Bed Company.

JAMES WARREN.

BOARD IN CORNWALL, ON THE NORTH River, adjoining Idlewild, the well-known residence of N. P. Willis, Esq. The house is beautifully situated: accommodations and board first-class. Besides the Hudson River Railroad the steamboat *Thomas Powell* leaves daily at 3½ P. M., foot of Day-st., for Cornwall direct, returning at 8 A. M. the next morning. The advertiser intends soon to occupy the rooms himself, and wishes to dispose of them in consequence of a death in the family. For further particulars address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., or B., Box No. 2,346 Post-office, or call at the book store 763 Broadway.

SUMMER BOARD AT FISHKILL.—A small family may be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board for the season. Distance from New-York by H. R. R. Express 1 hour and 40 minutes; from the depôt about 20 minutes' drive. The house is delightfully situated, and well shaded with fruit and forest trees. For health and beauty of scenery, and pureness of water, this place cannot be surpassed. Other particulars may be had of Mr. R. WILLIAMS, No. 193 Chambers-st., or Mr. ELLIS S. POTTER, cor. of South and Fulton sts., and also of Mr. A. L. EARLE, No. 510 Washington-st.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE subscriber has arranged to accommodate families and individuals at the large farm mansion of the late Chas. Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. The house is admirably adapted for the convenience of families, the ground ample and well shaded; in short, every comfort that a farm can produce is offered to those desiring a residence for the Summer. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE, L. I.—The subscribers have opened their house at Meadowside for the reception of Summer Boarders. It is a large farm-house, well shaded, situated by the water, with accommodations for bathing, &c. For further particulars inquire of FRANCIS ENDICOTT, No. 59 Beekman-st.; between the hours of 3 and 8 P. M. Address by mail W. C. & J. D. FEEKS, Locust Valley.

BOARD AT NEWPORT.—AT A NEW PRIVATE home, beautifully situated, with a commanding view of the bay and ocean, three miles distant from the State House or centre of the town, and two miles from the beach, having five lodging rooms. For further particulars, address CHARLES T. HAZARD, Newport, R. I.

BOARDING.—PERSONS WISHING BOARD during the Summer months in a pleasant, healthy situation on the banks of the Hudson river, where there is a good shore for bathing, and where they will be conveyed to and from the landing at Milton without charge. For terms and other particulars, address JOHN E. LAWSON, Marlborough, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD IN ULSTER COUNTY, NEAR THE HUDSON.—Two quiet families can procure comfortable apartments, with good plain fare, in a country residence, beautifully located on high ground; scenery charming; no mosquitoes. The place has the advantage of iron springs. Terms reasonable. Address FARMER, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT STATEN ISLAND.—Three or four single gentlemen, or three gentlemen and their wives, can find board in a private family, at Stapleton, five minutes' walk from the landing, where no other boarders will be taken. For further particulars address Y. H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS CAN BE obtained in the pleasant and healthy village of Fishkill—a place for many years the favorite resort of citizens. Beautiful rides and fine mountain air. For further particulars address Mrs. M. V. W. LISTON, Fishkill village.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SALT-BATHING, BEAUtiful scenery, and liberal table, with the best of attendance, may be obtained in a private family, in one of the most delightful locations on Long Island; no mosquitos. Apply at Mrs. WILLIAM H. BRIDGEN'S, North Oyster Bay.

BOARD AT GLEN COVE.—FAMILIES WISHing the comforts of a Summer residence can find desirable accommodations immediately, in the house of the subscriber, near Glen Cove steamboat landing. Three lines of stages pass the door daily. Address CHARLES W. CARPENTER, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT A CONvenient distance from the City, for a lady, nurse, and two small children. Address, stating terms, F., Box No. 252 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—A gentleman and wife, also a single gentleman, can have pleasant rooms and board for the Summer at Dobb's Ferry. Apply at Greenburgh House.

REMOVALS.

WOOD BROTHERS
Have removed to
No. 396 BROADWAY.

In directing notice to their removal
WOOD BROTHERS
Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.

This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.

Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by letter.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

260. HOW TO LIVE CHEAP. 260.

In order to effect a great saving in your household expenses, purchase your stock of TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, GROCERIES, FLOUR and PROVISIONS, AT AGNEW'S, No. 260 GREENWICH-ST., and thus secure the popular low prices for which this establishment has such a world-wide renown. Call and see for yourselves.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer and wholesale and retail grocer, No. 260 Greenwich, corner of Murray-st.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
PURE MILK.
Address T. W. DECKER, No. 155 East 27th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 20D-ST., near 4th-av., for one year or more, to a private family; twelve rooms in perfect order. Apply at No. 53 East 22d-st., from 13 to 1 o'clock. Rent moderate to a satisfactory tenant.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS.—A furnished house, suited for a large family, near the village of Winsted, Conn. Location beautiful and healthy. Inquire of E. P. STEVENS, Room 1, No. 11 Wall-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE POLYTECHNIC Association meets THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at its rooms in the Cooper Union Building, at 7½ o'clock. Admission free. HENRY MEIGS, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—60 ACRES OF THE BEST PROPERty in Brooklyn, located on 3d-av. and 55th-st., Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. Cars pass the grounds every 10 minutes. This property must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIVE NEW elegant brown-stone houses on 50th st., with all modern improvements; neighborhood select; would exchange for City or Brooklyn lots, or good country property. Apply to J. J. SMITH & CO., No. 760 3d-av., or A. M. BURR, Esq., No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. REYNOLDS, No. 31 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE PLOT OF LOTS FOR SALE—between Broadway and Central Park, 52 lots on 76th and 77th sts. and 9th-av., which is one of the best opportunities in the market for investment or speculation. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY CORNER BROADWAY and Broome-st., (No. 489 Broadway, northwest corner;) a 21 years' lease. Address Box No. 3,832 City Post-office.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A THREE story brown house in East 31st-st., near 4th-av., in perfect order. Apply to E. F. DELANCEY, Counsellor at Law, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—NO. 107 WEST 41st-st., near 8th-av., second floor, containing kitchen and pantry, parlor, two bedrooms, with bedroom on upper floor; has gas chandeliers, water and water-closet on floor, marble mantels, grates, &c. Rent $260 per annum; reference required. Apply to H. CHEYNE, on the premises, or at No. 75 Barclay-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR OF HOUSE CORner of Bouston and Thompson sts., containing three rooms, butler's pantry, dumb waiter, gas and fixtures complete, water throughout, back basement, range, two large rooms on the fifth floor. Inquire of JOHN E. KINNIER, No. 3 Varick-place.

TO LEASE—PARTLY FURNISHED, THE FIRST-class three story stone house No. 122 West 12th-st., having just been painted and put in complete order. Rent $1,500. Possession immediately. A five years' lease given to a private family of responsibility. Apply at No. 62 East 14th-st., opposite Union-square, or on the premises.

$900 PER ANNUM.—TO LET, FURNISHED, to a small first-class family, the brown stone house No. 38 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., frescoed, and furnished elegantly; location unsurpassed. Apply to WM. KENNELLY, on the premises. Possession immediately.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY BRICK house, double pitch roof, containing 18 rooms; is put in complete order; parlors paneled, papered, and halls, with chandeliers, stationary wash-tubs, range and furnace, &c., No. 72 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn. Apply at No. 216 Court-st. H. STEVENSON.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD LOFTS, 30 feet wide on Broadway, near Canal-st., well lighted, no skylight; the finest location in the city for an importing or silk house; rent low. Apply to HALL & WETMORE, No. 406 East Broadway.

OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two front offices, on fourth floor, at No. 113 Nassau-st.; two workshops, 30 by 50 feet, with ten windows in each, in rear building, No. 208 William st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms large, and vacant lots adjoining for sawing, rolling mills, &c.; engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists' tools for sale.

BROADWAY LOFT TO LET.—A FINE show room, 25 by 100 feet, in No. 535, near St. Nicholas Hotel, adjoining the Prescott House, corner of Spring-st.; recently occupied by milliners.

STORE TO LET—CORNER THIRTY-FOURTH-st. and 10th-av.; an excellent stand for business, and part dwelling. Inquire of D. H. BROWN, on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, frontiog on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE 12½ TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 3:30

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND EUROPE.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 84 Avenue A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M.
Six per cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on larger amounts.
Interest commences July 1. All deposits made on or before the 15th of July, will draw interest from July 1.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
S. A. BUNCH, Cash. and Sec.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 2 New Bowery, corner Chatham st.,
Open daily from 10 to 3 and 4 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. Interest allowed. All sums deposited on or before July 20, draw interest from July 1. Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COZZENS, Secretary.
CHARLES D. BAILY, Treasurer.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stocks a specialty. Private Department of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 164 NASSAU-ST.,
Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1860.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of Five Dollars per share upon the capital stock of the Company, for the purpose of discharging the outstanding Freeland Bonds, be, and the same is hereby, called payable on the 20th day of July, 1860; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co.; and that parties desiring to pay their assessments in London, may pay the same, at the rate of four shillings two pence to the dollar; and that the Freeland Bonds, with accrued interest, shall be received as par in settlement of the call.

Resolved, That the Transfer Books be closed on the 14th day of July, and reopened on the 20th, and that no transfers be permitted, on or after that date, of shares upon which such assessments shall not have been paid.

By order of the Board.
A. E. BURNSIDE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDholders of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1857, inviting a sinking fund, proposals will be received at the office of said Company, in New-Orleans, La., up to the last day of June next, inclusive, for the purchase of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. On the day above named, the bids in the forms of sealed proposals will be opened by the Board of Directors and purchases made to the above-named extent, (payable in dollars at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,) from those which may be most favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the right to reject all bids over par if they deem proper.
RICHARD S. CHARLES, Treasurer.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 644 Broadway, cor. Bleecker st.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1860.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have ordered the usual semi annual interest to be paid to all its depositors, (under the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $600 and under, and five per cent. on sums over that amount; payable on and after the third Monday in July next. Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest same as principal.
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-avenue. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits of $500 and under and at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from the 1st of July.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.
M. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUNTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO.—The subscribers to the stock of this Company are hereby notified that a 2d Installment of twenty per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 2d July, at the office of the Treasurer, WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, No. 2 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL C. PAXSON, President.
EDMUND CROMWELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1860.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1860.
HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company who have not availed themselves of the proposals of Dec. 16 last for extending the same, will please do so without delay.
Those holders who do not intend doing so, will oblige the Company by giving the undersigned notice at their earliest convenience. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE LAND-GRANT BONDS.—The holders of the first issue of the Land-Grant Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company are requested to call, or send their address, with the number of bonds held by them, numbered from 1 to 2,500, to FRANCIS RANDALL, No. 33 Wall-st., where information respecting their interests can be obtained.

FLORIDA INTEREST OF 1st JULY, 1860.—The Interest coupons of, if proximo upon the Bonds of the State of Florida, issued by the Seven per Cent. Bonds of the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of Messrs. H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH, No 39 William-st.
CHARLES H. AUSTIN, Treasurer of Florida.

OFFICE OF JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO June 22, 1860.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due July 1, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 14 Exchange-place, on and after July 2.
GEO. BARNET, President.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, MISSOURI,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, June 20, 1860.
NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF MISSOURI STATE Bonds, are hereby notified that the semi-annual interest falling due thereon, on the 1st of July proximo, will be promptly paid at the Bank of Commerce in New York.
A. W. MORRISON, State Treasurer.

NOTICE.—STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMpany.—The coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Staten Island Railroad Company, maturing July 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.
B. KREISCHER, Treasurer.

IOWA INTEREST.—THE INTEREST DUE 1ST proximo on the Bonds of the State of Iowa, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation of the proper Coupons, at our office, No. 104 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1860. ATWOOD & CO.

FARM MORTGAGE BONDS.—THE HOLDERS of Farm Mortgage Bonds issued to the various railroads in Wisconsin are requested to call at the office of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, No. 29 William-st., Room No 4, where information pertaining to their interest may be obtained.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—The subscribers will purchase, at par, any past due Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad Company.
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—THE INTEREST due 1st July next, to this City, on the Bonds of the City of Quincy, Ill., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 104 Broadway.
ATWOOD & CO.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1860.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF the first mortgage bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (Eastern Division,) due 1st July, 1860, are requested to present them on and after the 2d prox., at the office of BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON, No. 24 Beaver-st.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE 1st July, 1860, on Michigan State Bonds, will be paid at the Artisans' Bank, No. 117 Nassau-st., New-York City, on presentation.
JOHN McKINNEY.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1860. State Treasurer, Mich.

$70,000—TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage for a term of years, on improved real estate in New York or Brooklyn, in sums to suit. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

STARK COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS MATURING July 1, 1860, Nos. 1 to 20, and the July Coupons of Bonds Nos. 1 to 98, will be paid on and after that date at the office of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON COUNTY, Ohio, bonds due July 1, 1860, will be paid at the Ocean Bank after that date.
CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT APPLICANTS. on bond and mortgage on real estate in this City or Brooklyn, in large and small sums. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1860, ON STATE of Minnesota Eight Per Cent Bonds will be paid by CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due 1st of July 1860 on $500 Gold First Mortgage Bonds of that Company will be paid after that day at the office of SCHUCHAROT & GEBHARD.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK OF AMERICA.
The President and Directors of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a dividend of Three and a half per cent. for the current six months ending 30th inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next.
The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the 6th day of July.
(Signed) W. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE
MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 65 Wall st.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1860.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six Per Cent. (6) for six months, payable on and after July 2. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST., June 12, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JULY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 15th of July, during the hours of business at the Bank.
Mail interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 2 to 7 o'clock P. M.
Interest will be allowed on all sums deposited on or before Thursday, the 12th of July, the same as if deposited on the 1st. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution adopted the 11th, 1860, ordered a dividend of Five per Cent. to be paid for the year 1859, on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds and Canal indebtedness.
The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer, at No. 160 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st Monday of July, 1860.
The Bonds and Certificates of indebtedness must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
HENRY GRINNELL
Trustees I. & M. Canal.
Illinois and Michigan Canal Office, June 11, 1860.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—A Dividend of Ten and-a-half per cent. on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Western Vermont Railroad, (computed on the principal,) will be paid by the Trustees, at the Mechanics' Bank, New-York, on and after the 1st of July, 1860, to bondholders or their order. Presentment of Bonds proved under the recent order of the Vermont Court of Chancery will not be required. Bonds not so proved must be presented and proved before George W. Harmon, Esq., Special Master, at Bennington, Vt., to entitle the holders to payment of dividend.
June 25, 1860. SHEPHERD KNAPP, } Trustees.
GEORGE BRIGGS, }

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY—Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st. New-York, June 22, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 6 per cent out of the earnings of the Road for the six months ending 30th inst., payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 2d July. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of July inclusive. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held the 11th day of June, 1860, a semi-annual dividend of one per cent. was declared on common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, at the Transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th instant to 2d proximo.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

52ND DIVIDEND BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors, held THIS DAY, it was resolved that a Dividend of TEN (10) per cent. be paid upon the Capital stock of the Company, on and after July 2, out of the profits of the last 6 months, leaving a balance of said earnings, $5.85 per cent., which is added to the surplus fund. The Transfer Books will be closed to said date.
By order of the Board.
June 18, 1860. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ATLANTIC BANK OF BROOKLYN—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th instant, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment By order of the Board.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW YORK, June 26, 1860.—A semi-annual Dividend of three and one half per cent (3½) on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 6th of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th inst., until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
G. W. LEAKE Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1860
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until the day of payment By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5th. W. S. MEEKER, Cashier.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1860.—By order of the Board of Directors a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. (3½) will be paid the stockholders of this Bank, payable on and after the 2d day of July. The transfer book will be closed to that day.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 23, 1860.—A dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) on the Capital Stock of this Bank from the net earnings of the past six months will be paid the Stockholders on and after the 11th day of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of July inclusive. B. F. WARNER.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 25, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after July 2 next.
The Transfer Books will be closed until after that date. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and one half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared from the profits of the current six months, payable on or after 2d day of July next. By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 21, 1860.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have, this day, declared a semi annual dividend of 4 (Four) per cent., payable on and after Monday, 2d July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July prox. By order. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ANCHOR INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 32 Pine st., New-York, June 20, 1860—an interest dividend of 7 per cent. per annum, to July 1, will be paid on the preferred stock, on the 10th July, and on the redeemable stock on the 15th July Transfer books closed from 30th inst. to the dates of payment respectively.
H. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st, New-York, June 21, 1860
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st day of July. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF four per cent on the Capital Stock will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of July, proximo.
By order of the Board
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADESMS' BANK,
JERSEY CITY, June 27, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE FOURTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 5th day of July next. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5th. W. S. MEEKER, Cashier.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1860.—By order of the Board of Directors a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. (3½) will be paid the stockholders of this Bank, payable on and after the 2d day of July. The transfer book will be closed to that day.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 23, 1860.—A dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) on the Capital Stock of this Bank from the net earnings of the past six months will be paid the Stockholders on and after the 11th day of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of July inclusive. B. F. WARNER.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 25, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after July 2 next.
The Transfer Books will be closed until after that date. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and one half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared from the profits of the current six months, payable on or after 2d day of July next. By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 21, 1860.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have, this day, declared a semi annual dividend of 4 (Four) per cent., payable on and after Monday, 2d July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July prox. By order. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ANCHOR INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 32 Pine st., New-York, June 20, 1860—an interest dividend of 7 per cent. per annum, to July 1, will be paid on the preferred stock, on the 10th July, and on the redeemable stock on the 15th July Transfer books closed from 30th inst. to the dates of payment respectively.
H. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st, New-York, June 21, 1860
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st day of July. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF four per cent on the Capital Stock will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of July, proximo.
By order of the Board
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADESMS' BANK,
JERSEY CITY, June 27, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE FOURTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 5th day of July next. By order of the Board.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 7th day of July next. By order.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1860
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half (3½) per cent. has been this day declared payable on Monday July 9. The Transfer Books will be closed till that date. T. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d day of July next. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—NEW-YORK, JUNE 23, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders after the 1st of July next.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after July 2
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

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PETRIFACTION PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.
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Or, Physiological Researches just issued from the press It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature, it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from imprudences, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating results of chemical tests, and examination of the spermatozoa by the Microscope's newly constructed microscope, with powerful lenses. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage to any part of the country on receipt of postage stamps to the amount. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesman, from Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st, four doors from Macdougal st., New-York, where he may be consulted as usual from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8 in the evening Sundays from 11 till 2. The books is sold by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. WORTHINGTON, No. 336 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE ABOUTTO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160 b edition of his valuable book entitled "THE HANDMAID TO MARRIAGE, OR MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 130 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at 1 Vesey-st, (Astor House,) and No 18 Ann-st.

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CITY GOVERNMENT.

REMOVAL OF FOURTH WARD TEACHERS.—EXAMINATION OF FOURTH WARD OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

The Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. TOWNS, WATERBURY and HAGER, appointed at the last meeting of the Board of Education, to investigate the facts connected with the removal of school teachers from the Fourth Ward, held their first meeting last evening, at the Hall of the Board of Education. Mr. WATERBURY was not present.

Commissioner Eugene Shine, of the Fourth Ward, was examined, and made the following statement: When he first became a member of the Board, he found several of the schools in his Ward in a deplorable condition. The school in William-street, particularly, had pretty much run down; the number of scholars in attendance had greatly decreased from what it formerly was, and was still decreasing. Book agents were in the habit of visiting the school and interfering with the teachers. The local Board of the Ward passed many resolutions intended to remedy these evils, but the teachers took no notice of them. The principal reason for discharging the teachers was the fact that the classes under their management were constantly decreasing; the teachers neglected their duties; false returns were also made by Mr. Smith, the principal of the William-st. School, as to the absence of teachers, thereby violating a State law imposing a fine of $20 for the offence. Witness denied that any teachers were removed on religious grounds; such a thing was not thought of; they were all dismissed for inefficiency; most of the teachers were dismissed from the William-street School; no formal complaint was ever made against Mr. Smith or the other teachers by the local Board, nor were they notified of their inefficiency; the Board did not do this because the teachers paid no little attention to the acts of the Board that it was deemed useless; some teachers were removed to give places to poor girls who had been brought up in the Ward; to show that no religious feeling influenced the removals, witness stated that the best teachers in the Ward were Protestants, Miss Slate, for instance, whom the Board would not part with on any consideration; we appointed in place of Miss McGee, Miss Sweeney; in place of Miss Honeywell, Miss Mahoney; in place of Mr. Smith, Mr. White; all the new teachers we consider competent; Mr. White we regard as more energetic than Mr. Smith, and therefore a better man for the post.

Francis Ryan, Inspector of Fourth Ward, was examined, and referred the Committee to his letter, published in the TIMES and *Herald*, as containing his views with regard to the removal of the teachers. All the statements of that letter he was prepared to reiterate and to prove; witness never heard or knew of any charges being made against Mr. Smith for making false returns; heard some complaints made by different members of the local Board about the negligence and inefficiency of Mr. Smith, but never discovered any such inefficiency himself; on the contrary, always regarded the teachers as entirely competent, efficient, and attentive to their duties; am well acquainted with all the circumstances of the removal, and my opinion is that they were removed entirely on sectarian grounds; those appointed in their places, so far as I know, are competent and efficient, but no more so than those dismissed; witness protested against the removal, as he considered it wholly a sectarian move.

Mr. Smith, one of the teachers removed, was examined, and testified that no notice or intimation was ever given to him by the Board, or any member thereof, about his neglect or inefficiency, or the incorrectness of his returns; he never had made a false return—on the contrary, was always exceedingly strict, making note even of half minutes in the time of absence; never occupied a moment of time during school hours in his own private business; never received any intimation from any one that the school was running down; witness considered his dismissal to have been made wholly on grounds of religion and nationality; never had any intimation of his dismissal until the day after it was done; don't know anything about Mr. White, his successor, except that he occupied the lowest place but one in the City Hall-place School; all the teachers appointed in place of those removed are Catholics; two of those dismissed were Catholics; there were eleven removed, including two music teachers.

Miss Honeywell (dismissed) was examined, and corroborated the above witness relative to the absence of all complaints against the teachers previous to their dismissal; had no intimation of my removal until after it was done; about three years ago Mr. Shine came into my school and examined two of the higher classes; he complimented one of them very highly; the other he thought failed in long division; witness produced the notice of her dismissal, which gave no reasons for the act, and contained no intimation of her want of efficiency or other qualification.

Mr. Walsh (dismissed) gave similar testimony to the two preceding witnesses; there had been little variation in the number of scholars in his school for the last three years; the standard of scholarship was much higher than it was three years ago; Mr. Smith was very particular in reporting absences; has often reported me for one minute's absence, as the pay roll will show.

Miss McGee (dismissed) corroborated the above; her department was fuller when she was dismissed than it had been for three years; the reason for the falling off in the Primary department she attributed to the fact that the school officers of the Ward did all they could to injure the school, instead of aiding the school, as is generally done in other Wards.

Miss Coolidge (dismissed).—The testimony of this witness was similar to the others.

Mrs. Reynolds (dismissed) stated, in relation to the cause of her dismissal, that she called on the Trustees after her dismissal to learn the reason for it, when Mr. Carroll said to her, "I am a regular 'go-blunt;' the rest of them are afraid to speak; I will tell you the reason; we are going to turn you all out and put in our own people." Subsequently witness called at the house of Mr. Shine, and was told by his wife that Mr. Shine stated on coming home from the meeting on the night the teachers were turned out, that they were going to turn out every Protestant in the Ward; that he would have done it two years ago if he had had the power, but now he had the power and was going to have the satisfaction of doing it.

Miss Raymond and Miss Powers were examined, and testified that they were dismissed without any reason whatever, so far as they were aware.

QUARANTINE DAMAGES INVESTIGATION.

TESTIMONY OF DRS. THOMPSON AND ROCKWELL.

The Commissioners on the Quarantine damages met yesterday at 10 o'clock. After a brief cross-examination of Dr. THOMPSON'S housekeeper, in which nothing material was elicited, Dr. WM. ROCKWELL was sworn. He deposed as follows:

I reside in New-York; I am a physician, and have been for some years; I was Health Officer of the Port of New-York from 1836 to 1840, and resided in the house at Quarantine appropriated to the Health Officer; it was a two-story house, located in the centre of the grounds, and overlooked the whole harbor; it was 25 feet front, had two parlors on the first floor, with anteroom; it had three rooms on the second floor; there were also rooms in the attic; I have been in the house since; there was a piazza on each of the stories; they were connected with a large dining-room in the wing; there was ground appropriated for the Health Officer extending to nearly two acres; I was under a different *régime* when I was there; the law has since been altered; there was a large lawn, garden, fruit trees, carriage house, barn, poultry yard, pig pen and outbuildings; it was the most eligible house on the Island; it overlooked the anchorage down to the Narrows, and away out to sea; from it vessels could be seen coming from sea.

Q.—What, in your opinion, was the value of the rent of that house?

Mr. Bradley objected to this question.

Witness—I know the value of the rent of houses on Staten Island in that vicinity; from my knowledge, I should think the house, for the use of a Health Officer, was worth $1,200 a year; for the purpose for which it was used, it was worth half as much more, say $1,800.

Dr. R. testified that the duties of the Health Officer could not be so well performed by his residing elsewhere than upon the grounds, and that the statute required him to reside there.

On the cross-examination of Miss Jesns, she stated that the list of articles shown was a copy of the original one made out at the house of Mr. Littlejohn in Brooklyn, four days after the fire; and she knew it to be a correct copy.

Dr. Rich'd H. Thompson being sworn, deposed as follows: I was Health Officer of the port of New-York from April, 1855, to April, 1859; the eighteen leaves of paper now shown me are in my hand-writing, with a few exceptions; those exceptions are on the foot of page 5, and the two last entries on page 8; the list was made at Mr. Littlejohn's house, in Brooklyn, several days after the fire at Quarantine; I desired to get a schedule of property in my house as near as I could with a view to presenting a claim against Richmond County; with the exceptions already named, the paper is now the same as it was made out originally; it was in my custody from the time it was taken till the time it was used as a deposition; I designed to make it fuller at a future time; I read it to Miss Jesus several times when she called upon my family; it is in the same condition as when I made it out, with exception of several items in the hand-writing of my wife; I was familiar with the articles of furniture in my house; I formerly lived in Albany; I removed my furniture from Albany to Quarantine when I was appointed; I knew something of the stores on hand at the time of the burning, because I had given a dinner, and was about to give another in a short time; I bought other property after coming from Albany to Staten Island in the shape of furniture; I think the list shown to me is a correct one, but it is not a perfect one; there was other property still.

Cross-examination—At the time of the destruction of the house there were in it myself, wife, two children, two servants, and a nurse, besides the witness ANNA; there was nothing put down in that list of which ANNA was ignorant; everything written on that paper is the substance of what she dictated, perhaps not in her very words, but the articles she referred to are there expressed; she gave me the numbers of the articles, as well as the names; I don't remember that the valuations were hers; I think they were not; she told me that there was a *Webster's Dictionary* in the house; she alluded to that book, and remembering that I had used it the very night of the fire, I had no doubt but that it was there, and wrote it down; I used it in the room adjoining the hall of the second story leading to the [illegible]; I never saw Anna using the scales in the [illegible]ing; I might have seen her, but not to notice; I don't remember seeing her conning the articles; the articles [illegible] were written down by her dictation; there was a large *Webster's Dictionary*, which had been presented to my wife, extra bound; she claimed the right to present the list.

Judge BIRD objected because both witnesses had sworn to it in testimony, [illegible] paper from memory, and from the the parts of the [illegible] record. He said that the memory of ANNA was ex-

[illegible] in evidence.

[illegible] Commissioners were [illegible] the schedule. Judge [illegible] examination of ANNA [illegible] that she would stick to all [illegible] times over. She gave [illegible] as the recital.

Dr. THOMPSON resumed—I [illegible] the articles of personal [illegible] have a memorandum with me [illegible] of property lost and [illegible] have added a few articles to that [illegible] since the original schedule was filed; [illegible] who lost and what was stated. Where [illegible] to state at some length, the reasons for [illegible] of the articles inserted in his schedule. The [illegible] was paper obtainable, a list of the property lost or [illegible] destroyed; the part of that paper containing cost of [illegible] since the original schedule was filed; [illegible] embraced different articles and expenses [illegible] [illegible] I have added a few articles to that [illegible] I would have made a correct list of my [illegible] I went to Quarantine, I added a number [illegible] Witness then produced a number of the [illegible] included in his library. About 150 [illegible] saved; I think I had about 700 volumes [illegible] altogether; I think I have lost 500 [illegible] mated the volumes that were saved, last [illegible] were 150; the library was injured, [illegible] many broken; the carved wood work [illegible] of any value to any other person, on account [illegible] which I had written on their margins [illegible] practice in Albany. Witness paid $30 [illegible] rate for coming for his wife, and $7 for re[illegible] to Albany.

The witness examined Dr. Thompson as to the [illegible] of his wife's health occasioned by the [illegible] was attendant upon the fire, the damages [illegible] $10,000.

An objection was made by Mr. BRADLEY to admitting the testimony previous to discussing the legality of the claim.

Mr. JOHNSON read a statement of what they proposed to prove.

Mr. BRADLEY opened his argument. He maintained that the increased illness of Mr. Smith, Mr. THOMPSON'S son-in-law, and other [illegible] were not caused by the fire, and no damages but [illegible] [illegible] which was the direct re[illegible] of the property destroyed.

Judge BIRDSEYE then read a lengthy argument in favor of admitting the evidence offered, because the damages were the direct result of the burning of the buildings and property, and reviewed the Act authorizing the Commission by sections.

THE CENTRAL PARK INVESTIGATION.

EXAMINATION OF MR. OLMSTED.

The Committee resumed the investigation yesterday—present Messrs. ROTCH and MONSON.

John E. Curtis, gardener, testified that the Park roads were too wide, and several things were not to his taste. On cross-examination he said he was a witness at request of Mr. Hogg, and received $4 per day for his services.

Frederick L. Olmsted, the engineer and architect-in-chief of the Central Park, was examined at great length, by Mr. Hogg, in reference to alterations in the original plan, and the extra expense involved in those alterations. No alterations, he said, had been made except what, after due consideration, were thought to be necessary. No plan could be adopted that would not be found susceptible of improvement as the work progressed. No material alterations had been made in the plan of the upper end of the Park above Seventy-ninth-street; the alterations in the plan of the terraces would cost $40,000. The present estimate ($4,000,000) of the cost of the Park would be more economical in the end than the original estimate; had visited all the European Parks to obtain suggestions for the Central Park; thought the Central Park would be better adapted to the wants of the people than any park he had seen in Europe. In answer to an inquiry from one of the Committee, witness said that all the principal features of the original plan had been adhered to.

Mr. C. Vance testified to the safety and proper construction of different structures in the Park, which had been impugned by Mr. Hogg's witnesses, after which the Committee adjourned to 9½ o'clock this morning.

The Park Commissioners have sent the following communication to the Board of Supervisors:

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York:

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in compliance with section 4 of the act entitled "An act for the construction, regulation, maintenance and government of the Central Park, in the City of New-York, and to provide additional means therefor," passed March 19, 1860, transmit to your honorable body the inclosed estimate in writing of the amount of money that will be required for the maintenance and government of the Central Park during the current year ending with the 19th day of March, 1861.

By the terms of this act, the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park is authorized to present an estimate to your Honorable Body for $150,000, for the maintenance and government of the Park during the current year, and although the future expense of maintaining the Park is somewhat conjectural, the Board has, it will be perceived, limited the amount of its estimate at a sum $52,500 less than that authorized by the law.

This the Board has done in the determination to keep the expenses of the Park at as small a sum as is possible with its proper maintenance and government.

If, however, as is not improbable, in a new work, the experience of the year should prove that the Board has too much restricted itself, it will not be unsatisfactory to know that it will be the result of an effort to initiate and perpetuate a policy of strict economy in the expenditure of public moneys, that will in no respect be subject to censure. By order of the Board. R. M. BLATCHFORD,

Pres't of the Board of Com. of the Central Park.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Park.
June 12, 1860.

The following has been sent in for publication:

The cost of the land taken for the Park was	$3,744,798 74
There was paid for the land on which the old Arsenal stood	275,000 00
The total cost of the land of the Park to this time has been	$4,119,798 74
With this the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park have nothing to do, and are not responsible for it.	
The work assigned to the Board was to lay out, adorn and decorate the Park.	
They have already expended in laying out the Park up to the 27th of June, 1860, the sum of	$2,087,870 23
This is all that has been spent.	
The Park is about half finished.	
The Commissions have at their disposal the further sum of about	$2,500,000 00
Making the total cost of the Park about	4,580,000 00

With respect to the matter before the Board of Supervisors, certain parts of the Park are completed, nearly one-half.

The annual expense of watering the lawns and the roads must be provided for. It is obviously not right that the construction fund should be charged with the annual current expenses.

To meet this, the law provides that the Board of Supervisors shall raise $150,000 per annum, to *maintenance, police, irrigation*, and other necessary current annual expenses.

Though the Commission have the right to require $150,000, they have asked for only $97,500 for this year.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

At the meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday, a number of filthy tenements were reported by the Sanitary Squad. Sergeant Lord also represented that a steam boiler, belonging to H. W. Shipman, in the rear of No. 59 Ann-street, was in an unsafe and dangerous condition. Immediate action will be taken on the matter. A resolution was adopted, to the effect that any person belonging to the Department who should be known to lend money at usurious rates of interest should be dismissed. It was decided that the triangular block between Canal and Walker streets, within the limits of the Fourteenth Ward, should be incorporated into the Sixth Police Precinct.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

There was not a quorum present yesterday at the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration. The next meeting occurs on the 11th of July. The weekly statement shows that 3,643 emigrants have arrived since the last report, making a total of 47,150 thus far during the year. There are 693 inmates in the institutions; received for commutation of passengers, $7,538 13. Disbursements to June 20, $106,205 45, balance in Bank, $34,434 08.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE COOPER UNION COMMENCEMENT.—The Annual Commencement Exhibition of the "Class of Vocal Music" of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art, was given last evening, in the lower hall of the Cooper Institute. The seats were all filled with an audience composed mostly of ladies, before the exercises had been commenced and soon afterwards all the standing room was occupied, and there were hundreds who left the building because they could not obtain even a sight of the platform. The Class, as represented, numbered about one hundred. The ladies—between thirty and forty in number—were all dressed in white, and were seated near the front of the platform; and the gentlemen, in black, occupied seats immediately behind them; while Dr. CHAS. A. GUILMETTE, the Instructor of the Class, occupied a central position. After prayer by Rev. Dr. MATTHEWS, the Class sang as the opening chorus, "Let There be Light!" in a manner that elicited vigorous and prolonged applause. Then followed a carefully prepared and very interesting address from Dr. GUILMETTE, on "The Abuse of Music." The remainder of the programme consisted of solos, duets, glees, and a chorus; and all of them were received with well-merited applause. While the audience was retiring, the remark was general that the Class was an honor to the instructor. The other Classes of the Union will give an exhibition this evening, when the diplomas will be presented.

ANNIVERSARY OF WARD SCHOOL No. 47.—The anniversary of the commencement of Ward School No. 47, was held yesterday afternoon at their buildings in Twelfth-street, near University-place. The exercises were opened by singing, followed by [illegible] of some length, after which reports were read from [illegible] Wareham and Quan, Prof. Lozier of the New-York University, and others, members of the Examining Committee, relative to the progress of the pupils. All bore testimony to the high standing of the school and to the praiseworthy efforts of the instructors. The presentation of Diplomas to the Graduating Class, numbering 17 members, was followed by the "Graduates' Parting Song," after which the benediction was offered and the audience dispersed.

HEROIC ACTION OF A NEWSBOY.—As the *Ocean Queen*, on an excursion from Brooklyn to Bayside, was yesterday nearing the latter place, a lad, one of the deck hands, was in the act of throwing a line ashore, when he unfortunately fell overboard. There was no attempt made to rescue him, he had sunk twice, and was going down the third time, when, as his fate seemed inevitable, he was saved by a newsboy named DENIS GALVIN, (one of the inmates of the Newsboys' Lodging-house, in Fulton-street,) who happened to be on board plying his vocation when the accident occurred. Without any thought of his own peril, he threw off his coat and shoes, and jumped into the water, and was successful in rescuing the drowning boy, who was the only support of his widowed mother. The passengers made up a collection for him.

STRIKE AMONG BAR-KEEPERS.—The misfortunes of the liquor-selling fraternity seem to multiply. Their employes have struck for wages proportionate to the risks of their calling. Their reasoning would appear to have some cogency. It is to this effect: "If we are exposed to fine and imprisonment for every glass we sell contrary to law, why should we not be indemnified in wages for our extra, hazardous service? Even Neapolitan soldiers received double pay when the Garibaldians were down on Palermo; and now that Excise and Police Commissioners, Courts and Jurles are seeking to dislodge our principals, surely we ought to be paid for helping to break the laws."

THE GREAT EASTERN.—Should this long-expected great ship arrive at night, she will be readily distinguished from all other vessels, as she is provided with the "Coston telegraphic night signals," by means of which she can be seen fifteen miles ont. The Coston signal consists of a succession of colors in one case, so arranged as to correspond with a prearranged chart, enabling vessels at sea to communicate with each other at night with certainty. The trials made by the United States squadrons at different stations, with these lights, have been satisfactory.

SABBATH-SCHOOL EXCURSION.—The Sabbath-school connected with the Norfolk-street Methodist Episcopal (new) Church, of which Rev. Mr. ROGERS is pastor, will proceed upon an excursion to Biddle's Grove, Staten Island, to-morrow. The object of the trip is to assist the Building Fund, the Society having recently purchased their present edifice. Little MARTHA DAVIS, the infant singer, several popular speakers, lay and clerical, and two bands of music, will be among the attractions.

THE NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—DR. HAYES TAKES LEAVE.—DR. HAYES, the commander of the new Arctic exploring expedition which sails from Boston on Saturday next, will take leave of the Council of the Geographical Society, the Arctic Committee, and the friends and contributors to the expedition, at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, to-day, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

THE DOUGLAS RATIFICATION MEETING.—The Committee appointed by the Tammany Democratic Republican General Committee, to make arrangements for a Mass Meeting to ratify the nomination of Senator DOUGLAS, met at Tammany Hotel yesterday afternoon, and fixed Monday evening next for the meeting. The Committee are confident that a large number of prominent Southern men will be present and address the meeting.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—At the 106th Annual Commencement of this institution the following announcement was accidentally omitted in the report: The Trustees of Columbia College have conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. THOMAS T. GUION, Rector of St. John's Church, in the City of Brooklyn, and on Rev. FORDICE M. HUBBARD, Professor of Latin in the University of North Carolina.

MEETING OF HOUSE CARPENTERS.—"The Carpenters' Protective Association" held their second meeting last evening at No. 179 Wooster-street to adopt a constitution and by-laws. Their object is the better government and regulation of their trade, and the adoption of a uniform standard of wages for all journeymen house carpenters.

AID TO REV. RALPH HOYT'S FREE CHURCH.—A musical entertainment, in aid of the free church in Fifty-fourth-street, Rev. RALPH HOYT, Rector, will be given by the members of the Harmonic Society, at Dodworth's Hall, Broadway, near Tenth-street, this evening.

THE ANN-STREET FIRE.—MR. WHITEHORN states that the report that some of his employes were in his card and job office a short time before the fire in Ann-street occurred on Tuesday morning, is erroneous. His office was closed at 6½ in the evening, and the fire did not occur until nearly seven hours afterwards.

FRENCH REPUBLICAN CLUB.—A lecture in the French language will be given before this Club by M. BATCHELOR, this evening, at 8 o'clock. The meetings of the Club take place every Thursday evening, at the hall of the Central Republican Committee, No. 618 Broadway.

THANKS.—We are indebted to Mr. TISDALE, Purser of the steamer *Alabama*, for late Savannah papers.

Police Reports.

ANOTHER VICTIM SWINDLED BY ENRIGHT AND GORDON.

Mr. James M. Pushee, of Massachusetts, came to this City on the 19th inst., for the purpose of procuring second-class cabin passages by the California steamer for his sister, Mrs. Elmira F. Choate, and her little boy. He did not take proper measures to inform himself as to the locality of the genuine ticket-office, and having met James Enright, (the notorious brother of the more notorious Deputy Health Warden John Enright,) was beguiled by that individual into the swindling-office No. 109 West-street. There he was introduced to Stephen Gordon, whose name is quite familiar to the readers of the police reports, to whom he paid his apprehensions with regard to the fairness of the transaction had been set at rest, the sum of $208 for what he was told were two second cabin tickets, but which he subsequently learned only entitled his relatives to the privileges of the steerage, and the regular price of which was $45 50 less than the amount which had been given. Yesterday he lodged complaints against both Gordon and Enright for false prelences and violation of the law relating to the sale of passenger tickets. The accused having been arrested by Capt. Hartt, of the 26th precinct, were taken before Justice WELSH, who held them to answer—fixing their bail at $1,000 each. Enright furnished his bail, but Gordon could not obtain a surety and consequently was sent to prison. In view of the fact that these parties have invariably been bought off by the defendants when they found the case proven against them, it has been deemed advisable to commit the complainants to the House of Detention. It is a hard case, but is the only sure way to reach these rascals. Capt. Hartt and Mr. Dickinson have been unremitting in their endeavors to bring them to punishment. The papers will go before the Grand Jury to-morrow morning and under the new law these ticket cases take the precedence over all others. Mr. Dickinson, the California Commissioner for the protection of emigrants, will exert himself to assist the prosecution.

THE RESULT OF AMBIGUOUS LANGUAGE.

On the night of the Japanese ball Francis W. Seagrist, a speculator in tickets for places of public amusement, offered to sell a ticket for the ball to Alderman Starr, a member of the Committee of Arrangements, whom he met and supposed to be a stranger. The Alderman took the ticket, at the same time revealing his identity, but refused to pay for it, asserting his belief that it was a forgery. In commenting upon the speculation in tickets some of the newspapers spoke of the occurrence in question, and placed Mr. Seagrist before the public in what he conceived to be an unfavorable light. He therefore published a card in the *Tribune* yesterday, defending himself from the charge of selling spurious tickets, and, after giving his version of the transaction with Alderman Starr, proceeds:

"At the Metropolitan Hotel last evening, one man, (his own brother,) to my certain knowledge, sold over thirty tickets, at sums ranging from $10 to $40! I mention these facts merely to show that plenty of tickets came into the market from some source, and in quantities as a time. Ticket-speculation was the order of the day, and I had a right to my share of that kind of business. FRANCIS W. SEAGRIST, No. 526 Ninth-avenue.
JUNE 26, 1860."

This card the Alderman construed into a libel upon himself and considered that portion which refers to the vending of tickets by "his own brother" especially calculated to damage his reputation. Mr. Seagrist was consequently apprehended on a complaint for libel and taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, who held him for examination. It is said, however, that the complaint will probably be withdrawn to-day, as Mr. Seagrist intended, by the exceptional remark, to refer to his own brother and not to the fraternal relative of the Alderman.

POLICEMEN CHARGED WITH RUFFIANLY CONDUCT AT THE JAPANESE BALL.

Mr. Lewis Beojamin, a merchant at No. 70 Liberty-street, has preferred charges before the Police Commissioners and a magistrate against one of the Sergeants of Police, whose name he has failed to learn, and Patrolman Heape, No. 1,552, of the Fifth Precinct, for unofficer-like conduct and assault and battery. He states that about 11 o'clock on the night of the Jepanese ball, he was awaiting his brother-in-law, with whom he had an engagement, in the reading room to the left of the ladies' entrance of the Metropolitan Hotel. A Police Sergeant came in and ordered the persons in the room to leave, but several of those to whom his remark was addressed asked permission to remain, which in most cases was granted. Mr. Benjamin, however, was one of the exceptions, and he alleges that the officer accompanied his coarse and insulting language of refusal by an attempt to drag him from the room. Heape went to the Sergeant's assistance, and between the two Mr. Benjamin was thrust into the street in a bruised and torn condition. He made an attempt at the time to obtain the names of some witnesses of the occurrence, but the officers prevented him. He has since, however, obtained the required testimony, and commenced the prosecution.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A BOOK-KEEPER.

A few months ago William J. Moran, a youth 19 years of age, came to this City from Albany and obtained employment as book-keeper in the St. Lawrence Hotel, corner of Broadway and Eighth-street. Recently the proprietor of the establishment has been confined to his bed by sickness, and it is charged that Moran availed himself of the opportunity afforded by his employer's absence to embezzle about $300 of the funds which came into his hands. He was finally detected, and, having been arrested by Detective Farley, made a confession of his dishonesty. He stated that he had become intimate with a young woman, whose demands upon his purse for champagne suppers, pleasure excursions, &c., could be met in no other way than the one he had chosen. Justice CONNOLLY committed him for trial.

A WEIGHTY THEFT.

The store of Philip Blank, No. 1 Avenue A, was broken into a few nights since and robbed of a large quantity of pennies. Officer Gould yesterday apprehended a German, named Jacob Pfifer, on a charge of having committed the burglary, and he made a full acknowledgment of his guilt. Justice BRENNAN committed him for trial.

Coroners' Inquests.

DEATHS FROM VARIOUS CAUSES.

The body of an aged woman was found yesterday in the water at the foot of Twenty-third-street, North River. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, but no evidence could be obtained with reference to her identity, or the circumstances attending her death.... The same Coroner held an inquest upon the remains of a sailor named BENNETT, who was employed on board the schooner *Mayflower*, lying at Pier No. 21 North River. He was drowned last Friday night, in attempting to go on board the vessel.... Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest upon the remains of an unknown woman, apparently 40 years of age, who was found drowned at the foot of Duane-street. The Fifth Precinct Police recognized deceased as a person of intemperate habits, who resided in Thomas-street, but whose name they did not know.... The same Coroner investigated the circumstances connected with the death of an unknown man, who was found in the water at Pier No. 44 East River. The body was too much decomposed to admit of recognition.... SELINA BOWMAN, a German woman, died at Bellevue Hospital, in consequence of injuries received four weeks ago by the falling of an embankment at the corner of Sixty-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue.... TIMOTHY DESMOND, an aged printer, died at the First Ward Station-house from the effects of intemperance. He was well-known to the police as an habitual drunkard, who obtained his liquor by tapping barrels upon the docks.... DAVID D. BAILEY, a man 50 years of age, residing at No. 112 West Thirty-third-street, also died in consequence of his drunken habits. In each case inquests were held.

RECOVERY OF MR. CROMWELL'S BODY.

Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest yesterday, at No. 67 Madison-avenue, upon the body of CHARLES B. CROMWELL, of this City, who was drowned in the Sound, near Glen Cove, on the 19th inst. Mr. CROMWELL was stopping at the Summer residence of his father on Mannersing Island, some 30 miles up the Sound, and on the day in question he left the Island in a small sail-boat with his friend, Mr. HENRY MALI, for Glen Cove. After remaining several hours at that place they started for home in the midst of a heavy rain-storm, and when they had proceeded three miles and a half, in the direction of home, a squall struck the boat and capsized her. Mr. MALI clung to the boat until assistance reached him, but deceased, who had been thrown some distance from her when she capsized, was unable to regain her, and sunk after struggling a few minutes. His body was recovered yesterday within a short distance of the spot where the accident happened. Deceased was 27 years of age, and practiced law in this City.

ANTE-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

Coroner O'KEEFE was called to the New-York Hospital on Tuesday evening and took the deposition of THOMAS RAFFERTY, a man 22 years of age, who, it is thought, cannot survive the injuries he received on the 18th inst. at the hands of one CHARLES NEAL. RAFFERTY stated that on the day in question angry words had passed between his assailant and himself with reference to a collision of two vehicles which they were driving. Subsequently they met at the grocery store No. 23 Laurens-street and without any parleying NEAL stabbed him three times with a large knife that he took from the counter. It was not supposed at the time that the wounds were of a serious character and the assailant was permitted to depart. Coroner O'KEEFE issued a warrant for his arrest, but so far no clue to him has been obtained.

CRUSHED TO DEATH WHILE FISHING.

On Tuesday afternoon MICHAEL BROPHY, a young man residing in Brooklyn, was crushed to death at the foot of Hnbert-street, N. R. He was fishing at the time of the accident, and sat on a coal barge, with his legs over the side. Another barge came up to the dock, and struck so violenily against the one which BROPHY was on board of, that she was driven up against the pier, and he was crushed in a shocking manner—death immediately ensuing. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest.

Fires.

A GREAT DEAL OF NOISE, BUT VERY LITTLE DAMAGE.

Commencing at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, there was an alarm of fire for every hour until 11 o'clock at night. The bell during that time rang almost incessantly, and the Firemen were on a constant run. Fortunately, however, at neither of the seven fires was there a great demand for their services. The first happened at No. 300 Henry-street in the saw-mill of Mr. BOANELL. Very slight damage was suffered. The second at No. 172 Centre-street. It was only a pile of shavings burning in an area. Engine Co. No. 44 while going through Grand-street knocked down a man named EDWARD HOGAN, and the machine passed over him breaking his leg. He was taken to the Hospital.

The third was in AUGUSTIN A. THURBER'S printing ink factory, rear of No. 59 Ann-street. Loss $150; insured.

The fourth was caused by the bursting out of the flames again at the same place. They were quickly extinguished for the second time.

The fifth occurred at No. 178 William-street in the coppersmith's shop of L. RAHM. Loss about $50; insured. CHARLES D. HOETNER, die sinker, on the floor above, suffered a small loss by water.

The sixth was caused by the explosion of about $30 worth of fireworks in the window of the store of JOHN LOCKER, No. 240 Stanton-street, and the last happened at the straw hat manufactory No. 272 West Nineteenth-street, owned by G. M. PECK. It resulted in very little damage.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE LEE-AVENUE SUNDAY SCHOOL JUBILEE.—One of the most delightful of the Strawberry and Floral Festivals of the season was enjoyed yesterday in Mr. BERVOORT'S grove, in Bedford, Long Island. It was the "Seventh Grand Jubilee" of the Lee-avenue Sunday School, and, as a jubilee, certainly exceeded all the former jubilees of that large and useful organization. The grove, which is well fited for such occasions, was divided into play-grounds, strolling places, places for the tents, in which were the refreshments, and for the performances of the children. The platform was plentifully decorated with flags and wreaths of flowers, and in front of it seats were placed for 2,000 persons. The ceremony of crowning the queen took place at midday, and was very prettily done. The performance of a piece called "Our Benevolent Society" was also a very interesting feature of the occasion. With the exception of the time when the performances were going on on the platform, the strawberry ladies, the ice-cream men and the soda water pop, lemonade, sandwich and pickled-oyster men were exercised without the slightest consideration of the heat of the day, and everybody seemed to enjoy everything provided for them. Although many were on the ground as early as 7 o'clock, and several thousand were there at 9, the gathering was as numerous and happy at 5 P. M. as at any time during the day. Certainly the Seventh Grand Jubilee of the Lee-avenue Sunday School will be green and pleasant in the memory of the children and those who saw them there for many a day to come.

THIRD-STREET WIDENING.—Judge GARRISON, of the County Court, has appointed as Commissioners, under the act passed by the last Legislature, providing for the widening of Third-street, HENRY A. MOORE, WINCHESTER BRITTAN and CHARLES W. KELLOG. The act provides that the cost of the improvement shall be assessed as follows: The Western Fire District, one-tenth of the cost each year, for ten years, (to cancel the City Bonds which are to be issued,) and the property most benefited along the line of improvement 20 per cent., and reimburse the whole District so much of the expense. The law is opposed, because, under it, the whole of the Eighth and Ninth Wards are not included within the district of assessment, a portion of these Wards being out of the Fire District.

COAT FOUND.—The Police of the Eighth Precinct yesterday found a coat on a rock near the shore at Yellow Hook, and it is supposed the owner of it was drowned while fishing. In one of the pockets was found a letter directed to "W. B. SEATON, at D. Loan's, Merchant's Exchange," and signed "CHARLES O'CONNOR."

BOARD OF HEALTH.—There was a meeting of the Board of Health held yesterday morning, but no business of importance was transacted. A plan for ridding the shade trees from worms was submitted by Mr. BENSON, and laid over to await the action of a Special Committee having the subject under consideration.

NARROW ESCAPE.—While the Washington M. E. Church Sabbath School were on their pic nic on Tuesday last, a man belonging to the excursion boat fell overboard, and was rescued by a boy who happened to be on board selling lozenges. The party raised a handsome sum of money, and presented it to the little fellow for his noble conduct.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day: Nos. 4, 59, 60, 34, 36, 61.

New-Jersey.

THE TAXES IN JERSEY CITY.—The Common Council of Jersey City, at their meeting on Tuesday night, took up the Tax ordinance for 1860 and 1861, which had previously been rejected, and adopted it, as follows:

For street repairs	$4,000 00
Belgian pavement	5,000 00
Lighting streets	16,000 00
Day and Night Police and City Prison	19,000 00
Support of Almshouse and Hospital	6,000 00
Public Schools	15,700 00
Support of Fire Department	1,000 00
Salaries	16,500 00
Stationery and printing	1,000 00
Elections	300 00
Repairs and supplies, public buildings	2,000 00
Payment of interest	4,000 00
Sinking Fund	500 00
Improvement Hamilton-square	1,000 00
Legal expenses	500 00
Public health	300 00
Cleaning sewers and receiving basin	1,000 00
Celebration of Fourth of July	500 00
Scrivener to City Clerk	500 00
Payment of Bonds	9,000 00
Rent of public grounds and buildings	1,000 00
Cleaning streets	2,750 00
Deficiency for 1858	3,338 28
Water rents for 1859 and 1860	1,200 00
Water rents for 1860 and 1861	1,200 00
Erection of house for Hose Company No. 2	2,000 00
Total amount appropriated	$105,788 28
Amount of appropriation the previous year	87,310 00
Increase	$18,478 28

The above tax is exclusive of the Poll tax.

THE PAWNEE.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *News* states that the *Pawnee* is a failure in every point of view. The squall which she encountered on her late trial trip caused her to roll so badly that the deck "was swimming with the ejections of her crew." This evil was only partially overcome by running out her guns. Then, too, she was passed by every vessel with which she came in company. The officers, moreover, report her as running very slow and pitching very heavily. So much for a vessel built at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

[Advertisement.]

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.—Our social relations, when examined in the light of PHRENOLOGY, may be much better understood than at present, and the little differences which arise to annoy and disturb would subside, could the parties but see more clearly the *motives* by which each is actuated. Have your heads examined, your characters written out in full, and you may then see your faults and your excellencies. Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, gives his exclusive attention to this department.

[Advertisement.]

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Just received from Washington, and on exhibition at
BRADY'S GALLERY,
No. 643 Broadway,
the only authentic photographs of them taken in this country.

Also the different candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

[Advertisement.]

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.

WOLFE'S celebrated SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS should be in the hands of every traveller. No family should leave the City or be without a supply during the warm weather. It invariably corrects the ill effects of change of weather, and as a beverage it is the purest liquor made in the world.

Put up in pint and quart bottles. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and fruit stores.

"ALSO WOLFE'S PURE COGNAC,"
BRANDY IN BOTTLES,
MADEIRA, SHERRY AND
PORT WINE
FOR MEDICAL USE.

Families who use wines, should give the preference to the above. They are all war

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2738. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Her First Voyage as a Vessel to the United States.

HER COMPLETE ACCOUNT OF THE TRIP.

HER PERFORMANCES OF HER ENGINES.

Full Engineering and General Details.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN, FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW-YORK. June 17 to June 28, 1860.

The *Great Eastern* sailed from Southampton on the morning of Sunday, June 17, and arrived off Sandy Hook at 7:20 A. M., on the morning of the 28th. She brings 38 passengers and 8 guests.

The voyage has been particularly fine and full of interest. It has demonstrated the *Great Eastern's* superiority as a sea-going vessel, the excellence and reliability of her machinery, and her unrivaled safety and remarkable comfort as a passenger steamer.

As a trial of speed the trip has been made under great disadvantages. Without deducting detentions, the actual time has been 11 days 2 hours. The highest speed attained was 14½ knots, or about 16½ statute miles per hour. For four days the paddle-boiler pressure was limited to 20 pounds. The screw-boilers were so limited during the whole trip that none of the engines were worked with that increase of power by high steam and high expansion, for which they were designed and adapted.

The firing was bad during the first half of the trip. Besides this, the ship's bottom has been so foulen to materially affect her speed. On the other hand, it must be said that the vessel was light and the sea generally smooth.

The distance sailed has been 142 miles further than the shortest course from Southampton to New-York, and there have been various detentions which will be hereafter noticed, such as running south to avoid ice, adjusting compasses, &c.

No one doubts the ability of the vessel, with a proportionate load of passengers and under favorable circumstances, to make the passage in less than nine days.

It is a very remarkable fact that none of the engines, screw or paddle, have been once stopped for adjustment during the whole trip.

This voyage of the *Great Eastern* has, to a certain extent, demonstrated the mechanical feasibility of the schemes of her designers, and the economy of large ships on long routes with heavy traffic. The excessive speed expected by the public, however, was shown by the TIMES to be impossible, without an increase of boiler power, long before the trial trip. Yet the all-important distinction between the *size* of the hull of the ship and the proportion of her power, should precede any rash conclusion as to her speed and economy. While the lines of the ship are perfection, and her engines excellent of their kind, the vessel may be premature for the purpose of Trans-Atlantic business. That she is not entirely adapted to long routes is yet to be proved by commercial experiment. The mechanical experiment has been successfully accomplished.

One fact, however, is now beyond question—the excellence of that part of the great work for which Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL is responsible—the hull and this paddle engines. The TIMES long ago defended this leading spirit of the whole enterprise against the unjust attacks of enemies who, either in ignorance or malice, prophesied all manner of failure in his work. If the result of this voyage is satisfactory to shareholders, if an examination of the splendid vessel proves gratifying to visitors, to Mr. RUSSELL is due the first and principal credit.

Two sets of distances run by the ship will be observed on two or three days of the voyage. It seems that the longitude and distance posted on these days in the grand saloon, and signed by the Captain, were incorrect; another log was afterwards given out to inquirers. No further comment than a statement of the fact is necessary.

There is also much uncertainty as to the exact time lost in running south to clear ice, in sounding, &c. Fortunately none of these facts are very important, since the trip has been abnormally lengthened to a much greater extent by the other causes mentioned. All due caution is certainly praiseworthy. Such is the general issue of the voyage.

The narrative of the trip, and the engineering results, appended at some length, will exhibit the basis and fill up the details of the first-named conclusions.

NARRATIVE OF THE TRIP.

THE DAY BEFORE STARTING.

SATURDAY, June 16, 1860.

It was confidently believed that the vessel would sail at high tide this afternoon. Circumstances, however, decidedly unavoidable—a fore-canal full of at least hilarious firemen, the approach ing darkness, the narrow Solent choked with shipping, and the rugged spurs of the Needles, capped with mist and storm before us—most properly detained her. So night is again creeping over the great hulk, and clouds hung about her, silent and gloomy as on the brow of some sea-beaten headland. But within her iron sides, in brilliant and gilded apartments, expanded and multiplied by mirrors into endless suites of saloons, music and wine are making the night merry.

The day has not been without incident. Our party left Southampton at 9 o'clock. The great ship, five miles below and looking like any other steamer a mile away, gradually loomed up before us, filling the horizon, as the Lilliputian tug hovered under her lee. The appearance of the ship has been somewhat improved since I last saw her. A white ribband, 27 inches wide, has been painted entirely around her, some ten feet below the top of the bulwarks. The paddle boxes above the bulwarks, the five chimneys and the six masts are changed to cream color. All this lightens the vessel, but she needs no illusions to heighten the beauty of her lines. The stern, round, and so far American, but not hemispherical, and so far not American, is the only feature of the general outline not entirely graceful. But the roughly-painted imitation of an old-fashioned gallery around it, is decidedly suggestive of deformity, and is quite as appropriate on a modern ship as would be the square bow of ANNO DOMINI 1660.

I proceeded at once to row around the vessel, to measure her immersion and that of her propellers, and to observe as far as possible, the state of the ship's bottom. The draft forward was 21 ft., 6 in., and aft 26 feet. The immersed section, etc., will be mentioned farther on. The figures marking the immersion on the stern, have been painted over; those on the bow remain. But I may remark that my measurements are entirely accurate, having been made, not from any marks on the ship, but from working drawings on board, in the possession of Mr. NORMAN SCOTT RUSSELL. As far as I could reach down with an oar, say 7 feet, (and I could see down 6 feet at the bow) a sort of moss, from half an inch to an inch long, adhered quite firmly to the bottom, in most places; a rough slime covered other parts. The entire bottom was pretty well cleaned three weeks ago, by dragging brushes fixed to planks, fore and aft, by means of two steam-tugs on either side, in the usual manner. Weeds four feet long came off at that time. Divers have not discovered anything but the slime and moss mentioned, since this operation, and more of it is near the water line than below. That this will affect the ship's speed a few knots per day, will not be doubted, but exactly how much, cannot of course be estimated.

The morning was fine and propitious. Yachts and tugs, not indeed in schools, as when we left Deptford a year ago, for who believes in *Great Eastern* advertisements, were manœuvering in Southampton water; the *Pera* steamer, with the East Indian mails; the *Oresee*, on a trial trip, and the Royal Mail Company's *Parana*, now chartered by the Irish American line, and bound for New York *viâ* Galway—large steamers all—were looked down upon from the lofty decks of the leviathan.

The most striking feature of the vessel, to the casual observer who has been a reader of London newspapers, was her *identity*. Where the $300,000, the cost of "material alteration" have gone, can be only discovered after a more critical examination than I have yet made. A facetious friend observes, "paint a newspaper reporter's berth another color, and next morning it appears in a column article, how this splendid vessel having been entirely refitted, and completely redecorated, at an almost fabulous expense, and with an eye to combined safety and elegance which reflects the highest credit upon her able and gentlemanly proprietors, is now prepared, etc., etc.'" The ship is full of rubbish, but mostly of a movable and stowable character. Much of the light wood-work about the decks is unfinished. The engineering exploit of the morning is getting the auxiliary screw-engines to work—their first appearance on the practical stage.

But most of the engineering has been of a mixed moral and immoral character—the final settlement with and enrollment of firemen and sailors and the suggestively hilarious spirits of many of them, prompting various idiosyncracies of demeanor, among which the following row was peculiarly unique. The boatswain, a stalwart tar, was discharged yesterday for maltreating firemen, and returned to-day to show them that he still lived. Being forbidden to tread again the broad arena of his more than imperial tyranny, and descending the ladder to the hulk alongside, bewed but not crushed, a Herculean fireman grappled him by the throat. In an instant both were over the railing in mid air, while during the short descent, the sailor shook off his assailant, and pitched him into the ultimate scuppers of the scow. The action now became general; grim figures struck out with Benician lunges, while peacemakers tugged at promiscuous coat collars, and the screaming wives of the sons of Vulcan threw themselves into the middle danger. By a desperate jump, the man of storms reached the guard of a tug alongside the hulk; the man of fire came tumbling after, dealing blows; both sprang into rude collision over the intervening sea, and for a moment disappeared from the vulgar gaze. Now the boatswain swims for a neighboring yawl, and the fireman, shark-like, strikes out in his wake. But their ferocity is tempered by Southampton water, and both are glad to get fished out alive.

Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL, and other guests, left us at noon; at 4 o'clock the last of the passengers came down from Southampton, and soon after, the "venturesome" handful composing our company alone remained. At about 3 o'clock a severe thunder-storm came up, and poured out its wind on the careening yachts, which skulked back to their moorings, and its drenching rain on the passengers of those most miserable scows, which, in these waters, are facetiously called "passenger steamers" or "packets." But it was a grand scene from our lofty paddle-boxes; the same wind sweeping the ruins of Netley Abbey, whistling through the rigging of the *Great Eastern*, and then roaring among the sturdy branches of the New Forest, far away on the lee.

The fires were started at 11:30 o'clock, and the boilers kept under steam, with banked fires, all night.

FIRST DAY OF THE TRIP.

From 9:57 A. M., Greenwich time, Sunday, June 17, to 12 noon, Ship's time, Monday, June 18.

Very early in the morning, the long lines of sailors and firemen on deck, finally answering to their names, the tug alongside to slip our cables for us, the smoking chimneys, and the safety-valve pipes, with their white feather of steam, gave sign of final starting. But the leaden sky, and a half gale from the N.N.E., were not so promising. The lower ends of the cables forming the moorings, were finally secured to the tug under our bow, the pins knocked out, and at three minutes before 8 o'clock the ship was adrift. The tide was running up, but the contrary winds kept the ship's stern down so that she stood square across the channel. But a fore-stay sail soon brought her head round, and 12 minutes after 8 the engines were started, and the monster struck out for the New World. The lead was kept going from both sponsons—every officer was at his post—the pilot, with anxious eye, was measuring again the well-known distance and penetrating the mist for fresh landmarks—but the great hulk needed only a look, and followed the wave of his hand through the windings of the Channel. At 8:45, we were abreast Cowes, at 9:45 we returned a salute from Hurst Castle, and at three minutes before 10, we passed the Needles. The pilot, whose little boat was on the davits alongside, accompanied by Mr. BERKTON, the Company's Engineer, and another gentleman, soon after left us, causing a delay of eleven minutes, and at 10:57 the ship was fairly on her course. The great voyage was really begun. In Freshwater Bay, just east of the Needles, was a troop-ship ashore, where she had been driven by the night's gale—a decidedly cheerless sight.

The final embarkation—the real trial trip—the first ocean voyage—the test journey of a ship which has been the parent of more talk, speculation, wonder, and world-wide interest, than any craft that has floated since Noah's Ark—the very birth-day of the *Great Eastern's* practical career, could hardly have been accomplished with less ceremony and popular demonstration. One poor little faithful tug, which had come alongside to take the last messages and letters, with half a dozen shivering gentlemen on her paddle-boxes, followed us down to the Isle of Wight, reminding us, the few "fool-hardy" who were venturing on an "unfortunate and ill-fated ship"—clinging to the howling rigging under that Wintry sky—of the picture of "the last mourner," familiar to our youth—the drunkard's dog following his body—all alone—to the Potter's Field. One English cheer from the pilot's boat, as we cast it adrift, was the only sound of comfort. Under such auspices did the *Great Eastern* start for New-York.

But the grace with which the leviathan got her huge body under way—the apparently remarkable ease with which she obeyed her rudder like any other leviathan of the deep, and the noiseless regularity—almost instinct—with which her giant fins struck out for deep water, was the promising feature of our embarkation. The paddle engines, which always worked well enough to all appearances, have been perfectly balanced by counterweights in the wheels, and now run with such remarkable smoothness that while we were stopping for the pilot, all four great cylinders and their attachments actually moved gently back and forth by the action of the little two-feet waves on her floats. The screw engines have been considerably readjusted and work very smoothly, much more so than one would have supposed possible when listening to their thundering on the trial trip. The firing all day was not particularly good—the volumes of smoke pouring from the chimneys and the low steam pressure were evidence of it.

Portland Bill was passed at 12-40 P. M., Start Point at 5:36, and Eddystone lighthouse at 7:45. The afternoon was rainy with a wholesale N. N. W., and then a light W. S. W. breeze. The evening was remarkably fine. The ship had run out of the leaden clouds which still hung over the eastern horizon, into that peculiar clearness and freshness of atmosphere which sometimes succeeds a season of storm, the bold, dark headlands on our beam, stretching far westward into a soft, blue ribband of distant coast, splendidly contrasting with the smooth, deep water, and the golden brightness of the western sky. The whole circuit of vision was alive with sails. Twenty-three craft, two of them steamers, were visible from the paddle-boxes. Shortly afterward, 19 sail, the nearest of them rosy with the light of a glorious sunset, were in sight on our starboard bow. The night was quite calm, and passed away without incident.

The morning of the 18th was truly magnificent. The air was clear and warm, and the wind very light N. N. W., and afterwards S. E., the sea being perfectly placid for an hour or more—a rolling swell without wind or wave—dimples of every shape and size, gloriously blue, but without a ripple. Passing a ship near enough for a salute, our neighbor showed her numbers, whereby we might ascertain her name. A return of the compliment was hardly necessary on our part, for what benighted Down Easter would fail to recognize the *Great Eastern*. How magnificently we must have appeared from her deck, with our tremendous hulk and five belching chimneys, can be only imagined.

THE DAY'S RUN.

Latitude, end of first day	49° 27′ N.
Longitude, as posted, 7h° 4′ W.; as corrected	84° 5′ W.
Difference of Greenwich and ship's time, minutes	31.6
Distance run, knots, as posted, 300; as corrected	285
Average knots per actual hour	11.36
Total distance from Needles, knots	300
Highest speed by log, knots	11.75
Average revolutions of paddle per minute, (24 hours)	8.64
Average revolutions of screw per minute, (24 hours)	29 18

SECOND DAY OF THE TRIP.

From 12, noon, Monday, June 18, to 12, noon, Tuesday, June 19, ship's time.

All the sails on the foremast, to wit: Foresail, foretopsail, foretopgallantsail, or upper topsail, as it is called in the absence of a topgallantmast, and fore-spenser, the three former square sails, and the latter a fore-and-aft or schooner sail, also three other spensers, were now set to the southeasterly breeze—not so much to aid particularly in her locomotion as to initiate the men in handling the heavy canvas. The wind steadily increasing, however, they pulled well. The ship began to roll slightly—not enough to be noticed without special observation. An ordinary ship would, of coorse, have rolled quite decidedly. At 3 P. M. it became cloudy, and at 5:30 it began to rain. Both wind and rain increased, and by 9 o'clock the meteorological aspect of things was disagreeable. The wind had shifted more to the northward, so that the square sails on the foremast would not fill well; and at 10, the foresail and comparatively light fore-topgallantsail were taken in. But the great foretopsail, away up so high from the water—that extra thick and tremendous expanse of canvas, flapping in the fierce gale—was not so tractable, and the whole night was spent by an army of sailors, quite unused to such dimensions, and a little nervous, withal, in furling it. The running rigging does not work as smoothly as it doubtless will in time. The sailors say that the American fashion of rigging works much more easily, and will enable fewer men to do the work, as more of it is done from the deck. It may also be remarked that the men do not so far work particularly fast or in concert. About 12 knots an hour were made by log all night. It is probable that the aid by sail is not as great as the wind will allow, but no one questions the propriety of not spreading too much when the wind is likely to haul to the westward, and while the sails are yet not easily managed.

Although the sea had not risen to a great height, nor the wind to that degree of ferocity for which the North Atlantic is famous, yet the scene on deck about 1 o'clock was truly terrific. The wind was hard upon the precincts of a gale, and the ship was rolling as nearly as could be estimated in the darkness, some 18 degrees to leeward—a very moderate and easy, but still decided roll, the blackness of the darkness, the howling and shrieking of the wind through the forest of spars and ropes, the blinding rain, the shouting of a hundred sailors away upon the foretopsail yard and the neighboring spars, tugging at the stubborn canvas, the thundering of the loosened sails, the dingy figures of men clambering up and down the shrouds—the very fact that the great spar—as high as a church steeple—hanging far over the yawning waves, was crowded with human beings—all this on such a ship and on such an occasion, caused not a little nervousness on the part of the timid, and considerable enthusiasm on the part of your correspondent. But the unpoetical sailors laconically denominated this interesting occasion as simply a "nasty night," while the most noble vessel did but relish a little northeasterly breeze, as she left the regularly run knots behind her.

Another little accident in the middle of the night was pronounced by those whom it wakened out of dreams of shipwreck as peculiarly stirring. Some hundreds of empty ale-bottles broke loose from their moorings, and came down on the paved floor of the passage between the fore and aft saloons with a crash which reverberated through the iron caverns "as if the whole engine had been ripped right out of her," as one of the witnesses of the wreck graphically described it.

On the morning of the 19th the wind was what clipper skippers would call a double-reefed-topsail breeze, if not stronger. The ship rolled 7 degrees to leeward, and made 5½ complete rolls, up and down, in a minute. It was still cloudy, but the rain had ceased at 4 A. M. At 8 A. M. the two forward and the mizzen spensers and the fore stay-sail were set, and shortly after, the spanker, or the fore and aft sail on the jiggermast, or last mast. At 11 A. M. the clouds had broken, and soon after the day was splendidly bright and sunshiny, but the wind was still strong. The paddle-wheels rolled a little out of water this morning and during the night. The reckoning, showing 340 miles sailing since ship's noon yesterday, at first elated everybody at the prospect of a remarkably quick passage. But when, upon calculating the revolutions, slip of propellers, etc., we found she had gone 2 *per cent. faster than the engines*, the state-room of our particular engineering party was the scene of profound unhappiness. This subject will be treated further in the engineering report, showing, we believe, a lamentable idiosyncracy on the part of the navigators.

THE DAY'S RUN.

Latitude end of second day	49° 41′ N.
Longitude end of second day	16° 12′ W.
Difference of ship's time since noon yesterday	29° 08′
Difference of ship's time, first reckoning	33° 02′
Distance run, as corrected	296
Average knots per actual hour, corrected run	12.08
Average knots per actual hour by first reckoning	13.649
Total distance from Needles	640
Highest speed by log	13
Average revolutions of paddle	9.26
Average revolutions of screw	30.79

REMARK.—The average actual speed was greater than any speed reported by logs. The logs were pronounced out of order, and unreliable with wind and sea after us, and were changed. See notes under Engine Reports.

THIRD DAY OF THE TRIP.

From Noon, Tuesday, June 19, to Noon, Wednesday, June 20.

The weather is very fine. A considerable swell for other ships, rolled this one to a degree hardly noticeable to persons not looking for it. The pitching has not been perceived since we started, except by specially watching for it, and pitching is the motion of all others which causes sea-sickness. The real height of the swells can only be seen from the sponsons, such is the height of the deck. During our half gale, or gale, as it may be called out of sailor's hearing, no person experienced these disagreeable sensations at all, except one young man of 17, who had never been at sea before. His indisposition, however, did not keep him from the table. There is no disagreement among us all about the fact that in a small ship, every passenger would have experienced the extremest sea-sickness on the night of the 18th if at all on the trip. But we have not seen very heavy weather yet. It is only proved that on average Summer passages, the great ship overcomes the chief and universal objection to ocean traveling. A little sail was set, but the wind gradually subsided, and it was taken in at 6 o'clock. The afternoon and evening were very fine and almost cloudless. At 8 P. M. a light N. N. W. breeze sprang up, the remnants of the northeasterly gale having died away. Our small company—forty-two passengers—is quite lost on this huge vessel. It is a very easy matter to take a lonely and contemplative walk, these fine Summer evenings, about our acre of door-yard, for such is the area of our play-ground. The sponson beams or guards seem to be the favorite places of resort; they will well nigh hold all of us. Standing fifteen feet *outside* of the vessel, and watching her giant bulk gliding through the sea, which she scarcely seems to ripple, is a sight so decidedly indescribable that I would advise your readers not to be content till they witness it. The shape of the vessel and its results are indeed wonderful. She is, as is well known, concave from the bow aft, on the water line, hollowing in some three feet, not with a parabolic curve, but on Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL'S celebrated wave line, which is better. The result, as may be seen from the sponson beams, is, that *at her highest speed the vessel does not raise a perceptible wave.* And at the stern, the surface of the water is entirely smooth as far as affected by the movement of the vessel. The paddles, of course, raise following waves of their own, which by the way have been discovered by the author of the wave line to be of constant lengths, whatever their height, at given speeds and the lengths of which have been tabulated by the same engineer, so that the speed of the ship may be calculated from them, and is so calculated daily by one of our party. The philosophy of the hollow line is now pretty widely known; it is giving the water the slightest side impulse at first, and following it up by an increasing angle, the presence of which, added to the momentum already imparted to the water, becomes constant and uniform, so that an equal force is exerted on the water by the whole of the fore or entering part of the ship, and not by the extreme bow alone, as is the case with blunt vessels. The same principle applies to the hollow stern; the water falls back against it with a uniform velocity, which prevents the water *level* from being disturbed, and the ship from running up hill.

The day has been without incident, so much so that the report of a shark on the starboard bow (not visible to the unaided vision) was the source of some excitement at dinner, and a great many fish stories for dessert.

The screw is to-day beginning to show the top of its blades above water, which causes a slight vibratory motion in the ship, not perceptible when it is entirely immersed. At evening several sails were in sight at a distance. An emigrant ship, decks crowded with people, to see the great sight, passed quite near us. All night the wind was light, with some showers of rain, and very little sail was set. The early morning of the 20th was squally, with clouds and sunshine. Before noon the day was very bright and magnificent—wind and sea light—no sail set.

THE DAY'S RUN.

Latitude, end of third day	47° 40′ N.
Longitude, end of third day	22° 54′ W.
Difference of ship's time since yesterday noon	26.8 min.
Distance run	276
Average knots per actual hour	11.29
Total distance from Needles	916
Highest speed by log	12.5
Average revolutions of paddle	9.478
Average revolutions of screw	31.23

REMARK.—The slip of the paddle to-day would have been 19 per cent., supposing the distance run as reported to be correct, which is impossible. Ten per cent. was probably nearer the actual slip.

FOURTH DAY OF TRIP.

From Noon Wednesday, June 20, to Noon Thursday, June 21.—Extremely fine and sunshiny all day, with Northwesterly light studding-sail breeze till evening. Both screw and paddle are going faster, partly on account of decreased immersion; the former is making 35 and the latter 10⅜ turns. The trim of the ship—several feet by the stern—is not deemed right for her best working, so the guns, weighing two tons each, rope, sails, chain-cable and other heavy movables are now being shifted from stern to stem. It is proposed to move 170 tons in all, but this will not probably bring her down forward more than an inch or two. The desired effect could of course be produced by filling some of the fore lower compartments with water, but this, increasing her total immersion, would hardly aid her speed. The firing is decidedly bad occasionally, though fair in some of the furnaces at times. The flame in the furnaces is more red and less white than it should be, and the smoke after firing occasionally rivals that of the Lake Erie boats, which, it is said, can be sliced off with a knife. The bad combustion of course considerably increases the consumption of fuel, but what is worse, it doubtless increases the liability of fire in the wooden funnel casings. When combustible gases are consumed where they ought to be—close to the bed of the fire—all the heating surfaces of the boiler are before them to take up their heat. But when they are allowed to burn in the chimney—having not sufficient air admitted to them in the right place—their heat is not only wasted, but most dangerously applied. It is highly probable that some combustion is allowed to take place in the chimneys—there is certainly room enough for it. It is certain that combustion takes place occasionally at the chimney tops, but this is likely to be carbonic oxyd, since there would not be heat enough 80 feet from the furnace to set carbureted hydrogen on fire. The coal, Welsh and English bituminous, mixed, is not, I believe of the first quality. It does not burn brightly and freely. The funnel cases are doubtless too near the funnels or chimneys, if no better protection against the radiation of the latter, than iron and zinc air casings are to be applied. Linings of plaster of Paris, together with much ventilation through the casings, would with better firing make all safe enough. At present, considerable fear by fire is felt by all—not that it could do much damage, for the means of throwing water are sufficient to flood the ship, and are kept under constant supervision and control. The grand saloon, through which both the paddle funnels pass, is made very hot by them now; in warmer climates, they would be insufferable without better ventilation. And the paint is beginning to crack from their finely decorated glass casings. On the whole, and with this single exception, the ship is peculiarly safe as to fire. At the time of the explosion during her first trip, all the coals in the furnace were blown about the stoke holes, and loads of splinters thrown in among them. There is no wood-work adjacent to or in reach of the boilers or furnaces. And should fire originate from other causes, there is so much iron work—much of it double, leaving a stratum of air between—that a conflagration would be repeatedly checked without the aid of the pumps.

The easy steering of the ship cannot be too much admired. Six men only stand at the wheel in fair weather, and they do nothing but stand most of the time.

The great subject of conversation among the passengers is the speed of the ship. I can hardly compute the amount of wine wagered on every side of every question concerning it. The passengers are beginning to get into thick weather about the incoosistency of the reckoning for the last few days, and since bets are therefore a matter of the merest guesswork, their latitude and longitude is amusing. The runs for the last three days being posted as respectively 300, 340 and 276 knots, bets were offered and taken that to-day's run will not exceed 260, 340, 330, and even 310. Two to one is offered and taken that she will not arrive at Sandy Hook on Tuesday, P.M.; 4 to 1 that she will not arrive on Tuesday noon; and there is plenty of champagne pending as to her arriving Wednesday morning and Wednesday afternoon. Comparatively, I am happy to state, the *Adriatic* is talked of as *the* ship of the day. The *Persia* and *Vanderbilt* are merely referred to in respectful remembrance. The *Adriatic* left Cowes on Wednesday, and is on our track. Whole vineyards are expected to change hands, both if she does and does not make a better passage than the *Great Eastern*. The whole question of the *Great Eastern's* speed, however, will be considered in another part of my letter.

Several vessels have been visible on the horizon. One large ship, with all sail set, came within hailing distance—a fine sight *per se*, but we are so very much finer, we fancy, that we do not condescend to enjoy it. One small vessel appeared for a few moments on our port bow, and then vanished out of sight. The facetious young man before mentioned, observed that in her skipper's log might be found inscribed: "Latitude what-you-may-call-it N., Longitude so-and-so W.—passed a large volcanic island bearing N. E., in a state of violent eruption; five craters. Strong easterly current of sudden origin drifted us rapidly out of sight." That some of the down-Easters have seen the sea serpent *now*, there can be no question. At 6 P. M. the sky became overcast, and looked "blowy," and before dark a breeze sprang up from the S. W. which brought showers, and filled our sails all night.

I wish I could give an exact picture of our grand saloon and the adjacent ladies' saloon at evening. It closely resembles a suite of brilliant apartments in a great metropolitan hotel, with gentlemen and I regret to say, too few ladies, lounging on its elegant sofas, gazing at its beautiful decorations, and listening to excellent amateur and professional music. Two professors of the art are discoursing most excellent melody with piano and bugle, while our captain, an elegant performer on the flote, is loudly cheered when he takes his turn at a considerably smaller variety of wind instrument than the foretopsail which engrossed his not less earnest attention a few evenings ago. Several of our company are good vocalists, and on the whole, the musical department of our entertainment is decidedly in keeping. Let us fancy the *three other* suites of saloons in this floating hotel, decorated, lighted, peopled and enlivened by music and dancing, before we fill up the scene in our imaginations.

The morning of the 21st was a little thick, with a wholesale W.S.W. breeze, which soon changed to light N.W., bringing clear weather, except some fog on the horizon, and requiring the furling of all sail before noon. There are two men on the bow, and one on each paddle-box, on the watch, besides the officers. A whale was seen blowing on our port bow. Observing the ship for a few moments, he retired in disgust.

We took the extreme side oscillations of the ship this morning, by an improvised pendulum, and found them to be 8 degrees 9 minutes each way, each complete port and starboard roll occupying a fifth to a sixth of a minute. The fore and aft oscillations or pitches were 1 degree 3 minutes each way. This is the next thing to standing on an even keel. Had the vessel been exactly in the trough of the sea, she would doubtless have rolled more, but the swell being diagonal—on our port bow—her length partially covered several swells at a time. A 300 feet vessel would certainly pitch to a very sea-sick degree in our present long swell—not to speak of rolling—a longer swell, I think, than we had on the night of our half gale. Some persons are much surprised that the ship rolls slightly—that it rolls at all—when no swell is visible—when the roll of a short vessel would not be much noticed. The fact is that the great ship *rolls* over a long flat undulation which a short ship would *rise upon bodily*—she ferrets out a long swell which a short ship cannot appreciate.

THE DAY'S RUN.

Latitude	46° 16′ N.
Longitude	30° 03′ W.
Difference of ship's time since yesterday noon	28.6′
Distance run	304
Average knots per actual hour	12.42
Total distance from the Needles	1,220
Highest speed by log	15
Average revolutions of Paddle	10.095
Average revolutions of screw	34.46

FIFTH DAY OF THE TRIP.

From Noon June 21 to Noon June 22.

The afternoon was cloudy and rather thick on the horizon, and the wind changed to the N. N.W. and N., whence it blew after a strong wholesale fashion, enabling us to get out quite a spread of canvas. Everything about the sailing department of the vessel works stiff and slowly, while in case of such changeable wind, sails should be got out and in at short notice to derive much benefit from them. I have already mentioned that some fifty men were seven hours furling the foretopsail in not a very severe gale. It requires from 20 to 30 minutes to get a sail fairly spread. The men do not work very sharp, probably, yet there are not enough of them to do the thing clipper fashion, so long as old style of rigging and physical force are to take the place of recent improvements in blocks and reefing and furling arrangements, and steam power. We have 120 sailors, all told, 140 being the complement before. And when there is plenty of donkey engines all over the ship, I confess that I am not sailor enough to see why their power should not be used to some extent, largely facilitating work and saving cost. There is another bad point, I think, about the rig of the vessel. No main sail is bent on, and there are no yards on the after main or on the mizzen masts. Top-gallantsails or upper top-sails are the highest on the fore and mainmasts. Now there is plenty of room for a topsail on the foretrysail-mast, for a royal on the mainmast, for four square sails on the after mainmast, and two or three on the missenmast, besides one on the jiggermast. This altogether would make a spread of above 6,500 square yards—almost if not quite a clipper rig, and certainly more canvas than the fastest auxiliary screws carry. It is well known that the *Himalaya* and the *Great Britain*, for instance, have run at less 16 knots under canvas, dragging their screws. Here, then, would be an unrivaled opportunity to save coal, or, in some cases, to work wind and steam together at a tremendous speed—by rigging the 6 masts to their full capacity. But it may be remarked, and, perhaps, correctly, that no such amount of sail is wanted; that with 7,000 to 9,000 indicated horse-power, and both paddle and screw, it is best to depend on steam almost entirely, for the purpose of dispensing with a large crew and preventing the heating over of the ship and pulling the windward wheel out of water, etc., etc. Why, then, drag these enormous spars about, against every head-wind? Why carry all this weight and top-hamper? If fore and aft sails only are required, six spars like our jiggermast are abundant.

The manner of setting sail is quite amusing. A dozen men on a common steamer, with their "he-o" and "o-hoy," "ye-ho-oy," and various ululations indicative of a strong pull, are very tame beside the rude opera which I verily believe blows all the wind out of our men, as they appear to tug at the hemp. First some forty sailors lay hold of the rope and walk off with it, stamping in time to the tune (blast) of "Wait for the Wagon," or other popular air, on a cracked cornet-a-piston, till it pulls pretty hard, when a more exhaustive style of music becomes necessary, and the fellow of the brass instrument fades away like a Chinese cracker before a 32-pounder. When all is ready, some 6½-footer with a cast-steel pharinx begins, in a voice whose vibration pedalizes the jar of the screw, and the forty sailors, with lungs that would blow a blast furnace, join in a pull at the last vowel of the chorus, and at the rope, as follows:

6½-*footer*—"My Tommy dear, he's gone to sea,
Sailors—Ho—ei—yeO." (blast and pull on the O.)
6½-*footer*—"Oh! I love him and he loves me,
Sailors—Ho—ei—yeO."
6½-*footer*—"Oh! shake her up my jolly boys,
Sailors—Ho—ei—yeO."
6½-*footer*—"Oh! shake her up and put her through,
Sailors—Ho—ei—yeO."

This lyric has, I believe, 144 verses, and it is one of a thousand, of which the following is equally dismal and popular:

Leader—"Adieu, my Johnny Boker,
We'll haul and roll him over."
Sailors—"Adieu, my Johnny Boker, O," etc., etc.

It will be observed that the actual force exerted on the rope, the whole being measured in horse-power, is much less economical than that of the paddles. The slip of the latter should be some 9 or 10 per cent.; that of the former is about 99.

We passed and saluted an American clipper ship this afternoon, some two miles off, with every stitch of canvass straining under the stiff northerly breeze, and lying over to the leeward in magnificent style. I think this is the first vessel we have complimented with recognition.

Dinner occurred for the first time in the first after saloon—the state apartment being rather warm. Forty-four persons sat at table. The dinner service is quite elegant—silvered covers—white plates with a cable round the edge, and the *Great Eastern* under canvass, benignly observed by Britannia and the lion from the shore—all in blue, and dessert plates with the same device in gilt.

There is a decidedly heavy swell this afternoon from the southwest—the remains of a considerable blow which we missed—the heaviest waves being perhaps 10 to 15 feet high and 200 feet apart. The *Great Eastern* being very light, and high out of water, felt it considerably, as follows: The complete rolls, port and starboard, averaged at the rate of 5¾ per minute. The extreme oscillation to leeward was 12° 10′, and 8° 4′ to windward. The complete pitches, up and down, were at the rate of 7½ per minute, the extremes being 3° 35′ each way. This would be considered quite light in small ships, and is not heavy enough to move about or overturn any sort of table service. The view from the extreme bow is very fine. The ship's length and the height of the waves together leave her round fore foot out of water 10 or 12 feet back of the stem, and then bury it to the hawseholes in the extreme stem, which, filling with water, became a fountain on the alternate rise. The stem of the ship throws off no perceptible wave, but merely turns up two beautiful sheets of spray. Their resemblance to white wings and delicate feathers, with their concentric elliptical lines of drops, is very remarkable. The screw is showing its blades some 6 inches out of water, as the ship pitches, but the screw engine does not race, on that account, enough to require the governor or throttling. The windward paddle wheel does not roll out of water as much as I expected. The same angle of inclination lifts it twice as much as in the case of a common steamer, but the waves seem to follow it up and give it as good a chance as they give any wheels to take hold. Surely, the sea is very accommodating, provided its visitors conform to its laws. The smallest dingy, the man-of-war and the *Great Eastern* may ride securely, if they will only roll and swing over its billows; but the moment anything attempts to stand up like a rock there is eternal warfare, and the headlands themselves crumble and recede year by year before the resistless power of the ocean. Nothing better proves the excellence of this vessel's model and proportion than the fact that she is not like a rock, but conforms in every particular to the laws of the waves. The compromise between absolute steadiness and sea-sickness must always be a question of size and *nothing else.*

Towards evening, the wind had veered round from northwesterly to northeasterly, and all our fore-and-aft sails, and the foresail and foretopsail were spread. But the breeze shifted so much westerly again, that they were soon taken in—in rather better season, this time. Some sail was out all night, but it *did little good*, as the revolutions—the metres of its effect were not increased. We overhauled and passed a clipper bark before dark. The whole day was cloudy.

The morning of the 22d was rainy and cloudy, with a wholesail breeze, decreasing, however, dead ahead. The swell had decreased somewhat, and little motion could be perceived in the ship, without special attention.

THE DAY'S RUN.

Latitude	44° 50′ N.
Longitude, as posted 36° 14′ W., as corrected 36° 22′ W.	
Difference of ship's time since yesterday noon	24.75
Distance run, as posted 276, as corrected	288
Average knots per actual hour	11.15
Total distance from Needles	1,496
Highest speed by log†	15
Average revolutions by paddle	9.656
Average revolutions of screw	33.72

†The log is simply peculiar.

NOTE.—The speed made by the paddles was 17 knots more to-day than it was day before yesterday, when the reported distance run was also 276 miles.

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

FROM EUROPE.

The News by the Great Eastern.

THE CONFERENCE OF SOVEREIGNS.

Continued Embarkation of the Royal Troops at Palermo.

AID FOR GARIBALDI.

The Policy of France and Sardinia Not Yet Settled.

The steamship *Great Eastern*, which left South ampton on the 16th of June, arrived here yesterday morning. Her performances on the voyage are fully noticed elsewhere. Her advices have been partially anticipated by the *Canada*.

The steamship *Saxon* arrived at Queenstown on the 13th inst. She should have called at Londonderry, but the captain found too much ice and fog to be able to return in that direction. She arrived at Liverpool on the 14th June.

The *Bavaria* arrived at Cowes on the morning of the 14th inst.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

Reinforcements for Garibaldi—Official Proclamations, &c.

There is nothing of special importance from the scene of operations in Sicily. No new movements had been made by GARIBALDI. Reinforcements in great numbers were leaving Genoa. A dispatch dated at that city on the 16th of June, says:

"On the evening of the 8th another expedition left Genoa, composed of four steamers, three of which were French, but all sailed with American colors. Three other American clippers are also preparing to embark volunteers for Sicily. The expedition which has already left took not less than 3,000 volunteers, of which there are so many collected at Genoa that it is impossible for the Committee to provide them with transport accommodation. Steamers are expected from London and elsewhere, chartered by the patriotic commission. Col. MEDICI and other officers of the Chasseurs des Alpes organize these expeditions. A great number of young men of the most noble families have left Genoa to join GARIBALDI. The patriotic committee is provided with ample funds."

A letter from Genoa, of the 9th inst., in the *Indépendance Belge*, says:

"A great number of volunteers left Genoa to-night for Sicily. No less than five steamers and three sailing vessels were required to convey them. I think there must have been at least from 5,000 to 7,000. Most of them had a rifle, or musket, and fifty-five cartridges. There was embarked besides, a large store of arms and munitions and 600 barrels of powder. This time the embarkation took place near Coneglia no, and the place of assembling was in the grounds of ANA FIESCHI. During the whole of the day Genoa swarmed with volunteers collected from all classes of society, numbering the highest. The constant movement and the variety of costume gave a most picturesque and animated appearance to the town. In the evening all the carriages in Genoa were seen moving in the direction of the gate of the Lantern, towards the place of embarkation. The omnibusses were all in requisition, and everybody was on the spot in good time."

MARSALA, Friday, June 1.

One hundred men landed at daylight from a small steamer. A Neapolitan war steamer appeared shortly after, but too late to fire upon them. These men, besides their own arms, brought 4,000 rifles, abundance of ammunition, and money. On the 2d of June 2,000 men landed from two steamers, and, joining the other body, marched either on Trapani or Palermo. They are all supposed to have come from Genoa.

On the 2d some provisions of GARIBALDI were stopped by the troops coming into the city. Next day he retaliated by seizing a number of waggons and forty mules laden with biscuit, passing from the castle to the palace. On examining them, ammunition was found under the bread. Great enthusiasm in favor of GARIBALDI prevailed in the city, and ladies were seen collecting lines for the wounded.

The embarkation of the Royal troops from Palermo continued. The town was still barricaded.

PROCLAMATIONS OF GARIBALDI—THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

ITALY AND VICTOR EMANUEL.

JOSEPH GARIBALDI, Commander-in-Chief of the National Forces in Sicily, by virtue of the power conferred on him, decrees:

ART. 1. Out of the lands of the communal estates to be divided, in conformity with the law, among the citizens of the commune, every one, without drawing lots, shall have his allotment who shall have fought for his country. In case of the soldier's death, his privilege shall pass to his heir.

ART. 2. This allotment shall be equal to that which shall be set apart by drawing lots for every head of a poor family. Nevertheless, if the lands of a commune are greater than the population wants, the soldiers or their heirs shall obtain a share twice as great as the other persons sharing.

ART. 3. If the communes have no land of their own, they shall be supplied with land from the domains of the State or of the Crown.

ART. 4. The Secretary of State is charged with the execution of the present decree.

G. GARIBALDI.
FRANCESCO CRISPI, Secretary of State.
PALERMO, June 2.

ITALY AND VICTOR EMANUEL.

JOSEPH GARIBALDI, Commandar-in-Chief of the National forces in Sicily, &c., considering the decree of May 14, on the Dictatorship, decrees:

ART. 1. A Governor is instituted for each of the 24 districts of Sicily.

ART. 2. The Governor will reside in the chief place of the district, and wherever circumstances may require his presence in the communs that shall be deemed by him best adapted for serving as a centra of his operations.

ART. 3. The Governor will reëstab ish in every commune the Council and all the functionaries, such as they were before the Bourbonic occupation. He will replace by other individuals such as are deceased, or who from other causes may not appear.

ART. 4. The following will be excinded from the civic council, and cannot be members of the corporations, or communal judges, or agents of the public administration:

(a.) All such as shall favor, directly or indirectly, the restoration of the Bourbons.

(b.) All such as have filled or do fill public situations in the name of the Power now tormenting Sicily.

(c.) All such as are notoriously opposed to the emancipation of the country.

ART. 5. The Governor will have to decide on the grounds of incapacity as stated to the foregoing article, and in case of need will exercise the powers conferred on the district committees by the decreas of July 22, 1848, and Feb. 22, 1849.

ART. 6. The Gove nor will appoint in each chief place of the disturct a quaestor, and in each commune a delegate for the public safety; in the cities of Palermo, Messina, and Catania an assessor for each quarter.

The delegates and assessors will be, in the exercise of their functions, dependent on tha quaestor, and the quaestor on the Governor.

ART. 7. The Governor will preside over all the public branches of the administration, and direct their proceedings.

ART. 8. The sentences, decisions and public acts, will be headed with the phrase, "In the name of VICTOR EMANUEL, King of Italy."

ART. 9. The laws, decrees and regulations, as they existed down to the 15th of May, 1859, will continua in force.

ART. 10. All regulations contrary to the present one are canceled.

G. GARISALDI.
F. CRISPI, Secretary of State.
ALCAMO, May 17, 1860.

ITALY AND VICTOR EMANUEL.

JOSEPH GARIBALDI, Commander-in-Chief, &c., decrees:

1. In every free commune of Sicily the municipality will have to ascertain the state of the local treasuries, and what small sums are there. A report of the same, signed by the Municipal Chief, the Treasurer, and Municipal Chancellor will have to be drawn up.

2. The tax on the articles of food, and every kind tax imposed by Bourbonic authority since May 15, 1849, are abolished.

6. In the communes occupied by the enemy's forces every citizen is bound to refuse to the Bourbonic Government payment of the taxes, which taxes from this day henceforth belong to the nation.

G. GARIBALDI.
FRANCESCO CRISPI, Secretary of State.
ALCAMO, May 19, 1860.

AFFAIRS IN NAPLES.

It is officially stated that two steamers, having on board troops and ammunition, have been captured by Neapolitan ships-of-war.

The *Portafoglio* announces that several English men-of-war have been sent to Naples.

The Naples correspondent of the *Daily News* writes as follows:

NAPLES, Sunday, June 10, 1860.

Everything wears a warlike aspect here, and there is no lack of energy in making preparations for putting down the almost universal rising of the nation. Steamers come and go day and night—ammunition in great abundance and provisions are sent without ceasing; and that there is any necessity for the latter shows how completely the Government has lost the command of the Island. From one magazine alone, that of Scafati, 180 cantaria of powder have been brought over this week to Baia for the manufacture of bombs—those amiable playthings those favorite counselors of the Bourbons. On all the occasions when any difficulty has presented itself in the form of an insurrection, I have never known this Government deficient in activity or energy. It is only when the real progress of the country is in question, and works of public utility are under consideration, that it goes to sleep. Had but one hundredth part of that energy and good will been exerted in time of peace for the benefit of the country, the new Italy would not have required for the destruction of this misery, the Two Sicilies would be in a very different state, and the Bourbons would be firmly seated on the throne. At present everything is in ferment, and tranquillity will not be restored until we have passed through a fearful crisis.

MALTA, Saturday June 9, (via Marseilles).

It is said that the English fleet, commanded by Admiral MARTIN, will to-day leave Malta for Besika Bay.

THE CONFERENCE OF SOVEREIGNS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* writes as follows in relation to the conference at Baden, in which LOUIS NAPOLEON was to participate:

PARIS, Wednesday Evening.

You have probably already heard that the interview which is to take place at Baden on Saturday, between NAPOLEON III. and the Prince Regent of Prussia, is attributed to the mediation of the Dowager Empress of Russia. I have heard, on good authority, that the Emperor said to the Dowager Empress at Lyons, "Madame, tell your illustrious brother that I am his friend. I think Prussia ought to be at the head of a united Germany, and I am ready to do for Germany what I have done for Italy." These words, which I firmly believe were uttered, confirm what I told you on Saturday last, that the Emperor goes to Baden to tempt the Prince Regent to play the part of VICTOR EMANUEL. I should be criminally blind to everything which I see daily before my eyes if I were to suppress the fact proclaimed: not by the enemies, but by the friends of the Emperor, that he has a settled purpose to take not only the Rhine, but Belgium and Genoa.

The following dispatch appears in the London papers:

BERLIN, Thursday, June 14.

The Prince Regent left yesterday for Baden-Baden. Among those who accompany him is the Minister President, the Prince HOHENZOLLERN.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, June 14.

The Prince Regent has reviewed the garrison. The King of Hanover is expected here to-morrow on his way to Baden-Baden. The Duke of COBURG is also expected this evening.

DARSDEN, Thursday, June 14.

The official Dresden *Journal* of to-day states that the King of Saxony, on the invitation of the Prince Regent of Prussia, leaves this evening for Baden, accompanied by his chief Equerry, Gen. ENDEL.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Wednesday, June 13.

The House was engaged during the whole of the sitting, in Committee, in considering the clauses and proposed amendments of the Mines Regulation and Inspection bill, introduced by the Government; the discussion involving points of much interest, connected with the general principle of factory legislation, in relation to the employment of children in mines and collieries, the policy of any restriction upon their labor, their compulsory education, and the adoption of an educational test as a condition of employment.

Before the second clause had been agreed to, the time allotted to the discussion was exhausted, and the Chairman reported progress.

Certain bills were forwarded a stage, and the remaining business having been disposed of without debate, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Thursday, June 14.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE, in reply to Lord CARNARVON, said that he could not assert the incorrectness of the newspaper accounts relative to the rebellion in New-Zealand. A dispatch which he had received from New-Zealand, as far as it went, corroborated the statements put forth in the public prints. He briefly explained what forces to suppress insurrection were on the spot.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Thursday, June 14.

Mr. LINDSAY called attention to the state of our reserves for the Navy, which were considerably below the numbers recommended by the Royal Manning Commission, and moved that "with a view to greater efficiency in war and less expenditure in peace, more prompt and effective measures should be adopted to complete the reserves of marines and seamen for Her Majesty's Navy."

Sir CHARLES NAPIER urged the keeping up of our Navy at any cost, instead of expending millions in coast fortifications, which would be useless.

Mr. BENTINCK agreed with Sir C. NAPIER.

After some remarks by one or two other members, the motion of Mr. LINDSAY was negatived.

Some discussion took place with reference to the Property and Income Tax, and the House then went into Committee of Supply, when a vote on account was taken for the Civil Services, after a short debate, and the Committee then proceeded to discuss the Navy Estimates.

In the course of the discussion, Lord C. PAGET developed a proposed scheme of retirement, promotion, &c., in the navy.

The scheme was discussed, and ultimately, the vote, which would have carried the adoption of the scheme, was withdrawn, and another vote of reduced amount substituted.

The House soon after adjourned.

THE QUEEN'S STATE CONCERT.

Her Majesty gave a concert on the 13th of June, to which a party of about four hundred were invited, among whom were the United States Minister and MRS. DALLAS.

DEATH OF MADAM GRISI'S YOUNGEST DAUGHTER.

The Brighton *Gazette* says, we are sorry to state that the cause of MARIE and GRISI having been prevented singing on Saturday last, was the death of their youngest daughter.

The *Times* says: "The Government has chartered the *White Star* for the conveyance of reinforcements and stores to China.

NEWSTEAD ABBEY.

On Wednesday last, the Ancient Abbey and domain of Newstead, in the County of Nottingham, in itssolu hly associated in the public mind with the early life of Lord BYRON, whose patrimony they constituted, were put up for sale. The largest offer was £120,000; the property, however, was bought in at the reserved bidding of £130,000.

The Report of the Commission on the Defences of the United Kingdom has the following: "The expense of the works recommended, or already in progress, including purchase of land, is estimated at £2,500,000 for Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight; £3,020,100 for Plymouth; £765,000 for Pembroke; £630,000 for Portland; £180,000 for the Thames; £450,000 for the Medway and Shearness; £1,350,000 for Chatham; £700,000 for Woolwich; £335 000 for Dover; and £120,100 for Cork. The armament of these works they estimate at £500,000, and add £1,000,000 for floating defences. The total is £11,850,000; of which about a million and a half has been already authorized, though not voted."

The *Opinione* states that the new customs lines on the Savoy side are already organized. The first French line is at Lansburg, and the second at St. Jean de Maurienne. The Sardinian line is to be established at Suse.

AID TO GARIBALDI.

The Daily *News* says: A preliminary meeting was held at Birmingham on the 13th June, to make arrangements for a public meeting to express the deep sympathy of the people of Birmingham with the brave Sicilians, and to raise a testimonial to their noble leader, Gen. GARIBALDI.

An Embassy from Morocco is expected in Paris towards the close of this week.

FRANCE.

The interview between the Prince Regent of Prussia and the Emperor of the French is fixed for Saturday or Sunday, the 16th or 17th. The Prince Regent will, it is said, first visit Dresden, to have an interview with the King of Saxony.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says, the telegraph tells us that the King of Naples will shortly promulgate a Constitution; and the *Patrie* says, on the basis of universal suffrage. FRANCIS II. may give a dozen Constitutions, and yet fail to reconcile the People of the Two Sicilies to the Bourbons.

GARIBALDI will not undertake anything in Sicily for some days to come. He is organizing.

There is no truth in the rumor that France is about to send a corps of observation to the Swiss frontier.

The *Moniteur* of this morning contains several decrees regulating the Customs administration and the military organization of Savoy and Nice. According to a project of law Savoy will form two departments.

A *Te Deum* has been sung to-day to celebrate the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France.

A grand review, at which the Empress and National Guard were present, also took place.

SWITZERLAND.

The Austrian Cabinet, in reply to the note of the Federal Council dated May 25, says that the general state of affairs does not permit Austria to take the initiative in the Conference.

PRUSSIA.

The Prince Regent, accompanied by his chamberlain and military suite, will leave at 6½ P. M. on the 13th for Baden Baden.

The King of Hanover has arrived here, and had an interview of several hours' duration, with the Prince Regent. The King returns to Hanover.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says:

"The Prince of Prussia was by no means willing to agree to the interview proposed by the King of the Emperor of the French, and it was only when the Prince was assured that the Emperor wished to make a special communication to him that he yielded."

AUSTRIA.

The Council of Ministers have unanimously approved the re-establishment of the Ministry of Commerce and Public Works, as proposed by M. VON PLENER, successor of Baron VON BRUCK.

SAVOY AND NICE.

The deputation from Nice, taking advantage of the celebration at Paris of the annexation of Savoy and Nice, desired a mass for those who fell last year for Italian Independence. The priest refused upon the ground that the ecclesiastical ritual prohibits the celebration of mass for the dead during the octave of Corpus Christi, unless the body of the deceased person be actually lying in the building.

The Minister has presented a project for a new loan of 150,000,000f.

Marshal VAILLANT has arrived and is lodged in the Royal Palace.

A telegram dated Chambéry, 12th inst., says: "M. LAITY, delegated by the Emperor of the French to take possession of Savoy, is expected to-morrow in our town. The act of taking possession will be performed on Thursday. The troops which are to form the garrisons, as also the *gens d'armerie*, have arrived."

Advices from Milan of the 12th announce that Marshal VAILLANT left Milan on the 12th.

The municipality of the town accompanied him. The troops of the National Guard were drawn up along the streets through which he had to pass, and he was greeted on all sides with enthusiasm and cheers.

A dispatch from Turin, of the same date, says: At Magenta Marshal VAILLANT was received by the National Guard and the municipal authorities.

At Novara he was complimented by the Governor of the town.

At Arona the Marshal made an excursion on the Lago Maggiore on board a Government steamer.

TURKEY.

Sir HENRY BULWER has firmly pointed out to the Porte the necessity of repressing abuses, and said that upon such repression would depend the support of England. The Sultan has received these representations favorably, and has sent his portrait to the Ambassador.

RUSSIA.

A letter in the *Times*, under date of June 5, says: Anybody who wishes to be well received at the Court of St. Petersburg must not speak ill of the Emperor NAPOLEON. I cannot describe the joy felt among all classes when it was known the French Government was in accord with the Emperor ALEXANDER on the Eastern question. The *Emperor Nicholas*, pierced for 130 guns, and the giant of the Russian navy, was launched the other day. She is to carry steel rifled cannon.

BY TELEGRAPH TO SOUTHAMPTON.

PARIS, Saturday, June 16.

The *Moniteur* announces the arrival of the Emperor at Baden. He was received by the Grand Duke. In passing through the town the Emperor met with a sympathetic reception.

NAPLES, Tuesday, June 12.

The Government was said to be organizing a military manifestations in favor of a proclamation of a Constitution. MESSINA, Sunday, June 10.

A secret Committee of this town is in correspondence with GARIBALDI.

The insurrection in Calabria is denied. Catanie is evacuated. Several officers, and a party of Neapolitan soldiers, deserted and returned to Palermo, whence they have been sent to Calebria. The state of the soldiery was wretched.

VIENNA, Friday, June 15.

The Austrian *Gazzrte* says, the Prussian Ambassador has officially announced to Count RECHBERG the approaching interview of the Prince Regent with the Emperor NAPOLEON at Badea, and made such a declaretion as to its object that all fears are removed.

FLORENCE, Saturday, June 16.

The report is current that Baron RICASOLI is about to resign the Governor-Generalship of Tuscany.

TURIN, Saturday, June 16.

M. THOUVENEL is concerting with Count CAVOUR the line of policy to be followed by the Governments of France and Sardinia, in common, in reference to Sicilian affairs. It is said that dispatches received in Paris from Baron BRENER, state that a revolution is imminent in the Kingdom of Naples.

The mission of the Commander DEMARTINO to the French Cabinet has completely failed.

MADRID, Friday, June 15.

The Senate has unanimously decided not to discuss the manifesto of DON JUAN.

The cholera is confined to Malaga.

The friendly feeling between the Moors and Spaniards increases.

Political News.

LONDON, Saturday, June 16.

The weekly paper, the *Presse*, makes the following statements:

First—That the Great Powers have discovered a scheme on the part of Russia and France to give the Danubian Province to the Grand Duke of Lenchtenberg. The discovery of this secret arrangement had a great influence in occasioning the cold reception given to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's proposal of an intervention in Turkey.

Secondly—Russia and Austria have refused to recognise the annexation of Tuscany to Sardinia. Prussia has excused the obligation of a refusal by asking Count CAVOUR not to announce the annexation officially.

Thirdly—That the Emperor NAPOLEON it appears is about to claim as a compensation due to France in consideration of the new Territory which the success of GARIBALDI will add to the House of Savoy, that GENOA, the province of Nice, and the island of Sardinia, should be annexed to France.

BERMUDA AND THE WEST INDIES.

Legislative Doings—The Prince of Wales—The Tariff—Departure of the Admiral—Seasonable Rains—News from the West Indies, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BERMUDA, Tuesday, June 19, 1860.

The Legislature of this Colony is now in session; but until the consideration of the tariff shall come up, there will be no subject of general interest in connection with its proceedings to communicate. The surplus in the treasury, at the end of the fiscal year, March 31, 1860, namely, £1,000 sterling, has been voted to provide a "proper reception" for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, should the Prince deign to accept the invitation of the House of Assembly to visit Bermuda before he finishes his transatlantic tour. Regarding the tariff I will keep you advised of the proceedings of our House of Assembly on that important subject. We derive the bulk of our imports from New-York, and your mercantile public may, therefore, be deemed to attach some interest to the fiscal legislation of this colony.

Admiral MILNE sailed hence on the 13th inst. for Halifax in his flag-ship the *Nile*, two-decker. The Admiral will await, at that place, the arrival of the squadron with his Royal Highness the Prince of WALES on board, and join it on its voyage to the St. Lawrence.

The drought from which we have been suffering for several weeks has been arrested by the fall of copious rains and the face of the country now looks very green and beautiful.

The West India mail has arrived, but the dates from the windward colonies are not later than the 26th ult. I gather tha following items of news from that quarter:

At Barbados, 25th ult., the extreme sultriness of the weather formed the chief topic of discussion. Rain had not fallen for several weeks, and the dust in the streets was intolerable. A late Barbados paper says that "the eyes, nostrils, ears, the very pores of the skin seem to be taken possession of" by the dust, which was in constant agitation. Fever had shown itself at Bridgetown in consequence of the intensely hot weather; and the smallpox continued to linger in the same city. The old cane crop was nearly reaped, and at that date (the 25th) the shipments amounted to: Sugar, 23,403 hhds., 1 923 tcs., and 5,549 barrels; molasses, 5,840 puncheons, 209 hhds., and 250 barrels; rum, 189 puncheons and 228 hhds. Numerous arrivals from the United States with breadstuffs are reported. The latest was the *Henry Trowbridge*, from New-York, and the flour by her sold for $8 a barrel, duty paid. Corn meal, corn and peas were in good supply. Sugar was quoted at $3 25 to $4 25.

St. Vincent papers mention the arrival there of the Hon. Mr. NESBITT, from Nassau, and his assumption of the Government. Bishop PARRY had visited the island, and confirmed 374 persons.

Demerara dates are to the 28th ult. A new civil list, for seven years, had been passed by the Court of Policy. It provides that the Governor shall have £5 000 sterling a year (and a free house) instead of £4.000 as at present; the Chief Justice to have £2,500 a year; the Puisne Judges to have each £1,500 a year, and several other official good fat salaries. The Demerara legislators vote the public money with a lavish hand. The estimated expenditure of the Colony for the ensuing year, commencing 1st July, was put down at $1,483,000 [illegible] every man, woman, and child in the Colony.

There is no other news worth reporting.

Yours, truly,

* * *

From Havana.

HEALTH OF THE CITY GOOD—STATE OF THE MARKETS.

The United States Mail steamer *Granada*, Capt. E. HOWES, left New-Orleans on the 20th at 8 A. M., arrived at Havana on the afternoon of the 22d at 4 o'clock, and left the following day at 1 P. M.

The *Granada* brings a large freight and 200 passengers.

The health of the city and port of Havana was uncommonly good for the season.

Freights were in good demand, and business generally active.

From Matanzas.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States Mail steamship *Matanzas*, from Matanzas on the 23d, arrived at Sandy Hook early yesterday morning. We are indebted to her Purser, J. E. HUERTAS, for early delivery of our news packages.

The demand for Sugars (Muscovado,) since the 6th inst. has continued good; little doing, no stock being in first hands, and prices do not advance, in consequence, no doubt, of the scarcity of vessels. In Cleyed Sugar, sales of about 6,000 boxes have been made at 8¼c. for No. 12; no great demand for this class. Stock in first and second hands 79,800 boxes, and 4,500 hhds. Same time last year, 78,000 boxes and 9,000 hhds.

FREIGHTS.—But very few arrivals since the 6th inst., and previous rates are not only sustained, but doubt not that the first arrivals will find ready freights at yet advanced rates. Last charters were Cowes, Falmouth, and a market, £2 10s.@£3. United States $6 50 ₩ hhd., and $2 ₩ box for Sugars; $3 50 ₩ 110 gallons for Molasses.

Exchange is moderate demand—London 12⅛@13 prem; New York 1@1½ dis.

In Imports little has been done.

From Jamaica.

PREPARATIONS FOR A CENSUS OF THE ISLAND—MARKETS.

We have received our files of Jamaica papers to June 8. Relative to a census of the Island, the Kingston *Standard* has the following:

"It was the intention of his Excellency the Governor last Session to have proposed a bill for taking a Census of the population, but it having been officially communicated to him that Government would introduce a bill during the present session of Parliament, and which has actually been done, for a similar object in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, his Excellency deemed it advisable to postpone the measure until he had an opportunity of consulting the British act, and adopting it as a model. There can be no doubt that his Excellency, in Executive Committee, will have a bill matured in readiness to offer to the consideration of the Legislative Council and Assembly."

Cases of typhoid fever were prevalent in Kingston and neighborhood; the weather was becoming oppressively warm.

Reviewing the business of the past fortnight, the *Mercantile Intelligencer* reports an advance in the value of many articles, and a general improved tendency in the market. There has been a speculative movement in flour, lard and candles.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

The Richmond Convention—Large Defalcation of the President of the Richmond, Fredericksburgh, and Potomac Railroad Company—Fatal Editorial Street-Fight at Lynchburgh.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, June 25, 1860.

At 12 o'clock, to-day, that portion of the Southern seceders who refused to go to Baltimore again assembled at Metropolitan Hall, and immediately adjourned until 5 o'clock, when, it was stated, they would be joined by the Baltimore seceders, but at 5 o'clock there was another adjournment, the seceders not having arrived.

The freqaent meetings of this Convention, and its instantaneous adjournment, without a speech, resolution, or motion, except to adjourn, has disgusted the people here, and brought the whole affair into ridicule, so that, notwithstanding the events of Saturday, at Baltimore, were well known here, and the morning papers announced a meeting of the fire-eaters, not more than thirty or forty citizens and strangers were in the galleries of the Hall when the Convention adjourned. It is said that Mr. YANCEY will address the Convention to-morrow. Of course, he will present the extreme Southern views, with his usual ability, but his speech will produce no sensation here, nor in the interior, and the only practical effect of the secession of the Virginia Delegates will be, the complete demoralization of the Democratic Party of the Old Dominion. Public meetings throughout the Commonwealth approved the action of the Virginia Delegates at Charleston, and in many instances expressed a preference for DOUGLAS and his views. The *Examiner*—the Hunter Democratic organ in this city—sustains the seceders, and I suppose the *Enquirer*—the Wise organ,—will do likewise; in which event DOUGLAS will be without a newspaper advocate in Richmond.

The Whigs are in high glee, and look upon the success of the Bell and Everett ticket in Virginia as certain.

A few days ago, Mr. ROBINSON, President of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company, called the Board of Directors together, and announced the astonishing fact that he was a defaulter to the Company to the amount of about $475,000! He laid before them his defalcations, furnishing a list of the liabilities of the Company incurred by him, and tendered his resignation. To make good the loss, as far as he could, he conveyed to the Company all his property, supposed to be worth $100,000. His resignation was accepted, and a new President elected.

Mr ROBINSON's defalcation was a matter of great surprise in this city, where he has long resided, and was highly respected, having ever borne an unblemished reputation. The cause of his defalcation may be traced to his indomitable public spirit and enterprise. The Railroad over which he presided passed through the "Slashes of Hanover," and to make this memorable spot a place of importance and resort, it was determined to build the village of Ashland, which is now one of the most beautiful little villages in the State. This enterprise attracted Mr. ROBINSON's attention—he became a large stockholdar, and with the view of building up the village, and making it profitable to himself and the Railroad Company, he made extensive improvements, involving the expenditure of large sums of money. As far back as 1857 he commenced to use the Company's funds for his private purposes, until the amount run up to about $52,090, and has also given notes, due bills and other acceptances, as President of the Company, to the amount of $121,000. Nearly the whole of this has been expended in improving his favorite village of Ashland, and the new race track in part. A thorough investigation is being made into the affairs of the Company.

For some time past there has been a newspaper quarrel between the editors and proprietors of the Lynchburgh *Virginian* and the *Republican*. They were of opposite politics, Mr. GLASS, the political editor of the *Virginian*, being the present postmaster of Lynchburgh, and a delegate to the late Baltimore Convention. One of the questions at issue between the two papers was which had the larger circulation. Personalities too most gross and bitter ensued, and on Saturday last Gen. W. HAMBRICK, local editor and half owner of the *Republican*, and W. W. HAMBRICK, no one side, and JOSEPH ROBERT, CHARLES W. and Gen. BURTON, of the *Virginian*, on the other, met in the street, and commenced firing revolvers at each other. Fifteen or twenty shots were exchanged, resulting in the death of JOSEPH BURTON, the local of the *Virginian* and fatally wounding ROBERT BURTON, the clerk of the establishment. The HARDWICKES were unhurt, but were arrested and imprisoned.

The Late Dr. McMenamy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your announcement of tha death of Dr. McMANAMY, you mention that at one time he was a Catholic Priest. This is a mistake; he never was ordained, and was never even in a Catholic College. The title of "doctor" was a mere prefix, and meant nothing more than captain or colonel in our Western militia. The writer of this knew him well, and although the "Doctor" indulged in attacks on the religion of his fathers, he would not have flung a single word of obloquy on the humble grave of the exile. Necessity compelled him to do many things for which he had very little heart, and in this he was less to blame than those who took advantage of his necessity for their own ends.

TYRONE.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 27, 1860.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* states that during a thunder storm which passed over Pittsfield, Vt., on the 23d, the lightning struck the chimney of a school-house where a singing-school was in progress. The electricity passed through the hand of a young man who was sitting near the chimney, and then passed to the hoops of the ladies, stripping the metal of his winding and twisting it into all sorts of shapes. No one was injured.

Mrs. Graves, the lady in charge of St. Alphonsus Church, Baltimore, found a large market basket in one of the pews on Saturday evening, but thinking that it would be called for did not move it until the next morning, when she discovered that it contained a male child two weeks old, alive and well. The boy was christened Lucius Alphonsus and will not want for protection.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Brady's Photographic Pictures of the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 25.

Congress has adjourned and dispersed, and yet both Houses of the National Legislature are congregated at the Federal Capitol. The President has summoned the Senate into extra session for the consideration of Executive business, and Mr. BRADY, the eminent photographer of New-York and Washington, has caught the House of Representatives by the power of his wonderful art, and holds them still in continuous, and what is more surprising, in respectable and harmonious session. This last achievement of Mr. BRADY's genius and skill eclipses all his preceding efforts, and will probably excite an interest as wide-spread as the country itself. To drop the mysterious, Mr. BRADY has arranged the entire House in a single photographic view, grouping nearly 250 members together in a picture of about 20 by 24 inches. The design certainly was both happy and grand, and its execution is admirable. The likenesses are excellent, the grouping is spirited and effective, and the *tout ensemble* perfect. In the centre sits Speaker PENNINGTON, calm, dignified and serene amid the discordant elements which a few weeks ago struggled desperately for the chair he fills so well.

Any one at all familiar with the *personnel* of the House of Representatives cannot fail to observe at once how characteristic is each individual likeness in the group. Here is POTTER, and there PRYOR—the former calmly resolute, with a suppressed volcano beaming from his eye, and the latter willful, self-esteemed, but intellectual withal. Here again we have the truculent HOUSTON, and there the big-voiced WAPHBURN of Maine. BURNETT appears the very incarnation of "I object, Mr. Speaker,"—the terror of widows and other unfortunates whom public policy condemns to wait here on "public justice" until oftimes the hope deferred has made their hearts sick unto death. COVODE, the searching inquisitor; TOM FLORENCE, the handsome; GROW, the wiry, energetic, indomitable leader, ready to fill any breach at the first sound of the bugle; COLFAX, the astute and practical; THADDEUS STEVENS, grave and thoughtful; TOM CORWIN, beaming with telling mirth and pungent truths pointed by sharp sallies of genuine humor; MILLSON and the "Resolutions of '98;" BURLINGAME the poetic, daring and reckless, a frontiersman disguised in Boston wrappings; COCHRANE, the politician *per se*, and a host of others too numerous to mention, each fixes the observer's attention as a type of his class. In a word, this picture presents to us the House of Representatives as it really is, individually and collectively. We see there our friends (or our foes) not only in their individuality, each man's face indexing his mental and moral characteristics and Congressional peculiarities; but we see them in contrast with each other, where we can compare notes, and never tire of the study. We have before us the actors in the political drama now enacting on the federal stage, grouped with all the stars, stock and supernumerary performers; and our absorbing interest in the particular face most familiar or most admired, is not once tempered, toned, and enhanced by its surroundings and associations.

It is to be regretted that we have not similar pictures of the national legislatures which have passed away. What a history would a gallery of such portraits, going back to the early days of the Republic, contain. The physiognomist, with such a record before him, would have little difficulty in unravelling many an apparent inconsistency in written political history, and in determining, to his own satisfaction at least, many a doubt as to the secret influences which led men of acknowledged ability into acts such as wisdom and true greatness must condemn. It would expose the weaknesses concealed by partial biographers, make common mortals of many a once living idol, and teach a rising generation that they who have reached eminence in the past did so despite the frailties and imperfections which so often load down the wings of modest and honorable ambition. It is to be hoped that this latest and best production of Mr. BRADY's will prove the first volume of a photographic history, embracing not only the House of Representatives, but the Senate also. This first edition will need no drumming to establish its popular success, for at the trivial price of $5 per copy it will secure the enterprising artist all the orders he can supply. But we cannot forego an expression of the hope that the Library Committees of Congress will procure the large original picture—five by six feet in size—as the beginning of a gallery of Congressional portraits, which will augment in interest each successive year.

Japanese Tommy's Body-Guard—Proposed Honors to the Naval Officers.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 27, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Several patriotic Americans, among whom I would humbly place your humble servant, are about arranging a grand mass meeting—to take place in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, or in the vast area lately prepared for the Japanese hall, if the Messrs. LELAND and others could be prevailed upon at any reasonable expense to let it for the occasion—for the purpose of expressing our approval and high sense of indebtedness to the gallant and determined American officers whose daring exploits in behalf of the American name, and in the defence of Japanese virtue, are set forth in the following paragraph, clipped from a recent public letter, and which has engaged our attention for a couple of days:

"TOMMY *does* receive letters from foolish young ladies, but he immediately presents them for perusal to the executive naval officer in charge of the Embassy, who either throws them in the fire, (fire in the dog-days!) or incloses them to the parents of the ladies-fair young ladies, who forget what is due to the character of their country women. The naval officers in charge of the Japanese will faithfully defend them, (excuse us, Sir, for adding in parenthesis, heroic men!) as they have heretofore done, from amours, invasions of crinoline, and anything they may consider injurious to the comfort or reputations of those whom it is their duty to protect. TOMMY cannot help it if love-letters are sent him."

Here is a bulletin for the enemy's eye that may well make hair tremble. We have heard of the undaunted PERRY of Lake Erie, and the noble NELSON at Trafalgar—but, Sir, these naval officers had as easy task compared to the manly fellows under consideration. To trample an army of "crinoline"—an elegant French term for woman—under foot is a much more difficult job than to put to flight a squadron of fighting men. Many who would run from the first would face the second, and "wisey warsey," as Billy Lackaday would say. Therefore, in view of the high courage and fearless determination of these heroic American officers, we have decided to meet on some evening, hereafter to be designated, at one of the places luxuriated, for the proper expression of our personal gratitude, and the bestowal on each one of these warriors of a medal, bearing on one side the figure of a flying Japanese pursued by several "crinolines," their pathway barred by an American naval officer with drawn sword; in a very *small* space beneath, the head of an editor of a "religious" daily, whose circulation since the 14th of June has amounted to fifty copies a day, will hold a place. On the reverse side, the words "Leathern Medals, (Latin,) presented to the heroes who, in a hard battle, fought *and conquered* the would-be despoilers of Japanese virtue, by a grateful people. ANNO DOMINI, 1860."

Sir, the meeting cannot fail to be a large one. With your permission we will send in our advertisement of it early.

Yours, &c.,

MANY AMERICANS.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK vs. THE RECTOR, &c., OF TRINITY CHURCH AND OTHERS.

—This suit, which was brought by the State to test the validity of the title of Trinity Church, in the City of New-York, to the large amount of real property held by it in that City, was argued last week before the Court of Appeals now in session here. On the trial of the cause at the Circuit in the City of New-York, the plaintiffs were nonsuited, and that judgment was affirmed by the Supreme Court at General Term. From the last mentioned decision the plaintiffs appealed to the Court of Appeals. The premises in question were a part of the City formerly known as the "King's Farm" and the Church claimed title under a grant from the British Crown, made in 1705, with a continual possession of over 150 years. Various legal objections were made to this title, and it was claimed, on the part of the plaintiffs, that forty years' possession under claim of title was no bar to an action by the State, on the ground that the term "persons," used in the Statutes of Limitation, did not include a corporation. This valuable property has been the subject of litigation, at different times, during the long period in which it has been possessed by the Church, and it is hoped that all question in regard to the title will be now put at rest, by the final decision of the Court of last resort. A decision in the case is not expected to be made till the next term of the Court, to be held in September. The cause was argued by CHARLES TRACY, who represented the Attorney-General, in behalf of the State, and by WM. M. EVARTS and AMASA J. PARKER for defendants.—*Albany Atlas and Argus, June 27.*

IMPORTANT DECISION IN FAVOR OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.—On Saturday last, the Supreme Judicial Court, sitting in equity, announced a decision in the long-pending cases between JAMES CUNNINGHAM, ISAAC WOODMAN and THOMAS TREMLETT against the city of Boston. These three actions were commenced

Commencement of Hobart College.

...r, June 27, 1860.
...two days are
...and College Buildings
...ns and to-day the ex-
... The minor orators ac-
...were often greeted with
...

...of 85 members, of which
...colleges stand in the amount of train-
...ents to Geo. Allen Mayor. Several of the
...received their second degree in course, and the
honorary degree of A. M., ad eundem was conferred
...Rev. Richard S. Smith, of Delaware;
...M. D., Edward N. Dartand, Principal
...Academy, Chit. George W. Batchelder;
...T. Bates, and Samuel Cattell, M. D., of
...Jersey. Whole of D. ch Rev. Joseph M. Og-
...Rev. Cyr. E. Inslee, of New-Jersey; Rev. J.
...of Virginia, and Levi R. Christian, of Penn-
...

...Alumni meeting yesterday afternoon, the
...presided, and much of interest was
...in connection with our Alma Mater. Dr.
...of New-York, has been elected to the
...of Belles Lettres and Rhetoric, and Prof. Dunn,
...Providence, R. I., to that of English Literature
and Elocution, which is newly created.

Dr. ALEXANDER, Professor of Philosophy and Ae-
...is about leaving for the British Provinces
...during the coming obscuration
...Dr. A.'s name is more vividly known in
...than in our own land.

...is at last completed. The library which
...occupies the centre wing of the building is one
of the finest rooms in the State. Its floor is of color-
...and tile, and its cases of marbleized slate, presenting
...and antique appearance highly creditable to the
...Many rare and fine portraits adorn its
...

...to Commencement has taken place. The
...came out in full blast, with the attendant
...and shouting, and, as we leave in the cars,
...their way to their rooms to disrobe and
...in succeeding trains. P.

The Battle of Guadalajara.

FULL PARTICULARS OF URAGA'S DEFEAT—RETREAT AND REORGANIZATION OF HIS ARMY.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, June 21.

The Bulletin of the Federal Army, printed at ...Luis Potosi, Mexico, comes to us with full and ...authoritative particulars of the late attack upon and ...repulse from the city of Guadalajara, which has ...proved so disastrous to the Liberal cause. From ...these it appears that Gen. URAGA, awaiting the arrival ...of some 2,000 men, made no attempt on the place till ...the 16th. On that day, his reinforcements coming up, ...he at once moved forward, and demanded an uncon-...ditional capitulation, without other guarantee than ...that the lives of the garrison should be preserved. ...At this time General VEZ, the officer in com-...mand, had but about half the number of men ...under him, and MIRAMON was rapidly coming ...to his assistance, in pursuance of the summons which ...he had received. This was the evening of the 23d. At 9 ...o'clock the next morning, the city was attacked at ...three several points at the same time, and "with a ...courage and determination hardly known in Mexican ...warfare." Five times the attacking parties ad-...vanced in solid columns against the works of the ...enemy, and only succeeded then in gaining a ...position. The enemy, however, showed evi-...dent signs of fatigue, and were about to give ...way on every side, and it only needed another ...effort to make the Constitutionalists masters ...of the place, when, unfortunately, a stray shell fell ...upon the horse of Gen. URAGA, burst into a thous-...and pieces, killed the animal, and took off the leg of ...the General just below the knee, besides killing sev-...eral of his staff on the spot. "Like lightning," says ...the letter, "the news ran back through the whole line, ...causing a panic in a body; the blood of each man ran ...cold, and those unlucky balls! and in a moment the ...whole column began to fall back as if stricken with ...fear."

Nevertheless, there was no confusion—everybody ...knew it was, petrified—and in the meantime the ...General-in-chief was borne off to a house near by, ...and made the best orders for the whole army to cease ...the assault and retire in as good order as possible. ...Although General, himself, his friends tried to per-...suade him to leave the city also, but fearing this might ...dishearten the retirement of the army, he bravely declared ...his resolution to remain a prisoner in the hands of the ...enemy. These particular injunctions for an orderly ...retreat were given with the knowledge that MIRAMON, ...following him up with some six thousand men, was ...now probably in the vicinity of the city, and would ...attack that night or the following day. Besides, the ...General knew that a large number of his best officers ...were either killed or wounded, and he feared the ter-...rible consequences of his large army falling into con-...fusion, while fresh troops stood ready to pounce ...down upon them.

Fortunately, in consequence of these wise precau-...tions, the retirement of the attacking army was ef-...fected in excellent order; while, in the meantime, ...Gen. URAGA was being quietly conveyed to the ...house of the French Consul, there to be delivered up ...to the enemy. Curious enough Gen. WOLL, also ...wounded in the same leg during the attack, had pre-...ceded him to the same house, when the two generals ...for the first time met, both wounded, but the one vic-...torious, the other a prisoner. On the examination of ...their wounds, however, it was found that that of ...WOLL was but slight. URAGA's, it was feared, would ...cause him the loss of his life.

In the meantime the retreating army had retired to ...the neighboring village of Cocula, where they re-...ceived reinforcements to the number of some 2,000 ...men under Gen. ROJAS, and prepared to make a stand ...against MIRAMON; and it was here probably that the ...second engagement, of which we have had account, ...took place. The Liberals at the time are said to have ...numbered 10,000 men in all, and to have been support-...ed by forty pieces of artillery. MIRAMON had only ...about 4,000 and forty cannon, and was marching at ...their head. It is said to have been put completely ...to flight, but the particulars have not yet reached us.

As to the engagement in the city, nothing could ...have been better contested. WOLL had about 4,000 ...men, including volunteers—all of whom were well ...posted and protected by an efficient artillery. It was ...against this strong force that URAGA charged five ...times, in three separate columns, within the space of ...as many hours. The streets were literally strewn ...with the dead and dying. "A most remarkable ...thing," says the letter, "is that many of the bodies ...were completely hacked to pieces."

Of URAGA's officers, were killed his second in com-...mand, the chief of his artillery and the commander of ...a brigade of riflemen. A large number of other ...inferior officers were also killed on the spot or fell mor-...tally wounded.

WOLL's officers also suffered severely, but only the ...name of Col. CHEVES has reached us among those ...who were killed. It is believed, in view of the des-...peration and success with which he fought, that ...URAGA would have taken the city had he not been ...wounded.

LAW REPORTS.

Washington Market Case.

The People and James B. Taylor and Owen W. Brown vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York, and two other cases.*—The proceedings in this case, which is a motion by Comptroller Haws to open the judgments against the City in the Washington Market cases, were resumed yesterday, before Justice PACKHAM, at the Supreme Court Chambers. The plaintiffs put in the papers on which they oppose the motion. These are exceedingly voluminous, and the reading of them occupied a long time. The substance of them is as follows:

James B. Taylor's affidavit states that he is one of the plaintiffs and has given his personal attention to the cases from the time they were commenced. Neither of the judgments was obtained by any collusion or fraud. * * * That Justice ROOSEVELT having decided, that the order of 15th February, 1859, dismissing the action No. 1, so far as the MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COMMONALTY of the City of New-York were concerned, was irregular, and that the said City was still a party defendant, as appears by his opinion, but that order entered, not having so declared, it was deemed necessary, that the fact of the City's still being a defendant should be recognized by the parties in interest; and that all the parties interested in the property which was the subject of the action, the officials of the City and the persons ...on the premises, and who were also ...the said action, were anxious, and had ...a desire, that the action should ...trial, and the rights of the ...in order that all doubt and un-...certainty might be removed, was entitled to receive the rents ...of the premises might be terminated. That the City officials had frequently, as deponent is informed and believes, assured the tenants that the City was alone responsible to the State for the rents: and that in case of recovery, the City would hold the tenants harmless, and that it was for these reasons, and to ...ence, these points, as deponent was advised, that the stipulation of the 19th of September was entered into between the respective attorneys for the parties.

That on the trial of the action deponent was satisfied, and was so advised by his counsel, that the evidence was clear that the whole of the West Washington Market property was the property of the State, and that the jury erred in finding that the line 400 feet west of low water mark was 48 feet west of the west side of West-street; and deponent was also satisfied, and was so advised by counsel, that the jury grossly erred in assessing the damages; and ...that the rents showing that they were correct as to said line, they were bound from the evidence to have found a verdict for at least $90,000.

That for these reasons deponent was dissatisfied with the result of the trial, and the plaintiff appealed from the judgment; and the stipulation of the 9th of November was the result of a fair and *bona ...fide* compromise; and deponent verily believes, ...in making said compromise, he surrender-...ed more than the defendants did, the counsel to ...the corporation apprehending that in case of a new ...trial might recover the whole of the ...as the West Washington Market, ...that large damages might be more than ...he believes that the stipulation by ...appeal was withdrawn, was ...of the City.

...an interview with Comp-...nt stated to Haws that ...intended to apply to the ...Haws seemed much ...replied that he never ...life. Deponent then ...t to the opening ...the ...without ...he desired it; but Haws dis-...tinctly disclaimed having any intention to make such ...

Thereupon Haws stated to deponent that he would ...

...which is the extreme penalty for such offences.

MANSLAUGHTER CASE.

Diedrich Dinnies was placed on trial charged with the manslaughter of Diedrich Gerkes, in February last. The prisoner was a bar keeper in the grocery store corner of Washington and Rector streets. The deceased came in there and commenced to quarrel, which ended in the prisoner being struck with a club on the head, from the effects of which he died. The defence contended, and offered evidence to show, that the deceased was a rowdy, and commenced to fight and break things around the store, and attempted to hit the prisoner who gave him the blow. The deceased, it was claimed, did not die from this blow, but that he was thrown out by the proprietor of the store, and on being thrown out struck his head against the sidewalk.

The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

THE DONNIGAN MURDER.

William Donnigan was placed on trial, charged with the murder of John Kevan. It appeared, from the opening statements of the counsel, that the prisoner kept a grog-shop at the corner of Carlisle and West streets. On the 23d of March last, a party of 'Longaboremen came into the shop and commenced a boxing match. The match resulted in a general *mêlée*, in the course of which the prisoner, it was charged, stabbed the deceased.

The defence set up that the offence was committed in self-defence, and that the crime, if any, was justifiable homicide.

Testimony in the case was then taken till a late hour, when the Court adjourned for the day.

Our Insolvent Laws.

Robert Parkin vs. *Ogden Haggerty et al.*—This was an action to recover the proceeds of a consignment of carpets, &c., made by the plaintiff to the defendants in the Autumn of 1856, and was tried in the Superior Court before Justice BOSWORTH. The plaintiff purchased the goods of the firm of Richards, Alden & Co., of Boston, now in insolvency. The defence was that the avails of the consignment (some $1,100) had been attached soon after the sale by defendants by certain creditors in New-York, they claiming that the sale to the plaintiff by Richards, Alden & Co. was fraudulent and void under the provisions of the Massachusetts Insolvent law. (Laws of 1856, ch. 284, section 27.)

It was proved by the defendants, and was not denied by the plaintiff, that at the time of the sale to him the firm of Richards, Alden & Co. were greatly embarrassed, and, although a retail firm, sold these goods in three bills, two of them upon the plaintiff's notes and one for cash.

It was also claimed that the plaintiff had reasonable ground to believe that the vendors were insolvent at the time of the sale.

The plaintiff claimed that the purchase was made in good faith and for a valuable consideration, and, a matter of law, that the Insolvent Law of Massachusetts could not be set up in a foreign tribunal for the purpose of evading one of the provisions of the law itself, viz.: the equal distribution of the effects of the insolvent among all his creditors.

For the purposes of the trial (but with great doubt of the correctness of the ruling) it was ruled that the defendants might offer proof of any fact going to show that the sale was void, as being in contravention of the provisions of the Massachusetts statute.

The Jury were instructed to return answers to the following questions, substantially:

1. Did the vendors at the time of the sale to plaintiff know that they were insolvent,—did they make the sale with a view to hinder, delay and defraud creditors?

2. Did the plaintiff know that such was their intent?

3. Was the sale fraudulent at common law, or by the New-York statute?

The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff upon all the issues, assessing his damages $1,204 87. The Court ordered an allowance of $60.

Charles N. Emerson and Samuel J. Glassey for plaintiff; Charles Tracy and Charles Judson for defendants.

What are Mesales?

Ball, Black & Co. vs. *The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company.*—This case was tried in the circuit of the Supreme Court, before Justice LEONARD.

The action was brought to recover of the defendents, as common carriers, the value of a quantity of mosaics alleged to have been lost *in transitu* under a contract with defendants for transporation from Liverpool to this port. The property was shipped in 1858, on board the *Kentucky*, and upon the arrival of the ship in this port could not be found.

The defence was a general denial of the allegations of fact set forth by the plaintiff, and a plea that the defendants by their bills of lading, refused to be responsible for the safe transportation of jewelry, precious stones, or paintings.

The plaintiffs rejoined that mosaics belong not in that category, being neither of the articles mentioned. As no proof of shipment was produced, the plaintiffs were allowed to withdraw a juror, and thus ended the case.

J. T. Brady & Co. for plaintiffs; Plott, Gerard and Bulkley, for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Pratt* vs. *Manning.*—Motion granted with $10 costs. The injunction may be renewed after serving complaint.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Jones* vs. *Lewis.*—Motion denied without costs.

Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Notes of issue for the first Monday in July, (on the calendar of this branch of the Court,) must be filed on or before Saturday, June 30, at 12 M. By order of the Court.

Court Calendar....FRIDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 39, 49 to 57.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—(Short causes.) Nos. 4439, 4815, 4605, 2485, 3429, 1659, 4001, 5029, 1353, 4424, 1946, 4268, 4766, 4824, 4888, 4306, 4048, 1086, 4529, 3109, 2424, 3946, 2350, 2500, 4561, 4519, 4265, 4849, 4868, 2044, 407, 4146, 5058⅓, 2004, 2359, 4477, 4821, 4263, 4471, 4851, 4248, 4545, 4242, 4233, 4862, 1698, 4879, 5727, 3010, 2516, 4195, 1935, 4534, 4858, 4660, 4861, 4859, 4856, 4857, 4854, 4600, 4829⅓, 4123, 2188, 4230, 5014, 2558, 2052, 2116, 5002, 2907, 4387, 4124.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Unchanged.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 28.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, 1890...	92¾	300	Hrlem R. Prefer'd.	38⅜
3,000	Va. State 6s....	94	100	Reading Railroad.	40⅞
28,000	Mo. State 6s....	84½	100	do ...b60	40⅞
70,000	do ...b30	84⅜	300	M. So & N.I.G.S.b30	30⅛
5,000	do ...s60	84¼	50	do ...	30⅛
20,000	do ...b60	84⅜	200	do ...b60	30⅜
6,000	M.C. R. 8 p.c 1st M. F. C. Bds	97	450	do ...	30⅜
			25	do ...s30	30¼
29,000	Mich. So. S.F.B.	78	150	do ...s10	30¼
1,000	C. & N.W.S.F.B	80½	50	do ...b30	30⅜
9	Bk. of N. Y. ex div.	101	100	do ...s60	29⅞
39	Ocean Bank...	98	50	do ...s30	30¼
100	Canton Co ...b60	19¾	10	Nor. & Wor. R....	93
100	do ...	19⅜	10	Panama R. ex div.	125⅜
50	Pacific M. S. Co..s30	89⅝	50	do ...	125⅜
50	do ...s30	90	800	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	63¼
100	do ...	90	100	Gal. & Chic. R. ..s60	62⅝
100	do ...	90¼	350	do ...	62⅜
850	N.Y. Central R....	82⅛	50	do ...b30	62⅜
200	do ...b30	82⅜	150	do ...b60	63
50	do ...s10	82⅜	400	Cleve. & Tol. R....	31⅜
50	do ...s30	82⅜	275	do ...	31⅜
50	Rudson R. R...b60	48⅜	250	do ...b60	31⅜
225	do. ...	48¼	800	Chi. & R. I. R....	70⅝
290	Harlem Railroad..	12¾	100	do ...b20	70⅜
50	do ...	12⅝	250	do ...b60	70⅝
150	Mich. Cent. R..h10	49	150	do ...	70⅜
50	do ...	49	200	do ...b30	70⅜
100	do ...	48¾	100	do ...b10	70⅜
150	do ...b60	49	50	do ...	70⅜
150	do ...	48⅞	275	Chi. Bur. & Q. R....	74¼
100	do ...s60	48¾	25	do ...s15	74
112	M. So & N. Ia. R..	13⅜	150	do ...b60	74⅛
50	do ...h60	13⅜	100	do ...b60	74
615	do ...	13⅜	50	do ...	74
260	do ...b30	14	30	Del., L. & W. R....	96

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Mo. State 6s.b30	84⅛	100	Erie Railroad...b60	18⅝
56,000	do ...b3	84⅛	400	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	63
2,000	N. C. State 6s...	99	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.b60	30¼
9,000	Tenn. 6s, 1890...	92½	200	do ...b60	30½
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs..	91¼	10	do ...	30⅜
1,000	Har. R. 1st M. ...	100	200	do ...b30	30⅜
6,000	Cl. & Tol. S.F.B.	76¾	100	do ...b3	30⅜
3,000	Mich. So S. F. B	79¾	500	Galena & Ch. R.b30	62¾
14	Bank of the S. N.Y	99¾	500	do ...s60	62⅜
20	N.Y. Central R..	82	100	do ...b60	63
50	do ...s10	82	200	do ...s10	62½
10	do ...	82⅛	100	do ...	62⅜
50	Mich. Central R..s60	48¾	25	Chi. & R. I. R....	70⅜
50	do ...	48¾	150	do ...	70⅜
100	do ...s30	48⅝	100	do ...s30	70⅜
100	Mich. So. & N. I R	13⅜	200	do ...s60	70⅜
100	do ...b30	13⅜	100	do ...b60	70¾
100	do ...b30	14			

New-York Mining Board—JUNE 28.

	Offered.	Ask'd.		Offered.	Ask'd.
Copper F's M. Co.11		12	Quincy	35	37
Central	9	9⅜	Rockland	24¼	25⅜
Hanoock	3	—	Superior	4	4¾
Isle Royale	14½	14⅝	Hamilton	3	3½
Minnesota	84½	88	Columbian	3½	3¾
National	37	39	Gardiner Hill	6¾	7¼
Pewabic	53¼	54⅜	Guilford	3½	3⅞
Pittsburgh	63	63½	North State	2⅜	2⅝
Pontiac	4½	5	Silver Hill	1⅞	2

The salee were:

25	Pittsburgh	b60	63½	350 Silver Hill	2
300	Hamilton	3		300 Silver Hill ...b60	2
50	Gardiner ...b60	7			

THURSDAY, June 28—P. M.

The arrival of the *Great Eastern*, off Sandy Hook, at an early hour this morning, created considerable excitement in and around the Stock Exchange, and the event, without actually arresting ordinary business, entered largely into the conversation and congratulations of the Street.

The Sub-Treasurer in this City, having renewed about $1,000,000 of the outstanding Treasury Bills, which bore 5 ℔ cent. for twelve months longer, at the same rate, the Secretary has authorized him to make a similar arrangement with the New-York holders of overdue Bills, which bear 5½ @5¾@6 ℔ cent., *these rates being continued respectively*, for one year longer, *to the same holders* on their election to take new Bills at any time before 4 o'clock on Saturday next, June 30. We learn that over $3,000,000 Bills, the largest part in 5½ ℔ cents., originally issued last June, have come into this proposition to-day, and others will no doubt follow after the more general publication of

The market for Money was, not especially different from the rates of yesterday. The supply is quite free on temporary loan, though most of the lenders, outside of Bank, manifest a disposition to claim at least 5 ℔ cent. on Stock collateral. The exceptions below this on United States and State Security are fewer, perhaps, than last week. The turn early in the present week to higher rates of Discount is barely maintained. The holders of very prime liste of indorsed 4@6 months peper ere induced to sell at a higher rete of interest than 5½ ℔ cent., and fair No. 1 liste at 6 ℔ cent. Sbort acceptancee continue to go at 5 ℔ cent. ou choice names. Some Discounts have been made at or within all these ratee, and the open market, if anything, is easier than on Mouday or Tuesday. The Banks may, as some of them report, be getting fuller rates from their regular dealers.

The Foreign Exchanges for Saturday's mail are moving alowly with most of the drawers today. One or two of the prominent banking houses are selling, to a fair amount, on London at 109¾ net, and f.5.14¾ on Paris. The range of quotation on the former continuee at 109¾@¾. There is a fair export demand for Gold, for the *Illinois* and *City of Washington*, for Saturday—the aggregate amouut, at present, being unsettled. The principal exporter talks of $600,000, and others will probably add from $800,000 to $1,000,000.

The Stock market was stronger in the foreueon, the list round, with scarcely an exceptiou ameng the State or Railwey Bouds, or the Railway and Panama Sharee. The fine harveet weather continues to influence confidence in the new crops, while the heavy daily receipts of Grain into Chicago afford evideuce that the old suppliee are sufficlent to keep most of the Railway linee well employed through the Summer. Nearly 200,000 bushels of grain were delivered yeeterday at that point. The additional rise to-day was on New-York Central ¼ ℔ cent., Erie ¾, Pacific Meil 1 ℔ cent., Panama ¾, Reading ¾@½, Michigan Central ⅛, Southern Preferred ¼@½ ℔ cent.; Toledo, ¼@¾, Rock Island ¼@¾, Galena ¾, and Illinois Central ¼ ℔ ceut. A large business was doue in Michigau Southern, both guaranteed and common shares, and the bids for Galena were especially stiff, although that line is last among the Western in denoting an improved traffic. One reason of the firmness is that the old holders rely more npon the coming tban the old crop, and another is that the *short* sales, at lower figures, have been out of proportion to the supply of the stock on the street. State Stocks recovered from the elight depression uoticed yesterday and the day before, and a large business wae done in Missouris at 84¼. The Railway mortgagee were again firm; ealee of $29,000 Michgan Southern Sinking Fund at 78 ℔ cent. Most of the other descriptione were but sparingly offered, although full bids were made. At the opening of the Second Board there eeemed to be a little disposition toward lower prices, bnt the market etiffened as the call proceeded, and at the close the Western sharee were, generally a little higher. The closing sales of Southern Gnaranteed were at 30¾, seller thirty, and of Rock Island at 60¾, buyer sixty. After the close of the printed list New-York Central was sold at 82. There were no sales of Penema or Pacific Mail at or after the Second Boerd, but the market was eteedy at the quotatlons. There is little doing since tbe meeting of the Board, through a general anxiety to eee the *Great Eastern* come up the Bay. Annexed are the closing quotations:

Virginia 6s	94	@ 94¾	Michigan Cen...	48¾	@ 49
Missouri 6s	84½	@ 84¾	Michigan So....	13⅞	@ 14
Canton Co	18	@ 20	Michigan Guar.	30½	@ 30¾
Cumberland Cl.	13	@ 14	Panama	126½	@ —
Pacific Mail	90¼	@ 90¾	Illinois Central	63	@ 63½
N.Y. Central R.	82	@ 82½	Gal. & Chicago.	63	@ 63¾
Erie	18¾	@ 18¾	Clev. & Toledo.	31½	@ 31¾
Hudson River..	48¾	@ 48¾	Chic. & Rk. Is..	70½	@ 70¾
Harlem	12½	@ 12⅝	Chic., B. & Quin	73½	@ 73⅞
Harlem Pref'd.	39½	@ 39	Ill. Central 's...	91½	@ 91¾
Reading	40½	@ 40¾	Mil. & Miss	—	@ —

The following is a report of the amount of coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for the week ending Saturday, June 23:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons Cwt.
Shipped North	5,828 13	88,283 09
Shipped South	18,539 15	362,727 17
Total	24,368 08	451,011 06

For corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons Cwt.
Shipped North	5,028 13	79,567 10
Shipped South	14,746 08	267,919 19
Total	20,775 11	347,487 09

Earnings in detail of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company from the 16th to the 22d of June:

	1859.	1860.	
Freight	$13,709 00	$13,606 64	Decrease. $102 36
Passengers	7,728 61	6,082 09	Decrease. 1,646 52
Mails, &c..	1.000 00	1.000 00	
Total	$22,437 61	$20,688 73	Dec. $1,748 88

The following are the earnings of the Great Western Railway for the week ending June 22, 1860.

Passengers	$17,621 75½
Freight and live stock	10,388 88½
Mails and sundries	1.299 36
Total	$29,310 00
Corresponding week of last year	33,425 88
Decrease	$4,115 88

The return from the Bank of Eugland for the week ending the 13th of June gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£8,429,226	Increase. £676,427
Other deposits	12,411,115	Increase. 230,516
Rest	3,233,519	Increase. 7,251
Governm't securities	9,754,106	Increase. 5,103
Other securities	16,819,863	Increase. 356,522
Notes unemployed	8,942,475	Increase. 554,470

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,967,435, being a decrease of £300,195, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £16,194,569, showing an increase of £231,467, when compared with the preceding return.

PRICES OF CONSOLS—WEEK ENDING JUNE 15.

	FOR MONEY.			FOR ACCOUNT.		
	June. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat.	8....shnt.	shnt.	shnt.	93⅛	93⅜	93⅜*
Mon.	11....shnt.	shnt.	shnt.	93⅛	93⅜	93⅜*
Tues.	12....shnt.	shnt.	shnt.	93⅛	93⅜	93⅜*
Wed.	13....shnt.	shnt.	shnt.	92⅝	93⅜	93⅜*
Thur.	14....shnt.	shnt.	shnt.	93⅛	93⅜	93⅜*
Frid'y	15....shut.	shut.	shnt.	93⅛	93⅜	93⅜*

* Ex-dividend.

LATEST QUOTATIONS FOR AMERICAN SECURITIES AT LONDON.

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	
Maryland 6s	95	to 97
U. S 6s, redeemable, '74	94½	to 95⅛
Virginia State, 5 ℔ cent.	82	to 84
Do., 6 ℔ cent	83	to 85
Illinois Cen. 6s, '75	77	to 79
Do., 7s, '75	82	to 83
Do., Freeland	81	to 83
Do., $100 shares, $70 pd	41	to 49 dis.
Do., $100 shares, all paid	58	to 60
Michigan Central 8s, '60	88	to 92
Do., convt., '69	86	to 88
Do., Sinking Fund, 8s, '82	87	to 89
Do., $100 shares	46	to 50
Michigan S. & N. Indiana, 7s, 1885	83	to 85
Do., $100 shares	10	to 15
N. Y. Central, 6s, '83	83	to 85
Do., 7s, '64	91	to 93
Do., 7s, '76	94	to 96
Do., $100 shares	73	to 75
N. Y. & Erie 7s, '67	90	to 92
Do., 2d mort., 1859	87	to 89
Do., 3d mort., '83, assented	77	to 79
Do., Rds., '82, 77½, '75	45	to 50
Do., shares, assented	18	to 19
Pennsylvania Cen. 6s	91	to 93
Do., 2d mortgage	90	to 92
Do., $50 shares	36	to 38
Phila. & Reading 6s, '60	78	to 80
Do., 6s, 1870	70	to 75
Do., $50 shares	18	to 22

The day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasnrer wae as followe:

Total receipts	$92,554 54
Pavments	145,627 52
Balance	6,532,542 21

The receipts inclnde $89,000 for Customs.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 17th inst., referring to the business of Last Saturday, remarks:

Nothing hes occurred to-day to materially alter the leading leatures of the market, and business ruled steadily throughout in every department of Money, Stocks and Exchange. The Banks did a moderate husiness in the way of Loans and Discounts, and some few lots of long paper were placed in the outside market at our last quotations. Clear Sterling Bills 110@110½; Bank rates for direct remittance 110⅝@ 110¾. Bills with shipping documents attached 109@ 109¾. Francs 5f.08¾@5f.12½ ℔ dollar. Sixty day bills on New-York, &c., ⅛@¾ and 1 ℔ cent. discount. Sight ⅛@¾ ℔ cent. premium. The Banks are still rapidly losing Specie, and the returns for the Board of Currency this evening disclose increasing weakness in every department. Exchange and Deposits show a diminution for the week of nearly a million and a quarter of dollars, whilst Distinct Balances have been slightly increased, and the reduction in Loans is merely nominal. As compared with the previous statement, the movement exhibits the following

	$466,716
	214,244
Decrease in specie	12,318
Decrease in exchange	271,158
Decrease in circulation	24,466
Decrease in long loans	12,543

The Fund Commissioners of Ohio are in town, with money to pay the interest due on the 1st July on the Foreign Debt of the State, about $425,000, and the Temporary Loan of $350,000, due 1st July. This will be paid at the office of the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-street.

The United States Life Insurance Company will pay half-yearly interest on capital at the rate of 7 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, 2d proximo.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 28, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been 21 bbls. Ashes, 10,200 bbls. Flour, 1,094 bbls. Corn Meal, 49,220 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 1,400 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Oats, 172 pkgs. Provisions, and 793 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales were reported to-day of 50 bbls. at $5 12½@$5 18¾ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 700 Rio at 14c.; 300 bags Maracaibo, at 13½c.@13¾c.; 75 bags Laguayra on private terms, and 100 bags St. Domingo at 12¾c., ℔ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Has been quiet, and prices have been depressed. We quote Middling Upland at 10½c.@ 10¾c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ℔ lb. Total sales, 750 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quite heavy, to-day, for State and Western Flour. Holders appear to be eager to sell, and many of them manifest a disposition to make some concessions to buyers. The demand, however, is not active, as a further decline is anticipated by purchasers. Extra State has been the most freely dealt in, chiefly by shippers, and this description is 5c.@10c ℔ bbl. cheaper than yesterday. The total sales of State and Western add up 14,600 bbls., including superfine State at $5 35@$5 45; extra Stateat $5 50@$5 70, mainly at $5 55@$5 60; superfine Western, at $5 35@$5 45; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 50@$6 30; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 55@$6 45; very inferior extra Ohio, at $5 45@$5 75; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 95.

Superfine State	$5 35	@ $5 45
Extra State	5 50	@ 5 70
Superfine Western	5 35	@ 5 45
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 50	@ 6 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 55	@ 6 45
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 80	@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 00	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 80

Southern Flour is in fair demand at former rates. Sales have been made of 1,850 bbls., in lots, at $5 75@$6 15 for poor to fair superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 20@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is in request, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $6 60@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; 1,100 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is inquired for, at $3 50@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75@$3 80 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after by shippers and millers, and prices are now quoted somewhat firmer, though no actual advance has been established. We have heard of sales of 122,500 bushels, including white Canada, at $1 50; very commou white Western at $1 42; amber Western at $1 43@$1 45, including 7,500 bushels, to arrive, at $1 43; red Western (Winter) at $1 42; Milwaukee Club at $1 32@$1 34, chiefly at $1 33@$1 34; Racine Spring at $1 31@ $1 31½; Chicago Spring, part at $1 29@$1 30, and red State at $1 35 ℔ bushel. Corn has been depressed, and prices have declined materially. The demand has been moderate. The reported transactions amount to 75,000 at 64½c.@65½c., closing at 64½c.@65c. for heated and damp; 65c.@67c., closing at 65c.@66c. for sound mixed Western, 68c.@70c. for yellow Western, Northern and Jersey, 70c.@72c. for yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. Other kinds continue nominal. Rye rules quiet at 81¾c.@83c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in limited request, including part of prime Canada at 37c.@40c.; Western, 37c.@40c.; State, 40c.@41c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 35c.@39c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 550 bales North River, at 80c. @90c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales to-day, 70 bales last year's crop, in lots, at 7c @13c. ℔ lb.

LUMBER—The demand is moderately active for the principal kinds, which are quoted firm. Liberal arrivals at Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, are adding to the available stocks: "There is now a good supply of nearly all kinds, though a large proportion is green or but partially seasoned. The receipts, except of Hemlock and Spruce, are expected to be large until harvest, and the Summer months will be used by close buyers in laying in their stock, while freights are low and dealers are anxious to sell, to prevent too great an accumulation of lumber. The sales for the past week have been fair, but shipments to Eastern ports have been comparatively small, owing to the scarcity of vessels. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to June 23, in the years named, were as follows:

| Year. | Boards and Scantling, ft. | Shingles, M. | Timber, C. ft. | Staves, l

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two CENTS, served at 12½ CENTS a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE LADY OF THE LAKE—OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR JAPANESE EMBASSY.—THE QUAKER DOCTOR.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—LALLA ROOKH.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—GASPARDO—THE TRACK IN THE SNOW—WHITES AND BROWNS—THE POACHER'S DOOM.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—BARNEY THE BARON—MACBETH. Evening—OUR IRISH COUSIN.

FRENCH THEATRE, No. 585 Broadway—HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND BROADWAY—ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway—PAINTINGS AND STATUES.

CANAL-STREET—No. 536—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

SOUTH'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—CHURCH'S TEMPLE IN THE WILDERNESS.

No. 536 BROADWAY—HUGHES' FREE PICTURE GALLERY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamer *Great Eastern* arrived in the Lower Bay yesterday morning at about 7 o'clock, and came up to the City as soon as the tide would permit her crossing the bar, at a little after 2, and reached her dock, at the foot of Hammond-street, at about 6 in the evening. We surrender a large part of our space this morning to a very full account of her voyage, which will long be memorable in the history of steam navigation. So many novelties are involved in her structure and mode of working, that the most ample professional details will be found valuable to those who desire to form a reliable judgment as to her capabilites. The letter of our Correspondent, we are confident, will leave nothing to be desired on this score. We are compelled from lack of space to omit much matter of interest connected with the great ship; but we shall publish this in the TIMES of to-morrow morning, together with a very full description of the vessel, illustrated by diagrams and engravings. The voyage of the *Great Eastern*, as will be seen by our report, has been a substantial success. The theory of her size is simply this: she can carry twice as much cargo as the *Adriatic* or the *Persia*, with the same horse-power and cost, simply on account of her size, the engines being the same. Her first trip has demonstrated the mechanical correctness of this theory, by proving that the ship not only equals, but exceeds smaller vessels in seaworthiness and manageability. More than this—it demonstrates the equally important fact that the comfort and safety of passengers are increased in proportion to the size of the vessel. The moderate speed attained by the *Great Eastern* on this trip is fully accounted for by her purposely but not necessarily low steam pressure, by a considerable deviation from the shortest course to avoid ice, by a foul bottom, and by other abnormal circumstances. The positive facts developed are the perfection of the hull and the excellence and reliability of the machinery. The engines were not stopped for adjustment during the entire passage, Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL'S wave-line, more beautifully developed on this vessel than ever before, is such that, at her highest speed, the vessel does not raise a perceptible wave, except by the action of her propellers. The commercial question—Can large ships be filled?—has not yet been reached. The interval between the announcement of the *Great Eastern's* arrival off the Hook and her passage of the Bar was long enough to rouse all our sea-going, yachting and pleasure-loving population to give a welcome to the monster. Tugs of all sorts and sizes, steamers and sail-boats, crowded down the Bay towards 3 o'clock, and rarely has so animated a scene been presented as unrolled itself before the eyes of the passengers on board the great ship, when she fairly opened the harbor of New-York from the Narrows. The skill with which her New-York pilot, Mr. MURPHY, carried her over the bar, navigated her through the crowded bay, and brought her to her moorings at the foot of Hammond-street, was the theme of general comment and admiration. Salutes, public and private, attended her approach—the *Harriet Lane* and the Cunard steamers at Jersey City particularly distinguishing themselves in this contest of politeness. The yacht squadron was handsomely represented, and nothing could have been more cordial and festive than the reception which was extended on all sides to the one long-looked for visitor. The wharves of the North River from the Battery to Canal-street, were packed closely with an eager and enthusiastic crowd, which cheered the ship heartily as she slowly and majestically moved along. No accident occurred to mar the satisfactions of the day, although the great ship, on running alongside the dock carried away some ten feet of planking at her first tonch of the wharf.

Our Washington dispatches state that the delegations from the Pacific States in Congress, troubled at the loss of the Overland Mail bill, are casting about to make some arrangements by which the Postal Service between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts can be continued. Relying upon the promises of the Post-Office Department, that if they would allow the Deficiency bill to pass, an arrangement should be made by which adequate postal accommodations should be afforded to their constituents, they did so, and now the Postmaster-General positively refuses to go beyond the law, which only allows the contract to be made with the compensation confined to the postages. In this strait it is understood that an effort is to be made to induce Commodore VANDERBILT to accept a contract upon those terms, with the private pledge that a bill for his relief shall be pushed through Congress at the next session. It is intimated, however, that the Western opponents of an ocean steamer contract have threatened to denounce the whole arrangement on the floor of Congress as an evasion of the law.

The Senate finally adjourned yesterday, after a short Executive Session, during which they confirmed the nomination of Lieut. Col. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON as Quartermaster-General of the ARMY.

By the arrival of the steamship *Granada*, from Havana, and the *Matanzas*, from Matanzas, we receive later advices from the West Indies. The health of Havana continues very good for the season, and business was generally active. At Matanzas, also, business was quite active, the demand for Sugars being good. From Jamaica we learn that there was a probability that a census of the island would soon be taken. Typhoid fever was prevailing to some extent at Kingston, though not sufficiently so to interfere with business, which had considerably improved.

The State Convention of the Democracy of Michigan took place yesterday at Detroit, JOHN S. BARRY, of St. Joseph, was nominated for Governor, and WILLIAM M. FENTON for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Japanese Embassy was yesterday engaged in packing up. To-day they will be escorted to the steamer *Harriet Lane*, by the Seventy-first Regiment. After a visit to the fortifications in the harbor they will be placed on board the steamer *Niagara*, where they will remain until they set sail on Monday.

The Stockholders of the American Telegraph Company met at No. 4 Wall-street, yesterday, by request of the Directors, to listen to and act upon statements in relation to the management of their affairs. Mr. Z. BARNUM occupied the chair and Mr. W. RUSSELL acted as Secretary. There were about seventy of the stockholders present, but soon after the organization, and before any business had been done, Mr. W. LIVINGSTON moved an adjournment, and after that motion had been debated for a long time, Mr. COOPER, late Street Commissioner, moved to amend by making the adjournment to this day at 12 o'clock, at the Astor House, which was carried.

Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, addressed the Republican Central Committee last evening, at considerable length, upon the prospects of the Republican cause in the coming campaign, which he considered excellent. Letters were received from Senators SEWARD, SUMNER, WADE and others, regretting that they could not be present.

The Commencement of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, took place in St. Peter's Church yesterday morning. Bishops DE LANCEY, CHASE, ATKINSON and ODENHEIMER, and a large number of clergymen were present. Bishop ATKINSON, of North Carolina preached the sermon. Fifteen students graduated, and will be ordained in Trinity Church on Sunday morning.

At the first Commencement of the Cooper Institute last evening, certificates were presented to three hundred and fifty-six pupils who have passed a satisfactory examination. Orations were delivered by some of the pupils, and an address by PETER COOPER, Esq. The exercises were varied by choral music under the direction of Dr. GUILMETTE.

The Quarantine Damages Commissioners resumed their session yesterday morning, and were occupied nearly the whole of the day listening to the arguments of counsel upon the question of the liability of Richmond County for the destruction of private property and other personal damages.

The Stock market was generally firm yesterday. The Foreign Exchanges steady. In the Money market no change of rates. The holders of $3,000,000 over-due Treasury Bills, bearing 5½@6 ₰ cent., overdue, renewed them at the same rate for one year longer, through the New-York Sub-Treasurer.

The transactions in Flour were less extensive, though prices were more in favor of buyers. A lively business was reported in Wheat, which was quoted somewhat firmer. Corn was depressed and lower. The movements in Provisions were quite limited. Operators, "having nothing else to do" on 'Change, manifested a deep interest in the forthcoming Presidential election, betting on the chances of each candidate, and of the election being thrown into the House of Representatives. Having satisfactorily adjusted "the affairs of the nation," dealers discussed the merits and defects, the size, model and swiftness of the *Great Eastern*, and then adjourned for the day. Groceries were moderately inquired for. Cassia was in brisk demand. About 750 bales Cotton were disposed of at former rates. Other branches of trade exhibited no really new feature.

The Great Eastern.

The *Great Eastern* has ceased to be an empty name to the people of New-York. After months of excited expectation, continually dashed by ever-recurring blunders, follies and failures on the part of the management to whose hands the great ship had been committed, the commercial metropolis of the New World was yesterday roused to a moment of general and sincere enthusiasm, by the tidings that this leviathan of the deep was actually passing the bar, and gliding to her moorings at our docks as easily and gracefully as if she were but an ordinary member of the great family of steamships which have made this port so long their Western home.

We publish elsewhere in our columns a most full and minute account of the memorable first voyage of this revolutionary vessel, from the pen of a correspondent of the TIMES who has been familiar with the ship in her days of misadventure, and who speaks with the authority of a thorough and scientific acquaintance with her powers. The thousands who from every quay and wharf of the City, and from the decks of the myriad vessels, ferry boats, yachts and steamers which swarmed yesterday about the majestic march of the stranger, like crowds in Broadway about some grand *cortège*, will find in this account the explanation and the confirmation, too, of all that they admired, in the easy dignity with which this St. Peter's of the sea steamed silently up the bay, wended her way through the mazy multitudes of our harbor craft, and rounded to her dock as if "to the manor born."

It would seem that fortune has wearied at last of persecuting this great enterprise. Its worst shafts were spent, indeed, when the co-adjutor of Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL, her designer, and the skillful sailor who had hoped to bring her first in triumph across the Atlantic, were so mysteriously stricken down before the hour of recompense for all their efforts and of fruition for all their honorable aims, had sounded. If anything cast a cloud for New-Yorkers over the brilliant success which was yesterday consummated, it was the thought that neither BRUNEL nor HARRISON could reap the earthly harvest of the grand experiment with which their names will remain forever associated. No other cloud, however, rested or rests upon the scene. A Summer sea was with the ship throughout almost the whole of her passage, and a Summer sky welcomed her to America. Favored by the winds and the waters, the *Great Eastern* appears before the new tribunal which is to pass upon her merits in a guise which may well propitiate her judges. One point alone of excellence, which the world had looked to see attained by this paragon of naval architecture she has failed to demonstrate her capacity of reaching. Our correspondent sets forth with impartial clearness the various causes to which may fairly be referred the disappointment which will be very generally felt at the performance of the great ship in respect to speed. Long since, in one of our reviews of her past achievements, we had prepared the public to expect this disappointment by showing that as compared with those steam navies of modern commerce which the *Great Eastern* was partly intended to drive from the seas, the monster ship was strangely underpowered. There are vessels afloat which, with a tonnage only equal to less than one-third that of the *Great Eastern*, are propelled by a steam-power fully one-half as great as hers. In the most favorable circumstances this disproportion of her force to her weight must tell against the speed of the ship, and our correspondent puts the minimum of time in which she may be expected to cross the Atlantic at little less than nine days. Speed, however, is but one element of success in the steam navigation of the ocean; and it is not impossible that a quite unprecedented rate of speed might have been achieved for the *Great Eastern*, had the original design of her builder been carried out to its legitimate results, without regard to the effects of the necessary expense upon other essential features of the enterprise. That this could not be done is involved in the simple statement of the fact that the ship was built by a Company. Attempts at limiting expenditure and keeping alive some hope, however slight, of eventual dividends, are inevitable incidents of every joint stock undertaking.

Moreover, the commercial basis on which SCOTT RUSSELL'S magnificent design was adopted, was the theory that a ship could be built to carry twice the cargo of vessels like the *Adriatic* or the *Persia*, with the same steam power and with no proportionate increase in the cost of working. The feasibility of this theory has been completely demonstrated by the voyage of the *Great Eastern*, and with this demonstration another fact of equal importance has also been established. It has been shown beyond the possibility of a doubt that the seaworthiness, safety and comfort of a passenger ship are increased in proportion to the size of the vessel. The unanimous testimony of the passengers, whose rare good fortune it was to make this experiment, settles this great point. Familiar, most of them, with Atlantic navigation under all its aspects, they agree in stating that never has the great sea been traversed before with such comfort, with such a sense of security, such freedom from all the small plagues and great perils of "life on the ocean wave." Such space for exercise, such facilities for repose, such guarantees against the "demon of the sea" as the *Great Eastern* affords, it would have seemed before her bold designer built her model in his brain, mere madness to dream of. This, in an age of universal movement, in which the populations of both Continents shift back and forth like the masses of the waters themselves, is, of itself, a victory important enough to challenge the admiring gratitude of mankind. For that portion of mankind represented by the stockholders of the *Great Eastern* another matter of interest remains unsettled even by her Transatlantic trip, or rather has been settled in no favorable sense so far as her Transatlantic future is concerned. Vast as is the constant growth of Transatlantic traffic, it does not appear that the *Great Eastern* is likely to command profitable occupation on a line of navigation in which her peculiar advantages may be met and counterbalanced by the equal speed and greater frequency of departure from either shore of her smaller rivals.

It is to Australia or India, rather than to America, that the giant vessel must look for remunnerative employment. Be this, however, as it may, the conception and achievement of such a scheme as the building of the *Great Eastern*, even if it should prove a commercial failure, must remain a great historical success. It has removed the limits of human enterprise; prepared the way for new and vast developments in the science of navigation, and in a thousand ways will work for good upon the nation which has undertaken it, and the age which has seen it so triumphantly carried out.

Mr. Buchanan's Reward.

If the Old Public Functionary who has presided during the past forty months over the distribution of our Federal patronage, has not become satisfied by this time that his Administration has been a failure, and the most utter failure on record, we can only account for it by regarding him either as self-conceited beyond the arrow-flight of rebuke, or as possessing a density and apathy of the moral nerves, utterly paralyzing those organs through which ordinary men are made aware of shame. Let us cite a few of the most recent "hints" which have been given to Mr. BUCHANAN of the estimate placed on his services by a grateful country.

Not having been educated according to the ethics of the English ring, but having an honest American love of fair play, and desiring to strike no blows below the belt,—we shall only quote such "hints" as are of Democratic origin—such public rebukes from the very men who elected him as must have been printed and laid under Mr. BUCHANAN'S nose in the columns of his own exclusive paper. That he should be reviled by Republicans might to him seem natural—though to us most unjust and ungrateful; for certainly to no one man in the country, nor to anything in themselves, are Messrs. LINCOLN and HAMLIN more largely indebted for the bright prospects now opening before them, than they are to the public conduct and career of the present Democratic President.

A Democratic Convention was held at Charleston, fully one half its members being men who had voted for Mr. BUCHANAN'S nomination in 1856, and fully one-fifth of the Convention standing either directly or indirectly bound to the Executive by current, cash-paying patronage. Yet not a man in the whole body had sufficient hardihood to rise and propose the usual complimentary indorsement of "our present beloved and illustrious President." Even RYNDERS had not brass enough in his composition to face the music which would have been called forth by such a resolution; even that seldom-sounding cymbal, our New-York Collector, had not sufficient metal in him to challenge the responsibility of such a vote as he knew would follow.

At Baltimore this Convention met again after a prolonged adjournment—an adjournment during which the few papers supported by Federal patronage had not failed to make clamorous complaint of the omission recited. It was a mere form, but an invariable form, they argued. The passage of such an indorsing-resolution was due to the Old Public Functionary. True, the refined gold of his virtue did not need this gilding; the lily of his services might well afford to scorn such paint; the rainbow of his Administration could receive no additional lustre from any hues within the power of the Convention to impart. Nevertheless, Mr. BUCHANAN wished the gilding, painting, and additional coloring processes undertaken—"more for the sake of the party record, than for any personal pleasure it could give himself;" and there were hints, not a little significant, that any Federal place-man would raise himself a notch higher on the pay-and-promotion roll, by attempting, even though unsuccessfully, to procure the coveted indorsement.

But the adjourned Convention, sitting a Baltimore, paid no heed to these Executive pleadings; the Federal place-holders on the floor were wiser in their generation than the man who had appointed them. They did the very utmost that could be done for an Old Public Functionary in such wretched plight—entering his desolate chamber with averted eyes and there covering his political nakedness with a mantle of most charitable silence. This they all felt—even CUSHING felt—was the very utmost that could be done for him; to ask any further concession would have been a provocation requiring to be resented as a personal insult by fourteen out of every fifteen men in the entire body.

But there was yet another chance, and, judging from mere appearances, one might think a most favorable chance—for securing the indorsement so eagerly sought. The special friends of Mr. BUCHANAN, including the Fire-eaters *par excellence*, or genuine Southern brand of the article—together with such star-engagement Fire-eaters as Dr. LORINO and BEN F. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, SCHELL and BARTLETT, of New-York—together with a goodly, though not large, assortment, of New-England Postmasters,—all these amiable creatures strayed away from the Happy Family on exhibition in Front-street Theatre, and organized a little convention of their own in a separate hall.

Now here, evidently, was the chance of chances for an Executive puff—a first-class, blue and gold Conventiou-notice, such as our Sunday papers are in the habit of inserting editorially at fifty cents per line, or thereabouts. But still not a hero could be found, even among the Saints-militant of this third political Chapter, with pluck enough in his heart, to propose a resolution complimenting JAMES BUCHANAN on his success in ruining the organization which made him President four years ago! The third Convention separated as did the others, without once mentioning his name; and now, since the chivalry at Richmond have also refused to take compassion on him, he stands as the solitary example in our history of a Chief Magistrate whose exodus from power could not elicit even the poor tribute of a ceremonial party-regret or party-compliment.

Of the other "hints" which have been given to Mr. BUCHANAN—such as the uomination of Judge DOUGLAS—the approaching financial marasmus which is rapidly overtaking the *Constitution*—the Congressional vote of censure in a full House, against which only forty members voted;—and, finally, the fact that not even the blunders of the Covode Committee have been able to produce any reaction in his favor;—all these "hints," we think, should be enough to convince Mr. BUCHANAN that, in making a covenant with Lecompton, he sold his political salvation for an amount of scrip, small in quantity, and utterly worthless in the public stock market. D. S. DICKINSON spent a life in devotion to what is called the South, and received half a single vote from that section at Charleston, in full payment and reward for his services. Mr. BUCHANAN has given up his entire Administration to the same "South" during a term of three years and a half, and yet all his appeals cannot extort from those he has benefited, or striven to benefit, the mere formal acknowledgment of a complimentary resolution! Verily, the way of the transgressor is hard, and Sin, in the political as well as in the moral world, pays out Death for wages.

Sunday in the Central Park.

It has never been difficult to foresee that the completion of the Central Park must inevitably produce a very marked effect upon the character and habits of our people, especially on Sundays. The fashionable classes, professional men, and people whose engagements give them some leisure every day, will visit the Park and use it for recreation on week days. But the great mass of our laboring classes are absolutely debarred from using it at all, unless they do so on Sunday. Hitherto they have had no place of attractive resort, and have from compulsion, and to the sacrifice of health and comfort, remained at home. But the Park creates a new state of things,—and it will inevitably be filled every pleasant Sunday by thousands and tens of thousands of our citizens, laborers and others, who embrace that as the only occasion afforded during the week for fresh air, recreation, and a pleasant walk or ride for themselves and their families. This result is already apparent. Every Sunday the Park is even now filled with people of this class,—respectable in appearance, perfectly orderly in their conduct, and enjoying the beautiful region thus opened to them all the more keenly, because of the rarity of the experience which it affords them.

The religious portion of the community have naturally watched the development of this effect of the Park with some anxiety. There are some, though very few, among them who urge that the Park should be entirely closed on Sunday;—but this would be simply to confine its enjoyment wholly to people of leisure,—to exclude from it the laboring classes altogether. No one who appreciates the real utility of such a Park could be for a moment in favor of such a course, for it would utterly destroy the main objects for which it is created. The large portion of our Christian community take a much more moderate and judicious view of the subject, and are content with seeking to prevent such abuses of the Park on Sunday as would convert it into a scene of noisy mirth and dissipation.

The gentlemen composing the Sabbath Committee have addressed a memorial to the Park Commissioners, remonstrating against their sanctioning popular diversions in the Park on Sunday,—against their providing boats for Sunday use on the water,—or amusements of any kind upon that day. They do not object, however, to keeping the Park open to all classes on Sunday, as on every other day; indeed, they claim this as a public right, and they claim, further, that it shall not be used "either for races or camp-meetings,—for Sunday sports or religious services,"—but left open equally to all upon the same footing. We are inclined to think they go too far in wishing to exclude refreshments on Sunday, and others will question the necessity of rigidly excluding music. But none who have a proper regard for the peace and order of society, will dispute the propriety of the general views which they advance. While the Park is open for all, nothing should be permitted within it on Sunday which will "either offend or corrupt the public conscience."

The letter they have addressed to the Commission on this subject is too long for insertion in our columns;—but it commends itself to general favor by the rational moderation of its language, as well as of the views which it presents.

The Japanese in New-York.

PREPARING TO LEAVE—ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ESCORT—THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ORDERED OUT.

Packing up was the order of the day among our Japanese guests at the Metropolitan yesterday, though a large number of the inveterate shoppers found time to take strolls in various portions of the City, affording opportunities to the *rara aves* who have failed to 'see the Japanese" to gratify their curiosity. The authoritative announcement that the *Great Eastern* had arrived, seemed to do away with the last particle of interest in our thirteen days' wonder, and they were comparatively unmoleted. A few of our country cousins, however, were at the hotel on a tour of inspection.

To day, at 1½ the Embassy will take a final leave of their quarters, and, in company with the Naval Commission and Common Council Committee, will be escorted by the Seventy-first Regiment to Whitehall. Here they will embark on the steamer *Harriet Lane*. After an excursion among the fortifications of the harbor, they will be placed on board the United States steamer *Niagara*, where they will remain until they set sail for Japan on Monday. SIMMS BUJENIS, however, replaced by another *Great Eastern*, so he can be spared. The following order has been issued to the Seventy-first Regiment.

The Naval Commission yesterday, at the request of the Common Council Committee, agreed to exchange photographs. The pictures were taken by FREDRICK'S opposite the Metropolitan, and copies will no doubt adorn his already choice collection.

In connection with the departure of the Japanese from this City, to-morrow, the following military order has been issued:

The Committee of Arrangements of the Common Council, having in charge the Japanese Embassy, have requested Major-Gen. SANDFORD to detail the Seventy-first Regiment, Light Infantry, New-York State Troops, as Escort and Guard of Honor to the Embassy on their departure from this City. In accordance therewith, this Regiment will parade in full uniform—"white trowsers"—to-day, (Friday,) the 29th inst. The Regimental line will be formed in Bond-street, right on Broadway, at 12¾ o'clock P. M., precisely. Commandants will report with their Companies to the Adjutant, on the ground, at 12¾ o'clock. The band, field music, and non-commissioned staff will report to the Adjutant at 12¾ o'clock. The field and staff will report to the Colonel (dismounted) at 12¾ o'clock. By order of

A. S. VOSBURGH, Colonel.

During the morning a number of the Embassy found time to witness a marriage ceremony at Grace Church, to which they were invited as individuals and which they viewed with much interest.

A number of friends of the Naval Commission and prominent citizens, among whom were Archbishop HUGHES, were presented to the Princes during the day.

In the afternoon the Naval Commission dined with the Common Council Committee by invitation.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE POSTAL SERVICE TO THE PACIFIC.

Final Adjournment of the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 28.

THE DEFEAT OF THE OVERLAND BILL—ITS RESULTS AND FORTHCOMINGS.

The loss by four votes in the House on Monday last, of the Overland bill, that passed the Senate the same morning, has thrown the Pacific delegations out of gear. They relied upon the promises from the Post-office Department, that if they would allow the General Post-office Appropriation bill to pass without amendment, they could, after the adjournment of Congress, have ample facilities to provide for Oregon and California, in the way of Overland Postal communication. But when the Overland Mail bill, to which the Postmaster-General was opposed, was lost in the House with the Post Route bill, the delegates who were parties to that bargain and sale found themselves sold. The inexorable chief of the Post-office Department refused any overland mail by the Central route, designing, perhaps, to economize the late New-York defalcation at the expense of the Pacific coast.

Com. VANDERBILT has offered to carry the mails at the rate of $400,000 per annum, if the President would recommend Congress to pay him—the Commodore taking his chances of compensation beyond the postages. The Postmaster-General refused to make any contract other than the law allows, viz.: For the sea and inland postages. In this dilemma, which leaves the new gulf line unsustained, and compels the delegation to face their constituents at the next election, with the fact of reduced mail facilities, instead of a "Daily Overland Mail," which they might have had any time during the last ninety days, Senator LATHAM has gone to New-York, it is said, to entreat Commodore VANDERBILT to accept a mail contract for the sea and inland postages, with the private pledge of certain of the Pacific delegation, that a bill for his relief shall be put through Congress next session, which, as HORACE F. CLARK has a certain balance of power in the House, may not fail there. But this negotiation having leaked out, the Western friends of the Overland Mail, who had the clause added to the Appropriation bill, prohibiting any steamer mail contract to California, except for the postages, have avowed their determination to denounce the whole contrivance on the floor of Congress, as an invasion of a plain law, and as a fraud. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 28.

The Senate confirmed Lieut-Col. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, of the Second Cavalry, as Quartermaster-General of the Army, in place of Gen. JESSUP, deceased.

The nomination of Mr. CHURCHWELL, of Tennessee, as Minister to Guatamala, was not even reported back from the Committee on Foreign Relations.

All the other Executive business was transacted.

Extra Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 28.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock.

There was difficulty in procuring the attendance of a quorum. Several Senators had to be sent after for this purpose.

Unsuccessful efforts were made to order the printing of the eleventh volume of the Pacific Railroad Report, containing maps and charts, which, it was insisted, were necessary to an understanding of the text of the ten volumes already published.

Mr. SIMMONS, from the Committee appointed to wait on the President, had no further communication to make.

After a short secret session the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

Political Demonstrations.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, June 28.

The Douglas demonstration last night was the most active and enthusiastic ever witnessed here. Rumford Hall was overflowed early in the evening, and the masses adjourned to State House-square. The speaking was kept up till a late hour and the firing of cannon was continued till daylight.

MANCHESTER, Thursday, June 28.

A. I. RICHARDSON, of Old Town, Me., was instantly killed, and BENJAMIN WHIPPLE fatally injured, by a premature explosion of a cannon at the Douglas jubilee last night.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 28.

For the DOUGLAS ratification meeting in Independence-square, on Saturday night, REVERDY JOHNSON, JOHN COCHRANE and Maj. HERON, of Louisiana, are promised certain, with other eminent speakers. Notwithstanding the briefness of the notice an enthusiastic manifestation is anticipated.

It is stated on good authority that the Douglasites will refuse all overtures on the part of the Breckenridgers to unite on an electoral ticket, and will demand an expression of preference from the electors appointed by the Reading Convention, and amend the list if necessary.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 28.

At the Douglas ratification meeting, last night, speeches were made by the delegates to the Baltimore Convention, including Gen. CLARK, who voted for DOUGLAS only on the last ballot. Resolutions were passed indorsing the nominees and non-intervention. There was a good attendance.

WESTFIELD, Thursday, June 28.

Thirty-three guns for BRECKINRIDGE and sixteen for the Massachusetts Delegation are being fired here this evening.

DETROIT, Mich., Thursday, June 28.

A large meeting was held this evening to ratify the nomination of DOUGLAS and the State ticket. A salute of 100 guns was fired.

Michigan Democratic State Convention.

NOMINATIONS FOR STATE OFFICERS.

DETROIT, Thursday, June 28.

The Democratic State Convention met here, to-day, and made the following nominations:

For Governor—JOHN S. BARRY, of St. Joseph.

For Lieutenant-Governor—WM. M. FENTON, of Genesee.

For Treasurer—ELON FARNSWORTH, of Mayner.

For Auditor-General—WILLIAM PENOYER, of Ottawa.

For Secretary of State—WILLIAM FRANCIS, of Allegany.

For Attorney-General—CHAUNCEY JOSLYN, of Washtenaw.

For Land Commissioner—SAML. S. SMITH, of Houghton.

For Superintendant of Public Instruction—FRANCIS W. SHEARMAN; of Calhoun.

Maine Democratic State Convention.

THE DOUGLAS ELEMENT PREDOMINANT.

PORTLAND, Thursday, June 28.

The Democratic State Convention was held here to-day, and was very largely attended. Hon. J. W. BRADBURY, of Augusta, presided. On the first ballot for a candidate for Governor, EPHRAIM K. SMART, of Camden, had 714 votes against 11 scattering. WM. P. HARRIS, of Biddeford, and H. STRICKLAND, of Bangor, were chosen Presidential Electors—both strong for DOUGLAS. The spirit of the Convention was quite unanimous for DOUGLAS.

Mutiny by Coolies.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 28.

Ship *Kitty Simson*, of New-York, from Macao for Havana, with 350 Coolies on board, put into Table Bay, Cape Town, May 3, for water and refreshments. March 8 the Coolies attempted to take the ship, but were driven below—one being shot dead, and several wounded. The ringleaders of the outbreak subsequently received 50 to 100 lashes, and were secured in irons.

New and Dangerous Counterfeit.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 28.

Faxan's Bank Note Register and Counterfeit Detector reports that a very dangerous counterfeit on the Prescott Bank, Lowell, Mass., of the denomination of $100, has just been put in circulation. The engraving is well executed, and is intended for a *fac simile* of the genuine. The filling up is all in one hand, and the engraving imprint is RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & CASSON, Boston. BROWN & Co., bankers, received five of the bills.

Congressional Nomination.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Thursday, June 28.

The Democrats of the Third Congressional District of this State have nominated Rev. WM. M.

Cooper Institute Commencement.

ADDRESS BY PETER COOPER—ORATIONS—ESSAYS—DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS.

Rarely has the Cooper Institute been the scene of so interesting an exhibition as that of last evening, on the occasion of the Commencement—the first of this noble institution. On the platform were PETER COOPER, the honored founder of the Union; Prof. G. HUNT, Chancellor FERRIS, Ex-Mayor WOOD, EDWARD COOPER, and other distinguished gentlemen, the tutors of the Institute, and about a hundred of the more advanced pupils,—the young ladies appearing in uniform dresses of white muslin and blue sashes. After the singing of an anthem by the pupils under the leadership of Dr. GUILMETTE, and a prayer by Rev. FERRIS, PETER COOPER, Esq., came forward and spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF PETER COOPER.

Mr. COOPER said: "The exercises of this evening will terminate the first session of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art." The income of the corporation derived from the rents of the stores and offices and of the Hall, has been sufficient to maintain a free reading room filled with magazines and newspapers, a picture gallery, the school of design for women, classes of instruction in chemistry, mechanical philosophy, mathematics, drawing, architectural, mechanical and free-hand drawing, free of expense to all applicants. About two thousand pupils have participated in the instruction given, and over 4,000 persons have weekly visited and used the reading-room. The philosophical apparatus has been procured out of the fund of $10,000 specially provided for that purpose. The trustees are happy to state that the conduct of the students has been admirable, fully justifying the confidence reposed in their ability to govern themselves. Considering that the majority of the pupils rely upon their daily labor for support, the progress of the classes has been remarkable and the success of the factory to the Trustees. The examinations at the close of the term were fairly conducted, by gentlemen eminent in their several departments. The awarding of the reports made by them to the Trustees will take place in due course.

The certificates which will be awarded to-night are based upon the reports which have been made to the Trustees in each case.

The revenue of the Institution is now adequate for the permanent support of the various departments of instruction specified in the trust deed.

The reading room and picture gallery will remain open during the entire year except two weeks in the Summer, which will be required for renovation. The school of design for women will, during the present, be greatly enlarged, so as to accommodate three hundred pupils, and teachers of the highest grade of excellence will be employed. This school will, with the night classes, be reopened on the first Monday in October next. Classes will be formed in Chemistry, Mechanical Philosophy, Mathematics and Drawing. In addition thereto the Trustees will establish a course of instruction in popular physiology and sanitary science, and also, if a suitable instructor can be found, a course of instruction in social and political science.

They are also gratified to announce that, by the liberality of a well-known citizen, a course of popular readings of standard literature will be given on the evenings of each week by the best readers of the day. Admission to all the above courses of instruction will be granted without charge or payment of any kind to all persons, male or female, of good moral character, above the age of sixteen years, who shall comply with the regulations of the trustees.

Applicants may register themselves daily at the office between 9 A. M. and 8 P. M., and during a part of September the office will be open in the evening for the purpose of affording the working classes an opportunity to register their names.

The trustees will decide on the admission of applicants during the last week in September, giving the preference in all cases to those who must find their own livelihood, and are dependent on their own exertions for support. [Loud applause.]

The exercises were then continued, consisting of an oration on "Modern Applications of Chemistry," by LAWRENCE VAN WYCK; another on "Mechanical Art an Element of National Progress," by WM. PARTON; another on "Drawing and its Applications," by HENRY C. BURROW; another, by REUBEN GARRIGUES, on "Knowledge and its Achievements;" reading of the reports of Examining Committees; delivery of addresses to pupils, and closing address to pupils, by Hon. WM. C. ALEXANDER. Of the pupils who received certificates, there were of the class of Mathematics, 21; Mechanical Philosophy, 12; Chemistry, 31; Agricultural Drawing, 23; Mechanical Drawing, 53; Free Hand Drawing, 54; School of Design, 48; Vocal Music, 89. The exercises were agreeably diversified by the singing of the class in Vocal Music, under the direction of Dr. GUILMETTE. The entire occasion demonstrated the vast benefits of the princely donation of this temple of education, by Mr. COOPER, to the working-classes of New-York. The exhibition of drawing was extremely creditable.

Amusements.

Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE, whose original engagement of six nights only has been prolonged from week to week by the "pressure of public opinion," will receive to-night a grand "testimonial" in compliment to her graces and her talents, at the Winter Garden. On this occasion, a new actor, Mr. CHAS. BARRAS, will make his *debut* in New-York, in one of his own, the 'Hypochondriac.' Mrs. JOHNSON, Mr. C. BARRON HILL, and other actors of merit and merit have volunteered their services in behalf of a lady whose high qualities adorn her profession with as rare and honorable a light. Mrs. HAYNE is shortly about to leave this country for a professional visit to Europe, where, we doubt not, new triumphs await her.

The Palace Gardens have become "an institution," and thanks to the indefatigable energy with which the Muses are summoned into service by the manager, a very agreeable institution of New-York. The vast and increasing influx of Summer strangers which is fast converting New-York into a genuine watering-place of the most delightful kind, guarantees success to all experiments of this kind when conducted with tact and spirit. The Ravenel Ballet-troupe are alternating here with similar diversions in the fashion of Cremorne or the Chateau des Fleurs, and for the Fourth of July, Chinese fireworks and Japanese Feasts of Lanterns are promised.

The noble army of negro minstrels has also been reinforced by the troupe of HOOLEY & CAMPBELL at the French Theatre in Broadway, before they sink below the horizon of "Japs," before they sink below the horizon of "Japs," before they have an opportunity of hearing our "national music" in all its perfection.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COMMENCEMENT OF RUTGERS INSTITUTE.—The twenty-first annual commencement of the Rutgers Female Institute was held yesterday afternoon, in the Rutgers-street Church. A very large audience was in attendance. The exercises opened with an anthem, sung by the pupils of the school under the direction of Prof. J. C. WOODMAN. The President of the Institute—Rev. Dr. KRAM—then offered a prayer, which was followed by the reading of the reports of the Committees on the various branches of study pursued in the seminary. Testimonials of merit and scholarship were then distributed to a large number of pupils. After singing the "Parting Hymn of the Graduates," the President presented diplomas to the following ladies, members of the graduating

THE GREAT EASTERN.

[Concluded from Eighth Page.]

relation of capacity to power which has justified the [illegible] of modern vessels, culminating [illegible] gigantic bulk of the *Great Eastern*. [illegible] conclusive proof that within any desir[illegible] there is no practical difficulty in construct[illegible] ing steamship of any size, securing at the same time every nautical requisite fulfilled heretofore by smaller vessels. As has been stated elsewhere, the only question remaining to be solved is the commercial question:—will vessels like the *Great Eastern* pay? If they can command cargoes or passenger lists as full, in proportion to their tonnage, as those now carried by existing steamships, there can be no question of their complete success. Unless the traffic increase with the size of the vessels, however, large ships are opposed to the great requisite of communication—whether by land or sea—to wit: frequency of departure and arrival. A given number of passengers carried, 1,000 at a time, can be accommodated but half as often as when but 500 are carried at a time, but it is not like a great hotel where, with a thousand guests always on the books, crowds may be coming and going. It is rather as if trains, capable of carrying 1,000 passengers, were run upon railways where trains of 500 passengers are now considered [illegible]. It is obvious that if the larger trains were to [illegible] they would be run but half as often as those now [illegible] their capacity.

Resulting from these to other considerations, the [illegible] results of the voyage are on the whole satisfactory. The engines have done their work with an expenditure of fuel which, as nearly as it has been ascertained, is not extravagant; while, regarding the kind of engines on board the ship, this expenditure has been even economical. From four to five pounds of coal per indicated horse power per hour is the general average consumption on board steam vessels fitted with marine engines and boilers of the ordinary construction. The *Great Eastern's* machinery, while it is, on the whole, well designed and admirably constructed, possesses no distinctive feature from which more than average economy could have been expected. As worked on this trip,—under many disadvantages it is true,—the steam pressure did not average more than 20 lbs.; the boilers were, as is usual with injection condensers, constantly blowing off water, and the steam was not cut off earlier then at half-stroke in the cylinders. The paddle engines have expansion gear, designed to cut off at one-fourth the stroke, but only the main slide valves have been worked on this trip, the suppression at half-stroke being effected by the lap on the valve, which worked all the time at full throw. Under these circumstances the paddle engines, when making 13 revolutions per minute, showed 3,670 horse-power on the indicator, the screw engines indicating 3,670 horse-power at the same time. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining indicator diagrams only one set was obtained from each engine. These exhibited an initial pressure of about 18 pounds per square inch, the diagrams having been taken after the additional weight acting on the safety-valves of the paddle-engine boilers had been attached. The point of cut-off averaged one-half stroke, the expansion-line coinciding very nearly with the theoretic curve. The vacuum was about 26 inches for the paddle and 27 inches for the screw engines. The coal burned has not been weighed, nor has it been estimated with sufficient accuracy to justify a precise statement of the consumption per horse-power per hour. Upon the basis of a measurement by baskets in the dark stoke-holes, the [illegible] consumption, as tabulated above, would give an average of about three lbs. for the paddle, and 5½ lbs. for the screw-engines. The average horse-power, however, as exerted throughout the whole trip, could hardly have exceeded 6,000, and the difference in the displacement of the vessel at the beginning and end respectively of the trip, indicates a consumption of coal rather greater than the sum of the daily reports. It is probable that the average expenditure, in both engines taken together, has been 4 pounds per horse-power per hour; and there is not sufficient difference between the boilers of the screw and paddle engines, nor in the form or areas of the diagrams taken from them, to justify the supposition of a greater difference in the rate of expenditure than 1 pound, or say 3½ pounds, in the paddle and 4½ pounds in the screw engines.

The machinery throughout has proved the excellence of its construction, no detentions having occurred either from actual stoppages or from slowing, consequent upon derangement of the engines. They represent no new principle, and are not, perhaps superior in their application of accepted principles to the engines of other first-class steam vessels; but their great size and admirable workmanship, even apart from the interest which attaches to them, as being the motive agents of the greatest ship which ever plowed the sea, will make these engines the object of the concentrated engineering attention of America. TUBAL CAIN.

ARRIVAL AT NEW-YORK.

Scenes in the Bay and on the Wharves.

The arrival of the *Great Eastern*, and the demonstrations of welcome which signalized the event, will make yesterday a day long to be remembered in the annals of New-York. The telegraph announced her arrival off the bar at about 7 o'clock, and as the intelligence became generally known in the City, there was a spontaneous movement of all classes towards the Battery and other prominent points, in anticipation of her coming. It soon became known, however, that she would be detained outside until high water, which would not be until 2 o'clock P. M., thus giving abundant time to go to Staten Island, to Fort Hamilton, Bay Ridge, and other eligible places in the harbor, to view the great steamer as she passed up the bay.

Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., the agents of the ship, who had a steamer in readiness for the purpose, in company with several gentlemen who happened to be near at hand, and a deputation from the Press, left the City at about 10½ o'clock A. M. to go on board. The steamer employed for the purpose was the *Yankee*, Capt. Hazzard, one of the tugs engaged to assist in docking the ship. The morning was pleasant, there was a light breeze from the Southward, and the bay was perfectly smooth as the steamer took her way in search of the *Great Eastern*. The first view obtained of her was just as the *Yankee* came abreast of Coney Island, when the masts of the ship could be distinctly counted—her hull as yet being below the horizon. Opera and spy-glasses were brought into use to aid the vision, but it was not long before the noble ship, in all her vast proportions, were plainly in view. The passengers on the tug now crowded eagerly forward, where they remained gazing at the ship as she lay with her enormous hull broadside towards the approaching steamer. She had stopped her engines about half-way between the Lightship and the point of Sandy Hook, but some three miles to the southward of the bar, heading to the westward. Her yards, which she carries only on her second and third masts, were squared, and her sails all snugly furled. A large British ensign floated at the mizzen gaff—the only flag as yet displayed upon her six masts. As the steam-tug came within hailing distance, Capt. Stubbs called for three cheers for the *Great Eastern*, which were given with a will, and twice repeated. The compliment was immediately returned from on board the *Great Eastern*, by the passengers and crew. The *Yankee* made a circuit of the great ship in order to give the visitors a full view of her graceful lines. The mark 28 feet upon the stern post was observed to be about 2½ feet above water, indicating that her draft was 25½ feet. She was evidently trimmed by the stern, as the forward marks showed only about 19 feet draft. Her light-colored boot-top was at least 6 feet above the water-line, and her paddles, not being more than two-thirds immersed, gave the impression that she was very light. A heavy coating of grass near the water-line suggested a bottom too foul for attaining great speed. After the exchange of further mutual salutations, the blowing of steam-whistles, and music from a band on board of the *Great Eastern*, the tug came to the starboard gangway, and the party were soon upon the deck of the *Great Eastern*. Here they were introduced to Capt. Hall and his officers, and were then left at liberty to inspect the ship.

The ship was now dressed out fore-and-aft with flags, an American ensign of the largest size being set at the fore. Steamers filled with passengers already began to appear in sight, cheering and waving in the most enthusiastic manner, to which the band responded by a repetition of "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle." The steamer *Roanoke*, on her passage to the South, passed under the stern and fired a gun, the *Great Eastern* displaying her ensign in reply to the compliment.

The Start for the City.

About 2 o'clock the order was given to cast off. The steam-tugs which lay like two long boats under her quarters,—and Mr. Murphy the pilot, with Capt. Hall, mounting the starboard wheel-house, and the word was passed, "Head slow with the paddles." In casting aground the enormous wheels were in motion, and the ship began to move. Slowly her great prow was turned off shore, and headed towards the Light-ship, for the purpose of getting a good entrance to the ship channel. At 2½ P. M. both the paddles and screw were in rapid motion, the ship heading toward Sandy Hook. The speed of the ship was now increased so that the half-dozen steamboats which followed in her wake could with difficulty keep up with her. At 3 o'clock the ship was on the bar, when the paddles were slowed, as is the custom in passing that point with all vessels of heavy draft. She went over, however, without any difficulty, and the long-dreaded bar was safely passed. Full steam was now given to both the screw and paddle-engines, and she made excellent time in coming up with and passing the Hook. Here the Telegraph Station was decked out with a profusion of flags, and as "they had no guns to fire," the fog-bell was vigorously tolled a greeting to the passing steamer. This was replied to by cheers from the passengers gathered on the port side, in which Capt. Hall joined; the ensign was also dipped. Meantime an extempore lunch was prepared below for the newly-arrived guests, whom Capt. Carnoe welcomed to the ship in a few words, to which Mr. Grinnell responded, giving as a sentiment—the Press of New-York—which was acknowledged briefly by Mr. Raymond and Mr. Erastus Brooks.

Steering well to the southward to give ample room in which to turn the only remaining point of difficulty—the Southwest Spit—the order was given to slow the paddles to half speed; the helm was put hard a-port, and in less time than it takes to describe the operation, she made the circuit of the Spit with all the ease of a pilot-boat. No description could do justice to the scene of animation and enthusiasm which now surrounded the steamer as she approached the Narrows. Steamers of all sizes and descriptions swarmed about her, crowded with ladies and gentlemen, cheering and waving their salutations. The yacht squadron was out in force. The *Silvie*, the *Hazard*, the *Mystery*, the *Rebecca*, the *Zinga*, the *Undine* and the *Ray*, were conspicuous in the brilliant procession, darting gracefully in and out, like white-winged birds, about the moving leviathan. The United States revenue steamer *Harriet Lane* Capt. Faunce, came alongside, having on board Collector Schell, Mr. Belmont, Baron S. de Rothschild and others. This beautiful steamer fired a salute, which was returned in kind. From Fort Hamilton a handsome salute also greeted her, which was replied to by a discharge of gun for gun and the usual dipping of the ensign.

Those who could not, from press of business, go down the bay; those who were too indolent, and those who were too economical to do so, availed themselves, in large numbers, of the transit to Staten Island, by the regular ferry-boats, where, at each landing, but especially at the old Quarantine ground, they assembled in crowds, at an early hour, inhaling the sea-breeze from the Narrows. At a few minutes after 3 P. M., the *Great Eastern* was dimly discerned in the foggy distance of the Lower Bay. Then she disappeared behind the bluff, and an hour passed before, over the walls of the new Fort, at the distance of four miles, the tall masts of the great ship were seen rapidly passing. With an uncontrollable impulse, a shout arose from the vast crowd on the old Quarantine grounds and from Burn's Gardens. Opposite Fort Hamilton she stopped, and the Fort gave her a rousing salute of cannon. When she resumed her "onward march, her triumph o'er the deep,"—which at this point meant the Bay of New-York, that it was said she never could enter,—she, in due courtesy, replied in cannon. As she passed the various landings on the Island, she was also greeted with gunpowder, and her health, and the good wishes of the spectators, were drank, not in as much lager-bier as would float her, but certainly in a great quantity of lager-bier. As she passed the shore of the Island, she was admirable in her appearance. Though at the distance of more than a mile and a half, with the smoke of her cannon mantling about her, and partially obscuring her magnificent proportions, she announced herself as the leviathan of the Bay. By the rule of parallax, her size was indeed enormous, for she seemed to shut from observation miles of the Long Island heights, over and below Greenwood and Gowanus. Her appearance, as she passed up the bay, took everybody by surprise. Not only was no voice of detraction heard, but all spectators were almost madly enthusiastic in her praise.

The Battery, the piers along the North River, and the house-tops as far as the eye could reach, were filled with spectators. The Cunard steamer at Jersey City gave her a rousing salute, and from this point to where she finally stopped her engines to approach her berth, it was a continual ovation.

The effort to round her to at the foot of Hammond-street was not successful—it being found necessary to moderate her speed so much that her steerage-way was lost as soon as the engines were stopped. She accordingly swung with her head up stream, and the efforts of two tugs, with hawsers at her bow, could not wind her. After drifting with the flood-tide, backing and going ahead for a long time, she was at length turned round, and at about 8 o'clock P. M. she was snugly got into her berth and made fast.

While there was no lack of admiration for the vast proportions, the graceful lines, and the internal arrangements and ornamentation of the ship, there was much surprise expressed at the neglected condition of the decks, which appeared as if they had neither been cleaned, scraped, holy-stoned or varnished since she was launched. The planks in many places appeared badly shrunken, and suffering for the want of welting down. The same was observed of the platforms on both sides of the paddle-boxes, and other portions of the wood-work of the ship. The smoke-pipes look as if they had encountered the storms of a voyage from India instead of England, and there is a general dirty appearance of the whole outside portion of the ship. It is understood that it will take several days to put her in condition to receive the visits of the public.

Police Reports.

PROMPT RECOVERY OF STOLEN JEWELRY.

Yesterday morning a carpet-bag containing about $1,000 worth of jewelry was given by a traveling agent of Mr. Sherman, jeweler at No. 175 Broadway, to a lad named Thomas H. Smith, whom he met in Cortlandt-street, to carry to the Amboy boat, at pier No. 1 North River. Smith, it is said, made no attempt to give up the bag until after its owner had got on board the boat, and she had started from the dock. Then he threw it toward the gentleman, but not within his reach, and it fell overboard. The agent had no alternative but to proceed on his journey to Philadelphia, and meanwhile, the bag having been fished out of the water, was made away with by the lad. On arriving at Philadelphia, the agent made known his loss by telegraph to Mr. Sherwood, who at once informed the Steamboat Police, and Officer Wm. Z. Rowland was detailed to look for the property. No clue, however, by which to identify Smith could be given, but this circumstance did not deter the officer from prosecuting a search, and he first interrogated a second-hand clothing dealer in Cherry-street. From him he learned that a boy with a carpet-bag had gone early in the morning into one of the tenement-houses of that street, and on entering an apartment of the house in question, he was, singularly enough, so fortunate as to find the boy and all of the property, excepting about $25 worth of it, which had been disposed of. The lad was taken into custody and held for examination. He has made several conflicting statements as to how the bag came into his possession.

A VARIETY OF OFFENCES.

Welcome Converse, of No. 40 Sixth-street, purchased a brass watch for $14 87 yesterday morning at the auction-store No. 307 Broadway. Of course he supposed he had purchased a gold one at a bargain, until a bystander undeceived him, when he demanded thet his money should be refunded. The auctioneer said "a bergain was a bargain," but for the watch and $10 to boot he would give him a patent lever silver one. Converse consented, and soon found his last acquisition was made of copper. As justice was refused him by the auctioneer, who gives the name of Cberles Parkhurst, Mr. Converse sought it of Justice Welsh. His complaint was entertained, and the accused was committed on a charge of fraud.....A warrant was issued for the arrest of Margaret Neudinger, who is alleged to have spent $52 belonging to her friend, Frederica Schultz, which had been intrusted to her for safe keeping while its owner was confined by sickness in Bellevue Hospital.....A few days since James Hoey, of No. 97 Hester-street, went out with his horse and cart, in the prosecution of his business, and had a man named John McDermott on the vehicle with him. The horse was somewhat balky, and Hoey jumped off to start him, leaving McDermott on the cart. Soon the animal ran off at top speed, and neither it nor the cart has since been heard of. McDermott, too, failed to make his appearance until yesterday, when he would not give a satisfactory account of the missing property; so Hoey had him arrested on a charge of having stolen it. Justice Quackenbush held the accused for trial....The house of Mr. Norton Smith, No. 358 Tenth-avenue, was entered by means of false keys on Wednesday night, and robbed of $125 worth of jewelry. John Hopkins and Bryan Denny, both boys, were arrested and held by Justice Brennan to answer for the burglery.... James Martin and Edward Martin were stabbed on Wednesday night at No. 3 Jackson-street, by John Kibbes, Francis Fisher and Fred Brendenberger, with whom they had engaged in an altercation. Their assailants were arrested and committed on charges of felonious assaults.

Coroners' Inquests.

The body of a woman was found yesterday morning in the water at the foot of Roosevelt-street. It was identified at the inquest held by Coroner Gamble as that of Ellen Smith, an abandoned character, who has been missing for nine days past. Deceased was an Irishwoman, 22 years of age. A verdict of "Found drowned" was given.

Fires.

AN EXPLOSION OF FIREWORKS.

Just before 9 o'clock last evening some fireworks in the window of the confectionery store No. 184 Third-avenue, exploded by coming in contact with a gas light, and caused a damage of $180. The store is kept by Mrs. Catharine Murphy.....Patrick Coman, a member of Engine Company No. 41, while running down Second-avenue, fell beneath the wheels of the machine and was badly hurt; He was taken to his home in Ridge-street.

IN A COPPERSMITH'S SHOP.

The fire which happened on Wednesday night in the coppersmith's shop of L. Renn, No. 178 William-street, could not have been entirely extinguished at that time. It burst out anew at 4 o'clock yesterday morning and caused a damage of about $1,400. Insured for $600 in the Citizen's Company.

IN A DWELLING-HOUSE.

About 8½ o'clock yesterday a fire broke out in the third-story of the dwelling-house, No. 648 Sixth-avenue, occupied by Mr. J. Mead. His loss is about $500. The building was owned by H. S. Bishoff. It was damaged about $100. Insured in City Companies.

IN A PORK-PACKING ESTABLISHMENT.

A fire occurred at 10¾ o'clock last night, in the smoke-house attached to the pork-packing establishment of Messrs. Hayward & Seigel, Nos. 49 and 51 First-street. Its origin could not be explained. The loss probably amounts to $1,000.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The Semi-Weekly Times, published this morning, contains the following:

The Trip of the Great Eastern—A full narrative of the first voyage of the Mammoth Ship, with scientific details of her performance at sea, her machinery, equipments, &c., by "Tobal Cain," the Special Correspondent of the Times on board the *Great Eastern*.

A Poem by Walt Whitman—The Japanese Embassy.

Miss Pardon's New Story—Concluded.

Political—Speeches of Messrs. Breckinridge and Lane—Gov. Johnson's Acceptance—Letter from Senator Douglas.

Congress—The President's Second Protest, &c.

Summary of News—Semi-Weekly Record.

Affairs at Washington—Our Special Dispatches.

Editorials—Articles on Current Topics.

Correspondence—Our Foreign and Domestic Correspondence.

Personal Items, News Paragraphs, Miscellany, Market Reports, the Japanese in New-York, &c.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price 4 cents. Subscription price $3 per annum.

[Advertisement.]

Love is blind, says the world. Love is not blind, says Phrenology—but it is only by the light of science that it can see. All the misplaced love we hear of could have been saved if the parties had known themselves. Phrenological descriptions of character, such as are given by Prof. Fowler, daily, at No. 308 Broadway, enable all to select suitable objects for love, thus saving a lifetime of unhappiness.

[Advertisement.]

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.

Wolfe's celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps should be in the hands of every traveller. No family should leave the City or be without a supply during the warm weather. It invariably corrects the ill effects of change of weather, and as a beverage it is the purest liquor made in the world.

Put up in pint and quart bottles. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and fruit stores.

"Also Wolfe's Pure Cognac," Brandy in Bottles, Madeira, Sherry and Port Wine for Medical Use.

Families who use wines, should give the preference to the above. They are all warranted pure and the best quality. Each bottle has the importer's certificate of its purity. Udolpho Wolfe, No. 22 Beaver-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Reynard & Co.'s Infallible Patent Housekeepers' Rifle. Insect Powder and Vermin Destroyer.

The only truly reliable article for the extermination of bed-bugs, roaches, Croton bugs, moths, garden insects, rats, mice, &c. Sold by all druggists. Principal dépôt, No. 167 Broadway. Dwellings, ships, &c., cleared by contract. "No cure no pay."

[Advertisement.]

The "No Kamis."—The dignitaries from Japan, it is expected, will honor Knox with a visit, in order to secure one of his Sevoy hats as a sample of American genius. They have created an immense excitement in this City, and all young men of taste should wear one. At Knox's store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, will be found a choice collection of Hats and Caps in every style worn, suitable to the season.

[Advertisement.]

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Photographs, of all sizes and styles, of the Japanese Embassy, for sale at Brady's Gallery, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

[Advertisement.]

Steamer Great Eastern.—500 gross London Club Sauce, just received from Parkes Bros., London, will be ready for delivery to grocers and pickle and preserve dealers in a few days. A. J. Parkes, No. 15 Beekman-st., Agent for United States and Canadas.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment have the approbation of Miss Florence Nightingale. She testifies that in her wide experience as a nurse she has found them the only cure for liver diseases, dyspepsia, old sores, ulcers, &c.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Brandreth's Pills.

WARRANTED PURELY VEGETABLE.

Invaluable in Costiveness, Bilious and Liver Affections, Headache, Cancerous disposition of body, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Worms, (warranted to cure in all cases,) Tic Douloreux, and all nervous pains and debility. As purifiers of the blood and fluids they are superior to all other medicines whatever, if the system has not been injured by bleeding or mercury, in which case an occasional dose of the LIFE ADDITION PILLS will assist the cure.

CANCER CURED.

A gentleman of high respectability, living in New-York City, whose doctors had treated him for Cancer on the Tongue, and to whom he had paid upwards of $200, consulted Dr. Brandreth, who assured him

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

would cure without the aid of any outward application whatever. He commenced with the Pills, which did cure him entirely in a few weeks. The gentleman's address will be given at No. 294 Canal-st.

Sold at

Nos. 294 Canal-st., 296 Bowery,
Campbell's, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.,
No. 4 Union square,
where advice is given daily without charge,
and by all Druggists.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BOX.

Sure Cure for Piles, &c.

A new remedy for Bleeding, Blind and Itching Piles, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, &c. A liquid; warranted to cure; if not, the money will be refunded. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, Chemist, No. 71 Prince-st., Boston. Sold wholesale and retail by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and by all druggists. Certificates with each bottles.

If any one should ask me what, in our opinion, arrived at by an impartial test, was the best and most honest compound remedy for preserving and beautifying the hair, and restoring gray hair to its original color, and the locks to the bald-headed, we should, without hesitation say Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative. See advertisement in another column.—*Louisville Journal*. Sold by all Druggists, Dépôt No. 444 Broadway

Spurious Imitations of "Artusairon, or Cream of Tartar Substitute," having been put into market, we hereby caution the public against purchasing the dangerous adulterations.

None genuine unless bearing our trade-mark, "Artuseiron." SACKETT, BELCHER & CO., Nos. 28 and 30 Reade-st., N. Y.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Kneecaps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Japanese Embassy.

The only really fine Photographs and Stereoscopic Pictures of these distinguished visitors, can be had at C. D. FREDRICKS & CO., Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway.

Ladies' Shoes.—Those about visiting the country—and, in fact, those who are not—should remember that CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., can always supply you with excellent Gaiters, Shoes, Slippers, &c., of the finest quality, and made of the best meterial.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

We would call Attention to the Advertisement of A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, of the sale of a handsome country seat of 25 acres, on SATURDAY, June 30, situated at Scarsdale, Westchester Co., a short [illegible] from Hart's Corners depôt on the Harlem Railroad.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.

HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 309, 512 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.

ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

The numerous casualties arising from poorly-made Fireworks should teach consumers to purchase only the work of a superior class. EDGES' work is of this superior class, and can be obtained in large or small quantities at his Dépôt, No. 173 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane. Beware of spurious dépôts and poor goods.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Removal.

BALL, BLACK & CO., in vacating their old premises, corner Broadway and Murray sts., will close for a few days preparatory to opening their new store, corner of Broadway and Prince sts., of which due notice will be given.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

George B. Sloat & Co.'s CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STICH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

G. H. COLLINS, No. 430 Broadway,

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair-Dressing Has no equal for dressing and preserving the hair.

NO ONE NEED BE BALD OR GRAY.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WOBLD'S HAIR RESTORER Never fails to restore the hair to its youthful color.

"IT IS NOT A DYE."

For sale by Hegeman & Co., Rushton, and other druggists, and at the dépôt, No. 356 Broome-st., New-York.

Meyer's Miraculous VERMIN DESTROYER,

Is the only sure exterminator of Rats and Rice, Garden Insects, Ants, Roaches and Water Bugs. Principal Dépôt No. 612 Broadway. Sold by all respectable druggists.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. They are the favorites for families.—*Times*. We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune*. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Ladies' Dress Glimps, New and Beautiful styles at LOCKITT, SON & CO.'S, No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Trimmings made to match.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!! GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt, No. 32 Platt-st.

John B. Dunham, OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS. Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st., New-York.

Six Shirts for $9.—The best ever made for the money. Shirts of the finest quality ready made, all sizes, or made to measure. Store corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

MARRIED.

Giles—Brown.—In this City, on Thursday, June 28, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, James H. Giles to Mary C., daughter of the late Rev. John W. Brown, all of Brooklyn, E. D.

Wood—Gerard.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 27, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, George Woon, late of Ohio, to Sarah McDonald, daughter of Wm. Gerard, of this City.

Nash—Fuller.—On Wednesday, June 20, by Rev. Mr. Weston, Henry Nash, of Carleton, St. John, to Catherine Fuller, of this City.

Dorman—Rapalje.—On Tuesday, June 26, by Rev. Austin Putnam, Rev. Lester M. Dorman, of Manchester, Conn., to Susan A., daughter of Silvanus Rapalje, Esq., of New-Haven.

Prawl—Silcox.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, June 24, by Rev. G. C. Lucas, Mr. J. E. Prawl to Miss Ellen Silcox, formerly of Rocky Hill, N. J.

Hoyt—Green.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, June 28, by Rev. S. A. Clarke, Albert H. Hoyt, Esq., of Portsmouth, N. H., and Miss Sallie F., daughter of the late Garrett Green, of the former place.

Silver—Letturay.—In Summit, N. J., on Thursday, June 28, at the residence of Geo. H. Letturay, by Rev. R. Riley, Charles Silver, of Philadelphia, to Lizzie, daughter of the late Nicholas Letturay, also of Philadelphia.

Wells—Hoffman.—In Sing Sing, on Wednesday, June 27, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Mr. Black, Rev. Minot M. Wells, Rector of the Church of the Holy Innocents, West Point, to Emma, daughter of Adrian K. Hoffman, M. D., of Sing Sing.

Zerega—Irvine.—In Philadelphia, on the evening of Tuesday, June 26, by Rev. H. A. Boardman, Theodore Zerega, of New-York, to Miss Juliana G., eldest daughter of Wm. C. Irvine, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

Bayden.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, June 27, Wm. Bayden, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, members of Engine Company No. 21, and the Police Department, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 5 Delancey-st., this day, (Friday,) June 29, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Gibson.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 26, Isaac Gibson, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 327 Lexington-av., on Friday next, June 29, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The funeral services will be held, in the Church of St. John the Baptist, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st.

Rookas.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 27, Mrs. Elizabeth Rookas, widow of the late Capt. Henry Rogers, and daughter of the late Jeremiah and Sara Dobbs, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, at No. 343 Madison-st., on Friday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Eastchester for interment on Saturday morning.

Lewis.—In this City, on Thursday, June 28, Sarah Lewis, in the 51st year of her age.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. John Wendelken, and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 106 West 41st-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Kilduff.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 27, William Edwaan, only son of the late Edward and Mary Kilduff, of Troy, aged 4 years 9 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his uncles, John, William M., P. D. Kilduff and M. J. McDermott, are requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 141 West 16th-st., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

Whiting.—At Clifton, Staten Island, on Tuesday, June 26, of diphtheria, Sarah Da Witt Whiting, infant daughter of A. D. and Catharine D. W. Whiting, aged 1 year, 8 months and 17 days.

Higgins.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday morning, June 28, Charles G. Higgins, aged 30 years, 8 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 2 Union place, (Bloomfield-st.,) Hoboken, this (Friday) afternoon, June 29, at 4 o'clock.

Perocheau.—In South Bergen, N. J., Numa Perocheau, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Academy-av., on Friday, June 29, at 4 o'clock P. M. Cars from Jersey City will stop at J. D. Van Winkle's store, Bergen-square.

Halsted.—In Harrison, Hudson County, N. J., on Wednesday evening, June 27, Mrs. Lucretia B. Halsted, aged 69 years.

Her friends, and those of her son N. N. Halsted, are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) June 29, at the First Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, N. J., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Hall.—At Pelham, Westchester County, on Wednesday, June 27, Anna R., eldest daughter of Valentine G. Hall.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Peter's Church, Westchester, without further invitation, this day, (Friday,) June 29, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be at the Williams Bridge station to meet the 2:30 P. M. train, Harlem Railroad.

Chater.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Saturday, June 2, Nathaniel Chater, of London, for many years a resident of New-York, in the 60th year of his age.

Howard.—In Milan, Italy, on Wednesday, June 6, Annie S. Howaan, eldest daughter of John T. Howard, of Brooklyn.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 307, June 28, 1860.

74, 49, 28, 31, 4, 29, 8, 16, 21, 38, 30, 6, 9.

Class No. 308, June 28, 1860.

10, 20, 2, 22, 45, 31, 49, 5, 42, 46, 52, 44, 56.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., June 28, 1860.

GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

STODART PIANOS. GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO. The best manufactured. Warerooms, No. 508 Broadway.

GREELEY'S BOURBON WHISKY BITTERS—For all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Bitters are considered the most efficacious tonic and stimulant, as well as the most agreeable stomachic ever offered the public, and are a certain preventive of chills and fever. For sale everywhere. BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agents, New-York.

H. T. KIERSTED & SON, DRUGGISTS and Pharmaceutists, will open their new store, on the corner of Broadway and 46th-st., this (Friday) evening, June 29.

A MAGNIFICENT MOORISH ROMANCE! BY SYLVANUS COBB, Jr.

In THE NEW-YORK LEDGER which will be issued on MONDAY next July 2, there will be commenced a Story by SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., entitled LEON DE BOURNAY: OR, THE CONSPIRATOR OF CORDOVA.

The scene of this Tale is laid in the ancient City of Cordova, and the time the Moorish power was at its height in Spain. The hero, LEON DE BOURNAY, is a Norman Knight, of unequaled courage, prowess, and accomplishments; and the heroine is LULAH, the lovely daughter of the Chief Officer of the Moorish Monarch.

The wild spirit of adventure and daring which characterized the times, the pomp and magnificence of the Moorish Court, the unquenchable hatred between the Christian and Mohametan races, the terrible contests with fierce robbers of the Morean, a romantic chivalry of the age, and the inevitable dilemmas of the Christian Knight and Moorish maiden who loved each other in that superstitious era, are all used by Mr. COBB, with a master's hand, in weaving a story of unequaled power and thrilling interest.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

The Graefenberg Company's MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON

Is a certain cure for all female irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, falling, and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.

Price $1 50 per bottle. For Six Dollars Five Bottles will be sent by Express, and Charges Prepaid to the end of Express Line from New-York. Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute, NO. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

"THE GRAEFENBERG INSTITUTE is located in one of the finest portions of New-York City. It is admirably adapted, in every respect, for the accommodation of those suffering from the above, or from chronic disease, or for those desiring great care and skill at the time of Confinement, and who may wish to avail themselves of its quiet and secluded quarters. The Institute is under the care of Dr. J. F. BRIDGE. Resident Physician, a gentleman of thorough medical knowledge and great practical experience." *Particulars* regarding terms, &c., may be had by addressing him at NO. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

All the Graefenberg Family Medicines are sold at No. 2 Bond-st., and by all druggists.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.

The old and only article to exterminate Bed-Bugs Roaches, Ants, Garden Insects, &c., without Poison.

LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS,

Exterminate Rats, Mice and all Vermin. Buildings Ships, &c., cleared by contract. BARNES & PARK, No 13 Park-row, and No. 424 Broadway, and sold by all Druggists and Grocers. Beware of imitations.

THE HOT WEATHER HAS COME.

ICE PITCHERS!—ICE PITCHERS!

A new and beautiful style. Also, a general assortment of elegant Plated Goods for sale.

RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

No. 22 John-st. WM. S. MURRAY.

THE NEW-YORK SUN, OF THIS MORNING, will contain an accurate engraving of THE GREAT EASTERN, as she appeared passing up the harbor, together with an account of her voyage.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do the housework of a small family; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 491 3d av., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman to do chamberwork and waiting; would assist with the washing; has the best of reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 71 47th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse, and wishes to go to the country with a family for the Summer; the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 451 3d-av. between 32d and 33d sts., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; has no objection to the country; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 185 East 17th st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as waitress or chambermaid and waitress by a Protestant young woman, who is a first-class waitress and well recommended; also by a nice girl, aged 15 years. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

AN CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR CHILDREN'S NURSE.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman; is also a first-rate washer and ironer; no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 283 West Bouston st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A STEADY, COMPEtent woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; she understands meats, poultry and game; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; understanes the care of milk ann butter; is willing to go a short distance in the country; can give good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first rate cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit and a splendid laundress; hee good City reference. No objections to the country. Can be seen to-day and Saturday at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in the City or country for the Summer, who understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry soups and jellies, preserves and family dishes of fruits in season; the best of City reference. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 West 20th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A HIGHLY respectable woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands all its branches; no objection to go a short distance in the country with a private family. Very best of references. Can be ren for two days at No. 11 6th st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK. either in a private family or a first-class boarding-house, by an English woman who has good City reference in; no objection to the country; would assist in washing and ironing if required. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST class cook, by an American woman who understands her business in all its branches. Excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 504 2d-av., between 31st and 32d-sts., 2d floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable American girl, as cook in a small private family; no objection to do washing and ironing, in the City. Call at No. 203 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED—A SITUATION, BY a respectable girl as cook, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 360 2d-av., Room No. 15.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble German woman a situation as cook and housekeeper immediately. In a private family; understands the American cooking thoroughly. Address GERMAN COOK, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman; is a good plain cook; wants to go a short distance in the country; public place preferred. Apply at No. 139 1st-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS good cook, washer and ironer, by a respectable woman; is a good baker. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 148 West 36th-st.

AS COPYIST.—A YOUNG SOUTHERN LADY, widow of a clergyman, desires employment as copyist, saleswoman, or to attend an office of some kind or in a business to travel. Address, one week, Mrs ZANEBEAR, Post-office, New-York.

AS GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—Wanted by a lady a situation as governess or companion, either in the City or country, or to travel with a family. Address J. K. A., Turnbull's book-store, No. 679 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A HOUSEkeeper's situation by a lady who thoroughly understands housekeeping, and is strictly conscientious. She is fully capable of taking charge of and regulating a well-ordered household, in a private family, or some public institution or seminary. The advertiser can give the best of City reference. Call at or address M. S., No. 124 Willoughby st., brooklyn, for three days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW LADY DEsires a situation to take charge of a house, or as housekeeper in a small, respectable family, in City or country; preference given to one where her daughter would be engaged to give lessons in music, and the rudiments of English, as compensation for her board; the best of references given. Address R. A., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A Welsh Protestant woman, a situation to take charge of a house or to do cooking; best of reference given. Apply at No. 272 10th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, second floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation in a small private family, to take care of grown up children and sew, or to do chamberwork and sewing; is a good embroideress; would be willing to go to the country with a family for the Summer months; she has the very best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 103 11th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a willing and obliging Protestant woman, in City or country, in a private family, as down-stairs servant or to do general housework; is an excellent plain cook and thorough good launderess. Has good City references. Apply at No. 405 Broome-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a small private family, by a genteel German girl. Has excellent City reference. Call at No. 15 Leonard-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT NURSE WISHES to take charge of an infant from its birth, or as nurse and seamstress; several years accustomed to the care of children; would be willing to assist in chamberwork; no objections to the country; good City reference given. Call at No 200 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.; can be seen until engaged.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as nurse in a private family; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can take care of a baby from its birth, and can teach small children. Can be seen for two days if not engaged at No. 44 Essex-st., second floor. Room No. 11.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 97 East 16th-st., top fleor, back room.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by an English Protestant girl, a situation as nurse or chambermaid. Apply at her present employer's, between the hours of 10 and 3, at No. 116 Lexington-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman as seamstress; would take care of children. Would like to go to the country or travel with a lady. Could fill any situation in a gentleman's family. Good City references. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 61 12th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a young woman as waitress or chambermaid, and assist in washing and ironing, or general housework; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good references from her last situation. Apply at No. 201 West 36th-st, between 8th and 9th-avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation to go West. No. 372 6th-av.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French, and others, with good references, for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 61 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City and country. German, English; Scotch, Irish, &c., capable, civil, active, at the largest Institute and Home conducted by an American Lady, No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN, OF SOME years' experience in handling money, and in keeping accounts, would like a situation as clerk in a Brokers' office, or as cashier or book-keeper in a first-class house. Can give security and the best refereeaes. Address CASHIER, Box No 171 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a steady, reliable English Protestant man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in London and six years in New-York; is a first-rate driver; knows town well; has the best of City references as to capability, sobriety, &c. Direct to J. W., at Mr Stillings' sadlery store, between 27th and 28th sts., or Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant single man, a situation as coachman in a private family, who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good and careful driver; has long experience in England and this country; can produce the best of City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Call, or address W. S., for two days, at Mr. Disbrow's Riding Academy, 5th av., corner 39th st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a person who thoroughly understands his business; is willing to devote his whole time to his employer; has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen, or address MICHAEL, No. 88 West 26th-st. at his present employer's, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant man; is a good groom and careful driver; has the best of City and country reference; good at garden-work, row a boat, or anything that may accommodate. Address G., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and has the best of City and country reference. Address W. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED by a respectable and steady young man a situation; he is an experienced coachman and groom, also a good plain gardener; will make himself useful about the place; best of references; wages moderate. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom. By a man who thoroughly understands his business thoroughly in all its branches, and who will make himself generally useful; can produce the best refereece from his last employer. Address R., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED a situation as farmer and plain gardener, by a single man who thoroughly nederstands his business and all its branches, raising and taking care of stock and farming in general, and will be beneficial to any gentleman who may employ him. Can come well recommended from his last employer. Address for three days, D. S., Box No. 215, *Times* office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed a situation by a single man, as gardener and coachman; understands the care of greenhouse plants and all kinds of vegetables, and also understands the care of horses, carriage and harness; can be well recommended from his last employer in this City. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 196 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS DRIVER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man, 19 years of age, to drive a horse and wagon; the best of City reference. Address R. H. T., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER—DAIRYMAID.—MAN AND wife without children, want work in the country; man as farmer, wife as dairymaid; good plain cook and washer. Best of reference. Address P. C., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

AS HEAD WAITER IN A SUMMER HOUSE OR COUNTRY HOTEL.—Wanted, a situation as such by an active young man of pleasing address, who has had some years' experience, and knows his business perfectly well; suitable City or country references given in regard to his qualifications. Address A. B., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS JANITOR.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS janitor of a building, or to take care of offices, by a respectable married man, an Intelligent Protestant; his wife and him both members of the Church; would give satisfaction to any party that would employ him, of conscientious integrity of character; could refer to some of the first gentlemen of this City. Address JANITOR, Box No 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED AS WAITer, by a smart, energetic young man, lately arrived, having served for 13 years in a gentleman's family in Europe, would be a sufficient guarantee of his thorough capability to fill the situation of first-class waiter man. No objection to a hotel or first class boarding-house, or to the country. Has excellent testimonials. Apply, or address a note to No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITER.—A FIRST-RATE PRIVATE WAITer (Protestant) accustomed to all the work of a first-class family, the making of salads, ice creams and water ices. Can refer to his last situation which he has just left. Will go to the country for the summer if required. Address No. 175 5th-av., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a very sober, industrious man, who is capable of his business; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 874 Broadway, corner 18th-st., or No. 715 Broadway, where he can be seen, or address S. T., Box 179 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

WANTED—IN AUGUST OR SEPTEMBER, A situation in an office, bank, or wholesale store, for a lad of 15, who is at present studying book-keeping; or he would, if required, commence business immediately. Address W. C. A., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
ENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS TO RENT AND FOR SALE.—Five new 7-octave pianos, beautiful cases and superior tone, to rent; four second-hand pianos, and two do. with Æolian, to rent; twenty melodeons, new and second-hand, for sale or rent at low prices; one second-hand 7-octave piano heen used about one year, price $300, will be sold for $200. Second-hand melodeons for $30, $40, $50, $60 and $75. Second-hand pianos $50, $60, $75, $90, $120 and $150. Monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. Pianos and melodeons tuned and repaired.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

WM. HALL & SON, NO. 543 BROADWAY, BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STREETS.—DRIGGS' PATENT, or the Violin Piano.
"The best Piano existing."
ALEXANDER ORGANS, from 5 to 16 Registers.
PRINCE & CO.'S Celebrated Melodeons; all styles.
HALL'S celebrated Guitars; Guitar Strings.
HALL'S New Patent Banjos. Violin Strings.
New Catalogus of Music, sent by mail on receipt of 7 cents in stamps.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 438 Broadway,
Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No 89 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER'S OVERSTRUNG grand-action iron-frame Piano-fortes, unsurpassed in sweetness and power, beauty and durability. Warranted for 3 years. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

E. THOMPSON, NO. 430 BROOME-ST., ONLY one block east of Broadway, has constantly on hand the best assortment of Pianos in the City, at prices from $95 to $300. All fully guaranteed. Pianos to let.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $130.
Call and see them.

H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED A CLERK IN A LAWyer's office, a steady young man who writes a good hand; also, an active errand boy. Address X., Box No. 109 *Times* Office, with place of residence and a specimen of handwriting.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT coachman to go in the country; he must be perfectly acquainted with his business, and willing to make himself useful. Address B., with reference, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

A GIRL.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO THE GENeral housework of a very small private family; must have City reference. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

A TRAVELING WAITER.—AN UNMARRIED man, either German or Scotch, to wait upon and travel with an invalid gentleman; he must be neat about his person, and fully competent to drive a horse. Apply at No. 83 East 39th-st., before 10 A. M., or between 1 and 4 P. M.

HOSIERY CLERKS WANTED.—APPLY to J. R JAFFRAY & SONS, No. 350 Broadway.

WANTED.—FAMILIES WISHING TO REMOVE to the country, which are composed of two or more grown-up daughters, may hear of an opportunity to better their circumstances with permanent employment in a manufacturing village, in the State of Connecticut, five hours' ride from the City. Apply to No. 27 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT TO TAKE charge of a Woolen Mill; one who has had experience in making satinets, and who thoroughly understands his business. None others need apply. Address C. H. D., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, still continue to insert full or partial sets of teeth, on their improved atmospheric plates, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on silver, $8; Amber or Rubber, from $10 to $15; on Gold, $25; Continuous Gum, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; Silver, $1; teeth filled with gold, $1; Quarts, Bone, Silver and Tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is the strongest letter of recommendation.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 885 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON dentist, has removed to No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

HOTELS.

ST. DENIS HOTEL,
CORNER OF ELEVENTH-ST. AND BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
(OPPOSITE GRACE CHURCH.)

MR. E. E. BALCOM has the pleasure to announce that he has leased the above named Hotel for a term of years. It has been completely renovated and put in order, and is now ready for the accommodation of transient and permanent guests.

Parties visiting New-York wishing to adopt the European plan of living will find all the necessary accommodations at this Hotel.

Mr. BALCOM having been for five years connected with the management of the St. Nicholas, and more recently with the Fifth-avenue Hotels of this City, feels that he is competent to give entire satisfaction to all who may become his guests during their stay in New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE WANTED by the advertiser, furnished or unfurnished; prefer it located on 14th-st, between Broadway and 5th-av., or thereabouts. Address Box No. 2,571 Post-office.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.—This unrivaled remedy for Rheumatism Gout, Kidney Complaints. Derangement of the Liver, Salt Rheum, and diseases peculiar to women, continues to work out marvelous cures.
See certificates from gentlemen of the highest respectability by sending for a pamphlet.
Natural Water, $3 per dozen.
Bathing Water, $8 per dozen. C. L. MATHER,
Agent, Astor House and No. 533 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLENKER, Son & Co., Auctioneers.
A. J. BLENCKER, SON & CO.
Will sell at auction,
ON FRIDAY, JUNE 29,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
TAN PLOTS OF LAND,
Containing from
9 to 25 Lots each,
On the upper part of
BROADWAY, HARLEM RIVER, 211TH, 212TH, 213TH, 214TH and 216TH STS.
80 per cent.
Can remain on bond and mortgage,
Part of it for 10 years.

This property is within one hour's time of Chambers-st. by the Hudson River Railroad trains, leaving at 6 and 9:45 A. M., and 1:15, 3:35, 4:15, 5:30, and 10:40 P. M., (leave 31st-st. station 20 minutes later,) stopping at Tubby Hook, which is very near the premises. Return trains stop on the way down at 6:57, 7:34, 8:07, 10:04, and 11:55 A. M., and 4:08, 6:30, and 9:10 P. M.

THE HARLEM RIVER BOATS
Leave Peck-slip Ferry at 7, 8, 9:15, and 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, and 7:15 P. M. Time to the Century House, at the foot of 215th-st., which street is now opened and graded from the river to Broadway, one hour and fifteen minutes. The same boats return every hour until 7 P. M. The 3d-av. cars arrive at and leave every five minutes, the landing on the Harlem River at the end of 3d-av., where the steamboats stop on their way up and down.

SALE POSITIVE, WITHOUT RESERVE.

Those who go up to view the property will find each plot staked at the four corners, with a number in the centre to correspond with the map, which may be obtained from the Auctioneer's office, No. 7 Pine-st., or from Mr. Post, at the Century House, on Harlem River, near the foot of 215th-st.

ALBERT, MORTIMER, GRIFFIN & Co., Auctioneers.
MAGNIFICENT
HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
THE PROPERTY OF DR. JNO. T. RUNGERFORD.
THIS DAY, (Friday,) June 29, at the 5-story brown-stone residence No. 48 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs., sale commences at 10½ o'clock; being the largest and richest assortment of household furniture and works of art offered at auction this season, viz.:
Carved rosewood 7-octeve piano-forte,
Rosewood drawing-room suites,
Bronze and ormolu chandeliers,
Sevres and Dresden china ornaments,
Velvet and Brussels carpets,
Pier and mantle mirrors,
Brocade and lace curtains,
Oil-paintings, by eminent artists,
Artistic bronze statuary,
Etageres, hookcases, centre-tables,
Rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture,
Oak sliding-room furniture,
China, glass and silver ware,
Sheffield tablecutlery, &c., &c., &c.
To be peremptorily sold.

A. J. BLENKER, Auctioneer.

A COUNTRY SEAT AT PUBLIC AUCTION. —A. J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction on SATURDAY, June 30, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, a handsome country seat of 25 acres, situated in Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., about eight minutes walk from Hart's Corners Depôt, on the Harlem Railroad, on the old post road, two miles south of White Plains, formerly known as the residence of Gov. Tompkins, now owned by William Archer. The dwelling is large and old-fashioned, somewhat modernized, an abundance of necessary out-buildings, mostly new; also, an ice-house filled. There is a fine stone wall running along the entire front, with an osage orange hedge; the lawn is well shaded with tall locust, evergreen and other trees; of fruit there are 2,500 Lawton blackberries and raspberries, also currants and gooseberries, 50 grape vines, a number of dwarf pear and plum trees, of standard fruit; a large number of choicest kinds of cherry, peas and harvest apple trees, also two apple orchards. The fields are in oats and grass, corn and potatoes; there is a fine large vegetable garden planted with all the varieties of the season. After the sale of the place the stock and farming utensils will be sold, also the household furniture; terms easy. The place is remarkably healthy. Further information can be obtained by calling on WABNER PLATT, No. 51 Liberty st., between the hours of 11 and 4.

The cars leave 26th-st., Harlem Railroad, at 8:15 A. M.; returning, leave Hart's Corners at 2:20, 2:40, 5 and 7 P. M. A conveyance will meet the 8:15 train from New-York on the day of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 155 to 204 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent., (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place.—Dated May 22, 1860

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 12, at the same hour and place.—Dated May 29, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, July 3, at same hour and place.—Dated June 12, 1860.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, OVAL MIRRORS, RICH CARPETS &c.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell on FRIDAY, June 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 146 Oxford-st., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood etagere, escritoire, sofas, chairs, tables, rosewood piano forte, oval mirrors, pier and console, velvet, medallion, and other carpets, oil-paintings, engravings, gas chandeliers, rich cut glass, &c. Catalogues at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on MONDAY, July 2, at 11½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., being a complete assortment of fresh goods direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOSEPH HEDMAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, AT 1½ O'CLOCK, P. M., at No. 111 Smith-st., between Dean and Pacific sts., mahogany sofa, hurean, bedsteads, marble-top tables, carpets, toilet and dinner crockery, refrigerators, stoves, Hedenburgh heater, &c.

H. H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

WE WOULD REMIND OUR READERS that the great sale of antique coins and medals will take place THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, by H. H. LEEDS & CO., at 10½ o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.

FIREWORKS.

J. G. & I. EDGE, Jr.
PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT
FIREWORKS.
W. J. SYMS & BRO.,
Dépôt, No. 200 Broadway,

Having made extensive arrangements with the above celebrated maker for the sale of their Fireworks, we are prepared to offer to storekeepers and the public generally an unequaled stock, both in quality and variety, at reduced prices, consisting in part of
Fire-Crackers, Torpedoes, Wheels, Triangles, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Pidgeons, Comets, &c., &c.
CITY AND TOWN COMMITTEES supplied with public displays at short notice.

I TOO.

S. D. ROBERTS.

N. B.—Many parties having hired parties formerly employed by Messrs. J. G. & I. Edge, are advertising themselves as agents of J. G. & I. Edge. The public should beware of such charlatans, as they may find upon being blown up that the goods sold as Edge's are from the laboratory of some obscure manufacturer.
S. D. ROBERTS,
No. 172 Broadway, cor. Maiden-lane and Broadway.

FIREWORKS.
BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS!

Not having any parties in my employ who have sold Messrs. J. G. & J. Edge's Fireworks until this season, I would caution the public not to patronize those who cast reflections on them, who wish to do an honorable business.

The genuine Edge's Fireworks are to be had in quantities to suit purchasers at Edge's Dépôt.
GEO. B. COLEY, Agent,
No. 37 Maiden-lane, New-York.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S DEPOT
FOR THE EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.
Neatest in appearance, and best in quality.
FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EXHIBITION.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
No. 63 John-st.

HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM
FIREWORKS.
DEPOT, NO. 47 MAIDEN-LANE,
HENRY R. TITUS, Agent.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!

LEONARD AND ELSWORTH, No. 87 BABOLAY-street, corner of Washington, have on hand an extensive assortment of EDGE'S & HADFIELDS FIREWORKS, which they are prepared to sell on the most favorable terms. Country dealers invited to look at our stock before purchasing.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 37 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y.

Fire-crackers, Torpedoes, Joss-sticks and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and public exhibitions, of superior quality, at less than usual prices. Address orders by mail or telegraph to
GEO. R. COLEY, No. 37 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st., one door from corner Fulton.
FIRE-CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, JOSS-STICKS, and a full assortment of FIREWORKS, plain and colored fires, warranted of the first quality.
Committees for exhibitions and the trade supplied on the most liberal terms. M. BENNETT.

1776.—EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS of every description warranted first quality. Dealers and town Committees supplied at the lowest prices. Orders promptly attended to.
JOHN D. ROBBINS, Agent.
No. 39 John-st., New-York.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD & SON'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call.
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Plain and Colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 WILL meet at the Mercer House on THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 29, at 7½ o'clock, to receive the money for tickets sold. Also, to prepare for celebrating the 4th of July. By order. H. RAYMOND, Col.
ISAAC M. PEYPE, Adjutant.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER,
DANDELION COFFEE.

A sovereign remedy for general debility, dyspepsia and bilious affections; strongly recommended by the Faculty. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of Coffee find this an excellent substitute, to say nothing of medicinal qualities; is also much cheaper, requiring but half the quantity of ordinary coffee. City Mills, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
PURE MILK.
Address T. W. DECKER, No. 155 East 27th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives or four single gentlemen can be accommodated with full or partial board at No. 245 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th ave.; front parlor and bedroom on second floor, and back parlor on second floor, with closets, bath, &c. Rooms furnished; superior location. References given and required. Apply as above. Private family.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 155 Hudson st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a pleasant front room in a private family, possessing all the comforts of a home; no other boarders will be taken; located in the vicinity of the City Hall, Brooklyn. Address, with real name to C R., Box No. 158 *Times* Office, will meet with prompt attention.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO LARGE well furnished rooms, with large pantries, on 2d floor, to be let with or without board to gentlemen. Location convenient to Wall-st. and South ferries. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ACcommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be had at No. 11 Monroe-place, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Montague Ferries; references exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS ON THE first or second floor of an English basement house will be let, with partial board, to a person having good reference. Inquire at No. 25 Concord-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A single gentleman can be accommodated with a pleasant, well-furnished room in a house overlooking the river. Family private. References required. Apply at No. 81 Columbia-st.

BOARD IN HARLEM.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board in a private family can be had in 126th-st., third house West of 3d-av. Communications to the City by boat or cars.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ALSO TWO single gentlemen, can obtain board in a small private family in South Brooklyn. The house is beautifully situated, about ten minutes' walk from South Ferry; the rooms are large and airy and terms moderate. Address S. E. R., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.—A private family, without children, and occupying a first-class house, would let a large front parlor on second floor, unfurnished; also, a nice furnished room, on third floor. Apply at No. 119 West 21st-st.

TO LET.—TWO HANDSOME ROOMS AND PARlor, with board or without, separately in a Parisian family; the house has all the modern improvements: a practical course of French will be commenced by proprietor who is a well known professor. Apply at No. 98 East 22d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING NO. 45 East Thirty-first st., between Madison and 4th-avs., will rent a few rooms with board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD AT FISHKILL.—A small family may be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board for the season. Distance from New-York by H. R. R. Express 1 hour and 40 minutes; from the dépôt about 20 minutes' drive. The house is delightfully situated, and well shaded with fruit and forest trees. For health and beauty of scenery, and pureness of water, this place cannot be surpassed. Other particulars may be had of Mr. S. WILLIAMS, No. 194 Chambers-st., or Mr. ELLIS S. POTTER, cor. of South and Fulton sts., and also of Mr. A. L. EARLE, No. 510 Washington-st.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE subscriber has arranged to accommodate families and individuals at the large farm mansion of the late Chas. Underhill, near Glen Cove, Isq. The house is admirably adapted for the convenience of families, the ground ample and well shaded; in short, every comfort that a farm can produce is offered to those desiring a residence for the Summer. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

BOARD AT NEWPORT.—AT A NEW PRIVATE house, beautifully situated, with a commanding view of the bay and ocean, three miles distant from the State House or centre of the town, and two miles from the beach, having five lodging rooms. For further particulars, address CHARLES T. HAZARD, Newport, R. I.

BOARDING.—PERSONS WISHING BOARD during the Summer months in a pleasant, healthy situation on the banks of the Hudson river, where there is a good shore for bathing, and where they will be conveyed to and from the landing at Milton without charge. For terms and other particulars, address JOHN E. LAWSON, Marlborough, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD IN ULSTER COUNTY, NEAR THE HUDSON.—Two quiet families can procure comfortable apartments, with good plain fare, in a country residence, beautifully located on high ground; scenery charming; no musquitoes. The place has the advantage of iron springs. Terms reasonable. Address FARMER, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT STATEN ISLAND. —Three or four single gentlemen, or three gentlemen and their wives, can find board in a private family, at Stapleton, five minutes' walk from the landing where no other boarders will be taken. For further particulars address Y. H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN CORNWALL, N. Y.—MME RUTTAN'S RESORT will accommodate a limited number of boarders for the Summer. The place is easy of access by daily steamboats from the City. References: Charles E. Foreman, No. 49 Chambers-st., and L. B. Bacon, No 59 Murray-st.

BOARD AT GLEN COVE.—FAMILIES WISHing the comforts of a Summer residence can find desirable accommodations immediately, in the house of the subscriber, near Glen Cove steamboat landing. Three lines of stages pass the door daily. Address
CHARLES W. CARPENTER, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO small families, within one hour by boat or cars of City Hall, where but few boarders are taken. Address, with particulars, C. E., Box No. 556 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY OR a few single persons can be accommodated with good board, pleasant places, &c., five minutes' walk from Mount Kisco Dépôt, Harlem Railroad. J. F. HALL.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—A gentleman and wife, also a single gentleman, can have pleasant rooms and board for the Summer at Dobb's Ferry. Apply at Greenburgh House.

SUMMER RESORTS.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,
MANCHESTER, VERMONT.

Manchester is situated (near the base of the Green Mountains) fifty miles north of Albany and Troy, and thirty south of Rutland where regular connections are made with trains for Manchester. For health and beauty of location this village is unsurpassed. Visiters are assured that at this Hotel they will find those comforts and conveniences usually met with at first-class hotels.
Mrs. E. W. VANDERLIP & SON, Proprietors.

SEA BATHING.
THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, IS OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Good rooms or furnished cottages may be engaged at No 47 Cliff-st., New-York or at the hotel.
Stages from the house meet the Long Island Railroad cars at Jamaica.
Two hours from New-York.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

This large and commodious establishment will be opened for Summer board on the 3d of July. Some choice suites of rooms, and several most desirable single rooms, may be secured by immediate application to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Mess

FINANCIAL.

ADAMS EXPRESS CO.,
No. 59 Wall-st.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.,
No. 65 Wall-st.

BARNES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 16 Nassau-st.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST,
No. 53 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK,
AND
No. 10 NEW-MONTGOMERY-ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.

INTEREST COUPONS on CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

CITY OF NEW-YORK 6 PER CENT. LOAN.

Subscriptions will be received at the office of the undersigned, Comptroller's Office, No. 9 Chambers-st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M. on the 31st inst., for the whole or any part of the above Loan, which is authorized by Chapter 368 of the Laws of 1860, and is redeemable in thirty years from the date of the bonds, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

The bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, and will be delivered to the subscribers on the 15th day of August next, on payment of the amount subscribed, with the interest accrued thereon from the 1st day of July.

The payment of the dividend will be made by the Chamberlain of the City of New-York, at the office of the Bank of the State of New-York, No. 52 William-st., in the City of New-York, on the first days of January and July in each year.

No subscription will be received for less than $100.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any subscription that may be made for this Loan.

R. COMPTON,
Comptroller.

DIVIDENDS.

The President and Directors of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a dividend of Three and a half per cent. for the current six months, ending July 31st, payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Monday, the 3d day of July next.

The Transfer Books will remain closed from this date until the 5th day of July next.

By order of the Board,
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.
(Signed)

OFFICE OF THE
MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY,
No. 65 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1860.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six per Cent. (6) for all Stock paid in, payable on and after July 3d.

JOHN ADEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC have declared a dividend of Three per Cent. (3) for the last six months, payable on demand.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th inst.

By order of the Board,
JOHN A. STEVENS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors of the BANK OF COMMERCE have declared a dividend of Three per Cent. (3) for the last six months, payable on demand.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th inst.

By order of the Board,
GEO. D. STRONG, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA have declared a dividend of Three per Cent. (3) for the last six months, payable on demand.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th inst.

By order of the Board,
GEO. D. STRONG, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

THE GREAT EASTERN.

[Continued from First Page.]

This gives above 6 per cent. greater slip for to-day, which is very singular, since the average revolutions of paddles were 9.478 on that day, and but 9.656 on this.

SIXTH DAY OF THE TRIP.

From Noon, June 22, to Noon, June 23.—The afternoon was very fine and sunshiny, with a wholesail northwesterly breeze, which invited a small spread of fore and aft canvas. About 3 o'clock we overhauled and passed within a mile an American-built bark, sailing under English colors, and pitching in a very lively manner under her complement of sails. She became the object of a salute from the big ship, and the general attention of her passengers. Shortly after another ship was overhauled, and another passed, further off.

The connection in the steam pipe, between the screw and paddle boilers was shut off to-day, and the paddle engines are getting more steam, but are not making many more proportionate revolutions, for the screw follows them up. Indeed, the turns of the paddle are a very good register of the turns of the screw, and *vice versa*. When one is known the other may be pretty accurately estimated from it, which shows the absurdity of insisting, as some of our engineers do insist, that if both screw and paddle are not under equal pressure, the one drags and the other does the work. Nothing can be more clear than this; if the screw is exerting 500 effective horse power, and the paddle 3,000, then the total is 3,500; just as if one man pulls 10 pounds on a rope and another 50, the total power is not 40, nor 50, nor anything but 60. Visiting the screw-stokeholes or fire-rooms, to-day, I found them extremely hot and uncomfortable. Those of the paddles are always cooler, partly because they are farther forward, and get the benefit of draft from the wind as it first sweeps the deck. All these places might be well ventilated in the usual manner. The air-pump rod bearings of the paddle-engines heated some to-day, because the oil-holes got stopped up, but no trouble was caused. This is the very first approach to a mishap, and was purely accidental. Nothing can exceed the smoothness with which these four great pistons have made their 150,000 strokes apiece, without stopping. And the screw engines, not as a design, but as a mechanical construction, are deserving of considerable commendation. The sturdy fellows have hammered away at their half million strokes with an agility which seems almost ridiculous in view of their Hurculean proportions. Almost a serious accident occurred last night. The mizzen hackhaul, or chain on the gaff which pulls out the fore and aft sail, broke at a defective link, and fell bodily nearly into the skylight over the screw engine room, smashing the glass and sash. Had it dropped in among the machinery, something would have got "chawed up," as our Yankee graphically puts it.

A band of six musicians, all of whom have not appeared before, played during dinner. "Hail Columbia," "The Star Spangled Banner," and "Yankee Doodle" were the only pieces of a national character.

An exciting race for the championship of both hemispheres occurred before dinner—a quarter of a mile or once round the deck. The lion was victorious. One sovereign was pocketed by the winner of the belt, and large sums are said to have changed hands.

At 10 P. M., the weather was getting thick and dark and looked northeasterly. But the sea was peculiarly phosphorescent; even the crests of the breaking waves, all about the ship and far out at sea emitted a bright light. The view over the stern of the vessel was wonderfully beautiful. The screw, partly out of water, and making a great commotion on the surface, was throwing off fountains of white stars and silvering all the adjacent foam, while its blades, slicing up from deep water, were like sheets of white fire, clearly defined from the black gulf below, and glittering like mirrors in the sun.

The night was quite calm, and early in the morning of the 23d, a northeasterly breeze sprang up, bringing rain, but not blowing hard enough to fill our canvas.

THE DAY'S RUN.

Latitude	42°50′ N.
Longitude	42°40′ W.
Difference of ship's time since yesterday noon	24.45 min.
Distance run D. R., as posted 301, as corrected 302.	
Average knots per actual hour	12.33
Total distance from Needles	1,797
Highest speed by log	14.25
Average revolutions of paddle	10.265
Average revolutions of screw	35

SEVENTH DAY OF THE TRIP.

From noon June 23, to noon June 24—The rain of the early morning was soon over, but it has been cloudy and damp all day. The combustion in the furnaces is very much improved. We are from this time to carry 25 pounds of steam on the paddle boilers, 20 having been the maximum weight on the valves before. The boilers were all designed for 25 pounds' Twenty is yet the maximum in the screw. This gives us 13½ revolutions of the paddles, while the screw following them up, jumps from 35 to 37, with the former steam 19 to 20. So much for their being in each others' way. The square sails on the foremast were set for a time to the light breeze coming directly astern, but we untran it, and they were again furled.

Dinner is getting to be a momentous and luxurious affair, as our appetites grow sharp in the salt breezes, and as the service becomes systematized. Be it known that when people take lodgings in a sea-side hotel like this, they do not live on salt junk. On the contrary, rare game is caught and slain on our prairie deck, by wild hunters from the scullery, and we riot on fresh mutton and fowl, to the national anthem of England and "Yankee Doodle." The awful young man before alluded to suggests, that we should have fresh fish also, in an aquarium, to wit: the boiler, ready cooked, and served with *sauce* from the impertinent stoker boys. The force of this remark cannot be computed in horse-power, and will not be allnded to in the engineering report.

Another race for the championship of the world occurred this afternoon between a porpoise and the *Great Eastern*, over one minute of longitude. The latter contestant overhauled a school of the former, which, being let out early, was very frisky. After a little by-play and some sparring, one of the P's advanced boldly to the bow of the *G. E.*, sprang about 15 feet out of water, stopping his propeller very cleverly in the meantime, thus preventing his engines from racing, and took the lead in graceful style. Both men were in fine condition; *G. E.* was a little the heavier of the two. *G. E.* attempted the former evolution, but was unsuccessful. Two to one was offered and taken on P., whose full-powered propeller was in prime working order. *G. E.* came in strong with side fins, and for five minutes it was neck and neck between them. It was suspected that P. had the better footing, and it should be remarked to their shame that nobody from the stand went out to examine the ground. P. wasted his strength in terrific leaps; *G. E.* kept to his work and gained steadily, giving P. a brush on the port quarter with his fore foot, and, in spite of a foul bottom, drove him fairly off the course. The school hose broke into the ring, and great confusion followed. P. on leaving the ground appeared very fresh, and ran a quarter of a mile, leaping (not over a fence) some yards, and was taken off the ground by his backers. Similar bets will be awarded to each.

The afternoon was extremely agreeable on deck, the wind being aft, and moving with the vessel. The balmy temperature of the Gulf Stream, its gloriously blue water and birds and fishes, and the great vessel booming along for an eighth of a mile behind us, drew everybody to the extreme bows of the ship. At 8 P. M. it was quite calm, but we perceived a fresh breeze for the first time to-day, from the motion of the vessel. About 9 a stiff breeze sprang up from the Northwest. By way of incident, the forward spencer got loose half way up the mast, and filled like a balloon, defying the attempts of forty men to furl it for half an hour. Late at night, a prowl about our home acre of deck—for it cannot be called a promenade, since we have as yet no gas in the streets—revealed the vastness of the ship in a new light. Moonbeams bursting through the ragged headland of clouds as it tumbled into wreck and vanished away before the fitful northwest breeze, lighted the opposite sky, while the black towering spars of the great ship, clearly defined, stretched above and on either side into what seemed whole furlongs of distance.

I shall take the liberty of introducing the reader to state-room No. 18, second entrance, grand saloon, port side, an apartment about 9 by 14 feet, with two large ports or windows on the sea side, and four berths opposite—the temporary residence of Messrs. Russell and Skinner and your correspondent. A table in the middle is piled with papers covered with figures, the berths with books and charts, and the continuous lounge opposite, with a heterogeneous mass of trowsers, dispatch boxes, hair brushes, indicator cards, overalls, big-ship diagrams, toilet paraphernalia and unmentionables, all of which, it is unnecessary to state, are not confined to the spar-deck. Just in front of the door hangs a pendulum for measuring oscillations, which everybody runs against, and in the midst of the confusion, the occupants, in various stages of cleanliness of hands and faces, cypher, discuss and agree, the general result of which is the infliction upon the public of this and other already unwieldy documents. Only one other soul is admitted to the mystic seclusion of this sacred apartment—Mr. Zerah Colburn—who is immediately pounced upon to figure out difference of time and horse power, which are accomplished with an agility that does credit to the mathematical shade of his logarithmic uncle.

I wish that all yon romantic readers could make a midnight tour of the paddle-engine rooms with me. Cut-off and vacuum is all very well, but the remorseless persistence of those great iron arms, sweeping the ponderous cranks round and round, and round over and over again—blow high, blow low—billows and calm—sunshine and darkness—never tiring, never halting—by the hundred thousand strokes without a resting spell—is nothing less than sublime. Four huge cylinders of a hundred tons, swinging back and forth on their trunions like giants nodding in their rocking-chairs, the long bright piston-rods shooting away up towards starlight and down again into the depths, 300 feet a minute, the "valve motion," with its complicated movements crawling all over the engine—now here under the impending blow of the cranks as they come sweeping down—now there, between two approaching and irresistible masses, but always out of the way—escaping always by an inch from the jaws of destruction eleven times in a minute—all this and more, above, around and beneath, glittering in the light of numerous lamps, and severely quiet, except the deep murmur of suppressed strength, but exerting the terrific yet concentrated power of 3,000 horses, is as fitting a scene for the poet as for the engineer. One would almost suppose that this never ending-monotony of motion would become painful to the observer; from the very fact of its quietness. On the contrary, it presents a strange fascination, and one finds himself watching the regular vibrations by the hour.

The breeze was strong northwesterly all night, but on the morning of the 24th had so far veered to the north that we got out a considerable spread of canvas which filled well. The morning was fine and sunshiny. A timber-laden brig passed within 150 feet of us, giving her astonished crew a noble sight for once in their lives.

THE DAY'S RUN.

Latitude	41° 01′ N.
Longitude	48° 52′ W.
Difference of ship's time since yesterday noon	24:8 min.
Distance run*	299 miles.
Average knots per actual hour	12.24
Total distance from needles	2,096
Highest speed by log, (not correct—uncertain.)	
Average revolutions of paddle	11.133
Average revolutions of screw	35.501

Note.—We are now in the Gulf Stream, which sets us back considerably. The real speed of the vessel may be more accurately calculated from the revolutions and the difference in the log, the former being 10,265 (paddle) and the latter 14¼ knots yesterday. We are also over 300 miles south of Cape Race, which will materially lengthen our passage. It is stated that the Captain, very properly determining to avoid ice, and noticing a considerable difference in the temperature of the water, for some cause, ran the ship 20 or 30 miles due south in the night, and then kept her on her course again. The course of the ship on the chart, from ship's noon to ship's noon, has been a very regular great circle till to-day, when it terminated further south. No one can question the propriety of the extremest caution on this first trip. One thing is certain, the ship ran much over 300 knots *somewhere*, and probably not less than 330.

EIGHTH DAY OF THE TRIP.

From noon of June 24 to noon of June 25.—The fine northerly breeze died away during the afternoon and evening, and the large spread of sail was gradually furled, as it ceased to aid the ship's locomotion. The night was nearly calm.

It may be asked, "What do you do all day—you few, no longer adventurous, but thrice fortunate—on the big ship?" That's not so easily answered. Ask a guest of the Fifth-avenue Hotel what his fellow guests do all day—however few they may be. Well, as for the No. 18, G. S. Port side people, their "walk" is one perpetual tramp over the ship, and through the engine-rooms and stoke-holes; and their "conversation" a never-ending discussion, and note-making and elaborating as to the things done therein. Before breakfast, 8½ o'clock, the early-risers get up an appetite by walking nearly down town and back. After that interesting event, all hands go about their various pursuits, as in other hotels and ships, save that the great element of space separates us all—out of sight and hearing—for the whole fore. noon. Young America destroys innumerable cigars, and discusses the speed of all things, from horses to ships and locomotives, in the smoking room; old travelers read, observe and ask questions in the most unmoved and thorough-going manner; novices tramp up and down, always excited and in a hurry; the old military and naval people talk over battles and victories, and the hearty English element plays skittles in a vacant lot somewhere, which has been partially reclaimed and roofed in. There is always somebody counting the revolutions, always somebody looking over the extreme bow; here is an old fellow asleep in the sun—there is a knot of people discussing momentous events in the saloon—here are admiring adventurers on the sponsons, sometimes away outside of the centre of the paddle wheel, looking in through the iron lattice at the tremendous expanse of red arme as they appear to roll over the water. Many read and write in their spacious staterooms. Others never cease exploring the vast storehouses away down below. Some are on the continual lookout for vessels, with their glasses slung over their shoulders. Gymnastic feats, foot races, and, in short, *all sorts* of pursuits, from uproarious hilarity to solemn and undisturbed seaside contemplation, are the order of the day. The passage, as a passage, is tame and monotonous, but the universal acquaintance and good-fellowship of the occasion, and the never-ceasing entertainment afforded by the vastness, detail and real comfort of the ship itself, render the trip one of the most agreeable ever undertaken to the whole company.

The events of the day have been: first, champagne at dinner, from the company; second, a hot box on the screw engine—the forward box of the engine shaft—caused by the stopping up of an oil-hole. "Tall oaks, &c." The screw system of water works for such cases made and provided was turned on, the revolutions reduced to 24 minimum, (still propelling,) while the paddle sympathetically fell off to 10½. In an hour all was going smoothly again.

Nothing can exceed the splendor of this 25th morning of June, in the soft blue water of the gulf stream, and under a bright and almost tropical sky. The sea is even remarkably placid. Hardly a breath of wind disturbs its surface, while the long swells—the monuments of past breezes—which so rarely cease to rise, are smothered almost into motionless sleep as they bask in the warm sunshine.

From the top of the mainmast. Here we lie, away up, up in the clear air—on a deck as large as our stateroom, looking out upon the round expanse of blue, under the brightest of tropical skies. How boundless, how placid, how gloriously blue—was ever such a day seen on the ocean before?—this deceitful ocean—these sleeping billows, which anon shall rise up and howl and rage in the terrible majesty of their wrath, sweeping the decks of proud ships, tearing them plank from plank, and burling them struggling to the bottom. Sleep on old ocean—your foaming jaws will open in vain for us, for there comes booming along beneath us, as we lie on the top of its iron mast, a giant and triple-powered vessel, which defies your wrath—not by strength alone, for the adamantine cliffs cannot stand before your breakers, but by shape, and size and proportion, which conform to laws that you are not old enough, not deep enough, *nor big enough* to break. So sleep on, my fine old ocean—acknowledge the supremacy of mind, and be still. Spirit of Columbus, of Cabot, of Raleigh, of the noble line of Atlantic adventurers, look down on this picture from the upper air; remember the long, dreary days when, firm of purpose but sad at heart, seeking unknown and unhospitable shores, and leaving almost as friendless a land—in danger, privation and sickness—in storm and calm—without charts and almost without reckoning—encountering adverse currents and winds, you crept over these very waters in slow and unstable craft, scantily manned by mutinous sailors, to discover and civilize the Western World. At this distant day, in the full tide of that new civilization—and centuries further on, when this giant ship shall have been the progenitor of whole fleets of leviathans—never will men forget that your wisdom and courage was the foundation of commercial enterprises, which have already covered the sea with ponderous hulls and iron wheels.

But to descend again to the deck and practical things, we have

THE DAY'S RUN.

Latitude	40° 58′ N.
Longitude	56° 10′ W.
Difference of ship's time since yesterday noon	29.2 min.
Distance run	325 miles.
Average knots per actual hour	13.27
Total distance from Needles	2,421
Highest speed by log (not correct—uocertain.)	
Average revolutions of paddles	11.529
Average revolutions of screw	35.266

Note.—The speed of the Gulf Stream, easterly, at this point, is put down in the charts as over 1 knot per hour. The travel of the ship, therefore, must have been at least 340 knots—or nearly 14½ knots per hour.

NINTH DAY OF THE TRIP.

From Noon, June 25, to Noon, June 26.—The arrival of the ship in time to go over the bar at high water on Thursday morning, which will be, according to Mr. Murphy, our pilot, at the witching hour, 4 A. M., is now considered a fixed fact, and is commented upon variously by our ship's company. While we are in no hurry to terminate this peculiarly interesting voyage, we are not a little anxious to make good time. Our distance from Sandy Hook at noon today (the 25th.) is 809 miles; supposing it to be sailed without further deviation, we shall have traveled at least 130 miles further than the straightest course *via* Cape Race, *plus* any considerable and doubtless very proper deviations not affecting our longitude, and therefore not mentioned in our log. We all agree that with the good firing and steaming throughout, which we have had for the last few days, and a clean bottom withal, the *Great Eastern* is "good for" nine days.

A large number of ships, with every stitch of studding-sail set, have been passed to-day, some of them quite near. On this smooth sea everything has appeared in a new and pleasing light. The white sails of these vessels, gently rolling over the imperceptible swell on the great blue expanse, was indeed a charming picture. Later in the afternoon a slight breeze sprang up from the South, moving partially with the ship, and leaving our decks becalmed and extremely summer-like under the blazing sun.

The only stirring event of the day, except the paddle-engines rolling off their 12 revolutions, was the mutiny, capture and ironing of a sailor,—the old story—wouldn't work, attempted to stab some of his fellows and threatened the officers.

The extreme bow of the vessel, on a grating raised above the upper deck—stop there, and look out with your mind's eye at what we saw, ye who visit the big ship—is the favorite place of resort. It will comfortably hold the whole of our company, that snug little deck overlooking the sea from its sightly elevation, and the great leviathan tearing along in the rear. I can never stop talking about the splendor of the ocean on this prince of days. Oh! that some Loraine, or Turner, or Church, with pencil dipped in the living colors of this sunset, were here, to catch the fleeting glories of this western sky. One who has been accustomed to observe the narrow limits of the horizon in time of storm and waves, can hardly appreciate the boundless girth of this round and level disk of visible ocean, in a season of perfect stillness—stretching into measureless distance on every side, till its dark blue border stands out sharp and clear against the soft yellow zone of Summer sky, spreading away under and beyond the sunset, with its tongues of fire and wreaths of smoke, infinitely westward to the very pillars of the great dome.

A southerly breeze, strong enough to fill our sails, sprang up in the evening, bringing light showers, and our usual spread of canvas was made. The foretopsail having got the "hang" of being furled, submits to that cramping operation very gracefully of late.

While the *artistes* of the ladies' saloon were in the midst of their most dulcet strains this evening, down burst through the open sky-lights, with the mingled jargon of hammered brass kettles and filed saws—not the whole upper works of the ship—but "Wait for the Wagon," torn limb from limb ont of the end of the before-mentioned *cornet-à piston*; and no sooner had his foul massacre ceased, than "Adieu my Johny Boker" was howled over the shattered remains. The face of our portly Julien strongly reminded one of the "Enraged Musician" of Hogarth.

A light breeze filled our sails all night. During the morning of the 26th it died away, leaving the sea calm hut with a short swell, and the day very warm and sunny. All sail was taken in. There was a thick fog about the ship quite early, and some lingered about the horizon and in low, yellow banks under our bow, till quite late.

OUR PASSENGERS.

It is certainly fitting that our passenger list, bearing not a few names of distinction before embarkation, and none without distinction now we are safely across, should appear in this document. The humblest of us has earned the right to a distinguished line of small capitals by relying on the immutable laws of physical science, instead of cringing under the forebodings of ignorant superstition. Forty-three passengers were all that could be found in the year 1860 to "venture" on the first voyage of the most splendid ship on the ocean. Now, of course, everybody who a fortnight ago said, "Poor foolhardy fellow—tempting Providence, &c.," will be first and loudest to exclaim: "Oh! of course, I knew she was the safest ship in the world, but you know she might have broken down—perfectly safe you'know—but such a bore to be detained;—fact is, should have gone myself if I could have arranged it—always said she was sure to go safe you know," &c., &c. Here are those who had faith, and have received their reward in the positive pleasure and *éclat* of the *Great Eastern's* first Atlantic voyage:

Gen. W. Watkins,	Mr. F. E. Hubbard,
Lieut.-Col. Harrison,	Rev. T. C. Southey,
Maj. F. Balfour,	Mr. W. S. Taylor,
Capt. Drummond,	Mr. G. D. Brooks,
Capt. Carnegie, R. N.,	Mr. Thomas Hornby,
Capt. Mackinnon, R. N.,	Mr. H. Merrifield,
Capt. Wm. Morris, R. N.,	Mr. Henry Mann,
Capt. H. Coryton, R. N.,	Mr. H. M. Wells,
Mr. and Mrs. D. Gooch,	Mr. W. Cave,
Mr. J. S. Oakford,	Mr. M. Juravleff,
Mr. G. S. Robuck,	Mr. J. Juravleff,
Mr. George Wilkes,	Prof. P. Berespord,
Mr. N. A. Woods,	Mr. D. Kennedy,
Mr. F. R. McKenzie,	Mr. G. E. M. Taylor,
Mr. & Mrs. J. Stainthorpe,	Mr. Zerah Colburn,
Miss M. A. Herbert,	Mr. N. Scott Russell,
Mr. W. Barber,	Mr. Jno. E. Skinner,
Mr. C. F. Field,	Mr. A. L. Holley,
Mr. R. Morson,	Mr. M. Murphy,
Mr. Geo. Hawkins,	Mr. Thomas Bold.
Mr. F. Simpson,	

Of these, Mr. Bold is Managing Director, and Mr. Gooch (Local Superintendent Great Western Railway) and Capt. Carnegie are Directors of the Great Ship Company. Mr. Woods, (London *Times*,) Mr. Geo. Wilkes, as the representative of the American Press, Mr. McKenzie (various London newspapers,) Mr. Murphy, (the New-York pilot,) the directors, and one of the ladies are alone on the free list, reducing the paying list to 35, which is less than the *Great Britain* had on her first passage. Of our company, 30 are British subjects, eleven are Americans, and two are Russians. Our naval and military list—real titles and not Virginia "Colonels"—is quite full. Several of our passengers are great travelers and authors of note.

The number of men in the sailing department is 172; Steward's department 51, and Engineer's department 194. There are 23 officers and 22 Engineers, of whom the chief is Mr. McLellan. Including our Captain, John Vine Hall, our whole number is 416.

THE DAY'S RUN.

Latitude	40° 58′ N.
Longitude	63° 31′ W.
Difference of ship's time since yesterday noon	29.4 min.
Distance run	323 miles.
Average knots per actual hour	13.76
Total distance from Needles	2,754 miles.
Highest speed by log	14.5
Average revolutions of paddle	11.845
Average revolutions of screw	35.59

Note.—We are in the Gulf-stream to-day, and have run to the N. edge of its usual boundary. The actual run of the ship was, of course, some 350 knots.

TENTH DAY OF THE TRIP.

From noon, June 26, to noon, June 27.—The afternoon was almost entirely calm, with bright sunshine and a dim horizon. By 4 o'clock a dense fog had settled about the ship, confining itself, however, to a stratum perhaps 75 feet thick, for blue sky could be occasionally seen in the zenith, while the water was invisible half a ship's length ahead. The intense yellow dazzle, fantastic forms, little rainbows and queer meteorological effects of the sun pouring through this fog, is the only illustration I have ever seen of the truthfulness of those of Turner's pictures which people call particularly soapsuds-y. Looking over the extreme bow at one time, every observer had a golden halo around the shadow of his head on the water. The prow, the screw, and both paddle-wheels were fountains of rainbows, which seemed to turn their faces and follow the observer from place to place, like the eyes of the badly-painted portraits that frighten the timorous children from back country "best rooms." The music of three or four shrieking and discordant fog whistles did not harmonise with these beautiful effects of spray and light, but they served to remind us of the imminent danger of any small craft that might be lying in the way of the leviathan, as she stole noiselessly through the mist at sixteen statute miles an hour, with a bow like a carving knife and the terrible momentum of 23,000 tons. From 9 P. M., the speed of the ship was very properly reduced one-half, until the fog cleared away, at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 27th. At midnight, the ship was stopped for soundings, and also at 4 o'clock—the detention being, according to Capt. Hall, 40 minutes; the engines, however, were not touched—no screwing up or driving keys—so that the entire run will have been made practically without stopping. Bottom was reached at the last sounding.

Indicator diagrams were taken to-day from both screw and paddle engines, which being calculated, give 3,970 horse-power for the screw, and 3,670 for the paddles. As most of your readers will not, of course, fully appreciate the "indicator diagrams," let me briefly describe what it is, how it is obtained, and its immense importance. It is a piece of paper, about the size of a sheet of ladies' note paper, with a brisk pencil line upon it, describing the outline of what more nearly resembles a shoe than any other well-known object. Yet this faint little picture, drawn by the hand of the *working steam* itself—the private diary of the engine, in its own handwriting—is to the engineer the voluminous text-book of the whole science. Libraries may be written on what the power and economy of an engine may be, *if* the initial cylinder pressure is so-and-so—*if* it is not decreased by wire-drawing and condensation—*if* it is cut off short at a fixed point—*if* it expands on the theoretical line—*if* it is condensed in a good and maintained vacuum—*if* it is treated after the designed fashion at every stage of its admission, work and release; but this little faint picture of a gaiter boot, done in two seconds by the engine itself, may upset the reasoning of years, simply because it is truth itself, first-handed, and without the chance of contamination. The indicator is the most unsophisticated of engineers. The disgram simply shows the actual pressure *in the cylinder*, and of the *working* steam, at each stage of its operation. The height of the straight vertical line—the back or counter of the shoe, is its inidal pressure, the point where the shoe drops from the ancle oown over the instep is the point of cut-off, the instep is the line of expansion, the squareness of the toe is the rapidity of release, the depth of the sole is the excellence of the vacuman, and the roundness of the heel, the excellence (depending on the kind and rapidity of engine,) of the steam admission. A wheel of some 18 inches diameter, with another attached of very small diameter, is secured to the head of the oscillating cylinder (while it is in motion,) and connected by a cord to the top of the piston rod. From the small wheel another cord is connected by guide pulleys to the indicator, which is fastened to the cylinder near its centre or trunion. One part of the indicator is a brass cylinder of say 2 inches diameter, around which is fastened the aforesaid piece of paper. The up and down motion of the piston-rod is therefore communicated by these wheels and cords, reduced in *extent*, but exactly the same in proportion and quality, to the piece of paper, which rolls back and forth with the strokes of the engine, in front of a pencil on the other part of the indicator. A second brass cylinder, standing by the one which holds the paper, is really a steam cylinder, and communicates by a cock with either end of the great engine cylinder, as may be desired. Within it is a spring, so proportioned as to yield certain known parts of an inch at certain pressures. To this piston is secured the pencil which moves over the face of the paper; slow steam being admitted to the little cylinder from the engine cylinder at the same time that steam from the boiler is admitted to the engine cylinder, the pencil darts up to a point which shows the actual pressure of the working steam, and gradually falls again, as the working steam becomes less from expansion or any cause. Meanwhile the paper is moving with the motion of the *engine* piston, and the result of the two motions is the *instep* line of the shoe, before mentioned. When it is remembered that all the parts to which this delicate machinery is attached are swinging back and forth 24 times a minute, during the process of attachment, and that the temperature of the room is 110 degrees, it may be imagined that the the work is much more easy for the engine than for the observers. Indeed, the engine rather likes a warm room—the temperature of the paddle auxiliary engine-room is often 144 degrees. A computation of the area of this diagram, together with the speed and area of piston, gives the actual horse power by a very simple process—one-horse power being what will lift 33,000 pounds a foot in a minute, or the estimated average normal work of a horse during a day of eight hours. A horse may of course exert 20 "horse power" instantaneously or for a few moments.

The second and third after-cargo spaces are fitting up for the convenient entrance and reception of visitors to the ship—let there be many, for they will be paid for coming; two patent counters, to register the number of visitors; new staircases, &c., are now in the hands of the ship's carpenters. The entrances will be at large ports, conveniently near the water, in the sides of the ship—two pairs of stairs down from the main deck. For two days the sailors have been employed in scraping the decks, painting the auxiliary engines, and "slickin' up" for the sharp eyes of Jonathan.

Early on the morning of the 27th, we think we *smell* land, in the fine Northwesterly breeze. We have seen the next thing to it, in the clipper hull of pilot-boat No. 1, which came ont to meet us, and fired a salute. The light, olean appearance of the Yankee craft was the special admiration of our English brethren, and a very glad picture for all.

THE DAY'S RUN.

Latitude	40° 13′ N
Longitude	68° 56′ W.
Difference of ship's time since yesterday noon	21. 66′
Distance run	254 miles.
Average knots per actual hour	10.43
Total distance from Needles	2,999
Highest speed of log	14
Average revolutions of paddle	10.64
Average revolutions of screw	32.274

Note.—The ship was run at half speed from 9 P. M. till 4 A. M., on account of fog, and stopped twice, 40 minutes in all, according to Captain's report, for soundings.

ELEVENTH DAY OF TRIP.

From Noon, June 27, to June 28.—The light wind of the morning died away, and left us another remarkably smooth afternoon. A little southerly breeze at evening was hardly sufficient to keep us cool. At 10 P. M. we stopped again for soundings. The weather was somewhat thick at midnight.

The health of the Captain was drunk with enthusiasm at dinner to-day, in response to a toast by Gen. Watkins. Capt. Hall replied gracefully and very much to the point, alluding to some irregularities incident to a first voyage, and expressing a strong belief in the ultimate high speed and success of the vessel.

At 8 o'clock in the evening of the 27th, a meeting of passengers was called and unanimously attended, for the purpose of presenting to the Captain a memorial relative to the success of the voyage, and the excellence and superiority of the ship and her machinery. Mr. J. S. Oakford was called to the chair. The following letter to the Captain was received with great applause, adopted, and signed by the passengers.

Great Eastern, Wednesday, June 27, 1860.

To Capt. John Vine Hall.

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned passengers, who have the honor of being the first to cross the Atlantic in your magnificent vessel, cannot now, at the conclusion of our pleasant voyage, separate without expressing our opinion of the great merits of this triumph of engineering skill and naval architecture.

Our voyage, though fine, has yet (as is generally the case in Atlantic passages) been sufficiently checkered with rough weather to demonstrate that, in point of seaworthiness, the *Great Eastern* has no equal in the world. We are aware that the incredulity and prejudice which oppose all great undertakings when first attempted, have been manifested to an almost unusual extent against this noble vessel. On no point has this feeling been more strongly shown than in doubts as to her manageability at sea. Her conduct during the brief storm of the 18th and 19th inst., should set all such fears, if any still exist, (after this voyage,) at rest forever.

Her movements, even when the gale was strongest, were slow and easy, and at all times so much less than the best sea-going steamers as to be quite removed from any standard of comparison. Those who know by experience what an Atlantic passage really is will appreciate the high praise bestowed, when we express our belief that the *Great Eastern* is, in accommodation, safety and freedom from disturbing motion, as much superior to ordinary vessels as she surpasses them in magnitude and power.

The supposed necessity of working her engines at a lower rate of speed for some days has prevented her effecting that rapid passage which we are convinced she can easily accomplish. Yet, from what we have seen, we express our firm belief that the *Great Eastern*, in proper trim, is capable of making greater speed than has yet been attained at sea. Such a result will be due, not more to her unequaled form, than to the efficiency and power of her engines. That the latter will always be found equal to their duty is evidenced by the fact that during the whole of our run from Southampton to New-York they have worked with the utmost ease and steadiness, never requiring even one moment's stoppage for the alteration or adjustment of anything.

We fully appreciate the anxious vigilance which has been experienced by yourself and your officers in all relating to the safety of the ship and the general comfort of the passengers.

In taking leave of you we most heartily wish every success to yourself and the noble vessel which you have the distinguished honor to command, and remain, Dear sir, yours faithfully."

[The names of the passengers having been before mentioned in my letter, need not be repeated here.]

CAPT. HALL'S REPLY.

Steamship Great Eastern, off Sandy Hook, Thursday, June 28, 1860.

J. S. Oakford, Esq., Chairman meeting of passengers, etc:

Dear Sir: I am very highly gratified with the comprehensive and expressive address which you have just presented to me from the passengers.

I value it the more as it so simply, yet justly, points out the peculiar excellencies of the *Great Eastern*, being at the same time free from undue panegyric, and stating only facts—and opinions based upon these facts.

The expression of satisfaction at the endeavors of my officers and self to promote the comfort and safety of the ship, is, and will continue to be, highly appreciated by us. In return, we beg to thank you, on behalf of the passengers, for the unvarying courtesies we have received from them, and only regret that our acquaintance should be so short.

With the best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of every one among the present passengers—for whom some—alas some last to have passed—the Great Ship,

I remain, dear Sir, with much esteem,
Yours, faithfully, JOHN VINE HALL.

At 6:30 the Newcastle Highlands were discerned through the hazy horizon. The *Great Eastern* had sighted the New World. At 7:20 she passed the Light-ship, and the voyage was substantially ended. The actual time of the passage, without deducting detentions, was 11 days 2 hours—the apparent time being 10 days 21 hours. The news-boat people came aboard shortly after, bringing Monday's Times. The day is warm, calm and magnificent, as the great ship lies off the Bar—the splendid picture before hundreds of admiring eyes. The grand ship's lottery, arranged some days since, was decided by the time of passing the Light-ship. One of the officers, I am happy to state, drew the prize, $120.

THE DAY'S RUN.

Distance run, miles	234
Length of ship's day	19:23
Average knots per hour	12:1
Total distance sailed from Needles	2,942
Average revolutions of paddles	11
Average revolutions of screw	34.3[illegible]

Before closing the narrative of the trip, I am happy to be able to express my thanks, especially to Mr. McLellan, Chief Engineer; Mr. N. Scott Russell and Mr. Zerah Colburn, for important information and assistance in preparing an abstract of the engineering results.

It should be remarked that Mr. McLellan was on board the *Great Western* and the *Great Britain* on their Atlantic voyages. He has now risen to be *Chief* of the *Great Eastern*.

REPORT OF THE WEATHER, SAILS SET, &c.

FIRST DAY.

17th, 8 *A. M.*—Half gale N. N. E. Forestaysail, set five minutes to get her head down stream. 10 A. M.—Wind abated, but strong. 12 noon—Forestaysail and spenser set. Reefing breeze N. by W. Slight showers, and cloudy in forenoon. Sunshine and slight showers P. M. 1 P. M.—Wind wholesail N. and N. N. W. Sail taken in. 3 P. M.—Light wind N. N. W. 6 P. M.—Very light breeze W. S. W. At night, wind N. and E. very light.

SECOND DAY.

18th, A. M.—Clear and bright. Very light breeze N. N. W. 9 A. M.—Calm. 11 A. M.—S. S. E. nearly calm. Prevailing wind northerly and light. Sea smooth. 12 *M.*—Wind S. S. E., increasing. 1 P. M.—Studdingsail breese S. E. Three forward spensers and forestaysail set. 2:30 P. M.—foresail, foretopsail and foretopgallant sail (or upper topsail, set. Breeze increasing E. and E. S. E. Cloudy at 3 P. M. 4 P. M.—miztel spenser set. 5:30 P. M.—rain. 7 P. M.—wind wholesale E. N. E., increasing all; all fore and aft sails taken in; rain increasing. 9 P. M.—reefing breeze and rain. Several hours furling topsail and foretopgallant sail From 10 P. M., to 5 A. M. the 19th, at work furling foretopsail—7 hours. Canvas wet and men afraid. Rained hard all night to 4 A. M. Half a gale N. N. E., from 12 midnight to 4 A. M. Very dark abd blinding rain, 1 to 3 A. M.—strong gale. 8 A. M.—two fore spencers and forestaysail set. 8:30 A. M.—mizzen spencer set. 9 A. M.—spanker set. All forenoon, strong double-reefed topsail breeze N. N. W and N. Cloudy with short glimpses of sunshine. Prevailing wind N. N. E., strong. Sea rather rough.

THIRD DAY.

19th, 12 noon.—Clear and nearly cloudless; reefing breeze, N. N. E. and N., decreasing. 12:30 P. M. main spenser set. 6 P. M. light clonds, studding-sail breeze N. by W. wind going down. Evening fine. 7 P. M. all sail taken in; almost calm. 8 P. M. N. N. W. breeze springing up. 9 P. M. showers. 10:31 P. M. starlight, wind light, northerly. 12 midnight, two fore spensers set a few hours, and taken in; wind light, northerly all night. 20th, 8 A. M. N. W. breeze, very light; clouds and sunshine and slight wind squalls; no sail set; very bright at noon. Prevailing wind N. easterly strong and N. Westerly light. Sea pretty smooth, with loog swell.

FOURTH DAY.

20th, 12 Noon—N. W. studdingsail breeze. Very fine all P. M. with studdingsail breeze changing to westward. 6 P. M.—Becoming overcast—mackerel sky—looks like strong westerly wind. 7:30 P. M.—Cloudy wind springing up S. W. 8 P. M.—Three forward and main spensers, spanker and forestaysail set. 11 P. M.—Wind wholesail, S. W., dark and cloudy, and some hard rain showers. 12 midnight till daylight wholesail and reefing breeze. S. W. and W. S. W. same sail set all night. Rather thick early in the morning of 21st; wind W. S. W. wholesail. 8 A. M.—Main and mizzen spenser and spanker taken in. Some rain. Wind shifting to W., squalls. Clearing away. 8:30 A. M.—Clear and sunshine. 9:30 A. M.—A little overcast. Long swell on port bow. Ship rolled 8° 9′ each way. 10 A. M.—A little thick on the horizon but more clear overhead. Breeze very light W. S. W. and W. shifting to N. W. 11:30 A. M.—Studdingsail breeze N. W., all sail taken in. Prevailing wind S. Westerly, light. Long swell, latter part of the day, from S. S. W.

FIFTH DAY.

21st, 12 M—N. W. wholesail breeze. Quite foggy on the horizon; bright overhead. 3 P. M.—Studdingsail breeze, N. N. W., increasing; cloody all P. M. 4 P. M.—Stiff wholesail northerly wind; 3 forward and mizzen spensers, forestaysail and spanker set. The after main spenser is bent on, but never

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2739. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS—WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

JUDGE DOUGLAS' LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

The New Quartermaster-General—The Legality of his Appointment to be Contested—Desertion of the Capital—The Political Campaign—Army Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 29.

POLITICAL MATTERS—JUDGE DOUGLAS' LETTER.

The Douglas National Democratic Committee have gone vigorously to work preparing for the campaign. It is not true, as rumored, that Judge Douglas will canvass the Southern States. He will take no active part in the canvass, although Gov. Johnson will stump Georgia, as Breckinridge did Kentucky in 1856. Mr. Douglas leaves for Philadelphia to-morrow, and visits New-York before his return. It is reported that Breckinridge will visit California with Senator Latham. The friends of Douglas and Johnson express their entire confidence in carrying every Southern State but South Carolina. No one here seems to think Breckinridge has any chance for an election by the people, though he may defeat Douglas and secure the triumph of Lincoln. The Administration prefers Lincoln to Douglas, and hence Breckinridge tickets will be run in all the Free States. The fiercest fight wil' be in the South, where it will be "war to the knife." Following is Judge Douglas' letter of acceptance:

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 27, 1860.

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the verbal assurance which I gave you when you placed in my hands the authentic evidence of my nomination for the Presidency by the National Convention of the Democratic party, I now send you my formal acceptance.

Upon a careful examination of the platform of principles adopted at Charleston, and reaffirmed at Baltimore, with an additional resolution, which is in perfect harmony with the others, I find it to be a faithful embodiment of the time-honored principles of the Democratic party, as the same were proclaimed and understood by all parties in the Presidential contests of 1848, 1852 and 1856.

Upon looking into the proceedings of the Convention also, I find that the nomination was made with great unanimity, in the presence and with the concurrence of more than two-thirds of the whole number of delegates, and in exact accordance with the long-established usages of the party—my inflexible purpose not to be a candidate or accept the nomination under any contingency, except as the regular nominee of the National Democratic Party, and in that case only upon the condition that the usages as well as the principles of the party should be strictly adhered to, had been proclaimed for a long time and become well known to the country. These conditions having all been complied with by the free and voluntary action of the Democratic masses and their faithful representatives, without any agency, interference or procurement on my part, I feel bound in honor and duty to accept the nomination.

In taking this step I am not unmindful of the responsibilities it imposes, but with firm reliance upon Divine Providence I have the faith that the people will comprehend the true nature of the issues involved, and eventually maintain the right.

The peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union have been put in jeopardy by attempts to interfere with, and to control the domestic affairs of the people in the Territories through the agency of the Federal Government. It the power and the duty of Federal interference is to be conceded, two hostile sectional parties must be the inevitable result; the one inflaming the passions and ambition of the North, and the other of the South, and each struggling to use the Federal power and authority for aggrandizement of its own section at the expense of the equal rights of the other, and in derogation of those fundamental principles of self-government, which were firmly established in this country by the American revolution, as the basis of our entire Republican system.

During the memorable period of our political history when the advocates of Federal intervention upon the subject of Slavery in the Territories had well nigh "precipitated the country into revolution," the Northern interventionists demanding the Wilmot Proviso for the prohibition of Slavery, and the Southern interventionists, then few in number, and without a single representative in either House of Congress, insisting upon Congressional legislation for the protection of Slavery in opposition to the wishes of the people in either case, it will be remembered that it required all the wisdom, power and influence of a Clay and a Webster and a Cass, supported by the Conservative and patriotic men of the Whig and Democratic Parties of that day to devise and carry ont a line of policy which would restore pease to the country and stability to the Union. The essential living principle of that policy as applied to the legislation of 1850 was, and now is *non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the Territories*. The fair application of this just and equitable principle restored harmony and fraternity to a distracted country. If we now depart from that wise and just policy which produced these happy results and permit the country to be again distracted; if precipitated into revolution by a sectional contest between pro-Slavery and anti-Slavery interventionists, where shall we look for another Clay, another Webster, or another Cass, to pilot the ship of State over the breakers into a haven of peace and safety.

The Federal Union must be preserved. The Constitution must be maintained inviolate in all its parts. Every right guaranteed by the Constitution must be protected by law in all cases where legislation is necessary to its engagement. The judicial authority as promised in the Constitution must be sustained and its decisions implicitly obeyed and faithfully executed. The laws must be administered and the constituted authorities upheld, and all unlawful resistance to these things, must be met with firmness, impartiality and fidelity, if we expect to enjoy and transmit unimpaired to our posterity that blessed inheritance which we have received in trust from the patriots and sages of the Revolution.

With sincere thanks for the kind and agreeable manner in which you have made known to me the action of the Convention, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your friend and fellow-citizen,

S. A. DOUGLAS.

Hon. WM. H. LUDLOW, of New-York, R. P. DICK, of North Carolina, P. C. WICALIFFE, of Louisiana, and others of Committee.

THE NEW QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

Lieut.-Col. JOHNSON received his commission as Quartermaster-General to-day, and will enter upon his duties to-morrow. With his experience, it is believed that he will make an excellent administrative officer. The friends of Col. THOMAS, who was entitled by the rule of promotion to the appointment, are exceedingly indignant at what they denounce as a positive injustice in the appointment of Col. JOHNSON. The President had decided to send to the Senate the name of Col. THOMAS until a few moments before the nomination, when he yielded to the wishes of Secretary FLOYD, and nominated Col. JOHNSON. Col. THOMAS, I understand, will contest the legality of the appointment.

ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mr. TAMESCOTT, who has already rendered himself very popular as Assistant Secretary, has been appointed Acting Secretary during the absence of Gen. CASS. The Department is anticipating the early return of Gen. HERRAN as Minister from New-Grenada. Immediately on his arrival the ratifications of the treaty with that Republic will be exchanged, and Commissioners will be appointed to adjust the claims growing out of the Panama riots.

DESERTION OF THE CAPITAL.

President BUCHANAN removes to the soldiers' home next week, and Secretary FLOYD and family will spend the Summer at Old Point Comfort. Washington in a few days will be deserted. A large number of our citizens will visit New-York on Wednesday next to inspect the *Great Eastern*.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.

Lieuts. PLYMPTON, Seventh Infantry, and HILL, Fifth Infantry, will report at Fort Columbus on the 16th proximo for duty, with recruits to be sent from that post to Fort Leavenworth, *en route* to New-Mexico.

Orders from Head-quarters yesterday direct two companies from the Department of Oregon to proceed immediately to San Francisco for duty in the Department of California.

Lieut. WHEELER, of the First Dragoons, has been transferred to the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen.

Capt WOODRUFF, Ninth Infantry, now in Oregon, has been granted sixty days' leave of absence, with permission to apply at Head-quarters for four months extension.

Company H, Sixth Infantry, fifty-five men, left San Francisco May 24, for Carson Valley, to join the battalion under Capt. STEWART, Third Artillery.

Assistant Surgeon QUINAN is ordered to report for duty at Fort Bragg.

Companies E and G, Sixth Infantry, are relieved from Forts Yuma and Ketchums, and will proceed to San Francisco. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 29.

Among the acts passed by the late session of Congress was one to carry into effect certain stipulations in the treaties between the United States and China, Japan, Siam, Turkey, Persia, Tripoli, Tunis, Morocco and, Muscat, and by which our laws in criminal and civil matters are extended over American citizens in those countries; also, the common law, including equity and admiralty. Ministers and Consuls have full judicial powers, and can punish according to the magnitude of the offence. The President is authorized to appoint seven Marshals to execute processes, one in Japan, four in China, one in Siam and one in Turkey. Murder and insurrection or rebellion against the Government of either of said countries with intent to subvert the same, are made capital offences, punishable with death. Our Consuls or commercial agents on islands not inhabited by any civilized people, or whom we have not recognized by treaty, are also empowered to exercise judicial functions over American citizens.

The Senate ratified the extradition treaty with Sweden, and not with Switzerland, as was erroneously stated.

Interesting Interview between Wood and the President—Terms for Running a Breckinridge Ticket Discussed—Subsequent Douglasism and what it means.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 27, 1860.

We had a sensation here last Tuesday, produced by the arrival of FERNANDO WOOD, who came on to see what speculations of a profitable kind could be made in the Presidential market. Early in the morning, about 9½ o'clock, he called on Mr. BUCHANAN, and was ushered un into the study or office, on the left-hand side of the White House as you enter. Here he found Mr. BUCHANAN at his desk as usual—the old dressing-gown wrapped more tightly than nsual round his figure, the old velvet slippers a little more down-at-heel than heretofore, and the knot of his white cravat twisted round several half-inches beyond the left ear. The head of Dr. J. B. had a more active fit of shaking and jerking than is common at that hour of the morning, and his right forefinger was engaged in active service every time the venerable man opened his lips.

"His Honor, the Mayor of New-York," was duly announced, and stalked into the centre of the apartment with intense rigidity of step and shirt-collar. He felt, or seemed to feel, that he was master of the situation; and not even the persistent mistake by which Mr. BUCHANAN was led to address him as "Alderman Woon," sufficed to abate his pretensions. The old public functionary wheeled round from his desk, waved "Alderman Woon" to a seat; and, rubbing his dry hands together as hard as though he thought himself Robinson Crusoe, and his hands two faggots which he wished to kindle by friction—with these movements duly performed on both sides, the negotiations opened.

"Alderman WOOD" commenced hy deploring the nomination of Judge DOUGLAS, assuring Mr. BUCHANAN that had his (WOOD'S) delegation been admitted, they would have retired, almost unanimously, with the Seceders and never returned except to a pure Secession Convention, such as was held at Richmond. The wily speaker could not fail to observe that this speech seemed to fall with little effect on the ears it was intended to tickle—the truth being that EDWIN CROSSWELL had spent four hours on Monday evening with the President, and had given proof to him—or at least statements, which BUCHANAN accepted as proof—to the effect, that Woon could exercise no important influence in a Presidential fight; and that if he had any influence to exercise it would be used for his own purposes, wholly irrespective of Washington.

But the President bowed to all Mr. Alderman Woon said, rubbed his hands together, and finally asked Mr. W. "to drop preliminaries and proceed at once to *business*, as his (Mr. BUCHANAN'S) time was very much occupied." This brought matters to a focus, his honor, your Mayor, suggesting that no doubt Mr. BUCHANAN would desire to see a "BRECKINRIDGE organization in the City of New-York." To this the old public functionary assented, adding quickly, "and, of course, Mr. Woon, if it be your interest so to do, you can make and support such an organization." To this FERNANDO responded that he both could and would. "My chief difficulty," he added, with his most muscular smile, "consisting in the total absence of any present patronage."

"Have you not the City Government?" asked J. B., sharply. "All the Departments are against me," responded Mr. Woon, sighing, and slipping his right hand into the breast of his buttoned frock-coat. [N. B.—His Honor must have forgotten, while saying this, his appointments of such men as the ticket-swindler ENRIGHT & Co.] "In fact, Mr. BUCHANAN," resumed Woon, "unless you assist me with some of *your* patronage in the City, I could not run a Breckinridge ticket with any hope of success."

"Could you succeed if you had such patronage," asked the venerable J. B., giving his head a more knowing cock than ever. "They tell me all New-York is for DOUGLAS, Mozart Hall included." Mr. WOOD gave a superbly contemptuous smile as he answered: "Mr. Mr. BUCHANAN, when you want to know what Mozart Hall will do, consult my feelings—my wishes—my *interests*. I will pledge myself by contract, if need be, to give BRECKINRIDGE and LANE a majority of ten thousand—aye, fifteen thousand in the City of New-York, provided you grant my conditions."

"And those?" inquired the good and great J. B., with several convulsive twitches of the head and feet.

"Sir," said Mr. WOOD, smacking his lips drily, and pulling up the sharp points of his shirt collar—"Sir, you must remove Gen. DIX, and give me liberty to fill his place. I shall also require that you so arrange matters with SCHELL, that I may have one-third of the Custom House patronage. With these resources at my command, I shall run a Breckinridge and Lane ticket, giving it ten thousand more votes than I had myself last Fall."

"Hum," said Mr. BUCHANAN.

"Do my terms suit?" insinuated Woon, with somewhat of a smirk—that kind of smile which greengroceis put on, when they wish to persuade a weak-minded old lady that they are giving her an unheard-of bargain. "Will you accept my offer, or shall I go?"

"Alderman WOON," responded the venerable President, giving a vigorous suck between each word to his unlighted cigar, and sending his hands up either dressing-gown sleeve in vain pursuit of his shirt-cuffs, "Alderman WOOD, I cannot—afford—to—turn—the last—days of my—administration into—a slaughter-house. General DIX—can not be removed. Collector SCHELL—is master of his own—patronage. You have your answer, Alderman"—and with these words the Old Public Functionary wheeled round, and caught the bell-rope which dangles over his head. A vigorous pull on tails was answered by JAMES, who thrust his very Irish and very faithful face into the office door.

"Mr. WOOD wishes to leave," said the President, pretending to bend down over some manuscripts on his desk. "Show him out!"

Alderman WOOD felt the slight of this treatment so keenly that he neglected any formal leave-taking, but hurried from the White House, first to see Secretary COBB, next to see BRECKINRIDGE, and lastly to see JEFFERSON DAVIS. By the two former he was very coldly received, EDWIN CROSSWELL having told BRECKINRIDGE that "if WOOD dared to oppose DOUGLAS in New-York he would leave himself without a follower in the world," and assigning reasons in support of the position which convinced both COBB and BRECKINRIDGE that he (CROSSWELL) was right.

So disgusted did His Honor, your Mayor, become with the treatment which he received here, that he took the evening train back to your City, professing his determination to be revenged by supporting DOUGLAS. It was no doubt under this feeling that he sought the interview with DEAN RICHMOND, which has been so widely bruited; but when the news reached here that the Douglas men in control of New-York were going to put *him* (WOOD) on the Electoral ticket as one of the Electors at large, you should have heard the snickering!

In haste, very obediently, M. B.

THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The Controversy between the Company and the Press—An Interesting Discussion.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the American Telegraph Company convened on Thursday.

As soon as the hour of 12 had arrived, the meeting was called to order by the President, (Mr. BARNUM,) the Secretary (Mr. RUSSELL) officiating as recording officer.

A gentleman representing a large amount of the English stock made the point that the meeting was not duly organized. He was answered by the statement that the by-laws provided that the President and Secretary of the Board, of Directors should act at stockholders' meetings. This was denied, and the by-laws challenged to prove it. It was also denied that the stockholders had ever assented to the by-laws.

Mr. LIVINGSTON immediately moved that the meeting forthwith adjourn.

Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD opposed an adjournment, and desired to present the reasons for the calling of the special meeting; he was called to order by the Secretary, who made the point of order that the motion was not debatable.

The President sustained the point. Mr. FIELD appealed. The Secretary said the appeal was not debatable, and the President sustained this point also, as well as half a dozen others, at the suggestion of the Secretary—ruling always in favor of a direct vote on adjournment. The Secretary called the first name of the stock list, and produced a large parcel of proxies in his possession to vote in favor of adjournment. A rambling debate on points of order was permitted. Mr. KENDALL, Mr. CORCORAN, (of Washington,) and others requested Mr. LIVINGSTON to withdraw his motion for adjournment, but he refused, saying nothing could be more prejudicial to the interests of the Company than the exhibition of their affairs, which would result from a full discussion. At last, however, upon the representation of some, of the more moderate stockholders, he agreed to consent to a motion to adjonrn till Friday, at 12 o'clock, at the Astor House, which motion prevailed.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The meeting wae called to order at 12 o'clock, in parlor No. 41, at the Astor House.

Mr. LIVINGSTON said that he had no doubt the resolutions he was about to offer, and the remarks he had to make, would be acceptable to a majority of the stockholders, if not unanimously indorsed. He found discussion was desired by a large number of infinential stockholders. When he made the motion to adjourn yesterday, he had done so in the belief that every person interested had read the various pamphlets, out of which the present controversy grew. He read the call and the notice of the meeting, and stated that it was generally conceded that the discussion in public, of the matters pertaining to the controversy between the company and the press, would be injurious to the stockholders. He now, finding that discussion was desired by many, offered a resolution which would open the debate, if considered expedient. He would say, however, in his opinion, no expression of the stockholders could interfere with or invalidate the action of the Board of Directors, whose power for the year was supreme. The Directors are the Congress or Legislature of the Company.

Mr. D. DUDLEY FIELD asked if there was any statute law of New-Jersey giving the Directors the power of making the by-laws instead of the corporation at large. A Legislature does not make the Constitution—it is the servant of the people, who make the Constitution themselves for the government of the Legislature.

Mr. LIVINGTON supposed that the charter gave the power to the Directors.

Mr. FIELD denied that it gave such power.

The SECRETARY—Yes it does.

Mr. LIVINGSTON continued: The charter is the Constitution under which the Directors act. They do not need instructions from the stockholders before being empowered to act under the charter. If they do any act in contravention of the charter and the law, the law will set them right. He argued that the instructions of a meeting of stockholders ought not to influence the Board of Directors. If he was a Director in a Company he should not be influenced by such action, but might resign his place in the Board if he found his action contrary to the wishes of the stockholders. He considered it inexpedient to pass any resolution seeking to control the action of the Board of Directors. They are influential stockholders, holding a quarter, if not more, of the stock of the Company. They were elected as men of honor, and the majority of the stockholders, he believed, had confidence in them. He offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the stockholders of the American Telegraph Company deem it inexpedient to take any action relative to the business for which this meeting has been called: it legitimately belongs to the Board of Directors.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the ability and integrity of the Board of Directors to manage the business, and that equal justice will be done to the public, the Press, and the stockholders.

Mr. D. D. FIELD, preliminary to entering into any discussion, would inquire of the Secretary what law of the State of New-Jersey gives the power of making the by-laws of the Company.

The Secretary said he had been misunderstood. He had not stated there was any express law of New-Jersey giving such express power to the Board of Directors. He had held it was the common law of New Jersey, and of all other States, as well as of England. If there were no by-laws, then there was no meeting of stockholders for the meeting was called here in New-York under the first by-law. He read from the general statute of New-Jersey limiting the power of Directors in making by-laws, in proof that Directors of incorporated Companies did possess power to make by-laws. The alleged instructions of the stockholders respecting the desired change in the charter giving to the stockholders expressly the power to make the by-laws, were not, he said, given to the Secretary. The resolution adopted at the meeting in question was that an application should be made to the Legislature for such a change in the charter, but there had been no time to give the notice required by the law of New-Jersey previous to the application for a change.

Mr. FIELD said he had only required an answer to the question whether there was any law of New-Jersey specially giving power to the Directors of the incorporation to make by-laws. The charter itself gives power to the stockholders to meet out of the State of New-Jersey, and provides that the President may reside out of the State. It also states that there shall be a Board of Directors, but gives them no power to make by laws. The general law is that the stockholders make the by-laws, except where the power is specially delegated to the Directors. As to its being the law of England, the decision of Lord MANSFIELD made years before the Secretary was born, settled the question that the incorporated body must make the by-laws for its government, unless it delegates its power to a special Board. He held that no by-laws were now legally in force, and the first business now for their own safety was to provide for this omission. He moved as an amendment to the resolutions offered by Mr. LIVINGSTON, that Messrs. KENDALL, HAWETT, and BUTTS, be a committee to take legal advice whether the by-laws are legally in force, and if they find they are not, that the said gentlemen be requested and authorized to frame by-laws to be submitted to a future meeting of the stockholders. In relation to the tone and temper of the remarks of the Secretary, he said that they were not such as became a servant of the Company, and only proved the impropriety of allowing a director to be elected as Secretary.

Mr. HAWITT said that in justice to Mr. LIVINGSTON it was proper to say that he had not been aware yesterday that many of those present had not seen the pamphlet issued by Mr. CRAIG, or he would not have pressed an adjournment. He desired to say that he disapproved of the tone of that pamphlet and of its attack upon his colleague in the Board. The views of himself and those who concurred with him on the Board, Messrs. HUNT and FIELD, were set forth in a pamphlet, which he read.

Mr. HAWITT moved as a further amendment of the resolutions offered that Messrs. KENDALL, JAMES FREELAND, and HORACE GALPIN, be appointed a committee to examine the controversy now existing between the Company and the Associated Press, and report what arrangement ought to be made to adjust the same.

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD desired to move as an amendment the following:

Resolved, That the said Committee shall inquire whether it is not expedient that the present tariff of charges made to the Press or the public shall not be increased unless with the consent of a majority of the stockholders.

Mr. C. W. FIELD reviewed the financial condition of the Company, showing that the profits of the Company for the first six months were $123,400 58, when there were many rents and expenses to be paid that would not fall into the next six months. But estimating the profits at the same sum, it would leave a net profit, after the deduction of $11,020, of $235,781 16 for this year. This would be more than 15 per cent. per annum on the full capital of the Company. He recapitulated the amount of capital put into the consolidation by the different lines to show that the amount of dividends actually realized would be over 30 per cent. This proved that there was no necessity to raise the rates. They were doing well enough. It was useless to disguise the fact that, if a rival line was built, with all the influence and power of the Press, it would at least divide the receipts of the line with the American Company, leaving the latter a loss of $249,613 89 instead of the profit he had stated. He deplored such a result, and urged the propriety of placing the controversy in the hands of an intelligent and fair Committee. It could not be settled, he was convinced, between the Executive Committee and the agent of the Associated Press.

Mr. FIELD'S exhibit of expenses and receipts of the American Telegraph Company, was as follows:—

Receipts from Nov. 1, 1859, to Feb. 1, 1860.	$251,636 26
Receipts from Feb. 1, 1860, to May 1, 1860.	233,788 70
Total	485,395 05
Net profits for first three months	52,451 71
Net profits for second three months	70 968 87
Total profit for six months	123,400 58
Same estimate for next six months	123,400 58
Profits for year	246,801 16
Less interest on bond	11,020 00
Present net profit	235,781 16

On $1,535,000 cepital, 15 per cent. per annum is $230,250. So the net profit is now more than 15 per cent. on the capital. The total receipts, for six months, is $485,395 05. Estimating the next six months as the same gives a total of receipts, for the year, of $970,790 10. Deducting from this the year's net profits—as shown, about $235,781 16—leaves the expenses for the year at the sum of $735,008 94.

Now, it is fair to conclude that the whole receipts would be equally divided between the American Company and the opposition line, if built for the Press. The total receipts being found to be $970,790 10, one half of this sum would be the receipts of the American Company, after the rival line was built, so that the receipts may be estimated, in that event, at $485,395 05. So that we have the following disastrous result:

Expenses of line for year	$735,008 94
Receipts of line for year	485,395 05
Loss for year	$249,613 89

He argued, therefore, that the almost inevitable result of the present mischievous policy of the Executive Committee, by rendering unavoidable the building of an opposition line, would be to wipe out the net profit of $235,781 16, or more than 15 per cent. on the stock, and to entail upon the stockholders the ruinous loss in one year of $249,613 89.

Mr. KENDALL hoped some means would be taken to ascertain what stock was represented here. He regarded those proceedings illegitimate until this was ascertained.

Mr. F. O. J. SMITH thought when a vote was taken on the resolutions before the House, it would be time enough to decide the point alluded to by Mr. KENDALL. He alluded to the argument that had arisen on the question of the by-laws. The two learned gentlemen, Mr. FIELD and the Secretary, had referred to Lord MANSFIELD and the English Law, but he thought the question would be settled by the law of New-Jersey. He argued that the general law of New-Jersey gave the power to make by-laws to the corporation, out that meant in effect the delegated power of the corporation as represented in the Board of Directors. The Directors are the legitimate, regularly organized agents of the corporation, and all matters of detail are confided to them. At the annual meeting of the stockholders last January, a resolution was adopted to apply to the Legislature of New-Jersey for several amendments to the Constitution, among which was to give the express power of making by-laws to the stockholders alone. The adoption of this resolution was itself a proof that the stockholders regarded the power at present under the laws of New-Jersey, and the Charter of the Company. He held, therefore, that the by-laws were legal and the meeting regularly called. The first proposition of Mr. FIELD made as an amendment to the resolutions, Mr. LIVINGSTON is to raise a committee to consult as to whether any by-laws are legitimately in force. This might make a delay of six months, and if one half of the arguments in favor of an opposition line are believed, we shall have an opposition line before that time. He did not desire to impugn men's motives, but if those figures are spread before the world, all manner of capital will come forward to build a rival line. There will be certain opposition if these figures are allowed to go forth without an antidote. He believed he had been in the telegrapb business long enough to know that the profits are fluctuating and uncertain, and the expenses unthought of. The Railroad Companies realize 40 per cent. actual profit and 60 per cent. is at least the expense of running a railroad. But it is a well managed telegraph Company which nets 15 per cent. to its stockholders, and which can pay at less than 85 per cent. expenses on the annual receipts. When gentlemen talk about the enormous profits of this monopoly as it is called, they should remember this fact. The report of these telegraph stockholders and directors should not be permitted to mislead capitalists into a false idea of the profits of the telegraph business. The resolution of Mr. FIELD would invalidate all the past acts of the Company. He did not believe the stockholders were prepared for this.

There were one or two propositions in Mr. HAWITT'S statement which looked a little presuming, at least. One position it took was that we had got into a controversy with the Press, and so we will set aside the Directors and trust the matter into the hands of outside stockholders. It was a cunningly contrived political trick once on the part of certain politicians in a Cabinet to propose that the whole Cabinet should resign. They did so, and no member of it was ever heard of publicly after. So would it be with the Directors who proposed to displace themselves and place the duties they were entrusted with in the hands of outside stockholders. He stated that of the three Directors who had signed Mr. HAWITT'S circular—Messrs. HAWITT, FIELD and HUNT—Mr. HAWITT, Mr. PETER COOPER'S son-in-law, had purchased a small amount of stock. Mr. PETER COOPER having sold out all his stock; Mr. FIELD had sold all his stock, and since purchased thirty-one shares.

Mr. HAWITT stated that Mr. PETER COOPER had not sold out any stock. He had given to Mr. E. COOPER, his son, and to himself, Mr. HAWITT, $25,000 each of stock, which they had sold; but they never held $35,000 worth of his stock, and he thought that was a good interest.

Mr. FIELD said that he had not alluded to the statements in the pamphlet of the Executive Committee, because he had believed them beneath notice. He believed that Mr. BARNUM, the President, for whom he had every respect, had signed that paper without knowing its contents. It contained thirty-six pages, and thirty-six gross misstatements. One was that the American Telegraph Company had never paid a dividend. The statement was signed by Mr. ALDEN, who was a stockholder in the American Company, and who knows that the Company paid five dividends of ten per cent. each, then received 100 per cent. for the stock, and realized on their new stock in the consolidated Company 12 per cent. dividend. He, Mr. FIELD, had sold out his stock because he knew the policy of the Executive Committee would ruin the Company. He had sold a portion of his stock, and intended to sell all, but Mr. HUNT had advised him against it, and they had mutually agreed to sell no more until they all agreed to draw out altogether and sell all.

The Secretary said Mr. FIELD had sold ont before the present Executive Committee had been appointed.

Mr. FIELD had sold some stock, and the Secretary knew the reason. He would state it if it was desired that he should do so. He had become disgusted with Mr. RUSSELL'S conduct, and in consequence sold out.

The President called Mr. FIELD to order.

Mr. FIELD said he would speak as respectfully as he could to the Chair, for whom he entertained respect, but he believed he had been led into signing this pamphlet without a knowledge of the contents. It was well known that he, Mr. FIELD, had sold some stock at three months' credit to Mr. RUSSELL, and purchased to the amount of $19,500 for cash.

Mr. HUNT said he had sold out no stock at all.

Mr. SMITH had only alluded to this matter to show that the Directors who oppose the action of the Executive Committee had no desire to retain their stock; and it seemed to him that some peculiar motive must have induced him to purchase a small amount back. He asked for information from some Director as to what was the quarrel between the Press and the Telegraph Company.

Mr. FIELD said Mr. RAYMOND and others of the Press were present, and would make a statement.

Mr. SMITH desired only to obtain an answer from a Director.

Mr. HAWITT said the Executive Committee are unwilling to give full information to the Directors. This he thought at least in bad taste. The quarrel arose from the breaking up of the arrangement with the Boston Press. The Executive Committee then gave notice to the New York Associated Press that their arrangement for foreign news from Nova Scotia would terminate. The Associated Press had then stated that they regarded this as the beginning of a war between the Company and the Association, and stated that if they did not obtain a permanent contract, they would build an opposition line. It was on this account this meeting was called.

Mr. FIELD asked if the Executive Committee would explain to the Company their policy, which they refused to do to Directors.

The Secretary said they would explain in proper time, but would not state all they intended to do and how they intended to do it.

Mr. SMITH said as far as he could understand, the papers in the Associated Press pay one mill per word for their news, while merchants and politicians and the sick and the dying pay five cents per word.

Mr. HAWITT—That calculation is made by dividing the charge between all the papers that receive it.

Mr. D. D. FIELD asked if the whole amount paid by the Associated Press for a message was less than the public paid.

Mr. SMITH did not reply, but argued that it was immaterial. The Press paid each of them about one mill per word.

Mr. FIELD—Because they consolidate and take the news together.

Mr. SMITH—They are not one firm. The Press, he held, was a curse to the Telegraph. Talk about the aid of the Press. It was a curse to any Telegraph Company, and when they owned a line they would be a curse to themselves. United, the two powers—the Press and the Telegraph—are a blessing to the country; but, taken individually, the Press, he repeated, is a curse to the Telegraph. The Boston Press is alarmed because that the Telegraph Company is preparing a guillotine for them. Nothing had yet been done to warrant the supposition, and the Boston Press feared such would be the result, as a young sailor was hung on the yard-arm of a ship because it was said he looked as if he was going to join the mutineers. It was proposed to hang the present Directors for their looks. The Boston Press has paid one-twentieth part of a mill per word for news, and the Executive Committee had raised this to two-fifteenth part of a mill per word. This was a great cause for fear and for the disruption of the American Telegraph Company.

Mr. HALE—The Boston papers have paid double the price paid by private individuals.

Mr. SMITH was willing to hear any facts on the other side. But the only cause for the fever of the Boston Press was the raising of the rates from one-twentieth to one-fifteenth of a mill by the Directors.

Mr. FIELD—The Executive Committee, not the Directors.

Mr. BARNUM, in justice to the Executive Committee, desired to say that the action of the Committee was always submitted to the Directors.

Mr. FIELD asked if the pamphlet of the Executive Committee had been submitted to the Directors.

Mr. BARNUM replied that it had not.

Mr. SMITH continued to review the demands of the Associated Press, as to the selection of Directors, and designated it as absurd and extravagant. If Directors in the interest of the Press were in the Board, their demands would be to devote the lines from 9 or 10 in the morning until 1, 2 or 3 in the afternoon for reports at one mill per word. The Associated Press, which he designated as a power second only to that of the Creator, was alarmed lest the contract, which gave the Association the exclusive use of the foreign news by giving them the sole use of the only line to Nova Scotia. He declared that the only inducement for him and others to go into this consolidation was the understanding that this monopoly contract of the Associated Press should be destroyed.

Mr. FIELD—What contract, and between whom?

Mr. SMITH did not know. Mr. CRAIG or the Associated Press, and the Nova Scotia line.

Mr. FIELD—We are not talking about the Nova Scotia line.

Mr. SMITH—Well, the Nova Scotia line, which the American Company leases, have had to pay damages for delaying private dispatches, until the news addressed to D. H. CRAIG could arrive by the Pony Express.

Mr. FIELD denied that they had been obliged to pay any damages.

The Secretary stated that the private dispatches had been delayed for the Associated Press dispatches, and that the Company, when threatened with suit, had paid damages.

Mr. FIELD asked by whose advice.

The Secretary said he had advised it, as the legal adviser of the Board.

Mr. FIELD—So the Executive Committee, by the advice of one of its members, had paid these damages.

Mr. SMITH did not desire to commit himself to these side conversations. He only knew that for ten years past the foreign news arriving at Halifax had been monopolized by the Associated Press, and it was not made public until they gave permission. He did not say that the newspapers made use of the news they received in cypher, but it was well known that persons had made fortunes out of the market news. The Associated Press received their three thousand words slowly over the line to the exclusion of all private intelligence, and in the meantime the market cypbers are translated, and men are prepared to make their money out of the fluctuations of the market. Such action at least is in the power of those who have this monopoly of the news, and it is thus that it is complained of. The policy now is to do away with this monopoly, and if the Company is to be threatened with a rival line for this they had backbone enough to stand it. The present management are anxious only to throw their lines open to every competitor, and half a dozen associated presses, if necessary. He believed if the Press was properly informed of these facts they would be content, and discountenance any idea of a rival line. The Press are not speculators, and have no interest in keeping up this odious feature of the monopoly news. This was the first meeting ever held at which the Press and the Telegraph could come together and talk cordially over this matter, and he believed that they would harmonize of their own will. He hoped a vote of confidence in the management would be passed.

Mr. H. J. RAYMOND replied to some of the remarks of Mr. SMITH. He could not hope to follow the whole of those remarks, but it was not to be wondered at that in so long a speech he should have contradicted himself several times. For instance, he had started with a doleful account of the difficulty of making a telegraph line pay, and before he got through had given a glowing account of the profits of a line under even the loosest management. So far as the remarks of the gentleman respecting the speculative use of the foreign news were concerned, he desired to give them a flat and a direct denial. The cypher to which the gentleman alluded was adopted by the Association on purpose to prevent any improper speculative use of the news. Before this regulation was adopted the news was stolen by several on the line through listening to the ticking of the wires, or through signals from an office. The cypher prevented this. As soon as the market news, which is first received, arrives, the Associated Press is at liberty to put up the news on a bulletin for the express purpose of preventing speculation. This was known to Mr. SMITH, and he was surprised he had concealed it. The present and past arrangements of the Associated Press were purposely adopted to prevent the speculations of men who preyed upon the public, and to whose benefit alone the destruction of the present arrangements could tend. He denied that any objection to rising the prices would be made by the Associated Press. If this was all the controversy, it would, indeed, be nothing, as Mr. SMITH had said it was, when he commenced his remarks, although before he got through he endeavored to make it appear a very vast and important affair. Very glib talk had been made about some fractional part of a cent. He had himself paid $500 for a single dispatch after 10 o'clock at night, on several occasions, when otherwise the line would have been shut up, besides paying a dollar an hour to operators. But this was not material. He only alluded to it because of the remarks that had been made. Much had been said against the detestable "monopoly" of the Associated Press; but it came from the Company that is of itself a complete monopoly, and that talks of the complete manner in which it is 'entrenched," and of its safety from competition. The Associated Press fears it will not have fair play from the Telegraph Company, but that, as has been done before, when the Associated Press see fit to get short reports in order to protect themselves against increased rates, long reports will be sent free to outside papers, on purpose to break down the Association. The whole spirit of the pamphlet, and of the remarks of the Executive Committee and its friends, is a desire to break down the Associated Press; this is its avowed purpose. In order to accomplish this, statements are made, unfounded in fact, respecting the Association. What right had the Telegraph Company to build up rival associations, as they threatened and expressed the determination to do. This was what the Associated Press complained of. Yet much surprise was expressed that the Association should come here and complain of the Company and threaten it with rivalry. The Company says that for its own interests it will build up rivals to the Association; the Association says that, in its own defence and for the protection of the public, it will then build up rivals to the Company. The Press ask no favors of the Company. They need not build lines themselves, for capitalists stand prepared to-day to build up lines, as many as the Associated Press desire, immediately the Press will promise to give these private lines their business. For his own part he did not believe the Press could ever expect fair play or justice from this Company under its present Direction, judging from the pamphlet the Executive Committee had put forth. He would be quite willing to see this meeting at once adjourn, and leave both parties to take care of themselves. [Applause.]

Mr. HALE, on the part of the Boston Press, said that although it had been stated that the controversy resolved itself into a mere question of the rise of prices some fraction of a mill, this was not so. The calculation of the Executive Committee was based upon a division of the price paid for messages by the Boston Press, between its several members who received copies from their own agent. But the message itself, sent from one end of a line and received at the other end, was charged twice as much as any private message. The private business messages have addresses, signatures and other privileged words not charged at all; the Press message has none of these. The private messages are sent out at an expense of the Company—the Press message is copied and delivered at the expense of the Press. The Boston papers do not, however, complain of the rise—they can pay as much as the line demands as long as they receive the reports. They are willing to do away with all commutation, and pay full rates, but they complain of the spirit displayed by the Company; of its misrepresentations, of its expressed determination to break up the Associated Press. The Boston Press had been unwilling to make any overtures to the Company, but the more moderate amongst them had hoped that a fair and satisfactory compromise might be effected.

Dr. GREEN inquired if the Boston papers would be satisfied if a contract with the Press should be made at a stipulated rate for five years, with the understanding that, if the rates should be reduced meantime, then the Press should be placed upon terms as favorable as the most favored on the line.

Mr. HALE thought it would have been acceptable before the publication of the Executive Committee's pamphlet, but he could not say that it would be now.

The Secretary desired to say, that Dr. GREEN was not a stockholder.

Dr. GREEN said he represented a stockholder and possessed the rights of one [applause.]

Mr. LIVINGSTON had been under the impression yesterday from the letter of the Press, that the Press expected the Company to yield up its rights. He was glad this discussion had taken place, for he believed now some settlement and arrangement with the Associated Press might be made advantageous to all. He had been asked to move a Committee of the Stockholders, to take this matter into consideration, but he declined to do so, because he had confidence in the Board, and he believed if a Committee of the Press should wait upon the Board, some friendly arrangement might be made.

Mr. RAYMOND thought if the Company wa

THE WEST INDIES.

Emancipation in Jamaica and its Results—Causes of the Decline of the Island.

Want of Labor and Want of Capital on the Sugar Plantations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KINGSTON, February, 1860.

When I enumerated, in a former letter, the causes that, in my judgment, have combined to ruin Jamaica, and attributed them, as I think they ought to be attributed, to faults and errors committed by the planters themselves, it was with no feelings of hostility to an interest I believe to be of paramount importance, and no desire to see its lawful energies cramped or its success obstructed. When the planters were compelled to receive an inadequate compensation for their slaves, they did so with the understanding that their staple should be protected in the British market. The wrong, if wrong it was, lay with the Government that held out such a promise—not with the Government that, by the bill of 1846, abolished the heavy tax paid by the English people for the support of a West Indian aristocracy. The planters could not be expected to take an abstract view of a measure that consummated their [illegible] plained bitterly [illegible] and that, [illegible] couraged immediately after emancipation, the colony would have been saved from many of the evils that have since befallen it.

That I may not be misunderstood, I state my conviction distinctly, in the commencement of this letter, that *population is one of Jamaica's most pressing necessities*. The laboring classes must be strengthened if sugar cultivation is to be extended beyond its present limits; the middle classes must be strengthened, if it be at all advisable to promote agricultural and mechanical knowledge, encourage mantal discipline, ennoble and stimulate labor, engender a spirit of emulation, and multiply the exportation of minor staples; and finally, the large proprietary must be strengthened by men of capital, men of energy and men of enterprise—men who are not averse to improvement—if the great resources of the island are ever to be thoroughly developed. But, for laborers, Jamaica does not want mere beasts of burden, to be the slaves, as in the French and Spanish colonies, of a selfish and unprincipled management; she wants no new settlers, as was once contended, to monopolise tha provisin market and driva the legitimate peasantry from the cultivation of their propertiss to e state of dependence on the planter and a labor for daily hire; she wants na new planters who cannot consent to attend to their own business, and who will refuse to consider their interests in eny way connected with tha durable prosperity of ths island. In this kind of population there would be no guarantee for the future. Jamaica, even now, has a larger nnmber of inhshitants to tha squsre mile than any State in the Union except Connecticut, Massachusetts, New-York and Rhoda Island. But she stands in need of immigration more than any State in the Union, because e working man in America does as much as ten men do in Jamaica. She stands in need of lehor, hecanse sugar cannot be cnltivated without an exclusively laboring clsss; and that class, always unequal to the demands upon it, grows weak and weaker every day. The Jemaica laborer of yesterdey is a proprietor to-day. He has bought his acre of land and is indapendent; and as long as land is cheap and plentifnl, the drain upon the leboring force must inevitably continue. The vacency can only be supplied by constant immigration. In America the procese is natural—in Jamaica it must be forced and fostered. I believe that the prosperity of Jamaica depends upon the extension of sugar cnltivstion, and that the extension of sugar cultivation materially depends npon e lahor that is not adequete to the task. It cennot he questioned thet the most flonrishing plantetions in the Island might be raised to a much higher point of perfect on than they at present exhibit, and he made to give double the quantity of sugar that they now yield to the acre. If such en improvement demands more scientific culture, better mechinery, and closer economy, it aleo demands a continued supply of labor such as few planters in Jamaica can procure. It demands a certain lahor thet can be made availeble at any and all times—a labor that is not transient or dependent on tha pleasure of a peasantry who, at critical ssasons, will leava en eetate almost deserted to plant or look alter their own provision grounds.

The statement that an increase of labor is indispensable to the prosperity of Jamaica, beara, however, some quelification. Want of labor has not ruined the island, and it is mere folly to expect that an indiscrimioete importation of labor will, without other aid, regenerate it. I do most unequivocelly stete thet, efter diligent inquiry, I heve been nneble to discover a single property ahendoned for want of labor alone. There are, without doubt, successful planters in the islaod who could command meaos to extend and improve their estates, if they could also command the necessary field force; there may he some few estates in districts remote from populous villagss where the want of lebor during crop time is severely felt; I will not even nndertake to deny the assertion (though I think it unlikely) that canes, for want of lahor alone, have been left uocut to rot upon the ground; but the rule—and I must be guided by the rule and not hy exceptional cases—the rule is thet capital is wanted to employ the labor that may already he fonnd in the Island. I agree with the planters, when they say that en abundance of labor would bring an abundance of capital; hut I differ from them when they say thet capital lo Jamsica, as e rule, is nnable to command labor. Let it be remembered that destitution of labor in Jamaica is nothiog like the destitution that has prevailed in Trinidad or in Guiana. Jamaica, with en area of fonr millions of acres, heu an agricultural laboring population in 1838 ot 200,000; the field laboring force of Trinidad, with an area of two million acres, was, at the same period, only 12,000; and the lahoring force of Guisna, with an unbounded territory of the richest soil adjoining its settlements, wes 55,000. Yat Jamaica, with edventages of labor, sank lower than Trinidad or Guiana, hecause sha wes weighed down hy a heavier debt, and cursed more deeply with absenteeism and mismanegement. Want of lebor, therefore, is so far qualified by want of capital thet the one is utterly useless, and, indeed, cannot be obtained at all without the other.

Want of lebor in Jamaica bears a further quallification. The lebor that the plantare now command they do not economise; the labor thet they lost years ago, and thet year after year they continue to lose, they so lost and eo continue to lose in a very great measnre by their own feult. If want of labor were the aole ceuse of diminished cultivation, we would expect to find auch lehor as there was, ware it ever so scanty, closaly economised instead of recklessly wasted in the menner that it nnqueationably is. Economy of present labor should naturally provide the introduction of fresh labor. Now, when we find the planter pnrsuing a policy that tends to alieoate the laboring classes from his interests, can we put implicit faith in his profession, thet on the industry of the people whom he disdains to conciliate, his own success or ruin depends. The righteous instinct of the British nation has demanded a guarantee (which the planters, to do them justice, heve readily conceded) that the immigrant laborer shall not be made the slave or tool of oppression—a mere lever with which the propris ary may enrich themselves at the expense of popular liberty and popular enlightment. The introductions nnder a specious disguise, of a new race of slaves would never benefit the colony, and, more than this, the honor of England is pledged thet these men shall be free. This foreign immigration, which has so advantaged other colonies, has been only allowed to Jamaica within a year past; and the opposition that colonial legislation encountered from the mother conntry must he ettributed to the distrust with which all measures emanating from the planting interest of Jamaica have been hitherto regarded. The planters of to-day are paying the penalty of old faults and follies. They are inheriting the consequences of a vary mistaken policy that seme, even now, are not too willing to discard; they are suffering from the defeat that their predecessors sustained in the long and bitter war that they foolishly waged against free labor.

The mouth-pieces of the planting interest continne to-day to misrepresent the character of the nagro, under the atupid belief that it will create a reaction of sympethy in favor of their party. They say that the Creola cannot be indnced to work for love or money. They have e fancy for his picture as he "lounges abont his own grounds—caring little for the comforts of life, and unwilling to purchase them at the expense of even e trivial and transient labor." The planters and all connected with the planting intereet, from Gov. DARLING who hurat his fingers in cane cultivation, downwards, nnite in believing, or profeesing to believe, that want of lebor, lost through Creole idleness, is tha only ceuse of Jemaice's ruin at all worthy of considarstion. Any one who thinks differently is set down as grosely prejudiced, possibly hought np by the Anti-Slavery Society, (Jamaica's eigoel enemy.) or, et the very least, ignorant of the subject upon which he hae ventured an opinion. How can a strenger understand or appreciate the wants of Jamaice? Surely political economy in Jamaica is nnlike political economy anywhera alse!

I plead guilty to the charge of being a stranger. Bnt the Jamaica resident of a month old must have neither eyes nor ears if he fail to read in the ceaseless wash of partisan newspapers, or to haar from eager communicants, the minutiæ of tha planter's *argumentum ad crumenam*. The anxious inquirer in Jamaica will be like the man end his ass in the fable if he depend for information on what people say; for A will flatly contradict to-morrow what B told him to-dey. He mnst rely upon his own powere of observation. If my powere in this respect ere deficient, I cannot help it; bnt I stoutly maintain that I have hean looking only through my own spectacles. If it be trua that the nagro declines work, I am ready to admit it; hut it is untrue. If it be true that want of labor has ruined the island, I am anxious to see it; but it is not.

A stranger in Jamaice, and aspecially an American, who knew nothing of its past history or present wents, would nevar dream that labor was the great desideratum. He finds, on erriving at Kingston, a dozen boatmen eager to convey him ashore—a dozen porters ready to carry his luggage—a dozen messengers quarreling to run his errands. He is pesterad with able-hodied men and their offere ol assistance lor a paltry remuneretion. He sees as many ettendants in a petty Kingston shop as in e Broadwey store, and e Government clerk with as many servants as e foreign Embassador. Servants must have under-servants, and agents snb-agents. If he travels through the country he finds half e dozen men watching a herd of cettle, and es many looking after a team of oxeo. He *sees* labor everywhere—on the roads, the streets, the wharves; and it is only upon the plantations that he *hears* any complaint. Yet, even there, he detects none of the labor-saving mechinery that he has been accustomed to see at home, where labor is really scarce end dear; but he witnesses e cultivation conducted on primitive and most wasteful principles. He will inler, ol cuurse, thet the labor-market is overstocked rether than understocked, and his inference will neither he wholly wrong, nor yet wholly right. It will be nearer the truth to say thet the actuel lahor force of the Island is misdirected and frittered awey. The leboring classes of Jamaica—I mean the men and women who live by labor for daily wagee—dislike plantation work, and prefer to earn their livelihood, whenever they can, by any other kind uf toil. They disliked it at first because it was the hadga of a slavery still fresh in their remembrence—not, es the planters say, because they were too idle to work, lor they *do* work, end work hard, es I em going to shuw, at any other occupation. But their dislike wes not an invincible dislike. It might heve been overcome hy elevating insteed ol degrading lebor; hy kind treetment, by wise legislation, by the cultivetion of friendly relations, and some little regard for the happiness end comfort of the people. It was, on the coutrary, strenghened hy aystematic harshness, oppreasiun and iojustice.

The Jamaica planter, who wante more labor than he can command et a particular season, hurries to the impatient conclusion that the negro won't work. The laborer indignantly dsnies the Impntetion. I found it unnecessary to strike e halance between the contradictory statements, or to rely npon either—for there was otner and more unbiased testimony at hand. I sought information from the chief Commissioner of Roads, who hae 3,000 men under constant employment, an i he assured me thet they worked diligently for five days in the week—going to markat, after their custom, on the sixth, or devoting it to the cultivetion of their own grounds. He hed no complaints to make ol idleness, end insteed of there being e deficiency of hands, he could obtaio an additional thousaod at sny time he chose. The men, he said, preferred breaking stones on the road to estate work, though the former was much tbe severer labor ol the two.

I inquired further of the Superintendent of the Rio Grende copper mines, in the Parish of Portland, an intelligent, prac ical, energetic Englishman, who, lor eight years, hae had a large body of men under his command. He told me that, at firet, the planters ridiculed his idee of getting lebor; nevertheless, in all hie experience, he has not known whet it was to want labor. If he stood in need ol five men, fifteen or twenty would apply. These men worked eight hours a day, and for six days in the week—and though some of them had been in the Superintendent's employ five or aix yeare, he never had occasion to complain of their idleness. "They work," he eaid, "like very sleves, stripping themselvee to the task; tbey work harder and more persistently, I em convinced, than if they were lorced to it."

All the impartial testimony thet I could obtain in Jamalca summed up a crushing contradiction to the unqualified pretenelon of the planter thet the negro would not work. And when I asked the negro himeelf why he preferrad tha toil of the mine to the comparatively easy labor of the plantetion, his explanation was very simple—"Buckra don't pey."

On flonrishing eetates, where planters end overseers can efford to pay punctually, they are seldom in great atrsite for lebor. On othar estatas, where the case is different—where laborers are kept two and three months without wages, which, in the end, are arbitrarily ent down, and sometimes not paid et all, it is natural there should be complaints of want of labor. I am not making a vague or untenable assertion. Several instances of unpunctuality in peyment, and questionable honesty, fell under my notica. In these particular instances, at least, they proved the existence of a practice that would ruin the credit of a business man in Amarica within a month. The Mining Superintendent to whom I have referred, informed me that when his operations were suspended, an overseer from a suger estate near Anotto Bay came to the Rio Grande to seek lahor. Ahout twenty men accepted his offer of *thirty-six* cants a dey, and left for the estate, thirty miles distent. They worked for three months without receiving any weges, end et the end ol the time were paid off et the rate of *eighteen* cents a day.

It is the prectice, among an inferior class of proprietors, to cut down the laborer's wages, if axception can possibly be taken to the work performed; and when the laborer complains of injustice he is summarily dismissed. It is a farce to talk of legal redress or the negro's love of litigation. He is in a country district, has no one to advise with, and must bear the wrong or quit the estate. Tha planters themselves admit that they can always get men to dig cane-holes—the severest of plantation work. But this is a definite and specific job. Tha negro contracts for the peymant of so much money for so many cane-holes, and if he does tha work he cannot be dsprived of his due, excapt hy open dishonesty. Here, then, is a distinction between estate work and other work sufficient to account for the creole's preferences. Upon the roads, or in the mines, he *knows* thet he will be paid, once a week, the shilling or the shilling and a-half per diem that he has earned; while on the astates, owing to some pernicious examples, ha is taught to believe that paymant is a matter of uncartainty, depending on the arbitrary will of tha overseer. I do not assert for a moment, or seek to insinuete, that dishonesty is a common practice on Jamaica sugar estates, or that irregularity of payment is anything like a rule. Tha simple fact that 300 estates are in anccessful cultivation proves tha contrary. But to acconnt for the notorious preference of the negro lor ths saversst work rather than plantetion work, I give irregnlarity of paymant as one among other causes. It is perfectly obvious that the practice on one estate is enough to excite distrust throughout a whole parish, especially among a people who indulge in exeggeration and gnssip, and who never could he induced to work egain for e master whom they had reason to suspect had dealt with them unfairly. This, then, is one important reason why the planter cannot command the labor that already exists in the island, snd that other capitalists can readily obtain. To it may be added the low estimete, amounting to positive degradation, at which field labor is rated in the popular mind. No eum of money would tempt e muletto to work in the field. It is the province of the blacks and none other. It ceases to be their province as soon as they bny the ecre of land, and the independence after which their souls yearn. It was the hadge of slavery; and it is no metter for surprise that there should he e prejudice against tha emblem long after the reality had paesed forever away.

The planter's plee that, for snch lahor ee tha Island can give, he cannot afford to pey the price demended, is unworthy of consideration. He says, for instance, that he cannot raise corn to advantage. What I with a soil fiva times aa prodnctive es any soil in Amarica, and able to procure first-class laborers at fifty cents a dey, he cannot compete with American corn in the Kingston market! Tha statemeot is ahsurd on the face of it. A laborer in America ears a doller a day. Laborers in Jamaica on the roads, or in the mines, get according to their value twenty-four cents, thirty cents and thirty-six cents—no higher. A task laborer on an estate, if he work hard, may earn fifty cents, and I heva known leborers hy contract earn their dollar. But they are never allowed to do so in a continuance. Laborers in the parish of Manchester are willing to work for eighteen cents a day and cannot find employment. Taking the whole Island, the average price of daily lebor does not exceed, if it reaches, thirty cents.

There are undoubtedly many Jameica Creoles who will not work for estetes under eny inducement. They are smell propriators of e superior class, and different from the laborers, pure and simple, of whom I have just been writing. But because they cultivate their own grounds and are too independent to hire themselves ont at thirty cents a dsy, they should not be denounced as an idle, worthless, and unproductive people. These men, years ago, were driven from the estates by e seriee of mistakes and blundere which the planters of to dey can readily recognize. The History of estate ahandoment in Jemaice is a history of systemetic injustice and oppression on the part of the proprietary body, accompanied hy a most fatal blindness to their own interests. They strove, by harsh messures and petty persecutions, to compel the people to remain on the estates, and a system of tenancy-at-will, held over them *in terrorem*, though practically broken up by the negroes themselvee, remained in force long enough to destroy here, as it haa destroyed in other islands, all confidence between planter and laborer. That confidence hae never been restored. The better class of creolee bought land, cultivated for themselves, and earned, as they etill can, en honorehle livelihood hy supplying the provisiun marketa and the export markets with minor staples. All ettempts to dislodge them from their independence have but widened the breach between them and their old employers. The planter even now, efter twenty yeats disastrous experience, will not allow that he has aught in common with the small settler, or thet he is under any necessity or obligation to conciliate a people who might still be of the utmost service to the large proprietary interest that he representa. I know of an ahandoned estate in the perish of Portland which the settlers offered to resuacitate on condition thet the proprietor would give them one half of the produce. The offer was refused; and I have heard of other cases where similer proposels met with the like rejection. I have no doubt in my own mind that, under some such arrangement as this, ahaodoned sugar estates throughout the whole island might be resuscitated with economy and profit to all parties concerned.

When, therefore, I steted as I did, in the commencement of this letter, that labor in Jamaice is wanted for suger cultiva ion, I do not mean it to he inferred that the Creole population won't work. So, again, when I state that lahor of a certain kind, and in certain localities, cannot readily find employmeot, I do not mean it to he inferred that the planter can always command it. My object in this letter has been to explain the coexistence in Jamsice of unemployed supply and serious want ol labor—an enomaly produced, in my judgment, hy very grave errors of political ecouomy end plantation mismanagement. There seems to have been a latality in the course pursued with the West India negro, arising from a determination to regerd him as e being who reasoned differently and acted differbotly from other people. I heve ever found him doing exactly whet a white man would do under the same circumstances. While I believe in immigration, I helieve that the planting interest of Jamaica could make end ought to make far more ol the preseot laboring force than it does. Immigration, to insure success, can only be carried out oo a large scale and at a large expense. Capitel, then, becomes an important prerequisite. Jamaica, in this respect, is worse off than Trinidad or Guia a ever were, because her credit is utterly ruined. Men might be found to riek capitel once more on her productive soil, if it were not for the quicksands of her unsteady legislation. But though a fresh and vigorous population were poured into the Island to-morrow—though under its influence, the most enthusiastic hopes were realized—through enterprise revived end prosperity regeioed the eway that ruin now usurps—the governing classes would do well to erect a beacon on the Charybdis that wrecked their island ship. For they must remember, in all time to come, that the permanent prosperity of Jamaica, or of any other country in the world, depends not npon the accnmnlation of capital in tha hands of a few large landed proprietors, hnt on a general distribution of wealth and education among an industrious, a free and intelligent people.

W. G. S.

Since the true value of hypnotism as an anæsthetic agent has been definitely determined by numerous experiments, the excitement regarding the revival of this species of magnetism has measurably decreased. It is settled that this kind of anæsthesia can be developed but rarely, and in persons whose nervous disposition predisposes them to it, and further that its development may give riss to epileptic attacks. These conclusions demolish the absurdly illogical deduction of M. Broca, that hypnotism must be harmless as an anæsthetic agent, because it introduces no substance into the system. These investigations have also established the fact that hypnotism was known under the name of irradiation or acupnobism more than two centuries ago. P. Kiausaa discussed this mental phenomenon under these names in his *Ars Magna Lucis et Umbræ*.

POLITICAL.

The Last of the Richmond Convention—Attempt to Ratify the Seceders' Nomination.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

RICHMOND, Tuesday, June 26, 1860.

This afternoon, the Seceders who remained in this city were joined by a few of the Baltimore seceding delegates, and met, to ratify tha nominations of their party. It had previously been announced that Mr. YANCEY would address the Convention, which partially filled the galleries with persons anxious to hear him, but who, as upon several other occasions, were disappointed.

At tha appointed time, Col. ERWIN, of Alabama, assumed the chair, and called the Convention to order; but few States were represented, and those by delegates on their way home. Virginia had no representativa, and North Carolina but one. No Northern State claimed a representation, except New-York; the delegates from the Empire State being JOSEPH W. BROWN and JAS. B. BENNE, of tha Third Congressional District; G. W. JENKINS and JAS. VILLERS, af the Fourth District; C. E. L. STUART and CHAS. D. LUNEE, of the Fifth; ANDREW MILLS and INNGAN HARRIS, of the Sixth; JAS. S. LIBBY and WM. C. PELL, of the Seventh; and THAD. P. MOTT and ISAAC LAWRENCE, of the Eighth District. These gentleman, claimmg to represent the National Democracy of New-York, submitted their credentials to the appiopriate Committee, which Committee, through its Chairman, Mr. MIDDLETON, of South Carolina, racommended that they be not admitted to seats, inasmnch as New-York had been represented in the National Convention at Baltimore, whara they had cast tha vote of the State. This report caused an animated discussion, lor and against the proposition to excluda, which was finally brought to a close by Mr. BROWN, of Alabama, who moved to lay the whole snbject on the tabla, which prevailed. In the course of his speech, Mr. BROWN said he could not comprehend the politics of New-York, and he did not suppose any person present could. Tha Democratic Party there was split up into so many factions, that the whole matter was incomprehensible. These gentlemen, no doubt, were friendly to the South, bnt no one could understand who sent them, or what they wanted; and as the Convantion had no use for them, he hopsd they would not be allowed seats. The vote to lay the subject on the tahls was carried by 27 ayes to 21 noes.

The Convention then, in a very summary manner, adopted their party platform, and hy resolution declared its approval of the nomination of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. This being done, and the customary resolution of thanks passed, and a brief response from the President, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Convention, in itself considered, has been a decided failure, not a speech has been made during its whole session, to enlighten the people npon its objects or its doctrines; if we except Mr. SCOTT, who told us they would have "*Protection* or *Blood!*" But I have failed to see tha first man who believed they would have either.

THE RATIFICATION MEETING.

The morning papers and the Convention announced that a Grand Ratification Meeting would take place in the Sqnare, at 8 o'clock, and as the shades of evening began to appear, the people began to assemble around the Washington Monument. The meeting was organized by tha appointment of a presiding officer, who introduced the speakers, and among them, Mr. YANCEY, who made a brief apology for not speaking, and retired, and with him a large portion of the disappointed audience. A resolution ratifying the nomination of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE was offered and put to vote, when the *noes* londly prevailed; and *this* was the ratification. Of course, there were men of all parties there, hut, among the Democrats, tha friends of DOUGLAS were in the ascendant. It was a difficult matter to obtain speakers—tha leaders of the party were called npon, bnt did not respond. At last, SCOTT, of Alabama, made an unintelligible speech, and when he withdrew, a gallant Douglas man from King William County, ascended the rostrum. He was one of the Virginia delegates to Charleston and Baltimore, and boldly disapproved of this meeting and its attempts to force the Breckinridge nomination down the throats of Virginians. He advocated the assembling of a State Convention, to take action upon the matter of the two nominations. To support DOUGLAS would give him "intense satisfaction," bnt if a State Convention fairly agreed to sustain the Secedeis' ticket, he would go it. His remerks caused much excitement, and a variety ol questions, and significant cries from the Anti-Douglas portion of the crowd which the gentleman from King William denominated a *mob*.

"*Lincoln before Douglas!*" received a hearty response. Several Anti Douglas speeches followed; all agreed upon the docuine of protection, but disagreed as to a State Convention. Had it not been for this little exciting episode, the meeting would have been very brief; as it was, the crowd gradually dispersed, and by 11 o'clock the last straggler had departed, and the noble monument was left alone in its glory.

The ratification at Petersburg, which was ettempted on Saturday night last, was another failura. Both parties assembled and occupied the time until past midnight in violent debate, and finally adiourned without passing any resolntions. They were to have had another meatiug last night, and doubtless had a "high time." Tha war in Virginia has commenced, and I count whether a State Convention, which will be called, can allay its fury. The gentaman from King William warned the Anti Douglas men to beware—that throughout the Old Dominion there was a ground-swell beginning to move, which might yet overwhelm them.

The Douglas party have no organ in Richmond, but I learn that an effort will be made to establish one forthwith, and if so there will be one of the most exciting campaigns Virginia has ever seen.

Mr. Hamlin at Home.

SPEECHES BY THE NEXT VICE-PRESIDENT AND HON. MR. WASHBURN.

On Wednesday evening last the Republicans of Portland, Me., welcomed home their Congressional delegation. Mr. MARK H. DUNNELL spoke on behalf of the citizens of Portland, and Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN responded for the delegation. He said:

SIR: In behalf of the Maine Delegation you will receive our sincere and grateful acknowledgment for the kind and generous terms in which you have spoken of their official acts. And through you we would also tender to our friends present, who have given to us so cordial a welcome, our heartiest thanks. It was always pleasant to get away from the cares and toils incidenlet to Congressional life, and to return to the comforts and enjoyments of home—to mingle with the people of the State, and to breath the pure air as it comes invigorating from our mountains and our hills. But it was doubly grateful thus to return when welcomed by friends, smiles and genial hearts. How well the trust reposed in them had been discharged it was not for him to say, but he could in truth assert that he had earnestly endeavored faithfully and honestly to do their whole duty to the State as well as to all others. Sometimes he had thought the cares, the toils and perplexities incident to public life were not fully appreciated by all. In all the relations of life, in all professions and occupations, each could best understand the embarrassments and perplexities that surround him. But this generous reception was ample compensation for all and was above all. Of the merited terms in which you have spoken of my colleague of the House, (Mr. WASHBURN,) no reply was necessary. At a later hour in the day you will hear from him. He will give the lesson for the faith within him, and upon which we will bear him on to triumph in success in September next. He regretted much that his honored and distinguished colleague (Mr. FESSENDEN) was not present to receive the congratulations of his friends and neighbors, and to which he was so eminently entitled, and which would have been so cordially and truthfully given. But he was necessarily detained by a called executive session of the Senate after he had agreed to be with us. I will only add that he is worthy of all you have said. Of himself he had only to reply, that whatever might be his position in the future, whether it be that of success or defeat, it would be his earnest endeavor that a ceuse superior to men should receive no detriment at his hands.

When Senator HAMLIN had concluded a procession was formed, and he, together with Messrs. WASHBURN, PERRY, FRENCH and FOSTER, of the House, were escorted to the United States Hotel. The exire session of the Senate rendered Senator FESSENDEN'S absence unavoidable. On tha evening of the same day the Republican Club held a meeting at the City Hall. The building was deasely packed. The *Advertiser* gives the following report of Mr. HAMLIN'S speech on the occasion. He said in substance that he rejoiced to see the fires that burned so brightly in 1856 in Maine, still burning brightly to night. Those iotid pleudits stirred his blood, and, said he, I am with you again in the contest. No rolling prairias or luxuriant soil is ours in Maine, but in those elements which make a State, in thinking, reading, intelligent men, Maine stands without a peer among her sisters of the Union. He went on to state that it was our duty to investigate the principles upon which our Government is founded and administered. Little more than three years ago, the present Administration found your Treasury full, with a surplus of nearly twenty millions of dollars; to-day these millions have not only been squandered, bnt a national debt incurred of more than $60,000,000. The rule may be applied to Governments as well as to individuals, that he who lives beyond his income lives on the means of others, and the Republicans of the House sought to remedy this by a revising of the revanne laws. Tha duties under the tariff of 1846 were about 27 per cent., which nnder last year's imports would give about seventy millions revenue. Tha present tariff being 15 to 17 per cent. yields forty to fifty millions, while the Government as now administered spends seventy millions. Mr. HAMLIN then went on to show that tha bill passed was a medium measure, fixed at abont 21 per cent., hut it was killed hy the non-action of the Senate. He then spoke of the attempts to force Kansas in nnder a constitution she never made, and when she asked to come in, they found aha had not the requisite population, and by a strict party vote, with but an exception, Kansas was refused admission. He alluded alegoently and feelingly to the Homestead bill, that secured to the poor man that beloved spot—a hoc e—and pointed out the inconsistency of 16 out of 62 Senators, who, after voting for it, voted to sustain the President's veto of the bill, which was originally passed with only two nays against it in the Senate. The Tariff, the admission of Kansas and the Homestead bill are the three great questions that are to be met before the people, and they challenge and demand investigation. The hand-writing is on the wall, and no prophet is required to tell how the people will settle these great questions. But Mr. H. said he did not rise purposing to discuss party political questions to night, but leave it to his friend who was to follow, for as Israel was a people chosen of the Lord, we knew that our Israel shall be a man chosen of the people. [Tremendous applause.]

Hon. Mr. WASHBURN, candidate for Governor, followed. He defended the principles of the Republican Party, and said that the passage of the resolution at the close of the Baltimore Convention, showed that the Democratic Party was willing to surrender the points involved in the Dred Scott decision at the behest of five slave holding Judges. Judge DOUGLAS, he said, received no Southern aid because of his rebellion, and the South will not encourage rebellion in any form. He then went on to show that many at the South were opposed to Mr. DOUGLAS for his radical measures on Slavery, the slave-trade, and filibustering, and that the South, as a whole, is about united in opposition to him for his radical views. It is for this reason that the National Democratic Party have cast him out, and its members have told me, said Mr. W., that he, Mr. DOUGLAS, would not receive a single Southern electoral vote. BRECKINRIDGE is to be the regular Democratic candidate, and to be classed by them as the Jefferson of Democracy, while Mr. DOUGLAS was the Aaron Burr, and his nomination at Baltimore irregular and bogus. Mr. WASHBURN said there was an invincible necessity in nominating for the Presidency a child of the people, a son of poverty, in order to show that under our institutions of freedom such a one might rise to a position above that of princes and potantates. Mr. LINCOLN will be elected President, and it is only a question of majorities, for the people have it in their hearts to elect him and will do it. The Republican party will then go on till we LINCOLN ons slave State after another, and tha doctrine of disunion be classed as treason. He made a playful allusion to the non arrival hf the *Great Eastern* here, but said the *Great Western* would surely come with LINCOLN and HAMLIN as officers. He dasited to say ons word of that name which honored Maina by being second on the Republican ticket. HANNIBAL HAMLIN'S fidelity, capacity, ability and faithfulness were read of all men, and his name was never placed on a ticket made to be beaten. [Enthusiastic applause.]

Hon. Mr. FRENCH, representative from the Third Congressional District, spoke briefly, and the assembly dispersed.

The Vice-Presidency.

REASONS OF MR. FITZPATRICK FOR DECLINING TO RUN.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1860.

SIR: You have been unanimously nominated by the National Convention of the Democratic Party which met at Charleston on the 23d day of April last, and adjourned to meet at Baltimore on the 18th day of June, as their candidate for the office of Vice-President.

To us has been delegated the agreeable duty to inform you of such nomination and ask your acceptance of it.

In selecting you for this high and honorable post, the Convention has but appreciated the ability and high-toned nationality and patriotism which have long distinguished your public career.

We tender to you our congratulations, and have the honor to be your fellow-citizens,

W. H. LUDLOW, of New-York,
R. P. DICK, of North Carolina,
J. L. SEWARD, of Georgia,
J. L. DAWSON, of Pennsylvania,
R. C. WICKLIFFE, of Louisiana,
W. A. GORMAN, of Minnesota,
T. B. FLOURNOY, of Arkansas,
A. A. KING, of Virginia,
BION BRADBURY, of Maine.

To Hon. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of to-day informed me that I "have been unanimously nominated by the National Convention of the Democratic Party, which met at Charleston on the 23d day of April last, and adjourned to meet at Baltimore on the 18th day of June, as their candidate for the office of Vice-President," was duly received.

Acknowledging with the liveliest sensibility this distinguished mark of your confidence and regard, it is with no ordinary feelings of regret that considerations, the recital of which I will not impose npon you, constrain me to decline the nomination so flatteringly tendered. My designation as a candidate for this high position would have been more gratifying to me if it had proceeded from a united Democracy—united both as to principles and of men.

The distracting diffsrences at present extsting in the ranks of the Democratic Party were strikingly exemplified both at Charleston and at Baltimore, and, in my humble opinion, distinctly admonish me that I should in no way contribute to these unfortunate divisions.

Tha Black Republicans have harmoniously (at least in Convention) presented their candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. So have the Constitntional Union Party (as it is termed.) Each party is already engaged in the contest. In the presence of such organizations we still unfortunately exhibit a divided camp. What a melancholy spectacle! It is calculated to cause every Democratic citizen who cherishes the Constitution of his country to despond, if not to despair, of the durability of the Union.

Desirous, as far as I am capable of exercising any influence, to remove every obstacle which may prevent a restoration of the peace, harmony and perfect concord of that glorious old party to which I have been inflexibly devoted from early manhood—a party which in my deliberate opinion is the only real and reliable ligament which binds the South, the North, the East and the West together upon constitutional principles—no alternative was left to me but that which I have herein most respectfully communicated to you.

For the agreeable manner in which you have conveyed to me the action of the Convention, accept my sincere thanks.

Very truly your friend and obedient servant,

B. FITZPATRICK.

To WM. H. LUDLOW, New-York, and others.

Where the Administration Stands.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN RECEIVES THE BRECKINRIDGE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

From the Washington Constitution, June 28.

The National Democratic Committee, representing that old great party, under which the flag of the Constitution, the Union, and the equality of States has so often been borne on to victory over sectionalism and over the many-hned varieties of opposition to Democratic principles and measures, made a call yesterday on the President of the United States. Having finished their business of organization, and appointed their executive committees, &c., &c., they proceeded in a body from Willard's Hotel to the Executive Mansion. Arriving during the usual reception hour, when Mr. BUCHANAN is accustomed to receive his friends, quite a number of ladies and gentlemen were present; and the Committee were welcomed in a most hearty manner. Each of the members having been introduced to the President, who had a warm grasp of the hand and a kind word for every one, Mr. WRIGHT addressed him on behalf of the Committee, expressing the pleasure they felt in having this opportunity of manifesting their respect for his personal character and public services.

The President replied with his customary promptness and felicity. He thanked the Committee for the honor of this visit; he felt it to be a great honor, and the more sensibly on account of the very complimentary manner in which the chairman had been pleased to express the good feeling of the Committee. After alluding briefly to this territorial question which has occupied so large a share of public attention, he *expressed his most hearty approbation of the principles which had been proclaimed and the nominations which had been made by the National Democratic Convention.*

A very pleasant informal conversation between the President and the different members of the Committee followed, in the course of which Mr. BUCHANAN'S cordiality and earnestness in the cause impressed every one present. Upon their taking leave the Chief Magistrate said: "God bless you, gentlemen, one and all. You go home to your different States; and there I am sure you will do your whole duty; and I fervently trust that you may be successful!"

One of the Committee turned and said, with emotion, "Think not, Sir, that in going eagarly into the struggle to secure tha ascendency of our candidates, we shall ever cherish the less veneration and devotion for the setting sun."

The whole interview was most agreeable, and we feel confident that every member of the Committee left the presence of tha President with tha determination to do his *devoir* in the great battle that is coming on for the Constitution, the Union and the equality of the States, under the banners of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE.

Relics of the Baltimore Convention.

POSITION OF THE MINORITY OF THE NEW-YORK DELEGATES ON THE ADMISSION OF THE SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES.

The following proteat wee intrusted to Mr. COCHRANE for presentation in the Baltimore Convention, but he did not find an opportunity to present it:

Statement presented to the National Democratic Convention of the action of the minority of the New-York delegation on tha majority and minority reports of the Committee on Credentials, presented to such Convention on the 21st of June, 1860.

Because of the instructions of the State Convention from which the New-York delegation emanated, the voice of the minority of such delegation could not be heard in the National Convention. Fidelity to those instructions induced adherence to them on such minority—yet it is proper that their positions within their delegation npon the several questions which have been decided by the Convention should be known. In expression of their opinions, therefore, and for their own vindication, they beg leave to state thet such minority voted in their delegation in favor of the first eight resolutions contained in the minority report, believing the delegates named therein to be the authorized representatives in the National Convention of their respective Democratic constituencies.

Appended hereto is the list of the names of those who voted for said minority report in the New-York delegation:

Augustus Schell,	Benj. F. Edsall,
Teunis G. Bergen,	Wm. F. Russell,
Hugh McLaughlin,	George Beach,
Wm. Miner,	Henry Staats,
John Kelly,	David L. Seymour,
Isaiah Rynders.	Alex. H. Barbans,
Edmund Driggs,	Erastus Corning,
John Cochrane,	James C. Spencer,
Nelson J. Waterbury,	Alonzo C. Page,
Wm. N. McIntyre,	John Stryker,
Edward Cooper,	George Bartlett,
Saml. F. Butterworth,	Sidney T. Fairchild,
Gouverneur Kemble,	Henry D. Barto,
Edwin Croswell,	Simeon B. Jewett,

John C. Devereaux.

Political Miscellany.

Regarding the contest in Pennsylvania the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "The rank and file of the Democrats in the [illegible] those who do the voting and do not ask for any of the offices—are a great deal puzzled just now about the Presidential election. They have two sets of candidates for President and Vice-President, and only one Electoral ticket—that adopted at Reading last March. Does this Electoral ticket represent the Douglas or Breckinridge wing of the Democratic Party? It is said that there are twenty names on it in favor of BRECKINRIDGE. If so, will it receive the support of the Douglas men? If a majority of the names upon it are in favor of DOUGLAS, will the Breckinridge wing vote the ticket? The troubles of the Democracy, from having too many candidates, it is evident, have but just begun. The fear of losing their Gubernatorial ticket may induce the leaders to try yet to effect some compromise, by which the whole Democratic vote will be secured for a single candidate. Unless the purpose is to kill the Democratic Party outright, the fair plan would be to let the majority rule. If it were possible, the way to test practically which is the majority would be to run the same electoral ticket by both wings, so arranged as to know which of the nominees the voters prefer, the vote being given to the nominee who has the majority of votes. Such an arrangement as this, if acceded to in good faith, would doubtless bring out the greatest Democratic vote the State has ever cast. We make this suggestion gratis, not expecting that the wisdom of the leaders of the Pennsylvania Democracy will adopt it."

Hon. ISRAEL WASHBURN signifies his acceptance of the nomination by the Republicans for Governor of Maine, in the following terms:

WASHINGTON, June

ony, mail agent, missing. Supposed to have been lost.

The *Ben Lewis* was one of the regular St. Louis and Memphis line. She was butit by Capts BRIDELY, only two years ago, at St. Louis, and was in all respects a first-class steamer. The cause of the disaster to this steamer—which had the entire confidence of the public, and has been very successful—remains, and doubtless will remain forever a mystery. Her value was $40,000, and there is an insurance on her in St. Louis and in Pittsburgh, of $25,000.

RELIGIOUS.

Notices of Religious Movements.

The *Metropolitan Record* for the present week discusses at much length the merits of the controversy between Archbishop HUGHES and City Inspector DELAVAN regarding the registry of marrieges. Its statements must be accorded a certain weight, from the fact that it is the official organ of the Archbishop. First of all the *Record* states in emphatic terms that MR. DELAVAN has suppressed a portion of the correspondence. This he can publish for his satisfaction as soon as he desires. In giving to the newspepers the correspondence the *Record* claims that he has violated the sanctities of private correspondence, and of this the Archbishop complains. But although "he may have spoken incautiously or imprudently in the confidence that he was answering a private communication from a gentleman, albeit, the City Inspector of New-York, still as regards the substance of thet answer he has nothing to retract. He is prepared to do his duty, and to refuse doing what his conscience will not approve." After this explicit statement of the position which the Archbishop at present occupies, the *Record* says that the comments made by the public Press on this iacerated bnt official statement have inflicted such an injury as he never before experienced. It hinte inrther that, if brought to triel, he might eeek for a change of venue, as the case has been prejudged here, but urges MR. DELAVAN to do his duty, nevertheless. Archbisnop HUGHES can save his conscience by refusing to obey the law and paying the fines, and at such passive resistance the people of New-York need not be surprised. The *Record* then discusses the merits of the law itself, citing instances in which it would be improper and injudicious to register the names of partiee married, and quotes letters which Archbishop HUGHES has received on the subject from Protestant clergymen. One of them describes the enactment as "foolish and useless," another writer says that "he would have his arm cut off before revealing secrets which have come to hie knowledge in the relation ol matrimony," and another still thanks the Archbisbop for the stand which he has taken. The *Record* acknowledges, in conclueion, that a Catholic member procured the passage of the act, but charges that it was concocted not far from the City Inspector's office, and that it had in view the creation of a new clerkship or the increase of the emoluments of the City Inspector's office, without the expense of a penny to the State. The other religione journals look at the subject from a different standpoint. The *Observer*, lor instance, dismisses it in a brief paragraph. It says that Archbishop HUGHES "has been making himself ridiculous again." His reasons for refusing to obey the law" are puerile in the extreme, and measures are already in progress to compel him to do his duty." The *Obeerver* eays further, "his conscience must he exceedingly tender, but we greatly doubt his readiness for the scaffold. It is not the hebit of martyrs to volunteer until there is a call for them." Communications in some of the other papere state that there is no penalty attached to a neglect to send the register of marriage to the City Inspector, and that an attempt to enforce the law will reveal this weakness.

The controversy between Congregationaliste and Presbyterians regarding the Home Missionary Society is rapidly finding a settlement in the action of the different Associations through New-England. It will be remembered that the Presbyterian General Assembly appointed a Committee to confer on the subjects in dispute with Commissioners which it requested the Congregational Associations of New-England to delegate. On the 18th the General Association of Connecticut met at Rockville, near Hartford. Rev. Dr. THORNTON A. MILLS was in attendance, and urged npon the body, on behalf of the Presbyterian General Assembly, the propriety of the conference proposed. The subject was referred to a Committee which had at its head Rev. Drs. BACON and HAWES. Alter considering the subject they reported a series of resolutions to the effect that while the Association accepted the assurances of freternal affection tendered by the General Assembly, and while it acknowledged the right of that body to adopt such methode and such agencies of evangelization as shall eeem to it beet adapied to the great end of promoting the glory of Christ in the salvation of men, tha Association is still entirely satisfied with those methods and principles which have guided their missions to the new settlements for three-quarters of a century, and find no occasion for consultation about naw plans or measures in thet department of their work. Further, inasmuch as the General Assembly had declared its intention of edhering to its system of church extension the General Association "respectfully, and with the fraternal desire of avoiding the possibility of an unprofitable debate, declines tha proposal for a conference for which no adequate end is apparent." The last resolution of this series, in the expectation that the Home Missionary Society will adhare to the policy which it has already adopted, recommends thet organization "to the confidence and contributions of all the churches." The General Convention of Vermont, which has just closed its session at Montpelier, was addressed by Mr. AVERY, a delegate from the New School Assembly, on this same subject. Action similar to that of tha Connecticut Association was promptly taken. So coöperation between these two great denominations, as far as regards the Home Missionary work, may be considered at an end, for there can be no doubt bnt that the other New-England Associations will follow the example which has been given them. The *Independent*, in discussing the subject, asserts a belief thet a portion of the Presbyterians, at least, will continue to contribnte to the old society.

Measures have been taken by a number of Episcopalians to form a Missionary Society which shell be voluniary and which shall give the idea that the Church in its distinctive capecity should perform this work. This project had its inception at a meeting of clergymen and laymen held in this City last February. Circulars were sent to many prominent individuals in the Church asking their presence at a subsequent meeting or their opinion in writing on the propriety of organizing such an Association if they should be unable to attend personally. About sixty clergymen and layman responded to the call and were present at a second meeting held in this City the 11th of April. And of fifty-six letters received, eight disapproved of the formation of a voluntary association, while eight others declined to give an opinion on the subject. The meeting, however, passed a resolution indorsing the plan proposed, and appointed a Committee to consider and report to a meeting to be held on May 9. The result of this third meeting, which was much more fully attended than either of those held previously, was the formation of the American Church Home Missionary Society. Philip Williams, of Virginia, has been elected President; Rev. John S. Stone, D. D., Massachusetts; Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., Pennsylvania; Rev. C. M. Butler, D. D., Washington City; Hon. N. G. Pendleton, Ohio; Hon. Robert W. Barnwell, South Carolina; David J. Ely, Esq., Illinois, have been chosen Vice-Presidents; Edward W. Dunham, Esq., has consented to act as Treasurer, and Rev. H. Dyer, D. D., whose office is at No. 11 Bible-house, as Corresponding Secretary, while Rev. Henry Anthon, D. D., Rev. Eli H. Canfield, D. D., Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Rev. Lot Jones, D. D., Rev. Frederick S. Wiley, Edward W. Dunham, Horace Webster, LL. D., Frederick T. Peet, Frederick G. Forter and Stephen Cambreleng compose the Executive Committee. The names given above give promise of a useful career for this new organization.

The *Independent* proposes to carry the war into Africa, by sending anti-slavery preachers to England. Rev. W. F. CLARKE, it seems, was sent out by the Colonial Missionary Society, to Victoria, Vancouver Island, and as he went direct from Canada, carried with him such feelings towards the colored race as led him to make no distinction between thet class and the white membere of his new congregation. Mr. MAGUIR, however, who was sent by the Society from London, to act as assistant to Mr. CLARKE, was inclined to indulge those who desired to have a "negro corner" in the Church. This gentleman at once originated a bitter dispute between the two parties, and they appealed to the Society for its judgment on the course which they had respectively seen fit to adopt. The Society refused to interfare with existing social usages, so that in effect it sustained the course taken by Mr. MAGUIR. This "deliverance" the *Independent* thinke was worthy of Nassau. It says:

"Men who are capable of such meanness as this toward persons ol color, are the men who stigmatize American churches as wanting in fidelity to the cause of freedom and humanity. Should Dr. CHEEVER go to England, we trust he will take his stand in London and launch a red-hot thunderbolt against this iniquity of Bloomfield-street. Donhtless Mr. SPURGEON will stand by his side, and the pyrotechnic agitator of Glasgow must surely have something left in his vocabulary for the trimmers of the Colonial Missionary Society. Whatever may be contributed for the support of a free pulpit in New-York, we trust that something will be done to establish free pulpits in London and Victoria."

The *Examiner* noticee the refusal of the Japanese Ambassadors to receive religious books and to attend religious services. This may be for the best, but it adds that "it is to be lamented that among those with whom they had been brought in contact here, there should have been so few whose Christianity was known and read of all men—so few living examples of the power of a living and true faith over the heart and conscience. Their advent upon our Atlantic shores was signalized by a shameless Sabbath desecration; and, since that time, the Sabbath-breaking, profanity, intemperance, and immodesty they have witnessed, must have had a tendency to prejudice them against Christianity, as exemplified in the lives of its professed adherents." On board the *Niagara* the *Examiner* hopes for better things since Capt. MCKEAN bears the reputation of being a davoted Christian. It is suggested by the *Examiner* "that, at some time not far from the day of sailing of the *Niagara*, there should be, in all the evangelical churches in New-York and Brooklyn, if not in a still wider circuit, prayer that God's converting grace may descend upon the Japanese Embassy, and that their return to their own land may be the signal for the outpouring of His Spirit npon that populone, but idolatrous land."

The Boston *Pilot* launchee a thunderbolt at the Phi'edephie *Ledger* for daring to assert that the fact of there but one religion in Japan accounts for their stagnation in all else. The *Pilot* says: "This is the first time we ever heerd of oneness in religion being a hindrance to national greatness. France has but one religion, yet that country is the first of all contemporary nations. Spain was once the leading power of Europe, and though it has considerably declined from that high standing, it is characterized today by as much true civilization as either England or America; but Spain has only one faith. These two instances are perfectly sufficient to disprove the strange, absurd latitudinarian tenet domatically laid down by the *Ledger*. But there are historical and philosophical refutations ol it by the thousand." One point of the argument is seen in the declaration of the *Pilot*, that "Japanese stagnation will continne until Catholicity becomes the creed of that people."

But few Sunday Schools in the country can exhibit greater proofe of prosperity than that which ie attached to the First Baptist Church in Albany, of which Rev. Dr. MAGOON is pastor. Here are some of its statistics for the year ending with May: Number ol conversions, 50; baptisms, 44; number of teachers, 66; scholars, 891; increase for year, 167; average attendance of scholars lor year, 547; teachers, 57; largest attendence, 742; number of Scripture verses commitied to memory, 59,333; increase for the year, 39,065; number of perfect lessons recited, 8,572; increase over lest yeer, 2,064; receipts of the yeer, $737 45; expenditures, $650 52; number of prizes distributed, 166, besides 150 copies of the Bible; number ol members in Bible class taught by the pastor, 250; class taught by Mrs. HAWES, 82. The Infant Department, under the superintendence of the wife ol the pastor, has been increased during the past year to 251. Number of volumes in the libraries, 1,361; number of papers distribnted, 4,609; number of visitors, 532.

"Kirwan" writee an interesting letter to the *Observer*, from Edinburgh. In the course of it he says: "The fact is, that irrespective of the recent revival in Ireland and Scotland, there has been for years a quiet and silent work of grace going on in Britain. It bee reached very many of the higher classes, some of whom are the most active in the promotion of every good work; but the middle classes have been especially moved and changed by it. Wherever you go, you find merchants, bankers, master mechanics, and tradesmen, seeking to do good to all men as they find opportunity; and devoting their time and money to works of benevolence. Until recently, the lower classes have not been reached, but now all hande are engaged in efforts to do them good. And these have been especially reached by the revival in Ireland. So that taking Britain together, nrobably at no period of its history was it so pervaded by religious principle and religious feeling, es at the present hour."

The Right Rev. Bishop O'CONOR, of Pittsburgh, has resigned the charge of that diocese. In his letter announcing this action, he says: "It is now nearly three years since Providence has been pleased to afflict me with a disease which has rendred proper attention to the duties of my office impossible. My own inclinations, when first efflicted, led me to desire to resign a position the duties of which I was unable to discharge, and thus secure for it a more efficient occupant. But yielding to advice, which I was bound to respect, another remedy was sought. Experience having confirmed the opiolon first formed, I submitted the whole affair to the Holy See, and, after some hesitation, the Holy Father has finally accepted my resignation.

The following Methodist institutione of learning are now without Presidents: Northwestern University, Evanstown; Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware; Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant; Alleghany College, Meadville; Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn. The former President of the first named institution, Dr. R. S. FOSTER, is Pastor of the new Washington-square Church in this City; Dr. THOMSON, of the second named, is editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*; Dr. ELLIOTT, of the third named, is editor of the *Central Advocate*, St. Louis; Dr. BARKER, of Alleghany College, is dead; and Dr. CHAS. COLLINS, of Dickinson College, has gone to the Presidency of the State Female College, near Memphis, Tenn.

The address recently delivered at the Convention ol Sunday School teachers held in Worcester, Mass., is reviewed by the *Observer*. It thinks that so much of the address as wes not congenial to the atmosphere of a union meeting might have been omitted, and edds: "But when we heve said this, we would not withhold the expreesion of a warm appreciation of the sound, wholesome and Scriptural viewe which in other parte of the address, the accomplished speaker takes of the subject in hand. In fact we do not know when we have seen the fitting relation of the Sabbath School to the church more judiciously exhibited.

But very few of the originel founders of the American Bible Society are now living. Of the ten who represent New-Jersey in the Convenion, there remain only Chief Justice HORNBLOWER, of Newerk, and Rev. Dr. JOHN MCDOWELL, of Philadelphia. The receipts from New-Jersey during the last year were $16,305 87, and the number of volumes put in circulation, 13,670. During the last seven years the receipts have been $104,890 05, and the volumes circuleted, 88,465.

Religious Services To-morrow.

Elder M. B. CZECHOWSKI will preach at No. 131 Sands-street, Brooklyn, on the Fulfilment of Prophecy; the Great Tribulation and the End of Papacy. At 10 A. M., the services will be in French, At 2 P. M., in Polish; and at 7 P. M., in English.

Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, pastor of the Greene-st. M. E. Church, will preach as usual at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M. The morning sermon will be on the theme "God and the Republic; or, the Union once, now and forever.

In St. Peter's Church Rev. Mr. GEER will preach before the St. Peter'e Young Men'e Association. Services at 8 P. M.

At 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., Rev. S. A. COREY will preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, Thirty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

The ueual eervice will be held in St. Ann'e Church, for the benefit of dcef mutes. Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET officiatee at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and in the evening Right Rev. Bishop ATKINSON, D. D., of North Caroline, will preach.

Rev. MORGAN DIX will preach in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Atonement, corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-third-street, at 8 o'clock. P. M.

"The True Patriot, or our Country's best Friends," will be the theme of Rev. Mr. GOSS' discourse at the French Theatre, in the evening, at 8 o'clock.

The fourth discourse of the eerise on the "Religion of Neiure" will beldelivered by Rev. W. A BARTLETT, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, in the evening, at 7¾ o'clock.

Rev. W. MCALISTER will preach in the Willett-street Methodist Episcopal Church, at 10½ A. M., and in the evening Rev. J. E. SEARLES will deliver a discourse for the benefit of young men on the "Anniversary of American Independence."

Niagara Falls.

A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER—BLONDIN'S PROGRAMME.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, Wednesday, June 27, 1860.

The time has been when travelers to this famous resort were obliged to run a gauntlet of avaricious guides and cabmen, but the one who should slep from the cars at our dépôt now, could hardly be persuaded that this was the Niagara Falls of a year or two ago. Owing to the efficiency of an active Board of Trusteee, affairs are much better managed in this respect than they ware formerly. No soliciting is permitted in the street, but all diralictions of that character are followed up with speedy arraignment before, and punishment by our village dignitaries. At the dépôt, lugubrious visaged knights of the whip stand waiting, spider like, for a victim; but, under the rigid surveillance of a guard of special police, not a month is opened, not a tongue wagged. A uniform rate of charges for the use of hacks and carriages has also been established, and is enforced by fines and deprivation of license in cases of transgression; so that the unkind comparison of our cabbies to the Zouaves, on the ground that nobody could stand the charges of either corp, must be made no more. Not even the most nervous old lady need forego her visit here now for fear of these rapacious plunderers.

We are beginning to be reminded, by the posters upon the walls, that BLONDIN—who has, by the way, become a resident of this village—still lives, and upon the Fourth of July, proximo, proposes to give one of his extraordinary performances upon the rope, which now spans the Niagara below the Suspension Bridge, instead of above, as it did last season. He promises to appear first during the afternoon, "in his favorite character of *Jocko, the Brazilian Ape;*" and in the evening to cross with a wheelbarrow, illuminating his perilous transit with a glory of serpents, candles, rockets, colored fires, &c. Was ever independance day celebrated in such a manner, and in *just such* a place? Clearly not. Should BLONDIN succeed in accomplishing any thing more wonderful than he has yet done, I shall promptly inform you of the fact.

IRIS.

A Voice from the School-room About the Japanese.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In thie the nineteenth century of great wonders when the contemplated "disunion" predicted by PATRICK HENRY, and the great Japanese Embassy, afford novel subjects of interest to a people whose minds are ever looking forward to new excitement, it will be pardonable if one of the adamantine class of humanity (school-girls) so istely victimized by the New-York Press, should rebel when their honor and delicacy are made to suffer by a comparison with women who, under Eastern skies, are denied by man the sphere God intended for them. Slanders whose foundations are unreliable, calumnies the most disgraceful, have been inscribed (by those who, in their efforts to secure the friendship of a foreign nation, have forgotten what should have lain nearer to their hearts—the honor and character of American females,) to school-girls, whose faculties have been allowed no higher range then to ley aside all x's and equilaters triangles, and converge to the one great focus—the Japanese. And though we school-girls are not allowed, as yet, to extend the civilities of the drawing-room, we can and will, and do hold as dear to us our reputation as those who, in a more advanced sphere by their native dignity and refining influence, are giving to society its most attractive charms. Hoping the "tender missives" by which poor "TOMMY" has been immolated will not seriously affect him, and wondering, with a school girl's curiosity, how many inches are contained in a Japanese foot, by which his pile of letters has been measured, as when compared to an American one their number might be diminished much to the credit of my colleagues.

Most respectfully,

A SCHOOL-GIRL.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

Gov. Denison, of Ohio, Refuses to Surrender a Person Charged with Stealing a Negro in Tennessee—Correspondence on the Subject.

GOV. HARRIS TO GOV. DENISON.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, May 26, 1860.

His Excellency, W. DENISON, Governor of the State of Ohio:

SIR: There was issued from this Department on the 17th inst., a requisition demanding of your Excellency, as fugitives from justice from this State, STEPHEN G. KENNEDY and MARY ANN C. HATCH, *alias* MARY ANN C. CALHOUN, charged with the crime of negro stealing, which is a felony under the statute lowe of Tennessee.

I am informed by JAMES H. SWAN, tha agent appointed by me to receive tha fugitives, that your Excellency refused to cause said fugitives to be arrested and delivered to him.

Upon examination of the record in this Department, I am uneble to discover any defect in the requisition, and deem it due to the aggrieved party, who is a citizen of this State, to ask your Excellency to point out such defect as, in your opinion, vitiates the requisition, so that in future I may understand the practice of the State of Ohio under the Act of Congress of Feb. 12, 1793, respecting the surrander of fugitives from justice. Very respectfully,

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

GOV. DENISON TO GOV. HARRIS.

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, June 2, 1860.

His Excellency, Isham G. Harris, Governor of the State of Tennessee.

SIR: I have tha honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo.

In reply, I beg to say that the crima of negro stealing, not being known to either the Common Law or the Criminal Code of this State, it is not of that class of crimee contemplated by the Federal Constitution, for the commission of which I em authorized, as the Executive of this State, to surrender a fugitive from the justice of a sister State; and hence I declined to issue a warrant npon the requisition of your Excellency for the extradition of STEPHEN G. KENNEDY and MARY ANN HATCH, *alias* Mary Ann C. Calhoun, charged with that offence, which you advise is a felony under the statute laws of Tennessee.

Upon the second requisition for the same parties, charged with the crime of grand larceny, in having stolen certain jewelry, I had the pleasure of issuing a warrant on Thursday last.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

W. DENISON.

GOV. HARRIS TO GOV. DENISON.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 12, 1860.

His Excellency, W. Denison, Governor of the State of Ohio:

SIR: I heve the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency'e communication of the 2d inst., in answer to which I must be permitted to express my profound astonishment, as well as my sincere regret, that the principle announced by it should have been adopted and avowed by the Executive of a sister State, who, from his elevated and responsible position, is supposed to reflect, not meraly the sentiments of an individual, but tha calm and dispassionate judgment of a great Commonwealth.

Your Excellency says "that the crime of negro stealing not being known to either the oommon law or criminal code of this State, (Ohio) it is not of that class of crimee contemplated by the Federal Constitution, for tha commission of which, I am authorized, as the Executive of this State, to surrender a fugitive from the justice of a sister State, and hence I declined to issue a warrant upon the requisition of your Excellency for the extradition of STEPHEN G. KENNEDY and MARY ANN C. HATCH, *alias* MARY ANN C. CALHOUN, charged with thet offence."

The principle asserted by your Excellency in the above paragraph is, that as the offence wlih which the fogitives are charged ie not e *crime under the laws of Ohio*, the duty of surrendering them upon the demand of the Executive of Tennessee does not devolve upon you as the Executive of Ohio, however highly criminal the offence may be under the laws of Tennessee, where it was committed.

Your Excellency must permii me to sey, that this decision effectually nullifice the second clause of the second section of the fourth article of the Federal Constitution, as well as the act of Congress, of February 12, 1793. The olause of the Constitution referred to provides thet:

"A person charged in any Stale with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered np to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime."

And the act of Congress passed for the express purpose of carrying into effect this provision of the Constitution, providee:

"That whenever the Executive authority of any Stale in the Union, or either of the Territories, * * * shall demand any person as a fugitive from justice of the Executive authority of any such State or Territory to which such person shall have fled, and shall moreover produce the copy of an indictment found or an affidavit made before a magistrate of any State or Territory as aforesaid, charging the person so demanded with having committed treason, felony or other crime, certified as antheutic by the Governor or Chief Magistrate of the State or Territory from which the person so charged fled, it shall be the duty of the executive authority of the State or Territory to which such person shall heve fled to cause him or her to be arrested and secured, and notice of the arrest to be given to the executive authority making the demand, or to the agent of such authority appointed to receive the fugitive, and cause the fugitive to be delivered up to snch agent when he shall appear."

From the above extracts, does it not appear too clearly to admit of argument, doubt or cavil, that the constitutional duty of "delivering up" a fugitive must depend alone upon the criminality of the offence charged under the laws of the State where it was committed? In my judgment, it ie impossible for an unprejudiced mind to arrive at a different conclusion.

KENNEDY and HATCH "were charged with crime," (the crime of negro stealing) "in the State" of Tennessee, by "an affidavit made before a magistrate of thet State," which was certified as authentic by the Governor of the State. "They fled from justice," "and were found in another State," (the State of Ohio.) They were "demanded by the Executive authority of the State from which they fled," and the agent appointed by the Executive of Tennessee to receive the fugitives appeared at the Capital of Ohio for that purpose.

But instead of obeying the plain letter and spirit of the Constitution and the Act of Congress referred to, "by delivering them to be removed to the State (of Tennessee) having jurisdiction of the crime," your Excellency refuses to do so upon the ground that negro-stealing, not being a crima under the laws of your State, you assume that it cannot or shall not be a crime in any other State, or at all events you will not recognize it as such, as in your opinion "it is not of that class of crime contemplated by the Federal Constitution for the commission of which you are authorized to surrender a fugitive."

I cannot imegine the authority upon which your Excellency undertakes to distinguish between classes ol crime, or determine upon any class of crime which is not "contemplated by the Constitution," since neither the Constitution nor the act of Congress for the rendition of fugitives from justice make eny such distinction, nor do they undertake to determine whet shall constitute crime, the language employed in the Constitution being: "A person charged in any State with *treason, felony, or other* crime," &c., was most clearly intended to, and does, apply to every desoription of crime, and was adopted for no other purpose than that of securing a remedy, plain, full and adequate, to all tha States of the Confederacy, by which they might recapture such fugitives as had violated their respective criminal laws. Hence every act that is criminal under the laws of the State where it is committed is clearly "of that class of crime contemplated by the Federal Constitution."

Your Excellency will not, I am sure, controvert the fact thet each of the Sovereign States of this Union has the right to determine for itself what shall and what shall not be criminal within tha limits of its jurisdiction.

In the exercise of this right, Tennessee has, by statute, made negro-stealing a high crime, while Ohio, in the exercise of the same right, has seen proper te regard the act of stealing a nagro within the limits of her jurisdiction as perfectly innocent; yet neither has the right, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the local policy of the other, and the fact that negro-stealing is not a crime under tha laws of Ohio, certainly confers upon the authorities of thet State no power or right to prevent its being made a crime in other States and punished as such. Tha practical effect of the decision of your Excellency in this case must be, if adhered to, to make the State of Ohio a "city of refuge" for the nagro-thieves of fifteen of her sister States, where they may, with impunity, defy the violated law and offended justice of those States, and riot in security upon the proceeds of the sales of the negroes which they have stolen.

Are tha people of Ohio ready to assume a position so unjust, so lawless and antagonistic to the rights and interests of other States—a position that can only be maintained by nullifying and totally disregarding the plainest provisions of the Constitution, while we cannot even avail ourselves of the poor privilege of resorting to the law of retaliation, because that Constitution which your Excellancy and myself have each solemnly sworn we would support, makes it my duty, when your Excellency shall demand "a person charged with crime in Ohio, who shall have fled to Tennessee, to deliver him up," and this duty shall be promptly, fully, and in good faith performed, so long as I hold the position which devolves it upon me?

I have thus briefly alluded to some of the arguments which lie upon the surface of this question, and which are too plain not to be comprehended at a glance, with the hope that your Excellency may be induced to reconsider and revise your decision; for if tha policy declared by your Excellency is to be persisted in by those States where the institution of Slavery does not exist, your Excellency cannot be insensible to the fact that it must tend rapidly, to sever the ties of fraternal feeling which should bind us together as a people, destroy the harmony of our Federal Union, and precipitate a state of affairs which every Christian and patriot should deplore.

It is impossible to conceal the fact that already much has been done calculated to produce alienation and distrust. Day by day confidence is lessening in the power of mere constitutional guaranties to protect the rights of the citizen, or the States, because one by one of the guaranties of the Constitution have been shaken or totally disregarded, until it has become the imperative duty of every patriot to rebuke rather than pander to the dangerous fanaticism of the times. I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours,

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

SCIENTIFIC MEMORANDA.

—Foreign scientists do not rueh into print so precipitately as those on this side the water. We are too apt to record a phenomenon and then forget it, or ellow our attention to be distracted by the advent of some new wonder. Thus, just as we are abandoning further research into the circumstances attending the great aurora of August and September, 1859, to look for the eources of meteoric stones or the cause of tornadoes, maturer observations are coming to us from quarters where we hardly knew that there had been an aurora. The *Comptes Rendues* furnish those who may be investigatigating the causes of these brilliant displays with many important deta. A fact which Prof. OLMSTAD, of Yale College, was in the habit of urging as establishing tha aosmical origin of the aurora, was repeated last August. France, England, Norway, Australia and the United States were favored with this celestial illumination on the same evenings, so thatit must have originated where more than one side of the earth could be illuminated at once. At Paris, a few cirrus clouds were noticed during the exhibition, but they were all black, without any reflection from the light of tha aurora, so that it must have emanated from a region much above them. Its effects upon telegraphic wires have been noted in general in this country, but in France the observations were more scientific in their aharacter. On lines running north and south, the effects were much more evident than on those running east and west, and the longer the lines the more perceptible was the electric action. M. HIPP calculated the power of the current at Berne, by means of a magnetic needle. The regular current employed in telegraphing should have sufficient power to deflect the needle 30°, but when the aurora was the brightest, it reached 58°, and in ona instance 64°.

—Few persons realize the rapid growth of Dentistry as a profession. Forty years ago doctors officiated as tooth-pullers, and if decey seized upon a molar it accomplished its work unimpeded. It is an actuel fact thet in 1820 there were hardly more than thirty practicing dentists in this country. Ten years after that the invention of artificial teeth had given such an impetus to the profession thet the thirty had increased to 200. In 1842 it was estimated that there were 1,400; in 1848, 2,000. In 1850 the census reported 2,923 practicing dentists, and at tha present time there must be at leest 5,000. American ingenuity long since superseded the artificial teeth which were at first manufactured by the French. In twenty yeere the number of taeth mada here has increased from 250,000 to 5,000,000. For all these grinders wa cannot find occupation, and a large portion are exported. The capital employed in this single branch of industry is upwards of $500,000. A single firm in Philadelphia usa 700 moulds, producing 9,000 different shapes and styles of teeth, costing upwards of $18,000. Of platina alone, 200 ounces are used a month simply for pine to fasten the teeth in their pieces. This firm manufactures 180,000 finished teeth per month. The value of gold foil it sells amounts to $109,200 per annum. It is estimated that the 5 000 dentists in the country use no less than $2,500,000 worth of gold per annum. Vulcanite or indurated rubber must, however, greatly supersede gold as a base for artificial teeth.

—Many will remember thet some yeers ago one M. GIFFARD astonished the Parisians by making a miniature balloon move against the wind, at the Hippodrome. Like all aeronautic ventures this proved unremunerative, and GIFFORD'e name had been added to the catalogue of the great forgotten. But he was not content with his obscurity, and hes just succeeded in gaining tha prize for Mechanics from the French Academy of Sciences. It was awarded to him for an automatic steem injector, which supersedes the necessity of feeding-pumps in steam boilers. Besides avoiding all loss of heet which does not result from the cooling of the exterior of the tubes in which the hoi air and water circuletes, this injector does away with those movable solid parts which are exposed to wear and friction. These and other peculiarities of the apparatus hava so recommended it to the railway companies, for use on locomotives, that several of them have already appliad it.

—An Islington artisan has contrived a burning-glase of such extraordinary power that it has not only served to concentrate the rays of the sun bnt the attention of the learned societies in England. Its diameter is three feet, and the herdast and most solid substances, such as steel, flint, and even platina, are maited by it in a few seconds. Nor is the diamond able to resist it. One weighing ten grains, after having been exposed to the lens for half an hour, was reduced to six grains. During this time it opened and folleted like the leeves of a flower, and emitted whitish fumes. When closed egain it retained its form and polish.

—An exceedingly simple lamp, designed to furnish light to laborers while at work, beneath tha surface of the water, has received the prize relative to the unhealthy arts from the French Academy. It is a lenlara consisting of a thick cylindrical covering of glass firmly fastened between two iron plates. Burning fluid is the material used for combustion, and the necessary amount of oxygen to feed the fleme is supplied by tubes communicating with the atmosphere abova. A workman named GUSCARDOT is the inventor of this apparatus, which has already baen successfully tested.

Spain to Invade Mexico.

The Weshington *States and Union* publishes extracts from a letter, dated Madrid, June 23, to a gentleman in that city. He etatee that the official organ of O'DONNELL, *La Epoca*, has just published an article declaring that the Spanish must drive JUAREZ out of Vera Cruz if the Church party can not do it, for if decisive action is not taken, Cuba will run great risks. The writer translates from the article in question as follows:

"The evil is not incurable, but it exists, in proof of which, the absorption of certain territories of Mexico by the Yankees, under the McLane treaty, will, in its consequences, lead to the taking of the island of Cuba. For there is the femous GOICOURIA, an expatriated son of the precious Antilles, now in the eervice of JUAREZ, who was in connivance with the American men of war to capture those of MIRAMON, and to insult, on his account, our national flag." "If this circomstance," continues the editor of *La Epoca*, "of itself alone, does not constitute a sufficient body of doctrine, or reason, then it is in vain to produce stronger arguments."

The writer adds that orders have been sent to the vessels now at Cuba to hold themselves in readiness for any movemeet which may be made. The Government hopee to conquer Mexico, he says, and then to put Don CARLOS at the head of Government. In this wey it expects to punish the Juarez party and the Yankees, and to quiet the Carlists at home. The American Government bas already received a strong protest against the insults to the Spanish flag at Anton Lizard, and the writer states that active measures will undoubtedly be taken to follow this up and obtain satisfaction, if possible, from Mexico and the United States.

The Seventh Regiment Encampment.

GENERAL ORDER FOR THE REGIMENTAL PARADE.

The following is the general order iseued to the Seventh Regiment, in view of the approaching encampment on Staten Island:

The regiment having decided to go into camp on Staten Island, the 5th of July proximo, tha Colonel hereby directs that the regiment parade, fully uniformed, (gray trousers,) armed and equipped on that day.

Regimental line will form in Lafayette-place, right on Fourth-street, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

Drum-Major GRAHAM will report, with band and drum corps, to the Adjutant upon the parade-ground.

Capt. PERLEY, with his command, will proceed to the camp-ground by the 2 o'clock steamboat of that day, and upon arrival will assist the officer there in charge of the ground in the preservation of order.

The Field and Staff, dismounted, will report to the Colonel, at his quarters, at 1½ o'clock.

The knapsacks of the men must be carefully packed, each soldier supplying himself with a sufficient quantity of under-clothing, several pairs of white trousers, extra pairs of gloves, a tick for straw, (if no other bedding is provided,) two blankets, extra boots, and fatigue cap and jacket. Overcoat rolled (army style,) and strapped upon the top.

The field, line and staff officers will sling their overcoats upon the back by the overcoat sling.

Capt. VEILE, of the Engineers, is relerred to Special Ordar No. 14 for directions in laying out the camp.

Quartermaster WINCHESTER will provide the transports for the Regiment, and will also take charge of the baggage, which is hereby directed to be sent to Lafayette Hall on Thursday, July 5, by 9 o'clock A. M.; each piece must be distinctly marked with the owner's name and the number of the company to which he is attached. The troop, band and drum corps, conforming themselves to this arrangement. The baggage will be restricted to one small trunk or valise, for each man.

Commandants of Companies will direct their Third Sergeants to report to Quartermaster WINCHESTER for duty, in conformity to paragraph 870, General Regulations.

Commissary PATTEN is charged with the duty of his department.

Ordnance-Officer BAKER is hereby directed to see to the transportation of two six-pounders belonging to this regiment, and to take charge of the ammunition until deposited in the magazine, and the regular guard stationed over it.

Sergeants WEED and CLEARMAN will report to Quartermaster WINCHESTER, and Ordnance-Sergeant DRAPER to Lieut. BAKER, for duty.

Drum-Major GRAHAM and Bandmaster GRAFULA will give individual attention to the equipment of the men under their charge.

Commandants will see that the men are supplied with a sufficient quantity of percussion tape.

Members of the regiment will not be allowed to take part in the Encampment who, for the first time, report after evening parade of Wednesday, 11th July.

Citizen's dress will not be allowed to be worn in camp.

In respectful remembrance of the distinguished services of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, the Colonel hereby directs that the encampment for which this order issues shall be known as "Camp Scott." By order of

COL. MARSHALL LEFFERTS.

J. H. LIEBENAU, Adjutant.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

THE DONNIGAN MURDER.

Before Judge Gould.

Charles McDermot, for the defence, in this case, testified that he was present on the night of the occurrence; saw the boxing-match, and the *melée* which followed; Dunnigan requested the men to desist, which they did; subsequently a quarrel ensued, and the prisoner wanted the quarrellers to leave; they refused; he went to put them out, and he was knocked down; a regular scuffle then took place, and Donnigan was knocked against the bar; the party fought again, and Donnigan was knocked down again, while one of the men cried out, "Give it to the son of a b——h, give it to him;" Donnigan was afraid of being murdered. witness then saw a man stagger against the counter and say he was stabbed.

Cross-examined—Saw the man who was stabbed strike Dunnigan; there was a general muss, and every one was pegging at the other.

John Farren testified that he knew Dunnigan about three and a half years; he used to work for witness. The witness gave the prisoner a good character.

Mr. Criskoler and *J. Burns* gave prisoner a good charecter.

J. C. Mathers gave the witnesses for the prosecution, Sweeny and Gallagher, a bad character.

The testimony was then closed.

The counsel consented to submit the case under the charge of the Court.

After an impartial charge from the Court the jury retired.

After an absence of about three hours the jury were unable to agree, and were discharged by the Court. They stood eight for conviction of murder in the fourth degree and four for acquittal.

PLEAS AND ARRAIGNMENTS.

John Henry, indicted for attempt at grand larceny. Not guilty. Sent to Sessions.

Thomas McParlen, grand larceny, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. He stated he had been in prison two or three times before, and knew the stone-cutting trade. The Court sentenced him to Stete Prison for two years and three months.

Robert Bruce Kinney, forgery, third degree. Not guilty. Sent to Sessions.

George McWood, grand larceny. Not guilty. Sent to Sessions.

John Standard, grand larceny. Pleaded guilty. The prisoner robbed his employer, a blind man. Sentenced to Sing Sing for three years.

Charles McDonald, grand larceny. Not guilty. Sent to Sessions.

Wills Admitted.

Will of Hannah Robson.—This will, which has been before the Surrogate, Hon. EDWARD C. WEST, for some time on an application for probate, has been admitted. The application has been severely contested on the ground that the testatrix was incompetent, and that the will was procured by undue influence. The testatrix was widow of the late George Robson.

John C. Perry, for the proponent; T. C

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1860.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two CENTS, served at 12½ CENTS a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address for TEN DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded upon application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon: MATINEE—Evening: THE LADY OF THE LAKE—OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR JAPANESE EMBASSY.—THE QUACK DOCTOR.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—LALLA ROOKH.

WINTER GARDEN—GUSTAVUS GRAEY'S COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT CONCERT.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—SIX DEGREES OF CRIME—KNIGHTS OF THE MIST—FRISKY COBBLER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and evening—OUR IRISH COUSIN.

FRENCH THEATRE, No. 585 Broadway—HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND BROADWAY—ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—PROF. JAGOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway—PAINTINGS AND STATUES.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—CHURCH'S TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS.

No. 765 BROADWAY—HUGHES' FREE PICTURE GALLERY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We publish in the SUPPLEMENT to this morning's TIMES, a very full and complete description of the *Great Eastern*, her engines, hull and general equipment, as she lies at her dock at the foot of Hammond-street. It is from the pen of Mr. A. L. HOLLEY, an educated and practical Civil Engineer, whose articles upon this great ship in the columns of the TIMES have combined technical accuracy and professional knowledge, with marked literary and descriptive ability, to a greater degree than any similar reports of the day on either side of the Atlantic. His report of the voyage of the *Great Eastern*, which we published yesterday, we consider the fullest and best description of any voyage ever written. The description published to-day, contains many particulars concerning the *Great Eastern*, and especially in regard to her engines, which have never before been published.

Thousands of people of all classes yesterday visited the dock of the *Great Eastern* to obtain an external view of her vast size, the only one as yet permitted to them. No persons are to be allowed on board until she has been put in a proper condition for exhibiting her to the public. Cleaning, painting and other preparations, are already progressing under the direction of Capt. HALL and the agents, and the proper announcement will probably be made when she is ready for the reception of visitors.

Judge DOUGLAS' letter of acceptance has appeared, and is published elsewhere in this morning's TIMES. He finds the platform adopted at Charleston, and reaffirmed at Baltimore, to be a true embodiment of the principles of Democracy, and in reviewing the proceedings at Baltimore, comes to the conclusion that he received the nomination in accordance with the established usages of the party. These preliminaries being settled satisfactorily, he feels bound in honor and duty to accept the nomination. He reitcrates the principle of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the Territories as the vital principle of Democracy, and the only one calculated to restore tranquillity to the country, now threatened with the calamity of disunion.

The Mozart Hall General Committee held a meeting last night, and passed resolutions offering a remedy for the present "divided and distracted" condition of the Democratic Party, and censuring the "combinations and selfish associations of leading men at Washington, who have fanned dissensions, magnified differences, and sought to distract rather than unite the members of the party." The remedy proposed is the nomination of a joint electoral ticket, to be supported by the united Democracy of the State, the strongest candidate to be chosen, which, according to the present views of the Committee, is STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

It is understood that the legality of the appointment of Lieut. Col. JOHNSON as Quartermaster-General, is to be contested by Col. THOMAS, who was entitled by the rule of promotion to the position. The friends of the latter are quite indignant at what they denominate the positive injustice of the appointment. Rumor says that the President had determined to send the name of Col. THOMAS to the Senate until within a few moments of the time when the appointment was made, but that he yielded to the wishes of Secretary FLOYD.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the American Telegraph Company was held yesterday at the Astor House, to consider certain differences that have arisen between the Company and the Press,—partly in regard to the prices charged for telegraphic messages and partly to an alleged unfair interference, on the part of the Executive Committee of the Company, with the private and business arrangements of the Press. The whole subject was discussed at considerable length, the officers of the company endeavoring to procure an adjournment of the meeting without any action at all. Finally, however, a resolution was adopted, authorizing the appointment of a committee of stockholders to arrange upon some terms mutually satisfactory, for the transmission of the Press dispatches, and to make a permanent contract with them therefor.

The Court of Appeals yesterday decided the case of the People against BOWEN, which is understood to be in reality a suit between the Manhattan and the Metropolitan Gas Companies. The point involved was whether the Governor could sign bills after the adjournment of the Legislature, and the Court decided that he could—thus reversing the decision of the General Term. The validity of the charter of the Metropolitan Company is thus affirmed.

The Japanese Embassy yesterday bade adieu to the Empire City. At 2 P. M. they left the Metropolitan, and were escorted to Pier No. 1 North River by the Common Council Committee, the Seventy-first Regiment and the Naval Commissioners. After a delightful sail up the North and East Rivers, viewing the *Great Eastern* and the Navy Yard on the route, they were placed on board the *Niagara*, and their escort bade them adieu. The *Niagara* sails to-day for Japan, *viâ* the Cape of Good Hope, and will reach her destination in about one hundred days.

The Central Park investigation was continued yesterday before the Legislative Committee, and was brought to a conclusion. The principal witness was Prof RENWICK, who denied that he had ever sent a communication to the Legislature charging the Commissioners with violating their oath, but gave it as his opinion that the general plan of the Park was bad. Several other witnesses were called, but their testimony was of no importance. The Committee adjourned *sine die*.

In the Quarantine Investigation, the claim of Dr. THOMPSON was continued, Mr. RAY TOMPKINS being sworn as a witness. He testified to the circumstances of the arson of which he was personally cognizant; having gone to the house "for the purpose of saving Dr. THOMPSON'S life." The seamstress employed in the Doctor's family was also examined relative to the articles destroyed. The case is still on.

The anniversary exercises of the Deaf and Dumb took place yesterday at the Fanwood Institute, under the direction of Prof. HARVEY P. PEET. Twenty-six young ladies and gentlemen of the graduating class gave various exhibitions in the sign language. At the conclusion of the exercises, diplomas were delivered to the graduates.

The roof of the Academy of Music, in course of erection in Montague-street, Brooklyn, was blown down last evening, during a gust of wind. There were about forty men at work on the building at the time, of whom five only were seriously hurt. It is probable that the injuries of three of these will prove fatal. The entire damage is estimated at $7,000.

There was a reduced business at the Stock Exchange yesterday, and prices somewhat irregular, except on Railway mortgages, and New-York and Erie and some of the Western shares which continue firm, money on temporary loan somewhat dearer at bank, where large preperations are making for the July dividends to be paid out on Monday. Exchange steady.

Flour was heavy, and prices tended downward. Wheat was depressed and lower. Corn ruled in favor of buyers, the available supply having been in excess of their requirements. Some speculative movements were reported in Barley. A livelier inquiry prevailed for Provisions, Crude Whale Oil, Scotch Pig Iron, Hay, Sugars, Teas, Tallow and Spirits Turpentine. Cotton, Candles, Fish, Foreign Liquors, Fruit, Hemp, Seeds, Rice, Tobacco, Copper, Lead, Spelter and Tin were quiet. The freight engagements were less extensive.

Our Parting Guests.

Our Japanese visitors take their departure for home to-day. It may seem discourteous, but we cannot help saying we are glad they have gone. Their visit has not been without a certain interest to us, but we have had enough of it. They may be, and doubtless are, very respectable persons at home,—but their social intercourse with us has not been especially fascinating. When persons can neither speak nor understand a syllable of each other's language, and are compelled to converse through the medium of a double interpretation, their intercourse must lack something of the ease and grace essential to cordial and protracted delight in each other's society. The pantomime of the Japanese is expressive enough, but pantomime at the best is a very unsatisfactory style of conversation. One tires of it after a while, even on the stage. In the affairs of daily life, a very little of it will suffice for a long time.

The Japanese, moreover, have very little of that personal beauty,—that majesty of demeanor, graceful dignity of manners or even elegance of outward appearance, which sometimes answer in place of social qualities, and render their possessors favorites in the best social circles. They are small of stature, tawney in complexion, sleepy and feeble in their physical appearance and habits, and with only those characteristics calculated to excite a momentary curiosity. They may be very wise at home, but they have been quite as prudent here in their displays of wisdom as in their expenditures of money. We doubt whether any of our citizens, or any of the corporations which have paid them visits more or less formal, have learned from them anything whatever concerning their country, its government, its people, their habits, commerce, and future policy towards other nations, than they knew before. We doubt whether even Ald. BOOLE has been made either a wiser or a better man, by this visit of a Japanese Embassy to our shores.

The truth is the Japanese came to acquire knowledge,—not to impart it. An enlightened curiosity,—a desire to explore the secret of the strength and power of that formidable civilization of the West, which has so startled the apathy of the slumbering East by its cannon and its conquests, had quite as much to do with their visit as any liberal wish to cultivate closer relations with other Powers and throw open the gates of Niphon to the commerce of the world. We have done our utmost to gratify and instruct them. We have shown them the wonders of our mechanics, the power of our machinery, and have taught them how to make and use it for themselves. We have given them models of our inventions, have instructed them in the processes of all the useful arts, and have even put into their hands the most formidable engines known to modern warfare. It will not be our fault if, with their quick ingenuity, they do not very speedily become able to fabricate for themselves all the great staples with which we have been hoping to supply them. The blame will not rest upon our shoulders, if they are not able to build and arm their forts with weapons of war as deadly as any known to us, and to resist successfully every attempt of American or English ships to force an entrance into their harbors. It is only a few years ago that the Japanese authorities applied to our Government, through Mr. TOWNSEND HARRIS, for models of some of our cannon, and instruction as to their use. Our Government declined, from prudential motives, to accede to their request. But we have since grown more liberal, if they have not; and the Embassy takes back complete models of our best howitzers and Dahlgreen guns, with full instruction as to the manufacture and use of everything required, both in offensive and defensive warfare. That they will profit by this excessive liberality on our part, we may rest assured. We can only hope that we may not find ourselves among the earliest victims of our over-zealous and mistaken benevolence.

What may be the ultimate results of this extraordinary Embassy, it is, of course, impossible to predict. Thus far the most remarkable fact about it is, that it should ever have been sent. We have received its members with marked and munificent hospitality. Our general Government has incurred an expense of some hundreds of thousands of dollars for its transport and maintenance. Our City has spent at least $100,000 in professed attempts at its entertainment. We have done everything in our power to make their visit agreeable and profitable to them. What we are to receive in return for all this we shall know in due time. At the latest advices the house of our Minister in Japan was guarded by troops to protect him from assassination. Whether our late visitors will be inclined or able to deal with us in a different spirit, after their return, remains to be seen. Our expectations, we confess, are not particularly sanguine.

Municipal Excitement.

Sensations and excitements are now multiplying so fast in New-York that it is sincerely to be hoped they will result in infusing a little of the *nil admirari* spirit into the population. We should be sorry to see a cold indifference take the place of the exaltation by which the City is now characterized, but there is a happy medium between brutal cynicism and frantic exuberance of sentiment, on which we have so far never managed to hit. There is something decidedly provincial in the convulsions into which we fall over every great man that passes our way and great event that befalls us, and it is high time they ceased. When the City went stark mad over KOSSUTH and Jenny Lind, it was ten or twelve years younger than it is now, and this may be considered a valid excuse, as ten years is an age in New-York.

But we have now attained such a size and preeminence, that such antics by no means befit us. Grown men are just as ridiculous when they clap their hands, and cut capers for joy, as when they blubber over their everyday griefs and trials. Our position as the real Metropolis of the United States—the centre of art and literature and commerce—is no longer open to dispute. We have won in the race. Every other competitor has fallen far into the rear, so that we may rely on drawing to our streets every thing and every body at all famous, or curious, or novel, or grand that ever appears in the United States, just as surely as Paris or London attracts all the celebrities of France and England. This will henceforward be the city to see, the port to anchor in. We need have no doubts or misgivings about it. When any stranger of distinction visits America, we may rely upon it he will find it repay him better to visit New-York than any place else. When any novelty in art or science is produced, it must come here in order to insure of either glory or profit.

Under these circumstances we really should make an effort to wear our honors meekly, to adapt our demeanor to our rank—to admire heartily without indulging in extravagances that a week later become matters for shame and regrets. It would be pardonable in a newsboy to dance a jig upon receiving a hundred dollars, but a man who makes a hundred dollars every day would be justly considered crazy if he indulged in any such demonstrations over every similar sum he lodged in the Bank. Our great events are ceasing to be rare. This Summer we have already had the Japanese; are now in ecstacies over the *Great Eastern*; have the arrival of the Benecia Boy to look forward to next week; and are promised the Prince of Wales and Prince NAPOLEON in rapid succession afterwards. We must not, and cannot get into hysterics over them all. When we allow the rabble of the City Hall to vote away our money for processions, balls and illuminations, we are always sorry for it afterwards. Who is there now who speaks of the Atlantic Cable celebration without a sneer? Who is there who will not ridicule the Japanese excitement a week hence?

Moreover, the frequency with which great events will hereafter come upon us, renders it absolutely necessary, in order to preserve the means of doing anybody any real honor, we should be more chary of our processions, dinners and balls. If we tender everybody our "hospitalities," and follow everybody up with a "committee of reception," they will soon cease to have any meaning, to say nothing of their expense, when our City conducts them. We do not wish to see anybody's admiration for anything really admirable one iota diminished; but we do wish to see the Municipality become a little stronger in the nerves, shake off its tendency to hysterics and avoid going into fits once a week. The emotions of a large city are too serious to be lightly given way to.

France and Prussia at Baden.

France and Germany have met on that thrice famous frontier of the Rhine, to look each other in the face, and judge, if they can, what the future has in store for them and it. If we are to believe the angry and sarcastic leader of the English Press, the 16th of June, 1860, will be marked in the annals of Teutonism as a day of shame and humiliation for all true German hearts. The London *Times*, which for months past has been extolling Prussia as the natural head of Germany, and as, of all the Great Powers of Europe, the most near and dear to England, on hearing that the Prince-Regent has gone to shake hands, at Baden-Baden, with NAPOLEON III., flies into a sudden fury of contempt for the blindness, greed, and incapacity of Germans in general, and German Princes in particular. Prussia is politely compared to a stupid front, without wit enough to know deadly bait from wholesome food, and to a blundering crow, which sees its father nailed upon a barn-door, and yet flies directly into the fowler's toils.

The *Times* apparently interprets the interview of the 16th of June as the overture of a new political opera, at the finale of which we are to see the Emperor of the French bestowing his paternal benediction on a new Confederation of the Rhine, while the Prince Regent of Prussia bears up his imperial train in the rear. This is the English version of the simple announcement that the heads of two of the great Continental Governments have met in Conference within the borders of another State, and that all the Sovereigns of Germany have crowded to the same place, there to wait upon the words of the potentates upon whom, or rather upon one of whom the *Times* thus confers the supreme arbitration of their common destinies. It is but natural that the English Press, after laboring so sedulously to sow distrust and ill feeling between Prussia and France, and after urging the aggrandizement of Prussia up to a certain point at which the monarchy of FREDERIC might be supposed strong enough to act as a formidable antagonist to France, but not strong enough to dispense with the alliance of England, should feel somewhat nettled on seeing the Prussian Regent accept the hand held out to him by the French Sovereign, and not a little alarmed, also, at the bare prospect of such a revival of the relations of France with Prussia as might result in the gradual division of Central Europe between the two States.

But Americans can hardly be expected to accept implicitly the views of so plainly prejudiced and interested a witness, on an event which may prove to have, indeed, very momentous historical consequences. It is of no little importance to us whether England can or cannot contrive to keep Prussia still chained to the chariot wheels of her own policy, or whether the magnificent resources of Central Germany shall or shall not continue to be cramped and wasted under that "impossible" system known as the German Confederation. A Prusso-German alliance with England against France is the last hope of the aristocratic and dynastic party in England. So long as the political condition of Germany continues to be the chaos of small intrigues, provincial passions, and incoherent ambitions which, under the Metternich system of 1815, it was designed forever more to be, so long Prussia will retain just enough weight in that chaos to need the support and influence of an English alliance for the attainment, in however slight a degree, of that preponderance to which her numbers, her wealth and her intelligence entitle her, and after which her rulers have steadily but unsuccessfully striven. While things remain in this state, the English oligarchy can always cherish the hope of being able to entangle their powerful but dependent German friend in their own political purposes.

Such a relation as this must naturally tempt the rulers of both nations aside from the plain and practical policy which the state of the world to-day demands, and into which the intelligence of this English and the Prussian people would rapidly lead them were all dreams of dynastic combinations and Anti-Gallican alliances forever dissipated. The alarmists of the English Press and Parliament have done their best to foster that rancorous hatred and dread of France which burns in the breasts of the least advanced and liberal classes of Germany, on the pretext that the peace of the world can only be preserved by imposing respect on the French people and their ruler. They have succeeded in no slight degree, and thousands of Germans have been echoing for months past the language of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, that "Germany can expect security only from the development of her armed independence." The King of Bavaria, in particular, among the lesser German Sovereigns, has become inflamed with this Teutonic ardor, and has even conceived the notion that by skillfully manipulating the fears and passions of the lesser German States, he might be able to organize a third German Power capable of holding the balance of power between Austria and Prussia, and of taking the leadership of Germany away from both of these monarchies. It was the King of Bavaria who first proposed the assemblage of the minor German Princes at Baden; and the purposes of the Anti-Napoleonic party in England would no doubt have been very well answered by a fine and fiery assemblage of petty and chivalric German sovereigns, venting Teutonism and defiance of France almost within sound of the guns of Strasbourg. But it does not happen to suit the Prince Regent of Prussia to have such a pressure put upon himself and his Government. It has just begun to occur to the Prussian leaders that German unity is not necessarily more of a dream than Italian unity. They see Sardinia gradually drawing to herself the whole Italian Peninsula by the force of her enlightenment, her freedom and her determined policy. Why should not Prussia play the same part in Germany? It is all very well to distrust France and denounce the BONAPARTES, to invoke the shade of BLUCHER, and revive the glories of Waterloo. But if passionate hostility to France and credulous devotion to England are to result only in adjourning, perhaps forever, the day of a new German Confederation around the banner of the HOHENZOLLERNS, Prussia may well hesitate as to the part which it becomes her to assume.

Hence, when the Emperor NAPOLEON, upon hearing of the proposed Bavarian Conference at Baden, at once invited the Prince Regent to a meeting with himself at the same time and place, the Prussian ruler caught at the suggestion with an eagerness altogether disgusting to his English allies. In the presence of NAPOLEON and the Prince of Prussia, the cohort of Kings, Grand-dukes and Electors, sinks into a very secondary importance, and assumes in the eyes of Europe more the air of a *cortège* come to do honor to the arbiters of the Continent, than of a Congress of Princes consulting upon the common defence of their common Fatherland.

Upon the immediate results of this Conference it would be idle to speculate. It may very possibly produce no practical and visible results at all upon the political condition of Germany, beyond the very important results of completely demoralizing the German propaganda against France, and of confirming Prussia in her proper place at the head of the Confederation. In the first of these aspects, it is certainly a new diplomatic triumph of the ruler of France; in the second, it ought eventually to enure to the permanent good of Germany. If it be true that the Prince Regent's acceptance of the Emperor's invitation was brought about by his sister the Empress-Dowager of Russia, that lady has done her native land good service. Prussia is the natural hope of German unity. And however that unity may be brought about, it is a point of clear and practical interest to the whole civilized world that it should be effected. America, in least, has no reason for worshiping the idols of 1815; and it is of more consequence to us as a great commercial people that the vexatious divisions which now paralyze the energy of the German race should be swept away, than that the frontiers of the Rhine should be preserved as the Allies in Paris dictated them, or that England should continue to keep Prussia on a war-footing at the door of her own Foreign Office.

Ripples from the Aldermanic Pool.

By closely and patiently examining the votes in the Board of Aldermen on all questions affecting money, or money's worth, we have discovered a secret little less auriferous than that of the fabled "philosopher's stone." We have found that there exists in the Board of Aldermen a combination of eleven members who always vote together on money questions, irrespective of party lines; who are always appointed on committees where perquisites can be enjoyed; and who are frequently referred to in mysterious whispers round the City Hall as the "Aldermen in the pool."

These eleven consist of Aldermen PECK, (President,) BOOLE, *Brady*, TOOMEY, CORNELL, GENEIT, PLATT, *Smith*, HENRY, *Starr* and OWENS—the Republicans being printed in italics;—thus leaving out in the cold Messrs. and Aldermen BARRY, BAGLEY, RUSSELL, *Darragh*, SEAGRIST, and the widely celebrated TERENCE FARLEY. The eleven men are those who figure on all such jolly jobs as the Japanese reception, celebrations and civic festivities of all kinds, and who have the Chairmanships and a majority voice in all Committees affecting contract work, salaries and offices *et id omne genus* of profitable labor.

But it is not alone in the sphere of their mere Aldermanic duties, that these men reap the reward of their services to a grateful City. Their favor follows them home—follows them into their private business, and pours out wealth on their patriotic heads through the very largest end of the Goddess Plenty's horn.

To cite one case in point of the perfectly fair and honest profits made by these people, let us take the case of Alderman WM. J. PECK, who is—outside of his Aldermanic duties—engaged in the brick and cement business. Now PECK, as is well-known, has strong claims on the gratitude of the Croton Board; strong claims in the past, from the fact that, but for him, Ex-Alderman THOMAS STEVENS could not have been appointed President of the Board; and strong, yea stronger claims in the future, because His Honor the Mayor could remove STEVENS, TAPPAN and CRAMER all together, should PECK withdraw the strong prop of his sustaining favor.

Under these circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that PECK should exert his influence to get jobs under the Croton Board for his friends; that he should take an interest in those sewering jobs which are given out at the discretion of the Board, without the troublesome formality of advertising for "the lowest bidder." These jobs are so much clear and absolute patronage to be bestowed at will, and therefore it is but right that the Commissioners should consider their friends in the distribution thereof.

Such being the facts of the case, it is not to be wondered at that we find many "active Democrats" actively making fortunes by doing the City some service and themselves a good deal more, in fulfilment of this Croton Board patronage. Nor certainly should it be wondered at when we find that these "active Democrats" have fallen into a habit of late of procuring all their materials, such as brick and cement, from PECK—the beloved of the Croton Aqueduct Commissioners. Nothing could be more natural—nothing more soothing to our best perceptions of human gratitude.

In like manner it is but right that when any wines or liquors have to be bought at the Corporation expense, Alderman TOOMEY should have the privilege of being consulted as to their flavors and price. He is an expert at the business; has mixed and made all conceivable kinds of tipple, with his own Aldermanic hands. And so, too, when butcher's meat is the subject under discussion—when guests are to be feasted on the very best the land affords,—what more thoroughly proper than that Alderman CORNELL should be asked to give an opinion of an opinionative kind?

Whether the day will ever come that our City is to be freed from these combinations in her Boards of Legislation, it would be difficult to predict. We heard a fuss not very many years ago about a Common Council known as the "Forty Thieves"—those tutelary guardians under whose auspices the existing City Railroads were put into operation. But the time for talking about "Forty Thieves" would seem to have gone by, and the City subsides into apathy under a system more monstrous and extortionate than anything yet shadowed forth in the course of the world's municipal experience.

The Arthur Edwards Claim and the Veto.

When Mr. HALE made a reckless attack upon the Court of Claims in the Senate, the other day,—reflecting upon the memory of the very able and pains-taking Judges of that tribunal, now deceased, and upon the judicial character of one of the living members, Judge SCARBURG,—we thought a motive might be detected in his speech beyond what met the eye. After denouncing some bill that had passed the Senate at its last session, he said that it had, "*by some means or other, got through the Court of Claims.*" A more severe impeachment of the integrity or ability of a Judicial tribunal can hardly be imagined. There is no way in which any case can pass this Court, except upon such testimony and upon the application of such legal principles as would establish it in any other Court in the land, that might be clothed with the same jurisdiction. Mr. HALE, therefore, could only have intended to insinuate that the Judges were bribed, or captured by the button-hole and lobbied with, or befooled, and the interests of the United States sacrificed, in spite of the able solicitors who have them in especial charge. This was a grave charge against the Court and against the solicitors. It was followed up by remarks in the same vein, touching the facility with which the Treasury was plundered—conveying the idea that while the Court of Claims and other Senators might unite in the robbery of the Treasury, yet the Senator from New-Hampshire formed a splendid exception in this era of venality, and was ready to denounce all public robbers, whether they appeared as Senators or Judges.

It turns out that about this time Mr. HALE was very much exercised by a case in which he felt a "particular interest"—such a "particular interest" as any Senator, or even any New-York Common Councilman, or Assemblyman, might feel in a case that presented such a magnificent margin between the original demand and the ultimate overlayings. This was no other than the Arthur Edwards claim, that has become somewhat notorious from the veto of the President, and is perhaps destined to even wider notoriety than it has yet achieved. There is certainly great room for explanation about it, for somebody to figure in—and we hope that this room will be promptly occupied.

From the debates of the *Globe*, as the story is told by the friends of the bill, we learn that Capt. EDWARDS and his associates transported the United States mail from point to point on the Northern Lakes. He was paid for the way-bag mail, but for this great through mail he received no compensation. For some reason not appearing, the Post-office Department declined to settle his account for this latter service. Mr. EDWARDS went to the Court of Claims, and the Court rejected his claim. Though that is a tribunal, according to Mr. HALE, where worthless claims may be "*got through by some means or other*," it would seem that there was no soft appliance, no palm anointing, no lobby logic, which could answer the purposes of Mr. EDWARDS and his associates. Notwithstanding the general "openness" of the Treasury, as Mr. HALE advertises it, these gentlemen could find no access to it through the Court of Claims. That gate, at least, was shut against them.

Nothing daunted, and hoping for better luck next time, the petitioners presented themselves before Congress. Here they hit upon a perfect placer. Their original demand was for $25,180. They went to the Post-office Committee of the Senate. Mr. HALE met them with arms as open as the Treasury. He made up a new account for them. He discovered that they were much more deeply injured than they had ever imagined. He espoused their cause, and by "some means or other" a bill was "got through" both Houses in double quick time, the effect of which would have been, on the President's figures, to give Mr. EDWARDS and his associates upwards of eighty thousand dollars! This bill was sent to the President, who returned it with his veto, and the pregnant observation: "The enormous difference in their [the claimants'] favor between their own original demand and the amount granted by the present bill constitutes my chief objection to it." The accuracy of Mr. BUCHANAN'S calculation was disputed by Mr. HALE, but was vindicated by Mr. YULEE, the gentleman who, "with so much distinction and ability, presides over the Committee on the Post-office and Post Roads,"—as the Senator from New-Hampshire says—and who was, therefore, in the very place to know all about this claim. Mr. YULEE says that the bill vetoed by the President, on the most favorable calculation, gave the claimants more than twice as much as they originally demanded, and that the President, in his statement of the "enormous difference" to which he alludes, is substantially correct.

We submit that for a modest man—and we all knew that modesty is the Senator's forte—Mr. HALE did not stand precisely in the position which made it becoming for him to assail the Court of Claims, or to harangue his brother Senators on the exposed condition of the Treasury,—except upon the principle on which the culprit in the crowd joins in the outcry of "Stop thief!" Here is a case rejected by the Court of Claims—taken up by Mr. HALE, and on his calculation and under his patronage pushed through both Houses of Congress, with a dispatch quite unprecedented, for an amount admitted to be more than double that of the original demand, and claimed to be nearly *three times as large!* On its return to the Senate with the veto, the question being—"Shall the bill pass, the objection of the President to the contrary notwithstanding?" thirty Senators voted in the negative, and twenty-one in the affirmative. This question seems to have been decided by a strict party vote—all the Republicans voting against the veto, and not intending thereby, we imagine, to express an opinion on the merits of the bill. We hope that our Republican friends do not intend to make martyrs of themselves in this way *very often*—for there is a popular common sense that is readily capable of grasping these subjects, and which cannot fail to see that though Mr. EDWARDS and his associates rendered service on the *Northern* Lakes, and were vouched for by such good Republicans as Mr. BINGHAM of Michigan, and Mr. HALE of New-Hampshire, the President could not have been far out of the way in calling upon Congress to reconsider a bill, by which they had sought to bestow upon a public creditor two or three times as much as he ever pretended to claim!

The Japanese and American Women.

We hoped we had done with this subject—but the receipt of the following note, from a perfectly reliable source, compels us to refer to it again:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I know that it is not impossible for the editor of a newspaper to be imposed upon. However wary he may be, errors may sometimes creep into his columns. Here is a case in point:

Interested to know the truth or falsity of the statements made in the newspapers relating to the Japanese TOMMY, and particularly those which have appeared in a certain newspaper, and in the letter purporting to have been written by "AN American officer," which your columns lately contained, I called yesterday on Capt. ——, one of the two officers who have this Embassy in charge, and inquired of him whether the statements in the journal referred to, and those contained in the note in your columns, were facts. He denied all knowledge of the letter which appeared in the TIMES, and pronounced it a forgery—saying he had not even seen it. He said there was no truth in the slanders which have appeared in other journals, and that no woman in this or any other city ever approached this Japanese boy in any other way than to satisfy mere curiosity. He said that TOMMY had received some childish notes telling him that the writers were glad he had come to this country, hoped he would be a good boy, &c., &c.; and that this is all the foundation there is for all this scandal. He gave me the liberty of contradicting on his authority the statements I have here referred to. I send you herewith my name and address.

Respectfully yours.

We have struck out the name of the officer referred to, because we have no right to make it public without his consent. Justice to ourselves, however, compels us to say that he did write the communication referred to, and that it was published in our columns at his request. Greatly to our regret, we were constrained to accept it as conclusive on the point that the conduct of a very large number of American women towards the Japanese, had been characterized by the grossest and most disreputable indecorum. It stated, in explicit terms, that "Tommy does receive love-letters from foolish young ladies;" that "*every day there is a pile of them a foot high*," which were handed over to the executive officer, "read, and sent back to the parents of those who wrote them." This statement, coming, as we said, from the very highest authority, left no reasonable room for doubt as to the fact, and we were compelled to the belief, which we reluctantly expressed, that our home training, public schools and social influences were doing much less for our rising generation of women than we had hoped.

We are very glad of an opportunity to say that we believe the whole story to have been from the beginning, in the main a miserable and unmanly slander, fostered by the scandal-loving propensities and reckless exaggerations of a portion of the public Press, and most wrongfully strengthened and stamped with authenticity by the statements of the "Naval officer" in question. That he should have denied the writing of the letter appears incredible. That he has positively disclaimed as unfounded the substantial allegations which it contained, and branded, as positively and disgustingly false, the still more odious statements on the same subject which have appeared in other quarters, we know. We have it on his own authority that the statements of his letter were very gross exaggerations, intended more as badinage than as serious statements of fact,—that no letters whatever from women have reached the Embassy or been sent to any of the Japanese, which could cast discredit upon their writers, and that the only foundation for the whole story is the fact, that five or six notes have come in daily, apparently from children, welcoming the Japanese and saying they wanted very much to see them. This simple and perfectly innocent occurrence has given rise to the volumes of scandal which have been spread by the Press upon this subject.

We regret exceedingly that the Press should have been made, to any degree, instrumental in giving currency or countenance to so gross and unfounded an aspersion upon the character of American women. But we urge, partly in self-defence and partly as a word of rebuke and advice to those who complain of the license and recklessness of the Press in regard to such matters, that they have no right to throw upon editors the responsibility for statements which have been made upon their authority or with their tacit concurrence. There has been no time during the stay of the Japanese in this country, when the naval officers in charge of them could not have arrested these scandals by a single authoritative denial. One would think that a proper sensitiveness to the character of their countrywomen would have prompted them to this course, even at the sacrifice of some imaginary dignity. Certainly it ought to have prevented their publication of allegations, which they afterwards feel compelled to repudiate in some quarters, and to explain and qualify in others.

WANTED—ANOTHER BALL.—We trust the Aldermen are not about to lose the opportunity which now presents itself of giving another "ball of welcome." There is, we believe, a "Committee of Reception" assigned to the *Great Eastern*, charged with the duty of tendering her officers the hospitalities; and as there is as much money in the City Treasury as ever, BOOLE and his associates will, doubtless, not be backward in appropriating as large a sum as possible to the necessities of the occasion. As he gave a ball to the Japanese, a dinner would now be a pleasing change. The only objection to it would be that there would not be nearly so many tickets to distribute for a banquet as for a ball, and the Aldermanic star would consequently lose some of the lustre which it has displayed ever since the arrival of the Japanese. It would not be a bad idea to have the *Great Eastern* handed over bodily to the "Committee of Reception," with the privilege of supplying admissions to their friends *ad lib.* Another such opportunity of acquiring distinction in a pleasant way, is not likely soon to offer itself, as we believe measures have been taken for the protection of the Prince of Wales against the embraces of the City Fathers.

THE JAPANESE.

The Embassy Escorted to the Harriet Lane—Excursion up the North and East Rivers—Reception on Board the Niagara—Their Quarters in the Ship, &c., &c.

Sionada, (adieu,) was the watch-word among the Japanese at the Metropolitan Hotel, yesterday morning. Long ere the mid-day season for their rice and fish, they had donned their newest robes, and prepared for the final leave-taking. The Messrs. LELAND, their attentive hosts, came in for a plentiful share of presents in acknowledgment of the many disinterested attentions paid to their comfort. To CHARLES LELAND was given a sword and suit of clothes; to WARREN, various articles of apparel, and a number of trinkets, together with some Japanese caps; to SIMMON, a sword and a Japanese robe, and to WILLIAM, the identical surtout in which TOMMY was presented to the President. Accompanying the present was a note in the Japanese language, of which the following is a translation:

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1860.

Major WM. W. LELAND: I am pleased to present to you the suit of clothes worn by me when I presented to President BUCHANAN. I hope you will keep them in my remembrance. Friend your,

TATEISH ONOJERO,
("TOMMY.")

The Common Council Committee were not so much favored by the Embassy, but each member received either as presents, or by purchase or exchange, a number of mementoes of the delegation from Niphon.

The comparative neglect manifested toward our distinguished visitors on their departure from other cities caused a determination on the part of New-Yorkers that the leave-taking here should be more impressive. The Seventy-first Regiment promptly responded to a call to escort the Embassy from the hotel, and although receiving but tardy notice, managed to turn out over 400 men, including the band and officers. The Regiment, under command of Col. VOSBURGH, formed on Bond-street, the right resting on Broadway, at 1 o'clock, and from thence marched to the Metropolitan, headed by Dodworth's Band. After a brief delay the Naval Commission, Common Council Committee, and the higher members of the Embassy, appeared and took their seats in the carriages, and the procession moved down Broadway in fine style. First came the Police; next the Reception Committee and the Embassy in carriages; the Treaty Box in charge of TOMMY, in a new and attractive pagoda drawn by six horses and highly ornamented after a design by Councilmen JOHN VAN TINE and LENT. The Seventy-first Regiment acting as a guard of honor to the whole.

Along the route of the procession down Broadway and Battery-place to Pier 1, the crowd was dense, and the reception of the Japanese enthusiastic. TOMMY, especially, was the subject of the usual attentions, and bowed in acknowledgment of the various exclamations of greeting and farewell that were directed to him. The Princes also bowed their appreciation of the honors shown them, and appeared to enjoy the scene slightly.

Arrived at the *Harriet Lane*, which was moored at Pier No. 1, North River, the Military formed line, and the Ambassadors and their escort of Committees dismounted and walked through the open ranks to the gang-plank. Here the argus-eyed Police Superintendent KENNANY, and the vigilant Alderman BOOLE, took care that nobody went on board but those authorized, and, after two or three, who had mysteriously edged on board, were ejected, and tha last lagging Japanese had waddled aboard with his load of purchased presents, the word was given, and the *Harriet Lane* shot out into the stream. As the Ambassadors came on board they were received with rolling drums, the band playing "Hail Columbia." They were immediately escorted to the quarter-deck where Capt. FAUNCE, welcomed them on board his ship with a sailor's cordial hospitality, soon after; Col. VOSBURGH, came on board, and in a neat address bid the Embassy adieu. The Princes briefly thanked the Colonel for the compliment paid them by his escort.

As soon as the *Harriet Lane* was fairly under way, the Princes were, by order of Capt. FAUNCE, complimented with the Ambassador's salute of seventeen guns. The "Ready, port, fire," and "ready, starboard, fire" of the First Lieutenant, and the regular discharge of the guns, appeared to please the Japanese much, but the clouds of smoke and the smell of powder—almost suffocating—were not so agreeable. The salute was at length ended, however, and the company allowed to enjoy the delightful sail up the North River. The view of Jersey City and Hoboxen, the forest of shipping, the large foundries, machine-shops and other manufactories near the river, the towering roofs and steeples of the vast City, as it stretched as far as the eye could reach, the fleets of steamboats and sailing craft in the Bay appeared, however, to excite far more interest among those who viewed them daily, than the guests in whose honor the trip was taken, and to whom the interesting scene was new. All on board seemed to remark this, and there was general curiosity to see how the Niphonese would regard the famed Leviathan, that excites such wonder in this City of sensations.

But we neared the *Great Eastern*, looming out of the water like a range of rock-ribbed hills, topped with winter forests, and nearly every eye was strained to view the oceanic monster. The docks were lined with vast crowds of spectators, the rigging of the shipping in the vicinity was filled with adventurous gazers and the scene was was one of exceeding interest. But the Japanese looked on with that undisturbable apathy, that calm indifference, complete *nonchalance*, and stoical complacency that would indicate to a common mind an irrevocable stupidity. They leaned lazily over the taffrail, gazed on the wonder of the world with a sleepy listlessness, and appeared as unmoved as if there were lots of *Great Easterns* to be seen every day in Japan, and as if she wasn't such a big ship after all.

Alderman BOOLE, however, with an undeviating eye to the glory of our country, had fortified himself with the necessary documents to prevent the big foreign ship creating too much of a sensation on the minds of our foreign friends. As the *Harriet Lane* (recalling the fable of the toad and the ox) neared the *Great Eastern*, the great host of the Turk and the Japanese took occasion to present to the Princes, on behalf of E. K. COLLINS, a neatly drawn chart of the lines of the *Adriatic*, showing her exact size and model. And, furthermore, the worthy Alderman took occasion to whisper into the ear of the interpreter, "American ship smaller, but go much faster;" and lest the interpreter should forget or neglect his duty, the Alderman shouted the same message into SIMMA-BOAN'S ear, although SIMMA did not know a word of what he said, and probably supposed he intended to tell him that the big ship was one of our small tug-boats. SIMMA BUGAN simply smiled; MURAOAKE AWAJA-NO KAMI bowed; OOURA BUNOO-NO KAMI looked wise, and MARITA OKATONO pocketed the map with an air of "Got anything else to spare?" or "Keep-what-you-got and get-what-you-can-ativeness," truly refreshing. The Japanese pockets are capacious, and in them are bourzes from which no traveler returns, nor aught to tell the tale of the mysterious disappearance.

The scene on the *Horriet Lane* was quite picturesque. All the Embassy had donned new forgery—as indeed they have on every public occasion since their arrival in this country. Each had about him some memento of his visit. There were bird cages, shoes, cigars, india rubbers, watches, nawspepers and many bulkier articles. TOMMY was promiscuously omnipresent, exhausting his little stock of English, becoming disgusted with attention, shaking hands, writing cards, reading newspapers, looking after the treaty box, waving his handkerchief or hat to the ladies on passing boats, and making himself generally conspicuous. The inferior officers of the Embassy lounged about the deck, smoked, jabbered among themselves, examined watches, pitched into Yankee time-pieces as not good, (they have a habit of coctoring watches with jack-knives,) and passing away the time as best they could.

The *Harriet Lane* sailed up the North River as far as Weehawken, down around the Battery, and up the East River to Corlear's Hook, back past the Navy-yard, around the Battery to the *Niagara*, which lay off Ellis' Island ready to receive her distinguished guests. The whole trip occupied about three hours, and was remarkable for the fact that there was not a particle of spirituous liquor, or refreshments of any kind, except water, on board. This oversight was owing to the fact that Capt. FAUNCE supposed the Common Council would attend to that matter, and, *vice versa*, the Common Council thought Capt. FAUNCE would attend to it, (which it was not his business to do,) and so the City saved a bill and everybody was dry.

The scene as the *Harriet Lane* approached the *Niagara* was quite exciting. Capt. MCKEAN and his officers stood on the quarter deck, and a Company of Marines was drawn up with presented arms. As the distance between the vessels became very short, the *Niagara* boomed out a salute of seventeen guns, the Ambassadors welcome, manned her fifth, and in an instant every yard was manned with seamen. Just at this moment a squall came up, and the sight of the two hundred and fifty man, shivering and shaking, the fluttering of the two hundred and fifty shirts and pairs of pants, the men hanging on with nervous grasp, and the swiftly descending rain, rendered the scene one of unusual interest. The momentary fierceness of the squall seemed to destine some of the men to immediate precipitance upon the deck. Hats was blown off, and finally some of the luckless tars were obliged to get down and grasp the yards for safety. It was with no small delight that all who viewed the thrilling scene heard the order for the men to "all on deck."

As soon as the Ambassadors were on board the *Niagara*, Capt. DUPONT, on behalf of the Naval Commission, resigned his charge to Capt. MCKEAN, of the *Niagara*. Capt. MCKEAN cordially welcomed the Embassy. He informed them that it would be a pleasure as well as a duty for him to fulfill the instructions of the Government to land them on their native shores. He invited them to view their quarters, and to suggest any alterations which in their opinion would facilitate their accommodation, which, he said, would be readily attended to by the officers of the ship. The Ambassadors thanked Capt. MCKEAN for his cordial welcome, and proceeded to their quarters.

The three Princes and the Governor have four capacious state-rooms at the stern of the upper deck. These rooms are elegantly furnished with awinging beds, bureaus and other requisite conveniences, and all open into a spacious saloon, where they may be perfectly isolated if they please. The Princes have each a private bath-room, in the immediate vicinity of their quarters. The officers' rooms are ranged on the same deck with the Princes, according to rank. The extent of the accommodations could, however, hardly be appreciated at the time, on account of the presence of such a vast amount of unstored luggage. The entire Embassy expressed great delight with the accommodations provided for them on this, the finest ship of the American Navy.

After partaking of the hospitality of Capt. MCKEAN and the officers of the ward-room mess, the company proceeded to bid farewell to the members of the Embassy. Aldermen BOOLE, BAGLEY, Council and Brady, and Councilmen LENT, SHAW, VAN TINE, HALL, VAN WART, the members of the Naval Commission, and the Messrs. Leland, all took leave of the Ambassadors by a cordial shake of the hand. The visiting company then proceeded on board the tug *Huntress*, which had brought to the *Niagara* the subordinate officers of the Embassy, and together with the *Harriet Lane* cast off for the return. Salutes were fired from the *Lane* and the *Niagara*, the Japanese flag run up to the *Niagara's* fore-royal, the sailors cheered, the City delegation responded, hats and handkerchiefs waved, and the Japanese had their final *sionada*.

Whether their visit has been profitable to Japan or to America, pleasant to themselves, or satisfactory to their country, time must determine. Certainly the American national and municipal Governments, and the people at large, have received them with an extensive and expensive hospitality.

The following is a correct list of the officers of the *Niagara*:

Captain—Wm. W. McKean.
Lieutenants—Isaac N. Brown, Jno. Guest, Wm. F. Spicer, D. P. McKorkle, J. C. P. DeKrafft, Edward C. Potter, R. D. May.
Surgeon—Robert Woodworth.
Posted Ass't. Surgeon—D. B. Conrad.
Assistant Surgeon—Jas. McMasters.
Purser—Thomas R. Ware.
Captain's Clerk—Evan M. Buchanan.
Purser's Clerk—Thomas C. Dudley.
Chief Engineer—W. P. Williamson.
First Assistants—D. B. Macomb, H. Ashton Ramsay.
Second Assistants—C. B. Kid, C. A. C. Du Pleine.
Third Assistants—Robt. Potts, Levi R. Greene, R. H. Gunnell, A. H. Fisher, Geo. W. Tennant.
Marine Officers:
First Lieutenant—Israel Greene.
Second Lieutenant—George Butler.
Midshipmen—E. G. Reed, J. D. Marvin, W. S. Schely, H. B. Robeson, Silas Casey, James O. Kane, T. L. Swann.
Boatswain—Armistead Pomeroy.
Gunner—Richard J. Hill.
Carpenter—H. P. Leslie.
Sailmaker—Stephen Seeman.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Manhattan vs. The Metropolitan Gas Company.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Friday, June 29.

The Court of Appeals adjourned to-day. Before adjourning the Court decided the case of The People *vs.* BOWEN, reversing the decision of the General Term, that the Governor could not sign a bill after the adjournment of the Legislature.

The case of The People *vs.* BOWEN was, in reality, a suit between the Manhattan and Metropolitan Gas Companies. The decision affirms the validity of the charter of the letter. LEO.

The Michigan Democratic State Convention.

DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON INDORSED.

DETROIT, Mich., Friday, June 29.

Most of the nominations of the Democratic State Convention yesterday were made by acclamation. The proceedings generally were harmonious.

It was announced that Gen. CASS was in the city, when a motion was made to invite him to attend the Convention. This was laid on the table; and a subsequent motion to recall it was voted down by a decisive majority, as was also a resolution indorsing the foreign and domestic policy of the present National Administration.

Resolutions approving of the nomination of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON were enthusiastically carried.

Notwithstanding the rain last evening the ratification meeting was large and enthusiastic.

The Maine Democratic State Convention.

PORTLAND, Thursday, June 28.

The Democratic Convention passed strong resolutions indorsing DOUGLAS and non-intervention. After their adjournment a large Douglas ratification meeting was held and addresses made.

Political Rejoicings.

DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION MEETING AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Friday, June 29,

The DOUGLAS ratification meeting at Faneuil Hall this evening was large and enthusiastic. Mr. E. C. BAILEY presided. Mr. OLIVER STEPHENS, Delegate to the Baltimore Convention; Hon. Mr. RICHARDSON of Illinois and others addressed the assemblage. Resolutions were adopted heartily indorsing the nomination of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON.

A series of violent thunderstorms prevailed during the evening, which did some damage.

A schooner at Russia wharf was struck by lightning, shattering one of her masts. A big tree on the Common was badly damaged.

REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION AT CONCORD, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, June 28.

The Republican demonstration to-night, ratifying the nomination of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, is a grand and imposing affair, embracing a torch-light procession, illuminations, &c. The mass meeting is held in State House-square, where addresses are being made by Hon. E. H. ROLLINS, Gov. GOODWIN, Ex-Gov. COLBY, and others. Altogether it is one of the most enthusiastic political demonstrations ever held in the State.

BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE RATIFICATION.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Friday, June 29.

There was a great ratification of the nominations of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE last night, at which the enthusiasm was tremendous. A. R. SMITH's address elicited great applause. He was followed by several others.

National Resolutions Passed by the New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, June 29.

A series of national resolutions were presented in the House by Mr. SACKETT of Portsmouth, that New-Hampshire recognizes its Constitutional duties and claims its Constitutional rights; the second denounces the extension of Slavery by the General Government into free territory; the third affirms that Congress has power, and ought to exercise it, of regulating the Territories; the fourth denounces the Slave-trade; the fifth affirms that, as the present sections, as well as the present national, disputes have grown out of a disregard of the admonitions of WASHINGTON, it is highly proper that the country return thereto.

The Legislature will not probably adjourn before Tuesday. A resolution was passed authorizing the appointment of a Committee to investigate whether the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad had violated its charter.

A Missing Man Heard From.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Friday, June 29.

A strange development has just been made in regard to the whereabouts of E. L. DE FOREST, who was missed from the Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, on the 7th of January, 1857, and who was supposed to have been murdered. A letter was received this morning, by the Cashier of the New-Haven Bank, signed by DE FOREST, and dated Melbourne, April 17, 1860, inquiring after his back dividends, which he says he has not drawn for some time past. He adds that he has given the power of attorney to Messrs. MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, Wall-street, New-York, to enable them to receive his dividends. He also asks a statement of the amount so paid, and the price of the stock at the latest sales. A careful comparison of the letter with other of his manuscripts shows a striking resemblance throughout, and no doubt is expressed of the genuineness of the letter. It comes by way of London and Boston.

Following is the letter referred to:

MELBOURNE, Australia, April 17, 1860.

CASHIER OF NEW-HAVEN BANK—*Sir*: I am owner of — shares in the capital stock of your Bank. For some time past I have not drawn the dividends on them.

I have recently given to Messrs. MAILLER and QUEREAU, of the firm of MAILLER, LOAN & QUEREAU, Wall-street, New-York, a power of attorney, to enable them to receive on my account. Will you oblige by sending to me directly through the mail a statement of the amount of dividends so paid to them by you; also the price of the stock at latest sales.

E. L. DE FOREST.

Philadelphia Items.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 29.

Prof. LOWE ascended last evening in his mammoth balloon and landed at 9 o'clock in Medford, N. J.

Judge DOUGLAS will arrive here on Saturday night *en route* to New-York, and will probably receive a serenade after the ratification meeting.

The *North American* recommends that the *Great Eastern* visit Philadelphia for a short time if only to clear itself of Barnacles with the fresh water of the Delaware.

Fatal Accident at Regatta.

NEW-HAVEN Friday, June 29.

A sad accident occurred at the close of the College regatta in our harbor this afternoon. Two sail-boats were upset by the high winds. From one of them a Mrs. SPERRY, of Meriden, was drowned. Her body was soon recovered. The boat contained nearly a dozen persons.

New Counterfeits in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, June 29.

Counterfeit $100 bills on a general plate used by a large number of banks in New-England have made their appearance in this City, over $5,000 having been presented at various banking houses on the Prescott Bank, Lowell, and Newton Bank, Newton. They have for a vignette a spread eagle, with canal locks and rail cars in the distance and the numerals "100" on each side of the vignette. It is supposed that the counterfeits are made in Canada.

The Bridges over the Hackensack River.

TRENTON, N. J., Friday, June 29.

The proprietors of the bridges over the Hackensack have filed their bill in Chancery, asking for an injunction to restrain the Hoboken Land Improvement Company from erecting a railroad which shall interfere with their vested rights to the said bridges, and such other invested rights as they claim to have.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 29.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 96; Reading Railroad, 20¼; Morris Canal, 54½; Long Island Railroad, 12¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¼. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

The Benefit of Good Advice.—Thanks to Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor suffering, teething children. Unlike all the preparations of opium which are usually got up to make children sleep, and which simply stupify the child, the Soothing Syrup gives not only rest, but vigor and health; the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful and refreshed. It is sure, moreover, to cure Wind Colic and regulate the bowels. As we freely received the advice which calls forth the above thanks, we freely give it to others, and say to all mothers, go purchase the Soothing Syrup for your child, and you will thank us for this advice. Sold everywhere, at 25 cents per bottle. Office, No. 13 Cedar-street, New-York.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.

HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

To the Trade, and particularly to Purchasers of Inkstands.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has purchased the exclusive right, under HOW'S patent, of making and selling the

NEW INKSTAND,
WITH A MEASURING CUP ANT PLUNGER,

And is about to offer the article to the trade on favorable terms. This inkstand is unquestionably the most convenient one in use. I have been informed that Griffing & Draper are about making and offering to the trade a somewhat similar article, upon the pretence that it is covered by Draper's Patent Atmospheric Inkstand. I therefore expressly caution the trade and buyers of inkstands not to purchase inkstands made upon the principle of the cup and plunger except of me, and of those procuring them of me, as I shall prosecute to the extent of the law every infringement, having been advised by counsel that my right to the exclusive sale is clear. BENJ. F. COOK, Wholesale Stationer, 42 John-st.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Removal.

BALL, BLACK & CO., in vacating their old premises, corner Broadway and Murray sts., will close for a few days preparatory to opening their new store, corner of Broadway and Prince sts., of which due notice will be given.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 152 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The superiority of Edge's Fireworks is so manifest that all dealers have placarded themselves as his agents. Purchasers should beware, and purchase their supplies at EDGE'S Depot, No. 172 Broadway, corner of Malden-lane.

George B. Sloat & Co.'s
CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STICH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Great Fire in Georgia.
"THE BEST SAFE WINS!"

GREENSBORO', Geo., June 6, 1860.

Messrs. HERRING & Co.—*Gentlemen*: In the extensive fire which occurred in this place on the night of the 26th March last our store was entirely consumed. We had in the store one of your Champion Safes, in which was deposited our money, books, and papers. After the fire was over it was taken out of the ruins and opened. All the contents were preserved, the binding of the books only being curled by steam. We think them now *the best safe made*. Very respectfully,

JOHNSON & PORTER.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, the most perfect and reliable security from fire ever known, can be purchased in this City only at No. 251 BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST.

$1,000 REWARD is offered to any person who will show that a Herring's Patent Safe has ever failed to preserve its contents in any accidental fire.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair-Dressing has no equal for dressing and preserving the hair.

SO ONE NEED BE BALD OR GRAY.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER Never fails to restore the hair to its youthful color.

"IT IS NOT A DYE."

For sale by Hegeman & Co., Rushton, and other druggists, and at the depot, No. 355 Broome-st., New-York.

The Interest of the late D. L. Tuthill, Business manager and partner in the late firm of Leary & Co., (dissolved Feb. 1, 1860,) has been transferred to No. 266 BROADWAY,

where his friends and those of his late firm can be suited with styles of Hats, Caps, Soft Hats, Straw Goods, &c., adapted to all seasons and climates. The present assortment of Summer Goods is complete, and contains all the novelties of the season. TUTHILL, Hatter.

Spurious Imitations of "Artuaniron, or Cream of Tartar Substitute," having been put into market, we hereby caution the public against purchasing the dangerous adulterations.

None genuine unless bearing our trade-mark, "Artuaniron." SACKETT, BELCHER & CO.,
Nos. 25 and 30 Reade-st., N. Y.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vessy-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

$40. Parker Sewing-machines. $40.
First class, Double-Thread, Rapid and Noiseless.
Under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, &c.
Office, VERNON & CO., No. 469 Broadway.
Agents wanted everywhere.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Ladies' Shoes.—Those about visiting the country—and, in fact, those who are not—should remember that CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., can always supply you with excellent Gaiters, Shoes, Slippers, &c., of the finest quality, and made of the best material.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Meyer's Miraculous
VERMIN DESTROYER,
Is the only sure exterminator of Rats and Rice, Garden Insects, Ants, Roaches and Water Bugs. Principal Depot No. 613 Broadway. Sold by all respectable druggists.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR, Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

India Gauze Undershirts, Linen Drawers, bathing drawers, hair stocks, fancy ties, linen thread, half hose, &c., at shirt and collar depot, No. 87 and 89 William street, one door North of Malden-lane.
GEORGE M. TRACY, Agent.

Notice Extraordinary.
The subscribers of the Metropolitan Bank-Note Reporter are requested to call at the office and get descriptions of new and dangerous counterfeits just issued, and not in this week's Reporter.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
"They are the favorites for families."—*Times*.
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune*.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

John B. Dunham.
OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. C. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Dress Black Frock Coats, $4 to $18.
SUMMER BUSINESS SUITS, $7 to $16
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO. Mammoth Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

$40. Parker Sewing-machines. $40.
First class, Double-Thread, Rapid and Noiseless.
Under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, &c.
Office, VERNON & CO., No. 469 Broadway.
Agents wanted everywhere.

Six Fine Shirts for $8.
Retail $1 50 each.
Warranted to fit and the best make.
MOODY'S Shirt Manufactory, No. 262 Broadway.

Cool Zephyrs.—Our Summer Undershirts and Drawers we are now selling at very low prices at retail. PEREGO'S Popular Store, No. 61 Nassau-st. and No. 381 Broadway.

Boys' and Youths' SUMMER CLOTHING,
at very low prices,
At CORNELL'S, No. 134 Fulton-st.

White, the Hatter, Ahead.
New shapes in fine Straw Hats.
10 000 Straw Hats from auction. One dollar each.
No. 212 Broadway.

Bloom Brewer.—Gentlemen's Dress Hat, the leading style for Summer, introduced by
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.

ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Straw Hats, 75 cents, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CORBETT—PARKER.—In this City, on Friday, June 29, at St. Mark's Church, by Rev. Dr. Anthon, JOHN ARTHUR CORBETT, of New-York, to ADA, daughter of Geo. Parker, Esq., of Fairlie, Scotland.

PATTERSON—THAYER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 27, at Grace Church, by Rev. Mr. Vermilye, P. M. PATTERSON to MARY T. THAYER.

DWIGHT—TORREY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 27, by Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D., of Albany, GEORGE S. DWIGHT to MARY, daughter of Wm. Torrey.

CHAMBERLIN—FINCH.—At Croton Falls, on Thursday, June 28, by Rev. Joseph Nimmo, of Islip, L. I., Rev. ALBERT CHAMBERLIN, of Aurora, N. Y., to Miss JULIA FINCH, daughter of Silas Finch, Esq., of Croton Falls.

GIRAUD—JACKSON.—In Middletown, Conn., on Thursday, June 28, by Rev. F. J. Goodwin, D. D., ERNEST GIRAUD, of this City, to HARRIETTA FENWICK, daughter of E. Jackson, Esq., of Middletown.

DUVALL—CLEVELAND.—In Mobile, on Tuesday, June 19, at Christ Church, by Rev. Mr. Shipman, Mr. CHARLES A. DUVALL, of New-Orleans, and Miss ELIZABETH S. CLEVELAND, of Mobile.

BARNES—COOLEY.—In Newburyport, Mass., on Wednesday, June 27, by Rev. Wm. Horton, D. D., Mr. JOHN H. BARNES, of New-York City, to Miss HATTIE E. COOLEY, of the former place.

HERRICK—BRIGGS.—In Charlottesville, Va., on Wednesday, June 27, in Christ Church, by Rev. Dr. Wm. Sparrow, JAMES B. HERRICK to SOPHIE, daughter of Dr. A. T. Bledsoe, of University of Virginia.

DIED.

LOCKLIN.—In this City, on Friday morning, June 29, CLAUDIUS C. LOCKLIN, in the 49th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Third Universalist Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further notice. The members of Eureka Lodge, and the Masonic fraternity in general, are respectfully invited; also Company A, 8th Regiment. The remains to be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

BRUNS.—In this City, on Friday morning, June 29, FRANZ EVANGELL, infant child of Thomas and Helen E. Bruns.

HANDLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, June 29, after a protracted and severe illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, WM. HANDLEN, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 64 Nassau-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., papers please copy.

KOSSUTH.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 29, aged 43 years, Mme. EMILIE ZULAWSKY KOSSUTH, of Hungary.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church corner of Clinton and Congress sts., on Sunday, July 1, at 4 o'clock P. M.

STANBURY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 29, Mr. JOHN STANBURY, in his 62d year. He was a native of Devonshire, England.

For particulars of the funeral, see the *Herald* of Sunday morning.

CRUMBIE.—In Orange, N. J., on Friday, June 29, EDWARD N., infant son of Wm. D. and Sarah M. Crumbie, aged 6 months and 27 days.

Funeral notice in *Evening Express*.

BLEECKER.—In Mortonville, Orange County, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 27, ANNIE E. WOLCOTT, daughter of James W. Bleecker, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. John's Chapel, this day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

LATHROP.—In Cannoneville, Delaware County, N. Y., on Thursday, June 28, ANDREW RICHARD DOWNAR, youngest son of Richard D. and Jane S. Lathrop, of this City.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 157 Madison av., at 3 o'clock on Monday, July 2. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

HOWARD.—In Milan, Italy, on Wednesday, June 6, ANNIE S. HOWARD, eldest daughter of John T. Howard, of Brooklyn.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 309, June 29, 1860.
48, 3, 35, 31, 10, 47, 29, 33, 39, 25, 72, 11, 75.

Class No. 310, June 29, 1860.
77, 71, 73, 26, 49, 37, 67, 55, 4, 74, 22, 63, 12.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., June 29 1860,
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE ICE PITCHERS HAS COME.
ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS!

A new and beautiful style. Also, a general assortment of elegant Plated Goods for sale.

RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
No. 22 John-st. WM. S. MURRAY.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Don't burn yourself, but if you do, use DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, and if it does not cure you quicker than anything else do not pay for it. Only 25 cents. Sold by all the druggists.

APPLETONS' RAILWAY GUIDE.
JULY NO.
PRICE 25 CENTS.

The only Guide published that contains the Time-tables of all the roads throughout the United States and the Canadas.

CONTENTS OF JULY NUMBER.

I.—Portrait and Biographical Sketch of the late William B. Foster, Jr., Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

II.—RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS.—Our Railways, and their Results; Council Bluffs, Iowa; New-York Central Railway; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railway; Cleveland and Toledo Railway; Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States; Erie and Pittsburgh Railway; Illinois Central Railway; Mobile and Ohio Railway; New-York and Erie Railway; New Railway Bridge across the Mississippi; New-York, Providence and Boston Railway; Great Western Railway of Canada; Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railway.

III.—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.—Look up at that Flag! A Slight Mistake—A Railway Incident, (coincident,) A Child of the Railway; One of the Witnesses; Pepper and Salt, but no Mustard; Most Terribly Scary; One of Mrs. Maroney's Muquitoes.

IV.—Tourist's Guide to the Principal Watering Places, Springs, and Places of Fashionable Resort in the United States.

V.—Appletons' Railway Guide Counting-house Calendar.

VI.—A Large New Map of the Railways of the United States and Canadas.

VII.—Through Routes to and from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., with Maps and other information relating to the readiest means of traveling to and from all the principal cities South, East and West.

VIII.—A List of Prominent Hotels in the Principal Cities of the Union.

IX.—A Gazetteer of the United States, arranged under the separate Maps of Railways.

X.—Seventy-five Maps of the Principal Railways.

XI.—New Time Tables, corrected to date.

For sale by all News Agents and Boys in the Cars throughout the United States and Canadas.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

TORREY'S PATENT
FOUR MINUTE
ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.

These popular Freezers, that have been newly improved since last season, are decidedly the most rapid and perfect freezers in use.

Being constructed on strictly scientific principles, they are both simple and effective.

Plain directions for use, and several valuable recipes for making ice cream and water-ices accompany each Freezer.

For sale at the leading furnishing stores.

SIZES AND PRICES.

3 quarts	$2 50	8 quarts	$5
4 quarts	3 00	14 quarts	7
6 quarts	4 00	20 quarts	10

P. S.—A liberal discount to the trade.
E. P. TORREY, Manufacturer and Patentee,
No. 9 Platt-st., New-York.

A NEW PATENT
SELF-TESTING PRESERVE JAR.

The subscriber is now prepared to offer the public what has so long been needed, viz: a preserve can or jar that will give certain indication whether the fruit contained therein has been properly prepared, and can be depended on to keep before the same can have time to ferment and thus ruin the contents, for both fruit and sugar in such cases are wasted.

It is almost incredible the amount of materials lost either by jars constructed on wrong principles, or a want of care in doing up the fruit, and which heretofore could not be detected in time to remedy the difficulty.

Trade supplied on liberal terms.
EDWARD P. TORREY,
No. 9 Platt-st., New-York.

BIGELOW'S DYSENTERIC ALTERATIVE.

A certain cure for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera-Morbus, and all the Summer Complaints. Price Fifty Cents per bottle. Principal agents for New-York, M. L. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st. Sold by all the principal druggists. No vessel should leave port without a supply of this invaluable remedy.

ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS!

The place to get them of superior workmanship, the newest patterns, and at low prices, retail or wholesale, is at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling slip, of LUCIUS HART.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

A GREAT SPRING MEDICINE—RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM,

Scientific Expedition from Williams College

THOMASTON, Maine, Tuesday, June 26, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Conflicting statements concerning the expedition of the Lyceum of Natural History of Williams College to Greenland, have appeared in the public prints. It will therefore gratify us if you will allow us to give in your columns a correct outline of our plans, and of the present state of our affairs.

This society has already sent out four expeditions—one to Newfoundland, two to Nova Scotia, and one to Florida. The fifth enterprise of the kind was planned in January, 1860. To-morrow morning a beautiful schooner, of one hundred and thirty-six tons burden, will sail for the coasts of Labrador and Greenland, from the port of Thomaston, Maine. The company which she will carry out consists of students elected by the Lyceum of Natural History of Williams College, and of a few gentlemen from outside the society—in all, nineteen or twenty men. Prof. CHADBOURNE, of Williams and Bowdoin Colleges, takes charge of the expedition. The owner and captain of the vessel is CHARLES RANLETT, of Thomas, Me.

Proceeding directly to the Northern coast of Labrador, the party will take observations on the eclipse of the Sun. Leaving several men in Labrador to collect such specimens as that region furnishes, the expedition will then sail to Greenland and up the coast to Disco Island. It is hoped we shall return to the United States in October.

If prospered, we shall make valuable additions to the cabinet of the Society, and take meteorological, magnetic and astronomical observations.

We may add that all our arrangements are complete, and that the Society feels great satisfaction in the success which has thus far attended an enterprise such as no other College Society of students has ever undertaken.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF CORTINA.—The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Crescent*, writing from Brownsville, on the 14th, says that the citizens of that place have appointed night patrols, to guard against depredations from bandits, and adds:

"On the heels of this movement comes direct news of CORTINA himself. He visited the ranche of a friendly Mexican, on the right bank of the Rio Grande, last week, (Thursday) and killed Señor SILLENO, together with several of his family, for no other reason than they had refused to quarter some of the men belonging to CORTINA's party. At the time of the assassination, CORTINA declared that he "knew everything that was being done in Brownsville; he knew the troops intended to leave so soon as the yellow fever broke ont—and then he intended to pay off his old scores." The Mexican troops from Matamoras, so soon as the news reached that place, started out for the ranche of Señor SILLENO, for the purpose of arresting the bandit, bnt as CORTINA was at the head of two hundred men, and is better informed than his pursuers, I donbt if they make any headway, even allowing that they desire to meet the rascal."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 29, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been 112 bbls. Ashes, 7,903 bbls. Flour, 497 bbls. Corn Meal, 67,673 bushels Wheat, 75,817 bushels Corn, 18,717 bushels Oats, 318 pkgs. Provisions, and 427 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 65 bbls., in lots, at $5 12½ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales, 2,000 lbs. American Yellow, at 33½c.@35½c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—The demand has been mainly for Adamantine, at 16c.@17½c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Sales have been made, to-day, of 500 bags Laguayra on private terms; 250 bags Maracaibo, at 13¾c.@13¾c.; and small lots of St. Domingo, at 12¾c. ₱ lb., usnal terms.

COPPER—Has been lightly dealt in, including Refined Ingot, at 21c.@21½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—We have heard of sales of only 450 bales, incinding Middling Uplands, at 10¾c.@10¾c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

FISH—The market generally is quiet,—though prices of the principal kinds are quoted firm.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand, to-day, and prices have favored buycrs. We have heard of sales of only 10,650 bbls., including superfine State at $5 30@$5 40; extra State at $5 50@$5 65, mainly at $5 55@$5 60; superfine Western, at $5 30@$5 40; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 45@$6 25; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 55@$6 45; very inferior extra Ohio, at $5 65@$5 75; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 95.

Superfine State	$5 30	@$5 40
Extra State	5 50	@ 5 65
Superfine Western	5 35	@ 5 45
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 30	@ 5 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 45	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 80	@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 00	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 50

Southern Flour is in moderate demand, at former rates. Sales have been made of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $5 75@$6 15 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 20@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is rather quiet, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 50@$7 50 for 550 bbls., changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is in request, at $3 40@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continued quiet, at $3 25@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Western; $3 75@$3 80 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in limited request within our previous range.

FRUIT—The inquiry has been somewhat brisker for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins, at $2 50; and Bunch do., $2 42½@$2 45 per box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered, and prices have declined. The demand has been good at the reduced rates. Sales have been reported of 90,000 bnshels, incinding White Canada, at $1 50; White Indiana at $1 47; Red Western (Winter) at $1 42; Milwaukee Club, in store and afloat, at $1 31@$1 32; Racine Spring, part at $1 30; Chicago Spring, in store, at $1 27@$1 28, and White Kentucky at $1 55 ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and unsettled. Sales were made of 53,000 bushels, at 64c.@64½c. for heated and damp, 65c.@66c. for sound mixed Western; 65c. for mixed State; 68c.@70c. for Yellow Northern and Southern, ₱ bushel. Other descriptions are inactive and nominal. Rye continues quiet at 80c.@82c. ₱ bushel. Sales 1,800 bushels. Oats sell slowly, including poor to prime Canada at 37c.@40c.; Western, 37c.@39c.; State, 40c.@41c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 35c.@38c. ₱ bushel. Sales of 25,000 bushels Barley were reported at 68c.@70c. ₱ bushel. The movements in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, during the week, Mr. WM. G. CURTIS notices thus: "The market for State and Western Flour has been unsettled during the past week. Business was restricted on Saturday last, and prices were depressed. Monday's transactions indicated more vigor in the trade, as heavier sales were effected at firmer rates. Tuesday's movements were limited, and the tenor of the market was in favor of buyers. The inquiry revived on Wednesday, and holders exhibited more confidence than on the previous day. During the past two days there has been less firmness apparent, and as factors have been rather eager to sell, prices have declined, closing heavily, with a downward tendeucy. The week's receipts were confined to 35,913 bbls., by canal and river, against 40,617 bbls. the preceding week. Southern Flour has been actively inquired for, at, however, irregular quotations. Canadian Flour has been in good request at somewhat higher prices. The total sales of Wheat-Flour during the week have been 106,750 bbls. Last week's sales comprised 124,000 bbls. Wheat opened heavily, with more offering than was needed by purchasers, and a pressure to sell tended to depress the market. Monday's business was quite extensive, and resulted in the establishment of an improvement, which holders endeavored to maintain on Tuesday and Wednesday, bnt their efforts had the effect merely of checking operations, as the principal buyers were reluctant to operate freely, unless some concessions were made by factors. On Thursday the available supplies were large, and the demand was animated; prices, on the whole, were well supported. Yesterday, sellers became more eager to realize, and they evinced more willingness to accept the prices offered by purchasers. Hence, an active business was transacted at rates 1c. @2c. ₱ bushel lower, for Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club, than those current during the day or two preceding. The total receipts of Wheat within the week were 1,336,273 onshels, and the total sales 495,000 bnshels. Last week's receipts amounted to 252,091 bushels, and the sales to 594,000 bushels. Corn has been more freely offered, and as the demand has been moderate, prices closed with a downward tendency. There were 225,148 bushels received, and 262,500 reported as having been sold within the week. Last week the arrivals amounted to 248,647 bushels, and sales to 290,000 bushels."

BREADSTUFF TRADE OF CHICAGO—JAN. 1 TO JUNE 27.

	RECEIPTS— 1860.	1859.	SHIPMENTS— 1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls...	216,834	190,249	231,374	159,571
Wheat, bnsh.	1,734,105	1,313,968	1,297,800	959,076
Corn, bnsh....	7,806,433	2,377,716	5,696,563	1,488,236
Oats, bnsh....	559,235	227,570	404,372	183,557
Rye, bush.....	61,533	24,874	8,637	2,466
Barley, bush.	189,816	114,246	43,343	43,401

HAY—Sales to-day 1,200 bales North River, at 80c. @90c., chiefly within the range, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been in slack request, and prices continne, for the most part, nominal.

HIDES—The market has been quite dull during the week. Dealers have been operating very sparingly, as the common descriptions cannot be worked with safety during the warm weather, and holders of Buenos Ayres Hides are very firm in their views, refusing to make any concession in price. The principal salas have been: 2,700 Bu nos Ayres, 25½c., 6 months; 1,600 Rio Grande, 24½c., 6 months; 1,500 Orinoco, 22½c., 6 months; 2,800 Bogota, 20½c.@21c., 6 months: 1,300 Savanilla, 16c., 6 months; 1,800 Texas, 17c.@18c., 6 months.

HOPS—We have heard of sales of 50 bales last year's crop at 6c.@12c. ₱ lb.

IRON—A moderate inqoiry prevails for Scotch Pig, which is quoted at from $22 50@$23 50 ₱ ton, usual terms. Other kinds are inactive.

LARD—Has been sparingly sought after at languid prices.

LIME—Rockland; 60c. for Common and $1 05 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LEATHER—The market has been moderately active for Hemlock. Sales and prices have been well maintained. The demand for Oak tanned has been brisker and prices have favored sellers.

MOLASSES—Very light transactions have been reported to-day. Prices have not varied materially.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive and nominal at from $2 37½@$2 50 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair request, within a range of from 42c.@43½c. ₱ gallon. Nothing really new in Tar. Resin has been inquired for, including Common at $1 55@$1 60 ₱ 310 lbs.

OILS—Crude Whale finds ready buyers, chiefly at 42½c.@43½c. ₱ gallon. The current movements in other descriptions are limited. Prices exhibit no remarkable changes.

PROVISIONS—Pork is doing better; the day's sales comprising 1,350 bbls., in lots, including New Mess, at $18 75; Old Mess, at $18; New Prime, at $13 75; and Old Prime, at $12 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in light supply and fair request, including Hams, at 9¾c.@10¼c., and Shoulders at 7½c.@8c. ₱ lb. Lard is salable and buoyant, 750 tcs. and bbls. having found buyers at 12½c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in request at steady rates; sales, 450 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 75@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess $14@$16 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 10c.@19c. for new State, and 8c.@16c. for Ohio. ₱ lb. Cheese is inquired for, at 7c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 175 tcs., in lots, at $4 37@$4 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 23,000 mats Cassia, at 22c.; 150 cases Nutmegs, and 150 bags Pepper, on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been in firm demend, to-day, and sales have been reported of 1,600 hhds.,—incinding Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¾c.; and Porto Rico, at 7¼c.@8c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of 40,000 lbs. were reporled on private terms.

TEAS—Have been in demand, and prices have been sustained.

TIN—Holders are nol disposed to make any concessions to buyers, who are reinctant to pay asking prices. Hence, business lacks animation.

TOBACCO—Transactions have been restricted,—having been confined to 55 hhds. Kentucky, &c., at 5c.@11c.; 252 cases Seed Leaf, at 3½c.@15c.; and 238 bales Havana, at 27c.@32c. ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Is held above the views of buyers, and is consequently quiet.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at 21¼c.@21½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the reported engagements included 1,100 bbls. Flour, at 2s.; 45,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and bags, at 7¼d.@7¾d.; some Cotton, at 5-32d.@3-16d., and 120 tons Oil Cake, at 20s. For London the engagements were limited, though rates were quoted firm. For Glasgow, some Flour was taken, at 2s. 6d. For Cork and a market, two or three Grain charters were reported, at 9¾d.@10d., in bulk and ship's bags, ₱ bnshel. For olher ports the shipments were light.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, June 29, 1860.

MEATS.

Dealers report a very limited business this week. Supplies are ample; prices are generally unaltered.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb	12	@	16
Beef, shank roast, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Beaf, second cut chuck, ₱ lb	6	@	8½
Beaf, rounds, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Beef, rumps, ₱ lb	10	@	12½
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb	16	@	18
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Beef, rump steak, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Beef, corned, ₱ lb	5	@	12
Mnton, hind quarters, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Mnton, fore quarters, ₱ lb	6	@	9
Mnton, legs, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Mutton, shoulders, ₱ lb	5	@	8½
Mnton, chops, ₱ lb	12	@	18
Lamb, ₱ lb	12	@	18
Veal, hindquarters, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Veal, forequarters, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Veal cutlets, ₱ lb	16	@	18
Pork, fresh, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Pork, salted, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Pork, jowls, ₱ lb	10	@	10½
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@2	50
Soup Meats, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Bacon, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Hams, ₱ lb	13	@	14
Shoulders, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Tongues, each	75	@	87
Lard, ₱ lb	12½	@	13½
Lard, by the tub, ₱ lb	12	@	12½
Sausages; City made, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ₱ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

The demand has been restricted, though prices have not varied much.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ₱ lb	16	@	18
Chickens, Broilers, ₱ pair	75	@1	12
Fowls, ₱ lb	15	@	16
Turkeys, ₱ lb	16	@	18
Geese, each	1 37	@2	00
Ducks, ₱ pair	1 25	@1	75
Pigeons, Sonab, ₱ dozen	2 75	@3	50
Pigeons, flight, ₱ dozen	1 00	@1	75
Snipe, Brant, ₱ doz	75	@1	25
Snipe, Dowichers, ₱ doz	1 25	@1	50
Snipe, Ox-eye, ₱ doz	25	@	37
Snipe, Plover, ₱ doz	2 25	@2	75
Snipe, Yellow-leg, ₱ doz	2 00	@2	50

FISH.

A moderate inquiry prevails for most descriptions, at uniform rates.

Blackfish, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Bluefish, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Codfish, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Eels, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Flounders, ₱ lb	4	@	5
Green Turtle, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Haddock, ₱ lb	—	@	5
Halibut, ₱ lb	—	@	10
Mackerel, each	10	@	15
Pickerel, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Salmon, ₱ lb	25	@	37½
Shad, Connecticut River, each	37	@	50
Striped Bass, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Sturgeon, ₱ lb	8	@	—
Trout, Brook, ₱ lb	37	@	44
Oysters, ₱ 100	75	@1	25
Oysters pickled, ₱ 100	1 12½	@1	50
Clams, ₱ 100	25	@	50
Crabs, soft, ₱ doz	1 00	@1	50
Crabs, hard, ₱ doz	18	@	25
Lobsters, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Salmon, City smoked, ₱ lb	16	@	18
Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ₱ lb	5	@	—
Codfish, dry, ₱ lb	5	@	—
Mackerel, pickled, each	8	@	15
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ lb	13	@	—
Halibut, smoked, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Herring, pickled, ₱ dozen	10	@	12

VEGETABLES.

The market is well supplied with the principal varieties, for which the demand is generally fair at our revised quotations:

Asparagus, ₱ bunch	15	@	20
Beans, ₱ half peck	20	@	25
Beets, new, ₱ dozen bunches	50	@	75
Cabbage, ₱ head	6	@	9
Cauliflowars, ₱ head	12	@	50
Carrots, ₱ bunch	5	@	6
Cucumbers, ₱ dozen	12	@	31
Leeks, ₱ bunch	8	@	10
Lettuce, ₱ head	2	@	4
Onions, new, ₱ bunch	5	@	—
Onions, new, Bermuda, ₱ lb	7	@	—
Parsley, ₱ bunch	4	@	—
Peas, green, ₱ half peck	9	@	12
Potatoes, new Bermuda, ₱ bbl	4 75	@5	00
Potatoes, new, Jersey and Long Island	3 50	@3	75
Potatoes, old Mercers, ₱ bbl	2 00	@2	25
Potatoes, Pesan-blows, ₱ bbl	1 75	@2	25
Potatoes, ₱ bushel	75	@1	25
Potatoes, ₱ half peck	12	@	25
Radishes, ₱ dozen bunches	12	@	—
Rhabarb, ₱ bunch	6	@	8
Squashes, ₱ dozen	50	@	75
Spinach, ₱ peck	12	@	15
Tomatoes, ₱ basket	2 00	@2	25
Tomatoes, ₱ quart	15	@	18
Turnips, ₱ dozen bunches	50	@	62½
Turnips, ₱ bunch	5	@	6
Watercresses, ₱ quart	3	@	5

FRUIT.

With a more extensive assortment of Domestic this week, comprising Cberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Grapes, Peaches, Raspberries, and Whortleberries, a good business has been transacted at our quotations. The demand for foreign has been tame, chiefly for Bananas and Pineapples.

Apples, ₱ peck	62	@	87
Bananas, ₱ bunch	75	@1	75
Cherries, ₱ lb	9	@	18
Cocoa Nuts, each	4	@	5
Currants, red, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Citron, preserved	25	@	—
Dates, ₱ lb	8	@	—
Figs, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Gooseberries, ₱ quart	9	@	18
Grapes, Hot-house, ₱ lb	75	@1	25
Lemons, ₱ dozen	12	@	25
Oranges, ₱ dozen	12	@	50
Peaches, ₱ basket	3 25	@4	00
Peaches, ₱ quart	20	@	37½
Pineapples, each	10	@	25
Raisins, ₱ lb	10	@	25
Raspberries, ₱ basket	8	@	16
Strawberries, ₱ quart box	12	@	20
Strawberries, ₱ basket	2	@	4
Whortleberries, ₱ quart	18	@	20

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese continue plenty, with a rather limited inquiry. Eggs are in fair supply. Honey is not sought after to any considerable extent, and prices are nominal.

Butter, State, ₱ lb	15	@	21
Butter, Orange Co	—	@	24
Butter, Ohio, ₱ lb	14	@	16
Cheese, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Cheese, Pineapple, ₱ lb	16	@	—
Cheese, English, ₱ lb	16	@	—
Eggs, eight for	25	@	—
Eggs, seventeen for	50	@	—
Eggs, sixty-eight for	1 00	@	—
Honey, ₱ bottle	25	@	—

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOS. B. WAY, stand No. 2; BOSTOCK & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HINDS, stands Nos. 306 and 307; L. O'BRIEN, stands Nos. 446 and 448; Mrs. CURRIE, stand No. 144; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 140 and 142.

Sales of Real Estate—JUNE 29.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

9 lots bounded by Broadway, 10th-av., 215th and 216th sts	$295 each
1 lots on S. E. cor. 10th-av. and 216th-st.—25x100	215 each
12 lots on N. S. 214th-st., near 9th-av	220 each
23 lots (water right) on 9th-av. and 211th and 212th sts	215 each
14 lots on Broadway, 212th and 213th sts	240 each
12 lots on W. S. 10th-av., 212th and 213th sts	220 each
14 lots on E. S. 10th av., 212th and 213th sts	206 each
18 lots on E. S. 10th-av., 211th and 213th sts	191 each
12 lots running through, rear of above	180 each
17 lots and gores S. S. 211th-st., commencing on 10th-av	130 each

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRISTIAN CONGREGATION—LAMARtine Hall, corner 8th-av. and 29 h-st.—Services every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev M. CUMMINGS, editor of the *Christian Messenger*, Minister. Snbject for the Morning service, July 1—*Despondency its Causes and Remedy*. Seats free. Services at Green Point on SUNDAY NEXT, at 3½ o'clock, on 6th-st., between Messrole and Norman-av., in the Orchard.

THE CHURCH OF GOD, NO. 131 SANDS-STREET, BROOKLYN. PUBLIC LECTURE. Elder M. B. CZECHOWSKI, will lecture on *The Fulfillment of Prophecy, the Great Tribulation and End of the Papacy, Preparatory to the Fifth Universal and Everlasting Kingdom, &c* Every FIRST DAY (Sunday,) at 10 o'clock, Po Polska, (in Polish,) at 2½ o'clock in French; and at 7 o'clock, EVENING, in English.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. CHAS E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.; and 7½ o'clock, P. M. The Evening discourse will be in reference to the Fourth of July. Snbject—*God and the Republic, or Union Now and Forever*. Seats free. A collection taken np at each service to defray expenses.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 12th-st.—The First Anniversary of this Church will be held on SUNDAY, July 1. Sermon at 10½ A. M., by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor. At 3½ P. M., a report of God's wonderful dealings during the year will be presouted. All who desire to learn what God has done for a poor, trusting people, are invited to attend.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, corner of 33d-st. and 2d-av., Rev. MATTHIAS E. WILLING, Rector. TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the Rector will preach a sermou on *The Duty of the Church to the Rising Generation*, from the text, "Feed my Lambs." Rev. MORGAN DIX, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach in the evenlug, at 8 o'clock.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts. TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. E. F. HATFIELD, D. D., will deliver a discourse on the occsion of his completing a quarter of a century of ministerial service in this City. The public are invited.

NORTH TRINITY CHURCH CHAPEL—Trenor Hall, Broadway, west side, entrance on 34th-st.—Rev. MATHEW HALE SMITH, minister, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M. and in the EVENING at 8 o'clock precisely. All are invited. Bible Class at 9½ A. M., and Sunday School at 2 P. M.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—PREACHing TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. E. L. JANES, and at 7½ P. M. by Bishop JANES. The Sacraments will be administered in connection with the morning service. Sabbath School at 9 A. M., and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE—SUNDAY, July 1. Communion services in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The fourth discourse of the series on the *Religion of Nature* will be delivered in the EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT. Services commense at 7¾ o'clock.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—There will be preaching on TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) in the Brooklyn Institute, Washington-st., near Concord, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free to strangers. Rev. D. J. PATTERSON, Pastor. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH—State, near Hoyt st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING by Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, pastor. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NORFOLK-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Near Stanton-st.—Rev. FRANKS. DE HASS, of 7th st., will preach at 10½ A. M. The Pastor, Rev. WM. LAWSANCA, will preach at 3½ P. M., on *The Bramble King*. Preaching in the EVENING at 7½. Seats free. All are invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, rector, 18th-st., near 5th-av. Service for deaf mntes at 3½ P. M., for others will ring to promote their welfare, at 10½ A. M., and 9 P. M. The Right Rev. THOMAS ATKINSON, D. D., Bishop of North Carolina, will preach to-morrow evening.

WILLETT-ST. M. E. CHURCH—PREACHing TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. W. McALISTER. In the EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. Sermon on the *Anniversary of American Independence* to the Young Men of the XIIIth Ward. Seats free.

SAMUEL J. KNAPP, PASTOR, BETHESDA Baptist Church, 22d-st., near 3d-av., will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday.) The services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ in the EVENING. The ordinance of Believers' Baptism will be administered after the A. M. service.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of 9th-st. and Avenue B. Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sacramental services at 3 in the afternoon. Seats free. All are invited to attend.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH, CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE—Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats all free. In charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Residence No. 195 East 19th-st.

DODWORTH'S HALL.—HENRY C. WRIGHT, of Boston, will Lecture in Dodworth's Hall, TO-MORROW (Sunday), July 1st, Morning and Evening, at the nsual hours. Conference same place, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, PASTOR, will preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING. Dnring July there will be no evening service.

SPIRITUALISM.—LAMARTINE HALL, 29TH-st. and 8th-av.—Conference every SUNDAY at 3, and circle at 7½ P. M. Mrs. FRANCIS will speak in the evening. The controlling influence from a celebrated preacher who died in Europe a short time since.

REV. FRANK REMINGTON, PASTOR OF the North Baptist Church, will preach at Palace Garden, (Music Hall,) 14th-st., near 6th-av., TO-MORROW, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., at the corner of Christopher and Bedford sts.

FRENCH THEATRE, OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.—Rev. C. C. GABS will preach here SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The True Patriot, or our Country's best Friends*—A Fourth of July sermon. Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st., between Delancy and Rivington. Rev. E. WITHEY will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Mr. PERINS at 3 and 7½ P. M. The public invited. Seats free.

THE SIGN OF THE SON OF MAN IN HEAVEN.—Preaching on the above subject by Elder JOSEPH BALLOWS, at the Hall corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M. All lovers of truth are invited to attend. Seats free.

AT DUANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH TOMORROW MORNING, preaching by Rev. A. DAVIS, of 43d-st., at 10½, and by the Pastor, Rev. F. B. SMITH, at 7½ o'clock EVENING. At 3 P. M., a regular old-fashioned Lovefeast. Seats all free.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts. Rev. MOSES BALLOU will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and administer the communion. No services in the evening.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place.—Rev. DR. MAHAN will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 4, and 8 o'clock. Seats free.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broadway and 8th-av. Rev. Dr. DURBIN will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. W. H. FARRIS at 7½ in the EVENING.

REV. S. A. CORRY WILL PREACH IN the Amrray Hill Baptist Church (35th st., between 5th and 6th avs.) TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

REV. J. R. W. SLOANE WILL PREACH in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Snbject—*The Sabbath*.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching by Dr. J. POSTAR at 10½ o'clock A. M. A general Prayar Meeting at 3 P. M., and preaching by W. H. DIEHMAN, at 7½ P. M.

PILGRIM CHURCH OF NEW-YORK.—Elder S. A. BAKER, Pastor elect, will preach in this Church SABBATH, July 1, at the usual hours. Seats free. Public kindly invited.

REV. BISHOP JANES WILL PREACH ON SABBATH, July 1, in the 2d-st. M. E. Church, at 10½ A. M.

REV. MR. GEER WILL PREACH BEFORE the St. Peter Young Men's Association, in St. Peter's Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF EDWARD MOORE, a Printer, last heard of three years ago, in Sturgis, Michigan, where he was foreman of a newspaper office. Any person who has any knowledge of his whereabouts will confer a favor on his mother by writing to MARY ANN MOORE, at the *Times* Office, New-York.

INFORMATION WANTED OF HENRY FREEMAN, of Boston; when last heard from, about three months since, he was at Selma, Alabama. He has been a traveling patent agent. Any person who may know of his whereabouts will confer a favor by writing to the Editor of the *Times*.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A WALLET, CONTAINING THE FOLlowing described notes, and $25 in bank bills, with other memoranda. A note signed Joseph Miller, dated March 15, 1860, at 4 months, for $100; also, one note, dated May 19, at 4 months, for $150, and a note signed D. Baldwin, dated May 3, 4 months, for $125, all indorsed by E. R. Cannol. Payment having been stopped npon the notes, the finder will be liberally rewarded by returning them to J. C. BALDWIN, at the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company, No. 58 Bowery.

LOST—ON THE 27TH INST., A SMALL BLACK and tan Scotch Terrier DOG, cropped ears and tail; very coarse and wiry hair. If returned to No. 41 East 31st-st. the finder will be rewarded.

REMOVALS.

WOOD BROTHERS
Have removed to
No. 396 BROADWAY.

In directing notice to their removal
WOOD BROTHERS
Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs, made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.

This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.

Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by letter.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Bonne-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THEATRICAL HISTORY OF NEW-YORK.

FIFTY YEARS
OF
A PLAY-GOER'S JOURNAL.
COMPRISING THE
DRAMATIC ANNALS OF NEW-YORK,
FROM THE BUILDING OF THE PARK THEATER, A. D. 1798,
TO ITS DESTRUCTION, A. D. 1848.
BY H. N. D.

Containing an Introductory Chapter relative to the first establishment of the Drama in the Nassau and John Street Theatres, and the History of every Theatrical Enterprise during the half century, including the Commonwealth Theatres of Broadway and Anthony st., the Chatham Garden, Lafayette Theatre, Richmond Hill Theatre, and others.

The first performance of EVERY NEW PIECE, with the cast of characters, and the *debut of every performer* will be noticed.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF

Mr. J. B. BOOTH,	Mr. HARWOOD,
Mr. W. E. BURTON,	Mr. HALLAM,
Mr. BARNES,	Mr. JEFFERSON,
Mr. BARTLEY,	Mr. E. KEAN,
Mr. BARRY,	Mr. C. KEAN,
Mr. COOPER,	Mr. MACREADY,
Mr. G. F. COOKE,	Mr. JOHN HOWARD PAYNE,
Mr. DUNLAP,	

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
...ILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, ... 12, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, ... of New-York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. ... Commerce, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent. ... Making Fund,) dated July 20, 1857, payable ... 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, ... payable in New-York, February and Au... unconditional. ... sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 26th inst., ... same hour and place.—Dated June 23, 1860. ... sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, ... at the same hour and place.—Dated May 29, ... above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, ... same hour and place.—Dated June 13, 1860.

BONNER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom 241 Broadway ... & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, ... 30, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 ...way, new and second-hand household furniture, ...ing in part of suites of rosewood, mahogany and ... walnut parlor furniture, in brocatelle, plush, and ...cloth; rosewood marble-top stagers, centre and ...bles; French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, ...ets and ingrain carpets, carved and plain rose... mahogany and black walnut bedsteads marble-...reaus, washstands and commodes, elegant mar... black walnut sideboard, oak and black walnut ...top buffets, extension tables and dining-room ... Turkish lounges and chairs, book-cases and ...robes, mattresses, bedding, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL SALE OF IMPORTED CHAMPAGNES—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, ... inst., at 3½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 ...dway. A large special sale of first-grade champ... all of which will be guaranteed genuine and ...tly sound, or the money refunded. They consist, ...t, of Moets & Chandon, Heidsick & Co., green ...Rireey (very fins) Cordon Royal, of Messrs. Bru... & Divyers' importation. Vin des Dames, Jacque... and Fils, Dumerrais, and several other brands. The ...ale of the above will be positively guaranteed first ...lity, and will be sold in lots to suit buyers without ...serve. Samples may be seen at our office any time ...fore the sale.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
SATURDAY, JUNE 30, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT ...ir salesroom, No. 39 Nassau-st., large sale of sec... and furniture, removed for convenience of sale, ...sisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood ...arlor suites in brocatel, reps and maroon satin, ma... sofas and chairs, lace and brocatel window cur... pier mirrors, centre tables, rockers, mahogany ...d black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and ...airs, oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, hair mat... feather beds, bolsters and pillows, dining-room ...d bedroom crockery, together with an assortment of ...hen ware. Also, a superb 7-octave rosewood piano-...rte, City made.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
SLOOP YACHT VONITA AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUES... JULY 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, ...e sloop yacht VONITA, her tackle apparel and fu...ture, 46 tons measurement, length 65 feet, beam 20 feet, ...draft one year old, built by Mallony, of Mystic Bridge, ...onn.; and is well fonnd in sails, &c. The above yacht ...s at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. For particulars ...pply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

J. HUNGERFORD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT SALE OF ...household furniture THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at the ...rivate residence No. 70 West 28th-st., near 6th-av., ...mencing at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosswood ...forte, suites, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, ...rrors, lace curtains, shades, extension and tea tables, ...rpeting, bedding, &c. Also, great assortment of ...ement and kitchen furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL ...at auction, on MONDAY, July 2 at 12 o'clock, in ...nt of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a splendid black Ver... Morgan mare; fast; has trotted in 3 minutes; ...no superior under the saddle; is 8 years old, gentle, ...d is warranted sound. Sold for want of use only. ...lso, a fine gig, in good order.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL ...sell, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., ...ussau, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, car... wardrobes, bookcases, mattrasses, bedding, car... rosewood suites, kitchen ware, crockery, &c.
GOULD & HILDRETH, Attorneys.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND ...BROGANS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & ...TING, on MONDAY, July 2, at 11½ o'clock, at ...s No. 44 Cortlandt-st., being a complete assortment ...fresh goods direct from the manufacturers. Cata... on morning of sale.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, 6TH-AV., BETWEEN 41ST AND 42D STS.

This Institution will reopen Sept. 12, 1860, in the new ...ildings lately purchased by the Trustees on 6th-av., ...ween 41st and 42d sts. In selecting buildings for the ...mpancy of the School, the Trustees have endeavored ...serve its best interests. The buildings purchased ...e a beautiful, healthy, and central part of the ...ty, and of easy access from all directions.

The new buildings, with the additions and improve... made by the Trustees, are well adapted to the ...rposes of the School. The Institute will carry with ...m the fine Library and apparatus which it now owns. ...e Library contains over four thousand volumes, and ...e Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, already ...large and well selected, will be further increased.

In fitting up and furnishing the new buildings no ...asonable expense has been spared. The accommoda... for Chapel, Lecture, School and Class-rooms, are ...n a liberal scale. A large, well lighted room is espe... designed for classes in painting.

The Principal resides immediately adjoining the ...hool, and will receive pupils into his family. The ...rustees can assure parents who desire to place their ...ughters in an Institution of learning in the City of ...ew-York, that they will be subject to all the varied ...fluences of mental, moral and spiritual improvement, ...d receive the care, encouragement, friendly counsel ...d sympathy of a home in the family of the Principal.

The numerous lines of cars and stages which pass near ...e Institute, give easy access from the suburbs and ...eighboring towns.

The School will embrace, as heretofore, three depart... ments: Preparatory, academic and Collegiate. The course ...f study in each will be substantially that in which the ...xperience of eighty-five academic terms has secured ...he approval of both managers and patrons

Application for admission, or for circulars, may be ...ade personally or by letter, at the Institute Buildings, ...st 4th-av.

All communications addressed to HENRY M. ...IERCE, Principal, No. 437 6th-av.

J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
Secretary of Board of Trustees.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1860.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL, NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 586 BROADWAY —An educational agency for supplying schools with teachers, also with pupils, parents gratuitously with circulars of the best schools, and teachers with positions. Wanted, for a Fem. Sem'y in Ohio, a superior teacher of Mathematics, sal'y $225 and board. For teacher for the Primary Dep't, salary $200 and board. For other positions, see Monday's *World*.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

$110 PER YEAR.—BOARDING SEMINARY. —$110 PER YEAR.—Three departments, primary, intermediate and academic. Colossal brick buildings for both sexes; 18 teachers; excellence and economy. Fare from New-York or Jersey City, $2 50. Address JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—The location pleasant and very healthy. Pupils received at any time. The school is easy of access from New-York. Terms from $120 to $150 per year. For full particulars, address the Principal, AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

FINE SUMMER RESORT FOR BOYS—Among the mountains, at Litchfield, Conn. Mental and physical education combined, at the Elm Park School. Pupils taken for quarter. Address the Principal. DR. J. RICHAROS.

$82 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, male or female, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals, LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—COLLEGIate organization with a systematic domestic department. $120 per year. Fall term opens Aug. 30. Address A. W. COWLES, Elmira, N. Y.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 460 Hudson-st. Illustrated Circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail or otherwise.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES OF THE BEST PROPERty in Brooklyn, located on 3d-av. and 56th-st., Greenwood. Easy ridge and Hamilton-av. Cars pass the grounds every 10 minutes. This property must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; pleasantly healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE PLOT OF LOTS FOR SALE A.—Between Broadway and Central Park. 52 lots on 90th and 91th sts. and 9th-av., which is one of the best opportunities in the market for investment or speculation. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A THREE-story brown house in East 31st-st., near 4th-av., in perfect order. Apply to E. F DELANCEY, Counsellor at Law, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

HOTELS.

HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.

The undersigned, director of this establishment has the honor to inform tourists that the hotel occupies one of the most beautiful positions in the City of Geneva, in full view of the Lake, of the Alps, and the Jura. The magnificent style, elegance and comfort of the house, with the care bestowed upon all departments of the service, justify the preference already accorded to him by travelers. W. WOLBOLD,
GENEVA, May 1860.

TEACHERS.

AN ASSISTANT TEACHER WANTED—IN a boarding school for boys, near this City. Apply personally to Mr. ROBES. at Clark, Austin, Maynard & Co.'s, No. 3 Park row, New-York.

HUMAN HAIR! HUMAN HAIR!! HUMAN HAIR!!!—D. DUPRAT, No. 867 Broadway, selling at 50 per cent. below cost, to close his business 1st July. ...dies' hair braids, wigs, curls, perfumery, toilet articles, &c., wholesale and retail.

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNION HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW-YORK.

This well-known Hotel, pleasantly located on the west side of Broadway, and opposite the celebrated CONGRESS SPRINGS,

OPENS FOR VISITORS JUNE 15TH, FOR THE SEASON.

By the addition just finished, of a handsome brick building, two hundred and forty-one feet long, by fifty-five feet wide, and five stories high, it is made the largest Hotel in the place, having a front of over ONE THOUSAND FEET, AND CAN ACCOMMODATE OVER ONE THOUSAND GUESTS.

The DINING-HALL, KITCHEN and LAUNDRY are unsurpassed in this country in extent and complete ness, and probably in the world.

The Court, inclosed by the main building and family cottages, forms a lawn of several acres in extent, intersected with shaded walks. A fine band of music belonging to the house will be in attendance during the season.

Carriage-houses are also attached to the premises, affording every facility for excursions for the accommodation of guests.

The management of Union Hall, we trust, will meet with the approval of all who may honor us with their patronage. PUTNAM & PAYNE, Proprietors.

ONE HOUR AND FORTY MINUTES FROM THE CITY.

The Triton House, Glen Cove, is now open and in order for the reception of guests. The house is situated near the Sound, with a beautiful grove attached. Visitors will find this a cool retreat. A good table, safe bathing and no musquitoes. Steamer GEORGE LAW leaves Catherine-slip every day at 2 o'clock P. M., and the LONG ISLAND at 4 o'clock P. M.

N. B.—A good stable attached to the House.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL, MANCHESTER, VERMONT.

Manchester is situated (near the base of the Green Mountains) fifty miles north of Albany and Troy, and thirty south of Rutland, where regular connections are made with trains for Manchester. For health and beauty of location this village is unsurpassed. Visitors are assured that at this Hotel they will find those comforts and conveniences usually met with at first-class hotels.
Mrs. E. M. VANDERLIP & SON, Proprietors.

SEA BATHING.
THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, IS OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Good rooms or furnished cottages may be engaged at No. 47 Cliff-st., New-York, or at the hotel.

Stages from the house meet the Long Island Railroad cars at Jamaica.

Two hours from New-York.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

This large and commodious establishment will be opened for Summer board on the 3d of July. Some choice suites of rooms, and several most desirable single rooms, may be secured by immediate application to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

SUMMER RESORT.—LAUREL HOUSE, AT the Kanterskill Falls, 1½ miles west of the Catskill Mountain House. This house having been lately remodeled, enlarged, and newly furnished throughout, is now open. The proprietor, Mr. J. L. SCHUTT, having given his attention for the past 20 years to the wants and comforts of the public visiting his place, would again announce his readiness to serve them; his rooms are now large, airy and comfortable, having plazzas on two stories connecting with the rooms. The attractions of this place on account of its scenery and health-restoring atmosphere are too well-known to need repeating here. Carriages are at all times in waiting at the village of Catskill to convey passengers directly to the house. Terms at the house, $1 50 per day.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs. REED & FRY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have reopened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in redecorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day, after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

NEW-YORK HOTEL, PENATAQUIT, L. I.—Situated on the shore of Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island; a delightful Summer retreat, affording rare facilities for gunning, fishing and sailing; is now open for the reception of visitors. Trains leave Brooklyn (South Ferry) for Thompson's Station at 10 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M., where stages are always in readiness. ROBERT McKINNIN, Proprietor.

CARLISLE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, PA.—Cool and day mountain air, pleasant society, good table, warm and cold baths, sulphur and mountain waters, good music, and easy of access, being only 7 hours' ride by railroad from New York. Terms moderate. For particulars, address VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

BELMONT HALL—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—The above fashionable resort is now open for the season. A line to the proprietor at the above place will meet attention. WILLIAM SHARP.

Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8½ A. M., 3½ P. M. Express trains leave New-York on Saturday at 5:10, and return early Monday A. M.

SEA-BATHING.—THE MANSION HOUSE, LONG Branch, N. J., has been thoroughly renovated and enlarged, and will now accommodate 600 guests. Open to the public June 15. The E & D. B. Railroad lands passengers within a few yards of the premises, and ran four daily trains. Conveyance also by boats foot of Robinson-st. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS a delightfully situated cottage furnished, to let for the Semmer season; all kinds of fruit in profusion on the premises; also, stabling for horses. Inquire of L. BALLARD. No. 290 Broadway, New-York.
E. H. BALLARD.

BERGEN HEIGHTS WATER-CURE HOTEL.—1 mile from Hoboken (by horse-cars every 15 minutes.) is open for patients and guests. Gymnastics, Billiards, &c. Dr. G. Goetze, physician.
SMITH & BECKER, Proprietors.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J., is now open for the reception of company. Communications by letter will be promptly attended to. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH, is now open. Through tickets at the Long Island Railroad depôt, Brooklyn. SAMMIS & DOMINY.

EXCURSIONS.

FOURTH JULY.
EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
Giving a beautiful sail down the Lower Bay, a railroad trip through Monmouth County, and sea bathing at Long Branch, with six hours at the beach, and a return sunset sail to the City.

The large and splendid steamboat RIP VAN WINKLE will make the above excursion, leaving Christopher-st. Wharf at 8 o'clock A. M., Robinson-st. at 8½ A. M., and Pier No. 3 North River at 8¾ A. M., returning at sundown. Tickets for the excursion, $1; children under 12 years of age, half price; for which, apply at the office of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company, corner of Fulton and Church sts., or on board the boat. Music on the boat.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets during the Summer, through this region, commencing June 9. Fare for the entire Excursion $7 50. Tickets good for ten days. Leave Cortlandt-st. at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. Leave Pier No. 1 North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Apply for tickets at either place. For further information, apply to H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, 69 Wall-st.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION,
VIA CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.

By 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. lines, from Pier No. 1, N. R. Tickets $4, good to return on or before Friday, July 6, in any of the lines except the 6 P. M.
IRA BLISS,
Agent.

EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, N. J., VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

Societies, Churches, Sunday-schools, &c., desirous of forming excursion parties to the above delightful watering place, will be dealt with on very liberal terms on application at the Company's Office corner of Fulton and Church sts.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS ON FOURTH JULY OVER LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—An Excursion Train will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock, WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 4.

RUNNING THROUGH TO GREENPORT, omitting all stops west of Hicksville, (except Jamaica.) Also omitting Jerusalem, Holbrook, Waverley, Bellport, Jamesport, Cutchogue and Hermitage, arriving at Greenport about noon.

Returning, leave Greenport at half past 4 o'clock, P. M., omitting some stops as above, and reaching Brooklyn early in the evening.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION, ONE DOLLAR, To all Points out and back.

An EXCURSION TRAIN will also leave Greenport for Brooklyn, at 4.50 A. M., and running on the time of the Express Train, and making its stops, arriving in Brooklyn, at 9.20 A. M. Returning, leave Brooklyn at 3.30 P. M., making the stops of the Express Train going East.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION, ONE DOLLAR, From all Points to Brooklyn and back.

FIRE-WORKS IN THE CITY!

EXCURSION TICKETS will be sold on the Mail Train for Brooklyn, at North Islip, and all points West, and on the 4.10 P. M. Syosset Train, coming to Brooklyn at half the Regular Fare.

Returning, leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for North Islip, and all intermediate stations, (Syosset excepted.) at 11¾ o'clock, P. M., giving an opportunity to those in the country to witness the splendid display of Fire works in New-York and Brooklyn, and reach home the same evening.

Trains will run as follows on the Fourth of July:

Leave Brooklyn, South Ferry, at 8 A. M., Excursion Train to Greenport, at reduced fare, omitting stops as above: 9 A. M. Train to Syosset; 10 A. M. Mail Train to Greenport; 3 20 P. M. Express Train to Greenport; 4 P. M. Train to Hempstead; 4 30 P. M. Train to Syosset; 6.46 P. M. Train to Jamaica; 11½ P. M. Train to North Islip. Regular Fare on all Trains except the above Excursion Trains. A. H. PALMER, Agent.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, commencing July 5. The substantial steamer HERO, Capt. HAMOCK, will leave Robinson-st. at 8 o'clock, Spring-st. at 8:15, Amos-st. Pier at 8:25, Peck-slip at 8:40, and Pier No 4, North River, at 9 A. M; returning by 4 P. M., landing at Pier No. 4, Robinson and Spring sts. Fishing tackle, bait, dinner, &c., provided. Fare 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS.—THE STEAMBOAT CHICOPEE, with finely-furnished saloons, with or without barges; also, the HILLSIDE GROVE and CLIFFWOOD GROVE, are now open for excursion engagements to Sunday-Schools, Societies, &c., on reasonable terms. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

PLEASANT SUNDAY EXCURSION TO Glen Cove and New-Rochelle, landing at Stratton-port, Whitestone, and City Island, steamer MAYFLOWER, every fair Sunday: Catharine-st., 8 30; Delancey-st, 8.45; 11th-st., 9; 28th-st., 9.15; 37th-st., 9.30.

GRAND EXCURSION TO NEW-HAVEN, JULY 4—By the steamer ELM CITY, from Pier No. 25 East River, at 7:30 A. M. Returning, leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Fare for the excursion, $1 50.

BILLIARDS.

W. J. SHARP'S CELEBRATED BILLIARD Tables, with his new patent cushions, well known to be superior to any now in use. Manufactory No. 148 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

The grounds, comprising about six acres and fronting on three streets, are tastefully laid out in lawn and garden, ornamented with an abundance of shade trees and shrubbery, and supplied with the choicest fruits of the climate. The house is a large two-story rural Gothic, 56 feet by 45, built within the last five years in the most thorough manner, contains all the modern improvements, such as furnace, range, hot and cold water, gas, &c.; and being on elevated ground, commands one of the finest landscapes in the country, embracing a view of the Connecticut River and Valley, Amherst College, Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, &c.

The place is easy of access, being within five minutes' walk of the railroad station, (three trains daily to and from New-York and Boston,) is complete in all its arrangements for comfort and convenience, and on every account is considered one of the most desirable residences in the State of Massachusetts.

For further particulars apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York; or to CHARLES FAIRBANKS, Northampton, Mass.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance;) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. This place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

TO LET OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well known country seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The house, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bedrooms and three attic rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR sale, with over two acres of land, situated within one hour of the City, having a view of 35 miles of the Hudson river, accessible by cars and boats. House is large, nearly new, is finished in the best manner with all modern improvements; having been put in perfect order for owner's occupancy, no expenditure for repairs is required. The house is fully and expensively furnished; furniture will be sold with the premises, if desired. The whole will be sold at a great reduction from cost. Apply to S. B. JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET AT FAIR HAVEN, N. J.—To let, for the Summer, the two-story frame house, with 2 parlors, 4 bedrooms on second floor, and an open attic, situated at Fair Haven, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, within 5 minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. There is fine fishing, sailing and bathing on the river; daily communication with the City by steamboat and railroad. Rent for the season, $100. Apply to CHAS. JOBS, at Fair Haven Landing.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

HOUSE AT YONKERS TO LET—SITUATED on Highland, near Riverdale av., about five-eighths of a mile from the Depôt; modernly built and partially furnished. There are two and a-half acres of ground, beautifully laid out; a garden full of flowers, berries, grapevines, vegetables, &c. A fine stable and carriage house on the place. For full particulars, apply at No. 2 New-st, basement office, New-York City.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIdence; one of the most desirable places in the village; the house in the very best order; the barn and other outbuildings in perfect order, the garden stocked with choice fruit. Terms made to suit. Possession at any time. Inquire of Mrs. G. GILLESPIE, on the premises, White Plains.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK City property, a beautiful residence at Ravenswood, on the banks of the East River, within a few minutes' walk of the 34th-st. ferry and the steamboat landing; the house is nearly new, and is finished with all the modern improvements. For further particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,241 Broadway, near 31st st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one third of a mile from the depôt. Good building; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, in a healthy and rural location, 20 miles from the City, and one mile east of the Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing, at Hastings. Rent, unfurnished, $80. Apply to FRANCIS BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av., near 18th-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—A NEAT and convenient cottage, of eleven rooms, with one acre of ground, in garden, fruit and shade trees; near the depôt; fine view. Price $3,000. Also, another small Cottage, near the depôt; price $1,600. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 79 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, IF DESIRED—A pleasant residence at New-Brunswick, N. J., within four minutes' walk of the railroad. Apply to WARREN HARDENBERG, New-Brunswick, or No 68 Wall-st. Rent $300, including commutation ticket to New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE OR TO Let, (furnished if required,) at Scarsdale 22½ miles from the City, on the Harlem Railroad, within five minutes' walk of the Station. Stone house and five acres of land. Apply to AUGUSTUS BLEECKER, No. 83 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—"KATONAH'S WOOD." The furnished country place, 40 acres, at Bedford, Westchester County, adjoining the Jay Homestead. Possession at the end of the present season.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW-BRIGHTON.—A SNUG house, with about ¾ of an acre of land on Franklin-av, New-Brighton. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No 7 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD T. BILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

TO LET.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—NO. 107 WEST 41st-st., near 6th-av., second floor, containing kitchen and pantry, parlor, two bedrooms, with bedroom on upper floor; has gas chandeliers, water and water-closet on floor, marble mantels, grates, &c. Rent $200 per annum; reference required. Apply to H. OBEYNE, on the premises, or at No. 75 Barclay-st., up stairs.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY BRICK house, double pitch roof, containing 16 rooms; is put in complete order; parlors paneled, papered, and halls, with chandeliers, stationary wash-tubs, range and furnace, &c., No. 72 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn. Apply at No. 218 Court-st. H. STEVENSON.

OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two front offices, on fourth floor, at No. 113 Nassau-st.; two workshops, 30 by 60 feet, with ten windows in each, in rear building, No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms large and vacant lots adjoining for saw or rolling mills, &c; engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists' tools for sale.

STORE TO LET—CORNER THIRTY-FOURTH-st. and 10th-av.; an excellent stand for business, and part dwelling. Inquire of D. H. BROWN, on the premises.

NO. 70 GREENE-STREET—NOW BEING REbuilt, will be finished to suit respectable parties. The plans can be seen by applying at No. 60 Wall-st., Room No. 27, between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M.

STORE NO. 604 BROADWAY TO LET—Having two large plate glass show windows and fitting in it, nearly new. Rent low. Apply on the premises, or No. 15 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER At low rates by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—A DELIGHTFUL RESidence in South Brooklyn, convenient to the Hamilton-av. ferry, to let and furniture for sale. Rent $550 per annum. Can have a lease of five years. The furniture new and good. Will be sold at a bargain for cash, or on long time for a good note. This is a rare chance. Address EUROPE, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS.—A furnished house, suited for a large family, near the village of Winsted, Conn. Location beautiful and healthy. Inquire of E. P. STEVENS, Room 1, No. 11 Wall-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE, FURNISHED, IN TENTH-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rent $150 per month. Inquire of VANWINKLE & WINANS, No. 1 Pine-st.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR,
With FILTER and WATER-COOLER combined, Is the best self-ventilating Provision Preserver In the World.
BARTLETT & LESLEY,
Sole Manufacturers,
No. 426 Broadway, New-York.

STOP AND REFLECT BEFORE YOU Waste your money in purchasing a poor article. GRIFFIN & ROWE'S Patent Ice Breakers are recommended by all who have used them; they save their cost in use, and do not injure the refrigerator. Take one home and try it. For sale by all hardware and house-furnishing stores. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with full or partial board at No. 246 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; front parlor and bedroom on second floor, and back parlor on second floor, with closets, bath, &c. Rooms furnished; superior location. References given and required. Apply as above. Private family.

BOARDING.—HAMILTON HOUSE, CORNER OF 28th st. and Broadway. Citizens and strangers can now obtain cool, airy rooms for the Summer, permanent or transient. The house is now newly refitted and furnished; very desirable rooms insured to families, and large single rooms for gentlemen. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 156 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a pleasant front room in a private family, possessing all the comforts of a home; no other boarders will be taken; located in the vicinity of the City Hall, Brooklyn. Address, with real name, to C. B., Box No. 188 *Times* Office, will meet with prompt attention.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ACcommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be had at No. 11 Monroe-place, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Montague Ferries; references exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS ON THE first or second floor of an English basement house, will be let, with partial board, to a person having good reference. Inquire at No. 25 Concord-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A single gentleman can be accommodated with a pleasant, well-furnished room in a house overlooking the river. Family private. References required. Apply at No. 81 Columbia-st.

BOARD IN HARLEM.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board in a private family can be had in 129th-st., third house West of 3d-av. Communications to the City by boat or cars.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ALSO TWO single gentlemen, can obtain board in a small private family in South Brooklyn. The house is beautifully situated, about ten minutes' walk from South Ferry; the rooms are large and airy and terms moderate. Address S. E. B., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.—A private family, without children, and occupying a first-class house, would let a large front parlor on second floor, unfurnished; also, a nice furnished room, on third floor. Apply at No. 119 West 21st-st.

TO LET.—TWO HANDSOME ROOMS AND PARlor, with board or without, separately in a Parisian family; the house has all the modern improvements; a practical course of French will be commenced by proprietor who is a well known professor. Apply at No. 98 East 22d-st.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RATES, FOR THE SUMmer, desirable rooms for a family or single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished, and with or without board. Persons of religious habits preferred. Apply at No. 85 East 31st-st.

WANTED.—A LARGE UNFURNISHED PARLOR and Bedroom, communicating, either with or without board, in an agreeable, private family, by a single gentleman. Address, stating terms, QUIET, Box 103, Times office.

TO LET—FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO A small family in a large brown-stone private house—all of the floor above the parlors, including kitchen, water-closet, &c. Rent $28 a month to May. Apply at No. 796 6th-av.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A private family, within a short distance of the City Hall. Terms moderate. Address J. B., Box No. 162 *Times* office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING NO. 45 East Thirty-first st., between Madison and 4th-avs., will rent a few rooms with board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE subscriber has arranged to accommodate families and individuals at the large farm mansion of the late Chas. Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. The house is admirably adapted for the convenience of families, the ground ample and well shaded; in short, every comfort that a farm can produce is offered to those desiring a residence for the Summer. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE, L. I.—The subscribers have opened their house at Meadowside for the reception of Summer Boarders. It is a large farm-house, well shaded, situated by the water, with accommodations for bathing, &c. For further particulars inquire of FRANCIS KNDICOTT, No. 59 Beekman-st., between the hours of 3 and 6 P. M. Address by mail W. C. & J. D. FEEKS, Locust Valley.

BOARD AT NEWPORT.—AT A NEW PRIVATE house, beautifully situated, with a commanding view of the bay and ocean, three miles distant from the Stone House or centre of the town, and two miles from the beach, having five lodging rooms. For further particulars, address CHARLES T. HA

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE CENTRAL PARK INVESTIGATION.

EXAMINATION OF WM. H. GRANT, PROF. RENWICK, AND OTHERS—CLOSE OF THE INVESTIGATION.

The investigation was continued on Thursday and yesterday, before Messrs. ROYCE and MONELL, of the Legislative Committee.

Wm. H. Grant, Superintending Engineer on the Park, testified on Thursday: That he received his instructions with regard to the work done under his superintendence from Mr. Olmsted, who was responsible for all work done on the Park; he selected the men, and Mr. Olmsted hired them; Mr. Green had occasionally suggested the employment of certain men: there were slight alterations from the plan in the grading of Seventy-ninth-street, owing to a seam in the rock.

Examination of this witness was here suspended to allow Dr. Torrey to testify.

Dr. Torrey was sworn and examined in reference to the soil in which trees were planted on the Promenade; did not think the soil, so far as he examined it, fertile; the muck was not good; knew nothing of practical gardening, and never planted a tree in his life; had written works on botany, but they had no reference to gardening: recommended Mr. Pollard, the superintendent of planting, to the Park Commissioners for employment.

The examination of Mr. Grant was then resumed, and he was asked a great many questions by Mr. HOGG relative to the construction of different works the cost thereof, on the Park, &c., &c., but nothing of importance was elicited.

Mr. Olmsted wished to make some additions to the evidence given by him on Wednesday. In reference to his travels in Europe to prepare himself for his duties on the Central Park, he wished to say that he did not consider the European parks the best models; on the contrary, the finest parks he had ever seen, the finest groupings of trees and turf, water and rock-work were in the central portions of this Continent, or on the Island of Java; he had received more valuable suggestions from the natural parks of these places than from any park in Europe; he wished to state, also, that the work done on the Central Park during his absence, under the direction of Mr. Green, was well done, and the judgment of Mr. Green had in almost every instance accorded with his own. In answer to a question from one of the Committee, he said he considered the Park at present about half finished.

H. A. Millard was examined in reference to the sand furnished by him for the Park, but his evidence did not vary from what has already been published on that point in the testimony of Mr. Berrill.

John Hagert, Assistant Engineer on the Park, was examined by Mr. HOGG upon minor points connected with excavations, cuts, and drainage, &c., but nothing of importance was brought to light.

Mr. A. Kellogg, another Engineer, was examined, with similar results, after which, there being no more witnesses present, the investigation was adjourned to 9½ o'clock this morning.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Prof. James Renwick was the first witness examined, and stated that he never sent a communication to the Legislature charging the Commissioners with violating their oaths; thought there was more macadamized road in the Park than the public necessities require; ten miles, in his opinion, would be sufficient with thirty feet width to each road; considered the plan of the Park a bad one; have not laid out a ground for the last forty years; never laid out a park in my life; disapproves of blasting, except where it was necessary to make roads; would not remove the boulders; thinks the expenses of the Commissioners should be submitted to the Common Council; think the Park should have been left as near its natural condition as possible; think the Park is in an unhealthy locality; think the "pond" in the Park no better than a mud-hole; think the bridges and transverse roads of the Park needless and unsightly structures; think the road near the tunnel a bad piece of engineering.

Several other witnesses were called by Mr. HOGG, and examined in relation to minor matters, such as the cost of bricks, the making of utensils by the blacksmiths out of iron belonging to the Park, &c.

Mr. ROYCE, acting Chairman of the Committee, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Central Park be requested to direct the accountants in charge of their books and papers, in connection with the Clerk of this Committee, to extend the date, as indorsed in the Commissioners' report, to the Common Council of Jan. 1, 1860, to July 1, 1860, and to verify the correctness of the same by affidavit; and that the resolution passed June 20, in respect to the employment of an accountant, be and is hereby rescinded.

Mr. GREEN referred the Committee to charges made by Mr. CONKLING, who had not appeared before the Committee to testify. He asked permission to prove that Mr. CONKLING had proposed to withdraw his charges provided he got a seat in the Board.

Mr. ROYCE replied that, as Mr. CONKLING had failed to appear and substantiate his charges, there was no necessity of taking any further notice of them.

The Committee then adjourned *sine die*.

QUARANTINE DAMAGES COMMISSION.

DR. THOMPSON'S CLAIM.

The Commissioners resumed the case of Dr. THOMPSON yesterday, Mr. LEAVENWORTH presiding.

The first witness called was RAY TOMPKINS, who on being sworn testified he was within the quarantine inclosure at the time of the burning, and visited the house of Dr. Thompson on the nights of the 1st and 2d of September; went there to save the life of Dr. Thompson; the house was not then on fire, but it was in about 15 or 20 minutes after he reached the house; he was in the house before it was on fire, and was in the house while it was burning; he saw furniture removed, some with care, and some was removed carelessly and damaged, white a part was destroyed by the fire; the piano was handled roughly; it was evidently opened by some parties after it had been removed, and he heard it being played upon while on the ground during the fire; he himself had lived in the house of the Health Officer for about a year, in 1859, while he lived with Dr. Westervelt, his brother-in-law. The witness was examined in regard to the value of the house. He could hire such a house for $1,100 or $1,500; as to the value of the house to Dr. T., as Health Officer, he could not testify.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradley: He inquired for Dr. Thompson when he first arrived; they said he was gone; he was told that they had all gone away, though he had not been to the house previously on that night; he went through the whole house before it was destroyed; went into the second story, the attic and the hall bedroom on the second story, where he found a desk open with papers; he satisfied himself that the Doctor was not there; there was a light burning, and the desk was open; he did not see Mrs. [illegible]son; he probably would have seen her if she had been [illegible] unless carried out while he was absent, which was about five or six minutes; he was satisfied that there were no persons in the house except the three servants, whom he saw engaged in removing articles and furniture; he was not in each room, however; there were lights in the second story; the hall room in the front part of the house, which he took to be Dr. T.'s office, had a light in it; either the southeast corner room, or some other, had a light in it; the rooms were opened; in short, he was satisfied that there were only those three persons in the house at the time of the firing; Mr. Fountain's house, a short distance from it, was next to be fired; the inmates left the house, but he told them they need not, the house being outside the inclosure.

Cybele A. Raymond, a seamstress in Dr. THOMPSON'S family at the time of the fire, testified that she was familiar with the rooms in the house, and remembered the articles which were in the various rooms; she had a list to aid her recollection as to the articles which were there when she left; she had prepared it herself within two weeks after the burning.

Mr. BRADLEY objected to the use of the paper, and referred to the examination of a previous witness in reproachful terms, to which Mr. JOHNSON objected unless he could be allowed to reply.

The witness then proceeded to name the articles from recollection.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-day.

COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE.

The Commissioners met at headquarters, corner of Broome and Elm-streets, yesterday, and adopted the Sanitary reports. The inspectors of the Second District was directed to examine into the character of the House of Detention for witnesses and report semi-monthly. The Superintendent of the House was directed to report every Monday the names of all witnesses detained. After transacting some routine business, the Board adjourned till Saturday.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—If the experience of yesterday may be taken as a criterion of the future the excitement which attended the movements of this great vessel in England will be reproduced in a great degree among the sight-seeing, wonder-loving people of this country. Beginning at an early hour in the morning, and continuing throughout the day, people of all classes thronged to the pier at the foot of Hammond-street, to obtain a view of the mammoth ship, and the number who thus visited the neighborhood throughout the day was estimated at many thousands. Nobody was admitted on board, by the rigid orders of Capt. HALL, who has put her under a cleansing and painting process, to prepare her for the reception of visitors, who it is understood will not be admitted until about the middle of next week. The class of small speculators and keepers of lager beer, fruit and eating stands, with "a single eye" to the public convenience, have monopolized all the vacant places in the vicinity for the purpose of plying their respective trades. Considerable sums, in the shape of temporary licences, have been paid by these persons, who evidently expect to reap a handsome harvest while the excitement lasts. The approach to the dock is being covered with coarse gravel, to lay the dust, and workmen are removing the material and rubbish which has accumulated on the piers. The excitement attendant upon the arrival of this ocean monster has already communicated itself to our neighbors in other States. We notice that excursion parties to visit her, are forming in Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The sight lovers of the latter city intend to make a Fourth of July trip of it.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.—Yesterday, the annual closing exercises of the Deaf and Dumb, previous to the Summer vacation, took place at the Fairmount Institution, under the charge of Prof. HARVEY P. PEET. A large company of invited guests was present. The graduating class, consisting of twenty-six young ladies and gentlemen, performed various exercises, in manual signs on the blackboard. Among the subjects thus treated were views on the possible results of the Japanese Embassy, the difference between morality and religion, and the idea which a deaf person might have of music. The author of the last exercise illustrated his conception by expressing his idea that music was in the same degree a source of pleasure to the ear that a beautiful landscape was to the eye. The exercises of the day were closed by a valedictory, written and delivered by one of the graduating pupils, of which Prof. PEET furnished an oral translation to the audience. After the delivery of diplomas to the graduates, and the reading of the examiner's report, the company partook of a social repast, and the City-bound repaired to the cars, well pleased with the exhibition they had witnessed.

MR. ENRIGHT DECLINES TO BE HEALTH WARDEN, AND IS COMMENDED.—Mr. Enright, the "emigrant runner," who has several times run himself into difficulty, always luckily escaping, however, thanks to the loopholes of the law, and who is again in serious difficulty for that same act of emigrant running, has, according to the *Post* of last evening, "earned the gratitude of the city." Mr. Enright may well rejoice in the novelty of the sensation. The gratitude of any single individual must be pleasing to him, but the gratitude of seven hundred thousand inhabitants must smell as incense in his nostrils. He has earned this "gratitude," according to the *Post*, by declining to serve as Assistant Health Warden, a post to which the Mayor had appointed him. As papers for his indictment before the next Grand Jury are in preparation in the District Attorney's office, Mr. Enright undoubtedly thought it an act of incoosisteney to seek his own purification before he undertook to purify others.

FIRE AT THE WINTER GARDEN.—Shortly before 10 o'clock last night, a portion of the wardrobe belonging to the theatre at the Winter Garden caught fire. The smell and smoke becoming perceptible to the audience, an immediate panic ensued, and a rush was made for the doors. Had the audience been more numerous, the accident would undoubtedly have been attended with serious results. The fire, however, was speedily extinguished, before the arrival of the engines, a considerable number of which surrounded the building, and added to the excitement. The performances were resumed after some delay, but only a small portion of the audience returned. The damage done to the theatre and wardrobe was trifling. It is to be regretted that such an accident should have occurred on the occasion of Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE'S farewell performance.

THE SUPPLY OF ICE.—The consumers of ice can certainly find no fault with the price for which this desirable article is now sold. In consequence of a spirited opposition between the various companies, it is now delivered to customers at 12½ cents, and in some instances at 10 cents, per 100 pounds, and a family or store can have a daily supply for a shilling or eighteen pence per week. These prices are about one-third of those of last year. So much for opposition.

THE THOMAS POWELL.—The steamer *Thomas Powell* resumes her trips to Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Kingston on Thursday. The *Powell* has been temporarily withdrawn to make repairs which were found necessary. The statement, a few days ago, to the effect that she had been disabled and was obliged to transfer her passengers to the Hudson River Railroad cars was erroneous.

MAN KILLED ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock, last evening, an unknown man, who was walking on the track of the Hudson River Railroad, at Seventy-first-street, was run over by the Albany Express down train, and instantly killed. The body was brought down to the depot at Thirty-fifth-street.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF VEGETABLES FROM THE SOUTH.—The steamships *Roanoke*, *Yorktown* and *Potomac*, from Norfolk, brought on freight the enormous quantity of 6,208 barrels of vegetables, consisting of nearly all descriptions. They never were more plentiful than at the present season, either South or here.

COMPLAINT DISMISSED.—In the case of complaint of JOHN HANNAN against MR. GARDINER FUERNISS, an examination having taken piece before Justice WALCH, the complaint was dismissed and the facts showed that the matter was the result of a misunderstanding, without any criminal intent whatever.

THE FIRST CASES OF SUN-STROKE THIS SEASON.—Two cases of sun stroke occurred yesterday, one in the Eighth and one in the Twelfth Precinct. In each instance the case was deemed serious, and doubts are entertained of the party's recovery.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board yesterday granted eight licenses at $30 each. Four were granted to inn-keepers and four to store-keepers. Messrs. HOLMES and HASKELL have the work of the Board all to themselves, and make quite a fraternal thing of it.

Mozart Hall General Committee.

A JOINT ELECTORAL TICKET FOR THE STRONGEST MAN RECOMMENDED—DOUGLAS THE FAVORITE.

The Mozart Hall General Committee held a regular meeting at their head-quarters last evening, the President, C. P. SOHERMERHORN, in the Chair. Mayor WOOD and nearly a hundred other members were present. A Special Committee, appointed for the purpose, reported the following resolutions respecting the position they would take in the ensuing Presidential contest, which were debated at some length, and finally were accepted and adopted as reported, by a vote of eighty-five against ten:

Whereas, The doctrines avowed by the Republican Party are sectional in character, and tend to alienate the several portions of our beloved country from each other, and enfeeble the sacred ties which link them together;—and whereas, they have led in various States to legislative action, aiming to obstruct and embarrass the execution of the laws of Congress, especially those designed to carry out the delivery, under the Constitution, of fugitives from service to those to whom such service is legally due;—and whereas, they have resulted in one notable instance in the invasion of a sovereign State by an armed band of traitors seeking to subvert her institutions and excite the servile population to deeds of insurrection and massacre;—and whereas, at this alarming crisis, the Democratic Party presents a divided front and rival candidates. Now,

Therefore, We, the representatives of the National Democrats of the City of New-York, feel it our bounden duty, while we pledge ourselves to the support of the time-honored principles of the party, the solemn decisions of the Supreme Court, and the true intent and meaning of the Constitution, to strive by united action, common counsels and mutual concessions, to prevent the dominance of that artful and [illegible] minority which in this State advocates the dangerous and revolutionary schemes of so-called Republicanism. And be it

Resolved, That we cordially maintain the doctrine of non-interference by Congress with Slavery in any of the States of the Union, either directly or immediately, through any body deriving its legal existence from the action of Congress; that we consider it the duty of the coordinate branches of the Federal Government to protect the constitutional rights of all persons in the Territories from any such interference; and that, in our opinion, the judgment pronounced by the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, is a final and authoritative settlement as to the unconstitutional character of such interference, and we call on all good citizens to acquiesce in the same, as the result of the deliberations of the highest tribunal of the country.

Resolved, That we deplore the present divided and disiracted condition of the Democratic Party, and would fain offer some practical remedy in order to reunite its severed ranks.

Resolved, That this unfortunate breach in the counsels of the Democratic Party, and the severance of an organization which has for more than half a century been national in its composition and constitutional in its doctrines, have been brought about in a great measure by the combinations and selfish associations of leading men at Washington, who have formed disseosions in the party, magnified comparatively unimportant differences in popular opinion, and sought to distract rather than unite the members of the party.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the nomination of a joint electoral ticket in this State, to be supported by the united Democracy of the State, and to which we would invite the suffrages of all who desire the downfall of sectionalism and the well being of our country; that such a concert of action is eminently in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, which regards rather the triumph of principles than the success of individuals, and is the best means of preserving our Government from becoming the mirror to reflect the "irrepressible conflict" of Black Republican leaders.

Resolved, That if, however, it is impracticable to accomplish such a union, and if the contest in this State becomes one in which the cohorts of Black Republicanism are found united on one side, and national men are divided under separate banners on the other, it is clearly the duty of the National Democracy to rally around the standard of the strongest of these detached parties on the field, and as we deem that a preponderance of the popular masses are largely in favor of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, we would in that alternative, and to prevent the calamitous results which would ensue upon the success of LINCOLN, sacrifice any we might have, and give Mr. DOUGLAS our support.

Resolved, That we view JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE as a high-toned Democrat, eminently national in his principles and entirely deserving the confidence of the American people; that we respect the ability and talents of Mr. DOUGLAS, and without deciding between the fitness of these two candidates, we shall rally to the standard of the latter, in order to save the State from being made the means for the triumph of LINCOLN and the party which would inevitably plunge the country into all the horrors of disunion and civil discord.

Police Reports.

SEVERAL NEW COUNTERFEITS REPORTED.

At 9 o'clock last evening information was sent to Police Head-quarters from the Seventeenth Precinct, that an attempt was to be made to circulate counterfeit $5's on the Valley Bank, of Danvers, Mass. The fact was at once made known by telegraph to every Ward of the City, and soon afterwards the officers of the Second Precinct apprehended two young men, giving the names of Charles Nelson and Smith Clark, who are said to have passed a $2 counterfeit on the Mystic Bank of Connecticut, at the store of George S. Robinson, No. 87 South-street, in payment for a glass of soda water. Upon searching the prisoners, $132 of worthless bills, $90 of which was in $10's on the American Exchange Bank of this city, and the remainder in $5s on the Village Bank of Danvers, $3s and $5s on the Union Bank, New London, Conn., and $2s on the Mystic Bank, Conn., were taken from Nelson, while Clerk had the good money, which was identified by Robinson as that he had given in change for the counterfeit which was passed. Four of the bills found upon Nelson were secreted in the lining of his hat. All the counterfeits, excepting that on the Village Bank, are poor affairs, and may be easily detected by their unartistic appearance. The prisoners will be taken before a magistrate this morning.

AN ALLEGED FORGERY OF TRADE-MARKS.

A few days since a complaint was lodged before Justice QUACKENBUSH, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, by Messrs. Barbour Brothers, manufacturers of linen thread, against Messrs. John McConville & John Murphy, merchants, doing business at No. 61 Cedar-street, whom they charge with having counterfeited and used their trade-mark (containing the words "Barbour's Standard") upon thread which they imported and sold as the production of the complainants. Mr. McConville, being absent in Europe, could not be arrested, but his partner was taken before the Justice, who held him in $500 bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions. A civil suit, it is said, has also been commenced in this same matter against the defendants, and an injunction has been issued.

CHARGED WITH ARSON.

Charles H. Campbell, formerly a dealer in provisions and liquors at No. 205 Washington-street, and Edward F. Luthy, his clerk, was apprehended on a warrant issued by Justice WELSH, to answer a charge of arson. On the morning of the 1st of March last the store of the defendants was burned down, and $30,000 worth of property was destroyed. The Fire Marshal made a thorough investigation of the circumstances attending the fire, which resulted in the arrest of the accused. They were both required to give bail—the security of Campbell having been fixed at $3,000, and that of Luthy at $2,000—for their appearance to answer.

CAPTURE OF SUSPECTED BURGLARS.

Officers Horbelt and Bennett, of the 5th Precinct, yesterday arrested three young men, known as James McCarty, alias John Murphy, James Roper and Charles Thompson, on a charge of having broken into the dwelling of Mr. Samuel W. Meeker, at the corner of Bushwick-avenue and Linden-street, Brooklyn, on Saturday night last, and robbed it of jewelry, silver plate and other articles, valued at $250. Mr. Meeker was wakened by the thieves but could do nothing in the way of securing them as they had already possessed themselves of his revolver. At the time of their apprehension a portion of the property which had been stolen from Mr. Meeker's house was found with the accused, and they were sent before a Brooklyn magistrate.

Coroners' Inquests.

CAMILIO DE CANAS, a passenger from Havana by the steamer *Granada*, which arrived on Thursday night, was taken suddenly ill, yesterday morning, at the "Hotel de l'Amerique del Sud," No. 36 Houston-street, where he had put up, and soon died. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest, and it having been shown by a *post-mortem* examination that death had been caused by heart disease, a verdict to that effect was rendered. Deceased was 34 years of age, and a native of Cadiz, Spain. In his pockets were found $400 in gold, and a lot of lottery tickets for the Havana lottery, to be drawn on the 12th of July. The remains were interred in Calvary Cemetery.

Fires.

IN A CARD PRINTING OFFICE.

A fire happened at 10 o'clock, last evening, in the back room on the fourth floor of the building No. 208 Broadway, occupied by C. DAVENSEN, as the champion show-card office. The flames were quickly extinguished, and an examination showed that the fire was probably kindled by an incendiary, there being a strong smell of camphene, and a broken can, containing a quantity of the fluid, lying on the floor. The Fire Marshal will investigate the matter. The loss was not very great, and it is met by an insurance for $1,200 in the Hamilton Company.

IN A MATCH FACTORY.

A fire heppened about 6½ o'clock yesterday morning in the match manufactory of PATRICK H. BIGELOW, in Fifty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. In a very short time both building and contents were destroyed, involving a loss of about $700; uninsured. It is believed that the fire originated from spontaneous combustion of the chemicals used in the business.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Fall of the Roof of the Brooklyn Academy of Music—Five Men Seriously Injured.

At about 5½ o'clock, last evening, the framework of the roof to the Academy of Music, now in course of erection, on Montague near Court-street, was blown down by a gust of wind, and the whole mass fell through to the cellar, a distance of nearly 80 feet, carrying with it several men employed in its construction. There were at least fifty men at work about the building at the time, and of this number only four were seriously injured. Their names are:

JOHN C. SIMPSON, of New-York, rigger, who had his skull fractured, and was otherwise severely injured. He was taken to the Washington-street Medical Institute by Officer BORD and others of the First Precinct Police.

JOHN CLEVELL, mason, of No. 59 Carll-street, fell with the roof to the cellar, and escaped with a dislocated ankle and some bodily bruises.

CHARLES BARTON, mason, of Hampton-street, was injured internally.

JEREMIAH HOGARTY, mason, of Portland-avenue, was severely injured about the head and body. He also fell with the roof to the cellar.

Mr. L. B. WYMAN, one of the Board of Directors, had just stepped into the building from the street as he heard the crash, and attempted to escape, but was caught in the falling rubbish. He is injured on one shoulder, one leg, and also, it is feared, internally. The injuries, though severe, are not considered of a fatal character. He was removed immediately to his residence on Pierrepont-street, where he was at once attended by the best medical aid in the city, and was, last evening, comperatively comfortable.

A dozen or more of the workmen, whose names are not given above, received slight bruises. Two of the injured men were taken from the top of the side-walk, 56 feet from the ground, by Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, JOSEPH MONHARE Foreman. One man, a German, who was at work upon a portion of the roof over the vestibule which remains standing, fell a distance of 20 feet to the main wall, where he succeeded in obtaining a footing. As he landed on this wall, a rope attached to the falling rafters got about his neck, and he succeeded in throwing it off an instant before the main girders gave way, thereby saving his life. A number of men saved themselves by clinging to the side walls, from which perilous position they were subsequently removed by the firemen and police.

The portion of the roof which fell was all that covering the main part of the building, immediately over the [illegible]—132 feet long by 92 feet wide, and nearly 80 feet from the ground. The main cross-pieces, made of timbers 3 by 12 inches, doubled; the rafters and girders, about 4 by 6 inches, were up, and workmen were engaged in putting up the walls at the time of the accident. The rafters, with girder or base piece attached, at the westerly end of the building, towards Clinton-street, was first blown against the second, and so on in turn the whole fell "like a row of bricks," as described by a man who witnessed the accident. The mass of timber falling upon the girders, of which there were eight, caused them to break and fall.

A horse in the cellar, used at a windlass for hoisting purposes, was completely covered up by the rubbish but escaped injury. The walls remain standing and are uninjured. The whole damage is estimated at $7,000.

The noise made by the falling roof was heard at a great distance, and but a few minutes elapsed before the street in front of the building was filled with citizens, and the greatest excitement prevailed as every one supposed that many lives had been sacrificed. The police of the First Precinct were promptly on the spot and took charge of the building. At first, the extent of the injury was not known, and some minutes elapsed before any person dared enter to aid the uninjured. It was soon discovered however that there was no danger to be apprehended from the fall of any other portion of the building, and hundreds of willing hands went earnestly to work amid the ruins.

THE BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FEMALE SEMINARY.—A numerous meeting of the Alumni of this institution was held in the chapel room last evening. The occasion was one of special interest in view of the recent demise of its able Principal, Prof. GRAY. At the Commencement, on the previous evening, diplomas were awarded to fifteen graduates. Rev. Dr. STORRS, the President of the Board, has given instruction and officiated as Principal since the death of Prof. GRAY. His parting address to the graduates was one of unusual beauty and interest, reviewing in the most touching manner Prof. GRAY'S, nine years' laborious assiduity. Prof. CHAS. E. WEST, for twelve years the head of Rutgers Institute, now assumes the office of Principal. He will continue in it. His inaugural address on the comparison of female education here, with that in Continental Europe and England, and the rise and growth of the Press of America and its mighty influence on education, was full of most sensible points. Prof. WEST enters upon his duties on the opening of the next term in September.

THE PACKER INSTITUTE.—The Annual Commencement exercises at the Packer Collegiate Institute took place on Thursday evening. The following are the names of the young ladies who graduated: Misses Isabel M. Ames, Brooklyn; Emiline B. Barber, Sandusky, Ohio; Elizabeth W. Beers, Catherine E. Benson, Mary L. Bingham, A. Maria Brown Emeline Buckley, Susan Chatterlay, Matilda A. Cunningham, Brooklyn; Jane E. Enver, Newcastle, Pa.; Elizabeth Fren, Savannah; Caroline A. Graves, Brooklyn; Kate M. J. Hasbrouck, Stone Ridge; Clara C. Hinman, Brooklyn; Jane L. King, Detroit; Lucy R. Langdon, Montpelier; Emma Morton, Detroit; Abbie M. Nelson, Sag Harbor; Mary E. Ordway, Bradford, Mass.; Mary L. Townsend, Sarah E. Townsend, Brooklyn; Jane P. Thompson, Deerfield, N. H.; Jela L. Suplert, Owensboro, Ky.; Margaret H. Young, Hamptonburgh, N. Y.; Low B. Wilson, Columbia, Mo.

NEW REPUBLICAN CLUB.—The Republicans of South Brooklyn have organized a new Campaign Club, and elected the following officers: President—William H. Burleigh. Vice Presidents—William Colt, Henry A. Kent, John Cockle, L. W. Brainard. Corresponding Secretary—L. W. Murray. Recording Secretary—Isaac L. Miller. Treasurer—Henry Hill. Executive and Finance Committee—D. B. Hasbrouck, Hart L. Murray, F. Rockwell, Henry Hill, William E. Bartleday. A Committee has also been appointed to take measures to erect a wigwam and organize a battalion of "minute men."

THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.—The Fourth of July will not be celebrated by any more extraordinary demonstration than has heretofore marked the event usually in this city. The authorities will expend $1,000 for fireworks and music at two different points in the city—in City Hall-square and at Bourarville; E. D. Salutes will also be fired on Fort Greene, at Greenpoint and Bourarville. The bells throughout the city will be rung at sunrise, sunset and at noon. The Fifth Brigade, Gen. CAGGAN, will parade in the morning. The day will be appropriately observed in several of the public schools.

A MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A little daughter of JOHN C. STOCKWELL, 4 years old, residing at No. 57 Power-street, fell into a cistern trap yesterday and was drowned. The family moved into the house on Thursday, and had not discovered the rotten condition of the well cover—on a level with the ground—and the child stepping upon it fell in.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE COMMENCEMENT.—The Commencement exercises of the Polyteonnic Institute took place last evening in the Plymouth Church. The exercises consisted of recitations, orations and dialogues, original and selected. The students acquitted themselves very creditably.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—MICHAEL CORMICK, 4 years of age, whose parents reside at No. 67 North Eighth-street, died yesterday from scalds received the day before. He upset a pot of hot water, which fell upon his face and breast.

ITEMS.—A new kind of street-rail has recently been adopted by the Broadway Railroad Company, which obviates the objections made to that in ordinary use, for obstructing the free driving of wagons in the streets.....A well dressed male infant was abandoned at the door of house No. 175 South Fourth-street, on Thursday night. It was sent to the almshouse..... Two laborers were severely injured yesterday, on Washington-street, by the sides of a sewer caving in upon them. They were sent to the city Hospital.... JOHN STANSBURY, Alderman of the Seventh Ward, died yesterday from disease of the heart, aged 62 years. A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen will be held, to-day, to take some action regarding his death. .....A party of Sabbath School children, at play in a piece of woods near Westbury, were hurried away by an approaching storm on Wednesday last. A few minutes after their departure a horse, cow and sheep were killed in the grove by lightning....The rite of confirmation was administered, yesterday, to over three hundred children by Bishop MCLAUGHLIN, in the Church of the Assumption, York-street.

Base Ball.

ATLANTIC VS. PUTNAM—THE ATLANTICS STILL CHAMPIONS.

A very close and exciting game was played by the above Clubs on the Putnam ground, on Friday afternoon, and after a brilliant display of fielding on both sides victory once more sided with the Atlantics. Very few misses were made on either side, and a little more steadiness in throwing and a little lower batting would have left nothing more to be desired. A few incorrect decisions of the umpire turned the game in favor of the Atlantics, the objectionable decisions the other way happening to have no effect on the number of runs. So many changes were made on the Atlantic side that it was very hard to keep track of the fielders, M. O'BRIEN filling no less than four different positions at various periods of the game, and all being subject to some change. All of the Atlantics fielded very finely, but two catches by SMITH and M. O'BRIEN and the guarding the bases by PRICE are especially worthy of notice.

Of the Putnams, DARIN, WANZIER, SMITH, MCDONALD, MCKINSTRY, and MASTEN, particularly excelled in the field, E. BROWN, DARIN, and WANZIER, taking the lead at the bat. HAMILTON, PIERCE, and M. O'BRIEN, batted well for the Atlantics. Between two and three thousand spectators were present.

ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.	PUTNAM.	Outs.	Runs.
F. Seinroth, 3d b	4	1	Brown, 2d b	1	3
Pierce, short	2	4	Burr, c. f	3	1
Jo. Oliver, c. f	4	1	Durkin, p	2	2
Price, 1st b	4	1	Masten, c	4	1
M. O'Brien, f	2	2	Gillespie, r. f	5	1
Smith, c	3	0	Wanzler, 1st b	2	2
Jno. Oliver, 2d b	3	0	McDonald, 3d b	4	0
P. O'Brien, l. f	4	1	McKinstry, short	2	1
Hamilton, r. f	1	4	Jas. Smith, l. f	4	2
Total	14		Total	11	

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	Total
Atlantic Club	3	2	0	2	0	1	0	6	0	14
Putnam Club	3	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	7	11

UMPIRE—Mr. MILLER of the Empire.

SCORERS—Atlantic, Mr. GEORGE W. MOORE; Putnam, Mr. GEORGE H. HOBBY.

MANHATTAN VS. CHARTER OAK.

A match between the Manhattan Club of New-York, and the Charter Oak Club, of Brooklyn, took place on the ground of the latter Club yesterday. The Manhattan Club was defeated, for the second time in some 19 matches. The Manhattans lost a great deal by the absence of SPRAGUE, third base, and MCDONALD, short field, for whom were substituted SAUNDERS and AMORY. Still, the Manhattan's play was very sharp in the field, as was the Charter Oak's, the game standing at the end of the eighth innings, 12 to the Charter Oak's 11. The Manhattans were put out for 6 in the ninth innings to double quick time, and just then the setting sun came out from behind the houses full in the eyes of the Manhattan's catcher, the result being 5 runs and a victory for Charter Oak. O. JONES made the only home run for Manhattan, BOGERT making a splendid catch on the fly, and PAOS playing admirably on first base. DUNPHY made a bad miss at centre field. For the Charter Oaks, J. PATCHAN made a splendid display of sharp fielding, by catching a ball on the fly in left field, and putting another man out on a base. CASSOLL also played well. After the match a collation was provided by the victors, at which Mr. HERRICK presented the ball for the Manhattans with a few good-humored remarks, which were appropriately responded to by Mr. PIPAS for the Charter Oaks.

The following is the score:

MANHATTAN.	Outs.	Runs.	CHARTER OAK.	Outs.	Runs.
Fage, 1st b	4	1	Vanderhoof, 3d b	4	1
Jones, l. f	3	2	S. Patchen, s. s	4	1
Wilson, c	4	1	Murphy, c	6	4
Dunphy, c. f	2	2	Shields, p	4	1
Toumey, 2d b	2	2	Oswald, r. f	3	2
Saunders, 3d b	3	1	Randolph, 2d b	1	4
Rogers, 2 f	3	1	Carroll, 1st b	4	1
Jackson, p	2	2	J. Patchen, l. f	3	2
Amory, s. s	4	0	Piper, c. f	4	0
Total	12		Total	16	

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Manhattan	0	3	1	1	2	0	2	3	0	—12
Charter Oak	1	2	3	0	0	3	1	1	5	—16

UMPIRE—H. FULLER, Star Club.

SCORERS—J. W. AMORY, for Manhattan; P. JOHNSON, Jr., for Charter Oak.

FREE ACADEMY—FRENCH VS. LATIN.

A return match between the picked nines of these two divisions of the Introductory Class took place on Thursday, on Hamilton-square, and ended in a reversal of the previous result. OSGOOD, SOUTHWORTH and MOORE fielded well, and the batting of HUNT, SOUTHWORTH and OSGOOD was very fine. On the other side, the fielding of RHOADES, THORN, THOMPSON and HIBBARD was the most noteworthy, and the batting of STEVENSON, SCHACK and RHOADES was very commendable.

SCORE.

FRENCH NINE.	Outs.	Runs.	LATIN NINE.	Outs.	Runs.
Osgood, 1st h	2	5	Rhoades, p	2	3
Southworth, c	1	5	Hibbard, 2d h	3	2
Gaedis, short	4	2	Schack, 1st h	1	3
Beck, c. f	4	2	Thorn, c	3	2
Moore, 3d b	3	2	Stevenson, l. f	1	4
Schaffer, r. f	3	3	Rooney, short	3	2
Hunt, 2 b	0	6	Reynolds, c. f	2	1
Bonestill, p	4	2	Orr, 3d b	2	1
			Thompson, r. f	3	1
Total	27		Total		20

UMPIRE—Mr. Johnson.

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	
French	5	7	0	3	6	1	5	—27
Latin	3	0	0	2	2	3	1	—20

Decisions in the Court of Appeals.

JUNE TERM, 1860.

Judgments affirmed.—Holdane *vs.* The Trustees of the Village of Cold Spring; Rathbone *vs.* McConnell; Stillwell *vs.* Morriss; Clark *et al vs.* Sisson and another; The Farmers' Bank of Bridgeport *vs.* Vail, with five per cent. damages; Slack, Executor, *vs.* Colton and others, with five per cent. damages; Van Duzer, President, *vs.* Howe and others, with five per cent. damages; The Bank of Toleco *vs.* The International Bank, with five per cent. damages; Holmes *vs.* Allnott *et al.*, with five per cent. damages; Hollister Bank of Buffalo *vs.* Beecher, with 5 per cent. damages; Cornell *vs.* Andrews, with 5 per cent. damages; Davis *vs.* Chamberlain, (two causes,) with 5 per cent. damages; Benedict *vs.* Webster, with 5 per cent. damages; Stoddard *vs.* Werle, with 10 per cent. damages; Smith *vs.* Cushman and another, with 10 per cent. damages; The People ex rel. Stone *vs.* Menck, with 10 per cent. damages; Hafat *vs.* Smith *et al.*, with 10 per cent. damages; Griffin and others *vs.* Corlies and others, with 10 per cent. damages; Disosway *vs.* Bank of Washington; Ingalsbe and another *vs.* Harris; Commercial Bank of Buffalo *vs.* Warren; Washns *vs.* The Bowery Savings Bank; The People ex rel. Sackett's Harbor R. R. Co. *vs.* Cook; The People *vs.* Huggins; The People *vs.* Doyle; Carman *vs.* Pultz; Weeks *vs.* Lowere; Preston *vs.* Suydam; Phetps *vs.* McMahon;

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1860.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

A Detailed and Illustrated Description of the Great Ship.

Comparative Diagram of her Proportions.

Interior Arrangements and the Machinery.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN, SOUTHAMPTON, Friday, June 15, 1860.

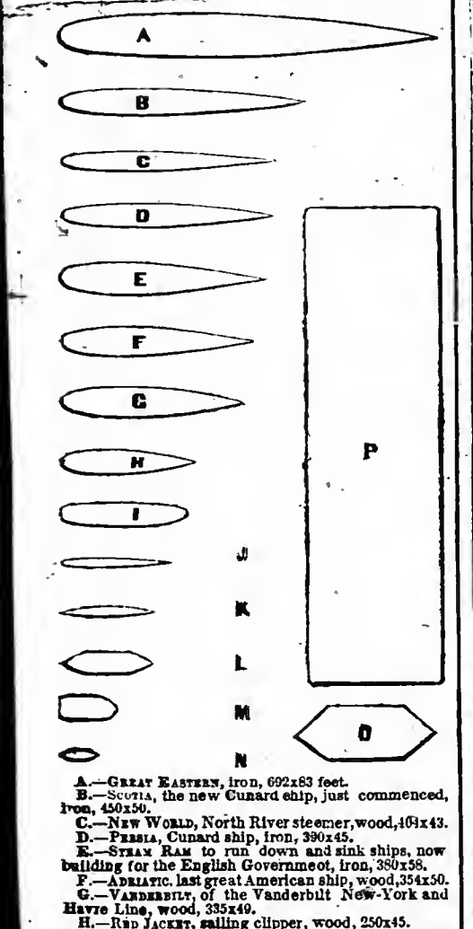
The mass of matter published about the great ship, in newspapers and guide books, has been mostly a rehash of the original reports of her engineers as to her dimensions and capacity, and of partial descriptions printed in the London journals during her construction. While these materials furnish much that is of engineering and commercial importance, there remains to be told a vast amount of descriptive, comparative and critical facts, without which the general reader would have a very imperfect idea of the vastness and peculiarities of the Leviathan of ships. Particularly with reference to the engines, I herewith furnish some new, correct and much more comprehensive facts than have yet appeared in print.

Let us suppose ourselves spending an entire day aboard the great ship, leisurely wandering through her streets, saloons, warehouses and engine-rooms, from stem to stern and from top to bottom, with all her heights, depths and distances in our hands.

DISTANT VIEW.

Suppose her suddenly coming into view around the point of some headland, as we approach her in a small boat, with a dozen ordinary ocean and river craft in her vicinity. This is certainly the most striking way of approaching her—of seeing her grow up into immensity. Although her proportions are so fine, like those of St. Paul's Cathedral, as to conceal her real vastness, yet we are instantly struck with the greatness and majesty of her dimensions, as well as with the symmetry and beauty of her lines. That man-of-war looks painfully unwieldly by the side of her, while the great ship, three times its length and twice its height, does not give us the faintest idea of clumsiness, but of the two she really seems more at home and less constrained in the little harbor. We are yet three miles away, and can only distinguish the clear, unbroken outline of her plain black hull. A little forward of her middle, with an easy reverse curve, rises her paddle box. No ugly bowsprit ekes out her length, and no staring Neptunes or obese Mermaids, with impossible tails, are impaled on her sharp bows, but her deck stops short and square at a fine angle, slightly acute, from which her cutwater descends straight down into the sea, and enters it at a graceful curve. It is a true American bow, and the smallest excrescence would mar its ample outline. Her stern is equally plain, but a little angular. It is just as well, perhaps, but not as beautiful as the fine round yacht-sterns of GEORGE STEERS. The white stripe, 27 inches wide, painted around the vessel, certainly lightens her a little, but the ugly imitation of a gallery on her stern is very much out of place. Her five chimneys, short and rather small, as if the destruction of coal were not the only object in view, rise straight and clear between her six slightly raking masts, which tower majestically into the blue sky. Nor do the six masts look slim and inadequate, like those of our lightly-rigged paddle ships. Nor are their heights irregular and awkward, but their tops form a true parabolic bow, bending gracefully from stem to stern. We now begin to make comparisons, having settled it in our minds that she is at once vast and beautiful. By referring to the accompanying wood cut we gratify our curiosity at a glance. It shows a plan of the decks of sixteen craft, some of which are quite familiar to your readers.

DIAGRAM EXHIBITING THE SIZE OF THE SHIP.

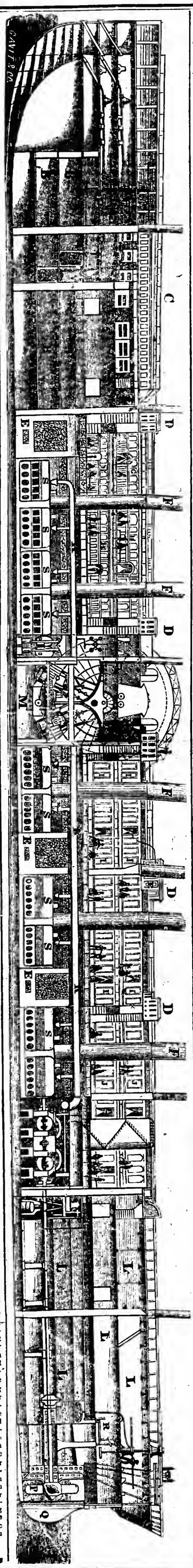


A.—GREAT EASTERN, iron, 692x83 feet.
B.—SCOTIA, the new Cunard ship, just commenced, iron, 450x50.
C.—NEW WORLD, North River steamer, wood, 404x43.
D.—PERSIA, Cunard ship, iron, 390x45.
E.—STEAM RAM to run down and sink ships, now building for the English Government, iron, 380x58.
F.—ADRIATIC, last great American ship, wood, 354x50.
G.—VANDERBILT, of the Vanderbilt New-York and Havre Line, wood, 335x49.
H.—RED JACKET, sailing clipper, wood, 250x45.
I.—GREAT WESTERN, first successful transatlantic steamer, wood, 236x40.
J.—WATER QUEEN, Newhaven and Dieppe, English Channel, the sharpest sea-steamer in the world, 14 breadths in length, iron, 213x15.
K.—WINAN'S CIGAR STEAMER, building at Baltimore, iron, 180x16, original length.
L.—FERRY-BOAT, American harbors, wood, 170x35.
M.—SAILING SHIP, Sir Walter Raleigh's standard of greatest size—100x35.
N.—STEAM-TUG, American harbors and rivers, wood, 70x12.
O.—THE GREAT DERRICK, for lifting sunken ships, described in the TIMES of Sept. 16, iron, 257x90.
P.—A TIMBER RAFT OF THE OLDEN TIME, on the Rhine, the largest craft known, 900x250.

Having now arrived within a furlong of the *Great Eastern*, and a little on her quarter, we do not see enough of her to judge of her size, and she looks comparatively smaller than she did three miles off. But now, as we pass under her lofty stern, and hug her great iron sides, and see the little people away up on deck peering over at us, she changes from a graceful ship into a huge, immovable mass, like an overshadowing cliff, or a tall block of warehouses, and we cannot for a moment believe that she is not resting on the solid earth below the sea. From under her sides, and from over her bulwarks, her detailed vastness, if I may so express it, bursts upon us. The shape of the *Great Eastern's* hull below water, and most of it above water, is perfection itself, measuring by the standard of modern naval science. This is evinced by her ease at sea, and by the manner in which her great bulk goes at 14 knots through the water, without disturbing its surface, except by her paddles and screw. Her real greatness is not observed from without, save partially, in contrast with ordinary craft near her. But under her sides and on her deck, every spectator is at once struck with her enormous proportions. We climb up a stairway, enter a six feet doorway in her side, and clamber along her caverns and up two long pairs of stairs to the deck. To examine her systematically, let us at once proceed to her extreme bows—*it is only an eighth of a mile off*—and commence our journey aft.

A JOURNEY ALONG HER MAIN DECK.

In the extreme angle of her bows, we find ourselves



standing two feet above the main deck, on a wedge-shaped grating of wood, 35 feet long and tapering to 20 feet wide towards the stern. From this little watchman's platform, over fifty people can look over her bulwarks at a time, while a hundred more may have comfortable standing room. Looking over her sides from a height of some forty feet, as far as from the third story window of a city house, we see her sharp prow gracefully penetrating the surface of the water, but we cannot trace her hollow lines far, as her sides bulge out at a wider angle above the water-mark. From the enormous catheads, immediately aft, hang on each side two ponderous anchors, from which depend a section of the massive cables—the charms on the vest-chain of the leviathan—but each link is about the size of a dinner-platter, and the iron of which it is forged as large in diameter as the top of a drinking goblet. Two hawse-holes, 18 inches in diameter, are formed in the very prow of the ship, and two more on each side, a little further back. The cables pass through them. Looking aft, as from houses in Twenty-third-street, away across Madison square to Twenty-sixth-street, for the great ship would reach from one of these streets to the other, there is spread out before us on her acre of deck, a vast expanse of houses, avenues, lanes, spires, chimneys and people, while a furlong away are the after bulwarks, and the wheel-house in the distance. The total length is 692 feet on deck, or about an eighth of a mile. Nine buildings of various dimensions occupy the central line, fore-and aft, and six masts, to-wit: the forestry-sail, fore, main, aftermain, mizzen and jigger masts, the fore, main and aftermain being of iron; also, five chimneys, the two forward from the paddle boilers, and the three others from the screw boilers, intervene. The total depth is 58 feet. The greatest breadth of deck is 83 feet, and the measurement over the paddle boxes is 120 feet. Stepping from this platform to the main deck, we find the bulwarks so high that we cannot look over them, but they taper down to some four feet as we pass astern. They are lined throughout with oiled teak wood, resembling black walnut. Thirty-six feet further aft is a capstan, the shaft of which passes down through this deck and two others, where it may be geared, if required, to one of the auxiliary engines. On all of these decks, and on the same shaft, is also a capstan, put in or out of gear by a clutch, each capstan having levers for 50 men. It requires the three fully manned—150 men—to raise the anchor without steam power. The engine gearing is as large and heavy as that required to drive a flour mill. Some 15 feet further back is the first mast, a mere wooden spar, 30 inches in diameter, with fore and aft sails. The standing rigging is entirely of wire rope. The whole deck is wood, but under this, covering a large portion of the ship, is another of iron. The deck is here some 40 feet wide. Next come two immense hatchways leading to the forecastle and the warehouses, and then the fore hard donkey or hoisting engine house, 18 by 12 feet, which is erected in the middle of the deck. It contains a complete pair of steam-engines and a boiler with hoisting apparatus, capable of loading in merchandise on both sides of the ship. There are at least 14 engines on board, exclusive of some dozen used only for pumping. This engine-house, like all other houses, and all the wood-work on deck, are of teak. We next come to the second mast, which is of hollow iron, 3½ feet in diameter, and square rigged. Its inside is as large as an ordinary well, and much deeper. It is used also as a condenser for a part of the steam, especially that from the auxiliary engines. About 200 feet from the bow is another house 30 feet wide, and extending some 10 feet fore and aft. This is the entrance to the ladies' saloon, or the forward compartment of the grand decorated saloon. It is the one which was blown into splinters by the explosion, the fatal chimney being immediately behind it. It will be seen behind the second mast in the large accompanying engraving. There are four other entrances to the passenger departments,—all nearly alike. They are some 7½ feet high, paved with colored tiles. The inside is painted to resemble a light oak, and the ceiling is light blue with gilt stars. The stairway consists of 17 easy steps, with a clear space of four feet in width. The balustrades are of teak, spiral, and very graceful. Wide, green leather-covered seats surround the sides of the building. There is a second flight of stairs below these. From this entrance, in the middle of the ship, a raised skylight deck, two feet high and thirty feet wide, extends back about eighty-five feet. The area is equal to that of a large city house. Near its corners are four shafts or iron boxes, 4 feet square, with iron ladders, extending to the bottom of the ship into the boiler-rooms or stoke-holes, (See S in the large engraving.) You look over into them as from the roof of a five-story house into a narrow street below. They lead to the fatal cavern where the poor fellows were scalded to death at the time of the explosion, and you see the grim figures of men flitting about in the lurid glare of the furnace fires. At the back end of this raised deck, just forward of the paddle boxes, is the after entrance to the grand saloon. The description of the forward entrance applies to it also, as well as to all the others. Through the middle of this raised deck protrude the two paddle-engine chimneys, from the four forward boilers. They are about 6½ feet in diameter, and some 30 feet high, but their total height from the fires is above 75 feet. On each side of the same deck, parallel to the length of the ship, is a row of skylights, five feet wide, shaped like the gable end of a house. They throw a flood of light into the grand saloon, and in fine weather, all that is required into the saloon below it. The clear space on each side of the raised deck, between it and the bulwarks, averages eighteen feet in width, and it affords an unbroken promenade nearly an eighth of a mile long, and as wide as an ordinary parlor.

Behind the after-entrance to the grand saloon rises the iron mainmast, square rigged. The middle portion of the deck here is covered with various arrangements for belaying-ropes, etc., and with skylights to the engineers' rooms below. Immediately in front of it, nine feet high, is a bridge extending between the outsides of the paddle-boxes. It is one hundred and twenty feet long and three feet wide. Stairs lead up to it near each paddle-box. The bridge is also carried along the insides of the paddle boxes, which rise some eighteen feet from the deck, and immediately behind them is another cross bridge like the first, all together giving a walk round of some 300 feet. Here and on the wheel-houses the officers are stationed to give orders. Bells communicate to the screw and paddle-engine rooms, and an apparatus, yet to be described, to the men at the helm. By a door at the side we can look in at the great wheel itself. And what a tremendous, but light expense of rods it is, with its network of red arms and braces, and its thirty huge floats, thirteen feet long and three feet deep. Unlike most paddle-wheels, its shaft has no outside bearing on the guard, but is wholly supported by a great journal at the side of the ship. The weight of the centre boss is twenty-two tons—that of a locomotive—and the weight of the whole wheel 100 tons—that of a good-sized sloop. The diameter of the wheel, as is well known, is fifty-six feet. The floats are now reefed in so that the diameter between their centres is 47 feet 4 inches. Fancy the pair rolling down Fifth-avenue at the rate at which they will turn—twenty miles an hour—filling up the roadway and overtopping the houses!

Immediately between the wheels, on deck, is the round-topped glass roof, lighting the engines. It is 30 feet wide and 10 feet fore and aft. Before and behind it are stairweye leading to the engines and to the engineers' rooms. Next the paddle-boxes are the chimneys—they are too vast to be called stove-pipes—from the kitchens. Behind the engine is another sky-light deck, like first, about 54 feet long and 32 feet wide. At its front end is an entrance, already described, to the second set of saloons. Its after part is surmounted by the captain's residence, a very fine little house, eligibly situated, 24 feet long and 16 wide. About half its length, forward, is devoted to a parlor, quite as large as many on shore, with maple wainscoting and a white and gilt ceiling. The after part is devoted to bedrooms, closets, etc. The sides of the raised deck are furnished with skylights like the others described, and through its middle comes up the forward screw boiler chimney, of oval section, its diameters being 5 and 8 feet. Then comes the fourth mast, which is of iron, fore-and-aft rigged, then another entrance to the saloons below, and then adjoining it another raised skylight deck, 54 feet long, in the front of which is the second screw chimney, and upon which are a pinnacle and compass. Behind this, two-thirds of the length of the ship from the bow, is a space or avenue 6 feet wide, extending across the ship. Of course there are numerous other places to cross the deck, but they are not all as wide and clear as this. All the raised decks have their shafts leading to the stokeholes, and their skylights, which have been described above. We now come to the fifth and last main entrance to the saloons. This is not joined like the others to a skylight deck, but is the largest house of all, being some 22 feet square; the after part of it is the smoking room. Through this rises the third and last screw chimney. Behind it, 15 feet, is the fifth mast, which is of wood, fore-and-aft rigged. In the middle of the deck, and flush with the skylight decks, leaving from 18 to 20 feet clear space on each side, are rows of skylights extending some distance further aft. There are also small stairways and hatches leading down to the lower cabins and to the freight department, and a large glass roof lighting the screw engines. Here rises the chimney of the auxiliary screw engine, a machine intended to drive the screw just fast enough to keep out of the way and not retard the ship, when the propelling power of the screw is not required. It would not be worth while to run the four great screw engines for this purpose. Continuing our walk aft, we pass successively the after-hoisting engine and its house and cranes, just like those forward, a large freight hatch, the sixth and last mast, wood, and fore-and-aft rigged, a small hatch, an immense binnacle—quite a little temple—surmounted by the British lion, a capstan, rigged for hands and steam like that forward, and lastly the steering wheels, 4 in number, situated on a round platform 26 feet diameter, and raised 3 feet from the deck, with a weatherboard in front. All around it is a promenade, from which we can look over at the rudder [Q] and the top of the screw [P.] The stern overhangs in such a manner as to have a much loftier appearance than the bows. The steersmen are directed how to steer when not running by the compass, by a pointer on a dial which is moved through gearing by another wheel, away forward on the bridge, in the hands of an officer; A second pointer on this dial is connected with the rudder, and shows when it is sufficiently moved to starboard or to port. There is as much walking room between the smoking room and the after-hoisting engine house as there is on an ordinary steamer's deck. But the great expanse of deck-room is behind this hoisting engine, there being on each side a clear space of 25x75 feet, equivalent to the ground covered by two large city houses. Over the stern there also swung two large anchors. The bulwarks are surmounted by a railing of small posts and wire rope. Eight small boats hang on each side of the deck aft, and two on each side forward. The small steamers intended to accompany the ship will be suspended near the paddle-boxes, but they are not yet completed. We have now gone the length of the main deck only. Before going below let us return and mount the bridge and the paddle-boxes. On either side of the latter, some seven feet above the deck, are platforms 10x15 feet, with wash-rooms and closets under them, a very delightful place to sit, and much patronized on the first trip. Here you see the huge monster's sides as she appears to pass by you.

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION AND ARRANGEMENT.

Before examining the interior of the vessel in detail it will be useful to obtain a general idea of its construction from the engraving and the following general description:

The hull is composed of two skins of three-quarter inch iron plate, 2 feet 10 inches apart, the inside skin extending up as far as the paddle shafts. Eighteen feet from the outside, amidships, two longitudinal bulkheads extend fore and-aft 350 feet of her length; there are also twelve entire cross-bulkheads and seven partial ones, those between the boiler rooms being provided with cast-iron water-tight doors, which can be shut from the upper deck. The total length of the saloons, occupying the middle part of the ship, is 400 feet, there being two stories of saloons, each 13 feet high. The grand and ladies saloons are forward of the paddle engines, and the first lower saloon under them. The first, second and third dining-saloons are abaft the paddle engines, and the second, third and fourth lower saloons under them. The kitchen and store rooms are on either side of the paddle engines, under the upper deck and between the forward and after saloons. Beneath the forward saloons are the paddle boilers. Beneath the after saloons are the screw-boilers and engines. The coal bunkers are along side and above the boilers. The paddle-shaft is 200 feet from the bow, being forward of the centre. The screw engine centre is some 165 from the stern. The staterooms occupy the spaces between the longitudinal bulkheads and the sides of the ship, in two longitudinal rows on either side. They are two stories high alongside the lower tier of saloons. Some of the private parlors are 16 feet square. Most of the staterooms off the grand saloon are about 14x9 feet, with wide and comfortable births, and very first class appointments. The paddle funnels pass through the grand saloon. The screw funnels pass through the after saloons. The others are hardly finished. The grand saloon is 62 feet long by 36 feet wide, but all this is not clear space. The other saloons are in proportion. Beginning forward, the first floor below is the first cabin deck, below it is the second cabin deck, and below this the third cabin deck and the carpenter's room. Below the fore part of these is a vacant compartment. Next aft, beginning at the top, are petty officers' rooms, store-room, chain locker, &c., ship's store-rooms, purser's stores and ice-house, and lastly the fore-hold, capacity 330 tons. Abaft these is a complete bulkhead; abaft this, beginning at the top, is the berth-deck and hospitals, fore-cargo space, 1,044 tons, with double iron deck; second fore-cargo space, 720 tons; third fore-cargo space, 660 tons, and at the bottom is the first fore-hold, 462 tons. Abaft these are the forward saloons and paddle boilers and coal bunkers. Commencing now 400 feet further aft, we come to the after-freight compartments, viz.: Beginning at the top, first after cargo space, 1,302 tons; second after cargo space, 1,302 tons, with double iron deck; third after cargo space, 561 tons, and the fourth after cargo space, 460 tons; beneath which is the first after hold, 90 tons, which also holds the screw-shaft tunnel. Abaft these is an entire bulkhead. Abaft this are, at the top, store-rooms, etc., 1,470 tons, and below them, fifth after cargo space, 1,109 tons, with a double deck, and lastly the second after hold, 550 tons, containing also the screw-shaft tunnel. Abaft this, below the fifth after cargo space, is an empty compartment.

THE FORWARD FREIGHT COMPARTMENTS AND FORECASTLE.

Retracing our steps, we go down one of the forward hatchways into the forward compartment or forecastle. As shown in the engraving, the forward and upper part of this section of the ship at A has five decks, the portion B having seven, including the bottom. On the two first decks, sixty feet long, at A, are capstans, and the various appointments for weighing and dropping the anchors. The upper one has sailors' berths aft and along its sides: the second is a sailors' mess-room, with tables suspended from the ceiling, and folded up when not in use. The deck under the capstans has the gearing before described, and a cable-box eight feet high and some twenty feet square, built of six-inch plank. There are similar boxes at the stern. The weight of cables is about 100 tons. While under the main deck we observe its construction. It is formed like the Britannia bridge, of parallel horizontal plates of iron, acting as a girder, and supported by messive iron beams, some of them being thirty inches high, with flanges eighteen inches broad. All the forecastle decks are iron. On the lower deck, at B, there are no side-lights, and the space may be used for ship's stores or merchandize. Behind all this is an iron bulkhead extending from top to bottom, and entirely across the vessel. So we ascend to the top and enter the next after-compartment under C, which is some 60 feet long, 64 feet wide aft, and 48 feet wide forward. Under the main deck, which is here of wood only, it is intended to have second or third-class rooms—some 30, double and single, and a dining-room. It is at present occupied by ship's stores and sailors. Under it is a compartment of the same area, but 13 feet high, capable of holding over 47,000 cubic feet of merchandise. Its roof and floor are of wood in the middle, and of iron box-beams, some 10 feet wide and 18 inches deep at the sides. All the cross-beams are of iron. On either side are ports which are made as fast as the side of the ship; when not open they are under the cranes of the hoisting engines. A concert hall of the size of this room would be called of pretty liberal dimensions in the country. The two compartments under this, of the same area, are for merchandise, and the whole are backed by the second bulkhead which entirely divides them from the after part of the ship. We now ascend again, and approach the front entrance of

THE SALOONS AND PASSENGER APARTMENTS.

These occupy the middle of the ship and extend over 400 feet, fore and aft. Descending the liberal stairway, already described, we enter the room G, 22 feet fore and aft, and 24 feet wide, which is the ladies' saloon, an ante-room of the grand saloon, to which it opens by doors on both sides. The grand saloon next following, and approached on the after end by the second stairway already mentioned, is 62 feet long by 36 feet wide, and 13 feet high, the roof being the first of the skylight decks. We have seen that there are rows of skylights above it; there are also rows of skylights under these, on the floors of this saloon, to light the apartments below it. These lower skylights are separated from the main floor of the saloon by a railing, so that the floors are but 25 feet wide, although it is 36 feet between the walls. The shafts leading to the stoke-holes also pass down the sides of the saloon, but do not project into it any further than the skylights. The chimneys of the paddle-engines also pass down through its centre, each occupying a space some 10 feet square. But there is still left a very large and splendid apartment. The decorations of the grand saloon and of the ladies' saloon are alike. Descriptions of such things cannot, of course, produce accurate impressions, but I may be able to give a general idea of its appearance.

The style, as nearly as a very fanciful decoration can be classed, resembles the French *renaissance*, with a touch of the arabesque. To make the apartment appear higher and larger than it really is, there is a profusion of vertical lines, columns, &c., and of small ornaments. There are no very large figures. The carpet, which matches the rest in color and style, has also small figures. The ceiling is divided into panels by I-shaped iron beams, some six inches deep. These are white, and covered alternately with red and blue scrolls and ornamental figures, not in glaring contrasts, but in delicate tints. The panels of the ceiling have a white ground, with small scrolls and light vine and flower work in gold-leaf. The iron posts, which stand in pairs as a part of the railing outside the skylight, extend to the top, and are very graceful. They are painted, as well as the elaborate balustrades, in a sort of French gray and gold. The walls, including the sides of the stoke-hole shafts, have a white ground, with a complex but delicate vine and scroll figure in gold. They resemble enamelled leather. The base-board and wooden parts generally are of polished teak, resembling light rose-wood. The doorways have elliptical arches at the top, and are surrounded by a very graceful and ornate canopy, painted like the cornice. This is deep, but not too heavy. Its ornaments are two rows of shells in white and gold, and a few horizontal mouldings. The space immediately around the shells is red or blue to set them out, and the mouldings are in white, gilt and neutral colors. The furniture is teak, with claret-colored plush, except the sideboards and piano, which are of rosewood. The chandeliers are gilt, and very neat. A considerable portion of the walls is composed of large mirrors; the chimneys are also encased in mirrors, the corners of the outside casing, as well as some other portions of the walls, being figures and flowers on glass, after the manner of the *Adriatic*. The whole decoration, though very elaborate, is not oppressively so, and is not in the least degree gaudy. The sides of the saloons are not the sides of the ship. From the bulkheads separating the freight compartments in front from that in the rear, and traversing the whole central portion of the ship for 350 feet, are two longitudinal bulkheads, parallel with the sides of the ship, and thirty-six feet apart. These are the outsides of this and of all the saloons. Between the bulkheads and the ship's sides, on either hand, are the staterooms, the mass of rooms being entered by halls from the saloons, passing through the bulkheads. On each side of the ladies' saloon are family rooms of various dimensions; one, seventeen by seven feet, has folding beds for four persons, a sofa, tables, chairs, &c. Adjoining the main saloon some of the family rooms run parallel with the ship, having two large ports, and are eight by twelve feet—a fine parlor. Others are six by nine, seven by seven feet, &c. In all parts of the ship there are plenty of closets, and several ample bath-rooms.

Under the grand and ladies' saloon is a very large and high room, H, with staterooms at its sides, in the manner described. This apartment is 36x70 feet, and 13½ feet high. It is fitted up as a dining and sitting room, with tables and with seats on the sides. Both chimneys rise through it. There is no decoration—it is simply painted white. It is light enough, but not very well ventilated. There are two stories of staterooms at its sides, the upper tier being entered by stairs, and the lower by halls. The inside rooms are very badly ventilated. The space for rooms is some 20 to 22 feet on either hand, and as long as the different saloons. This particular cabin is the one blown to pieces by the explosion. The main saloon above was also shattered. Under the floor of the lower cabin is a large space for coals, the steam-pipe K, leading to the paddle-engine, and the four boilers, S. These we shall see again. The distance from the bottom of this lower saloon to the bottom of the ship is about 30 feet—as much as from the eaves to the cellar of an ordinary two-story house—while there is nearly the same space above to the main deck. These apartments, again, are backed by a cross bulkhead. In front of the top after-stairway, however, is a pantry, 10 feet wide, and, including its continuations through the longitudinal bulkheads, 80 feet across the ship. At the sides of the ship it leads into two kitchens, each 40x21 feet—large enough to keep in order, any good housewife will tell us. These kitchens are situated between the paddle-wheels and the engine, under the main deck. The ceiling is lower than that of the saloons, as they have no skylight decks. Both fore and aft the paddle-engine, under the main deck, and between the last-mentioned cross-bulkhead and the next one back of it, (60 feet,) are the engineers' dining-rooms and berths. The space which each set occupies is 15x36 feet. Between the kitchens on the sides, and the engineers' rooms on the ends, are the paddle engines, which we shall examine by-and-by.

Descending the first staircase abaft the paddle-wheel, we enter the first dining saloon, I, 52x28 feet and 12 feet high. It is arranged precisely like the grand saloon; its decorations, however, are very plain, the walls and ceilings being mapled, and the chimney casings of oiled teak, with a few mirrors. It is furnished with tables for meals, &c., and regular ship seats with movable backs, green leather covered, and is severely plain, but neat and extremely comfortable—just as good as the decorated saloon, and likely better, for it is exactly amidships. The forward screw-boiler chimney passes up through it. At its ends, under the deck, are large cupboards for silver. The back ends of the kitchen also communicate with this saloon. Behind this apartment is also a cross bulkhead, but its upper story is opened by two doors leading aft into another, the third saloon, just like it, the ceiling being 60x36 and the floor 60x25 feet, the skylights, as before mentioned, occupying the sides of the floors of all the saloons. The second screw chimney rises through it, and is incased in simple boards, without mirrors or panels, which, as well as the walls and ceilings, is mapled. Here is another cross bulkhead, which is in like manner penetrated by two doors leading into the fourth and last upper saloon, J. This has no skylight deck like all the others, and is hence lower, and is very plainly furnished. It has no balustrades like all the others, around the side skylights in the floor, but only a plain oil-cloth "bulwark." The floor is covered with a dark oil-cloth, without figure, while the rest are handsomely carpeted. The last screw chimney rises here. These are all extremely comfortable apartments, and may be decorated as occasion requires. We have now come aft to the cross bulkhead which divides the passenger from the after freight compartment, L. Outside the longitudinal bulkheads extending all along the side of these three saloons—between them and the ship's sides, are the state rooms. They occupy a space on either hand averaging 25 feet wide and nearly 200 feet long. At the sides of the front saloon are some rooms 25x20 feet—larger than a good-sized city parlor, and various sitting and sleeping rooms of large and small dimensions, also closets and bath rooms. At the sides of the middle of the three saloons are ten double rooms 13x10 feet, and six rooms 13x8. Adjoining the third saloon are four rooms 7x8; twelve measuring 10x13; four, 9x10; and four 15x9 feet, having in all 80 berths. Under these three saloons are three others of the same size, 13½ feet high, fitted like the department under the grand saloon, with stairways and halls on either side to the two-story mass of lower state-rooms. And under these saloons are the coal-bunkers and screw boilers. We now ascend again to the main-deck, and go down into the after freight compartment, L. This extends 160 feet to the stern. The saloons occupy 400 feet of the middle length of the ship, and the four freight rooms and forecastle 140 feet. The first after freight compartment is 60 feet long, 72 feet wide in front, and 56 feet in the rear, and is 11 feet high. Here, in one apartment, is nearly twice the area occupied by a large city house. Under it is another of the same area, 11 feet high, and under it two other ones, respectively eight and nine feet high, and there are tanks, pumps, &c., and then the ship's bottom. All these rooms have iron beams, and generally iron floors. There is too much wood-work, however, for the highest degree of safety. We now come to the last bulkhead, behind which we have a ship as long as Sir WALTER RALEIGH thought it safe to build—100 feet—and considerably wider than his model—about 50 feet on the average. Here we have a room 11 feet high, and of the area of three city houses, and under it another, a little smaller aft, as the stern tapers into the water, and eight feet high. Below this the space is too narrow to be readily available for merchandise. And below all these freight compartments is a tunnel holding the screw shaft. We have now examined all parts of the ship except the engine and boiler rooms, and their appointments. So, again ascending to the deck, we prepare for a subterranean visit to

THE ENGINES AND BOILERS.

Going down a winding stairway to the very bottom of the ship, we come to the screw engines, N. The screw engine room, 150 feet from the stern of the ship is 36 by 40 feet in size. The engines are athwart ship, horizontal, and in two pairs, (or four engines, each pair, or each two opposite engines acting on a crank in the screw-shaft at right angles with the other. Thus the engines acting on one crank face each other, and all the engines and the shaft are in the same horizontal plane. The 4 main cross-frames of the engine, connecting the cylinders and holding the shaft, are bolted to cross-plate girders, extending to the bottom of the ship. The cylinders are each 7 feet diameter by four feet stroke. Each piston is 27 inches thick, and has 2 rods 7½ inches diameter. The engines on one side of the ship have a double connecting rod, each rod being 7½ inches in diameter; the opposite engines have 4 connecting rods, each 5½ inches in diameter. The connecting rods are 8 feet long. The engine-shaft is in two pieces, joined half way between the two pairs of engines, by two cast-iron disks bolted together, and forming a coupling 8 feet in diameter, and 15 inches thick. The entire shaft thus formed is 48 feet long and 24 inches diameter, weighing 35 tons. Each of the 4 bearings is 33 inches long. The cranks are forged on, and their wrist is 27½ inches diameter. The boxes in which the shaft revolves are cast-iron, lined with white metal. The screw shaft is joined to the engine shaft by another coupling, and is in 5 lengths, being in all 140 feet long. The screw shaft and the engine shaft together are 188 feet long, and weigh about one ton to the foot. The cylinders weigh 16 tons 15 cwt. each. The pistons and rods weigh 6 tons each. The engine-frames weigh 12 tons 6 cwt. each. The slide-valve chests are on the forward side of the front engines and the aft (stern) side of the back engines. The valves stand vertically; those of each pair of engines are driven by one link motion. An expansion valve, first applied, has been removed. The condensers and air pumps are on the opposite side from the valves, or between the cylinders on each side. The diameter of each air pump is 25 inches, and the stroke four feet. They lie horizontally, their pistons being connected to the crossheads. Two pumps, feeding all the boilers, 10 inches in diameter, and 4 feet stroke, are also connected to two of the crossheads. Each of the four engines may be worked separately. The steam pipe is 45 inches in diameter, running to the six screw boilers, and past them to the four paddle boilers, so that all the boilers may be connected at pleasure. Two auxiliary engines, of 500 actual horse power, are situated behind the screw engines, to drive the screw without exerting propelling power when required. The screw boilers are each 18 feet 4½ inches long, 17 feet 6 inches wide, and 14 feet high; weight without water 47 tons; weight of water 45 tons; area of grate 406 square feet; tube heating surface, exclusive of flues and furnaces, 4,550 square feet; number of brass tubes, 420; diameter, 3 inches; number 10 wire guage. The screw boilers lie in pairs, back to back, forward of the screw engines. The engines are unusually heavy, and on the whole, very well made, although their design is not good. Their stroke should have been longer, and for the power, more cylinders might have been employed to advantage, so as not to get too much speed on a large piston. As they stand, they are the largest screw-driver in the world, being able to work, it is estimated, at 6,500 indicated (i. e. real and not nominal) horse power, taking steam at 25lbs., cutting off at ¾ stroke, and making 55 revolutions per minute. The screw shaft lies some 50 feet from the top of the bulwarks, and 12 feet from the bottom of the ship, and is inclosed in an iron tunnel or alley. The screw is 24 feet in diameter, 44 feet pitch, (i. e. would travel 44 feet per revolution if it had no slip through the water,) and weighs 37 tons. The blades are not fan shaped, nor the reverse, like GRIFFITH'S, but straight, when observed from a position at right angles to the shaft.

The screw would just lie down in a city parlor, one blade projecting out of the door across the hall. I do not propose to show how it could be put there. We now ascend a little, and enter an iron tunnel four feet wide and six feet high. It lies parallel to the one holding the steam-pipe K, and runs straight to the paddle-engine, and thence to the extreme end of the paddle-boilers. Its two parts are not less than 400 feet long. From it are doors into all the vertical shafts running from the deck to the stokehole, so that engineers can pass from the deck to all the engine and boiler rooms, and between all these rooms, without going on deck at all. It has water-tight doors, which, when shut from the deck, make the bulkhead complete. Below it, however, and below the second deck, in most cases, all the bulkheads are solid. Passing through the tunnel to the paddle-engine-room, we see probably the finest set of marine-engines ever constructed. The weight, with that of their boilers, is 1,250 tons, or as much as that of a large sailing ship. The engines stand on 4 heavy wrought-iron kelsons raised from the bottom of the ship some 15 feet, and braced together. On the kelsons are 4 cast-iron longitudinal frames, weighing 71 tons together, which hold the trunions. Three wrought pillars, one vertical and the others inclined upward, support an entablature over each frame, the 4 entablatures weighing 88 tons, and being secured at their ends to heavy wrought box frames fore and aft. In the entablatures are the plummer blocks holding the shaft. One pair of cylinders swings between the two port frames thus formed, the other pair opposite, and the intermediate shaft, 21½ feet long, with a crank forged in, driving the 2 air-pumps, and weighing with the 2 engine cranks 35 tons, in the middle. Each of the 4 oscillating cylinders is 74 inches diameter by 14 feet stroke. The piston-rods are 10 inches diameter. The 2 paddle-shafts extending from the cylinders to the wheels, are each 38 feet long, and weigh together 90 tons. A hollow cast-iron drum, with a wrought-iron round bar, forming a friction clutch, forms the centre of each paddle-shaft. By loosening this the wheels of either side may be detached from the engine in case of necessity. On the forward side of the front cylinders, and the aft side of the back cylinders, are the valve chests, 2 on each. Each pair of valves (double-ported slide) is driven by a link motion, and the link of each pair of engines by the same two eccentrics. Expension valves are applied, but have not been used on this trip. The paddle wheels are 56 feet diameter, and weigh 185 tons together. They have no outside bearing on the guard or sponson. The floats, 30 in number, are 13 by 3 feet. The weight of the centre boss is 22 tons. The paddle engines, as a whole, are probably the finest work of the kind, to look at, in the world, standing, as they do, 40 feet high, and occupying a space 34 feet square. The general design does not materially differ from the common plan of oscillating engines, save that there are two pairs instead of one. But the detailed design, the proportions, and the workmanship are of a very high order. The paddle boilers, four in number, are each as follows: Length, 17 feet 9 inches, weight without water 41 tons; weight of water, 39 tons; area of grate, 370 square feet; tube surface, 4,400 square feet; number tubes, 400, 3 inches diameter, 5 feet 6 long. The paddle engines are intended, at 28 lbs. steam, cut off at ½, and 16 revolutions, to work up to 5,000 real horse power.

Such is the *Great Eastern*, as far as she will be likely to be examined by curious visitors and passengers. Let us sum up her leading dimensions and features, in connection with the engraving:

Length on deck 692 feet. Eight such ships in a row would be 250 feet over a mile long. Breadth 83 feet, and breadth across paddle boxes 120 feet. Depth 58 feet. Total length of saloons, occupying middle part of ship, G, H, I, J, 400 feet. Two stories of saloons, and three stories of state-rooms, and with forward rooms not yet completed. The passenger capacity would be 800 first-class, 2,000 second, and 1,200 third-class—4,000. Cargo capacity, 6,000 tons. Tonnage of ship, 23,000 tons. Weight of iron used, 10,000 tons. Number of plates, 30,000. Number of rivets, 3,000,000. The ship has two skins of iron plates, 2 feet 10 inches apart, up as far as the paddle-shaft—the plates from half an inch to one inch thick. The ship has 12 entire cross bulkheads and 7 partial ones, and 2 transverse bulkheads for 350 feet of her length. She has 6 masts, (3 of iron,) 5 chimneys, 10 boilers, 112 furnaces, and 2 paddle-wheels, M, 56 feet in diameter, and a screw, P, 24 feet in diameter. The draft of water is 30 feet loaded and 16 feet light.

TUBAL CAIN.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE.

The Formal Annexation of Savoy and Nice to France—The Conference at Baden—Louis Napoleon's Triumphs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, June 14, 1860.

This has been a proud day for LOUIS NAPOLEON. He has had many such days; he was proud the day of his magnificent reception by the capital after his return from Bordeaux in 1352; he was proud the day he received as a guest within the walls of Paris the haughty Queen of England; he was proud the day he made his entry into Milan after Magenta, a victorious General; but he has a more solid basis for his pride of to-day than is found in any of these. The last formality in the act of annexation of Savoy and Nice to France has been fulfilled, and to-day these provinces are lawfully taken possession of by France. In order to give due solemnity to the event, the Parisians were treated to a *fête* and a general rejoicing. A grand *Te Deum* was held in the morning at Notre Dame, in the presence of the official bodies of State. In the afternoon the Emperor and Empress came to town from Fontainebleau, and a review of sixty thousand men took place on the Champs de Mars, made up from the National Guard of Paris, the Imperial Guard, and the ordinary garrison of the town. It was the first time the Emperor had reviewed the National Guard since he was President of the Republic, and the first time since then that the whole Guard had been called under arms.

But this was an occasion on which every Frenchman might manifest a laudable pride; it was an occasion on which parties might well be forgotten in the joys of the common family; even the aristocratic Faubourg St. Germain could not remain insensible to the public joy, and failed to show its ordinary malevolence. True, it was the adventurer of Strasbourg and Bologne, the *parvenu* monarch, who had accomplished this great work; but then the French are a united and a compact people on all subjects foreign to their dynastic quarrels, and the return of Savoy and Nice to their old fireside under the French flag, was no occasion to revive dynastic disputes. The advanced parties in politics hed on their side a double cause for rejoicing, for they not only shared in the common joy at the annexation, but in the manner of the annexation a great principle—that of the right of a people to choose their own nationality—had been acknowledged and consecrated. A precedent was thus established which must be prolific of great results in the future, for the act is on record and cannot be repudiated. The *fête* of to-day was thus a day of rejoicing for a united and happy people.

It was therefore a feeling of laudable exultation which animated the face of LOUIS NAPOLEON as he rode up and down the parade-ground, in presence of the cheering masses of citizen soldiery, for upon these, after all, rests the stability of his Government. If he has not at last conquered the love and respect of the National Guard, he has at least conquered their neutrality, which is a fair equivalent, and assures him a guarantee of peace and security at home which will enable him to carry out any foreign policy he may decide on.

The review itself was a very brilliant one, and attracted to the ground the whole population of the city. The National Guard occupied the post of honor; the Imperial Gnard came next, and the Line last. Sixty thousand men drawn up on a field seven-eighths of a mile long, and two-thirds of a mile wide, make always a show of singular interest to ordinary spectators. But the National Guard, with their blue uniform, trimmed with red and white, and their large persons, gave the display an air of solidity which the ordinary displays of the regular service do not present. This fact was remarked by every one, and it is not perhaps to be regretted that an occasion was thus offered in which the militia could show itself in a mass and alongside the regular service.

The Emperor, on this occasion, was accompanied by the Prince NAPOLEON, Marshals PELISSIER, RANDON and MAGNAN, and by a numerous suite of general officers, among which were several foreigners, Russian and German. The division of the brave Gen. BENZAINE, consisting of four regiments, the same that did such effectual service at Malegnano and Solferino, and which has just returned from Italy, took part in the review. The men appeared on parade in their campaign equipment. The Empress arrived on the ground with the Grand Duchess MARIA, of Russia, daughter of the late Czar NICHOLAS, at her side. The young Prince Imperial remained at Fontainbleau. The illumination of the city this evening is very general, the citizens as well as the authorities contributing to the general effect. The streets are quite as crowded as on the occasion of the annual *fête* of the 15th of August.

But LOUIS NAPOLEON'S triumphs do not come singly. To-morrow morning early he leaves the Tuileries for Baden Baden, to meet several of the alarmed monarchs of Germany, at the head of whom stands the Prince Regent of Prussia. In England and in Austria, where this interview seems to have excited a great deal of jealousy, they see in it nothing but war. In France and Germany, on the contrary, they see peace. Who is right and who is wrong? The probability is, that with NAPOLEON the principal motive is to give energy to the commercial and financial operations of the country. His policy is to augment the prosperity of the Empire to the highest attainable point; and his thorough knowledge of affairs teaches him that whatever he can do himself toward this end he ought not to trust to other hands. Whether he has ulterior views with regard to Prussia and the Rhine or not, this interview with the German sovereigns will not interfere with their realization, while by quieting the public mind for the moment it will give immense stability to financial and commercial operations. It is indeed curious to watch the emotions created throughout Europe by every movement of the Emperor of France. And no late movement of this monarch has produced more varied or more opposite emotions than this one. In Austria it is appreciated in one manner, in England in another, but both derive the same conclusions from their appreciations—to wit, war.

With this interview NAPOLEON will have met face to face every important monarch in Europe. The Queen of England, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Anstria, the Regent of Prussia, the King of Sardinia, the King of Belgium, the King of Portugal, the Kings of Bavaria, of Wurtemburg, of Hanover, and the reigning Princes of many of the German States have either met NAPOLEON beyond the French frontier, or been his guests within the walls of Paris. But these interviews neither prevent war nor consolidate peace; they serve a temporary purpose, and this satisfies the public of their utility. For a sovereign who unites in his own person all the important powers of the State, these interviews are as much a part of his duty as is any measure of public utility to which he signs his name.

The *Moniteur* of this morning is literally filled with decrees relative to Savoy and Nice. The scramble for offices for the new Departments would do honor to Washington. The new Provinces are divided into three Departments, carrying the number of Departments in France from 86 to 89. The new ones will be called Upper Savoy, Lower Savoy and Maritime Alps. The seat of the Prefecture of Police will be, in the first, at Annecy; in the second, at Chambery; and in the third, at Nice. A part of the Department of Var will be added to that of the Maritime Alps.

This load off the minds of the Sardinian Government, they will be better able to direct their attention to their internal organization, and to the events that are passing in Sicily. It is evident to every one that NAPOLEON, if he does not exactly sympathize with GARIBALDI, will at least not interfere directly or indirectly in the contest; so that the Bourbon is to be left alone to fight out his own quarrel with his subjects. The report that the English had landed troops at Palermo, to occupy the citadel during the evacuation, produced an immense sensation at Paris; for the French know the tenacity with which the English hold on to ground on which they have once put their feet. Any attempt on the part of England to take possession of the island, would bring about a war with France, and a war in which France would not stand alone.

MALAKOFF.

ITALY.

The Success of Garibaldi—Sympathy of the Italian People—A Romish Conspiracy to Assassinate Napoleon and Garibaldi—Florentine Caricatures, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, June 12, 1860.

GARIBALDI is rapidly becoming master of the situation of which he and his patriotic Sicilians are the authors. Success follows every step, and the hero is now dictating laws, demanded by the exegencies of the occasion, to the Island upon whose shores he landed but three week's back, a bold but by no means reckless adventure. He is now master of many resources in treasure, in men, and in the confidence of success which is everywhere increasing, both in the Island and on the main. Soldiers of the Royal troops are also joining the National Standard. The demonstrations which have already been made in the streets of Naples, show that it cannot be long before the fire which is raging in the Island, will blaze out with terrible fury under the walls of the Royal Palace in the centre of the Capital. The sudden yielding of General LANZA, with the consent of the King, to the necessity of evacuating Palermo, and the concentration of the troops at Messina, make clear the intention of the Government to raise a barrier at the nearest and most important points of communication between the two divisions of the Kingdom.

But it will be only carrying the fire with their own hands nearer to the shores along which lie heaped the most combustible masses. The General who knew so well how to disembark his soldiers at Marsala will not find it difficult or impossible to throw them at the proper moment upon the shores of Calabria. "Conquer and march on" is the motto of GARIBALDI, as it was of another great General. The consternation which we are told reigns in the Royal Palace at Naples, and the divided counsels which have sprung out of the existing panic, are evidences of a weakness which foretokens a final fall. The enemy will not fail to take advantage of it, and follow up promptly the victories already achieved by others still more brilliant, in the wider field. The contrast between the inflexible arrogance of the Sovereign, and his heartless indifference to the welfare of his suffering and pleading subjects, and the tone of humble entreaty to preserve their loyalty which the King now indulges towards the Sicilians, at present in a position of successful defiance of his authority, would be amusing, were it not so solemn a mockery, and the general situation, with all its uncertainties, so extremely grave.

The knavery of the King was even exceeded by his weakness and folly, in sending his General, LANZA, to the Island, when the insurrection was at the point of triumph, with offers of a Constitution, railroads and other long-prayed-for public improvements, and even a separate administration under a Prince of the Royal family, if they would voluntarily lay down their arms and return to obedience.

The people in this part of Italy are by no means idle spectators of what is going on in Sicily. Committees are actively engaged in collecting funds, which come in with a very commendable liberality, from every quarter. There are contributions, from the small sum of a Tuscan paul, up to five hundred or more francs. The very able and well-known Prof. AMAZI, himself a Sicilian, is made the chief agent here in Tuscany for the care of all funds collected for the cause. But not only is money given, there are enough men, also ready to go and take part in the struggle against the power of the Bourbon prince. Within a few days about six hundred from Tuscany have embarked at Leghorn to join the standard of GARIBALDI. There are large numbers of exiles and fugitives from Venetia here, and many of these are among those most ready to lend a helping hand to a cause which is one with that of their own still enslaved province. Men, money, ammunition and means of all sorts, are pouring into Sicily, and all the Italian patriots say to outside powers is, "Hands off," and a fair field for ourselves in the struggle. Let the Powers look on and wait, and they will witness new exploits sufficiently brilliant to prove that these "fillibusters," with hearts full of patriotism, are made of stuff worthy to be matched with material of which the best ancient or modern heroes have been moulded. The sympathies and prayers of all generous souls are with them, and every new success will be hailed with increased joy.

The Pope is making provision, from time to time, for the worst that may happen. He has just instituted what is called a Committee of Public Health, which shall hold direct communication with him in the Palace of the Vatican. The principal members, we are told, are the Prince SALVIATI; the War Minister, DE MERODE; the French General, LAMORICIERE, and the *Monsignori*, Lo SCHIAVO, (suitable name,) and SIBILIA. This Committee, it is said, have about three hundred men employed to range the city and note carefully the slightest indication of revolutionary movement. It seems that an examination is going on at Rome, under some branch of the French authority there, of persons charged with connection with a conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor NAPOLEON and Gen. GARIBALDI. According to the Roman correspondent of *La Nazione*, of Florence, the Prelacy is implicated in endeavoring to employ two persons whose names are given as FRANCHI and MARIANI, to do the work, with a promise of five hundred thousand francs for the life of the crowned head, and one-fifth of that sum for that of the revolutionary General. Seven witnesses had already been examined, and other testimony was expected. The crime charged is not a small one, and if the account given is correct, full evidence will be waited for with an interest in proportion to the extraordinary character and position of those said to be implicated.

Among the means of amusement which the Florentines enjoy under the new order of things, the innumerable caricatures which are put forth, form a noteworthy part. The Italians exhibit an extraordinary degree of cleverness in this way. These satirical shafts are principally directed against the fallen Governments of Central Italy, and those who follow the fortunes of the deposed Dukes. The Pope and the fighting priests at Rome, with LAMORICIERE and ANTONELLI at their head, and that regal priest of despotism, the now forlorn Sovereign of Naples, have to take a large share of this pictorial ridicule. Hardly a day passes but a new squib comes hissing and sputtering against the head of priest or potentate, and the people enjoy very heartily the harmless, but really very effective, fun. The doors of fifty shops where the prints are sold, attract curious crowds, and PASQUIN drives a brisk trade with his leaves. *Pater familias* carries them home for wife and children to laugh over, or sends them to his friends. There is no more convenient or effective means for dispelling regal and sacerdotal, not less than social illusions, than ridicule, and in no country can it do its work to better purpose, than in this long slumbering, but now reawakened, Italy. The Italians have reason to thank the ingenious authors of these fantastic sketches, not only for the amusement they afford, but for the important aid they lend to the work which is now going on in this country, of destroying the false *prestige* of legitimacy, both ecclesiastical and loyal.

A Secretary, attached to the French Legation at Turin, has recently arrived in Florence for the purpose of establishing here a new centre of courtly or other influence, in the interest of France. The fact, in connection with the still preserved autonomy of Tuscany, has caused some new speculation in the journals upon possible Imperial designs in this part of Italy. The opinions expressed are purely speculative, and have probably no better foundation than those which have so often before been indulged. In the absence of fact, the *quid nunics*, in this matter, as in so many others, must live upon fancy, as no one can fathom the intentions of Louis Napoleon or France. The circumstance of the sending of this French *attaché* to reside here, gives opportunity for the suggestion that it might not be a bad plan, now that our Government has raised our representative in Sardinia to the rank of full Minister, with provision for a Secretary of Legation, that the latter functionary be authorized to establish himself in Florence, where there is much more need of somebody, if not to represent us diplomatically, at least to form a sort of centre of American intelligence and social good understanding. A proper person, qualified with such an office, might make himself useful to the large number of our country people constantly here.

AP.

BAVARIA.

Scenery of Bavaria—Social Characteristics—Wedding Ceremonies.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

EBERSBAUSEN-ON-THE-IZAR, Tuesday, May 22, 1860.

I linger still in this lovely region, charmed by the beauties of the surrounding scenery, whose extent every day aids me to discover, and attracted also by the study of a people whose character, in its mixture of roughness and mirthfulness, industry and love of idleness, low range of desires, and contentment within those limits—in short, predominance of the animal nature over the intellectual, though not quite over the moral—is known at once, to a German, under the name Alt Bayern. This is the old Bavarian stock. Here the hardiness of the mountaineers is augmented by the solid and stolid self-importance of the Lowland farmers; and the thick-headed, rich old *Bauer*, with his high, heavy boots, long blue broadcloth coat, great silver buttons, (often florins or half-florins,) staring red vest, short-cut hair and low-crowned, broad-brimmed hat, is a man who combines all the virtues of ignorance, except the ignorance of virtue.

Here, of course, the population is exclusively Catholic. The Church, incarnate in the priest, can do anything with her unsophisticated children, except touch their pockets. The first effect of the awakened spirit of the age, in this retired corner of Christandom, is, that the worthy farmers don't give away their *kreutzers* and *guldens* without knowing what becomes of them. The "*Peter's farthing*" collections for the Holy Father, in Upper Bavaria, only amount to ten thousand dollars.

But any cheap piety—any little service, such as taking off a hat to the priest, or praying at short notice to the Holy Virgin, or *talking* loud against the enemies of the Church, the Upper Bavarian is glad enough to manifest. Whenever it thunders, the bell of the village church tolls as if for fire, and all the inhabitants crowd together, to pray for the preservation of themselves and their crops. Sundays and holidays, they go piously to church in the morning, and dance and drink beer, with equal devotion, all the afternoon and evening. I am here at a most favorable time for observing the natives. It is the Pentecostal season, and the frequency of holidays combines with the beauty of this May weather, to make them more than ordinarily merry.

To-day the owner of the largest farm in the neighborhood married the daughter of a well-to-do farmer over the river. "Is she pretty?" we asked of the landlady in the Valley the other day. "Hem! yes; six thousand florins," was her ready and appreciating reply.

The wedding festivities have been conducted on the grandest scale. A band of five performers is engaged for the whole day and evening. The invited guests amount to more than a hundred; and the day, being now almost over, may be said to have passed off in great style.

On being awakened this morning by the noisy salute of half a dozen pens of powder on the lawn, I looked out of the window with a feeling of lively disappointment and sympathy for the pair, whose wedding morn was ushered in by a steady-pouring rain. But, to my surprise, on descending to the guests-room of the Inn. I found that this was considered a good sign. According to an immemorial belief, "if it rains at the wedding, the pair will be rich."

At 10 o'clock, the bridal procession, protected by silk and cotton umbrellas of all conceivable hues, descended, to the music of the five Orpheuses already mentioned, the romantic path to the beechwoods, down to the cloister-church, where the priest, in red and gold, and two little Levites, in red and white, and the nuns all in a row, were ready to receive them. The apperance of a wealthy farmer of this region I have already described. On the present occasion, the men, who took their places on the right side of the Church, were distinguished by bunches of rosemary in their hats, and rosaries between their fingers. The women were heavily picturesque, in their short, full skirts, white stockings, "pumps" (all ready for the dance,) puffed sleeves, stuffed waists and breasts, and hats like muffs, or grenadier's caps. Some few wore the peculiar silver Munich head-dress, and two rich old ladies had golden ones. Many of the women wore a kind of outside corset, richly embroidered in gold, and, (I am told,) very expensive. The dresses were in no case white. Even the bride wore brown silk; and silk, in fact, was the prevailing material. The bride and bridesmaids wore artificiel flowers;—she was right pretty and modest. He was a rough, unkempt specimen, without the dignity which roughness often brings. Many a guest there would I have chosen instead had I been she. The school being let out for a couple of hours, in honor of the occasion, a hundred barefooted children trotted demurely in, crossed themselves with holy water, and took their seats. The service then began. The wedding pair were marshaled in front of the altar, behind *her, his* mother, and behind *him, her* father, who carried a red ribbon in his button-hole, and was master of ceremonies. The poor priest, who can't marry, in the presence of those unhappy nuns, who can't marry, lectured the young couple on the Divine origin of the blessed institution of marriage, placed the ring on her finger, covered both their hands with the sacred stole, and lo! they were *mann und frau!* But it took longer than my account does. The guests got quite impatient during the lecture. "Oh," said the miller's sister, "but the Herr Pastor takes a long time to hitch 'em!" At last the knot was tied, and he went back to his side of the house, she to hers. Then followed a mass. The schoolmaster played the organ, and the five sons of melody gave utterance to several waltzes and jigs in the middle of service, just to remind the weary worshippers of the *good time coming*.

After mass, the guests filed out of one door and in again at another, each depositing as he passed a piece of money in a plate for the Virgin (or the new bride, I don't know which!) The fact that the sexton *went around first with copper small change*, to accommodate those who had no farthings with them, and the earnestness with which each one *kissed* his pfenning before putting it in the plate, show how tightly these worthy people heng on to their money!

Then they filed out and in again, stopping on the way to drink the so-called "*Love-wine*" from the consecrated goblet, held by the priest. The bride and groom got three swallows each, the rest only one.

On coming out of church, each guest was obliged to pay something to the scarlet and white Levites, who stationed themselves at the door with plates. The happy pair were now allowed, for the first time, to get together, and drove off in a close carriage to the inn, where the feast was to be held. The wedding-dinner lasted from 12½ till 8 or 9 o'clock, and formed perhaps the most charscteristic part of the whole affair. Every invited guest *paid for his dinner a kronthaler*, (about $1 12,) and seemed determined to eat his money's worth! Between the courses, however, or rather after every ten minutes of industrious eating, there was a grand rush to the ballroom, and a lively dance. In this strange alternation of hearty eating and violent exercise, the jolly guests passed the whole afternoon. Towards night, the dancing seemed to prevail over the eating; and the ballroom was filled with active couples till 1 o'clock A. M., when the police, represented by a small, blue-coated man with a rusty sabre, warned the company that it was time for honest folks to retire. The bridal pair left at 11½ o'clock.

The Bauers dance in immense boots, which reach to their knees, and have soles three-quarters of an inch in thickness. There was a pause at 9 o'clock, and the weary musicians, who had been playing ever since early morning, reated on their tubes, while the gardener of the Castle exhibited some very creditable fireworks, which he had himself manufactured, having only obtained gunpowder from Munich. There was great applause over the blue-lights, and Roman candles, and rockets; and the accidental explosion of a bundle of small serpents among the peasants only added to the enjoyment of the occasion.

But I have dwelt long enough upon this curious mingling of parsimony and prodigality, rudeness and good-nature, gunpowder and beer. In closing, I but echo the motto which the Castle gardener caused to be cut in pasteboard, and illuminated with tallow-candles, to the honor of the wedding pair:

"*Gesundheit, Glück, und langes Leben.*"

Second Voyage of the Adriatic.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, June 16, 1860.

All who take pride in American success and American superiority in any branch of navigation, or other of the more useful sciences, were much depressed at the momentary failure of the magnificent COLLINS steamship line, from New-York to Liverpool, and here been anxiously looking for its re establishment under more favorable auspices. The North Atlantic Steamship Company, under the Presidency of Mr. WHITEWRIGHT, Vice-President of the Panama Railroad, now own the three ships of this line—the *Adriatic, Baltic* and *Atlantic*—and have initiated a trece to Sonthampton and Havre, carrying first class passengers only, specie and mails only, and returning with freight from Havre and passengers and mails from both points—but have, as yet, placed only one ship, the *Adriatic*, in commission. The experiment so far as speed, safety and comfort are concerned has been emioently successful—but without a subvention from Congress of equal amount at least to that paid by the British Government to the CUNARD line, it does not promise any profit to the stockholders, and indeed, if the line should be kept up during the winter months, when the travel will be very small, comparatively, will entail a positive loss.

It is a conceded fact that *fast* lines of first-class ocean steamships, with the exception of the California lines, cannot be run successfully without Government aid; and the Government of Great Britain could never have had the almost entire monopoly of the ocean steamship business, acting even as American mail carriers, and keeping up a regular correspondence with all of South America, Brazil, Mexico and the West Indies, thus taking from the United States an immense trade to which she is entitled by her closer proximity to these countries, and giving it into the hands of British merchants and manufacturers, without liberal subventions from Government. But these facts are all so patent to the intelligent American merchant and people, and have been so often reiterated in the TIMES and other influential journals, and conceded by commercial Committees of Congress, it were needless to enlarge on them. I will only add that the two first voyages of the *Adriatic*—the first time carrying out 200 passengers, specie and the mails for the bare postage on the letters, with a fair return list of passengers and freight—and the second voyage taking out 400 passengers, $1,250,000 in specie, and seven thousand dollars worth of correspondence, will just about pay expenses and perhaps give the Company six per cent. a year for their investment. And this, in the European traveling season. Of course, under such a state of things, the monopoly of the ocean must again revert to the Cunarder's after October.

I will now give you the figures of our trip out to Southampton, so that your readers may compare them with those of the British line, and be enabled to judge the character of the vessels that the North Atlantic Company propose to put into the trade. The *Adriatic*, as you know, is the largest commercial steamer afloat, with the exception of the *Great Eastern*, which we had the pleasure of seeing at anchor on our arrival at Cowes, and is as solidly built as a war-ship. The elegance and spaciousness of her accommodations for passengers, with her dining saloon on deck and a flush promenede deck of 300 feet in length, are not surpassed by any steamship in the world. Her engines are the perfection of art—and ought to be—for several hundred thousands of dollars were spent in experiments to improve them after they were first put into her. In passably moderate weather the ship moves along as smoothly and on as even a keel as a steamer on the Hudson. We had only one day of rough sea—not very rough, but sufficiently so to have required table racks on most other ships—but with us a wineglass would not have slidden from a smooth mahogany table during the whole twenty-four hours of the day in question.

I believe the quickest run that has ever been made from New-York to Liverpool—counting from pilot to pilot—was made by the *Persia*, in nine days, one hour and fifty-seven minutes. The *Adriatic* left her dock at 2½ P. M. on June 2, and the pilot left us at 4½ P. M. Capt. COMSTOCK got no observation the two last days of our voyage, the weather being very rainy, with a dense fog. We consequently, on the latter part of the ninth day, being near land, had to stop the engines several times, to sound—and when we had been nine days out lacking one hour, hove to for a pilot. Here we laid five hours when the pilot came on board, and running in a thick fog, at a slower rate than usual, arrived at our port at 5½ A. M. on Tuesday, the 12th. Deducting only the difference of time and the five hours we were hove to for a pilot, we were nine days and one hour from our wharf at Canal-street to an anchorage—and not deducting the five hours for the pilot, we were nine days and a little over six hours from wharf to wharf. On our three first days we made comparatively slow running, on account of the heating of the journals. Our coals were pretty good, with the exception of one small lot, from which in an expenditure of 130 tons in the twenty-four hours, 34 tons of cinders were taken out, when there should have been but 10 tons.

	Miles.		Miles.
To 12 o'clock June 3.	260	To 12 o'clock June 8.	335
To 12 o'clock June 4.	310	To 12 o'clock June 9.	345
To 12 o'clock June 5.	330	To 12 o'clock June 10.	355
To 12 o'clock June 6.	340	To 12 o'clock June 11.	345
To 12 o'clock June 7.	340		

The distance from New-York to Southampton is eighty miles or thereabouts—say six hours—greater than it is from New-York to Liverpool. So, putting my figures together, you will see that we beat the *Persia's* best time, calculating the relative distances, *nearly eight hours*, and this not deducting our *five hours'* lost time when hove to for a pilot. F. W. R.

The Marriage Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is great good sense in the remarks of your correspondent, Mr. BAISTED, this morning.

Every clergyman ought to be willing to take any reasonable amount of trouble for the public good; but at the same time, the State has no right to impose unreasonable trouble upon us, especially to no secure end. We are servants of the State as *citizens*, not as *clergymen*; nor has the State any right to meddle with us in the performance of a *religious* rite, as our solemnization of marriage is.

By the present law, the security of the registration of marriages depends on the *reports* of an unlimited number of agents—the ministers of religion in this great City. Who can detect the delinquents, unless the City Inspector pursue them all, as he has done the Archbishop? The $50 penalty will scarcely answer its purpose, for until you catch the parson, you cannot fine him.

The true method is to put the *civil contract of marriage* wholly on *civil grounds*, and allow no marriage, however solemnized, to be legal until authorized by the civil authority, *i. e.*: until a license for it shall have been issued by the civil authority through the County Clerk, or other appointed officer.

I believe that Mr. BAISTED is mistaken in thinking that church records are not testimony in our Civil Courts. They *are* (if I remember rightly) not absolutely, perhaps, but with proper corroboration. Still, from what I know, I agree with him that they are not always to be relied upon.

Besides, where is a searcher after the evidence of a marriage to know where, among such a multitude of churches, to find the particular register he needs? There should be but one registry of acknowledged validity, and that registry should be in charge of a proper civil officer. Surely, a mortgage on the person of a man or woman is as important as one on a piece of ground! This registration could be secured by requiring a civil license for marriage, and in no other way.

So they do things in France, and in many of our sister States. Our present law is a serious annoyance, and a blunder. It ought to be repealed, as not merely inconvenient and of doubtful constitutionality, but as utterly insufficient for the grave purposes it should serve.

A PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN.

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM NEWPORT.

Another Gala Day—The Masonic Fraternity Celebrate St. John's Day—Oration and Dinner—Newton and the "Atlantic"—First Arrivals—Improvements at the Redwood—Corrected List of Summer Cottages Rented—Newport to be the Popular Resort.

ATLANTIC HOUSE, NEWPORT, Monday, June 25, 1860.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Newport has had another celebration to-day, in the annual festival of the Masonic Fraternity. Flags are flying, and the town is full of country people, come in on the excursion boats, of which the beautiful Narragansett Bay is so thronged during the Summer season. According to Masonic tradition, this day became a festival in 1741, and is intended to commemorate the initiation of St. John the Baptist into the "brethren of the mystic tie." The first Masonic Society in Newport was incorporated about a century ago, in 1759, when Newport was in the prime and vigor of commercial prosperity and of intellectual character. The title of the first lodge was "The Master Wardens and Society of Free and Accepted Masons." A lottery for raising $2,400 was granted them by the General Assembly, to erect the Masonic Hall, and the first public celebration of the Order that was ever held in this State, took place here in 1759, with religious services at Trinity Church. The Masons are now a numerous and quite an important element in society, and the various orders in Rhode Island embrace a great many of the wealthy and respectable portion of citizens.

To-day is the sixty-ninth anniversary of the Festival of St. John. The Grand Lodge, Royal Arch Masons, and St. John's Encampment of Knights Templars, from different parts of the State, to the number of 350, assembled at the old Masonic Hall, and there formed an imposing procession, headed by the American Brass Band of Providence, and proceeded to the North Baptist Church, where religious services were held and an

ORATION

delivered by Rev. Brother, AUGUSTUS WOODBURY, of the Unitarian denomination, Providence. The orator delivered a most able and beautiful, as it was appropriate, discourse on the form and substance of Masonic institutions and life. First the orator showed the universality of the facts, that character has more power than external force—that the soul is greater than the body—that the inner life is of more worth than the outward manifestation, and simple and common-place as the words are, they express the great truth by which all organizations, institutions and establishments must stand or fall. Nature, Science, History and Life had its fitting illustrations. Purity, Truth and self-control, with Justice, Benevolence and mutual help, combine to produce the rectitude of life which should distinguish our individual actions and human intercourse. And in this connection was given this beautiful trein of thought,—that this threefold cord unites in Brotherhood,—the dream of the enthusiast, the hope of the philanthropist, and the ideel of the Christian. Its ties extend over the continents and beneath the seas. It warms the heart amid the ice of Arctic climes. It tempers the passions which the sun of the tropics breeds. It destroys national animosities, sectional hatreds, the strifes and jealousies of States. It is at once the token and the product of the universal dominion of that love which is the spirit of the Kingdom of God.

After this fine oration, delivered with the most accomplished grace, and some excellent singing by the Philharmonic Society, with the somewhat famed Prof. PAYNE, the Catholic church organist, at the organ, the procession marched to the Fillmore House, where HAZZARD had a peculiar care of the health of his guests in not giving them a *hot* entertainment

THE DINNER

Was given to a voracious set of months, at $1 25 a ticket, who seemed, however, to appreciate the entertainment, cold or hot. There was a display of rich dishes, and abundance of that commodity which induces a genial flow of spirits. It was the best Masonic dinner ever prepared in Rhode Island. The usual complimentary sentiments were presented, rehashed out of those of a dozen years back, one of which, in reference to the State of Rhode Island, drew out the following letter from his Excellency Gov. SPRAGUE:

To Henry F. Smith, Esq., Committee:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of the 7th, informing me that the M. W. Grand Lodge of Rhode Island will celebrate their approaching anniversary of St. John the Baptist on Monday, the 25th inst., at Newport, and inviting me to be present on that occasion. It would give me the greatest pleasure to participate with you, and to add my humble testimony in advancement of the cause you have so much at heart, but having calls of a pressing nature to attend to at that time, I must forego the pleasure. With my best wishes for the continued prosperity and usefulness of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, and the happiness of all its members, and thanking you and the Committee for the courtesy, I am, &c.,

WM. SPRAGUE.

Mr. NEWTON, of the "Atlantic," gave a splendid dinner to-day to a large gathering of Masons and others. This house, under its new management, is destined to be the most popular of the many. Completely refitted, from attic to cellar, with a corps of the most attentive and the best looking black servants that ever were here, with a perfect system in every department, the best of everything regardless of expense, a table that would suit the most persistent croaker, and a generous and accommodating landlord, there are no fears of discomfort or inconvenience. The prerequisites of hotel life at a summer watering place are a neat, clean and well ordered room, a good table and polite service, and here I have them all under the supervision of a hotel veteran, Mr. SAGAR, accomplished in foreign lingo, and for thirty years among the metropolitan public houses. The Atlantic hoisted its flag on the 14th, and the numerous huge trunks, or miniature cottages, which I now see coming up to the door, indicate the opening of "the season," and the prolonged stay (as I am assured) of the great majority of visitors.

Fresco touches are being given to the ceiling of the Redwood Library, on a moderate scale to that part which has not recently been adorned in the high style of fresco art and which has vastly improved the appearance and comfort of this celebrated and much frequented resort. Mr. PURSSORD, of London, has just sent on an admirable portrait from the pencil of Sir THOS. LAWRENCE, about 1790, taken of his patron and benefactor, Mr. ABRAHAM REDWOOD, the grandson of the founder of this Library. It was presented to the Redwood through the medium of SYDNEY BROOKS, Esq., of Newport, now in Europe, and is esteemed as a valuable work of art, independently of its associative merits. Mr. BROOKS has given the library a magnificent collection of eighty volumes of standard French books. Mr. RHOADES, the gentlemanly librarian, is preparing a catalogue of the library, which is becoming well patronized and highly attractive.

Nearly all the Summer cottages have been rented. The number is greater than have been rented to this time during any year previous. I have obtained a corrected list of all that have been disposed of to the present date, which amounts to ninety-one. Most of these are to be occupied by persons from New-York City, and cities south of New-York, and but very few from the Eastern States.

ALEXANDER DUNCAN, of Providence, has taken James Phalen's villa, on Bellevue-avenue.

Dr. W. NEWTON MERCER, of New-Orleans, S. T. Hopkins' house on College-street.

JAMES LENNOX, New-York, Luther Bateman's stone house.

G. WYMBERLY JONES, Savannah, Mrs. J. M. Peckham's East-house, Beach-road.

Mrs. D. S. KENNEDY, New-York, Mrs. S. P. Cleveland's villa, south end Bellevue-avenue.

A. B. BELKNAP, New-York, the Dudley estate, mall road.

Mr. VAN LIMBURG, Dutch Minister Plenipotentiary, Wm. Smith's cottage, on Kay-street.

SAMUEL M. DAVIS, of Natchez, Miss., the Shaw estate, near Touro Park.

HENRY VAN RENSSELAER, New-York, A. T. Peckham's house, on Catherine-street and Rhode Island-avenue.

WILLIAM SCHERMERHORN, New-York, Misses Turner's house, Clay-street.

Com. WM. EDGAR, U. S. N., Edward King's house on the Harrison farm.

Rev. Dr. SKINNER, New-York, Mrs. Ruggles' Cottage, on Bellevue-avenue.

ARTHUR BRONSON, New-York, George Jones' villa, Touro street, opposite the Ocean House.

R. J. DILLON, New-York, Henry Rice's house, Spring-street.

JOHN WILLETT, New-York, Wm. H. Jones' house, "Bay View."

Mrs. BANKS, New-York, George J. Bell's house, on Main Road, Middletown.

GEO. MOKE, New-York, Mrs. Marshall's house, Pelham-st.

LOUIS DESAULLES, New-York, Wm. Spooner's cottage, John-street.

JOHN D. HILL, New-Orleans, MacGregor's cottage, John street.

BENJ. WINTHROP, New-York, Joseph Tews' cottage, Catherine street.

H. MCCALL, Philadelphia, Derby's cottage, Pelham-street.

Mrs. M. E. COMES, Hazzard's house, Dixon's-lane.

R. CARTER, Philadelphia, Miss Chace's cottage, Cottage-street.

A. A. LOWE, Savannah, John Goffe's cottage, Touro-street.

J. AUGUSTUS HAMILTON, New-York, J. S. Clarke's house, Bellevue avenue.

WAXN MCALLISTER, New-York, MacGregor's stone house, "Halliton Hill."

ROBERT REMSEN, New-York, W. B. Wilson's cottage, Beach Road.

JOSEPH TUCKERMAN, New-York, Mrs. Lndlow's cottage, Kay-street.

WM. WALKER, New-York, the "Frye Estate," on Touro-street, opposite Touro Park.

G. F. JONES, New-York, Edward King's house, Harrison Farm.

L. M. HOFFMAN, New-York, the Tilley Estate, Middletown.

Mrs. BRIDGE, New-York, Hazzard's house, Bellevue Court.

Mr. BANKS, New-York, Hazzard's cottage, Bellevue avenue.

F. WIGGINS, New-York, Vernon's house, Clark-street.

Mr. LEROY, New-York, Mrs. DeJong's house, corner Touro and Mill streets.

AUGUSTE BELMONT, New-York, Mrs. Ritchie's villa, Bellevue-avenue.

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Jr., A. Van Rensselaer's villa, Beach-view-avenue.

HAMILTON FISH, New York, Ryan's house, Bath road.

R. LENOX KENNEDY, New-York, Wm. B. Chace's house, Middletown.

JOHN R. FORD, New-York, Mrs. Peckham's, Westhouse Beach road.

F. F. BRANDON, New-York, Cook's house, on Kay and Bull streets.

Mrs. T. S. GIBBS, New-York, Mrs. Burdick's cottage, Bellevue-avenue.

JAMES OTIS, New-York, Vose's house, corner of Bath road.

E. H. SCHERMERHORN, New-York, Wilbur's cottage, Dixon Lane and Clay streets.

F. W. RENSLANDER, New-York, Ruggles' cottage, Bellevue avenue.

THOS. HITCHCOCK, New-York, Nathan Barker's house, Mann-avenue.

EDWARD H. GILLIAN, New-York, one of Edward King's houses, Harrison farm.

H. V. BUTLER, New York, J. A. Hazzard's cottage, Atlantic-street.

WM. BRUEN, New-York, Hazzard's cottage, Catharine street.

W. W. DEFOREST, New-York, Weaver house, South Touro-street.

JOTHAM POST, New-York, Mrs. Fassett's cottage, Perry-street.

Dr. S. T. WARNER, Dr. Green's house, Middletown.

BENJ. TIFFANY, Baltimore, Mrs. Harper's stone house, Webster-street.

M. W. BOKLAND, Boston, Mrs. Bruen's stone house, Bellevue-avenue.

J. B. PLUMB, Albany, Armstrong's house, Clay-street.

GEO. TIFFANY, Baltimore, Armstrong's cottage, Bellevue-avenue.

MARSHALL WOODS, Providence, Tiffany's cottage, Bellevue-avenue.

Mr. WHITWELL, Boston, Mrs. Murray's house, Pelham-street.

Mr. FOSTER, Boston, Charles Sherman's house, Mill-street.

JOHN JULIUS PRINGLE, New-Orleans, A. T. Peckham's new house, Rhode Island-avenue.

EZRA A. BOURNE, Boston, James C. Powell's house, Greenough-place.

C. E. APPLETON, Boston, Goffe's house Beach-road.

EBENUS CORBIN, Albany, Hazzard's cottage, Kay-street.

Mrs. SIGOURNEY, J. Tews' cottage, Beach-road.

T. JE

dered while plowing in his field; three miles from Wyandott, near the Kaw River Bridge; shot through the heart with a rifle ball. His brother-in-law, named RANSOM, has been examined and committed for the murder. An old feud existed between them, and report says McCLARCARY's wife gave her brother a span of mules, valued at $300, to murder him. They have lived unhappily together. The Kansas Central Railroad is graded from the mouth of the Kaw out one mile, and the President is now East, to arrange for capital to complete it to Lawrence at an early day. The drought is almost as bad since our last rain, as it was before. The wheat harvest has commenced here; but the crop is poor. Oats are a failure; but corn and potatoes look well. This whole Territory, from the valleys to the hill-tops, is peculiarly adopted to the growth of corn. The forests along the streams are full of wild fruits, such as gooseberries, blackberries, plums, &c. Some of the blackberries here, growing wild, are nearly as large as the celebrated Lawton. The Missouri river is now in a fine stage; but the Kaw is still low. A boat has just been completed here, drawing but eight inches light, intended to run between here and Fort Riley, 130 miles above here, on the Kaw. QUILL

THE PIKE'S PEAK REGION.

Emigration Falling Off—Mushroom Cities—Mining Prospects, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MOUNTAIN CITY, Idaho, Friday, June 15, 1860.

The immense emigration which for the last two months has swarmed the plains and western territories, has gradually slackened, and matters are settling down into the quiet but toilsome routine of mining life. While many are returning, from the want of courage and perseverance, so indispensable to success in mining countries, many others are doing much better than could reasonably be expected in a mining region so recently discovered and in a condition almost wholly undeveloped.

Mushroom cities are springing up in almost every ravine, and log huts, mud-roofed, doorless, and destitute of floors or windows, are considered of sufficient importance to be called buildings, and woe to him who has the daring to call these settlements anything but cities.

Thus, we have within an area of four or five miles, hills and rocks included, the following *cities*, commencing with Montana City, which boasts of three or four frames buildings, a log theatre, and numerous tents, in which are carried on the various trades, such as shoemaking, tailoring, &c.; Central City, similarly situated; Park City, a sort of suburban affair; then Nevada City, Missouri City, and so on until you are led to believe that the native Indian has become metropolitan, especially if there is any virtue in the name or importance of cities as designated in this Western region.

Mining is being prosecuted quite extensively; but, as a large portion of the leads are quartz leads, which require considerable outlay of capital before the miners can realize, together with the want of mills for crushing the quartz, the times are hard, and money scarce. Mills are, however, arriving daily, and in a few weeks the value of the quartz mines now opened will be thoroughly tested, and the future of this country made manifest. New discoveries are being made daily, and from the reports from the different districts, there is reason to hope that the misfortunes of last year, consequent upon a superficial and thoughtless examination of the resources of the mines, will be counterbalanced by a profitable return to those whose perseverance entitles them to a rich reward.

It is estimated that at least fifty miles will be in operation here before the 1st of September, and should the quartz prove to be half as rich as it is estimated to be the returns from this section will convince many who have considered the existence of gold here as somewhat mythical.

It is a fact universally conceded by old Californians that gold-bearing quartz is much more abundant here than in California, and of a far richer quality, while the gulch claims and prospects are of little value when compared to the early discoveries of that country.

Many, however, are doing well, and in Russell's Gulch some of the men are making from twenty to sixty dollars per day, yet there are many who are making but little better than day wages. On the Bobtail, Fiske and Gregory leads some of the dirt which is mixed with the quartz pays as high as six dollars to the pan, and the quartz ranges from eighty to three hundred dollars per cord—a cord being equal to about five tons in weight.

There is much speculation in claims, and some of the quartz leads have been sold as high as thirty thousand dollars. Provisions of all kinds are high, and money scarce, and twelve per cent. a month is the current rate at present, and considered cheap at that.

The news from the Arkansas and Blue River mines is very favorable, and many are leaving for that section, and a line of stages has been put upon the route, but as gold excitements are rather spasmodic in their character, it is expected that a reaction will take place. The snow is yet too deep for successful mining on the Blue; still the miners are doing well notwithstanding the cold and disagreeable weather, and new prospects are being obtained by digging under the snow, and many who are familiar with the resources of that region predict very profitable returns as soon as the snow has disappeared so as to admit of more general prospecting. Many are also turning their attention to the Snowy Range, which, in accordance with its name, is almost continually covered with snow, yet the prospects and yields so far as prosecuted are very favorable.

In fact it is reasonable to suppose, from recent discoveries, that the resources of this mining country are yet comparatively undeveloped, and that the next four months will bring forth discoveries that will place the Pike's Peak gold mines amongst the great gold-producing countries, and judging from the events of the past few weeks, the representative character given to this section by a horde of disappointed adventurers of last year will be fully redeemed, and as soon as a systematic plan of quartz mining can be established, with the proper machinery for the purpose put in operation, the returns of gold from here will form no mean portion of the gold products of the world.

Well-directed labor, perseverance and a more thorough knowledge of the nature and resources of these mines, cannot fail to bring results that will astonish even the most sanguine of this gold-seeking community. That there is plenty of gold here is an established fact; that it can be successfully and profitably realized, is the proolem to be solved, and upon this depends the future of this great but new mountain world. BURGET.

From New-Mexico.

OUTRAGES BY INDIANS AND MEXICANS.

The Santa Fé correspondent of the Missouri *Republican*, writes on the 4th as follows:

"Two Americans were shot at the El Dorado Hotel on Saturday evening, one of whom died on the spot, and the other expired on yesterday morning. Two Mexicans were also stabbed yesterday morning; one died immediately, and the other is not expected to live. Several rumors are afloat in regard to the cause of the deaths above stated, but as no judicial investigation has been had yet, it is difficult to assign the true cause.

Col. B. L. E. BONNEVILLE, Lieut. H. M. Woon, Regt. Adjt., Lieut. M. L. DAVIS, Lieut. R. V. BONNEAU and family, Dr. W. W. ANDERSON and family, and two Companies of the 3d Infantry, left here on yesterday morning for Fort Clark via the Pecos River, according to instructions received from the Secretary of War.

We have had no Independence mail since the 5th of May, although *three trains of wagons* have arrived here. The road is reported as free from Indians, and so safe that small parties, with only one wagon and two or three men, travel the road with perfect security."

A correspondent of the same journal writing from Fernando de Taos on the 30th ult., says:

"Cantonment Burgwin was broken up on the 15th inst., under the late order of the War Department concerning military posts in this Territory. The troops have all left, and Taos is, consequently, at this time, without any military protection. On Saturday last there was quite a public excitement. Intelligence was received that a large body of Apaches was about to attack and destroy the buildings composing the Fort, (Burgwin,) and murder four men in charge of the vacated quarters. An Indian had been killed some days before, and his body deposited in the vicinity of the Fort. This led to suspicions on the part of his tribe that the men referred to were in some way connected with his death, and hence the contemplated attack reported. KIT CARSON, however, together with the Sheriff of Taos County, and a strong body of armed men, twenty or more in number, went promptly to the rescue. The Apaches were near at hand, but after a long parley and much explanation on both sides, they went away, professing to be entirely satisfied."

ELISHA T. CLARK, Esq., Clerk of the United States District Court for the Second Judicial District of the Territory of New-Mexico, died on Wednesday morning last. He had been in failing health for some time past, but his death was no doubt hastened by severe exposure, in crossing the Osha mountains, the late circuit of the Taos District Court. He is the second clerk who has fallen a victim to such exposure within the past few months. Mr. CLARK was a most excellent man, and his decease is greatly deplored by numerous friends. He was from St. Louis.

A letter from Conejos, about seventy miles Northwest of Taos, describes an encounter which 114 Arapahoe Indians had with a party of citizens of that place on the 11th ult. They had driven off about 80 head of horses, killed fifty sheep, robbed several houses, and maltreated unprotected women. A large party of citizens started in pursuit of the marauders, but only twenty of them succeeded in overtaking them, just as they crossed the Rio del Norte. Lieut. JAQUES went over the river to have a talk with the savages, but no sooner did they see him approach than they charged upon him with lances. He ran for the river bank, and the party on the other side checked the advance of the Indians by firing at them with their rifles, killing two of them. The Americans then halted for the rest of their party to come up. When they were reinforced they crossed the river, but found that the Indians had fled in great haste, leaving behind them about twenty horses.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIFENCE.

Lord Macaulay complained that Englishmen cared more about the victories of the Spaniards over the aeveges of South America than about the history of the foundation of our great Indian empire. This reproach is amply justified by the manner in which the records of the old Company are now being disposed of. There are 20,000 volumes of them, all indexed and arranged, partly, perhaps, by the hands of Charles Lamb; and these are daily sent off in waggon-loads to the papermakers, to be pounded up into pulp. One hundred tons of Records, which must have cost the country more than as many thousand pounds, have thus already been carted away. Well, it is, perhaps, good for the future historian of India. The existence of such a body of authentic documents would have obliged him to dive deep into the sea of original research, instead of drawing from the shallow wells of his own imagination.

We find the following in the *Illustrated Times*: "By-the-way, what is the meaning of a paragraph which has been the rounds of the papers, to the effect that Mr. Ruskin's pamphlet on the Exhibition of the Academy will this year be written by Mr. Thornbury? Surely it would not be more preposterous to announce that Mr. Tennyson's next poem will be written by Mr. Tupper." A sensible remark; but, after all, there is not the distance between Ruskin and Thornbury that there is between Tennyson and Tupper. Tennyson is a great poet; Tupper is something of a dolt. Ruskin is a crotchety, cantankerous, illogical man, with the gift of style; Thornbury is no equally illogical, but less cantankerous man, without the gift of style. Sensible artists will treat Mr. Thornbury's dicta with neither more nor less contempt than they would Mr. Ruskin's.

Alexander Dumas, says a letter from Marseilles, is on the point of leaving this place on his trans-Mediterranean excursion. The following fact is characteristic of the man. Just as he was leaving Paris for the railway, he called his servant and said: "Take these ten louis, and run to Roggieri's firework manufactory. Ask him for suns, rockets, serpents and Roman candles, and bring them to me at the Lyons railway station, where I shall wait for you." The servant set off accordingly. A friend who happened to be present inquired, "What do you want those fireworks for?" "Why, to let them off in the Desert," answered Dumas; "you cannot imagine the grand effect produced by the illumination of the great pyramid."

An interesting ceremony took place recently at Orleans House, Twickenham, the seat of H. R. H. the Duc D'Aumale, namely, the laying of the foundation-stone of a new library, which is destined for the valuable collection of books made by the late M. Cigoigne, who, at his death, left a wish that the first offer for the whole collection should be made to the Duc D'Aumale, who instantly closed with it, and the library was removed from Paris to Twickenham. Some idea of the importance attached to M. Cigoigne's collection may be gathered from the fact that it was valued at £15,000, at which price it was bought by his Royal Highness, and it now forms a most valuable addition to the Duke's own library.

A new work by the most recent translator of Herodotus, Rev. George Rawlinson, is in preparation. It will be entitled *The Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient World*; namely, Chaldæa, Assyria, Babylonia, Media and Persia. The sources of information are those extraordinary native records to which so much attention has been devoted of late years, and on some of which the author's relative, Sir Henry Rawlinson, has thrown such novel and interesting light. The work will be in three volumes, uniform with Rawlinson's *Herodotus*.

M. de Lamartine's complete works will appear in Paris, published by himself, in an *Edition personelle, definitive, unique*. They will comprise forty volumes, of from 500 to 600 pages each; in the course of four years the work will be complete. The price will be 300 francs for the whole if paid in advance at the delivery of the first volume (*Meditations Poétiques et Religieuses*); otherwise every yearly course of ten volumes will cost 80 francs. Every subscriber will receive Lamartine's portrait with his autograph.

The Emperor of the French has been pleased to accept of a copy of the translation recently made by Mr. J. H. Simpson, of selections from his Majesty's writings, entitled *Napoleon III. on England*, and to compliment the Author on the felicity of his translation. Permission at the same time has been given to Mr. Simpson to translate the entire writings of the Emperor, and the English translation will in due time be published "by authority," through Messrs. Saunders, Otley and Co.'s house.

There are in press two important contributions to the literature of arboriculture. One is a new edition, enlarged, of the well-known work, *The Forester*, by James Brown, the wood-manager of Mr. Grantoun, Strathspey. The other is, *An Inquiry into the Nature and Cause of the Prevailing Disease and Present Condition of the Larch Plantations in Great Britain*; the writer being Mr. Charles M'Intosh, the author of what may almost be called the classical *Book of the Garden*.

Mr. Walter is not the only great proprietor of the *Times*, for a Mrs. Anna Brodia is nearly, if not equally, as much concerned in its prosperity. The paper is, however, divided into sixteen shares, and there are even sub-divisions of those shares. Among the names there will be found Hogg's, Carden's, Tite's, Wood's, &c., and in fact, it is a little joint-stock company, in which there is no Rothschild, as rumor some time since asserted.

A literary discovery of some importance has been made at Liverpool. A papyrus, brought from Thebes by Rev. Henry Stobart, and now in Mr. Mayer's Museum of Antiquities, was found to contain the 19th chapter of St. Matthew written in the Greek Uncial character, which gives a new version of the long-misunderstood part of the 24th verse, relating to the passage of a camel through the eye of a needle.

Recent Geographical explorations and discoveries have resuscitated the old interest in the sources of the Nile. Few men have a better right to be listened to on this subject than Dr. Beke, the Abyssinian traveler, from whom a new work is announced, to be entitled: *The Sources of the Nile, being a General Survey of the Basin of that River and its Head Streams, with the History of Nilotic Discovery.*

Mr. George Borrow, of *Bible in Spain, Lavengro*, &c. notoriety, has not been heard of in literature since *Romany Rye*, although for many years he has had something like twenty works, chiefly the fruits of his immense philological knowledge, ready for publication. We are happy to see an announcement of a new work by Mr. Borrow, *The Sleeping Bard; or Visions of the World, Death and Hell*, translated from the Cambrian British of Elis Wyn.

A facetious correapondent sends us a query—Which is the most industrious writer, Dickens, Bulwer Lytton, or Mr. Warren? to which he answers Dickens; for he writes All the Year Round, while Bulwer has written Night and Morning, and Warren Now and Then. In justice to the latter gentleman our friend should have remembered that when he was merely writing novels, Mr. Warren wrote Ten Thousand a Year.

M. Eugène Hatin has just published the concluding installment of his work, the *Political and Literary History of the Press in France, with an Historical Introduction on the Origin of Journalism, and a General Bibliography of Journals since their Origin*. The part now published is the second of Vol. IV., and comprises "The Modern Press, 1789–1860," the most interesting portion of the work.

The author of *Tom Brown* is reappearing as a contributor to the literature of social science. "Thomas Hughes, Barrister," figures *in propriâ personâ* as the author of *An Account of the Look-out of Engineers*, 1851-2, in course of publication. It was prepared, at the request of the Committee on Trade Societies, for the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science.

Three thousand pounds have been collected, chiefly from men of letters and their friends, in aid of the memorial church of George Herbert, the poet, at Bemerton. The sum includes donations from Lord Stanhope, Lord Macaulay, Dean Milman and Trench, Sir Bulwer Lytton, Mr. Alfred Tennyson, Mr. Longfellow, and other literary celebrities. About £1,000 are still needed to complete the work.

The greatest living tragical poet of Italy, Giovan Batista Niccolini, now 80 years old, was lately received by the King of Sardinia at Florence. He presented his Majesty with a copy of his "Arnaldo da Breccia," a historical tragedy, condemned by the Court of Rome. The gift was graciously accepted, and the poet complimented on his having foretold the regeneration of Italy.

A Sketch of the Life and Character of Sir Robert Peel, by the Right Hon. Sir Lawrence Peel, is in preparation. This will be the first biography of the great statesman which will have owed anything to a member of his family. Sir Lawrence Peel is a first cousin of the late Sir Robert Peel, and from 1842 to 1855 occupied the post of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta.

After all that has been said and written respecting the recent improvement and embellishment of Paris, there is something startling in the title of the latest lucubration of the well-known journalist and *littérateur*, Alexandre Weill, *Paris Uninhabitable*. The object of his *brochure* is to prove that for all classes below the most opulent rents in Paris are crushing in an alarming degree.

The peculiar species of biography to which M. Capefigue has recently devoted his time and talents, is receiving a new cultivator in the person of M. de Lescure. From what a pen a Paris publisher announces a work on *Mistresses of the Regent*—a pretty extensive theme, unless the name of Louis XV.'s predecessor is much hallied.

The approaching marriage of Ruskin is talked of, and Kinkel, the German revolutionary professor, has taken to himself a second *Frau*, a countrywoman of his own. The professor has given up the idea of accepting the post offered to him at Geneva, and chooses to reside in England.

There is preparing for publication the results of a Summer's exploration of the volcanoes, geysers and glaciers of Iceland, by Capt. Charles S. Forbes, R. N. Unless we are mistaken, Capt. Forbes wrote a pleasant book some years ago, descriptive of the West Coast of Africa.

An authorized translation of the Marquis de Moges' account of the Baron Gros' Embassy to China and Japan, is shortly to be published. The original has been popular in France. It will be interesting to compare the French account with the English one.

A large House in Tavistock-square announces that Tavistock House is to be let. This is Mr. Charles Dickens' London residence, and it is understood that the great novelist has determined, for the future, to reside entirely at his country place, Gadshill.

A statement published by the *Moniteur* shows an increase to the extent of 200,000 francs in the value of French exports of books, &c., during the first quarter of the present year, when compared with that of 1859.

M. Granier de Cassagnac, the well-known Imperialist writer, has published a *History of the Girondins and of the Massacres of September*, as an antidote to (what he considers) the historical poison of Lamartine.

During the night of the 19th of April, Mr. JAMES, the well-known novelist, had an attack of paralysis at Venice, where he is Consul-General. Intelligence has since reached us that his mind is hopelessly deranged.

There was a project on foot for bringing out a new Roman Catholic daily paper in London when the paper duty came off. The *Catholic News* was to be its title; its price a penny. The project must now be abandoned.

Mr. Disraeli's irate military antagonist, Col. Rathbone, formerly of the *Press*, is about to return to the charge by the publication of a new pamphlet, to be entitled *Disraeli and the Unknown Envoy: a Letter to Lord Palmerston*.

The *on dit* is, that the authoress of "*The Mill on the Floss*" received £2,000 for that work, and that contingent interests in future editions will amount altogether to £5,000—not bad pay, if true.

Prince Augustin Galitzin has edited an interesting contribution to the biography of Henri Quatre, a volume of 450 pages, consisting of letters of that monarch never before published.

The *Morning Chronicle* (just reduced to twopence) and the *Spectator*, both edited by Mr. Thornton Hunt, are understood to have become the property of the "French Government."

The third volume of Mr. GUIZOT's Memoirs is announced. We are approaching the eminent statesman's revelations of his premiership under the Citizen King.

Mrs. Gore, the novelist, who for some time past has been afflicted with blindness, has lately undergone an operation which, it is hoped, will restore her sight.

A second series of the remarkable *Essays and Reviews*, by eminent members of the University of Oxford and Cambridge, is said to be in preparation.

Mr. Gilchrist, the author of the *Life of Etty*, the great painter, has nearly completed a biography of that remarkable artist and poet, William Blake.

There is in preparation a popular work, to be entitled *The Life, Writings and Travels of the Baron Humboldt*. The author is Mr. Geo. Barclay.

A new work is announced by the indefatigable Mrs. Ellis, on a congenial theme: *Chapters on Wives; or Sketches of Married Life*.

Mr. Bohn's May contributions to his *Illustrated Library* is Capt Marryatt's stirring *Privateersman One Hundred Years Ago*.

The second and concluding volume of Lord DUNDONALD's Memoirs will be published immediately. The noble lord is dangerously ill.

Mr. Lawrence's *Guy Livingstone* is making its appearance in a French translation in the columns of the Paris journal, *La Presse*.

The proposal to erect, at Exeter, a monument to the "learned and judicious HOOKER," who was a native of that city, has been revived.

The sketch of "Little Scholars," in a recent number of the *Cornhill*, is ascribed to the pen of the daughter of Mr. THACKERAY.

There is in the press a second volume of Dr Whewell's translation for English readers of the Dialogues of Plato.

A new work by Hans Christian Anderson, entitled *The Sand-hills of Jutland, and other Tales*, is in preparation.

In the case of Scully *vs.* Ingram, M. P., the arbitrator has awarded a verdict for Scully, with £2,000 damages.

Miss Muloch, the authoress of *John Halifax, Gentleman*, is engaged on a new work intended for the young.

The Fifth Volume of Mr. Ruskin's *Modern Painters*, which will complete the work, is nearly ready.

The High Church Party are, it is said, about to start a penny daily newspaper in London.

The Hallam subscription has reached £1,000

OUR CENTRAL PARK.

Letter from the Sabbath Committee to the Commissioners.

As this noble Public Improvement approaches completion, it must be a matter of anxious inquiry with the Commissioners and the thoughtful public: What shall be its influence on the public morals? How shall its paramount objects as a means of health and diversion be accomplished, consistently with the highest moral benefits? Besides the individual interest of the undersigned in this object, their public relation to a question of some moment involved in the regulations of the Park, now under consideration, would appear to justify the presentation of this paper to your respected Board.

It must be presumed that the Commissioners, in shaping administration of such a trust with no American precedent will adopt their measures with great deliberation, and innovate but little, if at all, on the prevailing mora, convictions of the American public. In the art of landscape gardening and kindred matters of taste, we yield the palm to Europe, and we do well to avail ourselves of her older civilization. In political, moral and religious matters, we have intelligently discarded the views prevailing on the Continent, especially as relates to monarchial institutions, church establishments, and Sunday observance. On all these points, the convictions of our people are fixed, and Europe is more likely to learn from us than we from her. We need the more to discriminate here, inasmuch as a considerable element of our population of European birth may counsel and claim that the founding of a great Park, after the style of the Bois de Boulogne or the Prater, must carry with it the Sunday pastimes of Paris and Vienna: as great an error as to insist that our church architecture, copied from the old world, must draw with it the creed or the ritual of the cathedrals after which it is modeled. We are more likely to take our precedents in this, as in other matters, from the European kingdom whose language and institutions harmonize with our own—and where the introduction into her public and ornamental grounds of the continental Sunday, in all its levity and organized frivolity, has been sturdily resisted—than from France, where the English sport, horse-racing, has been recently borrowed and added to her innumerable sources of Sunday diversion. We form a Park in the principal city of a nation characteristically Christian, and in its whole historic life Sabbath-observing. Its regulations should not ignore this fundamental fact, nor admit of a doubt as to its present and future conduct in harmony with this fact.

It is respectfully suggested—more as a *caveat*, than as implying that any Commissioner entertains differing views—that, while the privileges of the Park, under a vigilant Police, are accorded to the public on the Sabbath, it would be neither competent nor wise for the Commissioners to provide for or sanction the popular diversions common to and appropriate for the secular days of the week; and that the entire Sabbath arrangements should be such as *neither to offend nor corrupt the public conscience.*

Such reasons as the following would seem to enforce this suggestion:

1. Unless some such principle controls the Sunday arrangements of the Park, no limit can be fixed to the number or variety of popular amusements that will claim a place in the people's pleasure-ground. One class may be content with aquatic sports; another may want bands of music; another will demand target shooting; another will only be satisfied with horse-racing; another still would like the prize-ring or the bull-fight. Why withhold from yet another class the gambling-table, the fortune-teller, and the thimble rigger? All these, and many others, enter into the Sunday amusements of European pleasure-grounds. Where shall the line be drawn, if the bars are once let down?

2. It is the only principle consistent with the spirit and letter of our laws and institutions. It need not be stated that Christianity is a part of the law of the land; nor that the Christian Sabbath is guarded from invasion by the statutes of nearly all our States, and especially in this State, from the days of PETER STUYVESANT down to the present day. While no specific mode of Sabbath observance is prescribed, and no religious rites imposed, ordinary secular labor and public sports are forbidden, so as to secure to all a day of rest and worship, free from disturbance and temptation to vice. Any system, then, of amusements or refreshments, involving the service of attendants, and inducing to the enjoyment of secular pastimes, would tend to bring contempt on our laws, and afford the warrant of a high example for a general desecration of sacred time. It would throw back indefinitely the reforms, now successfully in progress, by which crime and pauperism have been greatly checked, and the majesty of law has been measurably restored.

3. Any other principle would be unjust to a very large and influential portion of citizens and tax-payers; while, thus administered equal rights to all citizens would be secured. To ask that Sunday bands may fill the air of the Ramble with strains of music; that jolly parties may be traversing the Lake in mimic squadrons; or that kindred amusements may monopolize the delightful resorts of the Park on the Lord's day, is to deny the rights of peaceful, conscientious, Christian citizens and their families to the quiet enjoyment of an inclosure they may have paid thousands to create. Is this courteous or just? We think not. The Park was made for all the people, as "the Sabbath was made for man." The one was made for a *Park*—not for a race-course, nor for a camp-meeting—not for Sunday sports, nor for religious services—not for one class, but for all classes, with reasonable regulations, in accordance with our laws and institutions. So of the Sabbath: it was made for a *Sabbath*—not for a day of frivolity and dissipation; it was made to be "kept holy;" and to pervert the Sabbath into a mere holiday, and the Central Park into the arena for holiday sports, besides being a gross departure from American and Christian ideas, would be little less than an outrage on the rights and feelings of the Christian community.

4. The Park, if conducted on the European principle, would inevitably become the source of popular demoralization. Our criminal records show that while the foreign-born population of this City embraces less than one-third of the aggregate population, the arrests for crime and disorder from among this class have averaged about 83 per cent. for the last three years, leaving but 17 per cent. for the comparatively Sabbath-keeping portion of native-born citizens. Further official statistics show that the arrests for drunkenness and crime, which for a long period were an average of 25 per cent. more on Sunday than on week-days, were so reduced by the partial closing of liquor-shops on the Sabbath as that they averaged nearly 60 per cent. more on week days than on Sunday, for a period of seven consecutive months, with a falling off of total arrests of about seven thousand in a single quarter. These statistics would seem to establish a certain connection between Sunday license and crime. Now, while we would not press these facts unduly as a vindication of the morality of the Sabbath, and would expressly disclaim all purpose to cite them invidiously, and to the disparagement of our immigrant population, which embraces very many orderly and most valuable citizens, their significance cannot be overlooked in discussing the tendency of Sunday regulations for our great Park. If a system is to be advocated, the influence of which shall be to draw men away from their homes and churches, and our juvenile population from Sunday Schools and domestic culture, and to substitute for all these humanizing and elevating moral and educational agencies the contamination of indiscriminate crowds, and the diversions that are suited to obliterate all thought of God,—little easy to see that it must stimulate the very elements of lawlessness and demoralization already so rife among us. Could a community that on the Sunday close their Courts of Justice, and suspend the service of civil process, with any consistency assume the prerogative of dispensing on the public grounds and at the common cost all facilities and enticements for the discreditable of that same day in whose honor they had Justice shut her gates and still her oracles? We would submit that with a view to the preservation of the public property of the Park itself, as well as with reference to infinitely higher claims of public duty, the Commissioners should scrupulously and persistently aim to strengthen those moral and legal restraints which form the only security for free institutions, and to discourage and rebuke the spirit of lawlessness which would evade or defy both human and divine enactments.

5. The previous considerations, relating solely to the *civil* Sabbath, and to the rights of Christian citizens, and the interests of the community under our Constitution and laws, may be expected, perhaps, to claim the assent of the great body of good citizens. There are other and higher views of this question which we would not obtrude, and which we need not withhold—views which no public body can ignore or fail to respect. We allude to the fact that nearly the entire Christian community, Protestant and Catholic, believe the Lord's Day to be a sacred day. They may and no cliffs as to their theories of this institution. Some trace the obligation for its sacred observance to the Bible—some to church appointment. With these theories public men or bodies have nothing to do; but they have to do with the fact. And the right, if it were claimed—as it has not been in this country—to pervert public grounds and public funds to the inauguration and support of a system in direct and open hostility to the most sacred convictions of the religious community, could not be conceded. Christian men are reluctant to urge a question of right like this. They have borne long and patiently with the invasion of usages and rights dear to them as their faith, and essential to the vitality and perpetuity of that faith. But they have rights: they know what they are; and they are not prepared to relinquish them. Among them is the unquestionable claim that they shall not be robbed of their sacred day, and that no public regulations shall be made for promoting its desecration, or that will wantonly offend their well-known convictions as to its moral and religious uses and benefits. An infidel press, whose pecuniary interests conspire with its opposition to Christianity to prompt the overthrow of the Sabbath, may laud the Central Park converted into the central source of Sunday profanations, as "the great civilizer," in contrast with, and to the disoersgement of, the Christian church and its institutions. The men whose names and money and influence are rarely found in connection with our great humane and eleemosynary esterpises, may boast in superior wisdom and philanthropy in dealing with pauperism, vice, and crime, to the body of Christian citizens who work and give without grudging and without boasting. But we submit that it is not for the managers of one of the grandest and most beneficent of our public works to lend either their corporate example or influence in support of such views, nor to grieve the whole of the very class in society whose religion itself is the basis and support of law and good government, and whose influence forms the grand bulwark against the vices and evils which afflict society and threaten to undermine or overthrow our social and political fabric.

Inasmuch, then, as the introduction of a system of Sunday diversions in the Central Park, after the European model, would be a dangerous innovation on the immemorial usages and the ineradicable convictions of our country, and one that it would be difficult to limit or control; as it would contravene the genius of our laws and institutions; as it would be partial and unjust toward a large class of citizens; as it would result in popular demoralization; and as it would offend the convictions and invade the rights of the entire Christian community, it is claimed that the regulations of the Commissioners in this behalf shall be such as *neither to offend nor corrupt the public conscience.* Thus administered—in strict consistency with American and Christian convictions—it will be an untold blessing to the city, and an abiding monument of the liberality and fidelity of its founders and managers.

NORMAN WHITE, Chairman.

SABBATH COMMITTEE:

HENRY J. BAKER,	HORACE HOLDEN,
E. L. BEADLE, M. D.,	JNO. E. PARSONS,
NATHAN BISHOP,	GUSTAV SCHWAB,
WILLIAM A. BOOTH,	WM. A. SMITH,
ROBERT CARTER,	WILLIAM TRUSLOW,
WARREN CARTER,	W. F. VAN WAGENEN,
THOMAS C. DOREMUS,	WILLIAM WALKER,
R. I. FANCHER,	F. S. WINSTON,
FRED. G. FOSTER,	O. E. WOOD.
DAVID HOADLEY,	

JAMES W. BEEKMAN, Recording Secretary.
RUSSELL S. COOK, Corresponding Secretary.
J. M. MORRISON, (Cashier of Manhattan Bank,) Treasurer.

NEWS ITEMS.

Henry O. French, a blacksmith, married a Miss Rowan, of Hebron, N. Y., some time since, but they did not live happily together, and Mrs. French found herself obliged to leave her husband. Since the separation, she has resisted repeated importunities for a reconciliation, and on the 21st, French left Poultney, Vt., and went to his father-in-law's, at Jackson, N. Y., where his wife was staying. After some conversation, she again refused to live with him, when French drew a pistol and discharged it at her, fortunately without doing any harm. Mrs. French immediately ran to a neighbor's and gave the alarm. When she returned to the house, in company with a Mr. Collins, she found her husband lying by the side of his wife, he had shot himself.

Gov. Wood, of Illinois, has issued a proclamation, calling upon the farmers of the State, the agricultural societies, and owners, officers and agents of steamboats, railroads and canals to take every precaution to prevent cattle which may be infected with pneumonia from being brought into the State. He also commissions Dr. Andrew McFarland to go to the States where the disease now exists, to gather all the information possible regarding its nature and its cure.

Thomas Evits, of New-Milford, Conn., committed suicide on the 23d, at the Poor-house in that place, by hanging himself. The nail to which the end of the cord was attached was not higher than his head, but he put one knee on a chair, thus throwing the weight of his body upon the noose, so that he strangled. He made so little noise that some boys asleep in the same room were not disturbed.

Jim Penny, a noted swindler, who is confined in the jail at Rochester for some months, has for the last few days refused to take any food, in consequence of an alleged attack of the lockjaw. When Mr. Bascom, the jailor, threatened to knock out two of his front teeth, to allow the insertion of a pipe into his mouth, by way of which food should be given him, the fellow yielded.

Mrs. S. D. Terrell, of Clyde, Ohio, tried to get rid of her husband a few days ago by setting fire to the flouring mill where she supposed he was at work. Fortunately for him he was not in the building, and the amiable lady was arrested on a charge of arson.

Eugene Pepe, who was convicted of the murder of Michael Dedinger, keeper of a coffee-saloon in New-Orleans, committed suicide on the 20th, in the cell where he was confined, by taking poison.

The jail at Carlinville, Ill., was destroyed by fire on the 13th, and a negro prisoner was burned to death.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

Veto Message of President Buchanan.

To the Senate of the United States:

I return, with my objections, to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain and for other purposes," presented to me on the 20th instant.

This bill grants to every citizen of the United States, "who is the head of a family," and to every person of foreign birth residing in the country, who has declared his intention to become a citizen though he may not be the head of a family, the privilege of appropriating to himself one hundred and sixty acres of Government land, of settling and residing upon it for five years; and should his residence continue until the end of this period, he shall then receive a patent on the payment of twenty-five cents per acre, or one fifth of the present Government price. During this period the land is protected from all the debts of the settler.

The bill also contains a cession to the States of all the public lands within their respective limits "which have been subject to sale at private entry, and which remain unsold after the lapse of thirty years." This provision embraces a present donation to the State of 12,229,731 acres, and will, from time to time, transfer to them large bodies of such lands which, from peculiar circumstances, may not be absorbed by private purchase and settlement.

To the actual settler this bill does not make an absolute donation, but the price is so small that it can scarcely be called a sale. It is one hundred twenty-five cents per acre, out, considering this is not to be paid until the end of five years, it is, in fact, reduced to about eighteen cents per acre, or one-seventh of the present minimum price of the public lands. In regard to the States it is an absolute and unqualified gift.

1. The state of facts raises the question whether Congress, under the Constitution, has the power to give away the public lands, either to States or individuals. On this question I expressed a decided opinion in my message to the House of Representatives of the 24th February, 1859, returning the Agricultural College bill. This opinion remains unchanged. The argument then used applies, as a constitutional objection, with greater force to the present bill. *There* it had the plea of consideration, growing out of a specific beneficial purpose; *here* it is an absolute gratuity to the States, without the pretext of consideration. I am compelled for want of time, in these the last hours of the session, to quote largely from this message:

"I presume the general proposition will be admitted, that Congress does not possess the power to make donations of money already in the Treasury, raised by taxes on the people, either to States or individuals.

But it is contended that the public lands are placed upon a different footing from money raised by taxation, and that the proceeds arising from their sale are not subject to the limitations of the Constitution, but may be appropriated or given away by Congress, in their own discretion, to States, corporations, or individuals, for any purpose they may deem expedient.

The advocates of this bill attempt to sustain their position upon the language of the second clause of the third section of the fourth article of the Constitution, which declares that 'the Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States.' They contend that, by a fair interpretation of the words 'dispose of' in the clause, Congress possesses the power to make the gift of public lands to the States for purposes of education.

It would require clear and strong evidence to induce the belief that the framers of the Constitution, after having limited the powers of Congress to certain, precise and specific objects, intended, by employing the words 'dispose of,' to give that body unlimited power over the vast public domain. It would be a strange anomaly, indeed, to have created two funds, the one by taxation, confined to the execution of the enumerated powers delegated to Congress, and the other from the public lands, applicable to all subjects, foreign and domestic, which Congress might designate. That this fund should be 'disposed of,' not to pay the debts of the United States, nor 'to raise and support armies,' nor 'to provide and maintain a navy,' nor to accomplish any one of the other great objects enumerated in the Constitution; but be diverted from them to pay the debts of the States, to educate their people, and to carry into effect any other measure of their domestic policy. This would be to confer upon Congress a vast and irresponsible authority, utterly at war with the well known jealousy of Federal power which prevailed at the formation of the Constitution. The natural intendment would be that, as the Constitution confined Congress to well-defined specific powers, the funds placed at their command, whether in land or money, should be appropriated to the performance of the duties corresponding with these powers. If not, a Government has been created with all its other powers carefully limited, but without any limitation in respect to the public lands.

But I cannot so read the words 'disposed of' as to make them embrace the idea of 'giving away.' The true meaning of the words is always to be ascertained by the subject to which they are applied, and the known general intent of the lawgiver. Congress is a trustee under the Constitution for the people of the United States, to 'dispose of' their public lands, and I think I may venture to assert with confidence, that no case can be found in which a trustee in the position of Congress has been authorized to 'dispose of' property by its owner, where it has ever been held that these words authorized such trustees to give away the fund entrusted to his care. No trustee, when called upon to account for the disposition of the property placed under his management before any judicial tribunal, would venture to present such a plea in his defence. The true meaning of these words is clearly stated by Chief Justice Taney in delivering the opinion of the court, (19 Howard, p. 436.) He says, in reference to this clause of the Constitution: 'It begins its enumeration of powers by that of disposing; in other words, making sale of the lands, or raising money from them, which, as we have already said, was the main object of the cession, (from the States,) and which is the first thing provided for in the article.' It is unnecessary to refer to the history of the times to establish the known fact that this statement of the Chief Justice is perfectly well founded. That it never was intended by the framers of the Constitution that these lands should be given away by Congress, is manifest from the concluding portion of the same clause. By it, Congress has power not only 'to dispose of' the territory, but of the 'other property of the United States.' In the language of the Chief Justice, (p. 437:) 'And the same power of making needful rules respecting the territory is in precisely the same language applied to the other property of the United States, associating the power over the territory, in this respect, with the power over movable or personal property—that is, the ships, arms or munitions of war which then belonged in common to the State sovereignties.'

The question is still clearer in regard to the public lands in the States and Territories within the Louisiana and Florida purchases. These lands were paid for out of the public Treasury from money raised by taxation. Now, if Congress had no power to appropriate the money with which these lands were purchased, is it not clear that the power over the lands is equally limited? The mere conversion of the money into land could not confer up

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Six per cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
Interest commences July 1. All deposits made on or before the 10th of July, will draw interest from July 1.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
S. A. BURCH, Cash. and Sec.

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Open daily from 10 to 2 and 4 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. All sums deposited on or before July 20, draw interest from July 1. Money to loan on bond and mortgage. M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHARLES D. BAILY, Treasurer.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
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No. 57 William st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price-current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

OHIO STATE AGENCY, No. 25 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1860.

OHIO STATE INTEREST.—REDEMPTION OF TEMPORARY LOAN.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio hereby give notice that on and after MONDAY, July 2, 1860 and until the 16th of July, they will be ready at the agency of the State, No. 25 William-st., New-York City to pay the interest due July 1 1860, on the funded debt of the State, payable in the City of New-York. At the same time and place they will be ready to pay the principal of the Temporary Loan of the State coming due July 1, 1860, from which time interest thereon will cease. The principal and interest not called for prior to the 15th day of July will be paid thereafter at the office of the Commissioners, in the city of Columbus, Ohio, on demand.
R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDholders of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1857, creating a sinking fund, proposals will be received at the office of said Company, in New-Orleans, La., up to the last day of June next, inclusive, for the purchase of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. On the day above named, the bids in the forms of sealed proposals will be opened by the Board of Directors and purchases made to the above-named extent, (payable in dollars at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,) from those whose bids are most favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the right to reject all bids over par if they deem proper.
RICHARD S. CHARLES, Treasurer.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 644 Broadway, cor. Bleecker st.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1860.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have ordered the usual semi annual interest to be paid to all its depositors, (under the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $300 and under, and five per cent. on sums over that amount; payable on and after the third Monday in July next. Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest same as principal.
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

JULY INTEREST, 1860.—GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, June 29, 1860.—By order of the Board of Trustees, interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of five per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums above $500, payable on and after the third Monday of July next. Interest not drawn will be carried to the credit of depositors, and draw interest accordingly. D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
W. B. VREMILYE, } Secretaries.
J. E. DICKERSON, }

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK—NO 1 THIRD-Avenue. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits of $500 and under, and at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from the 1st of July.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC R. CO.,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, N. Y., June 26, 1860.

THE BONDHOLDERS, BONDHOLDERS and creditors of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company are hereby notified that a meeting of all interested will be held at this office on FRIDAY, the 6th day of July next, at 1 o'clock P. M. The object of this meeting will be to propose a reorganization of the Company, and it is important that a full attendance should be had. A. B. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.
N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
JOHN A. STREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO.—The subscribers to the stock of this Company are hereby notified that a 2d installment of twenty per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 2d July, at the office of the Treasurer, WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, No. 78 Pearl-st. SAMUEL C. PAXSON, President.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1860.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1860.

HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company who have not availed themselves of the proposals of Dec. 1st last for extending the same, will please do so without delay.
Those holders who do not intend doing so, will oblige the Company by giving the undersigned notice at their earliest convenience. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE LAND-GRANT BONDS.—The holders of the first issue of the Land-Grant Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company are requested to call, or send their address, with the number of bonds held by them, numbered from 1 to 2,500, to FRANCIS RANDALL, No. 33 Wall-st., where information respecting their interests can be obtained.

FLORIDA INTEREST OF 1st JULY, 1860.—The Interest Coupons of 1st proximo upon the Bonds of the State of Florida, and upon the Seven per Cent. Bonds of the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of Messrs. H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH, No 39 William-st.
CHARLES H. AUSTIN, Treasurer of Florida.

OFFICE OF JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, June 22, 1860.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due July 1, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after July 2.
GEO. BARNET, President.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, MISSOURI,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, June 20, 1860.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF MISSOURI STATE Bonds, are hereby notified that the semi-annual interest falling due thereon, on the 1st of July proximo, will be promptly paid at the Bank of Commerce in New York. A. W. MORRISON, State Treasurer.

NOTICE.—STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMpany.—The coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Staten Island Railroad Company, maturing July 1 1860, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.
B. KREISCHER, Treasurer.

FARM MORTGAGE BONDS.—THE HOLDERS of Farm Mortgage Bonds issued to the various railroads in Wisconsin are requested to call at the office of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, No. 29 William-st., Room No 4, where information pertaining to their interest may be obtained.

CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—THE INTEREST due 1st July next, in this City, on the Bonds of the City of Quincy, Ill., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 164 Broadway. ATWOOD & CO.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1860.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF the first mortgage bonds of the Oblo and Mississippi Railroad Company, (Eastern Division,) due 1st July, 1860, are requested to present them on and after the 2d prox., at the office of BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON, No. 24 Beaver-st.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1860.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, July 10, 1860. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., New-York, June 29, 1860.—Interest coupons of the Third Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1853, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office on and after MONDAY, July 2. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

CLARK COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS MATURING July 1, 1860. Nos. 1 to 30, and the July Coupons from Nos. 1 to 98, will be paid on and after that date at the office of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

IOWA INTEREST.—THE INTEREST DUE 1ST proximo on the Bonds of the State of Iowa, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation of the proper Coupons, at our office, No. 164 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1860. ATWOOD & CO.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON COUNTY, Ohio, bonds due July 1, 1860, will be paid at the Ocean Bank after that date.
CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due 1st of July 1860, on $100 00 first Mortgage Bonds of that Company will be paid after that day at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH STOCK FOR sale by H. MEIGS & SMITH,
No. 39 William st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 60 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

SAVINGS BANK.
Union Dime Savings Bank, No 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick st. Open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. $205,271 35 was received from 3 874 depositors during the last year.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
Deposits made on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Pres
G. S. CHAPIN, Sec.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 164 NASSAU-ST.,
Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., 52 WALL-street, will pay interest on and after the 2d July, on the following securities, viz.:
Indiana State Bank Bonds.
Indiana Central Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds.
Indianapolis and Bellefontaine 1st Mortgage Bonds.
Indianapolis, Pittsburg and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds due last October.
Washington County, Ohio.
Ross County, Ohio.
Town of Hamar, Ohio.
Town of Marietta, Ohio.
City of Chillicothe, Ohio.

LOAN WANTED.—WANTED, ON BOND AND mortgage, $25,000 at 6½ per cent per annum) on two large brick stores in the lower part of the City, worth $40 000; title undoubted. Address the subscriber, at his office, 16 Wall-st. S. F. SAWYER, Att'y.

CITY OF DAYTON, OHIO.—THE SEMI-Annual interest due 1st July, 1860 on bonds of the City of Dayton will be paid, on presentation of the proper coupons, at our office. ATWOOD & CO.

$20,000.—JERSEY CITY (N. J.) CORporation six per cent. Bonds, having twenty years to run in sums of $1,000, for sale at par. GEO. K. SISTARE, 50 Exchange-place, Room No. 15.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Northern Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be paid at the Hoboken City Bank, on and after the 5th instant.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1860, ON STATE of Minnesota Eight Per Cent Bonds will be paid by CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 65 Wall st.
NEW YORK, June 25, 1860.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six Per Cent., (6,) for six months, payable on and after July 2. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1860.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JULY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of July, during the hours of business at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 2 to 7 o'clock P. M.
Interest will be allowed on all sums deposited on or before Thursday, the 12th of July, the same as if deposited on the 1st. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL DIVI-DEND No. 9.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution dated June 11, 1860, ordered a dividend of Five per Cent. to be paid for the year 1859, on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds and Canal indebtedness.
The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer, at No. 160 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st Monday in July, 1860.
The Bonds and Certificates of indebtedness must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
HENRY GRINNELL,
Trustees I. & M. Canal.
Illinois and Michigan Canal Office, June 11, 1860.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 7th day of July next. By order.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half (3½) per cent. has been this day declared payable on Monday July 9. The Transfer Books will be closed till that date. T. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d day of July next. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have declared a dividend of Three and a half (3½) per Cent out of the profits of the past six months, payable on and after 5th July.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after July 2.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 2:30, 4 and 5 P. M.; [for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st., Depot;] for Croton Falls 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above; this train runs to Millerton Saturday evenings; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Sedford, Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25 A. M.; Croton Falls, 6 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 9 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M. (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4.16 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 3:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning Newe Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays incled) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 6:05 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—SUMMER PLEASURE TRAVEL.—Five daily trains (Sundays excepted) for LAKE MAHOPAC, WEST POINT, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, LEBANON SPRINGS, SHARON SPRINGS, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, TRENTON FALLS, NIAGARA FALLS, LAKE GEORGE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, PORTLAND and CANADA. Elegant saloon cars for families to SARATOGA SPRINGS, without change of cars. Baggage checked through, and tickets sold at Company's Depots, Chambers-st. and 31st-st. For particulars as to trains, see Time Tables.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—Until the 1st of July next the steamboat ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson st. wharf (north side) EVERY DAY, except Sundays, at 6¾ A. M. and 3¾ P. M. for Port Monmouth, thence by railroad to Long Branch, stopping at all intermediate towns. Leave Long Branch at 7½ A. M. and 6 P. M. On and after July 9, three trains will be run daily each way.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry daily, (Sundays excepted,) 6 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., for Piermont and Suffern's; 9 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Suffern's at 6:50 A. M. and 7 P. M., and Piermont 6:15 and 7:40 A. M., and 3:40 and 8:15 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New-City and Haverstraw.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt-st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 8:35.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Roslyn, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:48 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK.—NAVY AGENCY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1860.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on MONDAY, the 9th of July next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk, to the United States, at the Navy-yard at Brooklyn—
1,000 barrels of Beef.
1,000 barrels of Pork.
The Beef must be from well fattened cattle. The Pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs. The barrels must conform as near to Navy Beef and Pork contract barrels as practicable.
Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the Collector or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. The Beef and Pork must conform with the usual inspection of the Navy-yard.
Full particulars may be ascertained by application to the Commandant of the Navy-yard, or this office
N. B.—The above Beef and Pork is purchased on account of defaulting contractors, and must be furnished within ten days of the date of notice of the acceptance of proposal. GEO. N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS J. CUNIFFE, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 46 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 30th day of December, 1859.
law6m8* JAMES McMILLAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of T. JAMES GLOVER, No. 4 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 8th day of March, 1860.
PHILIP J. BRADY, Executor.
mh10-law6m8* ELIZABETH KOEN, Executrix.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
ROTUNDA PARK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having unliquidated claims against the Almshouse Department under the management of the late Board of Governors, to present the same properly authenticated at the office of the Commissioners, as above, without delay. S. DRAPER, President,
JAS. B. NICHOLSON,
ISAAC BELL, Jr.,
M. H. GRINNELL.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after MONDAY, July 2, 1860, the Dog Pound will be located at the foot of 17th-st., East River. By order of the Mayor. J. C. BURNHAM, First Marshal.

CUT GLASS MANUFACTURERS.
TURNER & LANE, Nos. 44 and 46 Duane-street.
A general assortment of Cut and Pressed Glassware, Coal-oil Globes and Chimneys, Gas Shades, &c.

THE JAPANESE VISIT TO THE LONG Island Pottery Works, to give orders for glazed Vitrified stone ware, drain-pipes for sewers and water conduits, also chimney tops, garden vases, &c., &c. Shipping orders carefully executed. Depot No. 76 Nassau-st., New-York. EDWIN H. QUINN.

MEDICAL.

A GOOD THING THAT EVERYBODY should have; HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES stand confessedly at the head of remedial means for the ease of the people. They are alike removed from the poisonous, dangerous and repulsive doses of quackery, or Old School practice; the inconvenience of Water Cure, or the intricate and perplexing obscurities of the usual Homeopathic books and medicines. Consisting of simple specifics for the various diseases to which they are related—put up in the form of simple sugar pellets—and prepared of ingredients neither dangerous nor disgusting, they are the ready aid of the parent or nurse, and the comfort of the complaining and invalid.
They possess these positive advantages: They are harmless; no injury can arise from their use. They are simple, you always know what to take, and how to take it. They are convenient; you can give the proper Specific Pills at a moment's warning, without hesitation or delay. They are efficient; in thousands of cases disease is arrested at once, and the system freed without prostration or delay.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.
Price of Single Boxes—Cents.

1—For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious appetite, Wetting the Bed	25
3—For Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4—For Diarrhœa of children or adults Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint	25
5—For Dysentery or Bloody Flex, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6—For Cholera Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8—For Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9—For Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10—For Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11—For Suppressed Menses, or scanty, or delaying, Green sickness	25
12—For Leucorrhœa or Whites, bearing down, too profuse Menses	25
13—For Croup, Hoarse croupy Cough, difficult and oppressed Breathing	25
14—For Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15—For Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16—For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague Old Inveterate Agues	50
17—For Piles, Internal or external, blind or bleeding, recent or obstinate	50
18—For Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19—For Catarrh, acute or chronic, dry or flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20—For Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21—For Asthma, oppressed, difficult, labored breathing, cough and expectoration	50
22—For Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23—For Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24—For General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness, Lassitude, Prostration	50
25—For Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26—For Seasickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27—For Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28—For Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and consequent Prostration and Debility	100
29—For Sore Mouth or Canker	50

PROS.

The entire set, case of twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions $7 00
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions 5 00
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and Book of Directions 4 00
Case of fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions 2 00
Case of any six boxes (Nos. 1 to 16) and Book of Directions 1 00
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for Planters and Physicians 15 00

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.
We send these Remedies, by the single box or full case, to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
N. B.—The boxes Nos. 1 to 16 are small size, Nos. 18 to 28 large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial case no attention is necessary on this point.
Look over the list, make up a case of what kinds you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps, by mail, to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express.
NO FAMILY or TRAVELER should be without these invaluable curatives. Thousands use them with the most triumphant success.
Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office, No. 562 Broadway, daily, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., or by letter.
AGENTS WANTED.—For the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States.
Address Dr. C. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

THE TALENT
Of the most eminent European Artiste is employed in illustrating the new edition of that practical medical work,

HUMAN FRAILTY,
Or, Physiological Researches, just issued from the press. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from imprudences, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating results of chemical tests, and examination of the spermatozoa by the Patentee's newly-constructed microscope, with powerful lenses. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage to any part of the country on receipt of postage stamps to the amount. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Trilemar, from Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York, where he may be consulted as usual from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening. Sundays from 11 till 2. The book is also sold by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 118 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man renovated. Sold by DR. MAGNIN, 5 Astor House, under the Colonnade. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VE-nereal Hospital Practice, by M. LARMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Also, TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 9. Those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, leucorrhœa (whites,) involuntary loss of semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, primary and constitutional &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this method to inform them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into eight rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, sexual and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
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